"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; moderate temperature; light westerly winds.

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SENATOR PLATT DID NOT DINE WITH GOV. ODELL

One Ate at the Oriental Hotel, the Other at the Manhattan.

Intimated by Politicians that the Governor Was Not Pleased with His Reception.

Gov. Odell was at Manhattan Beach last evening, but he did not dine with Senator Platt. There were surface indications of some friction between the Senator and the Governor.

Gov. Odell, accompanied by his private secretary, James E. Graham, Senators T. E. Ellsworth and F. W. Higgins, Speaker S. Fred Nixon, Assemblymen Jotham P. Allds and Otto Kelsey, reached Weehawken from Middletown at 11:15 o'clock. The party was met there by Dr. A. H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York, and escorted on the Quarantine boat Governor Flower. They inspected the House of Refuge and other buildings at Randall's Island. Then a trip was made to the Quarantine Station, from where the party went to Coney Island, and thence to the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach. Senator Platt was there, and the expectation was that the Gubernatorial party would dine with him. But the Governor had been at the Oriental a very few minutes when Secretary Graham telephoned to the Manhattan Hotel to prepare dinner for six persons.

The Governor and the officials who have been with him on his tour of inspection of State institutions at once went to the Manhattan Hotel and sat at a table on the veranda near the entrance to the theatre. They ate leisurely, and supplemented the meal with coffee and cigars. It was nearly 10 o'clock when they left the table. Senator Platt always retires early.

Soon after Gov. Odell left the Oriental Senator Platt sat down to dinner with his sons, Edward and Harry, and Mrs. E. T. Platt. At a table nearby was Reuben L. Fox, Secretary of the Republican State Committee. When Gov. Odell returned to the Oriental about 10 o'clock Senator Platt had retired. He invited Gov. Odell to his room. The latter said he would not disturb the Senator, but would see him to-day.

Gov. Odell and his party left Manhattan Beach and went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where quarters had been secured. They will leave Long Island City on a special train at 8 o'clock this morning, going to King's Park, and then to Central Islip, where they will inspect the insane asylums there. The Governor will then return to New York, will see Senator Platt, and will then go to Lake Mohonk to rejoin his family.

Talking with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, Gov. Odell said:

"We have had a pretty long trip, having been on the road seventeen days. We have traveled nearly 2,000 miles and have inspected more than forty institutions. I am not going to say anything at this time about the inspections made. I shall reserve all that for my next message to the Legislature.

"We also inspected the sights at Ray Brook, Clear Lake, and Dannemora which have been suggested for the proposed tuberculosis hospital. No objection was made, as that matter is in the hands of a commission which will report to a board composed of Senator Ellsworth, Speaker Nixon, and myself."

Asked whether he had discussed the Mayoralty question with Senator Platt, the Governor replied:

"I only had a few words with the Senator, and nothing was said about politics. I did expect to see the Senator again after dinner, but when we returned to the Oriental he had retired for the night. He sent word to me to come to his room, but I decided not to disturb him, and will see him to-morrow."

"Have you done anything yet with regard to the appointment of a successor to the late Adjutant General E. M. Hoffman?"

"No," replied Gov. Odell, "nor will I for some time to come."

When Speaker Nixon was asked how it was that Senator Platt and Gov. Odell had not had a conference at the Oriental he said:

"When we reached the hotel there was a bunch of people with the Senator. So we went to the Manhattan Hotel. When we returned to the Oriental the Senator had retired."

Politicians at the beach who noticed the events as they transpired, expressed the opinion that the gubernatorial party did not appreciate the reception accorded them at the Oriental, and resented it by going to the Manhattan for dinner, and remaining there until such a time that assured them that on the return to the Oriental the Senator would be in bed.

BRITISH WARSHIP ASHORE?

Report that the Battleship Glory, Admiral Rawson's Flagship, is Aground on the Chinese Coast.

HONGKONG, July 31.—It is reported that the new British battleship Glory, flagship of the British China Squadron, is ashore between here and Shanghai.

The warships Eclipse, Daphne, and Pigmy have left this port suddenly. No explanation of their departure is given.

The first-class battleship Glory was launched early last year at Birkenhead, and went into commission in November. She is one of the ships of the Canopus class, regarded as among the finest vessels in the British Navy. She is of 12,950 tons displacement, and has 13,500 horse power. She is heavily armored, and carries four twelve-inch guns, twelve six-inch quick-firing guns, and eighteen smaller quick-firing guns. She has a speed of over eighteen knots, and carries a crew of 700 men. She cost £844,057.

The Glory flies the flag of Vice Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson, who succeeded Vice Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour as Commander in Chief on the British China station.

KILLED WHILE MAKING A RAID.

Keeper of a New Haven Disorderly House Shoots a Police Officer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 31.—An Italian by the name of Andrew Laudano shot and almost instantly killed Officer Hugh McKeon and dangerously wounded Officer Turbett to-night, as they were making a raid on Laudano's disorderly place in Prindle Street. The place has had a bad name, and has been raided several times. The officers went to the door to-night. On telling [illegible] were refused admittance, whereupon they forced the door. As soon as they got over the threshold Laudano fired at Officer McKeon, and the latter tumbled down the steps to the walk, where he died in a few minutes. The Italian then struck Officer Turbett over the eye with the butt of his revolver, inflicting a deep and painful wound.

Laudano escaped through the back way, and up to a late hour had not been captured. Every avenue of escape is guarded, and the whole detective and police force is looking for the murderer. Officer McKeon's body was taken to the New Haven Hospital. He was a popular officer, and had been with the force for about fifteen years.

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AMERICANS ALLEGE MEXICAN OUTRAGE.

Unprotected Women Arrested for Defending Their Home.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 31.—According to the story told by some Americans who are returning to their homes in Cincinnati, Ohio, they underwent a severe ordeal in Mexico. The Americans are Mrs. J. J. Kauffman, wife of the manager of the gold mines of W. A. Perry at Santos Varones, State of Guerrero, Mexico; Mrs. McLaughlin, mother of Mrs. Perry, and John Perry.

They say that at night, about two weeks ago, Mrs. Perry and her mother were in their home at Santos Varones, when an attack was made on the place by brigands. Mrs. Perry shot and fatally wounded one of the Mexican outlaws, who tried to force an entrance to the house. The news quickly spread, and the commandant of the district soon arrived with a posse of soldiers, surrounded the house, and commanded the two women to surrender. W. A. Perry, his son John, and T. J. Arthur, an American mining man, who had just arrived at the place, were placed under arrest with the women. The following day they were moved forward to Tetipac, where they asked permission to communicate with the City Judge at Tasco; but the privilege was denied them.

When the Judge and his secretary had gone to dinner they prevailed upon the guard to allow them the use of the telephone.

Immediately upon being informed of their predicament, the City Judge ordered the release of the prisoners and the arrest of the commandant, who, it is charged, had heaped indignities on his prisoners. Messrs. Perry and Arthur returned at once to their camp and took their families to Tasco, the home of the City Judge, where Mrs. Kauffman remained to make her declaration before the court.

Action in the matter was delayed by the Judge at Tetipac, who, it is alleged, failed to promptly forward the report of the affair. After several days, Messrs. Perry and Arthur obtained the assistance of higher officials in liberating the women. Upon being advised of the affair, Gov. Mier wired instructions for a thorough investigation.

Mrs. Kauffman was allowed to leave after making her statement, and the other prisoners were also released.

CANADA AND RECIPROCITY.

Montreal Paper Says the Dominion Does Not Want an Arrangement with the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, July 31.—The Montreal Star devotes a long editorial to replying to the editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 29, entitled "A Neglected Field."

The Star refers to the campaign conducted in favor of unrestricted reciprocity by the Liberals in 1891, which resulted in their defeat, and says it is buried as a rallying cry just as thoroughly as is the silver question in the United States.

In regard to that portion of the article dealing with the transfer of American industries across the Canadian border, The Star says Canada is familiar with that argument, and adds that the union of the sister and the fly developed the energies and industries of both parties.

"Canada," the paper says, "has resolved firmly upon the policy of developing her home industries. Whatever party is in power will be obliged to recognize this as the wish of those who think on such subjects and influence people who do not. We have already done too much to build up the industries and advance the prosperity of our neighbors. We buy too much from them, and sell them too little, but there is grave danger that in any new deal our lot may become worse instead of better.

"The hope, the ambition, the dream of patriotic Canadians is to see Canada a country filled with an industrious, prosperous population, developing her marvelous natural resources, selling the world her finished product, and not the raw material to be used in furnishing skilled labor with means of livelihood in foreign countries. This end can be attained, and is being attained, by a policy of protection of home industries, not as retaliation against our commercially inhospitable neighbors, but as the deliberately decided upon policy of Canadians of all parties.

"The condition, which protection has brought about, of bringing industries and investors from the United States into Canada, is better for us than to be sending our raw material to be worked up on the other side of the line."

MINER MAKES RICH STRIKE.

Finds $3,000 a Ton Silver Ore in the Back Yard of His Home.

Special to The New York Times.

CENTRAL CITY, July 31.—To-night all interest and most of the floating population centres about Leopold Feissner's house, in Dory Gulch, near here, the news having leaked out that Feissner had opened up silver ore in a tunnel in his back yard that assays nearly $3,500 to the ton. Feissner is employed in a mine here and has worked his little tunnel after supper and on Sundays.

The silver ore is found in slabs on the walls, some of it being almost the pure metal. Every foot for half a mile in the vicinity has been staked, even up to the front yard fence of the miner's little home.

HURT IN RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

Party of Four Thrown on Rocks—One Woman's Skull Fractured.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 31.—Dr. Stanberg and Arthur Sullivan of New York and the Misses Lillian and Jeanette Mott of Milford were seriously injured in a runaway accident last night, Miss Lillian Mott sustaining a fracture of the skull.

The party had gone out for a drive early in the evening. On the way home Miss Lillian was driving, and while descending a steep hill a mile from Milford the team became frightened and ran away. When they reached the bridge that spans the Sawkill Brook at the outskirts of the village the wagon struck the railing, precipitating the vehicle and its occupants ten feet to the rocky bed of a mountain stream. Near-by residents heard the crash and assisted the injured people from the stream to Seitzville, where local physicians attended the injured.

NEW SHIP FOR CUNARD LINE.

Designs Have Been Prepared for a Vessel of Twenty-five Knots.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Cunard Line has decided to fight for the Atlantic record. Designs have been prepared and estimates invited for a vessel of 25 knots, although, owing to the high price of iron and other causes, the order has not yet been placed. "This determination," says The Daily Telegraph, "will cause the liveliest satisfaction in Great Britain."

Alabama Interests Consolidated.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 31.—E. M. Tutwiler of the Tutwiler Coal and Iron Company and Edgar Adler and associates to-day filed a deed in Probate Court, by which their interests are merged in the Tutwiler Coal, Iron and Coke Company.

The capital stock of the new concern is $1,500,000, of which the Tutwiler interests are placed at $1,000,000. The property includes a blast furnace at Birmingham, coke ovens and coal mines in Jefferson County, and ore mines in several counties adjoining the Birmingham district.

Finest fishing on Jersey Coast—Berkeley Arms, Berkeley, N. J. Special rates to families or parties.—Adv.

TRAIN ROBBERS BLOW OPEN WRONG CARS

Stop New York Limited Train 31 Miles from Chicago.

ONLY BOOTY A GOLD WATCH

At Revolver's Point They Force Engineer to Uncouple Mail Cars—Vain Quest for the Express Safe.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The Baltimore and Ohio New York and Washington passenger vestibuled limited train from the East, which was due to arrive in the Grand Central Station, Chicago, at 9 o'clock to-night, was stopped by five masked men at 8 o'clock between Edgemore and Grand Calumet Heights, Ind., thirty-one miles out from Chicago. One of the mail cars which contained no money was blown up with dynamite and wrecked. The attempt at robbery was made after the two mail cars had been detached from the train and run a quarter of a mile ahead.

The failure of the robbers to make a rich haul was due to the fact that the express car which contained the train's treasure was in an unusual place. It was the third car in the train. After wrecking the mail car and obtaining no booty, the robbers disappeared in the darkness. The only loot that they carried away was the gold watch of the engineer. Most of the trainmen were shot at, but none was injured either by the dynamite or firearms.

The train was running at high speed as it passed Calumet Heights, and immediately after passing out of sight of the station Engineer J. W. Collins saw directly in front of his engine a large fire on which some rails had been placed. He slowed down, and as he did so three men wearing masks jumped into the cab, and covered Collins and his fireman, James Whipple, with revolvers. Just before climbing into the cab the three men discharged their revolvers. The shots caused a panic in the sleeping cars, where the passengers made every effort to hide their money and valuables before the robbers could get at them. No attempt was made, however, to rob any of the passengers.

After mounting the cab of the engine, the robbers, covering the engineer and fireman with their revolvers, made them step down, and go back the length of two cars. They ordered the men to uncouple the first two cars, which was done. They then hustled the two trainmen back into the cab, and still keeping the engineer covered with revolvers, directed him to pull up some distance ahead with the train.

Collins ran up 200 feet and was then directed to stop. He did so, and while one of the men remained to guard him, the others jumped off, and, hurling dynamite at the door of the car which they judged to be the express car, burst open the door. Hastily climbing in to get the safe, they were astonished to find that they had broken open a mail car.

They threatened the engineer with death for not telling them that the cars which he had uncoupled were not express cars, and ordered him to return at once and uncouple the next car behind the baggage cars. Climbing once more into his cab, Collins backed his engine down, coupled onto the third car, which the fireman was made to uncouple at the rear end, and still with the muzzle of the revolver at his head, Collins was ordered to run down the track as before. He drew away from the remainder of the train about the same distance as on the first occasion, and the robbers, still leaving him under the charge of one of their number, made for this car. When they reached it they found, to their wrath, that they had attacked another mail car, and that it contained no money.

The train had been delayed now fully thirty minutes, and fearing that if they delayed it any longer help would be coming to the train crew, the robbers gave up their attempt and disappeared in a thicket of scrub oaks at the side of the track.

The train was hastily made up and came on to Chicago, arriving here late, a stop having been made at Whiting to report the robbery. Policemen were at once sent after the robbers, and within an hour after the robbery a large posse was on their trail.

F. A. Applegate of Newark, Ohio, was the express messenger and was alone in his car. He says that the robbery was being attempted until he heard the shooting on the outside. He then seized a rifle, and climbing on the top of the safe awaited developments, determined to make the best fight in his power. He was not molested in any way. He said that there was considerable gold and silver in the car, and that the robbers might have secured a rich booty if they had come to the right place.

"I had no idea of what I was going to do," said Appelgate, "except that I had made up my mind that there was going to be a fight, and that I was going to do the best I could."

Local express officials refused to say to-night how much money there was in the car.

It is estimated that $50,000 was stored in the express car, and it is believed the robbers knew of the large amount of money and valuables aboard.

AMERICANS WANT LEASE OF A BRITISH RAILWAY.

Offer to Guarantee Dividends to South Eastern Road Shareholders—The Line Now Running at a Loss.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Mr. Lander, a shareholder of some magnitude in the South Eastern Railway, announced at the half-yearly meeting yesterday that an American syndicate desired a forty-year lease of the line, and was ready to deposit £1,000,000 as a guarantee of a 3 per cent. dividend during the first year and ultimately a 5 per cent. dividend.

This statement was made after the Chairman of the company, Henry Cosmo Orme Bonsor, had reported that no dividend could be paid this year, that the accounts showed a deficiency, and that it was necessary to issue additional stock to the amount of £1,666,000.

This issue was authorized, Mr. Lander caustically commenting upon a state of affairs whereby no dividend after sixty-five years of working.

Although nothing was done with reference to the proposal announced by Mr. Lander, the latter, after the meeting, told a representative of The Daily Mail that the last had not been heard of it.

The South Eastern Road has now 608 miles in operation. Its London termini are Charing Cross, Cannon Street, Victoria and London Bridge. Trains runs to Tunbridge Wells, Dorking, Guildford, Reading, Canterbury, Ramsgate, Margate, Dover, and other points south of London and on the south coast.

The road operates a fast service to the Continent, via Dover and Calais.

Low Freight from Canada to Glasgow.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 31.—Ocean freights from Montreal are abnormally low at the present time, corn having been carried to Glasgow as low as 6d. per quarter. The rates to London and Liverpool from the St. Lawrence are also depressed. The dullness is attributed to the effects of the drought in the West, which has caused corn to advance in price with the result that English buyers are holding off for a break in prices. The scarcity of orders is causing many ships to leave the St. Lawrence light. Rates generally are about 20 per cent. lower than last year.

Pittsfield in 4 hours, North Adams in 5 hours, from New York, via Harlem Division of the New York Central. Luxurious through trains. Inquire at New York Central ticket offices.—Adv.

BRYANITES CONVENE IN A COLUMBUS BEDROOM.

Small Stir at Birth of the "Progressive Democracy"—Ohio Followers of the Nebraskan Against Trusts and "Hannaism."

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 31.—The Progressive Democratic Party" was organized here to-day. The attendance was so small that many doubted at first whether any attempt would be made to hold a State convention.

The week following the recent Democratic State Convention a conference was held at Cleveland, protesting against the platform adopted by that convention, which ignored Bryan, free silver, and other issues, and which did not reaffirm either of the National platforms on which Bryan made his runs for the Presidency. At that conference a call was issued for a State convention of "Bryan Democrats" and others opposed to the Democratic and Republican State platforms to meet here to-day. Fewer than a dozen men responded to the call, and to-day attended the launching of the new party.

George A. Groot, who called the conference at Cleveland and presided over it on July 17, was Temporary and Permanent Chairman to-day, and was made Chairman of the State Committee of the new party. His name was presented for Governor, but he said he did not want any office. He was afterward put on the ticket for Supreme Court Judge, but he declined to accept the nomination. The convention was held in Mr. Groot's room at the Great Southern Hotel, and in that small room he made his keynote speech of about 4,000 words.

Those who met with Chairman Groot were J. W. Lindsay of Delaware, Dr. Abner L. Davis of Findlay, Bernard Hubart of Toledo, Richard Ingalls of Youngstown, B. J. Connell of Columbus, George W. Moore of Greenville, and H. M. Huber of New Richmond. The reporters, who were perched on and about the bed, outnumbered the delegates two to one. A few spectators stood at the open door. The total attendance did not exceed thirty, while the forms of a State convention were carried out between the hourse of 2 and 4 P. M.

A delegation from the Hocking Valley headed by Henry Leonard of Logan and including Hiram Tanning, W. P. Bates, George Guthrie, and two men from New Lexington, reported to-night that they had come to the city to attend the convention, and being unable to find it they went to the races. Even the promoters of the movement did not disguise their disappointment at the small attendance. At the conclusion of the proceedings a vote of thanks was given to the reporters, and they returned the compliment to the minority.

It was announced that the platform sent out from Cleveland on July 17 in circulars and published at the time had already been adopted on the referendum system by many subscribing to the same. The features of the platform were the following:

The laudation of Bryan and the reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform. Planks were also inserted calling for the public ownership of all public utilities; that all money of whatever kind shall be issued by the Government without the intervention of banks; that the "money trust, the parent of all trusts," shall be destroyed, for "without a money aristocracy there can be no imperialism." The destruction of all trusts is demanded. Such Democrats as approve a gold standard and who supported McKinley for President are told henceforth to affiliate with the Republican Party.

On returning thanks for his election as permanent Chairman, Mr. Groot said great reforms had sprung from humble beginnings, and he was glad to know that there were some who refused to be led around by the money trust with rings in their noses.

The following ticket was nominated:

Governor—Dr. RUDOLPH REEMLING.
Lieutenant Governor—HENRY C. CORDERY.
Supreme Court Judge—RIAL M. SMITH.
State Treasurer—J. C. SHEPARD.
Attorney General—S. L. CLARK.
Clerk of Supreme Court—CHARLES BONSALL.
Member of the Board of Public Works—R. B. CONNELL.

It was decided to call the new organization "The Progressive Democratic Party." Other names proposed were: "The Bryan Democratic Party," "The Independent Party," and "The Reform Party."

Harmony prevailed throughout the proceedings till it came to the selection of a name. J. W. Lindsay, who last night, with three Populists, met in the State conference, wanted to call the organization "The Independent Party," so as to include all "who were opposed to Hannaism." He insisted that the Democratic State Convention in Ohio "had veered around into Hanna's lodges."

When Chairman Groot announced that the convention had voted to name the organization "The Progressive Democratic Party," Lindsay said he would not co-operate any further. Lindsay wanted the Populists last night and the Progressive Democrats to support Mayor Jones of Toledo for Governor on independent lines.

A State Executive Committee of nine members was selected, with George A. Groot as Chairman and Bernard Hubert as Secretary, and this committee spent the evening in Mr. Groot's room or in the elevator arranging for campaign work.

It is customary for conventions in Ohio to authorize their State Committees to fill vacancies, but this was not done to-day. After Chairman Groot and others left to-night Dr. Reemelin positively declined the nomination for Governor, and it was reported that the others would not accept.

MR. BABCOCK'S TARIFF BILL.

Its Author Says It Is Not Aimed Against All Trust-Made Goods.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, July 31.—A letter has been received here from Congressman J. W. Babcock, in which he defends his Tariff bill. He admits his bill is crude in some particulars, but says it could be amended in committee. He says:

"Those who have attacked my proposition assume that I want to have the tariff removed from all trust-made goods. This is not so. The theory of Republican protection has been to protect labor and material. We are now producing some articles at a less cost than any other nation.

"After many of these industries have become giants such as the world has never before known, shall we continue a tariff on articles that yield no revenue, need no protection, and that, in fact, like the produce on our farms, are articles of export? If Congress maintains a tariff on such articles the whole theory of protection falls to the ground, and it simply inures to the benefit of those who may secure the control of any such commodity.

"I maintain that it is a part of the policy of protection to protect the consumers. I would not touch a schedule where the tariff was needed to protect labor."

SCHOOLGIRLS AS SMUGGLERS.

Forty Students Found on the Swiss-Italian Frontier with Cigars and Cigarettes Worth $30,000.

ROME, July 31.—The frequent walks across the Swiss-Italian frontier of girls of a seminary near Maslianco aroused the suspicions of the customs officers, who finally stopped a procession of forty, walking two by two.

It was ascertained that each girl was smuggling cigars or cigarettes of the aggregate value of $30,000.

HAD TOBACCO IN HER TRUNK.

American Saloon Passenger on the Furnessia Fined at Belfast.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Mrs. Sarah H. Collins, an American, and a first-class passenger on the steamer Furnessia, from New York, July 20, for Glasgow, was yesterday fined £2 17s., with costs, at Belfast for having three pounds of tobacco in her trunk.

Rest, recreation, and recuperation may be found at Hygeia Hotel, on the picturesque Virginia Coast. Eighteen hours by Old Dominion Steamships. Fast express trains by Pennsylvania Railway.—Adv.

CAPT. DIAMOND STOOD BY HIS DETECTIVE

Fierce Examination During Bissert Trial Failed to Shake Him.

Kept His Temper and Dodged All Leading Questions—Said He Never Heard of a Ward Man.

Police Captain Thomas J. Diamond of the East Fifth Street Station, taking the witness stand in behalf of his precinct detective, George Bissert, charged with bribery, last night in Recorder Goff's court, in General Sessions, engaged in one of the most interesting verbal fencing matches ever heard in the Court of General Sessions.

The Captain, in an earnest, emphatic manner, told the jury under Bissert's lawyer's skillful questioning, how well his detective, Bissert, watched the disorderly house at 27 Stuyvesant Street, and how they were unable to close the place up until six or eight months after complaints had been made against the house. He was also on the stand in the afternoon, and his story told there evidently impressed the jury.

When court reconvened at 8 o'clock in the evening, the Captain, in full uniform, tightly buttoned, and clutching a fan in his right hand, again took the stand to undergo the cross-examination of Assistant District Attorney Osborne. Capt. Diamond wore a confident smile and began his answers in a self-possessed voice. Shortly thereafter things began to get warm and the Captain began to mop his forehead. When his two hours' cross-examination was concluded his collar and cuffs were wilted and his naturally florid face was some degrees redder.

The Recorder at one time was constrained to say that he would not permit the cross-examination to descend into a personal wrangle between the District Attorney and the witness.

Bissert went upon the stand, as did three of his brother officers, and denied all of the charges of Lena Schmitt, the Stuyvesant Street disorderly house keeper, and stood well the terrific cross-examination of Assistant District Attorney Osborne.

LAWYERS AND RECORDER WRANGLE.

The day's session was marked by frequent wrangles between Lawyer Levy for the defense, and Assistant District Attorney Osborne, and by several wordy encounters between Messrs. Levy, Unger, or Vorhaus for the defense and the Court. Recorder Goff on several occasions directed Mr. Levy to take his seat.

Lawyer Vorhaus, after the State closed, made several motions to dismiss the indictment and to acquit the prisoner. All were denied. Mr. Vorhaus then opened the defense and said that it had been considered seriously by the defense not to put in any testimony, but simply to let the case go to the jury upon the State's evidence.

Bissert on the stand denied that he had ever received any money from the Schmitt woman. He declared that he had chased the girls out of the place nearly every week and had finally raided the place in May, when two citizens got the evidence for him. He denied that he was in the house on the morning of Christmas Day last year. On cross-examination he admitted that he had never arrested any one of the women in the house or Lena Schmitt, or made a charge against the latter. He couldn't remember, he said, when it became a "parlor" house.

"How long did you think it would take you to break up this house by driving the girls away, when they came back in half an hour?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"That wasn't my fault. I had other things to do. I couldn't stay there all night."

Mr. Osborne asked if Bissert did not know of the character of the house in November of last year. Mr. Unger said at that time Bissert was in a murder case before Mr. Osborne. Mr. Osborne then declared that the State, in important murder cases, had to depend upon the testimony of policemen who were allied with the houses of prostitution.

CAPT. DIAMOND ON THE STAND.

Capt. Diamond went on the stand in the late afternoon. Court had opened at 9:40 o'clock. It adjourned at 10 o'clock in the evening. He testified on direct examination that he had about seventy-five policemen to police a precinct with a population of about 150,000. He said that he had established a special post in the vicinity of Lena Schmitt's house upon Bissert's suggestion. One day he saw an arm beckon from the window and went in himself and told the woman he would send her to State prison if she did not stop it. He told of arresting the Schmitt woman three times in May and June of this year.

Mr. Osborne began his cross-examination immediately after the jury returned from dinner at the Astor House.

"Did you say you never heard of a 'wardman,' Captain?" he asked graciously.

"Only in the newspapers," returned the Captain, smiling.

"You say Lena Schmitt was the most persistent disorderly house keeper you ever knew?"

"Ah, no," replied the Captain shrewdly, "I said she was the most persistent violator of the law I ever knew."

"In what respect was she a violator of the law if not as a disorderly house keeper?" inquired Mr. Osborne.

"Why," explained the Captain, "she let her rooms to disorderly persons."

From this moment the battle was on. Mr. Osborne pugnacious and persistent, fired question after question at the big Captain. The latter parried and fenced and sparred for time, quibbled, protested, explained, argued, and talked most volubly. Mr. Osborne would shout out some question, and the Captain would shout back an answer which told little, or at least, as little as possible. Mr. Osborne frequently asked that the Captain be directed to cease arguing and expostulating and to answer the questions.

"Did you put an officer in front of Lena Schmitt's rooms because she was a persistent violator of the law?"

"Because she let her rooms to disorderly women. I put the officer there to stop it. My idea was to harass her and make her business unprofitable and make her move from the precinct."

"Was that your idea of all you should do?"

"We could not bring the responsibility home to her."

"When you came to the conclusion you ought to stop it, didn't you do what you could have done months before—get citizens to get your evidence?"

"You cannot always get citizens. I didn't get them till my men reported their inability to get evidence, because they were so well known there."

"Tell me some one you arrested from that house from October, 1900, to May, 1901."

"My records will show."

"Your men have sworn they made no arrests there?"

"There are more plain clothes men in the precinct than the three that testified here. The records will show the women arrested in that vicinity."

"Can you show one arrested from that house?"

"I can if I can look at my records."

"Did you report this as a disorderly house to headquarters?"

"Not till I got evidence."

PRESSES THE CAPTAIN HARD.

"Are you familiar with Rule 45, b, which requires all Captains to report monthly the names and locations of all disorderly houses?"

"Yes. I first reported it after I got proper evidence."

Mr. Osborne showed by reports that this was on June 10, 1901.

Mr. Levy objected to this line of questioning on the ground that Capt. Diamond was not on trial. He was overruled.

"You had this woman, Lena Schmitt, you say, under surveillance," continued Mr. Osborne, returning to the attack, "from some time in 1899, yet you moved the policeman you put in front of her house when she asked you to?"

"Yes. Upon her promise to let her rooms to respectable persons."

"Did you believe her?"

"No. That was a little trap I set for her," answered the Captain with a wink.

"What!" shouted Mr. Osborne, "did you not just now tell the jury you moved him because she begged so piteously?"

"Yes. I knew my men would arrest the women if they continued violating the law. I have closed up fifty disorderly houses that way," said the Captain, mopping his brow.

"Have you got any record in your station house against this woman up to June 10?"

"Made no record until I got the evidence?"

"Receive many complaints?"

"Some."

Mr. Osborne showed that there was entered in the complaint book of the Captain's precinct one complaint, in October, 1900, and one in May, 1901.

"Did you believe the laws were being violated in the place in November, 1900?"

"Yes, but couldn't prove it."

"You didn't report it?"

"Not till I got evidence."

"But you reported others?"

"They must have been continued from my predecessor."

"Your suspicion was so strong that it was disorderly that you put a man in front of it, yet you didn't report it?"

"I hadn't made the proper arrests in the house."

"Any other persons in your precinct so persistent as Lena Schmitt."

"I don't recall."

Mr. Osborne showed from the Captain's reports that the place 22 First Street had been reported as "suspicious" ever since September, 1900, and as late as June 24, 1901.

"You never thought it necessary to put an officer in front of that door?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"No complaints against that."

"You had more complaints against 27 Stuyvesant Street than any other place in the precinct, and yet you didn't report it and did report the others?"

"I didn't have any evidence against it," said the Captain in his deep voice. "I'd keep on reporting them forever till I run them out."

The Captain was keeping his temper well. In fact, he kept it all during the ordeal of cross-examination. Mr. Osborne reminded him that on each of his disorderly-house reports, from which 27 Stuyvesant Street was missing, there was this entry: "There are no other suspicious places in the precinct other than those mentioned."

"Don't you consider a furnished-room house full of dissolute women a disorderly house?" inquired the Prosecutor.

"Not under the law unless you can show responsibility," replied the Captain readily.

"A good jury lawyer was lost when he became a police captain," observed a high official of the District Attorney's office to Mr. Gans at this answer.

"Didn't you believe the Schmitt woman kept a disorderly house?"

"Yes. But I couldn't get evidence that would hold in court."

"Did you receive any communication from the Police Department, from the Committee of Five, about this place?"

"I don't recall."

"Did you receive a letter from the District Attorney about the house?"

"I receive so many letters from the District Attorney recently that it takes nearly all my time thinking answers."

Mr. Osborne closed at this point, and the defense rested after asking Capt. Diamond if he did not have to have the testimony of one policeman in such cases corroborated before the Magistrate would hold the prisoner. Mr. Levy was willing to submit the case to the jury without argument of counsel. Mr. Osborne wouldn't consider such a proposition.

The jurors, all of whom complained of the uncomfortable night they had spent night before last when kept together, were again locked up last night. The Recorder wished them a pleasanter evening than the former one.

BIG TREE FOR BIG FAIR.

St. Louis Exposition Managers Will Transplant a Giant Red Oak, Roots and All.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—For the Louisiana Purchase Exposition an effort is to be made for the removal of a huge tree, root and branch, by water more than 1,000 miles from the wildest section of Arkansas to Forest Park. The tree is a red oak, 160 feet high and 12 feet in diameter at the base. It stands in the forest about two miles southeast of Elgin, Ark., and one mile from the bank of Black River.

The first thing to be accomplished is the construction of a double tramway with the tracks thirty feet apart from the tree to the river, where it will be floated and towed to St. Louis. It is estimated that this will occupy six months. The tree will be dug up by the roots instead of cut in the usual manner, and the limbs branches will be trimmed, but will be put on exhibition just as it now stands in the woods.

TO TAX THE SUGAR TRUST.

Chicago Is Trying to Collect on a $500,000 Assessment.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 31.—From nothing to $500,000 is the advance the Sugar Trust has secured on the books of the Board of Review. The American Sugar Refining Company, which is the official name of the trust, escaped taxation altogether last year. W. A. Havemeyer and his attorney, F. F. Reed, appeared before the reviewers. Mr. Havemeyer began by saying the Sugar Trust did not have any stock here on April 1. It had all been sold before that time.

"You must have the money for the sugar you sold, then," insisted Reviewer Upham, suggestively.

Mr. Havemeyer finally admitted that the Sugar Trust ordinarily carried 2,000 to 3,000 barrels of sugar in warehouse here, and that the filled barrels were worth about $18 each. Then it was that Attorney Reed spoke up.

"I have not had time to look this up fully, but I am inclined to believe that you cannot tax this stock of sugar for the reason that such a taxation would be in violation of the inter-State commerce law," said Mr. Reed. "The company is incorporated in New Jersey, and whatever stock it sends here is usually sold before it gets here, and therefore does not belong to it, even while in warehouse."

Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock was named as the time at which the Board of Review will listen to Attorney Reed's argument.

Arbuckle Brothers of New York were represented by their local agent. The firm had not scheduled any property, and it was assessed by the Assessors at $125,000. Reviewer Upham made quick work of this case by telling the agent that if he wanted to be heard he should file a schedule.

TO FIGHT QUAY MACHINE.

Pennsylvania's New Union Party to Hold a State Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—The new Union Party, first organized here as an insurgent Republican movement to fight the city administration and the Quay Republican ticket for the Fall election, and of which Col. Alexander McClure has come to be recognized as the practical leader, now proposes to hold a State convention and to put up a State ticket.

Col. McClure is Chairman of the City and State Relations Committee, which will decide the matter of the State Convention and set the date. The Union Party has already secured representation in fifty-one counties, and will shortly complete the organization throughout the State. Some of the best-known anti-machine men in the State have identified themselves with the movement and the convention will probably be held at Harrisburg after the Democrats and Republicans have completed their tickets.

Thus far representative opinion is in favor of the nomination of Judge Yerkes for Supreme Court and Representative Coray for State Treasurer. The candidates will go on the ticket by means of nomination papers, and the work of obtaining the necessary signatures is about to be started.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract is the best. The grocers know it. Insist on having it.—Adv.

AMERICA'S GOLD FUND LARGEST IN THE WORLD

The Treasury Vaults Contained $504,354,297 Yesterday.

France Comes Next with $478,258,230, Russia Third—Bank of England Holds Only $183,330,681.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—At the opening of business at the United States Treasury this morning it had in its possession the largest fund of gold held by any nation in the world and the greatest ever possessed by this Government. At 9 o'clock the fund amounted to $504,354,297. This involves an increase during the past month of nearly $10,000,000 and an increase of $4,422,422 over the figures of the corresponding date of last year.

The fund now held by the United States Treasury consists of the following items: Amount held against gold certificates, $202,535,689; reserve, $150,000,000, and moneys in the general fund of the Treasury, $61,818,508. The amount of gold reserve required by statute to be held from time to time is $150,000,000, so that the present fund, in its entirety, is largely in excess of the figure obliged to be maintained under the law.

It is said at the Treasury Department that this amount has never been surpassed except once. The Russian Government once claimed to be in possession of a gold fund amounting to $598,700,000, which is the highest amount of reserve on record. On July 25 last reports were received at the

STORM SPREADS ALARM IN CITY AND SUBURBS

Wind Velocity in New York Streets, Sixty-six Miles an Hour.

A WOMAN DIES OF FRIGHT

In New Jersey Towns Lightning Strikes in Many Places, the Wind Attaining Hurricane Force.

All signs pointed to a day of extreme heat as the sun rose yesterday, but this was in a great measure averted by one of the severest thunderstorms that has swept over the city this year. The storm broke at a few minutes past 9, and in the following twenty-five minutes caused a drop in the temperature from 83 to 73 degrees. The accompanying rain had something of the fury of a cloudburst, the downfall measuring 15-100 inch between 9:10 and 10:30 o'clock.

Wind of almost hurricane power accompanied the rain, attaining a velocity of sixty-six miles an hour during the five minutes following 9:15 o'clock. It carried sheets of water through the crowd of thousands of men and women who sought shelter at the Manhattan entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge and through the curtains of the trolley cars crossing the big structure, while small mountain torrents swept down the promenade and driveways over the feet of the surging throng at the terminus and formed a turbulent lake in Park Row.

Most distressing sights were seen about the Third Avenue car barns of the Metropolitan Railway system, at Sixty-fifth Street. While the storm was at its fiercest no deviation was made in the practice of sending alternate cars back to Harlem from that point to bring down more passengers, although all came in crowded. The passengers on these cars, protesting plaintively or profanely, according to sex or habit, were turned out into the downpour with the choice of running to the crowded car ahead or trying to board the crowded car behind. One cripple was thus served. He started forward, but could make but slow progress, and the car started on without him.

Just before the storm burst a switchman at that point tried the oft-repeated experiment of sending a car along both tracks at once, with the usual result that the car had to be dragged from the rails by sheer muscular effort. It took about half an hour to get the tracks cleared, and then the electric plow, which had been broken off, was left wedged between the slot rails. A policeman and a whitewasher mounted guard about it and kept the crowd from it, while a mechanic with a sledge tried to drive it into the channel below, producing at every blow blinding sheets of snapping electric flame.

Passengers on a train from Hackensack told of exciting experiences when they reached the Erie Station in Jersey City. The storm struck the train near Carlstadt with such force that they feared the beating water would drive in the windows, and all left their seats and stood in the aisles. Much rain did drive in through chinks and crannies and many were drenched.

Lightning struck a small building on the plant of the Brooklyn Union Gaslight Company, on the East River front near North Twelfth Street, just as Michael Hardiman of 878 Metropolitan Avenue entered it. Instantly there was a tremendous explosion of gas in the sewer beneath, and the little house flew into splinters, while Hardiman, so some witnesses declared, soared forty feet in the air. He was picked up unconscious when he fell and sent to the Eastern District Hospital. There was a severe burn on his left side and he was badly bruised, but the doctors said his condition was not dangerous.

Hannah Fogarty, forty-five years old, a homeless frequenter of the streets about Bellevue Hospital, was found dead in the hall of the tenement 339 East Twenty-fourth Street after the storm passed. Tenants said she seemed insane with terror as she ran into the building, where she fell dead at the stairs. Dr. Rogers of Bellevue Hospital was called. The woman had a weak heart, he said, and fright probably caused it to give way.

Deaths from the heat reported yesterday were Walter Mehrton, four months old, of 403 West Twenty-sixth Street; Alice Roonev, seven months old, of 744 Greenwich Avenue, and Philip McLarney, twenty-eight years, of 415 West Twenty-fourth Street.

William Leach, thirty-two years old, of 281 West Fourth Street, was overcome by the heat at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and taken to Harlem Hospital.

HOTTEST JULY IN 31 YEARS.

Records of the Weather Bureau Show that July, 1887, Alone Approached It in Temperature.

The month of July just past was one of the hottest Julys ever known in New York. The United States Weather Bureau has kept records of temperature here for the last thirty-one years, and there is nothing on them which can equal that of this month this year. July in 1887 came the nearest, with a mean temperature for the month of 77 degrees.

The highest temperature for July, 1901, was 99 degrees, on the 26 inst. The lowest was 64 degrees, early in the morning of the 2d. The mean maximum temperature was 85 degrees for the month and the mean minimum was 71 degrees. The mean temperature for the month was 78, or 1 degree higher than that of 1887.

Local Forecaster Emery said last night that the thunderstorms during the month, as compared with other years, were light, or moderate, the only storm which carried a high wind being that of yesterday, when it attained an unusual velocity.

The relative percentage of humidity during the month was higher on the partially cool days than in most previous years, and for the last week that is what has caused the suffering of man and beast.

Up to a few days ago Mr. Emery expected that the mean temperature would be at least 79, but he was disappointed agreeably to the extent of 1 degree.

"As in all other things," said Mr. Emery, "New York is creating a record for itself in the weather, and this year has excelled itself. Our records show that this has been the hottest July for thirty-one years, and I sincerely hope that this record will never be exceeded."

FIERCE STORM IN NEWARK.

Houses Unroofed and Stores Flooded—Lightning Strikes in the Oranges and Bloomfield.

NEWARK, N. J., July 31.—A storm of unusual violence struck this city this morning, doing much damage. The wind blew with terrific force, unroofing a number of houses, demolishing chimneys, leveling trees, and knocking over fences. The rain fell in torrents, and in a short time many cellars were flooded. In some cases the water reached the first floor of houses and stores, driving the occupants to the upper floors.

The Weather Bureau reported that the storm, although of short duration, was the heaviest in point of precipitation during July, three-quarters of an inch falling within fifteen minutes.

When the worst of the storm appeared to be over, lightning struck a pole in the yard of Edward Balbach's residence, at Passaic Avenue and Ferguson Street. Wires are strung from the pole into the attic of the house, and the bolt traveled along these and set fire to the framework around the window, through which the wires enter. The members of Engine Company No. 6 put out the fire with a chemical extinguisher.

The Erie train due at the station at Riverside at 9:36 o'clock ran off the track. The rails were covered with water, and the engineer could not see that some rocks had been washed on the tracks. The forward wheels of the locomotive struck the rocks and left the track. It was nearly 1 o'clock when the road was open for traffic again.

Two Polish women, living in the basement of 25 Boyd Street, were rescued from the flood as it poured into the front windows during the storm. Some one crying for help attracted the attention of Louis Baller, who lives across the street. He ran to the house and with difficulty found the steps which were already under water. In the back room were the women, clinging to each other, the water already up to their waists, and fast rising. Baller hurriedly led them to the street.

A westbound Irvington trolley car at Market Street struck a heavily laden truck at Jackson and Market Streets while the storm was at its height. The car was running at a high rate of speed and pushed the wagon along almost twenty feet. The front of the car was crushed and the passengers were badly shaken up. The rain was blinding at the time of the accident.

Lightning struck a heavy feed wire leading into the power room of the hat factory of McGill and Crowell, on Central Avenue, West Orange. The fuse blew out and a hole was burned in a gas pipe near by, igniting the gas. The wall was quickly in flames, and an alarm was sent in. The employes of the factory then got a stream on the fire and put it out before the firemen arrived.

Lightning struck the roof on the Cleveland Street public school in Orange.

EXCURSIONISTS IN PERIL.

Long Island Church Party Caught in the Storm in Great South Bay.

SAYVILLE, L. I., July 31.—One hundred men, women, and children, members of the Sayville Methodist Church, had an exciting experience this morning in the rain, hail, and thunder storm which passed over this section between 9 and 10 o'clock. The party was bound on the annual outing of the church to Cherry Beach Grove. The sail up Great South Bay was to be taken on the big sloop Salmer, which has only (a "cubby" cabin, and no shelter was afforded for the excursionists.

They had been out about an hour and were making good progress, when the storm loomed up in the west. It was useless to seek harbor, as there was none near enough to be reached before the storm came. Old sails were gotten out and wrapped about groups of women and children. The crew of the Salmer also lowered the sail, and under a little piece of canvas waited for the downpour.

It was not long in coming. The thunder rolled continually, and the lightning terrified the women and children. The wind blew away their hats and parasols, which had been hoisted in a vain endeavor to keep dry. Then the rain changed to a torrent of hail, and the big stones cut and bruised the exposed ones. Many women fainted and the rest screamed, while the children set up a general howl.

The food of the party was soaked, and from the heap of baskets near the mast ran streams of colored water as the rain melted pies and dishes which had been carefully prepared for the dinner. When the storm passed and the sun came out not one person on board had a dry article of clothing. The provisions were all ruined, and the excursionists were glad to sail for home.

LIGHTNING KILLS A BOY.

Struck Dead in a Cottage While Reading to His Mother.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 31.—While reading to his mother, about noon to-day, in a cottage at Steelmanville, a bolt of lightning came through the window and instantly killed thirteen-year-old Davis Weaver, son of E. Forest Weaver of Philadelphia.

The mother escaped with a shock which, while it stunned her, did no physical injury. Other occupants of the cottage were also stunned.

MAY PAY FOR BLOW WITH LIFE.

Aged Italian Drives a Butcher Knife Almost Through Man That Struck Him.

Loungers at Canal and Mott Streets, in the Italian quarter, last night were astonished to see an old man bareheaded, with long, white hair streaming behind him run out of the saloon at 89 Mulberry Street with a large butcher's knife in his hand to two men who were talking peaceably on the corner, and without a word plunge the weapon up to the handle into the body of one of them. The stabbed man fell to the sidewalk without even a groan, and Policeman Roth of the Elizabeth Street Station called an ambulance and arrested the old man.

The victim was Frank Robino, thirty-nine years old, of 89 Thompson Street, and his assailant was Nicolo Gogliordo, seventy-one years old, of 81 Mulberry Street. When he was brought before the Sergeant he shouted:

"Me no 'fraid of the electric chair. Me hope he died. No strike old man any more."

Investigation proved that the men had been in a party in the saloon discussing the plans of the Anarchists to murder the Queen of Italy, when high words ensued in the course of which Robino struck Gogliordo in the face. The old man then seized the butcher knife, lying convenient on the bar, and tried to stab Robino, but was prevented by friends.

Robino left the saloon with an acquaintance, and, after the old man's rage appeared to have subsided, those who were holding him let him go. He at once seized the knife and started on a run in the direction Robino had taken. At Hudson Street Hospital it was found that the knife had almost transfixed the body, and that the man was dying. Coroner Hart was summoned to take his ante-mortem statement.

TWO MEN SHOT IN A FIGHT.

A Romance Leads to Riot in Mulberry Street—One Man Dying.

Francisco Maltucci, thirty-two-years old, of 13 Hanover Square, Brooklyn, is dying in the Hudson Street Hospital, and with his dying words, he accuses Genirio Spadetti, twenty-seven years old, of 100 Mulberry Street, of being responsible for his wounds. Detective Bernstein of the Elizabeth Street Police Station had a narrow escape from death, and lost three fingers of the right hand.

Cicero Padula, 22 years, of Mills Hotel No. 1, is badly bruised, and May Rossi, eighteen years old, of 210 Second Avenue, who was the indirect cause of the attempt at murder and incipient riot, which required the calling out of the Elizabeth Street Station reserves, is detained as a witness.

For a long time Maltucci and Spadetti have been rivals for the girl's hand. Last night May was walking with Maltucci along Mulberry Street, near Canal, when they met Spadetti.

The moment he saw the pair Spadetti made straight for them and in an excited tone declared that he was going to kill both of them. The girl screamed and fled.

Spadetti drew a revolver and aimed at Maltucci. His second shot brought Maltucci to the ground. Detectives Henry Bernstein and William Burns of the Elizabeth Street Station heard the shots and they started in the direction whence they came. Bernstein ran after Spadetti, when the Italian turned back and leveled his pistol at the detective. Bernstein sank to the ground. It was only a ruse, though. He had not been struck.

But Spadetti shot again. Bernstein raised his hand to his face, just in time to receive the bullet through his hand. Three fingers were almost torn off and the scalp grazed. Burns was running as fast as he could, to rescue his partner when Cicero Padula tried to knock him down so as to cover the flight of Spadetti.

The detective aimed a blow at Cicero, which knocked him down. There Cicero lay unconscious until the trouble was all over. Then Burns turned his attention to Spadetti and beat him over the head with his pistol, finally subduing him.

But an enormous crowd of yelling, shrieking, and desperate Italians had followed. Some clamored for the life of Spadetti, while others wanted the police wiped out. The fighting was furious over the prostrate form of Bernstein, while a little further away, Maltucci was lying groaning and gasping. Then the reserves arrived, and with drawn clubs they charged the crowd.

Charles A. Schott Dead.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Prof. Charles A. Schott, for more than half a century an assistant in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, died here to-night, aged seventy-five years. Several years ago the French Academy conferred on him its highest honor—a medal for his researches in terrestrial magnetism.

Charles Anthony Schott was born at Mannheim, Baden, Germany, Aug. 7, 1826. In 1847 he was graduated from the Polytechnic School, at Carlsruhe. The following year he came to America and entered the Coast and Geodetic Survey. In 1856 he was promoted to the grade of an assistant in the service. Mr. Schott was a member of the Government parties that observed the total eclipse of the sun in August, 1869, at Springfield, Ill., and at Cantania, Sicily, in December, 1870.

In 1898 he was a delegate to the International Conference on Terrestrial Magnetism, which was held at Bristol, England. Mr. Schott was a member of many scientific societies, among them the National Academy of Sciences, Washington Academy of Sciences, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was also the author of many papers on hydrography, geodesy, tides, and meteorology, and physics of the globe in Smithsonian Institute publications.

THE NEW SUGAR REFINERY

Robert Crooks & Co. Behind the New Jersey Project.

The Plant Will Have a Daily Capacity of 15,000 Barrels—The Contracts Given Out.

E. H. Laing of the firm of Robert Crooks & Co. of Liverpool and New York yesterday said that this firm is behind the plan to build a sugar refinery on the New Jersey shore of the Hudson River, opposite Grant's Tomb. The refinery will have a daily capacity of 15,000 barrels, and will be built by the G. M. Newell Engineering Company of Philadelphia, which built the Arbuckle, National, and McCahan Refineries. Contracts for the building and machinery are said to have been let already.

The firm of Robert Crooks & Co. for years made a specialty of importing foreign refined sugars, but subsequently entered into an agreement with the American Sugar Refining Company to handle the trust's sugar. Last Spring the trust terminated this agreement on the ground that Crooks & Co. were shading the prices of the company's product.

During the last few months the firm has been again importing foreign refined sugar, and has represented the Tate Refinery in Liverpool, one of the largest refineries in Great Britain.

FIGHT AGAINST BEET SUGAR.

Henry B. Oxnard, President of the American Beet Sugar Company, talking of the opposition of the Spreckels syndicate in California to beet sugar interests west of the Missouri River and the increase in the capital of the American Sugar Refining Company, partly in view of a purpose to secure from Congress the reduction or removal of the duty on raw sugar from Cuba, is quoted in Wall Street as saying:

"We have under way twenty-eight factories for the production of beet sugar, and expect to build at least ten more this year. This has aroused the Spreckels syndicate, which recently attempted to persuade Denver grocers to promise to make 75 per cent. of their whole sales in the product of the trust.

"Recently the syndicate reduced the price of its product here one-fourth of a cent a pound, and increased it in the East, where there are no considerable beet sugar factories. This, of course, forced us to cut prices and takes so much from our profit. My company has recently bought 80,000 acres of land in the Arkansas Valley, and expects to erect a factory there.

"The syndicate handles crude sugar, bringing it from Hawaii, Java, India, and the West Indies, and refines it and sells it as American sugar. So it will attempt at the next session of Congress to have the duty on crude sugar lowered, and perhaps abolished.

"Should it succeed, it would be discouraging to the beet sugar industry, which is in its infancy. All of this is of the greatest interest to Colorado, which is the finest country in the world for the culture of sugar beets."

INDEPENDENT SUGAR COMPANY

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 31.—The Independent Sugar Refining Company filed today with the County Clerk articles of incorporation. The capital is put at $125,000, but this can be increased at will. The home office of the company will be at Fanwood, in this county, where Harry C. Christensen, one of the incorporators, resides.

The other incorporators named are Henry L. Hobart and George R. McGinnis. Their addresses are given as 1 Broad Street, New York City. While the details of the concern are not made public here, it is said that the formation of the concern is the foundation or development of a strong rival to the Sugar Trust. Mr. Hobart is said to be already interested in fighting the trust, and that his supply is obtained from a refinery in Hoboken.

The charter is ample to cover almost anything or to be expanded in its scope at any time It is drawn under what has become known as the "blanket clause."

LYNN'S GREAT INDUSTRY.

Shoe Manufacturers Show an Increase of About 20 Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

LYNN, Mass., July 31.—The output of shoes from Lynn factories this year will be the largest in the history of the city, and its value will far exceed that of any previous year. There is hardly a factory that is not running full time, and many are advertising for help, a remarkable situation for July. Most of the boxes made here are used by the local concerns, and the business of the box factories is an unerring indication of the shoe trade. From figures obtained from the box men, it appears that there are between 70,000 and 75,000 pairs of shoes now being made in Lynn, an increase of 20 per cent. over last July.

The increased business is shared by nearly all the manufacturers. Two years ago there were not more than four or five firms in Lynn that manufactured directly for the retail trade. To-day more than half of the manufacturers sell the whole or part of their product to retailers, several have established shoe stores in this and other cities, and, with a few exceptions, this change in business has been fraught with good results to the manufacturer and the community.

PRINCETON'S EXAMINATIONS.

A Score of Students Fail to Pass at the Spring Trials.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 31.—A surprise which will come as an eye-opener to a number of Princeton undergraduates was sprung here to-day when it became known that a score or more of students from the incoming sophomore, junior, and senior classes had failed so completely in the June examinations that they have been dropped from their respective classes. Some of those who failed will be allowed to enter lower classes in the Fall, while others will be marked off the university rolls.

A striking feature of the failures is the fact that three of the best athletes in the university, two of whom are on the baseball nine and one on the football team, are said to be on the list. As Princeton's eligibility rules defer for one year a student who has been dropped to a lower class, these men will not be allowed to play in any regular games with other colleges during the coming college year.

The registrar has not given out the names of the dropped students, but he has notified the deficient students themselves. Several of them have returned to Princeton in the hope of obtaining permission to take examinations over again in the Fall. As yet their efforts have met with no success, as the Examination Committee refuses to grant them such a privilege.

A member of the Faculty, when asked for his opinion on the matter, said he thought it was a good thing that the recent examinations proved a severe test to some of the less ambitious students, and that it might serve as a warning to others who depend so largely on getting through the examinations merely by a few days of hard work near the end of the term.

THE OPHIR OF SOLOMON.

Dr. Carl Peters Believes that He Has Found It in Africa.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Dr. Carl Peters, the German explorer, writes to The Times asserting his belief, as a result of his discoveries in South Africa during the last two years, that the country between the Zambesi and the Sabi is the Ophir of Solomon.

From traces of Egyptian civilization Dr. Peters believes that the mining district was originally discovered by Egyptians, and that there was an Egyptian colony there before the Phoenicians took the country, between 1100 B. C. and 1000 B. C. He intends at an early date to lay all his evidence before the public.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MANISTEE, Mich., July 31.—The Manistee iron works were burned this evening. The loss is estimated at $50,000, with insurance of two-thirds.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

2:50 A. M.—505 West Fifty-fourth Street; Arnold Bringman; damage, $50.

2:15 P. M.—2,231 Amsterdam Avenue; D. Coffer; damage, $2,000.

8:30 P. M.—173 Delancey Street; owner unknown; no damage.

9:30 P. M.—259 Delancey Street; owner unknown; no damage.

A DIVVER PLOT FAILS.

Effort to Dispossess Foleyites Foiled by Victims Leasing the Whole House.

A new political wrinkle was sprung in the Divver-Foley fight for the Tammany leadership of the Second Election District Tuesday afternoon by the Divver braves, who tried to dispossess Foley voters. Their plot was met by a counter-plot, and the Foleyites won by leasing the entire house, and, from last accounts, were threatening to put the Divver sympathizers out on a cold curb in the starlight.

The house is the old school building at 67 Elm Street, which the city has leased to Mrs. Alice Grady at $40 a month. Until the present row, Mrs. Grady rerented the house by floors to tenants, and made a comfortable profit out of the undertaking.

Cornelius Sullivan, one of the Divver Captains and step-father of Mrs. Grady, lives in the house. He noticed about two weeks ago that letters bearing the Foley stamp were being delivered in the house to one of the tenants. To make sure that his suspicions were well founded, he approached Henry Schierhorst, who had lived with his mother and his brother George at the house ever since Mrs. Grady began to rent it five years ago.

"'Bout time you fellers were to join the Divver Club, ain't it?" asked Sullivan.

"We've joined the Foley people already," answered Henry Schierhorst, and with that the war was opened.

Mr. Sullivan informed Mr. Schierhorst that he would have him dispossessed and would prevent him from voting at the next election. That same afternoon a City Marshal appeared and served a dispossess notice on the Schierhorsts. The notice had been issued by Civil Justice Bolte, a member of the Divver Club. The Schierhorsts consulted with members of the Foley organization and a plan of campaign was mapped out.

They learned how much Mrs. Grady was paying for the house and went to the Controller's office and offered $50 a month instead of Mrs. Grady's $40. The bargain was made and signed and Schierhorst put up $100 as security for rental for the next two months, the date of the lease to begin to-morrow.

Within an hour after the signing of the lease the Controller's office notified Mrs. Grady of the new lessee of the house, and that by Aug. 1 he would take charge of his property. Mrs. Grady at first paid little attention to the notice, until Tuesday an officer of the Controller's office called on her, and notified her of the change which had taken place. Mrs. Grady said that she would take no notice of the new lessee, and she vowed that she would have him put out of the house by to-morrow. Lawyer Hoyer, counsel for the Schierhorsts, said:

"My clients have an iron-clad agreement, and we hold the upper hand and will do as we please." When seen last night the Schierhorsts had little to say.

"There is talk of a settlement in some way, and we do not want to make things disagreeable."

BOURKE COCKRAN SAILS.

Before Leaving for Europe Denies that He May Be the Anti-Tammany Mayoralty Candidate.

Bourke Cockran sailed for Europe on the White Star liner Teutonic at noon yesterday. Soon after he reached the ship Mr. Cockran was approached by a number of newspaper men, and asked if there was any foundation for the story published in the morning papers yesterday that he was being considered seriously for the anti-Tammany nomination for Mayor.

"I know absolutely nothing about the matter," he replied, "except what I read in the papers. As far as I know, there is no truth in the story. This is a time of the year, you know, when a man, no matter how obscure, is liable to get his name in the papers."

In reply to the question as to whether he would take an active part in the campaign this Fall, Mr. Cockran said that he knew nothing about politics, as he had been too busy to give the subject any attention. Mr. Cockran said he was going abroad for rest and that he expected to be back in New York about Sept. 10.

MARYLAND DEMOCRATS GATHER.

Platform Will Probably Be Confined to State Issues.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—The Democratic State Convention, which will meet at Ford's Opera House, this city, at noon to-morrow, promises to be thoroughly harmonious. The only nominations to be made are for Controller and Clerk of the Court of Appeals. At this time there seems no reason to doubt that Dr. Joshua W. Hering will be renominated for Controller and J. Frank Turner will get the other place.

As to the platform, it seems clear that no mention will be made of National issues, but every plank in the platform will be confined strictly to State issues. Prominent among these, it is understood, will be the negro voter problem. Although the leaders will not admit it, there is every reason for believing that a strong declaration will be made upon this subject, following closely along the lines laid down by the Democrats at their recent convention in Frederick County, the home of Col. L. Victor Baughman, one of ex-Senator Gorman's lieutenants, in which it was declared that the danger of negroes ultimately holding the balance of power in Maryland is imminent unless something is done to check their right to vote.

OKLAHOMA LAND LOTTERY.

More than 2,000 Names Drawn from Each Wheel Yesterday, Giving That Many Homesteads to Claimants.

EL RENO, Oklahoma, July 31.—Two thousand one hundred names were drawn from each wheel in the Government land lottery to-day, making the grand total 8,700 The list of prize winners will be completed to-morrow. The drawing of numbers will continue until about 10,000 names for each district shall be drawn from the wheels, making a total of 20,000 names. As there are about 13,500 claims in the new country, the drawing of 20,000 names will go beyond the point where persons above 13,500 can get land. The remaining envelopes will draw blanks, but as the commission desires to impress the public with the fairness and honesty of the drawing, every one of 165,000 envelopes will be drawn. When the names entitled to homesteads have been exhausted the work to follow will be merely perfunctory.

The Commissioners are notifying by postal card each person who draws a number. The card also gives the date upon which the recipient must appear at the office of his respective land district and file his entry. The date upon which a man must appear to make entry is easily determined. In each land district 125 persons daily will be permitted to file. Those holding Nos. 1 to 125 must file Aug. 6; 126 to 250, Aug. 7, continuing in this manner until all the homesteads in each land district shall be filed upon.

PUGILISTS MAY GO TO GEORGIA.

Southern Governor Not Opposed to Jeffries-Ruhlin Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 31.—It seems pretty certain at this time that a strong effort will be made to have James Jeffries and Gus Ruhlin engage in a boxing contest of twenty-five rounds for the world's championship in Savannah in the early Fall.

Savannah is to have the Georgia State Fair early in November, and an effort will be made to bring the big fellows here during that event.

There was some anxiety to know what Gov. Candler and the State officers would think of the plan. Gov. Northen sent out a special company of State cavalry to keep Corbett and Mitchell out of the State when they fought in Florida.

Gov. Candler has, however, expressed a willingness to have the contest pulled off at Savannah and within the State bounds. He announced to-day that he would have no objection to a sparring contest in Savannah provided the law was not violated, but if the law was trespassed in the slightest degree he would take steps at once to punish the trespassers. This announcement was made in Atlanta to Major G. M. Ryals of Savannah, a prominent citizen, who called on the Chief Executive this morning for the express purpose of asking him about the Ruhlin-Jeffries prizefight.

When the situation was fully explained the Governor said: "If the law is not violated I have no objection. If the law is violated then somebody will have to suffer."

The backers of the movement say this assurance from the Governor is all they want. They have no idea of violating any law.

English Post for Harvard Professor.

LONDON, July 31.—The Council of the University of Birmingham has appointed William James Ashley, Professor of Economics at Harvard University, to be the incumbent of the first, or organizing, Chair of the future Faculty of Commerce.

IMPORT AGENTS MAY GO

Railroad Companies Favorably Consider Abolition of the Office.

The Agents Held Responsible for Demoralization of Rates—A Commissioner for All Roads Suggested.

If plans which are now under consideration by the roads terminating on the Atlantic seaboard are carried out, as they probably will be, the abolition of the so-called import agents is in sight, and with such abolition one of the most persistent causes of rate demoralization in westbound freight.

Import agents are those representatives of American railroads who contract with foreign, mainly European, shippers for the carrying of the merchandise which is imported into the United States. These agents mostly have their offices abroad and are well paid, as they receive 10 per cent. and upward as commission on the amount of business they secure. Being far away from home and not within easy reach of the main offices of the companies they represent, it is very difficult, it is admitted, to exercise much control over them, especially in the matter of executing contracts ahead for the carrying of goods which may not move for months after the contract has been made.

Because of these conditions and in an effort to secure as much business as possible, these agents resort to the practice of splitting their commissions with the foreign merchants, thus opening up a system of reducing rates, which generally results in complete demoralization of the rates on all imported merchandise, and in turn affecting other west-bound rates. This demoralization begins each year with great regularity some time in April, and after it has once commenced, spreads and continues until all the import business for the year has been contracted for.

Efforts have been made before to stop this rate disturbance, but the plans proposed were never executed because of the opposition of some of the roads. These roads have now come together once more, and a meeting was held yesterday at which every railroad was represented which has terminals at any harbor between Portland, Me., and Norfolk, Va. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter and report its conclusions on the various suggestions for improvements at the next meeting, which is to be held on Sept. 5.

The committee which will commence its sessions next week is composed of one representative from each of the following ports:—Portland, Me.; Boston, Montreal, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Norfolk.

The plan which is regarded with most favor by many of the roads contemplates the entire abolishment of all import agencies. Instead there is to be an association of the railroads concerned on the plan of the Buffalo Grain Committee. At the head of this association is to be a Commissioner, or Chairman, who is to take care that the interests of every road are recognized. The scope of this proposed association will be very much like that of the Immigration Bureau, only that its workings will be more intricate, as required by the nature of the business.

UP-STATE TROLLEY MERGER.

Hudson Valley Railroad Company Will Consolidate Several Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., July 31.—An important consolidation of surface railway interests in this vicinity has been practically consummated. The company will be capitalized at $2,600,000, and will be known as the Hudson Valley Railroad Company. The roads to be merged are the Stillwater and Mechanicsville Street Railway Company, Glens Falls, Sandy Hill and Fort Edward Street Railway Company, Greenwich and Schuylerville Electric Railway, Saratoga Traction Company, and Saratoga Northern Railway. The Boards of Directors of these companies have voted to take part in the consolidation.

There are at present about ninety miles of track on the lines of the various companies, and with the completion of the work now in progress in Warren County and between Ballston and Mechanicsville there will be over a hundred miles of track. The lines connect Troy, Waterford, Mechanicsville, Stillwater, Schuylerville, Greenwich, Fort Edward, Sandy Hill, Glens Falls, and Caldwell, and by the middle of September Warrensburg will be reached. Saratoga and Ballston are now connected by the Saratoga Traction Company's lines, and by Fall these places and Round Lake also will be connected with the main lines. Ex-State Treasurer A. A. Colvin of Glens Falls and Joseph A. Powers of Troy are the principal capitalists interested in the new corporation.

SHIPS FOR NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Dodwell Oriental and Alaska Vessels Turned Over to Railroad.

TACOMA, Wash., July 31.—The Dodwell Oriental and Alaska steamships are being turned over to the Northern Pacific Steamship Company, a Northern Pacific Railroad corporation, as fast as they arrive in this port. The sound fleet will continue to be operated by Dodwell & Co. as their own property, and the company has been made the agent of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company under a long time agreement.

Articles of incorporation for the new steamship company have been filed. C. S. Mellen, Thomas Cooper, F. M. Fenwick, Alexander Stewart, and Frank Wilsey are Trustees.

The Northern Pacific will, it is said, make no changes in the policy which has governed the steamship line in the past. At present there are seventeen steamships on the Oriental run out of Tacoma, which are secured by the Northern Pacific. Only three of these—the Tacoma, Victoria, and Olympia—are owned, the rest being under charter.

SEABOARD AIR LINE DIRECTORS.

Board Increased to Twelve and Four New Members Elected.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, held in Baltimore last night, the by-laws of the company were amended and the board increased from eight to twelve members. The meeting was called to be held in New York, but owing to the lack of a quorum the Directors, who assembled there came to Baltimore, where the necessary number was secured and the meeting held. Following are the four Directors chosen: James M. Barr of Portsmouth, Va.; F. R. Pemberton of New York; E. B. Addison of Richmond, Va., and George W. Watts of Durham, N. C. The four new Directors are all conspicuous as active and successful men. Besides these gentlemen, the other members of the Board of Directors are: John Skelton Williams of Richmond, Va.; William F. Cochran of Younkers, N. Y.; C. Sidney Shepard of Hawen, Oswego County, N. Y.; James H. Dooley of Richmond, Va.; J. W. Middendorf, William A. Marburg, S. Davies Warfield, and Robert C. Davidson of Baltimore.

TO ISSUE $25,000,000 IN BONDS.

Iowa Central Will Refund Old Securities and Improve Road.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Stockholders of the Iowa Central Railway met here in special session to-day and authorized the Directors to issue gold bonds not to exceed $25,000,000 and bearing 4 per cent. interest, to be secured by a mortgage executed in favor of the Morton Trust Company, as trustee. The bonds are to be used for refunding purposes, paying or redeeming the outstanding obligations of the company, and of such other companies as may be acquired by consolidation, construction, or purchase.

Bonds for $2,000,000 will be issued at once and used for physical improvements. Interest on the new issue will be only $17,000 more than on the obligations which will be retired, while by the new financial arrangement the system will be unified.

CHICAGO ROADS TO CONSOLIDATE.

Union Loop Will Pass Into the Hands of the Northwestern Elevated.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The Union Loop will pass into the hands of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company to-morrow afternoon at a meeting of the shareholders. The agreed price is $125 a share for the stock of the Union Elevated Railroad Company, the legal name for the Union Loop. Most of the heavy holders of Loop stock are officials of the Northwestern Elevated.

President Clarence Buckingham of the latter road says that a majority of the stockholders have agreed upon the consolidation of the two roads. It is understood, however, that some of the minority stockholders of the Loop are opposed to the plan, and may refuse to turn in their stock at 125. It is officially stated that no attempt will be made for the present to consolidate with other roads using the Loop.

Brief Railroad Items.

E. H. Harriman, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific, has returned from the Pacific Coast.

Regarding the report that President Felton of the Alton is to succeed President Hays of the Southern Pacific, a Director of the Alton states that so far as he knows such a move has not been considered.

W. S. Howell, heretofore General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul in this city, has been appointed General Eastern Agent, with supervision of both freight and passenger traffic.

TO PROBATE MISER'S WILL.

Catharine Murphy, Supposed to Have Died in Poverty, Leaves Nearly $12,000 to Four Sisters.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 31.—Surrogate Silkman of Westchester County has issued citations for the probate of the will of the late Catharine Murphy, sometime known as Catharine Griffin, which has been filed in the Surrogate's office, returnable on Oct. 5.

Mrs. Murphy was a miser and was supposed to have died in poverty in a tenement here, but after her death property was found worth about $12,000, all of which she had willed to her four sisters, Mary Carmody, Catharine Brown, Ellen Kennedy, and Della Murphy. The will is on one side of a piece of foolscap paper, and was executed Aug. 8, 1885.

The mystery ever since her death has been where she got the money. It was deposited in nearly a dozen banks, and she had not drawn the interet on some of it for over a dozen years.

DETECTIVE A HOMICIDE.

William J. Mulcare of the Central Office Accused of Killing Joseph Bulkley.

Detective Sergeant William J. Mulcare, attached to the Central Office, is in St. Vincent's Hospital, a prisoner of the Charles Street police, charged with homicide. He is suffering from a possible concussion of the brain and fractures of both nasal bones. The detective, it is alleged, shot and fatally wounded Joseph Bulkley, thirty-five years old, of 237 West Tenth Street, during a fight shortly after midnight Tuesday night, at Charles and West Streets. Bulkley died in St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday afternoon.

Considerable mystery surrounds the shooting. Capt. Martens of the Charles Street Station said he believed he knew who had fired the shot. He refused to give the man's name. Shortly before 9 o'clock last night Mulcare appeared at the station house, and, it is said, gave himself up. He complained of pains in his head. Capt. Martens summoned an ambulance. At the hospital it was said that Mulcare's injuries were not serious, and that he would be out in a few days.

Bulkley made an ante-mortem statement to Coroner Hart at St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday morning, saying that he and a friend had been assaulted by a stranger, who, when he (Bulkley) had interfered, had shot him.

Mulcare reported to Commissioner Murphy yesterday morning that he had shot a man. He was at once suspended pending an investigation. Mulcare was appointed to the force May 20, 1885, and has a good record. In his report Mulcare stated that he had been assaulted by five men, and that one of the men threw a brick at him, striking his face.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES CALLERS.

Some Come with Political Missions, Others to Pay Their Respects.

CANTON, Ohio, July 31.—Congressman Irwin of the Louisville (Ky.) district and Charles E. Sapp, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Northern District of Kentucky, were among President McKinley's callers to-day. The visit was in connection with the re-appointment of Mr. Sapp to his present position, against which there is some opposition. They had been in Cleveland to see Senator Hanna and arranged their return trip so as to allow a stop-over in Canton. Both said they felt encouraged to believe that all troubles in Kentucky could be amicably settled, and that there would be no change in the Collectorship. Both said, however, that they did not mean to be understood that the President had promised the place.

There were a number of other callers at the McKinley home to-day, some to pay their respects and others on personal missions. Among them was Mr. Walcott of New Orleans, President of the Cotton Exchange; Gen. G. A. Garretson, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Mather, and E. W. Doty of Cleveland were here to invite the President to attend the Grand Army of the Republic encampment in that city in September. They were told that the President hopes to attend the encampment. He may arrange to go to Buffalo for "President's Day" on the same trip.

Capt. E. S. Wilson, United States Marshal for the District of Porto Rico, and Col. John Lincoln Clem, Quartermaster General for the Department of Porto Rico, both home on leave of absence, called to pay their respects to the President.

6,000 CLOAKMAKERS ON STRIKE.

Many Went Out Yesterday and Others Will Go Out To-day.

The Cloakmakers' Union, which has been close to a general strike for the last month, started a series of small strikes against individual manufacturers yesterday. The Executive Committee of the union decided that a running fire of strikes would be more effective than a general strike, and several firms will be selected every day for the next eight days as the target of the union.

About 3,000 cloakmakers employed by about ten firms were ordered to strike yesterday for recognition of the union, a new wage schedule, and the signing of an agreement guaranteeing union conditions. Several thousand more cloakmakers will be ordered on strike to-day and to-morrow.

The firms affected yesterday were J. Rosenstein, 31

STEEL STRIKERS NOT YET READY FOR PEACE

Yesterday's Conference Productive of No Results.

Reported that Two Amalgamated Officials Went to Cleveland to See Senator Hanna.

PITTSBURG, July 31.—The steel workers' strike against the United States Steel Corporation is still unsettled. The status of the contest is unchanged. The men are fighting for every advantage, while the companies involved are strengthening their positions as much as possible. The conference of the members of the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association, which was expected to settle the trouble one way or the other to-day, adjourned at 6 o'clock to-night without accomplishing its purpose.

It was after 11 o'clock when the committee finally got together. Three of the officials, Secretary John Williams, Assistant Secretary M. F. Tighe, and National Trustee John Morgan were not present. It was subsequently learned that the three absentees were out of the city and had taken their departure on early trains. It was reported that Williams was in New York and the other two officials had gone to Cleveland to see Senator Hanna, but they are expected to be present when the board is called together to-morrow morning. President Shaffer was called to a secret conference with some one, supposed to be a representative of the United States Steel Corporation, during the early morning hours.

After the meeting began its formal proceedings, its discussions were apparently lifeless. Much of the time was spent by the members in wandering about the other offices of the organization, returning only to take up points that were apparently under dispute. At noon the officials adjourned for lunch. They remained away until after 2 o'clock, and then again took up the conference with the same uncertain discussions.

President Shaffer was called repeatedly to the telephone and talked long with some one at the other end of the line. A recess taken at frequent intervals showed that much of the meeting was devoted to the killing of time, during the absence of the officials, who were on mysterious missions. Joseph Bishop, the Secretary of the Ohio Board of Arbitration, was present at the discussions to-day. He left the headquarters late in the afternoon without making any statement.

At 4 o'clock President Shaffer and Vice President David Reese came down stairs from the offices and started up Seventh Avenue. They were halted by the newspaper men, and President Shaffer said that he had nothing to say; that there would be no statement given out to-day. The two officials started in the direction of Union Station, and the rumor at once became current that they were about to leave for New York. Instead, they took a circuitous route to the Carnegie Building, where they held a brief consultation with Joseph E. Schwab and Veryl Preston, who spent most of the day in the Carnegie offices. Within an hour the two Amalgamated men returned to the general offices of the association.

Another hour was spent in the conference room, and then the meeting adjourned. When President Shaffer came down to go home, he was again asked for some statement as to the progress of the conference and the probability of a settlement. In reply he said:

"There will be no statement given out to-day. I expect to call another meeting of the board to-morrow at 10 o'clock. I will be present at this meeting, and will not be out of the city to-night."

All of the other officials who were at the meeting during the afternoon declined to talk strike. They hurried away from the building to avoid meeting newspaper men. About the entrance of the headquarters building groups of men were gathered all afternoon. Some were members of the Amalgamated Association who were on strike, and interested in the proceedings. Others were private detectives who watched every move made by President Shaffer and other leaders of the Amalgamated Association. Whose interests were thus being guarded could only be surmised, but the Amalgamated men firmly believed that the watchers were in the employ of the manufacturers. President Shaffer said he knew of no reason for his movements being watched, but became deeply interested in the state of affairs when told of it.

A number of striking steel workers from the Pittsburg mills of the American Steel Hoop Company were among the watchers about the headquarters. One who claimed to be among the oldest members of the Amalgamated Association, and who has passed through no less than four great strikes, said he hoped the strike would not be settled on the terms offered. He wanted the issue fought to a finish now. He said that there was no use in temporizing in this matter, and if the settlement was made now it would only mean that it would have to be fought all over again at some future time. While this striker spoke unofficially, he seemed well posted on the situation, and gave what appeared to be the best evidence of the cause of the holding up of the settlement at this time.

Confidence was felt in some circles to-day that the strike eventually would be settled upon the propositions made by Mr. Morgan. The officials of the steel companies who have been acting for the United States Steel Corporation in this matter were apparently hopeful and light hearted. The delays in the settlement are fully understood by the Morgan representatives, and while all maintain the strictest silence regarding the matter, they are not able to conceal their feelings of contentment and satisfaction over the way things are going. One of these officials remarked to a friend to-day that if the strike was not settled he would be more than surprised.

MR. HANNA AS MEDIATOR.

Senator Said He Helped Bring About the Present Negotiations.

CLEVELAND, July 31.—Up to noon to-day newspaper men here had been unable to locate Messrs. Morgan and Tighe of the Amalgamated Association reported to have started from Pittsburg for Cleveland last night. A canvass of the leading hotels at that time showed that they had not registered.

Senator Hanna did not appear at his office throughout the morning and a report was in circulation that a conference between himself and the Amalgamated representatives had taken place at his residence. He arrived at his office soon after 12 o'clock, having come directly from his home. When asked if he had held a conference with the Amalgamated men, or would see them during the day, Mr. Hanna said:

"I am not at liberty to discuss the subject. I will neither deny nor confirm the report that a conference was held this morning. It is true that I am interested and to some extent directly connected with the efforts being made to settle the strike, but it would be foolish for me to talk about what is being done."

TRUST MEN IN CONFERENCE.

J. P. Morgan, Robert Bacon, Charles Steele, Charles M. Schwab, and E. H. Gary were in conference several times yesterday on the strike situation, but no statement of any nature was made by any Steel Trust official, with the single exception of the following remark by one of the financiers interested in the outcome of the trouble:

"Everybody thought on Saturday that Mr. Shaffer would be able to obtain the ratification of his men for the agreement he made with Mr. Morgan, but it begins to look as if Mr. Shaffer could not do what he had agreed to do."

INDORSE THE STEEL STRIKE.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers Also Decide Not to Handle Non-Union Iron.

A committee was appointed by the Board of Delegates of the Building Trades yesterday to order a general strike to-day on two residences at Eighty-third Street and Fifth Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, against the employment of non-union laborers. Unless the latter are discharged this morning, 200 mechanics in about twelve different trades will be ordered on strike.

It was reported at the board meeting that the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Association has indorsed the strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. In case non-union iron is supplied on any contracts where the union sheet metal workers are employed they will refuse to handle it. The sheet metal workers use corrugated iron and other material supplied by members of the United States Steel Corporation.

FATAL TENEMENT FIRE.

Three Deaths in Brooklyn—Firemen Prevented by Smoke from Rescuing the Victims.

Three lives were lost and one person severely and perhaps fatally injured in a fire at 370 Gold Street, Brooklyn yesterday morning. The fire itself did not amount to much, the damage to the property not exceeding $1,500, but a very thick smoke was responsible for the loss of life.

The dead are James McCoy, forty-five, a painter; his soon William, sixteen, and his daughter Edna, eleven years old. Mrs. Mary McCoy, his wife, is at the Brooklyn Hospital suffering from injuries, the result of a fall she sustained in an attempt to lower herself to the ground. The hospital authorities do not expect her to recover. The only member of the family who escaped without injury was Ellen, fourteen years old, who was lowered from a window to the ground by her mother.

The building in which the fire occurred is a three-story brick house, situated between Myrtle Avenue and Willoughby Street, and was formerly a private residence. It is now let out in flats, but is not supplied with fire escapes. There were four families in the house.

Nobody knows just how the fire started. John Filenti, who, with his wife and two children, lives on the second floor, was awakened by a sense of suffocation, and he aroused the McCoys, who lived on the top floor. Mrs. McCoy let her daughter down, and then, tying a rope around her waist, jumped out. As she fell her body struck the coping of the windows on the floors below and she bounded out. At the same time the rope broke and she fell on the picket fence, where she was impaled by one of the iron spikes. When removed she was unconscious.

The street at this point is undergoing repairs, and the paving has been torn up. One of the engines struck a projecting manhole, causing several of the firemen to be thrown off. None of them was hurt, however.

It was discovered that McCoy and his two children had not escaped. The firemen ran their ladders up to the third story and tried to enter, but the smoke drove them back. Finally they lowered the ladders, and running them through the hall to the rear of the building entered easily, the wind blowing the smoke through the front windows. Here they found McCoy lying on the floor unconscious, with his son and daughter close beside him.

The ambulance surgeon who responded to the call refused to take the child Edna, as he believed her to be dead. After the ambulance had gone with her brother and father, however, she showed signs of life. She was placed in a patrol wagon and hurried to the hospital, but died on the way. The father and son both died soon after arriving in the hospital without regaining consciousness.

FIFTY YEARS FOR ONE MURDER.

Trials for Two Others Confront Gregorio Cortez, the Mexican.

DALLAS, Texas, July 31.—Gregorio Cortez was to-day convicted and sentenced to fifty years' imprisonment at Gonzales for murdering Henry Schnable, a member of a posse that was pursuing him during the long and exciting man hunt on the Lower Rio Grande several weeks ago.

Cortez will now be taken to Karnes County for trial on the charge of murdering Sheriff Morris. After that he is to be tried for the murder of Sheriff Clover of Gonzales.

COURT OF CLAIM AWARDS.

State Tribunal Gives $5,000 to a Woman—Other Cases Decided.

The State Court of Claims, which has been in session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for three days, yesterday made the following awards: Cora Reynolds, $5,000; Forest G. Weeks, $4,978.14; D. O. Norton, $150; Susan J. Deltry, $12,000; Julia Borgersund, $700, and Eugene M. Draper, $500.

Miss Reynolds lives at Sandy Hill, and while bicycling was seriously hurt by a fall through a defective bridge.

Mr. Weeks has a mill near Syracuse, which was rendered useless for a time by the stoppage of the flow of water needed to run it.

The Deltry, Borgersund, and Draper claims were for damages to property caused by lowering the grade of a road to permit the construction of a bridge in Oneida County.

WARRANT FOR J. OVERTON PAINE.

Broker Charged with Making No Return on a $2,000 Investment.

J. Overton Paine, a broker at 7 Wall Street, charged by Maurice A. Thomer with having swindled him by claiming to have sold out some Northern Pacific stock on the eve of the recent phenomenal advance in that security, was placed under $1,000 bail to answer by Magistrate Flammer, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday. Prior hearings in the case have been on summonses.

Paine was not in court yesterday, though a Deputy Sheriff was who wanted him on a warrant obtained by William Toole, who charges that he invested $2,000 with the broker and received no return.

Abraham Gruber, who appeared for Paine, said that his client was ill from nervous prostration, and had been forced to leave the city. He promised to produce him whenever asked to do so, and the case was adjourned until Sept. 4.

CUP YACHTS RACE TO-DAY.

Columbia and Independence Ready for Their Final Series Off Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 31.—The meeting of Columbia and Independence to-morrow in the first race of the Newport Yacht Racing Association is the paramount issue here to-night, and yachtsmen are impatiently awaiting the developments that a day may bring forth. Since her last races Boston's candidate has been much improved, and her constituency are exceedingly hopeful of her giving a good account of herself to-morrow and contributing her share to making the selection of a cup defender still more difficult.

Dr. John Bryant will have charge of the Lawson yacht, and C. H. W. Forster and Designer B. B. Crowninshield will also be on board to do what they can toward the success of the Boston champion. Dr. Bryant said to-night that Independence is expected to show a great improvement. Two and a half tons of ballast have been removed from her, and she has a new set of headsails. Her lee helm difficulty has also been overcome, and where she formerly needed two men at the helm, one man can now handle her in going to windward with one spoke.

She had a trial spin on the programme for to-day, but lack of breeze and threatening clouds caused a postponement. Her mainsail, however, was sent up and her No. 1 club topsail, and men were aloft for several hours overhauling and testing the rigging. Measurer John Hyslop will measure her before the races in the morning. It is thought that her racing measurement will be appreciably reduced by the changes made in her sails and ballast.

Columbia's sails were also sent up for a while, and the badly fitting club topsail, which handicapped her in her last race, was recut, so the old champion is in the finest possible condition for a killing race.

Constitution at sunrise this morning was towed to Bristol by the tender Mount Morris, which returned afterward with Capt. Duncan. An effort was made to get Capt. Job Terry and the derrick boat Archer to Bristol in the morning in order to unstep Constitution's mast, but Capt. Terry was busy and the mast cannot be lifted out of her until Friday morning. Capt. Duncan says, however, that she will be ready by Aug. 8. S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, announced to-night that the Newport series of races of the club for the cup yachts and all classes of schooners, sloops, and yawls will be sailed here on Aug. 10, 12, and 14.

The races to-morrow of the Newport Yacht Racing Association will be sailed under the racing rules classification measurement and time allowance of the New York Yacht Club, with no time limit and a one-gun start, to each class. The course will be an equilateral triangle, ten miles to the leg, the start and finish to be across a line between the committee boat and Brenton Reef Lightship, the compass courses to be signaled from the committee boat, the triangle to be turned on the outside of the marks, leaving them to port or starboard, according as the yachts are sent around. The warning signal will be given at 11 o'clock A. M.

In addition to the ninety-foot sloops, the yawls Navahoe, Ailsa, and Vigilant will race for a special cup, as will the English cutters Edlin, Hester, Isolde, and Senta and the schooners Quissetta and Elmina.

STAR POLO FOR NEWPORT

Reginald and Alfred G. Vanderbilt Enter the Tournament.

FOXHALL KEENE WILL PLAY

Latter Will Arrive from Europe This Week—Harry Payne Whitney Also in the Game.

Reginald and Alfred G. Vanderbilt will make their début in the polo tournament competition on Tuesday, Aug. 13, on the field of the Westchester Polo Club at Newport. The event in which they will be seen will be the first for the Newport cups, the second set of trophies which will be played for in August in the annual Newport tournament of the Westchester Polo Club. The Vanderbilt boys will compose half of the famous Westchester Polo Club of Newport, and it will be the first appearance of that club in a polo game this year. With the Vanderbilt's will be H. H. Hunnewell of Boston, playing at No. 1, while I. Townsend Burden, Jr., or Peter Martin will play at back. The latter is the San Francisco clubman whose engagement to Miss Oelrichs has lately been announced. He has been playing polo on the Newport field for the past month.

Reginald and Alfred Vanderbilt have taken up polo this season, and on their Portsmouth farm, near Newport, they have been practicing considerably. They are rated at two goals handicap each, and their advent into the game is another vivid example of the enthusiasm taken by the young set this season. With the Vanderbilts as regular players on the Westchester Club's team, its old sporting and social prestige will speedily return. This Westchester Club must not be confounded with the Country Club of Westchester. The Newport organization is made up of members from several clubs who spend their Summers in that resort. All of its members are in other polo clubs, and it is only in the Newport tournament that this Westchester Club plays a prominent part in the game, although in past years it used to enter a strong quartet for the championship.

The coming Newport tournament will also be characterized by the first appearance of Foxhall Keene and Harry Payne Whitney this year in American polo. Unusual interest, therefore, will be centred upon the coming games, and as Keene has been playing for several months in England, he will undoubtedly be in his best form. He will make his initial appearance on the Lakewood Club team, which will be new colors for him. Keene joined George Gould's club a short time ago, and he will play for Lakewood in the coming championship tournament at Brookline. He recently shipped several of his best polo ponies from England, and his brother-in-law, Talbot J. Taylor, said yesterday that Foxhall Keene was a passenger on the steamer Celtic, which should arrive Saturday or Sunday. After spending a few days at Cedarhurst, Keene will go to Newport and do a little playing over the field previous to the tournament.

The Lakewood Club will enter in the event the strongest quartet that has been seen on the polo field this season. Keene is rated at ten, the only man in the association at that figure except Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. With him will be Lawrence Waterbury and J. M. Waterbury, Jr., each at eight handicap, and who are now at the top of their game, while Robert J. Collier will complete the team. He has five handicap, and the total will be thirty-one. The Myopia Club of Boston will have a quartet in the Newport games aggregating twenty-nine. The Newport programme, therefore, promises to be the most brilliant in polo results and social interest of any tournament this year, and it is quite likely that the Vanderbilts may enter for the junior championship at Brookline early in September.

The drawings for the Newport tournament were completed yesterday at the office of the Chairman of the Polo Association, R. L. Herbert, at 15 Church Street. The matches follow immediately after the Point Judith games, which are now in progress. There will be two sets of trophies, the Westchester Cups and the Newport Cups. The former are open to competition regardless of handicap, while the latter are limited to teams on which no player shall have more than six goals allowance. There will be eight playing days, five for the Westchester Cup and three for the others. The dates and teams with individual handicaps are:

WESTCHESTER CUPS.

Saturday, Aug. 10.—Myopia, C. G. Rice, 5; Robert G. Shaw 2d, 8; R. L. Agassiz, 9; Charles Wheeler, 7. Total, 29—vs. Country Club of Westchester, J. I. Blair, Jr., 2; T. A. Havemeyer, 4; W. C. Brokaw, 3; R. L. Beckman, 3. Total, 12.

Thursday, Aug. 15—Philadelphia Freebooters, M. G. Rosengarten, Jr., 4; A. E. Kennedy, 8; G. W. McFadden, 5; J. Frank McFadden, 5. Total, 22—vs. winners of Aug. 10.

Monday, Aug. 19.—Lakewood, R. J. Collier, 5; J. M. Waterbury, Jr., 8; Foxhall Keene, 10; Lawrence Waterbury, 8. Total, 31—vs. Point Judith, W. A. Hazard, 3; Rene La Montagne, Jr., 4; W. W. Keith, 4; J. W. Appleton, 4. Total, 15.

Wednesday, Aug. 21—Meadow Brook, T. A. Havemeyer, 4; R. E. F. Flinsch, 6; Harry Payne Whitney, 8; Benjamin Nicoll, 7. Total, 25—vs. winners of Aug. 19.

Friday, Aug. 23—Final match, winners of Aug. 15 vs. winners of Aug. 21.

NEWPORT CUPS.

Tuesday, Aug. 13—Country Club of Westchester, J. I. Blair, Jr., 2; T. A. Havemeyer, 4; H. C. Brokaw, 3; R. L. Beckman, 3. Total, 12—vs. Westchester Polo Club of Newport, H. H. Hunnewell, 2; Reginald Vanderbilt, 2; Alfred G. Vanderbilt, 2; I. Townsend Burden, Jr., or Peter Martin, 2. Total, 8 or 9.

Wednesday, Aug. 14—Point Judith, W. A. Hazard, 3; Rene La Montagne, Jr., 4; W. W. Keith, 4; J. W. Appleton, 4. Total, 15—vs. Philadelphia Freebooters, C. R. Snowden, 5; second man to be chosen; George W. McFadden, 5; J. Frank McFadden, 5.

Saturday, Aug. 17—Final match, winners of Aug. 13 vs. winners of Aug. 14.

Benjamin Nicoll has practically recovered from the attack of vertigo which put him out of the game recently at Rockaway, and he has resumed polo practice and will be a strong addition to the Meadow Brook team in its Newport competitions.

WESTCHESTER WON AT POLO.

Myopia Team, Handicapped by Four Goals, Lost by One.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 31.—In an exciting game in the series of polo matches for the Narragansett cups, the Country Club of Westchester defeated Myopia to-day, 15 to 14, overtime play being necessary to decide the game. Agassiz and Shaw were the stars for Myopia, and J. M. Waterbury did the best work for Westchester. Agassiz was thrown from his pony shortly after the start, but was not injured. There was great applause when J. M. Waterbury made a goal in the third period and tied the score. In the fourth period every man played a wonderful game. Shaw put the ball through Westchester's goal under the ponies grouped in front of it. Agassiz made a fine shot from centrefield, again tying the score 11 to 11. J. M. Waterbury made a splendid back drive while on the dead run. The fourth period closed with the score tied 14 to 14. After a short delay, play was resumed, and the deciding goal was finally made by Collier. Line-up:

MYOPIA.	Hdcp.	WESTCHESTER.	Hdcp.
C. G. Rice	5	R. J. Collier	5
R. G. Shaw	8	J.M. Waterbury, Jr.	8
R. L. Agassiz	9	T. A. Havemeyer	4
Back, Chas. Wheeler.	7	Back, L. Waterbury.	8
Total	29	Total	25

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Team.	Made By.	Time.
1	Myopia	Shaw	1:34
2	Westchester	Waterbury	0:16
3	Myopia	Rice	5:06
4	Westchester	Collier	1:45
5	Myopia	Agassiz	2:50
6	Myopia	Rice	1:40

SECOND PERIOD.

1	Myopia	Agassiz	5:36
2	Myopia	Shaw	2:49
3	Myopia	Rice	1:29
4	Myopia	Shaw	2:43

THIRD PERIOD.

1	Westchester	Collier	1:21
2	Westchester	J. M. Waterbury	3:18
3	Westchester	L. Waterbury	0:36
4	Westchester	J. M. Waterbury	3:48
5	Myopia	Agassiz	1:56
6	Westchester	Collier	2:17

FOURTH PERIOD.

1	Myopia	Shaw	1:48
2	Myopia	Rice	1:50
3	Myopia	Rice	2:58
4	Westchester	Havemeyer	0:19
5	Westchester	L. Waterbury	3:32
6	Myopia	Shaw	0:30
7	Myopia	Shaw	0:54
8	Westchester	L. Waterbury	0:42
9	Westchester	Collier	Overtime

Score—Westchester, 15; Myopia, 14. Westchester earned 11 goals and received a handicap of 4.

LORILLARD COLORS CLAIMED.

The racing colors made famous in America and England by Pierre Lorillard, cherry jacket with black whips on the sleeves and black cap, with a gold tassel, have been registered with The Jockey Club under the assumed name of "The Rancocas Stable," the registry being made for life by the new owner upon payment of $25, while the owner's identity is concealed under the name of the Rancocas Stable by the payment of the fee of $50 fixed by The Jockey Club for the right to race horses under a name other than that of the individual who wishes to assume a racing name. Both registrations were in full keeping with racing rules, and as under the rules The Jockey Club conceals the names of persons wishing to race under assumed names, there is much mystery concerning the identity of the claimant to the title of the Rancocas Stable, that name having been borrowed from the great breeding establishment founded by Mr. Lorillard at Jobstown, N. J.

According to report, the claimant and the owner of the racing stable that will be known as the Rancocas Stable is Mrs. Lillie Barnes Allen, to whom Pierre Lorillard left the Rancocas farm. Concerning this report the Secretary of The Jockey Club would make no statement as to whether or not Mrs. Allen had registered the name of the Rancocas Stable.

Several turfmen, who were familiar with Mr. Lorillard's turf affairs, said that, while they expected Mr. Lorillard's sons to engage in racing, they were quite certain that so far the young men had made no arrangements for the establishment of a racing stable, either by the purchase of horses or by securing breeding stock. It was said, however, that it was possible that the sons might have registered the colors of their father and claimed the name of the farm which he had made famous, with the view to preventing some other person from adopting the name of Rancocas and racing in the Lorillard colors.

Croker's Horse Won a Sweepstakes.

LONDON, July 31.—Avidity won the Goodwood Plate Handicap, distance two miles, at the Goodwood race meeting to-day. Raid came in second, and E. Corrigan's Semper Vigilans, (Thorpe,) finished third.

Raid was disqualified for bumping and swerving, and St. Lewan was placed third.

Richard Croker's Joe Ullman (L. Reiff) won a sweepstakes for two-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Lilly Palmer (C. Jenkins) came in second, and Mi Novia (J. Reiff) ran third.

Porter Won Motor-Paced Race.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 31.—Charles S. Porter of Worcester defeated Watson Coleman of Boston in a fifteen-mile motor-paced cycle race at Worcester Coliseum track to-night. For thirteen miles the race was closely contested. Then Coleman lost his pace and Porter won by more than half a lap. Summary:

Two-Mile Amateur Handicap.—Won by W. C. Dobbins, New York, (25 yards;) Joseph Currie, Boston, (30 yards,) second; Patsey Keegan, Lowell, (30 yards,) third. Time—4:14 4-5.

Five-Mile Amateur Motor-Paced Match Race between Joseph Fulton, New York, and R. A. Carni, Worcester.—Won by Fulton. Time—8:25 4-5. Carni's time, 8:26.

15-Mile Motor-Paced Race.—C. S. Porter of Worcester vs. Watson Coleman of Boston.—Won by Porter. Time—24:58 2-5. Coleman's time, 25:27.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 31.—The New York baseball team lost its fifth straight game to the Bostons to-day. Lack of confidence, inability to hit with men on the bases, and wretched base running were the causes which brought about defeat. After the fourth inning New York succeeded in getting but one man to first base, and he was hit by the pitcher. This was in the eighth inning, and Denzer, the man hit, had to retire from the game, being replaced by him. Denzer had pitched fine ball for New York, but Boston had no trouble in batting Phyle in the one inning pitched by him. Both teams played a snappy game in the field.

Boston succeeded in getting a man across the plate in the first inning on Tenney's two-base hit, Demont's single, and Cooley's fly to McBride. No further scoring was done until the seventh inning, when Murphy's single, a passed ball, and Long's safe hit sent another run in. Phyle sent Willis to first on balls in the eighth inning, and Slagle helped him to second by sacrificing. Demont's single placed him on third, and both reached home on Cooley's two-base hit, the latter also tallying on a double by Murphy. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	1	6	0	0
Demont, 2b	1	2	3	1	0
Cooley, cf	1	2	1	0	0
Murphy, lf	1	2	5	0	0
Lowe, 3b	0	1	3	2	0
Long, ss	0	1	3	3	0
Kittredge, c	0	0	3	1	0
Fox, p	0	0	1	2	0
Bergen, c	0	0	1	2	1
Hahn, p	0	1	0	4	0
Total	5	13	42	16	1

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Selbach, lf	0	1	3	0	0
Strang, 2b	0	1	2	2	0
Davis, ss	0	0	2	3	0
McBride, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Buelow, 3b	0	0	3	0	0
Warner, c	0	0	2	1	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	0	7	0	0
Denzer, p	0	0	0	2	0
Phyle, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Nelson	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	5	24	8	0

*Ran for Denzer in the eighth.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	.	5
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Tenney, Cooley, Murphy. Sacrifice hits—Long, Slagle. Double play—Strang, Davis and Ganzel. First base on balls—By Denzer, 1; by Phyle, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Buelow. Struck out—By Willis, 1; by Denzer, 1. Passed ball—Warner. Time—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, 3b	2	4	3	2	3
Harley, lf	2	1	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	3	13	0	0
Crawf'd, rf	1	1	3	0	1
Magoon, ss	0	2	2	7	1
Bay, cf	0	0	5	0	0
Fox, 2b	0	1	4	2	0
Bergen, c	0	0	12	1	0
Hahn, p	0	1	0	4	0
Total	5	13	42	16	5

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf	0	1	1	1	0
Green, cf	1	2	3	0	0
Chance, rf	0	2	0	0	0
Doyle, 1b	0	0	15	2	0
Raymer, 3b	1	1	0	3	1
Childs, 2b	0	0	6	3	0
McC'm'k, ss	1	1	7	8	0
Kahoe, c	1	3	13	4	0
Hughes, p	0	0	2	2	0
Total	4	10	*41	23	1

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Cincinnati	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 5; Chicago, 3. Two-base hits—Dobbs, (2.) Chance, Kahoe. Stolen bases—Chance, Harley, Magoon, Kahoe, Green, Hartsel. Double plays—Childs to Doyle; McCormick, Childs to Doyle. First base on balls—Off Hahn, 5; off Hughes, 7. Struck out—By Hahn, 11; by Hughes, 15. Passed ball—Kahoe. Wild pitch—Hughes. Time—3 hours. Umpires—Messrs. Nash and Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	49	32	.605	Boston	39	40	.494
Philadelphia	46	35	.568	New York	34	41	.453
St. Louis	43	37	.565	Cincinnati	33	48	.407
Brooklyn	44	39	.530	Chicago	34	55	.382

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Boston.
Philadelphia in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in St. Louis.
Cincinnati in Chicago.

American League Games.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 6; Washington, 2.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 13; Boston, 10.
At Chicago—Chicago, 2; Detroit, 0.

Eastern League Games.

At Hartford—Hartford, 2; Providence, 0.
At Brockton—Worcester, 15; Brockton, 9.
At Toronto—Rochester, 9; Toronto, 4. Rochester, 10; Toronto, 5, (second game.)

New York State League Games.

At Binghamton—Binghamton, 5; Albany, 3.
At Utica—Utica, 8; Schenectady, 1.

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FAVORITES LOST IN MUD

Charagrace, in the Last Race, Was the Single Winning Choice.

Futurity Winner, Beaten Tuesday, Made Pace and Captured Brighton Allowance Purse.

The "once upon a time" when favorites won the majority of races at Brighton Beach race track seemingly has passed with other things that happened "once upon a time," but the faith of the Brighton Beach regulars remains firm as adamant. With the persistence of unwavering belief, those regulars were on hand yesterday, filled with conviction as the track was with mud, undeterred by the difficulty of picking winners where all the horses that ran seemingly were of a class, and with but one idea before them and that to "follow the money," which is the policy of Brighton Beach regular in epitome. The way was long and full of trouble, but it led to relief at last, for one favorite did win though it took the entire afternoon to reach that culmination of hopes, Charagrace in the sixth and last race of the day getting to the winning post first, and rescuing all who had money and faith enough to last that long.

Before Charagrace saved the day five popular favorites had been beaten, beginning with Animosity and ending with a double disaster when Brandy Smash and Ante Up, equal choices in the fifth race, were beaten out by the erratic Connie from W. C. Daly's stable.

That even one choice was successful in the end was due much to the art of Jockey Spencer on Charagrace, for the rider very plainly outwitted Burns, who rode The Chamberlain, the pacemaker for a mile and a quarter of the mile and a half race for hurdle and steeplechase horses. The Chamberlain seemed to have the race won at the last turn, where he was galloping in front with the others all driving behind him. Then it was that Spencer, by appearing to be having a vast amount more trouble than he really was having on Charagrace, induced Burns on The Chamberlain to pull up, under the impression that he had the race safe. Then Spencer closed with a rush on the stretch, and, catching The Chamberlain close on the post, won with Charagrace by a neck.

Animosity, best backed in the opening event, could do no better than second to the much improved horse Disturber, who, after having won a maiden race a few days ago, achieved his third straight win by making all the running and galloping home first by three lengths. Disadvantage, bought by A. Featherstone the day before for $10,000, paid for herself in her new owner's bets, by winning in her first appearance in the Featherstone colors, after Francesco had made the running for about five furlongs.

Arden was in front from end to end in the third race, and cleverly won from Monarka, while in the fourth race the Futurity winner of 1896, Ogden, who was disgracefully beaten only the day before by the filly Smoke, went out in front and simply romped away from a fair lot of horses, including the second horse in the Suburban Handicap, Watercure, who was favorite because of his performance in that race in heavy going. At the end Intrusive brought Ogden to a drive, but there was never any real danger that Ogden would not win.

Connie, who always has showed speed in her races, also showed the disposition to stay in the fifth race and won all the way. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners of $500 in 1901; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. William Lewis's Disturber, b. g., 5 years, by Exile-Meddle, 109 pounds, (Shaw,) 13 to 5 and 7 to 10, won easily by three lengths; Andrew Miller's Animosity, ch. f., 3, 92, (G. Thompson,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by a head from G. A. Muller's Inshot, b. f., 3, 92, (H. Michaels,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:47 1-5. Island Prince and Bounteous also ran. Value to the winner, $560. Animosity the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds that have run at this meeting and not won more than one race in July; special weights; five and a half furlongs. A. Featherstone's Disadvantage, blk. f., by St. George-Vantage, 102 pounds, (O'Connor,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, won handily by three lengths; Julius Fleischmann's Francesco, b. c., 110, (Shaw,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by a head from Green B. Morris's Sombrero, ch. c., 110, (Mounce,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:08 4-5. Enright, Star of the West, Gunfire, Montana Pioneer, Locket, and Hot Bird also ran. Value to the winner, $560. Francesco the favorite. Winner trained by Julius Bauer.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Charles W. Baird's Arden, b. c., by Fabulous or Charade-Faith, 97 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, won ridden out by three parts of a length; C. McDowell's Monarka, br. f., 118, (Shaw,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, second by a length and a half from the Osceola Stable's Tom Kenny, br. c., 100, (McGinn,) 4 to 1 and 9 to 10, third. Time—1:49. Ethics also ran. Value to the winner, $660. Monarka the post favorite. Winner trained by G. Chandler.

FOURTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, with allowances; one mile and a furlong. William Lakeland's Ogden, br. g., aged, by Kilwarlin-Oriole, 101 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 2 to 1 and 2 to 5, won ridden out by a length; J. D. Crimmins, Jr.'s, Intrusive, ch. h., 6, 106, (McGinn,) 7 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by four lengths from G. E. Smith's Latson, b. h., 106, (Shaw,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:54 1-5. Watercure also ran. Value to the winner, $750. Watercure the post favorite at 11 to 10 and 2 to 5. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; six furlongs. W. C. Daly's Connie, b. f., by Phoenix-Gentility, 87 pounds, (D. O'Connor,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, won handily by a length; W. T. Ryan's

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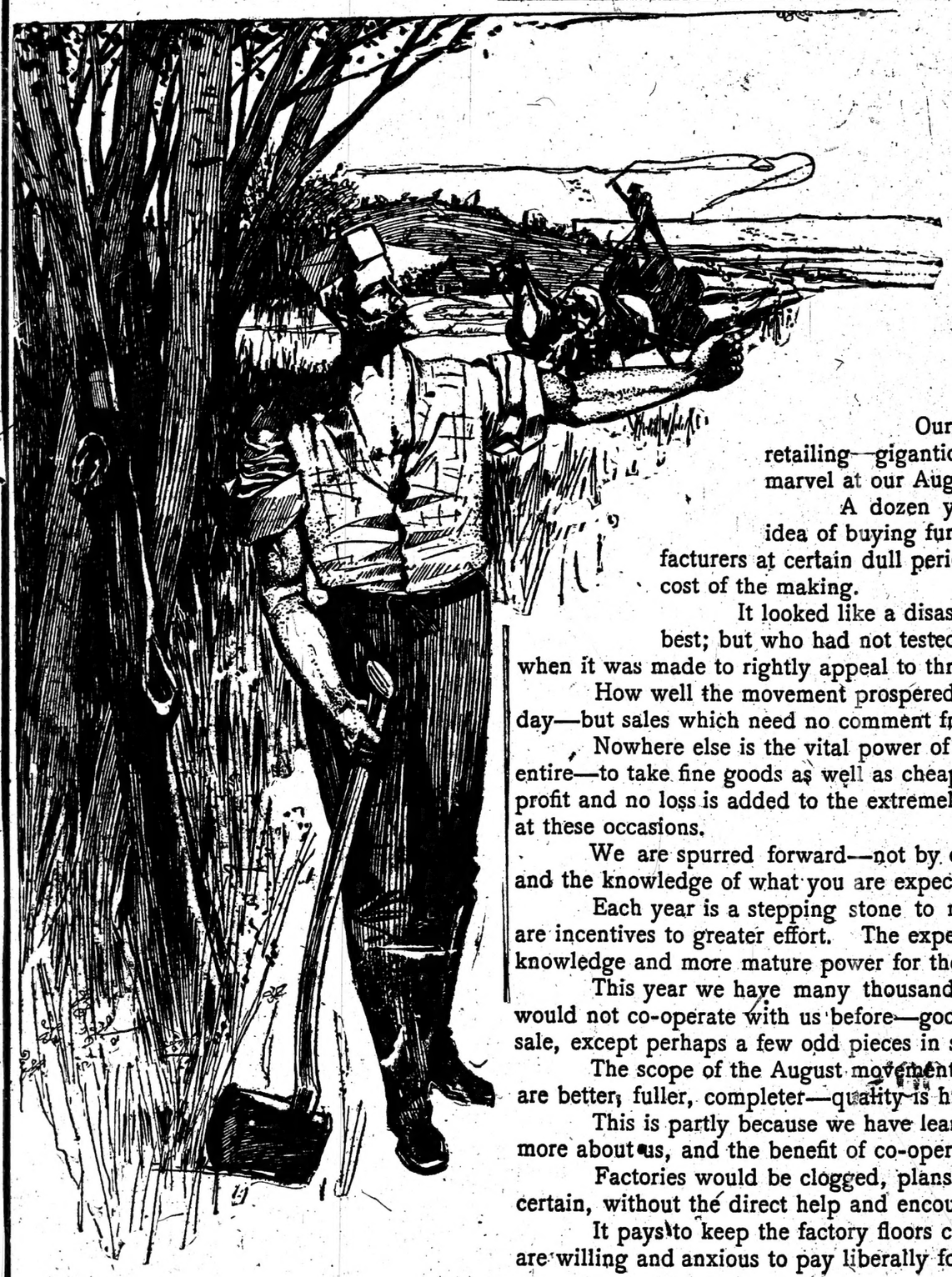

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It looked like a disastrous undertaking to those who knew the furniture business best; but who had not tested human nature, and the dynamic power of real economy when it was made to rightly appeal to thrift.

How well the movement prospered is best evidenced by the popularity of imitation sales today—but sales which need no comment from us when the opportunity for comparison is open.

Nowhere else is the vital power of the Wanamaker movement—the ability to buy out factories entire—to take fine goods as well as cheap; and to distribute the large quantities so quickly that scant profit and no loss is added to the extremely low prices that manufacturers are willing to accept at these occasions.

We are spurred forward—not by competition, but by our own splendid records of the past, and the knowledge of what you are expecting from us.

Each year is a stepping stone to more masterful accomplishment. The successes of the past are incentives to greater effort. The experiences and alliances that made other years great give riper knowledge and more mature power for the success of the present movement.

This year we have many thousands of dollars worth of fine Furniture, from factories which would not co-operate with us before—goods of a character never seen previously in an under-price sale, except perhaps a few odd pieces in some dealer's clean-up.

The scope of the August movement has broadened marvelously. This year lines of furniture are better, fuller, completer—quality is higher, prices are lower than ever before.

This is partly because we have learned more—largely because manufacturers have learned more about us, and the benefit of co-operating with us.

Factories would be clogged, plans of manufacturers hampered, wood-workers idle and uncertain, without the direct help and encouragement of this August Furniture movement.

It pays to keep the factory floors clear, the outlook bright, employes busy; and manufacturers are willing and anxious to pay liberally for the bringing about of these conditions.

PARLOR FURNITURE

One of the largest lines of our Furniture Store, comprising, as it does, all that is desirable in suites, cabinets, chairs, etc., for parlor furnishing. All the goods made under our own direction, of best workmanship and quality of materials. The assortment is about as follows:

Parlor Suites in 150 patterns
Odd Upholstered Sofas in 50 patterns
Leather Library Suites in 15 patterns
Leather Arm Chairs in 40 patterns
Parlor Cabinets in 50 patterns
Music Cabinets in 25 patterns
Parlor and Library Tables in 200 patterns
Fancy Chairs in 100 patterns

A word of the reduced prices:

Parlor Suites—

$20, from $30—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$25, from $35—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$30, from $40—Five-piece, imitation mahogany.
$33, from $50—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$30, from $50—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$45, from $65—Five-piece, imitation mahogany.
$46, from $80—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$50, from $85—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$55, from $75—Five-piece, imitation mahogany,
$55, from $80—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$60, from $85—Five-piece, imitation mahogany,
$75, from $125—Five-piece, imitation mahogany.
$80, from $125—Three-piece, mahogany.
$85, from $130—Three-piece, mahogany.
$90, from $135—Three-piece, mahogany.
$95, from $140—Three-piece, mahogany.
$100, from $150—Five-piece, mahogany.
$100, from $150—Three-piece, mahogany.
$120, from $185—Three-piece, mahogany.
$150, from $240—Three-piece, mahogany.

Parlor Cabinets—

$40, from $67.50—Vernis Martin.
$60, from $78—Gold.
$60, from $92—Mahogany.
$60, from $100—Vernis Martin.
$85, from $125—Vernis Martin.
$90, from $115—Gold.
$95, from $135—Gold
$100, from $150—Gold.
$120, from $190—Gold.
$175, from $225—Gold.
$190, from $230—Gold.

Library Suites—

$48, from $70—Three-piece, golden oak, in leather.
$65, from $100—Two-piece, golden oak, in leather.
$65, from $100—Three-piece, mahogany, in leather.
$75, from $100—Two-piece, antique oak, in leather.
$75, from $100—Two-piece, imitation mahogany, in leather.
$75, from $110—Three-piece, golden oak, in leather.
$90, from $130—Three-piece, golden oak, in leather.

Music Cabinets—

$5, from $7—Imitation mahogany.
$6, from $9—Imitation mahogany.
$8, from $12—Mahogany veneered.
$10, from $16—Mahogany.
$16, from $25—Mahogany.
$22, from $32—Mahogany.
$23, from $35—Mahogany.
$28, from $40—Mahogany.
$30, from $45—Mahogany.

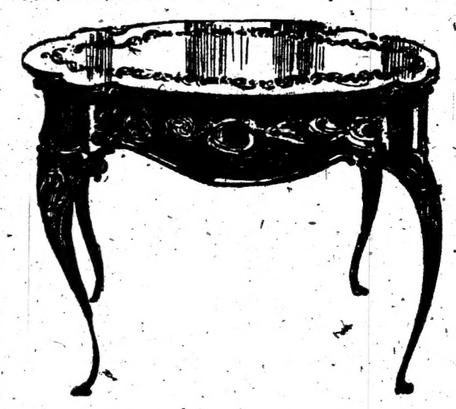

Bookcases—

$7, from $10—Golden oak
$9, from $12—Golden oak
$15, from $20—Golden oak
$18, from $28—Golden oak.
$19, from $27—Golden oak.
$20, from $30—Mahogany
$22, from $33—Golden oak
$25, from $38—Golden oak
$25, from $38—Mahogany
$27, from $42—Golden oak.
$30, from $53—Golden oak
$32, from $50—Mahogany
$33, from $45—Golden oak.
$90, from $155—Golden oak

They pay it to you, who need the furniture, which they need to be rid of.

We are only the go-between—the carriers from them to you. Content with a small commission for this service which makes a dull month a busy one.

Yet we perform another important duty. Our expert inspection and judgment is passed upon every part of every piece of the thousands of pieces of furniture that you buy,

Choose where you will among these forests of furniture—choose for looks and your liking only—we have secured you in the matter of quality and construction—the Wanamaker guarantee protects every dollar you invest. Pick for the littlest prices you see, if the pieces are handsome enough for your purpose, knowing that whatever you buy is made up in worthy manner. There is no quality menace in little prices at Wanamaker's.

Today our floors are full and overflowing with the

Broadest, Finest, Completest Collection of Furniture We Have Ever Offered Under-Price ∴

You do not need to be a judge of furniture values to know that the pieces you look at in this sale are cheap.

That is self-evident to the first glance of your eye; and the knowledge grows stronger and more certain as your examination grows more close.

Of course not all the furniture on our floors is reduced. Much of our regular stock cannot be removed. But the tags tell the story so plainly that there can be no confusion; and the under-priced goods are in overwhelming majority.

Whether you wish to furnish a compact and cozy little flat in an inexpensive manner, or wish to furnish a mansion in the most elegant style, the furniture is here—broad in variety and at radical concessions in price in either case.

That is the great money-saving occasion of the year for Furniture buying.

Those who are away from home, and have their houses closed for the Summer can make selections now, get full advantage of the August variety and prices, and have the goods delivered at their convenience, later on.

Following are some of the lots included:

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE

We have made very special preparations in this line, and today the assortment is unequalled for number of patterns and wide variety of design. Choicest examples of old Colonial pieces are here; various French periods extensively represented. The variety is about as follows: Sideboards in 175 styles. China Closets in 120 styles. Extension Tables in 136 styles. Side Tables in 75 styles. Dining Chairs in 200 styles.

A word of the reduced prices:

Sideboards—

$14, from $21—Golden oak
$15, from $22—Golden oak
$16, from $25—Golden oak
$18, from $28—Golden oak
$25, from $35—Golden oak
$27, from $44—Golden oak
$30, from $45—Golden oak
$33, from $50—Golden oak
$35, from $48—Golden oak
$40, from $60—Golden oak
$45, from $60—Golden oak
$45, from $65—Mahogany
$45, from $68—Golden oak
$55, from $85—Mahogany
$60, from $95—Golden oak
$60, from $90—Mahogany
$70, from $110—Golden oak
$65, from $100—Mahogany
$65, from $110—Flemish oak
$75, from $125—Golden oak
$75, from $105—Mahogany
$80, from $105—Mahogany
$90, from $125—Mahogany
$95, from $135—Mahogany

China Closets—

$18.50, from $30—Golden oak
$22, from $35—Golden oak
$25, from $40—Golden oak
$25, from $40—Flemish oak
$30, from $40—Imitation mahogany
$30, from $45—Golden oak
$32, from $50—Golden oak
$35, from $55—Golden oak
$40, from $55—Golden oak
$40, from $55—English oak
$40, from $65—Mahogany
$45, from $60—Mahogany
$50, from $70—Mahogany
$50, from $70—Flemish oak
$50, from $82—Mahogany
$60, from $85—Mahogany
$80, from $120—Golden oak
$85, from $130—Golden oak
$90, from $145—Mahogany

Extension Tables—

$12, from $16—Golden oak, 6 ft.
$15, from $20—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$18, from $25—Mahogany, 6 ft.
$17, from $25—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$22, from $30—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$22, from $32—Mahogany, 8 ft.
$25, from $32—Mahogany, 8 ft.
$25, from $40—Mahogany, 8 ft.
$25, from $45—Golden oak, 12 ft.
$25, from $45—Flemish oak, 12 ft.
$25, from $45—Mahogany, 10 ft.
$28, from $38—Golden oak, 10 ft.
$30, from $45—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$33, from $50—Mahogany, 8 ft.
$35, from $50—Golden oak, 10 ft.
$38, from $50—Golden oak, 10 ft.
$45, from $75—Mahogany, 10 ft.
$50, from $80—Mahogany, 12 ft.
$58, from $95—English oak, 12 ft.
$60, from $100—Mahogany, 10 ft.
$80, from $110—Golden oak, 10 ft.

Buffets—

$10, from $15—Golden oak
$12, from $16—Golden oak
$12.50, from $18.50—Golden oak
$15, from $24—Golden oak
$19, from $30—Golden oak
$21, from $33—Golden oak
$24, from $35—Mahogany
$25, from $40—Golden oak
$26, from $42—Golden oak
$27, from $44—Golden oak
$28, from $40—Mahogany
$45, from $65—Mahogany

Dining Chairs—

$2.25, from $3.75—Golden oak, cane seat side chair.
$4.25, from $7.50—Arm chair to match
$2.50, from $3.75—Golden oak, cane seat side chair.
$4.50, from $8—Arm chair to match.
$2.75, from $4—Golden oak, cane seat side chair.
$5.75, from $8.50—Arm chair to match.
$3.50, from $5.50—Golden oak side chair, leather seat.
$6, from $9—Arm chair to match.
$4, from $6—Golden oak side chair, leather seat.
$6, from $9—Arm chair to match.
$4, from $6—Mahogany side chair, spring leather seat.
$6.50, from $10—Arm chair to match.
$5.50, from $8.75—Mahogany side chair, leather seat.

BEDROOM FURNITURE

This is our most extensive line; very carefully assorted with the choicest goods from every manufacturer of note. All the best known styles of the various periods are here represented, and, of course, in all the woods. Our assortment of twin bedroom suites is unequaled, comprising, as it does, some very rare and beautiful suites. The variety is as follows:

Bedroom Suites in 75 styles
Chiffonniers in 275 styles
Bureaus in 195 styles
Toilet Tables in 75 styles
Cheval Glasses in 25 styles
Iron Bedsteads in 40 styles
Brass Bedsteads in 25 styles
Wardrobes in 35 styles
Chairs and Rockers in 200 styles

A word of the reduced prices:

Toilet Tables—

$11, from $15—Imitation mahogany
$12, from $18.50—Maple
$13.50, from $20—Curly birch
$13.50, from $20—Golden oak
$14, from $20—Mahogany
$14, from $21—Curly birch
$15, from $20—Golden oak
$16, from $23—Maple
$16, from $25—Golden oak
$19, from $27—Mahogany
$20, from $28—Mahogany
$20, from $31.50—Maple
$25, from $37.50—Maple
$25, from $40—Golden oak

Bedroom Suites—

$27.50, from $55—Two-piece, mahogany
$44, from $65—Three-piece, golden oak
$45, from $70—Three-piece, golden oak
$47, from $70—Three-piece, mahogany
$50, from $75—Three-piece, mahogany
$55, from $80—Three-piece, golden oak
$55, from $80—Three-piece, mahogany
$60, from $90—Three-piece, golden oak
$65, from $100—Three-piece, mahogany
$65, from $100—Three-piece, golden oak
$70, from $100—Three-piece, golden oak
$75, from $110—Three-piece, mahogany
$80, from $120—Three-piece, golden oak
$80, from $125—Three-piece, golden oak
$80, from $120—Three-piece, mahogany

Chiffonnieres—

$15, from $20—Golden oak
$16, from $25—Mahogany
$18, from $25—Curly birch
$18, from $26—Mahogany
$20, from $30—Bird's-eye maple
$20, from $30—Mahogany
$23, from $32—Mahogany
$24, from $33—Mahogany
$25, from $35—Mahogany
$28, from $40—Golden oak
$30, from $42—Bird's-eye maple
$30, from $45—Golden oak
$33, from $48—Mahogany
$35, from $48—Bird's-eye maple
$40, from $55—Golden oak
$42, from $60—Mahogany
$45, from $60—Bird's-eye maple
$45, from $65—Mahogany
$50, from $75—Mahogany

Brass Bedsteads—

A word of four styles:

$28, from $40—Polished brass bedstead, in all sizes
$33, from $48—Polished brass bedstead, in all sizes
$45, from $70—Polished brass bedstead, in all sizes
$35, from $50—Polet, finished brass bedstead, in 4 ft. 6 in., 4 ft., and 3 ft. 3 in. This bedstead is polished and Etruscan finished.

Bureaus—

$14, from $20—Mahogany
$15, from $20—Golden oak
$18.50, from $25—Golden oak
$21, from $32—Mahogany
$21, from $32—Golden oak
$22, from $33—Golden oak
$20, from $30—Golden oak
$22, from $33—Mahogany
$25, from $38—Mahogany
$28, from $40—Golden oak
$27, from $44—Bird's-eye maple
$28, from $40—Bird's-eye maple
$28, from $40—Mahogany
$30, from $45—Golden oak
$30, from $42—Mahogany
$35, from $50—Antique oak
$40, from $60—Bird's-eye maple
$45, from $60—Bird's-eye maple
$45, from $65—Mahogany
$46, from $65—Golden oak
$52, from $75—Golden oak
$65, from $110—Bird's-eye maple

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CIRCUIT HARNESS RACES

Sport at Columbus the Best of the Present Meeting.

CRESCEUS TO GO FOR RECORD

Trotting and Pacing Contests on the Tracks Throughout This State and New England.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 31.—Perfect weather and the largest crowd of the week greeted the Grand Circuit performers at the driving park this afternoon. Last night's rain put the track in excellent condition, and all three heat winners in the 2:09 pace broke their records, as did Onward Silver, winner of the 2:12 trot. The racing was by far the best of the meeting, and thousands of dollars went into the pool box.

The first race, the 2:09 pace, went to Stacker Tayler, who gave one of the gamest exhibitions ever seen at the track. George was a strong favorite over the other seven starters, selling at 50 to 30 for the field, with Carmine as second choice.

The champion trotter, Cresceus, arrived at the track from Cleveland to-day. He was paraded in front of the stand late in the afternoon, and was given a tremendous ovation. He will start against his record of 2:02¾ on Friday. Mr. Marks, manager of The Abbot, will arrive here to-morrow to decide definitely whether his horse shall meet Cresceus at Brighton Beach week after next or not. Summary:

2:09 Class.—Pacing. Purse $2,000.

Stacker Tayler, b. h., by Captain Cook, (Macey)	1	2	8	7	1	1
George B. g., by Scariet Wilkes, (McKenny)	5	1	1	2	6	2
Carmine, b. g., by Symbaler, (McDowell)	6	7	2	1	2	3
Effie Powers, b. m., (Gray)	2	4	6	3	4	ro
White Hose, ch. m., (Munson)	4	5	3	4	5	ro
Red Seal, b. h., (McHenry)	8	8	4	6	3	ro
Argatta, ch. m., (Bery)	3	3	6	5	dr.	
Rey Direct, blk. h., (Cecil)	7	6	7	8	dr.	

Time—2:08¾; 2:06¼; 2:06¼; 2:07¾; 2:08¾; 2:09¼.

2:12 Class.—Trotting. Purse $2,000.

Onward Silver, ch. h., by Onward, (Geers)	4	4	1	1	1	
Cornelea Belle, b. m., by Onward, (Kirby)	1	1	2	2	2	
Alan, b. g., (Turner)	2	2	3	3	3	
Dollie Dillon, b. m., (Sanders)	3	3	4	4	ds	

Time—2:11¼; 2:11¼; 2:11¼; 2:10½; 2:10¼.

2:14 Class.—Trotting. Purse $2,000. (Unfinished.)

Dr. Book, b. g., Dr. McKinney, (Durfee)	1	1	2	4	
Wauban, gr. g., (Curtis)	2	2	4	1	
Grace Onward, ch. g., (Macey)	3	4	1	2	
Nancy King, blk. m., (Majers)	4	3	4	3	
A. J. D., b. g., (Huston)	5	5	dr.		
Dot Miller, b. m., (Walker)	Dis.				

Time—2:11¼; 2:10¼; 2:12¾; 2:12¼.

Other Harness Racing Results.

BOSTON, July 31.—A lot of good racing was furnished at the Old Saugus racecourse to-day. The 2:28 pace was conceded to Louise G., and she was never in danger. In the 2:20 trot Gene D. was considered the best and took the first two heats without much trouble, lost the third to The Charmer, and then took the race. Summary:

2:28 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $500.

Louise G., b. m., by Alclayone, (Merrill)	1	1	1		
Go See, b. g., (Proctor)	2	2	2		
Clay Mont, b. g., (Knapp)	4	3	3		
Reuben Pilot, b. g., (Weland)	3	4	6		
Grange, br. h., (Knight)	6	6	4		
Sam Telmo, br. g., (Riley)	5	5	5		
Reed Patchen, ro. g., (Hyde and Durlan)	7	dis.			

Time—2:19¼; 2:20½; 2:18.

2:20 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $500.

Gene D., br. m., by Johnny Wilkes, (Laselle)	1	1	2	1	
The Charmer, b. h., (Kilborne)	6	3	1	2	
Byron Wilkes, blk. h., (Durlan)	2	2	5	4	
Alvandor, b. h., (Bass)	3	4	4	2	
My Chance, ch. h., (McGregor)	4	6	3	5	
Mystic Maid, b. m., (Riley)	5	5	dis.		
Herry, b. g., (Knapp)	dis.				

Time—2:10½; 2:16½; 2:16; 2:17½.

2:19 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $500.

Rosetta, ch. m., by Red Wing (Bass)	1	4	1	1	
Lucy Simmons, b. m., (Leonard)	5	1	6	5	
Burnham, b. g., (Brennan and Riley)	2	2	2	2	
Drummer Girl, br. m., (Keaser)	4	3	3	4	
Brown Heels, b. h., (Dodge)	6	5	4	3	
Gail, b. m., (Collins)	3	6	5	dr	

Time—2:16½; 2:17½; 2:18¼; 2:20½.

NASHUA, N. H., July 31.—To-day's races at the Nashua Driving Park were full of surprises. The 2:24 pace went to Onanda Maid in straight heats.

The talent received a severe setback in the 2:14 pace, William I. was places as a favorite, but after taking two heats he went to a bad break and was distanced. Annie Leyburn winning the race. Summary:

2:24 Class, Pacing.—Purse, $300.

Onanda Maid, b. m., (Jones)	1	1	1
Ruth, ro. m., (Aldrich)	2	4	3
Queen Louise, br. m., (Bever)	4	3	4
Uncle Dick, b. g., (Sullivan)	3	3	4
Amber Sphinx, b. m., (Moody)	5	ds	
Dr. Logan, b. g., (O'Neill)	ds		

Time—2:18½; 2:18¼; 2:17½.

2:14 Class, Pacing. Purse, $300.

Annie Leyburn, b. m., (Fox)	4	3	1	1	1
Minnie Bright, ch. m., (Bonnard)	2	2	2	3	2
Lady Intrigue, b. m., (Aldrich)	3	4	2	2	4
Dora Highwood, s. m., (Bever)	5	6	4	4	3
William I., g. g., (Wilton)	1	1	3	ds	
Venera, b. m., (Baylis)	6	5	5	dr	

Time—2:16; 2:15¾; 2:17½; 2:17½; 2:18.

2:27 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $300.

Maude Adair, b. m., (Alwards)	1	6	1	1		
Dick Hare, b. g., (Wadsworth)	3	1	3	4		
Jack Splan, Jr., b. h., (Churchill)	2	2	4	3		
Beau Brummel, b. g., (Baylis)	5	3	6	2		
Navarra, b. g., (Webber)	4	4	5	5		
Miltonia, b. m., (Farrer)	6	5	5	6		
Asete, b. g., (Holmes)	7	7	7	7		

Time—2:21½; 2:22¼; 2:23¼; 2:23¼.

2:19 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $300, (unfinished.)

Elliott Stone, g. g., (Kegler)	1
Parker G., br. g., (Fox)	2
Mary B., ch. m., (Damon)	3
Lou V., br. m., (Clark)	4
C. E. J., b. g., (Jackson)	5

Time—2:20¼.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 31.—There was a good attendance at New Paltz races this afternoon and with favorable conditions of track and weather good time was made. In the free-for-all race Wyreka and U. S. Bond divided fourth money. Summary:

2:23 trotters and 2:26 pacers; purse, $300.

Prince Tell, ch. g., by Dexteil, (Davis)	1	1	1			
Percy, r. g., (O'Brien)	2	2	3			
Flossy, ch. m., (Walsh)	4	5	2			
Kitty Clark, ch. m., (Baker)	3	3	4			
Jeffrey, ch. h., (Murray)	6	4	5			
Chipp, b. g., (Bridler)	5	6	6			

Time—2:24½; 2:23½; 2:25¼.

Free-for-all trot and pace; purse, $400.

May Wilkes, b. m., by Jay Wilkes, (Burke)	7	1	1	1	
Roady, b. g., (Wheeler)	1	2	2	4	
Moth Miller, r. g., (McBride)	2	4	3	2	
Wyreka, b. h., (Baker)	3	5	4	6	
U. S. Bond, b. g., (Howell)	4	6	5	3	
Giles Noyes, b. g., (Davis)	5	3	7	5	
Miss Maymo, blk. m., (McGuire)	6	7	6	7	

Time—2:15; 2:13¾; 2:14¾; 2:16.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 31.—Four races were held at the Island Park circuit meet to-day, the event being two trotting and two pacing races. Summary:

2:24 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.

Rosetta, s. m., by Nutbreaker, (Smith)	3	1	2	1	1
Don Derby, ch. g., (Allen)	1	1	1	2	2
Nancy Roy, ch. m., (Hayden)	8	2	3	2	3
Nellie S., b. m., (McDonald)	2	9	3	4	4
Miss Irma, ch. m., (Burch)	11	10	8	5	5
Maud M., ch. m., (Hendricson)	7	8	6	6	6
Nellie Wilkes, b. m., (Hartman)	5	6	5	7	7
Emily May, b. m., (Van Buskirk)	12	7	10	dis	
Mary's Own, blk. m., (Hallenbeck)	10	4	dis		
Duke Sheldon, b. m., (Sheldon)	dr				

Time—2:13¼; 2:16½; 2:13½; 2:11¼; 2:12¾.

2:25 Class.—Trotting; Clay Stakes; purse, $2,000.

Ham Ward, br. s., by Homboind, (McDonald)	2	1	1	1	
Maggie Mills, b. m., (Mills)	1	2	2	5	
Joe Steiner, ch. g., (Nichols)	5	8	4	2	
Tamerine, b. m., (Van Auken)	7	7	3	3	
Lady Patchie, b. m., (Hignight)	3	4	5	6	
Promise, blk. g., (James)	4	7	7	4	
Carrie E., ch. m., (Cummings)	8	5	6	7	
John Hooper, b. g., (Bristol)	6	3	8	dis	
Toledo Belle, ch. m., (Lockwood)	dis				

Time—2:16¾; 2:15¼; 2:16¾; 2:16¼.

2:17 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.

Amoral, g. m., by Don Pizzaro, (McDonald)	8	4	1	1	1	
Richard A., b. g., (Nuckols)	1	1	8	8	7	
Omaha, b. m. (Curry)	2	2	3	5	4	
Harry Hotspur, ch. g., (Devlin)	5	3	7	2	2	
Tommy Pointer, b. g., (Cummings)	3	5	3	4	3	
Baltz, b. g., (Davis)	4	6	2	7	4	
Nancy M., b. m., (Moore)	11	7	5	5	6	
P. M. Williamson, b. s., (Van Auken)	10	11	6	6	dr	
Tyanna, blk. m., (Tidlow)	6	8	9	9	dr	
Bellette, b. m., (Van Houten)	7	9	10	dr		
Nellie W., b. m., (Chatterton)	9	10	dis			
Elsie E., ch. m., (Flynn)	12	dis				
Birdie Hal, b. m., (Swan)	dis					
Dudley, b. g., (Clark)	dis					

Time—2:09¾; 2:12½; 2:14½; 2:15¼; 2:15¼.

2:13 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500, (unfinished.)

Russell, b. g., (Wood)	1
Winifred M., br. m., (Davis)	2
Tom P., br. g., (Snyder)	3
Bettine, b. m., (Ryan)	5
Lizzie Lansing, b. m., (Boland)	6
Romonda, b. g., (Riles)	7
David H., b. g., (Kearns)	8
Bow Rose, b. g., (Lockwood)	9
Tide Mark, b. g., (Jackson)	10
Florence Wood, b. m., (Devine)	4
Paul Smith, b. g., (Saylen)	dis

Time—2:14¼; 2:16.

Shamrock II.'s Narrow Escape.

LONDON, July 31.—Sir Thomas Lipton sails for New York on the White Star Line steamer Teutonic Aug. 14. He said to a representative of The Associated Press today that he will not be much surprised if, on his arrival, he finds he will have to race with the Columbia after all. Sir Thomas made a remark regarding the curious similarity of the misfortunes of the Constitution and the Shamrock II. Besides the fact that they have both been dismasted, Sir Thomas now admits that the cup challenger grounded off Gourock, after the Solent accident,

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

August Furniture Sale.

A Movement That Surpasses All

Three hundred thousand dollars' worth.

Everything at Reductions of ¼ to ½.

SALE OPENS PROMPTLY THIS THURSDAY MORNING.

This August sale has become an annual event with us—as sure in its coming as the return of the season—as sure in its enlarged benefits to you as the payment of the best Government bond.

The reasons for it, its general management, its business methods do not differ materially from our previous sales. But since progress never quite repeats itself, its extent, scope, conveniences and real price advantages far excel anything that has gone before.

For several reasons we have been able to buy cheaper than a year ago. Immense growth in our yearly business has not only given us greater purchasing power but has enlarged quantities and extended assortments. Shortcomings have been corrected and conveniences increased. By the addition recently of the well-known "Universal Building" on Washington Street we have greatly improved our facilities for sorting up, for storage and for shipping, making display easier and delivery more prompt.

Now, there's a time to buy furniture, just as there's a time to buy fruit for your home canning. And when we tell you that this will be the last sale this year at which we will make reductions of ¼ to ½ upon our entire stock, there can be no disputing that it is the harvest time for furniture buying. This reduction applies to every piece in this great collection of over 300,000 dollars' worth. Everything plainly marked with the regular and reduced prices. It means

A Saving of 25c. to 50c. on every $1.00's worth you buy

or $25.00 to $50.00 on every $100's worth, or $250.00 to $500.00 on every $1,000's worth. That is a discount from regular prices, prices which will bear comparison with those anywhere in this country.

As for the furniture itself, the best we have is an index to the quality of all, from the simplest to the elaborately rich.

Our preparations have never been equalled, even to the knowing that the woods were the best and the properly seasoned—the designs new, original and artistic—the coverings beautiful, fashionable and exclusive—the carvings harmonious, tasteful and skilfully executed. In short, we have never had a better, more interesting or practical display. Goods that defy the severest criticism.

Every Piece at ¼ to ½ Below Lowest Market Rates.

The best of Parlor Suits.
The newest Bedroom Sets.
Unique Parlor Tables.
Card Tables.
Extension Tables.
Library Tables.

Desks for Parlor or Boudoir.
Desks for Library or Office.
Fancy Chairs.
Easy Chairs.
Morris Chairs.
Dining Chairs.

Rockers of Every Kind.
Luxurious Couches and Davenports.
Parlor Cabinets.
Sideboards, China Closets.
Chiffoniers.

Vernis Martin Pieces.
Brass and Iron Bedsteads.
Reed and Rattan Furniture.
Summer Furniture of all kinds.

We have made every provision to promptly serve

Those Summering Out of the City.

A day laid aside to come into town and spend at this sale we are sure will be found one of the most profitable days ever spent. To save 25% to 50% on furniture you will need when you reach home will not only pay the expenses of the trip, but give a handsome dividend as well. Sale opens promptly this Thursday morning.

and that two of her plates were badly stove in. She nearly met with serious disaster.

Raceabouts Contest Off Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 31.—The raceabouts sailed a twenty-mile race this afternoon. The Rip, owned by Edgar Scott, was first, the Helen, belonging to J. Montgomery Sears, was second, and the Bobs, belonging to A. Y. Stewart, third.

J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht, the Corsair returned to-day from Northeast Harbor. The Wagouta, J. J. Hill's yacht, is lying here awaiting Mr. Hill's arrival.

AFFAIRS OF C. W. MORGAN.

The Stock Broker Adjudged a Bankrupt by Judge Thomas—The Outlook for Creditors.

Charles W. Morgan of 627 West End Avenue, a stock broker, doing business as C. W. Morgan & Co., at 71 and 1,440 Broadway, this city, and in Philadelphia and Washington, was adjudged a bankrupt yesterday by Judge Thomas in the United States District Court at the instance of various creditors represented by Fleischman & Fox, attorneys, of 346 Broadway.

Morgan last December made a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors to Bert Hansen of 271 Broadway. The schedules filed by the assignee in the Supreme Court show liabilities of over $214,000 and assets of not quite $12,000.

Morgan interposed answers to the various petitions filed by creditors, but after a trial of the issues the adjudication was ordered. Upon the application of the attorneys for the creditors Benjamin Barker, Jr., was appointed temporary receiver of the assets of the bankrupt. The bond was fixed at $10,000.

It was said at the office of Fleischman & Fox that a thorough investigation of the affairs of Mr. Morgan and a complete examination of his books would be instituted, and, it was thought, the creditors would fare better than under the assignment.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ADOLPH REICH.—Adolph Reich, a painter, of 1,083 Lexington Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person, with liabilities $1,320 and no assets. Mr. Reich filed a petition in bankruptcy on April 11, 1899, and was refused a discharge on March 5, 1900.

LEOPOLD H. WERTHEIMER.—Leopold H. Wertheimer, salesman, of 131 West Ninety-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,258 and no assets.

The liabilities are for dry goods, hats, shirts, and clothing.

FREDERICK GLASER.—Frederick Glaser, residing at 189 Tenth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,068 and no assets. The debts were contracted from 1895 to date; $3,000 is for borrowed money, and the balance for merchandise. He was formerly a butcher.

MINNA FROESE.—Minna Froese of 1,026 Sixth Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,655, all contracted this year, and assets $895, consisting of debts due her, $757, and cash in bank, $136. It was stated in the schedules that she had brought two actions in the Supreme Court on Aug. 1, 1900, against Mr. Ihlenberg and Minna Ihlenberg for $50,000 each for damages for alleged slander, but the estimated value as an asset is put down as nothing.

Out of Town.

HARDING & SONS.—Harding & Sons, shoe manufacturers of Rochester, N. Y., have assigned. Liabilities, $50,000; assets not known.

ELLIS T. TALBOT.—Ellis T. Talbot, proprietor of the Empire House, Syracuse, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Debts, $10,673; assets, $8,209.

Against M. B. Kennedy.

Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received an attachment for $17,681 against Madison B. Kennedy of Chicago, in favor of Harvey L. Kennedy for balance due, with interest, on a note made in Chicago on Aug. 5, 1892, for $15,000 payable to the order of Jane E. Kennedy at Amsterdam, N. Y., which was sold to Harvey L. Kennedy. A lis pendens was filed against property of the defendant at 138 East Thirty-second Street.

Attachment Against a Ferry Company.

Deputy Sheriff Murray has received two attachments against the New Jersey and Hudson River Railway and Ferry Company, which operates a railroad from Englewood, N. J., to Shady Side and a ferry to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, in favor of Lena Dusel for $25,000 and George J. Dusel for $15,000 on claims for damages for personal injuries sustained on May 12 last by the overturning of one of the cars of the company.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BYRNE, Peter C.—A. M. Senior, executor	$108
BURDICK, William, and Columbia County Dairy—L. Blake	50
BARING, Charles W. C.—A. C. Wilson	101
BERNEY, Louis—W. Smith	1,609
CLASON, Augustus—Acker, Merrall & Condit	383
COLFORD, Matthew—S. Ruppel and others	93

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 4,010.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH BENO, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph Beno of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23rd day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Joseph Beno was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 31, 1901.

COLLINGS, Adbert J.—F. A. Hall	76
DYKMAN, George W. and George P.—M. Badt	222
DEAN, George H., Theron B., and Augustus M., and Charles A. Glover, James C. Hoyt, Jr., Joseph L. Glover, and David W. Travis—Westchester National Bank, Peekskill, N. Y.	3,245
FEE, James—J. E. Irwin	30
FIRSCHMAN, Ignatz—H. Brüml	264
FILE, Edward—P. Engelman	146
FLEMING, Wilfred H.—Buckeye Electric Company	94
FEIST, Simon—B. S. Aldrich and others, costs	445
MOLLER, Ross—L. Barth	177
GROSS, Philip H., Charles P., and Harry M.—Photo Engraving Company	24
MERRITT, William J.—H. T. Darling and others	67
MEEHAN, James F.—New England Brown Stone Company	425
HEFTER, John B.—G. Ruppel and others	105
HAMMOND, Howard D.—Graham Brothers' Company	27
JUNGE, Adeline—F. Newbouer and others	83
JONES, Celia—M. Fink	119
KOEHLER, Emil—Klinn, Linder & Bauer Lithographing Company	156
KEPPICH, Bela A.—E. L. Kennelly	171
LOWE, Edwin R.—John S. Bundick	107
LUSK, Frank—Whitehead & Hoag Company	80
LEVY, Isaac M.—H. Segal	173
MURPHY, Mary—M. Rosenfield and others	87
MANDEL, Morris—H. B. Claflin Company	165
O'BRIEN, John, and John C. Sheehan—First National Bank of Plattsburg	489
QUINCY, John D.—Commonwealth Roofing Company	297
RICE, Samuel M.—M. T. Brinknall, costs	116
SEIBERT, John—P. Eich	36
SCHMENGER, John P.—A. Urbansky	98
SCHLANN, William—J. Murphy	25
SHEA, Catharine—Metropolitan Insurance Company, costs	23
SIBLEY, Richard C.—T. G. Field, executor, &c.	188,758
THE SAMSON PEARL WORKS—T. Davis and others	31
THE VENETIAN IRON COMPANY—Hebrew Technical Institute	96
WRIGHT, Marmaduke B.—G. W. Van Allen and others	137
WHITNEY, Charles M.—C. D. Straney	33
WARD, DRUG COMPANY OF NEW York—B. W. Scott	39

Summonses

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JAMES W. KELLY, plaintiff, against "DANIEL" I. HOWARD and "MOSES" F. TURNER, the names "Daniel" and "Moses" being fictitious, the true first names being to the plaintiff unknown, defendants. Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, May 28, 1901.

MURPHY & LLOYD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Post Office address and office, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants, "Daniel" I. Howard and "Moses" F. Turner:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. James A. Blanchard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of June, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1901.

Dated New York, June 26th, 1901.

MURPHY & LLOYD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY ACKERMAN, bankrupt. No. 2,493. Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold, under the direction of Eugene H. Block, the Trustee, at public auction, by Sol de Waltearas, auctioneer, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the first day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock M. of said day; a general description of said property is as follows: Outstanding accounts and claims of said bankrupt for goods sold and delivered by him on open account, being the uncollected balance of such accounts and of property not heretofore sold by the trustee. A list of such accounts may be seen, and any further information may be had from the Trustee, or at the auctioneer's office, 123 Broadway, New York, at any time prior to the sale. The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

New York, July 15th, 1901.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

EUGENE H. BLOCK, Trustee, 51 Greene Street, New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BRADLEY L. EATON, plaintiff, against EUGENE M. BOWMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, in Section 9, Block 2,489, on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Gerard Avenue, distant 350 feet northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Gerard Avenue with the northerly side of 167th Street, (formerly James Street,) as the same measured prior to the widening of 167th Street, but now 339.61 feet northeasterly from the said corner formed by the said intersection of said streets, running thence northwesterly and parallel with the northerly side of 167th Street 100 feet; thence northeasterly and parallel with Gerard Avenue 25 feet; thence southeasterly and again parallel with the northerly side of 167th Street 100 feet, to the westerly side of Gerard Avenue; thence southwesterly along said westerly line of Gerard Avenue 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being described on a certain map entitled "Mortgage map of the farm of William H. Morris, situated at Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.," dated November 13, 1868, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as (a part of) Plot No. 10.—Dated New York, July 29, 1901 WILLIAM C. DAVIS, Referee.

ARTHUR KNOX, Attorney for Plaintiff, 171 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

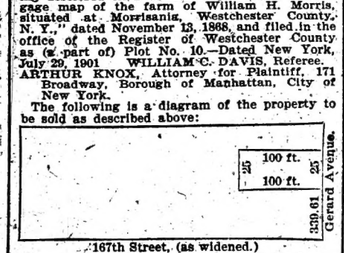

167th Street, (as widened.)

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $6,626.24, with interest thereon from the 27th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $284.28, with interest from July 27, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $27.60 and interest.—Dated New York, July 29, 1901.

WILLIAM C. DAVIS, Referee.

jy30-2aw3wTu&Th&au30

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—IDA RAY, plaintiff, against CAROLINE HARTWELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West End Avenue, (formerly known as Eleventh Avenue,) distant fifty-two feet and five inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Seventy-first Street with the said westerly side of said West End Avenue, running thence westerly on a line drawn parallel to the said southerly side of said Seventy-first Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-two feet and ten inches; thence southerly on a line drawn parallel to the said westerly side of said West End Avenue sixteen feet; thence easterly on a line drawn parallel to the said southerly side of said Seventy-first Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-two feet and ten inches to the said westerly side of said West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the said westerly side of said West End Avenue sixteen feet to the point or place of beginning, being a part of the premises which were conveyed to the said Caroline Hartwell by Jacob D. Butler and wife by deed dated June 24, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, July 3d, 1896, in Section 4, Liber 49 of Cons., P. 455.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1901.

ALFRED L. JUILLIARD, Referee.

WILLIAM D. PECK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

No. 253 West End Avenue.
71st Street.

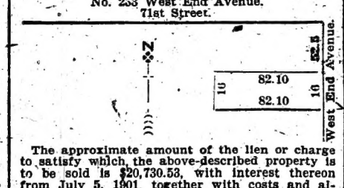

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,730.53, with interest thereon from July 5, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $353.70, with interest from July 10, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $15.00 and interest.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1901.

ALFRED L. JUILLIARD, Referee.

jy15-2aw3wM&Th&au6

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT and PETER V. STOCKY, as trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Clausen, Jr., deceased, Plaintiffs, against JAMES A. CASSIDY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the sixth day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of 97th Street and Second Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly side of 97th Street seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue twenty-five feet eleven inches; thence easterly, parallel with 97th Street and part of the distance through a party wall seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Second Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Second Avenue twenty-five feet eleven inches to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,879 Second Avenue:

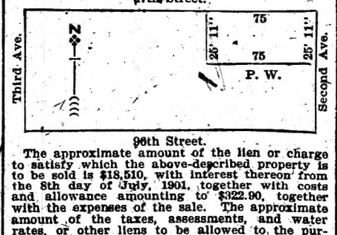

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $18,510, with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $322.90, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $578.76 and interest.

Dated New York, 12th day of July, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

jy15-2aw3wM&Th&au6

Surrogate's Notices.

CORTINA, JOSE LAFOURCADE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE LAFOURCADE CORTINA, late of the City of Paris, Republic of France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of February, 1901.—FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Jr., Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. DANIEL J. HOLDEN, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a., 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEODORE E. HEIDENFELD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 750 Prospect Avenue, Bronx Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of August, 1901, next.

MINNIE B. HEIDENFELD, Executrix.
SIMON SULTAN, Executor.

Dated New York, the 31

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 1, 1901.

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE "POLICY" OF THE N. Y. C. R. R.

President NEWMAN has the reputation of being a discreet man, but it is not consistent with this reputation that he should promise more than he expects or intends to perform. It is consequently a matter of some surprise that Mr. NEWMAN should within a few days have said officially: "It stands to reason that as a matter of business policy we are exceedingly anxious to remedy the conditions complained of [in the Park Avenue tunnel] at the earliest possible time. In the conduct of a railroad it pays to do everything that will conduce to the comfort and safety of passengers, and that is our policy."

Mr. NEWMAN has not very long been President of the corporation for which he speaks, and perhaps he has not officially outlived the enthusiasm which his promotion to that dignified and responsible office would naturally excite. In the remarks above quoted he recognizes a truth which in railroad circles is regarded as axiomatic; but he also commits his company to a policy distinctly at variance with its traditions and fixed habits. In the case of the New York Central, much of that which in more progressive corporations "goes without saying," does not "go" at all, or only after much saying.

As long ago as 1890 the increase of traffic by the northern and eastern routes had taxed the tunnel to its capacity and produced conditions under which the ventilating system, originally deemed adequate, broke down completely and became worthless for the purpose of maintaining a breathable atmosphere. This condition was not suddenly reached, and should not have occasioned surprise when it was recognized. Speaking broadly, the management of the Central have had at least fifteen years for the consideration of the problem of promoting the safety and comfort of their passengers, and if they can be taken at their word they are no nearer a solution of it to-day than they were at the outset. This tends to detract very much from the force of what Mr. NEWMAN has to say officially on the subject, and warrants skepticism as to whether, in telling the public what "stands to reason" in railroad management he does not make a mental reservation to the effect that, in the case of the New York Central, business axioms do not count.

It is quite probable that no plan of tunnel improvement which has thus far been suggested exactly meets the views of the Central management. It is equally true that no plan ever will be suggested which they will be prepared to accept as satisfactory in all its details. The promise they are so ready to make that when such a plan is offered them they will gladly adopt it is like the promise sometimes made to children to compensate them for deprivations in the first dollars which are found rolling up hill. We have listened to this kind of talk ad nauseam. The tunnel in its present condition is an intolerable public nuisance. If the company maintaining this nuisance were required to correct it they could do so in a few months, by means which are as available as they ever will be. Further discussion of the matter as a great unsolved and insoluble problem is useless.

Meanwhile we enter our emphatic protest against even a respectful consideration of the only plan which the Central management seems desirous of commending to public favor—that of unroofing the tunnel to permit the continued running of steam locomotives down to the Forty-second Street Station. This is not to be thought of for a moment. New York cannot afford to make such a sacrifice for the benefit of the railroad. Every engine running through this cut would belch forth into the atmosphere its copious outpourings of noxious and deadly gases, to be carried by the winds into the windows of the residences and other buildings lining the route. During exceptional Winter storms the cut would fill with snow, and to clear it and keep it open would be a work of great difficulty. The rattle and roar of the traffic would drive population away from the line of the cut, and adjacent property would be depreciated to such an extent that the conditions existing on the east side of the switch yard would be continued a couple of miles further north. The reduction of taxable valuations in the property thus injured would be a serious matter for New York.

The Grand Jury has a clear duty in the premises and will perform it very badly if it temporizes with the tunnel nuisance. As has been shown in these columns, it is a remediable nuisance, presenting no conditions which cannot be met by means which are to be had almost "ready made" in the open market. The Central management will probably be no more ready five years hence than now to take the initiative in the matter of abolishing the nuisance which has been tolerated to the elastic limit of the public patience.

FINANCE AND SOUTH AFRICA.

The extended Parliamentary reports of the London papers are at the same time, to intelligent and patriotic Americans, sources of pleasure and of displeasure, since "pain" is perhaps too severe a word to supply the antithesis. It is really a keen intellectual pleasure to read the debates in which the leading men of the House of Commons, and even sometimes two or three members of the House of Lords take part, and which the American reader takes up, primarily, only for the sake of informing himself about British politics. But then he discovers that they are very well worth reading for their own sakes. We suppose that The London Times prints about ten times as many of the words actually spoken in Parliament as The Associated Press "gives out" and THE NEW YORK TIMES prints of the words actually spoken in Congress. And one discovers that it is "good newspaper," alike for a London newspaper to print these very full reports, and for a New York newspaper to print these very abridged reports. This seems to indicate that the leading debaters in Parliament know their business about ten times as well as the leading debaters in Congress, and that what they say is of about ten times as much national interest. But we cannot help that.

These remarks are suggested by the report in The London Times of the debate in the House of Commons of Wednesday, July 17, on the budget and the South African war. The protagonists were Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. That veteran Parliamentary pugilist who is evidently not the leader of the Liberals, but evidently the most skillful and tenacious fighter they can boast, was precisely in his element. He was not able to show, what he began by attempting to show, that the cost of the great Napoleonic wars was borne in a much larger proportion than that of the "great," South African war against two little republics of farmers, by the generation which incurred it. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN "had him there" and countered on him with great effect. But he was able to show that the Government's estimates, founded largely upon the report upon South African finances of Sir DAVID BARBOUR, omitted several very important items and unduly minimized many others, that the expenses of what is called "pacification" had been greatly underestimated, and he came near to showing that South Africa, when it is won, cannot possibly be worth anything like what it has cost. He was particularly happy and destructive upon Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S scheme of promoting British emigration to overcome the superior fecundity of the Boers, and upon the cost of that performance.

In reply Mr. CHAMBERLAIN had in effect to admit that the Government had hugely miscalculated and underestimated the difficulty and cost of the war, and to plead that the opposition had been as much in the dark as themselves. That is true. But Mr. CHAMBERLAIN omits to mention that when he began the bullying policy which made peace impossible, there were Englishmen who agreed with him that it would be absurdly easy for Great Britain to crush the Transvaal, who nevertheless insisted, not upon political grounds, but upon grounds of justice and humanity, that to "crowd" a little people as you would not think of crowding a great people was a disgrace to the British name and a thing intolerable. To that proposition he has never, that we know of, returned a plausible answer. But, quite apart from that, we repeat that such a debate as this is far more interesting and illuminating than debates in Washington upon subjects of similar National importance, and that the difference is worth our considerate attention, especially that of members of Congress, "at which we dedicate him particularly."

EXPEDIENTS IN SUFFRAGE RESTRICTION.

The people of Alabama and Virginia are not finding the satisfactory solution of the problem of an arbitrarily restricted franchise as easy as they had anticipated. Constitutional amendment by the insertion of what is popularly known as a "grandfather clause" has given rise to an unexpected discussion in which the critics of the method seem to have the best of the argument. It is beginning to dawn upon the lawmakers that the only way in which the blacks can be discriminated against on purely racial lines becomes difficult of application when the position of persons of mixed blood, classed as negroes, is considered. In many, and indeed in most, cases they are the descendants of persons who served in one or other of the wars, Colonial, Federal, or Confederate, and are consequently entitled to vote under the "grandfather clause." The contention may be set up that the mulatto is not the lawful descendant of the white soldier or sailor whose son or grandson he undoubtedly is, but that every representative of this class is nullius filius sed filius populi. It is just possible, however, that this contention might be raised under conditions which would make it impossible to sustain it.

The Hon. J. J. WILLETT of Anniston has cleverly called attention to the greater propriety of what he designates as a "grandmother clause" for the attainment of the ends sought. He points out that if political distinctions are to be established on racial lines the descendants of white grandmothers are unmistakably white and easily recognized as such, whereas the number of mulattoes in Alabama would seem to indicate that the descendants of white grandfathers are not all to be so classified "unless the color of their skins is due to climatic influences." There is in this suggestion food for thought for the moralist, the sociologist, and the statesman.

Concerning this and like expedients for the practical nullification of the provisions of the Federal Constitution touching negro disfranchisement, on the ground or pretext that such disfranchisement is necessary for the purification of the ballot and the insuring of an honest count at elections, as temperate and intelligent a comment as we have seen was made at the recent Hampton conference by W. M. REID of Portsmouth, who said: "After all, the purity of popular elections depends upon the moral character rather than upon the wealth or intelligence of the voter. The argument for a distinctly racial disfranchisement seems to be based upon the idea that with the negro out of politics the elections will be pure; that the white men of the South, regardless of the degree of intelligence or wealth which they may or may not possess, are not capable of corrupt election practices—a claim not set up in any other part of the world."

"DEAD WEIGHT."

It contributes not a little to the gayety of nations that the gentlemen in responsible charge of the East River Bridge do not know what not to say or when to say nothing. Commissioner SHEA, in his laudable desire to correct the erroneous impression which the statement of some misinformed engineer has created, that the bridge is carrying dead weight, makes haste to say: "As to the statement that the bridge is carrying a lot of dead weight in the shape of wires and pipes and rails, I want to say that this is not so. We are carrying a pneumatic tube and wires, but all of these are in constant use and are not dead weight."

Certainly not. The man who calls a live wire "dead weight" speaks without knowledge, and deserves to be answered according to his folly. The same is true of a pneumatic tube in use for the transmission of mails, and rails over which cars are continually running. All this is the livest kind of live weight, and the amount of it does not count. We should miss Commissioner SHEA if for any reason he should pass into the penumbra of official eclipse. In his present position he is a source of great joy to the unofficial citizen, to whom he is ever ready to impart information.

PORTO RICO AS A TRUCK FARM.

It is evident that the Porto Ricans are intent upon making the best of the very good though perfectly fair bargain they have made in securing free trade with the United States, and thus opening to them a market which will absorb all their products without feeling the difference, so to speak.

Under Spanish rule the leading crop of the island was coffee, and doubtless the Porto Rican coffee is very good, and needs only to be better known to command a high price in our market. But it is unlikely that it will have the same comparative importance hereafter in the exports of the island. And this for the reason that coffee is on our free list, and that the Porto Rican planters have therefore no tariff advantage over their Brazilian competitors. Of the whole area of Porto Rico under cultivation, 41 per cent., or 180,289 acres, was last year planted in coffee. It seems that this area will be very much reduced.

On the other hand, the island now gets the benefit of the sugar tariff, as no other land outside our own limits gets it, excepting Hawaii. The difference is quite great enough to insure that all the available land for sugar plantations will be devoted to that crop. Possibly the 80,034 acres devoted to sugar last year comprise all of such land that there is. But in any case, sugar growing is a more promising operation in Porto Rico now than it has been since the stimulation of beet sugar growing by bounties. Poor Jamaica will look with more envy than ever on the state of her neighbor, and the feeling in favor of annexation cannot but be much strengthened.

It will be strengthened by another advantage that the proclamation has given Porto Rico. In fruits and early vegetables, such as Jamaica raises, such as Bermuda raises, Porto Rico now has the same advantage that she has in sugar. Since the disastrous frost, Florida can no longer compete, at least for several years, in oranges, of which California now has the monopoly in our market. Whatever the orange crop of Porto Rico may be, it is all assured of a ready sale. And the total product of the island is so small that the price here of West Indian products will be fixed by her competitors, which are discriminated against in her favor, which is to say that the Porto Rican grower will get more money for his crop, by the amount of the duty, than his competitors outside our "ring fence" can get. It is an enviable position, and we may be assured that it will soon be a much envied position. All the West Indies, Cuba included, will be clamoring to be let inside the fence, but of course there is only one way in which, so long as we maintain a protective tariff, that can be managed, and that is the way of annexation.

THE SERVANT GIRLS' UNION.

The organization of the Chicago Working-Women's Union, which is ashamed to be known as the organization of domestic servants, offers a fruitful field for fun, whereof many funmakers have already taken advantage. In truth, the propositions which are put forward as the ultimata of the union exceed in grotesque absurdity anything which has been demanded by any male union. For at least the male union does recognize its obligation to do the work. On the other hand, the servant girls' union insists that a housekeeper who keeps but one servant shall do a considerable part of the work she hires that servant to do, or that it shall go undone. But there is a serious aspect of the matter which is also worth attention.

It is the capacity and disposition of the individual employer and the individual servant that do and must really regulate their relations. Some housekeepers have "the knack" of keeping their servants, while others spend their time watching the exits and entrances of "birds of prey and passage." Some housekeepers make their servants believe that they are their servants' best friends and most trustworthy counselors, while others are very cordially hated by the domestics in their employ. This state of things will continue, whether "unions" are formed or not. But it is quite inconceivable that housekeepers will consent to complain of their domestics only "to the Secretary," and will not insist upon their right to do their own rebukes of the servants to their servants' faces. In fact, this one clause would quite justify the housekeepers of Chicago in refusing to take any domestics who belonged to a union which made so preposterous a demand.

Apart from "privileges," and as to wages, there is absolutely no grievance on the part of domestic servants. Quite the contrary. It is a proof of the business incapacity or negligence of the party of the other part that they are now getting some four times as much as they got a generation ago, and far more, comparatively, than any other workwomen. For the "general housework-er," by the force of the term, is an ignorant, inexperienced, and unskilled person who knows nothing about her work but what her mistresses have taught her. Yet she gets in money about the same wages that are given to shopgirls, who are her superiors in education, who must have more intelligence than she needs, and who are under expenses, for dress and for transportation, from which she is free. And yet the shopgirl's wages comprise her whole income, while the general houseworker is "all found" in addition, provided with board and lodging, generally with medical attendance, and is under no expenses whatever except the minimum for dress. The comparison shows that the domestic is outrageously overpaid, and doubtless the books of savings banks would show the enormous advantage which she enjoys in having her wages fixed not by supply and demand, but by the negligence or incompetency of her employers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One of our correspondents the other day introduced a savage criticism of what the British are doing in South Africa—and incidentally of THE NEW YORK TIMES for not condemning those acts with the severity he thought they deserved—by referring to the deportation of the French farmers from Acadia in 1755. His contention was that the policy now in course of execution is a continuation or duplication of the one then followed, and merited equal denunciation from all who love liberty and resent the oppression of the weak by the strong. Now, those who try to prove things from the events of the past ought to prepare themselves for their task by studying historic facts instead of poetic fictions. If the British have as good excuse for what they are doing in South Africa as they had for what they did in Nova Scotia, their case is an extremely good one, and their defense perfect. Nobody who has informed himself as to the cause and the manner of the expulsion of the Acadians can have the faintest doubt that the former was adequate and the latter as gentle as the circumstances permitted. The English were neither cruel nor rapacious. Nova Scotia was British territory, and it had been recognized as such in the most formal manner by the French Government many years before. For nearly half a century the Acadians had been treated with a marvelous and wholly undeserved leniency by the masters to whom their King had transferred them. Though their property rights had been scrupulously respected, and though they had been allowed the free exercise of their religion, they remained to the end the determined and ruthless foes of English rule and obstinately refused to take the ordinary oath of allegiance, though repeatedly warned in most explicit terms what the necessary consequences of further contumacy would be. The expulsion was determined upon with the utmost reluctance and after numberless appeals to the common sense of the Acadians. Their hostility was unconquerable, however, and their continued presence was unendurable. Their lot was certainly hard when the day of reckoning came, but no unavoidable terrors were added to it, and their sorrows were self-chosen. Our correspondent must seek a new basis for his criticisms both of Great Britain and of ourselves.

—An "apology and explanation" printed on the editorial page of The Columbus (Ohio) Press-Post reveals the existence in that city of journalistic conditions truly remarkable—conditions the like of which we never heard before and which indicate that the production of newspapers in Columbus must be a task attended with many and peculiar difficulties. The editor of The Press-Post begins by stating that he had been "astonished and deeply pained" the day before, upon glancing through the news columns of his paper, to discover in them a "vicious and insulting article" attacking the City Board of Equalization, to "each worthy member" of which body the editor tenders "an abject apology for the inexcusable publication of such an outrageous article." He then proceeds to say that investigation had revealed that the offensive article was written by the Court House reporter of the paper and passed by its city editor, though both should have known that it was not news matter, but an editorial utterance of the most vicious kind. Then follows this amazing revelation: "Mr. MARSHALL, acting city editor, was asked for an explanation, and he flatly disavowed responsibility, laying it to the door of the Court House reporter, Mr. WEIBLING, over whom we, The Press-Post management, can have no control or authority, owing to the regulations recently forced upon us by the organization known as Newswriters' Union, No. 2. Not being able to obtain any satisfaction whatever from Mr. MARSHALL, our city editor, and preferring to have no city editor at all rather than one so wholly incompetent, Mr. MARSHALL was politely requested to resign. He refused point blank." And there the episode closes, for the present at least, for in conclusion the editor of The Press-Post says: "We do not know how long we shall be obliged to suffer Mr. MARSHALL'S damaging incumbency as acting city editor, but we shall try to accomplish his removal without much delay, and, meanwhile, we humbly beg and pray for the charitable indulgence of our long suffering and patient readers." Metropolitan journalism has its woes in full sufficiency, but it never produced anything like that. If the editor of The Press-Post really is as helpless as he says he is, the preservation of his self-respect obviously demands the immediate winding up of his present business and the devotion of his energies to the cultivation of some more fruitful field.

—By ordering all persons in the naval service to refrain hereafter from making "public statements concerning the subject matter of the Court of Inquiry requested by Rear Admiral SCHLEY" Secretary LONG gives decidedly belated recognition of the fact that many such persons have been talking with great volubility for months past and in a way that to the civilian mind seemed to be in direct and flagrant violation of naval regulations. And this talk, so far as we remember, has come entirely, or almost so, from the professional opponents of Admiral SCHLEY. He and his friends in the service have maintained something close to unbroken silence, despite the gravity of the charges made, sometimes in explicit terms and sometimes by innuendo, so that the present order is little more than an announcement that, one side having presented its case in all fullness and freedom, the toleration of the department is at an end and the other side must not reply except before the official inquisitors, where some regard for the rules of evidence and the ordinary proprieties will be observed. If there is authority to terminate the expression of opinion that has been going on so long, there was authority to prevent it, or at any rate the power to bring it to a sudden termination very soon after it began. Of course, the fact that the Court of Inquiry has been organized does make some difference, as the "subject matter" to which the Secretary refers is now sub judice, but still the situation is just a bit queer, as was Secretary LONG'S use of the word "disobedience" in his instructions to the judges whom he had summoned. It seems as though disobedience ought to be a conclusion, not a premise, of an investigation of an officer's conduct.

—Well-deserved attention is called by our neighbor The World to the fact that the Brooklyn Bridge is carrying an enormous amount of dead weight which its builders did not have in mind when they planned the structure, and which, while very appreciably decreasing the effective sustaining power of the bridge, either serve no purpose whatever or accomplish ends unrelated to the conveyance of the residents of the two cities from one of them to the other. Included among the weights that could be removed without affecting the efficiency of the bridge as a bridge are mentioned: Two large pneumatic tubes through which mail matter was formerly transmitted, but for some time unused; two sets of unnecessary rails on the third-rail roadway; eight cables for which there is little use and for which there would be none if the number of electric cars were adequate, and, lastly, a maze of telegraph and telephone wires, all of which could be run under the river. The combined weight of all these things is estimated at 477 tons, or almost half of what the bridge was designed to carry, and if they were removed the present traffic would infringe much less than it does upon the margin of safety originally provided. This matter is evidently worth immediate consideration. Possibly the city is receiving something in the way of rent for a few of the wires strung on the bridge but it can well afford to lose the money thus earned, and even if there were no suspicion that the bridge has been overloaded, it would be the part of wisdom to keep it free from burdens not essential to its utilization for its first and incomparably most important purpose.

Agrees with J. C. B. on the Tunnel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest the three articles, "The New York Central Tunnel Problem," and wish to thank and congratulate THE TIMES on its public-spiritedness in obtaining these well-written articles on such a timely subject. "J. C. B." evidently understands the problem well, and is probably right when he says that a disinclination to spend the money is all that stands in the way of electric traction and better ventilation in the Park Avenue tunnel. W. J. B.

New York, July 31, 1901.

The Condition of Park Lakes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not agree with the physician who states that the Central Park is a breeding place for malaria, but that the ponds or so-called lakes in the Park (particularly the one known as the Harlem Mire) are in a disgusting condition, a menace to the eye if not to health, any one can see by a very cursory inspection.

The Harlem Mire should, in my opinion, be filled in, and the others drawn off, thoroughly cleansed, bottoms cemented and arranged for a continual current of pure water to run through them, and no drainage or sewage to run into them, as there does now. Mosquitoes, also a great pest there, should be exterminated.

MEDICUS.

New York, July 31, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Doubly Needed.

The bread trust is a necessary evil. The trust kneads the dough and the public needs the bread.—Albany Journal.

Not the Road's Way.

Pedestrian—Will this road take me out into the country, little boy?

Little Boy—I don't think it will; but if y' wait mebby a waggun 'll cum along.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Just in His Line.

"McDuffy is on his way to the Philippines."

"No."

"Yes. He heard the Filipinys was wards of the Government and he thought it a fine openin' for a ward boss."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

No Heartburnings.

"Birthdays go off all right at our boarding house."

"How's that?"

"We don't allow but sixteen candles to anybody's birthday cake."—Detroit Free Press.

A Controversial Study.

"Naval officers sometimes get into serious controversies as to which ship was really the leader in an engagement," remarked the ill-informed person.

"I believe so," answered the weary-looking man. "But it isn't really a question of the first ship so much as of the last word."—Washington Star.

RENEWAL.

Vida D. Scudder in The Churchman.

Stern castles, built by mighty men of yore
To meet the hate of onward-hurtling foes;
Low cloisters, sad and still, within whose close
Fled souls aghast, yearning to hate no more;
Old battlefields, that still their dead deplore;
Ruins and graves, the ghosts of ancient woes
Still sighing faintly 'mid their long repose—
These, Europe, seeks the pilgrim on thy shore.

Strange quest! If problem-bound and pain-distraught,
Child of new worlds! thy spirit craves release,
How shall renewal be from ruins brought?
Swift comes reply: A conqueror is Life,
Eternal beauty breathes from out-worn strife,
Old earth's vast pain, outlived, becomes her peace.

ROBERTS TO GET £100,000

Commons Agree to the Grant Recommended by King Edward.

THE NATIONALISTS PROTEST

Dillon and Others Accuse the Field Marshal of Cruelty, and Assert that He Was a Failure.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—In the House of Commons yesterday the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, proposed a resolution granting to Field Marshal Earl Roberts £100,000 for his services in South Africa, in accordance with the recommendation of King Edward, announced in the House of Lords by Lord Salisbury on Monday.

Mr. Balfour, in the course of a eulogy of the Field Marshal, whom he compared with such men as Collingwood, Nelson, Marlborough, and Wellington, said there was no doubt that but for Lord Roberts's daring and strategy, and the rapidity with which his plans were carried out, Kimberley and Mafeking would have fallen, 11,000 British would have been starved into submission at Ladysmith, and there would have been a general rising of disloyalists in South Africa. Great Britain might have recovered therefrom, but at what a cost? The country was saved from this by the genius of the man whom he now invited the House to reward by a unanimous vote, irrespective of political differences.

The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, concurred in the motion, but the Irish members protested.

John Dillon (Nationalist) strongly opposed the vote. He protested against the mention of Lord Roberts in association with such a man as Marlborough. He asserted that Lord Roberts had shown the greatest inhumanity in South Africa, and said he had employed barbarous methods and had proved himself a dismal failure.

Henry Labouchere (Liberal) protested against the granting of gratuities to military men, while nothing was given to civilians who were doing something for the benefit of their country.

James Keir Hardie (Socialist and Independent Labor) took a similar view. He said that, in the opinion of experts at home and abroad, Lord Roberts's failure was primarily responsible for the continuance of the war.

John G. Swift MacNeill (Nationalist) said he considered that Lord Roberts's operations were conducted with a maximum of cruelty and a minimum of humanity, and that his farewell speech at Cape Town was horrible hypocrisy and blasphemy.

After further debate for and against the measure, Mr. Balfour moved the closure, which was carried by 257 to 108 votes. The resolution was afterward adopted by a vote of 281 to 73.

SAYS KRUEGER IS COMING HERE

Correspondent Declares the Journey is Decided Upon—Mr. Van Schaack's Visit to the Boer Statesman.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Brussels correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"I am informed on good authority that Mr. Krüger's visit to the United States has been absolutely decided upon.

"It will take place probably about the middle of September, and he will be accompanied by Messrs. Fischer, Wessels, and Walmarans."

THE HAGUE, July 31.—The interview yesterday between Robert H. Van Schaack, Treasurer of the Holland Society of Chicago, and Mr. Krüger was most cordial. Mr. and Mrs. Van Schaack and Mr. Krüger conversed for an hour.

When Mr. Van Schaack announced that he was the bearer of the Holland Society's invitation to Mr. Krüger to be its guest, assuring Mr. Krüger of the high esteem in which he was held in the United States as a grand old patriot, whose noble devotion to the cause of liberty recalled the devotion of the Prince of Orange, Mr. Krüger was visibly affected. He said he well knew he had many warm friends in America, and would like to thank them.

Mr. Krüger presented to Mr. Van Schaack his photograph and autograph. The Boer statesman seemed to be feeble and depressed with grief.

Steamer from New Orleans Searched.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Adispatch from Cape Town to the Daily Express says:

"On the arrival here on July 24 of the steamer Montezuma, with mules and horses from New Orleans, she was minutely searched for arms and ammunition she was suspected of carrying."

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

American Aid Asked In Connection with the German Undertaking—The Discovery Leaves London.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The United States has been invited by the German Government to co-operate in meteorological and magnetic observations south of parallel 30, south latitude, in connection with the South Pole expedition which Germany is about to undertake.

The invitation has been turned over to the Navy Department, and the Hydrographic Office of that department will probably arrange to co-operate in meteorological observations. The office has voluntary observers all over the world, who take observations each day at noon, Greenwich time, and the Hydrographic Office will supply all information collected in this way.

The earth and atmosphere south of 30 degrees south are practically new fields for scientific observations, although the United States became a pioneer in this work when the Wilkes expedition was sent south in 1830.

LONDON, July 31.—The British Antarctic ship Discovery left the Thames this afternoon, bound for the Solent.

King Edward, who is keenly interested in the expedition, will inspect the vessel prior to her final departure on her trip of three or four years' exploration in the Antarctic Circle.

The Discovery, which was launched at Dundee last March, is believed to be the best steamship for navigation in the polar regions ever built. No iron was used in her construction, because magnetic survey work is one of the main objects of the expedition.

The vessel is so constructed that if ice closes in around her she will rise and clear herself away. If the rudder and propeller are threatened both can be hauled on deck. One of the most remarkable features of the ship is a system of air-locks between her exterior and interior. This will prevent cold air entering the vessel when persons go on deck or below.

Food for three years will be carried on the Discovery, which will be commanded by Capt. R. F. Scott, R. N. Prof. Gregory of Melbourne will be the Director of the civilian scientific staff, and Dr. George Murray of the British Natural History Museum will go as collator and editor of the scientific results of the expedition.

The expedition goes out under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society.

Explorer Baldwin's Farewell Message.

VARDOE, Norway, July 31.—The America, the flagship of the Baldwin-Ziegler north pole expedition, which sailed from Tromsö on July 16, touched here and proceeded last night direct for Cape Flora, Franz Josef Land. Mr. Baldwin sends a farewell message to the United States, as follows: "All well. Await one of the best efforts. We will stand by our flag."

THE AGITATION IN ALBANIA.

Christians Reported in a Desperate Condition—Austria Said to be Hurrying Troops to the Balkans.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31.—The excitement among the Albanians in Prishtina is becoming more acute. The Christians are reported to be in a desperate condition, and the foreign Ministers here have made renewed demands at the Yildiz Kiosk that the Government protect the lives and property of the Christians.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Budapest says:

"In consequence of the agitation in Albania, Austria has ordered every garrison in Bosnia and Herzegovina to be immediately placed on a war footing. Additional regiments leave Vienna this week for Sarajevo and Banjaluka. All the officers on furlough have been ordered to rejoin their regiments."

Nothing has yet been received here to confirm the foregoing.

Outside of Vienna scant attention is paid to the alleged political intrigues which are asserted to be at the bottom of the agitation in Albania. According to a sensational Austrian newspaper, Italy and Montenegro started the Mussulmans in Albania on their present anti-Christian campaign, with the view of obtaining an excuse of some kind for intervention, the object being to checkmate Austria's priority claim on Albania in the event of its separation from Turkey.

Italy has several times denied these alleged designs on Albania. The Italian papers assert that Italy's only object is to prevent Germany from utilizing the Dreibund for the purpose of securing German predominance in the Balkans, and to reestablish the equilibrium in the Adriatic, which has been disturbed by Austria's supposed designs on Albania.

There is no indication at present, however, of the Balkan question being brought up, in a serious manner, in the immediate future.

PATERSON ANARCHIST ARRESTED IN EUROPE.

Man in Custody in Switzerland Said to Have Crossed the Atlantic to Kill the Czar.

ZURICH, July 31.—An Anarchist named Galliotti was arrested at Viedikon last night by order of the Prosecutor General on information received from Paterson, N. J.

Many documents were found at the man's lodgings.

AIX-LES-BAINS, July 31.—The authorities here, when questioned to-day regarding the report circulated in the United States that an attempt was made upon the life of Dowager Queen Maria Pia of Portugal previous to her departure from here for Rome, denied that any such attempt had been made.

Queen Maria Pia went about in the town on Friday, and before her departure for Rome on Saturday she took a long walk on the boulevards.

PATERSON, N. J., July 31.—The cablegram from Zurich telling of the arrest in Switzerland of the Anarchist Galliotti was shown to a number of the Anarchists in this place to-day. Some of them denied vigorously that any such man went from here to Europe, but those in the best position to know refused to talk. One report is that Galliotti went to Europe to kill the Czar.

It is believed that the man arrested in Switzerland is Emilio Galliotti, who formerly worked in the Paragon mill. He is about thirty years old, is believed to be unmarried, and was best known to outsiders here by a scheme he had for draining the Hackensack meadows and building on the reclaimed land a city inhabited by Socialists. The plan was worked out in detail by Galliotti, but his friends were unable to raise the necessary capital.

Pedro Esteve, editor of the Anarchist paper here, says he never knew Galliotti. This is explained by the fact that Esteve came here to take up the propaganda at about the same time that Bresci, Quantivallo, and others sailed for Europe. It is believed that Galliotti was a member of this band, and that each man in it intended to kill some monarch or high official. Bresci was the only one who has so far succeeded.

In this connection the letter found upon the body of Giuseppe Sparendi after he killed himself is recalled. This letter told of the plot to kill King Humbert, and spoke of Sparendi as one of twenty-seven men who were to leave America to wreak vengeance upon the crowned heads of Europe. Little notice was taken of the letter at the time, but recent events, especially the arrest of various Paterson Anarchists in Europe, lead to the belief that it may have described a plan which was carried out.

Chief Graul, whose course in allowing the Anarchists to do as they please here was lauded by Esteve last Monday, was interviewed to-day in regard to the news from Switzerland. He said he knew nothing about Galliotti—that the newspaper men knew more than he did.

It seems probable that not all the Anarchists who left Paterson at the same time as Bresci are now in Europe. Some of them are said to be in Buenos Ayres, and are so chronicled in Esteve's paper.

SENSATION IN ROTTEN ROW.

Marchioness of Londonderry Falls from Her Horse in a Fit.

LONDON, July 31.—A sensation occurred this morning in Rotten Row. Among the equestriennes was the Marchioness of Londonderry, who fell from her horse in a fit. She was riding alone, when her strange appearance attracted attention. Then her horse stopped, and the Marchioness immediately fell to the ground.

She was driven to her residence, and later was reported to be improving.

The Marchioness of Londonderry, although forty-five years old, is still regarded as a beauty, and is one of the leaders of English society. She is a great friend of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and was on the Shamrock II. with the King and Sir Thomas Lipton when the yacht lost all her spars through a sudden squall.

Lady Londonderry is a daughter of the nineteenth Earl of Shrewsbury. She was married to the Marquis, who is now Postmaster General, in 1875.

SANTOS-DUMONT MAY COME HERE.

Is Considering the Question of Bringing His Balloon to America.

PARIS, July 31.—The papers reported to-day that M. Santos-Dumont is going to New York. The aeronaut was seen in connection with this statement this afternoon. He was busy lengthening by four feet the framework used for carrying his car and shifting the car this distance forward in order to correct a tendency of the balloon to point upward. M. Santos-Dumont said: "I have received several offers to give public exhibitions in the United States, but have declined them. However, I am considering the question of taking the balloon to America at the end of the Summer after I have finished my experiments here, and giving practical demonstrations before American scientists. The matter is far from decided as yet."

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

Suggestion that an American Sculptor Design Part of It.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Daily Mail says: "The American branch of the Victoria Memorial Fund has received a good deal of money, and it is desirable that an American sculptor should design a part of the memorial in order that these contributions may be specially recognized, if this will not interfere with the plans, in which case the Americans are willing to merge the funds."

Banquet to Minister Wilson in Chile.

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 31.—A banquet was given at the Union Club last night in honor of the United States Minister to Chile, Henry L. Wilson, by friends who wished to testify their appreciation of his friendly sentiments toward Chile. Among those present were the Cabinet Ministers, the local authorities, and leading society people. Marcial Martinez, ex-Chilian Minister at London, proposed a toast to "The United States." Mr. Wilson, in his speech in reply, referred to the progress made by Chile and the friendly relations existing between the United States and Chile.

Empress Frederick's Condition.

BERLIN, July 31.—The Court Marshal, at Cronberg, of the Dowager Empress Frederick, asserts that Her Majesty (concerning whose health alarming reports have again been circulated) is in no immediate danger.

Turkey Banishes Safda Pasha.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31.—Cherif Safda Pasha, who was recently arrested in his house, together with twenty-six guests, principally Egyptians, all of whom were accused of an extensive conspiracy against the Sultan, was, with thirteen other Mussulmans, despatched into exile yesterday.

French-Moroccan Agreement Reported.

PARIS, July 31.—The Moorish mission left Paris to-day after concluding negotiations which are understood to have resulted in an agreement regarding the Southwest Algerian frontier, which will hasten the complete pacification of that region.

Big Russian Company Fails.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—The Bourse Committee has decided on the appointment of a receiver for the Donetz-Jureff Metallurgical Company. The liabilities are estimated at 10,246,698 rubles (about $5,275,000) and the assets at 9,162,712 rubles.

SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY

Rear Admiral Kimberly Not Yet Excused from Serving.

Navy Department Announces the Receipt of Schley's Letter Acknowledging the Precept.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The name of Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, retired, has been prominently mentioned for a place on the Schley court of inquiry, in place of Rear Admiral Kimberly, who has asked to be relieved. There is considerable reason to believe that Secretary Long has his name under consideration. Nevertheless, if Admiral Luce is appointed it is likely that Rear Admiral Schley's friends will urge him to make use of his privilege of objecting to members of the court. Rear Admiral Luce is said to be a strong partisan of Rear Admiral Sampson, and it is reported that at a recent dinner he made a strong speech on the subject.

Rear Admiral Luce is connected by marriage with Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. It is considered desirable by advocates of a strictly impartial court that no one who is in any way connected with prominent officeholders should be chosen, provided the officeholders are men who, by their official position, are interested in the Schley case.

If Admiral Luce is not appointed it is quite probable that Rear Admiral Ramsay, retired, will be. That officer has never expressed an opinion one way or the other, and nobody knows what his sentiments are. He has the reputation, however, of being thoroughly fair and open-minded. Rear Admiral Joseph N. Miller, retired, has also been mentioned.

It was said at the Navy Department today that the letter from Rear Admiral Schley acknowledging the receipt of the precept to the court of inquiry and making certain suggestions with reference thereto, had at last been received. No explanation of the delay in its arrival and no statement of its contents were furnished. Judge Advocate Lemly merely announced that the letter had arrived and would receive consideration. He declined to answer all interrogatories, basing his refusal upon the order of the Secretary prohibiting officers from discussing the case.

Capt. Lemly departs on his annual leave Saturday, and the supposition is that Rear Admiral Schley's letter will be considered before that time, and whatever action is to be taken in Rear Admiral Schley's petitions will be taken at once. The letter to the department, together with the reply thereto, as soon as the latter is prepared, will be made public.

Capt. James Parker, the ex-naval officer who is acting as Rear Admiral Schley's assistant counsel, to-day continued his examination of the logs of the ships engaged in the Santiago campaign, and other official records pertaining thereto. He occupied Secretary's Long's office adjoining the Bureau of Navigation, and by direction of Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of that bureau, who is now Acting Secretary of the Navy, newspaper men and others were not permitted to communicate with him. One of officers of the bureau remained constantly in the room to see that the official records were not tampered with.

HINGHAM, Mass., July 31.—John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, arrived here late last night, and will remain here until he makes his annual visit to Bucksport, Me. In an interview to-day, the Secretary said that he did not know whether Admiral Kimberly would be excused from serving on the court of inquiry appointed to hear the Sampson-Schley matter.

"I had hoped," he continued, "that the Admiral would be able to serve, for he would be a valuable man. However, there are other available men on the retired list from whom, if Admiral Kimberly is excused because of the state of his health, a good selection will doubtless be made to supply the vacancy on the board. If there is a vacancy in the court, filling it is a mere matter of detail, anyway. The country seemed well satisfied with the personnel of the court as it was announced. I had hoped that no change would be necessary."

Secretary Long Will Not Resign.

Special to The New York Times.

HINGHAM, Mass., July 31.—When asked to-day regarding the published dispatches from Washington to the effect that he expected to retire from office and that he would be succeeded by Gov. Allen, Secretary Long said that he had no expectation of retiring before the close of President McKinley's Administration. "I have made no plans," he added, "and my retirement is something that might come any time, but I do not have it in view. If I should retire the Navy Department would be open to Mr. Allen, but as he has been Governor of Porto Rico, I very much doubt if he would take the office."

GEN. WOOD TALKS OF CUBA.

He Says Yellow Fever Epidemics on the Island Will Soon End.

Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor General of Cuba, who is on board the dispatch boat Kanawha, off Quarantine, said yesterday that he was rapidly regaining his health. Mrs. Wood will be released from Quarantine about noon to-day, when she will embark on the Kanawha to accompany Gen. Wood on his cruise of three weeks along the Eastern coast. On board the Kanawha yesterday Gen. Wood was so much improved that he consented to talk to some extent on Cuba and the future prospects of the island.

"Cuba," said he, "is a totally undeveloped island, and has a great future before it. Yellow fever, that great bugbear of our people in the South, in another year will cease to be epidemic. We have not had a single case of yellow fever at Havana this Summer, and none in Eastern Cuba for two years past."

On the subject of Cuban industries and conditions in Cuba generally, Gen. Wood said:

"Cuba's resources require capital for development. The last enormous sugar crop was raised on 8 per cent. of the entire sugar-producing lands. Only this small percentage is under cultivation. We have $1,500,000 in our reserve fund, and can pay all our debts and get out of Cuba within the next eight months. We have established 3,600 flourishing schools.

"Two years ago we were obliged to provide over 100 orphan asylums to protect the destitute children; since then we have established 90, and expect to be able to close more before we retire from the management of Cuban affairs. Our troops have been well cared for, and their health compares favorably with that of the troops in this country, showing that the island is healthy.

"The judiciary is entirely reformed and is satisfactory to the people. The people are gentle and easily governed. They are affectionate and tractable. Beggars are never seen. The products of nature are so liberal that the ordinary wants of men are easily supplied."

Gen. Wood declined to express any opinion concerning candidates for the Presidency or the probable result of the selection of the Senators.

A Widow Files Claim for $75,000.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Rita L. de Rulz, widow of the American dentist who was killed by the Spanish authorities in Cuba just before the outbreak of the Spanish war, to-day filed before the Spanish Claims Commission a claim for $75,000 damages by reason of her husband's death.

August North Atlantic Forecast.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department today issued the following forecast of the weather in the North Atlantic for August: "Fine weather generally over the North Atlantic. Along and to the north of the transatlantic routes occasional gales from the Western quadrants, most frequent between parallels 45 and 50 degrees north. Tropical cyclones probable. In the neighborhood of the Bahamas weak trades inclining to the southeast. Frequent fogs in the regions of the transatlantic routes west of the forty-first meridian to the American coast. Icebergs in the vicinity of Belle Isle and east of Newfoundland."

FIGHT WITH CEBU REBELS.

MANILA, July 31.—Lieut. Croft of the Nineteenth Infantry, with a mounted detachment of Cebu scouts, has had an encounter with sixty insurgents. Seven of the rebels were killed and thirteen taken prisoners. Of Lieut. Croft's force, two privates were slightly wounded.

Manila Civil Charter in Effect.

MANILA, July 31.—The Philippines Commission passed the Manila civil charter, which will go into effect immediately.

RARE JEWISH CEREMONY.

Man Relieved of Obligation to Marry His Deceased Brother's Wife.

An extraordinarily rare ceremony, based by the Jews directly upon the teachings of the Old Testament, was performed yesterday in this city when a young woman who had traveled 10,000 miles was released from the obligation of marrying her deceased husband's brother. The obligation of a woman marrying the brother of her deceased husband, according to ancient law, arose when her husband died before children were born to the pair.

The marriage was known as a "levirate marriage." Hastings's Bible Dictionary says that the purpose of a marriage of this character is that the deceased husband's brother may "raise up children to the dead man, to whom the children produced by such a marriage were then supposed to belong."

The young woman in the case is Mrs. Golda Lacs, a young Roumanian Jewess from Bucharest. A little over three years ago she married Emanuel Lacs, when she was but eighteen years old. Within three months the husband died. All this happened in Bucharest.

The brother-in-law, whom, according to the faith, the young woman must marry, is Samuel Lacs of 316 East Forty-ninth Street, this city. Lacs was already married, and, therefore, of course, could not have married the widow of his brother, even if he had wanted to. The young woman opened negotiation with her New York relative soon after the death of her husband, but her brother-in-law found it impossible to travel abroad to have the ceremony of dispensing with the obligation to marry performed. Without this dispensation, according to the law, the widow could not marry again.

As nothing remained under the circumstances, the widow decided to come to America to get the desired release, and it was this ceremony which was performed yesterday in a little front room on the second floor of a tenement house at 109 Norfolk Street.

In preparation for the ceremony all chairs were removed from the room, and two unplaned boards were brought in and placed on supports forming a V-shaped bench. On this bench sat the Senate, Rabbi B. Moott accompanied by four assistants. Ten witnesses and the parties most interested entered the room and took their places standing.

Then the brother-in-law entered the room. He took his place resting against a board that had been leaned for the purpose slanting against the wall. Next the widow entered. She is a comely young woman, dressed simply for the occasion, without ornaments or jewels, and wore a long black veil thrown over her head and shoulders.

The ceremony began by introducing witnesses that the woman principal of the ceremony had no children, and that Lacs was the brother-in-law of the widow.

"Did you demand that this man become your husband?" asked the rabbi.

"I did, and he refused," said the woman.

"Did you refuse to marry this woman?" asked the rabbi of Lacs.

"I did, because I have already taken a wife."

A portion of the Talmud was read by the rabbi, who, at the end of the reading, produced a sandal of peculiar and ancient pattern. It was made of two pieces of leather, and was fastened with latches and two long thongs. Stooping, he fastened this to the foot of Lacs.

The widow was then directed to kneel in front of the man and use only her right hand to untie the shoe. After this was done she arose, held the shoe high above her head and cast it on the floor in front of her brother-in-law. At the same time she spat on the floor at his feet.

The two principals were then directed to repeat after the rabbi. The Senators then said:

"We are here present to see that you are released from each other forever. Each can go his way, as each is free."

The ceremony of the shoe was based upon a law of the oldest of the laws of Moses. According to the faith, a wife is like unto a shoe, under the power and direction of the husband, therefore, the casting away of the proposed wife as symbolized by the throwing away of the shoe.

After the ceremony the young widow, now free to marry whom she pleased, went to the home of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Sarah Lacs, at 1,007 Second Avenue, where she will remain until she leaves for her home in Roumania.

ATTACKS MR. GREATSINGER.

Col. D. E. Austen Incensed at Private Secretary Spaulding's Failure to Do Camp Duty.

The discussion of the trouble between Col. David E. Austen, commanding the Thirteenth Regiment, and Franklin J. Spaulding, a private in the organization and private secretary to President Greatsinger of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, is becoming acrimonious. Col. Austen's remarks indicated that President Greatsinger did not want his employes to join the National Guard. However, the Colonel was wroth at the publication of stories yesterday, stating that he intended to discharge Spaulding from the regiment without a trial.

The regiment was ordered into camp at Fisher's Island on July 5. Spaulding did not go. A few days before the regiment started Col. Austen received a letter from President Greatsinger, in which he said:

"Owing to certain changes which have taken place in the force in my private office, where Mr. Spaulding is employed, he has felt it necessary to ask to be excused from camp duty this year. I certainly approve of this action on his part, as his absence from the office at this time, under existing conditions, would cause considerable inconvenience."

And in a last paragraph of his letter, referring to a previous communication from Col. Austen requesting transportation and saying that he (Austen) considered the charge of 5 cents a man sufficient, instead of the charge of $6 for each extra car, Mr. Greatsinger said that he would comply with the request, but said that reduced rates and free cars had been given the regiment before, and he thought the regiment should not be indebted in this fashion.

Col. Austen said of this yesterday:

"When I received that letter I wrote to General Manager Brackenridge, telling him to charge full price, as I did not think the regiment was indebted. Instead, I told him I thought it was the duty of the company to aid the National Guard. As to ever having free cars, we have had two, one for Gen. Woodbridge and one for the Secretary of War. I never thought they were intended as a favor to the regiment, but as a compliment to the gentlemen.

"I have written Mr. Greatsinger, asking him if the connection of any of his employes with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, will interfere with their duties in the militia. I will take no action until I hear from him. Spaulding came to see me, and asked me to explain the matter. I told him that there was no explanation, as I was doing everything for his interests. I do not intend to have him pay delinquent fees to the regiment out of his salary if Mr. Greatsinger has no patriotism, and will not let him attend. I will discharge him. The story that I have told the Adjutant to discharge him is false. I have taken no action, and will not until I hear from Mr. Greatsinger. If he will allow the man to attend to his duty, why I will be glad to have him. If not, I will discharge him."

President Greatsinger when spoken to about the matter said that had Spaulding wanted to go with his regiment to Fisher's Island he would have been permitted to have done so.

"As it was," continued the President, "he felt that he, being the only one familiar with the work and details of the office, should remain at his post, having just at that time been promoted by me from the junior to the senior clerkship in my office, and also to the post of private secretary. Had he gone to camp with the rest of the boys it would have been a great inconvenience. He did not, however, ask my permission to leave, as had he done so I should have let him go."

MORE CARDINALS FOR AMERICA.

The Pope May Elevate Archbishops Corrigan and Ireland.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Daily Express publishes an interview with Cardinal Gibbons, which it prefaces thus:

"At present his is the only red hat in the United States, but in a conversation with a representative of The Daily Express he intimated that the Pope intended making Archbishop Ireland and Archbishop Corrigan Princes of the Church."

Cardinal Gibbons is also represented as saying:

"The Pope is sure that Washington will do justice to the Church in the Philippines. He regards the United States as one of the great strongholds of Catholicism, and it will have greater weight hereafter in Vatican councils.

"The Pope is convinced that the gathering of the population into towns and cities is one of the greatest menaces to religion in the new century, as rural populations are happier and healthier in body, mind, and morals."

GEN. URIBE DEPRIVED OF HIS CITIZENSHIP

Colombian Diplomats Disturbed Over Troublous Reports.

No Definite News from Uribe—Conferences at Washington—The Murillo Case.

Gen. Rafael Uribe Uribe, who is again battling in Colombia for liberal supremacy, has been declared an outlaw by the Colombian Government. This action carries with it the confiscation of his property. It is threatened that if he dares to again enter the country, whether in time of peace or war, he will be imprisoned for life.

El Heraldo, the semi-official newspaper, inspired, it is said, by his enemies, also demands the immediate dismissal of Dr. Carlos Martinez Silva from the office of Colombian Minister to this country. It gives as its reason for this demand the conference between Gen. Uribe and Minister Martinez Silva, which the paper claims compromised the Government. The diplomatic representative, it is said, referred to the rebel General as a "brave soldier."

Notwithstanding his official exile from Colombian soil, Gen. Uribe is back in the turbulent republic with 15,000 men under his command. Some definite information of his whereabouts and the work he has done since returning to the field was expected yesterday by the steamer Hildur, which, however, has been delayed and will probably not arrive until Saturday.

That the departure from here of Gen. Uribe and the stories that arms were being shipped, has caused some uneasiness to Consul General de Brigard and the legation at Washington, is quite certain. Gen. Herbert O. Jeffries, Adjutant General of Panama, who is in this city, announces that the object of his visit is to purchase a vessel to be used on the coast as a gunboat. The Department of Panama, which acts independently of the Federal Government, has recently shipped several cannon from this port. Gen. Jeffries admits that the rebels are again showing considerable activity. He says that he knew when he came here that Gen. Uribe was preparing to stir up trouble.

Francis A. Gudger, who recently resigned his position as United States Vice Consul General at Panama, Colombia, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Advance from Colon. When told that Gen. Uribe Uribe had sailed for the Isthmus, the ex-Vice Consul General did not seem surprised, although he said he had not heard of it before. "You can't be surprised at anything about that revolution," he remarked.

Mr. Gudger said the Conservatives or Government supporters came into power in Colombia in 1884, and they have been there ever since. Theoretically, there are supposed to be periodic elections, but when these take place only members of the ruling party cast votes. The Liberals have never had any real power in the State at all.

In Venezuela, Ecuador and Nicaragua the Liberals hold to the same principles as do those of Colombia, but in the former three countries they are the ruling powers, having their men in the Presidents' chairs. In Colombia, Mr. Gudger says, church and State are, in theory, not connected. The Liberals, however, call the Conservatives the church party. In the other three Republics the church is entirely separated from the State, for the present at least, both theoretically and practically. The Liberals of all four countries profess to believe in freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and an absolute separateness of ecclesiastical matters from matters political.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Arturo De Brigard is in the city in consultation with the officials of the Colombian Legation. They are considering the seizure of Murrillo, one of the aides of Gen. Uribe, at Cartagena, some time ago. According to officials at the legation the passport with which Murrillo was armed stated specifically the peaceful mission upon which he was journeying. It is claimed that he violated the terms of his passport, and the officials do not believe that his seizure will give rise to diplomatic trouble with Germany.

Officials at the legation scout the idea that Gen. Uribe has invaded Colombia with 15,000 men. They know, however, that he has purchased arms in England, and that he went to Curacao and from there to the Venezuelan frontier, whence he was to launch his expedition. According to all the information obtained here, however, and the legation has news from the seat of Government at Bogota up to the 27th, the invasion has not actually taken place, and no battles have been fought.

There is no information at the legation, it is claimed, confirmatory of the report that Masonic bodies have contributed support to Uribe on account of the hostility of the present Colombian Government toward Masonry.

Mr. Herran, the Chargé d'Affaires, explains that the alleged hostility against Mansonry in Colombia is not against that order alone, but against all secret orders. The secret lodges, he says, are made the plotting grounds for intriguers and revolutionists, and the order for their suppression is due to that fact alone.

FIRE NEAR STEAMSHIP PIERS.

The Hoboken police were last night informed of what is suspected to have been an effort to set fire to the new piers of the North German Lloyd Line in Hoboken.

There has been a strike of the dock builders for ten days. Last night Night Watchman Peter Stein discovered a pile of papers burning beside the oil house of the line at Fourth and River Streets. Stein and Night Superintendent Joseph O'Neill put out the fire.

Acting Chief Hayden of the Hoboken police detailed Detectives Fallon and Kevlon to make an investigation. The flames did no damage, as they had no chance to get well started.

Against ex-Capt. Carter's Property.

A lis pendens was filed yesterday against the property 286 Eighth Avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets, as the result of proceedings begun on Tuesday by the Government against Oberlin M. Carter to recover certain properties in this city and in Orange, N. J. These properties, it is alleged, were purchased with the proceeds of Carter's fraudulent operations.

Dr. Billings to See Mr. Carnegie.

Dr. John S. Billings sailed on the White Star liner Teutonic yesterday for Europe. He will go to Skibo Castle to see Andrew Carnegie. He takes with him a letter from the Controller explaining the library situation and also a contract for Mr. Carnegie to sign.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. James G. Harbord, Eleventh Cavalry, will report to the Secretary of War for duty in his office.

Capt. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., Eighth Cavalry, is assigned to Troop A of that regiment, vice Capt. William A. Shunk, Eighth Cavalry, unassigned.

Col. James G. C. Lee, upon his own application, is detailed as professor at the Northwestern Military Academy, Highland Park, Illinois.

Capt. Frederick S. Lawton, Nineteenth Infantry, is assigned to Company M of that regiment, vice Capt. Charles R. Tyler, unassigned.

First Lieut. Percy W. Arnold, Twelfth Cavalry, is transferred to the First Cavalry. He is assigned to Troop E, First Cavalry, at Fort Washakie, Wyoming.

Major Palmer G. Wood, recently transferred from the Twenty-eighth Infantry to the Twelfth Infantry, will join the latter regiment.

Second Lieut. Tallmadge H. Brereton, Sixth Infantry, is transferred to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, and will join that regiment.

Capt. Milton F. Davis, First Cavalry, is assigned to Troop C of that regiment, vice Capt. John J. Pershing, First Cavalry, unassigned.

First Lieut. William T. Merry, First Infantry, is transferred to the Twenty-third Infantry, and will join the latter regiment.

First Lieut. Alile W. Williams, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Army Building, New York City, vice Capt. John S. Kulp, Assistant Surgeon, relieved.

Capt. Daniel A. Frederick, Seventh Infantry, will join his regiment.

Navy.

Lieut. C. M. Fahs is detached from the Wabash and ordered to the Boston Navy Yard.

Assistant Surgeon J. W. Backus is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Asiatic station, via transport sailing from San Francisco, Aug. 16.

Assistant Surgeon F. A. Asserson is detached from the New York Naval Hospital and ordered to the Asiatic station, via transport sailing from San Francisco Aug. 16.

Receiving Ship Vermont Condemned.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Vermont, since the war a receiving ship at the New York Navy Yard, has been found to be unsanitary and beyond repair. The triple screw cruiser Columbia will take the place, temporarily, of the Vermont.

BAR HARBOR GAYETIES.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 31.—This has been the liveliest day of the season thus far, beginning in the morning with a musicale at the house of Mrs. Musgrave of New York and ending to-night with the largest dance of the season at the Malvern. The ball at the Malvern was preceded by a large number of dinners at the Inn, or in the cottages.

Those who entertained at the Malvern were Mrs. Clarence S. Wadsworth of New York and Mrs. De Grasse Fox. Other dinners were given by Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Barney and Count and Countess Laugier-Villars. The guests at Mrs. Fox's dinner were Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright, Miss Conover, Phoenix Ingraham, and Miss Sylvia De Grasse Fox.

The guests at Mr. Barney's dinner were Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. James Ross Todd, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wright, Mrs. Barney, Miss Barney, Miss Draper, Capt. Thomas J. Bush, Mr. J. B. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Green, and Mrs. Condon.

Count and Countess Laugier-Villars entertained Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Francis MacNutt of Rome, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fox, Mr. and Mrs. C. Morton Smith, Mr. E. T. Curley, and Miss Furniss.

Among the well-known persons at the dance were Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. T. Huger Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Countess Festetics, Miss Mildred Morris, R. Hall McCormick, Major Gen. and Mrs. McCook, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McMillan, Mrs. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Miss Edwards, M. Brun, the Danish Minister; Mr. A. Grip, the Swedish Minister, and Mr. D. V. T. de Stale of the Swedish Legation.

Miss Lucy Draper of New York entertained at a large luncheon party to-day, at which the guests were Miss Draper, Miss Alcott Cary Hutchinson, Miss Kimball, Mrs. Haggin, Mrs. Frederick Joy, Miss Carpenter, Miss Seely, Miss Sharswood, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Brooks Fenno, Miss Paterson, Mrs. Cushman, Mrs. Condon, Mrs. Moore, and Miss Lawrence.

Mrs. Howard Munnikhuysen gave another luncheon for twenty-four. Mrs. C. B. Wright gave a luncheon for ten. Mrs. Henry Dimock of New York is to arrive to-morrow.

It has been decided to give some private theatricals in aid of the village hospital.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 31.—The afternoon concert at the Casino was the principal event of a rather dull day. The attendance was not as large as last week, owing to threatening weather.

Mrs. Clement C. Moore gave a pretty dinner dance for young people this evening at Berger's in honor of Miss Fish, the daughter of Hamilton Fish, who has just returned from Europe.

Miss Leary will give her first musicale this season at Mill Street cottage to-morrow.

Mrs. Charles H. Berryman has cards out for a luncheon for forty guests Aug. 10.

Mrs. J. J. Wysong will give a musicale Friday at Graystone, at which Miss Booker will sing.

Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson gives a luncheon to-morrow at Berger's.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly have cards out for a large dinner to-morrow. This is the first of a series of dinners.

Mrs. George Crocker's vaudeville dinner will take place to-morrow evening at the Clam Bake Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stevens will give a dinner dance at Berger's Saturday evening.

Among the late arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pendleton and Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Tailer.

Matthew Astor Wilkes is at the Riggs cottage.

Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse will give a garden party Saturday at Eastbourne Lodge.

Clarence Dolan of Philadelphia, has purchased the Chalet, Ocean and Bellevue Avenues, which he has occupied three seasons. The Chalet was built twenty-five years ago by Col. G. T. M. Davis, father of Mrs. George Francis Train, and adjoins the old Train villa.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is a chance for the golf girl and a regular bargain if she ever saw one in her life. It is in little white turnovers to wear with her stocks, the prettiest of fine white hemstitched turnovers, and in the front corners on either side a pair of golf clubs crossed. These are in a shade or shades of brown silk, and there is a golf ball also on either side in white, and all for 10 cents. This is hand embroidery, and certainly the collars are as attractive as anything that ever was made in this line, and worth three times the money.

***

It would be a bargain at any price for the "Pan Am" girl, for there is the dearest little buffalo on the two ends of the Pan-American scarfs. These are in red, blue, black and in white, the buffalo on the ends of the colored scarfs embroidered in white and those on the white scarfs in brown. The scarfs are in silk, of course, and will tie into something like a short ascot if there ever was such a thing.

***

The woman who wears black has to pay 15 cents apiece for her solid black turnover stiff linen collars. There is one thing about these, however, no matter how warm and uncomfortable the woman may be if she can keep from wilting no amount of car dust or street dust will make it look soiled.

***

Here is something for the babies: A whole set of tin sand molds, fishes, a dog's head, and any number of little fancy dishes which will make the most delectable sand cakes not to be equalled by a French pastry cook, and all for twenty-five cents.

***

Another thing which is a treasure for the baby is a set which will also delight the children of an older growth who make believe play with the younger ones for the sake of drawing around in a basin of water with a little iron rod crabs as natural as life, lobsters, red ones and black ones, a frog as green as grass, a steam launch, a boat with a mother and child in it, and another with what seems to be armament of some kind, to say nothing of ducks and fishes.

***

This is for the babies in the house on a rainy day, and it will keep half a dozen of them quiet, for there are about that number of pencils with different colored crayons. The case looks like a row of tiny books made on purpose for the little ones, but it opens in the centre of the binding of the books, and there are these fine long pencils, as good as papa himself might use, a pen, an eraser, and a sponge, and all for 60 cents.

***

There are the nicest rubber balls for the children which would do the least damage in the world in the house and not a bit of harm on the piazza, balls which are kitten heads and balls which are queer little human figures looking as if they had been blown up with a soap bubble pipe.

***

How is this for a silk bathing suit? The material is black taffeta, and there is a sailor collar of pongee stitched with black and a belt and sash fastened at one side of the same material. The suit is simply made, the bodice like a shirtwaist, plain in the back, and with three clusters of narrow tucks running lengthwise in the front, the collar leaving a little pointed front above it of the black and a little standing collar is of the black also, and tucked. The skirt is perfectly plain, finished with a narrow hem at the lower edge, fitted at the front and sides, and simply gathered in the back.

***

Other black taffeta suits made similarly, but without the tucks, have collars of red or pale blue silk trimmed with a narrow braid in black and white. All have high necks, the material inside the broad collar being of the bright silk with the stock. The sleeves of all are made plain and straight, short, and rounding up on the top, slashed up to the arm hole on the shoulder.

***

Pretty ties have deep-plaited ends of color, say, pale blue on white. The ties are of good material and well made, and are consequently worth while.

***

Attractive white ties are finished on the ends with sprigs of embroidery of single flowers, daisies, or forget-me-nots, or roses. The ties are of fine lawn.

COLOMBIAN INVASION OR "VENEZUELAN REVOLT"?

Reported Gathering of Insurgents Under Gen. Calviras.

COMPLICATIONS ARE FEARED

No American Warship in South American Waters—President Castro Says Calviras Has Been Repelled.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, D. W. I., July 31.—Gen. Rangel Calviras, at the head of 5,000 men, has "revolted" against President Castro of Venezuela. The insurgents are near San Antonio de Tachira, on the Colombian frontier. The Venezuelan Government has sent 10,000 soldiers to the scene of the uprising.

The situation is grave. Other outbreaks are expected. The whole country is ready to rise against the arbitrary methods of President Castro. Constitutional guarantees have been suspended and complications with Colombia are feared.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The State Department to-day received the following telegram from the American Legation at Caracas, Venezuela:

Martial law has been declared in Venezuela by the President of the country in consequence of the invasion by a revolutionary force from Colombia. It is reported that an army of 10,000 men will meet the invaders.

Up to the hour when the departments closed to-day the State Department had not called on the Navy Department for a ship to go into Venezuelan waters. In view of the serious condition of affairs there and the unsettled condition in the neighboring republic of Colombia, it is not improbable that an American warship will be sent to the scene of trouble for the protection of American interests.

About the only ship available is the small gunboat Machias, fitting at the Boston Navy Yard. She will not be ready to sail for about two weeks. There is not an American warship in Southern waters. In case of extreme urgency one of the battleships now in commission could be sent.

E. Gonzalez Esteres, Consul General of Venezuela, when he saw the foregoing dispatch from Willemstad, said there was no truth in the report of a revolution in Venezuela. Late yesterday afternoon he received the following messages from President Castro:

Colombian invasion of Gen. Rangel Calviras has been successfully repelled.

Calviras is little known, and it is suggested that the real leader is not yet known. The name of Gen. Ignacio Andrade, who came to this country incognito several weeks ago, has been mentioned. At the time he came here Angel Fernandez also arrived with $20,000 to buy arms and ammunition. Later he sailed for Curacao, and it is not known whether he took the money with him or not.

President Castro has an army of 30,000 men, well equipped. During the Colombian revolution last year it was charged that Castro was helping the revolutionists. War between the two countries was threatened, but a truce was patched up.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Despite the heat, the town seemed gay yesterday, as so many people came in from the seaside resorts and the nearer suburbs to shop and lunch. Mrs. R. Reeve Merritt, Mrs. Frederic B. Esler, Mrs. B. Chauncey Anderson, Mrs. Lehr, and Mrs. Robert R. Crosby were lunching at the Waldorf. To-day a number of prominent people will sail on the Fuerst Bismarck, and the relatives and friends of many of them are in town to bid them bon voyage.

***

The beautiful camp in the Adirondacks of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hoe, which recently suffered from fire, is to be rebuilt and put in shape at once. The Hoes always entertain a number of parties there during the season.

***

Among those booked to sail to-day on the Fuerst Bismarck are the Comte d'Arschot, Mrs. William Earl Dodge, Mrs. Caroline H. Washburn of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord of Tuxedo, Mr. and Mrs. John E. C. Kohlsaat and children, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Lockwood, Joseph Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Moorhead, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. McCormick, Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, Fowler McCormick, and Mr. and Mrs. M. De Young of San Francisco. Mrs. Washburn will go direct to Paris, and, with Miss Alice Ward, will spend several weeks at Aix les Bains. She will sail for New York on Sept. 20.

***

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock and her son, Center Hitchcock, who recently returned from abroad, have arrived at Newport for the season, and are occupying the Winthrop Chanler cottage. Mr. and Mrs. A. Livingston Mason and the Misses Mason have arrived from Greenwich, Conn., at Halldon Hall, Newport.

***

Among those who sailed yesterday on the Teutonic for Liverpool were J. L. Cadwalader, James C. Carter, Bourke Cockran, Charles Du Pont Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Cramp, Mr. and Mrs. William Disston and Miss Pauline Disston, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Duval and Miss Nannie Gordon Duval, Robert I. Gammell, Dr. Francis P. Kinnicutt and Mrs. Kinnicutt, and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler. T. Suffern Taller has also gone abroad.

***

The annual meeting of the Southampton Club will be held Saturday. Among those at Southampton who have recently been entertaining are Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. George C. Clark, William Manice, and Edmund A. Coffin. Mrs. Edward Van Ingen gave a luncheon of thirty covers at the Meadow Club. Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay and Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese have also given large dinners, and Mrs. Henry Beadleston and Mrs. Charles S. Francklyn have given bridge whist parties. Mr. and Mrs. Beadleston are to give a dinner at the Meadow Club on Friday evening.

***

The wedding of Benjamin Fincke and Miss Julia P. Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waldron P. Brown, (Miss Isabella M. Wright,) of 32 East Thirty-fifth Street, is to be celebrated about Nov. 15 in the Church of the Incarnation.

***

Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards and Miss Edwards gave yesterday at their Bar Harbor cottage, Eastcote, a luncheon in honor of Mrs. James Watson Gerard, Jr., who has recently arrived at the Maine resort. Last week Mrs. Charles Whelen of Philadelphia entertained a number of people at supper at the Ovens. The supper followed a buckboard party.

***

Mrs. Clement C. Moore gave a dinner dance last evening at her Newport villa for Miss Janet Fish, daughter of Hamilton Fish. Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer have sent out cards for a number of dinners, and to-night Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will give a dinner at Vinelands.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Chapman H. Hyams, Miss Celeste Brittin, Mrs. Watson Benthuysen, and Miss May Benthuysen, all of New Orleans, are at New London.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Simons of Charleston, who are well known here, are summering at the White Sulphur Springs, Va. Mrs. John Simons is in Canada.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Pelton have gone to Buffalo. Charles N. Harris and his family have also gone to the Pan-American Exposition.

***

To-day will see the commencement of the annual open tournament at the Shinnecock Golf Club, at Southampton, which will last for three days. On Saturday there will be a golf ball tournament at the Rockaway Hunt Club.

***

The marriage of Miss Emilie Vallete Clarkson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Streatfield Clarkson (nee Miss Whitemarsh,) and William A. Moore of Potsdam, N. Y., was celebrated quietly yesterday at Holcroft, the Clarkson place at Potsdam, N. Y., by the Rev. A. Vallete Clarkson of this city, uncle of the bride. Mrs. Moore is a member of the old Clarkson family of New York, and is connected with the Jays, Pierreponts, and other old families. The Clarkson place at Potsdam derives its name from the maiden name of the bride of the founder of the family in America. Matthew Clarkson, in 1803, was, and for thirteen years thereafter, held the office, Secretary of the Province of New York. His bride was a daughter of Sir Henry Holcroft of England.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee and family will be absent from their country place, Waytes Court, Mamaroneck, during August and early September, visiting the Pan-American Exposition, Thousand Islands, Saratoga, and Newport.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Joseph S. Bosworth.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., July 31.—Joseph S. Bosworth of 14 West Fifty-third Street, New York City, died at his Summer home, Tarry-awhile, here this morning. Mr. Bosworth, who was ill, came here in June, with Mrs. Bosworth and his sister, Mrs. Charles Yates. Mr. Bosworth was a son of the late Judge Joseph S. Bosworth of the New York Supreme Court, and was graduated from the College of the City of New York in the early fifties. In 1897 Mr. Bosworth gave up his practice owing to declining health. The body will be taken to New York Thursday morning. The Bosworth family were members of the congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

John Murphy.

John Murphy, who was for many years prominent in this city as the senior member of the firm of Nesbit & Murphy, dealers in building materials, died at the Park Avenue Hotel after a lingering illness early Tuesday morning. Mr. Murphy was in his eighty-first year. He was prominent as a politician for many years as a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee when it consisted of three delegates from each ward. His colleagues on the Eighteenth Ward delegation were Lorenzo B. Shephard and Robert E. Kelly. The only public office which Mr. Murphy held was Receiver of Taxes. He leaves a wife, one son and a daughter.

James Dobbin.

James Dobbin, a real estate broker and manufacturer of horseshoe nails, died at his home, 233 East Forty-fifth Street, yesterday. He was sixty-three years old. Mr. Dobbin came to this country from Ireland when he was sixteen years of age, and made his home in this city. His widow and six children, three sons and three daughters, survive him. The funeral of Mr. Dobbin will be from St. Bartholomew's Chapel, at 209 East Forty-second Street, Saturday, at 10 A. M., the interment following in Greenwood.

Obituary Notes.

EDGAR SNYDER, seventy years old, a merchant and contractor of Woodstock, N. Y., died yesterday.

MATTHIAS C. ARNOT, thirty-two years old, First Vice President of the Chemung Canal Bank, died at Elmira, N. Y., yesterday, of appendicitis.

Miss CORNELIA DE PEYSTER of New York, daughter of William Axtell de Peyster

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, AND PROFITS, $2,100,000.00 UNDIVIDED
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building. 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. 66 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
WANTED
FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK
OF BROOKLYN.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

JACOB BERRY & CO.,
Established 1865.
MEMBERS OF THE
CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
44 and 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Marginal and investment orders in all quantities. Information on financial matters gladly furnished. Issue upon request, A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS. Monthly Fluctuation Sheets. Daily and Weekly Reports. Commission 1-16. Moderate Margins.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Telephone, 3078 Cortlandt.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY

Notice is hereby given to holders of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company that on and after July 17, and until October 1, 1901, this Company will receive their preferred stock at its office, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, and issue in exchange therefor preferred shares of this company as promptly as is practicable on the basis of eleven (11) shares of the preferred stock of this Company for ten (10) shares of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company.

All stock certificates presented for exchange must be properly indorsed and have the necessary revenue stamps affixed.

No fractional shares will be issued, but provision will be made for the assignment of rights attaching to fractional holdings.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.
195 Broadway, N. Y.

This company is now prepared to issue, and will as promptly as is practicable, its preferred stock in exchange for its Interim Certificates heretofore issued, and will pay interest at the rate of 5% per annum on the said certificates from May 20th to June 30th, 1901, inclusive.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with article third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-and 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 12th day of August, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

Mississippi River Bridge Company

Owners of bonds of the above company are hereby notified that The United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, has designated by lot bonds numbered 109, 113, 125, 219, 2502, 327, 3454, 4488, 5302, 547, 583, and 6552, to be redeemed as required by the mortgage on account of Sinking Fund payment due October 1, 1901, said bonds to be redeemed on that date at the office of the Chicago & Alton Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Interest on the bonds designated above will cease October 1, 1901.
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

First National Bank STOCK.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3402—JOHN.

Railway Automatic Sales Co.
American Chicle Co.
STOCKS DEALT IN.
EDWIN W. IVINS,
45 BROADWAY.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice Presidents.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Treasurer. Trust Officers.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000 SURPLUS $2,500,000

Interest on Accounts Subject to Check. Letters of Credit for Foreign Travel. Transacts a General Trust Business.

OFFICERS:
GEORGE W. YOUNG.....President
LUTHER KOUNTZE.....Vice-President
JAMES TIMPSON.....2d Vice-President
ARTHUR TURNBULL.....3d Vice-President
CLARK WILLIAMS.....Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.....Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD.....Asst. Secretary
GALVERT BREWER.....Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS, Manager Foreign Department.

DIRECTORS:
Samuel D. Babcock,
Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Frederick O. Barton, C. Ledyard Blair, Dumont Clarke, C. C. Cuyler, Charles D. Dickey, William P. Dixon, Robert A. Granniss, G. G. Haven, Jr., Charles R. Henderson, Gustav E. Kissel, Luther Kountze, Charlton T. Lewis, Richard A. McCurdy, Robert Olyphant, Charles M. Pratt, Mortimer L. Schiff, James Timpson, Eben B. Thomas, George W. Young.

To Holders of Metropolitan Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit for

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company's Stock:

On and after AUGUST 1, 1901, holders of Certificates of Deposit for Capital Stock of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, deposited under the circular of April 29, 1901, signed by Francis W. Hunnewell, Chairman, may receive the new bonds or the cash, to which they may be entitled thereunder, upon presentation and surrender of their Certificates of Deposit, properly endorsed, to the Depositary issuing the same.

The NEW BONDS will be issued either in the form of coupon bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each, or of registered bonds of the denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $20,000, or $50,000, at the option of the holders of Certificates of Deposit. Such holders DESIRING TO RECEIVE REGISTERED BONDS are requested at once to NOTIFY THE DEPOSITARY as to the denominations desired, and the name in which the registered bonds are to be issued, so that such bonds may be promptly prepared for delivery.

As no bonds are to be issued of a denomination smaller than $1,000, SCRIP for fractional amounts will be issued, exchangeable for bonds when presented in amounts of $1,000, or some multiple thereof.

The amount of cash provided, as stated in the said circular, is sufficient to pay in full the Certificates of Deposit calling for "ALL CASH," as well as the sum of $40 per share on Certificates calling for "BONDS AND CASH," and in accordance with said circular, the DEPOSITARIES HAVE DESIGNATED AUGUST 1, 1901, AS THE DAY FOR PAYMENT of such cash to the holders of such Certificates. Public notice is hereby given that interest upon such cash payments will cease to accrue on and after AUGUST 1, 1901, the date so designated.

Certificates of Deposit must be ENDORSED IN BLANK, and if registered bonds are desired in a different name from that appearing on the face of the Certificate of Deposit, its assignment must be acknowledged before a notary public, or attested by some person satisfactory to the Depositary.

The Depositaries will accept, on each day, Certificates of Deposit for only such number of shares as it shall be found practicable to exchange.

Holders transmitting Certificates of Deposit by mail should also indicate whether they desire the new securities to be sent by mail or express, at their expense, and in what amount, if any, they desire the same to be insured.

Dated July 24, 1901.
METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 WALL STREET, N. Y.
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY,
BOSTON, MASS.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR 5-INCH STEEL GUN FORGINGS.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 29, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 P. M. AUGUST 12, 1901, and then publicly opened, for supplying 10 sets steel forgings, more or less, for 5-inch siege guns. Information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. A. R. BUFFINGTON, Chief of Ord.

Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., July 31, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 10 A. M. Tuesday, August 27, 1901, for supplying certain hydraulic machinery; also annealing furnaces and accessories for large-caliber cartridge shops to be erected here. Information upon application. FRANK HEATH, Major, Comdg.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co. will be held at the company's building, 105th St. and 8th Av., New York City, Monday, August 5th, 1901, 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and other matters.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1901, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

Dividends.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, July 10, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of one per cent. on its PREFERRED STOCK for the quarter ending September 1, 1901, payable September 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in Berlin at the closing of the transfer books on August 9, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on August 9, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1901.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

190th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 29, 1901.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, August 10, 1901, to Stockholders of record on August 1, 1901.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Denver & Southwestern Railway Company,
New York, July 25th, 1901.
The Executive Committee of this Company has this day declared quarterly dividends covering three months to May 31st, 1901, of 1¼% on the preferred shares and 1½% on the common shares, payable to stockholders of record at close of books August 1st, 1901. The stock books will be closed at 3 P. M. August 1st, and reopened 10 A. M. August 10th, 1901; checks will be mailed on August 10th, 1901.
J. P. COBB, Treasurer.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
Treasurer's office, Chicago, July 20th, 1901.
The coupons for interest due August 1st, 1901, on the First Mortgage Four per cent. 40-Year Gold Bonds of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company will be paid in Chicago at the office of the Company, 1,001 Royal Insurance Building, and in New York at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., on and after that date.
GEORGE HIGGINSON, Jr., Secretary.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, July 27th, 1901.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Tuesday, August 20th, 1901. Transfer books of the Preferred and Common stocks will close on Monday, August 5th, and reopen on Monday, August 12th, 1901.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Co.
No. 80. Broadway, New York, July 27th, 1901.
Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the C. & I. Div. of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co., due August 1st, 1901, will be paid at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., N. Y.
J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
49 Wall Street, New York.
Coupons due August 1st, 1901, of the KANSAS CITY PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice Pres. & Treas.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
49 Wall Street, New York.
Coupons due August 1st, 1901, of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice Pres. and Treas.

United States Steel Corporation.
The interest due August 1st, 1901, on the Series B Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation will be payable on that date at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company, New York City.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.
New York, July 29th, 1901.

Dividends.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN AUGUST ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1, 1901, AS FOLLOWS:
Alliance Water Works Company.
Arkansaw Water Company.
Beloit Water Works Company.
Birmingham Water Works Company.
Clinton Water Works Company.
Cornell Steamboat Company.
El Reno Water Company.
Elgin City Railway Company.
Essex Union Water & Light Company.
Fort Smith, Ark., Water Company.
Freeport Water Company.
Galena Water Company, Kansas.
Gloversville & Broadalbin Railroad Company.
Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad Company.
Kalispell Water & Electric Company.
Larchmont Yacht Club.
Manitowoc Water Works Company.
People's Street Ry. Co., Luzerne Co., Scranton, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co., Series E.
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Company.
Seymour Water Company.
Sheboygan City Water Company.
Stevens Point Water Company.
Waterford Water Works Company.
AUGUST 1, 1901.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company. Dividend.
The American Tobacco Company. Dividend. AUGUST 10, 1901.
Omaha Water Company. Interest on Participation Certificates.
AUGUST 15, 1901.
Chattanooga City Water Company.
The Pullman Company, Dividend. AUGUST 27, 1901.
Mutual Real Estate Company.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF

N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY:
AUGUST 1ST, 1901.
Aberdeen, So. Dk., Refunding.
Albany Co., Wyo., School District No. 1, Refunding.
Aurora, Ills., Refunding.
Cass Co., Ia., Refunding.
East Grand Forks, Minn., School District No. 3, School Building.
Grant Co., Minn., Independent School District No. 3. (Herman Refunding.)
Hawarden, Ia., Refunding.
Keithsburg, Ills., Water Works.
Lena, Ills., Water Works.
Lexington, Ky., Funding.
Muskegon & Norton, Mich., Fractional School District No. 1, School Building.
Orange City, Ia., Independent School District, School Funding.
Pullman, Wash., School District No. 59.
Rock Falls, Ills., Electric Light.
Sumner, Wash., School District No. 8.
Terrell Co., Ga., Court House.
Vaughn, Wis., Town Hall. (Hurley.)
Walnut Township, Ills., School.
Winamac, Ind., School Building.
AUGUST 2D, 1901.
Escanaba, Mich., Refunding.
Hamburg, Ia., Refunding.
AUGUST 3D, 1901.
La Moure, N. Dk., Town Hall.
AUGUST 15TH, 1901.
Park Rapids, Minn., Independent School District.
St. James, Minn., Water Works & Electric Light.
Sehome, Wash., School District No. 2.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
Coupons due and payable at the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 59 Cedar Street, New York City, New York, August 1st, 1901:

U. S. M. & Trust Company, Series G	4s
U. S. M. & Trust Company, Series I	4s
Essex County, N. J., Park	3.65s
Essex County, N. J., Park	4s
Essex County, N. J., Court House	4s
Rome Gas Light Co.	6s
Long Island R. R. Co.	2d 7s
Prospect Park & Coney Island R.R. Co.	1st 6s
Prospect Park & Coney Island R.R. Co.	4½s
Atlantic, Gulf and Short Line R.R. Co.	6s
Skaneateles R. R. Co.	5s
Standard Chain Co.	1st 6s
Westerly, R. I., Water	3½s
Paducah, Ky.	4½s
Minneapolis, Minn. (Various).	
Syracuse, N. Y. (Various).	
Clallam Co, Washington	6s
Kitsap County, Washington, S. D., No. 32	
Whitman County, Washington, S. D., No. 9	
Pierce County, Washington, S. D., No. 13.	

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N.Y. City
THE INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS IS PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1ST, 1901:
American Cotton Oil Co. Debenture Extended 4½s.
Bedford, Ind., Funding 6s.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. General Mortgage, Series D.
Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry. Co. Consol. Mtge. 4s.
Grant County, Ind., Gardner Free Gravel Road 6s.
Gas City, Ind., Funding 6s.
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series B.
Second Mortgage 7s, Series H.
Portsmouth, Ohio, Municipal 5s.
Rock Island, Ill., Water Works 5s.
Ridgeville, Ind., Public School 6s.
Red Key, Ind., School House 6s.
Summitville, Ind., Main St. Improvement 6s. August 3d.
Cass County, Ind., Funding 6s. August 15th.
Cass County, Ind., County 6s. August 15th.
Grant County, County 6s, Refunding 5s, and Principal.
Refunding Bonds, Nos. 11 to 20 inc., dated August 15th, 1892.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
Coupons payable at 66 Broadway on and after August 1, 1901.
BEAVER DAM WATER CO., 1ST 5%.
BEAVER DAM WATER CO., 1ST CON. 5%.
COLORADO COAL & IRON CO., 1ST CON. 6%.
CORNING, N. Y., BRIDGE, 4%.
GOODWIN CAR & ELMIRA BRIDGE CAR TRUST.
HAIGHT, D. L., 5% BONDS.
HASTINGS, (VILLAGE OF,) REG. 4% SEWERS.
HOFF, JOHANN, GENL. 5%.
KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO., 1ST 5%.
LINDLEY, N. Y., BRIDGE.
NATURAL BRIDGE FOREST CO., 1ST 6%.
SAN LUIS POTOSI ELECTRICAL CO., 1ST 6%. DUE 15TH:
STATEN ISLAND BEACH LAND AND IMPROVEMENT CO., 1ST 6%. DUE 30TH:
CHEEKTOWAGA & ERIE CO., N. Y., UNION FREE SCHOOL DIST. NO. 1, 5%.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF

Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
AUGUST 1, 1901:
Chehalis, Washington, Electric Light and Water.
Goodhue County, Minnesota, School District No. 91.
Iron Mountain, Michigan, Sewer.
Lancaster, New York.
Medford, Oregon, Water.
Union City, Indiana, School.
Wasco County, Oregon, School District No. 3.
AUGUST 8, 1901.
Lake County, Illinois, School District No. 3.
AUGUST 13, 1901.
Rochester, Indiana, Water.
AUGUST 14, 1901.
Swayze, Indiana, School.
AUGUST 15, 1901.
Rochester, Indiana, School.
Vigo County, Indiana, Funding.
AUGUST 23, 1901.
Summitville, Indiana, School.

The Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railroad Company.
The coupons due August 1st, 1901, on the 1st Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of The Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railroad Company will be paid on that date at the office of the Colonial Trust Company, New York City.
H. M. GOUGH, Treasurer.
New York, July 31, 1901.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF THE Consolidated Gas Company of the City of Pittsburgh, due 1st August, 1901, will be paid at the banking houses of Brown Brothers & Co., New York, and Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore.
C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

Dividends.

United Breweries Company of Chicago.
Coupons due August 1st, 1901, upon the First Mortgage 6 per cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the United Breweries Company will be paid by the Continental Trust Company, 30 Broad Street, New York, or by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.
UNITED BREWERIES COMPANY.
By ISIDOR BAUMGARTL, President.

New York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE AUGUST 1ST:
City of Oshkosh, Wis., Funding & Sch.
New York, Ontario & Western R. R.
Saratoga Gas, Elec. Light & Power Co.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Certificate No. 29,718 for one hundred shares of the common capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation, registered in name of H. G. Campbell & Co. Finder please notify H. G. Campbell & Co., 11 Wall Street.

Lost—Bankbook No. 115,279, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 31	430,898
To date this year	191,719,331
Corresponding date last year	72,220,650

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 31	$823,000
To date this year	$686,471,720
Corresponding date last year	$313,990,260

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½ @4 per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting	½	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	4
Balt. & Ohio	½	Norfolk & West.	2½
Canada South	1½	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Canadian Pacific	½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	St. Law. & Adir.	½
Consol. Gas	¾	Third Avenue	1
Glucose Sugar	½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Car & Fdy	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1.½
Am. C. & F. pf.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Am. Smelt. & R.	1½	National Lead	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¼	National Salt	1
Am. Tobacco	⅞	N. Y. Central	1
Anaconda Copper	⅝	Pressed S. Car	⅝
At., T. & S. F.	½	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Reading	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	⅞
Chi. Great West.	⅝	Rep. Steel	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1¼	Rep. Steel pf.	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	St. L. & S. F.	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Southern Pacific	¾
Col. Fuel & I.	2	Southern Railway	½
Cont. Tobacco	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Dist. Co. of Am.	⅝	Texas & Pacific	½
Erie	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	1½
Gt. North. pf.	½	Twin City R. T.	½
Int. Paper	1	U. S. Leather	½
Int. Power	⅝	U. S. Steel	2⅝
Iowa Central	1¼	U. S. Steel pf.	3½
Louis. & Nash.	½	Wabash pf.	½
Man. Beach	2		
Met. Street Railway	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1	Rich. & Dan. 6s	1½
		Tenn. C. & I., B. 6s	2¼

Bond Declined.

Chi., St. L. & N. O. 5s 1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

At yesterday's opening the market was still under the influence of delay in the settlement of the Steel strike. The Steel stocks themselves broke sharply, but met with effective support and quickly rallied. The railroad list sympathetically declined, but rallied with Steel. A period of dullness ensued without any special feature save the continuous rise of Norfolk and Western, which was to some extent followed by Chesapeake and Ohio.

False news was put out purporting to be by telegraph from Pittsburg of an imaginary strike at the Carnegie Works, which aggravated the nervous feeling. A further unsettling factor was the rise of a cent a bushel in corn despite continued favorable weather reports from the corn belt. The dullness following the first hour was virtually unbroken until about 2 o'clock, when a fresh and vigorous drive was made at the whole market, lowest prices for the day being recorded about half an hour before the close—Steel still being the main object of attack. Considering the conditions noted and the small volume of business—total sales amounting to not much over 400,000 shares—the notable feature was the stubborn resistance of the railroad list, very few declines of a point or more being effected, fractional losses the rule. This is shown in the following list of noteworthy net declines: Missouri Pacific, 1¼; New York Central, 1; Toledo, St. Louis and Western, 1½—no other active railroad stock recording a full point loss. On the other hand, the following net gains showed: Canada Southern, 1½; Norfolk and Western common, 2½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 1. In the industrials declines of a point or more were American Smelters, 1½; Sugar Refining, 1¼; Colorado Fuel and Iron, 2; International Paper, 1; Rubber Goods, 1½; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 1. The net declines in the Steel stocks were 2⅜ for the common and 3⅛ for the preferred—these two issues furnishing about 190,000 shares of the total transactions—nearly half of the day's total.

It is plain that the public cannot be expected to come into the market until the question of the Steel strike is out of the way. So much stress has been laid upon this matter that its settlement is a necessary precedent to revival of speculative interest. That it is receiving exaggerated consideration there seems to be no doubt, as the matters in dispute between the United States Steel Corporation and the Amalgamated Association may be fitly described as of etiquette rather than of vital import. There is no complaint on the part of the strikers as to wages—no question as to the mutual prosperity of the capital and labor engaged—but a difference of opinion as to under what rules and regulations the various mills and foundries shall be conducted. That a determination of such comparatively trivial matters cannot be arrived at speedily would be to doubt the common sense of the parties in argument, and the more reliable dispatches from the seat of trouble yesterday described the situation as waiting upon the arrangement of details. In all such disputes it is natural that some bad feeling be generated and either side is liable to say much more than it means. Sifting out fact from rumor, it seems reasonably certain that the points in issue will be soon amicably settled—and certainly the steady support found in the market for the Steel stocks on all declines indicates that insiders take this view—the entire variation in the common stock yesterday being 2½ points on transactions of over 117,000 shares.

Reports of the building of a new rival sugar refinery on the Hudson River were responsible for some selling of Sugar Trust, of which, however, less than 4,000 shares were traded in.

In Norfolk and Western common 21,000 shares changed hands at steadily advancing quotations, the close being 52¼, within ⅜ of the best price. The steady buying of this and other soft-coal securities is strong market confirmation of the talk concerning an approaching bituminous consolidation.

Call money rose to 4 per cent., coincident with a rise of ⅛ in sterling exchange. No particular importance was attached to this in banking circles. At the close the rate was down again to 3 per cent., and the bulk of the day's loans was effected at even lower rates.

At the end of business trading was feverish, but the market aside from the Steel issues was by no means weak. There was plain evidence of manipulative effort to depress values, but the success met with was small; and even on the narrow lines existing there is a fairly good buying demand on all recessions, indicative of investment absorption—a class of buying never aggressive in character, but most important as a sustaining power.

TRANSACTIONS IN JULY.

Business in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange during July showed a marked falling off from the earlier months of the year, but compared more than favorably with the corresponding period in previous years. The transactions aggregated 15,920,898 shares, against 19,819,131 shares in June, 35,199,736 shares in May, 41,688,897 shares in April, 27,001,677 shares in March, 21,881,389 shares in February, and 30,207,603 shares in January.

In railroad bonds the dealings amounted to a par value of $49,316,000, in State bonds to $65,500, and in Government bonds to $95,500, making the total of all classes of bonds for the month $49,477,000, against $79,858,050 in June, $110,357,400 in May, $115,875,500 in April, $132,401,020 in March, $103,651,000 in February, and $44,718,400 in January.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for July and the seven months of this year as compared with the corresponding periods in each year back to 1889:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	July.	Jan. 1 to July 31.
1901	15,920,898	191,719,331
1900	6,274,439	72,220,650
1899	8,024,706	108,487,322
1898	4,784,803	57,199,882
1897	7,013,657	32,368,863
1896	5,542,770	30,904,210
1895	5,848,404	37,119,864
1894	2,817,182	27,769,112
1893	5,889,163	52,914,188
1892	3,468,063	49,192,622
1891	3,440,651	32,488,704
1890	3,030,257	31,306,644
1889	5,584,762	36,921,370

Bond dealings for the month and the seven months of this year made the following showings, compared with preceding years:

BONDS.

	July.	Jan. 1 to July 31.
1901	$49,477,000	$686,471,720
1900	23,708,900	313,990,260
1899	49,692,410	601,575,680
1898	73,917,360	470,132,080
1897	53,966,770	265,409,630
1896	21,876,350	233,743,900
1895	42,827,320	303,376,270
1894	17,324,400	159,412,220
1893	10,921,000	222,905,900
1892	28,076,500	341,515,210
1891	16,036,400	174,300,800
1890	22,776,450	220,918,660
1889	23,182,400	236,201,274

AUGUST DISBURSEMENTS.

Reviewing interest and dividend payments to be made to-day The Daily Stockholder estimates that interest is due on bonds having a par value of $779,420,025 and amounts to $14,482,191, against $13,211,364 last year, $12,546,451 in 1899, $9,439,366 in 1898, and $9,047,550 in 1897. Dividends are payable on stocks of a par value of $1,418,227,821, and call for $33,506,216, as compared with $21,974,301 a year ago, $17,696,079 in 1899, $15,394,841 in 1898, and $14,266,932 in 1897. The large increase in dividend payments here shown is due to disbursements on United States Steel preferred and Erie first preferred.

Combined interest and dividend payments are $47,988,405, as against $35,185,665 a year ago, $30,244,620 in 1899, $24,834,222 in 1898, and $23,314,782 in 1897.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Checks aggregating $2,638,864 sent out by the United States Treasurer for the payment of interest on Government bonds due to-day.

Reports from Boston that an effort is being made to unite the cotton producers of the South into one co-operative company with a proposed capital of $50,000,000.

Engraved certificates of Amalgamated Copper Company stock now being issued in exchange for the temporary certificates.

Installment of $3 per share of the capital stock of the Mohawk Mining Company called for payment on Aug. 19.

According to Boston dispatches the Fiskdale Mills Company has passed its August dividend.

Syndicate composed of a number of banking houses of New York and Boston said to have underwritten an issue of $3,000,000 5 per cent. ten-year gold debenture bonds of the United Fruit Company.

Richmond (Va.) advices that the stock of the Southern Manufacturing Company has been largely bought up by Northern capitalists, it is understood, with a view of consolidation with other companies making baking powder.

Authority given by the stockholders of the Iowa Central Railway for the issue of $25,000,000 4 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds for refunding purposes and future improvements and extensions.

Rumors again current in the West that negotiations are pending for the consolidation of the leading photographic dry-plate factories of this country and Europe, with a capital of $30,000,000.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

34 shares East River National Bank, $25 each, 151¼.

20 shares Western Union Telegraph Company, $100 each, 91⅝.

10 shares New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, $100 each, 150½.

8 shares Merchants' Exchange National Bank, $50 each, 147.

23 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $100 each, 157.

150 shares Hanover Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 134 and 134½.

5 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 380¾.

20 shares Nyack National Bank, $100 each, 151½.

10 shares National Bank, State of Missouri, $100 each, $4 lot.

54 shares Adams Express Company, $100 each, 175.

31 shares New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, $100 each, 214⅝.

$5,000 St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway Company (St. Charles Bridge) first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1908, interest April and October, 110⅝.

$5,500 Adams Express Company collateral trust fifty-year 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1948, interest March and September, 103⅞.

$2,000 Mutual Union Telegraph Company, 6 per cent. Sinking Fund bonds, due 1911, coupons May and November, 112¼.

$10,000 Western Union Telegraph Company 5 per cent. collateral trust bonds, due 1938, coupons January and July, 105¾.

50 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 298¾.

115 shares Phenix National Bank, $20 each, 109½.

25 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each, 240.

6 shares Manhattan Company Bank, $50 each, 327½.

3 shares Bank of the State of New York, $100 each, 250.

1 share Bank of America, $100, 520.

100 shares Electric Enameling Company, $100 each, 1.

1 Membership Adirondack League Club, $500.

300 shares Gas and Electric Company of Bergen County, $100 each, 35½.

$7,000 Gas and Electric Company of Bergen County 5½ per cent. gold debenture registered bonds, due 1920, interest June and December, $1,000 each, 78.

40 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 265.

100 shares Batopilas Mining Company, $20 each, $1.45 per share.

13 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 301.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2¼@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4¼@4½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rates: 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days'

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Little business was transacted in the outside market yesterday. The continued dullness on the Stock Exchange gave no impetus to outside trading, and curb stocks, left to themselves, presented little of special interest. The same stocks which for a number of days past have been the most active issues, again furnished the major portion of the day's small total, and even in these securities the movements of prices were small. For the most part, the market showed a reactionary tendency, and unimportant declines occurred in a number of issues. Here and there in the list, however, substantial advances were made.

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AMERICAN CAN common was dealt in to the extent of less than 1,000 shares, the smallest total which the stock has shown in many days. The stock sold from 24¼ down to 23¾, and closed at 23½ bid, a net loss of half a point. The preferred sold down to 74¾, and at the close the best bid was 74¼, a full point below Tuesday's final bid.

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ELECTRIC BOAT common, contrary to the general tendency of the market, advanced sharply on the purchase of a few hundred shares of stock. Sales were made as high as 50, and at the close 49 was bid, with no stock offered under 52. No transactions were recorded in the preferred stock.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE common sold at 28 and at 27¾, and then without further sales was offered down to 27¼, closing at 27 bid. The preferred sold down to 49¼, and at the close was quoted at 48 bid, a net decline of 1 point. Trading in the bonds was limited to $5,000 of the fours at 82¼, and a similar amount of the new fives.

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BANK OF THE REPUBLIC stock sold from 385 down to 375. At auction a lot of 50 shares offered for sale was bid in at 380.

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BAY STATE GAS was given some attention and sold at ⅞. It closed with a net gain of an eighth of a point, at ⅞ bid.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCC fours sold from 67¾ down to 67¼. They were traded in to the extent of about $150,000, and showed a net loss of half a point for the day.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 31. Bid.	Asked.	July 30. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can	22½	24	23½	24½
American Can pf	74¼	75⅛	75¼	75⅞
American Chicle	82	86	80	84
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
American Hide & Leather	8	10	8	10
Am. Hide & Leather pf	36	39	36	39
American Malt	8⅞	9½	10½	9½
American Malt 8s				92
American Thread pf	4	5	4	5
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	28	30	28	30
*British Columbia Copper	13½	14⅝	14	15
British Exchequer 3s	98	98⅜	98	98⅜
*California Copper	½	¾	½	¾
Camden Land	1⅝	1½	1⅜	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6⅛	8	6⅝	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	24½	26	24½	26
Central Foundry	22½	23	22½	24½
Central Fireworks pf	69	72	69	74½
Cent. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	3	3½	3	3½
Compressed Air	13	14	13	14
Con. Refrigerating	6⅝	7	6⅝	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	3½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	32	35	32	35
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i	67	67⅛	67¼	67½
Continental Tobacco deb	103½	105	102½	105
Crammer Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i	13½	15	13½	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i	39½	41	39½	41
Detroit Southern 4s	83	85	83	85
Electric Boat	19	22	17½	19
Electric Boat pf	44	50	44	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1⅝	2½	1⅝	2½
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf	12	15	12	15
Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1½	1	1¼
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3		3
General Carriage	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
General Chemical	65½	67	65½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101¾	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	6	9	6	9
Havana Commercial pf	43½	46	43½	46
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
International Umbrella	2	2½	2⅝	3½
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat Bonds	50	60	50	60
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	73½	74	72⅛	72½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	87	87½	87½	88
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Marken Copper	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	25½	26½	26	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	86	88	86	88
National Sugar pf	102	103½	102	103½
New England Transport	½	1	½	1
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Mail & Express	150	155	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	11⅜	12	11½	12¼
Otis Elevator	32	35½	32	35½
Otis Elevator pf	97½	98½	97	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1⅛
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	74	70	74
Retsof	40	45	40	45
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf	98	100	98	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	151	154	151	154
St. Louis Transit	27	28	27¼	28½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100¾	101½	100½	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82	82½	82½	82¾
Seaboard Air Line	27	27¼	27½	28½
Seaboard Air Line pf	49	50	49	50
Singer Mfg.	235	245	235	245
Southern Light & Trac	39	42	39	42
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	129		129	
Standard Oil of N. J	772	775	772	775
Storage Power	4	9	4	9
Storey General Electric	16	17	16	17
Tennessee Copper	18	19	18½	19
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	3	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries	5	8½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	5	5½	5	5½
Union Typewriter	60	62	60	62
Union Typewriter 1s, pf	119	120	119	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	80	80¾	80	80¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf	80	80¾	80½	81
U. S. Cotton Duck	31⅝	32½	31⅝	32½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90¼	91½	90¼	91½
Universal Tobacco, w. i		20		20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i		58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C	7	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	38	42	38	42
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16	18	17	19
Worthington Pump pf	111	113	111	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	244	248	244	249
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 5s	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	241	244	241	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	106
Columbus Railway	50½	62½	50½	52½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	109½	109½	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82¼	81½	82¼
Nassau Electric	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	26	28	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	126	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R	175		175	
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	110	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	18	22	18	22
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	60	70	60	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	109	117	109	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

*Ex div.

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	¾	1	⅝	¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6½	7½	6½	7½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	72	73	72	73
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas Co. of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	105¾	105	105½
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103		103	
Denver Gas	30	34	30	30
Denver Gas 5s	70	75	70	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds 5s	98		98	
Mutual Gas of N. Y	305	315	306	315½
New Amsterdam 5s	108½	108⅝	108½	108⅝
N. E. Gas & Coke	6¾	7½	6¾	7½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	54½	56	54½	56
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88½	86½	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	98	101	98	101
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	108½	107	108½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20	22	20	22
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92¼	92¾	92½	92¾
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	81	83	81	83
Union Ferry	35¼	40	38¼	40

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, July 31, 1901

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113	113¼	7,820	Amalgamated Copper	113⅜	114¼	112⅝	113	−1
3	4¼	400	American Bicycle	4	4	4	4	−⅛
...	24	200	Am. Bicycle pf	20	20	20	20	.....
20	20¼	1,575	Am. Car & Found. Co.	20⅜	20⅞	20⅜	20½	−½
83½	84⅝	250	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	84½	84½	84	84	−1
32¾	32⅞	800	American Cotton Oil	33	33⅛	32¼	32⅜	−⅜
33¼	34	1,400	American Ice Co	33⅛	33⅞	32⅜	33¼	.....
69	70	100	Am. Ice Co. pf	70	70	70	70	.....
25	20	200	American Linseed Co	28	28	28	28	−⅛
6¼	6⅝	100	American Malting Co	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
52⅝	53	2,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	53⅞	53⅞	53	53	−⅛
100	100¼	2,210	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	100	100⅝	100	100	−¼
26	26⅛	600	American Locomotive	26⅝	26¾	26¼	26⅜	−⅛
86	86⅜	100	Am. Locomotive pf	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	.....
141½	141⅝	3,900	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	142⅝	143	141⅛	141⅝	+⅛
133⅝	134	2,300	American Tobacco ctfs	134½	134½	133⅝	133⅝	−⅜
44	44⅛	200	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44⅜	44⅝	44¼	44¼	−⅛
73	73⅛	29,450	At., T. & S. F.	73	73⅞	72½	73⅛	−¾
95¼	95½	4,000	At., T. & S. F. pf	95⅝	95⅞	94⅞	95⅛	−¾
96¼	97	950	Baltimore & Ohio	96⅞	96⅞	96	96⅛	−⅛
...	...	342	Baltimore & Ohio pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	−½
75¾	76	1,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	76⅛	76⅞	75¾	75¾	−⅛
68	69	700	Canada Southern	67	68	66¾	68	+1⅛
107¼	107½	5,350	Canadian Pacific	107¼	108¼	107	107¼	+⅛
46½	46⅝	14,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	45½	47¼	45½	46⅛	+⅛
37⅛	38	1,700	Chicago & Alton	38	38½	38	38	−⅛
75½	76	200	Chicago & Alton pf	76	76	76	76	.....
22¼	22½	900	Chicago Great West	22⅜	28	22¼	22¼	−⅛
47¾	48¼	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	48⅜	48⅜	48⅛	48⅛	−1¼
34	34½	910	Chi., Ind. & Louis	33½	34½	33½	34¼	+⅜
159⅜	159¾	8,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	159⅛	161¾	159½	159⅜	−⅜
137½	137⅝	2,510	Chi., R. I. & Pac	138	139½	137	137⅝	−⅜
...	...	2,790	Chi., R. I. & Pac. rts	6⅜	7¼	6⅜	7	.....
18⅞	19	410	Chicago Term. Trans	19¼	19⅝	19	19	−⅛
38	39	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	39	39	38½	38½	−½
90	90½	1,000	C., C., C. & St. L	90⅞	90⅞	90⅛	90⅛	−⅞
97½	98	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	98¼	99⅛	98	98	−2
13	13½	910	Colorado Southern	13	13	12⅞	13	+⅛
19½	20⅛	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I	20	20	20	20	.....
218½	219	700	Consolidated Gas	218	219	218	219	+⅜
66¾	67⅛	800	Con. Tobac. Co. ctfs	67½	67¾	67	67	−⅛
116	118	100	Con. Tobac. Co. pf	116	116	116	116	.....
159	160	200	Delaware & Hudson	159	159	159	159	−¼
228	229	12	Del., Lack. & West	227	227	227	227	.....
90½	91	600	Denver & R. G. pf	91	91½	91	91½	+⅜
8	8½	385	Dist. of America	8¼	8¾	8¼	8½	.....
143½	144½	100	Diamond Match	144	144	144	144	.....
10½	10⅞	20	Dul., S. S. & At	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	.....
17½	18¼	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	18	18	18	18	−⅛
37	37⅛	7,350	Erie	37¼	37⅝	37	37	−⅛
66½	66¾	610	Erie 1st pf	66¼	67	66¼	66⅜	+⅛
49	50	200	Erie 2d pf	50⅛	50⅝	50⅛	50⅜	+⅛
55¼	56	112	Glucose Sugar Ref	56	56	56	56	+⅛
176½	177¼	2,800	Great Northern pf	177	177½	176½	176½	−½
74½	75¼	100	Hocking Valley pf	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	+⅛
149¼	149⅝	2,020	Illinois Central	148⅝	149¼	148¾	149	+¼
20½	21	400	International Paper	20½	20½	20	20	−1
75	75½	100	Internat. Paper pf	75½	75¼	75¼	75¼	−½
93	93⅜	700	Internat. Power Co	93⅛	94	93	93	−¾
6	6½	100	International Silver	6	6	6	6	−⅛
36	37	500	Iowa Central	37	37	36	36	−1¼
95	97	100	Laclede Gas	95	95	95	95	.....
102	102¼	1,100	Louisville & Nashville	102	102½	102	102	−½
13	16	500	Manhattan Beach	14	14	13	13	−2
117⅜	118	200	Manhattan Elevated	118	118	118	118	.....
167¼	168	500	Met. Street Railway	167¼	168	167¼	167¼	−¼
90	93	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	91	91	91	91	+1
23¼	23½	700	Mexican Central	23⅝	23⅝	23	23¼	.....
9	9½	100	Mexican National ctfs	9	9	9	9	.....
106½	107⅛	200	Minn. & St. Louis	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	−1
23	24	400	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	24½	24½	24	24	−⅛
70	72	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf	72	72	71	71	−2
53½	54	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	54¼	54¼	53⅝	54	.....
97¼	98	4,000	Missouri Pacific	98⅜	99¼	97⅜	97⅞	−1⅛
42	43	150	National Biscuit Co	42	42	42	42	−½
119¾	120¼	1,300	National Lead Co	119½	119½	119½	119½	−½
39½	40¼	200	National Salt Co	41	41	41	41	−1
150¼	151	1,300	New York Central	150½	151	150	150¼	−¼
32½	32⅝	4,150	N. Y., Ont. & West	32⅝	33	32¼	32¼	−⅛
49½	52¼	20,100	Norfolk & Western	49½	52⅝	49½	52¼	+2½
90	90	100	Norfolk & West. pf	90	90	90	90	+1
96	96	200	Northern Pacific pf	96	96	96	96	.....
40	40	200	Pacific Mail	40	40	40	40	+⅛
143½	144½	6,125	Pennsylvania R. R	143½	145	143¼	144¼	−¼
113	114	900	People's Gas, Chicago	114	114	114	114	−⅛
41	42	800	Pressed Steel Car	42	43¼	42	43⅛	−⅛
85	86	250	Pressed Steel Car pf	86	86	85½	85½	−⅛
41¼	41⅝	4,500	Reading	41¼	41⅝	41	41	−⅛
76½	76⅝	600	Reading 1st pf	76½	76⅝	76½	76½	−⅛
52	52⅜	1,800	Reading 2d pf	52½	52⅝	52	52	−⅛
19½	19⅝	800	Republic Iron & Steel	20	20	19½	19½	−⅝
74½	74½	545	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	74½	75¼	74½	74½	−⅜
29½	30½	400	Rubber Goods	29½	29⅞	29½	29⅞	−⅛
78½	78½	100	Rubber Goods pf	78½	78½	78½	78½	−⅛
13	13	30	St. J. & G. I	13	13	13	13	.....
68	68	300	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	68	68	68	68	.....
99¼	100½	300	St. L. & Adirondack	99¼	100½	99	99½	+½
40⅞	40⅞	300	St. L. & San Fran	40⅞	40⅞	40¼	40¼	−⅛
67⅜	67⅝	1,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	67⅜	67⅝	67¼	67½	−⅛
56	56½	22,200	Southern Pacific	56	56½	55⅝	55⅝	−⅛
29⅞	30	3,800	Southern Railway	29⅞	30	29¼	29¼	−⅝
84¼	84¼	400	Southern Railway pf	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	+⅛
6½	7	100	Standard R. & T	6½	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+⅛
62	63	1,100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	62	63½	62	62	−1
41	41	900	Texas Pacific	41	41	40⅜	40⅜	−⅛
39	39	200	Texas Pac. Land Tr	38½	39	38½	39	+1
122	122	100	Third Avenue	122	122	122	122	+1
20½	22	220	Tol., St. L. & West	20½	20⅝	20½	20½	−1⅛
92¾	93	100	Twin City R. T	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	−⅛
98½	98⅝	27,000	Union Pacific	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜	−⅛
88⅝	88⅞	900	Union Pacific pf	88⅜	89¼	88¾	88¾	−¼
87	87	100	United States Express	87	87	87	87	.....
42¼	42⅝	118,300	United States Steel	44	44⅝	42¼	42⅝	−2⅝
92⅜	91⅞	72,100	U. S. Steel pf	92⅜	94	90⅝	91	−3½
12⅜	12⅞	260	United States Leather	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	−⅞
78½	78⅝	310	U. S. Leather pf	78½	78½	78½	78½	.....
19	19	100	United States Rubber	19	19	19	19	−⅛
57½	57½	90	U. S. Rubber pf	57½	57½	57	57	.....
21	21¼	1,810	Wabash	21	21¼	21	21	.....
39⅝	39¾	5,800	Wabash pf	39⅝	40⅛	39	39¼	−⅛
92	92	1,450	Western Union Tel	92	92¼	91⅞	91⅞	−⅜
...	...	300	Wisconsin Central	20⅜	21	20⅜	20⅜	−⅛
...	...	100	Wisconsin Central pf	42	42	42	42	.....
Sales		430,898						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¾	108¼	I. S. P. pf. 85	85	
2s, c., 1930	107¾	108½	Iowa C. pf.	73½	74
3s, r., 1918	108¼	109	Joliet & Chi.	175	...
3s, c., 1918	109	109¾	Kan. & M.	33	35
3s, 1918, am.	108½	110	Kan. C. So.	32½	20½
4s, r., 1907	113	113½	K. C. S. pf.	38¾	41
4s, c., 1907	113	113½	K. & D. M.	7	8
4s, r., 1925	137	138	K. & D. M. pf.	31	35
4s, c., 1925	138	139	Lac. G.	35	36
5s, r., 1904	107½	108½	Lac. G. pf.	100	101
5s, c., 1904	109	109½	L. E. & W.	52	56
D. C. 3-65s	124	...	L. E. & W. pf.	116	120
Adams Exp.	170	180	Lake Shore	250	275
Alls. & Sus.	220	...	Long Island	73	76
Allc. & W.	120	...	Md. C. pf.	70	78
Am. Ag. C.	29	30½	M. W. S. El.	89	...
A. A. G. pf.	87	89	Chi.	35¼	36½
Am. Coal	180	200	Mich. Cent.	105	...
Am. Exp.	190	200	Mil., El. R. & L. pf.	117	...
A. L. Co. pf.	60½	65	M. & St. L.	114	116
A. M. Co. pf.	27½	28	pf.	65	69
Am. Snuff	41½	45½	Mo., K. & T.	26⅛	26⅝
Am. S. pf.	84½	85½	M. & O. ctfs.	81⅝	83
A. S. R. pf.	124½	127½	N., C. & St. L.	75	100
A. T. & C.	98	101	N. Y.	205	210
Am. Tob. pf.	140	146	N. Y. Biis. pf.	100¾	102¾
Am. W. Co.	17	19	Nat. L. pf.	82	92
A. W. Co. pf.	75½	79	Nat. Salt pf.	74	75½
Ann Arbor	21¾	25	N. Cent. C.	27	33
Ann Arb. pf.	52	55	N. Y. A. B.	134	138
B. & O. pf.	108	...	N. Y. & N.	214	216
B., R. & P.	86	93	N. Y., C. & St. L.	37¾	38
B., R. & P. pf.	121	127	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	105	112
C. C. & C.	40	...	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	77	78½
C. R. R. of N. J.	158	162	North. Am.	99½	101½
C. & E. Ill.	122	130	Ont. & W.	25	33
C. & E. Ill. pf.	128	133	Ont. Mining	9	9½
C. G. W.	16	...	Pac. Coast.	65	69
C. G. W. d.	90	92	P. C. 1st pf.	94	100
C., I. & L. pf.	69	70	P. C. 2d pf.	65	69
C., M. & St. P. pf.	181	185	Peo. & E.	25	28
C. & N. W.	190	192	Pere Marq.	70	74
C. St. P., M. & O.	125	135	Pere M. pf.	80	85
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	185	198	P., C. C. & St. L.	79	...
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	114	118	P., Ft. W. & C.	189	...
C., L. & W.	30	...	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	187	...
C., L. & W. pf.	68	69	Pullman Co.	207	209
Cleve. & P.	189	...	Quicksilver	3¾	4¼
C. F. & I.	123	132	Quicksil'r pf.	10½	11
C. S. 1st pf.	49¾	49⅞	Rens. & Sar.	204	215
C. S. 2d pf.	22	22½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	27	30
Ccm. Cable	180	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	76	80
Consol. Coal	57	63	St. L. S. W.	29	30
D. & R. G.	40	41½	St. L. S. W. pf.	61½	62
D. M. & Ft. D.	34	38½	S.-S. S. & I.	33	34
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	125	150	S.-S. S. & I. pf.	77	81
D. of A. pf.	28	29	T., P. & W.	8½	...
Ev. & T. H.	53	56	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	33½	34
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	90	U. B. & A.	15½	16¼
Ft. W. & D. City	25	30	U. R. & P. pf.	70¼	74
G. & E., Ber. Co.	32	38	Va.-Car. Ch.	59½	60
Gen. Elect.	250	252	Va.-C. C. pf.	124	125
G. R. & I. pf.	103	...	W.-P. Exp.	140	160
Hock. Valley	51	53	W. & L. E.	18	18⅝
Homestake	98	100	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	52	52½
Ill. C., I. L.	102	...	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	29	30
Int. Sil. pf.	33½	40			
Int. S. P.	33	40			

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BURLINGTON, CED. R. & NORTH. for June—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross	$407,518	$398,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Brokers' Sales Confined to Small Properties—Dealings at Auction—Important Leases.

Hayden & Co. have sold for John Otis to William Hamilton the five-story flat 139 Edgecombe Avenue, 25.3 by 110.1. The buyer gives in part payment the lot, 100.8 by 27.9 by 99.11 by 38.8, at the southeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, upon which an apartment house will be erected.

A report current yesterday to the effect that John T. Williams is the buyer of the Hyde properties on West Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets was authoritatively denied.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold the four five-story flats, with stores, 1,789 and 1,795 First Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-third Street, 100.8 by 100; also the six-story tenement at the northeast corner of Delancey and Sheriff Streets, 25 by 75.

G. Tuoti & Co. and H. H. Cammann & Co. have sold for Mrs. Mabel Suydam the five-story double tenement 2,099 Second Avenue, 25 by 100.

George I. Semel has sold for William Koehler to S. Weisbecker the four-story flat 207 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 16.8 by 100.11.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have leased for E. H. Van Ingen to William Wilson, the druggist, for a term of years, the store and basement at 1,360 and 1,362 Broadway, just north of Thirty-sixth Street.

The same firm has also leased the five-story building 160 Elm Street, formerly occupied by the Board of Eudcation, to Meyer, Martin & Co.

Plans were filed yesterday by Architects Harde & Short for the new six-story model tenement to be erected by the City and Suburban Homes Company, covering the entire block front on the east side of Avenue A, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Streets. The structure will cost $180,000.

A. A. Satzman has sold for Max Weinstein to B. Golding the six-story brick building 157 Ludlow Street, 25 by 87.6.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

113 East Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 209.10 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25.7 by 160.8, five-story stone-front flat, foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company $22,900

53 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 108 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary C. Schultz..... 17,000

By William M. Ryan.

20 Warren Street, north side, between Broadway and Church Street, 25 by 100, leasehold, five-story stone-front building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Clark W. Dunlop 11,500

237 and 239 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 40 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Germania Life Insurance Company 30,000

630 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, south side, 111.6 feet west of Willis Avenue, 20 by 100, three-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Building Loan Banking Company 6,340

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

426 East Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 260 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, William Horahan and others, as trustees.... 13,000

One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Webster Avenue, 25 by 70, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Jane A. Parmlee.. 3,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Roger Foster, referee, 140 and 142 Sixth Avenue, east side, 90.8 feet north of Tenth Street, 64.6 by 121 and irregular, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $50,173; subject to other mortgages for $150,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 104 West Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 475 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 19 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,669.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Victor W. Hungerford, referee, 300 Morris Avenue, east side, 130.7 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 29.7 by 87.3 and irregular, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,565.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Lewis H. Freeman, referee, 225 Bowery, east side, 125 feet east of Stivington Street, 25 by 184.5 and irregular, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $32,026.

By William M. Ryan, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 238 and 240 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 333.4 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 40 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats; 242 and 244 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, adjoining the foregoing, 66.8 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 238 and 240, $8,054; on 242 and 244, $8,881; subject to other mortgages, on 238 and 240, for $60,279; on 242 and 244, for $59,643.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 1,973 Seventh Avenue, east side, 25.5 feet north of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 36.5 by 100, five-story brick flat; 1,977 Seventh Avenue, east side, 27.11 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street 36.6 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, on each, $19,040.

By Peter F. Meyer &.Co., foreclosure sale, Asa Bird Gardiner, referee, 539 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 500 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $15,301.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Teller Avenue, west side, 634 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for two two-and-one-half-story frame dwellings, 20 by 31; John J. Healy of 317 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Carl E. Areander of 137 Fourth Street, William's Bridge, architect; cost, $6,000.

La Fontaine Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for a one-story frame car inspector's house, 39 by 16; Manhattan Railway Company of 195 Broadway, owner and architect; cost, $300.

Bristow Street, west side, 100 feet north of Jennings Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 22 by 54; Mary Waner of 1,387 Bristow Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $9,000.

Nos. 314 and 318 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 50 by 41; John Schumann of 312 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, owner; Rudolph Moeller of 959 East One-Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Crotona Park North, southeast corner, for a two-story brick dwelling, 25 by 52; Thomas Biggs of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Clinton Avenue, owner; Rudolph Werner of 1,512 Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $12,000.

Thirteenth Street, north side, 402 feet west of Ninth Avenue, one-story brick storage house, 73 by 103; Kluber & Ryan of Eighth Avenue and Horatio Street, owners; H. E. Meyen of 556 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $125,000.

Avenue A, east side, Seventy-eighth to Seventy-ninth Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 204.4 by 99; City and Suburban Homes Company of 281 Fourth Avenue, owners; Harde & Short of 3 and 5 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $150,000.

Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, southeast corner, to a seven-story brick apartment house; George H. Huber, premises, owner; John F. Kerby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $50.

Washington Avenue, east side, 160 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Stephen A. Gravis of 2,638 Washington Avenue, owner; John C. Kerby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,212 Broadway, to a three-story brick restaurant, Mrs. Janette Rudd of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Riverside Drive, owner; William Newsagg of 150 Nassau Street, architect; costs, $800.

Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, southeast corner, to a five-story brick apartment; C. P. Doelger of 407 East Fifty-fifth Street, owner; C. F. Meese of 678 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $250.

No. 36 West Fifty-ninth Street, to a seven-story brick dwelling; Norman L. Munro of 24 Vanderwater Street, owner; Frederick Laufer of 307 Avenue C, architect; cost, $750.

Metropolitan Hotel Leased.

A. G. Negley, Jr., of Negley's Apartment Houses, on Thirty-fourth Street, west of Broadway, has leased for a long term of years the Metropolitan Hotel of this city, and takes possession Aug. 1. The lease was made through Matt. J. Ward & Co., hotel brokers.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Wednesday, July 31.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 70th St, 25.5x100; Wesley Thorn to the City Real Estate Company, (mtg $40,000, R S $8.75) $100

BARRETTO ST, 1,134, e s, 161.11 ft n of 160th St, 20x100; Louis Wirth to Christine Saller, (mtg $5,000, R S $1.25) ..... Nom.

BARRETTO ST, 1,132, e s, 141.11 ft n of 169th St, 20x100; Louis Wirth to Robert Guerr, (mtg $5,000, R S $1.25). Nom.

BARRETTO ST, 1,136, e s, 161.11 ft n of 169th St, 20x100; Wesley Thorn to Franz Frisch, (mtg $5,000, R S $1.25) ..... Nom.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 108th St, 100x100; Daniel D. Slawson to George L. Slawson and another, (mtg $90,000, R S $10) 100

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x70.11; Reuben H. Underhill, referee, to Samuel H. Stone and others, (R S $10.75) 24,000

CENTRE MARKET PLACE, s e s, 25x80; Mary Coppers and others to Elizabeth Plummer, (R S $1.75) ..... Nom.

FORDHAM, or HIGH BRIDGE ROAD, s w corner of 5th Av, 107.2x35.11x60x128.8; George H. Muskat to Wilhelmina Muskat, (all liens, R S 50c) ..... Nominal

GREENE ST, 171 and 173, w s, 140 ft s of Bleecker St, 40x100; William B. Rose to Charles A. Cowen and another, (R S $5) 85,000

JOHN ST, 92, s s, 20.3 ft e of Gold St, 20.3x40.9x19.10x42.1; Douglas Conklin, referee, to Willard N. Baylis, all title, &c. 250

LOT 86, map of Dater estate; Abraham H. Feuchtwanger and others to Giuseppe F. Rando and another, all title, quit-claim. ..... Nom.

LOT 253, map of part of Hunt's estate, Van Nest Station; Jane Wylie to Jane Bryant 800

MAIDEN LANE, 4, s s, 90 ft e of Broadway, 20.11x87.11x20.11x87.6; Number Four Maiden Lane Company to Broadway Building Company, (mtg $265,000, R S $73.75) 190,000

MANHATTAN AV, 136, e s, 57.3 ft s of 106th St, 17x70; Susan J. Witherell to Caroline Corney, (R S $1.75) ..... Nominal

MONROE ST, 258, s s, 200 ft w of Jackson St, 25x½ block; Nathan Schlessel to Morris Goldberg, (mtg $25,000, R S $5) 100

PARK AV, n w corner of 89th St, 100x82.2; Thomas J. McLaughlin to Hermann Strauss, (R S $5.50) 100

PEARL ST, 165, n w s, 43.11 ft s w of Pine St, runs n w 88.11x s w 13.8x n w 5.3x s w 8.3x s e 94.2x n e 32.4; William S. Perry to Amos F. Eno, (R S $16.25) 85,000

PINE ST, n s, 125.5 ft e of William St, runs e 46.5x n 134.11 to s s of Cedar St, x w 51.9x s 17.3x e ix s 28.9x e 3.2x s 99.4; Metropolitan Title Insurance Company to Emily B. Hopkins, (R S $448.75) ..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, at centre line between 114th and 115th Sts, runs e 154.11x s 50x w 124.3 to avenue x n w 58:8 to beginning; William E. Stowe and another to Morgan Dix and others, (mtg $27,000) ..... Omitted

TINTON AV, w s, 168.3 ft n of 168th St, 20.5x110; Thomas Farley to Minnie Hirsch, (mtg $6,000, R S $3.25) ..... Nominal

WADSWORTH AV, s w corner of 178th St, 25x100; (mtg $5,000;) 11th Av, s w corner of 184th St, 40.11 x100; (mtg $14,000;) Wesley Thorn to the City Real Estate Company, (R S $5) 100

WADSWORTH AV, s e corner of 184th St, 99.11x25, (mtg $5,000;) Wadsworth Av, s w corner of 183d St, 104.11x100, (mtg $15,000;) Caroline Rullman to City Real Estate Company, (R S $5.50) ..... 100 &c.

WAVERLEY PLACE, e s, 84.5 ft s of Perry St, 29.9x88; Frederick A. Shields to Mabel G. Maynard, (R S $2.50) ..... Nom.

1ST AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 102d St, 25x95; John Poth, Jr., to Benjamin Poth, (mtg $3,500, R S $4) ..... Nom.

2D AV, 2,426, e s, 60.11 ft n of 124th St, 20x80; Sarah C. Browne to Eva Wegner, (mtg $6,000) 100

2D AV, w s, 75.6 ft n of 96th St, 25x100; Christine Sailer and others to Louis Werth, (mtg $17,000, R S $1.75) ..... Nom.

2D AV, 1,140, n e corner of 60th St, 20x75; Stephen H. Keating, referee, to Henry Wallace, (R S $9.50) 21,100

2D ST, 236, n s, 298 ft w of Avenue C, 24.10x185.10; Rachel Schweitzer and another to Morris Silverman, (mtg $33,500, R S $2.75) ..... Nom.

3D AV, 745, e s, 50.5 ft n of 46th St, 25x95; James R. Pettigrew and another, executors, to Mendel Strasohn, (R S $9.50) 21,250

4TH AV, 346, w s, 19.9 ft n of 25th St, 19.9x75; William Halls, Jr., to James C. Parrish, (R S $15.75) 34,000

27TH ST, 451, n s, 199.11 ft e of 10th Av, 24.11x98.9; Honeyman to Melvina G. Honeywell, (mtg $9,000, R S $2) ..... Nominal

34TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 20x80; Eugene D. Hawkins to James C. Parrish, (R S $43.75) 90,000

46TH ST, 229, n s, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 26x100.5; Michael Nuhn to Louise Nuhn, (R S $4.25) 11,000

47TH ST, s s, 233.4 ft e of 7th Av, or Broadway, 0.1x100.4; Julia G. Flynn and others to Longacre Realty Company, correction deed ..... Nom.

60TH ST, s s, 295 ft w of 2d Av, 19.2x100.5; Mary A. Woodcock to Philip J. Britt, (R S $5.50) 13,500

69TH ST, s w corner of Columbus Av, 25x100.5; Thomas O'Reilly to Mary A. O'Reilly, (mtg $20,000) ..... Gift

81ST ST, 213, n s, 152.6 ft e of 3d Av, 25.6x102.2; Frederick C. Smith to Marvin D. Hubbell, (mtg $16,000, R S $3.25). Nominal

96TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 100x100.8; Daniel Rosendorf to Isaac H. Clothier, (R S $30.75) ..... 100 &c.

112TH ST, n s, 201.6 ft w of 1st Av, 27x100.11; Aaron M. Janpole and another to Antonia Di Lemme, (mtg $22,500, R S 75 cents) ..... Nom.

117TH ST, 419, n s, 212.9 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x100.11; William Klinkel, Jr., to Rose Klinkel, (all liens, R S $5) ..... Nominal

117TH ST, 137 and 139, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Lena Adler to Nathan Stern, (mtg $44,000, R S $4.25) ..... Nom.

122D ST, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 200x99.11; Daniel L. Slawson to Frederick G. Hobbs and another 52,800

125TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, runs n 99.11 x w 66.3 to the centre line of Pinehurst Av, s s w 112.6 x e 118; Mary K. Slack to Hermann H. Canemann and others, executors and trustees 4,166

131ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of 12th Av, 50x99.11; J. Aspinwall Hodge, referee, to William B. Rogers, (R S $2.50) 7,400

136TH ST, s s, 386.8 ft w of 7th Av, 17.6x99.11; Marvin D. Hubbell to Margaret C. Smith, (mtg $10,250, R S $2.25) ..... Nom.

140TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Hermann Strauss to Thomas H. McLaughlin, (mtg $16,500, R S $4) 100

140TH ST, s s, 500 ft e of 6th Av, old lines, runs s 99.11x w 25x n 99.8x n e 0.4x s 24.9; Harry S. Hall to Jennie A. Stewart, (mtg $1,200, R S $1.50) ..... Nom.

146TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 75x99.11; The New York Investment and Improvement Company to John O. Baker, (R S $9.75) ..... 100 &c.

148TH ST, n s, 85 ft e of Convent Av, 17x99.11; Morris M. Thompson to Lizzie Schwartz, (R S $6.75) ..... 100 &c.

178TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x100; George P. Bowling, referee, to Frank Demuth, (R S $2.25) 7,875

178TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Audubon Av, 50x91.2x50.1x88; John M. Meehan, Jr., to John O. Baker, (R S $2.75) 7,750

182D ST, new, s s, 210.11 ft e of new e s of Belmont Av, runs s 102.2x w 100.11x s 61.10x e 225.7x n 123.8x w 121.3x n w 83.3x w 20.1; Jennie C. Ryan to William K. Lancaster ..... Nominal

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 961, n e corner of 107th St, store, &c.; David Richey to John M. Dee, 5 years ..... $1,200 to $1,500

BRADHURST AV, 2, two stores; John Leffler to Conrad Horstmann, 5 years. $900 to 1,000

CLINTON ST, 129; Morris Apfelbaum to Abraham Rolink, 5 years 2,400

DELANCEY ST, 304, n e corner of Lewis St, store, &c.; Henry Albers to Adolph Messer, 4 years 900

WEST END AV, 594, e s, 43.8 ft s of 89th St, 19x64; Armide V. Smith to A. Walker Otis, 3 years 1,400

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ANDERSEN, Henry, to Longacre Realty Company; 47th St, 124 and 126 West, prior mtg $102,500, due Aug. 1, 1902, 6 per cent. $22,500

ANDERSEN, Henry, to Realty Mortgage Company; 47th St, 124 and 126 West, due Aug. 1, 1902, 6 per cent., building loan 102,500

BAKER, John O., to the New York Investment and Improvement Company; Broadway, s w corner of 135th St, due July 30, 1904 60,000

BAKER, John O., to the New York Investment and Improvement Company; 146th St, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, due July 30, 1904 15,000

BAKER, John O., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 178th St, s s, 95 ft e of Audubon Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 5,000

BALZ, Jacob, and Philip Sugarman; 14th St, 113 East, assignment of rents, installments 1,500

BELCHER, William H., and wife to Ellis A. Apgar; Pearl St, 338, ½ part and all title, &c., prior mtge $6,750, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent. 1,200

BELCHER, William H., and wife to Mary Snedeker; Pearl St, 338, 1-3 part and all title, prior mtg $6,750, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent. 800

BRITT, Philip J., to Mary A. A. Woodcock; 60th St, s s, 295 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years, 4 per cent. 6,000

BROADWAY BUILDING COMPANY to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Broadway, 166 to 172, s e corner of Maiden Lane, 2, due Feb. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent. 1,715,000

BROADWAY BUILDING COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Broadway, 166 to 172, s e corner of Maiden Lane, 2, due Feb. 1, 1904 700,000

BROADWAY BUILDING COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Broadway, 166 to 172, s e corner of Maiden Lane, 2, due Feb. 1, 1911 285,000

BRYANT, Jane, to Jane Wylie; Lot 253, map of part of the Hunt estate at Van Nest Station, 3 years 500

CORBIN, Banon G., to Howard Conkling; Eldridge St, 54, 1 year 28,000

CONKLING, Ella S., to Elizabeth H. Childs and another; 49th St, 72 West, 3 years 26,500

DI LEMME, Antonia, to Aaron M. Janpole and another; 112th St, n s, 231.6 ft w of 1st Av, installments, $250 quarterly, 6 per cent. 1,750

FRISCH, Franz, and wife to Louis Wirth; Barretto St, 1,134, installments, 3 years. 3,000

GAFFNEY, Daniel, to City Mortgage Company; 91st St, s s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 67,500

GAFFNEY, Daniel, to City Mortgage Company; 91st St, s s, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 67,500

GOLDBERG, Morris, to Nathan Schlessel Monroe St, 258, prior mtg $25,000, 5 years, installments, 6 per cent. 5,000

HIRSCH, Minnie, to Thomas Farley; Tinton Av, w s, 168.3 ft n of 168th St, installments 1,850

HOPKINS, Emily B., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Pine St, n s, 125.5 ft e of William St, due July 1, 1904, 4½ per cent. 600,000

HUBBELL, Marvin D., to Mary C. Smith; 81st St, 213 East, due July 1, 1904, 4½ per cent. 2,000

JOST, Gustav, to George Ehret; Canal St, 156, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent. 8,000

KAUFMAN, Henry, to Louis Lese; 120th St, s s, 175 ft e of 1st Av, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent. 12,000

KRAUS, Karl, and wife to Mary R. O'Donnell; White Plains Road, w s, 57 ft s of 9th Av, Wakefield, due Aug. 1, 1902, 6 per cent., gold 1,000

LANCASTER, William K., to Mary F. Place; 182d St, (new line,) s s, 210.11 ft e of Belmont Av, 3 years, 6 per cent. 6,000

MANSFIELD, Susan H., and another to Elizabeth S. Clark, guardian; Riverside Drive or Av, 316, due May 26, 1904, 4½ and 4 per cent., gold 40,000

MAYNARD, Mabel G., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Waverley Place, e s, 84.5 ft s of Perry St, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 5,000

McMONEGAL, Dominick, and wife to Agnes Yost; Green Lane, e s, 338.6 ft n w of Unionport Road, Westchester ....

MONK, George, and another to Isidore Jackson and another; 9th Av, n e corner of 54th St, demand, 6 per cent. 39,900

NUHN, Louise, to Michael Nuhn; 46th St, 229 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 8,000

OSKINSKY, Louis, to David Kidansky and another; Allen St, 80 and 82, 2 mtgs, 30 days, 6 per cent. each 18,000

PATRICK, Katherine A., and others, to the Bank for Savings; 56th St, s s, 125 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years, 4 per cent 7,000

POTH, John, jr., to Charles Geier; 1st Av, e s, 75.11 ft s of 102d St, due Jan. 22, 1901 3,500

RANDO, Giuseppe F., and another to Atlantic Dock Company; Westchester Av, s w corner of Wales Av, demand, 6 per cent. 48,000

RANDO, Giuseppe F., and another to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger; Westchester Av, s w corner of Wales Av, prior mtg $40,000, due Feb. 24, 1902, gold 10,000

RITTER, Louis, and others to Bowery Savings Bank; 109th St, 26 East, 5 years, 4 per cent. 15,000

ROGERS, William B., to J. Romaine Brown; 131st St, n s, 100 ft e of 12th Av, due Jan. 31, 1903 4,000

SARASOHN, Ezekial, to Harris D. Cole; 3d Av, 745, due June 1, 1906, 4 per cent. 16,000

SCHIFF, Herman J., and wife to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 79th St, 117 East, due Aug. 1, 1906, 4 per cent. 10,000

SCHWARTZ, Lizzie, to Elizabeth Cotrell; 148th St, n s, 85 ft e of Convent Av, 5 years 13,000

SILBERMAN, Morris, to Jonas Fishel; 2d St, 236 East, due Feb. 1, 1902 3,500

SOLOMON, Annie, to Joseph M. Weber; Norfolk St, 136, 3 years 25,000

STERLING, Henrietta, Charles W. Sloane, Centre St, 112, n e corner of Franklin St, 16 and 18, prior mtg ——, due March 23, 1903, 6 per cent. 5,000

TOMBACH, Samuel D., to Thomas G. Knight; 80th St, 226 to 230 and 234 East, due 1,724

UMBERFIELD, John C., to Joseph Hamershlag and another; 105th St, n s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, due Aug. 17, 1901, 6 per cent. 15,000

WAYLOR, Peter, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 44th St, n s, 350 ft w of 6th Av, due July 31, 1902, 4½ per cent. 20,000

WEINGARTEN, Abraham C., to Richard P. French, as trustee; 4th St, 230 East, 5 years, gold 14,500

WEISBECKER, Charles, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 158th St, 1 year, 4 per cent. 13,000

WELLS, Mary J., and another to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 4th Av, w s, 116 ft s of 22d St, due Aug. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent. 3,500

WIRTH, Louis, to Adam Happel; Barretto St, e s, 46.11 ft n of 169th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to August Limbert, as trustee $7,503

BRACKER, Henry J., to Corn Exchange Bank 35,250

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company ..... Nom.

GREVEL, William, to Franz Heuel ..... Nom.

JACOBS, James A., to Simon & Silverman ..... Nom.

KAHN, Elkan, to Sadie V. Brady 8,000

KANTROWITZ, Joshua, to Harry Fischel Nom.

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to College Point Savings Bank 12,000

LOEL, Bertha, to George A. Steinmuller.

McNAMARA, Matthew to the Rector, &c. of the Church of the Incarnation in New York City 600

MURRAY, Wallace, and another, executors, to Amelia Murray, assigns two mortgages ..... Nom.

SILVERMAN, Morris, to Jonas Fishel ..... Nom.

THE STATE BANK to Isaac Polstein and another, assigns four mortgages ..... Nom.

Lis Pendens.

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 328.4 ft n of 141st St, 36.6x85.10x36.7x83.4, two actions; Mary L. Fraser against Henrietta Gard and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Eastman & Eastman.

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 221.10 ft n of 141st St, 17x76.11x17x75.9; Mary L. Fraser against Henrietta Gard and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Eastman & Eastman.

JEROME AV, n e corner of 177th St, 117.4x135.5x irregular; George H. Byrd against Minna Duncan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.

LIEB, Lowy, and Victoria A. Romaine against William J. Gilmartin and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Redfield, Redfield & Lydon.

5TH AV, n e corner of 114th St, 50x125x irregular; Robert J. Mahoney against Wilhelmina Walther, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. Mayer.

8TH AV, 286; the United States of America against Oberlin M. Carter and another, (action to recover possession;) attorney, M. Ernst.

11TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 22x103.3; Gottlob A. Schweizer against Thomas Haggerty and another, administrators, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

25TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 50x102.2; Barnet Mason and another against Patrick J. O'Brien, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. Kuntz.

32D ST, 138 East; Harry L. Kennedy against Madison B. Kennedy, (notice of attachment;) attorney, T. A. Spalding.

82D ST, n s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x77; Presbyterian Home for Aged Women in the City of New York against John A. Holmes and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend, Dyer & Levy.

71ST ST, 342 to 352 West; Samuel H. Stone against Kate C. Brown, (notice of attachment;) attorney, H. Brill.

86TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.2; Jesse W. Upperau against Abraham Bachrach, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Reed & Reed.

102D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Samuel A. Isaacs, executor, against Henry Neuss and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder.

111TH ST, s s, 191 ft e of 5th Av, 27x100.11; the Equitable Life Assurance Society against Anna Weite and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

121ST ST, s s, 104.10 ft s of St. Nicholas Av, 18x100.11; Edward Winslow, as trustee, against Simon Haberman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. A. Snow.

155TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x98; John C. Barth against Thomas Donnelly and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 895; William F. Bourne against G. Stein and another, owners and contractors ....

HENRY ST, 89; Charles Bornkamp against Congregation Ch. A. Musky, owner; Frederick Robinson, contractor 110

RIVERSIDE DRIVE and 84th St., s e corner, 112.3x126.9x irregular; Superior Boiler Company against Dudley S. and Herbert S. Harde, owners; Leslie Brothers, contractors 844

ROBBINS AV, e s, 179 ft n of Dater St, 158x100; Low & Flogaur against Jennette R. Kirby, owner; Joseph Kirby, contractor 53

12TH ST, 534 East; Antonio Lopicolo against Leo S. Bing, owner; Paul Zigler, contractor 272

12D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; J. H. Havens & Son against William C. Hunter, owner and contractor 1,665

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAP. 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900. ....

HANCOCK ST, s s, 12 and part of No. 2; Harris Middelbaum and Max Levine with Harris Friedman and Barnet Feinberg 30,000

3D ST, 49 West; Emanuel Alexander with George H. Piguerson 18,000

47TH ST, 224 and 226 West; Realty Mortgage Company with Hewitt Anderson. 37,500

91ST ST, s s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 100x—; City Mortgage Company with Daniel Rafferty 135,000

Says Mechanic's Lien Is Unjust.

A. Bachrach has written to THE NEW YORK TIMES to say that the lien filed on Tuesday against his property, 340 East Eighty-sixth Street, by the Manhattan Heating, Lighting and Ventilating Company is unjust. Mr. Bachrach asserts that the company has no just claim until the work has been completed according to the terms of the contract.

Contract for Woman's Hotel.

The contract to build the hotel for The Woman's Hotel Company was yesterday awarded to the Louis Weber Building Company, which promises to complete it within the next twelve months. The demolition of the buildings formerly occupied by the American Female Guardian Society, now upon the ground where the new hotel will be erected, has already been begun. The proposed building will measure 75 feet by about 200 feet, will be twelve stories high, and will run through from Twenty-ninth Street to Thirtieth Street, one hundred feet east of Madison Avenue. Robert W. Gibson is the architect.

Surrogate's Notices.

BAIRD, MATTHEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matthew Baird, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 433 East Ninety-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1901. ISABELLA BAIRD, Executrix. SHEPARD, BOUGHTON & STODDARD, Attorneys for Executrix, 137 Broadway, N. Y.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route to Long Branch.

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER

"COLUMBIA."

Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.*	1:30 P. M.*	3:45 P. M.*
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

*Iron Steamboat "Taurus."

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Amusement and Education Combined.

GLEN ISLAND

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attraction from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful salt on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.30 A. M., 12.00, 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 34 St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.20, 11.30 A. M. 12.20, 2.00, 2.50, 4.05 P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M. 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10.40 A. M. for Cortlandt St., 11.15 A. M. for East 32d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

Sunday at Block Island, R. I.

"ISLE OF THE SEA."

TAKE ELEGANT SOUND STEAMER

"SHINNECOCK."

From Pier 13, E. R., on Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. The most delightful trip out of New York. Arrive at Block Island 7:00 A. M. Sunday. Leave 4:00 P. M., arrive New York 7:00 A. M. Monday. EXCURSION TICKETS, $3.50.

On Mondays the steamer "Shinnecock" will leave Pier 15, E. R., at 8 A. M.; returning, leave Sag Harbor at 5:00 P. M. Excursion tickets, $2.00, good only on the day sold.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 3d day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Bowery distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the northerly line of Rivington Street where it intersects the Bowery, running thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet to the easterly side of the Bowery, and thence southerly along the easterly side of the Bowery twenty-five feet one inch and three-quarters of an inch to the place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number two hundred and twenty-five Bowery.

Also, all that certain lot of land situate in said ward and city in the block between the Bowery and Chrystie Street and Rivington and Stanton Streets, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the line drawn parallel with Rivington Street at a distance of one hundred and fifty feet northwardly therefrom, which point is one hundred feet distant eastwardly from the easterly side of the Bowery as measured along said line parallel with Rivington Street; thence running southerly on a line parallel with the Bowery fifty feet; thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street forty-eight feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence easterly parallel with Rivington Street thirty-three feet ten inches to an alley ten feet wide running on the rear of said land to Rivington Street; thence northerly along the said alley at right angles to the said last-mentioned line twenty-five feet, and thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street eighty-four feet five inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 10th, 1901.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

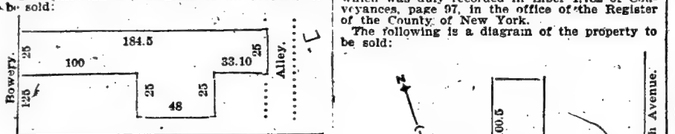

Rivington Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,641.07, with interest from the 19th day of June, 1901, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $384.39, with interest from the 3d day of July, 1901, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $942.89 and interest thereon.

Dated New York, July 10th, 1901.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

jy11-2aw3wTu&Th&aug1

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —NELSON D. STILWELL, plaintiff, against CARRIEBELLE D. LANCHANTIN et al., defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the eighth day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, distant three hundred and thirty-three feet and four inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street with the easterly side of Eighth Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block sixty-six feet and eight inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Eighth Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and thence westerly along the same sixty-six feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to said CARRIEBELLE D. LANCHANTIN by said plaintiff by deed bearing even date and recorded simultaneously with said mortgage, which mortgage was given to secure a portion of the consideration in said deed expressed.

Dated New York, July 9th, 1901.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

GEORGE E. HYATT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

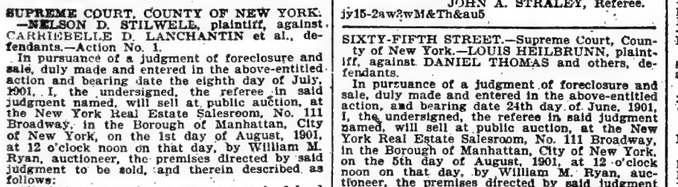

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,480.00, with interest thereon from the 5th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $348.75, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $337.14 and interest, and an unfixed Croton water charge for 1901. The property will be sold subject to two prior mortgages, covering together the above-described premises, upon which on July 10th, 1901, the sum of $60,279.13 was due for principal and interest.

Dated New York, 9th day of July, 1901.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

jy10-2aw3wW&Sa&aul

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES N. McCALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Nash & Jones, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighteenth day of November next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1901.

ALFRED D. HEWITT,
CHARLES N. McCALL,
Executors.

NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Executors, 63 Wall Street, New York City.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EUGENE A. HOFFMAN, plaintiff, against CHARLES W. BURTON, individually, and as executor and trustee, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 5th day of July, 1901, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 8th day of July, 1901, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-second Street, distant two hundred and ninety-one feet and eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, running thence northerly, parallel with the Fifth Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches; thence westerly and parallel with Forty-second Street twenty feet and ten inches; thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Forty-second Street, and thence easterly along said northerly side of Forty-second Street twenty feet and ten inches to the point or place of beginning; together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Emma D. Burton of, in, and to the said demised premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances; and also the said indenture of lease and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained.—Dated New York, July 9, 1901.

CHARLES A. STRALEY, Referee.

HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 258 Broadway, New York City.

The premises to be sold are known as No. 19 West Forty-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and the mortgage to foreclose which this action was brought covers a certain lease of said premises, bearing date the 6th day of February, 1884, made by Glorvina R. Hoffman, to Emma D. Burton for the term of twenty-one years from the first day of May, 1884, at the annual rental of $950, payable in two equal half-yearly payments on November and May 1st, and which lease contains a covenant of renewal for twenty-one years, and which was duly recorded in Liber 1,782 of Conveyances, page 97, in the office of the Register of the County of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

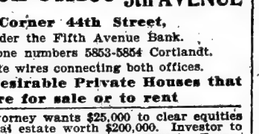

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,219, with interest thereon from June 21, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $368.11, with interest thereon from June 21, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of liens upon said property for taxes and water rates, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $3,492.58 and interest.

Dated New York, July 9, 1901.

JOHN A. STRALEY, Referee.

jy15-2aw2wM&Th&au5

SIXTY-FIFTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LOUIS HEILBRUNN, plaintiff, against DANIEL THOMAS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date 24th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street, distant three hundred feet easterly from the southeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, running thence southerly on a line parallel with Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block, thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet, thence northerly on a line parallel with the Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title and interest of the said defendants or either of them in and to the one-half of so much of said Sixty-fifth Street as lies immediately in front of and adjoining the said premises. The same being the premises conveyed by Catherine Metzger to Daniel Thomas and Anna Thomas by deed of conveyance dated March 26th, 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,782 of Conveyances, Page 248, on March 26th, 1884.

Dated New York, July 10, 1901.

CHARLES SCHWICK, Referee.

JOSEPH STEINERT, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 159 East 57th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 240 West 65th Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,128.90, with interest from 3d day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $78.53, with interest from 24th day of June, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $518.62, and interest.

Dated New York, July 10, 1901.

CHARLES SCHWICK, Referee.

jy15-2aw3wM&Th&au5

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDWARD A. PRICE and Caroline M. Butterfield, as surviving executors, &c., plaintiffs, against HENRY HAWKES, John W. Haaren, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foraclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City, County, and State of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) and being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fifth Avenue distant forty-one (41) feet one (1) inch southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fifteenth Street a part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining on the northerly side thereof one hundred feet, thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue seventeen feet two inches, thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining on the southerly side thereof one hundred feet to the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Fifth Avenue seventeen feet two inches to the point or place of beginning, the northerly and southerly walls of the building standing on the lot hereby described being hereby declared to be party walls, said property being now situated in Section 6, Block 1,620, on the Land Map of the County of New York.—Dated New York, July 19th, 1901.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.

JAMES W. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 155 and 157 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,395 Fifth Avenue: 115th Street.

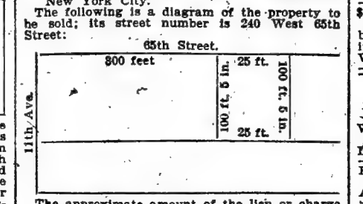

114th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,246.18, with interest thereon from the 10th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $362.29, with interest from the 12th day of July, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $325.20, and interest.—Dated New York, 19th day of July, 1901.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.

jy30-2aw3wTu&Th&au20

Surrogate Notices.

McMANNIS, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM McMANNIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of February, 1901. GERTRUDE PURNAM McMANNIS, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. 126-1aw6mTh

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Note House, Location, Terms

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson opposite Grant's Tomb. 270 feet above the River.

Think of the unsatisfactory feature of house or flat renting. Consider how much you could safely agree to pay per month for the privilege of owning your own home. Inquire what we can give you for that figure.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN,

MAIN OFFICE NO. 9 PINE ST.,
Real Estate Broker, Auctioneer, Agent and Appraiser,
Has, for the convenience of his up-town clients, OPENED A

Branch Office at No. 532 5th AVENUE

Corner 44th Street, under the Fifth Avenue Bank.
Telephone numbers 5853-5854 Cortlandt.
Private wires connecting both offices.

All the desirable Private Houses that are for sale or to rent

Reliable attorney wants $25,000 to clear equities on city real estate worth $200,000. Investor to control money and get quarter interest. Bronx, E., Box 130 Times.

BARGAIN.—SIXTY-FOOT 2D AV. CORNER, BELOW 14TH; EASY TERMS. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 WEST 59TH ST.

95th St., 207 East.—27x100 5-story double tenement; guaranteed rent, $2,300; price, $19,500; mortgage to suit. See janitor on premises.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

40c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION. Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address Executor, P. O. Box 1,877 New York.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

Bargain.—Bronxville lots, at station; 86 trains daily; 28 minutes from 42d; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

On the heights—Boulevard & Trolley—fairly restricted.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.

Payments easy—NO INTEREST OR ASSESSMENTS. Near depot and harbor; adjoining Larchmont; 38 minutes from 42d St. Warranty Realty Co., 135 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

Workingman's opportunity!—Lots Springfield $75; $10 cash; small monthly payments. William Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

$200 cash and $10.00 monthly buys 7-room cottage; improvements; new; good location; snap. HAMILTON, Corona.

Half price, corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St., B'klyn.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 18 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

Wanted—Lots free and clear in exchange for improved property in the Bronx. Inquire E. J. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., 156th St., Real Estate.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For sale at sacrifice, 200-acre farm, stock, crops, and tools; immediate possession given; also 312-acre farm; brick house, 13 rooms; five barns; fine view; borders on beautiful lake ¾ mile wide; big chance to sell lots; nearest railroad two miles; 15 minutes' walk to trolley; sold low. F. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

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To Let—First floor and basement, 88 Thomas St., old established carpenter shop; rent, $20 per month. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate, 146 West 23d St.

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Buildings, stores, lofts, offices: exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

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112th St., Near Madison Av.—9 rooms, $45; Lincoln Place, 7 rooms, $25. McCormack, 2,149 3d Av.

Surrogate Notices.

BENEDICT, LAURA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Coleman Benedict, George Lane Benedict, Emma B. Knapp, Nannie Wallace, Fannie C. Mann, Nellie C. Speers, Mary C. Dodd, Jesse B. Carter, Robert Douglass Carter, Edward C. Griffin, Nelson F. Griffin, Herman Griffin, Arthur B. Griffin, Clinton R. Griffin, William W. Van Voorhis, Jr., Barton W. Van Voorhis, and Kate B. Freeman, all of full age; Helen Van Voorhis, an infant over 14 years of age; Benedict Van Voorhis, an infant under 14 years of age, send greeting:

Whereas, Ernest F. Faye and Jessie B. Faye of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 24th day of November, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of LAURA BENEDICT, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the City and County of New York, on the 4th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

jy11-1aw6wTh

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To Let—At 46 Hudson St., entire fourth floor, six rooms, in good order; rent, $20 per month. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate, 146 West 23d St.

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HIGHEST BIDDER GETS GARBAGE CONTRACT

Awarded by Board of Estimate Despite Controller Coler's Protest.

Sanitary Utilization Company's Bid of $232,000 Accepted Through Mayor's Influence.

There was a contest at the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday over the contract for the removal of garbage from the Borough of Manhattan. Controller Coler and President Guggenheimer contended that the price was excessive, but Mayor Van Wyck, Corporation Counsel Whalen, and President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessment voted for the award of the contract to the Sanitary Utilization Company for five years.

The price which was paid during the past five years under a contract made with the same company was less than $90,000. The contract awarded yesterday to the same company for the same work by the influence of Mayor Van Wyck was at $232,000 a year, notwithstanding the fact that Controller Coler and President Guggenheimer made a strong protest.

This is the first break which has occurred among the members of the Board of Estimate in some time. Controller Coler and President Guggenheimer said that an increase of $143,000 a year for the same work or a total of $715,000 on a five-year contract was more than the city should be forced to pay.

Mayor Van Wyck and the heads of departments whom he appointed to office voted for the contract without making any explanations except the statements contained in a letter written by Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle.

There were bidders who offered to do the work for less than half the amount which the Sanitary Utilization Company bid. In fact, Mayor Van Wyck, Corporation Counsel Whalen, and President Feitner of the Department of Taxes, voted a few weeks ago to reject the bid of the Sanitary Utilization Company for $232,000 on the ground that it was excessive. Under a readvertisement which was ordered by the Board of Estimate the lower bids were made. What happened in the meantime to influence Mayor Van Wyck and the other city officials to change their minds and vote to accept a bid which had already been declared excessive by their own votes did not transpire at the meeting.

Controller Coler and President Guggenheimer intend to continue the fight against the contract for five years at $232,000 a year. Under the old contract, which expires to-day, the city has the right, within ninety days, to purchase the plant of the Sanitary Utilization Company. Controller Coler, in an interview with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter said last evening:

WHAT CONTROLLER COLER THINKS.

"President Guggenheimer and myself opposed the making of the contract at $232,000 for five years, but were outvoted by 3 to 2. I said at the meeting yesterday that it was a mistake to readvertise the contract for five years, but that was no reason why the city should be asked to pay an excessive price. I said that under the circumstances it would be better for the city to take advantage of the clause in the old contract that allows the city to take over the plant."

The plant of the Sanitary Utilization Company is on Barren Island. Before the contract was awarded yesterday Vice President Thomas F. White of the company and De Lancey Nicoll, who appeared as attorney, made statements as to why the contract should be awarded at $232,000 a year. The first part of the meeting was given over to the reading of a letter from Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle.

Commissioner Nagle wrote that he was compelled to throw out the bid of James J. Barrett for the removal of garbage from the Borough of Manhattan at $120,000 a year on the ground that Contractor Barrett intended to dispose of the garbage at Canarsie in a manner which was prohibited by law. Commissioner Nagle said that he had to reject the bid of Z. F. McGill & Co. for $140,000 a year for the Borough of Manhattan because there were no sureties attached to the bid.

Commissioner Nagle ended his epistle by recommending that the Board of Estimate award the contract to the Sanitary Utilization Company. Figures were read which Commissioner Nagle claimed proved that the price of $232,000 a year was not excessive in view of the large increase in the amount of garbage.

When the contract was awarded five years ago he wrote that the city contractors were required to handle 500 tons of garbage a day, but now there was an average of 1,000 tons a day. Commissioner Nagle in his letter quoted what he said were the official figures showing the cost of the removal of garbage in other cities, which he claimed differed radically from those supplied to Controller Coler by W. F. Morse. When the clerk finished reading the letter, Mayor Van Wyck said:

"I move that the vote whereby this board refused to approve the contract with the Sanitary Utilization Company be reconsidered and that we now approve of the Street Cleaning Commissioner's former award of the contract to that company."

No member of the Board of Estimate could be heard to second the motion. Then Z. F. McGill asked to be heard. He said:

"All I wish to say is that $1 a ton is a fair price for the removal of garbage, and if we had plenty of time we could have put in a bid to remove and dispose of all the garbage at that price."

"Are you not the man who had the contract with the city at one time?" asked Mayor Van Wyck. "Didn't you have crematory plants on Staten Island which the city was compelled to buy?"

"The city was not compelled to buy them," said Mr. McGill. "The city found that it had made a mistake in the form of its contract, and that it could not afford to pay us 45 cents per ton for the removal of ashes. We were willing to go on with the contract, but the city wasn't."

"Well, why didn't you put in a bid for this contract which would be of use?" asked Mayor Van Wyck.

"Because it was impossible for any outsider to put in a better bid at two days' notice. That was all the time given us under the readvertisement of the bids. It would not pay any one to put up a plant merely for a one-year contract. It would have paid if we could have got a five-year contract. The advertisement was unfair."

W. F. Morse, who supplied Controller Coler with figures to show that the price of $232,000 a year for Manhattan was exorbitant, said:

MR. MORSE ON MR. NAGLE'S FIGURES.

"I was considerably amused at the rapid manner in which the Street Cleaning Commissioner disposed of my figures by setting up against them what he purports to be official figures. I still maintain that my figures are correct. At any time in the future I will be pleased to show wherein the criticisms of the Street Cleaning Commissioner are erroneous."

President Guggenheimer then said:

"We had better get down to business because there will have to be an arrangement made for the disposal of garbage to-morrow."

Controller Coler then said:

"In view of the fact that outside bidders were put to a disadvantage in the specifications for a one-year contract instead of a five-year contract, I think it was a mistake on the part of the Finance Department to have recommended the one-year contract. We have found out our mistake, and we are willing to correct it. I am opposed to the city paying at the rate of $232,000 a year, because I think that the price is excessive."

Controller Coler then explained that the danger of a large loss to the city was imminent because the Sanitary Utilization Company could claim good-will and prospective profits and thus force the city to pay an excessive price for the plant according to the provisions of the old contract which allowed the city to buy the plant.

President Guggenheimer said he thought a temporary contract might be made.

"We can't do that," said Mayor Van Wyck, testily.

The first vote was taken on the question as to whether the vote to reject the bid of $232,000 by the Sanitary Company as excessive should be reconsidered. Controller Coler voted "No" in a loud voice, President Guggenheimer voted the same way, but the other three members voted in favor of the motion.

Corporation Counsel Whalen then brought up the question of acquiring the plant of the Sanitary Company. During the discussion Mayor Van Wyck became excited. De Lancey Nicoll was asked questions. He said that if the company got the new contract and the city decided to acquire the plant there would be no claim for good-will or prospective profits, but the company would be satisfied to take the new contract until the city decided whether or not to buy the plant under the old contract.

Corporation Counsel Whalen then dictated a resolution, in the preamble of which the company waived all right to good-will and profits under the new contract, the price of the plant to be fixed by arbitration. The Sanitary Company was to appoint a representative, the Board of Estimate another, and the third to be chosen by the representatives of the city and the company. By resolution Controller Coler and President Guggenheimer were appointed a committee to arbitrate with the company in regard to the price. The meeting then adjourned.

A FIGHT ON WHITE STAR PIER.

Friends of Eastsiders Going Abroad on the Teutonic Caused a Small Riot—Fined in Court.

The White Star pier was yesterday, at noon, the scene of a lively fracas, in which about a dozen eastsiders took part. The Teutonic was about to sail for Liverpool, when the trouble started just in front of the steerage gangway. The cause of the trouble was the determination of about a score of eastside residents to give a fitting send-off to Jacob Blum of 131 Eldridge Street, Joseph Driedan of 183 Chrystie Street, and Samuel Grossman of 176 Chrystie Street, on their departure for Europe aboard the Teutonic.

It was only a few minutes before the sailing hour when the three passengers referred to arrived at the pier. Accompanying them were their friends, among whom was Charles Kramer, the eastside politician. As the three passengers started to go up the gang plank their friends surrounded them and made a demonstrative scene.

When Blum, the passenger, started to go on board, John Anderson, who guards the dock end of the gangplank, asked him to show his ticket. Blum thought Anderson was not going to allow him to go aboard, and so did his friends. Then the trouble began. Pushing and yelling the crowd surrounded Anderson, expostulating and condemning him at the same time. Suddenly Blum struck the official in the mouth and darted on board. Some of his friends tried to follow, and then the trouble began in earnest.

The police rushed to the assistance of the gangplank guard. The crowd forgot their friends and surged toward the centre of the trouble, adding to the confusion. The police tried to drive the friends of the travelers away, but they hung about them, tore their clothes, and called them names, while others encouraged those fighting the police.

"You ain't done nothing. Don't you let them take you. Charley Kramer'll get you out," yelled one.

"Its a shamefulness. We'll tell Martin Engel," screamed a dozen others in chorus.

Finally the police, reinforced by every officer on the pier, scattered the crowd and carried off Henry Harris of 176 Chrystie Street and Joseph and John Blum of Eldridge Street to Jefferson Market Police Court for a hearing on a charge of disorderly conduct.

They were followed by a crowd who threatened the police with political punishment for interfering with friends of "Charley Kramer."

In Jefferson Market Court Magistrate Olmsted fined the prisoners $3 each on the complaint of Anderson, who was struck by Blum. This complaint was substantiated by Policeman Daniel Sullivan, stationed at the pier, and Michael Quinn and Birck of the Steamboat Squad. In passing judgment Magistrate Olmsted took occasion to say:

"Hereafter, when an eastsider leaves the country, instead of taking his demonstrative friends to the pier, let him hire a hall for a farewell reception."

WANTS $10,000 DAMAGES.

Miss Laventhal Says Hoboken Man Jilted Her and Sues for Breach of Promise.

Miss Anna Laventhal of 230 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York, who says that she was jilted a week ago by Emil Wagner of 205 Washington Street, Hoboken, yesterday began suit against Wagner for breach of promise, claiming $10,000 damages.

Miss Laventhal alleges that she gave Wagner $500 to enable him to start in the restaurant business. When the time arrived for the marriage he refused to marry her unless she gave him $200 more. This she refused to do, and the next day he was married to Miss Henrietta Rosenthal of 64 Park Avenue.

Wagner was placed under arrest, and in default of bail was sent to the county jail.

WANT ASSESSMENTS REDUCED.

Metropolitan and Twenty-third Street Railways Say Those for 1898 and 1900 Are Too High.

Charles A. Jackson was appointed as referee by Justice Truax in the Supreme Court yesterday to pass upon the claims of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Twenty-third Street Railway Company to be absolved from personal taxes for the year 1898, and appointed Gilbert M. Speir as referee in similar claims for the year 1900.

The Metropolitan Company claims that its personal assessment for 1898 of $10,725,200, to which it was reduced by the Tax Commissioners, is unjust, and that the assessment of $10,621,789, for 1900, was also unfair. Its liabilities over assets for 1900 were $34,000,000, while the dividends paid for the preceding year were only $2,970,000. Its liabilities over taxable personalty in 1898 were still higher.

The Twenty-third Street Railway Company says its taxable personalty in 1898 was placed at $258,000, its capital being $600,000, and its indebtedness $400,000. The referees were appointed on the consent of Corporation Counsel John Whalen, on the ground that the vast amount of testimony to be taken would involve a long delay if taken in court, and expense would be saved by references.

NEW GERMAN LINER.

Hamburg-American's New Steamship to be Larger than the Deutschland.

Emil L. Boas, General Manager in America of the Hamburg-American Line, confirmed yesterday the London cablegram to the effect that that line had contracted with Harland & Wolff for the construction of a 21,000-ton liner. The new ship, he said, while larger, will not be so fast as the Deutschland. She will be placed in the New York service, and will be completed in about two years.

The additional information contained in the cable which said that Mr. Ballin of the line had entered into arrangements with a number of British shipping companies with regard to the China trade, which possibly aimed at the shutting out of America, Mr. Boas emphatically denied.

RIOT IN WEST NEW YORK.

Deposition of a School Principal Causes Trouble.

There was a small-sized riot at the meeting of the West New York Board of Education on Tuesday night. Chairman Becker and Trustees Everly, Fachner, Dorbecker, and Clerk Maguire, were mobbed by friends of former Principal Green of No. 2 School, whom they deposed. Fists were shaken in the faces of the Trustees, and they were threatened in many ways.

Trustee Everly, Chairman of the School Government Committee, was the principal object of attack. The crowd pursued him to the door of the meeting room, heaping all manner of abuse upon him. Pandemonium reigned at the meeting. Shouts, curses, and epithets filled the air. Mr. Green jumped on one desk and then another, and attempted to speak. The crowd forced the Trustees into a corner near the Chairman's desk. The Trustees, after attempting to make answers, which were unheard in the din, fled from the meeting.

CAPT. FLINT'S BODY FOUND.

He Was Drowned When the Yawl Venitzia Was Wrecked.

The body of Capt. Flint, sailing master of the late Arthur T. Colburn's sixty-foot yawl, the Venitzia, of Philadelphia, which on July 18 was caught in a squall in Long Island Sound and was capsized, was found by the Hell Gate pilotboat Sophie in the Sound yesterday afternoon.

The bodies of Mr. Colburn and his two daughters have been recovered. As soon as the body was found the sloop Sophie put into City Island and notified persons in Greenwich, Conn., in answer to the advertisement in the papers. The arrival of some one to identify the body is all that remains to establish claim to the $200 reward offered for its recovery.

MALARIAL FEVER PREVALENT HERE

The Board of Health Issues a Warning to Physicians.

A Special Fight Against Mosquitoes to be Made by Dr. Doty at Concord, S. I.

The Board of Health yesterday issued a statement to the physicians of New York, warning them to advise their patients to be on guard against the malarial mosquito. The principal paragraph in the letter is as follows:

"Malarial fever is quite prevalent in certain boroughs of New York City. It is likely to extend to the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn in view of the extensive excavations and consequent formation of rain pools in various parts of these boroughs, if means are not employed for its prevention."

President John B. Sexton and Commissioner John B. Cosby, M. D., and William T. Jenkins, M. D., participated in the discussion of mosquitoes and malaria at the Board of Health building yesterday. The question was considered mainly with reference to Central Park and Staten Island, and the members of the board were aided in their conclusions by the studies of Sanitary Superintendent Roberts, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Dillingham, and Hermann M. Biggs, M. D., director of the bacteriological laboratories.

As a result of the conference the Commissioners were unanimous in declaring that no danger of malaria from Central Park was to be found. It had been thoroughly inspected, and while mosquitoes had been found there, none of them were of the species which transmits the poison. No case of malaria had been traced to Central Park origin, and the Commissioners had resolved to take no further action in the matter.

In regard to Staten Island, President Sexton said that Health Officer Doty would have all the aid the Health Department could give him in his experiments to discover if the malarial fever mosquito could be exterminated by scientific means.

The board then approved of a circular in regard to mosquitoes and malaria prepared by Dr. Biggs and ordered its distribution to New York physicians. Parts of the circular follow:

Recent investigations have shown that malarial fever belongs to that class of diseases which require for their transmission the active intervention of a definite kind of mosquito, i. e., anopheles. Observations in the intensely malarial districts in Italy and Africa have shown that even newcomers in these regions who purposely expose themselves by living in the most highly malarious areas, for example, the Roman Campagna, do not develop malarial fever if they are carefully protected from the bites of mosquitoes, and further, it has been shown that in this disease may thus be produced with certainty in any locality if a mosquito of the genus anopheles is allowed to bite a person suffering from malarial fever, and then, after a sufficient time, is allowed to bite a healthy person.

Certain simple precautions suffice to protect persons living in malarial districts from infection.

First—Proper screening of the house to prevent the entrance of the mosquitoes, after careful search for and destruction of all those already present in the house,) and screening of the bed at night. The chief danger of infection is at night, inasmuch as the anopheles bite mostly at this time.

Second—The confinement and continuous screening of persons in malarial districts who are suffering from malarial fever, so that mosquitoes may not bite them and thus become infected.

Third—The administration of quinine in full doses to malarial patients to destroy the malarial organisms in the blood and persistence in the use of the remedy even for a few weeks after apparent recovery.

Fourth—The removal of the breeding places of the mosquitoes through drainage, filling up of holes and surface pools, and emptying of tubs, pails, &c., which contain stagnant water. These mosquitoes particularly breed in surface rain pools and surface stagnant water where there are no fish; also, exceptionally in pails, tubs, barrels, and tanks of standing water, though they seem mostly to prefer natural accumulations.

Fifth—In pools which cannot be drained or filled, the destruction of the mosquito larvae by the use of petroleum thrown upon the surface, by the introduction of minnows and other small fish which eat the larvae, or by both methods.

It is the desire of the Department of Health to obtain information as to the location of the cases of malarial fever so that the people may be instructed as to the danger of infection and the methods of avoiding it. A case of malarial infection in a house, whether the person is actively ill or the infection is latent, in a locality where the anopheles mosquitoes are present, is a constant source of danger not only to the inmates of the house, but to the immediate neighborhood, if proper precautions are not taken.

The Board of Health desires the co-operation of all physicians in its efforts to disseminate information in regard to the causation and prevention of malarial fever, and in its efforts to restrict the prevalence of this disease in New York City.

"I do not," said Dr. Alvah H. Doty, the Health Officer, last evening. "expect to exterminate all the mosquitoes on Staten Island. But I am going to make some experiments in killing off anopheles, and no matter how much it will spend, I must say that I have no appropriation for the purpose, but have been promised valuable aid. There has been much misconception of my intentions in this regard. I never planned to do other than scientific work in the matter of malarial fever and mosquitoes in conjunction with the laboratory work that is always going on at the Quarantine station.

"I have been tied up with the bubonic plague ship, the Hohenfels, and smallpox cases, but I expect within three or four days to take hold of the mosquito problem. My plan is to select one of the most malarial districts and, if possible, I think I have found it in Concord, a little place back of Clifton and near Grasmere Lake. The plan is favorable for the production of anopheles, as about it are a number of undrained pools. The lake contains fish, which keep the larvae of the mosquito down.

"Of course, we shall secure water from the stagnant pools with the larvae of the malaria-transmitting mosquito. President Sexton has promised me sanitary policemen and Inspectors, and the Standard Oil Company has given 100 barrels of petroleum. Oil will be put in the pools of water, the police and Inspectors will get statistics of malaria, enforce sanitary conditions and regulations, and get rid of rubbish. The place will be thoroughly cleaned up. The Board of Health will be asked to order drainage and filling in. We are going to try to show what scientific work will do in this section."

WOMEN COUNTERFEITERS.

Secret Service Men Make What They Say Is an Important Capture.

Two women were arrested by United States Secret Service officers late Tuesday night in a flat at 315 East Thirty-fifth Street. They are charged with having counterfeited many quarters and half-dollars. Their capture was the result of a chase of several months.

One of the women, Mrs. Alice Dougherty, alias Bassoli, once lived with "Jimmy" Holden, the noted counterfeiter, who is now in Dannemora Prison under a sentence of perjury. The other woman is Mrs. Mary O'Connor, or O'Connell, whom the detectives do not claim to know as well as they do Mrs. Dougherty.

Complaints about the counterfeit coins first came from North Beach, and later it was learned that they were being circulated all through Kings and Queens Counties, also that a few were found in this borough. Detective Flynn of the Secret Service started to work on the case, and became satisfied that the two women arrested were the culprits. They were carefully watched, and finally Detectives Burke, Gammon, and Peeke went to the Thirty-fifth Street house, where it was found, after the arrests, that Mrs. O'Connor rented the place and kept her family of sons and daughters there, ostensibly letting a rear room to Mrs. Dougherty.

When the flat was searched the detectives found nearly 200 of the counterfeit coins—dimes, quarters, and half-dollars. The latter were of especially good make. Some of the pieces were unfinished, hidden in a black stocking. The coins were found to be made of a mixture of antimony, tin, and lead.

Both prisoners were taken to Brooklyn and arraigned before United States Commissioner Morle, who held Mrs. Dougherty in bail of $2,500 and the other woman in $1,000. They will be examined next Monday.

Speaking of the arrests yesterday, the detectives said that Mrs. Dougherty was one of the most notorious counterfeiters with whom the department had had to deal for a long time. The officials at Washington knew well Holden's work at making false coins, and when he was put into prison they thought for a while that they would have no more trouble with his particular brand of money.

But it was not long before they heard of pieces just such as he used to make being circulated, and since then they have had their suspicions of the woman who formerly lived with him. Her place of abode, however, had been sought unsuccessfully until the detectives stationed here happened to locate her while trying to discover the maker of the counterfeit money which was being spread about Long Island.

When the woman was arrested she said that if there were any coins in her place she did not know about them, and that the packages in which they were found had been left in her charge by a man who asked that they be kept for him a day or two. The detectives say that these two are among the very few women counterfeiters in the country, that offense being rarely committed by women.

VEGETABLES ARE COSTLY.

Western Drought Has Helped Send Up Prices of Potatoes—Melons and Fruits High.

Vegetables are selling in the city for higher prices now than they have for a long time, the recent rise having been especially noticeable in potatoes, as they are used more universally and in larger quantities. Less than a month ago $3 per barrel was a fair price for the best variety of potatoes, but now the same quality brings $4.50, and you have to pay $3 for those of a very inferior grade.

"There are several causes for the scarcity of potatoes," said a Washington Market dealer yesterday. "In the early part of the season the supply came from the South mostly. The crop there was good, but not as much of it was shipped north as in past years, the droughts and other crop-destroying causes in the West having made the demand for the product so great out there that people beyond the Mississippi got part of our share from the South. Later, when we began to get potatoes from Long Island, Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey, we found that the producers of those sections, too, were sending much of their crop to the West, and they are still doing so. Besides, the potato crops of Long Island and of the other nearby markets are not so plentiful this year as usual. A cold Spring was followed in May by many weeks of rain, and then came a drought."

Other vegetables are high priced, but not proportionately with potatoes. First class tomatoes now bring $2 a peck, or about fifteen cents a quart. The price varies a little from day to day and with different dealers. Peas, which have been high for five or six weeks, are put down at 35 cents a half-peck—that is, the best variety. Beans are from 15 to 20 cents a quart, and they also have been high for more than a month. Good corn is selling at $2 a hundred, wholesale, and a retail buyer can't get it often for less than 35 cents a dozen, although ears of inferior calibre may be picked up around the markets for 25 cents a dozen. Under normal conditions first-class corn could be gotten for 25 cents a dozen, retail.

Melons are still up, and even at the high prices one cannot get as nice ones as are seen here in most seasons. Good cantaloupes sell at from 10 to 15 cents each; bad ones at 5 cents. The restaurant keepers, to whom there have been many complaints of late about the inferior quality of their melons, say that the lowest price at which they can possibly serve a portion of really eatable cantaloupe is 15 cents.

There has been an idea that cheaper fruit would result from the removal of Porto Rican duties, but importers say this is not to be the case for one season at least, as the crops of the island have been bad of late, and the bulk that is shipped here is not sufficient to alter the fruit prices regulated by growers in California.

Next year, however, oranges and pineapples will probably sell much lower than now, if Porto Rican crops of them are good. There will not be any change in the banana market from this cause, for bananas are not dutiable anyway. It is anticipated that grape fruit, limes, and lemons will in time come from the island in such quantities as to reduce the prices of those commodities.

COAL PRICES RISING.

Wholesale Dealers Arrange a Regular Scale of Monthly Increases.

Prices of coal, both wholesale and retail, have been advancing at regular intervals since Spring, and they will go higher until Fall, with equal regularity. The upward changes are not, as some people have thought, due to any scarcity of the product, or to strikes, or to advanced railroad rates, but to a pre-ordained schedule of the coal-mining companies, by whom it was decided early in the Spring that wholesale prices should go up 10 cents a ton every month. When this programme was adopted coal had been reduced 50 cents on the ton all round, and it was proposed to bring it back to its original value by the regular increase of 10 cents a month.

"The object in selling coal lower in the Spring, and then letting it go up as Fall approaches," said a prominent dealer yesterday, "is to make the consumer buy his supply early, thus to avoid at least a portion of the rush in the trade that always comes in the Autumn."

Naturally, retail prices have to change with the wholesale. But the retail dealers do not push their figures up as often as do the wholesalers, realizing, as one of them said yesterday, that "individual customers would complain more at such frequent advances of 10 cents on the ton than they do at more infrequent ones of 25 cents." So the retail prices go up every two months and a half, advancing 25 cents on the ton each time.

In April and May white ash stove coal sold for $5.25 per ton, and in the middle of June the price was raised to $5.50. There will be another raise, to $5.75, on Sept. 1. Egg and broken coal is 25 cents cheaper than this, and nut ash is 50 cents higher. All the prices advance proportionately, according to the fixed programme.

SEVENTH NATIONAL INQUIRY.

President Delafield of the National Park Bank and Mr. Sherer Before the Grand Jury.

Taking the testimony by the Federal Grand Jury in regard to the affairs of the Seventh National Bank was continued yesterday in the Post Office Building, the first witness of the day being President Richard Delafield of the National Park Bank. On the day before the Seventh National Bank failed the National Park Bank received from it a check for $300,000 drawn by Marquand & Co., and Mr. Delafield asked for additional security and was accommodated.

Frank H. Poor, junior partner in the Marquand firm, succeeded Mr. Delafield as a witness, and then George S. Hickok, cashier of the National Park Bank, was called in for a brief period. Manager Sherer of the Clearing House was also summoned to the Grand Jury chamber, as was another witness who was not identified by any of those watching the proceedings in the ante-room.

Gen. Henry L. Burnett, United States District Attorney, and his assistants, left the Grand Jury room at 12:35 P. M., refusing to discuss the situation in any way, but it was 50 minutes later before the session ended. From the fact that the Grand Jury remained so long alone, it is inferred that they have heard all the evidence at hand. Assistant United States District Attorney Baldwin said later that the Grand Jury will not convene to-day.

Against the Gay Lumber Company.

Deputy Sheriff Ahearn has received an attachment against the Gay Lumber Company and John W. Lynch of Kinston, N. C., for $750 in favor of the Irving National Bank of this city on a note made by Mr. Lynch on April 23 and indorsed by the company. It was served on the receiver of the Seventh National Bank.

A TENEMENT LAW ARREST.

Builder Refused to Obey Instructions of the Department of Buildings.

Frank Spatofora, who has been superintending the erection of a seven-story tenement house in Amsterdam Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-second Street, was a prisoner yesterday in the Harlem Police Court, charged with a violation of the new Tenement House act. He was held for trial in Special Sessions in $200 bail.

John P. Spears, an Inspector of the Department of Buildings, testified that on July 12, after he had discovered that the building was being improperly constructed, he directed Spatofora to stop all work and remove the part of the edifice that had been put up in violation of the law. Spatofora answered, according to the Inspector's testimony, that he was under instructions from his boss to go ahead regardless of orders from the Department of Buildings. He was then told that he would be arrested if he defied the Commissioner of Buildings, and on July 29, after several more warnings, the Inspector called two policemen and instructed them to arrest the man.

PERCY-GRAY RACING LAW TO BE TESTED

Constitutionality Questioned by Indicted Poolroom Operator.

Court of General Sessions to be Asked to Transfer Case of Charles Bennett to the United States Court.

Another step in the legal fight between the pool-room contingent and the race-track book-makers will be taken this morning before Judge Newburger of the Court of General Sessions, when an effort will be made by the pool-room men to have the Supreme Court of the United States pass upon the constitutionality of the Percy-Gray racing law.

The case that will stand as representative of the principle to be tested is that of the People vs. Charles Bennett, said to be a former employe in a pool-room run by "The" Allen. Bennett was indicted on April 16 on a charge of having violated Sections 343 and 351 of the Penal Code of the State of New York. The two sections, among other things, make criminal the operating of a pool-room.

On May 2 the petitioner in this action, who will be represented before Judge Newburger by John R. Dos Passos, demurred to the indictment on the ground that the facts therein contained did not constitute a crime.

The petitioner also avers that there are four separate and distinct statutes relating to the subject of betting and wagering, and that these statutes are repetitions, conflicting, and inconsistent, and that they provide unequal and different punishments for the same offense. This, the petition says, gives rise to class legislation, giving immunity to persons who frequent and commit the acts in question on a race-track, while other persons guilty of the same offense in a pool-room make themselves liable.

The first legal steps in the direction of transferring the case were taken yesterday morning by Benjamin Steinhardt of Howe & Hummel's office, when he served upon District Attorney Philbin formal notice that to-day he would ask the Court of General Sessions to transfer the case, as already stated. Mr. Steinhardt said that Bennett was entitled as a matter of right to have the case tried before the United States Court, and that the Judges of the General Sessions could not legally refuse to grant the application for the transfer.

In the petition Mr. Bennett says that he is denied the right in the Courts of the State of New York which are secured to him by the Constitution of the United States.

The petition is a lengthy one, and states in detail the case as explained here. In touching on the work of the Committee of Fifteen the petition says:

Your petitioner further shows, as an evidence of public sentiment in New York, that during the Winter and Spring of 1901 a voluntary committee of fifteen persons, unsworn and self-appointed, but consisting of citizens of New York, of the highest respectability and character, and actuated by the best of motives, undertook and began a crusade against vice in the City of New York and among other things made a determined and bona-fide attempt to exterminate all kinds of gambling in the City and County of New York, with the result that for a time at one time that no gambling of any description existed in said city, but that during the period in which this committee was in existence and operating, and at the present time (the said committee not having been suspended or become functus officio) gambling of the most flagrant and open character was and is conducted on the race tracks and bets and wagers to an unlimited amount were and are made thereon without molestation from the said Committee of Fifteen or by persons charged with the administration of criminal law, or any attempt being made to interfere with said acts, when perpetrated in the sacred precincts of these alleged legally constituted racing associations.

Nevertheless, the arrest of the defendant for the acts with which he is charged in the present indictment was incited and instigated, directly or indirectly, by the said last-named committee. That your petitioner is informed and verily believes if gambling of all kinds is stopped on the race tracks no pool selling on races can be carried on outside thereof, because pool selling is based upon the racing on the courses, and that if the source is stopped the supply will cease.

A. POPKIN & CO.'S TROUBLES.

Creditors Attempt to Discover What Has Become of the Assets of the Cloakmaking Firm.

Creditors of A. Popkin & Co., Incorporated, manufacturers of cloaks at 1 East Fourteenth Street, corner of Fifth Avenue, were busy yesterday trying to learn what had become of the assets of the concern. It was stated that the factory had been closed for several days, and efforts to find Abraham Popkin, the manager of the business, either at the factory or at his residence, were fruitless.

One of the creditors called at Mr. Popkin's residence on July 27 and again on Tuesday, and was informed that he was out of the city, and it was not known when he would return.

The creditor also called at the house of Mr. Popkin's bookkeeper, and it was said that he was out of town.

The concern usually carried a stock of about $35,000, but it is said that all of it has been removed except a few odds and ends. Deputy Sheriff Roberts received an attachment against the concern yesterday from A. L. Marcuson for $960 for goods sold to the concern by Otto and Louis Schreiber, doing business as Forstmann & Co., between April 15 and June 26. The attachment was obtained on the ground that the corporation had disposed of its property to the detriment of creditors. The liabilities of the concern are reported to be $50,000.

WILLIAM READ & CO.'S AFFAIRS.

Petition in Involuntary Bankruptcy Filed in Favor of Creditors.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against William Read & Co., hat manufacturers, with a factory at Yonkers and salesrooms at 20 Waverley Place, this city, by Blumenstiel & Hirsch, for the following creditors: Donner & Co., $9,902, for merchandise, sold to the defendants from March 16 to May 13; Schorestene, Picard & Co., $10,856, for merchandise sold from Jan. 21 to July 1, and Hitchcock, Dermody & Co., $8,049, for merchandise sold from April 10 to July 1.

It was alleged that the firm in the past few months, while insolvent, gave certain preferences by making large payments of money to certain creditors, transferring real estate at Yonkers to other creditors, also transferring merchandise, and transferring stock in an iron foundry to H. P. Read, a brother of William Read.

Judge Thomas of the United States District Court appointed Charles M. Hough temporary receiver of the assets to protect the property until a trustee is elected, as there are considerable unmanufactured goods at the factory which ought to be completed. Two weeks ago the firm called a meeting of creditors at which a committee was appointed to look into their affairs.

Blumenstiel & Hirsch said that the firm's liabilities are about $715,000 and the actual value of the assets is estimated at about $40,000. The general partners are William Read and Joseph F. Knight.

TO FIGHT CONSUMPTION.

Jersey City Health Board Places It in List of Contagious Diseases.

Daniel W. Benjamin, Health Inspector of Jersey City, yesterday notified all physicians in the city that they must hereafter include in their reports of contagious diseases all cases of tuberculosis. This is said to be the beginning of a movement to isolate cases of consumption.

Dr. John D. McGee, President of the Health Board, said that not much could be done in that line, however, until additional legislation is secured. He had views on this subject, but had no time to give expression to them, as he was leaving town for his annual vacation.

A Boy Puzzles the Police.

Twelve-year-old William Bauer, who said he was an orphan, was found early yesterday morning at Wythe and Division Avenues, Williamsburg, by a special policeman, famished for food. The boy said that his parents had died two weeks ago, and after their burial a strange man had driven him from his home. The boy said he lived at Knickerbocker and Flushing Avenues, but the police could find no trace of him there. The youth was held on a charge of vagrancy. The police believe that the boy has run away from home.

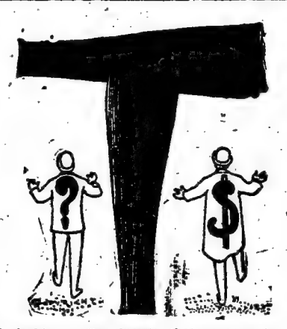

A fashion writer insists that seven pairs of trousers are required to keep a man's legs faultlessly attired.

Six days' rest after one day's use preserves the shape of the trousers.

In the interest of trouser reform and to reform our trouser stock, we sell some 3,000 pairs of good trousers to-day for $3.50 a pair instead of $5 to $8.

All remnant lots and slow lots, including a few winter weights.

During August stores close at 5:30 p. m.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

NEW YORK CITY HAS 46,000 EMPLOYES

Enormous Increase in Salaries During the Past Six Months.

Interesting Statistics Published in The City Record—The Law Not Obeyed in Some Cases.

The list of city employes during the first six months of 1901 was printed in The City Record yesterday. Four hundred and nine pages are taken up with the closely printed lists. The total number of municipal employes is about 46,000, and of these nearly one-half are in the Police, Fire, and Education Departments. The list of teachers and other employes of the schools takes up 131 pages of the list.

The total of increase in salaries during the first six months of 1901 was shown by the official record to be $501,784. Many of the increases were mandatory and were made to comply with laws passed by the Legislature. The largest increase is in the Board of Education, which required $216,802 to pay the increase in salaries made necessary by State laws. The Police and Fire Department pay rolls had to be increased $165,000 for the same reason.

This left the sum of $120,000, which was added to salaries of Tammany officeholders by the acts of the heads of departments or of the Board of Estimate. The following table shows the recent increases in the city departments for salaries:

	1901. Jan.-June.	1900. Jan.-June.	1900. July-Dec.
Law	$7,380	$500	$500
Finance	640	10,930	6,850
Police	500	....	6,500
Police (mandatory)	73,680	73,057	53,156
Highways	14,313	41,670	8,200
Sewers	11,627	37,972	9,270
Bridges	7,756	....	4,361
Water Supply	6,373	7,936	23,699
Street Cleanings	4,255	115,995	8,010
Public Buildings	5,262	....	3,609
Fire	91,127	71,862	64,135
Buildings	1,025	1,200	1,250
Docks	2,574	3,558	2,533
Health	2,762	5,877	8,946
Charities	7,702	9,699	10,610
Correction	720	4,480	2,446
Parks	8,930	9,420	2,255
Education	216,062	110,435	30,383
Public Improvements	2,810	6,160	2,060
Taxes	....	200	2,700
Borough Presidents	300	1,060	400
Aqueduct Board	2,160	3,020	5,160
Civil Service Commissioners	2,060	2,340	1,400
Assessors	1,400	4,400	....
New E. R. Bridge Commissioners	3,900	2,680	600

From the official records it is impossible to show every increase made, because the reports of the heads of departments in many instances show that the salaries of certain officials have been "fixed" at certain figures without any memoranda as to whether they are new appointees or whether they have been advanced in grade and pay.

Corporation Counsel Whalen has increased the expenses of his office $7,260. Many heads of departments violate the provisions of the Fallows law by grouping laborers and other employes without giving their names, addresses, length of service, and rate of pay, as required by law.

HACK DRIVER MAY DIE.

Fought with a Business Rival and His Skull Was Fractured.

William Kronke of 61 Third Street, Hoboken, is lying in a critical condition at St. Mary's Hospital, and it was said last night that his death was only a matter of a few hours. William Kleinschmidt of 230 Court Street is locked up without bail to await the result. The two men are hack drivers. They quarreled at the Bremen pier yesterday, because, as Kleinschmidt alleged, Kronke drove in ahead of him and secured his place in the line.

Kleinschmidt, who carried an umbrella, struck Kronke on the head. The ferrule, which was pointed, severed an artery and the force of the blow caused Kronke to fall. His head struck on a stone and his skull was fractured. Kleinschmidt alleges that Kronke struck him three times before he used the umbrella. Kronke, when taken to the hospital, admitted that this was true.

LEGAL NOTES.

CLAIMS AGAINST A DEAD MAN'S ESTATE.—Peter B. Dougall recovered a judgment in the Montgomery County Supreme Court against Agnes M. Dougall, as administratrix of John H. Van Vechten, for moneys loaned by him to her intestate on July 1, 1895. On the trial a witness named Campbell testified that he saw

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, slightly warmer; light northwest winds.

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DETECTIVE BISSERT IS CONVICTED OF BRIBERY

Capt. Diamond's Last Word in Defense of His Subordinate.

STATEMENTS OF TWO JURORS

Mr. Osborne, in Summing Up, Again Denounces the Police, Declaring that They Protect Vice.

George Bissert, special detective, under Capt. Thomas J. Diamond, in the Fifteenth Police Precinct, was convicted late yesterday afternoon before Recorder Goff in General Sessions, of accepting a bribe of $500 from Lena Schmitt, a disorderly house keeper of 27 Stuyvesant Street.

The jury retired at 4:48 o'clock. They returned at 6:53 o'clock. Bissert faced the twelve men with an air of unconcern.

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?" asked Clerk Spinney.

Foreman Foster, who during the day had suffered much from neuralgic pains, nodded his head affirmatively.

"What is your verdict, gentlemen?"

Foreman Foster's reply was inaudible. Bissert strained his ears to catch the words. Capt. Diamond leaned forward in his chair. The clerk repeated his question.

"Guilty," said the foreman.

Lawyer Unger for the defense arose and said:

"I ask to have the jury polled, your Honor."

After this had been done, Mr. Unger made a motion to set aside the verdict as contrary to the evidence. This was denied by the Recorder, and Bissert was sent to the Tombs until next Wednesday, when sentence will be pronounced. The maximum penalty is ten years' imprisonment and a fine of $5,000, or both. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Gans refused to comment upon the verdict.

Juror Alfred H. Caffee met Capt. Diamond as he was leaving the courtroom. Mr. Caffee formerly lived in the Captain's precinct. He said:

"I never saw you before, Captain, although I lived in your precinct in St. Mark's Place two or three years ago."

"Well, you evidently didn't think much of me or my speech to the jury," said the Captain. "Judging from your vote you didn't think much of my veracity."

"I voted from the first according to my convictions, and only one way," replied Mr. Caffee.

"Have you noticed the great improvement in St. Mark's Place," continued the Captain. "How was it when you were there?"

"Pretty tough," was the reply.

"Well, it's much improved since I took charge of the precinct. This is chiefly owing to the efforts of the man you have just convicted."

"Bissert's own testimony, not the Captain's, was what fixed him," replied the juror.

Juror Thomas C. Stratton said that it had required the greatest courage to arrive at the verdict of guilty.

"It was unanimous," said he, "although there was a member of the Tammany Hall Committee on the jury. 'My people will probably look to me for acquittal,' said this man, 'but I think the verdict of guilty just, and will so vote.' There were only three ballots taken, although there were some blank votes cast at first. The only question was about the charge of the Recorder as to the credibility we should attach to the testimony of disorderly women.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne in summing, sharply arraigned Capt. Diamond and Bissert. He was interrupted half a dozen times by the lawyers for the defense who declared that he was distorting the evidence. The Recorder told them that their interruptions were improper.

Mr. Osborne told the jury that they were dealing with the case of a special officer backed by his Captain and every officer in the precinct. Bissert, he said, had been made a special officer because his father had been one before him, and he was doubtless familiar with all of the machinery of police affairs.

"What's the use," he said, "of teaching the school children that 'Honesty is the best policy' when they see the police appointed to suppress vice and immorality turning prostitution to their own profit?

"Are you gentlemen of the jury," he continued, "going to stultify yourselves and join this alliance with vice—make yourselves participes criminis to the taking of money from disorderly houses?

"This case is not brought on my part to suppress the social evil, but to do my little mite to break up the alliance of police with these lawbreakers they are sworn to suppress. Here comes Capt. Diamond and makes a speech to you and explains everything until he gets under cross-examination. Such things exist and it is because they do that counsel has had to ask you if you would take the word of a policeman as quickly as that of an ordinary citizen. In all murder cases we are compelled to corroborate their testimony. That's the horror of it. Men's life and liberties depend upon the testimony of policemen.

"You might as well tell policemen and everybody else to take all the tribute they want if you do not find this man guilty. This case touches the fountain head of justice. It may mark a period in the history of our community. We stand in New York City like the Brahman against the stone wall that he cannot get through, nor under nor over. The police situation is that stone wall. But when a Police Captain and the Madam quarrel, a little of the truth comes out."

Charging the jury, the Recorder said that Bissert could not be convicted upon the uncorroborated testimony of Lena Schmitt. It had been corroborated, he said, by Rosie Greenberg, and her testimony, the Recorder added, must be carefully scrutinized.

"A conviction should never be had upon such testimony," said he, "unless it conforms to the surrounding circumstances and convinces the jurymen of its truth. It is for you to say if the testimony given by these women conforms to reason and probability and has the inherent property of truth."

The Recorder also said that the jurors should give the testimony of the policemen, including Capt. Diamond, the credence which they thought it deserved.

"If you think these men," said he, "through any identity of interests or through a spirit of comradeship testified here in the defendant's behalf, you may take that fact into consideration in weighing the evidence."

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NEWPORT EXCURSION, Sunday, August 4th, via LONG ISLAND R. R. and STEAMER from Greenport. See Excursion column.—Adv.

POLICEMAN'S FATAL FALL.

Yunge's Death Followed by Rumors that He Was Assaulted Because He Secured Anti-Bissert Witness.

Peter W. Yunge, a patrolman attached to the Delancey Street Station, early last evening was removed to Bellevue Hospital suffering from a fracture of the skull, the result of a fall, it was at first reported, at Grand and Cannon Streets. He died soon after midnight.

It was said about Bellevue Hospital that Yunge was probably assaulted. It was intimated that he had secured the attendance at the trial of Precinct Detective Bissert of a witness who corroborated the evidence of an important witness for the prosecution, without whose evidence Detective Bissert could not have been convicted. The witness whose testimony is said to have been corroborated was, it is asserted, a woman of bad character.

The story given out by the police was that Yunge had been seized with an epileptic fit while walking with his wife in Grand Street and had fallen, striking his head on the pavement, thus receiving the fatal injury.

Mrs. Yunge was seen at her home early this morning and corroborated this statement. She said she was walking with her husband when he was seized with an epileptic fit. A policeman from the Delancey Street Station summoned an ambulance and Yunge was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The woman had not been notified of her husband's death.

IRRIGATION OF THE SOUDAN.

Sir William Garston's Plan—Lord Cromer Thinks a Khartoum-Red Sea Railway More Necessary.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Lord Cromer, British Diplomatic Agent in Egypt, in the course of a minute attached to a report of Sir William E. Garstin, (Under Secretary of State for Public Works in Egypt,) dealing with irrigation projects along the Upper Nile, supports a suggestion that a railway from Khartoum to the Red Sea is more necessary than irrigation works.

Sir William concludes, as a result of the prolonged study he has given to the irrigation problem, that the vast plains of the Soudan, stretching from the right bank of the Nile toward the Atbara and from the left bank toward the White Nile, can be made fertile by utilizing the waters of Lake Tsana, which lie within the dominions of Emperor Menelek, and can be used only with his consent.

No estimate is made of the cost of the works that would be necessary.

HIS PRAYERS WERE EFFECTIVE.

Negro Preacher Tells How They Made a Woman Well and Saved His Paying a Fine.

A colored evangelist caused some amusement yesterday in the Harlem Court. He was there as a witness for his wife, who was in court on complaint of one Maria Williams, a colored woman, who charged that Mary Bell, the wife, also colored, who lives at 1,906 Park Avenue, had thrown her out of the house when she went for her clothes. She wanted to get those clothes. When the Williams woman had told her story William Bell, the husband of Mrs. Bell, who is a steamfitter by trade and an evangelist in odd moments and by preference, told the other side of the story. Bell said that some time ago the woman came to him sick, weak, and unable to work, and he took her in. He said:

"I am a man of the Lord, and a deacon of Christ, and I run a little mission in Park Avenue. This woman Williams came to me sick and unable to work, and I took her in. I prayed to the Lord that she get well and obtain work, and she did. Then when she had worked a while she came to me and offered me $1, but I told her to keep the dollar till she could better afford to pay.

"When she used to live with us she used to dream at night that evil spirits were throwing books and other things at her so that she could not sleep. I prayed to the Lord that she should have a good night's rest, and she had the best night's rest she had had for a long time. Then she came around and had a row with my wife, and I put her out of the house."

After Bell had finished, Magistrate Crane turned to the Williams woman and berated her as an ungrateful woman, and told her to get out of court. On hearing this Preacher Bell said:

"There, Miss Williams, I came to the co't with $17 in my pocket to pay your fine, for I have a summons against you, but I prayed to the Lord that I wouldn't have to pay the fine, and I didn't."

SOUTHERN RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Survey of Line to Alabama Coal and Iron Region Being Made.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 1.—A party of surveyors of the Southern Railway are making a preliminary survey of the proposed Searcy extension of the Southern and Mobile and Ohio Roads, the latter of which has been acquired by the Southern. This extension will connect the Mobile and Ohio at Tuscaloosa, with the coal mine and coke oven plants of the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company at Searles and Brookwood, and will also penetrate the properties of the recently organized Central Iron and Coal Company. When the extension reaches the latter holdings a blast furnace will be built.

It is understood that this promised development will be accelerated in view of the promise of an all-water route to New Orleans from this section via the Warrior and Alabama Rivers, Mississippi Sound, and the Lake Borgne Canal.

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Mexico Pledges Itself to Permit Unrestricted Discussion.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—"In view of the fact that the Mexican Government has officially announced," says a dispatch to The Times from Buenos Ayres, "that no alteration will be made in the original programme of the Pan-American Congress and that free discussion will be allowed on all pending and future arbitration cases, the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Peru will send delegates.

"They will withdraw from the congress and protest should subsequent events alter the programme and discussion be restricted, as claimed by Chile."

BIG FIRE IN MISSOURI TOWN.

Flames Threaten Great Loss to Clarksville, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—News has just reached here that a big fire is raging in Clarksville, Mo. Ten business buildings have been destroyed and the fire is still spreading. Clarksville is 112 miles from St. Louis on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. It has a population of about 1,500.

Confers with the President.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 1.—T. C. Search of Philadelphia, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, held a conference with President McKinley at his home to-day, on matters relating to the interests of manufacturers. He refused to state the specific object of his visit. Mrs. M. A. Hanna of Cleveland arrived this afternoon and will be a guest of President and Mrs. McKinley for several days.

President to Go to G. A. R. Encampment

CLEVELAND, Aug. 1.—President McKinley has accepted the invitation to attend the National Grand Army of the Republic Encampment, and will be in this city on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of encampment week.

TWO WOMEN LYNCHED BY MISSISSIPPI MOB

Mother, Son, and Daughter Put to Death.

The Three Victims, Negroes, Were Accused of the Murder of a White Man and His Wife—One Confessed.

CARROLLTON, Miss., Aug. 1.—The murder of Mr. and Mrs. Taliferro, at their home here on the night of July 30, culminated to-night in the lynching of Betsie McCray, her son Belford McCray, and her daughter Ida McCray, all negroes.

The lynching mob was composed of about 500 white citizens of Carroll County, who marched to the jail in order, demanded the keys from Jailer Duke, proceeded to the cells of the unfortunate negroes, bound them by the necks and hands, and carried them to the corporate limits of the town, where they hanged them to a tree by the road and riddled their bodies with bullets.

Ida McCray confessed to the knowledge of the murder, and stated that her mother, Betsie, and brother, Belford, helped commit the murder. She further implicated three other negroes, who will probably meet a like fate. Betsie McCray refused to make any statement. The McCrays had been remanded to jail by the Coroner's jury.

Early this morning the streets were crowded with citizens of the county, who were in town to hear the investigation of the Taliaferro killing. The Sheriff of Leflore County had come on the morning train and brought with him Bill Davis and Belford McCray, who were suspected of having murdered Mr. and Mrs. Taliaferro. They were lodged in jail with the other suspects.

At the suggestion of Judge W. F. Stevens, a committee, consisting of District Attorney W. S. Hill, Dr. Samuel L. Hart, Watt Turner, L. E. Southworth, and A. H. George, went to the jail to examine witnesses and investigate the killing and report to the citizens in the Court House, before the jury of inquest finished with its work. This they were doing in a quiet and successful manner, when it was learned that about seventy-five men, growing impatient at the delay, were ready to come to the jail and take the suspects and hang them.

The committee immediately went to the Court House and called the people together. They seemed satisfied when assured that the negroes would not be spirited away and that the final investigations would be held in public in the Court House. They added to the committee four of Carrollton's best citizens, who were neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. Taliaferro.

The committee then proceeded to the jail to complete its work. The mob continued impatient and restless. In the meantime Gov. Longino had telephoned Judge Stevens that he would leave Jackson for Carrollton on the 2 o'clock train and come over from Winona on a special. The committee being apprised of this, did their best to kill time so that the Governor might arrive and use his influence. However, they deemed it necessary at about 4 o'clock to make another report to the people.

Mr. Hill reported that the committee had concluded after a faithful and thorough examination that while Belford and Betsie McCray knew that the Taliaferros were to be killed and had absented themselves from home so that they might prove an alibi, the ones who had actually committed the crime had not yet been caught, but that they believed that these would finally divulge the whole plot. Mr. Hill left it to the crowd as to whether the committee should proceed with the investigation or drop it, and have the jury of inquest proceed. The crowd was unanimous in instructing the committee to proceed with the investigation at the jail. However, as the crowd was dispersing from the Court House they met about fifty men, armed with shotguns and rifles, who had not been in the Court House to hear the last report.

These men proceeded to the jail, where the Deputy Sheriff promptly opened the door. Three men went up stairs, and brought out Belford, Betsie and Ida McCray. Judge Stevens, Messrs. Hill and George and other citizens begged and pleaded with them, as did Lynn Taliferro, the son of the murdered couple, not to kill these negroes, as they would thereby thwart the efforts of the justice to punish the guilty; the mob was determined to hang the prisoners. They took the three negroes under the hill, about a quarter of a mile from town, and hanged them. They then fired at least 500 shots into their bodies.

The Governor arrived just as the mob was returning. At the Court House he addressed a large crowd. No doubt if he could have reached there in time he would have prevented the lynching. The Governor returned on the evening train.

Jim Lane was brought in just as the mob was dispersing. It is not known what further work the mob will do, but there are many rumors afloat. Some say that three or four more negroes, living in the Taliaferro neighborhood will be lynched to-night, and it is feared by some that one white man in that neighborhood may meet the same fate.

"MAYOR" MALBERG ARRESTED.

Policeman Says the Prisoner Menaced Him with a Revolver.

William Malberg, who described himself as sixty-six years old, a real estate dealer, and living at 21 West Sixty-fifth Street, was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station at 1 o'clock this morning charged with attempted felonious assault in pulling a revolver on Patrolman Higgins in Fifty-ninth Street, between Broadway and Columbus Avenue.

Malberg is known as Wilhelm, the Mayor of Fifty-ninth Street. He is the reputed proprietor of 340 and 342 West Fifty-ninth Street. After the passage of the new tenement house law Capt. Donohue of the West Forty-seventh Street Station notified Malberg that he would have to comply with that law. Yesterday Malberg sold the furnishings in the flats and a large furniture van took away six loads. A sign was hung in front of the house stating that they were for rent to colored families only. It is said that Malberg said that if the police molested him again he would give them something besides "gold and silver."

Early this morning Malberg was riding his bicycle in Fifty-ninth Street, when, it is said, he knocked down a newsboy. Policeman Higgins ran to the boy's assistance, but the latter ran away uninjured. Higgins then asked Malberg why he wasn't careful, and the latter, it is alleged, made an uncomplimentary and wrathful remark about the policeman in particular and the police in general and pulled the revolver from his pocket, whereupon Higgins arrested him.

RAINMAKER'S HELP DESERTS.

Men Behind the Mortars Flee and No Rain Falls on Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 1.—The bombardment of the heavens with gunpowder, in an effort to bring rainfall, begun last night by W. F. Wright, was continued until 5 o'clock this morning, without producing rain. At that hour, when according to Mr. Wright's theories, conditions were most favorable, his twenty-five assistants, each firing a mortar, deserted him, and he was obliged to postpone operations until this afternoon, when he obtained new help. He will continue the bombardment through another night.

Lincoln is greatly in need of rain. The temperature ascended to a maximum of 101 to-day, and a hot south wind has been blowing.

Chileans Object to Peruvian Map.

BUFFALO, Aug. 1.—A map displayed by the Peruvian Government in the Agriculture Building at the Pan-American Exposition is the cause of a controversy between representatives of Chile and Peru. On this map Peru claims two provinces, Antofagasta and Tarapaca, which were seized by Chile in the war over the boundary dispute. The map was hung with the sanction of Minister Calderon, the Peruvian Commissioner General, before his return to Washington. Its removal, which has been requested by the Chilean Commissioners, has not yet been effected.

TACOMA MACHINISTS' CHARGE.

They Tell Mr. McKinley that a Government Contract Has Been Awarded Under Conditions of Injustice.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 1.—The Tacoma Machinists Union to-day sent the following telegram to President McKinley:

Moran Brothers at Seattle, with a strike on involving all iron workers, have been awarded a Government contract, while men on the Government work at Bremerton have been laid off on account of lack of work. A member of the Metal Trades Association here made a statement before witnesses that the association has influence with the Administration, and that influence has brought about a change in plans.

The fact that the contract for the repair of the Seward has been awarded to the Morans, while the force of men at the Bremerton naval station has been reduced, led to the report quoted, and the machinists accordingly sent the telegram.

TEXAS COTTON ALL RIGHT.

State Agricultural Commissioner Estimates an Aggregate Yield of 3,000,000 Bales.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 1.—State Agricultural Commissioner Jefferson Johnson today made the prediction that the cotton yield of Texas, this year, would aggregate 3,000,000 bales. He bases this estimate on his personal investigation of the crop prospect throughout the State. He believes the shortage of the crop in certain districts will be offset by the heavy yield of other localities, where last year there was a failure of the crop.

AN ISLAND MISSING.

Steamboat Island, a Favorite Place for Tourists, Disappears Beneath Surface of Lake Superior.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 1.—Steamboat Island, one of the Apostle Island group, near Bayfield, Wis., has disappeared beneath the surface of Lake Superior.

Before the storm a few days ago it was an island covered with heavy trees and was much frequented by tourists. Now it is gone, and where it once was is a rocky reef far below the surface, a menace to navigation.

Just how the island was submerged is unknown, but it is believed that its disappearance was the result of an earthquake or a gradual shifting of the base into deeper water.

WANT THEIR PASTOR DEPOSED.

Members of Church at Manalapan, N. J., Petition the Presbytery.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 1.—Two elders, six Trustees, a Deacon, and a majority of the members of the Presbyterian Church at Manalapan, N. J., have signed a petition to the Presbytery of Monmouth asking that the Rev. James A. Matheson, their pastor, be deposed. In guarded but emphatic language the petitioners stated that the pastoral relations between the Rev. Mr. Matheson and the congregation are strained and unprofitable.

At various times, it is said, Mr. Matheson has declared that he would leave the church, but has failed to do so. About three months ago, the petitioners claim, he called a meeting to appoint Commissioners to arrange for his departure, but without being nominated or elected he assumed the secretaryship of the meeting and wrote out a resolution not to dissolve his connection with the church.

Many of the members will not attend the services. Others go from curiosity to hear his interpretations from the pulpit. He has denounced the petition for his removal as "monstrously and malignantly false," and "procured by fraud and lies," is presented with "unfairness and deception." The men and women whom he thus abuses are among the most prominent in the church and county. Among the signers of the petition is David Baird, after whom Manalapan is to be named Bairdville.

SAVED FROM CONFIDENCE MEN.

Venerable Westerner Rescued from Them at Waldorf-Astoria by Hotel's Detective.

A Colorado man who is registered at the Waldorf Astoria came very near getting into the clutches of two notorious confidence men at that hotel last night. The Colorado man has seen little of metropolitan life, it is said, and he fell easily into the first stages of the trap that had been set for him, being rescued only by the timely appearance of the Waldorf detective, Smith.

The two confidence men in question are known to the police as Michael Cohen and Jim Parker. Last evening they went to the Waldorf-Astoria, dressed in evening clothes. Wandering around the corridors, they espied a venerable gentleman amusing himself at a billiard table. Cohen made judicious inquiries at the hotel desk which resulted in his obtaining the name of the Westerner.

Then he went to the Colorado man, and said to the visitor familiarly, "Hello, Mr. Blank," calling him by name. He told him how glad he was to see him in New York. The stranger was too astonished to acknowledge that he did not enjoy Cohen's acquaintance. Parker was introduced, and they had arranged to play a game of billiards.

About this time Detective Smith appeared. Cohen is known in Scotland Yard and Smith had seen him in London. The confidence men were asked to leave at once. The hotel guest was puzzled that his newly made friends should disappear so suddenly, but he was very much happier when the detective explained the whole situation to him.

Catch Bank Robbers in Gambling Den.

GOSHEN, Ind., Aug. 1.—Private detectives employed by an Akron (Ohio) banking institution have made an important arrest in a local gambling den, which resulted in recovering nearly $16,000 in currency and gold coin. The two men who were captured, ten days ago rifled a vault in the Akron bank, and since then had been shadowed. The men, who are said to be residents of Elkhart County, were taken completely by surprise, and were hurried to Elkhart, where the booty was believed to have been secreted. At Elkhart the robbers led the way to the outskirts of the city, where they had buried their plunder, and every dollar was recovered. The bank Directors, fearing a panic, have kept the facts secret until to-day.

Plan to Consolidate Alabama Furnaces.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 1.—A plan is on foot to consolidate the East Alabama blast furnaces under one management. These furnaces consist of the three Woodstock Iron Company stacks at Anniston, the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company's two at Ironalon and one at Gadsden, and the North Alabama Coal, Iron and Railroad Company's stack at Talladega. It is reported that the consolidation will probably come about by the absorption of the Anniston and Talladega stacks by the Alabama Consolidated.

Followers of Mr. Brookfield Meet.

The Campaign Committee of the Republican Organization of the County of New York held a meeting last night at the Alpine, on East Thirty-third Street. William Brookfield is one of the moving spirits in the body. "Nothing to give out for a day or two," was the message sent to reporters.

VIENNESE SHOEMAKERS EXCITED WITHOUT CAUSE

Philadelphia Dealer Gives Up Idea of Opening Stores.

Mr. Barthman Says the Austrian Government Would Find Means to Make the Business Unprofitable.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—The attention of Hermann Barthman, owner of a large number of shoe stores, whose main office is at 2254 Front Street, was to-day called to a press dispatch from Vienna to the effect that an uproar had been caused as the result of Mr. Barthman's agents having taken steps to open American shoe stores in that city. He laughed heartily at the idea that he should be held up as a bogey by the trades unions of the empire and explained that he is a native of Austria and that he has many relatives living there.

Some time ago Mr. Barthman decided that the Austrians would be better off if they had a few enterprising shoe stores in their midst, so he asked his relatives to look up a few good openings. Then he dismissed the affair from his mind.

"My friends must have gone right to work to have caused all that excitement," said Mr. Barthman to-day. "For my part, I have given the project up. While American shoes are far superior to those in Austria, and can be sold for less, yet I am convinced that the Austrian Government would find means to tax an American store out of existence. There are many minor taxes in Austria that the merchants there manage to escape, but all would be enforced with a vengeance against an American. So I shall establish no stores there, and they are having this alarm for nothing.

"I am convinced that there is a great field in Austria for American shoes at American prices. Our cheaper grade would be a benefaction to the peasantry there, most of whom are now obliged to wear wooden shoes. But under present conditions I am convinced that the Government there would find some means to make business unprofitable."

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Vienna correspondent of The Morning Leader says:

"The Austrian Government replying today (Thursday) to the shoemakers who had appealed for a prohibition of American competition declined to interfere. It says:

"As soon as the decision of the Government was known representatives of a Philadelphia firm who had been waiting, completed arrangements to take sixteen shops. They will place themselves under the protection of the United States Legation if endangered by the threatened violence."

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—The Fremdenblatt publishes an interview with Herr Bitza, Chairman of the Shoemakers' Guild, on the project for opening American retail shoe shops in Austria.

Herr Bitza says the Americans can sell 30 per cent. cheaper than the local makers.

"The excitement among the latter increases, and violence is talked of if the projected shops are opened.

HOME FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Boston Man Will Build One on an Island Leased from Harvard University.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—A. C. Burrage has leased Bumkin's Island from Harvard University for 399 years, and will build a hospital on it and make it a free Summer home for the crippled children of Boston.

This act of philanthropy was suggested to Mr. Burrage about a year ago, when his son was injured in a football scrimmage and confined to the house for many weeks. Last year Mr. Burrage maintained sixteen crippled children at Point Allerton.

The island will be provided with wharves, the hospital will be surrounded by well-laid-out grounds, and fifty acres of land being available, it will be possible to provide for hundreds of little cripples there.

Bumkin's Island lies half way between Nantasket and Hingham, and about one and a quarter miles north of Hull. It was given to Harvard College by Samuel Ward, who received it from John Harvard. The terms of Ward's will were such that the land could not be sold outright. It has never previously been put to any use. Boston contractors have often made attempts to purchase it, but they were, of course, unable to do so. It was wanted because of the abundance of gravel it contains. Samuel Ward became the owner of the island through a grant from the British Crown.

The home for crippled children will be erected as soon as possible. The terms of the lease have not been divulged.

TRANSPORT ADRIFT AT SEA.

The Lennox Breaks Tail Shaft and Is Helpless in the Pacific—Tug Sent in Search.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—The United States Army transport Lennox is drifting disabled at the mercy of the wind and sea 300 miles southwest of here, while her passengers and crew are on short rations, waiting for assistance. The big army tug Slocum left this afternoon in search of the crippled steamer. The Lennox is bound from Honolulu to this port.

Eight men from the transport were picked up at sea off Piedras Blancas Lighthouse at 7:45 o'clock Wednesday evening by the steamship George Loomis, en route from Ventura to this port, and brought to San Francisco. The boat contained Third Mate J. Spratt, J. Lee, Frank West, P. T. Flaherty, and James P. Scanlon, ex-sailors and men-of-warsmen; David Rankin of New Jersey, Gov. Clark, returning from Manila, and F. L. Rose, a reporter, formerly connected with The Manila Freedom.

Mate Spratt and the others constituted a volunteer crew that put off from the Lennox at 9:30 o'clock Wednesday morning in search of assistance. They report that at 5:15 o'clock on the afternoon of July 25 when the transport was 200 miles southwest of San Francisco, the tail shaft of the Lennox broke, leaving the vessel entirely helpless. Dead calm existed at the time and for twenty-four hours afterward, when the wind rose from the north northwest, accompanied by a rough sea.

On the Lennox are 17 cabin and 45 second class passengers, nearly all of whom are discharged sailors and soldiers, and the crew of 80 officers and men. There are no women on board.

Speed of Automobiles Limited.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 1.—The law enacted at the last session of the Legislature regarding automobiles went into effect to-day. It limits the speed of all power vehicles to twelve miles an hour in cities, and fifteen miles on the country roads. If the driver of a horse holds up his hand when meeting an automobile the chauffeur must stop instantly. A penalty of not more than $200 is attached to the statute. Prosecuting Attorney Walsh says that he has had many complaints of strangers traveling through here on speeding trips to New York and Bridgeport, and that he will cause the arrest of the first one seen speeding on the Boston Turnpike.

New Yorkers Robbed of Jewels.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Burr Ferguson of 47 West Seventy-second Street, New York, were robbed of $3,000 worth of diamonds at their hotel, the jewels being taken from Mrs. Ferguson's trunk while they were absent from the room. Among the articles taken were a diamond horseshoe, a jeweled cross, six rings, and some trinkets of lesser value.

CHICAGO TRAIN ROBBERS ALMOST EMPTY HANDED.

Woman Says They Went Through a Sleeping Car, but Got Little Booty.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Notwithstanding strenuous efforts of the officials of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to suppress the fact, it has been learned that of the six or seven bandits who held up the New York limited near this city last night, four went through a sleeping car demanding money and valuables of the passengers. They fared almost as poorly as did their accomplices who tried to rob the express car. One woman passenger, who had presence of mind enough to throw her purse and jewels under the seat, says:

"I was reading when the train stopped, and I did not notice anything wrong until I heard the shots, followed by the explosion of the dynamite. Shortly afterward four men entered the car, and commenced to go through it. As soon as I heard the commotion outside and heard 'train robbers,' I threw my purse under the seat with my jewel case, and when I was asked for my valuables I replied that I had none. The scene in the car was one of great confusion. One lady nearly ninety years old, who was traveling with her grandson, became hysterical in her fright, and we had great difficulty in calming her.

"The robbers were not masked, and the one who asked me for my money was a very short man. He had one pistol in his hand and another strapped on his belt. I saw one of the men passengers at the end of the car give the robbers some money, but I couldn't tell how much. One woman who sat near me hid her purse in her dress and kept out a two-dollar bill, which she gave to the robbers.

"There were about six or seven men in the car and they were all so frightened they never moved. The women were the coolest by far. I don't think the robbers got so very much, there were so few passengers, and these few seemed to have very little with them. Our conductor went out and flagged the train behind us, after they had gone. One of the men passengers remarked after their exit that they must be amateurs. They talked almost all the time they were in the car."

Daniel Barber, the night operator at Miller's Station, told the police that four men dashed by the station on a handcar at about 6:30 o'clock, and later it was found that the handcar had been stolen a few miles east. The police examined the scene of the attempted robbery and found more dynamite and bags of sand. They were also told of the mysterious arrival of a launch in the Chicago River at an early hour this morning. She carried no lights and was occupied by four men.

STANDARD OIL IN TEXAS.

Its Agent Gets Big State Contract, but Is Said Not to Have Complied with Anti-Trust Law.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 1.—The contract for furnishing crude oil for fuel to all of the State institutions for nine months, beginning on Sept. 1, was to-day awarded to the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, the Southwestern selling agent of the Standard Oil Company. The prices range from 35 cents to 66 cents a barrel, delivered. The wide range of prices is due to the difference in freight charges.

The success of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company in bidding against the producers of the Beaumont field is considered evidence that the Standard Oil Company already has control of that field. After the contract had been awarded, it was learned that the officers of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company had failed to make affidavit that it is not a trust nor in any way connected with a trust. The period for making this affidavit under the anti-trust act expired yesterday. The company is liable to a penalty of not less than $200, nor more than $5,000, for each day that it does business in the State, after failing to comply with the law, and to have its permit to do business in the State forfeited upon suit by the Attorney General.

GOVERNMENT FOREST DAMAGED.

Fire Injures Oak Trees on the Jefferson Barracks Reservation.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—The famous Jefferson Barracks forest, once the pride of Gen. Grant, containing 1,500 acres of magnificent oak trees, was damaged by fire this week. The fire started late last Saturday night or early Sunday morning, and raged for three days before it was extinguished, Wednesday. Six hundred soldiers, under the direction of Lieut. Henry Watterson, Jr., were engaged in fighting the flames, and yesterday was the first day of rest that they had during the week.

A farmer just south of the Government reservation was burning grass and dry brush on his farm last Saturday night, and the military authorities are of the opinion that the fire started from this source. It was discovered Sunday about noon by a private at the barracks, who reported it to headquarters. A small detail was sent to extinguish the flames, but by 7 o'clock in the evening the conditions were becoming so serious that the entire command of some 600 men was ordered out to stop the conflagration. The military authorities will start an investigation immediately to ascertain just exactly how badly the trees have been injured.

MUTILATING STATE PAPERS.

Work of Vandals in the State Library and Department Offices.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 1.—Despite watchfulness, the original manuscripts in the State offices and State Library are the subjects of vandalism. The original land grants and deeds from Indians kept in the office of the Secretary of State, in many instances lack the seals, or the signatures have been cut out. Some of the deeds have been stolen.

The latest theft in the State Library is that of an autograph letter presumably written by George Washington on June 20, 1780. It was among the miscellaneous letters in the bound volume of the Gov. Clinton papers. The letter was contained in Vol. X., and was attached to a stub. This stub was neatly cut with a sharp instrument. The vandal removed also entire Page 5 of the index, which told what the stolen letter referred to.

A BIG PHOTOGRAPH PLATE.

St. Louis Concern Making One 8 Feet Long and Over 4 Feet Wide.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—The largest photograph plate ever made is being manufactured by the G. Cramer Dry Plate Company of St. Louis. It is 8 feet long by 4 feet and 8 inches wide, and ⅜ of an inch in thickness. It will be used by George Lawrence of Chicago, who from a balloon will make a photograph of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

To make the plate it was necessary for the company to procure new apparatus of enlarged dimensions. A great marble slab larger than the plate was the first requirement. Upon this the plate is resting, while the coating is being applied. Large blocks of ice beneath it keep it at a temperature that will cool the emulsion as rapidly as it is applied.

The making of such large plates is an experiment, but Emil Cramer says that it can be carried on successfully, and probably will become a new feature of the business.

Tickets via N. Y. Central or West Shore R. R'd to Albany or beyond are accepted on Day Line Steamers.—Adv.

MARYLAND DEMOCRATS FOR WHITE MAN RULE

Under Gorman's Lead State Convention Makes Issue Plain.

The Negro to be Eliminated from Politics in the Commonwealth If Democracy Carries the Election.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—The Democratic State Convention, which met here to-day, declared that the purpose of the party, if successful in the coming election, is to eliminate the negro from politics in Maryland if such a thing be possible under the State Constitution. Upon this, the paramount issue of the campaign, will stand the candidates nominated to-day for State offices, and those chosen in the various county and district conventions as candidates for places in the Legislature of 1902, which body will elect a United States Senator to succeed George L. Wellington. That his successor, in the event of Democratic victory, will be Arthur Pue Gorman, is thought to be probable, although no formal announcement of his candidacy has as yet been made.

The nominal purpose for which the convention met was to select candidates for the offices of Controller and Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and it fulfilled this task by unanimously naming Dr. Joshua W. Hering of Carroll and Frank Turner of Talbot to succeed themselves in the places mentioned. This action, however, was a foregone conclusion, and the real business of the convention was the formulation and adoption of a platform upon which the Democrats could go before the people of the State with a reasonable show of winning. The combined sagacity of all the Democratic leaders in the State was called into requisition for this purpose, and under the advice and guidance of Mr. Gorman the following declaration upon the chief point in issue was evolved:

The Democratic Party presents more than 40,000 majority of the people of Maryland. They, in common with their brethren of other States in which large masses of colored voters have been injected into the body politic, recognize that the peace, good order, personal safety, and proper development of our material interests depend upon the control of the Commonwealth by its intelligent white residents. Without the aid of the 100,000 colored voters, the Republican Party in Maryland would be a hopeless minority.

We, therefore, without hesitation proclaim that the success of the Democratic Party will mean that, while we shall deal with perfect fairness in securing all the benefit of good government and full and free opportunities for education to all classes, such action must be taken as to prevent the control of the State Government from passing into the hands of those who have neither the ability nor the interest to manage public affairs wisely and well.

The other planks in the

SCHLEY PRECEPT WILL NOT BE MODIFIED

"Disobedience of Orders" Clause to Stand as Framed.

Rear Admiral's Suggestion and the Reply of the Department Will Go Before the Court.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Formal action in the matter of the Schley court of inquiry was to-day confined to the dispatch of a letter to Admiral Dewey, stating that "the department herewith transmits copies of letters dated July 27 and Aug. 1, respecting the precept under which the court of inquiry in the case of Rear Admiral Schley is to be convened." The court through Admiral Dewey had already been supplied with a printed copy of the precept itself. The correspondence referred to is Rear Admiral Schley's letter suggesting the omission of the department's expression of opinion touching his alleged disobedience of orders, and the reply from Acting Secretary Hackett, declining to make this modification.

It is very rarely that a precept convening a court of inquiry is amended. The department's action, it is stated, while technically declining Rear Admiral Schley's suggestion, does, however, in fact, amount to an amendment on the lines pointed out by him. As indicated in the letter to Admiral Dewey this correspondence will form a part of the record and in fact is a supplement to the precept and of as much force as the original document.

Capt. Parker of counsel for Rear Admiral Schley, continued his work at the Navy Department to-day of scanning the log books and other records bearing upon the operations of the West Indian fleet. He hopes to finish this week. He is maintaining a close silence of his discoveries, if he has made any, and is evidently an object of great interest to the naval officers in the department, who watch him very closely, and use every precaution to prevent the newspaper men from coming in touch with him. The log books are ponderous volumes, and are watched with the most jealous care at all times. In the present instance a keen eyed young Lieutenant watches the turning of every page of the volumes to make sure there shall be no alterations or excissions.

The following are the letters that have passed between Rear Admiral Schley and the Navy Department respecting the precept:

Great Neck, N. Y., July 27, 1901.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the department's communication of July 26 inst., inclosing copy of an order "convening, pursuant to the request contained in (my) communication of the 22d inst., a court of inquiry."

Inasmuch as the court is directed to "investigate," and, after such investigation, report a "full and detailed statement of all the pertinent facts which it may deem to be established, together with its opinion and recommendation in the premises," I would respectfully suggest to the department that Paragraph 5 of the department's precept, which is as follows, viz., "5. The circumstances attending and the reasons for the disobedience by Commodore Schley of the orders of the department contained in its dispatch dated May 25, 1898, and the propriety of his conduct in the premises," be modified so as to omit the department's expression of opinion, and thus leave the court free to express its own opinion in that matter.

Very respectfully, W. S. SCHLEY, Rear Admiral.

Hon. John D Long, Secretary of the Navy.

Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 1, 1901.

Sir: The department has received your letter of the 27th ult., in which you acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the order convening, at your request, a court of inquiry to investigate your conduct during the war with Spain, and suggest that Paragraph 5 of said order, directing the court to inquire into "the circumstances attending and the reasons for the disobedience by Commodore Schley of the orders of the department," &c., be so modified as to omit the department's expression of opinion, and thus leave the court free to express its own opinion in that matter."

In reply, you are advised that the precept calls for an inquiry by the court, and the ascertainment of pertinent facts. For the purpose of setting on foot this inquiry, the precept treats certain matters as established, such, for instance, as the arrival of the "flying squadron" off Cienfuegos and off Santiago; the retrograde movement westward, the turn of the Brooklyn on July 3, 1898, and the fact that you disobeyed orders as reported by you in your telegram dated Kingston, May 28, 1898, in which you say: "Much to be regretted, cannot obey orders of the department."

Inasmuch, however, as it is the department's purpose that the court shall be absolutely free to report, if such shall be found to be the case, that you did not wilfully disobey the orders, or that you were justified in disobeying them, and that this may be clearly understood, your letter of the 27th ult., with copy of this reply, will be duly forwarded to the court. Very respectfully,

F. W. HACKETT, Acting Secretary.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, United States Navy, Great Neck, N. Y.

Acting Secretary Hackett's letter to Admiral Dewey transmitting Rear Admiral Schley's letter, and reply, is as follows:

Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 1, 1901.

Sir: I transmit herewith, for the information of the court of inquiry, of which you are President, a letter dated the 27th ult. from Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, asking that modification be made in Paragraph 5 of the precept convening the court, together with a copy of the department's reply of this date. Very respectfully, F. W. HACKETT, Acting Secretary.

Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy, Washington, D. C.

Rear Admiral Kimberly will not be a member of the Schley Court of Inquiry. His request to be relieved from the detail on the ground of ill-health has been granted by the Navy Department, and the department is now considering the question of his successor. It is quite likely that a selection has been made already, but the official announcement will be withheld until the officer selected is heard from.

It is explained in connection with the acceptance of Admiral Kimberly's declination that this is the first time in thirty-nine years that this officer has requested the department to relieve him of a duty to which he has been assigned.

MR. HACKETT'S ACT ADROIT.

Satisfaction in the Bureau—Capt. Parker Complains of Annoyance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The action of the Navy Department in refusing to amend the precept of the Schley court of inquiry is regarded here as very adroit, and to some persons in the Bureau of Navigation it is a source of satisfaction. It is true that Assistant Secretary Hackett's letter, being sent to the court of inquiry, practically acts as an amendment of the precept. It allows the court to consider not only Rear Admiral Schley's "disobedience of orders," but also whether he was justified in disobeying them. But, on the other hand, it makes no provision for a report that he did not disobey orders at all.

Rear Admiral Schley's ground of defense, it is said, will be that although he telegraphed he "could not obey orders," he actually obeyed them after sending that dispatch, conditions havir; changed so as to permit it. This proof, it is said, the Navy Department is not likely to voluntarily produce. The tenacity with which the department clings to the disobedience charge has raised the presumption among many of Rear Admiral Schley's friends that the department no longer hopes to prove its other charges.

Capt. James Parker, of counsel for Rear Admiral Schley, who for several days has been examining the records, has, he says, been hampered and subjected to petty annoyances by the Bureau of Navigation. He has been compelled to cease his work before the closing hour of the department; the privilege of receiving callers in the department has been denied him; assistance in the carriage of books from the files to the room where he works has been refused him; and he has been kept under constant surveillance by one of Rear Admiral Crowninsshields' subordinates, who notes the records and papers consulted before Capt. Parker had fairly begun his work. Capt. Parker complained of this to Assistant Secretary Hackett to-day, but it is not known with what success.

Friends of Rear Admiral Schley say that Capt. Parker has not done much to advance his client's cause since he came here. He has talked considerably in quarters rather friendly than otherwise to the anti-Schley propaganda, which has resulted in forewarning the anti-Schley element of some of the main points in the defense. He has also made himself rather ridiculous by the freedom and willingness with which he has discussed his personal affairs.

SCHLEY'S SON "CAUTIONED."

War Department's Action Followed by Prompt and Emphatic Denial of Alleged Interview.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The War Department has taken cognizance of the published interview of Capt. Thomas F. Schley regarding the court of inquiry upon his father, Rear Admiral Schley. It is understood that the department informed the Captain that such interviews are contrary to the army regulations.

It is not believed that a general order directing army officers not to talk for publication about such matters will be necessary.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Aug. 1.—When shown the Washington dispatch stating that the War Department would take cognizance of the published interview regarding the Court of Inquiry upon his father, Rear Admiral Schley, Capt. Thomas F. Schley, who is stationed at Fort Douglas in this city, stated that the interview, as published, was wholly unauthorized.

"All I said in the matter," continued Capt. Schley, "was that I was naturally a Schley 'partisan,' and hoped my father would be fully vindicated. Surely there is nothing improper in a son wishing his father success. I positively declined to enter into a discussion of the merits of the controversy. In the first place, I am not competent to discuss the case, because I know nothing of it. My father has never spoken of the matter to me, and has never mentioned it in his letters. If my father has anything 'up his sleeve,' he has not notified me of the fact."

BRYAN ON SCHLEY'S SIDE.

Nebraskan Editorially Denounces the Assailants of the Rear Admiral.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 1.—In an editorial article in The Commoner, commenting on the naval controversy, W. J. Bryan takes the side of Rear Admiral Schley, giving him credit for the victory at Santiago and declaring it a "pity that there should be any controversy that seeks to discredit a brave, honorable, and modest sea fighter, who successfully led the American forces in one of the greatest, if not the greatest, naval battles in the history of the world."

Mr. Bryan denounces E. S. Maclay's "history" of the battle, and thinks it strange that a historian finds it necessary "to resort to the lowest form of abuse in dealing with a historical character," adding, "As a clerk in the navy yards, he should be displaced because of his outrageous assaults upon a man who has been the patient victim of the most remarkable series of attacks recorded in American history."

MUST HAVE SERGEANTS' PAY.

Corporation Counsel's Opinion of Law Concerning Assignment of Patrolmen to the Detective Bureau.

Corporation Counsel Whalen has doubts as to the constitutionality of the law which permits the Commissioner of Police to promote patrolmen and Roundsmen to Sergeants without passing a civil service examination.

Mr. Whalen yesterday sent an opinion to Commissioner Murphy in which he says:

This statute, if it is constitutional, has the practical effect of making Sergeants out of patrolmen and roundsmen without passing any Civil Service examination. I express no opinion on its validity at this time. If it is valid the members of that bureau are no longer patrolmen or roundsmen; they are Sergeants, and their salaries should be included in the appropriation for salaries for Sergeants.

The opinion was rendered in reply to a request for advice as to the making up of the Police Department estimates for 1902.

Mr. Whalen was in doubt as to the status of patrolmen and roundsmen who are assigned to the Detective Bureau or Headquarters staff and their rate of pay.

The confusion arose from the amendment of Section 290 of the charter, which goes into effect on the 1st of January next. The present law, Section 276 of the charter, provides for 6,382 patrolmen, and in making up the departmental estimates the salaries of the so-called Detective Sergeants were included in the appropriation made for patrolmen. By the amended charter, Section 290, a separate office bureau of detectives is created. This is to consist of the patrolmen or Roundsmen assigned to perform detective duties.

This law is interpreted by the Corporation Counsel to mean that detectives known as Detective Sergeants, whether they are patrolmen or Roundsmen, are entitled to the same pay as Sergeants of Police.

FIRE WORKED, NONE SAW IT.

Ruined White Plains Church Schoolroom, Burned Itself Out, Left No Marks Externally.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Fire, believed to have been started by lightning on Monday, when the last electrical storm passed over this place, ruined the Sunday school room of the Baptist Church on Monday, but the fact was not discovered until this afternoon. How long the fire burned is not known and never will be. It probably smoldered for a day or so, and after exhausting the little air which could reach it, died out.

The church was used last Sunday and after the evening service Sexton George Lent locked up the building, closing every door and window, and did not visit it again until to-day, when there was to have been a meeting in the Sunday school room.

The church is a solid stone structure. Under its roof there are two main rooms, the larger being the church auditorium proper and the smaller the Sunday school room, which is fifty by thirty feet. Its large window openings are filled with stained glass of heavy quality, and this was doubtless a contributing cause to the peculiar action of the fire, as ordinary glass would have broken under the heat and admitted the air which the fire needed for its continuance. Between the main auditorium and the Sunday school room there is a solid wall, except for one large, thick oaken door. The ceiling of the Sunday school room and the walls are of plaster.

The bolt of lightning tore a small hole in the roof near the eaves and descended some distance through the side wall plaster before it emerged. From the point of the bolt's leaving the wall to the floor the plaster and lath are ripped out, showing the back of the stone facing. In its course the lightning hit the gas pipe running up through the wall and broke off the fixture. The gas released by the breaking of the fixture took fire either from the bolt itself or the fire which followed, and it was still emitting a flame three feet long when Sexton Lent entered this afternoon.

From the wall close to the floor it is supposed the bolt leaped to the large reed organ which stood on the floor not far from where the bolt emerged. There is burned in the floor at that point a hole of irregular shape, but about twelve by fourteen feet. The four by six beams which supported the floor are burned to a depth of three inches and charred for another inch. Of the woodwork and other combustible parts of the organ nothing remains but fine ashes. The chairs near by, the books, and the organ seat were destroyed. For several feet away from the edges of the hole burned in the floor the chairs are charred and blistered still further back.

The door leading from the Sunday school room into the main auditorium, although some distance from the hole in the floor, has the varnish melted off and the woodwork blackened by the smoke and heat. The varnish in all parts of the room is blistered, showing that for a time the heat must have been very great.

The loss will be considerable, but just what the officials of the church have not had an opportunity to figure out.

Three Children Fall Out of Windows.

Three children fell from windows in their homes in Jersey City last night within an hour. They were Robert Handow, two years old, of 247 Cambridge Avenue; Edward Zabriskie, four years old, of 62 Canal Street, and Patrick O'Hara, three years old, of 23 Brunswick Street. The two first, who fell from the second story, will recover, but O'Hara, who fell from the third floor, is probably fatally hurt.

Soldier Charged with Arson.

ATLANTA, Aug. 1.—Private R. L. Leverton, Company D, Twenty-seventh Regiment, stationed at Fort McPherson Barracks, has been placed under guard, charged with setting fire last night to the home of Julia Whitfield, near the fort. Leverton is held at the fort, and the military officials are trying to find another soldier said to have been implicated. Arson is punishable by death in this State.

CHICAGO "CORN KING'S" BUSINESS TRANSFERRED

The George H. Phillips Company Forced to Abandon Deals.

Announcement Made that Books Are in Such Tangled Condition that Status of Trades Cannot Be Ascertained.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Board of Trade and business circles generally were startled today by the announcement that the George H. Phillips Company, which became famous through its pool operations in the Chicago corn pit during the past year, had transferred all its open trades to McReynolds & Co. It was at first rumored that a large defalcation had been discovered in an examination of the books, but this proved untrue, having its only foundation in the fact that one of the head bookkeepers was confined to his home by illness.

Lack of facilities for the proper clerical needs of the concern, which had acquired an enormous commission trade, was, according to a statement made by John S. Goodwin, who, as a representative of the law firm of Black & Goodwin, has taken charge of the company's affairs, was the sole reason for temporarily suspending business.

The tangled condition of the books became apparent some time ago, when the Board of Trade Directors ruled that the company should furnish to each member of the May corn pool a detailed account of the entire transaction. A large force was then put to work on the books, and in their efforts to disentangle the multitudinous trades it became apparent that every trade on the company's books since November, 1900, would have to be checked over, entailing an enormous amount of work. As the firm's business kept increasing at a remarkable rate, the machinery of the house was found inadequate, and, at midnight, on July 31, it was decided to simply transfer all trades, and for the time being throw the business of the house into other hands until a complete new set of books shall have been compiled.

Mr. Phillips, while regretting the necessity of this action, said it was absolutely the only course open to him.

"This does not mean we are quitting business," he said. "On the contrary, we shall execute all orders, but will have to ask that usual margins accompany all orders until our books are checked over.

"One of the experts came to me yesterday at noon, and from the books showed one error of $66,000, which apparently is against the house. And this seems to be only one of the many straws which, when blown aside, disclose the condition of our books. On the May corn deal our books show, and with accuracy, too, so it seems, that we paid out 2 cents too much per bushel on our deals.

"It is difficult, I might say impossible, for the ordinary man to fully realize the tremendous volume of business that we have handled. Flooded is no name for it. The famous Biblical flood during Noah's time, overwhelming the earth, is more apt to explain what the amount of business we have handled since 1900 foots up. Our daily business transactions have reached 1,500,000 to 6,000,000 of bushels since Jan. 1, 1901. That record is not equaled on any market in the world, and has never been equaled."

In explaining the action of the company, Attorney Goodwin said to-day:

"The company was incorporated in November, 1900, with a capital of $30,000. The business grew so rapidly that in the Spring of this year the capital was increased to $250,000, and, with this increase, came still additional increase in business, so that the office force was simply overwhelmed. We have been doing the largest commission business of any house in the world, but it had recently come to the attention of the firm that the records of the transactions were not being kept in the proper shape for such deals. Two years ago expert bookkeepers were put to work on the books. I have gone over the legal end of the firm's affairs, and have found it absolutely correct.

"The expert accountants found that it would be absolutely necessary to make a new set of books dating from Jan. 1, 1900, and checking every item of the immense business. The errors were, apparently, made without partiality, credits being debited, and vice versa. But, up to 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday, after a week's work, and after all errors had been corrected up to that time, the books showed the firm to be absolutely solvent. On my advice they cut off, however, all old business at midnight last night—the last day of the month, and transferred all their open trades to McReynolds. Every trade of the house is protected, and every trade made yesterday was made at a profit for the customers.

"We are sending out a circular asking all our customers to send us a statement of their claims against the company, so that we may have them audited, and use them in preparing a new set of books, with the expectation that, unless something happens which does not seem probable, we shall take care of every claim and proceed with the business as heretofore. The accountant, so far, has found no evidence whatever of criminal irregularity, but simply mistakes due to the immense amount of business handled with inadequate facilities for caring therefor."

The after effect of the suspension was not apparent in the corn market until near the end of the session. Corn opened dull, but firm, because of damage claims from the West, and also because no more rain was reported. One Iowa message predicted one-eighth of a crop for portions of that State, while farmers were being advised to cuts up their crop now for fodder, rather than accept the chance of an improvement in the situation.

Following the opening there was considerable selling, partly liquidation, but largely by bears who anticipated liquidation in consequence of the temporary suspension of the Phillips house. Later, shorts became alarmed at the fact that the expected liquidation had not come, and this, together with the influence of additional crop damage stories, caused a sharp rally, and the close was strong at the best marks of the day. September sold between 55¾ and 58, and closed 2¼ to ⅝ over yesterday at the latter figure.

Not even the famous Joseph Leiter, with his staggering wheat speculations, gave the Chicago Board of Trade such a stirring up as did George H. Phillips in November of last year. In his trading of a few days he is supposed to have cleared between $150,000 and $200,000. He had the whole market at his mercy, and but for his voluntary relinquishment of numerous claims as to "shorts" there would have been many failures. In march of this year he startled the market again by lively speculation in corn, wheat, and oats, and his profits from the deals are related as having been very great.

This daring operator, whose corner of the corn market won for him the sobriquet of "the Corn King," is only thirty-four years old. He made a very modest beginning in life, starting as an elevator boy in his father's grain storehouse in Morris, Ill., when he was very young. In later years he became a buyer for the house of George A. Seaverns & Co., and then he went into the commission business on his own account.

Phillips formed the opinion that the bears kept the price of corn too low in the Chicago market and that it could be maintained at a high price if any one dared to make the fight. Phillips dared. It was his corn deal of November, 1900. And he succeeded. Without undue effort to control the market, he nevertheless had the whole corn crop under his thumb. He caused heavy losses to every corn trader in the Board of Trade. But he was fair in his winnings. He did not cause a single failure in the Board of Trade, although he had it easily in his power to do so.

This young man has upset the calculations of the Board of Trade of Chicago in many ways. In the first place, he depended for his information about crops directly upon farmers themselves, instead of taking the news from the regular channels. He went into the market on the broad principle that he knew what he was doing, and he did not stop until he had bewildered the men who had been in deals before Phillips was born. When in New York a few weeks ago, the second visit he had ever made to this city, Mr. Phillips told a reporter that the principle of all his trading was to be found in this motto, which was written in his notebook: "When an article in good demand is cheap, and you have money to invest, buy it."

Farmers have been back of Phillips in all of his deals. It is reported that in his great corn deal 300 farmers in Iowa and Central Illinois were the backbone of his fight. It was virtually a battle between these 300, led by Phillips, against the recognized forces of the market. Yet, even in view of this big deal, George H. Phillips did not come to be any recognized permanent factor in the Chicago market. He has lived a quiet, hard-working life, and what he has accomplished has been due to his phenomenal knowledge of the corn crop.

POLITICAL ROW OVER HOUSE IS COMPLICATED

Divver Landlady Wins, Foley Tenant Again Dispossessed.

She Denies Knowledge of Writ, Magistrate Says He Was Imposed On, Controller Threatens to Clear the Premises.

Still further sparring took place yesterday in the Divver-Foley row over the house at 66 Elm Street, begun by Cornelius Sullivan, a Divver Captain and the stepfather of Mrs. Alice Grady, who leases the house from the city, and who sought to dispossess George and Henry Schierhorst, followers of Foley, occupying a floor which they had subleased from Mrs. Grady. Henry Schierhorst, backed by the Foley organization, went to the Controller's office on Wednesday and offered to pay $50 a month rental for the house as against Mrs. Grady's $40. He claims that he signed a contract for the month of August, and that he was required to file a bond of security for $100 guaranteeing the payment of two months' rent. Then he notified the Gradys that they would have to quit the place, and this was the situation yesterday morning when the Controller's office found that a peculiar political row had been forced on the department.

As soon as the offices of Controller Coler were opened, Mrs. Grady appeared before Superintendent O'Brien of the Bureau of Rentals to protest against the renting of the premises to Schierhorst. With her were Mr. Sullivan, her stepfather, and Patrick Divver in person. She had with her a contract sent to all the tenants of city property leased by the month, in which she agreed to rent the premises during the month of August.

The point was raised that the contract sent to Mrs. Grady was received by her on July 22, and that it was virtually the closing of the bargain for renting the place for the month of August. They convinced Superintendent O'Brien, and he recalled the lease of the Schierhorsts, and signed the contract and received the $40 rental, which clinched the bargain between the city and Mrs. Grady, at least for another month. Then notice of the new deal was sent to the home of the Schierhorsts.

When Henry Schierhorst returned from his work during the dinner hour he received the notice, and while he was reading it there came a knock at the door and a folded document was handed to him, and the messenger scampered off before Schierhorst had time to think. The document was a dispossess notice. The Schierhorsts were ordered to quit the premises by 3 o'clock.

Shortly after noon a number of reporters were in the office of Superintendent O'Brien, who was explaining the case.

"It makes no difference what Schierhorst claims," he said, "the fact is that he did not sign a lease or enter into a contract with the city. He came here to make the offer of leasing the place at $50, but before he had a chance to accept was notified that the blank contract already sent to Mrs. Grady was binding and that at least for this month Mrs. Grady would lease the premises. Some understanding has been reached by the Gradys and the Schierhorsts, and both families will remain where they are, and everything is sweet and lovely and amicably settled."

Hardly were the words out of the Superintendent's mouth when in walked two men, both of them were very pale and the other very red in the face. The pale one was Henry Schierhorst, who was much excited and clung to the supporting arm of the red-faced man, who was Lawyer John Hoyer and he had the light of fight in his eye. Mr. Hoyer shook a document in Superintendent O'Brien's face.

"This paper has just been served on me, and it is a dispossess notice, served on him an hour ago, and it requires him to appear at 3 o'clock before Magistrate Bolte to show cause why he should not be dispossessed."

Mr. O'Brien took all of five minutes to recover from the surprise, then he said not a word, but put on his hat and drew on his coat.

"Now, if you boys will stay here," he said finally to the reporters, "Mr. Hoyer and I will go up to that house and see Mrs. Grady, and there will be no dispossess proceedings, I can assure you."

Controller Coler was seen on the way to the Grady homestead and was asked whether he had canceled the contract of the Schierhorsts and given it to the former tenant.

"I canceled nothing," Mr. Coler answered. "I have not even known of this affair except through the newspapers. It is in the hands of Superintendent O'Brien, who does all the signing of contracts. It is simply a political fight in which we are being drawn, and I resent the entire proceedings and will not put up with it. For this month, of course, if Mrs. Grady holds a contract, I cannot have her removed from the house. But here is an imputation that one of the tenants will prevent another from voting by forcing him out of the house so that he will lose the right of his vote by not being resident long enough in a certain district. Now, I care nothing for the differences that Mr. Divver and Mr. Foley may have. But there is one thing I will do if this thing does not stop. I'll fire the whole shooting match into the street, and then neither Foleyite nor Divverite in the place will have a vote."

Meanwhile Lawyer Hoyer and Superintendent O'Brien, accompanied by the reporters, went to the house at 66 Elm Street to lay down the law to Mrs. Grady. The Superintendent insisted on seeing Mrs. Grady privately, and when he returned announced that Mrs. Grady said that she did not know who had authorized the dispossess proceedings, but that she had not authorized them.

To complicate matters further, when the case came up before Magistrate Bolte Mrs. Grady appeared, and was represented by Mr. Hoyer, the counsel of Schierhorst. Counsel informed the Court that Mrs. Grady had not authorized the dispossess proceedings, and moreover declared that the name of Cornelius Sullivan, that of her stepfather, was not in the handwriting of that person.

"Do you know the handwriting of Mr. Sullivan when you see it?" the Court asked Mrs. Grady.

"I do—when I see it, yes."

"Have you often seen the handwriting of Mr. Sullivan?"

"Not too often—he does not write very often, you know."

The Magistrate then said that an imposition on the Court had been perpetrated, and that it would be thoroughly investigated. The case was then postponed until Monday morning.

After the proceeding in court Lawyer Hoyer said:

"We mean to force this fight. The present work was but temporary to stave off the dispossess notice. But the fact remains that in the presence of a witness my client signed the contract with Superintendent O'Brien to lease the house at 66 Elm Street for $50 a month. Moreover, I will prove by the books on file in the department that the $100 was accepted as a security that the first two months' rent be paid. Oh, this is only the beginning of things."

Just then Mrs. Grady brushed by the reporters. "If you say one word of all this I will simply refuse to come here the next time," she said. "I do not want one word of this to appear in the newspapers. Mind, I mean what I say, write this and I'll not appear here again under any consideration—you understand me, I suppose?"

Italian Murderer Held.

Francisco Maltucci, who was shot by Genirio Spadetti in a fit of jealousy over May Rossi in Mulberry Street, near Canal Street, Wednesday night, died in Hudson Street Hospital yesterday. Spadetti, who while trying to escape, shot Detective Bernstein of the Elizabeth Street Police Station through the hand, was committed to the Coroner by Magistrate Olmsted in the Centre Street Police Court and locked up in the Tombs.

Aged Italian's Victim Dies.

Frank Rubino, who was stabbed in the abdomen Wednesday night at Canal and Mott Streets by aged Nicola Goghoido, died yesterday in Hudson Street Hospital, and his assailant was yesterday held for the Coroner by Magistrate Olmsted, in the Centre Street Court.

James Wheaton Dead.

James Wheaton, one of Albany's best-known lawyers, died there yesterday of Bright's disease. He was an ex-District Attorney, the author of several legal works, and a lecturer at the Albany Law School.

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STRIKERS WAITING TO HEAR FROM J. P. MORGAN

Want a Modification of the Proposed Terms of Settlement.

Also Desire Another Conference with Steel Trust Officials—Say Strike Will End Only When Their Demands Are Granted.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.—The third all-day session of the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers has passed without any action being taken on the New York conference peace proposals, and another session will be held to-morrow. The Executive Board of the steel strikers' association is waiting for a word from J. Pierpont Morgan.

After the board had heard from President Shaffer concerning his trip to New York last week, it was decided to request a change in the propositions of Mr. Morgan, and a message was sent to Mr. Morgan in New York on Tuesday night announcing the board's decision on this matter. In explanation of this message, The Amalgamated Journal, the official organ of the association, says:

"The Executive Board desires another conference with the representatives of the constituent companies, and will remain in the city until an answer is received. Upon the result of that answer will depend whether the strike will be prolonged indefinitely."

In the same statement of the result of the conference of the Executive Board, the Journal has this to say:

"The strike situation, as we go to press, is about the same as it was one week ago, as far as the working conditions of the mills are concerned. No attempt has been made to start any of the closed mills outside of the Wellsville plant of the American Sheet Steel Company, and their effort in this instance has been a failure.

"The most interesting phase of the strike during the past week was the trip of President Shaffer and Secretary Williams to New York. They were accompanied by Col. George B. M. Harvey, who had come on from New York as a representative of Mr. J. P. Morgan, and who suggested that if President Shaffer and Secretary Williams would go to New York he could arrange a meeting for them with Mr. Morgan. Col. Harvey thought this would be the best way to reach a better understanding, and pave the way for a settlement of the strike.

"President Shaffer, after consulting with the other national officials decided to act on Col. Harvey's proposition. In accordance with this decision President Shaffer and Secretary Williams met J. P. Morgan, President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation, and Judge Gary, head of the operating department, last Saturday. After some hours of discussion the officials of the United States Steel Corporation asked President Shaffer to call the executive board together to see if a settlement could not be reached along the lines indicated by Mr. Morgan and his colleagues. President Shaffer and Secretary Williams consented, with the result that a meeting of the executive board was held at the national headquarters Tuesday, and the result of their deliberation was sent to New York the same evening."

The message sent to Mr. Morgan, while not so stated, is believed to be an ultimatum to the United States Steel Corporation. It is viewed as such by the labor leaders about Pittsburg. If the steel workers do not get their demand for this conference the strike will go on indefinitely. None of the officials of the organization would discuss this point to-day. They still maintain their silence and said they had nothing to give out. At noon, after the executive board had been in session all morning and in a formal manner waited for a reply from Mr. Morgan, the members decided to make an official denial that the report that there was a lack of harmony in their ranks. To the reporters present they gave out the following:

"We, the members of the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association, desire to deny emphatically the reports published expressive of disagreement among us. We are disposing of the work before the committee as fast as its importance will permit. No member has expressed any opinion or given any statement of the business, or of the attitude of other members. Nothing has been made public, neither will any report issue from us until a definite conclusion is reached. We are simply trying to reach a settlement which shall be honorable and satisfactory to all concerned."

Whatever differences might have existed are said to have been adjusted satisfactorily, and the board stands as a unit for its demand for the renewal of the conference with the manufacturers' representatives. Much depends on this. The propositions of Mr. Morgan are said by one high in authority, to be incomplete, and do not settle the dispute. The members of the Executive Board are willing to consider what they term reasonable and fair propositions for the adjustment of these difficulties, but to do this they must confer with the operating officials and have the details fully understood and agreed upon. To accept the propositions as they now stand would only complicate matters more, according to the officials of the association.

Whether or not Mr. Morgan will answer the message of the Amalgamated Association seems to be a question that even the association officers do not care to discuss. They hope that he will recognize them to this extent. They state positively that if he does not, there can be no settlement of the strike at this time. All day the Executive Board sat and waited for a reply. On Wednesday the same thing was done. Mr. Morgan's silence is regarded by some as significant and ominous. Others profess to believe that he is in consultation with other officials of the United States Steel Corporation, and will answer shortly.

The secretiveness which has characterized the preceding meetings of the board was continued to-day. The members of the Executive Board gathered early in the morning and remained in the conference room of the headquarters all day, with the exception of a brief luncheon hour. There were the same guards placed outside of the offices, and newspaper men were kept back from all approaches to the meeting room. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon President Shaffer, acting on behalf of the board, sent word to the newspaper men that there would be no statement given out for publication to-day, and that there would be a meeting of the board to-morrow at 10 A. M. to consider matters before it. The meeting did not adjourn at this hour, however, but remained in session until nearly 6 o'clock.

During the afternoon Joseph Bishop of the Board of Arbitration of Ohio was present for some time. Ex-President M. M. Garland of the association was also in the offices for a time, but both of these men left early. They declined to discuss the situation in any form, except to say that they did not know what the probabilities were for a settlement.

There were many rumors in the strikers' circles to-day. Among those interesting them, the most were that the American Sheet Steel Company was preparing to bring a large number of non-union men from the South to take their places, and that the officials of the Demmler Tin Mill were preparing to break the strike at that point. Every avenue of approach to these mills is being carefully watched by the strikers, and not the smallest loophole is being left unguarded.

ARRESTED FOR SEEKING WORK.

Non-Union Man Forced to Leave Town by McKeesport's Mayor.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.—Last night J. W. Smith of Wellsville, Ohio, reached McKeesport and inquired for work as a roller in the W. Dewees Wood plant. The stranger had been in the town less than ten minutes when he was surrounded by a crowd of the strikers. Prompt interference by the police averted a riot and Smith was locked up on the charge of disorderly conduct. He declared that he did not know that a strike had been declared in McKeesport.

Smith had a hearing this morning. Mayor Black discharged him and gave him the option of thirty days in the Workhouse or leaving town. He left at noon.

STRIKERS' DEMANDS REFUSED?

Pittsburg Newspaper Reports that J. P. Morgan Has Replied, Declining to Reopen Negotiations.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.—The Commercial Gazette to-morrow will say:

"The Amalgamated Executive Board last evening received by telegraph a flat refusal from J. Pierpont Morgan to reopen the wage conference where it was broken off at the Hotel Lincoln nearly three weeks ago. The powers of the steel combine insist in this communication that the only basis of settlement will be on the terms which the financial backer of the combine, President C. M. Schwab, and Chairman Elbert H. Gary laid down at the meeting with the Amalgamated executive in New York last Saturday.

"A member of the Executive Board of the association last night said: 'These terms are denominated by those who have the best interests of the organization of steel workers at heart, as the most unfair, the most unjust ever proposed to any body of workingmen by a set of employers or a corporation. The terms are such that the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association cannot accept, and has already gone on record to that effect.'

"To-morrow morning the answer of Mr. Morgan is expected by mail. There is scarcely a fragment of hope that the Amalgamated Association will back down from its well-known position. The leaders of the workers will, in reply, outline their plans to the steel corporation for a continuation of the great struggle.

"They will include the stopping of every wheel possible in the works of the combine and the extension of the strike in all possible directions by the Amalgamated Association. To-day may develop much, but if the combine cannot be made to waver through the influences that will be brought to bear, the great conflict will probably be fought to the bitter end."

STRIKERS ABUSE NON-UNION MAN.

Idle Men in Wellsville Duck Him in the Ohio River.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.—A Wellsville, Ohio, dispatch says the strikers captured a supposed non-union man this afternoon and took him to their camp. As he was unable to give a satisfactory account of himself he was ducked in the Ohio River, and then notified to leave town.

The same number of mills are in operation to-day as last week. Four more men reported for work to-day and it is claimed by those in position to know that many of the old men will return to work next week, whether a settlement be effected or not.

Negroes to Fill Strikers' Places.

McKEESPORT, Penn., Aug. 1.—One of the prominent officials of the Demmler Tin Plate Mills left this morning for Virginia for the purpose of arranging for the importation of 400 negroes to take the place of the strikers. He made no secret of his mission, and was confident that he would be able to get all the men he required to run the plant.

MARINE ENGINEERS' DEMANDS.

Coastwise Steamship Companies Required to Agree to an Increased Scale of Wages.

A general demand by the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association of New York on all the coastwise steamship companies in this port has been made for an increased scale of wages, to go into effect this week. If the programme of the association holds good, coastwise steamships will not be allowed to leave port unless their owners agree to pay the new scale, save in cases where articles have been already signed. The lines affected by the demand include the Ward, Clyde, Mallory, Old Dominion, Morgan, and Southern Pacific.

The wages demanded are as follows: First-class steamships, of 2,500 tons and over, Chief Engineers, $150; First Assistant, $90; Second Assistant, $80; Third Assistant, $70; second-class steamships, over 1,200 tons and under 2,500 tons, Chief Engineer, $135; First Assistant, $80; Second Assistant, $70; Third Assistant, $60. A circular letter containing the demands was mailed to every coastwise steamship owner on June 20. No attention was paid to it, and the demand was repeated on July 15. The Marine Engineers' Benevolent Association has its headquarters in Manhattan, and its officers say that all competent engineers on the coastwise steamships belong to it.

Superintendent of Engineers Thomas Hall of the Mallory Line said yesterday that, in all probability, the owners of coastwise steamships, unless in cases where articles were already signed, would have to grant the new demands. The owners could not afford to let their business wait.

Superintendent Walsh of the Ward Line said that the Santiago of that line was scheduled to leave at once, but that her articles were signed several days ago. The Morro Castle of the same company is to sail to-morrow.

The boats of the Old Dominion line leave every day.

CUTTERS NOW ORDERED OUT.

Attempt to Break the Garment Strike Dead-Lock—Parade Planned.

It was decided yesterday by the United Garment Workers, which is superintending the strike of the east side tailors, to try to break the dead-lock between the manufacturers and the contractors by ordering the clothing cutters on strike. A beginning was made yesterday forenoon, when sixty cutters employed by Hackett, Carhart & Co. were ordered on a sympathetic strike. These 100 cutters supply material when they are at work for about 1,700 tailors. More cutters are to be ordered on strike to-day if the dead-lock is not broken by noon.

A big parade of garment makers on strike followed by an open air meeting in Madison Square Park is planned for to-morrow night. It is expected by those in charge that from 30,000 to 35,000 marchers will be in line. The line of march will be from Fourth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, up Second Avenue to Twenty-fourth Street, and through to Madison Square Park.

JAIL FOR PATERSON STRIKERS.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 1.—George Heald and Samuel Hart, strikers, were to-day convicted in the Recorder's court of interference with non-union workers at the Enterprise Silk Mills. They admitted that they were doing picket duty about the mill, and it was on this admission that they were convicted on the technical charge of disorderly conduct and were each sentenced to thirty days in jail.

The weavers say that they will not appeal the case, and that they will allow every picket to be arrested so as to "fill the jail."

FAILS TO GET OUT OF JAIL.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Thomas A. Scott, railroad financier and millionaire, before Judge Bell in the Superior Court to-day, failed to obtain an order of release from the Charles Street jail, where he

BOERS MURDERING NATIVES

Kitchener Tells of the Killing of Scouts in Cold Blood.

BRITISH SOLDIER ALSO SHOT

Kritzinger Sends Word that He Will Kill All Natives in British Employ, Whether Armed or Unarmed.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated at Pretoria yesterday, says:

"On July 28 an officer's patrol of twenty Yeomanry and some native scouts followed two carts and a few Boers fifteen miles from the railway at Doorn River, Orange River Colony. They were cut off by 200 Boers, and, after defending themselves in a small building, they surrendered when their ammunition was exhausted. Three Yeomen were wounded.

"After the surrender the Boers made the native scouts throw their hands up, and shot them in cold blood. They afterward shot a wounded Yeoman. The remainder were released.

"The Boers gave as a reason for shooting the Yeoman that they thought he was a 'Cape boy.' Evidence on oath has been taken of the murders."

Another dispatch from Lard Kitchener, also dated yesterday, says:

"French reports that he has received a letter from Kritzinger, one of the Boer Commanders, announcing his intention to shoot all natives in British employ, whether armed or unarmed. Many cases of cold blooded murder of natives in Cape Colony have recently occurred."

COST OF THE BOER WAR.

Great Britain Spent £1,250,000 a Week in the Month Just Ended.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—In the House of Commons yesterday Lord Stanley, the Financial Secretary of the War Office, replying to a question, said the cost of the war in South Africa from April 1 to July 31 was £35,750,000, partly chargeable against the deficit of last year. The actual cost in July was £1,250,000 weekly. The statement was greeted with ironical Irish cheers.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, said if the war continued at the same cost for the next three months it would necessitate spending the whole of the reserve he had provided for financing the third quarter, but he had reason to hope that this would not be necessary.

KRUEGER'S AMERICAN TOUR.

It Is Now Said that New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, and Chicago Will Be Visited.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Brussels correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Mr. Krüger's American tour will include visits to New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, and Chicago.

"Negotiations are about to begin for his reception by President McKinley."

WOUNDS IN MODERN WARFARE.

Sir William MacCormac Says They Are Less Frequent and Less Severe than Thirty Years Ago.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Sir William MacCormac, read a paper to-day before the British Medical Association, now in session at Cheltenham.

Sir William pointed out that the character of gunshot wounds had completely changed since his experiences in the Franco-Prussian war, (when he was Surgeon in Chief of the Anglo-American Ambulance.) Not only was the severity of the wounds diminished, but they were also less frequent. The improvements made in weapons, therefore, did not render the prosecution of war more difficult, as contended in some quarters. Only 6 per cent. of the wounded died.

With reference to the charges made against the army hospital service in South Africa by William L. Ashmead Bartlett Burdett-Coutts, M. P., Sir William said Mr. Burdett-Coutts had no idea of perspective and exaggerated everything.

More Boer Prisoners at Bermuda.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Aug. 1.—The British hired transport Manila, from Port Natal July 4 and Table Bay July 8, arrived here to-day with more Boer prisoners. Martial law has been proclaimed on Tucker's and Morgan's Islands, where the Boer prisoners are confined.

DAILY MAIL BOYCOTT ENDED.

Contest Between the Newspaper and the War Office Results in a Victory for the Former.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The contest between the War Office and The Daily Mail has ended in a victory for the paper. The War Office had not only cut off The Daily Mail's South African casualty lists and other official news, but had also ordered the various news agencies not to supply to the paper any official information distributed from the War Office.

Thereupon The Daily Mail sued the news agencies under its contracts to compel them to deliver the news.

The War Office then held back bulletins until near the hour for the morning papers to go to press. This raised a storm of protest from the provincial papers, and the War Office finally capitulated and called off the boycott.

The experiment at press gagging aroused bitter criticism among all classes of papers at a time when the Government was not too popular and could ill afford to aggravate popular discontent. Mr. Brodrick's personal bereavement in the death of his wife precludes a journalistic celebration of his defeat, but there is much quiet satisfaction in Fleet Street over the result.

Wife of War Secretary Brodrick Dead.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Lady Hilda Brodrick, wife of the Secretary of State for War, died this morning after a brief illness.

Lady Hilda Brodrick's maiden name was Lady Hilda Charteris. She was the third daughter of the tenth (present) Earl of Wemyss and March, and married the Right Hon. William St. John Freemantle Brodrick in 1880. Four children resulted from the marriage. Mr. Brodrick became Secretary of State for War last Autumn. He is the eldest son of Viscount Midleton.

Lords Confirm the Grant to Roberts.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The House of Lords yesterday unanimously voted the grant of £100,000 to Lord Roberts, recommended by King Edward as a token of the nation's appreciation of the Field Marshal's services in South Africa.

FOR THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

New York Chamber of Commerce Delegates Who Recently Visited London Give £5,000.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Lord Mayor, Frank Green, has received, through J. S. Morgan & Co. of London, a contribution of £5,000 to the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund.

The contribution is made by the delegates of the New York Chamber of Commerce who recently visited London.

The letter containing the contribution alludes to the "universal esteem and reverence with which Her Gracious Majesty was regarded by the people of the United States."

The Lord Mayor has returned a cordial acknowledgment.

NEW GERMAN COALING STATIONS.

Depots Being Established in Several Islands in the Pacific.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—The German Naval Department is now establishing a number of coaling depots in the Pacific, beginning with Matupi and Herbertshöhe, in New Britain, Yap and Ponape in the Carolines, Jaluit in the Ralik group of the Marshall Islands, and German Samoa.

To these depots coal will be taken from the Province of Shan-Tung, China, to supply warships and merchant vessels.

Germany's proceedings in the South Pacific have recently caused some alarm in the British possessions, the Australian papers asserting that the German flag was being raised on territory which ought to belong to Great Britain.

EULOGIZES MR. McKINLEY.

Ambassador Cambon Says He Is a Clever Diplomatist and an Accomplished Gentleman.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The French Ambassador to the United States, Jules Cambon, who is now in this city, in an interview published to-day pays a warm tribute to President McKinley, whom he describes as a superior man, a clever diplomatist, and an accomplished gentleman.

The Ambassador praised the correct attitude of the press toward the President, and, answering a question regarding the President's share in bringing about the conclusion of peace between Spain and the United States, he said Mr. McKinley chiefly sought not to hurt the feelings of either side. M. Cambon added:

"We must admit that he [Mr. McKinley] was greatly aided in his task by the good will of the Americans, who had no reason to continue the war, while the Spaniards were anxious for its conclusion."

M. Cambon was also questioned regarding the situation in the Philippines. He said he thought the pacification of the islands was very near; the capture of Aguinaldo had ended the greatest difficulty.

In the course of his remarks the Ambassador eulogized West Point as a "nursery which is preparing for the United States incomparable chiefs."

Regarding the temperance question, M. Cambon said:

"There may be some hypocrites, but the vast majority of Americans abstain from strong drink, to the great advantage of the race, which, for a time, threatened to lapse into drunkenness."

The Ambassador also said that the adoption of the reciprocity treaty now before the Governments of the United States and France would draw closer the commercial ties uniting the two countries.

DEFENDS THE CHINESE.

Bishop Moore Says that with Less Provocation Americans Would Have Done a Thousand Times as Much.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 1.—Joseph H. Moore of this State has received a letter from his nephew, Bishop David H. Moore, now in China. Bishop Moore was sent to Asia as the representative of the Methodist Church to make a thorough investigation into religious, moral, and social conditions. He has traveled 5,000 miles through the Chinese Empire.

The churchmen of this State, who have closely followed the terrible events in connection with the Boxer troubles, are startled by Bishop Moore's words. He says:

"Great wrongs the Chinese have done, but with a tenth part of the provocation we would have done a thousand times more and greater."

The letter also indicates that Bishop Moore's report to the church will be along the same lines. It is expected that the report will cause a sensation.

BOXER PLACARDS IN CANTON.

CANTON, Aug. 1.—Violent anti-foreign placards, emanating from the Boxers, have been posted in the vicinity of the Christian chapels. The placards protest against the imposition of the house tax, saying it is only exacted in order to meet the indemnity to be paid to the powers, and proceed:

"If money can be obtained, why not make war on the foreigners? China is not yet defeated. It is only the Government's eyes which are blinded by disloyal Ministers. If we refuse to fight, then it is a case of being greedy to live. How can the carefully studied military arts be used, except against foreigners? How can we otherwise employ our regiments? During 1900 much money was collected through lotteries, gambling, and general taxes. But they (the foreigners) were never satisfied. Therefore, should the house tax be collected, we will demolish the chapels and drive out the Christians. If the Emperor is unable to pay, we, Boxers, have an excellent plan to gain a victory over the foreigners. Unless this policy is adopted a great rebellion is certain."

BATTLESHIP GLORY NOT ASHORE.

Hongkong Mystified by the Departure of British Warships.

HONGKONG, Aug. 1.—The naval authorities here contradict the report of the stranding, between here and Shanghai, of the new British battleship Glory, flagship of the British China squadron.

The officials refuse to furnish any information regarding the sudden departure from this port of the British warships Eclipse, Daphne, and Pigmy. They state, however, that the vessels sailed under secret orders, after taking on board coal, ammunition, and provisions. Many rumors are in circulation about the movements of the warships, but nothing definite is known.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Admiralty officials say the departure of the three warships from Hongkong has no significance. They sailed in the ordinary course of duty. The battleship Glory is not ashore.

Hamburg Expects Waldersee Aug. 8.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Hamburg newspapers assert that Emperor William and Count von Waldersee, on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, will arrive at Hamburg on Aug. 8. They publish the programme of the celebrations in honor of the Field Marshal's return, which include an elaborate reception and a luncheon in the City Hall. It is reported in Berlin that the German squadron, under Prince Henry, which has gone to meet Count von Waldersee, will not proceed to Brest, as reported in Paris.

THE ANARCHIST GALLIOTTI.

Man Arrested in Switzerland Not Known to Have Tried to Kill Anyone.

BERNE, Aug. 1.—An investigation of the report, published in the United States, that the anarchist, Galliotti, who was arrested at Viedikon on Tuesday night by order of the Prosecutor General, is charged with being conected with the alleged attempt on the life of Queen Maria Pia at Aix-les-Bains, shows that there is no foundation for the story.

The Public Prosecutor's Office is authority for the statement that Galliotti was arrested for disseminating anarchistic writings in Switzerland. The prisoner, who was born in 1871 at San Sofia, in the vicinity of Florence, Italy, is known as one of the most fanatical of anarchists. He has undergone several terms of imprisonment in Italy, but there is no record of his having been engaged in any attempt at assassination.

Moroccan Envoy Not Arrested.

TANGIER, Aug. 1.—There is no foundation for the report (contained in a dispatch from Tangier in The Morning Post of London, published Tuesday,) that Kaid El Mehedi el Menebhi, (Moroccan Minister of War,) head of the Special Moroccan Mission to London and Berlin, had been arrested because the Sultan disapproved of the concessions he granted while in England and of his expenditure of £2,000,000 in London and Berlin.

Maltese Legislators Caused Trouble.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A dispute over the language question in Malta, resulting in obstruction on the part of the elected members of the Maltese Legislative Council and in their refusal to vote money supplies, has led the British Government to determine to levy the necessary taxation by order in (Executive) Council. Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, announced this decision on July 30 in a dispatch to the Governor of Malta, Gen. Sir Francis W. Grenfell.

VENEZUELA NOW HAS A CABINET CRISIS

War Minister Resigns and Defies President Castro.

Senor Pulido Refuses to Recognize the "Revolutionists" on Colombian Frontier as Insurgents.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Aug. 1.—The Venezuelan Minister of War Señor J. Pulido, who is the leader of an important political party, has resigned, according to reports just received here, after a violent scene in the Cabinet, during which the Minister of War refused to accept the orders of President Castro to recognize the revolutionists in Colombia as belligerents, and to deliver a passport to Señor Rico, the Colombian Minister. Señor Pulido denies that the invaders of Venezuelan territory are Colombians, as President Castro contends, but insists that they are revolutionists. Señor Guerra succeeds Señor Pulido as Minister of War.

The resignation of the War Minister has caused a profound impression. The situation is said to be critical. The Government troops have been defeated in their first encounters with the rebels near San Cristobal. Other uprisings are reported from the interior.

According to cable dispatches received on Wednesday from Willemstad, Island of Curacao, Gen. Rangel Calviras, at the head of 5,000 men, has revolted against President Castro of Venezuela. The insurgents were near San Antonio de Tachira, on the Colombian frontier, in which direction the Venezuelan Government had sent 10,000 soldiers. Dispatches were subsequently received in this city from official circles in Venezuela announcing the rout of the rebels, and saying that Venezuela was at peace.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Señor Don Augusto F. Pulido, Chargé d'Affaires of the Venezuelan Legation, to-day received a telegram from the Venezuelan Consul General in New York, E. Gonzales Esteves, confirming the report that the 5,000 revolutionists were defeated in San Cristobal on July 29.

The break in the Venezuelan Cabinet caused by the resignation of Señor Pulido, the War Minister, and the proposition to deliver his passports to Señor Rico, the Colombian Minister, caused considerable surprise here. There appears to be some inconsistency in the reports of the battle which has taken place near San Cristobal between the Government troops and the rebels, the dispatches from Port of Spain declaring that the Government troops sustained a defeat while a telegram received at the Venezuelan Legation here to-day from Consul General Esteves at New York announced the defeat of the revolutionists.

Señor Guerra, who succeeds to the war portfolio, is a well-known military leader, and has been Adjutant General of the Venezuelan Army. Señor Pulido, the retiring Minister, is an uncle of Mr. Pulido, the Venezuelan Charge d'Affaires in Washington.

Castro Cables of Victory.

Venezuelan Consul General E. Gonzalez Esteves announced yesterday that he had received a cablegram from President Castro informing him that 5,000 men of the Colombian forces invading Venezuela had been routed and almost annihilated at San Cristobal, a small town on the western frontier. Señor Esteves said that this was the second decisive victory over the invaders, whose hopes, he believes, must now be utterly crushed. He said, however, that Venezuela would keep 15,000 troops on the frontier in readiness for another attempt at invasion.

FIGHTING IN COLOMBIA.

Conflicting Reports as to Attack on Three Towns by Rebels.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 1.—The British steamship Texan, Capt. Lund, from Liverpool, July 11, for this port, by way of Colon, Colombia, has arrived here, and brings confirmation of the reports of severe fighting along the railroad ten miles out of Colon on Sunday and Monday last. The rebels attacked the Government troops with determination and forced the latter back.

When the steamer left there was great excitement among the residents of Colon, who were leaving that city in alarm. The Colombian Government has found it impossible to get a crew for the gunboat Namouna, but is placing guns on her. Her English and American crew have deserted to a man.

COLON, Colombia, via Galveston, Texas, Aug. 1.—The report that the rebels have captured three towns is an exaggeration. The facts are as follows:

"The rebels Friday, Saturday, and Monday raided, at night time, Gatun, Bohio, and Bassobispo, three small railway stations without military protection, toward Colon, looting the Chinese shops of provisions, clothing, &c., and kidnapping several persons, withdrawing immediately afterward. One woman was shot. The Government has since garrisoned the three stations mentioned and is pursuing the rebels closely. Four trains are crossing the road daily as usual."

COL. MURILLO'S ARREST.

German Foreign Office Looks for an Amicable Settlement.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—With reference to the reported forcible removal by the Colombian authorities of the insurgent Col. Abel Murillo from the steamship Allegheny, flying the German flag, at Cartagena, the Berliner Tageblatt in the course of an inspired article says:

"The matter has already been submitted to the German Foreign Office, which does not regard the information on the subject conclusive, and awaits further reliable reports. The information already received, however, leads the Foreign Office to believe that the whole matter will be amicably settled."

WOUNDED, WOULD NOT TALK.

When Bazzano Started to Tell Who Shot Him Rego Signaled with Thumb and He Stopped.

Bruno Bazzano, twenty-six years old, of 13 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, was shot at his home yesterday morning and is in the Long Island College Hospital, suffering from what is believed to be a mortal wound in the abdomen. Angelo Rego, who lives in the same house with Bazzano, was arrested on suspicion of having shot Bazzano. The shooting occurred during a quarrel in the house. Bazzano, after being wounded, ran out of the house and down the street for two blocks. He fell and was picked up by Capt. O'Reilly and Detective Reynolds of the Hamilton Avenue Police Station, who had him removed to the hospital.

The police made an investigation and arrested Rego. No pistol was found upon the prisoner and he protested stoutly his innocence. Capt. O'Reilly took Rego to Bazzano's bedside for identification. The wounded man started to give his version of the affair when Rego, it is said, raised one of his thumbs and made a peculiar motion with it, which was seen by Bazzano. The latter stopped talking suddenly and could not be induced to say another word about the shooting. The actions of the two men led Capt. O'Reilly to believe that they were both members of some secret society.

Rego was held for examination on Monday, when arraigned later in the Butler Street Police Court.

POLICE SEEK E. J. BOWEN.

Ex-Manager of Mills at Nashville, Tenn., Accused of Larceny.

Police Commissioner Murphy received a telegram on July 26 from Deputy Sheriff Cole of Nashville, Tenn., conveying the information that E. J. Bowen of that place was somewhere in New York, and that he was wanted by the county authorities at Nashville for larceny from the Glasgow Woolen Mills of that place, of which he had been manager, and also for the theft of valuable diamonds and jewelry from relatives and friends. The total value of the amount stolen is said to have been about $25,000.

Three Central Office Detective Sergeants are now on the track of Bowen, and Capt. Titus said last night that he expects soon to have him in custody.

APPRAISER WAKEMAN REPLIES.

Says He Acted for the Good of the Service in Appointing Men Against Whom Protests Were Made.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received the answer of Wilbur F. Wakeman, Appraiser of the Port of New York, to the protest recently filed with the Secretary by a committee from the New York Board of Trade and Transportation against certain appointments and transfers in the Appraiser's department. The protestants alleged that four of these changes and appointments were made, not only in violation of law, but were inimical to the interests of both the Government and the importers.

Mr. Wakeman, in his answer, calls attention to the fact that early in June he visited the Treasury Department and urged the appointment of four additional experienced examiners upon the docks, in charge of personal baggage, and that in a letter to the department, written soon afterward, he insisted that it would be dangerous to assign inexperienced men to this work. In reply he was authorized to nominate four additional examiners for the period of three months, pending the establishment of a register of eligibles.

Referring to the four particular cases which were brought in question by the protestants, Mr. Wakeman says of Mr. Levy that charges are now pending against him and that his removal has been recommended. Levy, he says, was transferred to the docks for the good of the service based on his record as an examiner. He was succeeded by F. W. MacDonald who, Mr. Wakeman says, has had large experience in building, and in consequence is very familiar with all classes of glass, which is an important item of his work. Mr. Wakeman says he considers Mr. MacDonald capable of filling the position under the provisions of Section 294 of the revised statutes.

The second complaint was against the transfer of Mr. Harris from the examinations of china, &c., to the docks. The appraiser says he had been repeatedly requested by the assistant appraiser to transfer Mr. Harris to some other portion of the work because of his carelessness. He was succeeded by John J. Groves, who received a temporary appointment of three months. Although protests were made against this appointment, Mr. Wakeman says Groves had previously served four years as an examiner, and since going out of the service had been engaged as a customs broker and was familiar with practically all lines of merchandise handled by his department.

Another case is that of Mr. Michales, who, Mr. Wakeman says, he believes to be as familiar as any new man could be with the lines of merchandise to which he was assigned. Concerning the case of Examiner Pheips, who was transferred from the docks to the division of dolls, toys, and musical instruments, Mr. Wakeman quotes from the report of Assistant Appraiser Wardin, in which he says in effect that because of Mr. Pheips's efficiency he is greatly pleased to have him transferred to his division, and that he has the highest opinion of his character and qualifications as an examiner.

Mr. Wakeman strongly insists that his action in each of the cases brought in question was within the law and clearly for the benefit of the service. The Secretary has received from Mr. Gustav H. Schwab, who joined in the original protest, a letter withdrawing his complaint, and stating in effect that he now believes the changes made by Mr. Wakeman were for the best interests of the Government and the importers. Mr. Schwab is chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Internal Revenue Laws of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

First Lieutenants of Cavalry—Robert J. Reaney, Archibald F. Commiskey, William F. Herringshaw, and Ewing E. Booth.

Second Lieutenants of Cavalry—Eben Swift, Jr., George P. Tyner, William A. Austin, George Garrity, George M. Lee, John A. Degen, Timothy M. Coughlan, and Frank I. Otis.

First Lieutenants of Infantry—Austin F. Prescott, James M. Kimbrough, Jr., and Walter D. Elliott.

Second Lieutenants of Infantry—George E. Kumpe, William E. Gillmore, Ernest A. Jeunet, Alvin C. Voris, Carl C. Jones, and Thomas B. Crockett.

Second Lieutenants of Artillery — James L. Long, George A. Taylor, Hugh J. B. McElgin, Franklin R. Kenney, Robert W. Collins, John W. C. Abbott, Clarence B. Ross, Alfred Hasbrouck, Earl C. Pierce, Frank J. Miller, John O. Steger, Moses R. Ross, and Harry C. Williams.

John M. Kelso, Jr., provisionally First Lieutenant, Philippine scouts.

John B. Cocyle, Chief Engineer, Revenue Cutter Service.

Robert E. Wright, First Assistant Engineer, Revenue Cutter Service.

MORE ARTILLERY COMPANIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Lieut. Gen. Miles to-day issued an order for the immediate organization of nine additional companies of Coast Artillery, making the total number of such companies 106. The number is limited by law to 126. The new companies, with their commanding officers, will be stationed as follows:

Ninety-eighth Company—Capt. Hamilton Rowan, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Ninety-ninth Company — Capt. William P. Pence, Fort Morgan, Ala.

One Hundredth Company — Capt. D. E. Aultman, Fort Totten, N. Y.

One Hundred and First Company—Capt. A. T. Smith, Fort Totten, N. Y.

One Hundred and Second Company—Capt. R. P. Gardner, Fort Caswell, N. C.

One Hundred and Third Company—Capt. John C. Gilmore, Jr., Fort Howard, Md.

One Hundred and Fourth Company — Capt. George H. McManus, Fort Washington, Md.

One Hundred and Fifth Company—Capt. L. R. Burgess, at the Presidio of San Francisco.

One Hundred and Sixth Company — Capt. Charles P. Summerall, Fort Lawton, Wash.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Sergt. Peter Bartsch, Signal Corps, will report to the Signal Officer, Department of California, for assignment to duty.

Capt. James A. Ryan, Fifteenth Cavalry, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty as Adjutant of his regiment.

Capt. Samuel D. Sturgis, Artillery Corps, now at San Francisco, is assigned to the Fourth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Jackson Barracks, Louisiana.

Capt. Herbert H. Sargent, Second Cavalry, now at San Francisco, will join his troop at Matanzas, Cuba.

First Lieut. William L. Luhn, Eleventh Cavalry, will report in person to the commanding officer at Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, for duty until further orders.

Lieut. Oswald H. Ernst, Corps of Engineers, in addition to his duties as division engineer of the Northwest Division, will report to the Commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for duty as engineer officer of that department.

Contract Dental Surgeon Robert W. Morgan will proceed within fifteen days to Havana for duty at Columbia Barracks, Cuba.

Contract Dental Surgeon Robert T. Oliver will proceed within fifteen days to San Francisco for transportation to Manila.

Contract Dental Surgeon John S. Marshall will proceed to Milwaukee for the purpose of representing the Medical Department of the Army at the meeting of the National Dental Association to be held in that city Aug. 6 to 9, and upon the completion of this duty will proceed within fifteen days from Aug. 9 to San Francisco for assignment to duty at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Navy.

Lieut. J. H. Gibbons is ordered to duty in charge of the branch hydrographic office at Buffalo Aug. 5 as relief of Lieut. Commander Bull.

Lieut. J. H. Reid is detached from the Newport Training Station Aug. 14 and ordered to the Monongahela Aug. 15.

Lieut. W. B. Whittelsey's order of July 22 is modified. Upon detachment from the Lancaster he is ordered to the Alabama as relief of Lieut. Jewell, instead of to duty on the Monongahela.

Lieut. C. T. Jewell is detached from the Alabama Aug. 15 and ordered to the Academy Sept. 1.

Carpenter J. T. S. Miller is ordered to the Pensacola Yard as head of the Department of Construction and Repair Sept. 1.

J. B. Collins is commissioned Commander from July 12, 1901.

The following are commissioned Lieutenants, junior grade, from May 6, 1901: T. T. Craven, D. M. Wood, C. L. Poor, and H. C. Mustin.

Acting Surgeon Frederick L. Benton has reported on the Manila.

Capt. Wendell C. Neville, Marine Corps, has been transferred from Cavite Barracks to the New York.

Capt. Laurence H. Moses, Marine Corps, has been transferred from Cavite Barracks to Isabella Barracks.

Capt. George C. Reid, Jr., Marine Corps, has been transferred from Cavite Hospital to Cavite Barracks.

First Lieut. Wade L. Jolly, Marine Corps, has been transferred from Cavite Barracks to the New York.

Sudden Death Attributed to Smallpox.

Joseph Marcasi, forty-eight years old, a laborer, living on the fourth floor of 313 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, died suddenly last night from what is believed to have been smallpox. His family said the man had been ill five days. When the police and Board of Health men reached the house they found the room where Marcasi's body lay occupied by two dozen persons, mostly women and men. The entire party were at once vaccinated and the fumigators began the work of disinfecting the entire house and vaccinating those tenants who had not been previously vaccinated.

FURNACES and RANGES

PUT IN ORDER
DURING
AUGUST
At a Discount of 10%
BY
JANES & KIRTLAND
725-727 6th Ave.
Estimates Furnished.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

H. McK. Twombly Elected a Director of the Erie—Changes in the Operating Department.

H. McK. Twombly was elected into the Board of Directors of the Erie Railroad at a meeting of that body held in this city yesterday. Mr. Twombly was also appointed a member of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Twombly's election fills a vacancy which was created some time ago when the board was increased from thirteen to fifteen Directors. The board is now complete. Mr. Twombly is generally recognized as a representative of Vanderbilt interests, and his election into the Erie board, it is believed, will materially strengthen that organization.

Several minor changes in the operating department also went into effect yesterday. John F. Maguire, formerly Superintendent of the New York Division, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Transportation. He will be succeeded as Superintendent of the New York Division by William L. Derr, formerly Superintendent of the Susquehanna Division. Mr. Derr's place is taken by George A. Coe.

George T. Slade, formerly Superintendent of the Wyoming and Jefferson Divisions, has been appointed Assistant General Manager of the Erie System, with headquarters in New York. He is succeeded by John M. Davis. All these appointments went into effect yesterday.

BIG ORDER FROM RAILROAD.

Chicago Great Western Lets Contracts for Twenty-one Locomotives.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Contracts have been let by the Chicago Great Western Road for another large order of locomotives and passenger equipment.

Twenty extra large locomotives of the prairie type will be built by the new consolidated American Locomotive Company. The locomotives will have six drivers, train wheels, and one pair of truck wheels. They will be designed for fast freight service, and will be provided with a modified form of the wide firebox. They will weigh about 175,000 pounds each. An order has also been signed for one locomotive having the new Vanderbilt firebox.

An order was also given for four sixty-three-foot combination mail and baggage cars of the latest pattern, to be constructed by the American Car and Foundry Company.

Southern Pacific's Innovation.

The Southern Pacific Company has established a service for the benefit of their patrons that is a little in advance of that of the railroads which were the first to adopt the idea. The company will have its personal representatives meet its passengers at railroad stations and docks, and not only do the service of the luggage porter, but send telegrams, attend to banking business, purchase tickets, make hotel and traveling arrangements, or provide by telegraph for the comfort of the patron at a point further advanced on his journey. Each of these representatives speaks several languages.

Trenton Railway Assessment.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 1.—The Trenton Board of Assessors, acting under the advice of City Solicitor Bird, that electric railway companies are assessible for the value of easement which they have in the public street, have increased the assessment of the Trenton Street Railway Company $343,000 over last year's figures, bringing the aggregate assessment up to $631,000.

PAYING CASTELLANE'S DEBTS.

Judge Lacombe Orders Anna Gould's Trustees to Pay Installments and Interest on Mortgages.

Judge E. Henry Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday issued an order in the suit of Eugene Fischoff against George J. Gould, Howard Gould, Edwin Gould, and Helen M. Gould as executors of the will of Jay Gould and trustees of Anna Gould, Countess de Castellane. The order directs George J. and Miss Helen M. Gould as receivers of the surplus income of Anna Gould, Countess de Castellane, to pay the installments and principal and interest past due upon three mortgages, upon property of Anna Gould, Countess de Castellane, on the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, Paris, and another mortgage on the country place, known as the Chateau le Marais, formerly owned by the Duchesse de Noailles. These payments aggregate $50,867.

The Court also directs the payment of certain installments upon two judgments held by Sussman, Rheims & Co. and Charles Manheim. The receivers are further ordered to pay dividends of 10 per cent. to 104 creditors who have intervened and become parties complainants in the suit.

These payments will aggregate $230,000. After their payment there will be still in the hands of the receivers $100,000.

Judge Lacombe also handed down an order allowing claims of Eugene Fischoff and 105 other creditors of the Countess amounting to $1,450,000. The largest claimant is Isidore Seigler, whose claim is $213,580. Other large claims are: Charles Eugene Leger, $179,973; Laurentine F. B. Camille Lelong, $144,927; Eugene Fischoff, $10,296.

Lorenzo Semple of Coudert Brothers was counsel for complainants and ex-Judge John F. Dillon for the receivers and trustees.

GRAFF-NEVINS FAILURE.

Mr. Shevlin's Counsel Denies that His Client and Mr. McCarty Were Partners in the Firm.

In the schedule of assets and liabilities of the bankrupt firm of C. Edward Graff & Co., filed on Wednesday, there appeared among the list of debts owing to the firm this item, without any further explanation of it:

"Thomas F. Nevins, James Shevlin, John McCarty, $227,052.56."

It has been inferred from this that Mr. Shevlin and ex-Senator McCarty were co-partners in the concern. This, however, was denied yesterday by Lawyer Charles Hyde, Mr. Shevlin's attorney, who spoke for both Mr. Shevlin and ex-Senator McCarty, who are out of town.

"I have examined the schedules filed by the firm," said Mr. Hyde, "and see nothing in them to justify the claim that Messrs. Shevlin and McCarty are co-partners. I know that at various times they loaned money to the firm and received specific rates of interest upon these loans. As to the claim that they, with Mr. Nevins, are indebted to the firm in the sum of $227,052.56, I can only say that it is something entirely new to Messrs. Shevlin and McCarty, and this alleged indebtedness will have to be proved."

No date has been fixed as yet by the creditors for the election of a trustee for the estates of the bankrupts.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

11:45 A. M.—289 Broome Street; John Nigel; damage slight.

11:50 A. M.—Brooks and Westchester Avenue, New York Central and Hudson River Railroad; damage $10.

12:30 P. M.—548 West Broadway; I. Osterwitz; damage slight.

1:20 P. M.—465 West Fifty-seventh Street; Mary Field; damage slight.

9:30 P. M.—314 Washington Street; Charles Heberman & Son; damage $100.

10:30 P. M.—320 West Forty-first Street; owner, Mrs. Thomas; damage, $75.

"James Means—Means Quality."

JAMES MEANS' $2.50 SHOE

Known and Approved by the Public for Twenty-three Years.
The most comfortable and best wearing shoe for the money. Made in a variety of styles and leathers. Sold by leading retailers.
Morse & Rogers of New York, Wholesale Distributers.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

$18 Serge Suits now $8.50. $18 Coats and Trousers now $7.50

Our clothes are the talk of all New York.
And the reason is clear as day:
We're giving values that make men stare—
We're selling the finest clothes you can wear—
And for half what you usually pay.

Amazed at our low prices and at the busy look of our store a customer yesterday remarked: "You must be selling your clothing way below cost."

He guessed right the very first time. We had too many goods—and to sell them *quickly* is now our only aim. That is why every garment here is marked down to almost half—and in some instances to less than half former prices.

$12 SUITS NOW $7.50
$15 SUITS NOW $8.50
$18 SUITS NOW $8.50
$20 SUITS NOW, $10 etc., etc.

Included in these reductions are beautiful cheek worsted suits; grey homespun and black thibet suits; also our finest serge suits in black, blue, and grey; also flannel suits striped and invisible plaid effects. Many of these last are imported goods, and the patterns in be found in no other store.

Every suit has been tailored by hand in our own workshops and every garment is therefore fashionable and thoroughly reliable.

Our finest unlined Summer coats and trousers are now marked down to $7.50 each. They include $12 grey serge coats and trousers, $15 check worsted coats and trousers, and $18 stripe and plaid flannel coats and trousers. All now $7.50.

We close Saturday at 6 P. M.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS., 830 BROADWAY, Between 29th and 30th Sts.

NEW BOILER EXPLODED.

Was in an Apartment House and Injured a Porter and Frightened the Residents.

With a crash and roar that were heard for blocks around a brand-new boiler in the Marion apartment house at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street exploded at 12:10 P. M. yesterday. William Taylor, colored, thirty-two years old, a porter in the building, who was in the engine room, was injured seriously, and the twenty-six families who occupy the building fled to the street in terror, there to be joined by crowds of excited neighbors. The crowd soon nearly blocked both thoroughfares. Charles Miller, nineteen years old, the elevator boy, was in the elevator with Mrs. Henrietta Lipson and her daughter. All three were thrown to the floor of the car, but escaped with bruises.

The building is new and equipped with the most modern conveniences. It is seven stories high, and has a frontage of 100 feet on both avenue and street. It contains stores and a saloon. Many windows and nearly every glass in the saloon were broken, the barroom being very close to the boiler. Some one turned in a fire alarm, and two ambulances were called from the J. Hood Wright Hospital, for there were rumors of a great loss of life.

Taylor, the colored man, however, was the only person who had to be removed. He had been struck by flying fragments of the boiler. A bolt was driven deep into one of his legs. His condition is critical. The boiler had only been put into position on Wednesday. It is supposed that the explosion was caused by the water being allowed to run low in the boiler and then a supply of cold water being suddenly turned into it upon the superheated iron. The total damage is estimated at $1,000. The Marion apartment house is owned by the New York Building, Banking and Loan Company.

MRS. LEDERER ALLEGES CRUELTY.

Charges Her Husband, the Theatrical Manager, with Striking Her.

Mrs. George W. Lederer in her return to the writ of habeas corpus obtained by her husband, the well-known theatrical manager, filed yesterday in the office of the County Clerk, Brooklyn, makes several charges. Mr. Lederer sued out the writ to compel his wife to produce in court their young son, Maitland Lederer. The hearing on the writ was set down for yesterday, but was adjourned by consent of counsel until next Tuesday.

Mrs. Lederer's return to the writ was filed through her counsel, Lawyer Heydt. She says that she was married to Mr. Lederer on Nov. 22, 1894. She alleges that since the marriage her husband has treated her in a cruel and inhuman manner. Mrs. Lederer alleges that her husband showed courtesies to his former wife, who was Florine Newcombe, and who, she says, obtained a divorce from him. Mrs. Lederer, after accusing her husband of abusing her and striking her and of deceit and deception towards her, alleges that her husband took the boy Maitland to his office, where the child associated with actors and actresses and "acquired certain language and phrases not comportable with good breeding and education."

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—W. A. Wilbur, South Bethlehem, Penn.; Baron Schroeder, Germany; Col. Washington A. Roebling, Trenton; M. Garcia Merou, Argentine Minister, Washington.

HOLLAND—J. Corlies Morgan, Philadelphia; George H. Maxwell, Washington; Robert T. Linderman, South Bethlehem, Penn.

IMPERIAL—Ex-Mayor D. C. Robinson, Elmira; R. Elkan, Nottingham, England; T. A. Corbin, Havana.

ENDICOTT—T. P. Redmond, Butte, Mont.; D. J. O'Donohue, Anaconda, Mont.

MANHATTAN—A. D. Dana, Springfield; Edwin W. Marshall, Manchester, England.

MURRAY HILL—H. B. Winter, Paris; G. C. Morgan,

Store Closes daily at 5 o'clock, Saturdays at 12 o'clock Noon

The Wanamaker Store.

A Vast Industry Is Stimulated Thousands of Homes Are Benefited

By the extraordinary distribution of the vast surplus stocks that would clog factories instead of beautifying homes, if it were not for the beneficent effect of our

August Trade Sale of FURNITURE

It prevents loss of money to scores of manufacturers.
It saves us from a dull store month.

It prevents loss of time to thousands of workmen.
It saves you many extra dollars of expenditure.

The weather-man catered handsomely to your enthusiasm yesterday. The cool, delightful relief of the crisp early morning air brought out so many eager and enthusiastic buyers, that the purchases had gone up into the thousands of dollars before the sale was an hour old.

Parlor Furniture

Parlor Suites—
$25, from $35—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$55, from $75—Five-piece, imitation mahogany.
$55, from $80—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$80, from $125—Three-piece, mahogany.
$85, from $130—Three-piece, mahogany.
$90, from $135—Three-piece, mahogany.
$95, from $140—Three-piece, mahogany.
$100, from $150—Five-piece, mahogany.
$100, from $150—Three-piece, mahogany.

Parlor Cabinets—
$60, from $78—Gold.
$60, from $100—Vernis Martin.
$85, from $125—Vernis Martin.
$90, from $115—Gold.
$95, from $135—Gold.
$100, from $150—Gold.
$120, from $190—Gold.
$175, from $225—Gold.

Library Suites—
$48, from $70—Three-piece, golden oak, in leather.
$65, from $100—Two-piece, golden oak, in leather.
$65, from $100—Three-piece, mahogany, in leather.
$75, from $100—Two-piece, antique oak, in leather.
$75, from $100—Two-piece, imitation mahogany, in leather.
$75, from $110—Three-piece, golden oak, in leather.

Music Cabinets—
$6, from $9—Imitation mahogany.
$8, from $12—Mahogany veneered.
$10, from $16—Mahogany.
$16, from $25—Mahogany.
$22, from $32—Mahogany.
$23, from $35—Mahogany.
$28, from $40—Mahogany.
$30, from $45—Mahogany.

Bookcases—
$18, from $28—Golden oak.
$19, from $27—Golden oak.
$22, from $33—Golden oak.
$25, from $38—Golden oak.
$25, from $38—Mahogany.
$27, from $42—Golden oak.
$30, from $53—Golden oak.
$32, from $50—Mahogany.
$33, from $45—Golden oak.

A Stirring Offering of TAILOR-MADE SUITS

This is the final clean-up of several lines of Women's Tailor-made Suits. There are sixty-five dresses in the collection; of navy blue or brown serge; of red or tan mohair, and of homespuns.

The jackets are in various styles, some trimmed, others tailor finished. Skirts are handsomely shaped.

Prices have been from $12 to $20. Today choose for

$5 a Suit!

Fair warning—they're likely to be taken in a jiffy.

Second floor, Broadway.

Sale of Silk Remnants

We have ready on a special counter this morning, a thousand and seventy-two Remnants of all kinds of good Silks—mostly taffetas, printed silks and wash silks. Lengths for waists, skirts or trimmings.

The rapid accumulation makes us cut a third to a half off the real value; and it will likely make lively selling today.

Then here are two lots of excellent silks, by the yard, very much under-price:

85c and $1 Navy-blue-and-white Foulards at 50c—
New lot of Printed Foulards, in two qualities, 24 and 27 in. wide; all in the most-wanted combinations of navy blue and white, in small and medium designs, to sell at 50c, instead of 85c and $1.

$1 Plain Foulards at 55c—
Plain black and plain white Foulards, 24 in. wide; a splendid quality for year-round wear. We have sold nearly five hundred pieces of them in the past eight weeks. A new shipment here today. Very strong and serviceable, for either waists or dresses; excellent for traveling dresses. Rotunda.

Saving a Third on MEN'S SUITS

Is there anything attractive in making a saving of one-third on the price of a suit you'll need shortly, and, if you buy it then, will have to pay full price for?

If you're swayed by that sort of an argument consider these

$15 Suits at $10

The sufferers are all our fancy mixed cheviot and wool crash suits, some of them half silk lined, that have borne the higher price—$15—until today. It gives you a splendid opportunity to get a suit for early Fall *now*, and save five dollars. Figure what interest on your investment that would be! Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Latest News of Men's FURNISHINGS

Here's a group of three news items that will prove suggestive to many a man of sundry lacks in his wardrobe. This is a good place to satisfy those needs most economically, and today is the best time to attend to it.

Bathing Suits, $1—
If you spend your Saturday afternoons on the beach, having your own bathing suit is a necessity. No need to make it an expensive one either—these, of plain navy blue or alternate-striped cotton Jersey cloth are $1 a suit.

Garters, 3 Pairs for 25c—
Every time a man can buy good garters for less than 25c, he achieves the unexpected. This is one of those times. Excellent garters, of lisle thread webbing, with strong cords and buckles, in a large variety of colors, at 25c a box, containing 3 pairs.

Neckwear, 12½c—
You're not likely to possess too many neckties. When handsome ones are as low-priced as these, you are justified in adding to your collection. Tecks, four-in-hands, imperials and batswing ties, in light and dark silk. 12½c each. None of them formerly priced at less than 25c each. Broadway and Ninth.

Every logical reason urges you to purchasing Furniture now—*save one.* That is the inconvenient time; and that reason is the keystone of the whole August movement — the necessary stone to hold the entire structure together.

If you would buy furniture regularly at this season, such a movement as this might be called mercantile idiocy.

Your disinclination to buy in August, puts us to work to present these counter conditions to make you eager to buy.

1. Splendid Stocks of all Kinds of Furniture
2. Prices a Third to a Half Under Value
3. Every Piece Perfect in Construction and Finish
4. All Made Up During the Last Season
5. Delivery of Goods Made at Your Convenience

We are just as careful in buying bargain furniture as in picking for our regular stocks. We buy from the same reputable concerns. We never touch the "cheap" furniture that is made for price-juggling. There is no quality risk in any piece of furniture in the sale.

When you come on our furniture floor you will see only such a handsome stock as any of the best stores in the land might be proud of.

There is no suggestion of "bargains" in either the appearance or arrangement of the pieces—no rush, hurry, jumble, or excitement. Careful and efficient salesmen will serve you in the same satisfying manner as if you were buying at regular prices.

You Sacrifice Nothing for the Money Saved

You choose from almost lavish variety. You pick goods of the highest character in style and workmanship. You are served with courtesy and care. You select now to profit by the prices; but have your goods delivered at your convenience later on.

Your positive saving is from fifty to a hundred dollars on every hundred dollars that you spend—that is, you get furniture worth $150 to $200 for $100 invested now. This is magnificent economy for those who have much furnishing to do; and a gratifying saving even to the purchaser of a table or chair.

Here is much exact price-news:

Dining-Room Furniture

Sideboards—
$14, from $21—Golden oak
$15, from $22—Golden oak
$16, from $25—Golden oak
$25, from $40—Golden oak
$27, from $44—Golden oak
$30, from $45—Golden oak
$33, from $50—Mahogany
$35, from $48—Golden oak
$40, from $60—Golden oak
$45, from $60—Golden oak
$45, from $65—Mahogany
$45, from $68—Golden oak
$55, from $85—Mahogany
$60, from $95—Golden oak
$60, from $90—Mahogany
$70, from $110—Golden oak
$65, from $95—Mahogany
$65, from $110—Flemish oak
$75, from $125—Golden oak or mahogany.
$80, from $105—Mahogany

China Closets—
$18.50, from $30—Golden oak
$22, from $35—Golden oak
$25, from $40—Golden or Flemish oak
$30, from $40—Imitation mahogany
$30, from $45—Golden oak
$32, from $45—Golden oak
$35, from $55—Golden oak
$40, from $55—Golden or English oak
$40, from $60—Mahogany
$45, from $60—Mahogany
$50, from $70—Mahogany or Flemish oak
$50, from $82—Mahogany
$60, from $85—Mahogany
$80, from $120—Golden oak

Extension Tables—
$12, from $16—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$15, from $20—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$22, from $30—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$22, from $32—Mahogany, 8 ft.
$25, from $32—Mahogany, 8 ft.
$25, from $45—Golden or Flemish oak, 12 ft.
$25, from $45—Mahogany, 10 ft.
$28, from $38—Golden oak, 10 ft.
$30, from $45—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$38, from $58—Mahogany, 8 ft.
$35, from $50—Golden oak, 10 ft.
$45, from $75—Mahogany, 10 ft.
$50, from $80—Mahogany, 12 ft.
$58, from $95—English oak, 12 ft.

Buffets—
$10, from $15—Golden oak
$12, from $16—Golden oak
$12.50, from $18.50—Golden oak
$16, from $26—Golden oak
$19, from $30—Golden oak
$21, from $33—Golden oak
$24, from $40—Mahogany
$25, from $40—Golden oak
$26, from $42—Golden oak
$27, from $44—Golden oak

Dining Chairs—
$2.25, from $3.75—Golden oak, cane seat side chair.
$4.25, from $7.50—Arm chair to match
$2.50, from $3.75—Golden oak, cane seat side chair.
$4.50, from $8—Arm chair to match
$2.75, from $4—Golden oak, cane seat side chair.
$5.75, from $8.50—Arm chair to match
$3.50, from $5.50—Golden oak side chair, leather seat.
$6, from $9—Arm chair to match.
$4, from $6—Golden oak side chair, leather seat.
$6, from $9—Arm chair to match.
$4, from $6—Mahogany side chair, spring leather seat.
$6.50, from $10—Arm chair to match.

BOYS' CLOTHING Much Reduced

Six hot weeks of Summer still before us! Doesn't seem too late to talk about Boys' Summer Clothing—does it? Particularly when you think that there'll be a good deal of usefulness left over in suits you buy now, to start off next summer with. And look at the way prices have come down:

Sailor Suits—200 of them—in all shades and best qualities of serges and cheviots; sizes 3, 4 and 5 years; formerly $4.50 to $9, now $3.

Vestee Suits; sizes 3, 4 and 5 years; of serges and cassimeres; were $5 to $7.50, now $3.

Blouse Waists, of madras; attractive patterns; sizes 6 to 14 years; worth $1.15 to $1.35, at $1. Second floor, Ninth street.

Lowered Prices on Girls' French Underwear

Our stock of dainty French lingerie, for girls of 4 to 12 years is as elaborate as that which the little French Store holds for their seniors.

And to the little maidens accrue today the same advantages that fall to the share of the grown-ups—reduced prices.

All the remaining beautifully made pieces of underwear, trimmed with lace and hand-embroidery in most charming Paris fashion, are today summarily reduced in price:

Drawers that were $1.05 to $2, now 75c to $1.50.
Nightgowns that were $3.50, now $2.
Petticoats that were $3, now $2. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Bedroom Furniture

Toilet Tables—
$11, from $15—Imitation mahogany
$13.50, from $20—Curly birch
$14, from $20—Mahogany
$14, from $21—Curly birch
$15, from $20—Golden oak
$20, from $28—Mahogany
$25, from $40—Golden oak

Bedroom Suites—
$27.50, from $55—Two-piece, mahogany
$44, from $65—Three-piece, golden oak
$45, from $70—Three-piece, golden oak
$47, from $70—Three-piece, mahogany
$50, from $75—Three-piece, mahogany
$55, from $80—Three-piece, golden oak
$55, from $80—Three-piece, mahogany
$60, from $90—Three-piece, golden oak
$65, from $100—Three-piece, mahogany
$65, from $100—Three-piece, golden oak
$70, from $100—Three-piece, golden oak
$75, from $110—Three-piece, mahogany
$80, from $120—Three-piece, golden oak
$80, from $125—Three-piece, golden oak
$80, from $120—Three-piece, mahogany

Chiffonniers—
$15, from $20—Golden oak
$16, from $25—Mahogany
$18, from $25—Curly birch
$18, from $26—Mahogany
$20, from $30—Bird's-eye maple
$20, from $30—Mahogany
$23, from $32—Mahogany
$24, from $33—Mahogany
$25, from $35—Mahogany
$28, from $40—Golden oak
$30, from $42—Bird's-eye maple
$30, from $45—Golden oak
$33, from $48—Mahogany
$35, from $48—Bird's-eye maple
$40, from $55—Golden oak

Chiffonniers—
$42, from $60—Mahogany
$45, from $60—Bird's-eye maple
$50, from $75—Mahogany

Brass Bedsteads—
A word of four styles:
$28, from $40—Polished brass bedstead, in all sizes.
$33, from $48—Polished brass bedstead, in all sizes.
$45, from $70—Polished brass bedstead, in all sizes.
$35, from $50—Polished brass bedstead, in 4 ft. 6 in., 4 ft., and 3 ft. 3 in. This bedstead is polished and Etruscan finished.

Iron Bedsteads—
A word of four styles of which we have ample stock. The best value ever offered in iron bedsteads:
$5, from $8—White enamel; brass knobs; 3 ft., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.
$7.50, from $10—White enamel; brass trimmings; 3 ft., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.
$7.50, from $10.50—White enamel; gold ornaments; 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.
$8, from $12—White enamel; gold ornaments; 4 ft. and 4 ft 6 in. sizes.

Bureaus—
$15, from $20—Golden oak
$21, from $32—Mahogany
$21, from $32—Golden oak
$22, from $33—Golden oak
$22, from $33—Mahogany
$28, from $40—Golden oak
$27, from $44—Bird's-eye maple
$28, from $40—Mahogany
$35, from $50—Antique oak
$45, from $60—Bird's-eye maple

Mattresses and Pillows

High-class Hair Mattresses and Pillows and Bolsters of best selected feathers; away below the real value of goods of such sterling character.

Mattresses—
$12.50, worth $18—Pure horse hair mattresses, made in one or two parts; 40 lbs.; old-fashioned blue and white or fancy ticking.
$9.75, from $14—Mixed hair mattresses, made in one or two parts; in fancy or blue and white ticking; 40 lbs.
$5, from $8—Forty-five-pound hair mattresses; short hair, of course; one or two parts; blue and white or fancy ticking.

Pillows and Bolsters—
90c Selected live-geese feathers at 75c lb.
20 x 30 in. Pillow, 2½ lbs., $1.88
22 x 30 in. Pillow, 3 lbs., $2.25
20 x 56 in. Bolster, 5 lbs., $3.75
60c Prime live-geese feathers at 50c lb.
20 x 30 in. Pillow, 2½ lbs., $1.25
22 x 30 in. Pillow, 3 lbs., $1.50
20 x 56 in. Bolster, 5 lbs., $2.50
Rabbet edge box springs, usually sold at $10, for this sale at $8.50; blue and white ticking. Fourth floor.

Companion Offerings of UPHOLSTERY

These are all goods from our regular stock; but people who are buying furniture naturally wish new draperies as well; and we make price-concessions on many fine, regular goods, to make it to your advantage to select draperies as well as furniture at this time.

These hints of goods and prices:

Lace Curtains—
White Irish Point Curtains.
At $3.90, from $4.85.
At $4.75, from $6.50.
At $5.65, from $7.50.
At $7.90, from $10.
Ivory Irish Point Curtains.
At $6, from $7.50.
At $8.50, from $10.50.
At $11.25, from $14.
At $14.40, from $18.
Renaissance Curtains.
At $4.10, from $5.25.
At $5.65, from $7.
At $9.75, from $12.25.
At $12.75, from $15.75.
Tambour Curtains.
At $4, from $5.
At $5.80, from $7.25.
At $7.25, from $9.
At $7.80, from $9.75.

Sofa Pillows—
A variety of coverings.
India Prints—floss filling.
At $1.20, from $1.50.
Cotton Tapestry—down filling.
At $1.75, from $2.25.
Silk Damask—down filling.
At $2.80 and $7.25, from $3.50 and $9.

Table Covers—
Of tapestry, in the new styles and colors; 1 yd. square; at $1, from $1.25 each.
1½ yds. square; at $2.25 and $2.80 each, from $1 and $3.50 each.
2x2½ yds., at $4.80, from $6 each.
2x3 yds., at $5.60, from $7 each.

Portières—
Mercerized Tapestry, in new patterns and colorings. One pattern, in four colors, at $5.20 pair; from $6.50. One pattern, in 3 colors, at $5.40 pair; from $6.75

Lambrequins—
Japanese embroidered silk Lambrequins fur mantel and piano, in a variety of colors; at $2.10 and $3.75 each; from $2.65 and $4.75 each.

Cotton Tapestry—
For coverings or hangings; in new patterns and colorings, at 50c to $2.25; from $1.25 to $3.75.
Also silk-and-wool Tapestries at reduced prices.

Sash Curtain Materials—
Grenadines, 29 in. wide, 4 patterns; were 25c, now 18c.
Tambour Swiss Muslin, 1 pattern each, at 30c, 35c, 65c yd.; from 45c, 50c, 85c.
Remnants of muslins, nets, silkolines, etc., at half prices. Third floor.

Pineapple Grenadines 25c
For 50c and 60c Kinds

The sort that will not "slip" at the seams, as many others of these Pineapple Grenadines do. Reason is, that it is the product of one of the best Scotch manufacturers—all we have left, after an unusually large season's selling. Rather than carry over this supply to another year, we mark the goods **25c a yard for 50c and 60c qualities** thereby giving you a decided incentive to buy charming cotton summer goods at a saving of half, or better. These colorings:

White grounds, with pink, blue and lavender stripes.
Lavender, corn, blue and black grounds, with white stripes.
Blue, pink and lavender grounds, with black stripes.

COLUMBIA OUTSAILED INDEPENDENCE FAIRLY

Old Cup Defender Won Newport Trial Race by a Good Margin.

NO EXCUSE FOR BEATEN BOAT

Boston Yacht Made a Good Effort, Especially When Wind Freshened, but Was Minutes Behind.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 1.—Columbia beat Independence to-day by 4 minutes and 43 seconds elapsed time over a thirty-mile course, in the first of the races held by the Newport Yacht Racing Association. Independence, on account of her new racing measurement, which is 102.79 feet, allowed the old champion 31 seconds, which increased the latter's victory on corrected time to 5 minutes and 14 seconds.

Boston's candidate for preferment as a cup defender, though defeated, demonstrated that she has been greatly benefited by the changes that have been made in her, and showed that in a fresh breeze she will prove to be a competitor not to be despised. In the race to-day the breeze never exceeded nine knots, and whenever the Independence got a good angle of heel she footed well and held her own with Columbia. Then when it softened she began to fall back, while Columbia regained her advantage.

The yachts got away to a beautiful start, crossing almost beam and beam, with Columbia in the weather berth. In the first leg, which was a beat, Independence kept quite close to Columbia, and was only beat by 1 minute and 9 seconds after the ten-mile thresh. The Boston yacht evinced a disposition to point much higher than she has done heretofore. In the second leg, which was a broad reach, she was not handled in a manner calculated to get the best results from her, and her spinnaker, when she tried to make use of it, stuck in the stops and caused her some moments' delay before it was properly adjusted. Columbia made her greatest gain, of 5 minutes and 23 seconds, on this leg off the wind.

When on the wind again for the close reach, the breeze freshened for awhile, and Independence began to foot out, while it lasted. She had gained 1 minutes and 49 seconds on Columbia on the home journey. Her adherents and backers are greatly encouraged by her showing, and expect to see her surprise the talent yet in a good breeze. Dr. Bryant, who sailed on her yesterday, in speaking of the race, expressed satisfaction with her behavior.

"I cannot understand her failure to hold her own off the wind, though, but think in a strong breeze she can run from any of them," he said. "Her new sails fit very well, particularly her baby jibtopsail. A few things are not quite right about her jib yet, but these will come all right with a little more sailing. She is not leaking a drop now, and, all things considered, the boat did extremely well."

PRETTY RACE THROUGHOUT.

The three yawls, Ailsa, Vigilant, and Navahoe, kept up a warm fight all through the day, and holding in to the Narragansett shore, where they got a better breeze, succeeded in beating the big sloops, which stood out to sea, down to the first mark. Navahoe led until just after the second mark was turned, when she threw away her chance by making too wide a turn so that Vigilant cut into windward of her, and outfooted her in the journey home. Elmina won handily from Quissetta, although for a while on the windward mark the pair were quite close together. Quissetta was trying a new mainsail for the first time, which contributed its quota to her defeat. A large fleet of steam craft followed the racers, and Thomas W. Lawson's Dreamer, which slipped into port last night, kept near Independence from start to finish. The next and final race of the series will be sailed next Saturday.

When the forts boomed out their salutes to the colors this morning, the blue waters of Newport Harbor lay rippling under cloudless skies, to the light touch of a northerly air. Side by side lay Independence and Columbia. So close were the rival sloops that the two crews carried on conversations as they went about their work, and laughed and sang as if within a short hour's space each would not be trying all they knew to accomplish the undoing of the other.

The big mainsail of Independence was sent up this morning with the sunrise and her big club topsail was next to follow while men in the spreaders gave their last look at the rigging and smoothed out her canvas with solicitous care. The mainsail, however, was pinched and baggy at the foot, which was made more noticeable by the beautiful fit of this piece of dress on Columbia.

The champion of 1890 appeared to be perfection. Her ill-fitting club topsail had been greatly improved by the recutting of yesterday, and there seemed to be nothing needed by the conqueror of Shamrock I. when her manager, E. D. Morgan, went aboard her for an inspection. Measurer John Hyslop went out and measured Independence, and announced that her water line was now 88.03 feet, or about fourteen inches shorter than it was when she last raced. This was due to the removal of four and a half tons of ballast from her.

Columbia was the first to leave her moorings, and sailed out to the lightship under her working canvas and a large club topsail. Independence followed in tow of the red tug Wrestler. She cast off before reaching the lightship and began to manoeuvre about in the light breeze. The yawls and schooners followed in the wake of the big sloops, and with them came John Jacob Astor's steamer Nourmahal, the committee boat for the occasion. The warning signal for the yachts was to have been displayed on the Nourmahal at 11 o'clock, but at 10:55, the breeze being about up and down the mast, the signal flag T was set indicating a wait for a better breeze.

START FOR THE CUP YACHTS.

A few minutes after the setting of the signal the breeze began to pick up and the yachts' sails swelled with new life as they tripped jauntily over the slowly heaving waters. In the better breeze Independence's mainsail rapidly improved, as she sailed about stretching her canvas, and in matter of dress she now seemed to be about on even terms with Columbia.

At 11:25 the signal for the triangular course of thirty miles, ten miles to the leg, was hoisted on the Nourmahal. The first leg was southwest by south, the second east, and the third northwest, which, with the wind southwest by south, would give the yachts a beat to windward on the first leg, a broad reach on the second, and a beam reach home. The breeze was about six knots when the preparatory whistle was blown, at 11:33, and Columbia and Independence began to jockey for their start.

Both yachts had the usual canvas for windward work, but the baby jib topsail on Independence was much smaller than the one doing duty on Columbia. They both headed toward the Nourmahal from the windward side of the line on the port tack, Columbia being to windward of Independence. Independence passed to leeward of the Nourmahal and Columbia to windward of her, and then bore down and placed herself flat on the windward side of the Boston boat. Then then headed westerly some distance, Columbia lapping half upon Independence. Independence then jibed quickly, and Columbia followed, and came up again on her weather side, both heading for the starting line, their bowsprits being exactly even. In this position Columbia slanted across the line first, both boats being close hauled on the starboard tack. Independence was thus immediately to leeward of Columbia, and the pair looked like one boat as they went over.

They held on on their long starboard tack with Columbia moving on ahead from the time she crossed the line, and at 12:07 she was probably a quarter of a mile in the lead of Independence. The yawls were sent away at 11:45, when Navahoe crossed first at the leeward end of the line. The two schooners Quissetta and Elmina were started at 11:55, and Quissetta was first over the line. The big sloops stood well out to sea, while the yawls and schooners worked along the Narragansett shore.

At 12:15 Columbia and Independence were off Point Judith, with Columbia pointing high and steadily eating out to windward of Independence, who then was about half a mile to the leeward of her. Independence was about at 12:35:40 when Columbia held on for about two minutes, and then followed suit at 12:57:25. Shortly after the big sloops tacked the breeze freshened to about nine knots, and Independence began to foot up on Columbia, and cut down her lead. In the increasing breeze Independence seemed to hold her direction better and pointed fully as high as Columbia, which showed that she needed a good wind to develop her real merits.

Columbia and Independence were headed for the windward mark on the port tack, while the yawls were also making for the goal, coming out from the Narragansett shore on the starboard tack. The yachts, which had worked along the shore, had been handled with the best judgment, and it became apparent that at least one of the yawls would turn the mark before either of the big sloops.

COLUMBIA OUTSAILS RIVAL.

The Navahoe wore around it at 1:26:16, the Ailsa followed at 1:28:31, and then came the Vigilant, at 1:29:12. The Columbia tacked around at 1:31:44, and then Independence went around it at 1:32:53. The yawls all lowered spinnaker poles to starboard.

The Columbia broke out her balloon jib topsail, as she turned the mark, while the Independence broke out a reaching jib topsail. Columbia at once began to pull out from Independence, and also walked up on the Navahoe and Vigilant, who in the meantime had passed the Ailsa. At 2:07 Columbia overhauled Navahoe and led the fleet. Independence, which was now the fourth boat, ran up her spinnaker and tried to break it out, but the stops would not pull out and the sail had to be twice lowered to the deck and set up again. Columbia all the while was skimming over the water, and increasing her lead over Navahoe, while Independence apparently was unable to make any appreciable gain on Vigilant.

At 2:25 the leaders were arranging their head sails for the reach home. At 2:28:45 Navahoe took in her spinnaker and set her forestail and reaching jib topsail, while Vigilant held to her spinnaker much longer. Columbia set her No. 2 jibtopsail under her balloon jib. Up to this time the Navahoe was holding the Columbia well. Columbia jibed smartly at the mark at 2:35:03, and laid her course northwest for the home mark, her tender, Park City, leading her and showing the way. Navahoe was next, but went for the leeward of the mark, in making her turn at 2:37:07, which allowed Vigilant to cut in on her course at a much better position to windward at 2:38:01. Independence came next at 2:41:35, making a slow turn and set her reaching jibtopsail.

Lying well over now in a fresh breeze the yachts fairly flew homeward, Columbia at once beginning to leave the yawls. Independence now had her rail well down, and came reaching along after the yawls, and closing up some of the sparkling space between them every second. With every inch of her big spread of sail drawing she bore down on them, caught, and passed them, and made a desperate struggle to overtake Columbia, but though she put up a gallant race, and gained on her, it was not to be, and the old cup yacht went over the line at 3:22:57, with the defeated Independence 4 minutes and 43 seconds behind her, at 3:27:40. The yachts as they finished were timed as follows: Columbia, 3:22:57; Independence, 3:27:40; Navahoe, 3:29:07; Ailsa, 3:37:16; Elmina, 3:50:52; Quissetta, 4:05:00. Summary:

SLOOPS, CLASS G, UNDER 90 FEET.

Yacht.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corr'd Time.
Columbia	11:40:00	3:22:57	3:42:57	3:42:26
Independence	11:40:00	3:27:40	3:47:40	3:47:40

YAWLS, CLASS G, OVER 90 FEET.

Navahoe	11:45:00	3:20:07	3:44:07	3:43:25
Vigilant	11:45:00	3:28:23	3:43:23	3:43:23
Ailsa	11:45:00	3:37:16	3:52:16	3:50:51

SCHOONERS, CLASS D, 65 TO 75 FEET.

Elmina	11:55:00	3:50:52	3:55:52	3:55:32
Quissetta	11:55:00	4:05:39	4:10:39	4:10:39

Columbia beat Independence by 5 minutes 14 seconds, corrected time; Vigilant beat Navahoe 2 seconds and Ailsa 7 minutes 26 seconds; Elmina beat Quissetta 15 minutes 7 seconds.

SHAMROCK II. AT THE AZORES.

Cup Challenger and Escort Have Had Favorable Weather.

PONTA DELGADA, Azore Islands, Aug. 1.—Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin and the Shamrock II., challenger for the America's Cup, arrived here this afternoon on their voyage to America. The Shamrock II. anchored at 5:15 P. M. and the Erin let go her anchors twenty-five minutes later. The two yachts experienced excellent weather. The daily runs from Sunday last were 200 miles, 267, 287, 284, and, up to-day at noon, 276 miles. They passed no ships. The cup challenger was towed only during calms.

The Erin and the Shamrock II. sailed from Gourock, Scotland, at 10:20 A. M. Saturday morning last.

Lake Yachts Race at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 1.—The Verona of Kingston, which finished second in to-day's yacht race for thirty-footers was disqualified by the judges, as it was found that her length exceeded the limit of the rules. The wind was blowing about ten miles an hour from the northwest when the boats crossed the starting line. It increased steadily to twenty miles, where it held throughout the race. The course was again a triangular one, three miles to a leg, sailed twice around, making eighteen miles. The boats finished as follows:

Special.	Elapsed Time.	Cor'ted Time.
Merry Thought, Toronto	2:22:00	2:22:00
Vreda, Toronto	2:23:32	2:22:17
Aggie, Toronto	2:38:00	2:34:25

Forty-Foot Class.—Clytie, Hamilton, elapsed time, 1:24:13; Hinook, Hamilton, 1:24:40; Vivia, Toronto, 1:32:06.

Thirty-Foot Class.—Phalarope, Toronto, elapsed time, 1:34:28; Cock Robin, Kingston, 1:35:50; Lucinda, Sandusky, 1:38:04. Verona finished second but was disqualified.

Cadillac First in New Trial Race.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—In the first of the additional trial races for the Canada's Cup, sailed to-day between the Cadillac and the Milwaukee, the former boat scored a victory, defeating its rival by about two minutes. The race to-day was nine knots to windward and return. In the early part of the race the wind was from the northeast, blowing at twenty miles, and during the latter part it came from the east at twelve miles. The official elapsed time was: Cadillac, 3:23; Milwaukee, 3:31:43.

The additional races are to be best two in three, and the second race will be sailed to-morrow.

WESTCHESTER POLO TEAM WON.

New Yorkers Captured First Game of R. I. Cup Series.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 1.—The Westchester Country Club polo team defeated the Philadelphia Country Club this afternoon in the first match for the Rhode Island Cups. Westchester's score was 10¼ to 9. The playing individually was good, but there was little team work. Brown was easily the star for Philadelphia, while Havemeyer's work for Westchester was excellent. In the third period G. McFadden was thrown, and his pony rolled on him, but he was not hurt. In the fourth period Blair blocked a drive in the play, and Philadelphia was penalized half a goal. To-morrow will be given up to practice. Line-up:

WESTCHESTER, 10¼.	Goals.	Position.	PHILADELPHIA, 9.	Goals.
J. I. Blair	2	1	A. Brown	2
T. A. Havemeyer	4	2	R. E. Strawbridge	4
H. C. Brokaw	3	3	G. McFadden	5
R. L. Beckman	3	Back,	J. F. McFadden	5
Total	12		Total	16

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Won by.	Made by.	Time.
1	Westchester	Blair	7:85
2	Westchester	Blair	5:28
3	Philadelphia	Brown	1:11
4	Westchester	Beckman	Elapsed

SECOND PERIOD.

5	Philadelphia	J. F. McFadden	6:49

THIRD PERIOD.

6	Philadelphia	Brown	1:52
7	Westchester	Blair	3:56
8	Philadelphia	G. McFadden	:54
9	Philadelphia	G. McFadden	5:08
10	Philadelphia	Strawbridge	2:40
11	Westchester	Blair	2:52
12	Westchester	Havemeyer	1:47
13	Westchester	Havemeyer	:39
14	Philadelphia	G. McFadden	4:12
15	Philadelphia	J. F. McFadden	:21
16	Philadelphia	G. McFadden	1:36

Westchester earned 7 goals, received handicap 4, lost ¾ goal, ½ goal foul, ¼ goal safety.

Referee—B. H. Warburton. Scorer—H. B. Kane, Timer—S. A. Culbertson.

Olympia A. C. Games.

Entries will close to-morrow for the open games of the Olympia Athletic Club to be held at the Olympia Field, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, on Saturday, Aug. 10, at 2:30 P. M. The events which have been sanctioned by the Amateur Athletic Union and the National Cycling Association, are as follows: 75-yard dash, handicap; 300-yard run, handicap; 300-yard run, novice; 880-yard run, handicap; two-mile run, handicap; throwing 56-pound weight, handicap; one-mile walk, handicap; two-mile bicycle race, handicap; one-mile bicycle race, scratch; tug of war, open to teams of four men, weight unlimited. The all-round athletic competition will be figured on the percentage basis, and is open to middleweights, men weighing 158 pounds or less. Entries close with E. W. Hjertberg, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue.

WATERCOLOR CANTERED IN

Handsome Black Colt Easily Won $10,000 Brighton Derby.

WATERCURE BEATEN AGAIN

At Odds On, Green B. Morris's Gelding Was a Moderate Second to May W. at the Seaside Track.

In the precipitate style peculiar to patrons of the turf, the racing crowd returning from the Brighton Beach Race Track yesterday acclaimed Watercolor the greatest colt of his year, and accepting the new turf idol as all that he appeared to be, fondly and somewhat enthusiastically looked ahead to the time when he should meet Commando, of whom the same things were said a little earlier in the season. Even for the disappointed majority, who, having selected Watercolor as the probable winner of the Brighton Derby, failed to back him because 1 to 7 was not a tempting price, though he had a comparative walkover, the achievement of the handsome black colt was a source of gratification, for it verified the judgment of the crowd.

For those who were not influenced by such sordid things as betting, the spectacle that Watercolor made of his field was exhilarating, though, as a horse race, the Brighton Derby was a most decided failure. Only two horses, Mortallo and All Green, opposed Watercolor in the mile and a half race for a $10,000 stake. As there were three prizes, $1,000 for the second horse and $500 for the third, their presence was well explained. As far as betting went, however, the only speculation was as to which horse would be second, Mortallo being a strong choice for the place. In the race Watercolor, carrying the colors of J. B. Haggin, and ridden by Spencer, went on to the front and galloped there to the end, simply cantering over the course and making a most impressive show as he led his field through the journey, the splendid black, hard held, while the others were racing, actually striding only twice while each of the others took three jumps.

A few misguided persons thought for just a moment, when Watercolor was pulled back to All Green on the last turn, that All Green had a chance to win, but before they had time to shout twice, Watercolor went away again, in spite of the pull that Spencer had on him, and the black colt, cantering at the end and hard held still, won in a romp by three lengths, with All Green second, and Mortallo, who seemed to go lame in the race, beaten off. The time was fast and marked an exceptional performance, but if fortune is not kind to the admirers of Watercolor, the fast black colt will not measure strides with a really good horse until the enthusiasm over yesterday's race abates a bit. There is no question that the Watercress colt is wonderfully fast, but there is doubt about some other qualities that help to make a race horse, and it will do no injury to his reputation that the chances are much against a Hindoo, Tammany, or Dobbins developing in the latter part of his season, for there is room for doubt as to how well Watercolor would race if he had a fast and game horse hanging at his heels.

Aside from the race for the Derby, the sport was the dry bones of the Brighton Summer meeting, races for maidens and beaten horses making up the remainder of the programme. One of the usual surprises that the finish of a Summer meeting at the seaside track always produces, and there were some things that happened that were beyond explanation. One of these was the defeat of Watercure in the third race by the sour old Western mare May W. Watercure ran an amazingly bad race the last time and was last of four horses in the mile and furlong won by Ogden, but according to popular belief, that was because of the mud on Wednesday. The track yesterday was dry and all seemed agreed that Watercure ought to walk in. He was favorite at 2 to 5 in a field of three, but May W. went on and won all the running and was ridden out by a length. The result did not seem true, but the only explanation that could be offered was that Landry rode Watercure, as it is accepted by all persons familiar with racing affairs that Landry's capacity for making mistakes is limited only by the distance he is required to ride, and even then the errors are apt to be so thick that time will escape notice.

The race for the six furlongs handicap for two-year-olds was remarkable even for Brighton Beach, as the only riders who did not make mistakes were those who had no chance to fall into error. In a wild whirl of ill-judgment, with much mixing up behind, Ormsby, on Ostrich, was the last turn, where she ran wide, all the then contenders going out with her. The running out made an opening so wide that The Rival and Ascension, then behind the first bunch, could not avoid finding the way through, The Rival thus getting up and winning by a length and a half, with Ascension was second, a head before Lombre, who went to the outside fence on the turn, Margraviate made all the running, and won the last race from Scurry, who ought to have been first, but who was ridden shockingly by H. Michaels. Ivory Bells made all the pace and lasted in front long enough to win the opening race, Lallie and Dr. Preston, the post favorite, galloped home for the second purse, after In Shot had raced in the lead to the turn out of the back stretch. Dr. Preston entered for $1,000, was bid up to $1,700, when Stuart stopped, and A. L. Aste bid $1,800 and the horse was sold to him. Later it was learned that Aste bid for Stuart and saved the horse from going to another owner. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden fillies and geldings two years old, special weights; five furlongs. John E. Madden's Ivory Bells, br. f., by Himyarida Pickwick, 110 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a length and a half; Mrs. W. C. Michel's Dunwell, br. f., 110, (Landry,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a half length from A. G. Weston's Charlotte, b. f., 110, (T. Burns,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:01 2-5. Mowich, Step Onward, Queen of Dixiana, Octorgon, Linora, Gulf Stream, Avis, Lieschen, Singing Nymph, Miss Tatsey, Jechtum, and Dalatea also ran. Value to the winner, $800. Ocroron the post favorite at 11 to 5 and 4 to 5. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds that have run and have not won more than two races at this meeting, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Louis Stuart's Dr. Preston, gr. c., by Faraday-Aunt Anne, 110 pounds, (Landry,) 4 to 1 and 4 to 5, won easily by four lengths; G. A. Muller's Inshot, br. f., 100, (G. Thompson,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by three lengths from W. Jackson's Dalsheta, ch. f., 100, (Simms,) 18 to 5 and even, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Barbetto, Anna Darling, and Balloon also ran. Value to the winner, $560. Dr. Preston the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; mares and geldings, beaten non-winners in 1901 of $1,000; special weights, with allowances; one mile and seventy yards. D. Cameron's May W., b. m., aged, by Eagle Plume-Friola, 105 pounds, (Shaw,) 5 to 2 and out, won, ridden out by three parts of a length; Green B. Morris's Watercure, ch. g., 4, 105, (H. Cochran,) 2 to 5 and out, second by twelve lengths from Michael Clancy's St. Finnan, ch. g., 4, 105, (T. Burns,) 12 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:44 1-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $520. Winner trained by F. M. Taylor.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Derby, for three-year-olds; $10,000 guaranteed value, gross, with allowances; one mile and a half. J. B. Haggin's Watercolor, blk. c., by Watercress-Sabrina, 126 pounds, (Spencer,) 1 to 7 and out, won easily and pulling up by three lengths; Charles T. Patterson's All Green, b. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Lizzie Pickwick, 116, (Shaw,) 40 to 1 and even, second by fifteen lengths from A. Featherstone's Mortallo, b. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Moss Rose, 116, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and out, third. Time—2:34 1-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $8,500. Winner trained by Charles Littlefield, Jr.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; six furlongs. T. C. McDowell's The Rival, b. c., by Eolus-Bracegirdle, 110 pounds, (Shaw,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, won cleverly by a length and a half; Charles Oxx's Ascension, b. f., 98, (H. Michaels,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a head from Mrs. Keene Roche & Co.'s Tombro, ch. g., 106 (Beauchamp,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Zirl, Father Wentker, Fair Knight, City Bank, Byrne of Roscrea, and Lady Sterling also ran. Value to the winner, $725. Lombre the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs. F. Brindle's Margraviate, b. c., 3 years, by Margrave-Mount Vernon, 112 pounds, (Landry,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won, ridden out, by a length and a half; P. S. P. Randolph's Scurry, ch. g., 3, 111, (H. Michaels,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by four lengths from Fritz Lindinger's Whistling Coy, ch. h., 6, 113, (O'Connor,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:13 3-5. Gold Fox, Goebel, Connie, Bill Massie, Pincher Ventora, Brownsdale, and The Burlington Route also ran. Value to the winner, $610. Margraviate always the favorite. Winner trained by M. Mitchell.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; over the full course, about two and a half miles. Mystic Shriner, Decameron, and Musician, 163 pounds each; Isen, 161.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. Lady Radnor, 109 pounds; Cast Iron, 107; Ociawaha, Lemoyne, Batyan, Sedition, and Montana Pioneer, 105 each; Halberdier, 104; Lockett, 103; Equalize and Chief, 102 each; Fonsoluca, 101, and Schwalbe, 99.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Monarka, Arden, and Vitellius, 114 pounds each; Locust, 101; Westerner, 98; Agnes D., Anecdote, and Candle, 96 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Intrusive, 126 pounds; Scurry, 114; Vitellius, 113; Prince Richard, 108; Tom Kenny, 101; Ethics and St. Finnan, 97 each; The Amazon, 96; Fonsolee, 88; Himself, 86.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners, selling allowances; six furlongs. Brahmin, 112 pounds; Kalif Hopbrook and Dr. Korber, 109 each; Dora F., The Outcast, and Shiftless, 107 each; Goldilia, Historian, James J. Corbett, Twilighter, and Thicket, 105 each; George Simons, 104; East Kelstan and Himyarite, 102 each; Lightning, Argonauts, Oyezpa, and Amizte, 100 each; Hardshell, 95. Also eligible to start in the order named as others are withdrawn: Prince John, 102; Thorneycroft, 105; The Bluecoat, 102; Brookweed, 100; Staten Island, 109, and Ginless, 102.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a furlong. Intrusive, 121 pounds; Disturber, 112; Fatalist, 104; Harry McCoun, 103; Alsike, 102; McGrathiana Prince and Island Prince, 101 each; Elsie Skip, 100; Balloon, 86.

GREAT TROTTERS WILL RACE.

Manager of The Abbot Says Match with Cresceus at Brighton Will Take Place.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 1.—Cresceus and The Abbot will race over the Brighton Beach track on Aug. 15, during the meeting of the New York Breeders' Association. This announcement was made here to-day after W. L. Marks, manager of The Abbot, had seen the champion trotter work a mile in 2:11, the last half mile in 1:01, and the last quarter in 29½ seconds.

The Abbot has had a touch of distemper, and it was reported last week that the special match race was off. The horse has improved wonderfully, however, and seems to have all his former speed. Mr. Marks arrived here to-day, saw The Abbot work out, and held a conference with Trainer Ed Geers. He then informed Secretary McCully of the Brighton Beach Association that his horse would meet Cresceus on the scheduled date. The race will be three in five heats to harness.

FAST PACERS AT COLUMBUS.

Edith W. Won a Good Race After a Five-Heat Struggle.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 1.—This was the big day of the Grand Circuit meeting, and more than 5,000 people watched the harness horses perform over a fast track. The weather was perfect, and all the conditions were conducive to excellent sport. Dr. Book, Dainty Queen, Edith W., and Captor were the winners of the four races on the card. The feature of the day was the 2:06 pace, the fastest class of the meeting, in which seven good horses faced the starter. Hetty G. was made the favorite at $50 to $40 over the field, with Bonnie Direct and Riley B. at equal odds for second choice. Bonnie Direct won the first heat in 2:05¼, his own record, made here last season, and Hetty G. took the second heat. Then Edith W. went on and won three heats and the race. Summary:

First Race, (Unfinished)—2:14 trot; purse, $2,000; four heats on Wednesday.

Dr. Book, b. g., by McKinney (Durfee)	1	1	2	4	2 1
Wauban, g. g., by Pilot Medium, (Curtis)	2	2	4	1	1 2
Grace Onward, ch. m., (Macey)	4	3	1	2	3dis
Nancy King, blk. m., (Majors)	3	4	3	3	dis.
A. J. D., b. g., (Huston)	5	5	dr.		
Dot Miller, b. m., (Waider)	dis.				

Time—2:11¼; 2:10¾; 2:12¾; 2:12¼; 2:11¼; 2:13¼.

Second Race.—2:24 class, pacing; purse, $2,000.

Dainty Queen, blk. m., by Feeler, (Munson)	2	2	1	1	1
Xava, ch. m., (McLane and McDowell)	1	4	4	3	2
Jean Cuyler, ch. m., (Murphy)	4	3	2	2	3
Miss Gertrude, br. m., (Hall)	3	1	3	4	dis
Chalie Hofer, b. g., (Huston)	dis.				
Ethel Brown, blk. m., (Curtis)	dis.				

Time—2:10¾; 2:10¼; 2:12¾; 2:12½; 2:12¼.

Third Race.—2:06 class, pacing; purse, $2,000.

Edith W., b. m., by Ben Roman, (Turner)	1	4	1	1	1
Hetty G., b. m., (McInery)	4	1	3	4	2
Bonnie Direct, blk. h., (McHenry)	1	3	5	5	5
Riley B., blk. h., (Ervin)	2	2	4	3	3
Eyelet, gr. m., (Kenney)	3	6	2	2	4
Milton S., b. h., (Powell)	6	5	6	6dr.	
Egoseen, b. h., (Critchfield)	7	7	dr.		

Time—2:05¼; 2:05¼; 2:05¾; 2:07½; 2:07¾.

Fourth Race.—2:25 class, trotting; purse, $2,000.

Canter, b. g., by Cicilian, (Marvin)	4	1	1	1	1
Captain Brocken, b. g., (Ervin)	1	2	2	3	2
Algonetta, b. m., (Sanders)	3	4	2	3	
Delehto, blk. g., (Young)	2	3	4	4	
Big Dutch, b. g., (Lewis)	5	dis.			

Time—2:15¼; 2:12½; 2:14; 2:14¾.

Harness Races at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—There was a good track and good racing to-day at Island Park. Following are the summaries:

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse $500. (Unfinished on Wednesday.)

Rinaldo, b. g., by Albert W., (Flynn)	1	1	1		
Roommate, b. g., (Rites)	2	10	2		
Winifred M., br. m., (H. Davis)	3	2	6		
Tom P., br. g., (Atkinson)	4	3	5		
Bettine, b. m., (Ryan)	5	6	4		
David H., b. g., (Kearns)	9	4	3		
Tide Mark, b. g., (Jackson)	8	8	8		
Florence Wood, b. m., (Devine)	10	9	7		
Lizzie Lanning, b. m., (Boland)	6	5	dr		
Bow Rene, b. g., (Lowlow)	7	7	dr		

Time—2:14¼; 2:16; 2:15¾.

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Susie J., r. m., by Jayhawker, (McKee)	9	1	1	1	
All Right, b. g., (Snyder)	1	2	5	2	
Helen A., b. m., (Van Auken)	8	4	2	3	
Clesimtay, b. s., (Perrin)	4	9	4	7	
Prestina, b. m., (McDonald)	5	3	7	4	
Billy Abshire, s. g., (Rosemeyer)	8	5	3	5	
Paul Smith, b. g., (Sayles)	7	7	6	6	
Mike W., ch. g., (Burch)	3	8	8	8	
Annie Wilkes, br. m., (McDonald)	2	6	dr.		
Frank Hill, b. g., (Curry)	Dis.				

Time—2:14¾; 2:14¼; 2:16¼; 2:15.

Free for All.—Pacing; purse $1,000.

Connor, blk. g., by C. F. Clay, (McDonald)	1	1	3	1	
Indiana, b. g., (Clark)	4	2	1	3	
Anaconda, b. s., (Trout)	3	3	2	2	
Klatawah, b. s., (Allen)	2	4	4	dr	

Time—2:07¾; 2:06¾; 2:08¾; 2:10.

2:22 Class.—Trotting; purse $500. Unfinished.

Away, ch. m., (Burch)	3	1	1		
Pleasant Hill Belle, b. m., (Davis)	1	6	6		
Bemay, blk. m., (Snyder)	2	3	3		
Lord Middleton, br. g., (Smith)	5	2	5		
Clarence B., blk. g., (Rites)	6	5	4		
Mattie Smeltz, ch. m., (Doble)	7	7	2		
Delanto, b. g., (Curry)	4	4	dr		
Home Rule, b. g., (Clark)	Dis.				
King Vasco, b. s., (Cummings)	Dr.				
Al Reynolds, br. s., (O'Brien)	Dr.				

Time—2:20¾; 2:18½; 2:18¼.

Trotting and Pacing in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—This afternoon was an ideal one for racing at the old Saugus track. Each event was won in straight heats. The 2:10 pace was the attraction of the meeting, but only five horses came to the post, Early Bird, Jr., Norvin G., and Joe Patchen being unable to start owing to the epizootic. Terrill S. was an easy winner. The summaries:

First Race.—2:22 class; pacing; purse $500.

Russell D., b. g., by Will Mason, (Dore)	1	1	1
Mary C., ch. m., (Goodfellow)	3	2	2
Reed Shedd, b. g., (Houghton)	2	3	3
Deacon, ro. g., (Riley)	5	4	4
Wavelite, ch. m., (Wall)	4	5	5
Lady Nance, ch. m., (Durland)	dis.		

Time—2:21¾; 2:19¾; 2:20½.

Second Race.—2:17 class; trotting; purse $500.

Fanny Rice, b. m., by Valeotti, (Gordon)	1	1	1
Ward, ro. g., (Johnson)	3	2	2
Irene, br. m., (Kane)	2	3	3
Wildwind, b. s., (Dore)	4	4	4

Time—2:20; 2:17¼; 2:15¾.

Third Race.—2:10 class; pacing; purse $500.

Terrell S., ch. g., by Strathmore, (Laselle)	1	1	1
Ida Fern, ch. f., (Merrill)	2	2	3
Ambulator, b. s., (Welland)	3	4	2
Cheslea, g. g., (Dore)	5	3	4
Emma E., ch. m., (Lawrence)	4	5	5

Time—2:12¾; 2:12¾; 2:12½.

Maher on Goodwood Cup Winner.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Fortunatus, ridden by Maher to-day, won the Goodwood Cup of £2,000 for three-year-olds and upward, with Inquisitive second, ridden by J. H. Martin, and Fleur d'Ete third, ridden by Buchanan. Five horses ran. The winner is a bay colt three years old by St. Frusquin-Lucky Lady, and is owned by Arthur James.

Cresceus Against His New Record.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The trotting horse Cresceus will be brought to Poughkeepsie next week and on Thursday will make an attempt at the Hudson River Driving Park to lower his record of 2:02¾ made at Cleveland last week.

Favorite, Legding, Dropped Dead.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The trotting and pacing meeting was concluded to-day. Peral A. was favorite in the race for 2:25 trotters and pacers. She won the first and second heats, and in the third heat was leading at the half-mile when

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TWELVE PAGES.

A HALF BILLION OF GOLD.

It is natural that the actual accumulation of gold in the Treasury of the United States should give the officers of that department a feeling of satisfaction, and even of elation. Some of them have passed through times when the condition of the gold reserve was a matter of grave anxiety to them and of grave peril for the country. There is nothing of the sort in the present situation, but at the same time it is well to remember that it is not so much the amount of the gold in the possession of the Government as it is the terms on which it is held that constitutes the safety of the country.

Practically three-fifths of the gold now in the custody of the Treasury does not belong to the Government. Of the $505,000,000, nearly $300,000,000 is "held for the redemption of certificates for which it is pledged." The Government has no more control over it and no more interest in it than it would have if the gold were in one or a dozen safe deposit vaults in this city or elsewhere. The certificates issued for it are a valuable and convenient form of currency, since they are redeemable at sight and are a most convenient means either of exchange or deposit as required in business. But the Government is neither stronger nor weaker financially for their issue or for their redemption. The gold which they represent undoubtedly indicates the strength of the business of the country. It would do the same if the gold were in the actual possession of its real owners.

What does reflect the strength of the Government in a most satisfactory manner is the possession of the gold in the reserve fund, $150,000,000 and the $64,000,000 in gold in the "available cash balance" of $177,000,000. It is especially on the terms on which the reserve of $150,000,000 is held that we can rely for the security of the currency, and for its instant and practically constant redemption at par in gold on demand. This security is increased by the possession of an ample surplus revenue and the accumulation of gold in the Treasury apart from the reserve. Under the law as it stands if the reserve were not sufficient to meet the demand for redemption, and there were no other gold in the Treasury, redemption could be met by the proceeds of bonds. The security would have been more complete than it now is if Mr. McKINLEY's advice had been followed and the law had required that a note once redeemed in gold should not again be issued except for gold. Since that advice was not followed, the present ample revenue of the Government is a matter for congratulation.

We note on the part of some of the officers of the present Administration a little of what may be called the Jack Horner temper as to the condition of the Treasury. They are a little inclined to take excessive credit for the "plum" in their custody. It would be only fair and modest for them to remember that under laws of their own party's making the Treasury would have been stripped and the currency dishonored, had not the stout heart and wise head of GROVER CLEVELAND strained the resources and the authority of the Government to the utmost to avoid that calamity. The authors of the Sherman act have reason to regard their responsibility for the safety of the credit of the country with anything rather than boastfulness.

THE GRAND JURY AND THE TUNNEL.

The spectacle of a great corporation, one of the most important of those distinctively identified with New York, sitting supinely in vague and sleepy contemplation of an intolerable public nuisance of its own creation and maintenance until the pressure of public opinion compelled the Grand Jury to make it the subject of a formal presentment is pitiable.

The presentment formulated by the Grand Jury in the matter of the Park Avenue tunnel nuisance is of somewhat unusual character, but it contains a great deal of information which will assist in focalizing public opinion on this important subject. The reader who is curious to know what the breath of a locomotive consists of, and what it measures in volume, will find the text of this unique document uncommonly interesting reading.

A presentment is not an indictment of has. The three recommendations of the Grand Jury for the abatement of the existing evils of the tunnel are as follows:

First—That the brick walls dividing the tunnel be promptly removed, and that steel columns and girders be substituted therefor.

Second—That passenger coaches while not in use during the day be protected from the sun by a shed; and,

Third—We further recommend that, inasmuch as the most eminent engineer asserts that there is no remedy for these existing evils so long as coal-burning locomotives are in use, the railroad companies be compelled by and under such laws as may be provided for that purpose to change forthwith the motive power within the tunnel and its approaches to some method of propulsion as will not, as heretofore stated, endanger the public comfort and health.

In our judgment, these recommendations were not well considered. If the motive power is changed from coal-burning locomotives to some mechanism which does not create conditions vitiating the air and raising its temperature, it will be unnecessary to remove the brick curtain walls separating the main and side tunnels. Rapidly moving trains, electrically propelled, would so disturb the residual air of the subway that there would be no observable difference between that of the three aisles. On the other hand, if locomotives continue to be used, it will make very little difference whether the brick walls are taken down or left standing. In either case, the great cost of substituting steel columns and girders for the brick walls would seem to be scarcely warranted by any public benefit likely to result therefrom. Once fill the tunnel with pure air and keep out of it anything more energetic as vitiating causes than the passengers and the lights in the cars, and the ventilation would take care of itself under the present construction.

To the Board of Health is committed the duty of seeing that the nuisance of the tunnel is abated. Undoubtedly the board has ample power to do all that is necessary in the premises. It can peremptorily close the tunnel to travel, and do many other things which the management of the railroads would find extremely uncomfortable. Indeed, its powers in dealing with a public nuisance are imperial, but we find ourselves unable to share with the Grand Jury the confidence expressed in its report that the active and intelligent co-operation of that department can be counted on to convert the tunnel from a public nuisance to a public convenience. When the Board of Health moves in this matter in the way it should, the magnates of the Forty-second Street headquarters will bestir themselves. Should it fail to do so, the indictment of the Commissioners for official negligence would be in order, and good results would follow it.

OUR TRADE WITH CANADA.

We do not know how far The Montreal Star is authorized to express the opinion of the people of the Dominion on the subject of reciprocity with the United States. Its own opinion is evidently based on a misunderstanding of the purposes and motives of the advocates of reciprocity in the United States.

In the first place, there is no considerable party in this country that urges "unrestricted reciprocity," at the present time. That such a policy would ultimately be for the good of both peoples we have no doubt, and we are quite sure that if a substantial beginning were made in this direction, it would logically lead to an extension of the policy. But both countries are now committed to protection, the United States more than Canada, and many investments have been made relying on the reasonable permanence of the present régime. It would be unwise and unfair to make a sudden and radical change. That does not mean that no change should be made, but it does mean that arguments about the effect of "unrestricted reciprocity" do not apply to any proposition likely to be adopted on either side.

In the next place reciprocity is not sought by any one in the United States with the expectation that it will build up our industries and advance our prosperity at the expense of our neighbors. If we had any such expectation we should be disappointed. If artificial barriers are removed the trade between the two free parties will be such and only such as is fairly profitable to both. It will be of no use to us to try to impoverish our customers, and none to the Canadians to try to make us poorer. Each side will buy or sell according as the transaction seems likely to be a good one. And each side can be trusted to decide. When the decision is left to the politicians it is neither wise nor disinterested. These gentlemen could not tell, if they honestly tried, what industries should be "fostered" by taxing their customers for their benefit, and they never honestly try. They select the industries which the strong men in their own districts desire, and do not trouble themselves about any others. Their action is always in the direction of the greatest pressure, and the greatest pressure comes always from those who seek special favors.

We believe that a gradual removal of the fetters imposed on trade between the two countries would be good for both. But, as the case now is, we can undoubtedly stand these fetters better than our neighbors because we can fall back on the absolute free trade that exists among a people of 75,000,000. Canada has a population of less than one-twelfth that number, with less trade per capita. The burden of tariff discrimination is, therefore, much harder to bear. But Canada has enormous and varied resources, an energetic and intelligent population, a well-established and well-administered Government, and practically complete assurance of peace from her relations to the Empire of Great Britain. The chief essential to her prosperity is condition of profitable trade with her, whether we buy or sell.

NEGLIGENCE IN BRIDGE MANAGEMENT.

The Engineering News of this city, a technical journal of character and standing, has caused an expert examination to be made of the parts of the Brooklyn Bridge which last week showed signs of failure, and from the data gathered has reached the conclusion that, in addition to defects in the design of the suspender rods, the structure has been neglected to an extent permitting progressive deterioration. In the case of the rods which broke, it was found that accumulation of movement due to contraction and expansion not only threw them out of the vertical, which in itself would be of small consequence, but it subjected them to strains, transverse and torsional, which enormously increased the work devolving upon them and caused their gradual and progressive fracture. The point would appear to be well taken, in view of the facts discovered. These rods are eye bars, and are meant to swing on trunnions resting in bearings. Trunnions and bearings were cemented together by rust, to such an extent that any movement must have developed so much resistance that to bend the rods was easier than to swing them with the pendulum-like movement for which they were designed. Concerning this detail Engineering News says: "The facts are that a poor design was adopted for the lower hinge connections of the suspension rods, and that through neglect the evils of this design were augmented by lack of lubrication and by rust. The first fault was perhaps unavoidable at the time the members were designed, but there is no reason why the faulty bearings should not have been kept in the highest possible state of efficiency, particularly since they were fully recognized to be especially in need of care if they were to work satisfactorily. In conclusion it may be pointed out that it would have been a simple matter at any time during several years past to have replaced these rods with a more approved design of suspender."

The error of design is, no doubt, excusable on the ground that the form of construction adopted was perhaps the best available at the time the bridge was built. It is difficult, however, to excuse the official negligence which failed to keep the trunnions lubricated in their bearings, and especially that which failed to discover fracture when the usual test with a hammer would have instantly detected the difference between a sound rod and a cracked one, and between a rod tense under its normal load and one hanging loose.

The more this subject is investigated the less creditable appears the position of the technical staff of the bridge. From the Commissioner and his deputy we expect nothing of more importance in the way of official duty than the increase of the bridge pay roll and a discreet use of the patronage of their offices. In the case of Mr. MARTIN, however, the plea, if made, that he could not have the work for which he is officially responsible properly or thoroughly done, would justify nothing except an emphatic protest to the Commissioner, to the Mayor if this was disregarded, and his resignation if the Mayor sustained the Commissioner. If men of Mr. MARTIN's character and capacity, who may find themselves in office under political chiefs, would assert their professional prerogative and give it to be understood that they will have things done right or take such action as will fix the responsibility where it belongs, they would receive much more respectful consideration than is now accorded to them.

LORD ROBERTS.

The Irish members of late have been giving Mr. BALFOUR more than what he has become accustomed to regard as their normal amount of trouble. That irritation and exasperation which he personally produces upon the Irish members Mr. BALFOUR doubtless takes as a compliment, or at least as a source of amusement, until it begins to interfere with Parliamentary business. This it has been rather seriously doing this week. Judging from the cable reports, the decisions of the Speaker have been rather arbitrary, whereby the Irish members have been muzzled and "named" and suspended. But then we have to own that they may have been very "aggravating."

They have certainly been very aggravating and very factious, in the opposition they have made to the grant to Lord ROBERTS of an estate suitable to maintain his new earldom. That is a way they have in Great Britain. They do not think it decent to bestow upon a national benefactor a title, which costs them nothing, and does him no good, without at the same time insuring him money enough to keep it up suitably. When Lord WOLSELEY that is started out upon his Egyptian expedition, Gen. SHERMAN observed that he was sure to do his utmost, because he knew that the English people would "pay him well" if he succeeded. That simple-minded and just observation drew down upon the old General the indignation of a crowd of theoretically frugal patriots, who insisted upon knowing whether he had served his country for money, most of themselves having never done anything for anybody for anything else. And when Admiral DEWEY came up for promotion, (we believe that was the occasion,) the cheerful and frugal BAILEY of Texas set forth that the honor and glory of winning such a fight as that of Manila Bay ought to suffice for a true patriot, (like BAILEY,) without any gaudy insignia of increased rank or pay. Mr. LABOUCHERE has taken much the same ground in this public services, but he insisted that civil as well as military servants of the empire should share these rewards.

As to the difference between British and American practice, it may be said that it has never been our wont to acknowledge public service in money directly, or otherwise than by an increase of rank, and consequently of pay, while in England the national gratitude takes tangible expression in the form of pounds, shillings, and pence, and puts its object and his family beyond the reach of want. The spirit of it was finely expressed in TENNYSON'S "Ode on the Death of the Duke of WELLINGTON":

Lo, the leader in those glorious wars
Now to glorious burial slowly borne;
He on whom, from both her open hands,
Lavish Honor showered all her stars
And affluent Fortune emptied all her horn.
Yea, let all good things await
Him who cares not to be great
But as he saves or serves the State.

There can be no doubt that the British custom has been of great national advantage. NELSON'S famous saying on the eve of battle, "A peerage or Westminster Abbey," would sufficiently prove that. Our own history does not fail to point the ancient moral of the ingratitude of republics, while no British national hero has ever had cause to complain of the ingratitude of the British people.

It is hard to see how any Briton could fail to recognize the enormous value of the national service rendered by Lord ROBERTS. It is necessary only to think what the situation in South Africa was when he took charge of it and when he left it. He checked the uninterrupted run of disaster which the Bullers and Methuens and the rest had incurred, and he really solved the military problem of the campaign. It was not for him to tackle the political problem, which is not solved yet, and of which no solution is in sight. That is not his fault. To hold him responsible for the political blunders of the Ministry of the day would be to introduce a most dangerous and, we may add, a most un-English element into the calculations of professional soldiers. It is fortunate that the Opposition in Parliament was not strong enough to do this. Every patriotic Briton must be grateful to Lord ROBERTS, and must agree that "all good things" ought to await him. If the Irish members cannot join in this agreement, that is a proof that they are not patriotic Britons. Indeed, they do not pretend to be. They rejoice in British defeats, without reference to the merits of the quarrel, and they are depressed by British victories. These, we must suppose, are natural sentiments for them, or they would not hold them. But, while they hold them and try to give expression to them, they really cannot wonder that the British public should not listen to them with patience, whether they are discoursing, from an anti-British point of view, upon the wrongs of the Boers, or from an equally anti-British point of view, upon the wrongs of Ireland.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That old grievance, the failure to allot to American charities a fair share of the funds collected by means of entertainments given on transatlantic steamers, is referred to in a letter which we have received from Mr. ALBERT CRANE of this city. He says that as the ocean passenger travel is, and for many years has been, largely American, and as Americans always contribute to the entertainments generously in services and money, it seems only fair that half the proceeds thus collected should go to some American organization. He suggests as a peculiarly worthy object the Blue Anchor Society, the headquarters of which are in the Charities Building on Fourth Avenue. This society is perhaps the only one of the kind having an international character, and its work is such as to avoid all disagreements and prejudices, and all selfish or personal pleas. Our Government maintains many life-saving stations on our coasts, but does not give supplies to those of any nation who may be shipwrecked, merely paying for the buildings, boats, apparatus, and wages of the life-savers. Shipwrecked people, however, are often rescued without any of their effects, or money, and with little clothing, and they at once are in need. The Blue Anchor Society supplements the work of the stations by supplying clothing, blankets, and other necessaries. The society is managed by ladies, and depends upon voluntary contributions from the public; it has been well known to many for years, and has done noble service. Eminently commendable as is the work of the society, however, it is difficult to see what pressure can be brought to bear upon the foreign steamship companies except such as the passengers themselves choose to exert. They know, or can know, the destination of the money they contribute, and until that destination accords with their sense of the proprieties, it would be the simplest of all things for them to refrain from giving.

—Commenting on the accident to the yacht Venitzia, by which five lives were lost, The Marine Journal couples it with the capsizing of the Mohawk, years ago, in New York Harbor, and says: "Both resulted from a lack of proper attention to duty on the part of the sailing master or Captain, provided they were not handicapped, as they very often are, by contrary opinions and orders from the owner, who in most cases is an amateur, when it comes to judging of what is best to do when danger threatens his craft through the elements." The writer of the article calls attention to the fact that the squall which capsized the Venitzia did not come so quickly but that the advisability of taking in sail in preparation for it was discussed between the owner and the Captain—and the sail was not taken in. Continuing, he says that a yacht of her class will not blow over in Long Island Sound in any gale that ever visited it if her sails are stowed while it is passing and she is properly handled, and squalls, in moderation or severe, in this latitude give ample notice of their coming. The conclusion is: "To lose a life under the conditions named is little less than a crime. There are plenty of careful and every other way competent yacht Captains to be had if properly paid for their services, and those who are practically safe in avoiding disasters of every kind if they are left to their own judgment in times when experts, not amateurs, should be in charge." All this is very harsh, and the severity is not excused by a perfect knowledge of the facts. The implication is that every yachting accident on the Sound is the result of incompetency in some form or other, and yet many a sailor man of recognized ability and long experience has met with disaster but both fail at times. In the case of the Venitzia, there is some reason for believing that the Captain received good, not bad, advice, from the owner, and ignored it, but until this is proved it will hardly either be safe or fair to charge him with ignorance of his business, or even carelessness. The mere fact that a disaster occurred demonstrates little or nothing.

—A while ago the patrons of the railways using the Park Avenue tunnel were informed that at last a way to decrease close to the vanishing point the terrors of that dismal passage had been discovered—a few of the lights in each car passing through the tunnel were to be extinguished, and the result was to be the creation in some mysterious manner of a cool, pure atmosphere for the imprisoned passengers to breathe. The announcement was not received with that respect by the traveling public which it certainly deserved, coming, as it did, from a "high official," and, possibly for this reason, possibly because the "high official" discovered that his plan would involve a considerable expenditure for matches with which to relight the extinguished lamps, the promised reform has not been effected. Now, it seems, another scheme has been devised by the tireless brains always at work in the interests of the public. It is to permit only express trains to pass through the tunnel, stopping the local trains at Mott Haven and dumping out there the whole tribe of commuters, thence to make their way as they choose over the three to five miles which separate that pleasant suburb from the business parts of the city. That would certainly save the commuters from all danger of asphyxiation in the tunnel—and it wouldn't cost the railways a cent. We fear, however, that the plan will be little more popular than its predecessor. The commuters are an unreasonable lot, and it would be just like them to raise a howl about the extra time they would have to use in getting to and from Mott Haven, and they are none too good to suggest that, traveling, as they do, every day, their convenience needs more consideration than does that of the through passengers, whose journeys are comparatively infrequent. Reluctant as we are to pain the New York Central managers, we are forced to tell them that in our opinion their search for an entirely inexpensive remedy for the tunnel troubles is a waste of time. Science offers and the people clamor for an electrical system of some sort, and the longer the "high officials" delay the installment of one the less gratitude will they get when they do it at last, as do it at last they surely must.

—We note with an amusement somewhat thickly streaked with pain that a near neighbor of ours and a few other well-intentioned but utterly misguided sentimentalists are attempting in all apparent seriousness to persuade the American people that it would be a good thing for them to present Admiral CERVERA with a loving cup. Now, we haven't a thing against the Admiral, personally or as a Spaniard; on the contrary, we share to the full that affection for him which all Americans feel, partly because he is a lovable old fellow, as kindly and courteous as he is courageous, and partly because the defeat of his fleet enabled us all to regard ourselves, individually and collectively, with more pride than we did before he came over here. It is well to remember, however, that Admiral CERVERA'S errand on this side of the Atlantic was not to give us either pleasure or glory. His purpose was to sink our ships, to destroy our coast towns, and incidentally to kill as many of our sailors and soldiers as he conveniently could. That was his business, and that he did not carry it out is due to the vehement and successful interference to which he was subjected. Entirely worthy of respect as one who was a brave and honorable enemy, and who bore misfortune with a noble philosophy that turned hostility into friendship, Admiral CERVERA still has no claim upon the people of the United States for a loving cup. To give him one would make ourselves ridiculous, and it would be more than a little embarrassing to him, since his own nation might well ask what he had done to make himself so popular with those whom he was sent to harass and conquer. While the suggestion of such a gift is calculated to excite enthusiasm after a dinner of slightly excessive length, it will not bear sober consideration, and its execution would be offensive alike to good taste and good judgment.

Police Needed in Queens Borough.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you call attention through your estimable paper to the necessity of more policemen and more electric lights in the Queens Borough?

Since locating here, about one and a half years ago, we have been aroused four times at night, hearing some one trying the windows and doors, and, having had many incendiary fires in the place, we feel the need of better protection by the police force. In all this time we have seen a policeman only about six times, except during one week, when a neighbor made complaint against noisy boys.

For some unknown reason, the electric light was taken down from our corner, as well as many others, leaving many blocks dark and unsafe at night. RESIDENT.

Woodhaven, L. I., July 29, 1901.

A Correspondent's Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my communication to THE TIMES of July 22 on the subject of "trade balances" I made a mistake in stating that our excess of exports of specie (gold and silver) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, amounted to $20,000,000. I should have said $7,000,000. W. H. ALLEN.

Brooklyn, July 31, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Knew When to Stop.

"Did you ever see the sea serpent?"

"No, sir, I never did. I quit when I began to see anacondas."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

More Likely Story.

Nell—Miss Yellowleaf says she always takes a day off on her birthday.

Belle—I thought she generally took a couple of years off.—Philadelphia Record.

A Savage Thrust.

Mrs. Dash—Why do men want to hold all these conventions in Summer?

Mrs. Rash—Oh, it never gets too hot for a man to tie on a red sash and parade.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Exhausted.

Stubb—Say, did Caxton play chess on that excursion? I never saw a man go on a pleasure trip and look so fatigued.

Penn—No, he tried to count the Thousand Islands.—Chicago News.

Most Satisfying.

They were speaking of the billionaire's insufferable pretensions.

"Upon what meat does this our Caesar feed, that he has grown so great?" exclaimed Mordaunt, bitterly.

"Mint's meat, possibly," observed Meltravers, trying to be cheaply witty while yet preserving the easy grace of a man of the world.—Detroit Free Press.

COMPANIONS.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

Through the crowded streets by day
And under the stars at night
There is one who walks with me,
Who keeps me ever in sight;
And often I feel him clutch
My arm as he bids me stay
From the ways that I turn to take,
And often I fiercely shake
His hindering hand away.

In the crowded streets by day
And under the stars at night
He seeks to lead me where
High pillars are gleaming white,

PAYN'S POWER MENACED

Republican Contest Over Justice Samuel Edwards's Successor.

Ex-Judge Cady a Strong Opponent of Mr. Payn's Candidate in the Third Judicial District.

The struggle for the Republican nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court in the Third Judicial District threatens the political power of Louis F. Payn, ex-State Superintendent of Insurance, who has long been known as the "Field Marshal."

The term of Justice Samuel Edwards of Columbia will expire on Dec. 31, and because of his age he will not be a candidate. In the district are the Counties of Albany, Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer, Schoharie, Sullivan, and Ulster, and there are thirteen votes in the convention.

Albany, Greene, and Ulster, if they act in unison, can control, as they have seven votes.

By the unwritten law, Justice Edwards being a resident of Columbia, the nomination is conceded to that county if the party is united on any one candidate. But Columbia has two candidates this year, ex-County Judge J. Rider Cady and ex-Congressman A. V. S. Cochrane, both of whom reside in Hudson.

Mr. Payn has charge of the Cochrane boom, but Mr. Cady is showing so much strength that Mr. Payn is alarmed and is seeking support elsewhere. He confidently counts on William Barnes, Jr., the Republican leader in Albany County, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee. But if Mr. Payn cannot deliver the Columbia County delegate he cannot reasonably expect the support of the delegation from Albany or any other county.

There is talk that ex-Gov. Frank S. Black may be a candidate from Rensselaer, but his closest friends say that he wants to go to the United States Senate, and if the nomination is to go to his county, as a compromise, E. W. Douglas, a lawyer of high repute, will be the man.

Albany will present Corporation Counsel Arthur L. Andrews, while Ulster has a candidate in Surrogate Charles Davis.

Albany County now has two of the six Judges, and Mr. Andrews is, therefore, considered a remote possibility. Neither Sullivan, Schoharie, nor Greene has a candidate. Rensselaer and Ulster have Justices E. L. Fursman and James A. Betts, respectively, and that fact operates against the selection of a nominee from either of those counties.

Mr. Payn is making the fight of his life. If Mr. Cady wins, Mr. Payn will be politically dead. Reports that come to this city are to the effect that ex-Judge Cady is receiving much outside support.

There are about 125,000 voters in the district, and since the inauguration of the new ballot law it is very debatable ground. Prior to that time the Democrats invariably carried the district, but Republicans have since carried it. While the district gave Theodore Roosevelt a majority for Governor in 1898, James A. Betts of Ulster, the nominee for Judge, had a plurality of about 150.

Politicians, however, regard less the man who will be elected Judge than the question of the political future of Mr. Payn, so closely involved in the contest.

GOV. ODELL IN THE CITY.

He Does Not See Mr. Platt—The Senator Returns to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gov. Odell was in the city yesterday, but he did not see Senator Platt. The Governor, Senator Ellsworth, Speaker S. Fred Nixon, Assemblyman J. P. Allds, and Secretary Reuben L. Fox of the State Committee all accounted for his failure to do so by saying that the Governor had not had the time.

Gov. Odell and his party left Long Island City on a special train at 8 o'clock in the morning and inspected the institutions for the insane at Central Islip and Kings Park. They arrived in this city on their return about 3 o'clock. The Governor and his private secretary were at once driven to the West Shore Station, at Weehawken, where they took the train for Kingston, the Governor proceeding thence to Lake Mohawk to rejoin his family.

The Governor, conversing with reporters, said he was pleased that the trip was at an end. Any statements published concerning what he may suggest are purely speculative. Gov. Odell will say nothing about his tour of inspection. His ideas will be first made known in his next message to the Legislature.

The Governor expects to be at Lake Mohonk for about two weeks, and he will go from there to Albany.

Senator Platt unexpectedly appeared at the Fifth Avenue Hotel early yesterday afternoon. He accounted for his presence by saying that the temperature at Manhattan Beach was quite cool.

A NEW EXCISE ATTORNEY.

Charles P. Sandford of This City Appointed by the Commissioner.

ALBANY, Aug. 1.—Excise Commissioner Cullinan has appointed Charles P. Sandford of New York City an excise attorney with duties in Greater New York. Mr. Sandford was promoted from the position of special agent, which office he had held since 1897.

Charles P. Sandford was born in New York City June 9, 1854. He was graduated from Yale College in 1876, and from the Columbia Law School in 1878. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen of New York in 1887. Since 1897 Mr. Sandford has been confidential agent of the New York State Commissioner of Excise. His office is at 132 Nassau Street and his home 545 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street. He is a member of the University, Delta Kappa Epsilon, New York Athletic, West Side Republican, Washington Heights, and Republican Clubs, the Yale Alumni Association, and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

MGR. SCALABRINI'S VISIT.

Founder of St. Raphael Society to Study Immigrants' Needs.

Monsignor Scalabrini, Archbishop of Placenza, best known to Americans as the founder of Saint Raphael's Society for the Protection of Immigrants, will arrive here from Naples to-day on the Italian royal mail steamship Liguria. The Archbishop comes to this country to study, at first hand, the needs of the immigrants as they arrive in the ports of this country, at every one of which there is a branch of the society founded by him. The branch in New York is especially active.

Monsignor Scalabrini was ordained priest in 1863, and his first intention was to devote himself to service as a foreign missionary, but he was prevailed upon by his Bishop to remain in Italy. Soon after his ordination he became Professor of Foreign Languages in the seminary of Saint Abbondio of Como. Subsequently he became rector of the seminary. In 1867 he volunteered to help those stricken in the cholera epidemic, and his services in this connection were recognized by the Italian Government, which gave him a special medal.

To Model Frances E. Willard Statue.

BUFFALO, Aug. 1.—It was announced to-day that the statue of Frances E. Willard to be presented by the State of Illinois to the National Capitol at Washington will be modeled by Helen F. Mears of Oshkosh, Wis. For two years Miss Mears studied with Augustus St. Gaudens, and has been his assistant in serious work in New York and Paris. The statue will be of white marble, and the work upon it will be pushed with all possible promptness.

Transport Samoa Now the Dix.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Acting Secretary of War has renamed the freight

SEEN ON THE ROOF.

Wonders of the Svengalis and the Judge Family.

The roof garden habit is not one that a man overcomes easily. It is not one that he wrestles with very hard, and when there is a roof on which some interesting things may be seen, as at the Paradise Garden of the original Oscar Hammerstein, there is no reason why one should resist the sweet temptation. Some of the features of the Paradise Garden bid fair to last the Summer. But, so large is their popularity. Johnson and Dean, the colored comedians, continue to please the frequenters of the resort, Eleanor Falk's plantation songs and dances are still applauded, and the inimitable Joscarrys, in their extremely clever and really humorous acrobatic act, are still prime favorites with the crowd.

But the talk of the town just now is the Svengalis. Their performance seems to be a new and remarkable development of the old second-sight act of Robert Heller. At any rate, that is what it looks like. There are three persons in this act. One is the general director, so to speak, the second is the "musical medium," as the director calls her, and the third, a man, is the "impersonator medium." The woman sits before a piano on the right-hand side of the stage with her back to the audience. The impersonator stands behind a small curtained railing, which conceals the lower part of his body, and in front of a case containing many rows of pasteboard boxes. In these boxes are wigs and beards. The man stands with his back to the audience.

The director, after a short address, explaining what he is about to do, goes among the spectators. He asks persons in the audience to whisper to him the titles of familiar airs from standard grand or comic operas, and also the names of celebrated personages, especially of the present century. He stipulates only that the airs shall be limited to well-known operas, and that the personages shall be noted. Some one whispers to him the title of the lullaby from "Erminie." He stands with his back to the stage and closes his eyes, pressing his hands upon his forehead. It is the attitude of a man striving intently to concentrate his mind upon an ideal. In two or three seconds the "musical medium" begins to sing—not very well—the desired air, playing her own accompaniment on the piano. The director waits only long enough for the audience to recognize the tune, and then asks for another suggestion, with which he interrupts the progress of the first air. The "musical medium" catches his thought in an instant, and dropping the lullaby begins to sing this time, perhaps, the "Evening Star" song from "Tannhäuser" or the "Heart Bowed Down" from the "Bohemian Girl."

By this time some one has suggested the name of a famous person, and in a second or two the "impersonator medium" turns and announces it to the audience. An attendant at once appears with the proper coat, while the impersonator puts on the necessary wig and beard. In a very few moments he turns to the audience and shows himself, very cleverly made up as the desired person. If the audience knows the appearance of the personage it applauds loudly, otherwise faintly. Ex-President Carnot, for example, gets scant recognition, while Washington and Bismarck are acclaimed with much warmth.

In concluding the entertainment the director announces that he will try to have the impersonator make up as some one in the audience. He asks only the privilege of selecting the person himself, and stipulates that it must be some one with a noticeable countenance. He gravely assures the audience that it is not going to be a confederate. Then he looks about for a suitable face. The chances are that some one will point out one to him. He does not refuse to take the suggestion. If the face is one which gives the impersonator some opportunity for make-up, the director accepts. Then follows some elaborate gesticulating on the part of the director and some picturesque posing on the part of the impersonator. The latter makes motions as if about to select one of the make-up boxes, and the director makes passes at him from the audience as if trying to hypnotize him into taking the right one. Finally the impersonator chooses, and in a few moments completes his make-up. It is perfect. The gentleman from whom it is copied is asked to stand up and show himself. The audience cheers, and the Svengalis bow themselves from the stage, leaving every one thoroughly mystified.

If there is any system of signals by which the director informs his assistants of the choices made by the audience, it is one so cunning as to escape all discovery. Apparently the director does almost the same thing in every case. He never speaks, and seldom turns his face toward the stage. He uses only one or two poses and two or three gestures. Of course every one thinks there is a trick somewhere, but no one can see where. And so curiosity is piqued, and people will go often to see this unique act. It is the most interesting novelty of the day.

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Something ought to be said of the admirable acrobatic act of the Judge family, two young men and an older one. It is an act, however, which defies description except technical terms of the gymnasium. The older man, lying on his back, with his feet in the air, takes one of the younger ones on his feet and tosses him about in the most astonishing series of somersaults. He even throws him in a double back somersault. The absolute certainty with which he catches the young man in all sorts of position on his feet, without either of them ever seeming to have the slightest doubt as to the surety of the balance, is simply wonderful, but only those who have some practical acquaintance with gymnastic feats can fully appreciate the excellence of this work.

One of the young men appears in a lighted cabinet stripped to the waist and exhibits the development of his muscles as Sandow used to do. This young man has a development that is superb. There is not an ounce of superfluous flesh on his body, while every muscle, even to the small intercostals, stands out in high relief. It is an interesting exhibition, and well worth seeing.

DANIEL FROHMAN RETURNS.

Theatrical Manager Back from England with a Number of New Plays.

Daniel Frohman, the theatrical manager, after a two months' trip abroad, returned to New York yesterday on the steamship Deutschland. Mr. Frohman brings with him several English plays, which he will present to the New York public the coming season. Among them is a new five-act play by A. W. Pinero—his first play since this author wrote "The Gay Lord Quex." This will be performed here by the Lyceum stock company at Daly's Theatre. Mr. Frohman is not yet ready to announce the title. He will only say that it will be a psychological study of a woman of the type Mr. Pinero has already given in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," and "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith."

He has a play by Sydney Grundy, also described as a comedy-drama of London and its suburbs, and from the pens of Comyns Carr, the author of "King Arthur," which Henry Irving presented here two season's ago; a drama by Edward Norton, the librettist of "San Toy"; an original play by Guy Boothby, the English novelist, dealing with incidents of the French Revolution. Mr. Frohman has also secured another play by Boyle Lawrence, who, he says, is a young and promising English dramatist.

The new Pinero play will be presented for the first time in this country. Pinero is also at work on two more plays, contracted for by both Charles and Daniel Frohman. Mr. Frohman announces the season at Daly's Theatre to begin with "The Messenger Boy," to be followed by the Lyceum stock company, which will arrive in this country on Aug. 10. The Lyceum stock company will begin the season in San Francisco Aug. 19, playing "Lady Huntsworth's Experiment" and "Wheels Within Wheels." two comedies by R. C. Carter, already given in New York.

The Garden Theatre will open with E. H. Sothern in "Richard Lovelace," a play by Lawrence Irving, son of Henry Irving. Bertha Galland, last year leading woman with James K. Hackett, will make her début as a star, opening the Lyceum Theatre in September with a dramatization of Maurice Hewlett's story, "Forest Lovers."

Mr. Frohman also will bring to this country Jan. Kubelik, a violinist, twenty-one years old, who is said to have made a favorable impression in leading European cities. He will begin an engagement at Carnegie Music Hall the first week in December. After a month's stay in New York he will visit the principal cities, returning here for a second engagement in April.

"Florodora's" 300th Performance.

"Florodora" celebrated its three hundredth performance at the Casino last night, and the popular musical comedy was enjoyed by one of the largest audiences

GRAND JURY DENOUNCES PARK AVENUE TUNNEL

Declares the Railway Companies Maintain a Public Nuisance.

CRITICISES THE HEALTH BOARD

Recommends Compulsory Change of Motor Power and Substitution of Steel Columns for Dividing Walls.

Following the investigation into the New York Central tunnel, which has been going on for several days, the Grand Jury yesterday handed into Judge Newburger, sitting in Part I. of General Sessions, the following presentment:

"The Grand Jury of the County of New York drawn and holden for the July, 1901, Term of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of New York, respectfully presents to the Court that among other matters to which its attention was called, and to which consideration was given, the railway tunnel at Park Avenue from Fifty-sixth to Ninety-sixth Street, in this County, and the conditions surrounding its operation, as well as the accessories of the tunnel were given special attention.

"Various citizens having complained to the Grand Jury of the condition of the Park Avenue tunnel and of the dangerous consequences resulting from the operation of numerous trains running through it, we have deemed it to be our duty to make a thorough and complete investigation of the tunnel, of its structural defects, and of the conditions attendant upon the present method of its operation. During this investigation the Grand Jury, with the able assistance of the District Attorney, has examined not only the most available expert witnesses, but many persons who are compelled to ride through the tunnel or who live along its line, besides several officers and employes of the railroad companies.

"This tunnel was built about thirty years ago, when the demands expected to be made upon it were immeasurably less than those of to-day. The tunnel is divided by two interior brick walls, into a centre tunnel containing two tracks, and two side tunnels, each containing one track. The centre tunnel opens for a part of its length into the street above, between the cross streets, the balance being closed. The side tunnels have no openings except small segmental apertures on the side toward the centre tunnel into which each opens.

USED BY 530 TRAINS DAILY.

"These tunnels are now used by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, and the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company, and the several railroad companies which operate into the City of New York over their tracks. The combined traffic of these roads runs not less than 530 trains during every 24 hours through the tunnel.

"When these trains approach the tunnel the doors, windows, and ventilators of the cars are closed, and remain so during the passage of the train through the tunnel, a distance of about two miles, and lasting (when trains are not stalled, from three and a half to five minutes. Estimating the amount of pure air necessary for each passenger, it appears that a coach when filled contains on entering the tunnel pure air sufficient (if uncontaminated) to last about one minute. The gases, smoke, and steam emitted by the locomotive find entrance into the coaches, and further pollute the already contaminated atmosphere, and the passengers are thus compelled, not only to rebreathe the vitiated air, but are also subjected to additional peril from these causes.

"A passenger engine consumes on an average about fifty pounds of coal per mile run, each pound of coal requiring for its combustion in the locomotive firebox about 450 cubic feet of normal air, so that in running two miles, the length of the covered tunnel, a locomotive will deoxidize, say, 50,000 cubic feet of air. It will throw off from its stack about 60,000 cubic feet of gases and about 20,000 cubic feet of watery vapor; with these are carried from the firebox a great deal of coal dust, unconsumed carbon as smoke, fine ashes, and a shower of cinders. The gases pass off very hot, and the steam is exhausted at a temperature of probably 212 degrees. Steam and gases together in the two miles of engine run represent at least 80,000 cubic feet in volume, and carry heat enough to raise about 350,000 cubic feet of tunnel air to 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

"To the discomforts and dangers thus created must be added the vitiation caused by lighted lamps and heat radiated from locomotive boilers. When the number of trains passing through the tunnel daily is considered, it is not at all surprising that the air within it is not comfortably or safely breathable. Temperatures exceeding 100 degrees Fahrenheit are frequent, with humidity at the point of saturation and the oxygen of the air replaced by suffling gases, which are wholly unsuitable to be taken into strong lungs and highly dangerous to weak ones.

"The amount of air vitiated by a single locomotive in passing through the tunnel is equal to the amount that would be vitiated by the breathing of 87,000 human beings.

"The natural discomfort induced by the conditions above noted are added to, to some extent, by the fact that cars when not in use are switched off to side tracks in the yard, where they are permitted to stand in the full glare of the sun, thereby increasing the temperature in the interior of these coaches by many degrees by the time the train is made up and passengers are permitted to enter same.

"It is conceded by the railroad officials that the traffic through the tunnel has increased more than 25 per cent. during the last few years, and in that time the conditions have not been improved. Unless steps are taken by the company to improve these conditions the nuisance will be a continuing and increasing one.

FACILITIES FOR ELECTRICITY.

"From evidence adduced before it, the Grand Jury is convinced that in the present state of the art of electric application to mechanical ends the progress has been so general and uniform that everything requisite for an electrical installation in the tunnel and its approaches is as standard at the present time as steel rails or car wheels; that to install electrical traction in these tunnels and the approaches thereto everything required can be had without difficulty, delay, or great initial expense.

"Evidence presented shows beyond question that bituminous coal is used in locomotives passing through this tunnel. The utilization of this fuel within city limits is contrary to law, and we charge the Health Department of the city with the responsibility of seeking out violations thereof; we think that the Health Department has been lax heretofore, but we are satisfied that the present administration of that department will co-operate with other branches of the City Government to relieve passengers on the road and residents along Park Avenue from the annoyance thus caused.

"As a result of the investigation of the conditions existing in the tunnel as above briefly summarized, the Grand Jury strongly

"Presents to the Court the officers and Directors of the various railroads operating within this tunnel, as maintaining a public nuisance, and recommend that vigorous and speedy action be taken to abate the same.

"Further, we recommend:

"First—That the brick walls dividing the tunnels be promptly removed, and that steel columns and girders be substituted therefor.

"Second—That passenger coaches while not in use during the day be protected from the sun by a shed, and,

"Third—We further recommend that, inasmuch as the most eminent experts assert that there is no remedy for these existing evils so long as coal-burning locomotives are in use, the railroad companies be compelled by and under such laws as may be provided for that purpose to change forthwith the motor power within the tunnel and its approaches to some method of propulsion as will not, as heretofore stated, endanger the public comfort and health."

In discharging the Grand Jury, Justice Newburger thanked it for its careful work. He said copies of the presentment should be sent to the Mayor, the Health Board, and such other of the city officers as the District Attorney should consider concerned, as well as the officers of the different railroad companies using the tunnel.

President Newman of the New York Central Railroad read a copy of the presentment through, and then said:

"I have no desire to pass any criticism on the presentment. I have nothing to add to my statement of last Saturday."

Mr. Newman said Saturday that traction, ventilation, and electrical experts had been at work on the tunnel matter for the company, and that months had been spent in considering improvements, but that no suggestion had been made yet which had solved the problem. He said they were considering the use of compressed air and electricity.

Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier, who had charge of the investigation, stated that it would be possible to enforce the recommendations of the presentment by means of the criminal law. Whether such a course would be pursued if the company did not act upon the suggestions in the presentment he declined to say.

MR. SEXTON SAYS HE WILL ACT.

John B. Sexton, President of the Board of Health, had his attention drawn last night to the statement that soft coal is being burned by the railway companies using the Grand Central tunnel. Mr. Sexton said:

"I was not aware that soft coal was being used. If it is I am of the opinion that it certainly comes within the province of the Board of Health, and if I find upon investigation to-morrow that soft coal is still being used I shall see that it is stopped at once."

With reference to the change in motive power, Mr. Sexton said that he was not quite sure that the Board of Health possessed any powers on that point.

"I have been investigating the possibility of a change in the motive power used to pull trains through the tunnel," said he, "but I don't know whether the Board of Health can interfere. Personally, I should like to see the change, and if I find we have power to take steps to this end I shall certainly take action."

President Sexton was also doubtful whether the Board of Health had any authority in the matter of substituting steel girders for the brick walls in the tunnel. He said that anyway the central tracks were all right, but that it was the walls on the outer tracks that caused the trouble. He is going to find out what powers the Board of Health really possesses, he said, and when sure of his position will take action in the interests of the public.

HEAVY POST OFFICE RECEIPTS.

They Show Marked Increase for July, 1901, Over July, 1900.

The total receipts of the General Post Office for the month of July, 1901, show an increase over the returns for the same month of last year of 13.42 per cent. The figures are as follows:

July, 1901, $748,307.75.
July, 1900, $659,748.03.
Increase for this year, $88,559.72.

Jersey City's Water Tax Inquiry.

There are 32,034 buildings of various kinds in Jersey City, and a report filed yesterday by Water Assessor Frank McCarren shows that 1,032 stores and dwellings, 1,038 stables, and 3,975 barns are not connected with the water mains and pay no water tax. Measures will be taken to ascertain where the owners or occupants of these buildings obtain their water supply, as only a few of them have wells.

FEMININE FRILLS.

The most beautiful fans to be carried with gowns when the big plume hats are worn are the ostrich feather fans, and the finest of feathers are put into them. With pearl handles the feathers are of the purest white, with amber or shell, of a creamy tint, and black feather fans have black handles.

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Attractive purses and card cases have on the leather representation's of floating clouds, done in gold, and set into the leather. Among these clouds, carved in some delicately-tinted stone, is the full round face of the man in the moon. These are to be found with leathers of different colors. Swans designed in metal are upon other card cases.

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Leghorn hats for children are selling for $2.50, ready trimmed. They are the simplest of little hats in the natural color of the straw, with drooping, unwired brim and a black velvet ribbon tied around the crown, and hanging in loops and ends at the back.

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The most exquisite of drawn work done to-day is the Fayal work. It is of exquisite quality, every piece fit for a museum. It looks like some of the fine old point which one sees seldom except in museums. It is wonderfully fine and close, and the cost is to some degree approximate to the beauty of it. Small napkins and doylies cost $8, $9, and $10 a piece, and a small tea cloth costs $90 or $100.

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Pretty effects are given to gowns when the yoke of the skirt and the jacket are of lace and of the same variety.

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The tendency to a little coat-tail effect to gowns continues. On light gowns trimmed with chiffon or point d'esprit a little of this may be tacked to the back of the waist, two little fulled tabs five or six inches long, held at the top, perhaps, with a bit of narrow ribbon or velvet, if the gown is trimmed in this way, and with a rosette of the same finishing, each tab a little above the lower edge.

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White metal casket banks of decorative effect, which have been selling for $1, are now reduced to twenty-five cents.

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The most attractive of baby shoes are made in the form of moccasins, the top set in with faggoting. They are finished with frills of ribbon above, and a strap of ribbon passes around the upper part of the shoe, which is high, and ties in the front.

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A New York woman, who is a practical housekeeper, says that the most useful piece of furniture in her house is an exironing table. This is one of the tables bought in the shops for from $2 up, and which, with the broad table tipped back, forms a high-backed settle with a deep box below the narrow seat. The tables are in the natural wood without finish when purchased. The woman who finds here of such value painted it green, upholstered it by tacking a covering over a thin stuffing upon the back and seat, and now the settle is a picturesque feature of her dining room. When the back is turned down for a table it is most convenient for cutting or work of different kinds, and the box under the seat holds any number of things for which there seems to be no other place.

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There is a continued demand for rattan furniture upholstered with bright cretonnes. Chairs of this kind are so decorative, so comfortable, and so inexpensive that they are practical for all classes of people.

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Some of the latest styles of rattan furniture are made on the simplest of lines. Chairs are made with clusters of the strands woven in and out in a basket-work pattern, which is more decorative than when the weaving is in single strands.

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Sets of furniture are popular made of the natural rattan with a combination of colored strands. The pieces are sold separately, but a set can be put together composed of a settee, one or two straight chairs, and one or two rocking and easy chairs.

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The rattan rocking chair is always popular, and this, with the square upholstered chair, is more in demand than any other odd piece of furniture.

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Chinese incense is said to keep away mosquitoes. It can be found for fifteen cents a box, containing ten or a dozen small packages. There is also the incense in a powder, to be burned in the attractive metal incense burners.

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In the way of strapping, a good effect is given on a gown finished around the skirt with three graduated ruffles. These become narrower at the front, where they do not quite meet, but are finished with two straps on each ruffle, fastening on either side with a button.

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Straps on either side of the fronts of bodices or skirts, set on from the inside, but where they finish with a point and a button, are good, giving, as they do, the effect of holding back the sides of a skirt. They finish many stylish frocks, frequently being graduated in length.

EXPERT ENGINEER ON THE BRIDGE ACCIDENT

Says a Careful Inspection Would Have Prevented It.

Breaks Would Have Been Discovered and Remedied at Once—Better Suspender Can Be Substituted Easily.

While Engineer Edwin Duryea is inspecting the Brooklyn Bridge for District Attorney Philbin the bridge authorities are doing work which may prevent the inspection from being as fruitful as was expected. This work consists in painting those parts of the bridge ironwork most affected by rust. Along the south roadway the painters yesterday had applied liberal daubs of paint to nuts and bolts which the day before showed rust. Mr. Duryea is making a careful examination on the river span of all the suspension rods and their connections. The paint may conceal defects that might otherwise be noticed.

Mr. Duryea refuses to talk about his inspection further than to say that he has been at work for several days and has made some progress. Whether the painting would interfere with his work he declined to say. Engineer Probasco of the Bridge Department, when asked about the present rush in painting certain parts of the bridge, said:

"That is nothing unusual. For the last six weeks we have had sixteen painters on the bridge. They are only working as is customary."

Mr. Probasco also said that he had not had time to read the article which appeared in Engineering News of the issue of Aug. 1. This article, which is written by an expert engineer whose name is not given, takes issue with Engineer and Superintendent Martin as to his report on the cause of the breaking of the suspension rods. Mr. Martin's idea that "vibration and dead weight" caused the trouble and that no amount of inspection or care could have prevented the accident is contradicted.

The author is said to have made a careful inspection of the bridge, and Engineering News devotes several columns to his report, which includes a technical description of the construction of the bridge at the place where the accident occurred. Among his conclusions, the following bear directly on the report of Mr. Martin:

"Had the trunnion bearings been kept carefully lubricated and free from rust the danger of the bending stresses mentioned would have been materially reduced, but this is about all that may be said, for the chief trouble undoubtedly lies in the faulty design of the floor-beam hinges. This fact was recognized at the time the designs were prepared, but no way was then seen of remedying it, and in designing the corresponding members for a more recent suspension bridge the same engineer discarded entirely the design he had formerly used on the Brooklyn Bridge, and substituted another which the experience of the intervening years had convinced him to be superior.

"In passing it may be remarked that Mr. Martin's contention that no inspection would show the existence of a break within the trunnion block until enough rods had broken to raise the fractures into sight is hardly sufficient, so far, at least, as any failure to discover the breaks of long standing in the two centre rods is concerned. The difference in tension between a rod bearing weight and one hanging loosely is very easily determined by a sharp blow of a hammer.

"It does not seem necessary to enter further into the reasons for the accident under discussion than has been done in what precedes. The accident in itself was not serious in its consequences, but it was, it seems to us, serious in the possibilities of a more wholesale failure which it indicated. The facts are that a poor design was adopted for the lower hinge connections of the suspension rods, and that through neglect the evils of this design were augmented by lack of lubrication and by rust. The first fault was perhaps unavoidable at the time the members were designed, but there is no reason why the faulty bearing should not have been kept in the highest possible state of efficiency, particularly since they were fully recognized to be especially in need of care if they were to work satisfactorily.

"In conclusion, it may be pointed out that it would have been a simple matter at any time during several years past to have replaced these rods with a more approved design of suspender."

The strict orders to maintain the distances of 102 feet on the Manhattan and Brooklyn spans and 200 feet on the river span between trolley cars is still being carried out. The running schedule of the different Brooklyn lines has been increased some three minutes as a result, as it takes that much longer time to get the cars across the bridge than it did before.

A LANDMARK REMOVED.

Brookes's Assembly Rooms, Where Society of Old New York Danced, Have Been Razed.

Brookes's Assembly Rooms, in the building in Broome Street, between Elizabeth and Mott Streets, where many of the older persons of the city first learned to dance, are no more. The building in which they were has been dismantled, and all that remains is the foundation. In its place is to be built the Italian Protestant Episcopal Church of San Salvatore.

Fifty years ago, and even to a more recent date, the assembly rooms were the gathering place for fashionable society. For years these rooms, which are now in the centre of the Italian quarter, bore the same relations to society as do the Waldorf-Astoria, Delmonico's, and Sherry's today.

De Garmo Brookes was the founder of the rooms and the builder of the house in which they were. This was way back in the forties. Under the name of De Garmo, Mr. Brookes had been a famous ballet master. He left the stage to teach dancing to those who were in society at the time. When his assembly rooms were completed they were considered to be unequaled in their appointments. A wide entrance hall led to a grand stairway, up which the patrons went to the ballroom, on the first floor. On the ground floor there was a large banquet hall. The two upper stories were devoted to reception and dressing rooms.

Mr. Brookes conducted the assembly rooms until his death, which occurred about three years ago. Although society had gone far above Broome Street and its neighbor the Bowery, the assembly rooms still prospered. Dr. Hobart J. Holcomb, who has his offices near the old assembly rooms, knew Mr. Brookes very well. In speaking of him yesterday he said:

"Mr. Brookes was about eighty-four years old when he died, and up to a short time before his death he continued to give dancing lessons. Frequently I would go into the assembly rooms and chat with him. During his last years as a teacher he seldom went on the floor himself to teach. He preferred to sit in a chair and direct the movements of his pupils. Sometimes he would get interested intensely in the lessons and would take a few steps, just to show his pupils what he meant. His assembly rooms and Dodworth's were the leading places for social gatherings in the city years ago.

"I believe that his full name was William De Garmo Brookes. After his death the assembly rooms were closed. He left two daughters, who did not attempt to carry on the business."

The Church of San Salvatore, which will occupy the site of the assembly rooms, was at one time located in Mulberry Street almost opposite Police Headquarters. The widening of Elm Street compelled it to move, and temporary quarters were taken at 40 Bleecker Street. The Rev. Alberto Pace was in charge of the church for years. He had made himself very popular with the Italians, and had just arranged for the purchase of the Broome Street property when he died suddenly. The church is now in charge of Vicar George F. Nelson.

Mrs. Wood Joins Her Husband.

Mrs. Wood, the wife of Gen. Leonard Wood, who has been the guest at Quarantine of Dr. Doty since Tuesday, was released from observation at 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday. She immediately went aboard the Kanawha where Gen. Wood was awaiting her, after which the vessel weighed anchor and proceeded up the bay for a cruise along the Eastern coast.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

It was an ideal day for country sports and pleasures yesterday, and with the exception of a handful of people who were in town to greet the comers on the Duetschland or to bid farewell to those sailing on the Fuerst Bismarck few well-known persons were seen at the restaurants or on the avenue.

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Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Jones Taylor (Miss Jessie Harwar Keene) were in town yesterday on their way to Saratoga to attend the races there. Mrs. Taylor's father—James R. Keene—has entered for these races Commando, who this year has won every race he has been in save one that he lost to The Parader, belonging to Richard T. Wilson, Jr.; Conroy, who won the Brooklyn Handicap, and a number of others. Mrs. Edwin Gould was also in town yesterday, and lunched at the Waldorf, as did Mrs. John Bloodgood.

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The recent death of George H. Holt has cast a gloom over the Summer colony at Great Neck, L. I., where Mr. Holt's country residence, Edgewater, was situated. Mr. Holt was well known in Wall Street. A successful speculator and a man of large means, he remained a bachelor until some ten years ago, when he married a Mrs. Miles, formerly Miss Anne Penrose Newlin, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Holt is the mother of Mrs. N. Newlin Hooper, who returned in the early Summer from a trip to Europe with Miss Carola De Forest. Mr. Holt was a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, Country, and several other clubs. The funeral services will be held in All Saints' Church, Great Neck, at 5:15 this afternoon, and a special train will leave Long Island City at 4:30 o'clock. Another death, and one which came with a shock to his many friends—for he was a young man and in excellent health—was that of Mathias Arnott. Although Mr. Arnott resided in Elmira, he spent so much of his time in New York that he had a large circle of friends here.

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Count Guilliaume d'Arschot of the Belgian Legation at St. Petersburg, and who sailed this week for Europe, is a nephew of the Countess Gaston d'Arschot, and with his aunt was recently entertained at Tuxedo. The Countess was formerly Miss Minna Detmold of this city, and her husband was for a number of years stationed in Washington as First Secretary of the Belgian Legation.

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Miss Delia Gurnee of 626 Fifth Avenue, who went abroad some time ago, will not return until October. Her nieces, the Misses Grace G. and Evelyn Scott, accompanied her and will return with her. The invitations for Miss Grace Scott's marriage to Col. George R. Dyer will then be issued, as the wedding is to be celebrated soon after their return from their European tour.

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The wedding of Miss Julia Ludlow, daughter of the late Thomas William Ludlow, and whose mother was formerly Miss Frances Fraser Bettner, to Richard Mortimer Young, now of this city, but formerly of Charlottestown, Prince Edward's Island, is to take place next Monday, in the Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth Street, by the Rev. George M. Christian. A breakfast at the residence of the bride's mother, 27 West Twenty-sixth Street, will follow the ceremony.

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Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sampson Stevens are to give a dinner at Berger's, at Newport, to-morrow evening, to celebrate the second anniversary of their wedding, which took place in Illinois two years ago. Mrs. Stevens was Miss Clara S. Rollins, and Mr. Stevens, as most people know, is the son of the Duchess de Dino, formerly Mrs. Stevens. Two of Mr. Stevens's sisters married foreign noblemen, one the Count Orlowski of Russia and the other the Comte de Gallifet, son of the Marquise de Gallifet, one of the famous trio of Second Empire beauties, and of Gen. de Gallifet, formerly French Minister of War.

***

Another August wedding will take place at Hewletts, L. I., on Aug. 21, and will be that of Dr. Mortimer Roland Beaudoin-Bennett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph François Beaudoin-Bennett, and Miss Jean Martin, daughter of the Rev. Thomas W. Martin of Trinity Church, Far Rockaway. Dr. Bennett served on the staff of Gen. José Lacret y Moriot of the Cuban Army. Miss Margaret Aten is to be Miss Martin's maid of honor, and the bride will be given away by Richard Henry Lee Martin, her brother. The ushers selected are Benjamin C. Vandewater, Arthur Gouverneur Thomas, George Perry Dillenback, and René Corillo de Albornez. Archdeacon Henry C. Bryan of the Garden City Cathedral, assisted by the bride's father, will officate.

***

Miss Edith Barney Tilghman, daughter of Frederick Tilghman, and who went abroad over a year ago with Mrs. George W. Van Schaick, was married several weeks ago in London to the Marquis Carlet de la Roziere. Miss Tilghman was a belle in the Southern set here, and when it was announced last Fall that she would remain in France there was much regret felt and expressed by the members of that set.

***

The Sultan of Turkey has conferred the decoration of the "Grand Officer of the Order of Chefaket" on Major Barnardiston in acknowledgment of his services when attached to the Turkish Special Mission at Queen Victoria's funeral. The conferring of the decoration is of interest here, as Major Barnardiston married Miss Sarah Floyd-Jones of Long Island. When he joins his regiment, now in South Africa, Mrs. Barnardiston will come to this country for a visit to her Long Island relatives.

***

Gen. Samuel Thomas and Mrs. Thomas of Ardsley left Tarrytown yesterday morning on the special car "Pilgrim," for Bar Harbor, where they have taken a cottage. Gen. Thomas's health is much improved. His son, Edward Russell Thomas, and his June bride (Miss Linda Lee) will occupy the Ardsley residence during the absence of Gen. Thomas and Mrs. Thomas.

***

Word has been received at Bar Harbor by Admiral Upshur that it will not be possible for the English fleet, as a whole, to visit Bar Harbor this season, but that some one vessel of the fleet may be at the Harbor in September.

***

At the luncheon given on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. James W. Gerard, Jr., by Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards and Miss Edwards, the guests included the Countess Festetics, Mrs. James Haggin, Miss Fox, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Miss Gurnee, Miss Hone, Mrs. Wright, Miss Gerard, Mrs. Edwards, and others.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, who have been abroad some months and who have latterly been in London, are to return to the United States late in August, and will spend the Autumn at Ellerslie.

MISS CHARLOTTE HILL ENGAGED.

Daughter of Great Northern's President to Wed a Railway Man.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 1.—George T. Slade, who was to-day appointed Assistant General Manager of the Erie Railroad, will soon marry Charlotte Hill, daughter of J. J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad. The engagement has been announced by Miss Hill's family.

Two years ago, when J. J. Hill became interested in the Erie Road, he caused Slade to be transferred from the place of Division Superintendent of the Great Northern to General Superintendent of the Wyoming and Jefferson Divisions of the Erie Road. Mr. Slade was a classmate of L. W. Hill, son of J. J. Hill, now President of the Eastern Minnesota Road.

John D. Rockefeller's Purchase.

John D. Rockefeller has bought from Rufus W. Weeks his country seat at Pocantico Hills, a tract of several acres, with a large stone mansion and outbuildings, for $50,000. The purchase was made through Broker H. W. Nichols.

S. B. Schieffelin Property Sold.

The residence of the late Samuel B. Schieffelin at Tarrytown, together with several acres of land, has been sold for the executors by Broker H. W. Nichols to John L. Chadwick for $31,000.

GARBAGE CONTRACT MAY BE BLOCKED

Taxpayer Expected to Sue to Save the City Being Gouged.

Controller Coler Says It Is the Only Way to Prevent It—Board of Health Could Ask for Crematory's Purchase.

Controller Coler said yesterday that he only way in which the Board of Estimate could be restrained from making the contract with the Sanitary Utilization Company for the removal of garbage in Manhattan was by a taxpayer's action in the courts. It was said that such an action would be begun in a few days, but the name of the taxpayer who will bring the action was not made known. Under the contract for five years, which was approved at the last meeting of the Board of Estimate by the votes of Mayor Van Wyck, Corporation Counsel Whalen, and President Feitner of the department, the Sanitary Utilization Company will receive $232,000 a year for the removal of garbage. The price for which the work has been done by the same company during the last five years is $89,000 a year. Controller Coler said:

"The idea seems to be prevalent that this company has the city by the throat, and that it had the city by the throat when the Board of Estimate voted to approve the contract. President Guggenheimer and myself worked hard to defeat the contract but failed. If the city authorities had not seen fit to accept the contract, the company would have been compelled to carry on the work until some other provision was made. They could not shut down on Aug. 1 at the end of their five-year contract, and leave the garbage strewn about the streets, but they would have been compelled to continue the work."

"Is there any possibility of stopping the contract from being executed?" was asked.

"A property owner or taxpayer could get an injunction stopping the city from paying the company any money."

The city under the old contract could buy the plant of the Sanitary Utilization Company, and at the meeting of the Board of Estimate, when Mayor Van Wyck forced the vote approving the contract, Controller Coler and President Guggenheimer were appointed a committee to examine into this matter. When asked yesterday whether the city had the money to buy the plant Controller Coler said:

"I don't know. I am inclined to think that it would be necessary to have an enabling act passed by the Legislature before the plant could be bought." Continuing, he said:

"If the city abrogates the contract and the garbage shouldn't be removed promptly and becomes a nuisance, the Board of Health might step in, in the interest of the preservation of the public health, ask the Board of Estimate to issue an emergency bond to purchase the crematory. At all events, the contract should not be permitted to stand."

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer said yesterday:

"The Controller and I will make a thorough investigation of this garbage contract matter. I am convinced that the city is paying a higher price than it ought to pay, and if it can be done, the city ought to acquire the plant and operate it. Suppose we have to pay $50,000 for it, we would save $215,000 in five years, besides owning the plant in perpetuity. I don't believe that the city should submit to extortion, being taken by the throat by any corporation and compelled to pay any price that is demanded. This matter is going to be thoroughly sifted."

The question as to who are the Tammany politicians back of the Sanitary Utilization Company was asked by many officials yesterday. Mayor Van Wyck a few weeks ago at a meeting of the Board of Estimate voted to reject the bid for $232,000 for the removal of garbage, and why he changed his mind and voted in favor of the contract was not made public yesterday.

The New York Sanitary Utilization Company was organized in New Jersey. Controller Coler knows at present little about the Directors. The only person whose name has been connected with the company is Thomas F. White, a cousin of Andrew D. White. The company has twice refused to give the list of Directors for publication in the Corporation Directory. It was found yesterday that David Martin, the politician, of Philadelphia, is President of the company. Another man connected with the company is J. P. Cranford of the Cranford Company in Brooklyn. The Cranford firm has during the last ten years had some of the biggest political contracts in Brooklyn.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Browne—Woodward.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 1.—Miss Clara Louise Woodward and Percival Stuart Browne were married to-day. The marriage took place at Grace Episcopal Church. The rector, the Rev. Dr. E. M. Rodman, assisted by the Rev. W. Montgomery Downey, rector of Holy Cross Episcopal Church of North Plainfield, read the service. The maid of honor was Miss Shirley Eugenia Harrigan. The best man was Horace Woodward, brother of the bride. The ushers were Charles Cook Gallop of this city and Frederic P. McGlynn of New York.

The bride wore a gown of gray with gray taffeta silk trimmings and a white chiffon hat with white plumes. She carried a bouquet of white roses and maiden hair fern tied with broad white satin ribbons. She is a daughter of Mrs. Humphrey Bodine of West Front Street. The groom is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Browne of Washington Park, North Plainfield. Mr. Browne's father is the cashier of the Marine Insurance Company, having been employed in that company's New York office for the last thirty years. The bride has been a member for several years of Grace choir and is popular in society circles.

Armstrong—Ward.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 1.—Miss Grace Ward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Ward was married at noon to-day to the Rev. Henry Watson Armstrong of Trenton, at the residence of the bride's parents, 1,130 Broad Street. The Rev. C. C. Edmonds, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, read the marriage service. Only the relatives and a few friends of the bride and groom were present.

The bride was accompanied by her father. Her gown was of white crepe de chine trimmed with point lace appliqué. She wore a long veil fastened with a few sprays of orange blossoms, and her bouquet was of white flowers. Miss Charlotte Ward, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. She was gowned in a costume of lavender silk mulle, trimmed with two shades of lavender velvet. She carried sweet peas. The best man was Warren Biggen of this city. After an informal reception this afternoon the Rev. Mr. Armstrong and his wife started on an ocean trip. On their return they will go to Memphis, Tenn., to live, where Mr. Armstrong has a church.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 1.—Dinners were given this evening by Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, (the first of the series,) James T. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Spotswood D. Schenck. The last named dinner was at the Casino, and was for twenty-one guests.

The third weekly dance at the Casino took place this evening, and was well attended, especially by the young set. Among those present were Miss Belrichs, Miss Rives, Miss Neilson, Miss Rutherford, Miss Gray, Miss Swann, Miss Schenck, Miss Hatch, Mrs. Spotswood D. Schenck, (who took her dinner guests from the grill room,) Mrs. George Crocker, Miss Jones, Miss Burden, Peter D. Martin, Lieutenant Lorillard M. Kernochan, Charles M. Delrichs, Jr., W. A. M. Burden, Augustus Jay, Jr., Clarke Fosdyck, and A. S. Burden.

Mrs. George Crocker's vaudeville entertainment takes place this evening at the Clam Bake Club. A large stage has been built on the grounds in front of the pavilion. A Hungarian orchestra and the Newport military band will play. After the vaudeville there will be a "bake," followed by dancing. The cotillion will be led by Mrs. Crocker and Elisha Dyer, Jr.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George H. Holt.

George H. Holt, senior member of the New York Stock Exchange firm of George H. Holt & Co., died at his Summer home, Edgewater, Great Neck, L. I., on Wednesday. He had been ill for several months of stomach trouble.

Mr. Holt was born Sept. 16, 1843, at West Boylston, near Worcester, Mass., and was the son of Henry and Azubah Thomas Holt. He was graduated from Amherst College in the class of '64, and afterward studied law. He had been a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1876, and had a very wide acquaintance in the financial district.

He had large corporate interests, being President and a Director of the Denver City Railroad Company, a Director of the Denver City Tramway Company and the West End Street Railroad Company of Denver, Col.; President of the Ashtabula Water Company of Ashtabula, Ohio, and President of the Fishkill and Matteawan Water Company of Fishkill, N. Y.

Mr. Holt was a member of many New York clubs, including the Union League, Metropolitan, Lawyers', and Down-town Association, as well as of the Westchester Country Club, the Amherst College Association, and the New England Society.

The funeral will take place at All Saints' Church, Great Neck, this afternoon at 5:15 o'clock.

Major W. E. Almy, U. S. A.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Aug. 1.—Major William E. Almy, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Army, died at 9:15 this morning in the Military Hospital of appendicitis. Major Almy had been in the hospital for five days. His body will be taken to the United States on Monday. His wife and three daughters sailed for the United States six weeks ago. The home of Major Almy was in Philadelphia.

William E. Almy was born in and appointed from the District of Columbia, and was graduated from the Military Academy in 1879. During the Spanish war he was Major and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers. Last March he was promoted to be a Major, and assigned to a Porto Rican Regiment. Major Almy was a son of the late Admiral John J. Almy.

Obituary Notes.

JESSE CATES, President of the Union National Bank of Richmond, Ind., died there yesterday.

JOHN F. POST, President of the First National Bank of Canton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., died there yesterday, aged seventy-three years.

HARRY C. MASON, thirty-four years old, formerly Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives and a well-known attorney of Cleveland, died at Prescott, Arizona, yesterday. He led the anti-Hanna Senatorial fight in 1898, while he was the presiding officer of the lower house. Death was due to consumption.

MARSHAL NEY SMITH of Orange, N. J., a retired hat manufacturer of that place, died Wednesday in the Memorial Hospital, of which institution he was removed some time ago. He was eighty years old. The funeral services will be held this afternoon in the First Presbyterian Church at Orange. Mr. Smith was an active Republican for many years and served as an election officer. He was married three times and is survived by two children by his first wife, Theodore Hallstead Smith and Miss Ella L. Smith, both of East Orange.

JOSEPH JACKSON, a well-known hotel keeper, died at his road house, at Preakness, near Paterson, N. J., Wednesday, aged sixty-nine years. Mr. Jackson had been a hotel keeper for nearly twenty years. His hostelry is one of the best-known in that section of New Jersey, and in former years was the place where the big Republican and Democratic conventions were held. Mr. Jackson was a silk manufacturer before he became a hotel keeper. He was born in Macclesfield, England. He was twice married. His first wife died some years ago. His second wife and several children survive him.

To Texas in an Automobile.

Out of the presence of a little company gathered to bid them farewell, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Clark Decker and her husband started at 10:15 A. M. yesterday from the Gilsey House on a two-thousand-mile trip to Beaumont, Texas, in a gasoline automobile. Among those who saw them off were Mark Weiss, a prominent resident of Beaumont, and C. L. Hanson, a pioneer in the Texas oil industry, who will reach Beaumont first, and arrange a reception for the motor car travelers. Mrs. Decker talked freely of the plans of herself and husband. Mrs. Decker, however, had little to say, except that the trip was his wife's idea, and that he was going to please her. The route announced was Fifth Avenue to Twenty-third Street, to Jersey City, and through Asbury Park, Philadelphia, Washington, Richmond, Charleston, Macon, Pensacola, Mobile, and New Orleans. The couple expect to complete their long ride in about seven weeks, making no effort to establish a speed record.

Mobiles for Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is to use automobiles as repair wagons. An order for the building of twelve wagons of a special design has been placed by the company with a large manufacturing concern. The vehicles are to be ready for delivery by Oct. 1. They are to cost from $2,200 to $2,500 each, and are to be driven by steam.

Socialists' Convention Adjourns.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 1.—The National Socialists' Convention before adjourning tonight adopted a resolution indorsing labor unions and advising members to join. Another resolution was adopted providing that any Socialist who shall join the militia or accept an appointive office at the hands of either of the "capitalist" parties shall be expelled. The judiciary of the country was branded as a "servile tool in the hands of the capitalistic class and hostile to the interests of labor."

Business Notices.

E. & W. Tions. E. & W.
A New Collar.

MARRIED.

BROWNE—WOODWARD.—On Thursday, Aug. 1, at Grace Church, Plainfield, N. J., by the Rev. Erskine M. Rodman, assisted by the Rev. William Montgomery Downey, Clara L. Woodward to Percival S. Browne.

DIED.

BOSWORTH.—At Richfield Springs, on Wednesday, July 31, Joseph S. Bosworth, son of the late Judge Joseph S. Bosworth of New York Supreme Court.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifty-fifth Street, Saturday

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,484,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 223 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities
List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
Letters of Credit
available throughout the world.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

CHARTERED 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Co.
40 WALL STREET.
Capital $2,050,000 Surplus $2,050,000
Stephen Baker, Pres.
Henry K. McHarg, Vice-Pres.
D. H. Pierson, Cashier.
W. E. Trotter, Asst. Cash.
DIRECTORS.
George W. Smith, John Sloane,
James Talcott, Stephen Baker,
M. C. D. Borden, Hugh D. Auchincloss,
John S. Kennedy, Frederick G. Bourne,
Henry K. McHarg, R. W. Paterson,
Samuel Sloan.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston

First National Bank
STOCK.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3402—JOHN.
New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
WANTED
FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK
OF BROOKLYN.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS. COTTON. WHEAT.
ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. Tel. 560 Bro'd.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
635 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Up-town office.
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds. Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with article third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-and 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at twelve o'clock noon. on the 12th day of August, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

C.B.&Q. New 4% Bonds
Scrip
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Kingsley, Mabon & Co.,
40-42 WALL ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

DENVER AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
General Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the trust deed dated December 1, 1899, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. of the 15th day of August, 1901, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $8,580.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
New York, August 1st, 1901.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Greene Consolidated bought and sold; state quantities; best terms. Arthur Brenton Cook, Drexel Building, New York.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Certificate No. 29,718 for one hundred shares of the common capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation, registered in name of H. G. Campbell & Co. Finder please notify H. G. Campbell & Co., 11 Wall Street.

Lost.—Bankbook No. 310,914, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 and 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancelation applied for. Please return to bank.

Bankers' Cards.

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Dividends.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.
New York, July 8, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. out of the surplus earnings of this Company, payable on September 3, 1901, to the holders of the second preferred stock of this Company of record at the close of business on August 15, 1901.

The transfer books of the second preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on August 15, 1901, and will remain closed until 10 A. M. September 4, 1901. Cheques will be mailed by the CONTINENTAL TRUST CO. of the City of New York.
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Assistant Secretary.

On and after September 3d, 1901, the voting Trustees will be prepared to pay the above dividend to holders of voting trust certificates for second preferred stock of record at the close of business on August 15th, 1901, at the office of the CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on presentation by them of their voting trust certificates for exchange for stock certificates.
J. KENNEDY TOD & CO.,
Agents of the Voting Trustees.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company.
A dividend of 2 per cent. upon the preferred stock of this Company from the net earnings of the six months ended June 30th, 1901, will be paid August 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business August 5th, 1901. The preferred stock transfer books will be closed August 5th, 1901, at 3 P. M., and will reopen August 16th, 1901, at 10 A. M. Dividends on stock registered at the Boston office will be paid at 50 State Street, Boston, Mass.; and dividends on stock registered at the New York office will be paid at the office of Robert Winthrop & Company, 40 Wall Street, New York City.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

190th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 29, 1901.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, August 10, 1901, to Stockholders of record on August 1, 1901.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
Treasurer's office, Chicago, July 30th, 1901.

The coupons for interest due August 1st, 1901, on the First Mortgage Four per cent. 40-Year Gold Bonds of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company will be paid in Chicago at the office of the Company, 1,001 Royal Insurance Building, and in New York at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., on and after that date.
GEORGE HIGGINSON, Jr., Secretary.

United Breweries Company of Chicago.
Coupons due August 1st, 1901, upon the First Mortgage 6 per cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the United Breweries Company will be paid by the Continental Trust Company, 30 Broad Street, New York, or by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.
UNITED BREWERIES COMPANY,
By ISIDOR BAUMGARTL, President.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 3d next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. August 13th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened September 4th.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Central Fireworks Company.
Semi-Annual Dividend No. 7 of 3½% on Preferred Stock and No. 3. of 1% Common. Stock have been declared payable Aug. 10th. Transfer Books close Aug. 3d.
GEO. T. EGBERT, Treas.

Proposals.

The Midland Terminal Railway Company.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustee, in accordance with the provisions of the Mortgage dated the 1st of December, 1895, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest $10,574.38 of the Sinking Fund.
Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 2d day of August, 1901, and should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York."
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, July 23, 1901.

PROPOSALS FOR 5-INCH STEEL GUN FORGINGS.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 29, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 P. M. AUGUST 12, 1901, and then publicly opened, for supplying 10 sets steel forgings, more or less, for 5-inch siege guns. Information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. A. R. BUFFINGTON, Chief of Ord.

Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., July 31, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 10 A. M. Tuesday, August 27, 1901, for supplying certain hydraulic machinery; also annealing furnaces and accessories for large-caliber cartridge shops to be erected here. Information upon application. FRANK HEATH, Major, Comdg.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between JOHN H. SMACK and ROBERT C. SMACK, composing the firm of ROBERT SMACK & CO., was dissolved on the 1st day of August, 1901, by mutual consent. All debts due to and from said firm will be received and paid by ROBERT C. SMACK, who will continue the business under the same firm name.—Dated August 1st, 1901.

The firm of DAVIS & DIAMOND has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, LOUIS DAVIS continuing at the same address, 100 Avenue C, New York City.

NEW YORK CORPORATIONS.

Phillips Directory Company of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Louise A. Phillips, William Hartz, and Woolf Phillips, New York City.

Century Culinary and Condensing Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—S. H. Everett, S. H. Everett, Jr., and H. E. Spicer, Brooklyn.

International Witch Hazel Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—C. C. Hughes, E. D. W. Landley, and J. P. Finneran, New York City.

R. M. Winans Company of New York City, to carry on a general warehousing business; capital, $50,000. Directors—R. M. Winans and H. A. Dunbar, Ridgewood, N. J.; C. C. Rhodes, Brooklyn.

Habernigg Manufacturing Company of New York City, to manufacture drugs and medicines; capital, $25,000. Directors—D. E. Fries, Bolivar, N. Y.; A. L. Habernigg, Bradford, Penn.; D. A. Keister, New York City.

Bright's Kidney Bean Company of Little Falls, to manufacture medicines; capital, $250,000. Directors—John Hurley, G. D. Smith, D. J. Williams, H. H. White, E. H. Kingsbury, R. D. Fuller, G. J. O'Connor, and E. S. Van Valkenburg, Little Falls; T. H. Jameson, Rochester; E. C. Hard, Buffalo; A. H. Berry, Kalamazoo, Mich.; C. M. Vaughn, Chicago; Samuel Alston, Ilion, N. Y.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 1—These concerns were chartered at Dover to-day:

American Lead and Baryta Company of St. Louis, to engage in the mining and manufacture...

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
August 1	447,602
To date this year	192,166,933
Corresponding date last year	72,584,319

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

August 1	$980,000
To date this year	$687,451,720
Corresponding date last year	$315,635,260

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amalgamated Copper	½	Manhattan Beach	1
Am. Ice	½	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	½
Am. Snuff pf.	2	Mexican Central	½
Anaconda Copper	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Baltimore & Ohio	⅝	National Salt pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	Norfolk & Western	1
Chi. & Northwest	2½	Penn. R. R.	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2⅝	People's Gas	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Reading	⅝
Col. South. 1st pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Con. Tobacco pf.	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Delaware & Hudson	½	St. Law. & Ad.	½
Denver & Rio Gr.	½	St. L. & S. F.	⅝
Den. & Southwestern.	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Diamond Match	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅞
Dist. of Am. pf.	½	Twin City R. T.	⅝
Erie	⅛	U. S. Leather	½
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	½
International Power.	⅝	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
Kan. City South. pf.	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & F.	½	Illinois Central	½
Am. Ice pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¼
Am. Locomotive	1¼	North American	1⅛
Am. Locomotive pf.	⅞	Pressed S. Car	1⅛
Am. Sugar Ref.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	2⅜	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Del., Lack. & W.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Den. & Rio G. pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.	⅞
General Electric	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Glucose Sugar	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	⅞

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Ulster & Delaware con. 5s 1½

Bonds Declined.

Brook. R. T. 5s	2	St. L. Southwest. 2d	1¼
Long Island unified 4s	1	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1
Manhattan 4s	1	Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 6s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The security market presented yesterday the same general features familiar of late—a light volume of business coincident with dull firmness. Professional traders and the public are all awaiting the outcome of the steel strike before engaging in important new transactions. The news from Pittsburg during business hours yesterday continued indeterminate, though it is plain that strong efforts are being made to bring the matter to settlement—indeed, this feeling was so marked at the opening of the market that the Steel issues were sharply advanced, the common stock advancing 1⅝ points and the preferred stock 2¼ points; but as the day wore on and no authentic information was disclosed, these early improvements were reduced to fractional extent, the common stock closing but ¼ higher for the day and the preferred ⅝ of the common over 112,000 shares changing hands and of the preferred over 47,000.

The railway list showed a marked disposition to break away from the influence of Steel. The steady rise of Norfolk and Western continued, over 38,000 shares of the stock being traded in with a new advance of a point. The hard coalers also became active, led by the Reading issues, which scored net gains of from ⅜ to 1¼ on sales of nearly 30,000 shares of the common and preferred stocks. Erie, too, was strong, advancing ⅞ for the day, with sales of nearly 20,000 shares. The Grangers and Pacific stocks all enjoyed early advances, averaging about a point, but shaded off to mere fractional net gains—Atchison and Union Pacific being the only ones in which trading reached fairly large proportions, the former about 23,000 shares, and the latter 21,000. Only 200 shares of Rock Island changed hands, but it rose 2⅜ points. Elsewhere in the railroad list there was little trading deserving of comment.

Industrials, apart from Steel, were neglected—Sugar declining a point on sales of 5,600 shares and United States Rubber preferred losing 1¾ on sales of 300 shares.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. was declared on People's Gas, but this did not induce special transactions in it, only 1,500 shares being traded in at an advance of a point.

Total transactions for the day were somewhat under 450,000 shares, a slight improvement over yesterday, but still a limited volume for the general market after deducting 150,000 shares of Steel securities—clear evidence of the continued abstention on the part of the public.

The corn market seems to be losing its late overwhelming influence on stocks. Corn advanced 2⅝ cents in Chicago, the September option closing at 58 cents a bushel. The corn market is still under manipulative control, and is now running contrary to crop reports, all reliable advices noting improvement in the condition of the growing of crops. Wheat is also maintaining a fairly high level in view of the immense yield, but this is distinctly favorable to the security market, the advance being based on genuine and heavy export buying. The apparent failure in Chicago yesterday of a spectacular grain operator was without the least effect on either the grain or the security market.

Call money ruled between 2 and 3 per cent., closing at the lowest point—the majority of loans being effected at 2½ per cent. Sterling exchange again advanced from ⅛ to ¼, bringing the market within reach of profitable gold shipments, though it is still uncertain whether actual exports will occur; however, the month of August usually witnesses some shipments of gold; last year, for example, the outgo amounted to $16,500,000, but at present there seems to be no pressing demand for gold at foreign financial centres. The ability of this country to spare gold if it becomes necessary is beyond question.

Apparent confirmation of the news of the building of a new sugar refinery on the Hudson River and rumors of yet another contemplated new refinery continued to exert a depressing influence on Sugar Trust stock. The Street, however, is still skeptical as to the actual building of these plants, being not unfamiliar with similar stories which have failed to foreshadow facts. It is true, though, that there is not enough Sugar Trust stock attack convincing most operators that a level has been reached that discounts unfavorable developments, and that any change must now be for the better. There is unquestionably a vast amount of accumulated capital due to July disbursements that needs only slight encouragement to find investment in securities. The weather scare seems to have spent its force and the steel strike is left as the only item of magnitude to be considered unfavorable marketwise. With that disposed of public attention will be likely to turn to the many favorable influences recently ignored.

NATIONAL ENAMELING COMPANY.

The Directors of the National Enameling and Stamping Company have issued a circular to the stockholders calling a meeting, to be held on Aug. 12 in Jersey City, to vote on a resolution adopted by the board for the issuance of 5 per cent. bonds to the extent of $2,500,000 for the purpose of taking up the company's floating debt, $2,125,000 of which represents bills payable.

The bonds are to be taken by the St. Louis Trust Company, which is said to have agreed to take the entire issue at a premium. The net profits for the last eighteen months were about $1,150,000, and the cost of the Granite City and St. Louis mills, together with improvements on other plants, was estimated at $2,500,000.

The announcement of the bond issue was followed yesterday by a decline of 4 points in the bid price from the figure at which the last transactions in the common and preferred shares were made.

JULY TREASURY FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt, issued today at the Treasury Department, shows that at the close of business July 31, 1901, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $1,369,179,339, a decrease for the month of $2,928,657. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt	$985,476,060
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,400,820
Debt bearing no interest	382,302,459
Total	$1,369,179,339

This total does not include $773,991,689 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand which is held for their redemption.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows:

Gold reserve	$150,000,000
Trust funds	773,991,689
General fund	100,389,969
In National bank depositories	101,961,335
Total	$1,186,342,994

Against this total there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $858,974,117, which leaves a cash balance on hand of $327,368,876.

The monthly comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that the receipts for July, 1901, amounted to $52,320,340 and the expenditures, $52,307,590, which leaves a surplus for the month of $12,750 as against a deficit for the month of July, 1900, of $4,000,000.

The receipts from the same sources of revenue are given as follows, comparisons being made with July, 1900:

Customs, $21,263,963; increase, $1,461,000.
Internal revenue, $28,338,190; increase, $778,000.
Miscellaneous, $2,718,186; increase, $126,000.

The expenditures during the month on account of the War Department were $16,017,809, decrease, $2,828,000; on account of the Navy Department, $6,143,265, increase, $826,000; on account of pensions, $11,691,209; decrease, $315,000.

The monthly circulation statement of the Controller of the Currency shows that at the close of business July 31, 1901, the total circulation of National bank notes was $356,152,903, an increase for the year of $36,057,012, and an increase for the month of $2,410,716.

The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $327,039,373, an increase for the year of $40,591,939, and an increase for the month of $3,148,689.

The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated $29,113,530, a decrease for the year of $4,534,927, and a decrease for the month of $737,973.

The amount of registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $329,348,430, and to secure public deposits, $106,881,450.

The monthly statement of the Director of the Mint shows that the total coinage executed at the mints of the United States during July, 1901, was $5,621,830, as follows: Gold, $4,225,000; silver, $1,312,000; minor coins, $84,830.

New Yorkers in a Providence Company.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 1.—The Industrial Trust Company of this city, at its annual meeting here to-day, increased its capital stock of $1,200,000 by the sum of $300,000. The increased capital has been subscribed for by companies in which Levi P. Morton, R. A. McCurdy, William C. Whitney, Jacob H. Schiff, and other New York financial men are interested. From the new stockholders these Directors were chosen: L. P. Morton, James Stillman, George F. Baker, R. A. McCurdy, G. Haven, T. F. Ryan, and H. A. C. Taylor.

Advance in the Price of Coal.

The expected advance in the price of coal of 10 cents a ton took place yesterday. It was explained by a large operator that this was the last of five monthly advances, according to the plan of the Coal Trust for this season of the year. Future prices are more or less uncertain, according to this authority, being subject to the arbitrary dictates of the large companies controlling the mines.

Bank of the Republic's Absorption.

Announcement was made yesterday that more than 13,000 out of the 15,000 shares of the stock of the Bank of the Republic had been voted in favor of the merger with the First National Bank, thus insuring the success of the deal and leaving only the formal concluding steps to be taken.

Bell Telephone Company's Capital.

The International Bell Telephone Company yesterday reduced its capital stock from $750,000 to $500,000 by cutting down the par value of its shares from $75 to $50.

Treasury Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $4,500 short-term 4 per cent. bonds at 113.0922 and $2,000 5s at 109.994.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Output of gold in the Cripple Creek district in July estimated at $2,312,500.

Business of the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Chicago during July said to have been the largest for any month in the company's history.

Computation giving the total capitalization of companies of $1,000,000 or more incorporated during July at $236,000,000, a falling off of about $70,000,000 from the previous month.

Reports current that the Japan Tea Company, with a capital of $3,000,000 to $5,000,000, will be incorporated soon under New Jersey laws, for the purpose of controlling the market for Japanese teas.

Exports of coal from Baltimore during July, 45,141 tons, an increase of 18,658 tons over the shipments in June.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 28 shares of Bank of Republic stock at 325.

Capital stock of the International Bell Telephone Company, Limited, reduced from $750,000, par value $75, to $500,000, par value $50.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, ...

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $209,177,577; balances, $15,163,505. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $385,334.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market 2 7-16 @2½ per cent. for short and 2½@2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85⅛@$4.85¼; demand, $4.87⅛; cables, $4.88¼@$4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 95@95 1-16 and 95½; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 15c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The money market conditions were easier to-day, with the month turn. Joint stock banks were again free to lend their surplus balances. Discounts were affected by Continental inquiry for bills.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet and prices were generally steady. There was nothing of interest, apart from the firmness of Canadians and the discussion of harvest prospects. First-class securities were dull. Americans opened heavy, the chief exception being Norfolk common, which was in good demand. Steel, with the general list, was depressed, owing to the indefiniteness of the information about the strike negotiations in the United States. Later there was a partial improvement; then prices became irregular and closed firm.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93¼; for account, 93⅞; Anaconda, 9; Atchison, 76¼; preferred, 98; Baltimore and Ohio, 100; Canadian Pacific, 110⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48½; Chicago Great Western, 23¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 164½; Denver and Rio Grande, 42¾; preferred, 93½; Erie, 38⅜; first preferred, 66⅞; second preferred, 50; Illinois Central, 149; Louisville and Nashville, 104⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26⅜; preferred, 56½; New York Central, 154½; Norfolk and Western, 54¾; preferred, 90½; Northern Pacific preferred, 99; Ontario and Western, 33¼; Pennsylvania, 73⅜; Reading, 70¾; first preferred, 89; second preferred, 27; Southern Railway, 30; preferred, 86¼; Southern Pacific, 57½; Union Pacific, 102¼; preferred, 93; United States Steel, 45; preferred, 95; Wabash, 21½; preferred, 40; Rand Mines, 41.

Spanish 4s, 69⅞.

Money, 2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open markets for short bills 2 7-16 @2½ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅝@2¾ per cent.

Bar silver quiet at 26 15-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134.60; Madrid, 39.22; Lisbon, 39; Rome, 4.41.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Business was irregular and stagnant on the Bourse to-day. Prices opened firm on the favorable settlement, and closed steady. Rentes advanced on bear coverings. Brazilians recovered on better exchange. Rio Tintos rose in expectation of favorable copper statistics. De Beers were higher. Kafirs were supported at the beginning, and closed heavy.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f. 27½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 19½c. for checks. Spanish fours closed at 87.70.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased, 83,775,000f.; Treasury accounts current decreased, 19,875,000f.; gold in hand decreased, 4,725,000f.; bills discounted increased, 23,650,000f.; silver in hand increased, 975,000f.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Home funds were firm on the Boerse to-day on the ease of money. Canadian Pacifics were animated on London advices and continued buying for New York. Banks were weak, finishing above the worst. Mines declined on unsatisfactory advices from the manufacturing districts. The Boerse attacks upon banks in Western Germany have been extended to the banks in the eastern part of the country, notably Breslau banks. Rumors were afloat to-day that a prominent Breslau banking concern was upon the point of failing, and as a result, there was a fall of five points in the shares of the Breslau Disconto Bank.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent. Private discount dropped to 2⅞ per cent., the lowest point ever touched.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £930,000, circulation increased £568,000, bullion decreased £362,828, other securities increased £3,532,000, other deposits increased £4,443,000, public deposits decreased £1,812,000, notes reserve decreased £940,000, and Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability is 46.26 per cent. Last week it was 50.53 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 58⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 46c.

On the Stock Exchange 200 Horn Silver sold at 1.75.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 Anaconda Gold sold at .34, 1,000 Argentum Juanita at .16, 400 Catalpa at .13, 200 Hale & Norcross at .18, 100 Horn Silver at 1.80, 500 Little Chief at .13, 300 Potosi at .08, 100 Savage at .10, 150 Spoon at .55¾@.55⅝, 150 Standard at 3.15, and 1,000 Work at .14, seller 10.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.13	Lacrosse	.06
Anaconda	.32	Leadville Con.	.05
Alice	.45	Little Chief	.13
Adams Con.	.30	Mexican	.12
Belcher	.05	Moulton	.13
Best & Belcher	.15	Ontario	8.75
Brunswick Con.	.05	Ophir	.68
Chrysolite	.05	Occidental	.02
Challar	.05	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Cons. Cal. & Va.	2.00	Potosi	.05
Com. T. Co. stock	.06	Quicksilver	3.50
Com. T. Co. bonds	.05	Savage	.05
Com. T. Co. scrip	.10	Sierra Nevada	.14
Crescent	.10	Standard	3.00
Daly	1.30	Small Hopes	.50
Deadwood Ter.	.50	Union Con.	.12
Eureka Con.	.25	Yellow Jacket	.25
Golden Fleece	.35	Arg

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Aug. 1, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113¼	113¾	5,400	Amalgamated Copper	113¾	114½	113½	113½	+ ½
88½	90	112	Am. Agric. Chem. pf.	89	89	89	89	.....
39	41	300	American Bicycle pf.	20	20	20	20	— 1
29	29¼	910	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29½	29⅝	29	29	— ⅛
83½	84¾	225	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	83¾	84	83¾	84	.....
32¼	33	400	American Cotton Oil.	32½	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ⅜
90	91	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	91	91	91	91	.....
31⅝	32¼	130	Am. Ice Co., ex div.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ½
68	69	260	American Ice Co. pf.	69½	69½	69	69	— 1
53½	54½	400	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	53¼	54	53¼	53¼	+ ¼
99⅝	100¼	1,425	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	100	100½	100	100	.....
25¾	26¼	1,160	American Locomotive.	26	26	25¼	25½	— 1¼
85¾	86¼	1,530	Am. Locomotive pf.	85¾	86¼	85¼	86¼	— ⅞
85½	89	400	American Snuff pf.	85	86	85	86	+2
140½	140⅝	7,000	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	141	141½	140¼	140½	—1
124	127½	100	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	127½	127½	127½	127½	.....
44¼	44½	700	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44⅜	44⅞	44¼	44⅝	+ ⅝
73⅜	73½	22,600	At., T. & S. F.	73⅜	74⅜	73⅛	74½	+ 1⅛
95	95½	2,400	At., T. & S. F. pf.	95	96	93	95	— ⅝
97½	98	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	97	98⅜	97½	97½	+ ⅛
76	76¼	1,200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	76	76⅝	76	76	+ ¼
108⅜	108½	3,050	Canadian Pacific	108	108⅝	108	108⅜	+1⅛
46¼	46½	15,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	46⅜	47⅛	46	46⅛	+ ⅛
37⅜	38	1,650	Chicago & Alton	38	38⅝	37⅜	37⅞	+ ⅛
22⅜	23¾	800	Chicago Great Western	23¾	23⅞	22½	22½	+ ¼
34	34½	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
160¼	160½	8,275	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	160¼	161	159⅜	160½	+ ⅛
202	195	400	Chicago & Northw.	194½	195¼	194	195¼	+2¼
138¼	140	200	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	139	140	139	140	+2⅝
18¾	19¼	10	Chi. Term. Trans.	18½	18½	18½	18½	.....
38	38⅞	50	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	.....
90⅛	90⅝	500	C., C., C. & St. L.	90½	90⅝	90⅜	90⅝	+ ⅛
114	118	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	117⅝	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	+ ⅛
96	100	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	96½	96½	95¼	95¼	—2⅝
50¼	51	600	Col. Southern 1st pf.	49⅝	50¼	49⅝	50¼	+ ½
22¼	22⅜	700	Col. Southern 2d pf.	22¼	22⅜	22¼	22½	.....
19½	20¼	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	20	20	20	20	.....
217½	218½	300	Consolidated Gas	219	219	219	219	.....
117	118¼	700	Con. Tobac. Co. pf.	116	118	116	118	+2
153½	161	500	Delaware & Hudson.	160	160½	159½	159½	+ ¾
227½	228½	2,100	Del., Lack. & West.	228¼	230	228¼	228¼	+ ¾
41½	42¼	600	Denver & R. G.	41	41⅝	41	41½	+ ½
90½	91	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	91	91	91	91	— ½
69	70	100	Den. & Southw., ex d.	69	69	69	69	+2
144	145	125	Diamond Match	144½	144½	144½	144½	+ ½
8	8¼	100	Dist. of America	8	8	8	8	+ ¼
28½	29½	200	Dist. of Am. pf.	20	29½	29	29¼	+ ¼
104	111	400	Dul., S. S. & At.	103	108	103	103	+ ⅝
18¾	19¼	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	18¾	18⅞	18¾	18¾	+ ⅝
37¾	38	19,350	Erie	37½	38⅜	37⅜	37⅞	+ ⅛
65½	66	2,650	Erie 1st pf., ex d.	66	66¾	66	66	+ ¾
48½	51	400	Erie 2d pf.	51	51¼	51	51	+ ¼
53	56	30	Evans. & T. H.	55	55	55	55	.....
252	253	225	General Electric	255	255	253½	253½	— ½
53	56	338	Glucose Sugar Ref.	55½	55½	55½	55½	— ½
103½	107	25	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	.....
176	177	100	Great Northern pf.	176½	176½	176½	176½	.....
74¾	75½	100	Hocking Valley pf.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	+ ⅜
145¾	146	1,300	Illinois Central, ex d.	146¼	146½	145½	145¾	— ⅛
92¼	93¾	500	Internat. Power Co.	93½	93¾	93½	93¾	+ ¾
40	40½	100	Kansas City South. pf.	40	40	40	40	+1
52	55	100	Lake Erie & West.	54	54	54	54	.....
101¾	102	1,520	Louisville & Nashville.	101½	102⅝	101¾	101¾	— ¼
12	15	300	Manhattan Beach	13	14	13	14	+1
118¼	118¾	200	Manhattan Elevated	118	118	118	118	.....
166½	168	400	Met. Street Railway	167½	167½	167¼	167¼	.....
91	92	170	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	91½	91¾	91¼	91½	+ ½
23	23¼	1,300	Mexican Central	22¾	23¼	22¾	23	— ⅛
9	9¼	400	Mexican National ctfs.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
24½	25	800	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	24	25	24	25	+1
53½	54½	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	53	54	53	54	.....
99	99¼	1,750	Missouri Pacific	97¾	99	97⅝	97¾	.....
42	42¼	300	National Biscuit Co.	43	43	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
100	102	35	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	103	103	103	103	.....
75½	78	100	Nat. Salt Co. pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
150¾	150¾	625	New York Central	151	151	150¼	150½	+ ¼
38	39	2,510	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	38	40	38	38½	+1
77	77¼	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	—1¼
32⅜	32⅞	6,300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	32¾	33¼	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
53½	53¼	38,300	Norfolk & Western.	52⅝	54⅜	52⅝	53¼	+1
89½	90¼	400	Norfolk & West. pf.	90	90	90	90	.....
99¾	101	100	North American	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	—1⅛
39	41	400	Pacific Mail	40	40½	40	40	.....
143⅞	145½	17,970	Pennsylvania R. R.	144¼	146	144¼	145	+ ¾
114⅜	115	1,500	People's Gas, Chicago.	115	115	114⅜	115	+1
43	44	340	Pressed Steel Car.	43¾	43¾	42	42	—1⅛
83¼	85	410	Pr. Steel Car pf, ex d.	83⅜	84¼	82	84	+ ¼
42¼	42¼	17,600	Reading	41¼	43	41¼	42	+ ¾
76⅝	77⅜	6,300	Reading 1st pf	76¾	78	76¾	76¾	+ ⅛
52⅜	53¼	5,400	Reading 2d pf	52¾	54¼	52½	53½	+1¼
19½	20	400	Republic Iron & Steel.	20	20¼	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
74	74¾	600	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	75	75	74	74	— ½
29¼	30	100	Rubber Goods	29¾	29¾	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅜
67	68½	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	68½	68½	68½	68½	+ ½
41¼	41½	6,200	St. L. & San Fran.	40½	42½	40¼	41	+ ⅝
76¼	78	130	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	77	77	77	77	— ¾
67¾	68	3,700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	67¼	69¼	67¼	68	+ ½
60⅝	61⅝	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	+ ⅛
100¼	100¾	1,400	St. L. & Adirondack.	99½	100¼	99¼	100	+ ½
55⅜	55⅝	9,100	Southern Pacific	55⅜	56½	55⅜	55⅝	.....
29¼	29¾	4,200	Southern Railway	29½	30	29⅜	29⅝	+ ⅜
84	84½	1,550	Southern Railway pf.	84	84	84	84½	+ ¼
63	7	200	Standard R. & T.	6½	6½	6½	6½	.....
62¼	62⅞	2,170	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	62	63½	62	62⅞	+ ⅛
33¾	34	300	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	34	34	34	34	.....
93⅛	93¼	100	Twin City R. T.	93½	93¼	93¼	93½	+ ⅛
98⅞	99	20,600	Union Pacific	99	100	98½	99	+ ⅜
89	89¼	700	Union Pacific pf.	88¼	89¾	88¼	89¼	+ ⅜
42⅜	42¾	114,525	United States Steel.	43	44½	42¼	42⅜	+ ⅛
91⅜	91¾	46,212	U. S. Steel pf.	92	93¾	91¼	91⅝	+ ⅛
13½	13¾	610	United States Leather.	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ¼
70	70¼	1,725	U. S. Leather pf.	70	70½	70	70	+ ½
19	19¼	300	United States Rubber.	19	19	19	19	.....
55	55¾	800	U. S. Rubber pf.	56½	56½	55	55	—1¾
60	60¾	600	Va.-Car. Chemical.	59	60	59	60	— ⅛
21¼	21¼	2,200	Wabash	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
39⅜	39⅝	9,900	Wabash pf.	39⅜	41	39⅜	39⅞	+ ⅝
91⅞	92¼	880	Western Union Tel.	92	92½	91⅞	92¼	+ ⅝
18	18⅜	10	Wheeling & Lake Erie	18¾	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
29	31	200	Wheeling & L. E. 2d pf.	30	30	30	30	+1½
20⅜	21¼	600	Wisconsin Central.	21	21	21	21	+ ¼
42	42½	300	Wisconsin Central pf.	42	42	42	42	.....
Sales.....		447,602						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¼	108½	Int. Cent., 1.1.02	..	..
2s, c., 1930	107¾	108½	Int. P. Co., 2½	21	..
3s, r., 1918	108¼	109	Int. P. Co. pf. 75	75½	..
*3s, c., 1918	108¼	109	Int. Silver	6¼	6⅞
*3s, 1918, sm.	108	109	Int. S. pf.	33½	39¼
4s, r., 1907	113	113½	Int. S. P.	35	40
4s, c., 1907	113½	113¾	Int. S. F. pf.	82	85
4s, r., 1925	137	138	Iowa Central	36	37
*4s, c., 1925	137	138	Iowa C. pf.	73½	74½
5s, r., 1904	107¾	108¼	Con. Cal. & Va.	2.00	2.10
*5s, c., 1904	107¾	108¼	Con. Imperial	.01	.01
D. C. 3-65	124	..	Crown Point	.08	.09
*Ex interest.			Gould & Curry	.15	.16
			Hale & Norcross	.16	.14
Adams Exp.	170	180	Julia	.02	.02
Alb. & Sus.	220	..	Justice	.07	.08
Alb. & W.	120	..	Kentucky Con	.03	.03
Am. Ag. C.	29	30½	Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Am. Bicycle.	3	4	Mexican	.17	.16
Am. Cot.	180	200	Occidental Con	.06	.04
Am. Exp.	190	200	Ophir	.74	.73
Am. Tel.	34	36	Overman	.13	.13
Am. Tob.	190	200	Potosi	.06	.06
Am. Tob. pf.	140	145	Savage	.08	.09
Am. W. Co.	15	18	Sierra Nevada	.01	.01
Am. W. Co. pf.	75	80	Standard	3.35	3.35
Ann Arbor.	21½	25	Syndicate	.07	.55
Ann Arb. pf.	52	55	Union Con	.15	.06
Balt. & O. pf.	92½	93½	Utah Con	.03	.15
B. A. L. pf.	103	..	Yellow Jacket	.26	.29
B. U. Gas.	213	217	Silver bars	58¾	58¾
Bruns. City.	9¼	10	Mexican dollars	47@47½	47@47½
B. R. & P.	86	93	Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
B. R. & P. pf.	121	128	Telegraph	.10	.10
Canada So.	68½	70			
C., C. & C.	40	..			
C. R. R. of N. J.	159	162			
Chi. & A. pf.	76	76¼			
Chi. & E. Ill.	121	123			
C. & E. I. pf.	125	133			
C., Gt. W.	23	24			
C., Gt. W. pf., A.	81½	82			
C., Gt. W. pf., B.	47¾	49¾			
Chi. G. W. deb	90	92			
C., I. & L. pf.	70	70½			
Cp. M. & St. P.	181	185			
C. & N. W. pf.	210	..			
C., St. P., M. & O.	125	135			
C., St. P. M. & O. pf.	185	198			
Chi. U. Tr.	16	20			
C., L. & W.	30	35			
C., L. & W. pf.	68	69			
Cleve. & P.	189	..			
C. F. & I. pf.	123	132			
Col. South.	13	13¼			
Com. Cable.	180	190			
Cons. Coal.	62	63			
Cont. T. etfs.	67	67½			
D. & S. W. pf.	70	..			
D. M. & F. D.	35	39			
D. M. & N. pf.	120	..			
E. & T. H. pf.	85	90			
Ft. W. & D. City	25	30			
Hock. Valley	51	53			
Homestake	97	100			

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Union Surety and Guaranty Company of Philadelphia has applied to the Indiana State Insurance Department for a license to transact a fidelity business in that State.

The Executive Committee of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters has been instructed to act upon recommendations providing for an advance in insurance rates on lumber yards and coal wharves.

The Iowa State Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents and the Wisconsin Association are negotiating for the employment of organization experts in order to increase their memberships, and in both instances unemployed special agents are being sought.

The Governing Committee of the Western Union (fire underwriters) has approved a revised schedule of insurance rates on tanneries and has adopted for the first time a schedule on beet sugar plants. The latter schedule was deemed advisable because of the large number of beet sugar factories going up in the West. The new tannery schedule effects an advance in the average rate from $1.20 to $1.60 per each $100 of insurance, but as most of the tanneries situated in Western Union territory are situated in the so-called "excepted cities," the schedule will only be operative in case of its approval by the local board in each instance.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Alta	.04	.05	.04	.05
Alpha Con	.03	.03	.03	.03
Andes	.03	.06	.03	.06
Belcher	.08	.08	.08	.08
Best & Belcher	.17	.17	.17	.17
Bullion	.01	.02	.01	.02
Caledonia	.35	.36	.35	.36
Challenge Con	.36	.38	.36	.38
Chollar	.08	.08	.08	.08
Confidence	1.15	1.20	1.15	1.20
Con. Cal. & Va	2.00	2.10	2.00	2.10
Con. Imperial	.01	.01	.01	.01
Crown Point	.08	.09	.08	.09
Gould & Curry	.15	.16	.15	.16
Hale & Norcross	.16	.14	.16	.14
Julia	.02	.02	.02	.02
Justice	.07	.08	.07	.08
Kentucky Con	.03	.03	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01	.01	.01
Mexican	.17	.16	.17	.16
Occidental Con	.06	.04	.06	.04
Ophir	.74	.73	.74	.73
Overman	.13	.13	.13	.13
Potosi	.06	.06	.06	.06
Savage	.08	.09	.08	.09
Sierra Nevada	.01	.01	.01	.01
Standard	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35
Syndicate	.07	.55	.07	.55
Union Con	.06	.06	.06	.06
Utah Con	.15	.15	.15	.15
Yellow Jacket	.26	.29	.26	.29
Silver bars	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
Mexican dollars	47@47½	47@47½	47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
Telegraph	.10	.10	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 1.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	15¼	15½	15¼	15¾
Alamo	13½	14	13⅝	14
Argentine	14	17	14	17
Anaconda	34	36½	34	37
Battle Mountain	16⅞	17½	16⅞	17½
Blue Bell	14½	15½	14½	15½
Butterfly	40	43	35	41
C. C. Cons.	7¼	7¾	7	8
Coriolanus	10½	12	10½	12
C., C. & M.	7¼	7½	7	7½
Columbine Victor	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼
Dante	4¾	5½	4¾	5½
Dr. Jackpot	62	64	62½	64
Elkton	176½	177	177	177¾
El Paso	46¾	47	46¾	46¾
Fanny Rawlings	19	20	19	20
Findlay	9½	10	9¼	10
Gold Coin	16¾	16¾	16	16¼
Golden Cycle	64¾	66	64¾	65½
Golden Fleece	35	40	36¼	40
Gold Knob	4¾	5	4¾	5
Gold Sovereign	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
Gould	16½	16¾	16	16½
Hart	8	10	8	10
Ingham	15¼	15⅞	15	16
Isabella	43⅝	44	43	43¼
Jackpot	40	45	40	45
Keystone	9	10	9	10
Last Dollar	55	60	55	60
Lexington	6	6¼	6	6¼
Little Puck	7¾	8¼	7¾	8
Mint	15½	18¾	15½	18¾
Mollie Gibson	35	37½	37½	40
Mollie Dwyer	6¾	6¾	6¾	7¼
Mary Cashen	13	14	14	14¼
Moon Anchor	28	29	27⅝	28½
National	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Nugget	18	20½	17	21
New Haven	5	6	5	6
Orphan	17	18	17½	18
Pharmacist	7¾	8¼	7¾	8¼
Pinnacle	7	8	7	7¾
Pointer	8¾	8½	8¾	8½
Portland	305	309½	303	308
Rose Maud	5¾	6	5¼	5¾
Rose Nicol	6¾	6¾	6½	6½
Republic	4¾	5¼	4¾	5½
Rocky Mountain	3¾	4	3¾	4
Sedan	7½	7¾	7¾	7¾
Vindicator	116	120	117	120
Work	13¼	13½	13⅜	13½
Zoe	2¾	2⅞	2⅞	3

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
HOCKING VALLEY for June—			
Gross earnings	$435,824	$437,380	$282,665
Op. exp. and taxes	264,477	261,178	175,989
Net earnings	171,347	176,202	106,676
Surplus	175,082	208,189	
Gross, 12 months	4,653,258	4,417,266	2,874,035
Surplus, 12 months	1,354,178	1,168,548	
Net, 12 months	1,867,972	1,776,059	914,514
PERE MARQUETTE for June—			
	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	732,670	667,948	64,722
Expenses	558,559	539,023	18,336
Net earnings	175,311	128,925	46,386
Surplus	56,004	20,898	35,106
Gross, 6 months	4,263,667	3,843,845	419,822
Net	976,909	820,873	156,036
Surplus, 6 months	250,574	166,146	84,428

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Particulars concerning a dividend declared on the preferred stock of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company will be found in the advertisement columns.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup
1,000xi 108¼

La con 4s
2,000 ..... 106½

Am Hide & L 6s
4,000 ..... 95½

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000 97

Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s
3,000 ..... 103⅛
5,000 ..... 103⅜
2,500 ..... 103⅝
5,000 ..... 103¾
Adj 4s, stamped
6,000 ..... 94¼

Balt & Ohio 4s
1,000 103
4,000 ..... 103⅛

Balt & Ohio 3½s
73,000 20F 95¾

Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s
1,000 ..... 89¼
20,000 ..... 89¼
10,000 89

Balt & O sub ctfs for 4s, con, gtd, 1911, all inst pd
20,000 105

B'klyn Rap Tr 5s
1,000 107

B'klyn Un El 1st
1,000xl 100½
10,000 101

Cent of Ga con 5s
6,000 ..... 106½

Cent R R & Bkg Co of Ga col 5s
2,000 102

Ches & O, R & A Div 1st con 4s
30,000 104

Chi & Alton 3½s
2,000 ..... 84¼

Chi, B & Q col tr 4s, if, when and as issued
107,000 ..... 98¼
10,000 ..... 98¼
20,000 ..... 98¼
30,000 98
4,000 ..... 98¼
20,000 98

Chi & E Ill gen 5s
3,000 ..... 122¼

Chi & E Ill 1st sink fund 6s
1,000 112

Col & South 1st 4s
1,000xl 87

East Tenn, V & G con 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 110¾

E Tenn reorg lien 5s
1,000 115

Erie 1st gen 4s
3,000 ..... 86½
3,000 ..... 86¾

Erie 1st con 4s
6,000 ..... 98½

Erie, Penn, col tr 4s
1,000xl 93

Hock Val 1st 4½s
10,000 107

Lex Av & Pav F 1st
1,000 ..... 122½

Long Island unified 4s
6,000 99

Lo & N gen 6s
24,000 119

Manhattan con 4s
7,000 ..... 103½

Mex Cent 1st inc
10,000 32
5,000 ..... 32½
20,000 32

N Y Cent & Hud Riv ext 4s
1,000 101

Total sales $980,000

Mex Cent 2d inc
50,000 ..... 21½

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 97½

Mo Pac trust 5s
2,000 107

N Y Cent & Hud Riv, L S col 3½s
6,000xl 95¾
4,000 ..... 95⅞

N Y Cent & Hud Riv, M C col 3½s
1,000 ..... 93⅞

N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s
1,000xl 95¾

Nor & W con 4s
2,000 102
500 ..... 102½

North Pac 4s
20,000 ..... 104¼

North Pac gen 3s
3,000xl 72
1,000 ..... 71⅞

Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s
2,000 ..... 117⅞

Reading gen 4s
10,000 ..... 95½
1,000 ..... 95¼

Rich & Dan con 6s
6,000s3 ..... 122¼

St L, I M & South gen 5s
2,000 ..... 116½
8,000 ..... 116⅛

St L, I M & South unif & ref 4s
4,000 ..... 92¾
16,000 ..... 92½

St L S'w'n 1st
6,000 97

St L S'w'n 2d
1,000 76
3,000 ..... 75¾

San A & A P 4s
10,000 ..... 86¼
10,000 86

South Pac 4s
18,000 92
5,000 ..... 92½

South Ry 1st 5s
1,000xl 116¼
10,000 ..... 116½

Tenn Coal, I & R, Birm Div 6s
1,000 110
1,000 109

Texas & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 119

Tol, St L & W 4s
1,000 85
1,000 84

Ulster & Del 1st
1,000 108

Union Pac 1st 4s
17,000 104

Union Pac conv 4s
40,000 107
23,000 ..... 107¼
10,000 107
10,000 ..... 107⅛
10,000 ..... 107¼
25,000 107

Wabash 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 118½
6,000 119

Wabash 2d 5s
5,000xl 110½

Wabash deb, B
10,000 62
10,000 ..... 62½
13,000 ..... 62¼
5,000 ..... 62¾
5,000 ..... 62⅝
5,000 ..... 62¾
26,000 ..... 62½
5,000 ..... 62⅝
5,000 ..... 62½
11,000 62

West N Y & Penn gen 3-4s
2,000 99

Wis Cent gen 4s
10,000 88
1,000 ..... 88½

103,910

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	St. L. S. W. 2d.	76	76	76	76
2,000	Wabash 1st	118½	118½	118½	118½

$3,000

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$177,368,876
Gold	99,955,831
Silver	28,140,766
United States notes	13,081,217
Treasury notes of 1890	113,005
National bank notes	9,251,180
Total receipts this day	1,576,682
Total receipts this month	1,576,682
Total receipts this year	53,897,022
Total expenditures this day	2,045,000
Total expenditures this month	2,045,000
Total expenditures this year	54,352,590
Deposits in National banks	102,152,259
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	445,453
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	789,351
Customs	734,562
Miscellaneous	56,768

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$291,005,689
Silver dollars	436,957,000
Silver dollars of 1890	227,367
Silver bullion of 1890	45,801,633
Total	$773,991,689

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$291,005,689
Silver certificates outstanding	436,957,000
Treasury notes outstanding	46,029,000
Total	$773,991,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$64,417,541
Gold certificates	35,538,200
Silver coin and bullion	20,234,535
Silver certificates	5,906,231
United States notes	13,860,317
Other assets	20,242,128
Total in Treasury	$160,199,046
Deposits in National banks	102,152,259
Total	$262,351,305
Current liabilities	84,982,428
Available cash balance	177,368,876

THE DEUTSCHLAND'S RECORDS.

Great Hamburg-American Liner Steams 601 Knots in a Day—Expected to Add to Her Laurels.

The Hamburg-American liner Deutschland arrived in New York yesterday morning, having broken two more records on the westward run. She made a new record for a day's run, and also established a new one for the average number of knots logged during the passage. Six hundred and one knots was the distance traversed by the great liner Tuesday, which beats the best previous record, which she also holds, by seventeen knots. The second record established was in averaging on the voyage 22.07 knots to the hour.

The Deutschland is still on the long, or southern route, but as she goes on the shorter, or northern track this month, Commodore Albers, her commander, and the officials of the line expect her to still futher lower all records, and cross the Atlantic in a shorter period of time than she has ever before held.

The time that elapsed from the moment that the Deutschland left Cherbourg Mole, on the evening of July 26, until she arrived off the Hook yesterday morning, was five days sixteen hours and twelve minutes. All of the above refers to the westward passage. On the eastward run she has never yet made a record equal to her last performance for a single day's run, but she has averaged for the entire voyage a much

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Building on West Third Street—Other Dealings by Brokers—The Day's Results in the Auction Room.

Bleiman & Co. have sold for Emanuel Alexander 49 West Third Street, an old building, on lot 25 by 104. The buyer will erect a six-story business building on the lot.

It is reported that Henry F. Shoemaker has sold the five-story American basement dwelling 26 West Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100.5.

Joseph R. De Lamar, who filed plans recently for a new residence to be erected at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, has acquired the adjoining property, 235 Madison Avenue, giving him control of plot fronting 40 feet on the avenue and 100 feet on the street.

The Seaboard Realty Company (Irons & Todd) are the buyers of the properties on Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, adjoining the New York Yacht Clubhouse, sold recently by A. G. Hyde.

Gordon, Levy & Co. have bought the buildings 266 Spring Street and 39 East Third Street.

Simon Fine and K. Cohen were the brokers in the recently reported sale of the northeast corner of Delancey and Sheriff Streets for Mandelbaum & Lewine.

Joseph P. McHugh & Co. have taken a ten years' lease of 7 and 9 West Forty-second Street, owned by David H. King, Jr. These buildings were formerly a part of the Hotel Renaissance. After extensive alterations have been made the lower floors will be occupied by McHugh & Co. as an extension of their "Popular Shop." The upper floors will be devoted to offices and studios. The lease was arranged through W. E. & F. B. Taylor.

G. Tuoti & Co. have leased to Howard Menn the buildings 207, 209, and 211 East One Hundred and Eighth Street for five years and nine months at a gross rental of $15,870.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company conveyed yesterday to Julius Katzenberg the property 9 to 13 Walker Street for a stated consideration of $147,500.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

140 and 142 Sixth Avenue, east side, 90.8 feet north of Tenth Street, 64.6 by 121 and irregular, six-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to Milton C. Bradley..$150,400

104 West Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 44 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 19 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to N. and L. Hirsch.... 17,525

300 Morris Avenue, east side, 50.7 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 29.7 by 87.3 and irregular, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Edward Winslow..... 13,000

238 and 240 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 333.4 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 66.8 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Nelson D. Stilwell..... 69,808

242 and 244 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, adjoining the foregoing, 66.8 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Nelson D. Stilwell..... 69,025

By Samuel Goldetzker.

1,973 Seventh Avenue, east side, 64.5 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 36.5 by 100, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to E. B. Stanton..... 44,500

1,977 Seventh Avenue, east side, 27.11 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 36.6 by 100, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to E. B. Stanton..... 44,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, August C. Nanz, referee, 27 and 29 West Eleventh Street, north side, 290.4 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 40 by 103.3, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $87,676.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, 883 and 883 First Avenue, and 361 East Forty-ninth Street, being the northwest corner, 40.6 by 37.6, four-story brick and stone tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,068.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, Grant Avenue, and Webster Avenue, the block; all title and interest of Florine A. Evesson on July 27, 1898.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 136 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 374.9 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 17.6 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Ella W. and Edgar Banks, on Sept. 24, 1898.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 62 Dey Street, northwest corner of Greenwich Street, 25.2 by 68 by 25.5 by 67.10, four-story brick store; 117 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 215 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 19.11 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; 231 Spring Street, north side, 20.1 feet east of Washington Street, 20.1 by 60.1, four-story brick store; 499 Washington Street, east side, 25 feet south of Spring Street, 20.5 by 78.6 by 20.3 by 78.10, four-story brick store; all title and interest of Charles A. and Ernest L. Bacot, on Oct. 18, 1899.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighty-seventh Street and West End Avenue, southeast corner, for a one-story brick church, 76.5 by 100; Congregation of St. Ignatius's Church, 43 West Thirty-ninth Street, owner; Charles C. Haight of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $80,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 112 feet west of Webster Avenue, for two two-story brick dwellings, 19 by 40.6; Ralph C. Bullard of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, owner; Cunningham & Bullard of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

Ninety-ninth Street and Central Park West, southwest corner, to a five-story brick tenement with store; Charles D. Wolf of 155 Nassau Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 485 and 487 Sixth Avenue, to two four-story brick tenements with store; Henry Van Schaick of 141 Broadway, owner; Charles I. Berg of 571 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 33 East Thirty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Dr. John B. Walker, premises, owner; John L. Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $150.

No. 39 East Thirty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Dr. John B. Walker, premises, owner; John L. Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $275.

No. 200 Madison Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Hyman Spectowsky of 259 Canal Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

No. 42 Rutgers Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Hyman Spectowsky of 259 Canal Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

Monroe and Rutgers Streets, northwest corner, to a five-story brick tenement; Hyman Spectowsky of 259 Canal Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 42 Rutgers Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Hyman Spectowsky of 259 Canal Street, owner; M. Bernstein, 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

Grand Concourse, west side, 237 feet south of Van Courtlandt Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Forty-eighth Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Streets, to a five-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $250.

Eleventh Avenue, north side, 105 feet east of White Plains Avenue, to a two-story brick school; city, owner C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Fulton Avenue, northwest corner, to a five-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $250.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Thursday, Aug. 1.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,611, e s, 25 ft s of 140th St, 30x100; Daniel Farrell to William T. Middleton. (mtg $25,000, R S $7.75) $1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 24.11 ft s of 148th St, 24.11x100; Thomas Reynolds to Peter Clemens and Leo J. Bachmann. (mtgs $40,000, R S $2.50)..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 75.8 ft s of 90th St, 25x80; Isidor Abraham to Henry Wittenberg. (mtg $20,000, R S $2.)..... 27,000

ANTHONY AV, e s, 178.10 ft s of 173d St, 98.11x irregular, Isaac Abraham to Anthony F. Barro. (mtg $4,000, R S 75 cents) 100

BROOK AV, s e corner of 134th St, 100x25; Robert Wallace to John J. Schwartz. (mtg $25,000, R S $3.75)..... 1

CLAREMONT AV, s w corner of 127th St, 150.2x irregular to Riverside Av; Daniel F. Tiemann, Jr., and others, executors, &c., to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager. (mtg $20,000, R S $8).. 28,008

OLIVER ST, n w s, 154.11 ft n of Madison St, 21.11x77.7x22.3x73.8; Thomas Cristy to Thomas Gilleran. (R S $1)..... 1

PARK AV, w s, 300 ft s of 1st St, 25x100, Olinville; Asa B. Gardiner, referee, to Arthur W. Sias and others, executors, &c. (R S 25 cents)..... 2,850

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 60 ft n of 147th St, centre line, 60x irregular; Solomon M. Schatzkin to Michael F. Burns, (mtg $85,000, R S $18.75)..... 1

SULLIVAN ST, e s, 200 ft n of Houston St, 25x100; Francesco Funia to Assunta Funia, (mtg $15,000)..... 1

WALKER ST, 9 to 13, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 60x106; Mutual Life Insurance Company to Julius Katzenberg. (R S $72.50)..... 147,457

WASHINGTON AV, s s, 150 ft w of Main St, 50x100, City Island; John C. McClure to Laura Knupfer..... 1

WEST END AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 67th St, 25x80; William B. Koller, as trustee, to Leopold Hutter, (mtg $13,000)..... 15,200

3D AV, 277, e s, 44 ft s of 22d St, 22x75; Susan W. Inness to Elizabeth R. Inness, (R S $7.30)..... 1

3D AV, w s, 50.5 ft s of 56th St, 25x95; Frederick H. Smith, executor, &c., to Isaac White, ½ part, (R S $6)..... 14,250

3D AV, w s, 50.5 ft s of 56th St, 25x95; Emily Smith to Isaac White, ½ part, (R S $6)..... 14,250

4TH ST, s e s, 180 ft n e of Union Av, 40x100, Westchester; Eagle Real Estate Company to Mercy C. Smith, all liens.. 1

5TH AV, e s, 24.11 ft n of 137th St, 125x80; Morris H. Hayman to Matthew McNamara, (mtgs $90,000, R S $11.25)..... 1

9TH AV, 239, w s, 40.4 ft s of 25th St, 24.8x100; Michael Haas to David M. Hiraldo, (mtg $25,000)..... 33,000

9TH AV, 774, e s, 50.5 ft s of 52d St, 25x100; George McIlveen to Henry Kellus, (R S $13.25)..... 1

137TH AV, n s, being part of West ½ of Lot 343, map of Wakefield, 25x114; William and Louis M. Ebling, executors, &c., to Minerva A. Schernikau..... 1

20TH ST, 23, n s, 435 ft w of 4th Av, 20x74; Edward L. Parris, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, (R S $37)..... 76,500

33D ST, n e s, 215.1 ft s e of Broadway, 21.1x98.9; Cornelius J. Ryan to Austen G. Fox, (mtg $25,000, R S $36.25)..... 100,000

40TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Theodore and Louise Kilian, executors, to Joseph Schrembs, 1-3 part, (R S 75 cents)..... 3,833

40TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Theodore and Frederick Kilian to Joseph Schrembs, 2-3 part, (mtg $9,800, R S $2.75)..... 1

46TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Michael Meehan to Kathchein Elm, (mtg $18,000, R S $2.25)..... 1

40TH ST, 112 West, n s, 158.8 ft w of 6th Av, 21.4x100; Albert J. Wise, executor, to Margaret A. Redington, (mtg $10,000, R S $6.25)..... 24,750

51ST ST, n s, 205 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100.5; Charles Guest to John Ewald, (R S $8.25)..... 19,000

60TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Denis Quinn to Patrick F. Canavan, (mtg $8,000, R S $3)..... 15,000

72D ST, 168, s s, 233.4 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x102.2; James W. Woolley to Benjamin F. Moss, (mtg $11,000, R S $4.25) 1

75TH ST, 13, n s, 271 ft e of 5th Av, 17x102.2; Julia H. Eldridge to Samuel Kohn, (R S $25)..... 100

76TH ST, s s, 41 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.1x77.2; Theodore Wood to Vienna D. Gano. (mtgs $20,000)..... 27,500

80TH ST, 125, n s, 110 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100; Leopold Cohn to Bella and Amelia Kayton, (mtg $2,000, R S $10)... 20,000

85TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Mary L. Flood to Edward Downey, (mtg $15,000)..... 1

92D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Christian C. Cramer to George H. Lange, (R S 75c)..... 1

92D ST, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 40x100.8; William L. Crow, executor, &c., to Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., all liens, (R S $5.50)..... 500

100TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee, to Jacob A. Snyder..... 21,750

117TH ST, n s, 108 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11; John E. Duffy, referee, to Mary C. Schuh. (R S $8.30)..... 17,000

117TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Josephine Short to George Geiger, (mtg $11,000, R S $4.25)..... 21,750

123D ST, 420, s s, 287 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Isabella M. Pettet to Anna M. Von Dohlen, (mtg $10,000)..... 13,000

123D ST, 418, s s, 202 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Isabella M. Pettet to Charles Mangels, (mtg $10,000)..... 13,000

128TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Belle M. Berrian to Richard M. Berrian. (R S $5.75)..... 1

131ST ST, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11; Caroline Cornelius, to William D. Kilpatrick, (R S $8.75)..... 1

133D ST, n s, 160 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Frederick P. Rose to Margaret Hill, executrix, (mtg $15,000, R S $3.25) 9,000

136TH ST, 174, e s, 50.5 ft s of Willis Av, 25x100; Minerva A. Schernikau to Louis M. Ebling, (mtg $16,000, R S $2.50)..... 1,500

136TH ST, 206, s s, 134.2 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Garfield National Bank to Annie Price, (mtg $10,750, R S $6.25) 1

140TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.10; Mever Solomon to Abram Brothers, (mtg $16,500, R S $7)..... 1

142D ST, 515, n s, 425 ft e of the Boulevard, 17x99.11; Belle M. Berrian to Richard M. Berrian..... 1

216TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 100x99.11; Mrs. Frank Leslie to Jules Breuchaud, (R S 75 cents)..... 4,000

Recorded Lease.

4TH ST, 374 to 378 East, all; Harry Hertz to Wolf Hirsch and Moses Koppel, 3 years from Aug. 1, 1901..... $9,300

RECORDED TRANSFERS.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AHLBORN, William, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 163d St, n w corner of College Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... $10,000

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Henry Korn; Wendover Av, n e corner Washington Av, prior mtg $54,500, demand, 6 per cent. 8,000

ALTMAN, Adolph, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lexington Av, 305, due July 25, 1902, 4½ per cent. 10,000

BALL, Stephen, to Eliza J. Fountain and another, as executors; 83d St, 148 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent., gold..... 25,000

BOHAN, Patrick, to Obermeyer & Liebmann; 49th St, n s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, demand..... 3,200

BRENNER, Rudolph, to Rudolph Pfeiffer; 43d St, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

BREUCHARD, Jules, to Mrs. Frank Leslie; 216th St, s s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, due July 31, 1904..... 2,000

COOPER, James W., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 327, map of part of the Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, demand..... 550

CRAMER, Christian C., to German Savings Bank; 92d St, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years..... 12,000

CRAMER, Christian C., to German Savings Bank; 92d St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 12,000

CROSSON, Kate L., to James A. Robinson and another, as trustees; Convent Av, s e corner of 148th St, prior mtg $20,000, 3 months, three notes..... 9,000

DE FOREST, Josephine L., to Lincoln McCormick, as trustee; 4th Av, s w corner of 9th St, 3 years, 5 per cent..... 20,000

DOWNEY, Edward, to Mary McW. Miller and others; 85th St, s s, 473 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years..... 15,000

ELLISON, Rachel, to the Franklin Savings Bank; Columbus Av, 304, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 25,000

EWALD, John, to Andrew Ewald, Jr., and others; 51st St, n s, 205 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 9,000

GALLAGHER, Thomas, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 38th St, 137 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

GEIGER, George, to Josephine Short; 117th St, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, prior mortgage, $11,000, 3 years..... 4,000

GILLESPIE, Thomas, to Thomas Christy; Oliver St, 19, all title, installments, 1 year, without interest..... 1,450

GRASSE, Louis, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 176th St, n s, 75 ft w of Monroe Av, 3 years..... 6,000

GREENTHAL, Morris, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 2d Av, 606, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 12,000

GULICHER, Anna, to Beadleston & Woerz; Courtlandt Ave, 625, all lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,300

HABER, Louis I., to Harris Solomon; 115th St, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 16,500

HANSEN, Niels, to Andrew A. Bibby; 151st St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due June 3, 1902, 6 per cent..... 30,000

HANSEN, Niels, to Andrew A. Bibby; 151st St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mortgage $30,000, Building Loan, due June 3, 1902, 6 per cent..... 60,000

HEILNER, Emanuel, and another to Sol Kohn; Central Park West, 468, 3 years. 35,000

HOLTHUSEN, Adolf R., to August C. Holthusen; 92d St, s s, 194.8 ft w of Avenue A, due April 18, 1906, 4½ per cent. 6,000

HOOKER, Thomas, to Duane S. Everson; 114th St, n s, 175 ft w of Broadway, due Jan. 31, 1903, 6 per cent..... 1,000

HYMAN, Julius, to James H. Skillman, administrator; 129th St, 32 West, 5 years..... 10,000

INNESS, Elizabeth R., to Susan W. Center; 3d Av, 277, 3 years, 4 per cent., gold 15,000

JOCKEL, Frederick W., to the Bank for Savings in the City of New York; Central Park West, s w corner of 87th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 165,000

KAHN, Lena, to Rosalind Rauh; 115th St, 6 W, due Nov. 1903, 4½ per cent.... 21,000

KATZENBERG, Julius, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Walker St, 9 to 13, due Sept. 1, 1906, 4 per cent..... 125,000

KATZUN, Belle, and another to Leopold Cohn; 80th St, 125 East, 5 years, 3 per cent..... 2,000

KEILUS, Henry, to American Mortgage Company; 9th Av, e s, 50.5 ft s of 52d St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 23,000

KELLOGG, William D., to Caroline M. Boyce; 131st St, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 3 years..... 24

FLEISCHMANN, Gustav, and Joel H. Prescott Jr. to C. C. Barnard..... 6,886

GINSBERG, Samuel—Rider-Ericsson Engine Company..... 248

GRUNENWALD, Frederick C.—United Wine and Trading Company..... 97

LANGE, George H., and wife to Christian C. Cramer; 92d St, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $12,000, 5 years..... 5,000

LAVELLE, Catharine A., to John J. Bell; Jackson Av, e s, 198.3 ft n of 166th St, 4 months, 6 per cent..... 3,000

LAWRENCE, Grace M., to the New York Savings Bank; 48th St, 230 west, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 6,000

LECOMCE, Cecile A., to Amanda F. Davis; 165th St, n s, 106 ft w of Washington Av, 1 year, 6 per cent, gold..... 265

LINDSLEY, Charles W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 89th St, n s, 96.8 ft w of Columbus Av, due Oct. 15, 1901, 6 and 5 per cent..... 64,000

LINDSLEY, Charles W., to Alexander Walker; 89th St, n s, 96.8 ft w of Columbus Av, prior mortgage, $64,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 11,598

MATHIEU, Annie L. M., and another to Townsend Wandell; Sedgwick Av, w s, 1,050.10 ft n of Cedar Av, prior mortgage, $3,000, due Feb. 26, 1906..... 400

McCARTHY, Frederick, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Jackson Av, s e corner of 150th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 50,000

McGLADE, Peter F., to Albert Gerow; 143d St, s s, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 5 years..... 16,000

MOSS, Benjamin F., to James V. S. Woolley; 72d St, 168 East, prior mtg $11,000, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

MULLER, Kate, and another, as executors, to William I. Seaman; 145th St, St. n s, 98.6 ft e of Willis Av, due Nov. 1, 1901, 4½ per cent., gold..... 10000

MURRAY, Edward J., to Mary D. Young; 117th St, n s, 72 ft w of Park Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 6,500

MURRAY, Joseph, to Greenwich Savings Bank; Park Av, 1,009, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 9,000

PRIOR, Mary A., to the Bowery Savings Bank; Boulevard, e s, 21 ft n of 126th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 19,000

PRYOR, Kate J., and others to John B. Lazzari, committee; Elliott Av, e s, 300 ft n of Juliana St, Olinville, 1 year..... 700

ROSENTHAL, Louis M., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Avenue A, 87, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

SALTER, Eva A., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Valentine Av, w s, 259.7 ft s of 192d St, 1 year..... 4,000

SAYER, Lizzie M., and another to the Empire City Savings Bank; 129th St, s s, 417 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 500

SCHERNIKAU, Minerva A., to Louis M. Ebling; 13th Av, n s, part of Lot 343, map of Wakefield, secures bond for action pending..... 600

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Abraham C. Quackenbush; 95th St, 211 East, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

SCHREMBS, Joseph, to Theodore Kilian; 40th St, n s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, installments, Aug. 1, 1905..... 1,80

SNYDER, Jacob A., to American Mortgage Company; 110th St, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years..... 15,000

TOWNSEND, Allen, to Daniel F. Tiemann and another, as trustees and executors; Claremont Av, s w corner of 127th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

TOWNSEND, J. Allen, to Daniel F. Tiemann, Jr., and another, as executors and trustees; Riverside Av, s e corner of 127th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 24,000

WHITE, Isaac, to W. Emlen; Roosevelt and another, as trustees; 3d Av, w s, 50.5 ft s of 56th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 22,000

WHITTEMORE, Emma M., to Bowery Savings Bank; Park Av, 723, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 14,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASH, Mark, guardian, to Edith Wise.... $7,500

BAUER, Peter, to Anna Gottwald and another..... 5,000

BIBBY, Andrew J., to James M. Wentz.. 30,000

DUDENSING, Frank, to Jonas Well and another..... 3,000

HARRIS, Fanny, as committee, to Ferdinand Marx..... Omitted

KILIAN, Theodore, to Emilie Hoffmann.. 1,80

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Equitable Life Assurance Society..... 55,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to College Points Savings Bank.. 30,000

McCORMACK, Lincoln, as trustee, to Stuart Duncan and another, as executors..... 20,000

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE Company to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 120,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the Corn Exchange Bank..... 4,850

SPARLING, Agnes, to Sarah J. Martinelli 650

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to George F. Richardson, trustee.. 50,000

WAYLAND, Melanie, to Samuel J. Huntley..... Nominal

WEIHER, Lorenz F. J., to John T. Grieve..... Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY AND 95TH ST, n w corner, 60x60; Richard Magee against John Doe, owner; George E. Hoppic, contractor...

CHRISTOPHER ST, 135; Thomas J. Mooney against Samuel H. Lyons, owner and contractor..... 89

EAST BROADWAY, 209; Mattison & Ruckenbrod against Wolf Rosenberg, owner; Rebecca Kohn, contractor..... 75

5TH AV, e s, 100 ft n of 110th St, —x103.7x irregular; Pasquale Zoccolo against Joseph Oussani and another, owners; Andrew H. Olsen, contractor.... 205

9TH ST, 612 East; Ernst & Poster against Emil Elias, owner; Morris Berkowitz, contractor..... 99

27TH ST, 26 West; Sargent & Co. against Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., owner and contractor..... 60

107TH ST, 310 West; Wilhelmina E. Kruger against Elizabeth O'Meara, owner and contractor..... 204

110TH ST, 200 East, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 75x100; New York Lumber and Storage Company against Thomas K. Moore, owner and contractor..... 429

121ST ST, 238 East, 25x100.11; Hyman Rubin against Pasquale Digler, owner; Samuel Miller, contractor..... 200

123D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; Frederick G. Chase against William C. Hunter, owner and contractor; Thomas R. Cider, contractor..... 645

123D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; Barney Goldman against William C. Hunter, owner and contractor.. 277

162D ST, n s, 103 ft e of Jerome Av, 34x37.6; Antonio Zanini against George H. Huber, owner; Horatio N. Power, contractor..... 174

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 708, LAWS OF 1900.

JACKSON AV AND 158TH ST, s e corner, 90x87.6; Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York with Frederick McCarthy..... $50,000

LOTS 146 and 147, map of 174 lots adjoining the 183d St. Station, 24th Ward; C. Adelbert Becker with Ralph C. Bullard..... 4,800

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 318 ft n of 174th St, 52.2x100.6; Manhattan Mortgage Company with Franz Kahlenberg..... 24,000

Lis Pendens.

ARCULARIUS PLACE, s s, 390.7 ft e of Gerard Av, 100x139x101.10x158.6; John Le Boutiller and another, trustees, against Ernest Harvier and another. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. H. Moeracse

BROADWAY, 1,829; Joseph Harlander, Jr., and another, against Charles C. Appleby, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, W. Goldschmidt

DEAN PLACE, e s, 100 ft s of Pierce Av, 25x100, and other parcels in Westchester County; Frederick B. Conklin and another against Stephan Carney and another, (partition;) attorney, W. J. Marshall.

2D AV, w s, 49 ft n of 6th St, 24x100; John H. Stevenson and another, against Hannah De Mott and another, (partition;) attorney, W. D. Veeder

14TH ST, 400 East; Department of Buildings against John F. McCullough and another, (violation of buildings laws;) attorney, C. J. McCafferty.

51ST ST, s s, 225 ft w of 11th Av, 25x36.9x25.3x40.6; Edward P. Brown, trustee, against Mary A. Reilly and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hone & Brown.

75TH ST, n w corner of Avenue A, 75x51.1; Charles W. Sloane against John Adler and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips, Beekman & Menken

125TH ST, 67 and 69 West; Ferdinand W. Herz against William H. Welher and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

162D ST, n s, 163 ft e of Jerome Av, 34.4x77.; Antonio Zanini against George H. Huber and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, John G. Ritter.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

JOEL HENRY PRESCOTT, JR., AND GUSTAV FLEISCHMANN.—Judgment for $6,360 was obtained here yesterday against Joel Henry Prescott, Jr., and Gustav Fleischmann of Buffalo, N. Y., in favor of George T. Bayard of this city on their joint note made in Buffalo on Jan. 9, 1897, payable six months after date in this city, with collateral security consisting of fifty shares of stock of the Meadville (Penn.) Distilling Company.

PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

Gutman Spielholtz, grocer, of 181 East Houston Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,239 and no assets.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Joseph—J. W. James..... $63

AHRENS, Gus—J. Hecker and others..... 30

BROCKWAY, Charles—J. Schanz and others 133

BROWN, Robert—Mechanics and Traders' Bank..... 262

BURGE, George—W. B. Hills..... 154

BOYLE, Lawrence P.—W. Miles..... 511

BITARD, Michael D.—S. Hills..... 545

CARROLL, William P.—H. Heilberg..... 299

DE LACEY, Thomas R.—H. Shapiro..... 45

ELLERY, Channing—A. Bracony..... 4,232

FISCHER, Harry J.—Cook & Bernheimer Company 24

FLEISCHMANN, Gustav, and Joel H. Prescott Jr.—C. C. Barnard..... 6,886

GINSBERG, Samuel—Rider-Ericsson Engine Company..... 248

GRUNENWALD, Frederick C.—United Wine and Trading Company..... 97

JORDAN, Kate—O. J. Wells and others.. 97

KUYKENDALL, Lucien C.—C. Smith..... 262

KNIGHT, Frank E.—Postal Telegraph Cable Company..... 248

KRUMENACKER, John—W. E. Whann... 202

MARKOWITZ, Morris—J. D. Lohman.... 337

MURRAY, Henry—J. F. Sweasy and others, costs..... 159

MARGOVITZ, Morris, individually, and Simon Jacobs—German Exchange Bank. 2,040

NEWMAN, Marcus—J. Phillips and others 28

O'MEARA, Patrick B.—C. Pagen..... 250

OSBORN, W. Russell, administrator—The

Excursions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Saturdays only,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last tram leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 4TH.

L. I. R. R. AND NORWICH LINE STEAMER "CITY OF WORCESTER."

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WITH PARLOR CAR.

Leave foot of E. 34th St., N. Y., at 8:20 A. M. Leave Flatbush Av. station, Brooklyn, at 8:23 A. M., stopping at Franklin Av. 8:28, and East New York 8:35.

Due at Newport at 3:15 P. M.; leave at 5:15 P. M.

Tickets on sale, commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations.

Sale of tickets limited.

The right is reserved to postpone the excursion, and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.

Music and Refreshments on Steamer.

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION UP THE SOUND
TO GREAT NECK, SEA CLIFF, GLEN COVE AND GLENWOOD.

The steamer "NANTASKET" will leave New York, Pier 13, 1.30 P. M.; foot 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Due at Sea Cliff 3:25.

Returning leave Glenwood at 7:00, Sea Cliff 7:20, Great Neck 8:00 P. M., arriving at New York, 31st St., 9:10, Pier 13, E. R., 9:25 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50C.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.

CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.

Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M. West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. Round Trip. 50c.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.
THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"

will leave New York, Pier 18 E. R., near foot Wall st., 9.30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9.45 a. m. Returning, leave Glenwood 4.00, Sea Cliff 4.20 p. m.; due in New York 7.00 p. m.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP
ALL DAY SUNDAY ON LONG ISLAND SOUND

On SUNDAYS the new fast steel STEAMER CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 25, East River, foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., E. 31st St. 9:45 A. M., Newtown Creek 10:00 A. M. Returning, due New York about 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. A delightful all-water trip.

Fare, $1.00 Round Trip. Children, 50c.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.

STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANK'N ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129T

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against ARTHUR CORSCH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the sixth day of June, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold in one parcel, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street with the westerly side of St. Nicholas Place; running thence northerly along the westerly side of St. Nicholas Place ninety (90) feet and seven (7) inches; thence westerly at right angles to St. Nicholas Place eighty-five (85) feet three and one-half (3½) inches to the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence southerly along the said easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue ninety-two (92) feet seven and eight-tenths (7 8-10) inches to the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street sixty-five (65) feet nine and one-quarter (9¼) inches to the corner, the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. The said premises above described lie in Section 7, in Block 2,066, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, May 15th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

PIRSSON & BEALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 150 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, described as above, said property having no street number:

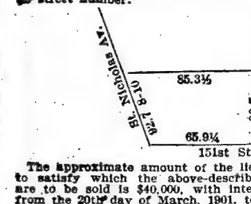

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold is $40,000, with interest thereon from the 20th day of March, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale, and also unpaid water rents for the year 1899 and 1900, the amount of which is unfixed.

Dated New York, May 15th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, June twentieth, 1901, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, June 6th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, June twenty-seventh, 1901, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, July eleventh, 1901, at same time and place.

Dated New York, June 27th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, July twenty-fifth, 1901, at same time and place.

Dated New York, July 11th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, Aug. eighth, 1901, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FLORENCE N. ROSE, Plaintiff, against JEREMIAH FLANAGAN et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bernard Smyth & Sons, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York.

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue distant seventy-five feet and eight inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; running thence westerly parallel to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street seventy-five feet; thence running southerly and parallel to Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue nineteen feet and eight inches; thence running easterly and parallel to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue; thence running northerly along the westerly side of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue nineteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning; be said dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1901.

STUDIN & EHRICH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 287 Lenox Avenue:

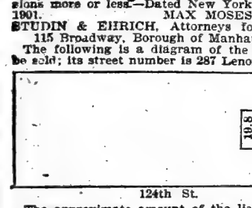

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,098.00, with interest thereon from the 17th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $195.39, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee is $50 dollars and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $15,000 and interest thereon at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum from the 1st day of January, 1901, and also subject to a lease expiring on the 1st day of May, 1903, at an annual rental of 1,600 Dollars, payable as follows: $235.00 on May 1st of each year and $125.00 on the first of each of the other eleven months of each year during said term of said lease.—Dated New York, 26th day of July, 1901.

MAX MOSES, Referee.

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213 WEST 86TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARTHA M. HALL, plaintiff, against JOHN C. BARTH et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1901, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 16th day of August, 1901, at twelve (12) o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-sixth Street, distant one hundred and thirty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Eighty-sixth Street with the westerly line of Columbus Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, more or less, to the centre line of block between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets; thence running westerly along said centre line of block twenty feet; thence running southerly, again parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly line of Eighty-sixth Street; thence easterly along said northerly line of Eighty-sixth Street twenty feet to the point of beginning. Both the side walls of said building being party walls. Being the same premises known by the street number One Hundred and Thirteen West Eighty-sixth Street in the City of New York.

Dated New York, July 26th, 1901.

WILLIAM BLAIKIE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

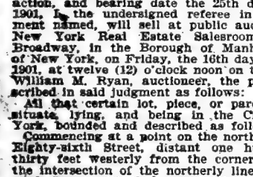

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $32,874.58, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates $1,168.09.

WILLIAM BLAIKIE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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Surrogate's Notices.

McDONALD, ALEXANDER L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER L. McDONALD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 11 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of March, 1901. GEORGE GARTLAND, JULIAN BOTTS, Executors. CHARLES E. SIMMS, Attorney for Executors, 11 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

mh22-1aw6mF

STORMINGER, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA STORMINGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 320 West 27th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1901. KATHERINA SCHAEFFER, Executrix. BILGER & NIXON, Attorneys for Executrix, 7 Beekman Street, N. Y. City.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY E. HOWLAND, as substituted trustee under the last will and testament of Jacob R. Nevius, deceased, against JOHN E. DOYLE and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date July 31, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and lying in the block designated on the land map of the City of New York as Block 2,846, in Section 10, and further bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of the Southern Boulevard at a point distant one hundred and twenty-five and seventy-one one hundredths (175 71-100) feet easterly, measured along the northerly side of said Southern Boulevard, from the easterly side of Saint Ann's Avenue; thence northerly, parallel with Saint Ann's Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-seven and sixty-five one hundredths (87 65-100) feet to a point distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet easterly at right angles from Saint Ann's Avenue; thence easterly and at right angles to said Saint Ann's Avenue, five (5) feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Saint Ann's Avenue, five (5) feet; thence easterly, again at right angles to Saint Ann's Avenue, twenty (20) feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Saint Ann's Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, eighty-nine and twenty-three one hundredths (89 23-100) feet to the northerly side of the Southern Boulevard, and thence westerly along said northerly side of the Southern Boulevard twenty-five and twenty-three one hundredths (25 23-100) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 2, 1901.

AUGUST C. NANZ, Referee.

HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street number is 841 Southern Boulevard.

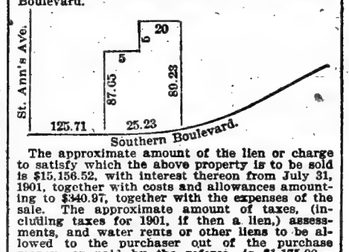

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $15,158.52, with interest thereon from July 31, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $340.97, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, (including taxes for 1901, if then a lien,) assessments, and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,175.00.—Dated New York, August 2, 1901.

AUGUST C. NANZ, Referee.

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Summonses

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—OLIVER E. CROMWELL and Louise de Ruyter Campbell, Ella A. de Ruyter, and John E. de Ruyter, individually and as executors of the last will and testament of Henrietta M. de Ruyter, deceased, Plaintiffs, against JOHN PETTIT and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Mabel S. Carter and Herbert S. Carter, her husband; Roland S. Pettit, Harriet S. Pettit, John S. Pettit, Market and Fulton National Bank of New York, the New York Engraving and Printing Company, Herman de Selding, Joel S. de Selding, Austin B. Fletcher and Louis H. Schultz, as Trustees of the estate of Jackson S. Schultz, deceased; Thomas A. Maitland, as executor of the last will and testament of Sarah Parish Dillon, deceased; the City of New York, Michael Hazel, as executor and trustee under the last will and testament of Mary Hazel, deceased; Charles E. Mather, Bernard Simpson, Charles D. Folsom, Robert W. Reid, William F. Rossell, John W. Surbrug, Mary J. Botsford, as administratrix of the estate of George Botsford, deceased; Reginald Hanson, August Martin, Gemunder and Rudolph Gemunder, as surviving partners of the firm of August Gemunder & Sons; August Neresheimer, Louis Neresheimer, David C. Townsend, John H. Adams, Edgar H. Booth, George E. Claudet, Henry P. Toler, Charles D. Halsey, Charles H. Brown, as receiver of the New York Engraving and Printing Company, and all devisees, legatees, executors, and administrators of the said John Pettit, if he be deceased, whose names are unknown to the plaintiffs, and also all unknown persons who by purchase or inheritance or otherwise have or claim to have an interest in or lien upon the premises described in the complaint and amended complaint herein, defendants.—Amended Summons.

To each of the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 11, 1901.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To John Pettit, Mary J. Botsford, as administratrix of the estate of George Botsford, deceased; Reginald Hanson, and all devisees, legatees, executors, and administrators of said John Pettit, if he be deceased, whose names are unknown to the plaintiffs, and also all unknown persons who by purchase or inheritance or otherwise have or claim to have an interest in or lien upon the premises described in the complaint and amended complaint herein:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court, State of New York, dated the ninth day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint and amended complaint in the above-entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the tenth day of July, 1901.—Dated July 10th, 1901.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

jy12-1aw6wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM AND ASSOCIATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF COLORED CHILDREN IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against PHILIP SMITH, Dennis W. Moran, George W. Venable, Moses J. Heyman, William F. Redlich, Emil Schimpff, Morris J. Jackson, David Mayer Brewing Company, Emil Heller, Morris Wortmann, Sigismund B. Wortmann, Henry D. Rottmann, and Herman H. Rottmann, surviving partners of John F. Rottmann & Sons, Adolf Prince, the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, John A. Malmberg, the New York and Brooklyn Brewing Company, Augusta Sorg, Miles W. Beemer, David Shannon, J. Henry Haggerty, Henry Held, Philip Massmann, defendants.—Summons No. 1.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and serve a copy of your answer on plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, March 27th, 1901.

PERKINS & JACKSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,

Office and P. O. address, 115 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants William F. Redlich, Emil Schimpff, Augusta Sorg, Miles W. Beemer, and Henry Held:

The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James A. Blanchard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of June, 1901, and filed the 27th day of June, 1901, with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

Dated New York, June 28, 1901.

PERKINS & JACKSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,

Office and P. O. address, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

je28-1aw7wF

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—WALDEMAR F. TIMME, plaintiff, against JENNIE F. WILLSON, defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 26, 1901.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To Jennie Willson:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 24th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Brownstone Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff.

25 Broad St., Manhattan, New York City.

jy26-1aw6wF

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—WALDEMAR F. TIMME, plaintiff, against ANDREW R. FOULDS, defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 26, 1901.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To Andrew R. Foulds:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 24th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Brownstone Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.

25 Broad St., Manhattan, New York City.

jy26-1aw6wF

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Note House, Location, Terms

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson

opposite Grant's Tomb.

270 feet above the River.

Think of the unsatisfactory feature of house or flat renting. Consider how much you could safely agree to pay per month for the privilege of owning your own home. Inquire what we can give you for that figure.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

Real Estate.

50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

Workingman's opportunity!—Lots Springfield $75; $10 cash; small monthly payments. William Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

$200 cash and $10.00 monthly buys 7-room cottage; improvements; new; good location; snap. HAMILTON, Corona.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

Orange, New Jersey.—Lovely in rural beauty; delight of parents, children's paradise; healthiest spot near by; land cheapest and best for nice residences in all the Oranges. Sell one to six acres, on long time. Might exchange for good farm, North or South. Herbert Vandyke, 99 Nassau Street, New York.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE, PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

Wanted—Lots free and clear in exchange for improved property in the Bronx. Inquire E. J. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., 156th St., Real Estate.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Reliable attorney wants $25,000 to clear equities on city real estate worth $200,000. Investor to control money and get quarter interest. Bronx, E., Box 130 Times.

BARGAIN.—SIXTY-FOOT 2D AV. CORNER, BELOW 14TH; EASY TERMS. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 WEST 59TH ST.

95th St., 207 East.—27x100 5-story double tenement; guaranteed rent, $2,300; price, $19,500; mortgage to suit. See janitor on premises.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.

Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address Executor, P. O. Box 1,877 New York.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

Bargain.—Bronxville lots, at station; 86 trains daily; 28 minutes from 42d; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

On the heights—Boulevard & Trolley—fairly restricted.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.

Payments easy—NO INTEREST OR ASSESSMENTS. Near depot and harbor; adjoining Larchmont; 38 minutes from 42d St. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Summonses.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—WALDEMAR F. TIMME, plaintiff, against VICTORIA F. McINTYRE, defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 26, 1901.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To Victoria F. McIntyre:

The foregoing summons is served upon you pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 24th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Brownstone Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.

25 Broad St., Manhattan, New York City.

jy26-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against JACOB SOMMER, Rettie Glover, Simon Nachtigal, and Joseph Nathan, constituting the firm of Nachtigal & Co.; William B. Hardt, Henry A. Lindgens, Fritz Hill, as Executor, &c., of Max Doerzner, deceased; Emil Schaff, Defendants.—Summons No. 1.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, Jan'y 8th, 1901.

F. B. WIGHTMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 229 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendant Rettie Glover: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of July, 1901, and filed the 18th day of July, 1901, with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

F. B. WIGHTMAN, Atty. for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

jy19-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against JACOB SOMMER, Rettie Glover, Simon Nachtigal, and Joseph Nathan, constituting the firm of Nachtigal & Co.; William B. Hardt, Henry A. Lindgens, Fritz Hill, as Executor, &c., of Max Doerzner, deceased; Emil Schaff, Defendants.—Summons No. 2.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, Jan'y 8th, 1901.

F. B. WIGHTMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 229 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendant Rettie Glover: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of July, 1901, and filed the 18th day of July, 1901, with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

F. B. WIGHTMAN, Atty. for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

jy19-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALFONSO ANASTASIO, plaintiff, against THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK and LUCIA ANASTASIO, defendants.—Summons, with notice.

To the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 5th, 1901.

GIUSEPPE L. MAGGIO, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 362 Broome St., Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Lucia Anastasio:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable David McAdam, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 10th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

GIUSEPPE L. MAGGIO, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 362 Broome St., Manhattan, New York City.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Houses and lots for sale; also estates to manage; renting and collecting a specialty. E. J. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., Real Estate.

Owners.—Send particulars what you have for sale or rent. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Let—First floor and basement, 88 Thomas St., old established carpenter shop; rent, $20 per month. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate, 146 West 23d St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Four-story basement brownstone dwelling; 2 baths; open plumbing; rent, $1,500. 148 West 121st St.

112th St., Near Madison Av.—9 rooms, $45; Lincoln Place, 7 rooms, $25. McCormack, 2,149 3d Av.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Choice large light apartments to let,

Richmond Hill,

27 Washington Square North.

All modern improvements.

Strictly fireproof building; rents, $350 up. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents $30 to $300. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

418 and 420 West 124th St.—Elegant new flats, 4 rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; handsomely decorated; rents, $17 to $20.

124th St., 231 West.—August free; single third flat; 7 rooms; bath; $22.50. Janitor, basement, or Allan Williams, 2d flat.

All modern improvements; elevator, electric light, telephone; rent, $40. San Marino, 509 West 112th St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ON THE DRIVE, 2,054 7TH AV., between 122d and 123d Sts.; single flats; all improvements; 7 large, light, clean rooms; $35, $40.

To Let—At 46 Hudson St., entire fourth floor, six rooms, in good order; rent, $20 per month. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate, 146 West 23d St.

54 East 122d St.—Handsome large single flats, 7 and 8 rooms; all modern improvements; rents, $30 to $40. Crawford, 182 East 122d St.

Flats.—5-6 rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water; rents, $15-$19. Henry, 202 East 123d St.

1,443 Lexington Av.—7 and 8 large rooms and bath, $30 and $32; improvements; see janitor.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Montclair, N. J.—Furnished house; 9 rooms; shade; one month only, $40. U., Box 176 Times.

Country Houses Wanted.

Want to Rent furnished, secluded cottage in country for 3 months; large shady grounds; one hour from New York; rent moderate. Schroder, 252 Barrow St.

Surrogate Notices.

JORDAN, WALDO H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALDO H. JORDAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of March, 1901. GEORGE W. JORDAN, Executor, EDWARD A. SCOTT, Attorney for Executor, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. City, Manhattan.

LOESER, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL LOESER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 122 Hudson Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of February, 1901. HERMAN METZ, Administrator. DICKERSON, BROWN & RAEGENER, Attorneys for Administrator, 141 Broadway, New York City.

SLATER, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLATER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Andrew S. Hamersley, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of January, 1902.—Dated New York, the 5th day of July, 1901. JAMES SLATER, JOHN J. SLATER, Executors; CECELIA L. SLATER, Executrix. ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Attorney for Executors, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

jy6-1aw6wF

Summer Resorts.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HOW TO GO, WHEN TO GO, WHERE TO GO

and how much it will cost to go, can be easily ascertained at the Information Bureaus of the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, 415 Broadway, corner Canal; 1,216 Broadway, corner of 29th Street; 275 Columbus Avenue, corner of 72d Street, New York, and 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Recreation and Information Bureaus

Have been established at 415 Broadway, corner Canal St.; 1,216 Broadway, corner Thirtieth St.; 275 Columbus Ave., corner Seventy-third St., New York, and at 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn, by the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, where you can get, free of charge, full information regarding rates and routes to all the great resorts; also information regarding Hotels and Boarding Houses, with plans of rooms and rates per day and week.

For a fine map of "America's Summer Resorts" send a stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

NEW YORK.

THE WESTPORT INN,

Westport, on Lake Champlain, N. Y. Adirondacks, Dry Climate, No Mosquitoes, Mountain Spring Water, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Driving, Tennis, Golf.

H. P. SMITH, Manager.

Long Island.

SPEND YOUR VACATION ON LONG ISLAND.

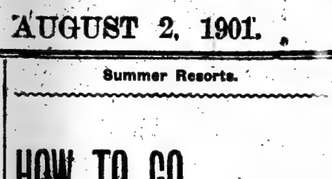

By the Ocean, Sound and Bay.

Cooled by the Ocean South Winds.

"SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses, and "LONG ISLAND," an illustrated descriptive book, free upon application at ticket offices, Astor House, 1225 (1852 Excursion), (1352 World Vacation Bureau), (1370 Journal Resort Bureau) and 1383 Broadway, 95 5th Av., 34th St., E. R., and foot New Chambers St., and 43 W. 125th St., New York; 233 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, 118 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at L. I. R. R. stations in Brooklyn; or send 4c. in stamps for "SUMMER HOMES" and 6c. for "LONG ISLAND" to T. M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, L. I. R. R., L. I. City, N. Y.

AN IDEAL SEASIDE RESORT.

LONG BEACH HOTEL

LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND.

THE INN AND COTTAGES NOW OPEN. Golf, Bathing, Fishing, Sailing.

RAPID TRAIN SERVICE FROM NEW YORK CITY.

A. E. DICK.

Far Rockaway.

BAYSWATER HOTEL

FAR ROCKAWAY L. I.

New management. Most select part of Far Rockaway. Modern, fire-proof building. Special rates July. Surf and still-water bathing. All attractions. L. D. BALL.

Sullivan County.

"OLD JUDGE," Phillipsport, Sull. Co., N. Y., with annex. Thoroughly renovated. All kinds fishing. Terms, CHAS. McCUNE, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

HAWKHURST,

LITCHFIELD, CONN.

High altitude, no malaria, no mosquitoes, home comforts, excellent cooking. Otis elevator, sun parlor, golfing. Booklet at Schotield's, Madison Av. GEO. H. BROWNE, Mgr.

Vermont.

GLENWOOD AND COTTAGES.—In the pines; largest hotel on Lake Bomoseen; terms, $7.00 to $12.00. W. C. Mound, Hydeville, Vt.

NEW JERSEY.

Asbury Park.

A MODERN HOTEL BY THE SEA.

HOTEL COLUMBIA

AND COTTAGES,

on the ocean front in select North Asbury. Booklet. W. Harvey Jones, owner and man

COL. MURPHY, MILD JUDGE

Tries Delinquent Policemen in Deputy Devery's Absence.

Whispers His Decisions to His Secretary and Deals Leniently with Several Offenders.

In the absence of Deputy Commissioner Devery, who had gone to welcome John F. Carroll back from his visit to Richard Croker, Commissioner Murphy, for the second time since he has been the head of the Police Department, presided over trials of delinquent policemen at Headquarters yesterday. The culprits, as a rule, received lighter sentences than Deputy Commissioner Devery is wont to impose. In most cases, too, they were spared a lecture.

Fines of ten days' pay were the maximum sentences imposed, in each case for being off post, but in a number of cases the Commissioner reserved his decisions. Instead of shouting out his findings, so that all might hear, Commissioner Murphy whispered them to his secretary at his side, and the offenders left the room without knowing their punishment.

Alexander H. Howry, the Greek policeman, whose special duty is hunting push-cart men in Park Row, pleaded that he lived a long way from the station house, when arraigned for being thirty minutes late at roll call. "You ought to apply to be transferred to the precinct in which you live," was all the Commissioner said, and Howry left smiling, for he has not fared so well when before Devery, who has found fault with him for cultivating the friendship of newspaper workers.

Policeman Thomas E. Henry of the Union Market Station pleaded illness as his reason for riding to and fro over his post on street cars instead of patrolling it, and got a fine of ten days' pay.

Policeman Edward Quinlan of the East Twenty-second Street Station, detailed at the Recreation Pier at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street, said he had gone to arrest a vagrant against whom there had been complaint when he was found at Avenue A and Twenty-third Street.

"Why do you come here and lie?" said the Commissioner. "You know you are lying. You have a special post, something most men are trying to get, and yet you leave it. I shall recommend that you be placed on post."

Policeman Patrick Smith of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station was found coming out of a flat house when he should have been patrolling.

"It was a deliberate case of your leaving your post and leaving the public unprotected while you drank beer with your chums," said the Commissioner, after hearing the evidence. "This practice of leaving post is getting to be something disgraceful. The people pay for your services, and they want them." Decision was reserved.

William E. McFadden accused Policeman William E. Sheehan of assaulting him in an east side bathhouse on July 6, and wanted to withdraw his complaint when the case was called. Col. Murphy looked suspicious as he asked McFadden what influence had been brought to bear on him.

"My wife, your Honor," he replied. "She is here. She persuaded me to withdraw the charge."

"It is my wish that policemen shall be obliged to treat citizens respectfully," said Col. Murphy. "The chances are that the newspapers have criticised the department simply because of the way this man abused you. I don't think you have any right to withdraw this complaint." The Commissioner finally said he would call for the Inspector's report of the occurrence and be guided by that.

Doorman John J. Dawson of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station was charged with having beaten and kicked Herbert Spencer, a small boy who lives in the same house with him at 49 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, while he and the boy were setting off fireworks before the building on Fourth of July evening. The little boy was corroborated by his parents, and Dawson brought forward a man named Moore and his wife. Moore said he saw the affair while in his yard, only twenty-five feet from the man and boy.

"You say that you saw everything that occurred," said Col. Murphy, "and that it all took place in the vestibule of the house they live in, and yet you were only twenty-five feet from them? I don't believe a word you say. Get out; get out, I say!"

Dawson told how the boy had sworn at him. "A child like this wouldn't say anything like that," said the Commissioner. "You can't make me believe that."

He reserved decision, and said he would send an Inspector to measure the distance from where Moore said he stood to the scene of the trouble.

SIGN CAUSES COMMENT.

Offers $500 Commission for Sale of House in Select Neighborhood to Colored People.

There is a sign extending across the front of the handsome four-story brownstone residence at 3 South Elliott Place, adjacent to Washington Park, Brooklyn, which has greatly wrought up the residents of that neighborhood. It is painted in large letters, and reads:

> $500 commission will be paid to any broker selling this house to COLORED PEOPLE EXCLUSIVELY. Will be sold cheap. Easy terms. Apply to your own agent or within after 7 P. M.

The house is owned by George W. Heatly, a dentist, of Wading River, L. I. So far as can be learned, Dr. Heatly never lived in the neighborhood, and he is not known to have any spite against any of the neighbors. Nobody seems to know why the house is for sale to "colored people exclusively," and the affair appears to be something of a mystery.

Just below the big sign is a smaller one, announcing that George L. Moore, a real estate dealer, of 202 De Kalb Avenue, is the selling agent for the property. No light was thrown upon the mystery by the clerks in Mr. Moore's office. The agent himself was not in. One of the clerks said that he believed the sign was put up without Mr. Moore's knowledge, and that he knew nothing of Dr. Heatly's desire to sell the house to negroes.

It is said that the house, for which $10,000 is now asked, was bought some weeks ago for a much lower figure. Efforts have been made, it is said, to sell the house to parties living in the neighborhood, but without success. At 1 South Elliott Place, immediately adjoining the house which is for sale, is the residence of James Hart, a wealthy retired jeweler. Mr. Hart recently spent a great deal of money in improving and beautifying his home. He is now in Europe, and his house is closed for the Summer.

There is a caretaker in charge of the house which is for sale. When seen there last evening he said that all he knew about the sign was that it "had been put up." He didn't even know, he said, that Dr. Heatly was the owner of the house.

NEIGHBORHOOD OF CHURCHES.

Episcopalians Building Near the Methodist Church at 86th Street and West End Avenue.

When the new buildings of the St. Ignatius Church Congregation will have been erected, at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, the block bounded by those two streets and by Eighty-sixth Street on the south, will probably have more church to the square foot than any other locality in town.

The northeast corner of that avenue and Eighty-sixth Street is now occupied by the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. George P. Eckman is the minister. The Rev. Mr. Eckman's residence adjoins the church on the north, facing West End Avenue. When, therefore, the new church and its parish house will have been built the congregation of the Methodist Church will be able to hear the doxology and the other solemn rites of their Episcopal neighbors.

St. Ignatius's Church buildings, according to the plans of the architect, Charles C. Haight, are to be of granite, and will cost about $80,000.

Father J. F. X. O'Conor's Appointment.

The Rev. J. F. X. O'Conor, S. J., for a

JOHN F. CARROLL RETURNS.

Deputy Leader of Tammany Hall Reticent Concerning His Visit to Richard Croker.

John F. Carroll, deputy leader of Tammany Hall, returned to New York yesterday on the Deutschland from a visit to Richard Croker at his home in Wantage, England. The Tammany leaders who approve Mr. Carroll's actions as deputy leader of Tammany Hall were on the pier to give him a welcome. Many leaders, however, did not put in an appearance.

Mayor Van Wyck was there, and the greeting between the returning envoy and the Mayor was profuse. In the Carroll party were Charles W. Morse, President of the American Ice Company, and Frank Croker, son of Richard Croker. Deputy Chief of Police Devery and Health Commissioner Sexton went down to Quarantine on the police boat Patrol. There was a loud and long salute, and the Captain of the Patrol offered Mr. Carroll the use of the police boat to take him off the liner and ferry him to New York to save delays at the pier. Mr. Carroll looked at the distance from the deck of the liner to the deck of the tug and shook his head.

When the Deutschland arrived at the pier Mr. Carroll was questioned about his trip. His answers were all laconic and negative.

"How's the chief?" asked a Tammany leader.

"First-rate," was the rejoinder.

Deputy Devery then shook his hand, and they held a short talk.

Then an effort was made to get Mr. Carroll to say something about Richard Croker. All he would say was that the health of the Tammany leader was excellent, and that he was very confident the Tammany candidates would win in the Mayoralty contests this Fall.

"Was the question of Mayoralty candidates discussed?" asked a reporter.

"I refuse to talk—I have nothing to say."

"Will Mr. Croker return to this city in the Fall?"

"Oh, don't bother. Mr. Croker is satisfied with the way things are going in New York." Then Mr. Carroll said that he might say "something" to-morrow.

Frank Croker was equally uncommunicative. Asked whether his father would return in the Fall, he replied:

"I don't know. I never asked him, and can't say."

At the Democratic Club it was stated yesterday that Mr. Carroll had told a friend that Richard Croker would be home early in September, but that he might remain until the middle of that month if "things looked bright in New York."

REVOLT AGAINST MR. CROKER.

Surrogate Noble of Queens Deserts the Man the Tammany Head Appointed as Leader.

Surrogate Daniel Noble of Queens County, who has been supporting William C. Wissell, whom Richard Croker appointed leader in the Borough of Queens over the head of Councilman Cassidy, who is Chairman of the County Democratic Committee, has come out in a letter renouncing Wissell and declaring for Cassidy. The letter reads in part:

"The only way to solidify the party and strengthen the hands of those in Manhattan who are seeking to secure a Democratic victory in Greater New York next Fall is to join hands with men like Councilman Cassidy, who is working earnestly and sincerely, as I firmly believe, to advance the best interests of the Democratic Party and the people of the Borough of Queens.

"I have, as is well known, been opposed to the Councilman, but I am satisfied his success at the coming primaries will benefit the Democracy not only of Queens, but of the city at large, as unity in the borough naturally means added strength to the entire Democratic ticket. The failure of the gentlemen who have had control of the organization in Queens to produce harmony, which was the original reason for their selection, naturally caused Democrats like myself to look for some one who in their judgment was able to accomplish that much."

Surrogate Noble's action makes the Democratic situation in Queens more interesting than ever. It may result in mixing things even more thoroughly than they have been since the death of John P. Madden, the old leader. Mr. Noble has for years been able to control several hundred votes in the Astoria section, and has perhaps as many more followers scattered through the rest of the borough.

Councilman Cassidy in his fight against interference with local affairs has had the support of the majority of the primary voters and holds the County Committee safe. He is credited with capturing at least two-thirds of the old followers of Gleason.

VON BERGER'S MANY ALIASES.

Record of the "Journalist" Held in London Charged with Stealing a Woman's Check.

A dispatch received here from London yesterday stated that Franz von Berger, described as a journalist, of Madison Avenue, this city, was held in the Bow Street Police Court on the charge of having stolen a check from a woman whom he had induced to contract a bogus marriage with him.

This prisoner is a man of many aliases, according to the police of this city. He was arrested Sunday night, June 9, at the Grand Central Station, charged by the British Consul General, Sir Percy Sanderson, with having stolen a check for $543 from a woman whom he had met through a matrimonial advertisement in Holland some time previously. After his arrest the police investigated his record and found that he had done some of the cleverest swindling on record.

Some of the names used by him were Dr. Franz Von Berger, Dr. Emil Blum, Egnon E. Borges, Ph. D., the Marquis de Sanniciola, and the Baron Von Neldendorf. During the World's Fair he was received in Chicago as "official representative of the Archduke of Austria-Hungary," and later, having been introduced to the Harpers by Carl Schurz as "Mr. Borges," he was engaged by that concern to go abroad and write magazine articles. He went, but soon he had drawn so much pay in advance that he was warned by the firm. They did not hear of him any more.

When arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander after his arrest here, Von Berger's case was adjourned, but he was finally sent to England, there to stand trial. During one of the hearings in this city the prisoner feigned inability to speak English.

COURT CRITICISES COURT.

Magistrate Brann's Comments on Justice Jerome and Practices of the District Attorney's Office.

Magistrate Brann, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday made sharp comment on prevailing practices in the District Attorney's office when Thomas Tweed, sixty-three years old, a retired merchant of New Brighton, was arraigned, charged with assaulting Miss Grace O'Hara, who keeps a boarding house at 330 Lexington Avenue. The evidence was that while he was boarding with her on June 10 he had a power of attorney to collect a debt for her, and being slow to give it up she tore it out of his hand. She testified that after this he threw her on the floor and tried to choke her.

William Arrowsmith, counsel for Mr. Tweed, told Magistrate Brann that the only object of the criminal proceedings was to force a settlement of a civil suit for $20,000 damages, which Miss O'Hara has started against Mr. Tweed as a result of the episode. The Magistrate said that to have a man arrested when a civil suit was pending was of doubtful propriety, and that either one suit or the other should be dropped. A lawyer suggested that the course pursued had received the sanction of the District Attorney, who was represented by a young lawyer in the courtroom.

"Things are run different now than when I was practicing law," said Magistrate Brann. "Then a Magistrate could exercise his judgment and when a case which he deemed should be dismissed was dismissed, that was the last of it. There was no taking the case to another Magistrate. If I were a trial Judge I would throw this case out of court, but being only a committing Magistrate, I will be compelled to hold the defendant. If I should dismiss the case it would be taken before Jerome and he would hold the defendant simply because another Magistrate used his judgment and desired to save the County an

The price of 3,000 pairs of leg coverings took "leg bail" yesterday, and most of the trousers followed suit.

But there are still a few of the $5, $6 and $7 sort that are now $3.50.

During August stores close at 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

DETECTIVE ACCUSED BY FRIENDS OF BUCKLEY

Their Story of Mulcare's Shooting of the Longshoreman.

Charge that He Was Intoxicated—He Twice Before Wounded Men in His Official Career.

Detective William Mulcare of the Headquarters staff, the aggressor in, an encounter on Tuesday, which resulted in the shooting and death of Joseph Buckley, a 'longshoreman of 237 West Tenth Street, is suffering from fractures of the nose and frontal bone and from hemorrhage. Cerebral injury may develop, according to two police surgeons. Mulcare is at St. Vincent's Hospital.

The police of the Charles Street command (the encounter occurred at Leroy and West Streets) and the Central Office authorities went to sleep over the case, and important witnesses of what occurred Tuesday night were not found by them, but were readily discovered by independent inquiry. The story of Mulcare and the accounts given by Buckley's friends differ materially. Mulcare's police record establishes that Buckley was the third man wounded by him, in his official career, with a pistol.

Edward Burke, a 'longshoreman of 416 West Street, is the chief witness against Mulcare. Burke, like other friends of Buckley, is timorous about testifying against a policeman, but he insists that he will see the matter out, and will when called upon tell what he knows in detail. Yesterday he told his story piecemeal. His recital tallies completely with the dying statement made by Buckley to Coroner Hart.

"There were four of us," Burke said; "I Buckley, Will O'Donnell, and James Cudahy, on my stoop. We are all hard-working men and were enjoying ourselves and interfering with nobody. We were sober. Near us were some women of the neighborhood—good women, so far as character goes.

"A man came along, a big man, and stopped and looked us over. He was in liquor. Of this I have no doubt whatever. He eyed us so sharply that Buckley said good naturedly:

"'Well, if you like the looks of us sit down and be sociable?'

"The man answered, sneering like:

"'Oh, I'm just looking for an Irishman.'

"Buckley did not notice the remark, but a 'growler' of beer was sent for and Buckley proposed a toast. The man who stared at us proposed another that I do not care to repeat, and we all told him to go, getting up from the stoop. The first thing I knew I was struck in the forehead by this stranger, and we crowded after him, and he backed down past Charles Lane toward Charles Street. I did not see him struck. When he got past the Dumbarton Iron Works he drew a revolver, and the next I knew there was a shot. Buckley fell, saying he was hurt, and the stranger ran and escaped."

Burke's story was corroborated by his niece, Annie Brett, and by Cudahy.

Chief Detective George F. Titus had this to say:

"I found Mulcare here when I came, and I knew nothing of his former police history. I found him willing, faithful, and sober. He was detailed to look out for pickpockets on the west side.

"I heard of the shooting of Buckley at noon yesterday from Capt. Martens of the Charles Street precinct, who said he had witnesses to prove that Mulcare did it, and asking if I had such a man under my orders. I learned that Mulcare appeared before Sergt. Trainor to answer roll call, and that his face was bruised. He said he had been struck, but said nothing about having shot a man. He was excused and went to the station house and surrendered, and was brought here by the Captain as a prisoner, taken to the Coroner's office, and locked up in Charles Street. He admitted that he shot Buckley, but claimed that he was struck with a brick, and that he used his weapon in self-defense.

"Capt. Martens found his prisoner dazed and injured, and in such a condition that he sent for Police Surgeons D. J. Donovan and Samuel M. Johnson. They at once decided that he was not fit to be in a cell, and sent him to St. Vincent's Hospital. He was suspended, and his shield taken from him when he was brought here by Capt. Martens."

Capt. Martens also said that when Mulcare surrendered he at once admitted that he had shot Buckley. His story was that just before midnight on Tuesday he found three men and several women "working the growler" on a stoop in West Street, and when he ordered them to break up their entertainment he was told to mind his own business. There was a wrangle, and Mulcare, in attempting to make an arrest, was struck with a brick and kicked as he lay in the street. He fired his pistol in self-defense.

Capt. Martens had made no further progress in the case than to record as witnesses George Darker of 700 St. Nicholas Avenue and Thomas O'Rourke of 659 Washington Street.

Mulcare's official police record shows that in 1888 he was fined for being off post in a liquor saloon. In March, 1894, he was fined three days' pay for not taking a prisoner to court, and in July of that year he was fined twenty days' pay for assaulting a negro—John Freeman—with club and pistol because Freeman had worsted Mulcare's brother in a fight. In October, 1896, Mulcare was tried and escaped punishment on a charge that at the Atalanta Casino he in stopping a fight shot Charles Bradley. Bradley, who recovered, had no hand in the disturbance and was hit by chance.

Buckley's body was taken to a Hudson Street undertaker's in the afternoon. He was the sole support of his mother, Catherine Buckley, who is seventy-seven years old.

Coroners' Physician Albert T. Westen yesterday found that Mulcare's bullet struck Buckley in the right side from behind, indicating that the man received his death wound while he was retreating or lying on the ground.

Mr. W. H. WISHARD, Wellman, Iowa, November 6, 1897, writes:

I had A RUNNING SORE on my leg from the time I was three years of age until I was sixteen. Skilled physicians failed to heal it permanently, and the last one we had said it was only a question of time when the limb would

A Sum In Subtraction—

It looks easy, but it means a great deal—a lot of advantage to you, while to us—but never mind, late season conditions must be met.

All the Fox's English and Fancy Flannel Suits that were $20 are now $15.

Wool Crash Suits, coats and trousers, 4 shades, $12.00.

White and Fancy Duck Vests marked to $1.50 from $3 & $4.50.

Half Price for Half Hose—An importer's entire stock of 1,500 dozen Lisle and Cotton; the most effective display of colorings, were 50c., at 25c. a pair, 6 pair for $1.38.

Special—Night Shirts, 500.

Stores close at 1 o'clock Saturday.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

POOLROOM CASE TRANSFERRED

United States Courts Will Now Pass on Constitutionality of Percy Grey Racing Law.

The war of the poolroom keepers on the race track bookmakers has been transferred to the United States Court. John R. Dos Passos, representing Charles Bennett, said to be a clerk for "The" Allen, argued before Judge Newburger the motion to transfer Bennett's case. Mr. Dos Passos said gambling at the race track was legalized under the Percy Grey law, and away from the track was made a felony by another law. He declared also that under Section 351 of the Penal Code gambling was a felony, and under Section 348 it was a misdemeanor. The question of punishment, he declared, was left to the District Attorney.

The Legislature, he said, had discriminated grossly against pool sellers and bookmakers who conduct their business inside of houses, while it allowed and encouraged gambling at the race tracks. Judge Newburger refused to hear the District Attorney in opposition to the motion. Judge Newburger stated that the filing of the petition removed the case to the Federal Court under Section 641 of the United States Revised Statutes.

CORONER DELAP'S BAIL $5,000.

Held to Await Action of Grand Jury on Charges of Receiving Money for Verdicts.

Coroner George W. Delap of Brooklyn waived examination yesterday when arraigned in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court on charges growing out of the alleged maladministration of his office, and was held in $5,000 bail for the action of the Grand Jury. There was a hearing before Magistrate Naumer last week on the charges preferred against Delap, and the arraignment yesterday was the result of this hearing.

District Attorney Clarke intimated that he would make the case of Mrs. Kate Lentz the basis of his proceedings against the accused Coroner. According to the charges, Mrs. Lentz paid $50 to obtain from Coroner Delap a verdict of accidental death in the case of her husband, who, it is alleged, committed suicide. Lentz's life, it is said, was insured for $500.

"The Grand Jury," said Mr. Clarke, "will consider the case early in September, and if an indictment is framed the defendant will receive a speedy trial. I am going away on a brief vacation, and will take up the case upon my return."

LEGAL NOTES.

MECHANIC'S LIEN LAW.—In an action brought to foreclose a mechanic's lien against property in this city, owned by John F. Menke, it appeared that a lease of the premises, given by Menke to Susan Murray, provided that the "premises are to be fully fitted up and completed for the liquor and restaurant business contemplated to be carried on at said premises within three months from date, and should the tenant fail or neglect to have the same fully fitted up within said three months, then this lease to be null and void." Mrs. Murray entered into possession and proceeded to make repairs for a saloon. Howard S. Jones, the plaintiff in this action, furnished beveled plate glass windows, and the C. J. Purcell Company laid a tile floor. The tenant failed to pay for the work, and mechanic's liens were then filed, it being claimed that the work was performed with the consent of the owner. A reversal of the Special Term of the Supreme Court by the First Appellate Division is now in turn reversed by the Court of Appeals. Under the Mechanic's Lien Law of 1885, (Chap. 342), the interest of an owner in real property is chargeable with the value of work performed or material furnished in the erection or repair of any building thereon when the same is so performed or furnished with his consent, and a requirement in a contract between vendor and vendee, or between landlord and tenant, that the vendee or tenant shall make certain improvements on the premises, is a sufficient consent of the owner to charge his property with claims which accrue in making those improvements. Judge Cullen, for the court, says: "In the present case the lease provided that the tenant should fully fit up and complete the premises for the liquor and restaurant business within three months from the date of the lease. The learned counsel for the respondent contends that this covenant required the tenant only to supply trade fixtures suitable for carrying on the business of the saloon, and not to make any alterations or improvements in the building itself. We do not so construe this agreement. It was expressly provided that if the demised premises were not fitted up and completed within three months the lease should become void. If this provision related only to the trade fixtures, the title to which would remain in the tenant, and which he would have the right to remove during his term, it is difficult to see what interest the landlord had in the subject, or what failure to perform the agreement should terminate the lease. If, however, the premises themselves were to be decorated and improved so as to be appropriate for the conduct therein of a restaurant and saloon, then the covenant on the part of the tenant was a substantial part of the consideration of the lease, and the landlord might well insist that unless it was performed the lease should be abrogated. We think that the trial court properly construed this covenant as requiring the tenant to improve the demised portion of the building itself. The evidence tended to show that the work and materials furnished by the respective lienors were proper and necessary to fit the premises for saloon and restaurant purposes, and were reasonable in character and cost. It was, therefore, properly held that the respondent had consented to them and that his property was chargeable with their value."

PENALTIES AGAINST GAS COMPANIES.—W. Martin Jones brought an action in the Supreme Court against the Rochester Gas and Electric Company to recover penalties prescribed by Section 65 of the transportation law for the company's failure to furnish him with illuminating gas. The plaintiff sued on three causes of action. One was for a failure to supply gas to an apartment house owned by him, and in the other two for similar failures with regard to plaintiff's residence and his offices in Rochester, it was alleged that an action had been instituted to recover a penalty, and judgment was rendered in plaintiff's favor, and a further default on the part of the gas company, for which judgment was demanded. The Court of Appeals holds unanimously, Judge Cullen giving the opinion, upholding the courts below in that respect, that but one action can be maintained to recover the penalties prescribed for a failure to supply gas, and a subsequent action to recover penalties alleged to have accrued during a continuance of the default is not maintainable. The court, however, reversed the judgment in favor of the plaintiff, on the latter's appeal, because the trial court erroneously limited the recovery on the first cause of action to the time when the plaintiff obtained gas by arrangement with one of his tenants. The Court of Appeals says the gas company

SMITH, GRAY & CO.

Here They Go!

Men's Suits that up to last night were marked

$15 $22
$18 $25
$20 $28

wake up this morning with a "dispossess notice" on them in the shape of price-marks of

$12.50 and $15

Blue and black Serges; light and dark patterns in Cheviots and Worsteds. Full-lined, half-lined and with no lining at all.

Lots of them. More than we really wish there were.

Need any more wash suits for the boy? Our $2.50, $3, $4 and $5 ones are $1.50 and $2.50 now. Good for next season, you know. The price was the only thing shrinkable about them.

Smith, Gray & Co.

NEW YORK:
Broadway, at 31st St.
BROOKLYN:
Broadway, at Bedford Ave. Fulton St., at Flatbush Ave.

BENSON'S TROUSER SALE.
$8, $7, $6.50 TROUSERS NOW $5.
$5. " " $3.50
$3.50, $3. " " $1.90
60 E. 14th St., next to Keith's.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.
3:30 P.M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
At 8 P.M. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS.
Last Week THE CASINO GIRL. Evgs. at 9.
Next Week CastleSquareOperaCo. The Mat. Sat. at 4.
Monday Met. Op. House Production. Mikado.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66th St. and Columbus Av.
Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts.
Evgs. 8:15. Adm. 50c. To-night, Operatic.
20 degrees cooler than outdoors.

KNICKERBOCKER Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
Al. HAYMAN & CO. PROPRIETORS
FRANCIS WILSON & Co., of 100. In Geo. W. Lederer's "The Strollers."
Direction Nixon & Zimmerman.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE A-Top N. Y. Theatre, Every night at 8:30.
Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine.
AMERICAN and EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

"PARADISE" Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12. On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Republic Theatres
GARDENS. Glass Enclosure. Fully Protected.
Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. MARY SCOTT & CO. THREE NEVARROS 20 STAR ACTS.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD'S IN WAX. New Orchestrion. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

BASEBALL, POLO GROUNDS TO-DAY, 4 P. M. Philadelphia vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

The Turf.

Last 2 Days of Brighton Races

SIX HIGH-CLASS CONTESTS TO-DAY, INCLUDING STEEPLECHASE.
Racing begins at 2:30. Lander's Band.
Reached by All Coney Island Routes.

The New York Times Saturday Review

Newsdealers always sell out their supplies early. To be sure of a copy

ORDER TO-DAY

AUTOMOBILE TURNED OVER.

Was During an Act of "The Strollers" and Marie George Got a Bad Fall.

During the performance of "The Strollers" at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night Miss Marie George, who plays the part of Minnie, a ballet girl, got a bad fall. She was coming down a scene on the stage representing a mountain road in an automobile, when the vehicle turned over with her, throwing her a distance of fifteen feet.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY
with
A HOST OF OFFERINGS
to suit the Time and Temperature
AT PRICES
in keeping with Friday's Reputation.

LADIES' COLORED SHIRT WAISTS
Leading fabrics in best styles—
Now reduced like this:—
Those that were .69.....Now .39
Those that were 1.25.....Now .69
Those that were 1.49.....Now .75
Those that were 2.25.....Now 1.24
Those that were 2.49.....Now 1.49
Those that were 2.98.....Now 1.69

LADIES' WHITE SHIRT WAISTS
Hundreds of beautiful styles—
Plain and elaborate.
Those that were 1.49.....now.... .79
Those that were 1.98.....now.... .98
Those that were 2.39.....now.... 1.25
Those that were 3.25.....now.... 1.49
Those that were 3.69.....now.... 1.98

LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES
"Good Wear" Muslin—four insertings of good emb'y and tucks—value .79. .59
Cambric and Nainsook—short and long sleeves—20 fancy styles—value 1.25.. .98

DRAWERS AND CORSET COVERS
Drawers—hemstitch ruffle—value .29 .19
Cambric—tucks and emb'd ruffle.... .39
Cambric Covers—15 styles—value .69. .49
With front of emb'y insertings—value .98..... .69

DRESSING SACQUES
White and Colored Lawn and Dimity—fancy styles—tucks, laces, and ins'tgs—
Those that were 1.25.....now.... .69
Those that were 1.79.....now.... .98
Those that were 2.25.....now.... 1.49
Those that were 2.98.....now.... 1.98
Those that were 4.49.....now.... 2.69

MILLINERY SPECIALS
Ladies' Shirt Waist Hats, Value 1.69. 1.29
Black Chiffon Hats, special..... 1.58
Children's Chip Flats....Value .89. .49
Children's Tuscan Flats..Value 1.49. .98
Fancy Feather Pompons—all white, white and black or white and tan—value 98 cents..... .69
White or Black Breasts..Value .59. .39

LADIES' WASHABLE DRESSES
White, Black and Colors—Duck, Chambray, Lawn, Organdy, Linen, Mercerized Sateen and Point d'Esprit—elaborate styles—fancy trim.
Those that were $2.98.....now.... 1.59
Those that were $3.98.....Now 1.98
Those that were $4.98.....Now 2.49
Those that were $6.98.....Now 3.98
Those that were $9.98.....Now 5.98
Those that were $13.98.....Now 7.98
Those that were $17.98.....Now 9.98
Finer, at corresponding reductions, to 29.98.

LADIES' WASHABLE SKIRTS
White and Colored—Crash, Linen, Pique, Mercerized Chambray, Foulardine and Denim—stitched or flounced—inserting, band and strap finish—
Those that were 1.98.....now.... .98
Those that were 2.98.....now.... 1.49
Those that were 3.98.....now.... 1.98
Those that were 5.98.....now.... 2.98
Those that were 7.98.....now.... 3.98

LADIES' TAFFETA SILK WAISTS
Best Colors—allover tucks and hemstitching—were 4.49..... 1.98
Unlined—button back—lace inserting trim—value $7.00..... 4.49

BOYS' WASHABLE SUITS—3 to 10 yrs.
Rough Rider and Cadet—were 1.29... .49
Sailor Blouse—were .98..... .49
Fine Galatea Stripes—were 1.98..... .98
White Duck, Drill and Pique—also Fancy Stripes—were 2.98..... 1.49

BOYS' KNEE PANTS—3 to 15 yrs.
All Wool Cheviots and Mixtures—patent band—were .49..... .25
Navy Serges, Corduroys, Cassimeres, Cheviots and Mixtures—were .98.... .49
Washable Pants—were .35..... .19

MISSES' SKIRTS AND DRESSES
Percale Sailor Suits—value .98..... .49
Novelty Sailor and Eton Suits—value $2 and $3..... .98
Duck, Linen and Pique Skirts—value $2.50..... .98
Fine White Pique Skirts—value 3.98. 1.98

BABIES' WEAR SPECIALS
Short Bedford and Pique Coats..... .95
Pique and Bedford Reefers—value .98 .59
Fine Lawn Caps, value .29..... .19
Fine Short Dresses—value 1.49..... .98

Saturday we close all day, but
To-day, as ever, is Bargain Day.
Our stores are open until 6 P. M.

LADIES' WASHABLE SKIRTS
White and Colored—Crash, Linen, Pique, Mercerized Chambray, Foulardine and Denim—stitched or flounced—inserting, band and strap finish—
Those that were 1.98.....now.... .98
Those that were 2.98.....now.... 1.49
Those that were 3.98.....now.... 1.98
Those that were 5.98.....now.... 2.98
Those that were 7.98.....now.... 3.98

SUMMER CORSETS
Summer Net and Jean Corsets—four styles—were .49..... .35
Summer Net Batiste and Sateen—six styles—value 1.00..... .69
Fine Batiste and Summer Net—eight styles—value 1.25..... .89
ALSO,
Special lot Extra size Summer Net Corsets—value .98..... .49

SUMMER HOSIERY
Ladies' Polka Dot Cotton—value .19 .12½
Black Cotton—Split feet—value .30.. .19
Ladies' Lace Lisle—value .50..... .33
Children's Fast Black Cotton—double knees—value .25..... .19

LADIES' UNDERWEAR AND SKIRTS
Ribbed Cotton Vests—value .15..... .9
Ribbed Lisle—Silk tape—value .24..... .15
Black Sateen Skirts—deep ruffle..... .89
Mercerized Sateen—accordion pleating—value 1.75..1.49

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers—all sizes—value .40..... .29

WASH DRESS FABRICS
Cost cuts no figure now.
Emb'd Batistes.....Were .14 5
Jaconet Lawns.....Were .12½ 9
Zephyr Crepons.....Were .14 7½
Fancy Ducks.....Were .10 5½
Corded Madras.....Were .15 7½
Grenadine Batistes.....Were .19 12½
Dimities—Dress lengths...Were .10 3¾

DRESS GOODS SPECIALS
Black and Navy Mohairs....Value .39 .24
All Wool Cheviots.....Value .45 .29
All Wool Melrose.....Value .69. .49
45-inch Storm Serges.....Value .69. .49
50-inch All Wool Cheviots..Value .69. .49
Plaid Back Skirtings.....Value .89. .59
54-inch Oxford Suitings....Value 1.19. .89

FRIDAY SILK BARGAINS
Fig'd Foulards and China Silks—value .59..... .39
White Corded Wash Silks—value .39. .29
Fancy Col'd and Satin Striped Wash Silks—value .49..... .39
Black Hemstitched and plain Taffetas—value .75..... .59

WHITE GOODS SPECIALS
Yard-wide Cambrics—value .10..... 6¼
32-inch India Lawns—value .9..... 4¾
68-inch French Organdies—value .34 .19
Sheer Dimities—value .9..... 4¾

NAPKINS AND TOWELS
All Linen Napkins—dozen
24-inch—value 2.29..... 1.49
18-inch—value 1.29..... .98
Union Linen Towels—18x34—value .12½..... .10
All Linen—hemmed—value .15..... 12½

SUMMER CURTAINS & DRAPERIES
Scotch Lace Curtains—value $3.... .98
Scotch Lace—value $4 and $5..... 2.49
Ruffled Muslin Curtains—value .98. .59
Fancy Curtain Muslins—value .15.. 10½
Fish Nets and Bobinets with inserting and ruffle—value .29 and .39. .19
36-inch Fig'd Silkolines—value .15... 7½
Imported Linen Slip Coverings..... 35

Saturday we close all day, but
To-day, as ever, is Bargain Day.
Our stores are open until 6 P. M.

IN RUG DEPARTMENT
Axminster Ombre Rugs—plain and sprigged centres—
30x60 inches—value 6.98.....Now 3.98
36x72 inches—value 8.98.....Now 5.98
Reversible Smyrna Rugs—beautiful colorings in olive, dark blue, cream, crimson, old red and bronze—
7.6x10.6 feet—value 10.50.....Now 7.98
9 x12 feet—value 14.98.....Now 10.78

WINDOW SHADES
Opaque, with lace and inserting—also Lonsdale Holland—Linen finge and laces—value .59 to .89..... .49
Holland and Opaque—plain and fringed—value 29 to .39..... .21

TRUNKS AND BAGS
Canvas Cov'd Trunks—Hat tray—
Victor lock—iron bottom—value $3..1.98
Leather Shopping Bags—17 and 18 inch—value 1.49.... .98
Leather Suit Cases—value 4.49.....2.98

TOILET ARTICLES
Bristle Hair Brushes—value .29..... .19
Bristle Hand Scrubs—solid back.... .21
Foot Bath Lotion—value .25..... .10
Toilet Soap—1 cakes—value .35..... .25

RIBBON SPECIALS
7-inch soft finish Taffetas—value .39 .25
5-inch Louisines—value .35..... .25
3-inch Striped Taffetas—value .18.... 12½
3-inch Satin Libertys—value .29..... .19

SUMMER NECKWEAR
White Lawn Sailor Collars—lace insertings and tie ends—value .35.... .25
Lace and emby Top Collars—value .35..... 12½
Dimity and Lawn Ties—white and col'd dots—value .25..... 12½
Tecks and Four-in-hands—value .49. .25

NOTIONS AND LININGS
Cotton Hose Supporters—value 8..... 5
Cotton Trim'g Braids—doz. yds.—four widths—value 8 to .15..... 8
Feather Stitch Braids—value 6..... 4
Muslin Cov'd Corset Steels—value 5. 3
Soft-finish Sateens—value .19..... 9¾
Fast Black Percalines—value .14.... 9¾
"Glosse" Linings—leading shades.. .15
Percalines—black and col'd—value .12..... 7¾

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS
All Linen Hemstitch—value .12½..... .10
value .25..... .17
Col'd Silk and Linen—value .25..... .17

TRIMMING SPECIALS
Persian Bands—were .98..... .19
Gilt and Silver Passementeries—were .69..... 12½
Silk and Chiffon Appliques—Black, White and Gold—were .98.... .49

CHAIN PURSES
Solid Silver—heavy mesh—
Greatly Reduced—
Purses that were 3.98.....now....2.98
Purses that were 6.98.....now....3.98

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, warmer, southerly winds, becoming westerly.

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NO MORE TERMS FOR BOERS

Chamberlain Says the Policy Now Is to Fight to a Finish.

A Hint that Rebels Captured with Arms in Their Hands Will Not Be Treated As Prisoners of War.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A bitter discussion arose in the House of Commons last night over the Colonial Office appropriation. The opponents of the Government had ample opportunity to bait Mr. Chamberlain as the result of a motion, pro forma, to reduce by £100 the vote out of which the Colonial Secretary's salary will be paid.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman (the Liberal leader) said that in view of the patience with which the nation had for twenty-one months endured Mr. Chamberlain's policy in South Africa, he thought it opportune to secure a statement from the Colonial Secretary as to the war situation. Sir Henry went on to point out that Cape Colony was now invaded and overrun by Boers, and he asked what prospect there was of repelling the invaders, what the condition of Cape Colony would be after the war, what was the prospect of famine as a result of the Government's "policy of devastation," and where was Cape Colony's Constitution, which appeared to him to be under lock and key since the declaration of martial law.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that farm burning had been entirely abandoned and replaced by the policy of concentration camps. He contended that these were humane and satisfactory institutions, as had been shown by the fact that thousands of Boers came into them voluntarily. He continued:

"The Government has the best reasons to believe that a vast majority of the Boers acknowledge themselves beaten, and would gladly surrender and resume peaceful pursuits but for the comparative handful of irreconcilables, who are carrying on a guerrilla war that is rapidly degenerating into brigandage and absolute murder. Lord Kitchener is adequately dealing with the problem by establishing blockhouse cordons within which the peacefully inclined can safely settle and be protected."

Regarding the announcement by Lord Kitchener that Commandant Kritzinger had declared his intention to shoot all natives in British employ, whether armed or unarmed, Mr. Chamberlain said the Government had telegraphed orders to Lord Kitchener to inform the Boer leaders that such acts were contrary to civilized usage, and that all guilty persons of this class, if captured, would be court-martialed and executed.

This declaration was received with loud cheering.

Mr. Chamberlain said in another part of his speech:

"There seems to be an impression that we have come to some sort of an agreement with the Boers that natives are not to be employed in this war, but there is no such agreement.

"Incursions into protected districts must be more severely dealt with, if there is to be 'sniping' of soldiers from behind hedges, and even of women."

"Rubbish!" cried an Irish member.

Mr. Chamberlain retorted that he had met some ladies who had been assaulted in this way.

"If things have changed from bad to worse in Cape Colony," the Secretary continued, "it is because the Cape rebels have found rebellion a cheap, interesting, and even amusing performance. Then, there has been mistaken leniency; this was the policy in the past.

"Botha, De Wet, and Schalk-Burger do not say that the war was caused by the raid. They say they are fighting for their independence. It is nonsense to speak of offering terms to men who say it must be a fight to the finish. To fight to the finish is now the policy of the Government."

Sir Edward Grey (Liberal Imperialist) expressed bitter disappointment at the tone of Mr. Chamberlain's speech, although he agreed with the general military policy of the Government. He said the Colonial Secretary had dealt carelessly with the subject of employing native troops, and had not distinguished between Africans and highly trained Indian troops.

John E. Redmond (the Nationalist leader) asserted that Mr. Chamberlain's speech was "a candid, if somewhat brutal exposition of the Government's policy," and said he prayed to God that the resistence of the Boers might be strengthened.

The debate was continued for another hour after Mr. Chamberlain's speech, and the amendment to reduce the salary of the Colonial Secretary was rejected by a vote of 154 to 70.

The House then took up other subjects, and was still in session at 4 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Chamberlain's declarations were coupled with the assurance that a considerable number of troops will be brought home at the end of September. His speech is treated by the morning papers as the beginning of the third period of the war.

The Standard, Daily Chronicle, Morning Post, Daily Telegraph, Daily Graphic, Daily Mail, and Daily Express rejoice at the "Government's resolute attitude." The Daily News, on the other hand, regards it with uneasiness and apprehension, and The Morning Leader as "the opening of an epoch of terror and shame."

The Standard says:

"The pestilent activity of a small section is keeping the whole vast area in a state of turmoil, throwing an enormous cost on the Imperial Treasury, and postponing the resumption of peaceful industry. The time is clearly at hand, if we rightly construe Mr. Chamberlain's words, when Lord Kitchener will be instructed not to treat as prisoners of war British subjects captured with arms in their hands. It is a stage which every guerrilla conflict ultimately reaches, and it is to be deplored, since it may mean terrible deeds leading to terrible reprisals on both sides; but the brigandage into which the campaign has degenerated must be stamped out at any cost."

The Times says:

"The Boers have announced their determination to shoot every native who accepts service with the British or assists them in any way. Mr. Chamberlain has very properly telegraphed instructions that all who are found guilty of such practices shall suffer death. We have carried leniency very far, further than it has ever been carried in the history of war, and it is time to think of the future in a businesslike way and not in the sentimental manner of the Opposition."

BRITISH ARMING NATIVES?

Accusation Made by a Correspondent of The London Daily News.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A correspondent of The Daily News, whose name the paper reserves, says:

"We have deliberately armed the natives. I have seen scores of them with rifles and bandoliers. Once I traveled in a train which carried two truck loads of armed blacks in complete khaki get up. They are constantly to be seen, one's friends tell one, about Kimberley and to the north of that town.

"Armed Kafirs have been allowed to attack people on their farms in Bechuanaland, in parts of the Transvaal, and in the vicinity of Mafeking."

THOUSANDS OF CAPE REBELS.

Between 7,000 and 8,000 Boers, Most of Them British Subjects, Said to be in the Colony.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail, in a communication dated July 17, places the strength of the Boers in Cape Colony between 7,000 and 8,000 men, almost all of whom are rebels.

The Daily Mail contrasts this with the official statement not long ago that the rebels numbered only 1,000.

"The colonial authorities," the correspondent continues, "have just awakened to the possibility that the last shot in the war may be fired in Cape Colony, and unless vigorous efforts are put forth there is nothing to prevent the Boers from holding out another twelve months."

A communication to The Daily Express of the same date says that the Boers' plan is to make a final stand south of the Orange River, and that they may hold out for six months.

THE BOER INVASION OF PORTUGUESE TERRITORY.

Swiss Farmer's Buildings Burned, Stock Driven Off, and Wife and Servants Missing.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Boers who are invading Portuguese territory number 500. They crossed the line near Nanetzi, and are now going northward toward Komatipoort.

"A Swiss farmer reports that his farm buildings have been burned and his stock has been driven off, and that his wife and servants are missing.

"Although the Portuguese authorities are preparing to make a vigorous resistance, only 144 men under Capt. Almeida are pursuing the Boers."

INTERVIEW WITH KRUEGER.

He Repeats that the Boers Will Never Renounce Their Flag—Visit to America Not Yet Settled.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The Figaro to-day publishes a long interview with Mr. Krüger.

After denying the cruelties charged against the Boers in Lord Kitchener's report, Mr. Krüger declares that the atrocities of the concentration camps are twenty times worse than was stated by Miss Hobhouse in England, and that when fully known they will cause the world to shudder with horror and move the nations to intervene.

"We are defending our liberty," continues Mr. Krüger, "and when it is granted we will lay down our arms. Great Britain knows our conditions. It is not for me to repeat them. We will never renounce our flag, and we cannot accept any protectorate. I am convinced that the hour will come when Great Britain will grant what is our right. Moreover, I am confident that God is with us and will not abandon us."

A TOWN SPRINGS UP IN A NIGHT.

Ten Thousand of Those Who Drew Blanks at El Reno Settle at Lawton, Oklahoma.

FORT SILL, Oklahoma, Aug. 2.—A town of 10,000 people, to be known as Lawton, has grown up just outside the fort limits here almost within a night.

Following the close of the land lottery yesterday at El Reno thousands of homeseekers who drew blanks started for the three points picked out by the Federal Government for town sites in the new country, Anadarko, Hobart, and Lawton. A majority of the people favored Lawton, which is twenty miles inland, and to-night thousands are camped on and about the proposed site awaiting the sale of lots on Aug. 6.

Already Lawton has 400 temporary business houses, including a grocery firm and a newspaper office, and three streets have been laid out. A National bank has been projected. Every form of gambling known on the frontier is being run wide open side by side with fake shows of various descriptions. To add to the picturesqueness of the scene, a thousand Comanche Indians have pitched their tents near by.

RAILROADS ARE ECONOMIZING.

Consolidating Freight and Passenger Offices and Reducing the Force.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Steps toward the consolidation of the various district freight and passenger departments of the railroads, and the subsequent reduction of district forces, which move has been anticipated, are being taken. The initial move has been made in Chicago by J. C. Stubbs, who was recently placed in charge of the traffic of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads. The local freight and passenger departments of the two companies in that city have been consolidated and the Union Pacific forces notified that their services will be dispensed with at the end of fifteen days. W. G. Neimyer, formerly General Western Freight Agent of the Southern Pacific, with headquarters in Chicago, will be in charge of the consolidated district, with the title of General Agent.

The Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific maintain separate establishments in this city. At both it was admitted to-day that the Chicago offices and districts of the two companies had been consolidated, although officially they had not been advised of the change. It is expected that what has taken place in Chicago will be done in other cities, where separate expensive establishments are now maintained.

A district representative of one of the largest Western railroads, whose headquarters is in this city, said to-day that for some time the tendency of Western managers had been toward concentration and the reduction of expenses by a decrease in the force. In several instances where railroads have maintained district freight and passenger offices or departments in large cities, with a man in charge of each branch, the two had been combined and placed in charge of one man.

NEW RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP.

The Retvizan, Built at Philadelphia, Is Soon to Have Its Builders' Trial Trip.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—The second vessel for the Russian Navy recently built in this country, the first-class battleship Retvizan, will, according to present plans, be taken to the Government course off the New England coast for the builders' official trial trip on Aug. 25 or Sept. 1.

Under the specifications there must be a speed of 18 knots an hour, maintained for twelve hours, and the builders feel confident that the Retvizan will exceed the requirements of the Russian Government.

There will be another trial in October after the vessel is fitted out, which will be the official Russian Government trial.

Rest, recreation, and recuperation may be found at Hygeia Hotel, on the picturesque Virginia Coast. Eighteen hours by Old Dominion Steamships. Fast express trains by Pennsylvania Railway.—Adv.

WORLD'S TROTTING RECORD

The Champion, Cresceus, Sets a New Mark at 2:02 1-4.

FINISHED AGAINST THE WIND

Performance at Columbus, Ohio, Reduces Champion's Own Time, Made a Week Ago, by Half a Second.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 2.—With his world's record of 2:02¾ only a week old, the new champion trotter, Cresceus, went against his own mark to-day at the Columbus Driving Park and clipped an even half second from that record by trotting in 2:02¼. The wonderful feat was accomplished in the easiest possible style, and horsemen who saw the race against time predicted freely that if the two-minute trotter ever was to come he had arrived in Cresceus. Twelve thousand people were present to witness the trial, all eager to see the great horse in motion, but so few really expected that he would surpass his performance at Cleveland last Friday that when Cresceus did swing home with a new record to his credit the crowd seemed to go wild with excitement, and the champion who now holds all the records that it is possible for a horse to achieve was cheered until the strength of the applauding crowd was exhausted, while such a rush was made to surround the champion and his driver that the police had to interfere to prevent the chance of injury to Cresceus and George H. Ketcham, his owner and driver.

The race against time was the real feature of the day and attraction at the driving park, and was chiefly responsible for the large attendance, though at that the horsemen almost to a man declined to believe that the stallion and world's champion could perform the task that was set for him. Conditions favored fast time at that, the weather being bright and clear and the track fast, in spite of a few drops of rain that fell about noon. The one drawback was a high wind that blew straight up the stretch, and therefore impeded the horse at the finish, though this same wind helped him to the last quarter of a mile. The breeze was so strong early in the afternoon that the trial against time was postponed until almost 6 o'clock.

In the meantime the race against time was made the medium of much betting, the horsemen backing time steadily, with the result that while the night before the race the pools sold were at the rate of $25 for time against $17 for Cresceus, the odds grew heavier as the wind increased, and when the call was made for Cresceus to come to the post for his trial the betting was $25 to $8 against his beating the record. It was 3 o'clock when Ketcham appeared on the track with Cresceus for the tilt with Father Time. Horse and driver were royally received. The champion in warming up jogged three miles, slower than 3 minutes, and one in 2:22. An hour later he came out again, and, after scoring several times, stepped a mile in 2:25. Still later he worked out for the last time in 2:15¾. He evidently had great power in reserve, and the great throng waited patiently for the grand test.

It was evident that the wind would not decrease before dark, and at 5:40 o'clock the stallion was brought out for the last time. "Tim" Murrnen, his trainer, was ready to accompany him with a runner, and Ban Lahoe waited at the half-mile pole to take him from there.

On the fifth score Ketcham nodded for the word, but Cresceus was not in his stride and was pulled up at the first turn to try it again. Down to the wire he rushed, the runner two lengths behind, and this time it was a go. Gamely facing the breeze, the champion started on his journey, moving with apparent ease and at his greatest speed. The runner caught him at the quarter, and a shout went up from the throng as the time was displayed, a quarter of a second less than thirty. Now the wind was at his back, and, realizing the advantage, Ketcham kept Cresceus at his best speed. The half-mile pole was passed in 1:01¾ seconds, a record never before attained, and here the second runner came to him up. Into the far turn and around it the great stallion rushed. The three-quarter pole was reached in 1:30¼.

Then came the final trial, for as Cresceus turned into the stretch, the strong wind struck him full in the face and held him back by force. For the fraction of a second he seemed to falter, but his driver's voice encouraged him, and on he came. With splendid courage he plunged in toward the finish with unweakened stride and in spite of weariness and the buffeting of the breeze, he flashed under the wire a winner against time. But for the wind it is believed his time would have been a second faster. It was the most wonderful mile ever trotted on any track.

Enthusiasm broke loose as the horse passed the wire. The crowd rushed onto the track to greet the champion, and a huge wreath of flowers was hung around his neck. Mr. Ketcham, owner and driver, was carried to the judges' stand and called on for a speech. In a few words he expressed his appreciation of the interest taken in the attempt, his trust in Ohio horses, and his confidence in his own great trotter. Cresceus was not unduly fatigued by his effort, and half an hour later seemed ready for another mile.

QUEER LEGAL PROBLEM.

Is Toilet Soap a Luxury or a Necessity in New Jersey?

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 2.—Justice of the Peace William E. Mattison of North Plainfield has been called upon to decide whether toilet soaps are a necessity or a luxury. Druggist John P. Powers sold Mrs. A. M. Griffin, the wife of a North Plainfield merchant, a quantity of toilet soap, the bill for the same amounting to $150. Mr. Griffin has refused to pay the bill on the ground that the goods sold to his wife are luxuries.

The New Jersey law allows a woman to contract debts for the necessaries of life for her husband to pay, but draws the line upon luxuries. The question for the Justice to decide is whether the soap purchased of Druggist Powers, and which Mr. Griffin has refused to pay for, is a luxury or a necessity.

FRENCH PRINCES IN CHICAGO.

Albert and Jacques de Broglie Later Will Go to Buffalo.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Prince Albert de Broglie and Prince Jacques de Broglie arrived in Chicago to-day, accompanied by a friend from Paris, and are occupying a suite of rooms at the Auditorium.

The young Princes came to the United States about five months ago, and have been traveling through the West. It is their intention to spend five or six days in Chicago, viewing some of the principal sights. Afterward they will visit the Buffalo fair.

The Princes Albert and Jacques de Broglie were born in 1876 and 1878 respectively. They are sons of Prince Amédée de Broglie, second son of the late Duc de Broglie. The Duke died last Jan. 19.

Widow Loses If She Remarries.

By the terms of his will filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday, Herman Schutte directs that so long as his widow remains unmarried she shall enjoy his entire estate, valued at $77,000. In case Mrs. Schutte takes unto herself another husband, however, the testator directs that his son, Henry D. Schutte, shall have the entire estate, out of which he shall pay his mother $100 a month.

Live healthfully and long by taking surf baths at Manhattan Beach.—Adv.

TO RESUME, SAYS PHILLIPS.

He Blames His Bookkeepers for Suspension of the Chicago Corn Brokerage Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—George H. Phillips, the corn speculator, gave out a statement to-day, in which he says that the George H Phillips Company, which temporarily suspended yesterday, will resume business next Monday; that through bad bookkeeping it has overpaid its customers $200,000; that $200,000 is due it from accounts carried, and that every claim will be met.

Rumors affecting the correctness of the firm's accounts were abroad to-day. Mr. Phillips was not surprised to hear them, but said he preferred to let his attorney, Mr. Goodwin, speak for him. The lawyer said:

"Such reports always are afloat in a case like this. Mr. Phillips will neither deny nor affirm them. They may be true, the books are in such shape that we cannot tell yet. But so far as any story of dishonesty on the part of the members of the firm is concerned, it is without basis. It is possible the errors by the clerical force were made with the purpose of concealing some theft, but we don't think so. As I say, it's possible, but not probable."

Referring to the charge that the bookkeepers were responsible for all the trouble one of the clerical force said:

"Well, we did the best we could. We had so much to handle we made mistakes, but the work was piled in on us so fast that we could not help but make errors."

Mr. Goodwin remarked significantly: "There'll be a new lot of bookkeepers here when we begin business again Monday."

"We are finding some money on our books, and things are looking better," said Mr. Phillips earlier in the day. "Our books yesterday showed we were 'broke,' yet we had money in the bank. In one place a man was credited with $10,000 instead of $1,000."

Abel D. Osman resigned the Secretaryship of the company to-day. Phillips took over all Mr. Osman's stock himself, and is now Secretary as well as general manager.

EX-JUDGE BROWN'S SUCCESSOR

Assistant United States District Attorney Baldwin, Report Says, Will Receive the Appointment.

According to the latest rumors in political circles, E. D. Baldwin, an assistant in the office of United States District Attorney H. L. Burnett, will be selected by President McKinley to succeed Addison Brown, who recently resigned the United States Judgeship for the Southern District of New York.

Mr. Baldwin is an enrolled voter in the Nineteenth District, of which George R. Bidwell, Collector of Customs, is the leader. Ex-Justice Thomas Allison of the State Supreme Court is also a resident of the district. He is said to have been recommended for the Judgeship by the county organization, but the politicians of New York County are opposed to Mr. Allison, although Senator Platt is said to favor him, because he is alleged to have neglected to register or vote for two years.

The Nineteenth District organization has indorsed the candidacy of Mr. Baldwin, and Collector Bidwell has made a formal request, so it is said, to Senator Platt to recommend his appointment.

Officers of the Republican County Committee yesterday denied that they had recommended ex-Judge Allison or any other person for the vacant Judgeship.

Members of the bar in this section of the State have strongly favored the appointment of George C. Holt of 34 Pine Street. But the point is advanced against him that he is a resident of Brooklyn. All, however, concede his fitness for the place.

BRAVE POLICEMAN HURT.

Dennis Sullivan Stopped a Runaway and Saved Two Children—His Wrist Was Broken.

Policeman Dennis Sullivan of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, was injured painfully yesterday while stopping an exciting runaway at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. The driver of a butcher's wagon owned by John Heidman of 1,624 Madison Avenue left the wagon further down the avenue to deliver an order. As he dismounted one of the reins fell between the hind legs of the animal, which bolted with two little boys who were riding in the wagon. The driver was thrown to the sidewalk and the children in the wagon screamed for help as the horse and wagon dashed up the thoroughfare.

Policeman Sullivan saw them coming and seized the bridle as the horse swept by. He was jerked off his feet and dragged several yards, but kept his grip until the animal stopped and spectators ran to his assistance. One of his wrists was broken and he was bruised from head to foot, while his uniform was ruined. He received temporary attention in a drug store, and went home in a carriage.

TEACHER ASSAILS TEACHERS.

Prof. Russell of Columbia Says They Are "Narrow, Bigoted, Pusillanimous, and Cringing."

BERKELEY, Cal., Aug. 2.—At the closing session of the Summer school at the University of California, James Earl Russell, Dean of the Teachers College and Professor of the History of Education at Columbia, declared that teachers are the most narrow and bigoted set of people on earth. He said they are pusillanimous and cringing, and, as a class, totally unfit and unprepared for the work they are pretending to do.

Although the hall was filled with teachers, the professor's remarks were well received, because he spoke of himself as of the teaching profession.

OIL TO LAY RAILROAD DUST.

Chicago and Northwestern Trying the Experiment Along Its Line.

LACROSSE, Wis., Aug. 2.—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company is trying the use of oil as a dust preventive, and if it is successful will adopt it on the entire system. Five miles of double track were selected for the experiment, 2,000 gallons of crude oil being used to the mile.

Pictures taken before and after using show a great improvement, the oil seeming to do away with the dust question. It is sprinkled along the road from a car operated like a street sprinkler. The first year's cost is $100 a mile, and after that $50.

Old Dominion Steamers in Collision.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 2.—The Old Dominion steamer Jamestown, en route from Norfolk to New York, and the local steamer Hampton of the same line, were in collision to-night at 7:30 o'clock about a mile off Old Point. Both were going toward Old Point rapidly, and were close together when the suction from the larger vessel drew the smaller against her. A tug went to the assistance of the boats, but was not required. The Hampton was slightly damaged. No one was injured, but a number of passengers on both vessels put on life preservers, and there was a brief panic. It is said that the boats were racing, but this is denied.

Senator Cullom Visits the President.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 2.—Senator Cullom of Illinois spent to-day with the President. The matter on which he conferred with Mr. McKinley were not, it was stated, of public interst. "I do not look for any general tariff revision, and hope there will be none," the Senator said to-day. "I think we can make the few needed tariff changes without much trouble and without the disturbance that might follow general revision."

Burnett's Vanilla leaves a good taste in the mouth. Pure and wholesome.—Adv.

FRANK MOSS'S AGENT BEATEN BY GAMBLERS

Recognized While Getting Evidence in a Broadway Resort.

MR. MOSS TO THE RESCUE

Police, He Declares, Refused to Aid Him—Compels Them to Carry Away Gambling Paraphernalia.

Frank Moss, head of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and the police of the Mercer Street Station were at loggerheads for more than an hour yesterday afternoon, the controversy involving a discussion as to the definition of a poolroom. One of Mr. Moss's agents, Robert S. McLellan, was assaulted in the rear rooms of the building at 724 Broadway, the front of which is occupied by Friedheim's Waverly Café. Finding himself in the hands of six men the agent fired in the air, and help arrived in time to rescue him, half fainting. It was after this, when Mr. Moss pointed to a quantity of gambling paraphernalia and told some policemen that the place was a poolroom, that the discussion arose.

"Two of my men—McLellan and one other—were in the poolroom collecting evidence," said Mr. Moss later. "No raid was intended. Somebody recognized the two agents. Word was passed around that trouble was in store, whereupon, with a rush, the gamblers separated McLellan and his companion. The latter was pushed into the street.

"McLellan found himself forced into a corner by six men, who inflicted on him several cuts and bruises. Seeing that he was in danger of his life he fired his pistol to attract attention. When he did this his assailants took fright and fled.

"Meanwhile, a friend of mine happened to be passing on a street car. He saw the crowd that had been drawn to the spot by the report, and, upon hearing that some of my men were in trouble inside, ran to a telephone and called up my office, the Mercer Street Police Station, and the headquarters of the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

"Before long several officers from the station and six of my men came up. Then I got there. The agent of the society, who had been pushed into the street, told me that McLellan was within, being ferociously assaulted. The door to the pool room was found to be locked. I asked some policemen to break it in. They refused. Agent Hammond kicked in the door, disclosing to view the patrons, huddled together and much frightened. They were in a big room, beyond which was a partition dividing it from a smaller room in the rear.

"While my men and the officers saw to it that the crowd of patrons did not escape, Hammond smashed in the door of the inner room, and there we found McLellan alone. His assailants had pushed him back there to beat him. One of them, he told me, had used a 'blackjack.' I learned that the managers of the place had escaped out the back windows, but before they went they locked the doors, thus trapping their patrons.

"My friend sent in a call to the hospital after a police officer had refused to do so. Dr. Kelly came and dressed McLellan's wounds. He is quite shaken up, though not dangerously injured.

"The poolroom where the affair took place comprises all the rear part of the building. When we had broken into the smaller room we saw there blackboards, slates, three telephone instruments, and many telegraph instruments. In the partition between the rooms were five windows, through which the bettors poked their money. These windows were protected by cloth flaps, so that the men behind might not be identified. On the whole, it was one of the most elaborately fitted up places of the kind I ever saw."

Mr. Moss was emphatic in his criticisms of the police, saying that they tried persistently to balk his efforts to take away the paraphernalia.

"After we saw what kind of a place it was," he explained, "I said to Detective Sheehan, who appeared to be in charge of the officers from the station, 'What are you going to do?' He replied that he didn't know, he said, 'Here's a poolroom; don't you see it?' 'It looks like one,' he answered. I asked if he was going to take the gambling apparatus to the station, and he said again that he didn't know. I insisted. Then he said, 'All right, we'll take it in.'

"Thereupon my men began to collect the materials. Meanwhile McLellan had identified two patrons as having been among those who assaulted him, and these two were taken into custody. As the work of piling up the paraphernalia proceeded, a patrol wagon, in charge of an officer and Ward Detective Wrenn, arrived on the scene. At first the men in the wagon declined to take the stuff to the station. I said to Wrenn:

"'Don't you see that is gambling apparatus?'

"'I don't know what to do,' he replied. I said that my men were piling up the stuff at the order of Sheehan. When Wrenn heard that, he agreed that the wagon should take all the stuff over to the station.

"At the station I made a statement that was put down at my request in the blotter, to the effect that the place we had just entered was a bona fide poolroom and not a handbook place.

When Capt. Thomas of the Mercer Street Police Station was asked about the affair, he said:

"It wasn't a raid. Yes, Mr. Moss said there was a poolroom there. The two prisoners were charged simply with assault. No poolroom apparatus was found."

The station was also visited later for the purpose of looking at the paraphernalia and seeing Mr. Moss's statement on the blotter. The Sergeant at the desk pointed at two telephone instruments and said, "That was all there was here from the place." When asked about the statement, he looked at the blotter, read in it for a few seconds, and then said, "There isn't any statement of Mr. Moss's here. Not a word of such a thing."

Capt. Thomas said that Mr. Moss had wanted his men to break into the place at 724 Broadway, and that they had refused because there was no warrant. Detective Sheehan said that there had not been any gambling paraphernalia in evidence.

At the Waverley Café employes said that they did not know anything about the alleged poolroom. They say the rear part of the building was leased by persons other than those leasing the front. Within an hour after the trouble had subsided the door to the dark passage leading into the rear was shut and locked.

In commenting upon the action of the police, Mr. Moss said last night:

"I forced them to do the carting away of the paraphernalia, whether they wanted to or not. They were afraid to do it at first, but consented because Sheehan had agreed to it. He was foolish enough—foolish from a police standpoint—to say 'yes.' Now they have done it on their own responsibility, and they can't get away from that.

"I remarked to an officer that I thought it was a pity this should occur so shortly after the Bissert affair, and he answered, 'We on the force need an optician to help us see things.'"

The prisoners at the station gave their names as William Murray of 341 West Twenty-fourth Street and William C. Smith, truckman, of 626 Hudson Street. They were locked up.

Agent McLellan was severely beaten by a gang of poolroom men at Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street last April. The police arrested him, and would not arrest his assailants. At last, however, he was released, but his assailant had escaped by that time.

It was said then that the man who attacked McLellan was a notorious gambler.

The Berkshire Hills, Luxurious through trains over Harlem Division New York Central. Inquire at ticket offices, New York and Brooklyn.—Adv.

POLICE CHARGE A MOB OF WHITES AND NEGROES.

Attack Upon a Colored Woman Causes Serious Disturbance in West 130th Street.

West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, between Broadway and Twelfth Avenue, was the scene of a race disturbance between whites and negroes last night which occasioned the calling out of the police reserves, and resulted in several persons being injured and also in four arrests. The innocent cause of the whole affair was a negress, Mrs. Jennie Williams, of 611 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

Mrs. Williams is employed as an attendant by a German woman, Mrs. Miller, whose address is not known, and has been in the habit of meeting Mrs. Miller at the Fort Lee Ferry and escorting her home. Last night, while on the way to the ferry, she met James Grant, a street sweeper, who lives at 622 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and who objected strenuously to having a negress on the same side of the street with himself. The police say that he was intoxicated.

Grant was carrying his broom on his shoulder, and with it he hit the negress in the back, it is alleged, not injuring her, but arousing her anger. She screamed and called to the negroes in the neighborhood, of whom there are many. Instantly the colored people flocked to her assistance and almost as quickly the whites gathered about Grant. A fight was started, and bricks and stones and clubs were used. Many razors also were drawn by the negroes.

One man, more sensible and cool-headed than the rest, sent in a riot call to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, and Sergt. McCarty and the reserves responded quickly. When they arrived on the scene the angry mob was fighting fiercely.

Just at this juncture two shots were fired, and the police, drawing their clubs, charged the mob and fought their way to its centre. A negro named George Jackson of 611 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street was standing in the midst of the crowd with a revolver in his hand. Another negro, Samuel McLain of the same address, was lying on the ground with a dangerous cut in his head. He had been hit with a shovel by Patrick Conway of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, another street sweeper. Four negroes were found with a large beam, which they were using as a battering ram against the whites. This weapon did great execution.

Immediately after the charge of the police the crowd fled, whites and negroes, indiscriminately. Most of the whites escaped recognition or arrest.

The police made four arrests, as follows: John Littleton, a negro, twenty-one years old, of 622 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; Patrick McCarty, 1,422 Amsterdam Avenue; George Jackson, a negro, 611 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and Grant, the street sweeper, who started the disturbance.

After the mob had been dispersed and the arrests made the police picked up several revolvers and razors. They also found innumerable bricks, stones, and clubs which had done duty as weapons.

There has been ill-feeling between the whites and negroes in One Hundred and Thirtieth Street for some time. They are in about equal numbers, but never before has there been a disturbance like that of last night.

$40,000,000 RAILROAD STATION.

Plans Being Prepared for Proposed Big Central Terminal at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Plans for a central railroad station here, estimated to cost $40,000,000, are being prepared, and will be submitted at a meeting of railway officials to be held Aug. 15.

Eighteen of the twenty-two railroad companies with Chicago terminals have approved the scheme as drawn by Alderman Dixon, and members of the Council Committee appointed to investigate the question of a single terminal believe the plan can be carried to a successful conclusion.

The Illinois Central, Northwestern, Pennsylvania, and Grand Western Railroads are the only ones which have thus far not given their approval.

SLEDGE HAMMERS IN A CHURCH.

Trouble in Catholic Circles in Oregon, Ill., Follows Priest's Resignation.

Special to The New York Times.

OREGON, Ill., Aug. 2.—As a result of the trouble growing out of the resignation of Father J. J. Crowley, the followers of the latter armed themselves with sledge hammers yesterday and broke into St. Mary's Church. The church has been in charge of the Rev. John S. Finn since Father Crowley sent his letter of resignation to Archbishop Feehan and denounced Bishop Muldoon.

Father Crowley's fight against the acceptance of his resignation is causing intense excitement in Oregon, and the trouble is expected to reach a sensational climax on Sunday, when Crowley and Father Finn will both attempt to officiate in the church at the same time.

Father Crowley says he is still the pastor of St. Mary's, although Archbishop Feehan has appointed the Rev. John S. Finn to the pastorate.

THE ANTI-TRUST LAW IN TEXAS.

Oil Company's Award Cancelled, and Permits May Be Forfeited.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 2.—Gov. Sayres today, upon learning that the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, which is the Southwestern branch of the Standard Oil Company, had failed to comply with that provision of the Texas anti-trust law which required it to make affidavit that it is not a trust nor in any way connected with a trust, cancelled the award made it yesterday by the State for furnishing oil for fuel, illuminating, and lubricating purposes to all the State eleemosynary institutions.

In addition to cancelling this contract, the Governor directed Attorney General C. K. Bell to immediately institute suit against the company for penalties for violating the anti-trust law and to forfeit its permits to do business in Texas. This was done this evening.

The suit will be filed as soon as the necessary papers in the case can be prepared, which probably be to-morrow. The Waters-Pierce Oil Company has been an important issue in domestic politics in Texas for the last two years, and this new turn of affairs has created a stir in political circles here. The company has recently greatly enlarged its Texas business, and is now prepared to handle the Beaumont oil on a most extensive scale.

Picnic for New Jersey Legislators.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 2.—The Association of the General Assembly of 1901, which is composed of members of the lower branch of the Legislature, will hold its first outing to-morrow, at Pleasure Bay. Together with their invited guests they will assemble at noon. Gov. Foster N. Voorhees and his staff will be present. At 3 o'clock the statesmen will partake of an old-fashioned clambake at the ancient hostelry kept by "The Real Widow Brown," and in the evening will attend the open-air performance of "The Telephone Girl" at the Pleasure Bay Park Theatre.

Antediluvian Rye.
The aristocratic whiskey. Luyties Brothers, N.Y. —Adv.

STRIKE LEADERS COMING HERE FOR CONFERENCE

Shaffer's Colleagues to Visit Officers of the Steel Trust.

President of the Amalgamated Association Criticised for Having Agreed to Call Strike Off—Threats of Violence at Wellsville.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 2.—To clear up a mystery and get a close understanding of the conditions surrounding the proposition of J. Pierpont Morgan to settle the steel workers' strike, the members of the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron Workers left for New York to-night. To-morrow they will by invitation meet officials of the Steel Trust. They want to know exactly what President Shaffer and Secretary Williams agreed to at the conference with Mr. Morgan and Mr. C. M. Schwab last Saturday. The explanation will determine whether the strike shall end or be extended to all the plants of the United States Steel Corporation where the Amalgamated Association has members.

Every member of the Executive Board is arrayed against President Shaffer for his part in the conference and the meetings of the Executive Board this week. All the week he has been the target of criticism. C. M. Schwab is quoted as saying that Shaffer agreed to advocate the calling off of the strike before the members of the Executive Board or the terms proposed by Messrs. Morgan and Schwab that the conditions prior to July 1 should prevail for at least another year. Shaffer denies this. If Mr. Schwab proves that Shaffer said one thing in New York and another in Pittsburg Shaffer's resignation will be demanded.

The relations between the Amalgamated Association and the officers of the Steel Trust were not broken off yesterday by the departure of Joseph E. Schwab for New York. Mr. Schwab did all he could here, and at the request of the Executive Board went to New York to better explain the misunderstanding. When the Executive Board rejected the proposition that the strike should be called off, the board asked for the reopening of the conference with the manufacturers. The latter expressed surprise at this, stating that they were under the impression that the strike was to be called off and there was no necessity for another conference. This was followed by considerable telegraphing and telephoning. The Steel Trust officials said that if any part of Shaffer's agreement was not understood by the board they would be glad to have a meeting for the purpose of explanation, but there could not be conference on the subject of new terms or conditions.

This opened the eyes of the members of the board, who demanded an explanation from President Shaffer. The latter, it is said, declared that he had not agreed to anything more than to present the proposition to the board. He spoke against the acceptance of the terms, it is said.

When Joseph E. Schwab arrived here as a representative of his brother, President Charles M. Schwab, the latter, he declared, understood President Shaffer to be favorable to the terms. The President was accused of saying one thing in New York and another thing in Pittsburg, but he stoutly denied this.

In addition to learning the truth in regard to President Shaffer's agreement, some of the members thought that if they could get in close touch with Mr. Morgan they could arrange by which they could make better terms than those proposed. Joseph E. Schwab to-day telegraphed that if any proof that President Shaffer had agreed to do certain things was needed the board could get it by coming to New York. They left at 10 o'clock. In the afternoon it was stated that President Shaffer would not go. He did not board the train with the others at the Union Station.

When the Executive Board adjourned this evening, President Shaffer announced that another meeting would be held to-morrow.

The strikers at Clark's Mills in this city are much discouraged at the turn affairs have taken, and several of the most enthusiastic strikers have intimated their intention of returning to the plant at the earliest

practical abolishment of the mill committee in all mills is also demanded by the manufacturers, but they offer no other means for settling local differences in the place of this. The workers insist that soe official representative of the men should have a voice for them in such disputes.

The question of unionizing all non-union mills is said to be disposed of in the Morgan proposition in a manner that seemed to the workers to threaten the existence of their organization more than under former arrangements. It is said that it opened the door to favoritism by manufacturers for non-union men in all the mills. Nothing would undermine the organization so rapidly as to permit non-union workmen in union mills and have them favored and benefitted because of their freedom from the association influence. The workers want assurances of equal treatment for all alike.

The signing of the wage scales is not apparently considered as of importance. There has been no disposition on the part of the workers or the manufacturers to balk over this point, and it is believed that once the more weighty matter is disposed of the whole dispute can be quickly settled, and the strike may be declared off before Monday.

Steel Officials Silent.

President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation said yesterday there were no new developments in the strike situation. He refused to discuss the report from Pittsburg, that negotiations between the Amalgamated Association and officials of the corporation had been broken off. Mr. Schwab later left town, and is said to have gone to his country home, at Loretta, Penn.

Judge Gary left for the West, it being said that his destination was Chicago, where he would remain two weeks.

Neither J. P. Morgan nor any member of his firm had anything to say with regard to the strike.

Senator Hanna Not a Mediator.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 2.—Senator M. A. Hanna, who is visiting President and Mrs. McKinley, to-night denied the reports connecting him with efforts to settle the steel strike. "I am just as anxious to have the strike settled as is the vast majority of the people, but I am taking no part in the negotiations," he declared. He says his visit is purely a social one.

THREATS OF VIOLENCE.

A Strike Leader's Inflammatory Talk—Wellsville Mayor Sends Workman Out of Town.

WELLSVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 2.—At the close of the third week of the strike among the steel workers in the Wellsville plant of the American Sheet Steel Company, the Steel Trust has the better of the argument. Nine new men from Scottdale, Penn., were brought here on the afternoon train and taken into the mill without a hand being raised or a word of reasoning used to stop them from entering the mill. The men were in a parlor car, and the doors were locked at East Liverpool and the strikers' pickets were not permitted to enter. The men were in charge of Civil Engineer H. H. Thompson of the steel company. When the mill was reached the train was stopped and the men were rushed under the stockade before the pickets could speak to them.

The addition of these nine men to the force already at work will make it possible for the mill management to put on nine regular wheels, about half the mill's regular complement. The strikers are in an ugly mood to-night and are much chagrined over the company getting the men in the mill. One of the leaders said:

"If something is not done to stop the bringing of men here there will be murder before another week."

Mayor A. P. Dennis had to interfere to-night with a body of strikers and prevent them from taking David Alman, a machinist, of Brooklyn, N. Y., forcibly to the camp across the river. The Mayor took the man to the train and paid his fare out of town to protect him. Alman had been sent from town earlier in the day by the strikers, but returned and said he was going to the mill to work.

Reports are in circulation to-night that more men are coming on the midnight train and the strikers are said with excitement. John Mathews, a roller, who has been working in the mill, was hooted at to-day on the street, and the non-union men when they returned from work were followed by crowds whistling the "Scab March."

This is the first time this has been done since the strike began. The lodge of the Amalgamated Association is holding a meeting in headquarters to-night to map out a course of action should there be any new importations of men. Organizer Grifith said to-night: "It is pretty near time for the American Federation of Labor to take part in the strike. The afternoon their men locked a car door on us and would not allow us in where the strike-breakers were. I propose to enter a protest about this matter where it will count."

NEGROES FOR STEEL MILLS.

Arrival of 200 to Take the Places of Strikers at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 2.—Negro labor is being used to supplant white workmen in the Newburg Steel Mills here. Already about 200 have come from Pittsburg, Homestead, and adjacent iron centres. They were brought here by one of their own race, acting as agent for the steel corporation. When the men arrive they are sent to the mill, where a large dwelling house is used as a domicile.

It is asserted here that the steel corporation has given authority to its agents to gather all the negro ironworkers possible, and to centre them at the various points of the strike.

No Strike of Marine Engineers.

George Usher, National President of the Marine Engineers' Association of the United States, came to this city yesterday to see that the demand of the marine engineers on the coastwise steamships sailing from this port, which went into effect yesterday, was enforced. He learned that all the coastwise steamship lines, with the exception of the Panama Line, had signed agreements with the local union to pay the advance in wages demanded, and all the coastwise steamships which are to sail will leave this port on time. General Manager Bolton of the Panama Line was out of the city, and it was decided to take no action regarding the Panama Line vessels until he returned.

KILLED BY A SPLINTER.

It Penetrated William Jones's Side and He Died in a Few Days.

William Jones, forty-six years old, of Undercliff Avenue, near Sedgwick Avenue, Morris Heights, was buried from his home yesterday. He died four days ago as the result of a peculiar accident that happened to him in Buffalo, while there on a visit.

He was having his shoes polished one morning, and when the job was done he stepped from the bootblack's chair upon a plank laid over an excavation in the sidewalk. The plank gave way and one of his legs slipped down into the hole, a long, sharp splinter from it piercing his right side. The wound appeared slight at first, but it caused his death, for the sharp stick had penetrated one of the kidneys.

ROBBED SING SING'S GARDEN.

Prisoners Said Convict Exchanged Vegetables for Bottle of Whisky.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Joseph Bouton and his son Edward Bouton are under arrest here for robbing the garden attached to the State Prison, Sing Sing of much of the vegetables grown there for the officials and the convicts. They confessed that they had been doing it for a long time. For some time large quantities of vegetables have been mysteriously disappearing from the garden almost daily.

The Boutons were suspected finally because they peddled fresh vegetables about the streets yet were never known to buy any, and had no garden where they could have raised a crop. They were captured last night close to the prison garden by Chief of Police James Tompkins as they were carrying off a sack filled with corn and beets.

They said that a convict collected the stuff for them and left the sack where they could find it, and for each sack of vegetables received they secreted a bottle of whisky, where the convict would find it

BURGLARS RAID PEEKSKILL.

Two Safes Wrecked and the Dynamiting Robbers Get Away Safely—Small Booty.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Daring burglars early this morning blew open two big safes in this village and wrecked one building with nitroglycerine. They forced an entrance into the office of ex-Postmaster John Smith, Jr. With a sledge hammer they broke off the knob of the safe door, and inserting nitroglycerine into the combination, blew the door off its hinges.

They secured but little. There was only twenty-odd cents in the safe and some papers, including certified checks to the amount of $364, which were left behind.

The burglars worked so skillfully that the noise of the explosion was not heard. The burglars crossed the street and broke into the office of the Armour Beef Company, and at once began operations on the safe. This safe was of the fireproof and burglar-proof kind. There were three compartments, and the door of each was blown off.

The building was badly wrecked. How much the thieves secured from this safe is not known, as the clerks refuse to say. It is said there was a considerable sum of money and many checks in the safe. The burglars probably escaped in a boat, as the scene of both robberies was near the water. The police of Peekskill knew nothing of either roobery until the burglars had gotten out of the village.

SMALLPOX AMONG INDIANS.

Disease Reported Spreading on Several Western Reservations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Interior Department was notified to-day that fifty Indians are under quarantine at the Flathead Agency, in Montana, afflicted with smallpox. Steps have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and to stamp out the present epidemic.

Officials are somewhat surprised at the extent of the disease at this season, as smallpox heretofore has been regarded as a Winter disease. It exists among the Turtle Mountain Indians, and at some of the Sioux agencies, particularly in the Dakotas, but outside of Flathead the attack is diminishing.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Aug. 2.—Private advises and messages to Dr. F. C. Suiter, member of the State Board of Health, state that unless something shall be done to stamp out the smallpox which has again attacked the Winnebago Indians on the reservation near Black River Falls, and is scattered on private farms between there and La Crosse, half of the once great tribe will be wiped out in a short time.

DIED IN A RESTAURANT.

Henry S. Brevoort Choked to Death While at Supper.

Henry S. Brevoort, sixty years old, who, the police say, was a retired merchant, living at 39 East Thirty-ninth Street, choked to death last night in the Carlton Restaurant, at 738 Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street.

Mr. Brevoort entered the place shortly before 11 o'clock and ordered a hearty meal, including a sirloin steak. He was seen to put a piece of the steak in his mouth and then to choke.

He fell to the floor, and although several diners in the place rendered what aid they could he was dead when Ambulance Surgeon Forbes of Flower Hospital arrived. The body was taken to the East Fifty-first Street Station.

Mr. Brevoort, it is said, lived with his sister, Mrs. F. A. Potts. Mrs. Potts is now spending the Summer at her cottage at Monmouth Beach, N. J. She was notified of her brother's death by the police.

LEADERS OF FACTIONS FIGHT.

Youths of the Upper East Side in a Stabbing Affray—One May Die.

James Costello, seventeen years old, a messenger boy, living at 304 East One Hundred and Second Street, was taken to Harlem Hospital last night in a dying condition, the result of a stab wound in the side, inflicted, it is said, by George Faller, nineteen years old, of 311 East One Hundred and Third Street.

Costello and Max Werthcler, sixteen years old, of 1,842 Third Avenue, are leaders of rival factions in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Second Street. The factions met last night in a vacant lot in Park Avenue, between One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Third Streets, to settle things. The leaders decided they would settle the title of supremacy themselves.

Costello was getting the better of the fight when, it is alleged, Faller pulled a knife and stabbed Costello in the side just below the heart and piercing the left lung. The boys, who numbered about forty, ran away, leaving Costello in the lot alone. Some passers-by, hearing the boy's cries for help, went to his assistance and then summoned the police, who sent to Harlem Hospital for an ambulance.

ACCUSED OF GRAND LARCENY.

Three Men Said to Have Stolen Goods from an Auction House.

Owen Cullen, thirty-four years old, of 69 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; Martin Major, twenty-four years old, of 248 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Richard H. Kirwan, twenty-one years old, of 248 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, were locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station early this morning, charged with grand larceny by Weiler & Freeman, owners of Cook's Auction Rooms, at 200 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Cullen was up to four months ago employed as engineer at the auction building. He was discharged at that time, and since then it is asserted pictures and bric-à-brac valued at $5,000 have been taken from the building.

Last night Freeman, who lives at 319 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was invited by Mrs. Goldberg to 318 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to look at some pictures she had purchased for $25. Freeman alleges the pictures were taken from his place, and upon learning who had sold them, complained to the police. The three men deny their guilt.

MAN BITES A POLICEMAN.

The Officer Arrests Him as He Is Trying to Enter a Flat House.

Patrolman Wells of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station early this morning saw a man trying to climb through a window on the ground floor of the flat house 130 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. He caught the man and questioned him. The man said he lived in the place, and was told he should attempt to get in the front door.

Wells led the man into the hallway and was standing near him, when the man hit the policeman in the face, inflicting an ugly wound. Another policeman was summoned and the man was taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, where he described himself as John W. Merriman, twenty-eight years old, and said he lived at 130 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. He was locked up. Wells went to Harlem Hospital.

WANTED CHECKS AS CHANGE.

Sharpers Swindle Harlem Merchants in a Novel Way.

Joseph Liebman was in his tobacco store, at 262 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday when a well-dressed stranger bought some cigars and asked for the change of $5 to be given to him in the form of a check, as he wanted to send some money out of town. Mr. Liebman refused, for the reason that about three weeks ago a man went into the store of the Eagle Wine and Liquor Company, seven doors to the west, and, after buying some sherry and other goods, asked for $2.50 change in a check. The wine people obtained a check for the amount from Milton Smith, a merchant next door.

Shortly afterward this check, raised to $250, was presented and paid at the Hamilton Bank. It was closely followed by another for $220, which was also paid, but which was a forgery. The detectives of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station have been working on the case since, and Pinkerton detectives have also been assigned to the case. The Pinkerton men have found evidences that a band of swindlers is operating in Harlem in this

MR. THOMAS SURRENDERS

The Broker's Steps in Testing a War Revenue Act Prevision.

Case May Go to the Highest Court—Other Brokers Fail to Put Stamps on Stock Sales.

George C. Thomas, the Consolidated Exchange broker, who had been notified by Col. Thompson of the Internal Revenue Service to come to the latter's office to be arrested for violation of the clause in the War Revenue act relative to the placing of stamps on stock sales, arrived at the Federal Building yesterday just as the clock struck 12. He came in company with Col. Thompson and Walter K. Moore of the firm of Pavey & Moore of 32 Nassau Street, who are his counsel in the proceedings. The party went at once to the office of United States Commissioner Shields. The complaint was sworn to by Col. Thompson, and Mr. Moore filed a demurrer.

The question of bail was then discussed. Mr. Thomas laughed and joked with Col. Thompson and his counsel, despite the fact that if all the violations of the War Revenue act should be proved and the full penalty imposed he would be subject to lifelong imprisonment and a fine of $1,000,000.

Commissioner Shields, after consultation with Col. Thompson and Assistant United States District Attorney Clarence S. Houghton, fixed the bail at $1,500. Charles Stoppani of the firm of Ennis & Stoppani of 28 Broad Street was accepted as bondsman, and at 1 o'clock Mr. Thomas was released.

Mr. Houghton, after the case was disposed of, said:

"The complaint against Mr. Thomas is based on the sale of 100 shares of Atchison preferred stock, made by him on May 15 last, and his failure to affix the required revenue stamps to the memorandum of sale. The indictment will be filed on the 8th of October next, and on the next day, when the Criminal Branch of the Circuit Court will meet, Mr. Thomas will be called upon to plead. The demurrer entered by his counsel, Mr. Moore, will be interposed and argument will be had on the demurrer. If the demurrer is allowed, Mr. Thomas goes free. If it is overruled, then he has to stand trial in court on the charges preferred against him by Col. Thompson.

It was learned yesterday that the original intention of Mr. Thomas had not been to have the constitutionality of the act tested by criminal procedure. According to Col. Thompson, Mr. Thomas at first intended to pay whatever assessment might have been levied against him on account of his omission under protest, and then institute civil proceedings for recovery. He was, however, thwarted in his plans by the circumstance that the fact of his violation of the War Revenue act with apparent impunity became known. A number of his fellow-brokers, according to Col. Thompson, inspired by his example, began themselves to violate the law. This brought the matter to a head and prompted Col. Thompson to take drastic steps.

"We have a dozen members of the Consolidated Exchange now under surveillance," said Col. Thompson in this connection. "They followed the example of Broker Thomas, and violated the law, but for a different purpose. As soon as we can obtain evidence in these cases, we will take prompt action against them."

Col. Thompson cited two cases in Chicago where a fine of $1,000 and six months' imprisonment for each offense was imposed. He also cited a case in Philadelphia, where sentence had been suspended, but the constitutionality of the law had been upheld. Col. Thompson also pointed to two arrests made in this city last January as having had a salutary effect.

According to the Colonel, cases of this kind can be compromised. He said also that by such compromise Mr. Thomas would be able to make money on the violations of the law committed by him.

"But I can tell you that there is no intention on the part of Mr. Thomas to compromise the present case," he added. "Mr. Thomas is very much of a gentleman, and is acting in good faith. Still, he is running a great deal of risk. Sometimes drastic measures must be taken even in test cases."

Mr. Thomas said in regard to the case:

"This matter will be carried into the Supreme Court of the United States, in case an adverse decision should be rendered by the lower court. The act on which the present case was founded was committed on May 22. Since then I have omitted to put revenue stamps on any reports of sales of stocks issued by me, for the reason that had I complied with the law after the original violation it would have nullified my standing as a bona fide defendant in the court."

HURT IN FALLING ELEVATOR.

Serious Accident in Newark Rivet Works—Four Men Injured, Three Probably Fatally.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 2.—The breaking of the cable on which it hung permitted an elevator in the works of the Newark Rivet Company to fall this evening while four employes of the concern were in it. The elevator dropped thirty-five feet to the basement, all the occupants being badly hurt. The company's officials refuse to talk pending an investigation.

The injured are Frederick Hall, fifty years of age, of 224 Camden Street, compound fracture of the left leg and internal injuries. A. Letarney, thirty-five years of age, of 70 Montgomery Street; back broken and will die. Daniel Killher, thirty-five years old, of 2 Harrison Avenue. Joseph McDevitt, thirty years old, of 71 Madison Street. The two latter are internally injured and it is not believed that they will recover.

When the noise made by the elevator in its descent was heard, there was a rush to the shaft. The cage with the four men was found on the cellar floor. They were lifted out and taken to St. James Hospital.

GIFT OF POISONED PEACHES.

They Were "Expressly for Clara," and Made Her Very Ill.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 2.—A special to The Tribune from Battle Creek, Mich., says that when Mrs. Clara Wendell went to the door of her home this morning she found a small paper bag tied to the door knob outside, which contained two peaches. Attached to it was a note reading "Expressly for Clara."

She ate the peaches and was taken ill. She was removed to the hospital, where she suffered with spasms, showing indications of strychnine poisoning. The police investigated the matter and late to-day arrested Edward De Forest on suspicion. He had been paying some attention to Mrs. Wendell, but had quarreled with her. The arrest was made on the testimony of the woman taken at the hospital by Prosecutor Hatch.

JERSEY CITY GROCER ARRESTED.

Charged with Using the Mails to Swindle Farmers.

William H. Whitten, a grocer at Coles and Fifth Streets, Jersey City, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Linsley Rowe yesterday, charged with using the United States mails for fraudulent purposes. It was alleged that Whitten sent out circulars to farmers in the State asking them to consign their butter and eggs to him, promising to secure to them the profits that usually went to the middlemen.

They received no returns at all, they allege, and made complaint to the authorities at Washington, who caused Whitten's arrest. He declined to make any statement, and gave bail in $2,500 to await the action of the United States Grand Jury.

A FISH STORY FROM SAYVILLE.

Remarkable Numbers of the Finny Tribe Waiting to be Caught.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 2.—The Great South Bay is alive with weakfish, and the city boarders who are spending the Summer here and the country people are greatly excited over it all. Party boats were out yesterday and to-day catching the fish by hundreds. The fish lie thick in the water undisturbed by boats or fishermen. Hooks are thrown out and pulled through the great masses of fish, the hooks catching in the fishes' bodies.

As no skill is required, women and children are hauling them in as fast as they can throw out and pull in their lines. After catching 100 or more fish the sport begins to become too much like hard work, and the city boarders give it up and return to shore. The markets are flooded, and mos

A CURIOUS DEATH.

Mrs. Dunkle Thought to Have Died Before She Had Really Expired—Her Physician Deceived.

MONTVALE, N. J., Aug. 2.—When Dr. J. Hartman of 253 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, moved out to his newly purchased farm at this place two weeks ago he brought here Mrs. Agnes Dunkle, one of his patients, thinking she would benefit by the change of air. Mrs. Dunkle was stricken with what Dr. Hartman thought was paralysis Sunday and lapsed into unconsciousness, which, it would appear, resolved itself into something which Dr. Hartman mistook for death.

Dr. Hartman went to New York on Sunday and gave a certificate of death to C. Herrlich & Brothers, undertakers of East Eighty-third Street. On Monday a man from the undertakers arrived with a casket. He was met at the station by a man from Dr. Hartman's place who told him that his services were not needed, as after Dr. Hartman left on Sunday Mrs. Dunkle opened her eyes and was still alive. The undertaker's assistant went back to New York, but left the casket behind to be shipped back.

On Tuesday Dr. Hartman returned to his farm. In the meantime Dr. Nees of Park Ridge attended Mrs. Dunkle. Dr. Nees refuses to discuss the case in any way. He withdrew after Dr. Hartman's return. On Tuesday Mrs. Dunkle died. Her body was shipped to New York in the casket brought here on Monday. The cause of death is said to have been diabetes.

At 243 West Thirty-ninth Street last night Mrs. Effie Shafsky said she was a daughter of the late Mrs. Dunkle. She said her father worked on a farm in Montvale, N. J., and that her mother had gone out there recently in the hope that country air would do her good. On Sunday last, she said, her mother became paralyzed and unconscious. All the family were there. Dr. Hartman, who had lived at Mrs. Dunkle's home here as a boarder, had been summoned to Montvale.

Mrs. Shafsky said she did not know it if Dr. Hartman had thought her mother was dead on Sunday night. She said her mother died on Tuesday, and her body was then brought to the Thirty-ninth Street home. At the offices of C. Herrlich & Brothers, undertakers, no knowledge of the Hartman incident was professed.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BLAMED.

Judge at Helena, Mon., Regards Release of Two Men, Ordered by Mr. Knox, as "Very Reprehensible."

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 2.—On the motion of District Attorney Rogers, who announced that he was acting on the orders of United States Attorney General Knox, Judge Hiram Knowles, in the United States Court to-day, dismissed the charges against Chauncey Griswold and Albert Jemeson, indicted recently for subornation of perjury in connection with alleged timber land frauds in Missoula County.

Judge Knowles said in court that he regarded the proceedings as "very reprehensible," as he considered the two men the chief offenders.

Out of court the Judge stated that word had come from Washington, immediately after the Grand Jury had returned 102 indictments for timber frauds in the State, that these two men were not to be arrested. However, the court had already ordered their arrest, and they were taken into custody. He also stated that subsequently an attempt had been made to get the men out on "straw bail," but that he would not listen to such proceedings. He was compelled to grant the motion to dismiss, he said, because Justice Field had ruled that a District Attorney might dismiss such proceedings at his discretion.

The men will be used as witnesses for the Government in other prosecutions.

MORE TIPS OR MORE PAY.

Pullman Car Porters Say that If the Public Does Not Respond More Generously, They May Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—A strike for a novel cause is threatened by the proposed organization of Pullman car porters, 7,000 strong, with headquarters in this city. They say that they will strike unless they get increased wages, to offset the losses they allege they are sustaining by reason of a rapid and steady decrease in the number and size of tips.

The porters' Executive Committee to-day issued an address to the public, in which it is set forth that whereas the regulation tip of a Pullman porter was formerly 25 cents, it is now seldom in excess of 15 cents, and some patrons of sleeping cars are in the habit of giving the porter a dime, a nickle, or a "thank you."

It is further pointed out that the salary of the best porter is only about $30 a month, and this will not pay the porter's expenses. He has been depending on the tips, and now that these are failing he is compelled to appeal to the company for higher wages. He asks the public to give him its sympathy and moral support.

The Pullman porter concludes by stating that he has always trusted to the generosity of the public, and he will still confide in it.

MORE ANARCHISTS ARRESTED.

Rome Correspondent Says Quantivallo and Lanni of Paterson Are in Custody in Geneva.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—According to the Rome correspondent of the Figaro, who alludes to the recent arrest of Galliotti, the Anarchist, in Switzerland, Quantivallo and Lanni of the Paterson Anarchist group, who recently arrived from the United States, have also been arrested in Geneva.

The correspondent repeats the rumor that Galliotti was an accomplice of Bresci, who killed King Humbert, and that he came to Europe with a mission to kill Emperor Nicholas.

THE CORN CROP IN NEBRASKA.

Sec. Wilson of the Department of Agriculture Investigating Its Condition.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 2.—Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture is in the city on his way from Lincoln to Sioux City, where he goes to further investigate the condition of the corn crop. Speaking of his trip to-day he said:

"Corn is somewhat seriously injured in all the States of the corn belt. How much I cannot pretend to say. Our monthly bulletin, issued Aug. 10, will give the percentage. You people in Nebraska are not going to starve; it is only a question of how much money you will be able to put in the bank. Wheat in Nebraska is good, but oats have probably ripened prematurely."

Manitoba's Yield of Wheat.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 2.—The Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, Hugh McKellar, estimates the yield of wheat in Manitoba and the Northwest Territory for this year at from 55,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels.

Killed Himself on His Wife's Grave.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 2.—Thomas W. Law, a dealer in paints at 69 Orange Street, was found dead upon the newly made grave of his wife in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery early this morning by some workmen. An investigation showed that he had committed suicide by swallowing paris green. It is two months since Mrs. Law's death, and her husband had been daily growing more and more despondent.

Contractor's Bondsmen Sued for $76,711.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 2.—The Board of Education of Newark began suit to-day to recover the sum of $76,711 from ex-Sheriff Henry M. Doramus and George A. Smith, who are the sureties of John S. Day, the contractor on the Newark High School Building. The board alleges that the mason work on the building is unsatisfactory, and it says that both the bondsmen and the contractor have refused to take steps to remedy the defects.

Archbishop Scalabrini Arrives.

Among the passengers who arrived last night from Naples on the steamer Liguria was Archbishop Scalabrini of Piacenza,

SAVINGS BANK INCREASES

Deposits and Resources Show Big Gains Over Previous Years.

Total Deposits for the Year in Greater New York Exceeded Withdrawals by More than $21,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 2.—Reports of savings banks, made to the State Superintendent of Banking of their condition on July 1, show the aggregate resources of those of Greater New York to be $778,778,500. This is an increase for the year of $45,343,330.

The market value of the surplus is $54,805,657, and the par value, $50,420,717. The market values show an increase of but $1,451,677. On the par value the new State tax will be levied. The differences in market and par values as shown by the several counties making up Greater New York on July 1, 1901, are:

COUNTY.	MARKET.	PAR.
New York	$63,449,945	$39,050,496
Kings	21,990,207	10,875,520
Queens	615,897	356,061
Richmond	201,285	138,640

The amount deposited during the year ended June 30, 1901, was greater than that of the preceding year by over $10,000,000, while it exceeded the sums withdrawn by over 21,000,000. These figures tell the story:

	Deposits.	Withdrawals.
MANHATTAN.		
1901	$140,282,850	$125,410,286
1900	131,684,061	114,832,004
Increase	$8,598,789	$8,578,282
BROOKLYN.		
1901	$42,701,479	$39,384,178
1900	41,217,227	37,594,969
Increase	$1,484,252	$1,789,209
QUEENS.		
1901	$2,395,171	$1,857,166
1900	2,169,892	1,720,264
Increase	$225,279	$136,902
RICHMOND.		
1901	$1,033,054	$897,066
1900	1,037,793	858,079
Decrease	$4,739	
Increase		$38,987

The total resources and amount due depositors are shown to be:

MANHATTAN.		
1901	$592,514,664	$529,035,187
1900	557,456,801	494,540,082
Increase	$35,057,863	$34,495,105
BROOKLYN.		
1901	$177,584,816	$155,536,828
1900	168,297,989	147,096,451
Increase	$9,286,827	$8,440,377
QUEENS.		
1901	$6,343,323	$5,727,427
1900	5,558,695	4,998,387
Increase	$784,628	$729,040
RICHMOND.		
1901	$2,335,697	$2,182,539
1900	2,121,785	1,932,008
Increase	$223,912	$200,531

SAY VERDICT WAS BY LOT.

Trenton Jurors, Charged with Violating Their Oath, May Have to Answer for Contempt.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 2.—A serious charge was to-day preferred by Counsellor W. Holt Apgar against the members of the jury which recently convicted Music-dealer H. J. Burtis on a charge of petty larceny and malicious mischief. Mr. Apgar charged them with having violated their oath by convicting Burtis by lot, instead of by ballot. Mr. Apgar in preferring this charge to-day presented an affidavit signed by four of the jurors admitting the charge.

Mr. Apgar alleges that the jury, being unable to agree on a verdict, placed two slips of paper in a book, upon one of which was marked the word "guilty" and on the other the words "not guilty." Then, it is alleged, Foreman Reed drew one of the slips. It bore the word "guilty," and this settled the verdict.

The charges were presented to Judge Relistab to-day. He expressed great surprise and directed the Prosecutor to make a thorough investigation. The matter will be taken up again next Friday, and it is thought not improbable that the jurors will have to answer charges of contempt of court.

WANTED VINEGAR IN HIS SALAD.

When Mr. Horgan Didn't Get It He Left Home and His Wife Got a Divorce.

Master in Chancery Isaac S. Taylor of Jersey City has filed with Chancellor Magie a report advising a decree of divorce in favor of Mrs. Mary T. Horgan, who sued her husband, James T. Horgan, alleging desertion.

The couple eloped and were married on July 1, 1896. They separated on Sept. 11 following, Mr. Horgan having left the house, as Mrs. Horgan alleges, because she made a salad without vinegar. Mr. Horgan, who is Assistant Superintendent of the Dun Mercantile Agency, New York, interposed no defense.

BOYS TURN IN FALSE ALARM.

Magistrate Says Philadelphia's "Slowness" Is Responsible.

"Jimmy" and "Joey" Purtell of Philadelphia, aged five and eight years respectively, were arrested on the charge of ringing a false alarm of fire on Thursday afternoon. They were not locked up, but were merely brought into court yesterday. The father of the boys came here for the purpose of attending the funeral of his own father, who was buried shortly before the boys pulled the false alarm.

Magistrate Mayo was indulgent. "Philadelphia is a dead town," he said, and boys from there can hardly be blamed for doing rash things when they come to this city and get imbued with life. But don't you ever do that again as long as you are in New York. If you do, I'll send you up for life."

"Nope, I won't," said the youngster, "but it was bully fun."

LOCKED IN A HIGH BUILDING.

Paper Hangers Get Imprisoned, but a Policeman Helps Them Out.

Policeman Kelleher of the West Thirtieth Street Station was surprised last night as he walked through Sixteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, to suddenly find a note dangling from a piece of string before his face. The note read: "We are imprisoned up here. Please let us out or send us something to eat or drink."

Kelleher saw protruding from the windows of the tenth floor of the sixteen-story building at Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street the heads of two men. From the windows there came a chorus of yells and appeals for release. A locksmith was secured and the door of the building was opened. The men said they were Paul Pumpenickle of 28 Van Cliff Avenue, Brooklyn, and Arthur McKeon of 1,502 Second Avenue, and that they were paperhangers who had been at work on the tenth floor and had been locked in.

The police made a search through the building, but could find nothing suspicious. They took the men to the station house, anyway, where Sergt. Norton released them. The building is the same one in which a burglar was caught a short time ago while attempting to burglarize the rooms of the Dent glove factory on the fourth floor.

Why They Kept Their Wedding Secret.

John Lockwood of Hoboken Avenue and Cook Street, Jersey City, and Miss Catherine Benning of 636 Newark Avenue, went to Glen Island on July 13. They went subsequently to New York and were married. They did not inform their friends of the fact until yesterday. They gave as a reason for keeping the matter secret that they did not realize until too late that the 13th of the month was an unlucky day for a wedding.

A New Role.

Mr. Dukane—Germany seems to be getting ready for a commercial war with the rest of the world.

Mr. Gaswell—Who would ever have

A LYNCHING IN TENNESSEE.

Sheriff and Deputies Injured in Attempt to Resist the Mob.

SMITHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 2.—The first lynching in the annals of De Kalb County, in this State, took place this morning, when Charley Davis, charged with assaulting Miss Kate Hues, daughter of Milton Hues, a prominent merchant, was taken from the court house by some twenty-five friends and relatives of the young woman and hanged about a quarter of a mile from town.

The assault was committed last Sunday evening, and on Monday morning Davis was taken before a Magistrate. He submitted his case, and the trial was set for to-day.

Court had met and the trial began when the defendant introduced witnesses to attack the girl's character. Until then the father had refused to join in or allow any violent measures. When the witness began to give his testimony, however, friends and relatives of the girl arose and started for the prisoner. The latter made an effort to escape by jumping from the two-story window of the courtroom. Several pistol shots were fired in the crowd, and Davis was captured before he could jump.

The Sheriff and one of his deputies and a constable, who were trying to prevent the lynching, together with the father of the defendant, were severely injured in a clash with the mob. After the execution of Davis the mob dispersed.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN ALABAMA.

Confessed to Murder of a White Man and Was Hanged to a Tree.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 2.—With a rope around his neck and death before him, Charles Bentley, a negro, confessed to the murder of Jim Vann, alias Williams, a white man, and was hanged by a mob near Leeds, Ala., in St. Clair County, at noon to-day. The body was riddled with bullets.

At the time of the lynching the Coroner of St. Clair County was at dinner at a house near by, having just finished an investigation of the death of Vann. The jury returned a verdict fixing the responsibility of the murder on Charles Bentley.

When the verdict was known a crowd quickly gathered around the prisoner, and unheeding his pleas for mercy hanged him to the limb of a tree.

The murder was committed while Vann and his wife and children were asleep in a camp three miles from Leeds. Vann's skull was crushed with a rock.

FIRST HOMESTEAD IN DAKOTA.

Printer Sat Up Until After Twelve New Year's Eve and Got His Receipt.

From The Vermilion (N. D.) Republican.

There has been some controversy as to who made the first land entry in Dakota under the beneficent homestead act of 1862, also as to where such claim was located. It has generally been conceded that Mahlon Gore's entry was No. 1, and some of the historians have accepted that theory. Mr. Gore himself is still numbered among the living, and in reply to inquiries made lately of him by the Hon. Franklin Taylor of this county he writes clearly and conclusively concerning the matter. Mr. Gore is now a resident of Florida, where for years he has been a successful planter and influential citizen. He writes:

"In July, 1862, I settled on a tract of land lying in the Valley of the Big Sioux River about three miles above Richland and opposite the present town of Akron, Iowa. That Summer I built a small house and broke five to ten acres of prairie.

"Being a printer and having had a little experience in newspaper work I was offered and accepted the management of The Republican of Vermillion during the Winter—a season of the year when little could be accomplished on the ranch. But one other paper was then published in Dakota—The Dakotan, G. W. Kingsbury, owner and editor, Yankton. So I published one-half of the Dakota newspapers at that time.

"The United States Homestead act went into effect Jan. 1, 1863. The printing office, United States Land Office, and two or three cottages—one of which I occupied—were located on 'the bluff,' at the lower or south end of town. The land officers, the Hon. J. M. Allen, Register, and Mahlon Wilkinson, receiver, slept in their office and took their meals at my house.

"On the last night of the old year, 1862, I worked until about 11:30 in the printing office in order to dispose of work, as I had arranged to go away for a day next morning—New Year's. On my way home, seeing a light in the Land Office, I stopped in, and told Major Wilkinson that I would come over as soon as he got up in the morning and file my homestead application, thus avoiding an expected rush later in the day and enabling me to get an early start. He replied that it was almost midnight. If I would wait until 12 o'clock I could file my application before going home. Acting upon the suggestion, and within five minutes after the clock struck 12 I filed homestead application No. 1, and started for home with the receipt in my pocket.

"I have been thus explicit in the details, as I doubt if any one else sat up till after midnight and found a land office open for him to file an application at that hour."

Kangaroo Mice in Oregon.

From The Portland Oregonian.

David S. Stearns writes that the statement that Egypt is the only place where kangaroo mice are found is an error. He wishes it stated that these pretty little creatures are natives of this State, and are quite numerous in the Yaquina and Alsea Bay regions. A mouse very similar to the Egyptian mice is common in many parts of Oregon, and is sometimes found in hay and grain fields. A naturalist who has examined specimens says they have long and powerful hind legs, and progress, at least when scared, by a succession of jumps, as does the kangaroo.

Tenacious of One Point.

"Do you still think an American billionaire is greater than Shakespeare?"

"Well," answered the Chicago college professor, "I have modified my opinions. I won't say that he is greater. But I insist that he is in a position to be of more practical benefit to a college."—Washington Star.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Dr. John Fulton, Philadelphia.

CAMBRIDGE.—Count Cariguani, Italian Chargé d'Affaires, Washington.

GRAND.—Capt. W. C. Brown, United States Army; Lieut. H. K. Benham, United States Navy.

VICTORIA.—Col. J. C. Muhlenberg, United States Army; City Councilman M. P. Clinton, Pittsburg; Judge Warren Atwood, Rochester.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Col. de Ertem, Paris.

ALBEMARLE.—Ex-Mayor D. W. Franchot, Olean, N. Y.

NETHERLAND.—Fred Pabst and wife, Milwaukee; James H. Doty, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Baer & Brother, Vicksburg, Miss.; L. Baer, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Nathan, M., &

INDEPENDENCE MAY BE IN CUP TRIAL RACES

Thomas W. Lawson Disposed to Transfer His Yacht.

CONFIDENCE IN BOSTON BOAT

Last of Newport Yacht Racing Association Series Between Columbia and Independence To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—If Independence succeeds in defeating Columbia or in giving the old champion a fairly good brush in the last of the Newport Yacht Racing Association's races to-morrow she may be seen in the trial races for the selection of a defender of the America's Cup. It was rumored in yachting circles here to-day that Thomas W. Lawson was so much encouraged by her showing against Columbia in the race of last Thursday that he has practically made up his mind to turn Independence over to C. H. W. Foster of Boston if she confirms his hopes of her in to-morrow's race. Mr. Foster is a member of the New York Yacht Club, and his connection with the yacht would therefore render Independence eligible to compete. Yachtsmen here are hoping that the matter may be arranged so that Independence will be given a chance against Columbia and Constitution, as, after all her races, the opinion still remains that the Boston boat is an unknown quantity and may yet have a surprise in store for the yachting public.

The entries for the closing race to-morrow consist of the Columbia and Independence, the three yawls Navahoe, Ailsa, and Vigilant, and the schooner Elmina, and Quissetta. Rainbow arrived this afternoon from Bristol, where she has had her damages received by running aground in the New York Yacht Club cruise repaired. Virginia is at Greenport, and if she can reach here in time, the two seventies will make a race.

The British cutters Hester, Isolde, Senta, and Eelin, which failed to race Thursday, are not likely to appear in to-morrow's event on account of a disagreement between some of the owners. This is due to a dispute in construing the rule which says that boats built since 1896 shall be considered to measure and race at the top of their class, without time allowance. The Hester, owned by Rear Commodore C. L. F. Robinson of the New York Yacht Club, has a racing length just inside of 70 feet, and she now gives the Isolde 8 minutes and 30 seconds in a thirty-mile course, the Isolde having been built before 1896. The Eelin and the Senta were, however, built in 1896, and consequently, if the American rule is to be followed, receive no time allowance from Hester, which is 8 or 9 feet longer than either of them. The owners of the Eelin and Senta, Philip T. Dodge and A. Howard Hinkle, respectively, therefore object to race under these conditions, and it is argued that these boats being all imported from England are not amenable to the American rule.

Mr. Robinson objects to giving the Eelin and Senta any time allowance when the rules do not require him to do so, and there the matter rests.

Neither Independence nor Columbia went out for a trial spin to-day, but sail was made on both yachts, and the clubtopsail on Columbia, after an inspection, was taken down and recut.

The races to-morrow will be over a thirty-mile course of ten miles to the leg, and the warning signal will be given at 11 o'clock.

Thomas W. Lawson's steam yacht Dreamer arrived here to-night, and Dr. Bryant, C. M. W. Foster, and Charles Francis Adams, 2d, will be on Independence during her race.

After the New York Yacht Club races here on Aug. 10, 12, and 14, the cup yachts will probably race for a week on the Sound, beginning Aug. 19, for cups offered earlier in the season by the Larchmont, Indian Harbor, and Riverside Yacht Clubs.

Constitution's Mast Unstepped.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 2.—Constitution's mainmast was unstepped this afternoon by the floating derrick Archer, and the spar was laid on the wharf. To-morrow the new mast, which is in the South Shop at the Herreshoffs, will be stepped. The Constitution will not get away from here until late next week.

Shamrock II. Leaves the Azores.

PONTA DELGADA, Azore Islands, Aug. 2.—Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin, which arrived here yesterday with the Shamrock II., has coaled, and left here this evening for New York, towing the cup challenger. A favorable southeast wind was blowing. The vessels expect to arrive at New York Aug. 11.

Buffalo Yacht Club Races.

BUFFALO, Aug. 2.—The last day's racing of a four days' successful regatta, under the auspices of the Buffalo Yacht Club, brought out some close finishes and two surprises. Beaver, the fast Canadian boat, was defeated by the Echota of Buffalo, and Marie of Buffalo won in the thirty-five-foot class. The boats sailed over a nine-mile course. Summary:

45-FOOT CLASS.—Start 3:15.

	Finished.
Zelma, Hamilton	6:29:20
Canada, Toronto	6:42:00
Sultana, Detroit	Withdrew

35-FOOT CLASS.—Start 3:25.

Echota, Buffalo	6:47:25
Beaver, Toronto	6:48:00
Myrtle, Hamilton	7:01:21
Eva, Sandusky	7:21:50

25-FOOT CLASS.

Marie, Buffalo	7:05:21
Pedro, Rochester	7:19:00
Vesta, Toronto	7:19:15

Cadillac to Defend Canada's Cup.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 2.—The Cadillac of Detroit has been officially selected to defend the Canada's cup against the Canadian challenger Invader. The decision was reached to-day by the judges after the Cadillac had won another decisive victory over the Milwaukee, beating it over the line by about eleven minutes.

The course to day was triangular, twenty-one miles in length, with the wind blowing at twenty-five miles from the north and northeast. The official elapsed time was: Cadillac, 2:54:55; Milwaukee, 3:06:08.

The first race between the Invader and Cadillac will be sailed Aug. 10, weather permitting.

CYCLE RACES AT BUFFALO.

Programme of Events for the Coming Two Weeks' Meet.

Beginning on Monday the Stadium at the Pan-American Exposition will be given up to the two weeks' cycling meet of the National Cycling Association. The first week will be devoted to the national amateur championships and the second week to the international meet, which will include both amateur and professional events.

The quarter mile board track which has been built in the Stadium is expected to be the fastest in the country, and it is expected that a number of new world's records will be made upon it. The curves are banked to allow the motor cycles to take them at full speed and the surface is formed of one-inch boards laid upon joists 22 inches apart. The track is completely protected from the wind on all sides by the ampitheatre which encircles it.

The amateur championships, which are to be decided during the coming week, consist of a quarter, third, half-mile, two and five mile races, and the title of amateur champion is decided by a system of point scoring, five points to the winner, three to a second rider, two to a third, and one to a fourth. Not more than four contestants are to be allowed to compete in a final. A gold medal valued at $25 will be given to the winner of each championship, and a gold medal valued at $50 to the rider scoring the most points, emblematic of the amateur championship; to the rider scoring the second greatest number of points, a silver medal, and to the rider scoring the third greatest number of points, a bronze medal.

In addition the following special events will be decided: One-mile tandem championship, gold, silver, bronze medals; one hour unpaced championship, total prize values, $100, with intermediate and lap prizes; 25-mile middle distance paced championship, prize value, $50; pacing supplied; entries limited and subject to approval by the N. C. A. Board of Control; open handicaps, half mile, one mile, two miles, five miles, two-mile tandem, prize values in each, $50; novice, quarter mile, gold, silver, bronze medals, value, $25.

The star of the amateur meet is expected to be Marcus L. Hurley of the Greenwich Wheelmen of this city, the holder of the Metropolitan championship, though he will have a strong competitor in Frank Denny of Buffalo, who recently represented this country in the international cycling races at Berlin. Hurley is riding in excellent form at present, as is shown by his many recent victories and his notable record breaking, particularly his recent half mile in the record time of 0:58.

The programme of the international meet, which will occupy all of the second week, has been announced as far as the events are concerned, but their precise order has not yet been decided. The first three days will be devoted to the preliminaries and the last three days to the finals. During this week the League of American Wheelmen will hold its twenty-second annual meet at Buffalo, which will add to the interest of the occasion. The events to be decided on the last three days are as follows:

THURSDAY, AUG. 15.

Quarter-Mile Dash, Amateur.—Prizes, value $65, divided $35, $20, $10.

Great Cataract Handicap, Two Miles, Amateur.—Prizes, value $150, divided $100, $30, $20.

Iroquois Handicap, Two Miles, Professional.—Purse, $400, divided $200, $100, $50, $50, $20.

Quarter-Mile Circuit Championship, Professional.—Purse, $175, divided $100, $50, $25.

Exposition Motor Tandem Championship, Ten Miles, Professional.—Purse, $200, divided $100, $50, $30, $20.

FRIDAY, AUG. 16.

Half-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Prizes, value $70, divided $35, $25, $10.

Pan-American Championship, One Mile, Professional.—Purse, $350, divided $200, $100, $50.

Half-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Purse, $150, divided $75, $50, $15, $10.

2:10 Class Race, One Mile, Professional.—Purse, $100, divided $50, $25, $15, $10.

Exposition Motor Bicycle Championship, Professional.—Purse, $100, divided $50, $25, $15, $10.

SATURDAY, AUG. 17.

Two-Mile Lap Race, Amateur.—Prizes, value $65, divided $35, $20, $10.

Unlimited Team Pursuit Race, Amateur.—Prizes, value $75, divided, winners $50, second team $25.

Exposition Invitation Middle Distance Championship, One Hour, Professional.—Purse, $1,000, divided $500, $300, $200.

Ten-Mile National Championship, Professional.—Purse, $250, divided $100, $50, $25, with $50 to rider leading greatest number of laps, and $25 to leader at five miles.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Purse, $150, divided $75, $50, $15, $10.

The rules of the National Cycling Association govern all professional and amateur riders competing at this meet, and all trainers of professionals must be registered with the Board of Control of the National Cycling Association. Novice riders entering novice races only will not require any registration. Application for registration can be made to N. E. Turgeon, 9 Mooney-Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y., Chairman District B, and Official Handicapper. Entry blanks and information regarding the running of the events, trial heats, &c., will be supplied by S. D. Clarke, Secretary of the Pan-American Bureau of Sports, 433 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

Australian Cyclist's Good Showing.

A new candidate for the Grand Circuit championship of the National Cycling Association has appeared in the person of Iver Lawson, who recently returned from Australia, where he captured the one-mile championship of that island. At Syracuse on Thursday night Lawson defeated Marshall Taylor in the trial heat and scored over Frank Kramer in the final event in spite of the fact that he had just completed a four days' journey on the train when he arrived in Syracuse.

At present Kramer and Taylor are tied in the competition with 18 each. Third on the list is Thomas Cooper, with 11 points, and John Fisher of Chicago is fourth with 10 points. All the riders will appear at Vailsburg to-day, and next week they will race every day, starting at Hartford and finishing at Manhattan Beach, from which point they will go to Buffalo for the international meet.

GOLF AT SHINNECOCK.

Watson, Livingston, and Pyne Win the Three Cups in the Final Tournament Rounds.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 2.—Young golfers captured all the prizes to-day in the final rounds for the three cups in the tournament given by the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club. The Shinnecock Cup, the chief trophy, was won by R. C. Watson, Jr., a former champion of the Westbrook Golf Club. The Consolation Cup was taken by Louis Livingston, Jr., who won the Westbrook tournament last year, while the third cup went to Percy R. Pyne, second, of Princeton. The latter was the former intercollegiate champion, but his golf has fallen off perceptibly of late, and this is the first prize he has won for nearly two years.

The final rounds, which were the afternoon feature, were all won by fairly high margins. The closest golf and greatest excitement were seen in the semi-final contests, the matches in the first set being particularly spirited. Watson beat the Harvard golfer, C. Tiffany Richardson, who led the field on the first day in the qualifying round, by one hole. A still closer match was that between the veteran Chicago golfer, Charles B. Macdonald, but now a New Yorker, and U. A. Murdock, one of the young Shinnecock players. The older golfer triumphed on the twenty-first hole, being compelled to play three extra holes to win. In the first round, however, he was no match for young Watson, and the latter won handily by 6 up and 4 to play.

Roy de Raismes, a golfer still in his teens, gave A. M. Brown, a Harvard player, a hard match in the semi-final round for the second cup, the latter just managing to win by one hole. The other matches all went by higher margins. The event to-morrow will be an 18-hole handicap.

The results of the rounds for the three cups are:

Shinnecock Cup.—Semi-final round—R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook, beat C. Tiffany Richardson, Harvard, 1 up; Charles B. Macdonald, Garden City, beat U. A. Murdock, Shinnecock, 1 up, (21 holes.)

Final round—Watson beat Macdonald, 6 up and 4 to play.

Consolation Cup.—Semi-final round—Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook, beat Stephen P. Nash, Columbia, 3 up and 2 to play; A. M. Brown, Shinnecock, beat Roy de Raismes, Baltusrol, 1 up.

Final round—Livingston beat Brown, 4 up and 2 to play.

Third Cup.—Semi-final round—Percy Pyne, 2d, Princeton, beat Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow, 6 up and 5 to play; C. F. Watson, Essex County, beat Newbold Edgar, Newport, 3 up and 2 to play.

Final round—Pyne beat Watson, 7 up and 6 to play.

Roque Players' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the National Roque Association of America has been announced by circular for Tuesday, Aug. 20, in the clubhouse at Norwich, Conn., when with the meeting of the delegates representing the various clubs in the association, the first national tournament of the new century will be opened. With billiards, the game has made wonderful progress in the past few years, and the tournament, which will be held under the management of the Committee of Arrangements, will introduce to players one of the greatest improvements ever made in the sport, in the shape of the "rubber borders" which from experiment with the improvement will add much to the science of the play. Another innovation will be play by artificial light, which will permit of the contest being carried on in the evening. The annual session of the association will consider many matters of vast importance to the game throughout the United States, and the officers of the association urge that every club in the country be represented by delegates. The Acting President of the association is N. L. Bishop of Norwich, Conn., with J. B. Bell of Wilmington, Del., R. W. Prentiss of New Brunswick, N. J., and Charles S. Wagoner of Philadelphia, as Vice Presidents.

Goddard Athletic Association Games.

Under Amateur Athletic Union rules the annual sports of the Goddard Athletic Association will be held on Tuesday, Aug. 13, at the Cove grounds, New Brighton, S. I. In addition to the regular prizes offered, special trophies will be awarded by Capt. Goddard, W. A. Baldwin, and Joseph Mathers for the 220 yards hurdle, 16 pound shot, and five-mile bicycle race.

The other events include handicaps at 100 yards, 440 yards, one-mile bicycle race, running broad jump, and 50-yard boys' race, for each of which gold and silver medals will be given to first and second men. Thomas E. English, a well-known sprinter of two decades ago, will manage the sports, which have attracted 279 entries for the various events.

SMITH WINS GOLF PURSE

Former Champion Beats Anderson in Hollywood Tournament.

DOUGLAS IN THE PRIZE LIST

He Is the Only Amateur to Rank with the Professionals—$425 Divided Into Seven Purses.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 2.—Willie Anderson and Willie Smith made an exciting finish for the one-hundred-and-fifty-dollar purse to-day, which was the winner's prize in the big amateur and professional golf tournament given by the Hollywood Golf Club. It was a genuine championship finish, and brought the open championship holders of America right up to the front. Willie Smith, who held the title in 1899, beat the present holder, Willie Anderson, by 1 score in a long thirty-six-hole round, the total being 164 to 165. The latter won the second prize of $100.

Seven prizes were awarded, the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth aggregating $165, being divided into purses of $75, $50, $25, and $15, respectively. As is usually the case with a tie for money in a professional event, the purse was divided, giving each man $41.25.

Findlay Douglas got seventh place, valued at $10, and he will receive the equivalent in plate.

Douglas was the only amateur who played a game worthy of mention. Sixty-six players started in the morning and fifty-nine turned in cards. Eighteen of these were amateurs, but only five qualified to continue the afternoon round, Amos T. Dwight of Seabright, M. M. Singer of Fox Hills, I. R. Runyon of Spring Lake, and Irving Brokaw of Deal, besides Douglas. The committee made 95 strokes for the morning a necessity for continuing, and even then it was after 6 o'clock before all were in. Dwight did not play the second round, and the other three brought up the rear. A number of professionals were also dropped out, as some had no more excuse to play than a few of the overzealous amateurs. Thirty, however, finished the 36 holes, making a total of 34 who completed the day's journey.

A notable feature of Smith's victory was the fact that he took an 8 for the fourth hole in the morning, 338 yards. He was bunkered badly on his second shot, and in the afternoon he did the same hole in 4 and in the play-off was the magnificent one and from being 2 behind the open champion in the morning he picked up by marvelous steadiness and won by a single stroke. The only serious fall-down among the leaders occurred to Gilbert E. Nichols of Boston, who, with 82 in the morning, took 96 later in the day. He was the only one of the seven prize leaders at the close of the morning round who failed to maintain a position within that number in the afternoon.

The players and scores are, the seven money winners given in full:

Willie Smith, Midlothian—									
Out	4	4	6	5	3	4	4	3—82	
In	4	5	4	4	3	6	3	4	4—41—83
Out	4	5	4	4	3	6	5	4	3—39
In	5	5	6	5	3	6	4	4	4—42—81—164
Willie Anderson, Pittsfield Country—									
Out	4	4	7	6	4	5	5	3	4—42
In	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4—39—81
Out	4	5	6	5	4	6	4	4	5—43
In	4	4	5	5	5	6	4	5	3—41—84—165
Jack Park, Essex County, Orange—									
Out	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4—41
In	4	4	6	5	4	5	4	5	4—41—82
Out	5	5	5	5	4	6	4	4	3—41
In	4	5	6	5	4	7	3	5	4—43—84—166
Bernard Nichols, Boston—									
Out	5	5	6	4	3	6	4	4	4—40
In	5	5	6	4	4	6	4	4	4—42—82
Out	5	5	6	4	4	5	4	6	4—43
In	4	5	6	4	4	6	4	4	4—41—84—166
George Low, Dyker Meadow—									
Out	4	6	5	5	4	5	4	4	5—41
In	5	4	6	4	4	8	3	4	4—42—83
Out	5	5	7	3	5	5	4	4	5—43
In	3	5	5	4	3	7	4	4	5—40—83—166
Abe Campbell, Brookline—									
Out	3	5	5	5	4	6	5	4	4—41
In	4	5	5	5	4	6	5	4	5—43—84
Out	3	5	6	5	4	6	5	4	4—42
In	3	6	5	5	4	6	4	4	3—40—82—166
Findlay Douglas, (amateur,) Nassau—									
Out	4	4	5	4	4	6	4	5	4—40
In	4	6	5	5	4	6	4	4	4—42—82
Out	4	6	4	5	4	5	4	5	4—41
In	5	5	6	6	4	6	4	5	4—45—86—168

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
David Brown, Oakland	85	84	169
A. G. Griffiths, Westbrook	85	88	173
Willie Kirk, Knollwood	92	83	175
Horace Rawlins, Waumbek	89	88	177
John H. Shippen, Jr., Marine and Field	90	87	177
John Hobens, Glen Ridge	87	91	178
Gilbert E. Nichols, Boston	82	96	178
Willie Norton, Deal	91	90	181
Willie Tucker, Ardsley	92	90	182
David Hunter, Baltusrol	94	88	182
Alex. Patrick, Century	87	95	182
Donald Ball, Narragansett	92	90	182
James H. Norton, Hollywood	94	89	183
John Reid, Atlantic City	90	93	183
Isaac Mackie, Fox Hills	88	97	185
Robert Dow, Powelton	89	97	186
H. Vinall, New York	92	94	186
H. Stedman Patrick, Century	93	93	186
James Campbell, Wilmington	92	94	186
Walter Tucker, Overbrook, Penn.	95	94	189
Willie Dunn, Innis Arden	93	97	190
George Thompson, Huntington Valley	89	102	191
M. M. Singer, (amateur,) Fox Hills	93	99	192
L. P. Runyon, (amateur,) Spring Lake	94	99	193
David Patrick, Century	92	101	193
John H. Harrison, New York	92	102	194
Irving Brokaw, (amateur,) Deal	95	100	195

The professionals who finished the morning round, but who withdrew later, were: John Patrick, Water Mills, 94; John T. Brett, Tuxedo, 97; George Lawson, Seabright, 102; Robert Speckman, Westchester County, 96; August Schlie, Brooklawn, 114; John Forman, Westfield, 100; R. Wilson, Saratoga, 97; Willie F. Davis, Apawamis, 90; F. H. Greatorex, Larchmont, 114; Joseph Barry, St. Andrews, 100; J. S. Bennett, Rockaway, 95.

The amateurs who played in the morning but retired in the afternoon were: Howard Clifton, East Orange, 98; C. F. Murphy, Deal, 100; Hugh K. Toler, Baltusrol, 101; George E. Armstrong, 110; F. Biers, Jr., Deal, 99; A. M. Chambers, Red Bank, 107; Amos T. Dwight, Seabright, 93; L. L. Kellogg, Jr., Deal, 98; Elwood Curtis, Red Bank, 102; S. Martin, Cranford, 107; E. S. Morton, Jersey City, 106; F. W. Menzies, Seabright, 97; Sidney G. Moore, Monmouth, 100; J. Campbell Phillips, Hollywood, 118.

To-morrow there will be a Scotch best-ball foursome for prizes of $100, $75, and $50, respectively, for the three leading teams. Twenty-seven teams are entered. The strongest being Willie Anderson and Willie Smith.

Paret a Tennis Champion.

NORFOLK, Conn., Aug. 2.—The annual tournament for the tennis championship of Connecticut closed to-day on the courts of the Norfolk Tennis Association, and the final event, the challenge match between J. Paret of New York, winner of this year's play, and Lewis Perry of Williams College, the holder of the championship trophy, saw the defeat of the latter in rather easy fashion by straight sets, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2.

The finals of the doubles, however, brought out a very different contest, and as well some of the best tennis of the tournament. Blagden and Perry won over Paret and Hickox, 6—3, 2—6, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Wentworth Tennis Tournament.

NEWCASTLE, N. H., Aug. 2.—The result in two matches in doubles in the Wentworth tennis tournament to-day will bring the Wright brothers against Little and Alexander in the finals to-morrow. The Wrights won from Fuller and Hobart by steadier tennis, though they had a bad slump in the second set. Summary:

Singles.—Semi-final round—C. Hobart beat I. C. Wright, 6—4, 6—0; R. D. Little beat C. L. Childs, 6—2, 3—6, 6—0.

Doubles.—Semi-final round—B. C. Wright and I. C. Wright beat C. Hobart and A. F. Fuller, 6—3, 3—7, 6—4; R. D. Little and F. B. Alexander beat H. H. Whitman and C. H. Penhallow, 6—3, 6—0.

Stockton Won Princeton Tennis.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 2.—The tennis tournament between the undergraduates and incoming freshmen, which has been in progress for two weeks, was finished here to-day. Bayard Stockton, Jr., 1905, beat J. Clayton, 1905, in the final rounds, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2. The tournament was won by the 1905 boys, and Stockton won the prize. Sixteen men entered the tournament.

Bryn Mawr Won Polo Match.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 2.—Bryn Mawr defeated Point Judith in a slow practice game of polo this afternoon. To-morrow the final game for the Narragansett cups will be played by Point Judith and Westchester. To-day's score was: Point Judith, 8; Bryn Mawr, 10.

ETHICS WON DWYER BETS

Lightweighted Colt Easily Took Handicap at Short Odds.

FIVE FAVORITES WON RACES

Oclawaha, the Only Losing Choice at Brighton Beach, Finished in Second Place.

With favorites winning and the earnest and sometimes desperate struggles of the professional backers to "keep in line" and make the most of every chance that came up, the racing at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday left no room for doubt that the meeting was near its end. In the slang of the race track, every one was hard at work fighting for the "getaway stakes," and care and precision with which bets were placed gave the layers of odds small margin for the profit that commonly comes to them.

Under the circumstances, the race for the mile and a sixteenth handicap and the betting on it revived memories that made the bookmakers uneasy for the remainder of the afternoon. No one was so simple minded as to heed the last race that the Dwyer horse Ethics ran in deep mud, for the word was passed early that "Mike" Dwyer was ready to bet on Ethics, and though "Mike" has been but a small figure in the betting ring for the past few years, the ring recalled the days when "Mike" was "something" in racing affairs, and waited with keen interest to learn whether or not the Dwyer money really was coming. It came in plenty, and while it was coming there came another commission that went on The Amazon for the place, the result being a flurry that caused almost a stampede in the betting ring. The public followed the money, as is the custom at Brighton, and when the race was run the ring was worrying over the fact that only two horses had been backed—Ethics to win and The Amazon for the place. The race was run exactly as the betting indicated, and Ethics carried the Dwyer commission with exceeding safety, he winning very handily, after Himself and The Amazon had made the running together for a little more than a half mile of the journey, Himself then dropping back and The Amazon leading to the turn into the stretch, where Ethics went on from third place and won handily from The Amazon, second.

That race was a fair sample of the results that were achieved straight through the day, the only favorite to fail being Oclawaha, in the second race, who, after making most of the running, was beaten out in a driving finish by William C. Daly's Locket, who started at 30 to 1, and, closing steadily from fourth place, got up in time to win on the post by a half length from Oclawaha.

Mystic Shriner made most of the running and easily took the steeplechase, while Monarca, after Candle had made the pace for about seven furlongs, went on and won the third race in hollow style.

The Murphy stable backed Goldilia, recently sold to the ex-jockey "Willie" Ham, with rare confidence in the fifth race, and Goldilia more than justified it by winning in a canter, after Himyarite had led for a length.

For the last race Intrusive was a favorite at odds on, and, though he carried the top weight, went out and raced with McGrathiana Prince until the Prince grew weary, Intrusive then going on alone and winning as he pleased.

The well known trainer James Dyer, who was at the Brighton track yesterday, has signed a contract to go to Austria, where he is to train the horses of the wealthy turfman Nicholas de Luzenbacher, who last year had seventy-six horses in training. Dyer will sail for Europe as early as possible next week, and will take with him the lightweight boy Silvera, who, though known in the East only as an exercise lad, is expected to make a fair jockey. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Weight for age steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, over the full course; about two miles and a half. George W. Beardmore's Mystic Shriner, b. g., 6 years, by Swigert-Vanice, 163 pounds, (Ray,) even and 1 to 3, won easily by two lengths; T. Costello's Isen, b. m., 6, 161, (Brazil,) 2 to 1 and 2 to 5, second by twenty lengths from E. D. Morrell's Decameron, b. g., aged, 163, (Carroll,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 10, third. Time—5:19 1-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $490. Winner trained by W. Meagher.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five furlongs. W. C. Daly's Locket, ch. c., by Halma-Token, 103 pounds, (Brennan,) 30 to 1, won, ridden out, by a half length; E. Hirsch's Oclawaha, ch. g., 105, (T. Burns,) 3 to 2 and even, second by a head from F. Brindle's Cast Iron, ch. c., 107, (Landry,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:08 1-5. Montana Pioneer, Batyah, Equalise, Lady Radnor, Fonsoluca, Lemoyne, Halberdier, and Sedition also ran. Value to the winner, $580. Oclawaha the post favorite. Winner trained by W. McCann.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and seventy yards. T. C. McDowell's Monarca, br. f., by Prince of Monaco-Harka, 111 pounds, (O'Connor,) 3 to 5 and out, won handily by a length; W. L. Power's Candle, b. f., 96, (H. Michaels,) 20 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a length and a half from J. E. Madden's Lucent, b. c., 101, (Shaw,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:44 4-5. Arden and Agnes D. also ran. Value to the winner, $580. Monarca always the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Charles F. Dwyer's Ethics, b. c., 3 years, by Charaxus-Ethie, 102 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won handily by a length; P. S. F. Randolph's The Amazon, b. c., 4, 96, (H. Michaels,) 16 to 5 and 9 to 10 second, by three lengths from W. C. Daly's Himself, ch. c., 3, 86, (Creamer,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:46 3-5. Vitellius, St. Finnan, Tom Kenny, and Prince Richard also ran. Value to the winner, $815. Ethics the post favorite. Winner trained by R. Miller.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, selling, at special weights; six furlongs. Sam C. Reynolds's Goldilia, b. c., 3 years, by Golden Garter-Guilia, 105 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won easily by a length and a half; W. D. Babcock's Hardshell, ch. f., 3, 98, (H. Michaels,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by a half length from W. Lewis's Dr. Koerber, g., 5, 109, (Mounce,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:15 3-5. Himyarite, Kalif, Oyezpa, George Simons, Lightning, Brahmin, East Kelston, Historian, Hopbrook, Dora R., Prince John, and Brookweed also ran. Value to the winner, $670. Goldilia always the favorite. Winner trained by W. Rogers.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners of $1,000 in 1901, selling allowances; one mile and a furlong. J. D. Crimmins, Jr.'s, Intrusive, ch. h., 6 years, by Meddler-Frolic Grace, 121 pounds, (Shaw,) 3 to 5 and out, won easily by two lengths; the Albemarle Stable's McGrathiana Prince, ch. g., 4, 101, (H. Michaels,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a half length from J. B. Doerr's Fatalist, ch. f., 4, 104, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:53 2-5. Aisike, Disturber, Elsie Skip, and Harry McCoun also ran. Value to the winner, $540. Intrusive always the favorite. Winner trained by W. Karrick.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies and geldings, two years old, special weights, with allowances; five and a half furlongs. Ascension and Lady Radnor, 109 pounds each; Lady Sterling and Lombre, 104 each; Musidora, Car Maid, and Chicadee, 99 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Anecdote, 102 pounds; Gertrude Elliott, 93; Dactyl, 91; Pleasant Sail, 90; Kid, Anna Darling, and Balloon, 86 each.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Ogden, 130 pounds; All Gold, 119; May W., 114; Margraniate, 112; Sadduces, 110; Scurry, 107; Lady Uncas, 93; Touraine, 92; Fonsalee, 88; Himself, 85.

FOURTH RACE.—The Neptune Stakes, for two-year-olds, allowances; six furlongs. Golden Cottage, 112 pounds; The Rival, Otis, Peninsula, Hyphen, 107 each; Major Daingerfield, Saturday, and Leonid, 102 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a furlong. Himself, 108 pounds; Edgefield, 101; Chaos, 98; Balloon and Oyezpa, 96 each; In Shot, 93.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the meeting; one mile and a sixteenth. Wax Taper, Intrusive, The Chamberlain, Hammock, Gold Fox, and Knight of the Bronx, 110 pounds each; Alsike, Staten Island, and Hopbrook, 107 each.

GRAND CIRCUIT RACES.

Harved H. Wins the 2:11 Pacing Event in Three Straight Heats.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 2.—At the Grand Circuit meeting to-day the undefeated gelding, Harold H., an almost prohibitive favorite, won the 2:11 pace in straight heats. He was never headed, and finished each heat pulled almost to a walk, and lengths ahead of his field. The 2:18 pace was more closely contested. John R. Potts was the favorite at $25 to $30 for the field of six. He won the first heat easily and, the second by a nose, in a hard drive, from Capt. Potter. This heat finished Potts's chances, and he just saved his distance thereafter. Capt. Potter won the third heat, but he also fell away, and C. F. W. took the next three heats and the race, pacing the fourth heat in 2:10¼. Summary:

2:18 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $2,000.

C. F. W., blk. h., by Roscoe (Higbee)	4	4	2	1	1	1
John R. Potts, b. g., (Turner)	1	1	5	5	3	3
Captain Potter, g. g., (Ervin)	2	2	1	3	4	2
Samaritana, b. m., (Miller)	5	5	3	2	2	ro
Joan, b. m., (Haws)	3	3	4	4	3	ro
Legal Hal, b. h., (Raybold)	6	6	6	dr.		
Be Sure, Jr., b. g., (Underwood)	dis.					

Time—2:11¼; 2:11¼; 2:11¼; 2:10¼; 2:13; 2:12½.

2:11 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $2,000.

Harold H., br. g., by Roadmaster, (Proctor)	1	1	1
Major Marshall, b. g., (Myers)	2	3	2
Billy H., b. h., (Fisher)	7	2	3
Pussy Willow, b. m., (Munson)	3	4	4
Charles Dewey, ch. g., (Wickersham)	4	5	5
Rego N., ch. h., (Underwood)	5	dis.	
Garnetta, br. m., (Hogan)	6	dis.	

Time—2:08¼; 2:08¼; 2:10.

Harness Races at Elkwood Park.

From all indications the sport for the patrons of light harness racing at the three days' meeting at Elkwood Park, Long Branch, N. J., beginning next Tuesday, will be fully up to the standard of a Grand Circuit meeting. The stables at the track are well filled with high-class trotters and pacers, and the moves by the horses in training there within the past few days promise that all will be ready when the racing begins. The programme arranged extends through Aug. 6, 7, and 8, and the entries to the chief events include such horses as Georgiana, winner of the Charter Oak Stakes last year; Lady Geraldine, winner of the Merchants and Mechanics in 1900; Little Dick, Bertolus, Chanty, Swift, and Bellcannon. Of these Georgiana has been worked out a mile in 2:13, finishing handily and in good style, while Lady Geraldine has been tried miles, in very easy work, at a rate of speed that leaves no doubt about her ability to go as well this season as she did last year. Bertolus, owned by ex-Superintendent of Police Byrnes, is in the pink of condition and shows a marked improvement over the form he raced in a year ago, the horse having done quarters within the past few days as good as 30 seconds. Among the early arrivals will be Swift, owned by John F. Cockerill, and the entries of the Bay View Farm, together with a number of horses that have been racing at Albany. It has been decided that Little Gem, formerly owned by Dr. H. H. Kane, now the property of Charles McCue, who won the Farnsworth Cup on July 4, will be a starter for the 2:08 pace.

Other Harness Racing Results.

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 2.—Except in the second heat of the 2:17 pace, the finishes in to-day's races at the Nashua Driving Park were rather tame. In that heat Helen made a grand attempt to take first place, but was beaten out by a nose by Shorty

STORE CLOSES TODAY AT 12 O'CLOCK

Visitors' Day at This August Trade Sale of FURNITURE

THOUSANDS of people will go through the city today bound on an excursion to our seashore resorts. Those who have homes to provide for may save far more than the cost of their excursion by coming in this morning to take advantage of the August Furniture offerings, during the four hours that the store is open. They will find, too, such a vast and beautiful collection of furniture as they perhaps have never clapped their eyes on before.

Stocks in other stores are broken up at this season; but the Wanamaker Furniture Store today is a notable exception, and is practically as full and complete as at any season of the year.

Those who are unable to get to the sale this week will find practically the same goods here in full supply on Monday. Of course there are many fine pieces of which there is just one of a kind, and these choice things are being picked up and cannot be had again. Next week will make a radical difference in the goods left to choose from, although we have made purchases to keep up rapid selling during the entire month of August.

The first shall have the best, of course; and yet every purchase in every day of this sale shall give the buyer from a half more, up to double their money's worth, in well made, dependable and artistic furniture.

Come today if you are going through, or visiting the city. Come in next week. Whether you are interested in buying furniture or not, come to Wanamaker's and see the greatest trade movement of the month in the metropolis.

The Part that UPHOLSTERIES PLAY

It's an important one, in the newly furnishing of the house—putting on the finishing touches of comfort and elegance.

And the Upholstery Store is letter-perfect in keeping pace with the allurements of the August Furniture Sale, by offering to the refurnisher fabrics, in this season's styles, fresh and new, at important price-concessions.

A cue or two:

Lace Curtains—

White Irish Point—At $4.50, from $5.75; $5.25, from $6.50; $6.50, from $8; $7.50, from $9.25.

Brussels—At $9.50, from $12; $12, from $15; $17.50, from $22; $21.75, from $27.

Renaissance—At $5.45, from $6.75; $6.25, from $7.85; $8.45, from $10.50; $11, from $14 a pair.

Bed Sets—

White Irish Point—Full size; at $9.20, from $11.50; $12, from $15; $15.60, from $19.50 each.

Portieres—

Mercerized Tapestry Portieres—Neat patterns, in four colors; now $8, from $10 a pair.

Imported Cretonnes—

For draperies or furniture coverings; in new styles and colorings; very desirable at this season of the year. Prices, 35c a yd., from 50c to 75c; 65c a yd., from 75c to $1.

Linen Taffetas—50 in.; were $1.85 and $2, now $1.25 and $1.50.

Fancy Cretonnes and Ducks—At 18c, from 28c a yd; for coverings and hangings.

Figured Sateen—Suitable for hangings or bed quilts; in variety of colorings; at 12c, from 18c.

Figured Denims—Extensively used for coverings; at 18c, from 25c.

Remnants and Squares—Of Tapestries and Damasks; from one-third to one-half less than original prices. Third floor.

Women's Bathing Suits

The best part of the pleasure on the beach is being satisfied with the style and fit of your bathing suit.

There is often discomforting guess work if you depend on one that everybody wears.

Ownership need not mean much outlay of money. For instance, these:

At $2—Suits of alpaca, with collar of white canvas; others of flannel trimmed with white braid. They have sold all season at $2.50.

Fine variety of Mohair Bathing Suits, at $3.50 to $12.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's UNDERWEAR

And Dressing Sacques

The Dressing Sacques are the kind for which cool days like yesterday bring out a demand—outing flannel, warm enough, yet light. At trifling prices, too.

News of Night Gowns and Petticoats is here for your reading, also. Merely a hint that your supply of muslin underwear may need replenishing.

Night Gowns—

50c—Of muslin; square neck; yoke of plaits and hemstitching; neck and sleeves trimmed with lawn ruffle, edged with Valenciennes lace.

75c—Of cambric; V neck; yoke of cluster of plaits and 4 rows of embroidery; neck and sleeves trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle.

$1—Of nainsook; round neck, trimmed with lawn ruffle, edged with Valenciennes lace; short sleeves.

Second floor.

Petticoats—

85c—Of cambric; deep cambric ruffle, finished with hemstitched hem.

$1—Of muslin; cambric ruffle trimmed with embroidery or insertion and plaits above.

$1.25—Of cambric; deep lawn ruffle, trimmed with embroidery and plaits above.

Dressing Sacques—

75c—Outing flannel in neat stripes; fitted back; full front; entire sacque trimmed with ruffle of solid color.

85c—Of outing flannel; Persian patterns on blue and pink grounds; fitted back; full front; collar trimmed with ruffle of ribbon.

Summer Girdles and Corsets

UNDER-PRICED

More of the excellent "R. & G." Summer Corsets—a hundred dozens of them—are here this morning. They are of strong net, in sizes 18 to 22, and fully worth $1.

Fifty Cents Each.

"Globe" girdles, of batiste, for young girls, sizes 18 to 22, that are worth 75c, are 50c each.

An offering which makes Summer comfort in corsets cost very little.

Basement.

Little Prices Reign on Children's Hats and Caps

A group of hats, caps and bonnets for the little ones, that has been noteworthy all along on account of its attractiveness, now becomes prominent for another reason—reduced prices.

Dainty pieces of headgear, of white lawn—a few colored—trimmed with lace or embroidery, that have hitherto been 50c and $1, but which are slightly soiled, are newly marked at 25c and 40c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Parlor Furniture

Parlor Suites—

$25, from $35—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$55, from $85—Five-piece imitation mahogany.
$55, from $80—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$80, from $125—Three-piece, mahogany.
$80, from $120—Three-piece, mahogany.
$90, from $135—Three-piece, mahogany.
$95, from $140—Three-piece, mahogany.
$100, from $150—Three-piece, mahogany.
$100, from $150—Three-piece, mahogany.

Library Suites—

$48, from $70—Three-piece, golden oak, in leather.
$65, from $100—Three-piece, mahogany, in leather.
$75, from $100—Two-piece, antique oak, in leather.
$75, from $100—Two-piece, imitation mahogany, in leather.
$75, from $110—Three-piece, golden oak, in leather.

Music Cabinets—

$10, from $16—Mahogany.
$16, from $25—Mahogany.
$22, from $32—Mahogany.
$23, from $35—Mahogany.
$28, from $40—Mahogany.
$30, from $45—Mahogany.

Bookcases—

$18, from $28—Golden oak.
$19, from $27—Golden oak.
$22, from $33—Golden oak.
$25, from $38—Golden oak.
$25, from $38—Mahogany.
$33, from $45—Golden oak.

Library Tables—

$7, from $11—Golden oak.
$8, from $12—Imitation mahogany.
$11, from $16—Imitation mahogany.
$12, from $18—Golden oak.
$12, from $18—Imitation mahogany.
$13.50, from $20—Golden oak.
$19, from $28—Antique oak.
$18, from $27—Imitation mahogany.
$30, from $40—Antique oak.
$30, from $45—Mahogany.
$32, from $48—Golden oak.
$35, from $50—Mahogany.
$40, from $60—Mahogany.
$45, from $65—Golden oak.
$55, from $80—Mahogany.
$100, from $175—Mahogany, Dutch inlaid.

Dining-Room Furniture

Sideboards—

$16, from $25—Golden oak.
$25, from $40—Golden oak.
$27, from $44—Golden oak.
$30, from $45—Golden oak.
$33, from $50—Mahogany.
$35, from $48—Golden oak.
$40, from $60—Golden oak
$45, from $65—Mahogany
$55, from $85—Mahogany
$60, from $95—Golden oak
$60, from $90—Mahogany
$70, from $110—Golden oak
$65, from $95—Mahogany
$65, from $110—Flemish oak
$75, from $125—Golden oak or mahogany
$80, from $105—Mahogany

China Closets—

$18.50, from $30—Golden oak
$22, from $35—Golden oak
$25, from $40—Golden or Flemish oak
$30, from $40—Imitation mahogany
$30, from $45—Golden oak
$40, from $55—Golden or English oak
$40, from $60—Mahogany
$45, from $60—Mahogany
$50, from $70—Mahogany or Flemish oak
$50, from $82—Mahogany
$60, from $85—Mahogany
$80, from $120—Golden oak

Extension Tables—

$12, from $16—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$15, from $20—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$22, from $30—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$22, from $32—Mahogany, 8 ft.
$25, from $32—Mahogany, 8 ft.
$25, from $45—Golden or Flemish oak, 12 ft.
$30 from $45—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$38, from $58—Mahogany, 8 ft.
$45, from $75—Mahogany, 10 ft.
$50, from $80—Mahogany, 12 ft.
$58, from $95—English oak, 12 ft.

Buffets—

$10, from $15—Golden oak
$12, from $16—Golden oak
$12.50, from $18.50—Golden oak
$16, from $26—Golden oak
$19, from $30—Golden oak
$21, from $33—Golden oak
$24, from $40—Mahogany
$25, from $40—Golden oak
$26, from $42—Golden oak

Dining Chairs—

$2.25, from $3.75—Golden oak, cane seat side chair.
$4.25, from $7.50—Arm chair to match.
$2.50, from $3.75—Golden oak, cane seat side chair.
$4.50, from $8—Arm chair to match.
$2.75, from $4—Golden oak, cane seat side chair.
$5.75, from $8.50—Arm chair to match.
$3.50, from $5.50—Golden oak side chair, leather seat.
$6, from $9—Arm chair to match.
$4, from $6—Golden oak side chair, leather seat.
$6, from $9—Arm chair to match.
$4, from $6—Mahogany side chair, spring leather seat.
$6.50, from $10—Arm chair to match.

Bedroom Furniture

Toilet Tables

$13.50, from $20—Curly birch
$14, from $20—Mahogany
$14, from $21—Curly birch
$15, from $20—Golden oak
$25, from $40—Golden oak

Bedroom Suites

$45, from $70—Three-piece, golden oak
$47, from $70—Three-piece, mahogany
$50, from $75—Three-piece, mahogany
$55, from $80—Three-piece, golden oak
$55, from $80—Three-piece, mahogany
$60, from $90—Three-piece, golden oak
$65, from $100—Three-piece, mahogany
$65, from $100—Three-piece, golden oak
$70, from $100—Three-piece, golden oak
$75, from $110—Three-piece, mahogany
$80, from $120—Three-piece, golden oak

Chiffonniers

$15, from $20—Golden oak
$18, from $25—Curly birch
$20, from $30—Mahogany
$23, from $32—Mahogany
$24, from $33—Mahogany
$25, from $35—Mahogany
$28, from $40—Golden oak
$30, from $42—Bird's-eye maple
$30, from $45—Golden oak
$33, from $48—Mahogany
$42, from $60—Mahogany
$45, from $60—Bird's-eye maple
$50, from $75—Mahogany

Brass Bedsteads

A word of four styles—

$28, from $40—Polished brass bedstead, in all sizes
$33, from $48—Polished brass bedstead, in all sizes
$45, from $70—Polished brass bedstead, in all sizes
$35, from $50—Polet finished brass bedstead in 4 ft. 6 in., 4 ft., and 3 ft. 3 in. This bedstead is polished and Etruscan finished.

Iron Bedsteads

A word of four styles of which we have ample stock. The best value ever offered in iron bedsteads:

$5, from $8—White enamel; brass knobs; 3 ft., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes
$7.50, from $10—White enamel; brass trimmings; 3 ft., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.
$7.50, from $10.50—White enamel; gold ornaments; 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.
$8, from $12—White enamel; gold ornaments; 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.

Bureaus

$15, from $20—Golden oak
$20, from $30—Mahogany
$22, from $33—Golden oak
$25, from $40—Mahogany
$30, from $40—Golden oak
$30, from $48—Bird's-eye maple
$25, from $40—Antique oak

PLAITED PERCALE SHIRTS

FIFTY CENTS

Sixty dozens more of these wonderful Fifty-cent Plaited Neglige Shirts are ready this morning. At the rate the previous lots have sold, you had better come early to secure your quota.

Of Percale, in splendid variety of colors and patterns; and with plaited bosom—not with plaits sewed on. All sizes from 14½ to 17. Cuffs detachable.

Fifty Cents Each

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Saturday Hints of Boys' CLOTHING

Have to be exceedingly attractive to gain attention on a half-holiday in August. Like these:

Norfolk Jacket Suits, of tan or white wash materials; for boys of 5 to 16 years; some sizes missing; $1.35.

Boys' Flannel Waists; splendid outing garments; sizes 6 to 14 years; worth $1.25, at 75c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

PEACH TARTS

A toothsome midsummer dainty—candy, of course.

Peach-flavored cream is wrapped in a coating of crisp white cream candy, and cut into square puffs, that you'll like, sure

20c a Pound

Basement.

Hosiery and Underwear

At Trifling Prices

Merely a suggestion of Summer socks for men, stockings and underwear for women, of kinds for which you will look long to duplicate at the absurdly little prices we have set upon them.

They're just the sort you will like to pick up in a hurry and put in your hand-bag on your way out of town.

Men's Half Hose—

18c, 3 pairs for 50c; value 25c pair—Imported cotton; fast black, fast black with unbleached soles, and assorted shades of tan.

Women's Stockings—

25c a pair; value 38c—Imported cotton; fast black, fast black with unbleached feet or split soles, and assorted shades of tan or gray.

Women's Underwear—

12½c a garment—White ribbed cotton vests; low necks, short sleeves, plain or fancy trimmed.

Broadway.

A Few More VIKING BICYCLES

We sold out our stock, and learned that our Philadelphia store still had a small number. Not all had been supplied over here, so we had some wheels sent over, and they are ready today.

Diamond frames only, in sizes 21 and 22 inch—

$12.50 each

The last of the best bicycle bargain of the year.

Annex Store, 80 East Ninth street.

Final Clean-up of Go-Carts

Perhaps you're making the old go-cart "do," even to the point of danger to the child—to say nothing of appearances. Maybe you're still using the baby carriage for economy's sake.

Today's offering makes the economy too little to be worth while.

Go-Carts that were already sharply under-priced are now cut very much lower, to wind up our stock in a jiffy.

At $4—Go-Carts that were under-price when marked at $6.50, $7.50 and $9. Some twin carts in this lot.

At $8—Go-Carts that were under-price when marked at $10.50 and $12.

At $11—Go-Carts that were under-price when marked at $13, $13.50, $16, $17 and $18.

Annex Store, 76 East Ninth street.

This Morning's News of GOOD SHOES for Little

Shoes get scuffed up quickly when you get a few hours out in the country every day. Time for most people to get a new pair.

This is a good day to make up your mind; for here are big bargains for a short day:

For Men—

$1 a pair—White canvas Oxfords and tan kid bicycle shoes. Pay for themselves in comfort in a couple of days' wear.

$1.75, worth double—Patent leather Oxfords; sizes 8 and over. The essence of bargain goodness rounded up from higher priced bargains.

$1.90 a pair—All our men's tan, calf and kid lace shoes. Nearly every size in the lot, and every tan lace shoe we own except sporting shoes.

Annex Store.

For Women—

$1—Black kid Oxfords, in modern style. Many of them recently marked at $1.40 in the Under-Price Store.

$1.50 a pair—Women's tan kid lace boots. Not a pair made to sell for less than $3, and nearly every size to choose from.

$1.60—Women's black kid lace and button shoes. Dainty lightweight shoes; superior to Oxfords for country use.

For Children—

90c a pair—Children's black kid Oxford shoes. Not all sizes, but at less than half their value.

Basement.

These for women, in the Main Shoe Store:

$1.60—Black kidskin Oxfords, with patent leather and kid tips, full toes, military heels.

$2—Black kid Oxfords, with kid tips, flexible *welted* soles, sloping heels; extremely pretty shoes.

$2.40—Black ideal kid Oxfords, with welted soles and medium heels; modified mannish last, the latest style.

$3—All-patent leather Oxfords, with welted soles; best imported leather and fine workmanship.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Small Protestant Church Attendance Here This Summer.

Preparations for the New York Christian Conference — Jesuits Changing Their Habitations and Their Work.

Protestant church attendance in New York this Summer is so small as to excite remark. Supplies who come to metropolitan pulpits and do not bring famous names with them get scarcely any hearers at all, while ministers from other cities who have made names for themselves fare little, if any, better.

The Rev. Dr. John L. Withrow, pastor of Park Congregational Church, Boston, and a former moderator of the Pesbyterian General Assembly, had hardly 100 in his congregation at the Old First Presbyterian Church. The Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, owing to work done for years among hotels, is getting congregations of about 200, and this is high water mark for the whole Fifth Avenue and west side churches, apart from services where three to five congregations join. President Stryker, at the Brick Presbyterian, has had fewer to hear him than for several Summers, and the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian, St. Thomas Episcopal, West End Presbyterian, Calvary Methodist, Harlem, and others have had congregations unprecedentedly small.

Even the union services of Harlem and of the West Side are affected. It is estimated that on Sundays during July there have not been in all Protestant churches on Manhattan Island 5,000 worshippers at all the services on any one of them.

Much interest is manifested to see how many the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan will attract to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church to-morrow. He begins there for three Sundays. He is at the moment the preacher who can draw more largely than any other man in America. Usually when he has preached in August in this church he has filled it, galleries and all. What he does to-morrow will prove a test.

A Protestant church leader who has watched religious conditions in New York for many years said yesterday:

"An explanation of the small attendance upon divine services in this city this year, a meagreness which extends to Brooklyn, and I understand to Boston and Philadelphia as well, is found in the increased financial prosperity of the country. People have gone on vacations who never went on them before. I know this from actual tests. There are people in the city, but they are strangers, and strangers cannot be depended on to furnish congregations.

"That there is no lack of religious interest is shown by the fact that at Northfield, at Winona, at Chautauqua, and other centres attendance is quite third larger than ever before. Protestants are active, if they are not at home and attending church Sunday school workers tell me they have, in twice as many instances as usual, closed their schools in this city solely because their children are away. The weather has been hot, and everybody who can do so has gone somewhere, either for a fortnight or for Sundays."

THE CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.

Plans for the Gathering at Sea Cliff—Bible Study Under Prof. Sanders of Yale.

The New York Christian Conference is rapidly assuming definite proportions. The purpose of this conference is to gather together all local Christian workers, whose present privilege is to meet seldom, if ever, and who, in consequence, know but little outside their own fields, and to exert a spiritual stimulus and broaden the view of the workers.

The plan for each day will be varied, but through the whole conference there will run an effort to make the topics continuous and not fragmentary. Saturday, Aug. 31, will be an introductory session. Sunday, Sept. 1, will be Young People's Day; Monday, Sunday School Day; Tuesday, Brotherhood Day; Wednesday, Practical Work in the City, such as Rescue Work, Settlement Work, and kindred forms of Christian activity in cities, and efforts will be made to focus the thought of all in attendance on the necessity for personal activity in order to achieve any substantial results on the home field, and Thursday, the closing day of the conference, there will be considered worldwide missions.

The Bible Study, which is scheduled for 9 to 9:30 each morning, will be conducted from day to day, and on the first three days of the meeting will be under the charge of Prof. Frank K. Sanders of Yale, whose work in this line has been so much appreciated at the Quaker Hill Conference. The leader of the Bible Study hour for the other days will be the subject of future announcement.

At the larger meetings, many well-known speakers and Christian workers have consented to be present and speak.

Special efforts will be made to have inspiring music and such as is adapted to the work of the conference. Announcements concerning the music director will be made shortly.

Sea Cliff, where the conference is to be held, has been chosen with special reference to its accessibility and beauty. Refreshments are to be furnished at reasonable rates, and for those wishing to remain ample accommodations, at prices ranging from $1 to $1.50 per day, including board and lodging, will be provided on application, some time previous to the conference, to the Rev. George W. Carter, Ph. D., at Sea Cliff. Arrangements are now being made for transportation, and announcement will be made at an early date.

CHANGES AMONG THE JESUITS.

Priests, Scholastics, and Lay Brothers in New Quarters by Order of the Provincial.

Jesuit priests, scholastics, and lay brothers are removing their habitations and their work in many quarters. The order to do so came on the Feast of St. Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Society of Jesus, and locally affects St. John's College, Fordham; St. Peter's College, Jersey City; St. Francis Xavier College and parish church, Sixteenth Street, and St. Ignatius parish church; Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street.

The order comes from the Provincial, the Very Rev. Thomas J. Gannon, S. J., of this city, who is the head of the New York-Maryland Province. There is a St. Louis Province, and these two Provincials are appointed by the General of the Society, Father Martin, a Spaniard, who resides in Rome. He is called there the "Black Pope," because he wears a black habit.

At St. John's College, Fordham, Father Neary, formerly prefect of discipline, goes to Holy Cross College, Worcester, and Father Fox, formerly professor of physics, becomes minister of St. Francis Xavier's parish in Sixteenth Street. The new prefect of discipline at St. John's is Father Freeman, who comes from St. Peter's College, Jersey City.

Several scholastics go to Woodstock, among them the Messrs. Moakley, Boyle, Tondorf, and Krim. Father Mahony goes to St. Louis, and Father Cormican of Boston College takes his place. Father Bridges goes to Whitemarsh, Md., as missionary, and Father Harmon takes his place. The Rev. John Walsh will be prefect of discipline at St. John's, and Father Quigley, formerly prefect of Boston College, comes as his assistant. Father Judge, ex-Vice President of St. Peter's College, takes the freshman class at St. John's, and Charles Lane of St. Francis Xavier teaches the first academic class.

At St. Francis Xavier's College, Father McCloskey, ex-prefect of discipline, and Father Donovan go to Florrisant, Mo.; Father O'Connell and Father Reed to Washington; Father Roche to Loyola College, Baltimore; Father James and Father McNiff to Frederick, Md., and Father Jones and Father Prendergast to Holy Cross College, Worcester.

Collegiate Church Services.

Regular services will be resumed to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock in the Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., minister. The Rev. Andrew Hageman, who is associated with Dr. Mackay in the work of this church, will occupy the pulpit at this service. "The Force That Wins" will be the subject of the sermon. There will be no evening service in the church during August.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Aug. 11, 1901.

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SUBJECT—God's promise to Abram.—Genesis, xv., 1-18.

GOLDEN TEXT—I am thy shield, and thy exceeding great reward.—Genesis, xv., 1.

However right and true the choice which we considered last week may be, and however well convinced the believer may be that it has been wisely and conscientiously made, yet there will come times to every one when all seems dark and doubtful. Difficulties surround him, dangers threaten him, success in his efforts elude him, even the promises of God seem to fail him they are so far off, and if he is not strengthened with "might in the inner man" he will become discouraged and faint. But it is in just such times that God draws His true child to Himself, as He did Abram in this lesson, and makes known to him more fully than ever the riches of His grace.

In our experiences, however, we are very apt to think that we are not at all like Abram. As we read his history it seems as if personal revelations from God to him were very frequent. Nearly every chapter records something of the kind. But we must remember that these incidents, although recorded in close connection with each other, actually took place with long intervals between them. In fact, in his whole life of one hundred and seventy-five years (xxv., 7,) we find that only nine cases are recorded, averaging only one in about every nineteen or twenty years. If we give heed to our own lives we will probably find that even yet in seasons of religious interest and in times of sickness and bereavement and other special providences God does still speak to most men quite as often as He did to Abram.

ABRAM'S PRAYER ANSWERED.

To understand fully the occasion now brought before us, we must recognize that it is very closely connected with another recorded in the seventeenth chapter. In fact, St. Paul in his argument on "justification by faith" blends the essential features of the two occasions as intimately together as if they were in reality but one. In the light of his interpretation, therefore, it would appear that in the incident of this lesson we have recorded the special occasion when God answered the prayer of His servant in such a significant manner that "Abraham believed God, and it was counted unto him for righteousness." (Romans, iv., 3.) Then in the seventeenth chapter, with the reiteration of the promises given in the fifteenth, Abram "received the sign of circumcision, a seal of the righteousness of the faith which he had, yet being uncircumcised." (Romans, iv., 11.) The accepting of his faith and the giving to him of the seal may, however, have been separated by several years in point of time, but in their spiritual significance they are very closely joined together.

This special revelation to Abram consists of two parts, a vision of the stars and a vision of the sacrifice. It was evidently given at a time when he was in mental darkness and depression. For the word of the Lord, "Fear not," is almost always the response to a troubled spirit. To see the cause of this in the case of Abram we must look for a moment at the incident recorded in the previous chapter, for the vision was given "after these things." (Verse 1.) That chapter gives us an account of Abram's victory over Chedorlaomer, and the deliverance of Lot from captivity.

This King Chedorlaomer was "King of Elam," (xiv., 1,) and at the time the most powerful King among the Chaldees. His capital was in the very region from which Abram had been called. The Chaldees and the Egyptians were then the two great world powers, and the traffic of the world was carried on through them. The route of this traffic was the northern one around the upper end of the desert lying between Mesopotamia and Canaan. It was the route Abram had taken. The tribes on the western side of this desert, as well as those on the eastern side, were under the dominion of Chedorlaomer. For "twelve years" the western tribes had obeyed his authority, but "in the thirteenth year they rebelled." (xiv., 4.)

THE CAPTIVITY OF LOT.

To subdue this rebellion he at once raised an army, and with a sudden onslaught crushed it, carrying his victories even to Mount Seir, (xiv., 6.) On his return the passage of his army was resisted by five Kings, or sheiks, governing the tribes situated in the Valley of the Jordan. The battle was joined "in the vale of Siddim," (xiv., 8.) The result was another victory, with great spoils, for the returning conquerors. Among those taken prisoners and spoiled of their goods was Lot. He then "dwelt in Sodom," (xiv., 12,) and must suffer with it.

At this time Abram was living "in the plain of Mamre, which is in Hebron." (xiii., 18.) He had removed to this place when Lot chose for himself the "plain of Jordan." A fugitive Sodomite brought him word of the incursion and of Lot's fate. (xiv., 13.) At once his whole soul was filled with anxiety for his nephew. So he gathered together his train servants, and probably with them such of his friends "who were confederate with" him, he started in pursuit with an energy and promptness that showed him to be a splendid General.

After a forced march of upward of a hundred miles, he came upon the camp of the victorious army. With the usual Oriental carelessness, and especially that of a victorious army, the camp was all unguarded. In the night Abram divided his forces into several bands, and toward morning, when the camp was in its deepest sleep, he ordered an advance from every side at once. The surprise was complete, and the result a victory which did not end until he had "pursued them unto Hobah, which is on the left hand of Damascus. And he brought back all the goods, and also brought again his brother Lot, and his goods, and the women also, and the people." (xiv., 15, 16.)

When Abram returned from this great effort, apparently the natural reaction took place. At home in his tent, he appears to have sat and thought over the results of his sudden espousal of his neighbor's cause. What had it accomplished? Lot had gone back to his residence in Sodom, and the people of Sodom had returned to their wickedness. As for the mighty host from Chaldea and all who were in league with its King, they would be embittered against him. Doubtless before long, they would return with a fresh army to keep control of the great line of traffic by which they were enriched, and then they would be avenged upon him. Probably also, those who helped him before, would turn away when a larger force confronted them, and then he would be left alone.

Besides all this, the promise of God—"I will make of thee a great nation"—was no nearer being realized than when it was given him many years in Ur of the Chaldees. He was now nearly eighty-six years old (xvi., 16) and as yet he had no child. To all appearances, he might grow rich and great, but on his death all of his property would pass into the hands of his faithful servant, "this Eliezer of Damascus," and his family would be blotted out. What then would become of the promise that he should become a "great nation," and that in him all the families of the earth should be blessed?

THE CHRISTIAN'S STRUGGLE.

How naturally such thoughts spring up in the mind under such circumstances! How often the child of God comes back from an earnest struggle against worldliness and self in his own soul, and in society around him, only to feel utterly discouraged at the results of his work! It seems so useless to try to stem the tide that he is almost tempted to give it up. It is because, like Abram, he looks down at his work, and not up to the Lord and His promises. For in such times nothing will give him either strength or peace but that which came to Abram—"the word of the Lord." And to every child of God it comes with the same assurance, "Fear not, I am thy shield and thy exceeding great reward" (verse 1) his "shield" to protect, and his "reward" to enrich.

This announcement brought Abram at once into the "full assurance of faith." It drew him close to his Lord like a little child, and he breathed out the great longing of his heart for one to bear his name and inherit his promises.

Then the Lord answered his prayer by one of the most magnificent of object lessons, and the most convincing of arguments. He led him forth out of his tent. It was before the break of day, and the stars shined brightly overhead. How grandly they moved in their orbits! How silently! How unceasingly! How irresistibly! Who set them in their habitations? Who ordered all of their movements? And what do they rest? Could not He who made these glittering worlds order the affairs of His own child, and bring to pass all of His own infinite promises in His own time and way?

And then Abram was bidden to count them. The problem was greater than before. If he could not comprehend the structure and the movements of the worlds of light, how could he comprehend their number? His arithmetic failed him, and he was silent. But the Lord broke the silence with the assurance, "So shall thy seed be." (verse 5.)

It was enough. Abram had not been consulted when the stars were set in their courses, and it was not necessary that he should understand how the promises would be fulfilled. The same power which decked the heavens with stars was able to people the earth with his children. And this is the strong argument of the prophet for all of God's troubled children. (Isaiah, xl., 26-31.) So Abram "believed in the Lord; and He counted it to him for righteousness." (verse 6.)

FULFILLMENT OF PROMISES.

Thus the incident not only declares the comforting truth that God will surely fulfill His promises, but the Scriptures use it to set forth the righteousness which is acceptable to Him. It is an imputed righteousness, "the righteousness which is of God by faith." (Philippians, iii., 9.) This is the foundation of the strong argument of St. Paul in Romans iv., 3-8, and Gallatians, iii., 5-14, and it is very important to consider it. For as we read the history of Abram we do not find that his obedience, when he went out of Ur was "counted to him for righteousness." Neither was his repentance, when he returned out of Egypt. Nor his zeal and courage, when he went against Chedorlaomer. Nor his magnanimity, when he gave Lot the first choice of the pasturage. Nor his brotherly love, when he exposed himself to fatigue and danger to rescue Lot. Nor even his devotional spirit, when he built altars at every camping place and called upon the name of the Lord. All of these grew out of his faith, but none of them were ever "counted to him for righteousness." And this "faith," it will be observed, did not make him "righteous." It was only placed to his "account," in place of or instead of or righteousness." (verse 6.)

Thus it is evident that "righteousness" in God's sight is something more than "goodness" in man's sight. "Goodness" is something which man may, and must, acquire; "righteousness," however, is something which may and must be "imputed," or "counted to him," or placed to his account, because of his "faith." What, therefore, was the special faith which Abram revealed at this time, and which was so "counted to him"? It could not have been simply that he believed that the word of the Lord was true, and that all that He had declared would surely come to pass, for that faith he had exhibited when he left Ur to go into Canaan, and in all of his subsequent career. But now there must have been something special made known to him which called out a new manifestation of it.

It is probably explained by our Lord's own assertion to the Jews some two thousand years later. "Your father Abraham rejoiced to see My day; and he saw it and was glad." (John, viii., 56.) We may reasonably believe, therefore, that when God renewed His promise to him at this time, and again more fully when He changed his name as recorded in the seventeenth chapter, He made known to him in some way the great fact that in his "seed" would be found the world's Redeemer. (Matthew, i., 1.) Thus the eyes of his faith were opened to see, as St. Paul declares, that "He saith not—And to seeds, as of many; but as of one—And to thy seed, which is Christ." (Galatians, iii., 16.) Seeing this he beheld by faith, in his offspring, the promised "Seed" which should bruise the serpent's head, and he hid himself in Christ. This faith in Christ, therefore, was "counted to him for righteousness," just as it is counted to all of "the children of Abraham." (Gallations, iii., 7.)

THE SYMBOLIC RITE.

Having thus strengthened Abram's faith concerning his seed by a sight of the stars, God confirmed it concerning the land, by a significant rite in common use down to the time of Jeremiah. (Jeremiah, xxxiv., 18-20.) According to this rite Abram was bidden to take certain animals—slay them—and lay the severed parts opposite to each other so that there should be a passage way between them. In the ordinary custom of the time, when the parts of the slain animals had been thus placed, the parties to the contract about to be ratified entered the passage way from opposite sides—joined hands in the middle when they met—and there solemnly covenanted with each other to stand by its terms. If either party should prove false, then the fate of the slain animals would be his deserved fate. He should be slain and his deadly body left a prey to the birds of the air and the beasts of the field.

When Abram had thus made the preparations as God had bidden him, he waited long and patiently for God to ratify the promise by passing between the parts. He had been led out to view the stars the night before. In the early morning he slew the animals. All day long he watched, driving away the birds from the slain beasts. But at night "a deep sleep fell upon Abram: and, lo! an horror of great darkness fell upon him." (Verse 12.) Then the voice of God was again heard, assuring him that although his posterity should go down into Egyptian bondage for "400 years," yet he himself should die in peace—and when the iniquity of the Amorites was full—then his seed should return and possess the land.

Then "when the sun went down," the symbols of God's presence—"a smoking furnace and a burning lamp"—passed between the severed animals. Thus the promise of God was ratified and confirmed in the most solemn manner known to men. God Himself passed between the parts of the sacrifice, but not Abram. He was only an astonished spectator. For the covenant was all of God. But how it must have strengthened Abram's faith! God had promised, He had sworn His power to fulfill in the starry heavens, and now He had sealed it by His own presence in the solemn covenant of death!

Thus "God willing more abundantly to show unto the heirs of promise the immutability of His counsel, confirmed it by an oath." (Hebrews, vi., 17.) And when Abram believed, all of his fears were dispelled, and he went out from the presence of the Lord not only satisfied but rejoicing.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

To what experiences of the believer does this lesson call attention, and how do they compare with those of Abram?

What is St. Paul's explanation of this incident?

What was probably Abram's state of mind when this incident occurred, and what had probably induced it?

What would be his natural reflections when again seated in his tent, and when are they seen in all believers?

What was the Lord's assurance to Abram, and what did it lead him to do?

How was his prayer answered, and what was the result?

How do the Scriptures use this incident, and what is said of it?

What was the faith which was counted to Abram for righteousness, and how was it explained by our Lord?

How did God confirm Abram's faith in His promise concerning the land of Canaan, and what is said of it?

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

AUTO ELECTRIC COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss yesterday sold out the property of the Auto Electric Company of 9 Elm Street under an execution of $8,940, and the sale realized about $4,000.

MATTHEW A. RYAN.—Judge Hascall of the City Court has appointed Samuel Mayers receiver in supplementary proceedings for the property of Matthew A. Ryan and of his interest in the firm of Ryan & Burgdorf, carpenters and builders, on the application of Patrick Joseph Ryan, a judgment creditor, for $445.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ISIDOR SOMMERFIELD.—A meeting of the creditors of Isidor Sommerfield, shoe manufacturer of 30 West Thirteenth Street, was held yesterday at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, at 45 Cedar Street. Twenty-eight claims, amounting to $22,000, were filed. His schedules show liabilities $34,827 and assets $21,668.

THOMAS A. BENNETT. — Thomas Bennett, builder and plasterer, of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,619 and nominal assets $780, consisting of debts due him $745, a claim $20, and model of a machine, whereabouts unknown, $15. Of his liabilities $690 is due Mary J. Bennett for accrued alimony at $15 per week and $150 counsel fee in a suit for separation. He owes $67 to three boarding house keepers for board.

B. SCHLOSS & BROTHER.

Creditors' Committee Reports in Favor of Settlement at Twenty Cents.

Benjamin Schloss & Brother, manufacturers of cloaks at 837 to 841 Broadway, corner of Thirteenth Street, recently placed their books before some of their large creditors and a committee of creditors was appointed to look into their affairs and report some plan of settling their indebtedness. The committee consists of Leo Schlesinger, President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank; Leonard Bromer of Myers, Goldsmith & Bromer, and S. Levy of Ihlefelder & Co.

The liabilities of the firm are $36,000, and the committee values the assets at about $11,000. The committee yesterday decided to recommend to the creditors that they accept a settlement with the firm at 20 cents on the dollar.

The troubles of the firm are attributed chiefly to losses on manufacturing. Benjamin Schloss, the senior partner, was formerly of Philadelphia. He came to New York in 1891 and became a partner in the firm of David Stern & Co. Joseph Schloss also became a partner in that firm in January, 1894. David Stern withdrew from the firm as a general partner in 1895, but continued as a special partner for $30,000 to May 28, 1900, when the partnership was closed, and Benjamin Schloss & Brother succeeded to the business.

REFUSAL OF DISCHARGES.

Judge Thomas Acts Upon Unfavorable Reports in Bankruptcy Proceedings of C. H. Bliss and Max Bernhard.

Discharges in bankruptcy have been refused to Charles H. Bliss, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Jan. 12, 1900, as a clerk at 130 Broadway, with liabilities of $78,613, and no assets, and to Max Bernhard, a tailor, who formerly had three stores, at 419, 447, and 533 Sixth Avenue, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Dec. 7, 1898, with liabilities of $8,029 and no assets. Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has confirmed the report of the referee in each case, refusing a discharge.

In the case of Mr. Bliss the opposing creditors claimed that when he filed his petition he was the owner of a real estate and brokerage business carried on by him in the name of his wife, or by Charles H. Bliss, attorney, and that he concealed from his Trustee $2,500 in cash which he earned in business, and which he delivered to his wife a few days before filing his petition.

Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, in his report, said that there were many judgments outstanding against the bankrupt, and had been for many years. Evidently to keep his creditors at bay he pretended to do business in his wife's name, but as his wife contributed no capital and rendered no services whatsoever in the business, while the bankrupt himself conducted the whole business and earned all the commissions made, it was clear to the referee that the business and its proceeds belonged to the bankrupt. The objecting persons were creditors at the time, when without consideration he undertook to give this $2,500 to his wife.

The referee thinks that the money was the bankrupt's, and not his wife's, and remained his after his undertaking to put it out of reach of his creditors by delivering it to his wife. The referee's conclusion is that the specification that he concealed this $2,500 from his Trustee is established, and also the specification that he swore falsely when he omitted to put this money in his schedules as part of his assets.

In the case of Bernhard, Referee in Bankruptcy Coxe submitted a report that the discharge be denied. It appears from the report that creditors opposed his discharge on the ground that he concealed assets from his trustee in the shape of the business conducted at 533 Sixth Avenue by Albert Strauss, which the creditors alleged was conducted for Bernhard's interest.

Mr. Bernhard made an assignment on April 23, 1898, and Mr. Strauss bought the assets from the assignee for $1,400, but the money was used in the expenses of the assignment and there was nothing left for the general creditors. Mr. Strauss had previously been in the employ of Mr. Bernhard.

Referee Noyes finds that the evidence shows that the entire transaction from start including the assignment down to the bankruptcy proceedings was a scheme knowingly entered into and carried on on the part of the bankrupt to defraud his creditors; that the property and business at 533 Sixth Avenue is really and substantially the business of the bankrupt, the benefit of which he is obtaining, and that its transaction in the name of the purchaser, Strauss, is upon a secret trust for the benefit of the bankrupt, and is a concealment from the trustee of property belonging to the estate in bankruptcy, under circumstances which should defeat his application for his discharge.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 160 failures in the United States during the week, against 199 for the previous week, and 170, 156, 189, and 214 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 42; New England, 21; Southern, 16; Western, 50; Northwestern, 13; Pacific, 15, and Territories, 3. Canada had 18, against 32 for the preceding week. About 83 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had a capital of $5,000 or less, and 11 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Warburton Hall Association.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The annual report of the Warburton Hall Association of the City of Yonkers was filed to-day in the County Clerk's office. Its capital stock is $120,000. Its debts do not exceed $1,000, and its existing assets are at least $100,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALTIERI, Tony—E. L. Mooney and others	$385
ALTIERI, Tony, and Josephine Gallo—E. E. Mooney and others	547
BRICOURT, Arthur F.—J. J. Frey	53
BOWEN, Arthur B.—C. Deitsch and others	19
COPEY, Albert J.—M. W. Copey, costs	719
DICK, Bertha—John Kress Brewing Company	818
DINKELSPIEL, Julius—J. Samek	545
FOERLICH, William B.—L. Dvirsio	34
FEIST, Simon—Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, costs	341
GALLAGHER, Mary C.—A. Walthers	134
GOODMAN, Michael—L. H. Riley	490
HAMBURGER, Alice G.—H. Rothschild	117
HEYMANN, Estella—W. A. Spencer and others	3,838
HEYMANN, Estella—W. A. Spencer and others	3,773
HOLDORF, Charles—W. Vomkahl	406
JONES, William J.—W. Jones	436
KRAUSS, Edward—Mason Manufacturing Company	47
KELLNER, Henry—Granger Brewing Company	381
KENNETT, Francis J.—George B. Hopkins and others	18,213
KIERNAN, James; Helen Houston, Francis Proben, and William S. Lyon, Jr.—New York Life Insurance Company	1,148
LEONARD, Michael—D. H. Sully	87
LANGDON, George P.—Phoenix Fire Insurance Company	269
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—L. T. Russell, costs	27
MARX, Harry—New York Telephone Company	47
MARTIN, William H.—Globe Lithographing Company	86
McCLOSKEY, Patrick—H. Lindeman and others	72
PRICE, William A.—A. F. Ferris	571
PREINDERGRAST, George F.—J. S. Barran and others	163
SPIEGEL, Morris—Singer Manufacturing Company	123
SIEBERT, Louise—M. Wigger, costs	22
SEILER, Rosie—E. R. Poerschke	44
SACHS, Paul—M. Kalter	105
THE WARD DRUG COMPANY OF NEW York—New England Box Company	337
SOTILDO, Charles A.—D. L. Ormsby	139

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Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. Morse preaches; morning, "Lessons at Jacob's Well"; evening, "Who Are Going to Heaven?" Everybody welcome.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D STREET, west of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., preaching by Rev. Walter M. Walker, D. D., of Des Moines, Iowa.

Collegiate Church,
Fifth Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, Minister.
Rev. EDWARD G. W. MEURY will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Collegiate (Marble) Church
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID S. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
Rev. ALFRED E. MYERS will preach, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning: "A Ransom for Many."
Evening: "A Good Beginning."

Collegiate Church,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Andrew Hageman will preach, 11 A. M.; subject, "The Force That Wins."

Collegiate Church,
West End Av. and 77th St.,
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, Minister.
Rev. C. L. Goodsell, D. D., will preach, 11 A. M., congregation uniting with St. Andrew's M. E. and Bloomingdale Reformed Churches.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching in the morning by Rev. Gregory D. Walcott of Providence, R. I.; in the evening by Rev. G. Andrew Gordon. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHAPEL, PARISH House, 211 and 213 East 42d St., Rev. Leslie E. Learned, Pastor.—Morning service at 9:45; evening service at 8 P. M. All seats free.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., near 6th Av.—Rev. J. Luther Frantz will preach; services, 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Sundays, low mass, 7:30; matin, 10; high mass and sermon, 10:45; evensong, (plain,) 4; daily, 7:30, 9, 5.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Holy communion, 9 A. M.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Evening service, 8 P. M.
Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Ave. and 20th Street.
7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
9:30 A. M.—Children's Service.
11 A. M.—Service and Sermon.
12 M.—Holy Communion.
8 P. M.—Service and Sermon.
The Rector will preach morning and evening. Morning Theme: "The Transmission of Power."
Evening Theme: "The Crowded Life."

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 55th St., Rev. Dr. Sabine, Pastor.—Services, 11 and 8. Rev. Robert L. Rudolph, assistant, will preach.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 WEST 69th St., Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, Rector. —Services 11 A. M.

BEEKMAN HILL CHURCH, 321 E. 50TH ST. REV. W. E. CASWELL, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

People's Church 61st St., rear 3d Av. Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Services at 11 A. M. Summer.
Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock.
Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D.,
President Hamilton College, will preach.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 55th Street.
Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., Pastor. On August the 4th, 11th, and 18th,
REV. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN
will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
The public is cordially invited to all these services.

MADISON AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St.—HOWARD AGNEW JOHNSTON, pastor, preaches, 11 A. M., "A Shadow from the Heat."

SPRING ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. Boswell Bates, Sunday morning, 10:45; evening, 7:45. Visitors cordially welcome.

THE "OLD FIRST" CHURCH,
5th Av., 11th to 12th St.
Howard Duffield, D. D.
Rev. J. Hendrik de Vries
will preach 11 A. M. in the Chapel.
WELCOME!

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—10:30 and 8. Rev. William B. Tower preaches.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 6th and 7th Avs., Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. A. E. Barrows preaches Sunday morning, 10:45. Sunday school, 2:30. Young People's Society, Christian Endeavor, 7:30 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th Street.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 o'clock. Rev. Wm. B. Bebb will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

At the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and 76th St., Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Service, 11 A. M. The Rev. Charles F. Patterson will preach. Subject: "The Greatest of These."

BIBLE SCHOOL AT MISSIONARY INSTITUTE, Nyack, N. Y., open for all through August. Rev. Kenneth McKenzie, Jr., and Rev. Z. C. Martin lectures coming week.

CHRIST'S MEETINGS, CHIMNEY HALL, 28TH St., 6th Av.—Sunday evenings, 8. Wonderful tests (truths) from Christ, through His personal instrument, MANNA STRAFFORD, 154 West 15th. Sundays, 3. Wednesdays, Fridays, 8. All welcome.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, (CHRISTIAN.)
REV. B. Q. DENHAM, Pastor, 323 West 56th St.
10:45 A. M. Regular service. No evening service.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 46th St., Between 6th and 7th Aves. Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 6.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8TH Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor. —Services Sunday, 10:30 A. M. Evangelistic services, 7:30 P. M.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE. —Rev. Mr. MacMurray at 10:45 and 7:30 on "The Church and the Working Man." All men specially invited.

Brooklyn.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, JEFferson and Marcy Avs., Brooklyn, Rev. J. F. Carson, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock and evening at 7:30. Strangers cordially invited.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —S. BEACH JONES as Trustee for J. CHESTER JONES, under the last will and testament of S. BEACH JONES, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK J. GRAFFE or FRANCIS J. GRAFFE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 1st day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Courtlandt Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Courtlandt Avenue one hundred feet to the centre line of the block; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Courtlandt Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, 15th July, 1901.

W. F. S. HART, Referee.

JOHN LINDLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold.

153d Street.

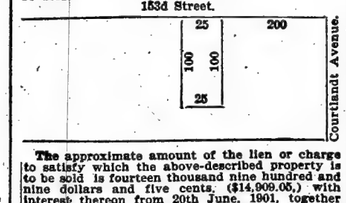

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is fourteen thousand nine hundred and nine dollars and five cents, ($14,909.05,) with interest thereon from 20th June, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and ninety-six dollars and six cents, ($396.06,) with interest thereon from the 1st day of July, 1901, together with the expenses of said sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, and other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three hundred and two dollars and sixty-two cents ($302.62) and interest.—Dated New York, 15th July, 1901.

W. F. S. HART, Referee.

JOHN LINDLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF N

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 3, 1901.

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TWELVE PAGES,
WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE CONVICTION OF BISSERT.

It would not be easy to exaggerate either the social or the political importance of the conviction of BISSERT. That the police habitually levy blackmail on disorderly houses and that many Police Captains have only this way of reimbursing themselves for the blackmail levied upon them by Tammany Hall—these are facts which nobody doubts and which, by the nature of the case, it is extremely difficult to prove. So long as the lawbreaker gets the police protection for which she pays it is highly unlikely that the details of the bargain will be divulged. In this case, owing very likely to irresistible pressure, the Captain could not keep his side of this "most filthy bargain." He would have been well advised, from his own point of view, if he had thereupon returned the woman her money. It is obvious that it is only when the consideration fails that the bribery is liable to exposure.

The necessarily and professionally bad character of the only possible witnesses in such a case is a protection to corrupt policemen upon which, as this case shows, such policemen may rely too much. But we greatly doubt whether, in a case which involved "the force," the experienced New Yorker would not pay quite as much attention to the testimony of the keeper or the inmate of a disorderly house as to the testimony of a policeman. Certainly perjury has not been nearly so well systematized among the former class as among the latter. And one of the most suggestive comments upon the result of this trial is that of the District Attorney, who has expressed a "hope that the day will come when the testimony of a policeman will be accepted with the same degree of confidence as that of any reputable citizen."

In this case, partly owing to the recklessness of the go-between, the testimony of two witnesses was available to the fact of bribery, and the strong corroboration of the savings bank book, which showed that the woman drew out almost precisely the amount which she said that she had paid just before the time when she said that she had paid it, was equivalent to the testimony of a third witness. It was a very complete case. And the Recorder is entitled to praise, not only for the energy with which he pushed the case, including the startling innovation upon the recent criminal practice in this judicial department of night sessions, but also for putting both witnesses and jurors, so far as he could, beyond the power of being tampered with by the emissaries of the police and of Tammany, who would surely have tried to tamper with both if opportunity had been given to them.

This conviction will serve, as to the complicity of the police in its kind of lawbreaking, the same double purpose that has been served by Justice JEROME'S raids upon lawbreakers of another class. It shows the lawbreakers, the unofficial lawbreakers, in the first place, that they do not necessarily secure protection when they have "walked up to the Captain's office and settled." And, in the second place, it demonstrates to the public the close connection that exists between the police, under its present management, and the criminal classes. The rank and file of the police is, or was to begin with, at least as good as the average of our citizenship. If it has been depraved and corrupted, the fault lies with those who are responsible for its management. The corruption spreads from the top downward. And it proceeds from that horrible organization of vice and crime, and the exploitation of vice and crime, which constitute Tammany Hall, and by which, to our shame and sorrow, we permit ourselves to be ruled.

It is very fortunate that this conviction should have been gained at this time, when the opportunity is approaching to deliver ourselves from the filthy yoke of "the organization." It is said that other trials of the same kind will follow that of BISSERT. They ought to do so. The only trouble is to get the general moral certainty reduced to legal certainty. Thanks to Gov. ROOSEVELT we have an honest District Attorney who cannot be suspected of conniving at the partnership between the officers of the law and the lawbreakers. Mr. PHILBIN has an opportunity to do a most important public service and to make an enviable reputation for himself. He has made a good beginning. Nobody imagines that BISSERT would ever have been brought to justice under Mr. PHILBIN'S predecessor. Every such conviction helps bring nearer the day when we shall shake off the yoke of Tammany Hall.

THE SHOEMAKERS OF VIENNA.

It is a curious mess that the shoemakers of Vienna have got into. There is some confusion as to what were the real designs of Mr. HERMANN BARTHMAN in connection with shoe stores devoted to the sale of American shoes in the capital of Austria. He says that he had a vague notion of starting them, because he knew that he could offer better shoes at lower prices than the Austrians could get from their own manufacturers. But he gave it up when he came to reflect on all the ways in which the opposition of the Austrians could make itself felt. The Viennese makers, however, are convinced that a lot of these stores are planned and that buildings for them have been secured. Whereupon they threaten that the stores will be attacked and that violence will be done to any one employed in them.

The idea that the American is going to try the experiment and put himself under the protection of the American Ambassador is not reasonable. As an American, he has no right to carry on business in Austria except by the permission and in accordance with the requirements of the Austrian Government. Doubtless our Government could claim that these requirements should not be harder for our citizens than they are for the citizens of any other country, but it would not be a matter as to which diplomacy could do much. Mr. BARTHMAN is probably right in thinking that the business would be too risky and too bothersome.

Meanwhile it is to be noted that the shoemakers of Vienna do not dispute that the American shoes would be cheaper than those they can make. Indeed, that is their complaint. That fact is the gravamen of their charge against the Yankee. They say that he is intending to sell shoes at least 30 per cent. lower than they can sell them. To the wearers of shoes this would probably not be an objection, but they do not appear to have been called into counsel on the matter.

This all seems very senseless to us as we read about its occurrence in Austria. But it is exactly the same thing in spirit and in effect that we are constantly doing in this country. Cheap as are the shoes we make at home, they would be cheaper if we did not fine the shoemakers for every pound of leather bought abroad to put into them. Practically we fine them for buying the leather even at home, for our tax on foreign leather keeps the home prices higher. There is a long list of articles which we could buy in Austria to advantage which our laws forbid us to buy. If there were rational freedom of exchange between the two countries, it is possible that the shoemakers of Vienna would not feel as they do. But they have a special grudge against rivals from a country as selfish and greedy in its own policy as ours undoubtedly is.

THE GARBAGE CONTRACT INJUNCTION.

Of a truth, Tammany has fallen upon evil days. On the application of a citizen and taxpayer, Judge BLANCHARD has granted an injunction restraining the Board of Estimate from taking any steps to carry into effect the contract made with the Sanitary Utilization Company for the removal and disposition of garbage. This contract promised to be a very profitable and satisfactory piece of business for the enterprising gentlemen who constitute the Sanitary Utilization Company, and incidentally to certain other equally enterprising people who do not appear as its officers, but who looked for the customary "rake-off" on its collections from the city. There was probably a clear half a million a year in sight to pay dividends on the problematical capital of the company and discreetly apportion among those who have claims upon it for services rendered. The injunction renders the consummation of the contract extremely doubtful. The fact that time is given the Controller to examine carefully and critically into the whole matter, and for public-spirited citizens to recover sufficiently from their surprise to take such action as the facts may warrant, tends to discourage the hope of those in interest that their miniature Ramapo job would materialize before the fact was discovered that they had "a good thing" at the expense of the taxpayers.

It has been suspected that the object of the very high bid of the Sanitary Utilization Company was that which prompts a billiard amateur to make a shot predicated on the theory of double chances. If they secured the contract, all right. It would leave nothing in garbage unutilized. If, however, that happened which has happened, and some meddlesome citizen, aided and abetted by a Controller who never knows when to be discreetly oblivious to the little schemes of the "boys," interposed his objections and secured an injunction which no effort on their part to show cause would dissolve, the plant at Barren Island could be sold to the city at a price which would commute the profits of several years' operation. It was possibly with this in view that the valuation of $750,000 was casually mentioned a few days ago by one of the officers of the company. Now, $750,000 is a good deal of money. The value may be there, but a rather critical scrutiny of the inventories should precede their acceptance. We have a vague idea, based upon perhaps insufficient data, that $75,000 would be nearer the replacement value of the Barren Island plant. As the rule, the purchase of an old plant which has been operated under a contract with an optional provision relative to its purchase by the city at some time in the near future is not a good bargain for the purchasers. This is a case in which the city should exercise a wise deliberation and act on good advice. We are not prepared to say that the contract accepted by the Board of Estimate was as great a fraud on the taxpayers as it appears to be; but we are quite sure they are to be congratulated on the fact that Judge BLANCHARD'S injunction will render it necessary to turn up the lights and give the public a chance to see just what sort of a deal the board has made.

THE PRESIDENT AND RECIPROCITY.

It is reported on what is considered good Republican authority that President MCKINLEY intends to push the pending reciprocity treaties this Winter, and that in his next message to Congress considerable space will be given to the discussion of the advantages to result to this country from the ratification of the treaties now before the Senate. This is not unexpected, nor is it in any sense unintelligible. The President perfectly understands the nature of and reasons for the opposition to these treaties which has developed in the Senate. He believes that new conditions, the result of the surprising industrial development and commercial expansion of the United States, have rendered it in the highest degree expedient, if not indispensably necessary, for this country to do something to allay the increasing irritation manifested by the powers of Western Europe at our apparent disposition to take advantage of our favorable position to be unneighborly and even unjust in our commercial relations with them.

In this Mr. MCKINLEY is undoubtedly right. He means that the blame for such ill-consequences as may attend the refusal of this country to enter into mutually advantageous commercial relations with other countries shall not attach to the Administration, but, if to any one, to those who are inimical to the Administration. Under such circumstances the Republican Party would be in much less degree discredited than if the President had not put the duty of Congress very plainly and persistently before it in unmistakable language. We would remind the President, however, that such perfunctory and half-hearted commendation as the pending reciprocity treaties received in his last message to Congress will do more harm than silence. It will be regarded by foreign nations as an evidence of bad faith on the part of the Administration, which negotiated treaties it was not prepared to defend, or even commend.

If it is found that the opposition in the Senate to the ratification of treaties of commercial reciprocity is insuperable, it is hinted that the President will favor the passage of a tariff with maximum and minimum schedules, the former to be imposed against the countries which enact discriminating duties to exclude our manufactures or make captious objections to our food products for the benefit of their own agricultural interests. We are disposed to question the advantages of such a plan. Specific commercial treaties better meet the conditions in any particular case than general schedules can do, and while the President may be warranted in regarding this method of rewards and penalties as better than the present system, he will more thoroughly discharge his responsibilities in the case by doing all he can to secure the ratification of the excellent system of treaties negotiated by Mr. CASSON as the Special Agent of the State Department for this important purpose.

GORMAN AND THE NEGRO VOTE.

Ex-Senator GORMAN is making a desperate effort to regain the control of the politics of Maryland, which he once enjoyed and found so profitable as well as enjoyable. He has got so far as to secure the pretty complete sway of his party organization, but he is painfully aware that that is not enough. There have been times in the past when he had a firm grip on the machine but when the Democrats who could not or would not sustain him could overthrow him at the polls by an alliance with the Republicans. To prevent this is now his aim.

If the negroes can be in some way deprived of their votes, according to Mr. GORMAN, the Republican Party cannot hope to carry the State, even with the support of the opponents of Mr. GORMAN. Therefore he is trying to invent some way of taking the vote from the negroes. That there is anything like "negro control" in Maryland is, of course, pure nonsense, and no one who talks of such a thing believes in it, or in the remotest danger of it. Nor would there be any danger of Republican control in the State if the Democracy were honest and had honest leaders. The Republicans can hope to get in only through scandals among the Democrats. In plain truth, the scheme of Mr. GORMAN is but an indirect and unintended confession that he cannot command the confidence of the men of his own party, and that he cannot do so because the things he seeks are constantly so revolting and so mean that even an alliance with the negroes and the Republicans seems a proper means of defeating him.

There are doubtless ignorant and venal voters among the negroes as there are also among the whites. Any policy aimed intelligently and in good faith toward reducing or destroying the influence of this class in both parties and in both races would deserve respectful attention. Mr. GORMAN'S policy does not seek this; it does not pretend to. It ought to fail, and we are much mistaken in our idea of the sense and decency of the people of Maryland if it do not fail.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Within the past few months we have had a good many different judicial rulings touching the vexed question of what constitutes contempt of court. It would seem as if the judicial dignity was becoming more sensitive or that the judicial purview of the right of a court to demand respectful consideration was growing wider. The net effect of this is to make one accused of contempt of court presumably guilty—for reasons which perhaps need not be explained.

For example, an incident lately happened in Waterbury, Conn., which is instructive in many ways. A letter carrier was subpoenaed as a witness in a petty case, and was excused from duty only long enough to give his testimony. He appeared in the uniform authorized by the Post Office Department, and prescribed by the Postmaster of the city in which he is officially employed. In lieu of coat and vest he wore a neat shirt-waist of some neutral colored material, belted at the waist and buttoned to the chin. It is not a costume which would be deemed quite suitable for an important social function, but for a letter carrier on duty it was obviously proper and becoming. The learned Judge would no doubt have received his mail from a carrier thus clad with no thought of protest; but when the carrier came into court in this uniform the judicial dignity was shocked. He called the Sheriff and directed him to see that the witness put on his coat or be fined for contempt of court. The carrier had no coat, his evidence was waited for, and to excuse him while he returned home to get a coat would have blocked the wheels of the chariot of justice. The only way out was for the carrier to don a heavy overcoat of the Sheriff which had been hung up in a closet at the end of the Winter. It was a very suitable garment for a sleighride, but for a midsummer day in a hot courtroom, with the mercury in the nineties, it was highly incongruous and absurd, and a man voluntarily presenting himself in court thus attired under the circumstances might very well have been suspected of a purpose to trifle with its dignity. However, the unhappy carrier had no choice, unless prepared to stand committed for the contempt of court which he no doubt felt and was perfectly justified in feeling. He gave his testimony in the Sheriff's ulster, the dignity of the court was vindicated, and the Judge deserves to be remembered as a monumental ass.

It is to be regretted that the carrier did not rise to the occasion and refuse to make a guy of himself to please a judicial crank. This he had a perfect right to do. He was clad as his official position required, and was no more in contempt of court in wearing his uniform than a soldier or a policeman would be in wearing his. Whether the court liked the uniform or not was a matter in which he was not called upon to feel any concern. However, a letter carrier is not paid enough to make it obligatory upon him to contest questions of principle with Magistrates, and in following the path of least resistance back to the open air and his work the one in question probably did the sensible thing.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Considerable effort—of a purely conversational sort—seems to have been expended by the more civilized citizens of Carrollton, Miss., to prevent the triple lynching in which the savages of the place indulged on Thursday night, but even the better part of the community showed that they shared to some extent the prevailing contempt for the law as a substitute for summary vengeance inflicted on victims chosen almost haphazard. The "best citizens" of Carrollton, instead of using their moral influence and as a last resort their physical strength to secure for the suspected negroes a fair trial in a duly constituted court, hastily formed themselves into a committee which, though it had no legal power or authority, proceeded to examine the prisoners for the purpose of determining their guilt or innocence. The motive for this action was probably good, and it may have been excusable as the only practicable expedient for holding the mob in check, at least for a while, but it was utterly irregular and in quality of lawlessness it differed little from the acts of the lynchers. Any way, the committee accomplished nothing except to emphasize the enormity of the killings which followed its investigation, and after its members had demonstrated that justice demanded a more prolonged and thorough investigation of the case than it had received, they stepped aside and permitted the mob to work its will. The officials in charge of the local jail made no attempt to perform their sworn duty. Anybody who wanted their keys could get them for the asking, the lynchers no less than the equally unauthorized committee. It is no novelty that the deed punished, or rather avenged, was not the "usual crime," but an ordinary murder, the result of a neighborhood quarrel that had already led to bloodshed. The negroes lynched were doubtless a bad lot, but not all of them had taken direct part in the crime for which they died, and their evidence was needed to make sure the capture of those who actually committed the original murder.

—A correspondent of The Evening Post says that the winners in the recent Oklahoma land lottery, while on the way by train from the scene of the drawing to the farms that chance had allotted to them, joined in vociferously with an itinerant evangelist who sang—

> "There'll be no sooners there,
> The drawing will be fair;
> In heaven above where all is love,
> There are homes for all up there."

If the poor fellows who, after months of weary waiting, failed to secure a prize in the great lottery had sung those verses it would not have been remarkable, but for the winners to impugn the fairness of the drawing was more than a little outrageous, particularly as the Government officials had taken every possible precaution to avoid giving grounds for suspicion of crooked work on their part. The ingratitude of these lucky individuals prompts an inquiry as to why Government land should be given away, any more than any other property that belongs to the whole people. In other days, when the population of the Nation was comparatively small and the public domain was of enormous extent, such gifts were all well enough, since applicants were few and every acre that could be brought under cultivation or into profitable use was of appreciable benefit to all. Now conditions have changed. Most of the public land is gone, and for the remainder would-be occupants are numerous and eager. To give parcels of it to a few out of the many who want it, and could well afford to pay its real value, is hardly good business, and is certainly open to criticism on the score of justice. A lottery, too, is demoralizing to all who take part in it, to the winners perhaps even more than to the losers. For a while, at least, the new towns in the reservation just opened are sure to be places decidedly "tough," and one cannot wonder at it considering the emotions which have been cultivated in the settlers for months past.

—That was a most remarkable experience which Mr. J. W. SMITH had in McKeesport this week. According to the telegraphic dispatches, he went there looking for work in an iron mill as a "roller," whatever that may be. Within ten minutes after his arrival in town a large crowd of excited men who had heard his first request for employment surrounded him, and they were apparently about to give him a rolling from which he would probably have emerged in small and numerous fragments when the police intervened and saved the offender's life, but only to hustle him off to jail, where he was locked up on a charge of "disorderly conduct." Next morning, by some procedure which we do not pretend to understand, Mr. SMITH was arraigned before the Mayor, and that official, in the exercise of some mysterious power which must be peculiar to Mayors of McKeesport, gave him his choice of going to the workhouse for thirty days or of leaving town instantly. Mr. SMITH chose to leave, and we cannot too highly commend his preference. He probably isn't rich enough to live a life of leisure, and if he had asked for work again the chances are that he would have been drawn and quartered or hung in chains to serve as a grim warning for other visitors to McKeesport. To be quite frank, we will admit a suspicion, amounting to a conviction, that the strange treatment to which Mr. SMITH was subjected was in some way related to the fact that a strike is in progress at the mill where he made his application for employment, but that is an explanation which does not really explain, unless one admits a large number of utterly inadmissible things, and it throws no light at all upon the part in the curious drama that was played by the Mayor. Taking the case all in all, it is a distinctly terrible one, and Mr. SMITH would do well to institute a careful investigation into the extent of his rights as a human being and American citizen.

—Admiral SCHLEY'S son, an army Captain stationed at Fort Douglas, in Salt Lake City, made within the hearing of a reporter the other day the not very surprising or obviously seditious remark that he thought his father was a pretty good man, all things considered, and that he expected the Admiral to give some interesting testimony before the board of inquiry completed its labors. Those are not the Captain's exact words, but they give the effect of what he said. Strangely enough, they attracted instant attention at Washington, and the Captain was hastily and sternly informed that officers in the army were expected to refrain from making public comments upon other officers in either branch of the service. We have heard before, as also, doubtless, had Capt. SCHLEY, of the existence of such a regulation, but it was a long time ago, and, judging from the recent volubility displayed by officers of a rank much higher than his in criticising and denouncing his father's character and conduct, we and he had good excuse for assuming that the old rule had been quietly revoked by somebody with power to do so. Such, it seems, is not the case, and Capt. SCHLEY was selected as a proper person upon whom to demonstrate the fact that the regulation is still in existence. Well, the reproof won't injure him seriously, and neither he nor we can deny that his remarks were injudicious and deserving of reprehensive attention from his superiors. Of course, now that the departmental notabilities have become so zealous in defense of the official proprieties they will have the newspapers of the last two or three years looked through by somebody with good eyes, and action like that in the case of Capt. SCHLEY will be taken against every officer who has given public expression of his hostility to the Commodore who was on the Brooklyn when CERVERA came out of Santiago Harbor. That will make everything all right.

Woman Labor in Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article entitled, "The Prussian Factory Laborer in the Year 1900," published to-day in the Berliner Abendpost, I read the following item: "In Silesia, where the employment of women in factories is in general usage, women are employed in iron works, and in brickyards in glazing brick, in feeding and dumping furnaces and ovens, even in pressing brick and carting."

Happy lot! As I look out of my window I see upon the mountain road scores of ill-fed women and girls trudging to the neighboring town, a distance about the same as from your office to Fort George, carrying upon their backs loads that would stagger an average New Yorker. Hurrah for America!

OTTO DRESCHER.
Hohlebom, Germany, July 24, 1901.

NUGGETS.

To Add to Our Own.

Our latest submarine is named the Adder. Her business will be to subtract from the numbers of the enemy.—Boston Transcript.

Never Concealed.

"Harry, here's a good article on 'The Secret of Baldness.'"

"Huh! Baldness is no secret."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Prepared.

Orange Citizen—Did you say he had on his Sunday clothes?

Newark Man—Yes, he had on his golf suit.—Yonkers Statesman.

Destroyed His Sunday Outfit.

"No, we couldn't have our usual ride on Sunday, and we were so disappointed."

"What was the trouble?"

"Why, our horse got loose in the night and ate up his best bonnet."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PONTIAC'S TRAIL.

Warren W. Lamport in Detroit Journal.

Thro' the forests dark and deep,
Where the gloomy shadows creep
And the night winds wail,
Deep in dust and leafy mold,
Worn by countless feet of old,
Stretches Pontiac's Trail.

O'er it one time wolf and bear,
Skulking from the forest lair,
Wandered to and fro;
And from out the stormy cloud
Screamed the eagle, shrill and loud,
To his mate below.

Here the wounded, frightened prey
In the thicket hid away
From the hunter bold;
And beneath the pine tree's shade
Oft the lover to his maid
Love's sweet story told.

And tall, painted forms swept by,
With the dreadful battle cry
Sounding thro' the gloom—
Painted forms that came again,
Proudly bearing captive men
To a captive's doom.

Comes no more the captive train;
Swells no more the warlike strain
Thro' the solitude;
Vanished every living trace
Of the olden, primal race,
Children of the wood.

Yet, methinks, when pale moonbeams
Fall upon a world at dreams
And the night winds wail,
Dusky forms in single file
Still sweep thro' the forest aisle,
Over Pontiac's Trail.

ENFORCING TENEMENT LAWS.

Committee of Fifteen and Board of Health Co-operating—Brooklyn Inspectors at Work.

The Committee of Fifteen is pushing its crusade against the social evil in tenements. Under the new tenement house law, with the assistance of the Health Board, it has already succeeded in driving from the tenement houses a number of objectionable persons.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Henry Steinert of the Board of Health said yesterday that during the last two weeks he had had thirty-six complaints from the Committee of Fifteen against persons of disreputable character living in tenement houses.

"These complaints have in each case been backed by unmistakable evidence of evil," says Mr. Steinert. "President Sexton is more interested in this question than any other at present. He is positively enthusiastic about it. On the basis of the thirty-six complaints we have served twenty property owners with notices to dispossess their objectionable tenants. The owner is entitled to five days' time.

"If he wants proof, we give him the results of the Fifteen's investigations and advise him not to shirk his responsibility. Then we send back to the committee the names of the persons served. The landlords up to the present time have had no difficulty in inducing the tenants to leave, although the places are distributed throughout the city."

W. H. Baldwin, Jr., of the Committee of Fifteen declined to talk of the result the conviction of Detective Bissert would have on the work of the Committee of Fifteen. "We are quiescent now," he said, "but we may soon give the public plenty to talk about."

Deputy Commissioner of Buildings Guilfoyle of Brooklyn announced yesterday that he would begin at once the enforcement of the new law requiring that all buildings occupied by more than two families shall be provided with fire escapes leading to the street and built on the front of such houses. The law became operative on Thursday. It is believed that the owners of many houses in the better neighborhoods will make a fight against the law.

ENGINEER DURYEA HURRYING.

Trying to Finish Bridge Investigation in Time for the August Grand Jury.

Engineer Edwin Duryea is trying hard to complete his investigation of the accident to the Brooklyn Bridge before the end of the month. If he can do this and his report warrants it, District Attorney Philbin will place the matter before the Grand Jury which is to be sworn in on Monday next. As Mr. Duryea is making a most careful examination of the structure, he thinks it probable that he will not finish before Sept. 1. In this case the bridge problem will be one of the first things presented to the September Grand Jury.

Chief Engineer Probasco, when asked to give an opinion yesterday on the criticisms published in The Engineering News as to neglect of the bridge, said:

"It is to laugh." He further added in explanation:

"The paper does not say who its expert is and when he examined the bridge. Until we know who he is and how thoroughly he did his work we can hardly answer his criticisms. Everything is all right now and there need be no further worry."

JERSEY CITY ENJOINED.

Asphalt Company Asks Courts to Prevent the Authorities from Interferring with Its Business.

The Uvalde Asphalt Company of Jersey City yesterday applied to Vice Chancellor Stevenson for an injunction restraining the authorities of Jersey from interfering with the company's business by blockading its dock at the foot of Greene Street.

A rule to show cause was granted, returnable at Newark on Aug. 6. State Attorney General Samuel H. Gray, who represents the Uvalde Company, also served notice on the authorities that the city would be held responsible for any damage resulting from the blockade of its dock. The blockade is caused by a line of scows that the city placed in Morris Canal Basin to prevent the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company from filling in the basin.

Superintendent Critchfield of the Uvalde says that the company is being persecuted by the city officials because it refused to join the Asphalt Trust. This the city officials deny.

THE 25TH DISTRICT FIGHT.

Hawkes and Hess Forces Clash at a Meeting of the Republican Committee.

There was a lively meeting last night of the District Committee of the Republican organization of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District at the quarters of the Madison Square Republican Club, 1,146 Broadway. It was expected that there would be a show of hands in the fight in progress against the continued leadership of McDougall Hawkes.

Charles A. Hess, the predecessor of Mr. Hawkes, is credited with making a contest to have some one supersede Mr. Hawkes. Whether it is himself or some other person that he is fighting for Mr. Hess would not say.

Mr. Hess scored one point, however, by having Silas H. Tobias, on his motion, made a member of the committee in place of William Germain, deceased.

The fight of the session came up on the motion of L. J. Fernandez of the Eleventh Election District, who wanted to name two members of the committee in place of Dr. Stevens and Mr. Bailey, who were alleged to have vacated their offices by removing from the district.

Chairman Hawkes refused to entertain the motion or to hear an appeal from his decision, and amid some excitement declared the meeting adjourned.

The Hess people claimed that Mr. Hawkes feared a test vote as it would show a large majority in favor of the Fernandez resolution.

The Hess adherents have charged that Mr. Hawkes, or some one in his interest, has been circulating a story through the district that the organization was opposed to Mr. Hess. Mr. Hawkes denied it, and so, too, have Chairman R. C. Morris, Executive Chairman W. H. Ten Eyck, and F. S. Gibbs, the gentlemen named as authority for the report.

Mr. Morris is behind Mr. Hawkes, as he would be behind Jones, Smith, or Robinson as the leader of the district representing the organization, but he has no intention of interfering in the fight which promises to be one of the hottest in the city.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN CLASSES.

The Announcement of the Work for the New Year—One New Class.

Announcement of the classes for the coming year of the National Academy of Design, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street, has been made. One of the main free classes is that for the study of the antique. Its hours are: 11 to 12 M., 1 to 4 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M. Every two weeks there will be a composition class under the direction of George W. Maynard. Frederick Dielman will lecture on perspective and J. S. Hartley upon anatomy. A sketch class, in which students pose in turn, will meet daily from 4:30 to 5:30 P. M.

The above classes are a part of the free school of the academy. The special classes, with their instructors, announced, are as follows: Life classes, drawing from living model, Edgar M. Ward; painting classes, painting from living model, (head,) George W. Maynard; still life class, Francis C. Jones; etching class, once a week, James D. Smillie, and illustration class, Charles Louis Hinton.

In the school a new class will be established, that of coin and medal designing and die cutting. This will be under the direction of Victor D. Brenner, a pupil of Roty. This class begins Oct. 7, as do the other classes and has daily sessions from 1 to 4 P. M.

Indian Service Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The following appointments in the Indian service are announced: George Butler, Superintendent of Irrigation; John Charles, Wisconsin, Supervisor of Construction; R. M. Pringle, Missouri, Superintendent of Engineering; Clive Hastings, Minnesota, a special agent of the General Land Office.

The Ingalls's Trial Trip.

The army transport Ingalls, which recently capsized while in dry dock at Robbins's Yards, Brooklyn, where she was being rebuilt, went out on her trial trip yesterday. She will dock at Pier 15, Brooklyn, on Monday, to take on supplies for a voyage to Manila.

SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY.

Acting Secretary Hackett's Tribute to Rear Admiral Kimberly—Capt. Parker's Complaint.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Navy Department has not announced its selection of an officer to complete the Schley court of inquiry in place of Rear Admiral L. A. Kimberly, retired. In his letter of declination on the ground of illness, Rear Admiral Kimberly said:

Much to my mortification this is the first department order that I am unable to honor during a naval life of fifty-five years.

Acting Secretary Hackett, in acknowledging Rear Admiral Kimberly's letter, said:

The department learns with regret that you are suffering from a weak heart and its attending complications, for which you are under medical treatment. Such being the case, the department is reluctantly compelled to grant your request.

Your letter continues: "Much to my mortification, this is the first department order that I am unable to honor during a naval life of fifty-five years." Let me hasten to assure you that there is no cause for mortification at this incident. On the contrary, it affords an opportunity of which the department gladly avails itself to congratulate you for a record so loyal to the service. Moreover, this record amply justifies the wisdom of the Secretary of the Navy in assigning to you the grave and conspicuous duty of serving upon the court. Permit me to express the hope that your health will continue to improve so that, in future, should a less arduous duty be required of you, you may be fully able to respond.

It is now said that the proceedings in open court will probably not occupy more than two weeks, or at most a month. This view is based upon the expectation that it will be necessary to call only a very few of the persons who participated in the West Indian naval campaign. The officials do not care for repetitions of uncontroverted testimony, and they feel that few of the naval officers who were on the fleet really know anything of the motives which moved the leaders.

Judge Advocate General Lemly will leave Washington to-morrow for a month's vacation. During his absence, the Judge Advocate General's Office will get in touch with the witnesses whose testimony is desired, so that they all will be ready to appear promptly before the court when wanted.

Capt. James Parker, of Rear Admiral Schley's counsel, left Washington to-day, expecting to return next week to complete his search of the records.

The complaint by Capt. Parker made yesterday to Acting Secretary Hackett has had some effect. Capt. Parker's complaint was that he was hampered and harassed in his work, and subjected to innumerable petty annoyances and small persecutions.

Mr. Hackett decided that the Bureau of Navigation has the right to keep Capt. Parker under observation and to note every paper that he examines, and, as to this, he declined to interfere. He takes the view that the Bureau would be negligent if it did not watch every stranger who looks over the records, especially when the records are taken from one room to another, because the Bureau is responsible for their safe keeping. The same course, it is said at the bureau, would be followed with any person.

Mr. Hackett did, however, order that other harassments of Capt. Parker should cease. He particularly ordered that the officer who watches the Captain shall not perform sentry duty in front of him. This was one of the favorite means of making Capt. Parker feel like a suspect. The officer on guard would brace himself in a soldierly attitude and march up and down with measured tramp by the hour. All remonstrance on Capt. Parker's part have been unavailing.

CUBAN ELECTORAL BILL.

Constitutional Convention Settles Upon the Qualifications Necessary to Candidacy for Certain Offices.

HAVANA, Aug. 2.—The Cuban Constitutional Convention to-day took up separately the provisions of the Electoral bill, considering first of all the qualifications of candidates for the places of Provincial Governor, Provincial Councilor, Senatorial Elector, and Presidential Elector. These provisions were adopted as embodied in the draft submitted except that in order to become the Governor of a province or a Provincial Councilor it will not be necessary that the candidate be the father of a family, or a taxpayer in the province, or the possessor of a degree, or that he should have held public office by virtue of popular election.

The question was raised as to whether the convention had the right to settle an electoral dispute. Señor Sanguily maintained that this function belonged to the Military Government. The convention did not vote on the question.

There was also discussion regarding the freedom of Presidential Electors to vote for whom they choose. Señor Sanguily maintained that it would be better to elect the President by the direct vote of the people than to have Electors bound to vote for a special candidate. He favored a change in the Constitution in this respect.

As to the qualifications of candidates for Governor, Representative, Provincial Legislator, or President of the Elector, the convention decided the candidate must be either of Cuban birth or naturalized, with a residence of eight years in Cuba after naturalization.

ELECTRIC TRAINS IN GERMANY.

Some Reports of Speed Have Been Exaggerated—Interesting Tests to Be Made.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—United States Consul General Mason, at Berlin, has found it necessary to forward to the State Department a correction of very generally published newspaper statements to the effect that new electric trains have been running at the rate of 125 miles an hour between Berlin and Hamburg.

Mr. Mason says that a series of high speed trials, aided by the German Government, is to be made on an eighteen-mile line between Berlin and Zossen, in August and September, which will attract the electricians of the world. The greatest electrical house in Germany has built a special motor car, which is to run in competition with one made by one of the leading American concerns for this special test.

SMITH WILL CONTEST.

Mrs. Corwine Carries Her Suit to the Supreme Court—She Alleges "Evil Practice."

The contest over the will of Thomas C. Smith, the porcelain manufacturer of Brooklyn, who died in January last, is to be continued in the Supreme Court. The will is being contested by one of Mr. Smith's daughters, Mrs. Ella Smith-Corwine, the wife of ex-Paymaster John Corwine of the United States Navy.

Mrs. Corwine was disinherited by her father, who left his estate to his son, Charles H. L. Smith; a daughter, Mrs. Pastora Chace of Boston, and another daughter, who is the wife of the Vicomte de Avenel, and who resides in France. Mrs. Corwine's contest of the will was instituted before Surrogate Abbott of Kings County, but the document was admitted to probate.

Byron Traver, counsel for Mrs. Corwine, obtained from Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, an order to serve Mrs. Chace and the heirs in France by publication. The suit the contestant has brought in the Supreme Court is for a partition of her father's estate. It is set forth by her that the will is a nullity, as it was not that of Mr. Smith, but an instrument procured through undue influence and "evil practice."

A STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

H. M. Shrady to Execute Register Howe's Gift to Brooklyn.

The art sub-committee of the committee of citizens appointed by Register James H. Howe of Brooklyn to take charge of the erection of an equestrian statue of George Washington as a gift from Mr. Howe to Brooklyn, has selected Henry Merwin Shrady as the sculptor to execute the work. The general committee has approved the selection. Five sculptors submitted models. The model submitted by Sculptor Shrady represents Washington at Valley Forge.

Register Howe is prepared to spend at least $50,000 in the erection of the statue. This amount represents part of the fees of his office, which he has set aside for the purpose. The statue will probably be erected in the square at Bedford and Division Avenues, in the Eastern District. The site, however, may be changed to the plaza of the new East River Bridge, now in course of construction.

VENEZUELA MAY MAKE WAR UPON COLOMBIA

But Each State Has a Revolution to Deal With.

DIPLOMATS ARE WATCHFUL

News Dispatches from Caracas Rigidly Censored—Mail Advices from Colombia Say Gen. Uribe-Uribe Is Marching on the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The political situation in the neighboring republics of Venezuela and Colombia, in South America, and the possibility of war between these two States, is attracting considerable attention in diplomatic circles. Should war actually result the authorities in each country would not only have to deal with their foreign enemies, but also with their domestic foes, as each of the countries now has what practically amounts to a civil war on its hand. Neither the Colombian nor the Venezuelan Legation here has much direct information, and the cable reports are exceedingly conflicting.

The officials at the Colombian Legation are at a loss to understand the report of President Castro's declaration of martial law on the ground that his country is being invaded by Colombia. The revolution, headed by Dr. Rangel Calviras, who crossed the Venezuelan border from Colombia, where he had made refuge, is said to be in no sense an invasion by Colombians. Dr. Calviras belonged to the party of Andrade, who was overthrown by Castro, and it is stated in diplomatic circles that he is simply heading a rebellion of Venezuelans against Castro's authority.

No definite information has been received here regarding the whereabouts of Gen. Rafael Uribe-Uribe, who, in his turn, is heading a movement against the present Government in Colombia from the Venezuelan side. The last news of his whereabouts was that he was at Maracaibo, and had not yet crossed into Colombia, where it was supposed he would attempt to effect a juncture with Narin, a noted guerrilla, who is still carrying on a vestige of the last revolution in the mountains of the central range of the Andes.

At the Colombian Legation here the movement headed by Gen. Uribe is not considered at all serious thus far. A report received here on July 26 gave news of a projected simultaneous invasion of Colombia from Venezuela, Ecuador, and Nicaragua. Nothing has been heard of the movement since then.

A cablegram has been received at the State Department from the United States Consul at Colon, stating that if the revolutionary troubles in that region become aggravated troubles across the Isthmus will surely become interrupted. The United States Government is bound by treaty to keep this traffic open to the world. No request for a warship to be sent to the scene of trouble has been made.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Aug. 2.—Mail advices received here from Venezuela and Colombia say the censored cablegrams which the Venezuelan Government allows press correspondents to forward from Caracas, are inaccurate. President Castro's army, it is added, does not exceed 3,000 soldiers. Gen. Rafael Uribe-Uribe is reported to be a month's march from Bogota, the capital of Colombia, with less than 3,000 men.

Battles are said to be imminent. The Venezuelan revolutionists were at San Cristobal, and the Colombian revolutionists were at Cucuta, when the mail advices were forwarded.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Aug. 2.—The Venezuelan Government reports that the revolutionists have been defeated near San Cristobal.

[This dispatch is similar to those received on Wednesday and Thursday at the Venezuelan Consulate in this city from President Castro.—ED.]

POSSIBILITY OF WAR.

Official Representatives Scout the Report—Others Fear a South American Clash.

Considerable uneasiness is felt by Venezuelans and Colombians in this city over the report that a war between their respective countries is likely to be declared. Conservative exporters, too, whose business depends on the tranquillity of the countries they deal with, express some fear that this is to be the outcome of the breaches of neutrality between Venezuela and Colombia.

Notwithstanding the warlike attitude of President Castro of Venezuela in ordering his Ministry to recognize the Colombian rebels as belligerents, which caused the resignation of Minister of War José Ignacio Pulido, the Consul General and Brigard of Colombia and Venezuelan Consul General Gonzalez Esteves scout the probability of a clash at arms between their countries.

Against these official opinions is the report that President Castro will furnish Señor Luis Carlos Rico, Colombian Minister at Caracas, with his passport.

In the event of war, it is not probable that it will be declared by Colombia. She is not only seriously handicapped by reason of the rebellion which has received a fresh impetus by the arrival of Gen. Uribe Uribe, but is the only Conservative Government, in a group of four Liberal Governments, which have for years been waiting for an excuse to fight Colombia. By reason of their adherence to the principles of the Liberal Party it is considered certain that Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Ecuador would unite with Venezuela in a war with her conservative neighbor. They are on almost the same terms with Colombia as is Venezuela. They, too, have been accused of encouraging the Colombian insurrection.

No official news was received by Consul General Gonzalez Esteves yesterday regarding the revolutionary movement started against President Castro by Dr. Rangel Galviras.

IMPRISONED IN VENEZUELA.

American Professor, Ascending the Orinoco, in Custody Six Days.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Aug. 2.—Prof. Riddle of the San Juan Normal School, who has been visiting South America in the interests of the United States Fish Commission, has arrived here from Venezuela. He says that while ascending the Orinoco, accompanied by an official of the asphalt company, his launch was held up at Tukupit by a small Venezuelan gunboat, the General Hernandez, which made prisoners of the passengers and crew of the launch. They were held in custody at Ciudad Bolivar for six days and were then released.

Costa Rica Fears Revolution.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 2.—Letters received here from business men in Costa Rica report considerable dissatisfaction in that republic with the Government's increase of import duties in consequence of the abolition of export duties. It is feared that if the Government continues to increase the duties a revolution will follow. Already precautions have been taken to protect the leading Government officials. The new taxes have resulted in a general decrease in wages.

Gen. Alban Commands Columbian Forces

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 2.—A decree, dated Bogota, July 8, appoints Gen. Carlos Alban Commander in Chief of the sea and land forces of Colombia, in the Provinces of Magdalena, Panama, and Bolivar, in recognition of his patriotic zeal in the defense of the republic's institutions.

NICARAGUA AND THIS COUNTRY.

President Zelaya Wants the United States to Construct the Canal.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 2.—The Congress of Nicaragua assembled to-night. President Zelaya read a message advocating the Monroe doctrine, welcoming the assistance of the United States against European colonization in the Americas, and stating that Nicaragua is anxious for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States.

The Government, the President also said, had spent over half a million pesos this year in public instruction. The financial condition of the country was improving, and internal peace was so settled that the President felt secure against any Central American disturbance.

KRUEGER TO THE BOERS.

His Reply to Botha's Proposal Was "Continue Fighting; Alleviation Will Be Sent When Needed."

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A dispatch from Standerton, Transvaal, dated July 5, which had been stopped by the censor, has just been received here. It reads:

"Walter Kitchener met Louis Botha and his secretary De Wet, by appointment, near Plat Rand, a few days ago. They brought Krüger's reply to Botha's surrender proposal. It was:

"'Botha, De Wet, De Larey, Steyn: Continue fighting. Alleviation will be sent when needed. Enough for the present.'"

MASHONA CASE DECISION.

British Court Rules that Carriers Are Responsible for Delay in Delivery of Cargo to Pretoria.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Mr. Justice Mathew, in the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice to-day, rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiffs in the case of Mackie, Dunn & Co., who sued Donald Currie & Co., and Bucknall Brothers for delay in the delivery of a cargo of foodstuffs, shipped on the British steamer Mashona, from New York, Oct. 18, 1899, consigned to Pretoria. (The cargo of the Mashona was seized by the British warship Partridge, in Algoa Bay.)

The court found that the agents of the defendants knew that the goods were liable to confiscation on board the steamer, and that, therefore, delay in their delivery was probable.

A stay of execution was granted, as six other actions are pending.

The defendants in the Mashona case relied on an exception clause in the bill of lading, which provided against "restraint by Princes, rulers of people." The plaintiffs claimed that since the ultimatum of the South African Republic to Great Britain was issued Oct. 11, 1899, the shippers must have known that a state of war existed. The defendants denied this, saying that the Boer ultimatum was not published in the United States until November, 1899.

DOES NOT DESIRE DECORATION.

British Officer Wishes to Serve His King Without Reward.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—There was a curious announcement in The London Gazette last night, to the effect that King Edward had accepted the resignation by Major Karri Davies of the Companionship of the Bath, "that officer having expressed the wish that he might be permitted to serve His Majesty without any reward."

Major Davies received the decoration for conspicuous services in South Africa, especially in connection with the relief of Mafeking.

Such a withdrawal of a decoration is unprecedented.

CANADIAN FARMERS PROFITING.

Have Sold a Large Quantity of Hay for Use in South Africa.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Aug. 3.—The South African war has put a considerable amount of money into the hands of Canada's farmers. The orders so far received mean an expenditure on the part of the British War Office of about $1,800,000.

During 1900 the Department of Agriculture, which carries out all War Office orders, shipped 25,000 tons of hay to South Africa. Since the beginning of the present year about 48,000 tons have been dispatched, and a further quantity of about 20,000 tons will be shipped during August and September. This will bring the total shipments up to about 93,000 tons.

The last order received from the War Office called for 11,000 tons of hay of last year's crop for shipment in September. The Department of Agriculture placed contracts for this about ten days ago.

Krueger's Visit Here Still Undecided.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 2.—People who are in close association with Mr. Krüger say that, up to the present, it has not been decided that he will visit the United States.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—Mr. Van der Hoven, Secretary of the Transvaal Legation at Brussels, is now in St. Petersburg to attend a wedding, after which he will visit his mother, who is a Russian. He asserts that his journey has no political significance, despite the reports that Mr. Krüger and Dr. Leyds are coming here.

DISTRESS IN SOUTH RUSSIA.

40,000 Artisans Sent to Their Homes at Government Expense Owing to the Stagnation of Trade.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A dispatch to The Standard from Odessa says:

"As evidence of the ruinous stagnation of trade in Southern Russia, a Government Factory Inspector asserts that 70 per cent. of all the industrial works of the great manufacturing government of Ekaterinoslav have suspended, and in order to relieve distress and to prevent disturbance 40,000 artisans have been deported to their homes in the interior at the expense of the Government.

"Conditions in the other industrial centres of Southern Russia are similar."

THE BRESLAU BANK TROUBLE.

President of National Bank Resigns Because He Is a Partner in the Embarrassed Concern.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The Breslau banking concern yesterday reported in difficulties in consequence of Boerse attacks upon the banks in Eastern Germany is the Jacobiaender-Nachfolger Bank, in which Eugen Landau, President of the Board of Directors of the National Bank, is a partner. In consequence of the embarrassment of the Breslau house, Herr Landau to-day resigned the Presidency of the National Bank.

The difficulties of the Breslau house, which have not yet been surmounted, are due to the fact that its resources are locked up in unsalable securities. There is an intimation that rich family connections will come to the rescue.

It is stated that one of the leading American insurance companies in Berlin has since the present crisis began paid policies on bankers who had committed suicide aggregating 250,000 marks, (nearly $60,000.)

BRITISH TORPEDO BOAT SUNK.

There Was No Loss of Life, and the Vessel Will Be Raised.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 2.—Torpedo boat No. 81 has been sunk off the breakwater at the Island of Alderney, in the English Channel. There was no loss of life.

The boat, which was taking part in the naval manoeuvres, struck the submerged ruins of the old breakwater. She managed to reach the inner harbor, and sank there.

All the guns and stores were saved. The boat will be raised.

$960 FOR KAISER'S AUTOGRAPH.

Raffle on the Augusta Victoria Won by a Boston Man.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—When Emperor William visited the excursion steamer Auguste Victoria of the Hamburg-American Line in Ljardalsoeren Bay, Norway, the Austrian Countess Kielmannsegg begged His Majesty's autograph, to be raffled for the benefit of the ship's musicians and crew.

The raffle yielded 4,036 marks, G. H. Mifflin of Boston, Mass., being the winner.

Americans Abroad Now More Thrifty.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—From interviews with agents of the various trans-Atlantic steamship lines, The Daily Mail draws the following conclusions: "Visitors from America this year are as numerous as ever before; but apparently as the American tourist increases in number he increases also in thriftiness. Cabmen, porters, and hotel servants are at one in declaring that the average American is the least remunerative of their clients. This establishes a new reputation for the American abroad."

Kaiser Decorates a Moslem Dignitary.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The latest notable recipient of a decoration at the hands of Emperor William is a high dignitary of Mohammedanism. The Reichsanzeiger, this evening, announces that the Order of the Crown of the First Class has been conferred on Aga Khan of Bombay, the spiritual head of the Hindu Mohammedan Koja sect.

EVACUATION OF PEKING

Allies Expect to Leave the Chinese City on Aug. 15.

Withdrawal from Other Parts of China Depends on Circumstances—Draft of the Settlement Protocol.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—In the House of Commons yesterday Lord Cranborne, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, announced that the official date fixed for the evacuation of Peking by the allied troops was Aug. 15, subject to a few days extension if necessary.

The evacuation of other portions of China, said Lord Cranborne, depended on circumstances.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—A dispatch received here from Peking says the foreign Ministers have sanctioned the marching in of a division of 3,000 Chinese regular troops to a camp situated twenty-five li, (ten miles) from Peking, about Aug. 8, preparatory to the evacuation of the Chinese capital by the allied troops on Aug. 15.

PEKING, Aug. 2.—The Protocol Committee of the Ministers of the powers has virtually finished the draft of the protocol, and will submit the same for approval to the other Ministers.

All questions of principle have been settled, and the protocol will be signed in the course of a few days, unless there should be some disagreement as to the phraseology, resembling the discussion that arose over the word "irrevocable" in the early stages of the negotiations. Should such a hitch occur, the signing may be indefinitely delayed.

EARL LI WAS "DYING" AGAIN.

Temporary Indisposition Had the Usual Effect of a Sensational Report.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Globe reports that Li-Hung-Chang is dying.

PEKING, Aug. 2.—Li-Hung-Chang, who was seized with a sudden indisposition yesterday, called in a foreign doctor to consult with his personal medical adviser.

The malady proved to be a temporary attack, such as Earl Li has frequently suffered from during the last twelve months. To-day he seemed to have recovered.

To Open a New Treaty Port.

HONGKONG, Aug. 2.—The Commissioner of Customs has left Wu-Chow for Nan-Ning, Province of Quang-Si, to open Nan-Ning as a treaty port.

British Cruisers Were Bound for Amoy.

HONGKONG, Aug. 2.—The British warships Glory, Eclipse, and Daphne arrived unexpectedly to-day at Amoy. All is quiet there.

THE BRAZILIAN TARIFF.

Changes Prejudicial to This Country's Commerce Defeated.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 2.—Owing to the efforts of United States Minister Bryan, proposed tariff changes, prejudicial to American commerce and favored by British, Italian, and Argentine interests, have been defeated in the Brazilian Congress.

MR. CROKER TO RETURN.

This Is the Confident Expectation of Tammany Men, but Mr. Carroll Will Make No Disclosures.

John F. Carroll, the deputy leader of the local Democracy in the absence of Mr. Croker, was at Tammany Hall yesterday. He did not give out the promised statement that was to embody the views of the absent chief.

Indeed, Mr. Carroll, when approached by reporters, was extremely curt. Asked questions about the prospectus of Tammany he replied to them by asking others.

In Democratic circles, however, it is confidently predicted that Mr. Croker will very soon return to New York. The Timothy D. Sullivan coterie is gaining so much strength that some of the leaders are becoming alarmed, and the early return of the leader is regarded as the only possible obstacle to further successes for Sullivan.

Mr. Carroll would not talk about possible candidates for any office.

Said He Was Mr. Croker's Son.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Aug. 2.—A man who represented himself as being Frank Croker, son of the Tammany leader, came here some days ago and remained a few days. He made a series of small purchases from various storekeepers, in all cases paying by check in amount from $10 to $25. Then he disappeared. The checks came back to-day from the Twelfth Ward Bank in New York, marked "N. G."

T. B. REED AND THE MAYORALTY.

He Alludes to the Proposition that He Be a Candidate as Absurd.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 2.—When ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, at his Summer home here to-day, was informed that he had been mentioned by a member of the Committee of Fifteen as a possible candidate for Mayor of New York, he smiled at what he called "the absurdity of the proposition."

"When a man becomes Mayor of New York," said Mr. Reed, "he makes many enemies. It will be all right for you to say that I have never heard of this matter before, and you may add that apparently I have no inclination in that line."

DON'T WANT CONSUMPTIVES.

Report that St. Luke's Hospital Will Abandon Tuberculosis Department.

Current talk around St. Luke's Hospital is that the department for the treatment of consumptives at that institution, comprising forty-two beds for men and women patients, is about to be abandoned. The reason given in the gossip is that the hospital has no special advantages for treating this disease, and that the wards are so close to those for the general run of patients that there is grave danger of infection.

The Rev. Dr. George Clover, Superintendent of St. Luke's, when seen there last night, appeared loath to discuss the matter, although he said that there had been much talk about it. No definite action could be taken, he said, until the next meeting of the Board of Trustees on the last Monday in September, and that if the subject was not taken up then it might be considered at the annual meeting of the board in October on St. Luke's Day.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Union Pacific dividend will probably be declared, so it was stated yesterday, at a meeting to be held next Tuesday. There will be no increase, and the dividend will remain on the 4 per cent. basis.

G. W. Brady, Assistant Superintendent of the New Haven Road, has resigned, and J. W. Wardrop has been appointed to succeed him with the new title of Superintendent of Freight Terminals.

It is understood that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has ordered twelve motor vehicles to be used as repair wagons. It is said they will cost $2,200 to $2,500 each.

The Central of Georgia Railway has adopted a new trade mark. It consists of the words, "Central Savannah Line," printed white on a red rectangle with the initials of these words separately intertwined, resembling somewhat a dollar mark. The route of this railroad, with its steamboat connections, was formerly known as the Savannah Line.

Wisconsin River Steamer Burned.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Aug. 2.—The City of Stiles, a river steamer, was burned to the water's edge to-day. The cause of the fire is unknown. The Stiles was of 212 tons, 114 feet long, 20 feet beam, and 7 feet depth. The steamer formerly plied between Green Bay and Gladstone.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Few well-known people were seen in the city yesterday, although, as a rule, Friday is a favorite day for coming to town. Mrs. Hildreth K. Bloodgood passed through and Mrs. Frederick Esler, who has just returned from a recent trip abroad, lunched in the palm garden. Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood was also in town on a shopping expedition.

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Mr. and Mrs. Faneuil D. S. Bethune, (Miss Florence Curtis Jenner,) who sailed for Europe on June 15, have been traveling on the Continent and were recently at Venice. Most of their time will be spent in Switzerland. They will probably sail for New York some time in September.

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Mr. and Mrs. William A. Jenner and their daughters, the Misses Florence, Sara and Anna Jenner, are at Overlook, their country place at Ridgefield, Conn., where they will remain until November, except for the time they will spend this month at Mount Desert.

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J. Mortimer Bush of London will sail for England Wednesday on the American liner St. Paul, and will there join Mrs. Bush, who sailed several weeks ago with her son. After a brief stay in London, on his arrival there, Mr. and Mrs. Bush will go to Russia. They intend returning to New York in the late Autumn.

***

James Norton Winslow, who went abroad in January last, will return early in September for the cup races, and after the racing is over will go to Labrador with a party of men in search of that rare animal, the musk ox. Mrs. James Norton Winslow and her son have left Southampton for Bar Harbor, where they will remain several weeks.

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Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt, who is at the Malvern, Bar Harbor, has Miss Eleanor Sedley with her. Miss Sedley left New York on Wednesday for that resort. Phoenix Ingraham has also been at Bar Harbor.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Abner W. Colgate of Morristown have arrived at Bar Harbor, and are at the Louisberg; they reached there Tuesday. Mrs. D. H. Knowlton and her daughters also arrived there Tuesday and are at Lynam's. Last season the Knowltons occupied the Samuels cottage.

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J. Dunbar Wright, who arrived on the Deutschland, is to spend the rest of the season cruising in his yacht Marion.

***

S. Gross Horwitz and his mother, Mrs. Benjamin F. Horwitz, have left Baltimore for Narragansett. They will stop at the Imperial. David P. Polk of Baltimore is visiting Mrs. William E. Carter, his sister, at Newport.

***

The engagement has been announced in Baltimore of Miss Sidney Patterson Saunders and Walter Newhall Vernon, United States Navy. Miss Saunders is the youngest daughter of John S. Saunders, and is a niece of Mrs. Charles Carroll of Baltimore and of Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., of this city.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, who left Tuxedo for California some weeks ago, are at the Hotel Del Monte, where they will spend the month of August. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander will return to Tuxedo early in October. Others who are at the Del Monte are Mr. and Mrs. Francis Carolan, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Martin, the Princess Poniatowski, Mrs. A. M. Easton, and Mrs. W. H. Crocker. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Raoul Duval are not expected to return to the Pacific Slope before next year, as they are in England and have taken a place there.

***

"The Chalet," the place Clarence W. Dolan of Philadelphia has bought at Newport, and which the Dolans have occupied for the past two seasons, was built about twenty-five years ago by the father of Mrs. George Francis Train, the late Col. G. M. T. Davis, and was known for a long time as the "Davis Chalet." It is situated on Ocean and Bellevue Avenues, near Spouting Rock Beach. Col. Davis also built the Train villa, to the north of the chalet, which Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest have occupied for a number of Summers. Mrs. William E. Carter of Philadelphia has purchased the Fay cottage on Narragansett Avenue. Both the Dolans and Carters have been at Newport for a couple of seasons only.

***

Mrs. Walter Gould Jennings is the guest at Newport of Mrs. H. D. Auchincloss. Mr. and Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie have arrived there for the season. The vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron, now at Newport, are to leave there on Monday for a month's cruise. They will not return until September. The presence of the vessels has added much to the picturesque beauty of Newport.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred L. White (Miss Mary E. Townsend) have left Irvington for their camp in the Adirondacks on the Upper Saranac Lake.

***

The cable brought last night the news of the marriage on Thursday in Switzerland of Miss Edith Rutgers Crosby, daughter of the late Dr. Howard Crosby of this city, and W. R. Lethaby of London. The ceremony was celebrated in the American Chapel at Geneva. Mrs. Lethaby is a sister of Ernest H. Crosby, who married Miss Fannie K. Schieffelin, and she has of recent years lived much abroad. Her engagement to Mr. Lethaby was announced in this column many months ago.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 2.—To-day has been one of the liveliest in society this season, the entertainments exceeding in number those given on any day so far.

The entertainment which attracted the most attention was the dinner and vaudeville show given by Mrs. George Crocker. Her cottage did not afford accommodation for the number of guests she wished to invite, nor did it give the opportunity for the style of entertainment she wished to give, so she arranged to have guests at the Clam Bake Club, at Easton's Point, and prepared a programme, which included a formal dinner, an outdoor vaudeville show, a Rhode Island clam bake, and an informal dance. A stage was erected in the pavilion, palms and potted plants forming an artistic setting for the vaudeville. The night was perfect for an outdoor entertainment, the full moon giving a charming effect. The vaudeville show included songs by the Eureka Colored Jubilee Singers, a sleight-of-hand performance, a dance by La Petite Adelaide, and sketches by Wade and Mack, song and dance comedians. The Hungarian Orchestra furnished instrumental music. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Childs, Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. J. F. Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Denison Hatch, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind.

Dinners were given this evening by Clarence W. Dolan, Oliver G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Miss Van Alen, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. George B. De Forest, and W. H. Sands.

Mrs. E. T. Gerry gave a luncheon this afternoon, and Mrs. J. Hude Beekman a card party. Dinners were given at Berger's by Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson and Mrs. Boyd, wife of Medical Inspector Boyd, United States Navy.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who spent a part of July with Mrs. Whitney's father, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, at The Breakers, and who were to go to Scotland for the shooting season, have finally decided to remain here, and to-day moved to their cottage in Bellevue Avenue. They will be here until the Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, who have been occupying apartments at the New Cliffs Hotel, will leave here to-morrow morning for Saratoga for the racing season. Mr. Mackay has entered a number of horses for the Saratoga races.

Ex-Commodore Gerry's steam yacht Electra will sail for New York to-morrow.

Henry R. Lehr arrived here to-day, and will at once enter upon the occupancy of the Pratt cottage, Arleigh, which Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse have just vacated. Mr. Lehr registered at the Casino in the morning, and was the recipient of a very enthusiastic and rather boisterous welcome from a number of the Summer residents who were playing tennis at the time. Mrs. Lehr did not come with her husband, but is expected in a day or two, when the cottage is ready.

Count Calloredo and Lieut. Dotenc of the Austrian Navy, who have been making a year's cruise in South American, West Indian, and North American waters in the yawl Tadrima, and came to Newport earlier in the season, returned to-day from a cruise to the eastward. They were extensively entertained on their first visit, and will be the recipients of much attention now.

Miss Ellen Drexel Paul of Philadelphia is the guest of Mrs. John Clinton Gray.

Theodore Frelinghuysen of Tuxedo is visiting Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest at the Train villa.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane arrived this evening, and are guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Pendleton, who have been visiting at several of the cottages, are now guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield.

George Von L. Meyer, the American Ambassador at Rome, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar of Morristown, N. J., are at Bateman's.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Randolph of New York have arrived at the New Cliffs Hotel.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 2.—Society was rounded up at the Pot and Kettle Club this afternoon to pay its respects to Major Gen. and Mrs. Alexander McDowell McCook. The reception was given by Capt. Thomas J. Bush of Lexington, and it was the most important affair of the season thus far.

The Pot and Kettle Club was well decorated for the occasion, and the Bay Drive was a continual stream of carriages from 4 o'clock to 6. Many went to the scene in launches. During the hours of the reception there were present more than 600 guests.

Mrs. Schofield, wife of Lieut. Gen. Schofield, received with Mrs. McCook and Capt. Bush. Some of the more prominent people present were Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Countess Festetics, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. Degrasse Fox, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ketterlinus, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Newbold, Johnston Livingston, R. Hall McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McMillan, John G. Carlisle, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Bissell, Admiral and Mrs. Upshur.

Several large dinner parties are being given to-night. Mr. Lewis Niles Roberts is entertaining a party of twenty. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles have a party of eighteen. Mrs. Draper has a party of twenty. Mrs. C. B. Wright is entertaining at Tanglewold. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin gave a buckboard ride and picnic to Somergville.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Dimock arrived to-day. They will occupy the Talleyrand for August. Gen. Samuel Thomas, accompanied by his family, and T. Sanford Beatty arrived to-day. Gen. Thomas has Mossley Hall.

IN THE SHOPS.

Stunning gloves for automobiling, driving of any kind, bicycling, all of the outdoor sports, are of silk and leather combined, white, the back of the glove of the silk and the palm of the leather, perforated and with gauntlets of the silk. They cost $2.50 and are very smart. One beauty is that they are tubbable.

***

It has always been supposed that diamonds were the stones to set with opals, but a beautiful ring, a large oval opal, is surrounded with tiny emeralds. The stones are not large enough to take from the beauty and delicacy of the stone, but the tiny line of green around the edge seems to accentuate the lights of the opal and give dignity to it.

***

Another ring in which emeralds are used to good effect is a diamond, a beautiful stone which is made into a small heart-shaped ring and surrounded with a line of the small emeralds. The ring is more refined than when larger colored stones are used.

***

People are tiring of cretonne window boxes and seats to some extent, though in all probability they will always be used more or less, but they have ceased to be a novelty, and here is something to supply their place. There are boxes and window seats of bamboo covered with Japanese matting in the matting color, and also in dark red. A square seat, which is at the same time a commodious shoe box, covered top and sides with the matting, will cost $3.50. Another, which is a different shape, more on the order of a tabourette, is also a box, and big window boxes or seats are large enough to hold almost a Summer's wardrobe of gowns, and will cost some $8. They are satisfactory because the bamboo and matting will go with everything, always look pretty and cool, and they are durable.

***

Charming combs for the hair, tall and narrow, have for a top the three graceful feathers of the Prince of Wales. They come in shell and amber. Pink coral is set with good effect into the backs of combs.

***

Persian rugs are brought over now small and round, with fancifully shaped edges, fringed, for table covers. They are the fine silk rugs, and will cost from $75 to $100. They are new and pleasing.

***

Matting mats and splashers cost 10, 15, and 25 cents apiece, and come in plain and colored matting.

***

First-class outdoor—or indoor, for that matter—thermometers can be bought for $1.25, mounted in copper, a thermometer which will last for years and tell the secrets of the weather correctly. A good thermometer with a barometer, also mounted in metal, can be purchased for 40 cents. A fancy thermometer, which is also a good one, will cost $1.25. This is a three-sided affair which hangs out from the wall, and the mercury can be seen from any angle. It is intended particularly for an indoor thermometer, as it does not register below 20. However, the mercury can rise to 110, and even this Summer not more than that will be required in an outdoor thermometer.

***

A cool-looking woman wore yesterday a green figured linen batiste gown, with a bodice-shaped belt and stock of bright-green silk and a green silk drop skirt to match. It was a stylish gown.

***

Green always looks cool. Another younger woman wore a pale-green gown, with insertion of bands of white lace in the flounce and in the bolero, a white shirt waist, and big white hat, and around her waist a two-and-a-half-inch white ribbon tied with short bows in the back and long ends falling to the lower edge of her skirt, while a similar ribbon tied her bolero in front.

***

A pretty little blue-figured white gown had six or seven narrow ruffles around the lower edge of the skirt, finished with narrow black velvet ribbon; the lower part of the front of the waist was finished in the same way, fitting snugly above, and the back was simply gathered into the band. The waist was buttoned in the back with tiny linen buttons. These buttons are satisfactory for gowns buttoned in this way, as they are not uncomfortable to lean against.

***

A picturesque looking little girl with red-brown hair wore a linen batiste gown with pale violet figures. There was a a yoke of some sheer white embroidery, cut low, in a square, at the throat, a style very becoming to the child. Around the edge of the yoke the material of the gown was draped after the manner of the fichus worn this year.

Adams—MacGregor.

J. McGregor Adams, President of the Adams & Westlake Company of Chicago, and Miss Edythe Belle MacGregor were married on Thursday afternoon at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Ferdinand Wiegand, 122 Kenilworth Place, Vanderveer Park, Brooklyn.

Mr. Adams is one of the best-known business men of Chicago. His bride has been prominent in Brooklyn society circles. Both Mr. Adams and his wife are natives of New England and their fathers were close friends. Mr. Adams went from New England to the West and made a large fortune. He has a residence on the Lake Shore Drive, and a Winter home at Palm Beach, Fla. Mr. Adams's first wife died about three years ago. His engagement to Miss MacGregor was announced a short time ago.

The Rev. James C. Morris of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, officiated at the wedding on Thursday. The bride was attended by her sister, while John Drake was the groomsman. The bride wore white crepe de chiné and white point lace, and carried a bouquet of white roses. Following the ceremony a wedding supper was served. Mr. and Mrs. Adams will sail to-day for a European tour.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Gramm.

William Gramm, a pioneer frame manufacturer of this city, died at his home, 240 East Nineteenth Street, yesterday morning. He had been ill for several weeks, and his death was due to the infirmities of old age.

Mr. Gramm was born in Berlin in 1818. He received only a rudimentary education. He came to this country in 1851 and started a frame factory at Canal and Centre Streets. Later he built a factory in Marion Street, where he continued the business up to the time of his retirement, fifteen years ago. He introduced a method of silver gilding into this country and was also the first to use metal ornaments on frames.

Mr. Gramm found time to study in his later years, and became interested in philosophy, literature, and art, on which subjects he wrote and published several books, among them being "Phantasy and Life." When he was sixty-five years old he studied modern Greek and went abroad, where he engaged in archaeological excavations with Schliemann and others. After his return he took up clay modeling and pursued that art until his death.

A son and daughter survive him. The funeral will take place from 240 East Nineteenth Street to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Henry Miller.

Henry Miller, for forty years a well-known down-town bookseller whose place of business was in Barclay Street, opposite the Astor House, died at his home, 371A Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday. Death was due to paralysis. Mr. Milier was a veteran of the civil war, in the Eighth Regiment of New York Volunteers and afterward was Captain of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y. He belonged to Atlantic Lodge, F. an A. M., and to Lafayette Post, G. A. R.

A wife, five daughters, and a son survive him. The funeral will take place at his late home on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Obituary Notes.

MRS. CLARA E. MASTERS, wife of Col. Hibbert B. Masters, President of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, of 1,097 Dean Street in that borough, and a daughter of the late Edmund T. Everett, died yesterday. She was fifty-nine years old.

Ex-Congressman JOHN DAVIS of Kansas is dead at Topeka, aged seventy-four years. He was born in Sangamon County, Illinois. For many years he was prominent in the labor reform and Populist movements, and represented the Fifth Kansas District in Congress from 1890 to 1892 as a Populist. He wrote much on economic subjects.

Dr. HENRY B. HORLBECK, at the time of his death and for many years Health Officer of the Port of Charleston, S. C., died there on Wednesday. He was a Confederate Surgeon of ability, an ex-President of the American Medical Association, and an eminent authority on yellow fever. His body, according to his direction, will be cremated.

MYRON A. DECKER, head of the piano manufacturing firm of Myron A. Decker & Son, died at his home, 49 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, early yesterday morning of heart disease. He was seventy-eight years old, and was born in the Catskill Mountains, as was his father and grandfather. Mr. Decker was a prominent Mason. He leaves three daughters and one son, Frank Decker. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed, but the burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

ISRAEL M. PARR, senior member of the grain firm of I. M. Parr & Son of Baltimore, Md., and one of the most prominent of the old-time merchants of that city, died late Thursday night at Fernwood, his country home, near Baltimore. He was seventy-nine years old. Death was due to heat prostration. Mr. Parr was one of the committee of five appointed by the grain men of Baltimore to solicit subscriptions for the establishment of the Corn and Flour Exchange, that predecessor of the present Chamber of Commerce, in February, 1853. He had also been President of the Chamber of Commerce.

GEORGE W. RANCK KILLED.

Kentucky Author Struck by a Train at Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 2.—George W. Ranck, one of the best-known literary men of Kentucky, was struck and killed by a Louisville and Nashville train to-day.

Mr. Ranck was born in Louisville, Ky., Feb. 13, 1841, and was a graduate of the University of Kentucky. He was the author of several works, including a history of Lexington, Ky.; "Girty, the White Indian"; "The Traveling Church," "The Story of Bryan's Station," "The Bivouac of the Dead, and Its Author."

REFUSED TO REGISTER HIS DOG.

Greenwich (Conn.) Man Defied Town Ordinance and Went to Jail.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 2.—Warrants were issued to-day by the Selectmen of Greenwich against 200 citizens, including several prominent New Yorkers, charging failure to license dogs. Three arrests were made to-day, and two of the defendants paid the costs and registered their anim

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

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BANKERS
27&29 Pine St., New York.

Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

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P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
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38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3402—JOHN.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
WANTED
FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK
OF BROOKLYN.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

Dominick & Dominick,
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100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company

CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 33, 35, 38, 64, 87, 88, 129, 141, 145, 166, 186, 202, 225, 239, 241, 303, 330, 398, 431, 549, 627, 717, 730, 758, 787, 819, 1034, 1051, 1056, 1080, 1099, 1144, 1257, 1383, 1372, 1373, 1428, 1443, 1474, 1489, 1542, 1544, 1568, 1600, 1617, 1654, 1661, 1705, 1710, 1727, 1732, have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 24, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of October, 1901, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, Atlantic Building, 49 and 51 Wall Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.

Nashville, Tennessee.

FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1892, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustee, hereby give notice that five (5) bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 1, 103, 204, 309 and 486, have been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Atlantic Building, Wall and William Streets, New York City, on the 1st day of September, 1901, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

Dated July 29, 1901.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689 of the New York State banking laws of 1892:

Isaac Brown, Aug. 21, 1884.....$69.26
Charles Carew, March 11, 1883.....269.72
Ed E. Pryer, Sept. 20, 1894.....56.64

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.: Theo. M. Bertine, Cashier of the West Side Bank, New York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892. State of New York.

THEO. M. BERTINE.

Sworn to before me this 12th day of July, 1901.
[Seal.] NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.

Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with article third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nnd 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 12th day of August, 1901.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

C.B.&Q. New 4% Bonds
Scrip
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Kingsley, Mabon & Co.,
40-42 WALL ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

HOLDERS OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS, BONDS
are requested to communicate with us, giving description of bonds held, and will receive full particulars of refunding proposition.
NOEL-YOUNG BOND & STOCK COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 BROADWAY.
New York, March 23rd, 1901.

The undersigned, the trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the Cecilia Branch, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($55,000.) due on March 1, 1900, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1901, at its office in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

5	214	355	559	823
23	244	398	634	840
40	246	410	661	847
66	248	433	668	856
68	286	447	700	872
86	294	448	711	925
87	306	451	715	930
95	321	452	752	940
151	328	455	768	947
159	337	525	778	949
179	351	552	818	981

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above-mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1901, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, August 7th, 1901
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
2 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
$5,000 Pitts., Cinn., Chi. & St. Louis Ry. 4s, Series D," 1945, Guar.
$5,000 Central of Georgia Ry. Consld. Mtge. 5s, 1945.
$1,000 Atch., Top. & Santa Fé Ry. Genl. Mtge. 4s, 1995.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
16 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. 1st National Bank of N. Y.
83 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
12 shs. Home Insurance Co.
200 shs. New York Real Estate Association.
10 shs. New York Produce Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
10 shs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. National City Bank.
35 shs. 1st National Bank of N. Y.
2 Memberships Adirondack League Club.
40 shs. National Broadway Bank.
10 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
100 shs. Magnus Metal Co. 8 p. c. Pfd.
$16,000 Ohio Mining & Manu'f'g Co. 5 p. c. Income Bds.
60 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
25 shs. Havana-American Co. common.
$5,500 Consld. Rubber Tire Co. 4 p. c. Deb. Ctf.
25 shs. Central Realty, Bond & Trust Co.

TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco and North Pacific Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, hereby gives notice, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the said Mortgage, that the following Twenty-three Bonds have been designated by lot for Redemption at 110 per cent. and interest to February 8th, 1902, viz.:

Nos. 12, 40, 90, 99, 222, 720, 1030, 1188, 1313, 1443, 1492, 1587, 1949, 2282, 2337, 2675, 2912, 3309, 3407, 3522, 3677, 3846, and 3893.

The above Bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Trustee, in the City of New York, on February 8th, 1902, at which date interest thereon will cease.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
No. 120 Broadway, New York, July 17, 1901.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY

Notice is hereby given to holders of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company that on and after July 17, and until October 1, 1901, this Company will receive their preferred stock at its office, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, and issue in exchange therefor preferred shares of this company as promptly as is practicable on the basis of eleven (11) shares of the preferred stock of this Company for ten (10) shares of the preferred stock of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company.

All stock certificates presented for exchange must be properly indorsed and have the necessary revenue stamps affixed.

No fractional shares will be issued, but provision will be made for the assignment of rights attaching to fractional holdings.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.

195 Broadway, N. Y.

This company is now prepared to issue, and will as promptly as is practicable, its preferred stock in exchange for its Interim Certificates heretofore issued, and will pay interest at the rate of 5% per annum on the said certificates from May 20th to June 30th, 1901, inclusive.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000

OFFICERS.

Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins, Frank H. Platt, George R. Sheldon, Edward Eyre, Peter Doelger, William Halls, Jr., James D. Layng, William R. Grace, Hugh Kelly, Charles W. Morse, Henry O. Havemeyer, Hosmer B. Parsons, Albert G. Jennings, William H. Gelshenen, George W. Perkins, Eugene Kelly, Edwin Wardell, Elverton R. Chapman, Charles V. Fornes, Frank R. Lawrence, Jas. Ross Curran.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five per centum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company in New York City at three o'clock P. M. on the 26th day of August, 1901.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice-President, } Trustees.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL.

TO THE OWNERS AND HOLDERS OF MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE XENIA (OHIO) ELECTRIC HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that, by an order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, the owners and holders of the Mortgage Bonds of the Xenia (Ohio) Electric Heat, Light and Power Company are hereby requested and required to present such bonds to the undersigned, Clerk of said Court, at Cincinnati, Ohio, on or before the 10th day of September, 1901, and make due proof of ownership thereof, and that upon failure to make such presentation and proof each and all of the holders of said bonds so failing to make proof shall be forever barred from setting up any claim to the proceeds of sale of the mortgaged property now in the Registry of said Court.

B. R. COWEN, Clerk.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Certificate No. 29,718 for one hundred shares of the common capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation, registered in name of H. G. Campbell & Co. Finder please notify H. G. Campbell & Co., 11 Wall Street.

FINANCIAL.

SECURITYHOLDERS' COMMITTEE
OF THE
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois
AND OF THE
Litchfield & Madison Railway Company

To holders of the Income Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois, and of Income Mortgage Bonds and Common Stock of the Litchfield and Madison Railway Company.

It appearing to the interest of holders of the above-named securities that such Income Mortgage Bonds be converted into new First Preferred Stock, and that sale thereof be made only in bulk and as a unit, and that the existing and converted securities be held, managed, and sold as a majority and in bulk, an Agreement to accomplish said purposes and other objects has been entered into by holders of the above-specified securities to the amount of over a majority of the Income Mortgage Bonds of each of said Companies, and of all the Common stock and nearly a majority of the Preferred stock of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway Company, under which Agreement, dated July 17th, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary, the undersigned have been constituted a Securityholders' Committee.

Holders of the above-specified Bonds and Stocks hereby are offered the opportunity of depositing such securities under said Agreement and securing the benefits thereof on or before August 31st, 1901, with the First National Bank of the City of New York as Depositary.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement may be had from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1901.

THOMAS CARMICHAEL,
Chairman;
CHARLES F. DEAN,
E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Securityholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel,
49 Wall Street, N. Y.
T. C. WELLMAN, Secretary,
27 Pine St., N. Y.

Financial Agents Wanted.

We desire to arrange for reliable representatives throughout the East and Middle West to sell preferred securities in sound enterprises. Acceptable persons can arrange for permanent and highly profitable employment.

AMERICAN FINANCE & TRUST COMPANY,
New York City.

Iowa Banks.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, July 15, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,586,873.96	
United States bonds	293,200.00	
Due from banks and cash	744,804.47	$2,624,878.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000.00	
Surplus and profits	63,089.40	
Circulation	100,000.00	
Deposits	2,361,789.03	$2,624,878.43

Charles R. Hannan, Pres. T. G. Turner, Vice Pres. F. A. Buckman, Asst. Cash.

Dividends.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company,
A dividend of 2 per cent. upon the preferred stock of this Company from the net earnings of the six months ended June 30th, 1901, will be paid August 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 6th, 1901. The preferred stock transfer books will be closed August 5th, 1901, at 3 P. M., and will reopen August 16th, 1901, at 10 A. M. Dividends on stock registered at the Boston office will be paid at 50 State Street, Boston, Mass.; and dividends on stock registered at the New York office will be paid at the office of Robert Winthrop & Company, 40 Wall Street, New York City.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

190th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 29, 1901.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, August 10, 1901, to Stockholders of record on August 1, 1901.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
Treasurer's office, Chicago, July 30th, 1901.

The coupons for interest due August 1st, 1901, on the First Mortgage Four per cent. 40-Year Gold Bonds of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company will be paid in Chicago at the office of the Company, 1,001 Royal Insurance Building, and in New York at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., on and after that date.

GEORGE HIGGINSON, Jr., Secretary.

United Breweries Company of Chicago.

Coupons due August 1st, 1901, upon the First Mortgage 6 per cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the United Breweries Company will be paid by the Continental Trust Company, 30 Broad Street, New York, or by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.

UNITED BREWERIES COMPANY,
By ISIDOR BAUMGARTL, President.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, July 27th, 1901.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Tuesday, August 20th, 1901. Transfer books of the Preferred and Common stocks will close on Monday, August 5th, and reopen on Monday, August 12th, 1901.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Standard Consolidated Mining Co.
of Bodie, San Francisco, Cal.
July 29th, 1901.

Dividend No. 102 of 10 cents a share is payable here and at Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York, August 21st. Books close August 7th.

J. W. PEW, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of
The Twisted Wire Box Strap Co.,
451 and 453 Greenwich St., N. Y.
New York, July 26th, 1901.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of the TWISTED WIRE BOX STRAP CO. for the ELECTION of TRUSTEES for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 451 and 453 Greenwich St., New York City, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14th, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M. Polls open from 2 to 3 P. M. Transfer books close from August 1st to August 15th.

ALBERT F. HOCHSTADTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the LIEBIG MALT EXTRACT COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, at 128th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, in the City of New York, on MONDAY afternoon, August 5, 1901, at three o'clock, for the election of Directors and for such other and further business as may be properly brought before said meeting.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1901.
EMIL BAAR, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co. will be held at the company's building, 19th St. and 8th Av., New York City, Monday, August 5th, 1901, at 3 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and other matters.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., Aug. 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing Sept. 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Aug. 15, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Aug. 15, 1901," and addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR 5-INCH STEEL GUN FORGINGS.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 29, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 P. M. AUGUST 12, 1901, and then publicly opened, for supplying 10 sets steel forgings, more or less, for 5-inch siege guns. Information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. A. R. BUFFINGTON, Chief of Ord.

Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., July 31, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 10 A. M. Tuesday, August 27, 1901, for supplying certain hydraulic machinery; also annealing furnaces and accessories for large-caliber cartridge shops to be erected here. Information upon application. FRANK HEATH, Major, Comdg.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
August 2	363,481
To date this year	192,530,414
Corresponding date last year	72,771,224

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

August 2	$1,295,500
To date this year	$888,747,220
Corresponding date last year	$316,625,760

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed pf	2	General Electric	½
Am. Malting pf	½	Hocking Valley	1½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf	½	International Paper	½
Chi. & Northwest	½	Long Island	4½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	N. Y. Central	¾
Col. South. 1st pf	½	Pressed S. Car	1
Consolidated Coal	5	Reading 1st pf	½
Consolidated Gas	¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Delaware & Hudson	1½	U. S. Leather pf	½
Del., Lack. & W.	1½	U. S. Steel pf	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	1	Laclede Gas	4½
Am. Ice pf	½	Manhattan	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅞	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Am. Locomotive	½	Mexican Central	⅞
Am. Locomotive pf.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¾
Am. Sugar	3½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	¾
Anaconda Copper	⅞	Mo., K. & T. pf	2
At. Top. & S. F.	½	National Salt	1
Baltimore & Ohio	1	Norfolk & Western	⅞
Chi. & East. Ill.	8½	Pacific Mail	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	People's Gas	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2	Pullman Co.	1½
Clev., L. & W. pf.	6½	Reading 2d pf	¾
Continental Tobacco	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	3
Con. Tobacco pf	2	St. L. S'w'n pf.	1½
Denver & Rio Gr.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Det. City Gas	½	Southern Pacific	⅝
Erie	¾	Southern Ry. pf	½
Erie 1st pf	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Erie 2d pf	⅝	Texas & Pacific	¾
Great Northern pf	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Hock. Valley pf	1½	Union Pacific	1½
Illinois Central	½	Union Pacific pf	½
International Power	1½	U. S. Rubber	½
Iowa Cent. pf	¾	Wisconsin Central	¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Det. City Gas 5s	2½	N. Y. Cent., Mich.	1⅝
Mob. & Ohio ext. 6s	4	3½	

Bond Declined.

Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.....1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange yesterday still further dwindled, the total number of shares traded in falling below 375,000—of which over 90,000 were Steel common and preferred. The main topic of discussion was still the delay in settlement of the steel strike, though, inconsistently enough, the Steel shares held much firmer than the railroad list. At the opening trading was almost stagnant; not till noon did any activity develop, about which time a sharp drive was made at the market, with the result that prices yielded generally—extreme declines reaching to 4⅜ in Rock Island, 3¼ in Sugar Refining, 2⅜ in Union Pacific, 2½ in St. Paul, and a point each in Atchison, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore and Ohio. Some of the inactive stocks also showed serious declines on very light trading, Chicago and Eastern Illinois losing 8½ points on a sale of 200 shares, Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling preferred declining 6¾ points on a sale of 100 shares, and Laclede Gas declining 4½ points on a sale of 200 shares. At the low point a fresh period of extreme dullness ensued, followed by a considerable rally, which, with few exceptions, left the active stocks only fractionally down. Net railroad declines in active stocks of a point or more were: Baltimore and Ohio, 1; St. Paul, 1⅜; Rock Island, 2; Erie preferred, 1; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 2, and Union Pacific, 1¼. The Reading issues lost their prominence of yesterday, and closed irregularly, the common stock declining ¼, the first preferred advancing ½, and the second preferred declining ¾. United States Steel common stock had an early decline of 1¼, which was changed to a net advance of ⅜ at the close—in like manner an early decline of ⅝ in the preferred stock was changed to a net gain of ½. Other noteworthy net changes in the industrials were declines of 3¼ in Sugar Refining, 1½ in International Power, and 1 in National Salt. Despite the prevailing tendency, quite a number of noteworthy net gains were scored, including Colorado Fuel and Iron, 1¾; Delaware and Hudson, 1¼; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1¾; Hocking Valley, 1¼; Long Island, 4½, and Pacific Mail, 1¼.

Selling of the Grangers and Pacific stocks was induced by the Missouri State crop report and the crop report put out by The Orange Judd Farmer, both of which were decidedly pessimistic. For really authoritative crop news, however, the report of the Department of Agriculture must be awaited, due Aug. 10. Till that time, however, trading will be more or less affected by State and private compilation of statistics.

An interesting incident of the day was a sale of 200 shares of Northern Pacific common stock at 95, "seller ten days," which was said to be for foreign account, the last previous sale, which occurred some weeks ago, being at 118. The price made yesterday was taken as cumulative evidence of the settlement of Northern Pacific affairs.

The sharp decline in Sugar was due to the announcement of yet another new refinery proposed to be built by a combination of grocers. The stock was much more active than of late, transactions reaching 26,000 shares.

Very strong support was evident in Atchison, of which over 34,000 shares were traded in. After breaking 2 points it quickly rallied and regained 1½, closing but half a point down. Union Pacific was specifically affected by a statement published that there would be no increase in the dividend rate at the Directors' meeting, to be held Aug. 8. The statement was printed on private, not official, authority.

The Burlington June statement showed a decrease in surplus, after fixed charges, of $79,000, which was disappointing, in view of Mr. Hill's prediction that the merger with Northern Pacific and Great Northern would result in increased net earnings.

The money market continued easy, much the same as yesterday, the call loan rate varying from 2 to 3 per cent. and again closing at the lowest quotation. Sterling exchange was a shade lower, under the influence of heavy offerings of wheat drafts against exports.

The corn market was erratic, selling up a cent per bushel at the opening, and then declining 2 cents, closing with a net loss of seven-eighths of 1 cent. No attention seemed to be paid in the security market to the movement of corn.

The market closed without any interesting feature, last transactions being very light in volume and with no decided tendency. There is no sign of any appearance of public interest, trading being left almost wholly to professionals. Such conditions usually involve the creation of a short interest. No decided turn in affairs can be looked for until the vexed steel question is settled.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STOCK SALE.

Two hundred shares of the common stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad were sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 95, "seller ten days." Andrews & Criss, specialists, made the trade, it being said that the shares were sold for Edward Sweet & Co. to Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and that the "seller ten days" was to enable the delivery of the stock by shipment.

The last previous sale was at 118, on July 17, after the announcement by J. Pierpont Morgan of his selection of five new Directors for the Northern Pacific. Previous to that 150 was the settlement figure for the "shorts" after the panic of May 9. The highest panic price was 700 regular and 1,000 cash.

UNDERWRITING COAL SYNDICATE.

There were reports again in Wall Street yesterday regarding the efforts to form an underwriting syndicate with a capitalization of perhaps $50,000,000 for the purpose of financing the desired consolidation of bituminous coal properties along the railroads in West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, and Ohio, including chiefly the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western. The intention of the interests concerned is said to be the conduct of the soft coal business in harmony with the anthracite trade.

HEALTHFUL TRADE OUTLOOK.

The commercial agencies, in their reviews of trade conditions, will agree that business throughout the country is gratifying. Bad crop weather has exerted no grave effect. The steel trade strike is not yet a seriously disturbing factor in the general business world. Dun's Review will say:

Continued favorable weather conditions have resulted in the saving of much late planted corn, and in the Northwest ideal weather for Spring wheat harvest has been enjoyed. As this is the point that business in all parts of the country has been most carefully watching the general feeling is better than a week ago, although the disposition on both sides to settle the steel strike has not yet resulted in any agreement, and the labor situation is thus kept prominent.

The excellent business enjoyed in some important lines is illustrated by the refusal of the American Woolen Company to take further orders on the goods it recently opened, as mill capacity has been reached. Some of these could have been sold twice over.

Collections are prompt. Railroad earnings for July thus far reported increased 10.4 per cent. over last year and 23.3 over 1899. Bank clearings at New York gained 48.8 per cent. over last year and 11.4 over 1899, while at leading cities outside of New York the gain is 13.3 per cent. over last year and 8.5 over 1899. Prices of commodities are firm.

Official returns of pig-iron production in the first half of the year show a record-breaking aggregate of 7,674,718 tons, exceeding the remarkable output of the previous year by 32,044 tons. The second half of 1901 has opened with a much greater capacity of active furnaces, and the full year promises a considerably larger total than the 13,789,242 tons produced in 1900. While a heavy yield is not always an indication of sure conditions, since overproduction brings disaster, the situation at present is free from this danger owing to the ready consumptive demand and absence of accumulating stocks. During the past week leading mills have placed large contracts for early delivery, and inquiries for all forms of finished steel are abundant.

Dealers in some sought-after districts have countermanded orders for footwear, and these cancellations are felt mainly by Western makers, but as a whole the industry is in a healthy position. New England shops frequently decline orders that request delivery before November, indicating full employment for several months. The local jobbing trade is remarkably active for the season, and contracts for Fall goods are large. Leather is quiet, shoe factories buying lightly owing to large supplies taken recently. Scarcity of belting butts caused another advance of a cent. Liberal arrivals of hides tend to depress values. Wool has at last risen slightly above the lowest point in four years, Coates Brothers quoting one hundred grades at an average of 7.16 cents, against 7.06 a month ago. The cotton market awaits the Government report in a dull and weak position.

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Bradstreet's summary, issued this morning, will present the following features:

Copious rains throughout the western half of the country have had the expected effect of inducing a more cheerful tone, and the feeling is decidedly more hopeful than it was a week or more ago. The rains practically insured a large Spring wheat crop and put an end to the talk of absolute destruction in the corn belt, although the damage already done appears to have been serious, judging from the strength of the corn market itself and the advices of heavy-reduced yields which are reiterated from the sections affected. Bradstreet's advices point to the early corn crop as practically a failure in the leading surplus-producing States west of the Mississippi, but late corn undoubtedly has been saved, and as time elapses estimates of production are being raised. The Western farmers are evidently recovering their courage, and the rush of cattle and hogs to market has been stopped, the recent rains apparently insuring plentiful forage supplies for the animals during the ensuing season.

From the rest of the country trade advices are in the main quite cheerful, and despite the intense heat and drought of July an extraordinarily large business appears to have been done, which is reflected in the bank clearings for that month. Cotton crop conditions improved at the South as a result of the recent rains, and trade advices are correspondingly more cheerful. Pacific Coast crop advices are also better.

Details of last fiscal year's trade show that products of agriculture were in chief demand by our foreign customers, the increase being nearly 13 per cent. The chief decline—one, by the way, more apparent than real—was that shown by manufactured goods, this largely growing out of the taking of Hawaii and Porto Rico out of the classification of foreign countries. China, Japan, and Russia showed the most important decreases last year, and practically the entire increase in our exports went to the United Kingdom, that country and its colonies, in fact, taking 56 per cent. of our total exports. As to imports the falling off shown in the grand totals is because of our smaller takings of raw materials and partially manufactured goods, the decrease in this line being 12 per cent., and even here the decreases were matters more largely of price than of quantities imported.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Philadelphia dispatches, the executive offices of the Southern Cotton Oil Company will be removed to this city and the title of the concern changed to the Virginia and Carolina Fertilizing Company.

Consolidation of all the coke properties of the constituent companies of the United States Steel Corporation, controlling practically all of the production and acreage of the Connellsville (Penn.) region.

Richmond (Va.) plant of the American Locomotive Company to be improved by the expenditure of $100,000 for electrical appliances and new machinery.

Dispatches from New Mexico stating that the Frazer Mountain Copper Company has been incorporated with a capital of $1,000,000 by New York, New Jersey, and New Mexico capitalists.

Reports that the new issue of $3,000,000 convertible ten-year bonds of the United Fruit Company is to capitalize $3,000,000 out of $4,000,000 of expenditures for capital account, which has never been capitalized.

Dispatches from the West stating that within a short time the Manhattan Mining and Smelting Company, with a capital of not less than $12,000,000, will be formed either under the laws of Colorado or New Jersey, to take over about 100 separate companies in Lincoln County, Nevada.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy-Great Northern new 4s no longer traded in "when issued," but in the regular way, being now in the listed departments of the Stock Exchange.

Southern advices stating that the Gulf Coast Shipbuilding and Drydock Company has been chartered, with a capital of $4,000,000, and will establish a shipbuilding plant, capable of building six steamships at one time, at Alabamaport, thirty miles south of Mobile, on the Gulf of Mexico.

Shipments of 265,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Decrease of $169,855 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, but increase of $10,955 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4¼@4½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rate: 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $250,185,396; balances, $18,705,170; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,563,095.

Money on call in London, 1@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2½ per cent. for short and 2½@2 9-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝; demand, $4.87¾; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.84⅞@$4.85⅜.

Continental bills were

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Very little business was transacted in the outside market yesterday. Even the issues which were the most active showed totals of little more than 500 shares, and by far the greater number of outside stocks were dealt in to even a smaller extent. Prices were somewhat reactionary, and at the close quotations were, for the most part, below those of Thursday. For several days past the market has been growing less and less active, and there is no indication of any near-at-hand increase in business.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE preferred opened at 48, but later in the afternoon sold down to 47, and closed with a net loss of a full point. The common stock was very dull, and closed fractionally lower for the day.

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AMERICAN CAN sold between 23½ and 24, and closed at 23¾ bid, a slight net gain. The preferred stock closed half a point off at 74½ bid. Trading in the two issues amounted to less than 1,000 shares.

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KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS preferred sold to the extent of 500 shares at 74½. The bonds were offered all day at 87, and no sales were recorded. They closed at 86½ bid.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s sold down to 66¾, and closed there, after transactions in $50,000. They showed a net loss of a quarter of a point.

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BAY STATE GAS was dealt in to a considerable extent around 1. It closed at 1 bid, as compared with ⅞ bid the previous day. The buying of the stock is said to be based on the hope that the present effort to secure an accounting of the company's condition may prove successful and develop something of value.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 2. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 1. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can	23¾	24	23½	23¾
American Can pf	74½	75½	75	75½
American Chicle	82	86	82	86
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9	9½	9	9½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	36	38½	36	38½
American Malt 6s	93½	94½	93½	94½
*American Thread pf	4	5	4	5
American Typefounders	53	60	53	60
Amer. Tobacco pf	26	30	28	30
*British Columbia Copper	13¾	14¼	13½	14¼
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	½	¾	½	¾
Camden Land	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	8	6½	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	34½	36	34½	36
Central Fireworks	23	25	23	25
Central Fireworks pf	75	79	75	79
Cent. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	80	90	80	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	3	3½	3	3½
Compressed Air	12½	16	13	16
Con. Refrigerating	6¾	7	6¾	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	3½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	32	35	32	35
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	66¾	67	66¾	67
Continental Tobacco deb.	105½	107	105½	107
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	12	13	12½	13½
Detroit South pf., w. i.	38	40	38	40
Detroit Southern 4s	83	85	83	85
Electric Boat	17	20	17	20
Electric Boat pf	44	50	44	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1¾	2½	1¾	2½
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf	12	15	12	15
*Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
General Chemical	67	68½	67	68½
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	6	9	6	9
Havana Commercial pf	43½	46	43½	46
Hudson River Tel	120	125	120	125
International Umbrella	1¾	2¾	1¾	2¾
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat Bonds	50	60	50	60
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	74	75	74	75
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86½	87	87	87¾
Lorillard pf.	120	125	120	125
Marconi Wireless Tel. Co.	1¾	2	1¾	2
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	21	25	22	25
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	83	85	85	85
National Sugar pf.	107	108¼	107	108¼
New England Transport	½	1	½	1
N. Y. & Qhio E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	70	87	70	87
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	11¾	12	11¾	12
Otis Elevator	34	35¼	34	35½
Otis Elevator pf.	97¼	98½	97½	98½
Peo. Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	74	70	71
Retsof	45	..	45	..
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf.	97	99	98	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	154	156	154	156
St. Louis Transit	27¼	27¾	27	28
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100¾	101½	100¾	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82¾	82½	82	82½
Seaboard Air Line	27	27¾	27¼	27¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	47½	48	49	..
Singer Mfg.	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & Trac.	39	42	39	42
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	125	126	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J.	772	775	772	775
Storage Power	4	9	4	9
Tennessee Copper	18	19	18	19
Tel. & Tel. Co of A., full paid	3	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	4¾	5½	5	5½
Union Typewriter	62	80	62	80
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116½	119	116½	119
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	89½	89	89½
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	79	81	80	80¾
U. S. Cotton Duck	30	32½	31¾	32½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf.	90¼	91½	90¼	91½
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	19	20	..	20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	58	..	58	..
Va. Coal, I. & C.	7	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	42	43	39	42
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	17	18	18	18¼
Worthington Pump pf.	111	113	111	113

*selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	244	248	244	249
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101¼	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	230	243	230	243
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	106
Columbus Railway	50½	52½	51½	52½
Columbus Railway pf.	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 3s	108½	109½	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City & deb.	201	204	201½	204½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82¼	81½	82¼
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98¼	97½	98¼
New Orleans Traction	28	28	28	28
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Ave. R. R.	190	208	190	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82¼
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	175	..	175	..
Steinway Ry. Co. 1st 6s	120	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	18	22	18	22
Syracuse Rapid Tran pf.	60	70	60	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	109	111	109	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1½	⅞	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6½	7½	6½	7½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	75	70	75	70
Central Union 5s, std.	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	106	105¾	106	105¾
Con. Gas of N. Y.	11½	12	13	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	..	103	..
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	70	75	70	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds 6s	98	..	98	..
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	108¼	108¾	108¾	109¾
N. E. Gas & Coke	7	8	5	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	54½	56	54½	56
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	116
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas	90	95	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¾	86¾	88¾
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st 5s	110	115	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	97	100	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	108½	107	108½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20	22	20	22
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96¼	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92½	92¾	92½	92¾
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	81	83	81	83
Union Ferry	38½	40	38½	40

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,972,867, against $2,142,212 last week, and $1,961,902 last year. The value marketed was $1,930,114, against $2,037,272 last week and $1,724,820 last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 2, 1901.

	Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	113¼	113½	4,100	Amalgamated Copper	113⅝	113⅝	112¾	113½	− ⅛
	29	29½	400	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29½	29⅝	29½	29⅛	+ ⅛
	32¾	33¼	700	American Cotton Oil	33	33	32½	33	+ ⅛
	31¼	32½	850	American Ice Co	31½	32	31¾	31¾	−1
	67½	68½	100	American Ice Co. pf	68¼	68¼	68¼	68½	− ⅛
	61	64¾	200	Am. Linseed Co. pf	64¾	65	64¾	65	+2
	6½	7	100	American Malting Co	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	.....
	27	28	100	Am. Malting Co. pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
	52½	53	1,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	53	53	52¾	52⅝	− ⅛
	90⅞	100	1,000	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	100½	100⅝	99⅞	100	.....
	25	26	1,100	American Locomotive	25⅞	26	25	25	−1¼
	84½	85	500	Am. Locomotive pf	85¾	85¾	85	85	−1¼
	137¼	137½	26,010	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	140⅝	140⅝	137½	137⅝	−3¼
	128	130	400	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	127½	128	127½	128	+ ½
	17	18	100	American Woolen	17⅝	17⅝	17¾	17⅝	+ ⅛
	44	44½	500	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44⅝	44⅝	44	44	− ⅛
	72¾	73⅛	34,050	At., T. & S. F.	73½	73⅝	71½	73	− ⅛
	94⅞	94⅝	5,350	At., T. & S. F. pf.	95¼	95¼	93¾	94⅝	− ⅛
	96½	97½	200	Baltimore & Ohio	96½	96½	96½	96½	−1
	92¾	93¼	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	93¼	93¼	91½	93¼	.....
	75¾	76¼	2,230	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	76⅛	76⅝	75½	76¼	+ ⅛
	68	70	60	Canada Southern	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	68⅝	.....
	108½	108⅜	2,700	Canadian Pacific	108½	108⅞	108	108¼	− ⅛
	46	46¼	3,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	46½	46⅝	45⅝	46	− ⅛
	37¼	38	260	Chicago & Alton	37½	37⅞	37¼	37½	− ⅛
	120	125	200	Chicago & East. Ill.	120½	120½	120½	120½	−8½
	22¼	23¼	5,700	Chicago Great West.	22⅝	22⅞	21¾	22½	.....
	158¾	159	16,510	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	160	160½	157⅞	158⅞	− ⅛
	191	195	100	Chicago & Northw.	195¾	195⅞	195¾	195¾	+ ½
	137	137⅝	2,250	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	138	138	135¾	138	−2
	18¾	19	250	Chi. Term. Trans.	19	19	19	19	.....
	67	72	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	68	68	68	68	−6¾
	96	97	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	95½	97	95½	97	+1¾
	13	13¼	100	Colorado Southern	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
	50	51	200	Col. Southern 1st pf.	51	51	51	51	.....
	22	22½	100	Col. Southern 2d pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½	.....
	219¼	219⅝	4,900	Consolidated Gas	218	220½	218	219¼	+ ½
	60	..	100	Consolidated Coal	63	63	63	63	+3
	64⅜	67	1,200	Con. Tobacco Co. ctfs.	66½	66¾	66½	66½	−2
	115½	116	300	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	116	116	116	116	−2
	160	160⅜	250	Delaware & Hudson	159½	160⅝	159½	160⅝	+1½
	228	230	600	Del., Lack. & West.	228	230	228	230	+1⅝
	40⅝	41	500	Denver & R. G.	41	41	41	41	− ½
	90⅝	91½	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	90½	91	90½	91	.....
	..	..	100	Detroit City Gas	74	74	74	74	−1
	10	10½	100	Dul., S. S. & At.	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
	17½	18	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
	37⅞	37¼	11,250	Erie	37⅝	37⅝	37	37⅛	− ¾
	66	65¾	350	Erie 1st pf.	65¾	65¾	65	65	−1
	48¼	50½	300	Erie 2d pf.	50¼	50½	50⅜	50⅜	− ⅝
	252	255	100	General Electric	254	254	254	254	+ ½
	55¼	56	300	Glucose Sugar Ref.	56	56	55½	55½	.....
	107	109	10	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	109	109	109	103	−1
	175¼	177	600	Great Northern pf.	177	177	175¼	176¾	.....
	50	53	100	Hocking Valley	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	+1½
	74	75	300	Hocking Valley pf.	74¾	74¾	74	74	−1½
	145	145⅝	1,300	Illinois Central	145⅞	145⅞	144⅜	145	− ½
	20¼	20⅞	200	International Paper	20½	20⅝	20½	20½	+ ½
	75	75¼	100	Internat. Paper pf.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	.....
	92	92½	400	Internat. Power Co.	94	94	92¼	92¼	−1½
	36	37	100	Iowa Central	36	36	36	36	.....
	73	73¼	500	Iowa Central pf.	74½	74½	73	73	− ⅝
	50	60	450	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	55	55	55	55	.....
	90	95	200	Laclede Gas	90	90½	90	90½	−4½
	77	78	1,650	Long Island	75	78	75	78	+4½
	100¼	102	2,675	Louisville & Nashville	101⅝	101⅝	101	101⅜	.....
	117¼	117½	2,200	Manhattan Elevated	117½	118	117	117¼	− ⅜
	166½	167	600	Met. Street Railway	166½	166⅝	166	166	−1¼
	35¾	37	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35½	.....
	22½	23	650	Mexican Central	23⅛	23⅜	22½	22⅝	− ⅛
	9	9¼	100	Mexican National ctfs.	9	9	9	9	− ⅛
	23¼	24½	125	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	24½	24⅝	24½	24½	− ⅛
	25½	25¾	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	26	26	26	26	− ¼
	53	54	400	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	52¾	52½	52	52	−2
	96¼	97¼	4,800	Missouri Pacific	97½	97½	96⅛	97½	− ⅛
	42	42½	400	National Biscuit Co.	42½	42⅝	42	42	−1
	40	41	200	National Salt Co.	40	40	40	40	.....
	138	140	100	New York Air Brake	138	138	138	138	.....
	151	151¾	1,900	New York Central	151	151¾	150¼	151¾	+ ⅜
	38¾	39½	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	38¾	39¼	38¾	39¼	.....
	100	..	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	215½	216½	215½	215½	− ⅛
	32⅜	32⅝	2,870	N. Y. Ont. & West	32⅜	33	32¼	32⅝	− ⅛
	53¼	53⅝	12,900	Norfolk & West	53¼	53⅝	52½	52⅝	− ⅜
	95	95	200	*Northern Pacific	95	95	95	95	.....
	40¼	41½	1,700	Pacific Mail	40¼	41½	40¼	41¼	−1¼
	144⅝	145	6,293	Pennsylvania R. R.	144⅝	145	144	144⅞	− ½
	113¼	114	2,000	People's Gas, Chicago	113¼	114	113	113¼	− ½
	42¼	43	400	Pressed Steel Car	42¼	43	42¼	43	+1½
	82½	82¾	20	Pressed Steel Car pf.	82½	82¾	82½	82½	.....
	205	205	300	Pullman Company	205	205	203	205	−1½
	42¼	42¼	41	Reading	42¼	42¼	41	41⅜	+ ⅛
	76½	77¼	700	Reading 1st pf.	76½	77¼	76½	77¼	+ ⅛
	52½	52½	600	Reading 2d pf	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ⅛
	19½	20	900	Republic Iron & Steel	19½	20	19½	20	+ ¼
	74	74½	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	74	74	74	74	.....
	29½	29½	200	Rubber Goods	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
	100	100¼	600	St. L. & Adirondack	100	100½	99½	100⅛	+ ⅛
	67	67	67	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	67	67	67	67	+ ½
	26	26	26	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	26	26	26	26	−3
	41¼	41¼	100	St. L. & San Fran.	41¼	41¼	40½	40⅝	− ¼
	77	77	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	77	77	77	77	.....
	68	68¼	2,278	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	68	68¼	67½	68¼	.....
	60	60	60	St. Louis Southw. pf.	60	60	60	60	−1⅝
	33	33	33	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	33	33	33	33	− ¼
	55½	55⅝	21,750	Southern Pacific	55½	55⅝	53⅞	55	− ⅛
	29½	29⅝	5,000	Southern Railway	29½	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
	84½	84⅝	700	Southern Railway pf.	84½	84⅝	84	84	+ ½
	62	62½	1,000	Standard R. & T.	62	62½	61	62	− ⅛
	40⅝	40⅝	1,000	Tenn. Coal & Iron	40⅝	40	40	40	− ⅛
	84	84	500	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	84	84	83½	83½	− ½
	94½	94½	200	Twin City R. T.	94½	94½	93½	93½	.....
	98¾	99	33,200	Union Pacific	98¾	99	96¼	97⅜	−1⅛
	89	89	700	Union Pacific pf.	89	89	88½	88⅝	− ⅛
	42¼	42¾	74,675	United States Steel	42¼	43⅜	41¼	41½	+ ⅛
	91⅝	92	18,900	U. S. Steel pf.	91⅝	92⅜	91¼	91⅝	+ ⅛
	13	13½	1,100	United States Leather	13	13½	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
	79	79¼	2,000	U. S. Leather pf.	79	79¼	78⅞	79¼	+ ⅛
	19	19	350	United States Rubber	19	19	18	18¼	+ ⅛
	55⅝	56	710	U. S. Rubber pf.	55⅝	56	55	55	.....
	21¼	21⅝	1,000	Wabash	21¼	21⅝	20⅞	21⅝	+ ⅛
	39¾	40¼	5,600	Wabash pf.	39¾	40	39	39½	+ ⅛
	91⅞	92	600	Western Union Tel.	92¼	92¼	91½	91⅝	− ⅛
	..	..	300	Wisconsin Central	21¼	21¼	20¾	20¾	− ⅛
	..	..	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	42	42	42	42	.....

Sales..... 363,481

*Seller 10 flat.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107⅞	108¼	Homestake	97	100
2s, c., 1930	107⅝	108¼	Ill. Cent., 1.1.102	..	..
3s, r., 1918	108¼	108⅝	Int. Silver	30	37
3s, c., 1918	108¼	109	Int. S. P.	33½	37
3s, 1918, sm.	108	108	Int. S. P. pf.	85	40
4s, r., 1907	113	113½	J. & Chi.	175	..
4s, c., 1907	113	113¼	K. & M.	32	35
4s, r., 1925	137	138	Kan. City S.	21	21
4s, c., 1925	137	138	K. C. S. pf.	38	39
5s, r., 1904	107¾	108¼	K. & D. M.	7	8
5s, c., 1904	107¾	108¼	K. & D.M.pf.	31	35
D. C. 3-65s	124	..	King. & P.	..	9
Adams Exp.	170	180	L. Gas pf.	100	101
Alb. & Sus.	220	..	L. E. & W.	53	55
Alle. & W.	120	..	L. E. & W. pf.	..	..
Am. Ag. Ch.	29	33½	Lake Shore	250	275
Am. A. C. pf.	88	90	Manh. Beach	13	18
Am. Bicycle	3	4	Md. Coal pf.	70	78
Am. Byr. pf.	3	20	Met. W. S.	..	..
Am. Car & F. pf	84¾	..	Mex. C. pf.	91½	92
Am. Coal	180	200	Mil. El. R. & L. pf.	117	117
Am. C. O. pf.	90	91¼	Mich. Cent.	106	..
Am. D. Tel.	34	39¾	M. & St. L.	105	107
Am. Exp.	190	200	M. & St. L. pf.	114	116
Am. L. Co.	24	27¾	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	70	72
Am. Snuff.	41	46	M. S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	70	72
Am. S. pf.	85	86¼	Mob. & Ohio.	81½	83
A. T. & C.	98	101	N.,C.& St.L.	75	100
Am. Tob.	132¼	133½	Nat. B. pf.	100	102
Am. W. Co. pf	76	80	Nat. Lead	19¾	20½
Ann Arbor.	21¼	25	Nat. Lead pf.	90	92
Ann Arb. pf.	45	55	Nat. Salt pf.	75½	76½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	108	217	New Cent. C.	27	33
B. U. Gas.	213	243	N. Y., C. & St. L.	105	112
Bruns. City.	9½	10	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	74	77
B., R. & P.	86	93	N. & W. pf.	89¼	90½
B.,R.& P. pf.	121	126	North. Am.	99	101
C. C. & C.	40	..	O. & I. Gas.	28	33
C. R. R. of N. J.	158	162	Ont. Mining.	9	9¾
Chi. & A. pf.	76	76½	Pacific Coast	65	69
C. & G. T. pf.	125	133	P. C. 1st pf.	94	100
C., Gt. W.	..	..	P. C. 2d pf.	67	72
C., Gt. W. pf., A.	81½	83	Peo. & East.	25	28
C. Gt. W. deb. B.	47¾	49	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	76½	..
Chi. G. W. deb. B.	90	92	P. C., C., & St. L. pf.	102	105
C., Ind. & L.	33	34	P. Ft. W. & C.	189	..
C., I. & L. pf	68	70	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	187	..
C. M. & St. P. pf.	181	185	Quicksilver	3	4½
C., St. P., M. & O.	125	135	Quicks'r pf.	9½	11
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	185	198	Rens. & S.	204	215
C. T. & T. pf.	38	38¾	R., W. & O.	135	141
Chi. U. Tr.	16	20	Sav., Goods pf.	77	78½
C., C., C. & St. L.	..	..	St. J. & G. I.	11	12½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	90¾	..	St. L. S. W.	27	30
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	118	S.-Sh. S. & I. pf.	77	81
C., L. & W.	30	35	T. P. L. Tr.	32	39
Cleve. & P.	180	190	Third Av.	120	122
C. C. & P. pf.	123	132	T. P. & W.	8½	..
Col. & H. C. & I.	19½	20½	Tol., St. L. & W.	20¾	22
Com. Cable.	180	190	U. B. & P.	15½	16
D. M. & F. D.	34	58½	U. B. & P. pf.	70¾	74
D. M. & F. D. pf.	120	150	U. S. Exp.	85	90
D. of A.	8¼	8¾	Va. C. & Ch.	89½	90
D. of A. pf.	28	29½	Va. S. C. p

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dwellings Sold in the Fifth Avenue Section and on Murray Hill—The Day's Dealings in the Salesroom.

Collins & Collins have sold for Mary H. Powers, to John F. O'Rourke, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 8 West Fiftieth Street, 25 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Anna Whiteside, for about $60,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 110 East Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 100. The buyer is a client of Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. This property has been held in the family of the seller for about forty years.

Mrs. Hattie Campbell has sold the three-story brick dwelling, 215 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 17 by 100.

Morison & Ogle have sold for Mrs. T. E. Roessle, to an investor, the dwelling, 311 West One Hundred and Second Street.

George A. Hampton & Brother have sold for I. Abraham, the five-story two-family flat, 609 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 80.

R. H. Jones has sold for John C. Eichelman, to Nicholas Gagliotto, the two-story frame dwelling, 2,388 Wilkins Place, 25 by 100.

Samuel Freedman has sold for Wolf Brand, to an investor, for about $85,000, the six-story double tenement with store, 416 and 418 Grand Street, 38.9 by 100.

Charles Buek filed plans yesterday for the two five-story dwellings which he will build on the south side of Fifty-third Street, 28 feet west of Madison Avenue. One house will be 39.6 feet front, and the other 40 feet. Charles Brendon, the architect, has estimated the cost of construction at $160,000.

Plans for William B. Leeds's new private stable were also filed yesterday. The structure will cover three lots at 56 to 60 East Eighty-eighth Street, and will cost $95,000. Hunt & Hunt are the architects.

The Longacre Realty Company transferred yesterday to George L. Felt the property 148 to 154 West Forty-seventh Street, 70.10 by 100.5, for a consideration of $71,500 over a mortgage of $78,500. The Century Realty Company has made a building loan of $273,500 on the property, and the Longacre Realty Company one of $25,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

27 and 29 West Eleventh Street, north side, 290.4 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 40 by 103.3, six-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Edward Coyne.....$88,800

By Peter P. Meyer & Co.

883 and 885 First Avenue, and 361 East Forty-ninth Street, being the northwest corner, 40.6 by 37.6, four-story brick and stone tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to T. H. Lee..... 18,000

One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Grant Avenue and Webster Avenue, the block; all title and interest of Florine A. Evesson on July 23, 1898; sale by order of the Sheriff, to Isabella E. Cooper. 110

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 56 to 60 East Eighty-eighth Street, for a three-story brick stable, 62.7 by 100.8 by 66.5 by 100.5; William B. Leeds, 981 Fifth Avenue, owner; Hunt & Hunt of 28 East Twenty-first Street, architects; cost, $95,000.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Third Avenue, for a five-story brick stable, 50 by 75; estate of Christian Erdenbrecher of 2,699 Third Avenue, owner; William H. Ralman of 9 Grand Circle, architect; cost, $30,000.

Fifty-third Street, south side, 28 feet west of Madison Avenue, for two five-story brick dwellings, 39.6 by 90 by 20.10 by 90 and 40 by 80 by 33 by 80; Charles Buek of 109 West Forty-second Street, owner; Charles Brendon of 100 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $160,000.

Alterations.

No. 355 Grand Street, to a two-story and attic brick store and photograph gallery; Sarah S. Knight, premises, owner; John G. Pfuhler of 157 East Fourth Street, architect; cost, $150.

No. 49 West Fifty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; James G. Sherman of 40 West Fifty-ninth Street, owner; William F. Wallace of 202 West Eighteenth Street, architect; cost, $75.

Nos. 600 to 604 Eighth Avenue, to a three-story hotel and store; Magdalene Allorn of 626 West One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, owner; Arthur Noblett of 4 Murray Street, architect.

No. 725 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, to a three-story frame dwelling and store; Clara Kosinsky, premises, owner; C. F. Lohse of 631 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $400.

No. 126 Essex Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; Ruben Auerbach, premises, owner; Hamburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $600.

No. 164 Mott Street, to a six-story brick factory; Marasco Abbate, owner, of 57 East Houston Street; Sasa & Ginalliheier of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $10,000.

Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, northeast corner, to three-story brick hotel; Karsel Brewing Company, College Point, L. I., owner; John H. Kimbel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 123 and 125 West Fifty-third Street, to a five-story brick stable; Thomas G. Cowan of 124 West Fifty-fourth Street, owner; W. R. Stelmetz of 9 Grand Circle, architect; cost, $1,600.

No. 170 East Seventy-third Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and stable; James Stillman of 52 Wall Street, owner; Bruce Price of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 528 to 532 West Forty-second Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewing Company, premises, owner; George Beetz, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, Aug. 2.

ANDREWS AV, e s, 250.10 ft n of 184th St, 50x100; Elbert D. Brown to Mary E. Colwell, ½ part..... $3,000

AVENUE D, w s, 77.11 ft s of 7th St, 0.6x64.6; Fred. C. Mayer and another to Julius Miller.....

AVENUE C, 62, e s, 96 ft n of 4th St, 24x83; Edmund Kohn to Lazar Frieder, (mtg $10,000, R S $2)..... 100

BROADWAY, n e corner 104th St, 73.4 x103x70.11x91.5; Southern New York Baptist Association to the Hope Baptist Church, (R S $37.50)..... 75,000

BROADWAY, w s, 406 ft s of Spuyten Duyvil Creek, 81x22, to old King's Bridge Road x80.11, gore; Robert L. Harrison, assignee, &c., to Andrew F. Higgins.....

CHRISTOPHER ST, 107.9, e corner of Gay St, 19x irregular; Daniel Rosenbaum to Waverly Realty Company, (R S $5.75)..... 1

CHRISTOPHER ST, s s, 124.1 ft w of Greenwich Av, 21x irregular; Lawrence Maley to Waverly Realty Company, (R S $5.25).....

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 84th St, 46.2x100; Henry Steers and another to Daniel Buckley, (mtg $100,000, R S $11.25)..... 1

CORNELL AV, s s, 375 ft w of Mapes Av, 125x100; Mary A. Myers to Mary Scully..... 1,300

DELANCEY ST, s e corner of Sheriff St, 25x75; Julius and Moses Valentine to Banned Friend, (mtg $35,000, R S $4.25).. 100

GROVE ST, 23, n s, 71.1 ft e of Bedford St, 29x irregular; Elias Kempner to Edward Wilkens, (mtg $9,500, R S $10)..... 42,000

HOUSTON ST, s s, 80 ft w of Mangin St, 20x75; Charles Buermann to Samuel Spiegel and others, (mtg $5,000, R S 25 cents)..... 1

JEROME AV, e s, 128.8 ft s of Mount Hope Place, 41.2x irregular; David Thomson, referee, to Anthony McOwen, (R S $4.25)..... 10,700

LEWIS ST, 140, e s, 68 ft n of Houston St, 30.8x100; Ida Solinsky to Isaac Beck and another, (mtg $34,500, R S $2.25)..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 80.5 ft n of 59th St, 20x80; Mary A. Kennedy to Lyman G. Bloomingdale, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 80.5 ft n of 59th St, 20x80; Lyman G. Bloomingdale to James Stern, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, 979, s e corner of 71st St, 20x80; Eleanor C. Huntington to William N. Cromwell, (mtg $30,000, R S $1.25)..... 1

MATILDA ST, Lot 210, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Catherine E. Allison to Henry Worms, (R S $1)..... 1

MONTGOMERY ST, 67, e s, 476 ft n of Cherry St, 21.10x58.7x20.5x57.5; Moser Arndtstein to Jacob Krisch, (mtg $11,000, R S $2.75)..... 19,000

ORCHARD ST, e s, 100 ft s of Houston St, 25x87; Fannie Solomon to Max W. Solomon, ½ part, (mtg $30,000)..... 1

SILVER ST, n s, 67.8 ft e of West Farms Road, 20x irregular; George P. Baisley and another to Matthew and Marie T. Gonzalez, (mtg $2,400)..... 1

STANTON ST, s e corner of Sheriff St, 94.10x75x25x75; Julius Tishman to Sigmund W. Barasch, (mtg $44,000, R S $22.25)..... 1

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 44, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x—; Moses Hochster to Moritz Muidberg, (R S $5)..... 1

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 44, s s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 25x31.6, Fred. Eisele to Katharina Feser, (mtg $38,000, R S $6.25)..... 100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 118 ft s of 177th St, 23.6x100; Anton Rinschler to Michael Beason, (mtg $5,000, R S 50 cents)..... 100

WELLESLEY ST, n s, 100 ft e of Park View Terrace, 75x100; Jane Flood to James A. Donnelly and wife, (R S $1).. 4,500

1ST AV, 2,205, n w corner of 113th St, 25x75; Augustus Ferretti and others to Donato Bracco and another, (mtg $20,000, R S $4.25)..... 31,000

1ST AV, s e corner of 93d St, 100.8x irregular; Rebecca A. Holmes to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine, (mtg $55,000, R S $7.50)..... 1

1ST AV, s w corner of 93d St, 100.8x irregular; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine to Moses and Julius Valentine, (mtg $55,000, R S $14.25)..... 100

2D AV, s w corner of 47th St, 25x73; John H. Tonyes to Albert J. Adams, (mtg $14,000, R S $5)..... 1

3D ST, w s, 100 ft s of 5th Av, 51x110x55x120, Wakefield; Maria Schweickert to Samuel Hess, (mtg $2,500, R S 50 cents) 1

4TH ST, 98 East, 25x96.2; Julius B. Fox to Peppy Reiss, (mtg $25,000, R S $125).. 34,000

5TH AV, n e corner of 97th St, 100.9x200; Benjamin Stern to Lloyd S. Bryce, (mtg $130,000, R S $108.25)..... 345,000

6TH AV, 140 and 142, e s, 90.8 ft n of 10th St, 64.8x irregular; Roger Foster, referee, to Milton C. Bradley..... 400

10TH ST, n s, Lot 245, map of Unionport, 100x108; Mary M. Bickford to Henry Worms, all liens, (R S 25 cents).. 1

10TH ST, 167, n s, 101.8 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.5; Sophie Hirsh to Charles Armbrecht, (R S $6)..... 15,500

11TH ST, 342, s s, 64.2 ft w of 1st Av, 35.10x69.11; Salvatore Strano to Rosa M. Salvatore Perniciaso, (R S $12.50)..... 1

31ST ST, 427, n s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Helene Stein to Herman A. Brecher, (mtg $21,000, R S $3)..... 1

47TH ST, 148 to 154, s s, 216.8 ft e of 7th Av, 70.10x100.5; Longacre Realty Company to George L. Zeit, (mtg $78,500, R S $34)..... 100

47TH ST, 141 West, n s, 380 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.5; Frederick T. Mueller to William J. Kiely, (mtg $15,000)..... 1

50TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11; Charles E. Googins to William Rau, (mtg $12,500, R S 25c)..... 1

51ST ST, 413 East, n s, 131.6 ft e of 1st Av, 18.10x100.11; Moser Arndtstein to Annie Peyser, (mtg $58,000, R S $1.25).. 1

70TH ST, n s, 208.4 ft w of 3d Av 16.8x100.5; Eliot Gordon to Charles Armbrecht, (R S $10)..... 22,500

70TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x100.5; David and Hannah Present to Charles Armbrecht, (R S $6.25)..... 15,000

75TH ST, 35, n s, 325 ft e of 9th Av, 22x102.2; Mary L. Quimby to Myer Foster, (mtg $30,000, R S $6)..... Nominal

86TH ST, n s, 210 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Clara A. Williams to Mary L. Murphy, (mtg $20,000, R S $3.75)..... 1

89TH ST, 223, n s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Kathchen Elm to Emil and Henriette Wissner.....

92D ST, n s, 217 ft e of 4th Av, 32.11x100.11x38x100.11; Leopold H. Geis to executors of Max L. Bernstein, (mtg $20,000, R S 75 cents)..... 1

96TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Annie Peyster to Moser Arndtstein, (mtg $19,250, R S $2.25)..... 1

101ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 225x100.11; Robert S. Wallace to Ninety-ninth Ward Bank, (R S $5.25)..... 1

102D ST, n s, 160 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.11; Theophilus G. Roessle to Charles W. L. Roche, (mtg $17,000, R S $2.75)..... 1

132D ST, s s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Joaquin M. Aguero to Philip Woolley, (mtg $15,000, R S $1.75)..... 1

132D ST, 556, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Libby R. Cooper to Adolph Levin, (mtg $19,625, R S 75c)..... 25,000

132D ST, n s, 322 ft w of 7th Av, 15x99.11; William E. Crandall, Jr., to Thomas J. McLaughlin, (mtg $9,000, R S $3)..... 1

140TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x99.11; Walter A. Seaman to Donald B. Toucey, (mtg $10,000, R S $2.25)..... 1

146TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Anton Ragette to Louis Meister, (mtg $10,000, R S $2.25)..... 1

146TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Anton Ragette to Clara Wottrich, (mtg $16,000, R S $1.75)..... 1

146TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Anton Ragette to Christian Muller, (mtg $16,000, R S $1.75)..... 1

165TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x105.10; Gustav Lange to Edward T. McGinley, (mtg $17,000, R S $10)..... 40,000

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 1,261, store; Anna L. Milligan to The El Buen Tono Company, 1 9-12 years..... $5,200

GREENWICH ST, 178, s w corner of Dey St, all; Thomas E. Ostrander to James D. Hall, 3 years..... 4,500

HUDSON ST, 101, store; Claus Hulls to Degenhardt & Brinkama, 6 9-12 years, from Aug. 1, 1901..... 3,500

2D AV, 1,598, store, &c.; Michael C. Gross and another, executors, to Harry Stern, 2 years..... 1,200

3D AV, 1,856, all; John J. Sullivan, as trustee, to Alexander Schlang, 5 years.. 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Albert J., to John H. Tonyes; 2d Av, s w corner of 47th St, due March 15, 1905..... $6,000

BLANEY, Mary, and another to Samuel Keeler; Southern Boulevard, w corner of Dater St, due May 1, 1906..... 5,000

BRATTO, Donato, and another to Augustus Ferretti and another; 1st Av, 2,205, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

CAMBRUS, Mary, to the Franklin Savings Bank; Columbus Av, 1,291, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 13,500

CLARK, Eliza S., widow, to A. Foster Higgins; Broadway, w s, 285.6 ft s of Depot Lane, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 35,000

COMMERFORD, Thomas P., to Peter Doelger; Greenwich St, 178, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,500

DECKER, Grace, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 185th St, 557 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 4,000

DEGENHARDT, Frederick, and another to the Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company; Hudson St, 101, store lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000

DOHERTY, Thomas F., to Charles De H. Brower; 117th St, n s, 107.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, demand, 6 per cent... 1,000

DONNELLY, James A., and wife to Jane Flood; Wellesley St, n s, 100 ft e of Park View Terrace, 5 years..... 2,500

DRYFOOS, Joseph, to Max Richter; Mountain Road, centre line, 60 ft n of 208th St, centre line, containing 2 310-1000 acres, 1-3 part, secures notes, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

FELT, George L., to the Century Realty Company; 47th St, 148 to 154 West, due Feb. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 273,500

FELT, George L., to Longacre Realty Company; 47th St, 148 to 154 West, prior mortgage $273,500, due Feb. 1, 1903, 6 per cent, building loan..... 25,000

FELT, George L., to Longacre Realty Company; 47th St, 148 to 154 West, prior mortgage $208,000, building loan, due Feb. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 71,500

FRIEDER, Lazar, to Edmund Kohn; Avenue C, 62, installments..... 5,000

FRIEDMAN, Robert, and wife to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 38th St, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, prior mtg $24,500, building loan, due May, 1902, 6 per cent. 22,000

GENS, Charles, to City Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 57th St, 338 and 340 East, 3 years..... 40,000

GENS, Charles, to Pauline Rapp; 57th St, 338 and 340 East, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 6,000

GLEASON, Michael, to Anton Rinschler; Washington Av, w s, 118 ft s of 177th St, installments, due Jan. 1, 1902..... 2,250

GRAD, Elizabeth, to the David Mayer Brewing Company; Main St, e s, 100 ft n of Pilot Av, City Island, 5 years..... 2,000

GROSSMAN, Isaac, to Edward D. Witt; Madison St, 212, 5 years..... 32,000

GROSSMAN, Isaac, to Hyman Atlas; Madison St, 212, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,000

HAMMER, Ernst, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; St. Ann's Av, w s, 100.1 ft s of 142d Street Building Loan, demand, 6 per cent..... 42,000

HESS, Samuel, and wife to Maria Schweickert; 3d St, w s, 100 ft s of 5th Av, Wakefield, 5 years..... 2,300

HIRSH, Harry, to Abraham Richards, as trustee; Ludlow St, 112, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

IDEN, Albert, to John D. Hass; 2d Av, w s, 20.5 ft s of 58th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 6,000

JAEGER, Karl, to Henry G. Silleck, Jr.; Mapes Av, n w s, about 659 ft n e of Samuel St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,500

KAEMPF, Peter, to George Ehret; 6th St, 520 East, leasehold, prior mtg $7,000, 1 year..... 1,400

KENSING, Henry, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 117th St, 35 and 37 West, two mortgages, 1 year, 4 per cent., each. 13,000

KNOERZER, William, to Beadleston & Woers; 38th St, 451 West, leasehold, all title, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,900

KRISCH, Jacob, to Abraham Zadek and others; Montgomery St, 67, 3 years.... 10,000

LIGGIO, Leonardo, and wife to Maria A. Scerbo; 175th St, or Fairmount Av, s s, 111 ft e of Clinton Av, 6 months..... 800

LIPPMANN, Israel, and wife to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Rivington St, 75 and 77, installments, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000

MARX, Frances, to Antoinette B. De Witt; 119th St, 15 West, 3 years..... 6,000

McOWEN, Anthony, to Harlem Savings Bank; Jerome Av, e s, 128.9 ft s w of Mount Hope Place, two mortgages, 1 year, 4½ per cent., each..... 4,000

MEISTER, Louis, to Martin Engel; 146th St, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 4 months note, collateral..... 1,000

MONGOMERY, Warwick E., and another to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 5th Av, s w corner of 26th St, due Feb. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent..... 50,000

MORAN, Mary C., to Alfred L. Larkin; Boston Road, s s, 150 ft s w of Perot St, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

MULDEBERG, Moritz, to Moses Hoohster; St. Mark's Place, 44, or 8th St, prior mortgage $15,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 5,000

MULLER, Philip, to Consumers' Park Brewing Company; Avenue C, 207, store lease, 6 per cent..... 597

NEVAL, George K., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 113th St, s s, 338.8 ft e of Park Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 1,500

PARSONS, Helen C., to Mitchell Valentine; Boston Av, e s, 20 ft n of Teasdale Place, 20x102; Oct. 31, 1904, 4½ per cent.. 8,000

PERNICIART, Rosa M., and another to Antonio Viciano; 11th St, 342 East, prior mortgage $16,000, 3 years..... 3,000

PERNICIART, Rosa M., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 11th St, 342 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 16,000

RAU, William, to American Mortgage Company; 50th St, 156 West, 1 year..... 12,000

REISS, Peppy, to Jacob Klingenstein; 4th St, 98 East, installments, $500 semi-annually, 6 per cent..... 3,000

ROCHE, Charles W. L., to Theophilus E. Roessle; 102d St, 311 West, prior mtg $17,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 400

SCANLON, James J. to Schmitt & Schwanenfluegel; 61st St, 224 West, saloon lease, monthly instalments, 6 per cent..... 1,500

SCHAEPERING, Frederick, and wife to Maria L. Duryea; 201st St, s s, 233.4 ft e of Grand Concourse and Boulevard, 3 years, sold.....

SCHORER, William B., to William D. Lent; Anthony Av, e s, 203 ft n of 176th St, 1 year..... 9,000

SCULLY, Mary, to Mary A. Myers; Cornell Av, s s, 375 ft w of Mapes Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

SPIEGEL, Samuel, and others to Henry Buermann, Houston St, s s, 80 ft w of Mangin St, installments, due May 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 1,800

SULLIVAN, Ellen J., and another to John M. Lyon; Fairmount Av, s s, being part of Lot 2, map of Fairmount, due July 1, 1904..... 3,500

THE HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH to the Southern New York Baptist Association; Broadway, n e corner of 104th St, due when mortgager shall cease to be church 75,000

VALENSTEIN, Moses, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 1st Av, s w corner of 93d St, prior mortgage $55,000, installments, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 9,000

VERNAGLIA, Antonio, to Antonio Petrone; Mott Av, e s, widened, 200 ft n of 144th St; prior mortgage, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,800

VERNAGLIA, Antonio, to Antonio Petrone; Mott Av, e s, widened, 227.5 ft n of 144th St, prior mortgage, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,800

WARD, Charlotte B., to William H. Payne; Washington Av, s w corner of 180th St, 6 mtgs, 3 years, aggregate..... 19,000

WILCKENS, Edward, to William E. Ver Planck, trustee; Grove St, 23, due May 1, 1905, 4% per cent..... 27,000

WILLIAMS, Clara A., to William Cutting; 86th St, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

WINICK, Alexander, to Mary C. Mathews; 172d St, 752 East, installments, 10 years. 4,750

WISSLER, Emil, and another to Kathchen Elm; 89th St, 223 East, installments, 5 years..... 3,500

WISSLER, Emil, and another to Kathchen Elm; 55th St, 538 West, installments, $250 semi-annually..... 7,000

WOOLLEY, Philip, to Joaquin M. Aguero; 132d St, s s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, prior mtg $15,000, 5 years..... 2,000

ZIGLER, Paul, to V. Everitt Macy and another, as trustees; 121st St, s s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 21,000

ZIGLER, Paul, to Pincus Lowenfeld and others; 121st St, s s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, prior mtg $21,000, demand, 6 per cent... 4,759

Assignments of Mortgages.

ATLAS, Hyman, to Meyer Vessell..... $7,000
BEST, Clara, to Bertha McConnell..... 15,149
BROGAN, Charles, to George Hill..... 56
BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Equitable Life Assurance Society..... 20,000
DEEGAN, Dennis, to John Murray and another..... Nom.
HARLEM SAVINGS BANK to Louis S. Paulmier and another..... 4,026
ELLIN, Robert, trustee, to Mary A. K. Swan, trustee..... Nom.
FRIEND, Banned, to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 3,400
LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, assigns two mortgages, aggregating..... 11,000
STRONG, Charles E., and another, trustees, to John L. Cadwalader, as co-trustee..... Nom.
STRONG, Charles E., and another, trustees, to William Cutting, Jr..... 28,125
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Bowery Savings Bank..... 4,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Atlantic Trust Company..... 13,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to James Douglas..... 2,000
UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES OF THE City of New York to Jonas Weil..... 17,000
WILL, John H., to Emma B. Levin..... 3,400
ZANONI, Virgilio, and others to Mary Leake..... 4,962

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV, e s, 221.11 ft n of 152d St, 40x100; William J. Brandt against Catherine McDonald and John McKinnon, owners; Catherine and Alexander McDonald, contractors..... 386

VYSE AV, 1,456; Thomas McKinly against Mary Benson, owner; James Benson, contractor..... 26

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 171st St, 180x100; August J. Lundgren against Richard Wibbet and another, owners; C. W. Wood, contractor..... 60

3D AV, w s, 31.6 ft n of 181st St, 25x102.11; Alfred Marsich against Otto Webber, owner and contractor..... 1,221

5TH AV, 1,100 ft n of 110th St, —x—; Pasquale Zoccolo against Joseph Oussani, owner; Joseph Oussani and Arendt H. Olsen, contractors..... 250

7TH ST, 210 East, —; Harris Herman and another against —— Horowitz, owner and contractor; J. Becker, contractor..... 60

27TH ST, 26 West; Paul S. Kenny against Lorenz F. J. Welher, Jr., owner and contractor..... 2,235

27TH ST, 26 West; Mackenzie Brothers against Lorenz F. J. Welher, Jr., owner and contractor..... 850

27TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Sigmund H. Adler against Rebe E. Welher, owner; Lorenz F. J. Welher, Jr., contractor..... 997

98TH ST, 61 to 67 East; Max Kahn against Michael J. Naughton, owner and contractor..... 51

118TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Joseph B. Alston against James B. Harris and John F. Comer, owners; James Powers, contractor..... 7

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

47TH ST, 148 to 154 West; Long Acre Realty Company, with George L. Felt..$2,000
47TH ST, 148 to 154 West; Century Realty Company, with George L. Felt..... 27,500

Lis Pendens.

DE MILT AV, n e s, 175 ft w of 2d St, 175x100, and Desbrow Place, w s, 150 ft n of De Milt Av, 100x100; Robert Marshall against Stephen G. Thomas and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. C. Coffin.

MOTT ST, 234; Department of Buildings against Florence Gerardi, (violation of building laws;) attorney, C. J. McCafferty.

47TH ST, n s, Lot 86, easterly half, map of Unionport, Bronx, 50x108; Robertina S. Fornstedt, administratrix, against John C. Baumann and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. W. Smith.

111TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 6th Av, 22x103.3; Mary E. Haggerty against Thomas E. Haggerty, individually and as administrator, and others, (partition;) attorney, C. A. Hopkins.

12TH ST, s s, part of Lot 285, Unionport, Bronx, 25x100; Albert E. Clapp, administrator, against William F. Baumann and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Baker.

12TH ST, s s, Lot 285, map of Unionport, Bronx, —100x108; Robertina S. Kornstedt, administratrix, against Johanna T. Muller, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Smith.

18TH ST, n s, Lot 42, map of land of George Rapelje, 12th Ward, 26x83; 18th St, 249 West, and 182 Lexington Av, two actions; Benjamin A. Jackson against Eliza Moeller, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, N. W. Kerngood.

24TH ST, s s, 81.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Simon Uhlfelder and another against Meyer Solomon and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rose & Putzel.

28TH ST, n e s, Lot 346, lands of Cornelius Ray, 20th Ward, 25x98.9, leasehold; Charles Barth against Andrew Krenig and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Altmayer.

98TH ST, s s, 236.2 ft e of Riverside Av, 60x100.11; Hyman Sonn and another against Edward B. Teichmann and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. H. Hayman.

101ST ST, 124, 128, and 130 East, three actions; Elizabeth M. Lawrence and another against Julius Katzenberg and another, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorney, G. W. Ellis.

101ST ST, 126 East; Elisabeth B. Walsh against Julius Katzenberg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Ellis.

101ST ST, 110 and 112 East, two actions; John R. Suydam against Julius Katzenberg and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, G. W. Ellis.

125TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 5th Av, 20x84.11; Equitable Life Assurance Society against Jennie H. R. Heath and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

176TH ST and Walton Av, s e corner, 86.7x101.0 x irregular; William Mohr against Joseph P. O'Donnell and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, P. A. Hatlin.

Summonses

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.
—LOUISA MANDER, plaintiff, against CHARLES H. WEISS, Caroline L. Guenther, Catharine E. Newsome, Philip Mergenthaler, Betsy Lieberman, as administratrix of the goods, chattels and credits of Louis Lieberman, deceased; Charles Liebmann, Charles Deied, Alexander Hoch, the People of the State of New York, Walter Magee, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated March 20, 1901.

JAMES W. & CHARLES J. McDERMOTT,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, (Manhattan), New York City.

To the above-named defendant Charles Brieff:

The foregoing summons is hereby served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James A. O'Gorman, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of May, 1901, and filed with the complaint at the County Court House in the City, County, and State of New York on the 25th day of May, 1901.—Dated New York, this 25th day of June, 1901.

JAMES W. & CHAS. J. McDERMOTT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office & P. O. address, 155 & 157 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
je29-law6w8

Legal Notices.

WILLIAM BURGDORFF.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court made at a Special Term thereof, held in and for the County of New York, by Hon. David McAdam, Justice, on the 16th day of July, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on said date, notice is hereby given to all creditors of WILLIAM BURGDORFF, lately doing business at No. 1,235 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, the assignee of said William Burgdorff, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 17th day of October, 1901.

WILLIAM H. FRITCHMAN,
Assignee of William Burgdorff.
GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS, Attorneys for Assignee, 58 Pine Street, New York City.
au9-law6w5

Excursions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 12:40 Saturdays only, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

LONG BEACH.
Trains leave N. Y., 34th St., E. R., week days, 7:00, 7:50, 10:50 A.M. (12:50 Saturdays only), 1:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:30, 5:50, 6:50, 8:00 and 10:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Fare 15 cents.
Through Elevated Trains leave Broadway Ferries (Daily, except Sundays,) 6, 7, 8, 9, 9:34 A. M. and half hourly till 10:34 P. M. Last train returning leaves Rockaway Park at midnight.

SUNDAY TRAINS.
Through Elevated Trains leave Broadway Ferries (Sundays) 6:04, 7:04, 8:04, 8:44, 9:14, 9:44 A. M., then every 10, 15, or 20 minutes, as travel warrants, until 9:44 P. M. Last train returning leaves Rockaway Park 11 P. M.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Amusement and Education Combined.
GLEN ISLAND
THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled mnagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 3d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 4.05 P. M. Fare 25c. 9.30, 10.30, 10.45, 11.45, A. M. 12.45, 2.15, 2

Real Estate for Sale.

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Note House, Location, Terms

For a small payment down and

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(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined tathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

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On-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

Think of the unsatisfactory feature of house or flat renting. Consider how much you could safely agree to pay per month for the privilege of owning your own home. Inquire what we can give you for that figure.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

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MAIN OFFICE NO. 9 PINE ST.,
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Has, for the convenience of his up-town clients, OPENED A

Branch Office at No. 532 5th AVENUE

Corner 44th Street,
under the Fifth Avenue Bank.
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Private wires connecting both offices.

All the desirable Private Houses that are for sale or to rent

TWO DOUBLE FLATS.
WEST 43D ST. WELL RENTED.
INCOME, $4,000 PER YEAR.
BARGAIN.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 793—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Will sacrifice beautiful brownstone house; open plumbing, tiled bathroom, mirrors; equity $6,000; might exchange for two-family house in Bronx. 260 West 130th St.

Reliable attorney wants $25,000 to clear equities on city real estate worth $200,000. Investor to control money and get quarter interest. Bronx, E., Box 130 Times.

BARGAIN.—SIXTY-FOOT 2D AV. CORNER, BELOW 14TH; EASY TERMS. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 WEST 59TH ST.

95th St., 207 East.—27x100 5-story double tenement; guaranteed rent, $2,300; price, $19,500; mortgage to suit. See janitor on premises.

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FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address Executor, P. O. Box 1,877 New York.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

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Bargain.—Bronxville lots, at station; 86 trains daily; 28 minutes from 42d; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

On the heights—Boulevard & Trolley—fairly restricted.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.

Payments easy—NO INTEREST OR ASSESSMENTS. Near depot and harbor; adjoining Larchmont; 38 minutes from 42d St. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

Workingman's opportunity!—Lots Springfield $75; $10 cash; small monthly payments. William Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Half price, corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St., B'klyn.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 18½ B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A CHOICE CORNER APARTMENT HOUSE TO EXCHANGE FOR PRIVATE DWELLING FOR OWNER'S OWN USE.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Wanted—Lots free and clear in exchange for improved property in the Bronx. Inquire E. J. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., 156th St., Real Estate.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale or to Lease.

Light two-story and basement brick factory, 40x80 feet, within 60 miles of New York, on Erie R. R.; new engine and boiler; water on premises; electric light; within two blocks of freight and passenger depot; plot 100x125 feet, extending back to railroad. For further particulars address Lock Box No. 21, Hawley, Penn.

For sale at sacrifice, 200-acre farm, stock, crops, and tools; immediate possession given; also 312-acre farm; brick house, 13 rooms; five barns; fine view; borders on beautiful lake ¾ mile wide; big chance to sell lots; nearest railroad two miles; 15 minutes' walk to trolley; sold low. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

Staten Island shore front and meadows; two plots between Midland Beach and Gifford's Bay; one fronting 75 feet, the other 150 feet on bay; 15 acres in all; price $15 per front foot. W. Hardingham, 40 Wall Street, New York.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Houses and lots for sale; also estates to manage; renting and collecting a specialty. E. J. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., Real Estate.

Tenement house wanted, east side, between Grand and 23d Sts.; must be cheap; owners only noticed. J. D., Box 138 Times Office.

Wanted to purchase, small farm near Saratoga; state lowest cash price. Address B., Box 131 Times Office.

To Let for Business Purposes.

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To Let—First floor and basement, 88 Thomas St., old established carpenter shop; rent, $20 per month. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate, 146 West 23d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

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A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

112th St., Near Madison Av.—9 rooms, $45; Lincoln Place, 7 rooms, $25. McCormack, 2,149 3d Av.

DWELLINGS! DWELLINGS!—CALL ON THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 WEST 59TH.

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ON THE DRIVE, 2,054 7TH AV., between 122d and 123d Sts.; single flats; all improvements; 7 large, light, clean rooms; $35, $40.

To Let—At 46 Hudson St., entire fourth floor, six rooms, in good order; rent, $20 per month. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate, 146 West 23d St.

54 East 122d St.—Handsome large single flats, 7 and 8 rooms; all modern improvements; rents, $30 to $40. Crawford, 182 East 122d St.

Flats.—5-6 rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water; rents, $15-$19. Henry, 202 East 123d St.

1,448 Lexington Av.—7 and 8 large rooms and bath, $30 and $33; improvements; see janitor.

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The Inverness,

57TH STREET AND 7TH AVENUE.

Unfurnished apartments of 4, 5, 7, and 8 rooms and bath; all modern conveniences, including open plumbing, electric light, and continuous elevator service, &c.

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HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
64 CEDAR STREET. 27 WEST 30TH STREET.
Or Superintendent, on premises.

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Below Chambers Street,

East of Park Row, a corner plot for improvement, containing over 10,000 square feet; desirable for printing or manufacturing. Price reasonable.

HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY,
64 CEDAR STREET.

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Handsome apartment of over 15 rooms to rent, furnished or unfurnished, for season or term of years.

APPLY TO
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
64 CEDAR STREET. 27 WEST 30TH STREET.

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Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

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124th St., 231 West.—August free; single third flat; 7 large rooms, bath; $22-$24. Janitor, basement, or Allan Williams, 2d flat.

All modern improvements; elevator, electric light, telephone; rent, $40. San Marino, 509 West 112th St.

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30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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Rose Cottage, on Shawangunk Mountains; elevation 2,000 feet; large rooms; large piazza; one mile from village; daily mail at the house; fresh milk, eggs, poultry, &c. For further particulars address Benj. R. Wood, Prop., Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.

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Private house wishes boarders; ladies only; Jewish preferred. P. O. Box 112, Keyport, N. J.

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Saratoga, The Grand Union

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Family resort; grandly located; elegantly furnished; modern in all detail. Assembly rooms, library, music, saloon, &c.; golf links unsurpassed. Beautiful drives, charming scenery, &c. CHAS. ST. JOHN, Millbrook, N. Y.

Staten Island.

NEW DORP BEACH HOTEL The Manhattan of Staten Island.

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HOW TO GO, WHEN TO GO, WHERE TO GO

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LONG LAKE RESORTS
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LONG LAKE WEST,
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Newly decorated and refurnished throughout.
200 rooms; 50 private baths.
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WILLARD D. ROCKEFELLER, Manager,
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Manhattan Beach HOTEL and Oriental Hotel

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REMINGTON COTTAGES,
Remington Av.; second house from ocean. High-grade Family Hotel; capacity, 100. Large, ocean view rooms.
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MORICHES INN, CENTRE MORICHES, (NOW OPEN.)—New and handsomely furnished. Latest improvements. Most healthful spot on Long Island. Terms reasonable.

SPRINGVILLE HOUSE, Good Ground, L. I. Directly facing water. (Pleasant and homelike.) Shady grounds, first-class table, boating. PETER NEHNBASS, Prop., owner.

THE SANTAPOGUE, BABYLON, L. I. Delightful location. Airy rooms. High-class table. Spacious grounds. Boating, fishing, bathing. Reasonable.
MRS. J. HEALY.

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THE EUREKA. FAR ROCKAWAY. (Select Family Hotel.) Delightful location, (always cool;) every modern appointment. Large airy rooms. High-class cuisine, sanitary plumbing; boating, bathing, fishing; electric lights. Reasonable. N. GRAF.

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Surrogate's Notices.

SIMON FATMAN.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To J. R. Landauer & Company, Solomon A. Fatman, Morris Fatman, Lazard freres, Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Company, Adolph Boscowitz, executors of Abraham Wolff, deceased; David L. Einstein, Meyer M. Friend, Bernasconi & Turati, Kaskel & Kaskel, Western Union Telegraph Company, Frederick Van Riper & Company, Karl Meissner, Josephine Lauman, Heinsen & Vogelsang, W. B. Dana & Company, H. Henke, American District Telegraph Company, Crescent Towel Supply Company, E. A. Creutzburg, G. di G. Guerrans, executors of Louis Ranger, deceased; Maurice S. Wormser, Postal Telegraph Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of Simon Fatman, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 17th day of September, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Solomon L. Fatman as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
MEYER M. FRIEND, Attorney for petitioner, No. 11 Pine Street, Manhattan, New York City. au3-law6wS

JOHN V. VAN WOERT.—In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN V. VAN WOERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, Cephas Brainerd, 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of August next.—Dated New York, February 18th, 1901. JAMES B. VAN WOERT, Administrator. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Attorney for Administrator, 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f16-1aw6mS

KING, VIRGINIA EVANS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Virginia Evans King, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Robert C. Taylor, her Attorney, No. 55 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1901.—Dated New York, the 8th day of February, 1901. GERTRUDE EVANS KING, Administratrix. ROBERT C. TAYLOR, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 55 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUTPHEN, JOHN S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SUTPHEN, late of said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Arnold H. Wagner, at No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of August, 1901.—Dated New York, February 1st, 1901. JOHN S. SUTPHEN, ADELINE E. SUTPHEN, AMANDA A. POPE, Executors. A. H. WAGNER, Attorney for Executors. f1-law6mS

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."
New York, August 2, 1901.

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1.—

MAY PREFER CHARGES AGAINST CAPT. DIAMOND

District Attorney's Office Investigating His Conduct.

Case, It Is Said, Will Be Taken Direct to the Grand Jury—Charge to be Neglect of Duty.

Police Capt. Thomas J. Diamond, whose wardman, George Bissert, was convicted Thursday of taking a bribe of $550 from a Stuyvesant Street disorderly house keeper, will, it is expected, be the next police officer proceeded against before the Grand Jury by the District Attorney.

District Attorney Philbin's assistants began some time ago an investigation of affairs in Capt. Diamond's precinct, with a view to preferring charges against him of neglect of duty. The same course pursued in the cases of Capts. Westervelt and Herlihy, of summoning the officer to a police court first, was considered, but it is intimated now that the District Attorney will go directly before the Grand Jury.

Mr. Philbin declined to discuss the matter yesterday. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Gans has all of the Headquarters records of Capt. Diamond's precinct, together with the report of some of Commissioner Murphy's special detectives recently made upon the condition of the precinct.

Capt. Diamond's own testimony on the witness stand in the Bissert trial may also be used against him.

All of the District Attorney's staff were jubilant over the conviction. District Attorney Philbin, when seen, had this to say of the result of the trial:

"Bissert's conviction is very encouraging. I believe that there are hundreds of policemen in the city who rejoice at the verdict because they have been unwilling abettors of just such crimes.

"The result inspires the hope that the day will come when the sworn testimony of a policeman will be accepted with the same degree of confidence as that of any reputable citizen and that it will not be necessary for counsel to ask a prospective juror whether or not he would believe the testimony of a policeman. It is a further warning that there are some crimes to which no political party can give its support no matter how anxious it may be to retain its power.

"The fact that the counsel for the defendant declared immediately after the jury retired that the charge of the Recorder to the jury was exceptionally fair, and other circumstances showing the determination to give the defendant every legal advantage he was entitled to, leads to the conclusion that the verdict will be sustained by the Appellate Court, if an appeal is taken."

Counsel for Bissert, Messrs. Levy, Unger & Vorhaus, declare that an appeal will be taken. The grounds upon which a reversal will be asked are that the testimony of the women witnesses was not sufficiently corroborated; that the verdict was contrary to the evidence, and that the special jury panel was unconstitutional.

The District Attorney's staff and police circles yesterday discussed scarcely any other subject but the conviction. In certain police circles it seemed to be the opinion that the verdict was a "shame" and ought not to have been found upon the testimony of "such women." The Public Prosecutor's staff were confident that Bissert's conviction—the first since Lexow days—would have a greater beneficial effect upon the corrupt members of the police force than all the efforts of reform committees.

The speed with which the trial was conducted by the Recorder was also freely discussed. Only four days were occupied, when as many weeks were predicted at the outset.

Col. Murphy would not talk of the case, nor would Capt. Diamond, who ran into Headquarters for a few moments during the day. Bissert would receive no newspaper men in the Tombs and would make no statement.

His counsel will apply to the Supreme Court on Wednesday next, after his sentence by the Recorder, for a certificate of reasonable doubt, which will act as a stay of sentence. Motion will then be made to admit the ex-precinct detective to bail.

"Philbin for Mayor," was the cry heard in uptown circles last night as the result of the conviction of Wardman Bissert. Politicians were unanimous in the opinion that District Attorney Philbin would prove a formidable factor as the anti-Tammany nominee for Mayor. Mr. Philbin's friends, however, say that he has no aspirations to be the ruler of Greater New York.

HOUSE OF DETENTION DEFENDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During Detective Bissert's trial, according to the published reports, statements were made which could be interpreted only as reflecting upon the management of the House for the Detention of Witnesses. References were made to the police authorities having access to the House of Detention and influencing the witnesses. To entirely refute such an insinuation it is, perhaps, needless to say more than that not a single witness connected with the Bissert case was detained in the House of Detention.

It is but just to the Sergeant in charge and the officers connected with the House of Detention to say that the public need have no concern along the lines indicated. The utmost care is taken to prevent the very thing suggested, and after quite a long acquaintance with the institution, we feel confident in asserting that those in charge are deserving of high commendation, rather than censure.

VISITING CHAPLAIN.

New York, Aug. 2, 1901.

POLICEMAN NOT MURDERED.

Many Witnesses Saw Patrolman Yunge Drop Dead—Autopsy Performed.

Rumors that Policeman Peter W. Yunge of the Delancey Street Station, who died in Bellevue yesterday morning after being removed from Grand and Cannon Streets, where he had fallen, had been murdered for securing witnesses against Detective Bissert, were disposed of by Assistant District Attorney Gans, who declared that Yunge had never done any work for the District Attorney's office.

Other witnesses have been found who saw the man fall backward on the car tracks while walking with his wife.

Dr. Hamilton Williams, Coroner's physician, yesterday performed an autopsy on the body. He found an extensive fracture of the skull with a profuse cerebral hemorrhage, and said that death might have been associated with an epileptic condition.

Investigating the Killing of Bulkley.

District Attorney Philbin has begun an investigation of the killing of Jospeh Bulkley by Detective William J. Mulcare on Tuesday night at Charles and West Streets. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Garvan has been assigned to the case, and will represent the District Attorney at the inquest to be held by Coroner Hart on next Thursday.

MARRIED AT 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

Army Surgeon A. W. Williams Weds Miss Elizabeth Semple.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a well-dressed couple drove up to the Gregory Street Police Station, Jersey City, and said they wished to get married. They were told that a minister could not be found at that hour, and were sent to the residence of Justice Lehane. He was roused from his slumber and performed the ceremony.

The bridegroom said he was Dr. Allie Walter Williams of Columbia, Ga., a surgeon of the United States Army, stationed at Governors Island. He gave his age as thirty years, and his address as the Hotel Metropole, Jersey City. The bride said she was Elizabeth Morris Semple, twenty-one years old, daughter of James A. Semple of Washington, D. C. Dr. Williams would not say why they elected to be married at 3 o'clock A. M. After the ceremony they came to New York.

Dr. Minton Declines Philadelphia Call.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Collin Minton of California, Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, has declined the call to the pastorate of Chambers-Wylie Memorial Church in this city. In his letter Dr. Minton said he felt that his position was such toward the Church on the Pacific Coast and the Church at large—for it was as representative of the Western country that he had been elected to the office of General Moderator—that he did not see his way clear to accept the pastorate of the Philadelphia church.

STEERS SPREAD PANIC.

Seven Escape and Charge Through the Streets of Jersey City.

Seven Colorado steers that arrived at the Central Stock Yards, Jersey City, on Thursday, stampeded from their pens at 11 o'clock that night and created wild excitement in the north part of the city and county from that time until 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Two of them were finally shot, two were captured, and the other three at last accounts were still at large somewhere on the meadows along the Hackensack River.

As a result of the stampede John Curran, forty-six years old, of 274 Thirteenth Street, is lying at the City Hospital badly injured about the head and neck. It was at first reported that he had been gored and tossed on the horns of one of the infuriated steers, but this proved to be an exaggeration.

Curran, who was employed as a watchman at the stock yards, was making his hourly round at 11 o'clock when he heard the tramp of animals' hoofs coming up one of the avenues lying between the cattle pens on the docks and leading to the yard opening on Sixth Street. He surmised what had happened and at once shouted an alarm to the cattlemen in the building. They and Curran seized lassoes and started to head the animals off. They were too late to do this, as the animals had nearly reached the exit before the pursuit was fairly begun.

When the animals reached the yards they paused a moment as if to get their bearings. Then, huddling together in a bunch they made a dash through the gates, which were open, into Sixth Street. They kept well together through Sixth Street until they reached Henderson Street. There they separated. One turned south into Henderson Street, the second continued on through Sixth Street, while the other five turned north into Henderson Street and ran to Pavonia Avenue. Two left the herd and went toward Hamilton Park. The others went on toward Hoboken, where two were captured. The other two kept on through Hoboken and Weehawken and finally reached the meadows, as did a third which diverged from Pavonia into Grove Street.

His companion ultimately reached Hamilton Park. There were not many people abroad, for it was nearly midnight then, and as if by common consent all who saw that part of the stampede joined in pursuit of this animal. There were fully 500 in the crowd. They worried the animal with shouts and stones and finally drove him out of the park. He ran through Ninth to Erie Street and it was there that Watchman Curran was hurt.

He reached the intersection of the streets at the same time that the animal did, and tried to head it off. The animal lowered its head as it dashed to meet Curran, and every one expected to see him gored or tossed into the air. But Curran stepped nimbly aside and escaped death, though not injury. He was knocked down and trampled under the animal's hoofs, his head and neck being badly cut.

While he was being removed to the hospital the steer dashed into the hallway of 159 Ninth Street, which stood invitingly open. One of the crowd tried to shut the door, but the steer backed out and ran to the Lackawanna Railroad tracks, where it was struck by a timely locomotive that knocked it down, breaking its leg. Then Sergt. O'Brien and Policeman Beggins, who had followed it, emptied their revolvers into its head and ended its career.

In the meantime the solitary animal that ventured upon a trip south through Henderson Street turned into Railroad Avenue and so on through Jersey Avenue, followed by a crowd that grew as the procession progressed, until the steer reached Van Vorst Park. There, despite the hooting and yelling of the crowd, the steer stopped to graze on the grass which bipeds, by numerous signs, are forbidden to tread upon.

One venturesome man picked up a pole and tried to drive the steer from its pasture, but the animal made a drive with lowered head and sent the pole flying. Then the venturesome man retired. Next came Policeman McGurk with a revolver. He fired a bullet into the steer's neck, and the steer returned the compliment by making a dash at McGurk. He took refuge behind a tree and fired again, but the steer made a circuit, dislodged him from his ambush, and drove him out of the park. Then the steer turned, broke from the park, dashed down Jersey Avenue, and finally plunged into the Morris Canal at the foot of the street, and was there ingloriously drowned.

HURT BY FALLING ROCKS.

Several Workmen Injured at Different Points in the Rapid Transit Tunnel.

Falling rocks injured a number of workmen at different points on the rapid transit tunnel yesterday, the most serious accident being at Park Avenue and Thirty-third Street at noon. Here a boulder weighing about two tons had been hoisted about ten feet by means of a derrick when the rope parted, letting the mass fall into a crowd of men at the bottom of the excavation. There was a wild rush for safety, but Foreman Adams and Andrew Jackson, colored, twenty-three years old, of 554 Seventh Avenue, were caught and held fast. Adams was badly bruised, and Jackson, when extricated, was found to have had one arm and one leg broken. He was taken to Bellevue, while the foreman was sent to the Walton private hospital, at 509 Fifth Avenue.

Peter McNabb, sixty-five years old, of 341 West Fiftieth Street, a workman, was descending into the tunnel in Broadway, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets, when a huge piece of concrete lying on the edge of the roadway rolled down upon him and drove him into the soft earth at the bottom, where he was held fast. He sustained several bad scalp wounds and body bruises, and at Roosevelt Hospital, where he was taken, the doctors said last night that he might also be injured internally.

Edward Reilly, thirty years old, of 173 East Ninetieth Street, and Bernhard Goodman, colored, twenty-seven years old, of 172 East Ninetieth Street, were working in an excavation at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon, when a big stone fell upon them. One of Reilly's legs was broken and his right arm badly bruised, while one of Goodman's legs was broken and his left arm badly bruised. Both were taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

BOY BURGLARS CAPTURED.

Had Robbed Guests of Atlantic City Hotels of Much Valuable Jewelry.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—A number of patrons of the Hotel Chalfonte and the Hotel Isleworth found upon arising this morning that their rooms had been entered during the night and a large quantity of jewelry stolen. The locks on the doors were all intact, and investigation showed that the burglars must have entered by means of the fire escapes.

Harold Seifert, fifteen years old, son of a well-known jeweler, was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the robberies, and when taken to Police Headquarters he confessed that he had been his work with the aid of another boy named Herbert. The booty, he said, had been secreted in the cellar of the Presbyterian Church, and on going there the detectives found in the place the lad indicated, several thousand dollars worth of rich plunder.

Said to be Racing to Yokohama.

That the Standard Oil ship Acme, which sailed from this port for Yokohoma yesterday, is going to try and beat the Brilliant, another of the company's fleet that sailed for the same port on Monday, to their common destination, was a story current in Battery Park and along South and West Streets yesterday. The marine officials of the Standard Oil Company thought the story a good joke. On the other hand, old salts and longshoremen who had been acquainted with the facts in the case, told the story to all who would listen as a true one.

Brave House of Refuge Boy Released.

Joseph Collis, an inmate of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, was discharged from that institution yesterday by the Board of Managers, on recommendation of Superintendent Sage. This was done in commendation of the boy's bravery on last Tuesday, when the naphtha launch of the Newberry Oat Company exploded in the East River just off the island. The Randall's Island steamer Refuge was nearby at the time, and young Collis rendered valuable aid in rescuing the several men on board the burning launch.

INJUNCTION AGAINST BOARD OF ESTIMATE

It Restrains That Body from Carrying Out Garbage Contract.

Granted by Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court at the Instance of James F. Madden, a Taxpayer.

Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court yesterday granted an injunction asked for on Thursday night by James F. Madden, a taxpayer of 116 Nassau Street, restraining the Board of Estimate from carrying out the contract for the removal of garbage, which was awarded last Wednesday by the board to the New York Sanitary Utilization Company.

Mr. Madden's action was taken in accordance with the suggestion of Controller Coler and Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, who voted against awarding the contract. Mr. Madden, who is himself a lawyer, has engaged as his attorneys the firm of Brainsby & Doris.

The injunction is returnable next Monday before Justice Blanchard. Mr. Madden says in his complaint that he believes that this contract would result in the loss of from $200,000 to $300,000 annually upon the part of the city, the taxpayers, and citizens. He also says he believes it would result in gross perversion of the rights of the public. He asks that all parties be restrained from carrying out the provisions of the contract pending the hearing of the injunction.

Controller Coler and Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, who were appointed a committee by the Board of Estimate at its meeting on Wednesday to investigate the feasibility of the city purchasing the Sanitary Utilization Company's plant, will gather all possible facts relating to the garbage disposal. These facts will be used to learn if it is better for the city to purchase the plant or to let the contract for $232,000 per annum go as it is. The price, $232,000, is for Manhattan alone, but the company will also do the work in the Bronx, making the yearly price of $303,000. Under the old five-year contract the price was $89,900.

Mr. Guggenheimer discussed the matter more fully yesterday, but would not discuss the injunction phase of the case. He said:

"The discussion that has been started in the newspapers that the new five-year contract will last for that length of time is not true. The contract with this company will not last. If we can secure this plant for $500,000 I am decidedly in favor of purchasing it. I understand that the company now wishes $720,000 for the plant. That is exorbitant.

"Mr. Coler and I will appoint an expert to figure on the cost of the plant, its maintenance, and equipment. The company will do the same, and the two experts will confer. If an agreement cannot be reached between them a third man probably will be appointed by us, who will aid them. Their report, however, will not necessarily be the one that Mr. Coler and myself will give to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. What we wish to find is that the city can save from $75,000 to $100,000 by buying this plant, and if that can be done it would be ridiculous to pay an excessive price to the company for its contract."

NOBLE'S NAME DROPPED.

Queens Borough Harmony Committee Resents Defiance of Mr. Coler.

The action of Surrogate Daniel Noble of Queens County in declaring that he would support Councilman Cassidy, Chairman of the County Democratic Committee, for the leadership of the Democratic Party in the borough, has resulted in the Surrogate's name being dropped by the Reorganization Committee of the old Madden faction. This committee, which consists of 310 members, was appointed with a view to create harmony between the opposing factions in Queens. The committee held a meeting Thursday night at Schwalenberg's Park, Long Island City, and decided to punish Mr. Noble for what was designated as his disloyalty to the party.

The Surrogate had been supporting William C. Wissell. Wissell was Croker's choice for leader in the borough.

ADDRESS BY MR. ROOSEVELT.

He Speaks at the Colorado Quarto-Centennial Celebration.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 2.—At the Colorado quarto-centennial celebration in this city to-day, Vice President Roosevelt spoke on "The Growth of the West During the Last Quarter of a Century." In the course of his address Mr. Roosevelt said:

"In applying new principles to our conditions we have found the Federal Constitution a nearly perfect instrument. The system of a closely knit and indestructible union of free Commonwealths has enabled us to do what neither Greek nor Roman in their greatest days could do. We have preserved the complete unity of an expanding race without impairing in the slightest degree the liberty of the individual. When in a given locality the settlers became sufficiently numerous, they were admitted to Statehood, and thenceforward shared all the rights and all the duties of the citizens of the oldest States.

"As with Columbus and the egg, the expedient seems obvious enough nowadays, but it was at first so novel that a couple of generations had to pass before we ourselves thoroughly grasped all its features. At last we grew to accept as axiomatic the two facts of National union and local and personal freedom. As whatever is axiomatic seems commonplace, we now tend to accept what has been accomplished as a mere matter of course. The very completeness with which the vitally important task has been done almost blinds us to the extraordinary nature of the achievement.

A SUBWAY FOR FIRE WIRES.

Dispute Between Fire Department and Contractor McDonald Settled.

Fire Commissioner Scannell, with Fire Chief Croker, have long been at odds with Contractor McDonald of the rapid transit railroad over the question of damages to fire alarm wires by the tunnel workmen, but have at last been brought to an amicable understanding by Corporation Counsel Whalen to whom they submitted their differences. Under this agreement Mr. McDonald will pay $4,000 in lieu of making repairs to the wires, and the Fire Department $2,000. The resultant fund it is estimated will be sufficient to build an independent conduit for the fire wires along the east side of Broadway, which Chief Croker urged as a solution of the difficulty.

This closes a long and bitter controversy between the parties, during which Chief Croker made a report in which the following passage occurs: "As the rapid transit railroad will not be completed for some time, this department should not be held responsible for loss of life or damage to property by reason of the failure of the contractor to properly protect our fire alarm system."

Under his contract Mr. McDonald is required to make "all necessary readjustments" of electrical and other sub-surface structures, but Mr. Whalen decided that there was nothing in this by which he could be compelled to build a subway for the Fire Department.

PATRICK'S WITNESSES RELEASED.

His Brother-in-Law Provides Cash Bail for Meyers and Short.

Morris Meyers and David L. Short, the two witnesses to the will of William M. Rice, which left Lawyer Albert T. Patrick most of the millionaire's property, were yesterday released from the Tombs under $7,500 cash bail by Judge Newburger.

The will to which Meyers and Short are witnesses is declared by the District Attorney's office to be a forgery. Albert T. Patrick is under indictment charged with forging it, and with instigating the murder of Rice. Meyers and Short are also under several indictments charging them with perjury and various degrees of forgery. They have been in prison since March 20.

The $15,000 cash bail was deposited with the City Chamberlain by J. T. Milliken of 948 Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Milliken is a brother-in-law of Patrick. He would answer no questions when seen. The bail of Meyers and Short was fixed by Recorder Goff upon motion of the District Attorney at $25,000 each. Justice McAdam recently reduced it to $7,500.

SAYS TUNNEL EVILS MUST BE REMEDIED

District Attorney Threatens to Act Against New York Central.

Mr. Sexton Does Not Make a Special Investigation—No Recourse Against Soft Coal, He Declares.

While the officials of the Health Department and those of the railroad interested in the presentment of the Grand Jury could give no assurance yesterday that Park Avenue tunnel conditions would be remedied, Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier, who has charge of the investigation for District Attorney Philbin, was ready with a statement. He was very emphatic in saying:

"If the public nuisance complained of is not remedied at once the facts as found by the July Grand Jury will be presented to the next Grand Jury, with a request for a criminal indictment against the officers of the railroad. We are preparing copies of the presentment, which will be given to the officers of the road, the Board of Health, and the Mayor. This will give sufficient notice of any further action."

The tunnel was not the subject of any special investigation yesterday by John B. Sexton, President of the Board of Health. Shortly after the Grand Jury had made its presentment on Thursday President Sexton said, in regard to the charge that soft coal was being used on engines in the tunnel:

"I was not aware that soft coal was being used. If it is I am of the opinion that it certainly comes within the province of the Board of Health, and if I find upon investigation to-morrow that soft coal is still being used I shall see that it is stopped at once."

President Sexton did not visit the Health Department offices yesterday, and so far as his subordinates knew nothing special was being done to act upon the recommendations made by the Grand Jury. Mr. Sexton did, however, late in the day issue the following statement:

"We have had sanitary inspectors at work on this tunnel long before the Grand Jury took the matter up. We have had no complaints about any smoke nuisance from the inspectors. If there are any complaints we should take steps at once to have the nuisance abated. As I said before, we have had no complaints and our inspectors are watching the tunnel."

President Sexton cited Section 134 of the Sanitary Code relative to smoke nuisances, and said that there was no prohibition against the use of soft coal as long as no smoke was visible. One of the sanitary inspectors who has been doing work in the tunnel had this novel explanation of that portion of the Grand Jury's presentment which declared positively that soft coal was causing a large part of the trouble. He said:

"The soft coal used in the tunnel is stolen by the engineers and firemen. The company has issued orders against its use, and the men are supposed to obey this order, but they do not do it. When they coal their engines they surreptitiously place in the tenders a quantity of soft coal, to be used when they want to get up steam in a hurry. Now, it is often the case that they are delayed in the tunnel, and in order to make up for this delay they shovel in a lot of soft coal, which sends up enough smoke to cause lots of trouble. Our reports show this to be a fact, and at the same time they show that the railroad company can not prevent this violation of their rules."

Frederick Springer, another of the inspectors, said that he had ridden in cars and watched from bridges, but he had never seen firemen use anything but coke on engines in the tunnel, but that there was soft coal in the tenders of the engines.

At the Grand Central Station President Newman of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad declined to discuss the presentment of the Grand Jury and its recommendations. He sent out word from his office that when he had anything to say he would make it public in a general statement.

To one question, however, he did reply, and this was to the rumor that in order to reduce the number of trains in the tunnel it was proposed to land suburban passengers at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and send them down town on trolleys and elevated cars. In reply to this he said: "I am tired of answering idle rumors."

Chief Engineer Wilgus and others, who might have talked about any changes in the tunnel, were not at the offices yesterday, and their subordinates refused to talk.

Health Commissioner Cosby said: "There is no law prohibiting the use of soft coal. There is no law which empowers the Health Department to stop the use of soft coal, and we cannot discriminate between the two substances of hard and soft coal, so far as their use is concerned, so long as no nuisance is committed. Soft and hard coal mixed are used, and a device is brought into requisition which consumes the smoke. We cannot interfere until a complaint has been made that a nuisance has been committed.

"We will take action whenever a complaint is made of a nuisance, and we won't have to wait for a Grand Jury presentment to do it. We have been investigating the tunnel for some time. Sanitary inspectors have been watching the tunnel. They have inspected the cars, and have seen to it that they have been cleaned every day. If the inspectors had observed the smoke nuisance they would have reported it. But, as I have said, there have been no complaints."

Commissioner Cosby, President Sexton, and others interviewed would not discuss the suggestion that a change of motive power would be the best remedy for the existing troubles.

CUFFS AS POSTAL CARDS.

A Novel Plan of Sending Laundry Bills Through the Mail.

Well-starched cuffs as correspondence cards is one of the latest fads. A two-cent stamp is placed on one side of the cuff and this side is properly addressed. The message is written on the reverse side. As the required postage is on this rather novel card of course the postal authorities see that it is properly delivered.

Some of the cuff messages, however, are not sent as novelties. They are sent in grim seriousness. One of the most recent of this character was the message sent by a laundress to a customer. It contained the dates and amounts of the various bills for washing his linen which he had neglected to pay.

All sorts and conditions of cuffs are used. The brilliantly colored cuff of a fancy shirt may come in the same bag with a white cuff. The neatly laundered cuff as well as one that has been doing duty at both ends are side by side. The new cuff bought for the occasion and the cuff whose frayed edges have been trimmed by shears can also be found in the mail.

DISCHARGED A SPITTER.

Magistrate Found Ferryhouses Not Mentioned in Anti-Spitting Law.

Magistrate Olmsted, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday gave a new interpretation of the anti-spitting ordinance when he discharged Isadore Titelbaum of 54 Sheriff Street and Vincenzo Guareri of 44 Union Street, Brooklyn, arrested for spitting in the Hamilton ferry house by Sanitary Policeman Kemp.

"I can find nothing in the ordinance relating to spitting which forbids it in ferry houses," said the Magistrate. "The law makes special mention of ferryboats, but not of ferry houses. True, it refers specially to public buildings, but the question arises, is a ferry house a public building? According to my construction of the law as I find it, it is not."

Several persons have already been fined in the Court of Special Sessions for spitting in ferry houses.

Self-Defense Plea Sustained.

Coroner Hart and a jury held an inquest into the killing of Timothy Regan on July 28, by John Brophy, in the latter's saloon, at 131 Avenue D. The testimony showed that Regan, while drunk, went into Brophy's saloon, dragged him out from behind the bar, kicked and beat him. The jury exonerated Brophy on the plea of self-defense.

At 12 sharp all hands are piped off duty.

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WAR ON MOSQUITOES BEGINS

Dr. Doty Starts His Crusade Against Those of Staten Island.

Hopes to Prevent Malaria by Exterminating the Pests—How the Work Is Being Conducted.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York, yesterday began his crusade against the plague of mosquitoes at Concord, near Clifton, S. I. Dr. Doty was at Concord until dusk, and he accomplished much toward the carrying out of his plans to render a malarial district healthy. He was aided by a competent scientist. Water was taken from twelve stagnant pools suspected of being the breeding places of anopheles, the mosquito which spreads malaria, and which are known to contain the larvae of several species of gnats. These samples will be under inspection at the Quarantine bacteriological laboratory, and careful note will be taken of results.

Nearly every house in the neighborhood of these pools was visited and the occupants were questioned. In every instance large test tubes with cotton stoppers were left, with instructions to place in the tubes all morquitoes that could be caught in the houses, and it was also requested that some of the mosquitoes caught be pinned to cardboard or corks, after the fashion followed in making entomological collections. The tubes and the impaled insects will be collected under Dr. Doty's directions, and it will be ascertained how many of the insects captured are anopheles and how many are simply pests, but not spreaders of malaria.

About thirty houses were visited, and malarial conditions were found to be worse than was suspected. Some very severe cases were discovered.

"All the preliminaries to active work," said Dr. Doty last night, "were completed to-day. We took samples of water, and found in them the larvae of mosquitoes. The samples are under observation at the laboratory to determine the percentage of anopheles. The Concord people are aiding us by catching the developed insects, and we have their co-operation and that of the physicians who have cared for malarial cases in the district. The crude oil and the tank given by the Standard Oil Company are on the grounds of the Quarantine Reservation.

"To-morrow a detail of sanitary policemen, ordered to this duty by President Sexton of the Board of Health, will begin a systematic inspection of individual homes at Concord to remedy unsanitary conditions. The mapping out of the plan of campaign of experiment will be done by a detail of competent men, selected by me from the Quarantine corps. On Monday we shall put oil on every stagnant pool. I hope for good results from these efforts to rid a district of malaria-spreading mosquitoes by systematic and scientific methods.

"After the pools are dosed with oil we shall go among the people of the neighborhood and see if their sufferings are alleviated, and in what degree. If we succeed we shall have pointed the way to attain an end that will be a boon to thousands.

"It should be understood, however, that I am carrying out no contract in what I am doing. I am simply following up lines of research that were started many months ago in connection with our laboratory work. If I succeed I shall not expect a monument, and I hardly care for the title of mosquito exterminator of Staten Island."

A BANKRUPT COMMITTED.

S. M. Rosenburger of Reuben & Rosenburger Accused of Larceny and Fraudulent Acts.

Samuel M. Rosenburger of the defunct firm of Reuben & Rosenburger of 101 Wooster Street was arrested and committed to the Tombs yesterday by Judge Newburger, in default of $4,000 bail, under charges of grand larceny and fraudulent disposition of property.

Rosenburger's firm failed two weeks ago with liabilities of about $100,000 and practically no assets. His partner, Hyman J. Reuben, is thought to be in Canada. The indictment for fraudulent disposition of property is based upon charges preferred by J. Kridel, Sons & Co. and William Schroeder & Co. These firms allege that on July 8 they delivered $5,000 worth of silks to Reuben & Rosenburger, and that two days later the firm failed. Writs of replevin were obtained, but when the Sheriff went to serve them it was found that the goods had been removed.

The second indictment is based upon the affidavit of Frederick Vietor of Vietor & Achelis, who declares that his firm delivered $5,000 worth of goods to Reuben & Rosenburger on a statement in writing which they declare was false.

STOWAWAYS ON A LINER.

A Score of Youths Taken from the Nord Amerika by a Pilot Boat.

The pilots of the pilot boat New York reported yesterday morning that on Thursday night they had taken from on board the Italian steamship Nord Amerika twenty stowaways. The stowaways were all landed early yesterday morning at the Highlands, from which point they are supposed to have started to make their way as best they could to New York.

How the men managed to board the vessel without being detected is a mystery. At the offices of Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall Street, the agents of La Veloce, it was said yesterday that they had been put in possession of information prior to the Nord Amerika's departure, that a gang of sharpers would try to place aboard the vessel a number of passengers who had not provided themselves with bona fide tickets. In consequence they took precautions to see that no other persons than those entitled to boarded the ship, and they are certain that the stowaways must have gone aboard Wednesday afternoon or evening. They feel that there must have existed some sort of a collusion between the sharpers and some one on board.

Pilot Dennis Reardon, who brought the Norwegian fruit steamer Alliance into port yesterday morning, said that Pilot Godby had taken the Nord Amerika out. He left her just as she cleared the bar. A little later the attention of the pilots on the New York was attracted by the incessant blowing of the Nord Amerika's siren. The yawl from the New York went alongside and the Captain informed them of the stowaways and asked that they be taken off. This the pilots did, keeping them on board during the night, and landing them at the Highlands early in the morning.

Pilot Reardon said that the men said that they had paid a man on Grand Street $10 each for passage to Italy, and that they thought the transaction a regular one. They did not appear to be at all impressed with the liberal rate charged, and seemed to regard their having been put off as an injustice.

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$8, $7, $6.50 TROUSERS NOW $5.
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$3.50, $3. " " $1.90
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LITIGATION INVOLVES BIG ALKALI CONCERNS

Stockholders Apply for Receiver for the Mathieson Company.

Charges of Fraud and Conspiracy Against Richard T. Wilson and Edward S. Arnold.

Two big alkali companies are involved in litigation just commenced in the Supreme Court, in which Richard T. Wilson and Edward S. Arnold are charged with fraud and conspiracy. It is alleged that as officers of the Mathieson Alkali Works, a Virginia corporation with offices in this city, Wilson and Arnold, the latter said to be a member of the firm of Arnold, Hoffman & Co., dealers in chemicals, had without authority transferred much of the property of the concern, including valuable patents, to the recently organized Castner Electrolytic Alkali Company, also of Virginia.

It is also alleged that Wilson and Arnold, with others, secretly transacted important business for the Mathieson Alkali Works, and that they refused information concerning these transactions to many of the stockholders to whom they had also denied an opportunity of being present at the meetings.

The complaint in the suit is filed by Danforth Geer, Willard F. Gay, Arthur W. Smith, Thomas T. Mathieson, Robert Morris, Annie Morris, W. S. S. Clarke, and James D. Thirburne, stockholders of the Mathieson Alkali Works, against the Mathieson Alkali Works, the Castner Electrolytic Alkali Company, and against Edward S. Arnold, Richard T. Wilson, John G. Agar, Alfred Ely, John Russell Gladdings, Frederick C. Sayles, Frank A. Sayles, and Theodore Hooper, as Directors of the Mathieson Alkali Works.

Application is made to the court to have the conveyances to the Castner Electrolytic Alkali Company set aside and to have a receiver appointed for the Mathieson Company. This concern was incorporated nine years ago, according to the papers in the case, with an authorized capitalization of between $2,000,000 and $5,000,000.

Among the detailed charges made is one that notices for a stockholders' meeting on June 19, 1900, were sent out by President Arnold and Secretary Gladdings under date of May 29 of the same year, that time being so short that it was impossible for the many stockholders of the company in Europe to be able to be present or be represented, and the assertion is made that officers of the company have evaded service of legal papers. A secret contract between Wilson and Hoffman, Arnold & Co., by which that firm handles the entire output of the alkali works at exorbitant commissions is also alleged.

McFarland, Taylor & Costello are the attorneys for the plaintiffs. A long and hard-fought legal contest is expected.

FIRE AT HOBOKEN PIERS.

Causes Great Excitement and Badly Damages a Lighter.

While the lighter Helen F. Roberts was being unloaded at the Hamburg-American docks, Hoboken, yesterday, fire was discovered among some bales of cotton. She was towed into the river by the Nettie L. Tice, while other tugboats gathered about and deluged the lighter with water. After the fire had been extinguished the boat was towed to the Weehawken flats, where she was beached. It was found that thirty bales of cotton had been partly destroyed and the lighter's deck badly damaged. The fire caused great excitement along the docks.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE ELECTION LAW.—Charles B. Maxim's rival, Robert E. Taylor, was declared elected a Supervisor of Warren County by a majority of two votes. The canvassers declared nine of the ballots cast at such election void, and refused to count them for any candidate. No ballots were protested as being marked for identification, nor did the canvassers indorse on the back of the ballots declared void any reason for such rejection. The canvassers also failed to obey the general election law, Section 111, which commands that ballots rejected as void must be placed in a separate, sealed package. Instead, they returned the rejected ballots, in the condition in which they were when voted, to the ballot box with the other ballots voted. After the canvass of the ballots, some of them were handled and inspected by various persons at the time of canvassing other than members of the Board of Canvassers. An order of the Special Term of the Supreme Court denying a writ of mandamus to the defeated candidate, Maxim, has been reversed by the Third Appellate Division. Justice Kellogg, for the court, after discussing the question as to whether mandamus was the proper remedy, says: "It appears that the Board of Canvassers omitted a plain duty imposed by the election law, in that they omitted to indorse their reasons upon the back of ballots rejected as void, and omitted to place these void ballots in a sealed envelope and file the same with the original statement of the canvassers, as prescribed by Section 111 of the election law; that they improperly replaced these void ballots with the others in the ballot box, where they still remain. For the correction of this neglect or omission of duty any person aggrieved or interested, on a proper application, would be entitled to a writ of mandamus, without seeking authority therefor in the election law, compelling the Board of Canvassers to convene and do what they had omitted to do. This is wholly independent of the election law itself, and rests upon the fundamental and elementary principle that every public officer can be compelled by the court to perform the duties pertaining to his office. (In re Stewart, 155 New York, 548.) It is apparent, however, that in this case only partial relief would be possible if that should be all that the writ required. The thing to be reached is an inspection of these ballots rejected as void, and a court determination of the question as to whether they are in fact void, and which, if any, are void, and which, if any, should be counted." Justic Kellogg concludes by saying that the whole matter is obviously one for the court, and that it would be presumably useless to direct that the Board of Canvassers again pass upon the ballots. The Appellate Division therefore directs that a mandamus issue compelling the board to place the alleged void ballots in a separate envelope and indorse upon each the reasons for rejection, and that then the ballots be brought before the court.

***

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.—In Buffalo there is a city ordinance which prohibits the erection of any fence or billboard of more than a specified size, and authorizes any officer of the Fire Department to abate as a common nuisance any billboard erected contrary to the ordinance. The Gunning system, an advertising concern, with the consent of one Bailey, erected a sign twelve feet in height wholly on the latter's land. An order of the Erie County Special Term refusing to continue an injunction restraining the Buffalo Fire Commissioners from tearing down the billboard has been reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division. Justice Rumsey, for the court, after saying that it was not necessary to examine into the question whether the City Council had power to pass the ordinance, continues: "It hardly needs the citation of authorities to establish the proposition that a thing does not become a nuisance simply because it is declared to be such by the Legislature or by the Common Council of any municipality. Whenever it is alleged that any structure is a nuisance, and the right is claimed to abate it summarily, the owner is entitled to his day in court upon that question, and if a public official or any one else proceeds to take summary measures to abate a nuisance he does so at the peril of being liable in damages if he fails to establish his contention when the owner shall call him to account for the destruction of his property. A person complaining of a nuisance may proceed by indictment, or in some cases by an action to require the nuisance to be abated, but if he does not see fit to invoke the interposition of the courts, and elects to proceed summarily by virtue of any statute or an ordinance, the owner is at liberty to apply to the courts to have his rights established

AUG 1901

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New York Times Saturday Review,

One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

GORKY is likely to have a formidable rival in the field of Englished Russian literature this Autumn. Dmitri Merejkoswki, or Merezhkovski, whose "Death of the Gods" was recently announced in a cable dispatch to The New York Times Saturday Review as being the first of his works to be translated into English, will be introduced to an American public by G. P. Putnam's Sons, who will publish the trilogy of which "The Death of the Gods" is the first part. This is a romance dealing with the career of the Emperor Julian, the philosopher, whose earlier name in Christian history was the Apostate. Possessing many of the qualities which secured the success of "Quo Vadis," this book has been declared to be as full of color as "Salammbo," and as vivid in its personal characterizations as "Hypatia." The title, too, is full of suggestion for the student of Roman history, just as the title of the second volume, "The Resurrection of the Gods," connotes its contents. For here the period of the Renaissance is dealt with, the author taking for his hero Leonardo da Vinci. The title of the third book is "The Antichrist," with its leading figure of Peter the Great. As we have learned to associate Antichrist with other historical characters, and with a different period of the world's history, some explanation is necessary to show how Merejkoswki has managed to cause his readers to recognize in the founder of modern Russia the attributes of Antichrist.

M. Merejkoswki published last Spring a treatise dedicated to Tolstoi and Dostoievski, under the title of "Christ and Antichrist in Russian Literature." Both the historical routes attainable by humanity, says the author—the way to Christ in Eastern mysticism and the way to Antichrist in the teaching of Nietzsche in the "Uebermensch"—will come to an end. It is impossible to go further; before us is an abyss. The Man-God and the God-man, Antichrist and Christ—these are the two opposite shores. It is Russian literature alone, he declares, which can discover a means of reconciling these views. Here it is plainly indicated that the Russian author takes Peter the Great as the visible founder of the modern Russian institution which is the essence of human autocratic power, and hence Antichrist.

Mr. Herbert Vivian is a very bright young Englishman, and as the numbers of his new Rambler have followed each other week after week, it is clear that the publication is something more than a literary curiosity. Its eight pages, printed in true Johnsonian style, in types if not in rhetoric, are led off by a pithy paragraph by the editor, followed by communications which agree or differ with him upon the momentous questions which he propounds. We were recently told that "To castigate the 'Bounder,' admonish the 'New Woman' will be favorite Exercises of the Rambler—Exercises wherein he will not shrink from going to any Length, to which his Sense of Fitness or an occasion as it may arise, shall provoke him." This is all very well, but is Mr. Vivian quite sure that the venerable doctor would have approved of such a programme? The very terms that are employed are very un-Johnsonian. We can imagine, however, what an ecstatic theme the revenated Rambler would have been for the lexicographer.

Persons who have been following the papers of Mr. J. P. Mowbray, in Everybody's Magazine, which are some time in the Autumn to be presented in book form by Doubleday, Page & Co., with the original title, "The Making of a Country Home," have more than once expressed their incredulity at the success of the project which the author has so charmingly made the thread of a little work of fiction. It may, therefore, reassure doubting ones to learn that the author has himself solved all the problems over which he would, for the sake of literary art, have the reader puzzle awhile, and proved all the theorems which he so naïvely sets forth to be proved. When the scheme of writing "The Making of a Country Home" was first suggested to him he replied:

> The suggestion of a story on the making of a country home strikes me squarely in the joints of the marrow. I have worked at that for twelve years—not in print, but in the furrow and on the terrace. My problem was, how can a man of moderate income, rather tired of city life, secure the freedom, the comfort, and the patriarchal airs of a landed proprietor without reaching the bankrupt list or arriving in the insane asylum? * * * I have worked that problem out. * * * The consequence has been that many of my old confreres, with more money than I, have enjoyed my hospitality with a very delightful wonder as to how I did it. There are thousands of men and women who would be delighted to be told how to do it.

Particulars have just reached us concerning the "first complete" edition of the works of William Hazlitt, announcement of which has already been made in these columns. J. M. Dent of London, who has the enterprise in preparation, informs us that the work is now so far forward that the first volume will make its appearance some time in October. This will contain "The Round Table," "Characters of Shakespeare's Plays," "A Letter of William Gifford, Esq.," and Mr. W. E. Henley's critical and appreciative introduction. It would seem that the most popular of Hazlitt's writings have been "Table Talk," which, first appearing in 1821-2, was reprinted in 1825, 1845, and 1869, and "The Round Table," (1817,) which was reprinted in 1841, 1869, and 1871. It is perhaps to be regretted that while every effort has been made to bring into this edition all the hitherto uncollected writings of the author, it will not include the "Life of Napoleon," which certainly has a literary interest in spite of its uselessnness as a historical document.

An important book, dealing with problems of the Near East, is announced by the Fleming H. Revell Company, under the title of "Constantinople and Its Problems." The author is Henry Otis Dwight, LL. D., who has had exceptional opportunities for studying the various phases of Moslem rule which are concentrated, as it were, in the Turkish capital. He thoroughly discusses such questions as the political bearing of Constantinople upon the destiny of the Levant and the Balkans, women under Turkish rule, the Oriental Church, and outside influences at Constantinople. It is the constant ebb and flow of the heterogeneous mass which goes to make up the population of the city of the Sultan which gives to Constantinople its characteristic quality as arbiter in morals and religion for the Turkish Empire. A book candidly worked out along these lines and free from the bias of the young Turks on one side and missionary propaganda on the other, such as Dr. Dwight's volume pretends to be, should prove a valuable addition to the enlightening literature of a subject the interest in which, sooner or later, must be vitally universal.

It seems that Sir James Paget, F. R. S., who died a few months ago and was honored with a memorial service in Westminster Abbey, left the manuscript of a work of "Memoirs and Letters" which Longmans, Green & Co. now have in active preparation for publication under the editorship of one of the distinguished surgeon's sons, Stephen Paget. Although the Paget family is connected with several American families by marriage, undoubtedly the chief interest in the forthcoming publication will lie in the fact that the late Sir James included in his circle of patients and intimate friends some of the most conspicuous personages in the United Kingdom. The King and Queen were among his patients, as was Queen Victoria before them. His student days were passed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and he began to practice in 1837.

THE MORMON PROBLEM.

No Real History of that People Yet Written—Errors in Dr. Folk's Book—Mormon Ambitions.

IT IS a matter of regret that the books on the Mormons and Mormonism which have appeared from time to time have not given a history of this peculiar people. The Mormons have occupied a great deal of attention ever since the founding of their church in 1830. They have migrated from New York to Ohio, and thence successively to Missouri, Illinois, and Utah, coming into conflict with the non-Mormons in each of these older States, practically rebelling against the Federal Government in Utah, and waging a contest for the principle of polygamy in their latest abode which has engaged the attention of the world. And yet there is not to-day a history of their origin and movements on which a student can rely, and almost everything that has been written on the subject, including the articles in encyclopedias, is full of errors. The Mormon contributions to the subject cannot, of course, be accepted as history. Most of the other writers who have taken up the matter have been either "apostates" who have left the church, and who have accordingly been decried by the Mormons themselves as prejudiced misrepresentors, or clergymen of the orthodox denominations who have looked at Mormonism from the doctrinal rather than from the coldly historical standpoint. Because of a lack of accurate information the Mormons have accordingly been able to continue the assertion that their troubles east of the Rockies were due to religious persecution, that their church is simply one of many religious organizations, and that legislation against them is interference with liberty of conscience. This vantage ground will be taken from them when once their history is fully and impartially written.

Dr. Folk's contribution to the subject comes under the doctrinal rather than the historical classification. His title illustrates his view of the Mormon Church. He dedicates the book "to all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity." He says in his opening chapter: "I cannot undertake to write a detailed history of Mormonism. To do so would require a volume." His readers will regret that he did not use his volume to give them facts. All that can be done to show up the Mormons by mere denunciation has been done. They do not object to be called a "monster" or an "octopus" by orthodox clergymen. They rather welcome such denunciations as showing jealousy of their growth and permanence.

Unfortunately, too, the chapters which Dr. Folk devotes to his "general outline" of the church's history are marred by errors. He explains his preparation for the task. A call at his house by a Mormon missionary induced him to reread some extracts on the subject. Then he studied the matter for five months "from books," and then he spent "nearly two weeks" in Salt Lake City. The books which he names as his source of information do not contain the material for a fair history of Mormonism. His citations, which are very liberal, show that he has accepted a mass of statements which have been gathered by seekers after Mormon scandals, many of them well founded, no doubt, but none of them resting on the kind of evidence that would be admitted in court or that would appeal to the judgment of a Mormon seeking for himself actual information.

Some of Dr. Folk's errors of statement may be mentioned. He says on page 20 that both of the parents of Joseph Smith, the "prophet," were intemperate. There is no foundation for saying this about his mother. Mrs. Smith was an ignorant woman, superstitious and uneducated, and always a willing tool to assist her son in carrying out his deception, but she was not intemperate, so far as any information about her shows. The writer says that Joseph's father was "a kind of vagabond, selling blessings at $3 each," giving this information in connection with his life in Vermont. Here he confuses matters. The elder Smith did not sell blessings until, after the gathering of the family in Ohio, his son made him the "Patriarch" of the church. At first, in Kirtland, the old man was allowed $10 a week for his services, and later $1.50 a day. Dr. Folk adds nothing to our knowledge of Sidney Rigdon, the man who undoubtedly devised the scheme of a new Bible, but he makes a glaring misstatement about him, saying, "Rigdon (in Pennsylvania) visited Smith, induced him to marry a lady who was under Rigdon's influence," &c. There is nothing to sustain the statement that Emma Hale, whom Smith married, knew Rigdon, or that Rigdon had anything to do with the Prophet's marriage. Emma's father was earnestly opposed to the marriage, and did not conceal his belief

*THE MORMON MONSTER; OR, THE STORY OF MORMONISM. Embracing the History of Mormonism, Mormonism as a Religious System, Mormonism as a Social System, Mormonism as a Political System, with a Full Discussion of the Subject of Polygamy. By Rev. E. Folk, A. M., D. D., Editor of the "Baptist and Reflector," Nashville, Tenn. With an Introduction by George A. Lofton, D. D. Chicago, New York, and Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Company. 1900.

that Joseph was a ne'er-do-well and a fraud, so far as his divine profession was concerned, and he has left his views in writing; but he never mentions Rigdon, and it was no part of Rigdon's scheme to connect himself with Joseph openly, in any way, at that time.

The book before us contains the merest mention of the experiences of the Saints in Missouri and Illinois, but this brevity does not enable the writer to escape misstatements. Thus, in his account of the murder of the Prophet, he says that "during the night an armed mob broke into the jail." The armed mob was a part of the State militia, and the attack on the jail was made in the afternoon, by daylight. In the brief mention of the flight of the Saints from Nauvoo, Ill., it is simply stated that, owing to the increasing bitterness between the Mormons and their non-Mormon neighbors, "it was determined by the High Council at Nauvoo on Jan. 20, 1846, that the Mormons should leave the country where they had suffered so much persecution." This is not a clear misstatement of fact, but it is a misrepresentation of the facts; for the Mormons decided to move only after a commission, which included Stephen A. Douglas, had negotiated with them an agreement to leave the State on the ground that it was impossible for them to live in peace with their neighbors. The story of the Mormon experiences in Illinois is a most interesting one, and a careful historian may tell it so that his account cannot be successfully denied even by Mormons.

In his brief account of the Mountain Meadow massacre Dr. Folk says of the beleaguered emigrants: "Dying with thirst, they dressed two little girls in white and started them with buckets to the spring. They were shot down." A historian should carefully weigh the evidence concerning the matter about which he treats. It is highly improbable that a company of pioneers, surrounded by what they supposed to be savage Indians, would think that their enemies would pay any regard to two little girls, simply because they were dressed in white, and would expose these children to the Indians' fire. John D. Lee, in his confession says on this point: "It is all false that has been told about little girls being dressed in white and sent out to me." Lee's testimony about this may be accepted.

The greater part of Dr. Folk's book is devoted to the discussion and confutation of some of the Mormon doctrines, and to the present aspect of polygamy, with large citations of what has been brought out in connection with the Roberts case. The more broadly the Mormon question is studied the less important will any of the Mormon so-called doctrines, except polygamy, appear to the student of the subject. In the first place, Mormon doctrines are essentially elastic. The head of the church can depose any doctrine of any of his predecessors. Rigdon regarded the Mormon Bible as the groundwork of the church. Smith paid little attention to that book, and established his authority on the "revelations" which he himself claimed to have received from God. Writing in Brigham Young's time Stenhouse said that "comparatively few [Mormons] have ever read that Bible, know little or nothing intelligently of its contents, and take little interest in it." Young, succeeding Smith, resisted constant pressure to give his people "revelations," substituting his own will for the command of God. He did, however, have ambition to introduce a "doctrine" of his own, and he presented this in his declaration about the Adam-God: "He (Adam) is our father and our God, and the only God with whom we have to do." The Mormons of to-day have dropped this view. Their doctrine about polygamy was not only a permissive doctrine—something that the faithful might adopt if they saw fit—but it was compulsory; it was a doctrine that must be practiced in order to reach the Mormon heaven. But between days this doctrine was dropped for the sake of Statehood, and, if the Mormon authorities can be trusted, it is now forbidden to them.

The doctrinal views of faith, of a man-God, of repentance, &c., which Dr. Folk confutes easily from his standpoint, count little in a practical consideration of the Mormon problem. Any one of them is likely to drop out at any time. The chief regard of the Mormon church concerns things material. It never loses sight of the necessity of maintaining absolute control of its congregation. It never ceases to continue its work of proselyting. It never takes its eye from the seat of power at Washington. Its chief aim to-day, in the political world, is the prevention of the adoption of a Federal amendment to the Constitution which will make the enactment of a law permitting polygamy impossible in any State, and give the conservation of such a law into Federal keeping. It would return to polygamy whenever the restriction was removed, and whenever to do so would add to the power and population of the Church. Its aim is national—to control the Nation. This is not concealed. Young told his people that they should go from the West to the East. Young's biographer, Tullidge, wrote: "He has been endowed with the inspiration to preach the gospel of a true democracy to the Nation, as well as the gospel for the remission of sins, and he believes that the United States will ultimately need his ministration in both respects." And the same writer, in his later history of the Mormons, says: "The Mormons from the first have existed as a society, not as a sect. They have combined the two elements of organization—the social and the religious. They are now a new society power in the world, and an entirety in themselves. They are indeed the only religious community in Christendom of modern birth."

The gratification of this Mormon ambition for national rule only excites a smile when presented to the reader. But it is remarkable how seriously close observers of this people have been wont to take their aims. Josiah Quincy, who visited Smith at Nauvoo, declared that it "was by no means impossible" that Smith's name would be given in answer to the question, "What historical American of the nineteenth century has exerted the most powerful influence upon the destinies of his countrymen?" Ford, who was Governor of Illinois during the stay of the Mormons in that State, wrote: "The church world, which has hitherto regarded Mormonism with contempt, unhappily may yet have cause to fear its rapid increase. It is to be feared that, in the course of a century, some gifted man like Paul, some splendid orator, who will be able by his eloquence to attract crowds of thousands who are ever ready to hear and be carried away by the sounding brass and tinkling cymbal of sparkling oratory, may command a hearing, may succeed in breathing new life into this modern Mohammedanism, and make the name of the martyred Joseph ring as loud and stir the souls of men as much as the mighty name of Christ itself."

If there is any danger of a spread of the Mormon power, it must be checked by a wider knowledge of its real aims. We cannot regard Dr. Folk's book as giving any practical teaching in this respect. The Mormon's faith on minute points of doctrine is very repulsive to the orthodox student of religion, but if the Mormon concerned the Nation only as to what he believes on these points he would be simply a member of one denomination that has as much right to believe as any other denomination, and he could be turned over to the pulpits for conversion. It is when we come to view him as a political factor that we find in him something to study which the orthodox writer of a denominational history is certain to overlook.

In the Time of William Phipps.*

The start of this romance takes place when King Philip, the mighty Sachem of the Wampanong Indians," came to grief. "Through the streets of Plymouth poured the vast throng of people." Along marched Capt. Benjamin Church with his regiment. The centre of excitement was around the gory head of King Philip, which was borne aloft. "The spectators, racing, crowding, following, took a crazed delight in beholding this gory head." Among the prisoners was a white boy, who had been captured by the savages some years before, and the lad was known as the "Little Standing-Panther." Among the spectators was a little maid, who at once fell in love with the unfortunate white boy. The real name of the boy was Adam Rust. How he got lost among the Indians is explained. As the period of the romance is that of the last quarter of the seventeenth century, naturally William Phipps is introduced. There are, too, reminiscences of Capt. Kidd. Adam Rust becomes Phipps's right hand man, and Adam accompanies Phipps on his voyage of discovery, which ends in the finding of the treasure. The conclusion is the marriage of Adam to the girl who first felt pity for him.

The story is entertainingly told. It may be that the romance manufacturers of to-day have become somewhat wearied with the representation of goody-goody personages as appropriate to the early New England period. Certain is it that there were a great many roystering young blades at that time, and they used many a round oath and consumed much rum. It is hard to think that nature is ever trying to find its level. So it was natural that with a community who denied themselves many of the pleasures of life, there should be born fanaticism. Hence, as Adam's young woman was deemed to be a witch, there was nothing remarkable about that.

A genuine full-length novel from the pen of Elbert Hubbard is being prepared for publication by G. P. Putnam's Sons under the title of "Time and Chance: A Romance and a History; Being the Story of the Life of a Man." The tale deals with the stirring life of the early West, and the central figure is a historical character about whose early life little is known, namely, John Brown. Mr. Hubbard is modestly inscribed on the title page of the volume as the author of "Little Journeys to the Homes of Famous Women."

*WHEN A WITCH IS YOUNG. A Historical Novel. By ——. 19.69. Cloth. 8vo. Pp. 441. New York: S. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50.

SETON-THOMPSON.

His Home in New York and a Conversation with Him There.

FROM Ernest Seton-Thompson we requested an interview for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, but I received an answer appointing a meeting from Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton. They are, however, one and the same person. The author of "Wild Animals I Have Known" has written extensively under both names, and his one thousand or more illustrations for the Century Dictionary, moreover, bear the initials E. E. T. S.—Ernest E. T. Seton, which was the name given him in baptism. This event occurred nearly forty-one years ago in the north of England, and in his case is found further practical illustration of the maxim: "Once an Englishman, always an Englishman." Unlike Sir Joseph Porter, however, he is not impervious to the temptation of belonging to another nation.

"You have never been naturalised in the United States, I suppose?" I asked, on learning of his nativity and that he had been educated partly in England and partly in Canada. "No, not yet," he replied.

"Do you intend to become naturalised?" "Possibly—I don't know. I keep assiduously out of politics, but nevertheless I think it the best thing for a man to be a citizen of the country in which he lives and to take an interest in its affairs."

"And yet, in its last analysis," I said, "what a foolish, unreasoning thing patriotism is; how often contrary to reason." "Yes," said the author. "It is simply pure selfishness. And yet, no one willingly gives up his country, not even a Laplander or Eskimo; each of them thinks his own land the best in the world."

"Well, would it be a desirable thing to have it otherwise?" "That is supposed, though, to be the goal toward which we are working, isn't it?"

"Yes, but it is a goal which we will never reach. The masses of one nation never have any real understanding of those of other nations; they always hate foreigners in their heart." "That's true," said my interlocutor. "In France it is always 'the dirty English and the dirty Germans,' and in Germany 'the dirty French and English,' and so on throughout. They haven't really any sympathy with each other."

New York has been said to be a city of specimens, and certainly the seeker after pictorial specimens of animals would do well to visit the apartment of Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson, in the new studio building on the corner of Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street. From below come the roar of the city and the roll of the elevated cars, but deadened by the distance into a gentle reminder of the law of universal labor. Of such reminder, however, "Wolf" Thompson, I imagine, stands less in need than most men. Everything in the studio suggests the presence of a busy man, and, indeed, most of the objects that meet the eye are the result or record of his industry; the drawings and paintings of animals on the walls, the carefully arranged and classified volumes of photographs of wild animals that he and others have met, the shelves filled with journals kept throughout his wanderings in the West, and the sketches on the easel for his new book, "The Lives of the Hunted," that is to appear in October. The room is an ideal workshop for "writer and artist, too." Half the generous width of the north wall is taken up by a large window filling the space from floor to ceiling, and looking out over Bryant Park, while two other windows on the Sixth Avenue side give access to the last rays of the sinking sun. Beneath one of these casements, screened off from the rest of the room, is a nook inviting to literary "laissez-faire."

Near Mr. Seton-Thompson's easel, near which stands the guardian spirit of the place, a stuffed peacock, is a little table at which his wife, who is known independently as a writer, especially as the author of "A Woman Tenderfoot," was busy on the occasion of my visit with the "make-up" of his forthcoming book. I am under obligations to Mrs. Seton-Thompson, or, to use the name belonging to her in private life, to Mrs. Seton, for her aid in inducing her husband to talk. Under normal circumstances I have seen him delightfully, naturally loquacious, but unfortunately the consciousness of the fact that he is talking for publication seems to have a dampening effect upon his conversational powers. "Interviews," he said wearily, in reply to a question as to his opinion of this legalised method of invasion of writers' privacy, "are a necessary evil."

"You must not be discouraged," added Mrs. Seton, "but really we have had so many unfortunate experiences with interviewers that we have become correspondingly shy. Both Mr. Seton and I have on more than one occasion taken infinite pains to talk to members of the press, carefully to state our opinions in reply to their questions, only to find everything misunderstood and misrepresented. Of course it was unintentional, but nevertheless it is discouraging."

I thoroughly agree with Mrs. Seton that it was discouraging, but it is also true that to interview her husband is discouraging.

The author of the "Sedentary Stag" is, I suppose, as well known, physically, to the public as any writer of these times. Indeed, it is probable that Kipling alone as often enjoys the pleasure of gazing upon his own counterfeit presentment in magazines and newspapers. It seems, therefore, like an act of supererogation to describe again his dark, intractable locks, his well-knit, lithe figure, his piercing brown eyes, and strong, nervous hands. He strikes one essentially as a man of action, the child of the fields and woods and streams, not of cities and studios and picture teas.

"I once met a judge of character traveling in the West," he said; "a man who prided himself on his knowledge of human nature and his ability to size up people at a glance. 'You are now a school teacher,' he announced emphatically, after we had been talking together a short while, 'and it is, moreover, doubtless your intention to study for the ministry.'" Certainly I should never have made so egregious a mistake in regard to Mr. Seton-Thompson, although perhaps unable to state his calling positively. This inability, however, would be excusable even in the case of a professed student of human nature, as the author of "Wild Animals" has played many rôles in the course of his forty years of struggle and prosperity—artist, writer, hunter, day laborer, guide, lithographer, and scientist, to mention only those of which he spoke.

The apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Seton would be described by real estate agents as containing all the modern conveniences, yet despite these unpicturesque appurtenances of civilization, there is an intangible something in the dwelling that carries one in spirit to the wide stretches of the West, to the uninvaded domain of the wolf and eagle and mountain lion. In the pleasant little library in the rear of the dwelling separated from the studio by the mysteries of kitchen and bedroom, hangs an ancient triangular cabinet, an heirloom in the Seton family, and beneath it is suspended a five pronged relic dating from the time of the Maccabees and dedicated to the use of the high priests, but which to modern eyes suggests the terrible weapon of Rider Haggard's "Umslopagus." In dwarf bookcases around the walls stands a temptingly array of classics, and from the secrecy of an unsuspected drawer Mrs. Seton extracted a collection of ancient ivory and wooden carved figures that had originally come from India, but which now bear unsignified American nicknames.

Upon being shown into the studio of Mr. Seton-Thompson I found him, despite the enervating July heat, hard at work upon marginal illustrations for his new book, and during the course of our conversation he kept stealing regretful glances at his drawing-pad, as though longing to get back to his bears and wolves and rabbits. On the easel near at hand stood a wash-drawing of the "Kootenay Ram," at the moment when, on the narrow precipice ledge, he awaits, with one foot raised, the onslaught of his pitiless enemies, the wolves, thus gallantly gaining time for the ewes of his following to flee to a place of safety. In the opposite corner of the room lies a magnificent mounted specimen of the head of the bighorn, almost as fine, indeed, as that depicted in the drawing. The horns alone, according to the owner, weigh twenty-five pounds. Picking up the sheet of paper on which he had been working, the author-artist showed me several bear figures which he had nearly completed.

"People have an idea," he said, "that I just throw off, as it were, these marginal drawings, doing a number of them in a morning. As a matter of fact, I work just as hard over them as over any other part of my books. One of them may cost me several days' labor, and then in the end I may be dissatisfied with it and start all over again. Even the bone in the corner of the drawing requires careful study before it is absolutely correct."

"Do you think it so necessary for a writer after he has made his reputation," I asked, "to continue to put such conscientious labor on his books? Look at Marion Crawford; in the beginning he did really good work, whereas his later books show absolute lack of artistic conscience. Yet everything he writes sells, and he makes plenty of money."

"I have never read any of Marion Crawford's books," my host replied, "but nevertheless I think no one can afford not to do his very best work. Even Kipling could not make the public buy poor stuff, although, to be sure, he could sell to the publishers whatever he wrote. If I showed you my order book you would see that I have on hand more work than I can do in several years. Indeed, I am forced constantly to refuse the offers of editors simply from physical inability to get the

work done. Yet in the drawer behind you is a pile of manuscript that has never been published, and that I could work off on them if I chose to do so. But I won't do it, for the simple reason that it is work with which I am not satisfied myself. In some case I have burned such manuscripts, but generally I keep them, in the hope of finding out some day what is wrong with them."

"The temptation, however, to sell them," I said, "must be very strong. It would be a very pleasant feeling, I should think, to have an order book of that kind in one's desk."

"Yes, but the only chance of keeping such an order book is always to do one's best. What an awful sensation to see something in print over one's own signature and then to ask one's self, 'Did I ever really write that?' Although, of course, at best, one is never satisfied.

"Oh, well, there isn't anything particularly interesting about my early struggles," said Mr. Seton-Thompson, in answer to a question bearing upon his fameless days; "I had my struggles and hardships like other people, and bore them in the ordinary way."

"Tolstoi says, you may remember, in 'Anna Karenina,'" I remarked, "that all happy marriages are happy in the same way, while all unhappy marriages are unhappy in their own particular manner. The same is true, I think, in regard to an individual's prosperity and necessitousness; the history of the latter is always interesting."

"Well, there isn't much to tell about my early struggles," said my host. "I always knew exactly what I wanted to do, even at ten years of age, and I never deviated in the slightest degree from my intention, despite family opposition and other difficulties. After returning to Canada from attending school in England I spent several years in knocking about Manitoba, tramping through the province with the smallest possible outfit, and sometimes even working in the fields during the Summer in order to earn enough money to live on. I would work in this way for a couple of months at $2 a day, and earn enough to keep me for six months. Then, in 1883, I came on to New York without a cent to try my luck, but after a few months I had enough of it and went back to the West, feeling as though I never wanted to see the place again. Two years later, however, I returned, the Century Company being this time instrumental in bringing me East, as they wanted some one to make drawings for their Dictionary. They had written to the Smithsonian Institution, for which I had been doing work, asking them to suggest some one who could make the drawings artistically and yet scientifically correct. 'There is a fellow named Seton up in Manitoba who would probably answer,' was the reply, so on the strength of that they looked me up. 'The Carberry Deer Hunt,' which was the original form of 'The Sandhill Stag,' was my first published story, appearing in Forest and Stream in 1886, although the first story that I ever wrote was 'The King Bird.' I wrote that in 1880, but it has never been published. It is over yonder in that box with the others, and some day I may be able to get it into satisfactory shape."

"When did you make your first big strike?"

"In 1898 with 'Wild Animals I Have Known,' the 'Art Anatomy of Animals,' and 'Natural History of Manitoba' are scientific, not popular. So up to that time I was not generally known, although 'Lobo' and some other stories have been very well received and extensively noticed. Still, in general, it is only by means of a book that one makes a lasting impression, the space at command of a magazine is too short to allow much room for any one individual, and nowadays people do not care for serials. The book's the thing."

"I suppose the success of 'Wild Animals' was unmistakable and immediate, was it not?" "Not at all; it was gradual and normal. Besides, I have followed that up with a fresh volume every year, and have also made extensive lecturing tours throughout the country. I have just returned from a two weeks' trip in Manitoba, of which you may perhaps know I am official naturalist, during which I gathered much material; and as soon as mine enemies, the publishers, will let me get away we are going to start out for a long outing in Colorado."

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

Bits of Wayside Gospel.*

These sermons are quite typical of the modern pulpit spirit which wanders far afield from the Bible for its texts. They are frank, genial attempts to get the nut from the husk of common things, to find the "veins of glory and fire" that transfigure ordinary duties and elevate plain every day behavior into a flattering resemblance to heroism. An extremely characteristic touch is found in the sermon called "The Gospel of the Desert." The writer is describing the Southern Pacific Railway system as the great octopus which all the good citizens of California are trying to fight. He says:

Discovering that everybody was opposed to it, I found myself swayed by the long habit of sympathizing with the party that is down. I asked everybody for a good word for it, for an account of some good thing that the Southern Pacific had accomplished. I found only a solitary instance, but one that is well worth repeating. I am told that all its freight trains passing through the great desert stretches of the Southern route into Texas carry three extra water cars, and that the trainmen are ordered to stop at a signal of distress from any traveler or travelers and provide them with water.

To find sermons in stones and good in everything, and to get as far away as possible from the old narrow sectarianism is the writer's obvious ambition, and certainly a laudable one from the point of view of the layman. Yet one finds some difficulty in at times getting the new wine into the old bottles. "When they (the churches) can no longer breed faith, they had better breed doubt, which is another name for life," says Mr. Jones, a sentiment of which the essential element seems to be that the churches must live, however many of their doctrines are thrown overboard.

A Tennessee Romance.*

It would be unfair to Mr. John Trotwood Moore to assert that he was no lover of nature and that "A Summer Hymnal, a Tennessee Romance," was the outcome of a realizing sense that the public mind was attuned to a cordial reception of birds and books. "The Summer Hymnal" may have been the sincerest outpourings of the author's heart, but the manner of the outpouring is unfortunate.

The plan of the book is similar to that of Mr. James Lane Allen—much talk of birds and nature written around a love story. The nature part is overdone; the story part a melodrama. We are promised an etherealized love story, and behold, bank robberies, embezzlements, thrilling drives, a hero saved as by a miracle, once from paralysis, again from drowning, and, spread out at judicious intervals, more talk about nature's beauties.

The hero, when not being rescued from peril of some kind or not getting engaged to the wrong girl, lies down among the cows and raves about their beauties in a way that would put any honest, self-respecting cow to the blush. Or when resting from saving the heroine's uncle from the clutches of the stage villain, the hero and the "Blindman" talk affectedly, if knowingly, concerning the bird choir.

The pity of it is that this book, for all its cheapness, will undoubtedly get its share of praise. Properly handled by its publisher, it may even become popular and run through many editions, for at times it approaches a clever imitation of a nature book of a higher kind—so clever that one cannot be altogether sure of the animus of the author. He may merely be lacking in good taste. He may be deeply in touch with nature, as a person can be deeply religious and yet talk cantingly. It is perfectly possible to be on a pose concerning art or literature or nature and yet be in a measure sincere. The result is none the less offensive. But because of the sensational story that Mr. Moore has mingled with his rhapsodies on cattle and catbirds it is very difficult not to question his sincerity or to prevent branding him once for all a jackdaw in peacock's feathers.

The Story of Pilate's Wife.*

The author of "She Stands Alone" dedicates the story to the Christian churches which have forgotten to honor her whose "voice alone broke the silence of shame which consented to the commission of the world's supreme crime."

Since nothing is known of Pilate's wife, save that word of remonstrance recorded in a single text of Scripture, it is obvious that a work of fiction having her as its central figure must be wholly imaginative.

The author portrays her as a noble Greek girl, to whom circumstances have given the culture that Athens was wont to accord to her men only. Revolted by the inevitable fate of all virtuous women in the city whose men ruled the world in philosophy, in literature, and in the arts, Euphrosyne, the one chaste emancipated woman of Athens, chooses for her betrothed lover that Roman centurion whose faith was afterward to receive the highest commendation from our Lord. The author resorts to an ingenious device to account for the fact that this woman of commanding intellect and noble soul becomes, in spite of her troth to Aurelius, the bride of Pontius Pilate. It would, perhaps, have been too revolting to have pictured such a woman as Euphrosyne the willing wife of the weak and sensual Roman Governor, although such a portrayal would not have been untrue to life; for, since the earliest ages, the fable of Titania and Bottom has been oft repeated in the mating of women and of men.

The story is one of singular dramatic power. It introduces the reader to the social conditions of Greece, of Rome, and of Britain, and yet there is an accent of modernity in the telling that holds at bay the weariness which is prone to creep over the readers of archaic fiction—of "those tiresome old B. C. novels," as an irreverent woman once classed all from George Ebers's Egyptian romances to "Ben Hur."

Mr. Ashton has employed his fancy so reverently and so artistically that to the readers of "She Stands Alone" that unknown heathen woman, who broke the shameful consenting silence of the crucifixion, must henceforth have her place in the hagiology of the Christian Church.

*A SEARCH FOR AN HEIRESS. Bits of Wayside Gospel. Second Series. By Josiah Strong Jones. Cloth, 8vo, Pp. x-318. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1901.

*A SUMMER HYMNAL. A Tennessee Romance. By John Trotwood Moore. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. $1.25.

*SHE STANDS ALONE. The Story of Pilate's Wife. By Mary Ashton. Illustrated. In one volume. Pp. 318. 12mo. Cloth. Boards: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

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(4) PAOLO AND FRANCESCA. By Stephen Phillips. $1.25.

(5) HEROD: a Tragedy. By Stephen Phillips. $1.50.

(6) MARPESSA. By Stephen Phillips. Illustrated. Cloth, 50 cents net; leather, 75 cents net.

(7) AN ISEULT IDYLL, and Other Poems. By G. Constant Lounsbery. $1.25 net.

(8) POEMS. By William Watson. $2.50.

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LIBRARIES.

Over 5,000 in This Country Now with 1,000 Volumes or More —Striking Increases.

THE number of public, society, and school libraries in the United States of 1,000 volumes and over is 5,383, according to reports collected by the United States Bureau of Education in 1900. This shows an increase of 1,357 libraries in less than five years. The number of volumes in the 5,358 libraries was 44,591,851, as compared with 33,051,872 in the 4,026 libraries reported at the beginning of the year 1896, a remarkable increase of 11,539,979 volumes, or almost 35 per cent. in the five years. These facts are set forth in the report of the bureau just to hand. Further information in the report includes the following:

The statistics of libraries for 1900 will be found summarized in tables 1 to 9 of the report. Table 1 gives the number of libraries, the number of volumes, and the number of pamphlets reported from each State, and shows the increase in number of libraries and volumes and the percentage of increase in volumes in each State and geographical division. The North Atlantic Division has 2,473 of the 5,383 libraries, and 1,000,000 more than half the number of volumes in the United States. New York alone has 718 libraries, with 7,496,509 volumes; Massachusetts, 571 libraries, with 6,633,285 volumes, and Pennsylvania, 401 libraries, with 3,974,577 volumes. The North Central Division has 1,728 libraries, with 11,211,710 volumes. Illinois has 309 of these libraries, with 2,472,710 volumes; Ohio, 286 libraries, with 2,055,580 volumes, and Michigan, 193 libraries, with 1,208,708 volumes.

The South Atlantic Division has 421 libraries, with 5,303,237 volumes. Maryland has 80 of these libraries, with 1,175,253 volumes, and the District of Columbia 74, with 2,504,783 volumes, 1,000,000 of these being in the Library of Congress. The South Central Division has 374 libraries, with 1,886,731 volumes. Kentucky has 76 libraries, with 425,729 volumes, and Tennessee, 77 libraries, with 392,221 volumes. The Western Division has 387 libraries, with 2,779,586 volumes. California has 212 of these libraries, with 1,781,858 volumes, and Colorado 54, with 363,866 volumes.

The per cent. of increase for the whole country was almost 35; for the North Atlantic Division nearly 33; for the South Atlantic Division 32; for the South Central Division nearly 30; for the North Central Division almost 40, and for the Western Division about 38. Oklahoma shows the greatest per cent. of increase, 379. The following States and Territories show percentages of increase above 100: West Virginia, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, North Dakota, South Dakota, and New Mexico.

Of the 5,383 libraries 3,036 had 209,412 periodicals in their reading rooms, 3,684 had added 2,156,992 volumes during the year, and 1,455 had added 549,326 pamphlets. The number of volumes issued for home use during the year by 2,405 libraries was 48,410,128, and the number issued for use in 783 libraries was 9,000,632.

Only 1,040 libraries occupy their own buildings; 592 occupy rented buildings. Of 3,751 not answering the question in regard to this item, school, college, and other libraries, occupying buildings or rooms rent free comprise the greater proportion. The number of libraries supported by taxation is 2,375, and the number by subscription, 2,870. Only 138 are reported as being supported by both taxation and subscription. The number reported as entirely free to the public is 2,734; the number free for reference only, 1,735, and the number of subscription libraries, 914. There are 447 libraries classed as circulating, 1,148 as reference, and 3,788 as both circulating and reference.

There are 1,979 general libraries, 1,725 school, and 689 college libraries. The remaining libraries are divided among 15 classes. There are 4 libraries having over 500,000 volumes each, 3 between 300,000 and 500,000, and 47 between 100,000 and 300,000. The number of libraries having below 5,000 volumes is 3,654.

Very few librarians made complete reports, but the number reporting on each item is given in the table. Of the 5,383 libraries, 988 received $2,213,715 directly from taxation, 1,016 received $2,349,294 from State, county, or city appropriations, 714 received $1,198,955 from endowment funds, 962 received $488,130 from membership fees and dues, 294 received $50,742 from book rents, 819 received $551,522 from donations, and 1,474 received $1,000,048 from sources not stated. The total income of 3,115 libraries was $7,812,406.

The aggregate of the endowment funds reported by 645 libraries is $25,267,643, and the value of buildings owned by 710 libraries is $47,083,805. The amount expended for books during the year by 2,972 libraries was $2,056,675.

There is one library to every 14,118 people in the United States, and there are 59 books to every 100 population. The North Atlantic Division has a library to every 8,510 persons, and the South Central Division a library to every 27,667 persons. The District of Columbia has 899 volumes to every 100 of population; Massachusetts, 236; New Hampshire, 175; Connecticut, 170; Rhode Island, 168; Nevada, 157; California, 120; New York, 108, and Maine, 101 volumes to each 100 population.

Table 8 is a summary of the statistics of 3,878 public, society, and school libraries of 300 volumes and over and less than 1,000 volumes. These libraries have 2,018,658 volumes. The number of libraries free to the public included in the above number is 2,611; free for reference, 634, and subscription, 619. Of the total number 3,189 are school libraries, 88 college, 382 general, and 210 other libraries.

The number of libraries having 300 volumes and over is 9,261, and the number of volumes in these libraries is 46,610,509. This is a gain of 2,077 libraries and 12,014,251 volumes since 1896. In 1891 the number of volumes to every 100 people was 41, in 1896 the number was 47, and in 1900 the number of volumes to the 100 population was 59.

From 1891 to 1896 there had been an increase of a little over 27 per cent. in the number of volumes. Table 1 shows the remarkable increase of nearly 35 per cent. between 1896 and 1900.

Following the fifteen tables of summarized statistics already mentioned is given a list of the 5,383 libraries of 1,000 volumes and over reporting in 1900. The office had a trial list of over 12,000 names of libraries. To many of these libraries a second, third, and fourth request for information was sent, requiring the use of more than 20,000 blank forms. After classifying the returns it was found that 5,383 libraries had 1,000 volumes or over, 3,878 had 300 volumes and over, but less than 1,000, while several thousand had less than 300 volumes each.

Over $16,000,000 Given to American Libraries in the Year Ending July 1, 1901.

Below will be found the report, somewhat abridged, that was presented to the American Library Association at its meeting in Waukesha early in July of this year, by George Watson Cole, concerning the gifts and bequests made to American libraries during the year then ended. Mr. Cole is well known as a bibliographer and librarian. He was formerly librarian of the Free Public Library of Jersey City, but resigned to devote himself to bibliographical work.

The period covered by this report is from June 1, 1900, to July 1, 1901, and includes all gifts and bequests of $500 or more, as well as all gifts of 250 volumes and over, given by any single individual. A few gifts have been included which fall far below these figures where the importance or value of the gift seemed to require mention.

In the report of gifts and bequests made by Mr. Stockwell, a year ago, covering a period of two years, there were given 458 separate gifts, amounting to over $10,500,000, and distributed among thirty-six States and the District of Columbia. This report, covering only one year, includes 405 separate gifts, amounting to $16,130,220.12, and is distributed as follows: 394 in 39 of the United States, 9 in the British provinces, and 2 in Scotland. To that princely philanthropist, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, we are indebted during the past year for gifts reaching the enormous aggregate of $11,219,500, over $10,000,000 of which was given for the erection of library buildings. In every case the gift, except where otherwise specified, was made upon the condition that the city or town receiving it should furnish a site for the building and appropriate yearly for the maintenance of the library a sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of the gift.

The most notable gifts of the year are due to the ever-increasingly generous hand of Mr. Carnegie. That to the City of New York of $5,200,000, for the erection of 65, or more, branch libraries, is probably the largest library gift ever made at one time to a single city. His gift of $1,000,000 to the City of St. Louis for library buildings and an equal sum, placed in trust as an endowment fund, for the Carnegie Libraries at Braddock, Duquesne, and Homestead, Penn., occupy the second and third positions, by reason of their amounts. Mr. Carnegie's gifts during the year number 140; 101 in the United States, 4 in Canada, and 2 in Scotland. Ninety-nine of these gifts in the United States were for library buildings. Of the remaining five, amounting to $1,028,000, one of $25,000 will probably be used for a building.

The transfer of the John Carter Brown Library to Brown University by the Trustees of the estate of the late John Nicholas Brown, recently announced, is one of the most important library events of the year. This library contains, if not the finest, at least one of the finest collections of early Americana in this country, and possesses many books not to be found in any other library on this side of the Atlantic. Its collector, after whom it is named, was a competitor with Lenox, Brinley, and other early collectors of Americana for many a choice nugget which Henry Stevens and other European dealers had secured for their American patrons. The library is estimated to be worth at least $1,000,000, and the gift carries with it two legacies, one of $150,000 for a library building, and another of $500,000 as an endowment fund for its increase and maintenance.

The gift of four public-spirited citizens of St. Louis who have jointly contributed $400,000 to lift an incumbrance on the block to be used for the new Carnegie library in that city is a noble example of public spirit, and one of which the friends of that city may justly feel proud.

The main list has been arranged alphabetically by States, as being the most convenient for reference. A tabulated summary, arranged by the geographical sections of the country, will show how widely scattered have been the benefactions of the year, extending from Alabama in the south to Montreal in the north, and from Bangor in the east to "where rolls the Oregon" in the Far West.

SUMMARY BY STATES OF GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.

		Gifts in Money.	Money for Buildings.	Books.	Miscellaneous	Carnegie Gifts.
N. Atlantic Division.	Maine	$6,200.00	$145,967.38	.....	.....	$50,000.00
	New Hamp.	11,060.00	10,000.00+	.....	.....	.....
	Vermont	2,600.00	Building.	.....	.....	.....
	Massachus'ts	276,000.00	806,000.00	6,500 v.	Art works, &c.	25,000.00
	Rhode Island	833,026.00	175,000.00	500 v. +		
	Connecticut	204,287.00	149,000.00	6,265 v. 10,000 pm.	842 MSS.	50,000.00
	New York	131,886.86	6,015,655.00+	28,537 v. + 178 pm.	.....	5,808,200.00
	New Jersey	72,000.00	50,000.00+	7,423 v. 2,986 pm.	.....	50,000.00
	Pennsylvania	1,615,906.00	265,000.00+	13,203 v. 2,705 pm.	.....	1,216,500.00
So. Atl. Divis.	Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Maryland	.....	76,250.00	.....	.....	25,000.00
	Dis. of Colum.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Virginia	251,000.00	150,000.00	Law library.	.....	151,000.00
	West Virginia	.....	75,000.00	.....	.....	75,000.00
	N. Carolina	.....	70,000.00	5,000 v.	.....	20,000.00
	S. Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Georgia	.....	20,000.00	980 v.	.....	20,000.00
	Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
So. Cen. Div.	Kentucky	60,000.00	.....	942 v. + 422 pm. Yes.	.....	80,000.00
	Tennessee	.....	80,000.00	.....	.....	70,000.00
	Alabama	.....	70,000.00	.....	.....	.....
	Mississippi	26,000.00	26,000.00	.....	.....	.....
	Louisiana	10,000.00	.....	Yes.	.....	1,000.00
	Texas	.....	1,000.00	1,100 v. +	.....	.....
	Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Oklahoma T.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indian Ter.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Central Division.	Ohio	60,402.00	495,000.00	49,853 v. 1,817 pm.	.....	280,500.00
	Indiana	94,700.00	360,000.00	5,575 v.	MS.	340,000.00
	Illinois	47,350.00	670,000.00	4,000 v.	.....	615,000.00
	Michigan	18,009.00	325,000.00	2,495 v. 3,267 pm.	.....	135,000.00
	Wisconsin	74,183.54	473,500.00	3,258 v.	.....	125,000.00
	Minnesota	500.00	162,500.00	430 v.	Art works, &c.	90,000.00
	Iowa	49,000.00	282,000.00	.....	.....	220,000.00
	Missouri	21,000.00	1,475,000.00	.....	.....	1,050,000.00
	North Dakota	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	50,000.00
	South Dakota	.....	40,000.00	.....	.....	40,000.00
	Nebraska	.....	70,000.00	2,000 v.	.....	60,000.00
	Kansas	6,000.00	40,000.00	.....	.....	40,000.00
	Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Colorado	.....	28,000.00	.....	.....	8,000.00
Western Division.	New Mexico	2,000.00	25,000.00	.....	.....	.....
	Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Utah	.....	125,000.00	.....	.....	25,000.00
	Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Washington	.....	250,000.00	.....	.....	250,000.00
	Oregon	26,150.00	.....	9,000 v.	.....	.....
	California	13,000.00	120,000.00	2,500 v.	.....	80,000.00
	Cuba	.....	.....	.....	Misc. library.	.....
	British Prov.	2,800.00	236,000.00	.....	.....	285,000.00
	Scotland	.....	75,000.00	.....	.....	75,000.00

SUMMARY BY SECTIONS OF COUNTRY.

Divisions.					
North Atlantic	$3,015,423.86	$7,155,502.26	59,018 v. 15,249 pm.	Art works and MSS.	$7,249,500.00
South Atlantic	251,000.00	396,250.00+	5,960 v. +	.....	291,000.00
South Central	86,000.00	189,000.00	2,042 v. 423 pm.	.....	151,000.00
North Central	273,536.00	4,012,000.00	35,022 v. 5,194 pm.	1 MS.	2,940,000.00
Western	41,650.00	548,000.00	11,500 v.	.....	363,000.00
Total	$3,667,659.86	$12,290,752.26	114,442 v. 20,856 pm.	.....	$10,994,500.00
British Provinces	2,800.00	199,000.00	.....	.....	185,000.00
Scotland	.....	.....	.....	For 2 libraries	75,000.00
Total	$3,670,459.86	$12,489,752.26	.....	.....	$11,254,500.00

Total gifts and bequests to American libraries from all sources, $16,195,220.1 114,442 volumes, and 20,856 pamphlets. The above figures do not include several buildings d other gifts the value of which was not stated. Statistics of this nature must ever remain m e approximations until some uniform system of gathering them is devised and carried out.

Gifts Arranged by States.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY. Public Library, $50,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
—Books forming its library, from the Montgomery Library Association.
TUSKEGEE. Tuskegee Institute, $20,000, for building, by Andrew Carnegie.

CALIFORNIA.

BERKELEY. University of California, $10,000; books from Mrs. Jane Krom Sather.
—$1,000, from Col. E. A. Denicke.
—2,500 volumes, from Mrs. M. E. Hallidie.
FRESNO. Public Library, $30,000 for building, from Mr. Carnegie.
NAPA. Public Library, $20,000, for building, from George E. Goodman.
SAN FRANCISCO. Public Library, building and fixtures to cost $20,000, from James D. Phelan.
SAN JOSE. Public Library, $50,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

COLORADO.

GRAND JUNCTION. Public Library, $8,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
OURAY. Walsh Library, building costing $20,000, from Thomas F. Walsh.

CONNECTICUT.

BRANFORD. Blackstone Memorial Library, $100,000, from Timothy B. Blackstone.
DANIELSONVILLE. Bugbee Memorial Building, $15,000, for building, also library, from Edwin H. Bugbee.
DERBY. Public Library, gift of building by Col. and Mrs. H. Holton Wood.
—$12,000, raised by popular subscription.
—$5,000, from Col. and Mrs. Holton Wood.
—900 volumes, from Derby Reading Circle.
GREENWICH. Public Library, $25,000, from New Yorkers.
HARTFORD. Case Memorial Library, $2,000 from Mrs. Charles B. Smith.
—$500 from Miss Anna M. Hills.
—365 volumes, from A. C. Thompson, D. D.
—Public Library, $5,000, from F. B. Brown.
KENSINGTON. Library Association, $10,000, for building, from S. A. Galpin.
LITCHFIELD. Wolcott Library, $1,000, from ex-Gov. Roger Walcott.
MIDDLETOWN. Wesleyan University, $3,604 added to Alumni fund.
—$483, to Hunt Library Endowment; increased to $1,000 by reservation of income of fund.
NEW HAVEN. Yale University, $10,000, for seminary library, from Mrs. John S. Camp.
—$1,500, from Charles J. Harris.
—$1,300, from anonymous donor.
—$1,000, from Edward Wells Southworth.
—$500, from Hon. William T. Harris.
—5,000 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets, from library of Prof. Othniel C. Marsh.
—$42 Arabic manuscripts, bought for $20,000 by Morris K. Jesup.
—Gift of musical manuscripts from Morris Steinert.
NORWALK. Public Library, $50,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
SOUTH NORWALK. Public Library and Free Reading Room, $1,000, from R. H. Rowan.
SOUTHINGTON. Public Library, $5,000, from L. V. Walkley.
TORRINGTON. Library Association, $100,000, by Elisha Turner.
WALLINGFORD. Public Library, library building, from late Samuel Simpson.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA. Carnegie Library, $20,000, from Andrew Carnegie.
TRAVELING LIBRARIES FOR SCHOOLS, 960 volumes for 16 traveling libraries, from Hon. Hoke Smith.

ILLINOIS.

AURORA. Public Library, $50,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
CENTRALIA. Public Library, $15,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
CHICAGO. John Crerar Library, $1,000, from Huntington W. Jackson.
—Rush Medical College. 4,000 volumes, from Dr. Christian Fenger.
—University of Chicago, $30,000, from Mrs. Delia Gallup.
DECATUR. Public Library, $60,000, from Andrew Carnegie.
—Young Men's Christian Association Library, $500, from Miss Helen Gould.
DIXON. Dodge Library, valuable collection of art books, from George C. Loveland.
EVANSTON. Northwestern University, $750, from Norman Waite Harris.
—Public Library, $500, from William Deering.
FREEPORT. Public Library, $ 000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
GALESBURG. Knox College, $ 000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
—Public Library, $50,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
GROSSDALE. Public Library, $ 000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
KEWANEE. Public Library, $3 000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
LAKE FORREST. Lake Forest College, building cost about $30,000, from Mrs. mon Reid.
LINCOLN. Public Library, $2 00, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
MAYWOOD. Public Library, $10 from Republican Committee.
PEKIN. Public Library, $10,00 for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
—Gift of a site for building, from George Herget.
ROCK ISLAND. Public Librar $10,000, from Frederick Weyerhauser.
ROCKFORD. Public Library, $ 000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
SPRINGFIELD. Public Librar $75,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegi
STREATOR. Public Library, $3 000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
SYCAMORE. Public Library, b ilding, to cost $25,000 from Mrs. Everill F. Dutton.
WAUKEGAN. Public Library, $2 000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

INDIANA.

CRAWFORDSVILLE. Public L brary, $25,000, for a building, from Andrew C negie.
—Wabash College Library, manu cript of "The Prince of India," from Gen. and Mrs. Lew Wallace.
ELKHART. Public Library, $3 000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
ELWOOD. Public Library, $1,0 , from President Reid of the American Tin Plate Company of New York.
—$200, from the Woman's Club.
FORT WAYNE. Public Libra , $75,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegi
GOSHEN. Public Library, $15, 0 for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
INDIANAPOLIS. Butler Colle , $20,000, for building; also a site, from M and Mrs. Edward C. Thompson.
—Public Library, 275 volumes, om Mrs. Ella S. Duncan.
LAFAYETTE. Public Library, $15,000, from Mrs. Robert R. Hitt.
LOGANSPORT. Public Library historical material relating to the Mississi ol Valley, collected by late Judge Horace P Biddle.
MADISON. Public Library, $2 00, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
MARION. Public Library, $50,0 0, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
MICHIGAN CITY. Public Libr y, $500, for a building, from J. H. Barker.
MUNCIE. Public Library, $50,0 , for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
—$6,000, from heirs of an es te, name not given.
NEW HARMONY. Workingmen Institute Public Library, $72,000, from Dr. ward Murphy.
PERU. Public Library, $25,000, or a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
PORTLAND. Public Library, $ 000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
WABASH. Public Library, $20,0 , for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
—5,000 volumes, from Women's Library Association.
WASHINGTON. Public Libra $15,000, for building, from Andrew Carneg

IOWA.

BURLINGTON. Public Librar $20,000, from Philip M. Crapo.
CEDAR RAPIDS. Public Libr y, $50,000, for building, from Andrew Carne .
CENTERVILLE. Public Libra $25,000, for building and site, from ex-Gov. M. Drake.
DAVENPORT. Public Librar $25,000, for building, increasing former t to $75,000, from Andrew Carnegie.
DUBUQUE. Carnegie-Stout ree Library, $50,000, from Andrew Carnegi
—Site for building offered by A drew Carnegie, valued at $17,000, from F. D. tout.
FAYETTE. Upper Iowa Uni sity, $25,000, from Andrew Carnegie.
FORT DODGE. Public Libra , $30,000, for building, from Andrew Carne
GRINNELL. Stewart Library, ilding, costing $15,000, from Joel Stewart.
—Site for building, from Congre tional Church.
—$4,000, by citizens of Grinnell
IOWA FALLS. Public Library, building, from E. S. Ellsworth.
MOUNT VERNON. Cornell Col ge, $40,000, for building, from Andrew Carneg
MUSCATINE. Public Library, ilding, to cost about $30,000, by P. M. Musser.

KANSAS.

DODGE CITY. Railroad Libra and Reading Room. The A., T. & S. Fe Co. fitting up library and reading room.
FORT SCOTT. Public Librar $15,000, for building, from Andrew Carneg

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KANSAS CITY. Public Library, $6,000, from Mrs. Sarah Richart.
LAWRENCE. Public Library, $25,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON. State College, $50,000, from James K. Patterson.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS. Public Library, $10,000 and books, from Abram Holker.

MAINE.

BANGOR. Public Library, $18,347.26, toward building, from A. D. Mason.
—Site, costing $7,500, from Nathan C. Ayer.
BELFAST. Free Library, $3,000, from Albert Crane.
BRUNSWICK. Bowdoin College, building, given by Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, will cost over $200,000.
—$2,000, from John Clifford Brown.
—$1,200, from unknown donor.
FAIRFIELD. Public Library, building, to cost between $8,000 and $10,000, from E. J. Lawrence.
FARMINGTON. Public Library Association, $10,000, for building, from Hon. Isaac Cutler.
LEWISTON. Public Library, $50,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

MARYLAND.

CUMBERLAND. Public Library, $25,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
HAGERSTOWN. Washington County Free Library, $50,000, from B. F. Newcomer.

MASSACHUSETTS.

AMHERST. Amherst College, $500, from John S. Brayton.
BOSTON. Lang Memorial Library, free public library, by B. J. Lang.
—Public Library, $4,000, from Abram E. Cutter.
—599 volumes, from the Boston School Committee.
—597 volumes, from Allen A. Brown.
—576 volumes, from the Oliver Ditson Company.
CAMBRIDGE. Harvard University, $10,000, from ex-Gov. Roger Wolcott.
—$1,250, from Prof. A. C. Coolidge.
—$800, from J. Harvey Treat.
—$500, from Mrs. Emil E. Hammer.
—1,929 volumes, from Edward Ray Thompson of Troy, N. Y.
—700 volumes from the library of James Russell Lowell.
—549 volumes, from the J. C. Ayer Company.
—317 volumes, from Mrs. John E. Hudson.
—250 volumes, from Henry C. Warren.
—Public Library, 550 volumes, from Cyrus Woodman.
—Art works, valued at $500, from Nathaniel Cushing Nash.
CLINTON. Public Library, $25,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
CONWAY. Field Memorial Library, building, to cost $100,000, from Marshall Field.
FAIRHAVEN. Millicent Library. Fairhaven Waterworks, valued at from $100,000 to $125,000, from Henry H. Rogers.
GROVELAND. Public Library, $5,000, from John G. B. Adams.
HINSDALE. Public Library, $5,000, from John W. Curtice.
LYNN. Free Public Library, building, from bequest of Mrs. Elizabeth Shute.
—Large mural painting, by Mora, from Joseph N. Smith.
—Copy of Venus of Milo, from Charles W. Bubier.
MALDEN. Public Library, $125,000, from Elisha D. Converse.
MILTON. Public Library, $2,000, from ex-Gov. Roger Wolcott.
NEWBURYPORT. Public Library, $20,000, from John Rand Spring.
—$4,500 from Stephen W. Marston.
—$3,000 from E. S. Moseley.
NORTH ADAMS. Public Library, furnishings and decorations, from William Arthur Gallup.
PETERSHAM. Public Library, $12,000, from Lucy F. Willis.
PLYMOUTH. Public Library, building to cost about $20,000, from the heirs of late William G. Russell.
SALEM. Public Library, $10,000, from Walter S. Dickson.
SOMERVILLE. Public Library, $4,000, from Mrs. Harriet Minot Laughlin.
SPRINGFIELD. City Library, $70,000, from the estate of David Ames Wells.
SUNDERLAND. Public Library, $10,000, from John L. Graves.
SWANSEA. Public Library, building, from Frank Shaw Stevens.
WOBURN. Eunice Thompson Memorial Library, Jonathan Thompson of Woburn, about $70,000.
WORCESTER. American Antiquarian Society, $3,000, given by John C. B. Davis of Washington, D. C.; Horace Davis of San Francisco, and Andrew McF. Davis of Cambridge.
—Clark University, $150,000, from Jonas G. Clark.

MICHIGAN.

ALBION. Albion College, $10,000, from Mrs. C. T. Gassett.
ANN ARBOR. Ladies' Library Association, $3,000, from Mrs. L. M. Palmer.
—University of Michigan, 1,600 volumes, from Mrs. Rebecca A. Hench.
DELRAY. Public Library, $15,000, for a public library, from the Solvay Process Company.
DETROIT. Public Library, 477 volumes and 1,952 pamphlets, from heirs late Gov. John J. Bagley.
—418 volumes and 1,425 pamphlets, from Herbert Bowen.
GRAND RAPIDS. Public Library, $150,000, for a building, from Martin A. Ryerson.
IRON MOUNTAIN. Public Library, $15,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
IRONWOOD. Public Library, $20,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
JACKSON. Public Library, $70,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.
MARQUETTE. Public Library, $5,000, toward building, from anonymous donor.
MUSKEGON. Hackley Public Library, $25,000, from Charles Henry Hackley.
SAULT STE. MARIE. Public Library, $30,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

MINNESOTA.

CLOQUET. Public Library, site for building, valued at $2,500, from Cloquet Lumber Company.
DULUTH. Carnegie Library, $35,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
MANKATO. Public Library, $40,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
MINNEAPOLIS. Public Library, $60,000, for building, from ex-Gov. J. S. Pillsbury.
ST. CLOUD. Public Library, $25,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
—$2,000 toward purchase site, from J. J. Hill.
ST. PAUL. Public Library, $600, from friends of library.
—600 volumes, from St. Paul's Teachers' Association.
—88 photographs of paintings and a large cast of the Victory of Samothrace, from four donors.
SLEEPY EYE. Dyckman Free Library, $5,000, from F. H. Dyckman.

MISSISSIPPI.

NATCHEZ. Fisk Library Association, $25,000, from Mrs. Christian Schwartz.
—$5,000 and a building to cost $10,000 from Mrs. Christian Schwartz.
YAZOO. Public Library, building to cost $25,000, from Mrs. R. S. Hicks.
—$1,000 from Mrs. E. C. Gardner.

MISSOURI.

DE SOTO. Railroad Library, $1,000, from Miss Helen Gould.
HANNIBAL. Public Library, $25,000 for building, from Hon. John H. Shrigley.
JEFFERSON CITY. Public Library, $35,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
ST. JOSEPH. Free Library, $50,000, from Juliet Foy.
ST. LOUIS. Public Library, $1,000,000, for building from Andrew Carnegie.
—$500,000 from Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst.
SOUTH ST. JOSEPH. Public Library, $20,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

NEBRASKA.

COMET. Public Library, $2,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
LINCOLN. University of Nebraska, 2,000 volumes, from Hon. Kirk C. Ostrom, Chicago.
SOUTH OMAHA. Public Library, $20,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

DERRY. Benjamin Adams Memorial Library, $10,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
HANOVER. Dartmouth College, $5,000, from Mrs. Susan B. Richardson.
PITTSFIELD. Public Library, building, from Josiah Carpenter.
RIDGE. Ingalls Memorial Library, $1,000, from Hon. Ezra S. Stearns.

NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY. Free Public Library, 819 volumes and 381 pamphlets, from widow of Dr. S. W. Clark.
MONTCLAIR. Public Library, $30,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
NEWARK. Free Public Library, 1,125 periodicals and pamphlets, from three persons.
PERTH AMBOY. Public Library, $20,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
—Site for Public Library building, from J. C. McCoy.
—$1,000, from Adolph Lewisohn.
PRINCETON. Princeton University, cash aggregating $16,000, from various sources.
—2,739 volumes and 860 pamphlets, from Prof. William Henry Green.
—1,000 volumes, from Samuel Miller Breckinridge.
—310 volumes, from D. H. Smith.
—255 volumes, from Prof. Henry Van Dyke.
TRENTON. Public Library, books, forming the Women's Christian Temperance Union Library, to Public Library.
—2,500 volumes, comprising books not already in library, from Ferdinand W. Roebling.

NEW MEXICO.

ALBUQUERQUE. Free Public Library, building, valued at $35,000, from J. S. Reynolds.
—$2,000, raised by popular subscription.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY. Young Men's Association Library—Bruyn Branch Library, Building, furniture, and equipment, about $20,000, from Mrs. William G. Rice.
—$525, from various persons.
ANGELICA. Free Library, $12,000, for building, from Mrs. Frank Smith.
—Lot for building, from Frank S. Smith.
BROOKLYN. The Brooklyn Library, James A. H. Bell of estate, estimated at $10,000; also 1,532 volumes, collected since he gave his library of 10,425 volumes.
—Long Island Historical Society, $6,500, for the "Storrs Memorial Fund," raised by popular subscription.
—$1,000, from Richard S. Storrs, D. D.
CALDWELL. Lake George. De Witt C. Hay Library Association, $15,300; C. M. and St. Paul R. R. stock, and $2,000 in Duluth and Iron Range R. R. stock, to be held in trust, the income to be expent.
CATSKILL. Public Library, $20,000, for building from Andrew Carnegie.
COHOES. Public Library, $25,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
GLOVERSVILLE. Public Library, $25,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
GREENE. Public Library, $30,000, for building, from William H. and James H. Moore.
HEMPSTEAD, L. I. Public Library, $25,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
HOMER. Public Library, $10,000, for building, from George W. Phillips.
ITHACA. Cornell University, $12,000, from Mrs. Roswell P. Flower.
—$1,128, toward printing catalogue of the Dante collection, from Willard Fiske.
—$2,000, from C. H. Howland. Class of 1901.
—$575, for the increase of the White Historical Library, from Andrew D. White.
—339 volumes from family late Prof. S. G. Williams.
—300 volumes from Theodore Stanton. Class of '76.
JOHNSTOWN. Public Library, $20,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
MIDDLETOWN. Thrall Library, bequest of $31,500, for building, from Mrs. S. Marietta Thrall.
MOUNT VERNON. Public Library, $35,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
NEW ROCHELLE. Public Library, $25,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
NEW YORK CITY. American Geographical Society, $4,455 to building fund, from various persons.
—American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Latimer Clark collection, from Dr. S. S. Wheeler.
—American Museum of Natural History, 4,539 volumes, from Gen. Egbert L. Viele.
—3,156 volumes, from New York Ecumenical Council.
—243 volumes and 33 pamphlets, from Frederick A. Constable.
—45 rare volumes on mineralogy, from Ernest Schernikow.
—"Garden Library" of 2,279 volumes, from the New York Southern Society.
—Columbia University, $10,000, from "A Friend of the University."
—$5,000, from "A Friend of the University," for special purposes.
—$2,250, from William S. Schermerhorn.
—Deposit of the library of the Holland Society.
—General Theological Seminary, 2,700 volumes, from C. C. Haight.
—1,000 volumes, from Prof. William B. Potter.
—Books to the value of $5,850, from the Society for Promoting Religion and Learning.
—Mechanics' Institute Library, $5,000, from estate of Charles F. Haughan.
—New York Free Circulating Library, $20,000, from Oswald Ottendorfer.
—$11,250, from Proudfit estate.
—Public Library—Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, $5,300,000, from Andrew Carnegie.
—1,804 volumes, from the Union League Club.
—738 volumes, from Robert F. Porter.
—592 volumes, from the Misses Ely.
—497 volumes, from Mrs. Gertrude King Schuyler.
—393 volumes, from estate of S. V. R. Townsend.
—343 volumes, from Dr. R. G. Wiener.
—267 volumes, from H. V. and H. W. Poor.
—236 volumes, from Edmond Bruwaert.
—Japanese engravings and chromo-xylographs, from Charles Stewart Smith.
—New York Society Library, $1,000, from Maria B. Mount.
—$20,004.86, from Charles H. Contoit.
—Washington Heights Free Library, $1,700, by Andrew Carnegie, toward new building.
—Young Men's Christian Association, $5,000, from Frederick S. Hyde.
NEWARK. Building, costing nearly $35,000; also $1,000, from Mr. Henry C. Rew.
NIAGARA FALLS. Public Library, $50,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
OXFORD. Public Library, from children of the late Mr. L. Martin.
OYSTER BAY, L. I. Public Library, $1,000 toward building, by Andrew Carnegie.
PEEKSKILL. Public Library. Gift of Henry Ward Beecher residence, from Dr. John Morrell Tilton.
PORT JERVIS. Public Library, $20,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
—Ground for library site, from Peter B. Varnum.
ROCHESTER. Reynolds Library, 900 volumes from Charles S. Baker.
ST. GEORGE, S. I. Arthur Winter Memorial Library, $200,000, from Andrew Carnegie.
SCHENECTADY. Public Library, $50,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
—$15,000, with which to purchase a site, from the General Electric Company.
SYRACUSE. Public Library, $300,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
WATERTOWN. Flower Memorial Library, $50,000, from Mrs. Emma Flower Taylor.
TOWNERS. Public Library, $20,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

NORTH CAROLINA.

CHARLOTTE. Public Library, $20,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
DURHAM. Trinity College, $20,000, for building, from James K. Duke.
RALEIGH. Olivia Raney Memorial Library, 5,000 volumes, from Richard B. Raney.

NORTH DAKOTA.

FARGO. Public Library, $25,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

OHIO.

AKRON. Public Library, building to cost not less than $50,000, from Cyr. George B. Perkins.
ASHTABULA. Public Library, $40,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
CANTON. Public Library, $60,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
CINCINNATI. Public Library, $2,000, raised by popular subscription.
—20 volumes of art plates.
—1,000 volumes of Lord Palmerston, from Mr. H. L. Worthington.
CLEVELAND. Cleveland Electrical Engineers' Society, 500 volumes from Society's library, valued at $2,000.
—Public Library, 3,008 bound and 217 unbound volumes, from John G. White.
COLLINWOOD. Public Library, $1,000, from James Kilbourne.
CONNEAUT. Public Library, $100,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
GREENVILLE. Public Library, $15,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
MARIETTA. Marietta College, 13,712 volumes, by the Hon. R. M. Stinson.
SHELBY. Public Library, $9,500, for public library, from Daniel S. Marvin.
VAN WERT. Brumbach Library. New building, costing about $50,000, from family of the late John S. Brumbach.

OREGON.

PORTLAND. Library Association, $25,050, from daughters of the late Henry Failing.
—$2,500, from John Wilson.
—Nearly 9,000 volumes, valued at $2,500, from John Wilson.
—$1,100, by private subscription, by the Directors.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BRADDOCK, DUQUESNE, and HOMESTEAD. Carnegie Libraries. $1,000,000, from Andrew Carnegie.
CARBONDALE. Public Library. $25,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
EASTON. Lafayette College. The Van Wickle Memorial Library Building, cost $30,000, from a legacy of Augustus B. Van Wickle.
—Public Library. $50,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
—Money to purchase a site for the building offered by Mr. Carnegie.
HUNTINGDON. $20,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
IDLEWOOD. Chartiers Township Free Library. $1,500, from Andrew Carnegie.
NEW CASTLE. Public Library. $30,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
PHILADELPHIA. Academy of Natural Sciences. $500,000, from Dr. Robert B. Laurence.
—$75,000 and books, from Charles E. Smith.
—College of Physicians, $27,500 toward a "Library Endowment Fund," raised through the efforts of the President of the college, Dr. W. W. Keen, within a period of eighteen months.
—2,496 volumes, from Dr. J. M. Da Costa.
—1,500 volumes, from Dr. John Ashurst, Jr.
—272 volumes, from daughters of the late Dr. William T. Taylor.
—The Franklin Institute. 844 volumes and 899 pamphlets, from the late Charles E. Smith.
—Free Library. 1,215 volumes and 1,806 unbound books, from Mrs. Annie Hockley.
—464 volumes, from Mr. P. A. B. Widener.
—245 volumes, from estate of George B. Roberts.
—Embossed type for the blind, from Dr. David D. Wood.
—Historical Society of Pennsylvania. $5,000, from Mrs. Mifflin Wistar.
—$2,041, from Mrs. Silen Wahr.
—$500, from Carl Edelheim.
—Library Company of Philadelphia, 900 volumes, from Hon. Richard Vaux.
—406 volumes, from Henry Carey Baird.
—University of Pennsylvania. $1,750, from Class of 1889.
—$615, from Robert B. Buist.
—2,500 volumes, from heirs of Robert B. Lamborn.
—1,300 volumes, from contributions of friends.
PHOENIXVILLE. Public Library. $15,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
READING. Public Library. $2,000, from friends.
SHARON. Public Library. $25,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
WASHINGTON. Washington and Jefferson College. $10,000 (added to the $50,000 given by her husband, William R. Thompson, for a new library building,) from Mrs. Mary Thow Thompson of Pittsburg.
—$30,000, toward building, from W. P. Thompson.
WILKINSBURG. Public Library. $50,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

RHODE ISLAND.

CENTRAL FALLS. Adams Library. $35,000, from Stephen Ludlow Adams.
NEWPORT. Redwood Library. $1,000 from Miss Martha Maria Anderson.
—$5,000 from John Nicholas Brown.
—$2,000 from Mrs. Orieana Ellery Redwood Pell.
—316 volumes from Daniel B. Fearing.
PROVIDENCE. Brown University The John Carter Brown Library of Americana previous to 1901, $1,000,000. $150,000 for a building and $500,000 as an endowment fund.
—$1,000 from William Goddard.
—250 volumes from William Vail Kellen.
—Public Library. $10,000 from Ada L. Steere.
—$5,000, name of donor not made public.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

ABERDEEN. Alexander Mitchell Library, $15,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
SIOUX FALLS. Public Library. $25,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA. Public Library. $50,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
JACKSON. Public Library. $30,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
MEMPHIS. Cossitt Library. 942 volumes and 423 pamphlets, from Gen. Colton Greene.

TEXAS.

DALLAS. Public Library. 1,100 volumes.
SAN ANTONIO. Carnegie Library. Books, valued at $3,500, from San Antonio Library Association.
WACO. Public Library. $1,000, by Andrew Carnegie, toward the library.

UTAH.

OGDEN. Public Library. $25,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
SALT LAKE CITY. Free Public Library. $75,000, to erect a free public library, from John Q. Packard.

VERMONT.

MIDDLEBURY. Middlebury College. Building, from a bequest of Egbert Carr.
WINDSOR. Library Association. $2,000, from Charles C. Beaman.

VIRGINIA.

HAMPTON. Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute. Building, from Mrs. C. P. Huntington.
LEXINGTON. Washington and Lee University. Law Library, from Prof. Vincent L. Bradford.
NORFOLK. Public Library. $50,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
—Seaboard Air Line Traveling Libraries. $1,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
RICHMOND. Public Library. $100,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
WINCHESTER. Public Library. $250,000, from Judge John Handley.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE. Public Library. $300,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
TACOMA. Public Library. $90,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING. Public Library. $75,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

WISCONSIN.

ASHLAND. Vaughn Library. Bequest, valued at $60,000; also income of $1,200 a year, from Mrs. Vaughn-Marquis of Chicago.
DE PERE. Public Library. $2,000, from A. G. Wells.
GREEN BAY. Kellogg Public Library. $20,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
JANESVILLE. Public Library. $30,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
—$70,000, for building, from F. S. Eldred.
KENOSHA. Simmons M. Simmons Library. Building and furniture, costing about $150,000, from E. G. Simmons.
—$30,000, from S. G. Simmons.
MADISON. Free Library Commission. $25, from citizens of Milwaukee.
—University of Wisconsin. The Germanic Seminary Library, purchased from a fund of $3,144, raised by German-American citizens.
—$2,000, from gentlemen in New York, Milwaukee, Madison, and other Wisconsin cities.
—$2,500, from five citizens of Milwaukee.
—Gift to the Germanic Seminary Library of 300 volumes, from Dr. Reichhain of Leipsic.
MENOMONIE. Stout Manual Training School. $5,000, from Lt. S. Talmage and Mrs. Fanny Macmillan.
OSHKOSH. Harris-Sawyer Library. $75,000, from Mitchell Harris.
—$50,000, from Peter Sawyer.
—$25,000, from Mrs. Mary Sawyer Bowen.
—$2,000, from Mrs. Mary Sawyer Ingram, of $25,000 given toward building in 1900 by Mrs. Albert S. Harris to carry out the intentions of her husband.
SPARTA. Public Library. Object from the estate, [illegible]

SHEBOYGAN. Public Library. $25,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
SUPERIOR. Public Library. $60,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

BRITISH PROVINCES OF DOMINION OF CANADA.

VANCOUVER. Public Library, $50,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
MONTREAL. McGill University. $14,000, from Mrs. Peter Redpath.
—$1,300, from estates of the late Sir J. William Dawson and Dr. George Dawson, from certain of the Governors of the Universities.
—$1,000, for inauguration of a system of traveling libraries, from family of the late Hugh McLennan.
—$200, from the Chancellor.
OTTAWA, Ontario. Public Library, $100,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
WINDSOR, Ontario. Public Library, $20,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
SIDNEY. Public Library, $15,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
WINNIPEG. Public Library, $100,000, for building, from Andrew [illegible]

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW. District Library, $250,000, from Andrew Carnegie.
—$75,000, from Andrew [illegible]

"As Others See Us"

"DAYS LIKE THESE"

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BOOKS AND MEN.

Charlotte Brontë. The last volume of the Thornton edition of the works of the Sisters Brontë has just come from Charles Scribner's Sons. It includes Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Brontë." There will be many readers who will be pleased to hear that this edition, which is edited by Temple Scott and B. W. Willett, includes the passages in "The Life" which Mr. Clement Shorter saw fit to omit from the edition edited by him and published in this country by Harper & Brothers. Without discussing the question of good taste, which evidently inspired Mr. Shorter in refraining from giving the details of the shortcomings of Miss Brontë's brothers as originally set forth, it is interesting to note that he comes in for a bit of severe criticism at the hands of the editors of the later edition, who are of the opinion that Mr. Shorter in his "Charlotte Brontë and Her Circle" in some instances "simply represents the views of Mr. Nicholls, who is, of course, prejudiced, especially as he did not like Mrs. Gaskell." They say, or, rather, Mr. Willett says, for we have learned that Mr. Scott had nothing to do with "The Life":

> The most flagrant instance of Mr. Shorter's injustice to Mrs. Gaskell is his statement on p. 464—that he "had gathered from Mrs. Gaskell" that Charlotte Brontë's marriage had been an unhappy one, whereas Mrs. Gaskell speaks of it in such terms as "the too short, almost perfect happiness of her nine months of wedded life," and quotes Charlotte's last words, "Oh! I am not going to die, am I? He will not separate us; we have been so happy!" Had Mr. Shorter not read Mrs. Gaskell when he wrote thus, or did he deliberately misrepresent her? Either alternative is apt to engender mistrust in him as a biographer, and, as a matter of fact, there are other cases in which he fails to do justice to his predecessors, or to state the case fairly.

Rossetti's 'House of Life.' In an edition limited to 310 numbered copies on hand-made paper, bearing the water mark of the Elston Press, has just been published its third issue, a reprint of Dante Gabriel Rossetti's sonnet-sequence, "The House of Life." The volume contains a page 10½ by 8 inches in size, each sonnet being set on a separate page and without the usual division into parts, in wide floral borders, engraved from original woodcut designs by H. M. O'Kane, which are repeated throughout the volume. The book contains over a hundred initial letters, two and a half inches square; these letters being perfectly plain and printed in unbroken heavy black, which stands out strikingly against a floral background, so patterned in a fainter shade of black as to form a gray background, as do the page borders. Each sonnet also shows a narrow border directly under it. The text is printed in a dignified, effective letter, not overblack, which also contrasts favorably with the color of the initials. The double title page is striking, all particulars as to the book's issue being contained in its colophon, which is entirely without ornament. The title of the book is set in unusual fashion, one page showing the name of the sonnet-sequence, the other that of its author. These pages are treated as one, showing floral borders, wider as to the side and top margins than the page borders, in which are set panels closely diapered with an intertwined vine and flower, which, being finer and closer together than the design of the border, is darker. The volume also contains a beautiful opening miniature, about 6 inches square, set in the same border as the sonnets, which was cut on the wood by Mr. O'Kane. It shows a landscape and two figures, one of which is reading from an open book. The book has been printed entirely from type on a hand-press by Mr. Clarke Conwell at the Elston Press, Meadow Lane, New Rochelle, and was finished in July, the present volume being in many ways an advance over the earlier issues of the press.

Enemies of Leather Bindings. Book collectors and others interested will be glad to know of a little shilling pamphlet to be issued by Messrs. Bell & Sons of London, which will contain the Report of the Committee on Leathers for Bookbinding, which was appointed last year by the Society of Arts. The report has just been published in the Society's journal, where it occupies about eighteen pages. The committee has decided that while modern leather is not so durable as formerly, some of the blame for the premature decay of bindings must be borne by librarians and collectors. The portion of the committee appointed to deal with the scientific side of the question has decided that gas is one of the most baneful influences to which books in binding can be subjected; no doubt because of the sulphuric and sulphurous acid in gas fumes. Tobacco smoke is most harmful, while light and especially direct sunlight, and hot air are so harmful that it is impossible to insist too strongly upon the necessity for moderate temperature and thorough ventilation. The primary cause of decay, however, lies in the deterioration of the leather; many of the modern methods of tanning, dyeing, and finishing being strongly condemned. The committee found evidences of decay in the bindings of all periods represented; but the books bound during the last eighty to one hundred years show far greater traces of decay than those of an earlier date. Some bindings show decay at the end of five or ten years; the poor condition of calf bindings being due more to the thinness of the leather than to its quality. Modern leathers dyed by the aid of sulphuric acid are all condemned. "In the main the injury for which the bookbinder and manufacturer are responsible is due to ignorance of the effect of the means employed to give the leather the outward qualities required for binding, rather than to the intentional production of an inferior article."

Anecdote of John Fiske. The late John Fiske, historian, philosopher, and essayist, says a writer in the current Book Buyer, was one of the most delightful of companions. He never posed as an instructor and his intellectual modesty was such that he would receive the crude suggestions of the ignorant and the misinformation of the half instructed with the most respectful consideration and without the trace of a smile. He was fond of mingling with people in the humbler walks of life. He told the writer that he once stayed for a while in a London lodging house where the landlady was an elderly woman married to an aspiring young fellow. He, Fiske, made it a custom to walk into the kitchen just before his hour of retiring and have a talk with the couple over his mug of beer. The weight of the conversation was always carried by the young fellow amid frequent interruptions from his wife such as: "Don't be so free with the gentleman, Thomas! Those are matters for clever people, and you know you're not clever, Thomas." But Thomas was not to be controlled.

One evening he said to Fiske: "I like you even if you are an American, and in fact I bear the Americans no grudge for getting away from us so far as that goes, but it was the nasty time you took to do it that I don't approve."

Fiske pleaded his ignorance.

"Why," said Thomas, "it was when we were occupied with that blooming Crimean war, and so, of course, we couldn't properly attend to you."

Fiske gravely admitted that it was perhaps inconsiderate for Adams, Washington, and other leaders of the Revolution not to have taken a period when the British Government was so preoccupied, and the evening ended in perfect harmony.

The New Dent Bible. Further particulars have been received concerning the edition of the English Bible which J. M. Dent & Co. of London have in preparation for publication in their Temple Classics. As was announced in a cable dispatch to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, the Bishop of Ripon has written the opening volume, which will be entitled "Introduction to the Study of Holy Scripture." The publishers explain that their scheme in issuing the Bible in twenty-four little 16mo. volumes is "to make the 'Temple Bible' a vade mecum for Scripture students of all shades of belief, but the special mouthpiece of no one of them in particular." The first two books to be issued will be Genesis, edited by Prof. A. H. Sayce, and Exodus edited by Prof. A. R. S. Kennedy. The other volumes, with their editors, will be Leviticus, Prof. Paterson; Numbers, Prof. G. Buchanan Gray; Deuteronomy, Prof. ... Wilkins; Joshua and Judges, the Rev. A. W. Greenup, M. A.; First, Second Samuel, James Sime, M. A.; First, Second Kings, Prof. J. Robertson; First, Second Chronicles, Archdeacon Hughes-Games; Job and Ruth, Prof. J. Estlin Carpenter; Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther, the Rev. J. Wilson Harper, D. D.; Isaiah, Prof. A. B. Davidson; Jeremiah and Lamentations, Prof. E. Tyrell Green; Ezekiel, the Rev. ... C. Whitehouse, D. D.; Daniel and Minor Prophets, the Rev. R. Sinker, D. D.; Matthew and Mark, the Dean of Ely; The Johannine Books, Canon Benham; The Earlier Pauline Epistles, Prof. Vernon Bartlett; The Later Pauline Epistles, Prof. H. C. G. Moule; Acts and the Pastoral Epistles, Prof. B. B. Warfield; Hebrews and the General Epistles, Prof. J. Herkless; Ecclesiasticus, Prof. S. Macaulay Jackson. The names of the editors of Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Solomon, and of Luke, are to be announced later. The inclusion of one book from the Apocrypha is described as "experimental," and the remaining apocryphal books may be added to the scheme.

Zola's Coming Novels. A correspondent of Il Corriere di Napoli recently had an interview with Emile Zola in which the famous French novelist emphatically denied that his forthcoming novel, "Justice," will be the story of the Dreyfus case. It will, however, deal with a judicial error:

> I do not believe in absolute felicity, which is not attainable; but I believe that all social injustices might be attenuated, and, therefore, I trust to science to create a sentiment of truth. I have a great veneration for Tolstoi, but I do not agree with him on one important point. He rests on the Gospel. Now, the Gospel is also to me very beautiful, but I believe that future morality must be founded on scientific psychology. The affaire has taught me that it is necessary to reconstruct the moral question from its very base, and my next romance, "Vérité," will tend to that. In it I shall study primary and secondary instruction in France. I shall be active between pupils and masters, and shall explain my ideas on the education problem. In the first part I shall describe the sad effects of present-day education; in the second, education as it ought to be. My next work will be "Justice." It will treat of a judicial error; but I shall try not to make any allusion to the affaire. The action will not take place in military circles. It will give me a motive to show my supreme idea—the end of war, the victory of the spirit of justice over militarism, the United States of Europe, the dream of Victor Hugo. You will be astonished that I join Victor Hugo. I am, perhaps, more romantic than you thought.

Brief Personals. The Sphere of London, in speaking of the Oxford sojourn of Miss Louise Imogen Guiney, the well-known Boston poet and essayist, says that she has a considerable band of admirers in England, where her poems, "England and Yesterday," have been published by Grant Richards, and a volume of her essays, "Patrins," has just been issued. "'Patrins,' continues the writer in The Sphere, "contains one of Miss Guiney's most remarkable literary efforts. 'An inquirendo into the wit and other good parts of his late Majesty, King Charles II.' Here we have a hundred pages in which are contained quite an extraordinary number of the bright and witty sayings of the second Charles. Miss Guiney has here written one of the best essays in literature. The author may possibly remain in England at least two years in pursuit of her Vaughan studies."

***Few of the strangers that attended the dedication of the Margaret Fuller Memorial at Point o' Woods seem to have discovered in the dim and modest background of that company the presence of one of the youngest and newest writers of the day, Miss M. Louise Forssiund, who was born on the south shore of Long Island, and who has laid the most striking scenes of her novel, "The Story of Sarah," on the very beach that witnessed the wreck of the Elizabeth in 1850, and the last, hideous hours of Margaret Fuller's life.

***Arthur Bird of Sidney, N. Y., who has published books, and is the editor of The Sidney Record, has originated a project at that place of presenting Admiral Cervera a loving cup "as a mark of appreciation of his kindness to Hobson and his little band of heroes." The leading business men of Sidney have joined Mr. Bird in support of his interesting undertaking.

***Valerii Briusov, in his very valuable paper on what has been accomplished in Russian literature during the last twelve months, says that among tales the "Trio" of Maxim Gorky must be recognized as the most remarkable. "He draws in it," continues M. Briusov, "the fate of three boys who have grown up in an alley in the midst of poor people, murderers, and thieves. One of the boys, Ilya, is always seeking for truth; he possesses capacity, and endeavors to fight his way to a pure life—to live in such a way that no one can look down upon him. The second, Pavel, is a meditative and poetic soul. When he grows up he loves a girl named Viera with all the blindness of passion; he marries her, and she, wishing to help him, robs a tradesman and is sent to prison. The third, Yakov, is an unconscious philosopher; even when a boy he surprises his companions by his questions, wishing to ascertain whence everything comes. In the tale are all forms of sin and crime, but one poor woman inquires, 'Who will remember God, if it is not the sinners?' The style is unequal. Some portions of the story are artistically perfect, others insipid. It is unfinished."

***The Academy of London has offered a prize for the best quotation applicable to the present state of the Liberal Party. The prize quotation is taken from Franklin's side remarks at the signing of the Declaration of Independence: "We must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately."

***Ella Middleton Tybout, one of the new Lippincott authors, is a native of Delaware, and the foundation of her recent story, "The Intervention of Gran'par," was laid there some years ago. She writes: "It was simply the result of one of many visits to the open air religious services held each year by the negro population and called 'camp meetings.' My literary experience has been slight, owing to many demands on my time, although I have always written more or less for my own amusement and the entertainment of my friends."

***It may interest the admirers of "Festus," of which, together with its author, who is still living, there seems to be signs of a revival, to learn that the sculptor, Albert Toft, has just completed in his studio, in Chelsea, England, a bust in bronze of Philip James Bailey, the venerable author of "Festus," which is intended to be placed in the poet's native town of Nottingham. "Festus" was first published as long ago as 1839, when Mr. Bailey was only twenty-three years of age. Since then the work has run through eleven editions in England, and more than thirty in this country.

***George Kennan's unceremonious expulsion from the Russian Empire has directed public attention to his book, "Siberia and the Exile System," which startled the world ten years ago by its revelation of the way political offenders were treated by the Czar. As a serial in The Century the same material had caused a veritable sensation. Copies of the magazine circulated in the Czar's dominions reached their destination with whole pages blacked out by the censor. The book has not lost its interest in the past decade, and even before Mr. Kennan's summary ejectment from St. Petersburg it had been selling better than for several years past. It is understood that certain reforms have been effected in the Siberian penal system, the necessity of which was pointed out in this work.

***Although Prof. Peter Guthrie Tait, who has just died in England, was better known in the world of science than he was in that of literature, an anecdote of him related by J. M. Barrie in his pleasant little book, "An Edinburgh Eleven," may not be out of place. Mr. Barrie says that "when R. L. Stevenson's memoir of the late Mr. Fleeming Jenkin was published Tait said at great length that he did not like it; he would have had the sketch by a scientific man. But though scientists may be the only men nowadays who have anything to say, they are also the men who can't say it. Scientific men out of their sphere know for a fact that novels are not true. So they draw back from novelists who write biography. Prof. Tait and Mr. Stevenson are both men of note, who walk different ways, and when they meet neither likes to take the curbstone."

***The London publishing house of Greening & Co., which is about to bring out a novel dealing with Mos[lem] life and character, has received the following communication:

> Monsieur G[reening]
> who mak[es] books
> Cec[il]
> Court Charing [Cr]oss Road.
>
> Monsieur
>
> I told you going to [wr]ite a book about harem in Constantinop[le] an our great Sultan Abdul Aziz. If yo[u] write one word to abuse great man and [I] make a mock our harem I make our Ser[as]kier speak to your King who put you in p[ri]son.
>
> Desto[ur]
> Abdul Alf Mahomet.

***The first two chapters of Rufus Rockwell Wilson's "Rambles in Colonial Byways" were written [la]st. The remainder of the manuscript was finished and ready for the printer when Mr. Wilson chanced to pay a visit to Gardiner Island and the islands roundabout, and was prompted by what he saw to write an account of a little-known corner of Colonial America. These chapters, added at the last moment, are a delightful introduction to a delightful book.

Some More Rubaiyat.*

This volume of quatrains, supposedly from the Persian, full sets forth the Oriental idea of the joys of the natural world and the impossibility of comprehending the Divine, of the existence of which, however, there must be no doubt. In many cases the quatrains are more or less literal, paraphrased versions of McCarthy's prose translation of the "Rubaiyat" of Omar Khayyam; others produce a more or less perfect illusion of originality. In sentiment, force, and imagery they carry on the thread of philosophy which runs through all the vagrant fancies of the old tent-maker. Following the quatrain of Omar, in which the reader is told not to worry about the hereafter, the author continues:

> As we know nothing, how can we explain?
> Add naught to nothing, how much is the gain?
> We came from nothing, and to it return;
> Take naught from nothing, what will then remain?

In fact, the author has evidently taken the most striking and positive thoughts of the Persian poet, and expanded, qualified, or expatiated upon the idea therein. The book has a handsome setting. The text, printed from old-fashioned full-faced type, is presented upon tinted pages surrounded by border designs in purple showing clustering grapes and running vines. There are several illustrations explanatory or symbolic of the verse.

The House De Mailly.*

There is a mine of romance in the history of France of the eighteenth century, and into this Miss Margaret Horton Potter has successfully delved. Interwoven with a love story, there is much historical data in her novel which places it above a mere tale of the hour.

It begins with a graphic picture of the intrigues and social life of the Court under Louis XV., where the hero, the Count de Mailly, is unfortunately in love with his cousin, Mme. de Chateauroux, the favorite of the King, who banishes the presumptuous young nobleman. The second portion of the book tells of the hero's sojourn in America, and gives an account of Colonial days, and of a delightful maiden who's heart is won by Claude de Mailly.

The third, and most dramatic part of the novel, describes the return of Claude with his American wife to the French Court, the death of the de Chateauroux, and the passion of Louis XV. for the virtuous Countess de Mailly, who is placed in a position of great danger through the King's infatuation. Richelieu is depicted as utterly unscrupulous, and the individuality of the weak and selfish monarch is minutely recorded.

That this cleverly written book is the work of a girl of twenty seems almost incredible. The carefully elaborated plot, the vivid scene painting of the times in which the story is placed, the literary style, the character studies, all bespeak mature thought and the skill of a veteran rather than of a novice.

The Road to Ridgeby's.*

In the last pages of Frank Burlingame Harris's story, the hero, Newton Mills, reveals the simple mystery of his incognito. Until then he had worked as a farm hand with the Ridgebys, who met him accidentally after he had, her fashion, thrashed a bully. Newton, of course, fell in love with the educated, beautiful, yet sensible, Sibley, an adopted daughter of the old farmer. The girl is engaged to Abner Hawkins, a most objectionable country lout, whose father is about to foreclose a mortgage he holds on the Ridgeby farm. Sibley intends to sacrifice herself to save the old people who had been as parents to her.

About this slender thread of romance the plot is woven, but there is a freshness in the treatment of the characters and a photographic clearness in depicting the hard, grinding life of Western farms that give genuine interest to the story. The young author wrote with a purpose, wrote strongly if somewhat immaturely.

There is a pure, healthy tone to the book, and touches of beauty in describing nature and human emotions.

In the foreword to the novel, an account is given of Harris's short career; he lived to know that his book had been accepted by a publisher, but before a page of its proof had been submitted to him, the young author had gone down even a longer road than the one to Ridgeby's.

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*THE RUBAIYAT OF MIRZA-MER. Octavo. Quatrains printed upon handsomely decorated heavy halftone sheets, with numerous illustrations. Chicago: Henry Olendorf Shepard.

*THE HOUSE DE MAILLY. A Romance. By Margaret Horton Potter. Illustrated by A. I. Keller. One volume. Cloth. Pp. 468. New York: Harper & Brothers. Price, $1.50.

*THE ROAD TO RIDGEBY'S. A Novel. By Frank Burlingame Harris. Cloth. Pp. 334. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.20.

AUG

1901

CHILD LIFE.

Pierre Loti's Book and an Interesting Introduction to It.*

LOUIS MARIE JULIEN VIAND, or, as he signs himself, Pierre Loti, now about fifty years of age, is as well known in naval as in literary circles. His first book, "Aziyade," was published about twenty-five years ago, to be followed by a long line of successors; the present volume, "The Story of a Child," now first translated into English, having been first published in France about ten years ago.

Entering the navy in 1867, Pierre Loti is now a Captain in the French service, stationed in Chinese waters, his literary successes being crowned by his election to the French Academy in 1891. With the possible exception of "The Iceland Fisherman," which has attained by far the largest circulation of Loti's books, his volumes are all marked by the same absence of plot, his books being devoted to an analysis of his own emotions and sensations, described in simple but striking language, deeply colored by the spell of the Eastern lands with which he has so long been familiar.

Above all other qualities, Loti possesses the gift of picturesque description, so that readers will find in his memories of his own childhood a charm hard to put into actual words. To those familiar with his books, Aunt Claire, Aunt Bertha, and his mother will need no introduction, and Loti succeeds in throwing around his other companions and the simple happenings of his everyday life an indefinable fascination. But it is not so much the outward happenings of this life as the sensations and resolves affecting and altering the boy's entire nature which the man sets down in a manner so sympathetic as to appeal strongly to the child hidden in each of us.

The book, which has been translated by Caroline F. Smith in so successful a manner as to retain the subtile charm of Loti's style, contains an excellent introduction by Edward Howard Griggs. Mr. Griggs refers to the rapidly growing interest in child-life manifested by a desire to get close to children and understand their natures and thoughts; certain phases of such study having a decided value quite apart from definite scientific results.

The autobiographies of children, few in number, even if lacking the absolute truth of childhood, because seen through the mists, golden or gray, which separate a man from the childhood he remembers, lead us to understand, with the help of our own memories, the children about us; the whole study leading "not to theories of child-life but appreciation of children." Mr. Griggs claims justly that no one can read Sonia Kovalevsky's story of her girlhood without keenly appreciating the sufferings of a child starving for love; while Mill's account of his early life, shows plainly the deforming effect of an education in which formal discipline is unaccompanied by an awakening of the heart and soul. Goethe's study of his childhood and early youth gives a new outlook upon child-life; while of the present book, Mr. Griggs writes:

A better illustration of the subtile worth of such literature in developing appreciation of those inner deeps of child-life that escape definition and evaporate from the figures of the statistician could scarcely be found than Pierre Loti's "Story of a Child." There is hardly a fact in the book. It tells not what the child did or what was done to him, but what he felt, thought, dreamed. A record of impressions through the dim years of awakening, it reveals a peculiar and subtile type of personality most necessary to understand. All that Loti is and has been is gathered up and foreshadowed in the child. Exquisite sensitiveness to impressions, whether of body or soul, the egotism of a nature too much occupied with its own subjective feelings, a being atune in response to the haunting melody of the sunset and the vague mystery of the sea, a subtile melancholy that comes from the predominance of feeling over masculine power of action, leading one to drift like Francesca with the winds of emotion, terrible or sweet, rather than to fix the tide of the universe in the centre of a forceful deed—all these qualities are in the dreams of the child as in the life of the man. And the style?—dreamy, suggestive, melodious, flowing on and on with its exquisite music, wakening sad reveries, and hinting of gray days of wind and rain, when the gust around the house wails of broken hopes and ideals so long deferred as to be half forgotten—the minor sob of his music expresses the spirit of Loti as much as do the moods of the child he describes.

And so we turn to the pages of the book itself and find a strange fascination in this history of a child "much indulged and petted, to whom nothing of moment happened, and into whose narrow protected life no jarring came that was not foreseen, and the shock of which was not deadened with solicitous care."

Loti's recollections begin with his second Winter, and his first essay at running and jumping. His early impressions as to Winter evening terrors from dark rooms and halls and the dying down of the firelight in the gloaming, before lights are brought, are equally vivid. So are his memories of his early friendships; his strong love for his people; his home surroundings, and those of his intimate friends; the natural beauties of the country; the visits paid; his brother's foreign service and early death, which in the end led through some subtile influence to his adopting the navy as his own profession, much against the wishes of his family. The whole course of his education is then followed, and the influences exerted upon him through his friendships clearly set down.

One of the marked features of the book lies in Loti's description of the strong influence exerted upon the boy by nature and her forces, the terrifying but magnificent storms he describes, or his first impression of the sea. The family had taken a fisherman's house for the bathing season, and a line of dunes hiding the sea from the boy on their arrival, as soon as dinner was over he went out alone to seek it.

Suddenly I stopped, overcome and almost paralyzed with fear, for something took shape before me; something dark and surging sprang up from all sides at the same time, and it seemed to stretch out endlessly. It was something so vast and full of motion that I was seized with a deadly vertigo—it was the sea of my imagining! Without a moment's hesitation, without asking how this knowledge had been wrought, without astonishment even, I recognized it and I trembled with a great emotion. It was so dark a green as to be almost black; to me it seemed unstable, perfidious, all engulfing, always turbulent, and of a sinister, menacing aspect. Above it, in harmony with it, stretched the gray and lowering sky. And far away—very far away—upon the immeasurably distant horizon, I perceived a break between the sky and the waters, and a pale yellow light showed through this cleft.

Equally fascinating is this memory of what Loti calls "reverie awaking" music:

My parents had at dinner that evening an accomplished violinist, and they had given me permission to remain up later than usual, so that I might hear him. The first sweep of his bow, which preluded, I knew not what slow and desolate movement, sounded to me like an invocation to those dark woodland paths in which, in the deeps of night, one feels that he is lost and abandoned. * * * Then my tears began to flow * * * the violin continued to fill the silence with its sad wailing, and it seemed to get a response from bottomless abysses inhabited by phantoms to which I could give neither a form nor name.

A Juggle of Corpses.*

You are not expected by the author of "£19,000" to be in the least worried about the fate of the personages in his story. You are to take pleasure in his ingenuity, and nothing more. The inclination is to laugh. It is so infinitely ludicrous to mix up the bodies of two dead men in the cabin of a steamer.

The first killing was purely accidental. There were two brothers exercising the gentle art of dentistry. One did the extirpation, the other administered the gas. In came the stereotyped American, as the English maker of romance constructs him. Charles Lennox worked the forceps. It was his brother Arthur who piled on the gas. The patient with the aching molar never quit the dentist's chair alive. He succumbed in a natural way from the gas. Then the bad brother felt in the clothes of the dead man, and found out from certain papers there that his name was Depew. More than that there was a belt with not less than £19,000 secured around the body of the defunct. Arthur was wicked, but Charles, the dentist, was not precisely so, but his scruples were easily overcome, and so a plan was arranged to get the money and to keep it.

Then begins a whole series of imbroglios. The dead man is cut up into convenient sections, and the surgeon carries the parts of the man on the steamer bound to the United States. But there is a Nemesis in the guise of a lawyer, one Richard Loid. Loid had cheated the supposed Depew, and was after the money. So Loid manages to get on shipboard and cuts Dr. Arthur Lennox's throat, thinking that Arthur has the money. Then the steward of the steamer finds two "dead uns" in the cabin. But the lawyer has not fingered the £19,000 because the dentist in London had them.

There are so many jokes running in the pages that you really forget that there is any murdering to speak of. Then there is a surprise. Depew was not the name of the party who came to grief in the dentist's chair. It was a particularly mean rascal named Josh Todd, who was doing his best to rob the real and original farmer, Depew, who lived at Oatville. Now turns up Gerald Danvers. Danvers has so far been good for nothing. He hears of the story and makes up his mind to restore the money to the real Depew. Once a crazy woman ties him to a water wheel, and uses ropes with which to secure him which have been greased with butter. Then what is more natural than that the rats should come and gnaw those buttered ropes? And so Gerald is set free. Then the lawyer sets a trap for the detective. He arranges a nice pitfall, and Gerald walks into it, and falls down several stories into the cellar below. But he didn't hurt himself, because Mr. Loid had most humanely strewed around a lot of feather beds. The detective is going to die of hunger. Then he is visited by rats. Then come the cats. Gerald catches several cats and ties around their necks letters begging for help. His prayer is answered. One cat goes home. He is released. We are pleased to find that in the story the elevator is used as a method for exterminating particularly bad persons. Loid gets into an elevator and is as nicely decapitated as if he had been guillotined. The dentist kills himself. As to the detective, he secures the money and then he marries Tessie, who is the daughter of the true owner of the money. There are only four persons who come to untimely ends in the story, but for all that the author takes a comic view of the situation, as will the reader.

"A Wonderful Duchess," by Frances Gerard, author of "The Romance of Ludwig II. of Bavaria," will be published in October by E. P. Dutton & Co. This is the biography of Anna Amelia, Duchess of Saxe-Weimar and Eisenach, compiled from the private papers in the archives of Weimar, never before published. The career of Anna Amelia is so well worth recounting that it is a matter of surprise that no biography of her has hitherto appeared. Apart from her own interesting personality the book will be found replete with anecdotes and new matter concerning the personages who made Weimar so celebrated in the eighteenth century—Goethe, Schiller, Charlotte von Stein, Corona Schroeter, and many others.

*THE STORY OF A CHILD. Translated from the French of Pierre Loti, by Caroline F. Smith. Introduction by Edward Howard Griggs. 12mo, cloth, gilt top, pp. 301. Boston: C. E. Merrill & Co., 1901.

*"£19,000." By Richard Dehenny. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 287. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, AUG. 3, 1901.—16 PAGES.

NEW YORK IN HISTORY.

It is an odd coincidence that Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer's article upon "John Fiske and the History of New York" should have happened to appear in the number of The North American Review following Mr. Fiske's death. The ordinary reader might have imagined that it was both published and even written in view of that event. That would have been highly ungracious. But, as the informed reader saw at a glance, it was quite out of the question. Not only was the article pretty evidently written with a view to a reply from the historian, if he should have had any to make, but it was distinctly announced at the end of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's second paper in The North American on "New York and Its Historians," which appeared last December, which, at the end, promised a review of Mr. Fiske's account of Colonial New York, "in a forthcoming number of this review." Neither was it likely, to those who know the way of an editor with a magazine, that publication should have been timed with reference to the death of the historian, and the whole make-up dislocated, as it was apparently not, to get in the delayed paper. It just "happened so."

But it is well that it did happen so, because the vogue given for the moment by Mr. Fiske's death to anything which dealt with his work draws attention to a very important subject. We imagine that the historian, who was the most candid of men, would have had to admit, if he had lived to deal with them, that the criticisms of his critic were well founded, that they were based upon a knowledge more minute than his own, as well as delivered with a candor equal to his own. He stands, in fact, convicted, in this matter, of cursoriness. It is not the worst fault, in a writer covering so great a field, that he has passed over some parts of it with a lack of attention of which special students of those subdivisions can convict him. It does not invalidate his work in general. But the conviction remains all the same.

We take occasion to pay our tribute to the work that Mrs. Van Rensselaer has done in the two articles to which the one under notice is a supplementary third. She dwells in them at length upon the mischief which Irving's Knickerbocker has done, a mischief so grievous that it seems to us it almost blinds her to the very comicality which made it capable of doing the mischief. The pioneers of New Amsterdam were not, in fact, such as Irving represented them, and had his joke taken seriously by several generations. As for the serious and contemporary writers of New England, they were no more to be trusted to tell the truth about the Dutch of New York than The London Times is to-day to be trusted to tell the truth about the Boers of South Africa. But the mischief was done. Thirty years after the publication of Knickerbocker, another New York writer, and a famous one, tried to undo it in three historical novels which set forth the Dutch point of view in respect of "the cunning men of Pyquag." But Fenimore Cooper was not equal to the task. His three novels, besides taking the unpopular view of the "anti-rent war," were by no means among the best of his novels as novels. They did not remove the impression that the founders of New York were rather absurd persons.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles are much too thorough to make it credible that her historical erudition has been got up merely "ad hoc." It is to be hoped we may take them for an announcement that she is engaged upon a new history of the City of New York. Such a book is greatly needed, and no writer who could be named could do it better, so ample is her information, so truly historical her temper, so lucid and attractive her style. Let us hope that it is so.

AUTHORS AND BUSINESS.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Will you not kindly, either editorially or otherwise, give your readers a little dissertation on the business side of authorship? So frequently do I find articles which say that manuscripts should be timely, that the author should submit unreservedly to the decision of the editor, and then end up by saying that the author will succeed if he has business ability!

If an author places a manuscript in the hands of an editor for him to reject or accept and pay for at his own price, (unless the author has "arrived,") what opportunity is there for "business ability"?

Utica, N. Y., July 30, 1901. R. B.

Articles which purport to tell young authors how to succeed in their calling are wont to point out that they must write timely matter, must submit unreservedly to the decision of the editor, and do other things unnecessary to mention here. These articles usually conclude by telling the young writer that he will succeed if he has business ability. He, on the other hand, has all along supposed that all he needed was literary ability. He very naturally asks: "If the author places a manuscript in the hands of an editor for him to reject or accept or pay for at his own price (unless the author has 'arrived') what opportunity is there for business ability?"

Perhaps there is no better answer to this than to tell some anecdotes. A certain writer of this town, noted for his humorous efforts and also for his ability as a versifier, offered a comic poem to Puck. It was rejected. Thereupon he changed the last stanza, making a serious poem of it, sent it to The Atlantic Monthly, and received a good price for it. Another writer, whose reputation as a literary critic extends over Europe as well as America, sent an article to The Century. Mr. Gilder thought it was too long, though otherwise acceptable, and asked the author to cut it down. The author thereupon cut out one division of the article treating of one particular phase of his subject, and sold the cut article to The Century. Then he went to work and amplified the portion which he had cut out, making it an exhaustive discussion of that phase of the subject, and sold it to another magazine.

There are two examples of what is meant by business ability in authors. Here are two others. A poet began his career by having everything he wrote rejected. He went on writing and sending his poems to the magazines till finally two or three were accepted and copied widely in the daily papers. Then he began sending out the rejected verses again, and this time several of the poems sold at sight. Another author wrote a short story which was rejected by four of the leading magazines in succession. He then took it to an older writer, and asked him what made it unsalable. He was told that the conclusion was of a sort usually shunned by editors on account of its unpopularity. He changed the ending of his story without injuring its literary value in the least and sold it at once. Again there is in this country a periodical which will not accept a continued story of sufficient length to make a book.

All of these things go to show that to succeed an author who wishes to write for the periodicals must cut his cloth to fit. He must be a constant reader of the periodicals, so that he will know what kind of matter will suit each one and not waste his time and his postage stamps in sending to The Century matter which can be sold only to Scribner's. He must familiarize himself with the current conditions of the literary market and not try to sell dialect stories when all the magazines are running to romance of the drum and trumpet sort. He must know just what kind of poems will suit the fancy of the editor of Harper's and what sort will please the editor of The Atlantic. And he must know what will not sell at all and not waste his time writing it, no matter how good it may be in itself. If he does produce a piece of unsalable work he must have sufficient resource to alter it so that it will sell. In short, he must know how to keep track of the demand of his market and to supply them.

And furthermore there is one author in this town who never writes an essay or serious article which cannot afterward be utilized as part of a book, and who conversely never writes a book which cannot be first sold either in whole or in parts to magazines. Thus he makes his work pay and twice, and overcomes the difficulty in the way of reaping a satisfactory pecuniary reward for the preparation of a serious book. His method carries its own lesson with it. These, then, are some of the methods of success in authorship. He who wills to write as his fancy dictates without consideration of the market must be content with many rejections and a small sale in the end, unless his work chances to be so new and forceful in itself that when it does find its way into print it shall create its own demand. But the man who writes matter of this kind seldom slips past the magazine editors. They are a keen race, and they usually recognize a new power.

A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

It is hardly to be assumed that the recent action of the National Educational Association has disposed of the question of a National university. That would not have been the case had the action of the association been never so deliberate. Since it was not deliberate at all, but hasty and ignorant, it will not have much influence except on the reputation of the association. The report of the committee on the subject, which the association refused to accept, though not one in a score of the members voting had read it, will have far more weight with the public than the unthinking and foolish course of the association.

The report, as our readers are aware, is opposed to the creation of a university supported by the Government and under Government control: It approves, on the other hand, and very strongly, a plan by which use can be made of the Government collections for the promotion of higher education, but without dependence on the Government. The chief objection to a National university as a Government institution is that there is absolutely no need of it. To be perfectly frank, the university supply at the present time decidedly exceeds the demand. It will, in all probability, continue to exceed it for a long time to come. Doubtless the demand will increase; but so will the supply. Every institution of that nature is bound to expand in a degree quite proportioned to the real need, however that need may grow. New ones may be added. The chances are that they will be added superfluously. What we really require is not so much additional quantity, but a better quality of university. We can stand any amount of probable improvement. It is much better to seek it than to seek increase.

Even if we required more universities, the Government is not in a position to give us what we require, and will not be for many a long year. The danger in this direction—one to which all sensible students of education are keenly alive—is politics. It is not merely spoils politics, though of that there would be a fatal amount. It is that the appointing and regulating power of the Government is and must be in the hands of men who could not use it properly in this kind of work. With the best intentions—which probably they would not have—they would not have the knowledge and the judgment essential to success. They cannot have those qualities. They are neither born nor bred to them. Their training has been in other directions, and for the most part in quite inconsistent directions. There are not more than two men in the present Cabinet who could even pretend to an intelligent conception of the task; both of them know too much to undertake it. Moreover, and this is the conclusive fact, a university cannot be made by law. It must be a growth. Those we have are so. Those, even the Government-made universities that exist abroad, are so in the sense that the statesmen who have had to do with them have left them usually their entire independence. Even so, they have at times been in great peril—witness the French experience under the Second Empire, and, in some degree, the interference of the present German Emperor.

We hear much of the need of a Government university to "crown the National system of education." There is no such system, and lucky for us is it that there is none. Apart from the schools that have grown up in neighborhoods, or under State control, there have been developed certain institutions in the line of universities. They are National in the sense that they are the outcome of the National feeling and opinion regarding higher education. But they are not Governmental, are not dependent on the National Government, are not guided by it, any more than the so-called "lower" schools. Education, in short, in the United States is a free development, and its strength and vitality are due to that fact. A university would not "crown" the system. It would exist apart from it, and its chief effect would be to "meddle and muddle."

There is no real danger of such an experiment, so far as we can now see. If there were, the strong, temperate, well-reasoned report of President Harper's committee of the National Association would go far to counteract it.

LIBRARY GROWTH.

How rapid has been the growth of libraries in this country statistics just to hand and printed elsewhere in this issue will prove. They make an impressive showing indeed. Issued as they are by the United States Bureau of Education, they come as the results of actual reports received from the libraries themselves. Limiting the lists to libraries having at least 1,000 volumes, and including in them all public, society, and school libraries, the total now existing in the United States is 5,383 libraries. These figures give for a period of not quite five years an increase of 1,357 libraries. In the matter of the total number of volumes in these 5,383 libraries the showing is 44,991,551, an increase for the same period of 11,539,979 volumes, or 35 per cent.

The causes for this extraordinary growth have been many. Foremost among them, of course, has been the general extension of higher education. Notable in particular has been the influences of advanced education for women and the club and other intellectual organizations women have done so much to found and foster. Co-operating with these influences have been others quite as potent—first of all the work of the librarians who, in their National and State associations, have inspired an interest in books and an intelligence in reading them that have been of widespread benefit to the intellectual life of the American people almost every city and town between two oceans that bound us, and next in importance the philanthropy of citizens, with Mr. Carnegie at their head, who have given each year sums of money which in total for these five years make many millions of dollars.

In those striking [illegible]ts of "Gifts and Bequests" which THE SATURDAY REVIEW for several years past has reprinted from Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia, perhaps the large sum for any one class of institutions was best conferred upon libraries. Let the reader be reminded how large a sum those "Gifts and Bequests" made—in 1895, $32,800,000; in 1896, $27,000,000; in 1897, $45,000,000; in 1898, $38,000,000; in 1899, $62,000,000; in 1900, $47,500,000, altogether $252,300,000 for the public good, of which many millions went to libraries.

How many we cannot exactly say; but for another period, the year and one month between June, 1900, and July 1, 1901, we do have accurate figures—thanks to the report of George Watson Cole, presented a month ago to the American Library Association at its meeting in Waukesha. Elsewhere we print an abridgment of this extremely interesting report. It shows that these gifts in total reached the sum of $16,130,000. For comparison with these striking figures we have nothing better than a report covering the two years previous, when the total for those two years was only $10,500,000—or, say, $5,000,000 for each year.

One comforting fact of special interest in this growth is the impossibility that the ephemeral novels of the day are seriously crowding out the better, more lasting books. The enormous sales which ephemeral books have had were not caused by the libraries, but by individual purchasers. The libraries in large degree have bought better books—books that would be useful beyond a year. We may be certain that the reading public have not gone quite stark mad over sensational successes. It has been reading better books at the same time, and it will read more of them as time goes on and these new libraries get started with their work.

AUG

1901

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.
Copyright, 1901, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—George Gissing has almost recovered from his severe attack of influenza which threatened at one time to develop seriously, and will soon be able to take up work again. His recent critical study of Dickens continues to find approval among those who have for some time been asserting that the permanency of Dickens is assured from the fact that he is rapidly becoming the most and best quoted writer in nineteenth century English literature.

Modern Celtic literature will be largely represented in the Pan-Celtic Congress to be held in Dublin, Aug. 20, and of which George Moore is one of the moving spirits. The delegates will include a contingent of Bretons in their national costume, as well as Welsh and Irish. The Athenaeum intimates that it has reason to hope for less than the usual rhapsody and hysterics and more solid results in the study of modern Celtic languages, as well as of philology and archaeology.

A volume of records of the Benchers of Gray's Inn, entitled "The Pension Book of Gray's Inn," is being prepared by the Rev. H. J. Fletcher for publication in the near future. It will include many entries relating to the celebrated men who frequented the place, among whom were Francis Bacon, Aubrey, the antiquary; Shirley, the dramatist, and Ogilvy, the translator of Virgil. The inn, which was a Court establishment, was named after Lord Gray de Wilton of Henry VII.'s reign. Mr. Fletcher's work will also deal with celebrities of a later period.

Fear has been expressed here that William Morris's autograph copies—thirty-six volumes of his works, mostly in folio—would be secured by an American collector. This has been averted by their purchase by Lawrence Hodson, the poet's firm friend and co-worker, who is well known here as a Chaucer scholar.

The decision in the suit of F. G. Aflalo and John Bickerdyke against the members of the now defunct firm of Lawrence & Bullen is regarded as important as an interpretation of the copyright law. Bickerdyke, who is known in private life as C. H. Cook, besides being one of the best appreciated writers on sport in the United Kingdom, (he is the author of "Wild Sport in Ireland," "Letters to Young Fishers," &c.,) has also written some fiction, "Lady Val's Elopement" and "The Passing of Prince Rozan." Mr. Aflalo is also a well-known writer on sport, being at present the editor of The Encyclopaedia of Sport and the Angler's Library. Together they contributed certain articles to a cyclopedia of sports published by the defendants. Lawrence & Bullen afterward republished their articles in another book. The writers claimed damages under the copyright law and got a verdict.

Prof. N. B. Finsen, the discoverer of the therapeutical value of the so-called Finsen rays, is the author of a book entitled "Phototheapy," which Edward Arnold will soon publish in translation by Dr. J. H. Sequeira.

Another extravagant price in book auction was the $7,750 secured at Sotheby's for "The Ryall Booke," or "Royal Book," printed by Caxton, but not one of his earliest productions, as it bears the date of 1487. Quaritch bought it. There are four other copies extant.

The book trade has reached its dullest point here, and nearly all the publishers are out of town, and so are the authors.

E. A. D.

Sir Lewis Morris Coming to America.

Sir Lewis Morris, the author of the "Epic of Hades," "The Vision of Saints," and other works, including "Harvest-tide," published in America by Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. of New York at the beginning of this year, will probably give readings from his works in America during the coming season. Sir Lewis has had just popularity in England. The sale of his works has not been equaled in poetry except by those of Lord Tennyson. The "Epic of Hades" is now in its forty-fourth edition, and his other works are not much behind, especially "The Vision of Saints," "Songs of Two Worlds," and "The Ode of Life."

Sir Lewis is of an old family in Wales, his great-grandfather, Lewis Morris of Anglesey, poet and archaeologist, being still a national Welsh hero, though he died in 1765. At the Welsh Eisteddfodan musical meeting, the air of "The Fair Maids of Merionette," his work, is always played by the harpists when the old poet's descendant makes his appearance.

What is perhaps of greater interest to Americans is that Sir Lewis has recently discovered from old family documents that Lewis Morris, who signed the Declaration of Independence as representative of the State of New York, was of his family. Somewhere toward the end of the eighteenth century one of the American branch, a Colonel in Washington's army, visited America and had an interview with the poet's grandmother, as he was informed by a kinsman who died at ninety-three some twenty years ago. The Morrises are a long-lived race, and Lewis Morris the first was born, incredible as it may seem, in the last year of the seventeenth century, 202 years ago.

Sir Lewis, who was knighted by the late Queen in 1895, had devoted much time to Welsh education for the last twenty-five years, and to his efforts and to those of a little band of patriots, among whom the late Henry Richard and Sir Hugh Owen were conspicuous, the great uprising of that interesting vicinity is mainly due. Should he decide to come to America, where he has many friends, he will be cordially received. His ode on the late Spanish war, which appeared in The Herald, and that on the Arbitration Treaty after the Venezuelan difficulty shew a love for and interest in America which should give him a claim to regard. He is also, we believe, a member of the new Anglo-American Society, The Atlantic Union, from which great things are hoped for in promoting good understanding between the two countries.

Books of American Humor Scarce.

The scarcity of American humorous works is illustrated by the fact that none of the books of the late Robert Henry Newell ("Orpheus C. Kerr") is now in print, nor has been for many years. The "Orpheus C. Kerr Papers," New York, 1862-5, three volumes, his first publications, are particularly scarce, though not worth now, perhaps, more than $3 or $5 a volume, and doubtless copies can be picked up in some second-hand book stores for much less. These volumes contain most of his purely humorous work, "Smoked Glass," New York, 1868, and "The Walking Doll; or, The Asters and Disasters of Society," New York, 1872, belonging to another department of literature. His "Martyr-President: A Poem," New York, 1865, is much sought after by collectors of Lincolania, and his "Cloven Foot: An Adaptation of Edwin Drood," New York, 1870, is unknown to most enthusiastic admirers of Dickens.

American humorous works have been quietly collected for a number of years by a few men who realized their present scarcity and future value. The late Mr. McKee possessed some of the most notable rarities in this department, and with hardly an exception they sold extremely well. It may not be long before Joseph C. Neal's four books, oddly illustrated by Johnston and Darley, will be worth $15 and $10 each. Mr. McKee had only two of the four, and if any American collector has them all, in good condition, he is a fortunate man. Poor copies, rebound and with spotted illustrations are occasionally seen, but the four books, in perfect shape, are rare. Neal is only one American humorous writer. We should imagine that the collecting of his works and those of his predecessors, contemporaries, and a few of his followers would be an interesting and a profitable undertaking.

Stevenson's "Object of Pity."

A copy of that rare Stevenson item, "An Object of Pity; or, The Man Haggard, a Romance, by Many Competent Hands," privately printed at Sydney, in 1892, was sold at Sotheby's July 4 for £24 5s. It was accompanied by "Objects of Pity; or, Self and Company, by a Gentleman of Quality," (Basett Haggard,) Sydney, 1892, an answer to the preceding. On March 2 another copy of "An Object of Pity" was sold, with the answer, for £59 at Sotheby's. As far as we know no other copies have ever been sold at auction. Albert J. Morgan had a copy of "An Object of Pity," and a few other copies are owned in this country. Both booklets were privately issued for Margaret Elizabeth, Countess of Jersey, (wife of the seventh Earl of Jersey, Governor General of New South Wales, 1890-93,) and their rarity is extreme.

"An Object of Pity" was written in 1892, when the Countess of Jersey visited Samoa. The authors were Lady Jersey, her brother, Capt. Rupert Leigh; Mrs. Stevenson, Graham Balfour, Mrs. Belle Strong, and Stevenson himself. Each of the contributors was called upon to write a sketch full of the "Ouida glamour." Stevenson wrote the dedication and Chapter IV. The dedication to "Lady Ouida" is signed O. Tusitala, the Teller of Tales, as R. L. S. was called at Samoa. "Many besides yourself," it commences, "have exulted to collect Olympian polysyllables, and to sling ink, not wisely, but too well. Many have made it their goal and object to exceed, and who else has been so excessive. The present volume has been written slavishly from your own gorgeous but peculiar point of view. Your touch of complaisance in observation, your genial excess of epithet, and the grace of your antiquarian allusions have been cultivated like virtues." The Countess of Jersey's host at Apia, Basett Haggard, was made the hero of the book, which is, of course, a playful performance rather than literature, and in reply he wrote "Objects of Pity."

Lady Jersey, who was born in 1849, the daughter of the second Lord Leigh, married the Earl of Jersey in 1872. She has written poems and plays for children and articles descriptive of Samoa, Japan, &c. One of her country houses is Osterly Park, Isleworth, which was once bibliographically noted as the home of the famous Osterly Park or Jersey library, which sold in 1885 for £18,007 9s., the ten lovely Caxtons being responsible for most of this total. The honor of collecting the library, however, belongs to the Hon. Bryan Fairfax, one of the Commissioners of the Customs, who died in 1868, the collection being purchased by Francis Child, the banker. From the latter it passed by marriage into the Jersey family. The "King Arthur," the best of the ten Caxtons, was sold for £1,950 at the sale in 1885, to Mrs. Pope, and is now owned by Robert Hoe. It is the only perfect copy known. The Wygfair-Spencer Rylands copy, with ten leaves in fac simile, is the only other in existence.

Prof. Trent on Moses Coit Tyler.

Prof. W. P. Trent, now of Columbia University, has waited since the death of Moses Coit Tyler last year for an appreciative essay on the man and his work, but since nothing save the first hasty notices has been published, he has prepared a paper on Prof. Tyler for the August Forum.

Of Tyler's personality Prof. Trent says little, their acquaintance being confined to letters. Tyler became Professor of English in the University of Michigan, doing excellent work as a teacher, and winning his first distinction as a historian through the publication in 1878 of the first two volumes of his "History of Literature," covering the Colonial period. Prof. Trent says this was not only the best book on the subject, but its author had virtually created the subject, showing Americans that "their literature, even in its formative and most unpromising period, was an integral part of their history, and of immense value as an expression of their life and thought as a people."

Another marked feature of Prof. Tyler's literary work was his instinctive discovery "in some neglected man of letters, whose writings lie buried in the publications of some learned society, a figure of historic interest, capable of stirring our moral, although, perhaps, not our aesthetic emotions." Prof. Trent sums up his estimate of Tyler's greatest work, arrived at after months of study of not only the four volumes of "The History of American Literature," but also of much of the literature to which it refers, as follows:

"It seems to me that the main impression this 'History of American Literature,' the unfinished, but not fragmentary, lifework of a true scholar, should leave is precisely what its author desired—to wit, a more profound sense of the part democracy has played in American life and culture. If these volumes teach anything they teach us that from the beginning Americans have wielded their pens for the greatest good of the greatest number. With rare exceptions our writers have consciously or unconsciously assumed the role of teachers, and even the most autocratic teacher fulfills a democratic function. Those to whom literature makes an aesthetic appeal only may be inclined to think that a work which deals chiefly with sermons, orations, political pamphlets, histories, and similarly utilitarian productions has no right to its title, but those who take Prof. Tyler's larger view of literature as the written expression of a people's spirit, will perhaps find in the democratic note that pervades his volumes, not merely a sufficient cause for their existence, but a warrant for the belief that no adequate history of our country's literature will be written by any man who does not build upon the foundations so broadly and so firmly laid by his wise and patriotic predecessor."

The Tablet to Thomas Mayhew

A memorial tablet was unveiled last week on the spot on the road between Edgartown and West Fisbury, Mass., where Thomas Mayhew, the younger, first minister to the Indians on Martha's Vineyard, parted from his converts in 1657, previous to his sailing for England with one of his Indian preachers. The ship in which he took passage was never heard of again, and in 1659 the Indians erected a pile of stones to his memory. Some of these stones form the foundation for the present tablet.

Thomas Mayhew, Jr., son of Gov. Mayhew, was born in England in 1621. He commenced preaching to the Indians about 1642, and four years later possessed considerable of their language. Late in 1653 the number of converts under his care had increased to 283, and he prepared for their use a catechism in their dialect, but it was never printed, and the original manuscript has disappeared, his grandson, Experience Mayhew, stating in 1722 that there only remained of it forty pages in octavo, transcribed after the compiler's death by an Indian. This did not, however, include The Lord's Prayer.

He also prepared for his converts a covenant or confession in the Indian language, an English translation of which is given in the tract called "Tears of Repentance; or, A Further Narrative of the Progress of the Gospel Amongst the Indians in New England, Related by Mr. Eliot and Mr. Mayhew," London, 1653. This is known as the seventh of the Eliot Indian tracts, and the original edition is rare, fine copies being infrequently seen. Rice's fetched $100, in 1870, and was resold at the Menzies sale in 1876 for $70 to Theodore Irwin, whose remarkable library was acquired by J. Pierpont Morgan in 1900. Lord Crawford's excellent copy brought £11 in 1889, and Ives's sold for $80 in 1891.

The Aguilar Free Library.

The report of the Aguilar Free Library for 1899-1900 shows a notable increase in its educational influences. Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, the Chairman of the Library Committee, gives in his report the following figures: The total circulation for the year ended Nov. 1, 1899, was 583,446, and for the year ended Nov. 1, 1900, 672,106, an increase since the last report of 160,073. The largest increase in circulation was at the One Hundred and Tenth Street and Fifty-ninth Street libraries. During the last two years there have been added to the libraries 30,000 volumes, so that on Nov. 1, 1900, there were in all 70,530 volumes. A marked addition has been made in the stock of reference books.

The Chairman notes that the setting apart of rooms for children has brought about excellent results. To show in its strong-est light how large has been the increase of reading, in comparing the records of the books taken, the increase has amounted to some 100,000 every year. The kind of book wanted follows the general rule of demand. For the last year books of fiction numbering 413,460 have been given out; history follows with 53,792, biography, 34,949, and science, 20,144. The libraries are four, at 197 East Broadway, at 113 East Fifty-ninth Street, 174 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, and 106 Avenue C. The President of the Aguilar Free Library, the Directors, and the librarians are to be congratulated for the good work they are accomplishing.

"The House of Romance."*

Underneath the apparent effort to amuse, to tell a pretty tale and to tell it well, one realizes that these authors have felt a graver and higher purpose; the impulse to teach, to point out subtly to the reader the various forms the romance may assume, the lights and shades of fancy into which it leads one, the pretty by-paths of thought, and, above all, where to seek it:

The Romance and the Novel, wherein lies the difference. Certainly it is not among the leaves of a Fashionable Tale that we must look for the rich blossom of Romance; nor among the prickly cactus-like vegetation of the Story with a Purpose, be it centro-versial, religious, or social; nor, certes, among the flowers of the New Humor! Again, the Romance spirit flies the withering atmosphere of the Psychological Study; analysis is incompatible with enthusiasm, and the scalpel of Rationalism is too deadly to the wayward life of Fancy. * * * Nor can true Romance, with its all-human passions, breathe in the rarefied ether of Mysticism; its fragrance, on the other hand, can never be set free in the murk of Realism. * * * As far as possible, then, to establish a marked distinction between Romance specially and the Novel at large—in our Romance the characters reveal and explain themselves under the stress of events * * * whereas in a Novel the mere dialectic of conversation is sufficient to shape the course of the drama.

Having made their rules and set their course, the authors tell their tales, subdividing their romances into classes, "Clank of Steel," "Silhouettes," "Temptations," "Rococo." It is, therefore, with a certain preconceived knowledge of the nature of the tales that the reader approaches them. There is, however, about nearly all of the stories in the book a note of tragedy, an undercurrent of sadness, a finale which too often leaves us with a feeling of strange wistfulness and a longing to straighten out the tangled skeins of their course. Surely it is not the authors' wish to teach us that romance must necessarily be distressing! Scarcely one of the readable tales contained in the book is free from this note of bitterness. "La Bella," the first, dealing with the fatal duelling of two brothers for an unworthy beauty, is certainly not calculated to inspire pleasurable sensations. In "The 'Renommis'" one notes again that fatal ending to what might easily have been a more cheerful tale. "The Baron's Quarry" thrills one with the sheer force of its brutality. Here, it is true, there is a satisfaction in knowing that the Baron's tragic death was richly deserved, but for all that the tale is sinister. A silhouette, indeed, the picture may be called, for it stands out with marvelous blackness against the lighter background of our imagination.

And so with all the stories! "A New Sensation," a tale of a heartless coquette; "Chaloner's Best Man," a story strangely sweet but for the discord of its final ending; "A Paragraph in the 'Globe,'" "Hagar of the Farm," "Master Huddegrand"—all human tragedies, and yet romances.

The last story, a dainty little bit of melancholy, called "The Yellow Slipper," bears an added interest to those who have already read "The Pride of Jennico," for here is the little Princess Rit-Toujours, the pretty little Charlotte Otillie Isabella, afterward the reigning Duchess of Lusatia, and mother of that pretty, hot-headed bride of the heir of the Jennicos.

"The Prize Watch," by Emily Guilion Fuller, is a story for girls which the Saalfield Publishing Company has just issued. It is said to be a true story of girl life, in which girl friends enter the contest for the prize.

*THE HOUSE OF ROMANCE. Certain Stories, Including La Bella and Others Recollected by Agnes and Egerton Castle. 12mo. Pp. xxxiii.-375. New York: F. A. Stokes Company.

THE WORLD'S WORK
PAN-AMERICAN ISSUE

We have been tempted to print extracts from scores of letters received from readers about this number. For many reasons we have been pleased with its reception and have only regretted that we could not supply the demand. The issue ran out of print one day after publication. Now we are trying to get our readers to subscribe and be sure of getting THE WORLD'S WORK regularly.

June,
July,
August

Were all sold out on publication.
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MAILBAG HINTS.

Molly Brant's Children and the Loyalists of New York.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I note in the issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for July 27 an article copied from The Albany Argus embodying a fragment of history concerning the relation between Sir William Johnson and Molly Brant. The editor of The Argus in his preface to this fragment seems to include me among those who hold that the relation was marital.

I believe I said distinctly that they were married according to the Indian rites. Sir William's own view of the situation was doubtless clearly expressed in his will, by the terms of which he made certain bequests to eight children, six girls and two boys, all of whom he mentions by name and whom he describes as "my natural children by my housekeeper Mary Brant."

As stated by The Albany Argus, an effort was made after the Revolutionary War to establish the claims of these children to the property bequeathed to them by Sir William on the grounds that at the time of the bequests they were minors; that the bequests were made prior to the act sequestrating the property of Loyalists or Tories; that the provisions of that act could not be made retroactive or could not be made to apply in prejudice of the rights of innocent minors, and that therefore while the act of sequestration did apply to Sir John Johnson and other Tories of the State of New York who had actually committed the acts recited by the law of sequestration as cause therefor, it could not be made to apply to the property bequeathed by Sir William to minor children at a time prior to the acts and conditions which made the law operative.

This contention thus made was overruled, as set forth in The Albany Argus, by claiming that the children were illicit or begotten upon the body of a woman not white. Therefore, the bequests of Sir William to those eight half-breed children by Mary Brant were annulled.

However, after the Revolution, when Molly Brant settled in Canada with her children, the British Government recognized her rights and theirs by making provision which was considered by them a satisfactory equivalent for the losses they had sustained through the action of the State of New York.

So that the British Government, at least, if it did not recognize the legitimacy of Sir William's half-breed children at common law, did recognize their right to be beneficiaries of his last will and testament.

Perhaps the most interesting reflection suggested by this kind of discussion is that, though not of apparent importance in the historical sense as the term "history" is understood by the average of people, yet after all it is the raw material which lies at the foundation of history.

From this point of view books conceived and executed on the plan and lines of "The Old New York Frontier" hold the same relation to the general history of the land and the people with which and with whom they deal that the individual stones, bricks, and timbers hold to the edifice as a whole. And to the majority of readers the small details of personality, of locality, legends of folk-lore, old letters, old pamphlets, old newspapers, land records, church records—in short, all those things which record in one form or another the individual transactions of the men and the women who create townships, that make counties, that form States, that coalesce into empires—these are not only the most interesting, but also in the profound sense the most instructive of all subjects in fact or fiction, in history or romance.

AUGUSTUS C. BUELL.

Philadelphia, Penn., July 31, 1901.

Books for Girls of Thirteen.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE SATURDAY REVIEW for July 20 a request comes from "W. J. L." for a list of books for a girl of thirteen or thereabout. I have no doubt many good lists will be offered in response to his appeal, but I also send one for his consideration.

Just what books for girls I read at that age I cannot begin to remember, and that is one of the reasons why I am sure they were neither very good nor very bad—just negative; which, after all, verges very closely upon the pernicious, since time is too short and life too precious to waste in reading negative books or in cultivating negative virtues. I do remember, however, what the favorite books at that stage of my mental evolution were—"Tom Brown at Rugby," "Keneim Chillingly," and the letters of Macaulay. Therefore, drawing conclusions from my early experiences and adding thereto some thoughts of later years, I should, in selecting books for a young girl to read, follow some such plan as this: To choose those presenting in their setting life and conditions somewhat different from those already familiar to her, and written not by the tourist or by the story teller, who has caught but the merest superficial characteristics, but by an inhabitant of the country or at least by one who has the gift of understanding human nature in any garb or under any sky. So I mention a few such from my own reading—that there are many others there is little doubt.

The average young girl of that age is not too old to enjoy a picture of Holland so pleasantly told as it is in "Hans Brinker," by Mary Mapes Dodge; nor is she, I think, too young to take a peep at Scotland through the pages of S. R. Crockett's "Kit Kennedy"; conditions are not so radically changed in England that "Tom Brown at Rugby" will not still give a delightful picture of school life there; there are very good translations of Björnstjerne Björnson's beautiful Norwegian peasant stories, among them being "The Bridal March" and "Synnove Solbakken," which, if a little too idyllic to be literally true, are yet correct pictures of the people and the country; Norwegian sea life and that of the Finns and Lapps will fascinate the one reading Jonas Lie's "The Barque Future."

I must admit the limitations of my reading when I mention no books with French or German backgrounds; this is undoubtedly a misfortune, since the books of travel reveal very much that is interesting and beautiful in these countries. As for Russia, I fear it is needless to seek for any suitable matter in that literature, revealing rather the hard and strenuous life of a stern and serious people than anything soft and delicate should that exist.

Pictures of our own country and its widely varying scenes and characters are easily found. Lucy Larcom's "New England Girlhood" reveals one aspect of life in the East; "Ramona" paints the Southwest; "Dr. Sevier," by George Cable, shows the life of New Orleans; any of the books of Charles Egbert Craddock opens up the Tennessee mountain district as the tourist is not liable to see it; "The Hoosier Schoolboy" and "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," by Edward Eggleston, or "The Last of the Flatboats," by George Eggleston, gives us a picture of one phase of life in the Ohio River district now nearly extinct, it is true, but yet quaint and original; while the young person who does not fairly forget himself in reading "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn" is peculiarly constituted. "Captains Courageous" is a remarkably well written story of the hazardous life of the fishermen who may be said to inhabit the Newfoundland banks, while the association of the two boys and the lessons learned by the one hold the reader's eager attention from beginning to end. And so one might go on mentioning yet more, but this will perhaps serve as a hint of one method of selecting a book list at once instructive and engaging.

The young girl on reading the list may complain that many of these books are of more interest to boys. I can only admit it and say that I think there are fewer books written for girls, and that as a rule they are much less vigorous and entertaining. Her parents may complain that these were not all written for the young. No, fortunately, they were not, and in this lies their strength. She will not enjoy them the less, and if she gets an early hint of that multitudinous and mysterious thing called life so much the better. Lead her to see, help her to comprehend, teach her to think and to judge, and no harm will come from either an early reading of a book for the mature mind, so long as it is clean, or a sight of the world in which she is to live and work.

MARY H. LEE.

Passaic, N. J., July 30, 1901.

"Book Illustrations."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In a paragraph on "Book Illustration" you say that, "an artist enjoys an opportunity for the display of genius in the illustration of a story second only to that of the author." No truer word was ever said of the illustrator's art.

G. H. Lewes said of Kaulbach's illustrations of Goethe, that, "they have two aspects from which they must be considered: first, as pictures; and secondly, as the pictorial translation of poetic creations—the way in which Goethe's words form themselves into images in the mind of Kaulbach."

While what you and Mr. Lewes have said is perfectly just, it is equally true that, to collaborate properly with the author, an illustrator should not take as the subject of his illustration anything that the author has depicted vividly in words, for the reader can form and does form, in his own mind the picture the author intended him to see. But the true artist can display his genius and add much to the author's work, if he chooses for illustration the less obvious situations in the story which the author has artistically left to the imagination of the reader, for, as Mr. Lewes says, the imagery brought up to most minds, in such cases, is only general or blurred.

Although the author and artist usually meet and discuss what parts of a story shall be illustrated, it is a great mistake when the author dictates his subjects to the artist, for the scenes the most vividly depicted in words are those which appeal to the author, whom the artist should never merely echo. But, if the artist is given a free hand, he will illumine the text, (for as you well say, illustration is illumination,) and give it an added zest and charm for the reader, and even the author will discover new beauties in his own work, of which he had never dreamed.

West New Brighton, S. I. S. Q.

Slang a Menace to Good Writing.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW a correspondent speaks of university graduates and persons who have read and studied a great deal not being able to express themselves with clearness and fluency in writing. This is most lamentably true, and none, perhaps, realises it more fully than those students who have given years to study and still find themselves unable to make interesting, or even clear, the simplest writing, as accounts of travel or events.

May the reason for this not be that our spoken language is so very different from our written language? Of course there must always be a difference between them, for certain expressions which are only dignified in writing would sound stilted if spoken. But we make too wide a distinction by letting our spoken language descend much below that which we would care to write. It is obviously true that the spoken language is easier and becomes much earlier a part of ourselves and is the foundation for the written language. Therefore the nearer the style of the spoken language is to a good written style the more easily the transition from speaking to writing is made. So if we have not a good written style the fault lies, first, with our spoken style. What, then, is wrong with our spoken language? We need not a moment's consideration to decide that our great failing is slang. It has become almost universal since we have all learned to live in a hurry. This is mainly because it is easier than a standard form of expression, on account of its pliancy and adaptability, for it has no fixed meaning. George Eliot says: "Slang is the language of poverty of thought." So the use of slang endangers thoughtfulness in regard to speech and lays no solid foundation for the written language. I. S.

Toronto, Canada, July 25, 1901.

Fort Orange and Some Other Interesting Places.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

While in Albany recently I attempted to locate the site of old Fort Orange, and during my investigations accosted three or four intelligent looking men who answered me in a gentlemanly manner, and, although they had resided in Albany from forty to seventy-five years, none of them could tell me where to look for the site of the old log fort called Fort Nassau or Fort Orange.

By the way, you are perhaps aware that the Hudson River had a number of names before it was finally settled by common consent that its name should be "Hudson." We find it called Grande, Mauritius, North River, Nassau, River of the Mountains, Ko-he-tea and Maurice. The names Maurice, Nassau, and Orange were all in honor of Maurice Prince of Nassau and Orange, and the name Nassau seems to have been applied to other forts besides those on the Hudson River.

It seems to be conceded by historians that the Hudson River was early visited by French traders or fishermen, and that as early as 1540 they had built a fort or chateau on the island near Albany, afterward called Castle Island. This fort, or rather earthwork, was found by the Dutch under Hendrick Christiansen, in 1614, measurements made and recorded, and named Fort Nassau. The size of the earthworks was 58 feet between walls; in the quadrangle the moat was 18 feet wide. The house inside was 36 feet long by 26 feet wide. The Dutch at this time built no fort on this island. They remained there, however, until Spring, when the floods came and drove them out. 'It seems that they sought higher ground on the same island, opposite the mouth of the Normanskill, (about two miles from State Street, instead of four, as John Fiske states.) This kill or creek was called Tawasentha by the Maquaas, on whose banks it is said they had a castle or village, which was the scene of the famous treaty between the Iroquois and the Dutch about 1615, which enabled them to procure firearms and render themselves so formidable that they subdued the surrounding tribes and destroyed and dispersed the Hurons, the Eries, the Tobacco nation, and the Susquahannocks, terrorized the river Indians and the Algonquins of New France, and levied blackmail on the wampum makers of Long Island.

Castle Island, as it is called in the annals of Albany, probably got its name from the old fort that the Dutch found thereon. It seems to have had many different names, among which are Elkeins, Rensselaer, Martin Gerritsen's Island, and finally the name by which it is known on the maps of the United States Coast Survey, Westerlo Island.

As stated above, the Dutch, in the Spring of 1615, selected elevated ground opposite Normanskill and there built a stockade 50 feet square, surrounded by a moat 18 feet wide and defended "by 11 stone guns and two cannon and garrisoned by 12 men under Jacob Jacobsen Elkeins." In 1618 the place was abandoned, and, as Father Jogues says in his "Novum Belgium," "a wretched little fort was built farther up the river of logs and earth with 4 or 5 pieces of Breteuil cannon and as many swivels."

This was erected in 1623 and was situated on Broadway near State Street, on the site of the "Phoenix Hotel of 1682." In 1624 there was a party of eighteen families settled at Albany, and the fort named "Fort Orange." It is recorded that on Sept. 1, 1673, the name was again changed to Fort Nassau.

In Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution" we find stated that in 1647 "there was but one stone house besides the fort." This does not agree with the statement of Father Isaac Jogues in "Novum Belgium" in 1643, that it was constructed of logs and earth. At a later date, probably about 1742 or 1743, a larger fort was built on what is now called State Street, between St. Peter's Church and Geological Hall, all trace of which has been obliterated except the contour of Hudson and Steuben Streets, down which ran lines of palisades.

This fort was called Fort Frederick and was demolished shortly after the Revolution. "It was a strong quadrangle fortification built of stone, with a bastion at each corner. Its heavy stone walls were equal to that of the roof of St. Peter's Church at the present day, [1805.] Its northeastern bastion occupied the site of St. Peter's Church."

Mr. Cook of the State Library informs me that the Phoenix Hotel, which was in existence from 1857 to 1864, was situated at 254 Broadway, near the steamboat landing for the New York boats at the present time.

W. MAX REID.

Amsterdam, N. Y., July 23, 1901.

Drummond's Practical Life Work.*

One of the most beautiful phases of the life of Henry Drummond was his interest in young men and boys, and his special work in their behalf. Every trait of his character not only attracted young people, but aided him in approaching them in the most effective manner. It is this portion of his work that Cuthbert Lennox, who was acquainted with Mr. Drummond through their connection in the students' movement in Edinburgh U[niversity], wishes to recall and record with facts of his life, in the m[aterial collected] in this volume.

Hamilton W. Mabie, in h[is introduction to] the book, gives a sympath[etic appreciation] of Mr. Drummond. He spe[aks with special] emphasis of the passion o[f the evangelist] for personal teaching of r[eligion by direct] contact with men and in[dividual appeal.] "The evangelist, as a [man," says Mr.] Mabie, "has been a man [of force and fire] rather than of taste, cultu[re, and personal] destinction." Mr. Drum[mond, however,] substituted earnestness for [rugged strength] and was an example of the [beauty of good-] ness and refinement. He [disliked cant and] avoided the appearance of [professional re-] ligiousness.

This, doubtless, was th[e secret of his] success with young men. [He drew boys] to him through his appea[l of goodfellow-] ship and because he did not [coerce them. Mr.] Mabie says:

"Drummond never str[uck to hammer] truth into men; he knew [it better because] a firmer method; he capt[ivated and con-] verted them by a presen[tation of truth,] which was not only persua[sive to the mind,] but which was made mar[velously attrac-] tive by the atmosphere [in which enveloped] it." In conclusion, Mr. M[abie says: "The] emphasis of this sketch [rests on Drum-] mond's work with stude[nts, and in the] endeavor to describe this [phase of his ac-] tivity the writer has thro[wn into clear re-] lief one of the most winn[ing personalities] of our time."

Leading up to this purp[ose are well-pre-] pared biographical detail[s and accounts of] those influences that fitte[d Drummond in] all respects for his work. In introducing the main subject Mr. Lenn[ox] begins:

"The man whose appea[rance is the sign] for a great movement, th[e evangelist who] conducts a revival, is in [common parlance] accredited with its initi[ation; but when] time is taken to look be[low the surface,] and to probe into the beg[inning of things,] it is always found that th[e field of opera-] tions has been opening un[der the influence] controlled by God alone."

So it was with Mr. Dru[mmond's relation] with the students' revival. He was invited to follow up the work [of the university] when the chief workers w[ere compelled to] proceed to other fields.

Referring to his first a[ppearance before] the students is the followi[ng:]

"To most of the under[graduates Drum-] mond was what they wo[uld call a 'dark] horse.' Some of them ha[d heard him de-] liver a lecture on 'The [Contribution of] Science to Christianity' a[t the meeting of] the Medical Students' C[hristian Associa-] tion, with which the ses[sion had opened;] a few more recognized [the name of the] author of 'Natural Law [in the Spiritual] World'; the rest knew n[othing. After the] first meeting, however, [keen interest] was awakened, both by hi[s unusual manner] and method in carrying [on the meeting] and his personal appearan[ce and personal-] ity. 'Many remained,' it [is reported, 'at] the close of the meeting [to have a talk] with the teacher whose [quietness seemed] only the more manly for [his obedience to] the councils of God.'"

Thus through the Winte[r session and fol-] lowing Summer and other [succeeding terms] he addressed these meeti[ngs. With occa-] sional short intervals he [continued the en-] terprise with which his n[ame is so closely] associated.

It was, however, the p[ersonal encounter] and conversation that gav[e Mr. Drummond] telling success in his w[ork. He sought] students at their own lod[gings and visited] with them as another boy [sometimes on a] first visit touching not [all on religion.] It was this absence of c[ant and the pres-] ence of the dignity and [youthfulness of re-] ligion that won souls. T[he book contains] minute details of his s[tudent work, his] method, arrangement of [programmes, be-] sides the chronological e[vents.]

For those who have [read Mr. Drum-] mond's books, and thr[ough them have] learned to know and lo[ve the man, for] those who have read ar[e misunderstood,] for those who have neve[r read, this work] will be an excellent ha[ndbook. It tells] the story of Mr. Drum[mond's life and] work simply, and critici[zes several of his] books fairly. When one [reaches the ap-] pendix it is with interes[t to read its con-] tents carefully.

For the "Notes for a [Bibliography," in] the appendix, Mr. Len[nox] asserts that, though they may not be [exhaustive, much] in them has not been c[ollected and tabu-] lated elsewhere. These [notes are a valua-] ble addition to the book.

*"THE PRACTICAL LIFEWORK OF HENRY DRUMMOND. By Cuthbert Lennox. With an Introduction by Hamilton W. Mabie. With Three Photographic Illustrations. Notes for a Bibliography. Pp. 239, in one volume. 8vo. New York: James Pott & Co.

A Wild Dream by Maurus Jokai.*

Maurus Jokai sometime[s amuses himself,] it seems, by casting off [the fetters of seri-] ous art and allowing his [fancy to revel in] wild dreams. Of such a [picture is his short] novel, "The Corsair King." It is the story of a double life. A yo[ung man engaged] to marry a beautiful an[d virtuous maiden] goes to sea in the hope [of bettering his] fortunes. He falls, for [he falls into the] hands of pirates, and b[ecomes one of the] band. When the pirate [captain ends his] villainous career, this yo[uth, who has just] performed a bold deed, [is elected Captain] by acclamation. He lau[nches upon a ca-] reer of the most despera[te kind. He is a] pirate of pirates, and t[he deeds he does] are of a nature to sh[ock the sensitive] reader.

Jokai revels in the des[criptions of scenes] of gore and destruction. Never was there such a wholesale wreck[ing of ships and] slaughter of men. To t[he mild youth the] sinking of two or three [men-of-war is as] nothing. He even conqu[ers a squadron of] eleven ships. And in th[e end he is himself] slain, while the virtuous [young maiden and] his mother are still pray[ing for his safety,] and above all things tha[t he may be pre-] served from falling into [the hands of the] infamous pirate, who is [no other than him-] self. It is not an impo[rtant work, but it] may serve to please tho[se who wish to be] stunned by the capacit[y of the author's] imagination for scenes o[f horror.]

*"THE CORSAIR KING. By Maurus Jokai. Translated by Mary J. Safford. Pp. 191. Small 12mo. Boston: L. Page & Co. $1.25.

1901

EDGAR ALLAN POE.

Col. Joyce Tries His Hand at a Biography and Quotes Freely from His Own Verse to Help Him Out.*

THE author of various books, entitled "Zigzag," "A Checkered Life," and "Jewels of Memory," prefaces his biography of Edgar Allan Poe with these words:

In boiling down the life of Poe into one handy volume [it is just a bit bulkier than Prof. Woodbury's life] I blow off the foam and scum of encomiums and endeavor to get to the bedrock of a character that may be misunderstood through the coming ages.

Now, what could be more excellent? Observe the Colonel's recognition of the fact that taste languishes in the "incredible excess of unsensed sweet." He takes for the keynote of his volume his own dictum printed on the title page, "Speak nothing of the living or the dead but truth"! And because he would be true, even at the risk of spoiling his pretty preface and of being inconsistent with it, the Colonel subsequently in his biography recognizes also the fact that he has other work to do beside "blowing off the foam and scum of encomiums." "There is one thing sure," he proclaims with Jupiterean thunder, "and that is that the lives of the splenetic biographers of Poe, from Griswold down to Stoddard, who have delved like jackals into the personal detailed wanderings, eccentricities, and sorrows of this erratic child of genius, will never be the subject themselves of the world's investigation!"

And again: "Assassin biographers are only momentarily noticed by the spray they spew on the shores of thought, while the craggy crest of Poe's genius shines like a lighthouse amid the ocean gloom of literary scavengers." One envies the poet so lovely a vision! It would seem to be quite idle, by the way, for the publishers to have announced on the title page that Col. Joyce is the author of a book of "Complete Poems." Complete passages like this, scattered copiously throughout the volume, establish the fact beyond doubt. So likewise, does the portrait of the Colonel which wisely accompanies the biography under notice.

We say wisely, because a plenty of people wish to know what their author looks like. He is shown to be a gentleman of pleasant appearance, bearing a conspicuous sign of his métier in the snow-white hair that flows like the mantle of Apollo over his ample shoulders. His locks are smooth, however, and not at all disordered, by which one knows that his muse must throw tranquil thyme about his feet rather than the frenzied sort. His pose is meditative, as though realizing Bacon's saying that "Truth is the daughter of Time." In a hand of such engaging contour that Da Vinci would immediately have set about to sketch it, he holds a volume of the aforesaid "Complete Poems."

You detect ambition, too, in the Colonel's eye—and courage. It is these qualities which have made him "endeavor to get to the bedrock of a character that may be misunderstood through the coming ages." Why, not even Prof. Woodbury attempted to do that! Hear him. At the close of his less ambitious work he says: "The story that has now been told, in which has been substantially incorporated whatever knowledge of Poe was accessible, has shown, it is hoped, the folly of any summary view of his character." And so on.

Col. Joyce's work is not strictly a documentary biography. Certainly, it contains original matter peculiar to itself. For example, many of his own poems are quoted by way of illustrating the text. "Mr. English," he exclaims on one occasion, speaking of the author of "Ben Bolt," "did not seem to be afflicted with the disease of modesty." Neither does the Colonel. He is altogether normally healthy on that score; recognition of the fact is spontaneous and allows of no hesitation. "Poe was a master of language and rhythmal construction," says his biographer, "but he wrote no poem like this composed in memory of my first sweetheart, whom the green billows of the Mediterranean Sea engulfed more than forty years ago." Here then follow some lines called "Retrospection."

Again, alluding to a story told by a sailor as an offset to the commonly received story of Poe's enlisting in the United States Army under the false name of Edgar A. Perry, Col. Joyce says: "I became much interested in the narrative of the old ocean roamer and composed for him then and there the following poem." It is called "The Sea."

Still again, speaking of Poe's inability to spread smiles and sunshine, he says: "My own poem, 'Love and Laughter,' written for George D. Prentice, journalist and poet, in Louisville, Ky., January, 1863, might well be inserted here. The reader can do no better than memorise it and act upon its precepts. The idea of the poem can be found in Homer, Horace, Shakespeare, and the Bible, but not in such rhythmic and synthetical form. It is a philosophical sermon and will be repeated on the lips of mankind as long as truth is triumphant!" Then follow the lines, for the publication of which over Col. Joyce's signature Ella Wheeler Wilcox, if we be not mistaken, brought suit against the Church Musical Company of Cincinnati some years ago. But it is unmannerly to make a scene even on paper, and the Colonel makes no allusion to the fact of disputed authorship.

Probably what Col. Joyce considers the bright particular star in his constellation of chapters is the one entitled "Panzoni and Poe." Leo Penzoni was a peripatetic Italian artist who, according to the author, was "not only capable of painting the nude, but also the town in midnight moments, with cardinal colors." He told the Colonel one night at the Sturtevant House surrounded by a coterie of "town troublers," that "The Raven" had been stolen almost bodily from "The Parrot," a poem written by his grandfather in 1809, in Milan, for The Art Journal. Upon his return to Milan Penzoni made a translation of the poem and sent it to the Colonel. The Colonel acknowledges that there is a marked similarity between "The Raven" and "The Parrot," but declines to point out who was the plagiarist. "The Parrot" is printed outright, and Penzoni's letter is given in fac simile.

A Poe Memorial Volume.*

The little volume before us, besides giving a history of the exercises attending the unveiling of Zolnay's bust of Edgar Allan Poe in the library of the University of Virginia, together with a sketch of the sculptor and an account of the origin and history of the Poe Memorial Association, presents two notable papers, "Poe's Student Days at the University of Virginia," by Dr. Charles W. Kent, and "Poe's Place in American Literature," by Hamilton W. Mabie. The book, too, is illustrated with reproductions of documents bearing upon the subject and with portraits and views.

It is not too much to say that Dr. Kent exhausts his subject. From every source possible he has drawn his material, and has succeeded in building up a definite individuality, which is at the same time trustworthy and inspiring. His paper was recently published at length in The Bookman, and is in every way worthy of preservation and study. Mr. Mabie's paper may be found in a recent number of the Atlantic.

"Poe's work holds a first place in our literature," says Mr. Mabie in closing, "not by reason of its mass, its reality, its range, its spiritual or ethical significance, but by reason of its complete and beautiful individuality, the distinction of its form and workmanship, the purity of its art. With Hawthorne he shares the primacy among all who have enriched our literature with prose or verse, but, unlike his great contemporary, he has had to wait long for adequate and just recognition. His time of waiting is not yet over, for while the ethical insight of Hawthorne finds quick response where his artistic power alone would fail to move, Poe must be content with the suffrages of those who know that the art which he practices with such magical effect is in itself a kind of righteousness * * * The obvious lessons of that pathetic career have been well learned; it is time to seek the deeper things for which this fatally endowed spirit stood, for the light is more than the medium through which it shines."

Bryn Mawr Stories.*

"Bryn Mawr Stories" belongs to that class of college tales that will be interesting only to those readers who are directly interested in the college. The aim of the editors, two alumnæ of 1900, seems to have been to present different phases of college life from different points of view. The ten stories in the book are each by a different author, two by undergraduates and the rest by graduates of several years' standing. The oldest class represented is that of '98.

In the unintentionally humorous preface the editors state: "Those who look to these stories for entertainment may be disappointed, since most of them are serious in tone, and in their appeal to the reader depend largely on the charm of local color." The reader will find all the seriousness promised in the preface, but not one of the authors has skill enough in story telling to convey any of the charm and movement of college life. The local color is supplied by many "piles of gayly colored cushions," frequent use of that institution the jaw cracker, and as a matter of course, the singing of "clear voices in the night."

But if the book is unsatisfactory from a literary standpoint, looked at as a "human document" "Bryn Mawr Stories" is highly instructive and amusing.

A book that is the work of so many different people of such differing ages must give an impression of college life and college women of to-day that is in a certain measure a true one, and the curiously definite impression that these stories give the outsider is certainly not the one that the authors intended to convey.

Bryn Mawr-yrs, the editors tell us, have an instinctive reticence whenever their feelings are deeply stirred. "But at last," they exclaim, "the ice is broken and Bryn Mawr talks about herself." There is a curious similarity in the tone of the ten stories that constitute Bryn Mawr's first communication to the world. Each one of the young ladies who broke the portentous silence evidently felt that she was to write a story with a purpose. There was to be no telling of silly college doings for the sake of a mere story; the soul of these doings, the heart's life, must be revealed to the public. The educational value of that college spirit which underlies all the lighter side of college life must be demonstrated, and, above all, it must be proved that the college woman is just as true a woman as any other woman, (only somewhat more so,) and that, therefore, college education is a good thing.

So with great seriousness and self-consciousness the authors sit down to write stories for the glory of college women at large and Bryn Mawr in particular.

Spending four years at college is after all such a simple thing and the day is so far past when it was considered unladylike for a woman to know anything that it is rather a surprise to find these young women still fighting the old battles and proving the obvious. The side of college life that the authors of "Bryn Mawr Stories" have so naively revealed, shows that there is more material for that satirist in women's colleges than an outsider would have believed possible.

*EDGAR ALLAN POE. By Col. John A. Joyce. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 218. Cloth. New York: J. Tennyson Neely Company.

*THE UNVEILING OF THE BUST OF EDGAR ALLAN POE IN THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. Compiled and edited by Charles W. Kent, President of the Association. 12mo. Pp. 102. Lynchburg, Va.: J. P. Bell Company.

*A BOOK OF BRYN MAWR STORIES. Edited by Margaretta Morris and Leslie Buffum Comstock. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.25.

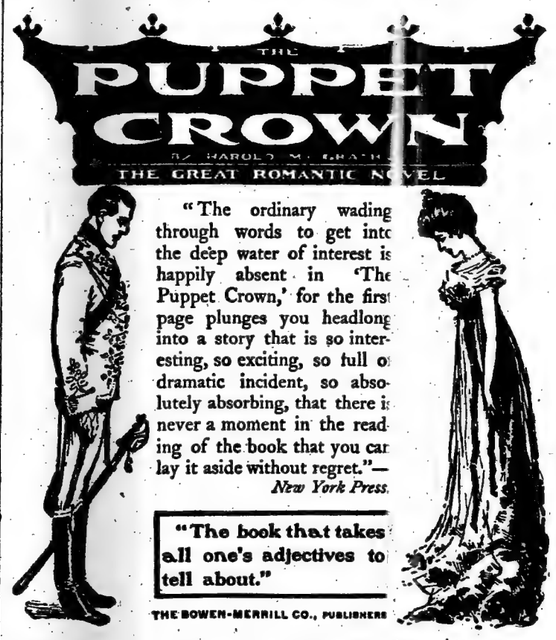

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A pathetic interest attaches to "The Lady of Lynn," the posthumous story by Sir Walter Besant, which Dodd, Mead & Co. will shortly issue. It marks a return to Sir Walter's most fruitful period; many may be inclined to place the bright young Norfolk heiress and her sailor lover among the list of those who delighted generations of readers in "Dorothy Foster."

"Culture and Restraint," by Hugh Black, M. A., announced by the Fleming H. Revell Company, is a collection of essays dealing more or less with the present growth of ideals as opposed to the development of the purely practical phase of our civilization.

Bird Lore for August continues the helpful series of papers on "Birds and Seasons," in which the student is told just what birds he may expect to find, what he should study, and what he should read during the month.

BOOKS AT BUFFALO.

Surprisingly Few of Them at the Exposition.

BUFFALO, July 11.—Here is a great exposition, planned to celebrate American achievement, which virtually ignores literary accomplishment. There are book exhibits a few, but there is no historical exhibit to show either the evolution of American bookmaking, or to indicate by any means whatever the richness of the field of American authorship.

What there is, is scattered. Several of the best-known American publishing houses are not represented at all. In the Graphic Arts Building are exhibits by the Century Company, D. Appleton & Co., Funk & Wagnalls, McClure, Phillips & Co., Doubleday, Page & Co., all of New York; the Merrymount Press of Boston, and Laird & Lee of Chicago. The Century Company's exhibit is understood to be essentially the same as that sent to Paris last year, and its case contains the "Grand Prix" card there awarded it. The books include full sets of the Century Magazine, with the old Scribner's Monthly, St. Nicholas, and the Century Dictionary, all handsomely bound, as are sets of the Nicolay & Hay "Lincoln," "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," "The Century Library of Music," the "Old Italian Masters," and "Old Dutch and Flemish Masters," with engravings by Joseph Pennell and Andre Castaigne, and numerous cover drawings, emphasize the art side of this firm's work.

The dictionary exhibit of Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls has already been noted by THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. In this booth, as in those of other publishers, the original drawings of illustrators add interest and attract the attention of most visitors. T. de Thulstrup's strong drawings for "Tarry Thou Till I Come" are a great magnet in this exhibit. Funk & Wagnalls also show an interesting series of proofs of progressive stages of lithographic color plates. McClure, Phillips & Co. put the emphasis of their display on their magazine. Original color drawings made for it in Palestine by Corwin K. Linson are much observed. Mr. Linson is a Western New Yorker, who began his art career in Buffalo, and this exhibit of his work is in a sense a triumphal home-coming for him. This company also shows many decorative cover designs, notably those for the Mansfield version of "King Henry V.," and Tarkington's "Monsieur Beaucaire." Doubleday, Page & Co. content themselves with a little booth, where "The World's Book" and "The Niagara Book" are at the front. A sculptured model of the cover design of "The World's Book," with the globe illuminated and revolving, is an attraction.

D. Appleton & Co. occupy more space than any other publisher here, and have made it exceedingly attractive. Their cases contain—not attempting to name all—sets of their "Encyclopaedia," the de luxe edition of "David Harum," vellum bound, with the originals of Clinedinst's illustrations; the "Cyclopaedia of Biography," Appleton's "Scientific Library," "The World's Great Books," George Bancroft's history in tree calf, Muhlbach in twenty volumes, (a $100 set,) &c. Their most striking single exhibit is a series of the beautiful plates of art pottery which belong to the $1,500 folio work on the Oriental art collection of W. T. Walters. A case is devoted to the firm's publications in Spanish.

Mr. B. D. Updike of the Merrymount Press makes a small exhibit, second to none in typographic excellence and taste. He shows specimen pages of an edition of portions of Tacitus—in Latin; the "Agricola," the "Dialogue on Oratory," and the "Germania." The text has been arranged by Prof. Morris H. Morgan of Harvard University, and the edition is limited to 100 copies; twelve others are to be printed on vellum. There are also shown copies of a book describing the pastoral staff of the Diocese of Albany; two books printed in black letters, with woodcuts, "The Prince Who Did Not Exist" (published by Scribner's;) a marriage service printed for Mr. E. S. Gorham, and a study for a volume of poems. At the back of the case are four copies of "Altar Service," the illustrations by Anning Bell, the decorations by Bertram Goodhue. This volume sells for $75 a copy. Mr. Updike is its publisher, the typography is the work of the Merrymount Press, but the presswork is by Mr. De Vinne. Many books printed for individuals are shown, among them Mr. Updike's own publication, The Nightingale.

Laird & Lee, Chicago, show juvenile and miscellaneous publications, and the Norwood Press makes a creditable showing of books, which it manufactures for various publishers. No other publishers are represented in the Graphic Arts Building.

Three art binders have small but creditable exhibits. One is Minnie Sophia Prat of New York City, who sends five volumes in decorated morocco, the leather apparently being carved and bronzed or painted in original designs. I do not vouch for the accuracy of this description. The covers are, at any rate, in exquisite taste and refined workmanship. Another is James Macdonald of New York. The third exhibitor is S. C. Toof & Co., Memphis, Tenn. This firm shows a score or so of volumes in hand-tooled and inlaid leathers. Several of them, including Peter's "Marius the Epicurean," Swinburne's "Laus Veneris," the Bibelot, and Lathrop's "The Casket of Opals," are loaned by Mrs. Gertrude Cowdin of New York. Others are from the collections of A. L. Hollingsworth, Boston; James C. Young, Minneapolis; F. W. Lehman, St. Louis, and Mrs. W. H. Bates of Memphis, who contributes a richly-bound "Rubaiyat." Was ever before a book so popular the sumptuous (or would-be sumptuous) presentment? Over in the Liberal Arts Building, where, with the miscellaneous art work of the National Arts Club, are shown some of the products of the St. Albans Institute of Columbus, Ohio, the "Rubaiyat" again speaks to the crowds, from the midst of hand-painted covers, illuminated pages, and embroidered plush bindings. Would that Omar might make a new quatrain or two, to fit the case!

With no word of adverse criticism on the art bindings shown, one can but regret that this most artistic of the crafts has such a beggarly and inadequate showing. The Exposition is barbarian in its neglect of the American binder and his work. Or did the binders neglect the Exposition?

In the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building Messrs. Silver, Burdett & Co., D. H. Heath & Co., Ginn & Co., the American Book Company, the Educational Publishing Company, and C. W. Bardeen of Syracuse make small exhibits of their wares, for the most part school and college text books, especially of books designed for teaching Spanish or for use in Spanish-American schools. Ginn & Co.'s "Classics for Children" are conspicuous in their exhibit. These publishers are in the same section with the colleges and universities, most of which make imposing displays of their own publications or of works by members of their faculties. The reports of the New York State University include a selection from the American Library Association exhibit, prepared by the New York State Library for the Paris Exposition of 1900, now a part of the permanent collection of the New York State Library School.

That overworked phrase, "one of the most interesting," may be applied with propriety to a collection of some 300 works of negro authorship in the negro exhibit. This collection was originally made for the Paris Exposition. Viewed here, in connection with other things showing the rise of the American negro, it is a wonderfully significant array of volumes. "A Dialogue Between a Virginian and an American Minister," published by the Rev. Daniel Croker at Baltimore, in 1810, is believed to be the first literary production of an American negro. Since that date, some 2,000 volumes have been written by Afro-Americans, not counting magazine articles. The exposition collection ranges from the Rev. John Jasper's "The Sun Do Move," to the works of Du Bois Chesnutt, Dunbar, and Booker T. Washington.

Up in the gallery of the Agriculture building, where only the most thorough-going sightseer from the farm is likely to find it, is a collection of 600 volumes, the publications of the office of the United States Agricultural Experiment Stations. This is specialized literature, but it is literature, and the best printed record that there is of Government effort to promote the industries of the farm. Forty-eight States and Territories, including Hawaii, are represented in these volumes.

Of the foreign nations, but three, so far as noted, include books in their exhibits here. In the Mexico Building are a few hundred volumes, selected chiefly with a view to supplying information about the country. The departments of the Treasury, of Justice, and of Public Promotion send sets of their reports; and there are many volumes of legislative reports, exploratory, and other scientific work. Among Mexican authors represented are Angel Anguiano, Manuel M. Contreras, and Manterola Ramon, with works on science and school text books; Manuel D. Martinez on public instruction, Salvador Collado on bridge building, Chavero Alfredo, the "Codice Borgiano," and Dr. Antonio Penafiel, and Gilberto Crespo y Marti, scientific treatises. The novelists and poets of Mexico are not represented. Mexican bookmaking is sometimes substantial, but nothing shown here is artistic or typographically noteworthy.

In the very pretty Cuba building, which is crammed with exhibits, is a nondescript collection of books, which appear to have been picked up at hazard. Along with Government and statistical volumes and one antique curio—an old Spanish book, a "Sentence of Law," &c., of King Felipe III., A. D. 1600—are the poems and miscellaneous works of Don Francisco Javier Balmaseda, a few novels by Ramon Meza, and, by the same author, a critique on the "Iliad" and "Odyssey." Aside from these and a volume on Cuba's notable authors, (the work originally prepared by Señora Dr. Manuela Herrera de Herrera for the Columbian Exposition of 1893,) there is little or nothing to inform the visitor of Cuba's literary achievements. Not even the work of her greatest poet, José Maria Heredia, or of favorites like Gertrude de Avellenade or Gabriel de la Concepceon Valdes—the "Placido," who was numbered among the early patriot martyrs of Cuba—are shown. There are numerous text books, specially bound for the Exposition, sets of the proceedings of the Cuban Academy of Medicine, &c.; but in the way of an orderly and instructive literary exhibit, meagre though it would necessarily be, there is nothing.

Not so with Chile. That splendid country, which eclipses all other Spanish-American nations in its general exhibits here, has sent from Santiago a collection of 1,500 books, specially selected and (many of them) handsomely bound, for the purposes of this Exposition. In reasonable space but few can be named, but it is desirable to give some idea of the scope and character of the collection, which forms a veritable library in a handsomely furnished room of the Chile Building. The history of Chile is represented by the "General History" of Diego Barros Arana, in fifteen volumes; the historical collections of José Toribio Medina, twenty-three volumes; Medina's collection of Chilean historical documents, twenty-four volumes, and his "Spanish Chilean Library." Other Chilean historians represented include Ramon Sotomayor Valdes, Benjamin Vicuna Mackenna, and Miguel Luis Amunátegui. In this department are many text books and works on physical geography, literature, and the history of literature. The department of law offers the Civil Code of Chile, (of the year 1855,) edited by Andres Bello; also his work on "International Right," and other treatises on philosophy, philology, &c. The complete works of this author make fourteen great volumes. Other legal writers represented include Jorge Huneeus, ("Constitutional Right," three volumes,) José Clemente Fabres, ("Studies on the Civil Code,") Alejandro Fuenzalida, ("Studies on Penal Rights,") and José Bernardo Lira. There are volumes of poems by José Antonio Soffia, Guillermo Blest Gana, Luis Rodrigues Velasco, Eduardo de la Barra, and Guillermo Matta. The scientific department is large. I select for mention the works of but three eminent writers in this domain: "The Natural History of Chile," by Claudio Gay; treatises on mineralogy, &c., by Ignacio Domeyko—three big volumes—and the works on botany, zoology, and geology of Rodulfo Amando Philippi. The most distinguished Chilean novelists—Alberto Blest Gana and Daniel Barros Grez—are represented with others of lesser fame. Any book-loving visitor at the Exposition will find it profitable to spend an hour in the Chilean library, which is in the particular charge of Señor Carlos Silva Cruz, who is not only a lawyer, a teacher, and chief of the section devoted to the Department of Public Instruction of Chile, but is a special Commissioner for the study of educational methods in the United States.

F. H. S.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

History and Biography.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon:

RICHARD CROKER. By Alfred Henry Lewis. 12mo. Pp. xv.-372. New York: Life Publishing Company.

READINGS IN WELSH HISTORY. By Ernest Rhys. 12mo. Pp. vii.-162. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE PRACTICAL LIFE WORK OF HENRY DRUMMOND. By Cuthbert Lennox. Introduction by Hamilton W. Mable. 12mo. Pp. xxii.-342. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.

JOHNSTON OF WARRISTON. By William Morison. Famous Scots Series. 12mo. Pp. 159. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

SURREY. By Walter Jerrold. Being a volume in Dent's County Guides. Edited by George A. B. Dewar. With Maps and Illustrations and an Index. Pp. 318. 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS. By W. Fisher Markwick, D. D., and William A. Smith, M. A. Being Vol. X. in the World and its People Series. With Maps and Illustrations. Pp. 348. New York, Boston, and Chicago: Silver, Burdett & Co. 60 cents.

THE LAND OF WINE. Being an Account of the Madeira Islands at the Beginning of the Twentieth Century, and from a New Point of View. By A. J. Drexel Biddle. In two volumes. Pp. 288 and 300. 12mo. With Numerous Illustrations. Philadelphia and San Francisco: Drexel Biddle.

THE LAND OF THE AMAZONS. By Baron de Santa-Anna Nery. Translated from the French by George Humphrey, F. R. G. S. With Numerous Illustrations and a Map, and With a Complete Index. 8vo. Pp. 406. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4 net.

Poetry and New Editions.

SONGS FROM NATURE. The Former Boy and Others Poems. By Daniel M. Peters. 12mo. Pp. 65. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

CORDELIA AND OTHER POEMS. By N. B. Ripley. 12mo. Pp. 57. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

A NEW VERSION OF AN OLD STORY. By Elizabeth Milroy. 18mo. Pp. 31. New York: The Abbey Press. 25 cents.

THE WORKS OF LORD BYRON. A new revised and enlarged edition, with illustrations. Poetry. Vol. IV. Edited by Ernest Hartley Coleridge. 12mo. Pp. xv.-588. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

THE AUTHENTIC EDITION OF DICKENS. Four volumes. American Notes and Pictures from Italy; Hard Times, Reprinted Pieces, The Uncommercial Traveler, &c.; Sketches by Boz. 12mo. Pp. xx.-575 per volume. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 per volume.

THE COMPLETE TRIBUNE PRIMER. By Eugene Field. 12mo. Pp. 143. Containing seventy-five original drawings by F. Opper. 12mo, Boston: Mutual Book Company.

SUNSET RHYMES. By Seth Sturges. With Illustrations by Hazel Lavinia Roberts. Pp. 130. New York: The Bradley-White Company.

A MESSAGE TO GARCIA AND THIRTEEN OTHER THINGS. "As Written by Fra Elbertus and Done Into a Book by the Roycrofters at Their Shop, Which is in East Aurora, New York." With Photogravure Portrait. Rubricated pages. Printed from full face types. Pp. 166. East Aurora: Elbert Hubbard.

THE QUEEN'S CHRONICLER AND OTHER POEMS. By Stephen Gwynn. 12mo. Pp. 108. London and New York: John Lane.

THE RACE OF LEAVES. Being A Play by Michael Field. With decorations and designs cut on wood by Charles Ricketts. Printed at the Ballantyne Press. Printed from full face types on English handmade paper. Pp. lxxxiv. New York: John Lane.

Out-of-Door Books.

GARDENING FOR BEGINNERS. A Handbook to the Garden. By E. T. Cook. The "Country Life" Library. 12mo. Pp. vii.-436. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.75.

FAMILIAR FLOWERS OF FIELD AND GARDEN. Described and Illustrated by F. Schuyler Mathews. 12mo. Pp. xi.-308. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

OUR FERNS IN THEIR HAUNTS. A Guide to All the Native Species. By Willard Wilson Clute. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xii.-322. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Co. $2.15.

Fiction.

OUR CHOIR. By the Sexton. Assisted by George A. Stockwell. 12mo. Pp. 83. New York: The Abbey Press.

ON THE THRESHOLD. (A Hillside Sketch.) By Mary A. Hartshorn. 18mo. Pp. 33. New York: The Abbey Press.

A NARRAGANSETT PEER. A Historic Romance of Southern New England. By George Appleton. Pp. 444. New York: The Abbey Press.

FLANDER'S WIDOW. A Novel. By M. E. Francis. 12mo. Pp. 297. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE STONIER FAMILY. By Samuel Putnam Bass. Pp. 271. New York: The Abbey Press.

THE EGYPTIAN RING. By [illegible] T. Sawyer. 18mo. Pp. 103. New [illegible]: The Abbey Press.

WEDDING BELLS AND OTH[illegible] SKETCHES. By Mat Franz. 12mo. Pp. 34. New York: The Abbey Press. 75 cents.

THE BESIEGUERED FORE[illegible]. By Ella W. Pettle. 12mo. Pp. 148. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Advance sh[illegible] ts.)

A LILY OF FRANCE. By [illegible] urcilae Atwater Mason. Pp. 456. Philade[illegible]: The Griffith & Rowland Press. $1

LIKE THE LILIES. By Le[illegible] Tracy. 12mo. Pp. 71. New York: The [illegible] bbey Press.

THE SWEET ENEMY. By [illegible]atharine Tynan (Mrs. Hinkson.) 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. 326. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott [illegible] Co.

THE GOLDEN TOOTH. By [illegible] Maclaran Cobban. 12mo. Pp. iv.-306. [illegible] New York: F. M. Buckles & Co. $1.25.

THE MANAGER OF THE B[illegible] & A. A novel. By Vaughan Kester. 12mo. Pp. 274. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

A PRINCESS OF THE HI[illegible]. A story of Italy. By Mrs. Burton Ha[illegible]rison. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 306. Bos[illegible]: The Lothrop Company. $1.50.

FOUR-LEAVED CLOVER. [illegible] every-day romance. By Maxwell Gray. 12mo. Pp. 295. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

THE WHIRLIGIG. By Mayn[illegible] Lindsay. 12mo. Pp. 286. New York: Lo[illegible]mans, Green & Co.

THE NINETEENTH HOLE. [illegible]ing tales of the Fair Green. By Van Ta[illegible] Suiphen. Illustrated. Second series. 12mo. Pp. 190. Harper's portrait collection of short stories. Vol. III. New York: Ha[illegible]per & Brothers. $1.15.

CAMP VENTURE. A Story [illegible] of the Virginia Mountains. By George Ca[illegible] Eggleston. Illustrated by W. A. McCulk[illegible]gh. 12mo. Cloth. Chapter xiii. Pp. 400. [illegible]oston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50

A WOMAN ALONE. By Mrs [illegible] W. K. Clifford, author of "A Flash of Sum[illegible]ner." Including three stories. Pp. 206. [illegible]mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

CASTING OF NETS. By Rich[illegible]d Bagot, author of "A Roman Mystery" a[illegible]: "The Just and the Unjust." 12mo. Pp. 3[illegible]2. Chapter xxiv. London and New York: Jo[illegible]n Lane. $1.50.

THE WORKS OF THEOPH[illegible] LE GAUTIER. Vol. IX. Translated and e[illegible]ted by Prof. F. C. de Sumichrast. "The [illegible]ouvre, Leonardo da Vinci, Esteban Bartol[illegible]e, Murillo, Sir Joshua Reynolds," with a[illegible] introduction by the editor. Pp. 322. 12m[illegible] Published for subscribers only. New [illegible]k: George D. Sproul.

THE WORKS OF THEOPH[illegible] LE GAUTIER. Vol. X. Translated and e[illegible]ted by Prof. F. C. de Sumichrast. "Cons[illegible]antinople," with an introduction by the edit[illegible]. Published for subscribers only. 12mo. [illegible] 300. New York: George D. Sproul.

A SLAVEHOLDER'S DAUGH[illegible]ER. By Belle Kearney. (Fifth edition.) [illegible]ully Illustrated. Chapter xxviii. Pp. 263. [illegible]mo. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

A FLOWER OF THE TRO[illegible]CS, and Other Stories of Mexico and the Bo[illegible]der. By Warner P. Sutton. Eight short s[illegible]ories. Pp. 122. New York: The Abbey Pr[illegible]s. $1.

Miscellaneo[illegible]

THE GUILFORD SPELLE[illegible] With Word Studies and Dictionary W[illegible]rk. By A. B. Guilford and Aaron Lovell [illegible]12mo. Pp. iv.-170. Boston: Ginn & Co.

LE MOUVEMENT LITTERA[illegible]RE. Contemporain. Par Georges Pellissier[illegible] 12mo. Pp. vii.-301. Paris: Librairie Plon, [illegible] Rue Garanciere. (Paper.)

A NEW THEORY OF EVO[illegible]UTION, or the Principles of Economy, Et[illegible]ciency, &c. By Alfred Ward Smith. 12mo [illegible] Pp. 256. New York: The Abbey Press.

THE CHRIST OF THE RE[illegible] PLANET. By Eleanor Kirk. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]xvii.-338. New York: The Publishers' Prin[illegible]ng Company.

ELEMENTS OF PLAIN GEO[illegible]STRY. By Alan Sanders. 12mo. Pp. 247. [illegible]New York: The American Book Company. [illegible] cents.

MAGIC AND RELIGION.) [illegible] Andrew Lang. 8vo. Pp. x.-316. New [illegible]rk: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE STATISTICAL YEAR BO[illegible]K OF CANADA for 1900. Sixteenth Year of [illegible]ssue. Issued by the Department of Agricu[illegible]re. 12mo. Pp. 641. Ottawa: Government [illegible]rinting Bureau. (Paper.)

DECORATIVE FLOWER ST[illegible]DIES. For the use of artists, designers, stu[illegible]nts, and others. A series of 40 colored plat[illegible] printed in facsimile of the original d[illegible]wings. Accompanied by studies of detai[illegible] from each subject, and descriptive note[illegible] By J. Foord. Large folio. New York: [illegible]harles Scribner's Sons. $12 net.

THE JEWISH LAW OF M[illegible]RRIAGE AND DIVORCE in Ancient an[illegible] Modern Times, and its Relation to the L[illegible]w of the State. By the Rev. M. Mielziner[illegible] Second revised edition. 8vo. Pp. 149. N[illegible]w York: Block Publishing Company, The [illegible]wish Book Concern.

MODERN CHEMISTRY. Wit[illegible]s Practical applications. By Fredus N[illegible] Peters, 12mo. Pp. 412. New York: Ma[illegible]nard, Merrill & Co.

SIDE WINDOWS; Or, Ligh[illegible]s on Scripture Truths. By Mattie M. Bo[illegible]ler. 12mo. Pp. 224. Cincinnati: The Ste[illegible]dard Publishing Government Printing Office

APHORISMS AND REFLEC[illegible]ONS. Conduct, Culture and Religion. B[illegible] J. L. Spalding. 12mo. Pp. 202. Chicago: [illegible] C. McClurg & Co. 80 cents.

REPORT OF THE PHILI[illegible]INE COMMISSION TO THE PRESIDEN[illegible]. Vols. III.-IV. Paper. 8vo. Pp. about [illegible]7. Washington: Government Printing Office

NO. XXXII. NOTES OF M[illegible]ITARY INTEREST FOR 1900. January, [illegible]901. 12mo. Pp. 282. Washington: Gove[illegible]ment Printing Office. (Paper.)

A B C TOYDOM. By C. S. R[illegible]by. Folios. Colored illustrations. Chicago [illegible]and New York: W. B. Conkey Company.

POSITIVE PREVENTION [illegible]ND CURE OF TUBERCULOSIS. By the [illegible]ature Cure Process. For both the profess[illegible]n and the laity. Illustrated. By Aug. F. Re[illegible]hold. 8vo. Pp. xl.-465. New York: A. F. [illegible]inglon Av.

PUBLIC, SOCIETY, AND S[illegible]HOOL LIBRARIES. Chapter XVII. Uni[illegible]d States Bureau of Education. 8vo. Pp. 1[illegible]3. Washington: Government Printing O[illegible]ice. (Advance Sheets.)

SOME QUESTIONS OF LA[illegible]ER POLITICS. By Edwin Maxey. 12mo, [illegible]p. vi.-134. New York: The Abbey Press.

FROM WHENCE, WHAT[illegible]ND TO WHAT END. By Frederick Wolpe[illegible]. In Library of Liberal Classics. Pp. 80. [illegible]ew York: Peter Eckler. Annual subscripti[illegible], $3. Per copy 25 cents.

THE PROVENCAL LYRIC. [illegible] Lewis F. Mott, Ph. D. Pp. 60. 12mo. N[illegible] York: William R. Jenkins. 75 cents.

PHILLIPS EXETER ACA[illegible]EMY. In New Hampshire. A Historical S[illegible]tch. By Charles H. Bell. 12mo. Pp. 104. Exeter, N. H.: William B. Morrill.

MEN AND LETTERS. B[illegible] Herbert Paul. Thirteen articles. Pp. 334. London and New York: John Lane.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FO[illegible]RTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE [illegible]ATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION. [illegible]alt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 15, 16, 17, a[illegible]d 18. Officially compiled by Charles F. [illegible]artin. Pp. 508. Denver: The Smith-Brook [illegible] Printing Company.

'SCONSET COTTAGE LIFE. [illegible]Being a Summer On Nantucket Island. By [illegible]A. Judd Northrup. (Second edition.) Ill[illegible]trated. Chapter XVII. Pp. 160. Syracuse: [illegible] W. Bardeen. $1.

CURRENCY AND BANKING [illegible]N THE PROVINCE OF THE MASSACH[illegible]SETTS BAY. By Andrew McFarland Davis. [illegible]art I., "Currency." Publications of the [illegible] American Economic Association, issued [illegible] quarterly. New York: The Macmillan C[illegible]ompany, (for the association.) $4 per year.

AUG

1901

QUERIES.

W. E. VAN NAME, 78 West Eighty-second Street, New York City: "I have a document in the form of a letter written and dated, War Department, 1791. It bears the signature of Knox, Secretary of War during Washington's Administration. As I would like to find a purchaser for this relic, I will thank you for information as to the source to apply to."

We fear that letters signed by Knox do not possess great value, from $5 to $10 possibly. Dodd, Mead & Co. and W. R. Benjamin of this city purchase autographs and manuscripts.

"M. H. K.," Columbus, Ohio: "Will you be good enough to state where the most complete Shakespearean library is to be found in this country, and whether there is one in Europe that outranks it?"

The Thomas P. Barton collection in the Boston Public Library contains more Shakespeariana than the Lenox Library does, but in original works—folios, quartos, and poems—the Lenox collection is richer. The private library of Marsden J. Perry of Providence, R. I., contains many of the quarto plays, and in addition includes the famous collection of Shakespeariana gathered by James O. Halliwell-Phillipps, whose name is bibliographically associated with Shakespeare's for all time. The collection of William A. White of Brooklyn is rich in quarto plays, and includes fine examples of the folios. The British Museum collection of Shakespeare's works and works relating to him is very extensive, but possesses poor copies of many of its greatest rarities, and undoubtedly does not equal the united strength of the four public and private American collections which we have named. Several private collections in Great Britain contain many treasures in this line—the Huth, the Locker, the Christie-Miller, and the MacGregor. The latter includes the famous £1,700 copy of the first Shakespeare folio.

JAMES KIRWAN, Chilton, Wis.: "Where can I secure a poem by Father Abram J. Ryan, 'the Poet Priest' of the South, published late in 1864 or early in 1865 on the death of Gen. Patrick Cleburne, a Southern General who was killed Nov. 30, 1864, at the battle of Franklin. This poem has much merit, though strongly secession, and I am anxious to secure it. It was published in The Boston Pilot shortly after it came out, but the files of that paper were later burned and so I cannot get it there."

This poem may have appeared in "The Conquered Banner and Other Poems," Mobile, 1880, or in "Poems, Patriotic, Religious, and Miscellaneous," Baltimore, 1880, now out of print. P. J. Kennedy, 3 Barclay Street, New York City, publishes Father Ryan's poems at $2. If it does not appear in any of these works, and if any of our readers can furnish it to our correspondent, we will be pleased.

"SECOND EMPIRE," St. Paul, Minn.: "Who is the author of 'An Englishman in Paris,' and where can I get other books by the same writer? Judging from his references to Balzac and others he must be a very old man."

The reputed author of this book is Albert Dresden Vandam, who was born in London in 1843, and was educated in Paris. He began to write during the Franco-Prussian war, went to London in 1871, and published several translations, in 1882 became Paris correspondent of The London Globe, but came back to London in 1887. The following books by Mr. Vandam can be had here: "My Paris Notebook," Lippincott, $1.25; "The Mystery of the Patrician Club," Lippincott, 50 cents and $1, and "Undercurrents of the Second Empire," G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.50. His latest book is "A Court Tragedy," apparently not republished here.

CHARLES J. SAVAGE, 123 Madison Street, New York City: "In your issue of June 1 you referred to a list of the plays of Pinero and those of his contemporaries. I am interested in dramatic literature, and would like to have such a list."

This list was published under "Queries" in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of June 22.

EUGENE BARRINGTON, 115 West Sixty-fourth Street, New York City: "I have several numbers of Household Words, a journal conducted by Charles Dickens, 1857, New York, published by Miller & Curtis, 321 Broadway. The various articles are unsigned, as was usual in those days, but I understand that many of the sketches are by Dickens, and first editions. Are they worth anything?"

Dickens started "Household Words" in London March 30, 1849, and edited it until 1859. A set of the London edition for those years is worth $1 or $2 a volume; the New York edition is practically without value.

JOHN E. DOWNING, 905 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "What is the value of Rapin's 'History of England,' London, 1732, two volumes, with portraits by Vertue and Houbraken?"

A copy sold for $6 in 1890 in Philadelphia. The book is one of the old historical works which have depreciated in value in the last fifty years.

"HOGARTH," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "A friend of mine has a perfect copy of Hogarth's 'Works' from the Original Plates Restored by Heath, London, Baldwin & Craddock, no date. All the plates are in fine condition. What is its value? Where could it be sold?"

The Baldwin and Craddock edition of Hogarth's "Works" brings from £3 to £4 at London auctions, and is worth about the same here. Dodd, Mead & Co., Charles Scribner's Sons, George D. Smith, George H. Richmond, and Frederick W. Morris are among New York dealers in rare books.

"N. B. F.," Baltimore, Md.: "Will you kindly inform me what price Keats wrote, if any; also when it was published?"

Keats wrote little prose. His miscellaneous writings will be found in the Buxton Forman edition of his works, first published in 1883. See also his "Letters," new and revised edition, edited by Forman, Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.50.

"R. A. B.," Hartford, Conn.: "Kindly tell me something about Thomas Dekker and print a list of Knowles's works."

Dekker was born about 1570 and died about 1641. The exact dates are not known. Little is known of his life, which is strange, when one considers that his career was one of constant literary activity. He was born in London and apparently lived there all his life, as playwright, pamphleteer, and miscellaneous literary hack. He wrote many plays, and frequently collaborated with other dramatists, Webster, Ford, Middleton, Massinger, &c. His first work was "Canaan's Calamities," 1598; his last was "The Witch of Edmonton," (written with Ford and Rowley,) 1658. His plays were dramatic and well written, and are full of references to London. "Satiro-Mastix," 1602, is a satirical retaliation on Ben Jonson, who, in his "Poetaster," had introduced Dekker as "Crispinus." It is rare and very valuable. Dekker's plays were collected in four volumes in 1873, and his non-dramatic works were edited by Grosart in five volumes, 1884-6, but these editions can now be had only at auctions or from dealers. For a selection from his plays, see Dekker's "Best Plays," (Mermaid Series,) edited by Ernest Rhys, Scribner's, $1.25. James Sheridan Knowles's works appeared as follows: "The Welsh Harper," 1796; "Fugitive Pieces," 1810; "The Senate," 1817; "Virginius," 1820; "Catus Gracchus," 1823; "The Elocutionist," 1823; "William Tell," 1825; "The Beggar's Daughter of Bethnal Green," 1828; "Alfred the Great," 1831; "The Hunchback," 1832; "The Magdalen," 1832; "A Masque," 1832; "The Wife," 1833; "The Daughter," 1837; "The Love Chase," 1837; "The Bridal," 1837; "Woman's Wit," 1838; "The Maid of Mariendorpt," 1838; "Love," 1840; "John of Procida," 1840; "Old Maids," 1841; "The Rose of Arragon," 1842; "The Secretary," 1843; "George Lovell," 1847; "Fortescue," 1847; "The Rock of Rome," 1849; "The Idol Demolished," 1851; "The Gospel Attributed to Matthew," 1856; "True Unto Death," 1866; Brian Boroihme," 1871; "Lectures on Dramatic Literature," 1873, and "Various Dramatic Works," 1874. None of these is especially valuable save his first book, "The Welsh Harper," "Virginius," and "A Masque," (upon the death of Scott.)

"M. C. F.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Who is the author of 'St. Paul and Protestantism'? I have a copy of 'David Copperfield,' 1850, and McDonald Clarke's 'Poems,' 1838. Have they more than ordinary value?"

Matthew Arnold is the author of "St. Paul and Protestantism," (first published in 1870.) The first edition of Dickens's "David Copperfield" is worth from $5 to $10. A fine copy might bring more, however. Clarke's "Poems," 1836, if in good condition and containing the portrait (by Maverick) is worth from $3 to $5.

"LAMIA," Newport, R. I.: "What has become of Keats's letters to Fanny Brawne—the originals, I mean?"

We fancy the most of them are owned in England, though we know of several in American collections. At the Ellis sale in November, 1885, twenty-two of them were sold at prices ranging from £55 to £4 15s. One of the letters, which fetched £32, was quoted at $250 by Dodd, Mead & Co. in April, 1887; another, which sold for £13 10s., being held at $125. The first of these is probably the most interesting Keats letter in existence, for it contains this famous passage: "If I should die I have left no immortal work behind me—nothing to make my friends proud of my memory—but I have loved the principle of beauty in all things, and if I had time I would have myself remembered." The present value of this letter would be considerably over $500.

"R. H.," Dover, N. J.: "What is the value of an autograph of Jean Boucicault?"

Important letters of Boucicault should easily be worth $5.

"W. E. B.," 684 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia: "Where can I secure the following books: 'Why I Became a Catholic,' by Father Oswold, and 'Stumbling Blocks Made Stepping Stones'?"

Through an advertisement. They seem to be out of print.

"STEVENSON," New York City: "Who publishes the Edinburgh Stevenson in England?"

The title pages of the volumes bear the following: "Printed by T. & A. Constable for Longmans, Green & Co., Cassell & Co., Seeley & Co., Charles Scribner's Sons, and sold by Chatto & Windus.

EDWIN P. HOPKINS, Tampa, Fla.: "Through the 'Queries' column of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW I would like to thank its numerous readers who so kindly took the trouble to write me in reply to my inquiry published July 13 asking about an English translation of Sainte-Beuve.' Eleven replies were received, besides two from dealers, who naturally had some interest in the matter. It certainly shows that the readers of your paper are closely united by the bond of a mutual love of books."

WILLIAM C. STONE, 384 Union Street, Springfield, Mass.: "In your issue of July 20 I noticed, on the editorial page, an article concerning Commodore Perry's famous dispatch. It stated that it is not on file at the Navy Department. According to Lossing's Field Book of the War of 1812 it was written in pencil by Perry on the back of an old letter and was sent to Gen. Harrison. A fac simile appears in the Field Book, page 538."

"SAMOA," 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "What is considered to be Stevenson's best short story?"

"A Lodging for a Night," "Markheim," and "The Sire de Maletroit's Door" have many admirers.

CHARLES DAWSON, St. Paul, Minn.: "Your correspondent, H. M. Hannah, will find the lines, 'The Suicide Club,' in the cheap books of selections for elocution. I think I saw it in one of Garrett's some twenty years ago, and it has remained in my memory ever since, from me having repeated it occasionally to amuse children. If he cannot readily find it, I will write it out for him if he will write me requesting it."

P. J. O'CONNELL, New York City: "The author of the poem commencing 'I cannot think the glorious work of mind,' which a correspondent asks for, is Robert Leighton."

"A. M.," New York City: "When did the first publication of Eugene Field's 'Little Willie' appear? Has the original issue the first letters of each verse in red or black?"

According to announcement made in one of Bangs's catalogues, the first issue has the ornamental initial letters printed in red.

G. N. SWAN, Storm City, Iowa: "In your issue of the 20th inst. Mr. Josiah T. Hoyt of Boston mentions having manuscript copy of Gray's 'Ode' in the British Museum. London, in 1768, and considered it the most beautiful of the original manuscripts I saw the same copy there in 1891, and find, on reference to the official Guide to the Antiquities Library, the following description of same: 'The original Gray, (C. 1768-71) in the only MS. known to exist. Written in a beautiful calligraphic hand, on a sheet of [illegible] paper, [illegible] the [illegible] Ode, [illegible] Academy [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NOTES AND NEWS.

SIR WALTER BESANT'S little posthumous volume about King Alfred the Great, which comes from the press of D. Appleton & Co. this week, was written expressly for the Appletons' Library of Useful Stories, and no one can fail to perceive by some introductory remarks that its preparation was a labor of love. "I desire," he wrote in the preface only a few days before his death, "to write such a history of the great King as shall be accessible and instructive to the great body—every year growing greater—of those who read books and wish to be acquainted with the national history. I shall endeavor not to exaggerate the achievements of the King—they want no exaggerations—or to overstate the obligations which the posterity of Alfred owe to his memory—they can hardly be overstated. The plain and unvarnished story should be sufficient."

"A Winter Pilgrimage" is the title of a new book by H. Rider Haggard which Longmans, Green & Co. have in press. It deals with Italy and the near East, and is the result of a journey made by the author last year through Palestine, Italy, and Cyprus. The volume will be illustrated with thirty-nine illustrations from photographs.

The cover of The Theatre for August is an excellent portrait in seven colors of James K. Hackett, showing the actor as Don Caesar in the new play which he will produce in September. There are also half-tone portraits of Olive May as Lorna Doone and of William Courtleigh and others in the Chicago stage production of the Blackmore romance, together with a portrait of Andrew Mack as Tom Moore, the new rôle which he will assume next season. The number also presents scenes from Victor Mapes's Japanese play, "A Flower of Yeddo"; a scene from the latest war play, "Winchester," which will be produced in elaborate fashion next season, and scenes from Clay M. Greene's sacred drama, "Nazareth," recently produced in California. There are, too, full-page portraits of Miss Ethel Barrymore, Miss Elsie Leslie, besides reproductions from the latest photographs of John Drew, Miss May Robson, David Warfield, Miss Cecilia Loftus, Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, &c. The literary features of the number include an article by Wilton Lackaye on the actor's relation to a possible endowed theatre, an arraignment of some recent Hamlets by Alfred Ayres, and an illustrated review of Clay M. Greene's new passion play.

"The Letters of Her Mother to Elizabeth," which is a natural and fascinating complement to "The Visits of Elizabeth," bids fair to equal in popularity the first book, and also to augment the demand for the latter. The question which the reader of "The Visits" invariably asks, "What sort of woman was Elizabeth's mother?" is answered in a satisfactory manner. The later volume is not a satire, and, aside from its function of explaining the visits, it does for Continental society just what "The Visits" does for English. We have just learned that the author of "The Letters of Her Mother to Elizabeth" is not by an English writer at all, but by a Yale man.

"Unconscious Comedians," by Caroline Durn, is being prepared for publication by Dodd, Mead & Co. The book may be described as a series of character sketches. The unconscious comedians are a number of people representing the various phases of American society who happen to be thrown together on a voyage from New York to Spain. There is the capricious Beatrice Seaton, in rebellion against conventionality; the demure Mrs. Dove; a rich banker, who has left his wife at home; a Bishop and his wife; there is also an American widow whose daughter has married the son of an English lord, and attempts to keep her mother's kindly vulgarities from her father-in-law's aristocratic eyes for fear of shocking him. Some of the scenes are laid at house parties in England. And although there are many hazardous situations the denouement in every case is happy.

"Tales of the Cloister," by Elizabeth G. Jordan, is the fourth volume to be published in Harper & Brothers' Portrait Collection of Short Stories. In connection with the title it may be mentioned that Miss Jordan was in the Convent of Notre Dame, in Milwaukee, from her eighth year until the age of seventeen. Her knowledge of convent life comes, therefore, from actual experience and observation. The book will be published late in August, together with "The Supreme Surrender," by A. Maurice Low, the well-known Washington correspondent and political writer. This is a problem rather than a political novel. The daughter of a Cabinet Secretary falls in love with a young Senator from the West. Her love is returned, but there is an obstacle to their union, for the Senator, who gives promise of great things in the service of his country, is married. The wife, however, agrees to a divorce, and the Senator resigns his seat. Everything seems to work to the advantage of the lovers, when the Secretary's daughter, realizing the sacrifices which her love has imposed, suddenly marries an old sweetheart, and the Senator is murdered at the door of his old home by a madman.

"The Little Lady—Her Book," by Albert Bigelow Paine, with illustrations by Mabel L. Humphrey and Louise L. Heustis, is in preparation at the Henry Altemus Company's. It is about the little lady who lives in the house of many windows, and it has in it all the good stories and good times that have made her happy, and which, the author believes, will make other little people happy also.

"The Improvement of Towns and Cities," by Charles Mulford Robinson of Rochester, recently published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, has received high praise in a recent report of the Committee on Municipal Improvement of the Architectural League of America, at the convention held in Philadelphia in June last. After a description of the book the report goes on to say that the work "will find its way to the libraries of our thoughtful citizens and will be of practical use to the officials of every city. The book is too full of well-presented vital truths to permit of quoting in this report and will commend itself to every one interested in this subject."

"The Million," by Dorothea Gerard, author of "A Spotless Reputation," is a story of the present day, with the scene laid in Galicia, Austria, and Dodd, Mead & Co. will bring out this Fall. A notary in Lyczyn amasses a million florins in order that his motherless daughter may marry into high rank and that he may spend his declining days in the society which his position had hitherto denied him. But the girl falls in love with a young engineer. The notary discovers this serious menace to his scheme, and so successfully combats it that the engineer marries another girl, and the daughter, in desperation, becomes the Countess Sobolewski. The ultimate destiny of the million florins, however, forms the chief theme of the book.

"The Home Life of Wild Birds," by Francis H. Herrick, which was recently published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, has received high praise from naturalists, as it is the only book so far published which attempts to show the most interesting nesting habits of wild birds through reproductions of photographs obtained by the author after much trouble and patience, and by following out a scheme which is as novel as it has proved valuable. The original of many of the pictures in the book, besides others which were not reproduced, are displayed in the Putnams' window, West Twenty-third Street.

The first sheet of the seventh volume of the American Book Prices Current was printed last week, and though the book will not appear until late in the Fall it is interesting to note that all of the 600 small paper copies have been subscribed for, and most of the copies on large paper, of which there will be over twenty-five, have been applied for. The large paper issue of the volume is a departure, but the publishers, Dodd, Mead & Co., have had requests in the past for copies, with wider margins, for annotations, and for the first time they are complying with this demand. The small paper copies, now all gone, were sold at $6 per volume; the large paper copies are offered at $15 each. It is rather significant that the early volumes of this almost indispensable bibliographical guide are much scarcer than those of the English prototype, the first volume, 1895, having been long out of print.

The Serao novels which Harper & Brothers now have in preparation for publication in authorized translations will probably follow this order: "Fantasy," "Farewell Love," "The Ballet Girl," "The Conquest of Rome," and "Sister Joan of the Cross."

"Photography as a Fine Art," by Charles H. Coffin, will be published by Doubleday, Page & Co. Sept. 16. The author's idea is to show the ambitious worker in this new art what is worth striving for, and how the masters of the camera attain it. The illustrations, of which there are over a hundred, are most noteworthy and are in themselves an inspiration to the amateur. The volume will deal with the following subjects: "The Status of Photography To-Day," "Posed Figure Subjects," "Experiments with Processes," "Impressionistic-Decorative Workers," and "Landscape."

"Sir Thomas Lipton and the America Cup" is the title of a little book dealing with the career of Sir Thomas, which Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier are publishing in London. It is illustrated and revised by the ambitious yachtsman himself. The demand for the book is said to be already extensive.

"Caps and Capers," being a story of boarding school life, by Gabrielle E. Jackson, with pictures by C. M. Relyea, is announced by Henry Altemus Company. This book by the author of "Pretty Polly Perkins" is said to be a genuinely wholesome and modern story of boarding school life, and a tale which young people are likely to read more than once.

The changes which have occurred in the last century in the forms of religious statement and standards of doctrine are set forth in a volume announced by Thomas Whittaker under the title of "A Century's Progress of Religious Life and Thought." The author is Prof. Adency.

A little book which aims to do for the cat what "Black Beauty" did for the horse is about to be issued by George W. Jacobs & Co. It is called "Pussy Meow," by Mrs. S. Louise Patterson. It contains the supposed autobiography of one of Mrs. Patterson's own cats.

"Brockman's Maverick," being a novel of Texas ranch life, by Joseph N. Quail, will shortly appear from Quail & Warner of this city. The author, who has lived in the West, is believed to know his subject thoroughly. The cowboy he shows as a feature of Western life is rapidly disappearing, especially in the romantic form in which we all have been made to regard him. Dan Smith, the well-known artist, has designed a cover for the book, while the illustrations will be by David F. Thompson, the Canadian artist.

"The Outer Parallel," which has just come from the press of the Saalfield Publishing Company of Akron, Ohio, is a poetical biography of Major Gen. Nathaniel Greene; the story is written as a dream by the author, Peter Stirletsi, in which Anael, the herald spirit, relates the valorous deeds of the General. The volume has illustrations by Arthur Le Bouttillier.

Mrs. C. L. Antrobus, the English novelist, whom G. P. Putnam's Sons have introduced to this country through "Quality Corner" and "Wildersmoor," has long maintained a high position among English authors. The London Times has said of her that she "more than once reminds one of George Eliot," while The Pall Mall Gazette says of her that she "might draw a Becky Sharp." The scene of her last-named book is laid in a rarely described part of Lancashire, where the "sombre genius of the moor"—to use the writer's own phrase—is brought home by many happy touches, and the Lancashire dialect is handled with considerable effect. There is said to be much humor brought out by sparkling dialogue in the book, throughout which, however, there is an undercurrent of solemnity, almost of sadness.

The thirty-third annual report of the Washington Heights Free Library has just been published in a neat brochure of thirty pages, with good half-tone illustrations. The report shows that the library has acquired during the past year nearly 2,000 volumes; that the circulation was 84,151, and that the total outlay for maintenance was nearly $6,000. "Pursuant to the library policy recently adopted by the city, all moneys hereafter appropriated for library purposes may be made only to the New York Public Library, (Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations,) in which case we may have no further direct grants of city money; but laws have been enacted under which our library can be operated as the 'Washington Heights Branch,' and steps to that end have already been taken."

"The Road to Frontenac," by Samuel Merwin, will be published by Doubleday, Page & Co. Sept. 14. Mr. Merwin is already well known as one of the authors of "The Short Line War." His new romance has its scene laid in and around Quebec, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. It is said to be intensely dramatic in its portrayal of the Indians and their treatment of the captured little party whose fortunes the story follows.

Late in October the Shakespeare Society of New York will have ready "The Sonnets and Shakespeare's Rival Poet, With a Reprint of Chapman's Related Poems," by Arthur Acheson. This volume is important, as it is the only one ever issued under the auspices of the society concerning the much-mooted question of the sonnets, their arrangement, autobiographical character, the "dark lady," &c. Mr. Acheson also submits some original speculations as to Holofernes and Thersites in the plays, which he suggests as germane to his theory.

"The Mormon Monster," by Edgar Folk, published to-day by the Fleming H. Revell Company, is the story of Mormonism, embracing the history of Mormonism, Mormonism as a religious system, as a social system, and as a political system, with a full discussion of the subject of polygamy. The volume is fully illustrated, and an introduction has been written for it by George A. Lofton.

With reference to the open letter from "R. C. L." published in the issue of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of July 20, we learn that the Colonial Press of this city have in preparation an index to their publication, "The World's Great Classics." The volume, when published, will be a complete analytical index, and will, without doubt, meet the requirements of our correspondent.

"On Bodies Smaller Than Atoms," by Prof. J. J. Thomas, the successor of Lord Rayleigh and Maxwell in the chair of physics at Cambridge, opens The Popular Science Monthly for August. The author describes for the first time in popular language the discoveries that have made him famous. It seems almost incredible that he should not only have discovered but also weighed bodies smaller than atoms. It is also proved that Franklin was right in calling electricity a fluid.

"The Science of Penology" is the title of a volume which will soon come from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is a consideration of "The Defense of Society Against Crime," by Henry M. Boies, author of "Prisoners and Paupers." Mr. Boies, who has had long experience among the insane, criminal, and pauper classes, endeavors to bring together the principal data, to arrange them in order, and to state generally the accepted conclusions of penologists. He is convinced that the defense of society against crime cannot be successfully conducted without a complete and definite plan, organized upon a consistent theory and system that there is an urgent necessity for the collection and arrangement of the various important discoveries in penology into such a special system of science.

The August Success contains "The Literary Redemption of Indiana," which deals with Lew Wallace, James Whitcomb Riley, John Clark Ridpath, Winston Churchill, Booth Tarkington, and Maurice Thompson, hung upon an interesting illustrated interview with Gen. Wallace and Mr. Riley.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Not long ago there was started here—or, perhaps, it should be written, there grew—a small, very select, and highly promising club. It was made up of six of the younger generation of book lovers and literary workers. Their hearts were in what they proposed to do, and they got a good start—and then came some well-paying demands upon their time by outsiders, and after that the hot weather, and to-day that promising little club is dead. It is to be added, however, that it is not buried. Cool days and the added prestige of books sold and pictures hung may well revive this nameless but promising association before another year comes in.

There were six among the charter members—Guernsey Moore, who is known for his posters and book covers and who is now kept busy by The Saturday Evening Post; James M. Preston, illustrator, and now of The Inquirer; Reginald Wright Kauffman of The Press, who has sold Page one book and is already at work on another; Harry Neeley, also of The Press; William B. Trites, a contributor to the magazines, and John Sloan, the artist. These gentlemen, self-associated in the more English sense of the word club, were going to issue a magazine and privately reprint some books. The magazine had been named and the cover drawn, the books to be reprinted had been decided on—and then the mercury started up the tube. But more is to be heard of this.

George W. Jacobs & Co. of Philadelphia announce among their new publications for the coming Fall season "Rook's Nest," by Isola L. Forrester, author of "The Girls of Bonnie Castle." The latter book has already made a warm place for itself in the hearts of many readers, and it is interesting to note that as a result of reading it several Bonnie Castle Circles have been formed for good fellowship among the boys and girls of some of the smaller towns.

Among the new books promised in the early future of which much is expected is Mr. Williams's "J. Devlin Boss," of which some comment has already been made in these columns. Lothrop will issue the book during this month, with a frontispiece by Clifford Carleton.

Francis Churchill Williams is of the comparatively modern and very small school of writers whose stories are stories of present-day folk, drawn not as they might be or ought to be, but as they actually are. Several years of newspaper training has marked his work with vividness and terseness; he "plays up" his story well and convincingly. He knows there is more human interest for us in the love story of the man with whom we brush elbows daily than in the costumed hero of Zenda or Arzili. His appreciation of life's little ironies is keen, and so is his humor. All of which having appeared in Mr. Williams's magazine contributions, the reading public would seem to be justified in expecting much of this more ambitious "J. Devlin—Boss."

This is the sort of writing which Louisa M. Alcott recommended, though she herself practiced her preaching among so different a class of characters that one is almost ready to say she never followed her own advice. In a letter sent by her in 1874 to a young author, she says, "Learn to write short, and above all learn the art of taking a very simple event or character and making it true to life, with the mixture of the comic and pathetic that exists in what we call human nature. Put your own experience into your tales and they can't fail to be good." The letter entire is republished in the current issue of The Ladies' Home Journal.

Two changes are announced on the staff of that tirelessly energetic monthly. William Martin Johnson leaves to become art editor of The Delineator, and William V. Alexander, who has served as Mr. Bok's secretary, becomes managing editor. Speaking of The Delineator, it is to be chronicled that Mrs. G. Benson Kennedy of this city has just finished illustrating for its Christmas issue a holiday story called "The Looking Glass Boy."

One of the youngest but one of the most promising of Philadelphia's art workers is Miss Theodocia Maud Ramer, who carried off this year's art honors at the Girls' Normal School here. She has worked and studied ever since she began her schooling with such advance that her instructors at the Academy of Fine Arts, to which she won a three year scholarship, unhesitatingly predict great things for her. She is a direct descendant, through her father, of Thackeray.

Miss Louise Williams of Augusta, being a direct descendant of William Penn, has not unnaturally turned to Philadelphia as a market for her art. An exhibition of her work both in clay and colors was recently held here, and it is now said that her success at that time has encouraged her to open a studio here in the Fall. She comes to the city with letters of commendation from W. A. Slaton, Gov. A. D. Candler of Georgia, Gen. J. B. Gordon, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Vice President Roosevelt, Senator A. O. Bacon of Georgia, and ex-Senator Arthur P. Gorman.

Miss Williams's great-grandmother, who was a Penn, married Judge Beale of Virginia. Her father fought in the Confederate Army in Gen. Cobb's Legion. As the result of wounds received in action he is now a hopeless invalid, and to support him Miss Williams took up painting and sculpture. Her especial love is for the latter art. The original model of a bust of Cardinal Gibbons, from personal sittings, is now on exhibition in Baltimore. In sculpture she was a pupil of William Ordway Partridge.

Will Hart Richardson, who has just left the Academy of Fine Arts, after three years' work, has won an enviable place by his studies of heads in charcoal. He is now at work on commissions for various publications, which work will take him to New York, Boston, and the North Shore for several weeks. Later in the Autumn he will return to open a studio in this city.

While the work of Charles Dana Gibson is probably as well known as that of any modern illustrator, the artist himself has succeeded in modestly keeping rather in the background. Now, however, his admirers will have a chance to learn all about him in an illustrated article by his intimate friend, James S. Metcalfe, the managing editor of Life, which will be published in a forthcoming issue of The Ladies' Home Journal. This is said to be the first time that the creator of "the Gibson girl" has been described as he really is.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have now ready the third volume of the English County Guide Series, called "Surrey," by Walter Jerrold; this work is uniform with the first two volumes, "Hampshire" and "Norfolk." These rural County Guides, while giving all the information that the tourist may require, have also a literary value, and the style in which they are written, as well as their appearance, in regard to illustrations, &c., are suggestive of the atmosphere of quaint rural England.

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DUTCH LIBERATORS.

Story of the Sea Guerrillas Who Freed the Low Countries.*

IN HIS preface to "The Sea Beggars" the author presents the history of the Dutch in the sixteenth century, and shows how terrible was Spanish oppression. "At the outbreak of the eighty years' war for Dutch independence Spanish rule was firmly established far into the territory at present embraced within the boundaries of these United States. And at the time mentioned there did not exist a single European power strong enough to have interposed effectively between mighty Spain and her ambitious aims." In the struggle for human liberty there can be found no grander example of heroism than that shown by the Dutch. If not for the breaking down of the Spanish power in Holland history might have taken an entirely different coloring. Spanish domination might have prevented for a time the coming of the English, the French, the Swedes to North America. After the freedom of Holland Spain became bankrupt. Ever since that time in the history of nations she has taken the lower position. All this we freely grant. We rejoice, too, in believing with every properly thinking man, that it was the heroism of the Dutch which gave in large measure religious freedom to the world. But we see no reason why we should follow Mr. Dingman Versteeg in the parallel he draws. Spain was ruined because Holland came out of the contest victorious. Ergo, as England is at war with the Boers, her ruination is surely to be brought about. Spain lost the greater part of her ships in the subsequent naval wars. England is losing innumerable horses every day. Hence the end of England is near. The defeat of the Spanish Armada is insignificant, according to our author, when the money spent by England to-day is considered. Mr. Dingman Versteeg writes out his final deductions in this way:

"The only effective way of fighting the noble Africander patriot is by using horses. And in this instance again we see a virtual repetition of history. At least 23,000 imported horses would be needed simultaneously to carry on English operations against the brave defenders of South Africa's liberty. And in view of the fact that—on an average—an imported horse lasts six weeks only, a quarter of a million of horses per annum, at an annual cost of $100,000,000, would be needed to carry on an offensive warfare by South African devastators, the English civilizers."

The author then sees England reduced to the condition of Spain and Turkey, "and Salisbury will soon be able to add one more name to his list of dying nations."

Laying no further stress on the author's arguments, only deeming them uncalled for and by no means necessary in his history of The Sea Beggars, the volume under notice is an interesting one. It shows how great effects may arise from the most insignificant causes. The title of those who fought the Spaniard to the death grapple arose in this way: When in 1566 the Dutch nobles appeared in Brussels, having at their head the Count Hendrick von Brederode, the Regent Margaret, seeing "so imposing a body of nobles united against the Government," seemed somewhat intimidated, "but the Court of Barlaymont, one of her courtiers, endeavored to allay her fears by whispering in her ear: "Do not be afraid, Madam; it is only a pack of beggars." The whisper was understood by Brederode. "The name 'Guex' was at once adopted. That name soon resounded throughout Holland, nor did it entirely die away until after eighty years of fearful struggle and carnage the Dutch people had established for themselves a position among the nations, and the Dutch Republic took rank as a world power."

The Duke of Alva, unquestionably an officer of distinguished military abilities, was the cruelest of men. Alva had at his command a large body of the best troops then to be found in Europe. At first Alva had it all his own way. "Persecution, condemnation, confiscation, and cruel extortion became the order of the day." Alva struck at the leaders, and had in a measure overlooked the minor factors in the strife. "At the close of his six years' rule he had executed more than 40,000 victims." The tyranny was such that more than 100,000 of the most intelligent and progressive of the Netherland people went into exile. A large number of others sought the seaboard cities. "Thousands had been connected with the sea or a seafaring life, either as ship owners, merchants, Captains, common sailors, fishermen, or skippers on the inland waters. Hundreds of these were not satisfied to settle peacefully in more hospitable lands and await there the course of events in their oppressed fatherland. * * * An alien oppressor had devastated their country, destroyed their homes, despoiled them of their livelihood, and forced them to a life of lawlessness. These men men became the Sea Beggars. Revenge was their motive, privateering their object; while necessity often drove them to piracy. They ended their career by becoming the co-founders of one of the most illustrious republics of modern times."

It is possible that the Sea Beggars first held their rendezvous at Emden. Soon they became a redoubtable power of destruction; that is, as far as commerce was concerned. It always is difficult to draw the line between privateering and piracy. There is no question but that the Sea Beggars were at first indiscriminate robbers. The North Sea was at first their principal cruising ground, but in time the Sea Beggars carried on their depredations in the English Channel. In 1568, under the command of Jan Abels and Jan Broeckall all vessels, not Spanish alone, but those belonging to countries at peace with Spain, were liable to capture. Some time later there was some change in the character of the Sea Beggars, inasmuch as the ruined Dutch nobles joined their forces.

The author follows closely the individuals who, as leaders of the sea movement, did so much to check the advance of the Spaniards. It was a naval guerrilla warfare. Fighting the Spaniards at sea did not alone occupy the attention of the Sea Beggars. They made land expeditions, which were called "shore walks," and gathered in much booty. So far there had not been much unity among the sea guerrillas. William Baron of Lumey and Count Lamack was one of the most inveterate of Spanish haters. After the executions of the Counts Egmont and Horn, he had sworn never to cut his nails until their deaths had been avenged. His nickname was "Langnabel" or "Longnails." William the Silent appears to have been satisfied then as to the important aid the Sea Beggars might render Holland, and Lamack was made Lieutenant Admiral of the sea forces. In time, from having been simply freebooters, the Sea Beggars became one of the main factors in the liberation of their country. The many notable victories achieved by them the author notes in excellent style. "That grandest of all episodes, the relief of Leyden," Mr. Dingman Versteeg takes from the Dutch historian, W. J. Hofdyk's "Leyden's Wee en Zegepraal," (Leyden's "Woe and Victory,") and no more stirring account of bravery and determination can be read than is to be found in this translation. In 1572 William the Silent assumed the leadership. Hereafter the struggle at sea as well as on land assumed the character of an organized warfare under the direction of a supreme and lawfully constituted authority. There were, however, some difficulties in the supression of the lawless methods of the Sea Beggars, and it was as late as 1580 before they were prevented from preying on commerce rather indifferent as to the flag. This is the author's conclusion to his most serviceable volume.

The Sea Beggars had served their purpose well as guerrillas. But after their country, mainly through their efforts, had partly acquired its liberty, their usefulness was gone, and they passed away, followed by the applause and the blessings of a grateful people.

"The Crystal Sceptre."*

"The Crystal Sceptre" is, in truth, a story of adventure pure and simple. The reader who loves such titles will find here plenty of gore, plenty of peril, plenty of hairbreadth escapes, and his fill of surprises.

The narrative takes us by way of a balloon into the midst of the Missing Links, next of kin somewhat unpleasantly suggestive of those detestable yahoos who were too much like humanity to be tolerated by it, but, upon the whole, poor relations of whom we need not be ashamed.

What befell the stranded hero who came to wield "the crystal sceptre" over the Links we shall not reveal, for that would be to rob the reader of a pleasantly thrilling hour.

The story is told with vigor, and carries one along with it. To those who like its kind it will be an acquisition, especially to the boyish reader, who will like it the better, because of the romance crowning the adventure. Of course, there are those to whom such excursions into the realm of the imaginary are heavy in the extreme. To those "The Crystal Sceptre" will not at all appeal, but it is safe to say that very many will find it add materially to their "stock of harmless pleasure."

Lake Geneva's Literary Landmarks.*

For those to whom the ground around Geneva and Lake Leman possesses a strong interest quite apart from the natural beauty of the country, Francis Gribble's "Lake Geneva and Its Literary Landmarks" is to be commended. No other small city in Europe is half so rich in historic and literary associations as Geneva; almost every name of revolutionary importance during the two great periods of European revolution being associated with that section, either as visitor or resident.

Real life being sufficiently romantic to Mr. Gribble, he has torn away much of a traditionary nature clinging around the characters of whom he writes, showing us a Bonivard, a kind of lay prior whose love of the table was his only conventional attribute, but, his four marriages notwithstanding, a good patriot and much more human a character than that depicted by Lord Byron. Calvin, too, the religious father of the Genevese, is shown not only as to his iron creed and rigid methods, but also as a sort of theologically minded Provost Marshal; his greatest work outside of predestination being the organizing of Geneva into an armed camp under strict discipline. "He was no doubt a great man. He was hardly, in the modern sense of the word, a good one. He was without any sense of pity."

Although Geneva's first claim to notice is as a city of religious origins, its literary and revolutionary associations are even more important. Mr. Gribble does not attempt fulsomeness to recent times, to Vera Kasnali and Prince Kropotkin, to whom, as in countless others, Geneva has given refuge; that city becoming a second home to all who find their rulers dangerous or their moral convictions objectionable, this region then teeming with names of "expatriated pamphlets" who might have become less well known had they remained in their own country.

Mr. Gribble does full justice to the love stories centring around some of Geneva's citizens, picturing Rousseau as an excitable and sentimental mountebank, so far from being a gentleman as to lie regardless of "his conscience," his very decency being conspicuous by its absence. Mr. Gribble clears Mme. de Warrens from Rousseau's aspersions, but shows her to have deserted her husband, carrying with her much of his personal property. Mr. Gribble writes appreciatively of Gibbon. His very lack of persistence as suitor to the beautiful Susan Curchod may have given the world "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." Of the meeting of these lovers in later life Mr. Gribble says:

The regrets, we may take it, were tempered by the lurking consciousness that things were really better as they are. The lovers must have known that if they had married on nothing the one would never have written his history, and the other would never have had her salon; but they would have been just two struggling nonentities whom the world would never have heard of. They must have felt, too, that the success in life which they had achieved separately, but could not possibly have achieved together, had meant much to them; that in winning it they had fulfilled their destinies; that their temper would have been soured if they had had to live without it. All this they must have admitted to themselves, and even, in their most candid moments, to each other. And yet—and yet—

"Love in a Mist."*

The graceful title of Post Wheeler's new volume of poems embodies the poetic name of a flower. This the author applies to a theme of love, around which the other poems cluster. In the central group there is a suggestion of a story of passionate love ended by death, and in the sequence of these songs one of the best is the following:

She could not trust my hand when, in the street,
We threaded devious ways amid the press;
But dread of wheel and hoofbeat led her feet
This way, then that, in turnings purposeless.
And when, so speeding, she escaped my arm
To miss, by but a hair, the pounding dray,
Why, when I saw how intimate the harm,
I chided and was angry, in man's way.

But when, one night, the King of Terrors spurred
His ghastly steed across my treasureland,
Those who watched nearest, hardly breathing heard
Her sob, "If he could only hold my hand!
O God, dear God—I would not be afraid!"
And I, quick summoned, hasting from the deep,
Saw but her smile, sobbing o'er, she laid
Her hand in mine, and, trusting, fell asleep.

In "Mosaics" the first division of the book, "The Prayer," beginning:

Our Father, Here she spoke it o'er and o'er
Just at the last, that still look she wore,
Laying her wan hands together for a sign.
"Our Father"—ye, her Father, and so mine!

is a beautiful imitation of the Lord's Prayer. Dramatic and strong is "The Cry of the Man." A antithesis to this is "White Clover," comprising tender verses about children. articularly charming are "Golden Locks," "Little Alfie Ingles," and "The Prayers the Little Children Say," of which last, one verse:

The prayers the little children say
No tolling angelus can bring
They reach right through the shining ray
That encircles God the King.
(They are so little that they slip
Between the gleaming spears)
And God says, "Hush, and give them way!"
The prayers the little children say.

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*THE CRYSTAL SCEPTRE. A Story of Adventure. By Felix Vernot. Illustrations by F. Walls. Boards. 12mo. Cloth, Ornamental. $1.50. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

*LAKE GENEVA AND ITS LITERARY LANDMARKS. By Francis Gribble. Illustrations. 12mo. Cloth, Gilt Top. $2.50. E. P. Dutton & Co., London, Covent Garden, New York, 31 W. 23d St.

*THE SEA BEGGARS. Memoirs of Admiral de Vlugt de Bruijne, Lord of Lier, and Other Documents Illustrative of the Struggle of the Netherlands against the Spanish Yoke. By Edith Sellers. Illustrations. 12mo. Cloth, Gilt Top. $2.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London.

AUG

1901

LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW

By WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, July 18.—It is pleasant to remember that Mr. W. J. Stillman lived to read the flattering notices which his autobiography received from nearly all the papers. He had written a number of books, some of which, like his "Life of Crispi" and his "History of the Union of Italy," are of great and permanent value, but he had never until his autobiography was published attained any real success in literature. He was a great journalist, and as such he will be remembered, rather than as a writer of books or a painter of pictures. His letters to The Times, written some years ago from Montenegro, and his more recent letters from Rome, were in every respect admirable, and had a very decided influence on public opinion. During the last eight or ten years I have invariably looked to Stillman's letters from Rome as, with a single exception—the letters of the correspondent of The Morning Post—the only ones which could be trusted to give an accurate account of current Italian politics. Mr. Stillman was peculiarly fortunate in possessing sources of information as to Italian affairs which other correspondents did not possess, and he was not only absolutely fearless in asserting what he knew to be true, but he was allowed a latitude and freedom by The Times which the average newspaper correspondent is not allowed, or, at all events, thinks that he is not allowed.

Mr. Stillman was hardly a popular man. He was admitted by all who knew him to be a many-sided man of genius, but he was positive and uncompromising in the expression of his opinions, when he knew that he was right. The consequence was that by many of those with whom he came in contact he was thought to be brusque and hard. This was wholly a mistake. Under the man's peculiar manner there beat a warm and noble heart. Those who knew him intimately knew that he had the sweetness and gentleness of a child. I knew Stillman for many years, and loved him well. We disagreed as to many things, but I never found him really intolerant. Often when we differed as to certain men or measures Stillman would say, "Well! well! Let it go," and would turn to some other subject. There was one subject as to which we were always fully in accord, and that was his love for animals. He was one of the few men whom I have known who had so thoroughly accepted and understood the gospel of Darwin that he saw in all animals the kin of man, differing not in nature, but in degree. His especial friends were the squirrels, and his little book describing two of his squirrel pets is most delightful.

For many years Stillman struggled against ill health. I remember that some fifteen years ago when I said good bye to him as he was starting for Greece, I never expected to see him alive again. But the man's indomitable will was nearly a match for death, and he lived on and worked tremendously, in spite of illnesses that would have discouraged almost any other man.

It was only in the later years of his life that Stillman came into anything like a just recognition of his abilities. His position as The Times correspondent at Rome virtually ranked him with the Ambassadors, and he was certainly more powerful than many of the latter. It is certain that he never abused his power, but used it uniformly on the side of justice. Many Italians felt hurt at his severe criticisms of Italian affairs, but Italy never had a truer friend. By the leading men of Italy he was thoroughly appreciated, and will be sincerely mourned.

Mr. Stillman had been ill of the disease which caused his death for several weeks, but only the other day the papers announced that he was nearly well again. I was on the point of going down to his country place to see him when I saw the announcement of his death. I cannot yet realize that his strong, indomitable personality has vanished. He had an unwavering belief in the world beyond the tomb, and looked forward confidently to meeting his dead animal friends there, as well as his dead human friends. I am loathe to write the last word of him. I shall always think of him as sitting at his desk with his two squirrels running over him, and his eye flashing as he spoke of some injustice to others which had stirred him to anger. In him, harsh and stern as superficial acquaintances sometimes thought him to be, many of us have lost a friend whose place can never be taken.

Mr. Richard Whiteing, the author of "No. 5 John Street" and of "The Island," made a speech at the Pioneer Club the other night, in which he maintained that it was not an advantage to a novelist to see too much of the world. Mr. Whiteing seems to think that an author can develop characters and scenes out of his inner consciousness to better advantage than he could paint characters and scenes with which he is personally acquainted. I have always found that it is easier and more satisfactory to invent one's statistics than it is to go get them out of books and statistical tables, but it has never before occurred to me that the less an author knows of the matters concerning which he writes the better work he can do. For this, after all, is what Mr. Whiteing's language means, when reduced to its lowest terms. Perhaps Mr. Whiteing was thinking of Mr. Hall Caine's latest story, for the local color of which he went to Italy. Very possibly had Mr. Caine stopped at home and read Mr. Stillman's Times's letters and the two books on Italian political affairs which I have just mentioned, he would have made fewer errors than he has made after three Winters spent at a Roman hotel, but I can hardly think that the rule suggested by Mr. Whiteing is of general application. It is very true that many men can write well of matters which they have neither heard with their ears nor seen with their eyes, but in most cases it is probably true that knowledge of the world helps rather than injures the novelist. But perhaps Mr. Whiteing was not correctly reported by the newspapers, and did not say precisely what he is credited with having said. Surely in his own case he would not maintain that "No. 5 John Street" would have been a better book if its author had never formed any acquaintance with a London slum.

Mr. H. G. Wells, not content with the serial now running in The Strand, in which he shows us the inhabitants of the moon, has just begun another serial, the heroine of which is a genuine mermaid, who comes ashore and enters a commonplace English family, with a view to flirtation with a man. In the hands of any writer but Mr. Wells such a subject would be doomed to disastrous failure, but the man who made a good story out of the "War of the Worlds" and has found things new and interesting to tell us concerning such a well-worn topic as a journey to the moon, may be trusted to succeed with any subject that he may adopt.

Mr. Wells has a vivid imagination and a skill in making the imaginary seem real which no man has equaled since "Robinson Crusoe" was written. He will doubtless be known to the world exclusively as the author of wonder stories, whereas his best work, "Love and Mr. Lewisham," will be read and appreciated only by the few. I have met with very few people who have read the latter book while nearly every one has read "The Time Machine" and the wonder books which followed it. We need not detract in the least from the well-deserved praise which those clever books have received, but "Love and Mr. Lewisham" is a book far above them all in every item which goes to make a thoroughly good novel. If Mr. Wells would give us more books of the same sort, he would materially add to his reputation among the class of people who can appreciate good work—and seldom buy it. But Mr. Wells naturally likes to write books that will run through twenty editions, and bring him much well-earned money, and it is doubtful if he will again write a book to please the critical few, and himself.

Mr. Maugham, whose "Liza of Lambeth" made something of a sensation, showed in that book that he was a man of creative power, who could do excellent work if he chose. "Liza" was clever, but it was unpleasant, and it was evidently the work of a writer who placed realism at the head of all literary virtues. Mr. Maugham has learned something since he wrote his first book. His new novel, "The Hero," is by no means a perfect book, but it is a strong and readable one. Here and there Mr. Maugham falls into his old error that there is a special virtue in calling a spade a spade, when there is no sufficient reason for saying anything whatever about spades. The book is also rather depressing in its general effect upon the reader, but no one can deny that it has merit and the author is a man to be reckoned with. I am strongly of the opinion that in Mr. Maugham we have a new George Moore—a writer who, starting with the theories that made Mr. Moore write "A Mummer's Wife," will gradually work toward the light until he will give us something far better than anything that he has yet done.

There is to be a new illustrated edition of the "Cloister and the Hearth." This is one of several signs that give us reason to hope that there is to be a boom in Charles Reade's nearly forgotten novels. Not that they are or ever can be forgotten by men who know good work when they see it, but certainly it is true that the general public knows Charles Reade, if at all, only by name. There is a widespread impression that Reade was a clever man who wrote novels that nobody nowadays would care to read. In point of fact, Reade was head and shoulders above nearly all his contemporaries in many of the qualities which go to make a first-class novelist. His "Cloister and the Hearth" is ignored by thousands of people who think they admire that elaborate specimen of machine-made historical fiction, "Romola." And yet I doubt if any man of taste, who reads carefully the "Cloister and the Hearth," will deny that it is the finest historical novel in the language, and one of the most beautiful and poetic stories that has ever been written. I sincerely hope that Reade is at last to receive some measure of the attention which he deserved. If we would only take the trouble to compare the "Cloister and the Hearth" with the historical novels which have lately been sold by the hundreds of thousands, we could not fail to acknowledge and reverence the genius of its author.

Mr. Hewlett is to have a new novel in the Autumn, but I do not hear anything beyond irresponsible gossip which indicates the nature of the book. Mrs. Norman, who is better known as the Girl in the Carpathians, Miss Menie Muriel Dowie, is also to publish next week a novel entitled "Love and His Mask," which we are told is to deal with life in the West End. Mrs. Norman is undeniably clever, and her first novel, although it was amateurish and extremely objectionable in certain ways, was certainly successful so far as its sales were concerned.

W. L. ALDEN.

BOOK COLLECTING.

Beginners in the Pursuit and the Things They Must Know and Do.

SUCCESSFUL book collectors are by no means always those whose libraries contain the greatest number of examples of early printing and artistic book-making, or the longest rows of first editions and autograph copies. A man may have spent a fortune for his books and never really made a lucky find in some dusty little shop. The collector whom all envy is the one who now and then picks up an extremely rare and valuable volume for a dollar, or perhaps even a few cents. To do this one must first of all be thoroughly up in the bibliography of the authors or the subjects he is collecting and conversant with the values of the different items as well.

The beginner should make a specialty of one author or one subject at first and, if possible, get hold of a bibliography of it at once. Many of these bibliographies are to be found in the back numbers of the literary journals, and others are to be had separately in volumes by themselves. Several books containing lists of the first editions of American authors have been published of recent years. An idea of the values of the items wanted will best be obtained from the catalogues of rare books gotten out by the various booksellers. Another way is to obtain priced catalogues of the different great auction sales. It must be understood that any book, however rare, is valuable only in proportion as it is in perfect condition. The leaves should be unspotted and untorn, the binding clean, and the plates all in place if it is an illustrated volume. The most sought-for specimens are those the pages of which are still uncut. In the matter of determining a first edition, while it is customary to think that where the date on the title page and that in the copyright notice on the reverse of it are identical the book is a "first," it often happens that the only sure way to tell is by some single word, somewhere in the book, which has been changed for another in the subsequent editions, or by an equally unexpected and small though sufficient variation in the text.

This paper is not written for those whose means are ample to allow them to take every advantage of the many chances offered of supplying their wants from the catalogues of the old book men, yet it may be said that in the case of many a rare item the collector will find it to his advantage to purchase in this way. Some books he will find in their catalogues at reasonable prices that it might be years before he would pick up in his rambles or find advertised again. Often, too, even the rarest and highest-priced books in these lists will increase in value considerably in the course of a very few years, and, unless the price is prohibitory, it is advisable to sacrifice a little in order to get them. Works published in limited editions and privately printed, first editions of English books, and the publications of the various book clubs are seldom to be bought in this country in any other way except it be at auction. The first editions of American authors and examples of early American printing one may reasonably expect to turn up in his visits to the old book stores. The stores in villages and towns of ordinary size present the greater possibilities for the collector, though noteworthy "finds" are sometimes made in the large cities by book hunters. The first editions of several American authors still living and constantly adding new volumes to the lists of those already to their credit offer a fine opportunity for the beginner to secure at a moderate cost perfect sets that are sure later to be much sought after. The earlier books of these writers may be had at but little advance on the published prices, and the new volumes purchased from time to time as they appear. Howells, Aldrich, Stedman, Henry van Dyke, and many another of our most distinguished authors are being collected already. A complete shelf of the first editions of Bliss Carman's numerous books of poetry, both privately and regularly published, together with the many "leaves of song" he has had printed for distribution among his friends, one might well point to with pardonable pride. Mr. Loring Andrews's beautiful books on bookbinding, engraving, printing, &c., will interest the lover of artistic books and make a handsome show in the most elegant library. They invariably go out of print very soon after publication, if, indeed, they are not all subscribed before, and they realize almost fabulous prices when put up at auction. However, the subscriber may obtain them at a very moderate outlay, and can count on every purchase as a good investment, and at the same time a distinct addition to his collection.

Many people collect the various editions of certain books, such as the "Aucassin and Nicollete" or "Rubaiyat" of Omar, while others make specialties of pamphlets and brochures, or "little books," the publications of certain presses or book clubs. The limited editions of the publications of the later firm of Copeland & Day are beginning to be collected, and a complete set of them will include several curiosities in the way of bookmaking as well as many noteworthy specimens of artistic printing. The five privately printed brochures which they sent out to their friends at Christmas times ought to form a part of every collection of their work.

Whatever books one collects, it is generally preferable to secure specimens in their original binding and with all advertising pages intact, if the volume contains any. If the works of a certain author or authors are collected, all important first or collective editions of their books should be added as they appear, as well as any books containing introductions by or contributions by them. Many enthusiastic bibliophiles also include the numerous issues of the magazines containing their contributions.

Whatever one's hobby, whether it be books, sport, birds, travel, economics, history, art, or what not, a library carefully chosen, containing the best of the literature on that subject, is sure to prove a constant delight, and probably in the end a good investment. We have only attempted a few suggestions for the beginner, and do not presume that the initiated will find here anything of importance on the fascinating pursuit of book collecting.

Mr. Conder's "The Seal of Silence."*

When one learns from the touching preface that "the seal of silence" has in very truth been pressed upon the lips of this young writer; that his first work is also his last, and that what might have been hailed as promise is his brief life's performance, the voice of adverse criticism is, in its turn, silenced, as the reviewer stands, not beside one of the countless novels of the hour, but beside the open grave of buoyant youth, of unfolding talents, of warm affections, of golden dreams.

Not long ago the opening rare flower of another beautiful and brief life was put into our hands, Miss Herbert's peculiarly sympathetic study of "The First American," and then as now one almost forgot the book in the tragic pathos of its circumstance. For nowhere does the unanswered question of humanity, the "why?" that pierces in vain the silence of the eternities, rise with so insistent and so anguished a cry, as beside the grave of brilliant youth—of promise denied to our mortal ken its fulfillment.

Putting aside as best we may our knowledge of the fate of the author of "The Seal of Silence," and reading it with the same eyes that greet any novel of the day, we find in it much to commend. There is an unevenness of style, a lack of sureness of grasp inevitable to the work of so young a writer; but there are, at the same time, merits unusual in a first story. It is marked by vigor and terseness; there is a refreshing quality of virility about it; even its sentiment is never excessive—a rare virtue in a young author thrilling with his own personal romance; and, as his friend writes, the book shows unusual powers of observation and description, a keen sense of character, and much "delicate and unforced humor." The plot is original, the situations striking, the dialogue natural and vivacious. The most novel-ridden critic must feel the freshness and spontaneity of the story; it will not fail to command a large circle of interested readers; while the many to whom its writer was dear may well be proud of the work, which, dropping from his dying hand, has shown itself not merely a promise, but an achievement.

Colonial Furniture.*

Very interesting in view of the present widespread desire for a better knowledge of the doings and belongings of our forefathers is this account of the Colonial furniture of America. The authoress has zealously consulted the available records of the times in order to obtain and give a comprehensive idea of what quantity and quality of furniture our ancestors had in their estates. Part I. of the work concludes the description of the Southern Colonies, and the third part is entitled "Early New England. Imported and Home-made Pieces of the Seventeenth Century." A large number of the illustrations are taken from Philadelphia mansions, but there are also a number of Virginia and Carolina places described. An appendix gives us an idea of the Louisiana furniture, with its distinctly French characteristics. In summing up this part of the volume the authoress says: "It is customary to think of old and 'Colonial' furniture as consisting entirely of mahogany. This idea is erroneous, as we have already seen. Mahogany furniture was practically non-existent in the South before 1720, and then, even among the wealthiest, its spread was very slow. Twenty-five years later there were only a few scattered pieces in most of the houses, and sometimes there was none at all. In 1746 no mahogany is mentioned in the inventory of Daniel Townsend, whose estate is appraised at more than £20,000." What fine furniture there was, which was mostly oak, came from England until the outbreak of the Revolution.

In the third part, on New England furniture, Miss Singleton points out that it is a great mistake to consider the early settlers of New England as a fanatical band who came here to live a very simple life with only the most absolute necessities. According to her, they were comfort-loving souls, who soon built commodious mansions and filled them with handsome furniture. Many more illustrations are given of beautifully carved pieces belonging to the New Englanders than are to be found in the pages on the Southern colonists. They are for the most part of oak and the work upon them is very elaborate and carefully executed. Many of the dwellings had handsome high clocks, or "clocks and cases," as they are called. In addition to the furniture proper, Miss Singleton has given pictures of a number of antique articles, such as trunks and footwarmers.

Mr. Russell Sturgis has contributed the technical descriptions of the plates, which are included in the volumes and form their most valuable part.

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*THE SEAL OF SILENCE. A Novel. By Arthur Conder. Pp. 312. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

*THE FURNITURE OF OUR FOREFATHERS. By Esther Singleton. With Critical Descriptions of Plates by Russell Sturgis. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 1901. Part II., $2; Part III., $2.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; cooler; north to northeast winds.

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NEWS AND RUMORS IN BRITISH POLITICS

Government Said to Fear Afghan Invasion of India.

MALCONTENTS IN PARLIAMENT

Vituperative Talk of the Nationalists of No Effect.

Rosebery's Suggestion for the King's Title Ridiculed—Action on the Coronation Oath Likely to be Deferred.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 3.—There were persistent rumors, which events tend to discredit, all this week of apprehension by the Government of trouble in India. But the Foreign Office has remained calm and delightfully cool even on the warmest day, and those of its officials who could be spared from the routine of ordinary work have departed for the seaside or the Continent to enjoy the holidays.

One of the rumors was that the Ameer of Afghanistan was dangerously, perhaps fatally, ill, and it was feared that his death would be speedily followed by an uprising, and the overflow of armed Afghans through the passes into India, where there are too few British troops now to meet such an emergency. The Ameer has been a crafty and not altogether trustworthy ally. But he has never been thought too friendly to the Russians, and the British have found him fairly manageable.

Another and much more circumstantial report was that Abdurahman Khan, so far from being ill, had suddenly become fractious and aggressive, that the uprising was an accomplished fact under his leadership, and that the invasion was imminent.

These alleged circumstances, it was said, accounted somewhat for the wrath of the Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick over the premature publication of the fact that 70,000 troops were immediately to be removed from South Africa. These troops, commanded by Lord Kitchener himself, were to go at once to India, hence the severe punishment intended to be inflicted on The Daily Mail for the publication of the news and the futile proceedings in Parliament, which Mr. Balfour vainly tried to check, and which led to nothing at all unless the awful story that Mr. Alfred Harmsworth has resigned from the Carlton Club is true.

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LADY HILDA BRODRICK'S DEATH.

That curious scene in the House of Commons when Mr. Brodrick tried to publicly discipline a newspaper for printing news, and the Radicals hypocritically posed as his supporters, was followed with startling suddenness by the death of Lady Hilda Brodrick, and the War Secretary's enforced retirement from the public councils. His wife was a woman of so great personal charm, so highly connected, and so unreservedly popular, and her death was so utterly unexpected, that London society was severely shocked. All that the House of Commons can do to show its respect for her memory is to forego all questions relating to the war on Monday, the day of Lady Hilda's funeral.

Some of the extreme Radicals are deriving a little dry satisfaction from their belief that Lord Roberts, having secured without their aid his grant of £100,000, will have to pay an additional income tax of nearly £6,000 this year. In fact, they go so far as to declare that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would never have agreed to the award if he had not borne in mind the solace of the tax.

It is a fact that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach seemed in an unusually amiable mood on Wednesday as he sat among his colleagues on the crowded Conservative benches, facing the more than half empty places of the Opposition. It was not a nice debate. The advanced Radicals who opposed the grant were few in number, but uncommonly virulent in speech. Among them only Mr. Labouchère was amusing, in his demand to know the exact difference pecuniarily between a Baron and an Earl. As a Baron, he said, the Commander in Chief subsisted very decently on his wages. If money were the criterion, he declared, the South African millionaires, with their fortunes acquired honestly or otherwise, were the real leaders of society in the empire.

Everybody listens to Mr. Labouchère, if few heed him, for he adds to the gayety of the nation. But the vituperative talk of James Keir-Hardie, the Welsh Socialist; of J. G. Swift MacNeill, and of the Nationalist Joyce, who hailed the Chairman as if he were a passing ship, is quite another matter.

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WHY THE IRISH ARE ACTIVE.

Undoubtedly the cause of the laboring classes in Great Britain and the cause of the Irish would fare better if intrusted to better hands. The extravagances of the debate over the Roberts grant and the antics of the Nationalist contingent earlier in the week, when William H. K. Redmond and Patrick O'Brien were suspended, are accounted for by the Dublin correspondent of The Times, if not too kindly at least intelligently. He says the Irish Parliamentary fund is running very low again. It was low at the beginning of the present session, when the Nationalist statesmen were carried kicking from the house by policemen, and the coffers were then soon filled by their sympathetic countrymen. The intimation is that the Nationalists hope the police will be called in again.

Doubtless this sort of criticism of the tactics of the Irish is unjust, but the farcical methods they resort to are most impotent.

Strong and serious men are sadly needed on the Opposition benches. It has been well said that the rudeness and violence of the Radicals serve one good purpose—in teaching the young aristocrats on the other benches patience and self-control: but there has been enough of that sort of teaching lately to last a long while, and the time is at hand for the application of some of the lately acquired national wisdom of which Kipling sings in his freshest poem: "We have had a jolly good lesson, and it serves us jolly well right."

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THE NEW WAR POLICY.

There is still a bloody war in South Africa, a war, as Mr. Chamberlain expressed it in this morning's protracted session of the House of Commons, "of ruffianism, brigandage, and outrage." It is gratifying to know that false sentiment is at last to be discarded in favor of prompt and vigorous action in carrying on this war. Lord Kitchener's revelations about the brutal murders of non-combatant natives by the Boers have greatly stirred the people this week, and the announcement that Kitchener has received instructions to resort to capital punishment in all such cases seems to meet popular approval. This morning The Times declares:

"We have carried leniency very far, further than it has ever been carried in the history of war, and it is time to think of the future in a businesslike way, not in the sentimental manner of the Opposition."

But the Opposition, sentimental or otherwise, is not responsible for any of the blunders of the war, and is not even to be justly credited with sufficient influence thus far to spur the Government to action. Its members have whined and scolded and disputed with each other, but even in the present crisis they have no one policy to uphold and no one course to pursue. Mr. Labouchère and the Irish cry out to Mr. Chamberlain, "Bah! Cecil Rhodes! Jameson!" And so uninfluential are they that Mr. Chamberlain merely smiles, and the country heeds them not. Yet Labouchère and the Irish are the only members of the Opposition in the House of Commons now who raise their voices vigorously at all.

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KING EDWARD'S TITLE AND OATH.

Lord Rosebery has been much in view again this week. His third recent political pronouncement, declaring once more that Liberal Imperialism was the essential liberalism, caused comparatively little comment, and from the mass of the people his other words have excited no response at all. As for his suggestion that the phrase "All the Britains beyond the seas" should be incorporated in the King's amended title, the words have been immediately confused with "All the Britons," and have caused facetious folk to talk about "All the Frances and all the Germanies." The suggestion is felt to be an unhappy one, and not likely to be adopted, though rumor says the King likes it.

The matter of the change of the King's title has become confusing, and that of the royal oath positively embarrassing. Lord Rosebery's attempt to postpone action on the Declaration bill seems to fit the mood of a large proportion of his fellow-countrymen. The general belief seems to be now that all further action on this measure will be deferred, but a few days ago the acceptance of Salisbury's bill seemed a foregone conclusion. Rosebery declares, however, that there is no chance of carrying the bill in the Commons this session, and urges the appointment of a select commission to consider the declaration. The question, he urges, is both theological and political, and the Bishops and statesmen ought to have ample time to consider it from every point of view.

The long-advertised "great Protestant demonstration" against any change whatever in the King's religious oath was held this week. Scant notice was given to this meeting by most of the newspapers, but St. James's Hall was crowded, and there were many men and women of repute in attendance. Some of the remarks were violent and all were emphatic.

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AGRICULTURAL RATINGS ACT.

The renewal for another four years of the Agricultural Ratings act of four years ago was accomplished this week in the face of much opposition of a paltry sort. This is a measure upon which the Conservatives pride themselves, but which is of interest to the outside world only as it illustrates, like the proposed new German tariff, the present-day tendency to coddle the agriculturist. The Conservatives claim that this is positively necessary in these little islands, where the lot of the agriculturist is beset with so many difficulties, while the milder liberal organs declare that the amelioration of the small farmer's taxes benefits him not at all, but puts money in the pocket of the wealthy and presumably Conservative land owner.

Parliament will be prorogued on Aug. 16, and will reassemble in the middle of January.

E. A. DITHMAR.

Arthur H. Lee, M. P., Coming Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 3.—Arthur Hamilton Lee, ex-Military Attaché of the British Embassy at Washington, and now a Conservative member of the House of Commons, sails for New York on Aug. 14 for a short visit to America. Although a young man and a new member, Mr. Lee, who has dropped his former title of Colonel, has already distinguished himself in the debates in the House, particularly in the deliberations on Mr. Brodrick's proposed measure of army reform, and he is one of the most consistent and sincere advocates of the amity and co-operation of Great Britain and America.

SOLDIER TELLS OF DISASTER.

Says that Boers Surprised Trainload of Highlanders on July 4 and Killed Twenty-eight.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A letter from a soldier in South Africa, dated Nylstroom, Transvaal Colony, July 6, says the Boers wrecked a train near Naboomspruit on July 4. One hundred and fifty Boers attacked the train guard, and twenty-eight Gordon Highlanders were killed, eighteen wounded, and ten captured. The conductor, engineer, and fireman of the train were subsequently shot, the writer says.

No official report of the attack spoken of in the foregoing dispatch has been received from London.

WEATHER BUREAU DEFENDED.

Chief Moore Says While Often Wrong in Local Forecasts, It Is Never So in Storm Predictions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—When the convention of weather observers and prophets meets in Milwaukee, from Aug. 27 to 29, Chief Willis Moore of the United States Weather Bureau will preside. About 100 experts have been selected to discuss for the third time, in National convention, subjects of general and special interest to the service and to the public.

In talking about the coming convention, Chief Moore to-day defended the predictions issued to the country from day to day:

"The daily forecast," he said, "published generally in the upper corner of the newspapers of the country is really the least of the work of the Weather Bureau, yet it is the work by which that bureau is generally judged. In predicting these minor local conditions, one prediction in five is generally wrong.

"The excellent work of the Weather Bureau, however, is in forecasting the great marine storms which destroy life and property; in giving warning of the severe cold waves which are also destructive of property, and in telling when the frosts are likely to nip the oranges at Florida or the garden truck of the farmers along the lower Atlantic Coast, or the cranberry crop of Wisconsin, or the tobacco fields of Kentucky and further South. With the exception of tornadoes, the Weather Bureau has been accurate in its predictions of the storms, and its warnings at ports and along the coasts as well as along the great lakes have been the means of saving many lives and much property.

"It is for this service, and for the service to the agriculturist, that its efforts are appreciated. As an evidence of this, the estimates for the support of the service which have yearly gone before the Congressional committees have never been cut down, and in many instances the amount has been increased, until the last annual appropriation reached $1,100,000. Many applications are being made by members of Congress by the various industries of the country every year for further extensions of the service."

BOSTONIANS CAN FISH TO-DAY.

Sunday Game Law's Enforcement to be Modified—Deputies Ordered to Permit Sunday Angling.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—An important order has just been issued by the State Fish and Game Commissioners to their deputies. According to the provisions of this order persons wishing to fish in the harbor or along the coast line on Sundays can do so without fear of arrest.

Several deputies zealously enforcing the so-called Sunday Game law in the last year have made a vigorous campaign along the south shore coast line. Not only those persons detected fishing have been arrested, but any fisherman caught in the act of baiting a hook or having bait and lines aboard his boat was subjected to arrest and fine, not to speak of the inconvenience of being placed in jail in a suburban town and the attendant trouble of procuring bail.

Nearly every Sunday during the Summer months many respectable and usually law-abiding persons were caught fishing in some quiet spot along the coast or harbor front.

DR. FRIEDENBERG EXONERATED.

He Will Sue for $10,000 Damages Because of His Arrest.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 3.—Dr. Andrew H. Friedenberg of New York, who was arrested on Wednesday on the charge of practicing medicine illegally in Monmouth County, was this afternoon completely exonerated by Judge Henry Schoenlein. The complainant, Dr. John W. Bennett, a member of the State Medical Board, through his counsel recommended the discharge of Dr. Friedenberg, after hearing the doctor's defense.

Dr. Friedenberg after the hearing instructed his counsel, ex-Mayor E. F. Morris, to institute a suit for $10,000 damages against the person responsible for his arrest.

PHILLIPS'S CORN DEALS.

Another Member of Chicago Concern Steps Out.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Following the resignation of Abel D. Osman as Secretary of the George H. Phillips Company, Joseph L. Bauman, who was taken into the corn brokerage firm on its reorganization on June 7, after the conclusion of the May corn deal, has left the concern. Bauman had a big line of May corn, and traded in all the grain pits after that deal was over, but less successfully.

The rumor that several of the employes and stockholders of the company are indebted to it in the sum of $125,000 or more as the result of unsuccessful trades and easy credit, was revived to-day.

BANK BILLS FOR KANSAS CITY.

St. Louis Institution Floats Almost Entire Issue in One Day.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—The Fourth National Bank of St. Louis issued and put in circulation $950,000 worth of its notes during one day of this week in Kansas City. This is probably the first case in which practically the entire note issue of a great bank has been circulated in such a short time.

The charter of the bank authorizes it to issue $1,000,000 in notes, and $50,000 of these were issued soon after the authority was conferred. Recently it became necessary to issue the balance, because the National banking laws do not permit an institution to hold its own notes as a reserve fund. Accordingly the Treasury Department at Washington was asked to print the notes for the big issue.

H. A. Forman, Second Vice President and General Manager of the bank, then decided to float the entire lot of notes in Kansas City. The wheat crop of the great section of agricultural country around the city is being moved, and banks there are distributing large sums of money throughout the region. It was Mr. Forman's desire to mingle the notes in this distribution, and thus scatter them far and wide through the West. Instead of ordering them to be shipped to St. Louis, he directed that they be expressed directly from Washington to Kansas City, thus saving $400 that a double shipment would have cost.

Young Woman Made an Acting Colonel.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 3.—Miss Ames, a young society woman of East Chicago, Ind., who has been a guest at the Executive Mansion here for about a week, was to-day appointed Acting Colonel of the Sixth Infantry by Col. D. Jack Foster. Miss Ames is the first woman who has been vested with such an honor as this in Illinois.

STEEL TRUST'S FIAT: WAR TO THE END

Its Pittsburg Officials Told No Quarter Will Be Given.

Ready to Spend All Money and Time Necessary to Wipe the Unions Out of All Its Mills.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 3.—"It will be a fight to the finish. No quarter will be given. We are prepared to spend all the money and time necessary to wipe out the Amalgamated Association in all of our mills."

This was the message that came over the wire from New York to local officials of the United States Steel Corporation this afternoon.

Officials were waiting long after the usual Saturday afternoon closing time to get word of the conference in New York between the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association and the general officers of the big trust. Two messages came. The first announced that the Executive Board had decided that it would not accept Mr. Morgan's terms; the second message announced that the conference had failed, and contained the statement quoted above.

Some of the officials heard the second message with misgivings. Others with unconcerned satisfaction. One of the officials left his office declaring that he was glad of it, that the fight would surely be carried to a finish and the corporation would once and for all be freed from the influence of the union men.

At the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association there was no one about. All the executive officers being in New York at this time, no one was present to look after the interests of the strikers here pending their return. Organizer Flynn of the American Federation of Labor was at the headquarters during the morning, and one or two of the striking steel workers, but they only remained a short time.

The only regret heard among the strikers when they learned the news was that President Shaffer had temporized with the trust officials so long.

It is learned to-night that no time will be lost by the Amalgamated Association in completing its plans for a continuation of the struggle, and a meeting of the Executive Board will be held at headquarters to-morrow for this purpose. It is considered probable by all interested that the strike order will become general, calling out the union men in the National Steel Company, the Federal Steel Company, and the National Tube Company. Nothing definite, however, can be known until after the meeting to-morrow. All the workers seen to-night are confident that the order will be issued at once, and expect the response to be general and hearty.

A telegram from Sharon to-night says the announcement of the failure to settle the strike was received with much regret. Should a general strike order go out, all the independent blast furnace workers in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys are ready to comply with the request. The furnace workers announced that they would take no concerted action until the outcome of the New York conference was made known.

The furnace strike would be attributable to the selling of 40,000 tons of pig iron to the United States Steel Corporation by the Mahoning and Shenango Valley Bessemer Association to be used at non-union mills. About 1,500 men will be affected if the strike is ordered.

A meeting of the furnace workers will be held to-morrow to decide upon what course they will pursue.

The strikers point out that there is scarcely one of the 400,000 employes of the United States Steel Corporation but what may feel the strike. It may be that the American Federation of Labor will call out its thousands who handle products of the United States Steel Corporation, the structural steel workers may refuse to handle steel from the mills of the trust, the miners may refuse to dig coal for trust mills, the railway organizations may be drawn into the contest, although it is admitted that is not probable.

Unless it be speedily broken by the United States Steel Corporation, the strike and its results, it is further pointed out, will fell over the whole of the United States. Mills that manufacture finished product and obtain their raw material from the trust in many cases will be closed; blast furnaces that manufacture iron will be compelled to pile it in stock, and then stop if the strike be carried on for any length of time, and coke ovens will close when the furnaces stop.

TO IMPORT NON-UNION MEN.

How Trust Officials Will Secure Skilled Workers for Idle Plants.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 3.—That the officials of the United States Steel Corporation have been preparing for the war now declared against the unions was made apparent during this afternoon. It was learned on the best of authority that an attempt is to be made at once to break the strike by the importation of non-union men into all the idle mills.

One of the officials of the company now involved said that so far as furnishing skilled men for the idle plants was concerned, it is only necessary to distribute the skilled workers in the present non-union mills in all the plants and make them general instructors of green hands, to soon develop more of this class of workers.

The American Sheet Steel Company, which decided to start the Hyde Park mill last week, but postponed action pending the result of the conference in New York, has issued orders to prepare to start this mill early next week. It was said also that some of the skilled men from the Scottdale mills will be sent into the other plants of the company now rendered idle by the strike, and by their aid and that of the men taken from the Vandergrift mills, it is expected that the Sheet Steel Company will be able to make a good showing before long. The officials fully realize that they have a difficult problem on their hands and express fear of the outcome when they try to start up these idle mills. They declare, however, that they will make the attempt, and with just as much haste as is possible.

No plans are known concerning the American Tin Plate Company. It that company intends to utilize non-union men, it is not known where they will get them. It is said that fancy prices are being offered to a few really skilled laborers to take a hand with the trust in getting the plants in operation. In some instances, at least, it is said that the offers have been refused because the men fear personal violence from the strikers.

SUFFERING OF HOMESEEKERS.

Hundreds Destitute in Kiowa-Comanche Country—Plenty of Liquor—Water Fifty Cents a Barrel.

EL RENO, Oklahoma, Aug. 3.—Hundreds of homeseekers who failed to daw claims in the new Kiowa-Comanche country are selling their tents, horses and wagons at a sacrifice in order to return to their homes. Many others who have camped on the borders of the land for months expecting that it would be opened by a "run," are destitute and already suffering is apparent. Hundreds are drifting south toward the projected towns of Anadarko, Hobart, and Lawton, hoping that something may turn up.

Many merchants and professional men drew claims while hundreds of needy ones have found themselves without either the hoped-for land or money sufficient to purchase necessities.

A petition has been telegraphed to Col. Randlett, Indian Agent at Anadarko, signed by 500 persons at Lawton asking him to suppress gambling there. It is asserted, however, that he has no authority to interfere, so long as the Indians are left alone. Hundreds of games are played on every hand. The Oklahoma law prohibiting the sale of cigarettes or cigarette paper is enforced, but there is no law that can touch the gamblers.

Liquor dealers are flocking to Lawton and declare they will open saloons in the new country on Aug. 6, when the auction sale of town lots is to be opened, notwithstanding they cannot by law begin such business without giving sixty days' published notice. The territory officials are preparing to make wholesale arrests. In the meantime whisky and beer are being shipped into the country on every train. There is little water to be had, and it sells at 50 cents a barrel. Ice, which has to be brought twenty-five miles overland, is scarce, and sells at 3½ cents a pound.

R. A. CANFIELD ARRESTED.

New York Gamblers Who Could Not Operate in Saratoga Said to Have Caused It.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 3.—Richard A. Canfield, proprietor of the Saratoga Club, was arrested to-night on a gambling charge. The complaint on which the warrant was issued was made by a man named Holland of New York City, who is said to have been employed by Howe & Hummel, counsel for Dan Stuart of Texas and Caleb Mitchell of this city.

Stuart and Mitchell operated a poolroom here for two seasons, and wished to do so this season. About two weeks ago Stuart sent a crew from New York to run the room. It was opened, and promptly closed. Then Stuart and Mitchell are said to have employed Howe & Hummel to see if they could not have Canfield's place closed.

The warrant was served quietly, the business of the house suffering no interruption. The Magistrate who issued the warrant paroled Canfield. It is said the opposition to the poolroom comes from the Jockey Club.

CARRIES A MINIATURE FLEET.

New Russian Ship Retvizan Will Have Five Small Vessels of War Aboard.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 3.—On her deck the Russian battleship Retvizan, now building at Cramps' shipyard, will carry a squadron of miniature warships. Five little ships, each sixty feet long and drawing four feet, arrived at the big yard this morning from the Crescent yard of Lewis Nixon at Elizabethport, N. J.

The little boats for armament have a torpedo tube under the bow, and a rapid-fire gun mounted forward. The Russian officers at Cramps say these launches are of great value. They can be used for carrying the men ashore and are especially valuable for a landing party. If it is desired to use them to destroy a hostile ship, each can discharge one torpedo, and properly handled, can retreat at a speed of 20 knots an hour.

DR. VAN REYPEN TO RETIRE.

Time of Service of the Surgeon General of the Navy Nearly Ended—Gossip About Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The term of Surgeon General W. K. Van Reypen Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in the Navy Department, will expire Dec. 18. Dr. Van Reypen will be retired from service in November, 1902, under the law. His services during and since the Spanish war undoubtedly will secure for him a reappointment to the head of the bureau, and that reappointment will assure to him retirement with the rank and pay of a Rear Admiral. There is no suggestion in the service, either in or out of the Medical Corps, that this programme will not be carried out.

What the officers of the Medical Corps are interested in is what will become of the office after Dr. Van Reypen has been put on the retired list. After his retirement there will be available, several medical directors, whose terms are approaching completion, and it is thought the President may choose one of these, and thus give to the fortunate man the chance to retire with the highest rank. But it is also suggested that the President may overlook the medical directors and select a Medical Inspector for the place.

Two medical officers of this rank are known as intimate friends of the President. John Covert Boyd, now Fleet Surgeon on the Kearsarge, is one, and Presley Marion Rixey is another. Dr. Boyd will not retire until 1912, and Dr. Rixey, who is six numbers below Dr. Boyd, will not be due to be retired until 1914. The appointment of either of these officers will deprive about twenty of their seniors of the prospective chance of retirement as Rear Admirals.

WILL PROSECUTE LYNCHERS.

Mississippi's Governor Promises to Bring Members of Mob to Justice.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 3.—In an official statement to-day, Gov. Longino deplores the Carrollton lynching, and says every effort will be made to bring the members of the mob to justice. The Governor says he telegraphed to the Sheriff of Carroll County to protect the prisoners at all hazards, and ordered one company of militia at Greenwood held in readiness to move on short notice. Although the Governor told the Sheriff to call for troops if he was unable to protect his prisoners, he says the Sheriff did not reply to his telegram. The Governor continues:

"Failing to hear from the Sheriff, I communicated with J. W. Stevens over the telephone and he informed me that the situation was hourly growing more serious, but that the Sheriff declined to call for troops, because he feared that when the mob became apprised of such request it would become more hasty and precipitate in its work of lynching, and that the Sheriff feared also that there would be trouble between the soldiers and lynchers, should the militia appear on the scene.

"In the absence, therefore, of a request by the Sheriff for troops, and being without authority to send them to Carrollton unless called for by the civil authorities, I notified Capt. Keesler and the railroad company at Greenwood that I would have no need for their further services. I made inquiry for the Sheriff, but did not ascertain his whereabouts during my stay in Carrollton.

"I was informed that neither he nor his deputies, the posse, or guard summoned by him offered any resistance to the mob. I further learned that the mob was in possession of the keys to the jail, and took the prisoners without injury to them in any way. I did not learn how the lynchers came in possession of the keys.

"Those actually participating in the crime could perhaps be identified by two or three hundred citizens present, and not taking part, including the Circuit Judge, the District Attorney, Sheriff and county officers, and members of the bar resident in Carrollton, and I cannot therefore think that public sentiment has become so dead as to tolerate such an outrage upon the law, such an insult to the court, and such barbarity to humanity.

"Having confidence in the courage and honesty of purpose of Judge Stevens, District Attorney Hill, and good citizens who witnessed the affair, I believe the perpetrators thereof will be made to feel the force of the law. If the ends of justice require that the Judge and District Attorney should become witnesses in order to procure the indictment and prosecution of the lynchers there is little doubt but that these fearless officials would substitute others during said prosecution, to take their places, and that they would become witnesses against those who have offered to them and to their county such defiance and effrontery."

A Happy Anticipation and a Pleasant Memory are borne of a Hudson River Day Line trip. Good music.—Adv.

EFFORTS TO SETTLE STEEL STRIKE FAIL

All Union Men in the Trust's Employ May Be Called Out.

CONFERENCE A STORMY ONE

Ultimatum Met with Counter-Ultimatum, Only to be Rejected—J. P. Morgan Leaves the Room in Wrathful Mood and the Labor Men Say He Was Irate and Overbearing.

The steel strike shortly after noon yesterday was on as if no effort to settle it had been made. All negotiations to this end had been broken off, with no immediate prospect of any attempt to adjust differences. The strike will spread. Before tomorrow night President T. J. Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association will have called out many if not all of the union men in the underlying corporations of the United States Steel Corporation.

Negotiations toward a settlement of the strike went to pieces in the offices of the United States Steel Corporation, on the eighteenth floor of the Empire Building, after some ill-tempered discussion. Those who figured in the conferences were:

For the trust:
J. Pierpont Morgan and his partners, Robert Bacon and C. E. Dawkins.
C. M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation.
D. G. Reid, President of the American Tin Plate Company.
Veryl Preston, ex-President of the American Sheet Steel Company.
President W. E. Corey of the Carnegie Steel Company.

Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers:
T. J. Shaffer, Pittsburg, President.
John Williams, Pittsburg, Secretary.
M. P. Tighe, Pittsburg, Assistant Secretary.
David Rees, Vice President, District No. 1.
Walter Larkins, Vice President, District No. 2 of Wheeling.
Charles H. Davis, Vice President, District No. 3 of Newport, Ky.
W. C. Davis, Vice President, District No. 4 of South Chicago.
Clem Jarvis, Vice President, District No. 5 of Anderson, Ind.
John R. Ward, Vice President, District No. 6 of Youngstown.
F. J. Williams, Vice President, District No. 7 of Birmingham, Ala.
John Chappell, Vice President, District No. 8 of Newcastle.
John W. Quinn, Vice President, District No. 9 of Granite City, Ill.
National Trustees—Elias Jenkins of Youngstown, John H. Morgan of Cambridge, Ohio, and John Pierce of Pittsburg.

The conferees were in session an hour and a half, and then broke up in disorder. None would talk of what had happened behind closed doors, but President Shaffer, as he went away to discuss the situation with his colleagues, gave the keynote of the situation by saying to a friend in the corridor:

"Negotiations are all off. The strike is on. More men will be out next week."

EXECUTIVE BOARD'S STATEMENT.

The Executive Board, after a two hours' secret session at the Stevens House, gave out for publication the following statement, which is not conspicuous for lucidity:

"We, the members of the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, deeming it incumbent upon us to enlighten the public through the press with reference to the present relations between our association and the United States Steel Corporation, present the following statement:

"The officials of the United States Steel Corporation, instead of resuming negotiations when they were suspended at the conferences held July 11, 12, and 13, have withdrawn the propositions made at that time, and are now offering much less than they agreed to sign for then. The following is the proposition which the United States Steel Corporation gave to us today as its ultimatum. It will be observed that the preamble states simply that the United States Steel Corporation officials will advise settlement with underlying companies:

"'Conditions under which we are willing to advise settlement of labor difficulties:

"'Tin Plate Company—Business shall proceed under the contract signed with the Amalgamated Association as of July 1, 1901.

"'The American Steel Hoop Company—Company should sign the scale for all the mills owned by the American Steel Hoop Company that were signed for last year.

"'American Sheet Steel Company—Company should should sign the scale for all the mills of the company that were signed for last year, except the Old Meadow and Saltsburg.

"'We desire to preface our proposition by directing attention to the fact that it is a modification of that which we offered originally at the last conference as at those preceding it we required signature of the scales for all the mills owned and operated by the United States Steel Corporation, while in the proposition given below we ask that the scale be signed for none but those mills which are organized and where the men ceasing to work have signified their desire to be connected with the Amalgamated Association.

"'This modification has been made because the trust officials declared that we wished to force men into the organization against their will and desire. We therefore asked that the scale be signed for only those men who desire it.

"'Proposition of Amalgamated Association:

"'We, the members of the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association hereby present the following proposition as a reply to that received from the United States Steel Corporation:

"'Sheet Mills—All mills signed for last year, with the exception of Saltsburg and Scottdale, and with the addition of McKeesport and Wellsville.

"'Hoop Mills—All mills now known to be organized, Big Youngstown, Girard, Greenville, Pomeroy, Warren, Painters', Lindsey and McCutchon, Clark, Monessen, Mingo, and Barr Mill twelve-inch, nine-inch, and hoop mills of the Cleveland Rolling Company.

"'Tin Mills—All except Monessen.

"'Note—All other matters or detail to be left for settlement by conference.

"'We furthermore wish to state that our purpose in coming to New York was not because we doubted our President, T. J. Shaffer, and Secretary, John Williams, who have our confidence and indorsement, but in the hope of obtaining a settlement of the strike.'"

FOREDOOMED TO FAILURE.

It was not until late last evening that from the highest official sources it was learned that the ultimatum of the trust was in the hands of President Shaffer on July 27, and that the counter-ultimatum was prepared by the Amalgamated's Executive Board before it left Pittsburg yesterday morning, so that failure of negotiations was certain before the meeting of the representatives of the Steel Trust and the strikers opened.

President Shaffer and the other members of the Executive Board arrived at the Pennsylvania Station, in Jersey City, at 8 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Shaffer, having an errand up town, took the Twenty-third Street Ferry. The others went over to Cortlandt Street and made the Stevens House their headquarters and breakfasted. Mr. Shaffer joined them in an hour.

At the offices of the United States Steel Corporation everything was ready for the conference, and President Schwab arrived there early. Gathered in the corridor outside the office were three-score newspaper men and many runners for Wall Street speculators to carry information of the progress of the negotiations from time to time.

The board of the Amalgamated, headed by President Shaffer, arrived at 10:30 o'clock. None of its members would listen to any request for information as to plans and probabilities. All appeared to be good-natured and hopeful. After the meeting some of them said that the reception they had from President Schwab was cordial, encouraging, and democratic, and the reverse of the attitude of J. Pierpont Morgan, who, it was claimed, was overbearing and wrathy.

Mr. Morgan's absence from the conference room at the beginning was noted, and Mr. Shaffer and his colleagues, it was stated on good authority, demurred to entering into any discussion of the situation without his being present. At any rate, a messenger who left the offices went direct to the banking house of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., and a few minutes later Messrs. Morgan, Dawkins, and Bacon, came out and walked to the Empire Building. Mr. Morgan's face was more flushed than usual, and he appeared to be ill-humored. He walked into the offices of the United States Steel Corporation looking neither to the right nor to the left. He was followed at an interval of a few minutes by Messrs. Reid and Corey, who were sent for.

In the corridor nothing was heard of what passed in the conference room for one hour and a quarter after Mr. Morgan and his partners went into it. They went into the offices by the west door. Suddenly the doors of the offices of the Treasurer of the Steel Corporation at the east end of the corridor were flung open and Mr. Morgan, apparently highly angered, almost ran out. Messrs. Bacon and Dawkins were with him. The party dashed down a flight of marble steps to the seventeenth floor and halted a car going down. Mr. Morgan was excited when he boarded it with his partners and the right sleeve of his coat was pulled nearly to his elbow. As the gate of the car slammed some one on the eighteenth floor hailed the car and the elevator man started to go back up, but was checked by a loud "Down! Down!" from Mr. Morgan and the car went directly to the street floor without a halt.

At the Broadway entrance to the Empire Building were half a dozen camera fiends, and as Mr. Morgan got to the steps his temper was not improved when he saw that he was in danger of being "taken." He had shaken his head at a cabman as he went down the steps of the Empire Building and had gone toward Rector Street when he saw a camera levelled at him and he wheeled and made a dash for the cab he had declined. Mr. Dawkins got in with him and they were driven to the banking house. Mr. Bacon walked there.

PRESIDENT SHAFFER CORNERED.

The next conferree of importance to leave the offices of the Steel Trust was President Shaffer. He appeared to be downcast, and after he had whispered the statement about the failure of the negotiations he was hemmed in six deep by newspaper men. After a struggle he submitted gracefully to scores of questions, answering none, and then said:

"I am absolutely non-committal. I will give no inkling just now as to what occurred at the meeting or of the situation, whether it is as it was, if it has improved or otherwise. I shall get my men together in conference and shall ascertain from each what impressions they got from what happened in there, and will issue a statement as from the Executive Board at 3 o'clock. It is at present useless to try and probe the secrets of the conference out of me."

President Schwab came out of the offices a quarter of an hour later. He parried all questions with "Not a word. I have nothing to say." Mr. Schwab went up town, and later at his offices he was reported to have gone to his family at his country home at Loretta, Penn.

Mr. Morgan was seen at his banking house, and in answer to a request for information about the conference said: "I will say nothing in regard to it." Shortly after 2 o'clock he attempted to leave the house by the Wall Street door, but drew back and escaped through the Exchange Place entrance of the Mills Building, when he saw that he would have to run the gantlet of a score of news gatherers.

President Shaffer, when he reached the Stevens House, sat down to lunch. At tables near him were the other members of the Executive Board, and he frequently left his meal to talk with Secretary Williams and others. It was 2 o'clock before the members of the board went up stairs to consider and draw up the statement for the Amalgamated Association. It was finally drawn up and issued at 4:15 o'clock.

President Shaffer and Secretary Williams left the Stevens House at once. Mr. Shaffer, on taking his grip, remarked, with a laugh: "Work's over. I'm going to Coney Island." Asked about what occurred at the conference, he said: "It has been the rule to treat all such proceedings as secret. I will not depart from it. I do not see that any details are necessary. Our statement covers the whole ground. I'll answer no questions in regard to the meeting." Messrs. Shaffer and Williams were then supposed to have started for Pittsburg, but later on it was admitted that they had gone to Philadelphia.

Nearly all the other members of the board returned on the 6:13 P. M. train from the Pennsylvania Station. None of them would identify themselves with any revelation in regard to the meeting, and those that talked would not reveal all that occurred circumstantially and fully. One of the members said:

"It was about like this. We had had the Morgan ultimatum a week and had prepared the counter ultimatum before we reached New York this morning. In the conference room Mr. Schwab treated us well, and Mr. Morgan did not. We rejected the Morgan ultimatum and were given time to confer among ourselves. After we had had a talk in a corner of the room we submitted our ultimatum, and this was as promptly rejected. That ended the negotiations for a settlement of the strike. All signs of peace have faded. The men that are out are out, and the Amalgamated men in other mills that have not been on strike will be called out by Monday night. We shall have more than 150,000 men out. President Shaffer will do the calling out.

"Shall we win? Not in the end, I fear, but we will make as good a fight as our self-respect and our views of the righteousness of our claims will dictate. We are not to be bluffed by Mr. Morgan. As for the board, it will hold no meeting on the train. President Shaffer and Secretary Williams are not with us. They have gone on a secret mission of importance. We are going to scatter in order to be where we shall be the most needed.

"Our plans? The Amalgamated has never been known to give away its secrets. It will not do so in this struggle. If we have done nothing else on our visit here, we have knocked on the head stories about President Shaffer and Secretary Williams, while we have not given up our efforts to find out who started them."

THE PREVIOUS CONFERENCES.

The conference which ended with all negotiations off yesterday was the third of the meetings between the leaders of the Steel Trust and the representatives of the Amalgamated Association.

The three days' conference between representatives of the American Sheet Steel, American Steel Hoop, and American Tin Plate Companies and the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association, which terminated unsuccessfully in Pittsburg on July 13, and was followed immediately by the issuance of Mr. Shaffer's general strike order, considered the demand of the Amalgamated Association that these three companies should sign for all the mills without regard to whether these mills had been union mills before or not.

The manufacturers contended that many of their men did not wish to join a union, and that their wishes must be respected. An offer was made to sign for several mills, previously outside, but a refusal was given to the demand of the union men to make a special scale for the only non

gan, Schwab, and Gary on the one hand and Messrs. Shaffer and Williams on the other hand, in this city on July 27, and which failed of ratification by the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association last week, are understood to have been in the main as follows:

That the Amalgamated Association recede from its demand that the scale be signed for all the sheet steel mills.

That the plants that were non-union on July 1, when the strike was ordered, will continue as such, except those in which the Amalgamated Association has effected an organization.

That the same wages be paid in all sheet steel mills, union and non-union.

That all mills shall be open to all men, with or without union cards, making all of the plants practically open mills.

That sheet steel employes be permitted to join any labor organization which they desire to enter.

Wall Street during the short session of the stock market construed the fact of the steel conference as favorable to an early settlement of the strike. The Steel Trust common stock advanced to 44¼ and the preferred to 93½. They reacted, however, on the lack of news as to the outcome of the conference, and the common stock closed at 43½ and the preferred at 92¾.

CONCERNS IN THE TRUST.

Those Affected by the Strike and Likely to be Involved.

Following is a list of the concerns in the United States already affected by the strike, and likely to be involved:

AMERICAN SHEET STEEL COMPANY, Union Mills, (employing 16,000 men.)—Cambridge Works, Cambridge, Ohio; Canton Works, Canton, Ohio; Chartiers Works, Carnegie, Penn.; Corning Works, Hammond, Ind.; Dennison Works, Dennison, Ohio; Dresden Works, Dresden, Ohio; Falcon Works, Niles, Ohio; Hyde Park Works, Hyde Park, Penn.; Lauiman Works, Paulson, Penn.; Midland Works, Muncie, Ind.; New Philadelphia Works, New Philadelphia, Ohio; Piqua Works, Piqua, Ohio; Reeves Works, Canal Dover, Ohio; Scottdale Works, Scottdale, Penn.; Struthers Works, Struthers, Ohio; Aetna-Standard Works, Bridgeport, Ohio; W. D. Wood Works, McKeesport, Penn.

AMERICAN SHEET STEEL COMPANY, Non-Union Mills, (9,000 men working.)—Apollo Works, Vandergrift, 27 mills; Kirkpatrick, Leechburg, 6 mills; Old Meadow, Scottdale, 6 mills; Saltsburg Works, 3 mills.

AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY, non-union mills, (22,000 men off strike.)—American Works, Elwood, Ind., 26 mills; Anderson Works, Anderson, Ind., 7 mills; Atlanta Works, Atlanta, Ind., 6 mills; Banfield Works, Irondale, Ohio, 4 mills; Beaver Works, Lisbon, Ohio, 7 mills; Canonsburg Works, Canonsburg, Penn., 7 mills; Champion Works, Muskegon, Mich., 8 mills; Shenango Works, New Castle, Penn., 30 mills; Star Works, Pittsburg, Penn., 8 mills; United States Works, McKeesport, Penn., 11 mills; Chester Works, Chester, West Va., 4 mills; Cincinnati Works, Cincinnati, Ohio, 4 mills, (being dismantled;) Crescent Works, Cleveland, Ohio, 6 mills; Cumberland Works, Cumberland, Md., 5 mills; Gambridge Works, Cambridge, Ohio, 6 mills; Elwood Works, Elwood City, Penn., 8 mills; Falcon Works, Niles, Ohio, 6 mills; Great Western Works, Joliet, Ill., 4 mills; Humbert Works, Connellsville, Penn., 6 mills; Irondale Works, Middletown, Ind., 6 mills; Johnstown Works, Johnstown, Penn., 2 mills; La Belle Works, Wheeling, West Va., 10 mills; Laughlin Works, Martin's Ferry, Ohio, 14 mills, adding 8 mills more; Monongahela Works, Pittsburg, Penn., 14 mills; Morewood Works, Gas City, Ind., 8 mills; Newcastle Works, Newcastle, Penn., 20 mills; Pittsburg Works, New Kensington, Penn., 7 mills; Pennsylvania Works, New Kensington, Penn., 2 mills; Reeves Works, Canal Dover, Ohio, 6 mills. The only non-union tin-plate mill is at Monessen and employs 900 men.

AMERICAN STEEL HOOP COMPANY union mills, (employ 8,000 men.)—Painter Mill, Clark Mills, Lindsay and McCutcheon Mills, Pittsburg; upper and lower Union Mills, Youngstown, Ohio; Warren and Girard Mills, Monessen plant, Kimberly Works, Sharon and Greenville, Pomeroy Iron and Steel Company, Pomeroy, Ohio; Bar mill plants at Mingo Junction and Bridgeport. The only non-union mill is the small one at Duncansville, employing 300 men.

FEDERAL STEEL COMPANY, included in which are the Illinois Steel Company, Lorain Steel Company of Ohio, and the Lorain Steel Company of Pennsylvania: Organized plants of the Illinois Steel company—South Chicago Works, 3,000 man; Bridgeport Works, Chicago, 2,000 men; Joliet Works, 2,000 men; Bay View Works, Milwaukee, 2,000 men. The plants of the two Lorain Companies, at Lorain, Ohio, and Johnstown, Penn., are credited with being non-union, but it is understood that the Amalgamated Association has lodges of varying sizes in the plants and they may be drawn into the struggle.

NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY, union mills, (employ 9,000 men.)—Shenango Valley Steel Company, Newcastle, Penn.; Bellaire Steel Works, Bellaire, Ohio; Aetna-Standard Steel Works, Mingo Junction, Ohio.

NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY, non-union mills, (employ 6,000 men.)—Ohio Steel Works, Youngstown, Ohio; King, Gilbert & Warner Works, Columbus, Ohio; Buhl Steel Works, Sharon, Penn.

NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY, union mills, (employ 20,000 men.)—Republic Iron Works, South Side, Pittsburg; Pennsylvania Tube Works, Pittsburg; Riverside Iron Works, Wheeling; Continental Iron Works and Elba Iron Works, Second Avenue, Pittsburg; National Rolling Mill, McKeesport; Boston Iron and Steel Works, near McKeesport.

NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY, Non-union Plants, (Employ 33,000 Men.)—National Tube Works and Monongahela Steel Works, McKeesport; National Galvanizing Works, Versailles, near McKeesport; Syracuse Tube Works, Syracuse, N. Y.; Ohio Tube Works, Warren, Ohio; Allison Plant, Philadelphia; Chester Pipe and Tube Company, Chester, Penn.; Pittsburg Pipe Works, Second Avenue, Pittsburg; American Iron and Steel Works, at Middletown, Penn., and Youngstown, Ohio; Oil City Tube Works, Oil City, Penn. The National Tube Company employs at its McKeesport works about 8,000 men. Not all of these are organized, but those who are occupy skilled positions, and if they suspend work will at once be stopped in all the departments, at least for a time.

PRESIDENT'S AID INVOKED.

Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators to Appeal to Mr. McKinley to Help the Strikers.

The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers held a special meeting yesterday and decided to send a petition to President McKinley asking him to interfere on behalf of the men in the strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. The petition takes the stand that the strikers have not obtained a fair trial in public opinion, and asks for an investigation of this and other strikes. After stating that the employers have been favored in the administration of the laws, the petition goes on:

"We, the officers and members of Local 51, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers of America, do most respectfully and earnestly present to you, William McKinley, President of the United States, this our petition:

"That by proclamation or otherwise you make known to the entire people that each and every right guaranteed by the Constitution shall be secured to every individual beneath our country's flag without exception, reservation, or evasion, and that you make this clear and manifest to those and others like them who in the first instance set law at defiance by seeking to deprive others of their rights. Also, that an investigation be instituted as to whether it be true that cars are withheld as a means of forcing workingmen through idleness and starvation to accept their terms.

"If it be found that such violations have occurred we ask that you take such measures as will effectively put a stop to them in future, even to the extent of recommending to Congress at the next session, if it be necessary, a law to preserve to American citizens the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution, and to provide for the punishment of those who assist in the violation or evasion thereof."

EIGHT STRIKERS ARRESTED.

WELLSVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 3.—Enraged because they were outwitted by the mill officials, who yesterday afternoon succeeded in running into the mill nine new workers, the strikers here became desperate last night, and declared that no more additions should be made to the mill force. Accordingly, more than a hundred of them guarded both the entrances to the mill all night, becoming especially vigilant when the midnight train from Pittsburg arrived. No new hands were aboard.

At about 2 o'clock this morning they went to the house of a mill worker named Harry Phillips, whose wife boards three of the men that came here a few days ago to work at the mill. The strikers pelted the house with stones, breaking nearly all the windows, and demanded that the boarders come out. Several pistol shots were fired, but no one was hurt.

Mrs. Philips is a plucky woman. Armed with a gun she went out into the crowd of strikers and dared them to touch her. She then took the men who were boarding with her, including her husband, to the mill, walking beside them with her loaded revolver. All the time she kept daring the strikers to interfere. After seeing her charges safe at the mill she turned and put the strikers to flight.

During the afternoon Mrs. Phillips's husband swore out warrants, charging twenty-seven of the members of the Amalgamated Association with riot. Organizer Evans's name is included in the affidavits. Of the men named Edward Price, Richard Kumbaugh, William and Elmer Moore, Charles Peth, Frank Adams, Jay Davis, and George Evans have been placed under arrest.

Adams and Evans were released on $500 bond for a preliminary hearing to be held on Aug. 14. The remainder are still in jail, and the Amalgamated leaders are working hard to secure bail for them, but so far without success. Phillips informed against the men at the request of the American Sheet Steel Company.

Sheriff Morgan of this county has two Deputies on the ground to-night to assist the local police in maintaining order.

Mrs. Phillips was seen by a reporter and told a disconnected story of the affair, contradicting herself several times. She said that none of the men wanted by the strikers was stopping at her house, but only had their lunches packed there.

The Amalgamated Association leaders say they will employ the best legal talent obtainable to defend the prisoners. The majority of the strikers have not yet returned from their picnic, which was attended by a large number, but telephone advices say that if the men are not released by midnight the men from the picnic plan to tear down the jail and release them.

Some interesting developments are looked for before Monday. The plant is running five of its mills, four of them double and one of them single turn. Manager Brookman declares that everything will be running to the full capacity by Monday.

MR. MOSS'S AGENT IN COURT.

The Men Who Attacked Him Must Answer the Grave Charge of Felonious Assault.

Simple assault was the charge upon which William Murray and William C. Smith were arraigned before Magistrate Mayo in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. They are alleged to have been among those who assaulted Detective Robert S. McLellan of the Society for the Prevention of Crime in a resort in the rear of the Waverly Café, at 724 Broadway, Friday night. The detective said he was in the place looking for evidence upon which to raid it as a poolroom, when six men jumped upon him, one striking him with a slungshot, and another slashing his head with a knife. His companion, Detective Dillen, had been ejected from the place.

The Magistrate, after hearing the story of the complainant, ordered the charge changed to felonious assault, a much more serious matter. He also declared that the bonds of $300 on which the prisoners had been released at the Mercer Street Police Station were not worth the paper on which they were written, as the bondsman, Patrick Eagan of 68 East Eighth Street, had not put down any schedule of real estate.

Throwing out these bonds, the Magistrate then held the prisoners in $1,000 bail for another hearing, as they asked for an adjournment without putting in any testimony and he granted their request.

After these proceedings Frank Moss of the society said that no case of keeping a poolroom had been made out against the proprietor of the Waverly, as the attack upon his men had defeated their purpose and caused a premature entrance, the object of which was to rescue McLellan from the men who were beating him. Referring to the apparent disinclination of the police to do anything in the matter, Mr. Moss said: "I have nothing to add to whatever I have said. I will not make any more statements. I will act."

WOMAN ACCUSES POLICEMAN

Declares He Insulted Her When Assigned to Find the Boy Who Stabbed Her Son.

A woman who gave her name as Mrs. Ellen Foley, and her address as 485 Greenwich Street, called at the MacDougal Street Station about 1:15 this morning, and exhibited a shirt covered with blood, which she said belonged to her son, who, she asserted, had been stabbed five times in the neck. She wanted Sergeant Kelly, who was on duty, to send an officer with her to investigate, and to find the man she suspected of doing the stabbing.

Sergeant Kelly detailed a policeman to accompany her, but in a few moments he came back saying that the woman refused to allow him to go with her.

Outside the station the woman was interviewed by a reporter, to whom she said that as soon as she had left the station the policeman accompanying her had said: "It's only a mixed ale row, isn't it," and she became indignant, telling the policeman that if that was what he thought she preferred he should not go with her.

According to her statement her son John is a member of a baseball team, and he went to New Jersey to play. He returned with a member of the opposing team named Odell. They had supper and then went out together. Later her son returned with five stab wounds in his neck, which she alleges Odell had inflicted, as the result of a row over the game that had been played.

The boy John was sent to the Hudson Street Hospital, where his wounds were dressed and he returned home.

Mrs. Foley further said that she had been employed by relatives of Police Commissioner Murphy at one time, and that she intended to make a complaint against the officer who, she alleges, insulted her.

DROWNED OFF THE ORIENTAL

Edwin Eigenhut Lost While Swimming With Two Friends.

Edwin Eigenhut of 1,403 Broadway, was drowned late yesterday while swimming off the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach. He was in company with Charles A. Young of 779 Lexington Avenue and E. Brauce of 781 Lexington Avenue, all young men. They swam together far out beyond the life lines, when Young and Brauce, who were close together, decided that they had gone as far as they could and return to land and turned back.

They thought Eigenhut had heard their talk, and was with them until they were almost to the beach when they turned around to look for him and saw no trace of him. They summoned the life guard and swam out to sea with him again and went over the water where they had last seen their friend, but could find no trace of him.

The drowning was reported to the Sheepshead Bay Police Station late last night, and it was said then that the body had not been recovered.

DISPUTE OVER FREIGHT RATES.

Texas Oil Men Want Them Lowered on Oil, but the Coal Men Object.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 3.—The Railroad Commission to-day gave an open hearing on the question of readjusting the railroad freight rates on fuel oil and coal between points in Texas. The oil producers of the Beaumont and Corsicana fields urged that lower rates on that product be established, and the coal operators opposed a reduction in oil rates.

Among those who testified as to the existing condition in regard to the use of oil as fuel in Texas was J. F. McDowell, General Manager of the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, which owns nine producing wells in the Beaumont field, with an aggregate daily capacity of about 500,000 barrels of crude oil. Mr. McDowell said that under existing freight rates in Texas oil cannot compete with coal outside of a radius of 225 miles from Beaumont. The oil rate within that distance is 15 cents per hundred pounds.

His company, he says, is arranging to erect large storage tanks at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, where ships will be bunkered with oil. Unless rates were reduced the company, he said, could not afford to do business outside of Texas. The Railroad Commission took under advisement the matter of readjusting the oil and coal rates.

Engineer Frank Budd Loses an Arm.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 3.—Frank Budd of Stapleton, S. I., chief engineer of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company of New York, lost his left arm today as the result of an accident while he was working on the steamship Old Dominion. His arm became caught in a belt of one of the pumps, and was crushed just above the elbow. After he had been taken to the Portchester Hospital the arm was amputated. Mr. Budd is a robust man of thirty years, and no evil fesults are feared from the operation.

Lackawanna's Grade Crossings in Newark.

The long-mooted question of the elimination of grade crossings of the Lackawanna Railroad in the Jersey suburbs, and especially in Newark, is believed to be close to a solution. A meeting between officials of the road and municipal officers of Newark was held a few days ago, at which a number of the points which have been in dispute were practically settled. There are to be further meetings on Tuesday and Thursday next, at which it is expected the final agreement will be reached, under which all grade crossings of the Lackawanna in Newark will be eliminated either by elevation or depression of the tracks.

GARMENT WORKERS MARCH

Celebration of the Victory They Claim Over Manufacturers.

At Madison Square a Lawyer's Frightened Horse Knocks Down a Parader, Causing Much Excitement.

Five thousand garment workers of the east side marched last night from Hamilton Fish Park to Madison Square, and there joined in a celebration of the victory they consider they have won over the manufacturers and contractors.

The strikers' demand was that the manufacturers should sign an agreement to guarantee the payment of wages to the tailors and garment workers by the contractors. They claimed last night that two-thirds of the manufacturers had signed this agreement and that the other third would sign very soon. So elated were they at the successful termination of the strike that they determined upon the celebration.

Grand Marshal A. Muller of the Button Hole Makers' Union, with a brass band, headed the parade. Five other bands headed the divisions of the strikers.

The parade was interrupted, and considerable excitement caused, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, when Randolph M. Newman, a lawyer of 121 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, drove rapidly up the avenue in a light wagon and started to go through the line of march. The parade was wheeling from Twenty-fifth Street into Madison Avenue, the line hemming Mr. Newman in toward the east curb of the avenue. His horse became nervous and started forward, striking Isaac Schofmiski, forty-five years old, of 153 Chrystie Street, one of the paraders, and knocking him down.

Schofmiski screamed, and Mr. Newman started to drive through the line. He got through, and was then stopped by a policeman Troy of the West Thirtieth Street Station. With him was a young woman. When the paraders saw Newman drive through they became excited, and a crowd of them left the line of march and gathered about the wagon. They demanded in no gentle tones that Mr. Newman make reparation for the injuries they said he had caused Schofmiski to suffer.

Policeman Duffy came up, and he and Policeman Troy calmed the excited garment workers and forced them back from the threatening circle formed about Newman and his young companion. The latter had become much frightened, and besought the policemen not to let the angered tailors and cutters do her companion any harm.

Mr. Newman offered to await the arrival of an ambulance from the New York Hospital and ascertain the extent of Schofmiski's injuries. Dr. Cornell said he had a badly contused side, fractured arm, and a badly wrenched ankle. He was cared for and then taken home. Mr. Newman was then allowed to go. Schofmiski said he would not make a complaint against Newman.

In the square from two trucks many addresses were made congratulating the strikers upon their triumph. Joseph Barondess was the principal speaker. He said in part:

"You, the victims of the sweating system, while being oppressed, down-trodden, and maltreated, unprotected by the law, have been able to strike, and without a single violation of the law. There have been no policemen to guard you. We have asked only one favor of the police—to keep away from us. They have done so, and there has been no disorder."

Others who spoke were the Rev. F. J. C. Moran, Louis Drugin, Harry Miller, William Chuck, and William Friedlander.

CLOTHING MAKERS' STATEMENT

Manufacturers Deny that They Signed an Agreement with Striking Tailors—Their Grievances.

In a declaration sent out by the Waldo-Fairchild Company of 621 Broadway last night, it is alleged that a mistaken impression has been given to the public in regard to the manufacturers' side of the tailors' strike. In the first instance, a published statement that Albert Hochstadter is the President of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association, and signed the recent agreement between the tailors and manufacturers as such official, is denied.

"The situation in the clothing strike today," says the statement, "is parallel to that of the steel strike. The question is not now primarily one of wages, hours, or sanitary conditions of labor, but a question of union or non-union shops. The strike ordered in the factory of Cohen, Goldman & Co. of Bayonne, N. J., bears out this statement. The proprietors refused to make this a union shop, and although $3.08 a day is the lowest wages paid since Feb. 1, and the shop is unexceptionable in every respect, the workers went out.

"It was stated in some of the daily papers that most of the big manufacturers have signed the agreement presented by the strikers, which agreement is with the Tailors' Union. This statement is absolutely incorrect. Many of the wholesale clothiers have said to us in the most emphatic terms that under no circumstances would they sign any document that discriminates against the non-union workman.

"The public should clearly understand that the leading clothing houses are heartily opposed to the sweating system and that many of them have spent large sums of money and much time in fitting up shops and promoting conditions that would be advantageous to their employes. But they are not willing to have their business run by labor unions. The manufacturers are as heartily opposed to the sweating system as are the labor leaders themselves, but their efforts have in many cases been defeated and baffled by the union leaders, because they are not willing to make their model shops union shops."

BITES OFF HIS TONGUE.

Peculiar Accident to George Howell When He is Assaulted.

George Howell, fifty-eight years old, a clerk, of 40 St. Felix Street, Brooklyn, who is said to be a brother of ex-Mayor James Howell of Brooklyn, received peculiar and serious injuries late yesterday afternoon as the result of an assault committed upon him following a dispute in a saloon at 680 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. The assault occurred on the sidewalk in front of the saloon. Howell was felled by a blow on the head and struck his face on the pavement. His mouth was badly split and the fall caused him to bite off a piece of his tongue, nearly an inch in length. He was removed to his home, suffering from shock and loss of blood. It is feared that he will die.

Policemen Connelly and Boyle of the Classon Avenue Station arrested Charles Kirk, twenty-five years old, of 50 Hanson Place, a silversmith, who was accused of having assaulted Howell. Kirk denied emphatically that he had struck Howell.

ANOTHER BRIDGE EXAMINATION.

Engineer McLean to Make a Report to Controller Coler.

A report will be submitted to Controller Coler in a few days by Chief Engineer McLean of the Finance Department bearing upon the breaks in the structure of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Mr. McLean said yesterday that he had not, as was reported, received instructions from the Board of Estimate to examine the bridge and submit to that body an estimate as to what it would cost to rebuild a part of the structure. The engineer admitted, however, that he had made a thorough examination of the bridge. He was preparing a report, he said, which would cover his investigations fully and contain suggestions as to how, in his opinion, the possibility of a recurrence of the accident which recently occurred might be obviated.

Mr. McLean would not say who authorized him to make the examination, but it is understood that he represents the Controller in his investigations.

Reduced Rates to State Fair.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, President of the State Fair Commission, announces that he has arranged with the railroad companies for reduced fares to the Fair, and that visitors to the Pan-American Exposition who wish incidentally to see the fair can get tickets to Buffalo with the privilege of a day's stop-over at Syracuse, where the fair grounds are situated. The dates set aside for the exhibition are from Sept. 9 to 14.

GARBAGE CONTRACT FIGHT.

City's Purchase of Barren Island Plant Would Still Leave Utilization Company in Control of Patents.

Some interesting developments are promised to-morrow when the proceedings instituted by James F. Madden to restrain the city from entering into a contract with the New York Sanitary Utilization Company for the removal and destruction of garbage are heard in court.

John W. Brainsby of 116 Nassau Street, one of the counsel for the petitioner, says that additional affidavits will be presented to show the character of the contract which it is being attempted to foist on the city.

The bid of the New York Sanitary Utilization Company was very largely in excess of that of other bidders, and its acceptance was opposed by Controller Coler and President Guggenheimer of the Council. The latter yesterday denied the statement attributed to him in some of the newspapers that he was willing to have the city pay $500,000 for the Barren Island plant.

"If," said he, "it is deemed wise for the city to buy the plant it should only pay the price agreed upon by a just arbitration committee."

There were very few city officials in town yesterday, but one of them, in the Controller's Department, pointed out that if the city bought the plant on Barren Island the New York Sanitary Utilization Company would still control the patents on the machines used in the destruction of the garbage.

Controller Coler, who is at Patchogue, L. I., has realized this fact, and he will bring it out very forcibly at the first opportunity.

According to the reports the unsuccessful bidders for the garbage contract do not propose to submit tamely to their defeat. One of the bidders owns garbage crematories in other parts of the State, which he has operated with profit. He is satisfied that he can make money at his figures, which are about $100,000 less per annum than the bid of the New York Sanitary Utilization Company.

FUGITIVE MURDERER CAUGHT.

Arthur Flanagan, Who Aided in Killing a Prison Keeper, Then Escaping, in Detectives' Custody.

A telegram was received at Police Headquarters by Capt. Titus yesterday afternoon from Detectives Reidy and Armstrong in Pittsburg, stating that they had captured Arthur Flanagan, who has been sought since Oct. 29. On that date Flanagan and another colored man, William Johnson, escaped from the West Side Court prison, after killing Hugh McGovern, the night keeper, and assaulting George Wilson, an old "trusty," who went to McGovern's aid. The men were imprisoned on a charge of burglary.

They got out of their cell by means of a small saw which had been mysteriously given to them, presumably in a pie. With this saw the bars in the cell were severed, and a bar of one of the windows was also cut. With pieces of torn sheets and bedding a rope was made, with which the men lowered themselves to a high wall which runs back of the prison. Flanagan succeeded in reaching the wall and getting to the ground in safety, but Johnson slipped and fell a distance of sixty feet, landing on a pile of iron in the yard of the Metropolitan Street Railway. He was instantly killed. Flanagan went to Johnson's house and demanded money, saying Johnson was outside.

Flanagan then crossed to New Jersey over the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street ferry and passed through the town of Carlsbad. He went to Philadelphia, to Baltimore, and to Washington. He was traced to Washington, and an attempt was made to capture him, but he eluded the police, and subsequently went to Richmond and thence to New Orleans.

Capt. Titus soon after Flanagan's arrival in New Orleans received word from the Chief of Police of that city that the fugitive had left there and gone to Pittsburg. Detectives Reidy and Armstrong were at once sent to that city, and he was captured. He will be brought here at once.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 3.—Arthur Flanagan, alias Richard K. Hawkins, colored, who was arrested here to-day charged with the murder of a keeper in the West Side Court Prison, New York, was taken back to New York to-night. Detectives Reidy and Armstrong positively identified the man. Flanagan while here worked as a caterer. He was arrested while playing a game of pool in a room at 68 Fulton Street. He refused to say anything about the crime of which he is accused, but said that the detectives had no proof against him.

HIS INDIGNANT PROTEST.

"I'm an Honest Old Thief, Not a Beggar," Prisoner Tells the Court, and Threatens to Rob Him.

Had he been a wholly innocent man, John Mansfield of 27 Monroe Street, an ex-convict, could hardly have made a more vehement protest when arraigned on a charge of begging in Centre Street Court yesterday.

"I'm an honest old thief," he shouted. "I'm no beggar."

Nevertheless, Policeman Patten of the Court squad said he had seen him begging at Centre and Canal Streets and warned him several times before he arrested him. Mansfield, though he lost one arm in an accident while serving a long sentence in Sing Sing Prison, made a furious resistance and succeeded in knocking Patten down twice with the stump of the amputated member. Magistrate Olmsted sentenced him to two months on the island.

"All right, your Honor, I'll stay the two months," he shouted, "but I'll rob you as soon as I get out, just to prove that I'm a thief, and not a beggar."

Then he was led away, threatening to steal his captor's watch.

KILLED BY HER SISTER.

Mrs. Reilley Shot at Chicken Thieves but Hit Mrs. Knaub.

YORK, Penn., Aug. 3.—Mrs. Sarah Knaub of this city, aged about fifty-three years, was shot and killed by her sister, Mrs. Henry Reilley, at Pleasureville, a suburb of York, at an early hour this morning. Mrs. Knaub, who was visiting Mrs. Reilley, was aroused by chicken thieves. She awoke her sister and the two discovered two men prowling about the premises.

Mrs. Knaub pointed out the thieves to Mrs. Reilley and commanded her to shoot. Raising her revolver, Mrs. Reilley fired. The shot took effect in Mrs. Knaub's back between the shoulder blades. Mrs. Knaub did not know she was shot, and for a period of ten minutes kept a lookout for the thieves.

She then fell over and died in a few minutes. Her death was attributed to heart disease, induced by excitement, but the real cause of her death was revealed by the Coroner's investigation, which showed that death resulted from an internal hemorrhage, the result of a pistol shot wound, inflicted accidentally.

TO DOUBLE HER ALLOWANCE.

Referee's Report on Application for Miss D. Q. Roosevelt.

The allowance of $1,500 a year, heretofore granted by the Supreme Court to Miss Dorothy Q. Roosevelt, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Kate S. Roosevelt, for her maintenance and education, will be doubled, should the report of William J. A. McKim, the referee appointed to hear the testimony on the application of Mrs. Roosevelt to her daughter, be confirmed by the Supreme Court.

Miss Roosevelt is entitled, under the will of her uncle, Frank Roosevelt, to the income of a fund of about $90,000. She has been in receipt of $1,500 a year, but Mrs. Roosevelt considered this sum not sufficient to complete her daughter's education and bring her up in a style commensurate with her position in society. She therefore commenced a proceeding against the trustees of the fund for an additional allowance.

FETE OF NAGLE'S FRIENDS

They Enjoy an Outing and Ostracize Miles McDonnell.

Upon Their Return to Town Kanawha Club Members Hoot Before Frank Moss's Home.

Two thousand members of the Kanawha Club, the Tammany organization of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, of which Street Cleaning Commissioner Percival E. Nagle is the leader, celebrated his success in the matter of the garbage contract at their annual outing and games at Wetzel's Point View Grove, near College Point, L. I. yesterday.

After starting in a column from the club's headquarters, at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and marching through the streets of the district, the excursionists embarked on the steamboat Tolchester at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and proceeded to the Grove. Commissioner Nagle was unable to start with the rest, for he is nursing his broken thigh at Rockaway, but he sent word that he would drive over to the picnic grounds before the party broke up. City Magistrate Zeller said he, too, would go there late in the day on his own yacht.

Miles McDonnell, who was not wanted, also went to the grove in a private naphtha launch. McDonnell was in Harlem Friday night, and was informed that a brother of Price, whom he killed in the Onawa Café last Winter, and Thomas Kennedy, his enemy, would both be at the picnic. He immediately announced his intention of going, too. The Kanawha men tried to dissuade him, for they feared his appearance would be the signal for trouble.

McDonnell reached the grove with his wife and children soon after the Tolchester landed her passengers, but a warning had been passed around, and at none of the booths could he purchase any refreshments, nor would any of the people present speak to him. He lingered about the place for some time, but finding that for the day at least he was completely ostracised, he reembarked on his boat with his family and the little craft puffed away to City Island.

As the Kanawhas marched past the residence of Frank Moss, at 306 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, on their way home there was much hooting by them in line, and many joined in singing a new popular song, the refrain of which is "Go 'Way Back and Sit Down."

JEWELER GETS A SURPRISE.

Asked to Value a Ring Stolen from Him Months Ago—Two Arrests.

On March 8 last a jewelry store kept by Frank Weber at 1,141 Second Avenue was entered by robbers and a number of rings were stolen. The thief or thieves were not discovered at the time, and Weber had almost forgotten his bad luck. Last night a young man entered Weber's store, and, tendering him a ring, asked him the value of it. In an instant Weber recognised it as one he had lost at the time of the robbery.

Holding the young man for a moment, with the pretext that he wished to examine the ring a little more closely, he managed to get word to the East Fifty-first Street Station and Detective McLaughlin was sent down. When the detective reached the store Weber told him the facts of the case and the young man was arrested, much to his surprise, apparently, and taken to the station.

There he gave the name of Eugene A. Kiernan, twenty-one, living at 214 East Fiftieth Street, and describing himself as a medical student. He said that on Friday he purchased a pawn ticket from an elevator boy named John Boyce, living at 207 East Fifty-second Street, and that he went to the pawnshop, which was at Second Avenue and Sixtieth Street, and redeemed the ring for $1. The detective went to the address given and arrested Boyce. The latter refused to talk, and was locked up as a suspicious person.

Later in the evening Kiernan was released on $1,000 bonds furnished by Alderman Coggey and accepted by Magistrate Mayo.

WARREN LEWIS A SUICIDE.

Well-Known Sporting Character Jumped from a Boat and Was Drowned.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 3.—Warren Lewis of New York, a passenger on the steamer Rhode Island, last night jumped overboard while the boat was on her trip from New York to Providence and was drowned. The man was seen in the water and a boat was lowered, but after half an hour of unsuccessful search it returned. A note was found in his stateroom signed "Warren Lewis, Eighty-third Street, New York," and in which he told of his intention to commit suicide.

Warren Lewis was well known all over the United States. When Muldoon, Lewis, Whistler, Carkeek, and "The Jap" were the leading wrestlers of the country Lewis was at his best, and few could throw him. At one time he took a company of fighters and wrestlers, headed by John L. Sullivan, on a tour through the country.

Lewis was a backer of prizefighters and an all-round sporting man. His saloons, of which he ran several at different times and places, were always the resorts of the sporting fraternity.

He was born in Elmira, N. Y., and came to Brooklyn, which he always called his home, about twenty-five years ago. He worked at one time as an engineer on the old Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad. At different times he ran the Alhambra Music Hall at 370 Eighth Avenue, Manhattan, a saloon at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, Brooklyn; the Commercial Hotel, near the Brooklyn end of the bridge, and a saloon at Third Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, Manhattan.

Ever since the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, when he backed Corbett, Lewis had been unfortunate. This caused him to become depressed, and lately his friends say his mind had become affected. He leaves a wife and two sons.

ACCUSED OF MANY CRIMES.

Edward Luthy Said to Have Killed Two Wives and a Child.

Edward Luthy, who on July 7, in the presence of a number of passers-by, killed his wife, as she fled from his violence down the fire-escape leading from her home, on the fourth floor of 695 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, is now accused of having killed a former wife, and of having taken the infant child of the woman he shot from her arms and thrust it to its death upon the floor.

An affidavit embodying these accusations has been made to Coroner Lynch of the Borough of the Bronx by Mrs. Mary Neukert, of 709 St. Paul's Place. The Rev. Franklin N. Shrader, rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, witnessed the affidavit. In addition to his other atrocities, Mrs. Neukert deposes that upon a certain occasion, when annoyed by the singing of two of his wife's canaries, Luthy took both of the birds from their cage, wrung their necks, and threw them on the floor.

After shooting his wife on July 7, Luthy shot himself, inflicting what the doctors thought was a fatal wound. He is much better now, however, although physicians say any violent excitement would cause him to fall dead. He was remanded to the custody of the Coroner in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday, and the inquest will be held in a few days.

Woman Killed in Runaway.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Mrs. William Spencer, aged sixty years, was killed this afternoon in a runaway. The horse she was driving crashed into a heavy wagon and she was thrown out. Her skull was fractured and death was instantaneous.

Overcome by Heat.

Elizabeth Keenan, eighty-three years old, homeless and friendless, poorly dressed and weak from lack of nourishment, dragged herself into the City Lodging House last night just in time to fall fainting on the floor of the reception room. Her case was diagnosed as heat prostration. Annie O'Connell, fifty-nine years old, was overcome by the heat at her home at Third Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A. Simonson

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HAIR ORNAMENTS

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Lover's Knot. You are invited to call and inspect this beautiful new coiffure designed for the low dress of the back hair.

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Children thrive splendidly upon this *ideal summer food.*

It is a safeguard to baby's precious health. It is four times richer than raw milk and is more easily digested.

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Never thickens. Does not sour. Fresh daily. The simple reasons why Sweet Clover Brand is so popular are that the milk from which it is made comes from the world-famed dairy section of the Mohawk Valley.

FREE — An artistic Porcelain Milk Saver or a beautiful Silver-plated Milk Ladle given to all users of the superior *Sweet Clover Brand Condensed Milk.*

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OLD CROW RYE

Is the Washington of Whiskeys, honest and reliable. Thousands of people will not use any other.

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H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

FROM ALASKA TO SIBERIA.

A Western Newspaper Unfolds a Vast Transportation Scheme, to Cost $200,000,000.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 3.—The Pioneer Press tomorrow will say:

"M. Robert Barbier, Manager of the Russo-China Bank of Pekin, representative of the Russian Government and Manager of the Manchurian Railway, who is at present in St. Paul, is said to be connected with a tremendous scheme of railway construction, designed to unite Alaska and Siberia and furnish rail and water connections between Circle City and Vladivostok, the eastern terminus of the trans-Siberia Railway, at a cost of $200,000,000.

"The enterprise, it is stated, has the backing of the Bank of France, and powerful money interests in the United States. It is to be essentially a French-American undertaking, for which capital is already in sight, should it prove feasible, and in which, it was talked in railroad circles, to-day, James J. Hill is to become interested.

"The length of the proposed railroad from Circle City to Bering Sea will be about 2,000 miles, and from the coast of Siberia to Vladivostok, 1,800 miles. If the concessions shall be secured from the United States and the protection afforded the property of the company shall be adequate, a preliminary survey will be commenced soon.

"M.

CUP YACHTS' CLOSE RACE

Columbia Beat Independence by but Forty Seconds Elapsed Time.

FINISH IN BRISK BREEZE

Stiff Wind Suited Boston Yacht and She Was Gaining Fast in the Race for Home Mark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 3.—After the hardest-fought battle that ever took place off Newport, Columbia beat Independence by 40 seconds in elapsed time, over a thirty-mile course to-day, in the last race of the Newport Yacht Racing Association's series. The Boston boat made an allowance of 31 seconds to Columbia, which increased the winner's scant victory to 1 minute and 11 seconds on corrected time.

The race was sailed in a stiff breeze, which from a fifteen-knot strength at the start, freshened to about twenty, and held this rate with an occasional softening, until the boats were home again. Columbia's elapsed time over the triangle was 2 hours 51 minutes and 48 seconds, which shows that both boats fairly flew over the heaving mass of waters that tossed them up and down as carelessly as if they were two inconsequential chips. They stood the stress of wind and wave well, however, and nothing was carried away on either craft.

It was the weather for which the constituents of the Independence had been praying, to show forth to the world the long-concealed merits of their craft, and the claims of her admirers were certainly justified in to-day's race. In a good breeze the Independence, even with ill-fitting head sails, and, it seemed at times, poor handling, certainly gave the Columbia the hardest kind of a battle. The Columbia sailed a good race, and Barr got all the speed out of her he possibly could. In fact, there must have been moments in the contest when the Columbia crowd felt a bit uneasy. The Independence is certainly many minutes faster than she was in her earlier races, and is improving steadily all the time. It would not be at all surprising if, with properly fitting head sails and a little more tuning up, she should be able to beat either the Columbia or Constitution. In the windward work on the first leg, Columbia weathered Independence, but the latter stuck to her and was 2 minutes and 50 seconds behind her when the weather mark was turned. On the broad reach to the second mark, the Boston boat made a gain of a minute and thirty-five seconds, and in the close reach home made another gain of 35 seconds.

OWNER LAWSON PLEASED.

Mr. Lawson, who followed the racers on the Dreamer, when seen after the finish of Independence, had nothing but praise for the boat. "The race to-day was recompense enough for me for building Independence," he said. "I would have been willing to build two boats for the pleasure I got out of this one race. No boat ever sailed faster or better than Columbia did to-day," and then, laughingly, "we were not very far behind her when she finished." When asked about his future plans for his boat, Mr. Lawson said he had formulated none, but was willing to race whenever an opportunity was offered to him.

C. C. Clapp, who sailed on the Independence, said: "After passing the second mark we laid a course according to our compass north-northwest, and could not understand why the Columbia was steering as she was. When we sighted the lightship we found that our compass was at least a point and a half out. When the Columbia fouled us just before the start we discussed the advisability of hoisting a protest flag, but decided not to do so."

A sky overcast with heavy clouds and a brisk breeze greeted the yachtsmen this morning when they started in to make their preparations for the race. Inside the harbor an eight or nine knot wind was whistling through spars and rigging. Both the big sloops began preparations about the same time. Columbia made the first move at 9:05 o'clock, when she sent up her large mainsail, which act quickly was followed by the crew of Independence. A small club topsail was next sent aloft on the Boston craft, while a No. 2 club topsail was hoisted on Columbia. Hardly had it reached its lofty height when Skipper Barr changed his mind, not caring to take any more risks than his contemporary, Hank Haff, and the big canvas was lowered again, and a small club topsail took its place.

Independence at 9:50 cast off her moorings and, lying well over, reached out toward the lightship. Three of the British cutters, Hester, Isolde, and Senta, went bowling along after the yawls Vigilant, Ailsa, and Navahoe, who were trying to keep up with Independence in the race to the old red lightship. When these were well on the journey seaward, Columbia came tripping along, under mainsail and jib and the diminutive club topsail which she used when she defeated Constitution last week.

John Jacob Astor's steam yacht Nourmahal, the committee boat for the day, now established the starting line from the light ship, and at 10:35 set the signals for the triangular course of thirty miles, ten miles to a leg. The first leg was northwest by south, the second east, and the third north-northwest. With the breeze south-southwest, this gave the yachts a beat, dead on end to the first mark, a broad reach to the second, and a close reach home.

A few moments later the signal flag "T" was set, indicating a temporary postponement until one or two of the laggards should reach the starting line. Meanwhile Independence was sailing about trying her working topsail, which did not fit well, there being no draught to it, while the small club topsail on Columbia was doing its work perfectly. At 11:15 the warning signal was given from the Nourmahal, and five minutes later the preparatory signal followed for the start of the big single stickers. Columbia then was on the windward side of the line, while Independence was some little distance to leeward. Columbia wore ship, and after crossing the line attempted to luff on the Independence's weather quarter, but Barr overreached himself and the mailsail of the Columbia raked the fore rigging of the Independence, but no damage was done.

INDEPENDENCE LED AT START.

Both boats were now jockeying for the start, with Columbia playing for the weather berth. Barr evidently misjudged the time, for he was obliged to tack to windward of the Nourmahal, which was anchored on the western end of the line, and wear ship. Capt. Haff, true to his former tactics, took Independence across the line to leeward just as the whistle blew, and twelve seconds ahead of Columbia, both yachts on the starboard tack. As the boats stood over toward the Narragansett shore Columbia seemed to fore reach on the Independence, and was being sailed in perfect style, while it looked as if the sheets on Independence were trimmed too flat. As they drew off shore the wind softened a bit, which seemed to just suit Columbia. She not only held the wind better than the Independence, but did not make nearly as much fuss in getting the head seas.

The Columbia steadily was working to windward of her rival, and when she tacked to starboard, at 11:54:30, she was able to weather Independence, and crossed her bow at 11:56. Both yachts were now well up toward the first mark, and Columbia seemed to have a clear lead of at least three minutes on the Boston boat. Columbia rounded the mark at 12:42:30, and at once broke out her No. 2 jibtopsail, which she had sent up in stops. Independence rounded the mark at 12:45:20.

BOSTON YACHT GAINED AT END.

The yachts now had a broad reach to the second mark, and with booms to port they flew through the water. This was always claimed to be Independence's strongest point, and the Boston craft, inch by inch and foot by foot, reduced the distance of Columbia's lead. Independence continued to gain on this leg until she had cut Columbia's advantage down at least one-half. They were timed at the second mark as follows: Columbia, 1:30; Independence, 1:31:15.

Headed for the home mark, it was discovered that the plates around Independence's rudder port transom had been so wrung by the pounding she had received in her windward work that it was with the greatest difficulty she could be steered. It was also found she had a heeling error of 1½ points on her compass, which made her course woefully wild until it was allowed for.

The finishing mark was now in plain sight and it was all over but the shouting. But the Boston boat had one last burst of speed up her sleeve, and on the last three miles of the home stretch gained steadily on her rival. The distance, however, was too short, and Columbia, with a great heel on, flew across the line with the sunlight flashing on her bronze underbody, at 2:16:48, with Independence hard upon her snowy wake, only 40 seconds astern, at 2:17:28.

In the excitement over the race between the giant cup defenders the contests between the yawls, schooners, and sixty-footers were completely lost sight of.

In the yawl class H. P. Redmond's imported Ailsa sailed in splendid form and beat the Vigilant and Navahoe by over a mile. In the schooner class both the Elmina and Quissetta stood way off shore on the starboard tack and overstood the mark on their second tack. The Elmina's greater power told, and she won a good race by something like five minutes. In the imported English cutter contest the Isolde beat both the Hester and Elmina. The summary follows:

NINETY-FOOT SLOOPS.

Boat.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Correc'd Time.
Columbia	11:25:00	2:16:48	2:51:48	2:51:17
Independence	11:25:00	2:17:28	2:52:28	2:52:28

CLASS G—YAWLS.

Ailsa	11:30:00	2:40:26	3:10:26	3:09:01
Vigilant	11:30:00	2:44:23	3:14:23	3:14:23
Navahoe	11:30:00	2:45:36	3:15:36	3:14:54

CLASS D—SCHOONERS.

Elmina	11:40:00	3:38:22	3:58:22	3:58:02
Quissetta	11:40:00	3:43:06	4:03:06	4:03:06

CLASS I—SLOOPS.

Isolde	11:45:00	3:47:01	4:02:01	3:53:08
Hester	11:45:00	3:42:46	3:57:46	3:57:46
Senta	11:45:00	3:53:54	4:08:54	4:00:38

Columbia beat the Independence 1 minute 11 seconds.
Ailsa beat the Vigilant 5 minutes 22 seconds and Navahoe 5 minutes and 53 seconds.
Elmina beat Quissetta 5 minutes 4 seconds.
Isolde beat Hester 3 minutes 38 seconds and Senta 7 minutes 30 seconds.

ESCAPED CONVICT CAUGHT.

He Ran Away from Sing Sing, Was Rearrested but Not Recognized, Then Convicted Again.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The Sing Sing Prison authorities have got back an escaped convict in a manner entirely unexpected. In the latest gang which came up from New York was George Dangler, who was sentenced to two years and three months for burglary.

As soon as he had stepped into the office he was recognized as Otto Schaefer, who, on Jan. 5 last, escaped from the prison. When he found that his new name had not concealed his identity, he was chagrined. He had been taken to the bakehouse on the morning of Jan. 5 at 4 o'clock to do the baking with another convict. He escaped through a hole in the roof which was being repaired.

He was serving an eight-year term for burglary committed in Pelham Manor. He had about twenty months to serve, deducting time for good behavior. He will now have to serve his old sentence before the new one begins, which will make four years eleven months and eight days all together.

Dangler is also indicted for escaping from prison, and upon conviction may be sentenced to the same term as his original sentence from which he escaped. Warden Johnson says he heard from him recently, and that he said he wanted to give himself up, and that he was tired of dodging the police.

George Dangler was arrested on July 22 last for burglarizing the premises of William Voss of 78 Allen Street on April 19. Dangler was a boarder of Voss for three weeks prior to the burglary. On April 19 Voss gave Dangler car fare to Bath Beach, and this latter set off, apparently to hunt work. Before leaving he went up stairs into Voss's rooms and stole a suit of clothes, a silver watch, $30 in money, and valuable papers.

On July 22 Voss heard that Dangler was in a saloon in Delancey Street and that he had expressed himself as sorry he did not steal more. Voss notified the Eldridge Street police and Dangler was arrested in the saloon. The prisoner was taken directly to Essex Market Court, he not being recognized as "The Mouse," for whom the police had been looking since his escape, in January. Magistrate Flammer held Dangler for trial, and he was sent to the Tombs.

At the Detective Bureau it was stated that Dangler was not brought to Headquarters after his arrest, and that if he had been, detectives there would have recognized him.

MAY NOT GET THE LEGACY.

Woman Claims Part of an Estate Left to Explorer Nansen.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Through a petition filed in the Probate Court to-day it became known that Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the arctic explorer, is engaged in litigation here. Nansen was in a fair way to receive the fortune left by Mathias Blessing, a wealthy Scandinavian, who died in this city two years ago, as the other heirs, it is said, had waived their claims in his favor.

To-day's petition is filed by Mrs. Martha C. Cunningham of Chattanooga, Tenn., who says she is the daughter of the decedent's brother David. The litigation is likely to last for some time. She asks the Court to delay the distribution of the estate until she has a hearing on her claim to a share.

AMERICAN HORSES SICK.

Those Purchased for Mexican Army Develop a Peculiar Disease.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 3.—American horses that recently were purchased in large numbers by the Government for the army, though apparently in perfect condition on arrival, have, many of them, been attacked by a disease which first makes its appearance in the form of a worm in the nostril.

The first symptoms are restlessness and indifference to food, followed by convulsions and death. The War Department will appoint a commission to ascertain whether the horses have contracted it here or were infected in the United States.

ENGLAND'S SEASIDE FAD.

Girls and Women Adopt Sandals and Discard Stockings—The Craze Spreads to London.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The latest seaside fad is the wearing of sandals by grown persons. Many girls seem to be especially taken with the new idea. The sandals are generally worn without stockings. The craze has spread even to London, where well-dressed women can be seen sandaled in the park.

CROPS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Falling Off in Wheat Yield, Says The Mark Lane Express.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The wheat harvest in the United Kingdom has been in full swing for a week, and The Mark Lane Express calculates that, although the quality is fine, the yield in the most important counties will be four quarters to the acre, against the usual five quarters. Barley, likewise, is of good quality, but the quantity is below the average, and oats are too thin to make a big crop.

The yield of English and Scotch potatoes will be fully up to the average, while Ireland promises the best yield since 1895, which was a grand year.

Southern Russia's Crop Failure.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 3.—The latest crop reports from the Kharkoff district are very bad. There is little grain or hay, and potatoes and other vegetables are backward. The heat is intense, and it is feared that Southern Russia will suffer severely.

WOULD REJECT ORLEANS'S GIFT.

His Donation to Victoria Memorial Called Astounding Impudence.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—In great contrast with the favorable comments elicited here by the contribution of £5,000 to the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund by the delegates of the New York Chamber of Commerce who recently visited London is the anger with which the Duke of Orleans's contribution of £100 has been received.

The St. James's Gazette terms the Duke's action "astounding impudence," and, in common with The Daily Chronicle, urges the Lord Mayor to reject this contribution on account of the part which the Duke of Orleans took in the caricatures of Queen Victoria which appeared in the Paris newspapers.

The same paper says the New Yorkers' gift "emphasizes in a dignified and graceful manner the feeling which, we are sure, is general in the United States."

LIBERIA FEARS GERMANY

High Government Official Tells of Needs of West Africa.

Great Future for American Negroes If They Will Take Up Mining on the West Coast—Direct Line of Ships from Here Needed.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Several officials of Liberia have arrived in England to procure, if possible, from Great Britain the right to navigate the Manna River, which separates Liberia from Sierra Leone. The delegation, which consists of Secretary of the Treasury Barclay, Chief Justice Roberts, and Senator King, who was the Liberian Commissioner to the World's Fair, have had an interview with Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, and negotiations are in progress. Mr. Barclay, who has held office for about twenty years, in an interview said:

"Liberia is progressing well. Thanks to the firm stand of the United States and Great Britain, we are untroubled with European aggression, though, to tell the truth, we are rather afraid of Germany, as she is so patently on the lookout for colonies. However, I do not think she will get a chance to appropriate our country. I understand that steps are on foot in New York for the formation of an American line to West Africa. I believe it will be an advantageous undertaking, as the oils, timber, and such products now used in Liberia and other West African countries, come from America, but by way of England. A direct service would obviate this miscarriage of profits. Return freights are still scarce, but with the rapid development of the country's mining interest this difficulty should shortly be overcome, while rubber is always plentiful. There is gold in Liberia and a company has already been formed to develop the mines.

"Financially Liberia is progressing. One hundred thousand pounds would wipe out all her debts. Considering that we have not received any financial assistance except from American colonization, Liberia's standing compares favorably with that of any West African State. We are getting little negro immigration from the United States at present, indeed, it is hard for immigrants to get work, for the natives are willing to work for $3 a month. Later there will be plenty of opportunities for those cognizant of mining matters. If American negroes would take up this branch they would have a great future on the West Coast, where they can stand the climate twice as well as a white man.

"We are working slowly and steadily in the endeavor to find a common basis of government for our civilized and native populations. The latter number over a million. We are endeavoring to avoid the mistake so patent in the Crown Colonies around us of forcing our ideas upon the natives. A gradual assimilation of customs is the only way of dealing with the problem, and how successful we have been can be judged from the fact that we have no organized police, and often no serious criminal cases occur in six months' time."

Mr. Barclay said the Liberians were very glad to see that it was proposed to re-establish the American squadron of warships in European waters, though there was no harbor in Liberia at present fitted for a coaling station.

GETTING AWAY FROM LONDON.

Holiday Rush Begun—Good Sport on the English Moors Promised.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The holiday rush out of town began in earnest last night, and was continued to-day, when there were great crowds all day long at all the railroad stations. As Monday is a bank holiday, three clear days are given to thousands who have not long vacations, but a large proportion of the departures were of folks going away for three weeks or a month.

Next week is Cowes week, when the King and all society is supposed to be on the salt water, but the grouse shooting begins a week from Monday with the promise of good sport on the English moors. The grouse are said to be in excellent condition. In Scotland partridges and pheasants suffered somewhat from the protracted drought.

Many men are off to the shooting lodges this week, to rest quietly while getting used to the lay of the land on the preserves and forming a working acquaintance with the dogs.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Among the Americans now in London are Senator Chauncey M. Depew and Representative Grosvenor of Ohio. At Cowes, in addition to King Edward and Queen Alexandra, are W. K. Vanderbilt and friends and other wealthy Americans. Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht, the Valiant, and Col. O. H. Payne's Aphrodite attract admiration even among the host of palatial British and Continental pleasure craft gathered in anticipation of regatta week. Other American yachts at Cowes are the Margarita, Calanthe, and Margaret.

LONDON AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 3.—Hilda Spong sails for New York to-day on the St. Louis. She will go at once to San Francisco to act there in "Lady Huntworth's Experiment," "Mrs. Dane's Defense," and other plays, returning to New York in time for the dramatic season at Daly's, where she will take an important rôle in Pinero's new five-act play.

Marion Terry, instead of Ada Rehan or Mrs. Kendal, will act Lucrezia in Stephen Phillips's "Paolo and Francesca" at the St. James's Theatre next Winter. She has not been seen in London often lately, but is an actress of rare intelligence and considerable power.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Mme. Nevada is going to America with a concert company, including Pablo, a young 'cellist, who was recently commanded to appear before King Edward, and who was the last artist to appear before Queen Victoria, going to Osborne and playing for her alone. The company will open in Boston on Nov. 15.

Adelina Patti has arrived at Stockholm. She has rented a Summer palace at Saltsjobaden.

Imre Kiraify has become a British citizen.

Victoria Monument Plans Criticised.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Saturday Review severely criticises the accepted designs for the Victoria Monument, and calls both Sculptor Brock and Architect Aston Webb "eminently average." It condemns Mr. Brock's design, and declares that much of the detail is an obstruction and embarrassment to its main purpose.

BELGIUM'S SUGAR CONFERENCE.

British Government to be Represented, Says West Indian Committee.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The West Indian Committee announces that the Government has accepted the invitation of Belgium to attend another sugar conference in the Autumn to consider the question of the abolition of bounties. The committee welcomes this intelligence in view of the establishment of free trade between the United States and Porto Rico.

Vermont Old Home Week.—For rates, illustrated bulletin, apply A. W. Ecclestone, 385 B'way.—Adv.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Lively Fight Over It in Parliament Likely, but the Work Is Said to be Proceeding.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 3.—The matter of the construction of the new Pacific cable, connecting British Columbia with Australia and New Zealand, was up in the House of Commons the other night on a motion to authorize the appropriation of a sum not exceeding $10,000,000 for its construction and working. It was explained in answer to wild Hibernian inquiries that Great Britain was responsible for five-eighteenths of the capital, the colonies to provide the rest.

The matter must all come up again in the form of a bill, and if the same conditions exist next session as now, there will be a lively fight over it.

Meanwhile, it is understood, work on the construction and laying of the cable is proceeding.

ST. PAUL'S IN DANGER?

Dean and Chapter Alarmed About the Proposed Underground Road in Cheapside.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 3.—A great work of inspection is going on at St. Paul's Cathedral. The Dean and Chapter are really alarmed about the projected underground railway in Cheapside, and are of the belief that certain cracks in the masonry of Wren's great cathedral are directly due to the digging of the existing electric tube in Holborn. Forty masons are now carefully examining the structure and making repairs.

The building is filled every day now by American tourists who have heard tales of its crumbling and ask the vergers alarming questions. There are one or two fissures in the walls, but such were often discovered before, even in Wren's time, and quickly repaired.

PLEA FOR PURER ENGLISH.

Mr. Asquith Condemns the Phraseology of Scientists, Philosophers, Critics, and Journalists.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Right Hon. Herbert H. Asquith made something of a hit in his speech at the Oxford University Extension meeting. It was a plea for culture, for the old Humanities, the study of Greek, and for purer English. He condemned alike "the uncouth and pseudo-classical terminology of the men of science, the tortuous and nebulous phrases of the philosophers, the pretentious conventionalities of the art critic and the slipshod slapdash of the newest school of journalists."

But, comments The Standard, if all these sins were rolled together they would no more than equal what we are forced to listen to in Parliamentary debates.

BRITISH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

London Daily Chronicle Says They Afford No Real Test for War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 3.—The naval manoeuvres have been interesting as such, though they have received somewhat less newspaper notice than in past years. According to the rules of the game, the invading fleet conquered the defending fleet, and the enemy invaded England, but probably in real war things would not have turned out just that way. The Daily Chronicle says:

"These manoeuvres are excellent practice for men and officers, but they afford no real test for war. It is impossible on the strength of them to make any prophecy at all as to what will happen under more serious conditions."

DUELIST'S SWORD DISINFECTED.

Still Another Precaution Introduced at the Daudet-Richard Combat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 3.—This seems a year of odd duels in France, as it is also a year of other odd things there. The strangest encounter of all on the field of honor was that of Ernest Daudet, for whose moral guidance his father wrote "Sapho," and a journalist named Gérault Richard.

After the first attack, the point of Daudet's sword accidentally touched the ground, when the seconds intervened and stopped the contest until the blade could be disinfected. Afterward Daudet was wounded in the wrist, but, thanks to the antiseptic precautions taken by the seconds in this duel, which doubtless establishes a precedent, he is doing well, and will soon be able to use his sword arm again in defense of his honor.

The Improvements to Blenheim.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 3.—The forthcoming visit to Blenheim Palace of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain has led to the publication of much gossip about and history of that historic seat, but nothing more amusing and perplexing than the grave and detailed statement that all the recent repairs and improvements which have served to make the place habitable were paid for by the Duke of Marlborough out of his own pocket, and not with Vanderbilt money. It was Marlborough or Churchill money, it seems, derived from the late Duke's sales of books and pictures, that paid for the new roofs and floors and locks on the doors, but who said it was not?

Prince Henry of Orleans Dying?

SAIGON, Cochin-China, Aug. 3.—Prince Henry of Orleans, who has been ill recently, has had a serious relapse, and is suffering from grave intestinal complications. Small hope is entertained for his recovery.

NEW SHIP FOR MORGAN LINE.

El Sigio Launched at Newport News with Usual Ceremonies.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 3.—El Sigio, another liner for the Morgan Company, was launched successfully here at 10:49 o'clock this morning. Miss Susan S. Usher, a sister of Lieut. Commander Usher, United States Navy, of the battleship Illinois, was the sponsor.

After the launching the party was entertained at luncheon by Superintendent Post of the shipbuilding company at the Hotel Warwick. El Sigio is the eleventh vessel constructed by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company for the Morgan Line, all of the vessels being among the fastest and handsomest coastwise ships in the United States. When completed, she will run between New York and New Orleans. El Alba, a sister ship, will be launched next month.

MICHAEL DAVITT BERATES ENGLAND

He Says Lord Roberts Was Worse than Gen. Weyler.

The Irish Leader Here to See If Irish Emigration Can Be Checked—Talks of Boer War.

Michael Davitt, the Irish agitator, was among the saloon passengers who arrived on the American liner St. Paul yesterday morning. A delegation from the United Irish Societies and Roger T. Scannell and John O'Callaghan of the United Irish League of Boston welcomed Mr. Davitt at the pier. This is Mr. Davitt's eighteenth trip across the Atlantic. He will remain in America, visiting various cities, about two months, when he expects to return to Ireland.

"While here," said Mr. Davitt, in speaking of the objects of his trip, "I will consult with leading Irish-Americans on the subject of Irish immigration, which, if not stopped, will in a short time depopulate my native land. There are only half as many people there now as there were when I was born, in 1846. Emigration westward is hurrying industrial conditions, and if the tide flowing annually into the United States is checked it will also benefit conditions here.

"The Boer war holds the attention of both Liberals and Tories in England. They realize that England has got herself in to an abundance of trouble in undertaking to crush the people of those two little republics. The war, as far as it has gone, has cost England an enormous amount of money, and her military prestige."

"What are the Irish Parliamentarians doing in behalf of the Boer people?" he was asked.

"Admirable work. They are united to a man for Boer independence, and by their public protests have cleared Ireland from having any hand in the criminal aggression in South Africa. They have practically sacrificed the home-rule issue in the hope of preventing the Protestant people of South Africa from becoming enslaved."

"You say that the home rule issue has been sacrificed?"

"Well, it is not the issue to-day. There is but one issue, and that is the Boer war."

"What does the withdrawal of 70,000 Pantrymen from South Africa mean? Is a rebellion in India threatened?"

"Simply that the soldiers are exhausted and are unfit for further service. If the Boers had had 10,000 more men and 50 more guns they would have driven the English into the ocean. There may be trouble brewing somewhere else. The Boer war will continue another year. And it will cost England fully £1,500,000,000 by that time, besides increasing her taxes, commercial depreciation, and falling off of Government and other stocks."

"Parliament, despite the protests of the Irish party, has voted Earl Roberts £100,000."

"He doesn't deserve 100,000 marks. I consider him a meaner soldier than Gen. Weyler. He was unable to suppress a force of farmers less in numbers than the population of Birmingham. His methods were disgraceful. Fancy giving a reward to such a military genius, who imprisoned 80,000 women as a means to induce their fathers, husbands, and brothers to lay down their arms. But the Boer men and women are heroes, and they will not give up the fight for independence."

"Is there any likelihood of the suppression of the United Irish League?"

"You never know what criminal stupidity the English Government officials may be guilty of when dealing with the Irish people. They cannot say that there is crime in Ireland, but they may make a case. The league has now 1,100 branches in Ireland and 300 branches in Great Britain. The people are standing solidly behind William Redmond's leadership, and William O'Brien is doing excellent work for the United Irish League. The old fight will be kept up to the end, and then we will win."

Mr. Davitt will remain for a few days at the Broadway Central Hotel.

Comes to Meet Mr. Davitt.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Col. John F. Finerty, President of the United Irish Societies, has gone to New York to meet Michael Davitt. Mr. Finerty is accompanied by Patrick Egan, former Minister to Chile, and other men prominent in Irish affairs. Mr. Davitt's first public address will be delivered in this city at the Irish demonstration on Aug. 15.

SHADOW OVER GERMAN COURT.

Emperor William Hastens to the Bedside of the Dowager Empress—Her Condition Critical.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—In consequence of unsatisfactory intelligence regarding the condition of Dowager Empress Frederick, Emperor William has abandoned his intention of attending the festivities at Emden, Cuxhaven, Hamburg, and Wilhelmshaven. His Majesty will probably be represented at those places by the Crown Prince Frederick William.

CRONBERG, Aug. 3.—Emperor William's resolve to hasten here is due to the fact that the Dowager Empress Frederick had a serious failure of strength yesterday evening. The condition of the Dowager Empress, however, has since improved and there is no disposition to anticipate immediate danger.

Prof. Renvers, a specialist, is to arrive at the palace to-morrow. All Emperor William's children and other members of the Royal family, except Prince Henry of Prussia, who is with the German fleet at Cadiz, are expected here.

HAMBURG, Aug. 3.—Emperor William has telegraphed from Bergen, Norway, to the Senate here, announcing the abandonment of his proposed visit to Hamburg on account of the news regarding his mother's condition, adding that he has charged the Crown Prince to represent him at the reception to Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee on his return from China, and thanking Hamburg for the extensive preparations made by the city, which has always been foremost in demonstrating German patriotism.

GERMANY'S NEW TARIFF BILL.

Organ of the Centrists Says That Party Will Support the Measure Substantially in Its Present Form.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The Tariff bill continues to be discussed in a lively manner. It is generally recognized that much depends upon the attitude of the South German Cabinets, and, during the last few days the semi-official utterances here have taken the cue of The North German Gazette, that the bill is only tentative. But it is regarded as certain that South German officials desire many changes.

Regarding the bill's chances in the Reichstag, it is everywhere recognized that the balance of power will rest with the Centrist Party. Therefore the non-Centrist press this week has been eagerly watching for indications of the Centrists' attitude. The Centrist papers, however, carefully abstain from committing themselves. But, now, The Cologne Volkszeitung prints an editorial article which is being telegraphed all over the country, coming out strongly for the tariff bill. The writer admits that some duties may be changed and some, perhaps, further increased, but says the Centrists are ready to support the measure substantially in its present form.

The writer of the editorial asks will be frightened by Russian "big talk," when it is remembered that Russia has only the German market for her surplus of rye. An Austro-Russian tariff alliance against Germany is impossible since Austria's exports of grain. The writer further points out that the United States is far less indignant about the Tariff bill than this connection The Vossische Zeitung prints a cable dispatch from New York saying that Ambassador White has advised his Government to send Mr. Rockhill home, as his successor, to handle the tariff question. Mr. White telegraphs that he knows nothing about the matter.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 3.—At N. Y., fire has destroyed Everett Burke, Brothers' store and David Everett's dwelling. Loss, $20,000.

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WILL NOT RENEW PEACE PROPOSALS, SAYS KRUEGER.

All the Boers Are Willing to Give for Peace Is Money If Great Britain Asks It.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—In the course of the interview with Mr. Krüger, published in the Figaro to-day, the ex-President of the Transvaal said:

"We have already once proposed peace directly to Great Britain, and we will not renew the proposition. All we are willing to give for peace is money, if Great Britain asks it, and no price is too dear to obtain independence and the right to live as a free nation."

COMMANDANT STEYN KILLED.

Boers and Rebels Re-entering the Barkly West District, Cape Colony.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange River Colony, Aug. 3.—Commandant Haermanus Steyn, a cousin of President Steyn, was killed Aug. 1, while fighting at Ficksburg.

Boers and rebels are re-entering the Barkly West District of Cape Colony.

Barkly West is situated about twenty-one miles northwest of Kimberley.

MORE BOERS IN BERMUDAS.

Transport Manila Lands 800 Prisoners of War on Tucker's Island.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Aug. 3.—The British hired transport Manila, from Port Natal and Table Bay, which arrived here on Thursday with Boer prisoners of war, to-day landed 600 of the prisoners on Tucker's Island. Two deaths from pneumonia occurred on the voyage.

Six officers and 140 men of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment came on the Manila to act as guards on the guardship Hotspur, stationed here.

Mr. Krueger Not Going to Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 3.—Dr. Leyds, the Diplomatic Agent of the Transvaal, who is here on what he describes as "private business," says there is no foundation for the report that Mr. Krüger is coming to St. Petersburg.

CHINESE MAKING ARMS.

Governor of Shan-tung Building Arsenals —Smokeless Powder to be Manufactured—Activity Near Pao-Ting.

TIEN TSIN, Aug. 3.—The Governor of Shan-tung, Youan-Shih-Kai, is constructing arsenals in that province for the manufacture of arms and smokeless powder. He is employing experts, who were formerly employed in the arsenals here. The Chinese are also manufacturing arms and ammunition near Pao-Ting.

Trade is improving, but the attitude of the Chinese is sullen and defiant.

PROCLAMATION BY YOUAN.

Magistrates Ordered to Administer "Exact Justice"—Missionaries Must Confine Themselves to Religious Teachings.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The State Department has received a copy of a remarkable proclamation issued by Gov. Youan Shih-kai of Shantung on June 7, defining the relations that must exist between the Magistrates and the Christian natives. Gov. Youan states that he has received many reports from Chinese officials that "unworthy members of the Church were practicing their religion simply for the protection it afforded them, and were lightly setting aside the law of the land and seeking occasions for quarrels, and that such affairs were daily increasing in number."

In reply to appeals to have the foreign Consuls and missionaries devise a method for checking the trouble, Gov. Youan demands to know why his sub-officials have not obeyed his previous instructions requiring them to administer exact justice, without regard to whether the offenders are Christians or not. He points out that "the missionaries are merely preachers of religion. They have no authority whatever to interfere in the affairs of the Chinese people, nor any power to exercise official functions, as everybody ought to know. Therefore the Governor enjoins his Magistrates to make no distinction between Church and people, and to let no one else presume to exercise his authority for controlling the people. He says: "The most important matter is that justice should be done to both sides. It makes no difference whether the people annoy the Christians or the Christians annoy the people; let there be a clear distinction made between the crooked and the straight, and it will then be impossible that any occasion for interference should arise."

He concludes that, should people insult the Christians because they practice their religion, the officials must rigorously suppress the disturbance, while, on the other hand, should a member of the Church drag in his religion when his suit is one that has nothing to do with Church matters, and the missionary force himself into the case of interference, then the Magistrate shall not hesitate to controvert and reprove, as the facts of the case may justify, and deal with the case according to right and reason.

NOTE FROM EARL LI.

Chinese Regulations for Mounted Patrol to Protect Foreign Travelers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The State Department has received through Mr. Squiers, Secretary of Legation at Peking, a note from Li-Hung-Chang, describing the regulations for the control of the mounted patrol which it is proposed to establish along the road between Ching-Ting and Paoting-Fu. Mr. Squiers says this is the first step on the part of the Chinese authorities toward the protection of foreigners traveling through the disturbed districts of the Provinces of Shan-Si and Chi-Li.

The regulations are quaintly expressed, but in substance they provide for the establishment of military posts at nine stations on the road, the commanders of which are to furnish escorts for travelers. The escort is to keep within twelve feet of the traveler, whose pace must set theirs. It is to disperse persons who gather about the traveler and are boisterous, and its members are not to accept any pay from a traveler under pain of dismissal. A post will be forwarded every two days.

Soldier Kills His Wife and Himself.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 3.—Private Louis Haggerty, Tenth United States Artillery, killed his wife and then blew out his brains in his quarters at the Government barracks on Sullivan's Island to-day. Jealousy was the cause of the tragedy. Haggerty enlisted from West Virginia.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.

2:20 A. M.—848 First Avenue; Nicholas Gonnio; no damage.

8:45 A. M.—2,304 Seventh Avenue; Edwardo Gato; damage, $5.

1:25 P. M.—854 West Thirtieth Street; Robert Wicke; damage, $50.

7:35 P. M.—110 Horatio Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

7:45 P. M.—44 Irving Place; Mary Owens; damage, $10.

8:05 P. M.—263 Rivington Street; Samuel Weisman; damage slight.

8:15 P. M.—309 West One Hundred and Seventh Street; Bella Decoher; damage, $5.

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HONOR TO THE JURY.

Due respect has hardly been given to the twelve men who so promptly and fairly brought in the verdict of guilty against the miserable tool of the police and Tammany, the wardman BISSERT.

At first glance, it does not seem so remarkable a thing that a jury of citizens, chosen under the particular law resorted to in this case, should do their plain duty in a direct and manly fashion. But we must not forget that this was not an ordinary case. The accused was not a member of the recognized criminal class, against whom the officers of the law could be relied on to produce all the evidence within their reach and of the conviction of whom they would be proud. Nor was he an isolated person whose punishment for the crime charged would be followed by no broader effect than his disappearance behind the bars. His case was very different from that of the men constantly passing before the courts for judgment, as to whom all the jury has to consider is the value of the evidence in the light of the Judge's charge. BISSERT came into court a representative of organized corruption in the police force. The bribe he was accused of taking was not given to secure only his personal complaisance as to the commission of a specific offense which it was his duty to expose and to aid in punishing. It was simply an installment of the regular payments, according to a fixed tariff, to obtain immunity for a lawless and revolting business—immunity which could not be guaranteed by BISSERT without the complicity of his superiors nor without the complicity also of the political machine that controls his superiors. The detective was at once a representative and an important part of the extensive and powerful organization for fraud of which Tammany is the seat and source of power, and of which the responsible police officers are the chief agents. His conviction was in effect the conviction of the Police Department and of Tammany.

No one felt this more strongly than the police. From the outset they did everything they possibly could do to prevent the truth from being brought out and acted on. Had the jury been forced to rely on their testimony only or had they been willing to believe that testimony, the guilty detective would have escaped, and with him the police and Tammany would have escaped. Not only were the efforts of the police officers who were called to give testimony, including the immediate official superior of the prisoner, all directed toward securing the acquittal of the guilty man, but the courtroom was thronged all the time with policemen and with politicians who kept the closest watch on every thing and every one connected with the case. It was plain to all, and it must have been plainest to the jury, that very powerful and desperate men were behind the prisoner, and that they would stop at nothing to prevent—or to avenge—the conviction of their associate. It is no secret that Tammany and the police possess many facilities for vengeance. Some are direct and brutal. Some are indirect and not easily traced, but extremely efficient. The jurymen in the Bissert case, in performing their duty, unquestionably faced and defied this vengeance. They rendered a great public service in a courageous manner. Every honest man in the city owes them a debt of gratitude and honor.

CRIMINAL ABUSE OF THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

There has been a disposition up to this time to treat with unmerited leniency the shortcomings of Commissioner SHEA and Deputy Commissioner YORK in their management of the Brooklyn Bridge. That they are ignorant of everything connected with bridges they have shown in such amusing ways that the public has laughed, and turned to Mr. MARTIN and Mr. PROBASCO as the ones to be held responsible for any overloading of the structure. We have already expressed our views as to the position of those gentlemen; but it remains to say a few plain words concerning the official responsibilities of the Commissioner and his official associate. As the facts develop it is a question whether they have not been guilty of criminal malfeasance in surrendering the bridge to the uses of the corporations which have taken possession of it for an approach to their New sinned against light of the most luminous variety. The Railroad Gazette of Nov. 25, 1898, published a communication from Mr. WASHINGTON A. ROEBLING, the builder of the bridge, in which he set forth the conditions due to the use of the bridge for purposes other than those for which it was designed and intended. This protest was the culmination of repeated unsuccessful efforts to impress the politicians charged with responsibility in the matter of the bridge management with the importance of guarding against overloading. In the letter referred to, Mr. ROEBLING said:

> The crying evil on the bridge is that, every year since it has been opened to traffic, there have been numerous additions to the dead load, small in themselves, but large in the aggregate. They amount to fully 15 per cent., if not more, all of which must be multiplied by a factor of tension of 1.70, and is intensified by being carried chiefly by the two middle cables. They comprise, for example, telegraph cables and wires, pneumatic tubes, double lines of rails, fastenings, sheaves, and ropes, trolley wires with extra heavy supporting brackets, heavy rails for trolley cars, heavier planking, electric light stands, &c.

Concerning the surrender of the bridge to the trolley and elevated roads now enjoying it with almost the freedom of a private right of way, Mr. ROEBLING says:

> The climax of overloading was reached when the trolley took possession of the roadways and began to run in defiance of all stipulation as regards weight of cars or distances apart. * * * It has been charged that but for my acquiescence the trolley would never have gained a foothold on the bridge. But where is the man who ever succeeded in preventing a trolley from going where it wanted? The prospective advantages, both from a pecuniary view as well as in the increase of transit facilities, were so enormous that no power, barring the actual collapse of the structure, could have kept them off. I had thought that with full regulating powers vested in the bridge authorities we might run the risk, and in that I was mistaken.

At the time this letter was written Mr. ROEBLING was obviously nervous as to the safety of the bridge under the conditions then existing. Of what seemed to him immediately necessary he said:

> What is needed at present is a recalculation of the loads and weights of the bridge, so as to determine the present margin of safety in the main parts of the structure, such as cables, anchorages, &c. Application to this effect has been made to the proper authorities by me, without any satisfactory result as yet. I have no fear of the cables. They still have ample strength, and could pull up the anchorages with ease. After such investigation we can determine whether it is advisable to lighten the structure and relieve it of at least a small portion of the load, which is constantly being added to, even now. To reinforce the cables would be a difficult, if not impossible, task. The anchorages can be reinforced.

The applications made in 1898 to the Bridge Commissioners to have the loads and weights of the bridge recalculated seem to be "without any satisfactory result as yet."

It is time this farce, which verges upon tragedy, was brought to an end. If we had a Mayor with any sense of the responsibilities of his high office, the resignation of the Commissioner, his deputy, and every member of the engineering staff of the bridge would be demanded with such emphasis that they would be forwarded by special messenger to avoid the delay of the mail. Not having such a Mayor, we commend the case of the gentlemen in question to the District Attorney, with a courteous reminder that a presentment by the Grand Jury, such as was found in the case of the tunnel nuisance, will be as futile as the maternal reprimand in the incident recounted in the brief epic:

> Baby sat on the window seat;
> Mary pushed baby into the street.
> Baby spattered all over the area;
> Mother held up her finger at Mary.

OUR DOWN-TOWN STREETS.

In opening the first completed section of London's latest novelty—our own familiar trolley—Mr. BALFOUR touched upon a subject to which New Yorkers—to whom electric "trams" are no novelty—have not given sufficient attention. Said Mr. BALFOUR:

> We suffer in London not merely from the fact that it is difficult to get from the outside to the inside area except at a cost prohibitive to the workingman, but we suffer also from the fact that all of our great arteries in London itself are congested, have long been congested, and are daily getting more congested, and I cannot flatter myself with the reflection that such enterprise as that in which you are all concerned or interested will not aggravate rather than diminish that evil in the centre of London. I know that we ignore the difficulty and put it on one side. We shall not be able to do so much longer. Everything that makes it possible for persons to live five, eight, or ten or fifteen miles from London makes it more obligatory, either on the local authorities or upon the industrial enterprise of this country, to find some means in the interior area of the metropolis to facilitate progression along our overcrowded thoroughfares. [Cheers.]

That is truer of New York than of London. London has no skyscrapers such as here in certain areas have created a new acreage in the air, and another on top of that. London has several busy bridges, but there is no other one in the world which has such a traffic as that which sends a human tide past THE TIMES's doors twice daily. The substitution of electricity for horses congested our sidewalks noticeably. Already the asphalted streets are as busy with pedestrians in many localities as sidewalks used to be or should be. And soon the immense traffic of the rapid transit tunnel—not to mention other immense bridges—will heap other humans upon the heels already treading upon other heels. What is to be the end of this overcrowding of streets which are of the same size as before they accommodated a fraction of to-day's traffic and whose enlargement is as near an impossibility as can be imagined?

In the first place, there is no such objection to overcrowding in business as in residential sections. This is especially true in case of such magnificent structures as give better light, air, and space within them than their predecessors which stood on the same area. And what disadvantages there are are shared by adults, and mostly by males. Children and weaklings, who chiefly suffer from overcrowded dwellings, are rarities in the financial section. In a business sense there is as much advantage in a thickly built "city" as there is in a sparsely settled suburban quarter. Buyers of jewels, or dry goods, or insurance, are saved hours and miles by being able to find them not only in the same buildings. But where and when must it stop, and what then?

When railways become overcrowded the classes of traffic are separated and each given its own track. When the additional tracks cannot be supplied laterally the grades are separated and railways are piled upon one another like stories in a building. Clearly something like this must be done for foot traffic. Already it is done in some degree. New Yorkers who know New York know how to shorten walks or seek shelter in ways a stranger would never imagine. Some of these footwalks under roofs are lined with booths paying high rent. But there is no plan or system to these accommodations. It almost seems that there never can be any. To lamentations that the tunnel has no pipe galleries must be added lamentations that the opportunity is passing to provide another series of sidewalks below, let us say, Fourteenth Street. It is dangerous, crude, and nasty to mix men and women, horses and wagons, in the same passageways. They are different classes and should be separated. If they are not separated in this way the time may come when they must be separated in another, as by excluding horsed vehicles from certain areas wherein the streets might then be wholly given to pedestrians and be kept as clean as a floor. Perish the thought that Chicago should be the first to do this, or something like it. Let New York set London the example of how to be a comfortable metropolis. The task will be the harder for all the time that elapses before it is tackled. We know that it is impossible by taking thought to add a cubit to our personal stature. But the same forethought which has revolutionized downtown buildings can do as much for downtown streets. Let a beginning be made along a single block, and entire street fronts will follow it.

THE STEEL STRIKE SITUATION.

The refusal of the authorities of the United States Steel Corporation to prolong what they have come to consider a profitless negotiation with the President and executive officers of the Amalgamated Association will not surprise those who have kept closely in touch with the progress of events. The result is to be regretted, but this is usually true of the result of any ill-advised and unnecessary strike, whatever it may be. In the conference of July 11 to 13, the Amalgamated Association was offered an opportunity to withdraw from its untenable position and direct its members to resume work without disadvantage, but without securing all the advantage they hoped for. This was refused with emphasis, and immediately negotiations were opened looking to another conference with the managers of the companies. This was agreed to, and the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated came on to New York and met the representatives of the companies yesterday. This time the proposition of the Steel Corporation was less satisfactory than that made in the first instance. They seem to have decided upon reflection that the Amalgamated Association is less safe to be trusted than they had assumed in the first instance. Their proposition, as reported by the Executive Committee of the strikers, again amounts practically to an offer to restore the conditions existing before the strike began, without disadvantage to the men or prejudice to the Amalgamated Association. To this the association has refused assent, with the result that the negotiation has terminated not to be resumed, and the strikers have declared their purpose to fight the issue to the end. Very well: it will only furnish another illustration of the somewhat obscure meaning of Senator CONKLING's reference to "the bright beginning and the bitter end of a halcyon and vociferous proceeding." Ultimately they will be extremely glad to return to work on even less advantageous terms than are now refused. Of the issue of the conflict there can be no possible doubt. The United States Steel Corporation is in a position to make an aggressive campaign, and will undoubtedly do so.

The weakness of the position of the strikers is that they have no grievance on which to base an appeal to the workmen whose co-operation is necessary to make the strike really formidable. The condition of the steel industry is one of unprecedented prosperity. Wages are higher and work more plenty than ever before. Twelve months of prosperity are in sight, and the pressure of those less fortunately situated than the employés of the Steel Corporation for the places vacated by the strikers will render picketing useless. Violence and bloodshed may follow the discovery that the mills can be run without the help of those who prefer to remain idle, but no added experience is needed to show how little good this will accomplish for the Amalgamated Association. The lesson of Homestead is not easily forgotten, and its repetition will only serve to make the rehabilitation of the Amalgamated Association impossible.

The facts thus far available are those contained in the ex parte statement of the officers of the Amalgamated Association. To accept them leaves us no other alternative than to conclude that they have deliberately sacrificed the membership for their own advantage, and against the advice of Mr. SHAFFER, who no doubt clearly foresees the issue of the struggle. We shall be greatly surprised if the men do not find that they have for the first time met organized capital in a trial of strength under conditions which leave no room for uncertainty as to the result.

So far as can now be seen, no serious needed to be run as soon as assured that the men are determined to stand out on the issue now presented. It is very deplorable, of course, but it might be worse, and we incline to think that it is not as bad as the Amalgamated leaders would be glad to have the public think.

THE TROTTING RECORD.

It has taken more than a generation to reduce the mile time of a trotter by seventeen seconds and a half, from the 2:19¾ of Flora Temple to the 2:02¼ of Cresceus. Almost or quite as many animals have been concerned in the reduction as there are seconds in the interval, and the procession of record holders shows the increasing care and skill in the breeding and training of trotters and in the keeping of tracks.

Quite naturally, the record was diminished much faster toward the beginning of this period than toward its end. Dexter took off seconds at a time from Flora Temple's record and from his own, but nobody now looks for a reduction in a season of more than a fractional part of a second. It seems that the limit has been very nearly reached. The two-minute trotter is still awaited, and it may be more years before he comes than have elapsed since Maud S. brought the mile inside of 2:10. But, on the other hand, in this last performance the first quarter was made inside of half a minute, and the first half inside of a minute. A trotter ought, one would say, to hold his highest speed for a mile, under favorable conditions. And the conditions in this case were not perfect. An adverse wind for the last quarter was a distinct obstruction, and a dead calm would doubtless have been worth a countable fraction of a second. But, with the perfection alike of trotters and of trotting appliances, the further reduction must be very slow. It does not seem likely that the trotter that is to reach the two-minute goal has yet appeared. It is quite possible that he or she has not yet been foaled.

PUBLIC ART IN ENGLAND.

There was an interesting and characteristically British debate in the House of Lords the other day upon the aid which was sought to be obtained from the Government for public art. It seems that Lord STANMORE, who provoked the debate, has lived abroad for many years, and has just returned to his seat. If he has lived in France or Italy, or indeed almost anywhere on the Continent, he may very well, as a sensitive man, have been considerably shocked at the happy-go-lucky way in which things which are the subjects of such careful official consideration on the Continent are managed on the island. He accordingly moved that the King should be requested to "direct the appointment of a royal commission similar in character and object to the Fine Arts Commission of 1842." That commission almost everybody in England, and everybody out of England, has forgotten all about. But it appeared in the debate that Prince ALBERT was the instigator and chief of the commission, which had for its objects the promotion and improvement generally of art in England, and more specifically the decoration of the then new Westminster Palace, and the supplementing with it of Westminster Abbey by the artistic commemoration of great events and great persons in the national history. But the commission really died with the Prince Consort. Queen VICTORIA was naturally averse to naming anybody to carry on her consort's work. Lord STANMORE desires the revival of this commission as a body of experts, quite outside of party politics, and having no relation to the Ministry of the day.

This looks reasonable enough. But Lord SALISBURY had no trouble in demolishing the proposition from his point of view. His point of view was, of course, exclusively political. And besides that, one of the stalwart British prejudices which the noble Marquis hugs is that which regards much interest in art, or at least the connection of it with "serious subjects," as either effeminate or juvenile, and unworthy the attention of a serious politician. That seems a strange point of view for the owner of Hatfield House to take, but it is and always has been a very common point of view among British politicians. One chief objection of his to the proposal was that the thing was really not of much importance. "I quite sympathize," he observed, "with the wish that all wall papers should be pretty and all carpets clean." But he objected very strongly to securing the result, the importance of which he thus belittled, by setting up extra-constitutional machinery in the form of a commission not responsible to the Government of the day, and yet necessarily intrusted with the spending of the public money. "I do not think my noble friend will persuade either House of Parliament to part with its executive power in matters of art or in the superintendence of art." Moreover, the work of the commission would cost money, and Parliament would be likely to say that there were other more urgent objects of expenditure. "Does my noble friend think the precise juncture of time on which he has lighted is one in which that argument will be less potent than it was before?" In short, Lord SALISBURY pooh-poohed the whole subject out of the House, and the mover of the resolution did not even venture to ask for a division.

Lord ROSEBERY, who is much more of an art lover than the present Premier, contributed an interesting speech to the debate, in the course of which he rather congratulated his country upon not following the foreign example in respect of the encouragement of art by the Government, and administered this neat "dig" Royal Academy, with a narked catalogue in his hand, noting he purchases he intends to make on beh lf of the Government." But Lord Ros BERY insisted that the Government ou t to buy at least one good portrait eve y year for the National Portrait Galler He paid a high compliment to Mr. RGENT's portrait of Lord RUSSELL of illowen, "one of the most consummate portraits that have been seen," and re etted that it should be private proper y. But it is quite plain from the teno of the debate that, in the upper house a least, there is no disposition to do mor for art than has been done by the Briti h Government heretofore—and that is no hing.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Dr. CHARLES L. DAN contributes to The Medical Record an rticle on "Inebriety," founded on extens ve observations made as visiting physici n to Bellevue Hospital, and parts of it a e calculated to create some excitement a ong the advocates of total abstinence. While declaring that no one, perhaps, has en more tragic examples of the baleful e ects of alcohol upon the human system nd the human family than himself, Dr. D A nevertheless remarks; "I am not prep ed to say that alcohol is absolutely and always a pernicious agent, or has not bee of use in promoting human progress. On the contrary, I feel inclined to believe th t on the whole it has produced more be eficent results than it has done injury, fo it must be remembered that its most se ious effects are seen in that class whom we call unstable and degenerate—a class from which not much good to the human race could be expected anyway, and whi , if it were not injured gratifying its inst icts for stimulants, would likely deve p pathological symptoms in some other way." This, in effect, is to say that the victims of alcoholic excesses are no gr at loss to the world, since they would h e been of little or no value to it anyw . The doctor speaks with high authorit , but there are many cases that, at least o the lay mind, seem to militate against his contention, and he ignores the fact th t no method of self-destruction causes s much trouble, sorrow, and expense for other people as does that selected by the drunkard. Another statement of his i that the habit of excessive drinking is most invariably acquired before the age o thirty, and that all who have passed tha age safely can be considered immune t alcoholic dangers. He does not expla just what are the "beneficent results" hich in his opinion counterbalance the r vages of intemperance among those wh he calls "the unstable and degenerate Some of us cannot see those benefic nt results very clearly.

—Slightly belated as w be the circular which the Board of Heal h purposes issuing in regard to malaria nd the means to be adopted for preventing nd curing it, the document, according to ivance information regarding it, will in every way an excellent one, for it its in clear and simple language the new liscoveries as to the nature of this dise se, and demonstrates that along this l e, at least, the members of the board a keeping themselves informed as to the heories and conclusions of advanced med al science. The Board of Health, howeve ought to do as well as know, and its declaration that mosquitoes of the genus a opheles are rare in New York is in obvious isaccord with its admission that malarial ver is just now a common ailment. In place like this the taking of the necessar steps to destroy mosquitoes and so preve t the spreading of the disease which th se insects alone probably can carry shou d not be left to the individual citizen, w o, however well he may guard his own ho e or bit of land, will still suffer from the norance or neglect of his neighbors. N city need have mosquitoes if its health officials will exercise the authority the possess and institute the inexpensive but somewhat troublesome campaign re uired for depriving the creatures of a their breeding places. This work has been accomplished in a few localities, and t ere is nothing to prevent its accomplishm nt in all. It is to be regretted, too, that the terms of the board's circular tend to ivide mosquitoes into those that are harm l and those that are harmless. It is true hat some mosquitoes seem to be incaps le of conveying malaria from one human being to another, but this does not prove hat any of them are harmless, and it wo ld be well worth while to destroy even t ose the bites of which have no serious consequences—if there are any such. Th mosquito's song is not the least of his— her—crimes, as many a weary mortal w o has been kept awake by it can testify.

—We note with pleas e two indications that Americans, who wer late in acquiring the tip-giving vice, but who made up for lost time by carrying it o an excess paralleled by no other peo e, have now repented of their sin and are joining in a general revolt against th evil custom. So far has the reform pr gressed that the palace car porters, hith to the most successful as well as the ost ruthless and persistent of the wretc ed army of tip-hunters, are meditating a general strike for the substitution of hon st wages in the place of alms and black ail. Their representatives say that, whil 25 cents used to be the ordinary reward f r their attentions to the wearied and dusty traveler, now the usual donation is 15 ce ts—when it isn't 10 cents or a kindly ut unnegotiable "Thank you." As the p rters cannot live on wages alone, while th scale of payment remains as it is, they amor for an advance from the employin corporations and have suddenly arrived t the conclusion that dependence upon ti is unworthy of real men, black or white That is the first evidence of reform. The econd comes from Europe and is to the eff ct that American visitors, once the most generous" of tip givers, have of late ma ifested a highly economical disposition ir this respect, and are now declared by cal men, porters, and hotel servants to be the east profitable of their clients. Let the go d work go on. Of course the new develop ent in American character will excite mu h rage and scorn in the minds of all thos innumerable employers who have been making their customers pay twice—once to the employers themselves and once to he servants nominally in their employ—fo all services in the slightest degree persona , but the excitement of these individu ls will soon die away and everything w ll be better all around. No money wil be saved, to be sure, by the abandonm t of the tipping system, but there will be a vast increase of self-respect among thos who give as well as those who take the rvile fees.

—That correspondence between Rear Admiral KIMBERLY and the cting Secretary of the Navy, Mr. HACKETT would have been the better for a little edi ing before it was given out. Neither of th m proved his literary skill by saying e actly what he intended to say. How would it have been to say, for instance, improve the Ad-

ability to honor department orders had not developed earlier and oftener—which, of course, was not his idea. And Secretary HACKETT says: "Permit me to express the hope that your health will continue to improve so that, in future, should a less arduous duty be required of you, you may be fully able to respond." Now, really, that wasn't a tactful way of putting it, and the reference to "a less arduous" duty might well have been elided.

THE SCOURGE OF RHEUMATISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I entreat of you to take up this subject in your usual wholehearted and sincere manner. This deadly enemy has been and is usually handled only by quack medicine vendors and by newspapers which have a desire to exercise the wit of their young editors by making it a subject of joke, while around us homes are being wrecked through the inability of the breadearner to pursue his vocation, and countless thousands in and among the many that we come into daily contact with sink into early decrepitude with scarce a murmur, ashamed to acknowledge the attacks of this complaint and so become objects of ridicule or contempt to their acquaintances—for such is the usual mode of treatment.

Sir, I may not be able to write a good newspaper letter, but I am in sober, deadly earnest, and pray don't throw this appeal aside. I have for years suffered from rheaumatic attacks, which disappeared, leaving no trace or apparent trace behind, but of late both my hands have become permanently crippled, and to-day, as I write, its grip has hold of my heart as in a vise, and I am told I am facing death very closely. My left knee and right and left heels every other day almost in alternate accession are attacked. I have spent several hundreds of dollars on physicians and medicine, but I am told the disease is incurable, and I read last week in a work by a prominent physician that "slowly, but surely, the joints now succumb one after the other until the victim becomes a helpless cripple."

Now, Sir, my heart is being torn as though a rat were gnawing at it; my left hand, with which I write this letter, is twisted and deformed out of its natural shape, but, Sir, it is the hand that earns the bread for my wife and little ones by the severe strain of writing. I am a bookkeeper, and my heart still refuses to accept the fate assigned it. Surely our physicians must know some remedy. I am willing to undergo any operation, be inoculated with any drug, poison, or otherwise, but there seems to be nothing to do but wait and die. I stand six feet in height and weigh 200 pounds, and my general health is good. I am forty-five years of age. Can you invite opinion and give opinions in your columns? RHEUMATICUS.

Montclair, N. J., July 30, 1901.

NEGRO THRIFT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Northern householder too glad to employ negro servants and desirous of helping the race along, I wish that I might be able to indorse your kind words for them in your editorial, "How to Make the Negro Thrifty." Many Northerners feel just as kindly toward them as you do and prefer their winsome ways as household servants and will put up with more from them than from white servants. If, with all this, they reluctantly become discouraged from helping them along, and finally resort to white help, it cannot be said that they do the negro an injustice or even pretend to the "superior intelligence" of the Southern white men of which you complain.

After patiently trying negro help for nine the third year, paying them the same wage that their white brothers received, I have arrived at precisely the same conclusion that the owners of Southern sawmills and turpentine stills are discussing with a view not to punish the negro, but, as I understand it, simply to carry on the necessary work.

Nobody reads your intelligent editorials more regularly and more satisfactorily than I do, but here is a matter that has come home to me in more ways than one, and when you say: "The thesis is that as the unit of wage is increased the negro will reduce the amount of work he does to keep his earnings constant at the point at which he has learned from experience he can live, which is nonsense," you absolutely nullify the actual experience of the average master and of the average negro servant. Why, it is one of the admitted characteristics of the race, admitted reluctantly by the wise among themselves, as I have but too frequently found. In dealing with a subject so manifestly important to these people, but recently plunged into the sea of responsibility, it would seem the wise way to get at the unvarnished truth if we would do them or ourselves any good. J. S. D.

Brooklyn, July 31, 1901.

HORRORS OF THE BOER WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in your issue of July 30 a Chicago dispatch to the following effect:

> CHICAGO, July 29.—"The horrors of the situation in the Boer reconcentrado camps of South Africa is appalling. Men, women, and children are dying at a rate that would mean the extermination of the Boer race in nine years. The people are cooped up in unsanitary quarters, where they are unable to secure sufficient food or clothing, with disease making terrible ravages among them."

It appears that the statement was made on Sunday evening in one of the Chicago churches by the Rev. Herman D. Van Brockhuizen, late pastor of a Dutch Church at Pretoria. After reading the above I chanced to take up a late copy of The London Daily Telegraph, and the first paragraph on which my eye fell was an official refutation of the reverend gentleman's charges. Knowing the willingness of THE NEW YORK TIMES to give both sides of a controversy, that its readers may be competent to judge where the truth lies, I send it to you.

It will be noted that Major Sykes speaks with a full knowledge of the facts, as he was the officer who "arranged the first of the refugee concentrated camps":

> "Major Harold Sykes of the Second Dragoon Guards has returned to England on a short furlough, after being on active service in South Africa, and has given his experiences to a Stockport correspondent. After serving as Assistant Commissioner of the Potchefstroom district, he was appointed District Commissioner of that area, which embraced the administration of the whole arrangements. 'I arranged,' he says, 'the first of the refugee concentrated camps, and when I left I had a camp of about 6,000 women and children under my care.'
>
> "Major Sykes said that all the charges of cruelty and inhumanity were vile and calumnious falsehoods. 'Why,' he added, 'both women and children are better off, the great bulk of them, than ever they were in their lives. The only thing approaching cruelty to them is that we insist upon cleanliness and proper attention to sanitary regulations, which the average Boer, being a stranger to, utterly dislikes. I have seen all the workings of these camps. I am, as I have told you, the originator of the system and scheme, and I can and do give an unqualified denial to all the villainous allegations that have recently been made in public meeting and in the House of Commons.
>
> "There may be restrictions in camp life which are distasteful to the Boer, but what was to be done? When you left them in charge of their farms, each homestead was a commissariat department and an arsenal. You would come upon them and find, say, four, five, or six bags of wheat or corn, as the case might be. You would take the corn and the rifles, leaving enough only for present necessities; but say you returned in four or five days, you would find nearly double the quantity of both food and ammunition you had taken away, and often have reports of the sniping of your own men as a result of your leniency.
>
> "'I therefore recommended this scheme of camps, which appears to give so much umbrage to the pro-Boer school. At first Lord Roberts did not fall in with the suggestion, but later, when the sniping and the opposition and treachery of the women on the farms became so intolerable and such a menace to the safety of the lives of our men, the Commander in Chief fell in with the arrangement and agreed to their formation. I am, therefore, specially interested in giving an unqualified denial to the calumnies and the lies which from the basest motives several politicians have recently given utterance to. The food supplied to the camp is ample, and the best of its kind.'"

J. HENRY HAGER.

West New Brighton, S. I., July 31, 1901.

WEAK POINTS ON THE BRIDGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hold that the breaking of those bridge suspender bars was primarily due to an error, if not a blunder, on the part of the engineers in placing this expansion joint at a place that for mechanical reasons would be the least adapted point to accommodate without noticeably putting the longer suspending bars or cables out of plumb.

Long before the imposition of the present heavy loads, indeed soon after the bridge was opened, I noticed that the short suspender bars at this central part of the structure, together with the cable bands, were ripping the wire covering wound around outside the main cables, so much so that the straight wires of these main cables were exposed to the weather and had to be constantly watched and waterproofed. Over these damaged spots on the main cables a canvas covering was placed, which has been on them many years.

The overloading may have indirectly been at fault, but why should these short bars give way without the strain showing on the longer ones and why should the suspenders be used as warning danger signals? Had the other suspenders been equally weakened, they would have started to break one after the other, like rotten stitches of sewing, and the whole structure would have ripped itself loose from the cables.

This weak and tender spot should at once be eliminated. It can be done by making the structure solid in the centre, thereby keeping these suspenders always perpendicular, and cutting in an expansion joint or joints somewhere at or nearer the towers where these joints can operate as harmlessly as they are doing in the land spans.

Brooklyn, July 28, 1901. OBSERVER.

OVERCAPITALIZED CORPORATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your leading editorial of this date on the subject of overcapitalization, permit me to take exception to your general conclusion that in the case of the steel combination overcapitalization is of no public concern so long as its stocks earn and pay the promised dividends, and so long as owners of such stocks are satisfied with their investment at the prices paid.

In the argument leading to the above conclusion you disregard two very live factors in the question of overcapitalization, viz.: (a) the general public who has to buy the product of the plants thus overcapitalized, and (b) the workmen employed therein.

As to (a) the interests of the general public, an overcapitalized plant, having to provide first for dividends on such excess stock, naturally cannot supply its product as cheaply as it could without that handicap, and the public is, therefore, defrauded of its rights.

(b.) Efforts to supply its products cheaply compel the overcapitalized concern to adopt means outside of the recognized legitimate laws of trade, and notably, they are not able to deal as generously with their employes by reason of such overcapitalization. J. L. TINDALE.

New York, July 31, 1901.

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Judging by its editorial on the subject this morning, it appears to me that THE TIMES has a misconception of the political situation in South Carolina. As a gold standard Democrat I think the Democratic State Committee was perfectly justified in demanding that McLaurin should resign his seat in the Senate. Senator McLaurin has, of course, a perfect right to hold whatever views he may think fit in regard to the Administration's Philippine policy and all matters relating thereto. He has not the right, however, to openly ally himself with such Administration, to vote against the expressed belief and declared creed of his party, (such belief and creed having been tacitly if not openly indorsed by him when he accepted a seat in the Senate at his party's hands,) and yet claim the privilege to remain in the Senate as a Democrat.

As a Democrat of the Tilden-Cleveland school, I rejoice at the getting together again of the Democratic Party upon issues with which it can make a united appeal to the country. I fail to agree with THE TIMES's ingenuous view, however, that Senator McLaurin's efforts are bent in this direction. Rather do I believe he is aiming at the splitting of the Democratic Party in South Carolina and the building up of the Republican Party. President McKinley is far too astute a politician to lend himself to completely to McLaurin's plans, however "disinterested" and "conscientious" they may appear to the superficial observer, if their object was the rehabilitation of the Democratic Party.

The issues upon which the Democratic Party will go before the country in 1904 will doubtless be very different from those of 1900. Free silver is dead and the policy of the Government in regard to our foreign possessions may have become so fixed by that time as to materially alter that question. What the Administration may be able to accomplish, however, by brute force does not shake the convictions of those Democrats who love the Declaration of Independence. They will submit to the rule of the majority, but they will never admit that "might makes right," and they will demand that those who pledged themselves to their party's creed will not turn traitors.

THE TIMES, like all far-seeing observers, sees the vital necessity to the country of the Democratic Party becoming a strong party of opposition. With free silver out of the way, there is every chance of this being accomplished. It cannot be accomplished, however, if the party is to adopt THE TIMES's and Senator McLaurin's plan and place itself unreservedly in the hands of its opponents. E. H. SIMONS.

New York, July 30, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Her Doubt.

Mabel—What do you think of the Rev. Dr. Leach's idea that there will be few if any men in heaven?

Maud—Huh! Would you call that heaven?—Chicago Tribune.

Motive.

Mrs. Nexdore—I guess you've noticed the new way my daughter has of playing the piano. Where do you suppose she got the idea from?

Mrs. Pepprey—From perversity, I suppose.—Philadelphia Press.

Good Children.

"People are always content with their children," said Mr. Crusty.

"Yes," answered Mr. Dusty, "if a boy is diffident they say he is naturally refined, and if he is boisterous they say he is sure to make his way in the world."—Washington Star.

Beauty's Advantage.

"I wouldn't be so concerned about my looks, Ethelinda," said the homely husband, crossly. "Beauty is only skin deep."

"I know it, Melchior," snapped the pretty wife, still inspecting the effect of her new hat in the mirror, "but ugliness goes clear through."—Chicago Tribune.

The Heartless Druggist.

Flossie Banastar—Fred, what is that the papers say the butcher uses? I want to keep dear Fido's meat from spoiling?

Brother Fred—Formaldehyde.

Flossie—That isn't what the druggist told me.

Brother Fred—What did he say?

Flossie—Prussic acid.—Indianapolis News.

KISSING BRIDGE.

At the Junction of Roosevelt Street and Park Row, New York.

No Roebling reared that primal way
With web of steel and splendid line;
Its piers were rubble, crude and gray,
Its beams were hewn of forest pine.

Across the kill that eastward flowed
It led, unjarred by rumbling tram,
Where grasses waved and poppies glowed
New York was then New Amsterdam.

With rake and scythe at droop of day,
With lilt and carol full and free,
The maids and younkers hold their way
Along the shadowed Bouwerie.

A playful whisper stirs the trees,
A laughing ripple rills the shoal,
For here, as village law decrees,
The sweetest lips must pay the toll.

Good Saint who loved our Isle, restore
That hallowed bridge to span a tide
With blowing fields on either shore;

CAPT. CHADWICK VISITS REAR ADMIRAL SAMPSON

He Commanded the New York in the Cuban Campaign.

Will See Secretary Long and, It Is Said, Discuss the Sampson-Schley Controversy with Him.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—Capt. Chadwick, who was in command of the New York, Rear Admiral Sampson's flagship during the Cuban campaign, and who is stationed at the War College in Newport, was in the Charlestown Navy Yard to-day. He is on his way to see Secretary Long at the latter's home. He had lunch with Admiral Sampson to-day, and they were together for several hours.

It was said at the yard that Capt. Chadwick was going to discuss the Sampson-Schley controversy with Secretary Long, and that he would furnish certain information about the movements of the New York during the battle of Santiago.

Admiral Sampson and Capt. Chadwick, it was learned, talked over the various statements that have been made about the Admiral and about the movements of the New York, but neither of them would be interviewed after the luncheon at the Admiral's house. The Captain is to be one of the most important witnesses at the coming investigation.

"Capt. Chadwick is simply making a personal visit to Admiral Sampson," was the official explanation of his call at the navy yard, and at the Admiral's office the announcement was made that the Captain was to return alone to Newport.

SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY.

Admiral Kimberly's Successor Has Not Been Selected—Judge Advocate Lemly on Vacation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Acting Secretary Hackett had expected to be able to announce the name of the third member of the Schley court of inquiry to-day, but could not do so up to the time the department closed. It is, however, believed that he has heard from at least one of the Rear Admirals he has addressed on the subject, and that he has communicated his answer to Secretary Long.

Secretary Long has expressly delegated the making of a selection to Mr. Hackett, but as a matter of courtesy, it is probable that he will be told of the choice before it is made public.

Judge Advocate Lemly left to-day on his annual vacation to New England to be gone a month. While away he will keep in touch with the case as far as he can conveniently, and will be the directing mind should any question arise requiring a legal decision.

WESTERN COUNSEL FOR SCHLEY?

Ex-Senator Manderson Too Busy to Take the Rear Admiral's Case—John M. Thurston Offers His Services.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 3.—Ex-Senator Charles F. Manderson of Omaha returned to-day from Dome Lake, Utah, where he received a telegram from Rear Admiral Schley asking him to appear as counsel for the Rear Admiral before the court of inquiry. Gen. Manderson's duties as counsel for the Burlington Railroad are such that he was reluctantly compelled to decline. It developed to-day that ex-Senator John M. Thurston has tendered his services to Rear Admiral Schley.

ADMIRAL MELVILLE PROTESTS.

Objects to the Substitution of the Fast Columbia for the Vermont.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—Rear Admiral Melville, Chief Engineer of the navy, resents with characteristic vigor the order replacing the old frigate Vermont as receiving ship at the New York Navy Yard with the commerce destroyer Columbia. Admiral Melville takes great pride in the Columbia and Minneapolis, the patterns for the fast cruisers that have been produced for other navies. He insists that that ship would be useless in the place of the Vermont. It is as inappropriate to put her to that service he says as it would be to put a racehorse to the service for which a draught animal was more suitable.

The Columbia is in care of an officer and a few men at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, ready to be ordered to cruising service at a day's notice. She is long and lean, with small berthing capacity, her hull being filled largely with the machinery required to drive her twenty-four knots an hour. The Vermont, without machinery and built on the broad lines of the old ships of the line, is like all other hulks that have hitherto been assigned to use as receiving ships.

It is maintained that it is absurd to devote a triple-screw ship to service at anchor when there are still old vessels free from machinery that would better accommodate seamen while waiting assignment to other ships. Some of the critics of Rear Admiral Crowninshield declare that the abandonment of the Vermont is due entirely to the influence of microbe hunters who are willing to get rid of a relic that is historical simply to gratify a theory.

Other officers say that the destruction of the Vermont can be ascribed to the desire of some naval officers to get rid of all receiving ships and to take care of seamen and apprentices at stations in barracks instead of aboard ships. Efforts have been made to supplant barracks for receiving ships, and this abandonment of the Vermont and the substitution of the Columbia is asserted by some of those who have commented upon the order as preliminary to a new appeal to Congress to provide ample barracks space for enlisted men.

BIDS FOR GOVERNMENT WORK.

Several New York Companies After Contracts in the Boston Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Bids were opened at the Navy Department to-day for certain buildings, heating plant, and dredging at the Boston Navy Yard. The buildings were a ship fitters' shop and a metal workers' shop. The bids for building both were as follows:

Penn Bridge Company, Beaver Falls, Penn., $338,917; F. G. Coburn & Co., Melrose, Mass., $327,500; Norcross Brothers, Worcester, Mass., $395,890; L. L. Leach of Chicago, $324,000; Snare & Trieste of New York, $352,000; D. H. Hayes Company of Chicago, $348,794; J. A. Colson of Charleston, Mass., $370,000; Mead, Mason & Co., Boston, $355,000. For the ship fitters' shop alone, R. A. Griefen of Chicago bid $173,000.

The specifications allow a dozen changes of the plans and materials, and the prices vary considerably from the figures above given in places where the bidders have availed themselves of the opportunities thus afforded.

There were six bidders for the central heating system at the Boston yard, as follows:

General Fire Extinguisher Company, Providence, R. I., two bids, $26,720 and $25,850; Bradlee & Chatman, Boston, two bids, $32,700 and $34,800; Lynch & Woodward, Boston, two bids, $23,179 and $32,789; New York Steam Fitting Company of New York, one bid, $34,750; Evans, Almiral & Co., New York, one bid, $35,900, and Francis A. Williams, New York, one bid, $30,962.

No awards will be made for several days.

OFFICERS TO BE TRIED.

Court-Martial for Capt. F. P. Fremont and Lieut. Preston Brown at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Courts-martial are to be held in Manila on Lieut. Preston Brown and Capt. Francis P. Fremont, Second Infantry. The Lieutenant is accused of killing a native who refused to recover the body of a soldier from the river. The charges against Capt. Fremont are not known yet.

Trouble Over Havana Floating Dry Dock

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—A complication has arisen in connection with the recent acquisition by the Navy Department of the big floating dry dock now in Havana Harbor. Contractors who dredged out the portion of the harbor where the dock lies have come forward with a claim for $55,000, which they say should be paid before the Government is allowed to remove the dock from Havana. The Navy Department holds that, if there is an equity in this claim, the contractors must have recourse to the Spanish Government, as the dock was in its possession when the dredging was done. The Attorney General will have to pass upon the case.

SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

Publishers Have Liberal Time Allowance in Which to Adapt Their Business to New Rules.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden has issued a circular to Postmasters correcting an apparent misconception of recent orders relating to second-class mail. It is explained that a publication once properly admitted to the second class and regularly passing in the mails under that classification, whether mailed by the publisher or a news agent, will not have its privilege revoked, except upon formal notice from the department to the Postmaster. The circular says:

"An entirely new publication, or a suspended one, resuming issue, seeking the second-class privilege, is subject to the regular conditions and restrictions. Where publications use premiums, guessing contests, &c., to induce subscriptions, the department will not hold such subscriptions to be illegitimate for the time being, or until the publishers have had an opportunity to change their practices with as little financial loss as possible, to conform to the new regulations. Such alleged subscriptions must not be in contravention of Section 281 previous to amendment, and in no case will the non-enforcement of the amended regulations extend beyond Oct. 1 next.

"News agents already recognized as such need not at present make application on the new form for permission to mail second-class matter at the pound rate, but must execute such application on this form prior to Oct. 1, if it can be done then without embarrassment. The enforcement immediately of the provisions of the amended Regulation 301, excluding from the pound rate unsold or 'return' copies when sent from news agents to news agents, has been decided to be inevitable, and the present rights along this line remain undisturbed for the present, but the new requirement must be enforced generally by Oct. 1."

BARON FAVA'S SUCCESSOR.

Mayor des Planches, Now Italian Minister to Servia, Will Be in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—In response to an inquiry from the Italian Government the State Department has announced that it will receive with pleasure as Ambassador from Italy to the United States Mayor des Planches, at present Italian Minister to Servia and a diplomat of long experience.

Signor Malaspina, Italian Minister to the Argentine Republic, who was originally selected to succeed Baron Fava at Washington, will go elsewhere.

Major Doyen to be Reprimanded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The court-martial which recently tried Major Charles A. Doyen, fleet marine officer of the North Atlantic Squadron at Newport, on the charge of intoxication and being absent without leave, found him guilty and sentenced him to lose two numbers, and to be reprimanded by the Navy Department. The papers in the case arrived here to-day, and it is probable that the Acting Secretary of the Navy will issue the reprimand at once.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The President to-day made the following appointments in the navy:

William P. White, Lieutenant Commander.

Alfred A. Pratt, Lieutenant.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Promotions and assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps:

Name.	Promoted To.	Assigned To.
David H. Kinzie	Colonel	Coast Artillery
George G. Greenough	Lieut. Col.	Coast Artillery
Selden A. Day	Lieut. Col.	Coast Artillery
Edward Davis	Major	Coast Artillery
Joseph M. Califf	Major	Coast Artillery
Charles W. Hobbs	Major	Coast Artillery
Clermont L. Best	Major	Coast Artillery
John D. C. Hoskins	Major	Field Artillery
Samuel A. Kephart	Captain	45th Coast Art.

Lieut. Col. Day will proceed to New York City and report to the Adjutant General of the Army for assignment to station.

Major Califf will remain on duty at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Major Hobbs will report to the commanding officer at the Presidio of San Francisco for duty at that post.

Major Best will report to the commanding officer, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty at that post.

Capt. Cornelis De W. Willcox, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Forty-fifth Company Coast Artillery and will remain unassigned and available for staff or other duty until further orders.

Lieut. Col. Albert L. Myer, Twenty-seventh Infantry, is transferred to the Eleventh Infantry and will join the latter regiment.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted:

Col. Charles L. Davis, (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Eleventh Infantry,) to the Fifth Infantry, to date from July 11, vice Comba, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Whitall, (promoted from Major, Sixteenth Infantry, to date from July 11, vice Davis, promoted,) to the Twenty-seventh Infantry.

Major Robert F. Ames, (promoted from Captain, Eighth Infantry,) to the Sixteenth Infantry, to date from July 11, vice Whitall, promoted.

Major Robert N. Getty, (promoted from Captain, First Infantry,) to the First Infantry, to date from July 23, vice Petit, detailed for service in the Inspector General's Department.

The officers named will join their respective regiments.

Orders of April 6 to Second Lieut. William A. Kent, Twenty-third Infantry, to report to the President of the examining board appointed to meet at Manila, Philippine Islands, for examination with a view to his transfer to the Corps of Engineers, are revoked.

Second Lieut. John R. Musgrave, Artillery Corps, will join the Forty-first Company, Coast Artillery, at Fort Monroe, Va.

Lieut. Col. Charles Bird, Deputy Quartermaster General, will proceed to New York City on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Orders of July 11 to Second Lieut. Arthur H. Bryant, Artillery Corps, to report to the President of the examining board in New York City for examination, with a view to his transfer to the Corps of Engineers, are revoked.

Navy.

Lieut. C. L. Poor is ordered to the office of Naval Intelligence Sept. 1.

Lieut. E. H. De Lany is ordered to Shelby, Ohio, Sept. 14 as inspector of engineering material at that place and vicinity.

Lieut. F. N. Freeman is detached from the Torpedo Station upon the completion of his course and ordered home to wait orders.

School for Samoan Children.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Navy Department is about to establish a primary school for children on the Samoan Island of Tutuila. Capt. Tilley, who is the naval commander there, has made an urgent recommendation to this effect.

MOSQUITOS' HAUNTS INVADED.

Underbrush Cut Down and Pools Inspected on Staten Island.

Dr. Doty said last night that everything was ready for the first trial of petroleum as a means of doing away with the mosquito pest on Staten Island.

The first test will be made to-morrow, in the district bounded by New York Bay, and New Dorp Lane. Members of the sanitary police squad visited the district yesterday and inspected cesspools, cisterns, and stagnant pools of water. Some underbrush was also cut down.

The sprinkling wagon and raft constructed by Dr. Doty are already. The raft is fitted with pipes and a force pump, and it will be towed through the water while the oil is being forced through the pipes. One hundred barrels of petroleum are to be used in the first test.

ELECTION OFFICIALS INDICTED.

Twenty-five Judges and Clerks in Chicago Accused of Fraud.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Indictments against twenty-five Judges and Clerks of Election, for making false canvasses and returns of the votes cast last Fall for County Commissioner, were returned by the Grand Jury to-day.

The charges were brought at the direction of Judge Carter, who has caused an investigation into the conduct of 250 other election officials. Gross fraud is suspected in certain sections of the city, and the Judges and Clerks will be summoned before the Election Commissioners for examination. In every instance the charge is the same—making false and fraudulent canvasses and returns of the votes cast in the election of last November.

The indicted men are about equally divided between the Democratic and Republican Parties.

TWO WRECKS NEAR CAPE RACE.

Norwegian Steamship Vera and Cotton-Laden Acis on the Rocks—Crews of Both Vessels Safe.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 3.—Two more steamships have been added to the list of those wrecked in "the graveyard of the North Atlantic Coast." The Norwegian steamer Vera, from London for Quebec, having water ballast, struck last night on the rocks near Renews, about fifty yards south of the spot where the steamship Delmar went ashore, and within sight of the wreck of the Lusitania. Her Captain and crew got ashore at midnight and camped on the bank. The ship is aground forward, and seventy feet of her bottom has been torn out. Her stokehole is full of water, and she lies broadside to the sea, pounding against the rocks. She filled within fifteen minutes after striking. There is no hope of getting her off, and the sea is too rough to even get a tug alongside.

The second wreck, reported to-day, is that of the steamship Acis, Capt. Tate, from Galveston for Hamburg with a cargo of cotton and grain. She went on the rocks nine miles west of Cape Race. The Acis is in a dangerous position and has been abandoned by her crew. The Wreck Commissioner is in charge. The crew had great difficulty in reaching the shore, owing to the heavy seas which swept the vessel, but fortunately there were no fatalities. The steamer Grand Lake will sail at midnight to salvage the cargo and bring back the crew.

The Acis is a steel screw steamer of 2,020 tons register and about 1,100 indicated horse power. She is 325 feet long, 48 feet beam, and 24 feet 3 inches depth of hold, and has three decks. She was built at Stockton-on-Tees in 1900, and is owned by the Acis Steamship Company, Limited, of London.

TRANSPORT LENNOX SAFE.

With Her Shaft Broken She Is Brought to San Francisco in Tow of Steamship Iaqua.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The damaged transport Lennox has been towed into this port by the coasting steamship Iaqua.

On July 31 a boat in charge of Mate Sprout put off from the disabled vessel to seek assistance. It fell in with the steamship George W. Loomis, which brought the mate and his crew here with the story that the Lennox, which left Manila for this port on June 27, had broken her shaft. As soon as the news was received the United States tug Slocum started in search of the transport, which was reported to be about 300 miles off shore. Doubtless the tug is still searching, for no report has been received from her.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The authorities here expect that salvage will be paid to the steamer Iaqua for bringing the disabled transport Lennox to port. Some question may arise as to the responsibility of the Government, owing to the fact that the Lennox is a chartered vessel, and it may be held that the owners are responsible for any accident which necessitated her being towed into port.

SLOOP IN DISTRESS.

The Shamrock's Machinery Gets Out of Order, Disabling Her.

A little after 9 o'clock last night, as the police boat Patrol was steaming down the East River, she ran across an auxiliary sloop flying distress signals just off Wall Street Ferry. The Patrol, which was under the command of Capt. E. O. Smith, made for the sloop, and, casting a line to her, towed her to the Red D Line dock, in Brooklyn.

The sloop proved to be the Shamrock, Capt. William Townsend of 73 Bush Street, Brooklyn. The Captain reported a nut had been lost from the piston rod, disabling the machinery, and as there was no wind he was unable to use his sails, and the sloop was drifting with the tide. Fearing he might come into collision with some vessel, he set the distress signal.

BARD INTERRUPTS ORATOR.

Kanawha Club's Band Punctuates Franchise League Orator's Efforts with Popular Songs.

While the Kanawha Club was enjoying itself at College Point, the Franchise Tax Municipal Ownership League was holding an outing near by. There was a "dollar dinner" in the Casino, and Percival E. Nagle's band interfered in an unusual way with the speaking of the League orators. The principal speaker was Louis F. Post, editor of The Chicago Republic. Mr. Post faced the one thousand diners somewhat hesitatingly and said:

"Tammany Hall is undoubtedly the most corrupt organization on the face of the earth—"

"Ta-ra-ra-ra-ra-boom-de-ah," brayed the band directly under the window. It had slid up quietly while the introduction was being made. The leaguers pounded upon their tables in protest.

"Tammany Hall—" continued Mr. Post.

"My gal's a high-born lady" played the band, assisted by a score of voices.

"—is undoubtedly strong,"

"She's black, but not too shady" filled in the band and voices,

"—and it pays the bills of the poor whenever they get into debt."

"If you ain't got no money, why, you needn't come around," yelled four score voices.

"Tammany Hall men know a good thing when they see it. They know how to get the classes against the masses, and —"

"Lots of men, girls are few, Susy, I love you," sang the opposition.

The speaker then turned fiercely to the open window behind him and shouted, "Minions of Tammany have come to disturb us, but even though they may drown my poor voice—"

"He's a hefty lad with tongue and voice," the chorus commented.

"But they cannot drown the voice of the people raised in election-day protest against the brass band methods of Tammany Hall. Tammany Hall is corrupt—"

"The best thing that ever happened on the avenue," came from beneath the window.

"Yes, that's what its promoters and hired minions think of it," said the orator, as he sat down.

Gen. Henry Tremain of Philadelphia was the next speaker. Others to address the diners were Frederic W. Hinrichs, Charles Frederic Adams, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Samuel Seabury, Robert Stewart, Lucien Knapp, Patrick Hayes, and James R. Brown.

MME. NORDICA'S PLANS.

After Opening the New Wagner Theatre in Munich, She Will Tour America.

MUNICH, Aug. 3.—The interest manifested in the opening of the new Wagner Theatre here next September increases. Mme. Nordica is preparing in the Black Forest. The final rehearsal of the opening opera, "Tristan und Isolde," will be given privately before the Prince Regent, and the fact that Mme. Nordica filled the rôle of Isolde will be recorded on tablets in the new theatre. During her four weeks' season in Munich the American songstress will appear each week in the rôle of Isolde and as Elsa in "Lohengrin."

At the conclusion of the season she will go to Lucerne to rest before sailing for America at the end of October. Mme. Nordica will not to appear next season in either opera or concert in New York or Philadelphia, but she is booked for upward of eighty recitals throughout the United States.

History of Mexican Battle Flags.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer yesterday granted the request of ex-Assemblyman Francis E. Laimbeer for permission to place in the case in the Governor's room at the City Hall, which contains the Mexican battle flags, a history of the colors written on parchment. The narrative was prepared by Gen. F. E. Pinto, who was a Lieutenant in the First New York Volunteer regiment that served in the Mexican War. Gen. Pinto is the grandfather of Mr. Laimbeer.

To Aid Home for Homeless Women.

A picnic and Summernight's festival in aid of the new Home for Homeless Women will be held Tuesday afternoon and evening at Sulzer's Westchester Park and Hotel, near West Farms. John L. Sullivan is expected to lead the grand march and make a speech and other speakers have also promised to attend.

MGR. SCALABRINI WELCOMED.

The Catholic Archbishop Is Met by Numerous Priests, Two Children, and a Band.

Archbishop and Mgr. Scalabrini of Piacentia, Italy, who comes to America to inspect Catholic missions in the United States, arrived in New York on the Italian liner Liguria yesterday. At Quarantine a delegation of priests from St. Joachim's Mission, a Reception Committee, and a band welcomed him.

Archbishop Scalabrini, who is the head of Catholic missions throughout the world, will spend several days at St. Joachim's Mission, in Roosevelt Street, before starting on his tour of the country. On boarding the George Starr, which had been specially chartered to meet him, the Archbishop was welcomed by speeches delivered by two Italian children—a little boy named Molinelli and an equally diminutive girl named Katie Rappetti. Archbishop Scalabrini, replying, said, in part: "I am very pleased to be among you in this land of liberty. I hear that Italian-Americans are very patriotic citizens of this great country, and I am very glad to know it. I know that you love your religion, and you therefore cannot fail to be good citizens, for religion and patriotism go hand in hand."

Among those who welcomed the Archbishop were Father Gambera of Boston, Father Ferrante, representing Archbishop Corrigan; Father Beccherinin of Detroit, Father Alussi of St. Joachim's Mission, Father Paul of Providence, Father Ricardo, and Father Pacifico.

RAPID TRANSIT WORK BLOCKED.

Permission to Tunnel Under General Post Office Vaults Awaited.

The work of excavating the "loop" at the City Hall for the Rapid Transit Road has been blocked by the Federal authorities. The Secretary of the Treasury, who is the official custodian of all Federal property, has not as yet given his consent to the invasion of the ground underneath the vaults on the Mail Street side of the Post Office Building, and Chief Engineer Foye of the Post Office yesterday morning notified the contractor for this section of the Rapid Transit Road that he could not proceed further pending the sanction of the authorities at Washington. It is probable that an order granting permission for the construction of the loop underneath the Mail Street vaults will be issued early next week.

While the work of excavating under the Post Office vaults is in progress, Mail Street will be covered by a temporary bridge, to permit the mail wagons to receive and deliver the mails.

PORT CHESTER RAPID TRANSIT.

State Railroad Commission to Consider the Promoters' Application.

Col. George W. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, is in the city. He is a member of the State Railroad Commission, which will hold a meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-morrow.

At that session there will be a consideration of the application of several gentlemen to build a rapid transit road between Port Chester and this city. The originators of the plan promise a greatly improved service, but they are opposed by the New York Central, the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and other companies. A lively time is expected.

CIVIC COUNCIL'S PLANS.

It May Unite with Reform Leaguers and Labor Unions.

The Civic Council, which not long since appointed a Committee of One Thousand to carry on an agitation for political reform, is considering the expediency, it was announced yesterday, of uniting with the Franchise Tax and Municipal League and the labor unions in the coming campaign. The object of this union, if it takes place, is to either elect independent representatives to the Legislature, or to force candidates to express their views on labor matters before election.

The following statement on behalf of the Council was made yesterday:

"Neither the Tammany nor the anti-Tammany forces can win without drawing largely from the labor vote. If this labor vote was organized it could accomplish a good deal. With capital consolidating as it is in the United States, and steadily assuming more Governmental power through control of the Legislature and judiciary, it becomes imperative that labor men should enter politics."

Plans of Republican Leaders.

A meeting of the Executive Committtee of the Republican County Committee will be held on Tuesday. Just what will be done is not intimated, but it is believed informal arrangements will be made for the business to be transacted on Aug. 21, when the several local conventions will be called.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse gave a reception to-day at their villa, Eastbourne Lodge, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitehouse, of England, who are guests of Mr. Whitehouse's parents. The reception took place on the lawn, where tents were erected.

To-night a notable dinner was given at Berger's by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens. There were ninety guests seated at nine tables. Following the dinner there was an informal dance until midnight.

Dinners were given this evening by Col. Edward Morrell, Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, Mrs. E. T. Gerry, Mrs. William P. Thompson, and Mrs. S. E. Huntington.

Prince Albert de Broglie and Prince Jacques de Broglie of Paris, who are making a tour of the country, are expected at Newport some time this month.

Mrs. William Payne Simpson is the guest of Mrs. Robert I. Gammell.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse are at the New Cliff.

E. S. Willard of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.

The Misses Betts and A. De Navarro are guests of Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Morris Black of New York is the guest of Mrs. James Harriman at the Warren cottage.

Miss M. M. Carson of Philadelphia is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan at The Chalet.

Dennis M. Hare arrived to-day and is at the Spencer villa, the guest of Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 3.—There is a dinner-dance at the Kebo Valley Club to-night. Mrs. W. P. Draper of New York, Mrs. C. S. Wadsworth of New York, Mrs. Thomas Gerald Condon of New York gave dinners.

The Countess and Count Laugier-Villars gave a dinner at Mr. Livingston's cottage. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fry, Johnston Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Francis MacNutte of Rome, and Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman. At the ball later were present the following New Yorkers: Mr. and Mrs. F. Huger Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Vos, Countess Pestetics, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Miss Eleanor Sedley, Pierpont Davis, Phoenix Ingraham, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, and Miss Thomas.

Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney gave a large reception this afternoon to meet Mrs. Hubert Vos of New York and Mrs. Alfred E. Platt.

Fitzgerald—Walker.

WILTON, N. H., Aug. 3.—Miss Susan G. Walker, daughter of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, United States Navy, retired, was married to Richard G. Fitzgerald of California, at the family residence, to-day. Bishop O. P. Fitzgerald of Nashville, an uncle of the bridegroom, read the service.

Mr. Fitzgerald was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1898, and is now practicing in New York, where Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald will live.

John P. Kenny's Wedding To-day.

John P. Kenny, Deputy Auditor of the Department of Finance, will be married to-day to Miss Nellie F. Jones. The ceremony will take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral and the Rev. William J. B. Daly will officiate. John J. Daly will be the best man and Miss Kate Doran will act as bridesmaid. The bridegroom was for many years engaged in newspaper work here. He is a member of the Democratic Club, of Company G, Seventh Regiment; of the Tammany General Committee of the Twenty-ninth District, and is Vice Councilor of Ericsson Council, L. A. B. A.

BISHOP LITTLEJOHN DEAD

He Succumbs to Apoplexy While on His Vacation.

Had Been at the Head of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island Since 1869.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 3.—Bishop Abram N. Littlejohn, D. D., L. L. D., of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island died suddenly to-day at Gray Lock Hotel of apoplexy. He was seventy-seven years old. He had been here a week on his vacation.

The Right Rev. Abram Newkirk Littlejohn, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island since 1869, was born on Dec. 13, 1824, in Florida, Montgomery County, this State. Entering Union College, Schenectady, when seventeen years old, he was graduated with honors in 1845, and, after a course of three years in theological studies, he was ordained a Deacon by Bishop William H. De Lancey in 1848. His first church position was that of assistant in St. Anne's, Amsterdam, N. Y., whence he went not long afterward to accept a corresponding place in St. Andrew's, Meriden, Conn.

In 1850 he was called to Springfield, Mass., as rector of Christ Church, but he remained there only a year, leaving to take charge of the important parish of St. Paul's, in New Haven, Conn. It was while in this church that he became well known throughout this country and Europe, his writings on ecclesiastical and literary subjects attracting favorable attention generally.

After ten years at New Haven, Dr. Littlejohn, who in the meantime had been honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity by the University of Pennsylvania, came to Brooklyn to be rector of Holy Trinity Church, at Clinton and Montague Streets. Before this he had been offered the Presidency of Geneva College, now called Hobart College, but had declined the position. He had also been a lecturer on pastoral theology in the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., for seven years. He was the second rector of Holy Trinity Church in Brooklyn, succeeding the Rev. Dr. William H. Lewis.

During the nine years Dr. Littlejohn staid there the debts of the church were paid off, and the steeple, which had been unbuilt for lack of funds, was reared to its full height.

Dr. Littlejohn's career was distinguished by an occurrence that is said to be unique in the records of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country. When the Dioceses of Central New York and Long Island were formed he was elected Bishop for both of them, almost simultaneously. His acceptance of the latter territory was made on the ground that he was more familiar with the needs of the diocese where he had been working than with those of the one up the State. He was consecrated on Jan. 27, 1869, Bishop Henry C. Potter officiating, with the assistance of eight other Bishops.

In 1874 Bishop Littlejohn was appointed to take charge of churches established in Europe by the Protestant Episcopalians of America, and he consecrated the Church of St. Paul's-Within-the-Walls, in Rome, and opened the American church in Paris. Later, however, he was forced to transfer his foreign duties to the Bishop of North Carolina, church affairs in Long Island demanding his entire attention.

The University of Cambridge, England, made Bishop Littlejohn a Doctor of Laws in 1880, and he received the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws from the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn., in 1897. From the time of his residence in New Haven he continued to write regularly. Among his published works are "The Philosophy of Religion," "The Metaphysics of Cousin," "The Life and Writings of Coleridge," "The Poetry of George Herbert," "The Bible and Common Sense," "The Outwardness of Popular Religion," "Human Progress," "The Alt-Catholic Movement," "Conciones ad Clerum," "Stephen's Lectures on the History of France," "Roger's Eclipse of Faith," and "The Christian Ministry at the Close of the Nineteenth Century."

In February, 1899, services commemorative of the Bishop's thirty years of service were held in the Cathedral of the Incarnation. The last public service of unusual importance that Bishop Littlejohn attended was that which celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Church Charity Foundation, in which he had always been interested. It was noticeable at this service that he was very feeble, and since then there has been frequent talk of his having a coadjutor. He persistently refused this offer, even taking occasion to say at a meeting of the clergymen and laymen of the diocese that he was well able to take care of the affairs of the diocese.

Dr. Littlejohn was a strict Churchman, and was heard to express himself emphatically more than once about certain innovations in the worship of his church that he regarded as altogether wrong. Although his reputation as a writer and scholar was the greater, he achieved no small note as an orator, and there were those who ranked him among the best pulpit preachers.

A new Bishop for the diocese of Long Island will be chosen by what is known as the Convention of the Diocese, which meets annually. The next regular meeting comes in May next, at the Garden City Cathedral, and it is said that there is no likelihood of Bishop Littlejohn's successor being chosen before that time.

The Bishop's home was in the Bee House, Garden City. The funeral services will be held at the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, at 10:30 A. M., Wednesday, Aug. 7.

HER ONE HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY.

Miss Elizabeth Hillyer of East Orange Arrives at the Century Mark.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 3.—Miss Jane Elizabeth Hillyer celebrated her one hundredth birthday to-day at her home, 101 William Street, East Orange. She spent the day very quietly, receiving her relatives and a few old friends. Miss Hillyer has suffered during the past few weeks from the intense heat, and is greatly enfeebled thereby.

Miss Hillyer, who is the last survivor of the seven children of the late Rev. Dr. Asa Hillyer, for many years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, was born in Madison, but went to Orange with her parents when three months old. She is the oldest members of the First Church in Orange, having united herself with it in 1825.

Ten years ago Miss Hillyer fell and broke her hip, and since that time she has been obliged to walk with crutches. She has been remarkably free from sickness.

Child Dies on a Train.

Paulus Moort, the infant son of the Rev. Paulus Moort of 248 West Fifty-third Street, died in its mother's arms on a Pennsylvania Railroad train while traveling from Philadelphia to Jersey City last night. Dr. T. M. Dwyer of Albany, who was on the train, ascribed his death to cholera infantum. The Rev. Mr. Moort, who is a missionary at Monrovia, South Africa, arrived in New York on June 8. He is now at St. Luke's Hospital, where he is being treated for paralysis.

The Charity Society's Laundry.

The laundry of the Charity Organization Society is at present unable to afford employment to all who apply for work or for training. Many families who usually send their work to this laundry are in consequence left at the railroad station they will be called for and delivered at the laundry. It is urgently requested that an increased amount of work may be forwarded by families in the country.

City Island Church Benefit.

A doll bazaar, kirmess, and ladies' reception will be held at Flynn's Boat House, City Island, New York, on Tuesday, Aug. 6, Wednesday, Aug. 7, and Thursday, Aug. 8, 1901, the proceeds for the benefit of St. Mary's Church, City Island. One of the many features will be a Martian green tea, to be given on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 7. There will be a vaudeville entertainment, followed by dancing every evening. The affair is to be given under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society of City Island, of which Mrs. Lawrence Delmour is President.

Legion of Honor Festival.

The annual midsummer festival of the Associated Councils of Great New York of the American Legion of Honor was held yesterday afternoon and evening in Sulzer's Morrisania Park, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street. President William Holland of the Associated Councils was in charge of the festival. Among those present were Grand Commander Ira C. Morris of the State and Vice Grand Commander Charles Everson.

DEATH OF WILLIAM W. B. BEACH

He Was the "Father of the House of Commons" and a Prominent Conservative.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—William W. B. Beach, Conservative member of Parliament for the Andover Division of Hampshire, died to-day as the result of injuries received in a cab accident in Parliament Street.

The Right Hon. William Wither Bramston Beach was not an extremely old man, compared with other "Fathers of the House of Commons"—a title given to the member who has retained his seat for the longest period without a break—but he had sat in the House for the greater part of his life. He was born in 1826, and had been a member of Parliament since 1857. Until 1885 he sat for North Hampshire, and from that year until his death for the Andover Division of the same county. He sat through fourteen administrations, and faced seven Prime Ministers.

The only son and heir of a Hampshire squire, Mr. Beach, who was a cousin of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, was educated at Eton and Oxford, at each of which institutions he was famous as an athlete. In later life he became master of the famous Vine Hunt. The earliest portrait of him is found in the well known picture of the Hunt, in which the Duke of Wellington also figures. When that picture was painted Mr. Beach was a boy at Eton.

Mr. Beach was a large landowner. His principal seat, Oakley Hall, is one of the finest places in Hampshire, and he neglected none of the duties of an English squire. He established the Hampshire Chamber of Agriculture, and was for twenty years its President. Outside of Parliament, however, he was best known for his prominence as a Freemason. Just before he entered Parliament he visited America, in order to inquire into the grievances of the Canadian Masons. King Edward, when Prince of Wales, appointed him Grand J. (Third Principal) of the Grand Chapter of Arch Masons.

Mr. Beach did not often speak in the Commons, but did much hard work in committee, and was regular in attendance. He was a faithful Conservative, but maintained a certain independence of opinion. He was made a Privy Councillor about a year ago.

THE REV. DR. B. E. BACKUS DEAD

He Was for Twenty-five Years Rector of Holy Apostles Church Here.

The Rev. Brady Electus Backus, D. D., rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, New York City, died at his Summer home in Ridgefield, Conn., on Friday night. Dr. Backus was born at Troy, N. Y., March 24, 1839. His early education was received in the public schools of Troy and later at Grand Rapids, Mich., where his family had removed in 1854. After his graduation he taught school for two years.

In 1859 he began the study of law at Marshall, Mich., and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Michigan. Removing to Detroit, he was associated in his practice with Col. Henry Morrow, Robert P. Toms, and Robinson & Brooks. Subsequently he entered Trinity College at Hartford, Conn., and was graduated as a B. A. in 1870. He then entered the General Theological Seminary in the city of New York, graduating as M. A. in 1873, when he was ordained deacon, and accepted the position of assistant at St. Peter's Church, in New York. In 1874 he was ordained priest and was called to the rectorship of Christ Church, Cooperstown, N. Y., where he remained until 1876.

In June, 1875, he was married to Miss Annie S. Taylor of New York. In 1876 Dr. Backus was called to the Church of the Holy Apostles, in New York, where he was rector for twenty-five years.

He was a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. He was a member of the Mayflower Society and held the office of Elder in the New York Society. He was also a member of the New England Society, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Society of the War of 1812, the Society of Colonial Governors, the Bible and Prayer Book Committee, and the Churchman's Association

HAPPENINGS IN CHICAGO

County Commissioners Declare War on Judges' Long Vacations.

SOME TAX DODGING CASES

Strange Disproportion Between Assessments on Rich Men's Property and Probate Court Valuations.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The Cook County Board has declared war on the long Summer vacations of the Circuit and Superior Court Judges of the county. The board is incensed because the Judges, who have the right under the laws of the State to regulate the number of employes of the county, recently declared that there must be a curtailment of expenses in order to meet reduced taxation receipts. At the same time the Judges showed no inclination to contribute any of their own salaries for this purpose. The County Commissioners say that of the twenty-six Judges twenty are now taking vacations, while 125 prisoners are sweltering in the jail awaiting trial, and over 25,000 civil suits remain unheard. Six Judges from other counties of the State are doing the work of the Judges who are seeking relaxation, and they are being paid at the rate of $10 a day. The Commissioners have notified the substitute Judges that the County Board will not pay their salaries any longer, and that any Judge hiring a substitute for the purpose of taking a vacation must pay the salary himself. The Judges are likely to hit back at the members of the board by cutting down the county pay roll still more.

Tax dodgers are having a trying time of it. Besides the Board of Reviewers, which is busy increasing the assessment of corporations found to be unduly favored by the Assessors, a committee of the City Council is also ferreting out property which can carry more burden in the shape of taxation. This committee has discovered that railroad property to the value of $200,000,000 is escaping taxation. The report of the committee, which has been made public, asserts that all the railroads have united in cheating the city. The elevated roads returned a total valuation of only $568,509 for properties which cost them nearly $50,000,000 to build and equip. The Santa Fé road alone has a terminal property between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets which the committee estimates to be worth $50,000,000, but which is listed at a trifling percentage of its alleged real value. In one case recently a valuable elevator was scheduled as trackage.

The Probate Court reveals some curious things about taxation. The last personal property assessment of P. D. Armour before his death was $500,000. In the Probate Court the valution placed upon the property was $14,532,148, of which, it is said, a large proportion is personal property. In 1898 Silas B. Cobb was assessed for $85,000. When Mr. Cobb died the estate showed $2,593,000 in taxable personal property. Another case was that of Rufus Wright, the manufacturer of bicycle tires. In 1900 he was assessed at $800. This year his estate is assessed at $500,000. Before his death Timothy Blackstone's estate was assessed at $640,000. The probate valuation was $4,000,000.

Prof. Maxime Krovalevsky has been spending several weeks in Chicago making a study of social conditions and institutions. One of the things he especially wished to study was how good American citizens could be made out of men of so many different nationalities. Russia, he believes, would like to learn the secret of harmonizing and Russianizing its various peoples.

"The psychology of the industrial class" is a term by which Prof. Krovalevsky sums up another of the points of his investigation. It is puzzling to a Russian, he says, to find so many men who, when they have risen to the ownership of factories, are willing to spend all day at work. The industrial class above the working class in Russia devotes its time to society, and leaves business management to deputies or agents. The professor has discovered that the political machine does not turn at the wheels that move in America, although that impression is quite general in his country. He has been interested in finding that the Chicago courts are free from the spoils system to a large extent.

"It will be news to many of my countrymen," he said, "to learn that Richard Croker does not name the President of the United States."

Prof. Krovalevsky will go from Chicago to the Pacific Coast

An epidemic of malaria along the north shore is ascribed to mosquitoes. With the advent of Summer dense swarms of the little pests have made their appearance in Evanston and other north shore suburbs, and at the same time there has been a noticeable increase in the number of cases of fever. A majority of the north shore physicians agree that the germs of the fever are carried by the mosquitoes.

Ethelbert Stewart of the United States Department of Labor has come to Chicago to learn how a person can live here on $2.50 a week, as a newspaper announces is possible. R. B. P.

NATIONAL A. C. FIELD MEET.

The Olympia Athletic Club Won a Point Banner—Reuss's Good Performance.

The National Athletic Club of Brooklyn held its opening amateur field meeting yesterday at Grand Street Park, Maspeth. The best performance of the day was that of Reuss in the running high jump handicap. He cleared 5 feet 11¼ inches, but failed to take first place, Edward Cypiot of the National Athletic Club, to whom he allowed nine inches, winning. The Olympia Athletic Club won the banner for the greatest number of points scored by a team. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Victor Andrews, Pastime A. C., (7 yards); F. Rickert, St. George A. C., (8½ yards,) second; Charles Hamilton, (9 yards,) third. Time—0:10.

75-Yard, Novice.—Won by F. S. Williams, Olympia A. C.; G. G. Nason, Twenty-third Regiment, second; C. W. Boynton, New West Side A. C., third. Time—0:08 3-5.

440-Yard Run, handicap.—Won by Walter Kaufman, National A. C., (35 yards;) Peter J. Corley, New West Side A. C., (26 yards,) second; Arnold C. Ordwein, Pastime A. C., (25 yards,) third. Time—0:50 1-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by Charles Sharks, Olympia A. C., (60 yards;) R. H. Lummis, Olympia A. C., (50 yards,) second; Owen Reilley, Star A. C., (54 yards,) third. Time—1:58 4-5.

One-Mile Run, handicap.—Won by John H. Wright, Olympia A. C., (40 yards;) P. J. McNab, Union Settlement A. C., (75 yards,) second; E. M. Canette, New West Side A. C., (90 yards,) third. Time—4:25 2-5.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Charles A. Maher, (110 yards;) T. G. Kelly, Star Athletic Club, (scratch,) second; F. W. Schell, Star Athletic Club, (130 yards,) third. Time—16:06 1-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Novice.—Won by Charles Brenner; John W. Stutz, second; George J. Kincherf, National Athletic Club, third. Time—2:52.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by Edward Cypriot, National Athletic Club, (9 inches,) actual jump 5 feet 4 inches; Daniel Reuss, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (scratch,) second, actual jump 5 feet 11¼ inches; W. A. Schaeffe, St. Bartholomew, (4 inches,) third, actual jump 5 feet 7⅝ inches. The second place was given to Reuss on account of his being scratch man.

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Retired Without a Run by Philadelphia.

BROOKLYN DOWNS BOSTON

Orth Was a Puzzle to the Local Team—St. Louis Defeated Chicago—Pittsburg Lost.

The New Yorks failed to score in their game with the Philadelphias yesterday at the Polo Grounds, inability to hit being the cause. They made but three hits off Orth, who pitched a splendid game. Van Haltren got two of these, and Ganzel the other.

Deegan made his first appearance as a pitcher for New York, and, barring the eighth inning, he did exceptionally well. In this inning he was hit safely four consecutive times. Denzer started in to do the pitching for New York. He had no speed, and Davis took him out after he had sent Thomas to first on balls and Wolverton had hit safely. Phyle has been suspended for one month for misconduct.

With Thomas on third and Wolverton on first, Deegan went in to pitch. Flick sent an easy fly to Davis. Wolverton stole second. Ganzel fielded Delehanty's grounder and put him out at first, Thomas scoring. Douglas struck out. Philadelphia drew a row of blanks until the eighth inning. Wolverton, the first man up in this inning, was thrown out at first by Strang. Flick singled, Delehanty did the same, and McFarland hit for two bases, scoring Flick. Jennings followed with another two-base hit, and Delehanty and McFarland scored. Two singles and an error gave Philadelphia its final run in the ninth inning. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	0	2	1	0	0
Selbach, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Strang, 2b.	0	0	0	5	0
Hick'an, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1
Davis, ss.	0	0	4	4	0
McBride, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Bower'an, c.	0	0	10	2	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0
Denzer, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Deegan, p.	0	0	0	2	0
*Mathewson.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	3	27	14	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Wolve'n, 3b.	0	2	1	2	0
Flick, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Defeh'ty, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
McFarl'd, c.	1	1	5	1	0
Jennings, 1b.	0	2	11	2	0
Hall'an, 2b.	0	1	1	6	0
Cross, ss.	0	1	0	0	1
Orth, p.	1	1	2	2	0
Total	5	11	27	11	1

*Batted for Deegan in the ninth inning.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	—5

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3. First base by error—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 9. First base on balls—Off Denzer, 1; off Deegan, 3. Struck out—By Deegan, 7; by Orth, 4. Two-base hits—Ganzel, McFarland, Jennings, Cross. Sacrifice hit—Thomas. Stolen bases—Strang, Wolverton, Delehanty, Jennings, Hallman, Orth. Double plays—Bowerman and Davis; Hallman and Jennings. Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BROOKLYN, 5; BOSTON, 0.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—Brooklyn blanked Boston in to-day's baseball game by bunching hits with the latter's errors. Despite the error column the fielding was good, brilliant catches abounding. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	1	9	1	0
Demont, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0
Cooley, cf.	0	2	1	0	1
Murphy, lf.	0	0	5	0	1
Lowe, 3b.	0	1	1	5	0
Long, ss.	0	0	3	2	2
Kittredge, c.	0	2	4	2	0
Nichols, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Total	0	6	27	15	6

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Keeler, rf.	0	1	3	0	0
Sh'kard, lf.	1	1	4	0	0
Kelley, 1b.	2	1	9	0	1
Daly, 2b.	0	0	6	2	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	1	8	0
McC'rry, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0
McGuire, c.	1	2	5	1	0
Kitson, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	5	8	27	14	1

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	—5

Earned run—Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Irwin and McGuire. Double plays—Demont and Kittredge; Dahlen, Daly, and Kelley, 2. First base on balls—Off Nichols, 1; off Kitson, 1. Struck out—By Nichols, 5; by Kitson, 4. Time of game—1:35. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsell	2	1	3	0	0
Green, cf.	0	2	5	0	0
Chance, rf.	0	0	1	1	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	1	11	1	0
Raymor, 3b.	0	0	2	1	1
Childs, 2b.	0	0	2	1	4
McCorm'k, ss	0	2	0	3	0
Kahoe, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Eason, p.	0	0	2	3	0
*Dexter	0	0	0	0	0
†Menefee	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	8	27	12	1

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Padden, 2b.	1	2	2	1	0
McGann, 1b.	1	1	13	0	0
Donovan, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
Wallace, ss.	1	1	2	7	0
Kruger, 3b.	0	1	2	3	0
Nichols, cf.	0	2	2	0	0
Ryan, c.	0	2	5	1	0
Harper, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	5	10	27	16	0

*Batted for Kahoe in ninth. †Batted for Eason in ninth.

Chicago	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—2
St. Louis	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 6. Two-base hit—Burkett. Three-base hits—Green, Wallace. Stolen base—Nichols. Double plays—Harper, Wallace, and McGann. Struck out—By Eason, 2; by Harper, 4. Passed ball—Kahoe. Base on balls—Off Eason, 1; off Harper, 2. Wild pitch—Harper. Time of game—1 hour and 25 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Brown.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf.	1	0	1	0	1
Beaum't, cf.	2	2	3	0	1
Davis, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Wagner, ss.	0	2	5	5	1
Bransf'd, 1b.	0	2	16	5	1
Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	1	6	1
Leach, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
O'Connor, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Phillippi, p.	0	0	4	8	1
Total	4	9	36	25	6

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Harley, lf.	2	2	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	3	17	1	0	
Crawford, rf.	1	3	3	0	0
Magoon, ss.	0	0	8	0	
Peitz, 3b.	0	2	1	2	0
Fox, 2b.	0	0	4	5	0
Bergen, c.	0	0	6	2	0
Phillips, p.	0	1	1	1	0
Total	7	11	36	18	0

Pittsburg	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—4
Cincinnati	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—7

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Cincinnati, 5. Two-base hits—Beckley, Crawford, and Peitz. Three-base hit—Davis. Home runs—Harley, Beckley, and Crawford. Sacrifice hits—Beaumont, Bransfield, Ritchey. Stolen bases—Clarke, Davis, Bransfield, and Fox. Double plays—Ritchey and Wagner; Bergen and Fox; Phillips and Beckley. First base on balls—Off Phillips, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Clarke. Struck out—By Phillippi, 2; by Phillips, 5. Passed ball—O'Connor. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	49	33	.598	Boston	40	42	.488
Philadelphia	48	36	.571	New York	36	42	.462
St. Louis	49	38	.563	Cincinnati	34	48	.415
Brooklyn	45	41	.523	Chicago	35	56	.385

Games Scheduled for To-day.

St. Louis in Chicago.
Pittsburg in Cincinnati.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	56	30	.651	Philadelphia	36	43	.456
Boston	48	33	.593	Washington	35	43	.449
Baltimore	45	35	.563	Cleveland	32	49	.395
Detroit	46	39	.541	Milwaukee	30	56	.349

American League Games.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphi[a] 7; Boston, 4.
At Baltimore—Washington, [3]; Baltimore 5.
Washington, 8; Baltimore, 5, [second game.)
At Milwaukee—Cleveland, 8; [Milwaukee 7, (ten innings.)
At Chicago—Detroit, 8; Chi[cago, 6.

Eastern League Games.

At Brockton—Hartford, 6; [Brockton, 1.
At Toronto—Toronto, 10; B[uffalo, 9.
At Worcester—Worcester, 13 [Providence, 0.
At Montreal—Rochester, 4; [Montreal, 3. Montreal 9; Rochester, 3, (second game.)

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Utica, 9; Rome, [Rome, 3; Utica, 2, (second game.)
At Schenectady—Schenectad[y 4; Ilion, 3.
At Waverly—Waverly, 3; Bi[nghamton, 0. Binghamton, 10; Waverly, 1, (sec[ond game.
At Albany—Troy, 10; Alban[y, 4.

AMATEUR LEAGUE BASEBALL.

Crescent A. C. Won from Knickerbocker A. C. in a Close Game.

The Crescent and Knickerbocker Athletic Club teams of the Amateur Baseball League met for the second time this season yesterday, and this time the Crescents won a rather exciting game at Bay Ridge by the score of 7 to 6. The Knickerbockers won the first game, but not until ten innings were played.

With the exception of the opening inning Mackay pitched excellent ball for the Crescents. He retired eight men on strikes, and the Knickerbockers made but 7 hits. Dissoway pitched winning ball all during the game, and, although he was hit harder than Mackay, should have won his game, glaring misplays at critical moments being responsible for most of the runs tallied by the Crescents.

Confident of winning the start the Knickerbockers scored four runs in the first inning. Bernard was sent to first on balls, Daly followed with a single, and Mahoney also went to first on balls. Wood's two-base hit tallied two runs, and Hopper's fly to Redington scoring another, Wood on Dissoway's single. In Crescent's half of this inning Wood completed a fast double play unassisted by catching a foul near first base, which enabled him to get to the bag before Redington who had reached first on an error.

The Crescents scored once in the second inning and twice in the third. Redington in the third inning singled and reached first on Fitz's fumble. Affeldt's hit was fumbled by Bernard and both scored on Dunne's single. A base on balls and two singles netted another run in the sixth inning, and in the seventh inning the Crescents scored their final two allies. Larendon led off with a single in the seventh inning. Mackay flied out to Fitz and Hodgson hit to Dissoway, who threw to Bernard, the latter muffing the ball cleanly, but Redington singled. With the bases full Affeldt hit to Daly, who fielded the ball cleanly, but threw low to the plate, two runs resulting. Dunne hit to Dissoway, who threw him out at first. Redington scored on the play.

The Knickerbockers scored one run in the second inning, and tried hard to win out in the ninth inning. Wood started with a three-base hit and came home on Hopper's out. Mackay, however, disposed of the next two batsmen by striking them out. The score:

CRESCENT A. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Red'ton, cf.	2	3	2	0	0
Affeldt, 3b.	1	0	1	1	0
Dunne, c.	1	1	9	0	0
Quimby, ss.	0	1	0	2	0
George, 2b.	0	2	4	2	0
McK'zie, 1b.	1	0	8	2	2
Larendon, lf.	1	2	0	0	0
Mackay, p.	0	1	1	3	0
Hodgson, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Total	7	11	27	10	2

KNICKERBOCK. A. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bernard, 2b.	2	1	0	1	2
Daly, ss.	1	1	2	3	1
Mahoney, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0
Wood, c.	1	2	3	0	0
Hopper, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0
Dissoway, p.	1	2	0	6	0
Kane, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Davies, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Fitz, cf.	0	0	4	0	1
Total	6	7	*23	11	6

Crescent A. C.	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	—7
Knickerbocker A. C.	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—6

*Quimby out on Redington's interference.
Two-base hits—Redington, Wood, Bernard. Three-base hit—Wood. Sacrifice hit—Davies.

First base on balls—By Mackay, 7; by Dissoway, 2. First base on errors—Crescent A. C., 3; Knickerbocker A. C., 2. Struck out—By Mackay, 8. Stolen base—Mahoney. Double play—Wood, (unassisted,) Dissoway, Hopper, and Wood. Left on bases—Crescent A. C., 10; Knickerbocker A. C., 10. Time of game—2:00. Umpire—Mr. Dinkauf.

N. Y. A. C., 6; ORANGE A. C., 2.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, Aug. 3.—With Huyler Westervelt as pitcher the New York Athletic Club baseball team experienced no difficulty in defeating the Orange Athletic Club by the score of 6 to 2. In striking contrast to the quick, accurate fielding of the New York infield was the rather bungling work of the Orange infield. Phillips, in particular, excelled for the New York Athletic Club. He had eight chances and accepted every one of them, his participation in a fast double play being the feature.

The New Yorks did not score until the fourth inning when they gathered together four runs, which proved to be more than sufficient to win the game. Two more runs, however, were made, one each in the eighth and ninth innings. Orange scored in the first inning and again in the ninth inning. The score:

NEW YORK A. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Phillips, 2b.	0	1	2	6	0
Powell, ss.	1	1	2	1	0
Rich'dson, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
Lambert, 3b.	2	1	1	1	1
Cowan, cf.	1	1	3	1	0
Dunn, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Atkins, lf.	1	0	5	0	0
Malay, c.	1	1	3	0	1
Westervelt, p	0	1	2	2	0
Total	6	8	27	12	3

ORANGE A. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bashford, cf.	0	0	5	0	0
VanFleck, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Dietrick, lf.	0	0	4	0	0
Leonard, 3b.	1	2	1	3	0
Smith, 2b.	0	0	1	2	2
Wagner, ss.	0	1	2	2	0
O'Neill, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Williams, 1b.	0	0	7	0	1
McKenna, p.	0	1	2	1	0
Total	2	5	27	8	3

New York A. C.	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	—6
Orange A. C.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Earned runs—New York A. C., 2; Orange A. C., 1. Two-base hits—Malay, Leonard, Wagner. Three-base hit—Dunne. First base on balls—By Westervelt, 3; by McKenna, 1. First base on errors—New York A. C., 4; Orange A. C., 1. Struck out—By Westervelt, 1; by McKenna, 3. Double play—Phillips and Richardson. Left on bases—New York A. C., 5; Orange A. C., 5. Balk—Westervelt. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Clark.

SARATOGA IS TURF CENTRE.

Horses and Horsemen Flock to Spring Track for To-morrow's Opening.

New York turfmen and New York patrons of racing to-day will move on for Saratoga in full force, going as the rear guard of a movement that began several days ago. A great number did not even wait for the close of the Brighton Beach meeting yesterday, but the main body of the professionals will go to-day on a special train that leaves this afternoon, for from the close at Brighton yesterday until the opening of the Sheepshead Bay meeting on Aug. 31 there will be no thoroughbred racing about New York, the Saratoga Club having clear dates for nearly four weeks. The interest in the opening at Saratoga to-morrow is increased by the fact that then racing will begin at the popular Summer resort under a new management, the reorganized Saratoga Racing Association being closely allied to The Jockey Club and the property now being owned practically by members of The Jockey Club.

The racing, too, will be on the most ambitious scale that has ever been adopted at Saratoga, with rich stakes liberally distributed through the programme and a card for the opening day that offers attractions equal to those of a Suburban or Brooklyn Handicap day. In fact, the Saratoga Handicap, with a $10,000 guaranteed value, to be run for the first time to-morrow, was instituted as an addition to the list of great handicaps of the East, and in its first running will be equal in value to the most famous and oldest of the popular handicaps for horses three years old and upward. A second feature of the opening programme will be the race for the Flash Stakes of $5,000 for two-year-olds at five furlongs. Eleven horses are named to start for the Saratoga Handicap, which is at the most approved distance of the present style of racing, one mile and a quarter, the eleven including many of the best horses in training. Among these are the fast old mare Imp, who is up to start for the first time this season, and has the place of honor, with the top weight 123 pounds; the fast Brigadier, and the high-class three-year-olds Watercolor, The Parader, Bonnibert, and Blues. For the Flash Stakes nine two-year-olds are named to run, the number including some of the best tried of the season.

The stables at Saratoga are filled as they have never been filled before, a great number of Western horses having been shipped there already, while nearly every prominent racing establishment of the East is represented there. The outlook is most promising for the best meeting that has ever been held at Saratoga.

MATINEE TROTS AT LONG BRANCH.

Dr. Farnsworth, with Perseus, Won the Amateurs' Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 3.—The matinée races at Elkwood Park this afternoon attracted a large crowd of people. Mayor Robert Van Wyck of New York, who is spending the Summer at Seabright, drove over with a party of friends. The coach Reliance, too, with a party from Seabright, was present. The three races, including the cup contest, which was won by Dr. Farnsworth, in straight heats, with Perseus, brought out all the enthusiasm that was possible on a Summer day. The track was in excellent shape. Summaries:

First Race.—Trotting; mile heats, two in three.

Melsour, b. g., by Elyria, (Decernes)	3	1	2 1
Ventura, ch. m., by Clig, (Farnsworth)	2	2	1 2
Neilson, br. m., by Phillipse, (Atwood)	1	3	3 3

Time—2:20¼; 2:19½; 2:20¾; 2:22¾.

Second race.—Trotting; mile heats, two in three.

Bonnie Kirkland, br. h., by Allerton, (Kain)	3	2	1 1
Northfield, b. h., by Woodford Wilkes, (Ruff)	2	1	2 3
Sarah Jane, b. m., by Lakewood, (Wilbur)	1	3	3 2

Time—2:27¼; 2:26¾; 2:29; 2:27¾.

Third Race.—Trotting; for amateur drivers; Loving Cup to the winner; mile heats, two in three.

Perseus, ch. g., by Pilot Wilkes, (Farnsworth)	1	1	1
Richard B., ch. g., by Elyria, (Lloyd)	2	2	2
Labelle Rosa, ch. m., by Jim Riddle, (Parsons)	3	3	3

Time—2:25¼; 2:26½.

Two Athletes Sweep the Board.

P. J. Walsh of the New York Athletic Club and J. McCarthy of the Pastime Athletic Club between them won all four of the open athletic events which were decided at the games of the Kerryman's Protective and Benevolent Association at Sulzer's Harlem River Park yesterday afternoon. Summary:

220-Yard Run.—Won by P. J. Walsh, New York A. C.; D. J. Brennan, Pastime A. C., second; T. Milligan, unattached, third. Time—0:25 1-5.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight.—Won by J. McCarthy, Pastime A. C., with 39 feet 4 inches; M. Collins, Pastime A. C., second, with 28 feet 9 inches; A. Daly, unattached, third, with 27 feet 9 inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by J. McCarthy, Pastime Athletic Club, with 38 feet 2½ inches; M. Collins, Pastime Athletic Club, second, with 34 feet 11 inches; A. Daly, unattached, third, with 27 feet 9 inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by P. J. Walsh, New York Athletic Club, with 17 feet 8 inches; W. H. Kenelly second, with 16 feet 4 inches; A. Daly third, with 16 feet 1 inch.

100-Yard Run, Open Only to Kerrymen.—Won by C. Macnamara; S. J. Clemens second; R. Doody third. Time—0:11 1-5.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

Great August Sale of Furniture.

A. D. Matthews' Sons

Store Closes at 5 o'Clock Daily—Saturday at 12:30 P. M.

Great August Sale of Furniture.

A NOTABLE YEARLY FEATURE OF OUR FURNITURE STORE.

After months of preparation, we present the greatest money-saving opportunities ever offered. Having direct connection with the largest and best manufacturers by means of our immense distributing and cash purchasing power, we are enabled to assemble many lots bought one-third to one-half below normal prices, together with the reduction on most of our regular stock, substantial benefits can be reaped from the bigness of this furniture harvest. This event offers advantages and inducements that far excel any sale ever presented before. We aim to secure the best constructed, finished and most reliable Furniture made, which must be guaranteed by the makers. Besides this, our reputation for sixty-four years guarantees every piece we sell. If you do not need the goods for immediate delivery, we will store free of charge until October 1st, otherwise deliveries will be made as promptly as possible during the month of August. We pack and prepay all charges on purchases of $5.00 or over to any railroad station in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the New England States, or to any house on Long Island where we have agents.

Parlor Furniture.

We've collected for this sale one of the largest, finest, and handsomest exhibits of Parlor Furniture ever shown in New York City. There are over 150 styles to choose from, and each and every style is highly desirable; prices begin at $9.98 and run up to $250.00, so that all purses as well as all tastes can be suited. These selections will give you some idea of the collection and the money you can save:

5 piece Parlor Suite, pretty carved frames, handsome in design, steel tempered springs, covered in new designs of satin damask; regular selling price $50.00; sale price $33.50

5 piece Parlor Suite of elegant design, mahogany finished frame, prettily inlaid, best steel tempered springs, covered in new designs of Verona satin damask; actually worth $85.00; sale price..$68.00

5 piece Parlor Suite, handsomely carved, crotch mahogany, veneered frames, piano polish finish, spring edge, upholstered with best tempered steel springs and covered with extra quality of silk damask; actually worth $125.00; sale price..$85.00

China Closets.

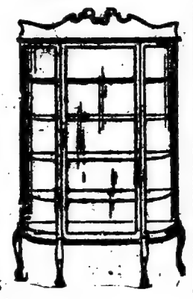

One of many, any of which is sure to please even the most fastidious. Handsome China Closet, of quarter sawed golden oak, piano polish finish, nearly 6 feet high, with double thick bent end glasses, prettily shaped top; actually worth $22.50; Exhibition Sale price.....$16.75

Sideboards.

Your choice of 125 different styles, from $11.50 up to $250.00.

This style golden oak Sideboard, quarter sawed and polish finish, handsomely carved, with large French bevel plate mirror, swell front, 2 small drawers, 1 large linen drawer, 1 drawer lined for silverware, large closet in base, cast brass trimmings, elegant in design and construction; actually worth $22.50; sale price $14.85

Chiffoniers.

A wide range of selection from a complete assortment in all the different woods and finishes, at prices ranging from $4.45 up to $100.00. Here are two samples:

Golden oak Chiffonier, polished finish, 33 inches wide, 19 inches deep, 5 drawers, shaped standard, bevel French plate mirror, 12x18; actual value $8.00; sale price $6.98

Golden oak Chiffonier, polished finish, 34 inches wide, 19 inches deep, 5 drawers, carved top drawer, full swell standard, with oval bevel French plate mirror, 18x12 inches; actual value $11.50; sale price, special $8.85

Dressers.

125 styles to choose from in golden oak, mahogany, birdseye maple or white enamel, at prices ranging from $6.45 up to $100.00. Here are two quotations:

Golden oak Dresser, polish finish, two serpentine swell top drawers and two large drawers, with brass trimmings, handsomely carved top, with large 22x28 bevel French plate mirror; actually worth $13.50; sale price.....$9.98

Handsome golden oak Dresser, piano polish finish, full swell front, shaped legs, two large and two small drawers, brass drop handles, open standard shaped, bevel French plate mirror (24x30 inches), actually worth $18.00; sale price.....$13.50

Springs.

Hard wood woven wire Springs, 3 ft. and 3 ft. 6, with cable support; actual value $1.50; sale price..... 98c

Extra heavy, hard wood, woven wire, cable support, all sizes; actual value $2.25; sale price.....$1.50

All steel frame, bronze finish, woven wire, cable support, all sizes; actual value $3.00; sale price.....$1.85

Extra heavy, all steel frame, close woven wire, with extra heavy woven wire support, all sizes; actual value $5.00; sale price.....$3.98

All steel, extra heavy frame, close woven wire, with 21 spiral steel springs at ends; value $7.50; sale price.....$5.50

Double extra heavy finely woven wire Spring, with all steel frame, with 2 tempered steel spiral springs at ends; actually worth $9.00; sale price....$7.45

Box and other kinds of Springs at equally low prices.

Extension Tables.

100 styles to pick from at prices ranging from.....$2.98 up to $75.00

Golden oak Extension Table, rubbed and polished finish, 42x42 inch top, large rope twisted legs, very massive; can be extended to 6 feet; actually worth $10.00; Exhibition Sale price.....$7.50

OTIS WINNER BY A HEAD

Colt's Good Luck and Hyphen's Bad Ride Decided $5,000 Stake.

BRIGHTON TRACK'S LAST DAY

Best Backed Horses in Five Races Were Beaten at the Finish of Seaside Meeting.

Farewells were said to the Brighton Beach race track for the season of 1901 with small regret by the crowd that gathered yesterday to see the last race of the meeting. It was an enormous crowd, but a sober one at the start and a sombre one at the finish of the final day's racing. Results of the afternoon had much to do with the gloom of the great gathering, but aside from those fresh disappointments, the patrons of the course had in memory many other disagreeable things, chief among them the absurdly inadequate transportation arrangements and the general cheapness of the management. The Brighton Beach Racing Association never had a more prosperous season, though never before did the owners of the property show more determination to keep every dollar in sight, regardless of the comfort of the public. It was said yesterday that the officers of the club were too busy counting up profits to think about other things, and the finish of the meeting seemed to justify the explanation.

The programme offered was about as commonplace as could have been devised. Two of the six races might well have been left off the card. Aside from the disappointments in the sport, the wind-up was notable for bad riding by jockeys who rate among the stars. Both O'Connor and Burns lost races on the best horses. In brilliant contrast to the work of these tried riders was the effort of the light-weight, H. Michaels, who by judgment alone won the second race on Pleasant Sail. In connection with the matter of riding the one scandal of the meeting to be aired in public cropped up. This concerned the effort of Jockey McGinn on Lady Radnor the day before. Yesterday Trainer W. Karrick put up another jockey and Lady Radnor won from better horses than those that beat her in the former race. Karrick, after comparing results, declared he would appeal to the stewards of The Jockey Club for investigation and would ask release from his contract with McGinn.

The one stake of the afternoon was the Neptune, of $5,000 guaranteed, six furlongs, for two-year-olds, for which seven horses ran, with Hyphen, ridden by Burns, the favorite, and Otis the next choice. For Otis there was nothing but good fortune, he getting away, running, in front and going straight on, but even with all his luck it is doubtful if he could have won but for the bad judgment of Burns on Hyphen. Otis led, clear of the others, into the stretch, where Hyphen, after being pulled up twice for no cause and shifting in and out on the turn, went on after him. In the last furlong Hyphen gained fast and got up on the post, but Otis, hard ridden at the end, hung on just long enough to get the decision by a nose. Saturday was third, a length and a half from Hyphen, with the others badly strung out.

The entire field named on the programme answered the call to the post for the opening race, five and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds, with Lombre, ridden by O'Connor, the favorite at odds on. To a fair start Musidora led away, and, slipping off in front, made the turn to the stretch clear of Chicadee and Lady Radnor. Lombre in the meantime had dropped back to the rear, there attempting to move up on the rail and being shut off. As O'Connor, finding he could not get through, pulled out to go around the field, Lady Radnor went on past Musidora, and, taking the lead at the turn into the stretch, held it to the end, lasting just long enough to win, hard ridden, from Lady Sterling and Lombre, all heads apart.

For the second race Gertrude Elliott was installed favorite at 8 to 5, with Pleasant Sail the next choice of the seven that ran. Before the start Kid, ridden by the lightweight Thompson, ran away as the result of the stupidity of one of the starter's helpers, who slashed Kid with a whip to force her to break away. Thompson could not pull her up until she had made the circuit of the track. When the start was made Kid was left at the post, Balloon and Gertrude Elliott going on and making the running to the middle of the back stretch, where Pleasant Sail went to the front. At the turn into the stretch Balloon, coming again, challenged Pleasant Sail, and to the last jump Balloon seemed to be winning, but Pleasant Sail, admirably handled by Michaels, made a last effort in the final strides and won by a nose, with Balloon well off before Anecdote, third. For the six furlongs handicap Ogden was the top weight and favorite of the six that ran. The light-weight Lady Uncas made the running, with Ogden last and All Gold next to last, until they turned out of the back stretch. There Ogden went on with a rush and, slipping through the crowd, took a commanding lead on the bend for the stretch, while All Gold still was crowded in behind the bunch. On the straight All Gold worked through the field and went on after Ogden, but it was then too late, Ogden having too much of an advantage for All Gold to overcome and winning easily by two lengths.

For the last race withdrawals cut the field down to three runners, giving Wax Taper a seeming walkover. The only betting on the race was between Gold Fox and Alsike, with Wax Taper barred, Gold Fox being favorite at 2 to 5. Gold Fox made the pace on sufferance, Wax Taper laying second to the last turn, where he went on and cantered in, first by two lengths. Gold Fox tired so at the finish that the cripple Alsike beat him out by a head for second place. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies and geldings, two years old, that have run at this meeting, with allowances; five and a half furlongs. Dudley Hollis's Lady Radnor, ch. f., by Potomac-Golden Rod, 109 pounds, (Mounce,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, won, ridden out and whipping, by a head; William C. Daly's Lady Sterling, ch. f., 104, (Brennan,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a head from Mrs. Richard Roche's Lombre, ch. g., 104, (O'Connor,) 15 to 20 and out, third. Time—1:08 3-5. Ischium, Musidora, Carmaid, Chicadee, and Ascension also ran. Value to the winner, $530. Lombre the post favorite. Winner trained by W. Karrick.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies and mares, 3 years old and upward, beaten non-winners of more than one race at this meeting, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. G. Morris's Pleasant Sail, b. f., 3 years, by Bathampton-Trade Wind, 90 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, won, ridden out, by a nose; the Setauket Stable's Balloon, ch. f., 3, 86, (Creamer,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a length from R. W. Walden & Son's Anecdote, blk. f., 3, 102, (Donegan,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:45 1-5. Kid, Dactyl, Anna Darling, and Gertrude Elliott also ran. Kid ran away a mile and then was left at the post. Value to the winner, $520. Gertrude Elliott the favorite at 9 to 5 and 3 to 5. Winner trained by M. Daly.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. William Lakeland's Ogden, br. h., aged, by Kilwarlin-Oriole, 130 pounds, (O'Connor,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, won easily by two lengths; W. L. Oliver's All Gold, ch. c., 4, 119, (T. Burns,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second by two lengths from D. Cameron's May W., b. m., aged, 114, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5 third. Time—1:13 3-5. Sadducee, Lady Uncas, and Scurry also ran. Value to winner, $700. Ogden the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Neptune Stakes, for two-years-olds, $5,000 guaranteed value, penalties and allowances; six furlongs. Bernard Schreiber's Otis, br. c., by Foul Shot or Sainte Laure Agnes, 107 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 3 to 1 and even, won ridden out by a nose; Samuel S. Brown's Hyphen, b. c., by Himyar-Semaphore, 107, (T. Burns,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by a length from A. H. and D. H. Morris's Saturday, ch. c., by Hanover-Vacation, 102, (H. Michaels,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:13 1-5. Major Daingerfield, Leonid, The Rival, and Peninsula also ran. Value to the winner, $4,000. Hyphen always the favorite. Winner trained by M. Williams.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, beaten non-winners of $2,000 in 1901; selling allowances; one mile and a furlong. William C. Daly's Himself, ch. c., (by Himyar-Felicite, 106 pounds, (Miller,) 2 to 1 and 2 to 5, won ridden out by three parts of a length; G. A. Muller's Inaho, b. f., 98, (G. Thomason,) 1 to 2 and out, second by fifteen lengths from P. S. P. Randolph's Chase, b. g., 98, (Beauchamp,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:56. Edgefield and Oyezpa also ran. Value to the winner $560. Inahot always the favorite. Winner trained by W. McCann.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the meeting; special weights; one mile and a sixteenth. R. R. Rice's Wax Taper, b. c., 4 years, by Candlemas-Utility, 110 pounds, (O'Connor,) barred in betting, won easily by two lengths; William C. Daly's Alsike, b. g., 5, 107, (Brennan,) 8 to-5 with Wax Taper barred, second by a head from the Murray Hill Stable's Gold Fox, ch. h., 5, 110, (McGinn,) 2 to 5 with Wax Taper barred, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner $540. Winner trained by E. Burroughs.

SAILING FOR CENTER CUPS.

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Knockabouts and Raceabouts Race.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 3.—The annual memorial races for the Center Cups was sailed off the clubhouse of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club here to-day.

There was a freshening southwesterly wind, and the boats sailed over a course of twelve and three-quarter nautical miles. The event was open to Seawanhaka-Corinthian knockabouts and raceabouts. The preparatory gun boomed at 3 P. M., and five minutes later the raceabouts started The Joker won in this class, her opponent, Persimmon, not finishing.

The champion Wyntje, won in the knockabout class by three minutes from the Nakodo, which sailed a capital race, the latter being a minute in advance of the Mistral. Summary:

RACEABOUTS.

Center Memorial Prizes.—Start, 3:05 P. M.

	Elapsed Time.	Finished. H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Joker, Walter Jennings		5:31:09	2:26:09
Persimmon, E. J. Clarke		Did not finish.	

KNOCKABOUTS.—Start 3:00 P. M.

Wyntje, Sherman Hoyt	5:42:55	2:32:55
Nakodo, C. W. Wetmore	5:45:50	2:35:50
Mistral, E. I. Low	5:46:42	2:36:42
Lucille, H. H. Landon	5:47:55	2:37:55
Vagrant, Brown & Low	5:49:18	2:39:18
Marcia, Dresser & Jacquelin	5:49:38	2:39:38

BERGEN BEACH YACHTS RACED.

Canarsie Craft the Chief Winners in Open Regatta.

The newly formed Bergen Beach Yacht Club yesterday held its first open regatta off the new clubhouse at Bergen Beach, on Jamaica Bay, with races for five classes, and entries competing from the Old Mill, Jamaica Bay, Canarsie, Bayswater, and Indian Creek Yacht Clubs. Yachts of the Canarsie Yacht Club won four of the five events. The start was from a line between the club dock and a stake boat off shore, and the course was out to a stake boat off the Canarsie dock, thence to the main channel, thence to the Red Buoy No. 4, and back to the starting point. The Irene was the first over the line in the chief event, with the Hattie E. Madelaine and Chief following in the order named. The Irene led at the end of the first round, but the Tam o' Shanter won at the end, with the Irene leading the bigger boats in her class. The Tam o' Shanter was the first to finish in the class for open catboats; the Gannette in the class for open catboats of 16 to 18 feet; Lester in the class for sharpies, and Chief in the class for sloops.

Spare Gear for Shamrock II.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The American Line steamer St. Louis, which sailed from Southampton for New York this afternoon, has on board a duplicate outfit of sails and gear for the Shamrock II. The Hon. Charles Russell will probably represent Sir Thomas Lipton on board the cup defender. Sir Thomas's confidence in the cup challenger is unabated. He is anxious, however, to know which American boat will be decided upon as the defender.

Half-Holiday Cricket Games.

Local cricketers had an attractive list of matches to engage their attention yesterday, and several well-contested games resulted in both the series of the Metropolitan District Cricket League and the New York Cricket Association. The Montclair A. C. received a visit from the Manhattans at Montclair, where the visitors won by 68 runs, the totals being: Manhattan, 134; Montclair, 66.

The chief game of the day took place at Bergen Point, where the Brooklyns defeated the Knickerbocker A. C. by 19 runs, and thus secured a clear lead for the pennant. The total scores were: Brooklyn, 109; Knickerbocker A. C., 90.

The Kings County Club had Brooklyn Team B as opponents at Prospect Park in the championship series of the New York Cricket Association, where a close and well-contested game resulted in a victory for Brooklyn by the narrow margin of 6 runs, Brooklyn making 69 runs and Kings County 63.

The Paterson team had an easy game in the match with the Manhattan second eleven at Prospect Park, where the Association champions won by 95 runs and 6 wickets to spare, the totals being: Manhattan II., 58; Paterson Team A., 153, for 4 wickets.

The West Indians, leaders for the pennant of the Prospect Park Cricket Association, were defeated yesterday at Prospect Park by Nelson Lodge by 25 runs. The totals were: Nelson Lodge, 53; West Indians, 28.

The Bridgeport Cricket Club at Prospect Park was beaten by Brooklyn easily by 86 runs. The totals were: Brooklyn Team C, 121; Bridgeport, 35.

The teams of the steamships St. Paul and Germanic contested at Prospect Park, where the American liner won by 91 for 6 wickets to 31.

British Cricketers for America.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The team of British cricket players, Captained by B. J. T. Bosanquet, who are to visit the United States, will sail from Southampton, Sept. 4. They will remain in the United States about a month, in which time they will play three matches in Philadelphia and others in New York and Baltimore.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:59	Sun sets...7:18	Moon rises...9:25

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:22	Gov. Isl'd..10:43	H. Gate...12:39
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:37	Gov. Isl'd..10:55	H. Gate...12:51

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, AUG. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 6.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Croix, St. Kitt's, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Valle, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7.

Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Cuba, Yucatan, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hildur, Venezuela	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	.....
Ulier, St. Kitt's, British Guiana, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sobralense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	..... 2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 8.

La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	7:30 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	11:00 A. M.
Liguria, Naples	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hevelius, Brazil, Argentina, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 10 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Porto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 25, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Peking. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Idzuma Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 27 and up to Aug. 17, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Lucania, due at New York Aug. 17, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Aug. 18, (mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Olympia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates, Hongkong July 4, Shanghai 8th, Yokohama 16th, and Honolulu 26th, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer America Maru, were dispatched East on Aug. 1 at 6 P. M. and are due in this city on Tuesday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) AUG. 4.

Asama, Gibraltar, July 18.
Belgravia, Hamburg, July 20.
Celtic, Liverpool, July 26.
Eidsvold, Gibraltar, July 20.
Ferndene, Gibraltar, July 18.
Hylos, Liverpool, July 17.
Hildur, Maracaibo, July 25.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Aug. 3.
La Normandie, Havre, July 27.
Marquette, London, July 25.
Muriel, Gibraltar, July 20.
Nubia, Stettin, July 18.
Statendam, Rotterdam, July 25.

MONDAY, AUG. 5.

Astoria, Glasgow, July 25.
Appalache, Shields, July 22.
Cairn Cross, Stettin, July 19.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga., Aug. 2.
Comus, New Orleans, July 31.
Massapequa, Havre, July 22.
Minneapolis, London, July 27.
Nomadic, Liverpool, July 26.
Philadelphia, San Juan, July 31.

TUESDAY, AUG. 6.

Allianca, Colon, July 30.
Benedict, Para, July 25.
Corby Castle, St. Lucia, July 30.
El Cid, New Orleans, Aug. 1.
Exeter City, Swansea, July 23.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Aug. 5.
Kensington, Antwerp, July 27.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, July 27.
Laurentian, Glasgow, July 27.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7.

Hamilton, Norfolk, Aug. 6.
Majestic, Liverpool, July 31.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen, July 30.
Panama, Bordeaux, July 25.

THURSDAY, AUG. 8.

Kentucky, Copenhagen, July 23.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Aug. 7.

Arrived.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool July 27 and Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:14 A. M.

SS Phidias, (Br.,) Allen, Baltimore Aug. 1 with mdse in transit to Busk & Jevons. Will finish loading for River Plate.

SS Bohemian, (Br.,) McCallum, Liverpool July 24, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Leyland & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 11:05 P. M. 2d.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Smith, Antwerp July 20, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Seguranca, Leighton, Vera Cruz July 26, Progreso 28th, and Havana 30th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Arabistan, (Br.,) Knagg, Buenos Ayres June 20, Rosario 27th, San Nicholas 28th, Montevideo July 3, Rio de Janeiro 13th, and St. Lucia 27th, with mdse. to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Aqua, (Br.,) Keys, Philadelphia Aug. 2, in ballast to Barber & Co. Will load for South Africa.

SS Jamaica, (Nor.,) Petersen, Montego Bay and St. Ann's Bay July 26 and Port Maria 27th, with mdse. to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton and Cherbourg July 27, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:47 A. M.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Sagols, Marseilles July 12, Naples, 16th, and Gibraltar 20th, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:50 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS Therese, (Nor.,) for Norfolk.
SS Colorado, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Lampasas, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS British Trader, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Proteus, for New Orleans.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Onelda, for Wilmington and Georgetown, S. C.
SS Buenaventura and one barge, for Newport News.
SS City of Macon, for Boston.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Bellanoch, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Alliance, (Nor.,) for Samana.
SS Canadian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Etruria, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS American, for San Francisco, &c.
SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
SS Norge, (Dan.,) for Christiansand, &c.
SS El Rio, for New Orleans.
SS Ponce, for Porto Rico.
SS Alleghany, (Ger.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Morro Castle, for Havana.
SS Prins Willem II., (Dutch,) for Haiti, &c.
Steam yacht Varuna passed out Sandy Hook at 11:30 A. M.
United States revenue cutter Onondaga passed out Sandy Hook at 4:30 A. M.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—SS Grosser Kurfurst, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from New York for Southampton and Bremen, passed the Lizard at 5 A. M. to-day.

SS Hogarth, (Br.,) Capt. Taylor, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Lady Armstrong, (Br.,) Capt. Abbott, sld. from Swinemunde for New York to-day.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 1 A. M. to-day.

SS Zeeland, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, sld. from Antwerp for New York to-day.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Allx, sld. from Havre for New York at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Passow, sld. from Southampton for New York via Cherbourg today and passed Hurst Castle at 1:50 P. M.

SS Baron Innerdale, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from New York for Yokohama, passed Malta to-day.

SS Menantic, (Br.,) Capt. Hunt, from Singapore, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Hellos, (Ger.,) Capt. Janan, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS British King, (Br.,) Capt. Riddle, from New York, arr. at Antwerp to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Norman Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Knudsen, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Elchel, sld. from Bremen for New York via Cherbourg to-day.

SS Glenartney, (Br.,) Capt. Warner, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, passed Malta to-day.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Reiners, from New York, arr. at Flushing yesterday.

SS Bellaura, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Isola de Levanzo, (Ital.) Capt. Fitell, sld. from Trieste for New York July 29.

SS Cilurnum, (Br.,) Capt. Bethell, sld. from Girgenti for New York July 31.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Jespersen, sld. from Copenhagen for New York July 31.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Coste, sld. from Naples for New York July 31.

SS Ponflac, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, sld. from Venice for New York July 31.

SS St. Louis, Passow, from Southampton, sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 6:05 P. M. to-day.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY. Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 17 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

For Sale—50-ft. passenger propeller, cheap, for cash; also 55-ft. 16 H. P. cabin naphtha launch, in commission. Address 17 State, Room 1,001.

YACHTS FOR SALE OR CHARTER. McIntosh Yacht Basin, 26th St., Brooklyn. A. J. McINTOSH, Yacht Broker, 12 Broadway.

Midsummer Sale.

25% discount has been made in the selling mark of our entire range of high class imported fabrics, affording an excellent opportunity to secure the choice weavings of the standard mills. No reservation of patterns or qualities.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

We Make No Charge for packing, crating and shipping furniture—nor do we make any charge for storage should purchasers desire deliveries made at any time within 60 days of sale.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

We Prepay Freight on all purchases of over $5 (except goods bought C. O. D.) to any railroad station in Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

The Great Half-Yearly Furniture Event,

one that on eight previous occasions has proven its worth in competition with the world, begins to-morrow, and will be hailed with delight by thousands of housekeepers who contemplate the furnishing or refurnishing of homes for the Fall and Winter season.

The forces that operate in making THIS Furniture Sale the peer of all other contemporaneous movements can be briefly stated as follows:

(a) Assortments of new, stylish and absolutely dependable Furniture, far and beyond any other single exhibit in America.

(b) Prices that—quality considered—have never been matched and are to-day without a serious rival anywhere!

That we do the largest furniture business of any store in New York is a statement that will go unchallenged. That the same claim can be maintained for our Chicago store is equally certain. We combine the purchasing power of the two great stores in preparing for these half-yearly sales—controlling the entire output of dozens of factories—purchasing in carload and trainload lots of other makers, thus securing price-concessions that with the ordinary furniture store would be simply impossible.

And every advantage gained, however big or small, reverts to you. We want a small living profit and a large growing business. We are after volume of sales, and nothing remains undone that would serve to bring to your home—through the agency of The Two Big Stores—better Furniture Value per Dollar of price than any other store in the country can deliver.

To enumerate all the many and equally remarkable Bargains this Sale places within your reach would be well-nigh impossible. But we will from day to day call attention to the best current values—and begin to-morrow with 46 Special Sales in the Furniture Department alone—say nothing of the Important Offerings in other branches of our Homefurnishing Business—such as Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, China, etc.

The entire Sixth Avenue battery of show windows as well as the entire Main Aisle are given over to the Furniture Display. Be sure to see them.

PARLOR FURNITURE.

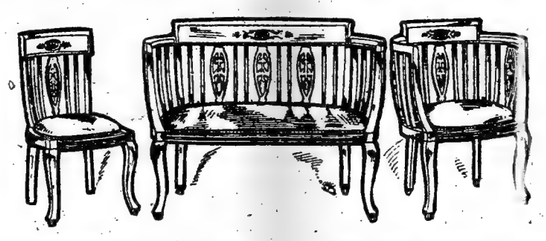

A manufacturer's stock of five hundred Parlor Suits, which we were able to buy at less than Half actual cost, we will give our customers the benefit of to-morrow—divided into 6 different lots, as follows:

Lot No. 1 consists of 3-piece Suits, mahogany finished frames, some beautifully inlaid, actual value $25.00; special for this sale, 12.50

Lot No. 2 consists of 3-piece Suits, mahogany finish frames, some handsomely carved, others inlaid with brass and pearl, actual value $37.50; special for this sale, 18.50

Lot No. 3 consists of 3-piece Suits, some handsomely carved mahogany frames, others beautifully inlaid, full French legs and covered in fine quality satin damask; actual value $49.50; special for this sale, 24.50

Lot No. 4 consists of 5-piece Parlor Suits, mahogany finish frames, actual value $45.00; special for this sale, 22.50

Lot No. 5 consists of 5-piece Parlor Suits, mahogany finish, handsomely carved backs, others beautifully inlaid, actual value $65.00: special for this sale, 32.50

Lot No. 6 consists of 5-piece Parlor Suits, some genuine mahogany frames, handsomely carved, others beautifully inlaid with fine French marqueterie and pearl, made with best tempered steel springs and covered in fine quality of satin damask, actual value $90.00; special for this sale, 42.50

Handsome Parlor Suit, 3 pieces, mahogany finished frames, beautifully inlaid with fine French marqueterie and pearl, round back, shaped legs, made with best steel tempered springs and covered in extra quality of satin damask or Verona; actual value $45.00; special for this sale, 27.50

Handsome 2-piece Parlor Suit, genuine mahogany frame, high back, exquisitely carved, full panel ends, claw feet, made with best steel tempered springs, and covered in extra fine quality of Green or Red Verona. This set is of handsome design, and is equally suitable for parlor or reception room; actual value $85.00; special for this sale, 42.50

SIDEBOARDS, TABLES, CHINA CLOSETS.

Sideboard of golden oak, piano-polish finish, stands 6 ft. 4 in. high, two swell-front top drawers, one large linen drawer, large closet in base, shaped top artistically carved and large French bevel-plate mirror; actual value, $18.00; special for this sale 10.00

Handsome Sideboard of quarter-sawed golden oak, rubbed and polished finish, very massive in construction, 48 inches wide, 24 inches deep, has two swell-front drawers, one lined for silverware, one large linen drawer and wine closets; rope columns, massive claw feet, cast brass trimmings, with beautiful carved top and shaped French bevel-plate mirror 18x36 inches; actual value, $50.00; special for this sale, 27.50

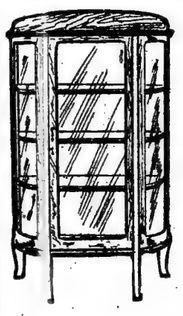

Handsome Round Top Extension Tables, quarter sawed golden oak, rubbed and polished finish, 48-inch top, very massive rope legs, can be extended to 8 ft.; actual value $22.50; special for this sale, 14.75

Golden Oak Extension Table, 42x42-inch top, handsomely shaped legs, braced with prettily carved stretchers, heavy claw feet, can be extended to 6 ft.; actual value $10.50; special for this sale, 6.00

China Closet of quarter sawed golden oak, piano polish finish, 65 inches high, 37 inches wide, shaped legs, double thick bent end glasses, handsomely designed top; actual value $20.00; special for this sale, 12.50

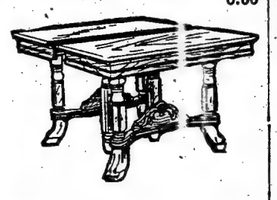

MATTRESSES.

Mattress of Long Black Mixed Hair, 40 lbs. in weight, covered in A. C. A. or San Remo ticking, made in one or two parts; actual value $18.00; special for this sale, 9.50

Mattress of Black or Gray S. A. Hair, of an extra good quality, 40 lbs. in weight, made in one or two parts, covered with Amazon striped, A. C. A. or gold medal ticking, actual value $28.50; special for this sale, 13.50

Bed Spring, very heavy iron frame, double woven steel wire, well made and braced, very strong, sizes to fit any size bed; actual value $3.00; special for this sale; 1.75

Folding Bed, of handsome design, golden oak, polish finish, panel front, handsomely carved, brass trimmings, with double woven wire spring, supported by steel spiral springs; can be had in 4 ft. size only; actual value $18.00; special for this sale, 10.00

DESKS AND HALL STANDS.

Handsome Writing Desk in mahogany finish, 30 inches wide, carved lid, French legs, large drawer, cast brass trimmings, high back with shaped French bevel plate mirror; actual value $12.50; special for this sale, 6.75

Hall Stand, handsomely designed, of quarter sawed golden oak, piano polish finish, 6 ft. 9 in. high, 2 ft. 11 in. wide, box seat, brass hooks, umbrella attachments, large shaped French bevel plate mirror, 14x26 inches; actual value $18.00; special for this sale, 10.00

Office Desk, roll top of golden oak, finely finished, 50 inches wide, has six wood faced pigeon hole boxes, compartments in right side of base, small drawer with patent lock and four large drawers in left base; actual value $20.00; special for this sale, 15.00

IRON AND BRASS BEDS.

Malleable Iron White Enamelled Bedsteads, 1-inch post, high head, bow extension foot, heavy filling, heavy brass top rails, brass spindles and vases, can be had in all sizes; actual value $8.50; special for this sale, 5.00

White enamelled Bedstead, 1⅛-inch post, very massive, high head, extension foot, heavy brass top rails, brass spindles and balls, can be had in all sizes; actual value $11; special for this sale 7.50

Brass Bedstead, 1½-inch posts, extra high head, bow extension foot, heavy husks on uprights, extra large vases, can be had in all sizes; actual value $30.00; special for this sale, 18.50

Handsome Brass Bedstead, stands 6 ft. high, beautiful scroll design, 2-inch posts, massive husks on uprights, bow extension foot, finest lacquer, extra large mounts and vases, in sizes of 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in.; actual value $75.00; special for this sale, 45.00

CHAIRS AND ROCKERS.

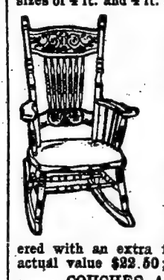

Rocker, in golden oak or mahogany finish, saddle seat, high back, handsomely embossed, broad arm well braced, turned spindles, comfortable and durable; actual value $2.75; special for this sale, 1.75

Handsome Rocker, in quarter-sawed golden oak, piano polish, with high back, artistically carved, saddle seat, shaped arm, strong in construction, comfortable and durable; actual value $6.75; special for this sale, 3.75

Handsome Odd Parlor Tete-a-Tete, crotch, mahogany veneer frame, piano-polish finish, high back, shaped arm, made with best steel tempered springs and covered with an extra fine quality of silk damask, actual value $22.50; special for this sale, 16.50

COUCHES AND MORRIS CHAIRS.

Tufted Couch, quarter-sawed golden oak frame, polish finish, made with best tempered steel springs and covered with fine quality of Wellington velour or Belgian velvet; actual value $12.00; special for this sale, 7.75

Handsome Tufted Couch, all hair filled, made with best steel tempered springs, excellent design, all spring edge, well shaped head, deep fringe, covered in new designs of Belgian velvets and Rookwood velours; actual value $15.00; special for this sale, 9.50

TENDERLOIN POLICE WILL NOT ARREST WOMEN

The "Plain Clothes Men" Rebel Against "Patrolman" Glennon.

They Say It Degrades Their Manhood to Arrest the "Loiterers"—Many Transfers Likely.

Seven of the ten detectives at present stationed at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station have made it known to Patrolman Edward Glennon of that station that they would henceforth refuse to arrest loitering women in the Tenderloin. As a result, it is said that the number of women on the streets in that part of the city is increasing nightly.

Capt. Flood, who is in command at the West Thirtieth Street Station, is out of the city. Glennon, generally regarded as being quite as powerful in Tenderloin police affairs as the Captain of the precinct himself—for Glennon is an intimate friend and Tenderloin representative of Deputy Police Commissioner Devery—is in virtual control of Capt. Flood's men. Trouble has been brewing ever since the Captain left.

Glennon not long since gave orders that the streets should be "cleared." This appears to be a regularly recurring order at the Tenderloin station, for it is alleged that by this means the exchequer of Robert Nelson, who bails out most of the women, is replenished. Every time a woman is arrested Marcus S. Bennett, who is a fixture in the station house, seeks Nelson. Nelson appears and signs the $100 bond, and the woman pays him $5. If she is not at the police court next morning substitutes are always in waiting, so the bonds are never forfeited.

It is not an unusual happening for thirty or forty women to be brought into the Tenderloin Station on one night. On the following night, when the law is broken quite as much, not a single "loiterer" will be arrested. This system worked prosperously in the days of Capt. Chapman, when Detectives Martineau and Besant brought in the derelicts. Capt. Thomas's detectives, Binning, Byer, and Frank Glennon, made a number of profitable hauls, also.

The main duties of Tenderloin detectives are concerned with this class of women. These detectives are what is known as "plain-clothes men," and they have been policemen for many years, as a rule. When Capt. Flood took command at the station he reorganized his entire staff of detectives. Those now with him are John Dwyer, the only detective detailed to the station by Headquarters; Frank Hawkins, Fred Churchill, James Devaney, and John Murtha, who came from Harlem with Capt. Flood; Patrick Darcy and William Schoenig, who are on Inspector Marley's staff; William Wheaton, Farrell, and John Higgins.

Higgins and Farrell are the only men who will obey Glennon's commands relative to the arrest of women. These two arrest three or four women every night. The other detectives are so violently opposed to the system, however, that they refuse to speak to Higgins on the street, and Farrell, too, is becoming extremely unpopular among them.

Seven of these men have asked to be transferred to other stations, where they can do "real police duty," or else to be relieved of the order to arrest the Tenderloin women. One of the men recently said to Glennon:

"I will do anything in the world for you, but I can't stand for this woman graft. I want to do my duty, but no man with any manhood can arrest these women under the system that now exists. I won't do it, and my wife tells me she won't let me do it."

Rebellion of this kind means a transfer and an end to chances for promotion under the inflexible laws of the police. One of the men who rebelled left on Friday for a vacation. Three more of them will leave the Tenderloin during the coming week, it is reported. The others are hoping that something will happen in the Nineteenth Precinct that will give them legitimate police duty.

Most of these men have been on the police force for much more than five years. They are different from the Tenderloin detectives who have ruled under Chapman, Price, and Thomas.

Investigating Bulkley's Killing.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Francis P. Garvan, who has been assigned by District Attorney Philbin to investigate the killing of Joseph Bulkley by Detective Mulcare on Tuesday night, began his examination of witnesses yesterday. Several persons who witnessed the affray in which Bulkley lost his life, were examined by him in his private office. Mr. Garvan declined to give their names. Mulcare, if able to leave St. Vincent's Hospital on Tuesday, will be arraigned before Coroner Hart. If not in physical condition to appear then the inquest will go over until Thursday.

SAYS BROTHER IS A VAGRANT.

Charles Cummings, Long Thought Dead, a Police Court Prisoner.

Supposed to have been dead for a year, Charles Cummings, forty-five years old, amazed his relatives on Wednesday last by appearing at the family home, 134 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn. Yesterday he was a prisoner in the Adams Street Police Court, charged by his brother, John Cummings, with vagrancy. Although Cummings was taken into custody on this charge, it is the desire of his relatives to have him committed to some asylum. The prisoner was committed to the care of the Charities Department pending further action in his case.

Cummings was an inmate of the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, on Ward's Island, and escaped from there on June 30, 1900. After getting out of the asylum building he left his clothes on the bank and swam across to Astoria. Nothing was heard of him for a year and the asylum authorities, as well as his family, concluded that he had been drowned while trying to cross the river.

When Cummings appeared again last Wednesday he seemed to be rational enough and told all about his wanderings. He said that he had been roaming about in the West since he escaped from the asylum. He showed no sign of a return of his old trouble until Friday, when he began to talk and act queerly.

HUNTED NOCTURNAL INSECTS.

Curious Experiment of a Natural History Museum Scientist.

Curator William Beutenmueller, entomologist of the American Museum of Natural History, has been making a collection of night-flying moths indigenous to the territory within fifty miles of New York. On Friday night he devoted four hours to prosecuting his quest at Park View, in the Zoological Park, in the Bronx, being assisted by Assistant Curator Ditmars of the park.

They first painted the trunks of fifty trees with a mixture of stale beer, molasses, and brown sugar, which served the double purpose of attracting the insects and holding them fast. Then the investigators walked among the smeared trunks with lighted lanterns, which drew the creatures on to their doom. As each insect was caught it was placed in a jar in which was a small quantity of cyanide of potassium, the fumes from which caused instant death. The body was then withdrawn and pinned to a card.

The hunt yielded about fifty specimens, some of them brilliantly colored and some of extraordinary size, and some of which are very rare and valuable, and with peculiarities of appearance not shown by insects which live in the sunlight.

New Cases of Smallpox.

The following smallpox cases were reported last night by the Board of Health: Annie Wilke, fifteen years old; Antonil Wilke, thirteen, and Joseph Wilke, four and a half years, all of 332 East Seventy-third Street; Antonio Besall, two years, of the same address; Deisola Deslina, twenty-six, of 309 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; Marcella Rosaria, thirty-four, of 313 East One Hundred and Fourth Street;

Broken Lots

Ladies' Dept. Come early.

—and prices break with them.

Walking Skirts.
Cotton Covert & black & white Duck, $2.50 & $3 values..... $1.25.
Shrunk Linen, also black and white pique, 10 rows stitching, $5 & $6 values..... $2.75.
All Wool Medium Weight Cloth, scalloped flounce, fine tailor stitching, grays and oxford, $7.50 values..... $4.50.

Dress Skirts.
Polka Dot, Crash, black, white & blue Duck, $2.50 & $3 values..... $1.25.
White Pique, flounce & insertions, $3 & $4 values..... $1.95.
Fine Linen & colored Chambray, some lace trimmed & tucked, $5 & $7.50 values..... $2.75.
Black and blue Etamine, beautifully trimmed & made over full silk drop skirt, $20 value..... $9.75.
35 Cloth and Brilliantine Suits for quick sale..... $6.95.

Shirt Waist Suits.
Plain Crash & Trimmed, $7.50 values..... $3.75.
White Dimity Dresses, lace trimmed, $12 values..... $5.00.
24 Odd Suits in Linen and Chambrays, lace trimmed, $12.50 & $15 values. $7.50

Travelling Coats, Brilliantine and Linen, $7.50 to $15 values.....$5 and $7.50.
Shirt Waists at half and less than half of former prices.

Hackett Carhart & Co.
Broadway and 13th St.

SCARCITY OF HORSES.

Prices Have Gone Up 100 Per Cent., and Are Likely to Advance Still Further, Dealers Say.

Local horse dealers note an unusual scarcity in the horse market at the present time. Prices in general have advanced, according to a prominent firm of dealers, at least 100 per cent. The increase in prices is noted in all kinds of horse stock, and fine coach horses are hardly obtainable at any figure.

There is a constant demand on the part of farmers for old, worn-out horses that formerly did not find a market at all. A horse that a woman can drive, such as could be bought for $50, now brings twice and even thrice that much. It is believed that five or six years will be required before the breeding of horses will have attained sufficient proportions to bring prices to normal conditions.

Several reasons are advanced for the increased prices. The Spanish and Boer wars made heavy drains on the available horse stock and the extremely hot Summers of recent years have not been without effect. At the office of Fish, Doerr & Carroll it was said yesterday that the chief cause, however, was the talk some time ago about electric vehicles supplanting horses. Breeders, it was said, were frightened into the belief that their business would no longer pay and ceased to breed their horses. Where formerly few mares were sent to the market, it was found that a large percentage of them came.

Large concerns are ordering horses a year to eighteen months in advance and paying as much as $100 a head more than they did in 1899. It is thought that horses of all kinds will advance fully 25 per cent. in value in the next two years.

BIG OYSTER COMPANY'S PLANS.

An Official Tells of the Bivalve's Present Woeful Condition and of the Time Awaiting It.

A new oyster company, to do business on a big scale, is under way of incorporation in this city. The company is to be known as the Consumers' Oyster Company, capital $500,000, the Directors being John Gerken, W. F. Hencken, and Samuel Mayers. The company will go in for the raising and selling, and, incidentaly, for improving the oyster grown in this vicinity. Stock in the concern will be sold only to consumers—restaurant men, hotel proprietors, &c.

Mr. Gerken, who was seen in his office, at 16 Cortlandt Street, drew a pathetic picture of the oyster and its fate under present conditions, as compared to the picnic it will have when the Consumers' Company takes its elevation in hand.

"Take the oyster at the present time as it is offered to the public," he said; "often the animal is planted in unsanitary ground, a spot where the flow of water is contaminated with sewerage matter and disease-breeding germs that are imbibed by the oyster, for the reason that it cannot move to healthier quarters. There the oyster remains until it is dug up. Then, feeling sick and blue, it is packed in barrels and is shipped to New York, where it is packed on ice and half frozen to death. And then—some lobster comes around and eats it.

"That is one way of stating the situation. In fact, many oysters that are sold in the local markets are contaminated as I have described, and the chance of getting ptomaine germs and typhoid fever germs served with your oysters is excellent. The present company, which will be incorporated this coming week, will buy as many of the noted oyster beds as it can purchase. Already we have secured the Bristol plant, at Long Island, and the negotiations for the purchase of other beds are under way.

"Once we get under way, we will sell oysters to our stock owners only. We will hire the most experienced oyster planters that can be secured and will guarantee to every consumer that the oysters he gets are of the very best, taken from all standpoints. The water will be especially selected to grow the oysters in. In case our own supply runs short, we will buy on the outside, but only from beds that we know are what they ought to be."

A YOUNG OCEAN TRAVELER.

Seven-Year-Old Girl Going Alone from Norway to Colorado.

The passenger who attracted the most attention on the American liner St. Paul during the voyage that ended at this port yesterday was a little seven-year-old Norwegian girl named Ella Nielson, who traveled alone. Her father and mother live in Colorado, and it is to their home in that State that she is going.

The little girl was consigned to Chris H. Thompson of Fort Collins, Col., her father's employer, which fact was disclosed by an inscription written on a piece of sheepskin that was sewed in the bodice of her dress. After telling who the little girl is, the inscription goes on to state that she was to be sent to Mr. Thompson, and that his home is Fort Collins, in the County of Larimer, in the State of Colorado, of the United States of America.

On the way across the child made many friends. She brought no dutiable goods, and was soon passed by the Customs Inspectors, after which she was taken in charge by the railroads for transportation to the home of her parents.

ENFORCING THE TENEMENT LAW.

Commissioner Sexton Sends Warnings to Numerous Landlords.

John B. Sexton, President of the Board of Health, sent out notices yesterday to many landlords of tenement houses, telling them that all disorderly persons now having residence in their houses must be gotten out at once. Most of the letters sent out were to owners of houses in the "Red Light" district. Other notices were mailed a few days ago, and one owner in West Forty-third Street yesterday replied that he had ejected all his disorderly tenants. President Sexton said yesterday:

"We are going to take drastic measures to enforce the provisions of the Tenement House act. This department has its inspectors looking for violations of the law, especially in the congested districts. Landlords who do not take warning and get rid of their improper tenants will be brought into court and punished."

Outing of the Hickory Club.

The Hickory Club of the First Assembly District, of which Police Commissioner Michael C. Murphy is the leader, will have its annual outing to-day at Wetzel's Point View Grove, College Point. All the leading Tammany men in the district who are able to go will be present.

Mayor to Hear Peddlers.

A delegation of about 200 fish peddlers, who do business on the east side, will be

LEGAL NOTES.

MANDAMUS NOT THE PROPER REMEDY.—The Court of Appeals, Judge Landon dissenting, has dismissed an appeal from the judgment of the Appellate Division sustaining the action of the Special Term of the Supreme Court in refusing a mandamus to Eugene Lentilhon to compel Controller Coler to issue a warrant under relator's contract with the city. The Controller resisted the claim on the ground that Mr. Lentilhon compelled his employes to labor more than eight hours a day, and also that he had not paid his workmen the prevailing rate of wages. The last ground has been removed from the case by the decision in Rodgers vs. Coler, 166, New York, 1, where it was held that the labor law, so far as it relates to the prevailing rate of wages, is unconstitutional. The Court says that it was clearly within the discretion of the Supreme Court to refuse a writ of mandamus and remit the parties to a common law action in which the question as to the constitutionality of the provision of the labor law prohibiting more than eight hours work in a day may be tried. Judge Landon, in his dissenting opinion, says that as there is no dispute as to the facts, the question is one of law merely, and ought to be passed upon. Continuing, he says: "Mandamus is the appropriate remedy of the individual against a ministerial officer who acts as agent of the Government, which, by its law, requires him to perform the act which the law and the obligations of the Government make the legal right of the individual to have performed in his favor. It should be an exceptional case in which the individual must be forced to sue the State or a municipality, or the officer of either, to secure his due, when the officer is told by the law to render it to him. It is not the policy of the law thus to embarrass the citizen. The discretion which refuses the writ is a judicial discretion, and there is no room for refusal where the right of the individual and the corresponding duty of the officer are clear. In the sound discretion of the court, no doubt, the writ may be denied—that is to say, where the undisputed facts have such an aspect that the plaintiff's right is not clear, or if legal, is not equitable, or if summary, after long delay of the relator, may be unjust to the present incumbents of the office, or if the law has provided that another remedy should be pursued."

***

GRAND LARCENY.—William W. Currier entered into an agreement with the plumbing firm of Maloney & Collins of Elkhart, Ind., under the terms of which the plumbers were to furnish and lay certain steam pipes in his greenhouses. Currier was to give notes for the price before the work commenced. Maloney & Collins purchased the pipe and Currier hauled it to his farm. When they came to lay the pipe he refused to give the notes. The plumbers then went to take the pipe away, but could find only a small portion of it. On a search warrant a lot of the pipe was discovered concealed in a field, and a large part was never found. Currier said he had hidden the pipe and intended to hold it until Maloney & Collins performed their contract. He, however, offered to restore it on their paying certain expenses. A judgment convicting Currier of grand larceny has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of Indiana. Justice Dowling, for the court, says: "The wrongful appropriation and concealment of the property by the appellant, in the absence of its owners, and without their consent, and the refusal of appellant to return it, except upon the payment by the prosecuting witnesses of a fictitious and fraudulent claim, constituted a felonious taking and appropriation, and was larceny, under the statute. According to the appellant's own confession he intended to compel the owners of the property to settle with him on his own terms, to pay a claim they did not owe, or to perform work they were under no obligation to perform or lose their property. The case readily falls within the well-recognized rules relating to the crime of larceny. * * * It is not a defense to a charge of larceny that the defendant had an impression that he had a claim to the property taken. This is not equivalent to an 'honest belief.' Where the taking in the first instance is a trespass, the subsequent appropriation is a felony. Whether the appellant took and appropriated the pipe with a felonious intent was a question for the jury."

MISS JULIE OPP RETURNS.

She Comes to Play the Leading Woman Part in "A Royal Rival."

Miss Julie Opp, who will appear in the opposite part to William Faversham in "A Royal Rival" at the Criterion Theatre, beginning Aug. 19, arrived yesterday from London on the steamer St. Paul. This is an American visit Miss Opp did not contemplate making when she left this country after her season at the Lyceum Theatre in "The Princess and the Butterfly." She intended to return here at the head of her own company.

During her Lyceum Theatre engagement she was at the call of George Alexander of the St. James's Theatre, London, and since her return to London she has played continuously at the St. James's. Recently she was engaged by Beerbohm Tree to appear with him in the leading rôle of a new English play which was to have been produced at Her Majesty's Theatre early the coming season. A change in Mr. Tree's plans however, was brought about by the turning over to him by Charles Frohman of the English rights of "D'Arcy the Dandy," which will now be given at Her Majesty's ahead of the English production.

This gave Mr. Frohman a chance to secure Miss Opp, and he did this at once. This is why she is now rather unexpectedly back in America. She will be subject to call from Beerbohm Tree during her engagement.

No New Manager for Miss Neilson.

Thomas H. Williams, Jr., President of the California Jockey Club and financial backer of the Alice Neilson Opera Company, was among the arrivals on the St. Paul yesterday. Mr. Williams said he knew of no dissension between either himself, Mr. Perley, the manager of the company, or Miss Neilson. He said that he was still the owner of the show, and that Mr. Perley was still its manager. He intimated that the reports that Miss Neilson would star under different management next season, and that she would study for grand opera, were unfounded.

THE WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

"Florodora" at the Casino celebrated its three-hundredth performance in New York on Friday night, and there seems to be no indication of any decrease in the curiosity of the public to witness this musical comedy.

"The Strollers," with Francis Wilson, at the Knickerbocker Theatre, are progressing with a sure but steady gait toward the third month of their engagement. New novelties in jokes, songs, and dances are being interpolated weekly, and the audiences continue to be large and appreciative.

The Castle Square Opera Company's season of Gilbert and Sullivan's operas at Manhattan Beach will begin on Monday night

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Monday
Mid-summer Sale of

Women's Underwear

Drawers, of Nainsook, Cambric and Muslin	at	32c, 65, 95
Corset Covers,	at	50c, 65, 98
Night Robes,	at	65c, 85, 98
Petticoats,	at	98c, $1.85, 2.50

Exceptional Values in

Shirt Waists

73 doz. White Lawn Waists entire body and sleeves tucked and hemstitched. Real value $1.95 at 95c

65 doz. of White Persian Lawn, trimmed with nainsook insertion and tucks, Real value $2.50 at $1.25

53 doz. of imported Striped Madras. Real value $2.25 at $1.45

Special Inducements

Women's and Men's Hosiery

Women's extra quality fast black, Richelieu, Rembrandt and Fancy dropped stitch lisle thread hose, with double soles, Value 40c 25c

Women's extra fine lisle thread fast black lace hose, open-work entire length and lace instep, Value 60c 39c

Men's fancy lisle thread and cotton half hose, with vertical stripes in new effects, Value 50 to 85c 37c

Women's and Misses' fast black full regular made bathing, cycling or equestrienne tights, with double soles, Cotton 98c, Cashmere $1.73, Silk $1.95

Final Reductions of

Boys' and Youths' Clothing

Washable Sailor Suits 3 to 12 years, Value $1.95 to 4.50 — 95c, $1.45

Single and Double-breasted Suits; also Cloth Sailor and Russians, 3 to 16 years, Heretofore $5.00 to 6.75 — 2.95

Youths' Suits all-wool cheviots, serges & cassimeres, 14 to 19 yrs. or 32 to 35 chest measure, Heretofore $9.75 to 11.50 — $5.75

Boys' Fancy Vests 8 to 18 years, Heretofore $1.95 to 2.50 — 75c

Misses' and Children's Suits

Girls' Sailor Suits 3 to 12 years, of navy blue, brown or red English Serges, Heretofore $5.50 to 6.95 — $3.75

Misses' Golf and Rainy Day Skirts of plaid back cloths, 14 to 18 years, Heretofore $5.75 to 6.90 — $3.85

Balance of **Misses' Tailor-made Cloth Suits** 14 to 18 years, Heretofore $15.00 to 26.50 — $9.75, $12.90

West Twenty-third Street

Ranney; Yum-Yum, Adelaide Norwood; Pitti-Sing, Lillian Swain; Peep-Bo, Maude Ramey; Katisha, Maude Lambert.

Sousa's band will continue its popular concerts at the Manhattan Beach Theatre Pavilion every afternoon at 3:30 and Sunday evenings at 8:30. Pain's pyro-spectacle, "The War in China," and his display of special fireworks, will also continue. There will be the regular children's entertainment to-morrow night.

At the St. Nicholas Garden to-night the Kaltenborn Orchestra will again be assisted by the Kaltenborn Quartet and Arthur Voorhis, pianist. For music lovers the important number of the concert will be the Schumann piano quintet, and this work will be performed by Mr. Voorhis and the four string players, Lassen, Rubinstein, Humperdinck, Wagner, Heiser, Svendsen, and Johann Strauss are the composers of the orchestral numbers to be heard this evening.

Interest in the Wagner festival arranged for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights of this week extends beyond the boundaries of Greater New York. The soloists are Miss Mary Mansfield, soprano; Mrs. Dora Phillips, soprano; James Fitch Thomson, baritone, and Franz Kaltenborn, violinist.

Conductor Kaltenborn has planned its programmes for the three festival nights in chronological order. The opening note on Wednesday night will be from "Rienzi," and the closing bar on Friday night from "Parsifal." This is a "Wagner" year in musical circles in both the Old and New Worlds. The Wagner Jubilee at Baireuth, which will be continued this month, may have inspired the Wagner festival at the St. Nicholas Garden. At all events, the memory of the greatest dramatic composer will be reverentially honored by hosts of New Yorkers and residents of neighboring cities and towns. Wednesday, the opening festival night, will be the three hundredth concert which Franz Kaltenborn has conducted at the St. Nicholas Garden. The programme for to-night will be as follows:

SOLOISTS.—Mr. Arthur Voorhis, piano; Mr. Franz Eim, trombone.
THE KALTENBORN STRING QUARTET—Mr. Franz Kaltenborn, first violin; Mr. William Rowell, second violin; Mr. Gustave Bach, viola; Mr. Louis Heine, 'cello.

PROGRAMME.

1. Fest Overture ..... Lassen
2. Kammenoi Ostrow (Cloister Bells). Rubinstein
3. Dream Music, "Hansel and Gretel." Humperdinck
4. Piano Quintette ..... Schumann
   1—Allegro Brillante. 2—Un poco largemente. 3—Scherzo. 4—Allegro ma non troppo.
   Mr. Arthur Voorhis and the Kaltenborn String Quartette.
5. Waltz, "Vienna Blood." ..... Strauss
6. Flower Girls' Scene, "Parsifal." ..... Wagner
7. Trombone solo, "Das Grab der Haide". Heiser
   Mr. Frank Eim.
8. Coronation March ..... Svendsen

REHEARSING NEW PLAYS.

The actor is now going through his busiest and most anxious period of the year. The week has brought to town a great influx of professionals, and nearly every theatre and hall in the theatrical district is given up to rehearsals. James K. Hackett is directing his company at Wallack's Theatre for the production of "Don Caesar's Return." William Faversham, who will make his début as a star in what is said to be another version of this same play, is also hard at work with his supporting company at the Criterion Theatre, where he will open on Aug. 19.

Mr. Hackett had his first rehearsal last week, with a full complement of special scenery and mechanical effects. It is the actor's intention, he announces, to violate custom by producing the play many times in advance of its first public performance, without the omission of a single detail.

fessional ranks, is ... ving all the scenery made and painted ... nder his supervision. According to Mr. ... Daniel Frohman, the actor himself assists ... the scenic artist at times. He also designs ... the costumes for his entire company.

Weber and Fields's ... ompany, including all the old and some new favorites, assembled last week, with Mr. ... Stromberg, the musician and composer ... and Edgar Smith, the librettist, and are ... living under the difficulties of the renovation ... and changes being made at their Broadway Music Hall to get their new burlesque ... in shape for the opening early in September.

Peter F. Dailey ... arrived in town during the past few days ... and he will play to turned-up seats for ... a few weeks at the Madison Square Theatre, where he will rehearse his company in "Champagne Charlie," Augustus Thomas's play, written expressly for him.

The Theatre Republic has Mr. Stoddard ... and a large cast devoting days and nights to familiarizing themselves with the play "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," which will receive its first presentation in New York at Mr. Hammerstein's Republic Theatre on Sept. 21.

The burlesque "The King's Carnival," which enjoyed a long run at the New York Theatre last season, will again be the opening attraction ... at that playhouse. The authors of the burlesque have been at work ... the Summer months and it is announced that it has been entirely changed and brought up to date.

David Warfield will probably begin the rehearsals this week ... of "The Auctioneer," with which he will open the Bijou Theatre in the middle of September.

Mrs. Fiske returned from the Adirondacks on Wednesday, her new company assembled at the Manhattan Theatre on Thursday, and "Miranda of the Balcony," the new play that will open that house, was read as a preliminary to rehearsals, which began on Friday. Mrs. Crawford Flexner of Louisville, who adapted the play from A. E. W. Mason's novel, was present at the reading. The arrangements to the Manhattan, which have been under way for some time, are progressing rapidly, and Architect Howard ... constable, who has them in charge, says that the theatre will be ready for the opening at the expected time, early in September.

There has been but one change in the engagements for Mrs. Fiske's company that have been announced. Tyrone Power, while playing in Australia ... was engaged by cable, but just before his time for departure for New York Mrs. Power, (Edith Crane,) who has been ill for months, was forced to undergo an operation.

"Even up to the last moment," writes Mr. Power, "I thought it would be possible to bring her with me, but I cannot leave her here alone with strangers, and therefore I must relinquish an engagement which it would have given me much pleasure to fill." Mr. Lester ... onergan was last week engaged to fill this vacancy in Mrs. Fiske's company. Mr. ... onergan has supported Modjeska and other stars, and has had a wide experience in modern as well as classic drama.

ON THE VAUDEVILLE STAGE.

Morie, the wonderful European juggler, heads the bill at ... eith's next week. He is supported by a very strong aggregation, including Zazelle ... Vernon, the comedy horizontal bar acrobats; Swift and Huber, musical comedians; Dillon Brothers, in original songs and parodies; Barr and Evans, character comedy creators; Rice and Cady, German comedians; Riley and Hughes; Naomi Ethardo, equilibrist; the MacMahons, in reproductions of famous statuary; Fred Hurd, illusionist and conjurer; new biograph and stereopticon pictures. As an extra and special midsummer attraction Hallen and Fuller will present an entirely new comedy creation entitled "Sleep Walkers."

During the Summer the Eden Musée has been arranging for many novelties from Europe for the coming season. Contracts

John Daniell Sons & Sons

SHIRT WAIST REDUCTIONS.

Grass Linen and colored Madras Shirt Waists, $2.98 quality, at $1.58
Colored Madras Shirt Waists, $1.58 quality, at 98c
Black Lawn and colored Chambray, $1.25 quality, at 49c

SKIRTS.

Golf Skirts, double faced material, light and dark gray, $3.95

REDUCTIONS IN LADIES' GLOVES.

Ladies' two clasp summer weight Suede Gloves, in Tan, Gray and Mode, with one row of Black or self embroidery; $1.25 quality, ... special, 89c
Ladies' two button French Lisle Gloves, in Tan, Gray, White and Black; 65c quality, ... special, 45c
Ladies' three button French Lisle Gloves, in Tan, Gray, Black and White; 39c quality, ... special, 19c

Three Special Bargain Items in

MADE UP LACE DEPARTMENT.

250 doz. Lace and Embroidered turn-over Collars at, each, 7c
175 doz. Washable Ties, White & Colored, at, ea, 10c & 12½c
500 doz. White Lawn Aprons, extra size and quality, at, ea, 25c

Out of town orders promptly filled through our Mail Order Dept.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

Amusements. | Amusements.

KEITH'S

Broadway & 14th St. Continuous Performance. E. F. ALBEE, General Manager
ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.
FRED HALLEN & MOLLIE FULLER in "The Sleep Walkers." | DILLON BROS. SWIFT & HUBER. ZAZEL & VERNON. | HICE & CADDY. NAOMI & ETHARDO. RILEY & HUGHES. | 20 STAR ACTS. Best Seats, 50c. Delightfully Cool.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
8:30 and 8:30, AT 8 P. M. (Except Sunday), SOUSA AND HIS BAND
Evgs. (except Sunday) at 9. Mat. Sat. at 4. China & Pain's Fireworks
CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO. THE MIKADO
ADELAIDE NORWOOD, LILLIAN SWAIN, GERTRUDE QUINLAN, MAUD LAMBERT, DIGBY BELL, MIRO DELAMOTTA, WINFRED GOFF, F. J. BOYLE, WM. BRODERICK, CHORUS OF 80. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE PRODUCTION.
August 12—PINAFORE.
August 19—JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS in "A ROYAL ROGUE."

CASINO — Broadway and 39th Street. SIRE BROS.....Mgrs. Every Eve. at 8:15. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
10TH MONTH. 304 TIMES SO FAR. AT THE COOLEST THEATRE.
FLORODORA
Half a hundred Open Doors, Windows, and Electric Fans.
All Star Cast. Edna Wallace Hopper, Ber. Waltzinger, R.E. Graham, Sidney Deane, Cyril Scott, Gueluma Baker, T. A. Kiernan.
SEATS A MONTH AHEAD. CARRIAGES 11.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DECORATIONS.

OLD-TIME DWELLINGS TRANSFORMED

There are many old houses whose present owners would like to see them transformed into something more tasteful and convenient.

We have dozens of ways to obtain more delightful effects than you dream of. Shall we show you the way? Suppose you let us take your city house in hand NOW, (Autumn is almost here.) We not only decorate and furnish completely, (including carpets, rugs, etc.,) but we will put on an addition, alter partitions, in fact, make a contract which includes even plumbing, gasfitting, all interior woodwork, hardwood floors, etc.

You can find a perfect bower of loveliness on your return, without having any worry about it.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE TO-NIGHT — ATOP THE NEW YORK THEATRE. Coolest Spot in Town. Best of All Roof Gardens. Every Evening, Rain or Shine, at 8:30 o'clock. A Simply Unapproachable Bill!! Sacred Sunday Concert WITH A WONDERFUL BILL!!

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av.
PARADISE GARDENS
ON THE COMBINED ROOFS OF THE VICTORIA & REPUBLIC THEATRES. Glass Enclosed. Fully protected against weather. Every Evening.....8:15 to midnight
TO-NIGHT Grand Sunday Vaudeville concert. Excellent Reserved Seats, 50c.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY.—
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES
This Afternoon and Evening.
NEW EDEN MUSEE ORCHESTRA
And Vocal Soloists.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. 1884-1901.
American Academy of Dramatic Arts and Empire Theatre Dramatic School.
FRANKLIN H. SARGENT.....President
A practical Training School in connection with Mr. Charles Frohman's New York Theatres and Traveling Companies. Apply to E. P. Stephenson, General Manager, Room 145, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66th St. and Columbus Av.
Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts.
Evgs. 8:15. Adm. 50c. To-night Sacred.
20 degrees cooler than outdoors.

KNICKERBOCKER Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....PROPRIETORS
FRANCIS WILSON & Co. of 100. in George W. Lederer's "The Strollers."
Direction Nixon & Zimmerman.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58TH & 59TH STS., nr. Lexington Ave.
VOCAL ORCHESTRAL, OPERATIC, AND VAUDEVILLE CONCERTS.
EVERY EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts

and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

At the Roof Gardens.

At Hammerstein's Paradise Gardens the Svengali Trio continue nightly to entertain and mystify large audiences with their remarkable act of thought transmission. Mr. Hammerstein announces another novelty for Monday in Mlle. Thais, who will introduce for the first time what is called ancient art dances. Another interesting performance will be the reappearance in this country of Stuart, the "male Patti." The other strong features of the bill will be retained. The usual Sunday night concert will be given to-night.

Hobart and Sloane's amusing farce, "Fun on the Beach," will continue at the Cherry Blossom Grove Roof Garden. New jokes and songs are promised for this week. Many new novelties will also be seen, including Prof. Macart's African baboon, dog, and monkey circus and the Five Nosses, musical wonders. Others on the programme include Hickey and Nelson, the four Lukens brothers, Ernest Hogan and Madge Fox. Carl Marwig's ballet, "The North Star," will also continue. There will be a popular concert to-night.

Theatrical and Musical Notes.

Mrs. McKee Rankin arrived in New York the past week, and will begin rehearsals with the Sadie Martinot company.

Effie Ellsler has been engaged by F. C. Whitney to play the part of Priscilla in Stange's new play, "The Wooing of Priscilla."

Contrary to reports already printed, Henry B. Harris, instead of Rich & Harris, will produce Leo Ditrichstein's new play, "The Last Appeal."

William T. Carleton has been secured by John C. Fisher for the part of Cyrus Gilfain, the millionaire perfumery merchant in "Florodora," when it goes on the road.

Augustus Weinberg, who played the title rôle in the original Burgomaster Company, has been engaged by Klaw & Erlanger for "The Rogers Brothers in Washington."

Rehearsals for the engagement of "Arizona" at the Academy of Music began on Wednesday last. Special rehearsals with the cavalrymen and horses will begin on Monday.

Edwin Arden has been engaged by Louis Nethersole to create the leading character, the Duke of Montrose, in Sadie Martinot's production of Clyde Fitch's play, "The Marriage Game."

Viola Gillette has been engaged for the part of Prince Caramel in Klaw & Erlanger's production of the Drury Lane fairy extravaganza, "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast."

Puccini's "La Boheme" has been selected to alternate with Verdi's "Aida" during the first weeks of the six weeks' engagement of the Castle Square Opera Company at the Broadway Theatre, commencing Monday, Sept. 16.

The Third Avenue Theatre, which has been renovated during the Summer, will open on Saturday night, Aug. 10, under the direction of Martin J. Dixon, who will present Elmer Vance's melodrama, "The Limited Mail."

Joseph Arthur and Augustus Pitou have signed a contract with Mrs. E. P. Roe which gives them the right to dramatize all of her late husband's twenty-four novels. "He Fell in Love With His Wife" may have a production this season.

Rose Coghlan will begin rehearsals of her new version of "Peg Woffington," Aug. 24. She will open the season in Brooklyn, Sept. 9, after which she will be seen at the Grand Opera House in Manhattan. Miss Coghlan's tour of forty-two weeks extends west as far as San Francisco.

During the absence of the Empire Theatre stock company in California, Edwin Stevens, a member of that organization, who last appeared here as Baron Stein in "Diplomacy," will play the part of Don José in William Faversham's production of "A Royal Rival" at the Criterion Theatre. Joseph Holland will play the part of the King of Spain. Another member of the company recently engaged is Jessie Busley.

William Greet of the Lyric Theatre, London, has secured from The Century Company the exclusive dramatic rights of Bertha Runkle's novel, "The Helmet of Navarre." The book has been dramatized by Miss Runkle and Lawrence Marston, and will be produced at the Garden Theatre, beginning Dec. 2. Charles Dalton has been engaged for the leading male character, Etienne.

The new Paul Potter play in which Louis Mann and Clara Lipman will appear in October is a Boer story, with its scenes laid in Doppersdorf, a Transvaal village, and its vicinity, just prior to and during the Jameson raid. Its title has not yet been definitely selected. Mr. Mann will play the character of Piet Prinsloo, an old Boer farmer of fifty years, deaf, peppery, and full of fight. Miss Lipman will play Mona Prinsloo, his daughter, a willful girl of twenty. Eight of the principal characters will be types of the Transvaal Boer. The scenery will be painted by Physioc from photographs taken in the Transvaal.

Dr. J. R. AMOS, Harrisburg, Montserala, Co.

Sunday
August 4, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

MR. PHILBIN AFTER THE VICE PROTECTORS

Official Corruption to be Traced to Its Source.

Rumor that Bissert May Turn State's Evidence—Police Discuss the Probability of Prosecution.

Reform circles, the police, and their friends were discussing yesterday the prophecy of Justice Jerome at the time of the presentation of the charges against Capt. Diamond's precinct detective, Bissert, convicted Thursday of accepting a bribe from a disorderly house keeper, that before the incident closed police officers higher up than the rank of patrolman would be reached. The belief was general that such would be the case.

Inspector Adam A. Cross is in charge of the district in which Capt. Diamond's precinct, known under Capt. Herlihy as the "red-light" district, and the precinct now commanded by Capt. Herlihy are located. Inspector Cross, when a Captain, with his "ward man" Smith, was tried by the Police Commissioners and dismissed on Aug. 31, 1894, after being found guilty of accepting a bribe from two disorderly house keepers. Deputy Commissioner Devery, then a Captain, and his "ward men," Glennon and Burns, were also accused by the two women and were adjudged guilty and dismissed from the force at the same time. Cross was in charge of the East Fifth Street Station, now commanded by Capt. Diamond, at the time of his dismissal. The Supreme Court reinstated all of the officers.

In certain quarters it is asserted with positiveness that the District Attorney will endeavor to place the responsibility for the failure to suppress disorderly resorts as high up in the department as possible, and that if his prosecution of Capts. Herlihy and Diamond should result successfully he will at once begin proceedings against some officials above them in rank.

Capt. Herlihy has applied to the Supreme Court for a transfer of his case to the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. He previously obtained a transfer of the case to General Sessions from the Court of Special Sessions. If the transfer is ordered, Capt. Herlihy will probably be tried in September before Justice Fursman at the Extraordinary Term of the Criminal Branch, which will be held then.

There was a report current around the District Attorney's office yesterday, to which no little credence was attached, that as soon as Justice Jerome returns from his vacation an important conference between those interested in reform matters will be held. Rumor even went so far as to name the parties to the conference. They were Capt. F. Norton Goddard, who for a long time has waged warfare upon the policy-shop keepers of the city; Frank Moss, representing the Parkhurst society; District Attorney Philbin, Justice Jerome, and Recorder Goff.

These gentlemen, encouraged by the conviction of Bissert, hope that more of the disorderly house keepers who, as one of those connected with the Bissert trial put it, "will dare now to call their souls their own," will impart to the Public Prosecutor details of transactions which may be corroborated and which will tend to bring to justice some of the official violators of the law.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Gans, who prepared the case against Bissert, has in his possession most of the records of Capt. Diamond's precinct since the latter was detailed to command there. Mr. Gans said yesterday that Capt. Diamond, as Bissert's superior, was responsible for Bissert's official actions. Bissert testified that he was following out the instructions of Capt. Diamond in regard to his manner of "closing" the disorderly house at 27 Stuyvesant Street.

"In law," said Mr. Gans, "the establishment of the fact that a disorderly house was permitted to exist unmolested in Capt. Diamond's district is an indication of neglect of duty on the part of the Captain. His trial for that offense is, therefore, logical. I do not see how the Grand Jury could fail to indict."

Police Commissioner Murphy was asked yesterday about Bissert's conviction.

"District Attorney Philbin has notified me of the conviction," said he. "I will not take action until the sentence is imposed."

The Penal Code provides that "a conviction (of bribery) forfeits any office held by the offender."

The Commissioner was told that there was a rumor current that Bissert would turn State's evidence and testify against Capt. Diamond.

"If the charges against Bissert and Capt. Diamond are true," was the reply, "both ought to be convicted and dismissed from the force."

The visit of Parkhurst agents to a resort at 724 Broadway, where Agent McLellan was assaulted, was called to Commissioner Murphy's attention. He said:

"I don't believe there was any poolroom there. It had been a poolroom, but was not in operation yesterday."

One of his hearers assured the Commissioner that he had been placed on the races in the place on the day of the assault.

"It might have been a hand book, but I don't think it was a poolroom," repeated the Commissioner.

PENSIONS FOR TEACHERS.

Justice Blanchard Compels Payment of Amounts Due to Teachers Who Retired in 1894.

The application of Catherine F. McMahon, a retired public school teacher, for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Education to pay her the pension of one-half of her salary, allowed her under an act of the Legislature passed in 1900, was yesterday granted by Justice Blanchard, in the Supreme Court.

The case of Mrs. McMahon was brought as a test case, the claims of about forty other teachers being involved. All the claims were those of teachers who had retired from the public schools prior to 1894, when a law was enacted granting pensions to all teachers who had served for a period of thirty years. The act of 1900 was passed to bring in the teachers who had completed thirty years' service and retired previous to the passage of the law of 1894.

Mrs. McMahon's application was opposed by Corporation Counsel Whalen, who maintained that the act of 1900 was unconstitutional. Justice Blanchard, in view of an appeal to the Appellate Division by the Corporation Counsel, declines to pass on the constitutionality of the law, and holds that as the relator and the other teachers on whose behalf her application was made were specifically mentioned in the act of 1900 as entitled to receive pensions, a mandamus must issue.

Several hundred thousands of dollars will be required to pay the pensions of the applicants, as the arrears accruing from 1894 must be paid.

HUSBAND HAD WEB TOES.

Wife Remembered It and Gets Her Due Reward.

Mary Ann Reynolds of 529 East Fifty-second Street will get $3,000 left by her husband, whom she had not seen in seven years, because she remembered that his toes were webbed like those of a duck. James Reynolds died on July 16 at Collins's Hotel, on Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City. It was found that he had deposited in various banks over $3,000. The undertaker advertised for Reynolds's relatives.

Dozens of claimants appeared. None of them could describe the old man satisfactorily until Mary Ann Reynolds came. She declared that she felt satisfied that the dead man was her husband, who had deserted her seven years before. She described accurately several peculiarities about the body.

Michael J. Dady Returns.

Michael J. Dady was a passenger on the Ward Line steamship Seguránca, which arrived yesterday morning from Havana. Mr. Dady and thirty-four other passengers were transferred to Hoffman Island for observation. They will be released today.

Le Boutillier Bros

3000 White Waists.

Ladies' White Lawn Shirt Waists, trimmed with insertions of Embroidery, also Lace. Open front or back,

$1.38

value $2.00

Ladies' White Lawn Shirt Waists, trimmed with insertions of Embroidery back and front,

$1.98

value $3.50

New Purchase. Maker's Loss.

Le Boutillier Bros
West 23rd Street.

CANNOT DRAW PAY UNLESS THEY WORK

New Order Affects 40,000 Persons in the City's Employ.

Corporation Counsel's Action on Inquiry by Commissioner Kearny as to How the Abuse Could Be Stopped.

Corporation Counsel Whalen has decided to put a stop to the abuse practiced by many city employes of collecting pay for services not rendered. He was induced to do so on the receipt of a letter from Henry S. Kearny, Commissioner of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, who wanted to know what he could do to prevent employes from getting paid without doing any work.

Mr. Whalen yesterday sent to the heads of departments the following form of notice to be posted:

Hereafter no employe of this department will be entitled to compensation for the time he or she may be absent unless such absence be excused by me, or a leave of absence granted. Employes of the department having charge of time books or pay rolls are ordered, in making them up, to only give credit to employes for the time when they are actually on duty unless their absence is excused by me.

In explaining the reason for his act, Mr. Whalen said:

"There have been so many requests recently for opinions in regard to the status of employes when absent from duty, and who collect pay for services they do not render, that I decided to prepare the notice and have sent a copy of it to the chiefs of bureaus and departments, to be displayed in their offices."

In replying to Mr. Kearny's letter, the Corporation Counsel wrote:

The numerous cases which have been brought against the city by employes to recover compensation for the time during which they were absent reveals the existence of a state of affairs which should be stopped. In most of these cases the head of the department had certified the name of the absent employe on the pay roll, and this, the courts have held, was an indication and evidence of the fact that the relationship which existed between the city and the employe had not been severed.

Under the present civil service rules a complete defense to an action for salary or wages is that the name of the individual suing has not been certified on the pay roll by the Civil Service Commissioners. If the name of the absent employe is not on the roll, he cannot be certified, and the employe must resort to a proceeding against the Civil Service Commissioners before bringing an action to compel them to certify the pay rolls. In a case where no services have been rendered, I doubt very much if the Court would compel the Civil Service Commissioners to certify, but at all events, the promulgation of a rule such as I have described and the absence of the employe's name from the pay roll in a case where he has rendered no services, will go a long way in defeating many of these unconscionable claims.

The new order will affect about 40,000 employes. Mr. Whalen's admission of the existence of the abuse astonishes politicians.

ABLAZE, LOCKED IN A FLAT.

Janitor Who Carried Pile of Burning Rubbish in His Arms Saved by Tenant, but May Die.

Naphtha applied with a sprinkling pot was deemed necessary to properly clean a newly vacated flat wherein had dwelt a dog, by William Bailey, forty-three years old, janitor of the building 2,304 Seventh Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, yesterday. The flat was on the third floor, on which is also the home of Leon Pasquet, a real estate broker, whose family is now in the country.

Before beginning operations Bailey warned the people above and below, and asked them to refrain from using their gas ranges for the time being. Despite this precaution there was a flash and a blaze when the naphtha spray fell upon a pile of rubbish near the kitchen. Bailey caught the blazing heap in his arms to carry it to the bathtub, and the flames immediately communicated to himself. He was locked in the rooms. Pasquet heard his shrieks, and, breaking down the door of the empty flat, beat out the fire on the man's clothing with his hands, Bailey at the time writhing on the floor.

The firemen were called and extinguished the fire in the woodwork, and which caused $200 damage. Dr. E. F. Potter of 2,308 Seventh Avenue dressed the burns of both men, Bailey, however, may die from his injuries. He lives at 201 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. Dr. Potter and the firemen agree that if he recovers he will owe his life to the courage and promptitude of Mr. Pasquet, who for his own part says he doesn't think he did anything worth talking about.

HOOKED A BIG SHARK.

It Towed Its Captor's Boat a Mile and a Half at Great Speed, He Says.

William Hitchcock, a young member of the Staten Island Yacht Club, caught a shark about 10 feet long and weighing 479 pounds at Great Kills, two miles below Midland Beach, S. I., on Thursday.

He started out on purpose to get one of the big fish, and used dead weakfish for bait at the end of a 150-foot line. The shark, after being hooked, towed the boat for a mile and a half at steamboat speed before it became exhausted. It was then drawn alongside and killed with a harpoon.

Mr. Hitchcock landed his prize at Great Kills, where it was weighed and measured. He exhibited the teeth and the fins at the clubhouse. He said he would have the teeth mounted as a trophy and would give the fins, which weighed 37 pounds, to his laundryman, shark's fins being considered one of the greatest delicacies among the Chinese.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

During the Summer Our Closing Hours Will Be 5 P. M. on Week Days and 12 o'clock Saturdays.

August Is the Turning Point.

Discovery that miscalculations have been made as to the scope of the Summer wardrobe is very apt to dawn about now. Hats, Waists, and all forms of dress, figured to last the Summer, show signs of wear and tear. Fashions have changed. There are two months of hot weather yet to come—a period that must be bridged.

The Mission of This Advertisement

is to offer satisfactory solutions for all these wants. Goods that are the least bit influenced by coming Fall, yet summery to the core, and Most Certainly Appealing on the Price Side.

The warmth of a FEATHER BOA is grateful on chill evenings. In hackle, coque and ostrich effects, white, gray, natural, green, or charmingly blended in tones, they come to us with the warmest Parisian approval, 1 to 2½ yards long.

The "Between-Season-Hat" now exercises womanly minds. They feel indisposed to venture on another Straw, while anything heavy is out of the question.

Some White and Felt Pearl Hats

that we designed and trimmed are happy compromises, nor must be forgotten that latest fad of fashion—elegantly trimmed Sumatra Body Hats that are marvelously special at..... 5.95

DRESS GOODS. Unexpected Possibilities.

Because a maker of PLAID BLACK WEAVES looked over long at an over high thermometer he was driven to take nearly

ONE-HALF OFF.

Six styles of double faced cloth, small checks and plaids, Oxford grays; are all wool, both sides and all through, as are all $1.50 cloths. Our price..... 95c

WASH GOODS. Fourth Floor.

Mercerized Pongees, that have every property of silk except the fibre. Printed in over a hundred of the prettiest patterns we have seen this year; sold Saturday at 19c., and much undersold at that; 1,000 pieces bought prove our faith in the bargain, for a great bargain it is at 12½c

SHEET SALE. Fourth Floor.

Only the cost of muslin is figured; nothing for making and selling:

54x90	28c	90x90	46c
63x90	33c	90x99	52c
72x90	37c	90x108	55c
81x90	42c	Larger in proportion.	

PILLOW CASES.

42x36	9c	50x36	11c
45x36	10c	54x36	12c

No mail orders filled.

This Late in the Season We Buy MEN'S SHIRTS at Our Own Figures.

In the hurry and rush of first shirt orders, manufacturers see no limit to trade. Then the first flurry over, stocks pile up.

300 Dozen First-Class New Negligee Shirts Were Sold Us by a Business Pessimist

who wanted room for fall work, and incidentally, his cost out of the shirts on hand. Better for the money were never given. We ourselves sold them for an even dollar. They comprise:

200 dozen boys' and men's colored percale shirts, with separate cuffs; all new patterns, never shown before; sizes 12 to 17

100 dozen boys' and mens' white woven corded madras shirts; sizes 12 to 17

Main Floor. **59c** $1.00 in June and all through July.

New Underwear in Profusion.

When average lines are depleted, broken, robbed of all freshness and charm this timely purchase offers delightful white, speckless, creaseless charms and beautifully cut and made garments.

Gowns.

In cambric and nainsook, square and circular neck effects, three-quarter and flowing sleeves, hemstitched and embroidery trimmed.... 95c and 1.25

Drawers.

In cambric and nainsook, full umbrella ruffle of fine embroidery, lace and clusters of tucks.... 45c and 95c

Skirts.

In lawn, hemstitched, tucked lace and embroidery trimmed, with deep extra full flounce.. 95c and 1.25

Corset Covers.

In nainsook, torchon, Valenciennes laces and embroidery trimming, skirt and waist lengths.. 45c and 95c

In Cotton Wash Laces

"Complete" and "new" are strange words to read on August 4th. We have an unbroken series of patterns in

Embroidered Valenciennes—white, cream, butter—straight insertions and edges to match..... 10c

Irregular Insertions, Galloons and Edgings to match.....15c., 18c., 22c

Laces to Wear Now, and Later, 1-3 Under Usual Prices.

Alencon, Margot, Lierre, Imitation Renaissance—Monday.....25c.

Square dot Black Silk Net, 44 inches wide, regularly 75c. at.....59c

Mercerized Black Bourdon Allovers, 18 inches wide, half price.....25c

Embroideries

At prices to offset any possible Summer inertia.

The goods are new—the styles fresh. It is as much a pleasure to see the patterns as to learn the small cost.

Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric Edgings, neat, desirable patterns; clearing stock at..... 11c

Openwork Cambric and Nainsook Insertions..... 10c

Lace and tucked Allovers for waists, yokes and sleeves—regularly 1.00 and 1.25..... 75c

Embroidery Beadings, plain and finished edges, for trimming everything.

Skirts.

Some of our choicest in Imported Cotton Fabrics now on the price level of ordinary garments.

High Novelties Trimmed with velvet—Appliqued fancifully—With beautiful insertions—Linen, Pique, Reseda and other fabrics. Priorly sold up to 14.75; choice..... 6.75

Bathing Suits

One that is ours and ours alone.....5.00

Exceedingly fine, light brilliantine, with vest of gold silk braid or white. Has no collar, and is in every way a chic, smart water dress.

1.95 and 2.98

Many pretty braid effects on brilliantine; wear and style combined.

Boys' Suits.

A tableful of assorted styles.....2.75

Russian Suits were 3.50.
Sailor Suits were 4.50.
Double-breasted Suit
Vestee Suits.

This method is adopted to clean up, as a whole, in one day.

Youths' Suits, $4.00.

$5.75 and $6.98 Suits, broken sizes, but a rare bargain when a fit is found.

Table Damask.

(Fourth Floor.)

Bleached Satin damask, 66 inches wide, regularly 70c., yard..... 55c

Bleached satin damask, 68 inches wide, regularly 80c., yard..... 65c

Bleached double damask, 72 in. wide, regularly $1.15, yard..... 88c

Table Napkins.

19-inch napkins, heavy make, all linen, were $1.35 dozen..... 1.10

22-inch napkins, heavy make, all linen, were $1.75 dozen..... 1.45

24-inch napkins, double damask, extra quality, were $3.75, doz. 2.65

Towels

Hemmed huck towels, 12½c. and..... 17c

Hemstitched huck towels, pure linen..... 25c

Bleached Turkish towel, heavy make..... 12½c

Bleached Turkish towels, hemmed, extra size and quality..... 29c

Nineteenth St. Sixth Avenue. Twentieth St.

PRIVATE SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

Officials of the Department of Health Discourage the Plan to Establish One.

High officials of the Department of Health discourage a project to erect a private hospital for the treatment of smallpox cases where patients able to pay can obtain advantages not to be had at the city's quarters on North Brother Island. They say that if people would get vaccinated there would be no need of any such institution.

President Sexton said the department had no money to put into such a hospital and Commissioner Cosby said that it would be well-nigh impossible to secure physicians for such an institution if it were erected by private capital, as doctors who went there would necessarily be compelled to sacrifice all other practice.

"There is no need of such a hospital," said Dr. Cosby. "If the people would only get vaccinated such a hospital would be vacant four years out of five, and in the fifth year there would only be a few cases in it. I recognize the fact that no hospital can be made as comfortable when run by the public as it can under private endowment, but in a public hospital there can be scientific care for all.

"If proper vaccination is had by people there will be no utility in such an institution. There must be in any contagious disease hospital the same care and attention to the poor as to the rich, and we have endeavored to do this at North Brother Island. The mortality there has been very low. I visited the place three days ago and found everything in excellent condition. There were no complaints from any one."

Dr. Cosby added that if such a hospital were built by private parties it would have to be conducted under the supervision of the Health Department. He estimated that it would cost not less than $75,000 to put up the building, while the annual expenses would be about $25,000, which he said would hardly pay, as the disease fluctuates in regular periods, being most prevalent every five years.

POST OFFICE ALTERATIONS.

New General Delivery Department at the Central Office—Nine Hundred Mail Boxes Shifted.

The new General Delivery Department of the General Post Office was opened to the public yesterday. The new department is in the same location as the old one—on the Park Row side, near the main entrance—but there are now three delivery windows where there were formerly only two. About 50 square feet of additional floor space have been added to this department by making the triangular space in the lobby on the Park Row side a part of the interior office.

The change has been in progress for a month, and to make room for the new delivery window it was necessary to remove about 900 mail boxes from the adjoining space to other parts of the building. This occasioned no little complaint from those who had held these boxes for many years. One man asked Superintendent White of the City Department if he might have the glass with his box number on it. He said he had rented the mail box for thirty-seven consecutive years. The glass was given to him. J. P. Morgan also had a box in the section which was done away with, as did many other down-town bankers and business men.

The Merchants' Association took up the matter of the change, but was shown by Superintendent White that the alterations would be advantageous in many ways. The alterations necessitated a change in the box numbers of many firms who were almost as well known by their Post Office box number as by their firm name.

MAILS QUICKLY HANDLED.

Those Brought by the Campania and St. Paul Sorted in Record Time.

The Post Office authorities handled the heavy mails from two big incoming steamships yesterday in what they consider record time. The Campania, with 61,000 letters, landed her mail at the General Post Office at 6:20 A. M. At 9:15 the Post Office clerks had the mail all "worked up" and ready for delivery. The St. Paul's mail, including 25,000 letters, was received at 9:30, and at 10:30 the "Ready for delivery" sign was displayed. Postmaster Van Cott and his son, Richard, the General Superintendent, and Superintendent White of the city department personally supervised the work.

"We don't think this record half bad," said Superintendent White, "in view of the fact that this was Saturday and a half holiday and the third day of the month. We have during the first few days of the month about 150,000 more letters to handle than during the other days of the month."

FIREMEN PROMOTED.

Many Rewards for Acts of Conspicuous Bravery.

The following promotions were made yesterday in the Fire Department: From Lieutenants to Captains—Edward S. Root of Engine Company No. 16 to command Engine Company No. 18; Benjamin C. Curren from Engine Company No. 39 to command Engine Company No. 44. Edward F. Ryan of Engine Company No. 48 to command the same company.

From firemen to Lieutenants—John Burdick from Engine Company No. 4 to Engine Company No. 7; James Connolly from Engine Company No. 4 to Engine Company No. 24; William J. Schuster from Engine Company No. 40 to Engine Company No. 11; Charles J. McCartie from Hook and Ladder No. 2 to Hook and Ladder No. 9; William H. McCarthy from Hook and Ladder No. 5 to Hook and Ladder No. 10; John H. Corr from Hook and Ladder Company No. 16 to Hook and Ladder Company No. 5.

All of the men promoted have their names on the roll of merit for personal risk at a fire. Benjamin C. Curren is one of the notable instances of personal risk. At a fire at Sixtieth Street and Lexington Avenue a few weeks ago he saved a number of persons from a blazing room on the fifth floor.

Mr. Stillman's Farm Purchase.

James Stillman has bought the farm of Cornelius H. Van Ness, consisting of about 100 acres, adjoining the Stillman homestead at the foot of Storm King Mountain in Orange County. Mr. Van Ness is the wealthy octogenarian of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson whose matrimonial venture about a year ago gained for him considerable notoriety. It is said that Mr. Stillman paid $15,000 for the farm, although it represented an investment of over $100,000 to Mr. Van Ness.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Annual August Sale of Blankets

BEGINS TO-MORROW

Following extract from letter of agent representing several prominent mills explains

WHY WE CAN SELL AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.

Messrs. James A. Hearn & Son.
Gentlemen:
"Three of our mills take stock August 1st, and we find several lots of Blankets made over orders. We are prepared to make prices that we know will interest you, so as to close them before our stock taking.
"We will guarantee to make prices that will give you the cheapest lot of Blankets you ever bought."

WE FOUND THE BLANKETS RIGHT and WE BOUGHT VERY, VERY LOW.

That's the Story——Here Are the Prices.

DAMASK BORDER BLANKETS

White California Wool—Flower, Scroll and other fancy border effects.

Sizes.	Style.	Value.	Special.
10-4	No. 117	3.98	2.98
11-4	No. 118	5.50	3.98
11-4	No. 120	7.00	4.98
11-4	No. 123	8.50	5.98
11-4	No. 127	9.98	6.98

GOOD FAMILY BLANKETS

Firm, yet soft, texture; combining warmth, durability and good looks.

Ten quarter..... 2.98
11-4 and 12-4..... 3.98

Above are big specials. Limit, 3 pair to a customer, as we prefer to distribute as widely as possible among families only.

ALL WOOL BLANKETS

Strictly all wool warp and filling.

10-4.....Special..... 2.98
11-4.....Special..... 3.98

We wont state their worth, but comparison with any elsewhere shown at similar prices will prove how good they are!

25 Cases

EXTRA HEAVY FAMILY BLANKETS

11-4.....5¾ pounds..... 4.98
12-4.....6¾ pounds..... 5.98

True value seven and eight dollars.

GOOD WOOL BLANKETS

Full Eleven-quarter....value Three dollars One Ninety-eight.

Not alone "value Three dollars," but actually superior in quality, looks and finish to many that are elsewhere sold at that price.

August must be kept busy, cost what it may—therefore

Linens and Towels

will be sold at prices to bring quick buyers.

Satin Damask Napkins—Pure Linen—24 inches square—regular 2.29 doz.....1.49

Heavy Scotch and Irish Linen Napkins—18 inch—white and cream—special—doz. .98

Full Bleach Damask—58-inch—20 patterns—elsewhere .25..... .19

Pure White Damasks, all linen—70 inch, special..... .39

Extra heavy German Silver Bleach Damasks—62 inch—special..... .45

Extra heavy Satin Damasks—68 inch.. .59

Fringed Lunch Cloths—about 2 yds. long—pure white..... .39

Fringed Lunch Cloths—white or colored borders—2 yds. long..... .49

Fringed Satin Damask Lunch Sets—white, with gold border—8-10 and 8-12 cloths, with dozen Doyllies to match—usually 1.98 to 2.49.....1.25

Fancy Cardinal Cloths—Grecian or floral borders—2 yards—value 1.48.....1.24

Memphis Table Cloths—Blue and White only—fast colors—3 sizes—8-4, 8-10 and 8-12—usually 1.88, 2.18 and 2.69—our price for any size.....1.49

Towels and Towellings

Every Item a Decided Bargain.

Pure Bleach Huck Towels—20x40—double border—value 11 cents.....now 8

Hemmed Huck Towels—Three quarters Linen—40 inches long—fancy borders, value .16..... 12½

Rich Satin Damask—25x52—Knotted fringe—Red and Blue Borders—were .34..24

Note extra size of these fine Towels —52 inches long—25 inches wide.

All Linen Damask—21x42—Knotted fringe—Colored borders—fine sellers at 19 cents—special.....16½

16-inch Toweling—pure white—fancy border; value 7 cents..... 5

16-inch All Linen—plain or red border.. 7¾

18-inch Union Glass Toweling—Red and Blue Checks..... 8¾

Satin Damask Scarfing—19 inch—rich design for bars and house use—both sides fringed; value 25..... .17

Huck Barbers' Towels—fast edge—bordered and hemmed—16x24—special, per dozen..... .59

TURKISH TOWELS

Just the kind you want for Summer—soft and spongy—dry well Cream—36 inches long; value 10..... 8

White—extra heavy—43 inch..... .12½

White—extra heavy—45 inch..... .15

Large Size Bath—pure white—hemmed. .19

Extra Large Turkish Bath—52 inch—pure white—hemmed; value 39..... .29

Couch Covers

Prices to reduce surplus!

Oriental Tapestry Couch Covers—Rug designs—value 3.50..... 1.98

Extra heavy—panel and deep border—value 4.98..... 2.98

Finest Reversible Tapestry—high art designs—value 7.98..... 5.98

Irish Point Bed Sets

Single and Double size—with shams—

Were 5.98..... 3.98 | Were 9.98..... 6.98
Were 7.98..... 5.98 | Were 11.98..... 7.98

Handsome designs.

Boys' Knee Pants

Right in the midst of the best time of all the year we offer values that ought to gladden the hearts of mothers who have a "Summer boy" to buy for.

2,000 pair Good Wear Knee Pants—strong wool fabrics—double seat and knees—patent waist bands—3 to 15 years—value .39 and .49 cents.. .25

1,200 pair Black and Navy Serge Knee Pants—also Corduroy and Mixed Cheviots—4 to 15 yrs—wholesale value 75 cents.. .49

Little Boys' Knee Pants—Navy, Red, Brown and Royal Blue—white pearl buttons—3 to 8 years—usually .98..... .49

FINE WHITE BLANKETS

Made of Australian wool, of long, fine Staple—wide white silk binding—double stitched—

10-4——usually 6.98——special 4.98
11-4——usually 7.98——special 5.98
12-4——usually 10.50——special 7.98

FINE CALIFORNIA BLANKETS

Pure wool filling on fine cotton warp.

Size.	Weight.	Value.	Special.
13-4	7 pounds	12.98	9.49
13-4	8 pounds	16.98	11.49
14-4	8 pounds	15.98	10.98
14-4	9 pounds	17.98	12.98

PURE WOOL CALIFORNIAS

The finest Blankets made.

Size.	Weight.	Value.	Special.
13-4	9 pounds	21.50	14.49
13-4	10 pounds	26.98	18.49
14-4	10 pounds	24.98	16.98
14-4	11 pounds	29.98	20.98

Impossible to duplicate values when sold.

Gray, Natural Wool and Scarlet Blankets ALSO SPECIALLY LOW in this sale.

NOTE.
All Prices are for pairs and for immediate delivery. We cannot store Blankets.

Wash Dress Fabrics

It is not a question of value now, but what price will quickly clear accumulations!....Sell, sell, sell, is the order of the day.

Emb'd Batistes.....	Were .14	5
Jaconet Lawns.....	Were .12½	7¾
Zephyr Crepons.....	Were .14	7¾
Fancy Ducks.....	Were .10	5¾
Grenadine Batistes.....	Were .19	.12½
Lace Stripe Silk Mulls....	Were .45	.18
French and Scotch Ginghams and Madras Novelties—were .29. to .45		.19
Corded Zephyrs.....	Were .12½	8¾
Black Pongees.....	Were .35	.19
Black Organdies.....	Were .15	3¾
Polka Dot Sateens.....	Were .24	.12½
Foulard Sateens.....	Were .15	9¾
Linen Crashes—best make.....		.12½
Best American Novelty Ginghams...		6½
Summer Flannels—non-shrinkable...		9¾
Apron Ginghams, one of the best....		5¾

Ladies' White Dresses

Choicest styles of the season!

Organdy, Lawn, Lace Lawn and Point d'Esprit—tastefully made and trimmed.

Dresses that were	Now	Dresses that were	Now
6.98	3.98	21.98	11.98
7.98	4.98	27.98	14.98
11.98	6.9[illegible]	29.98	16.98
13.98	7.98	33.98	19.98
17.98	9.98	39.98	21.98

Colored Washable Dresses, 1.59 to 29.98; were 2.98 to 45.98.

Ladies' Underwear

Here's for business, cost what it may!

98 cent	White Skirts.....	.79
1.49	White Skirts.....	.98
2.98	Fancy White Skirts.....	1.98
98 cent	Corset Covers.....	.69
69 cent	Corset Covers.....	.49
59 cent	Corset Covers.....	.39
29 cent	Drawers.....	.19
49 cent	Drawers.....	.39
69 cent	Drawers.....	.49
79 cent	Night Dresses.....	.59
1.25	Night Dresses.....	.98

And other garments of finer qualities at equal reductions.

Ladies' White Shirt Waists

Down go the prices.

That were 1.49.....now..... .79
That were 1.98.....now..... .98
That were 2.39.....now..... 1.25
That were 3.25.....now..... 1.49
That were 3.69.....now..... 1.98
That were 4.98.....now..... 2.98
That were 6.98.....now..... 4.49

Exquisite novelty styles are included among the finer, while every waist, down to the lowest priced, is of this year's make.

Ladies' Colored Shirt Waists

Leading fabrics in best styles—Now reduced as follows:—

Those that were .69.....Now .39
Those that were 1.25.....Now .69
Those that were 1.69.....Now .98
Those that were 2.25.....Now 1.24
Those that were 2.49.....Now 1.49
Those that were 2.98.....Now 1.69

Misses' Skirts and Dresses

Here's for business, cost what it may!

Girls' and Misses' White Organdy and Point d'Esprit Dresses—elaborate styles, suitable for evening, for seaside and mountain wear—

were 7.98 to 9.98.....3.98
were 10.98 to 13.98.....4.98

Duck, Linen and Pique Skirts—were $2.50..... .98
Fine White Pique Skirts—value 3.98.. 1.98

SATURDAY during July and August is CLERKS' HOLIDAY. WE CLOSE ALL DAY.

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Letters of Credit
FOR USE OF
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS
AVAILABLE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ISSUED BY
KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., New York.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Investment Securities.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized.
Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
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487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

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DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
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Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston

W. C. Ashwell. E. D. Morgan Waterman.
Ashwell & Co.,
30 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
Established 1879.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBER NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
44 and 46 Broadway, New York.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
MARGINAL AND INVESTMENT ORDERS IN ALL QUANTITIES. INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL MATTERS GLADLY FURNISHED. ISSUE UPON REQUEST, "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," MONTHLY FLUCTUATION SHEETS. DAILY AND WEEKLY REPORTS. COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

Fred'k F. Marquand
BROKER,
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Direct Wire to Exchange.
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FRED. H. SMITH,
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Unlisted Bonds and Stocks, whether interest paying or defaulted, bought and sold. Quotations furnished. Also opportunities for small investors. Write or call.
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Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
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Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. New York Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. 35 Congress st., Boston.
1, 16-19 Broad Ex. Bldg.
25 Broad St.
Uptown office,
640 Madison Av,
NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
We solicit the patronage of those wishing to buy or sell stocks, either for cash or on margin. Daily Advisory Letter sent upon application; also our Special Booklet, which is now ready.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with article third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-and 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 12th day of August, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

American Light and Traction Co.
Dominion Securities Co.
National Asphalt Co.
Maine Steamship Co,
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Grand Rapids St. Railway.
Kansas City, Ft. Scott and Memphis R. R. Co.
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Securities dealt in by
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Est. 1868. Tel. 2137 Cort.

"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your Broker, is as important as the selection of right stocks."
HAIGHT & FREESE CO.
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Commission orders solicited for large or small accounts, for cash or moderate margin.
We will be pleased to mail free, on application, our handsome cloth-bound 400 pages, illustrated "GUIDE TO INVESTORS."
It is a complete ten year history of prices and the most trustworthy work of its kind ever published. Our
DAILY MARKET LETTER
will also be mailed free upon receipt of request. We give special attention to the accounts of non-resident customers. Service unexcelled.
HAIGHT & FREESE CO.,
53 Broadway, New York.

A COMPANY HAVING ASSETS OF ABOUT $400,000, of which $200,000 could at any time be immediately turned into cash, (in the event of a realization,) wishes to borrow $175,000. Many years established. Highly rated. Extensive trade. Security would be First Mortgage on Real Estate and Bonds of Corporation having $400,000 of assets and no liabilities. Control of company would be deposited to secure loan. 6% interest and substantial bonus of share capital, also appointment of Treasurer, would be given. Loan repayable $1,000 a month. INDUSTRIAL, Box 134 Times.

Searching Daily for Investments.
Thousands of rich men and women every morning study THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. Such study is prima facie evidence that they are alert, progressive, and careful in the investment of money. The publishers, Dow, Jones & Co., 44 Broad Street, are expert students of values of securities.

WANTED—PARTY WITH A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS TO JOIN TWO OTHERS, LIKE AMOUNT, IN NEW ENTERPRISE PAYING 20%. ADDRESS SECT E., BOX 132 TIMES OFFICE.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO. stockholder will sell to highest bidder his privilege certificate, which will enable holder to purchase fifty shares of stock from Company. Address CANANEA, B. Box 132 Times Office.

Dividends.

190th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 29, 1901.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, August 10, 1901, to Stockholders of record on August 1, 1901.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

The Diamond Match Company,
Chicago, July 29th, 1901.
At a Meeting of the Directors of The Diamond Match Company a quarterly dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. was declared on its Capital Stock, payable September 12, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 31, 1901. The Transfer Books will be closed from September 2 to September 12, 1901, inclusive. RALPH E. WIRT, Secretary.

Standard Consolidated Mining Co.
of Bodie, San Francisco, Cal.
July 29th, 1901.
Dividend No. 102 of 10 cents a share is payable here and at Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York, August 21st. Books close August 7th.
J. W. PEW, Secretary.

The Procter & Gamble Company,
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 16th, 1901.
The Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15th. Transfer books will be closed August 1st to August 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Pennsylvania Banks.

The People's National Bank
PITTSBURGH, PA.
July 15, 1901.

Loans and investments	$7,677,476.90
Overdrafts	2,765.72
United States bonds	1,000,000.00
Banking house	155,000.00
Exchanges for Clearing House	704,474.54
Due from banks and reserve agents	1,272,209.74
Cash	776,736.60
	$11,588,663.50
Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	1,238,607.56
Circulation	1,000,000.00
Deposits	8,350,055.94
	$11,588,663.50

A. E. W. Painter, Pres. Rob't Wardrop, V.-Pr. & Cash.

Missouri Banks.

The Third National Bank
ST. LOUIS, MO.
July 15, 1901.

Loans and discounts	$9,447,272.40
U. S. bonds and premiums	2,797,300.00
Other stocks and bonds	1,027,856.85
Banking house	200,000.00
Other real estate	10,500.00
Cash and exchange	6,684,459.85
	$20,167,389.10
Capital stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	1,068,293.13
Circulation	1,902,000.00
Deposits	15,107,095.97
	$20,167,389.10

Chas. H. Huttig, Pres. Geo. W. Galbreath, Cash.
W. B. Wells, Vice-Pres. John R. Cooke, Ass't Cash.

California Banks.

The First National Bank
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
San Francisco, Cal., July 15, 1901.

Loans and discounts	$6,151,865.54
U. S. bonds and premiums	1,514,000.00
Other stocks and bonds	88,756.93
Banking house and other real estate	320,705.10
Due from banks and bankers	1,328,405.11
Cash and exchange	2,941,184.16
	$12,339,866.84
Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,196,057.63
Circulation	1,000,000.00
Deposits	8,643,808.91
	$12,339,866.84

S. G. Murphy, Prest. James Moffitt, V.-Prest.
James K. Lynch, Cash. J. K. Moffitt, Asst. Cash.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Last week's security market drifted through midsummer dullness toward slightly lower levels. Developments were not of a character to reanimate public interest, but rather to hold it in abeyance. The dispiriting monotony of the Steel strike situation was an effective dampener to speculation—"bear" traders seizing the opportunity to force liquidation of small holdings on margin while timid speculative "longs" not forced to sell did so from choice, preferring to look on till the labor crisis should be passed. This gave the Steel issues unusual prominence and undue proportion to the total volume of transactions—probably resulting in the creation of a large "short" interest, for it is not likely that there was much selling of investment stock, public expressions of stockholders all testifying to hearty approval and support of the company's position and to confidence in the outcome—general public opinion also indorsing this view.

Another powerful influence last week was a partially successful revival of the corn scare—based mainly on alarmist reports by private statisticians, sometimes picturesquely described as "crop-killers." The notorious methods of Chicago grain gamblers justify at least the suspicion that no effort is being spared to disseminate the gloomiest tales possible prior to the Government crop report, which will appear next Saturday, and which alone is recognized as absolutely unbiased and authoritative—and that report will probably confirm the best current obtainable conservative estimates, that the damage to corn, while extensive, is not disastrous.

Illustrative of the extent to which pessimism can run is a communication received from a gentleman connected with a mercantile house of Kansas City and New York taking THE NEW YORK TIMES to task for venturing to doubt the fullness of disaster involved in the damage to corn, and charging that such views must be published in the interest of Wall Street "syndicates." An answer to this correspondent asking him to furnish any facts in his possession brought reply that sundry commodities were selling at "famine prices" in Kansas City, the following table being appended:

	Kansas City Markets.	Average for 10 Years.
Hay	$14.00 per ton.	$8.00
Straw	6.00 per ton.	2.00
Potatoes	.75 to $1 per bushel.	.25
Corn	.57½ per bushel.	.30

Without in the least questioning the good faith or good intention of the correspondent, it is plain that his answer is wide of the mark—does not touch the gist of the matter—and that he is in the very frame of mind which crop rumormongers aim to bring about. Prices of commodities in Kansas City on a given day or for a given period cannot measure the prosperity or poverty of the United States; local conditions may be unfavorable in a city, a district, or a State, and yet not sensibly affect National conditions, this being a vast country of diversified pursuits. Nor is the phrase "famine prices" applicable to the quotations rendered. Corn was selling at 57½ cents per bushel in Kansas City in July; in 1891 it sold at 75 cents, in 1892 at $1, and in 1894 at 59 cents, but there was no approach to "famine" in either of those years.

Now, the facts about the corn crop to date, open to all, effectually answer alarmists. The lowest estimate of the boldest guesser admits a yield of 1,500,000,000 bushels—more conservative estimates ranging from 1,600,000,000 to 1,700,000,000. Take the lowest figure and add to it the corn on hand—conceded to be about 600,000,000 bushels—and there will be a total available supply of 2,100,000,000 bushels—hardly suggestive of famine. Again, take the lowest estimate, admit the destruction of, say, 600,000,000 bushels, and examine comparative prices. If present quotations are valid and maintainable, corn for this harvest year will average at least 20 cents a bushel higher than last year, and the following calculation is irrefutable:

Destroyed, 600,000,000 bushels, at 35 cents a bushel, (about last year's average)	$210,000,000
Gain in price on corn in hand and to be harvested, 20 cents a bushel on 2,100,000,000 bushels	420,000,000
Net money gain	$210,000,000

Is it not an inevitable deduction that corn is unreasonably high—that it has been forced up unnaturally by manipulation for the double purpose of "bulling" corn and "bearing" securities?

To revert to the criticism of the correspondent before quoted: The contention is not that there has been no crop damage, not that certain States—notably Missouri and Kansas—have not suffered serious loss; nor that there will not be individual poverty and distress in portions of the corn belt, but that, viewed in its entirety, in its effect on the Nation's affairs, the cereal crop position is far from being disastrous; that on the contrary it is distinctly encouraging; for offsetting the loss in corn is the gain in wheat, with the assurance of an enormous export sale—a certain demand for all the surplus we can spare.

Assuredly this is cold comfort to those farmers of Missouri and Kansas who depend on their corn harvest; but in dealing with questions from the point of view of the security market, the just, philosophic rule is to try to look at the whole of things, not at one phase. Wall Street has been looking at corn alone and has become jaundiced in the effort.

Meantime, speculation has come to a halt. Enough impression has been made by the preachers of pessimism to frighten off that portion of the public which trades on margins and which supplies commission house business; hence transactions have shrunk to relatively small volume, made up mostly of professional operations; hence the fitful declines and rallies characteristic of "scalping" trades. Investment holdings, as shown by transfer books, remain undisturbed, nothing but ordinary shifting of ownership taking place. Add to these factors the time of year, the absence from the city of many thousands of well-to-do people, and the security market's lethargy is sufficiently explained. It seems a fair assumption that if this were intrinsically what is known as a "bear" market, it would have yielded much more than it has done under desperate attack; but it offers something more than the resistance of inertia; it displays notable resiliency when relieved of pressure, gives clear evidence of quiet persistent absorption—the most effective kind of buying for ultimate results. Those who purchase now do so in the face of clamorous agitation for a fall, and it goes without saying that such purchasers must have made up their minds that mere corn shrinkage is not fatal to prosperity, that labor strikes can come to an end, and that this country is still inhabited by a producing, trading, manufacturing, exporting community in tolerably good circumstances, quite able to hold its own, quite capable of utilizing the vast opportunities offered by National expansion, financial solidity, political stability, and agricultural and industrial leadership. It is futile to argue that the fruits of the great events of the last three years—the acquisition of our island territories, the absolute establishment of the gold standard, our growth to first place among exporting nations must vanish because one season's corn crop is short or because one consequential labor dispute exists. Such happenings are mere deterrent incidents of passing influence. Speculation magnifies them.

SATURDAY.

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 3	159,987
To date this year	192,690,401
Corresponding date last year	72,866,945

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 3	$295,500
To date this year	$689,042,720
Corresponding date last year	$317,010,760

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1½
Chi. & East. Ill.	1½	Consolidated Gas	2¾
National Salt	1	Diamond Match	½
People's Gas	½	Illinois Central	¾
St. Law. & Ad.	⅞	Laclede Gas	½
Twin City R. T.	1½	Manhattan	½
U. S. Leather	½	Mexican National	½
U. S. Leather pf.	1	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Amalgamated Copper	⅝	International Power	½
Am. Sugar	⅜	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Am. Tobacco	1¼	Mo. Pacific	½
Brook. Union Gas	3	Penn. R. R.	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	St. L. & S. F.	1½
C., G., C. & St. L.	⅝	Southern Pacific	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	Southern Ry.	½
Del., Lack. & West.	⅜	Union Pacific	¾
Dist. of Am. pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Declined.

Wabash 1st 5s 1

There were no advances.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The short session of the security market yesterday was without any feature of striking interest. At the opening considerable strength developed in the steel stocks, the common advancing 1⅛ and the preferred 1⅜, but they subsequently reacted and closed with a net gain of ⅜ for the common and ⅝ for the preferred, sales of the common being over 47,000 shares and of the preferred about 24,000. The coming to New York of the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association for conference with the officials of the United States Steel Corporation was considered favorable to early settlement of the strike. Deducting the transactions in the steel issues, less than 100,000 shares of all other stocks were traded in—price changes being insignificant. Railroads opened firm, declined, rallied, and finally sagged off to the close. Transactions in no railroad stock reached 5,000 shares, except in Union Pacific, of which nearly 10,000 shares changed hands, with a net decline of ¾. Rock Island lost a point on sales of 700 shares, St. Louis and San Francisco declined 1⅛ on sales of 1,300 shares, no other railroad reporting more than a fractional change. Industrials, other than steel, were equally listless, Sugar losing ¾ on transactions of 6,000 shares, United States Leather advancing ½ upon sales of 7,200 shares, and American Cotton Oil advancing a point on sales of 5,000 shares.

The holiday in London practically deprived our market of orders from that centre, the only ones received being a few purchases of Grangers.

People's Gas was made a strong feature on buying from Chicago, gaining 2 points at one time, but closing with a net gain of ½. Reports were current that the leading gas and electric companies of Chicago were contemplating a merger agreement.

The American Sugar Refining Company reduced its price for refined sugars to 5.35 cents a pound, which was used as a bear argument on the stock.

The familiar old story of a bull pool in leather is once more revived, leather stocks showing more activity yesterday and more strength than for some time.

There was unusual activity in Consolidated Gas, of which over 4,000 shares were dealt in at a net advance of 2¾. Street gossip had it that the dividend would be increased at the next meeting, that shareholders will be given "rights," and that in Street parlance a "melon" is to be cut.

The wheat market closed tamely, without new developments, and with speculation still dormant pending the steel strike's settlement. The corn situation is also still a subject of much discussion, every effort being brought to bear to magnify its importance. Operators for a decline have in their favor the current midsummer dullness which, however, can easily change to animation with slight encouragement—there being no radical change in the conditions which brought about the rising market of last Spring.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement which appeared shortly before the close of business yesterday, was about as expected, except that the increase in loans was rather over preliminary estimates, the amount being $10,853,000. Bank officers stated that this increase in loans reflected certain final payments on financial deals which had to be consummated by Aug. 1. There was an actual gain in cash of $2,280,000, which, added to the increase in loans, brought about an increase in deposits of nearly $13,000,000. Thus the surplus reserve was decreased by nearly $1,000,000, leaving the banks with about $22,000,000 above lawful requirements.

The appearance of the statement had no particular effect upon the security market, which followed its previous course without change.

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The week's averages compare as follows with the corresponding date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$878,506,900	$803,697,900	$753,080,500
Deposits	955,912,200	804,482,500	849,903,200
Circulation	30,572,800	26,645,700	13,755,800
Specie	180,545,700	176,580,400	165,574,800
Legal tenders	80,597,700	76,179,100	55,011,600
Total res.	$261,143,400	$252,765,500	$220,586,400
Res. required	238,978,050	223,620,622	212,475,800
Surplus res.	$22,165,350	$29,144,878	$8,110,600

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The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	July 27.	Aug. 3.	Increase.
Loans	$867,653,400	$878,506,900	$10,853,500
Deposits	942,938,500	955,912,200	12,973,700
Circulation	30,637,500	30,572,800	*64,700
Legal tenders	79,942,000	80,597,700	655,700
Specie	178,921,200	180,545,700	1,624,500
Reserve	258,863,200	261,143,400	2,280,200
Req. required	235,734,625	238,978,050	3,243,425
Surplus	23,128,575	22,165,350	*963,225

*Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,000	16,707,350	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,600	24,185,075	34,693,675
Jan. 26	30,799,400	29,277,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,838,525	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,400	24,015,675	34,373,325
Feb. 23	14,546,675	19,678,550	30,334,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,641,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,225	5,676,375	23,203,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,686,425	19,974,175
March 23	10,272,375	5,817,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,836,150	15,494,850
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,800	15,018,925
April 13	7,938,200	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,350	24,175,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,075
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,332,725	27,137,625
May 18	13,299,975	16,555,225	34,631,525
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,325	43,933,725
June 1	21,253,000	20,123,275	42,710,900
June 8	13,241,500	18,374,250	39,323,100
June 15	8,782,175	17,498,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,611,850	15,526,850	25,697,800
June 29	8,484,200	16,859,375	14,274,550
July 6	8,211,525	14,274,550	62,043,550
July 13	12,809,375	19,940,125	10,698,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,305,600
July 27	23,128,575	27,535,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,165,350	29,144,878	8,110,600

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$22,165,350	1895	$41,950,675
1900	29,144,875	1894	69,053,700
1899	8,110,600	1893	1,401,000
1898	39,883,000	1892	18,798,425
1897	41,002,125	1891	38,420,850
1896	13,815,575	1890	*1,286,000

*Deficit under legal requirements.

MONEY EASE ASSURED.

Bankers talk of money market conditions as likely to remain undisturbed with the supply of money plentiful for some time to come, there being no untoward symptoms visible.

George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank, said:

"There is no reason for a change of opinion now. The outlook has not been altered, and I look for a continuance of easy money, as there is no indication of anything contrary. There is really nothing new to be said regarding money at the present time."

An official of the United States Sub-Treasury, talking of the reasons why the stock of money should remain large and rates stay at easy figures, said:

"The West will shortly begin to need money for crop moving purposes, but the influx of currency has been large enough to provide what should be sufficient both for the West and for all local demands under normal conditions, such as monopolize the prospect for the remainder of the year.

"Then, Europe is likely to send gold here in connection with international trade requirements to a considerable extent, and probably to an extent nearly balancing what transfers of currency may have to be made here for the moving of cotton and corn and wheat.

"I look for easy money and plenty of it for some time to come. The stock of money is also being added to by the continual receipt of new gold from the Klondike and Alaskan mining fields. Last year Australian gold was sent directly here in some quantity by order of London, and it looks very much as if the record of last year will be far exceeded this season.

WESTERN FARMERS PROSPER.

Western railroad officials of prominence take a favorable view of the year's prospect.

A high official of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Road, talking yesterday of the general condition of the West as affected by the corn crop, said:

"We consider the outlook favorable and conducive to large hopes. The drought is broken, and whatever injury might be expected has already been suffered, and the result can be figured out. In some of the States one-third to one-half of a corn crop will be obtained, while Nebraska may possibly do better. Take it through the corn belt generally, and from 30 to 60 per cent. is expected.

"Then the farmers have been putting in alfalfa and other sorts of forage to replace the corn needed for feeding stock.

"You know, out West we say, 'Wheat rides and corn walks.' The railroads haul comparatively little corn as corn. Wheat goes to a flour mill or an elevator, or must be sent abroad.

"On the other hand, corn goes largely to feed stock—hogs and cattle. The planting of alfalfa will provide something else than corn with which to feed cattle.

"Then as to the present condition of corn, an official of the road who has just traveled through Kansas reports that the fields, which were parched and dried and burned brown three weeks ago, are now green and fresh and promising.

"The amount of corn in store from last year's crop will be moved first, and will largely take the place of any deficiency in the crop.

"Wheat had already been harvested before the drought, and so was beyond injury. As this crop is much larger than ever before, the farmers, as a whole, are really better off, with both this wheat and what corn they have, than in many previous years, and as compared with the last few years they will have nearly as much money for their wants as if the corn crop had not been hurt.

"Another thing—as a result of the full crops of recent years, the farmers have plenty of money in their pockets, as well as money in the banks, and have also paid mortgages off, so that their condition is not bad, even with a decreased income. The partial failure of corn yet leaves them able to buy machinery and other kinds of supplies for their farms and to provide for their houses as well.

"Then the much higher price prevailing for what corn there is to be sold will go far to shield the farmers from any serious financial loss whatever.

"The outlook for the West in general and for the road is promising. There was some misunderstanding in regard to the Atchison's adjustment bonds, listed on the Stock Exchange on July 23 to the extent of $20,673,000. These bonds did not represent an increase in the road's bonded debt, but merely the substitution of bonds bearing semi-annual interest coupons for bonds whose interest was payable annually. This change necessitated new listing, and for every bond now listed a bond was at the same time stricken from the list."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4½@4½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rates 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $203,234,971; balances, $12,270,606; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $523,038.

Money on call in London, nominally 1@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2½ per cent. for short and 2½@2 9-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and firm. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.85¼ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85⅞@$4.85¼; demand, $4.87⅜; cables, $4.88⅛@4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85⅜.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 95 and 95½; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 7c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Stock Exchange is closed to-day.

Bar silver steady at 26 15-16d per ounce.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £38,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134; Madrid, 39.05; Lisbon, 38.50; Rome, 4.41.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—Business on the Boerse to-day was fairly active, on the ease of money and encouraging purchases. Governments were strong, and finished with a general advance. Locals, banks, and speculatives opened firm, but relapsed on realizations. Canadian Pacifics were supported. Transvaals were weak.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛ per cent.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Business was almost at a standstill on the Bourse to-day, and prices were fractionally lower, owing to the absence of demand, the closing of the London Stock Exchange to-day contributing to the inaction. Rio Tintos declined.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 30c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19c for checks.

DOCK COMPANY'S BIG MORTGAGE.

The New York Dock Company, formed as incidental to the reorganization of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, has mortgaged all the properties, rights, and franchises of the latter corporation to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company in the sum of $15,000,000. The mortgage is given to secure an issue of 4 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds for a like amount.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK.

President Trowbridge of the Ninth National Bank said yesterday that, while one stockholder had received a letter in regard to selling his stock from Guy G. Major, ex-President of the American Linseed Company and one of the Directors of the Seventh National Bank, he had received no such letter relative to his own holdings.

He thought Mr. Major wanted the stock as a personal investment and not as a step toward acquisition of the controlling interest, which Mr. Trowbridge thought could not be obtained at any probable present price.

Stock Exchange Notes.

The Stock Exchange Committee on Securities of the Stock Exchange has ruled that on and after to-morrow contracts for Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Metropolitan Trust Company certificates may be satisfied either by a delivery of the certificates or the equivalent in Northern Pacific-Great Northern joint Chicago, Burlington and Quincy stock collateral trust 4 per cent. bonds. In transactions for the latter bonds the bonds only are a delivery.

The following memberships have been transferred: L. C. Rubsamen to George C. Bagley, Minneapolis; C. C. Jackson to Charles Jackson, Boston; G. Fisher Johnson to Edgar S. Auchincloss, at Post & Flagg's, New York. Membership posted for transfer, Lyman B. Kendall to E. Colbert Hulst.

Havana-American Tobacco Company.

The Havana-American Tobacco Company, which was incorporated with a capital stock of $2,500 in Trenton last week, is said to have the backing of the American Cigar Company, which is controlled by the Consolidated Tobacco Company. The old Havana-American Company, whose authorized stock was $10,000,000, was recently absorbed by the American Cigar Company. The capital of the new concern is to be heavily increased shortly.

Imperial Bank of Germany's Statement.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand, decreased 28,120,000 marks; Treasury notes, decreased 720,000 marks; other securities, increased 31,900,000 marks; notes in circulation, increased 26,360,000 marks.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—A continued fair demand for several of the copper specialties was the feature of the local market. Osceola was still in good request, but excepting for a small transaction at the start did not reach the high figure of Friday. It fell off at one time to 98, but closed at 99.

The money market is still very quiet, with its tone holding firm. There is no pressing demand for money, and, on the other hand, the banks, anticipating heavy requirements a little later on, are not disposed to let their funds out freely or to make concessions in rates. Money loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 3 per cent., and New York funds sold at 20 cents discount. Exchange, $24,302,336; balance, $1,639,570. On call, money rules from 3½ to 4½ per cent., mostly 4 per cent. to the best borrowers. Time money is not in liberal supply. Rates range from 4 to 5 per cent. for all dates, mostly 4½ to 5 per cent. In commercial paper business is quiet. The best names sell at 4½ per cent., and good names 5 per cent.; the choicest factory paper would find buyers at 4 per cent. Complete stock transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
260	Atchison	73	72¾	72¾
60	Atchison preferred	94¾	94½	94¾
20	Boston & Albany	257	257	257
20	Boston Elevated	183½	183½	183½
3	Boston & Maine	193	193	193
5	Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	197	197	197
10	Fitchburg preferred	145	145	145
25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	215¾	215	215¾
5	Northern R. R.	170	170	170
5	Pere Marquette common	68	68	68
100	St. Louis & San Fran.	41¾	41¾	41¾
210	Union Pacific	97½	97	97
100	Union Pacific preferred	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
40	West End common	96	96	96

TELEPHONES.

27	American Tel. & Tel.	160	159½	160
15	Cumberland Tel. & Tel.	140	140	140

ELECTRICS.

50	General Electric com.	254	254	254
150	Massachusetts common	39	38¾	38¾
5	Westinghouse preferred	79½	79½	79½

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,905

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading was at a standstill yesterday in the market for outside securities, and transactions were not numerous enough to result in more than half a dozen changes of any importance. In several of the recently active issues prices showed a little improvement, but nowhere did the variations amount to as much as one point. In fact, the market showed no life whatever, and it happened in several stocks which recently have been among the most active issues that there were no transactions at all.

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KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS bonds were bought to the extent of $35,000 at 87, a fractional advance over the best bid of Friday. The preferred stock was not dealt in at all, but the bid for this issue was raised half a point to 74½.

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AMERICAN CAN was a little stronger, but with the rest of the market extremely dull. Only a few hundred shares changed hands, resulting in a net gain of an eighth of a point in the common stock and half a point in the preferred.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE was almost entirely neglected. The only transaction in these issues was the sale of 100 shares of preferred stock at 47⅞, an advance of seven-eighths of a point above the last sale of Friday.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were dealt in to the extent of about $80,000, and showed a net decline of three-eighths of a point.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 3.		Aug. 2.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can	23⅞	24¼	23¾	24
American Can pf	75	75¼	74½	75½
American Chicle	82	86	82	86
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9½	8	9½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	36	38½	36	38½
American Malt 6s	93½	94½	93½	94½
*American Thread pf	4½	5	4	5
American Tyrefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	26	30	26	30
*British Columbia Copper	13	14	13½	14¼
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	½	¾	½	¾
Camden Land	1⅜	1⅝	1¼	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	8	6½	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	34½	36	34½	36
Central Fireworks	23	25	23	25
Central Fireworks pf	67	70	64	65
Cent. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	3	3½	3	3½
Compressed Air	12½	16	13	16
Con. Refrigerating	6⅝	7	6⅝	7
Con. Rubber Tire	3½	4	3½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	32	35	32	35
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	66⅜	66⅝	66⅜	67
Continental Tobacco deb.	105½	107	105½	107
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern	12	13	12	13
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	38	40	38	40
Detroit Southern 4s	83	85	83	85
Electric Boat	17	20	17	20
Electric Boat pf	44	50	44	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1⅜	2½	1⅜	2½
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf	12	15	12	15
*Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1½	1¾	1¾	1⅞
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101½	102	101½	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	6	9	6	9
Havana Commercial pf	43½	46	43½	46
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
International Umbrella	1⅝	2⅜	1⅞	2⅜
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	74½	74¾	74	75
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86½	87	86½	87
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	23	25	23	25
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	85	88	85	88
National Sugar pf	107	108¼	107	108¼
New England Transit	½	1	½	1
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	11⅜	12	11⅜	12
Otis Elevator	34	35½	34	35½
Otis Elevator pf	97½	98½	97½	98½
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	74	70	74
Retsof	45		45	
Retsof bonds	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf	95	100	97	99
Safety Car Heat. & Light	151	154	151	154
St. Louis Transit	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100⅜	101½	100⅜	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82	82½	82½	82½
Seaboard Air Line	27	27¾	27	27¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	47½	48¼	47	47½
Singer Mfg.	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & Trac	39	42	39	42
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J.	772	775	772	775
Storage Power	5	9	5	9
Tennessee Copper	18½	19	18	19
Tel. & Tel. Co of A., full paid	5	8	4	6
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼
Union Typewriter	62	66	60	62
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf	116¼	119	116½	119
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	89¾	89	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf	79½	80½	79	81
U. S. Cotton Duck	31⅜	32½	31⅜	32½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90¼	91½	90¼	91½
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	19	20		20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.		58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C.	7	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	38	42	38	42
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	17	18	17	18
Worthington Pump pf	112½	113½	111	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	244	248	244	249
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	241½	244	241½	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100⅜	103	100⅜	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	200	220	200	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	109½	109½	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	29	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry., pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R.R. consols	119	120	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R	175		175	
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	60	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	111	109	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	114½	117	114½	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1⅛	⅞	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6½	7½	6½	7½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	75	76	75	76
Central Union 5s, 1st	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105⅝	106	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	13½	15	13½	15½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103		103	
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	70	75	70	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	66	68	66	68
Ind. Gas bonds 6s	98		98	
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	6	7	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	54½	56	54½	56
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	95	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	55	50	55
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¼	86½	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	97	100	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	108½	107	108½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20	22	20	22
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92¼	93½	92¼	92¾
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	81	83	81	83
Union Ferry	40½	41	40½	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	96½	95	96½

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 58¾c. Mexican dollars at 46c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .15, seller 10; 1,000 Comstock Tunnel at .06½, 2,500 Golden Age at .02½, and 100 Portland at $2.90.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $9,744,153. The imports of specie amounted to $190,197, and the exports of specie to $153,067.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Aug. 3, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112⅝	112¾	2,950	Amalgamated Copper	113½	113½	112½	112⅝	— ⅝
3	4	100	American Bicycle	4	4	4	4	
29½	29⅞	100	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ¼
34	34¼	5,120	American Cotton Oil	33¾	34¾	33¾	34	+1
91	91½	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf	91	91¼	91	91¼	+ ⅛
31½	31⅝	210	American Ice Co	32	32	31⅜	31⅜	
52¾	53	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ⅜
136½	136½	5,800	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	137½	137½	136½	136½	— ¾
132½	133½	200	American Tobacco ctfs	132½	132½	132½	132½	—1½
44	44½	100	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
72¾	73	5,050	At., T. & S. F.	73¼	73¼	72¾	72¾	— ¼
94½	94⅞	1,200	At., T. & S. F. pf	94⅜	95¼	94⅜	94⅝	— ⅜
97	98	100	Baltimore & Ohio	96½	96½	96½	96½	
75¼	76	200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	75⅜	75¾	75⅜	75⅝	— ⅛
215	215¼	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	215	215	213	215	—3
108	108⅜	1,300	Canadian Pacific	108⅜	108⅜	108	108	— ½
45½	45⅝	950	Chesapeake & Ohio	46⅛	46¼	45½	45½	— ½
75½	77	200	Chicago & Alton pf	76	76	76	76	
123	130	100	Chi. & East. Ill.	122	122	122	122	+1⅞
22¼	22⅜	100	Chicago Great West.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
158½	158¾	4,125	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	160¼	160¼	158½	158½	— ⅜
136¾	136¾	700	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	137¾	138	137	137	—1
18½	19	175	Chicago Term. Trans.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
90	90¼	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¼	— ⅝
95	95½	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	95½	95½	95½	95½	—1½
13	13¼	100	Colorado Southern	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
222¼	223	4,400	Consolidated Gas	220	223	220	222½	+2⅜
66¼	68⅜	1,200	Con. Tobacco Co. ctfs.	68⅜	68¾	66¼	66¼	— ⅜
228	229	300	Del., Lack. & West.	229¾	230½	229¼	229¼	— ¾
90	91	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	91½	91½	91¼	91¼	+ ¼
145	148	230	Diamond Match	145	145	145	145	+ ½
28	29	300	Dist. of America pf	28¾	28¾	28	28	—1½
37½	37⅝	1,200	Erie	37½	37⅝	37¼	37⅜	+ ¼
65½	65⅝	100	Erie 1st pf	65	65	65	65	
175½	176	100	Great Northern pf	175½	175½	175½	175½	
145	145½	500	Illinois Central	145	145¾	145	145¾	+ ¾
91	92¼	300	Internat. Power Co.	92¼	92¼	91¼	91½	— ⅜
90	92½	700	Laclede Gas	91	91	91	91	+ ½
101¼	101⅜	1,000	Louisville & Nashville	101¼	101⅜	101	101¼	— ¼
117¼	117⅝	225	Manhattan Elevated	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	+ ½
166	167	200	Met. Street Railway	166	166	166	166	
22½	23	300	Mexican Central	22¾	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ¾
9⅞	9⅝	1,000	Mexican National ctfs	9¾	9¾	9¼	9½	+ ½
114	115	100	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	115	115	115	115	
70	72	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	72	72½	72	72½	+1½
25	26	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25½	— ½
97	97¼	600	Missouri Pacific	97	97⅛	97	97	— ½
40½	41	100	National Salt Co.	41	41	41	41	+ ⅛
151	151½	600	New York Central	151⅜	151½	150¾	151	+ ¼
215	216½	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	215½	215⅝	215½	215½	+ ⅝
32¾	33	600	N. Y., Ont. & West.	33	33⅛	33	33	+ ⅛
52¼	52½	2,500	Norfolk & Western	52½	52⅝	51½	52¼	— ¼
40½	41½	200	Pacific Mail	41	41	41	41	— ⅛
144	144⅝	4,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	144¼	144⅝	144	144	— ⅛
114	114½	1,300	People's Gas, Chicago	113¾	113½	114	114	+ ½
205	206	100	Pullman Company	205	205	205	205	
41½	41¾	2,600	Reading	42	42	41¼	41½	— ¼
76⅞	76⅞	200	Reading 1st pf	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	— ⅜
52¼	52½	1,680	Reading 2d pf	53	53	52½	52¼	— ¼
19½	20	200	Republic Iron & Steel	19½	20	19½	20	
29	30	100	Rubber Goods	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
66	67½	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	66½	66½	66½	66½	— ½
102	103	1,400	St. L. & Adirondack	100	102½	100	101	— ½
39½	40½	1,500	St. L. & San Fran.	41¾	41¾	39½	39¾	+1⅛
67¾	68½	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	68¼	68	68	68	— ½
54⅜	54½	3,000	Southern Pacific	55	55½	54½	54½	— ½
29½	29⅝	1,600	Southern Railway	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ¼
83¾	84	200	Southern Railway pf	83⅞	84	83⅞	84	
61½	62½	100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	62	62	62	62	
75	75	100	Twin City R. T.	74¾	74¾	74½	74½	+1¼
96¾	96⅞	8,700	Union Pacific	97¼	97⅝	96¾	97	— ¾
88⅜	89	400	Union Pacific pf	88½	88½	88¼	88¼	— ¾
85	90	40	United States Express	84	84	84	84	
43½	43¾	47,385	United States Steel	43¾	44¼	43½	43½	+ ⅛
92½	92¾	22,000	U. S. Steel pf	93	93¾	92¾	92¾	+ ⅛
13¼	13⅜	7,320	United States Leather	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
80	80½	5,140	U. S. Leather pf	79½	81	79½	80½	+1
18	19	310	United States Rubber	18½	18	18½	18	— ⅛
55	56	100	U. S. Rubber pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	— ½
13½	13⅝	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	13¾	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	— ⅛
59¾	60	100	Wabash	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	— ½
21¼	21½	200	Wabash pf	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
39¼	39½	1,800	Wabash pf	39¾	39¾	39¼	39¼	— ½
91½	91⅞	800	Western Union Tel.	91¾	91¾	91½	91½	— ⅜
Sales		159,987						

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week in detail:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Cl'r-ing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Comp'nies.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,084,000	Bank of New York	$18,223,000	$2,801,000	$1,831,000	$18,006,000	$997,100	
2,050,000	2,192,400	Bank of Manhattan Co.	22,387,000	7,616,000	1,937,000	28,658,000		$1,860,000.00
2,000,000	1,105,600	Merchants' National	15,433,900	2,041,000	1,812,000	16,760,400		2,916,000.00
2,000,000	2,274,900	Mechanics' National	14,129,000	2,817,000	946,000	14,567,000		1,346,656.17
1,500,000	3,153,300	Bank of America	21,340,700	2,921,500	2,911,100	23,881,000		1,460,000.00
1,000,000	243,800	Phenix National	4,604,000	1,026,000	380,000	4,087,000	48,700	1,363,302.05
10,000,000	6,170,700	National City	113,406,200	29,588,200	7,594,200	130,692,000	4,231,800	1,642,655.00
300,000	6,942,600	Chemical National	23,676,600	5,096,200	2,364,400	24,198,800		504,063.00
600,000	244,000	Merchants' Exch. Nat.	4,595,800	792,000	485,800	5,040,000	35,200	2,724,200.00
1,000,000	1,998,900	Gallatin National	13,466,000	2,289,000	802,000	9,614,500	989,200	1,440,000.00
300,000	72,400	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,158,100	242,200	52,300	1,191,900	48,600	1,843,250.00
400,000	126,500	Mechanics & Traders'	2,613,000	363,000	258,000	2,876,000		2,494,000.00
200,000	178,300	Greenwich	1,011,300	119,200	182,000	958,000		1,119,500.00
600,000	500,600	Leather Manufact. Nat.	4,243,900	1,197,700	207,100	4,429,700	484,300	3,054,000.00
1,200,000	525,900	Bank of State of N. Y.	4,726,900	983,700	347,000	4,727,000		1,172,000.00
5,000,000	3,233,000	American Exch. Nat.	29,598,000	6,763,000	2,282,000	26,841,000	4,564,000	2,724,885.23
10,000,000	6,758,700	Nat. Bank of Commerce.	76,330,800	9,321,700	7,300,100	68,424,000	7,450,900	887,300.00
1,000,000	1,569,100	National Broadway	6,091,500	840,600	367,100	5,221,400	199,500	629,986.00
1,000,000	1,297,700	Mercantile National	13,330,200	2,025,800	1,627,500	14,523,200	986,600	1,460,000.00
500,000	422,700	Pacific	2,697,700	357,300	580,700	5,408,400		1,119,500.00
1,500,000	1,303,900	Nat. Bank of Republic	18,405,900	4,258,600	1,434,200	20,376,200	1,453,500	1,119,500.00
450,000	990,600	Chatham National	6,222,600	805,500	968,400	6,457,400	50,000	1,119,500.00
200,000	349,700	People's	2,032,500	155,400	803,900	2,791,600		1,119,500.00
1,000,000	1,023,100	Nat. Bank of N. Am.	11,680,600	1,990,500	1,345,100	12,365,500	725,400	1,119,500.00
3,000,000	4,434,900	Harriman National	44,170,900	8,210,200	6,134,000	53,892,500	2,901,600	1,119,500.00
500,000	449,200	Irving National	4,325,000	548,400	466,300	4,410,000	244,100	1,119,500.00
600,000	371,000	National Citizens'	3,042,200	578,100	186,200	3,356,100	292,300	1,119,500.00
500,000	280,900	Nassau	2,702,900	465,500	281,600	3,033,600		701,761.00
300,000	986,700	Market & Fulton Nat.	5,887,200	1,056,300	898,100	6,416,500	50,000	1,119,500.00
1,000,000	219,200	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,903,000	795,300	294,000	4,285,700	49,100	1,119,500.00
1,400,000	1,763,800	Corn Exchange	22,851,000	5,339,000	2,085,000	27,916,000		1,119,500.00
300,000	412,500	Oriental	2,083,000	204,400	335,000	2,050,000		1,119,500.00
1,500,000	6,046,800	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	23,723,000	4,448,000	1,466,000	22,349,000	46,200	1,119,500.00
2,000,000	3,834,600	National Park	48,161,000	14,781,000	4,259,000	62,772,000	49,500	1,119,500.00
250,000	153,100	East River National	1,383,400	161,400	206,100	1,661,000	50,000	1,119,500.00
3,000,000	2,477,500	Fourth National	22,828,000	4,170,000	3,467,000	25,472,000	50,000	1,119,500.00
1,000,000	526,600	Central National	10,128,000	2,099,000	1,588,000	13,166,000	580,000	1,119,500.00
300,000	973,600	Second National	9,848,000	1,625,000	915,000	10,671,000	282,000	1,119,500.00
750,000	77,300	Ninth National	2,297,200	338,700	246,200	2,468,500	49,200	1,119,500.00
10,000,000	11,096,800	First National	60,758,700	12,797,300	2,564,000	55,525,900	494,000	1,119,500.00
300,000	124,500	New York Nat. Exch.	3,475,500	722,800	349,800	3,831,700	292,700	1,119,500.00
250,000	729,200	Bowery	3,104,000	355,000	308,000	3,279,000		1,119,500.00
200,000	597,400	New York County Nat.	3,977,600	718,400	359,200	4,506,500	50,000	1,119,500.00
750,000	395,600	German-American	8,361,100	597,300	260,500	3,251,600		1,119,500.00
1,000,000	2,513,400	Chase National	40,362,900	10,092,400	2,102,400	48,323,400	800,000	1,119,500.00
100,000	1,362,300	Fifth Avenue	9,553,100	2,695,600	208,300	11,022,100		1,119,500.00
200,000	582,500	German Exchange	2,245,500	221,000	670,000	3,210,100		1,119,500.00
200,000	837,200	Germania	3,030,500	410,800	549,300	4,007,000		1,119,500.00
300,000	994,400	Lincoln National	12,063,500	1,137,800	2,631,700	14,429,500	246,400	1,119,500.00
1,000,000	1,158,200	Garfield National	6,943,400	1,348,400	255,800	6,739,500	49,400	1,119,500.00
200,000	367,800	Fifth National	2,168,500	455,900	124,100	2,277,000	193,300	1,119,500.00
300,000	1,076,300	Bank of the Metropolis.	7,335,700	1,242,200	619,800	8,110,100		1,119,500.00
200,000	446,100	West Side	2,632,000	453,000	349,000	3,031,000		1,119,500.00
500,000	944,800	Seaboard National	12,737,000	2,121,000	2,304,000	15,833,000	50,000	1,119,500.00
2,100,000	2,287,600	Western National	36,706,100	9,059,900	2,786,900	44,183,000	50,000	1,119,500.00
300,000	516,700	First Nat., Brooklyn	4,494,000	398,000	643,000	4,551,000	75,000	1,119,500.00
500,000	729,900	Liberty National	7,058,100	1,182,600	525,000	7,024,700	497,600	1,119,500.00
1,000,000	402,800	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,395,600	891,500	379,900	4,496,500		1,119,500.00
250,000	658,300	New Amsterdam	4,859,200	1,390,000	716,000	6,212,700	55,000	1,119,500.00
350,000	417,900	Astor National	4,255,000	881,300	162,700	4,195,000	350,000	1,119,500.00
500,000	355,300	Hide & Leather Nat.	2,805,500	555,300	77,400	2,190,000	380,000	1,119,500.00
72,050,000	82,046,000	Total, National banks						
11,172,700	16,319,600	Total, State banks						
83,222,700	97,365,600	Totals	878,506,900	180,545,700	80,597,700	955,912,200	30,572,800	

*As per official reports: 43 National banks, July 15, 1901; 18 State banks, June 3, 1901.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Aug. 3 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Cl'r-ing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Comp'nies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,628,800.00	$46,300.00	$133,400	$227,100.00		$1,860,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,774,000.00	173,000.00	103,000	196,000.00	$3,000.00	2,916,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,157,800.00	55,625.18

UTE INDIAN MAKES WORLD'S RECORD FOR 100 YARDS

Lowers the Time for 100 Yards' Run by Three-fifths of a Second.

Candiras De Foya, the Indian, Made the New Record During the Athletic Contests at Colorado Springs.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 3.—During the athletic contests attendant upon the quarter centennial celebration here today Candiras De Foya, a Ute Indian, broke the world's running record for 100 yards, making the distance in nine seconds flat. The professional record was 0:09 3-5, and the amateur record 0:09 4-5.

In the announcement of the feat by De Foya no mention is made of the conditions under which the athlete ran, or whether or not the games were sanctioned by the Amateur Athletic Union, and were held in a manner that would give the runner the record officially.

To be credited with the record the track over which De Foya ran must have been measured officially by representatives of the proper athletic authorities and a regular set of officials appointed by the Athletic Union must have managed the contests and timed the runner. Whatever the circumstances, however, and whether or not De Foya's performance shall be admitted to the official record of athletic feats, if the Indian really ran over a measured 100 yards' course in nine seconds his achievement is one of the most remarkable ever made by an athlete.

Foot runners were striving long to get over the 100 yards in less than 10 seconds, and it is only within a few years that even a fraction of a second has been cut from that mark. The world's official record for 100 yards now is held by Edward Donovan, who ran in 0:09 3-5 at Natick, Mass., on Sept. 2, 1895, and took the professional record. The amateur record is 0:09 4-5, which time has been equalled by a number of the most famous sprinters, among them Bernard Wefers, John Owen, Jr., John Crum, J. H. Mayberry, and Arthur Duffy in America, and W. T. McPherson in Australia.

Tennis Champions Beaten.

Holcombe Ward and Dwight F. Davis, the Harvard tennis players who have held the United States National lawn tennis championship in doubles for the past two years, and who recently returned from a European trip during which they won a number of notable victories, including the "all-comers'" match at Wimbledon, were signally defeated by R. D. Wrenn, the old Harvard player, and his brother, G. S. Wrenn, Jr., in an invitation match at the Crescent Athletic Club, Bay Ridge, yesterday afternoon.

The defeat of the champions is particularly significant in view of the fact that the National championship meeting for the current year, in which they must defend their titles, opens at Newport next week. They won the first set 8—6, but lost the next two 9—11, 3—6.

RUN DOWN BY MOTOR VEHICLE.

Brooklyn Man Escapes Injury, but Has Chauffeur Arrested.

A motor vehicle, in which Clarence Dinsmore, the son of the General Manager of the Adams Express Company, was seated with three friends, ran down Hamilton Day of 375 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, in front of 200 Broadway, last night. Mr. Day escaped injury, but insisted upon the chauffeur being arrested.

Patrolman Roberts of the Broadway Squad, was summoned, and the party went to the Church Street Station. There Mr. Day preferred a charge of reckless driving against Alexander Valeaga, thirty-four years old, the chauffeur, who lives with Mr. Dinsmore at the latter's country home, at Hudson, N. Y. Valeaga was bailed out by Mr. Dinsmore, who owns the automobile, and the party sped away.

DOG CAUSES A PANIC.

After Spreading Terror Among Little Park Frequenters, He Leaps Into the Tunnel, Alarming Workmen.

A black and tan dog, of fine breed, led by a handsomely dressed young woman, was attacked by rabies in Union Square yesterday afternoon, broke loose from his mistress, tore through the crowded Park, snapping at children and maids, and leaped over a fence into the rapid transit tunnel at Seventeenth Street and Fourth Avenue, among fifty Italian laborers.

The dog began to act strangely when near the fountain in the middle of the Square. Many thought him simply playful at first, but he quickly showed that he was in pain by jumping in the air, biting the chain by which he was held, and breaking loose from his mistress. Then servants and children fled in all directions screaming and shouting all over the Square.

By this time people put their heads out of the windows of the Union Square Hotel, and many of the buildings on the Square to see what the matter was, while from all sides of the Park emerged people running away from the dog. The Park in a few minutes was deserted. More than a score of children and women were snapped at by the dog, but no person is reported to have been bitten.

The dog, after leaving the Park, jumped the high fence skirting the tunnel work opposite the Everett House, at a bound. Down into the tunnel, turning somersaults as he descended, went the animal, landing in the midst of the fifty workmen at that point in the tunnel, and on the back of one, who dropped a pick, knocked over another Italian beside him in getting out of the way, and, yelling lustily, made for the other end of the tunnel.

As soon as the dog landed he began snapping, the men hastily climbing up the timber work by means of ladders, wires, and ropes and ladders. All got out with remarkable celerity, leaving the dog in full possession.

The crowd became braver now and surrounded, ten deep, the woodwork protecting the tunnel. Policeman Gallagher of the West Thirtieth Street Station descended into the tunnel. He was seen by the dog, who jumped up at him, but Gallagher was careful not to go too far down and he shot the dog with two bullets.

Capt. Joiner's Body Recovered.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 3.—A dispatch from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., states that the body of Capt. E. C. Joiner of Henderson, N. Y., who was drowned by the sinking of the Sagamore a few days ago, has been recovered.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.76⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.60½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.38⅛
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.08 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.35
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	21.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Fork, mess	16.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¼
Lard, prime	9.05
Butter, Western creamery	.20½

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, steady; Winter patents, $3.40@$3.50; straights, $3@$3.30; clears, $2.70@$3.10; Spring specials, $4.10@$4.20; patents, $3.40@$3.70; straights, $2.80@$3.20; bakers', $2.20@$2.65; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66@69c; No. 2 red, 69@70c; No. 2 corn, 56¼c; No. 2 yellow, 56½c; No. 2 oats, 35¼c; No. 2 white, 37½@37¾c; No. 3 white, 36½@37½c; No. 2 rye, 58c; fair to choice malting barley, 50c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.75; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.75; prime timothy seed, $4.90; mess pork, per bbl, $14.20@$14.25; lard, per 100 lb, $8.77½@$8.80; short-rib sides, (loose,) $7.85@$8; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7⅜@7¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.30@$8.40; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.29; clover, contract grade, $10.25.

COTTON.—It was something of an "off day" in the local cotton market. Nearly every trader on the floor avoided new commitments, and wherever opportunity offered, evened up old struggling accounts as a matter of precaution. There was too much at stake, considering the narrowness of the market. For instance, Liverpool was closed for the English bank holiday lasting over Monday, the much talked-of and all important Government report for August was due next Monday, the public was too confused to re-enter the market for the present, and private crop advices from the South were too conflicting to afford satisfaction to either side. The opening was easy, with prices 1 point higher to 2 points lower. A January selling order gave the market its poor start. Soon after there was rally, but for the rest of the session the market was very uninteresting, with fluctuations confined to a mere point or so. The close was quiet and steady, with prices net 1 point higher to 4 points lower. Total sales were estimated at about 15,000 bales. The Chronicle's weekly review stated that the situation in the belt was less unsatisfactory than in some time, but still indicated great need of rain in parts of Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee. Weather reports gave no rain of consequence in the last twenty-four hours, and the forecast pointed to continued dry conditions, with excessive temperatures over the Southwest. Receipts were very small, with some new cotton reported at Galveston. The New York warehouse stock again contracted, losing something over 2,000 bales yesterday. Marked additional decreases are looked for this week through shipments abroad and to northern spinners. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged, at 8 1-16c for middling upland and 8 5-16c for middling Gulf. Total sales were 200 bales to spinners. Southern spot markets were generally steady and unchanged. Clearances for export were about as expected. The following telegram was received by Atwood, Violet & Co., from New Orleans: "Boll weevil in South Texas is eating up the crop. Last year at this time that section had a fine crop, and was afterward eaten up. Half of Texas has not had 1½ inches of rain in seventy days."

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	7.27	7.27	7.24	7.24@7.25
September	7.31	7.32	7.27	7.28@7.29
October	7.37	7.37	7.33	7.33@7.34
November				7.35@7.37
December	7.37	7.40	7.37	7.37@7.38
January	7.43	7.43	7.40	7.41@7.42
February				7.41@7.42
March	7.45	7.46	7.45	7.44@7.45
April	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45@7.47

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Although starting out on an easier basis, with but little speculative life, the wheat market turned sharply about and, recovering its early loss, closed up strong at ⅝@¾c net advance, with an active local trade. The chief influences of a bullish character were heavy seaboard clearances again and an unconfirmed rumor that a big export trade had been done at St. Louis for French account. On the advance other factors cropped out, among them being reports of frost in the Far Northwest and complaints that showers were delaying harvest operations in the Spring wheat belt. Taken altogether, the bull reports had a strong effect on sentiment and rapidly advanced prices, early short sellers being the chief buyers on the rise. The weather map, while denoting cool temperatures in the Far Northwest, showed nothing under 50 degrees, so that by most traders frost talk was regarded as a little premature. The seaboard shipments aggregated 47,200 bbls of flour and 1,100,600 bushels of wheat. Export trade, according to the late reports current here, amounted to only a dozen loads of wheat. On the late curb wheat was unsettled and irregular, closing at 74⅝c bid for September at 1 o'clock. No. 2 red closed 74½c, elevator, and 76¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 77¾c, and No. 1 hard, Duluth, 83¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 3.—Close: Wheat—Cash, 67¾c; September, 68¾@68⅞c; December, 68¼@68¾c; on track: No. 1 hard, 69¾c; No. 1 Northern, 67¾c; No. 2 Northern, 66¾c. Flour—First patents, $3.85@$4.90; second patents, $3.90@$3.70; first clears, $2.80@$2.85; second clears, $2.20. Bran, in bulk, $13.50@$14.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents were quoted $3.70@$4; Winter straights, $3.25@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.85@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $18.50@$19, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Steady; fair to good, $2.75@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.15@$3.35. CORNMEAL—Firm; kiln-dried, $3.10@$3.25, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Firm; fine white and yellow, $1.40@$1.50; coarse, $1.12@$1.15. FEED—Quiet; Spring bran, spot, $17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17@$17.50; Spring bran, bulk, $17@$17.25; coarse Winter bran, $18.50@$20; city bran, $18@$18.50; cornmeal, $29; linseed oil cake, $29.30; corn oil cake, $21; hominy chop, $18.75@$19; oil meal, $29@$29.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	73⅝	74⅜	73⅜	74⅜
October	74 3-16	75⅛	74 3-16	75⅛
December	76	76¾	75⅞	76¾
Corn—				
September	60	61	60	61
December	61¼	62	61	61¾
Lard—				
August	..	..	..	$9.05

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	..	..	..	..
September	68½	69 13-16	68 3-16	69¼
October	69⅝	70⅛	69⅛	69⅝
Corn—				
August	..	..	..	56¼
September	56¾	56¾	56¼	57½
October	57¼	58½	57½	58
Oats—				
August	..	..	..	34⅝
September	34¾	35¼	34½	35
October	35	35½	34¾	35½
Lard—				
October	$8.85	$8.85	$8.82½	$8.82½
January	8.80	8.85	8.80	8.80
Ribs—				
October	7.95	8.02½	7.95	8.00
January	7.85	7.87½	7.85	7.85
Pork—				
October	14.35	14.35	14.32½	14.35
January	15.00	15.12½	15.00	15.05

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm; mess, $15.50@$16.50; family, $16.50@$17; short clear, $14@$17.50. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$18. BEEF HAMS—Dull, $20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Quiet; bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7¾c; 140 lb, 8c; pigs, 8¾c. CUT-MEATS—Pickled bellies quiet; smoking, 10¾@11c; 10 lb, 10@10¼c; 12 lb, 9½c; 14 lb, 9c; pickled shoulders steady, 7@7½c; pickled hams quiet, 11¼c. TALLOW—Steady; city, 4¾c; country, 4¾@5c. LARD—Steady; $9.05; city lard steady; $8.40; refined lard quiet; South America, $9.75; Continent, $9.20; Brazil kegs, $10.85; compound firm, 7@7½c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 9¼c; city lard stearine, 10⅜c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.85@4.90
September	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90@4.95
October	4.85	4.95	4.95	4.95@5.00
November	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.95@5.00
December	5.20	5.20	5.15	5.10@5.15
January	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.20@5.25
February	..	..	..	5.25@5.30
March	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.30@5.35
April	..	..	..	5.35@5.40
May	5.50	5.50	5.45	5.40@5.45
June	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
July	..	..	..	5.55@5.60

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market quiet; good average Santos, 4$500; receipts, 47,000 bags; stock, 644,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ⅛@⅛ pfg higher; at 2:30 P. M. was net ⅛@⅛ pfg higher; sales, 28,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened steady, ½f higher; at 12 M. unchanged; total sales, 5,000 bags; January, 35.25; February, 35.75; March, 35.75; April, 36; May, 36.25; June, 36.25; July, 36.25; August, 34.50; September, 34.75; October, 34.75; November, 35; December, 35.25. Rio—Coffee market weak; No. 7 Rio, 4$625; exchange, 10 25-32d; receipts, 22,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 9,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 6,000 bags; stock, 422,000 bags.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.50; and in bulk, $4.95; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.45, and in bulk, $4.90; refined cases, New York, $8.50. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, bbls, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 38½@39c; off Summer yellow, 37@37½c; prime white, 43c; prime Winter yellow, 43c; linseed, American raw, 82c; linseed, American boiled, 84c; Calcutta raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 69@70c.

SUGAR.—The local market was rather quiet, but about steady, without any change in values being noted. Centrifugal is quoted at 4 5-32c, muscovado at 3 9-16c, and molasses sugar at 3 5-16c. The dullness in refined circles accounts for the apathy in raw sugar.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.25; do, oil, barrels, $4.25; spirits turpentine, 35½@36c; resin, common to good strained, $1.40; E, $1.60@$1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.80; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $2.25; M, $2.65; N, $3; W G, $3.35, and W W, $3.65.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 3.—Spirits of turpentine—Firm; 33c; receipts, 184 casks. Resin—Firm; 95c@$1; receipts, 489 bbls. Crude turpentine—Steady; $1@$2; receipts, 169 bbls. Tar—Firm; $1.35; receipts, 115 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 3.—Spirits of Turpentine—Firm, 33½c; receipts, 921 casks; sales, 82 casks; exports, 483 casks. Resin—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 2,199 bbls; sales, 2,651 bbls; export, 812 bbls.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 3.—Turpentine—Steady; 32c. Resin—Firm. Sales, 200 bbls. B, C, 95c; D, $1; E, $1.05; F, $1.10; G, $1.15; E, $1.20; I, $1.25; K, $1.60; M, $2; N, $2.50; W G, $2.90; W W, $3.10.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Nominally steady. Dressed beef slow and unchanged. Calves nominal; feeling steady. City dressed veals 8@10½c per lb. SHEEP—Steady; medium and common grades slow; good lambs a trifle firm; medium grades easy. Sheep, $3@$4; lambs, $4.50@$6.25; dressed mutton, 5@7½c per lb; dressed lambs, 6@10½c; choice heavy, 11c. HOGS—Nominally steady.

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SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert,"
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sundays only.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

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STERLING

Has been before the public so long that its Reputation is unquestioned.

There are pianos that cost more than Sterlings, but there are none better and few as good.

Sterlings Are Modern in every respect, and contain many improvements and devices not found in other pianos.

Our Patent Practice Attachment allows our Pianos to be continually used without harm or wear for many years.

Our Methods of Selling permit those of moderate means to purchase a good Piano on very easy terms.

7 Used Sterlings, Nearly new, very fine instruments. Liberal reductions; ask to see them.

Always on Hand a large stock of used Pianos of our own and other reliable makes at greatly reduced prices.

34 Uprights, Nearly all well-known makes, that have come from Brooklyn's best homes in exchange for

STERLINGS.

All have been thoroughly reconstructed and newly finished and are so good that we will warrant them for 5 years, with privilege of exchange for Sterlings, and full amount paid will be deducted from the purchase price.

$90, $115, $135 to $175.

"Every Piano in our warerooms is marked in plain figures."

No advance in price when you exchange here.

20 Square Pianos, Some as good as new, **$25, $40, $60, $75.**

Monthly payments arranged to suit.

The STERLING Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS.

Wholesale and Retail Wareroom.

(Entire building, four floors,)

536 FULTON St., Brooklyn.

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Batterman

Keep in Touch With Our New

Furniture Dept.

Everything New, Artistic and Low Priced.

Entire Fourth Floor Devoted to Furniture.

Summer Saving Sales

Carefully planned reductions for Monday's trading. These hints may remind you of what is needed.

A Day of Hosiery Selling

Ladies' fine quality Black and Fancy Hose, guaranteed stainless, 9c

Ladies' extra fine quality, imported Hose in Black and Fancy, manufacturer's samples, value 25c. a pair, 15c

Ladies' fine imported Hose, Lisle and Cotton, plain and fancy, manufacturer's samples, value 39c., 25c

Large assortment of Ladies' fine grade Hose, plain and Lace effects, all the newest colorings, 39c., 49c., 79c. and 98c.

Summer Footwear Bargains

Ladies' Oxford Ties, kid, russet or patent leather, welted sole, $3.00 to $3.98 quality, Monday, 2.25

Ladies' $3.00 Russet Lace Shoes, Monday, 1.85

Children's Tan Patent Leather Button Shoes, $2.00 quality, 1.25

Boys' Clothing Opportunity

Prepare your Boys for School while we are offering these remarkable values:

100 pairs of Worsted Long Pants, for young men, 14 to 20, 1.25

250 School Suits, strictly all wool, 7 to 16, worth $2.98, 1.50

250 Dress Suits, 7 to 16, regular $3.50 quality, 1.98

Serge Sailor Suits, 3 to 10, beautiful effects, value $3.50. 1.98

Knee Pants, unmatchable values, for This Sale, 39c

Wash Suits, high class goods, were $1.25 and $1.50; reduced to 69c

Long Pants Suits, 14 to 20 years, dress styles, were $10.00; reduced to 5.95

Dinner and Tea Services

AT REMARKABLE PRICE LOWERING.

White Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, including large soup tureen and platters, entirely new fancy shape, regular price $5.49, 3.98

White Porcelain Tea Sets. 56 pieces, fancy shapes; regular price $3.49, 1.98

"Good Things to Eat," Our Specials

The scarcity of fresh vegetables and the rise in prices is obviated here by the following attractions.

ARGOSY PEAS, better than the fresh, per doz., 1.30

INFANT CORN, the cream of the fanciest packing, per doz., 1.10

SUCCOTASH, "The Silver Spray," the choicest of vegetables, per doz., 1.30

TOMATOES, the "Wonder," solid, ripe and fancy, extra size can, per doz., 1.10

SPINACH, best Long Island packing, all tender and no grit, per can, 15c

LEMONETTE, makes 20 pints of satisfying drink, per bottle, 15c

ROOT BEER, pure food brand, has no equal, makes 5 gallons, per bottle, 7c

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ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Store Closes at 5 P. M. During July and August.
Saturdays at 12:30 P. M.

The August Sale of Furniture

Begins To-Morrow,

More Furniture, Finer Furniture, Lower Prices Than Ever.

The year knows no event with us more important than this August Furniture Sale. It has come to be a fixture on which thousands of Brooklyn householders build their plans for home furnishing. It is as broad in its scope as the range of furniture manufacture. It is prepared for as carefully as the organization of this establishment, with determination to better the great August sales of the past, can plan. It is not sporadic. It does not come with a shout and hurrah, but it brings to the home people of this home city the best opportunity of the year to buy the sort of Furniture that you have come to expect from this Store for

A Fourth, a Third, Even a Half, Under Regular Prices.

We were never so successful in preparation as we have been this year. Never had such a sale; so much Furniture, such good Furniture and such small priced Furniture. The best makers have come to recognize these sales as a considerable factor in their business. They have learned two things about them which form the corner stone of this establishment's reputation and prosperity. *Every piece must stand the rigid test of merit. Every piece must be below the usual prices.*

August is normally a dull month. The Furniture Sale makes it a busy one. So we can afford to give you practically all the advantage of the price concessions from the makers. About a fourthofthis Furniture has come to us 25 per cent. under usual cost, the rest a third to a half. It goes to you the same way. Such of our own stock as is concerned—and many of the splendid pieces you have seen and admired are in this sale—we have reduced proportionately. These things are to be remembered:

Practically the whole scope of staple Furniture is covered.
Every piece is guaranteed—your money back if you are not pleased.
Prices are a fourth to a half below regular.

We Will Hold Furniture Purchased Now Until Fall, If You Wish.

The details that follow are meant to give you a hint of the range and values of the sale:

Chiffoniers.

$5.00 Chiffoniers at $2.98.
One of the unparalleled values in this Furniture sale. These Chiffoniers are of good golden ash with five drawers. So that distribution may be as wide as possible, we will sell but one to a customer, and deliveries will be made during the month of September, not during August. Almost half priced, at $2.98.

Golden ash, 5 drawers, regularly $6.75, now $4.50

Golden oak, French bevel mirror, regularly $9.00, now $6.00

White enamel, carved wood back, regularly $9.50, now $6.25

Golden oak, carved wood back, regularly $11.50, now $7.75

Golden oak, shaving style, regularly $12.50, now $8.25

Mahogany finish, French bevel mirror, regularly $14.00, now $9.00

White enamel French bevel mirror, regularly $13.50, now $9.75

Birdseye maple, 7 drawers, regularly $27.00, now $18.50

Birch, swell front, regularly $21.50, now $15.50

Birdseye maple, swell front, regularly $25.00, now $16.50

Mahogany veneered, swell front, regularly $28.00, now $19.00

Birdseye maple, swell front, regularly $31.00, now $20.50

Chiffoniers.

Mahogany veneered, inlaid, regularly $43.00, now $29.00

Curly birch, swell front, regularly $47.00, now $31.50

Mahogany, carved front, regularly $58.00 now $38.00

Birdseye maple, carved front, regularly $65.00, now $43.00

Mahogany, large swell front, regularly $70.00, now $46.00

Mahogany, carved front, regularly $85.00, now $56.00

Mahogany, carved front, regularly $120.00, now $80.00

Sideboards.

Golden oak, carved top, regularly $10.50, now $8.25

Golden oak, carved and polished, regularly $19.50, now $13.00

Flemish oak, 3½ feet long, regularly $32.00, now $16.00

Golden oak, 4 feet long, regularly $23.50, now $17.50

Golden oak, 2 mirrors, 4 feet long, regularly $28.00, now $21.00

Flemish oak, buffet style, regularly $45.00, now $22.50

Golden oak, carved and polished, regularly $38.00, now $25.00

Mahogany veneered, polished, regularly $43.00, now $29.00

Mahogany veneered, polished, regularly $55.00, now $36.50

Sideboards.

Flemish oak, buffet style, regularly $58.00, now $38.00

Golden oak, 4 feet long, carved, regularly $54.50, now $30.00

Golden oak, finely carved, regularly $72.00, now $48.00

Golden oak, finely carved, regularly $85.00, now $56.50

Mahogany, colonial style, regularly $95.00, now $62.00

Mahogany, Hepplewite style, regularly $110.00, now $72.00

Mahogany, inlaid, Chippendale style, regularly $170.00, now $113.00

Golden oak, handsomely carved, regularly $175.00, now $117.00

Mahogany, handsomely carved, regularly $198.00, now $132.00

Dining Chairs.

Golden oak, cane seat, regularly $1.10, now 70c

Golden finish, cane seat, regularly $1.25, now 80c

Golden oak, cane seat, regularly $1.35, now 90c

Golden oak, cane seat, regularly $1.50, now $1.00

Golden oak, cane seat, regularly $1.65, now $1.10

Golden oak, cane seat, regularly $1.80, now $1.20

Bookcases.

Flemish oak, carved, 2 doors, regularly $23.00, now $10.50

Mahogany veneered, 2 sliding doors, regularly $23.00, now $15.00

Flemish oak, carved, 1 door, regularly $26.00, now $17.00

Flemish oak, carved, 2 doors, regularly $34.00, now $22.00

Mahogany, 2 doors, regularly $35.00, now $23.00

Flemish oak, carved, 3 doors, regularly $45.00, now $29.00

Golden oak, 3 sliding doors, regularly $60.00, now $40.00

Mahogany, carved, 2 doors, regularly $75.00, now $50.00

Golden oak, carved, 3 doors, regularly $90.00, now $60.00

Rocking Chairs.

Golden oak or mahogany finish, wood seat, regularly $5.00, now $2.50

Golden oak or mahogany finish, leather seat, regularly $4.50, now $3.00

Golden oak, wood seat, regularly $6.75, now $4.50

Golden oak, upholstered, leather seat, regularly $9.00, now $4.50

Mahogany finish, tapestry seat and back, regularly $13.00, now $6.50

Bachelor Chiffoniers.

Mahogany, combination interior, regularly $52.00, now $35.00

Mahogany, inlaid, wardrobe combination, regularly $55.00, now $37.00

Maple, combination interior, regularly $65.00, now $43.00

$1.00 Mixed Zibeline Suitings at 39c.

Fifty-four inches wide—full.

A leading wholesaler of the finer class of dress goods sold these Zebelines all season at a dollar a yard. An end of the season transaction that closed his stock makes it possible to offer them at far below half his price—which was the wholesale.

Such Zebelines Never Cost So Little.

There are just 3,885 yards altogether—they will likely go before the day closes. Just the right mixtures for walking, traveling and shopping skirts and suits, rich

12½c. Corded Batiste at 7c. a Yard.

Sheer and fine and cool—we have sold thousands of yards at the higher price. Now we are helping a maker to stockrighting—prompt disposal of all he had was worth the price sacrifice to him, with the chance to turn to the work for Fall. And so here are

23,300 Yards of Fine Batiste—a Bargain.

There are white grounds with dainty stripe and figured designs and navy and white and black and white patterns. The cords are firm and strong there is much

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

N. Y. Realty Corporation Buys Hoyt Properties on Pine Street.

REPORTED PRICE, $1,000,000

Other Dealings of the Week—Latest Sales by Brokers—Complete List of Auction Room Offerings.

Negotiations were closed yesterday in one of the largest transactions of the year affecting down-town properties. The New York Realty Corporation has bought, through Richard M. Montgomery, from Henry S. and Goold Hoyt, 24 to 32 Pine Street, old stone-front buildings on a plot having a frontage of 115.5 feet, and an average depth of 66 feet.

Albert Flake of the purchasing company, when inquiry was made yesterday regarding the price paid for the parcel, would only say that it was about $1,000,000. Mr. Flake added that the future of the property had yet largely to be determined, and that there was nothing that he could say on that subject for the present. There is no doubt, however, that a new building will soon be erected on the site—an operation which will either be conducted solely by the New York Realty Corporation or largely financed by it.

The plot is on the north side of Pine Street, just east of Nassau Street, adjoining the building of the Fourth National Bank, and abutting upon 62 and 64 Cedar Street, purchased a few months ago by the Mutual Life Insurance Company. When the Chamber of Commerce was considering last Spring the selection of the site for its new building, the Hoyt properties were very seriously regarded, although finally rejected in favor of the old Real Estate Exchange plot on Liberty Street. In those negotiations the Hoyts' asking price was reported at $950,000. The Pine Street parcel has been on the market for years, in the sense that its owners had no intention of improving it, and were willing to sell it at what they regarded as a good figure. Under these conditions it would probably have remained in its present condition for many years to come, if it had had to wait for an individual purchaser, and the present transaction is significant, if for no other reason, in that it illustrates most perfectly the functions of the large realty corporations.

Benjamin Altman's purchase of 365 Fifth Avenue early in the week is largely in the nature of an investment. Mr. Altman owns the large adjoining plot at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, and doubtless reasoned that the small parcel will be more valuable to him than to anybody else, and also that he would probably never be able to get it at a lower figure than at present.

The fact that Irons & Todd are the buyers of the Hyde properties on Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets means the erection of a new apartment house similar to the Iroquois, built by the same firm near by on Forty-fourth Street. Much of the week's business was of routine character, involving flats and dwellings. Several of the latter were in such localities as to attract some attention—notably 37 East Thirty-sixth Street, the purchase of which is generally credited to J. Pierpont Morgan, and 235 Madison Avenue, bought by J. R. De Lamar as an addition to his residence site, at the northeast corner of Thirty-seventh Street.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Paisley estate the five-story brick building 467 and 469 Sixth Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-eighth Street, 49.4 by 77.

The Waverley Realty Company, recently incorporated, has bought 10 and 12 Christopher Street, southeast corner of Gay Street, and will erect on the plot a business building, which has already been leased for a term of years to Hall & Ruckel.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for ex-Justice Charles M. Taintor to George G. Benjamin 320, 322, and 324 West Fifty-ninth Street, three four-story frame dwellings, on a plot 50 by 100.

McVicker & Co. have sold for Henry O'Neill to a Builder, for improvement, two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 50 by 100.

Henry F. Shoemaker denies, through his brokers, Henry D. Winans & May, published reports that he has sold his residence, 26 West Fifty-third Street.

A. E. Gibbs & C. W. Kirby have sold for Robert Wallace the five-story dwelling 310 West One Hundred and First Street, 17 by 100.11, one of a row of twelve recently completed by the seller.

Herbert A. Sherman has opened a branch office at 532 Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-fourth Street, under the Fifth Avenue Bank.

Plans for New Flatiron Building.

D. H. Burnham & Co. of Chicago, Ill., filed plans at the Building Department yesterday for the new twenty-story building to be erected by the Cumberland Realty Company on the so-called flatiron block, bounded by Broadway and Fifth Avenue, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets. The exterior of the new structure will be of buff limestone, brick, and terra cotta. There will be large arched entrances on both Broadway and Fifth Avenue, the arches extending to the fourth story. The estimated cost of construction is $1,000,000.

The Auction Room.

The foreclosure sale of the flats 330 to 338 West Fifty-ninth Street to M. Kamak, for a total of $130,525, afforded an agreeable variation in the almost unbroken list of purchases by plaintiffs. Mr. Kamak has recently handled to advantage two block fronts of similar properties on upper Eighth Avenue, and doubtless sees an opportunity for an equally successful operation on Fifty-ninth Street—despite the somewhat discouraging experiences of the "Mayor" of the latter thoroughfare.

Several tenement properties on Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets, near First Avenue, to be sold in partition by Peter F. Meyer on Wednesday, are perhaps the most promising features in this week's list. On Tuesday the leasehold of 19 West Forty-second Street will be put up by Auctioneer Ingraham under foreclosure to satisfy a claim of about $6,200.

There were recorded last week 273 mortgages for $7,256,763, of which 93, for $1,877,550, were at 5 per cent.; 94, for $1,126,213, were at more, and 86, for $4,253,000, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 324 mortgages for $4,564,376, of which 103, for $1,380,175, were at 5 per cent.; 139, for $1,030,351, were at more, and 82, for $2,203,850, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, AUG. 5.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles Schwick, referee, 240 West Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $1,207.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 121 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 215 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,918.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the sheriff, southerly half of Lot 91, on the map of the village of Mount Eden, near Upper Morrisania station, West Farms; all title and interest of Louisa Casina on March 19, 1900.

TUESDAY, AUG. 6.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Benjamin Patterson, referee, 520 to 526 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each, 32.6 by 100.11, with the exception of 520, which is 33.8 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $32,534.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, 26 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 33 feet west of Madison Avenue, 27 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,404.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the sheriff, 246 East Tenth Street, south side, 125 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 92.3, six-story brick tenement, with stores; all title and interest of Christian W. Fuchs on May 14, 1901.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Mortimer S. Brown, referee, 458 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, 300 feet west of Melrose Avenue, 50 by 118.5 two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,852.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Samson Lachman, referee, 1,879 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street, 25.11 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $18,832.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 1,056 Washington Avenue, east side, 168.5 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 25 by 200, two-story frame dwelling and stable. Due on judgment, $6,503.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Campbell E. Locke, referee, 490 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 172 feet west of Convent Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,643.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Alfred L. Juilliard, referee, 233 West End Avenue, west side, 52.5 feet south of Seventy-first Street, 16 by 82.10, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,094.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry B. Wesselman, referee, 453 West Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 241.8 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, four-story brown-stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,853.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John A. Straley, referee, 19 West Forty-second Street, north side, 231.8 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 20.10 by 100.5, leasehold, five-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $6,587.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, R. W. G. Welling, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 479.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,000.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, William L. Turner, referee, 333 East Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 225 feet west of First Avenue, 26 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at the rear; 331 East Fifty-ninth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 26.3 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement; 334 East Sixtieth Street, south side, 226 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, B. Gerson Oppenheim, referee, 233 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, north side, 104 feet west of Second Avenue, 31 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,947; subject to another mortgage for $14,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Ezekiel Fixman, referee, 825 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, northwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue, 97 by 25, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $25,871.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry B. Wesselman, referee, 674 West End Avenue, east side, 47.5 feet south of Ninety-third Street, 20 by 68 and irregular, five-story American basement brick and limestone dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,548.

THURSDAY, AUG. 8.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Isaac Rothschild, referee, 253 East Sixty-first Street, north side, 48.6 feet west of Second Avenue, 17 by 53 and irregular, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,256; subject to another mortgage for $6,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, W. L. Turner, referee, St. Nicholas Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 92.8 by 85.3 to St. Nicholas Place by 90.7 by 65.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $40,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, W. F. S. Hart, referee, 572 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, south side, 200 feet west of Cortlandt Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,305.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Morris Culkor, referee, 247 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 129 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $10,972.

FRIDAY, AUG. 9.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 239, 241, and 243 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 158.1 feet east of Second Avenue, each 15.8 by 80.1 and irregular, three three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, on 239, $6,120; on 241, $5,598; on 243, $5,050.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, James N. Rosenberg, referee, 450 Lexington Avenue, west side, 40.5 feet south of Forty-fifth Street, 20 by 80, five-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,209.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilmore Anvyl, referee, 42 to 46 East Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 85 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 65 by 98.9, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $51,574; subject to other mortgages for $96,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Broadway, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, for a twenty-story brick building; Cumberland Realty Company, owner; D. H. Burnham & Co., architects; cost, $1,000,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 334 and 336 East Eighty-sixth Street, to two four-story brick tenements with stores; Clemens Muller of 28 West Sixty-eighth Street, owner; William Kurtzer of 122 Bowery, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 641 Walton Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; Marion Beacon of 608 Mott Avenue, owner; Charles Baxter & Son of 2,580 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 147 West Forty-second Street, to a four-story brick office; estate of J. J. Astor of 21 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Ulrich J. Huberty of 911 Broadway, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $15,000.

Market and Madison Streets, northwest corner, to a four and five story brick tenement with store; Nathan Rogen of 43 East Broadway, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 443 and 445 West Thirty-eighth Street, to two four-story brick tenements with stores; Joseph Smith, premises, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Broadway, west side, 51.8 feet south of Forty-second Street, to a seven-story brick hotel; John O. Baker of 71 Broadway, owner; Bruno W. Berger of 121 Bible House, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 1,810 to 1,814 Park Avenue, to four four-story brick buildings; James W. Pringle, Liberty and West Streets, owner; Bruno W. Berger of 121 Bible House, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 197 Henry Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and office; Jacob Fischel, premises, owner; M. Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $300.

Nos. 2,189 to 2,193 Broadway, to three five-story brick buildings; George W. Stetson of 28 East Forty-fifth Street, owner; Dench & Yost of 289 Fourth Avenue, architects; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 526 to 532 West Twenty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick factory; E. R. Merrill Company, premises, owner; William Higginson of 21 Park Row, architect; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 704 to 706 Greenwich Street, to a four-story brick stable; Laura Jay Edwards of 11 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; W. C. Crosby, premises, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 123 East Thirty-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; F. A. Chapman, premises, owner; Bigelow, Wallace & Cotton of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Saturday, Aug. 3.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 79th St, 102.2x100; William H. Harris, referee, to Thomas F. Doherty, (R S $10.25) $35,000

BURNSIDE AV, n e s, 76.7 ft n w of Anthony Av, 25.7x85.6x25x98.8; Thomas McAdams, referee, to Charles D. Robinson, as receiver, (mtg $3,000) 1,900

CHRYSTIE ST, 111, w s, 25x100; Emma A. Heider to Meyer Freeman, (mtg $31,000, R S $2) ..... Nom.

CONVENT AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 141th St, 25x94.5; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to William H. Redfield, (R S $5.75) ..... Nominal

COURTLANDT AV, 810, e s, 75 ft n e of 158th St, 25x100; Anna C. Kurz and others to Pauline Scheidt 750

COURTLANDT AV, 808, s e s, 25x100; Pauline Scheidt and others to Anna C. Kurz 750

COURTLANDT AV, 828, e s, 25x100; Anna C. Kurz and others to William F. A. Kurz 1,750

COURTLANDT AV, 830, e s, 25.3x irregular; Anna C. Kurz and others to Sophia Ruhl 1,750

CROTONA AV, 2,104, s w corner of 181st St, new, 20.2x90.1; Rowland W. Thomas to Frederick T. Lawall, Bronxville, (mtg $3,000) ..... Nom.

DECATUR AV, w s, 90 ft s of 201st St, 40x110; Caroline J. Clarke to William H. Estwick, (R S 75 cents) 4,000

DECATUR AV, e s, 45 ft n of 194th St, as widened, 25x80; Minnie E. Flagg to Robert W. Todd, (mtg $6,000, R S $1) .. 700

FLEETWOOD AV, w s, 300 ft s of 173d St, 50x100; Louisa Romer to Webster D. Haynes, (mtg $1,200) ..... Nom.

GRAND ST, w s, 100 ft w of Wooster St, 25x100; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to William H. Redfield, (R S $31.25) ..... Nom.

LAFAYETTE AV, s e s, Lot 115, map of Monterey, in Upper Morrisania, 50x100; Thomas McAdam, referee, to Charles D. Robinson, as receiver, (mtg $6,000) .. 1,500

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 60.5 ft n of 69th St, 20x78; Daniel Buckley to Henry Steers and another, (R S $8.75) ..... Nom.

LINCOLN ST, n s, 275 ft n of West Farms Road, 50x100, Westchester; Margaret R. Cameron to William Cameron, (mtg $600) 600

LONGFELLOW ST, e s, being Lot 824 on amended map of Section E, Vyse estate, 23d Ward; West Farms Road, w s, 84.7 ft n of Freeman St, 28.3x83.6x25.6x75.4; Frederick O. Johannesen to Adolf Lorsen ..... Nominal

MADISON ST, 328, s w corner of Scammel St, 27.25x90.7; Jennie Goldstein to Felice Schapiro, (mtg $40,000, R S $6.25) ..... Nominal

PROSPECT AV, 597 to 601, w s, 216 ft n of 150th St, 60x100; Donald B. Toucey to Walter F. Seaman, (mtg $26,250, (R S $4) ..... Exch.

ST. JOHN'S AV, 3, e s, 11.4 ft s of Prospect Av, 20.3x96.1x20.3x99.9; Louisa Doll to Charlotte B. Ward, (mtg $8,000, R S $1.25) 12,800

WASHINGTON AV, 2,086 and 2,087, new, w s, 42.10 ft s of 180th St, as widened, 41x88; Charlotte B. Ward to Louisa Doll, (mtg $9,000, R S $3) 13,500

WEST END AV, s w corner of 71st St, 19.5x82.10; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to William H. Redfield, (R S $16.75) ..... Nominal

2D AV, 1,140, n e corner of 60th St, 20x75; Henry Wallach to Isidor Jackson, (R S $10.25) ..... Nom.

5TH AV, n e corner of 118th St, 50.5x110; David Richey to Augustus F. Holly, ½ part, all liens ..... Nom.

11TH ST, 513, n s, 170.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Amelia Schaefer to John H. Schaefer, ½ part, (R S $1.75) ..... Nom.

16TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 8th Av, 18.8x81; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to William H. Redfield, (R S $8.75) ..... Nom.

40TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Helen T. Trimble to Sophia Bank, quit-claim 1,250

49TH ST, 361, n w corner of 1st Av, 883 and 885, 87.6x40.6; Richard H. Clark, referee, to Theophilus H. Gee, (R S $7) .. 18,000

51ST ST, n s, 376.8 ft e of 3d Av, 33.4x100.5; Nora McNamara to Morris H. Hayman, (mtg $20,000, R S $8.75) ..... Nom.

86TH ST, 420, s s, 269 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to William Horrmann and another as trustees, (R S $5.25) 13,000

95TH ST, 45, n s, 354 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x100.8; Harry Hubbard to George Herbener, (R S $9.75) ..... Nom.

106TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Hyman Israel to Simon Epstein, ½ part, (mtg $11,500, R S $1) ..... Nominal

113TH ST, 66, s s, 120 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.10; Felice Schapiro to Jennie Goldstein, (mtg $16,000, R S 75c) ..... Nominal

117TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 23.1x100.11; Kathchen Elm to Michael Meehan, (mtg $5,000, R S $2) ..... Omitted

123D ST, 226, s s, 475 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Thomas Brady and another to Johanna Hauptmann, (mtg $25,000, R S $2) ..... Nominal

126TH ST, 203, n s, 165 ft e of 8th Av, 20x99.11; Susannah W. Toon to Hartley Haight, (mtg $6,000, R S 25c) 100

134TH ST, 4 to 20, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 100x99.11; Simon Epstein to Hyman Israel, ½ part, (mtg $30,000, R S $1.75) .. Nom.

167TH ST, s s, 99.6 ft e of Webster Av, 18.6x100; Philip Woolley to Joaquin M. Aguero, (mtg $3,000, R S 25 cents) .... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 1,255, basement; Broadway, 1,257, part basement; Marie E. Badeau and another, executors, to David J. Tobin, 5 years $3,100

LINCOLN AV, 96, s e corner of Southern Boulevard, store; Henry Spies to John Buttell, 5 years 1,500

PARK AV, 1,094, s w corner of 89th St, store, &c.; John A. Prigge to Charles Meyer, 5 8-12 years ..... 900, 1,000, and 1,100

2D AV, 3,345, map of W. & A. K. Beekman; A. Beekman Cox to Emanuel Strauss and another, 20 years, 400 to 500

5TH AV, 9 to 13, n e corner of 8th St, 93.11x100; Rebecca E. Clark and others to Raymond Orteig and another, 10 years ..... 15,000 to 20,000

6TH AV, 503, all; Jane A. Stokes to Samuel Raphael, 3 years 2,040

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BRACCO, Donato, and another to Antonio Bracco; 1st Av, 2,205, 5 years, 6 per cent. $3,000

BRADY, James M., and another to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Columbus Av, n w corner of 79th St, due Feb. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent 20,000

BROWN, Michael J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; Southern Boulevard, 2,376, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 600

BUTTELL, John, to Schmit & Schwanenfluegel; 96 Lincoln Av, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 1,000

CLINTON, Catharine, to Annie L. Moore; Marion Av, w s, 100 ft s of 187th St; also Washington Av, w s, 113 ft n of 188th St, 3 years 5,000

CURRAN, James P., to Henry O. Heuer; Broadway, n w corner of 45th St, leasehold, 5 years 25,000

DOHERTY, Thomas F., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 79th St, due Sept. 1, 1902, 6 per cent 300,000

DOLAN, Thomas F., to St. Luke's Roman Catholic Church; 138d St, n s, 500 ft e of St. Ann's Av, due June 6, 1904 4,000

FELD COMPANY, George A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 41st St, 343 and 345 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 21,000

FLEGENHEIMER, Henry, to Bohemian Hormann Brewing Company; Avenue A, 66, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 3,000

FREUND, Sophie, to Max Hershkind and another; 48th St, n s, 97 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 5,500

GINSBERG, Samuel, to George Wyner; 101st St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $88,000, due Nov. 2, 1901, 6 per cent 7,000

HERBENER, George, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 95th St, 45 West, 3 years, 4 per cent 12,000

JACKSON, Isidore, to Henry Wallach; 1,140 2d Av, 3 years, gold 20,000

KURZ, Anna C., to Frederick L. Brewer; 808 Courtlandt Av, 3 years 1,500

KURZ, William F. A., to Edward Hammann and another, executors; 828 Courtlandt Av, 5 years 6,000

LAWALL, Frederick T., to Rowland W. Thomas; Crotona Av, 2,107, installments, $30 monthly, 6 per cent 1,900

MANDEL, Samuel, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Broome St, s w corner of Forsyth, prior mtg $84,000, due May 31, 1902, 6 per cent.. 35,000

MOSHER, Rose T., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Alexander Av, w s, 68.9 ft s of 137th St, 3 years 5,000

NEW YORK DOCK COMPANY, to United States Mortgage and Trust Company; all property, rights, franchises, &c., of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, 50 years, 4 per cent., gold bonds 13,000,000

REDFIELD, William H., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 15th St, s s, 400 ft w of 8th Av, due Sept. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent 18,000

REDFIELD, William H., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Convent Av, w s, 24.11 ft n of 144th St, due Sept. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent 15,000

REDFIELD, William H., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; West End Av, s w corner of 71st St, due Sept. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent 30,000

REDFIELD, William H., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Grand St, n s, 100 ft w of Wooster St, due Sept. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent 50,000

ROBITZEK, William, to Carl Weiss; 108th St, s s, 156 ft w of Prospect Av, demand, 6 per cent 375

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; Bergen Av, s e corner of 149th St, demand, 6 per cent 5,000

RUH, Sophia, to Edward Hammann and another, executors; 830 Courtlandt Av, due July 15, 1906 6,000

SCHAPIRA, Felicie, to Jennie Goldstein; 328 Madison St, (prior mtg $40,000,) 10 years, 6 per cent 3,000

SCHEIDT, Pauline, to Annie E. Werner; 810 Courtlandt Av, 3 years 1,500

SULLIVAN, Mary, to John J. Brady; Morris Av, n w corner of 182d St, due Dec. 31, 1901, 6 per cent 600

WARD, Charles B., to Joseph Ducimetiere; 3 St. John Av, demand, 6 per cent. 1,000

WOOD, Alice M., to Effe V. V. Knox; 61st St, s s, 181.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years, gold 15,500

ZIGLER, Paul, to Heyman Olansky and another; 121st St, s s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, prior mtg $25,558, 3 months, notes.. 450

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company ..... Nom.

COHN, Hugo, to Robert W. Todd ..... Nom.

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, assigns 18 mortgages, aggregating $445,400

LEVI, Joseph C., as trustee, to Frank Dudensing 4,000

MACNAMARA, Nora, to Morris H. Hayman 6,000

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Corn Exchange Bank 1,500

REINHARDT, Theresa, to Daniel Consy. Nom.

ST. LUKE'S ROMAN CATHOLIC Church to Mutual Life Insurance Company ..... Nom.

SUAREZ, Benigno S., trustee, to Benigno S. Suarez, executor 32,000

SUAREZ, Benigno S., as guardian, to Benigno S. Suarez, executor 23,000

SUYDAM, Lambert, to Herman Scherr... Nom.

TODD, Mary S., to Emeline A. Kemp.... 6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

LUDLOW ST, 142; Mills, Clarke & Co. against Joseph Pholstein, owner and contractor 108

PITT ST, 9; Mills, Clarke & Co. against Joseph Pholstein, owner and contractor. 108

RIVINGTON AND LEWIS STS, s w corner, 25x100; Jacob S. Haft against Jacob Cohen and Jacob Sommers, owners and contractors 44

VYSE AV, e s, 25 ft s of 172d St, 25x100; Frederick Kopp against Janes, Milk, Mary Benson, and James J. Benson, owners and contractors 24

9TH ST, 612 West; Abraham Zang and another against Emil Elias, owner; Morris Berkowits, contractor 125

9TH ST, 613 West; Universal Skylight Works against Emil Elias, owner; Morris Berkowits, contractor 71

97TH ST, 327 and 329 East; Mary Darragh against P. J. and Patrick J. Moffatt, owners and contractors 2,250

123D ST, 455 West; Ravitch Brothers against W. C. Hunter, owner and contractor 1,600

138TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Frank Vecchione against Eugene Spadari, owner and contractor 294

162D ST, n s, 163 ft e of Jerome Av, 34x77; Clifford L. Milk against George H. Huber, owner; Horatio W. Powers, contractor; Thomas Donahoe, sub-contractor 17

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 100 ft s of 142d St, —x—; Title Guarantee and Trust Company with Ernest Hammer $42,000

79TH ST AND AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner, 100x102.2; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with Thomas F. Doherty 155,000

Lis Pendens.

FORT WASHINGTON DEPOT ROAD AND Boulevard Lafayette, s e corner, Plots 3, 4, and 7, map of the lands of Isaac P. Martin, 12th Ward; Jeannette H. Francis, executrix, against Benjamin F. Watkins and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Duer, Strong & Whitehead.

GROVE ST, 80 and 82; 139 and 141 Washington Place, and 46th St, s s, 75 ft e of 6th Av, 45x80.5; Isabel G. Woodruff and another, (action to remove trustee and enjoin, &c.;) attorney, J. M. Wainwright.

1ST AV, 19; Joseph Stein and another against Gussie E. Stein and another, (partition;) attorneys, Reed & Reed.

40TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Mathew Micolino and another against Edward J. Kobert, individually and as administrator, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Grossmuck & Getnander.

49TH ST, n s, 93.9 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x100.5; David H. Benedict against Jacob Lowel, (notice of attachment;) attorney, W. J. McCormick.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

PHILLIP A. PHILLIPSEN.—Phillip A. Phillipsen, doing business as the Neptune Manufacturing and Supply Company, at 116 Pearl Street, sheet iron worker and dealer in cabin stoves and utensils, made an assignment yesterday to John H. Repper. Mr. Phillipsen began business on May 1 last and was previously an Inspector at the Barge Office Custom House. Shirley & Smith, the attorneys, said that the failure was a small one and the liabilities would not exceed $1,500.

THE AMERICAN LACTONE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an execution for $1,912 against the American Lactone Company of 388 Second Avenue, in favor of MacDonald De Witt, on an assigned claim for money loaned to the company between February and June, by Gustave Baumann. It is a West Virginia corporation and Thomas M. Applegarth, the President, was served with the summons at the Holland House.

ALBERT KILSHEIMER.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received an attachment against Albert Kilsheimer, dealer in meats of 514 Hudson Street, for $1,059 in favor of Nelson Morris & Co., sold to him from June 17 to June 25. It was alleged that he closed up his store on July 1, gave two chattel mortgages for $950, and moved away. The Sheriff levied on a team of horses and a delivery wagon which, it is said, belonged to him.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MORRIS SALTZMAN.—Morris Saltzman, who was a partner in the firm of M. Saltzman & Co., manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 361 Canal Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday with liabilities $1,511 and assets $75, consisting of store fixtures. He filed the petition as a poor person, and stated that he did so because the merchandise of the firm was disposed of by Joseph Litvinow, the other partner, thus leaving the petitioner without any means. E. I. Silberstein, the attorney, said that Mr. Litvinow disposed of the stock of merchandise a week ago and left only the fixtures.

JOSEPH L. ABRAHAMS.—Joseph L. Abrahams, salesman, of 307 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $10,920 and nominal assets $6,513, in outstanding accounts. He was formerly of Henry M. Abrahams & Brother, wholesale clothing dealers at 712 Broadway, who dissolved in October, 1898.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BEATTIE, T. Stoddard—Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York $727

BLOOM, Isaac, and Davis Cohen—A. Davidson 333

BRAMBLE, David K.—W. L. Moffatt and others 148

CONLON, Eva K.—W. F. Jones and others costs 82

DUBOISE, Louis B.—H. M. Whitehead.

EBERN, William A.—F. Eisele and others 1,406

HOFFMAN, Richard and Arthur—J. E. Boyd and others 149

HAHN, Bertha M.—The Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York 126

JACOBSON, Morris—S. Katz 91

JOHNSON, Margaret—S. L. Boate 269

LINCOLN, Frederick B.—A. Brown 29

LANGLEY, John—D. D. Person 128

MATHEWS, Robert H. and Morris Seely—Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York 342

NOYES, Jane D.—M. Haskell 209

ROSENBERG, Sam—L. Spiro 1,260

SHAPIRO, Hyman—H. B. Claflin Company 101

THE AMERICAN LACTONE COMPANY—C. MacD. De Witt 150

TEVIS, E. H.—J. Limbacher 1,912

THE DE REES BUSH COMPANY—G. E. Willard 120

VERMILYEA, Peter B.—A. Dixon 1,208

VAN AUKEN, Clarence E.—T. H. Bowles. 124

WILEY, George R.—The Century History Company 302

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Aug. 5.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Lenz vs. Sondheim.
2—Schramm vs. Freise.
3—Heiseer vs. Deiseer.
4—Dorchester vs. Lipman.
5—Katz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5½—Adams vs. Hoyo.
6—Baron vs. Daly.
7—Depe vs. Dept. of Buildings.
8—Southern California R. R. Co. vs. Briggs.
9—Schlosser vs. Equit. Aut. Fire Ins. Corp.
10—Willis vs. N. Y. Times Co.
11—Stanley vs. Campbell.
12—In re Wyott.
13—Eisenbud vs. Knodel.
14—Hurl vs. Rogers.
15—Fischberg vs. Goldstein.
16—Holt vs. Briggs.
17—Vandeventer, v s. Prevoort Petroleum Co.
18—Lee vs. Mayor, &c.
19—Falard vs. Mayor, &c.
20—Hewel vs. Murray.
21—3d Ward Land Imp. Co. vs. Toellerg.
22—Am. Mort. Co. vs. Unger.
23—Eisenmayer vs. Roth.
24—Thorne vs. Sunlight Gas Machine Co.
25—Meyer vs. H. S. Horton & Co.
26—Muska vs. Christman.
27—Kings Co. Bank of Brooklyn vs. Goertzitz.
28—Hoerner vs. Goerlitz
29—German Exchange Bank vs. Goerlitz.
30—Woodruff vs. Goerlitz.
31—Selike vs. Goerlitz.
32—Glaser vs. Glaser.
33—Gaylord vs. MacCoy.
34—Bruce vs. Man. Ry. Co.
35—Ellinger vs. Oppenheimer.
36—Weyant vs. Leipziger Bank of Leipzig, Germany.
37—Weed vs. Davidson.
38—Chapin vs. Gen. Liquid Air and Refrigerating Co.
39—Napier vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
40—Uvalde Asphalt Paving Co. vs. City of New York.
41—In re Rice.
42—In re Franklin Av.
43—Engel vs. Engel.
44—Brady vs. Robinson.
45—Schiff vs. Leipziger Bank of Leipzig, Germany.
46—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Smith.
47—Gallagher

DAMMING THE MISSISSIPPI.

Work of Construction Begun by the Twin City Rapid Transit Company.

Announcement was made in Wall Street yesterday that the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, which obtained authority from Congress at its last session to dam the Mississippi River at Koon's Rapids above Minneapolis and develop power, has begun work on the actual construction of the dam, the preliminary work of taking soundings having been completed.

This franchise is entirely distinct from the franchises owned by the company for operating street railways at Minneapolis and St. Paul. It gives to the Twin City Company control of all available water powers in and the two cities, as the company already has control of the Falls of St. Anthony, at Minneapolis.

It is estimated that the cost of the new dam will be $600,000, and that a minimum of 10,000 horse power can be developed at the rapids.

ELEVEN PUBLIC BATHHOUSES.

Their Construction Recommended by Commissioner Kearney — Estimated Cost, $33,000.

Commissioner Kearney yesterday sent to Acting Mayor Guggenheimer a recommendation for the construction of eleven public bathhouses, the cost of which he roughly estimated at about $33,000. He asks the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to provide the necessary funds. It is proposed to place five of the bathhouses in Manhattan, three in Brooklyn, and one each in the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond.

Mr. Kearney calls attention to the fact that the weekly attendance at the Rivington Street public bath approximates 30,000, and that the lack of customary conveniences for bathing in tenement houses calls for relief in the shape of public bathhouses.

For the Borough of Manhattan, Mr. Kearney suggests the following locations: One between Canal Street and Fourth Street, east side; one between Canal Street and Fourth Street, west side; one on the upper west side, near Fifty-ninth Street; one on the upper east side, near One Hundredth Street, and in the other boroughs, that they be situated in the sections of the borough where the population is the most congested, and the accommodations for bathing the least provided for in the tenement houses of the district.

May Open Public Baths at Night.

Deputy Commissioner Kirwin of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies of Brooklyn is considering the idea of keeping the public baths open all night and also all day on Sunday. There are five public baths in the borough.

The Celtic Closed to the Public.

The White Star Line announced yesterday that its new liner, the Celtic, which is due from Liverpool to-day, would not be opened for public inspection until her next voyage. This action is taken on account of the extreme heat now prevailing.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

1.—The Park, 101 Waverley Place, northwest corner Washington Square.—Cool, airy rooms; excellent table; transients accommodated.

7th Av., 2,134, (126th.)—Handsomely furnished large double rooms, singly or en suite; excellent board; table board.

14th St., 145 West.—Small rooms; all conveniences; French and Spanish; very moderate.

19th St., 12 West.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, with superior board; table boarders accommodated.

21st St., 23 West.—Large and small rooms, single or en suite; liberal table; moderate rates; transients; references.

23d St., 439 West.—Large connecting rooms; private bath; single room; board, $6; refined surroundings; American family.

31st St., 356 West.—Airy rooms; porcelain bath; good table; cleanliness; $9; $11 for two.

37th St., 311 East.—Finely furnished rooms in German private house; board optional; gentlemen, couple.

93d St., 182 East.—Private family; nicely furnished rooms for two; board optional; reasonable; second floor.

123d St., 205 West.—Two elegantly furnished front rooms, with board; home comforts; suitable for two.

123d St., 220 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; American family; with or without board; convenient to cars.

127th St., 284 West.—Small furnished room, with board, $5.50; American family.

130th St., 11 East.—Dentist or doctor; handsomely furnished parlors; board optional; conveniences; other rooms; table board.

144th St., 477 West.—Private family has two connecting rooms with board; all conveniences; references required. Ward.

$4.50 weekly; educated people. Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av., near 135th St., country branch.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

18th St., 11 West.—Two beautiful rooms newly furnished; modern conveniences; en suite; single; moderate terms.

24th St., 38 West.—Large third and fourth story rooms; running water; transients taken; Summer prices.

33d St., 142 West, (Quincy Hotel,) Adjacent Broadway.—50c., 75c., $1.00 daily; 100 comfortable rooms; reduction weekly.

55th St., 71 West.—Cool double, also single room, private bath; near University and other clubs; references.

50th St., 248 East.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water; gentlemen preferred; terms moderate; private house.

53d St., 141 East.—Parlor floor, suitable for business; other rooms; $2 to $5; gentlemen only.

53d St., 104 West.—Desirable rooms; modern apartment; first floor; refined Parisian family; reference required; opportunity practicing French.

83d St., 124 West.—Daintily furnished suite; independent entrance; second floor; modern apartment; refined French family. Boinay.

95th St., 70 West.—Parlor and back parlor; also large hall room; refined family; all conveniences. Le Mieux.

118th St., 6 West.—Front parlor and bedroom; newly furnished; independent entrance; piano, bath; suitable for bachelor or man and wife. Benedict.

123d St., 158 West.—Two large connecting rooms; hot, cold water, bath; 3 square rooms; private house.

124th St., 215 West, near Station.—Nice large and small rooms, $1.50 upward; running water; private house.

124th St., 205 West.—Large room, suitable two; light housekeeping if desired; conveniences.

125th St., 613 East.—Nicely furnished rooms to 1st, singly or en suite.

Unfurnished Rooms.

84th St., 319 West.—Very pleasant large front room to let unfurnished; bath. Koritzer.

Watches and Jewelry.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

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No risk in selecting a school that has been known by its faithful work for forty-three years.
Fall session begins Tuesday, Sept. 3. Day and Evening Sessions.

New York University Law School { Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. Day Classes with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) Evening Classes, sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition, $100. For circulars address
L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, N. Y. City.

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BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
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THE WEAUTINAUG SCHOOL FOR BOYS. New Hartford, Litchfield Co., Conn. Rev. F. S. Draper, Head Master. Opens September 24th, 1901.

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J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

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All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

Gold dollars wanted; $1.35 paid for any date; gold half and quarter dollars, before 1873, $1.00; book of premiums paid for rare coins, 10c. LYMAN H. LOW, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

To Collectors.—Old prints American Revolution, Confederate money, shinplasters, war newspapers, buttons and relics, Dutch Bible, Directories, &c. D. J., Box 139 Times Office.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON E. H. ELDREDGE,
332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Credit.—Watches, diamonds, $1.00 down, $1.00 weekly; our guarantee; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Write or call, Globe Credit Watch Co., World Building, Room 144.

A Bargain.—Truck and ladder truck; A1 condition; formerly used by City Fire Department. Seaboard Iron Metal Co., 336 East 96th St. Tel. 1,202 79th.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Old coin for sale from eighteen hundred years old; Hadrian, Augustus, and Aurilliano, Cebasto. Vingenzo Valente, 2,000 1st Av.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry, on weekly payments; lowest prices. Crown Watch and Jewelry Co., 9 Maiden Lane.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier, & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 7 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

CARPETS and FURNITURE.—Bought, sold, and exchanged. Call or address Norden, 61 West 125th St. (Open Saturday evenings.)

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

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ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
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PIANOS TO RENT
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Chickering, $165; Steinway, $100; 10 square pianos, special sale, $10 upward; several bargains in uprights.
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Bargains upright pianos; Steinway, Whitney, Winsor, and ten other makes; these pianos are in perfect order and fully warranted; $90 upward; cash or installments. Whitney & Co., 143 West 125th St.

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Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winternoth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

Steinway, every improvement; beautifully carved; great sacrifice; elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

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MODEL MACHINE COMPANY,
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Makers of Machinery and apparatus of precision. Automobiles, engines, and parts.

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MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Religious Notices.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Ave. and 20th Street.
7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
9:30 A. M.—Children's Service.
11 A. M.—Service and Sermon.
12 M.—Holy Communion.
8 P. M.—Service and Sermon.
The Rector will preach morning and evening. Morning Theme: "The Transmission of Power."
Evening Theme: "The Crowded Life."

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

Business Opportunities.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

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Cash furnished for any good enterprise.
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BANKERS, 6 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Also London, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco.

A.—$50 PER LOT PAID TO MAN OR WOMAN introducing or sending names of parties resulting in sale of one building lot; no experience necessary; we do the selling; opportunity for persons with large acquaintance in or out of city; lots, $200 up; monthly payments; Jerome Av., Bronx Borough; 25 minutes from 42d St.; lots easily resold at a profit. LAWRENCE, 53 West 33d St.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE, WITH WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADE STOCK; LOCATED IN GROWING MANUFACTURING CITY IN WESTERN MICHIGAN. ADDRESS B., BOX 127 TIMES OFFICE.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES, electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeltfuss, 60 Fulton St.

Business Corporations.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers: gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, No. 165 Broadway.

$10,000.—A college graduate, with capital to invest, can secure a live, profitable interest and fine position with a first-class educational publishing company. Address Alpha, Box U, 165 Times Office.

Advice Free.—Avoid worry and trouble; consult reliable lawyer; practices all courts; prompt attention, least expense, best results; strictest confidence. Room 228, 60 Broadway.

Will purchase 100 shares First National Bank stock; also 1,000 shares London Loan Trust stock; state lowest cash price. Call or address R. M. Young, 235 Broadway.

Souvenir.—Pan-American Exposition lucky penny; one sent by mail postpaid, 10 cents. E. Scales, 334 East 83d St., New York.

Modern Printing Plant for Sale.—Two jobbers, stop cylinder; good will thrown in. Bargain, E. Box 154 Times.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. and Mrs. Naftel, 744 6th Av.

Excursions.

Arbuckle's Deep Sea Hotel Co.
Will receive passengers daily, except Sunday, at South Ferry, Brooklyn side, on the arrival of ferry boats leaving New York at 5:04 and 6:04 P. M. Passengers on Saturday trips will remain out until Monday morning. Ticket office and full information at 71 Water Street, New York, and Hotel Margaret, 87 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. Rooms and berths can be secured up to 4 P. M. by telephone 1765 Broad, New York, or 1,381 Main, Brooklyn. Also South Ferry, Brooklyn side, after 4 P. M.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
Coney Island.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 1:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:40, 5:20, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:40, 3:20, 4:00, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:25, 10:00, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

OCEAN ROUTE TO
LONG BRANCH
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"Columbia,"
Special Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9.30 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	12.30 P.M.
1.00 P.M.*	1.30 P.M.*	3.45 " *
3.30 "	4.00 "	6.30 "

*Iron Steamboat "Cepheus."
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York & Rockaway Beach Ry.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., on Sundays—6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time. Last train returning 11:15 P. M.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains Long Island R. R.
Leave foot Whitehall St., N. Y., Sundays, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 9:40 P. M.
Last train returning 10:39 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
DIRECT EXPRESS TRAINS FROM BROOKLYN BRIDGE ON SUNDAYS,
VIA ELEVATED AND L. I. R. R.
Leave Brooklyn Bridge 10:10 A. M. and every half hour up to 10:10 P. M. Returning, leave Rockaway Park at 11:37 A. M. and every half hour up to 11:37 P. M. Trains stop at Johnson St., Bridge St., Fulton St., and Flatbush Av. elevated stations.
VIA NEW YORK AND ROCKAWAY BEACH RY.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:20, 6:50, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, (9:30 Hammel only,) and 10:20 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 11:30 P. M.

LONG BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 4:00, 8:20, 10:50 A. M., 1:20, 2:50, 3:50, and 6:40 P. M. Last train returning leaves Long Beach at 9:36 P. M.

Through Express Trains
EVERY SUNDAY
FOR
Rockaway Beach
FROM THE
BROOKLYN BRIDGE
Via Long Island Railroad.
Half-hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M., stopping at Johnson St., Bridge St., Fulton St. and Flatbush Av. "L" stations. Corresponding trains returning.

Amusement and Education Combined.

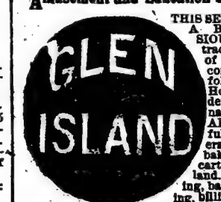

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY
A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS.—Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Daisy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. North 3d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 3d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 5, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.
Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M. West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Round Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. 50c. Trip.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.
THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"
will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall st., 9.30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9.45 a. m. Returning, leave Glenwood 4.00, Sea Cliff 4.20 p. m.; due in New York 7.00 p. m.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

50c. POPULAR SUNDAY OUTING 50c.
UP THE HUDSON
AS FAR AS POUGHKEEPSIE
BY THE LONG ISLAND SOUND STEAMER
"CITY OF LOWELL."
ON SUNDAYS, leaves Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., at 10 A. M.; 129th St., N. R., 10:30 A. M. Returning, due 129th St. 5:30; Pier 36, 6:00 P. M. Music. Table d'hote dinner; also a la carte. Main deck lunch counter, popular prices.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP
ALL DAY SUNDAY ON LONG ISLAND SOUND
On SUNDAYS the new fast steel STEAMER CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 25, East River, foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., E. 31st St. 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York about 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. A delightful all-water trip.
Fare, $1.00 Round Trip. Children, 50c.

NORTH BEACH
Large double-decked boats leave East 99th St., Sundays, hourly to 1 P. M., then half hourly. Week days, hourly, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Fare 10 cts.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.
Best accommodations; lowest rates. Send for booklets. Weekly Trips Co., 1,185 Broadway, Room 416, New York.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "CELTIC."
THE LARGEST STEAMER IN THE WORLD.
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE ORIENT,
FEBRUARY 8 TO APRIL 22, 1902, 74 DAYS, COSTING ONLY $400 AND UP.
First-class, including Shore Excursions, Guides, Fees, Hotels, Drives, etc. The cheapest and most attractive trip leaving the U. S. next Winter, covering the most ground and affording the most sightseeing.
The magnificent White Star Line new twin-screw steamer "Celtic," (20,880 tons,) a floating palace, specially chartered for the round trip. Length, 700 feet; breadth, 75 feet; 9 decks; 83 single rooms.
SPECIAL FEATURES.—Madeira, Algiers, Malta, 18 DAYS in EGYPT and the HOLY LAND, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, the Riviera, etc. A course of eight lectures. Tickets good to stop over in Europe and return later on the "Oceanic," "Majestic," etc. The "Celtic" arrives in New York Aug. 4th, on her maiden voyage.
FRANK C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Kaiserin M. Th. Aug. 13 | Kaiserin M. Th. Sept. 10
Lahn ..... Aug. 20 | Lahn ..... Sept. 17
Kaiser Wm. Gr. Aug. 27 | Kaiser Wm. Gr. Sept. 24
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—LONDON—PARIS)—BREMEN.
Barbarossa, Aug. 8, 11 AM | Gr. Kurfurst, Aug. 29, 4 PM
K. Luise, Aug. 15, 10 AM | H. Meier, Sept. 5, 10 AM
Fr. der Gr., Aug. 22, 10 AM | Barbarossa, Sept. 12, 9 AM
From New Pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.
†To Bremen only.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Werra, Aug. 10, 1 PM | †Oldenburg, Sept. 7, noon
Aller, Aug. 17, 10 AM | Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM
Trave, Aug. 31, 10 AM | Aller, Sept. 21, 11 AM
†(Hohenzollern,) formerly Kaiser Wm. II.
From Congress St., Brooklyn. Take South Ferry.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
D'tschland, Aug. 8, 11 AM | Bismarck, Aug. 29, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 15, 10 AM | Deutschland, Sept. 5, 10 AM
Columbia, Aug. 22, 10 AM | Victoria, Sept. 12, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Penn'a, Aug. 10, 1:30 PM | Waldersee, Sept. 7, noon
Pretoria, Aug. 17, 7 AM | Palatia, Sept. 14, 6 AM
*Phoenicia, Aug. 24, noon | Hann'a, Sept. 21, 10:30 AM
Patricia, Aug. 31, 6 AM | Pretoria, Sept. 28, 5 AM
*To Hamburg direct.

SUMMER CRUISE
to the Baltic and the principal cities of NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, and DENMARK, from Hamburg Aug. 15, by the new yacht PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE, (5,000 tons, 450 feet long.) All appointments strictly first-class. Attractive itineraries arranged. Further particulars on application to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul..Aug. 7, 10 AM | St. Paul..Aug. 28, 10 AM
St. Louis..Aug. 14, 10 AM | St. Louis..Sept. 4, 10 AM
*Zeeland..Aug. 21, noon | Philadelphia..Sept. 11, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
*Vaderla'd..Aug. 7, noon | Zeeland..Aug. 21, noon
Kensington..Aug. 14, noon | Friesland..Aug. 28, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamer sailing at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MARQUETTE..... Aug. 10, 9:00 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS..... Aug. 10, 11 A. M.
MENOMINEE..... Aug. 17, 9 A. M.
MANITOU..... Aug. 24, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA..... Aug. 24, 11 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

BERMUDA. Delightful Ocean Trip for Summer Tourists. 1400 miles on the Atlantic and a few days at Bermuda, the charming Ocean Resort and British military and naval depot.
11-day trip, including Hotel and All Expenses..... $42.50
From NEW YORK Aug. 10, 24, Sept. 7. Programmes, berths, and information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Astoria...Aug. 10, noon | Furnessia, Aug. 24, noon
Anchoria...Aug. 17 noon | Ethiopia...Aug. 31, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class; including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"
Navagazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK.
Duch'a di Genova, Aug. 15 | Nord. America, Sept. 12
Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognese, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO

Country Board.

Boarders wanted for the months of August and September; large, cool rooms; extensive lawn, shaded with evergreens and maples; over 100 feet of piazza; piano, croquet, &c.; table supplied with plenty of fresh milk, eggs, vegetables, and chickens from farm; ice cream on Sundays; within 3 miles from Lake Mahopac; 6 trains daily to and from Somers Centre to the lake; fare, 10 cents; 5 minutes' walk to depot and Post Office; 10 minutes' walk to the beautiful Amawalk Lake; good fishing; can accommodate 35; terms for adults, $6 and $7 per week; children according to age; place must be seen to be appreciated; good livery, with driver. Mrs. J. T. Griffin, Box 45, Somers Centre, Westchester County, N. Y.

Rose Cottage, on Shawangunk Mountains; elevation 2,000 feet; large rooms; large piazza; one mile from village; daily mail at the house; fresh milk, eggs, poultry, &c. For further particulars address Benj. R. Wood, Prop., Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.

Babbitt Mansion, Newton, Sussex County, N. J.—800 feet elevation; double room, $20; single do., $10 per week; spacious grounds and stable; large piazzas; magnificent scenery; highest references. Post Office Box 308, Newton, N. J.

Arverne.—First-class accommodations; table unsurpassed; extensive grounds, lawn tennis, croquet, surf bathing, boating, fishing. Cottage facing ocean. Foot Seaview Avenue, Ocean Avenue. De Neuville.

Greene Lake House.—A lovely place; boating, fishing, hunting; shady lawn; veranda; first-class table; special terms for August and September. A. Greene, Greenville Centre, Greene County, N. Y.

Brooklet Farm House.—Healthy location; plenty shade, fine drives and walks; table first-class; good fishing; free mail delivery. Write for booklet and rates. S. F. Fredenbergh, Woodbourne, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.—West Hurley, Ulster County, N. Y.—3 minutes from station; 3 hours from New York; fishing, bathing; terms, $6 to $8. Address Harry P. Van Wagenen, M. D.

Fairground Hotel, Huntington, L. I.—Cool, healthy place; fifty minutes from New York; trolley passes the door; terms reasonable; cottages to rent. Address Geo. Gough, Proprietor.

Farmhouse.—High; beautiful scenery; healthy; mountain air; milk, eggs, and vegetables grown on place; free transportation; terms, $5. Mrs. A. Rapelyea, Hyde Park, N. Y.

Mountain View Farm.—Fine scenery; home comforts; opposite Poughkeepsie; high in the mountains; good table; $5 per week. Box 209, Highland, Ulster County, N. Y.

Large shady veranda, nice cool rooms; good fishing and boating; good table board; terms reasonable. Address John Feller, Box 334, Amityville, N. Y.

Country board on farm; plenty of shade; fresh milk, eggs, chickens, vegetables, and fruits from the garden. Mrs. M. Thurston, Stamford, Conn.

A lady would like three or four boarders at a quiet farmhouse; good table; no style; $5 a week. Address Florida, Box 50, Orange Co., N. Y.

Catskills.—Superior accommodations on small farm, near railway station, at moderate rate; no bar on premises. Sylvan, South Cairo, N. Y.

Moss Hill House, South Norwalk, Conn.—Ideal place overlooking Sound; shady grounds; bathing; moderate prices.

A mother's care given infants or children by a trained nurse at her home in the country. Alice E. Miller, Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y.

Neptune Place, 10, New Rochelle, N. Y.—Desirable accommodations; directly on Sound; references exchanged. Mrs. J. M. Woodberry.

Private family on large place, with their own fresh eggs, milk, and vegetables; near station; terms moderate. Box 126, Tenafly, N. J.

North Water Gap.—Sunnyside Cottage—Pleasant, high, healthful, and homelike. Cornelison, North Water Gap, Penn.

Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Farm house, ¾ mile from station; delightful Summer home. Address Mrs. Elihu Hull.

Berkly House, Rowayton, Conn.—Boating, bathing, fishing at door; shady grounds; $4.50-$5 per week.

Country Board.—Good table; shady grounds; convenient to New York. Mrs. A. West, Tenafly, N. J.

Private house wishes boarders; ladies only; Jewish preferred. P. O. Box 112, Keyport, N. J.

Cottage board; large rooms; clean beds; good table; moderate rate. Jesse Yorgey, Asbury Park.

Summer Resorts.

Recreation and Information Bureaus

Have been established at 415 Broadway, corner Canal St.; 1,216 Broadway, corner Thirtieth St.; 275 Columbus Ave., corner Seventy-third St., New York, and at 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn, by the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, where you can get, free of charge, full information regarding rates and routes to all the great resorts; also information regarding Hotels and Boarding Houses, with plans of rooms and rates per day and week.

For a fine map of "America's Summer Resorts" send a stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

TOURISTS GOING TO
LONG LAKE RESORTS
will find a restful stopping place en route at the
WILDERNESS INN,
LONG LAKE, WEST,
P. O. address, Sabattis, N. Y., on the ADIRONDACK DIVISION of the New York Central, the most direct route to all points on the Lake.
GEO. A. DUKELOW.

DAY LINE SUMMER EXC. BOOK. Catskills, etc. Before selecting vacation trip send 6c postage to HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. Desbrosses St., N. Y.

NEW YORK.

HILLCREST HALL, Highland Mills, Orange Co., N.Y.
This house has been much enlarged and improved. Situated in the Hudson Highlands, 48 miles from New York via Erie Road. Fine golf course, casino, and other attractions. Write for Booklet. W. J. READ.

Grand View House and Cottages.
Fishing, Boating, Driving. Large verandas. Beautiful scenery. Cottages to rent or sell furnished. Farm in connection with Hotel. Send for Booklet. C. W. TEN EYCK.
GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.

DILL HOUSE, FLORIDA, N. Y., ORANGE COUNTY.
55 miles from city, pleasantly situated, free transportation, comfortable rooms, good table, excellent drives; terms moderate; transients accommodated; particulars on application. WM. E. ROSENBAUM, Prop.

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Westport, on Lake Champlain, N. Y.
Adirondacks, Dry Climate, No Mosquitoes, Mountain Spring Water, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Driving, Tennis, Golf.
H. P. SMITH, Manager.

VALLEY HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.
A Summer house for refined families; spacious, well-shaded grounds extend to the lake; excellent fishing, boating, bowling, and driving; one hour from New York. C. H. TEN EYCK, Prop.

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Select family house, newly furnished throughout; finest fishing, boating, and drives. For terms address A. GODDWIN.

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50 miles Erie. NOW OPEN. Delightfully located. Every convenience. Send for circulars. O. CROMWELL.

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THE HALCYON,
MILLBROOK, N. Y.
A family resort, rich in its furnishings, modern in all appointments, and soliciting the patronage of the best people only.
The fame of this elegant hosteiry is widespread, and all who visit the Halcyon are charmed with the scenery as well as the beauty of this renowned hotel.
Beautiful drives, a fine livery, golf, billiards, music, saloon, a library of 1,500 volumes. Rates, $21.00 to $35.00 per week.
Charles St. John, Millbrook, N. Y.

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Saratoga, The Grand Union
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, New York.

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WINDSOR HOTEL
open June 27 to October 1. $4.00 per day and upward.
Send for illustrated pamphlet.
R. G. SMYTH, Lessee.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

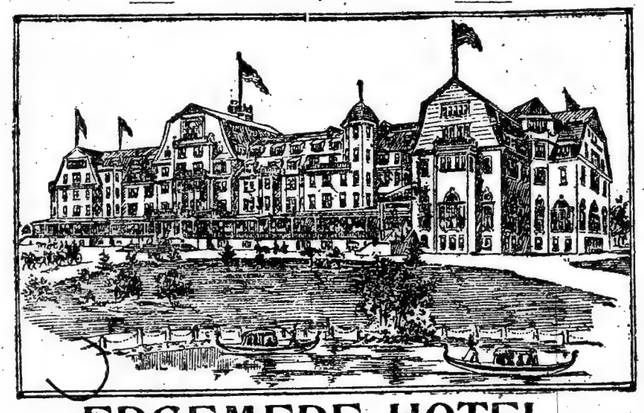

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EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY.
35 minutes from 34th Street, N. Y. City, or Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, via L. I. R. R.
The finest Hotel on the Coast.
Directly on the Ocean.
200 rooms, 50 private baths; spacious verandas; golf, tennis, croquet; surf and still water bathing, boating and fishing; excellent macadamized drives.
Cuisine and service of the highest order.
Rooms reserved for August and September at reasonable rates.
Booklets, diagrams, etc., on application.
WILLARD D. ROCKEFELLER, Manager,
Edgemere, Long Island, New York City.

Manhattan Beach
HOTEL
and
Oriental Hotel
Now Open.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
SHARON HOUSE,
Directly opposite the Sulphur and Magnesia Springs and bathhouses. Correspondence solicited. B. P. SHARP & SON, Proprietors.
Hotel has free omnibus and baggage.

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THOMPSON'S HOTEL,
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
A select family hotel. Now open. Superior accommodations. Excellent cuisine. Fifty miles from New York City via N. Y. & Harlem R. R. and N. Y. & Putnam R. R. Telephone. Illustrated booklet.
EMERSON CLARK, Proprietor.

Lake George.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
NEW FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL
AND CASINO FAST FILLING.
Accommodates 800. Entirely Modernized.
ORCHESTRA BAND CONCERTS, &c.

THE LAKE HOUSE
and Cottages Renovated. Orchestra, &c.
Send for pamphlet.
A. C. & M. L. PIKE,
Formerly of Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort.
Address: CALDWELL, N. Y.

Before arranging your outing write for
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OOR SHOWING BY AMATEURS

ıst Ball Match Results in Some Low Scores—Twenty Pairs Finish the Thirty-six-Hole Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 3.—Another lumph for the professional winners of e previous day, Willie Smith and Willie nderson, marked the close of the all-mers' tournament to-day, given by the ollywood Golf Club. The closing event the two-day tournament was a Scotch, or ıst ball, foursome, and three prizes of 00, $75, and $50, respectively, were of-red for the three leading teams. Willie nderson, the present open champion, and illie Smith of Chicago, the champion in 99, played together, making an unusually owerful team, and it was no surprise nerefore to see them lead the field by a od margin. In the last nine-hole round the thirty-six-hole tournament they ade a 38. Two of their rounds were ade in 39 and one in 40. One other 38 as recorded by Jack Litster and James ampbell of Philadelphia. Anderson and mith scored a total of 156 strokes for eir entire day's play, and easily won rst money.

The second purse was taken by Alexan-er Campbell of the Brookline Country lub, near Boston, and Gilbert E. Nicholls f Boston, with a total of 161 strokes. Two ams tied for the third money and divided . Willie Norton of Deal and Bernard icholls of Boston composed one pair, and ıe others were Jack Litster and James ampbell of Philadelphia. Nine amateurs ook part and finished the 36 holes, but, ith the exception of Douglas, they made o impress upon the tournament, and most f them were found at the tail end of ıe game at the close of the day. Douglas layed with David Hunter, the Baltusrol rofessional, and did 166, exactly ten rokes behind the leaders. Twenty pairs inished the contest. They are, with cores:

illie Anderson and Willie Smith.
Out .....4 5 5 6 4 4 5 6 4 4—40
In .....4 5 6 4 4 5 4 3 4—39—79
Out .....4 5 5 4 4 5 4 4 4—39
In .....4 5 5 5 4 5 4 3 3—38—77—156
lec. Campbell and Gilbert E. Nicholls.
Out .....3 5 6 4 4 6 4 4 4—40
In .....5 5 6 4 5 5 4 4 4—42—82
Out .....4 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 4—40
In .....4 5 5 3 4 6 4 4 4—39—79—161
illie Norton and Bernard Nicholls.
Out .....5 5 6 4 4 5 3 4 4—40
In .....4 5 6 4 4 5 4 4 4—42—82
Out .....4 5 6 4 5 5 3 4 4—40
In .....4 5 6 4 4 6 4 4 4—41—81—163
ack Litster and James Campbell.
Out .....5 5 6 4 5 6 4 4 4—43
In .....3 5 6 5 4 5 4 4 4—40—83
Out .....3 5 5 4 4 6 3 4 4—38
In .....4 5 8 5 4 5 4 4 3—42—80—163
. B. Wilson and A. G. Griffiths....80 84 164
ack Park and John Hobens.....82 82 164
ıac Mackie and John Mackie.....84 80 164
eorge Thompson and David Patrick..84 82 166
. F. Davis and Horace Rawlins.....81 85 166
. S. Douglas and David Hunter.....82 86 168
eorge Low and David Brown.....83 85 168
ohn Reid and M. M. Singer.....84 86 170
ohn Shippen and Robert Dow.....83 89 172
. S. Patrick and John Brett.....89 86 175
illie Tucker and Donald Ball.....83 94 177
. Patrick and R. H. Mainzer.....91 86 177
alter Stern and H. Vinall.....91 86 177
. H. Murphey and L. L. Kellogg..92 87 179
. Mortimer and S. G. Wylie.....93 93 186
. J. O'Donohue and H. Limberger..95 98 193

TRIPLE TIE AT GOLF.

yne, Brown, and Snow Even for First Honors in Shinnecock Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Forty olfers finished the handicap to-day which losed the three-day club tournament of he Shinnecock Golf Club. Nearly seventy layers started and the finish was unusually close, three men tieing for first place vith a net score of 77 strokes. They were . M. Brown, representing the home club nd a Harvard student; Percy R. Pyne econd, of Princeton, and the former in-ercollegiate champion, and G. P. Snow of uxedo. Brown made the lowest scratch core of the day, 82 strokes. Next in gross esults were Pyne, Charles B. Macdonald, he former Chicago golfer, and C. Tiffany Richardson, a Harvard student. They all lid 83. The triple tie will be played off dur-ng the week, but Brown wins the prize or the best gross score of the day. The netropolitan field was well represented, nd it was a typical golfing day for Shin-ecock. The players who finished the ivent, with scores, are:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
. M. Brown, Shinnecock	82	5	77
Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Princeton	83	6	77
. P. Snow, Tuxedo	88	11	77
Elihu Root, Jr., Shinnecock	92	14	78
. C. Murdock, Shinnecock	83	3	80
. B. Macdonald, Garden City	83	3	80
Horace Russell, Garden City	95	15	80
. T. Richardson, Harvard	83	3	80
Delancey Nicoll, Ardsley	90	10	80
. Mamair, Shinnecock	94	13	81
. S. Knapp, Westbrook	88	6	82
Grenville Kane, Tuxedo	92	10	82
R. U. Sherman, Shinnecock	98	16	82
Daniel Bacon, Ardsley	97	15	82
Charles Hitchcock, Jr., Joint Judith	87	4	83
R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook	86	3	83
Stephen P. Nash, Columbia	90	7	83
. Sherman, Shinnecock	99	16	83
A. B. Claflin, Shinnecock	98	14	84
F. J. Phillips, Dyker Meadow	97	13	84
C. S. Brown, Shinnecock	96	12	84
Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow	93	8	85
T. G. Thomas, Jr., Shinnecock	95	10	85
C. S. Brown, Jr., Shinnecock	99	14	85
A. R. Fish, Dyker Meadow	98	10	88
A. T. Price, Shinnecock	105	17	88
C. F. Watson, Jr., Essex County	93	6	87
James A. Tyng, Morris County	93	6	87
C. F. Watson, Essex County	95	8	87
W. A. Flagg, Morris County	100	12	88
George J. Cooke, Shinnecock	98	9	89
A. D. Cochrane, Ardsley	92	3	89
W. A. Putnam, Shinnecock	108	16	92
R. H. Williams, Morris County	106	13	93
J. Bowers Lee, Shinnecock	113	17	96
H. R. Sedgwick, Shinnecock	103	10	96
D. C. Harris, Jr., Lakewood	106	16	90
Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook	95	4	91
Norman S. Dyke, Dyker Meadow	118	13	105
S. W. Fanning, Shinnecock	129	18	111

Class Handicap Golf at Ardsley.

Several golfers from the Ardsley Club, near Dobbs Ferry, took part yesterday in the regular monthly handicap. Only a few scores were turned in. The victors were H. B. Gayley in Class A and D. F. McAlpin in Class B. The leaders were:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
H. B. Gayley	94	10	84
Thomas Barron	100	14	86

CLASS B.

D. F. McAlpin	101	20	81
W. E. Lambert	105	22	83
E. A. McCullough	107	20	87
H. Melville	114	25	89
H. H. Sanford	112	18	94

A women's putting match was also held, the scores being: Miss A. Hewitt, 43; Miss Grace Frazer, 44; Mrs. T. C. Madal, 45; Mrs. W. E. Lambert, 48, and Mrs. H. D. Sanford, 50.

Hughes Wins at Richmond County.

F. L. Hughes carried off the honors yesterday in a monthly handicap at the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island. He had 18 handicap, and that cut his net score down to 82, but the best scratch score was 93, made by C. W. Taintor. The results are:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
F. L. Hughes	140	18	82
H. P. Conaut	109	18	91
C. W. Taintor	93	2	91
E. J. Schriver	110	18	92
O. L. Williams	93	..	93
W. P. Larned	108	14	94
L. H. Thomas	94	..	94
C. W. Pierson	95	..	95
J. R. Chadwick	96	..	96
Ralph Lane	116	12	104

Bay Shore Golf Women to Play.

One of the most interesting competitions of the season for the Bay Shore Golf Club, Long Island, will be begun next Wednesday, when the women will play for their club cup. This is an annual event. The trophy was first played for last year, when it was won by Miss Lulu Hyde. She will be a starter this week to defend her title. The opening match will be an eighteen-hole qualifying round, handicap. The eight who qualify will continue at match play. Besides Miss Hyde, other starters will be Miss Grace Ellis, who holds the women's record for the Midlothian Country Club course, near Chicago; Mrs. S. Rothschild, Mrs. R. Brinkerhoff, runner-up last year; Miss Belle Mercier, Mrs. G. Adams, Miss M. Bailey, Miss C. Baird, Miss M. Baird, Mrs. George Ellis, Mrs. C. F. Hubbs, and Miss M. Nichols.

Members' Handicap at Englewood.

A members' handicap on the Englewood Golf Club links yesterday drew out a fair delegation of competitors, giving proof that all the golfers are not upon Summer resort courses. T. R. Fell won the match in a net score of 84, and his gross record of 99 was also the lowest of the day. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
T. R. Free	99	15	84
G. B. Case	102	15	87
F. M. Boynton	107	20	87
C. B. Kese	101	12	89
H. Wetherbee	102	12	90
D. E. Pomeroy	106	15	91
D. J. Sword	116	25	91
W. M. Curtis	107	15	92
H. B. Keep	108	15	93
C. Copeland	120	20	100
G. Lamont	120	15	115

Wee Burn and Innis Arden Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 3.—The tie in the Scotch foursome handicap of July 20 was decided on the links of the Wee Burn Club to-day. Dr. Tilyany and Fred Towne won the match from the Woodbury brothers. At Innis Arden, the Oakland team defeated Innis Arden by 18 holes to 15. Oakland was short a player and a local man was put on. He was 5 down at the finish, but it was decided not to count his score.

Many Golfers at Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 3.—The honors to-day in the contest for the Mellick Cup, played on the Hillside Golf Club's grounds, were carried off by Miss Van Herwerden, who easily defeated Miss Van Boskerck by seven points. The score are:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Miss Van Herwerden	101	4	97
Miss Van Boskerck	116	12	104
Miss May Holly	135	30	105
Miss Elsberg	122	14	108

The contest for the Committee Cup brought out a large field. The honors were carried off by C. L. Runyon. The leading scores are:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
C. L. Runyon	90	13	77
C. W. Abbott	88	9	79
M. J. Dumont	83	4	79
Robert Abbott	88	8	80
D. H. Barrows	96	15	81
W. Paterson	97	15	82
T. Rushmore	98	15	83
W. L. Glenny	84	0	84

State Senator Charles A. Reed carried off the honors of the Park Golf Club when the weekly competition for the President's Cup was held. Senator Reed now leads for the trophy, with H. D. Hibbard.

Crescent Athletic Club Golfers.

A club handicap was played yesterday by the golf members of the Crescent Athletic Club on their links, near Bay Ridge. J. G. Sage was the victor, with a net score of 72. The leading scores were:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
J. G. Sage	87	15	72
James Rhett	82	9	73
H. S. Bowns	82	8	74
C. B. Van Brunt	90	10	80
G. B. Adams	92	11	81
W. B. Hill	102	..	102

REGATTA ON JAMAICA BAY.

Good Sport in Bayswater Yacht Club Races for Sloops and Catboats.

Special to The New York Times.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Aug. 3.—In the open regatta of the Bayswater Yacht Club, held here to-day over the club's course on Jamaica Bay, the Elsie, owned by former Commodore John Dohse achieved a decisive victory over William G. Gallagher's catboat Jennie of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club in the contest for the championship of the Jamaica Bay waters.

Twenty-three craft were sent away in the five classes, making a most imposing display of white-winged racers. The course was off the clubhouse here, to Mud Channel at the head of Sloop Island, thence to a mark at Sweet Water and return over the same route. This course was sailed over twice by all the classes but the sharpies, which went over it once.

The Jennie miscalculated the start, and lost some time by drawing it too fine and having to go about. The Dohse's boat led over the line by seventeen seconds, and increased this lead as the race progressed, winning handily. Summary:

FIRST-CLASS CABIN SLOOPS. Start, 4:05.

	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed. H.M.S.
Moriches	6:30:45	2:25:45
Robbin	6:19:10	2:14:10
Ella A.	6:24:19	2:19:19
Truant	6:35:47	.....

SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS. Start, 4:10.

Joker	6:35:55	2:25:55
Amy	6:30:17	2:20:17
Sponge	6:34:30	2:24:30

FIRST-CLASS CATBOATS. Start, 4:00.

Elsie	5:57:20	1:57:20
Jennie	6:12:05	2:12:05

SECOND-CLASS CATBOATS. Start, 4:15.

Catherine	6:23:09	2:08:09
Mattie	6:31:10	2:16:10
Minne Haha	6:22:55	2:07:55
Flossie	6:32:12	2:17:12
Unknown	Time not taken	

THIRD-CLASS CATBOATS. Start, 4:20.

Meta	6:44:42	2:24:22
Agnes	Did not finish	
Mauwee	Did not finish	

FIRST-CLASS SHARPIES. Start, 4:25.

Domino	5:43:55	1:18:55
Avicet	5:39:35	1:14:35
Anna	5:52:27	1:27:27
June W.	5:46:50	1:21:50
Marion	5:38:00	1:13:00

Robin, Amy, Elsie, Catherine, and Meta were the winners.

Knickerbocker Y. C. Annual Cruise.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Aug. 3.—The port here to-night was the rendezvous for the Knickerbocker Yacht Club fleet, on its annual cruise to the eastward. Forty vessels were in line by dark to-night, led by the sloop Gunnard, with Commodore Louis H. Zocher and guests aboard. The fleet left the anchorage at College Point in a freshening southerly wind, and made a good run to this place. The Choctaw was the first to get in.

To-morrow the run will start at "Colors" and will be to Black Rock, Conn., where the Bridgeport Yacht Club will be the hosts of the club and visiting yachtsmen. On Monday the fleet will run to Money Island, and stay there until Tuesday, when the annual water carnival and ladies' races will be held. The fleet will leave Wednesday morning for Shelter Island, and run to Shelter Island, where they will stay two days, holding a special race in the Shelter Island harbor for the Commodore's prizes.

MORRIS E. HOWLETT HERE.

Noted Whip Arrives from Paris and Talks of His Plans.

Morris E. Howlett, the noted Paris whip, arrived here on the Cunard liner Campania yesterday morning. He will remain in this country several months, giving instructions in coaching and driving coaching parties. Until the 20th inst. Mr. Howlett will remain in New York, instructing a number of pupils in four-in-hand driving, after which he will go to Newport to remain the rest of the season, at the conclusion of which he will return to this city.

Concerning his plans, Mr. Howlett said that they were as yet a little indefinite. At Newport he said he expected to conduct a number of coaching tours, and for that purpose he would procure a private stable. He is now negotiating for the purchase of a number of teams, and will also hire several horses. He will attend the Bay Shore Horse Show, and has under consideration offers from promoters of several similar affairs.

Mr. Howlett is accompanied by his wife.

TENNIS FINALS AT NEWCASTLE.

Hobart Won Wentworth Single and Little and Alexander the Double.

NEWCASTLE, N. H., Aug. 3.—Clarence Hobart won the championship title and bowl for the twentieth annual Wentworth tennis singles to-day by a defeat of Raymond D. Little, in a magnificent four-set match. Owing to the heavy mist, the singles were played in the afternoon instead of the forenoon, and the doubles were to go over until Monday, but late in the afternoon the doubles were called. Little and Alexander defeated the Wright brothers in a four-set match, to the surprise of a great many. Summary:

Singles.—Final Round—C. Hobart beat R. D. Little, 4—6, 7—5, 6—1, 8—6.
Doubles.—Final Round—R. D. Little and F. B. Alexander beat B. C. Wright and I. C. Wright, 6—1, 6—8, 6—2, 9—7.

WALTHOUR'S CYCLE RACE

Southern Rider First in Thirty-five-Mile Motor Paced Contest.

'MAJOR' TAYLOR MEETS DEFEAT

Frank Kramer Beats the Negro Champion in Half-Mile Championship Race at Vailsburg.

Another notable cycling victory, the third within a week, was won by Robert Walthour, the Southern cycling champion, in the thirty-five-mile motor-paced race, at the Manhattan Beach cycle track yesterday afternoon, defeating Archie McEachern of Toronto, Ontario, by 5¼ laps, John Nelson of Chicago by 6¼ laps, and "Jimmy" Michael of Wales by 8 laps. Harry Elkes, who was entered in the race, did not start, but instead presented the certificate of a physician that he was physically unfit to ride.

Walthour's time of 54:05 3-5 was the best ever made on the Manhattan Beach track, and is within 1:05 3-5 of the world's record for the distance. That the track is not banked for high speed and is, in fact, considered a slow one, adds to the merit of his performance.

Walthour rode a perfect race from start to finish, and was the only one of the four competitors who did not lose his pace or meet with an accident at some point of the race.

Michael got the best of the start by a couple of lengths and went out with a burst of speed, which was loudly applauded by the spectators. He made the first mile in 1:30, a new world's record for that distance in motor-paced competition, and the times of the next four miles were new track records. Only two of them are credited to Michael, however, as he lost the lead to Nelson in the third mile, and did not regain it until the eighth mile. Then the little Welsh cyclist came to the front for the second time and kept in the lead for two miles, finally losing it to Walthour, who led from then on to the end.

Meanwhile Walthour had been pedalling along in the rear of the procession quite content to play a waiting game.

In the twenty-first mile Walthour passed Michael for the first time, and in the thirtieth mile he passed him again. Michaels's front tire gave out in the thirty-third mile, and before he could get another wheel he was passed by both McEachern and Nelson and was so far behind that he was unable to catch up before the end of the race, and so was entirely shut out.

As most of the leading professional riders were taking part in the grand circuit races at Vailsburg, the remainder of the programme was made up of amateur events, with the exception of an unlimited pursuit race, which had four competitors. This was won by H. E. Bleecker of Brooklyn, who caught Franz Krebs of Indianapolis at two miles, "Jed" Newkirk of Chicago at two and a third miles, and O. V. Babcock of New York City at four and a half miles. Summary:

One-Third-Mile Novice.—First Trial Heat—Won by Louis Marino, New York City; L. Bauer, Hackensack, N. J., second. Time—0:47 1-5. Second Trial Heat—Won by Harry J. Davidson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charles Winges, New York City, second. Time—0:48 3-5. Race won by Davidson, Marino second, Bauer third. Time—1:01 2-5.

Two-Thirds-Mile, Open, Amateur.—First Heat—won by R. A. Brooks, Ianthia Wheelmen, New York City; Edward Forrest, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., second; C. E. Mitsel, New York City, and H. T. Bedell, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., third. Time—2:19 4-5. Second Heat—Won by E. H. Hammond, New Bedford, Mass.; George C. Schrieber, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City, second; James Benyon, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., third. Time—1:34 3-5. Race won by Hammond, Benyon second, Schrisber third. Time—1:33 2-5.

Unlimited Pursuit Race, Professional.—Won by H. E. Bleecker, Brooklyn, N. Y.; O. V. Babcock, New York City, second; J. Newkirk, Chicago, Ill., third; Franz Krebs, Indianapolis, Ind., fourth. Time—10:38 3-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by E. Hammond, New Bedford, Mass., (60 yards;) Edward Forrest, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., (90 yards,) second; George C. Schrieber, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City, third; H. Y. Bedell, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., (90 yards,) fourth. Time—4:26.

Thirty-five-Mile Motor-Paced Race Between John Nelson, Chicago, Ill.; Robert Walthour, Atlanta, Ga.; "Jimmy" Michael, Wales, and "Archie" McEachern, Toronto, Ontario.—Won by Walthour, McEachern second, Nelson third, and Michael fourth. Time—54:05 3-5. Leader and time by miles as follows:

Miles.	Led by	Yds.	Second and Third.	Time.
1	Michael	5	Nelson-McEachern	1:30
2	Michael	1	Nelson-McEachern	3:01 2-5
3	Nelson	5	Michael-McEachern	4:33 3-5
4	Nelson	5	Michael-McEachern	6:05 3-5
5	Nelson	5	Michael-McEachern	7:41
6	Nelson	10	Michael-McEachern	9:17 2-5
7	Nelson	25	Michael-Walthour	10:51 1-5
8	Michael	10	Nelson-Walthour	12:24 4-5
9	Michael	5	Nelson-Walthour	13:57 4-5
10	Walthour	10	Michael-Nelson	15:30 2-5
11	Walthour	100	Michael-Nelson	17:03 2-5
12	Walthour	200	Nelson-Michael	18:35 3-5
13	Walthour	300	Nelson-Michael	20:08
14	Walthour	400	Nelson-McEachern	21:38 2-5
15	Walthour	500	Michael-McEachern	23:09 1-5
16	Walthour	575	Michael-McEachern	24:39 1-5
17	Walthour	575	Michael-McEachern	26:08 3-5
18	Walthour	580	Michael-McEachern	27:44 2-5
19	Walthour	580	Michael-McEachern	29:18 3-5
20	Walthour	575	Michael-McEachern	30:52 2-5
	Laps.			
21	Walthour	1	Michael-McEachern	32:24 2-5
22	Walthour	1	Michael-McEachern	33:59 2-5
23	Walthour	1	Michael-McEachern	35:33 1-5
24	Walthour	1¼	Michael-McEachern	37:06 4-5
25	Walthour	1¼	Michael-McEachern	38:40 3-5
26	Walthour	1¼	Michael-McEachern	40:13 4-5
27	Walthour	1¼	Michael-McEachern	41:46 1-5
28	Walthour	1¼	Michael-McEachern	43:19 1-5
29	Walthour	1¼	Michael-McEachern	44:52
30	Walthour	2	Michael-McEachern	46:24 2-5
31	Walthour	2¼	Michael-McEachern	47:58 3-5
32	Walthour	2¼	Michael-McEachern	49:31 2-5
33	Walthour	5	McEachern-Nelson	51:04 1-5
34	Walthour	5	McEachern-Nelson	52:36
35	Walthour	5¼	McEachern-Nelson	54:05 3-5

FAST CYCLERS' SLOW RACE.

Kramer Forced On by Waiting Tactics, Beat Taylor at Vailsburg.

The feature of the grand circuit cycle meet at the Vailsburg track, Newark, yesterday, was the victory of Frank Kramer over Marshall (Major) Taylor in the one-half-mile National championship event by half a wheel's length. At the start neither man left the mark, each waiting for the other to take the lead. The front wheels of their bicycles were pushed over the line and held there, the crowd hooting and yelling for the riders to get away. Finally the referee ordered Taylor, who had the pole, to start. The colored rider refused at first, but finally left the line, went fifteen feet, and stopped, doing a "balancing act." Kramer, who had also left the mark, was completely fooled by Taylor's tactics, and, although he was going at a snail's pace, his momentum was so great that it forced him ahead of the negro, who made him do the pacing. They loafed up and down the bank for the first quarter, but straightened out in the second and rode fairly well. About 500 yards from the line Kramer made a spurt, and Taylor, although he tried his best to break down the slight lead, was beaten on the tape by half a wheel.

Harry Welsing of the Greenwich Wheelmen of New York City won the two-mile amateur handicap from scratch in 4:13, within one-fifth of a second of the record of 4:12 4-5. The New Jersey State championship race was won by Thomas Firth of Harrison, who also won a ten-mile motor-paced match with Peter Van Cott of the Greenwich Wheelmen of New York City by three-quarters of a lap. Summary:

Half-Mile National Championship.—First Trial Heat—Won by Iver Lawson, Salt Lake City; Thomas Cooper, Detroit, Mich., second. Time—1:23. Second Trial Heat—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, Penn., second. Time—1:26 1-5. Third Trial Heat—Won by John T. Fischer, Chicago, Ill.; F. A. MacFarland, San José, Cal., second. Time—1:12. Fourth Trial Heat—Won by Owen Kimble, Louisville, Ky.; "Major" Taylor, Worcester, Mass., second. Time—1:20. First Preliminary Heat—Won by Fisher, Taylor second. Time—1:16. Second Preliminary Heat—Won by Kramer, Cooper second. Time—1:30. First Semi-Final Heat—Won by Taylor. Time—2:13. Second Semi-Final Heat—Won by Kramer. Time—3:31. Race won by Kramer, Taylor second. Time—3:02.

One-Half-Mile Open, Amateur.—First Trial Heat—Won by "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J.; Charles Kaslendreck, Brooklyn, N. Y., second. Time—1:13. Second Trial Heat—Won by Charles Garrabrant, Paterson, N. J.; August Welsing, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York City, second. Time—1:12 1-5. Third Trial Heat—Won by M. T. Dove, Calumet Cyclers, New York City; Albert Welsher, Vailsburg, N. J., second. Time—1:07 1-5. Race won by Welsing, Dove second, Garrabrant third, Welsher fourth. Time—1:12 1-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional, 2:10 Class.—Won by R. M. Alexander, Hartford, Conn., (100 yards;) Hardy Downing, San José, Cal., (scratch,) second; Matthew Apgar, Summit, N. J., (120 yards,) third. Time—2:00 4-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Harry Welsing, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York City, (scratch;) "Archie" Rawlins, New Bedford, Mass., (60 yards,) second; "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., (scratch,) third; A. A. Comper, Newark, N. J., (180 yards,) fourth; Charles Garrabrant, Paterson, N. J., (60 yards,) fifth. Time—4:13.

Ten-Mile Motor-Paced Match Race Between Thomas Firth, Newark, N. J., and Peter Van Cott, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York City.—Won by Firth. Time—18:26. Leader and time by miles as follows

Miles.	Leader.	Time.
1	Van Cott	2:05 2-5
2	Van Cott	3:47
3	Firth	5:34 2-5
4	Firth	5:23 1-5
5	Firth	9:13 1-5
6	Firth	11:06 2-5
7	Firth	13:00
8	Firth	14:51 2-5
9	Firth	16:37 1-5
10	Firth	18:26

One-Mile New Jersey State Championship.—First heat—Won by "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J.; Stewart N. Roberts, Jersey City, N. J., second. Time—2:48 2-5. Second heat—Won by Charles Garrabrandt, Paterson, N. J.; Thomas Fagan, Madison, N. J., second. Time—3:13 3-5. Third heat—Won by Charles Schlee, Newark, N. J.; Thomas Firth, Harrison, N. J., second. Time—2:30 1-5. Race won by Firth, Billington second, and Schlee third. Time—2:10 3-5.

Grand Circuit Five-Mile Handicap.—Won by W. S. Fenn, Waterbury, Conn., (scratch;) Floyd A. McFarland, San Jose, Cal., (100 yards,) second; T. J. Cascoyne, England, (50 yards,) third; John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., (150 yards,) fourth. Time—10:58.

WESTCHESTER'S POLO CUPS.

New York Team Victors for Narragansett Trophies a Second Time.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 3.—The Narraganset Cups were won by the Country Club of Westchester this afternoon, its polo team defeating Point Judith despite the latter's handicap of 10, by a score of 22½ to 14½. The cups belong to the club winning thrice, and Westchester has not won twice. Its victory was due to perfect team work.

J. M. Waterbury was the star of the afternoon, although Havemeyer played well for Westchester, and Keith and Warburton for Point Judith. Point Judith played loosely, and was practically outclassed. On Monday Point Judith will play Bryn Mawr in the second game for the Rhode Island Cups. The line-up:

WESTCHESTER, 22½.		POINT JUDITH, 14½.	
1. R. J. Collier	5	1. W. A. Hazard	3
2. J. M. Waterbury	8	2. L. A. Montague	4
3. T. A. Havemeyer	4	3. W. W. Keith	4
Back, L. Waterbury	8	Back, W. B. H. Warburton	4
Total	25	Total	15

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Team.	Made by.	Time.
1	Westchester	J. M. Waterbury	:55
2	Westchester	J. M. Waterbury	2:19
3	Westchester	Havemeyer	1:31
4	Westchester	Collier	1:25
5	Point Judith	Montague	3:46
6	Westchester	J. M. Waterbury	1:16
7	Westchester	J. M. Waterbury	1:23

SECOND PERIOD.

8	Westchester	L. Waterbury	1:32
9	Westchester	L. Waterbury	1:45
10	Westchester	J. M. Waterbury	3:10
11	Point Judith	Montague	2:17
12	Westchester	J. M. Waterbury	1:18
13	Point Judith	Montague	1:05
14	Westchester	J. M. Waterbury	:35
15	Westchester	Collier	1:17
16	Point Judith	Hazard	:25
17	Westchester	Havemeyer	:56
18	Westchester	L. Waterbury	Elapsed

THIRD PERIOD.

19	Westchester	Collier	2:35
20	Westchester	Havemeyer	3:02
21	Point Judith	Keith	3:06
22	Westchester	J. M. Waterbury	6:12
23	Westchester	W. Collier	Elapsed

FOURTH PERIOD.

24	Westchester	J. M. Waterbury	7:27
25	Westchester	L. Waterbury	1:30
26	Westchester	Collier	4:30
27	Westchester	Havemeyer	:25
28	Westchester	L. Waterbury	:36

Westchester earned 23, lost ½ on safeties. Point Judith earned 5, handicap 10, lost ½ on safeties. Referee—J. F. McFadden. Timers—Messrs. Culberton and Kane. Scorer—Mr. Mitchell.

St. Francis Xavier College Games.

The games of St. Francis Xavier College were held yesterday at Centreport, L. I., resulting as follows:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by R. Smith, J. McEnearney second.
100-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by J. O'Neill, J. Kennedy second.
100-Yard Dash, Intermediate.—Won by W. Garry, R. Reardon second.
Boat Race between Centerport and Southport.—Won by Centerport crew, McEnearney and N. Ronano.
Bicycle Race, Two Miles.—Won by I. Canpanna, F. Townsend second.
Swimming Race, One Mile.—Won by J. Yoder, H. McLaughlin second.
Potato Race.—Won by J. Kennedy, J. Baulfield second.
Sack Race.—Won by J. J. Hickey, J. Vella second.
Three-Legged Race.—Won by McLaughlin and Yoder.

Games of Union Settlement A. C.

One of the most interesting and important out-of-door athletic meets of the Summer season will be held by the Union Settlement Athletic Club on Saturday, Aug. 17, at Celtic Park. About 100 entries have been received already, these including most of the winners of the recent championships at Buffalo. A special event that promises exceedingly well is the two-mile bicycle race for members only, for which thirty entries have been received. The open events are as follows: 75-yard run, 220-yard run, 600-yard run, and 1,000-yard run, putting the twelve-pound shot and throwing discus, all handicap, and 600-yard run, novice, scratch. The prizes will be the most valuable given this season. They are on exhibition at 150 Nassau Street. Entries close Monday, Aug. 12, with Charles Sullivan, 2,031 Third Avenue, or Dieges & Clust, 23 John Street.

Constitution's Mast in Place.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 3.—The new steel mast of the Constitution was placed in position to-day. The steamer Archer took only a few minutes in stepping the mast, and the riggers commenced at once setting up the new standing rigging.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

This Store Will Be Closed Daily at 5 P. M., Saturdays at 12:30.

Unanswerable Furniture Selling

Our August Sale Without a Compeer.

Nearly One-Third Million Dollars of Stock

And Everything at Reductions of ¼ to ½.

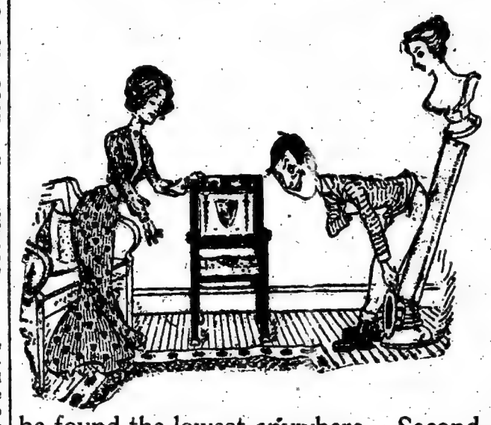

The buying on the first 2½ days of this sale has been the most gratifying in the history of our furniture business. It is a pleasure to acknowledge the encouragement such marked appreciation gives us,

There are reasonable reasons why we sincerely believe that we can serve you at this sale better than you can be served anywhere else.

The sale itself differs very materially from all others now in progress. Our preparation has extended back over months and months, it has given us extraordinary purchases, at prices lower than ever known, from the best makers in this country. And while almost every kind of furniture has been bought, these extraordinary purchases necessarily could not extend to every article needed to make a complete stock, hence rather than offer you these bargains alone, we have greatly enlarged the scope and benefits by extending the sweeping reductions to every piece of furniture in our warerooms from the simplest to the most elaborate. In this respect alone our sale has an unanswerable advantage over all others.

First, then, our price advantages themselves on special lots (if conscientiously compared) will be found the lowest anywhere. Second, the sweeping price advantages apply to everything you may need that's made in furniture. Third, while we do not presume to claim the only good furniture, we really believe there's something about ours in character, (ginality, tastefulness and genuine worth, which commands an inimitable respect and really differs enough from other kinds to magnetically invite inspection before making a definite purchase elsewhere.

A Saving of $25 to $50 on Every $100's Worth

or $250.00

AUG
1901

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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THE MAN IN THE STREET.

BROOKLYN now has a minister of the Gospel on its police force. He is Patrolman Herbert Lowe of the Ralph Avenue Station. For the past 13 years Policeman Lowe has been engaged in evangelistic work in conjunction with his duties as a member of the Police Department. On Wednesday evening last he was informally ordained at the Westminster United Presbyterian Church, on Hopkinson Avenue, Brooklyn. A number of preachers from Brooklyn and Manhattan took part in the services, which were termed an undenominational ordination. Patrolman Lowe will now give his work wider range, and it is expected that he will be invited to preach in churches of the borough.

Patrolman Lowe has been a member of the Police Department for sixteen years. The origin of his evangelistic work, he says, was inspirational. In three years, he says, he has, in connection with his daily duties as a policeman, delivered about 300 sermons, officiated at nearly thirty funerals, made 200 sick calls, and effected 137 conversions. Six of these conversions, he says, were deathbed repentances. Besides being a policeman and a preacher, Patrolman Lowe is a poet. He has written about 340 memorial poems and has also distributed 1,200 poems of miscellaneous character among the sick and afflicted with whom he has come in contact. His comrades on the force have the greatest respect for him, and he is welcomed as a visitor in hundreds of homes in the upper section of Brooklyn.

◆ ◆ ◆

Gen. Miles went the other day to review some militia manoeuvres and a sham battle at Leesburg, Va. The militiamen were honored by his presence, but many of their leading officers think the price paid for Gen. Miles's presence was too high. The old soldier entered thoroughly into the spirit of the thing, and in the afternoon he started to take a ride across country. The militia officers undertook to accompany him, and had the time of their lives. None of them could keep up with the old Indian fighter. Miles went charging across all sorts of inaccessible and untraversable regions where no well-regulated horse and no horseman regardful of his own comfort ought to go. The officers could not abandon Gen. Miles without discourtesy, and they did their best to keep up with him in his practical exhibition of rough-riding. Most of them succeeded to some extent—that is, they were able to keep him in sight a part of the time. Gen. Miles is a highly dignified gentleman, but it is said that there was a suspicious smile at the corners of his mouth as he arrived in camp.

◆ ◆ ◆

"Cardinal Gibbons was formerly a frequent visitor to Cape May," said Clarence J. Harvey, who has just returned from that resort, "and usually took long walks morning and afternoon by the seashore. He always wore his Cardinal's skull cap of scarlet silk, of which an inch or so showed below the rim of his silk hat.

"One afternoon while he was on the boardwalk an old lady stopped him and said: 'Excuse me, Sir, but the lining of your hat has slipped down in the back.' The Cardinal thanked her gravely, but as soon as she left he laughed heartily at her mistake."

◆ ◆ ◆

Zach Phelps of Louisville, who has accepted the invitation of the Brooklyn Elks and the New York Elks to deliver their memorial day addresses on the first Sunday in December, was at one time a prominent figure in the baseball world. Mr. Phelps was the President of the Louisville Baseball Club and of the American League, and afterward attorney for the National League. He was considered the shrewdest man connected with baseball. Chris Von der Ahe once said of him:

"If you vas to slide von piece of ice und Zach down a long heel, (hill,) vy Zach would be at der bottum vunce first yet."

◆ ◆ ◆

Capt. James Parker of Perth Amboy, N. J., who has created quite a little stir in Washington by his vigorous measures in securing evidence as associate counsel for his friend, Admiral Schley, in the coming court of inquiry, is a member of the old New Jersey family of Parkers, and is one of the best known and most picturesque figures in New Jersey social, political, and business life. He is a man of commanding presence, handsome features, and most aggressive and pronounced temperament. Rather given to eccentricity in dress and to the airing of his views in public on any important topic of the day, Capt. Parker is a decided character. He is well known to the thousands who travel on the Jersey Central ferryboats and on the line of the New Jersey Central Railroad between New York and Elizabeth and Perth Amboy. In the latter historical village he has resided all his life. If Admiral Schley felt the need of a fighter as his associate counsel he could not have selected a better man than Capt. Parker. The latter has always espoused the Admiral's cause with all the warmth and energy of his strong character.

◆ ◆ ◆

One of Mark Twain's admirers, who won't let the famous writer forget that he can think soberly for a few minutes, remarked to him that Max Nordau had said that wit was a very useless invention, and and had done nothing toward solving any scientific problems or furthering the progress of the world, and asked him if such a sweeping assertion did not make the sun in his sky seem much smaller. Mark laughed, and said, "Dear, dear! the professor himself is unconsciously witty; he has made me laugh when I was feeling melancholy, and I now feel like partaking of a hearty dinner. Has dull stupidity, then, done more than wit to enlighten the world? Are all things to be measured by the standard of mere utility? Why single out wit? Let us dispatch our sweethearts first, and then wine, and fruit, and flowers; and if music cannot mend a leaking gas pipe, let us get rid of every musical instrument. Has the professor never heard of the hygienic benefit to be derived from cheerfulness and laughter."

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Mrs. Theodore Sutro, who was in town last week, is rejoicing over a bit of charitable work which she began last Summer at Lake Mohonk, and which this Summer is promising good results. Knowing her interest in musicians, a little girl who had come with her parents from the far West obtained a letter to Mrs. Sutro from a piano firm in this city and traveled up to Lake Mohonk to find her. The child was a pianist, and after hearing her story and hearing her play Mrs. Sutro became interested. She talked to the other guests of the house, told the child's story, and a concert was arranged which brought in the enormous sum, for such an affair, of eight hundred odd dollars, which was raised before morning by the wealthy guests to $1,000. Arrangements were made to send the child abroad to study. She was entirely without means herself, her family coming from the lower ranks of society. She was sent off immediately, and now she is to return in the Fall to give concerts, and much is expected of her. She has the staying qualities, Mrs. Sutro believes, not found in most prodigies. The child is Alma Stencil, and is only twelve years old.

◆ ◆ ◆

There is no man on the Supreme Court bench, perhaps, who enjoys a little good-natured fun at the expense of the lawyers who come before him more than Justice William D. Dickey of Brooklyn. To begin with, Justice Dickey has a voice that is deep and thunderous, and this in itself frequently causes newly fledged and inexperienced young lawyers who appear before him to tremble in their shoes. A fledgling attorney recently came before Justice Dickey and presented what was probably his maiden case. It was in such a hopelessly tangled condition that the Court could make neither head nor tail of it.

"We cannot proceed with this case as it has been prepared," said Justice Dickey in his Edouard de Reszke-like tones.

The young counselor blushed, became deeply embarrassed, and finally asked, in sheer desperation:

"Well, your Honor, what would you advise me to do?"

"Study more law, young man, study more law," thundered the Court, and the fledgling counselor, crushed, retired.

◆ ◆ ◆

At a certain Yale dinner given in New Haven not very long ago occurred a very sharp play of wit between Senator Chauncey M. Depew and President Arthur T. Hadley of the university. Senator Depew was toastmaster at the dinner, and he took great delight between almost every speech in telling of the days when he was in college and when Arthur T. Hadley was but a baby in the home of one of the professors. He would say all the time that the diners should just wait for the Hadley speech that was to come. He gave President Hadley a chance, however, when he related this incident:

"We have been having some new stories added to the Grand Central Station. One day as I sat in my office a brick fell from the story above, and, crashing through the glass window, fell almost at my feet. I summoned the contractor and demanded what he intended to do to relieve the situation. He said he would repair the window. I won't repeat what I said to him."

When President Hadley arose to speak there was a twinkle in his eye. He then proceeded to twit Senator Depew in this wise:

"In thinking of something to say to you to-night I have tried to devise some new story to tell you, but it had all seemed hopeless until the toastmaster came to my rescue. You—Senator Depew—said that after all these years of speechmaking, when you had attempted to force a new story upon the Grand Central Station, you rebuked a workman because he let fly a brick at you."

◆ ◆ ◆

John Caldwell of Pittsburg, Treasurer of the Westinghouse Company, makes frequent visits to New York, and when he is here the hearts of the sellers of rare books are made glad within them. Mr. Caldwell has one of the finest collections of modern books in existence. He buys no incunabula or Elizabethan rarities, but confines his attention to first editions of the British and American authors and to the productions of the Kelmscott Press and other similar volumes. He also collects prints by Whistler and Méryon, and has an almost perfect set of the former artist's etchings and lithographs.

◆ ◆ ◆

Joseph R. Clark, who was President of the last Board of Aldermen of the old City of Brooklyn, and for a long time a prominent figure in local Republican circles, suddenly dropped out of politics shortly after consolidation. His old associates among the local Republican leaders wondered for a time what had become of him, but only learned vaguely that he was living a retired life. A few weeks ago one of these leaders was driving along a road near Locust Valley, L. I., when he saw what appealed to him as a familiar figure at work in a field near by. Taking a better look, he discovered that the man in the field, with his trousers tucked into his boots and wearing a great, broad-brimmed straw hat, was the ex-President of the Brooklyn Board of Alderman. Mr. Clarke came to the fence in response to a hail from his old colleague.

"Yes, I'm a farmer now," he said, after the two had greeted each other. "I'm living a very quiet life here, but it's not so much of a change as you might think. You know I lived in Brooklyn for a long time."

◆ ◆ ◆

Before Joseph Jefferson became so well known, and during the memorable run of "Rip Van Winkle" at Booth's old theatre, at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, somebody sent him a check made payable to himself. The amount has no especial bearing upon the anecdote. Jefferson needed the money, and after indorsing the check presented it for payment at the bank.

"You will have to be accompanied by some one who will identify you before I am privileged to cash your check," said the paying teller politely.

Jefferson insisted that it was impossible for him to do so before the time came for the bank to close, and that he was in immediate need of the money. But the paying teller was immovable. Turning away and walking toward the door Jefferson said sadly:

"If my dog Schneider was here he could identify me."

"Here," called the paying teller, "Mr. Jefferson, hand me your check. There's but one man in the world who can say those words."

◆ ◆ ◆

John Drew, it is well known, is most particular regarding his dress both on and off the stage. He was playing in "The Liars" two seasons ago on the road, and his itinerary included nearly two weeks of successive one-night stands. His man attendant always looked after the clothing he wore at the theatre, bringing it to the actor's dressing room shortly before Mr. Drew appeared to dress. In one of the smaller cities the valet had sent Mr. Drew's linen to a laundry, and the actor found when about to don it that the bosom of his dress shirt contained a polish which disgusted him. He said things. But there was nothing to do but to wear it, polish and all. Mr. Drew had a long speech in a scene with Arthur Byron. The latter at once observed the unusual polish on Mr. Drew's dress shirt, and while he was delivering the lengthy dialogue Mr. Byron, though it was not noticed by the audience, began to adjust his hair, straighten his tie, and otherwise complete his toilet by the aid of the polish on Mr. Drew's shirt. A roar went up from behind the scenes, and Mr. Byron's joke nearly spoiled the scene.

◆ ◆ ◆

The raids conducted by Justice Jerome and his aids, representing the Committee of Fifteen, caused much feverish expectancy to the newspaper men. The committee was more than usually careful that the places to be raided were not known before the detectives employed by them had visited the places. On several visits of the committee's men in the Tenderloin Judge Jerome ordered that the newspaper men who happened to be in the Tenderloin Station be locked in until after the committee's detectives and the police had fifteen minutes' start. Justice Jerome, always accompanied by Col. Monroe, usually drove first to the station house in a cab. While both men were in the station house one night, just preceding a raid, some of the reporters tried to interview the cabman as to the places that were to be raided. The cabman for several minutes was entirely uncommunicative. Finally he said in a whispered tone:

"Boys, be quiet and I'll give you the whole story when I return. He took off his hat, turned his face to the light, and the reporters recognized him as a newspaper man well known in the calling.

He returned after the raids without the cabman's uniform and had a story in detail of all the raids. He has been often asked how he managed to be acting as Justice Jerome's coachman, but his only answer is a laugh.

◆ ◆ ◆

Gen. Stillman F. Kneeland, the lawyer, besides writing a number of standard legal works finds time to devote to two hobbies, painting and violin playing. In the General's law office he has two marine views which were painted by himself.

◆ ◆ ◆

M. C. D. Borden, the largest individual owner in the country of plants manufacturing cotton goods, has in his New York library probably the only complete set of Stevenson in existence. Where there has been any doubt as to priority of publication, Mr. Borden has secured both the American and the English edition. His rarest gem in this collection is the original manuscript of "Catriona." He has also a very rare first edition of the "Child's Garden of Verses," that was published under the title of "Penny Whistles" in 1880, and contains several poems that do not appear in the "Child's Garden." This book was published in 1880, and has neither title page nor date.

◆ ◆ ◆

That Charles Frohman is a dominant character few will dispute. The tribute paid to his power and domination, particularly in the theatrical world, is to be seen on every hand. Recently several enterprising politicians in his district importuned Al. Hayman to allow his name to go on the Tammany Hall ticket this Fall as a candidate for a county office. Hayman, to whom politics is somewhat of a joke, is associated with Frohman, and has charge of his department of publicity, replied that he would take the nomination on one condition. When they asked him what it was, he said: "That whenever you print my name it must have an under line reading, 'By courtesy of Charles Frohman.'"

◆ ◆ ◆

One of the best-known raconteurs in the South is the Rev. Charles Lane of Atlanta. He is thoroughly unconventional, but is possessed of an inexhaustible supply of anecdotes. Mr. Lane was one of a party of ministers who were recently dining with the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage at the home of Evan P. Howell, in Atlanta. Dr. Talmage was personally a stranger to most of the preachers present, and the dinner seemed rather cold and formal, differing in this respect from most Southern gatherings. Finally some one suggested to Mr. Lane that he try to liven things up. He then proceeded to tell the following story, which completely fractured the ice and made every one acquainted with every one else that was there:

"A few years ago there might have been seen walking the decks of an Atlantic steamer a man, apparently a rustic inhabitant, seemingly in deep distress. A fellow-passenger having observed the manifestations of the man's obvious grief for several days, finally went to him and asked, sympathetically:

"'My friend, I have noticed your distress for several days, and, thinking that perhaps I might be of some assistance, venture to ask if any member of your family is dead.'

"'No,' replied the man; 'Nobody dead.'

"'Well, you are probably suffering from some serious business misfortune, I presume,' continued the questioner.

"'No; no business trouble.'

"'Might I ask, then, what the trouble is?'

"'Well, I'm on my weddin' trip,' responded the man, seriously.

"'On your wedding trip? Why, I always thought that was a time of great rejoicing.'

"'Yes, but my wife's not with me,' replied the disturbed man.

"'Your wife not with you! I never heard of a man taking a wedding trip when his wife was not with him.'

"'Well, you see it was this way: We didn't have money enough for both of us to go, but as the thing had ter be tuck, I'm taking it by myself!'"

◆ ◆ ◆

S. C. T. Dodd, the solicitor for the Standard Oil Company, who is perhaps as intimate with John D. Rockefeller as any man in that connection, tells this story of the richest man in America: "Many years ago, before the oil refining industry had been developed to its present high efficiency, the petroleum which came from certain prolific oil wells in Ohio contained a large amount of sulphur. It was so expensive to separate this sulphur from the raw material that it was hardly worth while to do it at all. The Standard Oil Company Directors were

almost unanimous in advising against the storage of this sulphurous oil as Mr. Rockefeller was at that time doing. But he would say to them, 'I do not believe the good Lord would allow this much valuable oil to come from the earth without intending that some use should be made of it.'

"Mr. Rockefeller controlled the company, and he kept on storing what every one else thought was the valueless oil. In time an inventor came along and devised a plan of separating the sulphur from the petroleum with but slight expense. Millions of dollars were made from the oil that had been stored. It was Mr. Rockefeller's foresight and determination that did it all."

◆ ◆ ◆

The Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, at Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, does not believe that a minister should be away from his church during the Summer months.

Dr. Mottet regularly takes charge of the services at his church every Sunday. In fact, he spends at least half of each week in the city, ready to look after his parishioners.

He has a Summer home on Long Island, but he gets very little personal enjoyment out of it. Every Friday he journeys up to the city and remains over until Monday, and more often Tuesday. During the recent continued heated period he was in continuous attendance at his office in the rectory.

Dr. Mottet has been rector of the church for twenty-three years, and has followed the same general programme each Summer instead of taking the customary three months' vacation of many other ministers.

◆ ◆ ◆

Recorder Goff is partial to crackers and milk for his luncheon. This combination he has served to him in his chambers at the Criminal Courts by his personal attendant.

This simple diet is not always appreciated by those who attend the Recorder's court. The reason for this is that the Recorder will often prolong his morning sessions until way after the usual luncheon hour and then take a recess for thirty minutes, which is sufficient time to eat crackers and milk.

On the opening day of the Bissert bribery case several hundred well-fed east side politicians were present at the court. When the Recorder failed to adjourn the first session at 1 P. M. they began to look anxious. When the hands of the clock reached the hour of 2 they were decidedly hungry individuals. The Recorder then gave his thirty-minute adjournment, and there was a general rush for the nearest luncheon counters and restaurants. After this thirty-minute recess the Recorder still further shocked the east siders by sitting until 6:10 P. M.

◆ ◆ ◆

Few Health Officers of the Port of New York have failed to develop bucolic tastes during their incumbency. The Quarantine reservation furnishes opportunities for their gratification. Dr. W. T. Jenkins had a weakness for Shetland ponies, of which he had a fine stable. With Dr. Alvah H. Doty it "runs to" Jersey cows. He has two deer-eyed, fawn-colored creatures, great milk producers, which flourish on the rich, lush herbage of the back lawns. They suffered much during the hot Summer from flies and mosquitoes, and their owner decided that their afflictions would be alleviated if they wore some kind of a garment. They are now the swellest animals in Richmond County, as they wear gray wrappers, cut décolleté and bias, and little but the head is exposed to insect torment.

◆ ◆ ◆

The popular idea of an Admiral fighting a naval battle in full dress uniform must have been badly shattered when, after the battle of Santiago, Admiral Cervera came on board the Iowa with no shirt on and in his bare feet. The fact is that an Admiral fights in anything he happens to consider comfortable. A close friend of Admiral Schley's said the other day that the Admiral had told him that he wore a black alpaca coat at the battle of Santiago. Admiral Schley has generally been represented as wearing undress uniform at this battle.

◆ ◆ ◆

That part of Wall Street which loves the spectacular is wondering whether J. Pierpont Morgan underwent any psychological change during his recent foreign trip, for he has apparently forsaken his old habit of occupying his desk in the outer office of his banking house, where he could be seen at work from the entrance of the house or through his Broad Street windows from the street. His inner and private office, which used to be seldom occupied except for the more important business of the day and as a luncheon place, has lately been the scene of most of his active business transactions since his return from Europe. Then he has just had a stock ticker put in that office.

◆ ◆ ◆

They were seated around the table the other night talking shop and telling of amusing incidents which had happened at critical moments, and which in reality were more serious than humorous at the time of occurrence. E. H. Sothern said:

"Speaking of harrowing and soul-stirring incidents on the stage, none could be more painful, literally and to the spirit, than the episode which occurred directly following my taking up tragedy. I was impersonating Hamlet, and my 'father's ghost' was an understudy, the regular ghost being on the sick list. Behind the battlement scenery was a slightly raised platform, at the top of a flight of stairs leading under the stage. Everything was moving along as smoothly as a Corliss engine, and when it reached his cue my 'father's ghost' came out nobly with his deep sepulchral voice: 'Beware! Beware!' As the second 'beware' floated over the footlights it was followed by a most unearthly clatter and noise, which sounded as if the building was coming down, and concluded with a wholesale shattering of glassware.

"Of course something had happened. My 'father's ghost' had stood upon the edge of the little elevation—why he was there nobody knows—and losing his balance he tumbled through the opening, rolled down into the cellar, and brought up in a pile of empty beer bottles, where he lay, vut, bruised, and groaning, until the curtain was rung down and he was rescued. Another ghost was ordered, and the play proceeded with only a few minutes' delay.

"It sounds funny now, but I could feel my hair turning white at the time."

◆ ◆ ◆

John McCullagh, late Chief of the Police Department and present Superintendent of State Elections, tells a good story on himself, which happened just prior to his being selected to fill the position of chief executive of the Police Department, made vacant by the retirement of Peter Conlin.

It was a week previous to the opening of the Horse Show in Madison Square Garden. McCullagh was assigned to pick the men from the mounted squad who he decided would present the most favorable showing in the exhibition and drill them.

He says he was drilling his men one morning, in the Garden, when he noticed a big, brawny policeman with his head inclined forward, out of keeping with the rest of the command. He rode up to him, and, putting his fist under the fellow's chin and shoving his face upward so that the policeman gazed toward the roof, said commandingly:

"Hold your head up, like a soldier!"

The patrolman did not move his head from the attitude in which McCullagh placed it, but said, as he continued to gaze upward:

"Inschpect'r!"

"Well!"

"Will Oi always howld me head loike this?"

"Yes! Certainly! Be a man! Hold your head up like a soldier!"

Extending his disengaged right hand to McCullagh, the big fellow answered:

"Well, good-bye, Inschpect'r; Oi'll nivver see you again."

◆ ◆ ◆

The friends of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt say that of all the allusions to her name or personality when she paid her first visit to the shores of America many years ago one has remained uppermost in her memory, and she never misses the opportunity to speak of it with evident amusement. It probably excites her risibilities more of late years, they say, because it is not so apropos as it was at the time.

Her remissness from the standpoint of avoirdupois was more than passingly noticeable, and the critics never lost an opportunity to call the public's attention to that particular defect in her physical construction.

One morning her maid entered her presence with indignation depicted in every lineament of her countenance, and, handing Mme. Bernhardt a copy of a morning paper, placed her finger upon a single paragraph of two lines. It said:

"An empty carriage drove up to the door of the theatre and Sarah Bernhardt alighted."

That little two-line paragraph has caused her to smile all these years.

Wheeler Memorial's Unique Feature.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—The sum of $100,000 out of $175,000 required has been subscribed by about 1,200 alumni and former students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for a memorial building to the late Gen. Francis A. Walker, for fifteen years President of the Institute. The last $5,000 was raised at a five-minute meeting of this year's graduating class. The objects of the new building, which is practically assured by this contribution of the alumni, are particularly appropriate in view of Gen. Walker's vigorous and alert personality. On the one hand it is meant to provide a social centre for the institute and its 1,300 students scattered here and everywhere in the midst of a crowded city, and, on the other, by virtue of certain unique appointments which it is to contain, it is intended to be a headquarters for a systematic process of physical training which, it is expected, will be in many ways superior to anything as yet attempted on so large a scale.

The general scheme of this new department has been outlined by President Pritchett in a recent address. "The department of physical culture," he said, "shall have for its object, not the development of athletics in the acute form, but the instruction of the entire student body in the care of health; it shall inform them as to proper rules of exercise; it shall make a physical inspection of each student who enters, and shall prescribe for him in the light of such inspection the exercise which is suitable for his needs. At the head of this department shall be a man able to advise students, not only concerning their games and sports, but also concerning their diet and exercise and the general care of their bodies. In other words, it will do for the physical side of students what the other departments do for the intellectual side." There is no building in the world with functions of just this kind.

Lost in the Crowd.

Policeman—Phat's the matter wid you, little one? S'pose you lost your mamma in the crowd? What's your name, anyway.

Little Lost Girl—Pretty Mousie. Sweet Lamb, Papa's Nudel!

How King Edward Will Be Crowned

KING EDWARD VII. has announced by proclamation that he will dispense with various services which sundry of his subjects are "bound to do and perform" at his coronation—much to the disappointment of the subjects in question. It is understood that they are puzzled to account for this desire of his Majesty—whose love for quaint and picturesque ceremonies has recently been continually illustrated—to cut out from the coronation exercises some of their most picturesque and time-honored features.

The reason for the King's decision, however, seems obvious on its face. Not even at the Court of the Grand Monarque, not even at the most ornate Oriental Court, has a ceremony been evolved so elaborate as that of the coronation of a British ruler. King Edward may well look forward with dread to the ordeal through which he must pass next June. The task of learning the lines in the longest Shakespearean part is a light one compared with that of committing to memory all that the central figure in Westminster Abbey must perform.

The best description of the ceremony of coronation is to be found in the "instructions" issued by the Earls Marshal before other monarchs were crowned. The instructions issued before the coronation of Victoria are particularly full and precise, and there will be very little difference between the ceremony of 1838 and that of 1902. The minor services already alluded to are not part of the ceremony proper, and the fact that they are to be dispensed with will not interfere with the ordinary exercises. The Earl Marshal's instructions are too long to be quoted verbatim, but the following will give an idea of the principal features of the ceremony:

The Peers and Peeresses in their robes of state, with the other persons privileged to be present, will be conducted some time before the ceremony to the places assigned to them in Westminster Abbey—the Lords Spiritual on the north side of the central area, the Lords Temporal in the south transept, and the Peeresses in the north transept. Distinguished strangers will be accommodated in the galleries. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the work of constructing seating space in the confined quarters of the abbey for the immense throng the building will have to hold is a work of so much difficulty that it will be begun very soon.

The great officers of state, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the noblemen appointed to carry the regalia, all in their robes of state, assemble in the Jerusalem Chamber early. Here the regalia are delivered to the noblemen by whom they are to be borne. A full list of the regalia is as follows: St. Edward's Staff, the Spurs, the Sceptre and Orb, the Pointed Sword of Temporal Justice, the Pointed Sword of Spiritual Justice, the Curtana (Sword of Mercy,) the Sword of State, the Sceptre with the Dove, the Orb, St. Edward's (the coronation) Crown, the Patina, the Chalice, and the Bible.

The King and Queen, with the members of the royal family, attended by the officials of the household, will proceed in state from one of the palaces in London to the abbey. As to the make-up of the procession, tradition gives a good deal more room for individual taste in this respect than in the case of the coronation ceremony. Of course, the gorgeous state carriage will be used—the carriage that was seen for the first time in many years when his Majesty opened Parliament. It is possible that the visiting royalties, with the Indian Princes and other picturesque figures, will also take part in the procession, though it may be arranged that they assemble in the abbey before the royal party arrives.

The procession re-forms in the abbey after the King and Queen have donned their robes in the robing room. The procession to the choir is even more picturesque than the street procession. Every nobleman's coronet is carried before him by a page, while the royal ladies' coronets are borne by Earls' eldest sons.

The interior of the abbey will, of course, be splendidly decorated. The prevailing color will be red, which is the royal color of England, being the field of the armorial bearings of the Crown. This color is prominent in almost all state ceremonies; the throne, the woolsack, the seats of the Peers, the Peers' robes, are all a brilliant red.

For the central figures of the coronation a platform called a "theatre" will be erected. Every one's place is fixed in advance, but the getting into position for the ceremony is usually a long and difficult matter. The ceremony begins with the private devotions of the monarch. Then, after an anthem, the Archbishop of Canterbury makes what is called the "Recognition." He advances to the east side of the theatre and says in a loud voice:

"Sirs, I here present unto you King Edward, the undoubted King of this realm; wherefore, all you who are come this day to do your homage, are you willing to do the same?"

This question is repeated by the Archbishop at all four corners of the theatre. The King turns toward the people at each side as the question is asked and the assembly shouts: "God save King Edward!"

The altar is then prepared and the quaint ceremony of offering oblations follows. The regalia are laid on the altar, the Litany is said, and a sermon delivered.

After the sermon the King takes the coronation oath—that oath of which so much has been heard lately, and which in this case will be materially modified for the first time since the days of William and Mary.

When this part of the ceremony is in progress the King is kneeling before the altar. Afterward he returns to his former place and the prayer preparatory to the anointing is read. Then the King's crimson robe is removed and his Majesty proceeds to sit in the famous coronation chair, underneath which is the sacred inauguration stone of the Scottish Kings, taken to England by Edward I. The solemn ceremony of anointing—the most ancient feature of all the exercises in the abbey—then takes place. Afterward the Spurs and Sword of State are delivered to the King, his Majesty is invested with the Imperial Mantle or Dalmatic Robe of Cloth of Gold, the Orb is placed in his hand, the Ruby Ring—sometimes called the "Wedding Ring of England"—is placed on the fourth finger of his right hand, and the Sceptre with the Cross are also given to him.

It may be mentioned that when this stage of the proceedings is over his Majesty will not look—as might be judged from the foregoing—like a curiosity dealer's porter with his arms full. All the various objects are returned by him to one or other of the high state officer after he has held them for a moment. Some of them are deposited on the altar, but to describe all this ceremony would take up altogether too much room.

The actual ceremony of coronation now takes place. The Archbishop, standing before the altar and having the crown before him, takes it in his hands and consecrates it. Then he places it on the King's head, the assembled multitude shouting "God save the King!" All the Peers and Peeresses present then put on their coronets, the Bishops their caps, and the Kings-of-Arms their crowns. Trumpets sound, drums beat, and guns in various parts of London—possibly on this occasion all over the empire—will fire.

It is not likely that the King will use the same crown as that worn by Queen Victoria at her coronation. The latter was made for her Majesty, and it has been the custom of most monarchs since the Restoration to have their own crowns. The coronation crown is lined with a cap of violet velvet, but in other respects is similar in design to the many representations in official documents, &c.

After the coronation the King ascends his throne and the longest and most trying part of the ceremony is begun. Beginning with the Archbishops, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal will make obeisance before the King. The previous ceremonies each nobleman has kissed the monarch's left cheek, but it is understood that this part of the ceremony will be cut out. It is no easy matter for the Peers, in their cumbrous robes to perform their part with dignity. They all have to walk backward after they have knelt before the King, and sometimes if previous ceremonies unpleasant accidents have occurred.

The King and the Archbishops and Bishops then partake of the Holy Communion, the King having first handed his crown to the Lord Great Chamberlain. He afterward returns to the coronation chair and himself puts the crown on his head again. The regalia are returned to their respective bearers, the King's Royal Imperial Mantle is exchanged for his Royal Robe of Purple Velvet, and with the crown on his head, the Sceptre with the Cross in his right hand, and the Orb in his left hand, his Majesty passes out of the abbey with all the other dignitaries.

The picturesque ceremony performed by the King's champion, which ceremony is to be omitted at King Edward's coronation, did not take place in the abbey, but afterward in Westminster Hall. It is probable that the proceedings next year will end in the abbey and that none of the exercises held in old days in the hall will follow. When it is remembered that the foregoing is only the barest outline of what takes place and that the Queen Consort will also take a prominent part in the ceremony, it will be recognized that the coronation of a British monarch is quite lengthy enough. The interval between the King's accession and his coronation is none too long for all the preparations.

Even now the Peers and Peeresses are beginning to order coronets for the ceremony. Few of them already possess them, and there is no such thing as buying an article of this description ready made. They must be made carefully made to measure or they would be unwearable.

Miss Loftus Had No Views.

A Brooklyn autograph collector has a letter from Cecelia Loftus, the actress, which is puzzling her considerably. The collector is in the habit of devising ingenious questions to put to famous persons in order to secure more of their handwriting than their mere signatures. She wrote to Cecelia Loftus recently asking her whether she thought the stage was degenerating or not. Miss Loftus replied as follows:

My Dear Mr. Frank:

I am sorry I cannot send you my views on the degeneration of the drama. The truth of the matter is I have none, any. Sincerely yours,

CELIA LOFTUS

AUG

The Search for the South Pole

THE two most important exploring expeditions which have ever been fitted out for the south polar seas will start from England and Germany this month—the English in the Discovery and the German in the Gauss, both of them new ships especially constructed for antarctic exploration and equipped with everything needful for the most complete and varied scientific observation, even including a captive balloon and an electrical plant. The Discovery left the Thames Wednesday afternoon bound for the Solent. King Edward, who is keenly interested in the expedition, will inspect the vessel prior to her final departure for the antarctic circle. The Discovery and the Gauss are about the same size—170 feet in length and 35 feet in breadth, and have displacements of about 1,500 tons. They are strongly built of oak and sheathed with greenheart. The bows are steel plated, and made with a great sheer, so that they will tend to ride up on the ice and break it with their weight. They are rigged for sailing, but carry auxiliary steam engines of about 400 horse power, and the screws and rudders are so arranged that they can be hoisted out of the water in case of danger from ice. The living rooms in both vessels are amidships, the stoke hold and engine room being placed right aft, while the whole lower hold is utilized as a coal bunker. Capt. Scott commands the English expedition and Dr. von Drygalski the German.

It is expected that the commanders of the two expeditions will work together and follow a system suggested by Sir Clements Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society, which divides the region into four quadrants, two on the Australasian side and two on the Cape Horn and Cape of Good Hope side. The first quadrant, from 90 degrees east to 180 degrees, he names Victoria; the second, from 180 degrees to 90 degrees west, in which the only known land is Peter Island, is called the Ross Quadrant; the third, from 90 degrees west to the meridian of Greenwich, is Weddell, and the fourth, extending from the Greenwich meridian to 90 degrees east, about which the least is known, is called the Enderly Quadrant. The English expedition will confine its operations to the Victoria and Ross Quadrants, the Germans taking Weddell and Enderby.

The great unknown region comprised in these four quadrants covers millions of square miles, extending over practically thirty degrees of latitude. It is continually modifying the atmosphere of the whole southern hemisphere, and yet we know almost nothing about its meteorology. It is one of the most interesting volcanic regions on the face of the globe; recent volcanic rocks are present everywhere and active volcanoes are quite numerous, and we are entirely ignorant of its geology. It is one of the two great world centres of magnetic phenomena, and yet we know scarcely anything regarding the magnetic conditions which prevail, not even with any certainty where the southern magnetic pole is located. It is by all odds the grandest field for ice study now extant, and yet no one has studied the ice there. The mysterious ice barrier rising out of 350 fathoms of water, and stretching its perpendicular face for hundreds of miles through the frozen seas, like a gigantic wall—perhaps the sea face of the greatest glacier in the world; perhaps the edge of an enormous island of ice anchored over the pole; perhaps, indeed, something still more remarkable than either of these—is certainly one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world.

The region has a fauna and flora of its own apparently very similar to that of the arctic world. The few fossils which have been picked up indicate that there was a time when it was crowded with plants and animals. The life of the antarctic seas is very varied and numerous. The great tropical oceans which now separate the two poles seem to present an effectual barrier to any communication, and it is a matter of much interest to discover what the arctic and antarctic identity of life forms is due to. Various speculations have been put forward; one of these is that deep, cold currents traverse the warmer waters of the ocean and form hidden roadways, as it were, by which the two polar faunas are connected. Another theory is that there was originally a uniform fauna throughout all the seas of the globe, which is now surviving only at the poles, having been superseded in the warmer regions of the ocean by newly developed forms.

The north pole, chiefly for geographical reasons, has been much more successfully and continuously attacked than its southern counterpart. The cause of this is plainly shown by the two diagrammatic maps.

The north pole is closely surrounded by large land masses, all of them inhabited and fairly accessible. The antarctic continent (if it is a continent) lies in the midst of a great ocean, the nearest land being the narrow extremity of South America, many hundreds of miles away. So that while the north pole has been approached to within about 255 miles, no human being has ever been nearer than about 700 miles to the south polar axis.

It seems at first rather surprising, notwithstanding the many geographical difficulties, that an enormous region of this sort, full of fresh material for the explorer and scientist, should still, at the beginning of the twentieth century, be practically untouched, especially in view of the great activity there has been during recent years in north polar exploration, expedition after expedition going out every year—nine, for instance, being planned for 1901. But, apart from the purely geographical reasons, in the absence of closely surrounding populations and large land masses, the climate and temperature conditions of the antarctic render it the most inhospitable and dangerous region on the globe; much more so than the Arctic. The midsummer of the Southern Hemisphere occurs near the time of perihelion, when the velocity of the earth is at its greatest. This makes the Summer south of the equator somewhat shorter than north of it, and hence colder. This, combined with the absence of large surrounding land masses, produces temperatures from 14 to 18 degrees lower in the Antarctic than in corresponding latitudes in the Arctic seas.

The coldest month is August with a mean temperature as observed by Borchgrevink of —13.4 degrees Fahrenheit. The mean temperature at Cape Adare, 71 degrees 18 minutes south, is above zero for six months of the year, and below it for the other six months. The mean monthly temperature is above freezing during only one month of the year—January. The highest temperature observed by Borchgrevink at Cape Adare was 48.9 degrees Fahrenheit, which occurred during a heavy snow storm on Jan. 23, 1900. At one time a temperature in the sun, by the black bulb thermometer, of 104.2 degrees was registered, while at the same time in the shade an ordinary thermometer indicated 8 degrees Fahrenheit. The most remarkable and trying feature of the antarctic climate, however, is the wind. The frequency and force of the gales, (sometimes ninety miles an hour,) which are always, in the higher latitudes, from the same direction, east-southeast, make outdoor life at certain seasons almost impossible. Nothing more appalling than these winds can be imagined, it is said.

The weird and fantastic quality of the whole region is well described by Henryk Arctowski, a member of the Belgica expedition. He says:

"The silence which broods at times over this unknown world is singularly impressive, but occasionally a mountain of ice collapses with a thundering crash. One could hardly believe one's eyes when these changes in the fairy-like scenes occurred were it not for the dull rumbling growl of the disrupted glaciers. In fact, this realm of eternal ice is so different from anything one has seen that it appears another world altogether. In sober truth, I do not believe that in any fable the human imagination has described what we have seen here." In view of the great interest which attaches to the expeditions of 1901, and the very radical changes which their explorations may bring about in antarctic geography, it will be of interest perhaps to go over briefly the history of the region and our present knowledge regarding it.

When the belief in the roundness of the earth began to gain ground the old geographers decided that an antarctic continent would be necessary to preserve the symmetry of the earth. According to Pomponius Mela, between the "real world" which he knew and his hypothetical Antarctica there lay an intensely torrid zone, scorched by the sun and enveloped in mist, over which it was impossible for man to sail. And he accounted for the volume of the Nile by supposing it to rise in this southern continent, pass under the waters of the torrid zone, and again come to the surface in South Africa. As commerce was gradually extended in all directions these fantastic notions were one by one dispelled, and although during the middle ages the idea of an antipodes, or antichthone, as it was also called, was considered heretical and rejected by the church, geography was being gradually perfected on the basis of Ptolemy's great work. Through the perseverance of Prince Henry the Navigator, who sent out vessel after vessel, the southern limit of Africa was fixed and it was clearly shown that whatever land lay to the south had no connection with it. An antarctic continent appeared on Schöner's globes in 1515.

Portuguese, Spanish, and Dutch explorers worked away at the islands just south of the known continents, and many of them were named as portions of a great antarctic land. Cook, in his second voyage, 1772-5, sailed around the globe between 60 degrees and 70 degrees south latitude, discovered the great ice barrier, and finally settled the much discussed question of a land connection between the continents and Antarctica. Cook reached a south latitude of 71 degrees 10 minutes, the highest then attained. Here he found immense fields of ice which extended, unbroken, for miles. Whales, blue, brown, and white petrels, and a few sooty albatrosses were the only animals seen. The Russian expedition, commanded by F. G. von Bellinghausen, 1819-21, reached 69 degrees 53 minutes in longitude 92 degrees 19 minutes. James Weddell, in 1823, sailed with two vessels on a sealing expedition. He reached a south latitude of 74 degrees 15 minutes in longitude 34 degrees 16 minutes west. At this high latitude, exceeding Cook's by three degrees, he found the sea open and only three icebergs visible. Many minor expeditions followed these, and a number of new islands were discovered and named. Among these minor expeditions may be mentioned those of Lieut. Wilkes of the United States Navy, and a French expedition in charge of M. D'Urville. The next expedition of leading importance was that of Sir James Clark Ross, 1840-3, and indeed the only one, up to the two which will start this month, with anything like a satisfactory equipment, which has ever attacked the antarctic seas. This was a purely scientific expedition, its chief purpose being to study the magnetic elements in the Southern Hemisphere, and to locate the south magnetic pole, which Gauss had placed at about 146 degrees east longitude and 66 degrees south latitude. (As determined by the Borchgrevink expedition, the south magnetic pole is 73 degrees 20 minutes south latitude and 146 degrees east longitude.) Sir Joseph Hooker, the famous botanist, then plain Dr. Hooker, accompanied the expedition. Its ships were the Erebus and Terror. Victoria Land was discovered and named; Mounts Erebus and Terror, the former an active volcano, 12,400 feet in height, were discovered. The ice barrier, from 150 to 200 feet in height, was followed for 250 miles, but no opening could be found. Ross subsequently reached 78 degrees 9 minutes 30 seconds south latitude in longitude 161 degrees 27 minutes west. Since this expedition until the voyages of the Belgica, 1898-9, and the Southern Cross, 1898-1900, the Southern Arctic was left almost exclusively to sealers. Borchgrevink of the latter expedition reached a south latitude of 78 degrees 50 minutes, exceeding Ross by about 40 minutes.

It will be seen that despite the fairly numerous attempts to explore the antarctic regions, the veil which shuts off this mysterious land has never been pushed aside to any extent. Whether there exists an enormous continent with the pole as its centre, or merely a collection of ill-laden islands cannot as yet be answered. The marked shallowing of the ocean toward the pole, however, seems to favor the former view. The grandest and most beautiful phenomenon of the Antarctic is the Aurora Australis. As observed by the Southern Cross expedition which was the first to winter on Antarctic land, it was very constant, being seen nearly every night in the Winter, usually manifesting itself between 6 P. M. and 9 P. M. It was always observed in the north over in the south. Different colors light would first appear about 5 degrees above the horizon. Soon afterward a ... [illegible]

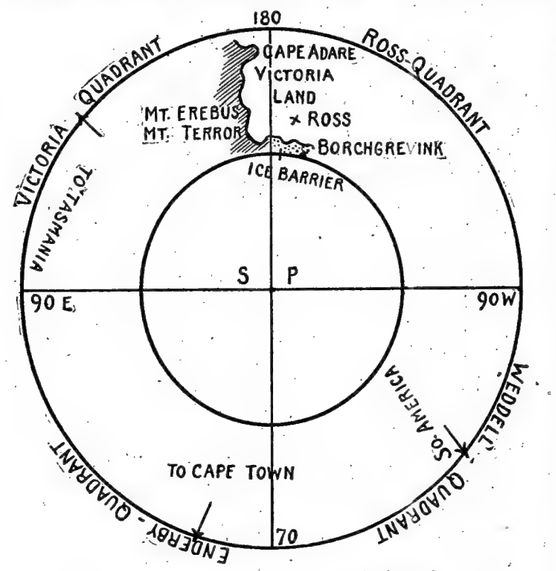

SOUTH-POLAR REGIONS
FARTHEST SOUTH 78° 50' BORCHEGREVINK SOUTHERN CROSS EXPEDITION.

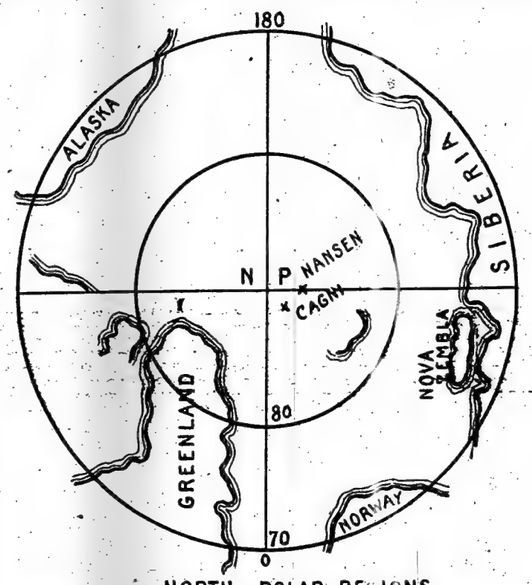

NORTH-POLAR REGIONS
FARTHEST NORTH 86° 33' CAGNI; DUKE OF ABRUZZI EXPEDITION

form above the diffused aurora, its extremities resting on the horizon. This was generally the starting point for the radiant draperies of rays, of variegated colors, and with indescribably beautiful and graceful folds, which move laterally from east to west. Long shafts of light shoot down toward the earth with incredible rapidity. The intensity of the colors deepens as the earth is approached. The heavy gales are usually preceded by remarkably brilliant auroral displays.

An unfortunate difference has arisen between the scientific and naval portions of the English expedition, and has led to the resignation of Prof. J. W. Gregory of Melbourne, who was to have been its scientific leader. But despite this the probability is that our scanty store of knowledge regarding south polar regions will be notably increased if the ships survive the many perils of these dangerous seas and succeed in carrying out their programmes.

V. J. YOUMANS.

Lieut. Gen. Miles Criticises the American Soldier's Appearance

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Gen. Chaffee's recent statement that the American soldiers in China compared favorably with the soldiers of other nationalities except in the matter of dress has aroused considerable interest among army officers here. The question whether an American soldier appears shabby or negligent in dress when lined up with soldiers of other countries has never had a chance for solution except in China, when the armies of the civilized world were all represented together in a campaign. Nevertheless, there are some officers who have had a chance to compare American soldiers with others through examinations of the European armies, and none of these is better qualified to express an opinion than Lieut. Gen. Miles, who has made several critical studies of the armies of European nations.

Gen. Miles indorses Gen. Chaffee's opinion. He thinks that the American soldier does not compare favorably with others in the matter of dress. "The uniform of a soldier," he said, when asked for his opinion on this point, "must be strong and durable, and at the same time it must be of such a character that you must not only recognize at a glance that he is a soldier, but also the arm of the service to which he belongs—whether infantry, cavalry, or artillery—and what regiment, troop, or battery he belongs to. That is essential, and it must be indicated by his uniform. In the first place, you can tell when you see a man courageously doing his duty or running away where the credit or disgrace belongs. Then if he is found wounded or dead on the field you have the same means of recognizing him.

"But a uniform should not only be serviceable and comfortable and serve as a means of identification; it should also give its wearer a neat, soldierly appearance. There are some objectionable features to our uniform, particularly the campaign hat. It is a slouchy headgear at best, and the men are very apt to wear it slouchily. That hat would not be becoming to any man in civil life, whether a laborer or a gentleman of leisure. We seem to have drifted into it, and it is one of the things that will probably have to be corrected in the future. It is the most unsoldierly feature of the uniform."

Here Gen. Miles produced a collection of half-tone portraits of volunteers in the Spanish war. Each wore a campaign hat. "Now," said the Lieutenant General, handing the pictures to the interviewer, "I wish you would look over these pictures and tell me if you find in that entire collection any two who wear their hats the same way, or any one whose hat adds to his soldierly appearance."

After a careful search the reply was made that there were no two who looked alike and none whose hat looked soldierly. One man had the brim of his hat slightly turned down; another had his hat bunched up into a point at the top, with practically no crease in it; another had the brim down in front. They all looked soldierly up to the eyes, and hopelessly slouchy above.

"And yet," said Gen. Miles, "you will see by the names attached that they are all members of good regiments, and you have only to look at their faces to see that they are men above the average in intelligence—manly, fine-looking, sensible young fellows. Now, in any other service but the American, if they wear the same sort of uniform, they put it on in a way that makes them look like soldiers."

The General brought out pictures of the various foreign armies, many of them from photographs obtained during his trips abroad. He pointed to the British helmet as an example of a good hat. "It is the little things about it," he said, "which give it a soldierly appearance. Take the point at the top, for instance. But here is a picture of the Australian Rifles. They wear a campaign hat practically the same as ours, and yet they all look alike and every man looks like a soldier."

The campaign hat of the Australian Rifles is turned up at the side exactly in the same place in each hat, and there is a plume. Every hat in the picture looked like every other hat, and the same thing was true of every detail of the uniform.

"Is it the plume or the turning up at the side that makes them look so different from ours?" was asked.

"No," replied Gen. Miles. "It is the uniformity. They look alike, whatever they are."

The General showed the Turkish cap, a plain, square affair without the slightest ornament. The Turks look soldierly enough. The same was true of all the other armies. One of Gen. Miles's pictures was of colonial officers at the Queen's Jubilee. They were from many different military organizations, and consequently were not dressed alike. Some had one kind of hat and some another.

"But," said Gen. Miles, "there isn't a slouchy or unsoldierly man among them. Many of them wear a campaign hat, you see, and it is very much like ours; but there is something about it which makes it look soldierly.

"I think some of these points will have to be changed in future. At present the American soldier compares unfavorably in dress with any soldier in Europe."

The London Hippodrome.

ONE of the most novel and unique places of amusement in the world is the new London Hippodrome on Cranbourn Street, Leicester Square. The feature of it is that it not only contains an ordinary stage upon which theatrical performances are given, but in front of this is an arena which, if desired, can be sunk and filled with water, for naval and aquatic displays.

The building, which is of enormous size, stands on the corner of Cranbourn Street and Charing Cross Road. Here there is a high tower crowned with an octagonal open ironwork ornament. On top of this is a bronze group representing a Roman chariot and driver, which is visible from many parts of London.

On the right of the foyer is the grand saloon, which is fitted up and furnished as a ship's saloon. The walls and ceiling are covered with fumed oak, and there are portholes showing apparently a view of the sea beyond. There is a gallery at the top, with a skylight over it, as on board ship, and the attendants are dresed in naval costumes.

The interior shows on the first floor the stage and arena, with the usual stalls and private boxes, but there is no pit. Above are the dress and grand circles, amphitheatre, and gallery, all of which, as the advertisement states, are "furnished with comfortable tip-up armchairs."

On the left of the grand circle is the "Minstrels' Gallery," with a shell cover over it for throwing forward the music. Here an excellent orchestra of forty musicians holds forth during the performances.

At a recent visit the customary vaudeville performance was given upon the stage. At the conclusion of this the stage was sunk to the level of the arena, and the curtain was rung up upon a fox-hunting play called "Tally-Ho." In this all the actors and actresses appeared on horseback and in full hunting costume.

The plot of the play was a curious mixture of two rivals for a girl's hand, an elopement, and a fox hunt. A synopsis of the different scenes would convey a fair idea of it as follows:

"The Cross Roads—on the Way to the Meet," "Old Buck Hall—the Meet," "The Meadows—'In Full Cry,'" "The Village and the Water Jump."

The last scene, the water jump, was the climax for which every one waited. Previous to this the huge tank under the arena, composed of boiler-plate iron and capable of holding 160,000 gallons, was sunk and filled with water.

The curtain rolled up, disclosing the scene of a village with the main street terminating in the tank. Down the street dashed a real red fox, which jumped into the tank and swam across, where he was caught by the attendants. After him, in full cry, came a pack of twenty hounds that followed him across the water. Then came the squire, the parson, the eloping couple, and the huntsmen, all of whom dashed into the water.

The last one to appear was an old market-woman with her cart filled with live ducks and geese. As she followed the hunters into the tank the ducks and geese swam out, and, as the audience dispersed, seemed to be enjoying themselves greatly.

"The First Volunteer."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the articles lately published in THE TIMES'S MAGAZINE on this subject, I have before me a copy of a letter of Adjt. Gen. Henry B. Carrington of Ohio of date Jan. 8, 1861, acknowledging the receipt of one of the 7th from Capt. Edwin C. Mason of Springfield, Ohio, in which Mason tenders the services of his Zouaves in case of war between the Government and the Southern States, which offer Gen. Carrington accepts, conditional on the necessity, and suggests it as the first made by any military organization.

Capt. Mason died two years ago at Fort Snelling, a retired Brigadier General of the regular army, after a most thrilling life as a soldier of the Republic throughout the civil war and under Canby, Miles, and others up to the time of his death. In 1860 he organized his Zouaves, and, being a most efficient officer, had them drilled to such a degree of perfection that, in January, 1861, he was in correspondence with Capt. Ellsworth of Chicago, of the world-famous Chicago Zouaves, proposing friendly competitive drill for July 4, 1861.

April 13, 1861, fell on a Saturday. The people of the whole country were breathless with the tension resulting from the evacuation of Fort Sumter. Neighbor was asking neighbor: "Will there be war?" "Will you go?" We had drill in bayonet exercise that night, and the drill was fierce. Company was dismissed at 9 o'clock, and after the Captain and I had blown out the candles in the tin sconces on the walls, we came down one flight of stairs, where was situated the telegraph office. It was crowded with the leading elder citizens, who, as we came to the threshold, were listening with bated breath to the operator reading some message. He finished, and Gen. Sampson Mason, addressing his son, said:

"Edwin, the President has declared war, and on Monday will call for 75,000 volunteers; the quota of Ohio will be seven regiments. Will your company go?" All eyes were on the "little Captain," (he weighed 105 pounds,) who replied, "Father, I offered my company in January, and it was accepted by the Adjutant General, provided war be declared."

"I can never forget the shout of those staid old fellows, pioneers of Ohio and descendants of Revolutionary sires, as they gave vent to their pent-up enthusiasm and patriotic sympathy. I can recall but one then present who is living to-day, Samuel A. Bowman. The Captain turned to me:

"Well, my boy," he said, "if we are to go we may as well start now."

We climbed up to the armory, lit a tallow candle, found a blank form of enlistment as then used in Ohio militia. I filled it up with dates and he signed "Edwin C. Mason, Captain," and I signed "Harl. P. Christie, Private." This was about 9:30 P. M. Saturday, April 13. On Sunday morning we woke the people with our fife and drum, and proceeded to enroll those of our company who could go. "No married men allowed," was the order, but when Orderly Howard M. Johns with tears begged to go, we relented. He afterward became a Colonel. We had over three hundred applicants from whom to select by ballot seventy-five.

Our company was assigned as Company F to Second Ohio, Col. L. Wilson, and became a part of history, and the claim of Ohio is:

Company F, Second Infantry, Capt. Edwin C. Mason of Springfield, was the first company offered and accepted, and that—barring the volunteering a few days prior of Washington (D. C.) guards for protection of the Capitol—it was the first militia organization to enlist under the first call, Capt. Mason being the first officer and the first private.

HARLAN P. CHRISTIE,
Now of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, Brooklyn.

Necessity for More Public Baths

MR. FRANK TUCKER, Secretary of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, believes that the need for public baths in New York, always a chronic complaint, is reaching an acute stage.

"The days of the river baths are numbered," said he, "on account of the increasing volume of sewage poured into the water. Even now I believe they are unwise. An epidemic of pinkeye in Brooklyn last year was traced to one of the baths there near a trunk sewer. Besides that, the river bath can only be open during the Summer. It is the duty of the city to assume the municipal activity of providing for the cleanliness of its tenement dwellers. This is not merely to cultivate habits of cleanliness, although a bath is the beginning of self-respect, but as a preventive of disease. Personal cleanliness is the first condition of immunity from disease, and in the tenements there are no facilities for bathing. There are no tubs, in the cold water tenements there is no hot water, and above all, there is the maddening lack of privacy, which renders it almost impossible to take a bath.

"There is no excuse for the city," he continued with energy, "because the matter has passed the stage of experiment. The whole question has been proved; the money spent and the results shown. We have conducted the people's baths on Rivington Street since 1891. The first year there were 59,442 baths given there. Last year there were 130,477. The bath became self-supporting three years ago, and it now pays for itself on the small fee of 5 cents apiece. This fee is supposedly for soap and towels, but it really pays the entire running expenses of the bath. Last year the expense of conducting the bath was $5,775. We had a staff of eight attendants. The place was self-supporting, notwithstanding the fact that 6,000 free baths were included in our total.

"Commissioner Carney asked the city for an appropriation of $152,000 to run the city bath on Rivington Street. We offered to take it and run it for a year for $17,500. The Commissioner finally promised the Mayor that the bath should be conducted for a year for not more than $24,000, and it has been running on that understanding since April, with what success I do not know. Our bath, as it now stands, has cost us only $30,000, exclusive of the land. The Rivington bath has cost the city $100,000. We have twenty-six bathing compartments. They have seventy. I believe the Rivington has cost too much, both to establish and to conduct, and that it could be done more cheaply. I am led to this conclusion both by our own experience and by that of the Boston public baths, of which there are twenty-four.

"Ten public baths should be established immediately by the City of New York, of which eight should be in Manhattan and two in Brooklyn. They should be located in densely crowded centres of population; on the lower east side, on the west side up near Sixty-first Street, in Little Italy, somewhere near One Hundred and Tenth Street; near Eightieth, where it is very thickly settled, and at such other points as seem best. I believe these ten baths could be established, on plots of ground 50 by 100 feet, for an average of $70,000 each, the cost varying according to the value of the ground.

"That's a mighty small sum for the City of New York to hesitate over," continued Mr. Tucker; "a mere bagatelle. The city finds no difficulty in spending $8,000,000 for a speedway, and three or four millions for a Hall of Records, with enormously expensive decorations. Then there is the Court House facing Madison Avenue, with its costly statuary. I think it would be better to house justice with not quite so much splendor and give the masses a chance for personal cleanliness.

"As the best means of insuring success," he continued, "I would have the matter of establishing and conducting a system of public baths put into the hands of a special commission of volunteer members. The Boston Department of Baths is carried on by such a commission, which has been very successful in administering the public baths and gymnasiums of the city. Such a commission would have to be created by an amendment to the charter, passed by the Legislature. As to whether the baths should be quite free or not, I think the weight of experience is on the side of a small fee.

"Our experience at the people's baths is an instructive lesson in the benefits of co-operation. For the fee, 5 cents, the bather could scarcely provide his own soap, towels, and hot water in his home, and yet we can run the baths successfully on it. The Boston municipal baths have found a charge of 2 cents for soap and towels very satisfactory. Aside from all other considerations, I believe public baths would be more satisfactory to the great mass of the laboring population with a small charge than without. You see, a bath is something different from a library or a park. You can't pauperize people with public libraries or parks. But anything of such a very personal nature as a bath, a man feels better to pay for. Still, there must always be provision for free baths for people unable to pay. This should be quietly and tactfully managed by those in charge. It should be understood that the hobo who wanders in should be sent to a certain compartment, and allowed to bathe free, without making a formal and humiliating distinction."

Romance Followed Religion.

WHEN Mr. Rudyard Kipling was a young girl she went out to a little mountain town in Colorado named Salida, to live with her brother, Wolcott Balestier. Salida was a railroad town, in a rough, transition stage. Miss Balestier struck up a great friendship with the daughter of Mrs. Emma Homan Thayer. Mrs. Thayer is known as an artist and writer, chiefly by her books, "Wild Flowers of the Rockies" and "Wild Flowers of the Pacific Coast." Her husband runs the system of eating houses connected with the Rio Grande Railroad, and they were then living in Salida. Mrs. Thayer tells how the two girls, her daughter and Miss Balestier, set out to get an Episcopal service. They wrote to the Bishop of the diocese, who told them that if they would provide a place for the service to be held he would send a clergyman. The girls hunted the town over, but the only suitable vacant room they could find was back of a saloon. They rented that, wrote the Bishop, got out their notices of a meeting the following Sunday, and set out to get the room ready. About 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon Mrs. Thayer went down to the room to see how they were getting along. They had got the room all properly arranged, except the cleaning of the floor. The woman who promised to come and do that had failed them, and as help of that kind was difficult to get, they could find no one to fill her place. So they had got pails of hot water and scrubbing brushes, and when discovered had their skirts pinned up, and were on their knees scrubbing the floor.

As a result of their efforts an Episcopal church was afterward established in Salida, and Mrs. Thayer's daughter subsequently married the rector, the Rev. J. Wallace Ohl.

Hippos by the Bunch.

At the Central Park Zoo.

Visitor—What is the cost of that big hippopotamus?

Keeper—$2,000, Sir.

Visitor—But that is not the wholesale price is it?

AUG

Gloucester

—WHERE THE FISH COME FROM—AND ITS PEOPLE.

ONE of the most picturesque sights to be observed along the famous north shore of Massachusetts is that of the dories, fishing smacks, and schooners of the fishermen of Gloucester as they go out for their daily or their weekly cruise. Famed as they are in song and story, these unpretentious fishermen go on in their characteristic ways year by year, little thinking of the world beside. Every Summer a considerable part of the world beholds these quaint creatures and wonders at the mystery of their lives. The life of a fisherman, silent and pensive always, makes one think of the mysterious rumble to be heard in the interior of a conch shell.

The fishermen of Gloucester, the "Captains Courageous" of to-day, call as their home a little town out on a neck of land, a little port that was the nursery of the American Navy. The population of the place numbers 26,000, but most of these are moderns, just as are the public schools and Fire and Water Departments. The fishermen wink their eyes and wonder if all this modern display is Gloucester. But it is the old place still, as well as the new one, and it maintains its place steadily as the largest fishing port in America.

The place smells of fish. Fish are everywhere in some shape or another, for the by-products of the finny tribe have come to be of proportionate importance to the meat itself. The inhabitants make their living by handling fish in one form or another. It is all fish.

Time was when the cod and mackerel and other fish were taken into Gloucester, salted, packed, and sent out in bales or boxes to be cut up and dried by the local grocer or market man, and weighed out to the customers, bones and all. But that was in the old days, when all the fishermen were Yankees. Modern commerce and invention has brought about a new order of things. It was once the housekeeper's job, wherever she might be, to remove the bones from the fish she had purchased from the market. Now, there are great business concerns in Gloucester which pack and ship the fish. The process of cleaning has reached such a stage of perfection that several Gloucester firms have out a standing offer of $1,000 reward for every bone that can be detected in any of the goods they send to market.

Of course, some of the fish continue to be packed in bulk, but every year sees an increase in the number of brands of picked and shredded fish which are put upon the market. These are sent out in neat packages containing from a quarter of a pound to considerably more fish ready for immediate use. Canned codfish and cream, codfish and potatoes, all cooked and ready for the table after a little heating, are among the delicacies sent to the trade for the first time last year, and the shippers are continually looking for new combinations that may be made to render more attractive the fish itself.

In the ancient days—days not so very ancient, either—there was a great deal of waste in preparing fish for the market. Now every portion of these scaly denizens of the deep is utilized, and utilized in Gloucester, too. That is the reason there are so many more people there than the fishing industry proper would warrant. So the city which had once but a single function, that of supplying fish food, now has several, but all dependent upon the same source.

The making of a certain brand of glue, famous in magazine advertisements, is the strange purpose to which the fish bones are devoted. Another by-product is isinglass, and a fertilizer is another. A patent coffee clearer consumes still another part of the fish. Other uses are now being experimented with. And thus it happens that what formerly brought only abuse and trouble because of the difficulty of carting it away is now worth about $12 a ton. This is Yankee enterprise.

As for the fish catches themselves, mere figures fail to tell the real story. The records say that during last year the fish landed at Gloucester amounted to 108,383,040 pounds. Including the fish landed at other ports in Gloucester boats and by Gloucester fishermen, the total catch to be credited to this ancient village is placed at 136,383,040 pounds. To imagine a pile of fish which would weigh 68,191 tons is as impossible as it is to grasp the real distance to the sun, yet such is what last year's captures by these fishermen mean. This amount of fish would supply a fish course for a dinner for every one of the 70,000,000 people in the United States, and there would be 100,000,000 pounds left over.

Gloucester seems to be a magnet for foreign fish as well as those caught off the shores of Cape Ann, for last year the customs duties on the imported fish at that point amounted to $4,500. Gloucester is a port of entry, and there is a custom house there, manned by individuals almost as interesting as those of the Salem custom house in the days of Hawthorne. Gloucester seems to have been a pet with Congress from time immemorial, and there have been duties on fish in every tariff bill since there was a tariff. And the amount of these duties has invariably been dictated by Gloucester.

Jealousy of the Canadian fisheries has always been felt in the Yankee town, and clashes between the Federal authorities and the English Government growing out of the conflicting claims of Gloucester and Nova Scotia fishermen as to their respective rights and privileges, have been of frequent occurrence.

But it is not the importation of fish that takes up most of the time of the Gloucester Custom House. It is the incoming salt, although the salt comes free of duty when it is to be used in the curing of fish—another illustration of the favoritism for Gloucester of American Congresses. If Gloucester had paid duty on its salt last year, the revenues of her custom house would have been about $50,000 more than they were. Gloucester, next to Boston, imports more salt than any other port in the country. Last year Boston received 71,000,000 pounds of this commodity, Gloucester 66,200,000 pounds, New York, 60,000,000, and Chicago 28,000,000.

The salt is used for the curing of the fish. Most of it comes in bond from Sicily. The fishermen are thus protected by the tariff at both ends. Foreign fish are taxed and the salt which they are to use is let in free. The knowledge of the tariff of a Gloucester fisherman is usually confined to familiarity with this one distinction. But he is thoroughly versed upon the subject of the absolute necessity for it.

Engaged in fishing around Gloucester are 204 licensed vessels according to the records of the custom house for the quarter ended March 31 last. Of these 220 were over twenty tons burden. Many of the vessels are built right in Gloucester, and the shipbuilding industry has reached some considerable proportions there. It was in Gloucester that the first vessel known as a schooner was built. As this first of her type slid off her ways at her launching, a bystander is said to have exclaimed, "See how she scoons!" Thereupon, tradition says, her owner responded, "Schooner let her be."

These hardy fishermen go down to the sea in their boats all the year round, braving the frigid storms of Winter, when disaster and death, and a grave in the sands of the deep, are only too often their only reward. But they also have opportunity to loll away the time in the long lazy days of the Summer, awaiting the schools of mackerel which have such an odd habit of appearing and disappearing with bewildering suddenness. It is when the mackerel do appear that the fisherman must do his liveliest hustling.

The unpoetic, matter-of-fact landsman of Gloucester, who has to work with more or less diligence and at the expense of a large amount of brow-beating in the fish preparing institutions of Gloucester, regards the life of the mackerel catcher as on the whole a pretty easy one, and his income very easily earned. Sometimes these mackerel catchers will be out for days at a time without sight or sign of a fish. Then, without warning, up will come the little creatures by the thousand, remaining near enough to the surface to be caught, perhaps, for only half an hour.

During this half hour, a mackerel boat is the scene of the greatest possible activity. Skilled to it by long practice, the fisherman works with an energy and agility that is little less than remarkable. In these few minutes he must get his reward of perhaps a week of waiting. The size of his return will then depend upon the facility with which he can haul the fish on board, and in the second place, upon how quickly he can get to shore afterward. For, when he has got his "fare," it is a question of a race against time and his rival.

The man who can land his catch first gets the advantage of the prevailing market price, and this may be high, because of a scarcity for several days. The early arrivals find their catch in eager demand, but as soon as the demand is satisfied the old law of demand and supply begins to operate, and the late comers have to be content with very much more modest prices than the early arrivals.

The advantage of a quick run to port as a factor in determining profits, whether the port be Gloucester or Boston, after a good mackerel catch, has been signally demonstrated during the past year by the fact than many fishermen have employed auxiliary power on their sailing boats. Five enterprising fellows have now equipped their vessels with gasoline engines. One of these netted its owner about $1,000 on one catch of mackerel a few weeks ago, simply because while sailboats were becalmed, this one could keep moving about over a wide area in her search for fish, and then, after securing a load, get to port, or to market, far in advance of her slow-going competitors.

These methods are certain to be contagious, of course, and those who profess to be able to prophesy about such things say that it will be only a question of a short time when vessels equipped with auxiliary power will revolutionize the mackerel industry. It seems doubtful now, however, whether steam will ever be used in this connection. Steam power involves the carrying of coal, and a generous supply, when long trips are in prospect, and the mackerel fisherman feels that he needs all the space on his vessel for his cargo. Electric power will doubtless be used, for this can be transported in storage batteries, ready for use at an instant's notice.

The mackerel fishermen do not think much of the results of the efforts of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington to tell of the habits of the mackerel, however much this institution has done to put science at the service of the fishermen in other respects. One of the natives in discussing this subject not long ago, said:

"Those chaps in Washington who know so much about other things must acknowledge themselves quitters when they tackle the mackerel. They can tell us of the habits of every other fish in the sea, but their information about the mackerel begins and ends with its name. The mackerel is the mystery of the seas. An experienced fisherman knows pretty well where to look for other varieties of fish, and when they are most likely to appear, but the habits of the mackerel are like a sealed book. All we know of this fish is that it travels in schools, and that when a school appears we have to get all we can and as quickly as possible. Nobody knows when to expect them nor how long they will stay when they come.

"On several occasions I have known them to appear near the surface of the water just about sunrise, with great regularity, but just about the time I thought I had made an important discovery relative to their habits I was disappointed. I began after this experience to look for them about sunrise every morning, and then off they went. This and every effort I have known of any one else to make to classify their habits failed."

Gloucester has figured in song and story ever since the first settlement was made on Cape Ann in 1623. Yet there is nothing which the old inhabitants regard with more resentment than the intimations which have appeared from time to time in books that rank as literature that Gloucester folk are possessed of idiosyncrasies or are in any way to be utilized to make up an amusing background for the picture of the novelist.

One conspicuous offender in this respect, according to the gossip of the town, has been Mrs. Eliabeth Stuart Phelps Ward. She has spent many Summers at Eastern Point, and she lays much of the scene of her story of "A Singular Life" in and about a place which bears a close resemblance to Gloucester. The identity of the two is firmly established in the minds of the patriotic citizens of this place—at least so many of them as can read or who know anything about books.

A Gloucester lawyer who read this book became so incensed at what he considered such slanderous word pictures of Gloucester life and character that he wrote an indignant reply which was put forth in the form of a pamphlet entitled, "Gloucester Vindicated." The author with careful pains set out to show that the city which Mrs. Ward had in mind could not be other than Gloucester, because Gloucester is the only place on the mariner's map which corresponds to the fictitious city described in the book. He then proceeded to show that a shipwreck as described in the book would be a physical impossibility, and to ridicule the account of a drunken riot on a certain street as an absurdity on the face of it, for the simple reason that the police station is situated on that street, and the police of Gloucester would never have allowed such a disturbance to take place before their very eyes.

There are a good many citizens of Gloucester who, while they appreciate the zealous loyalty of their defender, admit that his style shows a lack of imagination, and that his "Vindication" is almost totally lacking in a point of view at all influenced by a sense of humor. The humor is all in the unconscious lack of perspective of the diatribe.

It is Kipling's "Captains Courageous" that has given to the world the idea of Gloucester, Gloucester ways, and Gloucester character that even in the few years since the book was published has fixed itself in every reader's mind. Gloucester people say that Kipling came there and spent a month with them, only to go away and write a book that "ain't so." One of the more intelligent "oldest inhabitants" gave this description not long ago of Kipling's visit to Gloucester:

"When the writer came here a reporter for a local newspaper went out to interview him. He found Kipling really in quest of information and anxious to find out all about the place. Kipling turned interviewer. Then Kipling went and interviewed an old retired sea Captain.

"I have no doubt that this old fellow gave Kipling a great deal of accurate information for his story, and that to this extent 'Captains Courageous' is a fairly faithful picture of Gloucester life. But that was the life of at least forty years ago. All is different now. The fishermen of those days talked as do the fishermen of 'Captains Courageous,' and some of the incidents narrated in the book might have been possible then. But certainly no one who is familiar with the life and characteristics of the Gloucester fisherman of to-day would recognize him in Kipling's story."

GREAT TRIO OF NEW SHIPS FOR TRANSATLANTIC TRADE

DUE in New York to-day is the first of three great transatlantic liners soon to enter the New York-European trade. The leviathan that should round the Hook some time to-day is the much-heralded Celtic of the White Star Line. She is 3,000 tons greater than the Oceanic, while her capacity is nearly double that of the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and 10,300 more than that of that famous marine failure the Great Eastern. From these facts one may form an idea of the huge proportions of this new giant of the sea. Built for comfort and pleasant seagoing rather than for speed and unnecessary luxury, the Celtic is expected by her owners to do a rushing business in the transportation of the not overwealthy class of tourists. The great liner has accommodations for 2,859 passengers, so that when all of her berths are taken for a passage she will veritably be nothing less than a floating town. Her crew alone will number 250. The liner also has a tremendous freight capacity. The furnishings of the Celtic, while not near so elaborate as those of the famous Deutschland or the great Oceanic or the North German Lloyd's renowned flagship the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, are nevertheless all that a person of less than the most luxurious of tastes could desire. Tastily decorated saloons for smoking, for lounging, for dining, and for music and recreation will make life between shores pleasant, while large and roomy staterooms will tend to remind the fortunate traveler in a certain sense of the comforts of the home that he or she is leaving behind. All of the above accommodations refer to the saloon and second-class passengers, but to them has not been reserved all that makes a week on the Atlantic an experience that for pleasure is not soon to be forgotten. In the steerage department the builders of the Celtic have made quarters less cramped and consequently more comfortable. Two thousand steerage passengers can be accommodated.

The second great liner that the observers at Fire Island expect soon to have a chance of sighting is the property of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. La Savoie will be her name and she is to be a more elegant sister of the elegant Lorraine. It has been said of the Lorraine that she is, interiorally, the most attractive sight that is to be seen on the Atlantic. With the same delicate coloring and elaborate fixtures and fittings, only on a more extensive and expensive scale, will be the interior of La Savoie, which will also be a knot or so faster than her sister ship. La Savoie will register 21,000 tons and will have accommodations for 489 cabin passengers, 375 of whom will be in the saloon, and 585 steerage passengers. She will sail from Havre for New York on the 31st of this month.

The last transatlantic greyhound of the trio referred to is to be a part of the great fleet of the North German Lloyd Line. She has been christened the Kron Prinz Wilhelm in honor of the heir to the German throne. She was launched in March last and is expected to sail from Bremen on her maiden passage across the Atlantic about the middle of next month. The Kron Prinz registers 15,000 tons and is to be, if the expectations of her builders are realized, a six-day boat, making her one of the fastest craft on the sea. She is furnished according to the most modern plans, and nothing has been left undone or any expense spared to make her in point of luxury and magnificent fitting the equal of any ship afloat. She will have accommodations for 1,600 passengers, 300 cabin, and the same number in the steerage.

Not only the three companies referred to, but other companies as well whose American terminus is New York, are having constructed for their lines new vessels, which next season will be ready to enter the service. The Anchor Line is having built the Columbia, which will, it is said, make the trip between New York and Glasgow in seven days. She will carry 1,300 passengers, 600 of whom will be in the cabin. She will register 7,500 tons and will be the largest vessel ever constructed for the Glasgow-New York service. Every modern luxury will be accessible aboard the Columbia. The Holland-America Line will also add to its fleet.

It will be seen from the above how greatly increased will be the opportunities for Americans and Europeans to interchange visits next season. The season which is now drawing to a close has been one of the heaviest on record. Accommodations have been hard to get on any vessel, and almost impossible on those of the class of the Deutschland and Oceanic unless engaged weeks ahead.

In 1903 there will be two notable additions to the transatlantic passenger carrying fleet, one vessel of which is expected to lower the records of the Deutschland, while the other will, in point of size, be a trifle larger than the Celtic. Both vessels will fly the flag of Germany, one belonging to the North German Lloyd and the other to the Hamburg-American Line. The North German Lloyd ship, which will bear the name of the present Kaiser and is to be commanded by Capt. Engelbert, late of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, is the craft expected to eclipse in speed the queen of the Hamburg-American fleet. Her tonnage will be 1,000 less than the Celtic, but in length she will be 7 feet in excess of the White Star boat, measuring 707 feet to the Celtic's 700. The keel of the Kaiser Wilhelm II. was recently laid in Stettin. The other and latest of transatlantic liners to be authorized was contracted for by the Hamburg-American Line last week. She will be built by Harland & Wolff at Belfast and will register a few hundred tons more than the Celtic. Like the Celtic, she will be built for carrying passengers by the thousand and freight in the largest bulk. Also like her, she is not built for the breaking of ocean records for speed. The result she will be expected to attain is not yet definitely

IS CONSTITUTION A FAILURE?

WHILE Sir Thomas Lipton is rubbing his hands over the news that Constitution has had to go to the shops for alterations, just as his second Shamrock did, it may be as well for us to pause and look over the ground which has been traversed by our representative yachts. This is the first time that one of our new candidates for cup honors has failed to show her superiority to her predecessor from the start. That is something for us to think about. Perhaps the alterations in Constitution will give as happy results as those in Shamrock II., but then, on the other hand, they may not. Mr. Duncan's idea, as set forth in the interviews following the defeat of Constitution on Monday, was that the yacht's main gaff sagged to leeward and gave her a poor peak for windward work. All sailors know that good windward work in a fore-and-after depends largely on the set of the peak. With a longer lower mast and a new lead for the peak halyards, this fault in Constitution may be remedied. If so, she will undoubtedly go to windward better, but any improvement in this particular will not wholly account for the fact that she has been at times much better in windward work than her opponent, Columbia.

That fact must not be forgotten. If Columbia had always beaten her to windward it would be safe to attribute the new yacht's failure to the bad set of her gaff. But in some of her races she has defeated Columbia most decisively in windward work. And she has beaten Columbia also in running and reaching, while in the race for the Astor Cup on Monday the older yacht made a better display on all points of sailing. The fact is that Columbia has won when there has been a good breeze and a bit of sea, but when the wind has been light and the sea smooth Constitution has been the victor. This is consistent work, and it goes to show that the real cause of the difference between the two boats lies deeper than the leeward sag of the gaff. For that gaff must hang off to leeward in light weather as well as in brisk, though possibly with a smaller angle of heel and a less heavy pressure of wind it would not sag quite so far. But, however you look at it, it is an element proportionate to the conditions of the race, and there is no substantial reason why its influence should be felt when there is a good breeze and disappear when the wind falls light.

Let us suppose, then, that possibly there is something in the model to account for Constitution's failure to keep Columbia astern. It is not a pleasant thing to contemplate, yet the truth is more wholesome in the end than a pretty delusion. What was the problem which confronted Mr. Herreshoff when he sat down to evolve his plans for a cup defender for the present year? Two years ago, it will be remembered, in the first attempts to make races between Columbia and Shamrock I. the winds were extremely light, and the British yacht proved herself to be an astonishing drifter. She had most inexpert Americans frightened. Experts said that in a good sailing breeze Columbia would lose her, and this proved to be the case. But these failures set Mr. Herreshoff to thinking. He had seen a lot of that sort of weather off Sandy Hook, and he had seen only one real stiff breeze of wind, in the last race of Vigilant and Valkyrie I. No doubt he said to himself: "Just where is the limit of light weather going to be reached? In other words, when will they send a boat which can float over the course in these light winds and glassy seas just inside the time limit of five and one-half hours?"

The questions were very pertinent. Year after year these racing machines have been improving in their ability to show high speed in very light airs. In the days of Puritan and Genesta there was no danger that the course might be covered in a mere zephyr. Now there is great danger of it. Any one who saw Constitution's wonderful sailing off Newport in the triangular race, in which she lost both Columbia and Independence and showed a ten-knot gait over the final leg, when there was hardly a ripple on the water, finishing the contest inside of five and one-half hours, must understand that the cup is not safe from an extraordinarily fast light-weather yacht, except with another one to meet her. Mr. Herreshoff, like the rest of us, has been watching the direction in which the ideas of British designers have been moving. We all know that year after year they have been striving more and more to build yachts to meet what they call Sandy Hook conditions. In their minds these conditions are extremely smooth water and very light winds. They have been pushing their model year after year further and further toward the light-weather limit, content to take their chances on the occasional stiff breeze off the Hook. For they know that almost invariably when it does blow in September along the Jersey beach it comes off the land and that a run of fifteen miles seaward will not carry the racers into very turbulent water.

So Mr. Herreshoff doubtless said to himself: "Now that Watson has another chance at it, he will try to make the lightest weather boat of them all. And that's the kind of boat I have to beat." To beat a light-weather boat you need another light-weather boat, and so the designer of Bristol set to work to turn out a yacht that would give a better account of herself in moderate breezes and smooth water than Columbia. The present writer called attention two years ago to the fact that Mr. Herreshoff had, in designing Columbia, adapted to modern ideas the fundamental principles of the old American yacht, the centreboard skimming dish. The old yacht had no overhang, and consequently her water lines could not show the elongation of the present day, nor could she in any circumstances get the same effects of fining away aft. But she had a flat floor and a high bilge, with a sharp turn and plenty of beam. She depended largely upon her beam for her stability and upon her big mainsail for her driving power. From the English we subsequently adopted the narrower beam and the low outside ballast. In Columbia we had a yacht which combined the diminished beam and the low outside ballast, the long overhang fore and aft, the elongated water lines with the flat floor and the high bilge of the old-fashioned American sloop, the last two elements just a little modified to combine with the others. The result was that we had a yacht with extraordinarily fine lines and a minimum of underbody. As a racing machine she seemed perfect. It was upon this machine that Mr. Herreshoff undertook to improve, and his endeavor plainly was to produce a yacht that approximated still more closely to the old skimming dish, without sacrificing the elements of depth, low ballast, and overhang developed in the modern yacht.

The principal difference between the dimensions of Columbia and those of Constitution is one of beam. In water-line length and draught the two are practically identical. But Columbia has 24.17 feet beam to Constitution's 25.17, a difference of just one foot. To the inexpert mind this seems almost nothing, but to the designer it opens up infinite possibilities in the way of changing the run of both fore and aft lines and the contours of cross sections. One-third of the amount might make vital differences between boats. Why did Mr. Herreshoff give his new yacht more beam? Because he was fashioning a light-weather boat, and he desired to approach even more closely than in Columbia to the old American model. By widening the beam of Constitution, as compared with that of Columbia, and wonderfully lightening her construction by the use of the often described longitudinal bracing, he was enabled to raise the bilges, flatter the floors, and thus give the hull more of the contour of the old skimming dish, while at the same time he did not have to increase or diminish the draught, but, on the other hand, was able to impose upon his creation a much larger sail plan.

In short, everything points to the conclusion that Mr. Herreshoff deliberately produced a yacht which was intended to be just what she is—a better light-weather performer than Columbia. And he did it because he was of the opinion that it would be this kind of a challenger that he would have to beat. Columbia is faster than Constitution in a breeze and a bit of seaway simply because the latter was planned to be faster in light winds and smooth water, and such she certainly is. Constitution's broader beam and fuller lines account for this. Flat floors, hard bilges, and full water lines are the characteristics of skimmers. Sea plowers have lower and easier bilges, more dead rise, and finer fore-and-aft lines. Columbia has these qualities in less degree than the old-fashioned rough-weather British cutter, it is true, but she has them in greater degree than Constitution, and therefore she is better in brisk weather. When a thirty-mile race can be sailed in less than four hours Columbia is pretty sure to beat Constitution, and she is absolutely sure to do so every time there is wind enough to make the race in three and one-half hours. When the breeze is such that the course cannot be covered in less than four hours and a half it is likely to be Constitution's day, provided that there is not an old sea or a steep swell to stop her. When it comes to a five-hour breeze she will beat Columbia every time. And in general terms it may be said that a four-hour limit marks the line between them.

The Lawson boat, Independence, it may be noted in passing, has all the characteristics of a skimming dish except one. Her water lines forward are so full that she becomes a new model. She has no entrance, no cutwater at all. Her bow is shaped something like the back of a shovel and is intended to slide over the water, not to cut through it. The forward frames are turned hard, with angular bilges, instead of being round and easy. The result is that this yacht will not make good way through a sea on any point of sailing which gives the sea any chance to hit under her bows. And her floor is so extremely flat and her bilge so high and hard that she is suitable only to smooth waters and brisk winds, a combination that can be found only under the lee of land in off-shore breezes. The ideal conditions for Independence would be a twenty-knot breeze and a sheltered canal. She would never do for the long sea roll off the Hook.

To sum up the matter, Mr. Herreshoff has designed in Constitution a yacht which will beat Columbia in light weather, and that is what the designer set out to build. But it is not likely that he suspected that he had made so large an advance into the light-weather realm that his new yacht could not hold her own with the old one in fair racing weather. If that five-hour condition had stood where the four-hour-and-a half one does, it is altogether likely that he and the gentlemen for whom he built the yacht would have been perfectly satisfied and there would have been no consternation at Newport last Monday.

On the other hand, no one knows how the new Shamrock would compare with Columbia in conditions similar to those in which Constitution was beaten. We know that she has beaten the old Shamrock decisively in smart sailing weather, but would not Constitution have done the same? These are speculations, and no satisfactory conclusion can be reached. The general public will applaud the decision to try to improve Constitution, for we cannot take chances on the challenger's proving better in a breeze and a seaway should such conditions prevail off the Hook in the latter end of September. We have, however, the comfort of knowing that such conditions are unusual and that the challenger was not designed to meet them, but to show us the way to sail in light winds and smooth water. If she can beat Constitution at that game she is a wonder indeed.

W. J. HENDERSON.

HOUSEBOAT'S POPULARITY.

THE recent death of Mr. Pierre Lorillard and the stories that have been published in consequence, of the luxurious life which the dead millionaire and a party of chosen friends lived in Winter on the houseboat Caiman in Southern waters, has directed public attention forcibly to Summer houseboat life in Northern latitudes. The growth of the houseboat as a means of Summer recreation has been exceedingly slow in America. The English, and next to them the French, have utilised the houseboat for Summer life on the water for over a century, and it is only within recent years that the houseboat has become known at all on our lakes and rivers. Who of the many Americans who have visited what has well been called the prettiest and most effective social aquatic spectacle in Europe, the annual regatta at Henley-on-Thames, does not hold as his or her most vivid memory of the beautiful scene the long line of houseboats with their floral and other decorations and their picture of refined and luxurious outing life. There were nearly 200 of these houseboats at Henley two years ago, and the Thames and other English rivers are filled with them during the Summer months. They are regularly owned or leased and can be hired or rented out to agents in London, just like Summer houses, villas, or yachts. There are many houseboats also on the Seine and other French rivers, and their number is increasing every year. Mr. Lorillard set the fashion of houseboats in Southern waters in Winter, and there are now to be found on the Indian River, Biscayne Bay, and the Georgia and Carolina Sounds perhaps a dozen or more of the comfortable and unwieldy craft every Winter. Their number, however, does not grow rapidly. The houseboat first had its origin in America when our grandparents traveled on the canals, and the pictures of E. L. Henry give a faithful idea of the canal houseboats of the early century. But a canalboat always conveys the idea of progress, even if slow progress, and the public conception of a houseboat has no idea of progress connected with it.

The houseboat is intended primarily for comfort. It is the tortoise among yachts. Perhaps the fact that it is unwieldy, has no means of self-propulsion, and can only be towed from place to place is the chief reason for its slow growth in popularity among Americans. Another reason for its comparative infrequency on this side of the water is, that the average American lake, river, or sound is not well suited to the houseboat, which requires quiet and sheltered waters. It is not a boat built to encounter rough seas or boisterous winds. Its home is the quiet reaches of inland streams or the sheltered bayou or tarn. The houseboat also needs truly rural or wild scenery surroundings. One does not want to live on a houseboat in a crowded harbor or a city reservoir. The combination of rural or romantic scenery and quiet waters is comparatively rare in America, and hence the slow growth of the houseboat in popularity. But there are many houseboats in the United States and Canada, and the number of their devotees is increasing every year. The Canadians, naturally from their English affiliations, have devoted much attention to houseboat life, and the real home of the Summer houseboat in America is on Georgian Bay and among the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence River. Some of these houseboats both on Georgian and Alexandria Bay are most elaborately appointed and decorated, and are really quite equal to many a Summer villa or cottage. They are so large as to contain twelve to fifteen sleeping rooms, in addition to parlor, dining, and smoking rooms, and kitchen and servants' quarters, and are generally two stories high, with a roof garden on the flat top of the second story. The English houseboats as a rule have the kitchen and servants' quarters on a small or extra boat. The most elaborate of the houseboats at Alexandria Bay this Summer are those owned by Messrs. Gilbert T. Rafferty, Jr., and E. W. Dewey.

The Terror of the Navy.

THE most feared vessel in the United States Navy, one that has struck terror to the heart of the commander of many a proud and powerful battleship, is soon to be retired from service. This naval terror is the scow-like little ferryboat which plies between the Cob Dock and the foot of Main Street, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Its retirement will ease the mind of every Captain who has occasion to bring his ship to the local yard.

The Merry Andrew she is called, and the career of the pudgy little craft is rich in attempts to ram and send to the bottom huge battleships, great armored cruisers and heavy monitors, single turreted and double turreted. Nothing has been too big or too formidable for the pugnacious Merry Andrew to tackle. Once the stumpy little ferryboat even tried to put the mighty Kearsarge out of commission, but was pulled back before she could get to close quarters.

The Merry Andrew runs on a cable—that is, she does when she feels like it. When she doesn't feel like it, she runs any old way her fancy wills. She is especially cranky and eccentric when there is a stiff wind blowing in Wallabout Bay. Then the Merry Andrew takes the bit in her teeth, so to speak, runs amuck and tries to ram and sink every warship moored roundabout. Then are times filled with terror to the commanders of the fighting craft tied up at the yard.

Only by the most desperate efforts on the part of her crew was the Merry Andrew prevented from ramming the big new battleship Kentucky, when that floating fort was last at the yard. Something like a gale was blowing when the little ferryboat started on a trip across the basin for the Cob Dock. Moored to starboard, just ahead, was the Kentucky. Following the cable, the Merry Andrew could have passed the big battleship with plenty of room to spare. But the Merry Andrew was hungry for prey, and was not following any cable just then.

Sighting the Kentucky, she pulled her puglike nose around and pointed it threateningly at the unoffending battleship.

"Swing 'er over t'er port, there," yelled the pilot down to the engineer, below decks.

The engineer did the best he knew how, but the Merry Andrew had scented prey and could not be swung to port, or any other way. Making the best of her cable's slack, she started for the Kentucky. The commander of the battleship turned pale, and the crew worked frantically to throw off the lines, which held the ship to the dock. But when the Merry Andrew was within a few feet of ramming the battleship, her engineer, by a desperate effort, brought her to and caused her to cross the bow of the Kentucky. It was a narrow escape for the Kentucky, but not more so than has been experienced by many warships that have met the belligerent Merry Andrew in the navy yard basin.

But the days of this terror of the navy are numbered. She is to be retired and replaced by a harmless bridge. A board appointed by the Navy Department last week came on from Washington and looked over the ground for the selection of a site for the proposed bridge, to connect the main yard with the Cob Dock. This board was composed of Capt. G. A. Converse, Commander J. H. Perry, Naval Constructor D. W. Taylor, Civil Engineer H. H. Rosseau, and Lieut. G. C. Davison. It is probable that the bridge will be built some distance east of the present ferry, and nearer the causeway. An appropriation of $115,000 for the building of the bridge has been made.

Had Fun with Chinamen.

AMONG those who get in line at the registry window of the General Post Office there are always a large number of Chinamen sending letters and packages to their native land. It is a rule with the Chinamen to elaborately seal their packages or letters with red sealing wax. If this has not been done before going to the registry window the Chinaman will get from the clerk his large stick of wax and proceed to seal his letter with dabs of the wax all over it.

Following this plan the other day, a Chinaman found that he did not have a match with which he could heat the wax. Looking down the line of waiting people he spied an apparently good-natured man.

"Got matchee?" asked the Chinaman.

"Certainly. Take one," replied the accommodating man as he handed out one of those little paper packages of safety matches which are used for advertising purposes.

The Chinaman fussed with the package a moment and finally succeeded in tearing off two of the matches.

Going back to the shelf just beyond the registry window he endeavored to ignite one of the matches.

He tried it on the woodwork, then on the sole of his sandal. He stooped down and drew it across the floor. This last effort broke the match. Meanwhile the spectators were laughing at his efforts to light the matches, which will only ignite when drawn across the preparation on the package in which they are contained.

Without suspecting anything wrong, he went back to the man who had supplied him with the matches and obtained two more.

After he had made heroic efforts to light one of them, another man in line took pity on him and gave him some ordinary friction matches. He finally sealed his package and departed.

AUG

WHY YACHT CAPTAINS NEED NO LICENSE AS PROOF OF COMPETENCY

WHEN, three weeks ago to-day, the yacht Venitzia was raised from the bottom of the Sound, where she had taken her owner and two of his daughters and her Captain and two of her crew, it was found that the yawl had every available sail set and that her centreboard was up and fastened in the trunk. As the yacht capsized in a squall, it is hardly necessary to say even for the benefit of the uninitiated, that the spread sails, if not the raised centreboard, argued either gross carelessness or unpardonable ignorance on the part of the Captain who went down in his boat. Yachtsmen throughout the country loaded the responsibility for the death of the five persons on the shoulders of the dead Captain, and for the first time is was brought home forcibly to them that there is no law requiring a Captain to prove his fitness by appearing before a proper examining board for a license, and that therefore many a sailing master wholly unfitted for holding in his hand the safety of a splendid yacht and the lives of those on board might be employed without the owner ever realizing his mistake in judging the man until too late.

There is in all New York probably not another man more fitted to discuss this subject than Howard Paterson, President of the New York Nautical College. He is personally acquainted with most of the Captains of noted yachts, many of whom are graduates of the Nautical College. Mr. Paterson said:

"Before answering the question as to the general fitness of the men in command of our American yachts, it may be well to define my own position more fully. Until last February a year ago there existed in the great sail traffic of this country a state of things that was remarkable. There was no law requiring a license of a Captain in charge of a sailing ship. Some of our finest American clippers were taken in and out of port by men who were no more sea Captains than are those who run the cable cars on Broadway to-day. There was simply the necessity of procuring command of a ship, and then a Captain, no matter how incompetent, could hire what he called a 'nurse' to see him through. The 'nurse' was a first mate, who understood all about his work and all about the work which the Captain should have known, and it was this man and not the Captain who actually navigated the ship across the seas in safety.

"For fifteen years I fought that state of affairs tooth and nail. I tried to interest Congress, I wrote letters to the press, and I used every conceivable form of pressure to bring about a law compelling sailing masters to pass an examination before a regularly appointed board of inspection, which, if satisfied as to the man's fitness, had the power to issue to him a master's license exactly in the same way as the engineers and the Captains of steam vessels must secure licenses before they can lawfully enter the service. I am therefore not in favor of taking a chance in trusting to the knowledge of a man in charge of a vessel, and, bearing this in mind, I say: 'There is not a finer or a more able body of men afloat to-day than are the Captains of the sailing yachts who, some now propose, ought to be compelled to seek a license.'

"To begin with, the red tape through which a man must feel his way before he can attain the command of a yacht is more trying than the proverbial trick of threading the needle. A Captain of a sailing yacht, or of any other yacht for that matter, occupies by virtue of his very position a scale in the profession of seafaring which is unexcelled and to which a dozen boards of examination could not lend a whit more dignity and security. Why? Because before a sailing master is hired he is put through a course of examination and re-examination and cross-examination by his prospective employer that is enough to make the hair stand on end of an ordinary Captain.

"Most of our fine yachts are not insured. The rates of insurance companies are so high in the case of yachts that owners prefer to insure themselves by hiring competent Captains and taking no chance. It is to be remembered that many of our prominent yachtsmen carry masters' licenses themselves, and that they are able to take even a steamship like the St. Paul or the Deutschland across the pond, as far as navigating the vessel is concerned. With men like that in the sport there is little chance for the Captain who is not really at the top of his profession.

"Take, for example, the mate of a modern yacht. The mate desires to become a Captain. He has been for years aboard a splendid and perhaps a crack racing yacht, famous, may be, in two continents. The mate at the beginning of the season applies for a berth as Captain. He learns that Mr. So and So has lost his Captain for some reason and he appears in person to press his suit. The conversation that follows is something like this:

"'You have been the mate for how many years?'

"'Four years, Sir.'

"'How many years have you been in the profession?'

"'Ever since I was a boy, Sir.'

"'Ever have command of a yacht?'

"'No, Sir; but as mate under Capt. Spray I was of course next in command, and I have letters from the Captain and from the owner of the Edna; here they are.'

"The prospective employer reads the letters. They may be excellent letters. As he hands them back, he says:

"'I may let you know in a few days,' and that is the end of Mr. Mate. He was an excellent man, bore an excellent reputation both as a servant and a sailor, yet—he was never before a commander. Hundreds of excellent Captains are running loose, only too willing to take the job. The yacht is worth a small fortune. Why should the owner risk trusting the vessel to a man who never commanded before? Too much is at stake, and the mate never is called upon to serve in the 'Jimcrack,' simply because he has not been tried out; because the dross may not have been burned out of him; because he worked under a Captain who directed him what to do, and because, therefore, he never was put to the test of thinking—thinking quickly and instantaneously—for himself and directing others in the work.

"Nothing remains for that mate in his climb except to begin again, as it were, at the bottom of the ladder. He may get a job as sailing master, but it will be on a smaller yacht, where less is at stake, and, season by season, he must work his way up from one vessel to another, increasing in size and value and fame until, finally, when he has been tested, he may become the sailing master of the Jimcrack in the end.

"Say, now, that the mate has worked his way up, that he has become a Captain, and that he goes to the owner of the Jimcrack. Again a searching scrutiny begins.

"'You have been in command of what yachts since you became a Captain?'

"The yachts are named, also the names of the owners.

"'Have you letters from the owners of those yachts?'

"'All but one, Sir?'

"'H'm, all but one, eh? Well, why did you not get a letter from that one owner? Any unpleasantness about it?"

"'No, but the gentleman went to Europe that year, and was in a hurry, and I could not very well trouble him at the time."

"'Well, I'll look him up. Let me have a copy of the names of the other gentlemen whose letters you have shown me. I'll let you know one way or the other in the course of a day or two more."

"The owner then visits about every man who ever engaged the applicant. Here are some of the questions he asks: 'How are his habits?' 'Ever stay away from your yacht over night?' 'Trustworthy in little things?' 'How is his manner toward the crew and guests?' 'Does he know well how to come to anchor in a crowded harbor?' &c.

"Finally, when all is settled, if the investigation is satisfactory, the Captain is engaged, not on the strength of a license, not on the strength of a few dozen or a few hundred questions which an examining board might ask him, but on the record of every day of his past professional life, both as a man and as a sailor.

"I have now in mind an extreme case which happened and which, though I must be excused from giving names, took place with a prominent sailing yacht within a very few years.

"Call the owner of the yacht Mr. Knight. He had built for himself a very fine sailing yacht, and during the time that the vessel was being constructed had engaged a certain Capt. Lorsh to superintend the construction of the vessel. After the yacht was finished she became very famous and was used by her owner on several trips which he made abroad and in the Mediterranean.

"While abroad on one of these trips Mr. Knight died. His yacht, along with his other property, was disposed of by his executors, and a man named Costairs bought the vessel.

"Mr. Costairs was one of my own graduates, and he came to me one day and said:

"'I have bought Knight's schooner yacht; can you recommend me a Captain to sail her? I want an A1 man.'

"I proposed Lorsh, saying that he had superintended the building of the yacht and had made her famous for her former owner through his clever handling during the five years that the owner lived to enjoy his vessel.

"'I suppose I could send for Lorsh here, could I not? I would like to have your own opinion of the man.'

"Lorsh came, and then began a cross-examination which, if I had to go through it, I would see a man higher than Gilderoy's kite before I would refrain from telling him what I thought of him. Lorsh carted out letters from Knight by the handful. He gave references of about every employer he had ever had. And when the evidence was all in Costairs asked permission to keep the letters for several days. He went to the attorney of the late Knight and had every mother's son of a signature to those letters certified. Then he wrote to or else called upon all of the other references given by the man, and after two weeks of investigation, when he was thoroughly satisfied, Lorsh was engaged. In a way it was worth while. His job is probably a life job. The mere fact that he is Costairs's Captain is enough now to open to him the cabin of almost any yacht afloat—providing he shows letters from Costairs.

"How was it, then, that despite all this the Captain of the Venitzia was overtaken with full sails up in the midst of a squall? Very simple. If you walk the streets of New York for ten years and you have become an expert at jumping over mud puddles on rainy days, and if just once, instead of clearing the puddle you jump into it, you would not say that you were a hopeless cripple for all that, would you?

"There is a certain element of the human in every man, no matter how expert or competent. A man is liable to err in his judgment. Thousands of times the mistake passes without cost. The next time it is fatal. Take the conditions of that particular squall which capsized the Venitzia. A squall was apparent. The Captain saw it, as was told by the surviving member of the crew. He looked about him, and he saw the squall draw itself off into the distance. Thousands of men would be fooled by a squall. While this man was looking at the black squall which was apparent on the sky, a white squall, coming straight from the clouds almost overhead, struck his boat, and away she went. There is not a man living who is not liable to err. Our steamship Captains make mistakes. Some of the Admirals of the world's fleets have made mistakes—and heaven knows not through the fault of an examining board or for want of proper examination.

"No, Sir, the Captain of the sailing yacht is competent as he is. He needs no further test than he already has. The bare fact that he is the Captain of a sailing yacht is enough to those who know, to insure for him a place in the profession which is unexcelled by any other Captain afloat."

CHILDREN IN SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS.

A GOOD deal of misdirected zeal appears to be devoted at the moment to creating against the owners of the cotton mills of the South a prejudice based on the allegation of the abuse of children by their premature employment in occupations which are destructive of mental and physical development. An estimable English lady, Miss Irene Ashby, has lately been making a great deal of literature on this subject which has just enough basis of truth to give it interest and make it misleading. Good women who focalise their energies upon one line of work are quite apt to develop more enthusiasm than discretion as reformers. There have been many illustrations of this, of which the army canteen is not the least conspicuous, and it would not be surprising to find another in the case of Southern legislation regulating the employment of women and minors in the cotton mills of the South.

As an abstract proposition I am quite willing to concede that the necessity of earning their own support or of contributing to the support of others should not devolve upon children, and especially upon illiterate children. They should be six hours a day in well-appointed schools with competent teachers, and what remains of daylight should be given to wholesome play in green fields and rocky woods, where the wild flowers grow and the voices of nature are an inspiration to communion with nature's God. In the early twilight they should come singing home to a bath, clean clothes, and a wholesome supper. Between 8 and 9 they should be tucked in their snowy little beds, soothed and quieted by the maternal good-night kiss, and angels should guard their slumber until the jocund daylight rouses them to a resumption of their happy activities. Anything which falls short of this deprives the child of some part of his birthright, no doubt, and those who cannot have it are wronged and defrauded.

Unfortunately the proportion of children in this world who get what belongs to them in these respects is deplorably small. That it is any smaller in the cotton mill districts of the South than in any other part of the country where the people are poor and where life is a struggle for the bare necessities of food, clothing, and shelter I do not believe. My skepticism on this point is the result of recent careful investigations, warranting conclusions which may be briefly summarized as follows:

A majority of the children employed in the Southern textile industries are better off in that employment than they would be in any occupation open to them. They have been brought up in dense ignorance and sordid poverty. Many of them are prematurely wise in the knowledge gained in the hard school of an experience which offered no other diversion than clay eating to satisfy the morbid cravings born of underfeeding and imperfect assimilation of corn and pork. They are initially incapable of study beyond what can be conveyed by the impressions of oral instruction and object lessons. It will perhaps be different with the next generation, but evolution is a process which can be stimulated only to a limited extent, and to stimulate it at all beyond that is much greater wisdom than those interested in the reform of the Southern industrial system have thus far manifested.

Considering their antecedents, the intellectual status of their parents, and the conditions of their home life, a majority of the children employed in the cotton mills of the South are better off in such employment than they would be in idleness. The public-school system of the South is not yet sufficiently developed to give them, on the average, more than four months' schooling in each year, and that is not of the best. For the other eight months they learn more that is useful to them from employment in the mills than they would if running loose with such companions as they would be apt to find.

It is a mistake to suppose that the Superintendents of Southern cotton mills want children in their establishments. There is usually a good and sufficient reason for the employment of those employed. Only a certain number can be profitably utilized, and if it were not for the hardship involved in many cases in refusing them employment the number now at work would be materially reduced. In only a few of the operations of a mill can children be utilized with advantage. That the Southern cotton manufacturing industry is built upon the basis of an industrial organization which sacrifices children to the rapacity of flinty-hearted stockholders is nonsense. It would be difficult to find a Southern mill in which the number of children employed is not greater than it would be if more consideration were not given to the welfare of the children and their parents than to the returns realized from the wages paid them. Industrious fathers and mothers plead to have them taken in as the only way of keeping them out of mischief during working hours. One who goes through a mill observantly will see that the sweeper boys and other little people do a good deal more playing than working, and that the system of discipline, so far as they are concerned, is comfortably lax.

That there are evil conditions connected with the present system I do not deny. They should be remedied as fast as possible, but they will not be beneficially remedied by the enactment of the kind of laws which have been pressed upon the consideration of the Legislatures of most of the Southern States. A great expansion of the public school system of the South is needed, and this should be followed by the enactment of laws making school attendance compulsory. This cannot be accomplished at once, but until it is more harm than good would result from hasty and ill-considered legislation depriving children for whom no other provision is made of the right to work when it is better they should work than be idle under conditions relieving them of all parental restraint and supervision. There is plenty of room for reform work in this field, and good women are the ones to undertake it. They should, however, guard against accepting hasty and sentimental generalizations as safe guides to action, and broaden the basis of their benevolence sufficiently to make it include all the steps by which the reforms which will really benefit mill labor must be effected. Meanwhile the fact should not be lost sight of that the establishment of cotton mills in so many parts of the South has been of the greatest possible advantage to the poor whites of the Piedmont district, who have exchanged their sterile hillsides for the industrial villages, their log huts for comfortable houses, and their empty lives for satisfactory and profitable occupation under conditions better for themselves and their families. Their lives are not ideal by any means, but they are showing the results of substantial progress, and even the children are better off than they would be in the narrower lives to which they were born. They are better fed, better housed, better trained, and better educated than their ancestors ever were, and it will not be very many years before they take the initiative in reforms touching their condition which will be wiser and more practical than those urged by agitators who are at least premature in an attempt to force upon them by injurious legislation what they do not want, would not appreciate, and are not ready for.

J. C. BAYLES.

Now, Wouldn't This —?

THE proprietor of one or the shore pavilions at Bath Beach received a shock a day or two ago from which he has not yet fully recovered. He was moving about looking after his waiters, when he saw two smartly dressed women, accompanied by a little girl, enter the pavilion and take seats at the most desirably located table in the place. One of the women carried a small hand bag.

When a waiter approached the table this woman ordered a glass of milk and two glasses of ice water. The waiter filled this very modest order, while the proprietor looked on in disgust. But so far as the latter was concerned the worst was yet to come.

While the little girl was drinking the milk, one of the women took from the hand bag a small flask filled with gin, a lime, and a knife. She coolly proceeded to cut the lime in half and squeezed the juice of it into the two glasses of ice water. From the flask she poured a quantity of gin into each glass and stirred the whole with the knife. Then the two women, sipping their crudely made gin rickies, settled down to enjoy the cool breezes blowing in from the water.

The proprietor of the place viewed the performance in speechless amazement. He almost swooned when the two women finally got up, paid the waiter five cents for the milk and went out.

"Well, wouldn't that paralyze you?" observed the proprietor, as with a moan he flung himself into a chair.

Court Logic.

Lawyer—My client, your Honor, has confessed that he committed the burglary. You will admit that an eloquent appeal of my client's love of truth and of his virtuous conscience. And, your Honor, a man with such delicate conscience should be ashamed of having had to turn a locker to steal! Never!

AUG

Needs of the Philippines

Adequate Land Registration.

New Banking and Currency System.

MANILA, June 20.—Rich as may be the commercial outlook for the Philippines, it is certain that development in that line cannot proceed satisfactorily until the land holding shall be made secure, and reasonable means be provided for financing agricultural and other undertakings. Land titles exist by grant, and the churches and a small percentage of other holders have documentary evidence to sustain their claims, but in general and covering the great bulk of inhabited territory tenure can be defended mainly by virtue of possession.

Banking in the islands may be defined as a business which rakes off all that exchange will stand, and money lending is a scheme of extortion and usury. To the extent that authority from Congress will be needed, recommendations of the Philippine Commission will be forwarded by the beginning of the next session. Meanwhile it will be possible to accomplish something in respect to titles and to advance banking and currency plans so that operation may speedily follow enactment.

Evidences of title now available consist almost wholly of certificates in private hands, apart from Crown grants. Deeds never passed, but when two persons agreed in relation to a contract the parties appeared before a notary, who reduced to writing the matter of their agreement. When this paper had been properly executed the notary kept it. If it were a land contract the buyer might obtain a certified copy on payment of a fee. In the case of contracts whose performance did not close upon the attestation of papers, copies might be obtained by both parties. Further copies were available for use in a lawsuit by direction of court or otherwise. The office of notary was quite comprehensive. He served as registrar of contracts for a city or province, and the records which he kept were official.

Ability to obtain land certificates through a notary did not make general the practice of doing so. Many were content to leave the record with the notary. Others, finding possession undisturbed for years, saw no advantage in looking up owners simply to pay money for something that they already had without cost, and they remained as squatters.

A succeeding law entitled persons who had long occupied land to apply to court for title on the ground of adverse possession. They were required to produce evidence of occupancy from owners or holders of contiguous lands, or from witnesses competent otherwise to testify in their behalf. It appeared in practice that holdings often failed to correspond to descriptions. A holder wishing to add to his possessions merely extended his lines, if there was no neighbor to interfere, and used the extra land as his own. Storm, fire, or riot destroyed many of the offices in which records were kept. In the offices not so afflicted papers have become so jumbled and confused that they could not be arranged in order without infinite time and patience, and the task could not be undertaken with anything like a guarantee that the records would be complete when the work was finished.

It is proposed to provide a remedy for these conditions by the adoption of the Torrens system of land registration, introduced in New Zealand and Australia and since extended elsewhere, including some of the American States. Since the tenure of all lands held by title in the islands would be adjudicated and fixed under this system, courts assigned to pass upon such business would doubtless be so crowded with it that they would become virtually land courts. It would be necessary not only to gather testimony of possession, when petitions were based on that ground, or to bring in other evidences to support a petition, but also to fix boundaries by accurate survey. To this end it may be desirable that the Supervisors appointed in the various provinces shall attend to the survey of private land. The provincial law requires that the Supervisor shall be a civil engineer and surveyor. He is now specifically charged with the construction of public buildings, roads, and bridges, and with keeping the same in repair. In order that land surveys may be submitted to court officially certified, and in the interests of economy to all concerned, it is not unlikely that the Supervisor may be directed in person or by deputy to make surveys of land in all cases in which application may be made for the establishment of title. The court would give ample time by advertisement or other public notice for all interests regarding an application to be heard.

Having taken testimony deemed sufficient and conclusive, the court will allot title, keeping a record for itself on a form devised for that purpose and issuing a duplicate form to the buyer. For purposes of negotiation the form issued will correspond to a registered certificate of stock. If an owner obtains a loan upon property, the fact and the terms of the loan must be indorsed. Since neglect to indorse will imperil the interests of one party or the other, there is little danger that the record will not be kept straight. A certificate will amount to a guarantee by the court of the validity of title and the fees for the issue of duplicates will constitute a fund out of which persons wronged by mistakes of title issue may be satisfied. There have been few calls upon funds gathered elsewhere by this method, and they have grown to large proportions. Since the method has been encouraged to this extent, it is not doubted that a similar result would follow its operation here.

Change of ownership in property in the islands has not been frequent, families owning or occupying the same lands for generations, and branches of old families taking up or buying land near by. Unless this practice should change, a certificate of original issue will be evidence of title for many years. In the event of rapid transfers or other negotiations, however, the original certificate may be retired whenever it may not have room for further indorsements and a new one issued with an indorsement of conditions existing at the time of transfer. There will thus be no business for title searchers. A certificate will be proof of ownership and a buyer will have the court's guarantee that the property is not affected except as the certificate may plainly state.

The restrictions of the Spooner bill in relation to charters and franchises bar the way to a system calculated to put banking on a basis permanently satisfactory. With the natural and inevitable growth of Philippine commerce, there will be fine opportunity here for the employment of large banking capital. Banks now here have or doubtless could gather resources for that purpose. Apart from the consideration that they are foreign institutions, and that there can hardly be a continuing disposition to shut out American enterprise in their behalf, their course has not been such as to credit them with intentions promotive of the best commercial results. Silver having been formerly the currency of the islands, they refused at one time to accept gold deposits. A depositor had to buy silver with gold in order to get his money in bank. A commission was charged on this transaction. If the depositor wished on any account afterward to ship gold or send a gold draft, he had to rebuy the gold at the cost of another commission. A depositor getting money originally in gold might thus have to pay from 2 to 8 per cent., regardless of foreign exchange, to get any of that gold out of the islands.

Demand for Mexican dollars, consequent upon the invasion of China, enabled the banks also to speculate in that commodity, whereby the ratio between Mexican and American dollars fell from $2.07 to $1.98, whereupon merchants, unable as formerly to get two Mexicans for one gold dollar at the banks, refused to accept gold from customers at better than $1.75, or even $1.50, and there was fear that Mexicans would advance to par as currency. Meanwhile the banks exported Mexicans at wholesale, even depleting the Government Mexican deposits for that purpose.

These conditions explain the laws passed by the commission, one putting an export tax of 10 per cent on Mexican dollars and the other requiring the banks to receive gold and Mexican deposits and to pay drafts in the money in which the deposit was made. Against both of these laws the banks naturally made vigorous protest. Other obligations were also laid on the banks, that they might appreciate that they were not wholly outside of government. They were required to make reports to the Insular Treasurer every three months; a law directed the Treasurer to examine them every six months, and in case of provincial deposits the law provided that the banks should certify weekly balances to the Provincial Governor and to the Insular Treasurer. Penalties were provided in every instance sufficiently heavy to keep the banks always mindful that the period of non-accountability had passed, and that the privilege of exacting enormous toils from the business of the islands carried obligations with it.

The early establishment of a ratio of 2 to 1 between Mexican dollars and gold served immediate purposes by restoring the equilibrium of trade, and keeping Mexican money in free circulation. It was intended as an expedient, however, and not as an announcement on behalf of either the Insular or the General Government of willingness to stand behind the Mexican coin endlessly. Since silver bullion has not reached a price to tempt gold exports as a speculative enterprise, other repressive measures have not been necessary. It is hoped that they may not become so, but that a check upon conditions likely to provoke such measures may be provided that shall be fair to trade and can hold its own against devices having speculation in bullion as their motive.

Banks will have a good field here if the managers come with capital enough to deal in foreign bills, to handle commercial paper, and to make call and mercantile loans. Rates of interest prevalent in colonial countries would doubtless be permissable and acceptable here. A bank considerate of its customers in respect to rates would win instant favor. It might take that course and yet get larger returns on its outlay than would be possible in the United States.

There is need also of some form of banking which will facilitate the cultivation of the soil. Those who engage in agriculture in the islands need money in advance of marketing their products as regularly and as certainly as do cotton and wheat growers. This need is apply for some time to be keen and widespread, for much land that yielded well in other years, suffering neglect through the period of insurrection, has become prolific in foreign and worthless growths. They must be cleared away before the land can again be successfully cultivated. Money for this purpose is in great demand. Such loans as can be obtained are issued privately, and at rates averaging at least 25 per cent. Some of them run much higher. Lenders frequently stipulate that they shall handle crops and then squeeze and save in that way. If a season happens to be poor or if the market turns unfavorably, an owner may accumulate a mortgage for his labor.

There would be good average profits in the soil if it did not have to carry loans at exorbitant rates. Under present circumstances, agriculture is at best a precarious pursuit, and at the worst it is hampered and blocked and made almost impossible. The Civil Commission on its southern trip learned of estates lying waste in the richest islands, and of others which, yielding abundantly in some years, yet averaged returns, because of money lending exactions, which had left them loaded down with mortgages, their owners being little more than agents for the holders of liens against them. Many of the provinces have suffered from a disease that has carried off the cattle and caribou, adding pestilence to the common affliction of war and usury. The commission received no appeals more earnest than those in behalf of some plan of money accommodation that would encourage cultivation of the land under conditions that would enable owners to get on their feet.

There seems to be a common notion that agricultural banks would serve the purpose, to be authorized to lend money on land or to advance it on products or crops, and to be restricted in their charges to rates of interest that will give owners a living chance. It seems probable that much of the land held by the friar orders will come under private ownership. They claim title altogether to 403,713 acres out of 80,000,000, estimated as the area of lands tillable, and wild in the archipelago. Revenue from friar lands is stated by them to have been about 450,000 Mexican dollars annually. Taking no account of their church, residence, or other unproductive property, a great quantity of good farm land is likely to change ownership, going mainly to those who have long been its tenants, should it be decided to buy out the friars. Those tenants will need to provide some way to pay for the holdings, for, while the Government may carry through the initial proceeding of satisfying the friars, tenants must buy. They are too poor to do it unaided, while banks might tide them over if the Government arranged purchases on an easy payment plan. If extortionate interest or usury is to be effectively discouraged, ordinary banks, started for commercial business, would not seem competent to finance the agricultural situation, which must be studied out and treated as an independent problem.

United States currency finds increasing circulation in the islands because it is practically the only kind imported. All employes of the Government, civil and military, receive pay in it. Natives prefer silver because they have used it longer and more than anything else. When the average Filipino gets a few dollars in his possession his sense of satisfaction is not complete unless he gains thereby on the scales by the bullion weight thereof. Spain tried to introduce gold, but the native clung to silver so persistently in the face of its decline in value that all the gold left the islands. The peso, weighing a little more than the American silver dollar, passes for only 50 cents American. As it is not clearly understood why this should be so, the Filipino will feel himself richer at any time with two pesos than with a dollar.

Among the propositions heard has been one that the British dollar, a bullion coin circulated in Hongkong, in parts of China and the Straits Settlements be introduced here. Except that the adoption of this coin would make work more lively and profits a little larger for the British mint, there would seem to be no advantage in this coin over that stamped by Mexico. It might compensate the existing banks for some of the decrease in dividends they are sure to suffer when the law becomes thoroughly reformed, by providing a new chance for speculation in exchange, but that reason appeals to few except the banks.

The recommendation for an American silver piece to supplement the currency brought into use through Government payments will doubtless be renewed. The mint here could turn out silver pesos and subsidiary coins as required. If the law is to cater to the native propensity for weight and jingle, it seems likely to be decided that an American mint may better get the profit of that indulgence than the mints of some other country. Whether the process of insular transition and assimilation be long or short, or whatever currency plans may be tried, it is safe to say that the American unit will, of course, become and continue the monetary basis of the islands. They may become gold territory operated for in domestic business with silver tokens.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

New York Nurse Heroine.

When Miss Margaret C. McDonald returns to this country from the seat of war in South Africa she will be greeted by the alumnae of the New York City Training School for Nurses with a reception which will proclaim their pride in her achievements. Miss McDonald, who is a native of Nova Scotia, was graduated from the City Hospital Training School in 1895 and did private nursing for three years in this city. When the Boer war broke out she went to the front, and was wounded on the firing line while assisting in surgical work. She was hit in the shoulder by a piece of shell, but a delicate operation was being performed upon a soldier at that moment, and she stood at her post until it was completed. She was in the column sent to the relief of Kimberley, and was the first woman who entered that city after it was relieved. Letters have been received in the city telling of her bravery. Gen. Roberts visited and complimented her after she was wounded.

Monkey and Pig as Lovers.

HE is but a little, young, white pig—Piggus vulgus ordinarius—but he is a very superior article of pig, with an important mission in life and an ample consciousness of his own importance as contributing to the amusement of mankind, for thousands, young and old, stand for hours viewing his funny antics in the role which has been especially cut out for him. Dennis is his name, and he has become a full-fledged member of the menagerie at Glen Island.

Dennis stands 8 inches in his stocking feet and weighs exactly 18 pounds. In color he is snow-white and as prim and spotless as if his mother had just washed him and turned him loose to show off. When last seen, however, Dennis's mother was traveling incognito, and Dennis has not forgiven her the escapade. She was traveling incognito in the shape of a string of frankfurters. Dennis, however, does not mourn his loss. He has made other friends, some thirty-odd monkeys, whose antics with Dennis are a show in themselves.

The experiment of putting a young pig into a monkey's cage along with monkeys was tried some years ago in the Boston Zoo, where it occurred to the Superintendent that the combination of antics of the two kinds of youngsters ought to prove interesting. As a result, many of the menageries throughout the country have put young pigs into their monkeys' cages, invariably with satisfactory results.

But to return to Dennis. Dennis is "boss of the ranch." The first day when he was put into the cage was the only time when there seemed danger of a misunderstanding. Somehow the monkeys got the idea that it was Dennis's aim in life to race at breakneck speed around the cage with a half-dozen monkeys sitting on his back, digging their nails into him and having an all-around picnic. That was Dennis's reception the day when he was first admitted, blushing, into the distinguished company. He galloped around and around, like the Common People in the cartoons, and then, with his little red tongue hanging out between his milk teeth, he lay down gasping for breath and fearing death might not come to his relief.

But Dennis's exhaustion marked a new era in the life of the community within the bars of wire. No sooner did the monkeys notice that their new friend was in distress than they came from all sides to bemother him. Some whisks of grass were lying on the floor of the cage, and these the little fellows gathered up and deposited one by one on the little heaving sides of the baby-pig.

Some one in the crowd noticed this and suggested that more grass be put into the cage, and Superintendent Healey had a whole pitchforkful put inside. Then began a scramble. One monkey got the idea that the more grass was on Dennis the better he would feel, and he soon arrived with an armful as big as he could manage to stagger away with. The other monkeys followed suit, and in no time Dennis was covered with a heap of cooling, newly cut grass. He managed to wriggle his snout from under the load enough to get breath, and the monkeys sat about awaiting his speedy recovery.

When the recovery came on schedule time, Dennis had learned a lesson. Hardly was he on his feet before another half-dozen monkeys were on his back ready to continue the fun where it had been cut off. But this time with a motion that said plain as day "nothing doin'," Dennis lay flat again. He had found it easier to lie down than to establish new long-distance records on a 100-lap track, and from that day to this no monkey rides on the back of Dennis.

But Dennis has a love affair. Among the monkeys there is one that has taken a particular liking to Dennis. Her name is Nell, and she so much prefers to be with Dennis than with even her own kind that at night when the floor of the cage is opened and the drove is chased below within the inclosure, or night barracks, she simply refuses to leave the company of Dennis. Where Dennis is, there is Nell. When Dennis sleeps, then Nell sleeps, and often, in the daytime while crowds surround the cage, as Dennis flops himself on the floor for a snooze, Nell comes to sleep at least near her friend. She does not care much who reads her inmost secret. As Dennis stretches himself, she climbs from her perch and sits beside him. She touches him about the head and ears to make sure that he is asleep. Then, as she regards the unconscious form of her beloved, sleep comes to her mightily. She twines her arms about the little fat neck of her hero, nestles her cheek against "hisn," and meets him in the land of dreams.

As for Dennis, he has the proper idea of courting. He lets the other half do it all. Why should he not, having proved that this is a success?

But Dennis's name will be Dennis one of these days. He will grow and even, as his mother did, he will travel incognito—piggus ordinarius frankfurterius.

1901

OGUNQUIT VIEWS ON LABOR PROBLEMS

SILAS LARRABEE DISCUSSES STRIKES

A BOOT and shoe drummer who was here yesterday drew fire from Mr. Silas Larrabee by indulging in a tirade on the subject of "government by injunction." While the drummer was waiting for the Wells stage he became involved in a discussion of the steel strike. At first he threw in an occasional word, but after a time he shouldered the whole business—took the floor and held it against all comers.

He was an extremely frothy young man, and raged like a heathen as he defined himself a great friend of the poor man, a deadly enemy of the capitalist, and a thorough-going despiser of the American judiciary because of its alleged subservience to corporations and money "magnates."

"We'll have a revolution in this country before long—mark my words," he said. "The American people has had about all they can stand. This ain't a free country any more. It belongs to Morgan, Rockefeller, Jim Hill, Vanderbilt, and two or three others. Rest of us ain't nothing but slaves."

That is the way the drummer's talk ran. He said the same thing over and over again, forward, backward, sideways, on the bias, and about forty other ways.

Mr. Larrabee stood it as long as he could, all the while fidgeting about on his nail keg, just as if it was full of black ants instead of four-inch spikes. His patience exhausted, he interrupted the drummer.

"Be you from Philadelphy?" he demanded.

"No. What made you think I was?"

"Because you talk consider'ble like a feller talked that I seen out in South Dakoty the Winter I was out there. Said he come from Philadelphy and represented the house of Spruggins, Muggins & Bruggins, or something like that. They was some kind of a strike goin' on, and this feller was obleegin' enough to speak a piece about it. Sounded jest like yourn. I shet my eyes while you was talkin', and I couldn't hardly keep from believin' it was the Spruggins, Muggins & Bruggins feller broke loose ag'in. He was tuk full as bad as you be. Nobody could feel wuss than he did about the way the rich is swattin' it to the laborin' man.

"You fellers reminds me of the old hand organ that used to come to Ogunquit about ten year ago. It was one of them organs that has to goom most of their pieces jest as a man has to goom his victuals if his teeth's so sca'ce they don't tech when he's mastercatin'. They wasn't but one piece that ere organ would come anywheres nigh playin', and that was the 'Dead March in Saul.' B'jocks, it would play that four miles to a stretch, from one end of the town to t'other, and then it would turn tail and play it all the way back ag'in, enakin' eight miles in all.

"Well, the folks stood it for about two years, and then they riz up ag'in it. 'This ere town ain't no graveyard,' says they to the Seelectmen.

"'That's right,' says Barick Marston, Barick bein' one of the Seelectmen. 'I move, Mr. Chairman, the next time that ere organ is ketched in Ogunquit it be drug down to the bridge and huv overboard.'

"The motion carried unanimous.

"You fellers is wuss than that old goomy hand organ. Accordin' to you, they's misery an' oppression all over the country wherever they's a steam biler or a hoss power. The laborin' people is solemnly, mournfully marchin' to the strains of the 'Dead March in Saul.' Folks that makes the wealth of the country is slaves of them that's stealin' it away from 'em.

"Well, anybody that wants to can swaller stuff like that but it's assyfetidy to me.

"What's the matter with the laborin' people of Ameriky? I've been up to Dover and seen thousands of men and women drawin' wages that looks to me like pootty good pay for the work they're doin' of. They have plenty to eat, good clothes to wear, comfortable homes, and they's terrible few of 'em that ain't got money in the bank. The men folks gits to the front in everything that's goin' on. More'n half the Deacons in the town works for wages. Lots of the laborin' folks gits into the city government, and every year some of 'em gits elected to the Legislatur'.

"That's the way things looks over to Dover. Down to Biddiford it's jest the same way. So 'tis over to Lewiston, and so 'tis in every manufacturin' town I was ever into.

"I don't want to talk about places I never was to; but accordin' to my reasonin' if they ain't no indoostrial slavery in the towns I've been to, it ain't likely they's any indoostrial slavery in other towns that's doin' the same sort of business.

"I s'pose they is folks that's workin' for less than they ought to git and folks that ain't gittin' treated jest right by them that hires 'em, but, so fur's I can find out, sech persons, gener'ly speakin', is folks that ain't all-fired skillful; gener'ly speakin', too, they don't work for Morgan and Rockefeller, nor no other soulless millionaires, but for little fellers that has to screw their help down hard or bust.

"The idee that the richer a man or a company is the wuss the folks that's hired will be treated don't find no comfortable home in my mind. Do you s'pose a man's wuss treated that works for Vanderbilt on the New York Central Railroad than the feller is that's hired himself out to one of our down-east, up-country roads, where the locomotives travels on crutches and has to wear liver pads and chest pertecters all the year round?

"If you wanted to git the best wages goin' and the best chances fer goin' ahead, would you rather go to work for a consarn that's run by jackass power and does puttern' work for a little town like Ogunquit, or would you rather ketch on to an establishment that hires thousands of men and sells its perductions all over the world, from Peking, Chiny, to Patigony, South Amerikay?

"When I hear a feller growlin' about the condition of the laborin' men of Amerikay, tellin' folks how its gittin' wuss and wuss, I feel like askin' him if he will obleege me by shettin' up. Sech talk don't go with folks that remember back thirty and forty years. We know the American laborer has been goin' ahead all the time, and, b'jocks, I believe he's goin' to keep on goin.'

"They's a better show for folks that's got skill and sense than they ever was before, and even the common plugs is gittin' all that's comin' to 'em and more too, I believe.

"I may be showin' poor jedgment, but I ain't got a terrible lot of sympathy for men that's too lazy to be somebody. A man that's jest over from Rooshy or Proosby or Mesopotamy or any other of them benighted countries ain't expected to git ahead an awful sight, but his children that's born and educated here, is. If they don't it's most always because they ain't up and comin'. I can't git up an awful lot of excitement when a man talks to me about the wrongs of that kind of laborin' men.

"Somehow I don't never hear much about sufferin' among them that's got good trades and 'tends up to their work. When I hear from them they're after a little more pay or a little shorter hours. They don't say anybody's oppressin' of 'em; they jest take the ground they're entitled to what they ask. They git a good many things they ask for and everybody is glad of it.

"Fair dealin' for all classes is one of the fundymental principles of this country. Pop'lar sentiment has backed up the American laborin' man in every jest demand he's ever made. I never knowed a case where laborin' men p'inted out an injestice that pop'lar sentiment wasn't on their side. Folks that makes the laws knows this and folks that enforces the laws knows it.

"Now, you say the Jedges is all agin' the laborin' man and shows it every chance they git. You say the Jedges is deprivin' the laborin' man of his rights by issuin' injunctions agin' him. You ought to know better than that.

"I s'pose you read about the ice wagon strike over to Cincinnati. Drivers wasn't satisfied and quit. They had a right to do that. But they didn't stop there. 'They shan't nobody tech them wagons,' says they. 'It's perishin' hot in Cincinnati, but folks can't have no ice till we git all we're askin' for.'

"Folks hitched hosses to them wagons and started out to deliver ice to stores and houses and hospitals. What did them brutes do but pull the new drivers off the wagons, and beat 'em so's some of 'em, I believe, up and died.

"S'posin' you was a Jedge and I come to you and ask for an injunction forbiddin' sech doin's.

"'Can't give it to you,' you say. 'They ain't no ice trust runnin' this 'ere court. I ain't manufacturin' slaves out of American citizens. Strikers has got a right to kill folks if they want to. I don't believe in gover'ment by injunction.'

"You'd have said the same thing down to St. Louis where the strikers was blowin' up street cars with dynamite, poundin' the life out of men that had tuk their places, strippin' woman passengers naked, and paintin' of 'em green. You'd have said:

"'Them strikers is all right. They've got a right to dictate to the railroad they're workin' for and they've got a right to use clubs and dynamite and green paint to keep the company from operatin' their cars. Nobody has a right to take the jobs they've throwed up. I stand on the broad proper-sition that the way to settle labor questions is by brute force. All laws ought to be suspended in times of strikes.'

"I am glad to see that your idee is losin' ground. The courts, all over the country, is upholdin' the principle that other folks has rights as well as strikers. They're pertectin' the property of the employers, and, what's jest as important, they're preservin' the right of the individual American citizen to go to work wherever him and the feller that wants work done can come to terms.

"You give up a job and I'm willin' to take it. Have you got a right to holler 'Scab!' at me, to pester the life out of me every time I stick my nose out of the door, to make threats agin me, to thump me over the head with clubs? No, sir, you ain't got no sech right, and that's what the courts is sayin'. 'Do anything that's lawful,' the Jedges says, 'but don't trample on other folks's rights; if you do we'll jug ye.'

"The laborin' men of Amerikay don't need clubs and dynamite and license to kill and burn and blow up. They can git fair dealin' without doin' nobody no violence.

"The trouble with fellers like you is that you don't read the signs of the times right. You fellers thinks the formin' of that ere Steel Trust was bad for laborin' folks. I don't believe no sech thing. S'pose the work that's done by that institution was divided amongst a lot of little one-hoss consarns, scattered all the way from Dan to Beasheeby, how would the laborin' men go to work to git things they was entitled to?

"But look at 'em now—thousands on thousands all j'ined together, organized and drilled like a army! They're goin' to come pootty nigh gittin' satisfaction every time they step to the front with any jest demind. They don't desarve to git sathsfaction when what they're askin' for is onreasonable.

"Folks that's at the head of billion-dollar factories ain't got no stomick for trouble with their help. Accordin' to my jedgment the laborin' men of Amerikay ought to git down on their marrer bones and thank the Lord for the Steel Trust. If them that works for the trust don't make fools of 'emselves, demandin' things that's all out of reason, they'll establish in all the trust mills the things they're after and other consarns all over the country won't have no way out of it but to foller suit.

"Don't worry about no revolution in Amerikay. If you was as much of a friend of the laborin' man as you perfess to be you wouldn't insult 'em with no sech talk as that."

ROBERT W. WELCH.

Ogunquit, July 31.

A Kentucky Argument.

LIEUT. PRESTON BROWN, who has been acquitted at Manila by a court-martial on the charge of murdering a native, it having been proved that the native was killed while trying to escape, is a Kentuckian. He is the son of the late Col. John Mason Brown, who was one of the leading lawyers of Kentucky during his life. Col. Brown's record as a soldier during the civil war was excellent.

Young Brown about seven years ago enlisted in the regular army as a private. Afterward he was made a Sergeant, and, through the influence of his father's friends and his own soldierly qualities, became a Lieutenant.

A year or two before he enlisted he had a fist fight that was interesting because of his antagonist and the cause of the fight. This antagonist was Calvin Duke, a son of Gen. Basil Duke, who was one of the most noted of the Confederate cavalry leaders.

Both the young men are 6 feet in height and perfectly built. Then they were known as athletes and were excellent boxers. The quarrel started over the relative merits of the Federal and Confederate cavalry and became so bitter that only the interference of friends prevented blows. The two young men were playing baseball on a lot just out of Louisville, Ky., and were on opposing teams. During the game each found the excuse he was looking for, and the fight was on.

It was an even thing for a few minutes, and then Brown went down. He got up and again measured his length on the ground. He arose again to meet a like fate. He decided to stay down. Duke begged him to get up, but he wisely refused until Duke was led away. As Duke walked off the field he said:

"That proves the Southern cavalry was the better."

"Not at all," called out Brown; "it only proves you a better man than I."

THE "MEDICINE SWEAT," OR TURKISH BATH OF THE INDIANS

FEW, if any, of the writers on the habits, folk-lore, and history of the American Indian have devoted any space to the red man's Turkish bath, an institution, home made, to be sure, but a recognized necessity in every camp, and a feature of the daily life of the Indian. On the contrary, commentators have conveyed the impression that habits of cleanliness are foreign to the Indian, and that he has an inborn aversion to water except for culinary purposes.

By the avidity and frequency with which the Indian indulges in his home-made Turkish bath he proves the fallacy of this belief and shows that he, as well as his white brother, can live up to the precept "Cleanliness is next to Godliness," only in the practice the Indian puts cleanliness first.

The term Turkish bath is unknown to the Indian. He calls that method of ablution a "medicine sweat." It is to him a rite both physical and spiritual, for he cleanses his person and then "makes medicine" to the Great Spirit. That the rite is religiously observed was shown by the band of Brule Sioux now encamped on Glen Island. On their arrival, even before they raised their tepee poles they erected a "medicine sweat" tent. The framework of this tent is of hooppoles so trained that it is about 9 feet in diameter, 4 feet high, flat topped, and almost circular in form.

Just within the framework there is a bedding of straw about two feet wide, and in the centre of the tent there is a hole in the ground about three feet in diameter and three feet deep. There are no steam vents or pipes, no marble slabs, no rubbers, and no sheets. When the Indian is ready for his "medicine sweat" a number of stones or rocks are heated to almost white heat and dumped into the hole in the ground. Then the red men, twenty or twenty-five of them, in a costume even scantier than Adam's after the fall, range themselves upon the straw. They sit mummy fashion, their chins on their knees and their arms around their shins, packed so close together that even if they would they could not move.

When they are all ready blankets, skins, and canvas are thrown over the framework until the tent is almost air-tight, two or three buckets of water are passed in and thrown upon the hot stones, and the "medicine sweat" begins. The moment the steam begins to rise the Indians begin a chant, which is kept up without interruption until the sweat is over. Packed together, enveloped in steam so thick that none can see his neighbor, the Indians sit, singing and perspiring for an hour or more. Not an Indian moves; he neither can nor wants to.

At a signal from the chief or the medicine man a section of the tent is torn away and with a heave and a whoop all the bucks make pellmell for the water. A run and a jump, and in they go. It is just as much sport for the oldest warrior as for the boy who has not yet won his war bonnet. Once more on land, the Indian, having performed a duty he owes to himself and his neighbor, is ready to "make medicine." This is always done after the "medicine sweat," in fact, it is part and parcel of the ceremony, for it is regarded as a ceremony.

The Indian, clean in person and at this moment, before his communion with the God of his Fathers, supposed to be equally clean of mind and guileless of soul, now proceeds to the highest point of land in the vicinity of the camp, thus getting as near to the Great Spirit as it is possible to do while on earth. On the way he gathers up a little soil, a stray leaf, some old tobacco quids, a dead fly or bug or two, in fact, anything which may be deemed refuse, for he is about to convey to the Great Spirit that he has cleansed his person, and that all things unclean have gone from him.

These things that he has gathered he places in a piece of white cloth, which in turn is fastened to the end of a long stick. The other end of the stick is thrust into the ground at the top of the hill or knoll, and the good Indian has made medicine. Two days seldom pass without the repetition of this ceremony. It never varies. The scene may change, the Indian may wander to new lands, or be driven to them, but where he is there also is his "medicine sweat" tent and there he "makes medicine."

Not as Bad as They Looked.

An unpublished episode of the late Matthew Arnold's visit to this country in 1883-4 is interesting in that it shows that, while many Americans show bad manners abroad, some Englishmen are equally guilty of a lack of them when away from home.

In 1883-4 Matthew Arnold lectured in this country. He brought with him his daughter. At Baltimor they visited the family of the late Mr. Whittredge, a rich ship owner, to whom the Arnolds had been very polite in England.

At the first breakfast there were buckwheat cakes. In those days the buckwheat cake did not look as it does now. It was a thick, soggy, indigestible-looking mass, but it was good to the taste. A stranger, it can be said for the distinguished Englishman, was excusable for looking on it with suspicion.

When the cakes were passed the daughter refused them. Mr. Arnold took one, to be polite, and found it good. So when they were again passed to his daughter he said:

"You had better take some, daughter; they are not half so nasty as they look."

An Englishman, in defending Mr. Arnold, said that he used the word as it is used in England, where it has not the same meaning as it has here.

"Umbrella, Lady"?

The throngs that descend from the "L" road station at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue during the rush hours in the afternoon and evening are accustomed to the mad rush and noisy greetings of the newsboys and newsgirls with "Extrys." But there has been a new stimulus to life in Harlem provided by some of the enterprising parents in that district. In case of sudden showers about the time the express trains disgorge their loads a score or more of boys and girls, ranging in age from five to fifteen years, gather at the exits from the station. Each carries an umbrella, some two. They are the Umbrella Guard of Harlem and Morningside. They are little purveyors of rain shelters. They do not as a rule solicit the masculine passengers, but shrill voices ring out above the din of the busy corner in the cry of "Umbrella, lady; umbrella?" A customer secured, the youthful solicitor trots along with his or her customer until the latter's home is reached. Then an outstretched hand grasps the loaned umbrella and another tiny palm closes around the penny, nickel, or dime given as a fee.

Political Affairs Which Are Agitating "Newest England."

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, July 2.—Their royal highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York have completed their progress through "Newest England," as Mr. H. D. Lloyd has called New Zealand, and have sailed for Tasmania. Great enthusiasm and excitement prevailed throughout the tour, but it is somewhat of a relief to settle down to the routine business of our internal affairs again. Two functions stand out pre-eminently in the host of ceremonies in which our royal guests were engaged—the Maori reception at Rotoma and the military review at Christchurch. Rotoma would linger in the memory of every visitor even without the Maori ceremonies of the royal visit. The place is a veritable wonderland of volcano and geyser, of boiling mud and medicinal baths. Everywhere there is danger, everywhere healing powers. In Europe or America the baths and scenic wonders would long ago have proved a veritable mine of wealth to the country to which they belonged. Our harvest is still to reap. And during the ducal visit there was added to the natural interest of the place the attraction of the natives themselves, who assembled in thousands to pay homage to their future King. Their wild "hakas," or war dances, the graceful "poi" dancing of the women, and their wonderfully poetic and picturesque oratory, for the Maori is pre-eminently an orator, must have been a revelation to our guests. They made the Duke sensible of their loyalty, although in them, as in the white New Zealander, there is none of the Old World reverence and awe in the loyalty they feel to their King and their King's son. The review in Christchurch was a "record" one in the colony's history. Eleven thousand and fifty volunteers took part in the day's proceedings, although it was impossible to mass the entire force of the colony in one centre. For the first time the school cadets shared the dignity of being "reviewed," nearly 3,000 of them—all schoolboys—marching past the Duke.

Now that the royal visit is over, Parliament has convened and is settling down to business. The chief matters looming ahead are the consideration of the report of a commission which was set up to consider the question of federating with Australia, the framing of a measure dealing with the salaries of State school teachers, and probably some liquor legislation, and an increase in salaries of members of Parliament. It is not unlikely that during this session some complaints will be heard on the subject of the railway carriages recently manufactured for us in America. The State workshops were too busy to complete the cars required in the time available, so orders were placed in the United States. The cars are now in use, but some of the traveling public are commenting on the roughness and want of finish displayed.

The resignation of a Cabinet Minister is "in the air." The Minister of Public Works, who has been generally regarded as a weak man and a mere "puppet" of the Premier, appears to have grown restive under the discipline of all the uninteresting work and none of the glory. He rebelled recently when his quarters in Wellington were "commandeered" for the use of some members of the royal suite, and, according to a paper published in his constituency, the Premier had to request some of the offended Minister's electors to induce him to withdraw his resignation. People generally are rather surprised and pleased at this exhibition of spirit on the part of the Minister, and when he realizes that fact he will probably be confirmed in his rebellion. At all events, it is not anticipated that he will stay much longer on the ministerial benches.

The Public Service.

A bill for the regulation of the departments under the control of the Federal Government has been introduced, and one member, commenting upon it, declared that it showed "the trail of the American system." The bill provides for administration by a Public Service Commissioner and six Inspectors. These officers are to be appointed for seven years and to be eligible for reappointment. Provision is also made for their removal or suspension in certain cases. The grading of the public servants is to be in the hands of the Commissioner, and a full list of servants in their proper grades is from time to time to be gazetted. The public service is to be divided into four classes—the "special," "professional," "clerical," and "general" divisions. The "special" division will embrace the permanent heads and chief officers of departments; the "professional" will include all those whose duties call for special technical knowledge or skill; the "clerical" describes itself, and the "general" covers all those not included in the other divisions. Salaries are to be voted every year by Parliament. The permanent head of each department is to be responsible for the general working of his department. There are to be no idlers kept "hanging on." Officers not required in one department may be transferred to another which requires men, but no appointment is to be made or promotion granted in any class or grade from which an officer has so been transferred until a vacancy occurs through death, retirement, or dismissal. And if there are officers in excess in one department, and no other department requires them, they are to be retired from the service. Other bills before the Federal Parliament include such important measures as the Federal Judiciary bill, which provides for the establishment of a Federal High Court of Justice, and the Federal Arbitration bill, which introduces the principle of compulsory arbitration in trade disputes.

An interesting discussion arose during the debate on the Supply bill on the question whether, in addition to their salaries as Ministers, members of the Cabinet should accept the £400 salary allotted to members of the House. It was finally decided that they should.

The Commonwealth Parliament.

The Prime Minister anticipates that this, the first session of Parliament, will be prolonged for fully six months. There is much work to do in providing for the actual machinery of the Commonwealth, and the discussion of the Federal tariff, when it is introduced, will be lengthy and keen. Already there has been a case of conflict between the Commonwealth powers and those of one of the States, and already the Senate has insisted on the full recognition of its status as a popularly elected, not a "nominated" body. The occasion of this self-assertion was the introduction of the first Supply bill, voting £491,882 for the service of the year 1901. Senator Drake, the Postmaster General, introduced the bill, moving for the suspension of the standing orders in order that the measure might be passed through all its stages. The Constitution, while giving the House of Representatives the initiative with respect to money bills, following the practice of the English Parliament, extends the powers of the Senate or upper house, enabling it to suggest amendments to the House of Representatives, though it cannot itself insert them in financial measures. The Supply bill in question consisted of four clauses only, and contained no information as to the estimates or items of expenditure which the Senate was asked to ratify. Copies of the estimates had been circulated among Senators, but simply as a public document, and not as part of the Supply bill. Accordingly the Senate refused to consider the bill in its then form. How could the upper chamber, it was asked, exercise its Constitutional right of making suggestions as to the items, when there were no items before it? The Government had evidently had no intention of offering an indignity to the Senate, and accordingly the bill was allowed to pass its second reading, and then "returned to the House of Representatives with a respectful request that the House of Representatives will so amend the bill that it may show the items of expenditure comprised in the sums which the bill purports to grant to his Majesty." The desired amendment was at once made, and the first conflict between the two chambers terminated satisfactorily. The Commonwealth Senate fully realizes its powers as an elected Chamber whose members hold their office independently of the will of the Premier. In most of the State Legislatures and in New Zealand the upper house is a nominated body, which can be kept in order by the threat of additions to its membership when any Government measure is in jeopardy. The Supply bill has passed both Houses and received the Governor General's assent. It thus becomes the first "Act of the Commonwealth of Australia."

Tasmania on the Defensive.

The Post and Telegraph bill, now before the Commonwealth Parliament, makes provision for the control and management of the entire post and telegraph system of the States, which was taken over by the Commonwealth Government from the several States on the 1st of March last. In respect of one provision of this bill the Federal Parliament has come into conflict with Tasmania, which asserts that her State rights are being infringed. The provision in question gives the Postal Department power to refuse to distribute communications having reference to lotteries and sweeps. The history of lotteries in Australia is briefly this: Thirty years ago or so an enterprising lover of the turf decided that there was a fortune to be made out of properly organized lotteries on a large scale. He issued circulars widely throughout the colonies and soon established a tremendous business, the publication of the results in the various colonies undoubtedly stimulating the gambling fever, for the prizes won were no inconsiderable sums. The headquarters of this gambling institution had to "move on" from time to time, for State after State refused to allow its Postal Department to be the medium of a system which was considered to be a danger to the morality of the community. Finally the home of the "sweeps" was established in Tasmania, and since 1896 the business has been conducted from there. The Tasmania betting laws generally are very stringent, and these sweeps are only permitted so long as they are conducted under State supervision. The drawing of the lotteries is supervised by the State, and in this way it claims to have secured fairness and honesty and to have removed the most objectionable features from the institution. The little island draws a revenue of over £20,000 per annum from the post and telegraph business incidental to these sweeps, and naturally resists against any Federal legislation which robs it of so large a slice of its revenue. The Premier of the State has entered a formal protest against the provision in the Federal bill in the following terms:

"This Government emphatically protests against the passing in its present form of Clause 54 of the Post Office bill now before the Federal Senate as being an interference with State rights. The Parliament of this State has legalised certain lotteries under certain stringent regulations while prohibiting betting and other forms of gambling now permitted in other States. No power is given to the Federal Parliament by the Commonwealth Constitution to pass laws regulating gambling, and I contend that it is an infringement of the Constitution and of our State rights for the Federal Parliament to attempt to override and nullify State legislation by the proposed insertion of the said clause. If the people of this State desire any alteration in the law relating to lotteries they should obtain it through their State Parliament. The people of the other States have no more right to interfere with lotteries established legally here than we have to interfere with betting and other forms of gambling now permitted there and objected to by our people. The Federal Parliament cannot prevent betting and gambling in other States, and, I submit, should not by postal legislation interfere with lotteries established here under the provision of an act of Parliament of this State. Further, private correspondence in sealed envelopes should be regarded as sacred, and not subject to interference by any postal officers."

The protest, which was courteously "received," had no effect. The Federal Parliament is not expressing any opinion at all about lotteries directly, it is legislating for the Federal postal system. And in any case, the argument of the Tasmanian Premier could only be regarded as sound and valid if this particular piece of Tasmanian legislation affected his own State alone. As it is, the bulk of the support and the money received by the sweep promoters comes from outside Tasmania, and the other States have as good a right to protect their people from themselves in the matter of lotteries as the Tasmanian Government has to protect Tasmanians from themselves in the matter of "betting and other forms of gambling." The clause objected to was finally adopted by the Senate after a long debate on the point raised by Tasmania.

Kafirs' Strike Spreading Throughout South Africa.

LORENZO MARQUES, July 27.—It seems likely that the trouble with the natives which originated in Cape Town and has now extended to Port Elizabeth, will spread throughout the whole of South Africa. It is an industrial warfare, which the natives have commenced, being really only a part of the movement commenced some two months ago, for which the inoculation order in connection with the bubonic plague is now merely the pretext. The general opinion is that too much latitude has already been given the Kafir, and that it must be curtailed, or the black man will get the upper hand. The latest report from Port Elizabeth is that the native question there has become accentuated. The native leaders have called out all "boys" in stores and shops, while the few that had been working recently on sea work have ceased doing so. The girls from the locations have been ordered not to work, and pickets have been placed on the roads leading to town from the large locations. Several girls who tried to get in were beaten, though some succeeded in eluding the pickets and went to their domestic employment. The streets are denuded of natives. White people never walked about with such ease as now. What few lighters are at work are being engineered by white men, whose ranks have been recruited. Efforts are to be made to get crews of steamers and sailing vessels to do landing work, as the Harbor Board wants to show the natives that they are not altogether indispensable.

There are so many races of natives in South Africa, and their condition in different parts of the country varies so greatly, that it is quite impossible in a limited space to convey a comprehensive idea of their status and habits. Of course in the centres of population they are merely unskilled laborers, and to the working of the mines in Johannesburg, to which the interest in this country of the outside world principally attaches, they are admitted to be absolutely essential. Before there can be a general restarting of the mines there are several difficulties which have to be overcome in connection with the natives. The principal of these is that while the war continues to drag on but few Kafirs can be induced to return. Even if there is shortly a general return of whites and fighting is confined to a few and very remote parts, it will be impossible, so long as there is any firing going on anywhere in the country, to convince the Kafirs that there exists no danger for them.

There is nothing to prevent the natives of South Africa from prolonging a strike for an indefinite period. For the many thousands of them who were thrown out of employment by the closing down of the mines of Johannesburg at the commencement of the war, and for whose labor there has since been no demand in other parts of the country, no charity has been organized, as in the case of the white refugees. There is a good deal of natural freemasonry among the Kafirs. If there is no "scoff" in one district, they simply trek to another, and very rarely will a Kafir refuse to share equally any food he may have with any black, or even white, brother that comes along. In other respects the South African natives are not very different from other human beings who have little necessity to work. Their customs, which are permitted to exist, only help them to shirk work. In many parts they have land or grazing ground attached to their location, upon which they can keep cattle, pigs, fowls, &c., at an annual rent for hut and dog tax of about 20 shillings. They are very fond of getting hold of a good greyhound or similar dog for hunting purposes. The dog, like the poor man's pig in Ireland, is expected to pay the rent from what he can catch in the way of a stray fowl, sheep, or buck. Should he fail a good old hen could manage the rent at the present price of eggs and chickens, so the rent is no bother, nor is clothing, either. A cast-off suit will do for a twelvemonth or longer. The native can grow mealies for food; if he cannot, a few weeks' work, with board and lodging occasionally, will be sufficient for his wants, or, if he is married, his wife will earn sufficient out of her poultry, milk, vegetables, and in several other ways. If they have children, a small boy will earn sufficient to keep the family, and so will a girl who chooses to work, and when she marries the father is made for life.

There is therefore no wonder that so many of them won't work. If they did, what could they do with the money? What inducement is there to lay out money in land, fine houses, clothing, and education, when they know they can never be anything but servants? Naturally they do as little as possible, and only sufficient for their real wants. Not until the Government increases these wants shall we be able to obtain their labor in better supply. They are not animals that one can put in harness and force to work, but there are many legitimate ways in which they could be made to contribute toward the administration of the country. A native cannot be given a vote until he can conform with the laws of civilization, and can read, write, and converse in the English language. It would probably be better, in their present condition, that they should be placed under the control of a native high court. The ordinary members of Parliament take little or no interest in them. These only claim to represent the natives when they want an additional member for the county. It is only in the boroughs that natives are represented, and only as far as putting up buildings for their accommodation, such as schools and churches, to make them comfortable. But this won't make them work. Their idleness is daily becoming more dangerous to the community; we are losing all power over them, and are compelled to put up with their impudence, laziness, and other annoyances for our comfort's sake, because we cannot afford to dispense with their services, or, in other words, we are afraid to check their behavior for fear of their running away. So they are really permitted to do almost what they like.

This is most noticeable, perhaps, in Natal, where the selling of liquor to natives is prohibited, and where many people are of opinion that, if the liquor bars were open to the natives, it would cause such a necessity for money that they would be compelled to work. At any rate, in several towns of Cape Colony, where it is permitted to supply liquor to the natives up to a certain hour in the evening, they seem far less averse to continuous labor.

What is most remarkable is that the Government should allow the importation or manufacture of assegai blades, which are retailed by the thousand, made up by the natives into javelins and sold all over Natal. It is a dangerous weapon, no longer necessary for their own protection, and only used by them in tribal fights and beer-drinking rows.

Twenty-four years ago Durban had a native population of 4,000, kept in order by thirty-six native constables. There are now four times that number of natives in this town, and it is found impossible to keep them in order by seven times the number of constables, although three times the percentage of natives are arrested daily.

It is a scandalous thing that native touts should be permitted and licensed to interfere with native labor. Such a thing was unknown ten years ago. Old servants after their holidays came back to their employers as regularly as fowls go to roost. Now they are waylaid in every thoroughfare and persuaded by all sorts of inducements and fraudulent acts to enter other services and to work at what they do not understand or care for, and are bound by threats and other means to stick it out for the benefit of the tout and his agents, who make a rich harvest out of the natives' labor. These touts are little better than press gangs. The native in no way benefits, because he can always find work more to his liking without paying a portion of his wages to any agent.

W. S.

AUG

LIFE AT THE CITY HOSPITAL.

WHEN I told my friends that I was bound for the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island they shook their heads as who should say, "Alas, poor Yorick!" and sorrowfully wished me good luck. But I persevered in this determination, and now I am as sound as a dollar.

Afflicted as I was with an acute and recurrent ailment, I was fully aware that any kind of a hospital, charity or charter, was better for a man of slender means than dispensary treatment and lodging-house nursing. These thoughts were uppermost in my mind when I hobbled off the boat at the hospital landing.

There I was sympathetically received and promptly conducted to the initiatory bathroom. Instead of being hustled and bundled into the tub in my condition of helplessness, I was gently assisted in my ablutions and no time was lost in getting me into the ward.

I found the nurse solicitously attentive, and the doctor was promptly on hand to administer medication. I knew that these signs augured well, for it has unfortunately been my lot within the past few years to learn too much about the methods in vogue in charity hospitals.

POOR UNIFORMS, GOOD FOOD.

In compliance with the salutary regulations of the place I donned the customary hospital attire when I got up from bed. My own clothes had been taken in charge when I entered, made into a compact bundle, and stowed away with hundreds of other such packages in the cramped and unventilated clothes house. They will come back to me as creased and wrinkled as if they had been pounded by a trip hammer. Nothing better can be done with them until the proper authorities provide a clothes house where they can be hung up as at Bellevue.

The outfit replacing them consisted of a muslin shirt, a pair of trousers whose outward appearance indicated an age that was almost geological, and my own shoes and socks, slippers being scarce. And so were jackets. I would have felt more natty in one of the pajama uniforms worn at Bellevue, still, as I cared but little to appear as a howling swell, it seemed good to be about on any terms.

I had been kept on beef tea and milk while in bed, and the dietary for convalescents was a most agreeable change. Plain food, but wholesome, and five meals a day. Bread and molasses, eggs, and tea for 6 o'clock breakfast, a bowl of oatmeal and milk at 8:30, soup, meat, and vegetables at 11 o'clock dinner, with fish and potatoes on Friday, beef tea and crackers at 2 in the afternoon, supper of bread and butter, tea, and a wee nubbin of meat at 4, and at 7 o'clock, an hour before bedtime, a bowl of hominy and milk.

Meal times are red-letter occasions to the more active patients. There are no separate dining rooms for the male wards, and everybody gathers around a long table which is set by the "table man," who also portions out the food. This is brought down from the kitchen on the top floor in large tin boxes by two of the most able-bodied of the convalescents.

Its savory odor, however distasteful to the consumptives or those on special diet, is extremely grateful to the others whose appetites have been sharpened to a razor edge by the bracing air which blows about the island. All hands sit about sniffing expectantly and eagerly watching for the three raps or other signal denoting that the banquet is ready. Then we all do yeoman work as if we had been fasting for weeks.

Next to the grub the principal item of interest in a hospital ward is the daily visit of the doctors attached to that division; much enhanced if doctors happen to be accompanied by one of the visiting physicians, or professors, as they are usually termed. That is the time when new cases are examined, old ones gone over again and fresh instructions given to the exceedingly deferential nurses. Every one speculates as to what changes will be made in his own treatment, or whether his admission card will be signed by the attending doctor and converted into a discharge in consequence.

"CRANKISM" AND OTHER DIVERSIONS.

Every individual in the ward is self-centred. He has to devote so much time to crooning over his own troubles that he has no time to spare for others. The sick are proverbially selfish. If somebody coughs or groans in the night a dozen voices with one accord cry "Shut up! I want to go to sleep." Inordinately fretful and peevish, a delay of a few minutes in serving a meal is looked upon by the average patient as wanton neglect, and a temporary slip-up in the rations of eggs or milk is regarded as an unpardonable outrage.

Checkers, chess, and greasy playing cards are pressed into requisition to help out the scant supply of good reading matter in the [illegible] dull care away. As a rule, however, everybody is too busy nursing his aches and pains to care very much for these recreations. Daily papers are not easy to get, even by paying for them.

For other amusements one can walk about the roadways—dusty because a new supply pipe has not been carried over to the island, which is consequently short of water—or ensconce himself in a comfortable armchair in the men's pavilion, encircled by a grass plot, which is also bare and brown for want of sufficient water. But simply looking out of the windows of the wards at the passing kaleidoscopic show of all sorts of marine craft is no small relief from the daily humdrum routine. The East River, less than a hundred feet away from either end of the building, is at this point one of the busiest waterways in the world.

"HOSPITALISM" AND "HOBOISM."

It was Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., who remarked that love was a platform on which all ranks could meet in common. So it is in a hospital ward. In this cosmopolitan institution of a huge cosmopolitan city many nationalities are always represented. In the writer's ward there are Irish, Germans, Italians, Hebrews, and a sun-kissed child of the Orient, by name Sam Gong. Their occupations range from longshoreman and bottle washer to clerk, salesman and Coney Island "barker."

Some have no gainful occupation at all. They are the "hobos," who manage to slip by the doctors because they get the benefit of the doubt, when in truth their only disease is the complaint known as "hospitalism." Some of them, to be sure, have sore spots on their limbs and bodies, and these they nurse as carefully as an East Indian mendicant does the self-inflicted deformities which constitute his stock in trade.

In the hospital ward the hobo is forced to flourish a broom or mop, or wipe dishes, or fetch and carry in some fashion—for the convalescents are all expected to do something when the nurse so ordains—but whatever his task may be, he performs it in such a manner that he is never in danger of injuring himself by overwork or suffering from heat exhaustion. As a trencherman, however, he comes out strong. At meal times he is energetic, loud, and assertive. This is a typical piece of table talk heard not long since:

"Good time now for strawberry pickin'," said the chunky wanderer, giving his hard-working mastiff jaw a temporary rest.

"What's that?" queried his neighbor with the white and purple piebald face. "Yer call yerself er man of business, do yer? An' yer talk about strawberry pickin'! I'm serprised at yer. Strawberry pickin' ain't no fit job fer a man. It injures de spine. Too much stoopin' over. It's only fit fer kids. Talk erbout peach pickin', or hop pickin' an' yer show yerself wise ter der game. But yer 'spiel' erbout strawberry pickin' gives me er crick in der back."

"You gettse ten dollals fine ebly day you no workee. You no good. You too muchee dlunk. You bum," commented Sam Gong, who figures as the Mezzofanti of the hospital because of his picturesque rendition of Bowery New Yorkers into pidgin English.

"Shut up or I'll break yer ugly yeller face," hotly retorted the man of the blotchy countenance.

"No quarreling over there," called out the watchful nurse, and, notwithstanding Sam's derisive grimace, the white-winged dove of peace once more brooded over the festal board.

Why firemen wear red suspenders and how effectually wrinkles can be made to disappear from clothing by sprinkling with water were other stirring topics of debate. With the discussion of subjects of like weighty import, varied by hammer-and-tongs argument on the merits of their pet prizefighters or violent denunciations of every "billion-dollar guy" whose name happens to be paraded by the yellow newspapers, do the hospital hobos refresh themselves.

Mention should be made of another subject of never-ending speculation on their part. It is "the black bottle." This delusion, shared by many other ignorant people, is to the effect that when the physicians wish to get rid of an inmate they give him a dose from a black bottle, meaning thereby one of the dark blue vials used for poisonous drugs.

Some newcomers are so thoroughly inoculated with this silly idea that they obstinately refuse to take their medicine. When every resource in the way of reasoning and persuasion has utterly failed, the nurse has but one course to pursue. He must fall back on a process which may be termed "digital dynamics," a jocund feat of legerdemain when properly performed.

It is done in this way: The wary operator watches his opportunity and grasps the recalcitrant's nose firmly between the thumb and forefinger of his left hand. When the tightly closed mouth is sufficiently relaxed the medicine is dexterously tossed down the throat with the right hand, and, after the deglutitionary act is completed, the convenient protuberance is released with an encouraging smile. It is not until the subject of these thoughtful attentions finds out that he is getting better instead of worse that the black bottle bugaboo loses its terrors.

"KICKERS," MARPLOTS, AND WARD HELPERS.

Other types of patients might be discussed indefinitely, but it would be a mistake to pass by the chronic "kicker." With him all is wrong and nothing right. The doctors do not know their business and give him the wrong medicine. The nurse unjustly forces him to make a dozen more strokes with the broom than some other fellow. His meals are never to his taste and while grumbling at them he rises up the contents of each man's plate to see who has the smallest portion. Afterward he seeks out the man of the minus quantity and urges him to make a complaint. And so it goes with fifty other things.

There is only one person to whom this fermentable and pestiferous nuisance is of the slightest use. That is his analogue, the marplot. This piddling peanut intriguer is usually an old hand at the bellows. His vaulting ambition seeks its goal in the position of tableman, who, in addition to ruling the roast in his own department with more or less hullabaloo, regulates the ward in the absence of the nurse.

The aspirant for this high honor adroitly eggs the kicker on and then follows him up with his own complaints, addressed to the dispenser of this valuable bit of patronage, the nurse, the burden of his song being ingeniously designed to put himself in and put the other fellow out. Naturally enough, he pulls other wires, but the kicker is his best hold. Ward politics in a hospital, as elsewhere, is somewhat complicated.

And yet, like all men who have greatness thrust upon them, our ward helpers are not always happy. Every one of them wants to be boss. They pattern after the worst specimens of the paid administrative employes, who order them about, though some of these imperious gentry are set high enough in authority to make it their bounden duty to restrain, so far as in them lies, their congenital boorishness and vulgarity.

A little leaven leaveneth the lump. Their evil example bears its legitimate fruit among the underlings and in the wards. The screen man, the bathroom man, the bedmaker, the sweepers, and the dishwashers watch, lynx-eyed and implacable, for a chance to turn each other down. A mere patient is too easy. Their intercourse with one another is conducted on a basis akin to formal military civility, or, rather, of armed neutrality.

Let it not be supposed, however, that the environment of our hospital life is wholly made up of greediness, hubbub, bickerings, churlishness, and kindred banalities. We witness plenty of acts of patient endurance, self-sacrifice, and clear grit, as heroic as any act of courage on the battlefield. We see plenty of generous and helpful attention from one sufferer to another. The puerilities of uncouth invalidism and the offensive exhibitions of brief authority—more comical than annoying withal—are abundantly offset by various grateful compensations.

MODEL NURSE IN "SHANTY" WARD.

One of the graduate nurses of the male training school of the City Hospital possesses the qualities of an ideal nurse to an uncommon extent. He has been cordially commended therefor in various reports of the State Board of Charities, its last unusual tribute being in these words: "But the success of this ward [the detached erysipelas pavilion] is remarkable, for the nurse—and he has been in charge for several years—says the deaths are very few. This low death rate is due, not to the environments of the patients, but to the fidelity of the nurse."

It is always well to give credit where it is due. It is still better to give it in just measure. John H. Moore, the nurse in question, is not only an expert in the management of erysipelas cases, but he looks after many of the worst victims of delirium tremens who come to the hospital. He has never lost a case. Some of his cures—due entirely to intelligent and faithful nursing—have astonished the physicians.

Being fully disabused of the "old fogy" idea that a hospital is run exclusively for the benefit of the sick and infirm and taking an honest pride in his calling, he utilizes with hearty enthusiasm any and every agency which makes for curative results. He has, at his own personal cost, made the rickety and worn-out frame building where his erysipelas patients and himself are housed almost to blossom as the rose within.

The chief and crowning glory of the City Hospital is the broad humanity which animates its management and exercises a controlling influence in its every department. Not so very long ago it was known as a slaughter house. To-day it ranks as one of the best charity hospitals in the country.

In due course the narrator got to know the story of the passing of the old order of things. It is sufficient to say that when Charity Commissioner John W. Keller took hold of his department, more than three years ago, he knew the City Hospital was what is popularly termed a tough proposition. He further knew that its regeneration needed the whole-souled determination of a Superintendent of practical experience in dealing with all sorts and conditions of men. He found him in the person of ex-Alderman Joseph Schilling.

It is the head of an establishment who sets the pace. The new Superintendent quickly found out that the thousand or more people under his charge required close watching, and he forthwith proceeded to watch and wait. He soon made his presence felt in the gangrened institution.

He first opened his guns on the pauper attendants about the wards, who were in the habit of charging patients for everything they should have had for the asking. Three eggs or a mug of milk cost a nickel. Sugar and butter could only be obtained for a cash consideration. The blanket coats provided for house wear were leased on a royalty, like some patented invention. Some of the nurses—the male ones more particularly—kept in step with the predatory procession and unblushingly took their share of the "swag" which their vampire attendants raked in.

This harpy traffic the reconstructive Superintendent broke up by the simple expedient of furnishing incoming patients with marked money to buy their way into favor. When a transaction in food or other necessaries had been completed he would have the offender brought to his office and catch him red-handed.

"Too much pork for a Schilling. We can't stand for that," would be the comment of this opportune Vidocq, who always tempers his even-handed justice with genial persiflage. Thereupon the steamboat would be brought into requisition and the wretched cadger deported, the deportation sometimes taking place at midnight.

All of these paupers, both male and female, when not given to filching and pilfering, were lazy, impudent, and fully persuaded that they had acquired by peaceable possession a life interest in the institution or at least a permanent home therein. Some of them had squatted there for eight years. As soon as he had sized up the crowd, this Superintendent, who really superintends, fired out 114 of them in one day. It was only after six months of this sort of harassing crusade that he was able to report to Commissioner Keller that all was well.

Equally productive of good results were his Haroun-al-Raschid tours of inspection at midnight, daybreak, or any old time. He still keeps them up. All of the employes know that he knows to a dot how much time, skill, and energy they put into their work. Every individual having a near or remote connection with the establishment knows that the "Soper" looks them over in some fashion, but just when or how the scrutiny takes place they never can tell.

In point of fact, the City Hospital is three hospitals in one, with two schools for nursing added thereto. The maternity and orthopedic pavilions are classed as separate institutions, and the New York City Training School for Nurses—with its hundred or more supervisors and pupils—and the City Hospital Male Training School—with thirty-three nurses and supervisors—all have their habitat at the parent institution. Miss Amanda J. Sliver, Superintendent of the male school, is untiring in her devotion to duty, and, although a rigid disciplinarian, has the unbounded respect and esteem of her pupils.

Miss Mary S. Gilmour and her assistant, Theodora H. Le Febre, are in charge of the women nurses, of whom fifty or thereabout are assigned to the City Hospital, the remainder being scattered around among the Gouverneur, Harlem, and Fordham Hospitals. Miss Gilmour is not only full of resources in stimulating her sweet girl undergraduates in their gentle vocation, but she has succeeded in enlisting in behalf of her school the sympathy and practical assistance of such public-spirited personages as Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Seth Low, Miss Eleanor Agnew, Everett P. Wheeler, Dr. Edward G. Janeway, Dr. Francis P. Kinnicut, and Joseph H. Choate, all of whom are members of her advisory board. Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Miss Annie Leary, and other members of the Four Hundred also lend a helping hand.

With Commissioner Keller's hearty cooperation, waste and extravagance were checked to such an extent that, notwithstanding meagre appropriations, the main building has been furnished with new hardwood floors, new metal ceilings, and a most pleasing wall decoration of cheery parti-colors very restful to the eye. A woman's solarium has been erected close to the water, a gift from Elbridge T. Gerry as a memorial to his daughter; a men's pavilion near the main building, and a diet kitchen installed.

When ten or fifteen times as much more has been done for the institution it will become what its rapidly augmenting host of friends mean it shall be—the finest poor man's sanitarium in the world. Travelers and visiting experts from other countries enthusiastically affirm that its location at the extreme southern end of the Island is not only ideal, but idyllic. Their verdict will unquestionably be indorsed by the hundreds of thousands who have seen it in their journeys up and down the East River.

That the City Hospital, in spite of its glaring deficiencies in equipment, appointments, and apparatus, should have reached its present condition of high efficiency as a curative agency is undoubtedly its most meritorious claim to public consideration. As may be supposed, an eleemosynary institution of so much real benefit to the community, such a haven of refuge to "the submerged tenth," has many friends among that class of philanthropists who have a keen business eye for accomplished results. They have been generous in their contributions of respectable wearing apparel and other supplies, and they promise other and more substantial help for the future.

Their plan seems feasible and there are thousands in the same predicament as the writer, who wish them godspeed in their noble endeavors. The greatest glory of any city, the touchstone of its humanitarianism, is its charities. Measured by such a standard, this open-handed metropolis stands high among the world's municipalities. It may easily be made to surpass them all. That it may achieve this beneficent result, with the City Hospital as its outward and visible sign, is the fervent hope of one who has profited greatly by its ministrations and willingly subscribes himself

A GRATEFUL PATIENT.

A STOREHOUSE OF INVENTION

THE success of the young Brazilian Santos in repeating the aerial trips of Lieut. Krebs of the French Army and of Count Zeppelin in Switzerland brings up once more the old question of balloon and aeroplane—which of the two methods of navigating the air will prevail. Or shall we have a combination of the two, notwithstanding the apparent opposition that exists between them? Maxim's experiments were with the aeroplane because he saw that swiftness was unattainable if a large surface like a balloon's was to be urged against the wind. The dirigible balloon is no novelty, and can be made to work in still air; but the air is seldom still; even when quiet near the surface of the earth, it is generally in movement at some height. The announcement that Edison has perfected an extremely light yet powerful motor will be more likely to advance the cause of air navigation than the balloon trips of Santos.

The aeroplane, like so many other inventions, had its origin in the observation of the movement of an animal. The balloon itself in the days of the brothers Montgolfier may have had its first suggestion through observing the air trips of little spiders, which sail away on a cobweb spun from the spinnerets drawn out by the breeze to a sufficient length to support the daring creatures. They may be observed any Summer's evening standing on the tops of pickets, and their invisible but not intangible balloons are often annoying enough when they strike one's face. In Germany these roving cobwebs are called Virgin Mary's threads. But if there is no historical evidence as to the suggestion of the balloon from the spider's trips through the air, it is certain that the aeroplane resulted from studying the flight of birds. The late Lilienthal of Berlin imitated the up-and-down movement of the bird's wings, and also the soaring of bird and flying squirrel. His motive power was his own muscles. But Maxim followed the action of the bird's wing feathers, which present a mass of minute aeroplanes, and supplied with an engine the muscular activity that drives a bird as it beats the air with its wings. Santos and Zeppelin and Krebs combined the balloon idea with propulsion by a motor, the buoyancy the spider gets with its thread, and the forward motion that a fish gets with its tail.

The idea of the screw was taken directly from the motion of a fish's tail, as was the motion of an oar in sculling a boat from the stern, only a complete revolution was given the screw. And it is the screw that has driven the aeronauts who have pretended to direct their balloons at all. We may fairly say then that the most successful navigation of the air yet shown can be traced to the observation of a fish and a spider.

Indeed it is not so much to be wondered at that famous inventions have their origin in observing living creatures as it is strange that inventors do not search more systematically for guiding threads among the insects and other living creatures. We can hardly doubt that silk was suggested by the caterpillar, whose snug coverlet is a piece of woven silk, which man had only to unravel and work up again in the form that he required. Nor is it all improbable that the idea of nets to capture animals for his food and clothing was suggested by the spider to primitive man. Weaving may have been learned from the oriole, or weaver bird, as well as the spider. The mud hut of the tropics is perhaps a copy of the cell the mason wasp arranges for its grub. The ant hill, with its dark galleries, is the object lesson whence early men may have caught the suggestion of strange piles like the pyramids and the stone nurhags found in Sardinia, whose inner plan seems ill-adapted for human needs, either as a residence or as a place to escape from a raid from pirates, or as a tomb.

But, to speak of inventions we know were evolved from hints furnished by animals, there is the solution of the hard problem of driving piles in sand. Enormous power would be needed to force a stake or tree trunk into sand under water had not some one—was it Ericsson?—observed the action of the clam when settling in the sand out of danger. The quahaug or hard-shell clam spurts water under itself, loosens the sand, and settles down. In imitation of this a pipe is carried down by the side of the pile and water injected in the sand just below the spot where the pile rests. As the water loosens the sand, the pile settles down by its own weight.

The teredo, that ruins ships and wooden piers, is another well-known example of a low-grade animal which has served men well by suggesting the drill and auger, the small shells at one end of the wormlike creature acting as borers; while the stone-boring pholas is even more effective and easily seen at work. The starfish, which destroys the oysterman's crop, is said to perforate the shell of its victim by using the central spines about its mouth as borers; there are other inhabitants of the sea which use their sharp shells to break through the walls of clam, oyster, and other shellfish, evidence of which can be seen on any beach where shells are found. The blowpipe used by tribes in India and Africa may easily have been learned from a widely spread fish which is kept in captivity in Java and India owing to its amusing habit. Coming to the surface of the water, it watches for a fly, and suddenly spurts a few drops of water from its mouth at the insect, rarely failing to bring down its prey.

Efforts have been made to drive a boat through the water by imitating the siphon of the squids. By spurting water through the siphon this creature drives itself through the sea and inventors have used steam to force water aft through a tube like the siphon of the squid and thus send the boat forward. The screw, with direct steam action or with the steam turbine to quicken the revolution, has proved better so far; though all inventors will not be rebuffed, but some will continue to grope for a mechanical adaptation of the motor of the squids in order to gain rapidity of motion and economy of fuel. Doubtless there have been thousands of abortive inventions like this, taken directly from a hint given by bird or beast, insect or fish; but the field is practically limitless, and only an insignificant number of creatures which might give clues to useful inventions have been studied at all.

In the realms of music, merely to take an example, the world of insects offers a fascinating chance for the discovery of new musical instruments. Quite possible that the rude fiddle of the savage was an imitation of a locust or grasshopper. But since the lyre and the violin developed, people have been content with modifications of string and wind instruments, without trying to develop new powers in music by new inventions drawn from an observation of the organs of sound in insects. For how many centuries did not people observe the water spider taking down bubbles of air to stock his subaqueous web before the idea of a diving bell occurred to some enterprising mind? The savage lives close to nature, and for his simple needs imitates various creatures which he sees performing feats of all kinds. He is right enough, according to his own standard, in granting non-human creatures a respect that civilized people deny. He calls himself a wolf, or a bear, or a fox, and traces his origin to a bird or beast of a supernatural kind, to a fish or a reptile even, and later on he may worship some such creature as the mask and outward form of a spirit. But the civilized man, although he has studied them far more thoroughly, so that he knows their structure and anatomy, does not often take advantage of the stores of facts accumulated by scientific observers in order to increase his inventions. That is a somewhat singular result of all the attention paid to "natural history" during the past two centuries.

Some of these studies are the outcome of endeavors to understand the psychology of man by striving to grasp the psychology of the lower animals, particularly owing to the striking forms of activity in these animals and the possibility of watching them at work, that of the ants and the honey bee. Much has been learned of their commonwealths in the endeavor. Who shall say that we have no more to learn from them, now that population is advancing by leaps and bounds on the earth and our cities are becoming veritable ant heaps and swarms, whose populousness is a standing menace in various ways—a menace because of the danger of famine, if anything goes wrong with the supply; a menace because sickness is contagious, and closely packed men and creatures are equally exposed to devastation by diseases which are not crushed out at their start.

We have, indeed, not merely the observation of methods of doing certain things, as so many lessons to be learned of the lower creatures; but we have complicated relations to study which may contain the hint of something useful to us as citizens of a crowded community. How do the bees and ants provide for all? How do they keep themselves from disease? Instinct may lead them to acts that solve problems of city cleanliness and order, civic success. It is worth trying to see whether other and more intricate lessons than industry may not be learned of the ant, or than courage of the bee.

These creatures, among other things, seem to have solved in their own way the Malthusian question of overpopulation by separating themselves into workers and soldiers and propagators, classes that seem to labor each in their own way for the public good without malice or envy. In some mysterious way a hive of bees or a colony of ants is not merely a family, each member of which pursues the department of labor assigned it, but an entity or whole composed of separate parts who feel their solidarity. In a way the modern community has similar divisions of laborers and military and propagators, but the laborers and military do not remain sterile. The Buddhist and Catholic priesthood are such classes, however. It is not necessary to imitate the lower animals crudely or completely, but there is always a possibility that the study of them will reveal a germ of suggestion whence important benefits to the race may grow. Nature is a storehouse for inventors to-day, as it was in the period of the cave man, and its lessons could never be studied so conveniently before. It it our own fault, our own dullness if we do not take advantage of the situation.

CHARLES DE KAY.

DECAY OF JAPANESE ART

IN a little village in Surrey, a good many years ago, I bought three tiny Satsuma boxes for half a crown the lot. Shortly afterward I made the acquaintance of a Frenchman who was, or said he was, in England for the purpose of buying art objects for a rich and foolish American. I showed him the little decorated boxes, and he offered a price for them which no schoolboy on earth could be expected to refuse. At any rate I parted with them, thinking to myself that, as soon as I could afford it, I would buy some others like them.

Since that time I have seen many collections of Japanese antiques, but never anywhere have I found anything that for perfection of glowing color and delicate detail resembled the bits of Satsuma with which I parted. And this circumstance is characteristic of Japanese art. That art is disappearing, or rather it has almost disappeared, and the traces of its past greatness that remain are becoming fewer and more elusive every year.

There was recently exhibited in this city a collection of paintings and prints in color which, it was asserted, marked "the revival of a dormant, if not dead art." It consisted of work produced in Japan within the last four years, by artists who had been encouraged by two Americans to return to the traditional methods of the past. The collection was spoken of as the first fruits of an artistic Renaissance in the Land of the Rising Sun. It was related how some of the men whose work was shown had been found occupying various menial positions, and never expected that it would be made possible for them to practice the art they learned in their youth; and it was stated in the catalogue of the exhibition that a little effort would result in the wonderful art-crafts of old Japan being revived.

It seems to me that, much as those who care for beautiful things would like to believe this Renaissance to be possible, it is actually an impossibility. The very admission made by the well-intentioned Americans alluded to, that they discovered old men who once were famous artists, and set them to work again, appears—though the promoters of the exhibition forgot it—conclusive proof that the supply of artists in Japan has run dry. The Americans did not find promising young men who were capable of producing good work if a market were found for it. Perhaps a few such young men can be trained in the old methods, and execute prints and pictures which will be fair imitations of the styles of Hokusai and the other great masters, but never yet in the world has an artistic Renaissance, or any other kind of a Renaissance, been made to order.

There is no use in trying to alter this state of things, and very little in regretting it—the art of Japan is dead, and lovers of the wonderful things that were once produced, the metal work, and ivory carvings, and kakemonos, and lacquer, and textiles and pottery can only seek to acquire whatever good pieces they are able to find in the market. Soon there will be none left. The museums and millionaires will have them all—and of all arts that of Japan requires to be studied at home, closely and continually and unhurriedly.

Take a piece of old Japanese metal work—a sword guard, for instance, which you can now purchase at a sale for a dollar or two—to any of the manufacturing jewelers in this city. Order a fac-simile of it made. The chances are that the order would be refused as impossible of execution, but if it were accepted, the bill would not amount to less than $75. And even then the copy would not be nearly a perfect one. Those old craftsmen of the Land of the Rising Sun were masters of secrets that are now lost—secrets of cunning alloys and hardening processes—but, what is more to the point, they lived and worked amid surroundings which, it is probable, will never exist again in the world. They could spend months of patient labor on a tiny piece of lacquer or carving. They belonged to the entourage of one or other of the daimos—the richest men the world has ever seen—and the question of adequate payment for their work and adequate return for the payment never came up. The Prince supported the artist-craftsman, and all he asked in return was an occasional inro or kakemono or enamel.

For these reasons the art of old Japan is in some respects the most precious heritage left from post-mediaeval times that is ours to-day. For another reason—perhaps a more powerful one—it should command the attention of American collectors. Good specimens of old Japanese work form an investment which is more secure and more certain to be profitable than that in any other kind of art production. Fashions in pictures, in old books, in prints, in European ceramics change. Moreover, all these things can be perfectly imitated, and are imitated continually. But it is absolutely certain that fine specimens of Japanese work will increase enormously in value within a few years. Fewer and fewer of them will appear in the market, and, as has been said, they cannot be reproduced.

L. W. CRIPPEN.

A Bar to Marriage.

Daughter, (coaxing)—Papa, do have a little mercy, and let Charles and me be happy together.

Papa, (mathematical professor)—What? You want to think of marriage when you don't even know where to find the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle?

Art Notes.

Popularizing art through cheap reproductions of famous buildings, sculptures, and paintings goes on apace, improvements in photography and half-tone printing permitting results never before attained. The five and ten-cent Cosmos pictures are new in the field. They are printed in black and white or in a soft olive brown, and begin with a list of three or four thousand prints of works of art, notable views in America, Europe, Asia Minor, and North Africa, and portraits of celebrated persons after well-known originals. The art works of Italy, France, Spain, Holland, Germany, and England, as well as of the United States, are reproduced in what may be called cabinet and imperial size. Sculpture of Greece, Rome, and the Renaissance, together with modern statuary, are represented. To avoid the shiny look and the network that mar ordinary half-tones the surface is slightly grained. Among the American wall paintings are those by John T. Sargent in the Boston Public Library, showing the prophets of Israel. Portraits of George and Martha Washington by Gilbert Stuart, specimens of George H. Boughton's work, and that of Ridgway Knight, Elizabeth Gardner, Blashfield, Vedder, Thayer, Winslow Homer, W. M. Hunt, Hovenden, and others, and sculpture by French form some of the American contingent. The Cosmos pictures will prove a boon to schools, being far better in tone, in light and shade and general excellence, than the "Perry" pictures used in the public schools. They are more accurate than photographs, as well as cheaper, and do not roll up like unmounted photographs, but may be kept indefinitely until framed or arranged in a scrapbook. People who interleave unbound books with pictures will find them very convenient in size and excellent in quality.

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Two large frescoes by a master hand have been found at Carrara, the home of the famous white marble, in a palace belonging to the Duke of Massa-Carrara. The covering of whitewash is being carefully removed in the hope that they may turn out to be works by Raphael.

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Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has commissioned the London painter Mortimer Menpes to paint her in all her leading parts. He will visit her for a month in her Brittany residence and take careful sketches.

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A monument to German soldiers has been unveiled in Dresden which has roused the anger of loyal and patriotic Britons who make that charming old town their residence. It bears in large gilt letters the inscription: "Hurrah for the Transvaal and Liberty!" Not content with this outspoken condemnation of the war in South Africa the sculptor has lent to the head of a dragon which winds about the pedestal the unmistakable features of Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary. The British colony in Dresden has entered a formal protest against this mixture of politics and art.

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The International Society of Painters, Sculptors, and Gravers of London will hold its third exhibition at the galleries of the Institute in Piccadilly from October 5 to December 10. Last year no exhibition was held. It is announced that only those artists who shall be invited by the Council may send exhibits. The International is, like the old Grosvenor Gallery, a protest against the methods of the Royal Academy. It is managed by artists who do not believe in the Academy's way of inviting everybody and then throwing out all but a small proportion of the pictures submitted, which in their opinion is a cruel and cumbersome system, despite its apparent fairness. The two exhibitions the International has held in former years were received by the critics with applause, nor is there reason to suppose that the coming show will meet with different treatment.

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A figure of the the late Empress of Austria by Hellmer of Vienna has been unveiled at Salzburg by the Emperor. Salzburg is one of the cities most happy in its location. Whether one approaches it from Munich or Vienna it is equally beautiful. When she came from Bavaria as a bride, the Empress was made welcome in Salzburg, and it was Salzburg she saw last of all Austrian cities when she went to her death at the hands of a degenerate. The statue is an excellent portrait of Empress Elizabeth when still young, before domestic troubles had fallen successively on her own family and the house into which she married. It stands on a low pedestal on the spot in the grounds of the railway station where she sat just before leaving Austria for the last time. Verses by the Austrian poetess, Marie Ebner, are carved on the side of the pedestal. The unveiling was marked by all the ceremonies usual on such occasions, wreaths from the Austrian and Bavarian relatives, deputations from cities and societies, gala performances at the theatre, torchlight processions and illuminations, and a grand turnout of salt miners, rustics, and mountaineers from the surrounding country. Elizabeth spent much of her time in Corfu and Italy away from the Court, but all classes in Austria admired her and latterly all pitied her misfortunes as a wife and mother and sister. There was genuine mourning at the death of this Empress.

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Fifteen original drawings and copies after Landseer made by Queen Victoria in the forties and presented to Landseer by her are about to be published in London. They were etched by Prince Albert in 1848, and a set of these etchings was stolen by the printer who was taking the impressions on a hand press in Windsor Castle. Before they could appear, their publication was stopped. Their appearance is now authorized by the King.

AUG

1901

Soldiers for the Salvation Army.

THE intersection of Broadway and Sixteenth Street, out on the asphalt just opposite Union Square, is a well-known station for a Salvation Army meeting, which may be seen in progress there at nightfall nearly all the year around. Only the observant will note, however, that there is one peculiarity about this meeting. It is conducted entirely by women. The army has, in fact, a special permit from the city for the students in its women's training school to hold their meetings there. The students are really practicing on that portion of the public that passes Sixteenth Street and Broadway, and many a young officer has spoken her first trembling word in public at that point.

The army does a peculiar work in its training schools. It has at all times in this country about 150 young women under training for officers. There are four schools, of which the largest is in this city, and the others are at Portland, Oregon; San Francisco, and Chicago. The schools are in session all the year around with the exception of very short furloughs in the Summer. The one in this city is situated on West Fourteenth Street, and is under the charge of Brigadier Annie Osborne and Staff Captain Hull. The Fall session began late in July, with the admission of thirty-six young women who want to be officers in the army of the Lord.

These girls lead a peculiar life. They live in one big building, where they are clothed and supported entirely by the army. Their time is regulated with military precision, and the military system prevails even to the extent of a "Sergeant" to oversee the kitchen work. The training varies between the strictly practical and the deeply religious. Every girl has to learn to cook, if she doesn't know how, and the Bible and the text book of the army regulations are her daily mental pabulum. The young candidate rises at 6:30 in the morning. She does housework, either preparing the breakfast or cleaning the house, until 8 o'clock, when she breakfasts. Then there is more housework, until 9:15, when school is called to order. The class devotes the first hour to topical Bible study, with an exposition by the teacher; the second hour to the doctrines of the army, and the third to its rules and regulations, along with instruction in its history, methods of managing a corps, and so on.

After luncheon comes the visitation work. The girls "hunt in couples," a greenhorn being sent out with an older and more experienced student. They select a district inhabited by poor people, and patiently go from house to house, seeking admission at each door. They try at each place to read the Bible, pray with the people, and talk with them of religious matters. They are taught to use discretion, and not press their offers where they are resisted. As a matter of fact, however, the army visitors generally find a welcome among the classes which they visit. Curiously enough, although they are the most strictly and rigidly evangelical of Protestants, the Catholics do not reckon them as Protestants at all, nor do the Jews set them down as Christians. They are just the Salvation Army; a Church by itself, whose practical work is understood where its doctrines are not. They also investigate and report all cases of distress encountered in their travels, and the army relieves them, either from its own exchequer or by co-operation with other agencies.

One day a little country girl, with pretty gray eyes and hands hard and rough with farm work, started out on her first afternoon's visitation. At one of the first places where she was admitted she found an old man, sick with rheumatism. He was so stiff and helpless that when placed in his chair he could not get out of it alone, and there he sat all day while his wife was away at work. Next, she found a blind man, who was also supported by his wife when she could get work. But she was without work, and they were both nearly starving. The curious thing about it was that the woman had married the man when he was blind, knowing that she would have to support him. Before the day was over the two students ran into a queer little old woman who rented one room in a tenement house. She had a bed, but she herself slept in the corner and rented the bed to opulent persons who had ten cents to spare for a night's lodging, while less plutocratic guests paid her a nickel for the privilege of sleeping on her floor. This, of course, in Winter, when the streets were not available. The little country girl went home with her gray eyes big as saucers, and a dazed expression on her face.

This was nothing, however, to the first Tuesday evening stunt" she had to go [illegible] In company with an older girl she was assigned [illegible] out to sell The War Cry, the army paper [illegible] in the saloons. They started at Fourteenth Street and Broadway, stopping [illegible] at every saloon. At some they were refused permission to enter. At others they slipped in, and began to offer their papers for sale. At the first place they entered the little country girl shrank back trembling, but following her more experienced companion she plucked up courage to offer The War Cry to a well-dressed man, who good-naturedly laughed and paid for it.

"Go the rounds of the place, sister," said he.

"You're very kind, Sir," said she, "but I want to talk to you about your soul."

"Go the rounds, go the rounds," he replied; "I'll pay for all the papers you give away, and then you can come back and talk to me about my soul."

One after another chaffed her in something the same way, but she did not understand that it was chaff. Suddenly, however, a man threw an arm around her shoulder and kissed her on the cheek. She flushed scarlet, struck out from the shoulder, and landed a resounding smack, much to the amusement of the onlookers.

"What! Do you call that religion?" asked the man who was smacked.

"No, Sir," she replied, "I call that self-protection."

The ostensible errand of the army girls in the saloons is to sell The War Cry, and they dispose of vast numbers of the paper every week. But the sale of the paper makes an opening for the religious exhortation which is the real object of all their efforts. They go not only to the fashionable saloons on Broadway, but to the lowest dives on the Bowery. The army wishes to keep itself always before the people as a refuge and a message to what it considers the lowest and wickedest of the community. And it has wonderful tales to tell, of drunkards attracted to the meetings through these nightly visitations, and of women in winerooms leaving their cups and going away hand in hand with the Salvation Army lassies.

The army girls have to learn to take all kinds of chaff, but their uniform is usually an effectual protection from anything more serious. Often they collect money for the army work in saloons. There is one girl who has a permanent pass to the Haymarket. It was right after the Galveston disaster, when the army was collecting a relief fund that she resolved to try the place one midnight. She found the proprietor and won him over. He started her fund with a bill, and then took her around to all the men in the place. She left with a good round sum for the sufferers and a pass which entitled her to admission whenever she liked, but which was not transferable.

At the end of four months, if her health and fortitude have held out, and she has made sufficient progress in her studies, the young cadet, now a probationer, is sent away to some corps. She still pursues a course of study, and lists of examination questions on her work are sent her every month from headquarters. At the end of another year, sixteen months in all, she is a full-fledged officer, and is given a corps. There she has charge of all the work described, and, in addition, she has to collect money enough to run her barracks and to pay her own salary, $5 a week, exclusive of house rent, which is always provided. They say at the army headquarters that the girls are a great deal better than the men at collecting funds, and bring most of the money into the coffers of the army.

These Salvation Army women have queer experiences. They are scattered all over the world now, in every country in Europe except Russia and Spain, and in Asia, Africa, and the South Sea Islands. Not long ago two young women officers went to a Salvation Army station among the Zulus in South Africa. One of them died, and for months the other one did not see a white face, until word could be gotten to Cape Town and another sent to join her. During all that time she had lived in her tent with a Kafir girl, and the Zulus, who, it is said, were devoted to her, took turns in watching her tent by night. The niece of the renowned African chief Cetewayo was a Salvation Army officer. She died at eighteen, but her brother is still an officer of the army.

The girls who come as candidates to the American training schools are usually self-supporting girls working for small wages. But here and there scattered throughout the army are refined and educated women, who feel that they have been called to service in this particular way.

MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.

The August Heavens.

THE August stars are beautiful. The last of the Summer months brings forth rich gifts from its treasure house to make the moonlit and starlit nights sources of untiring enjoyment. Antares, the red, shines in the southward section, while Spica is one of the gems in the western heavens. The brilliant Vega is high overhead in the early evening hours, and not far away shines the Swan, its starry cross resting on the Milky Way. Altair is one of the brilliants in the central portion of the dome, having near it the pretty diamond that marks the Dolphin. Arcturus, also red-tinted and radiant, is found not far from the prolongation of the handle of the Dipper, as the group forming the Great Bear is popularly called, and to the eastward of it, and about one-third of the distance to Vega, is a semi-circle of brilliants called the Northern Crown, whose brightest twinkler is known as Alphacca.

Later in the evening a large white star called Capella may be seen showing itself above the horizon to the northward and eastward. There is a satisfaction in learning the names and the positions of the stars that does not belong to the study of the planets. The stars apparently never change so far as their position relative to each other is concerned. The planets are always moving, and to those who do not watch the heavens with particular attention it is a cause of surprise every now and then to find a "new star" adorning a certain section of the sky. If, however, this new-comer be carefully observed from night to night, it will be found to change its distance from the fixed stars, and the observer will discover that it is a planet and at liberty to wander about from place to place under the sole condition that it obeys certain rules of motion. When the bright stars that grace the Summer heavens become familiar to observers, they will know just what to expect on each succeeding August.

Another attractive feature in the programme for August is offered by the meteors. For while November is considered as the best month for meteoric showers, August comes in for its share and is by no means a bad second. There will probably be an exhibition of these fiery little stars that have been prettily named "tears of St. Lawrence," in memory of the martyred saint, whose birth occurred Aug. 10 in a year generally accredited as being the two hundred and fifty-eighth after the beginning of the present era. We must see if we too can hear the sea maids' music at the time when "certain stars shoot madly from their spheres" and "the rude sea grows civil."

The speed with which the sun is hastening toward the equator warns inhabitants of the earth that the longer days are far too rapidly equalizing themselves with the shorter nights, and that it will not be many weeks before people will be talking about the Autumn happenings. The sun's motion to the southward increases almost 50 per cent. over its present movement, and the close of the month will find it with less than nine degrees of declination to go before the Autumnal equinox is reached. The conjunction of Mercury with the sun is the big number of the programme in which Old Sol is booked for a special part this month. When the month opens the day is almost fourteen and a half hours in length, which amount is reduced to thirteen and a quarter hours at its close.

The moon begins its phases for the month on the 7th by being reduced to its last quarter—a state of affairs that will no doubt find many sympathizers among those at the seaside and on the hill side whose Summer vacations are drawing to a close. On the 14th we are promised a new moon, when we may be able to decide the matter so vitally interesting to Tul Will Shan, the exiled nabob of Nepoul, whose claim to the new moon as a saddle for his charger may be considered as somewhat visionary. On the 22d we shall have the first quartering of our satellite for the month, which on the 29th will have a sense of fullness. The planetary conjunctions for August, in which the moon also takes part, are not particularly close, nor do they promise anything of an interest much beyond the average. Neptune on the 10th receives a visit from the waning crescent, followed about three days later by a call upon Mercury. At this time of the year the latter is generally quite high, so that the extra exertion entailed by an endeavor to reach him merits more than the usual praise given to such ventures. It is Venus's turn on the 16th, and that of Mars on the 19th, which latter is the closest meeting for the month. Uranus on the 23d is followed by Jupiter on the 24th, while Saturn brings these informal gatherings to a close on the 25th.

The Milky Way toward the south at this season is well worth more than a casual glance. It is strange when those complex branches, loops, and curdling masses are looked at to find a number of works on astronomy still asserting that the Milky Way is a faint stream of misty light circling the celestial sphere. Remembering, too, that it is entirely made up of clustering stars, as sands on the seashore for multitude; each star, we are told, glowing with its own inherent light and heat, startling thoughts are suggested respecting the immensity of the universe. To Mercury all others yield the palm for the month of August, for that planet is in superior conjunction with the sun on the 27th, having adopted a veritable rapid transit in passing from its point of greatest westerly elongation on the 2d to this changing place from a morning to an evening star. About midway in this mad career for place he is in conjunction with the moon, but dodges the issue quite cleverly by keeping quite an amount of clear blue space between himself and his visitor. It will be about Oct. 12 in the west, after sunset, that this elusive member of the planetary brotherhood will again show himself to us, at which time he will be at his greatest eastern elongation from the sun.

Neptune is one of the few remaining morning stars, and, after Mercury crosses the line, he will be the only one. The planet is in the constellation of the Twins, where he will be found shining most insignificantly in comparison with Castor and Pollux. He is gradually increasing his distance from the sun, and next month will find him [illegible] way on toward the point of opposition, after which latter event he will become an evening star.

When the soft clear tints of the sunset horizon have changed from rosy pink to tender envelopment, so gradually deepen into restful gloom, the observer can see what the [illegible] when its disks [illegible] one is shining in the sky," for there, a few degrees above the disappearing line, is the beautiful queen of the skies alone in her beauty. To be sure 'tis only for a very few minutes, but the interval is sufficient to confirm her supremacy over all the starry host of the early evening. Venus, the fair, continues drawing away from the sun until early in December, when she arrives at the point of greatest elongation east of that great luminary. Venus does not take much of a hand in any of the monthly events in which other of her planetary friends are interested.

Mars and the growing crescent of the moon offer the best celestial picture of all conjunctions for the month, but even in this case four times the diameter of the moon separate the two. The movements of this planet are rather slower than those of some of the others we have been considering, and there is a change of interval of only two hours and a half between his distance from the sun at present and that separating the two when the year closes. Now the planet comes to our meridian about 4 o'clock, and in December he will get there at 1:45. In the meanwhile his declination will change from 4 degrees and 6 minutes south to 21 degrees and 20 minutes south. Uranus keeps beyond the limits of human vision unless aided by a telescope or powerful glasses. His general locality is quite fairly well indicated by the position of the moon on the 23d, on which date the two are in conjunction. Early the coming month Uranus will be half way on toward conjunction with the sun, as on that date the planet will be in quadrature, or 90 degrees from the sun. At present the constellation of the scorpion includes Uranus.

Jupiter is getting to our meridian considerably earlier now than he did last month, as he sets about 2 o'clock in the morning. He is Lord of the Ascendant for August and he seems as he treads his celestial path, like the embodiment of majesty and power. From now on until the middle of November it will be extremely interesting to watch the battle waged between Venus and Jupiter for the sovereignty of the evening sky, and even after that date the strife will not be ended, for the two are rivals as long as they are in the same section of the heavens. On the date mentioned they will be in conjunction, and while on this occasion the meeting is not particularly close, it will be of interest to see these beautiful wanderers draw nearer and nearer together as one moves away from the sun and the other continues a course in the opposite direction.

Saturn remains among the evening stars and majestically moves on toward the quarter post of his path about the sun. He is in conjunction with the half grown disk of the moon on the 25th, but the spectacle will not be a very impressive one, owing to the amount of clear sky intervening between the two. Saturn has already begun to grow smaller, and will continue to do so until the year closes.

Pawning Jewelry as a Business

"YES," said the hawk-faced man, "I make a living by pawning jewelry. Queer? That's so, but there are many other queer occupations besides mine. If you want to buy anything in my line, I'll sell it to you for less than you can get for it in the hock." Saying this, he drew from the inner recesses of his clothes a case containing enough diamonds to make a chorus girl grow green with envy. "The business is straight enough; that is, all of my goods are paid for, and I have receipts for each article I have. I have been in this business for some time now, and my father had it before I was born. Do you think that if it was not on the level I could keep it up? Of course I do not pawn the material myself, for every pawnbroker in town knows my face, and would throw me out of his shop if I attempted to do business with him. If I meet a young fellow whom I can trust, I employ him, dividing with him the profits I make. Now, here is a watch I bought for $35. It cost $70 when it was new, and can easily be pawned for $40. All you've got to do is to throw a hard-luck story at the gentleman behind the counter, and, with a good respectable front, you can easily make him give up. But the best people for this business are the women. They can get more out of a pawnbroker than anybody else. I have one woman among my people who could get $10 for a tin dipper. As I said before, my father started this business a long time ago. He was an expert watchmaker and jeweler, and in the course of his business found that pawnbrokers, after holding unredeemed pledges for some time after the interest became due, sold at auction such articles as they could not find a ready market for themselves. He found, furthermore, that many pieces of jewelry were defective and sold for a good deal less because they needed repairs. He visited auction rooms where these were sold, and buying anything that offered a chance of profit, took it home and repaired it. He then proceeded to pawn the articles in various shops at an advance on the price he had paid for it, afterward selling the ticket to some one for a small sum, if he could. Sometimes he was unable to sell the ticket, and the pawnbroker was the one who was left. After a while he became known to the various brokers, and they refused to accept the goods. Then he brought my brother and myself into the business, but we, as our faces became familiar with the men from whom our profit comes, have had to employ others. In transacting this business we do not confine ourselves to New York, but travel all over the country, sometimes going as far as Chicago. Of course, if we find customers we sell our stuff, but our chief source of profit is from the pawnbrokers. The only difficulty we encounter is in finding some who will deal [illegible] with us, as we are [illegible] to [illegible]

GOWNS WORN BY VISITORS TO TOWN.

MRS. CLARENCE MACKAY appeared in a simple and exquisitely cool white frock one very hot day while in New York. The skirt, long and sweeping, was made of white pique, with strapped seams and an applied flounce. The blouse, of white India silk, was tucked all over—both body and sleeves—in tucks an eighth of an inch deep and three-quarters of an inch apart. The tucks ran vertically, and in the sleeves stopped midway between elbow and wrist, the fullness being gathered into a narrow tucked band of the silk. The stock was of lace and silk. Mrs. Mackay's hat was a moderately large one of soft white straw that drooped slightly all around. It was worn almost straight on her head, and at the left of the front there were loose knots of white liberty satin, and around the brim's edge, to a depth of two or three inches, white lace was plaited.

Miss Waterbury, while lunching at Sherry's the other day, wore a dainty dimity frock. It was striped alternately in plain ecru and tiny pink rosebuds. The skirt was tucked about the hips, the tucks running through the ecru only. An applied flounce finished the bottom of the skirt. The bodice was tucked all over vertically, the tucks taking up the ecru and bringing the rosebuds close together. The bishop sleeves were similarly tucked. A large hat of ecru lace and chiffon was worn.

Mrs. Harry Lehr wore, while lunching at the Waldorf recently, a charming blue and white India silk, the white in fine spray-like designs. The skirt was long and sweeping, with many underlying plaits in the back. The bodice was tight-fitting in the back and bloused in front. It had a rather wide folded girdle of plain blue silk and even in the back the bodice seemed to blouse or puff out a trifle over it. The bishop sleeves were finished above the wristband with crossing folds of blue tulle and white silk, and the stock was the same, and touches of the blue and white formed a narrow vest. Mrs. Lehr's hat, worn straight on the head, had a saucer brim rolling up slightly all around, and a round crown. The crown was formed of alternate narrow braids of red and navy blue straw. The rolling brim was of navy blue, and under the left side and running up and over the brim and arranged flatly on the upper brim were folds of brilliant red ribbon, matching the straw in the crown.

Another of Mrs. Lehr's simple gowns is a black serge, the skirt perfectly plain, with applied flounce and a plain, short Eton jacket, worn over a white blouse. She was seen the first of the week in a dark blue taffeta skirt, gathered around the waist and falling with a long sweep in the back. It was trimmed with three bands of blue velvet, each about eight inches above the other, the lower one, at the skirt's edge, being about two and a half inches wide, each band narrower than the one below. At intervals straps of silk crossed the velvet. The blouse worn was of extremely fine white material, made very simply. The hat was of dark blue chip, the back caplike in effect, and flaring at the front and rising high, covered with soft puffs of white silk with small polka dots of blue.

Mrs. Frederic B. Esler, who has just returned from abroad, wore at luncheon at the Waldorf the middle of the week an unusually charming frock of ecru batiste. The skirt swept the floor about six inches, and was edged with six-inch tucks, separated in clusters of three by an insertion of Cluny lace. About eighteen inches above the tucks there was another insertion of Cluny lace, and the skirt was fitted around the hips with several tucks and horizontal insertions of Cluny, each about an inch wide. The waist had a deep yoke formed of squares of the Cluny lace and batiste over white silk, the body of the bodice being tucked to fit. The bishop sleeves showed the Cluny and tucks, with a band of lace at the wrists. The stock was of lace. Mrs. Esler's hat was a broad-brimmed affair of white straw, turned down in the back to rest closely over the hair. It showed an inch-wide binding of black velvet under and over the edge. About the crown were massed bluish white hydrangeas.

Mrs. E. Reeves Merritt wore on the same day a simple white pique gown. The skirt cleared the floor and was absolutely plain, without even an applied flounce; the Eton jacket was equally plain, and was short. The hat worn was a small box shape of white straw, with a fold of white silk laid across the front, the ends on each side covered with a knot of black velvet; strips of velvet ran under the brim to the back and ended there in a tiny knot. The blouse was white.

Mrs. Robert Ralston Crosby was shopping in a deep blue muslin thickly sprinkled with tiny white polka dots. The skirt was laid in tiny tucks an inch apart around the hips, and a gathered straight flounce a foot wide edged the skirt. The bodice had shallow tucks to fit, and the straight-across high yoke was of thin embroidered white material, as were the stock and the tiny turn-back cuffs that covered the wristbands of the bishop sleeves. The hat worn was a sailor of white straw, the brim edged with black velvet, and trimmed with mauve pink orchids, and loops of black velvet.

Mrs. Chauncey Anderson, who was with Mrs. Crosby, wore a black veiling skirt. The applied flounce was headed by a band of black taffeta, and another band a trifle wider was stitched on the flounce's edge. Strapped bands of the silk ran vertically from the waist line to the flounce, covering the seams. The blouse worn was black taffeta, tucked to fit, and blousing only slightly. Mrs. Anderson's hat was a broad-brimmed black straw, with a large bunch of feathers at the left, and a black veil of fine net floated at the sides and back. Mrs. Anderson wore a string of pearls around her neck.

Mrs. Norné Sellars, who was in the city for a short time, wore a white linen frock one hot day. The skirt showed tucks at the bottom, and heavy lace insertions. Just above the belt in the bodice there was a wide band of heavy lace. This was met by a band of the canvas, the upper part of which was laid in tucks to form the yoke. These tucks were so fine as to give an almost imperceptible fullness below, and the back fitted smoothly. The front bloused somewhat, and matched the back as to arrangement. The sleeves also showed lace and tiniest tucks. The hat worn had rather a wide brim, and the crown flared outward at its top. It was of light brown straw, almost yellow, and had around the crown folds and loops of narrow black velvet ribbon polka dotted in white. A brown chiffon veil covered the hat, and fell full from the sides and back.

A most charming and unique gown was seen Wednesday in the Astoria. It was pale green organdy. The skirt had no seams save one in the back, and was stamped in the process of manufacture so as to have the wide border form at its lower edge, and the green flowers and vines tapered like seams from the waist line to this border, which simulated an applied flounce. There were long back-turning leaves outlined in pale brown and creamy white, and large green figures, half flower, half leaf, forming the eighteen-inch border. The sprays of green flowers and leaves in different shades that ran from belt to border were small and fine at the top, but grew larger as they descended. The back was fitted with underlying plaits, and six inches below the waist line on each side the plaits was a large rhinestone button. Black velvet streamers fell from the buttons about eight inches and were then tied and formed a long looped bow. The bodice was a bewildering arrangement of the small green flowers on the lower part, the yoke being of finely plaited plain light green organdy, outlined with cream lace and black velvet. Cream lace roses and narrow black velvet ribbon formed a fanciful lattice work over the back. The sleeves conformed to the bodice. The hat worn was a broad-brimmed dead-white straw, with masses of pale green leaves. On the left brim, at the edge, a flat bow of black velvet ribbon appeared. The left side rolled up and showed a large black velvet bow, with straps running around under the brim.

Mrs. Henry A. Barclay was lunching at Sherry's in a simple black serge costume. The Eton jacket and skirt were severely plain, and a blouse of lavender batiste had only a little fullness, and bloused directly in the front. A white turnover collar and wristbands were the only relief. Mrs. Barclay wore a black hat, feather-trimmed. Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman, who was with her mother, was in the finest black batiste, simply made, and wore a black hat.

Mrs. Robert Osborn wore at a dinner given at Sherry's the night before her departure for Europe a beautiful frock of Irish crochet lace. The foundation was a princesse slip of white taffeta, sleeveless and cut low in the neck. The Irish lace was applied flatly to the taffeta, it came high up around the neck, but the sleeves ended at the elbow with a frill of the same lace. The lace fitted very closely to the figure until it reached the knees, where it grew more full and a flounce of the lace was joined to the upper part of the skirt by cat-stitching. Mrs. Osborn wore a large flat white hat well over the face, and lavishly trimmed with white roses and green leaves.

A frock seen at a Fifth Avenue modiste's and which is to be worn at Bar Harbor by a beautiful New York girl is of shrimp pink gauze embroidered in the same color. The design is orchids. They start with small flowers which grow larger and describe great wreaths on the material. The foundation slip is taffeta of the same shade and the crêpe is draped softly all over it. A twelve-inch flounce makes a mass of fluffiness over the feet. The gown is high as to neck, the slip alone being cut low, and the elbow sleeves are finished by a fold and knots of pink. The hat to be worn with it is of white straw, and a large shrimp pink ostrich feather starts from the left side and covers the brim. The kid slippers and silk stockings that go with this toilet match the frock in hue.

Mrs. Hildreth K. Bloodgood was seen in town on Friday in a chic frock of denim. It was an extremely dark navy blue with a pepper and salt effect in white. The skirt fitted smoothly and without tucks about the hips. The applied flounce was probably eighteen inches deep in front and two feet in the back, and had tiny uplifted tucks perhaps two inches apart running vertically, and these gave the skirt a stiff flare at the foot. This flounce was headed by a quarter-inch band of white cloth that formed shallow scallops or curves around the head of the flounce. The bodice fitted smoothly in the back, where it was severely plain. The front was a blousing jacket effect. It pouched out over the belt, which was rather wide and of black patent leather, and closed well to the left. A band of the white piping and a row of medium-sized white buttons slanted from the left centre of the belt to the outer edge of the left shoulder. The sleeves were large coat sleeves, and were tucked vertically, and were close about the wrists. A rather small black boa was worn. Mrs. Bloodgood's hat was a wide-brimmed black Leghorn flat, pressed down in the back over her hair, with a wreath of white roses crushed closely together around the crown, and covered with fine black dotted net.

Mrs. William Goadby Loew was seen during the week at the Astoria in a beautiful white Swiss frock, dotted with black, the tufts being extremely tiny. The skirt, long and clinging, had a wide pointed band of black lace about 16 inches from the hem of the skirt, and in the back this dropped slightly, and a second band of the lace crossed the back breadth and outlined an oval of the Swiss. The bodice had a tucked yoke of transparent white material, and below this there were crossing bands of the black lace. The elbow sleeves had frills of the Swiss headed by the lace, and a black lace girdle finished it at the waist line. Mrs. Loew's hat was a small, rather flat affair of white horsehair in layers, each layer edged with black. It was set back off the forehead and slanted to the back. On the front of the brim were bowlike tabs of the black and white horsehair. The whole costume was extremely light and airy, and delightfully cool for the hot day on which it was worn.

A unique linen frock, in the natural shade, seen at the Waldorf had the upper portion of the skirt laid in graduated box plaits, stitched a quarter of an inch from the edges, two-thirds of the way to the floor. The hip yoke was perfectly plain, cut to fit; its lower edge was cut in small battlements bound with white. The yoke was also cut in battlements and bound in white, and the body part of the bodice was so tucked, or the tucks were so turned and stitched as to simulate inch box plaits. The full sleeves were tucked to match, and the wrist showed the battlement effect, as did also the stock. The hat was a rough straw much the color of the gown, and was trimmed very simply with black ribbon, and a black chiffon veil draped it.

American May Become Duchess.

ALTHOUGH the echoes of the sensational escapade of ex-Lieut. Putnam Bradlee Strong and Lady Francis Hope, better known as May Yohe, have died away since the couple left San Francisco for Australia, there is much curiosity felt and expressed at Newport as to what action, if any, Lord Francis Hope will take against his wife, and whether the Duke of Newcastle, who is unalterably opposed to divorce, will permit his brother to sue for divorce. As the Duke holds the purse strings, and Lord Francis has not a penny of his own, the former will naturally have everything to say on the subject. Added to this curiosity is a deal of speculation as to the chances of May Yohe's escapade giving English society another American Duchess. The chances of the Hon. Mrs. Charles Stapleton Pelham-Clinton, who was Miss Lizzie di Zerega of New York, becoming the Duchess of Newcastle would seem to be rather remote, but experience has proved that heirs to English titles much further removed than is Mrs. Pelham-Clinton have reached them. Briefly summarized, Mrs. Pelham-Clinton's chances of becoming the Duchess of Newcastle depend upon Lord Francis Hope's divorcing his present wife, not marrying again, or if he marries again, not having any children by this second marriage. The present Duke has no heir, and is not likely to have any. Lord Francis Hope is similarly situated as regards his present wife. The dukedom, heirs failing to the present Duke and Lord Francis, will pass, if he survives the Duke and Lord Francis, to the Hon. Charles Stapleton Pelham-Clinton, their first cousin. Mr. and Mrs. Pelham-Clinton have no children, have been married nearly fifteen years, and are not likely to have any, so that if they by chance should become the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, the dukedom would pass in time to Mr. Charles Pelham-Clinton's younger brother, who is unmarried. It would be a coincidence if the next Duchess of Newcastle should be an American, a compatriot of the Duchesses of Manchester and Marlborough. The Hon. Charles Pelham-Clinton is well known in New York, where he lived for nearly ten years, and where he married. He is an exceedingly tall, slightly built, swarthy and handsome man, and is now about forty-two years old. During his life in New York he was actively engaged in newspaper work, and was one of the best of New York racing reporters.

Consuelo's Changed Appearance.

IF the young Duchess of Marlborough comes to Newport in August, which is not yet a settled fact, the curiosity of numbers of people there who have not seen her since her marriage, only four or five years ago, will know no bounds. They will find that the few years that have elapsed since Consuelo Vanderbilt left Newport, a maiden of eighteen, to become the wife of the descendant of Marlborough, "the Prince of Commanders," and to preside over Blenheim, perhaps the most noted castle in England, have brought marked changes in the demeanor and appearance of the Duchess. She was, when married, a tall, slim, not overgraceful girl, with a sweet expression, a delicate olive complexion, and large, soft, and appealing eyes. Her manner was a shy and retiring one. She has now the dignity of carriage and bearing of a matron of twice her age, and has matured in figure and face. Her expression is a quiet and sad one, and whether the stories that her married life has not been an entirely happy one are true or not, a stranger who should see the young girl for the first time, and who might be ignorant of her identity, would probably say that she was a woman with a tragedy in her life. This very sadness of expression, however, heightens her good looks, and the Duchess of Marlborough may be said to be, while not a rarely beautiful woman, a more than ordinarily handsome young woman. The Duke of Marlborough will not come to Newport. The story that he would visit the resort this Summer was not credited from the first by those who knew and who were with him during his one and only visit to the place prior to his engagement to Miss Vanderbilt some six years ago. The Duke cares nothing for society, and was bored beyond measure by the entertainments given for him at Newport. Since his marriage he has been on much better and closer terms with his wife's father, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., than with his wife's mother, Mrs. Belmont, and the Newport gossips say that the Duchess, if she comes to Newport, will be her mother's guest at Marble House. This of itself precludes the Duke's coming, as it is understood that he is not anxious to accept the hospitality of Marble House and its owner.

The Colorado Countess.

AT the tiny mountain hamlet of Palmer Lake, on the very crest of the continental divide, fifty miles from Denver, old Countess Murat sits on the porch of her little vine-covered cottage these long Summer days. Countess Murat has two claims to distinction. She is the only Colorado Countess, and she was the first white woman to enter Colorado; neither of which claims has ever been disputed.

Countess Murat was born at Baden-Baden on the Rhine seventy-seven years ago. In 1848 she was married to Count Murat. Not much is known of this romance of her life, for the old lady does not care to discuss it. The tradition among the old timers is to the effect that her husband was a wild young sprig of the French aristocracy; and that upon his culminating a long series of escapades by marrying the pretty daughter of a German innkeeper, he was discarded, once and forever, by his family. They came away immediately to America. Countess Murat traveled with her husband overland to California in 1852, over the old California trail through Wyoming, and back again; overland to Denver in 1858, and once overland from Denver to Montana in 1864. Twice since coming to this country she has been back to Europe for a year.

The Indians held up the emigrant train on which she came into Denver, and she, the only woman in the outfit, was concealed among the flour sacks for safety. She and her husband built their cabin on the spot where now stands the Denver Chamber of Commerce. No prophet told them their site was some time to be the centre of an opulent business section, and later settlers made the fortune they might have had. Their only neighbor then was a great Indian lodge that stood directly across what is now Lawrence Street. The Indian women used to bring water and wood for the young white woman, the first they had ever seen, and they helped her to make the first American flag that ever floated over Denver. She made it out of her own red petticoat, with blue and white cotton bought of a Mexican trader. Count Murat was a well-known character in the early days of Denver. Suave, polished, and agreeable, he was a general favorite. He tried his luck at mining with some success, and two or three times accumulated what would have been a comfortable little fortune for some men. But his passion for gambling was inveterate, and he never rested till he had staked his last penny. During his impecunious seasons he would turn to the trade which seems the natural refuge of exiled Frenchmen, and shave the populace for a living. It came to be one of the attractions of pioneer Denver that it had a real live Count for a barber, and tourists made it a point to be shaved by him. Schuyler Colfax, Horace Greeley, Sam Bowles, and numerous other famous men have sat in his chair.

Finally he died, and left his wife not a cent. And that's the reason old Katherine sits on the porch of her little cottage at Palmer Lake. She earned that cottage herself, with her two hands, washing and doing housework after the Count died. She came up here because she thought she could make her living keeping Summer boarders. And so she could, for old Countess Katherine's linen is snowy, and her table smiles with home-made fare. But now rheumatism has lamed her back and crooked her fingers, and erysipelas has impaired her eyesight. So she has but little except the $10 a month with which the Colorado Pioneer Society pensions her.

The Tactful Jeweler.

A woman who had just passed her fiftieth birthday took a ring to a jeweler to be repaired the other day.

"Please be careful of it," she said. "I am very fond of that ring. I got it when I was a girl."

"Oh," said the jeweler, "anybody can see it's an antique."

Women Here and There

TWO horsemen were talking recently of the carelessness of foot passengers and the difficulty they found in not running over people who threw themselves under the horses' feet. One of them had, within a few days, run over a young girl of fifteen or sixteen, and the other had had a younger girl thrown between the wheels of his carriage, but fortunately not run over. The first horseman was driving a mettlesome young horse in a light two-wheeled racing gig. He was exercising the horse, and had a small boy between his knees in the little carriage enjoying the sport. As he drove down the road two young girls were standing on the sidewalk at one side talking, with their backs to the street, which they suddenly decided to cross. The light carriage made no noise on the smooth road, and, without stopping to look, both turned and ran directly for the carriage, one of them fortunately in such a position that she was able, when she saw the horse, to steer clear of it; but the other ran directly into it, was thrown, and one wheel passed over her. The vehicle was so light that even with the weight of the man and boy she was not hurt, bore only the marks of the wheel across her white dress skirt, and picked herself up and hurried down a side street, apparently frightened to death, before the man could pull up his horse.

The second man's story was almost identical in showing the carelessness of victims of the accident. In his case there were two girls, this time only ten or a dozen years old, standing with their backs to the street, who in the same way turned suddenly, started across on a run, and ran directly into the passing vehicle. This was a two-wheeled cart drawn by a gentle horse. One girl ran into the horse, pushed herself back, and did not fall; but the other, being nearer the cart and perhaps running with more vehemence, fell forward and back of the horse, so that as the cart passed she was between the two wheels. The horseman drew up, drove back to a near-by house, into which the girls had quickly run, and where one of them lived. Both girls admitted that they were altogether to blame for the accident, and no harm was done further than the nervous shock of the girl who had been thrown. That was severe enough, and it was some weeks before the child, as the horseman, who called several times to inquire, learned, could sleep quietly without tossing and crying, "Oh, the horse, the horse!" a serious enough result to a young girl's nervous system.

Both horsemen acknowledge having a genuine fear of young children, whose movements can never be surmised, and whose safety is only in the watchfulness of the horseman and the interference, as they agreed, of the guardian angel of the child. One instance in the case of a little girl illustrates this. She was, with a number of children, begging for a ride as the horseman drove by in a heavy carriage. Not getting the ride, the little girl mockingly thrust one foot between the spokes of the carriage, and the revolution of the wheel immediately carried it off the ground and against a bar of the carriage, when, but for the quickness of the driver and the presence of mind of the child in calling to him to back his horse, an accident too frightful to be considered would have occurred.

"Never," says a woman who has had experience and a variety of hats this Summer, "take advantage of the kind offers of any one but a very dear friend, and never of a mere acquaintance. This year I had an opportunity to send several pupils to a New York milliner, who taught millinery in addition to making bonnets, and in return she volunteered to do some work in her line for me. 'Just bring your materials in any time,' she said, 'and I will make you up a pretty hat and it won't cost you anything.' As to its not costing me anything, I had no mind to allow anything of that kind, but this seems to be a hat year for me. I have a number, and late in the season, having a good hat left from last year and the material for trimming it, it occurred to me that I would take it to the milliner, who I knew would take a special interest, and have still another chapeau. I made up my mind that I would pay her $1 for the trimming. That hat was a leghorn, to be simply trimmed with feathers and a few flowers and a bit of lace I had, and velvet ribbon which I bought. I went for the hat a few days after I had sent in the materials, found it ready for me, and after I had duly admired it I asked the price.

"Of course, I knew what the answer would be, 'Oh, nothing, I was very glad to do it; not busy,' &c. Then I was to come in with my insistent offer of a dollar, which I knew would be accepted, as I have never yet found any one who could not be made to take money when it was offered though they may demur at first. But was that what my milliner said? Not a bit of it. 'Two dollars,' she answered, calmly, and I laid down the two-dollar bill and departed, expressing my thanks for her kindness.

"No, I wasn't even angry. It was too funny, and I have had the money's worth in telling the story as a good joke on me. I could have gone out on Fifth Avenue at this season and bought a hat for $5, a stylish hat with all the materials in it, and had it sent home in a bandbox. As it was, I paid over $3 for my hat, counting the velvet ribbon which I bought, and was obliged to tote it home in a paper bag, and now keep it wrapped in paper because I have no box for it. In addition to that I found, when I reached home, that the hat was not my style, and I have taken the flowers out and changed the whole effect of the hat, and don't really like it even now.

"'You need never be afraid to send your friends with their own materials,' said my milliner condescendingly, 'for I have no objection to using anything that has been worn before.' I hope I may have a chance to recommend her. It will be another opportunity to tell my story."

It is a fortunate woman who can make her own hats. One woman who can do this has eight or ten always in Summer and as many as she has gowns in Winter. She enjoys the work she puts into her headgear, and it gives great distinction to her costumes to have hats to match them. One gray hat which goes with a gray gown has the underside of plain gray straw and the top of the hat is covered with tiny black crinoline ruffles, which give a charming effect. Black velvet is used for the trimming. There is a hat the color of a Jacque rose on which are soft crushed roses in different tones, lighter and darker than the hat. A hat of purple and lavender straw combined is trimmed with crushed pansies in which yellow predominates. There is a black hat and half a dozen more—the woman could not count her hats without seeing them and making a regular inventory. A knowledge of millinery is of general benefit, for the practical part of making bows, milliner's folds, wiring, &c., all comes in play in making fine neckwear, and the woman who makes her own hats also makes her stocks, the prettiest lace affairs, one or two for each waist.

For the woman who has a real taste for it there is no business which she can go into and do quietly at home which is more satisfactory than millinery. There must be the genuine talent and a thorough knowledge of the practical part of the work and an ability to keep up with the styles. A hat has too much to do with a woman's appearance to leave her pleased with unsatisfactory work. One young New York girl who studied the business was successful from the first. During the last three months, while she was still studying herself, she counted the number of hats she made, and there were eighty. But she and her mother have a large circle of friends, and the girl has an unusual gift for making people look pretty and stylish in her hats.

The Brooklyn Public Library is doing a good work if the interest of the children it reaches is any gauge. A branch of the library was opened recently on Smith Street, on the corner of Carroll. That is a populous location, and takes in some of the poorer parts of the city. There are hosts of children in the neighborhood. These thronged the library the moment it was opened, and they are delighted to take books. The library occupies a large corner room, which was at one time a shop, and into this the children flock in crowds. One morning there were over three hundred there, and at times every book from the children's shelves is out.

"The kitchens in Sweden are not like those in New York," says a Swedish woman. "They are frequently the show places of the house. I know some women who are interested in training schools for servants, and have their maids from them, who always take any visitors who will be interested to see the kitchen. We use copper utensils, they hang on the walls, and are kept shining like gold. When there is to be a special influx of visitors, and it is known in advance, an extra number of copper utensils are put out on the range, and the kitchen presents a dazzling sight. In a large house there will be one woman who comes in to keep them clean. It would be too much work for the regular servants. Coppers in constant use are always sent out every three months to be relined with a white metal always used in such dishes to prevent danger of poison from the copper."

New Yorkers do not know the genuine pleasures of street-car riding, which adds much to the enjoyment of smaller places. Take Providence, R. I., for instance. Now, there is a place for solid fun. A woman writes from there of being in the street cars running between Providence and Pawtucket, an adjoining city, when the familiar cart of an ice cream peddler came in sight. The Rhode Island ice cream peddlers are in league with the surface road authorities to make the lives of the inhabitants of the little State as happy as possible. This peddler, after the manner of the Rhode Island kind, had his cream put up in pasteboard boxes, with a tin spoon tucked into the side of each ready for use. It was a boiling hot day, and when the eyes of the motorman of the car and the ice cream peddler met both began to prepare for business. The motorman slowed up. The conductor jumped off with most of the men in the car, ran to the ice cream peddler, who handed out packages of cream as fast as he could take in the money and make change. The conductor and men passengers jumped onto the car again, the latter with a supply for the women in the car, which started on immediately, every one eating cream in a state of blissful content.

All womankind is to be rescued from threatened death by The Ottawa (Canada) Citizen. The Citizen has discovered why the average woman gets off a car backward. It is because she carries "her purse, handkerchief, reticule"—do women still carry the reticule of forty or fifty years ago in Ottawa?—"in her left hand." Doing this she cannot, of course, take hold of the side of the car with her left, and as a result she uses her right hand, and gets off the wrong way. This practice has troubled so many brave and kindly gentlemen who never can learn that no woman has ever been injured in this way, and that she leaves the car in what they consider the wrong way on account of a reticule or handkerchief or for any of the reasons they may surmise—not for any reason in particular, but because she likes to—just because! The Citizen suggests that organizations of women take up this matter. But women's clubs do not consider trivial matters.

Jersey has more than her just dues in the way of recrimination when a young woman, who lives in one of the English island colonies off the Eastern Coast of the United States, and who visits in this part of the country, recounts her experience in the State. She lives on a small island where no important work of any kind can be done, and she took advantage of her visit to the States to bring a charming little conch pearl to be set. It was one of the prettiest of those pretty and odd little pearls, striped with pink, a gift from her father, and she was to have it set in a pin. It might be supposed that living on a small island, where the conchs are plentiful, the pearls would not be rarities with her, but that is not the case. The negroes on the island know their value, are constantly on the lookout for them, and when one is found it is only sold to the highest bidder for a good round sum, and is then sent off either to this country or to England to be sold at a still greater advance. Being in Jersey with her treasured pearl, the girl took it to a Jersey jeweler. He kept it for an unprecedented time, and whenever she went for it it was not ready. Finally the time came for her to sail, and still no pin. It did not make so much difference, aside from the disappointment, for it could be sent by mail, and was by her relatives. But, alas, what a pin it was! With her heart filled with rage the girl sat down and picked from the pin every bit of substance which occupied the place where the pearl should have been, and which was nothing in the world but wax of some kind. Her pearl was worth at least $50, but all her complaints brought her no satisfaction.

"Wouldn't you like a nice little kitten?" asked the woman who always has a houseful of cats, of the one who hasn't. "My cat played me such a trick this year. She always has a large family of kittens, seven or eight at least, and I have all but two killed immediately. But this year she hid her kittens, and it was two weeks before I discovered them, and every one with its eyes open, and I couldn't have them killed."

"But why couldn't you have them killed?" asked the second woman.

"Why, I told you they had their eyes open," said the first woman; "don't you see?"

"Yes," answered the second woman, hesitatingly, but she does not see yet.

Women Abroad.

AMONG the black gowns which are being worn in England the thin materials are as much seen as the lighter colored gowns of other places. Dotted nets and chiffons, crepes de chine, and charmingly beautiful silk muslins and lace gowns are worn, and among these black over white is popular.

The young Dutchess of Marlborough, Consuelo Vanderbilt, is wearing, among other gowns, a black net with sequins for evening, and with this her magnificent strings of pearls are to be seen to the best advantage.

Necklaces and tiaras are made to match and pendants to the former are set in the same style as the points of the latter.

Black jet is naturally much worn, and an Englishwoman who has a neck and arms of great beauty wore with her evening gown recently loops of jet over the shoulders in lieu of sleeves. The gown was of jetted net.

Princess gowns are worn more by women on the other side than here. One beautiful Princess gown of white satin had the simplicity relieved by a bolero of lace. An exquisite Irish lace formed another Princess gown, the cream tint of the lace being brought out by the dead white satin foundation.

With the low style of hair dressing the younger women are wearing wreaths of flowers, and small roses are among the prettiest.

Simplicity rules in the greater number of gowns, and a white satin gown worn by a woman with a beautiful figure was absolutely plain, with only a bit of chiffon to soften the lines about the décolletage.

Frenchwomen care more for the ensemble of their gowns, while the Englishwomen are particular about certain points. The Englishwoman prefers fine jewels, if less money is put into her frocks. It is for this reason that a quantity of French jewels were sold recently in England. Among these was a magnificent pearl necklace weighing 4,000 grains and made up of 424 magnificent pearls, evenly matched and of exquisite quality. The clasp was of a First Empire design. A smaller necklace forming a rope of pearls was composed of 234 pearls, smaller, but as fine in quality.

The Lamballe hats and Marie Antoinette fichus which were worn at the fêtes at Trianon will make their appearance in this country when Mrs. Burton Harrison has her little Trianon fête at Bar Harbor the last of this month. The fancy dress will be more attractive than much that is worn at different times, for the fashions of Marie Antoinette are universally becoming. At the Versailles fête the Countess de Castellane wore one of the most attractive gowns. It was of pink, with a draped white mousseline overdress, a Louis XVI. jacket, fastened with brass buttons, a mousseline fichu, edged with lace, and a hat of pink straw, with a crown of the material of the gown and trimmed with a black scarf and feathers. A simple but charming little gown was of white muslin and "Val" lace, the bodice sharply pointed, over a gathered skirt, and a low white hat, trimmed with a garland of roses. A very pretty Lamballe hat was of pale blue, edged with black. Muslins with designs of the period were worn, and the long walking stick, with flying ribbons, added to the picturesqueness of the fête.

The Woman Markham Knew.

EDWIN MARKHAM, some years before he gained "The Man With the Hoe" reputation, was visiting some friends in the East. His hostess, trying to find some bond by way of mutual friendship, kept asking the distinguished thinker if he knew Mrs. Smith, or Mrs. Brown, or Mrs. Jones, and spent almost a half an hour going through the list of San Francisco's "400." Markham said he was ignorant of their existence, and was not well posted in the "society news," but, he irrelevantly remarked, he knew Mrs. Mary Ann Burke, the poor old lead-pencil peddler, who was always to be found at the foot of Cherry Hill, seated on the pavement there. "She had just been admitted into the Workhouse the last I heard of her, and I have written a poem, suggested by her lonely, pitiful, old figure, bowed and bent by years and illness, under the cruel sleet of a Winter's night." The poem was then recited. It was instinct with the same sympathy and humanity and pity for a class of unfortunates even more hopeless in their sorrows than the subject of his world-renowned poem. Every verse had the refrain, "She was so old—so old." There was not a dry eye when the poet sat down.

Afterward he told a friend: "If one's emotions could only become caught and fixed and become a part of one's nature, Utopia were already here. My hearers were one and all touched and made thoughtful for a moment; but the amiable Mr. Smart next had the floor, and he recounted some stories which threw the whole party into paroxysms of laughter, and my poor, forlorn old woman was straightway forgotten. It was, I suppose, out of place for me to recite such a poem in such merry company. But still it is my belief that I and all others who work for 'the cause' must use every slight opportunity to keep touching and arousing and developing the latent and best emotions which every man possesses, no matter in how germinal a degree. Only this way can my dream of practical Socialism ever be realized."

Minister Wu to the Women.

The wise and facetious Minister Wu Ting-Fang made his appearance in a new rôle the other evening at a large gathering where both ladies and gentlemen were present, where he was the most conspicuous guest. He was asked to say a few words to the ladies, in response to a toast to them. He said: "When I see so many finely built women confronting me, and I am called upon to be the 'gallant' of the moment, what can I say but that I wish for that moment only I were not a Chinaman—I should like to be an American as I stand here; so that each one of you would appear as beautiful to me as you actually must be when seen through your countrymen's eyes. Alas! the slight difference in the formation of my orbs cannot do justice to the impression you make upon me, individually and jointly and severally. But there are some well-nourished figures and forms among you that really appear to be as fine as the best that my own fertile country has produced. And your intelligence and souls, I am told, which are hidden under your intricate fashionable apparel, are more beautiful even than your forms. May you all feel the depth and sincerity of my admiration; and may your youthful looks and honorable years always walk hand in hand."

May Irwin's Mistake.

Good-natured May Irwin is excessively fond of children. It was therefore no surprise to the elevator man in one of the tall office buildings, where the actress has business frequently, when the lady looked with deep affection upon the form of a boy of twelve garbed in clothes that had the cut of those of a man. Finally Miss Irwin, beaming down upon the diminutive form, said to the elevator man:

"Isn't he interesting?"

"The interesting" little boy turned up to her a countenance that the years hadn't touched lightly.

"Madam," he said slowly, "if you please, I am forty."

The actress stammered in confusion. "But really, you are interesting."

Then the two walked up Broadway together, in the dwarf Miss Irwin recognized Osman Sardou, one of the best-known Lilliputians on the vaudeville circuit. That was how the acquaintance of the actress, who is certainly nothing of a Lilliputian, and the dwarf began.

Society

At Home and Abroad

AUGUST has arrived and with it the whirl of society. The Summer resorts are at their best, seashore, mountain and lakeside are crowded with pleasure and health seekers, and hotelkeepers are in the acme of their glory. Perhaps the season at those resorts where the hotel is the centre of life can be called so far an overwhelming success. The torrid weather has driven crowds from New York to seek relief elsewhere. Under pain of offending every Summer hotel proprietor in the country, the truth must be told: It has been most uncomfortably hot everywhere. At the seaside and up in the mountains the nights have been cool, but the mosquitoes, possibly realizing that there is a Government crusade against them and that their doom is sealed, are making hay while the sun shines and are indulging in one last riotous festa. However, every one says it is gay, so it would be folly to go against the general impression.

Newport, of course, is the first place to be considered. It has had its water fête, and in some respects that festival was more successful than in former years. The importance of it is much exaggerated. It is a festival almost entirely for the people, and not for society, which took a half amused, half languid interest in it. Men who are devoted to the interest of Newport, such as John Jacob Astor and others, marched in the parade. The New York Yacht Club made a most brave showing and the spectacle of the illuminated craft in the harbor was one not to be forgotten. Yacht owners did their best to make the affair a success. Beautiful entertainments were given by Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., on Chrystabel; by Harry Walters on Naraeda, on Lagonda by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Browning, on Electra by ex-Commodore Gerry, and so on through the entire fleet of steam yachts. On shore the handsomest dinner was that given by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, while Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Clarke held a large reception at Beechbound, where many went to see the illuminations.

The town itself was quite gay with flags and bunting, but with the exception of two blocks on Bellevue Avenue the land spectacular part of the show was confined to that narrow thoroughfare Thames Street and Washington Square. Here large crowds collected and viewed the illuminations and threw paper confetti at each other with that careless carnival spirit that one might expect in a New England crowd. It was perhaps a realization of the libretto of Verdi's opera "The Bal Masque," the scene of which was laid in Boston. The fête brought crowds to Newport, however, and it was more generally observed by society than in former years, and it has done something to keep up the kindly relations between Bellevue Avenue and the town, at times sorely tried by menaces to the free use of the Cliff Walk, the Bailey's Beach question, and the reckless driving of automobiles. The latter question, by the way, is not as serious as depicted. The motors are driven—even that famous one owned by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.—at a rate of speed which would be defined as crawling in New York.

The festivities for the remainder of the Newport week consisted in dinners, with two novelties—a vaudeville dinner and entertainment given by Mrs. George Crocker on Friday evening at the Clambake Club and a very pretty dance at Berger's by Mrs. Clement C. Moore in honor of Miss Fish, the daughter of Hamilton Fish and a débutante of next season. Thursday and yesterday were race days, and Newport was afloat, as it was on Monday, when the contest for the Astor Cup was made. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse gave yesterday a large garden party at Eastbourne Lodge, where the Hungarian Band played and refreshments were served under a marquee.

For the rest, there were dinners and the morning and afternoon concerts at the Casino and luncheons and musicales. The Casino has again come into popular favor, and it is enjoying a very successful season. The evening hop is not very well attended, perhaps, but the tennis courts are crowded all day and the teas after the concert and Sunday evening dinners are in much vogue. With all this, there is very little general entertaining. Newport is divided into cliques and sets which keep together and which only mingle on rare occasions. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt does the greater part of the entertaining. Her luncheons and dinners at Beaulieu have been the smartest affairs of the Summer. Mrs. Vanderbilt, Sr., has so far not done much at the Breakers.

To-morrow will bring the annual meeting of the Casino Directors, and the year's report will be read. There has been proposed a plan to introduce vaudeville at the Casino instead of dancing. Vaudeville seems to retain a warm spot in the fashionable heart, and the little show at Freebody Park is still crowded each evening. Parties were given there last week by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., by Mrs. George Crocker, and by Mrs. Frederic Neilson. To-morrow evening will take place the first dinner at Mrs. Astor's. Other dinners will follow during the week, and among these will be a dinner on Wednesday for young people to be given by Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, and dinners also to-morrow evening by Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks and Mrs. Frederic Neilson. The latter will be for young people. On Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs will give a dinner at the Clambake Club in honor of their daughter, Miss Lily Oelrichs, and Peter Martin. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will also give a dinner this week, and among others who will entertain are Mrs. F. O. French, James T. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer, Jr. This latter affair will be a dinner dance for their young friends, and will take place at Berger's to-morrow evening.

The dances for the month will include those given by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones on Aug. 14, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., on Aug. 22, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks on Aug. 24. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will also give a Martha Washington dance at Beaulieu at a date not yet fixed. Mrs. William Payne Thompson also gives a dinner dance at the Newport Golf Club on Aug. 21.

There really remain but five weeks more of the Newport season. July was extremely dull, and August, from present indications, will be moderately gay, but there is nothing of the rapid movement of the season in years gone by. But society is enjoying itself at Newport in the open. Every one seems to be learning to engineer automobiles, just as every one had the bicycle craze some years ago. Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs go about in their motors without the presence of the protecting chauffeur. Mrs. Astor, by the way, seems to have led the way to simple but effective gowns, and white lawn and duck are her favorite materials. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt both have a simple, chic method of dress, and the former delights in little sailor hats and cool-looking blouses. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. John R. Drexel, and Mrs. George Crocker wear very elaborate gowns and hats. All the women are wearing veils and the hatless man has passed from society to another strata. The Panama hat, very large and rather fantastic, is the favorite headgear.

There are the usual amount of rumors in the air concerning society and fashionable people, and many of them are silly beyond measure. One of the most extraordinary is the story recently published that a ball is to be given in August at Newport by the joint parents of the Duchess of Marlborough and Miss Natica Rives. Miss Rives is an adopted daughter of George Rives. She has dropped her own father's name and holds no communication with him or his wife, who is the mother of the Duchess of Marlborough. Such an entertainment, even if the Duchess were coming to this country—and she is not—would be the very acme of absurdity. There is also a revival of the story of the patent medicine dance, which is on a par now with the famous paragraphs about ex-Commodore Gerry's new melon houses, which would appear every week first in one publication and then another, or of the building of a hotel on the site of the burned Ocean House.

Gradually the camps in the Adirondacks are being occupied by their owners. Last week Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid left for their camp near Paul Smith's. Mr. D. O. Mills will visit them, and perhaps Mrs. Ogden Mills may go up there for a short visit when she returns to this country. There is only a slight chance of her going to Newport, and she has arranged to be for the remainder of the Summer at Staatsburg. Her health has improved. She is now in Paris. The Misses Mills may be at Newport as the guests of Mrs. Havemeyer. They have been in London for a short while visiting Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck.

There is little to say concerning society abroad just now from the fact that the majority of its representatives are in this country. In England it will be Cowes week, and there are many yachts there near the Solent waiting for the regattas. The Valiant, with Mr. William K. Vanderbilt's party on board, is one of these. Mrs. Robert Goelet is on a cruise toward the land of the midnight sun. She has a large party with her, including the Duchesse de Luynes.

London is fast becoming deserted. The last dinners have been given, and the great heat made society there beat a hasty retreat. Now comes the season of shooting and of great house parties and the invasion of the north countries and of the moors and the highlands of Scotland. A few emulating the example of the King, will go to one of the German "Bads" before settling for the Autumn. Aix les Bains is filled with Americans, who are having jolly times and the bookings at the Homburg hotels show that this country will be well represented there. Lake Lucerne is another favorite resort for the American abroad, and these three places have many well-known New Yorkers stopping there.

William C. Whitney seems to have abandoned his trip abroad for the present, but like William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., there is no relying on him or his plans. At present he intends to be in Saratoga. There will be a migration of some of the Newport people thither when the races commence. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay are to be among the number, but it is very doubtful if Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt go, as they have cards out for the entire month of August. R. T. Wilson, Jr., will of course occupy his cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland will also be there.

The Misses Leiter are at Lake Geneva, which is one of the favorite resorts for Chicago people. Mrs. Leiter is with her daughter, Lady Curzon, in Scotland, where they will remain until the latter part of September. It is more than doubtful if the Misses Leiter go abroad this Autumn.

The death of Miss Cornelia de Peyster at the Matthewson, at Narragansett Pier, last week, will place in mourning a large family connection and will close the doors of a very hospitable house this coming Winter. The Misses de Peyster have entertained at dinners and card parties each season, and they are among the members of the Seven Hand Euchre Club, one of the popular card coteries. The Misses de Peyster—there were three sisters—have been going for some years to Narragansett. Miss de Peyster's death was very sudden. She was a relative of Gen. Frederic de Peyster and also of the Hamilton and Livingston families.

Narragansett has had its polo and its weekly club dinner and dance. There were many Newporters who went over to see the polo during the week. There were also polo practice games at Newport upon the private field of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and several coachloads of young people went over each afternoon. There has been little golf, but the Golf Club has proved popular with a small set. The introduction of the Dutch luncheon, however, was rather triste. It takes rank with the hen dinner, and it does not portend unlimited supply of men and joy that is all too unchecked and unconfined.

Bar Harbor is perhaps after all as gay as any place. Southampton seems to have subsided a bit, and one hears only of dinners and the Friday evening at the Meadow Club and cards. Bar Harbor is having more general dancing with the Malvern and the Kebo Valley Club weekly events than many other places. The coast of Long Island and New Jersey is enjoying itself quietly, but it can hardly be called dull. The automobile excitement is quieted at Oyster Bay, and the Frederick Benedicts have gone to Newport, where they have taken the Bennett house for the season.

The wedding will take place to-morrow of Miss Julia Ludlow, daughter of the late Thomas William Ludlow, and whose mother was formerly Miss Frances Fraser Bettner, and Richard Mortimer Young, formerly of Charlottetown, P. E. I. It is to be celebrated in the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth Street, by the Rev. George M. Christian. A wedding breakfast will be served at the residence of the bride's mother after the ceremony.

The wedding of Miss Jean Martin, daughter of the Rev. Thomas W. Martin of Trinity Church, Far Rockaway, and Dr. Mortimer Roland Beaudoin-Bennett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Beaudoin-Bennett, is to be celebrated at Hewletts, L. I., on Aug. 21. Arthur Gouverneur Morris, Benjamin C. Vandewater, George Perry Dilienback, and René Corillo de Albornez, are to be the ushers. Miss Margaret Allan will be the maid of honor. Archdeacon Henry C. Bryan of the Garden City Cathedral, assisted by the bride's father, will officiate, and Richard Henry Lee Martin will give his sister away.

Senator John Kean has Judge Loring's place, at Pride's Crossing, Mass., this Summer. Mrs. Kean is now there, and the Misses Elizabeth and Lucy Kean are to be there during August.

Mrs. Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati and Miss Nannie Longworth and Nicholas Longworth, Jr., are at Beverly Farms, Mass., occupying their Summer home in the Mingo Beach district.

Justice Horace Gray and Mrs. Gray, who are at their Lawrence cottage, Nahant, for the Summer, gave a large dinner there early in the week.

AT THE SUMMER RESORTS.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 3.—Society seems to save up for the month of August and then spends in the most extravagant manner. The past week has been the usual early August procession of events. They are coming now too thick and fast to distinguish them. The most notable affair of the week, however, was the reception given by Capt. Thomas J. Bush at the Pot and Kettle Club in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Alexander McDow Cook. Gen. McCook, who, with Mrs. McCook, is staying at the Newport, is one of the famous fighting McCooks. The affair took place Friday afternoon, and was one of the largest receptions that have been given at the club up the coast. Some of the well-known people present included Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Admiral and Mrs. Upshur, Rear Admiral O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Johnston Livingston, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, R. Hall McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Miss Sylvia Fox, Miss May Handy, Miss Lota Robinson, John B. Henderson, James B. Haggin, and Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup.

The second Malvern hop, which took place Wednesday evening, proved that dancing is more popular this Summer than last. Perhaps it is because there is an increase in the younger element here. A large number of dinners preceded the dance, several being given at the Inn and others at the cottages. Some of those who entertained were Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. C. B. Wright, Mrs. A. C. Barney, Johnston Livingston, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Alfred E. Pratt, Mrs. T. Huger Pratt, Mrs. John Harrison, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle. During the course of the dance almost every one of prominence drifted in.

The dinner dance at Kebo on Saturday night marked the limit of the club's season. The dinner was as large as could be given, and the dance later was so largely attended as to be uncomfortable. Those who entertained at dinner were Mrs. W. P. Draper, Mrs. Charles B. Wright, E. J. Curley, L. McIlvaine Luqueer, J. B. Henderson, Miss Kimball. Some of the guests included Mrs. C. S. Wadsworth, Miss Whelen, Miss Conover, Lieut. Strickland, Lieut. Moraut, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Cotton, Mrs. Lawrence, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Countess Festetics, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Thatcher, Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean, Mrs. Hunt-Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman gave a large dinner Tuesday night. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Johnston Livingston, Mr. Maurice Rumsey, Miss Gertrude Harrison. The dinner was followed by a musicale, at which Miss Harrison sang.

Monday evening Mrs. Wright gave a dinner party, followed by cards, at which the guests were Miss Willing, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Drayton, Miss Seely, Miss Hinkle, Miss Cochran, Miss Robbins.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney gave a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Cotton. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. James Ross Todd, Miss Barney, Miss Draper, Capt. Thomas J. Bush, Mr. J. B. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, and Miss Conover.

Saturday afternoon Mrs. Barney gave a large reception at Bany Bryn to meet Mrs. Alfred E. Platt of Chicago and Mrs. Hubert Vos of New York. Mrs. Platt is a sister of Mrs. Barney and very talented. With her daughter, Mrs. L. Platt Hunt, she has taken the Cornersmeet for the Summer.

Word has just been received here by Admiral Upshur that, while it will be impossible for the English fleet to visit here as a squadron, some one of the fleet may come in during September. As the North Atlantic Squadron will not reach here until very late in August, it is hoped that some one of the English ships may succeed in getting down here.

There is no doubt that the prettiest open-air event of the week is the ladies' putting contest at Kebo on Saturday afternoon. It apparently strikes society as just right to drift out there for a cup of tea and to watch the smartly gowned women dawdling about the lawn, golf club in hand. The contest Saturday was won by Mrs. D. B. Cadherwood of Philadelphia. Miss Fannie McLane was second. The other entries included Mrs. Ireland, Mrs. Conkling, Mrs. Robinson, the Misses Martin, Miss Harris, Miss Kinsley, Miss Hubbard, Miss Gregory, Miss Lounsbury, Miss Grant, Miss Hollins, Miss Davis, Miss Robinson, Miss Strickland, Miss Kimball, Miss Seely, Miss Berry, Miss McLane, and Miss Shapley.

Mrs. Henry Whelen gave a picnic Friday afternoon to Otter Cliffs.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman are to give a large reception this coming week in honor of Mr. and Mrs. McNutt of Rome.

There have been two notable yacht arrivals during the week, one the Corsair, owned by J. Pierpont Morgan, and the other James J. Hill's steam yacht Wagouta. Neither Mr. Morgan nor Mr. Hill was aboard his boat. Mr. Hill is expected here almost immediately, while Mr. Morgan will arrive a little later. The Corsair brought down Mr. John H. Cadwalader, who is in very bad health. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell accompanied him.

Major Gen. and Mrs. John R. Brooke are expected at the Louisburg next week. Gen. Brooke, who is now stationed at Governors Island, is making the trip to inspect the forts of the northern frontier.

Mrs. C. S. Chickering entertained at luncheon Saturday at the Wagatt cottage. Among the guests were Mrs. Whelen, Mrs. Hormess, Mr. Rogers, Mrs. Drayton, Mrs. Slater, Louis Niles Roberts, and Mr. Goodrich.

Miss Edwards entertained at luncheon on Wednesday for Mrs. James W. Gerard, née Daly. The guests were Countess Festetics, Mrs. James Haggin, Miss Fox, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Miss Gurnee, Miss Hone, Miss Bowler, Miss Gerard, and Mrs. Edwards.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup entertained at dinner last night. Mrs. C. F. Chickering gives a luncheon to-day. Mrs. Weld gave a pretty children's party yesterday afternoon.

Thursday afternoon Mrs. W. P. Draper entertained at luncheon Mr. and Mrs. Gericke, Mrs. Cary Hutchinson, Mrs. J. M. Sears, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Goodrich, Mr. Bates and Mr. How.

Miss Seely held a large reception at Hillhurst Thursday afternoon.

C. R. Auchincloss recently established a new feature for the golf course at Kebo. He went 18 holes in 83. Robbins and Gourlie had previously held the record at 85.

Mrs. W. P. Draper entertained at dinner last night Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Vos, Waldron Bates, Mrs. Cary Alcott Hutchinson, Mrs. Hunt Slater, Francis Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Charles T. How, Mr. Draper, and Miss Draper.

Evidently Grindstone is having a lively season. A large number of cottagers are there for the Summer and the hotel is well filled. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bliss of New York are at Acquitac. With them are Miss Mildred Barnes, Miss Barnes, and Miss Bliss. Mr. and Mrs. George Dexter have the Barkley cottage with them is Miss Dexter. Mrs. Spencer Ewin is at Scaleby Lodge. Mrs. John G. Moore, and Miss Ella Moore are at Far from the Wolf.

The new swimming pool at Grindstone is proving a popular meeting place. Some of the adepts at the sport are Mrs. John Moore, Miss Moore, the Misses Witherell,

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Mrs. and Miss Trotter, Miss Ridgeway, Mrs. Brown, and Miss Dixon.

Bar Harbor will entertain a distinguished visitor in August in the person of Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil of Washington, Chief of Ordnance.

Baron Strale of Washington has arrived at Bar Harbor for the season, having apartments at the Marlboro. Baron Strale is Secretary of the Swedish Legation and comes here to join his chief, Minister Grip, who is almost an annual visitor at Bar Harbor.

John I. Waterbury, President of the Manhattan Trust Company, New York, has bought the Cannon cottage. The Waterburys will come the first of August in their yacht. The Waterbury boys are well known in the polo world.

Miss Frances Hinkle entertained at dinner and cards last Tuesday evening. The guests were Mrs. C. B. Wright, Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mrs. C. S. Wadsworth, Mrs. S. M. Wright, Mrs. Hugh McMillan, the Misses Cochran, the Misses Patterson, Miss Seely, Miss Barney, Miss Draper, Miss Willing, Miss Kimball, Miss Sallie Lawrence, Miss Whelen, Miss Conover, Miss Taylor, Miss Powell, and Miss Sampson.

A coaching party came over Monday from Northeast Harbor. They were driven by Howard Colby, who has his tally-ho at the resort, and who is an expert whip. In the party were Mrs. G. F. Jordan, Miss Jordan, Miss Ethel Jordan, Miss Mabel Bunke, and Edmund Marvin.

The Mount Desert Yacht Racing Association, which includes most of the boats not in the raceabout class, will hold regattas during August. The present membership of this club is as follows: Fred May, yacht Rosalind; W. P. Draper, yacht Kebayun; Arnold Watson, yacht Beatrice; H. I. Drummond, yacht White Heather; A. Howard Hinkle, yachts Senta and Anaqua; Mr. Pulitzer, yacht Zamiel, and John Randolph, yacht Adelaide.

The late yachting arrivals include the steam yacht Admiral, which came in Tuesday evening, and the Mavis. The Admiral is the property of Pliny Fiske of New York and has the owner and his private secretary on board. The Mavis is a black English cruising cutter belonging to Traverse Cochran of Philadelphia, a brother of George and William Cochran, who are cottagers at Bar Harbor. The Mavis leaves this week for Campobello, where Mr. Cochran has a cottage.

The steam yacht Sapphire, belonging to Alfred Harmon of New York, which has been in the harbor for a day or two, left Wednesday for Portland, at which point Mr. Harmon will leave the yacht for a trip to the White Mountains.

Count and Countess Laugier-Villars entertained a dinner party at the Livingston cottage Thursday night. The invited guests were Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Miss Fox, Mr. Brooks Fenno, Mr. Gerard, and Johnston Livingston.

Phoenix Ingraham is visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright. Miss Amy Penn Caskell Hall will be their guest later in the season.

A reception was given at the Ladies' Club Wednesday evening by Miss Wells. The guests included Mrs. M. C. McMichael, Miss Larkin, Mrs. Tolman, Miss Sombard, Miss Ballard, Miss Rand, Miss Whelen, Mrs. Horton, and Mrs. Thatcher.

Mrs. John R. McLean entertained at luncheon on Sunday Miss Mae Handy, Mrs. Lola Robinson, Lieut. Strickland, Commodore Morant, Mrs. H. Slater, Mrs. Hunt Slater, and Lewis Niles Roberts.

Booker T. Washington, whose book "Up from Slavery" has made its author one of the great Americans, will speak in the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium Wednesday morning, Aug. 14.

Some well-known people to arrive lately are Charles Winslow, familiarly known as "Pinky"; Mrs. Henry D. Knowlton, and the Misses Knowlton.

The date has been set for an entertainment in aid of the Village Hospital, which entertainment will be mostly theatricals, after the manner so successfully performed last year. Mrs. A. C. Barney will again have charge of the arrangements. Theatricals seem to take very well here—probably because there are so few of them.

Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, accompanied by her daughter, came this week. They have the Talleyrand for August.

Mrs. Burton Harrison will give a large garden fête on Aug. 23.

THE WEEK AT LENOX.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 3.—This has been a week of dinners. Several of these events were large and elaborate functions, notably the one given on Tuesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia and the one on the following evening at the Curtis Hotel, given by Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Welles and Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris. Mr. and Mrs. de Heredia had planned to have their dinner a novel one, and the tables were to have been on the lawn, but threatening weather prevented the successful carrying out of this scheme, and the dinner was served in the immense hall. There were four tables in all and twenty-four guests. Each one of the tables was built around a green bay tree, and the floral decorations were especially elaborate. During the dinner an orchestra played, and afterward there was informal dancing. Some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. Wharton, Isaac Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond, Miss Kneeland, and Alfred Devereux.

On the following evening the Welles-Morris dinner party was given in the new dining room at Curtis's. There were twenty-six guests, who were seated at one long table. The floral decorations were elaborate. Mr. Curtis having given his personal attention to the details. The new room, which lights up very beautifully, is 44 by 60 feet in size, and is finished in white and green, to match the main dining room. Those present at this dinner were Mrs. Welles, Miss Mackay, Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Miss Sargent, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. de Heredia, Miss Kneeland, Mrs. Lydig, Mrs. Joseph W. Burden, Mrs. Edward S. Rawson, John H. Hammond, Philip Lydig, John E. Parsons, Mr. Welles, Alfred Devereux, Carlos de Heredia, Mr. Rawson, John W. Burden, Mr. Iselin, Mr. Morris, Mr. Foster, Clinton Gilmore, and John E. Alexandre.

There have been a number of driving parties in Lenox this week. Mr. and Mrs. Otto F. Van Arnim of New York, accompanied by Miss Wing of Sandwich, Mass., were in one party. Mr. William Ruland and Mr. William M. Pullway passed through Lenox with two horses and a high cart. They carried saddles in the cart, and alternately rode and drove. Another party of New York people here was composed of Mrs. H. T. Alley, Miss Richards, and Roland Hood.

Some of the cottagers are now taking their regular trips to the seaside. The Hamilton Fish Keans, who have been at the Winthrop cottage, have gone to Bar Harbor, for a few weeks' visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster left on Thursday for Bar Harbor, where they will remain for a month, afterward returning to their country house here.

Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold Haven went to Newport this week for a brief visit. They will return to Lenox the middle of August.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane and family left yesterday for Newport, where they will remain for two or three weeks.

Miss Rossel of Catskill, N. Y., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams.

Among the recent dinner parties were two given on Saturday evening last by Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanier.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Morgan, who have been abroad, arrived this week, and are occupying Ventfort Hall.

Miss Julia Ethel Bronson of New York is the guest of Mrs. Robert Winthrop.

Mr. O'Donnell Iselin of New York is at Curtis's for a few days.

Mrs. John Struthers and the Misses Struthers of Philadelphia, who have recently returned from abroad, are now at Devon, Penn., and will soon arrive in Lenox.

Miss Katherine Hall and Miss Susie Hall, daughters of Mrs. John T. Hall, who have been visiting in Lenox, have returned to Newport.

Miss Evelyn Sloane has returned to Wyndhurst from a visit at Bar Harbor.

A dinner was given on Saturday by Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane in honor of Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., whom they have been entertaining.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane gave a large dinner party on Saturday last.

Some of the recent arrivals in Lenox are the following: Richard N. Dyer and Mrs. Charles Lord.

TUXEDO PARK'S GAYETIES.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Tuxedo, although deserted by many of the cottagers, passed a rather lively week. The cool, delightful weather kept those who came up to pass Sunday a greater part of the week. This week Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. James Faye, Mr. and Mrs. William Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Tams, Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Mathews, and others returned to their Tuxedo cottages. Miss Julia Henry, who occupied with her brother the Bruce Price cottage, sailed for Europe on Thursday. Mr. A. D. Henry will remain at Tuxedo. Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, who also sailed on Thursday on the First Bismarck, gave a farewell dinner at their Tuxedo cottage Wednesday evening to a number of the Tuxedo set, including Mrs. James M. Henning, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Miss Winifred Ives, Mr. C. Clive Bagley, and John Drew. They will join Mrs. William Jay in Paris and visit Germany with Judge Ingraham. Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge, who arrived last week, entertained at dinner Saturday evening.

Mr. T. Suffern Taller has gone to Europe for a few months' visit. Mrs. Taller will remain at the Tuxedo cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. John Murray Mitchell are now at Portland, Me., cruising on their yacht the Bedouin. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rogers and Mrs. Randel vacated the Kent cottage this week on account of the death of Mr. Randel, and are now stopping at their city residence, on Thirty-eighth Street, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard, Jr., will go to Newport next week for a few weeks' visit at the Lloyd Bryces.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Pell closed their Tuxedo cottage this week and will occupy the Mrs. J. P. Kernochan cottage, Newport, for the remainder of the season, returning to Tuxedo the 15th of September.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Fahnestock arrived at the Wetmore cottage, on Wee Wah Lake, for the Summer, and Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Halliday of Washington are at their cottage, on Tower Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne of Princeton, who have been at the club, will go to Bar Harbor this week, as also will Mr. and Mrs. Flamen B. Candler.

Mr. and Mrs. William Kent have taken a cottage at New London for the rest of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane passed the week at Mrs. Sands's, at Southampton, during the golf tournament.

Mr. Spencer Trask passed Thursday at Tuxedo, having come out to arrange for the building of the new house, which is well under way, on Crow's Nest Road. Those who are building new residences in the park this year are Frederic R. Halsey, John Murray Mitchell, and Spencer Trask.

Mr. Halsey has torn down his old residence and will build the new one on the site of the old one on Tuxedo Lake. It will be one of the finest cottages in the park. George L'Hommedieu of Great Neck is the contractor erecting the building.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Mackay, Mrs. A. S. Edwards, Miss Taylor, Mr. Cromwell Woodward, Otto Andreae, and George W. Gibson are among the late arrivals at the club.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield and Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, Jr., will go to York Harbor this week for the remainder of the Summer.

Miss Potts of New York has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John McAnerny at the Schwab Cottage during the week. Mrs. Bruce Price, who occupies her cottage on East Lake, entertained at luncheon on Wednesday and afterward a bridge whist party. Among those present were Mr. Herman Vogel, Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Pell, and Mrs. Coster.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell are at Boston for the week. The Misses Van Kleek are at the School Cottage for the Summer.

CROWDS AT ASBURY PARK

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 3.—Thousands of tourists from the metropolitan district came to Asbury Park and Ocean Grove this week for their annual outing. The newcomers found the twin resorts crowded as never before. This afternoon all the trains from New York City were run in two sections, and every coach was crowded to the platforms with vacationists. So the "season" is now at flood tide, and if favorable weather continues the ebb will not set in before the middle of September, for the hotel men say the bookings for the first Fall month are 100 per cent. more numerous than last year.

The hotel guests have been surfeited with social functions this week. Every night there have been hops, card parties, germans, musicales, and the like. An innovation introduced at an up-town hostelry on Wednesday evening was a shirt-waist hop. Both men and women wore shirt waists, and the dancing was on the hotel porch.

The young ladies who are daily attendants upon the Young People's meetings in Ocean Grove have turned candymakers. Next Saturday they will make home-made bon-bons and dispose of them at an open-air fair to be held in Thompson Park. The proceeds will be turned over to the Ocean Grove firemen, who will use the candy money in buying furnishings for their new engine house. The candy-selling scheme was the idea of Evangelist Charles H. Yatman, who in his younger days was a volunteer fireman.

Twenty resident and visiting horsemen met Wednesday evening and organized a riding and driving club. Clarence S. Steiner of this place is President of the new organization.

Next Wednesday and Thursday afternoons the local canoe club will hold a series of races on Deal Lake. The course is one-half mile long. The races on Wednesday will be for men only. On the following day the women will paddle over the course. Valuable prizes will be awarded the winners.

A National Cycling Association championship bicycle meet will be held next Thursday at the North Asbury Park athletic grounds under the management of William A. Brady. The programme includes paced events between Harry Elkes and Jimmy Michaels, and unpaced races in which Major Taylor, Owen Kimble, Tom Cooper, Lester Wilson, W. S. Fenn, Frank Kramer, Howard Freeman, Floyd McFarland, and others will compete for the $1,000 cash prizes.

The managers of the baby parade have decided to spend $1,000 to make the pageant a sure success. Thus far the entries number nearly a hundred, but Manager Ayres says there will be 300 entries before the event takes place. It has been decided to hold an evening carnival in the beach auditorium as a finale to the parade. At the evening show the prize babies and their decorated coaches will be on exhibition. At the same time Queen Titania will hold a reception.

The Summer School of Theology has been in session in Ocean Grove since Tuesday and will continue until Thursday of next week, when the Woman's Home Missionary Society will have charge of the meetings. The Rev. George E. Purves, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, will lecture before the school to-morrow and Tuesday mornings. This evening in the Auditorium Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was rendered by 700 singers comprising the Ocean Grove Festival Chorus, led by Prof. Tali Esen Morgan. Next Thursday evening the Children's Musical Festival will be held. On this occasion the chorus will number 1,000 voices. On Tuesday evening, Aug. 13, the oratorio of "Elijah" will be sung.

The most prominent arrivals this week include: Police Capt. Chapman of New York City, Mrs. Ormiston Chant of London, England; the Rev. Dr. S. W. Gamble of New York City, Gonzales de Quesada of Havana, Maurice Holahan of New York City, Laura Burt, the actress; Speaker of the Assembly William J. Bradley of Camden, Former Inspector of Police Henry V. Steir of New York City, Lieut. John M. Dunn, United States Army; the Rev. Father James P. Donohue of New York City; Lady Elaine James of London, England; Marshall P. Wilder, the Rev. Dr. James B. Dunn, the Rev. Dr. Cortlandt Meyers, the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson, and the Rev. Dr. E. P. Ingersoll of New York City; the Hon. Henry Stafford Little of Trenton, and Gov. Foster M. Voorhees of New Jersey.

AT NARRAGANSETT PIER.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 3.—The annual polo tournament of the Point Judith Country Club on the grounds of Wildfield farm has been the all-absorbing attraction for society, both here and at near-by resorts, for the past week. The polo tourney opened Monday with the first match for the Narragansett Cups, the rival fours being the Bryn Mawrs of Pennsylvania and the Westchesters of New York. The Westchesters defeated their opponents after a hard-fought contest, and also defeated the Myopias of Boston on Wednesday after the most exciting contest ever witnessed since polo was inaugurated at Narragansett. There was a very large attendance. Not only did most of the Pier turn out, but many drove over from Newport, or sailed over on their yachts to witness the sport. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay were interested spectators of the game on this day, and joined the New Yorkers in their cheer for the Westchesters. They came over on their yacht. Creighton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, Mrs. Robert G. Shaw, Mrs. Larry Waterbury, Mrs. C. G. Rice, Mrs. R. L. Agassiz, M. de Wollant, and A. Zelonoy of the Russian Embassy were among those who witnessed the polo from handsome turnouts and mobiles.

Among those who have entertained here during the past week are M. de Wollant and A. Zelonoy of the Russian Embassy, Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Shaw, Second, of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Browning, who sailed here on the Lagonda; Mr. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mr. P. E. Conrad, and Mr. W. Gould Brokaw, who sailed here on his yacht Amorita, and who is now on a cruise to Boston and Bar Harbor. In his party are Dr. B. M. Taft, Gilbert Clinton, and S. O. Pell of New York. They will return to Narragansett for a visit later in the season.

At the Point Judith Country Club Thursday night the table d'hote dinner was the largest and most successful of the season. There were over fifty in attendance, and the floral decorations, which consisted of American Beauty roses, ferns, and natural vines, were most artistically arranged. Those who entertained were Mrs. F. M. Prescott, who gave a dinner to twelve; Mrs. S. A. Culbertson, who dined a party of eight; Mrs. Joseph Dilworth, who gave a dinner to a party of eight; Mrs. Benjamin Tilghman, who gave a dinner to a party of six; Mrs. G. H. Ballantine, who dined a party of six; Mrs. S. G. Hamilton, who gave a dinner to a party of six; Mrs. Irving Chase, who dined, six, and Mrs. F. D. Hussey, who gave a dinner to a party of six.

Mr. P. E. Conrad gave a dinner to a party of ten at the Country Club Thursday evening.

Miss Beeckman gave a luncheon at the Country Club Thursday to a party of eight.

Wagon Roads in Palestine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Selah Merrill, United States Consul at Jerusalem, writes under date of June 11:

One of the greatest thoroughfares in Palestine is that between Jerusalem and Nablous, the ancient Shechem. For centuries it has been only a camel path, in many places rough and stony, and in spite of the vast amount of traffic, it was not until 1900 that an effort was made to connect the two cities by a carriage road. Early in that year the route was surveyed and specifications sent to Constantinople, whence orders for the construction of the road must emanate. Work was begun the following August, and in March of the present year the first carriage passed over the completed section between Jerusalem and Bireh.

The extreme width of the roadbed is 19 feet 6 inches. After the grading, a bed of cracked stones 8 inches in thickness was made, over which earth was spread. The road was then well rolled. The grade is good, there being very few places where a horse cannot trot. I refer, of course, only to the completed portion between Jerusalem and Bireh. The entire distance from Jerusalem to Nablous is 38½ miles. American travelers will remember Sinjil as their camping place the first night out of Jerusalem, going north toward Damascus. It is a curious fact that Sinjil is an Arabic adaptation of "St. Giles" of the Crusades, and "Bireh" is the biblical "Beeroth" mentioned in Joshua, ix., 17. Bireh has a good spring, and there has been talk of bringing water thence to Jerusalem. The contract price for building the completed section of the road was about $23,000. There were only two bidders, both Christians, (Armenians.) Mohammedans and Jews do not engage in such work.

The distance from Bireh and Sinjil is only one mile greater than that between Jerusalem and Bireh, but the country is more rugged. There are many natural obstacles to be encountered, and the estimated cost of that section is from $46,000 to $44,000. The money will be raised in the Jerusalem district by a tax upon the peasantry. This district is associated with many famous historical events, and the contiguous country contains the sites of the ancient cities of Nob, Gophna, Beeroth, Bethel, Ramah, Shiloh, &c.

The wagon roads already existing in Palestine are:

Jerusalem to Yafa, forty miles; begun in 1868, but a number of years elapsed before wagons could pass over it, and then only with difficulty, ten to twelve hours being required to go down to Yafa, and fourteen to sixteen to climb back up the mountains. It was only in 1892, when the railroad between these two points became a certainty, that the Jerusalem and Yafa road was made fairly comfortable for carriages.

Jerusalem to Hebron, twenty-three miles; completed in 1890.

Jerusalem to Jericho, about twenty-two miles; completed in 1898. Ten years were spent in building this road.

Jerusalem to the top of the Mount of Olives, about four miles; made in 1898 for the Emperor of Germany.

Jerusalem to Bireh, nine miles; just completed.

It is true that carriages go from Jericho to the Dead Sea and the River Jordan, but there is no road. * * * Likewise wagons go along the roadless seacoast from Yafa to Haifa, at the foot of Mount Carmel, the road which was made for the Emperor of Germany in 1898 being entirely in ruins. Wagons also go from Yafa to Gaza, but no road was ever made there.

Employing Convicts as Roadmakers.

WARDEN PATRICK HAYES of the Kings County Penitentiary believes that the idle prisoners in the various prisons and penitentiaries in the State could be employed to great benefit to the State and to themselves in the building of public roads. If the convicts were thus put at work, the Warden believes, the State would in time have the finest system of highways in the country. To demonstrate the practicability of his theory, the Warden is just now engaged in experimental work along these lines. He is employing the idle prisoners in the Kings County Penitentiary to lay out a street near the prison.

This street is being laid through a large plot of land owned by the county to the south of the penitentiary. The street will be an extension of Montgomery Street. It is being cut through a sandhill, and about 100 convicts are being employed in the work. The prisoners seem to enjoy the work, as there is nothing for them to do in the penitentiary, and the road building fills in their time and occupies their minds.

"I think," said Warden Hayes, discussing his theory as to the employment of convicts, "that the State might well take up the question of roadbuilding by convicts. It would be a most excellent thing for both the State and the convicts themselves. It would keep prisoners from going insane for want of employment, for one thing, and yet would place them in no direct competition with other workers. By the employment of inmates of penal institutions many miles of good roads might be laid out in the State at very little cost.

"The only expense the city will be asked to stand in the laying out of the street we are cutting through here will be for the curbing. The road will be about 750 feet long and 70 feet in width. When we have cut down to the grade level we will lay a good macadam roadbed, most of the stone for which we are taking out right here. When this street is completed it will be every bit as good a piece of roadway as there is in Brooklyn, and its cost will represent but very little more than the expense of keeping the prisoners, which would have to be borne by the county, anyhow, whether the prisoners were at work or idle."

Always Cautious.

The Count of Oweall found himself in money difficulty and sent for a money lender to bring him $2,000 at once.

"Count," said Goldfox, "I cannot manage to let you have $2,000 at such short notice, but if you will sign a note for $2,000 I will advance you $1,500 on the spot."

"What? A note? Not much. I had to pay a note once before. No more notes for me!"

A Good Friend.

Slowboy—I hear you ran down an old gentleman with your automobile.

Scorcher—Yes, broke one of his legs, dislocated his shoulder, and bruised him up pretty well generally.

Slowboy—That's too bad. And now you expect a suit for damages, I suppose?

Scorcher—No; the old fellow is a very good friend of mine.

FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES.

William Tell Up to Date.

He wouldn't bow down to the tyrant's hat
At the top of the market pole,
And Gessler was more than enraged thereat
To the depths of his very soul.

And so he decreed with a grin elate:
"I will make Tell suffer for this;
I will give him a taste of the fruit of fate
That will make him cavort, I wis!"

And the tyrant he gnashed his teeth and said:
"Bring forward his offspring small,
And place on the top of his golden head
A nice little white golf ball.

"Blindfolded, the father his driver free
Shall swing with all power and force
At his fair son's head, which shall be the tee,
All the way round the nine-hole course."

Oh, the little fellow was brought forth then,
And his courage ne'er fell or failed,
Though a chill went over the strongest men
And the women all wept and wailed.

'Twas then at the ball on the head so fair
That the blindfolded Tell let fly,
And with aim most rare did he hit it square,
And it flew to the cloudless sky.

He did it again at the second tee
And the third, and his little son
Danced wholly unhurt in his perfect glee
At the ninth, when that hole was done.

As the ball in each hole lit on the fly,
Said William, with merriment fine,
"You all will kindly take notice that I
Did the blooming nine holes in 9!"

And Gesler's rage, that had blossomed red-hot,
Simmered down till it ceased to flame,
While W. T. he engaged on the spot
To teach him the tricks of the game.

—R. K. MUNKITTRICK in The Smart Set.

Pulled Lincoln's Hair.

From Leslie's Popular Monthly.

While Mr. Lincoln was living in Springfield, a Judge of the city, who was one of the leading and most influential citizens of the place, had occasion to call upon him. Mr. Lincoln was not overparticular in his matter of dress, and was also careless in his manners. The Judge was ushered into the parlor, where he found Mr. Lincoln sprawled out across a couple of chairs, reclining at his ease. The Judge was asked to be seated, and, without changing his position in the least, Mr. Lincoln entered into conversation with his visitor.

While the two were talking Mrs. Lincoln entered the room. She was, of course, greatly embarrassed at Mr. Lincoln's offhand manner of entertaining his caller, and stepping up behind her husband she grasped him by the hair and twitched his head about, at the same time looking at him reprovingly.

Mr. Lincoln apparently did not notice the rebuke. He simply looked up at his wife, then across to the Judge, and, without rising, said:

"Little Mary, allow me to introduce you to my friend, Judge So-and-So."

It will be remembered that Mrs. Lincoln's maiden name was Mary Todd, and that she was very short in stature.

Chinese Farmers in Greater New York.

From Scribner's.

Cross Thirty-fourth Street Ferry to Long Island City, which really does not smell so bad as certain of our poets would have us believe; take the car marked "Steinway," and ride for fifteen or twenty minutes out through dreary city edge, past small, unpainted manufactories, squalid tenements, dirty back yards, and sad vacant lots that serve as the last resting place for decayed trucks and overworked wagons. Soon after passing a tumble-down windmill, which looks like a historic old relic, on a hilltop, but which was built in 1867 and tumbled down only last year, the Steinway Silk Mills will be reached. They can be distinguished by the long, low wings of the building covered with windows like a hothouse. Leave the car here and strike off to the left, down a lane which will soon be an alley, and then a hundred yards or so from the highway will be seen the first of the odd, paper-covered houses of a colony of Chinese farmers who earn their living by tilling the soil of Greater New York.

At short distances are the other huts crouching at the foot of big trees, with queer gourds hanging out in front to dry, and large unusual crocks lying about, and huge baskets, and mattings—all clearly from China; they are as different from what could be bought on the neighboring avenue as the farms and farmers themselves are different from most Long Island farms and farmers. Out in the fields, which are tilled in the Oriental way, utilizing every inch of ground clean up to the fence, and laid out with even divisions at regular intervals, like rice fields, the farmers themselves may be seen, working with Chinese implements, their pigtails tucked up under their straw hats, while the western world wags on in its own way all around them. This is less than five miles from the glass-covered parade ground of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Utilizing the Sun's Energy.

Prof. Thurston in Cassier's Magazine.

The uncertainty which the engineer feels regarding the solar motor is due largely to the difficulties arising from the fact that the sun is not always available, even by day, and that it is entirely out of reach for power purposes for one-half the twenty-four hours, and he has as yet no idea of practical methods of storage, either of the heat or the power, for use during cloudy periods, hours, days, and weeks even, when the engine cannot be kept in steady operation. It is, of course, possible that much improvement may be effected in the electric storage battery, and it is even true that great improvements in that precious device are apparently already in sight; but even the ideal and perfect battery, could it be realized, would probably prove so costly and so enormous, as a part of this system of sun-power utilization, as to make its use practically out of the question in temperate regions where the sky is overcast so often that not over one-half the direct heat of the sun is each day, on the average, available, or in the tropics where the rainy season makes it unavailable for months together.

The availability of sunlight and heat for the purposes of the engineer differs greatly in different places, and with every change of latitude, as well as from season to season. This variability is an enormous handicap where it is sought to employ this energy. The remark is attributed to Prof. Langley that all the coal deposits of Pennsylvania, if burned in a single second, would not liberate a thousandth part as much heat as does the surface of the sun in that unit of time. Yet it is evident that our coal deposits, so long as they last, are worth more to us than all the available heat of the sun.

Croker as a Worker.

Louis Seibold in The Munsey.

Croker has no theories. I have his own assurance on this point. He is practical and tactful. He indulges in no day dreams. He works with the tools that the political school in which he has been trained have provided. He knows that they are the most useful and that they accomplish the purposes for which they are intended.

"Doing things," he said, sententiously, once when I asked him how he accounted for his success. He fumbled his closely cropped gray beard, turned his steel-blue eyes on the Saratoga race track, where we were at the time, and continued: "While most men sit around club windows, or at dinners, discussing political plans, I go among my people to find out what they are saying and doing. I don't waste any time on theories. I want reports that give me facts and figures. I don't make plans to be forgotten overnight. I never went to bed on a theory in my life. As a matter of fact, I never went to bed at all if there was a plan to carry out until I had learned whether it would suit or not.

"The best plans are those that result from the establishment of a system. System is necessary to success, and you cannot have system without organization. Tammany Hall is a perfect organization; therefore a perfect system. That is why it is successful. We do not have any theories in Tammany Hall."

To Clean Old Engravings.

From The Art Amateur.

The cleaning of old engravings requires special care, and it is sometimes prudent, if they are rare masterpieces, not to confide this operation to strange hands. We give a process of cleaning the result of which is excellent, and which we have seen adopted by one of the most celebrated collectors of engravings in Paris. The engraving must be soaked for twelve hours in a flat-bottomed basin, containing a solution of half-ounce of carbonate of potassium in half-gallon of water; it is then taken out, shaken, and placed between two boards, heavily weighted down; being first carefully spread between two sheets of blotting paper. It then undergoes a fresh washing by having a small jet of pure water playing upon it for some hours; when it is dipped for one hour in salt water (half ounce salt to half gallon water) and exposed to the air for half a day. It is then washed again in clear water and dried between two leaves of blotting paper under heavy pressure. These successive operations are somewhat long, it is true, but, nevertheless, far preferable to the proceedings of the so-called restorers of engravings, who frequently use chloride water, which rapidly destroys the paper. Engravings so cleaned are certainly very white when they come from the hands of the cleaner; but little brown spots are soon to be perceived on the surface of the paper—spots which it is impossible to make disappear. It is on this account that paper whitened with chloride is never employed for printing good engravings or editions de luxe of books.

The Birth of the Moon.

Prof. E. H. Holden in Harper's Magazine.

The earth revolves on its axis once in twenty-four hours. Millions of years ago the day was twenty-two hours; millions of years before it was twenty-one hours. As we look backward into time we find the earth revolving faster and faster. There was a time, ages ago, long before geology begins, when the earth was rotating in a day of five or six hours in length. In the remotest past the earth revolved in a day of about five hours. It could revolve no faster than this and remain a single unbroken mass.

It was at this time that the moon was born—separated, broken off, from the parent mass of the earth. The earth was then a molten flattened sphere of lava. Its whole body was fluid. The tides, which now are small, superficial, and, so to say, local, were then universal and immense. They occurred at short intervals. The whole surface of our globe was affected. And the corresponding lunar tides in the fluid molten moon were indefinitely greater still.

Our day is now twenty-four hours; the distance of the moon is now 240,000 miles. When our day was about five hours long the moon was in contact with the earth's surface. It had just broken away from its parent mass. As the length of the terrestrial day increased, so did the distance of the moon. The two quantities are conected by inexorable equations. If one varies, so must the other. Whenever the rotation time of a planet is shorter than the period of revolution of its satellite, the effect of their mutual action is to accelerate the motion of the satellite and to force it to move in a larger orbit—to increase its distance, therefore.

The day of the earth is now shorter than the month—the period of revolution—of the moon. The moon is therefore slowly receding from us, and it has been receding for thousands of centuries. But the day of the earth is, as we have seen, slowly growing longer. The finger of the tides is always pressing upon the rim of our huge flywheel, and slowly but surely lessening the speed of its rotation. So long as the terrestrial day is shorter than the lunar month, the moon will continue to recede from us.

A Chief Dispatcher.

From The Century.

The chief train dispatcher "handles the power," distributes the cars to the various stations, decides what freight trains shall be run, and is in immediate charge of the countless details that arise in the operation of trains. The duties of the Superintendent and the trainmaster keep them away from the office about half the time, traveling up and down the line, stopping overnight at important stations and terminals. The chief dispatcher is always at headquarters, and is the man of details. He is assisted by a "trick dispatcher" for each dispatching district. Like the sentinels at Gibraltar, the three trick dispatchers never leave their post unguarded. It may happen for a few minutes some Sunday night that there is not a train running, "not a wheel a-turnin' on the division," as the men say; but there sits the dispatcher, the ever-ready representative of the official staff, the incarnation of alert administration. Where business is heavy and the management is progressive, there is a night chief also, who thus renders the position of chief dispatcher uninterrupted. These chiefs work twelve hours each, as the nervous tension is less than that of a trick dispatcher, who is "glued to the train wire" his entire tour. In the absence of a night chief the details at night are looked after by the trick dispatcher, whose work becomes much more responsible. The chief, in such a case, usually comes down after supper and maps out the night work, and sometimes breaks in later with instructions on the train wire, which is "cut in" at his room. The railroad man is seldom entirely out of touch with his work. The telegraph sounder lulls the tired chief to rest, and wakes him in the morning. So trained is his ear that, if wanted at night, the dispatcher has to "sound" the private call on the wire only a few times to elicit a response from the sleeping chief. On Sundays the chief is on hand most of the day, in obedience to the unwritten railroad commandment: "Six days shalt thou labor, and the seventh come down to the office and catch up." In most occupations, "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," but in railroading it makes him a bright boy, so stimulating and fascinating is the excitement of the work.

Outward.

Outward broad airs, the sea's unshadowed sweep
And larger voice on shores of loveller lands,
Starred heavens of vaster light and night with sleep
Tender as women's hands,

Outward the grave processional of hours,
Each a discovered joy, a solved surmise;
Days dark in bud, that, ripening, fall like flowers
Gardened in Paradise.

Outward! O throes resolved in mightier song!
Splendor of nameless deeds, essential words,
Merged in the large acceptance, in the long
Pulse of the cosmic chords.

Outward, where every word and deed is fit;
Outward, beyond the lies of name and shame,
Of sin and ignorance the cause of it,
Life's prison of fancied flame.

Outward! O heart, the secret solved at last!
Love that enfolds, unites, and understands;
Love like the sea, with equal waters cast
On this and alien lands!

Outward! O free at last! O steadfast soul
Calm in the poise of natural things! O wise,
How wise is love!—only, beyond control,
To pass with open eyes!

—GEORGE CABOT LODGE in Scribner's.

A Chalk and a Ginger Diet.

From Notes and Queries.

I have known many instances of girls, in their foolish desire for a "genteel" paleness, eating dry rice and chalk, and refusing as much as possible a flesh diet. Chalk certainly and probably rice eaten in excess in this way would tend indirectly to induce pallor by deranging the digestive organs and obstructing the natural secretions of the body. Habitual constipation alone is a frequent cause of anaemia.

Half a century ago the plump and rosy-cheeked damsels of a Buckinghamshire village found that they, with their robust charms, were neglected by local swains, who favored pale and languishing maidens from the metropolis. To counteract this deplorable tendency some of the girls endeavored to modify their rotundity and make themselves pale or fair by eating ginger. Others indulged in chalk and scraped slate pencil, and a few tried all three. They succeeded more or less in producing pallor and sickliness of appearance, but the young men were not attracted; and after one of the "ginger chewers," as they were called, died, the practice happily declined.

Mrs. Vanderbilt Kept a Hotel.

From Success.

A woman played a large part in laying the foundations of the fortunes of the house of Vanderbilt. The first Cornelius Vanderbilt married at the age of twenty, and a year later became Captain of a small steamboat plying between New York and New Brunswick, N. J. Passengers were numerous and many persons went to New Brunswick and back by boat for the pleasure of the trip. Others, when the boat reached New Brunswick, got into stages and were driven across the State to another steamer, which took them down the Delaware. Of course, they wanted something to eat, and here Mrs. Vanderbilt saw her opportunity. New Brunswick's hotel, or half-way house, was dirty and ill-kept. Mrs. Vanderbilt suggested to her husband that they should take the hotel, refit it, and run it in a style that would attract guests. Vanderbilt leased the hotel; but, as the scheme was his wife's, he told her she might run it and have the profits. Mrs. Vanderbilt overhauled the house and named it Bellona Hall, after the steamship Bellona, which her husband then commanded. The fame of Bellona Hall soon spread to New York, and parties were made up to visit it, because of the excellent fare to be found there. It also increased the profits of the line for which Capt. Vanderbilt worked, and his salary was increased to $2,000 a year. Mrs. Vanderbilt for twelve years managed Bellona Hall, with profit to herself and pleasure to her guests. Her husband during these years had been studying steamships and the chances for profit in traffic on the Hudson and along the Sound. His means were limited, but he had valuable ideas gained from practical experience as a steamboat Captain, and he felt sure that, if he could get the right opening, he need not fear the greater wealth of his rivals. He never had questioned his wife's management of the hotel, but he knew she had saved some money.

An English Country Bank.

From Longman's Magazine.

Rural customers also attach great importance to the bank's outward appearance. A thrifty tradesman having opened a deposit account with a bank distant some thirty miles from his home the cashier had the curiosity to ask why he traveled so far when there was a branch of the same bank almost at his door. The depositor smiled knowingly and replied: "I lodged opposite here all the time while this bank was being built, so I know it's safe." Balance sheets to the rustic are a meaningless and arbitrary arrangement of figures; iron bars he understands.

In a Northern city there is a bank widely known for the artistic merit of its doors. Designed by an eminent sculptor, they are executed in relief in copper or bronze, and appear to represent tableaus from Aesop's Fables and Greek history. About a week after they were unveiled an old man, who had been a depositor for many years, withdrew his balance and took it to a rival bank almost opposite. Questioned as to his reason for changing he replied, "I don't hold wi' them doors of theirs. Punched tin ain't businesslike, and it ain't safe."

Horse Blinkers Cause Suffering.

From The Saturday Review.

Blinkers cause great suffering. God has given horses eyes to see and man, without thought, has half blinded them. The unsupported idea has been that blinkers prevent shying, but horses are more likely to shy when half blinded than when they have full sight. As proof of my opinion, not one of the thousands of army horses has blinkers, and without giving you actual figures of each company, I have reports from the following railway companies: The Great Northern, London and Northwestern, Great Central, Great Western, London, Brighton and South Coast, Great Eastern and Midland, who have now upward of 13,000 horses working without blinkers; the North London Tramways 7,000, and carriers and others 10,000, upward of 30,000. These horses are now working in London freed from torment, why not the rest? There is a consensus of opinion that horses look, work, and feed better without blinkers. And I have not heard of one case of any inconvenience or of any satisfactory reason why blinkers should be used.

The Owners of the Estancias.

From Chambers's Journal.

Nothing can exceed the Old World politeness and consideration of one of these eighteenth century gentlemen. Upon your arrival at his "post," which is probably a house and some clearings on the nearest main river, and perhaps many miles away from his establishment, you will send an Indian to announce your arrival. In due course he will return, accompanied by your host, with half a dozen men, a cook, a large quantity of eatables, and apparently materials for a short campaign; but these, in reality, are merely to provide you with food until the main house is reached. The cook instantly prepares coffee, while his master welcomes you to his domain and inquires seriatim after all your friends and relations. It is not unusual to have to answer to the best of your ability various questions respecting her Majesty the late Queen Victoria, who was the only sovereign, except the King of Spain, who was generally known even by name. Their information as to current events is, in fact, usually somewhat inaccurate. Lately the writer was asked at a far-distant estancia how the civil war was progressing in England, and which side the Queen had taken. Apparently the Boers were supposed to be the inhabitants of some British county. Another caballero, a fine type of his class, courteous and anxious to show his sympathy, adverted regretfully to the fact that the Queen had found it necessary to fly to Dublin, as the Boers had captured London! The Spanish-American war is seldom mentioned. The United States are not loved among these relics of old Spain; but they are too courteous to air their dislikes before a stranger regarded as of kindred race.

Ivy Poisoning.

From Good Housekeeping.

A peculiarity of poisoning by ivy, dogwood, or sumac is that a cure which will be of avail to one patient will give no relief to another. Country people, who live in districts where poisonous plants luxuriate keep ready all sorts of simple home remedies, and if one does not help another will. Carbonate of soda dissolved in hot water, making a very strong solution, will frequently cure at once if it can be applied at the very earliest symptom of poisoning. Salt in hot water will sometimes relieve when soda does not. Other simple country cures are a strong lye made from wood ashes, sassafras tea, made as strong as possible, and lime water. A doctor's rem-

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edy is a solution of sugar of lead mixed with opium in equal quantities. Water as hot as can be borne affords relief from the terrible itching. Poison ivy is easily recognized by its triple leaf. Some people are so susceptible to it that merely passing in its vicinity is sufficient to bring out the irritating blotches. Washing the exposed parts of the body immediately after coming in contact with it will often prevent unpleasant results. Care should be taken never to wipe the hands or face after exposure on a towel another is likely to use, for though you may not be poisoned yourself, another may become frightfully so.

Some Early Advertisements.

From The Bookman.

The discovery of the primeval advertisement has not, of course, regarded our research. For we have not access to the strata wherein we might at least dig for its remains. The earliest of any kind which we have been able to unearth occurs in a Rider's Diary for 1736, which possibly belonged to the newspaper collector. It is that of a dentist. We give it with its own spelling and punctuation:

"Artificial Teeth, set in so firm, as to eat with them, and so Exact, as not to be distinguish'd from natural; they are not to be taken out at night as is by some falsely suggested, but may be worn years together: yet are they so fitted, that they may be taken out and put in by the Person that wears them at Pleasure, and are an ornament to the Mouth, and greatly helpful to the Speech: Also Teeth clean'd and drawn by John Watts. * * * Racquet Court, Fleet Street."

Many also are the advertisements of losses of money and property through footpads, whether it be "a lusty young fellow who wore his own hair" or "a pock fretten man in a pair of everlasting Breeches"; or on Wimbledon Common "a tall man in a blue Frock and a light Bob wig on a bay Horse with a Swish tail and look'd like a genteel galopping hunter."

Pilgrims.

Love held my hand; and yet, as fain to part
His gaze yearned outward, to the path untried.
"Thou hast no place," I said, "save in my heart;
Thou canst no refuge find, but at my side—
Nay—what should tempt thy restless feet to roam?
Know'st thou not, sweet, I am thy world, thy home?"

Then, as we fared apace our journey on,
My mind o'erfilled with swift and varied thought,
Lo! from my hand Love's clinging hand was gone.
And Love had vanished from my eyes that sought
Him vainly, and with tears. Fair flowers spread
Where Love's dear feet had stepped, but, Love had fled.

I walk alone. If there be earth or sky
How should I reck, who look not right, not left?
If good or grace—I pass them blindly by—
Of hope to seek, of power to find, bereft:
Knowing too late my poor vaunt to recall
Love was my refuge, home, my world, my all!

—MADELINE BRIDGES in Frank Leslie's Monthly.

Statistical Blunders.

From The Forum.

It is believed by many who ought to know better, and is taught by alarmists, that insanity, deafness, blindness, and crime are rapidly increasing, and that we shall soon become a nation of defectives and criminals. Census statistics are quoted in support of this prediction. There is no question that all these things were indicated on the face of the earlier census returns, and it is equally certain that as a matter of fact none of them is true. Insanity, deafness, blindness, and criminality are not on the increase in our country. It is true that the reports up to 1880 showed a much larger proportion of insane, deaf, and blind among the population at each succeeding census. But why? Simply because we were able at each succeeding period to obtain a fuller enumeration of these classes, and thus to make a closer approach to the actual facts. Half a century ago defective persons were kept at home and their deficiencies were scrupulously concealed from public view. In these later days they are placed in asylums and special schools, and consequently are enumerated and classified in a much larger proportion of cases. The census of 1890 shows a smaller proportion of these defective classes than did the census of 1880, and no doubt represents the true situation.

The explanation of incorrect conclusions regarding criminals is different. The number of criminals depends in great measure upon what the law defines as crimes, and upon the degree of efficiency in the administration of justice. Taking the country as a whole, there are many more statutory crimes than a century or half a century ago. Misdemeanors which now send a man to jail were in former times winked at. On the basis of the number of commitments to jail comparisons have been made in print between the moral condition of Massachusetts and Mississippi, to the disadvantage of the former State. The writer ignored or forgot the differences in the laws of the two States, and the variations in the degree of efficiency with which those laws are enforced. It is probable that a greater number of arrests means a higher, rather than a lower, condition of morals. A recent writer argued that the Northern negroes were much more criminally disposed than were those of the South, basing his argument similarly upon the number of commitments for crime, and thus falling into the same error.

Advertising Problems.

From Current Literature.

In the little Dutch City of Leiden the municipality itself manages the public advertising, and so frees the picturesque, canal-cut streets from unkempt hoardings. The city erects at the principal corners and by the canal bridges boards of neat and attractive design for public notices. A projecting top prevents the rain from tearing or washing away the bills, the boards are surmounted by ornamental woodwork, and the advertising is thus not only kept in bounds but is made almost artistic. Of this purpose, and better known, are the familiar kiosks of Paris, and the city-owned pillars of theatrical bills. In Paris vigorous agitation has lately arisen against the defacement of building fronts by hugely lettered signs, and there are ordinances which prohibit the attachment of notices to any tree on the public way, or to the municipal lighting apparatus.

In Rome the municipal and Government acts are posted on marble tablets owned by the Government and reserved for this use. Private announcements are on bill boards, of regulated size and form, which can be erected only on permission from the property owner and from the city.

How the English Pronounce Their Names.

Julian Ralph in Harper's.

The American who believes, as thousands do, that to betray one's nationality is to invite overcharging and extortion in the West End shops of London is not only hard pressed to choose the peculiar words the English employ, but he has quite as many and as deep pitfalls to avoid in the methods of pronunciation. I will not refer to the false or ignorant methods of illiterate persons, but will confine attention to some eccentricities of pronunciation of gentlemen and ladies of education, rank, and breeding. They say immejitly, injin for engine, millitry, figger and figgers, clark for clerk, paytent, naytional—and so on through a long list. The peculiarities of their mode of pronouncing their own names of families, places, and things are not open to criticism, because if they may not do as they please with their own, it is hard indeed. They pronounce Berkeley barclay, Cowper is cooper, Cadogan is kerduggan, Ralph is rafe in some shires, Craven is sometimes Crawveen, Derby is darby, Leveson-Gower becomes loosun-gore, Hertford is hartford, and Albany is spoken so that the first syllable shall rhyme with shall instead of with hall, as with us. I hesitate to say that Cholmondeley is called chumly, and that Beauchamp is beecham, as every one knows these eccentricities, yet they are the most remarkable of all the liberties the English take with their language. You must say BalMO-ral and TraFAL-gar, and you must chop the following names very short: Ludget, Ho-b'n, South-uk, and Merrybun, whenever you wish to say Ludgate, Holborn, Southwark, and Marylebone. I have heard the Prince call his own house Mobrer House, though we call it Marlborough House.

Aguinaldo at Palanan.

Emilio Aguinaldo in Everybody's Magazine.

Palanan is a little village of houses built of bamboo and thatched with nipa, situated on the banks of the river which bears the same name, and some six miles distant from the seashore. It is in one of the most isolated places in the Province of Isabela, in Northern Luzon. There are no ways of communication with the outside world except rough trails or footpaths that lead over the mountains to the west to Ilagan, or south to Casiguran, and its peaceful population of some twelve hundred souls has heard very little of the tide of war which for four years has desolated our country. Nevertheless when I first went there with my companions and our little band of followers, in the month of September, 1900, I was received with enthusiasm by these simple, hospitable people, and everything that they had was placed at my disposal. I was accompanied by Dr. Santiago Barcelona and Col. Simon Villa, my chief of staff. We had some seventeen soldiers, who had followed us in all our wanderings over the mountains and through the forests of Northern Luzon. Barracks were furnished for these soldiers, and a house was set apart for the residence of myself and my companions.

We lived here quietly for several weeks, enjoying the few diversions in the way of amusement that the village could offer. There was a fairly capable band of music, and on Saturday and Sunday afternoons it was accustomed to give concerts in the plaza in front of my house, followed sometimes by a dance in the parish house, next to the church, for the young people of the village.

Which of Us Twain?

I heard one sing beside the stream,
When eve was robed in sad and gray:
"Dear heart," he sang, "which of us twain
Has lived his life to greater gain?
For I have lived to joy always,
And I have laughed in every day,
And I have lived in every breath,
And I have sucked each sweet; and you
Have knelt—as He of Nazareth—
And sipped of joy and supped of rue,
And looked toward a day of death."

"Dear heart," I said, "if life were all—
If life were life, and death were death—
Then life might judge betwixt us twain
Which life is lived to greater gain.
If life were all, and with the breath
Your life and mine should cease to be,
Then life might judge 'twixt you and me,
And say which seed was better grown,
And which dead blossom bloomed most gay,
And which lived best: who lived alone,
Or he who sought the crowd alway.
But life and death shall cease to be;
And who shall speak of gain again,
And who shall say what wisdom is,
Or ask which seed were best unsown,
Or what were rue, what happiness;
And who shall judge 'twixt you and me
When sight is come to sightless men,
And He of Nazareth to His own?"

—AGNES GROZIER HERBERTSON.

The Big Ships of the Past.

From The Monthly Review.

Gigantic as are the sea monsters devised by the modern shipwright, we have not reached the dimensions of the Mannigfual of Fridan legend, whose masts were so high that a boy, sent aloft to "bear a hand," came down a gray-headed man, whose deck was so spacious that the Captain had to gallop about on horseback to give his orders, and whose length was so great that when swinging in the Channel her stern scraped the cliffs of Albion while her bowsprit swept the forts at Calais. But we have exceeded in some respects the dimensions of Ptolemy's great ship, which was 420 feet long, 57 feet broad, and 72 feet in depth of hold, and which carried 4,000 rowers and 3,000 mariners, besides innumberd soldiers and passengers. Of the great ship of Hiero, King of Syracuse, the dimensions have not been recorded, but she was at least as large as Ptolemy's, considering that her freightage was "60,000 measures of corn, 10,000 jars of salt fish, 20,000 talents' weight of wool, and of other cargo 20,000 talents, in addition to the provisions required by the crew," and that she was so large no harbor in Sicily could contain her. This problem of harbor accommodation is one that is already troubling the owners of modern steam monsters, and is placing a limit on their growth.

Neighbors.

When you live alone, how you hear each sound!
Should a mouse but scuttle along the ground,
And a loose board creak: There! was it a mouse?
Or a ghost's step through the house?

Strange! What fancies come in a crowd,
When your fire burns fast and your clock ticks loud!
Outside, there's a sudden lull in the rain,
And—Who tapped on the window pane?

Only a wind-blown jasmine spray;
I saw it hung loosened yesterday.
But it's odd—it's odd—how the fancy lingers;
It seemed like a dead man's fingers!

Dead! Yes, dead. Oh, more than a year;
And what should a dead man do down here,
Tapping like that on my window pane?
Pshaw! The freak of a foolish brain!

But the wind! the wind! Like a soul bereft
Of reason, hopelessly lost and left,
It wails and moans. Ah! years ago
A voice that I loved moaned so.

Where was that tragic echo caught?
What ails the night? Or am I distraught?
Should I bear the sight, if I saw appear—
There are steps—hark! drawing near.

Steps indeed. Ah! but voices too:
"Emily, Fred—this is good of you!
Quick! come in from the wind and the rain":
Thank God! I'm alive again.

—ADA BARTRICK BAKER in Chambers's Journal.

The Parisian in Warm Weather.

From The Saturday Review.

His temper mounts with the thermometer; the slightest exertion, the smallest emotion, prostrates him during "les grandes chaleurs"—but his anger does not develop into alarm until he receives notice that, in consequence of other sources being exhausted, his water will be temporarily supplied by the Seine. Then fear overtakes the Parisian. He flushes, gesticulates—perhaps his eyes fill. And, to the first friend on his path, in a choking voice he says: "Mon pauvre ami, on va nous empoisonner. C'est indigne; c'est monstrueux. Nous voici enfin en pleine décadence: il n'y a plus moyen de boire de l'eau." Almost a panic follows: "Eau de Seine" is pronounced with the same tremor, the same awe, as "The Black Death is coming"—"The enemy will attack in three minutes"—"The prairie is on fire." "Eau de Seine" becomes the cry of the hour; spreads from the Latin Quarter to Montmartre, from the boulevards to black Belleville. "Eau de Seine" lures the Parisian to the quays, where, bending over the parapet, he stares anxiously at the river. And should any innocent worldling inquire: "Why does the prospect of sipping 'Eau de Seine' thus agitate you, terrify you, rob you of that self-control and admirable imperturbability for which Frenchmen are so universally renowned?" the Parisian will reply that microbes—"des microbes néfastes"—are embodied in that water, microbes which when viewed through a microscope display bristles, angry eyes, and countless legs, microbes deft enough to foil all filters, microbes whose amazing ingenuity has successfully defied the genius and science of France for generations past. Yet—and his voice grows shrill—he must drink this water, this poison. His wife must drink it, his children, his servants, his concierge, all must drink it; all, perhaps, will fall ill. Hear Rochefort furious in The Intransigeant: "Beware of this latest infamy. Beware of the Ministère de Trahison, the modern Medicis, whose sinister scheme is to poison you." Hear the students of the Latin Quarter: "Weep for the Eau de Source, that crystal water, now, alast exhausted. Pray for its return. In the meanwhile escape death by drinking bock, nothing but bock, quantities of bock."

Good Traits of the Porto Ricans.

From The Independent.

Porto Ricans are honest, sober, and very hospitable. As a proof of their honesty, the writer did not have his rooms nor his trunks locked in two years, and, although he has been in hotels and boarding houses all over the island, he has yet to miss the first article, large or small. His wash has been returned to him without the loss of a single garment. In eating and drinking they are temperate almost to a fault. While it is said that the laborers consume much rum, drunkenness is not seen in public. While all the groceries sell liquors, there was not a single barroom in Porto Rico upon the advent of the Americans. In two years the writer did not see a boisterous drunken native. If they become intoxicated they do not show it, as do Americans. With a stranger they will share all they have. The farmer will kill for his guest the calf or kid and will accept no pay for the entertainment. A clean cot will await the stranger in the poorest house.

The race is virtuous and religious. The writer knows that most Americans hold a contrary view. There are many illegitimate children, but the parents of the same are living together, true and loyal to each other. Bad laws and bad customs have denied them the marriage rite. There may be men and women who are not faithful to each other, but what country does not have such? It is wrong to call the whole people immoral because of the sins of the few.

An Elder Brother.

From The Cornhill.

Mr. Bellenden Ker was wont to say that it was astonishing how far back two long lives set end to end could take you; and, as a case in point, used to relate the following incident which had occurred in a will case in which he had been engaged. A witness, a very old man, was asked if he had any brother or sisters. He gave the amazing reply that he had had one brother who had died "a hundred and fifty years ago." A murmur of incredulity traversed the whole court, from the bench downward, which was changed to something like stupefaction when documentary evidence was brought in proof of the old man's words. His father had married at the age of nineteen and had had a son, who died the same year. He married again at the age of seventy-five, and had another son, the witness, who was ninety-four when he gave his evidence.

American Heraldry.

From Notes and Queries.

In the first place, arms are indiscriminately used in this country. In fact, it is the exception to find any one, no matter of what origin, who does not display armorial bearings—that is, if his present standing warrants it. When I say standing I mean in a financial way. Ninety-nine hundredths of the people who display coats of arms have no claim whatever to them so far as descent is concerned. Nearly all is obtained at the stationers or the nearest library. All they need is a general armory of the country from which their ancestor is supposed to have come. In most cases the fact that the surname resembles that of an armigerous family is sufficient excuse to warrant the assumption of the arms. The only trouble arises when the surname in question is more or less numerous, when they, "the hunters," have to decide which is the prettiest before adopting arms and relationship. I have frequently been in the Astor Library when such a search was in progress, and watched with amusement the selection in a few moments of the arms of some ancient family by one of the nouveaux riches.

In some cases I know of arms which have simply sprung from the fertile mind of the bearer. In one instance I have heard the following boast from the mother of one of my college chums: "That it was so satisfactory to feel that the family arms descended direct from Charlemagne." Another class of Americans are those who calmly assume the arms borne by one of their female ancestors, (not an heiress,) no matter how many generations removed, and calmly flaunt them in the faces of self-respecting fellow-countrymen.

Shrieking Fish.

Andrew Lang in Longman's Magazine.

The vivisector believes that to pull a rose "gives matter pain." Perhaps; and perhaps the plant to which Mr. Darwin played the trombone felt a lively pleasure, but, like Ole Brer Rabbit, it "kept on a-saying nothing." If trout could yell when hooked, we would not fish; but I deem, for reasons, that their mouths are the reverse of sensitive. However, this anecdote was told to me by two ladies. They were fishing, for the first time, in a boat on a loch. One of them hooked and brought into the boat a fish of unknown species. It uttered yells of pain. While one of the ladies ran about the boat, shrieking for assistance and advice, the other sat down with her back to the fish and with her fingers in her ears. To take the fish off the hook might have provoked it to wilder laments. If all fish behaved in this way, (and, for all that my friends knew, they do,) nobody would follow the profession of St. Peter. But I cannot hold, with the vivisector, that the heavenly bodies perhaps

Are whirling there
In agony unutterable.

Luckily it is inaudible, though "the whole creation groaneth"; so the vivisector might quote Holy Writ, after all, in favor of his hypothesis.

Instructions to Ameer's Son.

From The Monthly Review.

This is a portion of the instructions which the Ameer of Afghanistan sent to his son Nasrullah Khan on his visit to England:

"On your going to see her Majesty the Queen in London you must look upon her with the same dignity and respect as you look upon our royal Court; to respect her Majesty more than myself is unnecessary show of flattery, and to pay her less respect than myself is rudeness and against courtesy. I need not give you more details and full particulars in this respect, as you daily practice how to pay your respects and in what manner to appear before my royal Court.

"When you are in the company of other gentlemen, and especially when any ladies are present, you must take care not to spit and not to put fingers into your nose, &c. You can smoke in the presence of gentlemen, but when ladies are present you must take their permission before smoking.

"You may shake hands with gentlemen at the time of first introduction, but with the ladies you must only make a bow when you are first introduced, but not shake hands till you meet them a second time.

"Ladies can shake hands with their gloves on, but a gentleman ought to take off the glove of his right hand to shake hands, and for this reason, generally the gentlemen wear gloves on their left hand and keep the glove of the right hand off to be able to shake hands without any delay; but the can shake hands with gloves on after the evening."

Only Wanted Time.

From Chambers's Journal.

One night a group of members were talking in the smoking room of the House of Commons about a measure which it was proposed to recommend to the consideration of the Government, and on which we were all understood to be in complete agreement. Suddenly a member who had up to this time offered no objection, and had, indeed, sat in absolute silence—though he was well known for an extraordinary aptitude in spinning out talk on the most trivial subject—broke in with the words, "I suppose there is something to be said on the other side." "I dare say there is," Thomas Sexton observed, "and if we had a couple of months to spare you are just the very man to say it; but then, you see, the matter is coming on the day after to-morrow, and there really is no time." So the little group broke up.

Answers to Correspondents.

From The Cornhill.

Pussy—We hardly know how to advise you about your ormolu wedding presents. Perhaps, grouped together on one table, they might be useful as an effect of color.

Girlie—If your tea is blonde, your 5 o'clock tea service should be blue; if brunette, pink.

TO COLLECTORS.

A lady having artificial teeth to dispose of would exchange them for paste shoe buckles. No reasonable offer refused.

The Doctrine of Endless Punishment

THE MODERN VIEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent appearance in THE TIMES of a column of fine print advocating the doctrine of an endless punishment in the next world for those who die in their sins indicates a larger interest in that mediaeval chimera than I supposed to exist. That interest seems now to centre in this country. In Continental Europe Protestants have mostly discarded it. In England I was assured half a dozen years ago by the pastor of a Congregational church in London that any one who should undertake to argue for that doctrine in any public conference of that denomination would probably be coughed down. And British Congregationalists are no more averse to it than their neighbors in the other churches. Its advocates in that country are far from a majority, though a few spokesmen are still found for it.

Most Christian scholars of high rank outside of this country find no such meaning in the New Testament as your correspondent extorts from the texts which he exhibits in support of his terrific belief. This has been shown so often that here it is enough to state the fact. It is quite time that it should be known that the notion of an endless retribution hereafter was never made an article of an orthodox creed until the year 544, and then at the instance of the Emperor Justinian, a theological authority of the same rank with Henry VIII. of England, "Defender of the Faith." It formed part of the baggage which the early Protestants brought with them from Rome, and have been getting rid of gradually till now.

There are still some, however, who cannot get along without it, and the rest of us are willing that they should have all of it they want, if they will keep it to themselves.

J. M. W.

New York, July 28, 1901.

PROPHECY OF FUTURE PUNISHMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer, and, doubtless many other of your readers, was pleased and benefited by the "Doctrine of Future Punishment" so splendidly elucidated in your issue of July 27 by the Rev. Robert Bruce Smith.

The prominent feature of his argument, the clinching characteristic thereof, lay, to the writer's mind, in its foundation, resting, as Dr. Smith aptly expressed it, "upon the explicit teachings of God's Word, and not upon sentiment or unnatural interpretation of the Scriptures."

The present writer, a layman, unversed in Greek, and consequently devoid of the insight to the Scriptures possessed by a student of the New Testament in its original version, with a knowledge of the old tongue, nevertheless presumes to enter the field of discussion with the clergyman whose argument appeared in THE TIMES of July 30, and to say, first and foremost, that his article on "Everlasting Punishment" is founded on sentiment to the same degree that the Rev. Dr. Smith's is not. His theories and presumptions (for such they are) are very fascinating and enticing, they form beautiful visions of man's conception of God's love.

Will you permit the writer, merely as a student of the Scriptures, to take issue with the Rev. Dr. Fairley, from the standpoint of the Scriptures?

The prophecy of everlasting punishment is not absent from the Old Testament, as we are told, else what are we to understand from Daniel, xii., 2, "* * * Many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, some to everlasting life, and some to everlasting contempt."

The insidious construction placed upon the meaning of the words "everlasting" and "eternal" is more difficult of approach by the lay mind. However, will your correspondent now inform us how to read Luke, xviii., 29, 30, using his interpretation of the word "eternal"? "Verily, I say unto you, there is no man that hath left house, or parents, or brethren, or wife, or children, for the kingdom of God's sake, who shall not receive manifold more in this present time, and in the world to come life everlasting."

Is our English rendition so poor that the meaning is obscured? If not, what reward would it be, if, in the life to come, (contemporary with eternity,) we should receive life to last into eternity?

The doctrine of endless punishment is founded on the wisdom and love of God. He cannot be a God of love without being a God of justice. It is blasphemous to state that God condemns any soul to woe. "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." Jesus said, "Him that cometh unto Me, I will in nowise cast out," and Luke tells us that "Whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved."

God is a loving Father unto us only through the merit of the sacrifice of Jesus Christ. His death was the sacrifice offered for the sin of the whole world. It is the privilege of each and every soul under heaven to avail himself of that sacrifice, for without it God is not "our loving Father, hearing our faintest whisper."

Jesus said, "I am the door; by me, if any man enter in, he shall be saved." He also says, "He that entereth not by the door into the sheepfold, * * * the same is a thief and a robber."

John the Baptist said, "He that believeth not the Son shall not see life, but the wrath of God abideth on him."

In Section 3 we arrive at the real nucleus of the argument set forth by our reverend brother, viz., "it seems to me." This, however, is not sufficient reason for the theories he expounds. We have to deal with the infinite love of God clearly expressed by His written Word.

God plainly says, "I have no pleasure in the death of him that dieth, wherefore turn yourselves and live ye."

But where have we the probationary hell first suggested? The spirit of the teachings of the Scriptures is harmonious from Genesis to Revelation. There is no clash between parts. They were all inspired by one spirit, consequently they are all attuned to each other. If, therefore, we may foretell the future by the past, was there any probation in the punishment of those who lived in the times of Noah, or for the inhabitants of Sodom and Gomorrah?

F. H. K.

New York, July 31, 1901.

THE EVIDENCE ON IT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am pleased with the tone and of some remarks which Mr. Edwin Fairley has made in his answer to-day respecting "everlasting punishment," although I could take exception to some of his arguments; but of that anon.

Truly, we have "no stenographic reports of what Jesus said," &c. We are very late at this period in taking exception to what any of the Apostles or Jesus may have said, for the "Nazarenes," or Ebionites, as they were also called, (the earliest Christians,) rejected all the Epistles of Paul and called him an "imposter." This was about the year 400. And they relate a very queer story of his motives in getting into the Church. As usual, there was a woman in the case. The Marcionists—a very early Christian sect—said boldly that "the evangelists were filled with falsities."

Of course, a gentleman like the Rev. Mr. Smith of Riverside must be well aware that the New Testament was not written—or I should rather say compiled—until more than 300 years after Jesus Christ is said to have lived; and Boulanger, in his life of St. Paul, tells us that disputes ran high among the Christians in those days; for he quotes St. Augustine and Faust as quarreling about authenticity even then. Faust says the books called the Evangelists were composed long after the times of the Apostles by some obscure men, &c.

Now, will our esteemed friend the Rev. Robert Bruce Smith venture after this to obtrude such remarkable ethics of God's character as a tyrant of the most implacable aspect, as intending to roast His children in an everlasting fire for their sins? Rather let us say, with Mr. Edwin Fairley, that our God "is a God of love"; and He cannot be that if "He condemns a large number of His children" to an eternal woe. "Love is divine," and his illustration of a mother's love is most apt.

And, again, of what value is that kind of Christianity which is Christian through fear of punishment. That person is good only who hates to do wrong because of the wrong.

I respectfully invite our friend the Rev. Robert Bruce Smith to earnestly review his theory. But if he is obstinate in his views, he no doubt is willing to enter the lists of logical controversy to endeavor to prove his case; for I can assure him his quoted witnesses would not be accepted in any important case in the Supreme Court of the United States. And here let me say that the question at issue raised by Mr. Smith, if true, is of more vital importance to the nations of the world than any other that could be named, and it is incumbent upon him to sustain his bold statement or retreat, as many a good soldier has had to do before, from the nature and strength of the citadel he was attacking—whose name is love, justice, and munificent magnanimity.

H. W. ELLIS.

New York, July 30, 1901.

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of Mr. Edwin Fairley's communication to your journal, I would submit a few propositions to him, if you will allow me space.

1. Concerning the Old Testament doctrine of eternal punishment. In the main it can be said of the Old Testament that it has no eschatology of the individual. Immortality in the Jewish mind and in Jewish revelation is bound up with the endurance and future glory of Israel as a kingdom.

2. Concerning the teaching of Jesus as to eternal punishment. Mr. Fairley is straining at a word. "Aionion" is used in more than a qualitative sense. It has the idea of aeon in it. Mr. Fairley says that "aionion" does not mean eternal, but so constituted as to endure into eternity. This logically brings us to the conclusion that "aionion" does mean eternal, for if punishment does not endure eternally, then it ought not to be "aionion" even in Mr. Fairley's interpretation.

Mr. Fairley argues that we have no stenographic reports of Jesus' sayings. True. But this is simply a platitude and glittering generality. He himself is straining at a word as if it had been stenographically reported. Where are our sources for the sayings of Christ? Where does Mr. Fairley get his gospel which he preaches every Sunday from the pulpit? Does he evolve it from his inner consciousness? Now, there are plenty of "logia" which the most radical criticism allows to Christ, even translating the Greek back into Aramaic parallelisms. There is the statement that a certain sin shall not be forgiven in this life or that to come. Mr. Fairley does not need to stick at the word "aionion." What is meant by the worm that dieth not?

3. In this discussion it is necessary to arrive at what is meant by punishment. That is, per contra, reward, penalty, &c. I think Mr. Fairley and I will agree to. If it does not then operate on finals, on what does it take effect? There is and can be but one answer—namely, on that other element in man which is broadly covered by the word personality.

Now, in this life, through the operation of laws both spiritual and natural, our personalities, characters or what not, are developing, are going through a process which, in proportion with the increase of time, leads to greater fixity. In the forming of this character or personality the good God has given us free will. But He has also shown us the proper way. He holds forth in Jesus Christ the best way to attain a godlike life—namely, through believing in Him and His works, in entering into His spiritual life through regeneration, in being united with Him and transformed to His image through faith. Now, if God in this life holds forth this way, He does not compel us to walk it. He simply invites us. We can choose another way. We can give ourselves over to influences which will morally make us retrograde.

Now Mr. Fairley argues that eternal punishment is inconsistent with the character of God. Now we know that God allows us the choice in this life to form our characters. Will He in the future life compel all of us to be transformed into the image of Jesus? This would be completely changing the character of the unrepentant sinner and would practically destroy the doctrine of immortality. For this is what universal salvation would mean. Then God, while allowing us a certain free will in this world, would forcibly deprive us of it in the next world. Would this be consistent with our idea of God?

Mr. Fairley argues that eternal punishment is inconsistent with the idea of a loving God. If God is a loving God in the next world, is he not in this? Did He not so love the world that He sent His Son? If "loving" in the next world means a withholding of punishment and evil, why does it not mean the same in this world? The question of evil, punishment, suffering, &c., in the next world must be approached through the answer to that problem as it is presented in this world. Now, I hold that Mr. Fairley's argument that eternal punishment is inconsistent with the character of God because He is a loving God is untrue, because it does not square with the actual facts which we have at hand in this world.

Over against his doctrine I hold that it is inconsistent with our idea of God to believe that He will totally change our personality. I believe that we are making character in this world and the start we make here influences our course in the future world. I believe that what I am here as I leave this world I shall be as I enter the next. Improvement or deterioration there may be, and this will be determined by the character I have gained in this world.

Now, punishment is a fact in this world. We would not do without it if we could. Punishment is inseparably bound up with character. As long as a man carries into the next world memory and character he will be punished. As long as a man takes these into the next world he will suffer eternal punishment if he spurned Christ and His teaching in this world. And not to take these attributes there means total extinction at death.

JULIUS WOLFF.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 1, 1901.

A Reply to the Rev. Mr. Smith.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Rev. Robert Bruce Smith's letter in to-day's TIMES treats of the doctrine of future punishment exhaustively and with apparent thoroughness. There is, however, one point upon which the Rev. Mr. Smith does not touch, and which is important in reaching any conclusion as to eternal punishment.

There were people upon this earth who died prior to the coming of Christ, and thus had no opportunity to acquire a saving faith in Him. What of them? Must they suffer torment of eternal duration? Our own solar system contains six planets or worlds which there is every reason to believe are inhabited. What becomes of those inhabitants if their worlds were not visited by Christ?

Beyond our little system of worlds are others. Is it just or reasonable to claim that the Son of God singled out the inhabitants of this small orb for redemption and left those of all the others doomed to "the fire that is not quenched"?

Such a view would be ridiculous, but a belief in the arguments advanced by the Rev. Mr. Smith would necessitate also a belief in such a condition.

I. F. FERRIS.

New York, July 27, 1901.

THE CITY'S AFFAIRS.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your leader this morning on the bridge hits the nail on the head, but not forcibly enough to drive it home.

This is only the latest evidence of the way we live and will not be remembered a week. It seems to be a fixed principle in our municipal system that its machinery never needs to be looked after, and no one takes it seriously when disaster occurs; we are all satisfied not to have been ourselves killed—"Sauve qui peut," is our motto.

We never tire of telling the world how great and civilized we are, yet we spend millions for a bridge and leave it to fall to pieces; we lay miles of fine asphalt pavements and never touch them again until they become impassable; we build Buddenseik houses that tumble down before the mortar is dry, and "fireproof" structures that burn like tinder; we store explosives in crowded districts and blow hundreds into eternity; we destroy property and life in utmost indifference by reckless, dangerous, and unlawful conduct; we run each other down by land and sea with absolute impunity—human life has no value.

At the same time we have a most elaborate and highly (!) developed civil government; there are laws and officials without number to meet every case. But it is perfectly true that such laws are useless because they are not enforced, partly, also, I think, because the notion has insidiously prevailed that they become self-acting as soon as passed, and that it is no part of any official's duty to give them attention.

For instance, there is a wholesome ordinance that no horse shall be left unhitched or unattended in the street or be driven by any one under the age of sixteen; yet damage, destruction, and death are the daily proofs of my assertion—as it is in small so it is in large.

Officials are elected or appointed whose time is spent in exploiting themselves until some entirely preventible horror calls attention to their negligence or incompetency, when the ink of the public prints fairly boils with their vulgar, violent, and often profane language, (witness Mr. Probasco.)

There is great excitement for a day, much verbiage, grand juries "investigate," and that is the end; no one is ever held responsible or punished, and we wait eagerly for the next sensation.

The head of the department, who is supposed to earn his very liberal pay before drawing it, declares volubly that he did not "know" the law was being evaded or violated, as in the late Warren Street disaster, and this explanation is all-sufficient—no one cares or concerns himself any further.

The Chief of Police does not "know" that all sorts of crime is rampant, and his loquacity increases inversely to his knowledge. Another chief official finds full employment for all his energies in looking for "wayward relatives"; he has no time to enforce the laws against the furious blasting that destroys life and property almost daily wherever excavation is going on.

A District Attorney prostitutes his office and is silently supported by a Mayor elected to see that the laws are enforced, but who is at his best when an opportunity offers to publicly insult some distinguished foreigner or decent citizen.

Now, then, if this is all true, (and I have merely recited facts,) such facts ought to furnish your most powerful anti-Tammany arguments this Fall; although it is a very old story.

But why is it true? For this simplest reason. A people may fairly be judged by its mode of life, and, like an individual, get what they deserve in the long run. The temper which finds appropriate in sneers at reform cannot be counted on to take any serious interest in honesty, or show that civic pride without which all effort for improvement becomes only a struggle for selfish ends. Fine rhetoric and eloquent generalities have little weight with the average voter at election time; his memory is fickle and his back has become accustomed to the burden, so that he either accepts it as necessary or finds it lightened by the argumentum ad hominum which Tammany employs so successfully.

Give him the facts and hammer them into his head by constant repetition—make him realize, in this way, that he is a direct sufferer.

If then he prefers Tammany he must take the consequences, for, like Mrs. Henry Watkins, he will "have only himself to blame."

W. T. DAWSON.

New York, July 27, 1901.

MR. CROKER AND THE CITY CLUB.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every fair-minded citizen knows that the members of the City Club meant well when they sent out the pamphlet which you so aptly term "A Misdirected Fire." Let us trust that the aforesaid organization, which has spent so much money and time in giving us good governmen will endeavor to find a more efficacious method to attain success.

We all know Richard Croker; it is not his fault if we do not know him; he has proclaimed himself sufficiently, and is continuing to do so every day, whether at home or abroad. Many months ago, you will remember, he, in The North American Review, very clearly defined his policy and the policy of his followers. In that article he told us boldly what "Crokerism" was, is, and is to be; he regurgitated in another form something very tantamount to that terse bit of insolence of William M. Tweed: "What are you going to do about it?" And is not Tammany hall proclaiming today the identical words of Tweed?

But, Mr. Editor, Messrs. Members of the City Club, and all you good citizens who have the means to free this good City of New York, your only duty is to get together and to do this, and this only, viz.: Force all public servants to do their duties; if they will not, remove them.

Look at that section of the town bounded by the Bowery, Division, Houston, and Tompkins Streets. If that district, with its disease-breeding filth, is not a menace to the health of the entire city, both to the rich and to the poor, what is it? If you who are so well-to-do would but take a drive through those streets I am sure you would return to your homes with an unalterable determination to discharge at once the head of the Department of Street Cleaning and keep removing one after the other until all the dirt is kept from the streets instead of only 25 per cent. of it, as now. And if the Mayor will not heed your orders then see the Governor of the State.

But the odorous east side is not the only dirty part of town; a stone's throw from the house of the Commissioner of Police is dirty, too.

Yes, gentlemen, what are you going to do about it? Exhibitions of rage and disgust will not mend matters. Complaints are received by the officials of various departments—received with properly polite mien, but—well, the machine rolls on.

Ah, if the "Gentleman from Wantage" were only of another sort! Will he take his place in line with the others who were for their own pockets every time, and who were disgraced in one way or another?

This, Mr. Editor, may interest and instruct THE TIMES readers. I hope it will help to rouse the class that can do something for reform. I will conclude it by mentioning what an old acquaintance said to me as we stood facing the Tweed Court House on Chambers Street: "Say, old man, if I had my way, I'd place a memorial tablet on the Court House over there. I'd say these words, and I'd say them in large, quite large, letters, so that all could plainly read them: I'd say: 'In Memoriam. Estimated price for the construction of this County Court House, $2,000,000. Real price paid, $20,000,000, and God only knows how much more. Sacred to the Memory of Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly, Genet & Co.!'"

T. W.

New York, July 28, 1901.

AUG

IN FOREIGN LANDS

Turkey May Have a War on Her Hands. Advices brought through different quarters from Mesopotamia to Constantinople, and in turn filtered through the European press with various interpretations, show when compared that a very serious situation prevails in that part of Asiatic Turkey still known as Mesopotamia, although practically held in subjection by the Kurdish chief, Ibrahim Pasha. In return for being allowed to preserve his independence Ibrahim, on being supplied with arms by the Turkish Government, promised to maintain nominal Turkish authority throughout his region, and to organize an irregular cavalry which, in the event of war, should be placed at the disposition of the Porte.

Ibrahim, who is of the Mellié tribe, soon brought into subjection all the Kurds in the districts of Kharput and Diabekr, and took up his headquarters at Viransheher, between Aleppo and Mardin. The organisation of his irregular cavalry being completed, he began to pillage the neighboring villages and Arab caravans. When asked to explain these acts to the Turkish Government, he replied that he was "putting down brigandage" or "quelling revolts" against the authority invested in him by the Sultan. A few weeks ago he attacked an Arab settlement, consisting of 250 tents, in the district of Racca, and carried off 10,000 sheep and 200 camels. These Arabs belonged to the Shammar and Abou Assaf tribes, whose headquarters are near Bagdad and whose recognized chief is Farer Pasha. When the news of the disaster reached Farer he at once appealed to the Turkish authorities in Bagdad, and, on receiving no satisfaction from them, gathered a force of Arabs, variously estimated at from 8,000 to 15,000 men, and, together with detachments of the Kurdish tribes of Karagurtchi and Shikhan, who are deadly enemies of the Mellié Kurds, proceeded to Mardin.

In the mean time Ibrahim Pasha had demanded aid from the Turkish authorities, who sent him 1,000 infantry and 600 cavalry, which he added to his own well-armed irregular horsemen, and at once attacked the Arabs, who were slaughtered in large numbers, owing to the long range of the Turkish rifles. The number of Arabs killed, including women and children, is estimated at from 1,000 to 1,500, among whom was the chief of the Karagurtchis.

Farer Pasha is now said to be preparing another campaign, while Ibrahim Pasha has demanded further reinforcements from the Turkish Government, although with what success it has not yet been learned.

It is believed in foreign diplomatic circles in Constantinople that unless the Turkish Government acts at once a disastrous war will develop between the whole of the Arabs south of the Euphrates and the Kurds to the north, and such a war, it is said, Turkey is not opposed to, provided that it can be conducted without attracting too much attention on the part of the powers, as it would mean her ultimate domination throughout Mesopotamia and the annihilation of the tribes over which she has never been able to establish her complete authority.

Military Cyclist Operations In England. In August of last year and in April of the present, the various bicycle clubs of England were invited to participate in manoeuvres around London carried on under the auspices of the War Office. Preparations have been made to have the manoeuvres this month of far more importance than any hitherto held. They begin to-day and will be continued until the 10th of August. The main object of the manoeuvres is to see how quickly a corps can be assembled at the capital and then moved from London to different parts of the coast where a landing might be made by an enemy, and how that enemy could be kept in check until the arrival of a sufficient force to cause it to retreat to its transports.

Advantage has been taken in the present manoeuvres of the concentration of many volunteer corps at Aldershot, and a sum of money has been placed at the disposal of the general officer commanding the Aldershot District to enable him to carry out this experimental work. The officers, who are enthusiastic on the subject, say that the cyclist infantry have an advantage over the ordinary infantry, which is scarcely included in the fact that the former can cover a given distance more quickly than the latter and march a longer distance in the same time. The chief feature of the cyclist infantry, it is pointed out, is the facility with which it can comply with the military axiom, "Disperse to march, concentrate to fight." It is believed that owing to the present excellent condition of the roads and lanes of rural England that 10,000 cyclist infantry from the north of England could concentrate for the defense of the capital, having marched dispersed for two or three days, and living all the time off the country without trying the resources of the inhabitants or demanding thought and provision from the War Office.

This year those bicyclists who belong to volunteer regiments will be distributed among the assembled bicycle clubs and organize the men into bodies which, for the time being, are expected to maintain some sort of military discipline.

The Icelandic Question and Denmark. The news recently cabled from Copenhagen that "the Danish Government will not oppose a moderate extension of home rule in Iceland" has called forth denials from Reykjavik, where it is stated that the only grounds for a compromise offered by the Danish Government is that a new Councilor be granted the Icelanders, who shall have a seat in the Danish Parliament or Rigsdag. This is supposed to be what the Danish Government means by "a moderate extension of home rule." But this is just what the Icelanders do not want, as they think that it would mean a gradual lessening of the power of their own Althing.

According to the Constitution granted Iceland during the visit of the King of Denmark to the island in 1874 it is stipulated that Iceland shall be "an inalienable part of the Danish Kingdom." This has been interpreted by successive Governments and Parliaments to mean that Iceland is a mere department or stitte, and not a separate State, entirely independent of the Danish Parliament, though under the same King as Denmark. Since the adoption of the Constitution, the Danish interpretation of which does not satisfy the claims of Iceland to autonomy, no efforts of the Icelanders to obtain increased administrative powers have been conceded.

A Committee of the Althing is now in Copenhagen for the purpose of getting the King to intercede in their behalf, and free the Althing from its dependence on the Danish Ministry and Parliament, and have Iceland only to do with the King himself or his representative in Reykjavik.

In Copenhagen it is said that the spirit of independence of the Icelanders is enhanced at this moment from the fact that its people wish to be freed from the Danish tariff which prevails there, and under which various Danish monopolies are flourishing, and that should this be done, English commodities would completely drive the Danish from the island, and the English would soon obtain control of all Icelandic industries.

Another French Aeronaut. The scheme of Comte Henri de la Vaulx to cross the Mediterranean in a balloon some time in August, as cabled one day last week, is no new enterprise, although the contemplated voyage has been indirectly inspired by the experiments made over Paris by M. de Santos-Dumont and his dirigible balloon. President Loubet recently extended to the Comte his patronage and a grant of 500 francs toward defraying the expenses of the undertaking. Conditions of weather permitting Comte de la Vaulx will attempt to sail from Toulon across the Mediterranean Aug. 12.

M. de la Vaulx does not believe in the theory of M. de Santos-Dumont in regard to a dirigible balloon; his experiments have been confined to the old-fashioned method, and the balloon in which he hopes to sail across the Mediterranean is unprovided with a motor. It is, however, fitted with various steering apparatus, which, like those of the unfortunate aeronaut, Andrée, consist of sails and drags. In other words with a drag offering a certain resistance as it is drawn through the water he expects to sail his balloon through the air, and even to tack through a small radius just as a boat is sailed through the water. The experiment will be conducted under the auspices of the Ministries of War and Marine.

Apropos of the ascensions of M. de Santos-Dumont, a curious difficulty has been presented by the fact that the aeronaut in making his trials has evaded the octroi law. One of the clerks in the department has written a semi-serious letter to the Paris press concerning this evasion. He recalls the fact that the aeriel navigator journeyed from Saint Cloud to the Eiffel Tower in a machine propelled by a petroleum motor. Now Saint Cloud is outside of Paris, and petroleum is a dutiable article at the boundary of the metropolis, as automobilists, with experience of the endless formalities involved when they pass in or out of the gates, know to their cost. The conclusion of the clerk is that M. de Santos-Dumont has, in his aeriel voyages, defrauded the Government out of a considerable amount of revenue. "Should," continues the clerk, "the navigation instituted by M. de Santos-Dumont ever become popular a force of aeronautical police similar to the motor-cycling policemen who pursue delinquent automobilists will have to be created by the authorities."

Belgian Army Reform. which has just been introducted into the Belgian Chamber of Deputies by the Government, is based upon the report of the recent mixed commission, the work of which from time to time has formed the subject of comment in these columns. The principle of personal service (prohibition of employing substitutes) which was so strongly urged by the commission, has, however, been abandoned in the bill. Every effort was made to indorse the commission's recommendation in this respect, but the Ministers who drafted the bill had to choose the alternative of defeat in voting the war budget or maintaining the system of "remplacement" as it now stands. It may be recalled that the circumstance of Gen. Brassine's attempt to introduce personal service in 1896 led to failure and to his own resignation as Minister of War. This reform, it is thought, will not be realized for some years to come. Other portions of the bill show the effect of the passing away of the fear entertained a year ago that England could not be relied upon, in case of a Franco-German war, to maintain the integrity of Belgium. The army will remain as at present constituted on a peace footing, but in time of war the annual contingent will be raised from its present average of 13,300 men to 18,000. A reduction is made in the term of service, and volunteering will be encouraged in various ways, so as to allow a corresponding decrease in the annual conscription.

The Crisis in The French Congo. Political circles in Paris agree that the colonial system of France and the way it has been administered will prove one of the principal topics of discussion in the campaign preceding the general election, which will take place ten months hence. Even ardent supporters of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry admit that there is much to be desired in the present colonial system of France, which is not only very expensive for the mother country, but has, so far, shown no great signs of development in the territories where it is administered.

Le Siècle recently contained an article on the subject with particular bearing upon the present crisis in the French Congo. Modern France, said the writer, contains no contingent of vigorous young men who care to study colonial questions, or who would be fitted for agencies in the Congo, where commerce is not facilitated as in Senegal by natives who have been tamed into willingness. Then, too, when French holders of concessions reach their destination they find no local sanction for entering into possession; maps are incorrectly made, and as for enforcement by military authority, that is quite out of the question, with an ill-disciplined militia of 600 or 700. The writer then draws a lesson from what the Belgians have accomplished in the Congo Free State:

"When two years ago public opinion was excited by the prosperity of the Belgian Congo and by the rise in the shares of certain Belgian companies, it fixed itself upon the French Congo without inquiring into the cause of success. There was no apparent knowledge that the Belgian Congo is intersected by 13,000 kilometres of navigable waterways, and that the country is almost thoroughly explored. The authority of the State is generally recognized, at least along the rivers. A numerous armed force exists, while the initiative of the King gives a definite economic direction to the work of the Administration.

"There were no similar conditions in the French Congo, as the holders of concessions speedily realized to their detriment. Landing at Brazzaville or Libreville with illusions and inexperiences, the new Directors of companies or their agents were told that in the French Congo, with the exception of Ubanghi and the Senga, there were no navigable waterways, no roads, no railway lines, and no boats for river transport. The country was virtually unknown, and our authority was not acknowledged except over a very limited surface. Between the central Government in Paris and the local powers there was no unity of views, and even among the latter there were dissensions.

The moral of the article in Le Siècle is believed to be that the Colonial system instituted under the Ministry of M. André Lebon has not been improved by any successive Colonial Ministries, and that the sensational expeditions which France has sent into Africa and the attempts to centralize Colonial Governments have covered her with ridicule in the eyes of those powers who colonize in a less selfish manner.

Earl Russell at Halloway. It is the opinion of certain London papers that Earl Russell, who was recently sentenced by the House of Lords to "three months' imprisonment as a criminal of the first class" on the charge of bigamy might have been treated with more leniency had his case been tried in the Assizes. It is pointed out that his case is probably unique among bigamy cases in that the convicted man practiced deception upon no one, and that, according to eminent legal authority, he was free to contract a second marriage. That authority had been mistaken. That was all. Moreover, it is shown that the prosecution recognized the extenuating circumstances in the case, and the summing up, made in a spirit of the utmost sympathy for the prisoner, simply pointed to the fact that the defendant, through mistake, and without injury to any one, had broken the letter of the law. In the light of these facts, it is deemed in certain quarters that the punishment inflicted is excessive, according to modern ideas of justice, and yet the Peers felt impelled to impose it in order to mark their sense of the gravity of the offense per se, and to maintain their own dignity as a high court of justice.

During his detention in Halloway Jail Earl Russell will be obliged to conform to the rules governing the confinement of first-class misdemeanants, except when taking exercise or attending religious service in the chapel he must remain in the cell allotted for his special usage. He may, however, have the cell furnished at his own expense and have his meals served from outside the jail; the Governor, in order to relieve Earl Russell from the "performance of an unaccustomed task or offices," may order one of the remand prisoners to keep the cell in order. Also the prisoner, at the discretion of the Visiting Committee, may be permitted to wear his own clothes and read such literature as he may desire to provide himself with. He will in no way, certain reports notwithstanding, be required to work; but if he prefers to occupy his time in carrying out some "trade or profession" no bar will be put in his path, if his industrious inclinations are of "a practical nature." The prison regulations, while allowing but one visit a fortnight by not more than three friends, and the dispatch and receipt of one lester in the same period, may, if the Visiting Committee agree, be altered. In these circumstances Earl Russell may interview and communicate with his friends on a practically unlimited scale.

A New Canteen for the British Army. It is the intention of the British War Office to institute on an extensive plan throughout the army, and particularly when troops are in garrison or on manoeuvres, the regimental canteen system organized by Col. Morgan, as Director of Supplies to the Natal force. Heretofore the army, except when on active service, has relied upon a system not unlike the old sutler system of the United States Army to furnish the men with little luxuries and delicacies not obtainable at the Quartermaster's. Recent investigation has proved that although in some cases a sort of co-operation has been maintained between the sutlers and the men, the latter have been swindled right and left, the only ones making a profit being the sutlers and their agents among the men who received a commission on all the trade they brought in. The present proposal, as already practically demonstrated by Col. Morgan with the forces of Sir Redvers Buller, is to take the canteen entirely out of the hands of private individuals and place it in charge of committees of officers and men who shall carry it on for the sole benefit of the soldiers as a co-operative institution that shall be able to undersell any private enterprise and at the same time present monthly profits pro rata to the men who patronize it.

The report of Col. Morgan's experience shows that, out of the profits of the canteen he established along these lines in Natal, a substantial sum was handed over to the widow of every man who died on active service with the force there. Col. Morgan also holds that his canteen soon made it so unprofitable for the "numerous contractors and camp followers which batten on the pay of the soldiers by selling them inferior stuff at exorbitant prices," that they were obliged to go out of business, "which produced an instant beneficial effect upon the moral condition and discipline of the men."

Political Outlook in Holland. The remarkable legislative revolution recently brought about in Holland through the extraordinary union of Protestants and Catholics against the Liberals has been followed by a complication of circumstances which the allies had no suspicion would arise, at least, not until Dr. Kuyper, chief of the Anti-Revolutionary Party, who has been intrusted by Queen Wilhelmina with the formation of a Cabinet, should show what could be done with a coalescent Cabinet. But, now nearly two months after the defeat of the Liberals the portfolios have not yet been permanently awarded.

No sooner were the Liberals turned out than the Catholics and anti-revolutionists became sharply divided on questions of vital importance to a new Cabinet, such as the introduction of a protective policy and the question of social reform. Dr. Kuyper, who, it is said, has strong anti-French as well as pro-British views, would be more correctly described as a Moderate; at the same time he is anti-Catholic on general principles, and the Catholic demand that three portfolios be given them does not please him. In the meantime the situation is being taken advantage of by the Liberals to win over to their side the anti-Catholics among the anti-Revolutionists. Well-informed circles in The Hague do not expect the united parties to accomplish much, even if Dr. Kuyper should succeed in forming a Cabinet satisfactory to them, as their points of division are fundamental and would become visible in almost any policy which a coalescent Cabinet might adopt.

Movement to End Dueling in Germany. It is announced from Berlin that on the invitation of Prince Loewenstein 140 representatives of the German nobility, for the most part the heads of old Roman Catholic families, have signed a declaration against dueling. The declaration sets forth that the usage, although it receives a passive encouragement purely as a means of maintaining the military spirit, from the heads of the army, is clearly contrary to intelligence, religion, culture, and law, and to social and State order. The signatories bind themselves to work for its abolition, stating that it is false and unjust to qualify a man as a coward who refuses to fight, and they regard any man as worthy of all respect who, by conscientious scruples, ignores a challenge. In consideration of the present state of things, they reserve the right to demand satisfaction according to the old usage if honor is at stake, but at the same time ask that tribunals of honor be created, which would give a much more real satisfaction than that obtained on the so-called field of honor.

Always Careful.

Mamma—I hope you gave that young Custar a piece of your mind when he kissed you?

Ethel—Ah, Mamma, I wanted to hear your opinion about it first.

GOSSIP FOR CANOEISTS, HUNTERS, AND FISHERMEN

THE American Canoe Association, better known as the A. C. A., will hold its 1901 meet, the twenty-second in its history, at Mudiunta Island, Aug. 9 to 23.

Mudiunta Island, situated on the St. Lawrence, a couple of miles south of Gananoque, Ontario, is the property of C. E. Britton, Commodore of the association, to whom he has loaned it for the fortnight. The island is roughly in the form of a dumbbell, and contains about ten acres. The two balls of the bell consist of high ground, well shaded, while the neck or handle is a strip of low, level, cleared land, on the eastern side of which, overlooking a good beach, will be placed the mess tent. The main camp will be located on the high ground on the northern point, while Squaw Point, or the ladies' camp, will occupy the high ground on the south of the island. The association has this year not only at its disposal a particularly desirable camping ground, but the Camp Site Committee has made arrangements which will go far toward insuring the success of the meet. To the south of the mess tent, a large camp dock will be erected, which will present ample launching facilities for a large number of canoes. The mess tent, convenient of access from both the ladies' and the main camp, will be under charge of a caterer, who will supply meals at the rate of $1 a day. A general store will be opened during the two weeks of the meet by a firm of grocers from Gananoque, where all necessary groceries and supplies, as well as ice, may be had. Campers who desire to be luxuriously inclined will be able to have tent floors built for them on the grounds by a corps of carpenters and laborers, who will be engaged for that purpose, while camp chairs, tables, cots, and tents also may be rented by members who do not care to transport their own outfits so far. There are so many good beaches and such good bathing facilities on the island that the officers of the association have notified the members that it would be a good thing to bring their bathing suits along.

The racing programme will include twelve paddling and ten sailing races, besides a race between war canoes for the championship of America. This event, which was won last year by the Toronto Canoe Club of Toronto, Ontario, must again fall to their paddles, if they are to become permanent owners of the shield trophy, it becoming the property of the war canoe crew winning the same twice in succession. Besides the events enumerated, there will will also be a rescue race, a tug of war, a tournament, and a hurry-scurry race.

The meet of 1901 will doubtless be well attended, and many men will be found there who were either unable or unwilling to take the long journey to last year's gathering in the Muskoka Lake region. The St. Lawrence River has been the scene of so many successful association camps that it seems a pity that in the old days when land there was comparatively cheap they did not buy an island and return to it each year for their annual camp. Under the present system of changing camp sites each year the association is at a great expense for lumber, from which tent floors, decks, and other necessary buildings are constructed, which at the end of a meet is pretty nearly valueless. With a permanent camp, at which outfits and lumber could be stored, a fair interest on the original investment could be realized through the rental of floors and tents to members instead of the annual expense for the transportation of outfits and new material, which is now incurred. Many of the members of the association would favor the idea of a permanent camp on the St. Lawrence, but unfortunately at the present day, when almost every island has its cottage or two, and when values in property have increased rapidly, it would no longer be an easy proposition for the association to own its camp site, as might once have been done, at a reasonable figure. Canoeing to-day is more popular and the sport is in a more healthy condition than ever before in the history of the association. Most of the craft owned by the members are of the sensible cruising model, either sailing or paddling, and the racing machine, which was an abomination of desolation for every purpose except for mug hunting, is most beautifully in the minority, and the days in which races were won by canoes which must make a landing before their sails, permanently lashed to the yards and masts, could be lowered, are happily gone by. Much of the legislation which has barred out the racing machine pure and simple and helped the tendency toward healthy models of craft, is due to the efforts of the Vice Commodore of the Atlantic Division, Henry M. Dater of this city and ex-Commodore of the Brooklyn Canoe Club.

For the convenience of members of his division desiring to attend the meet Mr. Dater has arranged that a special transportation car, which will carry canoes and duffle free of expense to Clayton, N. Y., will lie on the side track of the New York Central, at the Manhattan Station, One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Hudson River, both to-day and to-morrow, whence it will move to Yonkers, where it will lie over Tuesday, and on Wednesday, the last day, which it will be available for the reception of freight, it will be located at Sing Sing. Members from points on the Delaware River may ship their boats and equipages by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad, from which they will be transported by way of a lighter to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street station. The manner in which the transportation has been arranged for the Atlantic Division would indicate that if Mr. Dater had not been a lawyer, he would have been a valuable acquisition to Uncle Sam's commissary department, but this is one of the peculiarities of the A. C. A., as the association is called; its officers, who are business and professional men, freely give to the association valuable time and labor, and it is doubtful if there is, in this country any other body of men banded together for the promotion of a favorite sport, who give that sport the benefit of more earnest effort and endeavor, to keep what it always has been and what they intend always shall be, the pastime of the amateur. The successful contestant in the A. C. A. events receives as his reward a banner or a badge, the intrinsic value of which is almost nothing, but upon which it would be impossible to place a value as far as the recipient is concerned.

A certain Gothamite has a love for shooting, a languid disposition, and an up-town flat, and the result of his combined characteristics and possessions is somewhat amusing.

I called at his abode last Sunday and, in response to my inquiry as to whether he was home, the domestic who presides therein and keeps the owner in a proper state of subjection, informed me that he was in, but busy. Would I step right into the dining room? Entering, I found the man I sought, sitting in an easy chair in front of an open window. On the window sill in front of him there stood a seductive-looking gin fizz, a tobacco jar, and a box of cartridges; across his lap lay a pocket rifle. He was leaning back luxuriously, puffing smoke from a brierwood, and gazing languidly out of the window. "Pardon my rising," he observed; "but you see I am busy." He did not appear unduly so, but I took his word for it. "What are you up to?" I asked. "Rats," he responded laconically. "Rats?" I asked. "Yes," he replied; "bagged five this morning so far. There goes one now." And there was a click as he cocked the pocket rifle.

Following his gaze out of the window, I beheld a bank, probably twenty feet high, caused by the difference in the level of the hillside back of his abode and the level of the cellar. This bank was composed of loose earth and rocks. From underneath one of these a large and apparently well-fed rodent came forth and began running up and down, as if apparently looking for something eatable; acting as a hound would do on striking a scent, sniffing from side to side, and moving forward in a zigzag direction, until finally he reached what appeared to be a bit of bread, before which he sat, and turning his back to us commenced making a meal of something which appeared from his actions to be considered a dainty. The gunner raised his pocket rifle, but just as he was about to pull the trigger the rat moved. "Why don't you shoot?" I asked as the game became still again. "The provoking brute is sitting right on a rock now, and if I miss him the bullet would simply ricochet, and the Lord knows what damage I'd have to pay for. He will probably sit there about fifteen minutes, for they usually do when they know that I don't dare shoot them." About ten seconds later another rat came forth and sat down on a bit of earth comparatively free from stones. A sharp crack, the new-comer turned over on his back, kicked four times, and was quiet, while the first rat scurried away.

A small boy came out in the yard carrying a broad grin with him. "Did yese catch 'em, Sir?" "I did," said the gunner. The small boy shinned over the fence and threw the rat into the yard. "That's six," he said, with a happy smile, catching a nickel that was pitched him. "There must be a lot of rats around here," I observed. "There ought," he observed. "I have been baiting that place for a month. "Baiting?" I asked. "Certainly, you don't suppose you get anything for nothing in this world; not even rats. Every night I have thrown an egg out there, and every morning a roll, and I guess about every rat in the neighborhood knows of the place. I only commenced shooting them this morning, too. The noise bothers them a little for a few minutes, but the small boy gets the dead ones out of the way so quickly that I don't believe they know exactly what is up. I think, however, they will learn quickly. Rats are pretty cute fellows." Then he made me a fizz. Before this was half disposed of, another rat came out and met an untimely end, to be gathered in by the small boy. "Well," said Weston, "it is not much in the way of game, but it's precious good practice. You would be surprised to know how provoking those brutes are. They will come out and nose around, and then deliberately sit on a rock, where I dare not shoot them, and stay there for about ten minutes. At other times they will sit on the dirt, and before I get a sight on them they have changed their minds and gone back to their abodes. Just as I had a good hold on a nice fat fellow, who would have delighted a celestial, along came three children, and sat up on that bank. The rat sat in his position for eight minutes by my watch, and those young scamps stood half an hour. You see, I don't want to draw a crowd, especially as I believe there is some city ordinance against shooting. No one has gotten on to what I am doing, but I don't suppose it will be long before they do, so I suppose I will have to quit it for a couple of weeks after to-day."

Just then the amiable domestic came in to set the table, and we both retired to his den. "It's not a bad scheme," he said as he proceeded to clean his weapon, "especially for a lazy man like myself—comfortable chair, something cool to drink, plenty of tobacco, and a small boy to retrieve the game. It isn't quite as exciting as duck hunting, but is a whole lot more comfortable." I went away impressed with the attractive features of the sport. I am not so conveniently situated for small game shooting as Weston, but there are no doubt lots of Gothamites who are, who might like to take advantage of the idea. I thought an air gun might have been preferable to the weapon which Weston used, but he assured me that they made almost as much noise, and did not possess one-tenth of the accuracy.

A few years ago there was only one make of very light 22-calibre rifles to be obtained, with the exception of the imported Flobert, which could generally be relied on to shoot all around the mark aimed at until the marksman became sufficiently acquainted with its idiosyncrasies to know just how far away to aim in order to make a hit. At the present day, however, there are several makes of the small bores, which, although thoroughly accurate, may be obtained for less than $4, and fitted with barrels of about 20 inches length, which allows their being taken apart and carried in very small compass. As I have before pointed out, the extreme cheapness at which they may be had allows one to shoot B B caps, which are practically noiseless, without twinges of remorse at the damage which the fulminate does to the rifle. I was shown the other day the latest thing in one of these little arms, one which has just been brought out by the makers, although it cannot as yet be readily had in most sporting goods stores. It was a single-shot, 22-calibre rifle with barrel chambered to take either the long or short rim-fire cartridges. Although its price is but $3.75, the stock and fore-end which are made of black walnut, were very handsomely finished, the butt plate being of a finely-blued bit of steel. The frame, trigger guard, and breech block were case-hardened, and the barrel, of decarbonized steel, was 20 inches in length and tapered after the pattern of the small bore military rifles. By turning a knurled head-screw underneath the forward part of the frame, the barrel could be removed in a very few seconds. The cartridge is extracted by first setting the hammer at full cock, and pressing down on a little button attached to the right-hand side of the breech block, which then drops down and automatically extracts the cartridge. The whole weapon weighs but 3½ pounds, and packs in a space 20 inches long. The parts are so few and simple that it may be easily cleaned, and while its weight is light enough for use by the average small boy within whose reach the price places it, it is also sufficiently accurate for those who wish to do good shooting with light charges. No one examining the handsome finish of the little weapon would be apt to judge how small is its price. One of the great advantages aside from the accuracy which our low-priced American rifles possess, is the ability of the owner to cheaply duplicate lost or broken parts, which may be readily obtained from the factories which are located in this country. Any one unfortunate enough to smash any of the mechanism of the old-fashioned Flobert, usually found it cheaper to buy a new weapon than to have the damage repaired.

I made some remarks last week about the innate cussedness of a phantom minnow. Since then I have seen one of these interesting artificial baits, built with the idea which I suggested for the reversing anti-kinking trolling spoon. These minnows, which are of the phantom variety, are made with propellers so arranged that one will revolve from left to right and the other from right to left, and by using them alternately the fisherman may rid himself of or almost entirely prevent those large and discouraging bunches of twists which artificial minnows are prone to produce in one's trolling line. They are not particularly expensive, costing from $1.20 a pair of the 3½-inch size to $1.60 for a pair 4½ inches. I saw at the same place an extremely good idea in a minnow trap. I have always advocated a trap arrangement for catching minnows, as any fisherman who has ever experienced difficulty in procuring live bait knows what a boon they are, but unfortunately a minnow trap of the regulation pattern, which is made of glass, is not always the handiest thing in the world to carry around with one, in addition to its liability of being broken in transportation. The trap which I mentioned is simply a modification of the regular minnow bucket and adapted to two uses. It consists of the regulation outside 12-quart pail, while the inside wire bucket, instead of having the usual flat lid, has for a top a wire cone, with its apex covered with a screw cap and pointing inward. By simply unscrewing the cap one has in the inside bucket an arrangement which will not only catch minnows, but afterward serve to hold them. This is killing two birds with one very small stone, and is an idea which many fishermen will be glad to know of, especially as the price is only a little in excess of that charged for the regulation bucket.

E. T. KEYSER.

BLUEBEARD'S CASTLE.

THE origin of the fairy tales one hears in his childhood is in most cases as unknown as the tales themselves are marvelous. Probably no story of a man's youth is better remembered than the wonderful tale of Bluebeard, who was so fond of killing his wives. A curious sidelight is thrown upon this story by one of the officers in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who was at one time stationed upon the cruiser New York. He said a few days ago:

"High up on a mountainside which overlooks a bay in the Island of St. Thomas, West Indies, are the ruins of a stone fortress. Throughout all the island it is known as 'Bluebeard's Castle.' Many are the tales told of this mysterious place around the camp fires in front of the little cabins of the island. 'Bluebeard,' according to these narratives, was an old pirate who perpetrated many bloody deeds years and years ago, all of which have become interwoven into the folklore of the island.

"One morning the New York dropped anchor in the harbor. It is a land-locked bay, except for a narrow entrance, such as one finds in many of the West Indian islands. At one side a mountain rises abruptly from the water to a height of 1,500 feet, and half way up the side on a shelf perhaps two acres in area stand the crumbling walls of the old fortress.

"Two hundred years ago these waters teemed with pirates, who pillaged and killed at every turn. But among them all throughout the Gulf, Central America, and the West Indies there were two men whose names stood out above the rest, and whose deeds are recalled to this day. These two men were Lafitte, who had his stronghold in the delta of the Mississippi, and Bluebeard, who built his fortress upon the Island of St. Thomas. The last named chose his site well, and for forty years defied the sailors of Spain and France in the new world.

"I visited the ruins the day after our arrival, in company with one of the ward room officers and an old darky whom we hired to guide us. A narrow, steep path from the shore wound in and out among the rocks and tropical vegetation until it finally brought us to the little shelf on the mountain side. The walls of the ruins had been shaken by the earthquakes of the tropics, until scarcely one stone rested upon another. Whatever iron work there had been in its construction was years ago carried away, and little remained to give more than a suggestion of its previous form or style.

"The building had been a fort about one-half the size of Castle Williams, on Governors Island, built of great blocks of stone, and practically impregnable. A company of men with ammunition could have held the place against an army in those days. In front and beneath it lay the bay, looking as though a stone dropped from the hand would strike the water. Behind it towered the mountain.

"In the interior we found the key to the place. In the centre of the ground floor a large opening or fissure leads directly downward through the mountain into a great cave which we had previously noticed at the water's edge. To convince us that it did lead down to the water, our guide picked up a large stone and, holding it over the opening, let it drop. A moment later we could hear a loud splash as it struck the water below.

"According to the story told by the natives on the island, Bluebeard, in the course of his sailings, discovered this cave with the fissure in the mountain side. Cleaning away the top of this opening, he built a fort and storehouse combined. Whenever he captured a ship he brought it to St. Thomas and ran it into the cave to conceal it. Then from the fort above he hoisted up the valuables. After that the ship would be taken outside the harbor and scuttled. After the pirate's death the place was abandoned, the hurricanes and earthquakes of the tropics go in their work, and little now remains except the great fissure, the cave, and a few crumbling blocks of stone.

"The lore of St. Thomas contains many legends of the castle, and among them is a variation of the story of the murder of the wives. According to the island story the pirate had only three wives, and they were in each case beautiful women captured on ships he had pirated. All of the wives were murdered as Bluebeard became dissatisfied with them, and they are supposed to have been buried in some cavern of the fortress. At any rate, the islanders have a superstitious dread of the place, and it is seldom visited."

A Police Dog.

The police of Mount Vernon enjoy the common possession of a dog, known as "Nig," whose genius seems to fit him as peculiarly for a police canine as does that of many other dogs for the occupation of "fire dog." Nig has reported regularly every morning at roll call with the patrolmen for many years. He seems always to scent a prospective haul and is generally on hand when it takes place.

The police say that Nig has rendered material assistance to them in the capture of many gangs of tramps or chicken thieves. He rambles around the neighborhood of the police station and whenever there is any trouble brewing, he appears excitedly before the Sergeant's desk, wagging his tail and evincing perturbed sympathy with the situation.

Nig got angry or disconsolate one day when the police station was remodeled and his bed was demolished. He disappeared and was gone for some weeks. The police feared that he had gone away to die. But he returned at last, having thrown his resentment, and lived at peace with his fellow-policemen. The fame of Nig has gone abroad, and it is said that thieves have an exceeding aversion for him.

AUG

1901

An Adventure in Peking

By William R. Stewart

It was a hot, sultry day even for Peking. The great capital of China, with its 2,000,000 people, its innumerable walls and gardens, its straggling canals and tortuous streets, its filth and its picturesqueness, was sweltering under the burning rays of an Oriental sun in mid-Summer. Over the great level plain hovered a haze of superheated atmosphere, which, hanging oppressively in the listless air, sapped the last vestige of energy from the pig-tailed populace.

With such conditions thoughts of physical exertion were even more than ordinarily distasteful, and, although it had been with a definite enough purpose that we had left the building of the United States Legation, we presently found ourselves, I and my companion, the attaché, lounging idly inside the restaurant Hang-Heong, where we ensconced ourselves in a private apartment and sipped saki. Under the soothing influence of this bitter but effective product of Eastern civilization we revived somewhat. The disquieting babel of voices from the street was softened by the intervening walls, and as the grave Oriental waiters received and executed our orders with silent and decorous solemnity our existence became distinctly more endurable.

"There is certainly something strange about Yang Ki's conduct," I broke in at length, when we had recovered sufficiently to permit other topics than the heat to occupy our thoughts. "He has become quite a puzzle of late. Do you think he is holding off for more money? We cannot bankrupt ourselves on one mandarin, with all those other chaps to be attended to."

"I cannot quite make it out," replied the attaché, whose name was Ibbotson. "Ki went into the project with sufficient enthusiasm, but he is acting very queerly of late. No, it can't be more money, for he knows you have already paid more than is customary for the preliminary palm greasing. This concession business is an old story in Peking now, and the price of a mandarin is pretty well established. The $3,000 you have paid Li is $500 more than he had any right to expect, and the promissory note for $25,000 when the deal is completed is a pretty tidy bribe, even in China."

Ibbotson took another sip of saki, and called a waiter to bring some cigars. He picked out a strong one, lighted it from the taper which the olive-eyed purveyor handed him, and puffed at it for a moment in silence.

"I think," he resumed, "that Li must have another iron in the fire. I have watched him closely, and I believe that he is negotiating with some other party on very similar business to ours."

"That seems hardly likely," I rejoined. "Who else could have the same motives for building a railroad from Yang-Kok to Quong-Ching? It's a political move, and you know how secret it has been kept. It is not likely two Governments should conceive the same project at the same time."

"No," replied Ibbotson, "the motive may not be the same, and the lines of road may not coincide exactly. But different motives might lead to the selection of very similar routes. It may be a Government affair, or it may be private capitalists who are after it, or an adventurous company promoter with no capital at all."

Having no better theory to advance, I admitted that that might be the trouble.

It was just a month since I had come to Peking as the confidential agent of the Government of the United States, charged with the delicate and important mission of securing a concession for the construction of a railroad in a portion of the dominions of his Celestial Majesty where the Washington Administration sought to acquire a predominating influence. As it was essential to the success of the undertaking that its political nature remain unsuspected, all my negotiations had been carried on under the cloak of a private enterprise. Only the United States Consul at Peking was acquainted with its real purpose—he and the Attaché Ibbotson, who, for his thorough acqusintance with Chinese customs and with the language of the country, had been delegated to assist me in my dealings with the Peking officials.

There is but one way to secure concessions in China; it is a beaten path followed by all concession hunters, wide but tortuous, and lined with mandarins. Yang Ki was one of the most influential mandarins at the Chinese court, and his reputation for manipulating deals to a successful issue was as wide as his expansive cheek bones and extensive as his flowing queue. To Yang Ki accordingly we addressed ourselves, and bound that enterprising individual to our cause with bonds of many golden links. His retaining fee being duly discharged, we further enlisted his sympathetic interest by the issue of a promissory note in the sum of $25,000, payable on the final ratification by the Chinese Government of the terms of the concession which we sought.

For a time Yang Ki was all assiduity. His palace in the official quarter was open to our reception at all hours, and many a potent, wide-famed mandarin had we met within its spacious drawing rooms. But of a sudden a growing coolness came upon Yang Ki. Invitations to visit him grew fewer and fewer, till they stopped altogether; appointments deliberately made were as deliberately broken; our introductions to other mandarins ceased. When we ventured upon remonstrance we were assured that our matter was receiving all due attention. There were formalities to be observed and difficulties to be surmounted, and time and patience were necessary. With these explanations we were forced to be content, though I chafed at the delay, and Ibbotson said there was something the matter with Yang Ki.

It grows dark early in Peking. When Ibbotson and I left the Hang-Heong the myriads of hanging lanterns in the streets were performing their nocturnal duty of making the darkness barely visible. From occasional shop windows there came intermittent gleams which shot their narrow effulgence out over the darksome pavement. They were at considerable distances apart, and chiefly from the eating booths. These were liberally patronized. Hungry crowds thronged them. Over the little brick or iron stoves caldrons of oil were seething and bubbling, where were being fried quantities of crabs, sausages, fritters, in the forms of cakes and balls, or thin fluted fans and lattice work.

Ibbotson and I walked on aimlessly, stopping now and then to watch the performers in the booths. It was somewhat cooler now, though still close and oppressive. The street on which we were led from one gate to another in the Chinese city and without the Tartar city. We were not far from the wall of the latter, and, the evening being yet early, Ibbotson suggested a ride on the electric railway, which in Peking runs outside the city gates.

Four men bearing an empty palanquin were conveniently near, and Ibbotson hailed them. They had been walking only a short distance behind us, on the opposite side of the street, ever since we had left the Hang-Heong. A few minutes later we were seated on the comfortable cushions of the palka, and, borne by its stalwart carriers, were proceeding at a good pace toward the gate.

As we neared the confines of the city the crowds on the street became less and less dense, till finally but an occasional pig-tailed pedestrian was to be seen. These were mostly traveling in one direction, back into the city from which we had come. They were bound for the eating booths or the opium dens.

Through the half-raised blinds of the palka, however, I had noted one individual who tramped steadily in the same direction with ourselves. He was a big, tall Chinaman, though the details of his features and dress I could not distinguish in the prevailing darkness. He walked a little to the rear, and seemingly with some set purpose, though he never looked about nor behind him, but steadily ahead. There was nothing in his demeanor to arouse suspicion, and but that he was almost the only traveler in our direction I should probably not have noticed him. I pointed the man out to Ibbotson, but he saw nothing worthy of comment.

Presently we came in sight of the gate. The street was now entirely deserted, save for the single lone Chinaman, ourselves, and the four hammals who bore our palanquin. All at once the latter stopped. Not a word had been spoken, yet the action was simultaneous and done as in obedience to some mysterious authoritative command. Scarcely had the palka rested when the big Chinaman who had attracted my attention crossed over and came forward, placing his hand on the edge of the carriage as though with the purpose of addressing us. The next instant four hidden blinds of solid wood dropped as if operated by a secret spring, and closed us in on all sides.

"As you value your lives, keep quiet!" hissed the Chinaman, in subdued but distinct tones, as the blinds fell and we found ourselves in utter darkness.

Immediately the palka began to move forward, and we could tell by the sounds of words which reached us indistinctly through the blinds that the strange Chinaman was giving orders to our carriers. I imagined that I also heard a whispered colloquy in a tongue that was European rather than Chinese, but of this I was not certain.

So taken by surprise were Ibbotson and myself, and with such dispatch had the whole affair been conducted, that the palka had already proceeded some yards on its way before we collected ourselves sufficiently to take in the situation. Then Ibbotson sprang to his feet and hammered violently upon the shutters.

"Stop!" he cried, "or I'll shoot!" At the same time he drew a revolver and cocked it loudly, as though the sound of the trigger, which none but ourselves heard, lent emphasis to the threat.

But the palanquin did not stop, and though I added my voice to his and tore violently at the shutters, no attention was paid to us.

"I'll shoot!" shouted Ibbotson again.

"Halt!" cried in turn. "Let us out!"

But the four carriers continued on, with their stately swinging gait, and only a muttered monosyllable from their leader answered our outcries.

We tore frantically at the doors which inclosed us, but they were firm and would not yield. Ibbotson fired his revolver at haphazard through the wooden frame. The report nearly deafened us in the confined space, and the smoke almost suffocated us. The palka did not stop. Some one smote on it warningly from without, and again came the voice of the big Chinaman: "Keep quiet, if you wish to live!"

It must have been something like three hours afterward when the palka bearers stopped and we were set unceremoniously upon the ground. Our efforts at intimidating our captors having failed, we had resigned ourselves to await developments, and had made no further outcry.

The palanquin was then allowed to rest for some moments. We were evidently on a ledge of rock, for the palka came down with an unpleasant bump and tilted to one side, throwing Ibbotson on top of me. After a few seconds' consultation among our captors it was moved again, tilted a bit, first to one side and then to the other, and from the sounds we concluded that the two handles by which it had been carried were being removed.

Then followed further preparations, of what nature we were unable to make out, and again we were carried a few yards. A rope was passed around the box of the palka and fastened at the top. We were shuffled a few feet further, the box jerked violently in one direction, and launched suddenly over the edge of some abyss. We found ourselves sinking rapidly, and the creaking overhead told us that we were being let down by a rope, fastened to the one which had been bound around the palka.

Desperate at the situation which now seemed to confront us, we threw the full weight of our bodies against one of the sides of our prison. But whatever impression our united energies might have made on the unsupported partitions, the rope which now bound them together served to retain the palka intact.

Our descent seemed to last an age, though in reality it probably occupied not more than a full minute, when we came to an abrupt stop at the bottom of whatever it was into which we had been lowered. The palka rested easily enough where it landed, and we could discern by the creaking of another rope that we were not the only ones who were being let down. A moment later a second bucket bumped up against us, and the men inside clambered out. The rope which had bound us was unfastened, the shutters shot back into their mysterious recess, and we were able to look about.

That which met our view was not inspiriting. In the darkness we could make out only the indistinct sides of what appeared to be the shaft of an old mine. We were on a ledge, in front of which a drift, or tunnel, of uncertain length disappeared into the side. Below us the pit continued in a slanting direction, and was filled with water almost to where we stood.

Four Chinamen stood guard about us, while a fifth, the tall manchu who had addressed us, held a dark lantern in one hand, the fitful glimmer of which revealed the features of our captors but imperfectly, and lit up only a small circle about us.

"Why have you brought us here?" I demanded, stepping forward and speaking with a degree of assumed assurance which I by no means felt. "If it is ransom you want take us back to Peking, for not a tael will you get here."

"Follow me," said the Chinaman, simply.

Then, as we still showed a disposition to rebel, he added: "You'd better come and keep quiet. There are three men more up at the top who will shoot you down like dogs if you try to escape. Give me your revolvers; it will be safer."

We followed our captor in silence into the tunnel. The walls were dry and the atmosphere not unpleasantly cool. An occasional bat whirred its erratic flight past us as we advanced and circled back around the lantern.

When we had proceeded a hundred feet or so the drift narrowed suddenly to an end. Our guide stopped and pointing out two improvised beds spread on the rock told us that would be our abode.

"How long are we to remain here?" asked Ibbotson.

But the manchu, without replying, turned and walked out of the tunnel, leaving us with the four Chinese guards.

A candle had been lighted by one of the latter, and its light gave us a more intimate survey of our surroundings. The beds seemed comfortable enough, and there were soap and towels. Apparently we were not to be executed yet. Sitting on the couch, we talked the situation over. Then we talked to the Chinamen, I in English and Ibbotson in Chinese. But they gave no indication of understanding. After some hours we lay down, though without divesting ourselves of anything but our top coats. It must have been well past midnight, and, despite our uncertain situation, we both succumbed to an intermittent and troubled sleep, during the course of which visions born of the disquieting occurrences of the day—of pits, robberies, kidnappings, and murders—flitted in weird and rapid phantasmagoria through our turbulent dreams.

II.

On the outskirts of Peking at the present day are the abandoned shafts and tunnels of many old coal mines, which, sunk to the limit of the primitive appliances in use among the Chinese, have been deserted for more distant workings nearer the surface. Not in all the world are there richer coal deposits than those of Northern China, but the antipathy of the celestial mind to the employment of modern machinery has caused these to be but poorly worked, and mine after mine has been abandoned as soon as a certain inconvenient depth has been attained.

Thick as the burrowings of moles in an oat field these old coal shafts dot the country to the north of Peking, while past them in a continuous stream loiters an endless procession of camels loaded with sacks of coal mined from the newer-sunken pits hundreds of miles away.

It was in one of these deserted workings that Ibbotson and myself now found ourselves lodged. Who our captors were, what was the secret of our captivity, and what the fate that awaited us, we were as ignorant of at the end of six long tedious days as we had been when first made prisoners. Innumerable fancies occurred to us as possible explanations, only to be in turn dismissed as visionary. Ibbotson's suspicion that the mandarin Yang Ki was playing us false occurred to me, and once the thought flashed over me that we were the victims of some plot of our imagined rivals. But this was only one of a thousand fleeting fancies that came to us during the long hours of our imprisonment.

We were sitting and smoking, with a resignation which time brings in the most desperate of situations, on the forenoon of the last day of our first completed week of captivity, when Ibbotson straightened himself on his seat and slapped his knee with an emphasis to which we had both grown strangers:

"By the gods, old man," he cried, "why didn't we think of it before. Why, we can make away with those Chinamen as easily as rolling off a log—or rolling into a pit. See the point? We'll roll them into the pit!"

Poor Ibbotson! I thought. He was evidently going. The seven days' strain had been too much for him. Roll four armed Chinamen into the pit, and we with nothing but our bare hands to do it! I smiled pityingly, and talked of the probable kind of weather outside.

"But, look here, I'm not joking," cried Ibbotson excitedly, returning to his idea. "I mean it. It can be done, and we'll do it. We'll get the guards out to the mouth of the shaft; that'll be easy, I think; then we'll seize them quickly when they're not expecting it, and hurl them over into the pit full of water."

It began to seem more feasible as Ibbotson explained it, and the balance of the day we gave over to working out the details. In our occasional strolls to the mouth of our cavern prison, in which we were in nowise interrupted by our guards, we scrutinized with particular closeness every detail of the ground. We decided that the late afternoon, at the hour when the Chinamen would be engaged in the preparation of the evening meal and when the coast outside was most likely to be clear, should see the putting to the test of our enterprise. In the meantime we were careful to not arouse the suspicions of our custodians.

It was a few minutes past 5—our watches had not been taken from us—when, in accordance with our prearranged programme, Ibbotson arose from the bed where we had both been seated smoking, stretched himself in a seemingly lazy way, and sauntered in a fashion calculated to appear altogether aimless, out toward the shaft. As usual the guards paid but scant attention to him. All four were seated together around a small box which served them as a table, muttering an unintelligible conversation in low tone.

With little notice on either side, Ibbotson strolled past them and continued his course to the mouth of the pit. There he sat down for a minute or two and smoked in a listless sort of manner, beating a slow tattoo with his feet, as though smoking and marking time were the only things in the world he was thinking about.

All at once he sprang to his feet. Leaning forward, he peered eagerly out across the pit and downward into the black sheet of water which filled it. Suddenly an exclamation of surprise escaped him. Turning quickly around, he called to me and beckoned rapidly with his hand, then immediately returned his gaze to the object which had so startled his attention.

At Ibbotson's call I sprang to my feet and ran forward. Our guards, as I passed, rose also, curious to know the cause of the commotion. In front of us stood Ibbotson, riveted as by enchantment to the spot, holding out his arm and pointing excitedly in front of him.

The four Chinamen and myself reached the ledge almost together. So evident had been Ibbotson's astonishment at what he seemed to see in the darksome waters of the pit, that our guards, phlegmatic and imperturbable as it was their nature to be, had run forward with haste but little short of my own, even leaving, all but one of them, their arms where they had laid them beside the fire.

Just how it all happened I never knew, save in a dim and indistinct way like a dream, and Ibbotson confessed to a similar experience. I only remember a brief but fierce struggle, and then four Chinamen were struggling in the water below us, while Ibbotson and I held two guns pointed threateningly in their direction. The next that I recall, an excited conversation in Chinese was in progress between Ibbotson and one of the Celestials who had managed to pull himself up on a protruding ledge of rock on the far side of the pit. The douche of cold water had worked a miracle in the Chinaman's linguistic accomplishments.

Ibbotson and the Chinaman talked at each other for fully ten minutes. It seemed cruelty on Ibbotson's part to keep the four of them shivering in the water when they might have been hot and warm. But it was Ibbotson's affair from the first, and I did not interfere.

What transpired during the intercourse Ibbotson translated to me while we allowed the Chinamen to scramble out as best they

could. The latter, it appeared, had been hired by an agent of the Russian Government, who had secretly learned the object of our mission in Peking, and, on the assumption that what was worth any other nation's while was worth that of Russia, had determined to secure for his own Government the concession which we were seeking. In pursuance of this end he had had us spirited away, and was now busily prosecuting his designs with a clear field.

Our course was quickly decided upon. We experienced little difficulty in persuading our captive Chinamen to accompany us to Peking to serve as witnesses to the plot of which we had been the victims. There we lost no time in lodging a formal complaint with the United States Minister against the action of the Russian agent.

What cablegrams, in the Government cipher code, passed between Peking and Washington, and later between Peking and St. Petersburg, we never knew and never cared to know. It was sufficient for us that the concession which we had been endeavoring to secure was duly granted, and within a remarkably short time afterward. We found Kang-Ki wonderfully changed in his demeanor when we called upon him the next afternoon, and from being evasive and cool he manifested the most ardent interest in furthering our negotiations to a successful issue.

My mission to Peking being thus accomplished, I engaged passage on the first steamer home, carrying with me the imperial warrant to construct a railroad from Yang-Kok to Quong-hing. Since then I have been engaged in many important missions in China, but none have partaken of the adventurous nature of my first. In all these subsequent undertakings I have not failed to call upon my friend, Yang-Ki, and from neither that sure and potent official nor from any Russian representative have I since experienced the slightest opposition.

Caverns and Giant Viaducts Make Way for Rapid Transit

WITHIN the last fortnight the section of Broadway running through Manhattan Valley, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, has begun to be specked with two parallel rows of square holes through the pavement. In these excavations, each of which is about ten or twelve feet square, are being placed the concrete foundations for the viaduct that is to form Section 12 of the rapid transit railroad. This structure, built of steel, will be approximately parallel to the Manhattan Valley Viaduct that connects Riverside Drive with the heights over at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

Beginning where the subway comes to the surface at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, the viaduct of Section 12 will gradually become higher and higher above the street level until the distance in the centre of the valley between pavement and tracks will be from forty-eight to fifty feet. After that the height of the structure again diminishes until the road plunges into a tunnel once more at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, the beginning of Section 13. All viaduct work along the line of the road is supervised by E. Clapp, Fourth Division Engineer for the Rapid Transit Commission under Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons. The foundation excavations across the valley are almost finished, and before the end of the month the workmen who have been digging them and putting in the concrete will be transferred to Westchester Avenue, there to start on the similar excavations for foundations along the upper part of the East Side branch of the railroad, extending from Westchester Avenue to Bronx Park.

Meanwhile, even after all the Manhattan Valley foundations are prepared, work on the steel structure will be postponed for a while, probably until the first of next year. The Inspector in charge there explained the other day that it was not thought best to get the materials except in enormous quantities, the plan being to begin work on Section 12 only after everything is in readiness for bringing in the steel for that and the Bronx viaduct simultaneously.

As in the tunneling sections, much trouble arises in the foundation holes because of underground conduits. In nearly every one of the excavations between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Streets one or more pipes were struck by the diggers.

From Forty-second Street, where the subway turns into Broadway from the east, to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, where it emerges temporarily, only nineteen blocks have not been touched by shovel or pick or drill. These are the ten blocks north of Seventy-first Street, one between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, one from Forty-sixth to Forty-seventh Street, one north of Fifty-second Street, two north of One Hundred and Second Street, and four between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Eighth Streets. Some of the remaining eighty-three blocks show barely a beginning, but in most places the work has advanced far, and at frequent intervals one can see stretches all but completed. Two of the Broadway stations are well under way—those at Fiftieth and Sixtieth Streets.

In the circle station, covering practically all the sub-street area from the Columbus Statue to the old Durland Building and from Eighth Avenue to the centre of Broadway, glazed-brick wall finishings are in place along the whole east side, and the outlines of the concrete passenger platforms on the same side are discernible amid masses of debris. On the same side a sample piece of interior roof decorating has been done, the bricks used being made of the same glass preparation that one sees on fancy columns in certain hotel corridors. Practically all the solid part of the roof is in place, even over at the Broadway side, where the walls underneath are still unadorned.

At Sixtieth Street and Broadway there is a corner of the station and a short stretch of tunnel where considerable work is still to be done. The contractors, however, expect to have every foot from Fifty-ninth to Sixtieth Street, the station included, finished within six weeks, perhaps in less time.

At Fiftieth Street excavations for the station have advanced to the side street for about thirty feet, and the four-story brick building on the southwest corner is being held up on wooden tilts while the work goes on. Grade level has been reached both in the station and roadbed.

The most complex station to be built in Broadway will be the one between One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Third Streets, where the east side branch switches off from the main line, and with the exception of the great down-town terminal opposite the Brooklyn Bridge, this one will be the largest station of them all. It is at the upper end of Section 6, where William Bradley is at work. This being the most difficult place on the section, it is postponed to the last.

While the tracks that are to go up Broadway will pass the One Hundred and Second Street station on the same level they have followed from down town and will follow further up, the tracks of the east side branch will have to be sunk down in order to pass the station, so that the passenger platforms for them will be a whole story lower than those for travelers on the other line. Somewhere in the neighborhood of One Hundredth Street the two tracks destined to go eastward will begin to go down grade, seeking the lower level and reaching it in time to be well out of the way of the main line on reaching the beginning of the station at One Hundred and Second Street. After passing the platforms' upper end at One Hundred and Third Street, the eastward tracks will begin to curve toward Central Park. They will enter private property between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets, and then, after cutting under the corner of the block, will curve again, this time into One Hundred and Fourth Street. Along that street they will run in a straight course to Central Park West, there to turn northward and strike the point now marked by the shaft at the southwesterly end of the tunnel under the Park.

But the stations along Broadway, although the work seems unusually vast wherever one of them is being projected, form a comparatively small part of the whole tunnel scheme along that thoroughfare, when it is taken into consideration how much of the rapid transit railroad is to be under the city's main street. Long Acre Square, the furthest down-town point where Broadway is torn up, has already taken on the look of a rubbish yard.

Just in front of the Hotel Cadillac is a deep excavation, and the work between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, on the line of Seventh Avenue, is progressing rapidly. And now the west half of the tunnel for that distance has been excavated in solid rock, where a little more than a month ago nothing but a trench was in evidence along the block.

It is at Forty-seventh Street that Naughton's work starts, the part in the square, as well as in Forty-second Street, being the up town section of the Degnon-McLean Company. Up to the Circle there is an almost continuous line of operations from Forty-seventh Street, the only untouched block being between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets, just south of where the elevated road crosses Broadway. Below that point the contractors have finished one block and reached grade on two others out of a total of six blocks.

There are not fifty feet between Fifty-third and Fifty-ninth Streets where no excavation has been made, and the workmen, coming down from the Circle, have arrived within fifteen feet of the elevated road, the crossing under which, when begun, is to be one of the interesting features of the section's operations. Nearly all the work on the section north of Fifty-third Street is on the east side of Broadway, and three-quarters of a block, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Streets, is finished.

Above the Sixtieth Street station William Bradley's section, No. 6, begins. Grade has been reached, with the exception of a few isolated ledges of rock, as far up as Sixty-fourth Street, the work along here including not one side of the tunnel, as further down town, but both sides at once, excavations being in the centre of the street, and under both the parallel surface car tracks. At Sixty-fifth Street the subway will cross the elevated road once more, and here, too, the work of going under the heavy steel structure is not far off, excavations having been made to within a few feet of the iron columns.

In the distance between Sixty-fifth and Seventy-first Streets a start has been made on every block, several short cuts to grade being evident. There is much soft material in this stretch, but below Sixty-fifth Street everything was rock. The old Boulevard Park is still existent as far up as Eighty-first Street, from Seventy-first. Beyond Eighty-first Street some signs of activity are seen continuously to One Hundred and Second Street. Five entire blocks have been dug out to grade here, and parts of four more. Between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth Streets, and also on the next block above, all the steel is in, and for a third of the distance in the middle of each block the walls and roofs are in place, work at replacing the pavement being now in progress.

The two sections of the subway going under Washington Heights present more points of interest to the ordinary observer than any other portion of the work, for almost everybody in that part of the city knows that deep mines are already excavated at One Hundred and Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and Eighty-first Streets, and many are the requests for passes to visit these underground caverns, which are remarkable even from the experienced miner's standpoint.

Above One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street a station will extend for two blocks, this being the last place where express and local trains run on different tracks. Headings, pointing toward each other, have been made at One Hundred and Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets, between which the work is to be under the surface except for a cut from the street level at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and extending for one block southward. In that one block grade level has been reached, and work on the concrete roof arches was begun ten days ago. The distance from One Hundred and Forty-seventh to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street is known as "the lesser tunnel," and the greater one begins, after three blocks of open cutting, at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street.

Into the heading the excavating has advanced 400 feet, and for half that length the tunnel is finished entirely. A little beyond One Hundred and Sixtieth Street a pocket of soft earth was found in the solid rock, and an extra shaft had to be sunk from the hill above in order to get this out of the way. Within a week or two the shaft will be filled in.

At the foot of the shaft at One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, which is 102 feet deep, blasting has progressed in both directions about 550 feet for the full width of the tunnel, and the station chamber at the foot of the shaft is excavated to its entire height, the widening of it being left until later. From the One Hundred and Eighty-first Street shaft they have gone 500 feet in each direction, the chamber for a station being in the same condition as in the shaft further down. The distance that has still to be tunneled before the exit from the heights at Hillside Avenue is made amounts to about 25,000 feet.

Novel Use of Business Space.

IN the downtown section of this city, where every inch of available room in buildings means just so and so much money figured in rental, there are many examples of ingenious saving of space. But the acme of economy has been reached in a little wine-room in a side street not too far from Broadway to make the place a most desirable location. Never did a bachelor girl think more happily for the improvement of her den by various means of artifice than did the proprietor of this wine-room.

At the time the place was last for rent, according to the agent, many came to view it with the idea of trying to adapt it to one or another business purpose. But all found it unsuitable, to their notion, for any business purpose, save possibly a small candy store or cigar shop.

Then the present proprietor of the wine-room happened on the scene. He found one room about twenty by ten feet and of the ordinary height, and this, he argued, was enough for the installation of a short bar and a cigar counter. There was a rear room, however, which bothered him severely for some time. This room was under a mezzanine floor, was irregular in shape, and so low in ceiling that a man might touch the same easily, while a very tall man would have to lower his head to save his derby. The prospective renter thought over the room and what to do with it, and the next day returned with a scheme already hatched.

He went to the shipyards in Erie Basin, and when he returned he had ordered all that he wanted to make of the room one of the most delightful little places to sit and drink in that it is possible to find. The first things to arrive were small round tables that had been used in the smoking room of a ship's cabin. Next came the regulation sofas, running along the irregular wall, and the smell of the sea salt still in the leather upholstery. Then came the ceiling and the walls of the ship's cabin. Once these were in, the rest was plain sailing.

The room was naturally stuffy and hard to ventilate. Most persons would have arranged a ventilator and an electric fan or two. Not so this proprietor. He had a hole bored through the ceiling of his cabin and a six-inch ventilator tube, taken from a ship, projected just enough through the ceiling to give the necessary impression. Then he put his electric fan on the outside of the cabin where it could get but where it sent a perfect gale of a breeze through the ventilator—enough to straighten a small American flag hung directly under the tube. Next, a number of appropriate small framed pictures were taken from an old sailing ship and hung about the cabin, and, as if the illusion were not already complete enough, several portholes, framed in the regulation brass frame, were put into one side of the wall. But the portholes looked artificial at best, and were mere dark holes in the wall. Another way was found to supply the necessary illusion. On the outside of each porthole was hung a small oil painting especially made for the ship's cabin and showing in perspective the wild ocean and a fully rigged ship rising just above the horizon. In order to show the bright daylight outside the porthole, a hidden incandescent lamp lighted up the ocean and the full rigged ship.

All then being perfect, the entire establishment was named after the little, low, hitherto useless room. It is the most ingenious use of space to be found in a locality where real estate is higher per foot than in any other city of the world.

The New Bridge and the Slums.

THE settlement worker led the reporter down into "Little Hungary," which lies along East Houston Street, from Allen to the river, and is the northeast fringe of the sweatshop district.

"It is a peculiar thing to me," said the settlement worker, "that no one seems to be thinking anything about the approaches to this new bridge excepting just me. Has all the traffic that will eventually pour over this bridge got to choke itself in these narrow lanes? I wish you to perceive," she continues, "that all these avenues narrow up at Houston Street; Second Avenue, south of Houston, becomes Chrystie Street; First Avenue becomes Allen, Avenue A becomes Essex, and Avenue B, Clinton. The avenues are all sufficiently wide above Houston, but they narrow sharply at Houston. And have you observed that a narrow street always makes a slum? What I want to see is these avenues all widened from Houston down to Delancey; three blocks. It would only clip off the edges of these rotten old tenement houses. There is only here and there a good building, like a public school, or a Mills Hotel, that would be touched. And it would do so much to improve the section. In the first place, it would give fine, broad approaches to the new bridge, which comes over at Clinton Street. Then it would facilitate communication between the upper and lower parts of the city. And everything that does this helps the more energetic and enterprising spirits to get away from the slums. The elevated road helped them. The trolley lines help them. The new bridge will help them. The Brooklyn Bridge helped them wonderfully. One of the worst slums in the city used to be where the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge now is. Everything that takes away the houses so as to drive people away, improves the slum."

"But I don't see," said the reporter; "won't they make a little slum wherever they go? These people have got to live somewhere."

The settlement worker looked patient.

"But it isn't necessary for them to live in the worst houses in the world," said she. "Reports prove that this is the most thickly settled region in the entire civilized world. Drive them out. Make them scatter. Some will go far up town. Some will go to Brooklyn. With improved transportation facilities they will go still further afield. And wherever they go, they will scatter. They won't all settle down together, as they do here. Don't you see that that is what makes the slum?

"Look at these children," she continued. "Do you mark the number of beautiful ones among them? These are all Jews. It is the virtues of their parents that give them that beauty. The men are the healthiest of any class. For 2,000 years they have been living more strictly according to the Mosaic law than the men of any other class or race. But under the crowding of the tenement houses, the fearful lack of privacy, and the immorality carried on in the buildings at their very doors, the men are losing their health and the girls are going to the bad in shoals. No one seems to realize how much physical environment has to do with things of that kind. Improve the approaches to this new bridge. Make it easy and pleasant to get over to Brooklyn. Now that Brooklyn is a part of Greater New York transfers ought to be given to all Manhattan lines from the bridge cars.

"Rapid transit, rapid transit!" exclaimed the settlement worker, in an apotheosis of enthusiasm; "rapid transit and cheap fares mean more for the health and morals of the half million people on the lower east side than anything else. Push these people over into Brooklyn. There is plenty of room there for them to spread out indefinitely, till they reach the end of Long Island. And, oh, for a Baron Haussman, to come down here and cut slapping great boulevards right through this section, the way he did for Napoleon III.! Every city that has tried it—Paris, Glasgow, Edinburgh—has broken up the slum wherever the big, wide streets went through. The people have scattered, and have invariably lived under better conditions."

Classic.

"That red-headed boy," said the dog, "must think that I am Medusa."

"Why," asked the pup.

"Because every time I pass his house he turns to stone."

NIAGARA FALLS 9 HOURS FROM NEW YORK VIA NEW YORK CENTRAL.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair; light north to northeast winds.

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CHINESE AGAIN INSOLENT

Foreign Residents in Peking Are Jostled and Cursed.

American Army Officer Protests Against "the Defenseless Position of Our Legation"—Exposed to Attack on Four Sides.

PEKING, Aug. 4.—American and European residents assert that the demeanor of the Peking populace is constantly becoming more unfriendly, and that as the allied troops depart the Chinese resume their old habits of jostling and cursing foreigners in the streets.

The legation defenses are now approaching completion. Generally speaking, they consist of brick walls from fifteen to twenty feet high and from three to four feet thick, loopholed for rifles. The Ministers of the powers ignored the plan for a uniform system of defenses submitted by the Generals, and consequently the Governments are working independently.

It is the policy of the Ministers to avoid conspicuous works of defense, lest these should prove an irritant, provoking instead of preventing hostilities. Most of the engineers have recommended stronger defenses than the Ministers will sanction. Major Edgar B. Robertson of the Ninth Infantry, who commands the United States Legation Guard, has written to Special Commissioner Rockhill to protest against what he calls "the defenseless position of our legation," representing that it is exposed to attack on four sides.

Mr. Rockhill has replied that it is not intended to maintain a fortress, but merely a wall for protection against unexpected mob violence. The wall is made of brick, out of deference to Chinese pride.

The French and Italians still remain here. The non-fulfillment of the agreement to evacuate public places in a fortnight causes some inconvenience to the military authorities. Only the German barracks have been completed. The French barracks have hardly been begun. The troops are grumbling over being compelled to give up comfortable quarters and to find temporary camps.

RUSSIA'S GRIP IN CHINA.

Her Renewed Activity in Manchuria—Earl Li's Son May Be Made Minister to Russia.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Peking, dated Aug. 2:

"The draft of the protocol proposes that the new tariff shall come into operation Oct. 1. Russia is displaying renewed activity in Manchuria, and is strengthening her grip on Niu-Chwang.

"It is expected that Li-Chen-Fong, son of Li-Hung-Chang, will be appointed Chinese Minister to Russia to continue the baneful policy inaugurated by Li-Hung-Chang.

"It is reported that the French intend to build a railway from Pao-Ting-Fu to Tien-Tsin direct, with or without Chinese consent."

HONOR FOR VON WALDERSEE.

Reported in Berlin that He Will Become Governor of the Province of Alsace-Lorraine.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—It is asserted in Berlin that the Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine, Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenbourg, will be succeeded by Count von Waldersee.

The Statthalter or "Lieutenant of the Emperor," is the official head of the provincial Government of Alsace-Lorraine.

CONTRADICTS MR. CHANDLER.

Secretary Long Says the ex-Senator Never Preferred Charges Against Rear Admiral Evans.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—"I am not aware of any request for an inquiry or investigation," said Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, at Hingham, to-day, when asked about the Washington report that ex-Secretary of the Navy William E. Chandler had made charges against Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans.

"The only thing I remember concerning the matter," continued Secretary Long, "is that Mr. Chandler wrote to me about the time when Admiral Evans's book was published and asked for copies of papers and documents relating to Evans. These copies were sent to him. Later Mr. Chandler wrote a letter to me, in which he gave his version of the case. That may be the letter referred to in the article which was published in Boston to-day. I would not feel at liberty to make that letter public without authority from Mr. Chandler, but it is not unlikely that he would give it out."

"Did that letter constitute a request for an inquiry?" was asked.

"There was no request, as I understand it, and there seems to be no necessity for an inquiry concerning the matter referred to."

"Might it not be taken up by the Senate?"

"That is not likely, for neither Mr. Chandler nor Mr. Evans is a member of the Senate."

When asked regarding the selection of the third member of the Schley court of inquiry, Secretary Long said that so far as he knew, no selection had been made. "If Mr. Hackett has made the selection I shall probably know it to-morrow, but he has not sent me word as yet. He is probably taking time to ascertain if the man he selects can serve. I have left the matter entirely with him. There are only a few men who are eligible, and any one of them would be a good man."

WANTS SCHLEY VINDICATED.

Ex-Senator Thurston Says He Did Not Offer His Professional Services.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 4.—Ex-Senator J. M. Thurston of Nebraska said to-day that the published statement that he had tendered his professional services to Admiral Schley is incorrect.

"As his warm friend and admirer," said the Senator, "I wired him a message indicating my friendship and desire for his complete vindication, but nothing in the line of professional assistance was suggested or thought of."

FIRE MENACES BARNEGAT.

Lightning Starts a Disastrous Blaze—Part of the Town Wiped Out—$50,000 Damage.

BARNEGAT, N. J., Aug. 4.—A portion of the business section of this place was destroyed by fire to-day. A general supply store, a bakery, a lumber yard, and several private residences were destroyed. With them went their barns and other outbuildings. The cause of the fire is not known, but it is believed to have started from lightning.

For a time it looked as if the Masonic Hall and Lazeroff's big store would go. Had they burned the flames would have spread to nearby houses and other buildings. It was raining hard all the time, and this soaked the buildings so that the water poured on by several hundred men with pails and all sorts of water-carrying devices proved effective, and the fire was confined to a comparatively small area. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

The buildings destroyed are Benjamin Predmore's store and dwelling, Inman's bakery, which was owned by H. C. Guttlick; W. C. Conrad's lumber yard, J. Horace Sprague's general store, a barn belonging to Predmore, one belonging to Sprague, and barns belonging to Abram Fort and J. E. Stevenson. The heaviest insurance is on the lumber yard, stock, and buildings. It will amount to $10,000. On the various other buildings and contents destroyed the insurance is about $20,000.

TO-DAY:
TEN PAGES,
WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW
AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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EMPRESS FREDERICK DYING..

Royal Family Assembles at Her Bedside—Emperor William Summoned by Prof. Renvers.

HOMBURG, Aug. 4.—Empress Augusta, Crown Prince Frederick William, Prince Eitel-Frederick, and Prince August William arrived at Cronberg, where the Dowager Empress Frederick is lying dangerously ill, at a late hour to-night. Other royal personages who have arrived are Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe, Prince and Princess Frederick Charles, and Princess Marguerite of Hesse, and the Crown Prince and Princess of Greece. Emperor William is expected to arrive at 3 A. M. to-morrow. Prof. Renvers has telegraphed his Majesty in all haste.

The following bulletin concerning the condition of the illustrious patient was issued during the afternoon:

"The external disease from which her Majesty is suffering, and which for years has been slowly increasing, has in the course of the last few weeks extended to the internal organs. Her Majesty's strength is diminishing rapidly owing to inability to take sufficient nourishment. She is conscious and at the present without pain.

"RENVERS.
"SPIELHAGEN."

KING EDWARD'S JOURNEY.

He Will Proceed To-day to the Palace of His Dying Sister.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—King Edward, who has been staying at Cowes, has arranged to leave Portsmouth at 3 P. M. to-morrow by special train, which is due to arrive in London at 5 P. M. He will proceed immediately from London by special train and boat via Flushing to the bedside of his sister. It is not yet known whether Queen Alexandra will accompany him.

The Duke of Cambridge is already in Cronberg.

PHILLIPS COMPANY TO RESUME

Chicago Board of Trade Concern Ready to Pay Up and Wants Outstanding Accounts Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The George H. Phillips Company will begin legal steps tomorrow for the rehabilitation of its business. Unsettled accounts against customers to the amount of $245,000 will be placed in the hands of John S. Goodwin for collection, and on some of them court proceedings will be begun at once. The auditing of the books of the company has proceeded so far that a full statement of all of these accounts which are not ready tomorrow can be prepared early in the week.

Along with the work of collecting will go the settlement of accounts due by the firm, their total amount being given as about $200,000. In addition to its claims against customers the company is said to have assets worth at least $50,000 to make payments with. All debts except those to customers are reported as already paid. Attorney Goodwin said to-day that substantially the same men as before would control the business when it is resumed this week.

By way of showing how favorable the future prospects of the company are, Mr. Goodwin said that several offers from wealthy Board of Trade men had been made to him during the morning to purchase stock in the company. One man, he said, came in and offered $50,000 for a small interest in the business, and before he stopped talking the man had expressed his desire to write out a check for $150,000, if that would give him a good interest in the future profits.

TEXAS BANK CLOSED.

First National of Austin Placed in Temporary Receiver's Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 4.—This afternoon the following notice was posted on the door of the First National Bank of this city:

This bank is closed and is in my hands pending the arrival of William L. Yerkes, Special Examiner, who has been appointed temporary receiver by the Controller of the Currency.

J. M. LOGAN, National Bank Examiner.

This notice excited great surprise, and the bank was soon the object of interest to crowds of depositors eager to read the notice. W. B. Wortham, ex-State Treasurer, is President of the bank. He left here two weeks ago for New York City, and has not returned. H. Pfaefflin, the cashier, is sick at his home, and has not been at the bank for several days.

Examiner Logan declines at this time to make any public statement as to the condition of the bank's affairs.

The bank is the depositary of the State Treasurer and Secretary of State. State Treasurer John W. Robbins declined this evening to state the amount of State funds on deposit at the bank.

According to The American Bank Reporter issued in February of this year the First National Bank of Austin had a paid-in capital of $100,000; deposits, $700,000; loans, $355,000, and undivided profits, $50,000.

BRIDEGROOM WAS MISSING.

Wedding Party Waited for Him, but He Hasn't Arrived Yet—Prospective Bride Trustful.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 4.—The mysterious disappearance of a bridegroom caused a sensation on Straight Street last evening, and a wedding party gathered to congratulate William Stroyer and Mrs. Addie Smith were notified that the nuptials had been indefinitely postponed, and the bride had started out to search for the absent bridegroom.

Stroyer is thirty-two years old and a truck driver. Mrs. Smith's husband, while at work in the rolling mill in January last, was crushed to death. Stroyer had been a warm friend of Smith, and called to condole with the widow in her sorrows. He proposed six months later.

Mrs. Smith suggested that Stroyer prove his devotion by waiting until Christmas, but he was ardent and the wedding day was set. Stroyer had little money, so from her savings Mrs. Smith made an advance for his wedding outfit and the wedding ring. It was agreed that Stroyer should notify the Rev. J. B. Gallaway, who was to tie the nuptial knot. At noon yesterday he secured his wages, and was seen to walk toward the Lackawanna station.

Mrs. Smith, in wedding dress, awaited his coming and the arrival of the clergyman. Neither came, and the bride became hysterical. It appears that Stroyer had previously notified his own friends that the event was off. Mrs. Smith would not listen to hints of unfaithfulness, and started out for the hospitals. She was allowed to visit a young man who had been hurt and had not been identified, but she was doomed to disappointment. She is certain that Stroyer will explain, and is still awaiting his return.

Rest, recreation, and recuperation may be found at Hygeia Hotel, on the picturesque Virginia Coast. Eighteen hours by Old Dominion Steamships. Fast express trains by Pennsylvania Railway.—Adv.

LARGEST SHIP AFLOAT ARRIVES IN PORT

Harbor Craft Extend a Noisy Greeting to the Celtic.

New White Star Liner Is 700 Feet Long, Has Nine Decks, and Dwarfs the Biggest Battleship.

The White Star Line's new steamship, the Celtic—the largest vessel ever constructed—arrived in port yesterday morning at the end of her initial passage of the Atlantic. As the leviathan proceeded up the bay en route to her pier in North River, she received a vociferous welcome from the few harbor craft that were about. Off the Battery the limited number of loungers in the park rubbed their eyes and wondered what it was, and whence had come the strange giant ship.

When she arrived off her pier the dock officials and longshoremen soon gathered and made fast the lines, and with the assistance of the crew had the great vessel docked in a remarkably short time, one of the onlookers expressing the general opinion of those present when he remarked that she "slid into her berth like a ferry-boat going into a slip." As the 345 persons who had crossed in the cabins of the Celtic came down the gangplank and greeted waiting friends, they assured them that the voyage from shore to shore had been the pleasantest of experiences, while as for the behavior of the liner, they said that she was as steady as the Rock of Gibraltar.

Everybody, from Capt. Lindsay to the humblest immigrant in the steerage, seemed to feel a sort of personal pride in the immense liner. One had only to mention the word Celtic and immediately he was compelled to listen to an extended eulogy of the qualities possessed by the ship. She had not been pushed for speed, and made the trip from Liverpool in a leisurely fashion, and, though she expected eventually to cross the ocean in seven days, she required a little more than eight days to make her maiden passage.

When berthed the Celtic rose so far out of the water that her steerage deck was above the entrance to the pier, and to land her passengers it was necessary to open the iron doors aft of the cabins and allow them to make their exit that way.

The vessel's dimensions are: Length, 700 feet; breadth, 75 feet, and depth, 49 feet. Her registered tonnage is 20,880. To get a fair idea of her immensity, however, one has to stand on the sun deck. It is then that her capacity for carrying humanity and freight can be appreciated. Looking aft are seen the two big funnels, which seem a little too small, and likewise a little too close together, for a ship the size of the Celtic. It has been estimated that 40,000 men, placed in lines of 800 each, standing shoulder to shoulder, could stand on one deck. She has nine decks. The largest battleships are about 300 feet shorter in length than she is, while in the matter of flotation, she could transport any two of them and still have some room to spare for other cargo. The Great Eastern, the marine wonder and failure of her day, displaced 10,300 tons less than the Celtic; the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse displaces only a little more than half as much, while the Oceanic, the "White Star's" greatest liner in point of speed and luxuriousness, which up to the advent of the Celtic was the largest oceangoing vessel in existence, is in tonnage 3,600 less than the new leviathan.

Interiorly the Celtic, while not so elegant or luxurious as the Oceanic, the Deutschland, or the St. Paul, is nevertheless furnished in a manner calculated to please even the fastidious. She is not intended for fast time, and her builders did not have in contemplation the breaking of transatlantic records when they constructed her. She is built for comfort and pleasant seagoing. Her accommodations are for 2,859 passengers. She carries a crew of 335 officers and men.

On the voyage that ended yesterday the Celtic averaged a speed of 14.95 knots. She is capable, though, of going over 16 knots, and is expected to speed across at that rate as soon as she gets trued down. The official log shows that the liner made the passage in eight days and forty-six minutes. Her highest day's run was on the first day out, when she logged 407 knots, the next highest being on Thursday, when she made 388. Capt. H. St. G. Lindsay, her commander, formerly commanded the Cymric. The purser is H. B. Palmer, formerly of the Germanic.

HALTS A FUNERAL PROCESSION.

Constable Refuses to Allow Any One to Cross Byram River Bridge Until Westchester County Pays Up.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 4.—An attempt made yesterday by means of a funeral procession to declare the new bridge over the Byram River at Port Chester, connecting the States of New York and Connecticut, open to the public, and thus doing away with the inconvenience which Peter Meyer, C. H. Mallory, W. J. Tingue, and other New Yorkers residing at Byram Shore have experienced for three months, failed, owing to the watchfulness and defiance of Constable James J. Nedley, who kept the procession back.

Westchester County and the State of Connecticut, with the Greenwich Tramway Company, contracted with the F. R. Long Company of New York to build a $12,000 bridge, each to pay one-third of the cost. The old bridge was torn down in May, though there were protests from the wealthy residents of Byram Shore, who were thus obliged to travel two miles further to reach their places.

The bridge has been completed a month, but the contractors refused to open it to travel until Westchester County paid its share of the cost. Besides the wealthy men, there were business men on each side of the river who suffered and appealed in vain to the authorities. Constable Nedley was put in charge of the bridge by the Long Company, to keep all wagons off. Pedestrians were allowed to use the footpath, however.

Yesterday morning Nedley heard that Undertaker Craft was arranging to have the funeral procession of Mrs. Ann Maslive cross the bridge on its way to Rye Cemetery. He warned Mr. Craft, but the undertaker, backed by others, brought the hearse to the Connecticut side of the bridge and demanded the right to cross. Nedley was obdurate, and though Port Chester and Connecticut officials were sought out, the undertaker could not convince Nedley that he had permission to cross. Meanwhile the procession waited for half an hour, then went back around by Byram Hill, and by the Post Road to Rye.

A Bride's Narrow Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 4.—While walking along the boardwalk to-night Mrs. Frederick Nicholson stepped on a match, which set fire to her dress. It had to be torn from her. She was uninjured. Mrs. Nicholson was formerly May Blossom Boley of New York. She met Lieut. Frederick Nicholson of the British Army in England, and they were recently married in the Church of the Transfiguration in New York. They are here on their honeymoon.

Grade Crossings in Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 4.—It begins to look as if the track elevation problem in this city will be speedily solved by the officials of the Lackawanna Railroad and the Orange Common Council. In its proposition to the Common Council the company states its object to speedily remove its tracks from Scotland Street, where they have been for over half a century, and thus enable the City of Orange to macadamize the street its entire width. The tracks will be depressed at some points and raised at others, thus doing away with the dangerous grade crossings which abound in Orange.

MALARIA EPIDEMIC ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS.

Disease Follows Invasion by Swarms of Mosquitoes—Three Hospital Attendants Seriously Ill.

According to the statements of physicians and reputable residents of Fordham Heights, that section of the city is undergoing an epidemic of malaria such as it never experienced before. The disease has but lately made itself felt, and although it is said the malady is not particularly severe in the majority of cases, the number of its victims is sufficiently large to make up for that.

The physicians attached to the Fordham Hospital, on the very topmost part of the heights, are authority for the statement that the majority of the residents of Fordham are either sick with malaria or feeling its debilitating effects to an appreciable extent. Fordham is about the highest point in the Bronx, yet the disease does not appear to have attacked other portions of the borough with the same severity.

Dr. Walter C. Montgomery, one of the staff physicians of Fordham Hospital, is the authority for the statement that mosquitoes are responsible for the epidemic.

"I think," said he last night, "that the prevalence of malaria on Fordham Heights is due primarily and almost entirely to the swarms of mosquitoes that have infested this neighborhood during the last three weeks. The Fordham Hospital is situated on about the highest ground in this part of the city. It is not a malarial situation by any means, yet there is an epidemic of the disease about this part, and I can account for it in no other way.

"Three of the gardeners and helpers attached to the hospital are now sick, and very sick men they are. They were in the best of health up to a short time ago. Then came the swarms of mosquitoes, the attendants were badly bitten by them, as was everybody in this neighborhood, and now these men are down with malaria of almost malignant type.

"Under these circumstances, I am compelled to agree, and do so perfectly, with the New Jersey medical authorities in their statements that mosquitoes carry the germs of malaria with them and poison the blood of their victims. The mosquitoes that have made life miserable for us up here during the last three weeks come up in swarms from the Harlem River and from marshy districts about the Long Island Sound, where malarial symptoms are easily developed.

"Here at the hospital we have had to take extra precautions to provide for the comfort of our patients, so bad have the pests been of late. I have a lotion which I use myself, and which is used for all the patients, that does very effective work in removing the sting of the mosquito bite and the consequent swelling and irritation. I always apply it freely when going out on an ambulance call, and find it a great help.

"Not only have the malarial troubles been felt about the hospital, but all over Fordham Heights. The private physicians in the neighborhood are having all they can do, and have many patients suffering from malaria. Residents who have lived here since the suburb first started say they have never known either the mosquitoes or malaria to be so bad as at present. There is no excuse for the disease up here, unless it is carried here by the mosquitoes."

DOUBLE TRAGEDY ON STAGE.

At Rehearsal a Jealous Actor Kills the Leading Woman and Commits Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 4.—The rehearsal of the lurid melodrama "The Arizona Female Bandit" suddenly became a tragedy in real life this afternoon and fancied wrongs were resented with actual powder and ball at the climax of the play. Mrs. Millie Lighthawk, known in theatrical circles as "Millie Allen," was shot by Thaddeus Brookie, who followed the act with suicide. Brookie was jealous of Albert Adams, whose lines afforded an opportunity to show affection for Mrs. Lighthawk, the leading woman.

The play was to have been staged at a Douglass Street playhouse, and had reached the final rehearsal before Brookie awakened to the fact that his rival was making real love under the cover of his rôle as cowboy and Indian fighter. Brookie's rôle of detective gave him no opportunity to show his preference to the female bandit, and he became restless at the fervor with which Adams clasped her in his arms and bore her away from the foe. Brookie suggested that in a mere rehearsal it was not necessary for Adams to make such a show of affection. He said the clasping and carrying away might be taken for granted. His rival pointed out that the crisis mentioned was the most delicate and difficult part of the whole action.

A general fight occurred, in which Brookie, the stage detective, was thrown bodily into the street. A substitute was put on and the rehearsal proceeded. It had just reached the final scene of vindication and reunion of estranged sweethearts when Brookie rushed on the stage with a revolver. Without a word he fired two shots at Mrs. Lighthawk and sent a third into his forehead. He died almost instantly. The woman died late to-night.

STRICKEN IN HIS PULPIT.

The Rev. G. E. Hancock Becomes Paralyzed While Preaching and Dies Soon Afterward.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 4.—The Rev. George E. Hancock, pastor of the West Park Methodist Episcopal Church, was stricken with paralysis, from which he died later in the day, while preaching in his pulpit this morning. He had been speaking about five minutes when it was noticed he became very pale, but attempted to go on. He had spoken but a few words more when he suddenly stopped.

He would have fallen had not his son John leaped forward and held him up. The stricken minister was assisted to a seat, and the congregation dismissed. He was then carried into the rectory, where he became unconscious, and died this afternoon.

BENJAMIN PUGH DIES TO-DAY.

He Killed a Man Who Wanted Him to Pay His Restaurant Check.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Benjamin Pugh, the negro who killed John Tiegen, a waiter in a Brooklyn restaurant because Tiegen insisted Pugh should pay 10 cents for a meal he had just eaten, will die in the Sing Sing Prison to-morrow morning. He is resigned to his fate, and says he will give no trouble, and will go from the cell house to the death chamber without fear.

Pugh has a pleasant disposition, and has given no trouble to the jail officers, and, despite his nearness to death, seems happy. The Rev. John J. Burick of Brooklyn, Pugh's confessor, will administer the sacraments early in the morning, and will walk beside Pugh on the way to the chair.

South Orange Fights Mosquitoes.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 4.—The war against mosquitoes here goes on merrily. No statistics are quoted showing how many mosquitoes there were in South Orange last year, so that the exact number of mosquito lives that have been blasted by the oil-covered water in South Orange this season cannot be determined with accuracy. There are still a few mosquitoes at large in the village, however. Spencer Miller states that the Village Improvement Society will renew its efforts to exterminate the Anopheles early next Spring.

CONTEST FOR A CHURCH

Baptists and Presbyterians Try to Occupy It.

Rival Sunday Schools Assemble There at Same Hour and Finally Hold a Joint Service.

A three-cornered fight is being waged in Belmont for the possession and occupancy of the Beth-Eden Baptist Church, at One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and Lorillard Place. Two of the contesting factions met yesterday morning in the church building when 10 o'clock arrived, the time set for the beginning of the Sabbath school. They were the children of the Beth-Eden Baptist denomination and the children gathered by the United Presbyterian churches of the city.

The matter was not fully settled, but it was finally decided that there was room for Presbyterians and Baptists in the building, and a union service was held. That is to say, the morning church service was a union service, the Sunday school remained Baptist, the Rev. John A. Shaw, Presbyterian, acting as the leader of the Sunday school session.

The chief claim which the Presbyterians seem to have consists in a key to unlock the front door of the building. The Baptists have a key which unlocks the back door.

The Beth-Eden Church has had rather a precarious existence since the Rev. John B. English died, about thirteen years ago. The Rev. W. Frank Johnson became the pastor for a time.

But the church finally became heavily encumbered with debt. Charles A. Tatum, a druggist, with an office at 46 Barclay Street, held a mortgage against the church for anumber, of years, and was finally forced to foreclose. The pastor was also forced to resign, the congregation owing him $1,500 at the time. Mr. Tatum bought in the property and had a sign placed on the front of the building offering it for sale.

Mr. Tatum is a churchman himself and is connected as officer with several religious institutions. To him the ousted Beth-Eden congregation appealed to permit them, at least while the church was unoccupied, to hold Sunday school in it. The request was granted, and a key to the back door of the structure was given to the teachers.

Recently the liquor men in the locality awoke to the fact that the church building would make a first-class beer and dancing hall. A loud protest of indignation went up, not only from the dispossessed Baptists, but also from the law and order-loving residents of the locality.

While this cloud was hanging over the distressed Beth-Eden worshippers new trouble arose. The United Presbyterian Churches began to look around for a mission in the Bronx. They saw and admired the building. After several conferences with Mr. Tatum they received the refusal of the property, and the key to the front door was given to them.

They had a lot of handbills printed advertising the fact that on Sunday, Aug. 4, both a Sabbath school session and a Sunday morning church service would be held and that the Rev. John A. Shaw would preach.

The Baptists were not discouraged by these handbills, however, and they entered the building which they formerly called their church home by the back door as usual. There were the natural expressions of wonderment and regret at the awkward state of affairs when both sects met, with the subsequent solution as stated above.

Mrs. T. H. Thorn, who is one of the supporters of the Beth-Eden congregation said in regard to the matter:

"I am sorry that this misunderstanding has arisen, but I don't apprehend that there will be any trouble about it. Mr. Tatum gave us the privilege of holding our Sunday school sessions in the church, and the privilege has not been revoked. We will not disband. Although poor in purse we are strong in spirit, and we will stick together.

"The Rev. Mr. Shaw said: 'The Presbyterians have no desire to usurp the rights of the Baptists. It is unfortunate that this trouble should have arisen, but I feel sure that it will be amicably adjusted."

GEN. F. D. GRANT IN VIENNA.

He Takes a Hopeful View of the Speedy Pacification of the Filipinos.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times telegraphs at length an interview he has had with Gen. Frederick D. Grant of the United States Army, who is now in Vienna on his way from Russia, where he visited his daughter, Princess Cantacuzene.

"Gen. Grant takes a hopeful view of the speedy pacification of the Philippines," says the correspondent, "although there is no question in his opinion that the humane principles now governing the conduct of the military operations greatly increase the difficulties of suppressing guerrilla warfare.

"He is convinced from a political standpoint that severity is not desirable, the delay occasioned by generosity being more than compensated for by the better feeling among the native population."

Gen. Grant, according to the correspondent, is now going to Manila.

ICE WATER CAUSED PNEUMONIA.

Peddler Used It Too Freely on a Hot Day and May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 4.—When John Levinson, a peddler, of this city, returned from his work on Monday last he drank a large amount of ice water. Not feeling as cool as he had desired, he took a quantity of the ice water and let it run over his chest and back. This refreshed him, and he repeated the operation several times.

The next day Levinson complained of not feeling well. On Wednesday he was confined to his bed. The doctors found the man to be suffering from an acute attack of pneumonia. He is in a dangerous condition and his recovery is doubtful.

SMOKING KILLS HIM.

W. H. Chase of Bayonne Dies of the Excessive Use of Cigarettes.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 5.—The persistent smoking of cigarettes has been the means of causing the death of William H. Chase, formerly of this city. Mr. Chase had been living at Bayonne, being employed at the Tide Water Chemical Works of that city. He was a son of Winfield S. Chase of this city, who was at the head of the Police Department from 1884 to 1886.

Mr. Chase had been advised by the family physician to stop using cigarettes and had promised his wife that he would. The habit had become so fixed, however, that he was unable to throw aside the temptation. It caused his death on Saturday at the age of twenty-eight.

ROBBED AT LONG BRANCH.

Joseph S. Gans Loses Diamonds Valued at $2,000.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 4.—Thieves entered the apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Gans at the Scarboro Hotel last night and stole diamonds valued at $2,000. The diamonds were taken from a trunk while Mr. and Mrs. Gans were attending an entertainment at the Scarboro Casino. Mrs. Gans discovered her loss this morning.

No one was in the hotel when the robbery is supposed to have taken place except the servants and hotel staff. Proprietor Goldsman offers a reward of $300 for the return of the missing diamonds. Mr. Gans is a well-known New York business man at 150 Water Street.

The best route from New York to Buffalo is the New York Central. A train every hour.—Adv.

BRITISH DESTROYER VIPER WRECKED OFF ALDERNEY.

Second Disaster During the Naval Manoeuvres—Only Vessel of British Navy Having Turbine Engines.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The British torpedo boat destroyer Viper struck a rock off the Island of Alderney, in the English Channel, and is a total wreck. There was no loss of life.

The torpedo-boat destroyer Viper was built in 1899, largely as an experiment to determine the feasibility of the adoption of the turbine engine to war vessels of her class. In ordinary appearance she did not differ materially from other torpedo-boat destroyers. Her freeboard was rather low and her lines were those of a first-class steam yacht. Her length is 210 feet, her beam 20 feet, and her draught between 5 and 6 feet. Her displacement is only 325 tons. The great difference, of course, lies in her engines. In the ordinary marine engine the motion is communicated to the shafts turning the propellers by means of steam-driven pistons. The pistons are worked back and forth, while the motion at their ends is changed from the simple back and forth to a rotary. This transformation results in a loss of power and the presence of excessive vibration in speedy vessels.

In the turbine engine the steam is applied direct to the shaft without the use of the intermediate piston. The shaft is inclosed in a stem chest. From the surface of the shaft a number of little steel blades project. Against these the full power of the steam is turned. This forces the shaft around as water forces an ordinary turbine wheel. Against the sides of the chest are a number of similar blades that fit into the spaces between those on the shaft, so that the full power of the steam may be directed against the shaft projection. This arrangement admits of the development of enormous speed. The Viper was classified as a thirty-five-knot boat, but at trials conducted by the Admiralty she did 37 knots. Certain mechanical arrangements gave her great steam-generating powers. She had four shafts, each leading to a propeller. The ordinary marine engine requires about fifteen minutes to come from a stop to its fullest capacity. The Viper could attain her maximum speed in about thirty seconds from the start. She could be backed at a rate of 16 knots a little less than half speed. The entire absence of vibration was thought by her designers to add to her usefulness as a craft from which to launch torpedoes. The inventor of her engines is the Hon. Charles A. Parsons.

On last Saturday a cable dispatch told of the loss of the British torpedo boat 81, on Friday, off Alderney, in the English Channel.

TILLMAN FAVORS LYNCHING.

Tells a Wisconsin Audience the Practice Is Justifiable—Says "Niggers" Are Not Fit to Vote.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 4.—A dispatch from Marinette, Wis., says:

"United States Senator Benjamin F. Tillman of South Carolina addressed a large audience on the race question, from a Southern standpoint. One of the features of his remarks was a plea in justification of lynching.

"'In Wisconsin you have 5,000 black men,' said he. 'Why don't you try the bleaching process, and exterminate them by inter-marriage? The idea is repugnant to you. In South Carolina we have 750,000 blacks and 550,000 whites. The carpet-baggers, the nigger, and the Southern scalawags and scoundrels ruled us after the war, until they had stolen everything that there was in the State; then we went with our shotguns to the polls and took it away from them. All men are not created equal, and the niggers are not fit to vote. Come what may, the white people of the South will govern their own country.'

He condemned Booker T. Washington's scheme of educating the negro along industrial lines, as an attempt to place him on an equality with the white artisan, something that would intensify race hatred in the South. He said that among the 4,000,000 slaves during the civil war, there were more Christians than there are to-day among the 9,000,000 blacks in the South.

"'I don't want to uphold slavery,' he continued. 'I thank God there are no slaves to-day under the Stars and Stripes.'

"Mr. Tillman made an eloquent plea in justification of lynching, saying that Southern women could not be brought into court to testify to their shame and degradation before a jury for the purpose of convicting a beast. His reference to the sanctity of the Southern household and the Southern women and his remarks on lynching were heartily applauded. He closed with an impassioned statement to the effect that the white people of the South would remain on top, 'in spite of the devil,' and if necessary he and his brethren were ready to take down their shotguns again."

TROLLEY CARS COLLIDE.

Three Persons Seriously Injured in a Smash-Up at Plainfield, N. J.—Burned-Out Fuse the Cause.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 4.—Three persons were severely hurt and a dozen less so in a head-on trolley car collision here to-night. It had its origin in the burning out of the fuse in a car near Scotch Plains on the Elizabeth and Plainfield road. Another car proceeded to push it into Plainfield. The disabled car was in front, with Cornelius Spillane on the front platform.

At Johnson Avenue and Second Street there is a stretch of single track. Midway in the stretch of single track a car run by Charles Roberts ran into the dead car with the car behind. The front ends of the car run by Roberts and of the dead car were smashed in.

The dead car was dark, and Roberts did not see it until too late to avoid the collision. Spillane shut off the power from the car behind the dead one and rang the gong in a vain effort to attract Roberts's attention in time, but the noise of his own car shut the noise out from Roberts.

Just before the collision Spillane jumped from the platform and escaped injury. Roberts was considerably cut and bruised. The passengers in the car behind the dead one were shaken up, but sustained no serious injury. There were about seventy passengers in this car. The car run by Roberts had more passengers than this. All were shaken up and all somewhat bruised by being knocked from their seats.

James McCauley of this city was bruised and was cut about the face and hands, and one of his arms was badly crushed. Miss Bertha Fillmore of Short Hills sustained an injury to her spine, and Mrs. William Hennessy of New York was badly hurt. About a dozen others were treated for bruises and slight cuts in the home of Harry Wilby, close to the scene of the accident.

WRECK ON A NEW ROAD.

First Ore Train Over the Line Goes Through a Bridge.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Aug. 4.—The first ore train over the new Stonybrook cut-off of the Eastern Minnesota went through the bridge over the St. Louis River just above Stonybrook, fifty-two miles from here, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Jerry O'Reilly, head brakeman, was killed.

Engineer T. Phillips was bruised and cut, but not seriously, and H. G. Odell, fireman, was cut. John Postal, assistant train master, may be seriously injured, as the full extent of his injuries is not known.

The ore train consisted of thirty-four cars, of which number eight were on the main part of the bridge when the structure gave way. The engine went in first and pulled sixteen cars after it. All of them are now in the St. Louis River. Traffic will be delayed for two weeks.

To Shut Off Boer Food Supply.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Military Administration in South Africa, according to various dispatches from Johannesburg and Kroonstad, has determined to concentrate into camps natives who are outside of the garrisoned towns, destroying their kraals and mealies, so as to shut off this source of food to the Boers.

STRIKERS ANNOUNCE A FIGHT TO THE FINISH

All Union Men and Their Sympathizers to be Called Out.

Leaders Say Steel Trust Must Ask for Next Conference If Any Is Had—Declare All Mills Can Be Closed.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 4.—"Within a week every union man and every union man at heart in the employ of the United States Steel Corporation will be asked to join the strike now being waged by the Amalgamated Association. We must settle whether unionism is to stand or fall. There will be no more conferences with the United States Steel Corporation, unless the meeting is asked for by the officials of that corporation. The Amalgamated Association will not request a peace meeting."

These and several other significant statements were made to-night by Theodore J. Shaffer, President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, upon his return from the fruitless conference with J. Pierpont Morgan and others in New York.

It is now a fight to the bitter finish between the great Steel Trust and organized labor. Mr. Shaffer says that he is ready to employ every peaceable means within the power of man to win a victory. No quarter is to be given, and none will be requested. The entire management of the battle has been placed in the hands of President Shaffer. He has absolute power to call out every man who is connected with the organization, and he intends to do it. He is satisfied with the progress of the fight to date. He finds that none of his lines has been broken. Promise is made by Mr. Shaffer that the trust will find that the Amalgamated Association has strong roots in many of its mills.

Mr. Shaffer, Secretary Williams, B. I. Davis, M. F. Tighe, and John Chappell of Wellsville came in from New York over the Baltimore and Ohio Road at about 7 o'clock this evening. They were expected by the Pennsylvania, but Mr. Shaffer enjoys mystery, and his chief pastime now is eluding reporters.

dustrial battle the world has ever known. I am thoroughly convinced that we will win the victory."

THE REJECTED TERMS.

Vice President David Reese of the Amalgamated, who was in New York, said today, in explaining the state of affairs:

"As anxious as the members of the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association were to settle the present steel workers' strike, their refusal to accept the terms of Mr. Morgan was the only alternative left them at the last moment. For the association to have agreed to the proposition that would have declared all of the hoop combine mills now idle as non-union would have meant the desertion of the thousands of workmen who were employed in them and who organized and came out on a strike since the trouble began. To have deserted these men now would have been the deathblow of the organization, and it would have died in dishonor. To fight the trust in an honorable battle with a good chance to win means at least a chance for life, but, if beaten, a demise of the Amalgamated Association with honor."

As to the agreement which President Shaffer is alleged to have signed with Mr. Morgan, and which it was charged he had failed to keep, Mr. Reese said: "It has been proved conclusively that Mr. Shaffer had done all that he agreed to do. The board is a unit in all things and there are no internal troubles, as has been alleged. This proposition of Mr. Morgan had been discussed by the members in a free and dispassionate manner. It was agreed that a settlement of the strike was preferable to a long and bitter contest and the board was willing to concede all that it could in an honorable manner.

"The members were willing to accept the proposition that the trust retain as non-union the Old Meadow, Saltsburg Mill, at the time of the conference in the Lincoln, but they could not desert Wellsville, McKeesport, and such other mills as they knew were organized. The manufacturers were willing to give the Amalgamated Association the Wellsville, McKeesport, Saltsburg, and Old Meadow mills at the Hotel Lincoln conference, but would not consent to any more. Had they added the Lindsay & McCutcheon and the Painter mills of the hoop combine the strike would never have gone any further.

"Since then the Amalgamated Association has organized and gotten out all the men in the hoop combine, with the exception of one mill. These men have shown their desire to join the Amalgamated Association, and the trust officials said they would not interfere with their men if they wanted to join the organization. It was proved by the organization that the men did want to, and the Executive Board took the officers of the trust at their word and offered to compromise on the scale being signed for all mills that were known to both sides to be fully organized.

"The proposition was declined. It was declined without any explanation from the officials, and in return they offered worse terms than had been rejected by the board during the Hotel Lincoln conference."

TO JOIN STRIKERS.

Concerning the actual strike status in this city, there seems to be little or no change. The mills on strike are still idle with no indication of an attempt by the combine to start any of the plants. No fires are being started, and the only evidence of work about any of the plants is that of men making necessary repairs.

There seems to be no concern among the strikers at the failure of the late conference, and all seen believe the men will stand by the association to the end. A sample of the condition of the men is that at the Lindsay & McCutcheon Mill, one of the plants which caused much of the discussion between the two sides. It was learned to-day that not a man among the strikers who wants to work is idle. Out of the 500 men at this place not more than 100 are out of work. They have secured employment in the numerous independent plants. Those who are idle are enjoying a much-needed vacation.

When the general strike order is issued among the first to go out will be the amalgamated men at the Republic Iron Works on the South Side. This mill is a branch of the National Tube Company, which has plants all over the country. The skilled men at the Republic mill are said to be well organized.

From McKeesport this announcement is made to-night:

"The Amalgamated Association is rapidly gaining strength in McKeesport, and it is estimated that they added at least 200 new members to its forces at two meetings held this afternoon. The meeting of National Lodge, consisting of employes of the Boston Iron and Steel Works, was largely attended, and although no definite statement was given out in regard to the number of new members taken into the lodge the conservative estimate is placed at 100, while others claim nearly double this number were added to the lodge.

"The members of the lodge claim they now have the entire Boston mill organized with the exception of two men, and these latter positively refuse to have anything to do with the organization. Union Lodge, composed of employes of the National Rolling Mill, at its meeting secured, it is reported, 100 new members.

"The strikers last night were claiming that everything was coming their way, and that if a general strike order is issued the National Tube Company will be unable to turn a wheel, and that they would have between 8,000 and 10,000 more men out.

"The tube workers are organized by the American Federation of Labor, which organization will readily respond at the call of the Amalgamated Association. The business men of McKeesport are greatly depressed by the situation, and they fear if a general order is issued from strike headquarters that their business will be nearly ruined, at least for the time being, as about 15,000 men would be idle."

WILL DEFY COURT ORDER.

The report from Wellsville, Ohio, is that the strikers are in a very restive mood to-night. The arrest of eight of their number, and the fact that warrants are in the possession of the police for nine more, who are at present in hiding in the camps across the river, in West Virginia, has put them in anything but an amiable frame of mind toward the authorities and the steel company.

Four of the strikers are still in jail, while Organizer George Evans, Frank Adams, and William and Elmer Moore have been released on bail furnished by friends. The Amalgamated Lodge is arranging to furnish bail early Monday morning for those still incarcerated, and will have the men for whom warrants are out come over from West Virginia and give themselves up as soon as bail can be gotten for them.

Deputy Sheriffs Chris Beck and Bert Ellis of Lisbon are in town, but they say they will take no part in the trouble should any occur, unless the local police force is unable to cope with the situation. The deputies were in consultation this evening with Judge P. M. Smith, attorney for the steel company, but the subject of the conference was kept a secret; both parties refusing to divulge anything that had taken place.

It is thought by the strikers that an application will be made to the United States District Court in Cleveland for an injunction to restrain them from picketing the approaches to the mill. If the injunction is granted, they say it will be broken, and this step will bring matters to an immediate issue. To-night Mills Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 6 are lighted up ready to begin work at 3 o'clock A. M.

There is a feeling of unrest among the operative potters of East Liverpool and Wellsville, and the owners of the plants are fearful lest they come out in sympathy with the steel workers. There are 9,000 operatives in the potteries in the two towns.

SHAFFER LOOKS FOR AID.

Stopped in Washington to Learn What American Federation Will Do.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—President Shaffer and other members of the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers have been sounding the American Federation of Labor as to the extent the latter body can be depended upon in supporting the great steel strike now under way.

With this object in view, President Shaffer, Secretary Williams, B. I. Davis, M. F. Tighe, and John Chappell came to Washington after the announcement in New York of their failure to reach an agreement with the United States Steel officials. They reached the city late last night, and registered at one of the downtown hotels. Their presence in the city was known only to a few people. They departed for Pittsburg about 11 o'clock this morning. While here the committee had two extended interviews with General Secretary Frank Morrisson, the principal officer of the American Federation of Labor now in the city, President Gompers being away for a few days' visit to the North.

Mr. Morrisson was exceedingly loath to discuss the object of the committee's visit. He would not say specifically to what extent the Federation would aid the Amalgamated Association. He confined himself to the general statement that the committee had come to Washington for conference with the officials of the American Federation of Labor as to the best methods of procedure in carrying on the strike. He had talked with each member of the committee, and each had expressed himself as absolutely certain that the association would be victorious.

The Amalgamated Association, Mr. Morrisson said, was an affiliated body with the Federation, and as such was entitled to the co-operation and aid of the greater body in conducting the strike movement to an effective and successful issue. Mr. Morrisson expressed himself as confident of the ultimate victory of the steel workers and felt certain that the Federation would give them all the aid in its power. He was asked specifically whether orders would be issued for an extension of the strike in affiliated branches of labor and regarding the matter of financial assistance to the steel strikers, but declined to answer the questions.

The members of the general council of the Federation of Labor are within reasonable distance of Washington, and if any decisive action is to be taken by the Federation in the matter of co-operative action in aiding the steel strikers, it is probable a meeting of the council will be called for that purpose. President Gompers is expected to return to Washington early in the week, probably to-morrow.

FORM A MILITARY COMPANY.

Amalgamatcd Men in Wheeling, West Va., Start the Movement.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 4.—The organization of the first military company by a labor organization was put under way last night by Crescent Lodge, Amalgamated Association, and to-day so popular is the plan that the members of labor unions by the hundred are discussing it favorably and the indications are that a very large percentage of Wheeling's union labor will soon be under military discipline.

The full companies formed in Crescent Lodge will not be in any way controlled by the State, but will be as independent as are the military companies of secret and religious organizations. Their officers will be empowered to order action, but only in the line of self-defense or in the defense of the property of their employers when endangered by mobs. Their constitution declares that their interests and their employers' are identical. Only when property is endangered will they act.

The Amalgamated Association is ready to close all trust mills on a strike order. Workers in independent mills have pledged 20 per cent. of all earnings to the strike fund, and the Crescent Lodge has resolved to give half if the National Board can use it. There are 3,000 men in the independent mills. Business is already seriously affected, workmen generally making preparations for a long siege. The general strike order will affect 13,000 men in the Wheeling District. All the trust mills are fully organized but the Riverside and Bellaire, and there the men have partial organizations.

The following telegram was received to-night from Scottdale, Penn.:

"The determination of the Amalgamated Association to call out all the organized employes of the United States Steel Corporation will have no material effect here. Both the Scottdale and Old Meadow plants will start up in full at midnight to-night as usual. As stated before, it will take something more than mere sympathy for the Amalgamated Association to induce the men at this place to join the present strike.

FEAR MINERS WILL GO OUT.

Western Operators Discuss Possibility of Sympathetic Strike.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 4. — Representatives of the miners and operators of Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Illinois are gathering here for a conference to-morrow. O. L. Garrison of St. Louis, Chairman of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, who is here, when asked if a sympathetic strike of the miners was feared, said:

"There is no telling what the mine workers may do. If President Mitchell should call his men out, I think he would make a serious mistake. The Executive Board of the bituminous district, comprising Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Pennsylvania will be in session to-morrow, and I expect to see the officials and have a talk with them. The conference will turn on the annual meeting of the operators and miners next January."

It is reported here to-night that Indiana operators are fearful of a sympathetic strike of miners in aid of the steel strikers. A prominent Indiana operator said to-night:

"It is true much uneasiness prevails in the coal fields of the State, on account of a possible sympathetic strike. The meeting of the miners' Executive Board to-morrow will be watched with more than usual interest. It is known that the anthracite field is excited, and this feeling has invaded the bituminous fields. It is impossible to predict what will occur. I believe President Mitchell of the Mine Workers will not favor a sympathetic strike, but he may be outvoted."

SUBWAY MAY BE AFFECTED.

Strike Sympathizer to Discuss Status of Iron for the Tunnel.

It was learned yesterday that the unions in the buildings trades will await developments in the strike of the steel workers before taking any new action in the matter. Some time this week the Board of Delegates of the Building Trades, the Building Trades Council, and the various unions of iron workers will meet and consider the strike after it is known definitely how far it is to be extended.

A question which will come up, in case the unions are asked to take immediate action to aid the steel workers in winning their strike, will be the status of the great quantities of structural iron now in New York. Most of it is required for the subway. Some of the labor men take the stand that if the steel workers' strike be made general this material will become a non-union product. Others say that, strike or no strike, it can not be called a non-union product, since it was delivered here before the strike began. On this subject Philip Weinseimer, Secretary of the Board of Delegates, said yesterday:

"The status of this material will have to be discussed. I would not undertake to express an opinion on it offhand. The situation is peculiar. One thing is certain. The building trades sympathize with the strikers and will co-operate with them in any way that is considered necessary."

WOMEN FIGHT IN NEWARK.

Reminiscence of Silk Weavers' Strike in This Row.

As a result of differences in connection with the strike of the broad silk weavers at the Enterprise Mill, Mrs. Esther Cohn of lower Market Street, Newark, was up before Justice Sherry on a charge of malicious mischief and assault and battery yesterday. The charge was preferred by Nathan and Rebecca Garfinkle.

All of the parties live in a brownstone house opposite the mills. The Garfinkles had a lease on the premises, and sublet apartments on the upper floor and a little store below to Mrs. Cohn, who conducted a candy and cigar store.

The strikers patronized Mrs. Cohn, and she allowed them to sit in front of the store and smoke. They also put up a sign on the roof telling where the strikers would meet. The Garfinkles did not protest until after they went to work at the Enterprise Mills. Then they told Mrs. Cohn the sign must come down. Mrs. Cohn refused.

Yesterday Mrs. Garfinkle charged the other woman with having broken into her home and stolen a gold ring. A scrimmage followed, and Mrs. Cohn was arrested. Mrs. Cohn made counter charges against the Garfinkles. The two women were released on their own recognizance, and Garfinkle was committed to jail in default of surety.

UNION LABOR IN ST. LOUIS.

Plan for a Combination that Would Affect the World's Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—An attempt is being made in this city to form a building material trades council, to include all workingmen engaged in the manufacture of structural materials. If the project is carried out, only union-made material, it is said, can be used in the erection of World's Fair buildings. There are 14,000 skilled laborers in the twenty-eight local unions forming the St. Louis Metal Trades Council.

Among labor leaders the formation of the new organization is looked upon as a new way of approaching the subject of union labor for the World's Fair. Last week the Central Trades and Labor Union adopted a resolution to the effect that only union labor should be employed by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

NAME A DEMOCRAT, SAYS SENATOR PLATT

He Believes No Republican Can Be Elected Mayor This Year.

Gov. Odell Not a Candidate for the Presidential Nomination, the Senator Declares.

Senator Platt, at the Oriental Hotel, at Manhattan Beach, yesterday reasserted his belief that the nomination of an independent Democrat is essential to the election of an anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor.

"What is your opinion of the probability of defeating Tammany Hall?" he was asked.

"That depends on the candidates," he replied.

"Don't you think it will be easy to get a good man for the Mayoralty nomination?"

"It may not," said the Senator, "he so easy to get a good man on whom all can agree."

"Several Brooklyn gentlemen have been named, Senator. Do you believe the question of locality will make any difference?"

"I have only heard of Charles A. Schieren as a possible Brooklyn candidate. I have no opinion to express about the question of locality."

"When will the City Convention be held?"

"I don't know," was the Senator's reply, "but I understand it will be held in the Grand Central Palace. I shall be satisfied with any candidate the convention may nominate. I have not changed my mind that the nomination of a Democrat is essential to success."

"Mr. Croker's friends," the Senator was told, "say the Tammany chief is very confident. They say that all he has to do is to come over here and take charge."

"Then there will be no necessity for a fight," the Senator replied, with a smile.

"Have you noticed, Senator, the accounts of Vice President Roosevelt's successful trip through the West?"

"I don't know much about it," was the Senator's answer. "I know Col. Roosevelt is in the West and that he is being talked about for President. But I don't know that he went there for that purpose."

"I suppose the New York delegation will support Gov. Odell?" a reporter suggested.

"I don't think the Governor is a candidate," was the reply.

"Do you mean that he won't be a candidate?"

"I did not say that," the Senator replied. "I said he was not a candidate now."

"What about the chances of Senator Spooner of Wisconsin and Senator Fairbanks of Indiana?"

"I did not," replied Senator Platt, "know Mr. Spooner was a candidate. But many things may happen before 1904."

The Senator was shown a list of alleged candidates for the vacancy on the United States Court bench created by the resignation of Judge Addison Brown. In it were the names of ex-Judge W. N. Cohen, D. D. Baldwin, George Chandler Hall, James W. Hawes, James A. Blanchard, Thomas Allison, George Bethune Adams, Police Magistrates C. H. Deuel and Thomas F. Ventworth, and Bernard Gerry.

"Judge Cohen is not a candidate," the Senator answered. "I understand, though, that ex-Assemblyman George C. Austin and Quarantine Commissioner Charles H. Murray are candidates. Mr. Murray has not spoken with me about it, but I understand Assemblyman Charles S. Adler wrote a letter to Gov. Odell in Mr. Murray's interest."

"When do you expect Gov. Odell here?"

"I believe he is coming down this week," was the answer.

"Anything about the appointment of a successor to the late Adjt. Gen. E. M. Hoffman?"

"It may be talked over this week," the Senator rejoined.

"What about the fight in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District?"

"Is there a fight there?" the Senator inquired. "If there is, I suppose McDougall Hawkes will win."

Mr. Whalen Spoken of for Mayor.

Well-informed Democrats were saying yesterday that there is a strong probability that John Whalen, the Corporation Counsel, will be the Tammany candidate for Mayor. Mr. Whalen has been credited with a desire for a place on the bench of the Supreme Court of this State, but he has twice stepped aside for the benefit of some other person.

VIEWS OF SENATOR N. B. SCOTT.

He Expresses the Opinion that Senator Fairbanks will be Next Republican Nominee for President.

United States Senator Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia, one of the Executive members of the Republican National Committee, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, expressed the opinion yesterday that Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana will be the Republican Presidential nominee in 1904.

"Don't you think," he was asked, "that it is about time New York State received the nomination? It has never had it since the formation of the party. The Democrats gave it to Horace Greeley, Samuel J. Tilden, and Grover Cleveland."

"New York has excellent material in Gov. B. B. Odell for Presidential timber," the Senator replied. "Indeed, your State has two good men, for Vice President Theodore Roosevelt is a good man, isn't he? I was recently through several of the Western States and I found a very strong sentiment for Roosevelt, especially in Colorado, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska. Can he get the New York delegation?"

His question not venturing an opinion Senator Scott remarked:

"Well, we will have some good man anyway."

Senator Scott was the writer of the letter to Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, in which the former was alleged to have promised the latter that H. Clay Evans should be superseded as Pension Commissioner. Asked if he expected the President would appoint a successor to Mr. Evans, he said:

"I don't know. But it seems to me if the Grand Army of the Republic don't take any action there is more probability—if the President is disposed to, make a change—that another appointment may be made. As a rule a man does not like to be retired under fire, and if the persons who can retire him have any regard for him, they will not remove him under fire."

Senator Scott is here to meet his son, First Lieut. G. T. Scott of the Artillery. The latter has been stationed at Fortress Monroe, but has been ordered to Fort Banks, near Boston.

Predicts Anti-Tammany Victory.

Robert C. Morris, President of the Republican County Committee, was at Manhattan Beach yesterday. He expressed great confidence in the election of an anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor, and said that arrangements would be made this week for the calling of the City Convention.

ROBBED A SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

Carried Away Beds, Bedding, and a Quantity of Other Things.

GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J., Aug. 4.—George Marlan was arrested at his home here to-night, charged with robbing the smallpox hospital of nearly everything movable. Later he confessed to the robbery and implicated his wife as a party to the theft.

Late this afternoon the police received word that the smallpox hospital had been broken open, and that beds, bedding, dishes, linen, cutlery, pans, and general supplies of all kinds had been carried off. There were no patients in the hospital, and the only person living near was Marlan. Suspicion fell upon him, and he was placed under arrest.

To Raise Randall's Island Quarantine.

For the past three months Randall's Island has been quarantined. It was thought by the authorities in charge that the prevalence of smallpox made it desirable that visitors to the island should be kept away. Thus the only means of communication between the inmates of the various institutions and their friends ashore has been through the mails. It was announced yesterday that on Saturday the embargo will be lifted and thereafter visitors will be permitted to see their friends.

CENTURY RIDERS' WET RUN.

Nearly Five Hundred Struggled Over Muddy Long Island Roads in Rain.

About 480 cyclists started in the annual "veterans" century run over the Long Island roads yesterday morning, and about 300 of them managed to finish after an exhausting ride through the rain and over muddy roads. They were probably the wettest and most bedraggled set of wheelmen seen on a century run this year.

On account of the bad conditions of the roads, breakdowns, collisions, and other accidents were frequent, and some of them were serious. At Jamaica a woman named Irene Voorhees, who was riding on a tandem with W. H. Anderson of the Century Road Club Association, fell and received a serious scalp wound some two inches in length. George Hein received two serious cuts on his head from a collision at Valley Stream, and another rider had his hand cut open.

The route of the run was as follows: Bedford Rest, Jamaica, Freeport, Amityville, Lynbrook, Rockaway Beach, (dinner;) Valley Stream, Bedford Rest, Coney Island, and Bedford Rest.

The first division, which left the Bedford Rest at 5:40 A. M., was paced by Chief Pacemaker D. M. Adee of the Century Road Club Association, John Castles, and B. Gotthelf. The other divisions, which left at half hourly intervals, were paced as follows: Second Division—Thomas J. Moore, J. H. Harris, and A. C. Browne. Third Division—Dr. E. V. Brendon, S. Mehrbach, and E. W. Fleet. Fourth Division—W. H. Mackey, L. T. Singer, and L. F. Wrede. Fifth Division—D. H. Lodge, G. C. Badeau, and W. H. Latham. Sixth Division—Henry Veit and S. W. Stewart. The latter was the fast division, which started at 8:45 A. M.

The storm of the morning was encountered at Lynbrook on the way out, and most of the cyclists were completely soaked long before they reached Rockaway Beach. The return trip was made in almost equal discomfort on account of the mud and the slippery roads. The first to finish was Capt. C. P. Staubach, who arrived at the Rest at 4:30 P. M., having left with the first division at 8:45 A. M., and the others came straggling in until almost midnight.

The club with the largest number of riders in the run was the Century Road Club Association with 125 members. There were a number of out-of-town clubs, including the Eagle Wheelmen of Park Ridge, N. J., and the Hollywood Inn Wheelmen of Yonkers.

BUFFALO'S BIG CYCLE MEET.

Noted Amateur Riders Gathering for the Contests This Week.

BUFFALO, Aug. 4.—One of the very best bicycle meets ever held will begin here this week in the Stadium at the Pan-American Exposition. The best amateurs of the country will compete in the events, which include quarter, third, one, two, and five miles, with an exhibition record ride by Walter Smith of the Kings County Wheelmen, New York City.

The track is a fast one, constructed of boards and scientifically banked. It is four laps to the mile. The intending competitors are now arriving upon the ground, and have already gone into track practice. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be presented to the winners. Bicycling experts now are comparing the merits and chances of "Ginger" Hurley of New York and Frank Denny, the speedy Buffalo boy, who represented the N. C. A. in the world's championships in Berlin. As a grand wind-up to the events of the week there will be a twenty-mile paced race, in which any number of noted middle-distance men will compete.

Cycle Races for To-night.

At the Madison Square Garden to-night the principal event will be a fifteen-mile motor-paced race between Robert Walthour, who won the thirty-five-mile race at the Manhattan Beach track on Saturday, and W. C. Stinson of Boston. There will also be two races for amateurs.

OARSMEN IN NEW QUARTERS.

Harlem River Rowing Clubs Settling Down After Recent Removals.

The rain of yesterday morning, coming as it did at a time when many oarsmen were about to start for their clubhouses, was responsible for a greatly decreased attendance at the Harlem River boat club houses, and a consequent diminition of activity on the river. A number of the crews now in training were unable to go out on account of the absence of one or more of their members, and others went out with the places of the absent oarsmen taken by substitutes.

The three clubs which recently moved up to the new "Scullers' Row" above the Central Bridge from their old sites near the Third Avenue Bridge are not yet settled, and had very few crews out in consequence. All three have their floats in position, but only the First Bohemian Boat Club has its bridge in place. The Harlem and the Metropolitan Rowing clubhouses are so high up on their piles that their bridges will be very steep at low water.

Among the crews seen on the river were the junior eight of the Dauntless Rowing Club, the junior four-oared gig crews of the Nassau Boat Club and the Friendship Boat Club, a four-shell crew from the Nonpareil Rowing Club, and a junior four-oared gig crew from the Atalanta Boat Club. The latter crew is a new one, and is made up as follows: Bow, C. Duffy; 2, J. Varley; 3, J. Hunt; stroke, H. Reeder; coxswain, C. Beck.

The Regatta Committee of the Union Boat Club, which is composed of Frank J. Connell, Chairman; John Kemp, George Effenger, Edward Swayne, John Barron, and William Rogers, posted the programme for the annual regatta of the club on the club bulletin board at noon.

There were over twenty entries listed before 6 o'clock. The regatta will be held on Saturday, Sept. 14, and the programme will be as follows:

1:00 P. M.—Junior single gigs.
1:30 P. M.—Double gigs.
2:00 P. M.—Senior single gigs.
2:30 P. M.—Single shells, handicap.
3:00 P. M.—Double canoe race.
3:30 P. M.—Passenger four-oared barges.
4:00 P. M.—Four-oared gigs.
4:30 P. M.—Swimming race, handicap.
5:00 P. M.—Eight-oared shells.
5:30 P. M.—A match passenger eight-oared barges, married vs. single men.
6:00 P. M.—Costume tub race.

A change has been made in the order of the junior four-oared gig crew of the Friendship Boat Club, which is now rowing as follows: Bow, John Yarchow; No. 2, Joseph Lehr; No. 3, Charles Aubert; stroke, George Allison; coxswain, G. Troeger.

George Jarchow of the Friendship Boat Club has just purchased a 60-foot vapor launch, and will start next Sunday for a three weeks' trip to Buffalo and return. He will be accompanied by a party of friends, which will include Herbert Knoepel, Robert Dewes, Joseph Brodbeck, and Edward Keysel.

Standing of the Cricket Clubs.

A clear lead in the race for the cricket championship of New York has at last been obtained by the Brooklyn Cricket Club. The contest, however, is by no means decided, for the Knickerbocker Athletic Club still has a good fighting chance of recovering its lost ground and finishing first. To do this it must win the games which remain to be played with Manhattan and Nelson Lodge and the return game with Brooklyn. The latter team has only Montclair to play in addition to the game with Knickerbocker.

In the contest of the New York Cricket Association, Kearny and Paterson still are tied. These teams will meet next Saturday, when the question of supremacy should be settled. Paterson appears to have decidedly the stronger eleven, and should have no trouble in retaining the championship.

In the series of the Prospect Park Association the clubs are evenly matched, and the result of this competition will depend upon the games yet to be played.

Spars Here for Shamrock II.

Securely lashed to the spar deck of the Anchor Line steamship Astoria, which arrived here yesterday, were the main and top masts of the cup challenger Shamrock II. On the steamship also were extra spars and some of the gear of the new yacht. They are consigned to the New York agent of Sir Thomas Lipton and are to be taken to Brooklyn to await the arrival of the Shamrock II., now at sea on her way to this side.

The great mast and other big spars, which rest on the port side of the spar deck, each are in one piece. All are covered with canvas. The mainmast is 169 feet 9 inches in length.

KEENE TO BUY CASTLETON.

New York Turfman to Acquire Farm He Leased in Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 4.—Negotiations which have been pending for some time for the famous Castleton stud farm in this county, are now, it is stated, almost completed, and within a few more days the famous place will likely pass into the hands of James Keene, who has leased it for a breeding farm for several years. The owners are the Ford heirs of Richmond, Va., and a sale has been ordered by the courts there. The price reported is $85,000. The farm consists of 612 acres on the old Iron Works turnpike, seven miles from Lexington, just east of the magnificent Haggin estate, which now reaches to the Russell Cave Road. It was the home of Gen. Castleman. Mr. Keene recently purchased, for $20,000, a tract of land adjoining Castleton from Major Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge.

FOXHALL KEENE IN NEW YORK.

Will Play in Championship Polo Game at Boston.

Foxhall Keene, who has been a conspicuous figure on the polo field in England this Summer, was among the passengers who arrived on the new White Star liner Celtic yesterday morning. His wife accompanied him. To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Keene said:

"While I have taken part in eight good matches this season I was disappointed in not being able to get a team together to lay for the Champion Cup, the match for which took place the first week in June. Over here I shall play in the championship match to take place in Boston the second week in September. Our team, the Lakewood, will be made up of the Messrs. Waterbury, either Nichols or Cowdin, and myself."

Asked whether he intended to have an English team visit this country Mr. Keene replied: "I wish that we could, for we can beat them. We can beat them in England in almost everything we do."

Concerning the international yacht races Mr. Keene said the general impression on the other side was that Shamrock II. was not up to the mark. On the voyage Mrs. Keene lost a very valuable dog. The animal was an Airedale terrier, named Rock Princess, and was a champion in her class. She died the second day out. Rock Princess on two occasions met Rock Salt, an English champion, and won both times.

SAUSAGE STAND EXPLODES.

Three Men Are Hurt and a Runaway Is Caused in Morrisania.

The explosion of a gasoline can on a small frankfurter cart pushed through Willis Avenue last night by a wandering Italian burned three men so badly they had to go to a hospital and caused a runaway in which two elderly persons were thrown into the street and slightly injured.

The Italian was passing along at Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, when, without warning, the gasolene can on his cart exploded. His viands were strewn everywhere, and all over three young men who were near at the time. They were Charles Wood, nineteen years old, Westchester and Bergen Avenues; William Leggett, twenty-four years, 321 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and Daniel Eberhard of 688 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street. All were burned about the hands and face, and were taken to the Harlem Hospital.

Just as the explosion took place an elderly couple drove along the avenue. The horse plunged forward and pushed down Willis Avenue. At One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street the horse collided with a truck being driven across Willis Avenue. The light wagon was turned completely over and the couple thrown out, the wagon being turned on top of them. The two persons were not badly hurt and refused to give their names.

FISHED OUT OF THE HARLEM.

Then He Tells a Marvelous Story of His Swimming.

Joseph Russell, twenty-two years old, a plumber living at 836 Southern Boulevard, was fished out of the Harlem River shortly before midnight last night by John Taylor, a boatman, who was rowing on the river at the time. Taylor, when at a point opposite One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, heard cries for help, and found Russell struggling in the water. After he had fished him out he rowed him ashore and turned him over to Policeman Scully of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station.

Scully rang up an ambulance and the doctor said that the man was suffering from alcoholism. Russell was placed in the ambulance and driven to the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, where he told a weird story in explanation of his presence in the water at that hour.

The man said he was going home across the Madison Avenue Bridge between 9 and 10 o'clock, when he heard cries of "Help!" Looking over the bridge rail down into the water, he saw a man and woman drowning. Throwing off his hat and coat, he says, he plunged into the river and after a struggle managed to get the man ashore. Then the two of them went to a saloon and had a drink.

After having the drink the man he had rescued left him to go home, and Russell also was going home when he thought of the woman, so he went back to the river, again jumped in, and for over an hour swam up and down looking for her. When Taylor found him he was almost exhausted, he says, and fears he would have drowned. But he is quite sure that the woman was drowned.

Man Drowned While Bathing.

A man was drowned last evening in the East River at Seventy-first Street. At that point there is a sandy beach, and many hundreds of men and boys go in bathing each night. A rope is stretched from Seventieth Street to Seventy-first Street. No one is supposed to go out beyond it. It was beyond the rope that the man disappeared. Some boys told Policeman Clark of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station that he was Arno Weiss, a peddler, and that he lived at 422 East Seventy-second Street. He was not known there, however, and nothing was found in his clothing to shed any light on his identity. The body was not recovered.

Drowned Trying to Recover an Oar.

While John Van Pelt of Seguine Avenue, Prince's Bay, Staten Island, with Frank Van Pelt, his brother, John Bedell, and John Graef, was fishing in Prince's Bay, near the White Dental Works, yesterday morning one of the oars fell overboard. The boat was anchored and as the oar was drifting rapidly away John Van Pelt sprang overboard to recover it. He swam some distance from the boat, when, weighed down by his clothing, he became exhausted and sank. His companions attempted to rescue him, but with only one oar they didn't reach the place where he was struggling until he sank the last time.

Narrow Escape from Death.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLBURN, N. J., Aug. 4.—Henry Taylor, a brakeman on the yard drill of the Lackawanna Railroad at this place, had a miraculous escape from death last night. An east-bound train was just moving out of the station when in some unexplained manner Taylor was struck by the slowly moving engine and thrown down. The engineer applied the brakes, and the train came to a stop, with the bogie wheel of the engine just resting on Taylor's leg. There was just sufficient force to break the leg without crushing it.

An Old Cornerstone Box.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 4.—Workmen yesterday removed the old cornerstone of the original Grace Church, laid on Aug. 12, 1856, by the then Bishop Croswell Doane of New Jersey. The box contained a collection of coins of 1856, a Chinese cash, a copy of The Orange Journal, then the only paper published in Orange; a prayer book, a polyglot Bible, and other papers. The box was inclosed in a lead box and sealed by Rev. Alexander Mann, rector of the church, and it will be placed back in its resting place in a day or two.

Ex-Representative Blount Ill.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 4.—News has been received in this city that ex-Representative James H. Blount, who represented this district in Congress for twenty years, and who was sent to Hawaii by President Cleveland as Commissioner Paramount at the time of the revolution in the Islands, has suffered a stroke of paralysis and is in a critical condition at his country home near here.

CHAPPAQUA RAILWAY STATION CUT OFF

Village Divided Into Factions Which Threaten One Another.

Offer of Land for a New Station Opposed by Saloon Keeper and Livery Stable Owner.

There is trouble brewing at Chappaqua. The railway station has been cut off from the rest of the settlement, so far as directness of route is concerned, by three buildings, and the inhabitants have decided that a new station is their due. On the other hand, the proprietors of the buildings have come to an opposite conclusion. As a result each faction is threatening the other with all kinds of dire things should their respective desires in the matter not be heeded.

Chappaqua has a large Quaker population, and was, up to a short time ago, a temperance town. For some reason or other the taxes kept getting higher, and a majority of voters finally decided that the tax derived from a few saloons, that did not at that time exist, would be a good thing, not only for the coffers of the town, but for the residents as well. As a result Chappaqua voted high license, and in a remarkably short time came an application for a license, and a few days more saw in full blast a saloon whose owner had paid the required tax into the treasury of the town.

This establishment, which was the forerunner of several others, was established near the station of the Harlem Division of the New York Central, and from the start did a thriving business. Near the saloon a factory was soon erected. It was followed by a livery stable the proprietor of which realized the advantages to be derived from a location near the point of disembarkation of passengers. The result is that the residents of Chappaqua, to reach their morning trains, have to take a very circuitous and to them unnecessary route.

They conferred about the matter, and the upshot was that the Rev. Frank M. Clendenin, a son-in-law of Horace Greeley, offered free of charge to the railroad a plot 300 by 400 feet for the erection of another station. When the proprietors of the establishments near the old station heard of the proposed change they immediately decided to combat the scheme. It would hurt their business, they said, and hence the change must not take place. There the matter stands now.

BURGLARS IN RARITAN.

The Whyo Gang Disturbing Small Towns in New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 4.—The Whyo gang, which infests the small towns along the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, has again made its appearance. Farmhouses have been robbed, and in some instances the gang has butchered and driven off cattle. A few nights ago members of the gang broke into the general store of Amerman & Roger, at Raritan. William Farrel, the only police officer in the village, discovered the men in the store. Before he could summon assistance they made their escape over a back fence.

Officer Farrel fired at the burglars, and it is believed that he wounded one of them, as blood spots were found the following morning on the fence. The citizens of Raritan are about to take steps to rid the community of this gang of desperadoes. It is not considered safe for women and children to be alone on the streets after dark.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

Officers Elected at the Encampment of the New Jersey Department.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 4.—The Department of New Jersey Spanish-American war veterans at the close of their annual encampment last night elected the following officers:

Department Commander—Dr. Henry Albers of Harrison; Senior Vice Commander—Capt. H. C. Valentine, Trenton; Junior Vice Commander—Dr. F. F. C. Woodward, Trenton; Assistant Adjutant General—C. Albert Gasser, Newark; Inspector General—John W. James, Bayonne; Quartermaster General—M. W. Schimmerhorn, Bayonne; Surgeon General—Dr. C. M. Slack, Bayonne; Judge Advocate General—Capt. George Handley, Newark; Chaplain—J. Madison Hare, Jersey City; Council of Administration—Paul J. Kundle and Harry T. Spain, Newark; Charles Stults, New Brunswick; George Wheeler, Bayonne.

Delegates to the National Encampment at Buffalo—F. C. Woodward, George James, Trenton; C. Albert Casser, George Handley, Joseph Buck, George Baier, and Thomas Johnson, New Brunswick.

BELATED MARRIAGE NOTICE.

It Followed Much-Delayed Peace with the Man's Father.

This marriage notice appeared in a yesterday's newspaper: "Married, on May 28, 1896, at Wakefield, by the Rev. James J. Moffitt, Caroline E. Darby to Archibold W. Ross."

The Rev. Mr. Moffitt was pastor at the time mentioned of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in Wakefield. His successor, the Rev. Mr. Moody, last night examining the records of the marriage, found that the groom had given his age as twenty-one, the bride as nineteen. A Mrs. Leroy of Mount Vernon explained the circumstances of the marriage as follows:

The young man had been unable to support the girl as he thought proper, and so married her secretly. There was bitter feeling between him and his father, Archibold Ross of Dodd, Mead & Co., in consequence of the wedding. Now the young man was able to care for his wife, having a good position with the Joy Steamship Line, and so the belated notice was given.

THREW DISHES AT HIS FATHER.

Quarrel Over a Cow Expected to Have a Fatal Ending.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Aug. 4.—In a quarrel over a cow John Greene this morning inflicted an injury upon his father which will probably result fatally. The physicians at the Somerset Hospital say the injured man has but a very slim chance of recovery.

The cow which caused the trouble was raffled last night in a res

FAMINE AND DISEASE IN SOUTH RUSSIA PROVINCE

Starvation Followed by Nightly Blindness of Sufferers.

Alarming Report of Destitution by an Independent Investigator Who Says that Worse Is Yet to Come.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—Traveling in the district of Elizabethgrad, Province of Kherson, South Russia, one finds men and women who, endowed with serviceable visual powers as long as the sun is visible, become totally blind the moment twilight sets in and, if in the streets, must be led home. This disease is one of the camp followers of the famine which is not officially admitted to exist in this district.

In correspondence from here mention has been made from time to time of the drought which visited many, though not very large, districts of Russia last year and of the efforts made by the Government to alleviate suffering resulting from it. The Ministry of the Interior repeatedly declared the famine had been conquered, food had been distributed, and seed corn provided for the current year. The necessity for private benevolence was reluctantly admitted at one time in the Winter, but on later occasions the existence of severe want was denied. Newspapers here received during the last few months occasional letters depicting the situation in anything else than the rosy colors which the Government organs used. The Government answered by a communique recapitulating what had been done and repeating former assertions that all was well as could be expected, and then the newspapers received a secret circular forbidding further mention of the subject.

The existence of famine was inconvenient at a time when negotiations were pending for foreign loans. Access to the famine districts was made difficult for non-residents, and the charity workers who were not directly under the control of the State were sent back to their homes and the agencies they had created were placed under the Red Cross, which is as much a branch of the Government as any Ministry. These measures did not still the natural curiosity to ascertain the truth about the matter, and certain persons with influential connections which could not be ignored sent a trustworthy man to Elizabethgrad to investigate for himself. He has just returned. Without going into details, he reports the following facts:

The City and District of Elizabethgrad, with a population of 600,000, are suffering now from famine and disease incident upon famine. The investigator found: 1, General destitution; 2, Many cases of acute destitution; 3, Some people dying of starvation; 4, "Spotted," or hunger, typhus prevalent.

Hunger typhus is an unfailing indication that poverty has sharpened into want.

Whole families are attempting to exist on rations allowed for a single child. The Government rule is to count persons not actually ill sick with a disease which can be labeled, as able-bodied working people. There is little or no work to be found, consequently rations cannot be had until there are no longer of much benefit. The Government gave minimum quantities in the first place and delivered supplies of seed corn and foodstuffs to the nearest railway stations. The peasants, having already been forced to sell their horses, were in many cases unable to secure the supplies so furnished without giving a large part to draymen.

The investigator was told that those conversant with local resources and not in the confidence of the Government were totally unable to see how the souls and bodies of the majority of the population were to be held together until the new crops should be harvested and available.

The Governor of Kherson is Prince Obolensky. It is upon him that the Government relies for its reports. Prince Obolensky has visited many of the villages which are suffering, but local report and the observation of the investigator indicates that he showed no great desire of ascertaining that there was any considerable want. A Governor is not likely to hear the truth and see the worst side of things when he rides through a village on horseback and says: "Oh, I guess things are getting along pretty well, aren't they?" when the village elders come out to meet him.

Elizabethgrad is in the heart of the Black Earth zone. It was so flourishing before the ignorant and shiftless farming methods wore out the inexhaustible soil and impoverished the people—that single agricultural villages of 30,000 souls grew up. Such villages are without manufactures or commerce. The country has never recovered from the terrible drought of 1892 and the peasants have lost all power of resistance. And worse is coming. The great provinces of Samara and Saratoff and many other large districts are threatened with an almost total crop failure.

BOERS ASK FOR TRUCE.

Two Enter British Lines in Orange River Colony with a Letter from ex-President Steyn.

KROONSTAD, Orange River Colony, Aug. 4.—Two Boers came into the British lines to-day under a flag of truce with a letter from ex-President Steyn.

COLOMBIA'S HEAVY LOSS.

According to Venezuelan Official Report, Galviras Was Repulsed, Losing 900 Men to Venezuela's 300.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Aug. 4.—The Venezuelan Government announces that a force of invaders under Gen. Rangel Galviras, including twenty-two battalions of the Colombian Army, was repulsed by the Government troops and compelled to fall back across the frontier, after twenty-eight hours' fighting on July 28 and 29.

It is officially asserted that the invaders lost 900 men, the Government troops losing 300.

The Government has sent reinforcements to the frontier.

DIRIGIBLE BALLOON FAILS.

M. Santos-Dumont Meets with Another Accident in Striving for the Deutsch Prize.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—M. Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut, made another unsuccessful attempt this afternoon to win the prize of 100,000 francs, offered by M. Deutsch of the Aero Club, for a dirigible balloon. He started from the grounds of the Aero Club, the Parc d'Aerostation at Saint-Cloud, and headed for the Eiffel Tower.

When over Longchamp the guide rope caught in a tree. M. Santos-Dumont got clear, but, finding he could not cover the course within the time limit, returned to Saint-Cloud eight and one-half minutes after the start, having covered about half the distance to the Eiffel Tower.

Condition of Henry of Orleans.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The Duc de Chartres, father of Prince Henri d'Orleans, has received the following dispatch from Saigon regarding the Prince, who is lying dangerously ill there: "Slightly better. Hope again felt."

Steam Yacht Niagara at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 4.—The American steam yacht Niagara, owned by Howard Gould of the New York Yacht Club, has arrived here.

The Columbia Starts for New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—The United States cruiser Columbia left this afternoon for New York, where she is to serve as a receiving ship in place of the Vermont. The Columbia is being towed around to New York by three tugs, there being only enough steam in her boilers to run the dynamos. It is expected her term of service as a receiving ship will be brief.

Fire in Freight Yard at Corning.

CORNING, N. Y., Aug. 4.—An Erie freight train, while switching in the yard here early to-day, overturned a car of naphtha, which exploded, setting fire to three other cars loaded with naphtha. All four cars were destroyed, and half a dozen yard offices and buildings also were burned, including the interlocking switch station where the Erie track crosses the New York Central at grade.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

MOROCCO AND THE POWERS.—The announcement last week by cable from Paris that the French Government had succeeded in making an agreement with the Moorish Embassy now in Paris, which would put a stop to the intermittent conflict in the Moroccan-Algerian hinterland, had been foreshadowed by the German press, which announced that it would see in such agreement nothing inimicable to Germany unless the commercial relations between Germany and Morocco were affected. The Vossische Zeitung, on the assumption that the relations between France and Morocco are closer than are generally admitted in French diplomatic circles, recently showed Germany's position by deploring the fact that German industrial, commercial and financial representatives desired to see France absorb Morocco out of pure hatred for England. The Berlin paper declared that if France possessed Tangier, the fact would annul the advantages lying in Gibraltar. Russia, on her side, would manage to block the Suez Canal by Armenia and Syria, and the Russians and French would thus become the masters in the Mediterranean and would force Italy to leave the Triple Alliance. The Zeitung then drew the conclusion that Germany cannot see with indifference the establishment of French customs duties in Moorish ports, favoring French products to the detriment of foreign merchandise. Germany, says the paper, should first desire the maintenance of Moroccan independence, and as a second solution, annexation of the country by England. Spanish domination even, adds the paper, would be preferable to French.

Hitherto the Spanish papers have paid little attention to the Moroccan question, but a recent number of the Nacional takes it up and entirely eliminates Germany from the controversy. A German citizen was murdered by Moors, it says, and German commercial companies suffered indignities. Indemnity was demanded and paid, but because Italy borders upon the Mediterranean and Italy is a partner of Germany, this is not sufficient reason why Germany should meddle in Mediterranean politics. It is declared that the only powers having interests in Morocco, which should approve any change in the status quo, are Spain, France, and England. Spain not only because she holds two strong places actually on the mainland of Morocco—Melilla and Ceuta—but also claims the stretch of shore between the Western boundaries of Morocco and the French Colony of Senegal. Moreover, the southern provinces of Spain are the nearest to Morocco, and lastly, Spain has in Morocco a population of immigrants which far exceeds that of any other European power. French interests are based solely upon the fact that Algeria is contiguous to Morocco, while British interests rest upon the domination of British trade with Morocco, upon the proximity of Gibraltar, and from the fact that the latter is fed from Tangier. Great Britain, continues the Madrid paper, is wise in having no designs similar to those of the French, for the powers would never permit her to possess any strong place on the coast of Morocco which would serve as a pied à terre in Africa for Gibraltar. And, because of these facts, Spain and England would be the first powers rightfully to oppose the extension of French domination to Morocco.

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THE CASE OF CAPT. VON KROSIGK.—There will be a court-martial held in Berlin this week convened on appeal, because the Government was not satisfied with the first verdict. This is quite unusual. Some time ago a Prussian officer named Capt. von Krosigk was murdered in circumstances which threw suspicion upon certain non-commissioned officers of his squadron. Three of these were tried for murder, but were acquitted. The military authorities appealed from the verdict, and have kept one of the accused soldiers, a Sergeant Hickel, in custody. The Government, also, at the end of the trial, offered a reward of 1,000 marks and immunity to the informer, for the discovery of the murderer or murderers. The action of the authorities in refusing to release Hickel after his acquittal has been severely criticised, not only by the Liberal press, but by the well-known legal authority Dr. Stenglein.

But the case is being followed with much interest by the German press in general, because it is one of the first trials under the new military procedure, which makes it possible for the sittings of the court to be public. The first court-martial, however, excluded the public every time that testimony was taken with regard to the relations which existed between Capt. von Krosigk and the non-commissioned officers of his squadron. This procedure is not likely to be followed this week, for at the first trial it gave rise to stories in the press which threw a bad light on the murdered officer's treatment of his men. That part of the testimony was taken in camera on the ground that the presence of the public would have tended toward the detriment of the service.

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EMPLOYMENT FOR INDIAN PRINCES.—King Edward has given his assent to a plan devised by the Viceroy of India for the employment of the "sons of Indian Princes, nobles, and gentlemen." At present there are nearly 3,000 native officers of good birth and position holding commissions in the Indian Army, but hitherto there has been no field of service available for those of the highest social rank. The scheme is as follows:

To begin with, about twenty students, scions of families above described, will be drawn from the colleges of Ajmere, Lahore, Rajkot, and Indore, who will constitute what will be known as the Imperial Cadet Corps, under the command of a specially selected commandant and adjutant. The cadets will pass through a two years' course of training in the cold weather, and will from time to time be in personal attendance upon the Viceroy on ceremonial and other occasions. At the end of the second year there may be some among them who will be called away to either military or civil employment in the States and provinces to which they belong by family and birth; there may be others who will not have developed a taste for the military profession. For the remainder it is contemplated that a more sustained military course in a garrison class should be instituted in the third year. Upon such as emerge successfully from this test and satisfy the requisite standard of efficiency, the rank, position, and duty of a British officer in the staff or other extra-regimental military employment will, as suitable vacancies occur, be conferred.

In such manner, it is believed, that a military career may be opened to high-caste natives, who hitherto have been a serious source of worry to the Indian Government, owing principally to the fact that they become reigning Princes without applying to any good ends the knowledge they have acquired at the colleges.

Lord Curzon has issued a communiqué addressed to the princely and noble classes of India, describing his scheme, and requesting their co-operation, and adding that it is his hope that in the detailed plans to be elaborated between now and cold weather there may be laid the foundations of a reform that will be esteemed as a recognition of the patriotism of the Indian aristocracy, and may in time become a source of strength to the State.

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A NEW PHASE OF THE ALBANIAN QUESTION.—Cable advices from Constantinople and Budapest last week showed that the condition of Albanian Christians was becoming desperate, and that Austria was placing her garrisons in Bosnia and Herzegovina upon a war footing. At the same time, it was added by a London correspondent, there was "no indication at present of the Balkan question being brought up, in a serious manner, in the immediate future." Such, in fact, is the opinion of certain Cabinet Ministers in Eastern Europe, whose ideas were recently reproduced in these columns from the journals in which they originally appeared.

For some time past it has been vaguely hinted by certain papers in Belgrade, Sofia, and Bucharest that the movement of the Mohammedan Arnauts against the Christian population in Albania was principally due to the machinations of a foreign power, but no names were mentioned. It was added that the ferment was desirable in order to counteract the designs of another power, which had conceived a prodigious plan for the commercial, industrial, and financial emancipation of the Balkans.

Austria's extensive financial interests in Roumania, Servia, as well as in Bulgaria, have before been alluded to in these columns, as well as Russia's design to relieve the oppressive condition. It is now revealed in St. Petersburg that, on the eve of the troubles in Albania and the consequent unrest along the Servian frontier, Russia was on the point of using every influence to have carried out her long-cherished scheme of a Slav railway to connect the Black Sea with the Adriatic by an extension through Albania of the Roumanian and Servian railway system. It is further intimated that it was to carry out this enterprise that the Russian Minister of Finance, M. de Witte, negotiated last May, through Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, a loan of several million francs, for which there was, at the time, no apparent need.

GEN. CORBIN PRAISES PHILIPPINE OFFICIALS

Says Government Could Not Be Placed in Abler Hands.

Mr. Shafroth Advocates Homestead Laws—Troops Occupying Mindoro in Pursuit of a Deserter.

MANILA, Aug. 4.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin, who has returned to Manila after an eleven-day tour of the islands, including a visit to the Sultan of Jolo, with whom he exchanged presents, says:

"The trip has considerably broadened my views, as well as afforded me great pleasure personally. What I have seen should be of considerable benefit to the Government.

"In my opinion the changes now being made in the Philippines could not be carried out by abler hands than those of Gov. Taft and Gen. Chaffee. Both have had wide experience. Both are men of tact and ability. Their duties are entirely separate, and yet in many ways co-operative. One could not very well go forward without the other. I am gratified to observe the firm friendship established between them, and I am confident that, under their guidance, the Philippines will get out of troubled into peaceful waters."

The Adjutant General left Manila for Shanghai this afternoon.

The Civil Commission has chartered a steamer for a trip among the northern islands in the interest of the establishment of civil government. The journey will be begun in about ten days.

Congressman Shafroth of Colorado, who has been closely investigating the question of public lands in the Philippines, urges the commission to take steps to establish the homestead laws, allowing any persons doing work to the value of $100 on Government land to occupy a certain amount of it, and, if possible, assisting in stocking it. He also urges a similar arrangement with reference to mining claims.

The troubles between the Sultan of Jolo and other native chiefs, which have resulted in some fighting and considerable loss of life, are being closely watched by the military authorities, who are ready to interfere should occasion demand.

The civil administration of Manila under the new charter will probably go into effect next Tuesday, when most of the appointments will be made.

The towns of Calapan, Naujan, and Pola, on the northeast coast of the Island of Mindoro, were occupied by a battalion of the Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry and Macabebe scouts after a slight resistance. The insurgents, numbering 250, fled into the interior. Their commander, Howard, who is a deserter, is hiding in the mountains, and the Americans are in pursuit.

TRAIN WRECK NEAR LOCKPORT.

Regular Runs Into a Pan-American Special—Two Railroaders Killed.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Aug. 4.—A Pan-American special, heavily loaded, and a regular train collided a few miles east of this city at 1 o'clock Saturday morning on the New York Central. The engineer of the regular train was killed at his post. A trainman lost his life, and a fireman suffered a broken leg and other injuries, but will recover.

The regular train was twenty-five minutes late at Medina. There it received orders to run to Middleport and await the Pan-American special. When the train reached Middleport it met the Buffalo theatre train, which the train crew thought was the special they were to pass. In the meantime the Pan-American special had received orders to proceed to Middleport. The trains met a few miles east of this city. The passengers of both trains were thrown into a panic by the shock. Many were thrown from their seats into the aisles, but none was seriously injured.

Failed to Ascend Mount Assiniboine.

BANFF, Northwest Territory, Aug. 4.—Mount Assiniboine, the Matterhorn of the Canadian Rockies, after seven attempts in as many seasons, is still unconquered. Walter D. Wilcox of Washington and Henry G. Bryant, ex-President of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, accompanied by two Canadian Pacific Swiss guides, were defeated in an attempt to reach its summit, although an altitude of 11,125 feet was attained. This is a much higher point than has previously been reached. Fenz, the chief Swiss guide, says that Mount Sir Donaldy, the highest of the Selkirk peaks, is a morning walk compared to Mount Assiniboine.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; light north to northeast winds.

The weather continues fair and dry in the great majority of districts. Showers fell yesterday in Eastern Pennsylvania, Southern New England and Southeastern New York, Florida and locally in Tennessee. The temperature fell in the heart of the recent heated area, and is now about normal in all districts. During yesterday temperature rose in the Dakotas and the Northwest, but there are as yet no indications of a second heated term.

Fair weather with moderate temperature is indicated for to-day and Tuesday in all districts except Florida and locally in the Gulf States, where showers and thunderstorms are probable. The temperature will rise slowly in the northern border States and fall in the northern portion of the Gulf States.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be fresh and variable. On the lakes light northerly winds will prevail, becoming variable Tuesday.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have west to southwest winds and occasional showers to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST.

New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, fair to-day and Tuesday; light north to northeast winds, becoming fresh on the coast.

District of Columbia and Maryland, partly cloudy to-day and Tuesday; light northeasterly winds becoming variable.

Virginia, generally fair to-day and Tuesday, except showers to-day in southern portion; light northeasterly winds, becoming fresh on the coast.

North Carolina and South Carolina, occasional showers to-day and probably Tuesday; variable winds, becoming light to fresh northeasterly.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair to-day and Tuesday; light northerly winds becoming variable.

Minnesota, fair to-day and Tuesday; warmer in western portion to-day and in southern portion to-morrow; southeasterly winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota, fair and warmer to-day, Tuesday fair; southerly winds.

West Virginia, fair to-day and Tuesday; light northerly winds becoming variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	63	75	77
6 A. M.	69	75	78
9 A. M.	64	76	84
12 M.	69	67	74
4 P. M.	75	72	76
6 P. M.	77	75	78
9 P. M.	68	72	73
12 P. M.	67	72	72

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:
Printing House Square.....76½
Weather Bureau 71
Corresponding date 1900.....68
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.73

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:40 A. M.—310 East Thirty-fourth Street; John Cleary; damage, $5.

1:20 A. M.—70 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; Eva Cahill; damage, $5.

10:30 A. M.—429 Amsterdam Avenue; J. McCoy; no damage.

5:10 P. M.—620 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street; Lizzie Simers; damage slight.

7:35 P. M.—120 East Fourteenth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SHIPPENSBERG, Penn., Aug. 4.—Fire last night destroyed the Methodist Church, John E. Boher's furniture store and factory, and a dwelling house. Estimated loss $40,000.

ELMIRA, Aug. 4.—The tannery owned by William T. Sheeley of New York was burned to the ground last night. Loss, $30,000. Covered by insurance.

WEST NEWTON, Penn., Aug. 4.—Fire last night destroyed the dry goods store of Roust & Brodie, the shoe store of J. F. Scaugher, the establishment of W. F. Gordon, dealer in farming implements, and the furniture store of McClain & Jacobs. Total loss, $100,000.

JOHN G. BERGEN'S ESCAPADE.

Lands Him in Coney Island Police Station After a Series of Fierce Fights with Policemen.

John G. Bergen, who is said to be one of the wealthiest residents of Bay Ridge, and to live in a handsome home at Seventy-third Street and Shore Road, went to Coney Island last night to have a good time. He had it, and as one of the results several policemen are laid up for repairs.

Bergen started out to see things. He was well dressed and wore considerable jewelry. At the corner of Henderson's Walk and the Bowery he decided to relate a few stories for the edification of the crowd.

"Fellow-citizens—" he began.

"Move on," said Policeman McCue as a crowd began to gather.

Bergen moved, but it was in the policeman's direction. His demonstration was warlike and his action quick. Two policemen rushed to McCue's aid, and their nightsticks played on Bergen's head.

"I'll be good now," he said.

A patrol wagon was called and he was ordered to step in. He refused and emphasized his refusal by striking out. Several more policemen came up and Bergen was finally subdued, but not before he had landed heavily on Policeman Fallon's jaw. The night sticks had begun to tattoo again when Bergen remarked:

"Say, I'll be good now."

He got into the wagon and it started for the station. Suddenly there was a commotion, Bergen's foot landed on the chest of Policeman Rigney, and the latter was knocked into the street. At the station house the man refused to alight from the wagon until the night sticks were again acting.

There was another struggle when his jewelry and money were demanded for safekeeping. He was finally put in a cell, where a person much the worse for wear was sleeping off the effects of Coney Island stimulants. Soon the policemen were startled by a shriek, and rushed in to find Bergen at the man's throat, trying to choke him.

Half a dozen policemen threw themselves on Bergen, and he was clubbed into a condition of comparative quiet, and as he fell back exhausted, he looked up and feebly exclaimed:

"I'll be good now, sure."

The Bergen family came into considerable money several years ago, and the frequent quarrels of the heirs has brought them notoriety.

Twelve years ago John G. Bergen married Grace Loveland of Buffalo. Shortly afterward a man appeared at the door of their home and asked to see Mrs. Bergen. When she appeared he asked her if she was not Grace Loveland. Upon her affirmative reply he shot himself.

EXPLOSION AT POWDER WORKS.

One Man Blown to Pieces and Another's Hands Gone.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 4.—By an explosion of powder yesterday afternoon at Julius Smith's powder works at Pompton, N. J., Arthur Decker, a workman, was blown to atoms, and James Fredriechs had both hands blown off. County Physician McBride was not notified of the accident until to-night.

Dr. Colfax of Pompton, it is said, granted a death certificate and did not notify the County Physician. An investigation of the failure is to be made. No one else was hurt, and what caused the explosion is not known.

Ossining Camp Meeting.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The annual camp meeting in the woods northeast of this village will commence on Thursday. The cottages are already filling up, and there is a prospect of a record-breaking attendance. The Rev. Dr. Millard will be in charge of the meetings, which will last ten days.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Nugent, B., & Bro. dry goods, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Meyer, domestics and cloths; L. W. Bundy, ribbons; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Kennedy & MacInnis, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. H. MacInnis, dry goods and notions; Hotel Navarre.

Elsinger, W. H. & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; A. W. Mundy, hosiery and ladies' underwear; B. Bunnman, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Strauss, Herman, Louisville, Ky.; J. C. Trowbridge, cloths and dress goods; A. C. Levi, silks and black goods; F. L. Rehm, carpets and upholstery goods; S. Z. Lorch, cloaks, suits and waists; F. J. Hoag, domestics and linens; 443 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Lyons, S. & I., Vincennes, Ind.; I. Lyons, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Siegel Clothing Company, Butte City, Mont.; E. Siegel, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Bernheimer, G., Bros. & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; G. Bernheimer, cloaks and dresses; 760 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y., T. P. Calkins, furs; Grand Hotel.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. J. Schloss, clothing; 764 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; P. R. Snyder, ribbons and handkerchiefs; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss L. McGill, laces and ribbons; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. A. Carter, china, glass, and silverware; 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

Rothchild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Maier, men's and boys' clothing; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. O. Hill, silks; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore Md.; J. Hecht, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. I. Wolf, cloaks, wrappers, clothing and millinery; L. Conway, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Besten & Langen, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. O. Langen, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.

Fettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. McCulloch, laces, ribbons, and trimmings; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Metcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; Miss McGrath, fancy goods; Miss Kelly, infants' wear and muslin underwear; Miss K. D. Leahy, laces and embroideries; 157 Duane Street; Hotel Normandie.

Lewis, John C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; T. W. Collins, carpets and upholstery goods; W. D. Eckert, hosiery and underwear; Lee Lewis, notions, gloves, jewelry, and housefurnishing goods; H. Bicker, dress goods and silks; Miss Elkin, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Besten & Langen, Louisville, Ky.; H. Besten, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. E. Wigginton, house furnishing goods; 621 Broadway; Holland House.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss Foley, millinery and ribbons; 459 Broadway.

Parker, Lowe, Dry Goods Company, Fort Worth, Texas; E. H. Lowe, dry goods and notions; Hotel Normandie.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. T. Gately, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Taylor, Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. M. Forbes, laces and ribbons; 487 Broadway; Criterion Hotel.

Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Penny, cloaks and suits; 14 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Hirsch, Israel, & Co., Charleston, S. C.; A. A. Hirsch, hats; N. Israel, clothing; Rossmore Hotel.

Bloom, Cohn & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Bloom, woolens; 53 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. V. Sill, yarns and fancy goods; Miss K. White, fancy goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Kuh, Nathan, & Fischer Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Buxbaum, clothing; Hotel Netherland.

Lieber Bros., Helena, Ark.; M. Lieber, dry goods; Rossmore Hotel.

Olson, S. E. Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. V. Hutchinson, dress goods, silks and linings; 258 Church St.; Rossmore Hotel.

Moch, Berman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Moch, clothing; 105 Worth Street; Hotel Savoy.

Ederheimer, Stein & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. B. Faller, clothing; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Netherland.

Kohn Bros., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. Kohn, clothing; Hotel Netherland.

Cahn, Wampold & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. B. Cahn, clothing; Hotel Netherland.

Friend Bros. Clothing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; D. H. Friend, clothing; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Savoy.

Stricker, Beitman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Stricker, pants; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Savoy.

Trounstine Bros. & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. H. Trounstine, clothing; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Savoy.

Wagner, M., Milwaukee, Wis., hats and caps; Hoffman House.

Davis & Dozier, Dawson, Ga.; W. H. Davis, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Gus Schiller, domestics and prints; 346 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

"Fair, The," Chicago Ill.; F. Ransford, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane, Wash.; W. R. Newton, notions and fancy goods; 260 West Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. Boos, children's cloaks; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Curry, William, Sons, Key West, Fla.; G. H. Curry, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Neb.; G. Watkins, flannels, linens, laces and white goods; 106 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

McDougall & Southwick Company, Seattle, Wash.; H. S. Taylor, notions, fancy goods, laces, hosiery, jewelry and books; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Demecke & Yetter, Iowa City, Iowa; C. Yetter, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Schipper & Block Company, Pekin, Ill.; Mrs. Kuhl, ladies' wear; H. Block, general buyer; 395 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkies, silks; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Robertson, Dreyfuss & Co., Marshall, Texas; S. Dreyfus, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Schmitz & Schroeder, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Scmitz, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Schultz, M., Lafayette, Ind., dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Witherill, L. A., Syracuse, N. Y.; Hotel Imperial.

Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; D. Dunlap, dress goods, silks, and linings; J. Lehman, cloaks and suits; 396 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

NO SECRET MEDICINES SOLD IN AUSTRIA

Ingredients of Remedies Must Be Subject to Inspection by Physicians.

Every New Medicinal Preparation Must Be Reported to the Authorities Before Its Sale Is Allowed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGEON, Aug. 4.—Carl Bailey Hurst, United States Consul General at Vienna, Austria, in a recent report to the State Department says, among other things:

"In consequence of many inquiries addressed to this Consulate General in the matter of the Government regulations in Austria regarding the importation and sale of patented medicinal and chemical preparations, I would report that the sale of 'arcana,' or secret remedies, has always been strictly forbidden in this monarchy. Trade in such medicines and advertisements of the same are under strict surveillance of the law. Further, those medicinal preparations of which the prescriptions are not open to inspection by physicians, or in the prescription of which the substance of the medicinal ingredients cannot be definitely recognized as to kind and quantity, may not be kept for sale in apothecaries. Only those manufactures may be considered as pharmaceutical specialties that contain drugs acknowledged to be medicinal remedies, as, for instance, balsam copaiba, oleum santali, and the like.

"Every new medicinal preparation intended for use by the public must be reported to the authorities, and its sale may not be begun until said authorities have found no reason to prohibt the same. Prescriptions of foreign medicines must be accompanied by precise directions for their preparation from the foreign manufacturer, and be provided with his signature and business stamp. Altogether excluded are cosmetics that by their labels, wrappers, and advertisements are affirmed to be efficacious in the removal of personal blemishes—impure skin, freckles, liver spots, and baldness—and are, therefore, qualified as remedies.

"The regulations in Austria in regard to the advertisement of patent medicines are likewise strict. All laudatory notices in local publications of cures and remedies coming from abroad constitute a transgression of the trade laws, and, under certain circumstances, foundation for complaint of unlicensed medical practice."

Consul Hossfeld of Trieste transmits, under date of July 12, a report covering the same information. He adds:

"The Austrian law also undertakes to regulate the prices to be charged for patent medicines, for it provides that whenever the reasonableness of the price of such a remedy is questioned, it shall be rated on the basis of the official tariff promulgated in the Pharmacopoeia Austriaca.

"Those of our manufacturing chemists who are disposed to take the Austrian public or sanitary authorities into their confidence will probably not find it very difficult to obtain the necessary permission for the sale of their products, but I doubt whether any business which they may do in this country will ever prove a source of great profit to them."

WOMAN IN ROBBERY CASE.

Arrested as the Accomplice of Auction Room Employes Accused of Stealing.

When the three men who were arrested on Friday charged with robbing Cook's Auction Rooms at 209 and 211 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, of which Weilar & Co. are the proprietors, were brought up in the Harlem Police Court before Magistrate Crane yesterday another prisoner was led to the bar accused of being an accomplice. She was Lena Goldberg, forty-three years old, who lives at 2 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Henry Freeman of the above firm, reported to the police of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station a few weeks ago that the auction rooms were being systematically robbed. Detectives were put on the case, and the arrest of three of the employes followed on Friday. They were Owen Curran, forty years old, the engineer, who lives at 50 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; Martin Major, twenty-eight years old, and Richard Kernan, twenty-one years old, both living at 248 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The detectives discovered that oil paintings valued at $100 that had been taken from the auction rooms were in the possession of the Goldberg woman. They learned that she had loaned the men $10 on them, and told them that she would give them money for any stuff they could get from the auction rooms.

Detective Mooney arrested the woman on Saturday at her home, where the paintings were found.

Magistrate Crane held her in $1,000 bail for examination to-day, and she was remanded to jail.

STABBED AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Man Wounded by Rival While Walking with a Woman May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 4.—William Mitchell, twenty-six years old, a resident of this city, was stabbed in the neck and his face was badly cut open by Ralph Guiarnier to-night as he was walking along the street in company with Pauline Hinkes of Philadelphia. He is not expected to live. The police arrested the woman, who told the following story:

"Guiarnier and I were formerly friends in Philadelphia. We quarreled yesterday, and I left for this city. Last night I met Mitchell and made an engagement to meet him this evening. This morning I met Guiarnier by accident on the boardwalk, and we went in bathing together. After luncheon I again met him, and we went to Young's Pier.

"At 7 o'clock to-night he came to my boarding house here and said he had a knife to do harm to some one. He threatened to kill me if I went out with any other man. After he left I went to keep an appointment, and had just met Mitchell in front of the Ascension Episcopal Church when Guiarnier came up.

"Without any warning he pulled a knife from his pocket and slashed Mitchell. I cried for help, but Guiarnier got away in the crowd. I formerly lived in New York."

The police have the woman under arrest. Mitchell is in the hospital and the physicians say he will probably die. Guiarnier is still at large.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Judge Nathan Goff, West Virginia; Griffith Brewer, London.

HOLLAND—Charles B. McDonald, Tuxedo; L. J. Polk, Galveston.

IMPERIAL—C. W. Alger, Boston; Norman H. Myer, Mobile; Francis Stfinger, London; Morris M. Ogden, Washington; M. H. Finland, London; Benjamin Woodruff, Washington.

GRAND—Capt. L. M. Brett, United States Army; Herbert G. Ogden, Washington.

VICTORIA—Capt. James Rick, Wilmington, Del.; George Borthwick, Pittsburg; James Richardson, Liverpool; A. H. Clement, New Orleans.

GILSEY—Gen. Wallace F. Randolph; United States Army; R. M. Deeley and G. W. Wollis-croft, Derby, England.

MANHATTAN—H. S. Forshaw, Liverpool; A. P. Tarbell, Boston; J. Gardner Thompson, Toronto; C. Dew, Liverpool; J. D. Hubbell, Havana.

SAVOY—William F. Farrington, Boston; Victor Miller, London.

NETHERLAND—R. Colebrooke, London; H. C. Taft, Cleveland.

MURRAY HILL—The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, London; the Rev. M. W. Stryker, Clinton, Conn.; W. J. Dyer, St. Paul; H. Goodacre, London; E. L. Tidmarsh, London.

ALBEMARLE—Paul M. Nippert, San Francisco.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. N. B. Scott, West Virginia; Elliott T. Slocum, Detroit; John Allen, England; Col. G. T. Scott, United States Army; Julius Behrend, Moscow, Russia; E. Lee, Peking, China.

HOFFMAN—Armand Frey, Paris; John Goodeu, Manchester, England.

ASTOR—C. L. Babcock, St. Louis; Alexander E. Fennell, London; Edgar Sweeney, Dallas, Texas; Railway Commissioner Frank M. Baker, Owego, N. Y.

NAVARRE—J. Briggs, United States Army.

MARLBOROUGH—Morris Price, Roswell, N. M.

PARK AVENUE—T. Wright, London.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

We will continue the

Mill & Factory Sale!

**While in former years the M

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock. Saturdays at 12 o'clock Noon

The Wanamaker Store.

The Wanamaker Store.

August !! Furniture !! Sale ....

The Success of Our
August Trade Sale of FURNITURE
Has Been Prompt, Decisive, Enthusiastic

The buying of seventy-five to a hundred dollars' worth of furniture for fifty dollars, has won the immediate response of thousands of New Yorkers. They came as soon as our doors were open on Thursday, and those who came, bought. There are no disappointed visitors to this sale. Strong as have been our statements about these August offerings, no expectations have equaled the beauty and superb character of the goods found on our floors.

New Yorkers are not given to buying things merely because of cheapness. They are not willing to sacrifice the character of the furnishings of their home in order to save a few dollars.

A parlor suite, a sideboard, a bookcase, may serve a lifetime in the home, and thoughtful men and women will not buy a piece they dislike, no matter what its price. It is not worth while to save a few dollars and feel dissatisfied for ten or twenty years.

The Wanamaker Furniture Sale demands no such sacrifice. Instead, it offers

Greater Variety in August Than at Any Other Season

This is because of the large number of single pieces bought, making the opportunity of selection so broad that every taste and wish can be more fully satisfied than in any regular stock.

Yet among all the varied patterns there is not a piece that is other than neat and tasteful, or artistic and beautiful. Not a piece was purchased except after crucial examination by our furniture expert. Every piece is in perfect condition. A glance over the Furniture Store today will reveal nothing but fine, new, worthy goods, of the same high character as will cost at least a half more in the most reasonably priced regular stock, after this sale is over.

Here is exact information about the new goods that fill our floors today:

Parlor Furniture

Parlor Suites—
$25, from $35—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$45, from $60—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$45, from $75—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$50, from $65—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$50, from $75—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$50, from $75—Five-piece imitation mahogany.
$55, from $80—Three-piece, mahogany.
$65, from $100—Five-piece, imitation mahogany.
$75, from $115—Three-piece, mahogany.
$80, from $120—Three-piece, mahogany.
$80, from $120—Two-piece, mahogany.
$80, from $140—Three-piece, mahogany.
$100, from $150—Three-piece, mahogany.
$112.50, from $150—Three-piece, mahogany.
$125, from $153—Two-piece, mahogany.
$135, from $180—Three-piece, mahogany.
$150, from $203—Two-piece, mahogany.
$155, from $250—Three-piece, mahogany.

Couches—
$12, from $16—Box couch, imitation Bagdad cover.
$13.50, from $18—Figured velour cover.
$14, from $20—Figured velour cover.
$15, from $20—Tapestry cover.
$18, from $24—Tapestry cover.
$20, from $28—Tapestry cover.
$22, from $30—Velour cover.
$20, from $33—Adjustable arm, tapestry cover.
$22, from $28—Box couch, denim cover.
$25, from $30—Box couch, denim cover.
$28, from $35—Box couch, velour cover.
$28, from $40—Plain leather cover.
$30, from $40—Box couch, tapestry cover.
$35, from $48—Figured tapestry cover.
$35, from $50—Silk plush cover.
$37.50, from $50—Embossed velour cover.
$40, from $50—Figured moquette cover.
$45, from $55—Turkish rug cover.
$50, from $70—Tufted leather cover.
$55, from $75—Tufted leather cover.

Divans—
$22.50, from $50—Mahogany, velour cover.
$35, from $55—Mahogany, tapestry cover.
$38, from $60—Mahogany, velour cover.
$50, from $85—Mahogany, velour cover.
$60, from $80—Mahogany, tapestry cover.

Women's Desks—
$6, from $8—Golden oak.
$9, from $14—Golden oak.
$9, from $14—Imitation mahogany.
$10, from $15—Mantle.
$12, from $18—Golden oak.
$17, from $25—Golden oak.
$18, from $26—Golden oak.
$19, from $26—Golden oak.
$20, from $32—Maple.
$35, from $70—Mahogany inlaid.

Women's Desks—
$47.50, from $95—Mahogany inlaid.
$50, from $85—Mahogany inlaid.
$75, from $150—Mahogany inlaid.
$120, from $150—Mahogany inlaid.

Library Tables—
$7, from $11—Oak.
$11, from $16—Imitation mahogany.
$12, from $18—Imitation mahogany.
$12, from $18—Oak.
$13.50, from $20—Oak.
$19, from $28—Oak.
$30, from $40—Oak.
$30, from $45—Mahogany.
$32, from $48—Oak.
$35, from $50—Mahogany.
$45, from $65—Oak.
$55, from $80—Mahogany.
$100, from $175—Inlaid mahogany.

Bookcases—
$9, from $15—Imitation mahogany.
$9, from $12.50—Birch.
$10, from $15—Oak.
$12, from $16—Birch.
$15, from $20—Imitation mahogany.
$16, from $20—Mahogany.
$18, from $28—Oak.
$20, from $30—Flemish oak.
$20, from $27—Mahogany.
$22, from $30—Oak.
$25, from $38—Oak or mahogany.
$32, from $45—Oak.
$33, from $45—Oak.
$33, from $48—Mahogany.
$75, from $100—Mahogany.

Bedroom Furniture

Bedroom Suites—
$42, from $65—Three-piece, oak.
$47, from $70—Three-piece, mahogany.
$55, from $80—Three-piece, oak.
$55, from $80—Three-piece, mahogany.
$60, from $90—Three-piece, mahogany.
$60, from $90—Three-piece, oak.
$65, from $100—Three-piece, oak.
$65, from $100—Three-piece, mahogany.
$70, from $100—Three-piece, oak.
$75, from $110—Three-piece, mahogany.
$80, from $120—Three-piece, mahogany.
$285, from $475—Two-piece, mahogany.
$300, from $600—Two-piece, white enamel and gold.
$600, from $750—Four-piece, mahogany inlaid.

Chiffonniers—
$12, from $18—Mahogany.
$15, from $25—Mahogany.
$16, from $20—Golden oak.
$18, from $25—Curly birch.
$18.50, from $25—Bird's-eye maple.
$18.50, from $25—Mahogany.
$20, from $30—Golden oak.
$20, from $26.50—Golden oak.
$22, from $32—Golden oak.
$23, from $35—Golden oak.
$24, from $33—Golden oak.
$24, from $33—Mahogany.
$25, from $35—Mahogany.
$28, from $40—Golden oak.
$30, from $42—Golden oak.
$30, from $42—Bird's-eye maple.
$30, from $45—Golden oak.

Chiffonniers—
$32, from $45—Birch.
$32, from $45—Mahogany.
$33, from $48—Mahogany.
$35, from $42—Mahogany.
$40, from $60—Golden oak.
$40, from $55—Golden oak.
$45, from $60—Bird's-eye maple.
$50, from $64—Mahogany.
$50, from $75—Mahogany.
$60, from $85—Mahogany.

Toilet Tables—
$13.50, from $18—Mahogany.
$13.50, from $20—Curly birch.
$14, from $20—Mahogany.
$14, from $21—Curly birch.
$14, from $20—Golden oak.
$15, from $20—Mahogany.
$16, from $23—Bird's-eye maple.
$20, from $31.50—Bird's-eye maple.
$21, from $31—Bird's-eye maple.
$24, from $36—Bird's-eye maple.
$22.50, from $30—Mahogany.
$25, from $37.50—Bird's-eye maple.
$25, from $33—Bird's-eye maple.
$28, from $40—Mahogany.
$32.50, from $42—Golden oak.
$40, from $55—Curly birch.
$45, from $58—Mahogany.
$60, from $87—Mahogany.

Wardrobes—
$22, from $33—Mahogany veneered, panel doors.
$25, from $40—Golden oak, 2 panel doors.
$25, from $40—Mahogany veneered, panel door.
$27, from $38—Birch, 1 mirror door.
$37, from $55—Golden oak, 2 mirror doors.

Washstands—
$8, from $12—Golden oak.
$8, from $12—Mahogany.
$9, from $12—Golden oak.
$10, from $14.50—Golden oak.
$10, from $16.50—Mahogany.
$12.50, from $20—Bird's-eye maple.
$18, from $23—Mahogany.

Bureaus—
$15, from $20—Golden oak.
$20, from $30—Mahogany.
$20, from $27—Golden oak.
$25, from $40—Mahogany.
$30, from $45—Golden oak.
$30, from $40—Golden oak.
$30, from $48—Bird's-eye maple.
$40, from $55—Bird's-eye maple.
$40, from $60—Mahogany.
$45, from $58—Golden oak.
$45, from $65—Mahogany.
$45, from $60—Bird's-eye maple.
$52, from $75—Golden oak.

Dining-Room Furniture

Sideboards—
$22, from $32—Golden oak.
$25, from $40—Golden oak.
$27, from $44—Golden oak.
$28, from $38—Flemish oak.
$30, from $48—Golden oak.
$30, from $45—Mahogany.
$35, from $48—Golden oak.
$35, from $50—Flemish oak.
$40, from $60—Golden oak.
$42, from $60—Golden oak.
$50, from $75—Golden oak.
$50, from $70—Mahogany.
$52, from $85—Flemish oak.
$60, from $85—Mahogany.
$65, from $100—Mahogany.
$65, from $100—Golden oak.
$70, from $95—Flemish oak.
$75, from $110—Golden oak.
$70, from $120—Flemish oak.
$230, from $300—Golden oak.

Extension Tables—
$12, from $16—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$15, from $20—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$18, from $25—Mahogany, 6 ft.

Extension Tables—
$22, from $32—Mahogany, 8 ft.
$25, from $45—Golden oak, 10 ft.
$25, from $45—Flemish oak, 12 ft.
$28, from $45—Mahogany, 10 ft.
$30, from $45—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$35, from $60—Golden oak, 10 ft.
$38, from $60—Flemish oak, 10 ft.
$40, from $67—Golden oak, 10 ft.
$45, from $75—Mahogany, 12 ft.
$50, from $80—Mahogany, 12 ft.
$50, from $65—Golden oak, 10 ft.
$55, from $80—Golden oak, 10 ft.
$60, from $100—Mahogany, 10 ft.

China Closets—
$17.50, from $27—Golden oak.
$30, from $45—Golden oak.
$30, from $40—Imitation mahogany.
$35, from $55—Golden oak.
$40, from $60—Mahogany.
$40, from $65—Mahogany.
$45, from $65—Mahogany.
$50, from $70—Flemish oak.
$50, from $82—Mahogany.
$60, from $85—Mahogany.

New French Silk Waists
At Unusually Low Prices

Here is good news for all women who would indulge oftener in Silk Waists bearing the unmistakable Parisian stamp of refinement, were they not deterred by price considerations.

Three groups of Silk Waists are ready today, in the newest of French designs, and at prices which are most unusually low—prices at which you are accustomed to buy domestic waists. These:

Black Taffeta Waists at $10.50—
Richly pla ted and hemstitched in yoke effect.

Pongee Waists at $10.50—
Hemstitched and plaited, with yoke effect.

White India Silk Waists at $6.50—
Low neck; sailor collars, trimmed with lace.

Then these timely and attractive offerings of black silk and black albatross waists—so well adapted for traveling or on cool days, at greatly reduced prices:

At $2, from $4.50—Of black taffeta or peau de soie; some lined, others unlined; in a large variety of styles—plaited in clusters, or plaited and hemstitched. Some slightly mussed.

At $2.50, from $3.75 and $4.50—Of black albatross; 2 styles; full front plaited; French back

Second floor.

Midsummer Sale of FRAMED PICTURES

We have gathered quite a collection of fine Framed Pictures from our regular stock, to be closed out before the new goods come in.

All are of high character, selected for their artistic worth in every case. All who have homes to be made more beautiful will want to share some of them. These groups:

Plain and colored Photogravures, in Florentine gilt frames, size 26x36 inches. In subjects such as "The Love Letter," "Dream of Love," "Life's Sunny Hours," and others. Prices were $12.75 and $15; now $9 each.

Plain and colored Photogravures, in finer frames, size 30x36 in. Subjects: "Queen's Birthday," "The Haunted Castle," and others. Were $20 and $22.50; now $13.50.

Etchings, signed proofs, reproductions of Mauve's paintings on parchment, in wood and gold frames, size 26x23 in. Were $40; now $25.

Water Colors; this comprises some of the finest water colors in our entire collection: all nicely framed in gilt frames; landscapes by Van Wedge. Were $25 and $28.50; now $15.

Others, nicely framed and matted, by such artists as F. F. English and J. Northcote; at $18 and $20; from $27.50 and $30.

Sheep and cattle pictures, in gold frames, by R. Valle, at $30; from $50 and $75.

Sheep, by W. R. Derrick, in fine gold frames without mat, size 18x24 in.; Moorish Scenes, by P. B. Pascal, framed in all gold sweep frames without mat, size 15x25 in., at $60; from $90.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Upholstery Offerings
That Will Double This Store's Attraction to Home Furnishers Today

The Furniture Sale makes it most profitable to come a hundred miles or more, if home furnishing is in prospect. Now the Upholstery Store makes offerings that mean still larger profits to all who select curtains and other upholsterings at this time.

Where goods are to be made up you not only save largely on the materials, but the draperies will be all ready to hang immediately when you come back in the Fall.

There is very satisfying variety in the goods offered so much under-price today. The price-hints that follow tell what economies are offered:

DRAPERIES

Fabrics in artistic designs, and desirable in every respect:

Armures—
Were $2.25, $2.50 and $2.75 yard
Now $1.80, $2 and $2.25

Silk Damasks—
Were $2.65, $3 $3.85, $5.25, $5.50, $6.50, $8
Now $2, $2.35, $3, $4.25, $4.35, $4.50, $6.40

Remnants and short ends of Tapestries, Damasks, Velours, etc., in lengths from 1 to 6 yards, at one-third less than original prices.

FURNITURE COVERINGS

Now is the time to have your old furniture made new. You won't miss it while you are away, and it will be ready for delivery when you return in the Fall. This class of work is done by skilled and competent workmen. We offer today the following fabrics, desirable in every respect, in good variety, at these prices:

Cotton Tapestries—
Were $1.25, $1.50, $1.65, $1.85 and $3.75 yard
Now 90c, $1.10, $1.35, $1.50 and $2.25

Wool Tapestries—
Were $4.25, $5.25 and $9.50
Now $3.25, $3.75 and $4.50

Silk Tapestries—
Were $4, $4.25, $5, $5.25, $5.65, $5.75, $6.50, $7.50
Now $3.20, $2.50, $4, $4.25, $4.50, $4.65, $5.20, $6

Figured Velours—
Were $1.50, $2.50, $3 and $3.50
Now 95c, $1.65, $1.85 and $2.50

WINDOW SHADES

Made of oil opaque cloth, mounted on best wood spring rollers, for ordinary size windows, 3 ft. x 6 ft.: At 50c each.

PORTIERES

Mercerized Tapestry Portieres: some are fringed top and bottom, some are corded on front and bottom; new designs and colors in good variety:
Were $6.50, $6.75 and $10 pair
Now $5.25, $5.35 and $7.75

TABLE COVERS

A lot of Tapestry Table Covers in the newest styles; good colorings; 1 yard square, $1 each, from $1.25.
1½ yards square, 80c and $2.80 each, from $1 and $3.50.
2 x 2½ yards, $4.80 each, from $6.

SOFA PILLOWS

In a good variety of coverings; made in our own workroom.
India Prints, floss filling, at $1.15 each, from $1.50.
Cotton Tapestry, down filling, at $1.65 each, from $2.25.
Silk Tapestry, down filling, at $3.75 and $7 each, from $5.50 and $9.

CRETONNES

Some of our Spring importations in this lot in attractive designs and good colorings; extensively used for hangings and coverings:
Now at 35c and 65c yard; values from 50c to $1.
Remnants and short ends from 1 to 5 yards in length, at one-half regular prices.

Linen Taffetas, 50 in. wide—
At $1.25 and $1.50 yard, from $1.85 and $2.

Figured Denims—
A good assortment of designs and colors to select from: At 18c yard, were 25c.

SASH MUSLINS—By the Yard—

Thirty-six inches wide, with double border, in three patterns; very desirable for full-size and half-sash curtains: At 15c yard, from 20c.

Third floor.

Desirable Silks
At Low Prices

These are exactly the silks wanted for Summer wear; and yet they hold favor during all seasons of the year. The prices should tempt purchasers for both immediate and future wear:

65c Printed Japanese Silks at 40c—Nearly five thousand yards, all new and fresh, in eighty different styles and colorings, including navy blue-and-white and black-and-white; best French printing in dots and small and medium designs, in single and double color printings.

White Corded Japanese Silks, 45c—Two thousand yards of these pretty White Corded Silks in all-white stripes and checks. They are the most popular of all fabrics for waists and dresses.

Rotunda.

Women's Summer Gloves

Cool, thin kinds, will keep out the dust, but let in the air, and satisfy the proprieties as to wearing gloves in summer, without sacrificing comfort. Moderately priced, too—the Lisle and Taffeta Gloves particularly so:

Women's Lisle and Taffeta Gloves, with clasps or Jersey wrists; in tans, white and black. Regularly 25c and 50c, now 15c a pair.

Kayser's Double-tipped Silk Gloves, in white and black, 50c; in colors, white and black, 75c and $1 a pair.

Tenth street.

Nearing the End of the
5c Dimities and Batistes

Seems almost incredible, but, since the second week in July you have taken 336,000 yards of the Batistes and Dimities at 5c a yard. Of our original huge purchase only 60,000 yards remain today. In that fractional quantity most of the desirable colors and patterns are still to be found, except blacks and whites. But the selection grows more limited every day. It won't do to put off your intended purchase too long. And you can't afford to miss this hitherto unheard-of opportunity to buy crisp, handsome fabrics like these for

Five Cents a Yard!

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

Good-bye to the Remnants of
COTTON GOODS

August is here—we have gathered up all those remnants of Cotton Dress Goods that are not to see another season at Wanamaker's, and out they go, bearing absurdly small prices. It's the chance you have been looking for, and you must grasp it quickly, now that it is here. For the cavalier manner in which we have treated some of our handsomest Cottons won't admit of their staying a minute longer.

Enough for a waist or child's dress in some of the pieces, for a full dress, or more, in others. Every remnant clearly displays price and length on its ticket.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Linen Crash, 10c Yd.

Never before have we sold 36-inch imported Linen Crash for such a little price as 10c a yard. And after this lot is gone, there will be no more this season at the price.

A splendidly cool, sightly and serviceable fabric for Summer outing skirts. Regular 35 and 50c quality.

10c a Yard

Rotunda.

Men's SUITS to Measure
For Much Less than Usual

Expressed differently, that means that suits for which we charged $25 and $30, made to your measure, are

Now Twenty Dollars Each

This is a splendid opportunity for men to save a substantial sum on a custom-made suit of perfect style and fit—and to pay no more than the average man gives for a ready-made suit of indifferent fit. And a suit bought now means a practically new one with which to start off next Summer.

Cloths are the clean-up of our handsome fancy cheviots, neat worsteds and striped flannels.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BOYS' CLOTHING

The present month is frequently one of contrasts. It pays to be ready for the cool days as well as the warm ones. Our supply of things for boys' wear is broad enough to afford the requisite preparation for both extremes:

For the hot days:

Sailor suits of galatea, well made and stylish; for boys of 3 to 9 years; worth $1.25 and $1.50, at 95c a suit.

For the cool ones:

Double-breasted knee trouser suits, of blue serge, striped flannel, and mixed cheviots; broken sizes, 9 to 16 years; worth $4.50 and $5, now $3.50 a suit.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Attractive BEDSPREADS

They are in the effective "Honeycomb" pattern, and large enough for full-sized beds. In pink-and-white, blue-and-white and red-and-white. Excellent Bedspreads for such a low price

$1 each

Basement.

STRAW MATTINGS
Under-Price

Two hundred and fifty rolls of excellent Straw Mattings are here to be closed out at liberal concessions in prices.

They are being more and more widely used all year 'round. In winter a few rugs add the ideal effect.

This is the opportunity to buy at the lowest prices of the season. These three groups:

$6 mattings, at $4.50 a roll.
$12 mattings, at $8 a roll.
$10 mattings, at $6.50 a roll.

Forty yards to a roll.

Third floor.

Cotton-twilled Cloth, 8c

Sorry we can't give it a "local habitation and a name"—best we can do is describe it. It is very like the ever-popular Galatea, except that it has a finer and more evenly woven twill, which gives it a very soft and attractive appearance.

One important difference: Galatea sells regularly at 12½c to 15c—this twilled cloth is priced nearly a half below its value—

8c a yard

Mostly in fine hair-line stripes of brown, tan, pink and linen color.

Rotunda.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SARATOGA'S OPENING DAY

A $10,000 Race Will Inaugurate Racing Under New Management.

NINE HORSES IN BIG EVENT

Famous Old Mare Imp, as Topweight, to Make Her Reappearance on the Turf in the Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—In the nearly forty years that racing has been conducted here never before was there such keen and universal interest in the prospect for the sport nor such eager anticipation as exists concerning the opening to-morrow of the new Saratoga Racing Association's Summer meeting. For the past week the hotels and boarding houses have been filled with visitors who are here chiefly to attend the racing, and with the rapid increase in the number of Summer guests the native population is awakening more and more to the prosperity that is promised by the change in the management of the race track. The change in the management and policy of the race track is welcomed by everybody in the town, and seemingly with justice, for from all appearances Saratoga will regain at a bound the reputation that it once enjoyed of being the most popular racing point in the country outside of the racing centre at New York. Horses and horsemen have been coming in steadily now for more than a week, and the stables at both the race track proper and in the training quarters of the old track "Horse Haven" have been engaged to the last stall. There is little chance of horsemen having to put up with any hardship, however, as there are plenty of barns conveniently near the track that can be rented for the Summer season at small cost, while further relief is furnished by the fact that many of the wealthy New York turfmen now are building private stables in or close by the track.

The construction of the private stables is an innovation here, but a popular one, and one that promises to grow in favor, as for horsemen who can afford to build barns of their own many of the dangers and annoyances of training while occupying public structures are avoided. Among the most expensive and handsome of the new private training stables are those of August Belmont, F. R. Hitchcock, and Messrs. Sanford & Sons. John E. Madden also has secured ground and made contracts for the construction of a big new barn, while William C. Whitney is preparing to follow the example set. This action by the wealthy turfmen of New York is the best possible indication of the security that is felt over the future of Saratoga as a racing point. The private training quarters represent a great outlay that never would have been made had not the owners been convinced that racing will continue here on even a grander and better scale than that on which the sport has been conducted for thirty-eight years.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE TRACK.

Other changes and improvements that have been made have so altered the appearance of the race course that it now is hardly recognizable by turfmen who have not been here in the past two or three years. The grounds about the grandstand have been greatly improved by a lawn, where in other years a brick walk stretched before the stand. Flower beds, scattered here and there, add to the landscape gardener's efforts. The clubhouse has been entirely refurnished and decorated. Then, again, it has been moved so as to face the track at an angle, thus affording a far better view of the races.

A feature among the improvements appears in the field stand, near the pavilion. In the grand stand members' boxes have been added, also boxes to accommodate the Saratoga Polo Club.

Marked improvement has been made over the entire steeplechase course, and to-day it is perfectly fashioned. The inner rails have been rebuilt and are now higher and have a slight slant toward the infield. This should result in lessening the number of accidents. The course proper is much as it has been for the past ten years, though it is among the probabilities that an alteration on the old three-quarter chute will be made before next season's meeting, to give a better chance for big fields in races for two-year-olds.

The new officials of the club have not yet decided, however, whether it would be better to bring the old chute into use again or to construct a new straightaway track. The difficulty about getting a straight course is that many of the stables would have to be moved and additional land bought, but that will be no obstacle if the new management, for so far there has been no regard for cost.

The new management, in fact, is unquestionably the most liberal at the start that has ever had control of the property, and the contrast between the conduct of matters pertaining to the keeping up of the property now and in the days when the confederacy of Witbeck race track notoriety at Guttenburg had charge, is most striking. The Guttenburg management, in fact, succeeded almost in bringing Saratoga racing into ill-repute by the many questionable methods adopted, most objectionable of which were the "bookmaking" concessionaires, men betters in the back of the grand stand, and the operation of a poolroom as "foreign book" just outside the limit of the race track proper. Even in the more liberal days when John Morrissey and Charles Reed controlled the race track, the gambling feature was obnoxiously prominent, but that evil has now been relegated to its proper place. Of course, there will be betting, for racing at Saratoga or anywhere else in America seems impossible without betting, but the gambling under the present management has been put into second place, and will continue to be an incident of the racing rather than the chief end of the sport, as was the case last year, and through all the years back to the time when the Guttenburg syndicate acquired control.

RICH STAKES TO BE RUN.

More than all the expenditure on the improvements about the track, however, the prizes offered for racing, and the general plan on which the present meeting will be conducted, show that the purpose of the newly organized Saratoga Racing Association is to established racing on a high scale here and make Saratoga a turf centre for horsemen from all over the United States. Straight through the programme of stakes for the meeting, the sums of money added or guaranteed to the winners are larger than were ever known here before, but the most enterprising stake of the new club seems to have been the opening of a great race, in the Saratoga Handicap, to follow on and be one of the great handicaps, planned on the lines of the Metropolitan, Brooklyn, and Suburban. The first race for the Saratoga Handicap of $10,000 guaranteed will be run to-morrow, and from the field announced to start the race will be a fitting signal to the series that began on the New York tracks. Eleven horses are named to start in the big event, and as these include about the best horses now in training, the race promises to be one in every way worthy of introducing the first race meeting here under the direct authority of the first club in America, the Jockey Club of New York. In the big event the famous and fast old black mare Imp is to make her first appearance this season with colors up, and to her is assigned the task of carrying the top weight. Other notable horses in the race are Brigadier, holder of the world's record for a mile on a circular track, and the two Derby winners; The Parader, who has the additional fame of having defeated Commando, and Watercolor. The Fleischmann stable has two horses named to run in Bonnibert and Blues, and it is not likely that more than one of them will start.

As a companion piece to the Saratoga Handicap, the Flash Stakes of $5,000, with a choice lot of two-year-olds named to go, will be run. The conditions and distance for the Flash Stakes have been changed from those that governed when Francis Morris's Remorseless won the inaugural Flash, in 1894, but the stake, with a number of other well-known Saratoga fixtures, was chosen by the new management to be continued, and under the rearranged conditions doubtless will produce as many great races as did the old Flash, for which Olitipa set a world's record for a half mile in 1874, and which such horses as Tom Bowling, Duke of Magenta, Harold, Luke, and Sensation won in other years. The feature of the opening, however, is the Saratoga Handicap, for which the entries are as follows:

The Saratoga Handicap, of $10,000 guaranteed value, for three-year-olds and upwards; one mile and a quarter.

	Weight.
Imp, blk. m., aged, T. Burns	123
Rockton, br. c., 4 years, O'Connor	116
The Parader, b. c., 3 years, McCue	115
Watercolor, blk. c., 3 years, Spencer	115
Bonnibert, ch. c., 3 years, Shaw	110
Brigadier, b. g., 4 years, Mounce	110
Blues, b. c., 3 years, Beauchamp	109
Watercure, ch. g., 4 years, Sandry	107
Decanter, b. h., 6 years, McGinn	100
King Bramble, ch. c., 4 years, H. Cochran	93
All Gold, ch. c., 4 years, H. Michaels	93

Entries for Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, special weights, with allowances; seven furlongs. Isidor, 119 pounds; King Pepper, Colchester, and Montanic, 116 each; Smoke and May W., 114 each; Kinnikinnic, 112; Malster and Salome, 110 each; Cameron, 101; Gay Boy, Flywheel, and Gunfire, 98 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. The Black Scot, Mercer, and Dolando, 103 pounds each; Barretto, 97; Lone Fisherman, 93; Seminole and Little Daisy, 91 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Flash Stakes, for two-year-olds, $5,000 guaranteed value, penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs. Gay Boy, 112 pounds; Man o' War, 109; Playlike, 108; Fired Krupp, 105; Dark Secret, 104; Light Hunt, 102; Schwalbe, 101; High Carnival, Succussunna and White Owl, 99 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Far Rockaway, Admonition, The Rhymer, Rochampton, and Chuctanundra, 118 pounds each; Baron Pepper, 110; Lone Fisherman, Advocata, and Sharpshooter, 103 each.

AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.

Winnings of Racers from the United States Exceed $100,000.

American horses have had a conspicuous part in English racing this season, and up to date are credited with having won about $100,000 in the aggregate. Of the owners of these horses, William C. Whitney leads the list of American winners, a part of the sum credited to his stable having been earned by the leased horse Valodyovski, but other animals in his establishment have made fair returns. James R. and Foxhall P. Keene are second on the list, through the Oaks victory of Cap and Bells. Domino ranks first among the American sires, with the handsome veteran Sir Dixon next in say. After him come the big Englishman Watercress and the dead Hanover. A tabulated list of the American-bred winners, under the names of their sires, has been published in England, as follows:

Stallions' Names.	Races Won.	Value.
Domino	2	£6,175
Sir Dixon	6	3,190
Watercress	6	2,634
Hanover	4	2,464
Galore	2	1,017
Sailor Prince	3	644
Henry of Navarre	1	782
St. Andrew	1	387
Bassetlaw	3	370
Potomas	3	385
Pontiac	3	260
Hayden Edwards	1	261
Sir Modred	2	218
Hindoo	1	195
Riley	1	198
Tamar	1	186
Cavalier	1	100
Deceiver	1	100
Goldfinch	1	100
Luke Blackburn	1	100
Sensation	1	100
Savior Magus	1	121
Total	45	£20,309

The tabulation does not, however, include the winning of American-bred horses in the latter part of July, which would add something like $20,000 to the total.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Pittsburg Defeated Cincinnati in a Hard-Fought Contest.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—To-day's game was one of the hardest-fought contests of the season. Both sides did much wrangling with the umpire, which seemed to add to the interest. Both Poole and Hahn were hit hard in the opening inning, but settled down after that. Beaumont's clever bunting was resonsible for the visitors' victory. Harley's base stealing was a feature. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, cf	1	2	1	0	0		
Harley, lf	1	1	1	1	1		
Beckley, 1b	0	0	11	1	0		
Crawf'd, rf	1	0	1	0	0		
Mngoon, ss	0	1	2	4	0		
Peitz, 3b	0	1	1	2	0		
Fox, 2b	0	0	0	5	0		
Yeargen, c	0	0	8	0	0		
Hahn, p	0	0	2	2	0		
*Bey	0	1	0	0	0		
Total	3	6	27	15	1		

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clarke, lf	1	1	0	0	1		
Beaum't, cf	2	3	6	0	0		
Davis, rf	2	1	3	0	0		
Wagner, ss	1	3	4	2	0		
Brans'd, 1b	0	1	7	2	0		
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	2	3	0		
Leach, 3b	0	1	0	2	0		
O'Connor, c	0	1	3	1	0		
Poole, p	0	0	2	1	1		
Total	6	10	27	10	2		

*Batted for Hahn in the ninth inning.

Cincinnati	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Pittsburg	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—6

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; Pittsburg, 4. Two-base hits—Clarke, Leach. Home run—Davis. Stolen bases—Harley, Dobbs, Crawford. First base on balls—Off Poole, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Poole, 1. Struck out—By Hahn, 8; by Poole, 2. Wild Pitch—Poole. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	1	2	3	0	0		
Green, cf	1	2	1	0	0		
Chance, rf	1	2	0	1	0		
Doyle, 1b	0	1	9	2	0		
Raymer, 2b	0	0	1	1	0		
Childs, 2b	0	1	2	3	0		
McCor'k, ss	0	1	2	1	1		
Kahoe, c	0	1	7	2	0		
Waddell, p	0	0	2	4	0		
Total	3	10	27	14	1		

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	2	2	1	0		
Padden, 2b	1	2	1	3	0		
McGann, 1b	1	3	10	0	0		
Donovan, rf	0	2	0	0	0		
Wallace, ss	0	0	6	3	0		
Kruger, 3b	0	1	1	4	0		
Nichols, cf	1	0	5	0	0		
Ryan, c	0	0	2	1	0		
Sudhoff, p	1	1	0	1	0		
Total	4	11	27	13	0		

Chicago	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4

Left on bases—Chicago, 9; St. Louis, 7. Two-base hits—Donovan, (2.) Three-base hits—Hartsel, McGann. Sacrifice hits—Wallace, Ryan. Stolen bases—Green, (2,) Kahoe. Struck out—By Waddell, 3. Passed balls—Kahoe, 1; Ryan, 1. Base on balls—Off Waddell, 3; off Sudhoff, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Sudhoff, 1. Time—1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Brown.

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Philadelphia in New York.
Brooklyn in Boston.
Chicago in Cincinnati.
St. Louis in Pittsburg.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	50	33	.612	Boston	40	42	.488
Philadelphia	48	36	.571	New York	36	42	.462
St. Louis	50	38	.575	Cincinnati	34	49	.410
Brooklyn	45	41	.523	Chicago	35	57	.380

Eastern League Games.

At Montreal—Montreal, 3; Rochester, 6.

American League Games.

At Chicago—Chicago, 9; Cleveland, 5.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 4; Detroit, 3. Second game: Milwaukee, 11; Detroit, 4.

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Utica 1; Schenectady, 6.
At Albany—Albany, 9; Troy, 6.
At Rome—Rome, 7; Ilion, 0.

NEWPORT SPECIAL YACHT RACES.

Seventy-Footers and Yawls Will Compete for Cups To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 4.—Two yacht races have been arranged to be sailed off Newport to-morrow, one by the seventy-footers and the other by the yawls. The former will sail for a cup offered by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and the Virginia and Rainbow will start. The yawls will sail for the special cups won in the Astor Cup race last Monday by the Navahoe, which was then the only competitor. The Navahoe, Vigilant, and Atlantic are expected to start. The races are not under the auspices of any club or association, but the Regatta Committee of the Newport Yacht Racing Association will act as judges.

Notes for the Wheelmen.

F. J. Hoffman of Butte, Montana, has applied to the National Cycling Association for recognition as a new amateur record of his time of 1:58 4-5 for one mile, standing start, made on July 14.

The annual handicap road race under the auspices of the wheelmen of Somerset County, N. J., will be held on Saturday, Sept. 7, at Raritan, N. J. The race will be held in the morning, rain or shine. Entries will close Sept. 8 with I. D. Dalley, Raritan, N. J.

A Labor Day cycle race meet will be held at the Interstate Fair Grounds, Trenton, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 2. The events, all amateur, are as follows: One-mile novice, one-mile open, two-mile handicap, and one-half-mile open. Entries close Aug. 23 with Cornelius McCoy, 33 Garfield Av., Trenton, N. J.

A number of alterations are being made in the track at the Athletic Grounds, Asbury Park, N. J., for the National Cycling Association championship meet to be held there Aug. 8, and when they are completed the track will be one of the fastest in the country. In addition to the championship events a motor-paced race between Elkes, Michael, and others will be one of the features.

GOLF FOR THE WEEK.

Informal Games on the Hollywood Links —Starters in the Otsego Event To-day.

A moderately quiet week is in store for metropolitan golfers, but echoes of the big tournament at Hollywood probably will be heard for the coming two or three days, as some of the visiting professionals have been invited to remain over for a short time, and several impromptu matches will keep the Hollywood links active the greater part of this week. In the local world there will be no more big events until September, but the usual line of weekly contests will be in order at those clubs whose members have not entirely deserted their home links for Summer resort courses.

The first of the popular out-of-town events will be played this week on the links of the Otsego Golf Club, near Cooperstown, N. Y. The annual tournament, which has been a feature for the last three years, will begin to-day and continue through Wednesday. New York players have always taken part in the event. The champion of the club is A. D. Compton, who holds similar honors at the Westchester Golf Club. He is Captain of the Westchester team. Last year Compton won the Otsego Cup by beating in the final round S. G. Clark of the Otsego Club by 2 up and 1 to play. Devereux Emmet of the Garden City Golf Club made the lowest score in the qualifying round—86 strokes—and A. D. Holmes of Tuxedo won the bogey handicap. Immediately after winning the Otsego Cup last year, Compton captured the Richfield Springs Cup in the first open tournament of the Waiontha Golf Club, but the latter club has not announced a similar event for this season. Compton will start again in the Otsego tournament to-day, and several other local players will try for the three cups offered for three sets of eight.

The women during the week will have matches at Mahopac, Montclair, Apawamis, and Bayswater. The programme of events is:

MONDAY, AUG. 5.

Otsego.—Open tournament.

TUESDAY, AUG. 6.

Otsego.—Open tournament.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7.

Mahopac.—Women's putting match.
Otsego.—Open tournament, final rounds.
Bay Shore.—Ladies' club cup.

THURSDAY, AUG. 8.

Apawamis.—Women's approaching and putting match.
Bayswater.—Women's handicap.
Montclair.—Womsn's contest for the Governor's Cup.

SATURDAY, AUG. 10.

Innis Arden.—Qualifying round for three club cups.
Englewood.—Team match with Tuxedo.
Rockaway.—Monthly handicap.
Flushing.—Governor's Cup.
Harbor Hill.—Approaching and putting match.
Fairfield.—Team match with Apawamis.
Bayswater.—Men's hadicap.
Deal.—Club handicap.
Seabright.—Club handicap.
Glen Ridge.—Members' handicap.
Wee Burn.—Club handicap.
Mahopac.—Mixed foursome.

NEW JERSEY GOLF CLUBS TIED.

Glen Ridge, East Orange, and Morristown Even in State Series.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 4.—Morristown having defeated Glen Ridge in the last game for a month, now is tied with that team for first place. East Orange is also tied with these two, making the situation very interesting. No more games will be played in the East Jersey series until Sept. 7, when Glen Ridge and Forest Hill will meet. The standing of the teams is at present:

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Glen Ridge	3	2	.600
East Orange	3	2	.600
Morristown	3	2	.600
Forest Hill	1	2	.333
Elizabeth	1	3	.250

Of the three leading teams only two will play together again. On Sept. 14 East Orange will go to Morristown. On its own links East Orange defeated Morristown on June 22, and therefore it is extremely likely that the Morristown team will make its best efforts to capture the return game, especially as the championship may depend upon it. The champion for the league last year was Howard Giffin of the East Orange Golf Club, who has also made a brilliant record this year, not having as yet been beaten. He has played against such strong players as Place of Glen Ridge, Holmes of Morristown, Philip Poinier of Elizabeth, and Holton of Glen Ridge, and he has won by the highest possible score of three, which means that he was up in every case in playing both the first and the second half of the several links. He also defeated Hunter of Forest Hill by one up.

New Brunswick Golfers' Handicaps.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 4.—The scores of the monthly handicap of the New Brunswick Golf Club at Ross Hall links yesterday afternoon were:

Class A.—W. L. Smith, 88, 2—86; W. P. Slocovich, 95, 4—91; K. R. Wilson, 101, 8—93; A. Atkinson, 102, 7—95.
Class B.—H. G. Parker, 106, 20—86; C. Deshler, 106, 16—90; L. G. Meeks, 112, 20—92; D. D. Williamson, 116, 18—98.
Class C.—Miss M. Wilson, 127, 14—113; Miss Roberta Johnson, 125, 7—118; Miss Helen Williamson, 119, 0—119.

Golf Notes of Interest.

John Reid, Jr., the former intercollegiate champion and Yale golfer, has made a new record of 75 strokes for the Ardsley Club links. The former record was 79, held by Howard A. Colby of Essex County, Orange.

Phil King, the football coach, who has been in the West for the last two seasons, has taken up golf for a change this Summer, and evidently is making good progress, as he won a tournament recently at the Madison Country Club, Wisconsin.

J. C. Rennard, a Tuxedo golfer, who is spending the Summer at Seabright, has won the President's Cup at the Monmouth Beach Golf Club, beating F. W. Sanger in the final round by 6 up and 4 to play. A similar cup will be played for through August.

C. R. Auchincloss, a New York golfer, holds the amateur record for the Kebo Valley golf links at Bar Harbor. He did 83 last week, beating the former record of 85 held by Arden M. Robbins of St. Andrew's. Bernard Nicholls holds the professional record, 79 strokes.

Mrs. William B. May of this city, the wife of the President of the Kearsarge Golf Club, in the White Mountains, has presented a cup for competition by the members this month. The course of nine holes was laid out last Spring, and was formally opened a few weeks ago.

Miss Bessie Anthony, the woman golf champion of the West, strained her shoulder so severely in a recent tournament that she has been unable to play for over a week, and she may be unable to appear in the women's open tournament this week at the Glen View Club, Chicago.

A second golf course of six holes has been laid out on Block Island this season, and it has been leased for the Summer by the Windsor Golf Club. The Mohegan links, on the south shore of the island, continue to be popular, and the record there is held by J. Deming Perkins, Jr., a Yale student.

The Stockbridge Golf Club is doing more team playing this season than in the past year, and has won two good victories thus far, beating Great Barrington by 18 holes to 5, and the Pittsfield Country Club, 20 holes to 6. A number of new players are gathering at Stockbridge to practice for the club's open tournament at the end of the month.

The new course of the Atlantic Highlands Golf Club is now 8,125 yards long, and weekly competitions have been arranged for August and September. The Philip Mosher Cup has kept the members busy in competition for the last two weeks. The leading players are G. H. Delany, J. I. Delany, L. D. Morrison, C. E. Moore, D. L. Manson, A. Tison, C. R. Cashey, and J. G. T. Moore. Alexander Morton, the amateur, laid out the original course.

The annual competition for the challenge cup of the Essex County Country Club, near Boston, is now under way, and the eight who qualified are Mr. and Mrs. Mason, G. Mott Sargent, T. B. Guinnett, Jr., E. L. Wood, Jr., G. H. Crocker, C. E. Mason, W. H. Boardman, and John Moorehead, Jr. The contest will be completed by Aug. 10. The eight men qualified from a field of 60 starters. All are playing from scratch, and the lowest was 88 strokes, made by Sargent.

The score of 164 strokes for the double round, 36 holes, of the Onwentsia Club tournament, by William Holabird, Jr., when he won both the Onwentsia and Lake Forest cups, established a new 36-hole record for the course. The former was 108, made by Charles B. Macdonald, when he finished first in the qualifying round of the amateur championship in 1899. Young Holabird won three first prizes in the tournament, more than a single player has ever done before.

The women of the Montclair Golf Club will continue their regular competitions right through the Summer, the series of Governor's Cup events being one of the most interesting. Mrs. F. M. Harrison and the last match for that trophy, and other prominent contestants are Miss Mabel Zerinn, Miss L. C. Droste, Mrs. B. Pickman, Miss Grace Leskam, Miss E. Van Lennen, Mrs. J. S. Porter, Miss E. F. Hitchings, Miss A. Hornbeck, and Miss Alice Armitage.

As soon as a professional golfer makes a new record he is generally anxious to back himself against a rival professional. Evidence of this golf weakness has just been shown by Dan Leitch of the Springfield Country Club, Massachusetts, and who formerly had charge of the Crescent Club links near Bay Ridge. He made a new record of 70 strokes for the Springfield course last week, cutting three points from the former record, and he is now anxious to meet Con Cronin of the Worcester Golf Club, who has been challenging local golfers right and left. The first match will be arranged early this month.

BRIGHTON BEACH TROTS

Completed Programme Shows Attractive Entries for Races.

MEETING OF THE CHAMPIONS

Cresceus and The Abbot Ready for Their Match—Free-for-All Are Other Special Features.

The entries received by the New York Trotting Association for the additional events arranged for the inaugural trotting meeting on the Brighton Beach race track have been announced by Secretary Charles McCully, and as all filled exceedingly well, the complete programme for the Brighton harness racing, which begins next Monday, Aug. 12, is the most attractive that has ever been offered for a similar meeting on a New York race course. As originally planned, the $10,000 free for all trot, mile heats, three in five, will be the feature of the opening day, with three other races, one of them a special for pacers, to fill out the card.

The great event of the meeting, the special match between the world-famous trotters, Cresceus, (2:02¼,) the present world's champion and grandest stallion that the world has ever known, and his greatest rival, The Abbot, (2:03¼,) the ex-champion, is set for Thursday, Aug. 15. For a time it was feared that this race would not take place because of a setback in training for The Abbot, caused by an attack of influenza, but the famous gelding now has recovered entirely and there seems no room for doubt that he will be ready when the time comes for the race.

In fact, the agent for John J. Scannell, The Abbot's owner, has announced positively that The Abbot will be on hand and ready to start, while there has never been the slightest doubt that Cresceus would be ready for the race, and if ready would race. It is one of the greatest of the glories of Cresceus that he has never attempted to dodge a hard race, but has met all comers straight through his career on the turf. Last season, and in every previous season since the two horses have been racing, The Abbot beat Cresceus, but this season it looks very much as if the gallant stallion is to take full revenge.

On the score of condition, Cresceus just now is perfection, while his remarkable flights of speed at Detroit and Columbus, Ohio, indicate plainly that he is faster and steadier than ever before in his life. The Abbott, on the other hand, while he is said to have all his old speed, has suffered somewhat, though it be ever so little, through his recent sickness, and there is doubt in some quarters as to whether he is as good as he was last year. Horsemen who have watched the training of both trotters predict confidently that Cresceus will be the winner of the $12,000 special, but Mr. Scannell is determined to bring the question to the test, and still has hope that The Abbot, as on every former meeting of the champions, will be first again. On this year's form of Cresceus The Abbot has a terrific task set for him, but as a matter of fact little is known about just how good The Abbot is, opinion on that matter being based on what the gelding has done in his work. Leaving aside the world's record-breaking races by Cresceus this season, and all reports about The Abbot's sickness and taking the performances of the horses in public races, the following records of the two horses will give an interesting line for comparison:

The Abbot has started in thirty races; first in twenty-three, second in two, third in one, unplaced in four, distanced in two.

Cresceus has started in thirty-three races up to the opening of the present season, and was first in nineteen, second in nine, third in four, fourth in one, unplaced in none, distanced in none.

The Abbot has started in 104 heats; won seventy-four, of which seventy-six were in 2:15 or better, and thirty-eight in 2:10 or better.

Cresceus has started in 112 heats; won fifty-three, of which forty were 2:15 or better, and twenty-one in 2:10 or better.

The Abbot's fastest first heat is 2:07½; second heat, 2:06¾; third heat, 2:06¼; fourth heat, 2:08¼; fifth heat, 2:09¾; his fastest two heats, 2:08¼, 2:06¾; fastest three heats, 2:09¾, 2:07¾, 2:07½.

Cresceus's fastest first heat is 2:06¼; second heat, 2:06¼; third, 2:06; fourth heat, 2:07; fifth heat, 2:08¾; his fastest two heats, 2:06½, 2:07½; fastest three heats, 2:07½, 2:06, 2:06.

The Abbot has started against time six times, in five of which he scored a winning performance.

Cresceus has started against time seven times, in four of which he scored a winnig performance.

The Abbot's fastest miles in 1900 were as follows:

Detroit, July 19, 2:07; Readville, Aug. 22, 2:05¾; Providence, Aug. 30, 2:04¾; Hartford, Sept. 7, (wagon,) 2:05½; New York, Sept. 13, 2:04; Terre Haute, Sept. 26, 2:03¼.

Cresceus's fastest miles in 1900 were as follows:

Pittsburg, July 4, 2:10, 2:10; Cleveland, July 23, 2:07, 2:06¾; Columbus, Aug. 2, 2:07½, 2:06, 2:06; Chicago, Aug. 11, 2:06¼, 2:07½; Syracuse, Aug. 20, 2:05¾; Hartford, Sept. 5, 2:04¾; Readville, Sept. 27, 2:07½, 2:07½, 2:08¾; Cleveland, Oct. 6, 2:04; Toledo, Oct. 13, (half-mile track,) 2:05¾; Toledo, Oct. 13, (to wagon,) 2:13¾; Terre Haute, Oct. 16, 2:06¼; Terre Haute, Oct. 19, 2:04¼.

The two horses are such as the trotting world has never known before, and it is the hope of every lover of the light harness horse that both will get to the day of the match fit and in the highest possible condition for racing. In this meeting George H. Ketcham will drive Cresceus, while Ed Geers, who has trained and driven The Abbot since he first wore harness, will pilot the ex-champion.

The next race in importance of the meeting will be the three-thousand-dollar free for all for pacers, to be decided on Saturday, the last day of the meeting. Though harness horses never before raced on the Brighton Beach track, which was constructed for thoroughbred racing, the course naturally, from its shape, is adapted to the use it will be put to, and there even is hope that it may prove fast enough to satisfy those patrons of racing who like to see low figures hung out.

The experts say, however, that the Brighton Beach track cannot be made really fast for trotters in so short a time as is available, and it has been predicted that no mile will be trotted there faster than 2:06. In spite of all prophecy, however, Superintendent James Clair and John Driscoll of Parkville will put forth their best efforts to make fast traveling possible. The last running race of Saturday had hardly been decided when they were out and going over the course carefully, to see just what must be done to suit it to the needs of the harness horses next week.

There will be no necessity for banking the turns, but much scraping off of loose earth on the surface must be done, and as much of the sand as can be got out of the way must be removed from the course near the inner rail.

The programme for the meeting as now completed, and the horses entered for the special attractions, are as follows:

FIRST DAY—MONDAY, AUG. 12.

First Race.—The Breakers, 2:12 class, pacing; mile heats, three in five.

Second Race.—Champion, free for all, trot; purse $10,000; three in five.

David Cahill, Lexington, Ky., br. s. Charlie Herr, by Alfred G.-Bessie Huntington, by Happy Traveler.
East View Stock Farm, East View, N. Y., b. s. Directum Kelly, by Direct-Rosa Ludwig, by Anteeo.
James Gormly, Parkville, L. I., ch. m. Georgena, by Epaulet-Ida Howe, by Whipple's Hambletonian.
E. F. Geers, Buffalo, N. Y., b. g. Lord Derby, by Mambrino King-Claribel, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.
John O'Hagan, Richmond, Va., br. g. Mosul, by Sultan-Virginia Maid, by Sam Purdy.
Fred. Gerken, New York City, b. g. The Monk, by Chimes-Goldfinch, by Mambrino King.
C. T. Bedford, Brooklyn, N. Y., b. g. York Boy, by Wilkes Boy-Foxy McGregor, by Robert McGregor.

Third Race.—2:14 class, trotting; mile heats, three in five.

Fourth Race.—Special pacing; mile heats, two in three.

SECOND DAY, AUG. 13.

First Race.—The Metropolitan, 2:20 class, pacing; mile heats, three in five.

Second Race.—The Bonner Memorial, 2:12 class, trotting; mile heats, three in five.

Third Race.—2:24 class, pacing; mile heats, three in five.

THIRD DAY, AUG. 14.

First Race.—2:24 class, trotting; mile heats, three in five.

Second Race.—Hiram Woodruff purse, 2:20 class, trotting; mile heats, three in five.

Third Race.—2:08 class, pacing; mile heats, three in five.

FIRST RACE.—The Brighton Purse; 2:10 class; pacing; mile heats; three in five.

SECOND RACE.—2:10 class; trotting; mile heats; three in five.

THIRD RACE.—Special championship match, $12,000; trotting; mile heats; three in five.
George H. Ketcham, Toledo, O., s. s. Cresceus, (2:02¼,) by Robert McGregor-Mabel, by Mambrino Howard.
John J. Scannell, New York City, b. g. The Abbot, (2:03¼,) by Chimes-Nettie King, by Mambrino King.

FIFTH DAY, AUG. 6.

FIRST RACE.—2:18 class; trotting; mile heats, three in five.

SECOND RACE.—John H. Shults's Stakes; trotting; for three-year-olds; mile heats; three in five.

THIRD RACE.—2:08 class; pacing; mile heats; three in five.

SIXTH DAY, AUG. 17.

FIRST RACE.—2:16 class; trotting; mile heats; three in five.

SECOND RACE.—2:15 class; pacing; mile heats; three in five.

THIRD RACE.—Free for all pacing; mile heats; three in five.

John Trout, Boston, Mass., b. g. Anaconda, 2:02¼, by Knight-Haggin Mare by Algona.
James Golden, Medford, Mass., b. s. Frank Bogash, 2:03¼, by Atlantic King-Nelly Gray, by Almont Pilot.
Dr. John L. Wentz, Scranton, Penn., b. s. Hal B., 2:04½, by Hal Dillard-Helen M., by Blue Boy.
East View Farm, East View, N. Y., br. m. Hetty G., 2:05¼, by Egg Hot-Nora B., by Betterton.
East View Farm, East View, N. Y., b. s. Kiatawah, 2:05½, by Steinway-Katie G., by Electioneer.
Mart. Demarest, New York, b. g. Prince Alert, 2:02, by Crown Prince-Till, untreced.

NOTICE!

So many of our old friends have asked us not to leave the locality where we have been located for nearly twenty years that we have accepted an offer from the landlord to entirely remodel our present store, making it, when finished, an establishment in keeping with the tasteful and fashionable goods for which we have always been distinguished.

In order to make room for these alterations our landlord has instructed us to "get the stock out." Rather than put the goods in storage we have concluded to make such prices as will move the goods immediately. The following list will give you an idea of the prices that will prevail throughout.

Everything is of this year's importation and of the high-class order we have always sold. The store will be open evenings this week and next, but will then be closed about 10 days during alterations.

We were disturbed at the thought of leaving our old quarters, and beg to thank our old customers whose influence helped to bring about so desirable a result all around.

Miller's Swimming Suits, $2.00. From $3.50. Bathing Suits, $1.00 to $5.00.

Linen Mesh Underwear, $4.00 per suit. From $6.50.
Silk Mesh Undershirts, $1.75 each. From $2.50
Cotton Mesh Undershirts, 3 for $1.00.
Nainsook Knee Drawers, 70c. each. From $1.00.
French Balbriggan Suits, $1.00 to $1.50. From $3.00.
French Lisle Thread Underwear, $1.00 and $1.50.
French Lisle Thread Drawers, $1.50.
Miller's Fancy Shirts, stiff and soft bosoms, from $3.50 and $3.00—all at $1.50.
Miller's Feather-Weight Umbrellas, from $5.00 to $1.75.
Morley's Silk Half Hose, from $5.00 to $5.75.
Boston Silk Garters, 35c.
Guyot's Suspenders, 35c.
Fisk, Clark & Flagg's Silk Suspenders, reduced from $2.00 to $1.00.
Miller's Extra Heavy Linen Collars, to close, from $4.50 to $3.00 per dozen.
Miller's Collars (all styles, odd sizes, to close), $1.00 per dozen.
Aertex Undergarments from $3.75 to $2.00 each.

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THE STEEL STRIKERS' ERROR.

While the inside history of the steel strike remains to be written and the exact position of neither side is now clearly known, we think that it must be plain to the best friends of the organization of workingmen that a serious mistake has been made by the strikers. It will require the greatest care on the part of the leaders and a degree of self-control and respect for the rights of others on the part of the men such as they have not shown in the past to prevent this error from being disastrous.

From the statements of the men themselves it is clear that the Amalgamated Association could have accepted the offer originally made by the steel companies with the certainty that they had gained more than they had at any previous time enjoyed. The companies were ready to recognize the association and to deal with it as to all the works in which it had a foothold. They were ready to agree to uniform rates of wages and to treat union and free workmen alike. They were ready to agree to wages based on the price of the product and to guarantee a minimum wage even though the minimum price should fall proportionately lower. Had the association accepted this arrangement and proceeded fairly and peacefully to extend their organization as fast as they could convince the workmen that it was to their advantage to join it, it is practically certain that the organization would gradually and steadily have been strengthened.

In declining this offer and electing a trial of strength with the employers the association was actuated by that desire for despotic rule and a monopoly of everything they could seize which the workingmen charge as the ruling motive of the capitalists. It is quite idle at the present day for any body of employers on a large scale to imagine that they can suppress organization altogether. But when organized workingmen act in the spirit shown by the Amalgamated Association, they give the employers very plausible excuse for trying that difficult task. The steel companies have not as yet undertaken it, but should they do so, the workingmen would have themselves largely to blame for the hardships and trouble that would ensue. The only way that organized labor can secure for the workingmen the benefits of the system, which may be very great, is by fair and rational treatment of the parties with whom the organization has to deal. It is quite possible for the unions to make it to the interest of the employers to deal with them. To do so they must offer reasonable terms, and, above all, live up to the terms they accept. When they show the grasping and tyrannous disposition shown by the Amalgamated Association they weaken their own cause. They force the employers to fight them, and such a fight breeds distrust, resentment, and general bad feeling.

It appears that the present position of the association has not been reached by unanimous assent. There has plainly been an element in the counsels of the association inclined toward moderation and good sense. It is to be hoped that this element is strong enough to prevent the resort to violence which is threatened, and ultimately, when the mere contest of strength is shown to be hopeless for the association, to insure a better policy. At best, the action of the association has been a sad setback to the cause in which it professes to be engaged.

THE PESSIMIST IN POLITICS.

The men who are trying to unite and organize the opposition to Tammany this year have a hard task before them. They have been given in the papers and otherwise a great deal of excellent advice as to not undertaking too much, advice which, so far as their disposition can be inferred from their action so far, they have not especially needed. Among the opponents of Tammany there are, of course, various motives, most of them good. Some of these opponents have somewhat visionary ideas as to what they would like to substitute, if they could, for Tammany rule. In the discussion that is going on they are heard, and it is well that they should be. It is the only way in which what is really visionary in their ideas can be disclosed and counteracted. If they are serious men, they will in the end accept that course which is shown to be the most promising and the most practicable. If they are not serious, but both visionary and stubborn, it cannot be helped, and the campaign will be none the less hopeful for the demonstration of their real temper and value.

The chief danger to the movement to overthrow Tammany comes from quite another class, from those who insist that the effort is hopeless and pride themselves on their superior wisdom in thinking so. This class also is generally sincere. Its members admit all that is charged against Tammany, but declare that it suits the majority of the people of the city, and that under the system of universal suffrage there is no chance to upset it. While this attitude may be, and usually is, sincere enough, it is neither sensible nor manly. It is not sensible, for it does not meet the facts. Tammany was shown in 1897 clearly not to have a majority of the voters at that election. Had the opposition been united, Tammany would have been defeated. Probably the majority against it would have been larger than the actual combined vote for LOW and TRACY showed, because a good many did not vote who would have voted had the union been effected. Since then we have had four years of Tammany. There is no reason to suppose that it is less offensive now than it was then. With a united opposition the chances of Tammany would be decidedly less.

The pessimist view, with the course to which it leads, is no more manly than it is sensible. It is in effect a little cowardly and a little lazy. When men throw up a fighting chance to win a victory in a good cause, it is generally for the reason that they have no stomach for the fight. And there is something peculiarly futile in the assumption that all our troubles come from universal suffrage, and that there is no use in trying to secure really good government with that system. The system certainly is not perfect. But none has yet been discovered or devised under which men, however respectable and intelligent, can enjoy all their rights without any effort to defend them. They cannot do it in business or in the professions, or in society or even in the Church. It is a fascinating but utterly silly notion that a truly benevolent and capable despot would manage things a great deal better. Such a despot does not and never did exist, and he never will. The vague desire for him is one of those wishes which, if they were fishes, would make sea food plenty. It is not a desire that any man fitted for "the rack of this tough world" wastes his time in entertaining.

It is quite likely that when the campaign really opens and men get stirred with the general impulse of honest indignation against the unspeakable corruption and moral filth of Tammany even the pessimists will get to work. If they only do, victory for decency is in sight.

LYNCHING BEES IN THE SOUTH.

The news of the past three days relative to negro lynchings in the South confirms the impression which has taken possession of most of those who have studied the general subject of mob executions as indices of local social conditions, that in many parts of the South the chance to kill a "nigger" is welcome as a diversion which serves to vary the monotony of life under conditions offering few pleasures more satisfying than the casual dog fight. In the Carrollton (Miss.) incident, the usual excuses for summary and terrible punishment at the hands of a mob were wanting. Three negroes, two of whom were women, were suspected of a more or less intimate participation in a murder, to which a partial confession had been made by one of the women under conditions which gave it even less value than usually attaches to the admissions of a frightened, hysterical, and habitually untruthful female, cross-examined under conditions which robbed her statement of any legal value as evidence exculpatory of herself or condemnatory of others. All three of the suspects were safe in jail, and sure of a trial without sympathy or favor. Responsible citizens had put themselves in a position to assure the people of Carrollton that the prisoners would not be removed, and that they would be promptly and impartially tried on strong evidence. But the crowd had gathered for quite another purpose than to make sure of an orderly procedure at law. They took all three prisoners from the custody of the Sheriff, hanged them, perforated their bodies with bullets, and organized a man hunt to catch and kill certain other negroes suspected of being joint perpetrators of the crime or accessories before the fact.

In the incident at Leeds, Ala., a negro suspected of murder and held for trial on the finding of the Coroner's jury, was taken from jail by a mob, hanged, and perforated. There was good reason to suspect him guilty, no doubt, and he had a bad local reputation; but he was at best only a suspect, and his execution was clearly premature. The moral effect of such summary vengeance in deterring other negroes from criminal practices is weakened when any room for doubt exists as to whether the victim of mob violence is guilty of the crime charged against him. In the Smithville (Tenn.) incident, a white man was attacked in court during the progress of his trial, was taken a short distance away, hanged, and perforated. Shooting bullets into a suspended corpse seems to be equivalent to chalking a fleur de lis on the jerkin of a victim of the rough justice of LOUIS XI. It is, in a sense, the popular O. K., which discourages subsequent investigation.

In only one of these cases was the "usual cause" alleged, and in that the evidence was tending in a direction not satisfactory to the audience assembled in the courtroom. This shows how easy it is to progress from lynching for the "usual cause" to lynching for any cause, or for no cause, under conditions in which the deadly monotony of Southern rural life creates a craving for excitement and offers no opportunity for its satisfaction except the commission of crimes which gratify the blood lust of undisciplined semi-savages. This hunger for excitement is peculiar to communities in which illiteracy predominates. Killing negroes seems to satisfy it better than any other occupation not too dangerous, and even this may become discouragingly hazardous if persisted in without better cause than was offered in the three cases cited. No doubt the victims were immoral and dissolute negroes, typical of the class they represent and without very strong claims to popular sympathy; but even as such they have rights which are paramount to those of unorganized mobs eager for a hanging bee. There is a great difference between the visiting of short, sharp, retributive justice upon a black brute caught in flagrante delicto in the crime which all communities agree in classing as intolerable, hunted like a man-eating tiger to a lair in the swamp, and slain without mercy, and the taking of prisoners out of jail, or out of court, and making their taking off a public diversion. No explanation or apology will rub out the fact that such incidents, wherever they happen, indicate a local standard of civilization inconsistent with the maintenance of the institutions of popular government on any other basis than that of anarchy.

LIFE INSURANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Experts in life insurance are gradually reaching the conclusion that medical examination in connection with the writing of policies has a very different and much narrower value than the medical examiners, with a disposition to magnify their function, are as yet willing to admit. A few years ago medical examinations were hypercritical, and applicants were rejected for reasons so far from convincing to laymen that agents were discouraged, or if more eager for commissions than for the protection of the companies they represented against possible loss became remarkably clever in "assisting" their applicants through the ordeal of the medical examination by means not wholly dissimilar to those by which horse dealers are supposed to sometimes prepare horses to pass the scrutiny of the veterinary. As the rule, the causes of arbitrary rejection are less numerous than formerly, and the judgment of the chief examiner more liberally exercised. Meanwhile the level-headed and astute laymen at the head of the insurance business have been studying the subject for themselves, and are reaching conclusions which are somewhat at variance with those insisted upon by the physicians.

Not long since the President of one of the most successful of the conservative life insurance companies of this country said in effect that the study of the vital statistics of his business, and of many years of records of acceptances and rejections, had convinced him that medical examination was very much less useful than its considerable cost to the companies would warrant them in expecting. To illustrate his meaning, he said that if it were possible to throw a wing dam across the sidewalk of Broadway and catch those who first came along to the number of a thousand, he would as willingly take them as risks and write policies on their lives as he would a thousand applicants passed by the medical examiners of his company. In both classes he would expect to find good and bad risks, but would also expect them to average so that one class could not be distinguished from the other at the end of five, ten, or twenty years. This is not so surprising a statement as it might seem at first glance. The thousand men caught in the hypothetical wing dam, under any but exceptional and quite improbable conditions, would be as near an average as could anywhere be secured. Their annual mortality would be the average for the community in which they lived, less the added percentage due to infant mortality. They would average the length of life due to the local death rate per thousand plus the gradual increment of mortality due to the steadily increasing average age, which must be allowed for in a class of a thousand, whether recruited haphazard or carefully selected. Asked why his company still maintained its system of medical examination, he said that it was probably the only way in which it was possible to approximate the average which would be reached without selection if men could be insured as they are enumerated for census purposes. A company which should "let down its bars" and take every one who came would not get a normal average. Sound men would postpone insurance until it could not be had on medical examination, and the company would quickly become the refuge of the sick and the impaired, to the exclusion of the desirable risks, who would go elsewhere, because unwilling to help carry the burdens of a business handicapped by the results of lax rules of admission. This would seem to be sound reasoning, both as to the fallibility of medical judgment and the value of medical examination.

From the statistics which every well-managed life insurance company has in its office, but does not show the public, great comfort may be derived by those classed as "impaired lives" and rejected on examination. Not only do they show that such people are likely to live as long, and, generally speaking, as comfortably as those who would be gladly accepted, but when the records are kept up they point to the conclusion that the impaired life, if not too seriously impaired, is likely to be prolonged far beyond the medical prognosis by reason of the care exercised by the man thus classed, who realizes, as the sound man rarely does or can, that he must take care of himself and avoid the excesses or exposures which others think they may brave with impunity. From this point of view a rejection for insurance on medical examination may be a very useful memento mori to a man capable of profiting by the knowledge that he will find prudence and discretion conducive to longevity.

A NEW USE FOR THE CARNEGIE SURPLUS.

A Denver clergyman, the Rev. C. M. COBERN, has an idea which merits consideration. As he regrets his inability to present it in person to Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, we will contribute what we can in our feeble way, in the hope that it may thus reach the eye of the gentleman who is looked to as the one best fitted to carry it out.

Mr. COBERN believes that the crying need of our wicked cities is saloons, with free lunch, music, vaudeville, and everything attractive and agreeable except alcohol. Just what would take the place of alcohol is not stated. That potent fluid seems to have a function of its own in the social economy, and attempts to find a substitute for it have not been wholly successful. The man who can invent a drink which shall be equally satisfactory to the teetotaler and the convivial imbiber, leaving the one in the condition he prefers, putting the other into the condition he finds most agreeable, and harming neither, would be a public benefactor of the most remarkable character. This, however, is a detail.

The plan contemplates that Mr. CARNEGIE shall establish saloons of such magnificence and furnish therein such entertainment in the musical and variety line that saloons depending for their attractiveness upon alcohol in its various combinations would have to go out of business because of lack of custom. The theory is a good one, and appeals to the imagination somewhat powerfully; but we are not sure that we are at the moment prepared to accept the conclusion that saloons of this character "would do more good than all the Carnegie libraries," although we can give more cordial and immediate assent to the confident statement of the Rev. Mr. COBERN that if he had access to the philanthropist's ear he "could tell him how to make a reputation which would last for all eternity." As his promptings would be along the lines of his public utterance, and would take the shape of the first-class saloon with musical and vaudeville accessories, we are confident it would give Mr. CARNEGIE great pleasure to talk with him. As many such saloons in New York as we are to have libraries would add greatly to the pleasure of living in this favored metropolis.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Col. JOHN D. WEEDEN of Florence, Ala., is quoted by The New Orleans Times-Democrat as giving the details of an incident in the early career of Admiral DEWEY about which little has been said in the innumerable accounts of that officer's life. It relates to his capture by the Confederates in 1862, when Admiral FARRAGUT, in the Hartford, led the Union ships past Port Hudson. The story as told is that the flagship succeeded in running the batteries on shore, but the second gunboat, the Mississippi, commanded by the then unknown Lieut. DEWEY, was literally riddled with hot shot from a Tennessee battery which found the range and directed all its concentrated fire on the unfortunate vessel. In spite of the armor of cotton bales which protected the hull, the machinery was easily disabled. The Mississippi swung around in a circle when her machinery was crippled and caught fire. The cotton bales made excellent fuel for the flames, which spread over the vessel, and were soon beyond control. The helpless vessel drifted down stream and demoralized the rest of the fleet, which had to seek protection from the flames. The Mississippi presented a beautiful sight as she drifted slowly with the current, while the soldiers in the fort crowded the fortifications to watch the beautiful though tragic scene. Finally the vessel landed many miles below and her magazines blew up with a shock that made the earth tremble. The river was high, and few men escaped from the gunboat. Among the number was Lieut. DEWEY, who was captured the next morning at daylight on an island near the Arkansas shore, with a boat full of his men. He was taken to Port Hudson and kept in a little house under guard until sent away. Thus narrowly was the destined conqueror of Manila preserved for the achievement of fame in his old age by the performance of a great National service. Those with minds inclined toward the mystical can doubtless find in the incident material for reflections interesting, if not particularly profitable.

—It is apparently the opinion of The Electrical Review that if people were decently appreciative of the enormous advantages conferred upon them by the existence of the telephone, they would be so grateful for the privilege of telephoning at all that they would not complain of the incidental delays, inconveniences, and annoyances of one sort and another that at present attend the utilization of this means of communication. "The very excellence of telephone service," it says, "has bred captiousness of criticism in the public, which all too often finds expression in complaints for which there is no adequate ground." Then The Review goes over the old ground that the difficulties of the telephone companies increase with the extension of the service, and it warns us that the efficiency of the exchange operators is probably as high now as it will ever be, since in the future mechanical improvements will be offset by the increased complexity of plant, due to the ever-growing number of subscribers. The time required to get into communication with persons called up, according to this authority, can be shortened in only two ways—by the use of the best methods and the most skillful operators in the exchanges, and the training of subscribers to answer promptly when the telephone bell rings. The Review evidently thinks that the companies and their employes are all right, for it declares that of the delays in obtaining connections two-thirds should be charged to the subscriber who takes his time in responding to "central's" notification that he is wanted. This is a view of the existing situation that will not commend itself to the telephone-using portion of the public. In the first place, there is a very firm and general impression that telephone service costs not exactly more than it is worth, but more than it ought to cost, considering the actual amounts invested and the expense of maintenance and operation. Then we all know that there are many delays and annoyances, due not to any dilatoriness of the person at the other end of the line, but to what at least seem to be the needless pranks of the central office staff.

—What is announced to be a "new law of vision" has been formulated by Prof. DODGE of Wesleyan University, and is to the effect that during movements of the eyes there is no real sight of any object, a rest of one-twentieth of a second being required for retinal response to yield the clearness of image demanded for distinct vision. Commenting on this discovery, American Medicine of Philadelphia intimates doubt if it is anything more than a statement of a fact that has been long known to many or all optical and ophthalmological students, and treated by them as an axiom too obvious to require discussion. "In our reading" continues the writer of the article, "it is evident that the eye cannot move along the line faster than about that of the time mentioned, so that the word may have the needed time for cumulating the image effect upon the retina. The present method of teaching children to read words instead of letters has thus a good psychoptic basis." In concluding this discussion of retinal delay it is stated: "If our reading columns could be made sufficiently narrow to allow of the photography at the macular of the words of a whole sentence, the unit, in expert readers, might thus become the sentence instead of the word. Then if we could have white ink on a dead black paper we should have a physiologic and scientific bookmaking vastly lessening a great deal of the labor of literary workers." This suggestion as to the theoretical superiority of black paper and white ink over white paper and black ink has been made before, but nothing has ever come of it, and the chances are that nothing ever will. There are many mechanical difficulties in the way of the proposed change, and though of course they could be overcome if the makers of paper and ink really tried to do it, the incentives to effort in that direction are not strong enough to be effective, and perhaps there is an unconscious disinclination for turning books and newspapers into the gloomy looking things they would be if the advice of the scientists were taken.

—For real humor we commend the remarks of that Sanitary Inspector who has been studying Park Avenue tunnel conditions for the information of the Board of Health. He admitted, with much apparent sorrow, that some, at least, of the locomotives passing through New York's Black Hole do burn soft coal, but he carefully explained that this was in direct violation of the orders of the railway officials, and he hinted that it would cause them the deepest of pain if they ever heard of the practice. But, alas! the wicked firemen and engineers will insist on using the forbidden fuel, simply because its fast-burning qualities enable them to produce and maintain high steam pressure more easily than with coke or anthracite. So they steal the soft coal from some place not mentioned, place it secretly on the engine tenders, and smother themselves and the passengers behind them by shoveling it into their furnaces the moment the darkness of the tunnel veils the nefarious act. That is a most charming theory—for some purposes, especially for exciting laughter among those with some knowledge of the discipline to which railway employes of all grades are subjected and the accuracy with which the accounts of material used are kept.

RELIGION VS. CHRISTIANITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few days ago two prominent colored men decided to visit Asbury Park and Ocean Grove for a little pleasure and recreation, never dreaming that they would be met with refusals because of their color at this great resort of American Methodists. It was a pitiful and pitiable sight, but such was the case.

One of the gentlemen had come North for his health. For some time he had been in poor health. He was formerly Postmaster at Columbia, S. C.—a position he had held with honor for sixteen years. He numbers among some of his strongest and best friends such distinguished Southerners as Senators Hampton and Butler, who have shown their friendship for him in more ways than one.

Mr. Wilder, for this is his name, was never treated otherwise than as a gentleman by the noblest and best citizens of the great State of South Carolina, where he had always lived until within recent years, and where he is well and favorably known. He is a Christian gentleman—a man of means and intelligence. He would be an honor to any race.

The other person who accompanied him—Prof. Scarborough—is a graduate of Oberlin College, is a professor of Greek and Latin in Wilberforce University, Xenia, Ohio, and Vice President of the same. He is the author of a Greek textbook and of several classical and philological essays; is a contributor to the leading magazines of the country. He is also a member of the American Philological Association, the American Archaeological Association, the American Social and Political Science Associations, the American Folk-Lore, Spelling Reform, and Modern Language Associations, and is one of the Vice Presidents of the American Negro Academy, &c.

I mention these facts simply to give the reader an idea of the standing of the parties mentioned—that they were not to be classified with bootblacks and hotel waiters, and that shiftless crowd that we so often see standing on the street corners of thronging Sixth Avenue. These gentlemen represent something. They represent the best type of the negro people—a type that merits some consideration and respect—whether they receive it or not. Their gentlemanly bearing and conduct all indicated that they were law-abiding and were Christians.

At the entrance of the Ocean Grove Pavilion is a soda-water fountain, but unfortunately without placard or label to indicate the kind and color of the patrons desired. These two negroes unconsciously committed a breach of propriety by asking as politely as they knew how to do for a glass of soda water—for the day was one of the hottest. They were denied this privilege with the reply that "We are not allowed to sell to negroes." The two men dropped their heads in silence. Then finally one of them said: "Will you not sell to me a glass of soda water here on the very threshold of the great campground of Methodism—of the religious zeal and fervor of the Christian Church?" The reply came again, "Not to negroes." The two men, as soon as they had fully recovered from the shock, passed on, denouncing in their own minds that religion that permits such invidious distinctions on account of color—a religion so utterly godless as this is.

Here and there in the crowd could be seen a representative of the clergy, with straight-cut vest and white tie. Here and there an evangelist would appear on the grounds, but all these the two colored men studiously avoided, wondering in their own minds, no doubt, why there are not more negro skeptics and atheists in America than there are. What incentive is there for amor patriae on the part of the American negro, when ostracized and proscribed in the very doors of the Church itself? This may be religion, but it is not Christianity.

While these men stood at the soda fountain representatives of the dives and slums of New York came up and were served and no questions asked.

One of the negroes is a lay delegate to the Methodist Ecumenical Conference, which meets in London next September. I wonder what he will have to say for American Methodism on the other side of the Atlantic.

W. S. S.

Point Pleasant, N. J., July 30, 1901.

Condemns Venezuela and Colombia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Could anything more juvenile or more wicked be imagined than the political dissensions that are now distracting the so-called Republics of Venezuela and Colombia?

The whole of that region might aptly be characterized by what Bolivar said of the Canea Valley, i. e., that it is a paradise inhabited by devils. This paradise, having twice the area of Alaska and the mineral wealth of that country, with a climate generally like Southern California, but where, as Humboldt said, one needs but a thermometer and a mule to find every climate from Hudson Bay to the equator, a country yielding every product, from balsam to bananas, out of an astonishingly exuberant soil; a land of extraordinary natural beauty, and in some parts of natural wonders; a country the remote interior of which is readily accessible over the wide reaches of its navigable river systems; this paradise, inhabited sparsely by devils, with a sprinkling of resourceful, industrious, progressive, law-abiding Yankees, who are trying to make it a place fit for civilized human beings to live in, lies directly south of New York, and no further from the Federal Capitol than the State of California. A circle drawn from Washington, with a radius to San Francisco, includes the systems of the Magdalena and the Orinoco.

Has any nation or race a right to fence off such a region and dedicate it to anarchy and tumult? Is there any limit to the sort of thing that is now and ever has been going on in Venezuela and Colombia? Has the United States no Platt amendment for this paradise inhabited by devils?

OUTIS.

Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J., Aug. 2, 1901.

THE CREDIT OF THE GOVERNMENT

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through your columns I would like to call attention to the credit of our Government—somthing entirely without parallel in the previous history of nations, as I doubt whether many of my countrymen know the full measure of that credit expressed in figures.

At the price paid by the Government in its purchase of "fours," for cancellation, yesterday, they realize the investor holding them but one and fifty-six one-hundredths per cent—1.56%, or $1.56 per annum on each $100. At the bid price, of the same date, for or new (Spanish war) 2 per cents, the showing is even still better. They run for seventeen years from Aug. 1, with a reserved option to redeem, at par, in seven years. As the fours now realize but 1.56%, as above, if we continue at peace, and continue as now the discharging of our debt, with the resultant improvement of our credit, in conjunction with the "natural decline" of interest rates generally, continually going on, it is extremely conservative to assume that, seven years hence our Government will be able, readily, to "extend" these twos, at a straight one and a half rate, as Secretary Windom did the 4½s at 2 per cent, and it is fair to assume that our Government will do so. As our revenues now greatly exceed our expenditures, and are likely, averagely, to increasingly do so, I deem it also quite conservative to assume the extinguishment of these extended twos (of which there are but two hundred millions,) at the rate of fifty millions annually, which has been a normal rate hitherto, in peace times and under Republican administration, and our country is also rapidly growing in wealth and debt-paying power. At this rate they would have an average of two more years to run at the extended interest rate. Figuring upon this basis, I find that our present twos, at the bid price of yesterday, yield the investor but one and one-sixteenth per cent. interest.

THEODORE D. KELLOGG.

New York, July 27, 1901.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your paper the other day was published a summary of a Consular report from Canton stating that at the Consulate many inquiries have been received from American manufacturers asking about the possibility of the sale of their respective wares in this Consular territory. The Consul says: "These inquiries are usually accompanied by illustrated and descriptive brochures, and often by trade journals, in which the goods are generously and profusely advertised." These are not seen by the Chinese, and could not be read by them anyway.

It seems to me that American manufacturers should advertise in publications printed in the country wherein they wish to sell. But not a single one, so far as I can see, has availed himself of this medium of publicity. We are all after publicity—if of the right sort—and the chances of selling a stove or a watch or a can of condensed milk in China would be greater if the same were advertised in native publications than they would if the announcement were placed in an export paper published in America.

Let the American manufacturer use at least one full page in a few good publications, have some good illustrations, change the same as often as possible, and print the descriptive matter in whatever language or dialect may be necessary. We sent to India only a thousand or so dollars worth of small agricultural implements last year, and I suppose that most of the plowing is done there with a stick partly because an American plow has never been advertised. Possibly it would not pay to talk to the "teeming millions," but I sincerely believe enough of them would be able to buy to make it decidedly interesting. I would like to have other expressions of opinion regarding this matter.

R. A. DIX.

New York, Aug. 2, 1901.

ON REWARDS FOR WAR HEROES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on Roberts is very un-American, very, very snobbishly English. You think it very aggravating to oppose a grant of money to Roberts to support his new dignity. What do you think of the yeomanry whose families are starving being paid with—leather medals for their participation in the glorious South African war?

It is not necessary for you to defend Gen. Sherman's observation (if he ever made it) about Wolseley. Gen. Sherman would have been the last man on earth to accept a money valuation for his services. His men, who adored him, would be his first thought. Were his Government too poor to pay them the hero of "The March to the Sea" would have shared his pay with them as far as it would go. But American heroes were not made in India, where, to become a hero it is only necessary to lead your finely armed troops to shoot, bayonet, or dynamite masses of poor, unarmed creatures corralled, much as our "sportsmen" shoot pigeons.

That Wolseley, Roberts, Kitchener, Buller, and Methuen are as worthy to be called heroes and receive titles and millions as Wellington, Marlborough, Nelson—or any other British hero—is unquestioned. They were all made in the same school, on the same pattern, of the same stuff. Their earldoms, dukedoms, and estates were wrenched from the poor, starved, willing slaves of Great Britain, as they are today. The families of the rank and file cried for bread as they do to-day, but the British masses were born to it.

Do not, I beseech you, ask American gratitude to her heroes to take the form of pounds, shillings, and pence. Dewey doesn't want it so. Schley doesn't. That titles for some of our late heroes in army and navy who are aping the British hero would be very desirable I have no doubt, but I hope the day is far distant when the decendants of Americans will be taxed to support the offspring of a Polly Andrews and her Lisbon hero to the third generation.

After Dewey's victory, some American snob at an English dinner had the bad taste to compare him to the honorable Admiral of Lisbon renown. The English, to their praise, kept silent. They recognized that Dewey's clean moral life should not be dragged down to such depths.

If the lords, great landed proprietors, and capitalists of England whose incomes are enormous were alone taxed to increase the family of lords, Dukes, and Earls, they would soon be on the decrease. Dynamiting in India and pig sticking in South Africa would not be sufficient for the making of heroes that cost pounds, shillings, and pence—they would then, like the poor yeomanry, get leather medals.

If our Merritts, Mahans, and Sampsons must have titles and the wherewithal to support them, the trusts must alone be taxed for the "dollars."

AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

New York, Aug. 2, 1901.

AN AMERICAN'S INDORSEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot refrain from expressing to you my hearty admiration of your admirable article in this morning's TIMES on Lord Roberts. That is the true ring. I thank God to see an American who has an eye that sees straight and a heart that feels right and bold enough to speak the truth publicly.

I am now thirty years an American citizen, and have upheld the good name and fame of our country as well as any private citizen can, but I cannot, because I am a Republican, sympathize with wrong or meanness or treachery in any shape, Irish or Boerish, and admire any American who feels in the same way. You are right, and have the respect and esteem of all honest men.

ROBERT WATERS.

West Hoboken, Aug. 2, 1901.

WAR REMINISCENCE QUESTIONED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of July 29, under the heading "The New York's Close Call," a correspondent tells how one "dark and starless night a certain little torpedo boat" (name withheld) found herself confronted on the high seas, some thirty miles from Havana, "without the slightest premonition," by "the immense black hull of a formidable man-of-war without a light showing."

N. B.—The American squadron was "blockading Havana." To have carried lights would have informed the enemy of the position of the ships. Common sense and the practice of the navies of the world imperatively demand that a vessel of war in time of war dispense with lights. The cruiser Columbia was run into off Fire Island and seriously damaged as the result of this practice, but her commander was not censured nor the practice abandoned.

So the torpedo boat commander (name withheld) prepared his torpedo, and at the same time displayed his night fleet signals, to which the big stranger responded by "signals which were not those in use on our ships."

Again he flashed his signals, again came the unintelligible answer. Certain then that the stranger was no friend, he was about to order the torpedo fired, which would have sent to the bottom the cruiser and all on board, when "to his utter astonishment and exasperation he heard the well-known voice of an officer of the New York giving an order on board his supposed Spanish enemy," whereupon he hailed the New York and asked, "What in —— are you doing so far away from your place of duty? You are hunting prizes," and then he went on board the flagship and expressed to the Admiral "in extremely fervid language" his disapproval of his conduct, and ever after the Admiral took the most revenge of withholding from him just recognition for his "most valuable services to his country."

It would be interesting to know if the torpedo boat carried lights to keep her enemies advised of her movements, and it would be interesting to hear from the New York how it was that "on a dark and starless night" in time of war she permitted a stranger decorated with flashing lights to approach within hailing distance without turning on her searchlight or using any means to ascertain her character. And it would be still more interesting to know by what mental process the Lieutenant in command of the torpedo boat organized himself into an infallible judge of the movements and position of the Commander in Chief of his fleet, and upon what grounds of subordination and discipline he bawled over the waters his censure of the Captain of the New York, (who was responsible for the ship's position,) and the Admiral on the deck of his own flagship.

Our Spanish enemies said a good many hard things, unfounded and untrue, about the American Navy, but they never so successfully portrayed the absence of all the necessary qualities of a respectable military organization as does this presumably American citizen, whose story, fortunately, lacks the necessary elements of a reasonable probability.

NAVAL.

New Brighton, S. I., Aug. 3, 1901.

Suggestion as to Names of Warships.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the Bureau of Navigation, or whatever department may be responsible for the names adorning the navy's ships, has adopted the European plan of using as material names from the realm of zoology, it is natural to suppose that they would choose American animals for the honor. The recently launched Adder, however, is named for a serpent which does not exist in this country, although possibly quite appropriate for the Royal Navy. Register.

If the present department holds the opinion that the names of snakes are really more fitting than those by which our native mountains, rivers, or towns are known, then, at least, they might make the slight concession to popular sentiment which prefers the name of an American ophidian to that of one wholly foreign to American soil.

PRESTON JONES.

New York City, Aug. 2, 1901.

China's Reform Scheme.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Following my communication, "Old China and New America," kindly published by you on July 27, it is interesting to note the following list of reforms just ordered by the imperial Court, to be carried out by the new board, of which Prince Ching, Li-Hung-Chang, and Kung Kang are members. This board replaces the Grand Council, or Cabinet, and is directed to aim at reform and harmonious relations, to reduce poverty, and be strong in sincerity, energy, prudence, and unselfishness. The majority to rule.

The board is enjoined to carefully examine all suggestions for reform: to form itself into finance and other committees; to adopt the good things of other countries; to prepare books; to remove useless expenditures and increase revenues; to imitate Japan and copy the westerners; to abandon past methods in promotions; to begin reforms promptly; to select only good men and to forget themselves for the public good; much other advice is given.

This is a wide programme, and will likely only be partially carried out. Still, it is an enormous stride in the right direction and shows that the new is giving life to the old. With the facing of this long list of needed reforms we are no longer justified in looking upon China as being forever out of the category of progressive nations.

WALTER J. BALLARD.

Schenectady, N. Y., July 29, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Belated Chicago Discovery.

A city directory, however, is more sanguine and generous than a census.—Chicago Journal.

No Victim He.

Klose—I'm proud to say I never borrow.
Spenders—Ah! perhaps you have money to lend, then?
Klose—No, it's because I never lend that I don't have to borrow.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Something Like It.

Tom—Have a smoke, old man?
Jack—Thanks. Don't care if I do.
Tom—You'll find that is something like a cigar.
Jack (after a few puffs)—By George, there is a slight resemblance. What is it?—Chicago News.

The Storied Castle.

"You had better make it ten stories higher," said good King Arthur to the royal architect.

"What is the use?" queried the latter.

"Ods boddikins and gadzooks, caitiff. Know ye not that the men of the future will have to have a storied castle to write about?"—Baltimore American.

Neighborhood Amenities.

"I hear Bilk has put up some new houses in your neighborhood."

"Yes, and he's ruined the neighborhood with them."

"He said you had spoiled it with those houses of yours."

"Now, isn't it just like Bilk's meanness to say a thing of that kind about a fellow he's known all his life?"—Leslie's Weekly.

HIS WIFE IS OUT OF TOWN.

James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

We see a man with underlip that has a downward droop,
Upon his face a scowl as if he'd fallen in the soup!
He roams about the busy streets in an uneasy way,
And puts a surly accent on the things he has to say.
He goes into a restaurant and drops into a seat
And wonders why they've not a thing fit for a dog to eat,
And if you care to seek the cause that makes him feel so brown
You'll not have very far to look; his wife is out of town.

We see another man dressed up unusually gay,
He wears a smile of gladness and a buttonhole bouquet;
He joins the cruising parties where the white-topped schooners sail,
And gos all the pretty girls who chance to cross his trail.
At striking of the midnight hour he yet is on the street,
Is strenuous in his efforts to control his wabbling feet;
He wears his hat tipped sideways on his beer-befuddled crown;
The mousey knows the cat's away; his wife is out of town.

GROWTH OF AMERICAN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

Building of 261 Mills Already Undertaken This Year.

Demand for Materials of Superior Quality—Large Increase in the Exportation of Knit Goods.

Reports sent in to one of the important trade news bureaus for textile industries concerning the growth of the woolen and cotton business in this country show that the number of woolen mills undertaken to be built in the first six months of 1901 was a gain of 250 per cent. over the number built in the last six months of 1900. This fact is regarded as significant when it is known that these last six months have been a period of unusual depression in the marketing of woolen goods.

During the first half of 1901 the number of mills constructed or contracted for was 261, a gain of 37 over the 224 reported in all textile manufactories for 1900. Of the 261 mills, 143 are devoted to cotton, 35 to wool, 58 to knit goods, such as hosiery, &c., and 25 to miscellaneous purposes, such as silk, linen, and jute manufacturing and bleaching, finishing, &c.

The increase in the number of mills has been especially notable in the northern section of the country. The South showed little change, although maintaining its steady development. Another important feature of the gains is that most of the new mills are for the purpose of making goods of a better quality than the average. The public, it is said, is beginning to see the folly of purchasing clothes made from the "cheaper" goods, and the mills which make them are not nearly so profitable as they were a few years ago.

Next to the woolen industry, the greatest increase in numbers is in the knitting manufacture. Knit goods, it is reported, are being exported from the United States in greater numbers every year. In Germany, and more extensively in England, goods made by American manufacturers can be found in the very centres of the hosiery manufacturing towns, and prices, as a rule, are in favor of the American product.

In the cotton industry, the troubles in China have been reflected in the opinion of the trade. China has in former years—that is, prior to the Boxer outbreaks of last Summer—imported a vast quantity of American cotton goods, but all of this has been for a year cut off, and the failure to bound forward in this branch of manufacture is attributed to this condition. Yet, in spite of the Chinese troubles, the number of new mills constructed during the first half of this year was only one less than the number erected in the latter half of 1900.

The manufacture of finer goods is especially notable in the Northern mills, which formerly made a lot of cheap stuff for export. This was another result of the Asiatic troubles, for, the Eastern market being cut off, the mills had to change the nature of their product to make it marketable at home.

The following figures show the number of new factories built in the North and South during each of the last four half years:

	—Six months ending—			
	Dec., 1899.	June, 1900.	Dec., 1900.	June, 1901.
Northern	78	105	45	75
Southern	105	202	180	186

The next table shows the class of goods manufactured by the new mills during the same four half years:

	—Six months ending—			
	Dec., 1899.	June, 1900.	Dec., 1900.	June, 1901.
Cotton	111	104	144	143
Woolen	35	29	14	35
Knit goods	28	45	51	58
Miscellaneous	11	39	16	25

The distribution of these 261 new mills by States is shown in the following table, which also tells the class of goods manufactured:

	Cotton.	Woolen.	Knit Goods.	Miscellaneous.
Alabama	18	..	9	..
Arkansas	4	1	..	..
California	..	1	..	..
Colorado	..	1	..	..
Connecticut	3	1	..	3
Delaware	..	..	1	1
Florida	..	..	2	..
Georgia	29	1	5	1
Indiana	..	1	..	..
Kansas	1	1	..	..
Kentucky	..	..	1	1
Louisiana	..	1	..	..
Maine	1	2	..	..
Maryland	..	1	..	..
Massachusetts	3	6	2	1
Michigan	1	..	1	1
Minnesota	..	..	1	..
Mississippi	3	1	3	..
Montana	..	1	..	..
New York	1	3	5	1
North Carolina	34	..	10	1
Ohio	..	..	1	..
Oregon	..	1	..	..
Pennsylvania	..	4	5	8
Rhode Island	1	3	..	6
South Carolina	26	..	4	1
Tennessee	4	..	1	..
Texas	9	..	..	..
Utah	..	1	..	..
Vermont	..	..	1	..
Virginia	4	2	4	..
Canada	1	..	..	..
Total	143	35	58	25

It will be observed that North Carolina leads the list, with 45 mills, and Georgia is second, with 36 mills. South Carolina reports 31 and Alabama 27. Then follow several Northern States. Massachusetts had 12, New York, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Virginia, 10 each; Texas, 9; Connecticut and Mississippi, 7 each; Arkansas, 5; Michigan, 3; Delaware, Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, and Maine, 2 each, and California, Colorado, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, Ohio, Oregon, Utah, Vermont, and Canada, 1 each.

CHORUS GIRLS' LUCK.

Three of the "Strollers" Company to Get a Trip to Buffalo.

There was a lively time on the stage of the Knickerbocker Theatre after the performance of "The Strollers," on Saturday night, when the sixty or more chorus girls of Francis Wilson's company engaged in a drawing that will give three of the singers a practically free trip to the Pan-American Exposition during the last week of this month.

Ever since the exposition opened many of the girls have importuned Manager George W. Lederer for leave of absence to visit it. The demands became so frequent and numerous that last week Mr. Lederer yielded in so far as to offer furloughs to any three of the girls that a common vote of the singers might elect.

A drawing was planned. Then some one suggested that each of the girls subscribe $5 to a pool to be divided among the chosen three. The amendment met as much favor as the original suggestion. Maude Thomas, Lou Middleton, and Ruby Reid were the winners. They will have about $100 each to defray the expenses of the trip.

Wrongs Perpetrated on Shopkeepers.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The people who preside over the exchange desks in big department stores get to know all the tricks worked by customers, and yet they are in a measure powerless, because the rules about taking articles back are so liberal. Said one of these men, who ought to know what he is talking about: "Many persons who have charge accounts with the store are notorious for bringing back things that they have taken and used for special occasions. Lots of women will take such expensive articles as opera cloaks, have them charged, and then in a couple of days bring them back and receive credit slips. But when it comes to umbrellas the practice is simply shameful. More umbrellas are returned than anything else in the establishment, and always after a sudden storm. It begins to rain, and people who have left home without umbrellas, and who have charges here, rush in and pick out the choicest ones in stock. By simply showing their charge coins they are permitted to take the umbrellas with them. The next day they come back, with the umbrellas wrapped carefully in the covers, and the rules of the store permit them to be placed back in stock, while the alleged purchaser is given credit for the amount on the monthly charge."

Veteran's Greatest Effort.

"What do you consider the best thing you ever did?" we asked of a famous humorist.

"The greatest thing I ever did," he answered, with a proud light in his eye, "was not to write a parody of 'Hiawatha.'"—Baltimore American.

THE BRIDGE AND THE TROLLEYS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Owing to the recent failure of certain suspender rods on the Brooklyn Bridge more than usual attention is at present being given to that structure. Qualified engineers of undoubted standing in the profession are not agreed as to the cause of the failure of these rods, some claiming that the fractures were due to expansion of the metal during the recent high temperatures, and others have stated flatly that the bridge is overloaded. In the event of the latter being the correct view, it may be well to ascertain to what extent the overloading is caused by the trolley cars, and the public may be interested to learn some facts which have escaped general attention regarding the rights of the said cars on the bridge. The story, briefly told, is as follows:

Some few years ago an act was passed by our Legislature authorizing the associated trolley companies to operate their cars on the bridge, provided that the method of crossing was in accordance with the recommendations of a board of engineers, appointed for the purpose of investigating the matter. This board consisted of Messrs. L. L. Buck, G. H. Thomson, and V. E. Bogue, who not only made personal investigations of the condition of the bridge, but took a large amount of testimony.

It was evident from the beginning that the project did not meet with the approval of Mr. Martin, and on various occasions he stated that if the trolley cars were allowed to cross at all, their tracks must be laid on the outside of the roadways, as the centre cables were at the time carrying all the load which should be imposed on them.

The Board of Engineers finally reported in favor of the trolley cars being allowed to cross the bridge, but imposed two conditions, both of which have been impudently disregarded. One of these conditions was that the trolley tracks, in deference to Mr. Martin's views, should be laid on the outside of the roadways, and the other was that the turn at the New York end of the bridge should be made on an elevated structure and not at grade.

A contract was executed by the associated trolley companies for an elevated structure which would enable them to operate their cars on the bridge in accordance with the report of the Board of Engineers, and consequently in accordance with the legislative act, and construction work had been commenced. Some two weeks after the signing of the agreement the contractors were notified by Mr. Clinton L. Rossiter, the then President of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, to discontinue work and consider the contract as canceled, the only explanation vouchsafed being that a more economical manner of crossing had been discovered, and that it met with the approval of the Board of Trustees of the bridge.

Just what means Mr. Rossiter adopted to induce the Trustees to sanction a plan which was clearly a violation of the legislative act, and in direct opposition to Mr. Martin's frequently expressed views, have never been clear to the writer.

There is very little room for doubt that the trolley cars are not now crossing and never have crossed the bridge in conformity with the act referred to above, and if their presence on the bridge is prejudicial to public interest, as affecting adversely the safety of the structure, they may be stopped from crossing either for good and all, or until they can make such alterations as will enable them to cross in the manner prescribed by the Board of Engineers. BENJAMIN MAURICE.

Mamaroneck, N. Y., July 31.

MR. SHEA'S "EXPLANATION."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the recent and startling facts as to the revealed structural defects in the Brooklyn Bridge will undoubtedly result in a chorus of "I told you so" from many super-perspicacious and observant travelers on the structure; and while the experts will naturally disagree as to the exact causes of the weaknesses that have developed, there is one particular clause of a published interview with the Brooklyn end of the Bridge Commission which cannot fail to move the risibles of any one who is not in jeopardy of being dumped into the East River as the result of the wantonly irresponsible management of this politics-ridden and political-tribute-paying highway of the people.

When the first startling discovery was made, Engineer Probasco attributed the fractures to expansion resulting from the excessive heat, and the Brooklyn Commissioner, Shea, after explicitly indorsing all that Probasco said, according to the published accounts, declared that they were due to "supernatural" causes. Now, there is wisdom for you! And it has all the earmarks of a witticism or a "bull"! To any one familiar with the heavy seriousness of "the Commissioner" a witticism would not be credited, so it must stand for a "bull." The explanation that a "supernatural" occurrence is one "over which he could have no control" is a further excitant to merriment. Just to think that so important a part of the present Democratic rule of this "town" as a Bridge Commissioner should be forced to the ignominy of publicly confessing that there is anything in it over which it can have no control!

FINDLAY SACKETT.

Brooklyn, July 28, 1901.

NEW FOE TO BACTERIA.

Reported Discovery of a Professor in the University of Michigan.

From The Detroit (Mich.) Free Press.

Considerable interest has been aroused in medical and scientific circles in Ann Arbor over the recent discoveries of Dr. Frederick G. Novy in regard to the antiseptic properties of certain organic acid hyperoxides.

Research carried on for the last year or so in the hygienic laboratory and the laboratory of general chemistry of the university has shown that the formation of many of these organic hyperoxides is due to the action of oxygen on the surface of certain solids. It has also been shown that the oxidizing power of oxygen varies with the nature of the solid. Recently it has become possible to prepare these hyperoxides in large quantities, and hence the study of their action on bacteria has been greatly facilitated.

The peroxides are decomposed on solution in water, and the solution thus formed, even when it contains but .005 of 1 per cent. of active oxygen, derived from the peroxide, is fatal to all bacteria, and a solution containing .050 of 1 per cent. of active oxygen kills even the spores.

The poor little puppy dogs and pussy cats and guinea pigs and all the other unfortunate little animals who inhabit the top floor of the physical laboratory where Dr. Novy carries on his bacteriological studies have been leading a harder life than usual lately. It is not sufficient for the purposes of the profession that the little beasts be injected with the germs of scarlet fever and appendicitis and cholera infantum and lockjaw and other diseases just as frightful to the animal world as to mankind. Lately they have been forced to take dose after dose of this "new discovery," never knowing whether it is a draught of the elixir of life which will put youth and health and strength into their little limbs, or a cup of Socrates' poison hemlock, which will stretch them out cold and stiff on the operating table.

In this case, however, the fears of the experimenters have been needlessly aroused, for it has been found, after innumerable tests, that the new substance can be taken internally, even in very large doses, without any poisonous effect. This shows that the oxygen in the preparation exercises a "selective" action on the vegetable cells without injuring the animal tissue. This fact will place the new antiseptic far and away ahead of those in common use to-day. Carbolic acid, formaline and bichloride of mercury, or corrosive sublimate, for instance, when used in strong enough solution to quickly destroy the vegetable bacteria, will also destroy the animal tissue. For example, in disinfecting a wound on the arm, if pure carbolic acid were applied, the pus and the pus germs would be destroyed all right, but the chances are that the arm would be destroyed, too, which would be a disadvantage to the patient. But a sufficiently strong solution of the new peroxide could be applied to destroy all the germs without injury to the living animal tissue.

Dr. Novy is very reticent about his work and refuses to talk much about it until he has himself published the results of his researches.

John Fiske's Will.

From The Boston Journal.

The will of Dr. John Fiske has been filed for probate in the Middlesex Registry at East Cambridge. It is a very simple document, written by Dr. Fiske himself on a single sheet of paper, and makes no public bequests. Dr. Fiske's wife, Mrs. Abby Morgan Fiske, is made sole executrix. The estate consists, it is thought, largely of copyrights and other literary assets. The will is dated Jan. 29, 1895.

OCEAN GROVE SERVICES

Thousands Attend the Six Meetings of the Day.

The Rev. Dr. Gross Alender of Vanderbilt University Preaches in the Evening—Singing a Feature.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 4.—Refreshing ocean breezes swept over the camp grounds to-day and made worship comfortable as well as instructive for the thousands who attended the six services. At the young people's meeting, held in the Temple at 9 A. M., the Temple Sextet, dressed in black robes, sang several selections, before Evangelist Charles H. Yatman preached to his 3,000 hearers. The holiness meeting was held at the same hour in the Tabernacle, with Mrs. Lizzie Smith as leader.

The vast auditorium was nearly filled at the morning preaching service. The Bradford Quartet, the Park sisters, and Prof. Tali Esen Morgan's choir of 300 voices and orchestra of forty pieces, gave a song recital and concert before the sermon, which was preached by the Rev. Dr. L. C. Muller of the Newark Conference, from the text: "Called to be Saints."

There were nearly 4,000 scholars present in the three departments of the Summer Sabbath school. Of this number, over 2,000 attended the Bible class, led by the Rev. Dr. Thomas O'Hanlon, President of Pennington Seminary. The surf meeting, at 6 o'clock, drew thousands to the beach. The sermon this evening was preached by the Rev. Dr. Gross Alender of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

The sessions of the Summer School of Theology will be resumed to-morrow morning, when the Rev. Dr. George E. Purves, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, will lecture on "The Book of Acts."

CHURCHGOING IN BROOKLYN.

The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan Says Churches Should Go to the People.

The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, the British evangelist, who is now connected with the Moody extension work, preached yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Mr. Morgan said in part:

"This is a time when it seems as though the earth were abandoned to wickedness, and vast vested iniquities are spreading their ramifications all over the world. Then it is essential that we should proclaim the absolute necessity of righteousness. Our fathers knew that need, but the doctrine is not popular to-day.

"For the past two Sundays I have been in Brooklyn, and I was told that half the churches were closed, that all the people were out of town. Yet on Sunday evenings I saw more people sitting on the stoops than would have filled all the churches. The fact is, there is a new atheism abroad in the land, that is subtly leading the people away. If it is true that they are indifferent, and will not go to the churches, then we must go to them. If you are not willing to do that, then you are not Christian.

"But let us postpone all theological controversy to the calm and leisure of our heavenly home. Theological controversy is delightful, especially to a man who has a touch of Scotch in him. But we cannot decide such matters here. Let us postpone them to the next world, in order that we may have time to save the men and women about us who are perishing. Let us learn to have more sympathy with those whose ecclesiastical views differ from ours."

AT LAST! AT LAST!

Hope for the Bald in the "Oxygen Cure."

From The London Mail.

The use of gas to make the hair grow is one of the latest medical discoveries. The gas employed is oxygen. A large cap fits tightly round the head, and is supplied with oxygen from a bag which is slung over the patient's shoulders. It is worn for a few hours every day, and even in cases of absolute baldness is said to produce a more or less luxuriant crop of hair.

The discovery was made at the Oxygen Hospital, Fitzroy Square, an institution of which the Princess Louise is patron. The gas is used for the cure of quite a number of diseases. A woman was undergoing the oxygen cure for skin disease, and one of her arms had for many days been placed in a light air-tight box filled with the gas. It was soon noticed that on that part of the arm that was subjected to the gas increase in growth of hair was much stimulated, and this naturally suggested oxygen as a cure for baldness.

The first experiment was made upon a woman who had completely lost her hair, and it was found that after a few weeks' treatment there was quite a strong growth.

The gas has also been found beneficial for weak eyes, and is used in a very similar manner, a hollow flexible cup being placed over the upper part of the face. This is connected by means of an india rubber tube to a small gas bag, and is worn day after day until a cure is effected.

But by far the greatest service that oxygen is to perform is in the cure of consumption. The patients inhale the gas ten hours every day, and find almost immediate relief. The germs of the disease cannot exist in oxygen alone, though in common air they multiply rapidly. This is, at present, the only weak point in the system, for it is found that in practice the patient loses during the night almost all the benefit that he has derived from the inhalation of oxygen during the day. But this objection is to be swept away when a new laboratory has been built where consumptives will be able to breathe the gas day and night until a cure has been effected. Wonderful results have already been achieved, and it seems a pity that for want of a few hundred pounds the great work of the hospital should be delayed. Once properly appointed rooms have been fitted up there seems no doubt that a great step toward the conquest of consumption will have been taken.

OUR GEOGRAPHIC NAMES.

Spelling and Form in Many Cases Established by the State Constitution.

From The Poughkeepsie Eagle.

A number of newspapers have taken up the remarks of The Eagle with reference to the action of the Board of Geographic Names. There is, however, one aspect of the matter which has been generally overlooked, and that is that in the case of every important place there is an official name, established by authority, and nothing but the same authority can change that name. The Constitution of the State of New York names its different counties. The Legislature may erect a new county, and in that case give it a name, otherwise the name in the Constitution is the official name. The County of Dutchess is spelled "Dutchess." Anybody who changes it by dropping the "t," or in any other way, attempts to set up his authority over that of the Constitution of the State, and what he does is unlawful and absurd.

The charter of the City of Poughkeepsie gives its name spelled as we always spell it. People can abbreviate it if they wish to. We regret to say that we made the discovery recently that several respected and esteemed students of Vassar College were in the habit of writing it "Poky," and we suppose there is no law to punish them for doing so, but even in their most exuberant moments, we do not believe any of them thought they were really giving the name of the place when they spelled it that way. The charter of the City of Newburgh spells it with an "h" on the end. The name of the village of New Paltz has a capital P and is two separate words.

There are doubtless a good many little Post Offices scattered all over the country which have no name but that given by the Post Office Department, and there the Board of Geographic Names has the right to dictate the spelling and the form. It is in reality an adjunct of the Post Office Department. If it had confined its work to such Post Offices nobody could have objected, but it has no power to touch the name of a State, a county, a city, or an incorporated village. State authority, recognized by all departments of Government as supreme, has settled the question so far as such names are concerned, and neither the board, nor the department which appointed it, nor the President, nor the United States Government itself, has any control over the matter whatever.

Why He Fretted.

Optimist—What's the use in being sore about it? That doesn't do any good.

Pessimist—I know; that's what makes me so sore.—Philadelphia Record.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 4.—Newport had the first rainy Sunday of the season to-day, and many plans for entertainments were interfered with, and some altogether abandoned. It did not rain in the morning, so that the society people who attend church were not kept from their weekly devotions, but anything arranged for the afternoon had to contend against a steady downpour, which lasted from 1:30 until nearly 6 o'clock. It cleared away, however, in time to allow the concert and dinners at the Casino in the evening. So popular have these Sunday evening dances become that all tables were engaged several days ago for to-night, and several applicants were unable to make engagements. Among those who entertained to-night at the Casino were Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. W. D. Hatch, Mrs. William E. Carter, Peter D. Martin, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. William T. Bull, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, and H. B. Rogers.

Mrs. Burke-Roche to-night gave a dinner and musicale.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs gave a luncheon at her cottage this afternoon.

Mrs. J. Hude Beekman gave a luncheon at Gooseberry Island.

Mrs. A. Cass Canfield gave a luncheon at the Golf Club.

The programme of entertainments for this week is a long one. Monday Mrs. Astor gives the first of her dinners, Mr. and Mrs. Harry O. Havemeyer, Jr., will give a dinner dance at Berger's, and dinners are announced to be given by Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield at the Pinard cottage in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, by Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs. For Tuesday night there is a dinner dance given by Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs in honor of her daughter's engagement to Peter D. Martin. Large dinners will also be given during the week by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, James T. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, and Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., the last on Saturday at the Clambake Club to include a dance.

In addition to the dinner dances already announced for the week beginning Aug. 19, by Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson on successive nights, there are two set down for Friday of that week, one by Mrs. George Crocker and the other by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan. There will doubtless be a change in one or the other of the latter plans, so that there will be no conflict.

A dinner in honor of Miss Elizabeth Wetmore and her fiancé, W. Rogers Morgan, will be given Thursday, Aug. 15, by Mrs. William T. Bull at Dudley Place. The marriage of Miss Hunter and Mr. Morgan will be one of the social events of the late season.

Mrs. "Jack" Gardner of Boston is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Cushing.

J. Pierpont Morgan arrived here last night on the steam yacht Corsair.

IN SHOP AND STREET.

It looks like old times to see a woman with a traveling gown and a sailor hat with a band on the hat to match the color of the suit. A woman in one of the big hotels was wearing a hat of this kind the other day. The gown was of a tobacco brown and the hat was a small sailor of rough straw, and the plain band was of the brown.

***

There is something that is always attractive and ladylike in a brown hat. It never is commonplace, perhaps because it is not as brown, is not as universally becoming or serviceable as a dark blue, for instance, and is never so much worn. A girl in one of the shops on Saturday was wearing an attractive brown chapeau of the variety which would be called a shirt waist or outing hat. It had a rather wide rim. The upper part was one of those deep straw shades almost a café au lait. The chief trimming on the hat was two breasts encircling it, brown breasts with just a touch of white at the top. Around the crown under the breasts, but hardly visible, was brown silk. The girl was buying a pretty brown chiffon veil with white spots to wear with her hat. The softness of these chiffons veiling is very becoming.

***

Simple hats which are pretty for women and girls of any and all ages are large, of rough white straw, trimmed with black taffeta, knotted and massed around the crown. On one stylish hat of this kind the silk passes from the front of the edge of the hat on either side of the back, leaving the crown exposed in the rear.

***

Big black hats are trimmed with two big white plumes encircling the hat, with a knot of black velvet in the front, or there may be white breasts in place of the plumes, and innumerable white hats are trimmed with white breasts and white silk, and simpler hats of white are trimmed only with white liberty silk.

***

In the most inexpensive of materials gray is a color which has a certain distinction. One pretty little gown of a gray-figured material to be seen in one of the shops has a very good style. The skirt is trimmed with the universal flounce, finished at the edge with three rows of narrow black velvet ribbon and headed with a band of black lace in deep waves or points. The bodice, which is finished with a rather narrow black velvet ribbon at the waist, tied in a small bow in the back, has the effect of a yoke given by another band of the heavy black lace pointed or waved like that on the skirt. There is a stock of the black lace with a little tab in front and over the lace, three bands of the baby black velvet finishing in little rosettes at the back and another rosette is on the black lace at the yoke line. The elbow sleeves are finished with the lace. It is a simple frock, but the style is good and it has the effect of being a finer garment than it is.

***

Another pretty frock made in the same way is of red flowered muslin and made up with a heavy cream lace, and the result is as different as possible from that of the gray, but also very good.

***

Shirt waists are reaching their lowest dimensions in price. Nothing more can be expected than waists at 35 cents apiece, three for $1.

***

Pink linen is the material used in a little girl's frock, which is very good. The little skirt is entirely plain and the waist trimmed with a heavy cream lace perhaps two and a half inches broad, put on to give the effect of a yoke and vest outlining the yoke, and then tapering down on either side to the belt. The linen inside the lace is knotted all over with French knots, large and set well apart, made of a coarse floss. The neck of the gown is cut round and low, finished with a heavy cord of the material, and the short puffed sleeves are finished with a band of the pink. The frock can be worn with or without a guimpe.

***

A rather pretty gown on the street the other day was a blue cotton with small black polka dots and laced with black velvet over white. The white was an inch or so wide and passed around the neck of the gown in the back an inch or so below the stock and down the front on either side, tapering in at the waist and out again down to the lower edge of the skirt. Baby black velvet was used for the lacing, and the black crossing the white was effective.

***

All sorts of odds and ends for the traveler are selling at the most reasonable of prices. A whole box of crackers can be found in impossible cracker colors, pink and blue, and of satin and velvet, very pretty, and opening to show several flannel leaves for needles, and all for 25 cents apiece.

***

Pretty red satin tomato pincushions cost the same.

***

All sorts of odds and ends of stamped linen for fancy work are to be found at the most reasonable prices. Fifteen cents will buy a small tray cloth in any of a number of different designs.

***

Pretty screens for the Summer cottage, with polished wooden frames of different kinds and colors of wood have shirred on to them various kinds and patterns of pretty colored cottons. A screen ready made will cost $2.48.

AT THE KOREAN COURT.

Visit to the Emperor, a Shabby Sovereign, by an English Commission Bearing a Decoration.

From The London Standard.

A correspondent, writing from Chemulpo, April 12, says:

"Some little time before her death Queen Victoria received from the Emperor of Korea the one and only Korean order. What it is called I do not know. In return for this she conferred on him the G. C. I. E., (Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire,) a somewhat magnificent order, badge, and collar, evidently instituted to a great extent as suitable for dusky potentates, &c. This was sent out here very lately to Mr. Gubbins, the temporary Consul General at Seoul, with orders that the Emperor was to be invested with it with all due ceremony. He having duly notified the palace authorities, and having had last Tuesday appointed as his day for an audience, then sent to our Captain, who arranged for himself and a certain number of us to appear at the ceremony.

"Tuesday failed, something going wrong with the palace authorities' arrangements, and then Wednesday was fixed. On Wednesday morning (April 10) the Captain and four of us took train to Seoul, and were conducted to the British Legation, where we had rooms fixed up, and from start to finish of our time these were awfully well looked after. After tiffin we got into full dress, and by 3:30 o'clock left the legation. Our progress to the palace was made in chairs borne by six coolies, a big military guard preceded us, and one or two Korean officers rode alongside the chairs. The palace appeared to me to be a collection of low rambling buildings, commanded by walls and large gates, all very Chinese style of architecture. Soldiers guard all entrances, and everybody entering is greeted at once by shrill whistles, repeated at different portions of the palace, to announce to the Emperor and his attendants a stranger on the scene. The fear of assassination is ever with this monarch. It is not so very long ago that his Queen was cut down within the palace walls, and he takes the utmost precautions and is guarded in every way. However, I am drifting away from the particular events I took part in. We duly passed the guards, were announced by the whistles, and then, stopping at a fairly large building, were received on the steps of it by the Minister of the Household, to whom we were presented by our Consul. We were then led into a large reception room, furnished according to supposed Western ideas.

"It rather gave me the idea of a cheap boarding house or something of the kind, carpeted with bright flaring carpet, the windows hung with the ordinary net or imitation lace curtains so common in England. A heavy glass chandelier hung from the ceiling over a small table covered by a red cloth. Many plush-upholstered chairs were ranged round the room, and beyond a small clock and a screen of native or Japanese work, (the only decent thing in the room, by the way,) which screened off a corner of the room devoted to a small table of refreshments, and one or two attendants, there was no other furniture.

"In this unpalatial apartment we met many Korean courtiers, clad chiefly in dark green gowns and wearing the horsehair netted head-dress of the country, somewhat different in shape from the ordinary one seen, which resembles a very small brimless bowler hat, (the object of this is to cover the vertical cue of hair which the Koreans wear;) Their decorations consist of buttons worn behind the ears, either made of jade or gold, and a very comical belt, many sizes too large for them, of metal and stone, stiff as a barrel hoop, and evidently slung round their waists now, for it is useless as a belt. We were offered tea (European fashion, milk and sugar) and cigars and cigarettes and biscuits. Communication was carried on by means of interpreters. We had a long wait here, as, with the procrastination peculiar to Eastern Courts, no arrangements had been made by the Korean authorities, no details of procedure had been demanded, and, beyond the bare day being fixed, they had done nothing, despite vigorous efforts on the part of our Consul, to get everything arranged beforehand. It took quite an hour to arrange the preliminaries of our being presented, some slight flaw in a Chinese character in the document announcing investiture had to be gone into, then it had to be arranged that the order and insignia should be presented to, and not placed on, his Majesty—as his sacred person cannot be touched—the method of wearing the sash and collar had to be shown, and so on ad lib. until we got very tired indeed. Eventually, however, everything was fixed up, and through more guards we were led to a courtyard, where, at the head of som stone steps, stood a large pavilion with open front, in which, standing behind a small table, with the Crown Prince of Korea on his left hand and one or two courtiers present, the Emperor received us.

"We advanced up the steps. The Consul greeted the Emperor, and then presented each of us in turn to him. He bowed to each of us, smiling and repeating our names, and then some polite conversation ensued. While this was going on I had time to look about and take in my surroundings. The room in which we were received was particularly barnlike, carpeted similarly to the reception room, the table similarly draped with a flaring cloth. Other furniture was a very large screen behind the Emperor and Crown Prince, near whom stood two chairs, though they stood the whole time, and besides this there was nothing else, except two large stoves. At the back of the room were two latticed doors with oil-papered windows, in default of glass ones, in them. These had imperfect fastenings, and banged once or twice during the audience without anybody taking much notice. At each side of the room in which we were there were evidently other rooms separated by partitions of wood and oiled paper, and in the left-hand one of these evidently the ladies of the harem were confined, for through the fairly large chinks of the partition one could distinctly see the dark-eyed beauties (?) peeping. They did not seem to mind being seen at all. Their raiment, as far as we could see, was fairly gorgeous, or, at any rate, brightly colored.

"Now for the personnel of the show. The Emperor is a little man, stout, and somewhat unhealthy looking. He smiles amiably and constantly. He does not look very clever. He was dressed in a long yellow silk gown, embroidered with dragons, had a red collar of sorts on, and wore the Korean Order. On his head the netted headdress, somewhat similar to that worn by his courtiers.

"The Crown Prince, similarly dressed, is a rather bigger man, with a heavy face, dark eyes, and lowering eyebrows, the eyes very narrow, and far crueller than those of his father. The other people were simply the Minister of the Household; the Chief of the Eunichs, and an interpreter. After the polite remarks had been passed, our Consul then proceeded with the investiture, merely handing the cases containing the order, sash, and badge, and the gold collar, instead of putting them on the Emperor. Both Emperor and Crown Prince appeared to greatly admire the decorations. We were asked to go out while the Emperor arrayed himself in his new finery, so out we went, and waited on the veranda while the sash was put on. Then we were recalled to be beamed on by his Highness, with the order on his breast, and the sash properly placed. Some more complimentary remarks passed. The Emperor regretted that, on account of our mourning, we could not stop to the entertainment he wished to give, and then we bowed ourselves out, leaving the Consul to talk some little time longer. While this was going on we waited in the anteroom and discussed sweet champagne and cigarettes.

"We returned to the legation in similar state to that in which we came. Back into plain clothes, and so ended my introduction to the Emperor of Korea."

CONNECTICUT'S POLL TAX.

Citizens Must Pay the Assessment or Go to Jail.

From The New Haven (Conn.) Palladium.

The act concerning the collection of poll and military taxes, which was passed by the last Legislature, to go into effect Aug. 1, makes it impossible for the delinquents to dodge the issue if the collector sees fit to complain, and the penalty attached is imprisonment in jail. The infliction of the penalty is not discretionary with the court. If no good and sufficient reason is offered by the defendant the law says the court shall order the accused to stand committed until the tax, interest, and costs of proceedings are paid, and he shall pay $2.25 for board for each week of his commitment. The defendant is to receive $1 a day for his work while in jail.

This is the first statute law to make it possible for the collector to proceed against delinquent poll and military taxpayers without involving the town in a greater expenditure of money than can be collected. The new law puts the delinquent on the defense at once, and unless he settles before he is arrested, he has to have a good excuse to get off, while if he is sent to jail, incidental expenses swell the costs so that he is pretty sure of two or three weeks' imprisonment.

BISHOP LITTLEJOHN'S FUNERAL

Will Take Place on Wednesday at the Cathedral in Garden City—Three Bishops Will Attend.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Aug. 4.—The body of Bishop Littlejohn of the Episcopal diocese of Long Island, who died suddenly in Williamstown, Mass., yesterday, will arrive here on a special train shortly before midnight to-night. It will be met at the Grand Central Station by Archdeacon H. B. Bryan, Canon W. P. Bird, (who, with his wife, the late Bishop's daughter, arrived here from Williamstown at noon,) and Dr. C. G. J. Finn, who will escort it to the episcopal residence. There it will remain until Wednesday morning, when it will be taken to the Cathedral of the Incarnation, and lie in state for two hours, after which the funeral services will be held.

The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York, will officiate, assisted by Bishop Workington of Nebraska and Bishop Chauncey B. Brewster of Connecticut. Every minister of the Episcopal Church on Long Island will attend, as also will many ministers from other dioceses. All will wear their vestments.

The pallbearers will be the members of the Standing Committee of the diocese and members of the Cathedral Chapter. They are Col. William S. Cogswell, August Belmont, ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, William H. Male, Wilhelmus Mynderse, H. Cammann, Alexander E. Orr, and A. N. Weller.

The services at the cathedral to-day were greatly modified. Both services were impressive, although very plain. Omitting the usual processional and recessional hymns, the choir at the morning service marched to its place to the strains of Mendelssohn's "Funeral March," and at the conclusion of the service left the chancel to the same mournful strains.

At evensong, in the afternoon, the Very Rev. Dean Cox made a few remarks concerning the death of the head of the diocese. He referred to the long episcopate of thirty years, and said that it was one of the greatest privileges of his own life to have had official and personal relations with the Bishop during all of these years. In the death of the Bishop the cathedral corporation lost its presiding official and the Diocese of Long Island its ecclesiastical head, while the Church in the United States lost one of the most eminent of its many Bishops, whose signal ability had been recognized and honored in the Church of England as well as in the Church in the United States.

The religious service will be an exact duplicate of the one held at the funeral of Mrs. Littlejohn about a year ago. The music will be in charge of Dr. Woodcock, the choirmaster of the cathedral, if he can be reached in time to return to it. He is on a fishing trip in Canada.

The Bishop's throne on the altar of the cathedral will be draped in purple. The remainder of the plan for draping the church has not yet been determined upon. It will, however, be largely floral.

Concluding, the dean said that the cathedral with its schools and many other institutions, the diocese with its many interests, schools, churches, charities, and institutions scattered the length and breadth of Kings, Queens, Nassau, and Suffolk, the cathedral foundation, so broad and comprehensive with its many and manifold Christian beneficences, would constitute the living and imperishable memorial of Bishop Littlejohn.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles H. Hayden.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Charles H. Hayden, known for his paintings in landscape and his animal studies, died at the home of his brother-in-law, Andrew F. Reed, in Belmont, to-day, on the forty-fifth anniversary of his birth.

Mr. Hayden was born in Plymouth, Mass., and began his art studies in the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. Later he went to Paris, where he was a pupil of Boulange, Lefebvre, and R. Collin. Among his awards were the Jordan prize of $1,500 in 1895, honorable mention Paris Exposition, 1889; silver medal Atlanta Exposition, 1895, and bronze medal Paris Exposition, 1900.

Benjamin S. Banks.

Benjamin S. Banks, a lawyer, of Philadelphia, aged forty years, died Sa

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Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds. Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with article third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-and 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 12th day of August, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
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Total	$19,389,664.61

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Good Thing
ON THE
Curb To-day.

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The Northern Pacific Terminal Co. OF OREGON.
In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:
Nos. 97, 473, 485, 488, 614, 917, 1058, 1104, 1905, 1909, 2033, 2233, 2560, 2608, 2632, 3102, 3119, 3434, 3435, 3493, 3495, 3637, 4010,
and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 9th day of August, 1901, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, July 16, 1901.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY,
Missouri & Western Division 6% Bonds
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Five Thousand Dollars of St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, Missouri and Western Division, First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, dated July 29, 1879, and payable August 1, 1919, have this day been drawn for payment on or after November 1, 1901, at the price of 105 and interest to that date, upon presentation thereof at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company, New York City.
The numbers of the bonds so drawn, being five bonds for $1,000 each, are: 8, 255, 291, 372, 460, and interest thereon will cease on November 1, 1901.
St. Louis, Mo., August 1, 1901.
St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co.
F. H. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS, BONDS
are requested to communicate with us, giving description of bonds held, and will receive full particulars of refunding proposition.
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Dividends.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.
New York, June 12, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its Common Stock, payable August 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK to the Common Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Common Stockholders of record in Berlin, at the closing of the transfer books on July 12, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on July 12, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 25, 1901.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, July 27, 1901.
A dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after August 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 31st, 1901.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

190th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 29, 1901.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, August 10, 1901, to Stockholders of record on August 1, 1901.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Norfolk and Western Railway Co.
New York, July 3, 1901.
The Board of Directors has declared on the Adjustment Preferred stock a semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share, payable at the office of the Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York, on and after August 23d, 1901, to the Adjustment Preferred stockholders as registered at the close of business August 9th, 1901.
The transfer books for Adjustment Preferred stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., August 9th, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M., August 23d, 1901.
A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 3d next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. August 13th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened September 4th.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, July 27th, 1901.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Tuesday, August 20th, 1901. Transfer books of the Preferred and Common stocks will close on Monday, August 5th, and reopen on Monday, August 12th, 1901.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

The Denver City Tramway Company,
Denver, Colorado, July 16, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1% upon the capital stock of The Denver City Tramway Company will be paid on the 15th day of August, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the 6th day of August, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
G. E. ROSS-LEWIN, Treasurer.

Standard Consolidated Mining Co.
of Bodie, San Francisco, Cal.
July 29th, 1901.
Dividend No. 102 of 10 cents a share is payable here and at Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York, August 21st. Books close August 7th.
J. W. PEW, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street is not much surprised at the outcome of the remarkable steel strike "conference" that went to pieces on Saturday. Speculative sentiment has discounted a strike continuing through at least the period of uncomfortable Summertime heat, for it is the theory of many who have experience that the iron working regiments are ever ready for a seasonable holiday. Otherwise "leaders" would have won scant support in the present contest. No matter if imposition is involved. Plenty of work, satisfactory hours, wages that are better than ever—such are the factors that make this strike anomalous. And the same observers of experience feel assured that there will be quick departure from the fighting attitude—other paraded considerations aside—as soon as good weather develops. Any forecast as to the immediate course of affairs can, however, be but guesswork. What does seem sure is Wall Street can have—for the long pull—no occasion for anxiety over the twist of Saturday's spectacle.

Except for the occasional spurts of activity in the Steel stocks, last week would have been dull beyond any week for a year. Business seems to have settled down into waiting mood. Nervousness is nowhere discoverable. Professional speculators trying to create apprehension collide with business facts that are irrefutable—facts that reflect a financial, commercial, and industrial situation warranting not confidence merely but enthusiasm. And in Wall Street—whatever may be fashionable contrary theories—facts always tell, always dominate. They can be blunted only temporarily.

One phase of the current situation clearly disclosed is that relatively few stocks are now in "weak hands." Margin accounts are not extended. Recent buyers of securities are strong; they have not bought merely to make a turn; they have been picking up bargains.

RAPID TRANSIT IN THE BRONX.

State Commission to Hear Arguments To-day For and Against the Proposed Line to Port Chester.

The application of the Directors of the New York and Port Chester Railroad Company for permission to construct a rapid transit railway from One Hundred and Thirty-second Street to Port Chester will be taken up by the State Railroad Commission at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning at 10 o'clock. Great interest is manifested in the outcome by many thousands of people who live north of the Harlem River.

The building of the proposed road, whose promoters promise to carry passengers at one-third the present cost and in half the time, is being bitterly contested by the New York Central and Hudson River and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and other corporations. The commission has notified the parties in interest that it will sit here throughout the week if necessary. The business men of the Bronx, New Rochelle, Harrison, Mamaroneck, Mount Vernon, and Port Chester will each send a committee of ten. Then all the realty companies owning property along the proposed route will be represented, while there will be an army of witnesses to give testimony pro and con.

David Murray, Frank Sullivan Smith, and others will appear for the petitioners, while the railway corporations will be represented by members of their legal departments. Under their application the petitioners must establish that there is a necessity for the road and that the people want it; that they have the necessary capital to construct the railway and that the plan is feasible.

One of the men prominently interested in the intended road said yesterday:

"We will have no difficulty in furnishing testimony to prove the need of the road, that the people want it, that we have the money, and that our plan is feasible. But we expect to encounter bitter opposition. We will not ask any town or city for public property for crossings. The road will be constructed on private property, and there will be no grade crossings.

"We will demonstrate that we can furnish real rapid transit, going over the territory in half the time now occupied and carrying passengers at one-third of the present cost. Until the completion of the rapid transit tunnel we will utilize the Second and Third Avenue systems of the Manhattan Elevated south of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. The companies opposing us admit that they cannot run any additional trains through the tunnel, that its utmost capacity has been taken advantage of.

"Just what line of opposition will be made I do not know, but I suppose the New York and Stamford Railroad Company, incorporated last week, and which is controlled by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Company, will now figure in it."

English Patent Statistics.

From The London News.

The eighteenth annual report of the Patent Office shows that a remarkable decrease has taken place during the past year in the number of applications for patents. The total number received was 23,922, showing a decrease of nearly 2,000. In the British Isles 15,300 patents were granted, which is the largest number for any country, the United States, next in numerical order, being represented by only 3,184 new inventions. The number of designs applied for was 16,952, out of which 16,282 were granted, and there were 7,937 trade marks registered. In the sphere of finance everything is satisfactory, for the income of £226,091 is an increase on that of the previous year. It is principally accounted for by the increase in the number of annual fees paid for the renewal of patents. The surplus of receipts over payments is £105,424, an increase of £2,940.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership lately subsisting between RANALD M. WINANS and HENRY A. DUNBAR, under the firm name of WINANS & DUNBAR, was dissolved on the 31st day of July, 1901, by mutual consent. RANALD M. WINANS and HENRY A. DUNBAR are authorized to settle all debts due to and by the firm.
RANALD M. WINANS,
HENRY A. DUNBAR.
New York, Aug. 3, 1901.

THE R. M. WINANS COMPANY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE INCORporation under the laws of the State of New York of the R. M. WINANS COMPANY. This Company will continue the U. S. Bonded and Free Warehousing business formerly carried on by WINANS & DUNBAR.
Main Office, 485 Washington St., New York City.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of the New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's office, 113 Wall Street, on MONDAY, August 12th, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M., to elect Directors for the ensuing year and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
The transfer books close July 29th, 1901, and reopen August 13th, 1901.
ALFRED G. SMITH, Secretary.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing Sept. 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Aug. 15, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Aug. 15, 1901," and addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 3d day of August, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.
Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption.....$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.
Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$292,398,689	Gold certificates outstanding	$292,398,689
Silver dollars	437,038,000	Silver certificates outstanding	437,038,000
Silver dollars of 1890	283,367	Treasury notes outstanding	45,903,000
Silver bullion of 1890	45,619,633		
Total	$775,339,689	Total	$775,339,689

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$64,107,708.46	
Gold certificates	37,198,600.00	
Standard silver dollars	18,624,382.00	
Silver certificates	5,739,628.00	
Silver bullion	1,737,485.00	
United States notes	13,015,522.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	130,082.00	
National banknotes	8,846,980.49	
Subsidiary silver coin	10,290,786.22	
Fractional currency	148.08	
Minor coin	551,973.32	
		$160,244,195.57
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$95,932,727.84	
To credit of disbursing officers	5,706,841.64	
Total	$101,639,569.48	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	633,927.22	
		102,323,496.70
Total		$262,567,692.27
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,443,583.20	
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,705,581.59	
Disbursing officers' balances	54,122,509.12	
Post Office Department account	4,461,651.22	
Miscellaneous items	5,246,441.54	
		85,979,766.67
Available cash balance		$176,587,925.60

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$690,969.15	$2,249,018.63	$23,512,981.84
Internal revenue	1,082,539.69	2,671,093.37	31,009,283.96
Miscellaneous	49,610.08	414,595.83	3,132,782.03
Total receipts	$1,823,118.92	$5,334,707.83	$57,655,047.83
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	325,000.00	1,135,000.00	13,969,255.98
War	200,000.00	755,000.00	16,772,809.10
Navy	475,00..00	775,000.00	6,918,265.82
Indians	.....	65,000.00	1,120,375.93
Pensions	500,000.00	2,500,000.00	14,101,209.24
Interest	100,000.00	200,000.00	4,855,674.81
Total expenditures	$1,600,000.00	$5,430,000.00	$57,737,590.88
Excess of receipts over expenditures	223,118.92	*95,292.17	*82,543.05
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	924,205.04	2,802,515.23	22,604,787.09
Internal revenue	1,425,662.84	3,069,851.82	30,630,540.72
Receipts from all sources last year	2,506,630.00	6,308,666.72	56,263,827.32
Expenditures last year	2,785,000.00	7,610,000.00	61,589,633.10

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	18,495.00	18,495.00	591,175.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	55,912.50	164,445.50	1,450,200.50
Notes received for current redemption	540,656.00	1,654,064.00	14,899,882.00
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$42,291,108.00	$3,818,308.00	$46,109,416.00
This fiscal year	833,738.00	10,983.00	844,721.00
This month	53,900.00	871.00	54,771.00
This day	300.00	351.00	651.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	42,291,108.00	3,818,308.00	46,109,416.00
This fiscal year	833,738.00	10,983.00	844,721.00
This month	53,900.00	871.00	54,771.00
This day	300.00	351.00	651.00

*Excess of expenditures over receipts.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route
to
LONG BRANCH
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"COLUMBIA."
Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.*	1:30 P. M.*	3:45 P. M.*
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

*Iron Steamboat "Taurus."
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. R., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Saturdays only,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 9:30, 9:50, 10:30 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:50, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

Amusement and Education Combined.
THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY
A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful combination of steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.
GLEN ISLAND
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 3d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 4.05 P. M. East 23d St., 9.50, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M. 12.45, 2.15, 3.45, 5.35, 6.30 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 3d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 2, 3, 4, 5.00, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.
Leave West 129th St.: 9 A. M., 9 A. M.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M.
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Round Trip. 50c.
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Hudson River by Day Light.
Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.
DAILY except Sunday.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH—connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. R'y. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE & RONDOUT.
STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, at 5 P. M., for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

ASBURY PARK AND BACK, 50c.
LONG BRANCH AND BACK, 50c.
PATTEN LINE.
WEEK DAYS.
Leave ft. W. Little 12th St., 9:00 & *11 A. M. *(Saturdays, 12:45 P. M.) & 2:40 P. M.
Leave Battery, 9:30 & *11:30 A. M. *(Saturdays, 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.
Sundays—Leave ft. West Little 12th St., 9:00, 9:50 and 11:00 A. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:20 and 11:30 A. M. for Highlands, Seabright, Long Branch, West End, Allenhurst, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove.
Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

PEOPLE'S LINE
Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George and Adirondacks.
DIRECT PAN-AMERICAN ROUTE.
Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for Buffalo, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE,
connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star" leave pier 32, East River, foot of Pike St., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket offices 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St. Tel. 3419 Franklin. Thos. Cook & Sons, 1185 Broadway; General office, New Pier 32, East River.

TROY BOATS.
REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED.
Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.
Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight Display
Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50.
Send for booklet excursion tours.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SOUTHOLD AND SAG HARBOR
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line
Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays 1:00 P. M. The steamer leaving on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays will not stop at Southold.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. Saturdays, ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville connect.
FARE—New York to Tannersville, $2.00.
Descriptive Folders Mailed Free.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
To all New Jersey Seashore Resorts.
Steamers leave foot of Rector St. at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. (8:00 P. M. to Ocean Grove and Intermediate points.) Sundays, 10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.
HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. Orchestra.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS.
Leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads. Also, Saturdays, steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with Annex for Hudson.

HARTFORD LINE
from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

Central R. R. of New Jersey.
Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except at noted.)

	Week Days.	Sundays.
Easton Local	7:15 a. m.	.....
Easton Local	†8:45 p. m.	.....
Scranton & Reading	9:10 a. m.	.....
Scranton & Reading	1:20 p. m.	.....
Mauch Chunk & Reading	.....	1:00 p. m.
Mauch Chunk & Reading	4:40 p. m.	†5:30 p. m.
ATLANTIC CITY	9:40 a. m.	.....
ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY SPECIAL	1:00 p. m.	.....
ATLANTIC CITY	3:40 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Barnegat	9:40 a. m.	†9:15 a. m.
Lakewood & Barnegat	4:30 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Brigeton	4:30 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	8:30 a. m.	†9:15 a. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	11:30 a. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Branch

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EUGENE A. HOFFMAN, plaintiff, against CHARLES W. BURTON, individually, and as executor and trustee, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 5th day of July, 1901, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 5th day of July, 1901, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-second Street, distant two hundred and ninety-one feet and eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, running thence northerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches; thence westerly and parallel with Forty-second Street twenty feet and ten inches; thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Forty-second Street, and thence easterly along said northerly side of Forty-second Street twenty feet and ten inches to the point or place of beginning; together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Emma D. Burton of, in, and to the said demised premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances; and also the said indenture of lease and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained.—Dated New York, July 9, 1901.

JOHN A. STRALEY, Referee.

HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 258 Broadway, New York City.

The premises to be sold are known as No. 19 West Forty-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and the mortgage to foreclose which this action was brought covers a certain lease of said premises, bearing date the 6th day of February, 1884, made by Glorvina R. Hoffman to Emma D. Burton for the term of twenty-one years from the first day of May, 1884, at the annual rental of $950, payable in two equal half-yearly payments on November and May 1st, and which lease contains a covenant of renewal for twenty-one years, and which was duly recorded in Liber 1,782 of Conveyances, page 97, in the office of the Register of the County of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

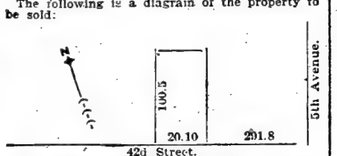

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,219, with interest thereon from June 21, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $368.11, with interest thereon from June 21, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of liens upon said property for taxes and water rates, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $3,492.58 and interest.

Dated New York, July 9, 1901.

JOHN A. STRALEY, Referee.

jy15-2aw3wM&Th&au5

SIXTY-FIFTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LOUIS HEILBRUNN, plaintiff, against DANIEL THOMAS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date 24th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street, distant three hundred feet easterly from the southeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, running thence southerly on a line parallel with Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block, thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet, thence northerly on a line parallel with the Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title and interest of the said defendants or either of them in and to the one-half of so much of said Sixty-fifth Street as lies immediately in front of and adjoining the said premises. The same being the premises conveyed by Catherine Metzger to Daniel Thomas and Anna Thomas by deed of conveyance dated March 26th, 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,782 of Conveyances, Page 248, on March 26th, 1884.

Dated New York, July 10, 1901.

CHARLES SCHWICK, Referee.

JOSEPH STEINERT, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 159 East 57th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 240 West 65th Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,128.90, with interest from 3d day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $78.53, with interest from 24th day of June, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $518.62, and interest.

Dated New York, July 10, 1901.

CHARLES SCHWICK, Referee.

jy15-2aw3wM&Th&au5

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDWARD A. PRICE and Caroline M. Butterfield, as surviving executors, &c., plaintiffs, against HENRY HAWKES, John W. Haaren, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the City, County, and State of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) and being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fifth Avenue distant forty-one (41) feet one (1) inch southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining on the northerly side thereof one hundred feet, thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue seventeen feet two inches, thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining on the southerly side thereof one hundred feet to the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Fifth Avenue seventeen feet two inches to the point or place of beginning, the northerly and southerly walls of the building standing on the lot hereby described being hereby declared to be party walls, said property being now situated in Section 6, Block 1,620, on the Land Map of the County of New York.—Dated New York, July 19th, 1901.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.

JAMES W. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 155 and 157 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,395 Fifth Avenue:

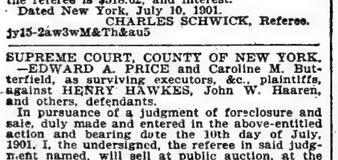

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,246.18, with interest thereon from the 10th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $362.29, with interest from the 12th day of July, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $325.20, and interest.—Dated New York, 19th day of July, 1901.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.

jy25-2aw3wTh&M&au15

Surrogate Notices.

THOMAS, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER THOMAS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Winston H. Hagen, attorney at law, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1901. ELIZA BAYRE, Administratrix. WINSTON H. HAGEN, Attorney for Administratrix, 59 Wall Street, New York City. my27-1aw6mM

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Note House, Location, Terms

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N. Y

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

TWO DOUBLE FLATS. WEST 43D ST. WELL RENTED. INCOME, $4,000 PER YEAR. BARGAIN. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Choice building lots, $375 up; seven-room house built to order, $1,500, payment $15 up, principal and interest; property near "L" extension, trolley. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St. Open Sundays.

Will sacrifice beautiful brownstone house; open plumbing, tiled bathroom, mirrors; equity $3,000; might exchange for two-family house in Bronx. 260 West 130th St.

Bronx.—$500 will buy 7-room new house; all improvements. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots, at station; 86 trains daily; 28 minutes from 42d; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Detached Cottages, Westchester, Bronx Borough, $3,300; easy terms; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Mamaroneck.

High and dry—fairly restricted.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

Easy monthly payments. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$300 Cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; on plot 50x100; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day. John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Seven-room residence, full lot, Woodside; $1,500, $300 cash; long mortgage. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Half price, corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St., B'klyn.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Allendale, hour out, (main line Erie.)—$330 yearly, attractive home: 40 acres, stone dwelling 12 rooms, large outbuildings, perfect order; fruit, lake, stream; high, healthy location; main driveway. Walter Dewsnap, 150 Nassau St.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall.

Surrogate Notices.

DANN, CHARLES A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY JANE SPEER, Newark, New Jersey; ADELIA H. DANN, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES A. DANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Joseph Marson, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HOYT, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. HOYT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Howe & Hummel, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1901. FRANK McKEE, THOMAS B. CLARKE, Executors.

HOWE & HUMMEL, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway, N. Y. City.

MEYER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. MEYER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz, the office of Charles Joseph, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December, 1901.—Dated New York, the 17th day of June, 1901. HELENA W. MEYER, Administratrix. CHARLES JOSEPH, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MOOREHEAD, ALMIRA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALMIRA L. MOOREHEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Orlando Harrison, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1901.

ANNIE MOOREHEAD, Administratrix.

J. ORLANDO HARRISSON, Attorney for Administratrix, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my27-1aw6mM

SCHMEY, SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD SCHMEY, late of Cincinnati, Ohio, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Quinn, No. 120 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1901.

IDA SCHMEY, Administratrix.

JOHN QUINN, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. je17-1aw6mM

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale or to Lease.

Light two-story and basement brick factory, 40x90 feet, within 60 miles of New York, on Erie R. R.; new engine and boiler; water on premises; electric light; within two blocks of freight and passenger depot; plot 100x125 feet, extending back to railroad. For further particulars address Lock Box No. 21, Hawley, Penn.

For sale at sacrifice, 200-acre farm, stock, crops, and tools; immediate possession given; also 312-acre farm; brick house, 13 rooms; five barns; fine view; borders on beautiful lake ¾ mile wide; big chance to sell lots; nearest railroad two miles; 15 minutes' walk to trolley; sold low. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

Some very cheap and desirable farms for sale and exchange, $5,000 and upward. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Houses and lots for sale; also estates to manage; renting and collecting a specialty. E. J. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., Real Estate.

Wanted—Houses and flats to let, also money to loan on bond and mortgages from private people. E. J. Douse, 3,059 3d Av., real estate.

Tenement house wanted, east side, between Grand and 23d Sts.; must be cheap; owners only noticed. J. D., Box 138 Times Office.

Wanted to purchase, small farm near Saratoga; state lowest cash price. Address B., Box 131 Times Office.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A CHOICE CORNER APARTMENT HOUSE TO EXCHANGE FOR PRIVATE DWELLING FOR OWNER'S OWN USE. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Wanted—Lots free and clear in exchange for improved property in the Bronx. Inquire E. J. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., 156th St., Real Estate.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

$50 per acre, including building, 2,000 feet frontage, on main road; fine trout ponds; plenty fruit and shade; 1 mile from bay, near depot. J. L. Valentine, Brookhaven, L. I.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Let—First floor and basement, 88 Thomas St., old established carpenter's shop; rent, $20 per month. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate, 146 West 23d St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices: exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS. 835 Broadway.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartment; showcases; steam-ship elevator; janitor.

Five-story factory or warehouse, 246-247 South, through to Water, 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Factory or warehouse, 5-story, 440 Water, near Market Slip, size 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Four-story basement brownstone dwelling; 2 baths; open plumbing; rent, $1,500. 148 West 121st St.

112th St., Near Madison Av.—9 rooms, $45; Lincoln Place, 7 rooms, $25. McCormack, 2,149 3d Av.

DWELLINGS! DWELLINGS!—CALL ON THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 WEST 59TH.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

418 and 420 West 124th St.—Elegant new flats, 4 rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; handsomely decorated; rents, $17 to $20.

All modern improvements; elevator, electric light, telephone; rent, $40. San Marino, 509 West 112th St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT 8TH AVE.

Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms from $10 to $16. Schnugg, 78 E. 96th St.

ON THE DRIVE, 2,054 7TH AV., between 122d and 123d Sts.; single flats; all improvements; 7 large, light, clean rooms; $35, $40.

To Let—At 46 Hudson St., entire fourth floor, six rooms, in good order; rent, $20 per month. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate, 146 West 23d St.

54 East 122d St.—Handsome large single flats, 7 and 8 rooms; all modern improvements; rents, $30 to $40. Crawford, 182 East 122d St.

Flats.—5-6 rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water; rents, $15-$19. Henry, 202 East 123d St.

1,443 Lexington Av.—7 and 8 large rooms and bath, $30 and $32; improvements; see janitor.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Montclair, N. J.—Furnished house; 9 rooms; shade; one month only, $40. U., Box 176 Times.

Watches and Jewelry.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free. EDGAR TATE & COMPANY, REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Piano.—Sight reading, perfect time, measure, French (Conversational) Literature; novel, delightful method. Magsas, 155 West 80th St.

Lawyers.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.

Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale or to Lease.

Light two-story and basement brick factory, 40x90 feet, within 60 miles of New York, on Erie R. R.; new engine and boiler; water on premises; electric light; within two blocks of freight and passenger depot; plot 100x125 feet, extending back to railroad. For further particulars address Lock Box No. 21, Hawley, Penn.

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Wanted to purchase, small farm near Saratoga; state lowest cash price. Address B., Box 131 Times Office.

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Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

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$50 per acre, including building, 2,000 feet frontage, on main road; fine trout ponds; plenty fruit and shade; 1 mile from bay, near depot. J. L. Valentine, Brookhaven, L. I.

To Let for Business Purposes.

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To Let—First floor and basement, 88 Thomas St., old established carpenter's shop; rent, $20 per month. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate, 146 West 23d St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices: exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS. 835 Broadway.

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Five-story factory or warehouse, 246-247 South, through to Water, 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Factory or warehouse, 5-story, 440 Water, near Market Slip, size 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

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Four-story basement brownstone dwelling; 2 baths; open plumbing; rent, $1,500. 148 West 121st St.

112th St., Near Madison Av.—9 rooms, $45; Lincoln Place, 7 rooms, $25. McCormack, 2,149 3d Av.

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AT 8TH AVE.

Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms from $10 to $16. Schnugg, 78 E. 96th St.

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THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles Schwick, referee, 240 West Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $1,207.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 121 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 215 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,918.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, southerly half of Lot 91, on the map of the village of Mount Eden, near Upper Morrisania station, West Farms; all title and interest of Louisa Casina on March 19, 1900.

Instruction.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

New York University Law School Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. **Day Classes** with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) **Evening Classes**, sessions 5 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition, $100. For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, N. Y. City.

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West End Avs. and 83d St., N. Y. City.
RESIDENT AND DAY STUDENTS. MILITARY OPTIONAL. WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

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ESSEX FELLS, Caldwell, N. J.
Boys 8 to 14 years. Location high and healthful, 22 miles from N. Y. Our aim, the best—*body, brain* and CHARACTER. New gymnasium ready by Fall. Summer Session, June-Sept. J. R. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Saint George's Hall, Summit, N. J.—A Home School for Boys. 11th year. Boarding and Day Pupils. Prepares for college or for business. Healthful location. Excellent library. Certificate admits to several leading Colleges. Athletic field. Catalogue. Address Hartman Naylor, Head Master, Summit, N. J.

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Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.—On Bound Brook R. R. 63d year. Co-educational. Healthful location. Home comforts. 17 experienced teachers. Catalogue free. Thomas O'Hanlon, D. D., LL. D., President.

THE WEAUTINAUG SCHOOL FOR BOYS—New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn. Rev. F. B. Draper, Head Master, Opens September 24th, 1901.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,
66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK.
Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
85th and 86th Streets. New York.

Home Boarding and Day School for Girls. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner, 607 5th Av.

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30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

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2 East 15th St., S. E. Cor. 5th Ave. A HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOUSE.

Apartments to rent by the year, furnished or unfurnished. Two to six rooms, with bath. Table, American plan. Private service if desired. D. P. HATHAWAY.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

14th St., 145 West.—Small rooms; all conveniences; French and Spanish; very moderate.

19th St., 12 West.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, with superior board; table boarders accommodated.

23d St., 439 West.—Large connecting rooms; private bath; single room; board, $6; refined surroundings; American family.

31st St., 356 West.—Airy rooms; porcelain bath; good table; cleanliness; $8; $11 for two.

123d St., 205 West.—Two elegantly furnished front rooms, with board; home comforts; suitable for two.

127th St., 264 West.—Small furnished room, with board, $5.50; American family.

130th St., 11 East.—Dentist or doctor; handsomely furnished parlors; board optional; conveniences; other rooms; table board.

$4.50 weekly; educated people. Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av., near 135th St., country branch.

Furnished Rooms.

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18th St., 11 West.—Two beautiful rooms newly furnished; modern conveniences; en suite; single; moderate terms.

33d St., 142 West, (Quincy Hotel,) Adjacent Broadway.—50c., 75c., $1.00 daily; 100 comfortable rooms; reduction weekly.

54th St., 319 West.—Very pleasant large front room to let furnished; bath. Koritzer.

55th St., 71 West.—Cool double, also single room, private bath; near University and other clubs; references.

135th St., 613 East.—Nicely furnished rooms to 1st, singly or en suite.

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Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; un

CORK LEG FIGURES IN ROMANCE AND DECEIT

Man Who Wears It Is Charged with Abducting a Young Girl.

She Is the Daughter of His Employer, and Loved Him for the Misfortunes He Had Known.

The story of how Daniel Walsh's cork leg saved him from destitution, won him the love of a young girl, aided him in securing her permission to elope with him, and at last landed him in jail—as told before Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Police Court yesterday—is a novelette in itself. The main characters are Daniel Walsh, twenty-four years old, and Rhoda Stanton, a fifteen-year-old girl of Preston, a town near Norwich, Conn. Walsh is under arrest awaiting a full hearing of the charge against him of kidnapping the girl.

Miss Clemme Ellis, Superintendent of the Door of Hope Mission, 805 Third Avenue, appeared as the complainant against Walsh. The girl was in court wearing a gold ring, which she said was to have been her wedding ring. In addition, she wore a brooch of rhinestones, which, she said, had been given to her by her prospective husband, and that he had said the jewels were diamonds. The elopment took place on last Tuesday. The wedding was to take place this week, the girl thought.

According to Miss Ellis, Walsh applied at the Door of Hope Mission last Winter for assistance. He was in destitute circumstances. His cork leg, which he had been using for many years, won him sympathy, so he was fed and clothed. He told a sorrowful, repentant story of a sinful life, and said he had been a Catholic, but wanted to become a Protestant. He was provided for at the Stanwix Hotel, Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, at the expense of the mission, and he was instructed in the requirements of Protestantism. He impressed all at the mission as being exceptionally devout.

One day Miss Ellis received a letter from Mr. Stanton, at Preston, Conn. He wanted the services of some worthy young man to do light work around his place. Miss Ellis says she thought immediately of Walsh, so he was sent to take the position. Living at the Stanton home were Mr. and Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Stanton's father and mother, Rhoda Stanton, and her sister Abbie. Walsh became popular with the family at once, being devout, respectful, and attentive to his work.

It was not long, however, before he began making love to Rhoda. It was done secretly, and it flattered the young girl. She says she pitied the young man because of his cork leg and his other misfortunes. She returned his love, but dared not speak of it to the other members of her family. Lest there should be suspicions, Walsh was all this time telling to the other members of the family the story of his sweetheart in New York named Rachel. He and Rachel expected to be married as soon as he could get money enough to take care of her. He talked often of her, and Rhoda says the unsuspecting family admired him for his faithfulness to his absent sweetheart.

Meanwhile, the cork leg began to wear out. Walsh complained that it pained him. Mr. Stanton, in pity, called him aside one day, pressed $30 into his hands, told him to come to New York and get a new leg. Walsh was here a week. He returned to the Stanton home, then, but still wearing the old leg. He said he had found a woman relative dying of consumption, had bought little things for her, and then buried her. The young man was told that he was a good Samaritan for such unselfishness, and he was praised accordingly.

About two weeks ago Walsh complained again of the old leg. Mr. Stanton found that a good cork leg could be purchased for $50, so he was going to send Walsh to New York again, but this time Miss Ellis was to buy him the leg. The man objected. He wanted to buy the leg himself, he said, and he didn't think it right that a woman should buy it for him.

Rhoda sympathized with Walsh. On Tuesday she went to her father's office in Norwich and told him her mother wanted the $50 for Walsh's leg. The money was given to her at once, and she hurried back to her home in Preston. She told the Magistrate yesterday that she immediately collected about $100 around the house, dressed herself in her best clothes, and then stole away with Walsh. The couple came to New York on the first train they could catch at Norwich. They went to a furnished room at 54 West One Hundredth Street.

The family at Preston was sorely distressed. The police were notified, and then the newspapers got hold of the story. It appeared in a New York paper on Thursday. When Walsh saw the story he sat down and wrote the following letter to Mrs. Stanton:

August 1.

Dear Mrs. Stanton.

My dear wife and I had a good laugh this morning when we read the papers. You thought to make a fool of me, but I guess that by now you are aware that two can play at that game. You never treated Rhoda or your father or mother the same as you treated Abbie. I love her more for that simple reason than anything else. What I said in regard to Rachael was only a bluff to throw you off that look for "Totsy" [Rhoda]. By the time you receive this note we will be man and wife.

It is laughable to us when we think of how we got away. Why didn't you give the police our right description? Perhaps they might have found us then. New York is a very large city, where all the bad folks go. We are happy and contented, so do not worry about us. We are enjoying ourselves now with that money. After that is spent I shall look for work; but please don't think we shall ever be dependent upon you or your father. We do not wish to live in a quarrel, so please forgive us. I am able to take care of myself and wife. We both feel sorry for Abbie, and hope she will forgive us. She and her father are the only ones we care anything about.

I defy you to find us, so you need not hunt. I have many friends in New York at whose homes we shall be welcome. Inclosed find account which you might enjoy reading. After you have read this letter please have it printed in all the papers in New York. Why did you not send that photo? They would have found us easy. When you get cooled off we will write and give our address. At present you may address letters to "Tinpot Alley, Washdoller."

This letter was sent to Miss Ellis. She asked the assistance of the police here. Detectives were stationed to watch the house of some relatives Walsh claimed to have in One Hundred and Tenth Street. On Saturday evening the couple was seen to enter the house. Walsh being identified easily by his limp. When Walsh and the girl left the house detectives followed them to the Church of the Blessed Sacrament. The girl went in, leaving Walsh outside. When she came out the detectives arrested both of them.

The girl told the Magistrate that she had expected to become married to Walsh at once upon leaving home, but she had been told that Walsh was a Catholic and that in order to marry him she must renounce her Protestant faith and become a Catholic herself. She did not know that Walsh had renounced Catholicism last Winter. She was making preparations for the renunciation when she was arrested.

The Magistrate turned the girl over to the Children's Society. Walsh was held in $1,000 bail on the kidnapping charge, and the Stanton girl's father was sent for to make additional charges against Walsh.

BABY DEER AT THE PARK.

Four Mothers Give Birth to Fawns Within a Few Days.

The deer run in Central Park menagerie now contains four happy mothers and as many deer babies. The latest arrival came yesterday. A Wapiti elk gave birth to a good-looking youngster. The mother is most assiduous in her care of her offspring.

"The deer youngsters are doing well, and will undoubtedly live and thrive," said Keeper Shannon. "The Wapiti elk mother has been in Central Park for years, and has had several fawns. They have all lived, and this one should stay on earth, also, judging from its appearance."

The new additions to the deer park were watched by hundreds of people yesterday, who marveled at the suppleness of the new arrivals. The domestication of the mothers seems to have caused the offspring to be born without the fear that most animals have for human beings. The youngsters gaze through the fence at the public without exhibiting the slightest panic. The young elk is brown colored, like its mother. Two of the other youngsters are from white or fallow deer, but are brown in color. The other is brown, with white spots.

Drowned in Jamaica Bay.

William Senzel, twenty years old, of 48 East Fifth Street, while fishing from a rowboat in Jamaica Bay yesterday, fell overboard and was drowned. His companions, Albert Biner and Saul Kantrowitz, tried to save him, but it is supposed he became stuck in the mud. His body was not recovered.

STOMACH TO BE REMOVED.

Operation Expected to Save Patient from Starving to Death.

Dr. Wilfred G. Fralich of 791 Madison Avenue will to-morrow at the Metropolitan Hospital perform an operation for the removal of a man's stomach. The patient to be operated upon is now slowly starving to death, he being able to eat no food whatever, predigested food being administered to him by a process of absorption.

Dr. Fralich performed a similar operation on March 31 of this year upon the late B. C. Bodman of Newark. The patient's entire stomach was removed, and the convalescence was favorable. The patient died two weeks later of heart trouble. Only three operations of this kind have ever been performed, and in no case has the patient lived long afterward. Death, however, resulted from other causes. According to Dr. Fralich, there have been about twenty operations for the removal of parts of stomachs, but none with the three exceptions where the whole stomach was involved.

The patient to be operated upon to-morrow has been ill for about a month, losing about thirty pounds in that time. He is forty years old. Special nourishment is being administered to him now, and every effort is being made to strengthen him for the operation. Many surgeons have been invited to witness the operation, and photographs will be taken of it in its various stages. This has never been done before in a similar operation.

Dr. Fralich said yesterday that the few operations of this character that have been performed have demonstrated that a patient can live indefinitely after the operation, if there are no other troubles to be contended with. He says, death will at least be postponed, if the operation is performed early enough, and that even if the operation does not entirely remove the trouble, it will change the form of death from one of intense agony to a painless decease. Death will result from systemic poisoning rather than from the disease of the particular organ involved.

EX-POLICEMAN IN CUSTODY.

Accused of Extorting Money from a Saloon Keeper Under Threat of Arrest.

William Maher, thirty, a printer, living at 525 West Forty-seventh Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon on the complaint of Thomas Brodmerkel, proprietor of the Concordia Hotel, at 424 West Forty-ninth Street, charged with extortion under threats.

Maher is an ex-policeman. He served on the police force for about five years, and was dismissed about five months ago. At that time he was attached to the Leonard Street Station.

According to the story told by Mr. Brodmerkel, Maher entered his saloon two weeks ago, on a Sunday, and after having several drinks, asked for money, threatening that he would arrest him for violation of the excise law unless he got it. Some one in the saloon at the time told Brodmerkel that the man was a policeman, and so he gave Maher $1. Since then the ex-policeman has been in several times, and has asked for and received money each time.

Yesterday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, Maher entered the saloon and had a drink and a sandwich. Brodmerkel was celebrating his birthday, and invited Maher to have another drink. After a while Maher took the saloon keeper aside and told him that he was hard up and wanted some more money. In some way Brodmerkel's suspicions had been aroused, so he caused his wife to mark a one-dollar bill, and this was given to Maher. Meanwhile the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station had been communicated with, and two policemen came around to the saloon and arrested Maher. He was searched, and the marked bill was found on him, though he protested his innocence vehemently.

FRENCH CHAUFFEUR IN COURT.

But Mr. Dinsmore Says His Automobile Did No Damage.

Alexander Velgret, the recently arrived French chauffeur for Clarence C. Dinsmore, the clubman, was in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday on the charge of knocking down and bruising Hamilton M. Day of 575 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, at the corner of Dey Street and Broadway, on Saturday afternoon, by running into the complainant with his employer's automobile.

Mr. Dinsmore, Proctor Smith, and Gordon Welles were in the vehicle at the time of the alleged accident. The owner stated to Magistrate Olmstead that the complainant fell down from sheer fright, and was not struck at all by the automobile. "The machine weighs 3,000 pounds," said Mr. Dinsmore, "and if Mr. Day had been hit by it he would have been badly injured, instead of being slightly hurt, as he claims he is."

Day insisted that he had been knocked down by being hit by the automobile. Dinsmore said that he could prove the contrary, and the case was adjourned until Monday afternoon to enable him to do so.

THREE WOMEN BREAK LEFT LEGS.

Two Were Going to Church and the Other Was Returning Therefrom.

Three women, either on their way to or from church, yesterday morning, slipped and broke their left legs.

The first accident happened to Delia McCullough, thirty-five years old, a seamstress, who lives at 235 West Twenty-sixth Street. She was going home from church, and at Thirteenth Street and Third Avenue slipped and fell to the sidewalk. An ambulance was called, and she was taken to Bellevue.

Mrs. Lillie Larry, twenty-three years old, of 504 West Fiftieth Street, was the next sufferer. She was going to church when she fell to the sidewalk at Thirty-fifth Street and Tenth Avenue. She was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, and later transferred to Bellevue, and to the same ward in which Miss McCullough had been placed.

Mary Kennelly, sixty-two years old, of 779 Tenth Avenue, the third to meet with the mishap, slipped and fell while on her way to church. She was treated first in the Presbyterian Hospital, and was transferred to Bellevue.

DROWNED BOY'S BODY FOUND.

The Police Say Edward Eisenhut's Death Is Suspicious.

The body of Edward Eisenhut of 1,403 Broadway, Brooklyn, was found at low tide sticking head foremost in the mud at the foot of Shore Avenue and Sheepshead Avenue, Coney Island, yesterday. The boy went boating on Saturday with Charles Young of 719 Lexington Avenue, and Edward Brance of 781 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn. He was drowned while diving.

The boy's parents, with the police, searched all Saturday night, but found no trace of him. When found it was seen that he was badly cut about the neck and head. The police say there are suspicious circumstances about the boy's death.

Chisel Thrower Held.

Felix McCue, a carpenter, aged thirty-one, of 315 East Seventy-sixth Street, who was arrested on Saturday night for throwing into a Third Avenue trolley car a chisel, which cut John P. Howe, a passenger, who lives at the Victoria Hotel, was in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning. Policeman Peck, who arrested the prisoner, said that the injured man was in a bad condition and could not possibly be in court for several weeks. Magistrate Brann continued the case, fixing bail at $1,000.

Lady Sholto Douglas in Town.

Lady Sholto Douglas, accompanied by her little son, Master Bruce Douglas, arrived in New York on the Anchor liner Astoria from Glasgow yesterday. Lady Douglas was formerly the song and dance artist, Loretta Mooney, and was married to Lord George Sholto Douglas, the youngest son of the late Marquis of Queensberry, in 1895. Their son Bruce was born in 1897 at Vancouver, where Lord Sholto Douglas has a home.

Youth Commits Sucide.

Louis Helpern, a Russian Jew, twenty years old, committed suicide yesterday by drinking carbolic acid. The boy had been to Coney Island on Saturday, where he spent his $8 week's wages. His brother had asked him for $3 owing to him. "Yes," replied Louis, "I'll get it at once." Then he went to his room and drank the acid.

Going to Buffalo?
Going to Europe?
Going anywhere?
Just the things you want to wear if you go.
Just the things if you don't go.
And the dress suit case or trunk to put them in.

During August stores close at 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

LABOR MEN HOSTILE TO TAMMANY HALL

Its Methods Denounced by the Central Federated Union.

District Attorney to be Asked to Investigate Mr. Nagle's Contracts for Unloading Ash Scows.

Tammany Hall came in for some hard knocks at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union. The decision of Corporation Counsel Whalen that city employes must lose pay for every day they are absent, so that men who are receiving salaries for doing nothing must at least put in an appearance daily, was the text of a speech made by Timothy Healey of the Stationary Firemen's Union. Delegate Healey is a member of the Citizens' Union.

"The firemen in the Water Department, as long as they belonged to Tammany Hall," he said, "were given a vacation of ten days every year; but since they have organized and left Tammany Hall they are not any more in favor with the politicians. But the union is their right bower. According to the latest decision of Corporation Counsel Whalen, they must work every day to be paid for every day. Well, they don't mind that. They fare better by enforcing the rules of their organization than by depending on the paternalism of Tammany Hall. Controller Coler was asked if the appropriation allowed of all the men being paid by the year instead of per diem. He thought that it would cover this arrangement.

"Corporation Counsel Whalen says that men cannot be paid for days they are absent unless the heads of the department they are employed in excuse them. You can see what power this gives to the heads of departments."

Delegate Healey raised his voice as he went on. The anti-Tammany people applauded, while the Tammany delegates remained silent.

"Yes," Delegate Healey said, bitterly, "every bum or loafer who can be of use to Tammany Hall can be 'excused.'"

As a test, it was decided to instruct the Secretary of the Central body to write to Commissioner Dalton of the Water Department asking why the employes could not be employed annually. It was also decided to instruct the Secretary to write to Corporation Counsel Whalen asking him why he made a decision which apparently favored politicians and put honest workingmen at a disadvantage.

The Licensed Masters and Pilots' Association of the Port of New York had also a bone to pick with Tammany Hall. Through its delegate, James Keyes, who is also Secretary of the association, the following was submitted to the Central body:

At the last meeting of the United States Licensed Masters and Pilots' Association of New York resolutions were adopted calling upon the District Attorney of New York County to investigate the private contracts of Commissioner Nagle of the Department of Street Cleaning of New York City to John D. Daily for unloading scows loaded with sweepings and ashes at Jersey City and Newtown Creek, Long Island, for which he is paying said John D. Daily the exorbitant price of $6, $7, $85, and $95 for different sizes of scows, while said John D. Daily is selling the same material to railroad corporations at a big price. Said scows can be unloaded at sea for $55 or used for filling in purposes at Riker's Island, owned by the city, where valuable land can be made.

Also the private contract of George W. Hyatt with said Commissioner Nagle wherein said George W. Hyatt is being paid the sum of $165 and $170 per scow for unloading over Elizabethport, N. J., where said George W. Hyatt disposes of said material at a large price for filling in purposes, as said material makes valuable land and is unloaded for $55.

It was further resolved that we request the Central Federated Union to indorse our action and appoint a committee of three members to present said resolutions to the District Attorney of New York County, with a request for immediate consideration.

JAMES KEYES,
Secretary.

A committee consisting of Delegates Keyes, Daly, and Beggs was appointed to go to the District Attorney and demand an inquiry on the subject.

The Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association, which John Scannell, the Tammany Fire Commissioner sat on, sent in credentials for "Capt." James D. Clifford and Richard J. Shannon as delegates. Capt. Clifford was dismissed from the service by Commissioner Scannell for organizing the association. The credentials were accepted by a unanimous vote.

The delegates of the Horseshoers' Union announced that two factions of union horseshoers which had been fighting each other for a long time had united, and that there was only one horseshoers' union now. The delegate appeared to be overcome with emotion over the news he was communicating. The Chairman besought him to calm himself. At his urgent request the secretary was directed to write to the Horseshoers' Union saying the central body was glad the two factions of union horseshoers had stopped fighting.

George H. Warner, Chairman of the central body, who is also delegate of the International Association of Machinists, got out of the chair to make a report on the strike of the machinists. He said that the machinists, after a hard fight for the nine-hour work day, were concentrating their fight on the "pump trust" and other large concerns. The fight had been won in most cases, but several of the large firms were holding out. The unions in the central body, which handle the work of the machinists, were directed to refuse to handle the work of these firms until the strike is over.

Delegate Green of the Rock Drillers' Union, which has a general strike on hand for the eight-hour work-day, asked that the affiliated unions in the central body should be directed to co-operate in the strike. This was agreed to by a unanimous vote. The members of the House Shorers and Movers' Union, and other organizations connected with the rock drillers, it was stated, are expected to strike in sympathy with the latter when required to do so.

Delegate Wachtman of the Brotherhood of Tailors announced that many thousands of tailors were still out of work. Of 50,000 who went on strike at first, he said, about 10,000 or 15,000 had gained their demands and were at work. The rest would be in hard straits in a few days.

A resolution pledging moral and financial support to the striking tailors was passed.

Foundrymen's Union Reorganized.

The Foundrymen's Union, which went to pieces in 1892, has been reorganized, it was stated yesterday, and will meet twice a month in McGarry's Hall, Thirty-second Street and Lexington Avenue. The Foundrymen's Union was asked to strike in sympathy with the housesmiths, and responded to the call. The housesmiths lost their strike, and the foundrymen made a short-hour workday demand of their own and also lost the strike. The union then became demoralized, and the leaders of the strike found every avenue of employment closed to them. About a month ago it was decided to reorganize the foundrymen, and a new union was formed.

Smith, Gray & Co.

A Little Bunch of Bargains for Men

FANCY FRENCH HALF HOSE, any color scheme you wish, from daintily demure to violently explosive, at $1 a pair. Saturday's prices were $2.50 and $2; a very few were $1.50.

All the $1 and 75c. half hose at 50c.
All the 50c. English Foulard Neckwear at 25c.
$7.50 Bathing Suits $5; $5 ones for $3.50.

Told you about the Business Suits Friday—Serges and Worsteds; staple fabrics, good season after season; reduced to $12.50 and $15. from prices up to $28.

Don't look at our windows unless you are temptation-proof.

Smith, Gray & Co. *Broadway & 31st Street,* NEW YORK.
Broadway and Bedford Ave. and Fulton St. and Flatbush Ave., BROOKLYN.

A REFORMER ASTRAY.

He Told Sergt. Norton Once Too Often that He Wanted to Renovate New York.

A tall, clerical-looking man, in vestments at once gloomy and shiny, walked into the West Thirtieth Street Police Station shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Pausing before Sergt. Norton, who was behind the desk, he waited until that official looked up from his blotter. Then he spoke slowly and with dignity.

"Sir," he said, "I am John E. Lewis. You may have heard of me." The Sergeant said he guessed not.

"No? That is strange," continued the stranger. "John E. Lewis of Pottsville, Penn. I have come to reform the city."

"Don't you think you will have a big contract?" queried the Sergeant.

"Ah, no, not in the least. You see, I have come from Philadelphia, the godlike City of Brotherly Love," here he rolled his eyes. "I represent a syndicate of wealthy Philadelphians who have felt the call to reform this cesspool of vice and iniquity. I am here to root out the evil which so long has been feeding upon the body politic. I am—"

"Looking for trouble, eh?" was the irreverent remark of Sergt. Norton.

"No. Not the least little trouble in the world. It will be quite easy. All you want is to know how to go about it. Human nature is not naturally depraved. Now, if you will give me about seventeen detectives to help me hunt out vice I trust to my knowledge of the workings of the human mind to do the rest. You see I am a psychologist. I want a plain clothes men who will obey my orders. Then we will go to the San Souci, the Berlin, the Cairo, and those other places."

"You had better go home," interrupted the Sergeant.

"What! and leave my mission unfulfilled? Never!"

"Well, get out of here, anyway. I don't care where you go."

"I'll go to Police Headquarters, then; they will give me the help I am seeking. New York must be reformed."

Saying which the man departed. A short while later the habitues of the Haymarket and other resorts in the Tenderloin were surprised by the entrance of the clerical-looking stranger. Going up to several women in the first place he visited he said that he had been sent from Police Headquarters.

"I have come to reform you," he added. "I am a psychologist and understand. So will you if you listen to me long enough." But the band drowned the words that followed, and the stranger was left alone, while men and women sped away in a waltz.

Disconsolately the stranger made his way back to the West Thirtieth Street Station. Sergt. Norton was still behind the desk.

"You do not realize that I represent a syndicate—" began the intruder.

"Get out!" shouted the Sergeant.

"I positively refuse to do anything of the kind. I am John E. Lewis of Pottsville, and I don't care a blankety blank, what you or any other cop has to say."

This outburst was followed by a tirade of profanity. The Sergeant ordered the man locked up on a charge of drunk and disorderly conduct.

In Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday John E. Lewis of Pottsville, Penn., was fined $5. He paid the money and left without stating whether he would come back to reform the city or not.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

She Plunged from a Fourth Floor Window—Husband Wanted to Die, Too.

Mrs. Lizzie Simers, enveloped in a sheet of flame, leaped from a fourth-story window at her residence, 620 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, and fell to the sidewalk below, first striking an iron picket fence, yesterday afternoon. Two hours later she died in Harlem Hospital.

Christian Simers, aged twenty-two, a pianomaker by trade, and his wife, Lizzie, had been married only three months. They decided to go out for the evening. The husband went into the front room to wait for his wife. She was in the rear room, curling her hair. There was a bottle of naphtha near the small oil stove she was using. Suddenly Simers heard a piercing shriek from the rear room. He rushed in and found his wife enveloped in flames. He attempted to smother the flames. But the pain was so intense that the woman became crazed and before he could restrain her she had plunged headlong to the street.

An alarm of fire having been sent in the engines came upon the scene and this added to the excitement. Policemen found Simers in his room swinging his hands and almost insane. He wanted to throw himself out of the window, saying that he did not care to live without his wife, and he could scarcely be restrained. He attempted again and again to jump through the window, so the police decided to take him to the station. After he had been there a short while he became more composed and was allowed to leave.

GRAFF & CO.'S FAILURE.

Two Supposed Creditors Said to be Really Debtors of the Concern.

Levi W. Naylor, receiver for the defunct stock brokerage firm of G. Edward Graff & Co., is said to be in possession of a written contract which throws light upon the relation of certain Brooklyn politicians to the firm. This contract, it is said, shows that at least two of the supposed creditors of the firm are really debtors to the concern in large amounts. Mr. Naylor, when seen, declined to discuss the matter.

The first meeting of the creditors of the firm will be held before Referee in Bankruptcy Tilney on Aug. 13. The creditors will then elect a trustee and vote on other matters relating to the winding up of the estate.

Engineer Taynter's Body Found.

The body of Samuel Taynter, Chief Engineer of the New York Sanitary Utilization Company at Barren Island, who was accidentally drowned while fishing last Thursday afternoon, was found in Rockaway Inlet yesterday by William Biggs, a bayman. With the assistance of Father Thomas Horan, rector of the Holy Catholic Church at Canarsie, Biggs brought the body ashore. It was taken to the Canarsie Police Station.

Arthur Flanagan Brought Back.

Central Office Detectives Armstrong and Reidy returned yesterday morning from Pittsburg, Penn., having in their custody the negro, Arthur Flanagan, who is wanted here for the murder of Night Keeper Hugh McGovern of the West Side Court prison, on Oct. 29 last. The prisoner was locked up at Headquarters, and will probably be arraigned to-day in the Tombs Court.

Special Police to Guard a Cemetery.

Owing to repeated acts of vandalism committed in Woodlawn Cemetery, a special police squad of fifteen men to guard the cemetery has been organized by ex-Police Sergeant Flock of the Central Park Squad. A station has been established just off the Jerome Avenue entrance, where a Sergeant or Roundsman will always be on duty.

RAIN DRENCHES CROWDS

Many Outings Spoiled by Yesterday Morning's Downpour.

Throngs at Coney Island in the Afternoon—The Resort Wide Open—A Free Fight.

Disappointment came to thousands of pleasure seekers by reason of the sudden downpour of rain shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Incidentally hundreds of pretty gowns were ruined, gay millinery was wrecked, and the tempers of the wearers sorely tried.

Many persons arose wondering what the prospects were for a pleasant day in the woods or at the shore. There was nothing discouraging in the outlook. Blue skies translucent in the sunlight, flecked only here and there by fleecy white clouds, gave no suggestion of rain. The temperature in the early hours promised fair comfort for the day, and all conditions pointed to such a Sunday as the New York populace looks forward to.

Many families had made special preparations, with baskets and boxes filled with edibles. Others counted on what the restaurants would afford. But in almost every case the best "Sunday suits" were got out and the journey to ferry or railroad station begun. Large crowds had already started for Coney Island, Manhattan, Rockaway Beach, and other resorts before the rain started. Hundreds of others were on the trolley cars and a veritable army of men, women, and children were crossing the plaza to Brooklyn Bridge when the downpour began. It came almost without warning and started a wild scramble for shelter. But before friendly sheds and doorways could be reached flimsy lawns and towering feathers had been hopelessly ruined.

A girl in pink glanced disdainfully at her companion in purple, whose gown dripped little rivulets of color.

"Fast color," she said. "Yes, indeed. It runs fast enough."

"Is yours any better?" responded her friend. "See!"

She pressed her hand across the pink sleeve and drew it away. The dye came off with it.

That the persons who got away from the city before the downfall did not fare much better was evidenced by the bedraggled condition of many who returned early in the afternoon. At the bridge there was a constant procession of disappointed ones, and the fact that the afternoon was fair did not counteract the gloom resultant upon ruined finery.

Yesterday was a wide-open day at Coney Island. The concert halls paid no attention to the laws which forbid performances in costume on Sunday, and the police paid no attention to the concert halls. So hundred thousand people visited the island according to the transportation companies. About fifty peddlers were arrested charged with breaking Sunday laws, and intoxication cases abounded.

There was a free fight in Perry's music hall on the Bowery last night at about 9 o'clock. Three trolley car conductors got into a wrangle with two waiters, and the whole crowd joined in the fracas. It took about six policemen and as many night sticks to clear the place of trouble. The car conductors who were arrested were George Doyle, 29 Frankfort Street, Brooklyn; George Wayland, Third Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, and William Tugmola, 1,155 Third Avenue, Brooklyn. The waiters said their names were David Sheldon and Samuel Tiernan. Conductor Doyle was badly hurt and had to be taken to the Emergency Hospital.

George Carr, a flashily dressed young man, of 206 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, created a disturbance on a Sea Beach trolley car last night just as it was starting to leave the island. He was arrested and complaints lodged against him by Miss Annie McIntyre of 204 East Forty-fourth Street, Manhattan, and Miss Lizzie Bowen, 257 West Thirty-seventh Street, Manhattan.

Rain Prevents Camp Meeting.

PORT JEFFERSON, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The Spiritualistic camp meeting was to have opened here to-day, but the rain prevented it. It was expected that a big crowd would come from New York and Brooklyn, but only four persons braved the weather. Isaac R. Sanford, the Superintendent, says he is not discouraged, and that the meetings will be held through the week as was planned.

HICKORY CLUB OUTING.

Fifteen Hundred Members and Their Friends Spend the Day at College Point.

The Hickory Club had an outing at College Point yesterday. Fully 1,000 members and their friends boarded the steamer Tolchester at the foot of Franklin Street, North River, and the number was swelled to 1,500 when the boat touched at the Battery. The Eighth Regiment Band gave a concert on board.

A programme of field sports was given, considerable amusement being afforded by a fat men's race, in which there were eight starters, none of whom tipped the beam at less than 200 pounds. A shoe race was another feature. In this all the starters removed their footgear. The shoes were thrown into an indiscriminate heap at the 100-yard point, and the racers ran there, selected their own shoes from the heap, put them on, and returned to the starting point. The following were the results:

100-yard race, won by William Eason; sack race, won by Daniel Scanlan; three-legged race, won by B. Shinnock and J. Schreiffen of St. Athonsus Club. Fat men's race, J. Dennin, 2 pounds, first; T. Cazzaza, 238½ pounds, second. Fat men's race, (Hickory Club only,) James Farrell first, Robert McGuire second. J. Degenhardt third. One-mile race, M. Ryan first, J. Ryan second, H. Carroll third. Shoe race, Robert Burns first, A. Feldheisen second. Three standing broad jumps, J. Gleason first, P. H. O'Connor second. Shinnick's team boat the Kennedy team in baseball by a score of 8 to 3. Hugh Carroll was Chairman of the Games Committee and E. E. Berrigan acted as starter.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND HERE.

Denies He Is to be Made a Cardinal—Not to Mediate in Steel Strike.

Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul, Minn., is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He said last night that there was no truth in the story that he was to be elevated to the Cardinalate.

Asked concerning a report that he had been requested to mediate in the differences between the Steel Trust and the Amalgamated Association, he said:

"Nothing in it. I have not studied the question and cannot express an opinion with regard to the probable outcome."

O'Neill's,

August Clearing Sale!

Women's Summer Dresses.

Closing out the balance of this season's stock at about one-half former prices. Two convincing items:

SUITS OF MERCERIZED COTTONS in all the popular shades; Waist has box plaited effect and finished with stock collar; Skirt has flounce, hangs perfectly, and finished with taffeta ribbon belt..... **6.50**

☞ Regular value 12.00.

SUITS OF CHAMBRAY; Waist neatly tucked and trimmed with braid; Skirt shows new flounce effect and is trimmed with braid, broken sizes..... **1.98**

☞ Regular value 4.00.

Matchless Bargains in Furniture!

PORCH ROCKERS, LAWN SETTEES, MORRIS CHAIRS, PARLOR SUITES, PARLOR TABLES, DESKS, DINING CHAIRS, ETC.

All at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Maple Rockers.
Medium high backs, double reed seats, regular price 1.50 and 1.75, now
98c.

Large Low Back Maple Rockers, double reed seats and backs, regular price 3.75, now
2.75

Lawn Settees.
Slat backs and seats, 40 inches long, colors—red, green, and natural, regular price 4.00, now
2.45

Morris Chairs.
Of Golden Oak, spring seats, large claw foot, reversible velour cushions, hair filled, regular price 12.98,
8.98

Parlor Suites,
covered in tapestry and satin damask, mahogany finish. Three pieces. Formerly 30.00 and 35.00, now
19.98

Dining Chairs
of quartered oak; full box cane seats, French legs, with or without arms. Regular value 4.50,
2.85

Parlor Tables
of quartered oak, 24 inch square tops and French legs. Regular value 4.98,
2.98

Writing Desks,
mahogany finish, French legs, carved tops, handsomely polished. Regular price 8.00,
5.98

Another Great Sale of Trunks and Suit Cases.

If you need a Trunk or Suit Case for vacation travel don't miss this sale, for we offer you without question the greatest values ever quoted by any house in New York. Read:

500 Travelling Trunks!

Made of the best quality basswood, and bound with canvas, protected by hardwood slats and brass plated wrought iron clamps, Excelsior lock and two heavy leather straps, iron bottom, three sizes, 32, 34 and 36 inch..... **5.79**

☞ REGULAR PRICE $8.50.

A Thousand $8.00 Suit Cases at $5.00 Each.

They are made of solid leather, pig grained, steel frames, reinforced corners and sides sewed all around, solid double fold handles, catches or straps, sizes 22 and 24 inch. If you need a Suit Case this is your opportunity.

A COMPLETE LINE OF TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES AT LOWEST PRICES.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

REDUCED FOR MIDSUMMER DAYS.

For a cool, restful atmosphere, furnish with our reduced Summer goods. Our lounging couches, divans, chairs, tables, tabourettes, etc., might be a stray colony from the Orient, with such airy comfort.

STAINED REED.

	Were.	Now.
Green, 2 pce. suites	$38.00	$25.00
Armchairs	$11.50	$7.50
	to	to
	$23.00	$15.00
Red 2 pce. suites	$19.50	$13.50
	$51.00	$38.00
Armchairs	$9.25	$6.00
	to	to
	$30.25	$19.50
White 3 pce. suites	$66.75	$45.00

Some with cushions of artistic cotton stuffs, with Oriental markings. Reduced factory prices make it doubly worth a trip to town to

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

SALVING THE ACIS'S CARGO.

Hope that the Steamer May be Saved—Depends on the Weather.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 4.—A messenger who arrived to-day from the scene of the wreck of the steamer Acis, west of Cape Race, reports that the salvors are taking cotton from her and that the steamer Grand Lake is taking other portions of the cargo. The Acis has on board 144,000 bushels of wheat in bulk, 2,320 bales of cotton, 2,710 bags of cottonseed meal, and 1,175 pieces of pitch pine. With the exception of the grain, all the cargo is easily salvable. The coast folk are getting 40 per cent. salvage.

The weather is fine and promises well, so that there is a good chance of floating the Acis. She lies in a bad place, and the breezes from west to south, if strong, would destroy her speedily. There is water in only No. 1 and No. 2 holds, and if the discharge of cargo is hurried she may be got off.

No news was received to-day from the wreck of the steamer Vera near Renews.

Shot Himself During Wife's Absence.

While his wife and two children were out yesterday morning August Steinke, forty-five years old, a roofer, residing at Rockfield Street and Valentine Avenue, held a pistol to his temple and fired one shot, after which he became unconscious, and it is thought at Fordham Hospital, where he was taken, that he will die. The cause for the deed is given as business troubles. The man owned the house in which he lived, but of late he had not had much business.

The Old Dominion Floated.

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The steamship Old Dominion of the Joy Line was floated to-day and started to New York in tow of tugs. She went ashore on the rocks near this place in a fog six weeks ago. The Merritt-Chapman Company, with two tugs and a derrick, has been at work on the stranded steamship since. The wreckers had to make temporary repairs to her hull before she could be floated.

Col. C. H. Ross Seriously Ill.

Col. C. H. Ross, an aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. B. B. Odell, is dangerously ill at his home, 176 West Eighty-seventh Street, of pneumonia. Col. Ross is in the livery business, and his father controls the carriages used by patrons of the Fifth Avenue and Albemarle Hotels.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.
3:30 P.M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
At 8 P.M. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS.
AT 9 CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO. THE MIKADO Matinée Sat. at 4
NEXT MONDAY.....PINAFORE

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66th St. and Columbus Av.
Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts.
Evgs. 8:15. Adm. 50c. To-night, Request. 20 degrees cooler than outdoors.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
FLORODORA

KNICKERBOCKER Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
AL. HAYMAN & CO. PROPRIETORS
FRANCIS WILSON & Co., of

AUG

1901

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 3...	2,302,718
Same week last year.....	1,118,685
To date this year.....	192,690,401
Corresponding date last year.	72,866,945

Bonds for the week.....	$5,976,500
Same week last year.....	$4,701,500
To date this year.....	$689,042,720
Corresponding date last year.	$317,010,760

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@4; at three months, 4¼; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Long Island	4½
Am. Linseed pf.	3½	Met. W. S. El. Chi. pf.	4¼
Am. Snuff pf.	1	National Lead pf.	3
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	3	National Salt pf.	1
Can. Southern	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Can. Pacific	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2½
Chi., Bur. & Q. tr. ctfs.	1¼	Norfolk & Western	4½
Col. Southern 1st pf.	2½	Nort. & West. pf.	1
Consolidated Coal	3	Pacific Coast	7
Consolidated Gas	2½	Pacific Mail	2
Delaware & Hudson	2¾	St. Law. & Adir.	3¾
Del., Lack. & West.	2½	St. L. Southwest.	1
Diamond Match	2½	Third Avenue	1
Dist. of Am. pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	2¼
Gt. Northern pf.	2	Wheeling & L. E. 1st pf.	1½
Hocking Valley	2¾	Wisconsin Cent. pf.	1
Int. Steam Pump	1		
Kan. City South. pf.	2⅜		

Stocks Declined.

American Ice pf.	1½	Manhattan Beach	4½
Am. Malting pf.	1	Manhatten Elevated	1¼
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1¾	Met. Street Ry.	3
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¼
Am. Sugar Ref.	6½	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	1¼
American Woolen	1¼	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
A., T. & S. F.	1½	Mo. Pacific	2⅝
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	1
Brook. Rap. Trans.	1	Pullman Co.	1¼
Brook. Union Gas	3	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	1
Buff. R. & P. pf.	1	St. J. G. I. 2d pf.	3
Chi. & East. Ill.	3	Sloss-Shef. S. & I.	1
C., M. & St. P.	2¾	Southern Pacific	1⅝
C. R. I. & P.	4½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Clev., L. & W.	6⅝	Texas Pacific	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	3½	Tol., St. L. & W.	1
Detroit City Gas	1	Union Pacific	2⅝
Dist. of Am.	1	Union Pac. pf.	1
Gen. Electric	1	U. S. Rubber	2
Iowa Central	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	2¼
Kan. & Mich.	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	1⅝
Laclede Gas	4		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1	Oregon Short L. 6s	1
Ches. & O. con. 5s	1½	Peo. & East. inc.	1
Chi. & Erie 1st	1	Rich. & Dan. 6s	1¼
Lehigh & W. B. 4½s	1½	St. L. & I. Mt. 4s	1¼
Mob. & Ohio ext. 6s	4	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2
N. Y. Cent., Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	1	Tenn. C. & I., B. 5s	1¼
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs. 4s	1	Ulster & Del. con. 5s	1½
		West Shore 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

Adams Express 4s	1	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1
B. & O., P. J. & M. Div., 3½s	1	Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1
Brook. R. T. 5s	2	Kan. & Mich. 4s	1¾
Brook., W. & W. 5s, t. r.	1	Long Isl. unif. 4s	1
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	1	Manhattan 4s	1
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	1	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1½
		Pitts., S. & L. E. 1st	1¼
		Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 3, total transactions included 2,302,718 shares of stock, $5,976,500 bonds, including $1,000 Government bonds and $32,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Aug. 4, 1900.	Aug. 3, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$1,118,685	$2,302,718	$1,184,033
Mining	1,500	1,550	50
Banks		35	35

BONDS.

	Aug. 4, 1900.	Aug. 3, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$4,606,000	$5,943,500	$1,337,500
State	33,000	32,000	*$1,000
Government	12,500	1,000	*11,500

*Decrease.

OUR LONDON CABLE

Cheerful Appearance of the Markets Is on the Surface Only.

Early Drop in the Price of Consols Expected — Demand for Money Very Light—Stock Speculation Confined to Professional Trading in Steel Trust Stocks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The holiday season is upon us, but we have little of the holiday mood, whether in the money or stock markets. Both maintain a cheerful appearance, but there are a good many causes for gnawing anxiety about. The money market looks humdrum enough to be unworthy of the least description. Bill brokers say one day that the rate is firm, and the next that it is weak, but the difference between the one state and the other is very often not eighteenpence.

The truth is that commercial business is shrinking more than it usually does at holiday times, and the financial demands which so often in recent years gave abundant employment to banking capital, whether the trade demands were slack or brisk, have dwindled to small dimensions. Take away the various Treasury borrowings and the market has not been asked to find £40,000,000 in the first half of the year. Indeed, I doubt if half of that amount of money in real solid cash has been found for new undertakings in the municipalities, colonies, and India. The best judges look for a stupid sort of money market throughout this month.

Large amounts had to be borrowed from the Bank in the beginning of last week to help it over the end of the month, and this week about £50,000,000, allowing for anticipatory payments in full, will be withdrawn to cover the consol loan installment. But neither the finding of that amount nor the repayment of the short loans due the Bank are expected to disturb the loan rates by any more than one-half of 1 per cent. True as this may be, the surface only is smooth, and as the Autumn settlement becomes due, in most quarters time is sure to bring our lately glossed over troubles to the surface again.

Talking of the consol installment reminds me that we have had a great show of more or less sham indignation in Parliament and society about the behavior of your financiers when the market was recently floundering and plunging, and not knowing what might happen next. It is the same old cry, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer is accused of having taken an unpatriotic course in allowing you foreigners to buy at first hand any of our splendid securities. Directly the pinch came, so the chatter runs, those Yankees sold the stock back to us and added to the difficulties of the market, nearly swamping it.

This sort of thing must not occur again. You can fill up the gamut of objurgation, knowing what kind of mental rubbish these ebullitions evoke. So far as I can make out, there is next to nothing in it, and I know there are domestic sore spots that sadly needed the salve of ready money during the flurry of last month.

Consols have been worked up about £2 from the lowest point, and the small investor is buying the stock manfully, but it takes a long time to digest £60,000,000, and lower prices will certainly come again by and by. If not after the next installment has been paid, then when the holidays are over.

The Continental markets amble along much the same as those anywhere else are doing, and, helped by cheap credit, the Bourse settlements at the end of the month everywhere have been slithered over with a wonderful absence of anything like a fresh disturbance. Speculation, however, has gone to sleep in Paris as much as anywhere else, and a shock will be required to rouse the market into activity.

Here we continue to stand aloof from everything, and only the hardy perennial stock operator takes any lively interest, even in your strikes. Considerable dealings occur daily in United States Steel Corporation stocks, but the are nearly all professional. The public is not operating in either these or any other of your securities to an extent worth mentioning. A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 5.

Aspinwall Trust Company—Annual meeting.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Development Company—Books close.
Liebig Malt Extract Company—Annual meeting.
National Carbon Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Northern Pacific Railway—Dividend payable on common.
Pere Marquette Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Stephen Merritt Burial Cremation Company—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Denver City Tramway—Books close.
Glucose Sugar Refining Company—Annual meeting.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Northern Pacific Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
West Chicago Street Railway—Books close.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Books close for dividend on assenting stock.

Wednesday, Aug. 7.

Standard Consolidated Mining Company—Books close.

Thursday, Aug. 8.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Books close.
Twin City Rapid Transit—Books close for dividend on common.
United States Steel Corporation—Dividend payable on preferred.

Friday, Aug. 9.

American Radiator Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Montana Ore Purchasing Company—Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Western Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, Aug. 10.

Bank of the Manhattan Company—Dividend payable.
Casein Company of America—Dividend payable on preferred.
Central Fireworks Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Denver and Southwestern Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
International Fire Engine Company—Dividend payable.
Massachusetts Cotton Mills Company—Dividend payable.
Omaha Water Company—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
People's Gas Company of Chicago—Books close.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Last week's record on the Stock Exchange was erratic, but scarcely interesting. The period was broken up by the settlement and the fact that the impending holidays followed so close upon it. The same conditions will probably continue, preventing anything like the resumption of normal trading. Most of the leaders of the market, who are now taking their vacations, are reluctant to open fresh accounts, and the smaller operators for the most part remain occupied with scalping fractions from each other in the hope of being able to afford vacations for themselves later in the season.

Home railway securities were dull, the trading remaining at about the lowest figures. Even Americans were inactive after the slight rally at the beginning of the week, due to a hope that the steel strike would be settled. Least depressed of all were Canadian railway securities. Their strength was due to the immense crop outlook and the prospective harvest, together with the benefits to be derived from the Buffalo Exposition. Mexican and Argentine shares were up slightly, but the Continental market was deadly dull, especially in industrials.

It is the fashion of Continental critics now to explain this depression as due to the demoralization engendered by Great Britain's long struggle in South Africa, but it would be more exact to attribute it to the dread felt by Europe of a general tariff war, coupled with a knowledge of the overcapitalization of many big enterprises and the fear of further disclosures of financial immorality, similar to those recently made in Germany and Belgium.

Mining shares have temporarily lost their attraction for the public. The movements last week were small and generally downward.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 4.—Dullness continues to prevail in this market, although some sections recently have done a fair business at full prices. Purchases in the main are confined to actual needs, although there are a few cases where products of particular descriptions are well engaged forward. The slight advance in cotton has had little influence beyond strengthening occasionally the resistance of sellers against low offers.

There was a fair inquiry in cloth for India last week, particularly for Calcutta. Most of the offers were impracticable or for earlier delivery than could be made. There were occasional sales for China. Business with the Levant was moderate, but South American business was light.

Yarns were rather flat. Stocks are increasing, and the general demand for most qualities is limited.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, decrease 2,499,000 pesetas, and notes in circulation, increase 11,423,000 pesetas.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 3, 1901.

Range in 1900. High.	Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Aug. 3. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Change For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Aug. 3, 2,302,673.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Aug. 3. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing, a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 3, '01.
99½	89¾	100	June 17.	89¾	Jan. 21.	112⅝	112¾	— ⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	$100	152,058,600	July 29, '01.	12	Q	113½	115⅝	112½	112	...	44,881
...	...	91	June 18.	81	May 20.	86	90		American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	17,944,900	Apr. 1, '01.	3	SA	89	89	80	88	...	112
...	...	8¼	Apr. 23.	4	July 31.	3	4	— ⅛	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500				4	4	4	4	...	500
...	...	33	Apr. 22.	20	July 24.	18	20		American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	9,294,900				20	20	20	20	...	500
25¼	12¾	35	June 14.	19	Jan. 21.	29¾	29¾	— ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	½	Q	30	30¾	29	29½	15	5,385
72	57¾	80¼	July 8.	67	Jan. 18.	83½	84	— ¾	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	84¼	86	83¾	84	63¾	1,179
87¾	30	35¼	June 17.	24	Mar. 8.	34	34½	+ 1	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '00.	2½	A	38½	34¾	32¼	34	34½	12,920
100	89¾	91¼	Jan. 8.	85	Apr. 10.	91	91½	+ ¾	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 1, '01.	3	SA	91	91¼	91	91	...	300
49¼	27¾	41¾	Mar. 15.	30	May 19.	31¾	31¾	+ ¼	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	May 15, '01.	1	Q	33	33¾	31¼	31⅝	36¼	4,420
78¾	60¼	77⅞	Mar. 22.	67¼	Mar. 4.	66	68	— ½	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	July 15, '01.	1¼	Q	70	70	65¼	66	68¼	660
16¾	6	30¾	July 9.	4¾	Jan. 24.	21½	21¾	— ⅛	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000				28	28	28	28	11½	300
60	34¼	66	July 9.	31	Jan. 24.	61¼	62	— 3¾	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 15, '00.	1¾	..	61¾	65	61¾	65	54¾	1,610
7¾	5	8	June 20.	4¾	Feb. 4.	6¾	7		American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000				6¾	6¾	6¼	4⅝	3½	300
31¾	15⅛	30	June 22.	22¾	May 8.	27	30	+ 1	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1¾	..	27	27¾	26¾	27	19⅝	200
56¾	34¼	39	Apr. 20.	33¾	May 9.	33½	33¾	— ½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	30,000,000				54¼	55	52¾	52¾	36¾	6,550
90	65	104¼	June 26.	85	Dec. 28.	100	102		American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 9, '01.	1¾	Q	101	101	99¾	100	88¾	6,103
...	...	22¾	July 12.	20	July 15.	25½	26¾		American Locomotive Co.	...	25,000,000				28	28	26¾	26¾	...	1,000
...	...	99	July 8.	88	Aug. 2.	95	97	— ¼	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000				96¾	96¾	95	95	...	2,402
...	...	20	June 14.	9	Apr. 11.	16	16		American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '01.	1¼	SA	24	24	24	24	...	500
149	95¼	148	June 5.	121¼	Jan. 18.	136¼	136¾	— 6¾	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	35,993,000	July 2, '01.	1¾	Q	143¾	148¾	135¾	136½	122¾	45,710
118	107	130	July 19.	117¼	Jan. 3.	128½	130	— 3	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	36,868,000	July 2, '01.	1¾	Q	127½	129	127½	128	116½	600
...	...	138¼	June 14.	125	July 15.	132½	133½	+ ¾	American Tobacco Co. tr. ctfs.	...	...	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	134	135¾	133¾	132½	93	4,900
140	128	150	July 12.	137	Jan. 2.	...	...		American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	2	Q	143	143	143	143	...	50
27¼	21¼	27¾	Jan. 2.	13¼	Mar. 15.	17	18	— ¼	American Woolen Co.	100	20,501,100				18	18½	17¾	17¾	...	200
54½	37¾	54¾	Apr. 16.	37	May 9.	44	44¼	— ¾	Amalgamated Copper Mining Co.	50	30,000,000	Apr. 26, '01.	1¼	SA	44	44¾	43¾	44	45¾	4,100
49¾	19¾	91	June 5.	42¼	Jan. 21.	72¾	73	— 1¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 15, '01.	1½	Q	78¾	79¾	71¼	72¾	26½	123,600
69¾	59¼	108	May 4.	70	May 9.	94½	94¾	— 1¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,196,500	Aug. 1, '01.	2½	SA	97	97¾	94¾	94¾	70¾	24,035
88¾	85¼	114¾	May 3.	81¾	Jan. 4.	97	98	+ ¼	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	46,000,000	Mar. 1e '01.	2	SA	97¾	98¾	96	96¾	75	5,850
80	73¾	97	June 5.	86¾	Feb. 28.	92¾	93¼	— ¼	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	11,000,000				96	96	96	96	81	917
87¾	37¾	77¾	Apr. 22.	67¾	May 6.	76¾	78		Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	100	70,000,000	June 1, '01.	1	Q	77¾	78¾	76¾	77¾	51¾	1,400
125	111¾	123	Nov. 14.	113	Jan. 11.	115	115¾	— 3	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	June 1, '01.	2	Q	118	118	118	118	111	100

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 3, 1901.—Continued.

Range in 1900. High.	Range in 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Aug. 3. Bid.	Asked	Net Change For Past Week.	Stocks.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Aug. 3. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Year ended Aug. '01.
125	95¾	128½	June 24.	116	Mar. 1.	121	128	— 1	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	6,000,000	Feb. 15, '01.	3	SA	124	124	124	124	...	100
61¼	47⅜	78¼	Apr. 19.	54½	Jan. 4.	67¼	68¾	+ 3¾	Canada Southern	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1	QX	67	68	67¾	68	42	700
99¾	84¾	117½	May 7.	87	May 9.	108	109¾	+ 1¼	Canadian Pacific	100	65,000,000	Apr. 2, '01.	2½	QA	107¾	109¾	106¾	108	87½	39,850
150½	115	167	June 28.	146¾	Jan. 4.	153	162	+ ⅝	Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	27,262,500	Aug. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	160	160	160	160	129¾	100
42¾	24	52⅜	May 3.	29	May 9.	45½	45¾	+ 1½	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	60,563,400	Nov. 24, '00.	1	..	45¾	47½	45¾	45½	27¾	41,850
42	31	50½	Apr. 30.	27	May 9.	37	38	+ ⅞	Chicago & Alton	100	19,542,800			..	38¾	39¾	37¼	37½	...	5,810
78½	68½	82¼	Apr. 30.	72½	Jan. 4.	75½	77	— ⅛	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '01.	2	SA	76½	77¾	76	76	...	1,500
...	...	198	July 2.	186¾	May 15.	...	...	+ 1¾	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy tr. ctfs.	...	205,269,750	June 28, '01.	3	..	197	197	197	197	136¾	100
109	86	133¾	Apr. 29.	91	Jan. 2.	123	130	— 8	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	100	7,197,900	July 1, '01.	3	SA	120¼	122	120¼	122	...	800
28	6⅝	26¾	Apr. 30.	16	Jan. 3.	21⅞	22	— ⅝	Chicago Great Western	100	21,315,389			..	23¾	23⅝	21⅝	22¼	10¾	9,000
82	65½	90½	June 24.	75	May 10.	81⅝	82	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western pf. A	100	11,372,400	July 31, '01.	2½	SA	81½	81⅞	81	81	70	200
45	30	56	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 3.	47⅝	48	..	Chicago Great Western pf. B	100	9,489,000			..	48½	50	48⅝	48⅝	...	900
94¼	81	94¾	Mar. 15.	90½	July 29.	92	92	..	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	22,577,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	92	92	92	92	84¼	30
29	14	40½	June 4.	23	Jan. 21.	33	34	— ⅛	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	100	10,599,986			..	34	34¼	33¼	34⅝	23	1,200
64	45½	70⅝	Apr. 2.	58⅝	Jan. 21.	68	69	+ ⅛	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 23, '01.	2	SA	70⅝	70¾	70½	70½	52	100
148¼	108½	188	May 6.	134	May 9.	158¼	158½	— 2¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	51,988,100	Apr. 25, '01.	3	SA	162¼	163⅝	157⅝	158½	112	74,630
188	169½	200	May 3.	175	May 9.	181	185	— ⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	44,658,400	Apr. 25, '01.	3½	SA	185	185	182	182½	132½	453
172⅜	156½	215	May 1.	168¼	Jan. 4.	190	195	— ¾	Chicago & Northwestern	100	39,116,300	July 8, '01.	3	SA	195	196¾	192	196¾	156	1,200
122½	102	175¼	June 5.	116⅞	Jan. 21.	136¼	136⅝	— 4½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	100	56,989,900	Aug. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	143	143	135¾	137	107¼	10,510
...	...	111⅜	June 29.	61½	July 12.	...	...	— ¾	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific rights.	...	...			..	7⅛	7⅛	6⅝	7	...	9,238
14⅞	8¼	31	Apr. 16.	10⅞	Jan. 19.	15¾	16	— ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co.	100	13,000,000			..	19¼	19⅜	18¾	18¾	10	1,065
39¾	26½	57⅛	Apr. 15.	33	Jan. 18.	38	39¼	— ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf.	100	17,000,000			..	39	39¼	38¾	38¾	31½	1,430
76	75	92¼	July 19.	72½	May 15.	90	90¾	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	28,000,000	Mar. 1, '98.	1½	SA	90¾	91	90¾	90¾	59	2,000
118	103¼	121	Apr. 19.	115¾	Jan. 15.	116	118	+ ¼	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	10,000,000	July 20, '01.	1¼	Q	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	...	100
72	46	70½	Mar. 6.	68	Jan. 16.	67	73	— 6⅞	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '96.	1½	..	68	68	68	68	...	100
56½	29¼	136¾	June 17.	41⅜	Jan. 21.	95	95½	— 3½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	23,000,000	July 15, '01.	1½	..	102	103	95¼	95¾	34⅝	2,250
...	...	½	July 30.	½	July 30.	...	...	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron rights	...	...			..	½	½	½	½	...	3,000
23¾	9	18	Apr. 29.	9⅝	Jan. 21.	13	13¼	— ⅛	Colorado Southern	100	30,925,000			..	13¾	13¾	12⅞	13⅛	6	1,380
47⅛	36	56¼	Apr. 29.	40	Jan. 21.	50	51	+ 2⅛	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Feb. 1, '01.	2	A	50	51	49¾	51	41	1,100
20¾	14	28¾	Apr. 29.	16¾	Jan. 21.	22	22½	+ ½	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000			..	22	22¾	22	22½	16	1,500
21	11½	25½	June 17.	14	Jan. 18.	19½	20½	..	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	6,903,600			..	21	21	20	20	...	800
201	164	238	Apr. 15.	187	Jan. 18.	222½	222	+ 2¼	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,885,100	June 15, '01.	2	Q	220¾	223	218	222¾	178¾	11,400
80	50	63	Aug. 2.	56½	Jan. 30.	60	...	+ 3	Consolidation Coal Co.	100	10,250,000	Feb. 1, '01.	2	A	63	63	63	63	...	100
...	...	69¼	July 3.	63¾	July 22.	66¼	66¾	— ⅝	Continental Tobacco Co. tr. ctfs.	...	48,846,500	July 2, '01.	1¾	Q	67⅜	67⅝	66¾	66¾	34⅝	6,700
95	70	124	June 10.	93¼	Jan. 2.	115½	116	— ⅝	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100					116	118	116	116	76¾	1,400
134½	106½	183½	Apr. 3.	105	May 9.	160	161	+ 2⅝	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	35,000,000	June 15, '01.	1½	Q	158½	160⅝	159	160⅝	112¾	1,550
194⅝	171½	244	May 29.	188¼	Jan. 3.	228	229	+ 2¼	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	26,200,000	July 20, '01.	1½	Q	227¼	230	227	229¼	...	3,812
34½	16½	53⅛	May 6.	29½	Jan. 21.	41	42	..	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000			..	43	43½	41	41	18½	1,550
87½	64½	103¼	June 14.	80	Jan. 21.	90	91	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	38,386,300	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	91⅝	92	90½	91¼	67	4,852
...	...	71	June 27.	60	July 9.	...	...	..	Denver & Southwestern	100	3,000,000	May 8, '01.	1½	Q	63¾	69½	63	69½	...	200
...	...	69	July 29.	60	July 29.	...	...	..	Denver & Southwestern pf.	100	2,000,000	May 8, '01.	1¼	Q	60	60	60	60	...	100
96½	80	92	May 11.	74	Aug. 2.	...	...	+ 1	Detroit City Gas	50	4,535,587	May 15, '01.	2½	SA	74	74	74	...	...	100
...	...	145	July 8.	141¾	July 17.	145	148	+ 2¾	Diamond Match Co.	100	14,760,000	June 12, '01.	2½	Q	142¾	145	142¾	145	...	985
...	...	10¼	June 19.	8	July 15.	8	8¼	+ 1	Distilling Co. of America	100	44,495,252			..	8¼	8¼	8	8	...	435
...	...	33¾	June 25.	27	July 24.	28	29	+ 1	Distilling Co. of America pf.	100	29,418,818			..	29	29½	28	28	...	650
5¼	4	12¼	June 5.	4½	Feb. 5.	...	...	— ⅜	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000			..	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10½	4½	520
17⅛	12	22	June 5.	13⅜	Jan. 8.	...	...	— ¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000			..	19	19	18	18¼	...	1,155
27¼	10¼	45¼	June 4.	24½	May 9.	37¼	37½	..	**Erie**	100	112,347,400			..	37¼	38¾	37	37⅝	10⅝	73,735
62½	30⅝	73¼	June 29.	59⅝	Jan. 21.	61¼	62⅝	..	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,882,800			..	67¾	67½	65	65	32¼	7,710
43¼	15	61	Mar. 21.	39¼	Jan. 4.	48½	50⅝	— ½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000			..	51	51¼	50¾	50⅝	...	1,400
54⅜	38½	68	Apr. 12.	41	Jan. 31.	52	54	..	Evansville & Terre Haute	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	SA	55	55	55	55	...	30
200	120	269½	June 24.	183½	Jan. 10.	253¼	256	— 1	**General Electric**	100	24,118,000	July 15, '01.	2	Q	256	256	253¼	254	132	625
60	44	65	May 2.	45	Feb. 16.	55¼	56	+ ⅝	Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	100	24,027,300	June 1, '01.	1½	Q	55¼	56	55½	55½	52	650
103	92	106	May 2.	93¾	Mar. 4.	107	109	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	13,658,800	June 1, '01.	1½	Q	107¼	109	107¼	109	...	35
191½	144⅜	206	Mar. 15.	167½	May 9.	175½	176½	+ 2	Great Northern pf.	100	86,716,700	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	176	177½	175¼	175½	152	4,052
42⅞	30	57	May 6.	40½	May 9.	51	53½	+ 2⅜	**Hocking Valley**	100	10,383,600	July 20, '01.	1½	..	52	53¾	51	53¾	35	1,300
74⅝	58	80	May 2.	69¾	Jan. 21.	74½	75½	— ⅝	Hocking Valley pf.	100	13,991,700	July 20, '01.	2	SA	75	75⅝	74	74	61½	1,400
133	110	154¾	June 29.	124	May 9.	145	145½	— ½	**Illinois Central**	100	66,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	3	SA	150	150	144¾	145⅝	116¾	8,020
26½	1a½	28	Mar. 2.	18½	May 10.	20¾	20½	+ ⅛	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '98.	1	..	21	21	20	20½	22⅞	700
75	58	81	Mar. 25.	69	Jan. 21.	75	76	+ ½	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,533,700	July 1, '01.	1½	Q	76	76	75¼	75½	65⅞	400
58⅜	24	100½	May 31.	54⅞	Jan. 2.	91	92¾	— ⅜	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000			..	91⅛	94	91¼	91½	29¾	3,600
16⅞	3¼	11	Jan. 5.	5¼	Feb. 7.	6¼	7	— ¼	International Silver Co.	100	9,944,700			..	6¼	6¼	6	6	3⅝	200
29⅜	28	42	Apr. 16.	24½	Jan. 22.	35	40	+ 1	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	July 1, '01.	1	..	38	38	38	38	...	100
27⅜	11⅞	43⅝	June 21.	21	Jan. 21.	36	37	— 1	Iowa Central	100	5,012,900			..	37⅝	37⅝	36	36	19¾	1,030
58	39	87½	July 1.	48	Jan. 21.	73	73½	..	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,671,800	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	74	74	73	73	46	1,020
25	10	41	June 15.	21	Jan. 8.	31⅜	32	— 1⅝	**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	9,000,000			..	34	34	34	34	...	100
43⅝	27¼	49	Apr. 30.	35	Jan. 4.	...	...	+ 2½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000			..	42	42	39	40	...	415
66	50	62½	June 14.	50½	Apr. 26.	50	60	..	Knickerbocker Ice of Chicago pf.	100	3,000,000	July 1, '01.	3	SA	55	55	55	55	...	450
80	65	99	July 17.	70	Jan. 18.	90	92¾	+ 4	**Laclede Gas Co.**	100	8,500,000	Mar. 15, '01.	2	SA	95	95	90	91	74	400
62	20½	68½	Mar. 29.	39¾	Jan. 21.	53	55	+ ¾	Lake Erie & Western	100	11,840,000			..	54	54	54	54	27½	400
230	206	250	July 18.	230	Apr. 11.	250	275	..	Lake Shore	100	40,486,500	July 29, '01.	3½	SA	251	251	251	251	209	17
89	47½	82½	June 27.	67	Jan. 3.	76	79	+ 4½	Long Island	50	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	2	..	75	78	75	78	...	1,650
80½	68¾	111⅜	June 17.	76	May 9.	101¼	101⅜	— ¾	Louisville & Nashville	100	55,000,000	Feb. 11, '01.	2½	SA	103	103½	101	101½	70½	11,829
19⅜	6¼	22	Apr. 16.	8¼	Jan. 28.	15	18	— 4½	**Manhattan Beach**	100	5,000,000			..	15	15	13	14	...	900
117	84	131⅜	Apr. 22.	83	May 9.	117¼	117⅞	— 1¼	Manhattan Elevated	100	48,000,000	July 1, '01.	1	Q	119⅜	119⅜	117	117⅜	91	7,075
182	143⅜	177	June 24.	150	May 9.	168	167	— 3	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	52,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¼	Q	160½	169¾	166	166	156¼	2,800
37½	24½	37	June 6.	27	Jan. 9.	35½	37	..	Met. West Side El. of Chicago	100	7,495,700			..	35½	35½	35¼	35¼	...	100
84½	76	92	June 5.	79½	Jan. 15.	92	95	+ 4½	Met. West Side El. of Chicago pf.	100	9,000,000	Feb. 28, '01.	1½	SA	91½	91¾	91¼	91¼	90	170
17⅝	10¼	30	May 2.	12⅜	Jan. 21.	22½	23	— ⅞	Mexican Central	100	47,953,100			..	23¾	24	22⅝	22⅝	12½	4,600
5	2⅝	15	Apr. 16.	3¾	Jan. 18.	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛	Mexican National certificates	100	33,350,000			..	9¼	9⅝	9	9½	3	2,550
71½	45½	111¼	July 19.	67⅞	Jan. 19.	106	107	— ¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	6,000,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	107¾	107¾	106¾	106¾	58¾	450
104¾	8	115½	July 20.	101¾	Jan. 7.	114	115	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	115	115	115	115	94¼	700
27	14	27½	June 24.	15	May 9.	22¼	24	— 1½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	14,000,000			..	26	26	24	24½	...	2,325
69	47	78	June 25.	49	Apr. 9.	70	72	— 1½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000			..	73	74	71	72¾	...	1,000
17⅛	9	35½	Apr. 20.	15	Jan. 21.	25	26	— 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	55,290,200			..	26¾	26⅞	25¼	25⅝	8½	2,150
47½	25¾	68¾	Apr. 19.	37	May 9.	52⅜	53¾	— 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000			..	54¾	55¼	52	52	30⅜	10,300
72⅞	38⅝	124½	June 14.	69	Jan. 4.	97	97¼	— 2⅝	Missouri Pacific	100	66,205,500	July 20, '01.	2½	..	101¼	102¼	96¼	97	51	25,750
40¼	27⅜	46	May 3.	37	Jan. 21.	42	42¼	— ⅝	**National Biscuit Co.**	100	29,296,000	July 15, '01.	1	Q	42⅝	43	42	43	31½	1,452
98	79½	103	July 17.	92	Jan. 2.	100	102	..	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	23,825,100	May 31, '01.	1⅝	Q	103	103	103	103	...	25
28¼	15⅞	25½	June 12.	15	Feb. 28.	19⅜	20½	— ⅛	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	19⅞	20¼	19½	19¾	19	110
106½	88	93⅞	June 13.	81	May 16.	90	92	+ 3	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	90	90	90	90	97	100
46	32¼	50	Mar. 21.	40	Jan. 7.	40½	41	— ½	National Salt Co.	100	7,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	41½	42	40	41	...	800
76¼	69	84	Mar. 21.	72½	Jan. 3.	75½	76	+ 1	National Salt Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	75	75½	75	75¼	...	300
175	112	175	Apr. 26.	133	July 15.	137	140	+ 3	New York Air Brake	100	8,012,500	July 15, '01.	1¼	Q	138	138	138	138	136	200
142⅝	125⅝	170	May 2.	138⅝	Jan. 21.	151	151½	— ½	New York Central	100	115,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¼	Q	151½	152	150	151	128⅝	8,145
24⅞	11	40⅝	July 2.	16	May 9.	38	39	+ ½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	14,000,000			..	39	40	37¼	38¾	...	3,010
58½	29	82¼	July 1.	42	Mar. 1.	74	77	+ 2⅝	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	..	78¼	78¾	77¾	77¾	30¼	400
215½	210	217	June 24.	210	Feb. 14.	215	216¾	+ ½	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	53,707,100	June 29, '01.	2	Q	215¾	218½	215¾	215½	...	200
32¼	15¼	40½	May 1.	24	May 9.	32⅝	33	+ ⅞	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,115,900			..	32⅛	33⅝	32½	33	21¼	26,720
45⅜	22⅞	57⅝	May 2.	42	May 10.	52¼	52¾	+ 1½	Norfolk & Western	100	23,000,000	June 20, '01.	1	..	49¾	54⅝	49¾	53¼	34	98,110
83	67	90½	June 13.	82	Feb. 15.	89⅝	90½	+ ⅛	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	11,636,700	Feb. 23, '01.	2	SA	90	90	90	90	77⅜	700
...	...	109	June 18.	73½	Feb. 16.	.99	100½	+ ⅝	North American	100	13,000,000			..	102	102	99¾	100⅝	...	700
86½	45⅜	¶700	May 9.	¶77½	Jan. 21.	...	...	..	Northern Pacific	100	80,000,000	Aug. 5, '01.	1	Q	95	95	95	95	62¼	200
91½	67	113½	May 7.	84¼	Jan. 21.	...	...	..	Northern Pacific pf.	100	75,000,000	June 5, '01.	1	Q	96	96	96	96	72¾	32
62	46	73	June 19.	52	Feb. 1.	65	69	+ 7	**Pacific Coast**	100	6,809,600	Aug. 1, '01.	1	Q	70	70	70	70	...	100
57	25¾	47¾	Jan. 29.	30¾	May 9.	40½	41½	+ 2	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	39	42	39	41	31¼	5,100
149½	124⅝	161½	Apr. 22.	137½	May 9.	144	144½	— ½	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	201,464,900	May 31, '01.	2½	SA	145¼	146	143¾	144	128	45,348
111½	81⅞	120	June 21.	95¾	Jan. 21.	114	114½	— 1	People's Gas, Chicago	100	28,668,800	May 25, '01.	1½	Q	115¾	115¾	113	114	90	8,600
35	20	75	June 18.	33¾	Jan. 9.	...	...	— ¾	Pere Marquette	100	14,165,500			..	74¼	74½	74¼	74¾	...	700
94	78	105	May 7.	88	Jan. 2.	...	...	..	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	12,649,200	July 15, '01.	2	SA	102	102	102	102	97	200
58¾	32½	53	Jan. 2.	30	Mar. 7.	43	43½	..	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	May 20, '01.	1	Q	43	43¾	42	43	38¾	3,745
89¼	70¾	89	Apr. 29.	72½	Mar. 5.	83	83½	— ½	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	May 22, '01.	1¾	Q	86	86	83¾	84	73	790
204	176	217	Apr. 1.	195½	Jan. 21.	205	206	— 1¼	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	May 15, '01.	2	Q	206½	207	205	206	183	700
26	15	48½	June 3.	24½	Jan. 4.	41½	41¾	..	**Reading**	50	69,000,000			..	42½	43	41	41½	16¾	50,700
71⅞	40	89¾	June 17.	65	May 9.	76⅞	76⅞	+ ⅝	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Mar. 8, '01.	2	SA	76⅝	78	76½	76⅞	60⅜	13,517
59½	23⅝	59¼	May 1.	38	Jan. 3.	52½	52½	+ ¼	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000			..	52¾	54¼	52	52¾	29	15,130
27⅞	8⅝	24	June 17.	12⅞	Jan. 22.	19½	20	..	Republic Iron & Steel	100	27,191,000			..	20¼	20¼	19¾	20	10½	5,785
70¾	49	82	Apr. 1.	55¼	Jan. 21.	74	74¾	— 1	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	100	20,306,900	July 1, '01.	1½	Q	75¼	75½	74	74	50¾	2,645
133½	131¾	140	Apr. 24.	135	Jan. 5.	...	...	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	10,000,000	May 15, '01.	1¼	Q	133½	133½	133½	133½	...	10
...	...	38¼	May 2.	36½	July 15.	29	30	— ½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1½	Q	31	31	29¾	30	...	1,000
...	...	90	May 2.	76⅝	July 16.	77½	78½	+ ½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	June 15, '01.	1½	Q	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	...	200
8¾	5	15¼	Jan. 8.	7⅞	Jan. 21.	11	12½	— ½	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	100	4,000,000			..	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	6¾	130
64½	38¼	78½	June 25.	58	Jan. 21.	66	67½	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	68	68½	68	68½	42	700
21½	11⅞	36	June 5.	20	Jan. 24.	23	28	— 3	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000			..	26	26	26	26	...	100
...	...	102½	Aug. 3.	97	Jan. 29.	102	103	+ 3¾	St. Lawrence & Adirondack	100	1,300,000			..	97¾	102¼	97½	101	...	6,300
24¼	8⅝	54¼	June 20.	21⅛	Jan. 4.	39½	40¼	— ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco	100	27,408,700			..	41⅛	42½	39½	39¾	9⅝	9,400
78½	64	88	Mar. 12.	77	July 25.	78	80	— ⅞	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '01.	2	SA	77	77	77	77	67	295
55	31¼	76¼	June 19.	53⅜	Jan. 4.	67⅝	68½	+ ½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	14,335,700	Mar. 1, '01.	1½	SA	68	69¼	67¼	68	32⅜	10,376
18½	8⅝	39½	Apr. 30.	16	May 9.	28	30	+ 1	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000			..	29¼	30	29¾	30	10⅝	226
43½	21⅞	71	June 10.	41¼	Jan. 3.	59½	59⅞	— 1	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000			..	61	62½	60	60	27	2,125
20	17½	41¼	Apr. 2.	19½	Feb. 5.	33	34	..	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000			..	34	34	33	33	20	200
45⅞	30⅜	63⅜	June 5.	29	May 9.	54⅜	54½	— 1⅝	Southern Pacific	100	197,832,100			..	57	57¾	53⅞	54¼	34	101,950
23⅜	10⅞	33⅜	June 3.	18	Jan. 21.	29¼	29½	— ⅜	Southern Railway	100	119,000,000			..	30¼	30½	28⅜	29¼	10⅞	32,218
72½	49¼	88⅝	June 17.	67¾	Jan. 21.	83⅜	84	— ½	Southern Railway pf.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2	SA	84⅝	84⅝	83½	84	51½	6,350
10¾	4½	8½	June 13.	3¾	Mar. 6.	6½	7	— ¼	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000			..	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	...	540
104	49	76⅝	June 18.	49⅝	Mar. 7.	61¼	62¼	—

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 3, 1901

BONDS. Sales Week Ended Aug. 3..$5,976,500	Week Ended Aug. 3. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104½	104½	104	104	8
American Hide & Leather 6s	95½	95½	95½	95½	5
American Tobacco Scrip	101	101	101	101	1
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	97	97	97	97	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	103⅜	103⅜	103¼	103¼	135
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	96	97	96	97	23
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	94	94¼	94	94¼	31
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96	96¼	95¾	95¾	100
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	102⅞	103¼	102⅞	103¼	99½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, registered	102	102	102	102	1
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	99¼	99¼	99	99	87
B. & O. sub. cts. for 4s con. 1911, 5th in. pd.	104⅞	105	104⅞	105	83
B. & O., Pitts. Junc. & Middle Div. 3½s	88	88	88	88	3
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	102⅝	102⅝	100½	100½	41
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	1
Brooklyn Wharf & W. 5s, Trust Co. certfs.	73	73	73	73	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106	106½	106	106½	26
Canada Southern 2d 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	106¼	107	106¼	106¼	15
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	78	79	78	79	30
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	29	30	29	29	19
Central of New Jersey general 5s	129⅝	129⅞	129⅝	129⅞	7
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	11
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	103¾	103¾	101¼	101¼	27
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. col. 5s	102	102	102	102	2
Ches. & Ohio, R. & A. Div. con. 4s	104	104	104	104	30
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	107½	108	107½	107½	11
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	121	121	121	121	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	84½	84⅝	84¼	84¼	33
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 4s, joint bonds	98½	98½	98	98⅝	612
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	108⅝	109¼	108⅝	109½	28
Chi. & East. Illinois 1st sinking fund 6s	112	112	112	112	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	3
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	123	123	123	123	5
Chi., Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Mineral Point 5s	108	108	108	108	5
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Southwestern Div. 6s	113	113	113	113	1
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	105	105	105	105	1
Chicago, Rick Island & Pacific gen. 4s	107¼	108¾	106¾	108¾	12
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	128	*128	128	128	1
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	127	127	127	127	4
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	93¼	94½	93¼	94½	11
Cleve., Colum., Cin. & Indianapolis con. 7s	131½	131½	131½	131½	1
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. Louis Div. 4s	103	103	103	103	1
Colorado Midland 1st 3-4s	81	81	80¼	81	12
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	82	82	82	82	1
Colorado & Southern 4s	89	89¼	87	87¼	85
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102	102	101¼	101½	8
Denver & Southwestern gen. 5s	95	95	95	95	3
Detroit City Gas 5s	100	100	100	100	16
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1. g. 3½s	30	30	30	30	10
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Divisional 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	1
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	2
East Tennessee reorganization lien 5s	115	115	114½	114½	6
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	2
Erie general 4s	86½	86½	86	86¼	85
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98⅛	98⅝	98	98¼	94
Erie 3d extended 4½s	111	111	111	111	1
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	95½	96½	93	93½	47
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6-6s	104	104	104	104	10
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	86	85¾	85	85½	7
Hocking Valley 4½s	107	107	106¾	107	69
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	101½	101½	101	101	5
International Paper 6s	111	111	111	111	3
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	10
Kings County Elevated 4s	91	91	91	91	1
Laclede Gas 5s	109	109	109	109	2
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	120	120	119½	119½	10
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	118½	118½	118¼	118½	13
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. gtd. 4½s	104	105¼	104	104¾	39
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	1
Long Island unified 4s	99	99	99	99	6
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101½	102	101¼	101¼	66
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	12
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119	119	119	119	24
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	104¼	104¼	103½	103¼	16
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	118	118	118	118	5
Mexican Central consol. 4s	85¼	85½	84¼	84¼	15
Mexican Central 1st income	32¾	33	31	31	216
Mexican Central 2d income	22	22	21¼	21¼	190
Mexican International 1st 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¾	14
Michigan Central 5s, 1931	127	127	127	127	5
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	110¼	110½	110¼	110¼	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	96⅜	97¼	96⅜	97⅛	51
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	84	84	82½	82½	62
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	105¼	105¾	105	105	3
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	122	122	122	122	6
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	107	107¼	106½	107	39
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼	1
Mobile & Ohio extended 6s	125	125	125	125	2
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	97¼	97¼	95¾	95¾	28
New York Central, Mich. Cent. coll. 3½s	93⅞	95¼	93⅞	95¼	2
N. Y. Gas, El. L. H. & P. pur. money 4s	87⅝	87⅝	85¾	85¾	55
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s con. deb. certfs	205½	205½	205	205	17
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅛	103⅜	17
New York, Sus. & Western ref. 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102	102	102	102	31½
Northern Pacific 3s	73⅜	73	71⅝	72¼	146½

BONDS.	Week Ended Aug. 3. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104¼	104½	103⅞	104¼	100
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	3
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	127¾	128	127⅝	128	5
Oregon Short Line 1st con. 5s	117⅞	117⅞	117¾	117¾	8
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	98	98	98	98	2
Peoria & Eastern income	65	66⅜	65	66⅜	30
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	7
Reading general 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95⅝	138
Richmond & Danville con. 6s	122¼	122¼	122¾	122¾	16
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	126½	126¾	126½	126¾	3
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	117	117	116¾	116¾	22
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	92¼	93	92⅝	93	85
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	97⅜	98	97	97¾	53
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	76⅝	77	75¾	75¾	30½
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., East Minn. Div. 5s	107	107	107	107	2
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	86	86¾	86	86¼	53
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100¾	100¾	4
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	110	110	10	110	4
Southern Pacific 4s	92	92½	91⅞	92	63
Southern Pacific 4½s	99⅜	99¼	99⅝	99¼	5
Southern Railway 5s	115¾	116½	115¾	116½	28
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	59	62	59	62	17
Standard Rope & Twine incomes	9	9½	9	9	29
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	109	110	109	109	6
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108½	15
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	118½	119	118½	119	3
Third Avenue 5s	123	123	123	123	1
Toledo & Ohio Central general 5s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	5
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	94	94	94	94	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	85	85	84	84	2
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104	104½	103¾	104	1724
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	107⅜	108	106¼	106½	1,279
Wabash 1st 5s	119	119	118	118	79
Wabash 2d 5s	110½	110½	110¼	110¼	5
Wabash debenture, Series B	63	65	61½	62¾	410
West Shore guaranteed 4s	113½	113½	113	113½	6
West Shore guaranteed 4s, registered	112	112	111¾	111¾	15
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	99¼	99¼	99	99¼	29
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	8
Wisconsin Central general 4s	87¾	88½	87½	87½	102
Total sales					$5,943,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 3, 1901.					
United States 3s, coupon	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	1

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 3, 1901.					
Louisiana consolidated 4s	106¼	106¼	106½	106½	2
Tennessee Settlement 3s	96	96	96	96	1
Virginia def. 6s, certificates	7½	7½	7½	7½	20
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼	9
Total sales					$32,000
Grand total					$5,976,500

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	106¾	June 6	105½	Jan 21	106¾	June 6
U. S. 2s, 1963, coupon. Q. Jan.	108½	June 29	105¾	Jan 17	107⅞	July 30
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	114½	Jan. 10	112¼	Jun 4	112⅝	July 17
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon. Q. Jan.	115¼	Mar. 30	113	July 9	113	July 20
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	130	July 9	137¼	Jan 7	139	July 9
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon. Q. F.	130½	Apr. 29	137¾	Mar 8	138½	July 18
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	111¾	Mar. 4	110	Ma 1	110	May 1
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon. Q. F.	113½	Jan. 4	103¼	Jul 22	109¾	July 22
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon. Q. F.	112	Mar. 22	108¾	Aug 1	109¼	Aug. 1
U. S. 3s 10-20, 1918, small. Q. F.	112	Mar. 29	108¾	Jun 6	108½	June 6
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	111⅝	Mar. 27	109	Ma 15	109	June 20
District of Columbia 3-65s. F. A.	126	July 22	105	Apr 26	126	July 22
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s. Q. Jan.	97¼	Mar. 2	96	Apr 15	96	Apr. 15

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES. YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906. J. J.	109½	Apr. 5	108½	Jan 14	109½	Apr. 15
Alabama, Class B, 1906. J. J.					109½	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906. J. J.	103¾	Mar. 30	102	Feb 13	103½	Mar. 30
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914. J. J.	109	Apr. 17	106½	Aug 1	106½	Aug. 1
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910. J. J.	105	July 26	105	Jul 26	105	July 26
North Carolina 6s, 1919. A. O.	136½	Mar. 14	135	Ma 14	136½	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933. J. J.					120	June 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913. J. J.	99½	May 2	96	Jan 17	96	Aug. 2
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb 7	96	Feb. 7
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	10¾	Mar 30	7¼	Jul 30	7¼	July 30
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991. J. J.	96¾	Jan. 17	93½	Jul 1	94¼	Aug. 2

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	Bks Close.	Bks Open.
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 3	Holders of record Aug. 17	
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual).	2	Sept. 3	Holders of record Aug. 17	
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 6
Boston & Maine	3	Sept. 2	Aug. 17	Aug. 20
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	2	Aug. 15	Holders of record Aug. 6	
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record Aug. 6	
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 20	Aug. 5	
Cin., Ham. & Dayton pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 8	July 19	Aug. 9
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis com. (semi-annual)	3	Sept. 2	Aug. 13	Sept. 3
Denver & Southwestern (quarter)	1½	Aug. 10	Aug. 1	Aug. 10
Denver & R. G. western pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 10	Aug. 1	Aug. 10
Erie 1st pf. (semi-annual)	1¼	Aug. 30	Aug. 1	Aug. 31
Fitchburg pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Holders of record Sept. 1	
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 31	Aug. 1	Aug. 23
Louis. & Nash. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 12	July 23	Aug. 12
Norfolk & West. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 23	Aug. 2	Aug. 23
Northern Pacific com. (quarter)	1	Aug. 5	July 12	July 25
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 5	Aug. 6	Aug. 21
Pere Marquette pf.	2	Aug. 12	Aug. 5	Aug. 16
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis com.	1	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 1
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	1¼	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 31
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 2	Aug. 15	Sept. 3

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston Elevated pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 23	Holders of record	Aug. 3
Denver City Tramway (quarter)	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 6	
Twin City Rapid Transit	2	Aug. 15	Aug. 3	Aug. 16
West Chicago guaranteed (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 6	

BANK STOCK.

Bank of the Manhattan Co. (semi-annual)	5	Aug. 10	Aug. 1	Aug. 10

TRUST COMPANY.

People's, Brooklyn, (month)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 31	Sept. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Ice	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Am. Radiator Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 9	Aug. 16
Bethlehem Steel Co.	2½	Aug. 13	Holders of record	July 30
Boston & Montana Mining (quarter)	25	Aug. 20	July 22	Aug. 20
Boston & Montana Mining (extra)	15	Aug. 20	July 22	Aug. 20
Brooklyn Union Gas Co. (quarter)	2	Sept. 3	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
Cassia Co. of Am. pf. (quarter)	2	Aug. 10	July 31	Aug. 10
Central Fireworks (semi-annual)	1	Aug. 10	Aug. 3	
Central Fireworks pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 10	Aug. 3	
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf. (semi-annual)	4	Aug. 21	July 30	Aug. 22
Diamond Match Co. (quarter)	2½	Sept. 12	Aug. 31	Sept. 13
Eagle's Nest Rock Mining & Dev. Co. (month)	1	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Great Lakes Towing pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 30		
Ingersoll Fire Engine (semi-annual)	7½	Aug. 10	July 31	Aug. 12
International Mercantile Bank of Mexico	$2.50	Aug. 15		
Jefferson & Clearfield C. & I. pf.	2½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 6
Massachusetts Cotton Mills Co.	3	Aug. 10	Holders of record	July 30
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewers (Limited) pf.	2½	Aug. 15		
Montana Ore Purchasing (quarter)	$1	Aug. 9	July 30	
National Carbon pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 16
National Fireproofing (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 15	July 15	July 23
New England Tel. & Tel.	$1.25	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 15
Omaha Water 1st pf.	2½	Aug. 10	Holders of record	Aug. 1
Omaha Water 2d pf.	1	Aug. 10	Holders of record	Aug. 1
People's Gas Light & Coke Co. of Chicago (quarter)	1½	Aug. 24	Aug. 10	Aug. 25
Pressed Steel Car (quarter)	1	Aug. 20	Aug. 8	Aug. 20
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 22	Aug. 1	Aug. 22
Procter & Gamble com. (quarter)	3	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Pullman Co. (quarter)	2	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Quincy Mining	$6	Aug. 15	July 22	July 29
Standard Consolidated Mining	10c	Aug. 21	Aug. 7	
U. S. Envelope pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 31	Aug. 15	Sept. 7
U. S. Steel Corporation com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 16
U. S. Steel Cor. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 8	July 16	Aug. 8
Warwick Mill, R. I. (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 15		
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. assenting (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 6	Aug. 16

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Ann Arbor	July 17	Aug. 19	Aug. 17	Annual
Aspinwall Trust Co., Ltd.	.....	.....	Aug. 5	Annual
Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 6	Annual
Liebig Malt Extract Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 5	Annual
Monterey & Mexican Gulf Railroad.	.....	Sept. 6	Oct. 3	Annual
National Enameling & Stamping Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 12	Special
National Glass Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 13	Annual
New York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co.	July 29	Aug. 13	Aug. 12	Annual
Stephen Merritt Burial & Cremation Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 5	Annual
Twisted Wire Box Strap Co.	Aug. 1	Aug. 15	Aug. 14	Annual

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,300,000	$14,767,725	$23,830,375
Jan. 12	25,225,000	24,297,250	25,262,075
Jan. 19	27,309,000	24,125,675	24,695,975
Jan. 26	30,775,000	20,277,975	23,132,625
Feb. 2	34,825,000	25,387,775	21,484,675
Feb. 9	39,762,625	17,987,500	21,811,500
Feb. 16	41,625,000	24,015,675	24,273,625
Feb. 23	43,650,000	18,075,800	20,191,050
March 2	16,987,150	12,941,850	24,678,125
March 9	10,777,225	6,975,375	16,803,000
March 16	10,225,000	10,666,025	18,826,675
March 23	10,222,625	8,417,300	12,837,600
March 30	8,662,500	6,844,850	15,494,850
April 6	5,987,975	7,984,800	15,618,525
April 13	7,993,350	10,926,275	10,471,225
April 20	14,512,125	12,284,350	24,270,800
April 27	20,788,775	17,974,575	20,230,650
May 4	10,960,100	15,978,475	12,351,900
May 11	8,127,075	16,125,025	16,967,275
May 18	13,557,625	14,861,625	14,351,575
May 25	21,560,975	13,812,250	43,983,725
June 1	21,284,600	20,120,775	45,710,600
June 8	18,581,800	18,374,900	39,252,100
June 15	8,782,725	17,440,750	30,003,900
June 22	5,611,725	15,284,350	28,697,600
June 29	2,454,200	16,680,375	14,374,850

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1900, 1899, and 1898:

	19	1899.	1898.
July 6	5,21	14,274,550	52,043,550
July 13	12,80	19,980,125	10,698,750
July 20	21,05	24,081,900	12,305,900
July 27	23,12	27,585,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,1	29,144,875	8,110,600
Aug. 4	$29,14	$8,110,600	$52,803,400
Aug. 4	29,14	8,110,600	52,803,600
Aug. 11	29,12	14,380,375	53,112,850
Aug. 18	30,52	18,082,350	28,539,250
Aug. 25	29,93	12,078,525	21,348,300
Sept. 1	27,76	9,191,250	14,981,050
Sept. 8	26,02	2,458,625	7,075,775
Sept. 15	20,82	275,450	4,240,400
Sept. 22	15,56	2,967,875	8,252,975
Sept. 29	12,94	1,724,450	15,327,150
Oct. 6	6,241,800	943,250	13,743,600
Oct. 13	4,467,225	1,177,250	13,961,550
Oct. 20	2,97	1,441,075	22,412,325
Oct. 27	3,67	7,923,525	30,061,350
Nov. 3	5,8	*738,350	10,025,090
Nov. 10	4,0	*2,785,900	15,011,300
Nov. 17	7,6	2,125,025	16,967,275
Nov. 24	12,2	6,225,200	18,357,575
Dec. 1	10,8	8,582,700	17,097,350
Dec. 8	5,6	6,399,525	16,743,300
Dec. 15	6,3	7,020,625	16,973,375
Dec. 22	8,4	10,294,075	18,619,050
Dec. 29	11,5	11,185,075	19,180,075

*Deficit.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Aug. 3, 1901.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. On these pages is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995...Q J	101 Mar 15	95 Jan 7	97 Aug 1	97	97½
Atl. Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995...A O*	104¾ Mar 13	101¼ May 14	105¾ Aug 3	103	106¾
Do registered...A O*	104 Jun 17	102 Feb 18	103 July 23	..	..
Do adjust. 4s, July, 1995.....Nov.	99 Jun 14	86¾ Jan 4	97 Aug 2	93½	97
Do do registered.....Nov.	95 May 17	94 May 14	95 May 17	..	..
Do stamped.....Nov.	98¾ Jun 29	90 Jan 28	94¼ Aug 1	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946. J D*	108 May 18	108 May 18	108 May 18	105	..
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J J*	97¾ Jun 28	95 Jan 8	95¾ July 30	95½	96
Do do registered.....J J*	95½ Mar 18	93½ Mar 18	95¼ May 18	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948.....A O	106 Mar 11	99 May 9	103 Aug 2	102¼	103
Do do registered.....A O	104 Mar 8	101¼ Jul 1	102 July 30	..	..
Do sub. certs. for conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911, 5th installment paid.....	110 May 3	100¾ May 15	105 July 31	..	..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925..*J J	92 Jun 24	88¾ Jan 21	89 Aug 2	88¾	89
Do do registered.....J J	91 Jun 4	90¾ Jun 4	90¾ June 4	..	..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925. M N*	91¼ Mar 18	87½ May 23	88 July 30	..	..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990...*A O	.. ....	.. ....	105¼ Oct., 95	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919...*F A	.. ....	.. ....	111 My 22, 00	108½	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930...M S	.. ....	.. ....	110 Jne 5, 95	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 4s, 1937. M S*	118¾ Jul 9	115 Jan 3	118¾ July 9	118	118¾
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921.....*F A	131 Jun 3	130 Jan 3	131 June 3	125¼	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J D*	130 Feb 7	129 May 23	129 May 23	126	129½
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943. *J J	.. ....	.. ....	109 Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913.....A O	.. ....	.. ....	100 No 18, 99	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906.....J D	108¼ Apr 15	103¾ Jul 8	106 July 18	95¼	..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934. *A O	127½ Mar 10	119½ Jan 15	122¾ June 25	22¾	..
Do do registered.....*A O	.. ....	.. ....	117 No 20, 00	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927...J D	.. ....	.. ....	140 Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R., I. P. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921. A O*	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ De 6, 00	..	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908.....*J J	109 Jun 27	105¾ Jul 1	108¾ July 31	96	..
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*J J	111 Jan 23	107¾ May 10	109 July 29	110	..
Do registered.....*M S	108 Mar 22	106¾ Apr 17	108 Apr 17	..	..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948...*J D	93 Mar 27	92 Jan 8	93¾ June 28	90	..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937. *M N	103½ Apr 26	98 Jan 31	102 Aug 2	100	103
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945. F A	120½ Mar 25	119 Feb 7	120¾ Mar 25	55	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	108¾ Jun 24	97¼ Jan 18	106¼ Aug 2	106	107
Do reg., $1,000-$5,000.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	96 Oc 30, 00	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	83 Jun 21	60 Jan 9	78 July 30	..	78½
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	36¾ Mar 6	20 Jan 3	29 Aug 2	..	30
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	21 Jun 21	8 Jan 18	15¾ July 22	..	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946...*J J	.. ....	.. ....	95 De 27, 99	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947. *J J	.. ....	.. ....	102 Jne 25, 95	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1945.....*J	.. ....	.. ....	106 Oc 23, 00	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902...M N*	108 Mar 30	106¾ Mar 8	108 Apr 9	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987.....J J*	137½ Mar 2	137 Jan 22	139¾ July 30	129	130
Do do registered.....Q J	137 Mar 2	137 Jan 17	139 July 22	..	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912. Q M	105 Mar 15	106 Mar 15	106 July 9	..	..
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910.....Q March	105¾ Jul 31	102 Jun 21	104¾ Aug 2	103¾	104¾
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921.....J J*	116¾ Jun 4	112 Jul 25	112 July 25	111	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908. A O	117 Apr 10	113¾ Jun 8	117¾ July 26	113¾	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....A O	119 Feb 19	113¾ May 9	117¾ July 26	113¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	122 Feb 7	119 Jul 22	121 July 29	120	121
Do do registered.....*M N	121 Jun 24	116 Apr 20	116 July 15	120	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	108¾ Jun 15	104 Jan 4	107¾ Aug 2	107¼	108
Do do registered.....*M S	103 Apr 18	103 Apr 18	103 Apr 18	..	106
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989. *J J	107½ Apr 30	104 Aug 1	104 Aug 1	104	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....J J	103 Jan 11	99 Jul 29	99 Jul 29	99¼	101½
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....J J	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 26, 00	103	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941. *M S	.. ....	.. ....	101¼ Ap 29, 98	106	..
Ells. Lex. & Big. 5s, 1962.....*M S	102¼ Jan 14	100¾ Mar 1	101¾ July 30	101¾	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903.....*M N	105¾ Jan 9	103¾ Jun 4	103¾ June 4	..	..
Miss. R. Bdge 1st 5s, g. f., 1912...A O*	.. ....	.. ....	106¼ Oct., 95	..	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949.....J J*	84 Jan 12	80 Apr 4	90 July 16	..	90
Do certificates of interest.....	93¾ Jun 4	91¼ Jun 3	93¾ June 4	..	..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950.....J J*	87½ Jun 21	85¼ Jan 14	84¾ Aug 1	84¼	84¾
Chi. Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J J	106¾ Jun 28	106¾ Jul 8	105¾ July 8	106¼	..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....A O*	102¾ Mar 1	100¼ Apr 9	100¼ Apr 23	..	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*M N	112¾ Apr 16	108¾ Jul 9	109¾ July 31	108¾	110
Do 20 yr. 4s, 1921.....M S	108¼ Apr 23	101¼ Feb 21	109¾ July 31	..	..
Do conv. 5s, 1903.....M S	106¼ Apr 23	101¼ Feb 21	109¾ July 31	..	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919.....A O*	114 Apr 12	114 Apr 12	114 Apr 12	115¾	..
Do do 4s, 1919.....A O*	107 Mar 8	104½ Apr 17	105¼ July 22	103¾	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*F A	102¾ Jan 24	97 Jan 2	102¾ July 31	96	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S	100¾ Jun 4	100¾ Jun 4	100¾ June 4	..	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905.*F A	.. ....	.. ....	104¾ Ap 11, 00	..	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....*J J	101¼ Jan 28	101¾ Jul 12	102¾ July 12	102¾	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927.....*M N	113 Apr 2	110¾ May 17	110¾ July 27	110¾	111
Do do registered.....*M N	112¾ Apr 17	112¾ Apr 17	112¾ Apr 17	..	..
Do 4s, joint bonds, 1921.....J J	101 Apr 30	97½ Jul 1	98¾ Aug 3	..	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911.....*M S	123¼ Feb	125 Jan 21	125 Mar 13	121	125½
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907.....J D*	115 May 10	112 Aug 1	112 Aug 1	112	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.....A O*	140 Mar 29	135¼ Jan 7	137 June 25	135	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....M N*	127 Apr 26	115 Jan 2	122¾ Aug 1	..	125
Do do registered.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	115 My 11, 00	..	123
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936. *J J	125 Mar 19	112¾ Jan 23	120 July 2	119½	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—					
L. New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910. J J*	117 Apr 15	113 Jan 21	117 Apr 26	..	..
Chi. Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947.....J J*	114½ Jun 18	110 Jan 31	110 July 31	..	..
Do ref. g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	126¼ July 18	118 Jan 31	120 July 31	121	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
C., M. & St. P. 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902. J J*	192½ Apr 23	180 May 31	180 May 31	..	..
Do 7s, 1902.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	172¾ Ap 10, 00	..	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....*J J	190 Jan 28	188¼ Jan 28	190 Jan 28	..	..
Do con. 7s, 1905.....*J J	194 Apr 20	180 Jul 25	180 July 25	..	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.....J J*	188 Apr 9	183¾ Jan 14	188 Apr 9	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.....J J*	117¼ May 22	113 Jul 30	113 July 30	112¾	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 6s, 1910.....J J	119 Apr 4	117¾ Jan 2	118 June 14	113½	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910.....*J J	119½ Mar 11	114¾ Jul 20	116 July 26	114	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910.....*J J	126½ Apr 13	125¼ Jan 23	126¾ Apr 13	120¾	..
Do do 6s, 1910.....*J J	110½ May 24	110¼ Jan 15	110¾ May 24	107¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.....*J	119 Feb 7	118 Jan 29	118 May 28	114¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921.....*J	122 Mar 5	116¾ Jul 18	117 July 20	115¾	117¼
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926.....*J	122¾ Apr 9	117¾ Jan 4	117¾ July 30	117¾	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910.....J J*	110¾ Jan 9	106 Jul 30	108 July 30	107¾	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921. J J*	121 Apr 13	116¾ Jul 1	116¾ July 1	115¾	..
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921.....J J*	120 Feb 7	116¾ Jul 1	116¾ July 1	115¾	120
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....J J*	115¾ May 2	114½ Apr 2	115¾ June 11	110¾	..
Do Far. & So. asau. g. 6s, 1924. *J J	.. ....	.. ....	137½ Jul 18, 99	130¾	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916.....J J	116¼ Mar	112¼ Jul 10	112½ July 11	110¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989. J J	114½ Mar 1	110 Jul 3	110 July 11	110¾	..
Do do registered.....Q J	.. ....	.. ....	106½ Fe 19, 98	..	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.*J D	116¾ Feb	111 Jul 2	116 July 1	114¼	118½
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*J D	122 Mar 11	121¼ Feb 7	121¾ Mar 1	118¾	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915. Q F	143¾ Apr 17	130¾ Jan 15	141 July 25	135¾	..
Do gold 7s, 1902.....J D*	108 Mar 19	104¾ Jan 20	105 July 25	104¾	..
Do do registered.....J D*	108 Mar 26	104¾ Jul 2	104¾ July 2	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929.....A O*	116¾ Mar 8	113¾ May 13	116 July 25	..	117
Do do registered.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	111 Oc 18, 00	..	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929.....A O*	110¼ Mar 12	108¼ Jan 24	108¾ June 13	108½	..
Do do registered.....A O*	107¾ May 24	107¾ May 24	107¾ May 24	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933.....*M N	125¼ Jan 8	121¾ May 7	122¾ July 27	122	123¼
Do do registered.....*M N	123 May 27	122 Jan 11	123 May 27	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N	110¾ Apr 17	108 Jan 7	108 June 7	..	109
Do do registered.....M N*	108¾ Apr 17	108¾ Apr 17	108¾ Apr 17	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....A O	117 Mar 7	116 Jan 18	117 June 14	117	..
Do do registered.....A O	.. ....	.. ....	117¾ Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926.....F A	112 Mar 20	108¾ July 1	109½ July 1	..	..
Do do registered.....F A	.. ....	.. ....	107 Mr 7, 00	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1971.....M N*	110½ Mar 20	100¼ Mar 18	110 Apr 2	..	..
Do do registered.....Q F	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 19, 98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	103¾ Fe 26, 00	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907. M N*	.. ....	.. ....	120¾ No 10, 00	119¾	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....M S*	113 Jan 23	113 Jan 23	113 Jan 23	110	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909. *M S	111¼ Jun 20	111¼ Jun 20	111¼ June 20	110¾	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910.....*M S	111 Mar 20	111 Mar 20	111 June 20	111	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921.....*M N	141½ Apr 19	135¾ May 20	138¾ July 31	136¼	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....*F A	107¾ Feb 21	107¾ Feb 21	107¾ Feb 21	104¾	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929.*F A	127¾ Jun 27	125¾ Feb 4	127 July 3	124¾	..
Do 1st Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924...*J J	143 Apr 12	138½ Jan 3	142¾ May 23	138½	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925.....*M S	143¾ Apr 8	143¾ Apr 8	143¾ Apr 8	140¾	..
Do Incomes, 1911.....*M N	113 Apr 25	113 Apr 25	113 Apr 25	111	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917.....J J*	131¼ May 8	127¾ Jul 16	128 Aug 2	127¼	..
Do registered.....J J*	132½ Mar 27	126¾ Jul 22	126¾ July 22	126¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988.....*J J	110 Jan 25	106¾ Jul 2	106¾ July 2	106¾	107
Do reg. $1,000 and $5,000.....*J J	110 Jan 25	106¾ Jul 2	106¾ July 2	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905. *J J	99¾ Feb 20	99¾ Feb 20	99¾ Feb 20	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	86½ Au 2, 00	..	..
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	97 Dec 31, 00	..	..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923.....A O*	112½ Mar 21	110½ Apr 3	111 June 28	110	111½
Do small bonds, 1923.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	100 Ap 17, 99	..	..
C. St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930...*J J	142 May 7	134¾ Jan 16	139 July 23	138½	..
C. St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918.....*M N	140½ Mar 11	134 Feb 8	138¾ July 27	137¾	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919. *J J	132 Jun 3	130 Jan 5	131½ July 27	128¾	131
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....*J J	140 Mar 22	140 Mar 22	140 Mar 22	..	..
Chi. Term. Tr. s. f. g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	98 Mar 15	92 Jan 8	94¼ July 1	94	..
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st s. f. 6s, 1919...M N*	107¾ Jul 11	107¾ Jul 11	107¾ July 11	107¾	..
Do gen. g. 5s, Dec., 1932.....Q M	119¾ Jan 28	118 Jul 26	118 July 26	118	..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off. J D*	.. ....	.. ....	100 Oc 28, 99	..	..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919. J J	.. ....	.. ....	103 Ja 17, 00	..	..
C., H. & D. con. g. f. 7s, 1905.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	115 De 14, 00	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	112¾ Oc 10, 00	..	..
Cin. D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941. *M N	115 Mar 15	113 May 22	114 July 3	..	..
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993. *J D	105¼ Mar 27	101 Jan 4	103 July 3	..	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.....*J D	105¼ Mar 18	99 Jan 10	99 July 29	99½	102¾
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990. M N*	105¾ Apr 9	102 May 16	103 July 29	103	..
Do do registered.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	99 May 4, 99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. M S*	100 Apr 2	100 Apr 2	100 June 4	100	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	83 No 2, 99	101½	102¾
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991. J J*	104¼ Apr 8	99¾ Jan 15	102 Apr 30	99¾	..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, Au., 1936. Q F	106 Jun 6	104 May 7	104½ Jun 6	103	..
Do con. 6s, 1920.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	100 Nov., 94	..	..
C., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928. *J J	115¾ Feb 16	113¾ Jan 18	115¾ May 3	115	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940.....*A O	100 Mar 8	98 Apr 18	98 Aug 2	98	98¼
Do income 4s, April, 1990.....A O	73 Mar 23	43½ Jan 22	66 July 30	64	66
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....*J D	138 Jun 10	130 May 10	131½ July 29	132	131½
Do con. g. 6s, 1934.....*J D	138½ Jun 18	133 Jul 22	133 July 22	132	140
Cin. Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901.....M S*	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ No 2, 99	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I., 1901. *A O	.. ....	.. ....	101¾ De 7, 00	..	..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	111 Se 5, 00	..	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*J J	150½ Mar 8	127¾ May 29	129¾ May 29	127	..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	87½ Mar 1	78 Jan 24	81 Aug 2	..	..
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J	87 Mar 20	77 Jan 25	82 July 31	..	..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929.....*F A	89¾ Apr 30	80 Jan 4	87¼ Aug 1	87	87¼
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943. *A O	.. ....	.. ....	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907..M S*	123½ Jan	8 120¾ Apr 10	120¾ Apr 10	120¼	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906.....A O*	117¾ May	6 117¾ May 6	117¾ May 6	116¾	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.....*M N	140 Feb	19 136¾ Jun 25	138 July 1	136½	..
Do 7s, 1871-1901.....A O*	104¼ Feb	4 101¾ Apr 4	101¾ May 2	..	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....*J D	140½ Apr	9 136¾ Jul 10	136¾ July 10	138¾	140
Do do registered.....J D	.. ....	.. ....	140 Oc 26, 98	134	136½
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1021. *J J	136¼ May 23	133¾ Jul 1	133¾ July 1	134	..
Do registered.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	135¾ Se 14, 00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923.....F A*	119½ Jul 2	118½ Mar 5	119¾ July 30	..	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	106¾ Oc 15, 00	..	..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917. M S*	147¾ May 2	145½ Mar 19	147¾ May 2	145	..
Do registered.....M S*	150 Feb 15	150 Feb 15	150 Feb 15	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906. *A O	117 Feb 7	116 Jun 27	116 June 27	115¾	..
Do registered.....*A O	122		122 Jne 6, 99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906.....*A O	111¼ Jun 18	111¼ Jun 6	111¼ July 1	111¼	..
Do do registered.....*A O	112¾ Feb 15	112 Jun 27	112 June 27	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921.....*M N	135¾ May 1	135¾ May 1	135¾ May 1	132¼	..
Do registered.....*M N	151 Jan 17	151 Jan 17	151 Jan 17	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936. *J J	104½ Jun 25	100 Jan 23	101¼ Aug 3	101¼	102
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*J J	111 May 20	108 Jan 10	111 June 11	100	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928.....*J D	112 May 9	107 Jan 10	112 July 22	111	115
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929. J D*	96 Jun 28	95 Jul 11	95 Aug 2	..	..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917. M N*	111 Feb 28	108¾ Jan 19	111 Feb 28	..	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995...*J D	.. ....	.. ....	98½ No 20, 00	..	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*J D	91¾ Mar 28	85 Jan 23	90¾ July 22	..	..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.....A O*	115¾ Jul	2 110¾ Jan 16	115¾ July 30	115¾	..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1933. *J J	.. ....	.. ....	92¾ Fe 11, 98	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937. *J J	115 Mar 18	112 Jan 11	113¾ May 17	112	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941. *M N	112¾ Apr 18	111¾ Apr 18	112¾ Apr 18	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N	119¼ Jan	7 118¾ Jan 28	118¾ Jan 28	..	121
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....M S*	121 Jan	7 120¾ Apr 13	120¾ Apr 13	..	122
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*M S	113 Jan	28 111 Jul 29	111 July 29	..	116
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....A O*	124 Feb	11 123¾ Mar 6	123¾ Mar 6	..	126½
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*J D	107 Jul	1 107 Jul 1	107 July 1	..	..
Do g. 5s, 1937.....*M N	145¼ Jul	16 111 Jan 24	114¾ July 11	..	114
Do col. tr. 5-20 g. 4s, 1903-18..*A O	102 Mar	22 99 Apr 12	101¼ Aug 2	100½	101
Do unified g. 4s, 1940.....J J*	104¼ Jan	20 99¾ Jan 7	102 Aug 2	101¼	102
Do Pen. & Atl. 1st g. 6s, 1921...F A*	113 Jan	2 111½ Apr 17	113 Apr 18	114¾	..
Do col. tr. g. 5s, 1931.....M N*	114½ Jan	26 110¼ Jan 3	113 July 19	113½	..
L. & N. M. & M. 1st g. 4½s, 1945. M S*	112 Jan	10 110¾ Mar 28	110½ Mar 28	109½	..
N. F. & S. 1st g. 5s, 1937.....F A*	113 May	28 112 Jan 8	115 May 28	113	..
Do S. & N. Ala. cn. gtd. g. 5s, 1936. F A*	112¾ May	6 110 Feb 28	112¾ May 6	112¾	..
Ky. Cent. Ry g. 4s, 1987.....J J*	102 Jun	12 96¾ Jan 10	100¼ July 11	99	..
Louis. Ky Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930. J J	.. ....	.. ....	109 Mr 19, 98	..	..
L. & N. L. C. & Lx. g. 4½s, 1931. M N*	.. ....	.. ....	103 Je 18, 98	..	..
L. & Jef. Bdge Co. gtd. g. 4s, 1945. *M S	100 Mar 19	100 Mar 19	100 Mar 19	93	102
Manhattan Ry con. g. 4s, 1990. *A O	108¾ Feb	5 103¾ Aug	1 103¾ Aug	1 ..	..
Do registered.....*A O	105¼ May	7 105¾ May	7 105¾ May	7 ..	..
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 6s, 1908...J J*	117¾ Mar	1 114½ Jul	8 114½ July	17 114½	..
Mex. Cent. con. g. 4s, 1911.....J J*	96 Jun	25 90¾ Jan	10 92¾ Aug	2 84¾	85¼
Do 1st con. inc. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939. July	38¼ Jun	17 36 Jan	21 37 Aug	3 30½	31
Do 2d con. inc. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939. July	27 Jun	17 13 Jan	17 21¼ Aug	2 ..	..
Mex. Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977.....M S*	91¼ Jun	25 82¾ Mar	12 90¾ July	29 ..	..
Mex. National 1st g. 6s, 1927.....*J D	.. ....	.. ....	103¾ Ap 19, 00	..	..
Do 2d inc. g. 6s, A, July, 1917, cpn. due Sep. 1, '89, stpd. 1½ p.c. pd. M S	86 Apr	23 85 Jul	1 85 July	1 85	..
Do 2d inc. g. 6s, B, July, 1917.....A	25 Jul	1 23 Jun	6 25 July	1 25	..
Mex. North. 1st g. 6s, 1910.....J D*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	105 My 2, 00	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927.....J D	147¼ Feb	15 147¼ Feb	15 147¼ Feb	15 ..	150
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934.....M N*	118½ Feb	27 116¼ Jan	10 117 May	29 120¼	..
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1949.....*M S	105 Jul	1 97 Mar	5 104¾ July	25 104¾	..
Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909.....*J D	122¾ May	22 119 Jun	13 119 June	25 119	..
Do Southwest. ext. 1st 7s, 1910. J D*	125¾ Feb	3 125¾ Apr	3 122¾ Feb	7 120	..
Do Pac. ext. 1st 6s, 1921.....*A O	125½ Apr	3 123¾ Apr	3 123¾ Apr	3 ..	..
Minn. S. St. M. & At. 1st 4s, 1926. J J*	103½ Apr	3 102 Apr	3 103½ Apr	3 126	13¾
M., St. P. & S. S. M. 1st conv. 4s, 1938. J J*	98 Apr	3 98 Apr	3 98 Apr	3 ..	..
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990...*J D	99¾ Jun	12 96¾ Jan	19 97¼ Aug	3 97¼	97¾
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990.....F A*	86 Jun	17 75 Jan	4 82½ Aug	2 81½	82
M., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942. M S*	106 Mar	4 100¾ Jul	8 100¾ July	8 ..	..
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990.....F S*	101 Mar	19 97¾ Jan	11 90½ July	24 ..	..
Dal. & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940. M N*	100 Mar	5 99 Mar	5 100 Mar	5 102	..
Boonville Bridge gtd. g. 7s, 1906. *M N	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	100¾ No 22, 99	..
Sher., Shr. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1942. *J D	106¾ Apr	24 99¾ Jan	31 103½ July	23 ..	..

ID LIST.

of bonds which do
per alphabetical or-
nd Quotation List,"
. Opposite each is
ystem under which
le referred to:

BONDS.
System.
Southern Railway.
Sav., Fla. & West.
Delaware & Hud.
Pennsylvania R.R.
Buff., R. & Pitts.
Central of N. J.
Southern Railway.
Southern Railway.
Southern Pacific.
Michigan Central.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Illinois Central.
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Long Island.
Sav., Fla. & West.
Erie.
Erie.
Illinois Central.
Seaboard & Roan.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Buf. L. & Pitts.
Baltimore & Ohio.
Southern Pac. Co.
Erie.
At., Top. & S. Fe.
Illinois Central.
Pennsylvania Co.
C., C., C. & St. L.
C., C., C. & St. L.
Buff., R. & Pitts.
Pennsylvania R.R.
Pennsylvania Co.
Southern Railway.
Hocking Val. Ry.
Norfolk & West.
Chi., Mil. & St. P.
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Pennsylvania R.R.
Chi., R. I. & Pac.
Chi. & Northwest.
Lake Sh. & M. S.
Chi., Mil. & St. P.
Southern Railway.
Ches. & Ohio.
Lehigh Valley.
Pennsylvania Co.
Chi. & Northwest.
Chi., Mil. & St. P.
Pere Marquette.
St. L. & San F.
Southern Pac. Co.
Southern Railway.
Southern Pac. Co.
N. W. C.
Pennsylvania Co.
St. Louis South.
Chi., Bur. & Q.
N. Y., N. H. & H.
Southern Pac. Co.
Southern Pac. Co.
Chi. & Northwest.
Erie.
Lake Sh. & M. S.
Tol. & Ohio Cen.
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
St. L. & San F.
Louis. & Nash.
Chi., R. I. & Pac.
Southern Railway.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Central of N. J.
Missouri Valley.
Erie.
Chicago & Alton.
Chi., Ind. & Louis.
Lake Sh. & M. S.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Manhattan Rway.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Erie.
Chi. & Northwest.
Chi., Mil. & St. P.
Chi., Mil. & St. P.
Buf., R. & P.
C. R. & N.
St. Paul, M. & M.
Chicago & Alton.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Baltimore & Ohio.
St. Paul & Man.
Southern Pac. Co.
Del., Lack. & W.
Louis. & Nash.
N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Pennsylvania Co.
Chi. & Northwest.
Chi., Mil. & St. P.
Pere Marquette.
Louis. & Nash.
Pennsylvania R.R.
Del., Lack. & W.
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Southern Pac. Co.
Pennsylvania R.R.
Rio Grande West.
Union Pacific.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Missouri Pacific.
Southern Railway.
Del., Lack. & W.
Southern Railway.
Northern Railway.
Southern Railway.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Baltimore & Ohio.
Erie.
Chi. & Northwest.
St. Paul, M. & M.
Chi. & Northwest.

S BONDS.
Tenn. C., I. & R.
Peo. G. & C. Co.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Peo. G. & C. Co.
Tenn. Coal & Iron.
N. Y. Gas & Elec.
Erie.
Kings Co. El. & P.
Peo. G. & C. Co.
Peo. G. & C. Co.
Western Union.

1901

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903	108 May	24	104½ Jul	24	104⅝ .. ..
Do registered	*J 107⅞ May	17	107 Feb	4	107¼ May 22 .. ..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S* 106¾ Jan	16	104 Jul	9	104 July 9 .. ..
Do do registered	M S* 106⅝ Feb	21	105 Apr	30	105¼ May 20 .. ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D 103¾ Apr	30	102¾ Jan	16	102¾ Apr 30 .. ..
Do do registered	*J D 102¾ Jan	16	102¾ Jan	16	102¼ Jan 16 .. ..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N 103⅝ Apr	30	101 Jul	26	101 Aug 1 101 101½
Do do registered	*M N				102¾ Au 1, 99 .. ..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997	*J 110¾ Apr	24	108¾ Jul	13	108⅝ July 13 .. 108
Do do registered	J 109¾ May	20	109½ May	20	109½ May 20 .. ..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A 97¾ Jan	15	93¾ Aug	1	93¼ Aug 2 93¼ 94½
Do do registered	*F A 97 Jan	11	96 Mar	27	96 Mar 27 .. 96
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A 99 Jan	25	95 May	16	95¾ Aug 2 95¾ 95⅞
Do do registered	*F A 97½ Jan	10	94½ May	1	97 July 17 .. ..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J 115¼ Mar	31	111 Jan	2	111¾ Mar 31 111¾ ..
Do registered	*J J 115¾ Mar	28	110½ Jul	12	111½ Aug 2 .. ..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J* 112⅜ Jan	30	111 Mar	1	111 Mar 1 .. ..
Do registered	J J*				108 Jne 17,98 .. ..
Clear. St. C. 1st s.f. gtd. 4s, S. A. 1940	J J*				95 Jul 28,98 .. ..
Do do registered					104 Jul 24,97 .. ..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	*M N				115⅞ May 2, 00 .. ..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A				102 Fe 3, 00 103 ..
R., W. & O. en. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O 128¾ Mar	18	125½ May	20	129¾ July 31 130 ..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N				109 Jan. 97 .. ..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A				113 Ap 13,99 112 ..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*				110 Oc 15, 00 .. ..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*				107¼ Jul 6, 00 104½ ..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O* 122½ May	8	121 Jan	18	122½ May 8 .. 124½
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—					
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A* 117⅝ May	15	117 Feb	13	117⅝ May 15 116½ ..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D* 110¾ Feb	21	108½ Jun	11	108½ July 17 108½ ..
Do do registered, 1903	J D* 111 May	21	110½ Jan	2	111 May 2 .. ..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*J D 111¼ May	17	108½ Jun	11	108¾ July 11 108¾ ..
Do do registered	*J D				110½ Mr 17,00 .. ..
C. & St. L. 1st gtd. L. S. & M. S. 1901	*A O				100¼ De 1, 97 .. ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J* 128 Jun	19	128 Jun	19	128 June 19 125½ 127½
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J* 146⅝ Apr	12	146⅜ Apr	12	146⅜ Apr 12 .. ..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902	*M N 106⅝ Mar	4	102¾ May	17	106¾ July 17 103⅜ ..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902	*M N 103⅝ Mar	11	102¼ Jan	30	103¼ Mar 11 101⅞ ..
Do 6s, 1909	M S* 119 Jan	3	118¼ Apr	19	119 June 20 118½ ..
Do 5s, 1931	J J* 131⅛ Jun	25	127 Jul	29	127 July 29 127⅛ ..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M				126 Oc 30, 00 .. ..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J 110 Mar	8	110 Mar	8	110 Mar 8 .. ..
Do do registered					103¾ No 26,00 .. ..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O* 109¾ Mar	14	106 Apr	12	107 July 16 107¼ ..
Do registered	A O* 107 Apr	8	108 Jan	19	106 June 19 .. ..
N. Y. N. H. & H. 1st ref. 4s, 1903	J J* 102 Feb	28	102 Feb	28	102 Feb 28 .. ..
Do con. deb certs., $1,000	A O* 203¾ Jul	29	196 Apr	11	203 July 30 205 ..
Do registered					187 No 17,99 200 ..
Do do small certs., $100	J J* 197 Jan	17	195 Feb	21	195 Feb 21 .. ..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N* 136 Mar	12	134 Mar	8	134½ July 26 .. ..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N				132½ Fe 6, 97 .. ..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*				114 Ja 5, 00 .. ..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J 110 Apr	12	110 Apr	12	110 Apr 12 .. ..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S 108 Jan	9	103¼ Aug	2	104¾ Aug 3 103¾ 103⅝
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S				101¼ No 30,98 .. ..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	J J* 112¾ Mar	28	110¼ Mar	14	112¾ July 23 112¼ ..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N 136 Apr	2	132 Mar	21	133 May 24 130 ..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O 133¾ Mar	4	131 Apr	4	131¾ Apr 20 130 ..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	F A 133¾ Apr	23	131 Feb	26	133 July 11 130¾ ..
Col. C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1992	*J J 107½ Jun	3	107¼ Jun	3	107¼ July 1 108 ..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N* 103½ Mar	14	99 Jun	18	100¾ July 30 100 101¼
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	O 104 Mar	9	101¾ Jan	21	102 Aug 2 100¾ 102
Do registered					97¾ Jul 18,00 .. ..
N. P. Ry p.l.n.ry&l.g.g.4s, Jan., 1997	Q J 106 Mar	7	103 Jul	15	104¼ Aug 2 104 104½
Do registered	Q F 105¾ Mar	26	103½ Jul	12	103¾ July 12 .. ..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F 73¾ Apr	30	69½ Jan	21	72¾ Aug 3 71¾ 72¼
Do do registered	Q F 72⅜ Jun	5	72⅜ Jun	5	72⅜ June 5 .. ..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	*J D* 102 May	28	99¾ Jul	9	99¾ July 31 .. ..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A 131½ Feb	18	131 Jul	25	131 July 25 .. ..
Do registered certificates	Q F				132 Jul 28,99 .. ..
Wash. Co. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	G M				88¾ May 31,00 .. ..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	F A* 122¼ Feb	13	122¼ Feb	13	122¼ Feb 13 .. ..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O* 117 Jan	9	111¾ Apr	10	112 June 10 110¼ ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s 1968	*J D 106 Jul	19	102 Feb	13	106 July 19 .. ..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J* 119 Jun	20	115¼ Jul	8	115¼ July 8 .. ..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D 112¾ Jun	3	112 Feb	27	112¾ June 3 .. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O				95 De 12,00 .. ..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1951	J J*				75 Ap 4, 00 .. ..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D 111 May	22	108 Jan	9	110¾ July 3 .. ..
Panama s. f. sub. 6s, 1910	M N*				101 De 15,00 .. ..
Do do 4½s, 1917	*A O 105 Jan	31	102 Mar	17	102 May 17 103¾ 105
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J 110¾ Mar	12	112 Jul	23	112 July 23 112 ..
Do registered, 1921	J J* 114½ Mar	8	110¼ Jul	16	110¼ July 16 .. ..
Do gtd. 3½g. col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*				102 No 11,98 .. ..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O* 126¾ Mar	22	122¼ Apr	15	122¼ Apr 15 .. ..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942	*J J				121 Oc 22, 00 120¾ ..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*				102 No 7, 00 .. ..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. g. t. 4½s, 1940	A O* 118 Mar	28	114¾ Jun	12	114¾ June 18 .. ..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O 117¾ Feb	13	114 July	2	114 July 2 .. ..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N* 116½ Feb	14	116¼ Feb	14	116¼ Feb 14 .. ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N* 106¾ Jul	24	106¾ Jul	24	106¾ July 24 .. ..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A* 98¾ Apr	15	97 May	16	97 May 16 .. ..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	*J J* 136¾ Feb	19	136¾ Apr	29	136¾ Apr 29 .. ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J* 136¾ Apr	12	135 Apr	1	136¾ Apr 12 .. 134
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O 136⅜ Jan	28	128¾ Apr	11	130 Apr 11 .. ..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N				108 May 12,97 .. ..
Un. N. J. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S				117 May 1, 00 .. ..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N				112¾ Mr 7, 00 .. ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J* 112½ Jan	25	112	Jan	30 112 Jan 30 .. ..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S				102 No 10,97 .. ..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F 133¾ Jan	26	133¾ Jan	22	133¾ Jan 26 .. ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N				101 Oc 31, 00 .. ..
Pere Marquette—					
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O* 127 Feb	4	126 Jan	10	127 Feb 4 .. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N 114½ Mar	5	108 Jan	10	112 June 11 .. 114¾
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O 115½ Mar	28	109 Jan	19	115 July 19 114½ ..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1932	J D*				137 No 17,97 .. ..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*				107½ Oc 26, 98 .. ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*				121 No 28,98 .. ..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Jas. 1928	A O				114 Mar, 93 .. ..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916	J J*				90 Jne 24,99 .. ..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O* 118 Feb	16	113⅜ Mar	8	118⅜ July 30 .. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*				98 Jul 14,97 .. ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J* 100½ Apr	4	90 Jul	15	99 July 15 .. ..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs	100¾ Apr	29	98 Jan	21	100 July 25 100 ..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N* 121½ Mar	12	121 Feb	15	121½ Mar 12 118⅜ ..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J 99 Jun	21	92¼ Jan	3	95⅝ Aug 3 95¼ 95½
Do registered	*J J 92 Apr	16	92 Apr	16	92 Apr 16 .. ..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J* 103¾ Jun	25	99½ Jan	4	101 July 27 100½ 101
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ss. A, 1949	A O 96¾ Jun	12	93¼ Apr	8	96 June 21 .. ..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O				88⅝ Se 27, 00 .. ..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D* 105 Feb	27	105 Feb	27	105 Feb 27 .. ..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J* 94 Mar	25	80½ Feb	13	82¾ July 1 .. ..
Do guaranteed	J J* 94½ May	23	92½ Jan	3	92¾ July 22 .. ..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J 98 Jun	19	89¼ Jan	11	95 July 27 95 ..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906	M N* 112½ Feb	14	112 May	6	112 May 6 114 ..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906	M N* 114¼ May	31	111¾ Jan	22	114¼ June 6 114 ..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N* 113¾ Apr	25	111¾ Jan	8	114½ May 23 114 ..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919	F A*				113¾ July, 98 .. ..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J* 136½ Jun	25	127¼ Jan	8	130 Jul 3 130 132
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J* 119 May	31	112½ Jan	3	115 July 20 115 115½
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987	A O*				102¾ Oc 17, 00 .. ..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O				106 Oc 4, 97 .. ..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J* 101½ Apr	23	91¼ Jan	2	100 May 24 96 98
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*				100 Jne 18,00 .. ..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*A O 100 Apr	29	96 Feb	8	100 Apr 29 .. ..
Do Northw. Div. 1st 4s, 1930	A O 102¾ Jun	22	97 Apr	9	100 July 23 .. ..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N* 100¼ Mar	14	95¾ Jan	23	97¾ Aug 3 97¼ 97⅝
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J 82½ Jun	8	71 Jan	18	76¾ Aug 1 75 ..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O* 118¾ Feb	20	116¼ Jan	22	118¾ Feb 20 115¾ ..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N* 116½ Feb	24	116 July	24	116 July 24 .. ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J* 142 Feb	11	139 Jul	2	139 July 22 .. 139
Do do registered	J J*				137¾ Fe 22, 99 .. ..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J* 116½ Jun	13	115¾ Jul	3	114 July 20 114* 114½
Do do g. registered	J J* 116¼ Apr	15	116¼ Apr	15	116¼ Apr 15 .. ..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D 107¼ May	6	103 Mar	1	105¾ June 13 .. ..
Do do registered	*J D 106 May	6	106 Mar	6	108 May 6 .. ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*				128 Ap 4, 00 .. ..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J* 140 May	24	132 Jan	21	140 May 24 138 142
Do registered	J J*				115 Ap 24,97 .. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J* 122 Mar	6	121 Apr	22	122 June 26 121 124
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O 110 Feb	14	106¾ Jun	7	107 July 30 .. ..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D				120 Ap 11,99 122 ..
Do registered	*J D				115 Ap 24,96 .. ..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S* 104 Jan	9	104 Jan	9	104 Jan 9 107 110
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J				112 Jne 9, 00 .. ..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O				126¾ Ja 18, 00 128½ ..
Do 1st g. 6s, 1934	*A O				112 Mr 17,99 .. ..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J D 94¾ Feb	15	94 Feb	6	94¾ Feb 15 .. 92½
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N* 109¾ Feb	13	106¾ Feb	25	106¾ Feb 25 .. ..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J 87 Jan	12	87 Jan	12	87 Jan 12 .. ..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad 1st land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J*				
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J* 91¾ Jun	3	91¼ Jun	3	91¾ June 3 .. ..
Southern Pacific Company—					104¾ Fe 5, 97 .. ..
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D* 101¼ May	31	98¾ Jan	24	99½ July 30 98¾ 99¼
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col. Aug., 1949	J D 95½ Feb	19	93 Jan	3	92 Aug 2 91¾ 91¾
Do do registered	J D				85 No 6, 99 .. ..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	A* 103¾ Jul	12	94½ Feb	14	101¼ Aug 1 101¼ 101¾
Do registered					99¾ Jne 1, 00 .. ..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	J D 89¾ Apr	11	83¾ Jan	18	91¾ July 30 87¾ 87½
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A* 113½ Jun	24	103¾ Mar	22	113¾ June 24 .. ..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*J D 107¾ Feb	26	107¾ Feb	26	107¾ Feb 26 .. ..
Do M. & T. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*M N 106¾ Jun	28	106¾ Jun	28	106¾ June 28 106½ ..
H. & T. C. 1st w. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	J J* 113¾ Jun	28	113¾ Jun	28	113½ July 15 110½ ..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A O* 111¾ Apr	29	110¾ Apr	29	111¾ June 21 111½ 112½
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*A O 96 Mar	21	89¾ Jan	2	89¾ July 13 .. ..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*M N 106¾ Feb	26	106	Jan	26 106½ Feb 26 .. ..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J* 125 Feb	26	125	Fe	26 125 Feb 26 .. ..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A O 127¼ Jan	23	126 Apr	29	127 June 19 .. ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J* 107¼ Mar	23	105¾ Mar	16	107¼ Mar 23 .. ..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J 91¾ Jun	17	77¾ Jan	3	86¾ Aug 3 86 86¾
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A* 110¾ Feb	8	110 Apr	11	110 Apr 11 .. ..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	*M S*				108¾ No 17,97 .. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*J J* 111¼ Jun	25	108¾ Ja		108¾ July 29 .. ..
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar. 1900-10	J J 114¾ Jun	6	110¼ Apr	3	114¾ June 10 110 112
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*A O 111¾ Jan	30	108¾ Jan	21	108¾ July 25 108¾ 111
Do do Series B	106¾ Apr	22	106¾ Apr	22	106¾ Apr 22 106 111
Do do Series C and D, 1906	106¾ Jul	16	106	Ju	106¾ July 16 106¼ ..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O 120 Feb	15	119	Ja	120 Feb 15 .. ..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*		107 No	27,00	.. ..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N 103¾ Mar	28	106½ May	3	107¾ Ju e 14 .. ..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J 111 Jun	25	96 Jan	8	111 ¼ Ju e 26 .. ..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J 112¾ Jun	21	110 Mar	22	112¾ Ju e 21 110 112¼
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N* 107 Mar	2	105 Jan	9	105 Ju e 7 .. ..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J				98 A 6, 97 .. ..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O* 113 Jan	4	113 Jan	4	113 Ja 4 .. ..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J* 121 Jun	25	111¾ Jan	4	116½ A 3 115½ 116½
Do registered	J J 110 Jun	22	116 Jun	4	111¾ Ju 12 .. ..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J J 110¼ Apr	1	109 Jan	21	109 A 24 109¾ ..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S 116½ Feb	5	113¾ Jan	15	114¾ A 2 .. ..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J* 120 Mar	25	120 Mar	25	120 M 25 .. ..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J* 95½ Apr	25	93 Jul	13	93 Ju 13 .. 95
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J* 121 Jun	12	119¾ Mar	21	121 Ja 12 .. ..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	J J* 120¼ Apr	25	117½ Jan	29	117¾ Ju 30 .. ..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N* 121 Apr	10	117 May	28	119¾ A 1 119 ..
Do do registered	115 Jun	21	115 Jun	21	115 Ju e 21 .. ..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J 128 Jun	1	124½ Feb	7	128 Ju e 12 126 ..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J* 129 Apr	8	124½ Jan	24	126 Ju e 16 124½ 126
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*J J 124½ Jun	22	121 Jul	9	122¼ Ju e 31 121 122½
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M S*				101¼ Ju 26 00 .. ..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*A O 111½ Jul	19	109 Apr	10	111¼ Ju y 19 111½ ..
Rich. & Meckl. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M N*				83 D 10,00 .. ..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N 116 Jun	14	113 May	15	115¾ Ju y 16 115¾ ..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	M N 115 Jun	10	115 Jun	10	115 Ju e 19 .. ..
Do serial, Series D	A O*				102 Oc 13, 99 .. ..
Do serial, Series E	*A O				100 Ja 12, 99 115 ..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*F A				91¼ Se 14, 00 82½ ..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J* 120¾ Jun	8	110 Apr	29	120¾ Ju e 8 117½ ..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M N 110 Jun	26	106 Jan	4	110 A 2 .. 100
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J				117 Ju 25,00 .. ..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A O* 116 Mar	18	116 Mar	18	116 M r 18 .. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	F A* 116½ May	23	113¼ Mar	12	116¾ M y 23 113 ..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	A O 115 Mar	6	113 Mar	6	115 M r 6 112¾ ..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	M S 104 Feb	15	104 Feb	15	104 Fe 15 .. ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*J D 120½ May	24	113¼ Jan	4	119 A 1 118¼ ..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar 100 Jan	22	90 Jan	7	90¾ Ju y 26 .. ..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J* 111 Jun	18	110½ Jun	13	111 Ju e 18 .. ..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J* 117½ Apr	10	113 Jul	9	113 Ju y 9 113 ..
Db gen. mtge. 5s, 1935	*J D 108½ May	17	103 Jun	12	107¾ Ju y 30 .. ..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A O* 115¾ Jan	14	113 Jul	11	114 Ju y 13 .. ..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*A O 96¼ Jul	16	95 Jan	9	96¼ Ju 30 96 ..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J* 94 Mar	29	86 Jan	24	94 Ju y 31 93 ..
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, tr.	*J D				130¾ Jn 25,00 .. ..
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½	25 J 93¼ Apr	30	88	Feb	14 90¾ Ju y 17 .. 91½
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*A O 85¾ May	22	73	Feb	14 84 Au 1 84 ..
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July	G J D 99¾ Apr	13	98 Jan	2	98½ July 24 .. ..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*J D 108½ Jun	18	106¾ Jul	17	108 Aug 1 106¾ ..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947	J J* 107 Jun	24	103½ Jul	24	104 Aug 3 103¾ 104¼
Do registered	J J* 106¾ Jun	14	104 Apr	26	106¾ June 14 .. ..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	*M N 120 May	2	103 Mar	18	106½ Aug 3 106¾ 106⅞
Ore. R. & N. 1st 6s, 1909	J J* 110 Feb	27	110 Feb	27	110 Apr 25 .. ..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946	*J D 105¼ Apr	3	101¾ Jul	22	102¾ July 29 102 103
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*F A 130 Jan	21	126¾ Feb	5	128 July 30 .. ..
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	J J* 121 Jun	19	115 Jan	2	117¾ July 26 116½ 117½
Do non-cum. inc. 5s, July, 1946	Sep. 106 Jan	21	106 Jan	21	106 Jan 21 .. ..
Utah

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	8	S	July 1, 01	515	530
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	225	235
Astor National	250,000	..	..	.....	660	670
Bowery	250,000	6	S	July 1, 01	300	310
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	295	330
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	115	120
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	190	190
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	720	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	325	340
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Mar., 1901	4025	4075
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	155	165
City (National)	10,000,000	3	S	May 1, 01	655	676
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1896	300	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	310	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	375	395
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 01	400	415
Domestic Exch. National	300,000	..	..	.....	102	..
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 01	145	155
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 1, 01	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 01	3200	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	330	..
First National	10,000,000	25	Q	Mar., 1901	710	..
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 01	160	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	235	245
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 6, 01	410	430
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	145	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 25, 01	495	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	127	135
German Exch.	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	325	..
Germania	200,000	16	S	May 1, 01	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 01	175	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 01	161	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	680	710
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 01	575	..
Irving Nat. ($50)	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	195	205
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Liberty National	500,000	..	..	.....	495	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 01	910	1120
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	320	..
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	300,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	265	275
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1896	140	150
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	265	280
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	142½	..
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	645	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	180	195
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 01	195	..
New Amsterdam	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	1350	1450
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	330	345
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1490	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	190	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr 15, 01	155	165
Ninth National	750,000	2	S	July, 1900	78	85
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	205	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	190	200
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 1, 01	570	610
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 01	245	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	107	112
Plaza	180,000	..	..	.....	495	..
Republic (Nat.)	1,500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	355	400
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	215	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 01	465	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 01	655	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	..	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 01	105	110
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 01	500	..
State of N. Y.	1,250,000	3	S	May 10, 01	245	255
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	112	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 01	130	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	May 28, 01	300	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	595	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	595	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	240	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 01	270	280
Bowling Green	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	185	200
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jun 29, 01	420	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 01	1800	2000
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	535	545
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	380	415
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	360	400
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	420	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	July, 1901	1480	1510
Fifth Avenue	500,000	6	S	July 1, 01	1000	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 01	315	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	690	720
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	310	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 01	400	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	700	720
Lawyers' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	185	190
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	13	S	Aug. 1, 01	300	310
Long Island	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 01	275	..
Manhattan ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	460	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	335	345
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	July 1, 01	940	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	315	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	500	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1100	1400
Nassau	500,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 01	207	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June, 1901	1310	1350
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 01	965	..
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	July 10, 01	255	265
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	May 1, 01	345	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 01	370	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	510	530
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	6½	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	July 10, 01	1380	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,500,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	445	460
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1675	1720
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	July 1, 01	330	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jun 29, 01	200	210

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	20	22
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1901	112½	114

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
N. Y. & East River	750,000	1¼	Q	Jun 15, 01	68	70
Do 1st 5s, 1927	750,000	2½	S	May, 1901	95	97
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1½	Q	June 1, 01	91	93½
Do con. 5s, 1948	3,300,000	2½	S	June, 1901	92¼	93½
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	60	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919	950,000	2½	S	June, 1901	105½	107
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	July 1, 01	40½	41
Do 1st 6s, 1935	2,300,000	2½	S	May, 1901	95	96½
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1⅛
Binghamton Gas.	450,000	..	..	Jan 30, 01	28	31
Do 1st 5s, 1945	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	94½	95½
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	7½
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,805,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	70	75
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	106¼	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	106	107½
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,698,625	6	..	1900	84	86
Do preferred	3,065,800	3	S	Jun 15, 01	102	104
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	12	12½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	July, 1901	80	82½
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May, 1901	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	30	34
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	May, 1901	70	75
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	46	54
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,600	2½	S	Feb., 1901	104	105
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	90	..
Do 1st 6s, 1925	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1901	95	..
Ind., Nat. & Ill. bds	800,000	3	S	May, 1901	45	50
Jackson Gas ($50)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 01	70	73
Do 1st 5s, 1937	1,250,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	101	102
Lafayette bonds	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1901	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1901	47	50
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1925	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	107	108½
Mutual	3,500,000	5	S	July 10, 01	209	210
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	107¼	108½
N. R. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	7½	8½
Do 1st 5s, 1937	14,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	57½	59
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	112	115
Ohio & Ind. bds	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1901	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1901	93½	95
St. Paul (Minn.)	1,500,000	1	Q	May 15, 01	50	55
Do gen. 5s, 1944	2,037,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	86½	88½
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1	..	Oct., 1899	130	133
Do preferred	4,295,700	2½	..	Dec., 1900	149	151
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1901	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	18	22
Do 1st 6s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1901	90	93
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	97	100
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	3,855,500	2½	S	May, 1901	107¼	109½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	85	95
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,800,000	$1	Q	July 1, 01	*56	58½
American Chicle	6,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	82	86
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	80	82
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	8	9½
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	36	38½
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,890,475	2½	S	July 1, 01	*4	4½
Am. Type Found'g	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 01	55	60
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	..	..	.....	55	57
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1901	95	97
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	2½
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	9½	11
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	68	70
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 01	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*13	14
Brit. Exchcq. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1901	98	98⅝
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*½	⅝
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s, 2000	160,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	100	102
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,800	1½	Q	July 9, 01	107	110
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	..	S	Feb., 1901	23	25
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb., 1901	70	75
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	July 15, 01	410	430
Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	.....	14½	16
Con. Car Heating	1,130,400	12	S	Aug. 1, 01	50	60
Con. Refrig'ating	.....	..	..	.....	6⅝	7
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	549,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	4½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	32	35
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	77	79
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	17	20
Do preferred	1,620,300	..	..	.....	44	50
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	5½	7
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	12	15
El.-Pmatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1⅝	1⅞
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	⅓	3
Gen'l Carriage	19,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1⅝
General Chemical	6,780,200	1	Q	June 1, 01	63½	67
Do preferred	8,088,700	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99½	100½
Havana Com'c'l	10,800,000	..	..	.....	7	9
Do preferred	6,000,000	1⅝	..	Apr., 1900	43½	46
Hing-Hall-M'vin.	1,650,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Do 2d pref'd	1,650,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 01	120	123
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*⅞	1
Iron St'boat ($25)	500,000	..	..	.....	*1½	2½
Do 1st 6s,	500,000	3	S	July, 1901	50	60
Jersey & B'nham	500,000	..	..	.....	5	..
Do preferred	500,000	2	..	July, 1898	50	..
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	120	125
Mark's Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	2
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 29, 01	164	..
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	..	..	.....	23	25
Do preferred	7,658,600	1⅜	Q	July 1, 01	83	85
Nat. Gramophone	800,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	107	110
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*½	¾
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	175	180
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 5s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	115	..
N. Y. Tran., $20 pd.	23,500,000	..	..	.....	11⅜	12
Otis Elevator	6,080,000	..	..	.....	34	36
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	97½	98½
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	⅝	1
P. B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*34	36
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	May 15, 01	325	335
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 01	200	210
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99	100
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	3,750,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	151	154
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,630	..	..	.....	27	27¾
Do preferred	16,635,100	..	..	.....	47½	48½
Do 1st 4s, 1950	13,035,000	2	S	Apr., 1901	82	82½
Singer Mfg.	39,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 30, 01	240	250
South. Lt. & Trac.	1,600,000	1½	S	May 20, 01	39½	42
Do col. tr. 5s, 1940	1,600,000	2½	..	Mar 1901	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	2	S	Jan. 1901	26	..
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	115	125
Standard Oil	97,850,000	12	Q	Jun 15, 01	760	765
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*4	6
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	107	108
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July 1901	101	102
Tel., Tel. & C. A. ($15)	30,000,000	..	..	.....	*3	6
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*18½	19
Tex. & Pac. Coal	2,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 3, 01	..	101
T. & P. C. 6s, 1908	946,000	2	S	Apr 1901	104	107
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	4	8
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	July 2, 01	63	70
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*4½	5⅛
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	60	62
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr 1, 01	119	121
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	2½	S	Apr 1, 01	116½	119
U.S. Cast-Iron Pipe	12,500,000	..	..	.....	6⅞	8
Do preferred	12,500,000	1⅝	..	Jun 1900	34½	36
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	..	80
Do preferred	3,750,000	1½	Q	Jun 1, 01	96	97
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	7	9
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep 1900	38	42
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	16	Q	Jul 10, 01	*188	192
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	112½	113½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	S	Jul 1901	113	116
Commonwealth	500,000	2	S	Jul 6, 01	100	105
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	Jul 1901	600	..
Eagle ($40)	300,000	7½	S	Oct 1900	320	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	Jul 1900	80	90
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	Jan 1901	515	520
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	S	Jan 1901	280	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	6	S	Jan 1901	170	180
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jul 1, 01	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan 1901	125	140
Home	3,000,000	7	S	Jul 1901	295	305
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan 1901	160	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Feb 1901	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	5	S	Jan 1901	190	200
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 01	145	155
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 1901	100	120
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb 1901	135	143
Phenix, B'klyn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jul 1901	205	215
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jul 1900	55	65
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	July 1901	130	140
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Feb 1901	330	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	Feb 1901	460	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	759,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	960,000	¾	S	July, 1901	36½	38
Do 1st 4s, 1959	700,000	2	S	July, 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1901	244	248
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	101½	102⅝
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	102	103
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1901	100⅜	103
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 01	241½	244
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	111	112½
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	116	118
B., Q. C. & Sub. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	115	117
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,469,000	2½	S	May, 1901	118	..
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	265	280
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1901	122	124
Cen. P., N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1901	104	105
Chris'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July 1901	185	190
Columbus Ry.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	45½	46½
Do preferred	3,500,000	1¼	Q	Aug 1, 01	102½	105
Coney Island & B.	1,998,000	14	Q	Aug 1, 01	330	350
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	July 1901	100½	102
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,298,000	2	S	Jul 1901	97	100
Do 5% cft., 1903	400,000	2½	S	Jul 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan 1901	66	68
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	Jun 1901	108½	109½
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1¼	Q	Feb 1901	120	128
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	Jun 1901	115	117
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb 1901	103	104
Eighth Av. R. R.	1,000,000	3¾	Q	Jul 1901	390	410
42d St. & Grand St	748,000	4½	Q	Feb 1901	390	410
Do 1st 6s, 1909	236,000	3	S	Jul 1901	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Ma 1901	112½	114½
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1995	500,000	2	S	Ma 1901	98	100
Nassau Electric, B'lyn. 1st 5s, 1944	660,000	2½	S	Ap 1901	113	115
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	Jul 1901	97½	98½
New Br. City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	27	29
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	Jul 10, 01	101	103
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	Jul 1901	196	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	23½	25
Do 1st 4s, 1948	5,500,000	2	S	Ma 1901	79½	81
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	25	29
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Ap 1901	109½	112
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	27¾	28½
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Ma 1901	85	..
Second Av. stock	1,862,000	2	Q	Jan 1901	215	218
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,579,000	2½	S	Fe 1901	119	120
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,600,000	2½	S	Ma 1901	106	107
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	Jul 1901	103	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 1901	175	..
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	Jul 1901	110½	113½
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Ap 1901	104	107½
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	Ju 1901	119	121
Syracuse Rap. T.	2,750,000	..	..	....	21	25
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	....	62	70
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Ma 1901	100	102
Tarrytown, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	100,000	2½	S	Ma 1901	103	107
34th St. Crosstown 1st guar. 5s, 1986	1,000,000	2½	S	Ap 1901	115	117
Twenty-third St.	600,000	4½	Q	Ma 1901	390	410
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	250,000	3	S	Ju 1901	110	..
Do deb. 5s, 1909	150,000	2½	S	Ju

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Aug. 3. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1901. Highest.		Lowest		Last Sale.	
170	180	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, 1901	4	185 May 29		147 Jan. 19		175	July 22, 1901
220	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	July, 1901	3½	..		..		*235	Dec. 15, 1900
29	30½	American Agricultural Chem.	16,533,000	.....	..	35 June 13		26¾ May 21		30	July 18, 1901
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.....	..	30 June 11		24⅞ May 10		26	July 25, 1901
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	July 1, 1901	1½	79 July 11		77 Jan. 7		79	July 15, 1901
150	200	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1901	5	190 Apr. 29		190 Apr. 8		190	May 15, 1901
34	39¾	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 15, 1901	1	40 May 3		34 Jan. 30		34	July 15, 1901
190	200	American Express	18,000,000	July 1, 1901	4	205 April 19		170 Jan. 12		204	Jun. 14, 1901
41	46	American Snuff	11,091,700	.....	..	49¾ June 8		26 Mar. 18		46	June 22, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co	27,883,300	.....	..	2½ Mar. 2		2 Jan. 16		2½	Mar. 28, 1901
..	..	American Telegraph & Cable	14,000,000	June 1, 1901	1½	100 Apr. 13		95 Mar. 8		100	July 16, 1901
75	80	American Woolen pf	20,000,000	July 15, 1901	1¾	82¾ July 1		70 March 22		78	July 12, 1901
21¼	25	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	30 Apr. 22		20 Feb. 20		24	July 11, 1901
52	65	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	.....	..	64 Apr. 22		52½ May 15		53	July 15, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1901	3	..		..		*121	Nov. 28, 1900
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	July, 1901	1	..		..		100	Oct. 31, 1898
108	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1901	2	.....		.....		106¼	Nov 14, 1900
9½	10	Brunswick City	5,000,000	.....	..	14¾ March 19		8¾ Jan. 10		0½	July 25, 1901
86	93	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901	2	95 June 20		77 Mar. 19		93	July 15, 1901
..	..	Burlington, Ced. Rap. & N.	7,150,000	Aug. 1, 1901	●3	135¾ May 21		120 Feb. 25		133	July 10, 1901
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1, 1901	1	103¾ Jan. 9		103¾ Jan. 9		103¾	Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	..	.....		.....		20¾	Oct. 15, 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	.....	..	.....		.....		39	Apr. 26, 1900
..	..	Chicago & East Illinois pf	6,830,700	July 1, 1901	1½	136 Apr. 22		120½ Jan. 8		130	May 17, 1901
..	..	Chicago & Northwest pf	22,396,600	July 15, 1901	1¾	248 April 11		211 March 1		222	June 29, 1901
135	155	Chicago, St. P., M. & O	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1901	5	145 Apr. 11		125 Mar. 9		130	July 15, 1901
185	188	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf	11,646,800	Feb. 20, 1901	3½	201 April 11		180 Mar. 29		200	Apr. 19, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	8,500,000	July 1, 1901	2	.....		.....		102½	May 22, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	July 1, 1901	1½	.....		.....		120	June 4, 1900
16	20	Chicago Union Traction	20,000,000	.....	..	20¾ May 28		12 Jan. 17		17	July 15, 1901
..	..	Chicago Un. Trac. pf	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900	1¾	60 May 28		54¾ Feb. 11		60	June 7, 1901
30	35	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheel	8,000,000	.....	..	37 Mar. 6		27⅝ Jan. 7		33	June 20, 1901
189	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	June 1, 1901	1¾	*195 May 4		*189 June 24		*190	June 25, 1901
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,500,000	.....	..	.....		.....		1⅝	Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf	500,000	.....	..	.....		.....		⅞	Oct. 31, 1900
123	132	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901	4	142½ Apr. 29		116 Mar. 19		128	July 12, 1901
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....	..	.....		.....		11½	June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,934,800	.....	..	.....		.....		29	June 12, 1900
180	190	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	July 1, 1901	1¾	189 May 7		168½ Feb. 16		188	July 11, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.....	..	27⅞ Feb. 15		24½ May 10		24½	May 10, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¾	84 Mar. 15		81¼ Feb. 26		82	Mar. 27, 1901
34	39	**Des Moines & F. D.**	4,283,100	.....	..	45 June 15		18 Jan. 30		38½	July 18, 1901
120	150	Des M. & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 1, 1900	7	130 April 1		123 Feb. 13		130	Apr. 1, 1901
..	..	Detroit United Railway	12,500,000	June 1, 1901	1	77¾ Apr. 11		75¼ Apr. 2		77¼	Apr. 11, 1901
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1901	3½	405 Mar. 21		405 Mar. 21		405	Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901	1¼	.....		.....		*110	Dec. 20, 1900
85	90	Evans. & T. H. pf	1,284,400	Apr. 16, 1901	2½	95 Apr. 11		81 Jan. 4		94¾	Apr. 23, 1901
..	..	**Fort Worth & D. C**	2,555,900	Mar. 15, 1898	2	36 Apr. 20		17 Jan. 18		28½	July 15, 1901
..	..	Fort Wth. & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	..	29 Feb. 8		25 Jan. 29		29	Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gas & Elec. Bergen Co**	2,000,000	.....	..	101⅝ June 19		30 July 12		86	July 27, 1901
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	July, 1901	1¼	.....		.....		*100	Dec. 14, 1900
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,520,000	Feb. 1, 1901	3	59½ Apr. 9		50 Feb. 18		58½	Apr. 9, 1901
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,829,100	July 15, 1901	2	112 Jan. 11		110 Jan. 10		110	Feb. 28, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,600,300	Aug. 1, 1901	1¼	..		..		*102½	July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,800	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	..		..		*106	Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	July 25, 1901	50c	.....		.....		*106	May 20, 1899
97	100	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	July 25, 1901	50c	100 Apr. 16		75 Jan. 8		95	June 11, 1901
102	..	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1901	2	106 Mar. 30		105 Jan. 22		106	Mar. 30, 1901
33½	39¾	International Silver pf	5,107,500	April 2, 1900	1¾	39¾ June 24		32¾ June 15		35	July 24, 1901
83	85	International Steam Pump	8,850,000	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	84 March 26		71 Jan. 5		81	July 22, 1901
..	..	**Kansas City Southern**	29,993,500	.....	..	25 Apr. 30		.....		20¾	July 19, 1901
7	8	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,400	.....	..	10⅞ Feb. 13		5¾ Jan. 3		8	July 8, 1901
31	35	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,300	July 2, 1900	50c	36 Apr. 4		24 Jan. 2		32½	July 12, 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	.....		.....		*22	Jan. 25, 1899
..	9	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,000	.....	..	10 May 7		8 Mar. 6		10	May 7, 1901
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf	1,000,000	April 2, 1901	1	50 Mar. 13		45 Mar. 8		50	Mar. 13, 1901
20	30	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	29 June 18		12 Jan. 8		29	June 18, 1901
100	101	**Laclede Gas** pf	2,500,000	June 15, 1901	2½	106 Feb. 28		95 Jan. 21		99	July 17, 1901
116	120	**Lake Erie & Western** pf	11,840,000	July 15, 1901	2	130 Mar. 29		108¾ Jan. 21		118	July 17, 1901
70	78	**Maryland Coal** pf	1,876,000	July 1, 1901	2½	75 June 6		70 May 16		75	June 6, 1901
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Jne 29, 1901	2½	.....		.....		*152	May 31, 1900
105	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, 1901	2	107¼ Mar. 4		107 Mar. 4		107¼	Mar. 4, 1901
..	117	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	118 Apr. 18		118 Apr. 18		218	Apr. 18, 1901
81½	83	Mob. & O., J. P. M. & Co. certs.	.....	.....	..	83½ July 12		78 May 9		82	July 22, 1901
192	196	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1901	3½	197½ April 9		192 Jan. 12		194½	June 7, 1901
75	100	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	*75 June 19		*70 June 11		*75	June 19, 1901
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.....	..	.....		.....		8½	June 9, 1900
27	35	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900	2	37 Jan. 8		27½ May 23		27½	May 23, 1901
105	112	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901	5	115 Mar. 22		97 Mar. 1		111½	June 27, 1901
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,858,650	July 1, 1901	5	430 Apr. 3		420 Jan. 1		430	Apr. 15, 1901
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¼	139 Feb. 21		136 Mar. 29		136	Mar. 29, 1901
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1901	5	295 Jan. 12		294 Feb. 4		294	Feb. 4, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	July 15, 1901	1½	*173 June 5		*173 June 5		*173	June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1901	2	..		..		38¾	Nov. 14, 1899
25	33	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	June 1, 1901	1	..		..		*24	Dec. 12, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	.....	..	.....		.....		7	Nov. 6, 1899
8¾	9¼	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Apr. 20, 1900	30c	10½ Mar. 1		6¼ Jan. 4		9¼	July 20, 1901
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,341,300	July 2, 1898	1	..		..		*45	Nov. 18, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	1,123,500	July 1, 1901	2	..		..		75½	Oct. 7, 1899
94	100	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf	1,515,500	May 1, 1901	1¼	98 Apr. 26		89 Feb. 25		*100	July 11, 1901
67	72	Pacific Coast 2d pf	3,914,400	May 1, 1901	1	75 June 13		63 Jan. 8		70	July 12, 1901
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Mar. 25, 1901	2	.....		.....		*95	Sept. 22, 1900
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	June 1, 1901	1¾	.....		.....		*110	June 26, 1900
..	..	Pere Marquette pf	10,512,200	Feb. 1, 1901	4	86 June 17		72 Jan. 2		86	June 17, 1901
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	14,719,950	Apr. 20, 1901	1½	109 May 27		90¼ Mar. 22		104	July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 1, 1901	2	.....		.....		*117	May 14, 1900
..	..	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L	24,347,000	.....	..	80 June 17		57 Jan. 30		74¾	July 22, 1901
189	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic	19,714,200	July 1, 1901	3½	*190 June 21		*188½ June 8		*190	June 21, 1901
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	July, 1901	3	.....		.....		*135	Mar. 4, 1899
3	6½	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	..	5½ May 31		1¼ April 23		4⅝	July 8, 1901
8½	10	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	May 10, 1901	½	12⅝ May 28		7 Mar. 20		10⅝	June 21, 1901
204	215	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1901	4	.....		.....		200	Dec. 10, 1900
..	.....	Rio Grande Western pf	5,467,000	Aug. 1, 1901	1¼	108 June 19		93 Feb. 16		100	July 12, 1901
..	..	**Silver Bullion** certfs.	.....	.....	..	69⅝ Jan. 3		59¾ Mar. 28		69	Apr. 12, 1901
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1901	3½	.....		.....		205	Mar. 19, 1899
77	81	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. pf	6,700,000	July 1, 1901	1¾	86 Apr. 2		65½ Jan. 22		80	July 13, 1901
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	350,525	July, 1901	2½	..		..		100	Feb. 17, 1899
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,449,400	July 15, 1901	2½	..		..		*14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,224,500	July 15, 1901	2½	.....		.....		*80	Apr. 9, 1900
8½	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,976,600	.....	..	10 Jan. 17		10 Jan. 17		10	Jan. 17, 1901
70¼	74	**Union Bag & Paper** pf	11,009,000	July 1, 1901	1¾	75 June 17		65 April 11		72¼	July 25, 1901
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	July 1, 1901	½	.....		.....		84	July 13, 1900
..	..	United N. J. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Apr. 10, 1901	2½	.....		.....		*230⅝	Oct. 9, 1900
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,950	Mar. 30, 1901	3½	.....		.....		165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1901	3½	.....		.....		*174	Nov. 11, 1898
140	160	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, 1901	5	155 June 5		135 Jan. 14		*160	July 12, 1901
..	..	West Chicago Street	18,189,000	May 15, 1901	1¼	..		..		120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1901	3	.....		.....		*98	Mar. 15, 1899
51	52	Wheel. & Lake Erie 1st pf	4,125,000	.....	..	60¾ March 28		45 May 9		50	July 22, 1901

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Highest price "regular way"; highest price "cash 1,000." All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, New York and Harlem, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, Morris and Essex, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph and American Coal are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—The new German tariff bill did not have a marked influence upon the Boerse last week, operators believing that many of the worst features would be modified. Ocean transportation shares, however, weakened.

The general tone of the market continued exceedingly heavy and marked by short selling. The shorts took advantage of the many unfavorable rumors regarding various companies to beat down values, and in this they were assisted by the publication of numerous balance sheets which supplied inadequate information about the financial condition of the companies involved. "A fatalistic mood possesses the Boerse," says the Frankfurter Zeitung, "which takes an exceedingly despondent impression and augurs much evil."

The monthly settlement, while passing off easily so far as the money market is concerned, has served to emphasize large short interest, and this discovery has been followed by a gloomy feeling. The Vossische Zeitung begins its weekly review in this fashion: "The physiognomy of the Boerse grows more gloomy from week to week, and general business situation becomes more and more threatening."

The feeling is evidently growing that much rottenness still remains to be uncovered. Commenting upon this phenomenon, the Frankfurter Zeitung says: "It is high time that the cause of ease and seek were stopped, and that we should honestly and frankly uncover the weak points in each company. Also an openness is necessary to a gradual return of confidence."

The weakest point in the market was bank stocks, owing to the difficulties of various institutions. The heaviest attack was upon the National Bank of Germany, and the attack upon the Preselau Discounto Bank was hardly less vigorous. The shares of both institutions fell sharply, owing to their financial relations with the Allgemeine deutsche Kleinbahn Gesellschaft, which confesses itself unable to meet its interest obligations. This and other recent events, it is admitted, reveal the evils of the German system of financing industrial companies by banks. The Vossische Zeitung to-day confesses that the evil has gradually assumed "quite a dangerous form."

The only strength of the market was in domestic Government funds, which advanced more sharply than during any previous week of the year. Canadians developed great strength, rising all the week. Chinese also were active and advancing.

The ease of the money market increases. Lenders are seeking for borrowers. The private rate of discount fell all the week, reaching 2¾ per cent. yesterday. In sympathy with this, foreign exchange became very firm.

The iron situation grows visibly worse. Reports multiply of the reduction of output, wages, and prices, and of the discharge of workmen.

Proceedings in bankruptcy have been instituted against the Aktien-Gesellschaft für Elektrische Anlagen and Bahnen, of Dresden, which is a creation of the Kummer Company.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise

ALEXANDER McELWEE,
Commission Stock Broker,
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS and BONDS
Bought and sold for cash or carried on margin

H. AMY & CO.,
BANKERS,
44 AND 46 WALL STREET.
Bonds, Stocks and Investments
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

HAVEN & STOUT
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN.

F. P. Moore & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
FLOYD & MOORE.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
71 Broadway.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

GEO. D. COOK COMPANY
Investment Securities.
Chicago, 238 La Salle St. New York, 1442 Broad Exchange Bldg.
We make a specialty of Mexican investments.
Correspondents in Mexico: Mexican Technical & Financial Company, City of Mexico, D. F.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Telephone, 3078 Cortlandt.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 2, 1901	$9,744,153
Week ended Aug. 3, 1900	7,891,544
From Jan. 1, 1901	334,288,568
From Jan. 1, 1900	328,883,078

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended July 30, 1901	$11,334,522
Week ended July 31, 1900	9,305,398
From Jan. 1, 1901	303,397,942
From Jan. 1, 1900	315,190,154

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 2, 1901	$132,891
Week ended Aug. 3, 1900	42,847
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,679,409
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,588,870

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 2, 1901	$10,000
Week ended Aug. 3, 1900	16,200
From Jan. 1, 1901	29,189,923
From Jan. 1, 1900	29,088,008

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1901	$27,510,519
From Jan. 1, 1900	28,129,738

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 2, 1901	$122,891
Week ended Aug. 3, 1900	26,147

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 2, 1901	$98,306
Week ended Aug. 3, 1900	325,908
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,206,287
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,051,471

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 2, 1901	$143,067
Week ended Aug. 3, 1900	1,366,655
From Jan. 1, 1901	29,472,142
From Jan. 1, 1900	30,486,672

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 2, 1901	$76,761
Week ended Aug. 3, 1900	1,087,963
From Jan. 1, 1901	27,265,855
From Jan. 1, 1900	27,835,001

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 2, 1901	$199,197
Week ended Aug. 3, 1900	271,940
From Jan. 1, 1901	5,885,706
From Jan. 1, 1900	4,190,541

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 2, 1901	$153,067
Week ended Aug. 3, 1900	1,382,855
From Jan. 1, 1901	56,662,065
From Jan. 1, 1900	60,152,717

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 2, 1901	$46,130

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 3, 1900	$1,011,515
From Jan. 1, 1901	54,776,324
From Jan. 1, 1900	56,961,716

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Aug. 3	$1,183,153,610	$78,874,142
July 27	1,251,520,071	67,322,533
July 20	1,582,086,473	88,357,011
July 13	1,591,146,455	86,508,815
July 6	1,126,090,039	78,705,598
June 29	1,515,557,23	68,723,033
June 22	1,637,388,55	74,083,703
June 15	1,537,229,36	82,589,198
June 8	1,949,394,53	87,835,090
*June 1	1,177,432,36	61,914,345
May 25	1,481,315,91	67,038,039
May 18	2,189,416,50	92,319,150
May 11	2,263,085,36	103,949,792
May 4	2,404,035,72	77,882,533
April 27	2,187,473,97	84,306,731
April 20	2,104,562,32	75,114,754
April 13	2,148,247,59	79,962,497
April 6	1,687,724,57	60,986,377
March 30	1,610,110,26	58,432,433
March 23	1,746,810,17	62,352,000
March 16	1,444,724,41	61,069,437
March 9	1,527,587,09	56,661,824
March 2	1,624,516,47	54,824,503
*Feb. 23	1,230,797,94	45,595,749
*Feb. 16	1,396,025,36	52,117,366
Feb. 9	1,630,597,75	61,726,044
Feb. 2	1,624,597,49	62,926,668
Jan. 26	1,753,905,24	67,276,196
Jan. 19	1,753,905,24	63,361,196
Jan. 12	1,369,627,17	57,606,209
*Jan. 5	1,258,538,32	61,506,538
Dec. 29	1,253,045,49	56,612,751
Dec. 22	1,874,108,19	64,399,288
Dec. 15	1,340,227,47	61,182,212
Dec. 8	1,418,856,30	67,454,326
*Dec. 1	1,180,856,42	67,477,201
Nov. 24	1,289,289,49	61,616,199
Nov. 17	1,546,332,75	64,688,883
*Nov. 10	1,070,824,37	49,256,611
Nov. 3	1,073,249,08	53,330,016
Oct. 27	1,341,687,50	53,272,738
Oct. 20	1,093,992,03	51,708,592
Oct. 13	1,201,080,51	51,583,286
Oct. 6	998,981,43	44,980,111
Sept. 29	998,981,43	49,290,111
Sept. 22	1,018,822,51	47,270,178
Sept. 15	1,047,980,34	51,774,474
Sept. 8	1,000,749,38	49,472,424
Sept. 1	999,777,87	49,472,424
Aug. 25	1,000,749,38	49,472,424
Aug. 18	1,000,749,38	49,472,424
Aug. 11	1,000,749,38	49,472,424
Aug. 4	1,000,749,38	49,472,424

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy, probably rain; fresh east to northeast winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,093. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

STEEL STRIKERS TAKE NO DECISIVE ACTION

Doubt Expressed that More Men Will Be Called Out.

But Mr. Shaffer Says General Order Will Be Issued "Within a Week"—Wellsville Strikers Deserting.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 5.—No apparent move was made to-day to extend the strike of steel workers to all the mills of the United States Steel Corporation where men of the Amalgamated Association are employed.

Although Mr. Shaffer did not say so to-day, he explained not long ago that before an order for a strike was issued, a circular letter would be sent out from the general offices to all lodges of the organization explaining the situation, giving a complete report of all that had occurred between the members of the Executive Board and the officials of the trust; of the attempts made to bring about a settlement and the failure to do so. This circular will be read in lodge meetings in order that the men in the mills may have a clear and comprehensive knowledge of the entire matter and act intelligently. The strike order will then follow, and will be taken up without the least misunderstanding on the part of the members.

Doubt is expressed in some quarters that the strike will spread further. It is suggested that the employes of the Federal Steel Company, National Steel Company, and National Tube Company are at the present time the strikers' main source of revenue, and to call them out would weaken the association in its fight by depriving it of the funds necessary to carry on the struggle. Another reason given was that the Amalgamated Association, having signed contracts with all these companies for one year beginning with July 1, 1901, would, by violating these contracts, give Mr. Morgan and his associates trump cards they would not hesitate to use to the best effect.

OTHER COMPANIES NOTIFIED.

When President Shaffer was asked if he would pursue the same policy in ordering a strike in these mills as he did in calling out the men in the mills of the American Tin Plate Company, he replied: "If it had not been for this determination on my part, the general strike would have been ordered on Saturday night."

Before calling out the tin workers and after failing to get any satisfaction from the officers of the American Sheet and the American Hoop Companies, President Shaffer sent a telegram to Vice President Warner Arms of the American Tin Plate Company, notifying him that under Article 19, Section 35 of the constitution of the Amalgamated Association, he would be obliged to call out the tinworkers in all of the mills owned by the United States Steel Corporation unles the difficulty was settled within a period of ten days. As a result of this notice, the conference that broke up in the Hotel Lincoln three weeks ago last Saturday was held.

In order to be equally fair to the other constituent companies of the United States Steel Corporation and accord them the same treatment, President Shaffer has sent a similar notice to the officers of the Federal Steel Company, the National Steel Company, and the National Tube Company, giving them the same time in which to make any effort they may desire to bring about a settlement, or to take advantage of this same clause in the Amalgamated Association constitution. It is presumed that the delay in issuing the general order will be at least until the end of the present week. Possibly it will not be issued until early next week.

There is a possibility of a settlement of the strike, based on the bare hope that the officials of the three additional companies will bring to bear sufficient influence to urge an adjustment of the difficulties before the strike order is issued. President Shaffer did not express any hope that this would be done, nor did he even discuss the matter, but the inference was drawn that there was such a possibility in sight. It is a faint one, though, and but little interest was taken in it in the general offices of the association to-day.

An intimation has been made that there is still another hope of ending the strike soon, and that is by the return to work of the men at the Painter, Lindsay & McCutcheon, and Clark Mills. These mills were non-union last year. The men went out when the strike was ordered, and they are now members of the Amalgamated Association. In the efforts to secure an adjustment of the strike, however, their status has been an embarrassing factor.

It is said that if the men in these mills desire to go to work there will be no objection by the association. The immediate effect would be to eliminate them from consideration of any basis of settlement. Such a course would leave the Amalgamated officials in a position to accept Mr. Morgan's terms with honor.

Soon after President Shaffer arrived at the Amalgamated Association headquarters he called the newspaper men to his private office. When asked if a settlement could have been reached in New York Saturday had they waived their rights at the Painter, Lindsay & McCutcheon, and the Wellsville plants, he said:

"The Amalgamated Association could have settled in New York if they had given up these mills, but we could not do that. Just as long as we can fight we are going to fight for them. They are as much of us for as any of the other lodges. Their fight is ours, and our fight is theirs."

"When will you issue the call for a general strike?" was the next question put to Mr. Shaffer, and his answer was, "Within a week."

"Can you say how many men will be affected?"

"I don't know," said he, "how many men the strike order will affect."

"Will the board be called for any more conferences?"

"No, the board has been dismissed, and will not be called unless the other side wants peace. They have declared war."

The delay in issuing the general strike order, Mr. Shaffer explained, was due to the fact that he did not want to be accused of violating contracts made with the companies whose men would be called out.

A Leechburg, Penn., dispatch says that at 2 o'clock to-day the plant of the American Sheet Steel Company at Hyde Park was opened as a non-union mill, the officials having brought more than fifty men from Vandergrift. At 8 o'clock this morning Robert Locke, for years assistant manager at the non-union mill at Leechburg, assumed control of the idle Hyde Park mill, he having been appointed Superintendent of the plant.

It is rumored that the Westinghouse Company of Pittsburg has forced the Hyde Park plant to open to fill a contract for certain steel. The Westinghouse people had contracted to take the mill's entire output until July 1, 1902. About 250 men can find employment at this plant.

The situation at the local mills involved in the fight is without new features. Clark's Mill, Thirty-fifth Street, is in the same condition to-day as it was two weeks ago. The strikers are keeping away from the place, and everything is orderly. This morning about 100 men applied at this mill and the upper and lower unions mills for employment. Among them were many men from this section, but the majority were from out of town. There were all classes of mechanics, from common laborers to skilled men. The management of the Clark Mill anticipates no trouble, and nothing will be done until the extensive repairs under way are completed. This will be in about ten days.

The general opinion in Lawrenceville is that the men in the upper and lower union mills will not join the strikers. It is said by the merchants that the men are satisfied and will not throw up their positions, as they are making too much money.

The strike, though but begun, is already being felt in Pittsburg. Many leading business houses have found business dropping off so as to make the removal of clerks imperative. One department store laid off twenty-five girls Saturday, and at the same time gave notice that if the strike was not settled by next Saturday it would be necessary to lay off more.

A Wellsville (Ohio) dispatch say the wholesale arrest of the participants in the riot at the home of Harry Phillips on Saturday has dampened the ardor of the strikers, and if the potters and other labor organizations would keep their hands off, it is felt that the troubles, so far as the Wellsville mill is concerned, would soon be a thing of the past. Seven more members of the association deserted this morning and returned to work.

Mayor Dennis has sworn in an extra lot of policemen, and declares emphatically that all men who come to town for the purpose of going to work shall be protected. He says: "We are perfectly able to preserve peace and we mean to do do."

About twenty members of the Amalgamated Association left town last night for other places in hopes of securing work. Unless a general strike of all labor organizations be ordered, it is safe to predict that all will be peace and quietness in Wellsville before the end of the week, and the mill will be running full turn day and night.

STRIKE NOT TO BE EXTENDED?

PITTSBURG, Aug. 5.—The Chronicle Telegraph says this afternoon:

"One of the officials of Lafayette Lodge, (Lawrenceville) of the Amalgamated Association this morning announced that he had been notified that there would be no general strike ordered. He is authority, also, for the statement that the Directors of the Steel Corporation are dissatisfied with J. P. Morgan's attitude and are making every effort to open negotiations with the strikers.

"The official is one of the leading steel workers of the city, and the inference is that he has received an inside tip from the higher officials of the association."

WILL OBEY RELUCTANTLY.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Local interest in the steel strike is centred in a body of several thousand men who are waiting for orders from W. C. Davis, Vice President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, and recognized head of the union men in this district. Davis is expected back from the East to-day.

South Chicago, Joliet, Bay View, Wis., and Muskegon, Mich., are included in the fourth district, comprising nearly 9,000 men. It is said there is little anxiety to join the strike, because of the existence of an agreement with the employers that does not expire until June. At the same time, the spirit of the men is shown by the action taken by the steel workers at Joliet yesterday in voting to give 20 per cent. of their wages to the support of their striking fellow craftsmen in the East, in case they are not themselves called out.

An order to strike, while not welcome, will be obeyed, it is said, resulting in involving a number of other Western mills in the fight.

MINERS WILL NOT GO OUT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 5.—It is not probable that the fight between the Amalgamated Association and the steel trust will involve the United Mine Workers of America to the extent that the latter will declare a sympathetic strike, although the fact that the National Executive Board of the miners began a meeting here to-day was responsible for a report to that effect. The strike will be discussed during the session, however, and it is not improbable that the attitude of the mine workers toward the steel men will be determined. Up to this time, it is stated, the officials of the Amalgamated Association have not asked the mine workers for assistance.

"It is not at all likely," said Secretary Wilson, "that the mine workers will strike for the purpose of helping the Amalgamated Association, although the miners are hopeful that the association will win. I cannot see wherein a sympathetic strike on our part can help the steel men in their fight. Another thing, the miners have made contracts with the operators for a year, and it is not our policy to violate contracts. Of course, if it should come to a matter of self-preservation it would be different."

PROBLEM FOR TIN WORKERS.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 5.—George Powell, President of the Tin Workers' Protective Association, called on President Shaffer to-day to discuss the probable embroilment of the tin house men in the larger strike of all the union employes of the steel trust. It is stated that the members of the Tin Workers' Association have been approached by the officials of the American Tin Plate Company and requested to work union-made black plate imported from Wales.

The tin workers have signed their yearly wage agreement, and, as the imported black plate is made by union labor affiliated with their organization, it is difficult to see how the tin workers can refuse to work it.

President Powell will put the matter before his board and will no doubt impress on them that while the plate is union made, its importation is solely to defeat the Amalgamated Association in the present strike. The tin workers' association is in close sympathy with the black plate workers, who are members of the Amalgamated Association, and will aid them to win the strike, perhaps going so far as to refuse to work the Welsh tin plate.

STRIKE AFFECTS THE MARKET.

President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation came in town yesterday from his country home, at Loretta, Penn., and spent the day at his office, but neither he nor any other Steel Trust official would say anything about the strike.

J. Pierpont Morgan reached his office at 1 o'clock, and remained there most of the afternoon, but would not discuss the strike.

The stock market was very weak, as the result of the open breach between the Steel Trust and the strikers.

The Steel stocks were decidedly weak, the common opening 2½ points below Saturday's close, and the preferred was 2¼ points down. Coal stocks also were lower at the opening. The railroad shares suffered more during the day than the Steel issues. Despite a listless market in the morning and general selling in the afternoon throughout most of the list, there were some evidences of inside support of United States Steel. When the common stock had reached 40 in its decline a bid for 20,000 shares at that price from a broker said to represent inside interests kept the stock firmer until the close.

BUILDING TRADES' SUPPORT.

The Board of Delegates of the Building Trades took up the case of the strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers at its meeting yesterday afternoon. After brief discussion the following resolution was carried:

Resolved, That we, the Board of Delegates of the Building Trades of New York, pledge our moral and financial support to the utmost extent to the steel workers in their great struggle, and that if the American Federation of Labor considers it necessary to ask us to do so, we will refuse to handle the product of the Steel Trust as long as the strike lasts. We believe that the winning of this strike by the Amalgamated Association is of vital importance to organized labor all over the United States.

Tickets via N. Y. Central or West Shore R. R'd to Albany or beyond are accepted on Day Line Steamers.—Adv.

ROBBERIES IN PLACE FULL OF POLICEMEN

Residents of Old Westchester Village Victims of Marauders.

Thirty of New York's Guardians of the Peace Make Their Home There, but Are No Protection.

In old Westchester village, on the Mapes estate, close to the Van Nest railroad station, there has recently sprung up a thickly populated settlement of 150 two-story-and-attic frame houses of modern design. More than thirty of these are occupied by policemen and their families, for they are ideal suburban residences for men whose incomes amount to the pay of the city's guardians.

Among the householders are two ward men, Detectives Ward and Dillon, of the Westchester Police Station. The policemen were among the first to settle there, and their presence was a great inducement to others, for burglars are the greatest bugaboo of suburban life, and the people argued, how could there be any burglars when every fifth house was occupied by an alert and trained pursuer of criminals, ready to pounce upon an invader not only for duty's sake but for the defense of his own home and fireside?

This pleasant feeling of security lasted until about two months ago, when a rumor spread rapidly through the country-side that there had been a burglary in the police settlement. It was not believed at first, but investigation proved it to be true.

The policemen sympathized with their neighbors, and said it was simply one of those sporadic cases of criminality that will crop out in the best localities from time to time, and that the guilty parties were doubtless strange robbers, novices, perhaps, who did not know of the character of the place.

But there were no arrests. Alarm, however, began to subside, and the sense of security was about restored, when there came more burglaries, and yet more, some with fusillades of pistol shots accompanying, and two or three highway robberies besides, until now there is almost a reign of terror all through the new town, for the thieves do not content themselves with one visit to a place, but when once they have made a good haul they go again and again as often as they think the householder has had an opportunity to restock.

One who has suffered in this way is James Ledamon, the barber of the settlement. His shop in West Farms Road, near St. Lawrence Avenue, was entered one night and every portable article taken away, even to the shaving soap and two bottles of bay rum and tonic. He bought new razors and strops and other paraphernalia and hardly got it in place when his shop was again stripped.

Once more, at a severe financial strain, he equipped his store, and, thinking that if the burglars could carry off the stuff, he could, too, he bought a big carrying case, purposing to remove the property every night to his home, a short distance away, in Commonwealth Avenue.

The thieves came again to the shop last Saturday, and surmising what had happened when they found it empty, went to the Ledamon cottage and proceeded to crack it. While they were at work they were seen from a window by Carl Stezner, a hardware merchant, who lives opposite, and they fled amid a storm of bullets from his family arsenal.

Others who have been robbed are William Paulson, a grocer, and Stezner's next-door neighbor, and Joseph Reake, a builder, in Commonwealth Avenue. The highway robberies were committed in Commonwealth Avenue. The losses have been small, but there have been no arrests. The residents are beginning to suspect that the policemen themselves have suffered from the thieves and are so sensitive that they will not tell about it.

The only theory that the police advance now is that the robberies are committed by tramps traveling on the moving freight trains over the Harlem River Division of the New Haven and Hartford Railroad, which passes through Van Nest Station, and who, seeing the pretty settlement lying so close to the tracks apparently unguarded, are tempted to jump from the cars and do a little robbing and escape by the same way.

HUNGARIAN TOWN IN REVOLT.

Klausenburg In Open Insurrection Against the Authorities—Municipal Buildings Wrecked.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A dispatch from Vienna to The Daily Express says:

"The town of Klausenburg, in Transylvania, is in open revolt against the Hungarian authorities. A majority of the inhabitants are Germans. Resenting Magyar ascendency, they have stormed and wrecked the municipal buildings and the house of the Prefect of Police, the occupants barely escaping with their lives.

"An urgent summons has been sent for troops to quell the rising. There have been numerous casualties."

Klausenburg, or Kolozsvar, a royal free town of Hungary, the capital of the County of Kolozs and also of the whole Transylvanian circle, is situated in a picturesque valley on the banks of the Little Szamos.

The city is the headquarters of the militia and regular infantry regiments of the district. It consists of an inner town, quadrangular in form and divided into the Old and New Towns, and five suburbs. The greater part lies on the right bank of the river, while on the other side is the so-called "Bridge Suburb" and the citadel.

Klausenburg is the seat of a Unitarian Bishop and of the Superintendent of the Calvinists for the Transylvanian Circle. It has a Chamber of Commerce, a royal court of justice, and is the headquarters of the county administration. It has many institutions of learning, including a university and several colleges. There are many manufacturing industries in the town.

In 1880 the population, including the militia, was 30,889. In 1890 it was about 32,800.

THE DELPIT DIVORCE CASE.

Mrs. Delpit's Lawyer Coming Here to Apply for Possession of the Children.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 5.—The notorious Delpit divorce case will enter upon another phase to-morrow in the New York courts, when Mr. Taillefer of Taillefer & Herbert will apply on a writ of habeas corpus that the mother obtain possession of the children of the union. Mr. Taillefer left here for New York to-night. Mr. Delpit has been living in New York for some time past, and is suing for a divorce there.

In discussing the matter to-day, Mr. Taillefer said:

"Mr. Delpit left this city without any order from the court that he might retain possession of the children. He went to New York, where he is endeavoring to get a divorce from his wife. A communication has been received asking us not to oppose the plea. This will not be consented to. Our contention will be that the plea of Mr. Delpit is not well founded, and that whatever fault there may be, it is not with Mrs. Delpit.

"As for the habeas corpus application, which I hope will be granted, I see, according to a New York correspondent, that one of Mrs. Delpit's children recently died, another child has been sent to France to be educated, while the third child is somewhere in Philadelphia. I shall plead before the New York courts that the mother is the proper party to have charge of the children.

Moreover, she is legally entitled to watch over their education and say what that education shall be. I believe the American courts will grant me the ruling. I shall remain in New York till this matter is thoroughly thrashed out."

FOR AN "ALL NIGHT" STORE.

Chicago Small Retailers Combine to Fight the Big Department Stores.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 5.—An all-night State Street department store is projected by a company made up of small merchants, who heretofore have been prominent in fighting the big down-town trade. C. F. Gillmann, head of the jewelry firm of Gillmann & Co., President of the North Side Business Men's Association and Secretary of the Cook County Retail Dealers' Association, is one of the chief promoters. It is announced that the new store will open before Oct. 1.

The new company will have a capital stock of $500,000, and individual subscriptions will be limited to $25,000 to prevent any stockholder from obtaining control.

ATTACH O. M. CARTER'S STOCK.

The Government Seeks to Recover Property Bought with Money the ex-Captain Embezzled.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 5.—District Attorney Erwin to-day filed in the United States Court for the Southern District of Georgia an attachment suit against all of the property of ex-Capt. Oberlin M. Carter within the jurisdiction of the court. Carter's former attorneys here are made parties to the suit for purposes of holding certain funds supposed to be in their hands paid on notes in Carter's favor. The papers have been served on all of the defendants.

The purpose of the bill is to restrain Beirne-Gordon, the Propeller Towboat Company, W. W. Mackall, J. Randolph Anderson, the Savannah Lighterage and Transfer Company, M. A. Connolly, the Savannah Brewing Company, and the Brush Electric Light and Power Company from disposing of any security they may hold in the name of O. M. Carter or of his brothers, Lorenzo D. and Stanton Carter.

It is claimed that Carter made investments in the Southern District of Georgia with funds intrusted to him as a disbursing officer of the Government at this point, and that the property accruing from these purchases belongs to the Government. These are particulars named in the bill showing the holdings of Carter in Savannah claimed by the bill:

One hundred and fifty shares of Propeller Towboat Company stock, at a par value of $100 a share.

Twenty-five shares of Savannah Lighterage and Transfer Company stock, at a par value of $100 a share.

Twenty-five shares of Savannah Brewing Company stock, at a par value of $100 a share.

All of the above are held in the name of O. M. Carter, it is alleged, except the Propeller Towboat Company stock. That is held in the name either of the defendant or Lorenzo D. or J. Stanton Carter. The purpose of naming Connolly a defendant is to have served to-day was because he recently instituted suit for the towboat company stock and attached it with full notice that it was acquired by fraud.

Mackall and Anderson were served with a notice of the suit because it is claimed that T. M. Cunningham, on June 29, 1899, paid to that firm as the representatives of Carter, $10,000 principal and $275 interest on a note given June 29, 1895, and due five years after date, in the name of R. F. Westcott. Westcott had no interest in the loan, it is alleged, and Mackall and Anderson now hold the money for Carter. Beirne Gordon, it is alleged, secured $10,000 from Carter and executed a mortgage on Savannah property to R. F. Westcott, who had no interest in the matter. Col. Gordon, the bill relates, is very anxious to cancel this obligation, as soon as it is found to whom it shall be paid.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH ON LAND

Experiments to be Made in a System of Relays at a Boston Electrical School.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—Improved wireless telegraphy is to be tried between Boston and Danvers, where an electrical and telegraph school has bought a farm of sufficient area for running electric cars in connection with a course of instruction for motormen. A station in South Boston, where experiments with wireless telegraphy have been made in the past, is no longer to be used for that purpose, and the instruments will be transferred to Danvers.

A relay system for intercepting a wireless telegraph message and sending it forward with more force has been invented by Edgar S. Gray, the Principal of the school, and it was tried in Vermont a short while ago. Wells River and Groton were the terminal points between which messages were sent, and the relay station was established at Rye Gate, which is about seven miles from Wells River. This relay consists, generally speaking, of two kites. One receives the message and the other charges it with more force and sends it on.

The inventor professes to be able to send a message fifty miles over land and then pass it through the relay apparatus, which he can manipulate at the starting point. He predicts that such stations can be established at intervals of about fifty miles, repeating and forwarding the message almost indefinitely.

JOHN W. GATES'S RECREATION.

He Imports a Racing Automobile and a French Chauffeur.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—John W. Gates has decided to take recreation in an automobile. He has a French machine of the latest make. It is built for racing, and to operate it Mr. Gates has imported a French chauffeur named Franco Nyllas.

The machine is capable of a speed of nearly fifty miles an hour, and is the first of its kind to be imported into this country. It is thirteen feet long and half as wide. It weighs 2,500 pounds and is strongly built.

LAWYER'S SAFE WAS EMPTY.

It Was Opened by a Man to Whom He Owed $200 When He Left.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Aug. 5.—There was much interest taken in the opening to-day of the safe belonging to Morris F. Kane, a young lawyer of Mamaroneck, who, it is alleged, duped his aunt out of $10,000 by giving her a forged mortgage supposed to have been signed by Anna Kane, his sister. After getting the money he left. Kane about six months ago got Postmaster William A. Boyd of Mamaroneck and the late Sheriff William V. Molloy to indorse his note for $200. The note went to protest and Postmaster Boyd obtained an attachment on the safe and its contents.

Kane was counsel in several important divorce cases and in a breach of promise case for $50,000 damages, which were pending in the court at White Plains, all of which were afterward settled out of court. It was supposed that a number of love letters connecting prominent people as co-respondents in the divorce cases were locked up in the safe. As under the judgment all became Mr. Boyd's, some interesting developments were expected. The safe was opened to-day and found to be empty.

The Direct Route to the Far East is through Chicago and San Francisco by the "Overland Limited," the every-day train via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rys. Particulars at North-Western Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

TWO KILLED; SCORES MAIMED BY EXPLOSION

Crowded Block in Philadelphia Scene of Disaster.

MANY BURIED IN DEBRIS

Five Buildings Wrecked and Inmates Subjected to the Horrors of Fire and Collapsing Walls.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—A terrific explosion in a block of six buildings on Locust Street above Tenth to-night completely wrecked five of the structures and caused the death of two persons. Over fifty others were more or less seriously injured. It is estimated that at least thirty-five persons were in the five buildings when the explosion occurred, and the exact number of dead is not known. The buildings were occupied as follows:

No. 1,008, Houseman; pool and billiard rooms.

No. 1,010, Morris Rosenthal; second-hand clothing store, occupied by Rosenthal, his wife, and five children.

No. 1,012, William Jones, negro; restaurant, occupied by Jones and about fifteen boarders.

No. 1,014, George McClemmy; grocery shop, occupied by McClemmy, his clerk, and a servant girl.

No. 1,016, Patrick Quigley; grocery shop occupied by Quigley, his wife, three children and his uncle.

No. 1,018, Albert Mountain; grocery and meat shop, occupied by Mountain, his mother, sister, and clerk.

The explosion occurred about 9:30 o'clock. It is believed that a barrel of gasoline in one of the three grocery shops exploded. With the exception of No. 1,008, the front walls of the buildings were blown outward into the street, while the floors and the roofs were blown upward and fell to the ground. Almost every building in a radius of two blocks about the scene of the explosion had windows shattered and were otherwise damaged. Every building in the opposite side of Locust Street was damaged, but none of them fell.

A cry went up from the ruins when the explosion occurred. Occupants of the wrecked houses could be seen crawling from the débris, while cries of others were heard in the wreckage. From the surrounding buildings injured persons came running and fell unconscious in the street. Fire started in the débris as it settled to the ground, and in less than five minutes the great pile was burning fiercely. A general alarm was turned in for fire apparatus and ambulances, and in the meantime the work of rescue was voluntarily begun. Here and there a person was dragged from the ruins before the fire could reach the victim, several lives being saved by prompt work. When the firemen reached the scene the flames were igniting the buildings across the street. The fire, however, was extinguished in a few minutes. The work of digging away the ruins was then begun in earnest.

Near the edge of the débris several negro men were taken out and sent to the hospitals. While the firemen and policemen were digging into the débris and hauling away heavy timbers in several parts of the wreckage, cries were heard coming from the cellar of Mountain's grocery shop. Fifty men, with rope and tackle, pulled away the roofing and flooring which had fallen into a heap. From the bottom of the pile, doubled up, were taken a man and a woman. The man was able to speak, but the woman was apparently dead. While the rescue was going on hospital attendants and others made a search of all the damaged houses on the opposite side of the street and almost twenty persons were taken to various hospitals from these places. None of those taken to the hospital has died up to midnight. Two hundred men are now at work clearing away the wreckage.

The buildings containing the poolrooms, clothing store, and the restaurant were three-story brick structures, while the other three buildings were each two-and-one-half stories.

At 1:30 A. M. the only known deaths are those at the hospitals, that of a negro woman and a two-year-old negro child. At the Pennsylvania Hospital five of the patients will, it is thought, die before morning. These are two negro women, one negro, and two negro children.

Others at the various hospitals will also die. Among these are Samuel Gale, aged forty, (white,) and his daughter, Florence, aged twenty. Of the Rosenthal family, Minnie, aged twelve, was taken from the ruins seriously injured, and will die.

The police and fire officials believe that several bodies are still buried under the ruins. Large forces of firemen and policemen are at work removing the vast amount of wreckage.

There are many persons missing according to the statements of neighbors or of those who were familiar with the movements of those occupying the buildings. From forty to forty-five persons are to-night lying in the several hospitals, suffering more or less severe injuries.

OLD HOUSE QUITS BUSINESS.

Hood, Foulkrod & Co. of Philadelphia, Founded Seventy-eight Years Ago, Winding Up Its Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—The wholesale dry goods house of Hood, Foulkrod & Co. has ceased to exist, after a business career of seventy-eight years. Having been unsuccessful in renewing its lease of the store at Eleventh and Market Streets, and having no other suitable place to move into without curtailing its trade, the firm concluded to go out of business. To close up the affairs of the firm quickly, John Wanamaker has taken over the stock of dry goods, to turn it into cash as speedily as possible.

The closing of the doors of Hood, Foulkrod & Co. is a momentous event to the business interests of Philadelphia. The firm was established in this city in 1823 by Samuel Hood. In 1855 the style of Hood, Bonbright & Co. was adopted, which was retained until June, 1890, when the firm was reorganized under the name of Hood, Foulkrod & Co. John Wanamaker had become a special partner in the firm in 1886, but retired from active participation in the business at the time of the reorganization, leaving, however, $1,000,000 in the concern.

In 1861, at the breaking out of the civil war, a period that proved so disastrous to mercantile houses in all parts of the country, the firm of Hood, Bonbright & Co. became embarrassed, and was compelled to suspend payment. The firm was able at the time to clear off 75 per cent. of its indebtedness, the remainder being abated by its creditors, whereby it was enabled to continue in business.

In November, 1881, the firm finally paid off the last dollar of the abated debts of twenty years before, but at that time every few of the old creditors remained in active business.

Deal Beach Councilman Loses His Seat.

Special to The New York Times.

DEAL BEACH, Aug. 4.—Ex-Collector Frank S. Bartholomew is no longer a member of the Borough Common Council, his colleagues in that body having declared his seat vacant because of his recent conviction of mismanaging the affairs of the Collectorship. Bartholomew was given a formal hearing. He declared that he was innocent and maintained that action should not be taken until his appeal had been disposed of by the Court of Errors and Appeals.

The BERKSHIRE HILLS ROUTE of the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. for Pittsfield, Lenox, and Stockbridge traverses the entire length of the far-famed Housatonic Valley. Unexcelled train service; superb equipment.—Adv.

CHANDLER'S FRIENDS AROUSED.

Say Complaint Against Rear Admiral Evans Is Ignored Because Bureau of Navigation Is Friendly to the Officer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—For the last two days there has been an industrious revamping of an old story, published several weeks ago, about a letter written by ex-Secretary of the Navy Chandler to Secretary Long complaining of certain assertions and alleged abusive epithets referring to Mr. Chandler contained in Rear Admiral Evans's book, "A Sailor's Log."

No action has been taken by Mr. Chandler since he sent his letter to Mr. Long, and in that letter he did not ask for a court of inquiry, but simply offered to prove Rear Admiral Evans's assertions untrue. No action has been taken by the department, and the revival of the subject was a surprise to them. It is believed that the renewed effort is not due to Mr. Chandler, but to his admirers, and that the reason they are reviving the subject is that they are incensed at Secretary Long's treatment of Mr. Chandler's complaint.

Mr. Chandler's friends say Mr. Long not only paid no attention to it, but laughed when the matter was spoken about, and treated it as of no consequence whatever. He sent a copy of Mr. Chandler's letter to Rear Admiral Evans, and there he dropped the matter, they declare. Since then, Mr. Chandler has taken no action, but his friends have waited with impatience to see the department take some action, and the contempt with which the whole affair has been treated has angered them and led to the renewed attack on Rear Admiral Evans.

Acting Secretary Hackett declared to-day that he had forgotten all about Mr. Chandler's complaint until the newspapers renewed the subject, and that he only heard of it then because a reporter from Boston brought the subject up and finally succeeded in recalling it to his memory.

The friends of Mr. Chandler complain that this contemptuous and cavalier treatment is to be expected whenever a complaint is made of any officer to whom the Bureau of Navigation is friendly, and that it is only an officer who ventures to criticise the bureau or its friends who is made to speedily feel that he has committed an indiscretion. The reason usually given for treating Mr. Chandler's complaint as trivial is that he does not now occupy an official position and that Rear Admiral Evans is not, therefore, criticising a superior. He did not attack Mr. Chandler when the latter was Secretary of the Navy, but waited till he had retired to private life.

To this Mr. Chandler's friends reply that whether or not Mr. Chandler personally has any claim for action Rear Admiral Evans is guilty of criticising a ruling of the Navy Department. His complaint is of certain orders that were given to him by the Navy Department during President Arthur's Administration, and he assails Mr. Chandler, charges him with abusing his office, and calls him an "insect." Mr. Chandler's friends say that although the man who was then Secretary is not Secretary now, the orders stand as the rulings of the Navy Department, and that in attacking them in a book Rear Admiral Evans is guilty of criticising the department and therefore of a breach of discipline.

It is further asserted that Rear Admiral Evans's charges against the Navy Department are not true, and it makes no difference, Mr. Chandler's friends claim, who the Secretary was, whether his name was Chandler or Long; the order of the Secretary still stands as a ruling of the department.

VAST DEALS IN PINE LAND.

Three Transactions in the Northwest by Which More Than $2,000,000 Will Go to the Sellers.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 5.—Three important land and timber deals have just been closed here. The money to change hands aggregates more than $2,000,000, all for white pine timber. The Brooks Timber Company of Minneapolis has bought of Duluth men 170,000,000 feet of standing pine near this city on the line of the Duluth and Northern Minnesota Road for $975,000. They will build thirty-five miles of railway of standard gauge, and will get out the timber for mills here in Duluth.

Weyerhaeuser and Denkmann have bought of the Musser Sauntry Company four-fifths interest in 44,000 acres of timber land in Douglas County, for $800,000. The Weyerhauesers already had the remaining one-fifth, showing a value to the lands of a round million. These lands are partly cut over, but their pine is of very valuable grade.

Cook and Tourish of this city have bought of the State of Idaho 27,000 acres of timber, without the land, for $255,000. There are more than 200,000,000 feet of pine upon the land, and it is all to be removed under the terms of the contract within the coming twenty years. The buyers will buy the Moscow and Eastern Railroad, extend it to their timber, and will erect mills. The deal is the largest that has ever been carried out in Idaho.

Within the last few months Duluth lumbermen have invested not less than $5,000,000 in pine in the West and South, one firm alone having secured a tract in Northern Florida of more than 280,000 acres covered with Southern pine.

NORTHWEST WHEAT CROP.

Harvesting in Minnesota and Dakota Ten Days Ahead of Usual Date.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Aug. 5.—Harvesting the wheat crop in Minnesota and North Dakota is in full progress. This is about ten days ahead of the usual date. The crop is all made, and with dry weather for thirty days there will be not only the largest crop ever harvested in the Spring wheat region, but one of the best in quality. It will take thirty days longer to mature the vast flax crop of these States.

Conservative judges put the crop of Minnesota and the two Dakotas at not less than 200,000,000 bushels, worth to-day more than $100,000,000 on the farm. There are 2,000,000 persons in the three States, and there are other crops than wheat. There are 18,000,000 acres of wheat in the three States, and the average yield per acre is expected to be high. There have been a few sections of the Red River Valley where the crop has been drowned out, but hail has been a trifling disaster, and hot winds have done no damage.

SUBWAY UNDER MAIL STREET.

Secretary Gage Says Work Under Post Office May Proceed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—At the Treasury Department to-day it was said that the contractor for the construction of the rapid transit subway "loop" under Mail Street in New York may go on at any time. Secretary Gage said that he did not understand that any further authorization was necessary to enable the work to go on. There had never been any opposition to the excavation, but when it was found that the "loop" would go under a corner of the Post Office vaults the Government desired to protect itself against possible injury to its property.

As the disturbance of the building will amount only to some injury to the floor of the vaults, Secretary Gage granted a revocable license stipulating that the Government might at any time after six months' notice require the premises occupied to be vacated.

Fatal Affray at Jackson, Miss.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 5.—W. J. Ligon, sanitary inspector of Jackson, to-night shot and killed David L. Shelton. The shooting occurred on the principal street of the city and caused much excitement. It is said that the men had quarreled earlier in the day over an inspection. Shelton, it is asserted, returned to the attack with a stick, when Ligon pulled a revolver and shot him through the heart. Both men are prominently connected. Shelton married the daughter of the late Congressman McKee while in camp at Chattanooga at the time of the Spanish-American war.

Burnett's Vanilla Is Pure.
Don't let your grocer work off a substitute.—Adv.

SCHLEY CASE AWKWARD FOR SECRETARY LONG

If Rear Admiral Is "Guilty" Why Was He Promoted?

THAT CIENFUEGOS INCIDENT

Administration Said to Have Been Informed of Cervera's Whereabouts Before Schley Was Ordered to Proceed "Cautiously."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Notwithstanding the recent order of the Navy Department that officers must not discuss the Sampson-Schley controversy, naval officers who do not ask that their names shall be used do not hesitate to discuss some new aspects of the case.

"I predict," said a very prominent officer, "that the court of inquiry ordered by Secretary Long will come to nothing. By that I mean that it will not find Rear Admiral Schley guilty. Every naval officer knows that the department and the Administration are awkwardly placed by the demand of Rear Admiral Schley. If the inquiry should prove that Schley was censurable for 'reprehensible conduct' at any time after he was appointed to command the Flying Squadron, and before the three efforts of the Administration to secure his advancement or promotion, the court would find the department guilty of bad judgment in every instance in having promoted an officer who ought to have been brought to court-martial. Should the court find Schley guilty of 'reprehensible conduct'—which is not in Regulations, so far as I know—the case would run against Secretary Long and the President. Should nothing be shown derogatory to Schley the department's open contention and action in approving and promoting him will be sustained, but the foes of Schley will suffer some confusion.

"A most important matter to be cleared up for the benefit of all concerned is the failure of Secretary Long to promptly and positively advise Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley that the Washington authorities knew on May 19, the very day of its arrival, of the presence of Cervera in Santiago Harbor. Through Gen. Greely and confidential correspondents in Havana the Administration knew on May 19 of the arrival of Cervera. According to Sampson, it was known every day from the 19th on, through these confidential sources of information, yet the Navy Department sent Sampson advices that expressed doubt of Cervera's arrival, and Sampson was led as late as May 21 to send the dispatch to Schley, at Cienfuegos, expressing doubt as to whether Cervera was really at Santiago, and telling him to approach that port 'cautiously,' if he should proceed.

"It seems to me that Secretary Long might take to himself some blame for 'reprehensible conduct' in manifesting doubt about the correctness of information received by him, soon enough to have been of the utmost use to Schley in getting him on the way to Santiago by the south and to enable Sampson to start sooner by the north than he did. Sampson did not leave Key West until May 23, five days after Secretary Long had been informed from Havana of Cervera's arrival at Santiago.

"As Mr. Long has expressed the desire that all these matters shall be gone into, it is to be hoped, for the sake of the Signal Service, which has not received

TOOK NO INTEREST IN 100-YEAR-OLD MOTHER

Mrs. Meyer Wandered, Lost, About the Streets Since Sunday.

Alarm Was Sent Out by a Sympathetic Friend, but Woman's Son Refused to Interest Himself.

After being missing since Sunday morning, Mrs. Margaret Meyer, 100 years old and of somewhat feeble mind, of 525 West Fifty-second Street, was found last evening wandering aimlessly but safe and sound about the South Ferry elevated railroad station. Her wanderings brought to light a strange story of domestic unhappiness.

Mrs. Meyer lives with Mrs. Elizabeth Schmidling, eighty years old, in a tumble-down frame house, yet she has a son, John Meyer, a florist in apparently prosperous circumstances, at Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street. Mrs. Meyer's principal interest in Mrs. Schmidling is that the latter acted as sponsor at John Meyer's christening some sixty years ago.

Mrs. Schmidling, weeping almost constantly, sought her old friend through the purlieus of the city from the hour when the latter failed to return from the Church of the Sacred Heart, in West Fifty-first Street, for which she had started. The woman's son, however, it is alleged, denounced his centenarian mother as a disgrace to his family, and showed no interest in her whereabouts.

"She used to be here, and she would rather live in one of the outhouses connected with the greenhouse than in the residence where the family is," he is said to have remarked. "She was put in a Catholic home on One Hundred and Sixth Street about ten years ago, but she would not stay there. She used even to go over to Fifth Avenue and beg. I've often been down to see her, but she prefers that place because she is contented there and has no one to fight with her or oppose her.

"I'll have to meet my God as well as she, and in the face of all this I say that I have no respect for my mother. It would have been a good thing if she had died when my father did, in 1866. The good was taken and the poor left behind."

Mrs. Schmidling said Mrs. Meyer wrote to her from the Catholic Home and said that she could not stand being confined in that place, and that if she would only keep her "she would be satisfied to have a place behind the stove."

Mrs. Schmidling says Mrs. Meyer left her son's home because he married a woman she did not like, while the son said that eighteen months after his father's death his mother had married a man much younger than herself, named Helper, who took her for her money and then deserted her. "She had $2,900 of her own," he said, "and at a time when $400 would have saved me a lot of property she wouldn't give me a cent."

In every police station in the five boroughs an alarm had been read out for the old woman. Policeman William Edwards of the Old Slip Station heard it, and when he saw the old woman lingering on the platform without taking any train, he approached her.

"Isn't your name Margaret Meyers?" he asked.

"Sure, but how did you come to guess it?" she replied. "I never told you."

"Well, never mind," said the policeman. "You take a little walk with me, and I'll see that you get home all right." He led her to the station house, where she was made as comfortable as might be in the back room. There, with some show of interest and intelligence, she watched the policemen on reserve play dominoes until Mrs. Schmidling, who had vainly tried to enlist John Meyer's aid in the quest, was summoned. They both cried as they met in the station house at 10:30 P. M. A policeman walked with them to the South Ferry station and saw them safely on a train for home.

TRINITY CHURCH'S TENEMENTS.

All the Houses Will Be Altered to Comply with the New Law.

Trinity Church Corporation owns more tenement property in this city than any other concern or than any individual. Herman H. Cammann, the controller, was asked yesterday what the corporation intends doing with its holdings under the new tenement law, and whether it was planned to sell any of the tenements. He replied:

"No, we shall not sell. We are going to work to alter such of our tenements as require modification to make them accord with the law. All I can say about the matter is that every house we own will be as the law says it shall be."

NON-UNION NEGRO KILLED.

Steel Worker Knocked from Moving Train and Run Over.

SUFFOLK, Va., Aug. 5.—Being afraid to work at McKeesport, Penn., on account of threats, Thomas Newkirk, a negro steel-worker, met death this morning while going to his home, at Castle Hayne, N. C. Newkirk had an altercation with a railroad employe, who is a union man, a short distance from Tunis, N. C., and was hit on the head and knocked from the moving train. The wheels passed over Newkirk, and he died soon after his statement was taken by the authorities.

MILL GIRLS IN A PANIC.

A Cylinder Head Blows Out in a Paterson Establishment.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 5.—An accident to-day in the mill of Hopper & Scott caused a panic among the girls employed in the establishment. While the engineer was absent from the boiler room the cylinder head blew out with a sharp report. The whole building was shaken and the girls fled shrieking from their looms. Some of them fainted and others rushed in terror into the street.

No one was injured, but it was some time before the frightened girls had regained their composure and were able to resume work. One section of the mill had to close down for the day while the break was repaired.

BOY'S MISCHIEF COSTS $200,000.

He Sets Rubbish Afire and Destroys Kansas City Exposition Building.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 5.—The exposition building, erected in 1887, at a cost of over $200,000, was burned this afternoon. A mischievous boy among a crowd which had gathered to watch a large circus that had pitched its tents across the street set fire to loose rubbish on the floor. In a moment the flames had leaped beyond control, spreading almost instantly throughout the building, which occupied a half block square. No one was injured.

South Orange Woman Prisoner Escapes.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 5.—For the second time within three years a prisoner has escaped from the South Orange village jail. A domestic named Mary Wynne, employed by Mrs. Frank E. Gellatly of 240 Turret Avenue, South Orange, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of petty larceny. Mrs. Gellatly made the charge. The prisoner, after a few hours, complained that she was ill, and was allowed the freedom of the corridor. The door was left unlocked, and she had no difficulty in making her escape. When she went away she had on neither hat nor shoes. Sergt. Johnson, who was in charge of the jail, discovered that the woman had gone and gave chase, but did not succeed in catching her.

Georgia Militia to Protect a Negro.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 5.—Adjutant Gen. Robertson to-night ordered Major Barker to put himself in command of three companies detailed from the Fifth Infantry and the First Cavalry and to report with them at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning to the Sheriff of Cherokee County at the Fulton County jail in Atlanta. The militia will accompany Raymond Ross, a negro, to Canton, Ga., where Ross will be tried to-morrow for an alleged assault on a white woman.

Father Sees Daughter Killed.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 5.—Miss Carrie Jones, twenty years of age, daughter of ex-Gov. Thomas G. Jones, was run over and killed by a street car to-day in front of the Jones homestead. Mr. Jones witnessed the accident. When the death of Miss Jones was announced the Constitutional Convention passed a resolution extending sympathy to ex-Gov. Jones.

RICH MAN'S STRANGE DEATH.

William E. Whiteman, a Dealer in Milk Bottles, Found Dead in His Rooms.

William E. Whiteman, fifty-four years old, a wealthy dealer in milk bottles, whose place of business was at 144 Chambers Street, was found dead in his apartments at 32 East Forty-fifth Street last night under somewhat peculiar circumstances.

Mr. Whiteman was in business with his brother, Abram V. Whiteman, and had lived at the Forty-fifth Street address for a number of years. The house is kept by a Mrs. Townsey, and is a superior kind of boarding house. Mr. Whiteman occupied a suite of rooms on the parlor floor. When he retired for the night on Sunday evening he directed Mrs. Townsey not to disturb him in the morning, as he was feeling tired and meant to take a long sleep.

Yesterday morning the servant went to his room with some oatmeal and milk, which has been the custom since Mr. Whiteman has lived in the house. The girl knocked at the door, but, getting no answer, went down stairs. Again she went to the room at noon, taking a light luncheon, but there was no response to her knocks. A third attempt was made at 9 o'clock last evening with the same result. Then Mrs. Townsey began to think something was wrong, and entered the room to find Mr. Whiteman lying dead in bed.

Dr. D. E. Barry of 449 Lexington Avenue was hurriedly summoned, but he declared that the man had been dead for from three to four hours. On a Coroner's permit the body was removed to the undertaking establishment of R. S. Draddy, 717 Third Avenue.

Up to this point it had appeared that Mr. Whiteman had died from natural causes, but at 11:30 the Coroner's office notified the police of the East Fifty-first Street Station that the case looked like one of suicide, and Detectives McLaughlin and Gedley were sent to investigate. They examined the body at the undertaker's and fancied that signs of carbolic acid could be seen around the mouth. They ordered the undertaker not to disturb the body till the Coroner had ordered an autopsy.

At the house 32 East Forty-fifth Street nothing could be learned as to the cause of death. It is said that when Mrs. Townsey discovered the dead man there was a bottle lying on the floor by the bedside half full of what appeared to be magnesia.

DROWNING GIRL HIS FIANCEE.

William Coughlin So Surprised at the Discovery that He Dropped Girl He Rescued Overboard.

Sailing through the Narrows, off Fort Hamilton last evening on the sloop yacht Sterling, William Dunne and William C. Coughlin, members of the Brooklyn Rowing Club, heard women's voices crying for help near the Bay Ridge shore. Putting their boat about they glided to the spot and saw a girl floating helplessly with the tide.

The girl sank as they reached her, and both men dived for her at once. Coughlin reached her first, and as he hauled her up the side of the yacht he recognized her as Irene Molloy, twenty-two years old, of Fourth Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, to whom he was engaged to be married.

So great was his astonishment that he dropped her overboard and she would have again sunk had not Dunne, who was still in the water, caught her. She was unconscious.

The Sterling sailed in to the foot of Ninety-ninth Street, Brooklyn, and the girl was removed to her home, where she was attended by Dr. W. C. Corish, the family physician, who pronounced her out of danger, and she will probably have fully recovered by this morning.

Miss Molloy and six young women companions were entered in a swimming contest to be held under the auspices of the Rowing Club next Monday afternoon. There will be several races, one of them extending across the Narrows, and they had been doing some hard training for the events. All were out for practice swims last evening, and Miss Molloy suggested that they go out from shore and try their muscle against the strong tide which flows between the forts.

They had gone into the water at Ninety-ninth Street and had not got far when Miss Molloy cried out that she was exhausted. A moment later she ceased to make any effort to keep afloat.

Mr. Coughlin said afterward that he had no idea who it was whom he had rescued until he saw the white face of his fiancée at the yacht's rail.

ATTEMPTED MURDER ON A CAR.

Passengers Panic-Stricken by a Man's Attack Upon a Woman Who Deserted Him.

Passengers on a car running between the Post Office and the East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry were panic-stricken late last night when, at Twenty-eighth Street and First Avenue, a man jumped on the car and attempted to shoot one of the women passengers. He was prevented by the woman's escort, and was then taken to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station by Patrolman Lehy. The prisoner described himself as Paul Schneider, twenty-nine years old, a painter, of 100 East Third Street.

Schneider told the police that the woman he had tried to kill was Lizzie Hayes, twenty-two years old, of 66 First Street. He said the woman had deserted him. Schneider had a razor in his possession.

The woman and her escort disappeared soon after the policeman arrested Schneider. The prisoner is charged with attempted felonious assault.

EX-POLICEMAN MAHER HELD.

He Must Stand Trial on Charge of Extorting Money from a Hotel Proprietor.

Ex-Policeman William Maher, arrested Sunday afternoon on complaint of Thomas Brodmerkel, proprietor of the Hotel Concordia, 424 West Forty-ninth Street, and charged ith extorting money from him in small amounts by threats, was held in $500 bail for trial in the West Side Court yesterday. A strong piece of evidence against him is a marked bill, which in police parlance is called "greased money," which Brodmerkel gave him and which was found upon him when he was searched.

Maher insisted that all the money he had received from Brodmerkel was in the way of loans, and he said that about nine months ago, while he was still a policeman, he had quelled a disturbance in Brodmerkel's barroom by ejecting several of the participants, and that the landlord had then given him $1 for his trouble.

"You have convicted yourself," said Magistrate Meade. "Any one who would take money like that when he was a policeman would do so when he was not one. You know a policeman is not allowed to take money for doing his duty."

CHICAGO MAN ARRESTED.

Reuben Finberg Is Wanted There for Receiving Stolen Property.

Reuben Finberg, a former second-hand merchant of Chicago, was held to await extradition papers by Magistrate Mayo, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. The prisoner was arrested at the Grand Central Station last Friday night as he alighted from a train from the West, by Detective Rheanme of Police Headquarters on a telegram from the police of Chicago, charging him with receiving stolen property.

"Finberg acted as a fence for a burglar named Frank Williams," said Detective Sergeant Thomas Duffy of Chicago, who is here to take the prisoner back. "Williams was arrested about a week ago, charged with over seventy-five burglaries in Chicago. We learned that Finberg disposed of the plunder to the extent of $8,000 worth."

FRENCH CHAUFFEUR RELEASED.

Alexandre Valerga Acquitted of Charge of Running a Man Down.

Alexandre Valerga, the imported French chauffeur employed by Clarence C. Dinsmore, the clubman, was arraigned in Centre Street Court yesterday afternoon for a continuation of the examination into the charge that he had knocked down a man named Henry D. Hamilton of 375 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, at Broadway and Dey Street, on Saturday last.

Valerga was charged with assault and was acquitted on the ground that no evidence was adduced to show criminal neglect on the part of the chauffeur, nor even that the complainant was struck by the machine.

GARBAGE CONTRACT CASE

Argument to Continue the Injunction Now in Force Postponed.

Deputy Commissioner Gibson Answers the Charges Made by the Licensed Pilots' Association.

The application of James F. Madden, a taxpayer, to continue an injunction granted by Justice Blanchard restraining the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the New York Sanitary Utilization Company and Commissioner Nagle from carrying out the agreement with the Utilization Company for the disposition of the city's garbage came up for argument before Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon. Assistant Corporation Counsel Sterling said that he was not ready to proceed, as he had not received the papers until last Saturday. The argument was, therefore, postponed until to-morrow at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Deputy Commissioner Gibson of the Street Cleaning Department was seen yesterday, and he gave an explanation of some of the points which the Licensed Masters and Pilots' Association intend to place before Mr. Philbin this morning with a view to having the District Attorney make an official investigation into the conduct of the Street Cleaning Department.

Capt. Keyes of the Pilots' Association charges that this contract was not advertised. "What is the department's version as to that?" was asked of Capt. Gibson.

"The contract was not advertised for open competition," answered the Captain. "From the time that Col. Waring had charge of the department the contracts were awarded just as they are to-day. It takes quite a plant to handle all the garbage that is hauled out of this city during the course of a year. To advertise for bids for such a contract would be almost useless. If a man should succeed in getting the year's contract he would stand only to lose money on it. He would have to build or buy or hire a number of scows and towboats, and the outlay would mean perhaps that at the end of the first year of the contract the whole fleet of scows would be useless. The present contractor is supplied with his scows and has, in a way, a monopoly.

"There is one remedy to adjust the letting of the garbage contract on a sound business basis. The contract must be lengthened, say, to five years. Then it must be openly bid for."

"It is said that the present rates paid the contractors to haul garbage are in excess of what the work is worth. A scow of garbage, it is charged, brings the contractor anywhere from $155 to $175, while the same scow could be hauled to sea at a cost of about $55."

"We are obliged to make the best of things as we can get them," Capt. Gibson said. "We get the cheapest and at the same time the most reliable man we can find. The trouble is, as I said, there is not enough competition to lower the price of hauling."

"But it is said that the contractors haul the loads to Greenville, N. J., and to Elizabethport, where railroads are filling in swamp land, and that they are paid anywhere from 25 to 40 cents a yard for letting the railroad companies unload the garbage?"

"I'm glad to hear that," the Captain said." If only every pound of garbage that is hauled out of this city were really sold to the railroads by anything could please us more to be better for the city. As to the contractors getting paid for the garbage when it is used as filling, that is something with which it would be hard for us to interfere as matters now stand."

"But does not the city need just that very material for filling in—at Riker's Island, for example?"

"It does, and it needs it badly, but there is no way for us to dump it there. It would pay the city to expend $100,000 to build landings at Riker's Island."

"Another change made by Capt. Keyes is that the city now owns three self-propelling scows which are laid up so that the hauling of the garbage may be given to favorite contractors. Is that true?"

"The city does own three such scows. They are at present laid up in South Brooklyn, where they will remain, for it has been proved that they are too expensive to run."

Capt. Keyes and the committee of the Central Federated Union will call this morning on District Attorney Philbin and lay before him facts which they claim to have discovered in the administration of the Street Cleaning Department. The District Attorney said late last night that as yet he had no intimation of the nature of the charges which it was proposed to bring against the department. He added that the mere fact that a contract had been awarded without advertising would not prove enough in itself to direct the attention of the Grand Jury to the matter.

PHYSICIAN'S HOUSE ROBBED.

His Servant Held Charged with Taking Many Valuable Articles.

Dr. Samuel Leavenworth of 137 West Seventy-eighth Street returned to his home somewhat unexpectedly on Saturday night, and made the unpleasant discovery that his house had been robbed of nearly everything of value.

Dr. and Mrs. Leavenworth are spending the Summer at Far Rockaway, and the house has been in charge of two servants. When the doctor went to his home he found that one of the servants, William Fairchild, nineteen, of 423 West Thirty-first Street, had disappeared, with all the jewelry belonging to Mrs. Leavenworth—diamonds, watches, ear rings, opera glasses, bric-à-brac, in fact, everything that was worth taking.

The doctor went to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and notified the police. Detective William Deering was put on the case, and yesterday captured Fairchild. When he was searched a large number of pawn tickets were found on him, representing the articles taken from Dr. Leavenworth's house. Most of the property was recovered.

Later Fairchild was arraigned before Magistrate Meade in the West Side Court on the charge of grand larceny, and held in $1,000 bail for examination.

THREE SHOCKS FOR EXECUTION.

They Were Required to Kill Benjamin Pugh, Colored, at Sing Sing Prison.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Three shocks were necessary to execute Benjamin Pugh, colored, who was put to death in the electric chair at Sing Sing Prison at 6 o'clock this morning, for the murder of John Tiegen, a German waiter, in the restaurant at 1,718 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, on Aug. 28 last. The man died without any show of weakness.

Pugh and Tiegen had a dispute over 10 cents, which the negro offered as the price of a meal, and the waiter struck him a blow and put him out of the place. He went to a near-by hardware store and bought a revolver and ammunition, and coming back shot Tiegen dead as he leaned against a counter in the store. Pugh ran and made a desperate effort to kill Policeman Summersgill, who captured him.

Other policemen came to his assistance, and an angry crowd made a strong effort to lynch the negro. Pugh was first sentenced to die during the week of Dec. 16, but an appeal taken served as a stay of execution.

MEN IN STRIKERS' PLACES.

Work Resumed on the North German Lloyd Company's New Piers.

Work was resumed yesterday morning on the new piers of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, in Hoboken, by R. F. & J. H. Staats, the contractors, with new men to take the places of the strikers. No attempt was made by the strikers to prevent the men from going to work, although several were insulted as they entered the yard.

The strikers went to Hudson Square Park, where they discussed the matter among themselves. They refused later to make a statement.

There were about sixty men at work yesterday. Superintendent H. A. Moorehouse stated that many of them were men who had voluntarily abandoned the strikers, and asked for employment. The Superintendent explained that the work on the piers was so far advanced that he could easily get along without a large force of men. After Oct. 1 the men will work only nine hours a day.

TRENTON HOSPITAL INQUIRY.

Investigation of Charges of Poor Food Supply for the Insane—Gov. Voorhees Present.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 5.—The investigation into the charges of a poor and insufficient food supply at the State Hospital for the Insane was commenced to-day. Gov. Voorhees, upon invitation of the investigating committee, was present. Warden Hayes was represented by counsel, as were also the attendants, who made the written complaint to Dr. Ward, medical director.

Dr. Ward was the first witness called, and was first examined by E. R. Walker, counsel for the committee. Dr. Ward said the written complaint was not handed to him, but was laid on his desk. Previously a committee of attendants waited upon him and made a general complaint, which he directed them to put in writing, as he said he had no personal knowledge of bad food being supplied. He said that Dr. Jones, since dismissed from the institution, brought him a piece of meat containing maggots, complaining that this was the kind of meat that was being supplied. Dr. Ward disclaimed any responsibility for the quality of food supplied.

The doctor was closely cross-examined by counsel for Warden Hayes and the attendants. He said that the meat which is furnished for his private table comes from the same supplies as the meat provided for the attendants and patients.

At the afternoon session the fact was brought out that all of the twenty-seven signers of the complaint received their food from a single one of the four kitchens. None of the complaints involved any of the three other kitchens.

Walter Miller, an attendant, was the last witness before the adjournment, which was until Thursday. He said that from the time he went into the institution until a few days after the recent formal complaint scarcely any food provided by Warden Hayes had been fit to eat. The canned corned beef had a particularly bad smell and appearance. The rice was not cooked enough. The prunes were almost raw, and often were decayed, omitting a nauseating odor. The tea was weak and poorly brewed. The butter was scarcely fit for cooking, often cast aside by inmates. The cold boiled ham was often maggotty. The cabbage was poorly cooked and was old. These conditions existed, Miller said, for the last six months, and had gradually gotten to the point where protest was imperative.

GAVE A YOUNG GIRL LAUDANUM.

New Jersey Countryman Thought It Wouldn't Hurt, as His Wife Drank It Every Day, but the Girl Died.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 5.—The people of Greenwood Lake Glens, a railroad station on the Greenwood Lake Railroad, near Sterling Forests, are stirred up over the death by poison of Hattie Cassell, seventeen years old.

The girl when young lost her father, and her mother married. The stepfather cared for the girl and was very strict as to the company she kept. Yesterday Hattie asked to take a run up the Glens, and said she would not be gone long. That was the last seen of her until some fishermen found her lying on the bank of the lake. She was in pain, and her groans attracted their attention. She was carried home.

Dr. J. C. Houston was called, but when he reached the house she was dead. He at once notified Dr. McBride, the county physician, who, upon investigation, found that the girl's death was due to laudanum. This, it was learned, was given to her by William Kennedy.

Kennedy says he gave her two teaspoonfuls, as she was in pain. He said he did not think that was a large dose, as his wife drinks much of the drug every day. The autopsy indicated the presence of poison in the intestines. No arrests will be made until after the analysis of the intestines has been completed.

AGREES WITH SENATOR PLATT.

Chairman Dunn Thinks an Independent Democrat Should Be Named.

George W. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, yesterday said:

"While I have nothing to do with the local politics of this city, it seems to me from what I can learn of the situation that the anti-Tammany forces, to make a successful campaign, must nominate an independent Democrat for Mayor."

Senator Platt expressed similar views on Sunday.

MR. SCHWAB NOT A CANDIDATE.

Says Under No Conditions Would He Accept Mayoralty Nomination.

Gustav H. Schwab of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company will not accept a nomination for Mayor under any circumstances. Mr. Schwab made the statement last night when his attention was called to the report that his name was being considered in connection with the Mayoralty.

It had been suggested that Mr. Schwab would be an excellent candidate, and that action toward nominating him might be taken at a joint meeting of representatives of German associations in Manhattan and Brooklyn to be held next week.

The matter of the joint meeting is in the hands of Herman Ridder, Otto Kempner, Dr. Schlidig and others, but the date has not been definitely fixed, except that it will take place next week.

MARYLAND REPUBLICANS.

Leaders Gather in Baltimore for the State Convention.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 5.—Republican leaders from all parts of the State are here to-night in readiness for the State Convention to-morrow. The work before them is the nomination of candidates for State Controller and Clerk of the Court of Appeals. Either Dr. Isaac N. Barber of Talbot County or Herman S. Platt of Baltimore City will be selected to head the ticket, with the chances in favor of Platt. Mr. Platt is an oyster packer and is wealthy. The Court of Appeals Clerkship will in all probability go to Col. Thomas S. Parran of Calvert.

The platform has been the subject of considerable thought upon the part of the head men in the party. Its provisions are understood to include strong pledges on behalf of the Republicans to repeal the present election law, to enact laws to prevent corrupt practices in connection with elections, and to pass laws to govern the holding of primary elections. One of the planks, it is understood, will contain a severe arraignment of the Democrats for their uncertain stand on the currency question, which is designed as a criticism of ex-Senator Gorman. The administration of Gov. Smith will be denounced, as will also be the course of the Democrats in attempting to disfranchise the illiterate voters. But little heed will be paid, however, to the Democratic slogan of negro domination, it being the purpose of the Republican leaders to eliminate this question from the campaign so far as possible.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The discovery was made yesterday while examining the special enrollment certificates that Russell Sage cast a defective ballot last Fall, and that it was thrown out.

John M. Cantwell, Inspector of plumbing in the Building Department, has been removed by Commissioner J. G. Wallace. No cause is stated. Mr. Cantwell was appointed on April 1, 1896.

Tammany officials do not seem particularly alarmed about the notices posted yesterday by the direction of Corporation Counsel Whalen to the effect that they will not be paid for work not performed. Mr. Whalen's friends say that he is not a candidate for Mayor.

The annual State Commerce Convention, to which the Mayors of all cities and Presidents of villages in the State will be invited, will be held at Buffalo or Niagara Falls early in October.

THOUGHT TO FIND DIAMONDS.

When the steamship St. Paul landed last Saturday one of the Customs Inspectors under Deputy Collector Storey thought he had made a seizure, involving a considerable quantity of valuable merchandise—perhaps diamonds—when he found that a passenger's small steamer trunk had a false bottom two inches above the genuine bottom.

The false cover was neatly pasted over, and the pains which had been taken in completing the means of concealment was such that the Inspector expected to find something valuable beneath it. Only a lot of photographic films, however, rewarded his search. The films were worth but about $200 according to the owner's valuation, so that all of this effort was apparently made to save only about $50 in duties.

The trunk was sent to the public stores and the report will be forwarded to Surveyor Croft at the Custom House, showing the name of the passenger who brought in the trunk.

YAWLS AND SLOOPS RACE

Navahoe and Rainbow Were First in Their Respective Classes.

LIGHT WIND FOR THE YACHTS

Alisa Finished Second in the Yawl Class Over Four Minutes Behind Winner in Newport Series.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.—A long, tedious race of twelve miles out and back with the wind at all times very light and nearly always abeam was won to-day in the ninety-foot yawl class by the Navahoe and in the seventy-foot class by the Rainbow.

The Navahoe came in over four minutes ahead of her other two competitors, and in corrected time defeated the Alisa by 3 minutes and 29 seconds and the Vigilant by 3 minutes and 35 seconds. The Rainbow, after a long see-saw race with the Virginia, finally crossed the finish line fifty-five seconds ahead, no corrected time being computed, as these yachts sailed boat for boat with a one-gun start.

Starting out with spinnakers set and a fine seven-knot breeze astern, the yachts ran the first five miles in quick time. Then the wind began to coquet with all five racers, and it took over three hours to reach the outer mark, with the breeze shifting from northeast to southeast, but never dead ahead. At one time the yachts were wide apart, but, strangely enough, all five met at the mark in a bunch.

The run in was much quicker work, and the Navahoe managed by a pretty burst to pull ahead of the others, five miles from the finish, the Rainbow after a hard luffing match beating out the Virginia.

All the yachts arrived at the start promptly and found the committee ordering a run to leeward, south by west, which with a fine northerly breeze blowing, seemed to insure a good beat back.

The yawls were started at 11:10, the three yachts rossing the line as follows: Alisa, 11:10:35; Navahoe, 11:11:39; Vigilant, 11:12:00.

The latter yacht was very slow, and was handicapped twelve seconds. In this class each yacht was timed on crossing.

All three broke out spinnakers at once, and soon the Navahoe and Vigilant began to pull up on the Alisa.

In the meantime the two seventy-footers were sent away, the starting signal being given at 11:15 and the yachts being timed then and on crossing. The Rainbow came for the line with the wind ahead, followed almost immediately by the Virginia, and at once the two began a sharp luffing match which carried them well to the eastward of the course. While at this sharp work the Virginia hoisted a protest flag, believing the Rainbow to have started the luffing while under an overlap. For ten minutes the two sloops held on before squaring away for the mark, with the Rainbow leading.

After five miles of somewhat rapid sailing, the wind suddenly fell flat, and then came in fitful puffs from the northeast. For nearly two hours and a half the yachts made little headway against the strong head tide until finally the wind freshened from the southeast. At this time they were well strung out, but the breeze caught the leeward boats first and all five came rushing to the mark like one great yacht massed in canvas. The Alisa reached it first, rounding at 2:21:46; the others being as follows:

Navahoe, 2:22:24; Rainbow, 2:23:56; Vigilant, 2:24:23, and Virginia, 2:24:51. It looked for a minute or two as if there would be a smash, but the Navahoe eased off to leeward and the bunch finally cleared itself. With the wind still abeam the yachts headed for the lightship, the Ailsa leading. Soon the Navahoe began to pick up, and half way in had passed the Alisa and was the leading boat. The Carroll yacht steadily increased her lead, without extra sails, although the Ailsa and Vigilant both set mizzen-staysails. Half way in the Virginia caught up with the Rainbow, and another luffing match ensued, until within two miles of the finish. The Virginia, however, could not get by, and the Rainbow reached the line a short distance in the lead. The race was remarkable in that it gave the yachts one continuous broad reach, the Ailsa in fact never once taking in her balloon jibtopsail from start to finish. Summary:

90-FOOT YAWLS.

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Navahoe	11:11:39	4:09:57	4:58:18	4:57:45
Alisa	11:10:35	4:12:57	5:02:22	5:01:14
Vigilant	11:12:00	4:13:20	5:01:20	5:01:20

70-FOOT SLOOPS.

Rainbow	11:15:00	4:24:14	5:09:14	.....
Virginia	11:15:00	4:25:09	5:10:09	.....

In the yawl class, Navahoe beat Ailsa by 8 minutes and 29 seconds and Vigilant by 3 minutes and 35 seconds.

In the sloop class, Rainbow beat Virginia by 55 seconds.

TENNIS AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.—On the Casino courts to-day, a handicap tennis tournament for mixed doubles was started with sixteen pairs entered. Eight matches were played, completing the first round, the result being as follows:

Mrs. John Jacob Astor and R. Terry, Jr., beat Mrs. Roche and P. Livermore, 6—1, 3—6, 7—5. Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer and Mr. Havemeyer beat Miss Eunice Terry and Stuyvesant Leroy, 6—3, 6—8, 6—4. Miss Twombly and J. S. Rogers beat Miss Anita Sands and W. A. M. Burden, 6—3, 7—9, 6—2. Miss Blight and Gerald Lowthers beat Miss Mary Sands and Mr. Lee, 1—6, 6—2, 6—4. Miss Busk and Mr. Hone beat Miss Whittier and Reginald Brooks, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3. Miss Langhorne and Mr. Wright beat Miss Fannie Iselin and J. S. Stevens, 6—3, 6—3. Miss Langhorne and Mr. Wright beat Miss Fannie Iselin and J. S. Stevens, 6—3, 6—3. Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer and Edward Gray beat Mrs. Iselin and John Jacob Astor, 6—3, 6—4. Miss Anna Sands and C. E. Sands beat Mrs. Gladys Brooks and Austin Gray by default.

The matches are played with handicaps, best two out of three sets, with the finals to be best three out of five. Miss Anna Sands and C. E. Sands are handicapped at owe 30; Miss Blight and Mr. Lowther, Miss Busk and Mr. Hones, Mrs. Whittier and Mr. Brooks, and Miss Langhorne and Mr. Wright are rated at owe 15; Miss Roche and Mr. Livermore, Miss Twombly and Mr. Rogers, Mrs. Mary Sands and Mr. Lee, and Mrs. Iselin and Mr. Stevens at scratch; Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer, Miss Terry and Mr. Leroy, Mrs. Thayer and Mr. Gray, Miss Iselin and Mr. Astor, and Miss Brooks and Mr. Gray are given ½—15, and Mrs. Astor and Mr. Terry are given 15.

The matches in the second round, to be played to-morrow, are as follows:

Mrs. Astor and Mr. Terry vs. Mrs. Havemeyer and Mr. Havemeyer; Miss Twombly and Mr. Rogers vs. Miss Blight and Mr. Lowther; Miss Busk and Mr. Hone vs. Miss Langhorne and Mr. Wright; Mrs. Thayer and Mr. Gray vs. Miss Anna Sands and Mr. Sands.

CONDITION OF COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The monthly report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the average condition of cotton on July 25 to have been 77.2, as compared with 81.1 on June 25; 76 on Aug. 1, 1900; 84 on Aug. 1, 1899, and a ten-year average of 84.

There was an improvement of condition during July, amounting to 6 points in Georgia, 5 points in South Carolina, 2 in Alabama and Mississippi, and 8 in Virginia. On the other hand, there was a decline of 19 points in Missouri, 15 in Arkansas and Tennessee, 18 in Oklahoma and Indian Territory, 12 in Texas, 7 in Florida, 4 in North Carolina, and 2 in Louisiana. The impairment in condition is largely due to drought; but in a portion of the eastern section of the cotton belt it is attributable to the prevalence of excessive rain during a large part of the month.

While the condition in Mississippi is 5 points above the State's ten-year average, every other State reports a condition below such average, Virginia being 1, Louisiana 2, Alabama 3, Texas 7, Georgia 8, South Carolina and Florida 9, North Carolina 12, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Missouri 16 points below respectively.

The averages of condition in the different States are reported as follows: Virginia 86, North Carolina 73, South Carolina 75, Georgia 78, Florida 79, Alabama 82, Mississippi 88, Louisiana 82, Texas 74, Arkansas 69, Tennessee 70, Missouri 71, Oklahoma 78, and Indian Territory 75.

Rain Falls on Texas Cotton Fields.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 5.—The first rain of consequence that Dallas and vicinity has had since last May began falling at 4 A. M., and lasted until noon. The rainfall appears to have been general over an area extending approximately 100 miles in all directions from this city. This is the section of the great Texas cotton belt that has had the least rain this season, and in which the drought has been the most severe.

WATCH OUT
FOR OUR SEMI-ANNUAL
Clothing Sale.
THURSDAY IT BEGINS.
PRICE ANNOUNCEMENTS LATER.
Brill Brothers
Outfitters. To Men and Boys.
Four Convenient Stores.
279 Broadway, near Chambers St.
47 Cortlandt St., bet. Church and Greenwich Sts.
211 and 219 Sixth Ave., bet. 14th and 15th Sts.
125th St., corner 3d Ave.

EXPECTED DEATH CAME NOT.

Clogged Shell Full of Nitro-Glycerine Saves the Lives of Two Oil Well Shooters.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 5.—John Walster, an expert oil well shooter, and his assistant, William Taylor, by accident this morning escaped death. They had been hired to shoot an oil well on the farm of George Wilson at Wellsville, and took with them almost 300 quarts of nitro-glycerine. Five shells, each capable of terrible execution, had been lowered into the well and 200 quarts of the deadly fluid remained on the floor of the derrick house. In lowering the sixth shell the line broke, and almost a gallon of nitro-glycerine was sent flying down the shaft, at the bottom of which were five similar shells, and at the top many additional quarts.

As the slack line flew up in their faces, the well shooters, fearing instant death, sank helpless to the derrick floor. A full minute passed before either could speak. Then they realized that they were saved.

An investigation showed that the broken line had caused the shell to become clogged half way down the well, where it was securely held.

PICNICKERS WERE SEARCHED.

Pocasset Club Members Relieved of an Assortment of Arms Before Leaving on Their Outing.

Over 2,000 members of the Pocasset Club, led by Nicholas J. Hayes, the Tammany Hall leader of the Thirty-third District, had their outing yesterday at College Point. The members were marshaled by Chief Marshal Henry Buckley at the club headquarters at 208 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and marched to the ferry.

The Italian members of the club were searched at the pier before the start by Detectives Hallahan and Reid of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station and all weapons confiscated for the day in order to avoid any trouble in case the festivities should cause some of the more enthusiastic Italians to lose their heads. The weapons were checked at the pier.

The day was passed in sports and entertainments of various kinds. A dinner was served at Donnelley's grove.

The party returned last night about 11 o'clock. A parade through the district, ending at the clubhouse, followed. There Mr. Hayes made a short speech, after which there were fireworks.

The principal feature of the return was the scramble of the Italians to secure their knives, revolvers, and stilettos.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

A STRANGE TUNNEL PURIFIER.

Proposition Made to the New York Central Road to Use Attar of Roses.

At the Grand Central Station there was received yesterday by the officials of the New York Central Railroad a proposition for the improvement of the Park Avenue tunnel which is regarded as the queerest of the many queer proposals yet received by them. The proposition, which was made in absolute good faith and not by any means as a joke, involves the purifying of the tunnel air by perfumes. Attar of roses is the particular odor chosen by the man who conceived this idea.

The scheme is to put an air-tight compartment on the tender of the locomotives and to fill these compartments with the perfume. When the locomotives enter the tunnel a valve is to be opened which will sprinkle the fragrant essence all over the walls and the ground in such quantities as to overcome the effect of the evil-smelling gases with which the tunnel is now filled. The inventor of this process seemed much chagrined when he was informed that the New York Central could not consider this propos

TORPEDO BOATS' TRIP FULL OF EXCITEMENT

Accidents to the Cushing and Winslow Caused Crews Anxiety.

One Lost Her Fresh Water and the Other's Steering Gear Got Out of Order —Men Had But Little Sleep.

There was a tired and disgusted lot of green landsmen at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday whose enthusiasm for a life in Uncle Sam's navy had taken a sudden drop down to the zero level. These landsmen form the greater part of the crews of the torpedo boats Cushing and Winslow, and they had just completed the most strenuous experience of their lives in bringing to this port from Norfolk, Va., the two tiny and frail craft named. That they reached port at all was a pleasant surprise to some of the men.

Service on a torpedo boat at any time and under any conditions is not a duty for which the average jackie in the navy yearns. But the men of the Cushing and the Winslow feel that one such trip as they have just taken would raise in the breast of the most hardened seaman a longing for a return to the old homestead and life back on the farm.

The Cushing and the Winslow left Norfolk to join the North Atlantic Squadron, which is now at Nantucket. Lieut. Douglass is in command of the Cushing and Lieut. Stone of the Winslow. When leaving Norfolk it was decided that the two boats should keep together on the trip for their mutual safety. In view of what happened on the way up, the sailors regard it as fortunate, for the Winslow at least, that this policy was adopted.

While the two boats were out at sea it was discovered that the Winslow's tanks were leaking, and that she was losing her supply of fresh water. Efforts to stop the leaks were unsuccessful, and early yesterday morning, when Absecon Light, it was found that the Winslow could not go further without using salt water for steam. This, it was feared, would cause serious damage to her boilers, and it was finally decided to have the Cushing take her sister ship in tow.

It was easy enough to so decide, but to get the Winslow in tow of the Cushing was a difficult job. The sea was none too smooth at the time, and it was only after a lot of manoeuvring that the two boats were brought close enough to each other for lines to be passed from the Cushing. The utmost care had to be exercised to prevent the frail boats from smashing into each other, in which case both might have been seriously damaged, if not sunk.

After seven stout Manila ropes had been snapped in attempts to tow the Winslow, a one-and-a-half-inch wire cable was finally attached to a buoy and floated back from the Cushing to the Winslow. The cable was made fast, but after a few hours of towing this also parted. To make matters worse, the steering gear of the Winslow got out of order, and the auxiliary steering arrangement aft had to be pressed into service. The boats were then nine miles off Barnegat.

It was finally decided that the Winslow should proceed, as a last recourse, under steam generated from sea water. The Cushing, it was found, had also lost some of her fresh water supply through an accident to one of her pumps. The Cushing barely got into port on her supply of fresh water.

When the two torpedo boats finally reached the Brooklyn Navy Yard their officers and crews were thoroughly tired out. Lieut. Douglass had slept but three hours out of seventy-four, while Lieut. Stone had not been able to get a wink of sleep in sixty hours. The other officers and men on the boats got a little more sleep, but all had worked very hard, and were exhausted.

The Winslow will remain at the Brooklyn Yard for some repairs. Lieut. Douglass will proceed to-day with the Cushing to Newport, where the torpedo boats are to manoeuvre with the squadron.

A BROOKLYN BRIDGE PLAN.

Second Story Proposed to Double Carrying Capacity of Present Structure.

Since the accident which caused a temporary stoppage of traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge a couple of weeks ago engineers have been discussing the matter, and several schemes have been offered for the strengthening of the structure.

W. Hildenbrand, Superintendent of the works of John A. Roebling's Sons, yesterday offered a plan by which he claims the carrying capacity of the bridge can be doubled. Mr. Hildenbrand's plan calls for the building of what is practically a second story to the present structure. This can be done, according to Mr. Hildenbrand, for $3,500,000, and without interfering with the traffic over the bridge for a single hour.

To carry the additional weight of the second deck or story, it will be necessary to stretch four new cables, parallel with those now in use. New anchorages will be necessary, for the present anchorages are not any too strong for the strain they now bear. The towers would not need to be altered, as the strain upon them is entirely downward, and they can carry all the weight put upon them.

It would not be necessary, Mr. Hildebrand says, to either attach new suspenders or to construct new trusses. Under the plan, the lower deck of the structure could be used exclusively by cars, while the upper deck could be devoted to trucks and pedestrians. In order to avoid a steep grade to the upper deck, the approaches would have to be lengthened at the Brooklyn end, while at the Manhattan end the approach could be made so gradual that the grade would hardly be noticeable. Mr. Hildenbrand says that the work would take five years to complete.

JERSEY CITY DREDGING.

To Get Possession of Old State Grant It Is Removing a Central Railway Company's Fill.

Two big dredging machines were set to work by the municipality of Jersey City to tear away cribwork and excavate a tract of land of several acres in the South Cove, which was improved and which has been claimed by the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Contrary to the expectations of Street and Water Commissioner James S Nolan, who was in charge of the work, and those under him, there was no resistance to the proceedings either by injunction or otherwise, and a great cutting had been accomplished by nightfall. Mr. Nolan says the city will protect its interests at any cost.

The Legislature sold the land to the city more than twenty years ago for $1,000, as a site for a basin for big vessels. Before the city had paid, the same land was granted to the railroad by the Riparian Commission, and a legal contest of eight years followed, the city being the victor. Small squatters were ejected from the land the railroad had filled in, but recently the Barber Asphalt Company, James P. Hall, the Lawless Dry Dock Company, and the Palmer Dry Dock Company, who claim to have leases from the railroad, have established themselves there. About 2,500 square yards will have to be removed before any of these are affected.

MONEY FOR THE BLIND POOR.

Because of New Applicants Each Received $41, or $9 Less than Last Year.

The annual distribution of money for the maintenance of the blind poor by the Department of Charities in Brooklyn took place yesterday. About $13,000 was paid to 317 applicants at the offices of the department, in Livingston Street.

There was an increase in the number of applicants this year, and because of this the amount each received was less than received last year. Last year each person entitled to share in the distribution of the money was paid $50. Yesterday each of the applicants received $41.

Five New Smallpox Cases.

The following cases of smallpox were reported to the Board of Health last night:

Thomas J. Connelly, thirty-five, no home; Virginia Gapi, twenty-four, 303 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; Joseph Bruno, two years, 303 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; Emma Bruno, three years, same address; Cecilia Schlessinger, twenty-eight, 2,030 Third Avenue.

FRANK H. COLLIER'S INSANITY.

Physicians Remove the Brain, and Make a Discovery Which Upsets an Accepted Theory.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—That the peculiar insanity of the late Frank Howard Collier resulted from a blow received on the head from a supposed political antagonist several years go was practically decided to-day by several physicians, who removed Collier's brain for the purpose of a careful examination.

The discovery is of special interest from the fact that it has been an accepted theory among medical men that the kind of insanity from which Collier suffered—technically known as "circular insanity"—never occurred except as a result of hereditary taint. If the conclusions reached after the first investigation prove correct, this theory will have to be abandoned.

A section of the forehead several inches square was removed and the brain taken out. An examination showed that there was an exostosis, or bony growth, on the inner table of the skull to which the membranes and frontal lobes of the brain adhere. The growth was an inch and a half long and an inch wide, and the points, which were sharp, protruded nearly a quarter of an inch.

The exostosis, which was not directly under the part of the skull where Collier was struck, is believed to have been caused by the inflamed condition of the skull and brain membrane around the wound.

The size of Collier's brain was remarkable, and gave evidence of the intellectual strength which he possessed.

A year ago Collier's skull was trepanned, but the operation showed nothing. The incision, as was disclosed to-day, had been made a little to one side of where the exostosis existed.

MASKED ROBBERS' EXPLOIT.

Bind and Gag a Woman in Plainfield and Rifle a House.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 5.—A daring robbery was committed this afternoon at a house in Dunellen Avenue, the only occupant of which at the time was a woman. The robbers gaged her and tied her to a bedpost, and then proceeded to ransack the house.

The house is occupied by Mrs. Mary Denke and her husband and a few boarders. Mrs. Denke is a Slav, about forty-five years of age. This afternoon she was in the house alone, when a party of six men called and rang the doorbell. They gruffly demanded money, and when Mrs. Denke said she had none they pushed back the door and entered the house.

According to the woman's story, the men seized her and bound and gagged her, using a pillowcase for the operation, and then tied her to a bedpost. They went through the house from top to bottom, and secured $200 in money and a quantity of valuables.

Some time after they had gone a neighbor happened to call to see Mrs. Denke, and found her still tied up to the bedpost and in an exhausted conditions. Word was sent to Chief of Police Kiely, who immediately sent out officers to scour the city and vicinity for the robbers. The police of neighboring towns were also notified.

FATHER McLAUGHLIN'S JUBILEE.

Celebration of the Golden Anniversary Begun at New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The celebration of the golden jubilee of the ordination of the Rev. Father Thomas McLaughlin to be a priest began to-day. There was a solemn high mass at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, of which Father McLaughlin is pastor, this morning. Bishop Farley preached the sermon. There were about fifty priests at the altar. Archbishop Corrigan was seated in the episcopal throne. The body of the church was crowded, even the aisles being filled.

At 1 o'clock there was a banquet. This was held in St. Matthew's hall adjoining the church. The Archbishop, Bishop Farley, all the clergy who attended the mass, and a number of prominent laymen attended. This evening solemn vespers were sung by Father T. P. McLaughlin, the singing priest, pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City. To-morrow Father McLaughlin will be tendered a reception by the children of the parish, and in the evening the children will sing a cantata.

FAIR BATHERS DEFIED THE LAW.

Ran Through Ocean Grove, but Were Caught Coming Back.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 5.—Two young women, Summer residents of Ocean Grove, yesterday morning braved the authorities, who have decreed that none should pass through the streets in bathing attire, especially on Sunday, and by skillful manoeuvring, as they thought, ran the lockade into Asbury Park and enjoyed a Sunday dip at the Asbury Avenue bathing grounds.

The effort to get back, however, was not so successful. The offenders had posted pickets on the boardwalk to watch Officer Chamberlain, who was on duty at Ross's Pavilion, and to report a favorable moment for them to slip through and reach their tent on Spray Avenue.

Notwithstanding their care in leaving the Grove, the officer had view of the proceedings, and when the bathers donned their waterproofs, and made a break through Ross's Pavilion, they were confronted by the bluecoat and ordered back into Asbury Park.

A crowd of interested spectators gathered immediately and the bathers vigorously protested against the treatment of the officer, but the latter was obeying orders, and was inexorable to the appeals of his fair culprits. When it was found that the policeman could not be moved a friend immediately brought their clothes from the tent of the castaways. With no other boudoir than the beach they then donned their street attire over their bathing suits, and were able to pass inspection.

Newark Tailors Return to Work.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 5.—The union garment workers, after a two weeks' strike, resumed operations this morning in all but six contractors' shops in this city. In the shops which are holding out against the demands of the men no union man will be allowed to work. The men have secured an increase of from $2.50 to $3.50 per week, all salaries to be paid at the end of each week, instead of every two weeks, as heretofore, a week to consist of fifty-nine hours instead of eighty-four, and a surety that all salaries will be paid.

Cloakmakers' Demands Granted.

At the headquarters of the Cloakmakers' Union, 8 First Avenue, it was reported yesterday that 1,500 of the cloakmakers who went on strike last week against individual manufacturers have gained their demands. These demands were higher wages and a shorter workday.

Indiana Banker Charged with Forgery.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Aug. 5.—The private bank at Andrews, this county, was closed to-day, and the proprietor is under arrest, charged with forgery of paper to the amount of $12,000. The alleged forged names were used on security paper furnished the Capital National Bank of Indianapolis. When arrested the banker attempted to commit suicide.

Railway Mail Clerk Arrested.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 5.—William A. Gasherie, who has been a railway mail clerk for over thirty years, was arrested to-night by Post Office Inspectors James and Jacobs charged with robbing mails. He was taken to New York for arraignment before Commissioner Shields.

Georgia Man Killed by an Elevator.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 5.—George Yearby of Augusta, Ga., was caught between the elevator and the ceiling at the Kent House this evening, and was crushed to death.

Greek Cruiser Sails for Home.

The Greek cruiser Nauarchos Miaulis, which has been in port for several days, sailed yesterday for home. On her way she will stop at Bermuda and the Azores.

The North Atlantic Squadron.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.—The ships of the North Atlantic Squadron sailed from here to-day for Nantucket Sound, where they will resume drills and heavy gun practice.

WOMEN'S WHIPS ROPE ENDS.

Aided in Beating a Man Into Insensibility, and Even Suggested Hanging Him in Revenge.

A curious tale was unfolded last night before Justice of the Peace Francios at North Bergen. It was the story of two women who wanted to hang a man. The man bared portions of his body to show the Court large welts where he had been beaten with rope ends.

The accuser in the case was Herman Wigman of 97 Grand Avenue, North Bergen. The accused persons were William Bernard, his wife, and Miss Minnie Alces, who live in the same neighborhood. The alleged facts, as they were sifted out of the testimony, which took several hours to record, were as follows:

Two months ago a child of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard died. Reports reached their ears that Wigman was circulating stories to the effect that the child's death was not due to natural causes. Poison was hinted at according to the rumors as they were repeated to the Bernards. Miss Alces, their friend and relative, heard the stories, too. All said Wigman circulated the reports.

Mrs. Bernard worried over the repetition of these statements, and it was resolved to punish Wigman. Friday night the three waylaid him on Hamilton Avenue, near Grand Street. Bernard took the first part by knocking Wigman down and keeping him prostrate while the two women used the rope ends upon him. In court last night Wigman displayed his body from the shoulder to the waist and from above the knees to his ankles. The displayed portions were black and blue, and great ridges caused by blows showed that the beating he received was a severe one.

Then the women, he testified, suggested hanging him to a tree. Bernard, he also swore, expressed a desire to end the matter more quickly by shooting, but he had no weapon. The testimony was that the man was dragged to a tree, but after reaching there it was determined to abstain from hanging him, and he was left unconscious under the tree.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard and Miss Alces were held for the Grand Jury to answer a charge of atrocious assault and battery.

SERVIAN ELECTION METHODS.

Voters Said to Have Been Foced to the Polls—Belgrade Dispatch Says Everything Was Lovely.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Describing the disorders attending the Servian elections, the Vienna correspondent of The Morning Leader says:

"The Servian Government used troops and gendarmes freely to intimidate the electors of the Opposition. At Gradiste the voters were driven in by gendarmes with cattlewhips and compelled to vote for the Government candidate.

"At Zagubica voters were brought in irons to the polls. This intimidation caused riots in various places, and 200 persons all told were injured."

BELGRADE, Aug. 5.—The first elections under the new constitution have resulted in the return of 83 Ministerialists, of which number 71 are Radicals. The remainder are Liberals and Independents. Thirty-eight second ballots are necessary.

The new election laws are regarded as very liberal. The registration amounted to 262,000, out of 283,000 eligibles. Secrecy of the ballot was secured by inclosing the voting slip in a rubber ball. Members of each party erect their own rubber-lined urn in the voting booth. The voter walks past the urns and pushes his fist into the funnel-shaped mouth of each urn, so that the officials do not know in which of them the voter has dropped his ball.

CHINESE ARSENALS ACTIVE.

Turning Out Rifles and Smokeless Powder—Foreigners Drilling Ho-Nanese Troops.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Calcutta correspondent of The Times says:

"An American official named Brill, who recently returned from China, where he has been in the Government service, has been interviewed here. He asserts that there is great activity in the arsenals and factories in Foo-Chow, Han-Yang, Nanking, and Cheng-Tu, which are turning out smokeless powder and hundreds of rifles daily. He declares also that the Ho-Nanese army is being drilled by Germans and Japanese."

Col. F. W. Bergmeier at The Hague.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 5.—Col. F. W. Bergmeier of The St. Paul Volkszeitung, who was one of those who received the Boer Peace Delegates in the United States, has arrived here. It is said that his visit to The Hague is connected with South African affairs.

No Epidemic of Mumps Likely.

Sanitary Superintendent Blauvelt, who is in charge of the Contagious Diseases Bureau of the Department of Health, does not anticipate any epidemic of mumps in this city. He said yesterday: "Mumps is contagious among children. When adults are affected the disease is very painful, but very rarely dangerous. Cases of this disease reported to the Department of Health average about two or three a week."

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Cloudy, probably rain; fresh east to northeast winds.

Cloudy, unsettled weather, with rain, is indicated for the South and Middle Atlantic States to-day, and in New England Wednesday. Showers are also indicated for the lake region Wednesday. The temperature will rise slowly in the majority of districts.

On the Atlantic Coast from Virginia northward fresh to brisk northeasterly winds will prevail. Fresh south to southwest winds will continue on the South Atlantic Coast, shifting to northwesterly. On the lower lakes the winds will be mostly fresh east to southeast, becoming brisk on the upper lakes this afternoon.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh north to northeast winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—TIMES.		
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	63	67	69
6 A. M.	63	66	70
9 A. M.	69	76	81
12 M.	77	78	79
4 P. M.	76	80	83
6 P. M.	73	77	80
9 P. M.	71	73	74
12 P. M.	69	72	73

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76½
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date, 1900	70
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73

The barometer registered 30.12 inches at 8 A. M. and 30.15 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 65 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 61 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 83 degrees at 3:30 P. M., and the minimum 65 degrees at 5:30 A. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—S. M. Felton of the Chicago and Alton Railway, Chicago; Walter Lippincott, Philadelphia; T. F. Muschc, Maricaibo.

HOLLAND—Vincent d'Messimy, Chicago; R. L. Lippitt, Providence; Dr. F. J. Child, London.

MURRAY HILL—Lyman Fargo, Pocatello, Idaho; George M. Moulton, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—L. A. Osborn, Pittsburg; H. A. Alcazar, Trinidad; George H. Plowman, Dallas, Texas.

GRAND—G. H. Sharpe, Beaumont, Texas; Raymond D. Knight, Jacksonville.

VICTORIA—Baroness Borneninger and Countess Bethlon, Hungary; H. A. Little, President of the North American Telephone Company, Minneapolis.

GILSEY—Capt. S. J. Roe, Albany; E. G. Harris, Havana; C. N. Paget, Derby, England.

HOFFMAN—John A. Kennedy, Buffalo; Edward Crosby, Spokane.

SAVOY—Lieut. Notebaent, Bruges; Emanuel, Maguire, San Francisco.

NETHERLAND—E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, Chicago; C. D. Crouch, Akron, Ohio; Frank B. Hayne, New Orleans.

MANHATTAN—C. A. Ellis, Manager of the Boston Symphony Orchestra; M. A. Villamel, Caracas; P. Barbier, Peking, China.

ALBEMARLE—The Rev. E. W. Hunter, New Orleans.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts; G. T. Sheldon, Chicago; George W Dunn, Binghamton.

ASTOR—E. H. Parsons, Salt Lake City; William Hard, Winnipeg; Joseph Jennings, London.

UNION SQUARE—C. A. Dias, Caracas, Venezuela.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—J. W. McCarthy, Trinidad.

EVERETT—John Lyon, Washington; S. F. Durham, St. John, N. B.

NORMANDIE—Robert Ramsey, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

THE COLOMBIAN REVOLT

Business in the Republic Said to be at a Standstill.

Gold at a Premium of 3000 Per Cent.—Col. Murillo Is Not in an Underground Dungeon.

A. Diaz Guerra, representative of the Columbian revolutionists here, said yesterday that he had just received a budget of information regarding affairs in the troubled republic.

"The revolution has lasted," he said, "since 1899, and there have been killed or wounded during that time about 40,000 men. Only as recently as May there was fought at Palas Negro a bloody battle that continued for seventeen days. At the end of that period the revolutionists had to retreat for want of ammunition, and the Government soldiers were too exhausted to follow them.

"At present the regulars (Government troops) number some 20,000, and the Liberals (revolutionists) outnumber them. All the revolutionist Generals are actively co-operating. Gen. Hererra has the Department of Cauca, in the western part of the country; on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus is Gen. Ardilla, who is in charge of the Department of Santander, and has recently obtained possession of the City of Ocana; Gens. Castillo and Clorodomiro are at Del Valle, and Gen. Girardot is in the interior, where he fought a great battle only a little while ago. Information is scarce from the scene of strife, but I have learned that our side has won decisive victories lately in the southern part of the Department of Cauca.

"News from Maracaibo is to the effect that the Minister of War, Señor Valencia, is about to go to Cucuta, there to take command of the Government troops on the frontier. In the interior, around the capital, it is reported that the merchants and business men, not willing to use paper money, have closed their stores, and business is prostrated. I have had no news from Gen. Uribe-Uribe, except that he was recently at Caracas and had a talk with President Castro of Venezuela. Their meeting has no significance politically, as they are old personal friends."

The Atlas line steamship Altai arrived at New York yesterday from Savanilla and Cartagena, Colombia. She is the first vessel from the latter port since the arrest there on the steamship of Col. Abel Murillo, aide of Gen. Uribe, and the latter's peace emissary. According to the mail advices and newspapers, Col. Murillo is not incarcerated, as was reported, in one of the underground dungeons of Cartagena. He is imprisoned in the city jail and is well cared for. The arrest of Col. Murillo, it appears, was ordered to prevent him from joining Gen. Uribe in his new rebellion. It is believed that not only was this his intention, but the officials suspected that he had important verbal messages for his chief.

Passengers on the Altai report a desperate state of affairs in the interior of the country. Business, as a result of the revolt and the uncertainty of the future, is at a standstill. Gold is at a premium of 3,000 per cent., which is unprecedented, even in Colombia, and several large failures are reported from Bogota.

Another danger which is said to threaten the Marroquin Government is the renewed activity of the followers of Dr. Manuel A. Sanclemente, who was deposed from the Presidency a year ago by the coup de état of Vice President Marroquin. Dr. Sanclemente still insists that he is the legal head of the Government, and it is feared that his adherents will join the revolution of the Liberals for revenge.

COLON, Aug. 5.—A party of rebels Saturday night raided Matachin, taking away a quantity of powder and dynamite belonging to the railroad. The Government's converted cruiser Namouna, with Gen. Alban on board, sailed for Cartagena yesterday.

CASTRO AND CALVIRAS ISSUE PROCLAMATIONS.

Venezuelan President Proclaims Martial Law—Insurgent Leader.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, July 31.—President Castro has issued a proclamation to the Venezuelans, in which he recites the invasion "by an army of Colombians commanded by the traitor Carlos Rangel Calviras," tells of his reasons for announcing martial law, and asks the support of all patriotic sons of Venezuela.

The insurgent leader has also issued a proclamation, in which he says:

"Filled with energy, thrilled with indignation, and burning with the flame of true patriotism, I come to offer to America and to the world my cry of protest against the policy of intervention in all that relates to Venezuela and Colombia. It is necessary that the people of Ecuador, of Venezuela, and Colombia should understand that the object of the conspiracy is to take from them their existence as independent nations. What other meaning can be attributed to the following words taken from the manifesto issued under yesterday's date at San Cristobal by Gen. Rafael Uribe-Uribe?

"'It should be the supreme desire of the nations which formed the Republics (Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador,) to reconstitute that glorious and powerful nationality which the pressing exigencies of the time render more necessary than ever.

"'Is it not an act of madness to reconstitute the great republic only by force of arms, without the people having manifested any desire for such a fundamental transformation? The Republican Party of Los Andes speaks through my mouth, and its noble ideas of expansion and fraternity have gained proselytes all over the country. This is also the opinion of Venezuelan Nationalists, of whom I have the honor to be temporarily the leader, the most disciplined of our political parties, and firmest in their doctrines, which they received from their illustrious Chief General, José Manuel Hernandez, and I do not think that I am mistaken in saying that on this subject the whole country of Venezuela thinks with me."

SAYS VENEZUELA WANTS PEACE.

So Thinks Senor Zumeta, Who Comes Here as Information Agent.

Señor Cesar Zumeta, who was Venezuelan Vice Consul in this city during the administration of President Ignacio Andreda, arrived here yesterday on the steamer Philadelphia from La Guayra. Señor Zumeta does not anticipate a war between Venezuela and Colombia. Venezuelans, he says, have suffered so much from internal wars during the past several years that they want peace. Neither an insurrection nor a war, he said, would find favor with the people.

Señor Zumeta returns here with an appointment as "Information Agent," as he calls it. That is, the Government of Venezuela, which has been trying to interest American enterprise in the country, has sent him here for the purpose of giving all information regarding Venezuela's resources, the cost of labor, living expenses, and other matters. Señor Zuemta will make his office at the consulate.

Another passenger on the Philadelphia yesterday was George E. Gage of this city. Mr. Gage, it is said, went to Caracas as the representative of some local bankers to arrange with the Government there for the refunding of its debt, which amounts to several million dollars. The deal was progressing favorably when the revolution broke off negotiations, temporarily at least.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

8:55 A. M.—150 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; B. Weissman; damage, $50.

9:55 A. M.—2,095 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $5.

4:45 P. M.—18 Clinton Street; Herman Cooper; damage, $500.

7:15 P. M.—44 Pitt Street; owner unknown; no damage.

9:30 P. M.—27 Orchard Street; Ellis Rosenberg; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The Summer theatre at Richfield Springs was burned this morning. The Old Spring House and the Bower House were damaged. The total loss is estimated at $7,500.

NO CHANGE LIKELY IN KING EDWARD'S OATH.

Catholics Wanted Entire Declaration Regarding Security of Protestant Succession Withdrawn.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Although no division was challenged at the third reading of the King's Declaration bill last evening in the House of Lords, it is generally believed that no further attempt will be made to pass it, either this session or the next.

Lord Salisbury, referring to the statement of Catholic peers, said the Government now realized that the Catholics did not wish the offensive words of the original declaration to be withdrawn unless the Government at the same time withdrew the declaration regarding the security of the Protestant succession. The Government, said the Premier, never had the slightest intention of withdrawing that. He regretted that the Catholics must be prepared to see the declaration stand in its present form.

The Roman Catholic peers who signed the petition for the revision of the King's coronation oath were the following:

Duke of Norfolk, Marquis of Ripon, Earls of Denbigh, Abingdon, Ashburnham, Westmeath, Kenmare, and Gainsborough; Viscounts Gormanston, Southwell, and Llandaff; Barons Mowbray and Stourton, Braye, North, Petre, Arundell of Wardour, Dormer, Stafford, Clifford of Chudleigh, Herries, Trimlestown, Louth, Beliew, De Freyne, Howard of Glossop, Acton, Gerard, Morris and Killanin, Brampton, and O'Brien.

Most of these are heads of very old houses, and among the most influential peers in the United Kingdom.

FRANCO-TURKISH DISPUTE.

Paris Tempe Says the Breaking Off of Diplomatic Relations Is Being Considered.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The Foreign Office refuses either to confirm or deny advices from Constantinople saying that the French Ambassador there, M. Constans, has referred to his Government the question whether a French company, known as the Quays Company, shall enjoy rights claimed under a convention, at the same time recommending his own recall, and that the passports of the Turkish Ambassador at Paris, Salih Munir Bey, be delivered to him.

The Temps says there is reason to believe that the Foreign Office is considering the recall of M. Constans and the handing of passports to the Turkish Ambassador.

The République Française thinks that instead of breaking off diplomatic relations with Turkey, the Foreign Office will suspend them by giving M. Constans unlimited leave of absence.

An immediate decision is improbable, as M. Delcassé, the Foreign Minister, and other high Foreign Office officials, are absent on their holidays.

A BRITISH LABOR DECISION.

House of Lords Awards Damages to Employer Against Union Which Caused His Boycott.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The House of Lords yesterday rendered an important judgment affecting trades unions. The case was brought up on appeal from the judgment of the Irish courts awarding a wholesale butcher damages against the Butchers' Assistants' Association.

The association had brought pressure to bear on retailers to boycott the plaintiff until he dismissed a certain non-union employe, threatening otherwise to call out the union employes of the firms concerned. Finally the association induced the non-unionist to leave the plaintiff's employ.

The House of Lords dismissed the appeal, on the ground that the acts of wrongful and malicious conspiracy were not undertaken to advance the interests of the workmen themselves, but solely to injure the plaintiff.

BRITISH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

Ended by Admiralty's Orders—Result Bears Out Recent Criticism of the Authorities.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The naval manoeuvres were suddenly ended yesterday afternoon by orders from the Admiralty, and the enemy's fleet was declared the victor.

The final results have not yet been given out, but the defending fleet is known to have lost a dozen cruisers, two gunboats, and eight torpedo boat destroyers. The enemy lost only three cruisers, three torpedo boat destroyers, and three torpedo boats, while it captured a great number of merchantmen.

The result is regarded as practical confirmation of the justness of the criticisms to which the Admiralty has recently been subjected.

The 170 vessels which took part in the British naval manoeuvres were divided into two fleets—the "B" fleet and the "X" fleet. The former was the defending squadron and the latter supposed to be an enemy of Great Britain. Hostilities proper began on July 26, but for a week previous to that the two fleets were engaged in practice, and only destroyers and torpedo boats were allowed to coal after July 21 except under conditions which were practically prohibitive.

The enemy's fleet was commanded by Vice Admiral A. K. Wilson, and the defending fleet by Rear Admiral Sir Gerard H. Noel. Both fleets were to be at sea at midnight, July 28—Fleet B in the North Sea and Fleet X to the west of Scotland. The object of each fleet was to obtain command of the English Channel and its approaches and St. George's Channel.

The first battle took place on July 29 off the Scilly Isles, when, theoretically, the defending fleet was annihilated, twelve cruisers being sunk.

"B" fleet proper included twelve battleships, fourteen cruisers, and eight torpedo boat destroyers. "X" fleet consisted of eight battleships, thirteen cruisers, and eight torpedo boat destroyers. "B" fleet, in addition, had two special squadrons composed of cruisers and destroyers, and "X" fleet had two similar squadrons to support it.

FRACAS AT A ROYAL DINNER.

Dismissed Officer Throttles Adjutant of Prince Nicholas of Greece, and Tries to Seize the Prince.

ATHENS, Aug. 5.—While Prince Nicholas of Greece was at a dinner given in his honor at Kifissia, a fashionable resort near here, the Premier and many other notable persons being presnt, Prince Muruzi, an ex-cavalry Captain who was dismissed from the service for drunkenness, burst into the dining room and throttled Lieut. Palli, the Adjutant of Prince Nicholas.

Prince Nicholas broke a stick over the head of Prince Muruzi, and the latter tried to seize Prince Nicholas.

Finally the infuriated assailant was overpowered by the guests and borne away.

ALLEGED AMERICAN ARRESTED.

Charged with Having Fled from Cologne Twenty-three Years Ago.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—A dispatch from Dantzic to the Lokal Anzeiger reports the arrest there of a man who gives his name as Baumann, and asserts that he is an American journalist from San Francisco, and that he was waiting to see the manoeuvres.

The arrest was made as the result of the alleged identification of Baumann as a merchant who fled from Cologne twenty-three years ago to avoid proceedings for fraudulent bankruptcy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—Inquiries tonight regarding the identity of the alleged San Francisco journalist arrested at Dantsic elicited the information that no newspaper man named Baumann was known to any of the editors on duty.

The editor of the German Demokrat, who has resided in San Francisco nearly a quarter of a century, says he never heard of a journalist who would answer the description cabled fro Berlin.

Ex-Speaker Henderson in Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—David B. Henderson, ex-Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and Representative Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts are in Berlin.

BIG BOER CONVOY CAPTURED.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Aug. 4.—The British have captured a Boer convoy of seventy wagons near Boshof, Orange River Colony.

The Best "High Ball"
Is made from an unflavored whiskey.

Try WILSON.

That's All!

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Zodiag, H., Shreveport, La.; dry goods and notions; 358 Broadway.
Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss E. Livingstone, corsets and muslin underwear; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Grenoble; Miss Rose McCarthy, furs; Holland House.
Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; A. Graham, gloves; St. Denis Hotel.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. H. Nagel, hosiery and underwear; 377 Broadway.
Callendar, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.
Day Carpet and Furniture Company, Peoria, Ill.; H. F. Day, carpets; Hotel Albert.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mack, domestics, linens, and white goods; W. Davies, furnishing goods; J. M. Buzzell, dress and black goods and linings; 483 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. T. Doll, bicycles and toys; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Freund, linens, white goods, and domestics; R. Lagrove, silks; 337 Broadway.
Davison-Paxson-Stokes Company, Atlanta, Ga.; B. Davison, general buyer; H. Williams, cloaks and suits; 337 Broadway.
Shwartz & Isaac Company, New Orleans, La.; Meyer Grudwahl, general buyer; 43 Leonard Street.
Goldsmith, I., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; L. Frisch, linens, laces, and white goods; 515 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.
Bass Brothers' Dry Goods Company, Atlanta, Ga.; B. J. Joel, dress goods and silks; Hotel Normandie.
Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Well, hats and caps; F. W. Parke, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss R. McCarthy, millinery; 115 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Netchez, C., Chicago, Ill.; I. Friend, dress goods; 157 Duane Street; Hoffman House.
Klein, S., Chicago, Ill.; J. Goldberg, cloaks and suits; 406 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Rosenthal & Lehman, St. Louis, Mo.; J. S. Sulkey, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. F. Walsh, furnishing goods; J. A. Walsh, cloaks and suits; 66 Grand Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Gusky, J. M., Pittsburg, Penn.; W. M. Gusky, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.
Kline, Eppihimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; H. Eppihimer, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Lewis, C. C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; C. O. Lancaster, domestics and linens; Hotel Navarre.
Wolf, H., & Son, Cincinnati, Ohio; D. Wolf, notions; Hotel Navarre.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. P. Watson, hosiery; D. D. Beveridge, hosiery, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Marks & Garson, Rochester, N. Y.; J. S. Garson, woolens; Victoria Hotel.
Hays, H. A., Rochester, N. Y., woolens; Victoria Hotel.
Rosenberg Brothers & Aronson, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Rosenberg, woolens; Victoria Hotel.
Kaufman Company, Richmond, Va.; I. H. Kaufman, notions; Victoria Hotel.
Kaufman Department Store, Colorado Springs, Col.; B. S. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, waists, and housefurnishing goods; Victoria Hotel.
Schloss Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; A. W. Schloss, woolens; Hoffman House.
Wile Brothers & Well, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Well, woolens; H. Wile, trimmings; Hoffman House.
Georgia Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.; C. L. Perkins, piece goods; H

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock, Noon.

The Wanamaker Store

The Elegant as Well as the Practical in This
August TRADE SALE of FURNITURE

THIS Furniture movement appeals to people who usually have no sympathy with under-priced offerings. Here is Furniture such as only those of artistic taste can appreciate, and such as only the well-to-do could afford, at usual prices. Such Furniture as is unheard-of in other sales, and finer than even we have had in previous sales.

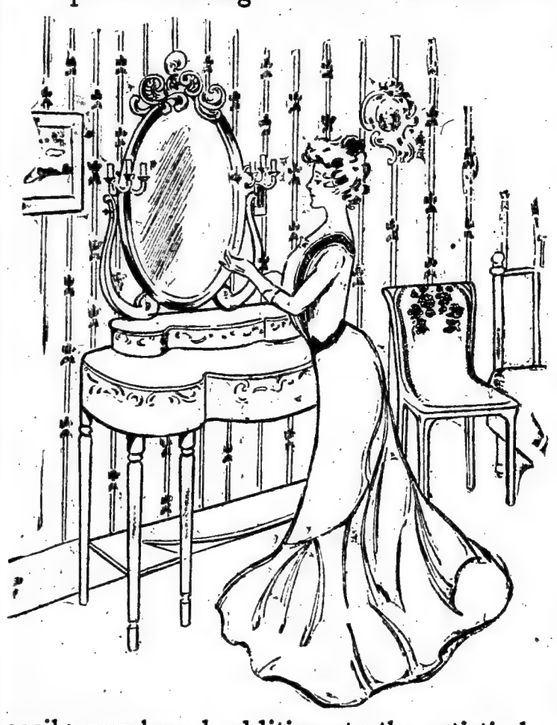

For instance, we purchased thirty thousand dollars' worth of fine fancy furniture from a concern that never offered a bargain before. They went to Europe frequently, to pick up models of design for reproduction; and turned out the very highest class of inlaid and Vernis-Martin furniture, and never thought of hurrying their sale, by cutting prices.

This year fortune favored our furniture chief, and he not only broke the ice of their conservatism, but he won this large collection of fine furniture at prices that put it within the reach of those to whom marquetry work and gold leaf have been luxuries to admire, but their possession an extravagance they thought wise to resist. Today they may be purchased at the price of quite ordinary furniture. Royal gift pieces—delightful and easily purchased additions to the artistic home.

There are tables, desks and cabinets. Many show choice expensive foreign woods, with the most beautiful inlaid figures, in varicolored woods. There are exquisite Art Nouveau designs, as well as those of more classic, though more familiar effects. The Empire and various Louis periods are represented, as well as designs that are more modern.

Here are some specific details:

Parlor Cabinets—

$95, from $130—Louis XVI. gold cabinet; center-piece design; 4 decorated columns at corners; plate glass top and 2 plate glass shelves; hand-painted decorated panels around the bottom.

$100, from $150—Gold cabinet with hand-painted panels; elaborately carved; shaped front and ends; 2 glass shelves, mirror back; all gilt work done in finest quality pure gold leaf.

$120, from $190—Louis XV. gold cabinet, center-piece pattern; compartment top; 2 glass shelves; highly finished.

$120, from $190—Gold cabinet of large size; fluted columns at corners and sides of door; onyx top; ornamental top with 3 mirrors, and carved.

$180, from $275—Gold cabinet Louis XV. design; hand-painted panels around base and on top; glass shelves, mirror back; elaborately carved and handsomely finished.

Women's Desks—

$30, from $60—Art Nouveau table desk with cabinet shelf top; marquetry work in drawer fronts and cabinet top.

$35, from $70—Mahogany Art Nouveau desk, table pattern; cabinet top with two drawers; 1 long drawer in base; marquetry work in flower and leaf designs after the Art Nouveau.

$47.50, from $95—Tuna mahogany Art Nouveau desk for library use; top shelf for books, wide lower shelf for magazines or papers; large drop lid handsomely inlaid with blossoms and leaves.

$75, from $150—Louis XV. mahogany table desk with cabinet top; hand carved heads on top of front legs; claw feet; drawer fronts, and top in fine marquetry work of scroll design; center piece of cabinet top is a French clock by Leroys, Paris; workmanship throughout is the finest possible.

Women's Desks—

$45, from $90—Mahogany desk; cylinder pattern front and back: Art Nouveau design legs; marquetry work of rare woods in floral design; very elaborate.

$120, from $150—Mahogany boudoir desk in Louis XV. design; small cabinet top with carved mahogany fret work on doors and glass panel ends; shaped lid in finest marquetry work of rare woods and pearl.

Fancy Tables—

$15, from $30—Mahogany Art Nouveau centre table with lower shelf; elaborate marquetry work on top and around rim of lower shelf.

$16.50, from $23—Mahogany Art Nouveau tea table with triangular shaped top; lower shelf; entire top in fine marquetry.

$30, from $45—Mahogany Art Nouveau centre table with shelf; top and shelf of marquetry in flower and leaf designs.

$40, from $55—Mahogany tea table in Art Nouveau; glass tray top; elaborately finished.

Of course the vast majority of the goods are the more popular and necessary kinds such as are always wanted before the luxurious pieces come. These are just as carefully selected as the finer pieces. They come only from factories noted for meritorious goods. Every dollar saved is safely saved; and the saving is most liberal in every case.

Each day emphasizes the enthusiasm of the visitors to our Furniture Store. The variety in every line is almost marvelous. The designs are new and artistic. In fact, few full regular stocks next Fall will compare with the display on our floors today; and now you save fifty to a hundred dollars with every hundred you spend.

We hold your purchase, if you wish, and deliver goods later, at your convenience.

This further information about prices:

Parlor Furniture

Parlor Suites—

$25, from $35—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$45, from $75—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$45, from $60—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$50, from $65—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$50, from $75—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$55, from $80—Three-piece, mahogany.
$70, from $115—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$75, from $115—Three-piece, mahogany.
$80, from $120—Three-piece, mahogany.
$90, from $125—Three-piece, mahogany.
$92.50, from $155—Three-piece, mahogany.
$100, from $150—Three-piece, mahogany.
$125, from $170—Three-piece, mahogany.
$150, from $203—Two-piece, mahogany.
$112.50, from $150—Three-piece, mahogany.
$135, from $180—Three-piece, mahogany.
$155, from $250—Three-piece, mahogany.

Couches—

$13.50, from $18—Figured velour cover.
$14, from $20—Figured velour cover.
$15, from $20—Tapestry cover.
$18, from $25—Velour cover.
$20, from $28—Tapestry cover.
$22, from $30—Velour cover.
$20, from $33—Adjustable arm, tapestry cover.
$22, from $28—Box couch, denim cover.
$20, from $26—Box couch, denim cover.
$28, from $35—Box couch, velour cover.
$28, from $40—Plain leather cover.
$35, from $48—Figured tapestry cover.
$35, from $50—Silk plush cover.
$37.50, from $50—Embossed velour cover.
$40, from $50—Figured moquette cover.
$45, from $55—Turkish rug cover.
$50, from $70—Tufted leather cover.
$65, from $85—Tufted leather cover.

Divans—

$32.50, from $50—Mahogany, velour cover.
$35, from $55—Mahogany, tapestry cover.
$38, from $60—Mahogany, velour cover.
$50, from $85—Mahogany, velour cover.
$60, from $80—Mahogany, tapestry cover.

Parlor Furniture

Women's Desks—

$6, from $8—Golden oak.
$9, from $14—Golden oak.
$9, from $14—Imitation mahogany.
$10, from $15—Maple.
$17, from $25—Golden oak.
$18, from $26—Golden oak.
$19, from $26—Golden oak.
$20, from $32—Maple.
$35, from $70—Mahogany inlaid.
$47.50, from $95—Mahogany inlaid.
$50, from $85—Mahogany inlaid.
$75, from $150—Mahogany inlaid.
$120, from $150—Mahogany inlaid.

Library Tables—

$7, from $11—Oak.
$11, from $16—Imitation mahogany.
$12, from $18—Imitation mahogany.
$12, from $18—Oak.
$13.50, from $2[illegible]—Oak.
$19, from $2[illegible]—Oak.
$30, from $40—Oak.
$30, from $4[illegible]—Mahogany.
$32, from $4[illegible]—Oak.
$45, from $6[illegible]—Oak.
$55, from $[illegible]—Mahogany.
$100, from $[illegible]—Inlaid mahogany.

Bookcases—

$9, from $1[illegible]—Birch.
$15, from $[illegible]—Imitation mahogany.
$16, from $[illegible]—Mahogany.
$18, from $2[illegible]—Oak.
$22, from $3[illegible]—Oak.
$25, from $3[illegible]—Oak or mahogany.
$32, from $4[illegible]—Oak.
$33, from $4[illegible]—Oak.
$33, from $4[illegible]—Mahogany.
$75, from $10[illegible]—Mahogany.

Bedroom Furniture

Bedroom Suites—

$42, from $65—Three-piece, oak.
$47, from $70—Three-piece, mahogany.
$55, from $80—Three-piece, oak.
$55, from $80—Three-piece, mahogany.
$60, from $90—Three-piece, mahogany.
$60, from $90—Three-piece, oak.
$65, from $100—Three-piece, oak.
$65, from $100—Three-piece, mahogany.
$70, from $106—Three-piece, oak.
$75, from $110—Three-piece, mahogany.
$80, from $120—Three-piece, mahogany.
$285, from $475—Two-piece, mahogany.
$300, from $600—Two-piece, white enamel and gold.
$600, from $750—Four-piece, mahogany inlaid.

Bedroom Furniture

Chiffonniers—

$12, from $18—Mahogany.
$15, from $25—Mahogany.
$16, from $20—Golden oak.
$18, from $25—Curly birch.
$18.50, from $25—Bird's-eye maple.
$18.50, from $25—Mahogany.
$20, from $30—Golden oak.
$22, from $32—Golden oak.
$23, from $35—Golden oak.
$24, from $33—Golden oak.
$24, from $33—Mahogany.
$25, from $35—Mahogany.
$28, from $40—Golden oak.
$30, from $42—Bird's-eye maple.
$30, from $45—Golden oak.
$32, from $45—Birch.
$33, from $48—Mahogany.
$35, from $42—Mahogany.
$40, from $60—Golden oak.
$40, from $55—Golden oak.
$45, from $60—Bird's-eye maple.
$50, from $64—Mahogany.
$50, from $75—Mahogany.
$60, from $85—Mahogany.

Toilet Tables—

$13.50, from $18—Mahogany
$13.50, from $20—Curly birch
$14, from $20—Mahogany
$14, from $21—Curly birch
$14, from $20—Golden oak
$15, from $20—Mahogany
$16, from $25—Golden oak
$20, from $31.50—Bird's-eye maple
$21, from $31—Bird's-eye maple
$24, from $36—Bird's-eye maple
$22.50, from $30—Mahogany
$25, from $37.50—Bird's-eye maple
$25, from $35—Bird's-eye maple
$28, from $40—Mahogany
$32.50, from $42—Golden oak
$40, from $55—Curly birch
$45, from $58—Mahogany
$60, from $87—Mahogany

Wardrobes—

$22, from $33—Mahogany veneered, panel doors.
$25, from $40—Golden oak, 2 panel doors.
$25, from $40—Mahogany veneered, panel door.
$27, from $38—Birch, 1 mirror door.
$37, from $55—Golden oak, 2 mirror doors.

Washstands—

$8, from $12—Golden oak.
$8, from $12—Mahogany.
$9, from $12—Golden oak.
$10, from $15—Mahogany.
$10, from $16.50—Mahogany.
$12.50, from $20—Bird's-eye maple.
$18, from $23—Mahogany.

Bedroom Furniture

Bureaus—

$15, from $20—Golden oak.
$20, from $30—Mahogany.
$23, from $32—Golden oak.
$25, from $35—Golden oak.
$27, from $44—Mahogany.
$30, from $42—Mahogany.
$40, from $55—Bird's-eye maple.
$40, from $60—Mahogany.
$45, from $65—Mahogany.
$45, from $60—Bird's-eye maple.

Dining-Room Furniture

Sideboards—

$22, from $32—Golden oak.
$25, from $40—Golden oak.
$27, from $44—Golden oak.
$30, from $45—Mahogany.
$35, from $48—Golden oak.
$35, from $58—Flemish oak.
$40, from $60—Golden oak.
$50, from $75—Golden oak.
$50, from $70—Mahogany.
$52, from $85—Flemish oak.
$65, from $100—Mahogany.
$65, from $100—Golden oak.
$75, from $110—Golden oak.
$70, from $120—Flemish oak.
$42 from $60—Golden oak.
$60, from $85—Mahogany.
$80, from $95—Flemish oak.
$250 from $300—Golden oak.

Extension Tables—

$15, from $20—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$18, from $25—Mahogany, 6 ft.
$22, from $32—Mahogany, 8 ft.
$25, from $45—Golden oak, 10 ft.
$25, from $45—Flemish oak, 12 ft.
$28, from $45—Mahogany, 10 ft.
$30, from $45—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$35, from $60—Golden oak, 10 ft.
$38, from $60—Flemish oak, 10 ft.
$40, from $67—Golden oak, 10 ft.
$45, from $75—Mahogany, 12 ft.
$50, from $8[illegible]—Mahogany, 12 ft.
$50, from $65—Golden oak, 10 ft.
$60, from $100—Mahogany, 10 ft.

China Closets—

$17.50, from $27—Golden oak.
$30, from $45—Golden oak.
$30, from $40—Imitation mahogany.
$35, from $55—Golden oak.
$40, from $60—Mahogany.
$40, from $65—Mahogany.
$45, from $60—Mahogany.
$50, from $70—Flemish oak.

Sweeping Reductions on All TAILOR-MADE SUITS
For Women

Every Tailor-made Suit in our stock is sharply cut in price today. This is the final, radical clean-up for the season. There are bargains today such as have not been matched in a twelve-month.

All are stylish suits, of the most correct models. Suits demanded by the present weather, and wanted during the weeks of early Fall.

This word of sorts and prices:

At $10. Worth up to $27—
Suits of mohair and cheviot, in various colors and styles.

At $13.50. Worth up to $32—
Suits of cheviot, coverts and homespuns. An assortment of colors; mostly Eton styles.

At $17.50. Worth up to $37.50—
Suits of cheviot, broadcloth, mohair and a few etamines, in stylish assortments.

At $20. Worth up to $60—
Some very handsome suits in various smart and attractive styles. Other elegant tailor-made dresses at half former prices.

Second floor, Broadway.

Two Interesting Offerings of WOMEN'S WEAR

It is just at this time that the watchful woman can augment her wardrobe by many pretty and useful articles of dress, for present wear or to put away; at price economies which make it well worth her while to do so.

Today's news tells of Wash Shirt-Waist Suits, at sharp reductions, and comfortable, cool Kimono Dressing Sacques:

At $1.75. Shirt-Waist Suits Worth $3 to $4.50—
Of lawn or chembray in solid colors; two styles; trimmed with white pique and small pearl buttons; or with white lawn vest, and trimmed with white braid. Also of percale, in neat stripes; self-trimmed.

At 50c. Kimono Dressing Sacques—
They are of white lawn, with colored borders in light blue, pink or lavender. Cool, and easy to slip on or off in hot weather.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Japanese Porch SCREENS
Suffer a Reduction

Because it is getting too late in the season for such things to be found in our stock. Six weeks, at least, however, of weather before you, in which these screens will be found useful in keeping out sun and wind. If you aren't already provided, here's your opportunity, at a material reduction in price.

Sizes are the most wanted ones, in the "inside split" bamboo.

6 ft. wide, 8 ft. drop, were 60c, now 45c.
7 ft. wide, 8 ft. drop, were 70c, now 55c.
8 ft. wide, 8 ft. drop, were 80c, now 60c.
9 ft. wide, 8 ft. drop, were 90c, now 70c.
10 ft. wide, 8 ft. drop, were $1, now 80c.
12 ft. wide, 8 ft. drop, were $1.20, now 95c.
10 ft. wide, 10 ft. drop, were $1.25, now $1
12 ft. wide, 10 ft. drop, were $1.50, now $1.20.
10 ft. wide, 12 ft. drop, were $1.50, now $1.20.

Japanese Store, Basement.

Half Prices on Children's COATS

These are Long Coats and Reefers for very little children, from 1 year to 4 years. Some are of serge, others of cashmere or pique, in white, light blue, tan, navy blue and red.

They have become slightly soiled from handling, hence their prices are cut in half—thus:

Coats that were $4 are $2
Coats that were $6 are $3
Coats that were $10 are $5

The saving more than makes up for their shortcomings. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

New Batswing Ties, 25c

An opportunity that well-dressed men will seize eagerly. These ties—a hundred dozens of them—are well made in the popular batswing shape of fancy silk in attractive, stylish patterns, in the quality one usually finds in 50 cent scarfs. Color combinations are all good, the shape is correct, and altogether the ties are most excellent value at

25 Cents Each

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

NEWS of UPHOLSTERY
That Completes the Attractiveness Of the August Furniture Sale

Each of these sweeping August merchandise movements is important enough in itself to merit and demand your attention, if you are a housekeeper—present or prospective. A Furniture Sale, the greatest of its kind ever successfully planned and carried out. A complementary Sale of Upholsteries that satisfies every possible need for household furnishing and decoration, offering economies vastly worth while taking advantage of.

The following suggestions tell what the Upholstery Store offers to housekeepers who will buy curtains, draperies and furniture coverings now, at materially reduced prices, and have them in readiness when they need them later in the Fall:

Lace Curtains—

White Irish Point at $3.85, $4.65, $5.50 and $7.75 pair
From $4.85, $6.50, $7.50 and $10 pair
Ivory Irish Point at $5.85, $8.35, $11 and $14.25 pair
From $7.50, $10.50, $14 and $18 pair
Renaissance at $4, $5.50, $9.50 and $12.50 pair
From $5.25, $7, $12.25 and $15.75 pair
Tambour at $3.75, $5.75, $7 and $7.75 pair
From $5, $7.25, $9 and $9.75 pair

Portieres—

In two of our newest patterns, of three colors each; at these reduced prices because there are but a few of each color; very desirable in every respect. Now $4.50, from $5.50; and $4.65, from $5.65. Fringed top and bottom.

Lambrequins—

Japanese embroidered silk lambrequins, for mantel and piano, in excellent variety; at $2.10, from $2.65; and $3.75, from $4.75

Drapery Materials—

Armures at $1.80, $2, and $2.25 yd.
From $2.25, $2.50, and $2.75 yd.
Silk Damasks at $2, $2.35, $3, $4.25, $4.35, $4.50
From $2.65, $3, $3.85, $5.25, $5.50, $6.50
Figured Velours at 95c, $1.65, $1.85 and $2.50
From $1.50, $2.50, $3 and $3.50

Window Shades—

Made of oil opaque cloth, mounted on best wood spring rollers, for ordinary sized windows, 3x6 ft., at 50c each.

Third floor.

A Drop in the Price of Orient Motor-Bicycles

The immensely increased production of Orient Motor-Bicycles during the present year has reduced the cost of making individual machines, and the public gets immediate benefit from it.

Even at $300, the price this season until now, the factory could scarcely turn them out fast enough to meet the demand.

The large price, as well as the large demand for Orients, was chiefly because of the high-power engine, and the strong frame necessary to carry it.

The Orient Motor-Bicycle is fitted with a two and a quarter horse-power motor, which carries a heavy man up the steepest hill road with ease. The stanch frame carries you safely over the roughest road at highest speed.

The bicycle frames are made by the Orient concern; the motors come from France, and are the best in the world.

There are scores of riders of the Orient Motor-Bicycle who gladly express their enthusiasm over the remarkable work which the machine has done. The price has been $300. Now

$250 each

Annex Store, 80 East Ninth street.

Two Interesting Items of Boys' CLOTHING

The first is group of Sailor, Blouse and vestee Suits, of serges, cheviot and some mixtures, in sizes 3, 4 and 5 years—for the very littlest fellows, you see.

Values are still $3.50 to $9—but prices have dropped visibly—they are now $2.50 and $3 a suit.

The other is a lot of flannel waists, in neat stripes and checks—excellent for a day in the country or on the beach. For 6 to 14 year-olds; and worth $1.25. Take them at 75c each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Remnants of WOOL DRESS GOODS
Sharply Reduced

A round-up of short ends from the choicest woolen fabrics in our entire stock of black and colored Dress Goods, at prices which average

One-third to One-half Below Value

These remnants measure from 2½ to 7 yards each, and are especially suitable for jackets, skirts and the like. Mothers who are planning school dresses for their children will find in the assortment a variety of pretty plaids and bright colored fabrics that are most appropriate for this purpose.

Fourth avenue and Basement.

The Eighth and Last Part of "Wild Flowers."
BY NELTJE BLANCHAN
Is Ready Today

The concluding instalment of this *best* book about the every-day Wild Flower that everybody knows and loves, is ready this morning.

It comes just in time, for by far the largest number of people whose vacation is limited choose August to enjoy it; and this unique flower book will find a place in the traveling-bag of many a country-bound vacationer.

August is the month for asters and golden rod—dozens of varieties of each. Have you ever tried to distinguish them? Wouldn't you like to be able to do so? "Wild Flowers" tells you how. And it will tell you more about any other wild flower, no matter how modest a little plant it may be, than you ever dreamed it possible to find out about it; and tells it in a charmingly interesting way.

The book is beautifully illustrated with color-photographic prints from the actual flowers, besides many pictures in black-and-white. In handy sections, each about magazine size, which are for sale separately at

25 cents each part

—30c by mail, postpaid. Or, if you prefer to have the parts bound in one volume, we will furnish it for $2.60.

Here are other out-of-door books for the vacation:

A Guide to the Trees. By Alice Lounsberry. Illustrated by Mrs. Ellis Rowan. With 64 full-page colored plates and a number of other illustrations. Introduction by Dr. Nathaniel L. Britton. 8vo. $2.25; by mail, $2.50.

Our Ferns in their Haunts. A guide to all the native species. By Willard Nelson Clute. Over 200 illustrations, many colored, by W. W. Stilson. 8vo. $2; by mail, $2.15.

Familiar Flowers of Field and Garden. By F. Schuyler Mathews. New edition. With 12 orthochromatic photographs of characteristic flowers and over 200 drawings. 12mo. $1.40; by mail, $1.55.

The Butterfly Book. A popular guide to the butterflies of North America. By W. J. Holland, Ph. D., D.D., LL.D. With forty-eight plates in color-photography, and many text illustrations. Quarto. $3.

Insect Life. By Professor John Henry Comstock. New Edition. With full-page plates of butterflies and various insects in their natural colors, and with many wood engravings. 8vo. $1.75; by mail, $1.90.

The First Book of Birds. By Olive Thorne Miller. Illustrated. 60c.; by mail, 68c.

The Second Book of Birds. Bird families. By Olive Thorne Miller. With illustrations. 16mo. 75c; by mail 87c.

Bird Neighbors. An introductory acquaintance with 150 birds commonly found in the gardens, meadows and woods about our homes. By Neltje Blanchan. Introduction by John Burroughs. 50 colored plates. 4to. $1.50; by mail, $1.72.

Flowers in the Pave. By Charles M. Skinner. With illustrations. Containing chapters on "Backyard Gardens," "Kindness of Nature," "Under Snowy Branches," &c. 16mo. $1.10; by mail, $1.20.

Beasts: Thumb-nail Studies in Pets. By Wardlaw Kennedy. With illustrations. Square 12mo. $1.10; by mail, $1.24.

The Insect Book. By Dr. L. O. Howard. A popular description of bees, wasps, ants, grasshoppers, flies and other North American insects, with their life-histories. Richly illustrated in colors and black and white. $3.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Suggestions of SHOES
For Vacation Needs

If there's ever a time when you need shoes that are at once comfortable and appropriate, it is when you are off on your vacation. Here are shoes that you don't have to "break in," that are just right for the beach, the tennis court, or the country, and which it is cheaper to buy than to do without:

Sand Shoes at 35c—
For men, women and children; canvas Oxfords, black, brown and white, with good rubber soles sewed on.

Yachting Shoes at $1.50—
For men; white duck Oxfords and lace shoes, with heavy smooth rubber extension stitched soles. Worth $2.50.

Annex Store.

Women's Tan Shoes at $1.50—
Lace shoes, both stout and light soles, but all flexible; pretty nut-brown kidskin. The usual $3 shoe.

Women's Oxfords at $1—
Black kidskin with kid or patent leather tips; and thousands of pairs to choose from at $1.20, $1.40 and $1.60 and you can save at least a third on every pair.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

ROCKTON WINS BIG STAKE

Upset in First Big Handicap on the Saratoga Track.

GOLDSMITH WON FLASH STAKES

Excellent Sport by First-Class Thoroughbreds Marks Opening of Racing Season at the Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 5.—A New York crowd that filled the little grand stand of the Saratoga race track as it has been filled few times in the history of the course, made an immense success of the opening of the Summer race meeting here. In the new and compact field stand to which admission is gained for one-quarter of the price of entrance to the grand stand, another large crowd, made up of Saratogans, watched the races and enjoyed to the utmost the success and prosperity that seemed assured for the Summer.

The inauguration of the meeting and racing under the new régime was all that was anticipated, but there was the one drawback that the enthusiasm and exultation over the result of the chief event of the opening day could not down. The Saratoga Handicap was confined practically to the Saratoga part of the crowd, for Rockton, from S. Sanford & Sons' Hurricana Farm, was the winner, and Hurricana is regarded here as a local institution. For the racing crowd from New York Rockton's victory was a severe blow, for he had not been considered as a factor in the race until he was forced into prominence by the support he received from the Saratoga contingent, when, indeed, he was backed into the place of third choice, and aided by a most wearisome delay at the post, all but romped in at the end.

After making most of the winnings for the New York betting crowd, who came to Saratoga full of enthusiasm over the exploits at Brighton Beach of the handsome black colt Water Color and the Spring successes of The Parader, there was much that was surprising in the result, the surprise being intensified by the remarkable improvement shown by Watercure, who ran a fair second and beat out the favorite Water Color at the end. Water Color proved himself an immense disappointment, for after looking to have the $10,000 stakes won at the head of the stretch, he died away in the fight, lame, and swerved so badly at the finish that he threatened to run over into the grand stand lawn, while The Parader simply was never a factor in the race. Imp made her first appearance in a race this season in this event, but at no time was she dangerous, though she showed a lot of speed.

In the face of disappointments that were encountered by the visitors from New York, there was an abundance of enthusiasm, and the feeling of the crowd and the uncommonly large patronage seemed to guarantee a remarkably successful meeting; arrivals drawn by the racing were coming in even on the trains that reached Saratoga just before the racing began, and the stand, lawn, and betting ring were most suggestive of a racing day on a New York track, when the crowd was all in. In the crowd were about all the men prominent in racing affairs of the metropolis, while the betting ring was a reproduction in miniature of the scenes of the great popular handicaps. The track was in the best possible condition, and straight through the card the racing was of a high order.

In the chief event of the day, the ten-thousand-dollar Saratoga Handicap, at one mile and a quarter, all of the eleven horses named to run answered their call to the post, with Water Color and The Parader the two best backed. At the post the horses hung for a full three-quarters of an hour, the flag finally falling with All Gold off in front, Imp, Water Color, Rockton the next closest up, and Bonnibert and The Parader trailing. To the first turn All Gold led, Rockton then joining him, and with Water Color third and Imp fourth, trailing to the middle of the back stretch, where Rockton went to the front followed by Watercure. All Gold hung on with the leaders and held his place to the turn into the stretch, when Rockton suddenly slipped to the front, with Watercure in hot pursuit. Through the straight the race was between the two, Rockton drawing away steadily until Spencer on Water Color went to the whip, when the black colt began to swerve out, and Rockton, then drawing away from the others, won handily by three lengths. Water Color swerved so badly at the end that Watercure, a long-chance outsider, got up and beat him out by three parts of a length for second place.

Four added starters made complications for the Flash Stakes, five furlongs, for two-year-olds, but nevertheless William C. Whitney's Goldsmith went to the post at short odds. Hannover Queen and Chilton alternated in the lead to the last furlong, when Goldsmith, coming with a rush, won by a scant head from Lux Costa, another added starter.

Smoke and Isidor had the first race between them for a half mile, when Smoke, admirably ridden, drew away, and won handily. Old Dolando, favorite at odds on for the second race, was out in front, handridden all the way, and just managed to win by a neck. Gay Boy, the post favorite, was well up all the way, and cleverly took the fifth race, while in the last race Roehampton was an easy winner after trying out The Sanford colt Chuctananda.

The announcement was made early in the afternoon that Clarence H. Mackay had bought from John E. Madden the colt Heno, regarded as one of the most prominent of the Futurity candidates. The price paid was not stated, but it is said that Mr. Mackay will not start the colt until the Futurity on Aug. 31. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, penalties and allowances; seven furlongs. W. Shwaiter's Smoke, ch. f., 4 years, by Order-Alfalfa, 114 pounds, (O'Connor,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won, ridden out, by a head; G. E. Smith's Isidor, ch. h., aged, 115, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by two lengths from T. C. Kinkhinnic, br. h., aged, 112, (McCue,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:26 4-5. King Pepper, Salome, and Montanic also ran. Value to the winner, $530. Smoke the favorite. Winner trained by E. L. Reaves, Sr.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Mrs. Frank Farrell's Dolando, b. g., aged, by Powhattan-Barbiche, 103 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 10 and out, won, ridden out, by a head; J. H. McCormick's Lone Fisherman, ch. c., 3, 93, (G. Thompson,) 2 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by two lengths from L. M. Myers's Little Daisy, ch. f., 3, 91, (Mulholland,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:49 2-5. Mercer, Seminole, Barrito, and the Black Scot also ran. Value to the winner, $470. Dolando the favorite. Winner trained by T. Welsh.

THIRD RACE.—The Flash Stakes of $5,000 guaranteed, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; five furlongs. William C. Whitney's Goldsmith, b. c., by Meddler-Kildeer, 115 pounds, (G. Turner,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won, ridden out, by a head; the Albermarle Stable's Lux Costa, b. f., by Donavan-Lux Costa, 112, (Bullman,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second, by a half length from Chilton, 115, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:00. Tribe's Hill, Sir Oliver, Femesole, Dixieline, Hanover Queen, and Golden Cottage also ran. Value to the winner, $4,000. Goldsmith the favorite. Winner trained by P. Wimmer.

FOURTH RACE.—The Saratoga Handicap of $10,000 guaranteed, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. W. H. Sealey's Rockton, b. h., 5 years, by Meddler-Brown Princess, 116 pounds, (N. Turner,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by three lengths; Green B. Morris's Watercure, ch. g., 4, by Watercress-Lenas L., 107, (Landry,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, second by a half length from J. B. Haggin's Water Color, blk. c., 3, by Watercress-Sabrina, 115, (Spencer,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:53 1-5. Brigadier, Blues, Imp, Decanter, King Bramble, All Gold, The Parader, and Bonnibert also ran. Value to the winner, $7,000. Water Color the post favorite. Winner trained by W. Hayward, Jr.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. Clarence H. Mackay's Gay Boy, ch. c., by St. Savior-Orlo, 112 pounds, (Odom,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, won, ridden out, by a head; Frank Farrell's Dark Secret, ch. c., 104, (Shaw,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 10, second by a length from C. L. Richards's Man-o'-War, b. c., 109, (T. Burns,) 7 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:08 4-5. Playlike, Fired Krupp, Lighthunt, High Carnival, Succussunna, and White Owl also ran. Value to the winner, $500. Gay Boy always the favorite. Winner trained by Charles Hill.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000 in 1901, special weights and allowances; one mile and seventy yards. J. G. Follansbee's Roehampton, ch. c., by Bathampton-Agnes Flash, 118 pounds, (O'Connor,) 3 to 5 and out, won handily by three lengths; W. H. Sealey's Chuctanunda, b. c., 118, (N. Turner,) 2 to 1 and 2 to 5, second by three lengths from M. P. Tichenais's Admonition, blk. c., 118, (Gaywood,) 15 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:45 3-5. Far Rockaway also ran. Value to the winner, $490. Roehampton the favorite. Winner trained by J. H. Mason.

Saratoga Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Gay Boy, Peninsula, and Five Nations, 110 pounds each; Sister Juliet and Highaway, 107 each; La Montagne, 104; Stranger and Rocky, 103 each; Bath and Mayworth, 100 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Sam Devere, 110 pounds; Dr. Riddle and Royal Sterling, 107 each; Mayor Gilroy, 106; Ringleader, 104; Sarner, 103; Wool Gatherer, 101; Wayward Boy and Vesuvian, 99 each; Guesswork, 94; Ante Up, 89; Ondurdis, 84.

THIRD RACE.—The Alabama Stakes, for three-year-old fillies; one mile and a sixteenth. Reina, 124 pounds; Anecdote, Morningside, Petra II., Sweet Lavender, and Scotch Bush, 110 each; Golden Grain, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; five and a half furlongs. Grand Opera, Woeden, Geraldyn, Raddington, and Caughnawaga, 112 pounds each; Miss Fisher, Royal Sue, May Worth, and Octaroon, 109 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages, handicap; one mile and a sixteenth. First Whip, 126; Carbuncle, 120; Terminus, 119; Cambrian, 117; Miss Hanover, 107.

Jockey Jenkins on Three Winners.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—"Clem" Jenkins won three races at the Hurst Park Club August bank holiday meeting to-day, taking the Hurst Park Handicap for three-year-olds, distance one mile and a half, with Frank Gardner's Biddo; the Mortlake Handicap for three-year-olds, seven furlongs, with Nippon, and the Scurry (two-year-old) Plate, five furlongs, with Mr. Gardner's Angmering.

At the same meeting the Earlsfield Selling Plate, distance five furlongs, was won by Escuriel, (J. H. Martin.)

Croker's Horse Minnie Dee Won.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Richard Croker's Minnie D. (J. Reiff) won the Saltley Plate for three-year-olds and upward, distance one mile, at the Birmingham August meeting to-day. William C. Whitney's Luke Ward, (L. Reiff,) came in second, and Haut-en-bas finished third.

Brooklyn Pacer Won Big Purse.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 5.—The first of the three days' August harness meeting at Elkwood Park, under the auspices of the Monmouth County Driving and Field Club was held this afternoon. Four events, including a running race, attracted a large attendance. The $1,000 purse was won by Theodore Lauthur's Brooklyn pacer, P. H. Pynn.

Champion Trotter at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Cresceus, the world's champion trotter, who will try here Thursday to beat his record of 2:02¼, made at Columbus last Friday, arrived here to-day. He stood the journey well, and his trainer, Tim Murnen, says he is in a very fine condition. He expects him to make a new record if the conditions are favorable. Cresceus will be worked here somewhat harder than heretofore in preparation for the race with the Abbot at Brighton Beach on Aug. 15.

The four days' meeting of the Hudson River Driving Park Association begins tomorrow.

TENNIS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Champions Entered for the Tournament Which Starts To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 5.—An entry list of more than usual magnitude and promise is vouchsafed for the Long Island championship lawn tennis tournament, which begins here to-morrow on the courts of the Meadow Club. As the meeting is generally regarded as a preliminary to the National struggle which begins on the Newport courts next week, great preparations have been made by both players and the committee here.

The National champion, Malcomb D. Whitman, tops the entry list. Whitman won this title and trophy in 1899, without the loss of a set in any of his matches. Among the other representative players who have entered are: Bob Wrenn and Ollie Campbell, both former National champions; William A. Larned, James D. Pell, former Columbia champion; Bob Huntington, Ford Huntington, Richard Stevens, Edwin P. Larned, the Princeton champion, and William J. Clothier of Swarthmore College. R. D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, the Princeton team and holders of the Western doubles championship, withdrew from the tourney to-night, explaining that they will practice under a coach in private for the East vs. West match at Newport next week, when they meet Beals C. Wright and Leo E. Ware, the Harvard men, who captured the Eastern title for doubles at Longwood. The fact that Whitman is playing here is in the nature of a surprise. He has decided to meet the winner of the all-comers' meeting at Newport, and will not default, as he had previously said he would do.

POINT JUDITH'S POLO TEAM WON.

Bryn Mawr Four Easily Defeated in Cup Match.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 5.—Point Judith polo team easily outclassed Bryn Mawr in the second game in the Rhode Island Cup series to-day with a total score of 19 to 5½. This series is open to teams whose aggregate handicap does not exceed twenty goals. The line-up:

POINT JUDITH.	BRYN MAWR.
1. W. A. Hazard..... 3	1. H. Disston 2
2. R. J. Collier..... 5	2. C. R. Snowden..... 5
3. La Montagne..... 4	3. W. E. Warburton. 4
Back. W. Keith..... 4	Back. A. H. Wheeler. 2
Total 16	Total 13

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Team.	Made By.	Time.
1.	Point Judith	La Montagne	:50
2.	Point Judith	Hazard	1:50
3.	Point Judith	Hazard	2:20
4.	Bryn Mawr	Disston	:26
5.	Point Judith	La Montagne	8:19

SECOND PERIOD.

6.	Point Judith	La Montagne	3:11
7.	Point Judith	La Montagne	3:12
8.	Point Judith	La Montagne	1:17
9.	Point Judith	Collier	1:36
10.	Point Judith	La Montagne	1:26

THIRD PERIOD.

11.	Point Judith	La Montagne	:36
12.	Bryn Mawr	Warburton	:42
13.	Point Judith	Keith	2:43
14.	Point Judith	Hazard	:29
15.	Point Judith	La Montagne	1:01
16.	Point Judith	Collier	:26
17.	Point Judith	La Montagne	1:56
18.	Bryn Mawr	Warburton	2:48
19.	Point Judith	Collier	Elapsed

FOURTH PERIOD.

20.	Point Judith	La Montagne	9:27
21.	Point Judith	Collier	3:19
22.	Point Judith	Keith	:25

Score—Point Judith, 19; Bryn Mawr, 5½. Point Judith earned 19; Bryn Mawr, 3; lost ½ by safeties. Referee—A. E. Kennedy. Scorer—E. A. Mitchell. Timers—Messrs. Kane and Culbertson.

Polo Ponies for Foxhall Keene.

Six polo ponies for Foxhall Keene came here on the steamship Marquette yesterday and were sent to his stables. Mr. Keene also got an electric runabout from the Campania the other day, and the vehicle was said on the vessel to be the finest automobile ever imported into the country.

Canadian Yacht Invader Tried.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Invader, the Canadian yacht, which is to attempt to wrest the Canadas Cup from the Cadillac here Aug. 10, was given a spin to-day, and Skipper Jarvis announced his satisfaction with her behavior. The wind was rather light, and therefore, exactly to the boat's liking. She scudded lightly before the wind, and worked trimly in tacking. Those who witnessed the exhibition declared that she is a fit rival for Cadillac, and that the trial between them will prove highly exciting.

Alterations to Yacht Columbia.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 5.—The big sloop Columbia came here from Newport in tow to-day to have her main boom changed. Her own spar which buckled in a race with the Constitution off Newport a month ago had been repaired and it was stepped and the fittings adjusted this forenoon. The Constitution still remains at anchor off the boat shops. Riggers were busily at work on her. It is expected that she will be ready to sail by next Thursday.

Men's Foursomes at Seabright.

In a men's foursome competition at the Seabright Golf Club yesterday, in which the conditions were eighteen holes, medal play, all scratch, each pair to be made up so that the sum of their handicaps should equal or exceed twenty, there was a tie for first prizes between J. C. Rennard and Clinton Gilbert and J. Prentice Kellogg and G. B. Johnson, with scores of 93 each. The latter pair defaulted, and Rennard and Gilbert took first prizes. The second prize cups were won by A. T. Dwight and R. Havemeyer, with a score of 96.

Philadelphia Cricketers Win.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 5.—The Belmont cricketers of Philadelphia defeated the Wanderers of Halifax to-day by an inning and 35 runs. The Wanderers won the toss and decided to bat on a crease that was wet and in the bowlers' favor. The Wanderers were retired in their first inning for 39 runs. The Belmonts, in their first, made 135, Hurditch making 66, the top score. The Wanderers were all put out in their second inning for 61 runs.

CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

New Records Made on the Pan-American Track at Buffalo.

WALTER SMITH'S FAST RIDING

M. C. Hurley of This City, with J. T. Ingraham of Chelsea, Took the One Mile Tandem Event.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The first day's races in the National amateur championship meet of the National Cycling Association were held in the Stadium, at the Pan-American Exposition, this afternoon before a crowd that half filled the mammoth amphitheatre. The races well merited the large attendance.

The event of the day was the exhibition ride in which Walter Smith of New York, holder of the one-mile record of 1:28, tried for the five-mile amateur American paced record. He did the five miles in eight minutes twenty-seven and one-fifth seconds, breaking the former record of nine minutes, held by J. R. Dubois of Boston, Mass. He also broke the two and three mile records of 3:26 2-5 and 5:53 1-5, respectively. Smith's time for the two miles was 3:20 4-5, and for the three miles, 5:01 4-5.

J. T. Ingraham of Chelsea, Mass., won the five-mile handicap from scratch, and with M. C. Hurley of New York City won the one-mile amateur tandem championship in the most exciting finish of the day.

The finals in the quarter-mile and the one-third-mile championships will be run off to-morrow. Summary:

Quarter-Mile National Championship.—First Semi-Final—Won by Hurley, New York A. C.; J. T. Ingraham, Chelsea, Mass., second. Time—0:33.

Second Semi-Final—Won by Frank H. Denny, Buffalo; L. Downing, San José, Cal., second. Time—0:34 1-5.

One-third Mile, National Championship.—First Semi-Final—Won by Hurley, New York A. C.; F. A. Moore, Deer Park, Ontario, second. Time 0:45 3-5.

Second Semi-Final—Won by Frank H. Denny, Buffalo; J. T. Ingraham, Chelsea, second. Time—0:41.

Quarter-Mile Novice.—Won by George W. Butler, Buffalo; J. Willats, Buffalo, second; Jacob Miller, Buffalo, third. Time—0:34 1-5.

Five-Mile Handicap.—Won by J. T. Ingraham, C. C. C., Chelsea, Mass., scratch; W. F. Polson, Buffalo, (300 yards,) second; Fred Schade, Buffalo, (250 yards,) third; Fred Ernst, R. A. C., Rochester, (100 yards,) fourth. Time—11:13 4-5.

One Mile, Tandem.—Won by M. C. Hurley, New York, and J. T. Ingraham, Chelsea; Warren Zurbrick and E. E. Dennison, Buffalo, second. Time—2:15 4-5.

Exhibition Ride Against the Record, Five Miles.—Record, 9:00. Walter Smith, Kings County Wheelmen, 8:27 1-5.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Loses Two Games to Philadelphia—Boston Wins from Brooklyn.

Two baseball games were played at the Polo Grounds yesterday between New York and Philadelphia, Philadelphia winning both. The first was an interesting contest which required eleven innings to decide; the second was more or less of the nature of a farce. In this contest New York failed to score, and made but four hits during the entire nine innings.

Mathewson and Townsend both pitched well in the first game, the former striking out nine men, the latter seven. New York tied the score in the ninth inning, and lost the services of Selbach, who was put out of the game for protesting strikes. Neither side scored in the tenth inning. In the eleventh inning Van Zandt, Selbach's successor, let a ball get away from him, and Strang followed with a glaring error. Mathewson became wild, and two singles were also made, the whole netting three runs and the game for Philadelphia, as New York was unable to score in their last turn at bat.

Taylor was hit hard in the second game, and he was also very wild. With the bases full in the third inning he forced in a run, and a moment later another man scored on a wild pitch. In the seventh inning another run was scored, Taylor again making a wild pitch with a man on third. Davis let Delehanty's ground hit go through his legs in the eighth inning, and two runs resulted, and in the ninth inning Hallman hit to Hickman, after Jennings had singled, and the latter promptly threw the ball to second, which was uncovered, the ball going away out to right field. This bungling work, combined with hits, enabled the Philadelphias to score ten runs. In the meantime Duggleby pitched excellent ball, but five New Yorkers reached first base. Davis was the only New York player to reach third, a three-base hit in the seventh inning placing him there. The scores:

NEW YORK.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	1	3	0	0	0
Selbach, lf..	0	0	3	0	0
Strang, 2b..	0	1	3	1	1
Hick'n, 3b.	0	0	1	4	1
Davis, ss..	1	1	4	3	0
McBride, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Smith, c..	0	0	9	1	0
Ganzel, 1b..	0	1	15	2	0
Math'w'n, p.	0	0	1	4	0
V. Zandt, lf.	0	0	0	0	1
Total ..	3	8	33	19	3

PHILADELPHIA.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf..	0	2	7	0	0
Wolve'n, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0
Flick, rf..	1	3	3	0	1
Deleh'ty, lf.	1	1	3	0	0
McFarl'd, c.	2	2	8	1	2
Jennings, 1b.	1	2	8	0	0
Hall'an, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0
Cross, ss..	2	0	2	0	0
Towns'd, p..	0	1	0	4	1
Total ..	6	13	27	8	1

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Earned runs—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 1. First base by errors—Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 9. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 5; off Townsend, 1. Struck out—By Mathewson, 9; by Townsend, 7. Sacrifice hits—Hallman, (2.) Two-base hit—McBride. Stolen bases—Strang, Wolverton, Jennings, Hallman, Cross. Hit by pitched ball—Wolverton. Wild pitch—Mathewson. Time of game—2 hours and 35 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Selbach, lf..	0	1	1	0	0
Strang, 2b..	0	1	3	2	1
Hick'n, 3b..	0	0	1	3	2
Davis, rf..	0	2	1	0	0
McBride, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Bower'n, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Ganzel, 1b..	0	1	12	1	0
Taylor, p..	0	0	1	2	1
Total ..	0	4	27	12	5

PHILADELPHIA.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	3	1	4	0	0
Wolv'n, 3b.	0	2	0	1	1
Flick, rf..	3	3	6	0	0
Deleh'ty, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Jenn'gs, 1b.	1	1	6	0	0
Donovan, rf.	2	3	2	1	0
Wallace, ss.	2	2	4	3	0
Kruger, 3b.	3	1	2	2	0
Ryan, c..	1	2	3	1	0
Powell, p..	2	0	1	0	0
Total ..	20	21	27	8	1

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Philadelphia	1	0	3	0	0	0	3	2	1	—10

*Selbach out for interference.

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2. First base by errors—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Left on bases—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 8. Base on balls—By Taylor, 3. Struck out—By Taylor, 1; by Duggleby, 1; by Sacrifice hit—Flick. Three-base hits—Davis, Flick. Two-base hit—Douglas. Stolen base—Davis. Hit by pitched ball—Douglas. Wild pitches—By Taylor, 2. Time of game—1 hour and 35 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

BOSTON, 2; BROOKLYN, 1.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—The baseball game today between Boston and Brooklyn was so evenly contested that luck was the principal factor in determining the result. Boston was fortunate enough to bunch hits with Brooklyn's errors, and so won. Both Willis and Donovan pitched excellently. The score:

BOSTON.

	R	1b	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf..	1	1	2	0	0
Dolan, c..	0	1	4	1	0
Demont, 2b.	0	1	1	4	1
Cooley, cf..	0	0	2	0	0
Murphy, lf..	0	0	1	0	0
Lowe, ss..	0	0	2	3	0
Long, ss..	0	0	2	5	0
Kitt'dge, c..	1	1	4	1	0
Willis, p..	0	0	0	1	0
Totals ..	2	4	27	14	1

BROOKLYN.

	R	1b	PO	A	E
Keeler, rf..	0	0	1	0	0
Sheckard, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Kelley, 1b..	1	1	9	1	0
Daly, 2b..	0	1	2	1	1
Dahlen, ss..	0	2	0	1	0
McCre'y, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Irwin, 3b..	0	0	2	6	0
Farrell, c..	0	0	4	3	1
Donov'n, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Totals ..	1	5	24	13	2

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Slagle, Daly. Sacrifice hits—Demont, Donovan, Cooley, Murphy. Stolen bases—Donovan, Dahlen. Double plays—Demont, Long and Tenney; Lowe and Tenney; Tenney, Long and Tenney. First on balls—Off Willis, 3; off Donovan, 3. Struck out—By Willis, 4; by Donovan, 2. Time—1:42. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clark, lf..	1	1	3	1	1
Beaum't, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Davis, rf..	2	2	1	0	0
Wagner, ss.	2	3	3	2	3
Br'nsfield, 1b	0	2	11	1	1
Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	4	3	1
Leach, 3b..	0	0	2	4	0
O'Connor, c.	0	2	3	0	0
Yeager, c..	0	0	0	0	0
Chesbro, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Doheny, p..	0	0	0	0	1
Total ..	6	13	27	14	7

ST. LOUIS.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	4	3	2	0	0
Padden, 2b.	3	4	2	6	1
Heidrick, cf.	2	1	2	0	0
McGann, 1b.	1	2	9	1	0
Donovan, rf.	2	3	2	1	0
Wallace, ss.	2	2	4	3	0
Kruger, 3b.	3	1	2	2	0
Ryan, c..	1	3	1	1	0
Powell, p..	2	0	1	0	0
Total ..	20	21	27	14	1

Pittsburg	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—6
St. Louis	2	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	2	—20

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4; St. Louis, 9. Two-base hits—Wagner, (2,) Bransfield, Padden, Heidrick, Donovan. Three-base hits—Chesbro, Padden, Wallace, Ryan. Sacrifice hit—Powell. Stolen base—Wagner. Double play—Wallace, Padden, and McGann. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Chesbro, 1. Struck out—By Chesbro, 2; by Doheny, 1; by Powell, 2. Passed ball—O'Connor. Time of game—2 hours and 20 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Brown.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf..	1	0	5	1	0
Harley, lf..	2	3	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	3	3	7	0	0
Crawf'd, rf.	2	3	2	0	1
Magoon, ss.	0	3	0	3	0
Peitz, 3b..	0	1	2	1	0
Fox, 2b..	1	1	5	5	0
Bergen, c..	0	0	4	2	0
Guese, p..	1	0	0	0	0
Total ..	10	14	27	12	1

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf..	3	3	2	0	0
Green, cf..	0	1	3	0	0
Chance, rf..	1	1	2	0	0
Dexter, 1b..	1	2	11	1	0
Raymer, 3b.	0	1	0	5	0
Childs, 2b..	0	2	2	2	1
McCor'k, ss.	0	1	1	5	0
Kahoe, c..	0	1	3	1	0
Menefee, p..	2	2	0	4	0
Total ..	7	14	24	13	1

Cincinnati	1	0	3	5	1	0	0	0	—10	
Chicago	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	—7

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 8; Chicago, 7. Two-base hits—Crawford, (2,) Harley, Magoon, Chance, Dexter, (2,) Green. Three-base hits—Beckley, Menefee. Home runs—Hartsel, (2,) Beckley, Crawford. Stolen bases—Fox, Dobbs. Double play—Magoon, Fox to Beckley. First base on balls—Off Guese, 2; off Menefee, 4. Struck out—By Guese, 2; by Menefee, 3. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	50	34	.595	Boston	41	42	.494
Philadelphia	50	36	.581	New York	36	44	.450
St. Louis	51	38	.573	Cincinnati	35	49	.417
Brooklyn	45	42	.517	Chicago	34	58	.380

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Brooklyn in New York.
Philadelphia in Boston.
St. Louis in Pittsburg.
Chicago in Cincinnati.

American League Games.

At Baltimore—Boston, 3; Baltimore, 1. Baltimore, 9; Boston, 0, (second game.)
At Chicago—Cleveland, 6; Chicago, 3.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 10; Washington, 3. Philadelphia, 2; Washington, 0, (second game.)
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 19; Detroit, 4.

Eastern League Games.

At Providence—Providence, 7; Worcester, 3.
At Toronto—Buffalo, 7; Toronto, 5. Buffalo, 2; Toronto, 0, (second game.)
At Montreal—Montreal, 10; Rochester, 6.

New York State League Games.

At Troy—Troy, 13; Albany, 2. Albany, 6; Troy, 4, (second game.)
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 4; Waverly, 3. Binghamton, 6; Waverly, 5, (second game.)
At Rome—Utica, 5; Rome, 3.

New Haven and Hartford Tie.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 5.—New Haven and Hartford baseball teams played an eleven inning exhibition tie here to-day, the game being finally called to allow the visitors to catch a train. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
New Haven	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	6	9	8
Hartford	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	11	4

Batteries—Deering, Bannon, and Luchia; McCann, McNamara, and EcKhart.

MOTOR CYCLES COLLIDE.

Robert Walthour Loses to W. C. Stinson by Accident in Madison Square Garden Race.

A collision between his motor pacing machine and one of his opponents, followed by the breaking down of his second machine as soon as it was placed in service, ruined Robert Walthour's chances of success in the third mile of his fifteen-mile motor-paced race with W. C. Stinson at the Madison Square Garden last night and gave Stinson a hollow victory. Walthour had ridden the first two miles in record time, had obtained a lead of over a lap, and seemed a certain winner when the first accident occurred. Had the second machine not broken down it is possible that he would have been able to regain all the ground he lost by the collision and still have won. In any event, it is certain that the race would have been a good one. But with both his pacing machines disabled and hopelessly behind Stinson, he had no other recourse than to withdraw from the race.

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

The life story of the elderly lady who yesterday died at Cronberg is calculated to dispel the illusion, if still entertained, that happiness is the portion of royalty. It is doubtful if many women of her time had a less satisfactory life than the Empress FREDERICK.

It is a long time ago that, as the first born of the reigning Queen, the Princess Royal occupied a unique place in the affections of the sentimental British people. Perhaps nothing made the royal family more popular than the artless and "bourgeois" celebrations in the journals that Queen VICTORIA allowed to be published, to "VICKY" and "BERTIE." And the marriage of the Queen's first-born to the heir presumptive to the throne of Prussia was an event second only in interest to the subsequent marriage of the Prince of WALES. It was also an event of a considerable national importance. When Prince ALBERT arrived in England to marry the Queen, THACKERAY tells us that the streets were filled with songs and pictures "indicative of the absurdity of Germany." When his eldest daughter was married to a more "important German Prince than he had himself been, he had pretty well lived down that feeling. And the marriage was the occasion of a better popular feeling as well as a "dynastic alliance."

So far as is known, the marriage was a suitable one, but it could not have been quite happy for the reason that the Princess was distinctly unpopular with the Prussian people and could not overcome the strong prejudice with which she was regarded, a prejudice which led to coldness and sometimes to insult when the opportunity offered. The Princess was destined to elicit the same national jealousy in Germany which her father had provoked in England. Her husband was so modern and moderate and civilized sort of person that he was strongly suspected by the Prussian junkers of a design, when he should come to the throne, to Anglicize the Prussian Constitution. Doubtless, if he had succeeded to the throne in full health and strength the development of Germany would have taken different lines, and the inevitable transformation of it into a politically modern country would have been a peaceable evolution, instead of the explosive revolution by which alone, as it now appears, it can be accomplished.

Moreover, the English marriage was believed to have introduced into the German royal family the hereditary disease of scrofula, which represented the legacy to posterity of the four generations of the Hanoverian dynasty. So bitter was the feeling on this account that Prussian hatred of everything English expressed itself in every way in which opportunity was offered. This unmerited dislike caused the English Princess great unhappiness and limited her usefulness in many ways. To the German Court she was an object of more or less suspicion at all times, and it was believed that her views on social and economic questions were dangerously radical and subversive of the ancient rights and privileges of the nobility. A clever and well-informed woman of the world, she rated the pretensions of the German Court dignitaries at what they were worth, and took so little pains to conciliate this class of hereditary functionaries that they lost no opportunity to discredit her to the people. With the accession of her husband to the throne, her influence became large in proportion to the extent to which she had broadened the mind of the Emperor FREDERICK by her association with him; but his brief reign disappointed her hopes of leaving the impress of her strong individuality and British sense upon the artificial life of the German Court. Her interference in matters deemed outside of her province as Crown Princess brought about an irreconcilable quarrel with the inflexible BISMARCK, which lasted as long as the Iron Chancellor lived. That she had more force than tact was shown by her action in dismissing the German physicians in attendance upon her husband, and committing him to the care of Sir MORELL MACKENZIE, the famous English specialist, who at least succeeded in prolonging the life of the Crown Prince beyond that of his venerable father and enabling him to succeed to the throne of Prussia and the high office of German Emperor.

It is plain that the "junkers" and absolutists, with BISMARCK at their head, attributed the "English ideas" of the Crown Prince largely to the influence of his wife. There is no evidence to that effect of which we are aware. But, with or without evidence, the suspicion imbittered the old Emperor's advisers against her. BISMARCK'S influence was strong enough with the young Emperor when he, in turn, came to the throne, and was still under BISMARCK'S tutelage, especially in the matter of the publication of the Emperor FREDERICK'S papers, to betray the young man into what looked too much like acts of filial impiety against both his parents.

With the death of her husband and the succession of her son WILLIAM, the Dowager Empress was set aside and practically eliminated from the social and political life of the capital. That she loved the Germans no better than they loved her is quite probable, and that she will be even kindly remembered or ever valued in German history as the capable, broad-minded woman she undoubtedly was, is scarcely to be expected. She did not fit her environment, and her causes of unhappiness were many and unalterable. There is something touching and essentially human in her frequent repetition during her last illness of the words of her late husband: "Learn to suffer without complaining."

"BLUFFING" AND THE STEEL STRIKE.

The principal grievance of the representatives of the Amalgamated Association to which Mr. SHAFFER felt at liberty to give expression after the adjournment of the conference on Saturday last was the alleged effort of Mr. MORGAN to "bluff" them. They are not the sort of men to be "bluffed," and to show that they are not it became necessary to deprive an indeterminate number of thousands of men of their wages and to bring poverty and privation to a great many homes now well supplied with the comforts and even the luxuries of life. Of course, this or any other sacrifice on the part of the steel workers was deemed not too great a price to pay to vindicate the dignity of the Amalgamated leaders who are smarting under the humiliation resulting from Mr. MORGAN'S attempt to "bluff" them.

It would be interesting to know just how this condition of things was brought about. Mr. MORGAN is a discreet man, and much too loyal to the great corporation he has organized to go out of his way to insult the accredited representatives of a powerful labor organization who sought his services in a proper way for a proper object. We do not know what happened behind the closed doors of the room in which the conference was held. It is fair to assume, however, from the annoyance and irritation displayed by both sides after it was over, and Mr. SHAFFER'S ill-advised remark about "bluffing," that Mr. MORGAN had reason to express his views with some emphasis. It is not at all improbable that the Amalgamated leaders, taking their opinions from the newspapers they read with greatest appreciation, came to the meeting with the impression that the United States Steel Corporation is a stock-jobbing scheme, and that rather than have anything happen which would interfere with the unloading of its securities on a confiding public Mr. MORGAN would demand, and indeed compel, any concessions required by the Amalgamated leaders as the price of peace and a resumption of work in the mills. It does not appear that Mr. MORGAN intended or desired to take any part in the settlement of the strike. He is not an executive officer of the Steel Corporation, or of either of the constituent companies. To seek to fix upon him the responsibility of becoming the arbiter of the issue was an impertinence, excusable only on the score of ignorance as to his position and interests. It is quite possible that the plainness of his declaration to that effect constituted the "bluffing" complained of. They certainly did all in their power to put themselves in such a position toward Mr. MORGAN as to invite a disagreeably plain statement of facts, quite at variance with their preconceptions. They may very well have thought that he was "bluffing" if he attempted to set them right on the subject of his relation to the so-called Steel Trust; but it was rather a thin pretext for a great strike, even supposing that Mr. MORGAN put up the most imposing "bluff" of which he was capable.

It remains to be seen to what extent the Amalgamated leaders are "bluffing" in their expressed determination to tie up the whole steel industry of the United States. They are now supposed to be drawing their appeal to the workmen whose co-operation is necessary to make the demonstration formidable. It may assist those who are about to be called out in deciding whether they will cast their lot with the Amalgamated or with their employers, to remember that there is nothing noble or commendable in self-sacrifice for its own sake; and that when nothing good or useful is to be accomplished by it the man who surrenders a tangible advantage for a more or less permanent disadvantage, which affects not merely himself, but in even larger degree his wife and children, is a fool and should expect no sympathy in his folly. To leap with CURTIUS into the gulf is right and proper if thereby one may help to close it; but if it is not that kind of a gulf, or it cannot be closed by such means, the net result is that a man and a horse are wasted.

It may also be profitable to remember that Mr. SHAFFER does not expect to succeed in the struggle he is about to begin. He has said so, and might have made his language much stronger without exceeding the limits of truth. If he carries out his announced programme he will invite many thousands of men to join him in wholly useless sacrifices for no better purpose than to inflict the largest possible injury upon the Steel Corporation. They do not look to us for advice, and to advise them would probably be a waste of space; but for the information of whom it may concern we venture the prediction that the most Mr. SHAFFER can accomplish will be to bring down the Amalgamated Association about the heads of its members and allies as SAMSON brought down the temple of Dagon upon himself and the Philistines. This may be a satisfactory occupation for him, but why he should have help from those with no grievance is not so clear.

PIG IRON.

The returns of the American Iron and Steel Association show that the production of pig iron in this country for the first half of the current calendar year amounted to 7,642,569 tons, or at the rate of about 14,250,000 gross tons of 2,240 pounds per annum. This product exceeds that for the last six months of 1900 by 1,494,806 gross tons. Notwithstanding the enormous output of the furnaces the stock of pig iron in makers' hands on the 1st of July was only 374,129 gross tons, or less than two weeks' product, as a reserve. This is certainly an extraordinary condition of trade activity, especially in view of the fact that the reports from all the important iron trade centres agree in reporting pig iron as "quiet."

Under the circumstances no forecast of the immediate future would be safe or useful. Thus far the strike epidemic has not unsettled confidence and conditions favorable to a continuance of the consumptive demand are recognized by the iron trade journals. This may change quickly and completely. It largely rests with organized labor to say whether the present conditions shall continue or terminate abruptly.

OUR DEFENSES AT PEKING.

It seems that we have come to a rather difficult question at Peking in the course of our policy of dissociating ourselves from whatever there was of bullying, or of vindictive killing, or of wanton outrage in the procedures of the allies in China.

The policy which we have clearly marked out and followed has been so heartily sustained by the American people that it would now be a waste of space and time to go on arguing in its favor. At the same time, we have to own that Peking is now, and threatens for some time to remain, in a disturbed condition, in which it would be highly imprudent, as in a civilized and peaceful country, to trust to the local Government for the safety of our legation. Granting that the Chinese Government, after the lesson it has had, is not likely to renew an attack upon any of the foreign legations or to connive at the renewal of such an attack, the Chinese Government has not yet retaken possession of Peking, even in name, much less in authority. If our legation is to be kept there it should be made proof against a sudden attack by a mob. On the other hand, it would be absurd to maintain a legation at all in a country in which it had to be prepared to resist a regular attack by the forces of the Government to which it is accredited.

The question of guarding our legation is thus one of degree, and it may become a very nice question. By maintaining any legation guard at all, even a battalion, we admit that China is not in the position of a civilized country, nor Peking of a peaceful capital. And it is the commander of the legation guard who is responsible for the safety of the official and unofficial American residents, who protest that the defenses provided for our legation do not render it defensible by the force at his command, since it can be attacked on all four sides at once. To this military protest Mr. ROCKHILL'S answer is that "it is not intended to maintain a fortress, but merely a wall for protection against unexpected mob violence."

That is to say, we insist upon treating the Chinese Government as much like a civilized Government as we safely can, and, upon considering the Chinese national susceptibilities as much as we prudently can by refusing to erect a place so fortified that it shall look to the Chinese like either a threat or a defiance. That is in pursuance of the policy which we have laid down for ourselves, and which has won for us the gratitude of Chinamen who neither instigated nor approved the attacks upon the legations last year. But, as we evidently do not and can not treat China quite like a civilized nation with which we are at peace—or why any guard and any wall at all?—the question is, we repeat, one of degree. Doubtless Major ROBERTSON'S protest will be brought to the notice of his official superiors and Mr. ROCKHILL'S answer to that of his. And there are no two men to whom could be more safely intrusted the determination of such a question than Mr. ROOT and Mr. HAY, the superiors in question. Whatever they agree upon in respect to the extent to which we may safely refrain from fortifying our legation will no doubt be sanctioned by the President and by the country.

THE MISPLACED HOLLEY MEMORIAL.

On a side path in Washington Square, facing a vulgarly ornate frame cottage which has some purpose in connection with the administration of the park and the storage of lawn mowers, rakes, wheelbarrows, and the like, stands the beautiful memorial bust of ALEXANDER LYMAN HOLLEY, on a pedestal of unusual excellence. In a modest way it is one of the most charming and attractive of the monuments of New York. It was erected shortly after HOLLEY'S death, by the engineers of this country and Great Britain, to perpetuate the memory of one of the best-loved representatives of that profession, whose greatest work was in connection with the development of the steel industry with which his name is inseparably identified. The memorial is in every way worthy of the rare man whose memory it was designed to perpetuate, as a stimulus to the young engineers of succeeding generations to strive for the attainment of high ideals in professional life.

Its location in Washington Square was an original mistake of the Park Commissioners, emphasized and made conspicuous by the changes which have since taken place in the park and its environment. To those who see it without a special search to locate it, this beautiful memorial is absolutely without interest or significance. It is not well cared for. The pedestal is marred and begrimed, and it gives every evidence of neglect. The eyes, ears, and corners of the mouth are occupied by the white cocoons of the caterpillars from the surrounding trees, giving it a grotesque appearance calculated to excite the passer-by to laughter. But even if properly cared for it is without meaning or significance where it is. The bronze contortionist, labeled Garibaldi, on the east of the driveway through the park, means something to the habitual frequenters of that pleasure ground and is appropriately placed. The beautiful Holley Memorial, on the other hand, suggests an orchid in a kitchen garden.

We advise that steps be taken to correct the mistake of its location. The Park Commissioners in office at the time its position was assigned put it in as inconspicuous a position as possible, for the reason that they had no idea who HOLLEY was and knew only that he had had no ostensible identification with Tammany. The perfunctory attestation of its artistic merit having been secured from the board which passes on such matters, it only remained to find a place for it which was barren of adornment of any kind. The proper place for the Holley Memorial is in the grounds of Columbia University, perhaps in front of the beautiful library building, where it would in the highest degree serve the purpose of its creation and be appreciated for what it is. Permanence can be better assured if it is committed to the care of the Trustees of a great educational foundation than if left to the tender mercies of those chosen by successive political administrations of the city to manage the parks.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Whoever remembers the recent denunciations of the National Guard by representatives of organized labor will be surprised to see that the announced objects for which the members of the Amalgamated Association in Wheeling, West Va., say they are going to form an independent military company are exactly those for which the existing State forces have always been used, and the only ones for which they ever can be used. It is declared in the resolution providing for the creation of the company that the interests of the men in it are the same as those of their employers, and the officers are empowered to act only in self-defense or to protect property endangered by mobs. It is also stated that this independent company, being constantly on the ground, can be called into service more promptly than the State troops, and thus will often be able to prevent destruction instead of merely punishing the destroyers after their work is done. There is nothing alarming on the surface of this programme—except the obvious fact that, means being already provided for attaining the ends set forth, the real purpose in mind must be quite different from that proclaimed. That such is the case can be, and probably will be, deduced by most observers.

Bearing directly upon the credibility of the talk of which so much has been heard of late about the immediate establishment of a fast passenger service between England and the lower St. Lawrence is the fact that two of the big British companies that have been insuring vessels bound for the river ports have announced the intention of doing so no more, the companies declaring that, despite the high rates hitherto charged on this business, it has been found unprofitable. The promulgation of the news of this action caused a sensation in the shipping circles of Montreal and Quebec, where its significance was thoroughly understood. The Dominion Government has been officially notified of the incident, and it is stated that the shipping men hope the decision of the English insurance companies will impel the authorities to greater efforts to make the route through the St. Lawrence estuary safer by providing up-to-date signal appliances to assist mariners in avoiding its dangers. Of course, something might be done in this direction, but it is much more than doubtful if any practicable system would overcome the perils of a region where frequent storms, with dense fogs and erratic currents, beat upon the cruelest of coasts. The Atlantic is narrow up there, but it is a long distance through Cape Race, or any of the cliffs in its vicinity, as six big steamships have demonstrated within the past few months—so long that they will never have time to go anywhere else. It is pleasant for the Canadians to dream of attracting the transatlantic passenger trade by promises of four or five day passages with existing vessels not of the fastest and therefore most expensive class, but circumstances are against the realization of their hopes. The scheme figures out all right on the map; it is only on the water that its weak points manifest themselves. Then people chose the longer route. If the insurance companies are afraid, certainly the rest of us have a right to be timid without blushing. New York and Boston will remain the favorite American ports of exit and entrance for some time to come, even with those travelers whose dread of naupathia is most intense.

—One of our correspondents, applying to the whole of Venesuela and Colombia the phrase which BOLIVAR applied to a part of one of those countries, says that the region is a paradise inhabited by devils. This he does because of the tendency toward political revolutions at frequent intervals and on every and any excuse which is shown by the residents of that part of the world—a tendency most annoying and expensive for the less impulsive folks who try to do business there. Our correspondent's characterization is extremely harsh, and it is probably no less inaccurate. The South Americans are not devils, any more than South America is paradise. When they come up here they seem to be much like other people, and behave themselves with due propriety in a large majority of cases. Such of them as become American citizens endure political defeat with as much equanimity as the rest of us, and if they resent the outcome of an election they say little or nothing about it. Even where most numerous, however, they form so minute a fraction in any American community that they have no real voice in public affairs and are in effect the subjects of a Government upon which they have no influence. That they behave so differently at home does not prove that they are devils, but simply that they have not yet developed a full capacity for self-government on the lines which, on throwing off the Spanish yoke, they too hastily borrowed from their Northern neighbors. With the forms of democracy, they have the instincts of older systems of domination by and submission to a power approaching the arbitrary and despotic. The Spanish-Americans do more than fairly well, when, as in fortunate Mexico, a really great man takes them in hand, and, under the title of President, plays the part of a wise King until circumstances permit him to be what he pretends to be. Somehow or other, Venezuela and Colombia will get through their present period of formation and growth and, meanwhile, contrary to the advice of our correspondent, it will be well for other nations to leave them to their own devices as much as possible.

—Corporation Counsel WHALEN'S decision that city employés are to get pay for the time when they are absent from their posts only in case they are excused from duty by the heads of their departments strikes the anti-Tammany men in the Central Federated Union as a device to put more power in the hands of the big politicians and to enable the latter to favor subordinates politically useful at the expense of honest workers or political opponents. Well, it does look a little that way, though how it hurts the honest workers is not quite apparent. The honest workers will not expect pay for services not rendered, and as for those who would like to get the favors that are likely, under the Corporation Counsel's ruling, to be limited to the favorites of Tammany not much sympathy will be wasted by the public on their grievance.

JUSTICE McADAM SUGGESTED FOR MAYOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I observe that candidates are already being proposed for the office of Mayor of this city, to be filled this Fall. It is the right of every citizen to express his preference, and, exercising that right, I earnestly urge upon your attention the pre-eminent qualifications of the Hon. David McAdam, Justice of the Supreme Court.

Judge McAdam has but a short time longer to serve upon the bench, and has announced that his age precludes him from being a candidate for re-election. No one would suppose this to be the fact. If a man is no older than he feels, Judge McAdam is a young man. He is in the very prime of life. His long experience upon the bench has made him thoroughly familiar with every detail of the city government. His tireless industry and devotion to the duties of his office are a substantial guaranty that, if he were elected Mayor, the duties of that office would be performed with a thoroughness that would agreeably astonish the citizens. He is not only a learned jurist, but his decisions show, and all lawyers who practice before him know, that he has, to a remarkable degree, the saving gift of common sense.

He is an honest man. During the many years that he has walked the fiery furnace of officialdom there has never been so much as the smell of fire upon his garments.

Litigants and lawyers who lose cases tried by him do not adjourn to a tavern and swear at the Court.

He is an independent man. He hews to the line, let the chips fall where they may. Yet his is an intelligent independence, not born of the love of self-assertion, but of conviction conscientiously formed.

He is a humane man. He can truthfully say, "Nihil humanum me alienum puto."

He is reasonable and conservative withal; and the great corporate and business interests could rely upon his holding the scales of justice with a firm and impartial hand.

He is a man of property; and he has earned every dollar's worth of it by hard work, well done.

He is always accessible to the meanest as well as to the most important. And he has an extraordinary capacity for dispatching business.

I believe many thousands would enthusiastically vote for him. If elected, he would be re-elected.

I believe he would solve some of the problems before which other administrations have sat down helpless.

He can well afford to round out an honored career by accepting the office. He is not the man to shirk duty. C. H.

New York, Aug. 1, 1901.

Advice on How to Keep a Servant.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The much-discussed question of "servant girls' rights" interests me. May I be allowed to tell you the best way to keep a household servant? Mistress and maid should consider each other as human beings, neither imposing or being imposed upon. Their motto should be "Bear and forbear." If the mistress knows how the work should be done, the servant will respect that knowledge and learn. There should be sympathy and politeness on both sides, yet, while always remembering the Golden Rule, the mistress should also remember that "familiarity breeds contempt."

We cannot do without a kitchen stove, still it is not to be placed with the piano in the parlor. Extremely early or late hours for mistress or maid cause many disturbances. Respect each other's religious beliefs.

"Be pitiful, be courteous."

E. T. STEDMAN.

Middletown, Conn., July 31, 1901.

NUGGETS.

News.

"Pa, what is news?"

"Well, Jimmie, real news is what we read in the paper about something that we didn't know had happened right in our own neighborhood."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Casts No Blame on His Ancestors.

Mrs. Goodsale—To what do you attribute your appetite for strong drink? Is it hereditary?

Wragson Tatters—No, lady; it's thirst.—Philadelphia Press.

Not Held Up If Blown Up.

"Isn't it queer there should be a prospect of revival of the old days of river steamboating?"

"Not at all. A river steamboat is a harder thing for robbers to hold up than an express train is."—Chicago Tribune.

A Kingly Trade.

"Nowadays all monarchs learn a trade," remarked Mr. Darley.

"What is the King of England's trade?" Mrs. Darley asked.

"Judging from the large number of orders he has conferred, I should say he is a decorator."—Detroit Free Press.

BY AND BY.

J. J. Montague in Portland Oregonian.

When the broiling sun is blazing in the hot and cloudless sky,
And you're singed by every sultry breeze that rustles scorching by,
With what sweet and gentle sympathy comes science to the fore
And shows us that our suffering will very soon be o'er,
For from figures and statistics she has gathered, it appears,
That the sun will be much cooler in about 10,000,000 years.

What a golden bow of promise thus is stretched before our eyes!
How Hope rises up to cheer us and we stifle all our sighs!
And a glowing happy future, when the sun no more shall blaze
Like a furnace, comes to lighten these hot suffocating days;
And we hail the glad announcement with a burst of joyous cheers
That the sun will be much cooler in about 10,000,000 years.

Then we'll bear in hopeful silence all the hot waves as they pour
Though complaints arise within us, yet our mouths shall still be dumb,
For we know that though the sunshine is just now a little strong
Such a torrid state of Nature cannot last so very long;
We can well afford to swelter when the future has no fears,
For the sun will be much cooler in about 10,000,000 years.

COUNT OF CITY EMPLOYES

The Controller Requests Information from Heads of Departments.

He Wants to Know the Salaries Paid and Where Increases Have Been Made by Them.

Controller Coler has decided that it is time that he should know just how many persons are in the employ of the city, the salaries paid, and where there have been increases.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the Controller pointed out that no city official could accurately state the number of employes or the amount paid in salaries. He therefore secured the adoption of a long preamble and a resolution which, among other things, declares:

Resolved, That the Controller request the heads of departments, bureaus, offices, boards, and commissions of the City of New York and of the Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond, and the officers of institutions entitled by law to receive money from the City Treasury, or to incur expenditures payable therefrom, to send their estimates of expenditure for the year 1902, in conformity with the foregoing provisions of law, in triplicate: One copy to the Mayor as Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, one copy to the Controller, and one copy to the Municipal Assembly, on or before Sept. 3, 1901.

As a result of the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Coler has sent to every official in the city having subordinates under his control a circular letter, which reads in part as follows:

The departmental estimate should state specifically the objects and purposes of all the appropriations required to pay the expenses of conducting the public business of your department in and for the year 1902. The amount required should be specified for each item of expense, including the salaries paid all officers, clerks, and subordinates employed, according to the last pay roll of the department, giving the names and official titles of the several persons receiving such salaries.

In a parallel column there should be stated in corresponding detail the amounts of each of such salaries proposed to be paid during the ensuing year, so that positions to be abolished, new positions, increases, and decreases of salaries will plainly appear.

Full explanations should accompany the estimates, stating the reasons for any increase or decrease in the amounts, as compared with the appropriations made for 1901, with references to the provisions of law authorizing the amounts of salaries and appropriations of specific sums for special objects and purposes, where such special provisions exist.

A separate comparative statement, in tabular form, showing in one column the amounts of all appropriations made to your department for the year 1901 for different objects and purposes, with additions and deductions therefrom for any transfers which may have been made from one appropriation to another, and showing, in another column, the amounts of appropriations asked for in your departmental estimate for the year 1902, is required to be appended to the departmental estimate.

You are requested also to state the amount which may probably remain unexpended of any appropriations for 1901 at the end of the year.

Every item of expense not absolutely necessary for conducting the public business should be excluded, and every item included in the estimates should be reduced to the lowest amount of expenditure consistent with efficient service, in order to secure the utmost economy in the administration of city affairs and make the burden of taxation as light as possible.

Your attention is directed to the date latest fixed for departmental estimates to be sent to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Sept. 3, 1901. The board has been much embarrassed in past years by the failure of certain departments and officers to furnish their estimates in time to have them printed. It is requested, therefore, that you send in your estimate promptly.

An attaché of the Finance Department said yesterday that if the request of the Controller was not fully complied with, the bureau or department where the neglect occurs will get no appropriation for 1902.

Politicians who have seen the Controller's letter express the opinion that information gathered in the replies will furnish good material for a campaign document.

SCHOOL BOARD POSITIONS.

Those Created by Amended Charter Cannot Be Filled Just Now.

Corporation Counsel John Whalen has informed the members of the Board of Education that they cannot fill the new positions created under the amended charter, which goes into effect on Jan. 1, 1902. That duty will devolve on their successors.

Under the amended charter the members of the Board of Education to be appointed on the third Monday in January next shall succeed on the first Monday in February to all the powers held by the present Board of Education and School Boards. The present system is to continue in effect from Jan. 1, 1902, till the first Monday in February of the same year. This will give the present incumbents one month's service under the new charter, and the hope, entertained by many Tammany people, that some flaw might be discovered in the new law has been dissipated.

Should Tammany be beaten in the coming election it is prophesied there will be a great shake-up in the Department of Public Schools.

THE CITY'S TAX RATES.

They Will Be Higher than Last Year, but Lower than Recent Estimates.

The tax rate for the several boroughs of the municipality will be fixed to-morrow by a special joint committee of the Council and Board of Aldermen, which will assemble at noon, the Acting Mayor presiding.

While the rate will be higher than last year, it will be lower than the unofficial figures recently printed. The rate for Manhattan will be 2.31777, against 2.2377 in 1900.

The report of the Joint Finance Committee of the Council and Board of Aldermen will show the following rates: Manhattan, 2.31777; the Bronx, 2.31777; Brooklyn, 2.39113; Queens, 2.41161; Richmond, 2.29073.

Tax Commissioner Feitner attributes the increase to mandatory legislation of the Republican Legislature.

CITY ELECTION NOTICE ISSUED.

Those Who Will Act as Officers to Undergo an Examination.

County Clerk William Sohmer yesterday issued the usual election notice. It calls for the election in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx of a Mayor, Controller, President of the Board of Aldermen, two Borough Presidents, six Coroners, forty-three Aldermen, four Justices of the Supreme Court, thirty-five members of Assembly, a Sheriff, County Clerk, Register, and District Attorney. The people will also vote on a proposed amendment to Section 18 of Article III. of the Constitution.

The 5,000 and more men who have been recommended for election officers in the coming campaign will have to undergo an examination, which will begin next week. There will be three daily sessions, from 9 to 12, 1 to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M. It will be somewhat in the nature of a civil service examination, and be a test of fitness.

TO SUCCEED THOMAS S. BRENNAN.

George E. Best Appointed Deputy Commissioner of Charities.

George E. Best was yesterday appointed Deputy Commissioner of Charities for Manhattan and the Bronx, to succeed the late Thomas S. Brennan, at a salary of $5,000 a year.

Mr. Best is a resident of the Seventeenth Assembly District, of which D. F. McMahon is leader. He has long been active in politics. He was confidential clerk to Mayor Hugh J. Grant, a Deputy City Marshal during the term of Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, and subsequently was a Deputy Tax Commissioner, and also filled a position in the Surrogates' Court. With the advent of Robert A. Van Wyck he became Deputy Commissioner for the Borough of the Bronx of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, which place he has resigned to become Mr. Brennan's successor.

Mr. Best's new appointment will create a vacancy which Commissioner H. S. Kearny will fill. The place pays $3,000 per annum.

Acting Mayor Favors More Free Baths.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer yesterday approved of the request of Commissioner H. S. Kearny for more public baths. Mr. Guggenheimer, at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in October, will ask to have included in the budget an item of $250,000 for more free baths in the city.

MR. CARNEGIE TO GIVE LIBRARY TO PORTO RICO.

San Juan Council Appropriates $6,000 Yearly for Maintenance—To Erect a $100,000 Building.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 30.—Negotiations are under way between Andrew Carnegie and Education Commissioner Martin G. Brumbaugh, who, in this matter, represents the people of Porto Rico, which will give San Juan and all of Porto Rico a Carnegie library. The San Juan Council met to-day and decided to appropriate $6,000 yearly as a maintenance fund for the library. Mr. Carnegie's private secretary, James Bertram, wrote that it was Mr. Carnegie's custom to give ten times the amount of the maintenance fund. However, Mr. Brumbaugh hopes to so present the claims and needs of Porto Rico that Mr. Carnegie may be induced to give $150,000.

The idea is to combine a public library for San Juan and also have a distributing library for other parts of the island. It is proposed to erect a one-hundred-thousand-dollar building on the Plaza Colon, which overlooks the harbor. Here is situated the statue of Christopher Columbus, and overlooking all is the historic fortress of San Cristobal. The building will have a lecture auditorium on the second floor, while the library proper will be situated on the first floor.

ANOTHER FILIPINO MANIFESTO.

Malvar, Looked Upon as Aguinaldo's Successor, Tells Natives Fighting Will Go On Indefinitely.

MANILA, Aug. 5.—Miguel Malvar, who has been recognized as the successor of Aguinaldo by the Filipino Junta at Hongkong, has issued a proclamation, dated July 16, copies of which arrived here this morning, giving assurances to the natives of the continuation of an active campaign, and expressing hope for its successful issue.

The proclamation, of which 50,000 copies have been printed, purports to emanate from Batangas. It is a characteristic insurgent document, charging the Americans with all manner of atrocities. It recounts the losses of guns and ammunition and the death of four distinguished American officers July 10, all of which, it says, the authorities concealed. The proclamation threatens Gen. Cailles with death for treachery, and warns all Filipinos who surrender that they will never be able to live outside the American lines. Malvar claims he has sufficient arms and supplies to continue the fighting indefinitely.

The American officials believe the proclamation was really written by Agoncillo, the former representative of Aguinaldo in Europe, at Hongkong, and that he, probably, has never seen Malvar. Strong efforts are being made by the police to prevent the distribution of the proclamation.

SOLDIER'S SENTENCE COMMUTED.

President Saves Major Eltonhead from Dismissal from the Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—President McKinley has commuted the court-martial sentence of dismissal from the army of Major Francis E. Eltonhead, Fourteenth Infantry, to placing that officer at the foot of the list of Majors of Infantry, there to remain for a period of five years. Major Eltonhead was tried on a charge of being drunk on duty and of misbehaving himself at the Army and Navy Club in Manila, and of using profane and abusive language to Lieut. William H. Mullay, Twenty-first Infantry.

The court which tried Major Eltonhead sentenced him to be dismissed, but the President says that in view of his military record, his good conduct in the engagements before Santiago, Cuba, and operations in the Philippine Islands, together with the recommendation of clemency by the members of the court, the sentence of dismissal is commuted. Major Eltonhead is a graduate of West Point, having been appointed from Pennsylvania in 1871.

SAYS CHINESE MAY NOT LAND.

Treasury Will Not Allow Crews to Unload Vessels at San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor to-day received telegrams from shipowners and masters of vessels lately arrived in San Francisco stating that, owing to the strike there, they are unable to unload their vessels, and asking that Chinamen employed on the ships be permitted to unload the vessels, the masters and owners guaranteeing to the Government that they would not be permitted to go beyond the wharves and to prevent their escape.

Secretary Taylor has replied holding that this would be a violation of the Chinese Exclusion act, and refusing to allow the Chinamen to go upon the docks.

Awards for More Naval Officers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—There is to be a supplemental report by the Board of Awards appointed by Secretary Long to consider and report upon the recommendations made by commanding officers relative to rewards to officers under them during the Spanish war. It was found when the first list was made up that a number of officers deserving of consideration had been overlooked in the early reports upon which the board acted, and from time to time the attention of the department has been called to these omissions.

SANDY HOOK PASSES CALLED IN.

Greater Care to be Taken to Keep Strangers Outside the Fortifications.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Aug. 5.—The Ordnance Department has called in all the passes not signed by Capt. Edwin B. Babbitt, and hereafter none but those bearing his signature will be recognized by the sentries or by the men on the permanent trains which run between Sandy Hook and Highland Beach.

In the past the laborers employed by the engineers at work here have been using passes issued by their immediate superiors. All were recognized by the soldiers on guard, and the men on the trains. This resulted in a multiplicity of signatures to the passes, and as the army is now observing the caution which obtains in all countries of keeping outsiders from entering the fortifications, Capt. Babbitt decided the system of passes was too lax and so called them in.

REV. G. E. PURVES'S LECTURE.

Spoke to the Summer School of Theology on "The Book of Acts."

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 5.—The announcement that the Rev. Dr. George E. Purves, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, would lecture this morning before the Summer School of Theology filled the Young People's Temple long before the school was convened by Dean FitzGerald.

Dr. Purves lectured on "The Book of the Acts," showing its purpose, teaching, and historical value. Dr. Purves will lecture again to-morrow morning. His theme will be "St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians." This afternoon the Rev. Dr. G. H. Dryer, pastor of the West Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Rochester, N. Y., lectured on "The Church of Rome at the End of the Nineteenth Century."

Dr. Dryer in his address treated of the state of the Roman Catholic Church before the French Revolution, the effect of the revolution and the policy of the Concordats; then of the revival of the Jesuits and their influence, the dogma of the infallability of the Pope and its effects upon the Catholic Church, and the policy of the Roman Church in the United States.

Mr. Roosevelt on a Coyote Hunt.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 5.—Vice President Theodore Roosevelt left here to-day for a three days' coyote chase in the vicinity of Fountain, eighteen miles south of this city. He was accompanied by R. B. Stewart of this city, Alfred Cowles of New York, a brother-in-law of Mr. Stewart; Lieut. H. K. Devereaux, the trooper of Col. Roosevelt's old regiment; John Goff, who piloted the Vice President during his hunting expedition in Colorado last Winter, and "Joe" Kenyon, who will act as guide.

Four Italians Want $150,000 Damages.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The four Italians injured in a wreck on the Pennsylvania Division of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, near Bilisborough, Friday, have sued the railroad company for $150,000 damages.

EMPRESS FREDERICK DEAD

Mother of Emperor William Expires at Friedrichshof.

THE KAISER AT THE BEDSIDE

Her Majesty's Other Children, Except Prince Henry, Also Present—King Edward Going to Germany.

CRONBERG, Aug. 5.—The Dowager Empress Frederick died at 6:15 o'clock this evening. The end was unexpectedly sudden. At 4 o'clock the physicians had reported no change in the patient's condition.

Emperor William, with her Majesty's other children, except Prince Henry, were in the sickroom most of the day. Empress Augusta Victoria was also present. The Emperor arrived at Homburg at 3:15 o'clock in the morning, and drove to Homburg Castle. Thence, accompanied by the Empress and Crown Prince Frederick William, he proceeded to Schloss Friedrichshof, which he reached soon after 5 o'clock.

Some time before the end came Dr. Waller, the English chaplain at Homburg, was summoned to the bedside of the dying Dowager Empress, by her special desire. The members of the family were at the bedside when the Empress passed quietly away. Profs. Renvers and Spielhagen were also in the room.

It is said that the immediate cause of death was dropsy accompanying the cancer. The remarkable vitality of the Dowager Empress astonished her physicians. She retained consciousness to the end.

The flag on the castle was half-masted immediately after the Dowager Empress's death. At 8 o'clock in the evening Emperor William conducted the members of Empress Frederick's household into the death chamber, and led them, one by one, past the bedside, to take a last farewell of their mistress.

Closely following the announcement of the death from the castle the church bells were tolled and the flags in the town half-masted. Visitors to the castle began inscribing their names in a book placed for the purpose in the hall.

The castle grounds are now surrounded by soldiers and patrolled by hussars and mounted police.

Soon after nightfall Emperor William, accompanied by the Empress and the Crown Prince, drove back to Homburg. Whether the body will lie in state has not yet been determined.

The Dowager Empress knew that her days were few. She had said farewell to most of her servants, asking their wishes when she should be gone. It is understood that she arranged for the future of nearly every one of them.

There was much reluctance in summoning King Edward, as it was not desired that he should have a long wait.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The announcement of the death of Dowager Empress Frederick was published here too late for comment in most of the evening papers.

The Freisinnige Zeitung recalls the Empress's heroic bearing during her husband's last days, "when she silently endured the heartless allusions of the Chauvinistic German press." This journal also praises her "dignified self-effacement" since the death of Emperor Frederick.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, in a special edition announcing the death of the Dowager Empress, says:

"Emperor William was scarcely prepared for such a sudden termination of the illness."

In the course of a eulogy of the Dowager Empress's domestic virtues, mental attainments, and solicitude for the public welfare, the same paper says:

"The most brilliant earthly fortune and the most profound human suffering were alike not unknown to her. In the greatness of soul with which she bore an incurable malady she showed herself a true companion of the German hero who, by his sufferings and his deeds, will ever remain dear to the hearts of our people. By his side she now sleeps, and her name will endure among the names of the great Princesses who have adorned the throne of the Hohenzollerns."

Soon after the announcement of Empress Frederick's death was made the flags on all the public buildings in Berlin were half-masted.

It is taken for granted that the burial will be at Friedenskirche, Potsdam, where Emperor Frederick is buried, but the date of the function is not yet known publicly.

It is asserted that the Dowager Empress long ago adopted her husband's motto, "Learn to suffer without complaining." She recently ordered that the public should be excluded from the grounds of Friedrichshof, saying:

"The world shall not learn what I am suffering. I will not be pitied in my misfortune."

COWES, Aug. 5.—King Edward received the news of the death of Dowager Empress Frederick on board the royal yacht. The yacht's flag was immediately half-masted.

The King and Queen will leave here for Marlborough House to-morrow, and will go to Germany. It is not likely that they will start for Berlin until Wednesday.

The usual gayeties of Cowes regatta week, which began to-day, are almost entirely absent. The projected dances have been effectually stopped by royal order. No dancing of any kind will take place during the week. The entertaining will consist only of small concerts and dinners, the invitations being issued an hour or two beforehand.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The news of the death of Dowager Empress Frederick spread slowly in London. As all the members of the royal family and many of the officials are out of town for the holidays, no official recognition of her Majesty's death was issued yesterday. The announcement will be officially made this morning.

The bells of St. Paul's Cathedral will be tolled when the Home Secretary, Mr. Ritchie, officially informs the Lord Mayor of the death of the Dowager Empress.

At a late hour last night King Edward intimated a desire that the Cowes regatta programme should be proceeded with, thus following the precedent set by Queen Victoria at the time of the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

The race for the King's Cup will therefore be sailed to-morrow, (Wednesday,) but it is not known whether the Meteor will compete.

One effect of the death of Dowager Empress Frederick will be to throw most of the European Courts into mourning just as the mourning for Queen Victoria is ended. The British Court went from full mourning into half mourning for the late Queen only recently, and now another long period of full mourning will be ordered.

The Dowager Empress was one of the richest royalties in Europe, being worth several million dollars. It is expected that some part of her fortune will go to King Edward.

LONDON PAPERS' EULOGIES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—All the London papers appear to-day with mourning borders, and all publish editorials expressing deep sympathy with the two mourning royal houses, extolling the virtues of the Empress Frederick, and referring generally to the great difficulties incidental to her relations with the German Court, especially the bitterness displayed toward her by Bismarck.

The Daily Telegraph says:

"She was great by birth, she has been great by her husband's dignity, and she may yet be greatest by the policies and achievements of her august son, directed, as we hope they will be, toward the interests of peace and enduring friendship between Great Britain and Germany."

THE EMPRESS'S CAREER.

Emperor William Learned to Appreciate Her Before She Died—Her Many Philanthropic Works.

When, in 1858, Empress Frederick came to Berlin as the bride of Germany's Crown Prince her greeting from the great Chancellor and power behind the throne, Bismarck, was a sneering reference to her as "the little washerwoman who will spoil the whole race." Victoria Adelaide Marie Louise, eldest child of Victoria of England, born Nov. 21, 1840, was neither beautiful nor popular with the German people when Frederick William of Prussia wedded her on Jan. 25, 1858, in London. Bismarck but voiced the sentiment of the ladies and many of the politicians of the Berlin Court. They did it less brutally perhaps, for there was more in the way of the courtier about them.

Facing such sentiment the young Princess determined to win the German people in spite of Bismarck's hatred. Speaking their language perfectly was an entering wedge she used to advantage. Resolutely she set at work to convert herself into a German in thought, habit, and sympathy, so that she might be a fitting consort to the future Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia. Her fight to ingratiate herself into the good-will of the German people did not meet with the success she hoped for. The Court and its influences, led by the then all-powerful Bismarck, were all against her and her husband as well. Then she applied herself to music, painting, sculpture, the acquirement of linguistic skill, and perfection in the gentle arts, to the end that she might be a model as a woman, as well as a wife and mother, for her future subjects. She identified herself with charitable enterprises and with educational and sociological matters, and in this way at length won the friendship of the better class of the German people. But the enmity of the Court she could not conquer.

At the outbreak of the Franco-German war she devoted herself to the work of caring for the sick and wounded in the army, following her husband in the field. Even then that husband, to whom she was a devoted wife, was stricken with the disease which proved fatal three months after he had succeeded his father on the throne. She had knowledge of the fact which he, his father, and the entire Court tried to keep from the world at large. This tended to make her sympathies for the suffering soldiers of the army more keen perhaps. At all events she called to her aid Mlle. Lees, one of Florence Nightingale's staff of advisers, and established a model hospital at Homburg and others in the field. This work, added to the number of her friends.

After the ascension of her husband to the throne of Germany, in spite of his fatal illness, she began her campaign against Bismarck, which did not end until his complete overthrow, on the accession of her son, the present Kaiser, to the throne. Here apparently ended her schemes of revenge. As an Empress her career was brief, for Frederick III. died three months after becoming Germany's sovereign, on June 15, 1888.

Since that time Empress Frederick's life had been filled with sorrow, but devoted to works of charity. Germany rose against her as Dowager Empress owing to the fact that her own son had become estranged from her. Berlin was distasteful to her, and most of her time was passed in her chalet at Kronberg, in Prussia, where she was at the time of the death of her mother, Queen Victoria, suffering from the cancerous troubles that developed a year or more ago. Patiently she waited for the time to come when Court intrigues overthrown and her motherly love appreciated, the Kaiser would show to her the affection a son should show his mother.

This came after a period of five years' waiting, the Kaiser having discovered that there was no reason for his special grievance against his mother, which was the selection of Augusta Victoria, daughter of Duke Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, as his wife. His eyes were also opened to the fact that she was not plotting with England for his overthrow, as the enemies of the Empress Frederick had charged. The Kaiser found in his own mother one of his best advisers, and since his eyes were opened to the fact their relations had been more cordial—more like those of mother and son, than ever before in the life of the "War Lord."

After the death of Frederick William III. the Empress devoted herself to philanthropic and educational works, particularly for women. This her private fortune, augmented by her allowance as Empress Dowager, which she secured in spite of Bismarck, and the millions left her by the Genoese Duchess Galliera, enabled her to do extensively. Incidentally, too, it is said this fortune enabled her to help win back the love of her son, as her purse was ever open to the young Kaiser.

Among the philanthropic works with which the Empress was identified were the famous Victoria House for the Care of the Sick, the Institute for the Training of Women, the Clinic for Diseases of the Throat, the Pestalozzi-Froebel Home, the Victoria Sisterhood, Association for the Care of Health at Home, the Wadseck Institute, Frederick Institute, and Home House for Daughters of the Better Classes, the latter an institution for daughters of army officers in indigent circumstances. It is through such work as she had done in this direction that the Empress Frederick will be best remembered.

Surviving the Empress are two sons, Kaiser Wilhelm and Prince Henry, and four daughters, one, Princess Sophie, wife of the Prince Royal of Greece, and three others married to German Princes.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE DISCOVERY.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra Inspect the Antarctic Steamer.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Yesterday morning King Edward, evidently not expecting a sudden termination of the illness of the Dowager Empress Frederick, fulfilled a long-standing engagement to visit the British antarctic steamer Discovery. He inspected the vessel carefully, and displayed the greatest interest in the preparations for her hazardous voyage. Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria accompanied him.

Just before leaving the Discovery, the King addressed her commander, Capt. R. S. Scott, R. N., and her officers as follows:

"It has given me great pleasure to visit this most wonderful ship. It has often been my lot to bid farewell to men in ships going to war, but in this case, thank God, it is solely in the interests of science."

Then, having expressed a hope and a confident expectation that the issue of the voyage would be successful, his Majesty presented to Capt. Scott the Royal Victorian Order.

Subsequently the King, Queen, and Princess visited ex-Empress Eugenie on board her yacht.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. John A. Murtagh, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice First Lieut. Christopher C. Collins, Assistant Surgeon, relieved.

The following-named officers will report to Col. Jacob B. Rawles, Artillery Corps, President of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capts. James B. Jackson and Daniel A. Frederick, Seventh Infantry; Capt. John C. F. Tillson, Fourteenth Infantry; First Lieuts. George S. Goodale and Alexander T. Ovenshine, Twenty-third Infantry.

Capt. Zerah W. Torrey, Sixth Infantry, will report to Lieut. Col. John L. Tiernon, Artillery Corps, President of the examining board convened at Governors Island, New York, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Michael A. Rebert, Assistant Surgeon United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to Manila.

Capt. Albert S. Brookes, Twenty-ninth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Wingate, New Mexico, for duty at that post.

Transfers of Chaplains: Patrick J. Hart, from the Eighth Infantry to the Thirteenth Cavalry; William Colbert, from the Thirteenth Cavalry to the Eighth Infantry. Chaplain Hart will join the regiment to which he is transferred at Fort Meade, S. D. Chaplain Colbert will join the Eighth Infantry in the Division of the Philippines.

Major John McClellan and Capt. George F. Landers, Artillery Corps, are detailed as member and Recorder, respectively, of the examining board at Governors Island, vice Major Anthony W. Vogdes and Capt. Oscar I. Straub, Artillery Corps, relieved.

Col. William M. Van Horne, Twenty-ninth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Sheridan, Ill., vice Major Frank Thorp, Artillery Corps, relieved.

First Lieut. Robert Field, Fourteenth Infantry, will report to Col. William M. Van Horne, Twenty-ninth Infantry, President of the examining board convened at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Transfers in the Fifth Infantry: Capt. Samuel W. Miller, from Company F to Company E; Capt. Edward Sigerfoos, from Company E to Company F.

Navy.

Chaplain T. A. Gill is detached from the Essex and ordered home with one month's sick leave.

MAJOR DOYEN REPRIMANDED.

Acting Secretary Hackett Carries Out Court-Martial Sentence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The charges and specifications upon which Major Charles L. Doyen, fleet marine officer of the North Atlantic Squadron, was tried by court-martial recently at Newport, with the findings of the court sentencing him to lose two numbers and be publicly reprimanded, together with the action of the reviewing authority in the department here, have been published in general orders. The reprimand used by the court is contained in the following indorsement of Acting Secretary Hackett:

"An officer should be deeply mortified by the publication of an order announcing to the service the fact of his trial by general court-martial and a finding that he has been incapacitated for the performance of duty by reason of indulging in alcoholic stimulants. Such publication will be regarded as a sufficient performance of the duty imposed upon the department by the court, viz.: That Major Doyen be reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy."

When looking for August Bargains in CARPETS AND FURNITURE drop in at SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO., 6th Av., 13th and 14th Sts.—Adv.

GRAFF COMPANY BANKRUPTCY.

Denial by Interested Parties of a Speculative Pool Arrangement.

The statement that Receiver Naylor has in his possession an alleged contract tending to show that James Shevlin, ex-Senator John McCarty, and Thomas F. Nevins had entered into a stock speculative pool with G. Edward Graff as their representative, and had therefore been acting in the nature of partners of the concern of G. Edward Graff & Co., gave rise to some interesting talk yesterday among those interested in the case.

Lawyer Charles Hyde, counsel for Messrs. Shevlin and McCarty, declared that his clients had denied that they ever signed any such contract. Receiver Naylor, while admitting that he had some such document in his possession, declined to discuss it, and also refused to make reply to Mr. Hyde's statement that his clients had never signed any such contract. Mr. Hyde made a statement with regard to the matter, in which he said:

"A meeting of creditors was held at Val Schmidt's Hotel, on May 25, 1901, at the suggestion of Graff & Co.'s counsel, at which both members of the firm were present. Mr. Graff's counsel took me into an adjoining room and showed me a blind pool agreement purporting to have been signed by Messrs. McCarty and Shevlin. I presume it is the same one referred to now. Both these gentlemen are business men and usually shrewd. I could not believe that they had signed such an absurd contract, but took an adjournment to present it to them. After looking at it, they both stated that they had never signed any such agreement."

At the examination of the members of the firm before the Referee in Bankruptcy, the date for which has not yet been fixed, it is expected that some decidedly interesting facts will be brought out with regard to the affairs of the concern.

MAUDE ADAMS'S NEW PLAY.

J. M. Barrie Recently Gave Actress Completed Manuscript of It—To be Known as "Quality Street."

Maude Adams's new play, which has recently been completed by J. M. Barrie, the author of "The Little Minister," will be known as "Quality Street." The title was decided upon recently after a conference between Mr. Barrie and Miss Adams, upon which occasion the author delivered the entire manuscript of the play to the actress.

Miss Adams will leave England for this country a week from to-day, and Mr. Barrie is expected to arrive in New York the latter part of September in ample time to aid Charles Frohman in the rehearsals of the new production.

SIRE BROTHERS TO BUILD.

Have Awarded Contracts for a New Theatre at Forty-fifth Street and Broadway.

The Sire brothers, who have under their direct management the Bijou, Casino, and New York Theatres, and the Cherry Blossom Grove Roof Garden, are to add another theatre to their list. They subleased recently the property on the northwest corner of Forty-fifth Street and Broadway, which is owned by the Astor estate, and upon which they purpose to construct a five-story building of the most modern type of playhouse. Ground will be broken immediately. It will have a frontage on Long Acre Square of 100 feet, with a depth of 150 feet on Forty-fifth Street. The architecture will be Moorish in style. It will have a seating capacity of 1,500.

Leander Sire, one of the brothers, said last evening that they had awarded all their contracts for the building of the theatre, which they expect to be complete and ready for occupancy some time next February. The house, he said, will take the place of the Casino, the lease of which expires next May.

The latest and best comic opera and dramatic productions will be given in the new playhouse. Its name, said Mr. Sire, has not been selected.

"MIKADO" AT MANHATTAN BEACH

Gilbert and Sullivan's opera, "Mikado," was sung at the Manhattan Beach Theatre last night by the Castle Square Opera Company. Miss Maude Lambert in the rôle of Katisha and Digby Bell as Ko-Ko were encored often. Miss Adelaide Norwood's Yum Yum was most pleasing, as were the presentations of Nanki-Poo and Pitti Sing. The rendition of the opera was evenly good, and thoroughly pleasing.

The cast presented was the following:

Mikado of Japan	Winfred Goff
Nanki Poo	Miro Delamotte
Ko-Ko	Digby Bell
Pooh Bah	William Broderick
Pish Tush	Francis J. Boyle
Nee Ban	Frank Ranney
Yum Yum	Adelaide Norwood
Pitti Sing	Lillian Swain
Peep Bo	Maude Ramey
Katisha	Maude Lambert

SUMMER AMUSEMENTS.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—The Kaltenborn concerts maintain their popularity.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The comedy and vaudeville stock company kept the audience thoroughly amused. The farcical element of the entertainment consisted of "Our Flat," which was preceded by a vaudeville bill and a curtain raiser entitled "The Game of Three."

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," with the usual number of variety acts between the performance, and a lengthy vaudeville bill at Huber's pleased large audiences. Jerome Avenue Casino afforded these audiences a pleasant evening's entertainment.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Morle, a new European juggler, who takes less than half an hour to display his skill, scored a decided success when she made her appearance yesterday at the afternoon and evening performances. The other choice features of the entertainment were Zazelle and Vernon, comedy horizontal bar performers; Swift and Huber, musical comedians; Dillon brothers, who rendered original songs and parodies, and numerous others.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE ROOF GARDEN.—The comedy sketch "Fun on the Beach," with Harry Bulger, "Tim" Cronin, and "Dan" Collyer in the principal rôles, is maintained as the leading feature of the programme. Prof. Macarty's African baboon, dogs, and monkeys made a decided hit. Hickey and Nelson, the four Lukens brothers, Ernest Hogan, and Carl Marwig's ballet, "The North Star," were pleasing features also.

PARADISE GARDENS.—Vaudeville bills of a high-class order have been so often presented in this city that it has been often remarked, where are the managers going to stop? Once again Oscar Hammerstein has set the pace by presenting a bill that is clever, amusing, and in many particulars thoroughly new and artistic. It is a somewhat difficult question to decide which number is entitled to first place for both Mlle. Thais, who introduced for the first time some graceful dances, and the Svengali Trio proved to be equally popular. Another new feature which attracted considerable attention was the reappearance of Stuart, the "male Patti."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The dramatic novelty announced by the management of the Metropolis Theatre for the week of Aug. 12 will consist of "The Prisoner of Zenda," and the sequel, "Rupert of Hentzau."

"Near the Throne," a romantic play founded on the novel of the same name by W. J. Thoroid, with some detail interspersed by Stanislaus Stange, and which was produced in Philadelphia for the first time last season, will go on tour beginning Sept. 2. The play will be presented in this city during the early Winter.

Joseph Physioc has completed the scenery for the first act of "The Chaperons." The scene is taken from a picturesque spot in the famous Latin Quarter of Paris, and faithfully represents an ancient street and the quaint architecture of the buildings. The opening date for this musical comedy has been definitely fixed for Sept. 30, at Hartford.

There is likely to be a conflict of contracts at the Casino when Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., and Anna Held arrive here from Europe to open their season in the new musical comedy by De Koven and Smith in this house. Manager John Fisher of the "Florodora" company says his contract is of an indefinite kind, and so long as his business continues at the rate it is the probabilities are he will remain the entire approaching season.

Blanche Walsh will begin her tour this season Sept. 16 in Detroit, where she will appear in Jeanette Gilder's dramatization of S. R. Crockett's romantic novel "Joan of the Sword Hand." The company supporting her will number thirty-four people. It will include Robert Lowe, Errol Dunbar, Mason Mitchell, Raymond Whittaker, W. Paton Gibbs, Ellis Ryse, Robert Harold, Bertram Brown, Frederick Harris, Thomas Lawrence, Maude Granger, and Charlotte Nilsson.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

It was dull, socially, in town yesterday. There were a few men who came back from house parties and several persons passing through town. Mrs. Harry Lehr left town for Newport to join her husband. There was a midsummer wedding, that of Miss Julia Ludlow, the daughter of the late Thomas William Ludlow, and Richard Mortimer Young. The bride is the granddaughter of the late Mrs. Annie Couper Carnochan Bettner, who was quite a prominent figure in society and a grandniece of the late Dr. Carnochan.

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Last evening at Newport marked the beginning of the season, or rather, perhaps, its height. Mrs. Astor gave the first of her series of dinners. It was a family affair. The guests were nearly all married people, and many of them connected with Mrs. Astor by relationship or marriage. There were also several other large dinners and a young people's dance.

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Henry Sloane and the Misses Sloane have gone to Dark Harbor in Maine for the rest of the Summer. Mr. Sloane has taken his yacht. Miss Jessie Sloane will come out in society next Winter.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay arrived at Saratoga on Saturday evening. They will remain there until the end of August. Other arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Duane Pell, Mrs. R. R. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Crosby, and Miss Crosby.

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One of the last entertainments of the London season was given by Mrs. Ramsay. It was a dinner and dance. Her sister, Miss Garrison, was one of the most popular young women of the evening. Mrs. Garrison, the mother of Mrs. Ramsay and Miss Garrison, is well known in New York society. William Garrison, the son, who married Miss Coudert, lives at Tuxedo. Mrs. Francis H. Leggett gave a cotillion which was led by Mrs. Arthur Paget and Mr. V. Heeren. Mrs. Leggett and Miss Sturgis, her daughter, are visiting Lord and Lady Brougham at their country place. They will sail next week for America.

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Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton, who have been in England all Summer, will sail for this country the latter part of August, and will go to their home on the Hudson.

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The invitation tournament began at the links of the Meadow Club, in Southampton, yesterday, and it will be the event of the week at that watering place. James L. Breese, who has been in Newport on his yacht, has returned and will be at Southampton for the rest of the season.

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Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt are to give a dinner dance at the end of the month at their place at Bar Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman will give a garden party there on Thursday afternoon.

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A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. George Gould on board of the yacht Sybarite, off Seabright, N. J., on Sunday morning. Mrs. Gould and her daughter are doing very well. Mrs. Gould has been on the Sybarite during the last month. The yacht cruised along the coast near New York, never going far from town. There were two trained nurses and Dr. Paul Kimball on board. Mr. Gould was on the yacht every evening, but came to town in the day. Mrs. Gould will remain on the yacht several weeks longer. She and Mr. Gould were married in September, 1886. They have, with this new daughter, five children. The other four are Kingdon Jay, Marjorie Gynne, Helen Vivian, and George J., Jr.

Young—Ludlow.

A pretty wedding of yesterday was that of Miss Julia Ludlow, the daughter of the late Thomas Ludlow, to Richard Mortimer Young, formerly of this city, but now of Charlottestown, Prince Edward Island. It was a very quiet affair. It took place at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-sixth Street. The bride was given away by her brother, James B. Ludlow. The service was read by the Rev. George Christian, the rector of the church. After the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast at the residence of the bride's mother, 27 West Twenty-sixth Street.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 5.—The two principal social events of the day were the dinner given by Mrs. Astor and the dinner dance at Berger's by Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr. Mrs. Astor's dinner was her first of the season. The table decorations were, as usual, American Beauty roses. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Miss Josephine Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. E. T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Gerald Lowther of the British Embassy, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Miss Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Woodbury Kane, Mrs. Charles Marshall, Frank J. Otis, Henry Walters, Egerton L. Winthrop, J. Lee Carroll, and L. F. Betts.

The Havemeyer dinner was almost exclusively a young peoples' affair, and all the débutantes of the season were present. The dinner was served in the large dining room at Berger's, which was decorated with oak leaves and pink and blue hydrangeas, brilliantly illuminated with electric lights. The guests were seated at eight small tables, each seating ten, and the table decorations were of flowers of different colors, pink, red, lavender, white, and yellow, roses being used wherever possible. Among the guests were Reginald Vanderbilt, the Misses Burden, D. S. Kane, William Post, Mrs. Thayer, Miss Whitehouse, Miss Eunice Terry, E. S. Willard, Miss Natica Rives, Miss Schenck, Ralph N. Ellis, Miss Wetmore, Reginald Brooks, Miss Ellen Drexel, Miss Clapp, Mr. Peter D. Martin, W. A. M. Burden, Miss L. Oelrichs, Austin Gray, Mr. Norman of the British Embassy, Miss Paul, Miss Wells, Roderick Terry, Jr., Lispenard Stewart, Miss Wells, Willing Spencer, Miss Gray, Miss Marion Fish, Miss Pomeroy, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., Miss Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Miss Kathleen Neilson, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Richard Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Stuyvesant Leroy, Mrs. John R. Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanier Mercer, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Frank W. Andrews, Jr., Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Miss Scott, Miss Stone, George C. Munzig, Mathew A. Wilke, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Miss Merriam, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, Edward H. Bulkley, Miss Hatch, and William Cutting, Jr.

A dinner was given to-night by ex-Commodore E. T. Gerry.

Mrs. George B. De Forest gave a luncheon to-day.

Mrs. Julien T. Davies gave a children's party this afternoon.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray will give a number of entertainments at her residence, "Hawxhurst," on Kay Street, during the month, the first being a large luncheon tomorrow in honor of Miss Ellen Drexel Paul of Philadelphia, who is her guest. Next Sunday she will give a luncheon in honor of Miss Read of Paris, and dinners Friday, Aug. 23, Tuesday, Aug. 27, and Friday, Aug. 30.

Mrs. Frederick Eddy of New York is at "Needwood" cottage, the guest of Mrs. Franklin J. Otis.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Kingsland are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Everett Macy of New York at the Pinard cottages.

Miss Frances Coster Jones of New York is the guest of Mrs. William Grosvenor.

J. F. D. Lanier of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan at their cottage on the Cliffs.

Mrs. H. A. Johnson has as a guest at her cottage in Gibbs Avenue Mrs. H. L. R. Emmet of New York.

To-day's Casino arrivals include J. Thompson Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wainwright, Loring Townsend Hildreth, and Walter Rice Howe.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Newport Casino was held to-day, and the affairs of the institution were reported in very satisfactory condition financially, better than ever before. The business of the meeting consisted chiefly of the election of George R. Fearing, E. L. Winthrop, John Jacob Astor, and John Clinton Gray to succeed themselves as governors for a term of four years.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has abandoned her plans for the so-called "Patent Medicine" dance, which was to have been given at Crossways before the end of the month. She found that to carry out her plans of extending her ballroom over to the piazza and on the lawn in the rear of her house it would be necessary to remove the permanent supports of the piazza roof, put in temporary supports, and build a five-foot trestle over the lawn to support the temporary floor. So much work would keep the place in a hubbub for weeks before and weeks after the event, and this was more than she wished to undertake.

SOLD TO W. K. VANDERBILT, JR.

Mason Renshaw Jones Place in Newport Changes Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 5.—Another important sale of real estate was announced to-day, that of the Mason Renshaw Jones estate, known as Lawnfield, to William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. The place is situated on the corner of Harrison and Halidon Avenues, measuring 400 feet on the former and 540 feet on the latter. There is a commodious wooden house on the estate, which was built a score or more years ago, and had been owned and occupied for many years by the late Mason Renshaw Jones. The price paid is not announced, but the estate is taxed by the Newport Assessors at $32,000, and the purchase price is undoubtedly much in excess of that figure.

The estate adjoins the Hugh T. Dickey place on the north and the George F. Jones estate, recently purchased by Sidney Webster, on the west. In the neighborhood are the estates of J. Clinch Smith, Hugh L. Willoughby, Mrs. F. O. French, Arthur T. Kemp, Hamilton Fish, Webster Gibson Fahnestock, Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke, Hermann T. Duryea, and William Grosvenor.

Mr. Vanderbilt is this year occupying the A. M. Coats villa, within a short distance of the estate he has purchased. Lawnfield is occupied this Summer by William O. Blanding of Providence, who is building a cottage in the vicinity. This is the fourth sale of Summer homes in Newport within the past two weeks.

BISHOP LITTLEJOHN'S BODY.

It is Lying in State in the See House at Garden City—Funeral to Take Place To-morrow.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Aug. 5.—The body of Bishop Littlejohn, which arrived here from Williamstown, Mass., at midnight last night, is now lying in state in the See House, the late residence of Bishop Littlejohn. It will be in state to-morrow from 9 A. M. until 10 A. M., where it can be seen by the clergy and friends of the family. Canon Bird and Mrs. Bird, one of the Bishop's daughters, and Archdeacon Bryan are at the house of mourning. The Bishop's other daughter, Mrs. Frederick Wesson, is now in Germany. A cable dispatch was sent to Mrs. Wesson on Sunday informing her of her father's death.

Arrangements for the funeral, which will take place in the Cathedral of the Incarnation at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, are about completed. Bishop Potter of New York, Bishop Worthington of Nebraska, Bishop Brewster of Connecticut, and Bishop Walker of Buffalo will conduct the service. The clergy of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island will be present in full vestments. The cathedral choir, with Walter McIlroy as soloist, will render an impressive musical programme.

It is expected that the services will be attended by about 150 priests and deacons connected with the parishes and institutions in the diocese. Archdeacon H. B. Bryan has forwarded invitations to all of them, and a special train will be furnished to convey them from Brooklyn to this place. The clergymen will assemble in the crypt, and will march in procession into the cathedral. The institutions and organizations that will be represented include the General Theological Seminary, the New York Bible and Prayer Book Society, the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, the American Church Missionary Society, the Church Charity Foundation, the American Church Building Fund Commission, and other diocesan societies.

The pall bearers selected are the Venerable Archdeacon H. P. Bryan, D. D.; the Very Rev. Dean Samuel Cox, D. D.; the Rev. Henry C. Swentzel, D. D., rector of St. Luke's Church and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the diocese; the Rev. Spencer S. Roche, D. D., rector of St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn; Alexander E. Orr, Treasurer of the diocese and of the cathedral; August Belmont, ex-Judge Augustus M. Miller, H. H. Cammann, Col. William S. Cogswell, and William Wyandusse.

The entire funeral services of the Church, including that of the committal, will be held in the cathedral. The burial will be private, only the pall bearers and the members of the family being present. The body will be buried in the churchyard of All Saints', at Great Neck. Bishop Littlejohn's wife is buried there, and the Bishop selected it as the place for his grave.

Funeral of the Rev. B. E. Backus.

The funeral services of the Rev. Brady Electus Backus, D. D., rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, Twenty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue, will be held at 11 o'clock to-day at the Church of the Holy Apostles. Bishop Potter will come down from the Adirondacks specially for the service.

IN THE SHOPS.

White rough straw sailors are being sold for 25 cents apiece by one of the best hat houses in New York.

***

Imitation Panama hats, which have been selling for something like a dollar, are also selling in another shop for 25 cents. These are the same shape and style as those worn by men.

***

The skin of the face needs tender treatment. The softest of sponges and the finest of towels should be used upon it. The small towels of bird's-eye linen are well to be kept on hand and used only for the face and frequently renewed. Anything used for the face should be clean as well as fine. These towels in a good quality cost about 25 cents apiece.

***

The finest of sponges of the thin flat variety known as face rag sponges, than which nothing is better for the face, will also cost 25 cents. So will tiny and very fine round sponges which are used sometimes for bathing weak eyes.

***

Low buckskin shoes with white eyelets and laced with a gray lacing worn with gray—and of course nothing is prettier than silk—stockings make the most attractive of footwear.

***

A small girl looks well dressed in red frocks with red shoes and red stockings.

***

Gray linen shoes are cool and sensible footwear for the little ones.

***

Braided shoes are as attractive in white as in black. The lines of white silk braid verging to the centre on the toe of the shoes is becoming and effective. It is more useful on the white than the black shoe, the former having a tendency to make the foot look large and the braiding mitigates this result.

***

The smoked pearl buttons which have appeared on shirt waists of white and light material this Summer may be matched in shoes. Patent leather shoes with white uppers have flat smoked pearl buttons.

***

A pretty finish which is to be seen on both low tan and high black shoes is a fancy piece pointing up like a tip at the toe and continuing around the toe in fancy points and ornamented with many punches.

***

Pigskin makes a practical low outing shoe. These have a wide projecting sole.

***

Among the many fancy cut steel shoe buckles it is a relief to see the plain steel buckle and the gun metal buckle. These set with rhinestones are most attractive. The serpent is of course to be found in these buckles, two serpents usually to a buckle.

***

A gauze ribbon, an inch wide, with a little satin edge and drawing threads to draw it up into a ruching is selling for 20 cents a piece. The ribbon comes in all colors.

***

Pearl buttons come in many fancy shapes. Diamonds and almonds, as they are called, from the oval form, are among the prettiest.

***

Charming Japanese baskets are in a broad Japanese straw plaited in and out and forming something very much like the Boston bag in straw. Some of the baskets are all in white and others have some of the straw of a dark-brown shade quite as pretty as the all-white. The bags are as light as feathers, and cost from $1.25 up.

***

If the cozy corner ever has need of a waste basket, and occasionally a desk is tucked somewhere around it, here is one. It is made of grass mats in different colors, a high straight basket with supports formed by French sword-bayonets which raise it a little from the floor. There are three or four of these bayonets set at equal distances apart with the hilt like that of a sword above the basket and the lower ends forming the feet. The basket is fastened to the bayonets and raised two or three inches. These baskets cost $3.50.

***

Large square mats or straw cushions cost 25 cents and can be used for seats on the piazza, for backs, or for any of a thousand purposes for which such things are useful.

NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY.

The Formal Opening of Buildings Long in Course of Construction.

The New Jersey State Reformatory at Rahway was formally opened yesterday, though the buildings are still in an unfinished state. Warden Joseph P. Heg is in charge, getting everything into shape. The institution has a capacity of 256 prisoners.

The present buildings have been in course of construction for eight years. Objection was made by some of the officials to the extravagant manner in which the funds were being used. Work was stopped, and it was a long time before it was resumed. The central building and dome were considered needlessly large and expensive. As it is, little use can be made of this building now, and not until the remaining buildings are built can it be used.

St. Agnes Library for Consolidation.

The St. Agnes Free Library, Eighty-second Street and Broadway, following the example set by the New York Free Circulating Library, has voted to become a part

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL BLDG. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
65 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
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First National Bank STOCK.
DEALT IN BY
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TELEPHONE 3402—JOHN.

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MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
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44 and 46 Broadway, New York.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
MARGINAL AND INVESTMENT ORDERS IN ALL QUANTITIES. INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL MATTERS GLADLY FURNISHED. ISSUE UPON REQUEST, "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS." MONTHLY FLUCTUATION SHEETS. DAILY AND WEEKLY REPORTS.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
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435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
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640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

J. G. Zachry, BONDS.
46 Wall St., New York.
Deals in Railroad, Traction, and Industrial Investment Securities, Bank and Trust Company Stock, and Negotiates Loans. Telephone 3454 John.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,842,422.35
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V. Pres
Wm. H. Leupp, V. P. H. S. Manning, V. P.
R. J. Cherry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
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H. S. Manning, S. O. T. Dodd, Edwd. F. Cragin,
Samuel D. Maxwell, Joel F. Freeman, Geo. Cumming,
Myron T. Herrick, Anson R. Flower, Frank Jay Gould,
Chas. F. Cutler, H. S. Redmond, Wm. A. Clark,
Emery McMillin, Jno. R. Hegeman, John W. Griggs,
Jas. M. Donald, C. I. Hudson.

Notice to Holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company.
Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of the first mortgage made by the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company to The State Trust Company (now Morton Trust Company) bearing date 1st January, 1897, this Company has elected to redeem and pay on the first day of October, 1901, at par with accrued interest to the date of payment, all of the first mortgage bonds of the said Company outstanding, being the outstanding bonds secured by the said mortgage. All holders of said bonds are required to present the same for payment at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the said first day of October, 1901. Interest will cease upon that day on all bonds secured by the said mortgage then outstanding, and which shall not then be or have been presented for payment.
June 30th, 1901.
COMPANIA METALURGICA MEXICANA.
By ROBERT S. TOWNE, President.

PUBLICATION BY THE HAMILTON BANK of New York City of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking laws of 1892:
Hannon & Sullivan, November 6, 1890.....$102.00
L. R. Harting, June 23, 1890..... 17.98
J. H. Haar Association, March 30, 1892... 104.62
Hannah Hirshbaum, February 3, 1894.... 100.00
Nellie E. Smith, April 13, 1893..... 65.00
Louis H. Schubert, May 14, 1892..... 74.64
State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
JESSE C. JOY, Cashier of the Hamilton Bank of New York City, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the Banking laws of 1892, State of New York.
JESSE C. JOY.
Sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1901.
[Notary's Seal.] ARTHUR E. WOOD,
Notary Public (114) New York Co.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with article third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-and 81-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 12th day of August, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

C.B.&Q. New 4% Bonds
Scrip
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Kingsley, Mabon & Co.,
40-42 WALL ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Certificate of Stock issued in accordance with the resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the C., R. I. & P. R. Co., held June 5, 1901, will be delivered, in exchange for the receipts issued on subscriptions, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, No. 13 William St., New York City, on and after Aug. 8, 1901.
Out-of-town stockholders may send their receipts (properly indorsed) and certificates will be returned by registered mail.
GEO. T. BOGGS, Assistant Treas., C., R.I. & P. R. Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL, CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
2 shs. Brooklyn Trust Company.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
$5,000 Pitts., Cinn., Chi. & St. Louis Ry. 4s, "Series D," 1945, Guar.
$5,000 Central of Georgia Ry. Consld. Mtge. 5s, 1945.
$1,000 Atch., Top. & Santa Fé Ry. Genl. Mtge. 4s, 1995.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$3,000 New York City 6 p. c. Assessment Fund Stock, Nov., 1910.
$1,000 Chicago & Erie R. R. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1982, Guar.
16 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. First National Bank of N. Y.
83 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
12 shs. Home Insurance Co.
200 shs. New York Real Estate Association.
10 shs. New York Produce Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Nassau City Bank.
35 shs. First National Bank of N. Y.
2 Memberships Adirondack League Club.
40 shs. National Broadway Bank.
10 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
100 shs. Magnus Metal Co. 8 p. c. Pfd.
$16,000 Ohio Mining & Manuf'g Co. 5 p. c. Income Bds.
60 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
25 shs. Havana-American Co. common.
$3,500 Consld. Rubber Tire Co. 4 p. c. Deb. Ctf.
25 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
4 shs' Lawyers' Mortgage Ins. Co.
11 shs. Ninth National Bank.
50 shs. Phenix National Bank.
1 Certf. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$1,000 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1901.
250 shs. Royal Copper Co.
150 shs. Cheesman Cotton Gin Co.
100 shs. Depew Improvement Co.
100 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
Richard V. Harnett and Henry W. Donald, Au'rs.
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday Aug. 6, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$15,000 Wiscasset & Quebec R. R. Co. (State of Maine) 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1916; Aug. 1, 1898, and subsequent coupons attached.
500 shs. Cerro Gordo and Minnesota Consolidated Mining Co., $10 each.
200 shs. National Fibre Co., $100 each.
4,000 shares Sheep Ranch Gold Mining Co., $10 each. (hypothecated.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 73 Liberty St.

To the Owners and Holders of the
First Mortgage Preference Bonds
OF THE
Georgia & Alabama Railway:
You will take notice that the Georgia and Alabama Railway in the exercise of the right of redemption secured to it by the terms of the bonds and the deed of trust securing the same, will, on the first day of October, 1901, redeem and pay off at 105 and interest, all of its First Mortgage Preference Bonds dated October 1st, 1895, and secured by deed of trust on mortgage executed by said Railway to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of the same date, and all owners and holders of said Preference bonds are hereby notified to present the bonds respectively held or owned by them at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in the City of Baltimore, Md., to be then and there redeemed and paid off by said Railway. Holders of First Mortgage Preference bonds may at any time prior to October 1st, 1901, surrender the same, together with all unmatured coupons thereon, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., and receive in exchange therefor First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds in like amount bearing coupons corresponding to those on the bonds so surrendered, differences in interest, owing to dates of maturity of coupons, being adjusted.
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

International Umbrella
The business in this country alone amounts to $15,000,000 yearly. Under patents of this company the profits are the LARGEST IN THE TRADE.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 66 BROADWAY.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Phila. Depot. Q. M. Dep't, 1,428 Arch St., Phila., Pa., August 3, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., Monday, August 26th, 1901, for delivery at either the Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, or San Francisco depots of the Quartermaster's Dep't. of 60,000 Chambray Shirts; 15,000 Scrubbing Brushes, and 25,000 Mosquito Bars. Proposals for less quantities will be entertained. Intending bidders are requested to carefully examine the standard samples and specifications, so that proposals may be submitted with a full knowledge of requirements. An absolute compliance with standards and specifications will be insisted upon. UNGUARANTEED bids, bids for delivery at other points than those named, and bids upon samples differing from standards and specifications, will under no circumstances be considered, except in the case of Scrubbing Brushes, where samples submitted with bids will be entertained. The articles advertised for are the same for which bids will be opened at other depots. Early deliveries are essential, and bidders must state in their proposals the rate and time of deliveries, should contract be awarded to them. A guarantee in 10% of the value of the articles must accompany proposals. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals, &c., will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals to be opened August 26, 1901," and addressed to Col. JOHN V. FUREY, Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing Sept. 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Aug. 15, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Aug. 15, 1901," and addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JULY 12, 1901.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until noon, Aug. 12, 1901, for furnishing this post forage and straw during fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for forage and straw," addressed J. B. BELLINGER, Q. M.

Dividends.

190th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 29, 1901.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, August 10, 1901, to Stockholders of record on August 1, 1901.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Detroit United Railway.
Detroit, Mich., July 26, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable Sept. 2d, 1901, at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., 26 Nassau St., New York.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed August 15th at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened September 3d at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. C. HUTCHINS, Vice Pres. & Treasurer.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 24th, 1901.
The transfer books will close in New York on August 10th, 1901, at noon, and will reopen August 20th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 5	650,047
To date this year	193,349,448
Corresponding date last year	73,043,791

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 5	$2,228,500
To date this year	$691,271,220
Corresponding date last year	$317,780,760

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Chem. pf	1	Glucose Sugar pf	6¾
Am. Sugar Ref. pf	½	St. Law. & Ad	3¼
Chi. G. W. pf., A	1		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2⅜	Louisville & Nashv	1½
Am. Ag. Chem	1	Manhattan	2¼
Am. Car & F.	½	Met. Street Ry.	2½
Am. C. & F. pf	2	Mexican Central	⅜
Am. Linseed pf	3	Mexican National	½
Am. Smelt. & R.	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. 1	
Am. Sugar	5⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2½
Am. Tobacco	2½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Anaconda Copper	1¼	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
At., Top. & S. F.	1⅛	Mo. Pacific	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Baltimore & Ohio	2¼	N. Y. Central	1
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	2½	Canada Southern	1½
Canada Southern	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1¾
Canadian Pacific	1	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1½
Chesapeake & Ohio	1½	Norfolk & Western	2½
Chi. & Alton	1½	North American	2⅜
Chi. & E. Ill.	1½	Pacific Coast	7
Chi. Gt. West	1¼	Pacific Mail	3¼
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	3	Penn. R.	2
Chi., Ind. & L.	1⅞	People's Gas	1¼
Chi., I. & L. pf	2⅜	Peoria & East	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	8¼	Pressed S. Car	1
Chi. & Northwest	6⅞	Pressed S. Car pf	1⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Reading	2
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅝	Reading 1st pf	1⅝
Chi. Term. Tran. pf.	1⅞	Reading 2d pf	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Republic Steel	1⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	2	Rep. Steel pf	1¼
Col. South. 1st pf	1	Rubber Goods pf	1½
Col. South. 2d pf	½	St. J. & G. I.	1½
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅞	St. L. & S. F.	2½
Consolidated Gas	4⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	2½
Con. Tobacco	3	St. L. S'w'n	3
Delaware & Hudson	2¾	St. L. S'w'n pf	2
Del., Lack. & W.	1½	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	2¼	Southern Pacific	2⅝
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	Southern Ry.	1
Dul., S. S. & A., pf.	1¼	Southern Ry., pf.	¾
Erie	2	Tenn. Coal & I. pf.	2¾
Erie 1st pf	1⅞	Texas & Pacific	1⅝
Erie 2d pf.	1⅞	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅞
Evans. & T. H.	4½	Twin City R. T.	1⅝
General Electric	1½	Union Bag & Paper	1½
Glucose Sugar	1⅜	Union Pacific	8¼
Great North. pf.	2½	U. S. Leather	1
Hocking Valley	3¾	U. S. Leather pf.	2
Hocking Valley pf.	⅝	U. S. Steel	3½
Illinois Central	4½	U. S. Steel pf.	2
Int. Power	1	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	½
Iowa Central pf.	1	Wabash	1½
Kanawha & Mich.	3	Wabash pf.	2½
Lake Erie & W.	3¼	West. Un. Tel.	1⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Morris & Essex gtd. 7s	1¾

Bonds Declined.

Cent. Br. U. P. 4s	2½	Norfolk & West. 4s	1
Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	5½
Mo., K. & T. 2d	2¼	Union Pac. conv. 4s	1
N. Y., Ont. & W. 4s	1	Wabash deb., B	1¾

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's security market was entirely dominated by the disappointment felt at the failure to settle the steel strike and the fear that a serious rupture occurred between the contestants at the conference held last Saturday. The shares of the Steel Corporation were naturally the centre of interest at the opening—both common and preferred declining about 3 points with a rush. At around 40 for the common and 90 for the preferred heavy supporting orders were encountered, which brought about a fair rally. This, however, did not last, and both issues closed around bottom—sales of over 125,000 shares of the common resulting in a net decline of 3½ points and of over 65,000 shares of the preferred in a decline of 3 points. The threat issued by the leaders of the strike to close all the mills of the corporation was not carried out, but it was stated at strike headquarters that such action would be attempted within a week. Public sentiment continues almost unanimous on the side of the steel company, the feeling being that it is better to fight out the questions involved now rather than to offer further concessions. Of course this will not prevent timid speculative holders from parting with their shares, nor will it curb the ardor of short sellers, but it will powerfully tend to keep investment holdings intact.

The industrial department generally showed considerable weakness, particularly Sugar Trust, which on sales of over 36,000 shares declined 5¾ points. Rumor had it that a small pool was liquidating its holdings of this stock. Amalgamated Copper declined 2⅝ points on sales of nearly 13,000 shares. Other industrial declines were: American Car and Foundry, 1½; Anaconda, 1¼; General Electric, 2; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 2⅞; United States Leather common, 1; United States Leather preferred, 2; Western Union, 1. No special reasons were given for the declines in any of the issues.

The railroad list sympathized to the fullest extent with the depressing industrial situation. Western houses were heavy sellers of the Grangers and Pacific stocks. Over 20,000 shares of St. Paul changed hands at a net decline of 3¼ points, 52,000 shares of Atchison were sold with a net decline of 2⅞, and nearly 67,000 shares of Union Pacific with a net decline of 3¼. These three stocks seemed to be the special objects of attack. In the case of Union Pacific gossip ran on the Directors' meeting to be held next Thursday, with free prediction that there would be no increase in the dividend rate. Other railroad stocks suffering serious net declines were: Atchison preferred, 1½; Baltimore and Ohio, 2⅛; Canada Southern, 1½; Canadian Pacific, 1; Chesapeake and Ohio, Chicago and Alton, and Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 1½ each; Chicago Great Western, 1¼; Rock Island, 1; Delaware and Hudson, 2⅜; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1¾; Denver preferred, 2¼; Erie, 2; Erie first preferred, 1⅞; Illinois Central, 4½; Louisville and Nashville, 1½; Missouri Pacific, 1⅛; "Nickel Plate," 1¾; Ontario and Western, 1½; Norfolk and Western, 2½; Pennsylvania, 2; Reading common, 2; Reading first preferred, 1⅜; Reading second preferred, 1½; Southern Pacific, 2⅝; Southern Railway, 1; St. Louis and San Francisco, 2¼; Texas and Pacific, 1¾; Wabash common, 1½, and Wabash preferred, 2¼.

Local traction stocks were not exempt from the prevailing influence, Brooklyn Rapid Transit declining 2½, Manhattan 2¼, and Metropolitan 2½. Consolidated Gas lost much of its recent rise, 3,700 shares changing hands with a net decline of 4¾. People's Gas declined 1¼.

The long list of declines recorded is in effect the history of yesterday's market. Aside from the strike news there was literally nothing developed to affect values unfavorably; on the contrary, in the matter of earnings at least, some exceedingly favorable reports were published for the fourth week of July, notably for Wabash, St. Louis and San Francisco, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Canadian Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, Louisville and Nashville, Mexican Central, and Mexican National; but these showings passed unheeded, having not the least effect on transactions. A striking and solitary exception was a rise of 3¼ points in St. Lawrence and Adirondack, for which no explanation was offered.

The London market, still remained closed—some interest attaching to its action to-day in view of our declines since last Friday.

The call loan rate did not get above 2½ per cent., at which figure business was generally done. It declined to 2 per cent. at the close. The action of the grain markets would normally have been a favorable factor in the security market, wheat advancing about 1½ cents on good export demand, while corn kept about stationary.

At the close of business bearish pressure was still evident—stop loss orders continuing to be caught, and "short" offerings still heavy. Total sales were in considerable excess of the average for the last few days, reaching nearly 700,000 shares.

EFFECT OF NEW CURRENCY LAW

Since Its Passage 665 National Banks Have Been Organized — Middle States Lead in Number.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Mr. Dawes, the Controller of the Currency, has issued the following statement regarding the results of the passage of the act of March 4, 1900:

"The impetus given to the organization of National banks by the act, which became a law on March 14, 1900, still continues.

"During the sixteen and a half months since the passage of the act there have been organized in the United States 665 National banking associations, with an aggregate capital of $34,267,000, accompanied by a bond deposit aggregating $10,006,200. Of these banks 457 were organized with a capital of less than $50,000, the total amounting to $11,882,000, and 208 with a capital of $50,000 or over, the aggregate amounting to $22,385,000. Included in the total number of organizations are 92 banks with capital of $5,920,000, which were conversions of State institutions, 63 of which were capitalized for less than $50,000 and 25 for $50,000 or over.

"Viewed from a geographical standpoint, the Middle States lead in the total number of organizations—namely, 214, of which 154 were with a capital of less than $50,000, and 60 with a capital of $50,000 or more. The aggregate capital stock of the banks organized in this section was $11,580,000. In the Southern States 159 banks were organized, with an aggregate capital of $8,453,000; 103 of which were of the smaller class and 56 of the larger.

"The next greatest number of organizations occurred in the Western States—namely, 135, with an aggregate capital of $4,385,000; 113 of these banks were of the smaller class and 22 of the larger. In the Eastern States 125 banks, with an aggregate capital of $7,114,000, were organized, of which 70 were with a capital of less than $50,000 and 55 with a capital of $50,000 or more. In the Pacific States, including Hawaii, there were 22 organizations, with an aggregate capital of $1,635,000. Of this number 13 were of the smaller class and 9 were with a capital of $50,000 or more.

"The smallest number of organizations in any geographical division was in the New England States—namely 10, with a total capital of $1,100,000. Three banks were organized in New Hampshire and Connecticut, respectively, two in Maine, and one each in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Four of the number were of the smaller class and six had a capital of $50,000 or over.

"On March 14, 1900, there were in operation 3,617 banks, with an aggregate capital of $616,308,095; bonds on deposit to secure circulation, $244,611,570; circulation, secured by bonds, $216,374,795; bonds secured by lawful money deposited by banks placed in voluntary liquidation in the charge of receivers and those reducing circulation, $36,027,935. On July 31 the number of banks had increased to 4,217; capital to $659,556,695; bonds on deposit to secure circulation to $329,346,430; circulation secured by bonds to $827,039,373, and circulation secured by lawful money to $29,113,530.

"The net increase in the number of banks, capital, &c., during this period was as follows: Number of banks, 600; capital stock, $43,248,680; bonds deposited to secure circulation, $84,736,860; circulation secured by bonds and by lawful money, $101,750,173. Of the aggregate amount of bonds deposited as security for circulation, $329,348,430, a trifle over 96 per cent., i. e., $316,026,150, are 2 per cents of the issue of 1930.

"The circulation of National banking associations reached its maximum on Oct. 23, 1882—namely, $362,400,602, which was $6,247,699 higher than the amount outstanding on July 31, 1901."

AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

Meeting of Directors To-day — Wall Street Talks of Possible Consolidation with Other Companies.

The Directors of the American Cotton Oil Company will meet to-day, and Wall Street yesterday had reports of developments in the way of possible consolidation, including perhaps the Southern Cotton Oil Company and the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company.

These reports had as their basis a circular sent to stockholders of the American Cotton Oil Company, asking for deposits of stocks at the First National Bank, and signed by President Morrison, Vice President Munro, H. C. Fahnestock, Edward Winslow, and J. Kennedy Tod.

The circular asks that the stock thus deposited may be retained for three years, but will be returned, if 80 per cent. of the holders shall so vote. It is proposed to give negotiable certificates of deposit on which the dividends will be paid out pro rata.

The proposed agreement is that the stock can be sold in bulk, but not otherwise, and the limit is $60 a share for the common and $105 for the preferred.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK.

At the office of William Nelson Cromwell, special counsel to the Seventh National Bank, it was said yesterday that in all probability a statement regarding the proposed reorganization would be issued to-day. There was the usual meeting of the Reorganization Committee at Mr. Cromwell's office.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Anthracite coal production in July was officially estimated at 3,250,000 tons.

Reports from the West that a railroad and steamship line between Alaska and Siberia, to cost $200,000,000, is contemplated.

Statement that promoters have taken options on a number of independent telephone lines in the hope of making a through system from Washington to Florida.

According to Chicago dispatches passenger travel in the West continues heavy on all lines and the situation is unusually free from cut-rate disturbances.

Certificates of stock in exchange for full paid receipts of the Investment Company of Philadelphia to be ready for delivery Sept. 3.

Grain traffic of the Western and Southwestern lines last week said to have been the most satisfactory in a long time, largely due to the heavy movement of wheat—2,276,000 bushels, or more than double last year's.

Providence (R. I.) advices that the Nicholson File Company of that city has absorbed the J. Barton Smith Company of Philadelphia, and has now acquired possession of about all the leading manufactories of files and rasps in the country.

Reserve of outside banks $1,706,775 below legal requirements, as shown by last week's statement.

Announcement that the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway certificates of stock, issued in accordance with the resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the company, will be delivered in exchange for the receipts issued on subscriptions, on and after Aug. 8.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4@4½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rate: 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $109,968,808; balances, $4,916,502; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $893,267.

Money on call in London, nominally 1@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2½ per cent. for short and 2½@2 9-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and firm. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85⅜; demand, $4.87⅜; cables, $4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 95@95 1-16 and 95 7-16@95½; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 12½c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—There were few transactions on the Bourse to-day. Internationals were easier and industrials were weak. Rio Tintos declined on news from New York regarding the steel strike.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 30c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 20c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 70.60.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—Business was firm but quiet on the Boerse to-day. Funds were maintained. Local securities were firm and closed unsettled. Canadian Pacifics were strong on increased earnings.

A new development on the Berlin Boerse is the spread to industrial obligations of the distrust heretofore confined chiefly to shares. To-day the Schuckert obligations and several of the Kleinbahnen fell sharply. The difficulties in which the Jakobbiaender Bank of Breslau became involved have been removed by the raising, through a syndicate, of 15,000,000 marks for the purpose of liquidation. The Berlin banks did not participate. The Steed-deutsche Elektrische Lokalbahnen of Munich has decided to go into liquidation. It has been operating the road from Murnau to Oberammergau, which proved unprofitable after the performances of the Passion Play.

MADRID, Aug. 5.—The gold quotation to-day was 39.62.

Holiday in England.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—To-day is a general bank holiday, and all the Exchanges here and in Liverpool are closed.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134.40; Madrid, 39.52; Lisbon, 38.50.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—The loaning rate at the Clearing House to-day was 3 per cent., and New York funds sold at 20c discount. Exchanges, $17,470,144; balances, $1,341,801.

Money on call rules from 3½ to 4½ per cent., mostly 4 per cent. to the best borrowers. Time money is held firmly, 4½ per cent. being, as a rule, the minimum rate for all dates. Outside the banks very choice names and collaterals find a limited market at 4@4¼ per cent. Where collateral is very mixed as high as 5 per cent. is quoted. The market for commercial paper is quiet, the choicest names being quoted at from 4½ to 4¾ per cent.

The stock market was in the hands of the bears to-day. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,190	Atchison	72¼	69¾	69¾
656	Atchison pf.	94	92¼	92½
78	Boston & Maine	193½	192½	193⅝
46	Boston Elevated	182	182	182
11	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	132	132	132
22	C., B. & Q.	197	196	196
5	Erie	48	48	48
78	Fitchburg pf.	145	145	145
9	N. Y., N. H. & H.	215	214½	214½
7	Old Colony	208	208	208
90	Pere Marq. pf. ex. div.	80	80	80
25	Rutland pf.	103	103	103
50	St. Louis & San Fran.	39¾	39¾	39¾
10	Southern Pacific	53½	53½	53½
2,715	Union Pacific	96¾	93¾	93¾
50	West End	96	94⅞	95½

TELEPHONES.

26	Am. Tel. & Tel.	159	158½	158⅝
125	Erie	48	48	48
20	General Electric	252	252	252
330	Massachusetts	38¾	38½	38½
204	Massachusetts pf.	93¾	93	93
106	Westinghouse	70	70	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

31	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	89	89	89
15,981	Am. Sugar	135⅜	130⅝	131
1	Am. Sugar pf.	127½	127½	127½
10	Am. Woolen pf.	77	77	77
50	New Eng. Cot. Yarn pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾
425	New Eng. Gas & Coke	6	6	6
100	Pullman	205	204	204
80	Reece Button Hole	6½	6½	6½
11	Swift Pack. & Prov.	107	107	107
40	Tenn. Coal & Iron	60	60	60
4	Torrington, Class A	29	29	29
367	United Fruit	90½	90	90½
789	United Fruit rights	5	4	5
50	U. S. Leather	13½	13¼	13¼
10	U. S. Leather pf.	19	19	19
10	U. S. Rubber	19	19	19
53	United Shoe Machine pf.	26½	26½	26½
10,811	U. S. Steel	41	40	40

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 5, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110¼	110¼	12,655	Amalgamated Copper.	111½	113⅜	110	110¼	–2⅜
26	29	100	Am. Agric. Chemical	29	29	29	29	+1
87	89	100	Am. Agric. Chem. pf.	90	90	90	90	+1
18	20	100	Am. Bicycle pf	20	20	20	20	.....
27¾	28	2,710	Am. Car & Found. Co.	28⅞	29	28	28	–1½
82	82¼	1,112	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	83½	83½	80	82	–2
33½	34¼	7,600	American Cotton Oil.	34	35½	34	34	.....
31⅝	32½	175	American Ice Co.	32	32	32	32	+¼
21½	27	25	Am. Linseed Co.	23½	23½	23½	23½	.....
61	63	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	62	62	62	62	–3
24⅜	25½	550	American Locomotive.	25⅞	25⅞	25	25	.....
85	86½	50	Am. Locomotive pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	–½
51⅞	52	2,820	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	51⅞	52	51	52	–⅜
99⅞	100	800	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	100½	100⅜	99⅞	99⅞	–⅛
85	85¼	200	American Snuff pf.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	–¼
130½	130⅝	36,650	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	135¾	135⅞	130⅝	130⅝	–5¾
124	130	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	128½	128½	128½	128½	+1½
130	132	1,100	American Tobacco, ctfs	130½	130½	130	130	–2
42½	43	2,200	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44	44	42¼	43	–1¼
69¾	69⅞	53,300	At., T. & S. F.	71¾	72⅜	69½	69⅞	–2⅝
92⅞	93	10,150	At., T. & S. F. pf.	94	94	92	92⅞	–1½
94½	95	2,600	Baltimore & Ohio	96	96	94	94⅝	–2⅛
92	93	250	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	92⅜	92½	92½	92⅝	–⅜
72	73½	7,855	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	75¼	75½	72⅝	73¼	–2½
66¼	67	300	Canada Southern	67¾	67¾	66½	66½	–1½
107½	108	2,100	Canadian Pacific	107⅞	108	107	107	–1
43⅜	44½	3,400	Chesapeake & Ohio.	45	45¼	43	44	–1½
36¼	37	2,100	Chicago & Alton	37	37	36	36	–1
75½	76	100	Chicago. & Alton pf.	75¾	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	–⅛
120	130	200	Chicago & East. Ill.	120½	120½	120½	120½	–1½
20⅝	21	4,600	Chicago Great West.	22	22	20¾	20⅞	–1¼
81⅞	82	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	82	82	82	82	+1
44⅜	47¾	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	47⅜	47⅜	45⅜	45⅜	–3
32¾	32⅞	400	Chi. Ind. & Louis.	33	33	32	32½	–1⅞
67	68½	300	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	68½	68½	67⅝	67⅝	–2⅞
155¼	155½	20,510	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	158	158	155	155¼	–3¼
		95	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	184¾	185¼	184¾	185¾	.....
188	192	1,400	Chicago & Northw.	190	190	187	189	–6¾
135	136	2,200	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	136¾	137	135	136	–1
18	18½	900	Chi. Term. Trans.	18½	18½	18	18	–¾
38¼	37	400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37	37	36⅝	36⅝	–1⅛
89	89½	500	C., C., C. & St. L.	90	90	89½	89½	–1
94	94½	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	95	95	93½	93½	–2
12⅜	13	300	Colorado Southern	13	13	13	13	–⅛
49⅞	50	600	Col. Southern 1st pf.	50	50	50	50	–1
21½	22	500	Col. Southern 2d pf.	22	22	22	22	–½
9	10	300	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	10	10¼	10	10¼	–¼
217½	219	3,700	Consolidated Gas	221	221	217½	217¾	–4¾
65	65¼	800	Con. Tobacco Co	65⅞	66¼	65¼	65¼	–1
157	158	1,300	Delaware & Hudson.	159	159¼	158	158	–2⅜
223	225	300	Del., Lack. & West.	227½	227½	227½	227½	–1⅝
88¼	88¾	1,330	Denver & R. G. pf.	90⅛	90¼	88½	89	–2¼
7⅞	8	100	Dist. of America	8	8	8	8	.....
9	9⅜	200	Dul., S. S. & At.	10	10	10	10	–¼
17	18½	200	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	17⅝	17⅝	17	17	–1¼
33⅝	35½	18,880	Erie	36¾	36¾	35⅛	35⅜	–2
63⅜	63⅝	2,750	Erie 1st pf	64	64	63	63⅞	–1⅞
48¼	50	100	Erie 2d pf	48½	48½	48¼	48¼	–2
50	53	440	Evans. & T. H.	51	51	50½	50½	–1½
250	253	400	General Electric	252	252¼	252	252	–2
53	54¼	310	Glucose Sugar Ref.	54½	54½	53⅞	53⅞	–1⅝
107	109	200	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	107	107	107	107	+6⅞
173	175	600	Great Northern pf.	173	173	173	173	–2½
48¼	49½	300	Hocking Valley	50	50	49½	49½	–⅜
73¼	73½	665	Hocking Valley pf.	74⅜	74⅜	73⅜	73⅜	–⅝
141¾	142	3,800	Illinois Central	144½	144½	141½	141¾	–4½
20	20½	500	International Paper	20⅝	21	20¼	20¼	–¼
75	76	100	Internat. Paper pf.	75	75	75	75	–¼
90	90¼	900	Internat. Power Co.	91½	91⅝	90½	90¼	–1
6¼	7	100	International Silver.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+¼
34	36	10	Iowa Central	34¼	34½	34¼	34¼	.....
72	72¼	200	Iowa Central pf.	72	72	72	72	–1
30	31	700	Kanawha & Michigan.	31¾	31⅞	31	31	–3
50½	52¼	300	Lake Erie & West.	53	53	50¾	50¾	–3½
100	100¼	9,225	Louisville & Nashville.	100¼	101	99⅞	100	–1½
115¼	115⅞	6,625	Manhattan Elevated	116⅜	117	115⅝	115⅞	–2¼
163½	164	1,300	Met. Street Railway	166	166	163¼	163¼	–2½
22	22¼	900	Mexican Central	22¼	22¾	22¼	22¼	–⅞
⅞	9	500	Mexican National ctfs.	9¼	9¼	9	9	–⅛
23	23¼	100	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	23½	23½	23½	23½	–1
69⅞	70	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	71	71	70	70	–2½
25	25¼	1,120	Mo., Kan. & Texas	25¼	25¼	24⅝	25	–½
51¼	51½	1,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	51½	51⅝	51¼	51¼	–½
94½	95¼	8,700	Missouri Pacific	95¾	96¼	94⅝	95½	–1½
41½	42½	100	National Biscuit Co.	42	42	42	42	.....
19⅞	20	100	National Lead Co.	19½	19½	19½	19½	.....
135	140	125	New York Air Brake.	135	135	135	135	–3
150	150½	3,650	New York Central	150¾	150¾	149¾	150	–1
36⅜	37¾	450	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	37¾	37¾	36¾	36¾	–1⅝
31½	31¾	7,300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	32⅝	32⅝	31½	31½	–1½
49⅞	50	8,300	Norfolk & West.	51½	52	49¾	49¾	–2½
88	90	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	89	89	89	89	.....
98¼	98¾	300	North American	99	99	98¼	98¾	–2¾
.....	100	35	Northern Pacific pf.	96½	96½	96½	96⅝	–⅞
60	65	100	Pacific Coast	63	63	63	63	–7
37½	39	600	Pacific Mail	40	40	37⅝	37⅝	–3¼
142	142¼	19,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	143¾	144⅛	142	142	–2
112¼	112⅜	3,700	People's Gas, Chicago.	113⅜	114	112¼	112⅜	–1¼
23	26	100	Peoria & Eastern	25½	25½	25½	25½	–½
100	102	200	Pittsb., C. & St. L. pf.	102	102	102	102	.....
41¾	42	900	Pressed Steel Car	42¼	42¼	42	42	–1
82⅜	85	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	82¼	82½	82¼	82¼	–1¾
204	206	200	Pullman Company	205	205	205	205	.....
39¼	40	9,200	Reading	40¾	40⅞	39½	39½	–2
75¼	75⅞	3,000	Reading 1st pf	76	76½	75⅝	75½	–1⅝
50	50¾	1,400	Reading 2d pf	51⅝	52	50⅜	50⅜	–1½
18¼	18⅜	1,350	Repub. Iron & Steel.	19	19	18¼	18⅜	–1⅝
72	72¼	600	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	74	74	72½	72½	–1½
76½	76¾	100	Rubber Goods pf.	77	77	77	77	–1½
104	105	4,200	St. L. & Adirondack.	102½	104¼	102	104¼	+3½
11	12¼	100	St. J. & G. I.	11	11	11	11	–1½
37¼	37⅞	2,300	St. L. & San Fran.	39	39	37½	37½	–2¼
65¼	65½	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	67	67	65½	65½	–2½
26¼	27	210	St. Louis Southw.	27¼	27½	27	27	–3
57	58¾	1,910	St. Louis Southw. pf.	58⅞	58⅞	58	58	–2
31¼	32	300	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	32½	33	32	32	–1
51¾	52	43,200	Southern Pacific	53⅜	53⅜	51¼	51⅞	–2⅝
28¼	28⅝	10,500	Southern Railway	28⅝	28⅝	28	28⅛	–1
83	83½	1,200	Southern Railway pf.	83⅜	83½	82½	83½	–¾
6⅝	7	100	Standard R. & T.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	–⅛
58½	59¼	2,700	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	61	61	58½	59⅛	–2⅞
38¼	38¾	2,900	Texas Pacific	39⅝	39⅝	38¼	38¼	–1⅝
32¾	33	300	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	–⅞
93	93½	600	Twin City R. T.	94	94	93⅛	93⅛	–1⅝
14¼	15	600	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	15¼	15½	15	15	–⅛
96⅜	96⅝	66,000	Union Pacific	97½	98¼	96¼	93⅜	–3½
87¼	88	1,200	Union Pacific pf.	88½	88½	87⅞	87⅞	–⅜
40	40¼	126,175	United States Steel.	41	41	40	40	–⅜
89⅝	89⅞	61,100	U. S. Steel pf.	90¼	90⅝	89⅝	89⅝	–3
12¼	12⅝	2,650	United States Leather.	13⅜	13⅜	12¼	12¼	–1
78⅜	79¼	1,080	U. S. Leather pf.	79½	79½	78½	78½	–2
17⅞	18	320	United States Rubber.	18	18	17¼	17⅜	–¼
55	58	50	U. S. Rubber pf.	58	58	58	58	.....
59¼	60	700	Va.-Car. Chemical	60	60¾	59½	59½	–⅝
123½	124	200	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	124½	124½	123½	123½	–1½
19¾	20	2,200	Wabash	20⅞	21	19⅝	19⅝	–1¼
37	38¼	4,900	Wabash pf	39	39	37	37	–2¼
90	90¾	4,300	Western Union Tel.	91¼	91¼	90⅛	90⅛	–1⅝
17⅜	17⅞	700	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	18	18	17¼	17¼	–⅝
49	50	500	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	51	51	49	50	.....
..	..	900	Wisconsin Central	20	20¼	20	20	–¼
Sales.....		659,047						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¾	108½	K. City So.	..	21
2s, c., 1930	107¾	108½	K. C. So. pf.	36½	40
3s, r., 1908	108¼	108¾	K. & M.	7	8
3s, c., 1918	108¼	109	K. & D. M.	..	..
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109	do pf	30	35
4s, r., 1907	113	113½	King. & P.	..	9
4s, c., 1907	113	113½	Lackaw. Gas.	..	97
4s, r., 1925	137	138	Gas pf.	99	101
4s, c., 1925	137	138	L. E. & W.	..	..
5s, r., 1904	107¾	108¼	do pf	115	120
5s, c., 1904	107¾	108¼	Lake Shore	250⅛	275
D. C. 3-65s	124	..	Long Island	75	90
			Man. Beach	13	19
Adams Exp.	170	180	Md. Coal pf.	70	77
Alb. & Sus.	220	..	Met. W. S.	..	..
Alle. & W.	120	..	El., Chi.	35½	37
Am. Biscuit	3	4	Mex. W. S.	..	..
Am. Coal	180	200	El., Chi. pf.	92	95
Am. C. O. pf.	90	91½	Mich. Cent.	105	..
Am. D. T.	34	39½	Mil. El. R. & L. pf.	..	117
Am. Express.	190	200	M. & St. L.	106	108
Am. L. Co. pf	67	69	M. & St. L. pf	114	115
Am. M. Co.	6½	7	Mob. & Ohio	81½	83
A. M. Co. pf.	27	30	N. C. & St. L.	75	100
Am. Snuff	41	46	Nat. B. pf.	100	103
Am. T. & C.	98	101	Nat. Lead pf.	90	92
Am. T. pf.	140	145	Nat. Salt	40	41
Am. W. Co.	17⅜	18	Nat. Salt pf.	75½	76
Am. W. Co. pf	75	80	New Cent. C.	27	35
Ann Arbor	21¼	25	N. Y. & N. H.	214½	216½
Ann Arb. pf.	52	55	N. Y., C. & St. L.	105	112
B. A. L. pf.	108	..	N. Y. L. 2d pf.	74	76½
B. U. Gas.	214	218	O. & L. Gas.	25	33
Bruns. City	9¼	10	Ont. Mining.	8¾	9½
B., R. & P.	86	93	P. C. 1st pf.	93	100
B., R. & P. pf.	121	128	P. C. 2d pf.	65	72
C., C. & C.	40	..	P., C., C. & St. L.	73	78½
C. R. R. of N. J.	162	..	P. F. W. & C.	189	..
C. & E. I. pf.	..	133	P. F. W. & C. sp.	..	..
Chi. G. W. deb	90	92	P. & O.	125	140
C., St. P., M. & O.	185	198	P. F. W. & C. pf.	..	..
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	118	Quicksilver	3	4½
C., L. & W.	30	35	Quicks'r. pf.	8½	10½
C., L. & W. pf.	67	72	Rens. & S.	201	215
Cleve. & P.	189	..	Rub. Goods.	29	30
C. F. & I. pf.	123	132	St. J. & G. I.	..	..
Com. Cable.	180	190	2d pf.	25	28
Cons. Coal.	61	65	St. L. & S. F.	78	80
Con. T. pf.	115	118	1st pf.	78	81
D. & R. G.	40½	41	St. Sh. S. & I. pf.	..	..
D. M. & F. D. pf.	31	38	St. P. & D.	22	39
D. pf.	110	150	Third Av.	120	122
Diamond M.	144½	146	T., P. & W.	8½	..
D. of A. pf.	27½	29	T. St. L. & W.	20¼	22
E. & T. H. pf.	80	85	U. B. & P.	70¾	74
Homestake	97	100	U. S. Ex.	85	90
Ill. Cent.	1.1.102	..	Wells-F. Ex.	140	160
Int. S. pf.	33½	39¼	W. & L. E.	..	..
Int. S. P.	35	40	2d pf.	28½	29
Int. S. P. pf.	83	85			
J. & Chi.	173	..			

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 58⅝c. Mexican dollars at 46c.

On the Stock Exchange, 200 Standard sold at $3.50.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 Argentum Juanita sold at .16, seller 10; 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.15, 500 Hale & Norcross at .25, 400 Isabella at .48, 200 Mollie Gibson at .35, 300 Moulton at .35, 1,000 Ophir at .75, and 100 Standard at 2.85.

Payments for Gold.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $686,000 for Klondike gold deposited at San Francisco and Seattle for the Bank of British North America and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The Bank of British North America has advices of $450,000 more to come from San Francisco.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$177,968,212
Gold	100,634,553
Silver	38,067,016
United States notes	13,139,866
Treasury notes of 1890	178,716
National banknotes	8,650,491
Total receipts this day	2,004,579
Total receipts this month	7,339,287
Total receipts this year	59,659,627
Total expenditures this day	1,725,000
Total expenditures this month	7,155,000
Total expenditures this year	59,462,590
Deposits in National banks	103,518,212
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	600,800
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	1,415,262
Customs	525,894
Miscellaneous	63,422

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$292,235,689
Silver dollars	437,217,000
Silver dollars of 1890	255,367
Silver bullion of 1890	45,587,633
Total	$775,295,689

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$292,235,689
Silver certificates outstanding	437,217,000
Treasury notes outstanding	45,843,000
Total	$775,295,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$64,645,785
Gold certificates	35,988,770
Silver coin and bullion	20,204,001
Silver certificates	5,883,015
United States notes	13,139,866
Other assets	19,827,984
Total in Treasury	$159,669,423
Deposits in National banks	103,518,212
Total	$263,187,635
Current liabilities	85,219,423
Available cash balance	$177,968,212

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in July showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Ann Arbor	$6,274
Canadian Pacific	189,000
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	11,777
Chicago Great Western	64,285
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	39,412
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	12,262
Denver & Rio Grande	24,700
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,483
Evansville & Indianapolis	1,127
Evansville & Terre Haute	4,837
Kanawha & Michigan	3,034
Louisville & Nashville	138,971
Mexican National	16,102
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	131,966
Rio Grande Southern	131
St. Louis & San Francisco	100,452
Toledo & Ohio Central	20,997
Toledo, Peoria & Western	1,824
Wabash	83,757
Total increase 19 roads	$864,294
Total increase 23 roads	$1,145,087
Increase previously reported	280,793

The following showed decreases:

Mexican Central	10,088
Rio Grande Western	4,100
Total decrease 2 roads	$14,188
Decrease previously reported	9,250
Total decrease 3 roads	$23,438
Net increase	$1,121,649

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Hide & L 6s 5,000 ..... 35½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 97⅛ 1,000 ..... 97¼
Atch., Top & Santa Fe gen 4s 6,000 ..... 103¼ 37,000 103
Adjustment 4s 1,000 ..... 96¾
Balt & Ohio 4s 10,000 ..... 103 16,000 ..... 103¼ 1,000 ..... 103 1,500 ..... 102⅝
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s 1,000 ..... 89¼ 12,000 89
Balt & O sub ctfs for 4s, con, gtd, 1911, all ins pd 30,000 ..... 104⅝
Canada Southern 2d, registered 1,000 107
Cent Branch Ry 4s 2,000 ..... 90½
Cent Branch U P 1st 5,000 91
Cent of Ga 1st inc 15,000 ..... 78½
Cent of N J gen 5s 2,000 ..... 129¼
Cent Pac gtd 4s 5,000 ..... 101½
15,000s20F 101½
Ches & O gen 4½s 1,000 ..... 107½
Chi & Alton 3½s 16,000 ..... 84⅜ 7,000 ..... 84¼
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds 30,000 ..... 98½ 324,000 ..... 98⅝ 301,000 ..... 98⅜ 25,000 ..... 98¼ 163,000 98
Chi, R I & Q deb 5s 1,000 ..... 109¾
Chi, M & St P, C & P W 5s 2,000 ..... 117½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 4,000 ..... 106½ 11,000 ..... 106½
Chi Term Tran 4s 5,000 ..... 94½
Col Mid 1st 3-4s 1,000 ..... 80½
Col & South 1st 4s 21,000 ..... 87 D & H Pa Div 7s, registered 5,000 149
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s 20,000 ..... 102 2,000 ..... 101½
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s 2,000 ..... 31 10,000 ..... 30½ 5,000 ..... 30¾ 15,000 ..... 30½
East Tenn, V & G con 1st 5s 12,000 119
Eliz, L & Big S 5s 1,000 102
Erie 1st con 4s 5,000 ..... 98¾
Erie 1st gen 4s 10,000 86
Erie, Penn, col tr 4s 1,000 ..... 93¼
Ft Worth & R G 1st 3-4s 5,000 86
Keokuk & D M 1st 1,000 ..... 111⅞
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s 5,000 ..... 101¾
Mex Cent 1st inc 25,000 ..... 30½ 10,000 ..... 30¾ 30,000 ..... 31 15,000 ..... 30½ 5,000 ..... 30¾ 55,000 ..... 30¾ 10,000 ..... 30¾
Mil, L S & W 1st 5,000 ..... 136⅛
Total sales $2,228,500

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	Mex. C. 1st inc.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
1,000	M., K. & T. 2d.	81	81	81	81
$16,000					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.03	.04
Belcher	.05	.06
Best & Belcher	.14	.15
Bullion	.01	.02
Caledonia	.30	.33
Challenge Con.	.34	.35
Chollar	.05	.06
Confidence	1.10	1.10
Con. Cal & Va.	1.85	2.00
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.06	.07
Gould & Curry	.13	.13
Hale & Norcross	.23	.25
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.05	.06
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.13	.12
Occidental Con.	.03	.03
Ophir	.67	.68
Overman	.12	.13
Potosi	.05	.05
Savage	.06	.06
Sag Belcher	.01	.03
Sierra Nevada	.13	.14
Standard	3.65	3.65
Syndicate	.07	.05
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.12	.13
Utah Con.	.01	.02
Yellow Jacket	.27	.24
Silver bars	58⅝	.58⅝
Mexican dollars	.47@47½	.47@47½
Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 5.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
	Bid. Asked.	Bid. Asked.
Acacia	15⅝ 15⅞	15½ 15⅝
Alamo	13½ 14	13½ 14
Argentum	14½ 17	14 17
Anaconda	33 36	33 36
Battle Mountain	16⅞ 17⅛	16⅞ 17½
Blue Bell	14¼ 15½	14¾ 15½
Butterfly	40 41	40 43
C. C. Cons.	7¼ 7¾	7½ 7¾
Coriolanus	10¾ 12	10¾ 12
C., C. & M.	7¼ 7¾	7¼ 12
Columbine Victor	8¾ 9¼	8⅝ 9¼
Dante	5 5½	4⅞ 5
*Dr. Jackpot	62½ 63	60 61
Elkton	177½ 178	177½ 178
El Paso	48¼ 48¾	47½ 48
Fanny Rawlings	18½ 20	18 20¼
Findlay	9⅞ 10¼	9¼ 10
Gold Dollar	17½ 17¾	16½ 16⅝
Golden Cycle	67¼ 69	63½ 65
Golden Fleece	35 38	33 40
Gold Knob	4½ 5	4⅞ 5
Gold Sovereign	4½ 5¼	4 4½
Gould	16½ 16⅞	16½ 17
Hart	8 10	8 10
Ingham	15⅝ 16	15½ 16
Isabella	46 47	44⅝ 44⅞
Jackpot	41¼ 45	40 45
Keystone	8½ 9½	9 10
Last Dollar	55 66	55 67½
Lexington	6 6¾	5½ 5⅞
Little Puck	7⅝ 8	7⅝ 8¼
Mint	15 19	16 18
Mollie Gibson	36 38	34 37
Molly Dwyer	7¼ 7¾	6⅝ 6⅞
Mary Cashen	13 15	13¼ 14½
Moon Anchor	27½ 28½	27 28
National	3¼ 3⅝	3½ 3¾
Nugget	20 21	18 19½
New Haven	5⅝ 6	5 6
Orphan	17½ 18	17 18
Pharmacist	8 8¼	8 8¼
Pinnacle	7¾ 8	7¼ 8
Pointer	8½ 8¾	8⅝ 8¾
Portland	305 307	305 306½
Rose Maud	5¾ 5⅞	5¾ 6
Rose Nicol	6¾ 7	6½ 6¾
Republic	5 5¾	4½ 5
Stocks Mountain	3¾ 3¾	3¾ 3¾
Sedan	7½ 7¾	7¾ 7¾
Vindicator	117 120	117½ 119
Work	13¾ 14	13¾ 13¾
Zoe	2¾ 2¾	2¾ 2¾

*August dividend 1 per cent.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:01	Sun sets...7:11	Moon rises...10:42

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook......	Gov. Isl'd.....	H. Gate.....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:18	Gov. Isl'd..12:30	H. Gate...2:26

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	10:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Valle, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Croix, St. Kitts, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7.

Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Cuba, Yucatan, &c.	12:00 M.	3

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Apartment Hotel on Twenty-sixth Street, Near Broadway, Sold—Other Dealings — Results at Auction.

A. S. Lamphear has sold for Hew Miller the seven-story apartment hotel 28 West Twenty-sixth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Collins & Collins have sold for Judah L. Adler the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 61 East Eighty-first Street, 19 by 102.2.

It is reported that John L. Murphy has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 55 Park Avenue, 17.4 by 80.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for Henry Anderson the six-story apartment house 257 and 259 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, on plot 50 by 99.11.

Robert J. Tracey has bought from Aaron and I. J. Bach the five-story building at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. Braisted & Goedman were the brokers in the transaction.

Leopold Huttor has sold to a builder a plot of about five lots on the east side of Webster Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-fourth and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Streets.

J. Clarence Davies and Francis B. Robert have sold to an investor the five and six story brick factory at the foot of East Fifty-second Street. The plot is about 94 by 156 feet, with water right 75 by 138 feet. The factory is now occupied by the American Tobacco Company. The price paid was about $175,000.

Plans were filed yesterday by Architect John W. Stevens for the ten-story building to be erected by Richard J. Leary at 4 West Sixteenth Street. The structure will occupy a lot 35 by 103.3 and will cost $100,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

240 West Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100, three-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Katherine Stricker $4,200

By Herbert A. Sherman.

121 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 215 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Cornelia U. Elliott 11,100

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Southerly half of Lot 91, on the map of the village of Mount Eden, near Upper Morrisania station, West Farms, all title and interest of Louise Casina Ann Marsh, 19, 1900; sale by order of the Sheriff, to Randell Salisbury 75

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Benjamin Patterson, referee, 520 to 526 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 33.2 by 100.11, with the exception of 520, which is 33.8 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $32,534.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, 20 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 33 feet west of Madison Avenue, 27 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,404.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 236 East Tenth Street, south side, 50 feet west of First Avenue, 28 by 92.3, six-story brick tenement, with stores; all title and interest of Christian W. Fuchs on May 14, 1901.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Mortimer S. Brown, referee, 458 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, 300 feet west of Melrose Avenue, 50 by 118.5, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,852.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Samson Lachman, referee, 1,879 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street, 25.11 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $18,832.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 1,056 Washington Avenue, east side, 168.5 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 25 by 200, two-story frame dwelling and stable. Due on judgment, $6,603.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Campbell E. Locke, referee, 460 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 172 feet west of Convent Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,843.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Alfred L. Julliard, referee, 233 West End Avenue, west side, 52.5 feet south of Seventy-first Street, 16 by 82.10, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,084.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry B. Wesselman, referee, 453 West Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 241.8 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, four-story brown-stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,853.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John A. Straley, referee, 10 West Forty-second Street, north side, 291.8 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 20.10 by 100.5, leasehold, five-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $6,587.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, R. W. G. Welling, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 479.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 4 West Sixteenth Street, for a ten-story brick factory and storage house, 35 by 103.3; Richard J. Leary of 78 West Ninety-fourth Street, owner; John W. Stevens of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $100,000.

Bergen Avenue and Rose Street, northeast corner, for two six-story brick flats, 123.1 by 96.10 by 75.11 by 94.10; L. R. Mestantz of 680 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; Harry S. Howell of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $125,000.

Alterations.

No. 13 East Seventy-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Samuel E. Williamson, premises, owner; John L. Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $350.

No. 113 West Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. Anne E. Benjamin, premises, owner; Michael J. O'Connor of 288 West Ninety-third Street, architect; cost, $11,650.

No. 61 West Forty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Dr. George E. Brewer of 38 West Forty-eighth Street, owner; Snelling & Potter of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Monday, Aug. 5.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 100.2 ft s of 173d St, 50x114.5; Annie Poetsch to Amelia Moser, (mtg $4,000, R S 75 cents)..... $9,000

BROADWAY, 2,180 to 2,193, w s, 68.4 ft s of 78th St, 60.7x irregular; Charles G. Dobbs to George W. Stetson, (mtgs $75,000, R S $26.25) 1

CHERRY ST, 86, n s, 13.3x100x16.8x100; Thomas E. Summers to George Witt, (mtg $6,500) 1

COLUMBIA ST, 115, w s, 175.7 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100; John Braun to Louisa Braun, (R S $2.50) 1

DELANCEY ST, 33 and 35, s e corner of Forsyth St, (131,) 40.3x75; Sarah Davis to Maurice Levy, (mtgs $50,000) 1

FRANKLIN ST, 8, n e s, 70 ft n w of Baxter St, 23x100x22x100; Joseph Crovo to Charles Zerbarini, (R S $9.75)..... 22,000

FRANKLIN ST, 8, n e s, 70 ft n w of Baxter St, 23x100x22x100; Charles Zerbarini to the Society Giuseppe Mazzini Italiana Di Mutuo Soccorso in New York, (mtgs $12,000, R S $10) 22,000

VERMILYEA AV, s s, 25 ft e of Hawthorne St, 50x100; Thomas J. Louther to Benjamin J. Light, (mtg $1,400, R S none) 1

WILLOW LANE, or Road, to Pelham, adjoining land of Thomas Montgomery, Throgg's Neck, 60x150; Albert S. Clapp, to Julia Boes and Lorette Bauman, (R S none) 1

29TH ST, 302, s w s, 60 ft n w of 8th Av, 20x54.9; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company to Mary R. De Courval, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

29TH ST, 304, s w s, 80 ft n w of 8th Av, 20x irregular; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company to Mary R. De Courval, (R S 25 cents)..... 1

29TH ST, 306, s w s, 18.9x98.9; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company to Mary R. De Courval, (R S $2)..... 1

40TH ST, 219, n s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 25x98.9; Louis L. G. Benedict, referee, to Austin B. Fletcher, trustee, &c., (R S $20.) 20,000

61ST ST, 121, n s, 215 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; Sidney J. Cowen, referee, to Cornelia N. Elliott, (R S $11.25)..... 11,100

94TH ST, 209, n s, 146 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27x102.2; Bertha Wachter to Equitable Realty Company, (mtg $28,000, R S $4.25) 1

88TH ST, 113, n s, 209.10 ft e of Park Av, 25.7x100.8; George Haas, referee, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, (R S $10.25)..... 22,900

112TH ST, s s, 266.8 ft e of 8th Av, 66.8x100.11; S. L. H. Ward, referee, to Nelson D. Stillwell, (R S $3.50)..... 9,380

112TH ST, s s, 333.4 ft e of 8th Av, 66.8x100.11; S. L. H. Ward, referee, to Nelson D. Stillwell, (R S $3.50)..... 9,500

168TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of Union Av, 20x126.5; William Robitzek to John Henry Siegmann, (mtgs $6,500, R S 25 cents)..... 1

182D ST, n s, 123 ft w of Bathgate Av, 20x98; Charles D. Robinson, receiver, &c., to Robert Huntley, (R S 50 cents). 3,300

182D ST, n s, 123 ft w of Bathgate Av, 20x98; Robert Huntley, to Gerard C. Connor, (mtg $3,000, R S 50 cents)..... 1

188TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x95; David Stewart, to John O. Baker, (mtg $3,000, R S $1)..... 100

Recorded Leases.

COURTLANDT AV, 777, n w corner of 157th St, store, &c.; Simon Dressel, to John Zoller; 3 years from Oct. 1, 1903.. 1,380

ELIZABETH ST, 77, all; Dora Capparilli, to Gaetano Caliento; 5 years from Oct. 1, 1899 ..... $660

1ST AV, 2,064; Reginalda Gentile, to Raffaele Gentile, 3 years from July 15, 1901 780

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent unless otherwise specified.

ALGER, William G., and another to John Beaver, trustee; Washington St, n w corner of North Moore St, 8-15 parts, due April 16, 1902..... $10,000

ALGER, Edward L., to John Beaver, trustee; Washington St, n w corner of North Moore St, 1-5 part, 1 year..... 10,000

BELMONT, Charlotte, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 22d St, 359 West, 5 years, 4 per cent. 10,000

BOECHER, Gertrude, to Empire City Savings Bank; 143d St, n s, 133.4 ft w of 3d Av, due Nov. 19, 1901..... 4,335

DAUBERT, Henry, to Solomon Fritz and others; 5th Av, 1,480, lease, demand, 6 per cent. 2,500

DOLAN, Thomas F., to James McGuire; 138th St, n s, 500 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 5 years 8,000

HUNTLEY, Robert, to Edwin Hoyt, as guardian; 182d St, or Grove St, n s, 123 ft w of Bathgate, or Madison, Av, 3 years

HUNN, Edward, to James Lee; 2d Av, s s, 305 ft e of 4th St, Wakefield, due Jan. 25, 1903 3,000

LOTZ, Frank, to Augustus F. Mueller; Lot 123, map of part of Hunt's estate, Van Nest Station, 3 years, 6 per cent... 300

LUMSDEN, William, to Jedediah K. Hayword, Sr.; Union Av, n e corner of 150th St, 3 years..... 3,200

MONK, George, and another to Berry B. Simons and another; 21st St, 340 West, 6 months, 6 per cent. 7,000

MORHARDT, or Moorhardt, Mary, to Henry Buttoner; Uncas St, n s, being Lot 304, map of Wilton, Port Morris, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

OETERS, John H., to Mary Lammers; 69th St, n s, 238 ft e of 1st Av, prior mtg $15,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

PAUL, Charles, and wife to Frederick K. James; Fulton St, n w s, Lot 117, map of Washingtonville, 3 years, 6 per cent. 400

PIZZUTIELLO, Teresina, to Italian Savings Bank; 171st St, n s, 155.2 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 5½ per cent., gold..... 8,500

RANSOM, Carol B., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 77th St, s s, 30.3 ft e of Riverside Drive, due Nov. 1, 1902, 4 per cent. 7,000

ROSENBLATT, Leon, to American Mortgage Company; 110th St, 336 East, 3 years 16,000

ROSENBLATT, Leon, to Louis Lese; 110th St, 336 East, prior mtg $16,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,708

ROSENBLATT, Leon, to American Mortgage Company; 109th St, 337 East, 3 years 16,000

ROSENBLATT, Leon, to Louis Lese; 109th St, 337 East, prior mtg $16,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,708

SIEGEL, Abraham, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; Madison Av, n w corner of 106d St, 3 years, 4 per cent. 20,000

SIEGMANN, John, and another to William Robitzek; 168th St, n s, 140 ft e of Union Av, prior mtg $6,500, installments, $125 quarterly 2,000

STETSON, George W., to Charles G. Dobbs; Broadway, 2,189 to 2,193, due Oct. 1, 1903, 4 per cent. 25,000

ZERBARINI, Charles, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Franklin St, 8, 5 years, 4 per cent. 10,000

ZERBARINI, Charles, to Charles Casazza; Franklin St, 8, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARNSTEIN, Millie, to Abraham Siegel.. $5,029

BRAUN, John, individually and executor, to Mary Hoffmann, and another..... 21,000

BRYSON, Andrew, Jr., to The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, ... 5,000

BURGHARD, Edward M., to Karolina Hochemeister, assigns sit. mortgages.... 20,100

GOLDSMITH, Lewis, guardian, to Lewis Goldsmith, as trustee..... Nom.

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to John Haven, assigns two mortgages 21,300

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another, to Henrietta Kahn, assigns two mortgages. 5,900

QUAST, Henry F., and another, executors, to Bertha Feldhausen..... 11,000

ROBINSON, Angeline, W., and another, to William Hogencamp..... 2,500

SMITH, William A., executor, to John J. Welch 11,000

WILHELM, Charles, to Henry Maul, 1-5 interest..... 5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV, e s, 221.11 ft n of 152d St, 60x100; John Barrett against Catherine and Alexander McDonald and John McKinnin, owners and contractors..... 129

BEACH AV, e s, 221.11 ft n of 152d St, 60x100; Joseph Skelly against Catherine and Alexander McDonald and John McKinnin, owners and contractors..... 62

BEACH AV, e s, 221.11 ft n of 152d St, 40x100; Perry P. Hopp against John McKinnin and Catherine McDonald, owners; Alexander McDonald, owner and contractor 25

2D AV and 128th St, s w corner, 24.11x 105; Joseph Danella against Simon Herman and another, owners and lessees; Henry Kolb and another, contractors.. 75

2D AV and 126th St, s w corner, 24.11x 105; Joseph Danella against Simon Herman and another, owners and lessees; Henry Kolb and another, contractors.. 75

102.11; Alfred Marsich against Otto Weber, owner and contractor..... 1,221

27TH ST, 26 West; Barnet Kimlar against Reba E. Weiher, owner; Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., contractor..... 385

45TH ST, 59 to 63 West; Hugh J. Barron against G. J. & C. J. Weber and another, owners and contractors..... 7,207

60TH ST and Broadway, s w corner, 75x 100; Thomas J. Kenealy and another against John Appleby, owner; Columbus Amusement Company and another, contractor 8,731

Lis Pendens.

ANTHONY AV., n e corner of Burnside Av, 82 x54.9x103.7x50; William F. Mohr against Joseph P. O'Donnell and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, P. A. Hatting.

COLE ST, s s, Lot 46, map of part of Fordham, 25x96.8; Harriet A. Sheppard against George A. Briggs and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Brady.

CROTONA AV, s e corner of 180th St, 25.3x100 x25x100; C. Adelbert Becker against Charles Diamond and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. P. Hallock.

LENOX AV, n w corner of 136th St, 99.11x125; Max Landwehr against Alexander Haft and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. N. Harris.

LOT 43, northwesterly half, map of part of Fordham; Harriet A. Sheppard against Benjamin Garrison and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Brady.

PLEASANT AV, e s, 76.4 ft n of 115th St, 19.7 x94; the Greenwood Cemetery against Charles Althof and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.

STEBBINS AV, w s, 100 ft s of 169th St, 20x 59.4x irregular, and 169th St, s s, 53 ft w of Stebbins Av, 17x79.10x irregular, two actions; Agnes A. Hunter and another against Alfred Ericson and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

WILLET ST, w s, Lot 10, map of land of Isaac Clason's, 13th Ward, and Norfolk St, n w s, 150 ft w of Houston St, 25x100; Agnes Smith, by guardian, against Loretta Burroughs and another, (partition;) attorney, S. F. Farrell.

3D AV, w s, 31.6 ft n of 181st St, 25x102.11; Alfred Marsich and another against Otto Weber and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

8TH AV, 2,625; H. Rochler & Co. against Patrick J. Kennedy and another, (action to compel assignment of lease, &c.;) attorneys, Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner.

101ST ST, n w corner of Park Av, 25x75.11; the Greenwood Cemetery against Francis J. Schnugg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

ISAAC MILLER.—Isaac Miller, agent, of 235 Henry Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $874 and nominal assets of $1,785 in uncollectible accounts.

H. MORTON MOORE.

Builder Files a Petition in Bankruptcy—His Liabilities, $475,449.

H. Morton Moore, builder, of 211 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $475,449 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $446,000 is for loans on bonds and mortgage, on which he is individually liable on some and jointly liable on others with Ida E. Moore and Margaret Hemple, and the balance of the liabilities is principally for building materials, contracted from 1896 to 1901 to forty-two creditors.

Among the creditors on mortgage liabilities are the United States Life Insurance Company, $160,000; Trustees of the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company, $101,500; Ruth A. Bruce Brown, guardian, $60,000; Sophia R. Furniss, $40,000; Mary Hays, $26,000; Serial Building Loan and Savings Institution, $18,000; Mamie Mayer, $11,750, and August Oppenheimer, $10,000.

Among the creditors for materials are Abraham Steers, $4,000; W. H. McWhirter Company, $5,300, and Liberty Iron Works, $3,500.

Mr. Moore began building in 1888, and has erected many houses and flats in Harlem. For some years past he has operated in the name of his wife, Ida E. Moore.

REUBEN, ROSENBERGER & CO.

The Receiver Appointed by the United States Court in Possession.

The rights of the rival receivers for the firm of Reuben, Rosenberger & Co., manufacturers of women's underwear, of 101 and 103 Wooster Street, were settled yesterday by Judge Thomas of the United States District Court in favor of Clarence S. Houghton, who was appointed receiver by Judge Thomas on July 10. Judge McAdam of the Supreme Court appointed Samuel Sanders receiver on July 9 in proceedings for the dissolution of the copartnership. Mr. Sanders declined to serve, and James J. Nealis was appointed receiver on July 12. Mr. Houghton qualified on July 11 and took possession of the property.

Hence the receiver appointed by the State court, Judge Thomas says, gained neither title nor possession, as against the receiver appointed by the United States court. The action begun to dissolve the partnership did not bring the property into the custody of the Supreme Court, nor could such an action defeat the power of the United States court to administer the property of the firm if it was bankrupt. It is concluded that the receiver appointed by the United States court has superior title, and that he was first in possession.

Judgements.

BOCKEL, John J.—Lippitt Woolen Company, a corporation..... $113

BROOKER, William E., Charles W. Schroader, and Otto J. Spahn—F. M. Du Bois and others..... 1,021

BROOKER, William E., Charles W. Schroader, and Otto J. Spahn—F. M. Du Bois and others..... 472

BLAIR, Jane B.—C. K. Willmer, Secretary 49

BERGIN, John—Julius Kessler & Co.... 98

CUFF, Patrick J.—C. Dages and others.. 101

ENOS, Alanson T., and C. F. Oxley—W. H. Davol, executor..... 1,061

FEITNER, Thomas L., Edward C. Sheehy, Arthur C. Salmon, Thomas J. Patterson, and William F. Grell, Commissioners and Assessors—Society of the Free Church of St. Mary the Virgin, costs...

FEITNER, Thomas L., Edward C. Sheehy, Arthur C. Salmon, Thomas J. Patterson, and Ferdinand Levy, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessors—Society of the Free Church of St. Mary the Virgin..... 142

HENNIN, Frank—Cook & Cokefair..... 115

GRAVIER, Henri J. B.—H. Fischer..... 229

GREENBERG, Isaac—S. Lederer and others 83

GUGEL, August—H. Heppenheimer..... 117

JACOBSSON, Morris—J. Roberts..... 347

KORMAN, Herman—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company 129

KARLSRUHER, Gertrude, and Harriet F. Decker, administratrices—J. Hollingsworth 484

MERCHANT, Mary M.—M. Rosenberg and others 388

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—A. Lack, by guardian..... 522

OWENS, Michael J.—A. Henry..... 96

OWENS, Michael J.—A. Henry..... 275

SINK, Eli—G. N. Robinson..... 177

RIESER, Mary—F. W. Hopkins and others 132

ROOD, Horace E.—R. F. Levy..... 810

SCHNUGG, Francis J.—S. H. Stone and others 73

SICKELS, Charles R.—E. J. Dickinson.. 1,721

SCHRENKEISEN, Martin F.—G. O. Albrecht 173

THE PARK CIRCLE AMUSEMENT Company—United Electric Light and Power Company 45

VILLA, John—P. Imperoti..... 47

W. B. DANFORD COMPANY, a corporation—B. G. Hughes..... 31

WILLARD, William A. P.—H. B. Johnson 72

Summonses.

AMENDED AND SUPPLEMENTAL SUMMONS. —New York Supreme Court.—Trial desired in New York County.—KATHNKA HEINZE and Christian Heinze, her husband; Emilia Herdtfelder and Albert Herdtfelder, her husband; Emma Zschau and Paul Zschau, her husband, plaintiffs, against CELIA VOGT and Henry Vogt, her husband; Reinhold Eurich, Reinhold Eurich, Jr., Louis Ellis Sternberg, Walter Sternberg, Eva Weigelt and Flora Heinze, Augusta Fuhrmann, Frederick Fuhrmann, her husband, or if she be deceased, her heirs at law; her children Theresa, Jorgina, Amanda, Fritz, and other children, if any, they being unknown to plaintiffs; Kristel Weigelt, his wife Louisa, or if he be deceased, his heirs at law, they being unknown to plaintiffs; Theresa Ludwig, afterward Theresa Schoeffler, or Schoeffel, and "James" Ludwig and John or Johan Schoeffel or Schoeffler, her successive husbands, and, if she be deceased, her heirs at law; her children, Lenora or Elinor, Alexander Ludwig or Schoeffel or Schoeffler, Theresa and Gustav Schoeffel or Schoeffler, and her other children, if any, such children being unknown to plaintiffs, and the name "James" being fictitious, the real first name of said Ludwig being unknown to plaintiffs, and the heirs at law of Emilie Hamann, deceased, and each and every person having or claiming any title or interest in the premises mentioned and described in the complaint by, from, through, or under the foregoing mentioned and described persons, or any of them, and all other persons or parties unknown, and the wives and husbands of any and all thereof, having or claiming to have any interest in or lien upon the said premises, and who are or who make any claim whatever as executors, administrators, heirs at law, next of kin, devisees, legatees, grantees, mortgagees, lessees, trustees, committees, assignees, tenants, lienors, creditors, executors, and administrators of any of the persons or owners unknown hereinbefore mentioned or described having or claiming to have any interest in or lien upon the said premises, and each and every other person or persons, owner or owners, having or claiming to have any interest in or lien upon said premises; all of the foregoing parties who are not specifically named being unknown to plaintiffs, defendants.

To the above-mentioned defendants and to each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended and supplemental complaint.

Dated March 15, 1901.

JAMES A. DEERING, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants: Augusta Fuhrmann, Frederick Fuhrmann, her husband, or if she be deceased, her heirs at law; her children Theresa, Jorgina, Amanda, Fritz, and other children, if any, they being unknown to plaintiffs; Kristel Weigelt, his wife Louisa, or if he be deceased, his heirs at law, they being unknown to plaintiffs; Theresa Ludwig, afterward Theresa Schoeffler, or Schoeffel, and "James" Ludwig and John or Johan Schoeffel or Schoeffler, her successive husbands, and, if she be deceased, her heirs at law; her children Leonora or Elinor, Alexander Ludwig or Schoeffel or Schoeffler, Theresa or Gustav Schoeffel or Schoeffler, and her other children, if any, such children being unknown to plaintiffs, and the name "James" being fictitious, the real first name of said Ludwig being unknown to plaintiffs; and the heirs at law of Emilie Hamann, deceased, and each and every person having or claiming any title or interest in the premises mentioned and described in the complaint by, from, through, or under the foregoing mentioned and described persons, or any of them; and all other persons or parties unknown, and the wives and husbands of any and all thereof, having or claiming to have any interest in or lien upon the said premises, and who are or who make any claim whatever as executors, administrators, heirs at law, next of kin, devisees, legatees, grantees, mortgagees, lessees, trustees, committees, assignees, tenants, lienors, creditors, executors, and administrators of any of the persons or owners unknown hereinbefore mentioned or described having or claiming to have any interest in or lien upon the said premises, and each and every other person or persons, owner or owners, having or claiming to have any interest in or lien upon said premises; all of the foregoing parties who are not specifically named being unknown to plaintiffs.

The foregoing amended and supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated July 9th, 1901, and filed July 11, 1901, with a copy of the amended and supplemental complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, which amended and supplemental complaint was originally filed in said office on the 18th day of May, 1901.

The object of this action is to determine the rights and interests of the parties in and to the land described in the complaint, and in and to any award for damages for any portion thereof taken for the opening of Townsend Avenue and 172d Street, and for the partition and division of said portion of said land remaining after the opening of said avenue and street between the parties, according to their respective interests, and that, if such partition cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners, then for a sale thereof.

The following is a brief description of the property affected by the action: Those plots of land in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, known as Lots Nos. 32 and 33, on a map entitled Map of the Village of Mt. Eden, near Upper Morrisania Depot, in the Town of West Farms and County of Westchester, N. Y., February 14, 1853, bounded westerly in front by Eighth Avenue 100 feet, northerly by Lot No. 31 on said map 100 feet, easterly in the rear by the centre line of the block on said map 100 feet, and southerly by Lot No. 34 on said map 100 feet.

Dated New York, July 22, 1901.

JAMES A. DEERING, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

jy23-1aw6wTu

Surrogate's Notices.

CHEEVER, GERTRUDE Y.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gertrude Y. Cheever, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, namely: At the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of September next.—Dated, New York, the 9th day of March, 1901. EDWARD BEMENT, Executor. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Executor, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh12-1awT6m

PECK, KATE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated the 6th day of March, 1901, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE A. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of March, 1901. EDWIN H. PECK, WALTER J. PECK, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route to LONG BRANCH

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER

"COLUMBIA."

Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.*	1:30 P. M.*	3:45 P. M.*
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

*Iron Steamboat "Taufus."

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. R.,
week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Saturdays only,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:50, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

Amusement and Education Combined.

GLEN ISLAND

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY
A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS.
Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful un-swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 4.15 P. M. North 52 St., Bridge, 8.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 2.30, 3.00, 3.50, 4.05 P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M. 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 32d St. and 52d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 5, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, North River, Pier 41, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22nd St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M. 50c.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Round Trip.
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.
Best accommodations; lowest rates. Send for booklets. Wesley Trips Co., 1,135 Broadway, Room 416, New York.

Summonses

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—WILLIAM ALLEN, as trustee of the estate of William B. Filer, bankrupt, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. FILER, MARION THERESA FILER, and the SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS of the City of New York, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.—Action No. 2.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., June 24th, 1901.

HOWARD R. BAYNE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post

Legal Sales.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE OF THE WILMINGTON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

By virtue and in pursuance of the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina in the Fourth Circuit, held at the City of Wilmington, in the State of North Carolina, on the 26th day of June, 1901, in a cause pending in said court, wherein the Morton Trust Company is complainant and the Wilmington Street Railway Company is defendant,

I, Thomas W. Davis, as Special Master, appointed by the said decree, will sell by public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the United States Court House Building in the said City of Wilmington at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 7th day of October, A. D. 1901, all the real and personal property, rights, franchises and privileges, described as follows, to wit:

All and singular the following property of the Wilmington Street Railway Company, viz.: Its line of street railway in and adjacent to or in the vicinity of the City of Wilmington, in the State of North Carolina, and all and singular its rights, titles and interest of every kind and nature in and to its said line of street railway in the City of Wilmington aforesaid, and in the vicinity of said city, including as well that portion thereof which may have been constructed subsequent to the execution of the mortgage recited in the said decree as that which was constructed at the time of the execution of the said mortgage, together with all lands, tenements and hereditaments hereinfore acquired, or which may have been acquired by said company subsequent to the execution of the said mortgage, including the lands situated in the City of Wilmington, State of North Carolina, and bounded and described as follows:

TRACT 1. Beginning in the northern line of Market Street about one hundred and thirty-two feet east of the eastern line of Thirteenth Street at Daggett's southeastern corner, and running thence eastwardly with the line of Market Street, two hundred and fifty-one feet more or less to the centre line of the middle pier of the culvert over Macumber's ditch; thence northwardly parallel with Thirteenth Street one hundred and sixty-five feet; thence westwardly parallel with Market Street two hundred and fifty-one feet more or less to said Daggett's northeastern corner, and thence southwardly along this line to the beginning.

TRACT 2. Beginning at a point on the northern side of Orange Street sixty-three feet westwardly of its intersection with Front Street; running thence westwardly with the line of Orange Street one hundred and thirty-two feet and eight inches to South Water Street; thence with the eastern line of South Water Street northwardly ninety-nine feet; thence eastwardly on a line parallel with Orange Street about one hundred and thirty-seven feet five inches to a stone wall; thence with a line parallel to Front Street southwardly ninety-nine feet to the beginning; being parts of Lots Nos. 6 and 6½, Block No. 138, Turner's plan of the City of Wilmington.

TRACT 3. Also the dock front of the said lots lying west of South Water Street, described as follows: Beginning at the northwestern intersection of South Water Street and Orange Street, thence westwardly with the northern line of Orange Street to its intersection with the channel of the Cape Fear River; thence with the channel of said river northwardly to its intersection with the northern line of Lot No. 6, Block No. 138, said survey; thence with this line eastwardly to its intersection with the western line of South Water Street; thence with the western line of South Water Street southwardly ninety-nine feet to the beginning.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances unto the said three tracts belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion, remainder, income, rents, issues and profits thereof.

And also all assets, rights, titles, interests, property, claims and demands of every kind and nature, wheresoever situate, belonging to the said Railway Company, now held or which may hereafter be acquired by it; and also all charters, franchises, privileges and immunities now owned or possessed or acquired by it, or which may be hereafter acquired by it, from the State of North Carolina or any Governmental agency or department thereof, or any county, municipality, town, township or village therein, or from any source whatever; with all contracts, leases, (including the lease of its so-called "Dummy line" to the Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railroad Company,) patents, licenses, choses in action of every kind and nature soever; also all the railroad of this company, whether constructed previous to or subsequent to the execution of the mortgage recited in the said decree, upon any route in said city, or in the vicinity of the said city, and all equipment of the railroad, constructed previous or subsequent to the execution of the said mortgage, including all cars, horses, harness, stable furniture, mills, engines, machinery, electric plant and apparatus, or other motive power, fixtures of every kind, tools and implements; office, station and depot furniture, dynamos, base frames, dynamo regulators, ampere meters, volt meters, feeders, switches, safety-strip blocks, copper cables, connections, bolts, washers and wiring, lightning arresters, dynamo armatures, Babbitt shells, dynamo brushes, gears, pinion, switches, wire connections, trolleys, trolley attachments, springs, electric lamps, suspension bolts, car switches, trolley wheels, trolley rods and supports; meter brushes, car cut-out boxes, suspension springs, pinions, poles, insulators, brackets, main trolley guy, pull-off, span, guard and feeder wires, and all other goods and chattels appertaining to the proper equipment and operation of said railroad, whether purchased or acquired for the purposes of said road previous or subsequent to the execution of the said mortgage, and also all property, real, personal and mixed, whether acquired previous or subsequent to the execution of the said mortgage for the purposes of furnishing and selling electric current for the production of arc and incandescent light and also power and heat; all of which the parties to the said mortgage agreed to consider as a part of the realty thereby conveyed.

The entire property described as aforesaid will be sold as a single parcel, and as an entirety.

No bid will be received for the said property less than the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and upon acceptance of any bid for said property the purchaser or purchasers must forthwith deposit with the Master the sum of $10,000 in money or check satisfactory to the said Master. In the event that the successful bidder shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the Master, the Master will without further delay proceed to resell the said property as above described without further order of court or notice. All money deposited by bidder or bidders whose bids shall not be accepted will be immediately returned to him or them by the Master, and in the event that the Court shall not confirm any sale as made, the deposit shall be returned to the successful bidder without charge or diminution.

If the Court shall confirm any such sale upon due return of the same by the Master the purchaser or purchasers shall have thirty days within which to pay or settle for the balance due upon the said purchase, and in default thereof the Court may order a re-sale of said property, and said purchaser or purchasers shall be liable for all the expenses thereof and for any deficiency in the price realized thereon, and the money deposited by the said purchaser or purchasers upon the acceptance of his or their bid shall be applied to such deficiency.

The purchaser or purchasers at said sale may satisfy and make good any part of his or their bid not required to be paid in cash under the said decree or any subsequent decree by turning in any bonds or coupons of the said The Wilmington Street Railway Company secured by the aforesaid mortgage of February 1st, 1895, and shall receive upon such bonds and coupons on account of his or their bid for the sum or sums which would be payable for or on account of such bonds and coupons out of the purchase price if the whole amount thereof had been paid in cash.

It is provided in the said decree that the purchaser or purchasers of the said property shall take the same subject to the liens (if any there be thereon) which are prior to the said mortgage, including taxes, assessments, and water rates, if any, which may be liens upon the property sold; and that the said sale is made subject to any and all claims (if any there be) for compensation or wages of laborers and employes and of other claimants on account of maintenance and operation of the property directed to be sold, which shall be adjudged by the said Court upon proper petition to be a claim superior in equity to the said mortgage.

Upon confirmation of the sale by the Court, the Master will execute and deliver a deed or deeds of conveyance to the purchaser or purchasers at said sale, or to his or their assigns, of the said premises and property, and the said deed or deeds when made and delivered shall vest in the grantee or grantees all the right, title, estate, interest, property, and equity of redemption of, in, and to all and singular the real and personal estate, property, premises, and franchises therein described in fee simple absolute forever, and shall entitle the grantee or grantees upon compliance with the conditions of said sale to the possession of said premises and property and shall be a perpetual bar, both in law and equity, to the defendant, The Wilmington Street Railway Company, and all persons claiming by every deed under it of, in, or to the said premises, property, and franchises so sold and conveyed or any part and parcel thereof; and it is further provided that, upon presentation of the Master's deed or duly certified copy thereof, the defendant, The Wilmington Street Railway Company, shall execute, acknowledge, and deliver to the grantee or grantees in said Master's deed a quitclaim deed of all its right, title, and interest of every kind in and to the said property and premises, and that the purchaser or purchasers at such sale shall be let in to possession of the premises upon the production of the said deed or deeds.

The said sale will be made subject to the terms, conditions, reservations, and obligations in the said decree contained.

And for further particulars reference is hereby made to the said decree of said court.

Dated this 6th day of August, A. D. 1901.

THOMAS W. DAVIS, Special Master.

GEORGE ROUNTREE, Esq., Wilmington, N. C., Solicitor for Complainant.

Surrogate's Notices.

KLING, ABRAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAM KLING, late of the County of New York, City and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, namely, at the office of Rastus S. Ransom, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of August, 1901. ADELAIDE N. KLING, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y. au6-1aw6mTu

SMITH, CATHERINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE A. SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 629 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of February, 1901. WILLIS A. SMITH, SAMUEL E. SMITH, Administrators. DEMING & DEMING, Attorneys for Administrators, 220 Broadway, New York City. S. of M.

Feb. 5-1aw-6m-Tu

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FANNY C. LYON and others as trustee, etc., plaintiff, against JOHN D. HALLORAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2nd day of July, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of August, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and designated as lot number thirteen (13) and part of lot number eighteen (18) on Block number One on a Map entitled "Map showing part of property near Fort Morris belonging to Samuel E. Lyon, Esq.," dated August 27th, 1880, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on October 15th, 1880, as Map number 853, and which is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Concord Avenue, distant two hundred and fifty (250) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Concord Avenue with the northerly line of Division Avenue as laid down on said Map, and running thence northwardly along the westerly line of Concord Avenue twenty (20) feet to the southerly side of lot number thirteen (14) on said Map, thence westwardly and parallel with Division Avenue aforesaid and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet to the easterly side of lot number nineteen (19) on said Map, thence southwardly and along the easterly side of said lot number nineteen (19) and parallel with Concord Avenue aforesaid twenty (20) feet to the northerly side of lot number twelve (12) on said Map, thence eastwardly and along the northerly side of said lot number twelve (12) and parallel with Division Avenue aforesaid and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet (100 ft.) to the point or place of beginning. The streets and avenues above mentioned and shown on said Map being referred to herein and shown thereon for convenience in description only and not with intent to dedicate the same to public use. Excepting a narrow strip, if any, taken from the front of said lot by the city of New York for Concord Avenue at the opening thereof.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1901.

JOHN V. McAVOY, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 347 Concord Avenue, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York:

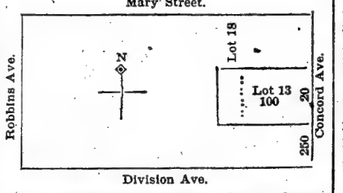

Division Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is three thousand one hundred eighty-seven and 8.100 dollars, ($3,187.08,) with interest thereon from the 19th day of June, 1901, together with the plaintiffs' costs and allowance, amounting to two hundred fifty-three and 60.100 dollars, ($253.60,) together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates and other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is two hundred sixty-nine and 56.100 dollars ($269.56) and interest, and also the taxes and water rates for the year 1901 in case they are liens upon the above described property at the time of the completion of the sale, and also any assessment which may become a lien on said property between the date hereof and the completion of the sale.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1901.

JOHN V. McAVOY, Referee.

au6-2aw3wTu&W&au27.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FLORENCE N. ROSE, Plaintiff, against JEREMIAH FLANAGAN et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bernard Smyth & Sons, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York,

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue distant seventy-five feet and eight inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; running thence westerly parallel to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street seventy-five feet; thence running southerly and parallel to Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue nineteen feet and eight inches; thence running easterly and parallel to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue; thence running northerly along the westerly side of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue nineteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning; be said dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1901. MAX MOSES, Referee.

STUDIN & EHRICH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 287 Lenox Avenue:

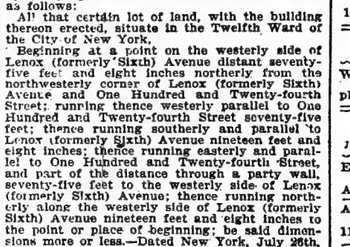

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,098.00, with interest thereon from the 17th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $195.39, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee is $60 dollars and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $15,000 and interest thereon at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum from the 1st day of January, 1901, and also subject to a lease expiring on the 1st day of May, 1903, at an annual rental of 1,600 Dollars, payable as follows: $225.00 on May 1st of each year and $125.00 on the first of each of the other eleven months of each year during said term of said lease.—Dated New York, 28th day of July, 1901.

MAX MOSES, Referee.

jy30-2aw3wTu&F&au22

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY E. HOWLAND, as substituted trustee under the last will and testament of Jacob R. Nevius, deceased, against JOHN E. DOYLE and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date July 31, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and lying in the block designated on the land map of the City of New York as Block 2,546, in Section 10, and further bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of the Southern Boulevard at a point distant one hundred and twenty-five and seventy-one one hundredths (175 71-100) feet easterly, measured along the northerly side of said Southern Boulevard, from the easterly side of Saint Ann's Avenue; thence northerly, parallel with Saint Ann's Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-seven and sixty-five one hundredths (87 65-100) feet to a point distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet easterly at right angles from Saint Ann's Avenue; thence easterly and at right angles to said Saint Ann's Avenue, five (5) feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Saint Ann's Avenue, five (5) feet; thence easterly, again at right angles to Saint Ann's Avenue, twenty (20) feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Saint Ann's Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, eighty-nine and twenty-three one hundredths (89 23-100) feet to the northerly side of the Southern Boulevard, and thence westerly along said northerly side of the Southern Boulevard twenty-five and twenty-three one hundredths (25 23-100) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 2, 1901.

AUGUST C. NANZ, Referee.

HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street number is 841 Southern Boulevard.

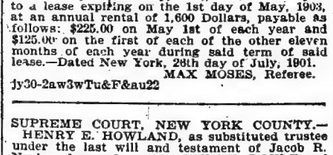

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $15,156.52, with interest thereon from July 31, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $340.97, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, (including taxes for 1901, if then a lien,) assessments, and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,175.00.—Dated New York, August 2, 1901.

AUGUST C. NANZ, Referee.

aug2-2aw3wF&Tu&Aug23

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

Note House, Location, Terms

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson

opposite Grant's Tomb.

270 feet above the River.

Think of the unsatisfactory feature of house or flat renting. Consider how much you could safely agree to pay per month for the privilege of owning your own home. Inquire what we can give you for that figure.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N. Y

City Real Estate for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ONLY $3,800 WILL BUY BEAUTIFUL CORNER HOUSE, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, NEAR WESTCHESTER AVENUE TROLLEY; SMALL AMOUNT OF CASH; OWNER NEEDS MONEY. WOOLSEY & CAMPBELL, 2,003 BOSTON ROAD.

Choice building lots, $375 up; seven-room house built to order, $1,500, payment $15 up, principal and interest; property near "L" extension, trolley. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St. Open Sundays.

Will sacrifice beautiful brownstone house; open plumbing, tiled bathroom, mirrors; equity $2,000; might exchange for two-family house in Bronx. 200 West 130th St.

Bronx.—$500 will buy 7-room new house; all improvements. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$300 Cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; on plot 50x100; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day. John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Seven-room residence, full lot, Woodside, $1,500, $300 cash; long mortgage. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Half price, corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St., B'klyn.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Allendale, hour out, (main line Erie.)—$330 yearly, attractive home; 40 acres, stone dwelling 12 rooms, large outbuildings, perfect order; fruit, lake, stream; high, healthy location; main driveway. Walter Dewsnap, 150 Nassau St.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale or to Lease.

Light two-story and basement brick factory, 40x90 feet, within 60 miles of New York, on Erie R. R.; new engine and boiler; water on premises; electric light; within two blocks of freight and passenger depot; plot 100x125 feet, extending back to railroad. For further particulars address Lock Box No. 21, Hawley, Penn.

Some very cheap and desirable farms for sale and exchange, $5,000 and upward. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Houses and flats to let, also money to loan on bond and mortgages from private people. E. J. Douse, 3,059 3d Av., real estate.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 101st St.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Let—First floor and basement, 88 Thomas St., old established carpenter shop; rent, $20 per month. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate, 146 West 23d St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartment; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Five-story factory or warehouse, 246-247 South, through to Water, 48x100. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Factory or warehouse, 5-story, 440 Water, near Market Slip, size 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Business Property Wanted.

Painter wants large basement above 34th St. Address C. K., 969 Forest Av.

New Jersey Property to Let.

Allendale, hour out, (main line Erie.)—$330 yearly, attractive home; 40 acres, stone dwelling, 12 rooms, large outbuildings, perfect order; fruit, lake, stream; high, healthy location; main driveway. Walter Dewsnap, 150 Nassau St.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Montclair, N. J.—Furnished house; 9 rooms; shade; one month only, $40. U., Box 176 Times.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—IDA J. RAY, plaintiff, against CAROLINE HARTWELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West End Avenue, (formerly known as Eleventh Avenue,) distant fifty-two feet and five inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Seventy-first Street with the said westerly side of said West End Avenue, running thence westerly on a line drawn parallel to the said southerly side of said Seventy-first Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-two feet and ten inches; thence southerly on a line drawn parallel to the said westerly side of said West End Avenue sixteen feet; thence easterly on a line drawn parallel to the said southerly side of said Seventy-first Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-two feet and ten inches to the said westerly side of said West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the said westerly side of said West End Avenue sixteen feet to the point or place of beginning, being a part of the premises which were conveyed to the said Caroline Hartwell by Jacob D. Butler and wife by deed dated June 24, 1898, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, July 3d, 1898, in Section 4, Liber 49 of Conv., P. 455.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1901.

ALFRED L. JUILLIARD, Referee.

WILLIAM D. PECK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

No. 233 West End Avenue.
71st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,730.53, with interest thereon from July 5, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $353.70, with interest from July 10, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $15.00 and interest.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1901.

ALFRED L. JUILLIARD, Referee.

jy18-2aw3wM&Th&au6

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Flat 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

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Bargain.—Bronxville lots, at station; 36 trains daily; 28 minutes from 42d; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Detached Cottages, Westchester, Bronx Borough, $3,300; easy terms; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

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High and dry—fairly restricted.

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Easy monthly payments. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 116 Broadway.

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A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $15,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Four-story basement brownstone dwelling; 2 baths; open plumbing; rent, $1,500. 148 West 121st St.

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Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

418 and 420 West 124th St.—Elegant new flats, 4 rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; handsomely decorated; rents, $17 to $20.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

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AT 8TH AVE.

Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms from $10 to $16. Schnugg, 78 E. 96th St.

ON THE DRIVE, 2,054 7TH AV., between 122d and 123d Sts.; single flats; all improvements; 7 large, light, clean rooms; $35, $40.

To Let—At 46 Hudson St., entire fourth floor, six rooms, in good order; rent, $20 per month. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate, 146 West 23d St.

54 East 122d St.—Handsome large single flats, 7 and 8 rooms; all modern improvements; rents, $30 to $40. Crawford, 182 East 122d St.

Flats.—5-6 rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water; rents, $15-$19. Henry, 202 East 123d St.

1,443 Lexington Av.—7 and 8 large rooms and bath, $30 and $32; improvements; see janitor.

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HOTEL

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Oriental Hotel

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SARATOGA SPRINGS.

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Connecticut.

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AND COTTAGES.

Famous Harbor. Yachting Headquarters. Combination of Seashore and Country Life. GOLF, &c. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

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LITCHFIELD, CONN.

High altitude, no malaria, no mosquitoes, home comforts, excellent cooking, Otis elevator, sun parlor, golfing. Booklet at Schofield's, Madison Av. GEO. H. BROWNE, Mgr.

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The Maplewood, PITTSFIELD, Berkshire Co., Mass. Send for booklet. Open June 1st to Nov. ARTHUR W. PLUMB, Prop.

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White Mountains, Littleton, N. H.; on the slope of Pine Hill, overlooking Mount Washington and the Presidential Range; always cool; elevation 1,600 feet; appointments perfect; $7 to $12 per week; circular. Mrs. William Spratt, Prop.

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Jackson, White Mts., New Hampshire. Write for circular. C. W. GREY, Prop.

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GLENWOOD AND COTTAGES.—In the pines; largest hotel on Lake Bomoseen; terms, $7.00 to $12.00. W. C. Mound, Hydeville, Vt.

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Have been established at 415 Broadway, corner Canal St.; 1,216 Broadway, corner Thirtieth St.; 275 Columbus Ave., corner Seventy-third St., New York, and at 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn, by the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, where you can get, free of charge, full information regarding rates and routes to all the great resorts; also information regarding Hotels and Boarding Houses, with plans of rooms and rates per day and week.

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Frequent trains; all rail and via Atlantic Highlands boat from Rector Street.

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Ocean Front. Enlarged and improved. Music. Baths. Golf. Casino. No mosquitoes; long-distance telephone. Excellent Cuisine. New York references. E. M. RICHARDSON.

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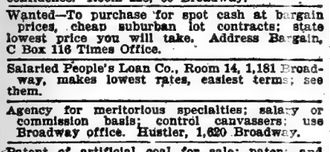

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Directly on the beach; beautiful situation. Coolest place on the coast. Every sea shore advantage. JOHN H. RISDON.

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The favorite Spring, Summer and Autumn Resort. Largest, best appointed and most attractively located hotel in the Delaware Valley. ORCHESTRA, GOLF LINKS, BOATING, BATHING, FISHING. Elevator, steam heat, &c. Send for booklet. JOHN D. BRODHEAD.

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Business Corporations.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, No. 165 Broadway.

$10,000.—A college graduate, with capital to invest, can secure a live, profitable interest and fine position with a first-class educational publishing company. Address Alpha, Box U, 165 Times Office.

Advice Free.—Avoid worry and trouble; consult reliable lawyer; practices all courts; prompt attention, least expense, best results; strictest confidence. Room 228, 60 Broadway

AUGUST GRAND JURY ENJOINED TO SECRECY

Recorder Goff Calls Its Attention to the Law Against Talking.

Mr. Philbin Expected to Submit the Case of Police Captain T. J. Diamond to It—Tunnel May Come Up Again.

Recorder Goff yesterday, in General Sessions, swore in the August Grand Jury, to which many important matters will be submitted. In his charge to the jurymen the Recorder especially emphasized that clause of the code which enjoins strict silence upon the Grand Jury in regard to all matters coming before them, and all happenings in the Grand Jury room. After reading this section, the Recorder said:

"I fear, gentlemen, that this section is not always given the strict attention it deserves. Gentlemen serving as Grand Jurors sometimes thoughtlessly and without intention to do harm, talk of things that transpire in the Grand Jury room. This clause not only imposes upon you by law an obligation of secrecy, but your very association together creates an obligation of honor which you should observe as rigidly as the legal one. You should regard with perfect secrecy and confidence everything that happens during your deliberations.

"A very acute thinker has observed that if every man were to speak what he thought the world in forty-eight hours would be an insane asylum. All of us have to observe a discreet silence in our several walks of life. The Grand Jury room, however, is one of the few places where a man is privileged by law to say what he thinks. He may give there full and free expression of his views on any matter which may come before you.

"Rumors are constantly emanating from the Grand Jury room. I do not know how true these rumors are. If they are true, it is evident that some one violates his obligation of secrecy. When you enter the Grand Jury room, gentlemen, leave behind you all partial regard for individuals or bodies—social, political, or religious. Divide yourselves, as it were, and leave without the room your worldly selves. The law contemplates no class distinction. Every person is equal before the law, and equally responsible. If the idea that different rules applied to different individuals should prevail, chaos would soon exist and anarchy reign.

"It is your duty to be absolutely impartial. Sympathy and mercy have no place in the Grand Jury room. The law makes proper provision for a merciful consideration for the criminal, if the Grand Jurors do their part—justice—the courts may be relied upon for mercy."

To the August Grand Jury it is expected that District Attorney Philbin will submit the case of Police Captain Thomas J. Diamond, charging him with failing to suppress the disorderly house at 27 Stuyvesant Street. For accepting a bribe of $550 from Lena Schmitt, the proprietress of this house, Capt. Diamond's wardman, George Bissert, is now in the Tombs awaiting sentence. The District Attorney may also submit to this Grand Jury the cases of other higher police officials.

The investigation of the Building Department under the charges brought by Robert W. De Forest, Chairman of the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society, may also be taken up. The New York Central Railroad Company will also come in for a further share of official attention, if the recommendations of the presentment of the July Grand Jury regarding the Park Avenue tunnel are not carried out.

Marriages of young girls under fifteen years of age to young east siders by Aldermen will be seriously considered by the present Grand Jurors, and it is expected that something more than a presentment will be the result. The cases of several young girls who have been married at the City Hall and afterward placed in disorderly houses by their husbands has of late attracted the attention of Recorder Goff and the Judges of General Sessions, and it is desired to stop this practice if possible. If violations of the law can be shown indictments will result.

The foreman of the Grand Jury is Daniel D. Wylie, President, residence 50 Central Park South. His associates are:

Alexander M. Hadden, real estate, 16 West Fifty-first Street.

John J. Bauman, real estate, 1,123 Broadway.

William O'Gorman, builder, 681 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street.

Thomas A. Bronson, drugs, 7 West Forty-fourth Street.

Moritz Meyer, retired, 344 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Henry V. A. Parsell, Jr., electrician, 31 East Twenty-first Street.

Gilbert D. Case, hangings, 201 West One Hundred and Seventh Street.

William Bauden, tailor, 47 West Forty-second Street.

Meyer Jonasson, cloaks, 961 Madison Avenue.

Aaron Schubart, tobacco, 327 Central Park West.

Jean A. E. Werther, baths, 18 Bridge Street.

Walter R. Gray, hardware, 2,651 Anthony Avenue.

Louis V. Freund, real estate, 153 East Forty-seventh Street.

John Boardman, Jr., real estate, 212 West Thirty-ninth Street.

John J. Lapham, banker, 46 East Sixty-seventh Street.

Isaac Mushner, leather goods, 208 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

Marshall C. Lefferts, President, 34 East Sixty-fifth Street.

Charles J. Richter, carriages, 119 West Seventy-third Street.

William Junghaus, trimmings, 1,925 Madison Avenue.

Frederick W. Nerge, retired, 95 East End Avenue.

Charles J. Nourse, Jr., secretary, 245 Lexington Avenue.

William A. Hurlbert, 20 West Thirtieth Street.

JUSTICE JEROME'S COMMENTS.

Bissert's Conviction, He Declares, Worries the Police — His Opinion of Capt. Diamond's Ability.

Justice Jerome was not at the Criminal Courts Building yesterday, the Court of Special Sessions having held a short session and adjourned before he reached the city from his Summer home at Lakeville, Conn., and he spent the afternoon taking a ride in his motor vehicle. When seen last evening at the Union Club he expressed satisfaction at the conviction of Bissert.

"It has hit them pretty hard," he said, "for he knows more of this system of protection of disorderly resorts and gambling places than any other 'wardman' on the force except one, and no one knows how much he knows except those for whom he has acted and those of us who have gotten a glimpse into these affairs. This is what makes his conviction so important and such a hard blow at the system which he represents. I guess they are pretty well worried."

"What of Capt. Diamond?"

"Really, I do not know. I have not yet taken up the thread of affairs, and I only read one account of the trial. It struck me from that account that he made a pretty large admission when he said that he knew the character of this woman. He is a clever man. I have long considered him one of the cleanest cut and brightest men on the force."

CENTRAL DETECTIVES JEALOUS.

Express Dissatisfaction at Increased Pay of Newly Promoted Sergeants.

Much dissatisfaction was expressed by Central Office detectives when it became known yesterday that a Roundsman and two patrolmen who were made Detective Sergeants on July 11 had received their first twenty days' pay at the rate of $2,000 a year, the full salary of their rank. Jealousy was particularly aroused by this, because Commissioner Murphy said at the time the men were appointed that they would continue at their former rates of pay, and that they were simply detailed to their new positions for the sake of gaining experience.

No particular fault was found when the Commissioner raised Policeman Lahey, who had been doing clerical work in the Bureau of Elections, to be a Detective Sergeant, but the Commissioner's good faith was questioned by them when on the date stated he similarly elevated Roundsman M. J. Dempsey, of Deputy Commissioner Devery's staff; Policeman John Roach, who had been on duty at the Mayor's office, and Policeman Charles S. Peabody of the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

When Commissioner Murphy was reminded yesterday of what he was said to have said with regard to regulating the salaries of Dempsey, Roach, and Peabody, he replied: "I never said anything of the kind."

DESERTER GIVES HIMSELF UP.

Starving, John Taylor Was Willing to Face a Military Prison—Had Wanted to Go to the Philippines.

"I'm starving to death, officer, and must get something to eat. Although I deserted from the United States Army, I am ready to give myself up if you will only get me a morsel of food."

Hunger and destitution prompted a young man to thus address Sergt. Kelly in the City Hall Station last evening. Pale and emaciated, hardly able to stand from sheer exhaustion, John H. Taylor, twenty-two years old, tottered into the station and supported himself by grasping the railing. His sunken cheeks were tear-stained and his bulging eyes depicted abject misery, and for the first time in many years, Sergt. Kelly, who has dealt with City Hall tramps for nearly a quarter of a century, was touched.

"I believe you, young man, but let me hear more of your story. How did you come to quit the army?"

"I had a good job in Englewood, N. J.," the young man replied, "but thought that I'd like to go to the Philippines. I enlisted in Battery L, Seventh Artillery, at Fort Slocum. The recruiting officer told me that that regiment was going to Manila, and prophesied a bright future for young men enlisting for service in the new possessions. In December of last year I went to Fort Slocum regularly enlisted, but soldiering there did not suit me, and, when later I learned to my surprise that the regiment was not to be ordered away, I deserted.

"It was on Jan. 5 that I escaped, unobserved, one night and made my way to New York. I had little money with me, and this did not last me long. After tramping the streets for weeks I finally got a job as conductor with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Road. But from want of sleep and food I was unable to keep up, and one night an inspector discovered me sleeping in a car barn and I was discharged on the spot. That's some months ago, and since then I haven't been able to get work, food, or anything to keep myself alive."

"Well, you'll have something to eat now, young fellow," Sergt. Kelly said, and a policeman was dispatched to a near-by restaurant for a meal. Taylor devoured the food ravenously, and Sergt. Kelly telephoned to Fort Slocum and asked if there had been a deserter named Taylor from that post.

Sergt. Major Bogart, who was on duty in the Adjutant's office at Fort Slocum, looked up the books and found that the story Taylor told was true.

"I'm sorry, young fellow," said Sergt. Kelly, turning to the young man, "but I'll have to place you under arrest, as you are a deserter from the United States Army." And, beckoning to a policeman, the Sergeant had Taylor led to a cell in the Oak Street Station A Corporal's guard will take him back to-day. Two years in a military prison may be the penalty for Taylor's desertion.

RAILROAD COMMISSION MET.

Did No Business Because of Technical Error in Official Advertisement—Another Session To-day.

Because of a trifling error in the wording of an official advertisement, the State Railroad Commission yesterday adjourned until Sept. 9 the hearing on the application of the New York and Port Chester Railroad for leave to construct a rapid transit road from East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street to Port Chester, near the Connecticut State line.

When the members of the State Railroad Commission—Ashley W. Cole, George W. Dunn, and F. M. Baker—met in Parlor D R at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, that large apartment was uncomfortably crowded by those in favor of and those against the proposed road. When the board opened proceedings, counsel for the opposing railroads moved for an adjournment until the middle of September. This motion was denied. Then one of the lawyers complained that there had been a defect in the official advertisement and that this might be made the basis for a long litigation.

To enable the lawyers to prepare arguments on the disputed point a recess was taken until 2 o'clock. When the commission reassembled it was shown that the published advertisement did not strictly conform with the law which provides that the published notice shall contain an exact list of the names of the Directors, the shareholders, and those who have subscribed for stock. In the published advertisement the name of Messmore Kendall appeared in two of the three lists, but was omitted in the third.

After a conference on this point, Commissioner Ashley W. Cole decided to adjourn the hearing until Sept. 9. The commission will, if necessary, then give a whole week to the hearing.

The Railroad Commission to-day will consider an application for the construction of an electric road from Golden Bridge, in Putnam County, to Danbury, Conn., with a branch to Peach Lake. To-morrow the commission will consider the construction of several grade crossings in New Rochelle.

MOTOR VEHICLE RUNS AWAY.

In Collision with a Cab Which It Wrecks—The Lever Turned by a Woman's Dress.

Frederick T. Mills, a song writer and publisher of 48 West Ninety-ninth Street, went out for a ride in a motor vehicle last night, taking a young woman with him. Their route took them up Seventh Avenue, and when they reached the Harlem Casino, at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, it was decided to stop.

Mr. Mills got out of the vehicle first and stood waiting to hand his companion down. As the latter stepped from the carriage her dress caught in the lever of the machine, turning it on to full speed. The woman jumped and reached the sidewalk safely, but the motor vehicle had a good start and was soon going up the avenue at an alarming speed. It did not go very far, however, for in a couple of block it ran into a cab driven by David Dorman of 2,423 Second Avenue, with so much force that the cab was thrown against a tree and almost demolished.

The motor carriage was very little damaged, and Mr. Mills and his companion were able to continue their ride, after having an interview with the cabman, which was evidently satisfactory to him. The cab was owned by William Daly of 106 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

CELTIC BROUGHT 35 LETTERS.

Monster White Star Liner Not Likely to Do Much as a Mail Carrier.

The great steamship Celtic of the White Star Line, which lumbered into port with a "record" of being the largest steamship that ever floated, has established at least one other record. On her trip over she brought in her huge hull exactly thirty-five letters. On her trip out she will eclipse even this, for, officially, she will not bear any letters at all from the Post Office Department.

The trouble is that the Celtic has not proved herself a greyhound in the matter of speed, and as a mail boat she will not distinguish herself. At the Post Office it was explained yesterday that no steamship, not even the supposed cracks, are intrusted with the delivery of mails until they have established some kind of a record to show what they can do. The Celtic therefore must first get a reputation before Uncle Sam will consider her in the mail carrier class.

Not until the Celtic has come here on her second trip will she be open to public inspection, and then a small admission fee will be charged to visitors, the entire proceeds to go to the hospitals of the city. The postponement of the inspection, which is usually allowed after a vessel has completed her maiden voyage, is due to the fact that a large percentage of local shipping men are on their vacations, or otherwise absent.

Army Transports Sold Cheap.

Two army transports, the Terry and McPherson, both of which were bought for big prices by the Government at the beginning of the Spanish war, were yesterday sold in the Erie Basin. The Terry went to Miles E. Barry of Chicago for only $19,000, and the McPherson was bought by E. H. Parsons of Baltimore for $18,700.

WAR ON THE MOSQUITO

Dr. Doty's First Day's Campaign with Oil at Concord, S. I.

Larvae of the Malaria-Spreading Insect Found Everywhere—Experiments to be Continued.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of this port, began yesterday active work in what is to be a scientific object lesson in the destruction of mosquitoes. The operations will be confined to the basin in which is the malaria-infected village of Concord, S. I., and will end on Wednesday or Thursday.

Dr. Doty is giving to the subject all the time he can spare from his official duties as a State officer, and the bacteriological studies incidental to mosquitoes and malaria which have occupied his attention since last Summer will be continued at the Quarantine laboratory. In case of success at Concord the various departments which are responsible for unsanitary conditions will arrange to extend the work on the lines followed by the Health Officer.

Considerable was accomplished in the way of active experimenting yesterday. The field of operations was between the railroad at Grasmere Lake on the east and the trolley road to the west and north of De Kalb Street. Four ponds and a marshy pocket were dosed with the oil given by the Standard Oil Company. All were on the line of the appropriately named Pierce Street, and about the centre of the disinfected area was Pierce Street and Oder Avenue. Dr. Doty at nightfall said that a recasting of the latter's spelling was in order, as the neighborhood reeked both of the oil used and the miry, marshy sloughs not yet dosed, which are practically house drainage receptacles.

Operations were started early in the forenoon. The Standard Oil Company's 100-barrel tank was run on a siding in a coalyard at the Grasmere station of the Perth Amboy branch. It was elevated twenty feet above the yard so that it was conveniently situated for filling the portable tank of ten barrels' capacity which took the oil to Concord, a quarter of a mile away. Attached to the smaller tank was a compressed air cylinder filled to a pressure of 2,000 pounds to the square inch, with an adjustment which permitted of exercising a uniform pressure of twenty pounds to the square inch on the oil tank. To the oil tank's faucet was attached a strong hose 200 feet long. An accessory to the tank was a float with an arrangement of gas pipe perforated tubing to permit of the forcing of the oil five feet below the surface of any pond—the depth of none exceeds this by connecting the hose spoken of with the tank.

This device was to insure thorough impregnation of the pond water with the oil and the covering with it of water plants under the surface of the water. The oil was what is known as "Lima" oil, which contains less naphtha than crude petroleum. It was selected because there was just an element of danger from fire in crude petroleum scattered over the edges of ponds or sloughs and left to the pranks of enterprising youngsters.

Dr. Doty and his staff rendezvoused at Concord at 10 A. M. With him were four policemen of the Sanitary Squad, detailed by Health Commissioner Sexton; Chief Engineer E. M. Skinner of the Quarantine Station, and six Quarantine employes. The latter wore high rubber boots and one was equipped with a scythe.

When the small tank was filled the exterminators started for the unsavory basin in which Concord lies. In it are a collection of small ponds, swampy, weed-tangled pockets, and sewage-polluted sloughs, ideal places for the propagation of the mosquito tribe. The first pond attacked was in the rear of a beer-bottling establishment north of Pierce Street and east of Oder Avenue. On it were, as in the case of all the other ponds large flocks of duck fowl and ducklings and geese and goslings, which in the course of the operations held indignation meetings, but were finally routed after having their feathers saturated with the oil put on the water.

While one gang operated the float, another, with watering pots filled with oil, attacked the edges of the pond and thoroughly dosed the rank herbage with it. They were followed by the man with the scythe, who cut a swath six feet broad. Before the first sprinkling the weeds were tested for mosquitoes with very satisfactory results in determining that there were swarms of them. At the tap of a stick or a bunch of weeds a swarm of the pests would rise like smoke. Specimens were captured, and among them were found abundance of anopheles, the malaria-spreading insect. Larvae of it were found in all the specimens of water taken yesterday.

The float worked to a charm. It was operated after the hose connection was made by ropes attached to it and held by men on either side of the pond, and it was drawn so that every foot of the water was covered, and at every part the sub-aqueous spraying reached the bottom. After the operation the oil which rose to the surface collected edges of the pond, so as to prevent any matured larvae that might escape destruction from developing into winged life by crawling up on the stalks of grasses or water weeds.

The operations at the other three points were repetitions of what was done at the first. The slough that was dosed was a ditch near Sweet Avenue, Grace Street and Oder Avenue, and hundreds of thousands of mosquitoes and larvae were exterminated here. Near by, Dr. Doty found a worse mire hole, with mosquitoes as thick as steam. It was too late to operate on it but it will receive attention the first thing this morning.

"I am getting points on mosquito destruction," said Dr. Doty last night. "I found to-day that their worst breeding places are not in the ponds, but in the weedy and greasy mudholes and sloughs. All of these—there are possibly a score of them in Concord—will be looked after. They will be treated as was the one we tackled to-day. Men with pots filled with oil will wade in and dose both the water and the weeds, and the latter will be mowed down. Perhaps, after a few days we may rake up these weeds and burn them.

"We shall go on at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning and may finish up Concord on Wednesday. Then my work in the open ends. What I shall do after will be in the bacteriological laboratory or in an advisory capacity, as my own official work has had to be neglected to enable me to endeavor to show how mosquitoes can be got rid of.

"The Sanitary Squad policemen to-day began the service of notices on householders to empty cesspools and do other things to better the sanitary condition of the Concord district. This will be continued until every householder in delinquency has been notified to share in the general cleaning up. I shall have men of my staff out to-night in the houses near the places that have been dosed to-day to ascertain if the insect plague has abated, and to what extent.

"I believe that the Lima oil will be effective, but I am experimenting to discover what is most deadly to the mosquito in all stages of development. I have found that kerosene is more fatal to larvae than corrosive sublimate. I had larvae in 1,000 and 2,000 solutions of bichloride of mercury for six hours, and some of them yet wriggle. But kerosene in the proportion of one drop to one thousand drops of water settled them in twelve hours. I shall experiment with other germicides.

"We are accumulating specimens of larvae and developed insects at the laboratory, and in due time the anopheles that we have will be dissected with a view of discovering the bacillus of malaria."

None of the armies of the aquatic fowl that were oil-devoted yesterday protested to Dr. Doty. A pond east of the one first dosed contains carp and other fish, and it may not be treated. It will not, however, escape oil pollution, as a sluggish stream connects it with two of the ponds that were dosed. Of the scores of children who watched the proceedings half were sallow, and many were wan, and the answer to the question, "Been sick?" was, "Yes—chills."

DIVVER-FOLEY HOUSE WAR.

Grady-Schierhorst Forces Bury the Hatchet Temporarily.

The Divver-Foley fight over possession of the house at 66 Elm Street, which controversy attracted considerable attention last week, was all but settled yesterday when Magistrate Bolte of the Second District Municipal Court threw the whole case out of court, leaving the question of proprietorship still undetermined.

As the matter stands, Mr. Hoyer says, each party in time may sue the other for rent. For the present, however, he declares, the hatchet will be buried.

GOT A WRIT TO GET A WIFE

Ottavio Anzovino Forced Fiancee's Production in Court.

Her Parents Object to Marriage, and Say Girl Is Too Young—Are Told to Bring Affidavits.

Because the parents of the girl he wishes to marry refuse their consent, Ottavio Anzovino, a good-looking young Italian, compelled them to produce her in the Supreme Court yesterday in response to a writ of habeas corpus. Concetta Colangelo is the young woman, and she lives with her father, Michael, and mother, Emanuele Colangelo, at 649 Morris Avenue. Anzovino and the girl became engaged after a courtship extending over many months, and before that were children together in Italy.

"Concetta is entirely too young to marry," said the parents Colangelo when the young people appealed to them. The lovers then planned an elopement, and were, in fact, well on their way to the City Hall, where they anticipated little difficulty in finding an official to make them man and wife, when the girl's father learned of their scheme and intercepted them. He took his daughter back to his home, and prevented all communication between her and Anzovino.

Then Anzovino obtained the writ through his counsel, W. L. Mathot, of 229 Broadway. In his petition he asserts that the girl is ready and anxious to marry him, that she is of legal age, and that she is restrained from marrying him, and practically kept a prisoner in her father's home.

Joel Krone of 320 Broadway is attorney for the parents, and accompanied them when they brought their daughter to court. The girl is a typical Italian, and was dressed in many gaudy colors. No sooner did she see Anzovino than she called out his name, and he, with two young men who accompanied him, made toward her. He was about to embrace her when her mother, a determined-looking woman, threw herself between them.

Anzovino and his friends tried to pull the girl away from her parents, but court officers separated them, and during the rest of the hearing the girl sat weeping, with her father on one side of her and her mother on the other side, while Anzovino and his party were about ten feet away.

When the case was called Lawyer Krone told Justice O'Gorman that the girl was not of age, and that her parents therefore had a right to keep her from contracting an undesirable marriage. The Justice adjourned the hearing then till to-day to permit the parents to present affidavits. Lawyer Mathot asked that the girl be not sent home with her parents, as she was afraid that she would be severely punished after the scene in the courtroom.

"She wants to go with her friends," he said.

Justice O'Gorman warned the Colangelos not to punish the girl while the matter is pending in court, but gave her into their custody.

"I am afraid that these young men will help Anzovino take the girl away from her father and mother if they are allowed to follow them into the street," said Mr. Krone.

Justice O'Gorman warned the Anzovino party that they, too, must not molest the girl, and held them in the courtroom until she and her parents were out of sight.

Inquiry last night developed the fact that the Colangelos got their daughter uptown with special trouble. The girl was found looking the picture of dejection in the doorway of her tenement home, and through an interpreter said that she loved Anzovino and had a right to marry him as she was eighteen years old on Dec. 4 last.

Her father, who looked kindly at her while he spoke, as though he sympathized with her sorrow, firmly declared that he would never consent to her marriage, but said he had no intention of whipping her. Anzovino, who was found behind the bar in a saloon next door to the Colangelos' home, serving cut great schooners of beer to the customers of the place, declined to be interviewed, and the apparent intention of all concerned is to peacefully await the judgment of the Supreme Court.

TRIED TO KILL HIS TORMENTOR.

Fired Four Shots at the Man Who Teased Him and Caused a Panic at the "Old Mill."

Hundreds of pleasure seekers gathered at the "Old Mill" in Surf Avenue, Coney Island, waiting to be wafted along the swift-flowing mill race past scenes supposed to represent the infernal or the celestial regions, were thrown into panic last evening by the determined effort of John Rowe, who had just quit his employment there, to send Harry Browne, one of the managers of the show, on a real journey to one of those regions. Rowe used a revolver of heavy calibre instead of a water wheel, and though he fired four shots with apparently deliberate aim and at short range, none of his bullets took effect, and the only real damage he wrought was to nervous systems of his intended victim and the spectators at large.

Rowe is twenty-five years old, and lives at 83 Pembroke Avenue, Kingston, N. Y. He has a rustic air and manner, and his fellow workers around the place, since the beginning of the season, have taunted him with being from the country. Browne was one of the most persistent of his tormentors, so last evening after some of these remarks Rowe resigned his place and drew the pay due him, amounting to $16. Then he bought a high grade revolver and loaded it, and came back just as Browne was starting on the mystic journey a boat with seven passengers. Rowe was still in the uniform of the place, so nobody stopped him as he passed the ticket gate. Taking a position a little to one side of the crowd and behind Browne, he drew the revolver and began to shoot.

The first shot went through the side of the boat, making the people jump and stare.

The second shot grazed Browne's leg and went into the water, and then the panic began which affected not less than 500 persons.

The third shot went through Browne's white helmet.

The fourth shot went wide.

One woman fell into the mill race in the mad rush to get out of the boat and the neighborhood of the flying bullets, and was left for a few minutes floundering in the rushing water before the big paddle wheel which causes the stream to flow.

Roundsman Brennan with six policemen was on the spot in a few seconds. They arrested Rowe, and took Browne, who was so weak from terror that he could hardly walk, to the station house. A vast crowd followed them. Rowe told Inspector Campbell and Capt. Driscoll, before he was locked up on a charge of felonious assault, that no matter how long he was imprisoned, he would hunt Browne down and kill him as soon as he was free.

PAINTER KILLED BY ELEVATOR.

Was Working at Some Chains When Descending Car Struck Him on the Head.

George Smith, a painter, who lived at Thirty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by an express elevator in the Broad Exchange Building, at 25 Broad Street. The car struck him as he was painting some chains from the top of another elevator.

The express elevator was descending at great speed, when Smith happened to put his head too far over the edge of his own car. Charles Dougherty, who was running the express elevator, was arrested on a technical charge, and taken to the Centre Street Court. He was later released by Coroner Bausch, in custody of Henry Laiden, the Superintendent of the building where the accident happened, pending the inquest. Smith was twenty-six years old and single.

Russell Sage's Birthday.

Russell Sage had a birthday on Sunday. He was eighty-five years old, and celebrated the occasion at Sag Harbor with his wife, where he received many letters and telegrams and floral compliments. Flowers were also sent in profusion to his town house. His usual habit has been to attend strictly to business on his birthday, but this time it came on Sunday. Yesterday he was at his office only half a day.

Annual Conference of Appraisers.

The annual conference of United States Appraisers at various ports of entry throughout the country will meet at the Public Stores in this city to-day and for several following days, in order to obtain more uniformity in the appraisement and classification of imported merchandise.

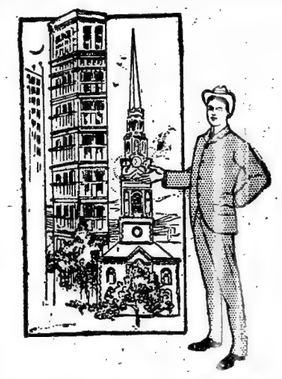

Some of the new summer cloths are excellent, but they have no more taken the place of that good old standby serge than have modern methods of lighting and heating that of that good old standby, the sun.

Nothing so good as a good serge.

Good Serge Suits $16 to $25.

During August stores close at 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

AFTER GREEN-GOODS MEN

Jersey City Police Cause Arrest of a Telegraph Operator.

Latter Had Refused to Divulge Address of Alleged Swindler to Whom Messages Had Been Sent.

Alfred Kaiser, a telegraph operator in charge of the Western Union Telegraph office at the Claremont Avenue station of the Central Railroad, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday on a warrant obtained by Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy, charging him with aiding and abetting an alleged green-goods swindler named William Gray. The specific charge was that, having received and delivered messages to Gray, he refused to give that individual's address.

Kaiser was subsequently arraigned before Acting Police Justice John F. McCormick. Bail was fixed at $1,000. Kaiser offered security, but it was not satisfactory, and he was remanded.

A warrant was also issued for the arrest of Charles P. Adams, Superintendent of the Western Union system along the line of the Central Railroad, but it was not served, as Mr. Adams was out of town. Chief Murphy said last night that Superintendent Adams would appear to-day.

On June 10 last Chief Murphy received a letter from Rufus H. Minot of Northfield, Mass., inclosing a green-goods circular which had been mailed to him from New York. It contained a copy of a telegram Minot was to use in case he wished to "communicate." It read thus:

William A. Gray, Claremont, N. J.:
Kenman says 291 is sight. Answer at once.
R. H. M.

Chief Murphy wrote to Mr. Minot asking him to send the telegram and forward whatever answer he received. He did so, and received a letter containing a genuine one-dollar note as a "sample." There was also a circular containing directions what to do when he was ready to "come on," the first step being to send this telegram:

William A. Gray, 1,921 Third Avenue, New York City:
Kenman will leave to-morrow with mother. Will be at 291. R. H. M.

There was also a card of the Astor House. Minot was told to go to that hotel and register as R. H. Minot of Boston, Mass. He was directed to remain until called for by an agent, to whom he was to give the number "291." He would then be asked for the "password," and was to reply: "Kenman."

Chief Murphy again wrote to Mr. Minot, asking him to send the following telegram:

William A. Gray, 1,921 Third Avenue, New York City:
Don't like the place. Will be in the telegraph office, Claremont, 4 o'clock Wednesday. Will have your letter in my hand, with "2, Nine, one" on envelope. R. H. M.

This elicited a letter telling Mr. Minot that the people he was dealing with "only did business at their office." They could not meet him at Claremont.

The case was then turned over to Capt. Titus of the New York City Detective Bureau. At the same time Mr. Minot was asked to send a telegram to Gray, saying that he would go to the Astor House on Aug. 2. Capt. Titus sent a man to the hotel on that day to register as Rufus H. Minot, Boston, Mass., but no one called on him.

Chief Murphy then sent Police Captain Archibald McKaig to Claremont Station on Aug. 2, to ask for information as to Gray. Kaiser, who was in charge, told Capt. McKaig he must apply to Superintendent Adams. The latter also refused to give any information concerning Gray, but upon being threatened with arrest, said he would refer the matter to the Western Union officials. At 1 o'clock P. M. of that day Superintendent Adams showed to the police officials this telegram, which he said he had received from the company's officials:

"Mr. Adams: We cannot disclose any information in regard to our business except under due process of law."

Not having received the information he sought to-day, to-yesterday, Chief Murphy ordered the arrest of Adams and Kaiser. Assistant Prosecutor Vickers was called into the case during the afternoon, and will aid Chief Murphy in laying the case before the Grand Jury when the new panel is drawn in September.

About two years ago, Chief Murphy procured the indictment of J. B. Bertholf, manager of the Jersey City office, for receiving and transmitting telegrams sent to alleged "green-goods" men. Several Western Union officers were indicted with him on the same charge. Bertholf was tried and acquitted on the plea that he was not aware of the fact that the telegrams were used in violating the law. The other indictments were never brought to trial.

No information could be obtained at the office of George H. Ferrons, the general attorney of the Western Union Company, yesterday in relation to the action of Police Chief Murphy of Jersey City. Mr. Ferrons had left his office to go to his country home, at Long Branch, and there was nobody in the office who would discuss the matter.

FISH PEDDLERS' GRIEVANCE.

Delegation Urges on Acting Mayor Right to Sell from Pushcarts.

A delegation of about fifty members of the East Side Fish Peddlers' Association yesterday waited on Acting Mayor Guggenheimer to urge a modification of Section 47 of the Sanitary Code, recently changed by the Board of Health so as to prohibit the exposure of fish for sale from pushcarts.

A. Banowich, who was the spokesman for the delegation, opposed the theory that fish to be kept fresh should be in stores, and argued that the fish sold from carts were generally fresher than those obtained in the shops, as peddlers secured them when caught in the morning and disposed of them before 11 o'clock. The peddlers, he alleged, were allowed to sell on Ridge Street, in the Twelfth District, but were debarred from selling on Orchard and Bayard Streets, in the Eighth Assembly District. He did not understand why there should be such discrimination. Martin Engel is the Tammany leader in the Eighth.

The Acting Mayor expressed the opinion that if it was against the law to sell from pushcarts it should not be allowed on Ridge Street, but he promised to look into the matter and see what relief can be afforded.

Cooper Union Library Closed.

The free reading room and library of the Cooper Union will be closed for cleaning from Aug. 5 to Aug. 19.

A Pointer

for you: We have divided what remains of our stock of Trousers into three classes and have marked them for quick selling.

$7.50, $7 & $6.50 Trousers, $5.00.
$6, $5.50 & $5 Trousers, $4.00.
$4 & $3.50 Trousers, $3.00.

Early picking will be the best—see the point?

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

GREATLY REDUCED.
LIGHT BEDROOM FURNISHINGS

The season's most fashionable woods and styles—forms as dainty and unexpected as a lot of orchids—but room must be made for Autumn's novelties.

SUITES.

	Were	Now
2 pc. Oak,	$30.00	$20.00
3 pc. "	60.00	45.00
2 pc. Birch,	65.00	50.00
3 pc. "	78.00	55.00
2 pc. Maple,	80.00	65.00
2 pc. " (Decorated.)	97.00	75.00
3 pc. Enamel, (Decorated.)	124.00	88.00

BUREAUX.

	Were	Now
Oak,	$59.00	$48.00
Birch,	27.00	21.00
Maple,	43.00	33.00

CHIFFONIERS.

	Were	Now
Oak,	$25.00	$19.00
Birch,	22.00	17.00
Maple,	47.00	35.00
Enamel,	23.00	17.00

Odd washstands, toilet tables, cheval glasses, etc., equally reduced.

Artistic, inexpensive rugs and draperies—the choicest color backgrounds for the dainty, durable furniture you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 28TH ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

POOLROOM ASSAULT CASE.

Partial Hearing of Charges Arising Out of the Trouble at the Waverly Cafe.

A partial hearing of the charge of felonious assault made by Robert S. McLellan of the Society for the Prevention of Crime against William Murray of 341 West Twenty-fourth Street and William C. Smith of 626 Hudson Street, was held before Magistrate Mayo in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon.

The complainant told of being beaten and kicked by six men in a room in the rear of the Waverly Café, 724 Broadway, while there getting evidence against an alleged poolroom last Thursday. He said that two of his assailants were the prisoners. McLellan had no witnesses.

Murray and Smith both admitted that they were at the Waverly Café when the trouble occurred, and were arrested there a short time after it was over. They denied having taken part in the assault, and said they did not know who committed it.

All efforts to get the prisoner to admit that a poolroom was in operation at the time were futile. At 4:30 o'clock Magistrate Mayo adjourned the case until next Thursday afternoon.

A PANIC IN A FLAT.

Slight Accident to One Member Throws a Family Into Hysterics—Policemen and Crowd Gather.

A very slight accident to Miss Jane Emmerson of 174 East One Hundred and Second Street sent that young woman into hysterics last night, in which she was joined by her mother and two sisters, and was the cause of great excitement in the vicinity of their home, during which several policemen were summoned to the Emmerson house by a patrolman, who thought at least one murder was being committed.

According to the story as told by Stephen Emmerson, brother of the Misses Emmerson, the family sat down to supper, and Miss Jane was slicing the bread when the knife slipped, cutting her finger slightly. The sight of the blood and the screams of the injured woman were too much for the nerves of the mother and the two sisters—Eliza E., aged twenty-two, and Emma, seventeen—and the three promptly went into hysterics, and soon lay on the floor kicking and screaming.

The noise the women made attracted all the people in the house, and they rushed to the Emmerson flat. Some one also hurried out and summoned Policeman Keppel, and he, not understanding what was going on, but judging from the screaming that it was something very serious, called several of his brother officers to his aid, and they ran up stairs.

Meanwhile the excitement had caused a large crowd to gather outside, and One Hundred and Second Street was jammed with people, and there were all sorts of surmises as to what was going on, but no one put it down at anything less than a murder.

Soon Policeman Keppel came down and summoned an ambulance, and Dr. Bivings of the Harlem Hospital came. He went to work on the hysterical group, and with liberal doses of ammonia soon brought them around. The crowd outside made unpleasant remarks when it was learned what had caused the excitement.

RECEIVER SEEKS DISCHARGE.

William M. Dykman's Application Opposed by the Depositors' Association.

Motion was made before Justice Rich, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday by Lawyer Bogart, to confirm the report of William N. Dykman and to discharge him as receiver of the old Commercial Bank of Brooklyn. That part of the motion asking for the discharge of Mr. Dykman as receiver was opposed by Lawyer Robert L. Stewart, appearing for Augustus Haviland and the Depositors' Association.

Lawyer Stewart said that there was an actual deficiency of $75,000 due to depositors and a fund of $105,000 to meet it, since that was the amount of the stockholders' liability. He contended that the receiver should not be discharged until he had instituted a suit to recover the amount named from the stockholders.

The papers on the motion were submitted to the Court, and Justice Rich reserved decision.

Diamonds and Jewels Seized.

Customs Inspector Timothy J. Donohue took to the seizure room of the Public Stores yesterday some jewelry brought into port by a passenger on the steamship Staatendam, from Rotterdam. There were nine diamonds, unset; one diamond and pearl brooch, and two fine tortoise shell hairpins. The articles were valued at $1,200. As is customary, the name of the passenger was not made public.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.
3:30 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
At 8 P. M. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS.
AT 9 CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO. THE MIKADO Matinée Sat. at 4
NEXT MONDAY.....PINAFORE

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; rising temperature; brisk northeasterly winds.

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TO ADVISE ACTION ON RECIPROCITY TREATIES

Belief that Mr. McKinley Will Ask Congress to Ratify Them.

OPPOSES REVISION OF TARIFF

Believes Threatened European Retaliation Can Be Prevented by the Treaties Already Negotiated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Western men in Congress and out of it who have read the statement made by Senator Cullom immediately after his visit to the President at Canton are of the opinion that it may be safely taken as an indication of the intentions of the President in the next session of Congress, and that there will be an Executive renewal of the recommendation for action upon the reciprocity treaties now "hung up" in the Senate and proscribed by several protected industries that have hitherto been more influential than the President with Congress.

Senator Cullom is very conservative, never venturing opinions until he knows they will have the full and cordial indorsement of the Administration and his constituents. Just at present and on this topic he is more particular than ordinarily, for the reason that he may be Chairman of the very important Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. In this capacity he will have the management of the reciprocity treaties which it is the desire of the President to have ratified. Next to Senator Frye of Maine, Senator Cullom is ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee, and it is the understanding of the President that the Senator from Maine will prefer his present position as Chairman of the Commerce Committee, which will leave the succession to Cullom. It is to the latter, therefore, that the President has confided his wishes in regard to the reciprocity treaties.

President McKinley hopes to allay commercial irritation and prevent threatened European retaliation by the mutual concessions provided for in the treaties already negotiated. When this is done Mr. McKinley is convinced that a few slight modifications of the tariff can be effected with profit. He is opposed to a general revision. The friends of Congressman Babcock, who introduced the revision proposal, deny that they wish any general change in the tariff schedule. They say they are in harmony with the President, who approves the plan to remove certain of the duties from trust-made articles; and thus to acquit the party of the charge of fostering the trusts and killing competition.

President McKinley, as those who have talked with him know, is steering a middle course between a radical opening up of the whole tariff issue, with the disturbance to business interests which would inevitably follow, and the extremely conservative course recommended by Senator Lodge and others, who profess to see no political danger in disregarding the demand for tariff reform. Senator Cullom represents the sentiment of the Middle West, where there is a general disposition to indorse the Babcock bill.

Representative Curtis of Kansas does not think there will be any tariff legislation, because the people are not demanding it. "Surely," he says, "the country was never more prosperous, and the business men of the country are not clamoring for tariff legislation. If there were any occasion for tariff revision or if it were demanded by the people the Republican Party would act."

"What about the Babcock bill providing for the placing of trust-made goods on the free list?" Mr. Curtis was asked.

"The Republican Party has gone on record on that proposition," was the reply. "When the Dingley bill was under consideration in the House, Mr. Dockery of Missouri offered an amendment to place trust-made goods on the free list. The amendment was practically the same as the Babcock bill, and the amendment was voted down. I feel certain there will be no tariff legislation next Winter."

"Do you think there will be any financial legislation? It is reported that the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend legislation in that respect," was another question.

"No, I think not." Mr. Curtis said. "When we passed the Overstreet bill we went as far as we thought the occasion demanded. That measure, it seems to me, has met all requirements, and therefore I am satisfied that the subject will not be brought before the House for action next Winter."

TURKS AND BULGARIANS FIGHT.

Sultan's Troops Kill Bandits and a Peasant Family by Burning—Battle Near Adrianople Reported.

VIENNA, Aug. 7.—According to a dispatch from Salonika to the Pester Lloyd of Budapest, eight Bulgarians who were raiding Turkish territory found themselves pursued by Turkish troops, and took refuge in the house of a peasant. They fired on the Turks, killing an officer.

The Turks then set fire to the house, burning to death the Bulgarians and the peasant and his family.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A dispatch to The Morning Leader from Sofia reports an alleged "battle" between Bulgarian bandits and Turkish troops near Adrianople. Thirty Turks are said to have been killed.

RICH MAN TURNS PEDDLER.

Begins to Sell Vegetables Because Evanston (Ill.) Grocers Charge Exorbitant Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Although reputed to be worth nearly $500,000, C. J. Currier of Evanston has just started into the peddling of fruits and vegetables. Mr. Currier says the new enterprise was suggested to him by the exorbitant prices asked by the green grocers of the town, with whose methods he is thoroughly disgusted.

While driving through the streets to-day he was arrested for failing to procure a peddler's license. For two or three hours Mr. Currier did a thriving business. Then the grocers of Evanston arose in arms and in a body marched to the police station. "Why should I be arrested, Mr. Sergeant?" he demanded. "I am trying to reduce the price of fruits and vegetables." When the matter was explained to him, Mr. Currier paid $12.20 and received a three months' license.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 77½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 62⅝c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38½c; cotton, middling, 8; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 20½c. Commercial World.—Page 9.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Saturday Half Holiday Excursion to New Haven. Going via Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN; return by rail same evening. Rate $1.50. See adv. —Adv.

AMERICA MAY HAVE TO INTERFERE IN COLOMBIA.

Insurgents Detain a Train on the Trans-Isthmus Route—United States Bound by Treaty to Keep This Traffic Open.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Hezekiah A. Gudger, United States Consul General at Panama, to-day cabled the State Department the following:

"Liberals detained for one hour passenger train at Matachin this morning. Captured some Government officials. No looting. No damages."

This dispatch may prove of some importance in determining the course of the United States toward the Colombian uprising, as Matachin is directly on the line of the Pan-American Railroad and the proposed route of the canal. The message is the first official indication that there is an interruption of the traffic across the isthmus.

The United States is bound by treaty to keep this traffic open to the world. Whether any positive steps will be taken depends upon the extent to which the revolutionists are able to interfere with free transit across the isthmus.

As Mr. Gudger's dispatch says, the delay was only one hour, and moreover that no damage and no looting occurred, it is hardly likely that the affair now reported will be regarded as such interference with free transit as to call for energetic steps by the United States. It is an indication to officials, however, of the boldness of the revolutionists and of their strength along this vital artery of commerce. The dispatch has not been communicated to the Navy Department, and there appears to be no movement thus far to send an American ship to that quarter.

It is stated officially in this connection that no request has been received for the protection of American interests, and, moreover, such information as reached the State Department prior to Mr. Gudger's dispatch related to trouble at remote points in the interior, where there are no American interests requiring protection.

In case of actual war between Colombia and Venezuela, the usual declaration of neutrality would be issued when the United States Government had been advised officially of a state of war.

OVER $25,000,000 IN NEW GOLD EXPECTED.

Mr. Sherer Says Its Effect on Monetary Condition Will Be to Keep the Market Easy.

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $948,000 for new gold from the Klondike, which had been deposited partly at the Seattle Assay Office and partly at the San Francisco Mint. On Monday the Sub-Treasury paid $686,000 for new Klondike gold, and every Pacific steamship from the Alaskan coast for the last three weeks has brought a considerable consignment of new gold. This is expected by bankers to hold true also of every Alaskan steamship for the next two months.

The significance of this influx of newly mined gold as an absolute addition to the world's stock of money has begun to excite comment among bankers, especially with reference to monetary conditions in this country for the next few months.

William Sherer, manager of the New York Clearing House, talking yesterday of the quantity of new gold coming into the country at the present time, said:

"This large increase in the business world's stock of money will for a time, at least, have the effect of tending to keep money market conditions easy by reason of the plethora due to the increase of the cash holdings here. Of course the gold from the Klondike and Australia must be paid for and in return for the deposits remittances may have to be made to England and the Continent, but so long as British banks here and in San Francisco are able to obtain as remunerative rates of interest as abroad the gold will remain here."

Mr. Sherer said that it would be difficult to ascertain just how the amount of new gold coming into the country compared with the gold exported to Europe because of the ways in which this country loses gold to Europe—ways which can only be roughly figured out at best.

"Over $100,000,000 annually," he added, "is estimated as the approximate amount spent abroad by American travelers. Then a great deal of money goes into the pockets of laborers, such as Italian laborers, who live cheaply, save most of their earnings, and constantly send small remittances abroad, and who take the balance of their savings in the latter's case where they return to their native lands."

One of the local Government officials estimated yesterday that the amount of new gold to be expected from the Klondike and Nome and other parts of Alaska within the next sixty days should aggregate between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000. This official also commented on the effect of this increase in the stock of gold upon the money market, saying that while there is plenty of money here now and no sign of impending scarcity, bankers have in many cases entertained apprehensions as to the future because of the unsettled condition of labor controversies and other slighter means of depression, such as crop scares, but that the tendency of the large volume of new gold must necessarily be to allay all such apprehensions. He also said that the influx of gold, part of which has been mined by Americans, must tend to increase the Government's stock of free gold.

MISS BEALS DISAPPOINTED.

Man Who Drew No. 1 in Land Lottery Chose Land So as to Shut Her Off from Town Site.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWTON, Oklahoma, Aug. 6.—When Miss Mattie Beals, who drew No. 2 in the great Indian land lottery, stepped up to the booth where the Government officials were ready to record her choice of land, she met with the bitterest disappointment of her life. In front of her was James R. Wood, the very luckiest of all the homeseekers, for he had drawn No. 1 and had first choice.

It was early in the morning, and great crowds thronged about the booth, ready to choose when their names were called. Miss Beals had relied with the utmost confidence upon Mr. Wood's choosing one of two quarter sections adjoinng the town site of Lawton. All about Lawton, with the exception of the two quarter sections referred to, are reservations for various purposes, leaving the two quarters the only land adjoining the town site upon which settlers were permitted to file.

It was generally understood that Mr. Wood would take his pick of these two quarters, leaving the second one for Miss Beals. But there was a shock in store for the girl when Mr. Wood, who was accompanied by his attorney, claimed 160 acres of land running the entire length of the town site. His lawyer asserted that under the homestead law it made no difference what form the land chosen was in just as long as the forty-acre tracts were contiguous.

Miss Beals's protests were in vain. The Commissioners awarded to Mr. Wood the 160 acres as he wanted them. This effectually shut Miss Beals out from the town site, and she was forced to choose the land immediately back of Mr. Wood's and running like his the entire width of the town site on the south side of town.

The auction sale of Lawton town lots began early in the day. The bidding was brisk from the start. The first lot sold went to John W. Braselton of Weatherford, and it brought $530.

At 3:20 P. M. each week day but Saturday, and every Saturday at 1:50 P. M., the New York Central's "Empire State Limited" leaves New York. Empire State Express time; luxurious service; all Pullman cars, including an observation car.—Adv.

Electricity in Railroading.
It is the active agent by which the Pennsylvania Railroad controls and protects its admirable train service.—Adv.

A $280,000 ROBBERY NEAR SAN FRANCISCO.

Cut Through the Steel Floor of Smelting Works' Strong Room.

Spent Days in Tunneling from Outside the Building to Beneath the Gold—Police Have No Clues.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 6.—The Selby Smelting and Lead Company has been robbed of about $280,000 worth of gold bullion. The theft occurred some time last night and was not discovered until morning. The thieves tunneled from outside the building to beneath the vault at the Selby works, which are located on the bay shore, about thirty miles from San Francisco. They secured 1,200 pounds of fine gold, worth $20 an ounce, and escaped without leaving a trace of their identity behind.

The robbery is the most successful and remarkable ever accomplished on the Pacific Coast and was evidently the work of skilled mechanics. The whole affair was skillfully planned and executed. It is supposed that when the robbers secured their loot they loaded it into a boat that was waiting and disappeared in the fog that had arisen over San Francisco Bay. In their haste to get away they left two gold bars worth nearly $50,000 lying on the bank at the water's edge.

The police at all the bay cities were immediately notified of the crime, but all they could discover was a few of the tools that the robbers had used.

The Selby Smelting and Lead Company is the largest concern of its kind on the Pacific Coast. Ores are sent from all over the Western country to be smelted and refined and the gold is then turned over to the mint. A steamer makes special trips between the smelter and San Francisco, carrying the ores one day and bringing back the refined gold. This morning, when the workmen entered the vault to prepare the gold for loading on the steamer, the robbery was discovered. The thieves had fastened the door of the vault from the inside to prevent being surprised while at work.

Preparatory work extending over several weeks evidently was done before all was ready for the robbery. Close to the wall of the building in which the vault is, a shaft was sunk below the foundation. Then a tunnel was run to the vault and holes were bored in the iron floor until an aperture sufficiently large to admit a man was made. It was then easy work to pass the treasure down into the tunnel and load it into a boat. The robbers even took the precaution to sprinkle red pepper in the tunnel in order to make it uncomfortable for any one who might attempt to pursue them.

There were four fine gold bricks in the vault. Each was ten inches long, five inches wide, and four inches in height. They were all stamped with number, weight, and fineness, and ran thus:

"No. 1,236, containing 1,190.37 ounces; No. 1,237, containing 1,127.43 ounces; No. 1,238, containing 1,125.22 ounces, and No. 1,239, containing 1,073.79 ounces."

All the bricks were 998 fine and worth $20.60 per ounce. In addition to this there were stolen from the bullion vault crude gold in all shapes and sizes, and some of it in bars of different lengths.

"It is the boldest robbery in the history of the State," said Chief of Detectives Seymour to-day, and from all the information that can be obtained at this time, there is absolutely no clue to the robbers. In fact, we do not know whether the crime was committed by one man or five. The probabilities are, however, that more than one man was concerned in it. We have taken all precautions to capture the robbers.

"Telegrams have been sent to every Sheriff in the central part of the State ordering him to search for the missing gold, to overhaul every boat and steamer within his jurisdiction, to search every railroad train and stage coach passing through his county, and to examine every one taking passage at the different railroad stations throughout the State. We can do no more than this, and I think no stranger can leave the State. Surely, if any attempt is made to ship the bullion by any of the ordinary methods of conveyance we will discover it. On the whole, I believe the chances are good for capturing the robbers."

An official of the Selby Smelting Works said:

"The robbers must have succeeded in entering the vault some time between midnight and 5 o'clock this morning. They entered the vault through a hole about the size of a manhole in a boiler. Over 150 holes were bored into the bottom of the vault, and the workmanship indicates that mechanics of more than usual ability superintended the job. The holes were bored to within a hair's breadth of the surface, and when the proper time came the plate was forced up, thus giving the robbers access to the vault. The plotters first excavated a hole alongside the building, directly in line with the vault. The work of excavating must have taken some time, and at the end of each night's work for the work must have been done at night—a covering of laths, rubber sheeting, and sacks was made, the whole being covered over with a layer of dirt, thus hiding any sign of what was going on.

"What became of the excavated dirt we have been unable to find out. It must have been removed in sacks. The covering, we have learned, was not strong enough to hold the weight of a man, but the excavation was made so close to the building that the men never walked over it. We find that the plotters were aided by some one thoroughly familiar with the system employed at the works and one fully informed as to the construction of the vault.

"Last night one of the watchmen employed about the premises heard noises inside the vault, and informed his fellows that the devil or ghosts were inside the vault. They laughed at him and made no investigation, and thus the robbers were left unmolested at their work.

"The weight of the gold carried out of the vault aggregated 1,200 pounds, and it must have taken several trips for one man, and several men must have been employed in carrying the metal to the boat. We are assured a boat was in waiting for them.

"Inside the vault were several sacks containing $110,000, but this was not touched. It may have been that the men became alarmed and that they were alarmed is also indicated by the fact that two bars of gold of great value were left on the beach in their haste to escape.

"It is impossible for us to say at this time what direction the men took. If they used a steam launch to leave the scene of the robbery, they could have gone in any direction, but if they escaped in a rowboat they would doubtless have taken the direction in which the tide was running. Several broken drills and an oil can such as is used by cyclists have been found in the hole."

AUTOMOBILISTS VICTORIOUS.

Newport City Council Grants Permission to Hold Races on Public Highways.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6.—The Newport City Council this evening granted permission for the automobile races to be held on Friday afternoon, Aug. 30, on Ocean Avenue, in spite of the protests of Theodore M. Davies, Samuel E. Huntington, and Alexander Agassiz, owners and occupants of houses on that avenue.

A petition asking for the permission was signed by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Augustus Jay, Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. John R. Drexel, C. W. Dolan, W. A. M. Burden, Roderick Terry, Jr., Center Hitchcock, De Lancey Kane, Lispenard Stewart, C. L. F. Robinson, John R. Livermore, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Stuyvesant Leroy, I. Townsend Burden, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., W. D. Hatch, Richard Peters, Virginia Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Woodbury Kane, George B. De Forest, Royal Phelps Carroll, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Arthur T. Kemp, Oliver H. P. Belmont, Reginald Vanderbilt, Harry Payne Whitney, Reginald Brooks, L. L. Lorillard, M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Thomas F. Cushing, and a large number of the business men of the city.

There has been considerable opposition to the closing of Ocean Avenue for the proposed race, and it was announced in the discussion in the City Council that it is not now proposed to close the roadway, which would be impossible, under the law, but to request drivers of carriages to drive on one side of the avenue in one direction only; that the roadway and intersecting streets will be policed by the American Automobile Association, under whose auspices the races will be held, and that all drivers of automobiles will sign an agreement before starting the race to pay all claims for damages caused by them during the race. There is talk now of an appeal to the State courts to prevent the use of the road for the race, an injunction being asked for on the ground that it is not legal to use a public highway for any such purpose.

RAIN STOPS TROLLEY LINES IN BROOKLYN.

Poles Washed Out and Cars Were Stalled on Fulton Street.

Something went wrong on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system at 10 o'clock last night, and from that hour until after 2 o'clock this morning not a car had moved on the following lines: Putnam Avenue, Gates Avenue, Flatbush Avenue, Third Avenue, Fifth Avenue, De Kalb Avenue, and Fulton Street. All the cars of these lines were stalled along Fulton Street, all of them being on their way to and from New York by way of the bridge.

Officials of the system refused to give any information as to the cause of the tie-up, and even the police were unable to get any definite information concerning it, but from a reliable source it was learned that the heavy rain had washed out the earth from the bases of the trolley poles on the Third Avenue line, at Third Avenue and the Gowanus Canal, causing the poles to fall and bring down with them the feed wires.

There are a number of feed wires running out over these poles from the power house at Third Avenue and Second Street, supplying with electric power all the lines mentioned. Workmen were sent out, but apparently could accomplish nothing.

Most of the cars were crowded, or at least well filled, when the delay began, but one by one the disgusted passengers left the cars and mounted the elevated railroad stairs to continue their journey in that way and at the end of half an hour nearly all were empty, the lights were put out, and the long line remained, with the crews of the cars inside on the seats, waiting for the resumption of power.

MARK HANNA FOR PRESIDENT.

Senator Stewart Says Ohionan Will Be Nominated—Declares People Will Learn to Like Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Senator Stewart of Nevada is here on a midsummer visit, and has discoursed cheerfully about Senator Hanna as a Presidential candidate in 1904, and somewhat gloomily about the attempt made now and then to revive the free silver issue. He is a great admirer of Mr. Hanna, and is of the opinion that the people will acquire a taste for him when they know him better.

"In my opinion," he said, "Senator Hanna will be nominated. He seems to have the best chance thus far of any of those mentioned, and I believe the more the people understand him the better they will like him. Mr. Hanna is a broad-minded citizen and is thoroughly capable in every respect of handling the affairs of the executive office. He is much stronger than he is given credit for by certain people, and the last two campaigns demonstrated that he is one of the ablest men in the country. I think he would make a great candidate, and look for his nomination.

"Personally, I have no preference. Mr. Fairbanks is one of my friends, and he would also make a good President, but he is not so well known to the people as Mr. Hanna. So it is with the other men named in connection with the nomination."

The Senator again gives his explanation of the death of the free silver issue, and discourages the useless attempt to revive it when the supply of money is equal to the needs of the country.

"The extraordinary output of gold for the past five years," he declared, "has settled the money question for the time being. It is, to my mind, a sad admission that the supply of our circulating medium should be regulated by the quantity of one metal. Sooner or later the mines must fail, and the money question will then be paramount. The suffering will be appalling, in my judgment, just as it has been in such instances in the past. This has occurred with the same certainty during the past 2,000 years as night has followed day. Still, the persons most interested—that is, the moneymakers—will not allow the question of regulating the quantity of money otherwise than by the mere accident of mining.

"It is impossible to bring the silver question to the front at the present time, and it is possible that it may never again be an issue. Wise men, however, should consider some rule by which an adequate supply of money can be furnished without regard to the output of either the quartz or the pulp mills. The issue has sometimes appeared between the quartz and the pulp mills, and it may again appear in that form in the most violent manner."

$7 DUTY ON MENDED SOCKS.

Chicago Man Sent Four Pairs to be Darned in Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Gottlieb Heinzen visited the Fatherland a few months ago, and while there his aged mother presented to him half a dozen pairs of socks she herself had made. Heinzen prized them highly. In the course of time they began to wear out at the toes. When four pairs wanted mending Heinzen packed them up and sent the box to his mother. They were received, darned, and returned.

Heinzen learned of their arrival here, but when he found out the duty assessed against him he protested. His protest was put on file, but Heinzen had to pay the duty pending a hearing of his complaint. He is now $7 out because of the charges incurred on the return trip of his mended socks.

CAR FAMINE IS ENDED.

Plenty of Empty Ones Now at Ashtabula—Boom in Business Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Aug. 6.—The car famine at the Lake Erie ports and on the connecting roads is over after several weeks. To-day there are two trains of empty cars side-tracked east of this city, and three trains each consisting of eighty empty cars en route here from Buffalo. Other empties are arriving in large numbers from Youngstown and Pittsburg.

Motive power is lacking now. With a sufficient number of locomotives, traffic in coal and iron ore on the north-bound branches would boom as it has never done before. In spite of a lack of cars, the Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula railroad reports for July the heaviest coal traffic in its history. On the J. and S. branch of the Lake Shore this week's shipments of ore, it is said, will surpass all previous records.

Blank Book Company Building Burned.

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 6.—Fire at a late hour to-night in a block occupied by the Waterbury Blank Book Company and several smaller concerns caused a damage of about $15,000. The loss to the blank book company, which was caused mostly by water, will reach $10,000. The loss to the building is not over $1,500. The total insurance aggregates $12,000. Cause unknown.

The World's Greatest Pleasure Route is via The Hudson River Day Line. Music.—Adv.

MRS. ALLIEN AT RANCOCAS

Report that She Will Test Her Right to the Farm.

Jobstown People Also Say that She Visits the House to Collect Her Souvenirs.

Special to The New York Times.

JOBSTOWN, N. J., Aug. 6.—Mrs. Lillian Barnes Allien came to Jobstown last night with several trunks and took up her abode on Rancocas Farm, which was bequeathed to her by Pierre Lorillard. She was accompanied by her brother, a young woman who has been her constant companion, and her maid. Her coming had been announced, for an express wagon awaited her.

Mrs. Allien was welcomed by Mr. Carter, the veterinary surgeon, who has been the guardian of the property ever since the death of Mr. Lorillard.

Mrs. Allien was attired in half mourning, wearing a black skirt and a black silk waist. She appeared tired after her journey from Boston to Jobstown.

It is reported that her stay here is to be protracted. There is said to be an object in this visit. In view of the rumors that Mrs. Allien has compromised with the Lorillard family, two views are expressed here. One is that negotiations with the Lorillards have been abandoned and that she has come into Burlington County for the purpose of testing such legal rights as she may have in the property. This is the opinion of her friends here, and they are not few in Jobstown, for in former days Mrs. Allen was kindly disposed toward the villagers. Others say that Mrs. Allien is in Jobstown to secure some of the souvenirs and personal effects in the house.

The gates at Rancocas are closed, and no one can obtain access to the grounds or the house who is not known, nor can any one see or talk to Mrs. Allien.

KANSAS FARMERS ALL RIGHT.

Representative Curtis Says Reports of Bad Crops and Impending Ruin Were Exaggerated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Representative Curtis of Kansas, who has just returned from that State denies the extravagant stories of the impending ruin to the farmers of the State, which have been published.

"The tales which have been telegraphed East from the West from time to time have been greatly exaggerated," he said. "It is true that much damage has been done in the great corn belt, but not as great as reported. We will have an enormous wheat crop this year.

"The drought in Kansas lasted eight or nine weeks, and was only broken a week ago. We are now having plenty of rain, which came just in time to save the farmers from great loss. The indications now are that the farmers of our State will raise sufficient fodder for their stock. A second crop of grass will be available, and the feed situation, which for a time was alarming, has been alleviated.

"Hay sold in Topeka a short time ago at $18 a ton. This is enormous when it is considered that the normal price per ton is about $3 or $4. In some parts of the State a full corn crop will be harvested, while in every section there will be some saved.

"During the drought the farmers in many instances were obliged to dispose of great quantities of their live stock. They had nothing upon which to feed the cattle. Fodder could not be secured in sufficient quantities even from adjacent States. Now, however, there seems to be plenty of food for the cattle."

MAY REPLACE KITCHENER.

Lieut. Gen. Lyttelton Will Sail for South Africa Next Saturday with Lord Milner.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Times gives prominence to-day to the announcement that Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Neville G. Lyttelton will accompany Lord Milner on the latter's return to South Africa. Lord Milner sails on Saturday.

The Times says this possibly means that Gen. Lyttelton is to replace Lord Kitchener, who will take a rest.

Gen. Lyttelton served with great distinction and gallantry in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and commanded a brigade in the Nile expedition of 1898. He has recently been in command of the Second Infantry Brigade at Aldershot.

McLAURIN DENOUNCES TILLMAN

Replies to Democratic Committee's Demand that He Resign—Says He Will Appeal to the People.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 6.—Senator McLaurin's reply to the State Democratic Executive Committee's action of July 25 condemning his course in the Senate and demanding his resignation was received to-day. It contains about 5,000 words, devoted to ridiculing the committee and pouring hot shot into Senator Tillman. The letter is, in part, as follows:

"Twenty-one men have attempted to usurp the powers of 90,000 Democratic voters, and in a meeting called for another purpose have hastily endeavored to do what can be done only by solemn proceedings of impeachment. I hold my commission from the Democratic voters of South Carolina. I recognize no authority but theirs, take no orders from any source but them, and shall in due course appeal to them for judgment on my course as a Senator and on my character as a man and a Democrat.

"Personally, I am indifferent to your action, because nobody has made you my master or censor, and I regard what you have done as merely expressing the malice and the fears of one individual, Senator B. R. Tillman. But for this always evil and indecent influence, ordinary respect for the proprieties would probably have prevented the four of you who are my declared competitors for the seat I now have the honor to occupy from attempting to use the power intrusted to you by your party to remove a rival from your path.

"I shall ask the people to decide between the man who has tried to help cotton factories, open highways of commerce, and so commend the Democratic Party as to command for it the confidence and respect of the business and laboring elements North and South, and the man whose conduct and record have been to sink the party to disrepute and impotence. I shall ask them to say whether they prefer the Senator who has tried to retain for South Carolina the honor and dignity won by a long line of illustrious sons and glorious deeds or the Senator who has postured as buffoon and bully and who proclaimed on the floor of the Senate that he represented a constituency of ballot-box stuffers and murderers who wanted their share of the stealage.

"I desire to proclaim to the world that you do not represent the intelligence, the Democracy of the people of South Carolina, and to you and Senator Tillman that he has never been my master and shall never be; that he shall not escape the vengeance that must surely fall upon him when the people have been made to understand his motives, his methods, his debased character, and his shameful record. To that grand conservator of free government, the reserve patriotism and common sense of the people, I make appeal against partisan intolerance and tyranny."

Mr. McLaurin quotes The Congressional Record to show that Senator Tillman voted with the Republicans fully as often as he (McLaurin) did.

ST. PAUL'S BADLY CRACKED.

Architect in Charge of London's Cathedral Admits that Serious Damage Has Been Done.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Somers Clarke, the architect in charge of St. Paul's Cathedral, writes to The Times to-day as follows:

"The immense weight resting upon the eight piers upholding the dome has caused the foundations under the dome to settle more than elsewhere. The settlement thus caused has broken eight arches and the windows of the clerestory over them, in the nave of the choir, and in the north and south transepts, where they abut on the dome piers.

"In the same way the very great weight of the western towers has caused them to sink, and in sinking they have cracked the west front vertically through the Great Door, the window above, and the vaulted ceiling of the portico. They have also cracked the wall of the chapel to the east."

Mr. Clarke, after mentioning the unequal distribution of weight as a cause of the settlement, expresses the opinion that the two underground railways and the large sewers have affected the foundations. He lays particular stress upon the vibration resulting from the passing trains.

RUSSIAN GENERAL A SUICIDE?

Gen. Gribski Said to Have Killed Himself—Was in Disgrace Because of the Blagovestchensk Massacre.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 6.—From an unimpeachable source, the Nagasaki papers say they learn that Gen. Gribski, the military Governor of Blagovestchensk, committed suicide on July 14 as he was approaching that city on his return from St. Petersburg.

The General was returning in disgrace, after endeavoring to explain the massacre of thousands of Chinese by his Cossacks a year ago by the fact that the telegram "Fling Chinese across Amur," sent from St. Petersburg, was received in his absence and interpreted to mean "Fling Chinese in Amur."

According to the reports of the Blagovestchensk massacre, the entire Chinese population of 5,000 souls was escorted out of town to a spot five miles up the Amur, and then, being led in batches of a few hundred to the river bank, the people were ordered to cross over to the Chinese side. No boats were provided, and the river is a mile wide.

The Chinese were flung alive into the stream, and were stabbed or shot at the least resistance, while Russian troops, lined up near the bank, clubbed or shot any who attempted to land. The river bank for miles was strewn with corpses.

DISABLED A LAUNCH JUST FOR A JOKE.

Then Albert Kueschler Sent It to Sea Full of Passengers—Had a Quarrel with Wife of Owner of Vessel.

It is only a joke, in the eyes of Albert Kueschler, thirty-seven years old, of 920 Steinway Avenue, Long Island City, to send a big pleasure launch with many passengers out on a rough sea, with disabled machinery. That is what he did with the forty-foot naphtha yacht of William P. Norton, a banker, of 33 Wall Street, at the Atlantic Yacht Club Station, at Sea Gate, Coney Island, last Saturday, and for which act he was arrested and held to answer by Magistrate Voorhees in the Coney Island Police Court yesterday.

Mrs. Norton, with a party of four other women and four men, had taken the launch for a day's trip to the fishing banks off Fire Island. She had ordered Kueschler, who was the engineer and Captain, to run the boat to Sea Gate to meet some members of the party, and he rebelled at taking orders from her. Considerable angry discussion followed between him and his employer's wife, and when the boat finally reached Sea Gate he resigned on the spot and left the vessel.

As he went ashore he took from the boiler two nipples, and put in their place two of larger size, which crippled the machinery, and at the same time concealed the trouble. The party was delayed for about two hours before another man could be secured to take his place. The sea was very rough when at last they started.

The boat no sooner put out than the trouble began. The vessel would go ahead a few yards and then stop and pound in the sea-way. If the engine was reversed she would simply back the same distance and stop. After many attempts the trip was given up, and the launch was run back to the landing by easy stages.

As she passed in she crashed into the pier. The women passengers were thrown into a panic, and for a time the conditions were very serious, but by a final effort of the engines she at last came to the float and all landed safely. By careful management, after many hours the new engineer managed to get the boat to Long Island City, where there is a repair shop for vessels of her build, and when coming into the dock, saw Kueschler there waiting for the boat.

He asked the man how he had fared on the trip, and the latter, not wishing to let him know that there had been trouble, answered "All right." Kueschler remarked that that was strange, and then told him with a great show of merriment what he had done. He went to his rooms and brought out the missing nipples and restored them.

These facts were reported to Mr. Norton at his country home, at Stamford, Conn., and he at once caused the arrest of Kueschler on a charge of malicious mischief. Kueschler, when arraigned, was represented by ex-District Attorney John U. Shorter of Brooklyn, while Mr. Norton, with his counsel, was in court as complaining witness, and urged that an example be made of the prisoner.

Kueschler again insisted that he had merely played a practical joke, and said that what he had done made little difference, as the boat was about due at the repair shops for a general overhauling. This was denied by Mr. Norton, who said it was in first-class order, though her bows were damaged about $50 by striking the Sea Gate pier.

Magistrate Voorhees addressed the prisoner in severe terms, telling him that his act might easily have caused the party to be run down in their helpless boat by some steamer, causing the loss of all on board. He then held him in $500 bail for trial in the Court of Special Sessions.

GEORGE H. PHILLIPS COMPANY.

Business Will Not Be Resumed To-day, as Had Been Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Despite the statements that the George H. Phillips Company would resume business to-morrow and the evident anxiety of the customers to renew their patronage, the company will not open its books for trade until next Monday.

Attorney John S. Goodwin and his clerks were successful to-day in collecting many of the company's outstanding claims. Every customer who had traded with the firm without supplying the cash met his obligation without delay. When the $100,000 of good debts is collected work on $145,000 remaining on the books will be begun.

Rest, recreation, and recuperation may be found at Hygeia Hotel, on the picturesque Virginia Coast. Eighteen hours by Old Dominion Steamships. Fast express trains by Pennsylvania Railway.—Adv.

Fast and Famous Trains to St. Louis
Leave New York (West 23d Street Station) via Pennsylvania Railroad at 9:55 A. M., 1:55 and 5:55 P. M. daily.—Adv.

SHAFFER ISSUES HIS GENERAL STRIKE ORDER

Effective Saturday Night Unless Settlement Is Made.

Tells Men Their Obligation to the Amalgamated Association is Paramount to Contracts Made With Steel Trust Mills

PITTSBURG, Aug. 6.—President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association this evening issued the long-talked-of general strike order, to take effect after the last turn of the mills on Aug. 10. The strike call includes practically all Amalgamated men in the United States Steel Corporation's employ not now on strike. It was issued from the Amalgamated Association headquarters, and mailed to all amalgamated lodge officials, who are expected to call their men into the strike. The text of the call follows:

"Brethren: The officials of the United States Steel Trust have refused to recognize as union men those who are now striving for the right to organize. The Executive Board has authorized me to issue a call upon all amalgamated and other union men in name and heart to join in the movement to fight for labor's rights. We must fight or give up forever our personal liberties.

"You will be told that you have signed contracts, but you never agreed to surrender those contracts to the United States Steel Corporation. Its officers think you were sold to them just as the mills, with contracts and all.

"Remember, before you agreed to any contract, you took an obligation to the Amalgamated Association. It now calls you to help in this hour of need.

"Unless the trouble is settled on or before Saturday, Aug. 10, 1901, the mills will close when the last turn is made on that day.

"Brethren, this is the call to preserve our organization. We trust you and need you. Come and help us and may right come to a just cause."

President Shaffer added this statement:

"The call goes to the Vice Presidents of the districts in which there are mills owned and operated by the National Steel, National Tube, and Federal Steel Companies, as well as to the officials of the lodges in the mills. No notice has been or is being sent to the managers of the mills. We think their notice has come from the other side, and that they have had warning of this ever since the inauguration of the strike. That ought to be sufficient."

The order will throw idle about 12,000 union men and about 60,000 in the mills who are connected with the Federation of Labor and who are not organized, but who will have no work by reason of the strike of the skilled men. Altogether 100,000 men will be idle.

IN THE CARNEGIE MILLS.

President Shaffer was asked if the call was not intended to go to the union men in the Carnegie Company. He said he could answer no questions on that score. The Amalgamated Association has lodges in the upper and lower union mills of the Carnegie Company, and a foothold in the Homestead, Duquesne, and Braddock Mills, the great bulwark of non-unionism. In conformity with statements that have been made by President Shaffer before, these men will be expected to join the strike, as will all amalgamated men and sympathizers in all plants of the United States Steel Corporation.

The other companies of the Steel Corporation not mentioned by the Amalgamated President, and whose

sympathy with our fight we would rather they would remain at work. They will not be asked to decide hastily. They will have until Saturday night of this week to think it over. When they finally do decide they will come out prepared for the battle. There will be no faltering, no indecision, no ignorance in action, but a unity of purpose and a determination to stand for their rights."

After issuing the official call for next Saturday night, President Shaffer said:

"At noon to-day I called out all the men employed in the Newcastle mills of the National Steel Company. They will stop work at 12 o'clock to-night. My purpose in doing this was that I learned that the trust has been piling up union-made bars in the old housings of the dismantled Jennings sheet mill for the purpose of supplying the trade to the non-union mills when the plants were shut down. It was a clever trick, but it did not work. The trust will need what bars it has stored now bad enough before it is through with this strike. After sending this telegram to Newcastle, I received a reply which read as follows:

"'Mill will close; men are all firm.'

"This will bring about 1,500 men out in that plant. You see, we have to be on the watch for just such moves by the trust as this was. We know what is going on just as well as they do, and are fully prepared to meet every move they make."

The Newcastle plant of the National Steel Company, which is the first to be affected by the general order, is the Shenandoah Valley Steel Company plant. It was originally owned by a company by that name, and was taken from that concern by the National Steel Company. It includes bar mills and furnaces and also the Rosena blast furnaces in the same borough.

SHAFFER TALKS.

As President Shaffer left his office to-night he walked down stairs to the street, accompanied by Secretary John Williams and Manager Ben I. Davis of The Amalgamated Journal. He was apparently at ease in his mind, but showed evidences of his full realization of the act that had been performed. Discussing the feature of the strike that would bear directly upon the prosperity of the country, he said:

"The closing of all these mills will be felt by all classes. It will stop production, and this will stop commerce. The effects will be bad, and no one realizes it more than I do. I realized it all the time and tried to avoid by every means in my power the carrying out of this programme, but it was of no use. Right must triumph, however. It will triumph in spite of the trust saying that union men cannot exist in their mills.

"In this call for the men to come out, we tried to avoid all meaningless words, all bombastic utterances, and sensational sentences. It is too serious a matter for stage play. The Amalgamated men fully realize the task that is before them, and have been prepared for it. They are, I believe, ready to suffer long for what they firmly believe to be their rights. They will suffer hunger, poverty, and privation of all kinds before giving in. The trust can never crush such men as our people. They may start some of their mills, but they cannot start many of them."

PAINTER MILL TO START.

No attempt has been made to start any of the mills in this city, now tied up by the Amalgamated Association; but a rumor is current in the West End that an effort will be made to start the Painter Mill non-union this week. A number of fires in the mill have been lighted, and, while the management refused to talk, there is every indication that something in that direction is being planned.

This morning it was reported that the management had secured three rollers, one of them a striker, who have agreed to go back. It is also said that they will get enough helpers to start on one set of rolls. A number of the strikers were seen, and they say that they have heard the report and believe it to be true. At Clark's Mill and the plant of Lindsay & McCutcheon conditions are unchanged.

The two mills of the Hyde Park plant, at Leechburg, Penn., which started up yesterday, worked through the night and are still in operation. No trouble has occurred, but a clash between the strikers and non-union men at midnight was narrowly averted. There was a noticeable increase of strikers' friends about the town to-day, while only a few new men came from Apollo and Vandergrift to work in the mill.

At Wellsville, Ohio, the plant is working stronger than at any time since the strike began. Five of the six mills are running and manager Brookman says it will only be a question of a day or so until the plant will be running in full capacity. The strikers are orderly and are no longer interfering with the non-union men.

TRY TO WIPE OUT UNIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—While union molders are walking the streets because their employers refuse to pay them $3 a day, these same employers voted to-day to replace them with non-union men, who are to receive wages of $4.50 and $4.75 a day. The decision of the manufacturers to pay the higher rate to non-union men was reached at a meeting of the local organization of the National Founders' Association.

In voting to pay the scale announced, the members of the association have taken the first step in a fight for the extermination of the Machinists' and Iron Molders' Unions. This fight will be waged with great intensity, and Chicago will be the city from which the efforts of the manufacturers will be directed.

In their efforts to destroy the two unions the manufacturers will endeavor to replace their union employes with non-union men or union men who refuse to obey the orders of their locals. From 800 to 1,000 non-union men will be brought to Chicago and put to work in the plants of the members of the various associations.

These men will live within the plants. They will sleep on cots furnished by the manufacturers, and will eat their meals in the establishments. Pickets of the strikers who attempt to interfere with the men who are holding their places will be restrained by injunctions.

BUILDERS ARE NOT ALARMED.

The building contractors in this city yesterday, after considering the threat of a general strike of all the steel workers, took the view that as far as building operations were concerned, there was little cause for alarm. Neither delay in the delivery of the steel, they believed, nor a sympathetic strike could cause much trouble in the case of buildings. Thomas H. Whiteley of the J. D. Johnson Company said:

"The bricklayers, in the first place, cannot join in such a strike, as they have an agreement by which they are pledged to May next not to join in any sympathetic strike. One disagreeable feature to the builders is that by the new law all tenements must have more or less of iron in their construction, and so we shall have perhaps to lie on our oars for a while, but I think we can stand this longer than the strikers can."

Mr. Whiteley thought that the delay would be nothing new, as work had been stopped in many cases for weeks at a time through delay in delivering iron. He thought that 150,000 men in all might be affected by the strike.

A representative of the Degnon-McLean Company, which has contracts for three sections of the rapid-transit tunnel, said that as more non-union than union men were employed on the steel work, no delay would take place. Unskilled men who had no connection with any laborers who might strike could erect the steel work.

WILL AID STEEL STRIKERS.

The Board of Delegates of the Miscellaneous Trades met yesterday at 85 East Fourth Street, and decided, as the building trades unions have done, to indorse the strike of the steel workers. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers is now engaged in a fight for the principles of trades unionism, the issue of which will not only affect the iron workers and kindred trades and the building trades unions, but also organized labor generally throughout the country; and,

Whereas, The extent and magnitude of the pending strike is without precedent, and means an appalling loss in wages to those who will take part in it, and is brought on by the decision of the magnates in the Steel Trust to refuse the general recognition of the union of the workers, though the trust itself is an organization which demands recognition by the union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Board of Delegates of the Miscellaneous Trades, believing that, directly or indirectly, the fight of the steel workers is the fight of organized labor all over the United States, pledge our moral and financial support to the Amalgamated Association in its coming struggle; further

Resolved, That if in any way the trades in this board can co-operate also by sympathetic strikes when called upon to aid the steel workers, they will stand ready to do so.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be sent to the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association.

TRUST OFFICIALS CONFIDENT.

The only news given out yesterday in behalf of Steel Trust officials concerning the strike was the following statement:

"The officials of the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiary companies here seen to-day appeared to be elated over the reopening of the Hyde Park mill. They regard this as a signal victory, and are confident that equal success will crown their efforts at other points."

KIDNAP STRIKE LEADERS

Tampa Citizens Capture Agitators and Deport Them.

Send Away Eighteen Men, and Warn "Anarchists and Professional Labor Agitators" to Leave.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 6.—Eighteen leaders of the Resistencia Cigarmakers' Union have been seized and spirited away. A number were picked up to-day about the Court House. It is impossible to learn what becomes of these men, many of whom have been prominent here in labor circles. Those to whom the matter was intrusted declared, however, that they are being sent where they cannot get back to Tampa in a long time. The editor of La Federacion, a Spanish paper, published in the interest of La Resistencia, was seized during the morning. He made a vigorous fight, but was overpowered and had to go like the others.

A committee of the leading business men notified the soup houses to-day that they must close and feed no more people. Vagrant laws, it was announced, will be enforced against those who refuse to work.

The abduction of the cigarmakers and the other stringent measures noted are the outgrowth of a strike declared several days ago by the members of the Resistencia Cigarmakers' Union, and which has brought out threats on the part of several manufacturers to remove their plants from Tampa, owing to continued labor troubles.

The situation to-night is one of bewilderment on the part of the strikers and immovable determination on the part of the citizens. No word has been received from or about the Resistencia leaders who were deported, and the vigilantes are sworn to secrecy, further than to admit the men will never return to Tampa. Every prominent leader of the strike is missing. It is said that others are marked and that deportation may take place at any moment.

Several of the men were kidnapped last night. A great open-air meeting had been arranged, to which all the Resistencia leaders had been invited, the purpose being to catch them all together. They were all present. Music had been provided, and the streets were lined with thousands of persons. Shortly before the posse of citizens reached the place the news reached the strike leaders, and they quickly dispersed. The crowd was not daunted, and commenced a search through the streets, and snatched the men from the crowds. They were placed between heavily armed guards in carriages that had been provided and driven away.

The captured leaders were driven to the county jail, where they remained in the outside under guards for a few minutes. Then they disappeared, and have not been seen or heard of since. Various rumors as to their disposition have been circulated in the city to-day, it being most generally reported that they were taken into the Gulf in an unknown and mysterious vessel. All of the deported strike leaders were Spaniards and Cubans. The boldness of the whole affair and the accomplishment of the deportation without bloodshed is one of the remarkable features.

A proclamation was issued here this afternoon signed "The People of Tampa," which says in part:

"To the Anarchists and professional labor agitators:

"We say that your days in Tampa are at an end. We cannot and will not permit you to destroy this prosperous city. If you have regard for your safety, you will shake its dust from your feet. In conclusion, we notify the manufacturers that this movement of citizens is not in your interests, but in the interest of the entire community."

More Weavers May Strike.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 6.—The loom-fixers, twisters, weavers, and warpers on strike at the Enterprise Mill here sent notices to the firm to-night that if their demands were not granted by Thursday they would call out the same line of workers at the Reynoldsville (Penn.) Mill, run by the company. The firm is not likely to give in.

HELD FOR GRAND JURY'S ACTION

Case of Jersey City Telegraph Officers and "Green Goods" Men.

Superintendent Charles P. Adams, who has charge of the Western Union telegraph system along the New Jersey Central Railroad, and who is charged by Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy of Jersey City with aiding and abetting an alleged green-goods swindler named William A. Gray, whose address he refused to give, yesterday appeared before Police Justice Hoos in the First Criminal Court, Jersey City. He was accompanied by Walter McDermott, his counsel.

Mr. McDermott said his client had no statement to make, but would waive examination and give security to await the action of the Grand Jury. Bail was fixed at $1,000, and Adam Steip was accepted as bondsman.

Alfred P. Keyser, the Claremont Station operator, who was arrested on Monday, was also arraigned. He also waived examination, but had no security to offer. Horace H. Farrier, a wealthy real estate owner, however, became security for Keyser, who was then released from custody.

The case will not come before the Grand Jury until the new panel is drawn in September.

Chief Murphy was informed by the police of Wilkesbarre, Penn., that they had arrested an alleged green-goods man, who gave the name of William A. George, but who is believed to be the William A. Gray who is wanted.

Chief Murphy has received a letter from Rufus H. Minot of Northfield, Mass., who first gave notice of the operations of William A. Gray. He complained of the publicity that had been given him in connection with the case. He said he was a farmer, and feared that the "green-goods" operators might retaliate by burning his barns. Chief Murphy sent him a letter, saying he need have no fears on that point, and thanking him for the aid he had given in the case.

PRISONER'S STRANGE REQUEST.

Offers Bond of $100,000 if Allowed to Attend G. A. R. Encampment.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 6.—Ben de Lamos, a United States prisoner from Alabama, in the Ohio Penitentiary here, is preparing a unique request to the United States authorities. He offers to give a bond for $100,000 if permitted to attend the Grand Army of the Republic encampment at Cleveland. He says he has never missed one.

De Lamos was sentenced for a technical violation of the pension laws. He is the man who slept in the Speaker's chair in the Alabama House as a tramp, and within two years was elected as a member, and afterward filled the chair as Speaker.

THE DOCK BUILDERS' STRIKE.

The contractors for work on the piers and along the river fronts in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken, it was stated yesterday, will hold a meeting in this city this afternoon to discuss the strike of the dock builders for a new wage schedule and a shorter workday.

Walking Delegate Daly of the New York Dock Builders' Union, which has charge of the strike, denied yesterday that the strikers had been disorderly in Hoboken. He said that most of the dock builders were idle through a lock-out of 1,200 members of the union, which followed a strike against several employers.

Delegate Daly received a letter yesterday from J. K. Taylor, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, Washington, in reply to a letter asking why the penalty for non-completion was not enforced against the contractors for the cribwork at Ellis Island, on account of the alleged dismissal of the men at work. Mr. Taylor said that the matter would be considered and action taken upon it at the earliest date.

Two Boys Drowned in Merrimac River.

AMESBURY, Mass., Aug. 6.—Charles Usher, eighteen years old, of Lynn, and Dusiel Smith, eight years old, of Philadelphia, were drowned in the Merrimac River to-day. Usher jumped into the water to try to rescue the little fellow, who had fallen from a boat. His strength failed after he had reached the child, and both sank. Dusiel Smith was a grandson of Charles A. Dusiel of Laconia, N. H., an ex-Governor of the Granite State.

TRUSTED CLERK ACCUSED.

Charged with Robbing His Employer, He Confesses—Where He Sold Stolen Goods.

After being promoted from the position of office boy to that of a trusted stock clerk, Benjamin J. Scheiber, twenty years old, of 514 Second Avenue, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday and confessed, the police said, to stealing over $2,500 worth of goods from his employer. August Torchia, thirty-five years old, of 67 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, was also arrested, charged with receiving the stolen articles.

Scheiber worked for Albert R. Bogart, who deals in shoemakers' supplies at 69 Beekman Street. As stock clerk he had full charge of the keys of the store and could enter at any time.

Mr. Bogart, after going over his accounts on the first of July, noticed that although his business had been brisk, he had not made but had lost money. He also found that a lot of stuff had disappeared, and could not be accounted for. Bogart last Monday night left the store early and left orders with Scheiber to close the store at 7 o'clock.

Bogart came back at that time and watched the store from a building on the opposite side of the street. Promptly at 7 o'clock he saw Scheiber emerge from the building carrying two large bundles. Bogart then followed him to Torchia's place, in Brooklyn. Bogart then went home, and yesterday morning he paid a visit to the Oak Street Station and saw Capt. Vredenburgh. The Captain assigned Detectives Distler and Dean on the case. They arrested Scheiber yesterday afternoon and took him to the station house, where, they say, he confessed to the stealing and named Torchia as the receiver.

The detectives then went to Brooklyn and drove around to Torchia's address with a patrol wagon. Torchia admitted that he had received goods from Scheiber, but said he did not know they were stolen. The patrol wagon was forced to make several trips to Torchia's store, and all of the goods did not reach this city until a late hour last night. The prisoners will be arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court this morning.

TROOPS PROTECTED NEGRO.

Georgia's Governor Called Them Out to Guard Him During Trial for Assault.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 6.—Guarded by three companies of State militia called out by Gov. Candler for his protection, Raymond Ross, a negro charged with assaulting Mrs. Miller, was carried to Canton, Ga., from this place to-day to stand his trial. A special session of the Cherokee Court was called by Judge Gober, who asked for the troops from Gov. Candler. The time the trial consumed was only forty minutes. The negro was convicted and sentenced to be hanged Aug. 27. Ross was brought back to this city by the troops. Gov. Candler said to-night:

"The expense incurred by sending the militia to Canton to protect Ross will not be much under $800. I am doing all within my jurisdiction to prevent lynchings, and in the cases where they have occurred I have done all that any man could do. In case the troops are wanted on the day of Ross's execution there will be the same expense, but I am determined to have the law obeyed."

CHEROKEE CLUB'S OUTING.

Tammany Leaders from All Sections Were at College Point.

Tammany leaders from all sections of the city were at the annual outing of the Cherokee Club, the Tammany organization of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, at College Point yesterday. The club started 2,000 strong, ex-Senator Maurice Featherson leading the procession to the steamer Cygnus at the foot of East Eighty-ninth Street.

A large delegation from the Algonquins, whose domain adjoins that of the Cherokees on the north, was also in line, and practically all of the business men of the district went, too. The day was spent in ways to suit every individual taste, with hearty meals between times.

A. B. CUMMINS FOR GOVERNOR.

Iowa Republican Convention Seems to Have Settled on Him.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Aug. 6.—It seems to be settled to-night that the Republican State Convention, which meets to-morrow, will nominate Albert B. Cummins for Governor. A combination against Cummins had been formed by the adherents of Messrs. Harriman, Herriott, Trewin, and Conger. After the first ballot their forces were to vote for one of Cummins's opponents.

The combination was broken to-night by a large number of the Herriott delegates, who abandoned their candidate and announced their intention to vote for Cummins.

FIRE CAUSED BY CHEMICALS.

Damage of $7,500 in Wholesale Drug House of Merck & Co.

Late last night a fire broke out in the six-story stone and brick building at 13 to 19 University Place, occupied by Merck & Co., wholesale druggists, which did $7,500 damage.

Patrolman Murray of the Mercer Street Station, whose post is along University Place, heard a loud report resembling an explosion. A moment later smoke issued from a window on the third floor of the building. He turned in an alarm and the firemen responded quickly.

The fire was confined to the third and fourth floors and is believed to have started from chemicals.

SEARCHING THE RUINS.

Men Working to Find Bodies in Philadelphia's Wrecked Buildings.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—Temporary electric lights have been erected at the scene of last night's explosion, and to-night 200 men, under the direction of the Department of Public Safety, are searching the ruins for bodies. Many of the residents of the neighborhood believe there are more bodies in the wreckage. There are several persons still missing. So far seven are known to have been killed.

The police and fire officials are trying to determine the cause of the explosion. They still hold to the theory that gasoline did the damage and that it had been stored in one of the three grocery stores.

Censured for Gold Street Fire.

The Department of Buildings of Brooklyn was censured last night by a jury under Coroner Burger for failure to notify the owner of the property 370 Gold Street of that borough, where three members of the McCoy family lost their lives in a fire on the night of July 4. They declared that the department was to blame for not ordering the owner to place fire escapes on the building, ample notice having been given to the department that the structure was without them.

Killed for Refusing Work.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6.—John Dunford, a boss grain scooper at the export elevator, was so badly beaten to-day by two men to whom he had refused work that he died from his injuries. Joseph Fenton and John Maddigan have been arrested.

Physician Killed Himself with Gas.

ALAMEDA, Cal., Aug. 6.—Dr. Charles Hampden Field committed suicide to-day by inhaling illuminating gas. He was formerly a Surgeon in the United States Army at Fort Wayne. He was also an ex-surgeon of the Pension Bureau, and at one time surgeon of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Object to Hay Freight Rates.

The National Hay Association has filed a complaint before the Interstate Commerce Commission against thirty-one of the principal trunk line railroads in the United States excepting to the recent classification of hay in their rate schedules. The new classification places hay in the "fifth class" instead of the sixth, as heretofore, the latter being the cheaper. It is alleged that the rates charged under the new regime are unwarranted, and imposed purely with a view to obtaining larger revenue rather than because the previous classification was wrong.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

LACAKAWANNA ROAD CHANGES.

Completion of Heavy Bridges a Benefit to Suburban Populations—Buffalo Train Service.

Through the completion of the heavy new bridges over the Hackensack and the Passaic Rivers, the Lackawanna Railroad has been enabled to run much heavier equipment over its Morris and Essex Division. The first tangible benefit due to these improvements is now to result to the inhabitants of Newark, the Oranges, Morristown, and other important suburban towns along the Lackawanna.

Commencing next Sunday, this road will run through trains to Buffalo and the West over the Morris and Essex Division. This means that a person living in Morristown and wishing to go to Buffalo, Chicago, or St. Louis may board a through sleeper right at the Morristown station, instead of having to ride to Dover or Hoboken on a local train in order to make connection with the through trains. The saving in time to these suburbanites, of whom there are several hundred thousand, is at least from two to three hours. Heretofore it was impossible to run large engines with heavy sleeping cars over this division because the bridges could not stand the strain.

Other changes will go into effect on the same day. The Lackawanna limited, which heretofore left at 10 o'clock in the morning, will now leave at noon, which is believed to be a more convenient hour. Instead of reaching Buffalo at 8 P. M., it will get there at 10 P. M.

The Lackawanna will also add a new express train between here and Buffalo. This will be an eleven-hour train, and will leave New York at 8 P. M. The train is intended especially for Pan-American traffic in order to provide good service for the nine-dollar tickets, which are not accepted on the limited.

The Lackawanna officials say in this connection that their road has been running full trains to Buffalo because it refrained from putting in a special Pan-American service early in the season, when traffic was light. Thus, the road has actually made money out of the exposition where some other roads have had their profits eaten up by unnecessary service.

MR. HILL ON THE CROPS.

With the Exception of Corn They Show Great Promise, He Says.

J. J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, arrived in this city yesterday from St. Paul. Mr. Hill said that the crops of all kinds, with the exception of corn, along the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Burlington systems gave great promise, and that they would easily make up for the partial loss of the corn crop. The loss in net earnings because of the corn crop failure would not be noticeable, he thought.

Regarding the Burlington purchase, Mr. Hill said that he did not think that Great Northern and Northern Pacific stockholders would have the slightest ground to regret their purchase.

"The Burlington is a splendid road," he added, "and its general traffic is developing irrespective of the crops along its lines."

A NEW MICHIGAN RAILROAD.

Officers of the Soo-Detour Road Elected—Right of Way Secured.

Special to The New York Times.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Aug. 6.—A meeting of the Soo-Detour Railroad Company was held here to-day, and the following officers and Directors were elected: President—W. H. Hitchcock, Chicago; Vice President—F. H. Taylor, Pickford, Mich.; Secretary and Treasurer—Horace M. Oren, Soo, Mich.; Directors—W. L. Murdock, W. F. Bellvant, Emil G. Endress, T. Bennett, F. F. Goetz, A. Goetz, Eber W. Cotrell, and William Chandler.

The company has for its purpose the building of a railway from the Soo to Detour, a distance of fifty-one miles. The survey has been almost finished and the right of way secured. There is said to be ample capital back of the enterprise to insure its completion. It is supposed that the Pennsylvania system, which controls the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway, is interested in the construction of part of the line.

Work on Mexican Road Suspended.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 6.—A dispatch from Durango, Mexico, says: "All work of construction on the branch line of the Mexican International Railroad, which was being built from Durango to Parral, in the State of Chihuahua, has been suspended upon instructions from the officers of the road in New York. The cause of this suspension is not known here. The road is completed to Papasquiero. It is a Southern Pacific property."

Will Build a Fifteen-Mile Railroad.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—The Glenfield and Western Railroad Company was incorporated to-day to operate a steam railroad of standard gauge, fifteen miles long, from Glenfield to the northeast corner of the Bennett Tract, in Lewis County. The capital is $150,000, and the Directors are: Alanson S. Page, David P. Fairchild, David B. Page, and Theodore A. Page of Oswego; Charles E. Campbell and Clarence W. Campbell of New York, James A. Outterson, Mark S. Wilder, and Frank P. Wilder of Carthage, and Cadwell B. Benson of Minetto.

Brief Railroad Items.

President Newman of the New York Central denied yesterday the report that his road intended to buy or had bought the plot at Forty-first and Forty-second Streets and Tenth Avenue, where the Consolidated Gas Company has a plant, in order to erect on the property freight yards to take the place of the St. John's Park property. President Gawtry of the Consolidated Gas Company stated that the plant was closed to save money during the Summer, and that the property was not for sale.

Regarding the report that the New York Central would oppose the North River bridge scheme of the Pennsylvania Railroad, officials of the Central say that they are unaware of such opposition. A representative of the financial interests, who has been asked whether they would finance a North River bridge company for a combination of railroads, stated that the plans were not far enough advanced to call for opposition from any one.

A syndicate of capitalists has acquired the five street railway properties in and around Utica, N. Y., which will be connected, re-equipped, and extended. The completed system will serve a population of about 100,000. The properties, with the expenditures involved, will represent a cost of over $3,000,000, a portion of which will be provided by an issue of bonds which has been placed with N. W. Harris & Co. of this city.

A. L. Meyers was yesterday elected Vice President of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railroad Company, which has declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent.

At the fifth annual convention of the Second Division of the National Association of Railway Postal Clerks, held in this city yesterday, the following officers for the ensuing year and delegates to the National Convention at Milwaukee, Wis., were elected: President—Fred S. Dietz, Harrisburg, Penn.; Vice President—E. S. Colville, Pittsburg; Secretary and Treasurer—C. C. Reiff, Philadelphia; Delegate at Large—H. E. Colesworthy, New York; Delegates—C. S. Wilkinson, Camden, N. J.; George W. Daily, Williamsport, Penn., and F. A. Holcomb, Attica, N. Y. The convention pledged its full support in behalf of the accident insurance feature, which a few years ago was incorporated through the efforts of the organization.

The new management of the Central Railroad of New Jersey has inaugurated changes in the methods of handling its commutation business which will be recognized as a decided improvement. Heretofore the commuter has been obliged to go to the seventh floor of the Central Building for a renewal of his ticket, but under the new arrangement a convenient office has been established in the Liberty Street station, where the commutation business will hereafter be conducted. A bureau of information has also been established at the Liberty Street station.

REFORM MOVEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA

Union Party Will Nominate State and City Tickets.

Representatives of Six Organizations in Conference Agree to Support a Fusion Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—A conference was held at the Lafayette Hotel to-day of representatives of the six reform organizations of the city, at which it was resolved that all of the organizations should support a full fusion ticket, State and city, to be run under the name of the Union Party. The meeting was held in response to a call from President Harry B. French of the Municipal League, and the various organizations were represented as follows:

Jeffersonian Society—Matthew Randall, James A. Stovell, and Eugene C. Bonniwell.

Young Democracy—Magistrate William Eisenbrown, Joseph R. Fahy, and John Taylor.

Citizens' Union for Good Government—Hector MacIntosh, William Sellers, and Phillip C. Garrett.

Town Meeting Committee—William S. Stenger, Franklin L. Sheppard, and Samuel M. Clement, Jr.

Allied Organizations for Good Government—Rudolph Blankenburg.

Municipal League—Joseph P. Mumford, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Harry B. French, and Cyrus Foss, Jr.

Col. Alexander K. McClure, Chairman of the Committee upon City and State Relations of the Union Party, reported upon the work of his committee regarding fusion, and the following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this conference that a complete State and city ticket, non-partisan in composition, and thoroughly representative of administrative reform and good government, should be recommended to the organizations here represented, for presentation to the people at the coming election; and

Further resolved, That a sub-committee of one from each of the committees here represented, to be selected by each of the said committees, with the Chairman of this conference as an ex-officio member, to be empowered to consider and recommend means to compose a fusion ticket in accordance with the foregoing resolution, and report to this conference.

NEELY'S CASE IN INDIANA.

Officers of a Corporation Refuse to Give Their Testimony.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 6.—Arthur Jordan, President, and Arthur R. Baxter, Treasurer, of the Keyless Lock Company, accompanied by their attorney, ex-Mayor Denny, went before United States Commissioner Moors this afternoon and declined to give testimony as to contracts which the Indianapolis concern had with the Department of Posts in Cuba, the same to be used in the prosecution of Charles F. W. Neely. Formal declination in written form was filed, and the same, with the points of law raised, will be referred by Commissioner Moors to Judge Baker of the United States District Court.

They urged that the Island of Cuba is a foreign territory, and the cause in question was pending in a foreign jurisdiction, to which they owed no allegiance. They set out further that for them to submit to the proposed examination would be to volunteer testimony in a case wherein the accused was unrepresented, not even having received notice of the proceeding at hand, and that the same was abhorrent to American judicial procedure.

BANKS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Congress Will Be Asked to Make It Possible for Americans to Invest Their Money There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—A few days ago the Treasury gave expression to the opinion that National banks could be organized in Porto Rico, under the authority of the Foraker law, provided officers could be found who were eligible under the terms of the National banking law, applied to Porto Rico. When attention was directed to the many applications on file in the department for permission to establish banks in the Philippines it was found that, while the necessity for banking facilities is greater in the Philippines, the remedy is not in sight.

Nearly all the banking is now conducted by one private Spanish concern. Capital is ready to go to the Philippines for investment in banking business, but until there is a law that capital is timid. Congress will be asked to take the matter up at once and to provide the needful authority to enable capitalists to organize as many banks as may be needed.

The difficulty in Porto Rico is in the requirement that a Director must have resided in the island a year before he can be eligible to election. In prescribing a similar requirement for Directors of Philippine banks it is not doubted that it would be easy to find natives of sufficient ability to occupy such positions under American supervision by men who would not be eligible to election because of too brief residence. It is not considered improbable that a law for the Philippines might be made with substantial departures from the letter but not the spirit of the American banking law. In the case of Porto Rico the banking law was extended to the island, with all its provisions. It is doubted whether so simple a settlement will be possible in the case of the Philippines.

Suit Against Oil Company Dismissed.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 6.—Attorney General Bell to-day dismissed the suit filed a few days ago in the District Court here against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, to forfeit its permit to do business in Texas, and for penalties for alleged violation of the anti-trust law. The company's affidavit that it is not a trust, nor in any way connected with a trust, was received yesterday by the Secretary of State.

Three Cycle Racers Matched.

Arrangements have been completed for a series of races which practically amount to a championship long-distance motor-paced cycling competition between Robert Walthour, Harry Elkes, and W. C. Stinson. The series will begin with a race at one hour between Elkes and Walthour on Aug. 17 and this will be followed a week later by another long-distance race between the winner of the first race and W. C. Stinson, the holder of the hour record. The third event will be between the three riders and will determine who is the fastest rider at the hour distance. It is not improbable that one of these three races, which will be held on Aug. 17 and 25 and Sept. 1, will result in the lowering not only of the hour competition record, but of the special trial figures now held by Stinson. Walthour rode at such a rate in the thirty-five-mile race of last Saturday that he would have finished thirty-nine miles if he had gone on for the full hour. Stinson's record, made at a special trial, was only a little over a mile better than this.

Cyclist Collett Was Disqualified.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 6.—George H. Collett won the final heat of the one-mile National championship professional cycle race at the Coliseum to-night, but was disqualified for fouling W. S. Fenn at the beginning of the last lap. Collett crowded Fenn nearly off the track. Major Taylor was beaten in his heat by Fenn and Iver Lawson. Lawson and Taylor were in the lead in the next to the last lap and were jockeying for position. Fenn sprinted and gained a lead of ten yards, which he kept to the end. Lawson passed Taylor on the last lap and won easily. Summary:

One Mile, 2:10 Class, Professional.—Won by Hardy Downing, Otto Maya second, George R. Leander third. Time—2:24 3-5.

One-Mile National Championship.—Won by W. S. Fenn, George Z. Collett second, Frank Kramer and F. A. McFarland divided third money, scoring one point each. Time—2:41 2-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Iver Lawson, G. H. Collett second, Lester Wilson third. Time—4:07 3-5.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Frank D. Baldwin, Colonel of Infantry.

James Regan, Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry.

Frank E. Jones, Major of Infantry.

Frank H. Whitman, Captain of Infantry.

Henry Du R. Phelan, Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers, with rank of Captain.

James Longstreet, Jr., Harry N. Coutes, Theodore Schultz, James E. Shelley, Duncan Elliot, Charles H. Bolce, and John J. Ryan, First Lieutenants of Cavalry.

Selwyn D. Smith, William W. Overton, Gordon N. Kimball, Walter F. Martin, Oscar S. Lusk, and Philip Mowry, Second Lieutenants of Cavalry.

Lindsay P. Rucker, Mack Richardson, Cleveland Wilcoxon, and Albert B. Sloan, First Lieutenants of Infantry.

William R. Clendin, William B. Bonham, Albert J. Bright, Robert B. McConnell, Harry E. Comstock, H. Clay M. Supplee, Charles R. W. Morison, Christian A. Bach, Alexander B. Coxe, Second Lieutenants of Infantry.

Stanley D. Embick, Ralph S. Granger, Henry B. Clark, and Francis N. Cook, First Lieutenants of Artillery Corps.

Roy I. Taylor, Fred L. Perry, Donald W. Strong, Tilman Campbell, John M. Dunn, Homer B. Grant, Garrison Ball, and Jean S. Oakes, Second Lieutenants, Artillery Corps.

Thomas J. Dickson, to be a Chaplain.

Franklin B. Harwood, Charles F. Howell, Joseph L. Ingle, Jr., William H. Munter, John L. Maher, and Francis R. Shoemaker, Third Lieutenants in the Revenue Cutter Service.

Hugh H. Price of Phoenix, Ariz., to be Surveyor General of Arizona.

Frank H. Clark, Jr., a Lieutenant in the navy.

Albert C. Dillingham, Commander.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Norris Stayton, Artillery Corps, is attached to the Fifty-first Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Second Lieut. Ralph M. Mitchell is assigned to the Forty-second Company, Coast Artillery; Second Lieut. John C. Ohnstadt, to the Ninety-ninth Company, and Second Lieut. Francis C. Ralston, Jr., to the Ninety-seventh Company. Lieuts. Mitchell and Ralston will join their companies. Lieut. Ohnstadt will report to the commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for temporary duty in that department, upon the completion of which he will join his company.

Second Lieut. Henry H. Scott, Artillery Corps, is attached to the Eighty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2:

Second Cavalry—Second Lieut. A. Miller.

Fourth Cavalry—Second Lieut. F. B. Edwards.

Seventh Cavalry—First Lieut. G. E. Lovell and Second Lieuts. B. J. Wootten and O. G. Palmer.

Thirteenth Cavalry—Second Lieut. W. H. Clopton, Jr.

Fourteenth Cavalry—First Lieut. A. C. Gillem.

Fifteenth Cavalry—First Lieut. S. Van Leer.

Second Infantry—Second Lieuts C. W. Barber and C. M. Furay.

Tenth Infantry—Second Lieut. B. R. Wade.

Fourteenth Infantry—Second Lieut. H. W. Gregg.

Fifteenth Infantry—Second Lieut. William F. Rittler.

Eighteenth Infantry—First Lieut. H. Pendleton, Jr., Second Lieut. John K. Cowan.

Nineteenth Infantry—Second Lieut. J. M. Walling.

Twenty-third Infantry—Second Lieuts. F. H. Turner and E. S. Stayer.

Twenty-seventh Infantry—First Lieut. W. B. Gracie, Second Lieut. C. W. Flake.

Twenty-eighth Infantry—First Lieut. S. A. Price.

Lieuts. Lovell, Gillem, Gracie, and Wade will join their respective regiments. Lieuts. Van Leer, Clopton, and Miller will report to the commanding officer at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for temporary duty at that post, upon the completion of which they will join their respective regiments. Lieut. Pendleton will report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for duty in that department pending the arrival of his regiment at its destination in the United States, when he will join it. Lieuts. Price and Barber will report to the commanding officer at Fort McHenry, Md., for temporary duty at that post, upon the completion of which they will join their regiments at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and Fort Thomas, Kentucky, respectively. Lieut. Wootten will report to the commanding officer at Fort Caswell, North Carolina, for temporary duty at that post upon completion of which he will join his own regiment. Lieuts. Edwards and Stayer will report to the commanding officer at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for temporary duty at that post, pending the arrival of their respective regiments at their destinations in the United States, when they will join them. Lieut. Palmer will report to the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for temporary duty at that post, upon the completion of which he will join his regiment. Lieut. Turner will report to the commanding officer at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty at that post, pending the arrival of his regiment at its destination in the United States, when he will join it. Lieut. Rittler will join his regiment at Madison Barracks, N. Y. Lieut. Gregg will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for temporary duty in that department, pending the arrival of his regiment at San Francisco, when he will join it. Lieut. Flake will join his regiment at Fort McPherson, Ga. Lieut. Furay will report to the commanding General, Department of the Missouri, for temporary duty in that department, upon the completion of which he will join his regiment at Fort Thomas, Ky. Lieuts. Cowan and Walling will join the regiments to which assigned.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Omaha, at the call of the President thereof, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. David B. Wilson, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Major John W. Pullman, Quartermaster's Department; Capt. James B. Erwin, Fourth Cavalry; Capts. Paul F

SCHLEY COURT COMPLETE

Rear Admiral Howison Takes Rear Admiral Kimberly's Place.

List of Witnesses Prepared, but Rear Admiral Schley Asks Attendance of No Spanish Officers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The vacancy in the Schley court of inquiry caused by the inability of Rear Admiral Kimberly to serve on account of ill-health has been filled by the selection of Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison, whose appointment was announced by Assistant Secretary Hackett to-day. At the same time it was announced that this appointment would be agreeable to Admiral Schley.

The department, before taking action, had submitted a list of names to Admiral Schley, which included that of Rear Admiral Howison, and Rear Admiral Schley had indicated his entire willingness to accept any officer on the list. The department also communicated the selection to Capt. Parker before making it public.

Assistant Secretary Hackett, before issuing the order, communicated with Rear Admiral Howison, who is at present at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and ascertained from him that he had given utterance to no expression of opinion regarding the merits of the Sampson-Schley controversy. The department announced that Admiral Howison would accept the detail.

Admiral Dewey was notified of Admiral Howison's selection, and the department sent to the latter a copy of the precept, together with Rear Admiral Schley's letter relative to the fifth paragraph of the precept and the department's response thereto, which correspondence is part of the official record.

Rear Admiral Howison is one of the youngest retired officers of his grade, having been retired Oct. 10, 1899, when he reached the age of sixty-two. During the early part of the civil war he served principally on blockade duty, but later participated in the battle of Mobile Bay as commander of the United States ship Blenville. It is rather an interesting coincidence that he was in command of the cruiser Vandalia at Samoa, which later went down in the hurricane in Apia Harbor while flying the flag of Rear Admiral Kimberly, who had succeeded him as senior officer on the station, and whom he now succeeds on this court.

He was in command of the Boston yard during the Spanish war, and later was commander of the South Atlantic Station. He made the famous long-distance cruise around Africa in the Chicago, as the last act of his active career, arriving in New York the day before Admiral Dewey arrived on the Olympia. It will be remembered that, although he outranked Rear Admiral Sampson, who was in command of the receiving fleet at that time, he refrained from assuming command, but courteously allowed Rear Admiral Sampson to do the honors upon that occasion.

A preliminary list of the witnesses who will be called to appear before the court has been prepared at the Navy Department. Some of these officers are on foreign stations, and will be obliged to leave for home almost immediately in order to arrive in time. Rear Admiral Schley has also submitted a list of witnesses, some of whom are on foreign stations, and these also will be ordered home. Among the witnesses desired by Rear Admiral Schley is Lieut. Benjamin W. Wells. Read Admiral Schley's flag Secretary. There are no Spanish officers on Read Admiral Schley's list.

NEW GOVERNOR OF GUAM.

Commander Schroeder Coming Home to Testify in Schley Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Commander William Swift, commanding the gunboat Yorktown, has been ordered to relieve Commander Seaton Schroeder as Naval Governor of the Island of Guam. The Yorktown is now en route to Guam.

The assignment of Commander Swift is temporary, pending the selection of a permanent Governor. It became necessary to detach Commander Schroeder from that duty prior to the expiration of the usual period of such assignments in order that he might return to the United States and testify before the Schley court of inquiry.

FILIPINO CAMP CAPTURED.

Gen. Sumner's Troops Are in Close Pursuit of Malvar.

MANILA, Aug. 6.—Gen. Chaffee has received word that Gen. Sumner's troops are in close pursuit of the insurgent leader Malvar.

They captured Malvar's camp while his breakfast was still hot.

CLERKS AT MANILA ANGRY.

Order Forbidding Them to Use Commissary Supplies Likely to Result in Many Resignations.

MANILA, Aug. 6.—Secretary Root's order cutting off the use of commissary supplies by civilian employes is causing consternation among the minor clerks, whose expenses are thus doubled. Many of them claim that they had an absolute understanding before leaving the United States that they would be entitled to use commissary stores.

The order became effective on Aug. 1. Unless the salaries of the junior employes are raised many resignations are likely.

CIVIL RULE IN MANILA.

Military Government Ends To-day—The New Officials.

MANILA, Aug. 6.—Military government of Manila ceases to-morrow, and municipal affairs will be taken over by three Commissioners, the Government being similar to that of the District of Columbia. The President is a Filipino, Col. Herrera; the others are Messrs. Baldwin and Tutherly. The Chief of Police is George Curry, an ex-officer of the Eleventh Cavalry. Mr. Housermann is the City Attorney.

MINERALS IN THE HOLY LAND.

Valuable Deposits Have Been Discovered There Recently.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Ernest L. Harris, United States Consular Agent at Eidenstock, has informed the State Department that valuable mineral treasures have recently been discovered in Palestine, and that it is safe to say the industrial awakening of the Holy Land is no longer a dream. He says it is true that the greater part of the once flourishing country is a barren desert; the lines of communication are miserable, and traffic is unsafe, aside from the road from Yafa to Jerusalem.

Mr. Harris says that the newly discovered mineral deposits lie on both sides of the Jordan and the Dead Sea. The salt deposits of the Dead Sea also could be developed into an industry. He considers phosphate the most important of all deposits, and says the immense fields of that mineral to the east and west of the Jordan need only better means of traffic and communication in order to insure their development. This, it would seem, is not far distant, as the Turkish Government is planning a continuation of the Yafa-Jerusalem Railroad, and steamboats are already plying the Dead Sea.

President Commutes Death Sentence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The President has commuted to life imprisonment the sentence of death pronounced by a court-martial upon James W. Allen, private Company F, Twenty-fourth Infantry. Allen was convicted of attacking a woman at Humingan, Luzon.

Manufacturer Killed Riding a Bicycle.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 6.—While riding his bicycle down a hill in Groton to-day, John Salter, a prominent manufacturer, ran into a cart and was instantly killed. The pole struck him on the side of the head. He was sixty-seven years old. He was a thirty-second-degree Mason.

N. Y. Y. C. SERIES RACES.

Cup Yachts Meet Again on Saturday in First of Three Days' Races Over Newport Courses.

The postponed Newport series races of the New York Yacht Club will be sailed at Newport on Aug. 10, 12, and 14. Next Saturday will mark the first meeting of Constitution with Columbia since the alterations to Constitution's masts, and the renewed struggles of the big sloops will be watched with great interest by yachtsmen to note what improvement has been gained.

A special cup will be offered each day to them, and also to the yawls Ailsa, Vigilant, and Navahoe. The Lipton Cup will be sailed for on Saturday by the 70-foot sloops Rainbow and Virginia.

On each day of the races the start will be off Brenton's Reef Lightship at 11 A. M. Entries will be received at the Newport Station No. 6 up to 8 o'clock on the morning of each race.

The courses will be to windward, or to leeward and return, and triangular, thirty miles in length. A separate cup will be raced for by all classes on each day, and when four or more boats start, a cup will be awarded to the second boat.

On Aug. 13, 15, and 16 the Club will offer cups for thirty-footers owned by members. Details as to courses and sailing directions will be announced at Newport.

SHAMROCK'S GEAR UNLOADED.

Everything Is in Perfect Order and Ready for Setting Up.

Sir Thomas Lipton's American representative, David Barrie, expects Shamrock II. to arrive at this port by next Sunday at the latest, and is making preparations for the challenger's reception and speedy refitting. He spent the greater part of yesterday at Erie Basin, with Rigger William Cochran, superintending the unloading and storing of Shamrock's spars and extensive wardrobe. On his return late in the afternoon he reported that all her belongings were in perfect order and safely housed, and waiting for the challenger.

"There were in all about forty-two bags of sails, and these were placed on gratings in a house at the Basin in order that the air might have free circulation around them, and thus prevent mildew. Each bag bore the name of the sail it contained, and it can be produced at a moment's notice when needed. All the steel rigging was arranged ready for the workmen, and the big steel mast, the largest ever carried by a ninety-footer, was stretched out on trestles, and a gang of men were set to work sandpapering it, preparatory to repainting."

"I want to get as much of this preparatory work done as possible," Mr. Barrie continued, "before the boat arrives. The work of making the change from jury to racing rig should only take a short time, as all her needs have been anticipated. A spare bowsprit is in process of construction at the Basin in case of an emergency. Eight large steel plates came over with her spars to make repairs in case of damage to her topsides. Her keel block, on which she will rest in dry dock, was also sent over, and is ready for use."

Mr. Barrie is greatly pleased over the appearance of the mast and spars, and says he has never seen their superiors in point of workmanship.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 6.—George F. Dominick's steam yacht Varuna was launched from the Jacob yard to-day after receiving a thorough overhauling and painting.

Cord Meyer's fifty-one-footer Altair has been fitted with a new topmast at the same yard.

The schooner yacht Osprey, owned by a New York yachtsman, has been partly dismantled and laid up for the season in the marine basin at the Jacob yard.

The sloop yacht Dorwina, owned by ex-Congressman Ward, has been hauled out at the Woods yard to be repainted and scraped.

Seymour L. Husted's schooner yacht Crusader is being overhauled and repainted on the marine railway at the Robertson yard.

Cup Yachts in Shape Again.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 6.—The Constitution is now rigged and ready to go to Newport. The yacht was practically rigged at 5 o'clock this afternoon, as evidenced by the sending up of her topmast on end at that time. The riggers had spent nearly four hours at the masthead adjusting the new rigging and metal cone at the head of the spar. There was a drizzling rain during the bending of the mainsail, which was not set, although hoisted high enough to admit of its being connected with the mast hoops. When nearly up to the limit the sail was lowered and tied with a sail cover on top. Good progress was made on the improvements of the Columbia's mainboom. When the addition was made to the end a small winch capstan was bolted near the extreme end to be used in connection with the purchase used in hauling the sail out on the foot.

MYOPIA WON POLO GAME.

Philadelphia Country Club Beaten in a Lively Contest by Score of 15 to 5¾.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 6.—Myopia won the first polo game in the series for the Point Judith Cups this afternoon, defeating Philadelphia Country Club 15 to 5¾ goals. It was a lively game, with a large audience to applaud the dashing plays of Kennedy and Rosengarten. Philadelphia lost through loose team work, the brilliant work of the two players mentioned really going to naught as far as scoring was concerned. Rosengarten had a bad fall in practice before the game. For Myopia Agassiz and Shaw were seen at their best.

To-morrow the final game in the series for the Rhode Island Cups will be played between Westchester Country Club second team and the second of Point Judith. Line-up:

MYOPIA.	PHILADELPHIA C. C.
1—C. G. Rice.	1—R. E. Strawbridge.
2—R. G. Shaw, 2d.	2—M. Rosengarten.
3—R. L. Agassiz.	3—J. F. McFadden.
Back—Charles Wheeler.	Back—A. E. Kennedy.

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal and Team.	Made by.	Time.
1—Myopia	Shaw	6:06
2—Myopia	Agassiz	5:53
3—Myopia	Rice	1:25

SECOND PERIOD.

4—Myopia	Rice	:40
5—Myopia	Wheeler	1:29
6—Myopia	Agassiz	:35
7—Myopia	Agassiz	2:58
8—Myopia	Shaw	5:53
9—Philadelphia	Kennedy	2:21
10—Philadelphia	Rosengarten	:48

THIRD PERIOD.

11—Myopia	Shaw	8:51
12—Philadelphia	McFadden	:43
13—Philadelphia	Strawbridge	:45
14—Myopia	Rice	:17
15—Myopia	Wheeler	:58
16—Myopia	Shaw	2:25
17—Philadelphia	Kennedy	:17

FOURTH PERIOD.

18—Myopia	Agassiz	2:10
19—Philadelphia	Rosengarten	6:50
20—Myopia	Shaw	2:38
21—Myopia	Agassiz	2:29

Score—Myopia, 15; Philadelphia, 5¾. Earned—Myopia, 15; Philadelphia, 6. Lost—¼ goal for safety. Referee—W. W. Keith. Scorer—E. A. Mitchell. Timers—Messrs. Kane and Morrow.

Mixed Tennis Doubles at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6.—The second round in the mixed doubles lawn tennis tournament was played at the Casino to-day. The play in three of the four matches was close and vantage sets were necessary to decide the matches. Summary:

Mixed Doubles.—Second Round—Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer and Mr. Havemeyer beat Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Roderick Terry, Jr., 6—0, 3—6, 6—4; Miss Twombly and J. S. Rogers beat Miss Bilgh and Mr. Lowther, 6—0, 8—10, 6—4; Miss Langhorn and Mr. Wright beat Miss Busk and Mr. Howe, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5; Miss Anna Sands and Mr. Sands beat Mrs. Thayer and Mr. Gray, 6—2, 6—2.

The matches in the third round are: Mrs. Havemeyer and Mr. Havemeyer versus Miss Twombly and Mr. Rogers, and Miss Langhorn and Mr. Wright versus Miss Sands and Mr. Sands.

Sea Cliff Tennis Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Aug. 6.—W. H. Rogers won the final round in the singles in the midsummer tournament of the Sea Cliff Tennis Club by defeating F. D. Potter in an exciting and closely contested match by the score of three sets to one. Potter clearly excelled when both came to the net, but the older man's experience and steadiness at critical points finally won the match. The scores were 6—3, 6—3, 1—6, and 8—6.

BIG YACHTS IN COLLISION

Accident to the Corsair, Saghaya, and Norman.

Mr. Morgan's Boat Practically Uninjured—The Saghaya Towed Into Morris Dock for Repairs.

Three steam yachts anchored off Twenty-sixth Street, East River, at the anchorage of the New York Yacht Club, were in collision at flood tide yesterday morning. The yachts were J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair, Howard C. Smith's Saghaya, and Frank Tilford's Norman.

At the time of the accident, which was entirely due to the tide, the Corsair was lying just south of the Saghaya, while just beyond her was the Norman. The flood tide caused the Saghaya to drag her anchor, and to drift in the direction of the Corsair. The crew aboard Mr. Morgan's boat as soon as they saw the impending danger let out the Corsair's anchor chains so that she might, if possible, swing out of the way of the Saghaya. Their hopes were vain, however, and the Saghaya drifted down on the Corsair, the bowsprit of the latter catching in her fore rigging, tearing away the starboard forerigging and headstay. The foremast of the Saghaya was broken also, and as it crashed down on the deck, caused the only real excitement of the collision.

The engineers of the Corsair soon had that vessel under control, and lost no time in backing her and getting her bowsprit out of the entangled rigging of the Saghaya. It was at this point that the Norman figures in the accident. The tide, as the Corsair got clear of the Saghaya, swung her around in the direction of the Norman, causing the bows of the two vessels to come together. With the exception of the loss of a little paint by the Norman, neither of the yachts was at all injured as a result of their contact.

As soon as matters got straightened out once more, the skipper aboard the Saghaya whistled for assistance, and two tugs came alongside in answer. They took the Saghaya in tow and pulled her to Morris dock, where she will be repaired.

The Corsair was practically uninjured, and neither she nor the Norman left the anchorage during the day.

The owners and their families were not aboard the yachts when the collision occurred, all of the craft being in charge of their respective crews. At Twenty-sixth Street in the vicinity of the accident, landsmen who claimed to have witnessed it gave out all kinds of stories. Those connected with the New York Yacht Club stationed at that point were unwilling to give out any information. They said that the matter had been greatly exaggerated.

MR. MOUNT'S YACHT ASHORE.

The Charlotte on the Bar Off Atlantic City, but Uninjured.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 6.—The sloop yacht Charlotte, belonging to C. M. Mount of the New York Yacht Club, went on the bar off this city this afternoon and stuck fast. She lost her yawlboat, but was not injured.

The coast guards went out and brought Capt. Ewings ashore. He reports everything all right, but cannot get in or out until high tide. The yacht was bound for this city.

RAIN STOPS BICYCLE RACES.

New York Athletic Club Rider, M. L. Hurley, Won Quarter-Mile Championship.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6.—Rain interrupted a splendid programme of bicycle races at the Stadium this afternoon. It was the second day of the two weeks' meet of the fastest amateur and professional riders of the country under the auspices of the Pan-American Exposition and the National Cycling Association. The racers had covered 12½ miles in the one-hour unpaced amateur championship when the rain began to fall, rendering the track so slippery that it was dangerous for the riders to continue. The distance was covered in 29 minutes. The judges stopped the race, and the remaining 31 minutes will be finished to-morrow. The winner of the most laps up to the time the race was stopped was George Wiley of Troy.

Greatest interest was taken in the one-third mile National Amateur Championship event, and the feeling among the riders ran high. Four men were still in the semi-finals to-day. Marcus L. Hurley of New York defeated F. A. Moore of Deer Park, Ontario, in a loafing contest, their time being 1:06 2-5. Denny of Buffalo and Ingraham of Chelsea were the other pair. They started off at a brisk pace. As they were passing the sixteenth flag Ingraham cut in on Denny, forcing him off the track. Denny's wheel was smashed and his shins were badly barked. Ingraham finished, but the judges ordered the race run over again. The men started off at a terrific pace and kept it up throughout the race, Denny winning in 0:46. The Buffalo boy meets Hurley of New York in the final to-morrow. Hurley defeated Denny in the quarter-mile final to-day in a slashing finish. Summary:

Quarter-Mile National Amateur Championship.—First Grand Semi-Final—Won by Marcus Hurley, New York A. C.; J. T. Ingraham, Chelsea, Mass., second. Time—0:42 3-5.

Second Semi-Final—Won by F. H. Denny, Buffalo; L. Downing, San Jose, Cal., second. Time—0:32 2-5.

Final—Won by Marcus Hurley; F. H. Denny second. Time—0:34 3-5.

One-Third-Mile National Amateur Championship.—First Semi-Final—Won by Marcus Hurley, New York; F. A. Moore, Beer Park, Ontario, second. Time—1:06 2-5.

Second Semi-Final—Won by F. H. Denny, Buffalo; J. T. Ingraham, Chelsea, second. Time—0:46.

One-hour unpaced amateur championship, with prizes for the leader of most laps, leader of five, ten, fifteen, and twenty miles unfinished. The following men are still qualified to race: Denniston of Buffalo, Zurbrick of Buffalo, Poison of Buffalo, Mettling of Boston, Hoffman of Butte, Dobbins of East Orange, and Goehler of Buffalo. Winner of most laps for which prize awarded, George Wiley of Troy, 12 laps. Leader at five miles, L. E. Mettling, Boston. Time—11:28 1-5. Leader at ten miles, Zurbrick, Buffalo. Time—23:26.

Horatio S. Earle of Detroit, President of the League of American Wheelmen, has issued a general and urgent invitation to all members of the league to meet him in Buffalo Aug. 14 and 15 on the occasion of the twenty-second annual meet of that organization. The races, which will take place in the Stadium, will undoubtedly provide some of the best sport that has been witnessed at any of the league meets.

Circuit Cycling Meet at the Garden.

At the grand circuit championship meet to take place Friday evening at the Madison Square Garden a programme of six events will be run off, in which Taylor, Kramer, McFarland, Cooper, Gascoyne, Jenkins, Freeman, Fisher, Kimble, Downing, Collett, Hadfield, Fenn, Cadwell and all the other circuit men are entered. The events are as follows: Five-mile amateur lap race, one-mile amateur handicap, half-mile National circuit championship, one-mile professional 2:10 class, one-mile handicap, professional, and two special match races.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Rear Admiral W. G. Buehler, United States Navy; W. W. Gurley, Chicago; T. M. Emerson, General Traffic Manager of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, Wilmington, N. C.

HOLLAND.—J. B. Wheeler, Rutland, Vt.; Hobart Ames, North Easton, Mass.; E. Ball, Kent, England; F. A. Bennett, Mexico; Hobart Chatfield-Taylor, Chicago.

GRAND.—Dr. R. E. O'Connell, San Francisco; A. F. Lippincott, Philadelphia; Dr. James Carroll, United States Army; S. S. McKee, San Juan, Porto Rico.

IMPERIAL.—Col. F. J. Ludington, Waterbury, Conn.; B. Harding, London; Charles L. Blanc, Paris.

HOFFMAN.—Col. A. B. Andrews, North Carolina; George Birchall, London; J. B. Lyon, State Printer, Albany; State Senator George E. Green, Binghamton.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Norman P. Willard, Chicago; F. C. Evans, Crawfordsville, Ind.; W. J. Kountz, Pittsburg; Dr. Prior, Cologne; D. Milvan, Havana; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; ex-Senator J. M. Thurston, Nebraska; J. F. Berndes, Havana.

MURRAY HILL.—Rev. Dr. George D. Boardman, Philadelphia; R. R. Morgan, New London; A. W. Lake, Nottingham, England; C. W. Allen, Bristol, England.

MANHATTAN.—Robert C. Cairns, Liverpool; Dr. J. E. Stubberts, Liberty, N. Y.; H. D. Morrison, London; ex-Congressman William W. Crapo, Massachusetts; the Rev. Dr. C. H. Hibbard, Morristown; S. M. Richards, Newport; W. N. Stewart, London; George W. Folsom, Lenox.

Midsummer Sale.

25% discount has been made in the selling mark of our entire range of high class imported fabrics, affording an excellent opportunity to secure the choice weavings of the standard mills. No reservation of patterns or qualities.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Guiterman Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; L. A. Guiterman, manufacturing department; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Waldorf.

Missoula Mercantile Company, Missoula, Mont.; C. A. Barnes, clothing, cloaks, furnishing goods, and hats; Hotel Navarre.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Fletcher, notions; 480 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Marks, M. H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Marks, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. B. Conrad, cloaks; S. E. Levy, cloaks and suits; Miss Desmond, ladies' wear; Miss A. Delanty, ladies' wear; Hotel Vendome.

Loveman, Joseph, & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; L. Loeb, notions, furnishing and fancy goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. W. Spence, furnishing goods; 454 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. D. Hutzler, dry goods; 477 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Henger, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Hamling, laces, notions, and furnishing goods; C. Bechtold, domestics; 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. C. Ratcliffe, dress goods and silks; 56 Worth Street.

Hundley-Frazer Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; T. R. Vail, notions, laces, and white goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. S. Grant, upholstery goods; E. D. Wayman, dress goods; 57 White Street; A. Graham, clothing.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. O. Smith, rugs; Miss Connor, ladies' waists and wrappers; Miss Cox, ladies' suits; Miss H. Ewing, waists and suits; Miss Donovan, dresses; 104 Worth Street.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. H. Neal, clothing and carpets; 258 Church Street.

Cordes & Mosby, Richmond, Va.; L. Van Deventer, cloaks and suits; 347 West Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; M. S. Lebeck, fancy goods and notions; 377 Broadway.

Taylor, J., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; T. R. Robinson, dress goods; 487 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Updegraff, G., & Son, Hagerstown, Md.; E. M. Updegraff, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Brown, carpets and rugs; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Earlington.

Starr, A. E., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; A. E. Starr, clothing, cloaks and suits; S. Weinberg, notions; 721 Broadway.

Renwick Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. F. Renwick, millinery; 626 Broadway; Central Hotel.

Goldsmith, Joseph Feiss & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Feiss, woolens; S. Goldsmith, woolens; 256 Church Street; Hotel Netherland.

Haas, B. & A., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Haas, dress goods, cloaks and suits; Westminster Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, domestics; J. Gray, dress goods and silks; J. W. Sutherland, underwear; 57 White Street.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. G. Morrisey, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

May Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. C. Tonoles, house-furnishing goods; 760 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; E. W. Stoner, linens and white goods; 57 White Street.

Campbell, W., Pittsburg, Penn.; L. C. Scott, upholstery goods; 57 White Street.

Hunter, A. S. & J., Utica, N. Y.; J. M. Sloane, upholstery goods; 57 White Street.

Plaut, J. D., & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. J. D. Plaut, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Israel, A., New Orleans, La.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; John E. Hurst, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Berwanger, ladies' wear; 477 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Plymouth Clothing Company; H. Levi, men's and boys' clothing; 43 Leonard Street.

Geiershofer, Henry, & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Geiershofer, clothing; Hoffman House.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. D. Snellenberg, clothing; 704 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Steppacher, William, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. M. Steppacher, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. M. Ewert, cloaks, suits, and wrappers; Mrs. O'Connell, cloaks; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Fairbairn, underwear; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Haynie, linens and furnishing goods; 477 Broadway; St. Denis Motel.

Lafonte, L. P., Manchester, N. H.; millinery and cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Foley, L., Houston, Texas; notions, millinery, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear, cloaks, and suits; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Williams & MacAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; R. J. Williams, carpets; Hotel Albert.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Adelen, boys' clothing; 28 Howard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Hummell, S., Rochester, N. Y.; pants; Victoria Hotel.

Steefal, Strous & Connor, Rochester, N. Y.; J. D. Steefel, cothing; Victoria Hotel.

Hughes, William, Evansville, Ind.; R. P. Hughes, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; 622 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Callender, McAuslan & Troupe Company; Providence, R. I.; S. E. French, silks; 2 Walker St.; Hotel Vendome.

Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; H. H. Sturtevant, clothing, cloaks, and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Sarles, H. J., Liberty, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Levin, Celia B., Louisville, Ky.; milliner; Park Avenue Hotel.

Boston Store, St. Louis, Mo.; F. Sonnenfeld, millinery.

Stix, A. L., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. Schlesinger, cloaks and suits.

Meyer & Schmidt, Zacydoches, Mo.; S. Hirsch, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

"Famous," St. Louis, Mo.; L. Selig, furnishing goods.

Hannifin, R. Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. C. Lauer, dry goods; Gerard House.

Seinsheimer, H. A., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. R. Strong, cloak manufacturers.

Mahler, Albenberg & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; E. Mahler, dry goods.

Strauss Brothers & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; E. S. Strauss, dry goods; E. Bock, dry goods.

Lowenstein Brothers, Canton, Ohio; S. Lowenstein, clothiers; Park Avenue Hotel.

Tobias, Thomas, & Co., Murfreesborough, Tenn.; E. T. Tobias, dry goods and clothing; T. Tobias, dry goods; J. S. Abrahams, dry goods; Colonnads Hotel.

Davis & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. G. Davis, clothing house; 49 East Ninth Street.

Hood, Francis, Princeton, Ill.; millinery; 78 Washington Place.

Hood, K. & J.; K. Hood, millinery; 78 Washington Place.

Tarrytown Wall Paper Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. J. Boon, wall paper; Gilsey House.

Gordon & Altar Co., The, Greenville, Ohio; F. S. Gordon, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Carruth & Greene, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Carruth, wholesale wall paper; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Rollman & Sons Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Rollman, department store.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; E. E. Beickner, dry goods; 258 Church Street.

Fleischaker, William, & Son, Louisville, Ky.; William Fleischaker, dry goods and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schlesinger, M., Chicago, Ill.; E. Schlesinger, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

McAuley-Peters Tent and Awning Company, Columbus, Ohio; T. G. O'Neil, awnings and tents.

Isaacs, M. & A., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Isaacs, furnishing goods; S. Bernstein, furnishing goods; 42 White Street.

Bee Hive Company, The, Sioux Falls, S. D.; B. Fillre, general store; 621 Broadway.

Hyser, W. S., Zanesville, Ohio; W. S. Hyser, wallpaper.

Sharp, I. E., Cleveland, Ohio; I. E. Sharp, millinery; E. H. Sharp, millinery; M. Sharp, millinery; A. M. Sharp, millinery; J. I. Smith, millinery; C. A. Smith, millinery; J. A. Burns, millinery.

Graves, E. J., Peoria, Ill.; E. J. Graves, millinery; G. E. Graves, Hotel Rossmore.

Friend, H., Chicago, Ill.; H. Friend, cloaks; Imperial Hotel.

Corsicana Dry Goods Company, Corsicana, Texas; A. Honoets, dry goods; 77 Franklin Street.

Diamont, B., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; L. H. Pelteson, dry goods; 10 Waverley Place.

Webb & Schmrkes, Reedsburg, Wis.; D. G. Schmrkes and Mrs. D. G. Schmrkes, general merchandise; 10 Waverley Place.

Strauss, Herman, Louisville, Ky.; C. H. Miller, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Crosswell & Washburn, St. Louis, Mo.; J. J. Cogan, wall paper; Gilsey House.

Melchen & Co., Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. A. S. Melchen, dry goods and millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Reliable Tool Store, Cleveland, Ohio; C. Lerbay, hardware; St. Denis Hotel.

Cannon's Grand Central, Sedalia, Mo.; J. Cannon, dry goods, 14 Lispenard Street.

Cannon's Grand Central, Canton, Ohio; J. McDonald, millinery; Rossmore Hotel.

Fair, The, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Alexander, dry goods; Rossmore Hotel.

Spring Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; E. H. Smith, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Jones, Walter C., & Co., Sherman, Texas; W. C. Jones, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Trounshine Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Oppenheim, clothing; Savoy Hotel.

Gathof, M. J., & Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; M. J. Gathof, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Dreyfuss, E., & Co., Dallas, Texas; E. Dreyfuss, department store; 55 Franklin Street.

Bliss, Swain & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Kirkwood, clothing.

Peters, W. T., St. Louis, Mo.; tailor.

Myers, D. T., Hooperstown, Ill.; D. T. Myers, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Cain, Frank C., St. Matthews, S. C.; F. C. Cain, general merchandise; 348 Broadway.

Heavenrich Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; J. A. Heavenrich, clothing manufacturers; W. Heavenrich, clothing manufacturers; Hotel Savoy.

Hamilton, William, Erie, Penn.; William Hamilton, car manufacturer; Victoria Hotel.

Livingston, Meyer, Sons, South Bend, Ind.; Abe Livingston, wholesale clothier; Herald Square Hotel.

Levy, R. E., Cleveland, Ohio; 3 West Ninsty-eighth Street.

Mitchell, Cassell & Baker, Lexington, Ky.; F. T. Baker, dry goods.

De Long, Max, Evansville, Ind.; Max De Long, coaks, suits, &c.; Hoffman House.

Frank, Jacob, & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Frank, dry goods.

Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Lee Lutebaum, pictures; 450 Broome Street.

Beall, C. S., Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. R. H. Holland, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Cloudy, with rain and rising temperature; brisk northeasterly winds.

Rain will continue in the Middle Atlantic and northern portion of the South Atlantic States to-day, spreading northward over New England during the day. Rain is also indicated for the upper portion of the lake region and Rocky Mountain districts. The temperature will fall in the Northwest and rise slowly in the interior valleys.

Brisk to high easterly winds will continue on the New England Coast to-day, shifting to southeasterly to-morrow; along the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts, fresh south to southwest winds will prevail. Fresh east to southeast winds are indicated for the lakes.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Sandy Hook. Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh and increasing east to northeast winds and rain to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	69	72	72
6 A. M.	68	69	72
9 A. M.	71	71	73
12 M.	83	72	77
4 P. M.	91	70	75
6 P. M.	89	66	72
9 P. M.	81	65	67
12 P. M.	78	64	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72¾
Weather Bureau	68
Corresponding date 1900	78
Corresponding date for last twenty years	74

The barometer registered 30.23 inches at 8 A. M., and 30.10 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 81 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 97 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 78 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 64 degrees at 8 A. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:02	Sun sets...7:10	Moon rises.11:27

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:28	Gov. Isl'd...12:44	H. Gate...2:40
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...1:08	Gov. Isl'd...1:33	H. Gate...3:29

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Cuba,

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock. Saturday at 12 o'clock, Noon.

Persian Rug, 8½ x 5¼ feet, at $45, from $60.
Persian Rug, 9 x 6 feet, at $65, from $83.
Persian Rug, 9 2-3x7 feet, at $75, from $105.
Persian Rug, 10 x 6½ feet, at $50, from $65.
Persian Rug, 10 1-3x7 feet, at $40, from $92.
Persian Rug, 10½ x 9½ feet, at $135, from $162.
Turkish Rug, 11 x 9 1-3 feet, at $60, from $105.
Turkish Rug, 11 1-3x7 2-3 feet, at $45, from $60.
Turkish Rug, 11⅝ x9 1-3 feet, at $90, from $145.
Turkish Rug, 12¼ x 9⅝ feet, at $90, from $170.
Turkish Rug, 12½ x 11¼ feet, at $140, from $210.
India Rug, 11 1-3x 7¼ feet, at $85, from $105.
India Rug, 12 x 9 feet, at $125, from $165.
Turkish Rug, 13 x 11 feet, at $130, from $184.
Turkish Rug, 13 1-3x10 2-3 feet, at $90, from $145.
Persian Rug, 13½ x 10 feet, at $110, from $168.
Persian Rug, 13 2-3x10 feet, at $160, from $210.
Persian Rug, 13 2-3x 10½ feet, at $190, from $260.
Persian Rug, 13 2-3x 9 feet, at $95, from $140.

Turkish Rug, 13¾ x11 2-3 feet, at $92, from $138.
Turkish Rug, 14 x 12 feet, at $128, from $168.
Turkish Rug, 14 x 11¾ feet, at $115, from $175.
Turkish Rug, 14½ x 9 feet, at $110, from $165.
Turkish Rug, 14½ x 12¾ feet, at $98, from $148.
India Rug, 14 x 12 feet, at $169, from $255.
India Rug, 14¼ x 10 feet, at $144, from $182.
India Rug, 15 x 11 feet, at $166, from $248.
India Rug, 15 x 13 feet, at $195, from $295.
India Rug, 16 x 12 feet, at $198, from $296.
India Rug, 16 2-3x15¼ feet, at $325, from $425.
India Rug, 17⅞ x 10 feet, at $185, from $268.
Persian Rug, 15½ x 12½ feet, at $190, from $292.
Persian Rug, 16 x 12 feet, at $200, from $325.
Persian Rug, 17 x 10 feet, at $200, from $250.
Persian Rug, 17¼ x 14¼ feet, at $110, from $155.
Persian Rug, 18¾ x 10½ feet, at $190, from $240.
Persian Rug, 25 x 12½ feet, at $390, from $480.
Third floor.

RUGS AND DRAPERIES From the ORIENT

Offered at Decisive Midsummer Reductions

FLOOR COVERINGS AND DRAPERIES from the Orient have held highest position in artistic homes ever since rugs and hangings have been used.

First, because the craft came out of the far East, from whence the first of such products came; then, later, because the Western workers could not attain the skill in weaving and dyeing with such art and permanence as the handicraft of the Orientals displayed.

So, notwithstanding the beauty and excellence of carpets and rugs now made in England and America, we still go to the Orient for the truly artistic Rugs and Draperies. Our own traveler goes direct to the points of supply and even travels inland among the workers at the looms, to get choice specimens before other buyers have an opportunity to see them.

This careful and exhaustive collecting makes this stock of Oriental Rugs choice and complete. But the prodigal buying makes it necessary at times to hasten the selling more than is usual among Oriental Rugs of authenticated derivation and value. We do not hold them as do the art stores that have such really fine specimens as these. Here they are closed out like all other merchandise that remains unsold in Midsummer—for new supplies are on the way to take the places which these must quickly vacate.

The collection is so broad, and the patterns so choice and true that connoisseurs as well as home furnishers will appreciate the display. All who purpose investing will appreciate the opportunity of saving fifteen to a hundred and twenty-five dollars from prices already lower than were known for equal goods in other stores.

The present offering consists of a hundred and thirty-nine modern Oriental Rugs in carpet sizes. This includes among the Persian Rugs—Savalan, Guerevan, Serapi and Fereghan; in Turkish Rugs—Ghoirdes, Herise, Gulistan, Oushak and Yaprac; also Candahar Rugs from India.

The following brief list suggests sizes and prices:

ORIENTAL FURNISHINGS

Our entire stock of Embroidered and Printed Oriental Cushions is greatly reduced in price—these include all our hand-embroidered silk, satin, and cotton covered cushions, filled with down, at these prices:

Antique Embroidered Silk and Satin Coverings, $4.50 to $6 each, from $6 to $7.50.
Silk Embroidered Cushions, made from Odhneys and Phulkaries, $2.50 to $3.50, from $3.25 to $5.
Cotton Print Cushions, down filled. At $1.20 each.
Damascus Cross-stripe Curtains, in red, blue, green, and mixed effects. 28 inches by 3 yards long; at $2 pair.
Finer grades of Damascus Cross-stripe Curtains. At $4, $5.50, and $8.75 pair, from $5, $7, and $11.50.
Afghan Print Curtains, in rich Oriental colorings. At $1.40 each, from $1.75.
Also a small lot of very desirable Print Curtains. At 75c and 90c each.

East Indian Silk Embroidered Phulkarie Curtains. Two large lots of them: One at $2, $3.25, $3.50, $4.50, and $5 each, from $3.25 to $6 each; and another at $5.50, $5.75, $7, $7.75 and $11.75, from $7 to $17.50 each. All choice pieces and handsomely embroidered.
Shirvan Velour Couch Covers; all-wool, fast colors; the most desirable couch cover made. At $16, $17, $20, $21 to $25 each, from $22 to $31.
Sindh Corneys, handsomely embroidered in silk and inlaid with glass jewels, for draperies and table covers. At $3.50, $4.25, $5, $6.25 and $7.50 each, from $4.75 to $9.50.
Finer pieces at $8, $10, $12.75 and $15.50 each, from $10 to $23.50.
Some very fine antiques in this lot.
Antique Persian Embroidered Skirts, good length for cozy corner and drapery hangings, or wherever an odd piece of color is required. At $6.50, $7.50, $8.75, $10 to $24 each, from $8, $9.50, $13, $15 to $30.

Decorative Furniture—

Decorated Tabourettes, in large variety. Were $5.50 to $18 each; now $4.25 to $14.
Folding Tables—were $6.50 to $15 each; now $5 to $12 each.
Writing Desks, ornate—were $18 to $24 each; now $10.50 to $19.

Window Seats—

Covered in denim, tapestry and matting. Were $5.25 to $8.50 each; now $4.25 to $6.75.

Screens—

Panels of burlap, plain and figured. Were $4.25 to $6.25 each; now $3.50 to $5.25.

Model DRESSES

From Our Dressmaking Salons At HALF PRICE

Our Dressmaking Experts are working on ideas for next Fall, and the model dresses now on display are to be disposed of quickly; hence the radical clipping of prices which they have undergone.

There are walking costumes, dinner and evening gowns, made up in the smartest manner known to the dressmaking craft, after the brightest ideas of the season. They will give handsome service to the women who obtain them now, at their little prices.

By the way, whether you care for a new dress immediately or not, it will be well worth your while to see what a fine dressmaking establishment we have on the Fifth floor.

We may serve you better, and for more reasonable cost than you have been accustomed to.

Women's MULL HATS

$1.50, instead of $2.50 to $4

This is the remainder of our stock for this season. Light, airy Mull Hats, for garden or country wear. Prettiest and properest styles; but they must be closed out quickly now; so choose for $1.50 each.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Black and White Taffeta SILKS

Below Value

Black and White Taffeta Silks know no season—they are wanted all the year 'round. Hence it is the more remarkable to find such staple silks priced distinctly below their market value.

But we are able to do so as long as the present lot of these splendid silks lasts. After that—full prices, for the Fall silks of the same quality, that the manufacturers are now turning out. These are the little prices:

Black Taffetas, 20½ in., 65c, value 75c; 21 in., 70c, value 85c; 23 in., 80c, value 95c.
White Taffetas, 20 in., 75c, value 90c; 20 in., 80c, value 95c; 21 in., 85c, value $1.

Rotunda.

Flannelette Petticoats

And Other Underwear

Cool, rainy days like yesterday, emphasize the occasional need of somewhat warmer articles of dress. Hence this hint of new Flannelette Petticoats, in pretty effects, which have just come in. Word of muslin Night Gowns and Drawers, also—the former at half price:

Short Flannelette Petticoats—

35c—Of neat stripes, with gathered ruffle.
50c—Of neat stripes or solid colors, with silk scalloped edges.
50c—Of neat stripes, ruffle trimmed with torchon lace.
65c—Of neat stripes of gray and white; deep ruffle with silk crocheted edge.

Second floor.

Night Gowns—

25c—Of muslin; yoke of cluster of plaits; V neck, trimmed with cambric ruffle. Regularly 38c.

Second floor.

Drawers—

15c—Of muslin or cambric; deep hem and plaits above. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

Basement.

GO-CARTS Reduced

Babies *will* keep growing up, and soon the baby carriage gets too small for the daily rides abroad.

We are house-cleaning just now, among our stock of Go-Carts, and have scaled prices down on a number of excellent carts, like this:

At $4, from $6.50 At $8, from $10.50 and $12
At $11, from $13, $13.50, $16 and $17.

Many styles are represented—some handsomely upholstered. A good opportunity for paterfamilias to save money on a necessity.

Annex Store,—76 Ninth street.

The Furniture Sale

This great August Trade movement is making a tremendous record. Vast in sales, it is still greater in the satisfying quality of furniture that is being sold in such large quantities daily.

Remarkable in the fine goods offered, yet unmatchable in practical pieces at little prices.

Judge by this offering made today:

A lot of one hundred Bedroom Tables in quartered golden oak, and imitation mahogany.

At $1.25, from $2.50—Tops 24x24 inches, with shaped and moulded edges; lower shelf, 12 x 12 inches; heavy turned legs; well built and finished. *Half-price.*

They should be sold out in a jiffy, this morning.

Then mark the completeness of the various lines of furniture shown—the superb variety of any particular piece you wish.

Let TOILET TABLES illustrate this point today—

$13.50, from $18—Mahogany; veneer; serpentine front; two drawers; shaped legs; upright oval, French plate mirror, 22x28 inches.
$13.50, from $20—Curly birch; shaped front; French legs; one long drawer; French pattern plate mirror, 20x24 inches.
$14, from $20—Golden oak; serpentine front; two drawers; French legs; pattern plate mirror, 20x24 inches; carved standard.
$15, from $20—Quartered Golden oak; shaped top; moulded edges; serpentine front; upright oval; French mirror, 22x28 in.
$19, from $25—Mahogany; shaped front; two drawers; French legs; pattern plate mirror, 26x22 inches.
$20, from $28—Bird's-eye maple; shaped front; swell ends; two drawers; French legs; pattern plate mirror, 22x26 inches.
$20, from $31.50—Mahogany; full swell front; two drawers; straight legs; French plate mirror, 30x22 in.; highly polished.
$22.50, from $30—Mahogany; serpentine front; three drawers; French legs; pattern plate mirror; 22x34 inches.
$25, from $37.50—Bird's-eye maple; shaped front; three drawers; upright, French plate mirror, 24x30 inches.
$50, from $75—Mahogany; top 44x20 inches; four drawers; French legs with shaped feet; French plate mirror, 36x30 in.; finest construction and finish.

Of the above dressing tables we have ample stock. Some of the other patterns are priced as follows:

$11, from $15—Quartered golden oak.
$12, from $16—Bird's-eye maple.
$20, from $28—Bird's-eye maple.
$25, from $33—Bird's-eye maple.
$25, from $40—Quartered golden oak.
$28, from $40—Mahogany $40, from $55—Curly birch
$30, from $38—Mahogany $45, from $60—Mahogany
$37.50, from $55—Mahogany $60, from $87—Mahogany
$45, from $60—Mahogany inlaid

Of course every other line, for every room in the house, is equally complete and low-priced.

Furniture purchased now will be stored free of charge if not wanted immediately, and delivered when you wish.

Fourth floor.

August Clean-up of LAMPS and GLOBES

This operation affects our high-grade sample lamps, as well as some fine samples from one of our prominent manufacturers.

There are fine decorated Banquet and Reception Lamps; many are mounted in fine pottery and bronze vases. There are also fine Metallic Lamps in classic designs. Now grouped in these three lots:

$20, $25, $30 and $35 Lamps at $10 $10, $12 and $15 Lamps at $6
$5, $6 and $7 Lamps at $3

Also about eight hundred large Lamp Globes, sizes 11 and 12 in—a general clean-up of our stock; now offered at $1 each, from $2, $3, $3.50.

Main floor and Basement.

MEN'S SUITS

A Third Under-Price

Not often you can save a third on the price of a suit by buying it a month ahead of time. That is the condition today.

Here are suits of light and dark colored cheviots, and some very handsome medium colors in wool crash, that have hitherto been priced at $15 each. But we are clearing them out, and you may choose among them today for

$10 a Suit

You will be paying $15 for your early Fall suit a month hence, if you buy one as handsome as these—and you'll miss the chance of wearing it on cool days in the meantime.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Splendid Group of NEGLIGEE SHIRTS at 50c

Percale and Madras Shirts—about 50 dozens in all. Half of them are the plaited bosom shirts of colored percale that you have come after so promptly each time we have told you of them. This lot is complete as to sizes and assortment of good patterns and colors.

The rest of the offering is of white and colored madras shirts, some with cuffs attached, others with detached cuffs, ranging in values up to $1.

An astonishingly good opportunity to get excellent Negligee Shirts at a little price; and one that will bring quick response.

FIFTY CENTS EACH

Advance Styles in WALKING SKIRTS

Women will welcome these newcomers today. Both fabric and tailoring express new thought in the matter of design and effect.

These Skirts bring a freshness scarcely expected in Midsummer. The prices are very reasonable as well:

At $5—Skirts of double-faced cheviot; mostly Oxford; made with stitched seams and finished with rows of stitching.
At $6.50—Skirts of corduroy, in brown, black and tan, finished at bottom with rows of stitching.
At $12—Skirts of tailor material, in black, with pin-stripe of white, finished at bottom with triple flounce effect and rows of stitching.
At $13.50—Skirts of cheviot, beautifully tailored; made with successive rows of stitching at top to form pointed yoke; finished at bottom to correspond.

Second floor, Broadway.

WINDOW SCREENS

At Half Price

There's apt to be a good deal of good mosquito weather in store for you before snow flies. And, if you have not made the necessary arrangements for defence, half prices on Window Screens and Screen Doors should be sufficient inducement to do so now.

There is a considerable saving involved for you, for this and succeeding seasons, in our desire to get rid of this year's stock—for window screens do not change in style, you know.

Window Screens—24 in. high, 22 in. closed, 33 in. open; 20c, from 40c
24 in. high, 24 in. closed, 37 in. open; 23c, from 45c
30 in. high, 16 in. closed, 24 in. open; 25c, from 50c
24 in. high, 32 in. closed, 36 in. open; 23c, from 45c
30 in. high, 26 in. closed, 30 in. open; 25c, from 50c
28 in. high, 21 in. closed, 57 in. open; 20c, from 40c
28 in. high, 26 in. closed, 32 in. open; 23c, from 45c
28 in. high, 31 in. closed, 37 in. open; 25c, from 50c
30 in. high, 26 in. closed, 32 in. open; 25c, from 50c
30 in. high, 31 in. closed, 37 in. open; 28c, from 55c

Screen Doors, $1, from $2—
6 ft. 10 in. high, 2 ft. 10 in. wide 6 ft. 8 in. high, 2 ft. 8 in wide
6 ft. 6 in. high, 2 ft. 6 in. wide.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CIRCUIT HARNESS RACES

White Wood Won the 2:14 Trot Under Peculiar Circumstances.

GELDING'S DRIVER WAS FINED

Buffalo Driving Club's Meeting Opens Auspiciously—Rain Causes a Postponement of Several Events.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6.—On a track pronounced by visiting horsemen to be one of the best and fastest they have found this year, the Grand Circuit harness meeting of the Buffalo Driving Club opened to-day, and was full of interesting events. The attendance, too, was good, about 5,000 persons being present.

The event that created the greatest excitement was the 2:14 Class trot. The local contingent plunged on White Wood, a Buffalo gelding, and got away with the money. Driver Snow, who guided the Buffalo horse around the circle, was fined $100 for laying his mount up in the fist two heats, which Gracie Onward won handily. The Kentucky mare broke badly at the quarter in the third heat, and there was nothing in it but White Wood; the Buffalo gelding, landing the heat in a common jog in 2:13¾. The judges summoned Snow to the stand and fined him $100. There was great excitement when the trotters lined up for the fourth heat. The Buffalo horse was held at prohibitive odds, and 6 to 5 was offered on Gracie Onward. After two scores the bunch was sent off to a beautiful start. At the quarter Gracie Onward led Senator K. by a quarter of a length, with White Wood only a neck behind. The Kentucky mare led by fully five lengths at the half, and it looked for a time as if it was all over but before they reached the three-quarters Snow let White Wood out a link, and they passed the pole with only two lengths separating the leaders. White Wood won the heat from Gracie Onward by a neck in a whipping finish, Senator K. four lengths back in third place. Gracie Onward cast a shoe while they were scoring for the final heat, and there was a tiresome delay of 15 minutes before they lined up again. White Wood got the pole at the quarter, and there was nothing to it but the Buffalo horse to the wire, Senator K. finishing second and Gracie Onward third.

Rain began falling while the horses were scoring in the 2:10 trot, and after the first heat the judges decided to postpone the event until to-morrow. Onward Silver won driven out by Cornelia Belle, a daughter of the same sire. Summary:

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,200.

Cal Bracken, b. g., by Earl Baltic, (Ervin) 1 1 4 6 1
Captor, br. g., by Cocolian, (Marvin) 4 2 1 1 6
Laster, b. m., by Salvini, (Golden) 2 3 2 5 2
Marique, ch. h. (Kenney) 3 5 6 2 3
Henrietta, blk. m., (Young) 5 6 4 4 5
Nutbearer, br. g., (Foote) 6 4 5 3 4
Time—2:14½; 2:14¾; 2:14¼; 2:16¾; 2:17¼.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,500. (unfinished.)

Onward Silver, ch. s., by Onward, (Geers) 1
Cornelia Belle, b. m., by Onward, (Kirby) 2
Sister Alice, b. m., by Baron Wilkes, (Kenney) 3
Temple Wilkes, b. g., (Golden) 4
Alan, b. g., (Turner) 5
Valpa, b. m., (Miller) 6
Phrase, b. m., (Lockwood) 7
Dolly Dillon, b. m., (Sanders) 8
Time—2:11½.

2:14 Class.—Trotting; purse, $2,000.

White Wood, wh. g., by Woodlark, (Snow) 5 4 1 1 1
Gracie Onward, s. m., by Onward, (Macy) 1 1 5 2 3
Lady Thisbe, blk. m., by Milroi, (Kenney) 2 2 4 5 2
Senator K., br. g., (Nuckles) 4 5 2 3 5
Palm Leaf, b. g., (McCarthy) 3 3 3 4 4
Time—2:12¾; 2:12; 2:13¼; 2:12¼; 2:13½.

Other Harness Racing Results.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 6.—The August meeting of the Driving Park Company opened at the Greendale track this afternoon with the 2:17 pace, 2:35 trot, and 2:32 pace on the card.

In the first race Sir Edward was a strong favorite before the race was started, but he was not in the game at all, and Gloia closed up the race in straight heats. Summary:

2:17 Class.—Pace.

Gloria, b. m., by Ethan Wilkes, (Fox) 1 1 1
Harry Hotspur, c. g., (Devlin) 3 2 2
Ethan Boy, b. g., (Shannon) 2 5 5
Cristobal, c. g., (Beaver) 4 3 3
Uncle Angus, b. g., (Mitchell) 7 4 4
Marcus Aurellus, b. g., (Brown) 5 7 6
Blue Boy, g. g., (Littlefield) 6 6 7
Sir Edwin, b. g., (Page) ..... 8 8 dr
Time—2:19¼; 2:17½; 2:17¼.

2:35 Class.—Pace.

Fred C., b. g., by Pitler, (Cox) 1 1 1
Beau Brummell, b. g., (Williamson) 2 3 3
Daisy Wood, b. m., (Sparks) 5 2 3
Berth B., b. m., (Morris) 4 5 4
Minnie Q., b. m., (Thomas) 5 4 6
Perfection, br. g., (Gilles) 6 6 5
Allmond King, g. g., (Bowley) ..... ds
Time—2:25½; 2:23½; 2:26¼.

2:32 Class.—Pace, (unfinished.)

Russell D., b. g., by Will Mason, (Dore) 4 1 1 4
Roland Reed, blk. g., by Kisar, (Bever) 6 2 3 1
Rob B., b. g., (Clark) 5 5 2 2
Ruth Lyburn, b. m., (Winch) 3 6 7 3
Chum Boy, c. g., (Kervich) 3 3 7 6
Village Belle, b. m., (Jones) 7 4 3 3
Newsboy, Jr., b. g., (Haynes) 8 6 5 7
Bruce Watson, b. s., (Sparks) ..... 1 7 dr
Time—2:19¼; 2:19¼; 2:20; 2:26½.

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 6.—The August light harness meeting at the Granite State Park opened to-day with three races. In the 2:30 trot Galety Girl carried most of the money and justified expectations of her, winning three straight heats. Vanity View was picked to win the 2:16 pace, but did not have the speed to do it. In the 2:20 trot Ed Bass uncovered the winner in Alavander. The summaries:

2:30 Class.—Trotting. Purse $500.

Gaiety Girl, b. m., by Red Wilkes, (Bass) 1 1 1
Manita, b. m., (Proctor) 5 2 2
Maud C., ch. m., (Johnson) 2 3 3
Baronet, ch. m., (Page) 3 4 4
Upton, ch. g., (Wall) ..... 4 dis.
Mackay Wilkes, br. h., (Galvin) ..... Dis.
Time—2:19¼; 2:19½; 2:19½.

2:16 Class.—Pacing. Purse $500.

Lacouda, br. h., by Allerton, (Brodbine) 4 1 1 1
Gagnaut, ro. g., by Jay Bird, (Johnson) 1 2 4 4
View View, ro. m., (Johnson) 3 3 2 2
Rexington, b. g., (W. O'Neil) 2 4 3 3
Lady Bayard, b. m., (J. O'Neil) 5 5 2 5
Time—2:14½; 2:15½; 2:15; 2:16.

2:29 Class.—Trotting. Purse $500.

Alavander, b. h., by Alcantara, (Bass) 1 1 4 1
L. B., ch. g., (Townson) 4 2 1 3
Nellie C., m., (Johnson) 2 5 5 2
Easter, b. g., (Kilborn) 3 3 3 4
Handspring, b. h., (Pierce) 5 6 5 5
King Cecil, b. g., (Tyson) 6 6 6 6
Captain Haff, br. g., (Humphreyville) ..... Dis.
Time—2:18½; 2:17½; 2:18¼; 2:17¾.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The trotting races set for to-day at the Hudson River Driving Park were postponed until to-morrow at noon on account of rain.

The postponement of to-day's races does not mean any postponement of the attempt Cresceus will make on Thursday to lower the world's record. Mr. Ketcham, after the stallion's exercise to-day, pronounced him to be in very fine condition.

RACING AT SARATOGA.

Morningside Favorite for the Alabama Stakes Won—Haggin's Colt a Surprise.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The second day's racing here was uneventful. It showered during the afternoon, but not enough to affect the track to any extent.

The Alabama Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, was the feature. Five fillies went to the post, Sadie S. being an added starter. Morningside was favorite, and won by a scant length from Reina, the topweight.

A smart two-year-old was uncovered in the opening race in J. B. Haggin's Stranger, a bay colt, by Goldfinch-Dareka. She was at a long price, 30 to 1 being obtained against her at one stage of the betting. The colt led from start to finish, winning easily by two lengths. Stranger is a Futurity candidate. He is not an impressive looker, being rather light in build. The way he raced away from Five Nations and Peninsula, however, makes him look like a very clever performer.

The Westerners scored in the second race with Sarner, who just got home a head in front of Waymark. Duke Worth, a large sum on the victory of his filly, Mary Worth, who captured the race for two-year-old fillies cleverly, while the last race went to Cambrian, who made all the running and won easily by two lengths, Carbuncle and Long Terminus a nose for the place. Three favorites were successful.

R. T. Wilson, Jr., and his trainer, Tom Healey, had a disagreement this morning over The Parader's running in the Saratoga Handicap Monday, and Healey has retired from the management of the stable.

Frank Farrell's $15,000 colt Ildrim broke down to-day after working a mile in 1:44.

Jockey John Bullman has been signed to ride for the rest of the season for August Belmont. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Stranger, 108 pounds, (Lyne,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, won; Five Nations, 110, (Shaw,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Peninsula, 110, (Mounce,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:07 2-5. Botha, Rightaway, and Rocky also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Sarner, 105 pounds, (J. Woods,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, won; Wayward Boy, 100, (J. Slack,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Ringleader, 105, (O'Connor,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Ante Up, Sam Devere, Dr. Riddle, Woolgatherer, Vesuvia, Guesswork, and Ondrudis also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Alabama Stakes, for fillies, three years old; mile and a sixteenth. Morningside, 116 pounds, (Turner,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won; Reina, 124, (O'Connor,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second; Sweet Lavender, 116, (McCue,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:47 4-5. Scotch Bush and Sadie S. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Mary Worth, 109 pounds, (Cochran,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, won; Octoroon, 109, (Mounce,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; Caughnawaga, 112, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:08 2-5. Grand Opera, Royal Sue, Woden, Bedlington, and Geraldyn also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; mile and a sixteenth. Cambrian, 117 pounds, (Caywood,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Carbuncle, 120, (McCue,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Terminus, 119, (J. Woods,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:48. First Whip also ran.

Saratoga Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five and a half furlongs. Hans Wagner, 108 pounds; Oclawaha, 107; Dark Secret, 106; Illuminate, 104; Schwalbe, 103; Sedition, 101; Step Onward, Rosecourt, 99; Playlike, 97; Frivol and Batyah, 94.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, the short course—Pedlington, 150 pounds; Sir Hubert, 148; Trillion, 146; Fulminate and Zinzibbar, 142; Hackiet and Isen, 138; Salesman and Champion, 134; Curfew Bell, 130.

THIRD RACE.—The Spinaway; five and a half furlongs. Grail and Hanover Queen, 122 pounds each; Amicitia and Disadvantage, 119 each; Rossignol, White Owl, and Par Excellence, 112 each; Rock Water, Caithness, Lux Casta, and Queen's Messenger, 107 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Bombshell, 114 pounds; Armor, 109; Larva, 106; Dolando and The Black Scot, 103 each; Admonition, 116; Little Daisy, 96; Infallible, 91; Chaos, 88.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-old maidens; six furlongs. James J. Corbett, Sharpshooter, Lamp O'Lee, Rock Storm, Ristrick, and Advocator, 114 pounds each; Lauderdale, Skipaway, Idle Bowery, and Apple of My Eye, 111 each; Appreciation, Wealth, Maria Bolton, and Welsh Girl, 109 each.

Western Tracks Will Probably War.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The Western Jockey Club has recognized the request from Kinloch Park, St. Louis, granting dates from Aug. 17 to Sept. 14 inclusive, and has refused the request made by Wagner brothers for eighteen days' racing at Worth prior to Nov. 1.

A local war between Hawthorne and Harlem and the Worth track is now thought probable.

Whitney's Horse Won at Brighton.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Treadmill (L. Reiff) won the Brighton Plate at the Brighton August meeting to-day. United States (J. H. Martin) was second, and Chlorion ("Clem" Jenkins) finished third.

William C. Whitney's Ondulee (J. Reiff) won the Alfriston Plate, for three-year-olds and upward, distance one mile.

The Barbary Maid, gelding ("Willie" Waldo, the American jockey,) won the Hassocks Plate, for three year-olds and upward, distance six furlongs. Breloque (J. Reiff) came in second, and Lily Palmer ("Clem" Jenkins) ran third.

Jockey Maher in Bad Health.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Daniel Maher, the American jockey, will probably never reenter the race course. Owing to a serious hemorrhage of the lungs, his physicians have cautioned him that a further attempt to ride would be fatal. It is understood that he will cancel all engagements, and return to the United States.

PLEA FOR AMERICAN OARSMEN.

Sir Charles Dilke Favors Foreign Entries for Henley Regatta.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The remaining members of the Pennsylvania University crew which took part in the Henley regatta—Ralph R. Zane, F. L. Davenport, and L. J. Smith—sailed for the United States to-day. They declared it was not likely that Pennsylvania University would enter another crew in the regatta for several years, at least.

Regarding Henley, Sir Charles Dilke, the well-known Member of Parliament, has written to the editor of the forthcoming number of The Week-End as follows:

"I have no right to interfere in this Henley controversy, but, like every one who is concerned generally with our position in the world, I have the right to ask them that the 'foreigner' be not excluded from the Grand Challenge Cup without at least the simultaneous institution, by an equally high authority, preferably the Stewards themselves, of a competition, if not annual, at least triennial, under conditions which will induce the 'foreigner' to come. To exclude Americans would be difficult and ungracious. A distinguished American friend of mine two years ago was champion sculler—Hunting Howell, Old St. Paul's (New York.) He had no connection with this country till he came to Trinity Hall, (Cambridge University.) He was one of the crew which narrowly beat Cornell for the Grand. Are we to 'row' Americans, and then forbid them to row against us? In what terms are the Dutch, Belgians, French, and Americans to be excluded which will not also exclude Canadians and Australians? If Uitlander crews from American universities north and south of the St. Lawrence, Australians and New Zealanders, and our Continental rivals are all specially invited to row good English eights at Putney every two or three years, all this international, imperial argument falls to the ground."

Schuylkill Crews for Local Regatta.

Reports from the Philadelphia rowing clubs indicate that an unusually large number of entries from the Schuylkill oarsmen may be expected in the Middle States regatta on the Harlem River on Labor Day. The Malta Boat Club will send over a junior and intermediate eight, the Pennsylvania Barge Club will send Capt. McCloskey for the singles and will also enter a double, and the West Philadelphia Barge Club has not decided what crews it will send.

The Vesper Club has decided to send a junior four and possibly a senior eight, but nothing will be done until after the meeting on Aug. 12, when the resignation of Capt. Alan Wood will be acted upon. Either Burnett Bond, or both, may carry the Bachelors' Barge Club colors in the singles in the regatta, and the Quaker City Boat Club may enter a gig. The Fairmount Boat Club expects to send a junior four, intermediate four, and intermediate eight. The Undine Club will not send a crew, and the remaining clubs have not decided what they will do.

Flanagan to Try for Record.

John Flanagan will compete Saturday under the colors of the Irish-American A. C. at the athletic carnival of the Olympia A. C. at Olympia Field, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, and will endeavor to break the world's record for throwing the fifty-six-pound weight. It is said that immediately after the championship held in Buffalo, while giving an exhibition for a few of his friends, he threw the weight 37 feet 9 inches, which is nearly two feet further than the record now held by Jim Mitchell. This event was added to give Flanagan a chance at the record, and will be an open handicap.

Yale Athletes to Train Here.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 6.—"Mike" Murphy, Yale's athletic trainer, was in town to-day, and he talked freely on the coming international track meet in New York in which Yale and Harvard will meet the Englishmen. He said that the Yale men would assemble in about two weeks at Travers Island, New York, and that the training would all be done there. It was first expected that the Yale men would train at Simsbury, but the many advantages at Travers Island have influenced the Yale athletic advisers. Some of the men will report at the island in two weeks, and from then until the last of August the training would be of a light order. About the 1st of September, when all of the athletes will be there, the men will work hard for their games with Oxford and Cambridge. Murphy said that the Yale men were keeping in good condition this Summer, and that when they start their training at New York they will be in almost as good condition as when they meet the Englishmen. Murphy will go to New York tomorrow to make arrangements for his men.

Innis Arden Golf Club Plans.

The Innis Arden Golf Club of Sound Beach, Conn., will have an approaching and putting contest for women this afternoon at 2:30 P. M. Prizes will be given for the two best scores. On Saturday there will be a handicap competition for the Stranger's Welcome Cup, which has been presented to the club by Richard A. Storrs. The first round will be a medal play, the first eight continuing at match play. The women members are arranging to give a tea at the Casino next week.

TENNIS ON LONG ISLAND

Champion Players Participate in Southampton Tournament.

First Round in Championship Singles Partly Completed — Entries for Men's and Women's Doubles.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 6.—The resourcefulness of the tennis experts gathered here was tried to-day in the opening matches of the Long Island championship tournament on the courts of the Meadow Club. The turf of the courts was wet from the drizzling rain, which was blown across with the ocean mist by the strong breeze from the ocean. This made the balls heavy, and caused the stringing of the racquets to lose their elasticity. Despite these adverse conditions there was a large gallery present from the fashionable cottage colony when the committee arranged the drawings for the singles.

William J. Clothier of Swarthmore, and holder of the Pennsylvania State title, and Edwin P. Larned, Princeton champion, are in the top half, and each won his match. In the lower half are William A. Larned, Richard Stevens, C. P. Childs, Yale champion; Robert Le Roy, Columbia interscholastic champion, and the Yale veteran Guy Phelps Dodge. William A. Larned and Guy Pheips Dodge were successful in their matches in this half. The contests of these two players were the feature of the day.

The veteran Larned defeated Guy P. Snow, a Harvard expert, after two hard-fought sets. Snow made a plucky battle against his stronger opponent, and in the first set worried Larned considerably. The Harvard man was a splendid court coverer and got the majority of Larned's returns and then essayed to cut the side lines for a pass by long, fast drives. Larned gave Snow frequent opportunities to score against him, as he kept running into the net, and the Harvard man made the points very close in many of the games before Larned steadied down and began to play in his top form.

In the second set of the match Larned developed one of his streaks of unapproachable form and worked the crowd up to an intense pitch of excitement as he made play after play, scoring the points against his opponent.

G. P. Dodge, the Yale veteran, defeated W. P. Blagden of Harvard in the hardest-fought contest of the morning. Both players were evenly matched and the points in the majority of the games went to deuce. The Harvard expert captured the second set and led in the third, but Dodge triumphed after four all had been called. Princeton's champion, E. P. Larned, defeated a Harvard player, J. W. Lee, in straight sets. The Harvard man was only able to win four games in the two sets. William J. Clothier, the Pennsylvania State champion, did not show his usual form in his match against the New Yorker, Theodore R. Pell. Clothier was very erratic, but succeeded in gaining the victory after Pell had won the first set, at 7—5. Summary:

Championship Singles.—First Round—William J. Clothier, Philadelphia, defeated Theodore R. Pell, New York, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3; E. P. Larned, Dunmuir, defeated J. W. Lee, New York, 6—1, 6—3; G. P. Dodge, New York, defeated W. P. Blagden, New York, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4; W. A. Larned, Summit, defeated G. P. Snow, New York, 6—2, 6—1.

The men's doubles and women's doubles are scheduled to begin to-morrow. The entries are as follows:

Men's Doubles.—G. P. Dodge and Stewart Walter, Kenneth Ives and T. R. Pell, G. P. Snow and C. F. Watson, Jr., O. S. Campbell and Ford Huntington, W. A. Larned and E. P. Larned, Richard Stevenson and M. D. Whitman.

Women's Doubles.—Mrs. Russell H. Bradley, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Miss Caroline Livingston, Miss Alice De Golcouria, Miss Josephine Russell, Miss Gertrude Sard, Miss Crocker, Miss Marie L. Russell, Miss Nesser, Miss F. L. Howland, Miss Julia Edgar, Miss Ethel Hollins, Miss D. V. Hollins, Miss Ethel Post.

The entries for the mixed doubles are:

Miss Josephine Russell, Miss Marie L. Russell, Miss Frances C. Crocker, Miss Gertrude Sard, Miss Julia Edgar, Miss Ethel Hollins, Miss D. V. Hollins, Miss F. L. Howland, Miss W. Rossiter Betts, Mrs. Richard Stevens, and Miss Neeser.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Rain Prevented the Local Teams from Playing—Pittsburg Won Easily.

Yesterday, on account of the threatening weather and subsequent rain, the baseball game scheduled between New York and Brooklyn teams was postponed. On this account two games will be played between the same two teams on the Polo Grounds to-morrow. All the other scheduled National League games were played.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Perfect playing of the hit-and-run order enabled Boston to defeat Philadelphia in to-day's baseball game. The visitors could do nothing with Dineen's delivery except in two innings, the second and ninth. Long and Lowe fielded brilliantly. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	1	13	0	0
Dement, 2b.	2	1	0	2	0
Cooley, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Murphy, lf.	0	2	2	1	0
Lowe, 3b.	1	2	3	3	0
Long, ss.	0	1	2	6	0
Kittridge, c.	0	0	7	0	0
Dineen, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Total	5	10	27	13	0

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Wolve'n, 3b.	0	0	3	3	0
Flick, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Delah'ty, lf.	0	2	1	0	0
Douglass, c.	1	1	5	0	0
Jen'ngs, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0
Hallman, 2b.	1	1	1	3	0
Cross, ss.	0	0	1	4	1
Donahue, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	3	6	24	15	2

Boston	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	—5
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Hallman, Delahanty. Three-base hit—Delahanty. Sacrifice hits—Lowe, Douglass. Stolen base. Dineen. First on balls—Off Donahue, 3. Struck out—By Dineen, 4; by Donahue, 2. Time—1 hour 32 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf.	2	2	3	0	0
Beaum't, cf.	2	2	2	0	0
Davis, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Wagner, ss.	0	1	0	3	0
Bransf'd, 1b.	1	0	5	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	1	0	2	1	0
Leach, 3b.	1	3	1	0	0
Yeager, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Tannehill, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Total	8	10	21	6	1

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Padden, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0
Heidrick, cf.	0	0	3	0	1
McGann, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0
Donovan, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Wallace, ss.	0	2	0	3	0
Kruger, 3b.	0	1	1	1	1
Ryan, c.	0	0	4	1	0
Harper, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	1	7	21	9	2

Pittsburg	2	0	0	3	1	2	0	8	
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned run—Pittsburg, 1. Two-base hit—Clarke. Home run—Beaumont. Sacrifice hits—Beaumont and Yeager. Stolen bases—Clarke, 2. Double play—Wallace, Padden, and McGann. First base on balls—Off Harper, 5. Hit by pitcher—Padden. Passed ball—Yeager. Wild pitches—Harper, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Brown.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	2	1	2	0	0
Harley, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0
Crawford, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
Magoon, ss.	0	0	3	2	1
Steint'dt, 3b.	0	1	2	4	0
Fox, 2b.	0	0	2	7	0
Bergen, c.	0	0	3	3	0
Stimmell, p.	0	0	0	3	0
*Phillips	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	5	27	19	1

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsell, lf.	3	2	3	0	0
Green, cf.	0	3	2	0	0
Chance, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Dexter, 1b.	0	1	7	2	0
Raymer, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
Childs, 2b.	0	0	1	3	1
M'C'rm'k, ss.	0	0	0	3	0
Kahoe, c.	0	1	12	0	0
Waddell, p.	2	2	2	1	0
Total	6	9	27	9	1

*Batted for Stimmell in ninth.

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—2
Chicago	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0—6

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 1. Two-base hits—Hartsell, Crawford. Three-base hit—Waddell. Home run—Hartsell. Stolen bases—Chance, (2,) Childs. First base on balls—Off Stimmell, 4; off Waddell, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Stimmell, 2; Waddell, 1. Struck out—By Stimmell, 3; by Waddell, 11. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	51	34	.600	Boston	42	42	.500
Philadelphia	50	37	.575	New York	38	44	.450
St. Louis	51	39	.566	Cincinnati	35	50	.412
Brooklyn	45	42	.517	Chicago	36	58	.383

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Brooklyn.
Philadelphia in Boston.
St. Louis in Pittsburg.
Chicago in Cincinnati.

New York State League Game.

At Milwaukee—Detroit, 8; Milwaukee, 4.

Eastern League Games.

At Toronto—Brockton, 3; Toronto, 1.
At Montreal—Montreal, 9; Hartford, 1.
At Rochester—Rochester, 5; Worcester, 1.

New York State League Games.

At Rome—Utica, 12; Rome, 3.

Philadelphia Cricketers Beaten.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 6.—In an exhibition cricket game to-day the Wanderers defeated the Belmonts of Philadelphia. Only one inning each was played. The Wanderers scored 115 runs and the Belmonts 104. Neither King nor Graham did any of the bowling for the Belmonts.

READY TO WEAR

garments this season have touched a high point of excellence, in fit and finish they rival custom made. Perfection of findings is a strong point, and the leading manufacturers use the

Snap Hook and Eye

The 20th Century Hook

which became a necessity as soon as it was understood. Made in sizes 3 and 4. If your dealer does not keep it, send 10cts. for a sample card.

SNAP HOOK AND EYE CO., 377 Broadway, N. Y. City.

A perfect home soda fountain for only two dollars. Don't imagine that **Sparklets** are a plaything. They are practical carbonating fountains and charge all cold beverages for four cents a quart. Simplicity itself, a child can do it.

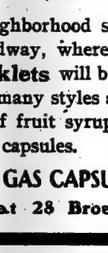

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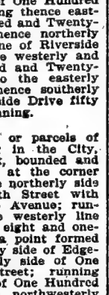

Bicycles.

Spalding, Liberty, Eagles, Etc., $3.50-$12. Some Shopworn, Few Used. SNAPS! RACING Cycles, ($50 line), $16.50. TANDEMS, $15. TIRES, 75c., $1, $1.25; BARS, 10c., 15c., 25c. BELLS, 5c., 20c. Lots of other Bargains. JANDORF, cor. Barclay & Church Sts.

Surrogate's Notices.

ARMSTRONG, CATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE ARMSTRONG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Carter & Fallows, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of March, 1901. STEPHEN W. BALDWIN, SAMUEL T. CARTER, Jr., Executors. EDWARD H. FALLOWS, Attorney for the Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. mh27-1aw6mW

BLOOM, FRANK A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK A. BLOOM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Oudin & Oakley, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1901. ALICE E. BLOOM, Administratrix. OUDIN & OAKLEY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 45 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. jy10-1awdmW

BROWN, GEORGE T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Haase and to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE T. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of the county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account and proceedings of Joseph A. Brown and James Kehoe, as executors and trustees of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, [L. S.] Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

jy3-1aw7wW

DORTIC, HENRY T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY T. DORTIC, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 36 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next. Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1901. ELIZABETH DORTIC, ADELA A. DORTIC, ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Executors. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh20-1aw6mW

GOURDIER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GOURDIER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of David McClure, 22 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of April, 1901. EDWARD GOURDIER, Administrator. DAVID McCLURE, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. ap3-1aw6mW.

GOLDENBERG, JOEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOEL GOLDENBERG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Benedict S. Wise, No. 206 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of February, 1902, next. Dated New York, the 6th day of August, 1901. HERMAN GOLDENBERG, SAMUEL L. GOLDENBERG, Executors. BENEDICT S. WISE, Attorney of Executors, 206 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. au7-1aw6mW

OTTENDORFER, OSWALD.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSWALD OTTENDORFER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward Harding, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough

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TWELVE PAGES.

"POLITICAL MOTIVES."

To say that the District Attorney has "political motives" in the police prosecutions is not to do him any harm. It is not even to make a charge against him. It is simply to say that he is a decent citizen, animated by the motives of other decent citizens. It is to say that, being a decent citizen, he must view with shame and sorrow and disgust the present government of this town, and must be anxious to collect evidence which will enable the decent citizens to throw off the Tammany yoke. Nothing could tend more powerfully to this end than the showing, by legal proof, of that horrible corruption of Tammany rule of which everybody is morally convinced, but which in so few cases is susceptible of legal proof.

Nobody doubts that Mr. PHILBIN'S Tammany predecessors have been actuated in their official conduct by "political motives." But their political motive was precisely to prevent the legal demonstration of the kind of government of a gang of thieves and lawbreakers and blackmailers, which is the government of the second city of the world. It is to the courage of Gov. ROOSEVELT that we owe it that that particular variety of "political motive" no longer actuates the District Attorney's office. And yet Mr. PHILBIN has retained most of the old staff. He has operated the same kind of reform that would be operated in the Police Department if a few of the leading spirits were exposed and pilloried and punished. The "staff," the rank and file, would thereupon be left at liberty to carry out its instincts, which are simply those of any other equal body of well-meaning American citizens.

Meanwhile we cannot absolve Mr. PHILBIN from the imputation of "political motives." He was an American citizen, and a New Yorker, and a decent man before he was a District Attorney.

TRADES UNION RESPONSIBILITY.

In view of the attention which has lately been attracted in this country to the action of certain Judges who have granted injunctions restraining certain trades unions, collectively as organized bodies and severally as individuals in the membership, from interfering with persons not members who may seek employment in positions vacated by strikers, from picketing, from methods of persuasion savoring of coercion and the like, what is known in England as the Taff Vale case possesses unusual interest. Its latest phase is the decision of the House of Lords, on appeal, in the case of the Taff Vale Railway Company against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, that the society can be joined as defendant in the action brought by the railroad company against certain persons in its membership, and presumably acting for it, who have interfered with its business.

On the 25th of August, 1900, Mr. Justice FARWELL granted an injunction against the Amalgamated Association, RICHARD BELL, M. P., Secretary of the same, and JAMES HOLMES, District Organizer, restraining them from "watching and besetting the Great Western Railway station at Cardiff, or the approaches thereto, or the works of the plaintiffs, or the residence of any workmen employed by, or proposing to work for, the plaintiffs, for the purpose of persuading or otherwise preventing persons from working for the plaintiffs." The contention that the association could not be considered as an incorporated body nor made subject to the jurisdiction of the court in the matter of a restraining order has been decided by the House of Lords adversely to the appellants, and the decision has carried consternation to the labor leaders, who were wholly unprepared for it.

The position in which the unions find themselves is the outgrowth of causes dating back several years. The first link in the chain appears to have been a decision of the Court of Appeal. In 1867 the Treasurer of a boilermakers' union embezzled a small sum, was prosecuted and acquitted—the Judges dismissing the case on the ground that a trade union was an organization acting in restraint of trade, and consequently an illegal body without the right of recourse to the courts to protect its interests. This decision was affirmed on review before Chief Justice COCKBURN, Lord Justice BLACKBURN, and two other Judges. It left the funds of the unions at the mercy of officers who might be tempted to steal them. Partly for this reason and partly as an outcome of the Sheffield outrages of some five years before the Trades Union act of 1871 was framed and passed. Concerning the demand of the union leaders for full protection for their corporate interests without responsibility Mr. SIDNEY WEBB, in his "History of Trade Unionism," says:

> They had been demanding the complete legalization of their unions in the same manner as ordinary friendly societies. They had failed to realize that such legalization would have brought the trades unions under the general law and subjected them to constant and harassing interference by courts of justice. To avoid this difficulty, Mr. HARRISON proposed the ingenious plan of bringing the trade union under the Friendly Societies act so far as the protection of its funds against theft and fraud was concerned, while retaining to the full the exceptional legal privilege of being incapable of being sued or otherwise proceeded against as a corporate entity.

Up to the present time it has been believed that the purpose of the framers of the Trades Union act was fully accomplished, and that they had fixed things just as they wanted them. The decision of the House of Lords dispels this illusion. It places the registered unions in the position of incorporated bodies which may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, and if wrong is done by an authorized servant of the union its funds are liable for the satisfaction of any damages which may be shown. In discussing the decision The London Telegraph says:

> It is a moot point whether or not a trade union Secretary having called out men on strike from an employer's works the trade union of which he is Secretary may be sued for damages to his business by the employer. Again, it is customary in the monthly circulars of trades unions to warn their members against working in certain shops. It seems now that an action for libel or conspiracy to prevent men working in these shops might be brought by their owners against the trade union. Again, intimations are sometimes conveyed in these circulars that "So-and-so has been working contrary to the rules of the society, and consequently is excluded from membership." What is to prevent any such member bringing an action for libel, or suing for a return of any moneys he may have paid into the union? All these eventualities have to be faced, and the leaders of the trade union world are quite alive to them. But the recent decision may do good, if it causes the trades unions to conduct their methods on more scientific lines. And, above all, it ought to teach them the necessity of having expert legal advice in all that they do.

The contention now set at rest by the Lords began in 1896, when in an action brought against the Pianomakers' Union Mr. Justice GRANTHAM held that it had the responsibilities of a corporation and could be sued. The Court of Appeal reversed this decision, holding that the union was not a corporation in the sense of having corporate responsibilities. Shortly after the question was again raised in the case of the Fancy Leather Workers' Union, and the court held that it could not be joined with its Secretary as defendant in a suit against him as an individual. So the matter stood until the Taff Vale suit came to the front. In this instance the House of Lords has brushed aside legal technicalities and decided the matter upon the language of the statute and the broad equities, rather than upon the intention of the framers of the law in their ingenious juggle of words. As the considerations which impelled the Lords to decide as they have leave little ground to hope for a satisfactory amendment of the Trades Union act, it looks as if in future the unions would have to keep within the safe limits governing the actions of those responsible for acts entailing liability for damages. Their funds are more in danger now than they were from dishonest Treasurers before the present law was enacted.

The first result of the establishment of the precedent created in the Taff Vale decision above referred to was reached on the 5th inst., in the decision of the House of Lords in what is generally known as the Belfast butcher case. In this case a wholesale butcher brought suit against a trade union known as the Butchers' Assistants' Association for damages resulting to him from a boycott and other interferences, and recovered a judgment for £200. From this judgment appeal was taken to the House of Lords, which has dismissed the appeal and affirmed the judgment of the court. This leaves the association liable for the amount of the judgment.

TEACHING CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

We are indebted to an anonymous correspondent, evidently a zealous and disinterested female devotee, for a pamphlet containing the prospectus of a Summer school of Christian Science, with a syllabus of the lectures and an outline of the course of study. To say that it interests us is to convey a very imperfect idea of the enthusiasm which this prospectus inspires. A lady who is said to be a high priestess of the cult is the conductor and does most of the talking. Indeed, there would seem to be but little for the pupils to do except to absorb wisdom in the deep draughts which the poet recommends to those who venture to taste of the Pierian spring.

Where the school is held, who is its learned preceptress, and what constitutes its curriculum we do not feel called upon to say. Details are usually tedious. The course of study does not seem to be arranged on the industrial school plan, for its only relation, so far as we can judge, to the lucrative branch of Christian science which has brought its practitioners into more or less frictional relations with the County Medical Society, appears to consist in imparting an easy fluency in the concealment of ideas by means of words which do not mean anything in particular. This is a useful accomplishment, no doubt, and probably counts for a great deal in producing a favorable condition of mind in one who is to be benefited by psychological treatment for morbid mental conditions commonly mistaken for disease.

A vocabulary which admits of all sorts of picturesque groupings, and, like the accidental combinations of the revolving kaleidoscope, can be changed before one has time to analyze the effect into so many pieces of worthless colored glass in haphazard combination, is the Christian Scientist's professional stock in trade. In the domain of mechanics the unprecedented KEELY had this accomplishment in a high degree, and his meaningless jargon of harmonic impulses, sympathetic vibrations, and etheric spirals was his most valuable asset and brought much easy money into his capacious coffers. Regarded from this point of view, the curriculum of the Summer school of Christian Science is perfectly intelligible, and a pupil with a retentive memory could safely leave it with a certificate attesting his or her fitness indefinitely to darken counsel by words without knowledge. Regarded in any other way it irresistibly reminds us of the pleasing lines in the Child's Primer of Natural History:

> Every child who has the use
> Of his senses knows the goose.
> See them standing patiently
> Gathered round the goose-girl's knee,
> While she reads them by the hour
> From the works of Schopenhauer.
> How solemnly the geese attend.
> But do they really comprehend
> What Schopenhauer is driving at?
> Certainly not, but what of that?
> Neither do I, neither does she,
> And, for that matter, nor does he.

JUDICIAL VACATIONS.

The Board of Commissioners of Cook County, Illinois, which, as is generally known, means the City of Chicago and its environs, is making it unpleasant for the Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts because these gentlemen follow the judicial custom and indulge themselves in vacations of unreasonable length, to the neglect of public business. Of the twenty-six Judges connected with the courts for the expenses of which the board has to make provision twenty-five are now on vacation. Meanwhile 125 prisoners who cannot furnish bail are waiting in jail for some disposition of their cases, living at the expense of the county, and 25,000 civil suits are waiting to be heard. Six Judges from other counties are doing the work, or part of it, of the Judges who are recuperating, and have been receiving an honorarium of $10 per day for their services as substitutes. This the county has hitherto paid, but the board has given notice that it will pay it no longer and that any Judge who wants to employ a substitute must pay the cost himself.

Unfortunately, no abstract principle is involved in this controversy. The Judges, who have the right under the State law to regulate the number and salaries of the county employés, have declared that there must be a reduction of expenses to meet the lessened receipts from taxation. The Commissioners do not like this interference with their patronage, and find themselves in a position to give the Judges a Roland for their Oliver. For the moment they have the best of the argument. The old principle that he who appeals to equity must come into court with clean hands applies very well to the position of the Cook County Judges, who, while revising the pay rolls of the county and cutting down the salaries of men who presumably attend to their duties fifty weeks in the year, draw large salaries themselves and give most of the Summer to recreation. The moral effect of the protest of the County Commissioners would be much greater if inspired by a higher motive than that which in this instance accounts for it. There would seem to be no reason why Judges should be favored above other mortals, or why their comfort and pleasure should take precedence to the public business, which is now permitted to fall into hopeless arrears to meet their requirements in the matter of long vacations. But we have already expressed our views on this subject, and we refer to it only to show that New York is not the only city in which Judges with very liberal salaries invite criticism by their failure to show due diligence in earning them.

"SOLDIERLY BEARING."

There is a great searching of heart going on at present, among the officers of the United States Army, about the appearance of the troops of that body. They may be good when it is a question of fighting; we know perfectly well that they are good. But it is admitted that "nobody would think it to look at them." American Military Attachés abroad have had this painful truth borne in upon them for a good many years, in fact ever since the progressive slouchiness of the army began. But they were as the voice of one crying in the wilderness. Nobody, even of the stay-at-home officers, and much less of the lawmakers, paid any attention to them. But now that Gen. CHAFFEE, whom absolutely nobody will accuse of paying too much attention to the mint, anise, and cummin of the fighting business, has raised his voice against the slouchiness of the American soldier, and Gen. MILES has followed him, there is good hope of a reform.

Undoubtedly the source of this slouchiness dates back to the civil war. Up to that time the United States Army, so much as it was, was as trim and trig a little body as you would wish to see. Even the Mexican war did not lubricate its pipeclay. For one reason, the Mexican war comprised too few volunteers, and for another the volunteers in that struggle, as for that matter in the Santiago campaign, so demeaned themselves as, on the whole, to earn the contempt of the regulars. But in the civil war the number of the volunteers was so preponderant, and, before the war was over, they so came up to the regular standard of efficiency, that the regulars began to copy their manners and customs, one of their manners and customs being a lofty contempt for uniformity. Regular officers, detailed to the command of volunteer troops, catered to this democratic prejudice, as, for instance, CUSTER, when he put his whole cavalry brigade into red neckties, unknown to regulations, at his own expense. After the war Gen. SCHOFIELD, when Commander in Chief, had the name, we know not how rightly or wrongly, of discouraging "fuss and feathers," and encouraging the appearance, as well as the reality, of "business." At any rate, the army, even in garrison and in a time of peace, has dropped all pipeclay. Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING, fresh from the scrupulosity of H. B. M.'s Indian forces, has recorded the shock that overcame him at Yellowstone Park, when he found a trooper wearing a "made necktie" under his uniform, and the private informed him, "I can wear anything I dam please." It is too true.

But what has brought the matter to a head is the comparison that has been made of the allied forces in China. The Cuban campaign was not creditable to our forces as a body of well-dressed soldiery, creditable and glorious as it was to them in more important respects. But the Chinese campaign was downright discreditable to us in this respect. As Gen. CHAFFEE says, the looseness which has prevailed is the fault of the officers, who have taken the liberty, on service, and even in garrison, of wearing anything they found comfortable, and whose example rather than whose precept has been followed by the enlisted men. But out in China the officers all simultaneously made the same discovery, that they were, they and their men, the most "slouchy" contingent of all, excepting the French. The French have been bitten by the same bug that has bitten us, the bug of a suggestion that so long as a man looks like "business" it does not matter whether he looks trim and trig or not. In truth, the French infantry of the line, considering the national instinct for expression, is of a curious ungainliness. But, on the other hand, a French officer of light cavalry, mounted on an English thoroughbred, as most of them are, is as soldierly and gallant a figure as any one would wish to see.

Gen. MILES has hit the nail on the head. No matter, he says, how jaunty and "gallus" your uniform is, provided it is uniform. That is the main point. The campaign hat is a very respectable headgear, so long as everybody wears it alike. On the other hand, the regulation fatigue cap is an investiture in which it is highly difficult for anybody to look like anything but a fool. That ridiculous article might well be abandoned. For the rest, officers might be strongly recommended to observe, as well as to inculcate, something of the care they have had to observe at West Point in order to prevent their service from being known as the slouchiest in the world, after the French."

Mr. Bryan's Diversion.

From The Commercial Bulletin.

Our esteemed contemporary THE TIMES does Mr. Bryan a great injustice. The late Presidential candidate has visited the Buffalo Exposition. He enjoyed himself, and he wrote up the show for The Commoner. The extracts from this correspondence made by THE TIMES suggest descriptive writing of the dullest and most commonplace character. Of course it was bad judgment on Mr. Bryan's part to write on such a subject at all, but having undertaken it, his inability to make a good job of it, from a literary workman's point of view, was his misfortune and not his fault. Mr. Bryan's sole talent is denunciation. In excoriating a monster and painting an outrage in its most awful colors Mr. Bryan has no superior and few rivals. But in describing anything he has enjoyed he is perfectly helpless; he lumbers around among the most commonplace thoughts and the tritest of expressions. His mind has dwelt upon the Robber Barons, the Gold Bugs, the Octopus, in succession; it is not clear what it will dwell on in 1904, but it will be something awful, and Mr. Bryan's powerful arms will swing a scourge over it. What can he who is wont to storm the imminent, deadly breach to do when called upon to chatter airy nothings in a lady's boudoir? What can Mr. Bryan do with the instructive Pan-American, the amusing but strictly chaste Midway, and the beautiful Thousand Islands?

NUGGETS.

The View.

The Artist—What do you think of it?
The Observer—Oh, I dunno. If you don't tell anybody where ye painted it I guess it won't do the farm any hurt.—Indianapolis News.

Cordial Recommendation.

Mr. Jackson—Didn't de boss gib yo' a recommend w'en yo' left?
Mr. Johnson—Oh, yes. He recommended Fakem's nervine fo' "dat tired feelin'."—Leslie's Weekly.

Deceitful Bulger.

"Bulger buys his ink by the jugful."
"That's what his wife thought until she went to fill the inkstand."
"What did she find."
"She found it wasn't ink by a jugful."—Omaha World-Herald.

Dropping.

Church—I must go and drop a line to my wife.
Gotham—I thought you said she was up in the mountains?
Church—So she is.
Gotham—Well, how can you drop a line upward?—Yonkers Statesman.

Didn't Get Away.

The professional liar braced himself when he felt the thrill of a bite along his fishing pole. When the cork went under he gave a deft jerk and landed a minnow about five inches long.
"Shucks!" he muttered with chagrin, as he took it off the hook; "I wish that 'un had got away; it would have been so much bigger."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

JAGLESS JOLO.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

[Note.—A special dispatch from Washington states that no intoxicating liquor of any kind may be shipped to the Island of Jolo, one of our new possessions.]

How shall we spread the doctrine of the kingdom yet to come
Unless we can prepare the way with good New England rum?
Why stay the march of progress by this foolishness so sheer,
And cheat the new-made brother of his whisky and his beer?
How can we lure him from his sin, his laziness, his bolo,
When we are not allowed to ship intoxicants to Jolo?

Why, man alive, the records show that all the joyful news
That any pagan ever got was heralded by booze;
We spread the light of betterment from Uz to Kilmansegg,
And always sent some on ahead in barrel or in keg.
When we went forth to civilize the wicked Eskimo, lo!
We took the very goods along that we can't take to Jolo.

No great explorer ever went afar to unknown lands
Without the mighty corkscrew in his civilizing hands;
It lifts the sullen savage from his sad and awful fate,
And starts his march of progress at a good 2:40 gait.
Why, Christopher Columbus and the gallant Marco Polo,
And all the others took the stuff that we can't send to Jolo.

When destiny is manifest it doesn't seem just right
To keep Kentucky's gladness from the anxious heathen's sight.
How can he learn the happiness of murmuring "the same,"
Or learn the history of how Milwaukee got her fame,
And what will make him lift his voice and carol forth a solo
About our generosity, if beer is barred from Jolo?

ANOTHER HITCH AT PEKING

British Minister Refuses to Sign Settlement Protocol.

No Reason Given—Lord Lansdowne, in a Speech in the Lords, Makes No Reference to Any Disagreement.

PEKING, Aug. 6.—The foreign Ministers had arranged to sign the settlement protocol to-day, but the British Minister, Sir Ernest M. Satow, notified his colleagues last evening that Great Britain was unable to sign.

Sir Ernest gave no reason for this decision. The meeting was postponed indefinitely. Great Britain's action is causing uneasiness. All the Ministers of the powers except Sir Ernest are anxious to finish up the business.

Mr. Rockhill and Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein have telegraphed to Chang-Chi-Tung and Liu-Kun-Yi, the Han-Kow and Nanking Viceroys, respectively, requesting them to use their influence to persuade the Government not to raise objections to the protocol.

Gen. Voyron, the French commander, and his staff have departed, and the French troops are leaving Peking.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying in the House of Lords yesterday to a question by Earl Spencer, (Liberal,) said the Chinese negotiations had recently made rapid and satisfactory progress. The indemnity question was disposed of, with the exception of a few minor points. There was still some question whether the matter of commercial facilities in China had not better be transferred to some other place than Peking and to some more wieldy body than the present conference. Great Britain was still in favor of the open door throughout China. The other powers could not complain that they had not equal commercial advantages in the Yang-Tse Valley.

Lord Lansdowne also said that the final strength of the legation garrisons at Peking would probably be 1,500 men, and that an additional force of 3,000 men would be distributed at important points along the route to the sea.

The Secretary regarded the Anglo-German and the Anglo-Russian agreements as satisfactory, and as tending to the maintenance of China's commercial integrity.

QUIET FUNERAL FOR THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

Service at Potsdam to be Held Tuesday —English Bishop to Officiate at Schloss Friedrichshof.

CRONBERG, Aug. 6.—Emperor William had a long conference with Count von Bülow to-day regarding the arrangements for the funeral of Dowager Empress Frederick. The Emperor later drove from Homburg to Schloss Friedrichshof, and soon after his arrival at the Schloss the following official announcement was made:

"On Thursday the royal family will attend a funeral service in the castle, at which the Bishop of Ripon, who was summoned by the Empress, will officiate. Only the immediate family will be present.

"On Saturday evening the coffin will be escorted from Friedrichshof to the Protestant church in Cronberg by a torchlight procession, followed by the royal family on foot.

"On Sunday afternoon a funeral service will be held in the presence of the family of the Empress, her household, and a few of her friends and other privileged persons. It is expected that King Edward will be present.

"The royal family will go to Potsdam on Sunday evening, and the body will be taken there on Monday evening.

"The funeral service in the mausoleum at Friedenskirche, Potsdam, will be held on Tuesday. As it was the Empress's wish that there should be no state ceremony, the service will not be attended by all the German royal personages. It will be as simple as possible."

The body of the Dowager Empress was to-day embalmed by Prof. Renvers. It lies, embedded in roses, in the room in which she died, overlooking the valley of the Main. The Dowager Empress died in a soft sleep, painlessly, and her features bear a most serene and peaceful expression.

The gardeners and other outdoor servants were admitted this morning to take a last look at the body of their mistress.

The body will remain where it now is until ready for the coffin. The roses in which it is almost buried are from the Dowager Empress's private garden, many of the blooms being from bushes cultivated with her own hands. No one will be allowed to view the body except the members of the family and household.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—A special edition of the Reichsanzeiger, published this morning, contains an Imperial Cabinet order giving notice of the death of the Dowager Empress Frederick and ordering six weeks' national mourning, beginning to-day. The order also directs that all public amusements, including concerts and theatrical performances, be suspended until after the funeral. In accordance with the mourning ordinance of Oct. 7, 1797, the bells of all the churches in Germany must be tolled daily, for fourteen days, from noon to 1 P. M.

The Town Hall, municipal buildings, schools, and many private houses in this city display emblems of mourning. The flag on the United States Embassy was half-masted to-day.

Telegrams of condolence are pouring in from all quarters. The heads of all foreign States and the sovereigns of the German States have sent messages couched in the warmest terms. Emperor William has received a private telegram of sympathy from the Pope.

COWES, Aug. 6.—The time of King Edward's departure for Germany is still undetermined. He went to London this afternoon. The royal yacht Victoria and Albert awaited his arrival at Fort Victoria, to convey him to Flushing.

Although the King decided that the Cowes yachting programme should proceed, the owners of the vessels entered for the King's Cup, which was to have been raced for to-day, resolved out of respect for the memory of the Dowager Empress Frederick, not to start.

VON WALDERSEE NEARLY HOME.

His Welcome to be a Quiet One Because of Empress Frederick's Death.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—The steamship Gera, with Count von Waldersee on board, has arrived off Helgoland.

The Field Marshal's reception at Hamburg will be very simple, in consequence of the death of Dowager Empress Frederick. All the projected festivities have been declared off, with the exception of the military reception at the pier and the municipal reception at the City Hall. The municipal banquet will not be given.

Count von Bülow has telegraphed his regret at his inability to be present, as has also Crown Prince Frederick William.

It is asserted by a Berlin paper that the Count will be elevated to hereditary princely rank.

Countess von Waldersee will go on board the Gera to-morrow morning at Brunshausen. Gen. von Gossler, the War Minister, and a number of other high military officials, together with Count Zeppelin, the aeronaut, will also welcome Count von Waldersee.

MESSAGE FROM MR. McKINLEY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—President McKinley has sent the following message to Emperor William:

State Department,
Washington, Aug. 6, 1901.

His Imperial and Royal Majesty Wilhelm II., German Emperor, Berlin.

I learn with deep sorrow of the death of your Majesty's beloved mother, the Dowager Empress and Queen Frederick. Her noble qualities have endeared her memory to the American people, in whose name and in my own I tender to your Majesty heartfelt condolence.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

GERMAN PAPERS RESERVED.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—The papers comment on the political side of Dowager Empress Frederick's career with reserve. The Post considers it easily comprehensible that a woman of her abilities should seek to influence the political views of her husband, but says it refrains from criticism, since the Empress avoided all political activity after Emperor Frederick's death.

The Nueste Nachrichten says the Empress brought from England political views which were "suitable in a highly developed, solidly founded country like England, but which were out of place in a country like Prussia, struggling for existence."

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung says:

"It would be unseemly and repugnant to our sentiments to recall the struggles in which she was drawn."

The Liberal papers describe the hopes which Germany indulged in through the success of the Empress in indoctrinating Emperor Frederick with British constitutional views.

Many papers refer to the Empress's relations with Prince Bismarck and his opposition to her "Englaenderei."

GERMAN FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Cologne Bank and Calico Mill at Eilenburg Fail—Werdau Directors Accused.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—To-day's dispatches from various parts of Germany show that the financial and industrial crisis is spreading.

The Rheinische Immobilien Aktienbank, of Cologne has been declared insolvent; and the calico mill of Ehrenburg & Richter at Eilenburg, has suspended. Nothing has yet been published regarding their respective liabilities.

Dr. Vierlin, Chairman of the overseers of the W. H. Popp Spinning Machinery Factory at Werdau, has been arrested. Two of the Directors are wanted under suspicion of having forged checks.

RUSSIAN ANTI-GERMAN MEASURES.

Work on the Commercial Treaties Said to Have Been Stopped.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—The Königsberg Allgemeine Zeitung says that M. de Witte, the Russian Finance Minister, has instructed the Russian representatives in Germany to discontinue their preliminary work on the commercial treaties.

Prussian officials take seriously a statement from St. Petersburg to the effect that Russia will forbid Russian farm laborers to cross the frontier for Summer work in Prussia. It is considered probable, the Berliner Correspondent asserts, that the Russian Government is taking this step as retaliation for the German tariff bill.

MAY SUPPLANT GERMAN COAL.

Likelihood that the American Product Will Be Used in Switzerland.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—The Bureau for the Preparation of Commercial Treaties, a private organization of manufacturers and Chambers of Commerce favoring the present commercial treaty policy, has addressed a circular to the German press concerning the establishment by American coal exporters of coal docks in the north of France for the distribution of coal in France and Switzerland.

The circular points out that the French railways have granted a reduction in freight charges, and suggests the likelihood as the result of this arrangement that American coal will displace German coal in Swiss industries.

American Locomotive Beat British.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 6.—British experts have just made a test of British and American locomotives on the railroad here, with the result that under the same conditions and over a difficult line, the old American engine beat the new British engine, which cost twice as much, by over seven minutes. The railroad officials who advocated the importation of American engines say the result will always be the same.

Still Afraid of American Shoes.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.—At a largely attended meeting of shoemakers here to-day it was decided, in spite of the announcement that an American firm would not open a branch in Vienna, that the shoemakers should continue the anti-American crusade, with the view to guarding against a recrudescence of "Yankee schemes." No definite decision was arrived at as to what form the next action of the shoemakers will take.

Indian Crop Prospects Fair.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy of India, cables that the total rainfall in the inland districts is only half the normal fall, but that the crop prospects are fair. Prices have already fallen in a few districts. The total number of persons on the relief rolls is 553,000.

BRITISH HELP FOR BOERS.

Part of the Grant of £6,500,000 to be Devoted to Reinstating Them on Their Farms.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The House of Commons last night discussed a vote of £6,500,000 as a grant in aid of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, (Liberal,) and others severely criticised the Government's measures.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in replying, said he quite agreed that the Government's first duty was to the loyalist refugees, and he declared that money would not be spared for that purpose.

"It is also a matter of imperial policy," continued the Secretary, "to give the necessary support to those of our enemies who come into our hands. One million pounds of the vote is for extra rolling stock. A large sum will be devoted to reinstating the Boers on their farms, and an experiment will be made in the direction of agricultural settlements.

"There is no intention of confiscation. We have had offers of land at reasonable prices, and a portion of the vote will be devoted to the purchase of such land, with a view to enabling men who volunteered for the war to settle when the war is over."

Mr. Chamberlain dwelt at great length upon the native question, which he described as "most difficult and delicate." He said that anything in the nature of slavery ought not to be permitted; that a revision of the "crude and arbitrary native labor laws" was necessary, and that, although the natives must be taught to work, they should have just and humane treatment.

PLAN FOR MORE FREE BATHS.

Mr. Guggenheimer Wants Health Board to Estimate the Number Needed.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer has requested from the Board of Health an early official opinion of the number of free baths needed in New York City. Regarding the letter Mr. Guggenheimer said:

"As soon as I hear from Commissioner Sexton officially I shall act. I know nine baths are needed. The Rivington Street bath cost $70,000, but those to be erected can be built for about $25,000 each, and the expenditure will be more than made good by keeping the people well and strong."

EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL.

Unusually Heavy Downpour in the City Early Last Evening.

The South and the North can be held responsible, according to the Weather Bureau, for the excessive downpour of rain which wetted New York City to such an extent last night. The heaviest downpour was between the hours of 6:30 and 7:20 o'clock in the evening. During these fifty minutes, according to the Weather Bureau, .60 of an inch of rain fell. The entire amount of water falling from 8 o'clock yesterday morning up to 10 o'clock last night was 1.62 inches.

While this was not considered remarkable by Observer Emery for that period, the amount falling in less than an hour he thought was unusual, being nearly one-half of the total since early morning. The temperature was remarkably low, too, during the day, the minimum being 64 degrees, at 8 P. M., and the maximum 73 degrees, at 2 P. M.

Labor Objects to Mr. Carnegie's Gift.

EASTON, Penn., Aug. 6.—If the Central Labor Union of this city can prevent it, the fifty-thousand-dollar Carnegie free library will not be built in Easton. At the meeting of the Central Union, which is composed of twenty-five distinct unions, a resolution was adopted denouncing Andrew Carnegie as a foe to labor and protesting against the School Board using the money he has donated for the erection of the library. The Central Union will use its influence to prevent union men of all trades visiting the building.

Mr. Guggenheimer's Gift.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer has sent to Lynchburg, Va., a menagerie, in which monkeys and parrots predominate. Mr. Guggenheimer is a native of Lynchburg. He wanted to send a tiger there, but the Mayor of the city objected.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS ACT

Preparing for Meetings of Committees to Call Conventions.

Mr. Dady Names Mr. Atterbury as One of a Committee to Confer with the Citizens' Union.

The officers of the different Republican committees in Greater New York met informally yesterday afternoon at 1 Madison Square to make arrangements for the holding of the meetings of the committees to call conventions.

President George H. Roberts of the City Committee decided to call that body together at the Murray Hill Lyceum on Aug. 20.

President Morris of the Republican County Committee will direct that organization to gather in the assembly chamber of the Public Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, on Aug. 21.

On Motion of M. J. Dady of Brooklyn, Messrs. W. B. Atterbury, George H. Roberts, Robert C. Morris, and William H. Ten Eyck were appointed a committee to confer with the Citizens' Union with relation to fixing dates for the several local conventions.

This committee will report at the meetings on Aug. 20 and 21 respectively.

Mr. Dady's motion naming Mr. Atterbury on a committee was construed as the extension of the olive branch by the Woodruff-Dady faction in Kings to Chairman Atterbury.

There was no discussion of candidates and the gentlemen present were unanimous in proclaiming the choices of the anti-Tammany conventions, no matter who they may be, as satisfactory.

When Mr. Dady was asked, after the meeting, if he agreed with Senator Platt that an independent Democrat should be named for Mayor, he said:

"If that is satisfactory to the Citizens' Union, yes. I am in favor of any good man that the Citizens' Union favors. There will be no trouble about the candidate.

"I believe, speaking for Kings County, in a union ticket for Assembly, county, and Aldermen. We will have a union ticket all the way through and it will win. There is no use in having the head of the ticket union and the remainder partisan. The way to beat Tammany is to unite forces all the way through, and that is the way it will be done.

"Kings County has no candidate just now that it is favoring above any one else."

Opposition to Mr. Holahan.

Maurice F. Holahan will have to fight at the primaries to retain the Tammany leadership in the Twenty-fourth Assembly District. Max Steiner, a lawyer, of 159 East Fifty-seventh Street, wants the place, and will institute a house-to-house canvass. He believes he will win.

Antarctic Exploration Ship Sails.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 6.—The British antarctic exploration ship Discovery sailed from here this afternoon for the antarctic regions.

MILLER-HACKETT FEUD.

Again in Court Upon an Application to Throw Out Alleged Forged Enrollments.

Rivalry between Alderman Hackett and Franklin B. Miller for the control of the Republican leadership of the Seventh Assembly District was again taken into court yesterday, when in the Supreme Court upon Miller's application, Justice Gildersleeve granted an order directing the Board of Elections to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not issue enjoining the board from placing the names of certain persons on the enrollment lists for the primary election, and also why certain names now on the list should not be stricken from it.

Many forgeries are charged in Miller's complaint. He alleges that a special statement of enrollment was filed for William Gibson, who died on March 9 and that, therefore, this signature must be a forgery. Other names he declares to be forgeries on the enrollment statement are those of George Kopp, Thomas G. McCarthy of 598 Hudson Street, and Henry C. Schrieber of 94 Eighth Avenue. Mr. Miller's petition is supported by the affidavits of the living persons he names.

MARYLAND REPUBLICANS MEET

Adopt Platform Pledging Party to Repeal Disfranchisement Law, and Open Fight on Gorman.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—Republicans met here in State Convention to-day, nominated Hermann S. Platt of Baltimore for State Controller and Thomas Parran of Calvert County for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and adopted a platform which clearly defines the issues upon which the fight will be made against Arthur P. Gorman to defeat him in his aspirations to return to the United States Senate.

The platform is the work of United States Senator McComas and Phillips Lee Goldsborough, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who is regarded as a promising candidate for the seat of Senator Wellington in the event of Republican success. Unlike the Democratic declaration of principles adopted last week, much stress is laid upon National issues. The Administration of President McKinley is heartily indorsed, the policy of the Republican Party upon the tariff, the currency, and other vital questions of National moment is vigorously commended, while that of the Democrats in the State is quite as vigorously denounced. Gov. Smith comes in for a full measure of condemnation for having called the special session of the Legislature which was held in the Spring of this year, while the party which placed him in office is soundly berated for having passed the new election laws. The plank which especially refers to Mr. Gorman is as follows:

We appeal to all good citizens to unite in defeating the selfish political bosses in their conspiracy, begun with the extra session, to perpetuate themselves and their methods by one-sided elections, and to thwart the first purpose of that conspiracy by defeating the election to the United States Senate of the Democratic leader who dictated the disfranchising election law to a servile Assembly. Their victory would again fasten upon our State the reign of corruption and violence overthrown in 1895, and enable them to intrench themselves for a generation behind a far worse disfranchising election law than the un-American law we are pledged to repeal.

If we succeed we will defeat the election to the United States Senate of a man whose views on tariff and finance fluctuate with political exigencies—who is stable only in unvarying control of the Democratic Party machine.

Other planks pledge the party's representatives in Congress to uphold the policy of President McKinley; promise that the Republicans, if put in control of the Legislature, will immediately repeal the new election law and re-enact the one in force prior to the recent special session of the Legislature; to pass laws to prevent corrupt practices in elections; to regulate primary elections; to take the public schools and the Police Department out of politics; to suppress all combinations of trade which are intended to create a monopoly; to amend the present oyster laws so as to provide for the replenishing and revival of the barren oyster beds at public expense, and to secure to oystermen and crabbers full rights and privileges on those beds.

FOR MAYOR OF TROY.

Republicans to Renominate Daniel E. Conway, Independent Democrat.

The Republicans of Greater Troy have decided to renominate Daniel E. Conway, an independent Democrat, for Mayor. While it is conceded that the Republicans, aided by the large gains to their party, made possible by the annexation of additional territory to the old city, could elect a straight-out Republican, nevertheless Mr. Conway, who has given the municipality an excellent administration, will be given another term.

The so-called Murphy, or regular, Democrats do not like the idea of Conway being selected by the Republicans, and a prominent politician from Troy, now in the city, is authority for the statement that the regular Democratic machine contemplates the nomination also of Conway to force the Republicans to name some one else.

"But the scheme won't work," he remarked. "If the Murphy crowd place Conway in nomination the

ART AWARDS AT BUFFALO

A Large Number of Medals Granted by the Jurors.

Special Diploma and Medal of Honor for Augustus Saint Gaudens—Chilean Artists Successful.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6.—The Jury of Awards for the Division of Fine Arts of the Pan-American Exposition has made its report public. The awards in the architectural section have not yet been made, owing to the difficulty of bringing the architectural jury together in Buffalo.

The Fine Arts Jury prefaces its report with the following statement:

"The Jury of Awards for the Division of Fine Arts has to report that the exhibition of fine arts in the present Exposition is the most complete and representative exhibition of American art ever yet got together. Almost all of the works collected were solicited for the exhibition by the Director of Fine Arts, and no unsolicited work was accepted without the approval of an expert professional jury, so that the mere presence of a work of art in this collection is of itself a certificate of merit. Under these circumstances it has seemed necessary to the jury to make a very large number of recommendations of awards in order to do even partial justice to the work exhibited.

"In view of the extraordinary and altogether exceptional merit of the work in sculpture exhibited by Augustus Saint Gaudens, the jury unanimously and earnestly recommends that the award of a special diploma and medal of honor, above and apart from all other awards, be created solely for his work."

This recommendation of the Jury for Fine Arts was adopted by the Superior Jury, and the special award was created by the Executive Committee on Aug. 2.

William A. Coffin, Director of Fine Arts, when seen to-day at his office, said:

"While the list of awards may seem a large one, it is in reality comparatively small, considering the excellence and high quality of the exhibits in the fine arts exhibition. There are about 1,800 exhibits in all, and the Fine Arts Jury also examined a large number of pictures and pieces of sculpture in special buildings exhibited by the Central and South American countries. Awards were made in these after careful consideration, and it was a matter of satisfaction to the Fine Arts Jury that they found in these special exhibits some works worthy of the highest commendation."

The awards made by the jurors are as follows:

GROUP 1—136.

Class 577—Paintings in oil, water color, pastel, and other recognized mediums; miniatures, cartoons.

GOLD MEDALS.

Edwin A. Abbey, John W. Alexander, Cecilia Beaux, Robert F. Blum, G. De F. Brush, William M. Chase, William T. Dannat, T. W. Dewing, Thomas Eakins, John McL. Hamilton, Childe Hassam, Winslow Homer, water colors, Eastman Johnson, John La Farge, Carl Melchers, Frank D. Millet, H. S. Mowbray, John S. Sargent, J. J. Shannon, Edward Simmons, Abbott H. Thayer, D. W. Tryon, Elihu Vedder, Frederic P. Vinton, Horatio Walker, J. Alden Weir, James McN. Whistler, Irving Wiles, Albert Lynch, Peru, William Brymner, Canada, R. Harris, Canada, Homer Watson, Canada, W. B. Bruce, Canada.

SILVER MEDALS.

George R. Barse, Jr., Edward A. Bell, Frank W. Benson, George H. Bogert, Robert B. Brandegee, J. A. Bridgman, J. G. Brown, W. Gedney Bruce, Bryson Burroughs, Howard R. Butler, Mary Cassatt, F. S. Church, Walter Clark, B. West Clinedinst, Bruce Crane, C. C. Coleman, Louise Cox, Charles C. Curran, Elliott Dalngerfield, Arthur B. Davies, Charles H. Davis, Henry G. Dearth, Louis P. Dessar, Charles M. Dewey, F. V. Du Mond, Frank Duveneck, John J. Enneging, Ben Foster, Walter Gay, B. Swain Gifford, Robert Henri, Albert Herter, William H. Howe, George Inness, Jr., John H. Johnston, Francis C. Jones, William S. Kendall, William F. Kline, Wilton Lockwood, Louis Loeb, Will H. Low, Dana Marsh, George W. Maynard, W. L. Metcalf, Robert C. Minor, Thomas Moran, J. Francis Murphy, Leonard Ochtman, Benjamin C. Porter, Charles S. Pearte, Charles A. Platt, Henry W. Ranger, Robert Reid, Albert P. Ryder, W. Elmer Schofield, R. V. V. Sewell, Walter Shirlaw, Julian Story, Henry O. Tanner, C. Y. Turner, John H. Twachtman, R. W. Van Boskerck, Robert W. Vonnoh, Douglas Volk, Henry O. Walker, Edwin Lord Weeks, W. Whitredge, Walter L. Palmer, water colors, H. B. Snell, water colors, A. Sterner, water colors, R. S. Turner, water colors, L. F. Fuller, miniatures, L. C. Hills, miniatures, E. Dyonnet, Canada, E. Wyly Grier, Canada, J. Hammond, Canada, Laura Muntz, Canada, J. W. Morrice, Canada, M. R. Correa, Chile, Pedro Lira, Chile, J. E. Harris, Chile, M. Pedro A. Reszka, Chile, L. Romanack, Cuba.

BRONZE MEDALS.

Edward W. Redfield, F. K. M. Rehn, William M. J. Rice, Julius Rolshoven, Edward F. Rook, Guy Rose, William Sartain, C. Schreyvogel, W. E. Schumacher, Amanda B. Sewell, R. M. Shurtleff, William T. Smedley, Charles J. Theriat, S. Seymour Thomas, William Thorne, Jules Turcas, H. M. Walcott, Edgar M. Ward, Harry W. Watrous, William Wendt, Sarah W. Whitman, Carleton Wiggins, F. D. Williams, Charles H. Woodbury, M. B. Prendergast, water colors, Sarah C. Sears, water colors, Rosina E. Sherwood, water colors, F. H. Smith, water colors, W. J. Baer, miniatures, Theodora W. Thayer, miniatures, M. Cullen, Canada, W. Cruikshank, Canada, E. Morris, Canada, A. D. Patterson, Canada, J. St. Charles, Canada, A. V. Puelma, Chile, A. O. Luco, Chile, Onofro Jarpa, Chile, A. Menocal, Cuba.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Katherine Abbott, Charles P. Adams, Otto H. Bacher, Carle J. Blenner, Maria Brooks, Ethelbert W. Brown, W. W. Churchill, Alpheus P. Cole, B. Irving Coue, Howard G. Cushing, Arthur Dawson, Frank De Haven, Mary E. Dickson, Charles W. Eaton, Herbert W. Faulkner, Mark Fisher, Augustus Franzen, Robert D. Gauley, Phillip Hale, W. St. J. Harper, Mary B. Hazelton, Adele Herter, Lucius Hitchcock, Arthur Hoeber, Dora W. Keith, Ella C. Lamb, S. L. Landeau, W. H. Lippincott, M. C. Macpherson, Anna Lea Merritt, Stanley Middleton, Ada C. Murphy, H. Niemeyer, William M. Paxton, Frank C. Penfield, Helen W. Phelps, W. Merritt Post, Will S. Robinson, Emily Sartain, John G. Saxton, Ellen K. B. Thompson, H. Stanley Todd, W. B. Van Ingen, John F. Weir, Thomas Allen, W. V. Birney, H. S. Bisbing, Max Bohm, Joseph H. Boston, H. H. Breckenridge, John B. Bristol, Carlton T. Chapman, Lockwood de Forest, Mark D. Dewing, J. H. Dolph, Arthur W. Dow, Edward Dufner, C. Harry Eaton, George W. Edwards, J. W. Finn, Frank Fowler, Kenneth Frazier, Frederick W. Freer, Henry B. Fuller, Gilbert Gaul, Edward Gay, Seymour J. Guy, Birge Harrison, E. L. Henry, Charles Hopkinson, William H. Hyde, William Keith, Augustus Koopman, F. W. Kost, Francis Lathrop, W. L. Lathrop, Albert P. Lucas, Clara T. MacChesney, Mary F. MacMonnies, C. M. McIlhenney, Alfred H. Maurer, Richard E. Miller, Hermann D. Murphy, Rhoda H. Nicholls, J. C. Nicoll, Charles R. Peters, Henry R. Poore, Edith M. Prellwitz, Henry Prellwitz, Charles Adams, Charles P. Young, Will H. Foote, Percy Ives, Lydia F. Emmet, water colors, Emily M. Scott, water colors, Alice Beckington, miniatures, Katherine M. Huger, miniatures, Maria J. Strean, miniatures, Carl A. Weidner, miniatures, Edith D. Weir, miniatures, M. A. Bell, Canada, F. M. Bell-Smith, Canada, F. H. Brigden, Canada, Florence Carlyle, Canada, J. M. L. Forster, Canada, J. L. Graham, Canada, R. F. Gagen, Canada, F. McG. Knowles, Canada, C. M. Manly, Canada, Mary H. Reid, Canada, S. S. Tully, Canada, Paul Wickson, Canada, C. Mercier, Cuba, J. J. Tejada, Cuba, A. V. Llanos, Chile, N. G. Mendez, Chile, M. Martinez, Mexico, C. Almanza, Mexico, Luis Desangles, Dominican Republic, E. A. Eschandi, Costa Rica.

GROUP 2—137.

Class 578.—Sculpture, including medals and cameos.

GOLD MEDALS.

Augustus Saint Gaudens, a special award of a diploma and medal of honor above and apart from all other awards created for his work.

SILVER MEDALS.

Paul W. Bartlett, Frederick MacMonnies, Charles Grafly, George G. Barnard, H. A. MacNeil, Karl Bitter, C. H. Niehaus, Richard E. Brooks, Virginio Arias, Chile.

SILVER MEDALS.

Lorado Taft, Louis Saint Gaudens, Cyrus E. Dallin, Frank E. Elwell, Solon H. Borglum, J. H. Roudebush, John Flanagan, Bela L. Pratt, W. S. Alward, Canada, Simon Gazales, Chile.

BRONZE MEDALS.

John J. Boyle, Andrew O'Connor, Victor D. Brenner, William Couper, Charles R. Harley, J. Scott Hartley, Ell Harvey, Edward Berge, Attilio Piccirilli, Senorita Rebecca Matte, Chile, Nicanor Plaza.

HONORABLE MENTION.

William S. Kendall, Furio Piccirilli, A. Stirling Calder, Samuel Murray, Bessie P. Vinnoh, Enid Yandell, Adolph A. Weinman, John Gelert, Clement J. Barnhorn, Amory C. Simons, Ernesto Concha, Chile.

GROUP 3—138.

Class 579—Drawings, etchings, engravings, black and white, or monotint paintings, in oil or water color.

GOLD MEDALS.

J. McNeill Whistler, etchings, T. Cole, wood engravings, H. Pyle, drawings, W. J. Glackens, drawings.

SILVER MEDALS.

W. B. Classon, wood engravings, F. S. King, wood and copper engravings, F. Duveneck, etchings, J. Fennell, etchings and drawings, D. S. MacLaughlan, etchings, Gustav Kruell, wood engravings, F. French, wood engravings, T. Johnson, wood engravings, C. D. Gibson, drawings, W. A. Clark, drawings, M. Parrish, drawings, F. V. Du Mond, drawings, W. T. Smedley, drawings, L. Loeb, drawings, A. B. Wenzel, drawings.

BRONZE MEDALS.

S. G. Putnam, wood engravings, W. M. Aikman, wood engravings, J. Tinkey, wood engravings, F. H. Wellington, wood engravings, Caroline A. Powell, wood engravings, H. Davidson, wood engravings, J. P. Davis, wood engravings, V. Bernstrom, wood engravings, H. W. Peckwell, wood engravings, P. Aitken, wood engravings, R. A. Muller, wood engravings, E. C. Schladitz, wood engravings, William Miller, wood engravings, A. Comstock, wood engravings, C. W. Chadwick, wood engravings, E. Heinemann, wood engravings, S. P. Davis, wood engravings, C. State, wood engravings, J. W. Evans, wood engravings, R. C. Collins, wood engravings, H. C. Merrill, wood engravings, C. Y. Turner, drawings, Rosina E. Sherwood, drawings, Maude A. Cowles, drawings, W. S. Kendall, drawings, A. I. Keller, drawings, A. Sterner, drawings, S. S. Stilwell, drawings.

HONORABLE MENTION.

H. R. Blaney, etchings, C. Schwartzburger, wood engravings, W. F. Hopson, copper engravings, Arthur W. Dow, color prints, T. de Thulstrup, drawings, Fannie Y. Cory, drawings, H. C. Christy, drawings, C. L. Hinton, drawings, H. McCarter, drawings, Juler Guerin, drawings, G. W. Edwards, drawings, Cecil Taylor, drawings, Louis Rhead, drawings.

"N. C."—Not in Competition.

William A. Coffin, Director of Fine Arts, member of the Superior Jury.

MEMBERS OF JURY OF AWARDS.

GROUP 1, (136.)

Class 577—Paintings in oil, water color, pastel, and other recognized mediums; miniatures, cartoons.

J. Carroll Beckwith, Chairman of the Division Jury, member of the Superior Jury.
Edwin H. Blashfield, Kenyon Cox, G. A. Reid, Canada, Samuel Isham.

GROUP 2, (137.)

Class 578—Sculpture, including medals and cameos.

Daniel C. French, Herbert Adams, A. P. Proctor.

GROUP 3, (138.)

Class 579—Drawings, etchings, engravings, black and white or monotint paintings in oil or water color.

Henry Wolf, Kenyon Cox, Samuel Isham.

NEW YORK BUILDING DEDICATED.

State Structure Turned Over to Pan-American Commission.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6.—The dedication of the New York State Building took place at 10:30 to-day with appropriate exercises in the auditorium of the building. Daniel N. Lockwood, President of the New York Commission, gave a history of the commission and its work and presented the building to the exposition. The charge was accepted in a brief speech by John B. Milburn, President of the Pan-American. J. Sloat Fassett, Mayor Diehl, and Andrew Langdon, President of the Historical Society, made addresses. Many prominent New Yorkers were present.

In the Temple of Music Cornell had full sway. "Cornell, I yell, yell, yell, Cornell!" and "We come to thee, Cornell!" brought every man and woman in the audience to their feet. Seward A. Simons, President of the Cornell Alumni Association of Buffalo, presided. W. I. Buchanan, Director General of the Pan-American, delivered an address of welcome. Major D. W. Beardick, President of the Ithaca Business Men's Association, told how delighted Ithacans were to be present, and declared they had learned to know the importance of the Pan-American Exposition. Prof. T. F. Crane, Dean of the University, spoke in place of Dr. Schurman, who was unable to be present.

ASHTABULA HERO DEAD.

Thomas Allen, First Man to Reach the Scene of Great Railroad Wreck, Dies in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Aug. 6.—Thomas Allen, the first man to reach the scene of the Ashtabula disaster of 1876, and to begin the work of rescuing the passengers who went down into the chasm with the bridge and the train, is dead. Ashtabula relatives received the news this morning from Chicago, where the deceased lived, at 822 West Fifty-ninth Street.

On the night of the Ashtabula disaster, Mr. Allen, while driving the horses attached to his 'bus, heard the fearful crash of the falling of the bridge. Reaching the top of the embankment, he could hear the cries of the men, women, and children. Securing an axe Mr. Allen worked for hours at rescuing the sufferers. While thus engaged, his axe slipped and cut his foot so seriously as to lay him up for several months.

His services were so much appreciated by the railroad company that they took care of him until he had recovered. Then he moved to Chicago, where he had ever since lived. Mr. Allen, as a soldier, was in Sherman's march to the sea. He was a member of Company C of the First Ohio Battery. Since living in Chicago he had been a conductor in the Lake Shore Railway yards.

A SUPREME COURT WEDDING.

The courtship troubles of Ottavio Anzevino and young Concetta Colangelo ended suddenly in their wedding in the Supreme Court by Justice McAdam yesterday, where the girl was produced by her father and his lawyer in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus obtained by her sweetheart, who charged that she was virtually held a prisoner in her home because of her desire to become his wife. The hearing had been adjourned from Monday by Justice O'Gorman in order to allow both sides an opportunity to produce affidavits as to the young woman's precise age, for it was upon this question that the whole proceedings turned.

At least one hundred of the fellow-countrymen of the couple were in the courtroom to watch the progress of affairs, and it needed only a glance to see that their sympathies were all with the young man and the girl. Colangelo and his daughter were in the room long before the business of the day began. The father's face was dark and the girl's eyes showed that she had been weeping.

Despite the father's forbidding looks, he was approached at once by each new arrival. What passed was in an undertone, but to the observers it seemed as if both persuasion and threats were used, the latter increasing as the conversation went on.

Suddenly the word was passed that Colangelo had consented to the marriage. He rose from his place and walked with his daughter into the rooms of Justice McAdam, who had agreed to perform the ceremony. All present hurried lest the father should change his mind. The license was ready, and in a few minutes the words were spoken which united the young couple. All through the ceremony the father stood aloof, scowling at the Justice, at the witnesses, at his child, and at the man of her choice.

Anzevino left his wife's side, and, approaching his father-in-law, kissed his hand. Mrs. Anzevino attempted to do the same thing, but her father wrenched his hand away as she touched it, and glared at her, muttering angrily to himself. Then the entire party left the Court House to find a priest to unite them as required by the rule of their church.

More Police Department Promotions.

Police Commissioner Murphy yesterday announced the promotion of Thomas A. Butler, William Duggan, and William Kinsler of the staff at Police Headquarters, and Joseph Petrosine and Edward P. Hughes of Capt. Titus's staff of detectives, to the rank and pay of Detective Sergeants. Petrosine formerly held the same rank, but was degraded by Capt. McClusky. Hughes has been stenographer for Capt. Titus, and served Capt. McClusky in the same capacity.

REMOVAL OF MR. DOGGRELL.

Civil Service Board's Inquiry Into Allegation that He Was Discharged for Political Reasons.

Commissioner George Kraft of the State Civil Service Board yesterday made an investigation into the complaints against George E. Waldo, as Commissioner of Records of Kings County, by William Doggrell. Doggrell held a position as computer in the records office up to last Fall, when he was suspended by Commissioner Waldo. The reason given for his suspension was lack of funds. Doggrell, who is seeking reinstatement, claims that he was removed for political reasons.

The inquiry into his complaints was held in the records office in the Hall of Records. Levi W. Naylor represented Commissioner Waldo as counsel, Lawyer F. W. Sparks appeared for Doggrell, and George McAneny was present on behalf of the Civil Service Reform Association.

Doggrell, who was the chief witness heard, said that he began his duties on June 12, 1898, before the office was placed under civil service rules. He was informed on Nov. 10 of last year that he had been suspended. Supt. Mosscrop of the office told him that his services were satisfactory, and Commissioner Waldo stated to him that he would probably be restored to his position by Jan. 1 following, when the new appropriation would be available.

Doggrell told of conversations he said he had had with Supt. Mosscrop, who told him that he had a political enemy and he wanted to know how Doggrell stood with his own Executive Committee representative. Supt. Mosscrop, replying to this statement, said that whatever conversations he had had with Doggrell were only as a friend and were not in any way official.

Efforts were made to have it appear that Doggrell was suspended while State Committeeman John T. Post was fighting Naval Officer Robert Sharkey for control in the Sixteenth Assembly District, and that Commissioner Waldo did not wish to offend Mr. Post by restoring Doggrell to his place.

Commissioner Kraft closed the investigation late in the afternoon and dismissed the witnesses. He said he would make report as to the matter to the full board. It is probable that Lawyer Sparks will draw up a new complaint for presentation to the board.

ARTHUR BYRON TO STAR.

Son of Oliver Doud Byron Leaves John Drew's Company.

Arthur Byron, who for several years has been playing opposite rôles to John Drew, is to star under the management of Messrs. Wagenhals & Kemper. The new star is the son of Oliver Doud Byron and a nephew of Ada Rehan. He made his first appearance in his father's play entitled "Across the Continent." He made his New York début in Mrs. Fiske's play, "Captain Herne, U. S. A.," at the Union Square Theatre. He then became leading man with Felix Morris, after which he joined John Drew, with whom his association continued for eight years, terminating at the close of last season.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Manager Henry W. Savage has engaged for his Castle Square Opera Company's season of opera in English at the Broadway Theatre, Herman De Vries, the basso, instead of his brother Maurice De Vries, as previously announced.

Daniel Frohman has engaged the Paur Symphony Orchestra to assist in the American début of Jan Kubelik, the Bohemian violinist. The date decided upon for the violinist's first appearance here is Monday, Dec. 2, at Carnegie Hall.

Manager F. F. Proctor is organizing three additional stock companies to provide the amusement at his three New York theatres, which have been closed during the heated term. The report that Mr. Proctor intended to abandon his present policy and contemplated a return to straight vaudeville is emphatically denied.

Mrs. Julian Mitchell, the wife of Julian Mitchell, the stage manager of the Weber & Fields Stock Company, and who has always been identified with that organization since its beginning under the stage name of Bessie Clayton, gave birth to a girl late yesterday afternoon at the Mitchell country residence, Long Branch, N. J. The happy event in the Mitchell family has been anticipated for the past two weeks. Mrs. Mitchell appeared with the company performing her difficult toe dance at every evening and matinée performance up to three weeks before the company's departure from this city for their annual tour.

IN THE SHOPS.

Dolls' hats cost more in proportion than those of their small mistresses. A plain untrimmed leghorn will cost 50 cents. To be sure, it is a large one, and warranted to keep off the sun, and dolly is sure not to tan under it.

⁂

Twilled cottons are selling for 8 cents a yard. This is an excellent material, heavy, and giving body to the gown of which it is made. It comes in narrow stripes, not only in pinks and blues, but in the quieter colors which are often so stylish in wash goods.

⁂

The woman who has sewing to do after she leaves home in the Summer need not be disconsolate because she has no sewing machine. There are little hand machines which will do excellent work. They are single-thread machines, made along the lines of others of standard make, minus the lower part. The little machine is clamped to any table or shelf, and is worked with the right hand, which turns a little handle, while the work is guided by the left hand, and, presto! one's work is done in a jiffy. The little machine can be tucked away into a handbag, and the woman who goes out to spend the day or the afternoon can take her sewing machine with her.

⁂

It is a sure enough fly killer, and it is warranted at the same time not to crush the fly, which is the objection to the folded newspaper which is used most often for this purpose. This is a wire brush, shaped like a miniature broom, the broom part of innumerable fine wires, which can be used with great force, and no fly escapes them. The brooms are five or six inches long, possibly a little more, with a neat little black wooden handle, and they cost 8 cents.

⁂

There is nothing the children may wish which is not ready made for them. The variety in furniture for children has greatly increased within the last few years. In chairs particularly there is nearly as great a variety as for the older people. There are the most charming of wicker chairs made in grown-up shape, armchairs, and rockers. There are all-wooden chairs of light and dark woods, wooden chairs with cane seats, and little bent wood and cane chairs, and also in this furniture little settees for the children.

⁂

The up-to-date child does not do her knitting on an improvised machine made of a spool with pins in the top and a pin to lift over the wool as she works. There are regular little knitters, with wires bent into more convenient shape in the top, a little tin wand to use in the work, and a paper of directions telling of several different styles of work which may be done with the little knitter, and all of this for only 5 cents.

⁂

Pretty little handkerchiefs are to be found with a narrow hem of color and an embroidered initial in the corner done in the same color as the border. These are very pretty, in good taste, and worth the money. But for the woman who likes something a little better there are handkerchiefs almost exactly similar in style, but the linen finer and more sheer, and these will cost 65 cents.

⁂

A charming stock is of grass linen, two thickness, with a fold at the top and another at the bottom, at the top a line of French knots in cream, and the ends of the bowtie edged with a heavy but narrow line of cut-out pattern in cream lace. It is cool, and looks it.

⁂

Only $4.75 a set these, and they are literally in a nutshell. It is an English walnut shell, but not the genuine article, but sterling silver, and when the tops of a pair of the nuts are opened there is exposed to view a pretty little salt cellar in one and pepper cellar in another.

⁂

Teachers' big Bibles are selling up town for 50 cents apiece. They have the flexible leather covers, not real seal, but fine paper within, thin and with clear type, and in the back a collection of maps, concordance, and other things useful to the student.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Reports from Newport, Bar Harbor, Southampton, and other resorts indicate that the season has reached its gayest stage. At Saratoga the races are attracting many, some of whom, like the Clarence Mackays, have left Newport for this season of sport. Polo is to begin shortly at Saratoga, and at Richfield Springs there will be held this week a kermess. The season of the horse show, which continues from Summer until the opening of the New York season at Madison Square Garden in November, is also at full tide. On Friday and Saturday there will be held one at Bayshore, which will bring together many of the Long Islanders. The tennis tournament at Southampton and the tennis matches at Newport are also events which may be classed as social.

⁂

The engagement was announced by cable of Miss Nellie Harjes, the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Harjes of Paris, to Lyon Gardiner of this city and Gardiner's Island. Miss Harjes has been visiting in this country as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. Childs Drexel, and she has also been entertained at the Gardiner house in this city and on Gardiner's Island. She is a very attractive young woman. Mr. Gardiner is about twenty-two years of age and a graduate of Princeton. The wedding will take place in the Autumn in Paris.

⁂

The ships sailing to-day have not many very notable New Yorkers, as the season for European travel is past, and people are wending their way homeward. Booked, among others, on the St. Paul, are H. C. Fahnestock, Mrs. George B. Edwards and the Misses Edwards, Mrs. M. K. Whitney, Miss J. P. Stebbins, Mrs. C. W. Post, Mrs. Carroll Post and Miss Post, the Countess de Fontenac, and Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Dayton. Booked on the Vaderland are Mr. and Mrs. Meredith Bailey, Kenneth H. Delano, Mrs. John C. Lee, Miss Elsie Gregory, A. B. Quarrier and Miss Quarrier, Stanley C. Matthews, and Robert H. Waring.

⁂

Booked on the Teutonic for Liverpool are Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Davison, Mrs. S. J. H. Choate, C. A. Vermilye, Miss Vermilye, and Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Clarke. Among those who arrived on the Koenigin Luise from Bremen yesterday were Frank A. Gallup, Carroll Hutchins, Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Miss Fitch, and Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Parr.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Eric Dahlgren are at their Narragansett cottage for the Summer. Miss Josephine Drexel is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Maturin Livingston Delafield at their home on the Hudson. Miss Drexel will be at Newport later in the season.

⁂

Miss Jean Martin, the daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Thomas W. Martin, and Dr. Mortimer Roland Beaudoin-Bennett will be married at Trinity Church, Hewlett's, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 21. The ceremony is to be performed by the venerable Archdeacon Henry C. Bryon of the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, L. I. The bride will be given away by her brother, Richard Henry Lee Martin. Clarence Rice Slocum will be best man. The ushers will be Mr. Gouverneur Morris, Rene Carrillo de Albornez, George Perry Dillenback, and Benjamin C. Vanderwater.

⁂

Judge Munson will give a large dance on Friday evening at Southampton for Miss Helen Munson, who makes her début this Winter in New York. Among recent arrivals at Southampton are Mrs. William Howland Pell, J. Montgomery Strong, Mrs. J. J. Staples, and Mr. and Mrs. John T. Terry, Jr.

⁂

To-morrow at Easthampton will begin the tennis tournament. The committee consists of A. Gallatin, R. Willis, and F. Weston. There is also a golf match in progress, and once a week there are dances at the Maidstone Inn.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy have left their country seat at Hempstead and are at Bar Harbor for the month of August. August Belmont and his sons have gone to Canada on a fishing and hunting trip. Mr. and Mrs. Smith Hadden and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Sr., are in the Adirondacks. Mr. Belmont and his sons were last week at the Salmon Club, New Brunswick. Scott Cameron has gone to Southampton, and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Carey are at Newport. The Misses Wright will visit at Newport and Lenox this season.

⁂

The engagement is announced of Miss Laura Yardley, daughter of Mrs. Henry Yardley of Newport, and Graham Sumner, the son of Prof. Sumner of Yale.

⁂

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons yesterday at the Parsons family country seat at Harrison, N. Y. Mrs. Parsons was Miss Elsie Clews and the daughter of Mr. and Mr. Henry Clews. She and Mr. Parsons were married last Summer at Newport. This is Mr. Clews's first grandchild. Mrs. Clews is abroad, but will return to America within a fortnight.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 6.—The leading social event to-night was the dinner dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs in honor of their daughter, Miss Lily Oelrichs, and her fiancé, Peter D. Martin of San Francisco. The entertainment was given at the Clambake Club at Easton's Point, which is becoming more and more popular for dinners and other social events. It was noticeably a young people's party, and the guests, who numbered a half hundred, were carried to and from Easton's Point in automobiles and private and public carriages. The decorations of the pavilion were wild flowers, grasses, and foliage.

Dinners were also given to-night by Capt. Simpson and Mrs. George B. De Forest, and luncheons were given this afternoon by Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. William E. Carter, and Mrs. J. Hude Beekman.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt entertained a number of friends on a coaching party, the objective point being Oakland Farm, in Portsmouth, where luncheon was served.

It is understood that William K. Vanderbilt Jr., has purchased the Hugh T. Dickey estate, adjoining Lawnfield, whose purchase was announced yesterday. The Dickey estate is larger than Lawnfield, and reaches to the shore, giving a very desirable access to the harbor.

J. W. Appleton of New York is visiting at the Wheeler cottage.

H. E. Hooper of England has taken apartments at the New Cliffs.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., arrived this evening, and are guests of Mrs. James P. Kernochan at her villa, Sea View, on Ochre Point.

J. Hude Beekman and his sister, Miss Caroline Beekman, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hude Beekman at their cottage in Catherine Street. Mrs. Beekman is arranging a number of entertainments in honor of her guests.

E. L. Winthrop gave a dinner to-night in honor of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., who have just arrived for the season.

Mrs. George T. Bliss of New York has sub-rented Mrs. Edward F. Rook the Chandler cottage in Cliff Avenue until the end of September.

H. H. Gaw of Philadelphia, H. E. Hooper of England, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Randolph, Mrs. George T. Bliss, Miss Bliss, and J. W. Appleton of New York are registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, who had apartments at the New Cliffs, are now guests of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones at the Havemeyer villa.

Mrs. Douglass Grant has arrived to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott. Mr. and Mrs. J. Neilson Howard have returned from their wedding trip, and are guests of Mrs. E. N. Howard. They will take a cottage for the remainder of the season.

The residence of Mrs. Robert Goelet on the Cliffs is being put in readiness for occupancy.

Aspenard Stewart will give dinners on Aug. 12, 14, and 16. Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee of New York will be his guests after Saturday.

Henry Walters will give a large dinner in honor of Miss Gwendolyn Burden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, on the steam yacht Narada Friday evening, Aug. 16.

Aquatic Pyrotechnics.

The first of the aquatic fireworks novelties will be made on Thursday evening on the canal running beside the walls of Pekding, as it is shown in Pain's open-air theatre at Manhattan Beach. In addition to this, an Odalisque prayer mat in fire and a colored fire fountain will be introduced in the programme.

BISHOP LITTLEJOHN'S SUCCESSOR DISCUSSED

The Rev. Dr. Kinsolving Regarded as the Most Likely Candidate.

Seven Clergymen Prominently Mentioned—Selection to be Made Soon—The Method of Procedure.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur B. Kinsolving, rector of Christ Church, Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, is said to be more likely than any other man to succeed the late Bishop Littlejohn. Two points appear to be pretty well settled. One is that the convention to elect a new Bishop will be held at an early date, probably early in November. The other is that the selection will be made from among the Brooklyn clergy.

The convention will have to meet in special session, since it met in regular session in May. Were the election put off till next May, it would be a year and a half before the new Bishop could be at work.

So far as could be heard yesterday, the names of seven clergymen were mentioned. These are the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell of Holy Trinity Church, the Rev. Dr. Frederick Burgess of Grace Church, the Rev. Dr. R. F. Alsop of St. Ann's Church, the Rev. Arthur B. Kinsolving of Christ Church, Clinton Avenue; the Rev. Dr. Spencer S. Roche of St. Mark's Church, the Rev. Dr. H. C. Swentzel of St. Luke's Church, and the Rev. Dr. J. H. Darlington of Christ Church, Bedford Avenue. Speaking of the situation, a veteran in the diocese said yesterday:

"Conditions in the diocese are in some respects desperate. Vast interests are suffering. Bishop Littlejohn has been unable himself even to attend to them, unwilling to have assistance. Parishes have not been visited in a long time, the Church Charity Foundation is to be helped out of debt, and missions in some archdeaconries have been taking care of themselves. That preliminary work has been done in a canvass for a successor, even before the late Bishop breathed his last, was not strange under such conditions.

"Speaking of men, I will give, not my preferences, for I think Dr. Darlington the best man, but what seems to be the consensus of opinion. Dr. McConnell of Holy Trinity is counted too broad. He has antagonized a good many, not because he has hurt their feelings, but because his writings have not always been accepted as based upon the best reasoning. The diocese is low in its churchmanship, but it is not broad, like the rector of Holy Trinity. Dr. Burgess of Grace Church is a newcomer in the diocese, but is a growing man, and may be selected. Like Dr. McConnell, however, he is lacking in a personal following that might bridge over hard places. If he wins it will be on ability.

"Dr. Alsop of St. Ann's was ordered deacon in 1858. He might have been chosen Bishop had the election occurred ten years ago, but not now. Dr. Roche has come forward markedly during the last half dozen years, and Dr. Swentzel has the advantage of being President of the Standing Committee.

"Dr. Darlington is, in my judgment, an ideal candidate, but some how others do not think so. Whatever be the causes, the tide does not set his way. It may change. I hope it will. The tide does, however, set toward the Rev. Mr. Kinsolving of Christ Church, Clinton Avenue. The reasons are three.

"In the first place, he has made a splendid success in Christ Church, a difficult South Brooklyn field. In the second place, his archdeaconry prospers. New fields have been occupied and new churches erected. And in the third place, he has two brothers who are Bishops already, and both are successful. It seems to run in the Kinsolving blood to succeed to the episcopal office. The success of his brothers, one the Bishop of Texas and the other the Bishop of Brazil, helps him not a little. The discussion is strongly in his favor now, but it must be remembered that the convention has not yet been called. Currents may change. If a man within the diocese can be chosen he is more likely than any other to be that man."

In the Episcopal Church each diocese, except it be a missionary jurisdiction, is supreme in the selection of its own Bishop. It may go anywhere for its choice, to Canada, or even to England, but it must select a man in priest's orders or a missionary Bishop. Upon the decease of the Bishop, the head of affairs devolves upon the Standing Committee. This body will call the Diocesan Convention.

This convention, which represents all parishes on Long Island, will vote in separate parts, ordained and lay, the former to nominate and vote upon, and the latter to accept or reject. The election must then be passed upon by the Bishops and Standing Committees of two-thirds of all other dioceses.

BISHOP LITTLEJOHN'S FUNERAL.

A Large Number of Priests Expected to Attend, Bishop Potter Officiating.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Aug. 6.—The funeral of the late Bishop Littlejohn will occur to-morrow morning in the cathedral. To-day the body lay in state in the See house. The funeral services to-morrow will be as elaborate as the Episcopal Church ritual permits. The cathedral has been draped in purple. The floral decorations have been distributed about the chancel and nave of the building.

Bishop Potter will be the officiating clergyman, and will be assisted by two and possibly three other Bishops. It is expected that some 150 priests of the Episcopal Church will be present. The musical portion of the service will be exactly the same as that employed at the funeral of Mrs. Littlejohn something over a year ago. Interment will be at Great Neck, beside the grave in which Mrs. Littlejohn was buried.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 6.—Mrs. James W. Gerard, née Daily, gave her first large dinner party to-night. It was a brilliant affair, and the most notable event of the kind thus far this season. It was given at the Malvern in the palm garden.

The decorations were beautifully done. The guests included Miss Struthers, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. Megargee Wright, Miss Thomas, Miss Conover, Countess Festetics, Miss Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stuart Barney, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Arden Robbins, Mr. Edward Van Nest, Creighton Webb, Sumner Gerard, Charles Winslow, Mr. Lindsay, Phoenix Ingraham, Ralph Pulitzer, and C. B. Wright.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri of New York gave a dinner at Corfield to-night. Mrs. Fabri does little entertaining, and her affairs are eagerly sought. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Dave H. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. John Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Robbins, Miss Lila Sloane, Miss Palmer, H. Thorndyke, Frederick Baldwin, and Alexander Fabbri.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, entertained at Donaque Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Vos, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Winslow, Mrs. Burton

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,494,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

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Transact a general banking business.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
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WANTED
FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK
OF BROOKLYN.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

First National Bank STOCK.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3402—JOHN.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Up-town office,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS. COTTON. WHEAT.
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FRED. H. SMITH,
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Unlisted Bonds and Stocks, whether interest paying or defaulted, bought and sold. Quotations furnished. Also opportunities for small investors. Write or call.
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FINANCIAL.

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This company controls Nine Patents (sustained at a cost of $100,000) covering the indispensable features of all TIGHT-ROLLED umbrellas made here and abroad.
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ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

SECURITYHOLDERS' COMMITTEE
OF THE
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois
AND OF THE
Litchfield & Madison Railway Company

To holders of the Income Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois, and of Income Mortgage Bonds and Common Stock of the Litchfield and Madison Railway Company.

It appearing to the interest of holders of the above-named securities that such Income Mortgage Bonds be converted into new First Preferred Stock, and that sale thereof be made only in bulk and as a unit, and that the existing and converted securities be held, managed, and sold as a majority and in bulk, an Agreement to accomplish said purposes and other objects has been entered into by holders of the above-specified securities to the amount of over a majority of the Income Mortgage Bonds of each of said Companies, and of all the Common stock and nearly a majority of the Preferred stock of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway Company, under which Agreement, dated July 17th, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary, the undersigned have been constituted a Securityholders' Committee.

Holders of the above-specified Bonds and Stocks hereby are offered the opportunity of depositing such securities under said Agreement and securing the benefits thereof on or before August 31st, 1901, with the First National Bank of the City of New York as Depositary.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement may be had from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1901.

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Chairman;
CHARLES F. DEAN,
E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Securityholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel,
49 Wall Street, N. Y.
T. C. WELLMAN, Secretary,
27 Pine St., N. Y.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
37 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $4,000,000

OFFICERS:
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THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE, 2d Vice-Prest.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary
EUGENE E. VARET, Asst. Secretary
G. L. WILMERDING, Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer

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Walter S. Johnston,	John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard,	William C. Whitney.

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THOMAS F. RYAN,
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59 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital..... $1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits. 1,000,000

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W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

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CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
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Allows interest on deposits.
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H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with article third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-and 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 12th day of August, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co,
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Certificate of Stock issued in accordance with the resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the C., R. I. & P. R. Co., held June 5, 1901, will be delivered, in exchange for the receipts issued on subscriptions, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, No. 13 William St., New York City, on and after Aug. 8, 1901.
Out-of-town stockholders may send their receipts (properly indorsed) and certificates will be returned by registered mail.
GEO. T. BOGGS, Assistant Treas., C., R. I. & P. R. Co.

HOLDERS OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS, BONDS
are requested to communicate with us, giving description of bonds held, and will receive full particulars of refunding proposition.
NOEL-YOUNG BOND & STOCK COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 30 Coleman Street, London, E. C.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
2 shs. Brooklyn Trust Company.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
$5,000 Pitts., Cinn., Chi. & St. Louis Ry. 4s, "Series D." 1945. Guar.
$5,000 Central of Georgia Ry. Consld. Mtge. 5s, 1945.
$1,000 Atch., Top. & Santa Fé Ry. Genl. Mtge. 4s, 1995.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$3,000 New York City 6 p. c. Assessment Fund Stock, Nov., 1910.
$1,000 Chicago & Erie R. R. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1982, Guar.
16 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. First National Bank of N. Y.
83 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
12 shs. Home Insurance Co.
200 shs. New York Real Estate Association.
10 shs. New York Produce Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. National City Bank.
35 shs. First National Bank of N. Y.
2 Memberships Adirondack League Club.
40 shs. National Broadway Bank.
10 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
$16,000 Ohio Mining & Manuf'g Co. 5 p. c., Income Bds.
60 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
25 shs. Havana-American Co. common.
$5,500 Consld. Rubber Tire Co. 4 p. c. Deb. Ctf.
25 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
4 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Ins. Co.
11 shs. Ninth National Bank.
50 shs. Phenix National Bank.
1 Cert. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$1,000 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1901.
250 shs. Royal Copper Co.
150 shs. Cheesman Cotton Gin Co.
100 shs. Depew Improvement Co.
100 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.

Stockholders' Committee
of
THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

To the Holders of Preferred and Common Stock OF THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY:
Holders, to a large amount, of Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company, have entered into a Stockholders' Agreement (dated July 22, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary), for the purpose of furthering a consolidation, or other disposition of property of, or the acquisition or lease of property by, The American Cotton Oil Company; and for the advancement of the interests of depositing stockholders through united action, whereby their respective holdings shall be held and managed in bulk during the period of the Agreement, and better results be secured than by individual action.
The undersigned have consented to act as a Committee under said Agreement, and hereby afford holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company the opportunity of participating in the benefits of said Agreement by thereunder depositing their stock with the First National Bank of the City of New York, as Depositary, on or before the 30th day of September, 1901.
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit will be issued for the deposited stock.
Copies of the said Stockholders' Agreement may be obtained from the Secretary of the Committee.
Dated New York, August 1, 1901.
GEORGE AUSTIN MORRISON, Chairman.
HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK,
EDWARD WINSLOW,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
Stockholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
R. F. MUNRO, Secretary to Committee, 27 Beaver St., N. Y. City.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of
The Twisted Wire Box Strap Co.,
451 and 453 Greenwich St., N. Y.
New York, July 26th, 1901.
NOTICE.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of the TWISTED WIRE BOX STRAP CO., for the ELECTION of TRUSTEES for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 451 and 453 Greenwich St., New York City, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14th, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M. Polls open from 2 to 3 P. M. Transfer books close from August 1st to August 15th.
ALBERT F. HOCHSTADTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Phila. Depot. Q. M. Dep't, 1,428 Arch St., Phila., Pa., August 3, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., Monday, August 26th, 1901, for delivery at either the Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, or San Francisco depots of the Quartermaster's Dep't, of 60,000 Chambray Shirts; 15,000 Scrubbing Brushes, and 25,000 Mosquito Bars. Proposals for less quantities will be entertained. Intending bidders are requested to carefully examine the standard samples and specifications, so that proposals may be submitted with a full knowledge of requirements. An absolute compliance with standards and specifications will be insisted upon. UNGUARANTEED bids, bids for delivery at other points than those named, and bids upon samples differing from standards and specifications, will under no circumstances be considered, except in the case of Scrubbing Brushes, where samples submitted with bids will be entertained. The articles advertised for are the same for which bids will be opened at other depots. Early deliveries are essential, and bidders must state in their proposals the rate and time of delivery. No should contract be awarded to them. A guarantee in 10% of the value of the articles must accompany proposals. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals, &c., will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals to be opened August 26, 1901," and addressed to Col. JOHN V. FUREY, Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

DUCKTOWN SULPHUR, COPPER & IRON COMPANY, LIMITED.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage dated August 9, 1892, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest $2,433.25 of the Sinking Fund.
Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on August 9th, 1901, and should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund of the Ducktown Sulphur, Copper & Iron Company, Limited, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York City."
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
Dated July 9, 1901.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing Sept. 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Aug. 15, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Aug. 15, 1901," and addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JULY 12, 1901.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until noon, Aug. 12, 1901, for furnishing this post forage and straw during fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for forage and straw," addressed J. B. BELLINGER, Q. M.

Texas Banks.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.
HOUSTON, Texas, July 15, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts,	$819,059.06	
United States bonds,	50,000.00	
Due from banks,	661,620.55	
Cash and reserve,	996,252.71	$2,526,032.32
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock,	$200,000.00	
Surplus and profits,	176,573.35	
Circulation	50,000.00	
Deposits	2,100,358.97	$2,526,032.32

W. B. Chew, Pres. Jas. A. Baker, Jr., Vice Pres.
Geo. L. Price, Asst. Cashier. John A. Wilkins, Asst. Cashier.

Lost and Found.

Lost or Stolen—Bank Book No. 427,686 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Stock Exchange Seat Transfer.

A transfer of a membership in the New York Stock Exchange at $60,000 was reported yesterday. It is understood that there has been nothing but nominal departures from that figure in the last six weeks.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
NEW YORK, July 23, 1901.
The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 1901, a dividend of two (2) per cent. on the preferred stock of the Company, to be paid September 3, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 17, 1901. The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of two (2) per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on September 3, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 17, 1901. For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of the Company will be closed at 12 noon on August 17, 1901, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Sept. 3, 1901.
THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.,
by C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1901.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the preferred and common stock trust certificates of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will close in New York at 12 noon on August 17, 1901, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on September 3, 1901.
On September 3, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute at their office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, the above dividends of two per cent. upon the preferred stock and two per cent. upon the common stock, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
William Salomon, Martin Erdmann,
Otto H. Kahn, Louis Fitzgerald,
Charles Steele, Voting Trustees.

Office of Reading Company.
Philadelphia, August 6, 1901.
The Board of Directors have declared from the net earnings of the Company a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the First Preferred Stock of the Company to be paid September 10, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 24, 1901. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of the Company will be closed at 12 M. on August 24 and will be reopened at 10 A. M. September 11, 1901.
READING COMPANY,
By A. H. MOORE, Secretary.

New York and Philadelphia, August 6, 1901.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust certificates of Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 12 M. on August 24, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on September 11, 1901. On September 10, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO PER CENT (2%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.
New York, July 8, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. out of the surplus earnings of this Company, payable on September 3, 1901, to the holders of the second preferred stock of this Company of record at the close of business on August 15, 1901.
The transfer books of the second preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on August 15, 1901, and will remain closed until 10 A. M. September 4, 1901. Cheques will be mailed by the CONTINENTAL TRUST CO. of the City of New York.
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Assistant Secretary.

On and after September 3d, 1901, the voting Trustees will be prepared to pay the above dividend to holders of voting trust certificates for second preferred stock of record at the close of business on August 15th, 1901, at the office of the CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on presentation by them of their voting trust certificates for exchange for stock certificates. J. KENNEDY TOD & CO.,
Agents of the Voting Trustees.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
Chicago, Ill., August 5, 1901.
A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Directors, payable August 31st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business August 17th, 1901.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12 o'clock M. August 17th, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M. August 31st, 1901.
GEORGE HIGGINSON, JR., Secretary.

190th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 29, 1901.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, August 10, 1901, to Stockholders of record on August 1, 1901.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railway Company.
No. 36 Wall Street, New York, July 23, 1901.
A dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared on the common stock of this Company, payable August 15th next to stockholders of record August 6th next. Dividend checks will be mailed to the stockholders.
J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railway Company.
No. 36 Wall Street, New York, July 23, 1901.
A dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable August 15th next to stockholders of record August 6th next. Dividend checks will be mailed to the stockholders.
J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

Detroit United Railway.
Detroit, Mich., July 26, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable Sept. 2d, 1901, at the office of Lean, Van Cortlandt & Co., 26 Nassau St., New York.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed August 15th at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened September 3d at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. C. HUTCHINS, Vice Pres. & Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 3d next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. August 13th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened September 4th.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railway Co
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable September first, 1901, to the Stockholders of record on August twentieth, 1901.
The transfer books close August twentieth, 1901, and will reopen September fifth, 1901.
FRANK G. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Monument Square Hotel Company of Buffalo; capital, $200,000. Directors—Joseph A. Oaks, C. F. Spaulding, and H. H. Persons, Buffalo.

Strong Paper Company of Penn Yan; capital, $50,000. Directors—William Scully, Brooklyn; B. F. Miller and A. W. Bennins, New York City.

Columbia Supply Company of Brooklyn, to deal in stationery; capital, $5,000. Directors—G. A. Sommers, Brooklyn; H. P. Friedman and Myer Britzwitz, New York City.

Merritt Manufacturing Company of Lockport, to manufacture tools and machinery; capital, $20,000. Directors—L. G. Merritt, H. M. Merritt, and Joseph Dussaule, Lockport.

Battle Island Paper Company of Fulton; capital, $200,000. Directors—Thomas H. Hunter, H. Lester Paddock, James C. Hunter, Carrie E. Wells, and George C. Webb, Fulton.

Andes Tunnel and Mining Company, to operate in Chile and elsewhere in South America; capital, $100,000. Directors—Charles W. Kempton, Anderson Price, and Ezra C. Blair, New York City.

Consumers' Home Supply Company of Brooklyn, to deal in wines, liquors, and groceries; capital, $25,000. Directors—Ernest Bloch and Justin Bloch, Brooklyn; George Dangvet, New York City.

Union Brewing Company of Brooklyn; capital, $200,000. Directors—August Statzmann, Frank A. Green, Charles Opp, Thomas Sheppard, Anthony Mayer, and Otto Lambus, Brooklyn; Henry Ash, New York City.

El Paso Coal Company, with offices in New York City and Jellico, Tenn.; capital, $500,000. Directors—Hines M. Smith, Rome, Ga.; John E. Keller and David H. Keller, Louisville, Ky.; J. Norris Mallot, Bennettsville, S. C.; John E. Keller, Litchfield, Conn.; Victor Smith, New York City; Charles Smith, Pittsburg, Penn.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The London Assurance Corporation has been licensed to transact a fire insurance business in the State of Montana.

Local fire insurance agents in Cincinnati have organized the Cincinnati Inspection Report Company for Cincinnati and five towns in Kentucky, viz., Covington, Newport, Bellevue, Dayton, and Ludlow. The managers of the bureau are George Diebold, who was special agent of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company, and Louis H. Schweer, who was special agent of the Agricultural Insurance Company.

Local fire underwriters, discussing the fire losses of the United States and Canada, which have been approximately placed at about $15,750,000 for July, or somewhat in excess of the corresponding month in 1900, say that there is as yet no reason in existing conditions for hesitating in the policy of most fire insurance companies for some time past. Underwriters generally have been working for every advance in insurance rates throughout the country, where the advance could possibly be obtained, with even the passive opposition of local boards, in order to rectify the high loss ratios and bad underwriting conditions since the first part of 1898.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 6	421,601
To date this year	193,771,049
Corresponding date last year	73,178,368

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 6	$1,087,000
To date this year	$692,358,220
Corresponding date last year	$318,429,760

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	1	L. K. & T. pf.	1
Am. Linseed pf.	⅞	N. Y. Central	⅝
Am. Malting pf.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2
Am. Sugar	¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	
At., T. & S. F.	¾	Nor. & West	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Nor. & West pf.	¾
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	Pacific Mail	1¼
Canadian Pacific	½	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi. & Alton	1	Pressed Steel Car pf.	2½
Chi. Great West.	⅝	Reading	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Southern Ry. & Ad.	3⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅛	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	2
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	Twin City R. T.	⅝
Consol. Gas	1¼	Union Pacific	⅝
Del. & Hudson	½	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Illinois Central	2¼	Wabash	½
Int. Paper	⅝	Wabash pf.	1
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelting	⅝	Lacking Valley	⅝
Cent. of N. J.	2	Mt. Power	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	½	Manhattan	½
Col. Fuel & I.	1	Minn. & St. L.	⅝
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	Rubber Goods	⅝
Den. & R. G.	½	St. L. & W.	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	½	Union Bag & Paper	½
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
General Electric	2	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Adams Express 4s 1 | Nor. & West. 4s 1

Bonds Declined.

Nor. Pac.-Gt. Nor. joint 4s 1 | Southern Pacific 5s 1¼

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Dealings in securities yesterday were materially reduced in volume, less than 450,000 shares being traded in, but there was a distinctly favorable change in speculative sentiment. Early encouragement was afforded by the quotations from London, which were substantially above New York parity for all active issues, with the single exception of United States Steel. At our opening every evidence was disclosed of an oversold market, offerings being very light and finding ready acceptance. Naturally there was a general and marked advance, particularly in those securities which have been the special objects of attack.

Interest still centred in the shares of the United States Steel Corporation. The same support notable on Monday was in evidence yesterday, there being extensive supporting orders in the common stock around 40 and in the preferred stock at above 89. The two issues furnished nearly 100,000 shares of the total trading—a trifle below one-quarter of all transactions—and advanced substantially in the early hours. Later they were again subjected to bearish manipulation, though little impression was made upon them, the common stock again closing at 40, the same as Monday, the preferred closing at 89¾, a net decline of ⅝. News from Pittsburg in relation to the strike continued to be of a determinate character, no further official action being announced during Exchange hours. After the close of business dispatches were received stating that President Shaffer was about to issue his strike proclamation, calling out the Amalgamated Association employes in the works of the National Tube Company and the Federal and National Steel Companies, such proclamation to take effect at midnight last night; and it was also stated that the Amalgamated Association would endeavor to secure the co-operation of other labor unions, with a view to paralyze the conduct of the entire steel business of the country; and on this account some stock transactions were made on the curb.

The successful execution of such a programme is open to very serious doubt, there being no real grievances on the part of the other labor unions. Nor does it seem a reasonable supposition that outside unions from a mere feeling of sympathy would take a course of action which would deprive their members of remunerative employment.

Industrial securities other than Steel ruled irregularly, but on the whole were firm. Some 29,000 shares of Sugar were traded in, resulting in a net advance of ¾. Amalgamated Copper was firm at a slight advance, Tennessee Coal and Iron was sold down early, but rallied to a net gain of ⅝; the shares of the United States Leather Company were moderately traded in, with gains of ⅝ for the common and 1½ for the preferred; other industrials were quiet. Consolidated Gas recovered a portion of yesterday's decline, closing 1¼ points up.

The market for railroad shares was almost uniformly strong, notably so for Grangers and Pacific stocks. About 45,000 shares of Atchison changed hands, advancing the common stock at one time 2⅝ points, of which a net ⅞ was retained. About 18,000 shares of St. Paul were traded in at an extreme rise of 2⅝, the stock reacting at the close to ½ net gain. Sales of 48,000 shares of Union Pacific left it ¾ higher for the day. There was fair activity in anthracite issues, stimulated by the declaration of the second semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on Reading first preferred, completing an annual payment of 4 per cent. The importance of this is that after 4 per cent. shall have been paid on the first preferred stock for two successive years the second preferred may be retired in exchange for half common and half first preferred.

A notable incident was a sharp advance of over 3 points in Nickel Plate common, of which 2 points were held. It is disclosed that Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt personally owns more than one-half of the common and second preferred stock outside of the Lake Shore treasury.

Another sharp advance was that of 2¼ points in Illinois Central, which was bought by Harriman brokers. Floating supply of this stock is scarce.

St. Lawrence and Adirondack continued its rise, reaching 108 and closing but ⅝ under that quotation. A first semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared on this stock.

Aside from the movements recorded price changes were not extensive, but in most cases showed some improvement over the preceding day. The feeling grows that unfavorable factors have been more than discounted, and that short commitments have become excessive. The action of the grain markets shows plainly that the corn crop scare is subsiding, the price of that cereal declining about 1 cent per bushel yesterday, while wheat lost about ½ cent per bushel. The weekly report of the Weather Bureau on crop conditions holds out hope for late corn in many States, though not so cheerful on early planted corn. It is, however, becoming plainer every day that damage reports have been much exaggerated, and that the security market has unduly suffered on that account.

Call loans again ruled about 2½ per cent. Sterling exchange was firm, with a rising tendency; and it would not be surprising at present exchange quotations if some exports of gold should occur later, despite the very heavy clearances of wheat. There is no likelihood, however, that gold exports at this time would have any appreciable effect upon the New York money market.

The speculative situation is settling down to a quiet awaiting of results in the labor dispute, with confidence growing in the ultimate victory of the position assumed by the United States Steel Corporation. No great labor strike has ever been successful unless supported by public opinion, and nowhere is there any sign that the public approves of the attitude of the Amalgamated Association. It seems reasonable to conclude that the worst effect marketwise has been produced—that continuance of the strike cannot do much further harm to value—that the first signs of settlement will be the signal for decided and encouraging change in speculative sentiment.

AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY.

George Austin Morrison, Chairman; Harris C. Fahnestock, Edward Winslow, and J. Kennedy Tod announce that they have consented to act as a committee representing the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of the American Cotton Oil Company, who have entered into an agreement for furthering a consolidation or other disposition of the property, and for the general advancement of the interests of depositing stockholders through united action. Holders of preferred and common stock who have so far not become parties to the agreement will have an opportunity to participate in the benefits of it by depositing their stock with the First National Bank of this city on or before Sept. 30, which will issue negotiable certificates for the stock.

Copies of the stockholders' agreement may be obtained from R. F. Munro, Secretary to the committee, at the office of the company.

The Directors of the company approved the circular issued by the committee. The agreement is to last for three years or until terminated by a vote of 80 per cent. of those depositing stock.

Secretary Ralph said that there had been no proposal for a sale of the company's property or a merger or consolidation with the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company or any other concern.

STANDARD OIL DIVIDEND.

The Directors of the Standard Oil Company have declared a dividend of 8 per cent. on the common stock, payable on Sept. 16. This brings the total of this year's dividends to 40 per cent. One more declaration is expected. The dividends of the Standard Oil Company amounted to 12 per cent. from 1891 to 1895. In 1896 they were 31 per cent.; in 1897, 33 per cent.; in 1898, 30 per cent.; in 1899, 33 per cent., and last year 48 per cent.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Weather Bureau's weekly report of crop conditions is as follows:

With more moderate temperatures and good rains over a large part of the drought-stricken area, the weather conditions of the week ended Aug. 5 were the most favorable to agricultural interests in the States of the central valleys that

was down to 47. The closing came dull and irregular.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.	High.	Low.	Close.
1,975 Atchison	72	70	71½
491 Atchison pf.	94	93¾	93¾
19 Boston & Albany	257	257	257
2 Boston & Maine	193½	193½	193½
77 Boston & Maine pf.	171	171	171
4 C. B. & Q.	196	196	196
12 Fitchburg pf.	144	144	144
77 Old Colony	208¼	208	208¼
55 Rutland pf.	102	102	102
1,640 Union Pacific	95½	93¾	94¼
260 Union Pacific pf.	88¾	88½	88½
2 West End	96	96	96
8 West End pf.	111½	111½	111½

TELEPHONES.

835 Am. Tel. & Tel.	158	158	158
27 Erie	48	47	47
100 Mexican	2½	2½	2½

ELECTRICS.

17 Edison	255	255	255
200 Gen. Electric	251	247¾	247¾
1,595 Massachusetts	38	37	37
170 Massachusetts pf.	93	92½	93

MISCELLANEOUS.

70 Am. Pneu. Service pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾
8,313 Am. Sugar	133	130	131½
20 Am. Sugar pf.	126	126	126
100 Am. Woolen	17½	17½	17½
10 Am. Woolen pf.	78	78	78
10 Int. Paper pf.	75¾	75¾	75¾
102 Mergenthaler	168	168	168
20 Mont. Coal & Coke	5¼	5¼	5¼
5 New Eng. Cot. Yarn pf.	93¼	93¼	93¼
225 New Eng. Gas & Coke	6	6	6
10 Pintsch Compress	16	16	16
50 Pressed Steel Car pf.	84½	84½	84½
55 Pullman	205½	205	205½
43 Swift Pack. & Prov.	107	107	107
745 United Fruit	93	88	88
1,710 United Fruit rights	.5	.2	.2
50 U. S. Leather	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 United Shoe Mach. pf.	26¾	26	26
6,555 U. S. Steel	41	39½	40¾
2,042 U. S. Steel pf.	90	89¼	89½

MINING.

85 Adventure	24½	24¼	24¼
100 Allouez	3¾	3¼	3¼
1,274 Amalgamated	111⅞	110	110½
355 Arcadian	15½	15	15
100 Atlantic	36	36	36
25 Baltic	51	50	51
100 Bonanza	1¼	1¼	1¼
9 Cal. & Hecla	741	740	740
80 Centennial	27¾	27	27¼
50 Cochiti	5	5	5
40 Copper Range	75	75	75
50 Daly West	41	41	41
60 Dom. Coal	38	38	38
50 Elm River	4	4	4
237 Franklin	17½	17	17
60 Isle Royale	42	41¼	41½
165 Mass.	20¾	20¼	20¾
515 Michigan	13	12¾	13
515 Mohawk	42½	42	42
210 Old Dominion	30	30	30
611 Osceola	97¼	96	97
30 Parrot	50¼	50	50
2 Tamarack	345	345	345
100 Tecumseh	1¾	1¾	1¾
205 Trinity	33½	33	33
35 United States	18	18	18
5 U. S. Oil	12¾	12¾	12¾
190 Utah	29¼	28½	28½
155 Victoria	7¼	7	7¼
450 Washington	.25	.25	.25
600 Winona	2½	2½	2½
120 Wolverine	63	62½	62½
150 Wyandotte	1½	1½	1½

British Columbia, 14½ asked.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—New York exchange was at 15c discount to-day. Money for call and time loans brought 4½@5 per cent.

Trading in local stocks was on a small scale, and the movement of prices was narrow and entirely devoid of significance. Tin Can sold at the opening at 22@22½ for the common and around 72 for the preferred. Biscuit common was steady around 42. Aside from these stocks there was no business worth mentioning. The bond market was quiet.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,250 American Can	23	22	22¾
550 American Can pf.	73½	72	73½
20 Central Union Telephone	45	45	45
11 Chicago City Railway	204	201¾	204
10 Chicago Edison	166	166	166
220 Chicago Union Traction	15½	15½	15½
50 Metropolitan Elevated	36½	36½	36½
550 Milwaukee Brewing	2½	2½	2½
500 National Biscuit	42	42	42
220 National Carbon	17¾	17	17
70 Northwestern Elev.	47	47	47
120 Shelby Steel Tube	9¼	9	9¼
60 Shelby Steel Tube pf.	38½	38	38½
15 Street's Cable Car	22	22	22

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—The market today fell back into a smaller volume of business, with no significant changes in price movements. Maryland Brewing common, which was one of only two issues to advance on Monday, suffered a fractional decline to-day, while United Railways issues, which declined on Monday, moved up to-day.

Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 757 shares of stock and $59,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.	High.	Low.	Last.
55 Continental Trust	22½	22½	22½
69 Fidelity & Dep. Trust	163½	161	161
100 Maryland Brewing	6½	6½	6½
200 United Railways	16¾	16¼	16¾
7 Citizens' Nat. Bank	30	30	30
196 Merchants' N. Bank	198	198	198
225 Seaboard	27½	27	27½
$13,000 Seaboard 4s	82	82	82
100 Seaboard pf	47¼	47¼	47¼
25,000 United Railways	73	72¾	73
10,000 United Railways 4s	98	98	98
5,000 Maryland Brewery 6s	51	51	51

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 6.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.	High.	Low.	Last.
3 Citizens' Nat. Bank	81	81	81
850 Crucible Steel	20½	20	20
117 Crucible Steel pf.	84	81	83¾
100 Chartiers Valley	50	50	50
150 Consolidated Ice	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Fire Proofing	35	35	35
2 Fire Proofing pf.	46	46	46
225 Marsden	5¾	5¼	5¼
100 Philadelphia Co.	48	48	48
25 Pittsburg Brewing	26	26	26
100 Pittsburg Brewing pf.	45	45	45
600 Pittsburg Coal	30¾	30¼	30¾
47 Pittsburg Coal pf.	94	94	94
475 River Coal	14½	14	14
850 U. S. Steel	40¾	40	40¾
150 U. S. Steel pf.	89¾	89½	89½
1 West Alr Brake	183	183	183
130 West. Elec. 2d brake	68	67¾	68
2,340 Window Glass	61¾	60	61¾
125 Window Glass pf.	97	96½	97

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$175,760,287
Gold	101,990,244
Silver	25,939,045
United States notes	13,186,974
Treasury notes of 1890	161,083
National bank notes	8,568,924
Total receipts this day	1,306,725
Total receipts this month	8,646,078
Total receipts this year	60,968,353
Total expenditures this day	1,170,000
Total expenditures this month	8,325,000
Total expenditures this year	60,632,590
Deposits in National banks	108,453,156
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	459,855
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	432,611
Customs	825,311
Miscellaneous	48,802

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$292,235,689
Silver dollars	437,597,060
Silver dollars of 1890	306,367
Silver bullion of 1890	45,486,633
Total	$775,625,680

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$292,235,689
Silver certificates outstanding	437,597,060
Treasury notes outstanding	45,793,000
Total	$775,625,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$85,984,864
Gold certificates	36,055,380
Silver coin and bullion	19,884,811
Silver certificates	6,044,224
United States notes	13,186,974
Other assets	19,772,099
Total in Treasury	$160,888,365
Deposits in National banks	108,453,156
Total	$264,341,521
Current liabilities	88,581,234
Available cash balance	$175,760,287

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $10,849,268, against $11,334,522 in the preceding week and $12,763,719 in the corresponding week last year. Exports since Jan. 1, $314,247,110, against $327,953,873 in the same period last year.

Brooklyn Warehouse Company.

Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court yesterday signed an order dissolving the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, a New York corporation, and appointed the United States Mortgage and Trust Company receiver for the assets of the corporation, in proceedings for a voluntary dissolution of the company. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $100,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside market yesterday there was a considerable falling off from the activity of Monday, but at the same time prices in the case of some of the active stocks moved up substantially. These rallies followed naturally upon the sharp declines of the opening day of the week, but beyond these recoveries the market showed little sign of any new strength. Two or three issues which recently have been very weak were in somewhat better demand, but on the other hand, other stocks declined from recently quoted figures.

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AMERICAN CAN was fairly active and irregular. The opening transactions brought about substantial advances over the previous day's closing prices, and during most of the day the course of the stock was upward. Just at the close a reaction occurred, which carried the common stock back about 1 point and the preferred half a point. Transactions in the preferred stock amounted to less than 1,000 shares, while the common was dealt in to the extent of about 2,500 shares. The highest sale of the common was 23⅜, and it closed at 22½ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point. Sales of the preferred were made as high as 73½, and this issue closed at 73 bid, a net gain of 2½ points.

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COPPER STOCKS.—A little more inquiry appeared for the copper stocks, but the trading in them was still small. Tennessee Copper sold at 18¼ and 18, 400 shares being traded in. At the close the best bid was 17, as compared with 18 bid on Monday. Union Copper sold at 5.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s advanced to 65½ on the purchase of $51,000 of the bonds. They closed at 65½ bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point.

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STANDARD OIL was dull, and closed two points down at 770. A dividend of 8 per cent. for the quarter, payable Sept. 16, was announced yesterday.

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RAILWAY AUTOMATIC SALES sold at 14, a fractional advance over the last sale. Only 100 shares were traded in.

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KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS bonds sold at 86, a decline of half a point. No trades were reported in the preferred stock.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 6. Bid.	Asksd.	Aug. 5. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can	22½	22¾	21¾	22¼
American Can pf.	73	73½	70¼	71½
American Chicle	82	88	82	88
American Chicle pf.	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9¼	8	9¼
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	36	38¼	36	38½
American Malt 6s	93½	94½	93½	94½
*American Thread pf.	4	4¾	4	4½
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	38½	39	38¼	39
*British Columbia Copper	13	13½	13	14
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	½	⅝	½	¾
Camden Land	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	6¾	6½	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	33	34	32	34
Central Fireworks	23	25	23	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Cent. of Ga., Chat. Div.	4s 89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2¾	3
Compressed Air	10	11	10	16
Con. Refrigerating	6	7	6¾	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	3½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	32	35	32	35
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	65½	65¾	65¼	65¾
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	107	104	107
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	12	14	12	13
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	39	40½	38	40
Detroit Southern 4s	84	86	83	85
Electric Boat	17	20	17	20
Electric Boat pf.	44	50	44	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1¾	1¾	1¾	2½
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf.	12	15	12	15
Electro-Pneumatic	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf.	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	9	9	9	9
Havana Commercial pf.	43¼	45½	43¼	46
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	73½	74½	73½	74¼
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86	87	86	87
Lorillard pf.	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1	1⅝	1	1⅝
Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	22	25	23	23
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	83	85	83	85
National Sugar pf.	106	107	106	107
New England Transport.	½	1	½	1
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & N. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10½	11¼	11⅜	12
Otis Elevator	32	35	32	35
Otis Elevator pf.	96½	98	97½	98½
Peo. Gas, Decatur, Danville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	74	70	74
Retsof	45	..	45	..
Retsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf.	100	99	100	99
Safety Car Heat & Light	151	154	151	154
St. Louis Transit	26½	28	26½	28
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼
Seaboard Air Line 4s	81¾	82	82	82½
Seaboard Air Line	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼
Seaboard Air Line pf.	47	48	47½	48¼
Singer Mfg.	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & Trac.	39	42	39	42
Southern Light & T. 5s	81¾	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J.	770	774	772	775
Storage Power	5	9	5	9
Tennessee Copper	17	18	18	19
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	3	6	3	6
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
Union Typewriter	59	62	60	62
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116¾	119	116¾	119
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	89¾	89	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	79½	81	79½	81
U. S. Cotton Duck	30½	32	31¾	32½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf.	90¼	91¼	90¾	91¼
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	..	20	..	20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	..	58	..	58
Va. Coal, I. & C.	7	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	37	40	37	40
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	17	17¾	17	18
Worthington Pump pf.	112¾	113¾	111	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	244	248	244	249
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	110	110
Broadway Surface 4s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	241½	244	241½	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	203	208	203	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	106
Columbus Railway	45¼	46¾	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf.	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	103½	103½	103½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	112½	114½	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81¼	82¼	81¼	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R.R. consols	119	120	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	175	..	175	..
Steinway R. R.	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	60	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	109	111	109	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	7⅛	1	1	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6½	7½	6½	7½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. Y.	12	13¾	12	13¾
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	..	103	..
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	70	75	70	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds 6s	98	..	98	..
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	103¼	105¾	103¼	105¾
N. E. Gas & Coke	5½	6½	5¼	6½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	54	55	54	55
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	95	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	88¼	88¾	86¾	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	97	100	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	108½	107	108½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20	22	20	22
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92¼	93½	92¼	92½
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112⅜	114	112¾	114
Hoboken Ferry	81	83	81	83
Union Ferry	40½	41	40¾	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	96¼	95	96¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110⅜	110⅝	6,350	Amalgamated Copper	111	111¾	110½	110⅝	+ ⅝
28	28¼	1,550	Am. Car & Found. Co.	28	28¼	28	28	.....
82	83	300	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	83	83	83	83	+1
33⅜	34¼	4,000	American Cotton Oil	33⅝	33⅞	33¼	33¾	.....
31¾	32½	600	American Ice Co.	32½	32½	32	32	.....
22	28	10	American Linseed Co.	25½	25½	25½	25½	.....
61½	63	110	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	62⅞	62½	62⅞	62⅞	+ ⅞
6½	7	200	American Malting Co.	6½	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
27	30	160	Am. Malting Co. pf.	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
51⅜	51⅝	2,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	51⅜	51¾	51⅜	51⅝	— ⅛
25½	26	400	American Locomotive	25	25½	25	25	.....
84	85	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	85	85	85	85	.....
131¼	131½	27,825	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	131	133⅜	129⅝	131½	+ ⅜
17	18	100	American Woolen	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
...	...	100	American Tobacco	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	.....
130¼	131½	600	American Tobacco ctfs	130	130¾	130	130¼	+ ¼
43	43⅝	600	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43	43¼	43	43¼	+ ¼
70⅜	70⅞	44,630	At., T. & S. F.	70	72¼	69⅞	70⅝	+ ⅛
93½	93⅝	5,425	At., T. & S. F. pf.	93	94	93	93½	+ ⅛
95	95½	600	Baltimore & Ohio	94⅞	95½	94⅜	95⅛	+1⅛
73	73½	5,425	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	73	74½	72⅝	73	— ¼
66½	67½	100	Canada Southern	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¾	.....
107¼	107½	900	Canadian Pacific	107¾	107⅞	107½	107½	+ ½
158	160	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	158	158	158	158	— 2
43⅜	44	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	43⅜	44½	43⅜	43⅝	— ¼
36⅜	37	750	Chicago & Alton	36½	37	36½	37	+1
76	76¼	517	Chicago & Alton pf.	75½	76	75⅝	76	+ ¼
21⅝	21⅞	3,350	Chicago Great West.	22	22	21	21⅝	+ ⅛
81¼	81⅜	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	82	82	81½	81½	— ½
90	92	50	Chi. Gt. West., deb.	92	92	92	92	.....
32½	33	900	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	33	33	32½	33	+ ⅛
155¾	156	18,085	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	156	157⅞	155¼	155⅞	+ ⅞
189	192	700	Chicago & Northw.	191½	191½	189⅞	189¼	+ ⅛
137	138	700	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	136	137⅝	136	137⅜	+ ⅛
18	18⅜	410	Chicago Term. Trans.	18	18½	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
37	37⅜	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37½	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	+1⅛
91½	93	325	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	92¼	93	92¼	92¼	—1
12½	13	1,200	Colorado Southern	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
21	22	100	Col. Southern 2d pf.	21	21	21	21	—1
218¼	219	1,900	Consolidated Gas	218¾	219	217	218⅝	+1¼
65½	66	300	Con. Tobacco Co.	65⅞	65½	65¼	65¼	— ⅛
157½	158½	400	Delaware & Hudson	157⅞	158½	157⅞	158½	+ ½
41	41½	400	Denver & R. G.	40¾	40⅝	40½	40⅝	— ⅛
88½	89	470	Denver & R. G. pf.	89	89¼	88½	88½	— ½
7⅞	8⅛	600	Dist. of America	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
...	...	400	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	17½	17½	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
35⅜	35⅞	12,710	Erie	35⅝	36¼	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅛
63⅞	64	700	Erie 1st pf.	63¾	64	63¼	64	+ ½
48	50	100	Erie 2d pf.	48	48	48	48	— ½
34	38	500	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	34	35	34	35	—1
248	251	800	General Electric	251	251	247½	250	—2
106	108	300	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	107	107	107	107	.....
173½	178	300	Great Northern pf.	173	173	173	173	.....
49½	50½	200	Hocking Valley	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ⅝
73½	74	200	Hocking Valley pf.	73¾	73¾	73½	73½	+ ⅛
142¾	143¼	1,689	Illinois Central	141⅝	144⅜	141⅝	143½	—2¼
20¼	21	400	International Paper	20⅛	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	+ ⅝
75	76	100	Internat. Paper pf.	75	75	75	75	.....
90	91¼	700	Internat. Power Co.	91	91	90	90	— ½
30	32	100	Kanawha & Michigan	31	31	31	31	.....
100	103¼	4,620	Louisville & Nashville	99¾	100¾	99¾	100	.....
115	115⅞	6,025	Manhattan Elevated	115½	116⅜	115	115	— ⅛
163	163½	1,300	Met. Street Railway	164½	164½	163¼	163¼	— ¼
...	...	300	Mexican Central	22	22¼	22	22¼	.....
9	9¼	520	Mexican National ctfs.	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ¼
106	106¾	300	Minn. & St. Louis	106	106¼	106	106	— ¾
23½	24	100	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
69½	72	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	70	70	70	70	.....
25	25½	1,020	Mo., Kan. & Texas	25	25⅜	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
52	53	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	51	52½	51	52½	+1
...	...	5,550	Missouri Pacific	94¾	96	94¾	95¼	— ¼
42	42	600	National Biscuit Co.	41	42¼	41	41¾	— ¼
19½	20½	200	National Lead Co.	19⅜	19½	19⅜	19½	.....
85	92	200	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	90	90	90	90	.....
150½	151	4,150	New York Central	149½	150¾	149¼	150⅝	+ ⅝
38½	39	4,900	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	37	39⅞	37	38¾

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Eighty-Foot Frontage on East Eighty-second Street Sold to D. B. Freedman—Other Dealings.

M. & L. Hess have sold for Thomas Nelson to Daniel B. Freedman 63 to 69 East Eighty-second Street, four four-story brownstone-front dwellings, each 20 by 102.2, between Madison and Park Avenues.

It is reported that the seven-story apartment house known as the Tuileries, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-fifth Street, has been sold. The owner of record of the property is E. B. Brower of Bloomsburg, Penn., and the reported purchaser is E. L. Wells of Utica, N. Y.

F. De R. Wissmann has sold for Horace Stokes, for about $45,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 47 West Fifty-eighth Street, 16.8 by 100.5.

Henry Keilus has sold to Solomon Werner, for about $37,000, the seven-story brick tenement 510 East Fourteenth Street, 25 by 103.3.

Jacob Rusock has bought the two-story frame dwelling 208 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, 16.8 by 100.11, together with some lots at Sherman Park, lying in part payment 115 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, a five-story brick flat, 25 by 100.11.

M. F. Kerby has sold for Dr. C. A. Becker to a Mr. Bullard, for improvement, two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, just west of Webster Avenue.

George L. Felt filed plans yesterday, through Architect Frederick C. Browne, for the twelve-story apartment hotel which he will build at 148 to 154 West Forty-seventh Street, a plot 70.10 by 100.5. The estimated cost of the structure is $600,000.

John J. Kavanagh was the broker in the recently reported sale of the dwelling 47 East Eighty-third Street to E. L. Burlingame.

Mitchell A. C. Levy has sold, through Hollister & Co., 363 West Fifty-sixth Street, a four-story brownstone, to James Bennett.

John M. Reid has sold for Henry Engelstadter to Emma Murphy, 246 East Thirty-third Street, a four-story flat on lot 25 by 98.9.

The Frank L. Fisher Co. have sold for James A. Tracey the three-story dwelling 49 West Eighty-third Street, 19 by 55 by 100, to Emma L. Stevens.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

520 to 526 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each, 33.2 by 100.11, with the exception of 520, which is 33.8 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to Richard L. Van Tassell $129,750

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

233 West End Avenue, west side, 52.5 feet south of Seventy-first Street, 16 by 82.10, five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Ida J. Ray. 15,000

453 West Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 241.8 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, William H. Rolston and others, executors 11,000

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

19 West Forty-second Street, north side, 291.8 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 20.10 by 100.5, leasehold, five-story stone-front building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Eugene A. Hoffman 6,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, William L. Turner, referee, 333 East Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 225 feet west of First Avenue, 26 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at the rear; 331 East Fifty-ninth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 26.3 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement; 334 East Sixtieth Street, south side, 226 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, B. Gerson Oppenheim, referee, 233 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, north side, 104 feet west of Second Avenue, 31 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,947; subject to prior mortgage for $14,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Ezekiel Fixman, referee, 825 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, northwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue, 37 by 25, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $525.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry B. Wesselman, referee, 674 West End Avenue, east side, 47.5 feet south of Ninety-third Street, 20 by 68 and irregular, five-story American basement brick and limestone dwelling. Due on judgement, $21,545.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Forty-seventh Street, south side, 216.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for a twelve-story brick hotel, 70.10 by 88; George L. Fleet of 246 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner; Frederick C. Browne of 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $600,000.

One Hundredth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for a one-story brick blacksmith's shop, 25 by 42; Abajah M. Roberger of 384 Eighth Avenue, owner; Simon Schwartz of Forty-seventh Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Grove Street and Prospect Avenue, northwest corner, for a three-story brick dwelling, 26 by 70; James Feury of 158 East Forty-fifth Street, owner; James F. Egan of 61 Ann Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 109 feet east of Broadway, for an eight-story brick storage house, 75x95; Charles M. Rosenthal of 1,143 Broadway, owner; Benjamin W. Levitan of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $150,000.

Alterations.

No. 112 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Catherine M. Burke of 140 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner; Luke A. Burke of 401 West Fifty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 1,122 Madison Avenue, to a two-story brick stable; Mrs. Edward King of 989 Fifth Avenue, owner; Bannister & Schell of 69 Wall Street, architects; cost, $2,000.

Allen Street, east side, 74.8 feet south of Hester Street, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $500.

Henry Street, north side, between Gouverneur and Soammel Streets, to a five-story brick school house; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $500.

Westchester Avenue, south side, 250 feet east of Avenue E, Unionport, to a one-and-a-half-story shed; James B. Crosby, Avenue C and Tenth Street, owner; J. W. Ringrose, One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $25.

No. 220 East Twenty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick tenement; Mrs. Francis Rodman, premises, owner; A. G. Schulin of 365 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; M. A. Ryan of 122 East Eleventh Street, owner; P. J. Ryan of 122 East Eleventh Street, architect.

No. 51 West Fifty-second Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; John Locke, Haverhill, N. H., owner; Totten & Rogers of 501 Nineteenth Street, Washington, D. C., architects; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 21 and 23 Union Square West, to four-story brick offices; Wendel estate of 175 Broadway, owner; Henry C. Hollwedel of 23 Union Square, architect; cost, $800.

No. 8 West Seventy-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; John S. Huyler, premises, owner; Cady, Berg & See of 31 East Seventeenth Street, architects; cost, $7,500.

Nos. 7 and 9 West Forty-second Street, to two five-story brick offices; David H. King, Hotel Renaissance, owner; Joseph McHugh & Co. of 3 and 5 West Forty-second Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 19, 21, and 23 West Forty-fourth Street and 18 West Forty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and studio; Henry B. Barnes of 11 West Forty-ninth Street, owner; W. H. Symonds of 23 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Washington Avenue, west side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Anthony McOwen of 315 Wales Avenue, owner; Michael J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

No. 113 to 119 East Ninety-fourth Street, to a one-story frame greenhouse; George Ehret of 1,197 Park Avenue, owner; Julius Kastner of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $400.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Tuesday, Aug. 6.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 61st St, 25x75; Louise Dietz and others to William and Elizabeth Stewart, (R S $14.50) $1

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 131st St, 109.8x100; Rosa Docter to Henry Briner, (mtg $101,500, R S $15.25) ..... Omitted

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 131st St, 109.8x100; John C. Barth to Henry Briner, (mtg $101,500) 1

BERGEN AV, e s, 97.11 ft n of 148th St, 5rx100; John Nimphius to Henry A. and Peter J. Nimphius, (R S $4.50) .. 1

BRISTOW ST, w s, 100 ft n of Jennings St, 50x87.3; Simon A. Nies to Marie Wauer, (R S 75c) 100

COURTLANDT AV, n w s, Lot 12, map of North Melrose; Augusta Duggan to Martin Phelan 375

FULTON AV, e s, 413.9 ft n of 169th St, 25.2x97.8x25x207.9; Mary Lammers to Walter G. Walsh, (R S $2.50) 1

GROVE ST, 23, n s, 71.1 ft e of Bedford St, 25x irregular; Edward Wilckens to Elias Kempner, (R S $7) 1

HANCOCK ST, 20 to 24, w s, 100 ft n of Houston St, 50.3x136.4x56.1x161; estate of N. Low to Giovanni B. Raffetto, (R S $16) 1

HANCOCK ST, w s, 150.3 ft n of Houston St, 50.4x112.10x55.10x137; Dionigi Guardincerri to Cesare Razette, ½ part, (mtg $13,000, R S $6) 100

HANCOCK ST, w s, 150.3 ft n of Houston St, 50.4x112.10x55.10x137; estate of N. Low to Dionigi Guardincerri, (R S $14.75) 1

HARLEM SHIP CANAL, south channel line, at centre line of right of way, between lands of D. L. Cox and William M. Barnum, with lands under water, &c.; William M. Barnum to Mary E. Cox, (R S 50 cents) 1

HOUSTON ST, n w corner of Hancock St, 35.10x100; Simon Uhlfelder and another to Dionigi Guardincerri, (mtg $50,000, R S $10) 72,000

MADISON AV, s w corner of 29th St, 74.1x95; Charles Roome and others, trustees, &c., to Garfield National Bank, trust deed 1

MINNIEFORD AV, w s, Lots 366 to 368, on map of land of E. R. B. King, City Island; Main St, e s, Lots 363 to 365, on map of land of E. R. B. King; Main St, w s, Lots 645 to 647, on map of land of E. R. B. King; Roman Catholic Church of St. Raymond to Church of St. Mary Star of the Sea, (mtg $10,000, R S $50) .. 10,000

MONTGOMERY ST, 67, e s, 47.6 ft n of Cherry St, 21.10x58.7x20.5x57.5; Jacob Krisch to Moses Arndtstein, (mtg $10,000, R S $3.25) 1

SUSSEX PL, s s, 122.6 ft e of Perry Av, 50x118; Edward J. Conneil to Emma A. Connell, (mtg $6,650) 1

TINTON AV, w s, 311.2 ft n of 168th St, 20.8x110x20.9x110; Thomas Farley to Margaret A. Quigley, (R S $3.25) 1

VALENTINE AV, w s, 710.11 ft n of Thomas Bassford's land, 25x250; Catharine Hayes to Mary H. and Richard Hayes, all liens 1

WAVERLY PL, e s, 94.5 ft s of Perry St, 22x299; Mabel G. Maynard to Annie Greenberg, (mtg $1,000, R S $1.50) 1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 116.7 ft s of Becker Av, 80.8x161.1x80x167.6; John Stahl to Frank L. Bacon, (mtg $9,000, R S $8) 1

7TH AV, s w corner of 148th St, 99.11x147.10; the W. Briner and others to Henry Briner, 4-14 parts, (R S $10.50) .. 10,285

7TH AV, s w corner of 148th St, 99.11x100; Henry Briner to John H. Oeters, (R S $17.50) 1

13TH ST, s s, 339.9 ft e of Wakefield, 100x114; John Toelberg to Charles F. Van Etten, (mtg $1,350) 100

14TH ST, s s, 171 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Henry Keilus to Charles Werner, (mtg $30,000, R S $2) 36,750

19TH ST, s s, 88.3 ft e of Irving Place, 18x27; Joseph A. Faye to Frederick C. Thain, trustee, &c., (R S $2) 100

81ST ST, 405, n s, 131.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Minnie Bohm to August Knatz, (mtg $13,500, R S $1) 1

87TH ST, 302, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 17x100.8; Kate F. Ritchie to Florence M. Brush, (mtg $15,000, R S $1) 1

104TH ST, 221, n s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.11; Henrietta Heyman to Martin D. Wylly, (mtg $5,000, R S 25c) 8,000

104TH ST, 219, n s, 316.8 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.11; Margaret Quigley to Martin D. Wylly, (R S $2.75) 8,000

113TH ST, s s, 373 ft e of Pleasant Av, 75x irregular to 117th St; George W. Moore to Clarence A. Bill, all liens, (R S $8.75) 1

124TH ST, n s, 191.2 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x100.11; David H. Taylor to W. Kintzing Post, (R S $4.50) 11,000

143D ST, 557 to 561 East, 50x100; Gertrude Boecker to Francis Rogers, (mtg $13,500, R S $3.75) 100

151ST ST, 458, s s, 300 ft w of Morris Av, 50x118.5; Margaret Geisler to Catharine Loehr, all liens 1

154TH ST, 408 and 410, s s, 91.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 41.8x99.11; Charles S. Hibbard to Clayton C. Dorsey, (mtg $38,600, R S $20) 1

Recorded Leases.

MELROSE AV, 759, s w corner of 157th St, store, &c.; Ferdinand Kurzman to Jacob Ruden, 5 years, from Jan. 1, 1901 ..... $636 to $720

PITT ST, 43 all; Isaac Smith to Morris Blackman, 3 years, from Sept. 1, 1901.. 3,050

UNION AV, n e corner of 156th St, store, &c.; John H. Escher to Joseph Mariamson, 5 years, from May 1, 1901 1,660

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Michele Lisante; 101st St, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, prior mortgage $20,000, 3 months, 6 per cent $4,900

BECKMANN, Charles, to George Ehret; 8th Av, n e corner of 142d St, prior mortgage $20,000, 1 year 10,000

BILL, Clarence A., to George W. Moore; 118th St, s s, 373 ft e of Pleasant Av, 1 year 15,800

BRENDON, Charles, to Charles Buek; 51st St, s s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, prior mtg $20,000, due Nov. 1, 1901, 6 per cent. 15,000

BRIGHT, Ann E., and another to Caroline F. Smith; Town Dock or Eastchester Landing Road, n e s, in line of land of J. H. Hart, Eastchester, 3 years, 5½ per cent 1,200

BRUCKNER, Joseph, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 19th St, 35 East, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 2,650

D'ANDRE, Antonio, to Emily Cook; 153d St, s w corner of Jackson Av, 3 years.. 21,500

FRIEDMAN, Harris, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Market St, w s, n part of Lot 264 and s part of Lot 363, map of estate of Hendrick Rutgers, 1 year, 6 per cent 10,000

GALLAGHER, Patrick, to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland; 3d St, 17 and 19 West, prior mtg $75,000, secures bond to cancel lien ....

GORDON, Louis, and others, to Frederic de P. Foster, as trustee; Mulberry St, 172, 5 years, 4½ per cent 32,500

GORDON, Louis, and others to Sarah A. Sands; Mulberry St, 174, 5 years, 4½ per cent 32,500

GODWIN, John P., to Mary Zimmerman; 143d St, 710 East, 3 years 2,600

GRAINGER, Charles M., to Francis B. Chedsey; 3d St, 80 East, prior mtg. $27,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

GRAINGER, Charles M., to Louis Rauchfuss; 3d St, 80 East, 5 years 27,000

GUARDINCERRI, Dionigi, to Bowery Savings Bank; Hancock St, w s, 150.3 ft n of Houston St, 3 years, 4 per cent 13,000

JONES, Joseph H., to Robert W. Todd; Woody Crest, w s, 302.4 ft n of Kemp Place, old line, demand, 6 per cent 1,500

KARP, David, to Henry Brown; 1st Av, w s, 125.10 ft s of 112th St, secures contract for brick work on building on s w corner of 149th St and 8th Av 5,000

KEILUS, Henry, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 570 East 14th St, 5 years 26,500

KEILUS, Henry, to John Chaimowits; 570 East 14th St, 2 years, 6 per cent 3,500

KLEIN, Joseph, and wife to Henri Strasbourger; 102 Pitt St, 4 months, 6 per cent 1,000

LEHMAN, Annette, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lexington Av, 1,717, 1 year, 4½ per cent 6,000

LIPPMAN, Max, and another to George Vassar, Sr; 133 Monroe St, due Aug. 1, 1906 32,500

LIPPMAN, Max, and another to George Vassar, Sr.; 129 Monroe St, due Aug. 1, 1906 32,500

LIPPMAN, Max, to Isidore Jackson and another; 131 Monroe St, demand, 6 per cent 29,000

LYNCH, Theresa, to Helen M. Knickerbacker; 94th St, s s, 71 ft e of 7th Av; 34th St, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years, gold 45,000

MACONNELL, Janette, to Equitable Life Association Society; Washington Av, s w corner of Wendover Av, due Jan. 1, 1904 6,000

McCLEAN, James J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 7th Av, 170, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 5,000

MOSHER, Leroy E., to Charles A. Billings; 45th St, 57 West, due Oct. 1, 1902. 30,000

NAGEL, John M., Jr., to Jacob Ruppert; Broome St, 269 to 271, leasehold, payable as per bond 4,000

NOLAN, Alouise J., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Tinton Av, e s, 162.4 ft n of Cedar St, 1 year, 4 per cent. 2,000

O'BRIEN, Walter L., and wife to Euretta L. Clocke; Bathgate Av, w s, 27 ft n from city line, between Lots 39 and 40, map of Upper Morissania, and being part of Lot 39, 3 years, gold 2,000

OETERS, John H., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 7th Av, s w corner of 148th St, due Jan. 1, 1903, gold 25,000

OETERS, John H., to Henry Briner; 7th Av, s w corner of 148th St, 1 year 2,000

O'REILLY, Dominic, to Bowery Savings Bank; 182 and 184 East 124th St, 5 years, 4 per cent 15,000

PACKTMAN, Harris J., and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 250 Clinton St, 1 year, 6 per cent 20,000

RAFFETTO, Giovanni B., to Bowery Savings Bank; Hancock St, w s, 100 ft n of Houston St, 3 years, 4 per cent 15,000

ROGERS, Francis, to Gertrude Boecher; 143d St, 557 to 561 East, 3 years 5,000

ROBITZEK, William, to Elizabeth Elstner; 183th St, n s, 100 ft e of Union Av, 3 years 6,500

ROSENBLATT, Leon, to Louis Lese; 109th St, 337 East, and 110th St, 336 East, assignment of rents to pay taxes, &c. ....

SOLFIO, Gaetano, to Margaretha Toepper; Garden Place, s e s, Lot 13, map of 17 lots, South Mount Vernon, 5 years 375

STEDMAN, George E., to New York Life Insurance Company; 71st St, n s, 432 ft w of 8th Av, due Jan. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent., gold 5,000

STEWART, William, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, e s, 50.5 ft s of 61st St, 1 year, 4 per cent 14,000

STURDEVANT, Frank S., to Clara R. Bacon; 161st St, 562 and 564 West, 2 mortgages, 3 years, each 9,500

STURDEVANT, Frank S., to Mary R. Lewis; 161st St, 566 West, 3 years 9,500

STURDEVANT, Frank S., to Mary R. Lewis; 161st St, 568 West, 3 years 9,500

STURDEVANT, Frank S., to Cecilia Muldoon; 161st St, 560 West, 3 years 9,500

STURDEVANT, Frank S., to Gerard B. Townsend; 161st St, s s, 204.6 ft e of Broadway, prior mortgage $47,500, 6 per cent 114,128

TOPPER, Rebecca, to George Semel; 2d Av, 931, 5 years, gold 10,000

WATSON, Thomas, to Samuel Booth; Pond Place, w s, 150 ft n of Rosee Place, 6 months 8,000

WILLIAMS, Marie C., individually and as trustee, to Theresa Hirsh; 24th St, 313 West, 3 years 7,500

WILSON, George E., to Thomas Frazier; Broadway, ne corner of 112th St, prior mtg $218,110, demand, 6 per cent 15,000

WOLF, Henry F. A., to the German Savings Bank; 141st St, n w corner of Beekman Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 19,000

WOLF, Henry F. A., to the German Savings Bank; 141st St, n s, 25 ft w of Beekman Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 13,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAILEY, Mary E., to Charles H. Bailey, trustee $4,000

BARRY, James T., to Mary R. McAvoy. Nom.

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE Company to the Equitable Life Assurance Society 35,000

BRUCE, Robert M., to Harriet B. Bruce. 10,000

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST Company to Gerard B. Townsend, assigns 3 mortgages ..... Nom.

LARKIN, John, as trustee, to Caroline J. Clarke 1,006

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMpany to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company 26,500

LEVI, Joseph C., trustee, to the West Side Savings Bank 10,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Noah James, assigns 2 mortgages ..... Nom.

METTESON, George W. R., and others, trustees, to William W. Sherman and another, as co-trustees, assigns 17 mortgages ..... Nom.

PETERKIN, Bella C., to Charles H. Bailey, trustee 6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to the Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York 20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to the Equitable Life Assurance Society 200,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ABINGDON SQUARE, 7 and 9; Charles W. Barnett against Frieda Hait and another, owners; Harry M. Field, lessee and contractor 62

ABINGDON SQUARE, 7 and 9; Charles W. Barnett against Frieda Hait and another, owners; Harry M. Field, lessee and contractor $37

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, 17; Hass & Friet against Emma C. Smith, owner and contractor 1,800

DIVISION ST, 40; Isaac Zubrinsky against Emil Reibstein, owner; Bluunstein & Talsky, contractors 25

GRAND and Clinton Sts, n w corner, 75x125; Carl Wenzel and another against Jacob Fischel, owner; J. M. Prudowsky, contractor 51

HENRY ST, 89; Henry G. Weine against Congregation Chebra Chai, owner; Frederick Robinson, contractor 269

PROSPECT AV, 1,228 to 1,234; Dimock & Fink Company against John O'Leary, owner; Ozab & Muller Company against John O'Leary, contractor 380

STEBBINS AV, 1,157 and 1,159; Dimock & Fink Company against John O'Leary, owner; Ozab & Muller Company against John E. O'Leary, contractor 190

WHITE PLAINS AV and Morris St, n e corner; John Lanzer against Bella A. Devoe, owner; Wieford Dessior, contractor 110

WHITE PLAINS AV and Morris St, n e corner; John Lanzer against Bella A. Devoe, owner; Wieford Dessior, contractor 288

12TH ST, 534 East; Gass & Rothberg against Leo S. Bing, owner; Paul Zigler, contractor 375

96TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of West End Av, 75x100.5; James H. Griffin against Lorenz Weiher, owner and contractor 374

111TH ST, 112 East; Myer Nussbaum, receiver, against Moses Piermont, owner and contractor 353

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

MARKET ST, 35; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine, with Harris Friedman and Barnet Feinberg 10,000

138TH ST, n s, 500 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; James McGuire, with Thomas F. Dolan 8,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 349; Frederica M. Poillon against John J. H. Poillon and another, (action to set aside foreclosure, &c.;) attorney, F. B. McNish.

94TH ST, 123 East; Joseph Hyams and another against Louis Seiferd and another, (specific performance;) attorneys, Arnow & Cryer.

104TH ST, n s, 413 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; William M. Kingsland against Philip Hausman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. De B. Foster.

115TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.11; Thomas H. Bauchle against Minnie Abrahams and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stanton & Hopkins.

159TH ST, 663 East; Mary Randrif against Oscar Norman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Norwood & Dilley.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GEORGE F. JEMPSON & Co.—Judge Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court has appointed William C. Cuthbert receiver of the assets of George F. Jempson & Co., wholesale dealers in dry goods at 320 Church Street, in place of Benjamin D. Bailey and Samuel Davidson, who were appointed receivers on June 17, but have now resigned, as the firm has made a settlement with its creditors at 50 cents on the dollar.

CHARLES E. COSGROVE.—Judgment for $15,391 was entered yesterday against Charles E. Cosgrove, formerly cashier for the Stewart, Howe & May Company, in favor of the American Surety Company, for moneys which it is alleged he embezzled from the Stewart, Howe & May Company from March, 1899, to Nov. 30, 1900. Mr. Cosgrove pleaded guilty in the Court of General Sessions on April 18 last, and was sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory.

LEWIS A. MAY & Co.—Schedules of Lewis A. May & Co., stock brokers, of 31 and 33 Broadway, who made an assignment on May 7, were filed yesterday by John B. B. Fiske, the assignee, showing liabilities of $87,968, nominal assets of $18,704, and actual assets of $640 in checks and cash. The difference between the nominal and actual assets is ascribed to accounts of customers which are uncollectible, the largest being that of E. G. Putnam & Co., $15,000. There are about 200 creditors, among them being May & Winter, Poughkeepsie, $15,433; D. T. Creighton, Rankin, Penn., $9,537; Louis J. Ragtot, Holyoke, Mass., $4,349; S. S. Scott, Germantown, Penn., $2,643; J. M. Gibney, Ossining, N. Y., $2,185, and T. Everett, Chicago, $2,112.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

E. D. KLOCK.—E. D. Klock of Utica, a wholesale and retail milliner, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Liabilities, $20,242.40; assets, $9,062.84.

WILLIAM MICHAELS.—William Michaels, salesman, of 145 West Sixty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,474, and no assets. Part of the debts were contracted in 1898 as a partner in the firm of Michaels & Lohr, liquor dealers.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Thomas, in the United States District Court, this city, yesterday granted discharges to thirty-five bankrupts, among whom were Peter McCabe of 237 West Sixty-ninth Street, formerly of McCabe Brothers, mason builders, with liabilities $120,708; Thomas A. Darragh of 328 West Forty-eighth Street, formerly of Robert L. Darragh's Sons & Co., builders, liabilities $126,467; Adam Huston, doing business as Huston & Corbitt, plumbers at 406 West Fifty-second Street, liabilities $48,744; Robert F. Sumner, grain broker, 229 Produce Exchange, liabilities $18,832; Bartholomew J. Clancy, formerly a liquor dealer at 482 Sixth Avenue, liabilities $13,193, and Marie Dressler, actress, who resided at the Rossmore Hotel, liabilities $11,199.

HERMAN COLELL'S PETITION.

The Wholesale Dealer in Tobacco in Financial Trouble Through Failure to Sell a Big Purchase.

Herman Colell, wholesale dealer in tobacco at 10 Chatham Square, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $94,474, and assets $50,072. Of the liabilities $75,204 are secured, $9,269 unsecured, and $10,000 accommodation paper. The assets consist of real estate, 1,023 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, $7,000, mortgaged for $8,500; accounts, $39,725; stock on hand, $8,000; equity in tobacco pledged unknown; fixtures, $100; shares of stock of the Bedell Leaf Tobacco Company, $4,000; cash, $247.

The secured creditors are Julius Marquise, $58,704, secured by tobacco valued at $38,704, and notes; Edward H. Colell, $13,000, secured by tobacco, nominal value $21,450, and second mortgage on 1,021 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, $5,500; Williamsburg Savings Bank, $3,000, first mortgage on 1,023 Third Avenue, value $7,000.

The unsecured creditors are E. Rosenwald & Brother, $4,100; Weil & Co., $4,399; S. & M. Nollman, $416, for rent of store; Dr. Charles Jewett, $325, for medical services, and Dr. William P. Pool, $28, for medical services. The Chatham National Bank is on the schedules for $10,000 on a note of Edward H. Colell, which was indorsed by the petitioner.

Mr. Colell is one of the oldest tobacco merchants in the city, having been in business over forty years, and a few years ago claimed to be worth $250,000. His place at 10 Chatham Square is a well-known landmark in New York City. Lewinson, Kahler & Schattman, his attorneys, said that the failure is due entirely to the fact that last Fall he was induced to go into a tobacco speculation for the purchase of an entire crop of domestic tobacco, for which he gave long time notes aggregating $68,000. He has been unable to sell a single pound of that tobacco in these eight months at anything near cost, and, although he has paid $10,000 of these notes, he has not been able to realize one penny on the tobacco. With this purchase figured at cost his assets exceed his liabilities, and he could go on if he could sell it somewhat below cost. But he feels that it would not be just to his other creditors, nor to himself, to keep on paying any more of the notes given for that tobacco out of any other assets than the proceeds of its own sale.

He has only nine creditors all told, and these will be called together at an early date, when his affairs will be placed in their hands, and if they can market this speculative crop he will be able to pay his claims in full, his counsel says.

SMELTING AND REFINING CO.

Gov. Voorhees, the Receiver, Petitions for His Discharge.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 6.—Gov. Foster M. Voorhees appeared before Vice Chancellor Emery this morning as the receiver of the New York Smelting and Refining Company, asking for instructions and petitioning for his discharge from the office, to which he was appointed on the petition of Charles C. Pomeroy and others, trustees, against the company.

The petition asked for allowance of $230 for payment to George Wilcox, expert accountant, and $184.50, due the State of New Jersey for franchise tax, and an allowance for his services and those of counsel who have been employed in the case. He further requested an order for the distribution of the moneys of the corporation now in his hands and for the disposition of its books and papers.

Vice Chancellor Emery directed the return of the books and papers to the Directors of the corporation and took the other matters in the petition under consideration.

The receiver states that his receipts were $54,491.13, and his expenses, including the sum of $2,000 allowed him for compensation, were $11,061.92. He has, he states, also paid for preferred claims $1,727.39. The amount in hand for distribution is $41,701.82. The stockholders are further notified that the receiver asks for $1,000 additional compensation, $100 for expenses of distribution, $2,000 for counsel in New York, and $1,500 for counsel in New Jersey.

Judgments.

ADAMS, Joseph H.—W. E. Tefft, Jr. $237

ANGUS, Christopher—E. D. Depew, and others 62

BUNN, Samuel B.—C. White 129

BIFFONI, Angelo—C. F. Mattiage 75

BIFFONI, Angelo, and Emil Gualdi—C. F. Mattiage 82

BONNEWITZ, Charles—Scranton Dairy Company 39

BARON, Paul—W. J. Anderson 37

BUZELMAN, Edward—J. L. Battenweiser. 46

BRANDT, Frederick—D. Waxman 47

COSGROVE, Charles E.—American Surety Company of New York 15,391

CARROLL, Peter—Thomas Conville Brewing Company 2,034

CARY, Stephen W.—W. Koven, Jr. 29

CONLIN, Francis—R. Hamberger 114

DAVIDSON, Max and Leopold—M. Oomprecht 98

FORSYTH, James—Peter Henderson & Co. 314

HARRIS, Rachel—B. Silverman 120

HOLIHAN, John J.—C. F. Zentgraf and others 358

HAICK, Joseph E.—J. McCann 47

ISAACS, Isidor and Fannie 33

JACOBSON, Morris—E. E. W. Schneider and others 227

KAUFMAN, James—A. Stern and others.. 49

KUHMARKER, David—W. J. Anderson and others 42

KULZE, Henry—Acker, Merrall & Condit. 550

LENDERF, Leopold—W. Waterall 72

LANDAU, William—J. Samuels 73

LOEWENTHAL, Hugo S.—A. C. Willi and others 120

LAMPHERE, Ianthe U.—C. Frazier and others 358

LEBKOWITZ, Louis—R. Frankie, by guardian 279

MacDONALD, John A.—D. H. Hirsch.... 90

MARIARCH, Adolph—M. H. Ullmann.... 86

MINKEN, Joseph; Morris Gerber and Lawrence Stern—H. Lewkowitz 160

MELLIS, Dora H.—J. W. Foster, Jr. 72

OLSEN, Charles A.—J. F. Gillen 49

O'NEILL, Andrew O., Sr., and Andrew O., Jr.—D. Schumacher 106

ROSSECK, Henrietta—J. Goldflam 131

RICHARDSON, Luiu—A. Borrili, costs... 28

ROGERS, Sarah—M. A. Harrigan, trustee 154

ROGERS, Sarah A.—M. A. Harrigan, trustee 154

SICKELS, Charles R.—E. J. Dickinson.... 173

SCHRENKEISEN, Martin F.—G. O. Albrecht 45

SIMON, Emanuel—W. G. Wagner 35

SPITZER, Henry—J. J. Conklin 16

SCHMIDT, John J.—United Electric Light and Power Company 29

SARDZOMVITZ, John—H. Seltzer 41

SMITH, Frederick H.—A. E. Morgan 187

VERZIER, Clement F.—R. Seebach and others 65

VON THADDEN, Reinhold R.—H. A. Post Printing and Publishing Company 87

VASSILTLIEU, John—S. Gumpert 116

WEIL, Emil—H. Bosenberg 261

WILKINSON, Edgar C.—J. A. Picken.... 20

Excursions.

SUNDAY OUTING

MAUCH CHUNK, $1.50 GLEN ONOKO and the SWITCHBACK

Sunday, Aug. 11, 1901

OVER THE

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Children Under 12, 75 Cents.

Switchback Tickets, 50 Cents for Adults.

Special train from New York: Liberty St., 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, 8:25 A. M.

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A Charming Saturday $ Half Holiday Trip . . . 1.50

A Rare Combination of Travel by Water and Rail.

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30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Right House in the Right Place.

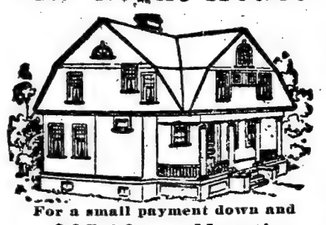

For a small payment down and

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(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

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opposite Grant's Tomb.

270 feet above the River.

Think of the unsatisfactory feature of house or flat renting. Consider how much you could safely agree to pay per month for the privilege of owning your own home. Inquire what we can give you for that figure.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

Real Estate.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

City Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ONLY $3,800 WILL BUY BEAUTIFUL CORNER-HOUSE, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, NEAR WESTCHESTER AVENUE TROLLEY; SMALL AMOUNT OF CASH; OWNER NEEDS MONEY. WOOLSEY & CAMPBELL, 2,003 BOSTON ROAD.

Choice building lots, $375 up; seven-room house built to order, $1,500, payment $15 up, principal and interest; property near "L" extension, trolley. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St. Open Sundays.

4 Lots.—Avenue D and 10th St.; factory on part of plot; splendid site for large factory or tenements. A. Starke, 441 East 10th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots, at station; 36 trains daily; 28 minutes from 42d; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Detached Cottages, Westchester, Bronx Borough, $3,300; easy terms; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Mamaroneck.

High and dry—fairly restricted.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

Easy monthly payments. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$300 Cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; on plot 50x100; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day. John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Seven-room residence, full lot, Woodside, $1,500, $300 cash; long mortgage. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Half price, corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St., B'klyn.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale or to Lease.

Light two-story and basement brick factory, 40x90 feet, within 60 miles of New York, on Erie R. R.; new engine and boiler; water on premises; electric light; within two blocks of freight and passenger depot; plot 100x125 feet, extending back to railroad. For further particulars address Lock Box No. 21, Hawley, Penn.

FOR SALE.

Three nice farms, very cheap; one of 35 acres of nice land; a fine set of buildings; splendid location; price, $1,200.

One of 104 acres, good level soil, best of fruits, water, &c.; a good set of buildings; fine neighborhood; price, $1,900.

One of 106 acres, fine smooth soil; nicely divided; splendid fruit; fine buildings; 30 rods to station; price, $1,500.

J. S. SMILEDGE,
Stafford Springs, Conn.

Some very cheap and desirable farms for sale and exchange, $5,000 and upward. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Houses and flats to let, also money to loan on bond and mortgages from private people. E. J. Douse, 3,059 3d Av., real estate.

Real Estate for Exchange.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Hamilton Building, 22 Thames St.—Large floor space, where good light is essential, for manufacturing or other purposes, with freight and passenger elevators and steam heat; power if required; rents moderate. P. M. Fletcher, 22 Thames St.

To Let—First floor and basement, 88 Thomas St., old established carpenter shop; rent, $20 per month. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate, 146 West 23d St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartment; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Five-story factory or warehouse, 246-247 South, through to Water, 43x100. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Factory or warehouse, 5-story, 440 Water, near Market Slip, size 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Business Property Wanted.

Painter wants large basement above 34th St. Address C. K., 969 Forest Av.

New Jersey Property to Let.

Allendale, hour out, (main line Erie.)—$330 yearly, attractive home; 40 acres, stone dwelling, 12 rooms, large outbuildings, perfect order; fruit, lake, stream; high, healthy location; main driveway. Walter Dewsnap, 150 Nassau St.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

EDGEMERE,

LONG ISLAND, N. Y. CITY.
Between Arverne and Far Rockaway.
Directly on the Ocean.
All Improvements. We offer

FOR SALE

building sites adjacent to the magnificent EDGEMERE HOTEL, and within three minutes' walk of the R. R. station.

Title Insurance Policy to each purchaser without cost.

Call or send for illustrated book of EDGEMERE, containing cuts of HOTEL, SUMMER HOMES AT EDGEMERE, and views of surrounding country.

Agent on premises to show property and give full information.

C. WALTER CUSHIER, Agent,
Edgemere, Long Island, N. Y.

$200 cash and $8 monthly buys house with seven rooms, $1,600, Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Montclair, N. J.—Furnished house; 9 rooms; shade; one month only, $40. U., Box 176 Times.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

504 West 22d St.—First floor and basement; private house; 6 rooms. Rent, $25. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Four-story basement brownstone dwelling; 2 baths; open plumbing; rent, $1,500. 148 West 121st St.

DWELLINGS! DWELLINGS!—CALL ON THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 WEST 59TH.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Portsmouth, 38-44 West 9th St.

Choice, large, light apartments to let of seven rooms and bath; all modern improvements; elevator runs all night; rents, $750 and $900; possession Oct. 1st. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

5th Av., 1,048, Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, facing Park; $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT 8TH AVE.

Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms from $10 to $16. Schnugg, 78 E. 96th St.

To Let—At 46 Hudson St., entire fourth floor, six rooms, in good order; rent, $20 per month. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate, 146 West 23d St.

1,443 Lexington Av.—7 and 8 large rooms and bath, $30 and $32; improvements; see janitor.

Legal Sales.

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order, made in the action of the Atlantic Trust Company vs. the Goldsboro Water Company, in the Superior Court of Wayne County, State of North Carolina, the undersigned, having been appointed Commissioner for that purpose, will sell for cash, by public auction, at the Court House door in the City of Goldsboro, North Carolina, on Monday, the 4th day of November, 1901, all the property of the Goldsboro Water Company, real and personal, goods and chattels owned by said Company, including its land, waterworks plant, buildings, pumphouses, stand pipes, reservoirs, machinery, pipes, mains, hydrants, apparatus, and equipment, situate in said County of Wayne, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, tolls, rights, issues, income and profits accruing therefrom, and also all and singular the rights, privileges, and franchises, corporate and otherwise, of said water company, and also all the estate, title, and interest, property, possession, and demand whatever, in law or in equity, of the said water company, of, in, and to the property above described, and each and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

I. F. DORTCH, Commissioner.

July 20th, 1901.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,924.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN BOARDMAN, Jr., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of John Boardman, Jr., of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1901, the said John Boardman, Jr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. THEODOR AUB,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 6th, 1901.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

EDGEMERE HOTEL,

EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND.
35 minutes from New York City.
Newly decorated and refurnished throughout.
200 rooms; 50 private baths.
Golf, Tennis, Croquet.
Surf and still water bathing; sailing, driving, fishing. Rooms in Club House for single men. Booklets, diagrams, &c., on application.
WILLARD D. ROCKEFELLER, Manager,
EDGEMERE, L. I.

AN IDEAL SEASIDE RESORT.

LONG BEACH HOTEL

LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND.
THE INN AND COTTAGES NOW OPEN.
Golf, Bathing, Fishing, Sailing.
RAPID TRAIN SERVICE FROM NEW YORK CITY.
A. E. DICK.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.

REMINGTON COTTAGES,

Remington Av.; second house from ocean. High-grade Family Hotel; capacity, 100. Large, ocean view rooms. E. C. McBRIDE.

BEACH VIEW HOUSE, East Moriches, L. I. Facing Great South Bay; spacious grounds; modern appointments; booklet; (temperance house.) J. H. MILLER.

MORICHES INN, CENTRE MORICHES, (NOW OPEN.)—New and handsomely furnished. Latest improvements. Most healthful spot on Long Island. Terms reasonable.

SPRINGVILLE HOUSE, Good Ground, L. I. Directly facing water. (Pleasant and homelike.) Shady grounds, first-class table, boating. PETER NEHNBASS, Prop., owner.

THE SANTAPOGUE, BABYLON, L. I. Delightful location. Airy rooms. High-class table. Spacious grounds. Boating, fishing, bathing. Reasonable. MRS. J. HEALY.

PEARL HOUSE, SAYVILLE, L. I., on the Great South Bay. Grand location. Airy rooms. Generous table. $7.00 to $9.00. E. F. SKINNER.

Far Rockaway.

THE EUREKA. FAR ROCKAWAY. (Select Family Hotel.) Delightful location, (always cool;) every modern appointment. Large airy rooms. High-class cuisine, sanitary plumbing; boating, bathing, fishing; electric lights. Reasonable. N. GRAF.

HOTEL WINDSOR, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I. Delightful location. Large shady lawn, (always cool.) Cheerful rooms. Superior cuisine. Modern improvements. First-class café, a la carte rates $10.00 up. Mrs. Pearse. A. LEVY, Manager.

NATIONAL HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY.—(ALWAYS COOL.) Few minutes from beach; airy rooms; generous table. M. A. CASLIN.

Catskills.

SUNSIDE FARM. SUNSIDE, Greene County. Home Comforts. Delightfully situated. Peerless cuisine. Refined surroundings. Scenery, fruit. $6.00 to $7.00. M. J. RICHTMYER.

MAPLE GROVE, Margaretville, N. Y. Delightful location; beautiful mountain rambles; generous table; $7 to $10. W. A. Boyes.

Locust Grove House, Arkville, N. Y. The Favorite German Resort. Delightfully situated in large, shady grove. Terms and Booklet. Apply.

Meadowbrook Farm, Margaretville, N. Y. Grand Location. Refined and Homelike Modern appointments; good table. $8.00 to $10.00. E. A. KEENEY.

LAUREN VILLA, Roxbury, N. Y. Delightful location, airy rooms, spacious, shady grounds. Refined and Homelike. Terms apply G. W. LAUREN.

Hoffman House, Arkville, N. Y. Capacity, 75. Delightful location in beautiful, shady grove. Modern appointments. Generous table. $8.00 to $12.00. P. F. HOFFMAN.

Cairo.

Sunset Hill, Cairo, N. Y. Delightfully situated. Elevation 1,200 ft. Mountain scenery. Shady grounds. Homelike. Cuisine unsurpassed. $6.00 to $7.00. J. A. NEALIS.

Haines Falls.

THE LAUREL HOUSE. Haines Falls, N. Y.; finest location in the heart of the Catskills; elevation 2,500 ft.; accommodates 300; direct train from New York; circular. A. Christian.

Hunter.

HUNTER HOUSE, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, Hunter, N. Y. Elevation 1,800 ft.; capacity, 200; location unsurpassed; (Hebrew cuisine;) gas, sanitary plumbing, café, billiards, bowling; booklet. M. Sparks.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL. Cottages, Hunter N. Y. (Strictly Kosher.) Accommodates 200. Modern improvements, delightful location, pure spring water. Terms apply S. EPSTEIN.

Tannersville.

KROEBEL'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

In the Heart of Catskills, accommodates 150; Amusements, Bowling, Billiards, Tennis, Golf; good cycling and driving; peerless cuisine; booklet. AUG. F. KROEBEL, TANNERSVILLE, N. Y.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL. Capacity 125; beautiful; large dining room; modern improvements; cuisine unequaled; 2,100 ft; booklet. S. Lowy, Tannersville.

Staten Island.

NEW DORP BEACH HOTEL The Manhattan of Staten Island.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

VICTORIA. On SOUTH CAROLINA AVE. 1-MINUTE WALK FROM BEACH. ENLARGED & REFURNISHED COMPLETE. (OPEN ALL YEAR.) 30 hot and cold seawater baths have been added in New Brick Annex for accommodation of guests. M. WILLIAMS.

Atlantic Highlands.

THE BRANDON HOUSE.—Comfortable rooms, excellent table, electric lights, bathing, boating, fishing; terms reasonable. Mrs. S. HOOPER.

Asbury Park.

THE NORTHERN. North Asbury Park, N. J.; accommodations for 100; terms from $10 to $12; booklet. K. A. Wyatt.

Sea Girt.

THE TREMONT,

SEA GIRT, N. J. On ocean front. Every room has full ocean view. Excellent cuisine. Booklet. I. S. HINKSON.

Ocean Grove.

HOTEL SPRAY VIEW

The leading hotel on the ocean front. Thoroughly modern; 2,824 square feet veranda. Booklet. JOS. WHITE.

Point Pleasant.

RESORT HOTEL, Point Pleasant, N. J.

Yachting, fishing, golf, ocean and still bathing, orchestra. For terms and booklet address PYE & FOSTER, MANAGERS.

NEW ENGLAND.

Vermont.

In the Heart of Green Mountains.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, ON LAKE DUNMORE.
Boating, bathing, fishing, driving, tennis, croquet, hunting, music. For booklets, rates, etc., address,
CHAS. A. DUNN, SALISBURY, VT.

GLENWOOD AND COTTAGES.—In the pines; largest hotel on Lake Bomoseen; terms, $7.00 to $12.00. W. C. Mound, Hydeville, Vt.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mt. Pocono.

POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

MOUNT POCONO.
Trout fishing, private ponds and brooks; pine-laden air; pure water; grand scenery; shady walks and drives; cuisine high class; long-distance 'phone. Booklet. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE, Tobyhanna, Pa.; highest resort house on Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; homelike comforts; substantial table. R. CORNISH.

Delaware Water Gap.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, WATER GAP, PA. Beautiful location. Fine view of Water Gap. Cheerful and Homelike. Good table. $7.00 up. M. M. ACE.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Arbuckle's Deep Sea Hotel Co.

Will receive passengers daily, except Sunday, at South Ferry, Brooklyn side, on the arrival of ferry boats leaving New York at 5:04 and 6:04 P. M. Passengers on Saturday trips will remain out until Monday morning. Ticket office and full information at 71 Water Street, New York, and Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. Rooms and berths can be secured up to 4 P. M. by telephone 1765 Broad, New York, or 1,381 Main, Brooklyn. Also South Ferry, Brooklyn side, after 4 P. M.

HILLCREST HALL, Highland Mills, Orange Co., N.Y.

This house has been much enlarged and improved. Situated in the Hudson Highlands, 48 miles from New York via Erie Road. Fine golf course, casino, and other attractions. Write for Booklet. W. J. READ.

Grand View House and Cottages.

Fishing, Boating, Driving. Large verandas. Beautiful scenery. Cottages to rent or sell furnished. Farm in connection with Hotel. Send for Booklet. G. W. TEN EYCK.
GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.

DILL HOUSE, FLORIDA. N. Y., ORANGE COUNTY.

55 miles from city, pleasantly situated, free transportation, comfortable rooms, good table, excellent drives; terms moderate; transients accommodated; particulars on application. WM. E. ROSENBAUM, Prop.

VALLEY HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.

A Summer house for refined families; spacious, well-shaded grounds extend to the lake; excellent fishing, boating, bowling, and driving; one hour from New York. C. H. TEN EYCK, Prop.

THE MANOR HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE. N. Y.

Select family house, newly furnished throughout; finest fishing, boating, and drives. For terms address A. GODDWIN.

THE LAKE HOUSE, Highland Mills, N. Y.

50 miles Erie. NOW OPEN. Delightfully located. Every convenience. Send for circulars. O. CROMWELL.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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10c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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President Schurman of Cornell says: "I believe the **CASCADILLA SCHOOL** to be one of the best preparatory schools in the country." Registration 1900-'01 from 26 States. Ideal equipment. C. V. PARSELL, A. M., Principal, Ithaca, N. Y.

New York University Law School Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. **Day Classes** with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) **Evening Classes,** sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition, $100. For circulars address L. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, N. Y. City.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, FLUSHING, N. Y., WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH. THE CURRICULUM EMBRACES PRIMARY, GRAMMAR, AND PREPARATORY COLLEGIATE COURSE. FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE ACADEMY OR SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.

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College for Young Women and Preparatory School for Girls. Teachers Specialists in every department. Lecturers of National reputation. System of education thorough and progressive. Regular and elective courses. Extensive grounds. Location unsurpassed. Suburb of Baltimore. Spacious buildings, completely equipped. Charles Street Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,
West End Ave. and 83d St., N. Y. City.
RESIDENT AND DAY STUDENTS.
MILITARY OPTIONAL.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.
Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough academic, commercial, and Summer course; open all year; terms moderate; military drill, camping out for older students. Address BRO. AUGUST, West Chester, N. Y.

KINGSLEY SCHOOL,
ESSEX FELLS, Caldwell, N. J.
Boys 8 to 14 years. Location high and healthful, 22 miles from N. Y. Our aim the *best—body, brain* and CHARACTER. New gymnasium ready by Fall. Summer session, June-Sept. J. R. CAMPBELL, A. M.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL
123 MADISON AVE., N. Y.
Reopens Sept. 30th. Principals at Home after Sept. 16th. Until then address for circulars Cotuit, Mass.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

Saint George's Hall, Summit, N. J.—A Home School for Boys. 11th year. Boarding and Day Pupils. Prepares for college or for business. Healthful location. Excellent library. Certificate admits to several leading Colleges. Athletic field. Catalogue. Address Hartman Naylor, Head Master, Summit, N. J.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL { **Day School,** 35 Nassau St. **Evening School,** 9 West 18th St. **"Dwight Method" of Instruction.** LL.B. in two years; LL.M. in three years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.—On Bound Brook R. R. 63d year. Co-educational. Healthful location. Home comforts. 17 experienced teachers. Catalogue free. Thomas O'Hanlon, D. D., LL. D., President.

THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL,
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St. REOPENS OCTOBER 2.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES' BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, School House, 310 West 85th St. Residence, 282 West 86th St., corner West End Av.

French Instruction.—By professor of French; conversation; Parisian pronunciation easily acquired; highest references. Mlle. Gabriel, 78 West 46th St.

Elocution, Public Speaking, Reciting.—Thorough, rapid instruction; (day and evening lessons.) Write for booklet. Grenville Kleiser Studio, 28 West 23d St.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets. New York.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL, 253 West 93d St., New York. College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

PHRENOLOGY tells what the boy is best fitted for. FOWLER & WELLS CO., 27 E. 21st St., City.

Home Boarding and Day School for Girls. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner, 607 5th Av.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Piano.—Sight reading, perfect time, measure, French (Conversational) Literature; novel, delightful method. Magras, 155 West 80th St.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. and Mrs. Naftel, 744 6th Av.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT and PETER V. STOCKY, as trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Clausen, Jr., deceased, Plaintiffs, against JAMES A. CASSIDY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the sixth day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of 97th Street and Second Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly side of 97th Street seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue twenty-five feet eleven inches; thence easterly, parallel with 97th Street and part of the distance through a party wall seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Second Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Second Avenue twenty-five feet eleven inches to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,879 Second Avenue:

97th Street.

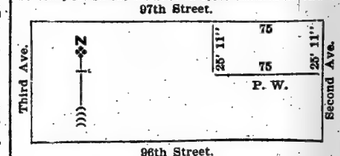

96th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,510, with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $322.90, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $578.76 and interest.

Dated New York, 12th day of July, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 20th day of August, 1901, at the same time and place.

Dated, New York, Aug. 6th, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

Surrogate Notices.

RYAN, CHARLES H.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To MARY L. RYAN, Augustus Delabore, Admr. of Helen Delabore, dec'd, Augustus A. Molony, Josephine G. Molony, Joseph J. Rogers, Catharine G. Rogers, Charles H. Rogers, Sarah E. McCormack, Harriet Van Pelt, Martha Ryan, Abram W. Ryan, Charles Ryan, Nettie M. Hoag, George Ryan, American Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES H. RYAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Abraham H. Ryan, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitz-B.P.H. gerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 2d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

j9-10-1w6wW.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3d Ave. & 59th St.

Now is the time to secure

WILSON PIANOS

At $155.00

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

KRAKAUER

PIANOS.
FOR SALE AND TO RENT. EASY TERMS.
Special bargains in slightly used Pianos.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
113 EAST 14TH STREET.

The Big West Side Piano House,

Pianos at all prices and terms to suit. Old pianos exchanged. Rents from $3; bargain list mailed.
741 and 743 8th Av., near 46th St.

PIANOS TO RENT

for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
25 East 14th St., N. Y.

Chickering, $165; Steinway, $100; 10 square pianos, special sale, $10 upward; several bargains in uprights.
CHANDLER, 39 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

OPERA PIANOS,

1569 Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" WISE, STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterrott, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

Steinway, every improvement; beautifully carved; great sacrifice; elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Hotels and Restaurants.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

WHERE TO DINE 3 Park Pl. 25 Union Sq

A. A la carte; T. Table d'hot D. Dinner; L. Lunch

Burns' World Renowned Rest. 45 St. & 6 Av. Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra.

Rector's 44TH ST. AND BROADWAY. Service A La Carte.

Hotel Flouret 5 Av. & 19th St. Table d'Hote de Luxe $1.25. Orch. A. la. all hours.

Hotel Victoria, Service A. la. Shoppers' and Bus. Men's Lunch'n. Music Eve

Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., A. la. Hungarian Orchestra.

Dun Bld'g. Rest. & Cafe. { Business Men's Lunch Dinner A. la. B'way & Reade St.

Dorlon's OYSTER HOUSE, 6 & 7 E. 23d St. Open for Breakfast at 8 o'clock.

Central Roof Garden 1 to 3 Liberty, overlooking Harbor Tdh. 1-3, 50c; 5-8, wine $1. a la. to 10

Hartmann's Business Men's Lunch. 1 B'way, Mills Building, 45 B'way.

Civic 28th Street, off Lexington Avenue. Vegetarian and Meat, 35c. and 50c.

"Hugot's" Table d'Hote Dinner and Lunch. Cafe. St. George, Staten Island.

New Dorp Beach Htl, New Dorp. The Manhattan of Staten Island

Crescent Hotel, St. George, S. I. Starting point of Midland Cars. A. la.

Huber's Hotel, Jerome Av. & 162 St. Music & Variety

New Ardin & Chaberty. 121-5 W. 26. tdh. wine. 50

THE HANOVER.

2 East 15th St., S. E. Cor. 5th Ave.
A HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOUSE.

Apartments to rent by the year, furnished or unfurnished. Two to six rooms, with bath. Table, American plan. Private service if desired.
D. P. HATHAWAY.

Pan-American Hotels.

BUFFALO'S BEST—THE F. B. ROBINS PAN-AMERICAN HOTEL SYSTEM,
CONTROLLING THE
HOTEL BUCKINGHAM,
THE MARLBOROUGH
and several other first-class hotels. No temporary structures; no exorbitant charges; regular rates prevail. The Buckingham Cafe and Private Dining-Rooms are on top floor, adjoining roof garden. Only hotel in Buffalo having elevator running direct to roof. Airy rooms. There is an up-to-date roof garden on the Buckingham. Pan-American illumination and fireworks can be seen from the same. Rooms from $1.50 per day up. Special rates during July and August to Marylanders. Write for reservations.
F. B. ROBINS,
Hotel Buckingham, Buffalo, N. Y.

Pan-American Board.

Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family large airy rooms; bath; breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c; references. F. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Country Board.

FLORAL HILL FARM Raise own vegetables; plenty of shade; large rooms; abundance of fruit; mountain air; terms, $5 per week. Mrs. THOMAS BENNETT, Roosa Gap, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Babbitt Mansion, Newton, Sussex County, N. J.—800 feet elevation; double room, $20; single do., $10 per week; spacious grounds and stable; large piazzas; magnificent scenery; highest references. Post Office Box 308, Newton, N. J.

Fairground Hotel, Huntington, L. I.—Cool, healthy place; fifty minutes from New York; trolley passes the door; terms reasonable; cottages to rent. Address Geo. Gough, Proprietor.

Large shady veranda, nice cool rooms; good fishing and boating; good table board; terms reasonable. Address John Feller, Box 334, Amityville, N. Y.

Catskills.—Superior accommodations on small farm, near railway station, at moderate rate; no bar on premises. Sylvan, South Cairo, N. Y.

Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Farm house, ¾ mile from station; delightful Summer home. Address Mrs. Elihu Hull.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Auction Sales.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, office 280 Broadway, sells to-day at 8:30 o'clock, Number 154 Lewis Street, Borough Manhattan, fixtures of a saloon, by order of attorneys for mortgagees.

Lawyers.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

Continental Storage Warehouses, 313-319 West 43d St., just off 8th Av. Telephone 2,597 38th St.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

17th St., 52 West.—Large and small rooms, nicely furnished, with or without board; transients accommodated.

19th St., 12 West.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, with superior board; table boarders accommodated.

21st St., 23 West.—Summer rates; pleasant large and small rooms; parlor dining room; transients; Southerners; reference.

23d St.,

CRUISER COLUMBIA HERE

Comes to Relieve the Old Vermont as Receiving Ship.

Bad Condition of the Vessel Causes Criticism of the Philadelphia Officials—Is Still a Good Warship.

The cruiser Columbia, which is to be used temporarily as a receiving ship in place of the old Vermont, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday from Philadelphia, after a rather hard trip. Some of the sea valves of the cruiser became loosened after she left Philadelphia, and considerable water was let into the interior compartments.

The Columbia was in tow, and there was not enough steam in her boilers to work the steam pumps, so the crew were forced to resort to the hand pumps. It was said at the yard yesterday that there would have been no danger of the cruiser foundering even if the pumps had not been worked, but she would have sunk so low in the water as to make it very hard to tow her.

When the Columbia reached the Brooklyn yard she was moored alongside of the Cob Dock, near the ferry, where she will remain until the berth now occupied by the Vermont is ready for her. As soon as the stores and men are transferred from the Vermont, the old receiving ship will be towed into Whitney Basin, and the Columbia hauled around into her berth.

No visitors were permitted to board the Columbia yesterday. The cruiser was in rather bad shape, and it will require a lot of cleaning and fixing up before she will be in condition to begin doing duty as a receiving ship.

The Columbia was placed out of commission shortly after the Spanish war, and had been lying at the League Island Navy Yard since that time. The unclean condition in which she reached the Brooklyn yard and her unseaworthiness caused much criticism there of the authorities of the Philadelphia yard.

It was at first a matter of some surprise that the Columbia, the fastest vessel of the navy, should have been selected as successor to the Vermont. The explanation is, however, that she is an unpractical cruiser in time of peace. Her engines require an enormous amount of fuel, so that she has come to be called the greatest "coal eater" in the Government fleet. Yet, despite this reason, naval experts who have admired her graceful lines, her speed, and other excellent qualities, look upon it as a pity that she should cease to sail the seas.

Rear Admiral Barker, Commandant of the Brooklyn yard, said yesterday, however, that the present assignment of the Columbia is but temporary. The ship, he said, was by no means a failure as a warship. It was merely that she was of a type unpracticable to keep in service in time of peace.

It is estimated that the Columbia, after her decks are cleared and her guns are out of the way, can be made to accommodate 800 men. Her full complement hitherto has been 477, including officers. There is a possibility that the cruiser will not long be in use as a receiving ship, as plans are in progress for the construction of barracks on the yard Cob Dock, which may do away with the necessity of such a vessel altogether.

What will become of the old Vermont is as yet undecided. She will undergo a thorough disinfecting, all the clothing, bags, and the like being fumigated before leaving her. A building near the ferry has been fitted up as a fumigating station.

Collier Brutus Arrives.

The United States collier Brutus arrived here from Manila yesterday. She began her voyage in April last and called at a number of ports on the way. She left Gibraltar on July 19. The Brutus has been the station ship at Guam and was ordered home for repairs. At Port Said, on her return, she was held up for tolls on the Suez Canal. The amount—$3,840 in American gold—was tendered by the naval Paymaster, but was refused, and it was necessary to report to the Government before the ship was released. The Brutus is anchored off Tompkinsville.

DR. RICHARD S. LAW IN JAIL.

He Failed to Appear in Supplementary Proceedings a Year Ago—Arrested on an Attachment.

As a result of a failure to appear in supplementary proceedings a year ago Dr. Richard S. Law is in Ludlow Street Jail. He was arrested on Saturday at his lodgings, 315 Fifth Avenue, on a bailable attachment obtained in the City Court by Ray Bacon of 621 Broadway, acting as attorney for his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Walling. Mr. Bacon has been waiting nearly a year for Law to come within the jurisdiction of New York courts.

In 1894 Dr. Law is alleged to have interested Mrs. Walling and a number of her relatives in the Golden Sceptre Mine, at Rock Creek, Col. Bacon alleged that his father bought $1,200 worth of Law's stock and mortgaged his home to do it, and that several other members of his family made similar investments.

In 1896 there were rumors that the mine would not pan out, and the stock became worthless. Bacon said he asked Dr. Law to make good their losses, as he had promised to do, and the doctor gave notes to Bacon's father, mother, and himself, which he failed to meet at maturity. Then Bacon sued him on the face value of his note, amounting to $65. He got judgment, which was returned unsatisfied.

Mr. Bacon next got an order to examine Law in supplementary proceedings. The order was served, but Law left the city and remained away a year. Last June he returned, and Bacon got an order directing him to show cause why he should not be adjudged in contempt, and served it on him. Law immediately left town again. Dr. Law, when seen at Ludlow Street Jail, said: 'I am to go before Judge Fitzgerald to-morrow in the City Court, and I think I will be able to explain matters satisfactorily to him. Until then I care to say nothing further. I did business on business principles, and thought the Golden Sceptre Mine was a good property. I'm sorry it didn't prove so."

NEW ELECTRIC SURFACE LINE.

Seventh Avenue Will Soon Have the Trolley Cars.

The Metropolitan Street Railway expects to put into service within two weeks the underground electric system on the Seventh Avenue line. The new line is to have terminals at South Ferry, Cortlandt, Desbrosses, and Christopher Streets, and will run up Seventh Avenue to Longacre Square. Here it will connect with the so-called Boulevard line.

Cars will also be run over this line from the down-town and shopping districts of the Broadway and Sixth Avenue lines. Transfers will be given to all the cross-town lines and at Sixty-sixth Street to the Columbus and Amsterdam Avenue lines.

It is expected that this route will be the fastest surface line in the city, as the traffic on Seventh Avenue is very light.

SNAKE DIES OF SNAKE POISON.

Rattlesnake poison has killed the fifteen-foot boaconstrictor of the Carnegie Laboratory, adjoining Bellevue Hospital. There is a menagerie on the top floor of the institution, where are kept guinea pigs, chickens, cats, dogs, mice, and a collection of snakes, all for use in experiments by the doctors attached to the city institutions. The pride of the snakes is an eighteen-foot python, which still lives.

The rattlesnakes until a few days ago occupied a cage next to that of the boa. It was then decided to remove them, but they objected furiously to being changed, and as they were drawn out one by one the others darted about the cage furiously striking at the iron bars separating them from the boa's quarters, and in places tearing down the wire netting between them.

Afterward it was decided to move the boa. He, too, objected in the same manner, lashing about the cage and biting the same bars. Monday he was sick, and yesterday morning he was found dead. It is believed that he had absorbed into his system some of the venom which the rattlers had left on the iron.

Complain of Aliens in Park Bands.

The Dominant Society, a musical organization, with headquarters in Astor Court, recently sent to the Mayor a complaint that many of the musicians employed in the bands playing in the parks were aliens. The communication was referred to the Park Department, and yesterday Acting Mayor Guggenheimer received a letter from Secretary Willis Holly stating that the department had received many similar complaints, but that as all of them were of an anonymous character, and made only general charges, nothing had been done.

BISSERT TO BE ARRAIGNED.

Capt. Diamond's Wardman Will Know His Sentence To-day—District Attorney Philbin's Attitude.

Detective George Bissert of Capt. Diamond's precinct, who was convicted last Thursday of accepting a $550 bribe from a Stuyvesant Street disorderly house keeper, will be arraigned for sentence before Recorder Goff, in General Sessions, to-day. The maximum penalty for the crime of which Bissert is convicted is ten years' imprisonment or a fine of $500, or both.

Bissert's lawyers will apply to some Supreme Court Justice immediately after the sentence is pronounced for a certificate of reasonable doubt, which will act as a stay of sentence and will make possible the admission of the convicted detective to bail pending an appeal to a higher court. It had not been decided by Bissert's counsel last night before which Justice the motion would be made.

Since Bissert's conviction District Attorney Philbin has received a large number of letters from citizens all over the city, making complaints against the existence in their neighborhoods of disorderly resorts of various characters. The District Attorney has in each case transmitted the complaints to Police Commissioner Murphy, with a request that the latter take action. Commissioner Murphy in each case has assigned two of his officers to make an investigation.

The reports of these officers in almost every instance, according to Mr. Philbin, have been that they could find no violation of the law. Mr. Philbin has, however, made independent investigations of his own, and his men have not always agreed with the Commissioner's men as to the violations of law. This fact, when it became known yesterday in the Criminal Courts Building, upon Mr. Philbin's authority, was taken by many to mean that there was more trouble in store for certain Captains and some embarrassment in prospect for other officials who have heretofore escaped.

The District Attorney said yesterday that if disorderly houses existed in any Captain's precinct at the time of complaints, or if they continued to exist, the Captain, and after him the Inspector, were responsible for the prolonged existence of the resort.

"No resort can be run without the Captain's knowledge," said he, "and the formal report of a subordinate that no illegal resort exists at the place complained of does not remove the responsibility of the Captain. He may be indicted under such circumstances for neglect of duty."

Mr. Philbin denied that he had said that the case of Capt. Diamond would be presented to the Grand Jury to-morrow, or that he had ever said that the case would be presented at all. It is believed by those in a position to know that the District Attorney, although having indisputable evidence against certain officers, is going to proceed cautiously in the matter, and be absolutely certain of the validity and weight of his evidence before instituting proceedings.

POLICE FORCE TRANSFERS.

Commissioner Murphy Springs a Surprise on the Headquarters Squad.

Much surprise was occasioned among the members of the Headquarters Squad yesterday afternoon when it was announced by Police Commissioner Murphy that he had transferred nine members of the squad to patrol duty in various precincts.

The members transferred had been doing detective duty with the pay and rank of patrolmen. They are Alexander Chandler, to the Oak Street Station; John Collins, to West Thirty-seventh Street; Samuel B. Davis, to West Thirty-seventh Street; Charles Grave, to the Union Market Station; William H. Dunn, to Eldridge Street Station; John J. Herlihy, a brother of Capt. Herlihy, to East Twenty-second Street; John M. Milmore, to Mercer Street; Louis Pollock, to West Twentieth Street, and Theodore F. Snyder, to West Twentieth Street. The transfers will go into effect this morning at 8 o'clock.

It is said that recently a law was passed by the Legislature which the men believe provides that on and after Jan. 1 they will be entitled to full pay as Detective Sergeants, and with that in view they have already, it is said, entered suit in the Supreme Court to be recognized as such.

When Commissioner Murphy was asked concerning the transfers, he said that he believed the men would do better work on patrol duty. The Commissioner also said that the three-platoon system would go into effect either Thursday or Friday of this week.

Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau will leave this morning on his vacation of twenty days, which he will pass at Asbury Park. During his absence Detective Sergeant Dennis Grady will be in command of the bureau.

DETECTIVE MULCARE'S CASE.

Coroner Investigating Killing of John Bulkley—Prisoner Seemed Dazed.

Detective William J. Mulcare, who shot and killed John Bulkley on the night of July 31 last at Charles and West Streets, was arraigned before the Coroner yesterday, having been brought from St. Vincent's Hospital by Police Captain Maartens of the Charles Street Station in a carriage. He was carried into the Coroner's office, after declaring that he could not walk.

During the proceedings he manifested no interest in his surroundings, and acted like a man dazed or half asleep. His face was pale and his broken nose was evident to all observers. He talked little, and sat with his head slightly bowed and his feet stretched out in front of him. The policemen espousing his cause declare that this condition was the result of a beating he received at the hands of the man he killed.

Capt. Maartens made the complaint against Mulcare. He said that Mulcare admitted to him that he had fired the fatal shot. He described Mulcare's battered appearance. With Assistant District Attorney Garvan's consent, the inquest went over until Friday.

DIAMONDS IN THE STEERAGE.

Gems Valued at $1,500 in a Philadelphia Man's Possession.

At the Public Stores awaiting official appraisal is a lot of diamonds valued at about $1,500 by their importer, who came in on the steamship Teutonic as a steerage passenger. The jewels were found by C. J. Mahony, an examiner connected with the Appraiser's office at Ellis Island. As steerage passengers make no declaration as to dutiable goods in their baggage, there was no seizure.

The passenger who came over in the steerage class despite the fact that he carried $1,500 worth of diamonds in an envelope in one of his coat pockets, was R. Levinson of Philadelphia. He submitted his invoices.

IT WAS A ROUGH WEATHER FLAG.

Janitor Tells Why Tattered Bunting Has Been Floating from Schoolhouse.

People who have had occasion to pass what is now one of the oldest school buildings in the city, the public school at the corner of Grove and Hudson Streets, have noticed with wonder for several days past a tattered flag that hung in front of the building. In size it was very small, and its surface plainly showed the effects of time and weather.

Inquiries were made yesterday why the Board of Education permitted such an emblem of patriotism to tickle the fleeting breeze.

"Why," exclaimed the janitor of the building, "that's the storm flag. By law every day that we have school here we have to fly an American flag. But the flag we show on fine days is far too delicate to be out in the wet. It's a large one, ten by twenty feet, and so we keep this small one for bad weather use. It's smaller and not as likely to tear, and it's been used to wettings. It's been here these two years now. It looked like rain this morning, and so I put it up as a precaution."

Successor of George E. Best Named.

John Quinn of the Seventeenth Assembly District was yesterday appointed a Deputy Commissioner for the Borough of the Bronx of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, to fill the vacancy caused by the selection of George E. Best as Deputy Commissioner of Charities. Mr. Quinn was a member of the Assembly in 1883; he served in the Board of Aldermen in 1885-6-7, and in 1888 was elected to Congress, serving one term. He is a builder.

LONG FIGHT OVER A NOTE

The Indorser's Name Illegibly Written Causes Complications.

Dr. Ira Van Gieson Becomes "Warren Gieson"—Bank of the Metropolis the Defendant.

A suit over a note which is said by lawyers to be without precedent has been brought by R. S. Howard, a traveling salesman of this city, against the Bank of the Metropolis. Nominally the suit is for $5,000 damages. The case in another phase has been tried with another defendant, but was thrown out because of an error that did not permit the question at issue to be passed upon.

The history of the case is this: On Jan. 5, 1898, Mr. Howard, the plaintiff, accepted a note from W. B. Starbird, then of the Starbird Manufacturing Company of 1,133 Broadway, for value received to the amount of $1,650. The plaintiff says that he was advised that the maker of the note was financially unsound. Consequently he demanded that it be indorsed. Dr. Ira Van Gieson of 1 Madison Avenue became its indorser.

The plaintiff then deposited the note in the Bank of the Metropolis. He told the officers of the bank, he says, that he was going on a Western trip. He was informed then that the maker of the note would in all probability be unable to meet it and the indorser must be depended upon for its liquidation. The plaintiff says that he left his Western address at the bank, together with a card upon which was plainly written the name of the indorser, Dr. Van Gieson, with the address, 1 Madison Avenue.

Mr. Howard left town for a number of months. Upon his return he found that the note had gone to protest. When in the city Mr. Howard lives at the Knickerbocker Club. There in the mail awaiting him he found a notice of protest, together with a similar notice addressed to "Warren Gieson," in his care. The bank officials had read the name of the indorser, Dr. Van Gieson, "Warren Gieson." Payment was demanded of Dr. Van Gieson, and it was refused. Mr. Howard was in the meantime held responsible for the money advanced on the note by the bank.

Mr. Howard at once began suit against Dr. Van Gieson for the amount of the note. The case came up in the Supreme Court and the jury gave a verdict for Mr. Howard. Justice Chase at once set this verdict aside on the ground that Dr. Van Gieson had not received proper notice of the protesting of the note, since the bank had read his name "Warren Gieson."

Mr. Howard at once took an appeal against the decision to the Appellate Division. There the order of Justice Chase setting aside the verdict was sustained. Then the case was again appealed. It came to trial this time before Justice Gildersleeve. The jury found a verdict in favor of Mr. Howard. This, upon appeal, came before Justice Truax. On this trial of the case Justice Truax reversed the finding, holding that sufficient notice of the protesting of the note had not been given to Dr. Van Gieson.

In giving their decisions several of the Justices before whom the case had been tried had said that in the event of failure to hold Dr. Van Gieson responsible, the question of the responsibility of the bank would have to be determined, Mr. Howard at once, through his attorney, William B. Ellison, had papers prepared in which the case as stated above is set out, for the purposes of a suit against the bank. The main evidence relied upon in this new case against the bank is the card which Mr. Howard alleges he left with the bank officers when he went out of town on his Western trip. On this the name of Dr. Ira Van Gieson is clearly written. The note which was indorsed by the doctor is submitted in evidence. The name is not clearly written and has been declared by members of one of the juries that handled the case to be plainly "Warren Gieson." The summons and complaint have been served and the defendants have filed an answer. The case has been put down for the October term of court.

In his complaint the plaintiff states that the costs in the suits to date have been $178, and that over her expenses of counsel, &c., have been $1,250, nearly approximating the face value of the note. In view of this fact he asks damages in the sum of $5,000.

PUGILIST KILLS PUGILIST.

Louis Josephs Fatally Shot by Charles Auerbach After a Fight in Hamilton Fish Park.

Louis Josephs, twenty-three years old, of 374 East Houston Street, a pugilist, was shot and killed in front of the Café Europe, at 303 East Houston Street, at 11:30 o'clock Monday night by Charles Auerbach, twenty years old, another pugilist, who lives at 315 East Third Street. The pair had appeared from time to time at the Glenwood, Pelican, and Pastime Athletic Clubs in minor bouts, and a bitter rivalry existed between them.

They met early Monday night in Hamilton Fish Park, in East Houston Street, where Josephs was punching a bag before a number of his friends. Auerbach came up and watched the performance, and, it is said, Josephs suddenly passed the bag and hit him in the face, knocking him down.

They had a fight then, and Auerbach was worsted. He left, saying he was going to the Union Market Police Station, near by, to have the others driven from the park. He did not go into the station house, however. A few minutes later Josephs started to go home. As he passed the saloon with his friends, Auerbach leaped from the shadow of an adjoining doorway and fired at him. The bullet went into Josephs's mouth and came out of the back of his neck.

Josephs's friends helped the wounded man a short distance, when he clutched the railing before a synagogue and stood still. Just before an ambulance arrived Josephs sank to the sidewalk dead. His companions were locked up as witnesses.

Auerbach, who is said to have made a full confession, was held by Magistrate Cornell in the Essex Market Court yesterday to await the action of the Coroner.

TROUBLES OF THE LEDERERS.

Theatrical Manager's Suit for Possession of the Boy Maitland.

Justice Rich, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday heard argument on the return of a writ of habeas corpus taken out by George W. Lederer, the theatrical manager, directing his wife, Adele R. Lederer, to produce in court their five-year-old son, Maitland Lederer. A traverse to the writ of habeas corpus was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office, and counsel for Mr. Lederer asked that a referee be appointed to hear and report as to who shall have the custody of the child.

Lawyer Baldwin, for Mrs. Lederer, opposed the application. There was now pending in the Supreme Court, Manhattan, he said, a suit for a separation, brought by Mrs. Lederer against her husband, alleging cruel treatment. Mr. Baldwin said that while that suit was pending the present action should not be postponed. He was willing to go into the matter of the custody of the child at once.

Justice Rich said that he would be unable to go into the question until the last week in August. He was inclined to grant the motion of counsel for Mr. Lederer for the appointment of a referee, but would take the papers and for the present reserve his decision. The boy, Maitland, is at present nominally in the custody of counsel for Mrs. Lederer.

A DIMINUTIVE CITY DWELLING.

It Will Be Four Stories High, but on a Site Only 18 Feet by 27.

What will probably be one of the smallest private dwellings in this city will be erected on the south side of Nineteenth Street, just east of Irving Place. When the southeast corner of those streets, a plot 27 feet by 107, was improved recently with a seven-story apartment house, there remained at the rear, on Nineteenth Street, a small lot of only 18 feet frontage and 27 feet deep.

The owner, James H. Faye, had hardly hoped that it would ever be possible to utilize the lot, but, much to his surprise, a purchaser has been found who will put up on the little piece of land a four-story American basement dwelling. The name of the purchaser could not be learned yesterday, but he is a client of Albert B. Ashforth, the broker, by whom the sale was effected.

The point of this negligee shirt story comes after the $ mark.

$0.85.

To-day's price for the $1.50, $2 and $2.50 kind.

Attached and detached cuffs.

During August stores close at 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

PREPARING TO FIGHT GARBAGE CONTRACT

Competitors of Sanitary Utilization Company Will Enter Protest.

If Injunction Is Ineffectual They Will Ask Grand Jury for Indictments for Conspiracy.

Developments yesterday indicated a possibility that the contract entered into between the city and the New York Sanitary Utilization Company for the disposal of the garbage of the Borough of Manhattan might be declared void. The corporations opposing the Sanitary Utilization Company understand that their bids were many thousands of dollars lower than the one accepted, and are prepared to put up a stiff fight to secure the annulment of the contract.

The competitors of the Sanitary Utilization Company believe the city has a saving clause in the resolution offered by Corporation Counsel Whalen, and adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which reads as follows:

Whereas, It is stated by the Vice President and counsel of the New York Sanitary Utilization Company that the city may acquire possession of its plant by arbitration under the existing contract, which expires on Aug. 1, 1901, within three months from that date, as set forth in that contract, notwithstanding that a contract has been awarded this day for a new term of five years, and that the company hereby waives all claim for good-will and profits under the new contract by reason of the taking of the property under the terms of the old contract, taken by the city; therefore, be it

Resolved, That proceedings be instituted at once, as provided by the terms of the existing contract, for the purpose of putting the city in ownership and possession of the plant of the New York Sanitary Utilization Company.

The contract was not signed by all of the officials, but it is alleged that sufficient signatures were secured to make it binding.

The understanding is that Street-Cleaning Commissioner P. E. Nagle directed his deputy, Gibson, over the telephone to act for him and sign the document. It is said that Mr. Gibson did so and that the officers of the New York Sanitary Utilization Company did likewise. It is claimed, therefore, that the injunction is not operative against them for the reason that, having signed the contract before the injunction was served, they cannot be restrained from doing something they had already done.

The hearing on the injunction will take place this morning in the Supreme Court.

The opponents of the present contract have prepared a line of action in case the injunction restraining the city from consummating the contract is ineffective. They will first go to the Grand Jury and ask the indictment of certain persons on charges of conspiracy, collusion, and fraud with the intent of robbing the city. Next they will go before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and after presenting the facts will argue that if the board had the right to make the contract it also has the power to rescind it.

George J. Kraus, representing Z. F. Magill & Co., one of the unsuccessful bidders for the garbage contract and whose bid was more than $100,000 less than that of the New York Sanitary Utilization Company, yesterday filed with Controller Coler copies of the plans and specifications for garbage crematories to be erected on Riker's Island or near the Erie Basin. The estimated cost is $700,000, and they would have a capacity to dispose daily of 1,600 tons of garbage.

SAY CONTRACTS ARE TOO HIGH.

Prices Paid by Street Cleaning Department for Unloading to be Looked Into.

District Attorney Philbin yesterday received a delegation from the Central Federated Union, who formally requested an investigation of the letting of contracts by Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle. The committee was composed of James Keyes, James Beggs, and James Daly.

The Licensed Masters and Pilots' Association of the Port of New York, at a meeting last Sunday, had presented a set of resolutions demanding that the District Attorney be requested to investigate certain contracts let by Commissioner Nagle to John D. Daily for unloading scows of ashes and sweepings at Jersey City and Newtown Creek. The resolutions declare that Daily receives $75, $85, and $95 per scow for this work, whereas scows might be unloaded at sea for $55.

The contract of the department with George W. Hyatt the association also desires looked into. Under the provisions of this contract it was alleged that $165 and $175 are paid the contractor for unloading at Elizabethport, N. J., where, it was further contended, the loads were sold for a good price. The unloading, it was declared, cost only $55.

District Attorney Philbin received the complaints of the union, and said that the matter would be fully investigated, and that if the developments warranted, an investigation of the entire Street Cleaning Department might be made.

GEORGE H. PELL INDICTED.

Notorious Bank Wrecker to Stand Trial for Larceny of Paper Company Stock.

George H. Pell, bank wrecker and ex-convict, was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday for grand larceny in the first degree. Pell was arrested in January last at the instance of Theodore F. Sharpe, a note broker, of 67 Liberty Street, who charged him with the larceny of 100 shares of International Paper Company stock.

Sharpe alleged that the stock was the property of the United States Security Company, and that the latter company had placed it in his hands as collateral for a loan of $4,500, which Sharpe was to negotiate. Sharpe negotiated the loan through Pell. Pell, on Jan. 31, 1900, gave Sharpe $4,500, and Sharpe alleges that he afterwards learned that Pell had sold the stock for $4,900, through W. L. Quinlan & Co., stock brokers.

When the United States Security Company wished to take up their note, presenting a certified check for the amount, Sharpe was unable to obtain the stock from Pell. Sharpe consequently caused his arrest. The case has been in the District Attorney's office since January.

Pell, who comes of a respected family, became notorious through the wrecking of the Lenox Hill and Sixth National Banks and the crippling of the Equitable Bank in 1890. For his part in the latter transaction he was sentenced to seven years and six months' imprisonment in State prison. He was subsequently pardoned.

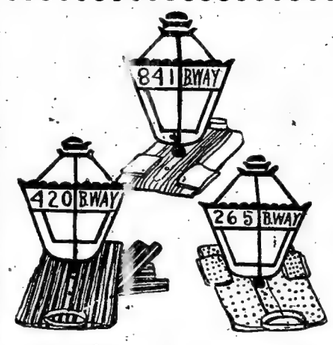

A Shirt Chance.

Fine Madras Negligee Shirts with detached cuffs; former prices $1.50, $2 & $2.50—not a job lot or broken sizes, but regular stock, to close the season.

95 cents.

Good to hold as an investment for next summer—will pay more than 100 per cent., to say nothing of what you will get out of it this year—hot weather isn't over.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

SWINDLED ON A LARGE SCALE.

Hoboken "Company" Dealt Only in Carload Lots of Lumber and Grain, and Failed to Pay for Them.

For several days past complaints have been reaching the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, at 66 Broadway, that a coal and ice company doing business in Hoboken, N. J., had been ordering large consignments of lumber, potatoes, grain, and hay, and that the shippers had sent them to the company, but had not received any compensation therefor.

The company named is the "Greenville Coal and Ice Company," with an office at 59 First Street, Hoboken.

The Lumber Dealers' Association at once began an investigation. When its detectives visited the alleged office of the concern in Hoboken they found that no one was there who had authority to open the mail. A single clerk and some unopened mail matter were all there was in evidence of the company's existence.

The investigation developed the fact that the company had been represented in Hoboken by three men, only one of whom was ever seen by the man who let them office room. It was also found that the company had been greatly underselling its competitors, taking any price it could get by the car for lumber, grain, hay, and potatoes.

The company, it was said, had experienced considerable difficulty sometimes in getting together enough money to pay the freight charges on some of the consignments it received, but once the cars were in the possession of the company they were sold quickly. All of the business was done by the carload, the staples being sold without unloading from the cars.

The Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association notified the postal authorities of what they had learned, with the result that all mail matter of the Greenville company was at once withheld. The railroads making shipments were similarly notified, with like results. This frightened the "company," and they disappeared at once. When a reporter called at the Hoboken address no one was found to represent the concern. The place is the real estate office of William Hersee.

"They've all gone," said Mr. Hersee, the owner of the place. "They didn't cheat me, anyway. They paid for their office space. None of them except a clerk would ever stay in the office. They would come in once or twice a day and get the mail, which was heavy. Then they'd disappear, and I would see them no more. When their mail was stopped by the Post Office people they skipped out."

B. F. Perry, Secretary of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, said:

"The operations of this company were on a very large scale. Their business was done entirely by the carload. They did not deal in any small lots. I believe, from what I have learned from the detectives, that there were three of them. We have no clew to their identity or their present whereabouts. The complaints cover a wide area. Not only have people in this part of the country been victimized, but people in other States have also been swindled. The association has taken up the matter in earnest, and will try to find the persons responsible for the swindle."

CAR AND TRUCK COLLISION.

Some Fifty Passengers Badly Shaken Up and Three Other Persons Seriously Injured.

About fifty passengers were badly shaken up and three persons seriously injured in a collision between a trolley car and a truck yesterday at Atlantic Avenue and Columbia Street, Brooklyn. Car No. 2,609 of the Seventh Avenue line, on its way to South Ferry, and crowded with passengers, descending the grade on Atlantic Avenue, ran into a truck owned by the Howard Childs Brewing Company.

Andrew O'Reilly of 311½ West Twenty-fourth Street, Manhattan, the driver of the truck, received a fracture of the left arm, severe contusions of the body and limbs, and also suffered from shock. Maurice Powers of 8 State Street, Brooklyn, his assistant, was badly cut about the body and limbs, while John St. Clair of 316 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, the motorman of the car, was also badly cut. The three were removed to the Long Island College Hospital.

DISPOSSESSED LAWYER HOUSED.

Augustus C. Fransioli's Law Books and Furniture Taken Off the Streets.

The law books, papers, and office furniture belonging to Augustus C. Fransioli, the lawyer, which were thrown into the street on a dispossess warrant in front of the building 75 Liberty Street, were still there yesterday morning. Two porters brought the lawyer's safe down and added it to the collection, which was large enough to fill a van, and includes a large law library, legal documents, and furniture.

Mr. Fransioli did not appear upon the scene until after 10 o'clock. He glanced over the property hastily, but to the porter's inquiry as to whether he should watch it made no reply. Mr. Fransioli denied that he was the father of Manager Fransioli of the Manhattan elevated railroad, but stated that he was his uncle.

Mr. Fransioli said that it was all nonsense about his not being able to pay rent. He had offered to settle in forty-eight hours, and had been refused the time, he declared. "No," he said, "I won't sue. Suits are long-drawn-out and troublesome things. The whole thing is a small piece of business."

The dispossess writ was obtained by G. A. Derschub, assistant agent for the building, in Justice Bolte's Second District Civil Court. Later in the day Mr. Fransioli took an office in the Morton Building, and his property was loaded into a van and taken there.

DELPIT DIVORCE CASE.

The Husband Does Not Appear in Court to Apply for the Custody of His Children.

Allen Caruthers, a lawyer, of 321 Broadway, attorney for the husband in the Canadian Delpit divorce case, yesterday refused to discuss the action of Mr. Taillefer of Taillefer & Herbert, in coming to this city from Montreal to obtain possession of the children of the union for the mother. He said late in the afternoon that he had not seen Mr. Taillefer, although he expected a visit from him when he reached the city.

He said, too, that Mr. Delpit was in New York, but he declined to say where he was stopping. He added that Mr. Delpit was establishing a legal residence at Baltimore, where he expects to bring an action for divorce against his wife, from whom he is already free, according to a Canadian ecclesiastical court, the findings of which have been confirmed at Rome.

According to Mr. Caruthers, Mr. Delpit has now been living in Baltimore for seven months, and when he has lived there a year will commence his action, irrespective of the action of the Canadian civil courts, which have so far decided that the Church had no right to void the civil contract of marriage. He said he could not understand what legal action Mr. Taillefer could institute in this city, as one of the children is said to be in Philadelphia and another in France.

THE WAR ON MOSQUITOES

Dr. Doty Captures a Real Malarial Anopheles at Concord, S. I.

Meadows and Marshes Are Being Flooded with Petroleum—Protests from Some of the Residents.

"We have caught the anopheles, the malaria-spreading mosquito, red-handed," said Dr. Alvah H. Doty, the health officer of this port, with enthusiasm, last night. "It has been an important day on that account. Hitherto we have had the mature and larval anopheles in the minority, with specimens of the culicidae, but not in circumstances that associate it directly with malaria.

"But he has been caught in the act, so to speak, in a house where there are malaria-stricken people. We are going to get more of them. We are getting to the scientific end of the mosquito question, and shall soon be able to logically and scientifically establish the relations between malaria, the anopheles, and the breeding grounds of the insect in the Concord Basin. Dissection of the anopheles should give us the plasmodium of malaria, its bacillus. We shall bring the dissected insect home to cases of the disease, and blood from the sufferers will again furnish the plasmodium, and it will be readily established that anopheles are bred at the doorsteps of the patients.

"Our acquisition came about in this way. Large test tubes with cotton stoppers were distributed in the houses about the pools and sloughs at Concord, with the request that mosquitoes caught in the houses be imprisoned in the tubes, which would be sent for by me. We got a great many mosquitoes of the various kinds in this way, but none directly associated with malarial cases, and certainly no anopheles. But one of the tubes was left with a family—I have promised not to name it—in which there are several cases of malaria of unusual severity. To-day I received at this house a tube which contained five mosquitoes, four of which were unmistakably anopheles, and females at that. The male anopheles does no mischief.

"It is true that the insects were dead, not having been properly caught between soft wads of cotton, but there they are, and they are going to Washington. I have laid plans which will result in our getting plenty of live anopheles directly associated with cases of malaria. These will furnish valuable material for dissection and establish the scientific end of the question beyond peradventure. They will be witnesses for the prosecution that will secure conviction.

"We dosed three ponds and one marshy pocket to-day, cleaning up along Pierce Street to the trolley road and thoroughly dosing a very large tract of water and weedy and bushy marsh just west of the railroad track and Grasmere Lake. My staff was the same as on Monday, only I had two mowers instead of one. Success depends greatly on the cutting down of weeds and brush on the borders of mosquito-breeding water or mires. It is all very well to use Lima oil on water and mire, but the borders of the breeding places must be laid waste.

"I have no doubt of success in what I have undertaken. I shall have done with the mechanical end of it not later than Thursday, and to-morrow I shall treat with oil the worst place that exists at Concord. It is south of De Kalb Street, and about 500 feet from the railroad track.

"But I fear the result of success. I mean that it may encourage apathy. People and authorities may say 'Why, the oil did it; what's the use of bothering with anything else?' That's just where the danger comes in. I believe that we can practically get rid of mosquitoes on Staten Island, but we've got to keep at it. Citizens, officials, everybody must take a hand. It will not do to rest easy because a pinhead spot on the Island has had its conditions improved. Every spot should be attacked. Weeds and brush which shelter mosquitoes should be cut down, their breeding places should be filled in or drained, private interests should be active, selfish interests should be stimulated. If every one lent a hand, I believe that Staten Island would profit greatly.

"It is certain that business and real estate interests suffer by the existence of malarial conditions, and that they would prosper if such conditions did not exist. I am but an ex-officio member of the Board of Health of the City of New York, but I have reason to believe that President Sexton is ready to do anything to improve the situation here, and that he will go as far as he can as an official after I have demonstrated that scientific methods avail.

"The weather to-day has been unfavorable for the carrying out of part of my programme, and the mosquitoes are not likely to be out in force to-night. They will swarm again, however, with the return of higher temperature and fine weather. Chief Engineer Skinner of Quarantine was among the houses in the Concord basin last night, and the people marveled that there was such an abatement of the pest. The policemen of the Sanitary Squad had by to-night served about forty orders on householders to clean cesspools and comply with the law in other respects, and I am confident that in a few days a different condition of affairs will be found at Concord. Work goes on at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning."

Residents of the Concord district are about divided in regard to the dosing of the pools and sloughs. About 2,000 geese and ducks and their young are kept in the neighborhood and frequented the pools that were dosed. Yesterday not a bird would go near any of the places treated with petroleum. Those who own water fowl and have malaria in their houses say little; those owners who have no malaria in their families are up in arms and talk of lawsuits; those who suffer from "the chills" and have neither geese nor ducks applaud Dr. Doty. The most active of his enemies is a woman, who owns a large flock of geese. She insisted yesterday that several of them are dying through getting the oil on their bodies, although she had passed the night in "scrubbing" them.

The specimens of anopheles secured yesterday by Dr. Doty have features of great interest. The ordinary mosquitoes, culicidae, have a long proboscis; their "business" end, and two short, crescent-shaped antennae. Their wings are what is known as hyaline, and not mottled. The anopheles has a proboscis, and almost parallel to it, and of nearly equal length, are two straight antennae. The wings are mottled on the edges.

Coney Island May Have a Park.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer and Controller Coler will go to Coney Island this afternoon to examine property there owned by the city. This includes about seventy acres on the water front. Mr. Coler believes in improving this land and transforming it into a public park. It is believed that the outlay to do this will be inconsiderable. Mr. Guggenheimer is said to also favor the idea.

Mr. WM. LUSK, St. John, Auglaize Co., Ohio, writes:

Some years since A DARK PURPLE SPOT came on one of my cheeks, which pained me badly. Doctors gave me to understand that it was Cancer. Having heard JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, the Blood Purifier, highly spoken of, I began using it as directed in Jayne's Medical Almanac, following also the treatment there recommended, with the result that I eventually became sound and well.

BRONCHITIS is curable with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

O'Neill's

To-Day, Wednesday, Special Sale of Shirtwaists and Skirts.

A special lot of Women's White Lawn Waists in all the newest shapes, values up to 6.00;

1.98 Each.

Women's Walking Skirts in Black Cheviots, neatly stitched, values up to 7.50; marked for this sale

3.98 Each.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Reduced Luxuries for Warm Days or Cool Days.

Luxurious, all-the-year-round lounging furniture in finest of cool materials. Enameled reed—brilliant Oriental tints interwoven with the natural strands. All made to fit one's back—and pocketbook.

2 & 3 PC. SUITES.

	were.	now.
Green & Natural,	$52.00	$35.00
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Fair and warmer; fresh west to northwest winds.

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WARSHIP SENT TO THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA

Gunboat Machias Ordered to Protect American Interests.

Washington Officials Doubt, However, that Marines Will Be Landed on Account of Venezuelan-Colombian Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—An order was issued by Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett to-day for the gunboat Machias, now at the Boston Navy Yard, to proceed without delay to Hampton Roads and there to prepare for departure to Colon, near the eastern terminus of the Panama Railroad.

At the Navy Department it is explained that this movement has been ordered with a view of having the Machias take observations in the vicinity of the isthmus. In announcing the action of the department, it was officially stated that "it is deemed needful that a United States war vessel be in that vicinity at this time."

The order to the Machias followed a conference held at the Navy Department between Acting Secretary of State Adee and Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett. Mr. Adee had the dispatch received from Consul Gudger last night, stating that the revolutionists had held up a train for an hour at Matachin, on the line of the railroad across the isthmus, and only about fifteen miles from Panama City.

While this was not regarded as threatening an interruption of traffic, or giving any ground for intervention by the United States, yet it was deemed advisable by the officials that one of our ships should be in the neighborhood in order that suitable observations could be made and steps taken to meet any serious emergency that might arise. For the present officials do not believe there will be any need of landing marines.

The commander of the Machias, Lieut. Commander Nathan Sargent, is regarded as an officer of tact and ability, and besides this he has had recent experience in West Indian waters, having been in command of the Scorpion when she made her recent trip to La Guayra to keep watch over American interests in Venezuela. The Machias is a gunboat of 1,177 tons' displacement, with twin screws and good steam capacity. She has eight four-inch guns in her main battery, six rapid-fire, and one automatic gun. Her run to the isthmus depends somewhat on the length of her stay at Hampton Roads, but it is believed she will be ready to proceed with little or no delay, in which case the trip will take about ten days or two weeks.

Nothing official has been received confirming President Castro's view that the Venezeulan rebellion is a Colombian invasion, but a proclamation from the rebel leader was published some days ago, in which he declares that a restoration of "Great Colombia," or, in other words, a consolidation of Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador must take place. The United States cannot interfere in the Colombian rebellion except to keep traffic open on the isthmus, and then only in case the Colombian Government requests it. It is Colombia, and not the United States, which has guaranteed the open isthmus. But, in return, the United States has guaranteed the neutrality of the isthmus and the sovereignty of the Colombian Government there. The moment these are threatened the United States can and will interfere.

War between Colombia and Venezuela will undoubtedly mean trouble on the isthmus, and interference by the United States there would necessarily be in the interests of Colombia rather than Venezuela, since it is to Colombia that we have bound ourselves to preserve sovereignty.

The positon of the United States as to maintaining free traffic across the isthmus of Panama was fully defined in 1885, when extensive raval operations were carried on there. An outbreak somewhat similar to the present one occurred early in the year, and the insurgents captured Panama and burned Aspinwall. When traffic became effectually blocked, the United States determined to act. The North Atlantic Squadron, under Rear Admiral Jouett, was sent to the isthmus. At the same time the Navy Department sent an expeditionary force from New York, consisting of 750 seamen and marines, commanded by Commander B. H. McCalla, and including three Gatling guns and three three-inch rifled guns.

Admiral Jouett arrived at the isthmus April 10, and at once landed marines and issued orders to open transit across the isthmus. Two armored cars, fitted with howitzers, Gatling and Hotchkiss guns, were sent over the line, clearing the way and breaking the entire transit. Garrisons of marines were placed at Aspinwall and Matachin, the latter place being where the revolutionists have now held up a train, according to Consul Gudger's dispatch.

Commander McCalla's expedition established headquarters at Panama. Here the revolutionary leader Aizpuru was in full control and was erecting barricades, expecting a battle with the Colombian Army. Commander McCalla acted energetically, and, gathering his full force, occupied Panama on April 24, arrested Aizpuru and the other leaders, and held them prisoners until an agreement was signed that fighting should not take place within the city. Three days later the Colombian Army arrived, and at a conference between the Government Generals, Aizpuru, and Admiral Jouett, the insurgents capitulated. All of the United States forces were then withdrawn, and were back in New York on May 16.

The Secretary of the Navy, in reporting the incident, pointed out that the action of the navy was carefully confined to enforcing treaty stipulations for free transit across the isthmus, and that our interference ceased the moment this object had been accomplished. President Cleveland's message to Congress, and the correspondence of Secretary Bayard also made clear that the sole purpose of the United States in employing force was to fulfill its guarantee under the treaty of 1846 to keep the transit open across the isthmus.

The present trouble on the isthmus is far less formidable than that of 1885, but the procedure is made clear in case the insurgents obstruct traffic. There is no present purpose of sending a ship down from the Pacific side.

An interesting feature in connection of the voyage of Gen. Uribe Uribe, the Colombian revolutionist, is brought out in advices received at the Colombian Legation here. Earlier reports of the General's trip contained the statement that he had made the voyage from La Guayra to Maracaibo in a Venezuelan gunboat, thus inferentially implicating the Government of the latter country in giving assistance to his movements against Colombia.

It is shown that, as a matter of fact, the trip between the two places named actually was made in a merchant vessel which subsequently was purchased by the Venezuelan Government and converted into a gunboat. The officials regard this development as significant, as it disposes of what otherwise might have been regarded as an unfriendly act on the part of Venezuela in facilitating the revolutionary movement against Colombia.

WEST POINT MAN ELECTED.

Graduate of the Academy Chosen President of the State of Aragua, Venezuela.

Francisco L. Alcantara, a graduate of the United States Military Academy, has just been elected President of the State of Aragua, Venezuela. Young Alcantara, whose father was President of the same State some years ago and later President of the republic, was graduated from West Point four years ago. He was a special cadet, admitted by President Cleveland on the request of the late President Raimundo Anduezo Palacio.

At the end of his course at West Point, Alcantara returned to his native country, where he was immediately appointed by the Government as Colonel of an artillery regiment. Since then he has fought on the Government side in one of the country's insurrections, where his American military schooling stood him in good stead. For the ability he displayed on that occasion Col. Alcantara was made a General.

His political advancement has also been rapid, and although he is only twenty-seven years old, he has been elected to the Presidency of one of the most important States in Venezuela. He is, in fact, the youngest man occupying such a high office. Gen. Alcantara is a favorite of Venezuela's President, Joaquin Castro. He is a cousin of Col. E. Gonzales Esteves, Venezuelan Consul General in this city.

CONDITIONS IN HAWAII.

Observations of W. F. MacLennan, Who Went to Honolulu as Agent of the Treasury Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—W. F. MacLennan, Chief of the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants of the Treasury Department, has just returned from Honolulu, where he served as agent of the Treasury in paying $4,000,000 of Hawaiian debt assumed by the United States as one of the obligations incurred by annexation. All the outstanding bonds were paid except those representing $32,000, which have not yet been presented. Nearly $1,000,000 was held in San Francisco, and about $1,125,000 in Hawaii.

Mr. MacLennan says that of the $765,000 in postal savings bank deposits not a cent could be found when the time came for the republic to restore the savings, and the United States made them good. The fund was expended in one form or another as part of the general fund of the republic, and annexation took place before provision could be made for redeeming the obligations to depositors. The receipts and expenditures were accounted for, but when the affairs of the bank were examined there was no available cash discovered.

Mr. MacLennan is a calm observer, and some of his comments on conditions in the islands are interesting because stated without evidence of excitement or partiality. He says the United States will have to spend a great deal of money before Hawaii will be fully Americanized, but that there is everything to lead to the belief that we shall get back equal benefit. A cable is regarded as a pressing business need.

The condition of the finance was, so far as Mr. MacLennan could ascertain, admirable. There seems to be an abundance of money. Prices are good, labor is in great demand, and the general outlook is satisfactory.

With sugar raising paying as high as 80 per cent. and rarely less than 20 per cent., this industry so occupies the people that they do not raise their own vegetables. Almost everything that is used upon the Hawaiian dining table comes from the United States. About the only fruit raised is pineapples.

DOG SAVED HIS LIFE.

When an Asbury Park Man Was Being Carried Out to Sea, a Newfoundland Towed Him Ashore.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 7.—A big Newfoundland dog belonging to W. F. Smith of Brooklyn, proprietor of the Sheldon House, in Ocean Grove, saved the life of John Mannering, an employe of the hotel, last night. Mannering, after working hours, went down to the beach for a swim. He took the dog, Otto, with him. Because of the storm there was a high surf running, so there were no other bathers and very few persons out. The few near the beach had been drawn there by the beauty of the waves as they dashed toward the strand.

Mannering was soon helpless in the surf, and was being carried out when he shouted for help. The dog was swimming close by and went to his aid. He got hold of Mannering and swam with him through the surf almost to the beach before men who ran to the aid relieved him of his burden. Mannering was thoroughly exhausted by his struggle with the waves and by the fact that in towing him the dog kept his head under water most of the time.

OBJECT TO ANARCHIST PLAY.

Protests in Paterson Against Portrayal of King Humbert's Assassination.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 7.—Whether the local group of Anarchists shall or shall not be allowed to produce a tragedy here on Sunday next is a question that is agitating Paterson. The city has been billed with posters by the Anarchists announcing that a four-act tragedy styled "The Assassination of King Humbert" will be produced at the Empire Theatre.

In the first act, it is said, the Anarchists will be represented as drawing lots to decide who shall go on the mission of murder. In the second act Bresci and the Anarchist who sailed with him will be shown on their way to Italy. In the third act the scene of the murder will be given and all the details of the assassination portrayed. The imprisonment of Bresci, and the alleged tortures to which he was subjected, ending with his suicide, comprise the fourth act.

Clergymen of every denomination are urging Chief of Police Greel not to allow the performance to be given. The posters read: "This city is the best in the United States. The police preserve order." Chief Greel refuses to say whether or not he will interfere in the matter.

Roasted to Death in Factory Fire.

LAUREL, Del., Aug. 7.—Emery W. Riggin, son of E. B. Riggin, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives of Delaware, was fatally burned in a fire that destroyed Riggin & Son's carriage factory, at Laurel, this morning. The fire was discovered soon after midnight by State Senator Moore. Young Riggin was probably the first to enter the building, and it is supposed he was stricken with an epileptic fit, to which he was subject, as he was found by the firemen lying between two coffins on the upper floor, roasted to a crisp. Loss on the factory is about $10,000; insured.

Londoner Left $1,250,000 to Charity.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Under the will of James Toleman of London, the sum of £250,000 is bequeathed to charity, and the executors have an absolutely free hand in its distribution.

Burnett's Vanilla is Pure.
Don't let your grocer work off a substitute.—Adv.

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IOWA REPUBLICAN TICKET

A. B. Cummins for Governor, with Herriott in Second Place.

Platform Upholds Protection, Reciprocity, and Expansion, and Advocates State Limitation of Corporate Power.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Aug. 7.—The Iowa Republican State Convention yesterday nominated this ticket for the coming State election:

Governor—A. B. CUMMINS of Des Moines.
Lieutenant Governor—JOHN HERRIOTT of Stuart.
Judge of the Supreme Court—S. M. WEAVER of Iowa Falls.
Railroad Commissioner—E. C. BROWN of Sheldon.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—R. C. BARRETT of Osage.

The Cummins men won their fight on the first ballot taken in the convention, and from that time to the finish there never was the slightest doubt of the ultimate result. The Steering Committee, who had decided to make their fight with Harriman as their candidate, had counted with confidence on organizing the convention, but failed utterly in the make-up of the regular organization. They had previously been knocked out on the report of the Credentials Committee.

Although Herriott and all his personal following denied up to the time the convention opened that he would take nothing on the ticket less than first place, there is no doubt now that the deal was fixed up with the Cummins men, although it took two ballots to name Herriott for Lieutenant Governor.

The platform adopted expresses gratification over the large majorities obtained by President McKinley's Administration in the elections last year, and congratulates the American people upon the "enjoyment of a state of prosperity that blesses every class and community." After approving in general the work of the Fifty-sixth Congress, the platform continues, in part, as follows:

We would emphasize our indorsement of its action in more firmly establishing our monetary system upon a gold basis, and in providing for civil government in Porto Rico and the Philippines, and for the relinquishment of our authority in Cuba. The policy of this Government toward these islands has followed inevitably upon our expulsion of the authority of Spain. It has been dictated by the conditions present; has been consistent with the spirit and within the provisions of the Constitution, and the paramount consideration has been to secure the lasting welfare of these people, whose fortunes and destinies have become in large degree dependent upon us. The fact that our authority there is the result of a war waged not for our aggrandizement, but in the name of humanity, must forever govern and inspire our relations to them.

We are earnestly opposed to all legislation designed to accomplish the disfranchisement of citizens upon lines of race, color, or station of life, and condemn the measures adopted by the Democratic Party in certain States to accomplish that end.

The policy of a protective tariff is indorsed and such changes therein are favored as from time to time become advisable "through the progress of our industries and their changing relations to the commerce of the world."

Reciprocity is indorsed as the natural complement of protection, and its development is urged as necessary to the realization of our highest commercial possibilities.

Regarding combinations of capital, the platform says:

We assert the sovereignty of the people over all corporations and aggregations of capital, and the right residing in the people to enforce such regulations, restrictions, or prohibitions upon corporate management as will protect the individual and society from abuse of the power which great combinations of capital wield. We favor such amendment of the inter-State commerce act as will more fully carry out its prohibition of discriminations in rate making, and any modification of the tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly.

Great pride is expressed in the record of the Iowa delegation in Congress, especially the selection, as Speaker, of Congressman Henderson, of Dubuque, and Dolliver are indorsed, and their re-election at the hands of the General Assembly to be chosen this Fall is heartily indorsed.

The administration of Gov. Shaw is declared to have reflected honor upon the State, and his discussion of great questions is declared to have placed him as a leader of National influence and renown.

Sketch of Mr. Cummins.

DES MOINES, Aug. 7.—A. B. Cummins of this city, who was nominated at the Republican State Convention, was born in Greene County, Penn., fifty-one years ago of Scotch-Irish parents. He worked through the common schools and the Waynesburg Academy, and when his school education was completed came West. In 1869 he located at Elkader, in Clayton County, Iowa, and there secured a clerkship in the Recorder's office. Some time later he engaged in carpentering, and then he was an express messenger.

In 1871 Cummins went to Indiana and was Deputy Surveyor of Allen County, soon becoming Division Engineer of the Cincinnati, Richmond, and Fort Wayne Railroad. At the age of twenty-three years, Cummins began the study of law, and in two years' time was admitted to the bar at Chicago. That city was his home until 1878, when he removed to Des Moines and formed a law partnership with J. C. Cummins. He was a member of the Twenty-second General Assembly of Iowa, and for four years was a member of the Republican National Committee.

Fusion in Nebraska Again.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 7.—Meetings were held to-night by the Democratic, Populist, and Free Silver Republican State Central Committees, and fusion of the three parties was practically agreed upon, all of the State Conventions being fixed for Sept. 17 at Lincoln. W. J. Bryan addressed the Democratic and Populist committees, and expressed himself strongly in favor of fusion.

BIDDING FOR YIDDISH ACTORS.

Glickman to Come Here with Blank Contracts and a Bank Book.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Managers of Jewish theatres in Chicago and New York are about to lock horns, and the prospects are bright for Yiddish actors in the coming season.

The actors are said to be holding out until the last minute, and have delayed singing contracts for the season, preferring to await the outcome of the managers' battle.

One by one the members of Glickman's company disappeared this year, and a few days ago Glickman discovered the state of affairs. It was decided to accept the challenge of the New York managers, and the battle will begin in earnest within a day or two. To-day Glickman made arrangements to leave for New York in the evening with a pocket filled with blank contracts and a bank book. He says he will not return to Chicago before he has captured every star.

GOVERNORS' EXPENSE VOUCHERS

Tennessee's Executive and His Staff Want $250 Each from Washington Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—When Washington celebrated the anniversary of the occupation of this city as the seat of Government, it was considered to be a desirable feature to have as many Governors of States present as possible, and an inducement offered was that the expenses of the Governors and their staffs should be met by the appropriation for the centennial observance.

Gov. McMillin of Tennessee who has been here arranging with Gov. Tyler of Virginia a State boundary agreement, appeared today at the Treasury Department with the vouchers for himself and each member of his staff for services performed at the centennial. Each member of the party expects to be reimbursed to the extent of $250.

NEGRO DIES AT THE STAKE.

Men of His Own Race Join Whites in Inflicting Punishment—Attacked the Wife of an Alabama Farmer.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 7.—With agonizing screams and his eyes bulging from his head, John Wesley Pennington, a negro, was burned at the stake this morning near Enterprise, Ala., before a crowd of 500 enraged citizens of Coffee County. The mob was composed of both whites and blacks, and though the suffering man pleaded for mercy and frantically endeavored to break the chains that tightly bound him, not a trace of sympathy was shown on the faces that peered at him through the flames. Pennington had made a brutal attack upon Mrs. J. C. Davis, wife of one of the most prominent farmers of Coffee County, and had confessed his guilt.

The crime was committed Tuesday afternoon while Mrs. Davis was gathering vegetables in her garden. Pennington choked the woman into insensibility and fled through the woods near by. As soon as she regained her senses, Mrs. Davis crawled to the house and told her husband what had happened. A large posse was quickly organized, and with bloodhounds chased the negro until early this morning, when he was captured in a swamp.

He was bound hand and foot and taken to the Davis home for identification. News of the crime had been spread for miles around Enterprise, and every farmer in the neighborhood had joined in the pursuit. When the posse arrived with Pennington this morning at least 500 persons were gathered near the Davis residence. A great shout went up when the prisoner appeared, but at a signal the men withdrew to the woods and quietly awaited the result of the meeting of Pennington and Mrs. Davis. Mrs. Davis recognized him, and the negro broke down and wept. He confessed and pleaded for mercy, but he was dragged from the house to the woods where the crowd had gathered.

Evidently expecting the confession, several citizens had already driven an iron pipe into the ground, and as the captors approached with Pennington both whites and blacks were piling brushwood around the stake. The negro saw what was being done, and with a scream of terror fell in a faint. He was quickly revived and dragged to the stake, while the crowd stood silently by. The frightened negro was limp, and had to be held up while the chains were fastened around his neck and body.

A match was applied to the pile, and with oil to feed upon, the tiny flame soon burst into a roaring fire. The terrified negro again pleaded for mercy in the most agonizing tones, and prayed to God that those around him might perish. He then called upon his Maker for forgiveness, and as the flames leaped up and encircled his neck, an unearthly shriek was heard, and the man's eyes almost bulged out of their sockets. By this time the fire had gained such headway that nothing could be seen except a wriggling motion in the circle of fire.

A silence followed, and in a few minutes the flames had subsided sufficiently to show that Pennington's head had fallen forward and hung limp over the iron chain. His body was quickly consumed, and nothing remained but a pile of ashes. The crowd then quietly dispersed.

FRANCE THREATENS TURKEY.

Report that a Squadron Is Waiting at Marseilles to Proceed to Turkish Waters.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The Marseilles correspondent of Le Journal reports that a French squadron is waiting for the signal to proceed to Turkish waters.

A high official of the Foreign Office yesterday explained the nature of the difficulty at Constantinople between the French Ambassador there, M. Constans, and the Turkish Government.

There are two matters pending between France and Turkey—the affair of the Quay Company and a number of claims of Frenchmen against the Porte, the total amount of which was fixed and payment promised long ago. M. Constans has been unable to obtain satisfaction in either matter, and in May he intimated that he would be forced to ask for his recall if the Turkish Government persisted in its procrastinating tactics.

The Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, came to Paris yesterday, went the same afternoon to Rambouillet, dined with President Loubet, spent the night at Rambouillet, and returned to Paris to-day. He will see the Turkish Ambassador at once.

The French Government is seriously considering the question of suspending Turkish bond quotations on the Paris Bourse.

The members of the Turkish Embassy maintain a diplomatic silence.

CAUSE OF DELAY AT PEKING.

Believed to be Difficulty of Adjusting the Tariff and Arranging for Military Co-operation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—It is the belief at the State Department that the delay in signing the protocol at Peking is due to the difficulty of adjusting the tariff on an ad valorem instead of a specific basis, and also in arranging the details for the co-operation of the military branch in restricting the importation of firearms.

The United States Government has received representations, made by Pacific Coast commercial bodies, saying that the proposed 5 per cent. duty on a gold basis will work serious hardship on American trade in flour going to the Orient.

CHICAGO ELEVATED FRANCHISE.

Corporation Counsel Throws Doubt on Rights of South Side Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Corporation Counsel Walker gave an opinion to-day to the Council Committee on Streets and Alleys South on the right of the South Side Elevated Railroad Company to operate the "Alley L" line under the franchises of the old South Side Rapid Transit Company.

Under the franchise ordinance Mr. Walker holds that the new company has not perfected a formal transfer of the franchises because it has not secured the consent of the City Council, as required in Section 16. He does not hold that the South Side Elevated Company is illegally operating the "L" road, for the reason that, in an ordinance passed by the City Council, providing for the elevation of the St. Charles Air Line Branch of the Illinois Central Road, there is what the courts may hold to be a recognition of the South Side Elevated Road as the success of the South Side Rapid Transit Company.

This he regards as a matter for the courts to pass on, so that the elevated company may either go into court and perfect its title by getting a decision upon this point or request the Council to issue an ordinance recognising the present company as the legal successor of the old one, to which the franchise was granted.

In a suit, brought by some of the protesting stockholders of the old company against the Trustees of the property under the mortgage, the Appellate Court held that the right to question the conveyance of the franchise did not lie with the old stockholders, although it might lie with the city.

Wide Vestibules on the Pennsylvania Railroad Trains.
All through trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad are equipped with improved wide vestibule cars.—Adv.

Enjoy Saturday Half-Holiday trip. Take Long Island Sound Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN to New Haven; return by rail same evening. Low rate. See Adv.—Adv.

FOUR YOUTHS LOST IN LONG ISLAND SOUND

They Were on a Yachting Cruise; Their Boat Found Adrift.

They Are Supposed to Have Perished During the Heavy Storm of Tuesday Night.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 7.—It is feared that four youths of this city were drowned from a small yacht in Long Island Sound during the storm of last night. Their boat was found partly a wreck this afternoon and no word has been received from them since. The party consisted of George Bourne, William Coffey, son of Rev. Dr. Coffey, rector of St. Paul's Church of East Chester; William Muller, and Louis Young, son of the editor of the Mount Vernon Republican. They started in Bourne's yacht, a cabin catboat, Ethel.

At 1 o'clock to-day a postal card reached this city from them. It was dated yesterday afternoon, at Sea Cliff, L. I. It stated they were having a fine time, and were about to start from Sea Cliff for Stamford, Conn. It said they were all well.

An hour after this card had been received, word came from Capt. Orth of Mamaroneck that he had picked up the Ethel adrift some distance east of Mamaroneck, and had towed the boat to that place. The yacht shows she received rough usage in the storm of last night. She is partly filled with water, and her sail is torn to ribbons. Some of the clothing belonging to the boys was found in the cabin, together with their stores. The dinghy which the towed astern had been either cut loose or had broken loose from the yacht.

The relatives of the boys believe they have perished. The fact that no word has come from them to-day is taken as an indication of the worst. It is argued that were they safe they would have telegraphed home at once on reaching the shore. They would realize that their boat would be found adrift or that in some manner her fate would have become known to their friends.

The only hope that is really entertained is that when their sail was ripped they were taken off by some sailing craft bound up the sound and would be landed at some New England point.

All four boys were members of the High School basket ball team which recently participated in the contests at the Pan-American Exposition.

TO MARRY AN ITALIAN COUNT.

Report that a Philadelphia Girl Will Wed One of the Pallavicinis.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Express announces the engagement of Count Hippolyte Pallavicini to Miss Meta Richards, daughter of S. Bertram Richards of Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Miss Meta E. Richards of this city, who is engaged to Count Hippolyte Pallavicini, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bertram Richards of 2,115 Pine Street.

She was born and educated in this city and two years ago made her début in society. Much of her time, however, has been spent in Europe, and it was while traveling in Hungary with her parents this Summer that she met Count Pallavicini. It was a case of love at first sight, and after a short time the Count proposed marriage and his suit was accepted.

Mr. Richards is known in real estate circles and is said to be a man of large means.

COMPLIMENT FOR CARNEGIE.

Report that He Has Been Invited to Become Lord Rector of Aberdeen University.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Exchange Telegraph Company says that Andrew Carnegie has been invited to become Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen, in succession to Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.

The Rectors of the Scottish universities are chosen from among the most distinguished men in the United Kingdom, and if Mr. Carnegie is elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen he will be the first American citizen to hold such a position.

The Scottish universities have both Chancellors and Rectors, both offices being of a complimentary character. While the Chancellor usually holds his post for a long term of years, the Rector is elected for a year or two. The Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen is the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, who was elected in 1861.

The Rector of Glasgow University is the Earl of Rosebery, and the Rector of Edinburgh University the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

Carnegie Aids Bushnell Memorial Fund.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 7.—The committee in charge of the Cornelius S. Bushnell Memorial Association Fund to-day received a check for $1,000 from Andrew Carnegie, who is now in Scotland. The donation is attributed to warm personal friendship which existed for many years between Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Bushnell, dating from the time that they were associated in financing the Union Pacific Railroad.

Gifts to a Theological Seminary.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Two important gifts to McCormick Theological Seminary are announced. Mrs. Nettie F. McCormick gives $30,000, to be used in endowing a fellowship for the highest scholarship in Hebrew, and Stanley McCormick gives $15,000 for the immediate purchase of books for the seminary library.

BETRAYED BY FIFTY-CENT PIECE.

Policeman's Ruse in Exposing a Man Who Said He Was Blind.

With hand outstretched and a large placard on his breast reading, "I am blind," George Ackerman, who said he was homeless, groped his way through the crowd of pedestrians in Grand Street late Tuesday night, when Policeman Young of the Eldridge Street Station, who was in plain clothing, approached him and held a fifty-cent piece before the supposedly sightless eyes. Ackerman grabbed for the coin, and the policeman arrested him.

At the station house the prisoner pretended to be deaf and dumb and wrote answers to the usual questions on slips of paper till Policeman Young said abruptly: "I'll get a bondsman for you."

"Oh, thank you, I'll never forget you for it," exclaimed Ackerman.

These facts being related in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, Magistrate Cornell sent Ackerman to the Island for six months.

Every Conceivable Luxury
Is provided on the "Overland Limited," Chicago to San Francisco, via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Address North-Western Line, 461 B'way.—Adv.

MINERS' STRIKE THREATENED.

Three Executive Boards to Meet in Joint Conference To-day—Complaints Against Superintendents.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 7.—The Executive Boards of Districts Nos. 1, 7, and 9 of the United Mine Workers of America have serious questions to determine at the important joint conference which they have called for to-morrow at Hazleton.

The outcome of this conference may be an ultimatum to the heads of the different coal companies which, if not accepted, may lead to an immediate strike of all the anthracite miners of Pennsylvania as great in scope as was that which took place last September and October.

This special conference is the result of the hearing, by the separate boards, of complaints from local union commissions of the harsh treatment they are receiving from the superintendents of the coal companies when they endeavor to have grievances corrected. It is said to have been the implied understanding that all such complaints would receive attention when coming from commissions representing only the employes of the company concerned.

It is asserted that the reports received at headquarters here indicate concerted action by the mining Superintendents to disregard the agreements of last April and the previous October. The Superintendents are alleged to be acting on an understanding to create dissensions and dissatisfaction, so as to provoke the petty strikes that are occurring. The Mine Workers' officials point out that two or more of the mines of each of the big companies are now idle by reason of these strikes.

The continued discharge of men, said to be because of their activity in the affairs of the union, has become so general that this issue alone is regarded as sufficient to cause action by the Executive Boards.

CUP YACHT SAILOR TALKS.

Says Columbia Can Beat Constitution and Latter's Crew Leads a Dog's Life.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Aug. 7.—Capt. John Hall and Seamen Howard and Small, members of the crew of the yacht Constitution, arrived at their homes in Deer Isle Monday for a short vacation while the sloop is being repaired. One of these sailors, speaking of the relative merits of the three sloops, said:

"In a light breeze Constitution can beat Columbia and Independence every time; but, taking it all around, I think Columbia is the better boat. Independence is too flat forward, but in a thrashing breeze she can outfoot either of the others, I think. The great drawback of Independence is her crew. There was war from the start between the Sag Harbor and the Deer Isle boys, and had it not been for the generosity of 'Tom' Lawson, I don't know what would have happened. He's made of the right stuff, and gives a fellow encouragement. Why, the crew would work for him a month for nothing, if he should ask them to do it. We on Constitution get nothing but orders to buckle down to work, and if there isn't anything to do, they'll stir up something. They drive us like slaves. There are twenty-five Deer Islanders out of a crew of forty-six on Constitution.

"One great reason why it is difficult to get good working crews for these sloops is that the best men never return to the racers after one season. They are gathered in by owners of steam and sail pleasure craft, and the $45 a month is no inducement to return to the dog's life on the cup boats. Our best Deer Isle men will not go on the racers another year."

WOMAN'S FEAR, BURGLAR'S GAIN

Wife Allowed Thief to Steal Jewels Rather than Waken Husband, Who Might Have Been Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 7.—With wonderful self-control Mrs. William Berger laid awake for an hour this morning watching a burglar ransack the rooms of the family flat, and she did not alarm her husband, who slept beside her, because she was afraid the burglar would shoot him. She saw her valuable silverware, her jewels, and many other things of value being tied up or thrown into the burglar's bag, but she pretended to be asleep, and prayed that her husband would not awaken.

She heard the burglar soon after he got in the room. He entered by the fire escape. With a mighty effort she checked her desire to scream, thinking that if her husband sprang up the burglar might injure him, and resolved that rather than risk a tragedy she would let the man take all he wanted.

The burglar staid in the apartments nearly an hour. He departed through the bedroom with a bulging sack, and it was not until he was safely down the fire escape that Mrs. Berger awakened her husband. Then she collapsed, and the husband was angry.

FEW SHIRT-WAISTED POSTMEN.

Little Result Has Followed the Privilege Granted This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Although it took several years of petitioning on the part of the letter carriers of the country to be allowed to become "shirt-waist men," few of them have taken advantage of this privilege, which was accorded at the beginning of the present Summer season by Postmaster General Smith.

In speaking of this matter to-day, A. W. Machen, General Superintendent of Free Delivery, said there had been but one order issued in regard to it.

"That order did not prescribe the way in which the shirtwaist should be made," Mr. Machen continued, "but simply the color and quality of the material to be used. As a matter of fact, very few of the letter carriers of the country have taken advantage of the privilege of going without their coats, although they are left free to choose any style of shirt they fancy."

The new shirt coat, of which so much was said at the beginning of the Summer, has failed to attract admiration on the part of the letter carriers, either here or elsewhere, and wherever the shirtwaist is worn, it is simply an ordinary gray shirt.

BYRAM RIVER BRIDGE OPEN.

Public Tears Down Bars and Crosses Span Kept Closed by Builders.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 7.—Constable Nedley to-day telephoned F. R. Long at Hackensack, N. J., that the citizens of Port Chester and Hawthorne had forced their way over the Byram River bridge which the Long Company built and refused to open to the public until it received its money.

The public on both sides of the Byram River in the two States had been inconvenienced three months by reason of the old bridge being torn down and the new one building. Sunday an attempt to force a funeral procession over failed. While Constable Nedley was at dinner to-day the bars were torn down and hundreds of wagons passed over and are continuing to do so.

Electric Automobile's Record Trip.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Nearly 200 miles on one battery charge is the latest performance of an electric automobile, setting a new mark for these vehicles. The machine is the joint output of two Cleveland companies and a Chicago company. The performance of the new machine is due to the advanced improvement in those parts of the machine, battery, motor, and running gear which enable it to cover more than twice as many miles on one charge as has heretofore been done by electric vehicles. The test was made on the Chicago Boulevard between 3 o'clock P. M. Monday and 2:30 this morning.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Position
Ever at the front of the railroads of the country. Its Limited leads the line.—Adv.

STEEL TRUST STARTS UP PITTSBURG PLANT

Opens Clark's Mill, but Strikers Close Mills at Newcastle.

Plans to Break the Strike Involve the Gradual Opening of Plants with Men Trained in Trust Mills.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 7.—In the big steel strike honors are easy in this section to-night. The Amalgamated Association succeeded in closing down the big steel plant at Newcastle, and the manufacturers partially broke the strike by starting up the Clark mill in this city. Up to this hour not the slightest trouble has occurred at any point in this immediate territory. From one or two points the strikers are reported as restless and eager for action, but so far have kept faith with their leaders and refrained from committing any breach of the peace.

The United States Steel Corporation, it was learned to-day from an official source, will at once proceed in a systematic manner to start its closed sheet mills, making the non-union plants of the Kiskiminetas Valley the cradle where strike breakers will be trained and then sent out to the mills that are closed. So far as President C. M. Schwab is concerned, no overtures will be made by the trust to the workers. In a talk with a Pittsburg man in New York yesterday he said:

"We have made our last proposition to the Amalgamated Association and will now proceed to start our works."

The trust officials have decided to go ahead slowly in the matter of starting mills and to do so with as little publicity as possible. The strongholds of the sheet company are the mills at Vandergrift, the largest in the country; Leechburg, Apollo, and Scottdale. It has been decided to take away from these places as many skilled men as possible without retarding operation there, and start the mills where there is the least danger of an outbreak. The places left vacant at the mills mentioned will be filled with men deserving of promotion, and they will be given better positions. This move will be undertaken slowly and with caution.

The plan further contemplates that after a time many of the strikers will return, when they see one after another of the closed mills resuming. This plan was tested the first few days of this week, and found to be feasible so far as the mills at Hyde Park and Wellsville go, and it has been decided to adopt it so far as the sheet and hoop mills are concerned. Plans for starting the closed tin plate mills have not been completed. In this branch the situation is different. The tin plate company has only six of its 232 roll trains going, while the sheet company has a few less than half.

PRICES GOING UP.

The officials of the Amalgamated Association say that this move will in a measure play into their hands. At McKeesport President Shaffer said that he himself would lead men from Vandergrift into the W. Dewees Wood mill. The officials feel that if they can get the Vandergrift men away from their environments little trouble will be found in bringing them into the association. In discussing the move Assistant Secretary M. F. Tighe said:

"That effort will not very extend far, because there are only a few skilled men available, and before enough can be trained to operate mills snow will fly pretty thick. A move of that kind might be attempted in Bessemer or open-hearth steel mills, but in a sheet mill, where the skill required is of the highest order, the plan cannot do anything but ultimately fail. A sort of showing may be made for a time, but it will not last long."

The action of the structural iron workers in the present strike was tersely outlined by J. W. Pryale, Secretary of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers,

the mill will surely result in trouble, as the strikers have always threatened it, and the traditions of this town of many strikes are such that strike breakers do not receive much consideration.

"Six non-union men arrived from Scottdale this morning and escaped the strikers by getting off the train before it reached the station. The strikers, after a long search, captured the men, and placed them in charge of a committee of the strikers. As a result of persuasive arguments the six men have signified their intention of becoming members of the Amalgamated Association. In the meantime they are in the custody of the strikers."

Conditions at the Hyde Park plant, which was opened Monday, were about the same as at the start. Many union men rode in on this morning's trains with the non-union workmen and talked the matter over with them. It is claimed by the strike leaders that quite a few of the men who started to work to-day were turned back. Burgess Rich of Hyde Park, a famous roller and strike leader, with Squire William Fiscus, another roller and strike leader, as well as the two town constables, also strikers, are taking turns patrolling the town, but they find no disorder.

WILL IGNORE STRIKE ORDER.

Men in Several of the Steel Trust Plants Think It Best to Remain at Work.

MASSILLON, Ohio, Aug. 7.—President Jenkins of the local branch of the Amalgamated Association says the men of the local mill will not strike. "We have signed a contract for a year," said he, "and we cannot possibly cease work. The local mill is owned by the Republic Iron and Steel Company."

WELLSVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 7.—Wellsville is very quiet to-day, and there is no semblance of trouble of any kind. The plant is now working six mills. The news of President Shaffer's strike order was received last night. It will not affect Wellsville in the least, unless it is enlarged so as to take in the allied trades. Eighteen men are expected here from Scottdale, Penn. Their arrival will put every mill in the plant to working on full turn.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Aug. 7.—Officials of the Ohio plant of the National Steel Company have announced that their employes will pay no attention to the strike order of President Shaffer. The plant, which is non-union, employs 3,000 men.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—South Chicago steel workers to-day awaited with anxiety the return of W. C. Davis, who represents them in the Amalgamated Association. Mr. Davis, however, was in Milwaukee, and whether he had received the official order to strike Saturday could not be learned. Men of this district have no grievances against their employers, and the feeling that it might be wise to remain at work is strong.

WHY STRIKE IS DELAYED.

Secretary Williams Says It Is Done to Save Trust from Loss.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 7.—Secretary Williams to-day explained the cause of the delay in issuing the strike order. He said that if the order had been sent out when negotiations were broken off last Saturday the sudden closing of the steel mills would have resulted in serious loss of property to the United States Steel Corporation.

"We could not have expected public sympathy," said he, "if we had done this. Instead we give the company sufficient notice to prepare for a shutdown, and if there is any loss incidental to the closing of the plants it will not be our fault. Of course, the more radical people will criticise our action and allege that by not stopping the mills a week earlier we unnecessarily prolong the strike. This may be true, but we prefer to act honorably, and by so doing retain the public sympathy."

SOME MILLS MAY NOT REOPEN.

Trust Officials' Intimation in View of the General Strike Order—Tone of the Market.

Steel Trust officials yesterday had no comment to make on the announcement of the order for the general strike. Attention, however, was called to the fact that, when the United States Steel Corporation was formed, a number of not entirely desirable properties were taken over and not discontinued, so as to avoid inviting dissatisfaction among the men and perhaps litigation and inimical legislation. It was intimated that such of these plants as are closed by the action of the employes themselves may never be reopened, the company picking some of the men for work elsewhere and gradually removing machinery to other plants.

The continuance of the strike with the stoppage of all but one of the mills of the American Tin Plate Company has caused the association of tin and enamel manufacturers to arrange for a general advance of 10 per cent. in the price of tin and enamel ware, to go into effect immediately.

The stock market opened dull and irregular in view of the general strike order. Trading in Steel Trust shares was much reduced in volume and characterized by scarcely more than nominal variations in quotations. Near the close of the market some of the other issues had a somewhat better tone, Rock Island, for example, showing gains which offset earlier recessions. Buying movements developed in many stocks on the railway list, and the general market was strong at the close.

TRUST DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Rumor of a Call of 12½ Per Cent. on Account of the Strike.

Dividends on about $507,000,000 of outstanding first preferred stock of the United States Steel Corporation were payable yesterday at the National City Bank. Many of the coupons were presented for payment. The disbursement necessitated by the payment was $9,625,000. Presumably, as a result of the company's preparations for this payment, the National City Bank yesterday morning had a credit balance at the Clearing House of $9,433,000.

There was some talk in the "Street" about an impending call of 12½ per cent. on the members of the underwriting syndicate which financed the United States Steel Corporation on account of the strike. Various members of the syndicate were quoted as saying that there was no likelihood of the call being made.

Alabama Men to Aid Strikers.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 7.—Fred J. Williams, Vice President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel and Tin Workers, for this district, returned from Pittsburg and New York to-day, where he had been in attendance upon the conference of the Executive Board of that association. Williams says that an assessment of $9,000 a month has been agreed upon as a levy upon the Alabama mill men for the support of the strikers. He will visit the several lodges in this State at once and arrange for the collection of funds.

DIED OF STARVATION.

McCoy's Wife Made Him Delicacies, but He Could Not Eat Them.

Starvation is given as the cause of the death of James McCoy, thirty years old, of 120 West Sixty-fifth Street in the Roosevelt Hospital yesterday. The man was found in a semi-conscious state on a bench in Central Park by Policeman McCormick of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station Tuesday night.

Mrs. McCoy, who came to the hospital, said he suffered from rheumatism, and had also been very sick with a stomach trouble for some six weeks, during which time he had hardly been able to eat anything, and the broths and delicacies she prepared for him were not even tasted in many instances. A severe gash on the forehead of her husband, she said, was caused by his falling downstairs through weakness at their home last Thursday.

Woman Throws Poison at Another.

Mrs. Rita Murphy, twenty-four years old, was called to the door of her home, at 515 East Eighty-first Street, on Tuesday evening by Mrs. Kate Hayden, who is said to live at 322 East Thirty-fifth Street, when the Hayden woman dashed the contents of a vial of carbolic acid in her face. Some of the fluid also reached the face of Nicholas Cawfold, who boards in the same house. Neither was badly injured owing to the fact that a weak solution of the acid was used. The police were unable to get any trace of the assailant. No motive is assigned for the deed.

STRIKE WILL SOON END, MANUFACTURERS SAY

Amalgamated Association Will Die with It, One Declares.

Steel Trust Officials Depend on the Men in the Carnegie Mills to Ignore President Shaffer's Order.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 7.—The steel manufacturers generally do not view the strike order with alarm. The trust officials preserved the same reticence shown from the beginning of the trouble, but privately commented upon it, refusing to be quoted. One prominent manufacturer said that he was very sorry that President Shaffer had taken the step. He said that he felt sorry for the men, but that he believed the strike would speedily end, and that at its conclusion there would be no Amalgamated Association to worry the manufacturers in the future. Another said it would be a fight to the finish, and he did not think the negotiations would be reopened. "In the National Steel Company," he continued, "I do not expect them to close any mills except the Bessemer plant and rolling mills at Newcastle, now closed, and at Mingo Junction. At Newcastle 2,000 men are idle and at Mingo Junction about 1,500 will be thrown out of work. They can probably throw into idleness between 15,000 and 16,000 men, chiefly at Chicago, Joliet, and Milwaukee. I do not think they can get out more than 20 per cent. of the 30,000 men of the National Tube Company."

One other manufacturer said that his only fear was the customary sympathy of workingmen for workingmen. He said that in a strike of such proportions and for such a cause, no one can tell the outcome until the strike order is actually effective. He feared the strike would be more extensive than any are now willing to admit.

W. E. Corey, President of the Carnegie Steel Company, the National Steel Company, and the American Steel Hoop Company refused to make any comment on the threatened extension of the strike. This has always been the policy of Andrew Carnegie, and Mr. Corey was one of Mr. Carnegie's young partners.

The effect of President Shaffer's order on the employes of the Carnegie Steel Company is being watched with interest. It is generally understood that the mills of the Carnegie Company are depended upon by the United States Steel Corporation to keep the strike from closing down its business. The plants are so extensive, the men so thoroughly non-union, the products so varied and of such a nature that they can be but little affected by the refusal of union men in other trades to handle them, that the situation seems to be pretty well in the hands of the United States Steel Corporation so long as they are kept running.

In recognition of this the Amalgamated Association is making desperate attempts to break down the bulwarks of non-unionism in these mills. Organizers are at work at Homestead, Duquesne, Braddock, and the upper and lower mills in this city, and the amalgamated people claim to have made many converts in these non-union strongholds.

Since the great strike of 1892 three unsuccessful attempts have been made to organize the Homestead workers. A mass meeting of the workmen of the upper and lower mills will be held to-morrow night, when President Shaffer will address the men and endeavor to induce them to join the association. The union men who are arranging the meeting say they will close the mills when the strike assumes its new proportions Saturday night.

Bricklayers Not to Strike.

It was stated on good authority yesterday that the bricklayers' unions do not intend to join in any strike movement in sympathy with the striking steel workers. It was said also that the hoisting engineers had taken no action regarding the steel workers' strike. Bricklayers cannot work when a building goes up to a certain height without the hoisting engineers.

STRIKERS IN A QUANDARY.

Tampa Cigarmakers Lost Without Their Kidnapped Leaders.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 7.—The Resistencia Union has changed its position several times to-day. This morning the strikers were taking an obligation to leave Tampa in a body never to return under any circumstances. This afternoon they issued a statement that if their leaders are returned to them they will then be ready to arbitrate and settle. They declare that they will do nothing until this is done. Citizens say they will have a long job of waiting on their hands.

It seems to be settled positively to-night that these leaders are gone beyond reach, and this is impressing itself upon the minds of the union men. Resistencia has been telegraphing to Key West and New York all day trying to employ attorneys to come here and take their case, but with what success is unknown. This action was upon the belief that the men were in jail. They are not, and never have been.

From the vacillating moods of the Resistencia members, it is inferred that they are wavering and soon will be ready to reason and resume work where they left off. Tampa served them with notice to-day that if they desire to leave in a body they can do so without objection being raised.

MOLDERS' STRIKE UNBROKEN.

Chicago Employers Fail Again to Get Outside Men at High Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The machinist employers made another unsuccessful effort to-day to break the strike of the union molders, who demanded $3 a day. The employers made special inducements of wages far in advance of those demanded by the unions. Molders were tempted with pay as high as $4.75 a day, while $3 is the figure demanded by the union men. From $3.50 to $4.75 a day was offered for machinists. Advertisements are appearing in other cities, and men have been induced to come to Chicago.

As fast as they have arrived they have been dissuaded from going to work. As a consequence the cots placed in foundries and machine shops Saturday night and Sunday are still vacant.

A Labor Dispute Settled.

Robert W. De Forest, to whom was submitted for settlement the dispute between the Blacklayers' Unions and the Mason Builders' Association, which dispute caused the builders' lockout in April, handed down his decision yesterday. It was to the effect that instead of being paid for the ten days' time they were on strike, as the men demanded, they should be paid for three days and a half.

ALLEGED PICKETS ARRESTED.

Four Men Charged with Assaulting Tailors Who Have Taken Strikers' Places.

Four men, said to be pickets for the tailors and garment workers now on strike, were locked up in the Mercer Street Station last night charged with assaulting Max Horenstein of 164 Suffolk Street and Isaac Cohen of 1,597 Madison Avenue, who, it is said, took the places vacated by the strikers. The prisoners described themselves as Louis Muldorfsky, twenty-five years, 148 Ludlow Street; Harry Moskowitz, twenty-eight years, 288 Second Street; Hyman Winder, fifty-three years, 189 Bowery, and Samuel Slam, twenty-nine years, 105 Allen Street.

Horenstein is employed by Robert Finkenstein, a clothing manufacturer, at 50 Bond Street. He was about to enter his place of employment yesterday morning when, he alleges, Muldorfsky and Moskowitz beat him. Later he went to the Jefferson Market Police Court and procured from Magistrate Mayo warrants for the arrest of the two men. Last evening Muldorfsky was arrested on the Bowery and Moskowitz in front of 49 Bond Street.

Shortly after quitting time in the Bond Street manufactory last evening the police were called to quell a row between the strikers and those who are taking their places. Cohen made a complaint against Winder and Slam, and they were arrested. The four prisoners will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court this morning.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

New Brunswick and Birmingham Road to Open This Month—Brunswick's Vast Export Increase.

The new Brunswick and Birmingham Railroad will be opened for regular business on Aug. 18, when schedules will go into effect between Brunswick and Savannah without change. Arrangements have been completed for running trains on the Seaboard between Jacksonville and Brunswick, as well as between Savannah and Brunswick.

This new line gives the Seaboard a direct connection between New York and Jekyl Island, and will add vast revenues to the Seaboard.

Already the City of Brunswick has taken on new life, and some of the largest concerns of the country have determined upon establishing branch distributing houses for products en route to the West Indies and South American ports. Exports from Brunswick increased more than $800,000 in June and more than half a million in July over the same months last year. At this rate exports from Brunswick for the year will approach $30,000,000.

CAN BUILD ELECTRIC ROAD.

State Railroad Commission Grants Certificate for One from Golden's Bridge.

The State Railroad Commission, in session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yesterday practically decided to grant a certificate for the construction of an electric road from Golden's Bridge, in Westchester County, to the Connecticut State line, near Danbury, and thence to Peach Lake.

There was serious opposition to the proposition for the extension of Webster and Centre Avenues, New Rochelle, over the tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. The railroad opposed the extension. City Attorney Tierney of New Rochelle will amend his application so as to remove the cause of dispute. The city claimed that there had been crossings where the roads are to cross the railroad. The railroad's denial was sustained by the Commissioners. The amended papers will ask for new crossings.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO FINANCES.

By announcement of the Voting Trustees of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, said voting trust is dissolved and holders of stock trust certificates for the preferred and common stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are requested to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after Sept. 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly indorsed in blank by the registered holders thereof must be presented for exchange on or after said date to the Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the voting trust, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holders named therein to receive stock certificates as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery. Speyer Brothers of London will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

LONG ELECTRIC LINE IN OHIO.

Cars Will Be Run from Cleveland to Toledo After Oct. 1.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 7.—The Lake Shore Electric Railway Company of Cleveland has been incorporated, to construct and operate an electric line from Cleveland to Toledo through Cuyahoga, Lorain, Huron, Erie, Sandusky, Ottawa, Wood, and Lucas Counties. The incorporators are B. Mahler, F. W. Coen, D. G. Jaeger, A. M. Snyder, E. M. Gronmeyer, and L. M. Hildreth.

The incorporation is said to be the first legal step in the plan to merge all of the various Everett-Moore electric lines into one big company. The Lake Shore Electric Railway Company is a consolidation of the Toledo, Fremont and Northern, Lorain and Cleveland, Sandusky and Interurban, and Sandusky, Norwalk and Southern roads, all Everett-Moore properties. A stretch of track four miles long is now under construction at Huron, and when this is completed, about Oct. 1, the company will have a line from Cleveland to Toledo. The syndicate will also have the Toledo-Detroit line completed about the same time, so that cars can be run from Cleveland to Detroit.

The actual capital stock of the Lake Shore Electric Railway Company, it is understood, will eventually be $4,500,000. It is said that cars will be run from Cleveland to Toledo in six hours.

BUFFALO RATE CONCESSIONS.

Central Passenger Association Fixes Lower Schedule for Pan-American Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The Central Passenger Association, embracing representatives of the leading railways east of the Mississippi River, has been in session at Lakewood, on Chautauqua Lake, to-day. The principal business transacted was the establishment of a schedule of passenger rates from all points to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

The meeting was presided over by E. C. Donald of Chicago, the association Commissioner. At times the discussions were exceedingly warm. This concession was made from all points to Buffalo:

One cent per mile coach excursion tickets will be sold on Tuesday, good until the following Sunday. Round trip tickets will be sold for single fare, plus $1 from all points, on any day, good for fifteen days. Tickets for the round trip will be sold from all points for one and one-third regular fare, good for twenty days. From all points, for one and one-third regular fare, good for twenty days. From points in the State of Michigan, a rate of one cent a mile will be made on Aug. 19 and 20, good to return until the following Sunday.

The matter of division of rates for colonist and immigrant traffic, which is viewed as of much importance among the railroads, was referred to a meeting of rate agents to be held at Chicago to-morrow, its decision to be telegraphed here for confirmation by the association.

Brief Railroad Items.

The purchasing agents of the New York Central had a conference yesterday with President Newman. It is understood that plans were discussed for the introduction of more conservative methods in the purchasing of supplies.

Passenger officials of trunk lines and their Western connections in this city declare that they have no knowledge of any violations of the anti-commission agreement such as are reported to have been committed by two trunk lines and three Western roads.

The committee appointed to prepare a plan by which to avoid import rate difficulties was in session yesterday, but adjourned to meet again without reaching a definite conclusion.

The four-section train which left New York and Philadelphia on July 8 for California under the auspices of the personally conducted tour system of the Pennsylvania Railroad returned yesterday, after having traveled 9,000 miles without accident or unusual detention.

The Missouri Pacific Railway has filed amended articles of incorporation in Lincoln, Neb., showing an increase in capital stock of $45,000,000. This increase includes the additions to the capital stock made at various times during the last two years.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad has issued an order to its train crews that all conversation, social and business, while on duty must be in English, and not in the dialect commonly known as "Pennsylvania Dutch." The order is the result of an accident caused by a conductor giving an order in the dialect which was misunderstood by a brakeman.

Chilean Minister Critically Ill.

BUFFALO, Aug. 7.—The illness of Señor Vicuna, the Chilean Minister to the United States, has again taken a serious turn, and his condition is now considered critical. Señor Vicuna came here several weeks ago to participate in the ceremonies incident to the opening of Chile's building at the Pan-American Exposition. He was taken ill and symptoms of pneumonia developed. A week ago his physicians stated that the Ambassador was rapidly recovering, but a relapse occurred yesterday and he is again very ill.

ACCUSED OF STEALING A HORSE WORTH $300

Henry Neuenchaglen Held for New Jersey Trial.

He Had Shaved Off His Beard and Could Have Escaped Arrest, but He Admitted His Identity.

Henry Neuenchaglen, who says he lives at 165 East Eighty-fourth Street, was remanded by Magistrate Brann in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning until to-morrow to enable Chief of Police Frank Titus of Englewood, N. J., to secure a requisition to take him to New Jersey to be tried there on the charge of horse stealing.

Some weeks ago John Adolph of Thirty-sixth Street and Tenth Avenue, this city, placed a horse valued at $300 in the pasture of Peter Spindle at Englewood. The horse disappeared last Friday. Chief of Police Titus sent out a general alarm for the horse, giving a description.

Early on Friday a man appeared at the auction stables of Van Tassel & Kearney, in Thirteenth Street, near Third Avenue, with a horse. He wanted it sold at auction. He gave the name of Henry Neuenchaglen. He was told to leave the horse and call for it or whatever money was received for its sale on Tuesday.

In the meantime Adolph traced the horse to the auction stables. Adolph was there, as was also Policeman Adams of the East Fifth Street Station on Tuesday. Neuenchaglen appeared, but no one knew him. He had shaved off his beard and mustache. All were looking for a man with a full black beard, but when Neuenchaglen said he was the man who had put the horse up at the stables on Friday he was arrested.

VALUABLE JEWELRY SEIZED.

Traveler from Abroad with a Letter of Recommendation from Breslau's Chief of Police Had It.

Special Customs Officer Timothy Donohue seized at the pier of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, at the foot of Gansevoort Street, four gold watches and a considerable amount of other jewelry last evening, on the arrival of the Kaiserin Maria Theresia from Bremen. The watches and jewelry were the property of Ludwig Meyer of St. Louis, who failed to declare them to the Customs Inspectors when he made his declaration. Two of the watches were of the musical kind, and were said to be worth several hundred dollars.

Meyer had a letter of introduction from the Chief of Police of Breslau, Germany, which informed the customs authorities that he was a man of unimpeachable integrity and in every way worthy of their confidence. Shortly after the production of the letter Donohue discovered the jewelry.

THREE MEN BADLY HURT.

While at Work in a Chemical Works at Laurel Hill a Big Iron Pot Fell on Them.

Three men are lying in St. John's Hospital suffering from injuries received Tuesday night at the factory of the General Chemical Company, at Washington Avenue and Newtown Creek, Laurel Hill, L. I. They are Patrick Crill, forty-one years old, of 42 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn; Patrick Fogarty of 120 Van Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, and John Henning, twenty years old, of Laurel Hill.

Crill, who is a foreman in the works, and the other men were handling a big iron pot on a crane when the pot broke from the crane and fell upon them. Crill received a compound fracture of the left leg. Fogarty's left leg was also broken, and Henning received a contusion of the thigh. They were attended to by Dr. McKenna of St. John's Hospital, who afterward had them removed to that institution.

UNITED STATES APPRAISERS.

They Meet in Secret Session to Discuss a System of Classification.

The annual conference of United States Appraisers from the ten principal ports of the country was continued yesterday at the Public Stores, Wilbur F. Wakeman of New York presiding. The subjects embraced in the First and Second Divisions of the Appraiser's Office at this port were considered. The First Division includes personal baggage and household effects, hides and skins, lumber, paper stock, and a number of miscellaneous items.

The second is the Art Division, and a good deal of time was spent on the subject of lithographic prints, concerning which the Board of United States General Appraisers have rendered several decisions of late. The special object of these conferences is to secure uniformity in classification and appraisement, and the hearing of these decisions was discussed at length. The hearings are private, and no details were given out regarding yesterday's session. To-day the Third, or Silk, Division will be taken up, and probably the Fourth, or Cotton and Linen, Division as well.

THIEVES IN QUEENS BOROUGH.

Two Residences Entered at Night and Valuables Taken Away.

Burglars were again busy in Elmhurst, Queens Borough, on Tuesday morning, and succeeded in plundering two houses in North Terrace. The first house visited was the residence of Henry S. Johnston, a druggist. The burglars bored a hole in the sash of a front window and pushed back the latch, thus effecting an entrance. They went through all the rooms on the lower floor, but did not take anything, as they evidently were looking for solid silverware and failed to find any. A silver-plated tea set on the sideboard in the dining room was left untouched.

The next house visited was the home of George M. Williamson, adjoining that of Mr. Johnston's. The rooms on his lower floor were ransacked. The burglars took a few pieces of silverware from the sideboard, and then visited the rooms on the upper floor. One of them entered the room of Mrs. Williamson's eldest son, Vanderveer, and took his clothes and carried them into the hall, where he went through the pockets, getting a gold watch and some money.

The other burglar visited Mr. Williamson's room and secured his watch and some money. The burglar that entered Vanderveer's room flashed a bull's-eye lantern in the young man's face. Vanderveer was awakened by the glare of the light, but he pretended to be asleep until he heard the intruders descend the stairs, when he woke up his father, who got a revolver and fired several shots from a window at the robbers. It is not thought that either of the burglars was hit. The robbers have not been found.

DETECTIVE IN TROUBLE.

Said to Have Bought and Pawned What He Knew Was a Stolen Watch.

Robert Bumsted, a Jersey City detective, has been suspended by Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy. An old-fashioned key-winding watch was stolen in New York. The owner, whose name is withheld, valued the watch as an heirloom. He placed the matter in the hands of Capt. Titus, who notified the police of other cities.

Bumsted, who was looking through the pawnshops of Jersey City for some other property, saw the watch. Instead of notifying Headquarters, it is said that he redeemed the watch and pawned it at another shop for $5 more than the original loan. On July 25 he notified Capt. Titus that he had found the watch, again without notifying Chief Murphy. He also told Capt. Titus that the watch was not in pawn, but where he could get it, and that it would cost about $40. A detective who was sent to Jersey City on July 26 was taken by Bumsted to the pawnshop with the explanation that the watch had been pawned since he had notified Capt. Titus.

This detective in looking over the record found that the watch had been pawned on July 24. This aroused the detective's suspicions. Instead of redeeming the watch he reported the matter to Chief Murphy, who ordered an investigation. Bumsted broke down, the Chief says, and confessed what he had done. He was then suspended. Bumsted refuses to talk about the matter, and says he will tell his story when arraigned before the Commissioners on Aug. 15.

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"Cravenette"
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Stamped on INSIDE of Coat and THIS Silk Label at the COLLAR:
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INSIST upon BOTH, and you will have a THOROUGHLY SATISFACTORY garment.

ART NOTES.

The St. Louis Exposition of 1903 has begun preparations early, but none too early, by appointing certain important Directors. F. Wellington Ruckstuhl having been made Director of Sculpture, a General Director of Art has now been added in the person of Halsey C. Ives, manager of the local Art Museum, who was favorably known for his services at the Chicago World's Fair. His appointment carries out the policy of home rule, for Mr. Ruckstuhl, while he has been absent from St. Louis for many years, is to a certain extent a Saint-Louisan. The positions of Director of Painting, Director of Color, and Director of Arts and Crafts are still open; it will not be easy to find the proper incumbents in the Valley of the Mississippi; but no one can tell what may be the result of a strenuous search conducted with all the conscientious pains that our statesmen take when they have political offices in their gift. It is the intention, not merely the hope, of St. Louis to outdo Chicago and Buffalo in the splendor of her exposition. To do that she will have to copy Chicago at least so far as to look to New York, Boston, and Philadelphia for the skill and training absolutely essential to the establishment of a great expositon.

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Italy will soon have three monuments to Verdi, one at his birthplace, Busseto; another in Rome, and a third, the largest of all, in Milan. At the watering place Montecatini in Tuscany, where Verdi used to pass the Summer, the first memorial has been erected this year.

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Letters of Jean François Millet to Sensier, the biographer of Millet, who did much to make his work known, are published in the current Gazette des Beaux Arts. In one he disclaims any tendency to politics or Socialism, indicated by the abbreviated word "democ," which seems to have been applied to him; but he accepts the adjective "telluric," or "of the earth," which was the invention of Théophile Gautier. With regard to another critic, Armand Silvestre, he tells his correspondent that it is right to insist with Silvestre that he, Millet, was a "rustic" painter. "I am peasant of peasants," he tells Sensier. Later (April, 1867,) he met Silvestre and found that in Silvestre's mind peasants were more like those whom Prudhon painted than the harsh reality. Notes sent to Sensier about 1867 claim that Castagnary is wrong in saying that Courbet was the first in art to strike the vein of hard labor on the part of the French peasant. He cites his "Winnower," shown in the famous Salon of 1848, when the best artists returned to the exhibition, which was bought by Ledru-Rollin, and an order for a "Rest of the Reapers" from the Minister of the Interior, the same year, while he sent to the Salon of 1849 a "Shepherdess." It was not till the following Salon that Courbet showed his "Stone Breaker" and "Funeral at Ornans," where Millet was also represented by a "Sower" and the "Haycock Makers." Millet was nettled that Castagnary should have placed Courbet at the head of the new school and ranged him among Courbet's followers.

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In the House of Lords the Earl of Rosebery advocated a yearly grant of $10,000 to the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, so that they might order a couple of portraits annually to be added to the gallery. As it is, a prominent man dies, and any portrait of him which is worthy of the National Gallery must be paid for at an exorbitant price. As an instance, Lord Rosebery cited Sargent's portrait of the late Lord Chief Justice, Charles Russell of Killowen, "which, I think, must have appealed to every one who saw it as one of the most consummate portraits that has been seen. [Hear! Hear!] I suppose that if the State had chosen to be the private possessor of that portrait, Lord Russell himself would have been only too glad to have conceded it to the State. Now he has gone, and I doubt very much if you could induce his family to yield so precious a relic."

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Brock's design for a memorial to Queen Victoria in front of Buckingham Palace has been submitted. His idea is a terrace or platform about 170 by 140 feet, and 8 feet above the level of the square. The approach is by broad flights of steps toward the palace and at the opposite end. Two basins in crescent shape are on the sides, supplied with water from two fountains in the middle of the curves. In the centre of the platform rises a pedestal sixty feet high. In front, looking down the Mall, is a seated statue of the Queen in her robes of state, having on her right a group representing Truth, on her left another representing Justice. Behind the pedestal, fronting Buckingham Palace, will be a figure symbolizing Maternity. Against the back of the pedestal will be figures signifying Courage and Constancy, while the apex will sustain a draped Victory. The basins will be ornamented with groups to represent the Army and Navy, as well as decorative reliefs having to do with service by land and sea. Finally, the approaches will be flanked by winged lions, treated in an antique spirit. The lions, reliefs, groups, and chief statues will be in bronze; the pedestal, balustrades, base, and steps in Portland stone. The fund at last accounts had reached $650,000—enough to begin with. Another feature proposed is an arcade to take the place of the present iron railing in front of the palace. The proposal for a triumphal arch at a distance down the new Mall on the line of Charing Cross has been rejected. The groups to represent Canada, Australia, India, and Africa will not be considered at present. They were suggested as decorations of the Mall.

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The German Emperor continues to believe in art as an advertisement. Almost every year he invites the Chevalier de San Martino, a native of Sorrento, who has a studio in London, to visit him at Kiel, because Martino has some reputation as a painter of marines. It was he who accompanied Sir Thomas Lipton when the Shamrock came over to try for the cup. The Emperor has encouraged greatly the German marine painters, Salzmann and Bohrdt; the latter was his guest recently on his trip to Norway. Prince Adalbert gave a berth on board the Charlotte to another marine painter, Prof. Popp, and along with Prince Henry, whose squadron went to the Mediterranean to meet the troops returning from China, is Ewald Thieb, a black-and-white artist of some renown. By multiplying paintings of ships and the ocean, fleets, and life on the wave, the Emperor hopes to nourish in the German people a desire for more ironclads and cause even inland youths to long for adventure by sea.

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Not content with the recent explorations at the headwaters of the Euphrates and Tigris by Prof. Belkh and Privat-dozent Lehmann, the Germans are sending another expedition to Northern Syria to study the ruins of the ancient capital of Shamal, a petty kingdom that existed there 2,000 years before Christ. This region has been explored by Puchstein and von Luschan and others in 1883 and 1888 and 1894. The new expedition will be in charge of Prof. von Luschan. The main object is to uncover the tumulus which hides the gate of the castle and its double walls.

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EXPLOSION AFTER THE RAIN.

Mother and Daughter Burned in Their Cellar—Perils of Overflowing Gasoline.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 7.—Exploding gasoline in the cellar of the house at 17½ Washington Avenue, this city, caused severe burns and injuries to Mrs. Louisa Cuch and her daughter Mary, eleven years old, last night.

The family kept a considerable quantity of gasoline in the cellar. It was used for cooking purposes in the house. Last night during the storm water flowed into the cellar, and late in the evening, before going to bed, and after the worst of the storm had passed, Mrs. Cuch went into the cellar to see what damage had been done. Her daughter accompanied her and held a lighted candle. At the lower step of the stairs the girl slipped and fell. The candle flew from her hand and landed some feet away. Instantly there was a loud explosion and a rush of flame. Both mother and daughter were enveloped in the flame and their clothing took fire.

Thomas Cuch, hearing the explosion and the screams of the mother and daughter, ran into the cellar and dragged them to the lower end, where he rolled them in the water and put out the fire on their clothing.

They were found to be severely burned and were hurried to the General Hospital. They will live, but both will be permanently disfigured.

It is believed that the water running into the cellar in some manner got into one of the cans of gasoline and caused the fluid to float and overflow, and that the lighted candle fell into the gasoline as it lay on the floor.

LAWYER KILLS HIMSELF.

Robert F. Simes of Boston, Despondent Over Poor Health, a Suicide.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Robert F. Simes, a lawyer of this city, shot and killed himself in a hotel here late this afternoon. Simes was forty-five years of age and a graduate of Harvard.

Despondency was undoubtedly the cause of the tragedy. Friends who saw him during the day say there was no reason for his taking his life, excepting poor health.

In his room at 14 Mount Vernon Street were found two notes. One was addressed to his closest friend, W. R. Trask, and the other to an only relative, an uncle, William Simes. The purport of one of the letters is understood to have been that he was of no use to anybody.

A CITATION FOR KERR.

One of Jennie Bosschieter's Murderers Beneficiary Under His Father's Will.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 7.—A citation for George J. Kerr has issued from the Chancery Court, requiring his presence in person or by legal representative in that court on Aug. 21, when the application of his sister Josephine for a division and accounting of her father's estate comes up for hearing.

George J. Kerr is one of the four young men serving terms in State prison for the murder of Jennie Bosschieter at Paterson. He is one of several beneficiaries under his father's will. It is supposed that he will place his interests in the hands of his brother, Judge Kerr, as counsel, and not appear in person, as it is understood there is no opposition to the division.

KILLED HER LITTLE BROTHER.

Nine-Year-Old New Jersey Girl Shot Him While Playing with a Revolver.

TUCKERTON, N. J., Aug. 7.—Ethel Hanley, nine yeas old, this morning shot and killed her brother Elmer, five years old, while playing with a heavy calibre revolver. The children had been left alone for a while, when they found the revolver on a bureau.

Elmer stood in front of Ethel while she tried to make the "works go round." She got the hammer nearly back when it slipped and exploded a cartridge. The ball passed through the little fellow's head, killing him instantly. The little girl's screams brought several neighbors to the scene. When the mother returned she was prostrated. Last night both she and the child Ethel were in a serious condition, and in the care of a doctor.

Left Her All to Charity Home.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The will of Nanette Strauss, who died in the Independent Hebrew Home of B'nai B'rith here last May, was before Surrogate Silkman of Westchester County in his court here today. She left about $700, which was all she was worth, to the home. Several of her relatives have filed objections to the probate of the will on the ground that undue influence was brought to bear upon her. This was denied by one of the officials of the home, who drew the will for and at her desire. The further hearing in the case was adjourned until September.

Why the Czar Is Sonless.

From The London Express.

VIENNA, July 23.—The sonless condition of the Czar has impelled Prof. Ottokar Lorenz to a deep study of the family history of the Czar and Czarina, the results of which he has just published in a learned work on the genealogies of reigning houses.

As the outcome of his researches the professor traces the whole trouble to hereditary tendency on the part of the Czarina, the families to which Hessian Princesses have given birth from the Middle Ages to the present day having shown a preponderance of females altogether abnormal.

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Ever hear of a gold mine?
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REST AND HE

ON SOUTHAMPTON COURTS

Rain Interferes with the Long Island Tennis Tournament.

FIRST ROUND IN MEN'S SINGLES

Stevens of Hoboken Won Place in Semi-Finals by Defeating Yale Expert —Whitman Played Clothier.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 7.—In the lawn tennis tournament for the Long Island championship on the courts of the Meadow Club, at this place, the first round of the men's championship singles was completed late this afternoon, with the result that C. F. Watson, Jr., Stewart Waller, Richard Stevens, and Ford Huntington won places in the semi-final round. Afterward the National champion, Malcolm D. Whitman of Harvard, and the young Swarthmore student, William J. Clothier, twice winner of the Pennsylvania State title, played an exhibition match, which was filled with brilliant work by both men. Clothier won a single set, and lost two deuce sets to Whitman.

The victories of Richard Stevens and Ford Huntington were in the nature of upsets. The former defeated the Yale champion, C. L. Childs, after the latter had won the first set. At the beginning of the match Childs set a very fast pace. He was especially clever in his overhead strokes and by smashing close to the net, where Stevens could not get in to make returns, he took the set at 6–3. In the following set the Yale player slowed down, and Stevens worked his passing stroke so effectively that he got the set at 6–3, tieing the score, with one set all.

Childs endeavored to resume his rapid-fire methods in the third and deciding set, but Stevens had the court gauged to a deadly accuracy, and by cutting the right and left corners with his long drives kept Childs on the run until he was so exhausted that he was unable to keep the speedy pace. Stevens made few errors in the last set and earned nearly every point on a pass.

Robert Leroy, the Columbia interscholastic champion, fell a victim to the aggressive tactics of Ford Huntington, the Yale veteran player. Leroy played with excellent judgment in the first set and held the score even up to 4 all. In the ninth game, with the vantage point in his favor, he slipped and fell on the wet turf, and Huntington got the point, which enabled him to take the game, thus breaking through Leroy's service.

Huntington took his own service game, which followed, and the set at 6—4. By sheer desperation Leroy captured the next set by a like score, but he had outstripped his strength and was unable to continue the third set at the same speed. Huntington was equal to the task, however, and outplayed Leroy at every point, winning the set and match rather easily with a score of 6—2.

The Whitman-Clothier contest did not indicate that the National champion is in best of form. He had great difficulty in successfully passing his young adversary at all times. Physically both men are much alike, being about six feet tall, and having a length of reach which enables them to cover the court in a manner possible to but few players. Clothier displayed excellent form, and was careful and accurate even in the heat of the play. He compelled Whitman to work hard for every point.

The opening set was prolonged through twelve games, both players volleying fast at the net and scoring on place shots and smashes, but Whitman finally won at 7—5. Then Clothier rallied and reached the top of his game. He shot the ball through Whitman's court repeatedly for a pass, and blocked Whitman's returns and cross-courted so cleverly that he won the set, 6—4.

In the third set, the Pennsylvania champion again forced Whitman into difficulties and the games ran even until the referee had called 5 all. But Whitman's steadiness, which always stands by him at critical moments, proved too great for his active opponent, and Whitman won the set and contest at 7—5.

Two matches were defaulted to-day. Beals C. Wright, forfeiting to Stewart Waller and C. T. Richardson defaulting to C. F. Watson, Jr. Heavy rain in the morning delayed the tournament, but a new schedule has been arranged by the committee, and the events will now be pushed through to a rapid conclusion. Summary:

Men's Championship Singles.—First Round—Richard Stevens, Hoboken, defeated C. L. Childs, Boston, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3; C. F. Watson, Jr., Orange, defeated C. T. Richardson, New York, by default; Ford Huntington, New York, defeated Robert Leroy, New York, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2; Stewart Waller, New York, defeated Beals C. Wright, Boston, by default.

BAY SHORE HORSE SHOW.

Classes Fill Well for the First Event of the New Association.

The outlook for the first annual horse show of the Bay Shore Horse Show Association, which is to be held to-morrow and Saturday, is most encouraging. The entries closed with a grand total of 300. Quite a number of horses from New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and throughout Long Island will be seen in the show ring.

Twenty-four classes have all been well filled, and in addition to this, two special features out of the ordinary, at horse shows throughout the country, have been added, consisting of a pony race, five-eighths of a mile, in which a prize of $50 has been offered in money or plate. Eight entries were received for this event and the other feature, consisting of a trotting race of a half mile in three heats. The committee has offered a prize of a one-hundred-dollar cup for this event. The entries in this event are: Monk, owned by Charles H. L'Hommedieu; Swift, owned by John F. Cockerill; Fred S. Moody, owned by Frank D. Creamer, and True Chimes, owned by E. B. Van Dusen.

The polo pony class filled with five entries, H. T. Peters having entered Lady Lala and Little Jim. E. Marshall Smith, Jr., entered Sayonaria. Morton W. Smith has also entered two of his well-known prize-winning ponies in this class.

Among those entered as roadsters are Minnie E., belonging to Mrs. George H. Quennard; Swift, belonging to John F. Cockerill, and True Chimes, the property of E. B. Van Dusen.

The heavy harness horse classes have filled exceedingly well, those of note being Country Sport, Lady Constance, Lady Euphrosyne, Janice, Topeka, Moonlight, Tobasco, Winifred II., Lady Toddie, Ruby, Glover, Santa Fé, Nip, Moscow, Hazel, Ace of Spades, Redwood, Dewey, Royal Swell, Quaker Creek, Spot Cash, Inkie, Miss Rean and mate, Alert, Miss Glen, Jennie Neil, Mingo, Belinda, Princess Olga, His Grace, Queen of Hearts, Fuss, Feathers, Village Queen, Kathleen, Rex, Yankee, Irma, James, Matchless, Georgia, Patsy, Beauty, The Admiral, Captain Jinks, Rockett, Vixen, Mary, Pollywog, Harry, Greylocks, Gayety, Cigarette, Maryland Belle, Chappie, Comrade, Doily, and Blossom.

Among the saddle horses entered are Chick, Merrylegs, Lady Euphrosyne, American Lady, Peggy, Don Quixote, Ace of Spades, Lady Constance, Lady Lonnie, Lady Inslee, Oriflamme, Beauty, and Iron Duke.

Among the jumpers entered are Lady Lula, Little Jim, Worcester Junior, Lord Derby, Lola, Sabre, and Smithtown.

Some of the prominent exhibitors are A. A. Housman, Charles F. Hubbs, H. F. Peters, Jay F. Carlisle, Vernon M. Brown, George B. McGoun, Bird S. Coler, Willard L. Candee, George J. Weaver, Lawrence Abraham, Frederick G. Bourne, Theodore F. Miller, A. St. John Boycott, James W. Benning, Frank D. Creamer, Miss Kathleen Gilbert, George W. Burchell, Mrs. John D. Adams, Charles L. Lawrence, James H. Hyde, Mrs. Thomas Adams, Jr., S. F. Rothschild, Edward C. Blum, E. Marshall Smith, Jr., J. Adolph Mollenhaur, L. A. Dalrymple Percival, Gardner W. Brown, Miss K. L. Coddington, William B. Nivin, Mrs. Johnson Livingston, Jr., R. Lawrence Smith, Mrs. G. Herbert Potter, Herbert Barry, Edward D. Lentilhon, Charles A. O'Donohue, M. M. Canda, Mrs. George A. Ellis, Jr., Mrs. Charles F. Hubbs, George A. Ellis, Jr., Mrs. D. H. Coe, Mrs. M. Gibb, J. Campbell Smith, and Bradish G. Johnson.

The boxes and seats of the grand stand are in great demand, the boxes having been nearly all sold, and the managers fear that they will be compelled to build an additional number.

Referee for Lederer Case.

Justice Rich, sitting at Special Term in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, appointed John A. Dalton referee, to take testimony and report in the habeas corpus proceedings brought by George W. Lederer to obtain possession of his five-year-old son, Maitland, from Mrs. Adele Rice Lederer. The child will remain in the possession of his mother pending a decision in the matter.

THE NEELY CASE WITNESSES.

May Be Induced to Go to Havana by Threats That Otherwise They Will Be Made Co-Defendants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Department of Justice has not authorized the District Attorney of Indiana to compel witnesses to testify against C. F. W. Neely, awaiting trial for embezzling postal funds in Havana. The testimony now being gathered is purely ex parte and voluntary. It will not be introduced as evidence in the trial. The statements which are requested are similar to the evidence which would in the United States be presented to a Grand Jury. It goes before the Court of First Instance—which is where the case is at present—and it is merely intended as an aid to the court and the fiscal or prosecuting attorney in framing the indictment, and determining what evidence will be needed at the trial.

Just at present the Department of Justice is building hopes on the ability of the Cuban authorities to secure a conviction with the witnesses now in Havana. If it is found that the evidence of the witnesses in Indianapolis and Muncie is essential to conviction, the Department of Justice and the War Department will combine their endeavors toward a solution.

Congress has not passed any law compelling witnesses to go into a foreign jurisdiction to testify in a criminal case, and there are serious doubts if any such law would be considered. But the same act which provided for the extradition of Neely would cover the case of persons conspiring with him to execute the same crime. If, therefore, evidence were secured tending to implicate certain parties in Neely's criminal schemes to defraud the Government, these persons could be extradited. When this fact is properly presented to recalcitrant witnesses it is thought that they will decide to accept the Government's offer of expenses and $4 a day while detained from their regular business.

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS.

Brazil Foremost Last Year in Sending Farm Produce Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Figures have just been compiled bringing down to date statistics showing the sources and amount of agricultural imports into the United States. Among the countries from which the United States purchased agricultural products during 1900 Brazil, the leading source of our coffee supply, stood foremost. Our agricultural imports from Brazil, amounting in value to $39,287,000, were considerably smaller than in previous years. In 1896, five years ago, importations to the value of $60,658,000 were received from that country, but since then each annual record has shown a decreasing trade, the figures just quoted for 1900 being the lowest of the last decade.

The United Kingdom ranked next to Brazil, the farm produce purchased from that source having a value of $32,606,000. While these figures show a considerable increase over the imports for 1898 and 1899, they indicate a smaller trade than that enjoyed in 1896 and 1897. Much of the agricultural produce imported from the United Kingdom had its origin in other countries, and especially in the British dependencies, the shipments from the mother country being largely in the nature of re-export.

Agricultural products valued at $27,500,000 were purchased from the Dutch East Indies, those islands ranking third among the sources of supply. Here there was a marked growth of trade, the import value just quoted for 1900 being nearly double that for 1896, which was recorded at $14,598,000.

Cuba stood fourth as a contributor to our agricultural import trade in 1900, the imports amounting in value to $27,226,000. During the past five years our Cuban imports suffered marked fluctuations, the value dropping from $36,386,000 in 1896 to $13,158,000 in 1898, and then partly recovering, as indicated by the figures for 1900.

Germany was the fifth country in importance, supplying agricultural imports valued at $26,049,000. These figures were the largest of the past five years, excepting the record for 1897, which amounted to $41,358,000.

Our agricultural imports from Japan increased quite noticeably during the last few years, advancing from $18,382,000 in 1896 to $24,767,000 in 1900, the highest ever recorded.

The Chinese Empire stood seventh, the agricultural imports from China for 1900 being $24,131,000, as compared with only $18,649,000 for 1896.

From France we purchased farm produce worth $21,052,000 in 1900, that country ranking eighth in importance. The figures for 1900 were the largest for the period under consideration, although nearly equaled in 1897. Compared with the record for 1896, which amounted to $17,758,000, they exhibit a noticeable gain.

Unusually large shipments of agricultural produce were received from Hawaii during 1900, the value being $20,638,000, as against $11,710,000 in 1896.

Other sources from which we received agricultural imports exceeding $5,000,000 in value during 1900 were Canada, Egypt, the Netherlands, Argentina, the Philippine Islands, and Venezuela.

CONDITION OF THE COLUMBIA.

Naval Officials at Washington Do Not Believe Her to be Badly Damaged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—No report has been received at the Navy Department regarding the condition of the Columbia on her arrival at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the department officials are unanimous in expressing the opinion that she is not in as bad shape as reported. One of them said: "There seems to be a movement to 'knock' the Columbia."

It is said at the department that if she is in bad shape it will be Admiral Barker's duty to report the fact, but that he has not yet done so. The responsibility for her condition, it is said at the Bureau of Navigation, lies with the Captain of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. In some of the published reports it was said that at the Brooklyn Yard a preservation squad is assigned to make a daily inspection of ships. This is the rule in all yards—at League Island as well as elsewhere, and the Captain of the yard is responsible for the squad.

Navy Department officials generally believe that the Columbia is a valuable vessel and consider the criticism of her unjust. One high official said that it was unfair to say that the Columbia burns too much coal. She is a triple-screw vessel, and if all three screws are used she will burn a lot of coal; but, he declared, it is not necessary to use them all.

COLUMBIA AS RECEIVING SHIP.

Rear Admiral Barker Talks of the Assignment of the Swift Cruiser.

Rear Admiral Barker, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, talking yesterday of the action of the Navy Department in assigning the swift cruiser Columbia to duty as receiving ship at the yard, said:

"The Columbia will certainly be much better cared for here, with some hundreds of men aboard her, than at the League Island Yard, with one man to watch her. I don't suppose that anything will be done to incapacitate her for the use to which she is adapted.

"The Columbia is primarily a commerce destroyer. She is expensive and in no way fitted for moving about on naval duty in time of peace. It has developed merely into a question of crippling the training ship service to let the Columbia go out of commission at Philadelphia, where she has been neglected, or of crippling the recruiting service by placing at the most important recruiting station in the country a vessel incapable of doing anything like the service for which the department has relied upon the station."

CIVIL RULE IN MANILA.

Military Authorities Turn the City Over to Gov. Taft.

MANILA, Aug. 7.—Gen. George W. Davis, Provost Marshal of Manila, in the presence of Gen. Chaffee, the Military Commander, and the whole military staff, turned over the city administration to-day to Civil Gov. Taft and the newly appointed officials. Judge Taft thanked the army for its good and conscientious work in the troublesome times.

The Brooklyn Back at Manila.

MANILA, Aug. 7.—The United States cruiser Brooklyn, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Remey, has arrived here from Australia, where the vessel took part in the celebrations attending the opening of the first Australian Parliament. The officers and men of the Brooklyn expressed themselves as greatly pleased with their treatment during the federation ceremonies.

Volunteer's Sentence Commuted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—President McKinley has commuted the sentence of Private Frederick Morris, Company K, Forty-ninth Volunteers, to life imprisonment, which he will serve in the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Morris was convicted of murder by a court-martial at Tuguegarao, Luzon, and sentenced to death.

Transports Leave Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The transport Hancock has sailed from Manila, also the Dix, (formerly Samoa.) The Dix has on board the bodies of 313 soldiers, which are being brought to the United States for burial.

Promotions in the Artillery.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Under the instructions of Secretary Root, that the artillery arm be increased one-sixth whenever 1,800 men have been recruited, the War Department has directed the issue of an order carrying out these instructions to date Aug. 1. This will cause the promotion of the following officers: Lieut. Col. J. R. Myrick to be Colonel; Majors A. H. Merrill and W. Ennis to be Lieutenant Colonels; Capts. H. L. Harris, A. Murray, W. E. Birkhimer, T. R. Adams, and J. A. Lundeen to be Majors, and a number of First Lieutenants to be Captains.

COLLISION IN THE TUNNEL.

Trolley Car Crashes Into a Disabled Car Ahead—Several Passengers Injured.

A north-bound Madison Avenue car while traversing the tunnel in Park Avenue last night broke a wheel at Fortieth Street. The passengers were startled, but alighted unhurt. But Car No. 841, which was coming right behind, in charge of Motorman Robert McPherson of 216 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Conductor John Broderville of 251 East Seventy-seventh Street, was not so fortunate. It crashed into the disabled car and a panic ensued among the passengers. The car lost part of its dashboard and demolished the rear platform of the car ahead.

James Yokel of 84 Fourth Avenue was severely cut on the nose and Mrs. R. J. Harrison of 116 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and James Brode of 18 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street were somewhat bruised and shaken up. They were attended by physicians in the vicinity, whose names Policeman Golding of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station did not learn. He reported the accident and stated that the injured persons declined to make any complaint, so no arrests followed.

Traffic was interrupted for almost a half hour on the north track, until a wrecking crew could put a "jack" under the car and replace the wheel.

SOUGHT REVENGE TWO YEARS.

Italian Severely Wounds with a Razor the Wife Who Left Him in Italy.

Dominico Dimonda, an Italian, fifty-six years old, cut the face of his twenty-eight-year-old wife in front of 74 Mott Street last night. The end of her nose was severed from her face, and terrible wounds were inflicted on her scalp and hand with his razor. She was rescued from her assailant by Policeman Walter Abrams of the Elizabeth Street Station, who, heard the woman's screams as she was lying on the sidewalk with the husband bending over her.

Three years ago Seraphino Vocino, a pretty Italian girl, met Dominico Dimonda, a man many years her senior, in Italy. The couple fell in love, and one night fled from their homes and got married. But the girl wife was not happy with her husband. Only a year after her marriage she eloped to this country with a young Italian. They lived in 165 Mott Street.

Dimonda followed the eloping couple to this country. It was nearly two years ago when he landed here and commenced the search for his wife, but not until a short time ago did he discover where she was.

Last night she was taking a walk. When in front of 74 Mott Street she heard footsteps behind her, and looking around was confronted by her discarded husband. Immediately he produced a razor and began to cut at her, crying out that he was avenged, and that her beauty that had been her ruin would never attract any one else to her.

Dimonda submitted meekly to arrest and he was locked up in the Elizabeth Street Station on a charge of felonious assault with intent to kill. The ambulance surgeon said that the woman might die, and hurried her to the hospital.

GRIEVING FATHER'S SUICIDE.

August Schwab Reclined Between the Graves of His Sons and Ended His Life.

After grieving for two years for his sons, August Schwab, fifty-six years old, an auctioneer, who lived at 234 East Tenth Street, Manhattan, stretched himself on the ground between their graves in the Jewish Cemetery Maimonides, in Jamaica Avenue, Cypress Hills, yesterday afternoon and shot himself through the heart.

The father had been inconsolable from the time the young men died, and a day seldom passed that he did not visit their graves. He generally stopped at a saloon in Jamaica Avenue on his way to the cemetery, and yesterday when he went into this place he invited everybody to take a drink, saying it was the last chance he would ever have to treat them.

It was shortly before 4 o'clock that Henry Rickmyer, an employe of the cemetery, heard the shot and investigated, with Policemen Tompkins and Applegate. They found the body and called an ambulance from St. Mary's Hospital, but the surgeon who came with it said the man had died instantly. Word was sent to Schwab's home, which was located from papers found upon him, and a son came and took charge of the body.

PHILLIPS FORSWEARS POOLS.

Says He Was Forced Into May Corn Deal—"Too Risky."

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—"No more corn pools for me," said George H. Phillips to-day. "I knew I was standing over a can of gunpowder all the time, and it was only by the merest chance that I escaped total annihilation. I was forced into the May pool, but I won't be forced into another. They're too risky and not at all to my liking."

The corn operator made this emphatic declaration apropos of the resolution against pools passed by the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade yesterday.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following named officers will report, Aug. 15, to Col. Charles R. Suter, Corps of Engineers, President of the Examining Board appointed April 6 to meet at the Army Building, New York City, for examination, with a view to their transfer to the Corps of Engineers: First Lieut. Albert E. Waldron, Second Lieuts. Francis A. Pope, Wildurr Willing, Clarence H. Knight, Nathaniel E. Bower, and Francis W. Clark, Artillery Corps.

Transfers in the Artillery Corps: Capt. Ernest Hinds, from the Twenty-first Company, Coast Artillery, to the Second Battery, Field Artillery; First Lieut. Conrad H. Lanza, from the Sixty-third Company Coast Artillery to the Ninety-fourth Company.

Capt. George Blakeley and William R. Smith, Artillery Corps, will join their respective companies and relieve Lieuts. William F. Stewart, Jr., and Robert E. Wylie, in time to enable the latter officers to comply with their orders to report at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Aug. 15.

Lieut. Col. Joshua W. Jacobs, Deputy Quartermaster General, will proceed Aug. 7 to San Francisco on official business pertaining to the discharge of the chartered transport Lennox.

Capt. Frank P. Avery, upon his own application, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander G. A. Merriam is detached from the Kearsarge and ordered home to wait orders.

Naval Cadet J. P. Jackson is detached from the Constellation and ordered to the Sylph, at the League Island Yard.

Naval Cadet F. L. Oliver is detached from the Constellation, and upon completion of his course at the Torpedo Station, is ordered to the Eagle as watch and division officer.

FIRES ON THE MAJESTIC

Soon Extinguished, the Passengers Showing No Signs of Fear.

They Speak Highly of the Efficiency of Officers and Crew—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., on Board.

Two small fires on the White Star liner Majestic, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday afternoon, were discovered in the linen closet of that vessel early in the morning. Neither was serious, and the fire crew had no difficulty whatever in getting both under control as soon as they were located. The origin of the fires is somewhat of a mystery.

Two theories were advanced by the passengers to account for the fires. The first theory was that the heat from the boilers beneath the closet heated the floor of the deck above to such an extent that it melted the cement work that glues the wood to the iron work, causing the wood to ignite. The second theory was that the flame was due to a defect in the electric insulation.

The first fire was put out as soon as it was discovered, and very few of the passengers knew of it. They were still at breakfast when, at 10 o'clock, a dense volume of smoke came up the companionway and poured into the saloon. The smoke drove the passengers out of the saloon, most of them going up on the promenade deck by way of the after companionway, where they waited until the flames were extinguished and the atmosphere of that part of the ship cleared of the pungent odor of the smoke.

Not a sign of a panic resulted from the discovery of the flames, the officers assuring the passengers that there was absolutely no danger, as the crew would soon have everything in order again. The passengers spoke in the highest terms of the dispatch with which the crew put out the fires, and all of them united in saying that there was no excitement, everybody on board having implicit confidence in Capt. Smith and his men.

The Majestic brought a large number of well-known people across. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was one of them. He has been abroad with his friend, E. Colby, since the latter part of June, coaching in Devonshire. He also visited the Isle of Wight. Mr. Rockefeller said that he had nothing to say for publication, adding that he knew nothing of the rumored purchase by his father of an estate up the Hudson for him. He was met at the pier by Mr. and Mrs. E. Parmalee Prentice. Mrs. Prentice was Miss Alta Rockefeller.

Another arrival on the Majestic was Judge E. F. Curler of Reno, Nev. Judge Curler was called to the other side as a witness in the case of the Crown against Earl Russell, who recently pleaded guilty to the charge of bigamy in the House of Lords. Judge Curler performed the ceremony at the marriage of Earl Russell to Mollie Cooke, which marriage resulted in the Earl being tried for bigamy.

Mr. and Mrs. James T. Powers also returned on the Majestic. Mr. Powers has been in London, rewriting "The Messenger Boy" for its American production, with which Daniel Frohman will open Daly's Theatre this season.

Others on the Majestic were H. A. Smith, Roland Buckstone, J. W. Rumsey, A. R. Lawrence, L. S. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Bigelow, Miss Clarice Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mills, and Lieut. Col. de Burgh.

SETH LOW FOR MAYOR.

Secret Letter Sent Out by Citizens' Union Suspected to be an Effort to Boom Him.

The Citizens' Union has sent a letter to each of the members of its Campaign Committee of 107 members. This letter requests the recipient to send to the Citizens' Union Headquarters at the earliest opportunity three names for every office to be filled in this city at the coming election. The members are urged not only to furnish names, but to give the union all the information possible with regard to the vote-getting ability of each of the gentlemen named.

R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Citizens' Union, last evening said to a TIMES reporter:

"It is true that the union has invited suggestions from the members of its Campaign Committee. Such a letter as you refer to has been sent out."

A copy of the letter was refused. One of the gentlemen who received the letter said to a TIMES reporter:

"This communication is marked 'Confidential,' therefore I cannot permit you to use my name nor will I give you a copy. But I can say to you that I do not like the letter, and I shall probably return it without suggestions. It looks to me that the Citizens' Union is trying to start another boom for Seth Low for Mayor. Of course many of the members of the Campaign Committee realizing that Mr. Low was hanged by the Citizens' Union in 1897, will name him again. I don't want Mr. Low. Then, too, I suppose the Democrats on the committee will suggest a Democrat.

"I have no doubt that the officers of the Citizens' Union are prompted by the best of motives in sending out such a letter, but I fear it will do more harm than good."

At Citizens' Union headquarters it was said that Secretary Thomas A. Fulton was on vacation, and that his whereabouts was not known.

C. A. SCHIEREN FOR CONTROLLER.

Brooklyn Republicans Said to be for His Nomination.

The Kings County Republicans will insist on the nomination of ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn for Controller on the anti-Tammany ticket. One of the most influential Republicans of Brooklyn and a warm personal friend of Col. M. J. Dady said last night:

"We have no choice for Mayor. We expect that both nominees for the Mayoralty will come from Manhattan. But we intend to name Charles A. Schieren for Controller, and I understand he is willing to run."

TO VISIT MR. CROKER.

A Trip Planned by Dr. and Mrs. Jenkins and Mr. Freedman.

Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Jenkins and Andrew Freedman will sail for Europe to-day. Mrs. Jenkins is a sister of Richard Croker. They will make quite an extended visit with the Tammany chieftain at Wantage.

This fact has revived the report that Mr. Croker will not return to this country for some time.

Entries for Athletic Championships.

The most important athletic meeting to be held at the Pan-American Exposition is the world's championships, consisting of twenty events, to be decided in the Stadium on Sept. 6 and 7. The following are the events to be decided: 60 yards, 110 yards, 440 yards, 880 yards, two-mile steeplechase, one mile, 120-yard hurdle, 220-yard hurdle, 440-yard hurdle, running high jump, running long jump, pole vault, triple jump, standing high jump, standing broad jump, 16-pound hammer, 16-pound discus, 16-pound shot, 56-pound weight, potato race, all scratch.

Among the entries already received are those of C. M. Lieblee and James J. Nufer of the Detroit Athletic Club, and H. S. Whitman of Johns Hopkins University in the sprints; J. England of Johns Hopkins University, George W. Orton of the New York Athletic Club, and H. W. Hayes of the University of Michigan in the distance runs; Walter T. Fishleigh of the University of Michigan in the hurdles, Fishleigh and Charles E. Dvorak of the University of Michigan in the pole vault; John R. De Witt of Princeton University, William W. Coe of Somerville, Mass., and Robert Garrett of Johns Hopkins University in the weight throws.

Bridgeport Y. C. Regatta.

The third annual regatta of the Bridgeport Yacht Club will be sailed on Saturday over the club's courses, off Black Rock Harbor. Entries will be accepted from any regularly organized yacht club. There will be races for all classes, 51-foot and under, as arranged in the Yacht Racing Association's classification, and also for special classes. A prize will be awarded to the winner in each class in which two or more yachts start, and a second prize in each class in which four or more yachts start. Entries should be mailed to T. H. Macdonald, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, 1590 Fairfield Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., in time to be received to-morrow.

For the Nerves

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Nourishes, strengthens and imparts new life and vigor by supplying the needed tonic and nerve food.

Gives good appetite, perfect digestion and restful sleep.

Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

FATAL CREOSOTE EXPLOSION.

One Man Killed and Three Badly Hurt In a Wood Preserving Plant.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 7.—One man was killed and three injured by the blowing up of a vat of creosote in the works of the American Wood Preserving Company here to-day. The vat was sixty feet long and eight feet in diameter. It lay lengthwise. Into it the wood to be preserved was placed.

The vat, filled with wood, then had the creosote run in and the wood soaked. The ends of the vat are huge doors. It was one of these that was blown out, though what caused the explosion is a mystery. Andrew Smith, an employe, was standing near the vat at the time, and his head was cut completely off by a piece of the broken door. The other three men were severely hurt.

Information is refused at the works. It is said that although the process employed has been in use for years there was never before a similar accident in the works.

SIGNAL FACTORY DESTROYED.

William F. Coston of West New Brighton, S. I., lies in the Smith Infirmary at New Brighton, he having been injured by an explosion which occurred in his factory yesterday morning. Coston occupied a frame building on Belmont Avenue, where for years he has manufactured the Coston signal light used by ocean-going vessels. He mixed the chemicals himself.

Yesterday Coston was in the mixing room. He took some chemicals from the receptacles in which they are stored and was preparing them for the tubes for the signals when there was an explosion. Coston was thrown to the floor, stunned and bleeding. Some paper in the room took fire, setting fire to his clothing. The fire quickly spread through the building.

Firemen saved the residence of Mr. Coston, but the factory was entirely consumed, with a loss of $2,000. The flames scorched Mr. Coston's face and head painfully. His hair was burned to the scalp. It is feared that his eyes have been badly injured.

There have been many small explosions and two serious ones in the Coston works within a few years.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—M. H. Smith, President of the Louisville and Nashville Railway, Louisville; A. B. Stickney, President of the Chicago and Great Northern Railway, St. Paul; John Skelton Williams, President of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, Richmond.

HOLLAND.—Dr. Carlos Macdonald, Pleasantville, N. Y.; Dr. Paul Cahn, Vienna; J. G. Barclay, England; Maurice Connolly, Heidelburg; Comte G. Diodati, Geneva, Switzerland.

IMPERIAL.—George H. Stanton, Great Falls, Dakota; Spencer Borden, Jr., Fall River; T. S. Davant, Roanoke, Va.

GRAND.—C. C. Watt, Philadelphia.

GILSEY.—J. de Goucer, Havana.

MANHATTAN. — Francis Harman, London; Winthrop Coffin, Boston; E. T. Galt, Montreal; Edward Atkinson, Boston; ex-Senator Jonathan Chase, Rhode Island.

GRAND UNION.—George Horne Perie, Hamilton, Scotland.

MURRAY HILL.—A. S. Crane, General Passenger Agent Boston and Albany Railway, Boston; Judge Stephen S. Marshall, White Plains; Judge J. Rider Cady, Hudson.

PLAZA.—R. R. Conover, Boston.

ALBEMARLE.—R. W. Taft, Providence; William F. Sellers, Wilmington, Del.

HOFFMAN.—Samuel J. Hunter, Fort Worth; A. Adami, Venice.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Howard W. Berry, Melbourne; Bruce Macdonald, Toronto.

ASTOR.—John Ross, United States Coast and Goedetic Survey; Dr. R. J. Marsh, Portland, Oregon; the Rev. F. Keane, Pittsburg.

NETHERLAND.—C. E. Waddell, Ashville, N. C.; Ellis Y. Brown, Downingtown, Penn; E. J. Beir, Rochester.

WESTMINSTER.—W. Kellbrunner, Bombay.

BARTHOLDI.—B. H. Porter, Kansas City.

ST. DENIS.—Dunbar Kobb, Charlottestown, S. C.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

O'Dwyer & Ahearn, Texarkana, Ark.; Mr. O'Dwyer, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; 337 Broadway.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. A. Ernst, toys; 2 Walker Street.

Jones, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; W. B. V. Jones, millinery; 621 Broadway; Herald House.

Schoenau, W. H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Schoenau, linens, laces, white goods, woolens, and linings; W. J. Croft, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Black & Mayer, Rochester, N. Y.; E. Meyer, clothing; Hoffman House.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Harris, clothing; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hoffman House.

Divas, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; S. D. Bousher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Chambers & Marney Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; Miss Jones, cloaks, suits and waists, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss Kelly, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Horsfall & Rothschild, Hartford, Conn.; W. B. Rothschild, hats; Hotel Imperial.

Stein-Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. Bloch, clothing; R. Stein, clothing, 718 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Herzog, L., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Herzog, dry goods; E. B. Kleine, millinery, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Strouse Brothers & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; W. Strouse, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; M. Henry, rugs, 377 Broadway; Holland House.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. E. Fisher, jewelry; 2 Walker Street; Holland House.

Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; W. H. Elsinger, general buyer; J. Stolberg, dry goods; Holland House.

Loveman, D., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; S. W. Berger, notions and millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Ryan & Cannon, St. Louis, Mo.; W. P. Murphy, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Marshall-Post-Bartel Company, Richmond, Ind.; A. F. Post, clothing; J. D. Marshall, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Clarke & Co., Peoria, Ill.; S. M. Clarke, domestics, dress goods, silks, linens, and white goods; Hotel Albert.

Romer, Lovell & Co., Bay City, Mich.; C. F. Lovell, cloaks and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. D. Aitken, glasses and photo supplies; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Albert.

Byrider Brothers, Akron, Ohio; W. A. Byrider, hats; J. Byrider, hats; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Tinsley, P. J., Nashville, Tenn.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. G. Gates, art goods; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Panton & White, Duluth, Minn.; H. J. Tonskemper, linens and domestics; H. L. Gilkerson, furnishing goods; R. T. Miller, notions, millinery, stationery, and jewelry; F. F. Pride, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Watt & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; L. B. Hislop, domestics and wash and white goods, 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Green, Joyce & Co., Columbus, Ohio; W. J. Byrne, notions; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Netherland.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; J. Wood, dress goods, 57 White Street.

Thomas, J. W., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. Johnson, cloaks and suits; Murray Hill Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Powell, cloaks and suits; Sinclair House.

Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. R. Curlee, woolens, 36 Worth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; E. H. Kaufman, ribbons, 443 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; S. Finch, dress goods and silks, 51 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Pelitier Dry Goods Company, Sioux City, Iowa; Mrs. E. M. Nellis, millinery and ribbons, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. M. Leche, upholstery goods; 335 Broadway.

"Famous, The," St. Louis, Mo.; J. Bockhorst, furnishing goods; L. Selig, hosiery and underwear; 760 Broadway.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. B. Holliday, furnishing goods; 115 Worth Street.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. Gross, furnishing goods; 760 Broadway.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. D. Van Couten, clerk; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions and laces; 2 Walker Street.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. P. Lawlor, upholstery goods; N. A. Spaulding, dress goods and silks; 57 White Street.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. P. Caldwell, cloaks and suits;

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock, Noon.

The Wanamaker Store

Fine ORIENTAL RUGS

Very Sharply Price-Shortened

This offering of Rugs which never lose their intrinsic value comes because of storekeeping sentiment rather than from the nudge of necessity.

In Oriental Rugs newness is not an essential virtue, and age is a positive merit. Rugs which are not sold this year will have equal value next year.

But store traditions, here, forbid any stock whatsoever from remaining in quantity when new goods are coming. Even these fine Oriental things must abide by this ruling. This makes a

Most Exceptional Opportunity for Lovers of Oriental Rugs

There are four hundred of them, antique and modern—Anatolia, Afghan, Bokhara, Cabistan, Cashmere, Carabagh, Guendje, Kazak, Meles, Senna, Kirman, Tabris, Mosul, Daghestan, Shirvan, Iran.

The greater part of this lot are true *Antiques*; that is, fifty years old or more. The Antique Rugs were made of a very different grade of wool from that now employed by the Oriental weaver. Greater care was also exercised in preparing the dyes; for in the days of antique weaving the rugs were made for the family, or for offerings; not for the markets of the world as nowadays.

This collection contains many very choice specimens—of course we vouch for their authenticity. Those that are truly antique vary in price from $15 to $450. The balance of the lot that are more modern are also good in quality, and the entire lot shows a reduction of one-third from our former prices; some, however, being a full half off. The Modern Rugs at prices ranging from $7.50 to $40. Sizes vary from 4 x 3 feet to 20 x 6 feet 6 inches, with the best assortments among those from 7 x 4 feet to 9 x 5 feet.

More exact information follows:

Modern Oriental Rugs

Persian Rug, 8½x5¼ feet, at $45, from $60
Persian Rug, 9 x6 feet, at $65, from $83
Persian Rug, 9⅓x7 feet, at $75, from $105
Persian Rug, 10x6½ feet, at $50, from $65
Persian Rug, 10½x7 feet, at $40, from $92
Persian Rug, 10½x9½ feet, at $135, from $162
Turkish Rug, 11x9½ feet, at $60, from $105
Turkish Rug, 11⅓x7⅔ feet, at $45, from $60
Turkish Rug, 11⅓x9⅓ feet, at $90, from $145
Turkish Rug, 12¼x9¼ feet, at $90, from $170
Turkish Rug, 12½x11½ feet, at $140, from $210
India Rug, 11½x7¼ feet, at $85, from $105
India Rug, 12x9 feet, at $125, from $165
Turkish Rug, 13x11 feet, at $130, from $184
Turkish Rug, 13⅓x10⅔ feet, at $90, from $145
Persian Rug, 13½x10 feet, at $110, from $168
Persian Rug, 13⅔x10 feet, at $160, from $210
Persian Rug, 13⅔x10¼ feet, at $190, from $260
Persian Rug, 13⅔x9 feet, at $95, from $140
Turkish Rug, 13⅓x11⅔ feet, at $92, from $138
Turkish Rug, 14x12 feet, at $128, from $168
Turkish Rug, 14x11¾ feet, at $115, from $175
Turkish Rug, 14½x9 feet, at $110, from $165
Turkish Rug, 14½x12¼ feet, at $98, from $148
India Rug, 14x12 feet, at $169, from $255
India Rug, 14¼x10 feet, at $144, from $182
India Rug, 15x11 feet, at $166, from $248
India Rug, 15x13 feet, at $195, from $295
India Rug, 16x12 feet, at $198, from $286
India Rug, 16 2-3x15¼ feet, at $325, from $425
India Rug, 17¾x10 feet, at $185, from $268
Persian Rug, 15½x12½ feet, at $190, from $292
Persian Rug, 16x12 feet, at $200, from $325
Persian Rug, 17x10 feet, at $200, from $250
Persian Rug, 17¼x14¼ feet, at $110, from $155
Persian Rug, 18¼x10½ feet, at $190, from $240
Persian Rug, 25x12½ feet, at $390, from $480

Third floor.

Antique Oriental Rugs

Shiraz Rug, 4 ft. 10 in. x 4 ft. $20, was $28
Kazak Rug, 6 ft 6 in. x 3 ft. 6 in., $22, was $30
Goerevan Rug, 5ft. 9in. x 4ft. 5in., $40, was $65
Mosul Rug, 5 ft. 9 in. x 3 ft. 8 in., $25, was $40
Kazak Rug, 6 ft. 8 in. x 3 ft. 4 in., $15, was $24
Kazak Rug, 6 ft. 5 in. x 4 ft. 5 in., $16, was $28
Kazak Rug, 7 ft. x 3 ft. 5 in., $15, was 30
Mosul Rug, 7 ft. 3 in. x 3 ft. 7 in., $20, was $38
Shirvan Rug, 8 ft. 10 in. x 3 ft. 3 in., $30, was $48
Iran Rug, 6 ft. 5 in. x 3 ft., $32, was $48
Anatolia Rug, 4 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 5 in., $30 was $45
Shirvan Rug, 7 ft. x 4 ft., $28, was $38
Shirvan Rug, 5 ft. 7 in. x 4 ft. 2 in., $28, was $48
Shirvan Rug, 5 ft. 4 in. x 3 ft. 7 in., $38, was $45
Shirvan Rug, 6 ft. 3 in. x 3 ft. 8 in., $28, was $35
Kazak Rug, 6 ft. 11 in. x 4 ft., $27, was $38
Kazak Rug, 6 ft. 8 in. x 4 ft. 2 in., $24, was $35
Kirman Rug, 6 ft. 6in.x4 ft. 3 in., $100, was $175
Iran Rug, 7 ft. x 3 ft. 10 in., $55, was $70
Goerevan Rug, 6 ft. 3 in.x4 ft. 7 in., $45, was $65
Shiraz Rug, 6 ft. x 4 ft. 1 in., $65, was $90
Senna Rug, 7 ft. 7 in. x 4 ft. 1 in., $70, was $125
Iran Rug, 6 ft. 5 in. x 4 ft, $65, was $90
Senna Rug, 6 ft. 7 in. x 4 ft. 7 in., $45, was $95
Serebend Rug, 10 ft. 1 in. x4 ft. 5 in., $95, was $150
Serebend Rug, 9 ft. 3 in. x 4 ft., $85, was $110
Camel's-hair Rug, 10 ft. 5 in. x4 ft. 4in., $45, was $75
Iran Rug, 9 ft. 7 in. x 4 ft. 5 in., $45, was $75
Iran Rug, 12 ft. 2 in. x 4 ft. 11 in., $55, was $70
Camel's-hair Rug, 11 ft. x 4 ft. 8 in., $45, was $80
Serebend Rug, 9 ft. 7 in. x 4 ft. 8 in, $65, was $100
Senna Rug, 9 ft. x 5 ft. 3 in. $125, was $200.
Serebend Rug, 16 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 10 in., $200, was $300
Serebend Rug, 13 ft. x 7 ft. 4 in., $210 was $260
Kirman Rug, 7 ft, 9 in. x 3 ft. 10 in., $450, was $650

Third floor.

The Furniture You Want

Is Here Now Under-Price

You don't want shoddy furniture. You don't want merely "cheap" furniture, or the above statement wouldn't be true. We haven't one bit of trash in all these thousands of pieces—not one piece which we will not allow you to judge this store by, even if bought at half price.

Yet thousands of people buy trash, and think they get a bargain, at the imitation sales that are propagated in August.

When you choose from our August offerings you are guaranteed in your assurance that the quality standard of the furniture is the highest known to furniture making—the best that can be bought regularly at the value price; even though the sale price be a third less.

You get the Quality you want—

You will find ample assortment of the pieces you want—

And you can gratify your taste fully as to the style, wood, and finish that you want.

Then you save fifty to a hundred dollars on every hundred dollars' worth that you buy.

Do you wonder that so many thousands of housekeepers buy furniture at our August Sale; or do you marvel more that all who have furniture buying in mind for Fall do not take advantage of these offerings which are unknown in any other store anywhere?

Of course you know that we will hold the Furniture you select, and deliver it later on, at your convenience, if you do not want it immediately.

The story of prices is too long to repeat daily; yet we make the illustration continuous.

Today's variety and price example is **SIDEBOARDS**; but all other sorts of dining-room, parlor, library and bedroom furniture are here in the same liberal variety, and at equal concessions from actual values.

$16, from $25—Quartered golden oak; swell top base, 44 x 23 in.; three swell front drawers; linen drawer and double cupboard; cabinet top with three shelves; French plate mirror, 30 x 18 in.; polish finish.

$18, from $25—Quartered golden oak; swell top base, 45 x 20 in.; three drawers and double cupboard; cabinet top with three shelves; French plate mirror, 28 x 16 in.; polish finish.

$22, from $32—Quartered golden oak; swell top base, 48 x 24 in.; two swell front drawers; one linen drawer; double cupboard; handsomely carved cabinet top with three shelves; French plate mirror, 36 x 18 in.

$35, from $48—Quartered golden oak; swell top base, 48 x 22 in.; turned corner posts with claw feet; three drawers and double cupboard; canopy top with fluted column supports; two shelves; French plate mirror, 36 x 24 in.

$42, from $60—Quartered golden oak; swell top base; two swell front drawers; linen drawer and double cupboard; claw feet; inclosed cabinet top; two glass cabinets with plate glass doors and sides; two mirrors, 40 x 14 in. and 16 x 12 in.

$50, from $80—Quartered golden oak; all selected wood; square top base, 55 x 22 in.; four drawers and double cupboard; cabinet top with one long shelf; French plate mirror, 40 x 22 in.

$60, from $90—Quartered golden oak; square top base, 60 x 25 in.; three drawers and three cupboards; claw feet; heavy, massive top with one shelf; French plate mirror, 46 x 20 in.

Mahogany Sideboards—

$33, from $50—Mahogany; straight front top, 50 x 23 in.; five drawers and two cupboards; top has one shelf; pattern plate mirror, 40 x 18 in.

$45, from $65—Mahogany; high base; top 48 x 23 in.; three drawers and two cupboards; carved cabinet top with two shelves; pattern plate mirror, 40 x 16 in.

$55, from $85—Mahogany, with inlaid lines on drawers and door-fronts; marquetry panels in doors and cabinet top; base 60 x 22 in.; three drawers and two cupboards; top has one shelf and mirror, 56 x 14 in.; finest finish.

$65, from $100—Mahogany, shaped front base, 60x23 in.; five drawers and double cupboard; carved and moulded corners; claw feet; French plate mirror, 50x18 in.; finest construction and finish.

$75, from $125—Mahogany, dull finish; shaped top base, 50x22 in.; four drawers and double cupboard; cabinet top, with plate-glass doors and mirror back; French plate mirror, 42x16 in; fine design and finish.

$95, from $135—Mahogany, handsomely inlaid; inlaid lines on front and top; marquetry panels; base 64x23 in.; five drawers and two closets; French plate mirror, 64x14 in. A very fine design.

Some of the other Sideboards are priced today as follows:

$23, from $35—Quartered golden oak
$30, from $45—Quartered golden oak
$30, from $45—Mahogany.
$40, from $60—Quartered golden oak
$40, from $60—Mahogany
$42, from $60—Quartered golden oak
$48, from $62—Mahogany
$50, from $70—Mahogany
$50, from $75—Quartered golden oak
$55, from $78—Quartered golden oak
$60, from $90—Quartered golden oak
$65, from $100—Quartered golden oak
$70, from $110—Mahogany
$65, from $95—Mahogany
$95, from $155—Quartered golden oak
$150, from $195—Quartered golden oak
$30, from $40—Flemish oak
$35, from $58—Flemish oak
$60, from $105—Flemish oak
$65, from $90—Flemish oak
$85, from $140—Flemish oak

Fourth floor.

$10 and $12 SERGE SUITS

at $7.50!

This is a remarkably good opportunity for the man who wants another Serge Suit. And this is just the time when a constantly worn suit is likely to look a bit shabby.

These offered today are made of absolutely pure wool serge, in blue or black; well made; some lined, others half-lined. They were rightly priced at $10 and $12. Now choose—and all sizes are here—for $7.50 a suit.

We have a fine assortment of striped Flannel Trousers, in light colors. Made with permanent turn-up, and very stylish. Price, $3.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BOYS' SUITS

Much Under-Price

Call these school suits, if your boy doesn't need such a suit immediately. Certainly you can buy no better suits for a dollar more when school-time comes. These odd groups will be closed out long before that.

About two hundred Double-breasted Knee Trousers Suits, of blue and mixed cheviot and striped flannel; broken sizes, 8 to 16 years; worth $4.50 and $5, now at $3.50 suit.

Also a lot of all-wool Trousers in mixed cheviots; sizes for 3 to 16 years; worth $1, at 65c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

FINE JACKETS

At Scant Prices

This is the end of things in this season's jackets. We have no further thought of getting value out of the coats in stock.

Prompt riddance of every garment is our only aim.

Prices to be paid today are a small part of what the garments cost us.

They will give stylish service these cool days and nights; and will take care of their purchasers well into the Fall.

These two groups:

At $7.50—Jackets that have been variously valued up to $20, are included in this group; made of coverts, cheviots and broadcloths; numerous pretty Eton styles.

At $18—Jackets, mostly from abroad; just the styles for early Fall wear; of silk, satin and broadcloth, the latter trimmed with taffeta silk bands; the prices were $27.50 to $55.

Second floor, Broadway.

Plaid-Back GOLF CLOTH

$1.25 Instead of $1.75

There will be another rush for golf cloths shortly. No other fabric makes such ideal Fall walking skirts. We counted it a lucky find to get this superb lot to sell at a half dollar below its value, just a few weeks before you want the skirts made up.

All-wool and excellent quality, in the Oxford gray face with broken or shepherd's plaid back, in black-and-white. 54 inches wide. $1.25 a yard.

Fourth avenue.

Women's SHIRT-WAISTS

Under-Price

Particularly important today are three lots of white lawn waists and one lot of colo ed waists, on which very low prices are marked. These:

At 75c—White Shirt-Waists of lawn; full front; hemstitched plaits; buttoned down back. Regular $1 value.

At 85c—White Shirt-Waists of lawn; full front of fine plaits, trimmed with embroidery; buttoned down back. Regular $1.25 value.

At $1—White Shirt-Waists of lawn; full front of cluster of hemstitched plaits; plaited back; buttoned in front. Regular $1.50 value.

At 50c—Colored Shirt-Waists of chambray, in solid colors, Oxblood, pink and blue, with sailor collar; trimmed with white lawn; plaited white lawn shield. Regular $1 value.

Second floor.

LAMP-TIME IS COMING

Best Buying-Time Is NOW

The evenings are growing longer in the country. It gets dark earlier, and more brightness is wanted indoors.

Large handsome new Lamps can be bought for very little until this August Clean-up Sale is over.

We are shortening the prices sharply on all our sample lamps, and we are also offering the samples of one of our big manufacturing concerns at a small fraction of their real worth.

The variety is as large as the prices are little.

These descriptions of Lamps and prices:

At $2, from $3.50—
Squat-shape Lamps, with pink, blue and yellow tinted grounds, nicely decorated with floral designs; lamps have centre-draught burners, and complete with 10 in. globe to match.

At $3, from $6—
Squat-shape Bowls mounted on high gilt base; large variety of nice decorations and ground colorings; complete with 11 in. globe to match.

At $4, from $8—
Large squat-shape, or half-high shape Lamps, in light and dark colors; nicely decorated with chrysanthemums, daisies, orchids, &c.; lamps complete with 12 in. globe to match.

At $6, worth $15—
Fine decorated Lamps in half-high shapes; lamps have large, massive bodies mounted on high gilt base; hand-painted decorations on light and dark grounds, of orchids, roses, snowballs, peonies, &c.; lamps complete with 12 in. globe.

At $10, from $18 and $30—
Fine metallic Lamps, in classic designs; bronze vases mounted with large roll-top oil founts; Louwelsa ware pottery; handsome underglaze decorations, in beautiful rich blended colorings; vases mounted with swell top founts.

And these GLOBES:

At $1, worth $2, $3 and $3.50—
All kinds of floral decorations, hand painted, on pink, yellow, blue, green and blended color grounds.

Main aisle.

LACE ROBES

AT HALF PRICE

These are very beautiful Spangled Robes, Robes of grass linen, point d'esprit, chantilly and embroidered taffeta silk. They are the highest character of goods that the best foreign makers produce.

Patterns change little, and our exclusive designs have few or no duplicates; so that the fortunate purchasers of these exquisite robes will have charming gowns at half the usual cost.

$100 Robes, now $50
$60 Robes, now $30
$18 Robes, now $9

And many prices between.

Broadway.

Extremely Low Prices on Muslin

Sheets and Pillow Cases

The prudent housekeeper takes time by the forelock, particularly when she is able to replenish her household equipment against the coming Winter at prices which offer positive economies.

Here are three grades of Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases, which offer just such economies. They are made carefully and well, in sizes most generally used, and priced at about the cost of the muslin, without allowance for the making:

First Quality. This is a light-weight muslin, evenly woven, and free from imperfections of any kind.
Sheets—81x90 in., 50c 90x90 in., 55c Pillow Cases—42x36 in., 10c 45x36 in., 11c

Second Quality. A Government standard muslin, of which we sell hundreds of cases every year.
Pillow Cases—42x36 in., 12c 42x38½ in., 13c 45x38½ in., 14c
Sheets—54x90 in., 35c 90x90 in., 56c

Third Quality. Also a standard sheeting, recently placed on the market in ready-made form, and favorably received on account of the workmanship and general appearance of the finished product. A few of the more popular sizes:
Pillow Cases—42x36 in., 12c 42x38½ in., 13c 45x38½ in., 14c
Sheets—54x90 in., 40c 90x90 in., 62c

Fourth avenue.

Grape Juice and "Sparklets"

An Incomparable Team

You are probably all familiar with grape juice; but until you know *our* kind you don't know the best. "The Wanamaker Pure Unfermented Grape Juice" is redolent of the fragrance of the grapes which grow on the Sunny Southern Slopes of the Lake Erie vineyards—from only the most perfect of which the juice is extracted. It is prepared without adulterants or chemicals of any kind—for, being sterilized, it keeps perfectly without further aid.

Pour it over cracked ice, these muggy August dog-days: use it for ices, sherbets, or in any of the dozens of ways we'll tell you about for the asking—you will find it better, more delicious, than anything you can imagine. It is, besides, a tonic that invigorates, and at the same time cools. Prices:

Quart bottles, 50c; case of 1 dozen, $5.
Pint bottles, 25c; case of 1 dozen, $2.75.
Half-pint bottles, 15c; case of 1 dozen, $1.75.

Then, in addition to Grape Juice you have "Sparklets"—no hot day can hold terrors for you. A "Sparklet" bottle, in the country, on a yacht, or at a picnic, with a supply of the gas capsules, mineral water tablets and fruit syrups, makes you absolutely independent of drug stores or the precarious soda-water siphons. It is invaluable for sick-room use, in aerating milk, beef tea and other preparations.

You may taste the Grape Juice and investigate "Sparklets" in the Basement.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS

At Favorable Prices

The price comparisons below tell you exactly what a housekeeper can save by purchasing curtains and other upholstery goods a month or six weeks earlier than needed.

When these Midsummer clean-up lots are gone, the regular prices must be paid for practically the same goods. Here is big interest for money invested now:

Portieres—
Tapestry Portieres, fringed top and bottom, some with corded edge; attractive designs and good colorings.
Now $4.50, $5.25, $4.65, $7.75
Were $5.50, $6.50, $5.65, $10

Window Shades—
Made of oil opaque cloth, mounted on best wood spring rollers; size of ordinary windows, 3x6 ft., at 50c each.

Lace Curtains—
Renaissance at $5.45, $6.25, $8.45, $11
From $6.75, $7.85, $10.50, $14
Brussels at $9.50, $12, $17.50, $21.75
From $12, $15, $22, $27
White Irish Point—
At $4.50, $5.25, $6.50, $7.50
From $5.75, $6.50, $8, $9.25

Lace Bed Sets—
Full size. White Irish Point, at $9.25, $12 and $15.50 each; from $11.50, $15 and $19.50.

Furniture Coverings—
Figured Denims, in a good assortment of designs and colors to select from, at 18c a yd., from 25c.
Cotton Tapestries, were $1.25, $1.65, $1.85 and $3.75; now 90c, $1.35, $1.50, $2.25.
Wool Tapestries, were $4.25, $5.25, $9.50; now $3.25, $3.75, $4.50.
Silk Tapestries, were $4, $4.25, $5, $5.65, $6.50, $7.50; now $3.20, $2.50, $4, $4.50, $5.20, $6.

Lambrequins—
They are a lot from our newest stock; Japanese embroidered silk Lambrequins, for mantel and piano, in excellent variety, at $2.10 and $3.75 each; from $2.65, $4.75.

Third floor.

PRETTY PICTURES

Under-Price

This is almost a duplicate lot to the one you dispersed so quickly a short time ago. It seems wonderful that such pretty pictures can be gotten up for such insignificant prices. Of course these are marked

At Half the Value

No manufacturer could make them to sell at such prices as these.

They are popular and artistic subjects in passe-partout frames; these sizes and prices:

10 x 12 inches, 20c; 11 x 14 inches, 30c; 13 x 16 inches, 35c; combination of 3 pictures in one mat, 8 x 20 inches and 10 x 20 inches, at 35c.

Tenth street elevator Counter.

"Lillian" and Other Corsets

Imported corsets that combine the utmost ease and comfort for summer with the highest degree of style, fit and grace, at very moderate prices—the "Lillians." Then "R. and G." corsets, too, for summer wear—these at a quarter or a half their original prices:

Lillian Corsets—
At $2, of Batiste, short length, low bust.
At $4.50, of Batiste, straight front, low bust, extended hips.
At $1.50 and $2.50, Lillian girdles of coutil.

Second floor.

R. and G. Corsets—
These are summer Corsets, of strong net, that are regularly sold at $1. Sizes 18 and 19 are 25c; sizes 20 to 22 are 50c.

Basement.

"AUTOMATIC"

HAND SEWING MACHINES

That Save Labor

These are not toys, but Sewing Machines, worked by hand, that do really good and accurate work. They save much of the drudgery of "plain sewing" by hand, are easily portable—you can take one away in your trunk with you, for that matter—and they are inexpensive. $2 buys one.

They use the chain stitch, with automatic tension, and have adjustable feed regulators. Come to the Annex Store and see one of them sew.

Price $2.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

ROSSIGNOL'S SPINAWAY

Filly Won the Stake from Start on Saratoga's Heavy Track.

MUD HORSES WIN THE EVENTS

Bullingdon, Favorite for the Steeplechase, Captured That Race in Handy Fashion.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Horses that can run in the mud without inconvenience had an inning to-day, heavy rains during the previous night having made the track very deep in mire.

The Spinaway Stakes for two-year-old fillies was the single stake feature, and this brought out a good field of young ones. Disadvantage was the favorite, but both Rossignol and Amicitia were strongly supported. The remaining five starters, including Sedition, who was an added starter, were given little consideration. Rossignol went off in the lead at the start and was never headed, winning in a gallop by five lengths from Disadvantage, while Amicitia was an indifferent third. None of the others showed any speed, except Sedition, who ran for half a mile.

Bullingdon was the favorite for the steeplechase, and he won. Sir Hubert and Fulminate went at the last jump at such a fast rate that their riders were unable to take the sharp turn leading from the field into the stretch, and in consequence both had to pull up and thereby lost their advantage. Fulminate did manage to secure the place, but Sir Hubert was unable to make up the lost ground, and Zinziber landed in third place. Champion, Curfew Bell, and Hacklet fell and did not finish.

R. T. Wilson, Jr., and his trainer have patched up their differences and Healey will resume control of the horses in the stable.

In the last race there was a heavy plunge on the Canadian horse Lauderdale, he being backed from 20 to 1 down to 6 to 1. He was last all the way, being unable to untrack himself in the going.

R. T. Wilson, Jr., has bought the two-year-old Highlander from L. O. Appleby, price private. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Schwalbe, 103 pounds, (Cochran,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Dark Secret, 106, (Shaw,) 8 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Batyah, 94, (Michaels,) 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:10. Hans Wagner, Step Onward, and Rose Court also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, over short course, for four-year-olds and upward; two miles. Bullingdon, 150 pounds, (Green,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Fulminate, 142, (Heider,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Zinziber, 142, (Dayton,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—4:29 2-5. Sir Hubert, Trillion, Champion, Hacklet, Isen, and Curfew Bell also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Spinaway Stakes, for fillies two years old; five and a half furlongs. Rossignol, 112, (Burns,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won; Disadvantage, 119, (O'Connor,) 9 to 10 and 2 to 5, second; Amicitia, 119, (Bullman,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:10 2-5. Caithness, White Owl, Hanover Queen, Rockwater, and Sedition also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; mile and a sixteenth. Admonition, (Caywood,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Dolando, 105, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Little Daisy, 96, (Michaels,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:53 4-5. Larva, The Black Scot, Armor, and Infallible also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old; six furlongs. Apple of My Eye, 111 pounds, (L. Smith,) 3 to 1 and even, won; Sharpshooter, 114, (Lyne,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Lamp o' Lee, 114, (O'Connor,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Appreciation, Rockstrom, Skipaway, Maria Bolton, Welsh Girl, and Lauderdale also ran.

Saratoga Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. King Pepper, 118 pounds; Bellario and May W., 110; Otis, 107; Belle of Lexington, 102; Saline, 92.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap; one and one-eighth miles. Rockton, 126 pounds; First Whip, 119; King Bramble and Vitellius, 97; Alsike, 85.

THIRD RACE.—The Catskill Stakes; six furlongs. Carbuncle, 118 pounds; Eloim, 113; Mayor Gilroy, 108; Prince of Melrose, Malster, and Rowdy, 107; Sweet Tooth, 106; Barbara Frietchie, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; five and a half furlongs. Ivory Bells and Sister Juliet, 111 pounds; Past, Botha, Lady Mag, and Lady Viola, 104.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one and one-eighth miles. The Bachelor and Scurry, 108 pounds; Mercer, 103; Alsike, 102; Nitrate, 96; Little Daisy, 91.

Decision Affecting St. Louis Race Tracks

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Aug. 7.—An opinion has been rendered by Attorney General Crow to the effect that the Delmar and Fair Grounds racetracks in St. Louis are under one management, and that the two tracks shall be considered as one in computing the number of days (ninety) for issuance of licenses to bookmakers under the Breeders' law. The ninety days under which the two tracks will have been in operation will end Aug. 13.

Last Races for Daly Colors.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 7.—Twenty-five young thoroughbreds from the Bitter Root Stock Farm of the late Marcus Daly will be shipped this week to Kentucky and Indiana for the last races ever to be run by Daly horses under the Daly colors.

TROTTING AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

Cresceus to Go for Record on Hudson River Association Track To-day.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The four days' meeting of the Hudson River Driving Park Association opened to-day, when the trotting and pacing races, postponed from yesterday, were run off. The track was in excellent condition and good time was made, but the attendance, owing to the threatening weather, was small. Favorites won in the first and second races. In the first, Gen. Shafter simply played with the field and could have made better time if pressed. In the 2:30 pacing, Nancy Roy had keener competition, and faster time was the result. The favorite in the 2:13 pace was Dick See, but better form landed Armorel a winner in straight heats.

The champion trotter, Cresceus, who is to go to-morrow to beat his record, was led before the grand stand, and given a great ovation. He is in fine condition, and his owner, Mr. Ketcham, is hopeful that he will make new figures. Summary:

First Race.—2:35 class; trotting; purse $400.

General Shafter, s. g., by Haw Patch, (Snyder)	1	1	1
Mrs. Brown, b. m., by Hinder Wilkes, (James)	2	7	2
William R., s. g., (Goble)	4	2	6
Avon, b. m., (Van Auken)	5	3	3
Miss Hogan, ch. m., (Nolan)	3	6	7
Frank T., b. h., (Jones)	7	4	4
Lillie Dwyer, b. m., (Ketcham)	6	5	5
Maud Belle, b. m., (Thompson)	dis.		
Tony, s. h., (Hawthorne)	dis.		
El Paio, b. h., (Smith)	dis.		

Time—2:21½; 2:21¾; 2:20¾.

Second Race.—2:30 class; pacing; purse $400.

Nancy Roy, ch. m., by Fonteiroy, (Dudley)	1	1	1
Nellie Staples, ch. m., by Tasco, (Rosemeyer)	4	3	2
Christine Bradley, b. m., (Reamer)	3	2	5
Don Derby, ch. g., (Allen)	2	6	6
Nellie S., b. m., (McDonald)	9	4	3
Mary Tracey, br. m., (Turner)	7	8	4
Little Earl, g. g., (Van Auken)	6	7	8
Duke Sheldon, b. g., (Sheldon)	8	9	7
Miss Irma, ch. m., (Birch)	5	5	ds
Kitty Thistle, g. m., (Arnold)	dis.		
Marina, blk. m., (Walsh)	dis.		
Strychnine, blk. h., (Roberts)	dis.		
Tommy W., ch. g., (Ernest)	dis.		
Mabel D., s. m., (Sargent)	dis.		

Time—2:11¾; 2:13; 2:15.

Third Race.—2:13 class; pacing; purse $400.

Armorel, g. m., by Don Pizaro, (McDonald)	1	1	1
Dick See, b. h., by Tennessee Wilkes, (Lyman)	2	2	3
Frank Yoakum, b. g., (Seeley)	3	3	2
Prince Ike, g. g., (Tyson)	4	5	4
Wilkie Red Buck, ch. g., (Reamer)	7	4	6
Piney, b. g., (Arnold)	8	10	8
Wyreka, b. m., (Baker)	5	7	8
E. E. Bond, b. g., (Howell)	10	8	5
Quota, b. m., (Curfy)	8	6	9
Dudray, b. g., (Clark	10	10	7

Time—2:10¾; 2:11¾; 2:12¾.

Fast Kentucky Trotters Coming Here.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 7.—The trotting stable of John D. Creighton was shipped east to-day for the campaign. The horses will start at Brighton Beach, Hartford, and Readville. Only four were taken. They were the fast mare Lita W., 2:13¼; Agnes Le May, 2:17¼, and two fast green ones in Ashby L. and Leola, two five-year-old mares by Ashland Wilkes and C. F. Clay, respectively. Lita W. worked a mile in 2:11¼ before leaving, Agnes Le May in 2:13, Ashby L. in 2:12½, and Leola in 2:14. The horses are in fine fettle and should bring home their share of the money.

Harness Races for Elkwood Park.

Plenty of sport has been provided for to-day and to-morrow at Elkwood Park, Long Branch. To-day the 2:20 trot, 2:15 pace for one-thousand-dollar stake, 2:20 pace, three-quarter-mile running race, which has fifteen entries, and a mile and a quarter hurdle race are on the programme.

To-morrow Gergena, Lady Geraldine, and a number of other famous horses will start in the two one-thousand-dollar stakes. There will be a 2:30 trot for $1,000, free-for-all trot, 2:14 trot, Red Bank Stake for $1,000, and a seven-eight-mile running race.

CUP YACHTS LEAVE BRISTOL.

Constitution and Columbia Towed to Newport—Extra Sails Taken Along.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 7.—The southeast gale abating this afternoon the sloops Constitution and Columbia, both with housed topmasts, left for Newport in tow of their tenders Mount Morris and Park City. Columbia was away first at 5:20 o'clock, the Park City having taken the improved main boom from the wharf to be slung when the yacht is at anchor at Newport. Columbia's new bowsprit was not shipped here, the job having been deferred until later. The main boom of the Columbia was carried to Newport in slings on the rail of the Park City.

Constitution was towed out of the harbor at 4 o'clock after a number of the lighter sails that have been in the hands of the sailmakers were brought from the sail loft. William Butler Duncan, Jr., followed the Mount Morris in the naphtha launch, boarding her at Hog Island while the two were going toward Bristol Ferry.

While the Constitution is ready to hoist sail there is nearly a day's work on the Columbia before she will be ready.

R. D. Morgan's thirty-foot racing sloop Puck was towed astern of the Columbia to Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 7.—The Constitution and Columbia came into the harbor this evening. Both had topmasts housed, evidently a precautionary measure on account of the stiff gale which had been blowing. The Constitution picked up her old moorings outside of Goat Island and the Columbia found her anchorage in the cove near the villa of Manager E. D. Morgan.

Racing Yachts Collide Off Newport.

NEWPORT, Aug. 7.—Late this afternoon the yawl Ailsa met with an accident coming into the harbor by which the outrigger of her "jigger" mast was carried away and she ran on the Sprit at Goat Island. The Ailsa had come from New York and had weathered the heavy gale which prevailed without mishap until this harbor was reached. When she was bearing down for her anchorage the accident happened, and she became unmanageable, and drifted upon the Sprit, from which she was towed by J. K. Sullivan's tug Edna B. King. The Ailsa was hauled off without apparent damage.

By a strange coincidence the Vigilant met with a similar accident, although under different circumstances. During the height of the gale the Vigilant dragged her anchor and drifted against the steam yacht Earl King, which was also at anchor. In the collision the outrigger of the jigger mast was struck against the side of the steam yacht and was carried away. The steam yacht suffered no damage.

WESTCHESTER WON AT POLO.

Point Judith Team Beaten in Final Match for Rhode Island Cups.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 7.—Westchester won the Rhode Island polo cups to-day by defeating Point Judith 10½ to 10 in the final game of the series. Rain came down heavily all the forenoon, and the field was soggy. As on Monday La Montagne proved a great goal-getter for Point Judith. Collier and Keith of the same team made some fine drives. For Westchester Beeckman at back did excellent work, while Havemeyer's riding and driving were dashing. In the fourth period Westchester made a great effort to win. Blair, Havemeyer, and Brokaw made a combination run, and Havemeyer carried the ball through for Westchester's victory. The line-up:

WESTCHESTER.	Hd'cp.	POINT JUDITH.	Hd'cp.
1....J. I. Blair	2	1....W. A. Hazard	3
2....T. A. Havemeyer	4	2....R. A. La Montagne	4
3....H. C. Brokaw	3	3....R. J. Collier	5
Back.R. L. Beeckman	3	Back.W. W. Keith	4
Total	12	Total	16

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Team.	Made By	Time.
1.	Point Judith,	La Montagne	1:04
2.	Point Judith,	Collier	3:29
3.	Point Judith,	Lo Montagne	9:12

SECOND PERIOD.

4.	Point Judith,	Hazard	0:15
5.	Point Judith,	La Montagne	1:23
6.	Westchester,	Havemeyer	0:49

THIRD PERIOD.

7.	Westchester,	Beeckman	0:35
8.	Westchester,	Havemeyer	1:00
9.	Point Judith,	La Montagne	1:07
10.	Point Judith,	La Montagne	5:30
11.	Point Judith,	La Montagne	1:54
12.	Point Judith,	La Montagne	1:58

FOURTH PERIOD.

13.	Westchester,	Blair	2:37
14.	Point Judith,	La Montagne	2:49
15.	Westchester,	Blair	3:45
16.	Westchester,	Havemeyer	0:29
17.	Westchester,	Havemeyer	5:03

Score—Westchester, 10½; Point Judith, 10. Earned—Westchester, 7; given handicap, 4; lost, ½ goal on safeties. Point Judith, 10. Referee—E. H. Warburton. Scorer—F. A. Hitchell. Timers—Messrs. Kane and Marrow.

Croker and Nichols Win Golf Match.

Frank H. Croker, although only back from England on Saturday, has taken up his golf again with vigor. Yesterday, with the Boston professional Bernard Nichols, he played in a four-ball match at the Deal Golf Club with Will Norton, the Deal professional, and Chauncey H. Murphy, formerly of the Princeton team. The match was a very close one, Crocker and Nichols finally winning in nearly record figures by 2 up and 1 to play. The cards were:

Nichols and Croker.									
Out	4	5	5	5	5	4	6	3	6—43
In	4	4	6	3	4	5	5	3	3—37—80
Norton and Murphy.									
Out	4	6	5	6	5	4	5	4	6—45
In	4	4	5	3	4	5	6	3	4—38—83

Nichols, on his return to Boston, will begin practicing for a match with W. H. Way, at Cleveland, in September.

W. L. Gunther Makes Golf Record.

W. L. Gunther of the Fox Hills Golf Club is the latest amateur to go in for record breaking. In a match on Sunday at the Westchester Golf Club he cut the record of 39, made by George F. Tiffany three seasons ago, to 38. His strokes were 4, 5, 5, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5; total, 38.

Long Beach Golf Tournament.

At the Long Beach Golf Club yesterday the winners in Class A were A. C. Rowland, 93, and R. Morris, 96, and in Class B, W. Barton, 111, and G. Armes, 120. Miss Quimby won the women's competition with 140.

Scottish Games on Labor Day.

The New York Caledonian Club will hold its forty-fifth annual Scottish games at Washington Park, Grand Street, Maspeth, L. I., on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 2, when the following events will be decided:

Light hammer throwing, 100-yard dash, (members;) hop, step, and jump; half-mile race, (members;) vaulting with pole, hitch and kick, 100-yard dash, boys' race, (members' sons under twelve years;) running broad jump, one-mile race, one-mile bicycle race, (for members;) running high leap, quarter-mile race, one-mile bicycle race, (novice;) three-mile race, three-mile bicycle race, (amateur;) the hurdle race, quoit throwing, shooting competition, bowling competition. The games will be governed by the rules of the club, with the exception of the bicycle races, which will be held under the permit and rules of the National Cycling Association. Entries for the bicycle races close with the Secretary, James M. Congalton, 840 Seventh Avenue, New York, on Saturday, Aug. 31.

Outdoor Gymnastic Competition.

Entries for the outdoor inter-State gymnastic championship, to be held under the auspices of the Pastime Athletic Club at their grounds, Sixty-sixth Street and Avenue A, on Sunday, Aug. 18, will close next Monday with John J. McHugh at the clubhouse, or with Dieges & Clust, 25 John Street, city. The competitions will include horizontal bar, parallel bar, tumbling, rope climbing, and club swinging. The team of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club has entered, and George Hoffman of the Anchor Athletic Club will endeavor to make a new record for rope climbing.

CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

New York A. C. Amateur Won the Final of One-Third Mile Event.

WALTER SMITH MADE A RECORD

Brooklyn Youngster Reduced the Time for Two Miles from 3:20 2-5 to 3:10 —Wiley Won Hour Race.

BUFFALO, Aug. 7.—A crowd of 6,000 persons witnessed the National amateur championship bicycle meet to-day on the new four-lap board track in the Stadium of the Pan-American Exposition. The features were the ease with which Marcus Hurley of the New York Athletic Club disposed of Frank Denny in the final of the one-third-mile championship, the first race on the card. Denny took the lead at the gun, but before one-half of the distance had been traversed Hurley shot to the front and maintained his lead over the tape, winning by a full wheel's length. Hoffman, Ingraham, Hurley, and Grady won their right to compete in the grand semi-final of the one-half mile National championship, which will be run to-morrow.

George Wiley of Troy rode rings around his opponents in the hour event, one-half of which had taken place on Tuesday, but was postponed on account of rain. Wiley was the leader in fifty-four laps, thus winning a big share of the prizes. Wiley took the lead and sprinted while the others were blustering among themselves about taking pace. In the meantime the Troy rider gained a lap on the others, thus assuring him the race and time to breathe. It was a popular victory.

Walter Smith, the youthful rider of the Kings County Wheelmen, of New York, gave another grand exhibition behind the perfect pace of Zimmerman and McFleeters. Smith cut the record for two miles of 3:20 2-5 down to 3:10 during the last quarter in 22 2-5 seconds.

The two-mile handicap was won by U. H. Minie of Chicopee, Mass., in a grand finish. Summary:

Final heat—One-third mile amateur championship—Won by Marcus Hurley, New York A. C.; Frank H. Denny, Buffalo, second. Time—0:42 2-5.

One-Half Mile National Amateur Championship.—First semi-final heat—Won by F. J. Hoffman, Butte, Mon.; James F. Ingraham, Chelsea, Mass., second. Time—1:04 1-5. Second semi-final—Won by Marcus Hurley, New York; Thomas J. Grady, Chicopee, Mass., second. Time—1:02 3-5. Grand semi-final and final will be run to-morrow.

Exhibition Work Outs of Five Miles, Motor Paced.—Dahlke of Buffalo and Fulton of Brooklyn: Dahlke's time by miles—First, 1:42; second, 3:19 3-5; third, 5:03 4-5; fourth, 6:47 1-5; fifth, 8:34 3-5. Fulton—First, 1:43 2-5; second, 3:25; third, 5:06 1-5; fourth, 6:52; fifth, 8:34 1-5.

One-Mile National Amateur Championship.—First semi-final—Won by Marcus Hurley, New York; W. L. Losee, Brooklyn, second. Time—2:13. Second semi-final—Won by L. E. Mettling, Boston, Mass.; F. J. Hoffman, Butte, Mon., second. Time—2:15. Grand semi-final and final will be run to-morrow.

Two-Mile Amateur Handicap.—Final heat—Won by U. H. Minie, Chicopee, Mass.; L. C. Dodge, Buffalo, second; Fred H. Dahlke, Buffalo, third; George Wiley, Troy, fourth. Time—4:15 2-5.

Exhibition ride of Walter Smith of New York, holder of world's amateur trial record of 1:28. —Smith rode two miles, motor paced. Time for two miles—First, 1:36 3-5; second, 1:33 2-5; total, 3:10. Last quarter, in 0:22 2-5. Former record for two miles, 3:20 2-5.

One-Hour Unpaced Amateur Championship.—Event postponed on Tuesday on account of rain after riders had been on the track for 29 minutes and had covered 12¼ miles. Leader at 5 miles, L. E. Mettling, Boston; time, 11:28 1-5; leader at 10 miles, Warren Zurbrick, Buffalo; time, 23:28; leader at 15 miles, Mettling, Boston; time, 35:35 2-5; leader at 20 miles, Wiley, Troy; time, 54:32 4-5; leader at end of hour, Wiley; distance, 25 miles; Fred A. Dahlke, Buffalo, second; Willie Dobbins, East Orange, third. Leader of most laps, George Wiley, 54.

A NEW CYCLING RECORD.

Albert Champion Rides a Mile in 1:29 4-5 and Defeated Taylor.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—One world's record was broken at Charles River Park to-night, it being in the first heat, one mile, of the match race between Albert Champion and "Major" Taylor, the former covering the mile in 1:29 4-5 from a flying start. The previous record was 1:30, held by "Jimmy" Michael. Taylor seemed to be in hard luck. In the semi-finals of the one-third-mile championship, while racing with Lawson, the latter leading, Taylor ran off the track and fell. He was carried to his quarters, but was not hurt badly enough to prevent his riding later in his match with Champion. In the five-mile race with Champion Taylor quit after covering one mile, and Champion had a hollow victory.

The finish in the one-third-mile championship was very close between Kramer and Lawson, the former winning by less than a wheel's length. Summary:

One-Third-Mile Championship.—Won by Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; Iver Lawson, Chicago, second. Time—1:03 4-5. "Major" Taylor and W. S. Fenn divided third money.

One Mile, 2:10 Class.—Won by Jack Green of England, George Leander of Chicago second, Hardy Downing of San José third. Time—2:29 1-5.

Match Race, Motor-Paced, Albert Champion vs. "Major" Taylor.—First Heat, One Mile—Won by Champion. Time—1:29 4-5. Second Heat, Five Miles—Won by Champion. Time—7:32 2-5.

Five-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, (400 yards;) Sidney Jenkins, England, (400 yards,) second; E. C. Hauseman, New Haven, Conn., (350 yards,) third; R. M. Alexander, Hartford, Conn., (500 yards,) fourth. Time—10:34 2-5.

Golf Championship Arrangements.

The Country Club of Atlantic City, N. J., has issued a circular calling to the attention of the members of the clubs of the United States Golf Association that the amateur golf championship of 1901 will be held at its grounds, which are situated at Northfield, N. J., on Sept. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14. The club extends a cordial invitation to all members of clubs of the United States Golf Association to attend the tournament, and in this connection gives the following information on the subject.

Northfield is situated seven miles from Atlantic City, and can be reached by hourly trains from the Pennsylvania Railroad's main depot at Atlantic City, time, about twenty minutes; there is also an excellent driving road direct from the city to the clubhouse.

The privileges of the clubhouse and course are extended to all contestants during the week previous to the commencement of the tournament. A restaurant is constantly open at the clubhouse, so that luncheon and dinner can be obtained there without returning to Atlantic City. Special arrangements in this connection will be made for the tournament and preceding week.

Atlantic City has ample hotel accommodations for any number who may desire to attend the tournament, and the committee will, if requested, give any special information on the subject.

The Tournament Committee is composed of Milton C. Work, Chairman; J. Haines Lippincott, William M. McCawley, Charles M. Levis, Walter E. Edge, Ellis Ames Ballard, George D. Fowle, and Frederick Hemsley, (ex-officio.) All communications to the committee should be sent care Walter E. Edge, Secretary, Atlantic City, N. J.

Automobile Endurance Contest.

Secretary S. M. Butler of the Automobile Club of America has issued the entry blanks and itinerary for the 500-mile endurance contest, from New York to Buffalo, Sept. 9 to 15, the entries for which will close on Aug. 31. A change has been made in the regulations for light delivery wagons, Class E, in which the minimum load has been reduced from 500 to 300 pounds, exclusive of operator or fuel and water. All entries must be accompanied by the following information: Weight of the motor or vehicle, including fuel, supplies, and equipment; capacity of water and capacity of gasoline; number of miles with the number of passengers the vehicle is able to run on ordinary roads without any replenishing of fuel or water; maximum and minimum rate of speed for each vehicle; full name of manufacturer; place of manufacture; rated horse power of the motor, number of cylinders, bore, length of stroke, and normal speed of engine. Entries must be made to the Secretary at the clubhouse, 753 Fifth Avenue, city.

The itinerary divides the route into six daily stages, as follows: New York to Poughkeepsie, 84.4 miles; Poughkeepsie to Albany, 75.4 miles; Albany to Herkimer, 82.2 miles; Herkimer to Syracuse, 65.1 miles; Syracuse to Rochester, 87.2 miles; Rochester to Buffalo, 69.9 miles. Total, 464.2 miles. The first day's stage will include a hill-climbing contest at Nelson Hill, between Peekskill and Garrison's.

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YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York and Brooklyn Game Prevented by Wet Grounds—Pittsburg Won.

On account of the soggy condition of the grounds at Washington Park yesterday, the baseball game between New York and Brooklyn teams was not played. Both teams will contest in two games on the Polo Grounds to-day.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 7.—St. Louis's three errors in the first innings of to-day's baseball game put them under a handicap that could not be overcome. Both pitchers did good work, but Doheny's support was the better throughout. Pittsburg was compelled to release Doheny to-day in order to comply with the sixteen-player rule. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clarke, lf.	0	0	2	0	0			Burkett, lf.	0	1	3	0	1		
Beaum't, cf.	2	2	1	0	0			Padden, 2b.	0	1	0	1	0		
Davis, rf.	1	2	2	0	0			Heidrick, cf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Wagner, ss.	1	1	1	7	0			McGann, 1b.	2	3	11	0	0		
Branaf'd, 1b.	1	1	16	0	0			Donovan, rf.	0	0	1	5	0		
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0			Wallace, ss.	0	1	0	2	0		
Leach, 3b.	0	0	2	1	1			Kruger, 3b.	0	1	3	1	0		
Yeager, c.	2	3	0	0	0			Ryan, c.	0	0	1	2	1		
Doheny, p.	2	0	0	3	0			Powell, p.	0	1	0	2	2		
								*Schriver	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	9	9	27	14	1			Total	3	9	24	8	4		

*Batted for Powell in the ninth inning.

Pittsburg	4	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—9
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; St. Louis, 1. Two-base hits—Yeager, Burkett, McGann. Three-base hit—Beaumont. Sacrifice hit—Clarke. Stolen base—Bransfield. Double play—Wagner and Bransfield. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 1; off Powell, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Heidrick. Struck out—By Powell, 1. Wild pitch—Powell. Balk—Doheny. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Brown.

CINCINNATI, 6; CHICAGO, 3.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—The local team made three double plays on line hits in to-day's game, which undoubtedly saved Phillips from defeat. Taylor was hit hard, and especially by Crawford and Beckley. A great catch by Dobbs robbed Taylor of a home run in the ninth inning, which would have tied the score. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	2	2	1	1	0			Hartzel, lf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Harley, lf.	1	2	3	0	0			Green, cf.	1	2	1	0	0		
Beckley, 1b.	2	4	10	1	0			Chance, rf.	2	2	1	0	0		
Crawf'd, rf.	1	1	1	0	0			Dexter, 1b.	0	1	12	1	0		
Magoon, ss.	0	1	1	3	0			Tinker, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0		
Steinf't, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0			Childs, 2b.	0	2	1	8	0		
Fox, 2b.	0	0	2	5	8	1		McCor'k, ss.	0	1	4	1	0		
Peitz, c.	0	0	2	1	0			Kahoe, c.	0	0	2	2	1		
Phillips, p.	0	0	2	1	0			Taylor, p.	0	0	0	4	0		
Total	6	15	27	22	1			Total	3	12	24	16	1		

Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	—6

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 6; Chicago, 3. Two-base hits—Beckley, Chance, (2,) Dexter. Home run—Crawford. Double plays—McCormick to Dexter; Childs to Dexter; Magoon to Fox; Steinfeldt to Fox; Dobbs to Fox. First base on balls—Taylor, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Dobbs. Struck out—By Phillips, 2. Time of game—1 hour and 45 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Pittsburg	52	34	.605	Boston	42	42	.500
Philadelphia	50	37	.575	New York	36	44	.450
St. Louis	51	40	.560	Cincinnati	36	50	.419
Brooklyn	45	42	.517	Chicago	36	59	.379

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Brooklyn in New York, (two games.)
Philadelphia in Boston.
Chicago in Pittsburg.
St. Louis in Cincinnati.

American League Games.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 1, (first game.) Washington, 7; Philadelphia, 3, (second game.)

At Detroit—Detroit, 9; Chicago, 3.

At Baltimore—Boston, 10; Baltimore, 5, (first game.) Baltimore, 10; Boston, 4, (second game.)

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 5; Milwaukee, 4.

Eastern League Games.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 4; Providence, 2.

At Toronto—Brockton, 3; Toronto, 1, (first game.) Brockton, 10; Toronto, 8, (thirteen innings, second game.)

At Rochester—Rochester, 2; Worcester, 1.

New York State League Games.

At Troy—Troy, 11; Waverly, 1.

Another Disgraceful Baseball Row.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 7.—In the eighth inning of to-day's baseball game Cleveland came within one of tying the score. In the ninth, with two men on bases, Bracken hit to deep left, which just hit the foul line. Umpire Mannassau called the ball safe, and the winning run crossed the plate before the ball was returned. The Milwaukee players rushed at Mannassau, claiming that the ball was not safe. Duffy ran in from centrefield and, after arguing a moment with Mannassau, landed a right swing on the umpire's jaw. Friel and Conroy also got in the mix up. Interference by Cleveland players, First Baseman Anderson, and the police prevented further trouble. Duffy was not arrested.

Baseball Discipline for Assault.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—President Ban Johnson of the American Baseball League has suspended First Baseman Hart of the Baltimore team indefinitely for the latter's assault on Umpire Haskell in Baltimore on Monday. "This is the first time a player of the American League has struck an umpire, and it is an offense that cannot be overlooked," said President Johnson. "I am waiting for more complete reports from my umpires before taking final action in the matter, but it is certain that the act will be sufficiently punished."

Reed to Coach Cornell in Football.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 7.—It was learned here to-day that "Dan" Reed, '98, has been engaged as one of Cornell's football coaches for this year. In reply to a query from a friend of Cornell, Reed wired to-day that he expected to come to coach the team in September. He is one of Cornell's best-known football players. He played left guard on the '96, '97, and '98 teams and was elected Captain in 1898, but resigned to practice law.

Philadelphia Cricketers in the Lead.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 7.—The Belmont cricketers of Philadelphia commenced their second match in this city to-day with the United Services team, which is composed of officers and men from the army and navy. The Belmonts batted first and made 143 runs. The United Services in their first inning scored 99 runs.

The Belmonts went in for their second innings, and at the close of the day's play they had scored 37 runs for the loss of one wicket. J. B. King of the Belmonts objected to the bowling of W. Smith, the United Services' fast bowler, who, he claimed, did not deliver the ball properly, and Burrows, the Belmonts' umpire, called "No ball" on him every time he sent the ball up, and the Services were obliged to replace him with another bowler.

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TWELVE PAGES.

LABOR'S RIGHTS.

President SHAFFER'S order to strike gives no convincing statement of reasons. The members of the Amalgamated Association "and other union men in name and heart" are called upon "to join the movement to fight for labor's rights." What rights? The foundation rights of labor are, first, to get employment at the highest obtainable wages, and, second, to organize in unions or associations for better protection and the common welfare. These rights were not denied to its employés by the United States Steel Corporation. The scale wages were paid in the non-union mills as well as in those that the union had organized. The employing corporations offered to permit the Amalgamated Association to organize certain of the non-union mills where it was evident that the men wished to join the union. In the other non-union mills the men were not only under contract not to organize, but they had given no indication of a wish to organize. The Steel companies' refusal went no further than this—they would not compel their men to join the union or work under the scale.

Mr. SHAFFER misstates the facts when he declares that the officers of the United States Steel Corporation "have refused to recognize as union men those who are now striving for the right to organize." The right was not denied to men who were striving for it. It was not denied to anybody by the companies. Certain of the employés had voluntarily waived the right, but they were getting the same wages as the union men and had suffered no injury at the hands of their employers.

"We must fight or give up forever our personal liberties," says the order. How are personal liberties involved? That statement is empty, unintelligible, and of no pertinency. "Remember, before you agreed to any contract you took an obligation to the Amalgamated Association." This doctrine of repudiation incapacitates the men for making contracts and reduces them to the condition of infants. Is it for the interest of labor that such a rule of contract construction should prevail? Does Mr. SHAFFER really mean to proclaim to the world that the contract of a union workingman is worthless?

"This is the call to preserve our organization." Rather to destroy it. The organization was recognized, preserved, and actually fortified by the terms of the agreement made and assented to by President SHAFFER on the occasion of his first visit to New York. He was satisfied with these terms and went back to Pittsburg to urge them upon the members of his Executive Committee. Does he intend to confess now that, in his judgment, the terms he then accepted would have destroyed the organization? There is no escape from that conclusion unless we assume that when he gets a pen in his hand he writes words, words, with no sense of their meaning and no consciousness of responsibility for the consequences of their utterance.

Mr. SHAFFER'S order states no cause of action—a frightful defect in a proclamation of this degree of importance. His professed intention is to stop the business of the billion dollar steel corporation. But the effect of his order, if it accomplishes its purpose, would be much more sweeping. He would put a stop to the prosperous conditions that prevail in the country's industries, paralyze general trade, and cause a loss of many hundred millions of dollars to the people of the United States. Yet he has not shown the ability to write a statement of grievances and purposes sufficiently convincing to win the sympathies of the public. He has, on the contrary, repelled sympathy, and set the public against him. It will be more and more set against him as this most unjustifiable strike passes through its various stages up to the final stage of failure.

HOW CROP REPORTS ARE COLORED.

The temporary withdrawal from business activity of the plunger who has gained on the Chicago Board of Trade the popular title of Corn King may serve to show who organized the recent corn panic and for what purpose it was engineered. If the showers concerning which it was so difficult to get information for several days had held off another fortnight the corn speculators would have made a great deal of money. Of the incidental damage to the general business interests of the country it is not to be expected that they would think. A speculator with a conscience would stand very little chance of "beating the game" on the Chicago Board of Trade or the New York Stock Exchange.

The method of rigging the grain market is very simple. Some basis is needed in the general weather conditions, but this need not be more than just enough to make some farmers in each locality feel pessimistic as to the harvest. Then men are sent around with instructions to telegraph discouraging crop reports from as many localities as possible, and to arrange for confirmatory telegrams to follow in quick succession. The expense of this service, while considerable, is not disproportionate to the returns Usually the wildest exaggerations pass unchallenged, for the reason that it is rarely to the interest of any one to establish the truth, and no one stands ready to pay the costs of doing so. Among the farmers the growing season is always a period of anxiety, and they are quite ready to believe that what may at any moment happen to their crops has happened to the crops of the next township or the next county. If prices are stiffening they are in no instance likely to put themselves to great trouble to contradict the reports which account for it. These considerations affect the farmers who make reports to the Department of Agriculture as well as those who do not. The man certain of an unsatisfactory harvest is always ready to testify that the crop is a failure; but if reasonably sure of a good harvest from his own land he has no interest in helping the bears depress prices.

For these and other reasons it is seldom difficult to put in circulation a great deal of misleading information respecting the condition of growing crops, especially if any basis for apprehension exists in dry weather, great heat, or any other well-known and widely recognized cause of anxiety. This year the conditions were peculiarly favorable to the operations of the corn speculators, but they did not last quite long enough to sustain to the point of realization of profits the elaborate scheme of fiction built upon them. An interesting phenomenon in connection with artificially stimulated speculation of this character is that by some psychological juggle those who set in motion a scheme for the dissemination of misleading reports come to believe them. As the rule they lose all caution, and in the trap they have set for others they are very apt to be caught themselves.

GEN. GOMEZ ON ANNEXATION.

It is natural that Gen. MAXIMO GOMEZ should describe as "madness" the report that while in this country he had spoken in favor of the annexation of Cuba to the United States. It would be impossible for Gen. GOMEZ to remain in politics in Cuba if it were known that he is an annexationist. It may be that if his public utterances and his private conversations could be collated and diligently compared it would be found that this fine old warrior has pretty nearly boxed the political compass. Some amusing stories are told of the haste he has made after a particularly fiery radical speech or writing to explain to his American friends that he did not wish them to think that his real sentiments had undergone any change; but the exigencies of his political position made it advisable that he should strengthen himself with the dominant party. Perhaps the stories do the General an injustice. At any rate, nobody doubts that his heart beats warmly for Cuba, the land he has fought for valiantly through so many years of his life and of which he may be the first President.

Nor can there be any doubt that Gen. GOMEZ has correctly apprehended public opinion in this country in respect to Cuba. He tells the Cubans that the people of the United States are not giving themselves any trouble about Cuban annexation, as they got all they wanted in the adoption of the Platt amendment.

That is the truth. Probably most Americans look upon the annexation of Cuba as an event reasonably certain to occur in the indefinite future—perhaps at a day not many years distant. Some Americans, sharing the wish of all Cubans with property and business interests to protect, would like to see annexation accomplished at once. But the American people as a whole are content to leave our relations with Cuba to be determined by the Administration and Congress, being entirely confident that no mistakes will be made.

The policy of the Administration and of Congress was embodied in the Platt amendment. In the terse and homely phrase of Gen. GOMEZ, we got all we wanted when that law of Congress was accepted by the Cuban Constitutional Convention—all we wanted, yet we could not have taken less. We insisted on the safeguards that were strictly necessary to the performance of our covenant with the Cubans and with the world. First, pacification, then a stable government of the Cubans' own choice and making. We have reserved out of the powers we took over from Spain the authority to give and make good certain guarantees for the better protection of the Cubans against the dangers to which everybody sees that they are exposed. That was all we wanted, as Gen. GOMEZ says. Annexation does not occupy the mind of the Administration, or that of Congress, or of the country. It may follow the measures taken by ourselves and by the Cubans, but only as a mere ulterior happening, not as a consequence. We have taken no steps to provoke it—quite the contrary. Any sensible person can see that we have even deferred it by insisting on the acceptance of the Platt amendment, the effect of which plainly must be the continuance of self-government in Cuba beyond the period at which without exterior support or guarantee it might with good reason have been expected to come to an end.

THE MAYOR OF M'KEESPORT.

McKeesport, Penn., contained, according to the census of 1890, twenty thousand and odd hundred inhabitants. At any rate, it is quite big enough to contain a considerable proportion of civilized citizens. Every one of these citizens must be as deeply ashamed of the Mayoralty of Mr. R. J. BLACK as the like citizens of New York are of the Boss-ship of Mr. RICHARD CROKER.

Some astonishing and disgusting observations of BLACK, setting forth his view of the public duties of a Mayor in times of threatened riot, were published at length the other day. Those duties, according to this singular magistrate, are to foment the riot as much as possible, provided the rioters are strikers and commit their nuisances in the name of "organized labor."

People have been waiting, decent people, with some anxiety to hear the Mayor of McKeesport protest that he has been misunderstood and misquoted. It is painful for such persons to believe that the Mayor of an American city of even twenty thousand inhabitants should ostensibly represent nothing but the slums of such a municipality. The remarks originally attributed to the Mayor were of what might be called a paradoxical platitude. They were of the kind that might have expressed the corn-fed intellect of W. J. BRYAN, joined with a certain class hatred, as of a man who is consciously weak in his grammar, which to do him justice the genial and thrifty Nebraskan has never exhibited. In fact, Mr. BRYAN'S diatribes against the "financiers" have been of a distant and perfunctory animosity, as of one who had never met a "financier" in the flesh, while the Mayor of McKeesport talks about capitalists as the late Mr. BRESCI may have talked about monarchs, as persons who habitually wore clean shirts and cultivated their parts of speech, and were therefore anathema.

But now the Mayor of McKeesport, in a supplementary interview, has put himself beyond the reach of misconstruction. As he is reported in yesterday's Evening Post, he expresses himself with an equal disregard of common decency and of English grammar. He complains that he has been misrepresented and then proceeds to "rub in" the sentiments erroneously attributed to him. A man, he sets forth, who comes to McKeesport to take the place of a striker is, from that fact, a "suspicious character," and it is the business of a vigilant and law-abiding Mayor to lock him up. Then there are the special deputies, PINKERTON'S men, who are summoned to keep the peace when the local authorities are unable or unwilling to do so. The Mayor is much opposed to them and announces his intention of arresting every one of them. And, as to the men who come to take the places of strikers, he remarks: "If the men they bring here to work was decent citizens and wasn't thugs it would be different and I couldn't do anything. But they do ship lawless people, thugs and suspicious characters, and shouldn't I stop it?"

In short, the Mayor is for free riot to the full extent of the Chicago platform, and even beyond it. Every decent man in McKeesport must be ashamed to have the town represented, at a critical time which makes the town conspicuous, by such an absurd combination of fool and ruffian. But what do the decent people of McKeesport mean to do about it? It is quite true that they might retort with great effect upon the decent people of New York. But blackening the kettle never yet whitened the pot. And it is the government of McKeesport that is immediately in question. As Mr. LABOUCHERE once quoted a visiting American in London as saying about some question of British politics: "Sir, hell itself could not be successfully conducted upon such principles as those."

THE BLUE RIBBON OF ROWING.

The Henley regatta seems so long ago that Americans may well be surprised to learn that at the date of the last English mails it was a prominent topic for writers of letters to English newspapers, fairly dividing honors with the concentration camps in South Africa, and the burning question whether a pound a week is enough to get married on. We can add nothing useful to the latter two questions, but we might make an American contribution respecting admission of foreigners, especially Americans, to the Henley regatta.

It seems here as though Englishmen were not adequately appreciative that fortune had placed them in the happy—or unhappy—position respecting the Henley prizes of Americans respecting the America's or Queen's Cup. That cup had not its present value before it was taken away from England, nor does it derive its present value from the weight of precious metal in its ugly outlines. It is valued highly because it represents an idea, and Englishmen may be pardoned for thinking and saying that it remains here because it is so much more difficult to win it than to defend it. This is equally true of the Grand Challenge Cup. It has a value which cannot be given to any other rowing trophy, and there have been repeated proofs that presumption favors its remaining in its present keeping, for reasons similar to those which as yet have prevented the "lifting" of the America's Cup. That value will be destroyed if the Grand Challenge ceases to be a challenge to the world, and becomes merely a local emblem. In this way Englishmen may keep their cup, but we should think that in that case nobody—not even Englishmen—would very much care whether they kept it or not. The proposal to substitute another cup for foreign contestants is not acceptable to foreigners. Englishmen could not be as eager in its defense, and it is the keenness of the defense which lends ardor to the pursuit and interest to the struggle. Englishmen may see how it seems to others if they imagine us asking the gallant LIPTON to take away another cup, the America's Cup having been withdrawn from competition. The substituted cup might be larger and heavier and prettier, and the inscription might certify that it represented the idea which the America's Cup represents—but it would not represent it, and Sir THOMAS would not come after it. It would require a generation of contests, following an impetus difficult to imagine, to create another international symbol of equal meaning and worth for either rowers or yachtsmen.

We do not think the Henley Stewards will take this action. We may sympathize with them—as we do with the New York Yacht Club—in the burden imposed by admitting foreigners to the contests. We may regret with some Englishmen and Americans also the strenuousness of competition which detracts from the health and pleasure of pure athletics. It may be many pities that the Grand Challenge is an aquatic Derby. But unless the English character has changed more than we detect we imagine that Englishmen will defy rather than "funk the foreigner"—to use an expression admitted to the columns of our London namesake. It would be better to be defeated than to surrender to an oft-beaten opponent.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—For sixteen years Mr. J. H. THIRY of Long Island City has devoted no small part of his abundant energy to the establishment, in the public schools of this country, of a savings bank system with the teachers as managers and the pupils as depositors. An elaborate report which he has sent us shows that, as a result of his efforts and of those made by persons whom he has inspired with some or all of his own enthusiasm for the scheme, such banks were in operation at the beginning of 1901 in 732 schools, divided among eighteen States and ninety-nine cities, and that the young depositors had put in $876,229 and drawn out $540,701, leaving a balance of $335,528 still to their credit. Mr. THIRY writes of these achievements with intense satisfaction, and an obvious belief that, in teaching the public school children to save their pennies instead of spending them for the transitory joys to which the infantile mind inclines, thus inculcating thrifty and economical habits in the budding citizen, he is performing a substantial service to the Nation. Well, perhaps he is, but it is safe to say, though doubtless it will be somewhat surprising to him, that not quite everybody will take the delight in his figures that he does himself, or be quite so sure as he is that school savings banks are noble institutions. Economy is unquestionably a virtue, and, no matter how many people practice extravagance, nobody preaches it, but, for all that, economy is, of all the virtues, the one which stands nearest the line separating the good qualities from the bad—and it passes across the line with lamentable facility. The greatest of American historians—possibly the only great historian America has yet produced—speaks of the "equivocal wedlock" in which the New Englanders joined thrift and godliness. When that union is illustrated in a child it is particularly repulsive to sensitive observers, and the product, to such, seems to be an unnatural little monster whose pennies accumulate at a terrible cost to character. This may be a fanciful view, but there is something in it, and—we have seen statistics that pleased us better than those tabulated by Mr. THIRY.

—Dr. DOTY'S campaign against the Staten Island mosquitoes is an excellent thing, and there has long been obvious need of just such work as he is doing, not only in and near the scene of his present operations, but in almost every one of New York's suburbs and in the city itself, but the task is a large one, and immediate results will be small, except, of course, for the particular mosquitoes whose haunts he has invaded. Meanwhile, it is well for people to remember that, even before the destruction of all the malaria-bearing insects is complete, they can protect themselves from infection if they are willing to take the requisite amount of trouble. This involves a very careful screening of houses, covering not only windows, but chimneys and every other opening through which the anopheles can enter, and then, what is much more irksome, care to remain behind the protective nettings during the hours when this species is abroad, that is, from nightfall until sunrise. He or she whom the infected mosquitoes do not have an opportunity to bite will not contract the disease, no matter how numerous the pests may be. Life and safety in the worst parts of the Roman Campagna have been made possible without killing a single mosquito, simply by resort to precautions of this kind, and though it is not the best of methods, yet it serves a temporary purpose well.

—Those foreigners who are so fond of charging that in America success, and especially pecuniary success, is held to justify almost any means of attaining it, and that we apply no moral standards in our judgment of those whom we are supposed to call "smart," would probably find no little confirmation for their opinions if they could ascertain the impression produced upon the large majority of American minds by the stealing of the Selby Company's gold. Certainly the first emotion was very rarely, if ever, one of unmitigated horror that men should have committed a crime of such magnitude; it is safe to say, on the contrary, that the energy, intelligence, and courage of the robbers were recognized with something not easily distinguishable from admiration, and that the excellence of the "operation," considered merely as a piece of work carried to a triumphant conclusion in the face of enormous difficulties, attracted the instant attention of ninety-nine in a hundred of those who read the amazing story in yesterday's papers. It was not an American, however, who wrote of murder as a fine art, and there are few reasons and slight for assuming that we can see more clearly or more nearly exclusively the aesthetic side of a piece of villainy than can the inhabitants even of countries so highly moral as England and France. Viewed abstractly, this episode of Californian life unquestionably is distinctly creditable to the robbers—as robbers. It raises them far above the category of ordinary thieves, and ranks them with the adroit and heroic criminals of legend and literature, concerning the very existence of whom in real life, now or formerly, we have all had our doubts. Perhaps when the whole story comes out it will be discovered that helpful confederates within the smelting works rendered the task far less difficult than it now seems to have been, but even then the peculiar neatness of its performance will remain, and nobody who can look at one thing at a time, nobody, that is, with something of the artist in his make-up, will withhold the tribute of his appreciation from these specious villains.

—By drawing the line at interference with traffic on the Panama Railway, and sending a gunboat immediately on receipt of the news that such interference has taken place, the Government has answered a question propounded by the correspondent who wrote the other day of South America as "a paradise inhabited by devils." In a second letter just received from him he admits that his characterization had the inaccuracy characteristic of epigrams in general, but he returns to his contention that the management of the South American republics is not such as to justify their inhabitants in monopolizing so large and rich a part of the world. "Has any people," he asks, "a right to behave so nowadays? Are States anything if not buttresses and agents, so to speak, of civilization? Are not the planting, the propagation, and the defense of civilization the raison d'être of the 'Zweck,' of States?" And then he refers to our position in the Philippines, and the arguments by which its propriety is maintained by those who put and have kept us there. The analogy is not close—enough. We did not take possession of the Philippines because they were ill-governed, but as a necessary incident in a war essentially defensive, and then came in the element of responsibility to replace the Government we had destroyed. The revolutionary proceedings in Venezuela and Colombia are exceedingly wearisome to civilized observers, and they have been so off and on, for a good many years, but, according to ethics as understood by nations, patience must be preserved so long as the property interests of outsiders are not seriously and directly menaced or destroyed. The South Americans have had a long rope, and they have often stretched it hard, but every now and then they are brought up with a turn sharp enough to make every bone in their bodies rattle. With the assurance that this will happen at least as often in the future as in the past, our correspondent will have to be content.

—Under a large and interesting photograph of the launching of the battleship Maine, reproduced in Collier's Weekly, the naval expert of that paper has written that the vessel went off the ways "with the old tattered flag of her namesake flying from her forepeak." That, if true, was a most remarkable proceeding, but it can hardly be true, for, turning to that useful volume, Hamersley's Naval Encyclopaedia, we find the following definition:

Forepeak: That part of the hold in the extreme forward part of the ship occupied by paint room, yeoman's storeroom, and a blockroom in men-of-war.

So we cannot help having our doubts about the accuracy of the statement under the photograph. In a way, of course, the old Maine's ensign was flying from the new Maine's forepeak, but it was a good ways from it—as the picture shows, about as far as the men on board could put it.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA SENATOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial to-day as to the junior Senator from South Carolina will have wide reading. What he shall elect as his course, now that the Democratic State Committee has called for his resignation, will show the temper of the man, whether he is "made of sterner stuff" out of which statesmen are fashioned. You say truly:

"He stands before the Democratic Committee of South Carolina like Martin Luther before the Diet of Worms. Recantation is all that is needed to make his faith heresy. He is comparatively a young man, with too much ahead of him to sacrifice his career for the favor of a re-election by the grace of Tillman. He had better wait for his party to overtake him."

If McLaurin is of the heroism of Luther his duty is plain, to stand resolutely by the tried principles of the old Democratic Party, "tempered to the necessities of the times," to quote from the eloquent language of Franklin Pierce in his inaugural. Luther declared himself in his sublime argument against the corruptions which he believed had crept into the Church. He reasoned for its early purity, to be in harmony with the teachings of the first apostles. The times have come, and are fully ripe, for leaders in the Democratic Party to become reformers, and to be worthy of that best meaning.

Senator McLaurin was chosen by his State Legislature for the full term of six years as being qualified to represent South Carolina in the United States Senate. With a university culture and a thorough legal training, he has had a broader preparation than the senior Senator. That election was never meant to be shortened at the caprice of a Democratic State Committee, to obey its call for a resignation whenever it might be demanded by machine politicians. Were it not better for the people of that State of the true Democratic creed to call a convention and ask for the resignation of that committee? Is he not to act as he understands it for the good of his State? and with that in view, will he not promote the best interests of his political party? If Tillman belongs to another wing, of which he is a fitting type, when Senators come to be chosen again, those Legislatures can make such choices as their wisdom shall dictate. The Federalists were ruined by their mistaken politicians, as were the later Whigs who followed them. Democrats now, if we have any sense left among us after the follies committed in the two last Presidential campaigns, "may profit by their example."

It is to be hoped for the good of our common country that we have not come to "the last of the Romans," and that we may see the valiant young Senator of South Carolina "armed at all points," putting on glorious strength, like many others throughout our Union, among whom we may select one in another campaign such candidates as shall lead us to victory.

J. HERVEY COOK.

Fishkill-on-Hudson, July 30, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Rush of Correspondence.

Postman—Here's a letter for your folks.
Farmer—Well, well, that's two letters we got this Summer. People must think we don't do nothin' but write.—Indianapolis News.

Better than "Burke's Peerage."

"What's the name of that book that shows the social standing of the aristocratic families?" inquired the seeker after knowledge.

"'Bradstreet's,'" promptly replied the man who knew.—Philadelphia Press.

Those Convenient Laws.

"Paterson, N. J., seems to be the home of Anarchists and King-killers," said Squildig to Mr. Swilligen.

"Yes," added the latter; "I suppose they are getting ready to organize under the laws of New Jersey."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Profession.

"Do you consider acting a profession?" said the young woman who asks very direct questions.

"Yes," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes; "at all events, it must be admitted that there are a great many more people professing to act than actually acting."—Washington Star.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

Reapin' or sowin',
The world keeps a-goin',
In spite o' storm-banners unfurled;
What o' the sighin',
Of livin' or dyin'?
"That is the way o' the world!"

Bells may be ringin'
An' sweet birds a-singin'—
All the glad rivers impearled;
Up where the light is,
Or down where the night is—
"That is the way o' the world!"

Still in Night's sorrow
Shine dreams of to-morrow,
When all the rent sails shall be furled;
Heaven above us
And true hearts to love us—
"That is the way o' the world!"

TO CONTROL WORLD'S WINDOW GLASS SUPPLY

Pittsburgers Trying to Form an International Trust.

Negotiations in Belgium, Where the Only Large Factories in Europe Are Situated, Now Going On.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 7.—Mr. Chambers, a representative of American capitalists, who is negotiating to acquire the Charleroi Glass Works, had a three hours' conference with the proprietors of the works this afternoon. The result of the meeting was not announced. The glass company owns forty furnaces and values them at 500,000f. each.

Referring to the negotiations, the Journal says:

"In the improbable event of the transfer being consumated, the Americans would not close up the factories, as has been rumored, but the whole product of the factories would be thrown upon the American market."

The paper adds that several Belgian manufacturers have decided to sell, if their terms are accepted.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 7.—The Times to-morrow will say:

"Another vast industrial combination, one of the greatest that has ever been planned, is evidently under way, and two prominent Pittsburgers are taking a leading part in the consummation of the project that has for its object the placing in the power of the corporation the control of the world's supply of window glass.

"The proposed combination is to take in all of the window-glass manufacturers of the world, and if effected the business will be conducted from Pittsburg, as the nucleus of the organization is the American Window Glass Company of this city. This company practically controls the window-glass business of the United States, and the only factories in Europe that amount to anything are located in Belgium.

"A combination of these, judging from the item from Brussels, is now under way, and as one of the men who is accredited with engineering the deal is one of Pittsburg's leading financiers, one who has participated successfully in previous deals of a like nature, it is safe to assume that the present one will be consummated.

"The Pittsburgers who are conducting the negotiations are President James A. Chambers and Vice President M. K. McMullin of the American Window Glass Company. They left this city for Europe about ten days ago."

THE MARSEILLES COAL TRADE.

British Consul Says Americans Are Trying to Obtain a Monopoly.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The British Consular report regarding trade at Marseilles, issued yesterday, asserts that the most vital recent development, from a British point of view, is the determined attempt of Americans to obtain a monopoly of the coal imports at that port.

The report further says that it is still too early to say how much of the general activity of Marseilles in the future will be due to American enterprise and energy, but it is certain that a large share of the future trade and commercial activity both at Marseilles and in the south of France generally will be absorbed by the United States—a considerable portion of it at the expense of the United Kingdom, unless British traders wake up to the danger and fight it by combination.

London Dock Dues to be Raised.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—At a meeting to-day of the London and India Docks Company, the Chairman, Mr. Stott, announced that he had this day formally notified the shipowners and brokers that on Jan. 1 the shipping dues would be raised from 1s. to 1s. 6d. a ton. Mr. Stott explained that increased dock accommodation was imperative, and that the company could not hope to raise the capital necessary to bring this about unless it improved the revenue.

WALDERSEE'S HOME-COMING.

German Papers Admit that His Mission Was Not of Great Importance—His Wife Greets Him at Cuxhaven.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—The return of Count von Waldersee from China has been quite overshadowed as an event of importance by the death of the Dowager Empress. Some of the papers comment on the Field Marshal's career in the Far East in somewhat disappointed tones. His work is highly praised, but, running through the commendation is the admission that the German Nation a year ago greatly misconceived the scope and character of his mission. The Deutsche Tages Zeitung admits that he brings no laurel wreaths, but explains that this is because such things were not to be obtained in China.

Countess von Waldersee this morning went on board the Gera at Cuxhaven to greet her husband, and the Gera then ascended the Elbe to Brunshausen. On the way Count von Waldersee bestowed the China medal upon the officers and crew of the steamer. The Columbia lay at Brunshausen with relatives of the officers, including Admiral von Waldersee.

The steamer Blankenese transferred Count von Waldersee and his staff to the Columbia, where they were greeted by Herr Ballin, President of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, and other Directors of the line.

The Count has received many warm messages of welcome from various parts of Germany. He will attend the funeral of the Dowager Empress Frederick. The Neueste Nachrichten reiterates the statement that he will shortly be appointed Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine.

Troops at Tien-Tsin Dying of Typhoid.

TIEN-TSIN, Aug. 7.—There is great mortality from malignant typhoid fever among the German troops here.

HONORS FOR AMERICANS.

Jules L. Stewart an Officer and A. E. Valois and L. S. Ware Chevaliers of the Legion of Honor.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Jules L. Stewart, the artist, has been promoted to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honor.

A. E. Valois and Lewis S. Ware have been made Chevaliers of the Legion of Honor.

Jules L. Stewart is a native of Philadelphia and was born in 1855. He received his art education in Paris, studying under Gérôme and de Madrazo. He spends the greater part of his time in the French capital, where he has a studio in the Rue Copernic. He received gold medals at Berlin in 1891 and 1895, and at Munich in 1897. He is an associate of the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts and a member of the Paris Society of American Painters.

Arthur E. Valois is a New York lawyer, and was one of the United States Commissioners to the Paris Exposition. He was born in Valois, Canada, about fifty-four years ago. He became an American citizen, and about twenty years ago began the practice of law in this city, making international law a specialty. He is the counsel for the American Consul in Paris, and was also counsel for the late Dr. Evans of Philadelphia, who died some time ago, after accumulating a fortune in Paris, where he followed his profession of dentistry. Although a resident of New York, Mr. Valois spends the greater part of his time in Paris. His New York office is at 20 Broad Street.

VICTORY FOR DE RODAYS.

He and Perivier Reinstated in Their Positions on The Figaro by the Tribunal of Commerce.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The Tribunal of Commerce yesterday rendered judgment in favor of MM. Perivier, the manager, and de Rodays, the editor, of the Figaro, declaring that the resolutions for their dismissal passed by the shareholders of that paper were null and void because they contravened the articles of association.

Insane Owing to Leipsic Bank Failure.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—Dr. Hans Blum, one of the biographers of Bismarck, has become mentally deranged owing to his losses through the recent failure of the Leipziger Bank, and has been placed in an asylum. He is the son of Robert Blum, who was executed in Vienna at the time of the revolution of 1848.

EMPRESS FREDERICK WILL REST BESIDE HER HUSBAND.

Her Body to be Placed in Friedenskirche Mausoleum—King Edward Starts for Homburg To-morrow.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—It has been decided that the body of Dowager Empress Frederick will be deposited in the Friedenskirche (Church of Peace) mausoleum, near Potsdam, in which is the body of Emperor Frederick.

Emperor William has issued a decree ordering the army to go into mourning for six weeks and giving minute details as to how the mourning emblems are to be worn. There will be no military music for eight days. Members of the Court are to wear full mourning until Aug. 26, medium mourning until Sept. 23, and minor mourning until Nov. 5.

Some of the papers take exception to the mourning orders. One paper, referring to the prohibition of public entertainments and musical and theatrical performances until after the funeral, says it believes this will hinder, to a certain degree, the purpose for which it was designed. It contrasts this order with Emperor Frederick's order upon the death of Emperor William I., in which he declined to make any mourning regulations, leaving the people to show their sympathy in their own way.

The Hamburger Nachrichten (Prince Bismarck's old organ) says Bismarck repeatedly asserted in private conversation that it was untrue that the Empress Frederick put great obstacles in his way during Emperor Frederick's reign, adding that, on the contrary, there was no time in his entire career in which he was freer from friction than during the "ninety-nine days."

The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten, an influential Conservative organ, which also cherishes Bismarckian traditions, has repeatedly denied that Empress Frederick took part in the intrigues which caused Bismarck's downfall, saying, "She was much too shrewd a woman to do so."

LONDON, Aug. 8.—King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, and Prince Nicholas of Greece, who is the guest of their Majesties, will start for Homburg to-morrow to attend the funeral service to be held in the presence of Empress Frederick's family next Sunday.

A resolution providing for an address of sympathy with King Edward and Emperor William on the death of the Dowager Empress was unanimously adopted in the House of Commons yesterday. Mr. Balfour, the Government leader, in moving the resolution, highly eulogized the Empress. He said that throughout her life she strove to the utmost to promote mutual comprehension and sympathy between two great nations, upon whom so much of the future of civilization depended.

The London Gazette announces that the Court of St. James's will assume full mourning for the Dowager Empress of Germany to-day, continuing the same until Aug. 23, when the mourning will be changed and black dresses with colored ribbons, flowers, or feathers, or gray or white dresses with black ribbons or ornaments may be worn.

Half-mourning for Queen Victoria will be resumed on Sept. 19.

The army and navy mourning regulations call for arm crape until Sept. 19.

It was officially announced yesteday that the tour of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York will not be curtailed.

Prince Henry to Land at Brest.

BREST, Aug. 7.—Prince Henry of Prussia, who has been at Cadiz with the German fleet, is to land here. A special train is waiting to convey him to Homburg.

RAID BY INDIAN TRIBESMEN.

Militia Post at Kashmirkar Surprised by Mahsuds and Looted—Several Men Killed.

SIMLA, Aug. 7.—Two hundred Mahsuds attacked a militia post at Kashmirkar on Aug. 6. They killed a sentry and surprised the garrison, which sought refuge in the barracks.

The Mahsuds demanded the rifles, threatening to burn the post if the weapons were not given up. The militia then surrendered their rifles. Seven of the men were killed and an officer and three men were wounded.

The Mahsuds then decamped with the rifles, ammunition, uniforms, and kits of the garrison, without losing a man.

GERMAN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—The German antarctic expedition, under the leadership of Prof. Ehrich von Drygalski of Berlin, noted for his study of arctic glaciers, will sail from Kiel on Aug. 11.

The German antarctic expedition will, to some extent, co-operate with the British expedition on the steamship Discovery, which sailed for the South on Tuesday. The two expeditions divide between them the antarctic continent and its adjacent ice, each devoting its attention to one-half. The British will study the region from longitude 90° east to longitude 90° west, and the Germans will take the other half of the circle. It is expected that when the observations of both expeditions are compared the value of the work of each will be greatly increased.

Two other antarctic expeditions are to sail this year—a Swedish expedition under Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld, a nephew of the famous explorer, and a Scottish expedition under Dr. William S. Bruce.

Prof. von Drygalski, the leader of the German expedition, will be accompanied by Dr. Ernst van Hoeffen of Kiel, zoologist and botanist; Dr. Hans Gazert of Munich, medical officer and bacteriologist; Dr. Emil Philippi of Breslau, geologist and chemist, and Dr. Freidrich Bidlingmaier of Laufpen-on-the-Neckar, magnetician and meteorologist.

The German Government has assisted the expedition financially. The Gauss, the vessel on which the party will sail, has been specailly built for the antarctic regions. She is entirely of wood, and resembles Nansen's Fram. She is especially strengthened by internal supports and a triple planking of oak and pitchpine. She is 150 feet long, draws 16 feet of water, is rigged as a three-masted schooner, and has engines which give her a speed of seven knots an hour.

A large number of dogs accompany the expedition, as it is expected that sledges will be extensively used.

HAD CHECKS STOLEN IN PARIS.

Man Arrested in Berlin with Drafts from American Express Office.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—A man claiming to be E. C. Bolles of San Francisco, but who registered at the Kaiserhof as Bolles of Boston, was arrested to-day. He had presented at a branch of the Dresdner Bank checks identified as part of the booty obtained by the robbery of the American Express Company's office in Paris on April 26.

Bolles claims that he acquired the checks legitimately.

BRITISH ARREST A GERMAN.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—The Berliner Tageblatt announces that Wilhelm Meyerbach, its correspondent with the Boers, has been arrested by the British on a charge of espionage.

Kaiser's Gift to Sultan of Morocco.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—Emperor William, reciprocating the recent courtesy of the Sultan of Morocco, has presented to Abdul Aziz for the new zoological garden at Fez, a lion, a bengal tiger, leopards, bears, stags, and Indian and Japanese cranes and parrots, all purchased through a German dealer.

Herbert Gladstone to Marry.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The approaching marriage of the Right Hon. Herbert Gladstone and a daughter of Sir Richard Horner Paget, Bart., is announced.

Herbert Gladstone is the youngest son of the famous Prime Minister and is the only one of W. E. Gladstone's sons who has become prominent as a politician. He has held various Ministerial positions, and was at one time private secretary to his father. Sir Richard Paget was made a Baronet in 1886. He was a member of Parliament for thirty years, and is a member of the Privy Council.

Prof. Wilson Sees Encke's Comet.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 7.—A telegram has been received at the Harvard Observatory from Prof. H. C. Wilson at Northfield, stating that he observed Encke's comet on Aug. 5, 8:09:24, Greenwich mean time. The right ascension is 6 hours .02 minutes 01.8 seconds; declination plus 31 degrees 45 minutes 30 seconds. The time given in the official announcement is the astronomical time, which reduced to civil time, makes the discovery on Aug. 6 at 9 hours 25 minutes and 3.36 seconds, reckoned at Greenwich mean time, or 4 hours 25 minutes and 3.36 seconds eastern meridian time.

A SUIT OVER "FLORODORA"

John Dunne Seeks an Injunction and Applies for Receiver.

SAYS HE GETS NO PROFITS

Charges that Ryley and Fisher Refuse an Accounting—Declares the Production Will Net $300,000.

The successful run of "Florodora" at the Casino has led to unexpected trouble, which came to light yesterday in the Supreme Court, where Justice O'Gorman, in a suit instituted by John A. Dunne against Thomas W. Ryley and John C. Fisher, signed an order for the defendants to show cause why an injunction should not be granted restraining them from transferring any rights in or making any contracts with regard to the production. Also why a temporary receiver should not be appointed, and why the defendants should not be required to give a bond for the performance of the court's order.

Mr. Dunne, in an affidavit, alleges that he is known as the senior partner of Dunne & Ryley, managers of Matthews and Bulger in Hoyt's "Milk White Flag," "By the Sad Sea Waves," and other theatrical attractions. He says that while he was in San Francisco managing the road productions of the firm, in May, 1900, he received a letter from Ryley stating that he had secured an option from Frank Sanger, the New York representative of Greet & Co., owners of "Florodora," then playing in the British metropolis, and saying that he was going over to secure the attraction for America and Canada.

Ryley came back two months later with the rights for "Florodora," and brought with him John C. Fisher, a Californian, who was said to have money.

Fisher and Ryley, Mr. Dunne says in his affidavit, went to the law office of Henry Staten, in the Knickerbocker Building, and agreed to bring out the production of "Florodora" on a share-and-share-alike basis; the letterheads and the office signs were then changed, Fisher was taken in as a copartner, and he (Dunne) was telegraphed to to engage Camille D'Arville for the leading part in the production and I. B. McDonald for the scenery.

Dunne further says that he borrowed $4,000 from Joseph L. Eppinger, a well-known man about town of San Francisco, and the performance opened on Nov. 12, and he, Dunne, then went out on the road with other plays, while Ryley and Fisher staid in town.

The plaintiff says that Ryley then wrote to him that the road companies were not paying, that "Florodora" was making all the money that was coming in, that they were paying old Dunne & Ryley bills out of these profits, and he was tired of the arrangement.

Mr. Dunne also says that on May 17, 1901, he came to New York and went to the Knickerbocker Building, and was then told he was no longer a partner. He found that "Florodora" in one week, the record week, had made $16,000.

He declares that in the latter part of May Ryley and Fisher moved their offices to the Casino and steadfastly refused to give him an accounting, and when he went there last Tuesday night they refused to have anything to do with him. Then he engaged Vidaver & Josephson, lawyers, of 116 Nassau Street, to protect his interests.

Mr. Dunne says he has not received one cent from the production of "Florodora," but understands that the profits already amount to $125,000, and he has readivils from five prominent theatrical men saying that the play should net $300,000 in the ensuing twelve months with the two companies which it is proposed to put on the road.

Mr. Dunne claims one-quarter of the profits already received and wants a bond given securing him a like share in the prospective profits of the coming six years, the period covered by the rights of the play as sold to the firm for Canada and the United States.

He assers thae the piece only cost $2,500 a week to run, and that very profitable contracts have already been made in addition to the present one with T. B. Harms & Co. and others for the publication and reproduction of the music.

He states that Sire Brothers, owners of the Casino, agreed to let the production go on at that theatre for 50 per cent., until their share should reach $5,000, and when they had received this sum, their share as landlords should be reduced to 40 per cent.

John C. Fisher, who has, since the production of "Florodora" in this country, taken the most active interest in the musical comedy, said last evening when seen at the Casino:

"Mr. Dunne never had, and never will have, a financial interest in the production. Some years ago the copartnership of Dunne and Ryley was formed for the purpose of producing Hoyt's "Milk White Flag." After the termination of this engagement the company ceased to exist.

"The financial end of 'Florodora' has always, as far as this country is concerned, been looked after by Mr. Ryley and myself, not one cent having been contributed by Mr. Dunne. His claim is absolutely absurd, and will so be shown in court at the proper time."

Mr. Ryley also asserted that Dunne had no rights in the partnership between him and Fisher.

SOUSA TO TOUR ENGLAND.

Bandmaster to Take His Musicians Through Great Britain, Where They Have Never Been.

John Philip Sousa has arranged to take again his band abroad on a concert tour, which will introduce his musicians to Great Britain, where they have never appeared. The arrangements for this English tour only have recently been completed.

The band will sail from this city Sept. 25, and will appear at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on Oct. 4 and 5. On Monday, Oct. 7, they will open the International Exhibition at Glasgow, Scotland, where they will remain for four weeks. Upon the conclusion of this engagement, Mr. Sousa will make a provincial tour of five weeks, playing in Edinburgh, Dundee, Newcastle, York, Hull, Bradford, Leeds, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Nottingham, Sheffield, Bath, Bristol, and many other important towns in Great Britain.

The English tour, aside from the Glasgow engagement, will be under the direction of a syndicate organized in London for the purpose of exploiting the Sousa Band in Great Britain, and of which Philip Yorke of the Palace Theatre is the active manager. Fifty men will be taken over, and two concerts will be played each day. Miss Dorothy Doyle, the violinist, who has played two seasons with the band in this country, will be the violin soloist. An American soprano soloist will also be heard.

The band will return to America about the middle of December. The customary Winter tour will open early in January, covering the entire South and the Middle West. Another European tour is contemplated for the Summer of 1902.

Carnival Nights at the Exposition.

The Director General of the Pan-American Exposition announces that the managers have arranged with Pain, the fireworks expert, for the production of an elaborate water carnival on the lake in the Exposition grounds on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening of each week during August, and probably September as well. The carnival will end with a brilliant fireworks exhibition concluding with the bombardment of the forts at Taku. It will include a ballet and water pantomime, brilliantly illuminated, and midair acrobatic performances.

PRELATES AT ELLIS ISLAND.

Archbishop Corrigan and Mgr. Scalabrini Inspect the Immigrant Depot.

Archbishop Corrigan, accompanied by Archbishop Scalabrini of Piacenza, Italy, who is making a tour of the station missions in America, inspected the immigration depot at Ellis Island yesterday. They were warmly greeted by Assistant Commissioner of Immigration McSweeney, who escorted them to the main building, where, in Commissioner Fitchie's office, a detailed description was given to them of the methods in use in examining immigrants.

Archbishop Corrigan was as much interested as the Italian Prelate in observing the routine through which foreigners have to pass before they are permitted to land in the United States. He praised the thoroughness of the safeguards maintained for the protection of the immigrants, and thanked Mr. McSweeney for his courtesy.

After lunching with Commissioner Fitchie and Assistant Commissioner McSweeney, the party of priests took a sail on the bay in an excursion boat.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Smith—Beall.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Pequot Chapel in the Pequot Summer colony was the scene of a brilliant naval wedding at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Miss Esther Grubb Beall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bond Beall of New York, became the wife of Lieut. George Tucker Smith of the United States Navy. The bridegroom is a Surgeon in the navy and a graduate of the Charlotteville University. The wedding was to have taken place next October, but, owing to the fact that Lieut. Smith has been ordered to sea duty, the nuptials were moved forward.

The bride was attired in a handsome gown of white satin trimmed with family lace, and she wore her grandmother's wedding veil. Miss Lily Beall of New York was maid of honor, and Lieut. Charles F. Preston, United States Navy, acted as best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Florence Beall of New York, Miss Mary Grubb Smith of Philadelphia, Miss Daisy Smith of Philadelphia, Miss Constance Berry of New York, Miss Catherine Baxter of New York, and Miss Beatrice De Forest of New York. Each of the bridesmaids was gowned in white organdy, wore a white hat, and carried pink sweetpeas.

The ushers were Naval Constructor Lawrence Spear, Surgeon Charles Crawford, Paymaster F. Thornton Arms, Surgeon George Rothgauger, Surgeon Charles E. Riggs, and Ensign Z. E. Riggs, all of whom wore the uniform of their rank. In honor of the wedding the chapel was decorated with palms and smilax. The Rev. Dr. Alfred Poole Grint, rector of St. James's Church, of this city, performed the wedding ceremony.

Among the out-of-town guests at the wedding were Mrs. Grubb of Philadelphia, Mrs. L. Heber Smith of Philadelphia, Mrs. Thomas White of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. George Brooke of Birdsborough, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Grubb of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Brooke of Birdsborough, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Smith of Virginia, and Gen. John E. Brooke, United States Army. Among the local guests were Col. and Mrs. Eugene T. Kirkland, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Sackett, Dr. and Mrs. William Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walsh, and Mr. and Mrs. Rowland P. Kearsby. The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a beautiful turquoise and diamond pendant. A coincidence is noted in the fact that the Beall family occupy the Lowery cottage, where three years ago the Spanish Minister to Mexico, Duke d'Arcos, married Miss Virginia Woodbury Lowery.

Ferris—Chapman.

Charles Starr Ferris and Miss Sara Frances Chapman were married Tuesday by the Rev. Joseph T. McKeon at the Church of St. Michael. The bridesmaid was Miss Gertrude V. Chapman, the bride's sister. The best man was George R. Balfour, Jr.

A breakfast and a reception were given by the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Chapman, at their residence, 474 West Thirty-fourth Street. After a short stay at Greenwich, at the Summer home of the bridegroom's father, C. W. Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. Ferris will go to Saratoga and Buffalo. Charles Starr Ferris is the second son of Charles W. Ferris and grandson of the late Henry Ferris of this city.

Van Wagenen—Stevens.

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Miss Lucy Katherine Stevens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Stevens, was married this morning to Hubert Van Wagenen, Jr., of New York City. Only the relatives of the bride and bridegroom were present. Mr. and Mrs. Van Wagenen will live in New York.

THREE-PLATOON SYSTEM.

Will Be Put in Operation Tuesday, and Commissioner Murphy Says It Is Perfect.

Commissioner Murphy's long-talked-of plan for policing the city by the three-platoon method will be begun at 8 A. M. next Tuesday. Among the advantages he claimed for it in announcing the completion of his plans yesterday was that it will not involve the expenditure of an extra dollar of the public money nor the employment of an extra policeman, yet, he says, the department will have the largest reserve force it ever has had in the station houses at all times, while at the same time there will be more men on post than ever before.

"The system has been so arranged that the men on post will almost be in sight of each other day and night," he said, "and when it goes into effect the people will wonder why it had not been thought of before."

Late in the afternoon, however, the Commissioner appointed twenty more probationary policemen, in addition to the long list of additions he has already made to the roll of the force.

BLOWN INTO MORRIS CANAL.

Lehigh Valley Freight Handler Meets Death in the Storm—Damage in Hudson County.

While the storm of Tuesday night was at its height in Jersey City Herman Buckholtz, a freight handler employed on the Lehigh Valley Railroad docks, was blown into the Morris Canal basin and drowned. The body was not recovered. Buekholtz had been in the company's employ but a short time and his address is not known.

The most serious damage done by the storm was the washing away of about fifty feet of the recently completed Ravine Road sewer. The break occurred at the point where the sewer descends from the Heights and the meadows below were quickly flooded. The water finally reached the Lackawanna Railroad at the Hoboken line. A portion of the railroad embankment was washed away. This caused a depression of the tracks for about forty feet and traffic was delayed about two hours. The damage to the sewer is about $3,000.

Cellars throughout the city and streets on the west slope of the Heights were flooded, but no serious damage was done. Trolley traffic was suspended about half an hour.

The Hudson Boulevard was damaged at various points, but the most serious break was on the Weehawken loop and at Renner's Hill. The entire damage is estimated by the Commissioners at $5,000.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Helen Grantley has been engaged by Belcher and Brennan to assume the rôle of Katherine in their revival of "The Taming of the Shrew," in which Charles B. Hanford will be starred.

Klaw & Erlanger have engaged Miss Ella Snyder, who so cleverly played the title rôle in "The Casino Girl." She will play the part of Princess Beauty and Jane Whitbeck that of Lord Jocelyn in the coming presentation of the Drury Lane extravaganza, "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast."

Kathryn Kidder will star this coming season under the management of Brennan and Delcher in a new play by Glen MacDonough, entitled "Molly Pitcher." The play is founded on incidents in the life of the Revolutionary heroine, and will introduce the historical scene of the battle of Monmouth.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich, who has had an engagement to appear in grand opera at Warsaw, has decided to cancel this so she might be enabled to sail for this country on Sept. 19. She has arranged with Maurice Grau to appear under his management fifty-two times. Six appearances will be made under her own direction. These will be in the form of recitals in this city principally.

Henrietta Crosman will open her season on Sept. 9 in New Bedford, Mass., and play for three weeks in the larger cities around Boston. She then goes to Philadelphia, and thence to Chicago, where she will be seen for the first time in "Twelfth Night." During the early part of the season Miss Crosman will produce Mrs. Sutherland's "Jean o' the Shoals" and Mr. Hazelton's new play which is nearing completion. Manager Campbell has received information from Denver to the effect that his leading man, Hobart Bosworth, would be obliged to cancel his contract owing to ill-health.

The Sire Brothers were recently informed that Harry Bulger, one of the principal members of their company, had indulged in the act of making several contracts calling for his appearance the approaching season. In order that they should have the exclusive right to his services, according to an existing contract, their counsel appeared before Justice O'Gorman yesterday and applied for an injunction restraining Mr. Bulger from appearing with any other company but theirs, which is to be seen in a revival of "The King's Carnival" early next month at the New York. The order to show cause why the injunction should not be granted was served upon the actor last night.

SAYS DON'T HONOR MR. WU.

Returned Missionary to China Declares that Distinction Accorded China's Minister Is Ill-Advised.

The Rev. George S. Miner, who has been for some years at the head of a private school system in and around Foochow, China, arrived here yesterday.

"Minister Wu, at Washington," said Mr. Miner, "is a part of the present clever Chinese diplomacy of the same Li Hung Chang who bought war materials—which was later used against us—all the time we were entertaining him in this country two or three years ago. Honors paid to Minister Wu are, in the judgment of missionaries in China, quite ill advised. How much he influenced the course of our Government I do not know, but Americans in China think we made a mistake in withdrawing our troops so soon.

"The Chinese are at this moment buying war material in vast quantities. They are spending money in that way and pleading inability to pay indemnities because of poverty. In the matter of looting, I want to say that no part of the missionary body apologizes for it. Whether in war or in peace, the taking of other people's property is stealing. That one or two persons have been found among the entire missionary body who have sought to justify it ought not to inculpate the rest of us.

"The mandarin class in China is untrustworthy. We ought not to take their word. Chinese diplomacy is not to be counted upon, and our Government makes a mistake when it builds upon it. On the other hand, the Chinese people are honest. They are paying off damages done by Boxers, and doing it cheerfully."

TO IMPROVE MANY STREETS.

Board of Public Improvements Decides on Work in the Bronx.

The Board of Public Improvements at a meeting yesterday adopted resolutions for street improvements in the Borough of the Bronx, as follows:

To regulate and grade Two Hundred and Fifth Street between Mosholu Parkway and Jerome Avenue, at a cost of $16,000; Prospect Avenue from Crotona Park to East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, at a cost of $80,000; Ryer Avenue from Tremont Avenue to East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, at a cost of $69,000; to pave Tremont Avenue between Third Avenue and the Boston Road with asphalt, at a cost of $120,000; Walton Avenue from East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street to the bridge over the Port Morris branch of the New York Central Railroad, at a cost of $21,000; East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street from Third Avenue to Alur Avenue, at a cost of $18,500 and East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, at a cost of $23,000.

Bronx Free Library's Quick Growth.

The Rev. F. Barrows Makepeace, President of the Bronx Free Library, asks for aid for that institution, which is probably the youngest library in the city. It is at Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, and was opened in January, incorporated in March, and employed a librarian in May. It now has 2,000 books, 300 applicants by card for library privileges, and in July issued over 600 volumes. The library has no endowment nor stated fund except a gift of $50 from the Board of Regents. The library is also engaging in educational work. Any gift of books or money to aid in the development of the institution should be sent to the address given above.

IN THE SHOPS.

Effective things are to be found now in the way of lettering for linens of all kinds, bed linen or underwear. This lettering comes upon medallions of fine Hamburg with an initial in the centre, the medallion being two or three inches in length or barely one inch, as the case may be. The initial is embroidered, and the embroidery is more or less elaborate. The medallions are appliqued upon whatever article they are to appear, by the embroidered edge. They vary in price according to the size and amount of work in them. A large one will cost 75 cents and a small one, very simple, only 5, or, by the dozen, the smaller letter will be 55 cents. The work is all in good taste, and furnishes a simple means to the woman who cannot or will not embroider to have her pillowcases, sheets, &c., marked with her initials. This is a French idea. The medaillons can be obtained without the letter, if desired.

For more practical use the lettering upon tape is invaluable, particularly for the traveler. It comes upon the finest of cambric tape, and may be had in lettering of any style, single initials, or monogram, or the name is reproduced to match the calling card in English or Roman letters or script.

Great big yachting pillows are on the market now, large denim covered pillows bearing the insignia of the different yacht clubs in the correct coloring. The pillows entire cost $5.50, and the slips $2.98.

Pillows which are not as new, but which make more pretension to elegance are much less expensive. Empire pillows showing coats of arms and floral designs on satin cost $1.98. Attractive hammock pillows can be found at very low prices.

Pretty little colored flannel underpetticoats for women are the most attractive in the French twilled printed flannels, in delicate shades and simply made, frequently trimmed with lace.

One way of finishing the neck of a nightdress of cambric is to have a wide binding, perhaps two inches of the material, outlining the neck, and through this is run a wide ribbon, which shows through slightly, and is tied in a big bow in front.

An attractive white petticoat has the lower part of the flounce made of broad and deep panels of all-over embroidery set in bands of lace insertion, and finished with a ruffle of the lace on the edge.

Ningpoo fans are now selling for 10 cents apiece, $1 a dozen.

In India silk there is a pretty little tan waist made with a tucked yoke and two groups of tucking with a band of lace insertion between running around the waist below the yoke.

To return to sofa pillows, big flowers of cretonne are appliqued upon denim for the covers, and with good effect. A big pink rose upon green denim is effective.

The cretonne is used also upon thin curtains of white, but with a less satisfactory result. The best use of the cretonne with white is in bands edging the curtains at the lower edge and sides, and the straight little valance curtain which finishes the top of the window. This has a pretty, old-time effect that is very good. The white is most attractive, with a woven stripe or figure of any kind.

Attractive things for the windows come in the art muslins, which are fifty inches wide and in delightful designs and colors.

Double the number of garments can be hung in a well ordered closet with regular clothes hangers than where ordinary hooks are used. There are bars which come to fasten to the under side of shelves upon which at least six hangers can be hung, and there are loops to fasten to the inside of the closet door upon which as many more will go, and there can be as many bars as there is shelf space to secure them. The bar and loop will each cost 20 cents, and clothes hooks for either waists or skirts will cost 15 cents. With the proper ordering of the closet the gowns in it are less liable to injury. A set of six skirt hangers, six waist hangers, and a bar and a loop will cost $1.75.

Neckwear is being reduced with other things to the lowest prices. Pretty little colored muslin stocks and ties can be bought for 12½ cents, 10, and even 5 cents. A pretty little muslin stock and tie has the stock part tucked, and with a very pretty and neat little dotted Hamburg turnover the tie finished with two hemstitched tucks and a hemstitched hem, and it costs 19 cents.

Beautiful lace sleeves, which are to be found in all lengths to be worn with different styles of gowns are in some instances given a lining of chiffon to soften the effect and bring out the design of the lace. With very open work laces for the neck or sleeves the chiffon is a great addition.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The cooler weather brought an unusual number of fashionable people to town yesterday. Mrs. Seth Barton French was with her mother, Mrs. Falker Fearn. Mrs. French came in from Newport, where she is spending the Summer. Mrs. Richard Lounsberry, the Misses Ives, and Miss Louise McAllister were also in town.

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The Deutschland, sailing to-day, has booked among her passengers C. Aufmordt, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Agar, the Countess Bethlem, J. A. Burden, William C. Hunter, William M. Ivins and William M. Ivins, Jr., Baroness von Richthofen, Mrs. Lyon Gardiner, and Arthur Hughes Lamson.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burr Barnes will give a dinner to-morrow evening at Southampton which is also the evening for the weekly club meeting. Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll have invitations out for a dinner on Saturday evening, Aug. 17. On this Saturday will take place the races at the country seat of Mrs. Henry Trevor. The men who have it in charge are Charles T. Barney, Henry McVickar, George R. Schieffelin, Henry E. Howland, George C. Clark, James L. Breese, Stephen Peabody, and Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas.

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A fair for the benefit of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium will take place at Paul Smith's on Friday, Aug. 23. The committee in charge is composed of Mrs. A. P. Stokes, Mrs. A. J. Milbank, Mrs. Archibald Rogers, Mrs. C. C. Glover, Mrs. E. L. Trudeau, Mrs. L. Bayard Smith, Mrs. W. W. McAlpin, Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Richard Van Wyck, Mrs. J. C. Jones, Mrs. P. C. Maffit, Mrs. W. B. Johnson, Mrs. S. M. Stevenson, and Miss Polhemus.

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Miss Ethel Grubb Beall, the daughter of Mrs. Joseph Bond Beall, and Dr. George Tucker Smith of the United States Navy were married at New London yesterday afternoon. Miss Lily Beall was maid of honor and there were six bridesmaids, Miss Mary Grubb Smith, Miss Daisy E. Smith, Miss Florence Beall, Miss Constance Berry, Miss Beatrice de Forest, and Miss Katherine C. Baxter. Lieut. Charles Preston was best man. The ushers were Dr. Riggs, Dr. Crawford, Lieut. Briggs, Lieut. Spear, and Lieut. Arms. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents.

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Mrs. Herman Leroy Emmet, who has been spending the Summer at Lake Lucerne, N. Y., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Hezron A. Johnson, 414 Fifth Avenue.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Kernochan have closed their Summer residence at the Highlands of Navesink and have gone to Northeast Harbor for the month of August. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Whitney are the guests of Mr. Whitney's mother, Mrs. Stephen S. Whitney, at her country place, Fair Lawn, Morris Plains, N. J.

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Mrs. Eugene Kelly is abroad and will remain there this Summer. Eugene Kelly and Thomas Hugh Kelly were among those who sailed yesterday on the White Star liner for this country from Liverpool. They will remain here several weeks.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dimock have arrived at their cottage at Bar Harbor, where they will be for the rest of the season. William C. Whitney will be at Saratoga during the races. He has just purchased two pieces of real estate there. He will not build a cottage, but may have erected stables on the lots for his horses with rooms for his stablemen.

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This morning at Bar Harbor there will be a recital at the St. Sauveur to be given by Miss Martha Strickland, assisted by Theodore Bjorkstem. There are a large number of patronesses, among whom are Mrs. William P. Draper, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. Huger Pratt, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Miss Louise Taylor, Mrs. J. de Courcey Ireland, and Mrs. James B. Haggin.

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Among recent arrivals at Saratoga are Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Fanshawe and the Misses Fanshawe, W. West Durant, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee, and the Misses Weatherbee.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 7.—Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, for the ninth successive year, to-day entertained the members of Whomsoever Circle of King's Daughters, of which she is a member, and with whom she worked. The entertainment consisted of a luncheon and musicale at the Vanderbilt villa, at Rough Point. The circle not only does a large amount of charity in Newport, but during last Winter provided between thirty and forty families in New York with garments, which were distributed under Mrs. Vanderbilt's personal direction.

The principal entertainment of the evening was a dinner given by Mrs. John R. Drexel at her villa, on Shore Point. This was followed by a musicale, at which Miss Booker and Heathe Gregory sang, and Lewis C. Hall rendered piano selections. A dinner and musicale were also given by Mrs. William T. Bull.

A luncheon was given by Mrs. Charles A. Child at the Pumpelly cottage, and dinners by Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Hude Beekman.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Sr., who has taken the Chanler villa, near Easton's Beach, gave a small dinner, and Mrs. William M. Kingsland also entertained at dinner at the Pinard cottages.

Capt. Tamawski of the Russian Army has taken rooms at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Peter Goelet Gerry, who has just returned from Europe, arrived here this evening, accompanied by his father, who went to New York to meet him.

Count and Countess de Castel Menardo have arrived here from Englewood, N. J.

E. A. Bruguiere of New York is a guest of Louis S. Bruguiere at the Hawthorne villa.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Edie of New York are guests of Mr. Francis J. Otis.

M. W. French of New York arrived this evening as guest of Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French.

Miss Stella D. Hayes, who is occupying the Fay cottage, on Narragansett Avenue, has gone to Magnolia, Mass., for a brief visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Key Pendleton, who have guests among the cottages, have gone to the White Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Livingston Mason are entertaining Mrs. Salma Rutherford of New York.

Commander Richard Wainwright, United States Navy, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, is at Conanicut Island.

Arrivals at the New Cliffs Hotel include Mrs. Bulkeley, H. Cunningham, V. M. de Roguelain, G. A. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Farlow, W. Harris, Hayden B. Harris, L. Townsend, W. A. Pond Phipps and Mrs. W. H. Phipps of New York, J. Browne and A. Browne of Pittsburg, Leon Cassier of Paris, Mr. and Mrs. William Francis of Atlanta, Ga., Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Buford and Miss Neville Davis of Louisville, Ky., and W. Cushing of Boston.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 7.—The Malvern ball to-night marked the busiest day society has had thus far this season. It was the event of the week, more than 800 persons being present. A large number of dinner parties were given previously, both at the inn and among the cottagers.

Those who entertained were Mrs. Gerard of New York, Mrs. J. Biddle Porter of Philadelphia, Mrs. James B. Haggin of New York, Mrs. S. Megargee Wright of Philadelphia, Miss Rutherford of New York, Miss Suydam, and C. Morton Smith of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Gerard's guests were Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mr. and Mrs. Fabbri, Miss Sylvia Fox, Miss Gurnee, Mr. and Mrs. Robbins, Ralph Pulitzer, Miss Edwards, Miss Bend, Sumner Gerard, Capt. Thomas J. Bush, Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, Mr. Goodrich, Mr. Baldwin, Miss Coles, Miss Furnis, and Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright entertained Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Wright, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Dr. W. Falls, Phoenix Ingraham, Miss Conover, Charles Winslow, and Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green.

Mrs. James B. Haggin entertained Mrs. Richard Lounsbury, Countess Festetics, Miss Mae Handy, Miss Lota Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean, Miss Lounsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McMillan, and Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox.

C. Morton Smith entertained Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fry, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, and Mrs. Thorndike.

Mrs. Huger Pratt entertained Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney, Miss Barney, Mr. Greppo, Miss Sedley Creighton Webb, Mr. Huger Pratt, and Mr. Parkhurst.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt have gone to Newport for a short series of visits.

BISHOP LITTLEJOHN BURIED AT GREAT NECK

Impressive Ceremonies in Which Eleven Bishops Participate.

Nearly 150 Clergymen Present—A Large Congregation of the Laity at the Garden City Cathedral.

The Right Rev. Abram Newkirk Littlejohn, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Long Island, was buried yesterday in the family plot at Great Neck, L. I., after funeral services of a most impressive character, at which eleven Bishops and nearly 150 clergymen assisted, at the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City.

The services at the cathedral, in spite of the torrents of rain that fell and which made the thoroughfares of Garden City a series of pools, attracted enough of those who revered the dead dignitary to take up all seating room in the edifice. They came not only from all parts of the diocese, but from many States, and the majority of those who came to pay the last tribute of affection or respect were women. Special trains for the funeral were run on the Long Island Railroad.

The pillars of the cathedral and the chancel were draped in purple, but the sombre effect was relieved by the many floral tributes banked before the altar and its beautiful, illuminated Episcopal cross. The master of ceremonies was the Rev. J. Clarence Jones of St. Mark's, Brooklyn. As the clergy and dignitaries arrived they went to the crypt and the vestry rooms, and each learned of his part in the elaborate ceremonial. At 10:30 o'clock all were ready in sacerdotal robes for the procession. The casket, which had lain in the private mortuary chapel in the Glee House, was at 8 A. M. taken to the centre of the cathedral. It was covered with purple cloth. On it were two palms, the purple hat, and his scarlet gown as a Doctor of Laws, the degree conferred on him by the University of Cambridge. At 8:30 o'clock the Very Reverend Samuel Cox, D. D., Dean, celebrated the Holy Eucharist. He was assisted by the venerable H. B. Bryan, Archdeacon of Queens and Nassau. From 9 to 10 o'clock friends and clergy viewed the body. It was then taken to the town vestibule.

When, at 10:30 o'clock, the clerical procession moved from the crypt, there was a deluge outside. One hour later, when the casket was carried out of the cathedral to the hearse, there was a burst of sunshine. The storm was over.

The procession moved in the following order:

The cathedral choir.
The vested clergy.
The Bishops—The Right Revs. H. C. Potter of New York, W. D. Walker of Western New York, T. F. Gailor of Tennessee, George Worthington of Nebraska, Chauncey B. Brewster of Connecticut, E. G. Weed of Florida, H. Y. Satterlee of Washington, J. S. Johnston of Western Texas, T. U. Dudley of Kentucky, Leighton Coleman of Delaware, and W. C. Gray of Southern Florida.
The Pall Bearers—The Cathedral Chapter: Alexander E. Orr, H. H. Cammann, A. M. Weller, Col. W. S. Cogswell, the Rev. Spencer S. Roche, August Belmont, Wilhelmus Mynderse,
The Verger of the cathedral.
Canon H. B. Bryan, acting as Chaplain, carrying the Bishop's pastoral staff.
The casket.
The family and friends, numbering twenty-two, the chief mourner being Bishop Littlejohn's daughter, Mrs. W. P. Bird, who was supported by her husband.

When the casket was lifted in the vestibule Bishop Potter began the service of the dead with "I am the Resurrection and the Life." On reaching the chancel the Bishops and the Rev. H. C. Swentzel, D. D., President of the Standing Committee, entered the sanctuary. Archdeacon William Holden of Suffolk County and the Rev. Dr. Homer, the Rev. Dr. Bacchus, the Rev. Mr. Kimber, the Rev. Mr. Pycott, the Rev. Dr. Darlington, the Rev. Dr. McConnell, the Rev. Dr. Matson, the Rev. Dr. Burgess, Dr. George W. Smith, President of Trinity College; the Rev. Dr. Lowndes, the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Secretary of the diocese; the Rev. Dean Marvin, the Rev. Robert Weeks, and the Rev. Cornelius L. Twing took their seats in the clergy stalls. The other clergy were seated in the choir stalls.

The casket when it reached the chancel was placed before the altar facing it. After the choir had chanted the three hundred and seventh and nineteenth Psalms of the Burial Office, the Lesson, First Corinthians, xv., 20, was read by Bishop Brewster. Then followed the anthem, "Whoso Dwelleth Under the Defense of the Most High," by Sir John Stainer. Bishop Dudley read the Creed and Prayers and Dykes's hymn "Ten Thousand Times Ten Thousand" was sung in lieu of a Processional.

The Committal was by Bishops Potter and Worthington. Goss's Burial Anthem "I Heard a Voice from Heaven" was followed by the Collects and the Benediction by Bishop Worthington. The Recessional was Stubbs's "Jerusalem, My Happy Home." The body was taken from the Cathedral to Great Neck, accompanied in carriages by the cathedral choir, the family, and a representative body of attending clergy. In the churchyard of All Saints' were the services at the grave. They were very simple, and the Rev. Kirkland Huske, rector of All Saints', officiated. After an Invocation the Lord's Prayer was said. The Collect for All Saints' followed, and the office ended with an anthem, a benediction, and Stainer's "Seven-fold Amen."

In the cathedral were delegations from the General Theological Seminary, the New York Bible and Prayer Book Society, the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, the American Church Missionary Society, the Church Charity Foundation, and the American Church Building Fund Commission.

GEN. GEO. S. BATCHELLER HERE

Member of International Court of Egypt Comes to See President McKinley.

Gen. George S. Batcheller of Saratoga, one of the Judges of the International court at Cairo, Egypt, arrived yesterday on the Kaiserin Maria Theresia. He will be in this country about six weeks, and in the meantime will see President McKinley and visit Saratoga. Judge Batcheller does not believe that a canal across the isthmus of Panama will be of any benefit to the United States in a commercial sense, but if a canal is built there he prefers the Panama to the Nicaragua route.

"The matter that is attracting most attention in Europe just now," said the Judge, "is the effects of the German Emperor to put a high protective duty on cereals and meats to discourage the importation of American goods. But the German people are opposed to the idea. They must have cereal and meat from this country, and realize that if there is a tax on these articles they will have to pay ft.

"Germany is overpopulated and the Emperor is encouraging emigration. But he doesn't want his people to come to the United States. He prefers to have them establish colonies in South American countries, so as to find markets for German goods.

"Our country does not do what it should for its diplomatic representatives. In the main, the Consuls of other countries are practically commercial agents, while the American Consuls simply run up the Stars and Stripes, talk about the flag, and give dinners. The United States is succeeding abroad, and is doing so in spite of itself.

"Ambassador A. D. White has no idea of resigning. It is true he has given up his house on the part of the building he occupied. He did so because the little State of Bavaria bought the structure for legation purposes, and the representative of the great American Republic is living in a hotel until he can find suitable quarters."

Decision Reinstates Forty-five Doctors.

Justice O'Gorman of the Supreme Court has notified President Sexton of the Board of Health that the action of the Civil Service Board in refusing to sign the pay roll of the forty-five Health Board Inspectors, assigned to vaccinate during the smallpox scare, because the doctors were getting $100 a month, is unconstitutional. All the men have been reappointed at $100 a month.

The Monument to Von Ketteler.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 7.—News was received from Pekin by the steamship Empress of Japan that a large hole has been dug in Halamen Street, on the spot where Baron von Ketteler was assassinated, for the purpose of erecting a monument. The monument will be in the centre of the street, diverting traffic.

Doctor Shoots Army Officer.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 7.—Capt. Noble Wiley, son of Congressman Wiley of this district, and who recently received an appointment as Lieutenant in the regular army, was shot and seriously wounded to-night by Dr. J. H. Crossland. The cause of the difficulty is not known.

THREATS AGAINST MR. CLEVELAND.

Crazy Man Was Arrested and in His Pocket Was a Letter to Mr. McKinley.

Threats to kill ex-President Cleveland caused the arrest of Matthew B. Schillinger, a middle-aged, shabbily dressed bookbinder, in a lodging house at 275 Bowery yesterday, and his subsequent incarceration in the Pavilion for the Insane at Bellevue. He addressed a letter to George England, Clerk of the Fifth Municipal District Court, in Brooklyn, a few days ago, charging Mr. Cleveland with having treated him brutally. Mr. England turned it over to the police, who arrested Schillinger.

In his pockets were found a clasp knife with a blade nearly four inches long and a letter written in German to President McKinley. In this letter he asserted that he had a claim of $25,000,000,000 against the Government, and said he owned a fabulously valuable estate in Washington, which swindlers were trying to steal from him. When committed by Magistrate Cornell in the Essex Market Police Court, he believed that he was going to be taken to a place where he would be placed in possession of an enormous fortune.

DEATH LIST OF A D

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
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Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized.
Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
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BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
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44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
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Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

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ESTABLISHED 1865.
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MARGINAL AND INVESTMENT ORDERS IN ALL QUANTITIES. INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL MATTERS GLADLY FURNISHED. ISSUE UPON REQUEST, A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," MONTHLY FLUCTUATION SHEETS. DAILY AND WEEKLY REPORTS.
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FINANCIAL.

TO INVESTORS.
Just arrived in the city from Sonora, Mexico.
I have a large copper and silver mining property; is now producing, and has been for two years past, a net profit of 15 per cent. per annum on a million dollars.
Will sell a half interest for four hundred thousand dollars and will join buyer in increasing plant and putting up a smelter. One hundred thousand dollars required for this purpose.
Smelter returns for the past two years show 10 per cent. copper, 10 per cent. lead, and three hundred ounces silver.
Present rate of freight from the mine to the smelter, $48 per ton.
None but absolute investors will receive attention.
Have complete report and all data with me. Will be in the city ten days. Address
R. J. DYAS, 50 Broadway, Room 40, New York.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co.
OF OREGON.
In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:
Nos. 97, 473, 485, 488, 614, 917, 1056, 1104, 1905, 1909, 2033, 2223, 2560, 2608, 2632, 3102, 3119, 3434, 3453, 3493, 3495, 3637, 4010,
and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City, on the 1st and accrued interest, on the 9th day of August, 1901, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, July 18, 1901.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANOKE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with article third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-and 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 12th day of August, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co,
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Certificate of Stock issued in accordance with the resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the C., R. I. & P. R. Co., held June 5, 1901, will be delivered in exchange for the receipts issued on subscriptions, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, No. 13 William St., New York City, on and after Aug. 8, 1901.
Out-of-town stockholders may send their receipts (properly indorsed) and certificates will be returned by registered mail.
GEO. T. BOGGS, Assistant Treas., C., R. I. & P. R. Co.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.
NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.
TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:
Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.
Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.
Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.
Dated New York, August 6, 1901.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

Stockholders' Committee of THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.
To the Holders of Preferred and Common Stock OF THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY:
Holders, to a large amount, of Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company, have entered into a Stockholders' Agreement (dated July 22, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary), for the purpose of furthering a consolidation, or other disposition of property of, or the acquisition or lease of property by, The American Cotton Oil Company; and for the advancement of the interests of depositing stockholders through united action, whereby their respective holdings shall be held and managed in bulk during the period of the Agreement, and better results be secured than by individual action.
The undersigned have consented to act as a Committee under said Agreement, and hereby afford holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company the opportunity of participating in the benefits of said Agreement by thereunder depositing their stock with the First National Bank of the City of New York, as Depositary, on or before the 30th day of September, 1901.
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit will be issued for the deposited stock.
Copies of the said Stockholders' Agreement may be obtained from the Secretary of the Committee.
Dated New York, August 1, 1901.
GEORGE AUSTIN MORRISON, Chairman.
HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK,
EDWARD WINSLOW,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
Stockholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
B. F. MUNRO, Secretary to Committee, 27 Beaver St., N. Y. City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF DEBENTURE BONDS OF
The American Type Founders' Company,
DATED MAY 1ST, 1896.
Notice is hereby given that **The Mercantile Trust Co.,** Trustee under the Indenture of Trust of the American Type Founders' Company dated May 1st, 1896, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the said Indenture will receive sealed proposals for the sale of Bonds for account of the said Sinking Fund on or before August 15, 1901, to an amount sufficient to absorb $20,000.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
120 Broadway, New York, August 8, 1901.

PUBLICATION BY THE MANHATTAN COMPANY of New York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689 of the Bank Laws of 1892, State of New York:

1893. Luyster, Isaac; unknown	$66.87
DIVIDENDS.	
70 dividends, 2 shares; Jenkins, Margart, unknown	$296.00
96 dividends, 2 shares; Keefe, Thomas, unknown	411.50
113 dividends, 10 shares; Moss, Henry, unknown	2,891.07
130 dividends, 1 share; Murphy, Johanna, unknown	272.49

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier of the Manhattan Company of New York, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 7th day of August, 1901. W. S. JOHNSON,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.
au8-1aw6wTh

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Phila. Depot Q. M. Dep't, 1,428 Arch St., Phila., Pa., August 3, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., Monday, August 26th, 1901, for delivery at either the Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, or San Francisco depots of the Quartermaster's Dep't. of 60,000 Chambray Shirts; 15,000 Scrubbing Brushes, and 25,000 Mosquito Bars. Proposals for less quantities will be entertained. Intending bidders are requested to carefully examine the standard samples and specifications, so that proposals may be submitted with a full knowledge of requirements. An absolute compliance with standards and specifications will be insisted upon. UNGUARANTEED bids, bids for delivery at other points than those named, and bids upon samples differing from standards and specifications, will under no circumstances be considered, except in the case of Scrubbing Brushes, where samples submitted with bids will be entertained. The articles advertised for are the same for which bids will be opened at other depots. Early deliveries are essential, and bidders must state in their proposals the rate and time of deliveries, should contract be awarded to them. A guarantee in 10% of the value of the articles must accompany proposals. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals, &c., will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals to be opened August 26, 1901," and addressed to Col. JOHN V. FUREY, Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW YORK CITY, July 12, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, August 12, 1901, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at the New York Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, 1,000,000 yards of Khaki Material, subject to 100 per cent. increase, conforming to standard and specifications. Blank proposals giving full information as to grade of material required and manner of bidding can be obtained and standard sample of the material seen, at the office of the Depot Quartermaster at New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Boston. The United States Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Khaki Material," and addressed to Major F. VON SCHRADER, Q. M., U. S. A., Actg. Depot Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing Sept. 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Aug. 15, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Aug. 15, 1901," and addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Dividends.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, July 10, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of one per cent. on its PREFERRED STOCK for the quarter ending September 1, 1901, payable September 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in Berlin at the closing of the transfer books on August 9, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on August 9, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1901.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
Chicago, Ill., August 5, 1901.
A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Directors, payable August 31st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business August 17th, 1901.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12 o'clock M. August 17th, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M. August 31st, 1901.
GEORGE HIGGINSON, JR., Secretary.

190th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 29, 1901.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, August 10, 1901, to Stockholders of record on August 1, 1901.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company.
A dividend of 2 per cent. upon the preferred stock of this Company from the net earnings of the six months ending June 30th, 1901, will be paid August 10th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 5th, 1901. The preferred stock transfer books will be closed August 5th, 1901, at 3 P. M., and will reopen August 16th, 1901, at 10 A. M. Dividends on stock registered at the Boston office will be paid at 50 State Street, Boston, Mass.; and dividends on stock registered at the New York office will be paid at the office of Robert Winthrop & Company, 40 Wall Street, New York City.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

Detroit United Railway.
Detroit, Mich., July 26, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable Sept. 2d, 1901, at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., 26 Nassau St., New York.
The transfer books will be closed August 15th at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened September 3d at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. C. HUTCHINS, Vice Pres. & Treasurer.

Niles-Bement-Pond Company.
New York, August 6, 1901.
The Board of Directors of NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY has this day declared a Dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable August 15, 1901.
Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. August 10th and reopen at 10 A. M. August 16th.
CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

Niles-Bement-Pond Company.
New York, August 6, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors of NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY a Dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the COMMON STOCK of this Company will be paid Sept. 5.
Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. August 31st and will be reopened at 10 A. M. September 6th. CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

Lost and Found.

LOST—Certificate 493 for twenty shares of Brooklyn Ferry in name of Chas. C. Edey & Sons; also Certificate 3,132 for ten shares Am. Car Foundry common in name of C. M. Bougsy. Transfer stopped and application made for new certificates. Return to Chas. C. Edey & Sons and receive reward.

SEVENTH NATIONAL INQUIRY.

Federal Grand Jury Adjourns After Examining Witnesses and Conferring with District Attorney.

The Federal Grand Jury yesterday morning resumed its investigation into the affairs of the Seventh National Bank. Capt. W. S. Ball, and William M. Hardt, one of the experts designated to assist the United States District Attorney in the examination of the books of the bank, went before the jury.
Shortly after noon Gen. Burnett, United States District Attorney, arrived, and was at once ushered into the Grand Jury room, where he remained for about half an hour. The Grand Jury then adjourned.
At the office of William Nelson Cromwell, special counsel for the bank, there was yesterday the usual meeting of the reorganization committee. Mr. Cromwell, when seen after the meeting, said that there would be no statement regarding what progress was being made in the work of rehabilitating the bank for at least three days.

NEW SUGAR PLANT PLANS.

Crooks & Co.'s Representative Intimates that the Trust Will Find Its Domination Menaced.

A representative of Robert Crooks & Co. of Liverpool, who are behind the new sugar refinery venture on the Jersey shore of the Hudson River, opposite Grant's Tomb, said that not only had the land been purchased and contracts let, but the work of driving piles may be begun next week. This official also said that the new refinery interests, together with the beet sugar interests, within two years will make the sugar trade "so interesting that the American Sugar Refining Company will no longer be the dominating factor."
Henry B. Oxnard, President of the American Beet Sugar Company and the American Beet Sugar Association, talking of Mr. Havemeyer's declaration for a reduction of the duty on raw sugar, said:
"What we want is to let the tariff stand for ten years exactly as it is to-day. We will then be in a position to talk about a lower duty, having in that time developed a home industry equal to the requirements of home consumption."

COBRE GRANDE COPPER COMPANY.

The Application of Mr. Hallenborg for a Receiver Successful.

Axel W. Hallenborg, a member of the firm of Armstrong, Schrimer & Co., bankers, has been successful in his application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a receiver for the Cobre Grande Copper Company, situated at Sonora, Mexico. Justice O'Gorman yesterday, on the application of Atwater & Cruikshank, attorneys for the plaintiff, held that Hallenborg was entitled to the relief sought by him, and that the actions of William C. Greene, the majority stockholder in the Cobre Grande Copper Company, and his associates have been in violation of Hallenborg's rights as a stockholder.
Mr. Hallenborg is owner of over 8,000 shares in the Cobre Grande Copper Company, and, according to the statements of his counsel, Alfred B. Cruikshank, has been badly treated by Mr. Greene. The application for a receiver was opposed by counsel for Greene and his brother Directors, who denied the allegations of bad faith and collusion. Justice O'Gorman will appoint the receiver when the formal order is submitted to him.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Jenness & Taylor have been appointed Baltimore agents of the Insurance Company of North America.
The Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Company at a regular meeting to be held on Aug. 12 will choose a new President to fill the vacancy due to the death of Judge Champlin.
The Bankers' Life Association of Minnesota, which has been operating as an assessment concern for over twenty years, has been reorganized under the new legal reserve statute of Minnesota and will conduct an "old line" life insurance business under the name of the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company.
The fire loss ratio in the City of Chicago for this year so far has been about 30 per cent. in excess of the ratio for 1900. For the first six months of 1901 the insurance losses as fixed by the actual adjustments aggregated $2,428,513, as against $1,833,732 for the corresponding period of last year. The number of fires in that time was 3,812, an increase of 215.

Mr. Frick in the Equitable.

Henry C. Frick of Pittsburg was yesterday elected a Director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society to fill the vacancy caused by the death of A. Van Santvoord. Mr. Frick was President of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, the largest producers of coke in the world, and is a Director in many Pittsburg institutions, and also of the Mercantile Trust Company of this city.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 7	314,822
To date this year	194,085,871
Corresponding date last year	73,292,788

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 7	$1,188,000
To date this year	$693,546,220
Corresponding date last year	$310,303,760

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Minn. & St. L.	⅞
Am. Car & Fdy.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1⅛
Am. Sugar	1¼	Missouri Pacific	½
At., T. & S. F.	1⅜	N. Y. Central	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
B'klyn R. T.	¾	Norf. & West.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. & N. W.	⅞	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅛	People's Gas	1½
Diamond Match	1	Reading 1st pf.	½
Glucose Sugar	2½	Rep. Steel	½
St. North. pf.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	1½
Illinois Central	⅞	St. Law. & Ad.	⅝
Int. Pump pf.	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Iowa Central	3½	Southern Pacific	1½
Iowa Cent. pf.	4½	Union Pacific	¾
Lake Erie & W.	8	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
L. E. & W. pf.	7	U. S Rubber pf.	½
Louis. & Nash.	¾	U. S. Steel	⅜
Manhattan	1	U. S. Steel pf.	⅞
Met. Street Railway	⅝	Wabash pf.	¾
Mexican Central	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	1	General Electric	2½
Am. Ice pf.	½	Mo., K. & T.	⅝
Am. Linseed	3	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Am. Malting pf.	⅝	National Biscuit	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	North. American	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Ont. Sil. Mining	1¼
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	Rubber Goods	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Consol. Gas	¾	Union Pac. pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	7	Wabash	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A.	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Mohawk & Malone inc. 5s 3¼

Bonds Declined.

B. W. & W. 5s, tr. r.	1	E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1
Cent. R. R. & B. Co., Ga., 5s	1	Rio Gr. West. 4s	1
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s.	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

At the opening of the security market yesterday there was some brief hesitation because of the desire to see what effect would be produced by the issuance of the formal order for a general strike to take effect Aug. 10 by President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association. The Steel shares declined ⅜ for both the common and preferred, the former touching 39⅝, and the latter 89. These proved to be low points, improvement setting in almost immediately and continuing until the close of business, both issues scoring fair net gains. The feeling became general that the sharper the issue the sooner the settlement, that a general strike if found feasible would precipitate quick conclusion. There is no wavering in the attitude of Wall Street any more than of the public regarding this dispute—sentiment being practically unanimous in support of the United States Steel Corporation, which is sufficient explanation of the stubborn strength shown in the market for the stocks. Wall Street knows that no important strike has ever succeeded unless backed by public sympathy.
There was considerable decrease in the quantity of Steel shares traded in, the total for common and preferred not much exceeding 60,000 shares. It is an interesting question as to who is doing the selling, as there is no evidence of any uneasiness on the part of investors, the deduction seeming reasonable that a large short interest must have come into existence.
Coincident with the attempt to depress Steel a sharp drive was made at Union Pacific, which also proved futile, the stock rallying quickly and gaining ¾ for the day on transactions of over 39,000 shares. Southern Pacific was very strong, at a net gain of 1¼ on sales of 19,000 shares. The other Pacific stocks and the Grangers all scored substantial advances on limited trading. Atchison moved up easily on sales of over 28,000 shares, gaining 1⅜ net.
Nickel Plate common was again unusually active, closing at 39, and at no time selling below 38⅞. In connection with the strength in Nickel Plate there were suggestive and fairly sensational rises in the Lake Erie and Wheeling stocks, of which the common advanced 8 points and the preferred 7 points. Important developments may soon be announced affecting what are known as "the junior Vanderbilts." Another notable special advance took place in Iowa Central, the common stock gaining 3½ points and the preferred 4½. The advance was accompanied by rumors of a pending alliance with Minneapolis and St. Louis. St. Lawrence and Adirondack rose nearly 6 points more on buying reflecting satisfaction over the dividend declaration.
The industrial list was fairly active and generally higher, Sugar scoring an advance of 1¼ on about 10,000 shares, the Leather stocks rising ⅝ for the common and ¾ for the preferred, People's Gas advancing 1¼ and United States Rubber preferred a point. An exception was a decline of a point in Tennessee Coal and Iron.
There was a further advance of over a cent a bushel in wheat, with continued export demand. Corn also advanced nearly a cent, but the grain markets exerted no influence on the security market, though certainly favorable in character. Any rise in wheat is, per se, favorable to securities, while the maintenance of a high level for corn is also a favorable influence. The grain situation will no doubt receive more marked attention next week after the publication of the Government's monthly crop report next Saturday afternoon.
The money market continues very easy, the ruling rate of call loans yesterday being 2¼ per cent. The sterling exchange market keeps strong, but no gold has been engaged as yet, and best opinion is that there will be none this week.
There seems to be a slow but appreciable change in speculative sentiment. The feeling grows that as regards the strike situation nothing worse will develop and that as regards the corn crop situation there has been much exaggeration.
These two factors have for some weeks received almost exclusive consideration, and in the nature of things are becoming as tales that are told. Aside from them there are many favorable influences still in full force, which will receive due weight when a more impartial frame of mind shall prevail.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

Transfers of stock of the National Bank of the Republic are coming in rapidly, and on Saturday noon the institution will go into liquidation, its assets becoming the property of the First National Bank. Vice President Fahnestock said that, as no difficulties stand in the way, it would be a "quick and easy liquidation."

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:
2 shares Brooklyn Trust Company, $100 each, 425.
$5,000 Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway 4 per cent. gold bonds, Series D of 1945, guaranteed by Pennsylvania Company, interest May and November, 104⅜.
$5,000 Central of Georgia Railway consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1945, interest April and October, 106¼.
$1,000 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds of 1995, interest April and October, 102¾.
$3,000 New York City 6 per cent. assessment fund stock, due Nov. 1, 1910, interest May and November, accrued interest from May 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 120.
$1,000 Chicago and Erie Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bond, due May, 1982, coupons May and November, guaranteed by New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, 122¾.
83 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each, 270½.
12 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 205.
10 shares New York Produce Exchange Bank, $100 each, 150½.
25 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 306½.
1 membership Adirondack League Club, $500.
40 shares National Broadway Bank, $25 each, 301¾.
4 shares Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, $100 each, 100.
50 shares Phenix National Bank, $20 each, 105¾.
1 certificate New York Produce Exchange, (all assessments paid) $176.
$1,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company scrip of 1901, 107⅝.
250 shares Royal Copper Company, $4 per share.
100 shares National Broadway Bank, $25 each, 300½.
25 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 376½.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Anthracite coal production for July officially estimated as 3,698,814 tons, as against 3,581,0[illegible] tons in the same month last year and 3[illegible],000 tons in July, 1899.
Memphis (Tenn.) dispatches stating that the Bell Telephone Company has brought suit to enjoin the operation of independent lines.
Abandonment of the proposition to consolidate the breweries of New Orleans.
Filing of the amended articles of incorporation of the Missouri Pacific Railway, adding $45,000,000 to the capital stock.
Duluth and Iron Range Railroad said to have forwarded 1,005,614 tons of iron ore during the month of July, the largest monthly movement on record.
Decrease of 9,085 instruments in the net output of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for the month ended July 20.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.
Time money 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4@4¼ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months.
Mercantile paper rate: 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.
Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $215,549,801; balances, $16,453,908; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $923,587.
Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 9-16 per cent. for short and 2 7-16@2 9-16 per cent. for three months' bills.
Foreign exchange was strong. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand.
Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85½@$4.85⅝; demand, $4.88; cables, $4.88½; commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85.
Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼@5.16¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 95@95 1-16 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16.
Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago, 20c discount. Boston—20@30c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c@$1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The abundance of money in the market tends to depress discounts, but still buyers are awaiting developments.
Operators on the Stock Exchange to-day were indisposed to enter into fresh engagements. Business generally was dull, almost featureless, and the fact that there was no prospect of a stimulus strengthened the belief that the inactivity would continue for some time.
Americans opened irregular and hardened to above parity, except Denver. The buying was not extensive, though the view taken of the outcome of the steel strike in the United States was hopeful. Americans closed steady.
Consols for money, 93 5-16; consols for the account, 93 7-16; Anacondas, 8⅜; Canadian Pacific, 109; St. Paul, 159½; Louisville, 102⅝; Illinois Central, 146; New York Central, 153; Northern Pacific preferred, 99; Southern Pacific, 53⅜; United States Steel, 41; preferred, 91¼; Atchison, 72⅝; preferred, 96¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 97½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 45; Chicago Great Western, 22⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 41⅜; preferred, 92; Erie, 36¼; first preferred, 65½; second preferred, 50; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26; preferred, 54½; Norfolk and Western, 51⅜; preferred, 90¼; Ontario and Western, 32½; Reading, 20⅜; first preferred, 39; second preferred, 26; Southern Railway, 25⅜; preferred, 85; Union Pacific, 96; preferred, 89½; Wabash, 21; preferred, 38½; Rand mines, 41.
Spanish fours, 69½.
The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £102,000.
Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134.00; Madrid, 39.85; Lisbon, 38.50; Rome, 4.30.
Money, 1½@2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅝@2¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 7-16@2 9-16 per cent.
Bar silver firm at 27d per ounce.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Prices were steady on the Bourse to-day and business was inactive. There were some realizations in consequence of the Franco-Turkish dispute, but the tone was soon more favorable. Rentes reacted owing to decreased demand. Spanish fours were offered as a result of the rise in exchange. Trades were weak. Industrials rallied, notably Metropolitan. Rio Tintos declined and recovered on the improvement in copper.
Three per cent. rentes, 101f 22½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 20c for checks. Spanish fours, 70.20.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were irregular. Home funds were weaker. Foreign securities were firm, except Spanish fours, which declined. Bank shares were active. Iron was in good demand on the more favorable iron trade reports. Best prices were not maintained, owing to realizations. Canadian Pacifics were steady.
Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛ per cent.
The Boerse will be closed on Aug. 13, the day set for the funeral of Dowager Empress Frederick.

MADRID, Aug. 7.—Spanish Fours closed to-day at 88⅝. Gold was quoted at 30.70.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks was in good demand, both old and new money being quoted at 4 per cent. This advance from 3 per cent. does not entirely represent an increased strength in money. The fact is some of the larger banks are more and more indisposed to loan their balances at the Clearing House. The Journal says a leading State Street bank has had no official representative at the Clearing House for nearly two years. The President of a prominent Congress Street bank has not been in attendance since last Friday, and it is known that he is opposed to the present policy of borrowing and loaning between the banks. New York funds sold at 20 and 30 cents discount. Exchanges, $22,472,673; balances, $1,360,793.
Money on call rules from 3½@4½ per cent., mostly 3¼@4 per cent. Time money is inactive at 4@5 per cent., according to names and collateral. Business paper sells from 4½@5 per cent., with mill paper quoted as low as 4 per cent.
The stock market was slow to-day, and closely followed the course of the New York market. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

1,350	Atchison	72	70¾	72
25	Atchison pf.	94	94	94
20	Boston & Albany	257	257	257
20	Boston & Lowell	241	241	241

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
111¼	111½	1,710	Amalgamated Copper.	110¾	111⅝	110⅜	111¼	+ ⅝
283½	284	1,250	Am. Car & Found. Co.	27¾	28¾	27¾	28½	+ 1½
82¾	83	200	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	81⅝	82	81⅝	82	−1
33⅜	34	1,200	American Cotton Oil.	33¼	34¼	33¼	34	.....
31⅜	32	200	American Ice Co. pf.	31¼	31½	31¼	31⅜	− ⅛
67½	69	100	American Ice Co. pf.	68	68	68	68	− ½
23½	28	150	American Linseed Co.	25	25	25	25	−3
27	29	200	Am. Malting Co. pf.	27¼	27¾	27¼	27⅜	− ⅜
51¼	51⅝	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	51	51½	51	51⅛	+ ⅛
99⅞	100	1,200	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	100	100¼	99⅞	99⅞	.....
84½	85	200	Am. Locomotive pf.	84¾	85	84⅜	85	.....
132½	133	10,300	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	131	133¼	131	132¾	+1½
17	18	100	American Woolen	17	17	17	17	− ⅛
42⅞	43	1,100	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43½	43½	42¾	43	− ½
72	72⅛	28,910	At., T. & S. F.	70⅝	72⅝	70⅝	72⅛	+1⅝
.....	.....	4,612	At., T. & S. F. pf.	93½	94½	93¼	94½	+1
94⅜	95¾	200	Baltimore & Ohio	94⅜	94¾	94¼	94¼	−1½
73⅜	74	5,490	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	73	74	72⅝	73⅝	+ ¾
107¼	107½	800	Canadian Pacific	107⅜	107⅜	107⅛	107½	.....
43¾	44	2,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	43½	44	43¼	44	− ¼
36⅜	36⅝	800	Chicago & Alton	36¼	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	− ¼
21⅞	22	1,600	Chicago Great West.	21	22	21	22	+ ⅛
46¼	47⅜	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	46	46⅜	46	46⅜	+ ⅛
32	33	500	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	32½	33	32½	32½	− ⅛
156⅜	157	13,220	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	155¾	157½	155¾	157	+1½
190	195	100	Chicago & Northw.	190	190	190	190	+ ⅝
137⅜	138	1,100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	136	138½	136	138½	+1½
18¼	18½	1,420	Chicago Term. Trans.	18	18½	17⅜	18	− ⅛
37	37½	650	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36½	36⅞	36½	36⅞	− ⅛
88½	89	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	89	89	88¾	88¾	− ⅜
66	72	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	67	67	67	67	− ½
90¼	92	1,050	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	90	92	90	92	+ ⅝
12½	13	500	Colorado Southern	12¾	13⅛	12⅞	12¾	+ ⅛
218	219	100	Consolidated Gas	218	218	218	218	+ ¾
65	66	500	Con. Tobacco Co.	65⅛	65⅛	65	65	− ¼
158½	159	800	Delaware & Hudson.	157	158½	157	158½	.....
220	224	300	Del., Lack. & West.	220	220½	220	220½	−7
40¾	41½	100	Denver & Rio Grande.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	.....
88⅜	89	475	Denver & R. G. pf.	88½	88⅝	88¼	88⅞	+ ⅜
144½	147	100	Diamond Match	146	146	146	146	+1
7⅝	8	300	Dist. Co. of America.	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾	− ⅛
9¼	10	100	Dul., S. S. & At.	9	9	9	9	−1
35¾	36	11,110	Erie	35¼	36	35¼	36	+ ¼
63⅜	64	800	Erie 1st pf	63½	64	63⅜	64	.....
47⅜	49¾	150	Erie 2d pf	48	48	48	48	.....
247	248	1,200	General Electric	247½	247½	246½	247½	−2½
56	57½	900	Glucose Sugar Ref.	55	56⅝	55	56⅝	+2¼
174	175	400	Great North. pf.	173¾	173½	173½	173½	+ ½
73½	74	100	Hocking Valley pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ⅜
97	101	25	Homestake Mining	100½	100½	100½	100½	.....
143⅜	144¼	200	Illinois Central	143¼	144	143¼	144	+ ⅛
20½	21	100	International Paper	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅛
90	90½	400	Internat. Power Co.	90¼	90⅝	90	90¼	+ ¼
29	30½	950	Iowa Central	37	30½	37	30½	+3½
70½	76½	3,000	Iowa Central pf.	71	76½	71	76½	+4½
80	85	100	International Pump pf.	83	83	83	83	.....
58	59	400	Lake Erie & Western.	53½	58⅝	53½	58⅝	+8
126	128	1,930	Lake Erie & West. pf.	120	128	120	125	+7
100¼	100⅝	2,050	Louisville & Nashville.	100¼	100⅝	99⅜	100⅜	+ ¾
115⅞	115⅞	4,310	Manhattan Elevated ..	115⅜	116	114¼	116	+1
163½	164	1,300	Met. Street Railway .	163¼	164	163	164	+ ⅝
22⅞	23½	500	Mexican Central	22	22⅞	22	22⅞	+ ⅛
9	9¼	1,000	Mexican National ctfs	9	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
106	107	200	Minn. & St. Louis	107	107	106⅞	106⅞	+ ⅛
113	115½	700	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	114	115	114	115	.....
24½	25	800	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	24	25½	24	25	+1⅜
23½	28	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	25	25	25	25	+ ¼
51¼	52¼	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	52	52	51½	51½	−1
95⅜	96	3,010	Missouri Pacific	95¼	96¼	94⅜	95¾	+ ½
41	41⅜	700	National Biscuit Co.	41½	41½	41	41	− ¾
19½	20	2,600	National Lead Co.	19¼	19½	19	19½	.....
86	92	500	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	90	90	90	90	.....
151¼	151⅝	930	New York Central	149½	151¼	149¼	151¼	+ ⅝
39¼	39¾	3,930	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	38⅞	39½	38⅞	39	+ ¼
78	78¾	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	78	78	78	78	.....
29¾	32¼	3,200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	31¼	32½	31¼	32⅛	+ ⅛
50⅞	51	4,150	Norfolk & Western.	50½	51	50	51	+ ½
97	100	200	North American	97	97	97	97	−1
8	9½	530	Ontario Mining	8	8	8	8	−1¼
38	40	300	Pacific Mail	37½	40	37½	40	+1
142¾	143	8,300	Pennsylvania R. R.	142	143	141⅞	143	+ ¼
113¾	114	800	People's Gas, Chicago.	113	113⅞	113	113⅜	+1¼
42	44	400	Pressed Steel Car.	41¾	42¼	41¾	42½	+ ¼
84	84½	200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	83	84½	83	84½	.....
204	206	20	Pullman Company	206½	206½	206½	206½	.....
39⅝	39⅞	11,600	Reading	39¼	40	39	39¾	− ¼
76½	76⅝	600	Reading 1st pf.	76¼	76⅝	76¼	76⅝	+ ¼
50½	50⅝	1,030	Reading 2d pf.	50¼	50⅝	50¼	50¼	− ¼
19	19¼	400	Republic Iron & Steel.	18⅝	19¼	18⅝	19½	+ ½
73¼	73⅝	700	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	73	73⅝	73	73⅝	+1⅛
28	28¼	500	Rubber Goods	28¼	28⅜	28	28	.....
113	114	8,600	St. L. & Adirondack.	107⅝	114½	107⅝	113¼	+5⅞
38¼	38½	800	St. L. & San Fran.	38¼	38½	38	38½	+ ⅛
66⅜	67	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	66½	66⅞	66½	66⅞	+ ⅛
59	61	400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	60	60	60	60	.....
31¼	32¼	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	31½	31¼	31½	31¼	− ⅛
53⅜	53½	20,400	Southern Pacific	52½	53⅝	52½	53⅝	+ ⅛
28⅜	28⅝	2,400	Southern Railway	28¼	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅛
83⅛	83⅜	500	Southern Railway pf.	83½	83½	83¼	83½	+ ⅛
6	6⅜	800	Standard R. & T.	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	.....
59	59⅜	400	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	58¼	58½	58¼	58½	−1
38⅜	38½	1,625	Texas Pacific	38	38½	37½	38½	+ ⅛
32	39	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
95¼	95¾	38,300	Union Pacific	94	95¾	93¾	95¾	+ ⅛
87⅜	88	1,700	Union Pacific pf.	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝	+ ⅛
40¾	40¾	40,725	United States Steel.	40	40⅝	39⅝	40¾	+ ⅛
89⅞	90	21,570	U. S. Steel pf.	89½	90	89	90	+ ⅛
13½	13⅜	3,240	United States Leather.	12⅞	13⅜	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅛
80¼	80⅝	3,540	U. S. Leather pf.	79¼	80½	79	80⅜	+ ⅜
55	56	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	56	56	56	56	+1
20⅜	20⅞	1,800	Wabash	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	− ⅛
38⅞	38¾	200	Wabash pf.	37⅝	38¾	37⅝	38¾	+ ⅛
90	90½	2,600	Western Union Tel.	90¼	90½	90	90¼	+ ⅛
17¼	17⅞	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
48	49½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	49	49	49	49	−1
28½	31	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	28½	29	28½	29	.....
20	20⅝	500	Wisconsin Central	19⅛	20	19⅛	20	.....
Sales.....		314,822						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¼	108½
2s, c., 1930	107¼	108½
5s, r., 1918	108¼	109
5s, c., 1918	108¼	109
5s, 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	113	113½
4s, c., 1907	113	113½
4s, r., 1925	137	138
4s, c., 1925	137	138
5s, r., 1904	107¾	108¼
5s, c., 1904	107¾	108¼
D. C. 3-65s	124	..

Adams Exp.	170	180
Alb. & Sus.	220	..
Ale. & W.	120	..
Am. Ag. Ch.	28	29
Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	85	89
Am. Bicycle	3	4
Am. Blc. pf.	20	30
Am. Coal	180	200
Am. C. O. pf.	90	91½
Am. D. T.	34	39¾
Am. Express.	190	200
Am. L. Co. pf.	80½	83
Am. M. Co.	6¾	7
Am. Locom.	25	26
Am. Snuff	41	46
Am. S. pf.	85	89
Am. T. & C.	98	101
Am. Tob. ctfs.	130	132
Am. T. pf.	140	145
Am. W. Co. pf.	75	80
Ann Arbor	21¼	25
Ann Arb. pf.	52	55
B. & O. pf.	92	93½
B. A. L. pf.	108	..
B. Un. Gas.	214	219
Bruns. City	9½	10
B., R. & P.	83	91
B., R. & P. pf.	122	125
Canada So.	66½	67½
C. & C. C.	40	..
C. R. R. of N. J.	158	162
C. & A. pf.	75¾	76
C. & E. Ill.	120	128
C. & E. I. pf.	..	133
C. G. W. pf.	81¼	81½
C. I. & L. pf.	68	70
C. M. & St. P. pf.	182½	185
C. St. P., M. & Om.	125	135
C. M. & O. pf.	185	198
Chi. Un. Tr.	16	20
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.	115	118
C., L. & W.	30	35
Cleve. & P.	188	..
C. F. & I. pf.	123	132
C. St. 1st pf.	49¾	50
C. S. 2d pf.	21	22
C. & H. C. & I.	18	20
Com. Cable.	180	190
Cons. Coal.	61	..
Cont. T. pf.	115	118½
D. M. & Ft. D.	33	38
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	120	125
D. of A. pf.	27	29
D., S. S. & A. pf.	17¼	18
Erv. & T. H.	51	53
Erv. & T. H. pf.	80	90
Gas & Elec., Bergen Co.	34	38

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27d per ounce, and in New York at 58⅝c. Mexican dollars at 46c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 Anaconda Gold sold at .35, 200 Best & Belcher at .23, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.00@2.05, 300 Dunkin at .12, 1,000 Gold Dollar at .19, seller 10; 200 Isabella at .45, 50 Ontario at 8.50, 100 Small Hopes at .65, and 100 Standard at 3.70.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in July showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Central of Georgia	$50,789
Chicago Terminal Transfer	7,058
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	136,672
Grand Trunk System	92,921
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	17,495
Total increase 5 roads	$304,935
Increase previously reported	1,895,850
Total increase 40 roads	$2,200,824
Decrease 3 roads previously reported	23,438
Net increase	$2,177,386

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$176,207,117
Gold	102,486,748
Silver	26,209,202
United States notes	13,302,374
Treasury notes of 1890	136,662
National bank notes	8,625,517
Total receipts this day	2,185,135
Total receipts this month	10,331,148
Total receipts this year	63,151,488
Total expenditures this day	1,750,009
Total expenditures this month	10,075,000
Total expenditures this year	62,382,590
Deposits in National banks	103,471,572
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	889,103
Government receipts from internal revenue	828,838
Customs	1,244,268
Miscellaneous	112,028

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$293,085,689
Silver dollars	437,782,000
Silver dollars of 1890	237,367
Silver bullion of 1890	45,486,833
Total	$775,591,889

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$292,085,689
Silver certificates outstanding	437,782,000
Treasury notes outstanding	45,724,000
Total	$775,591,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$66,867,508
Gold certificates	35,569,240
Silver coin and bullion	19,747,685
Silver certificates	6,461,537
United States notes	13,302,374
Other assets	19,767,432
Total in Treasury	$161,715,750
Deposits in National banks	103,471,572
Total	$265,187,331
Current liabilities	88,980,214
Available cash balance	$176,207,117

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,835	1,560	1,524
4th week July	$208,588	$157,799	$143,371
Month	571,943	523,084	428,702
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	107	102	93
4th week July	43,526	36,468	29,297
Month	133,376	118,505	100,680
C., C., C. AND ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,891	1,838	1,838
4th week July	590,887	454,215	386,091
Month	1,596,278	1,362,645	1,254,797
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,042	4,042	4,042
4th week July	703,310	700,389	594,533
Month	2,365,970	2,177,498	1,799,945
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER—			
Month July	5,940,095	5,391,394	4,435,407
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
4th week July	75,354	57,859	....
From Jan. 1	1,823,390	1,037,726	....
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
4th week July	89,834	83,386	....
Month	288,336	247,053	....
From Jan. 1	1,734,234	1,558,744	....
ANN ARBOR for June—			
Gross earnings	137,481	148,682	130,745
Op. expenses	110,755	132,010	100,250
Net earnings	26,726	16,672	30,495
Gross, 12 months	1,754,146	1,723,451	781,745
Net, 12 months	446,984	396,832	229,990

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for the quarter ended June 30—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,797,056	1,583,683	218,373
Op. expenses	1,272,736	1,199,767	72,969
Net earnings	524,320	383,916	140,404
Other income	7,749	13,000	*5,341
Total income	532,069	397,006	135,063
Charges	300,946	302,453	*1,507
Surplus	231,123	94,553	136,570

*Decrease.

From Jan. 1 to June 30—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	3,582,583	3,313,722	3,162,868
Op. expenses	2,624,501	2,556,152	.....
Net earnings	958,082	757,570	641,167
Other income	12,257	14,321	.....
Total income	970,339	771,891	644,704
Charges	615,242	603,623	.....
Surplus	355,097	168,268	42,287

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for June—

Gross earnings	503,069	425,277	403,334
Exp. and taxes	347,166	308,459	266,357
Net earnings	155,903	116,818	136,976
Gross, 12 months	5,322,883	4,963,482	4,346,163
Net, 12 months	1,545,746	1,548,565	1,376,052
Total net	1,962,990	1,548,565	1,376,052
Surp., 12 months	879,231	859,024	686,364

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Pere Marquette Railroad Company and the Niles-Bement-Pond Company have declared dividends, the details of which will be found in another column.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup 8,000 ..... 108¾

Adams Express 4s
2,000 105
1,000 ..... 104¾
500 105
500 105

Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s
500 ..... 103½
3,000 ..... 103½
8,000 ..... 103⅓

Adjustment 4s
1,000 96

Adj 4s, stamped
10,000 94

Balt & Ohio 4s
10,000 ..... 102⅞
3,000 103

Balt & Ohio 3½s
10,000 ..... 95½

Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s
38,000 ..... 89½
31,000 ..... 89½

Balt & O sub ctfs for 4s, con. gtd, 1911, 6th ins pd
20,000 ..... 104⅜
10,000 ..... 104½

B'klyn Un El 1st
5,000 ..... 106½
2,000 ..... 100⅛
10,000 ..... 100⅜

B'klyn W & W H 5s, tr co ctfs
5,000 72

Cent of Ga con 5s
3,000 ..... 106½
1,000 106

Cent Pac gtd 4s
8,000 ..... 101¼

Cent R R & Bkg Co of Ga col 5s
6,000 101

Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds
73,000 97
6,000 ..... 97⅛
50,000 97
26,000 ..... 97⅛
49,000 ..... 97⅛
4,000 ..... 97⅛
6,000 ..... 97⅛
2,000 ..... 97⅛
45,000 ..... 97⅛

Chi, Ind & Lo refunding 5s
16,000 109

Chi & N'w'n deb 5s, 1909
2,000 109

Chi Term Tran 4s
2,000 94

Col Mid 1st 3-4s
17,000 80

Den & So gen 5s
3,000 ..... 94⅞

East Tenn, V & G con 1st 5s
1,000 118

Erie 1st con 4s
1,000 ..... 98⅞
10,000 ..... 98⅝

Erie, Penn, col tr 4s
3,000 ..... 93½
4,000 93

Iowa Cent 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 115½

Kentucky Cent 4s
1,000 100

L S & M S 2d 7s
25,000 ..... 108½

Mex Cent 1st inc
140,000 31

Total sales $1,188,000

Mich Cent con 7s
2,000 ..... 103½

Minn & St L 1st & refunding 4s
5,000 ..... 104½

Mo, K & T of T 5s
6,000 ..... 105½

Mo, K & T 2d 4s
12,000 80

Moh & Mal inc
5,000 100
5,000 ..... 100⅝
5,000 101
10,000 ..... 101⅜
5,000 ..... 101⅝
5,000 ..... 101⅝
5,000 102
10,000 ..... 102½

N Y Cent & Hud Riv, L S col 3½s
7,000 ..... 95¼

N Y, L E & W D Imp 1st cur 6s
10,000 ..... 118½

N Y, O & W ref 4s
5,000 ..... 103⅞

Norfolk & West 4s
500 ..... 102½

North Pac gen 3s
10,000 ..... 71¾
7,000 72

Reading gen 4s
2,000 95

Rio Gr West 1st
2,000 ..... 100½

St L, I M & South gen 5s
1,000 ..... 116½
1,000 116

St L S'w'n 1st
5,000 ..... 97⅜
1,000 ..... 97¼
5,000 97
3,000 ..... 97⅛
2,000 ..... 97⅜
5,000 97
1,000 ..... 97⅜

St L S'w'n 2d
1,000 ..... 74½

San A & A P 4s
25,000 ..... 85⅝
8,000 ..... 85⅞

South Pac 4s
10,000 91
10,000 ..... 90⅜

South Pac 4½s
1,000 99

South Ry 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 115¼

Third Av 1st 5s
6,000 123

Tol, St L & W 4s
2,000 84

Union Pac 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 103⅜
8,000 104
5,000 ..... 104⅛
7,000 104

Union Pac conv 4s
20,000 ..... 105⅜
15,000 ..... 105½
5,000 ..... 105⅜
15,000 ..... 105⅝
25,000 ..... 105⅞
8,000 ..... 105⅝
5,000 ..... 105⅝
5,000 ..... 105⅜
34,000 ..... 105⅛
5,000 ..... 105¼
34,000 ..... 105⅛
8,000 ..... 105¼
20,000 ..... 105⅜
7,000 ..... 105⅝
34,000 ..... 105⅞

Wabash deb, B
35,000 ..... 60¼

78,310

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	A., T. & S. F. adj	96	96	96	96
5,000	St. L. S. W. pf.	97	97	97	97
$6,000					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con.	.02	.03
Andes	.03	.03
Belcher	.05	.05
Best & Belcher	.20	.19
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.30	.27
Challenge Con.	.30	.20
Chollar	.05	.05
Confidence	1.10	1.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.00	1.90
Con. Imperial	.02	.01
Crown Point	.09	.08
Gould & Curry	.13	.13
Hale & Norcross	.24	.22
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.05	.05
Kentuck Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.14	.14
Occidental Con.	.02	.03
Ophir	.66	.66
Overman	.10	.11
Potosi	.05	.06
Savage	.06	.06
Sag Belcher	.02	.01
Sierra Nevada	.13	.12
Standard	3.65	3.65
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.10	.12
Utah Con.	.01	.01
Yellow Jacket	.25	.24
Silver bars	58⅝	58⅝
Mexican dollars	47@47⅛	47@47⅛
Drafts, sight	.07⅛	.07⅛
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 7.—Gardner & Co., report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	16½	16⅝	16	16½
Alamo	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝
Argentum	14½	14⅝	14½	17
Amacondа	35	36	35	36
Battle Mountain	16¼	17	15⅝	17¼
Blue Bell	14	16	14⅜	16
Butterfly	40	41	40	41
C. C. Cons.	7⅜	8	7⅛	7⅜
Coriolanus	10¾	12	10½	11¼
C., C. & M.	7¼	7½	7¼	7½
Columbine Victor	3	8⅝	8	9
Dante	4½	5	4⅝	5
Dr. Jackpot	62½	64	60	62
Elkton	172	175	170½	180
El Paso	48¾	49¾	48⅝	50
Fanny Rawlings	15	20	15	20
Findlay	9½	10	9⅞	10
Gold Dollar	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17½
Golden Cycle	66⅝	66⅞	65	69
Golden Fleece	34	40	34	40
Gold Knob	4¾	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Gold Sovereign	4⅝	5	4⅝	5¼
Gould	16½	17¼	16¾	17
Hart	8	10	8	10
Ingham	15½	16	15⅝	15⅞
Isabella	47	48	47½	48
Jackpot	40	43	39½	41
Keystone	8½	9½	8	9½
Last Dollar	55	67½	55	67½
Lexington	6½	6⅝	6½	6¼
Little Puck	7½	7¾	7½	7⅞
Mint	18⅜	19½	18	20
Mollie Gibson	36¼	37	36¼	39½
Molly Dwyer	6¾	7	7	7⅛
Mary Cashen	13½	14	13	15
Moon Anchor	28½	29½	28½	29
National	3½	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Nugget	19¼	19⅝	19¼	20
New Haven	5½	6	5⅝	6
Orphan	17½	18	17	18
Pharmacist	8	8½	8	8½
Pinnacle	7¼	8½	7¼	8½
Pointer	8¼	8½	8⅜	8½
Portland	305	307	308	307
Rose Maud	5	5⅝	5	5⅝
Rose Nicol	6¾	7	6¾	7
Republic	4¾	5½	4⅞	5½
Rocky Mountain	2¼	4½	3⅜	3⅝
Sedan	7	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
Vindicator	118	120	117⅝	119½
Work	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝
Zoe	2⅞	3	2⅞	3

New Gold Payments.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday received word of the deposit of $132,000 for Klondike gold deposited at Seattle and $200,000 for gold at San Francisco. These amounts, added to the sums deposited on Monday and Tuesday, make an aggregate of $1,966,000 deposited during the week.

Horseshoe Copper Mine Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 7.—The Horseshoe Copper Mine Company, $1,000,000 capital, was incorporated to-day by Albert E. Rich and Theodore E. Lawron, New York, and William Davey, Plainfield.

Treasury Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $50,000 short-term 4 per cent. bonds at 113.1311 and $4,000 3s at 108.4138.

MINE PROMOTER'S POVERTY.

Dr. Law, Released from Prison and Examined in Supplementary Proceedings, Says He Has 85 Cents.

Dr. Richard S. Law, the mine promoter, who was arrested on Saturday on an attachment obtained by Ray Bacon, a lawyer of 621 Broadway, appeared before

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Apartment Hotel on Forty-seventh Street Sold from the Plans.

Century Realty Company Buys Broadway Corner from Justice Dugro —129 Fifth Avenue Sold— Other Dealings.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for Henry L. Felt, from the plans, the twelve-story apartment hotel to be erected on the south side of Forty-seventh Street, 216.8 feet east of Broadway, on a plot 70.10 by 100.5. Mr. Felt purchased the site from the Longacre Realty Company only a few weeks ago, through Messrs. Mordecai & Son, and the plans for the new structure have just been filed. The purchaser of the property is said to be an investor.

The Century Realty Company has bought from Justice P. Henry Dugro the plot at the northeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-second Street, 116.2 by 106.7 by 100.5 by 164. Justice Dugro bought the property at the last Eno estate sale for $175,000. The price in the present transaction is reported at about $240,000. The brokers in the deal were William A. White & Sons.

The Townsend estate has sold to Charles F. Ruffner of Chicago the five-story building 129 Fifth Avenue, east side, 47.6 feet south of Twentieth Street, 22.6 by 100.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Percy M. Stewart and H. Ives Smith 353 Riverside Drive, a five-story American basement dwelling, 26.1 by 80, on a lot 41.1 by 100.11. Contracts were signed for the purchaser by his attorney, Willard A. Mitchell.

Isaac T. Meyer has sold for the estate of Isaac Bernheimer to T. J. McLaughlin, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 22 East Fifty-seventh Street, 27 by 100.5.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for James Carlew the new five-story American basement dwelling 12 West Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 70 by 102.2.

Arthur S. Cox & Co. have sold for A. Hagan, for $46,000, the two five-story tenements 117 and 119 East Eighty-eighth Street, on plot 50.6 by 100.8.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Claffin estate the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 248 East Eighty-ninth Street, 21 by 98.9.

William M. Christie has sold for Mrs. Catharine Demarest to Mrs. Mary E. Sparks, the two-story brick dwelling 421 East Eighty-eighth Street, 16.8 by 100.8.

B. Nauheim has sold for Joaquin & Werner to Michael Santangelo, for $35,000, the six-story tenement 331 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 31.6 by 100.11; also, for the same sellers, to Peter Dilemi, for $28,000, the six-story tenement, adjoining, 329 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 27 by 100.11.

W. D. Haynes & Co. have sold for Paul G. Decker to a Dr. Kahlenburg, the four-story double brick flat 3,206 Third Avenue; also, for Daniel Hayes to J. F. Harrison, the three-story frame dwelling 913 East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 25 by 100; also, for T. F. Costello to an investor, the two-story frame building 2,329 Bassford Avenue.

It is reported that John Hickey has sold the five-story flat 253 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, 39 by 45.

The Century Realty Company took title yesterday to the northeast corner of Whitehall and Pearl Streets, an old building, 27.10 feet front and irregular. The consideration indicated by the revenue stamps on the deed was $152,000.

The Auction Room.

The tenement properties 331 and 333 East Fifty-ninth Street and 334 East Sixtieth Street, sold under partition proceedings by Auctioneer Meyer yesterday, brought out considerable competition on account of the fact that they are situated in a block which will be needed for the approach to the new Blackwell's Island bridge. Gutwillig Brothers bought the two Fifty-ninth Street parcels, paying $12,850 for No. 331 and $14,100 for No. 333. The Sixtieth Street house went to Volkening & Co. for $11,000.

Other offerings yesterday resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

825 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, northwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue, 97 by 25, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William W. Caswell.....$26,000

674 West End Avenue, east side, 47.5 feet south of Ninety-third Street, 20 by 68 and irregular, five-story American basement brick and limestone dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Carlos C. Burr..... 20,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Isaac Rothschild, referee, 255 East Sixty-first Street, north side, 48.6 feet west of Second Avenue, 17 by 53 and irregular, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,256; subject to another mortgage for $6,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, W. L. Turner, referee, St. Nicholas Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 92.8 by 85.3 to St. Nicholas Place by 90.7 by 65.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $40,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, W. F. S. Hart, referee, 572 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, south side, 200 feet west of Cortlandt Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,305.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, 247 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 125 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $10,972.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 109 feet east of Broadway, for an eight-story brick storage house, 75 by 95; Charles M. Rosenthal of 171 Broadway, owner; Benjamin W. Levitan of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $250,000.

No. 341 Madison Avenue, for a nine-story brick apartment, with store, 25.5 by 85; Charles A. Dards of 536 Fifth Avenue, owner; H. J. Hardenbergh of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $30,000.

Fifth Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundredth Street, for a one-story frame office, 16 by 30; John Thompson, premises, owner; R. A. Little of 2,227 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $50.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 79 feet north of Garfield Street, for a two-story frame stable, 25 by 22; William Beerli, premises, owner; John J. McMillian of 111 East Two Hundred and Fifth Street, architect; cost, $320.

Clay Avenue, west side, 222 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 50; H. Weichmann, Clay Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

No. 1 West Thirteenth Street, to a five-story brick factory; Sarah J. Hurtt of 150 West Fifty-ninth Street, owner; Thomas Hardeman of 244 West Twenty-second Street, architect; cost, $250.

No. 306 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; G. M. Pagain of 304 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $175.

No. 305 East Twentieth Street, to a seven-story hospital; New York Post-Graduate Hospital, premises, owner; George M. Huss of 1,285 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,200.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 79.1 feet east of Bathgate Avenue, to a one-story frame store; S. M. Levy of 20 Broad Street, owner; John E. Kirby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 7 West Seventy-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Joseph C. Baldwin, premises, owner; Henry Read of 160 Cliff Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 206 East Fifty-second Street, to a two-story brick dwelling and stable; H. G. Trevor of 6 East Forty-sixth Street, owner; John Sexton of 206 East Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 922 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick office building and stores; J. J. Clancy, premises, owner; Charles H. Fox of 369 West Eleventh Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 319 Broadway, to a five-story brick office building; Society of the New York Hospital, premises, owner; J. Odell Whitmark of 6 Sullivan Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 304 East Sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Frederick Eisele, Mount Vernon, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Westchester Turnpike, south side, 70 feet west of Avenue C, Unionport, to a two-story frame shop; Henry Bungerz of 2,945 Third Avenue, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

Nos. 771 and 773 First Avenue, to a five-story brick factory; John Goerlitz of 400 East Fifty-second Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, to a five-story brick power house; Metropolitan Street Railway Company of 621 Broadway, owners; A. V. Porter of 621 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 25 feet west of Prospect Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Charles V. Halley, premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson of 534 Willis Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

No. 43 Market Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; H. Dempowsky, premises, owner; M. Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $800.

No. 632 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, to a three-story frame tenement; Elizabeth Walski, premises, owner; Anthony F. A. Schmitt of 604 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $350.

Nos. 64 and 66 West Twenty-third Street, to a six-story brick store; James McCreery, premises, owner; the Rusling Company of 28 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $530.

No. 642 Eagle Avenue, to a three-story frame tenement; Catherine Tippel, premises, owner; Joseph Tippel, premises, architect; cost, $100.

No. 152 Allen Street, to a five-story brick tenement with store; Gordon, Levy & Co. of 159 Canal Street, owners; C. B. Meyers of 1 and 3 Union Square, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 20 West Eleventh Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; George H. Benjamin, premises, owner; A. W. Allen of 35 East Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $500.

$4,000,000 REAL ESTATE COMPANY.

Incorporated at Albany to Do Business in Brooklyn.

The Greater New York Development Company was incorporated at Albany yesterday, with a capital stock of $4,000,000, to deal generally in real estate. The Directors for the first year are William E. Harmon and Leonidas Keever of New York, Frank Bailey of Brooklyn, John H. Storer, Arthur Lyman, Robert T. Paine, Second; Herbert Lyman and Robert T. Paine, Jr., of Boston, and Russell Tyson of Chicago.

William E. Harmon has for several years past been largely interested in Brooklyn real estate as a member of the firm of Wood, Harmon & Co. He said yesterday that the new company would take up and develop the tracts recently purchased through him and McNulty & Fitzgerald in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Wards of Brooklyn, including the Shults farm on Ocean Parkway and Coney Island Avenue and several other parcels now under contract of purchase. Mr. Harmon added that, while intended primarily for the development of suburban property, the new company might also engage in investment operations involving improved real estate.

Another Private Residence Gone.

The Gerry leasehold of 11 West Forty-second Street has been taken up by James Slater, who will remodel the building for business immediately. This removes the last of the private dwellings on what was an aristocratic block in the residential section of New York in the early seventies.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Wednesday, Aug. 7.

ARTHUR AV, w s, 30.6 ft n of 181st St, 75x104.6; Morris W. n w corner of 196th St, 125x95; Allan Manderson to Jessie Mark, (R S $11.25).....$22,500

BAINBRIDGE AV, e s, 250 ft n of Rosa Place, 50x115; George W. Hildeberger to Charlotte H. Mildeberger, (mtg $2,500, R S $1.50)..... Nom.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 110 ft s of 176th St, 54x100; Joseph P. O'Donnell to Theodore Aspell..... Nom.

BERTHINE ST, 19, n s, 295 ft e of Washington St, 22x76.8x22x77.5; Joseph Haight to George H. Foster..... 1

BRADHURST AV, s e corner of 145th St, 100.6x38.8x irr x27.9; William Crockett to Charlotte H. Mildeberger, (mtg $12,000, R S $3.30)..... 100

CARMINE ST, 82, s s, 58.9 ft e of Varick St, 20x60; George W. Mildeberger to Charlotte H. Mildeberger, (mtg $6,000).. 100

CROTONA AV, e s, 16 ft n of Oakland Place, 32x100x32x81; Samuel C. Boehm to Moses Bachman, (R S $3.50)..... 100

DOWNING ST, 13, n s, 29.8x irregular; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Joseph Fontana and others, (mtg $14,000, R S 5 cents)..... 1

EDGECOMBE AV, 139, s w corner of 142d St, 25.3x112.11 to centre line of old King's Bridge Road x25.1x109.10; Amelia M. Wheaton to William Crockett, mtg $27,000)..... 100

FORDHAM AV, w s, 110.1 ft s of 176th or Mott St, 54x100; Joseph P. O'Donnell to Theodore Aspell..... 1

FULTON AV, 1,236, e s, 100 ft n of 168th St, 14.9x11x irr x11.5; Theophilus G. Smith, as trustee, to Henry A. Brann, (R S $2)..... 1

HOUSTON ST, s s, 40 ft e of Goerck St, 20x75; Max Isman to Celia Isman, (mtg $6,000, R S 25 cents)..... 3,000

LORILLARD ST, e s, Lot 114, map of Union Hill, Powell estate, Fordham; Daniel Brady to John H. and Harry Metzler, (R S 50 cents)..... 3,000

LOT 315, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Hugh D. Fowley to Joseph Sagges..... 1

MADISON AV, s w corner of 29th St, 74.1x05; George W. Millar and others, as trustees, &c., to Myer Hellman, (mtg $152,000, R S $86.50,) other consideration and..... 50

MORRIS AV, e s, 130.6 ft s of 140th St, 29.8x irregular; Victor W. Hungerford, referee, to Edward Winslow, (R S $6.50) 13,000

PARK, 989 and 992, n w corner of 82d St, 102.2x115; Frank Squier, executor, &c., to Isaac Metzger, (mtg $100,000, R S $23.75).....150,000

PEARL ST, 25, n e corner of Whitehall St, 27.10x irregular; Wesley Thorn to Century Realty Company, (mtgs $120,000, R S $14.75)..... 1

PELHAM AV, s w corner of Arthur Av, 50x85; Mary E. Dalton to Charles Genz. 1

PELHAM AV, s w corner of Arthur Av, 50x85; Charles Genz to Julius A. Stursberg, (R S $4.50)..... 1

PROSPECT AV, n corner of Dawson St, 65.11x106.10x127.9; John C. Barr to Walter B. Odell, (mtg $20,000, R S $8.75) 40,000

STEBBINS AV, e s, 303.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x80; Alice Monderson to Jessie Monk, (mtg $700, R S $1.75)..... 4,000

1ST AV, w s, 50.10 ft s of 112th St, 50x100; Samuel D. Tomback to Louis Lese and Albert Deutsch, (mtg $46,500)..... 1

7TH ST, 33, n s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 25x74.10; Jacob Hertz to Margaret M. Sullivan, (mtg $13,750, R S $3)..... 1

36TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 75x98.9; Central Land Company of New York to Central Land Company of New Jersey, (R S $10.75)..... 1

52D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 26x100.5; Emil Wissler to Kathchen Elm, (mtg $16,200, R S $1)..... 1

59TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.5; John A. Hadden to Georgiana McGinley, (R S $10.25)..... 23,000

88TH ST, n s, 205.8 ft e of 5th Av, 75.5x100.8; Albert Brod to Joseph Hamerschlag, (mtg $40,000, R S $5)..... 100

107TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 124.3x100.11; Susan Jacockes to Isaac M. Bernstein..... 1

108TH ST, 103 and 110, s s, 76.6 ft e of Park Av, 50.10 irregular; Arnold Adler to Bridget C. Sullivan, mtgs $15,850, R S $3.50)..... 24,500

136TH ST, 842, s s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Bridget C. Sullivan to Arnold Adler, (R S $2.25)..... 1

151ST ST, 552, s s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x118.6; George E. Babcock to Laura Wehman, (mtg $3,500, R S 50c). 1

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 2,296, store, &c.; Nathalie F. Reynal to Jacob Leicht, jr., 6 years, from May 1, 1901..... $1,800

CHERRY ST, 27, alt; Michael F. O'Neil to Luisa Osnato, 1 year, from May 1, 1901..... 1,020

PINE ST, 30, Room 21, 3d story; Goold Hoyt to John McMahon, 3 years, from May 1, 1901..... 300

SOUTH ST, 227, store, Julius J. Lyons to Jacob Schaefer, 3 years, from June 1, 1901..... 480

1ST AV, 2,070, n e corner of 107th St, store, &c.; Henry Krakower to Benjamin M. Abraham, 2 years, from Aug. 1, 1901. 900

1ST AV, 82, s e corner of 5th St, alt; John F. Friedhoff and another to Bernhard Bergstede, 9 years 8 months and 25 days, from Aug. 6, 1901..... 3,250

2D AV, 2,357, store, &c.; Bertolomeo Zunino to Lawrence and Joseph Kinsella, 10 years, from May 1, 1901.....$1,080 1,114

68TH ST, 301 West, stable; Michael Flick to Joseph Egan, 6 years, from Sept. 1, 1899..... 660

83D ST, 222 West, store, &c.; Nathalie F. Reynal to Jacob Leicht, jr., 5 years, from May 1, 1902..... 600

104TH ST, s s, 313 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.11, all; Richard H. Handley to Michael Mahoney, 18 years 10 months and 15 days from June 15, 1901..... 400

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ADLER, Arnold, to Dollar Savings Bank; 136th St, s s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, (mtg $11,000)..... $11,000

BACKMAN, Moses, to Thomas O'Connor; Crotona Av, e s, 16 ft n of Oakland Place, 2 mortgages, 5 years.....each $2,750

BACKMAN, Moses, to Samuel C. Boehm; Crotona Av, e s, 16 ft n of Oakland Place, 2 mortgages, 1 year, 6 per cent.....each 1,250

BINDER, Jacob, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Broome St, s w corner of Orchard St, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 35,000

BORGSTEDE, Bernhard, to Lembeck & Betz, Eagle Brewing Company; 82 1st Av, s of 5th St, leasehold, intrest and lime due, note..... 8,062

BROGAN, Charles, to Joseph Hamershlag and another; Amsterdam Am, n w corner of 97th St, due Feb. 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 51,000

BROGAN, Charles, to Union Dime Savings Institution; Amsterdam Av, n w corner 97th St, due Nov. 1, 1904, 4 per cent...180,000

CORNELL, Emma A., to Annie McFeat; 201st St, e s, 52.6 ft s of Perry Av, 3 years..... 6,500

CORNELL, Emma A., to Annie McFeat; 201st St, s w s, 94.1 ft n of Decatur Av, 3 years..... 4,500

CORNELL, Emma A., to Annie McFeat; 201st St, s s, 52.6 ft s of Perry Av; 201st St, s w s, 94.1 ft n of Decatur Av, 3 years, 6 per cent, gold..... 1,500

DANZIGER, Adolph, to Leo S. Bing; Willett St, 44, due May 7, 1902, 6 per cent..... 15,000

FILLEY, Abbie R., to David K. Case; 134th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lincoln Av, due Nov. 9, 1901, 6 per cent..... 1,500

FRIEDMAN, Charles, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Prince St, 17, prior mortgage $25,350, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 12,500

HELLMAN, Myer, to George W. Millar and others, as trustees of the Consistory of New York City of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry for the Northern Jurisdiction of United States; Madison Av, s w corner of 29th St, due Oct. 8, 1901, 6 per cent..... 13,000

ISMAN, Celia, and another to Berry B. Simons and another; Houston St, s s 40 East Goerck St, prior mortgage $6,000, (secures lease of 639 East 9th St,) demand..... 750

MAGUIRE, Dennis M., and wife to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; Lot 96, on amended map Bronxwood Park, installments monthly, 6 per cent. 4,120

McGINLEY, Georgiana, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 59th St, n s, 225 ft e of Park Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

METZLER, John H., and another to Daniel Brady; Lorillard St, s e s Lot 114, map Union Hill, Fordham, 2 mortgages, 6 months.....each 3,000

NICHOLSBURG, Henry, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Lenox Av, s e corner of 138th St, 1 year, 6 per cent...125,000

NICHOLSBURG, Henry, to William H. Scott; Lenox Av, s e corner of 138th St, 3 mortgages, 3 per cent..... 2,697

NICHOLSBURG, Henry, to Daniel D. Lawson; Lenox Av, s e corner of 138th St, due Nov. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 1,000

NICHOLSBURG, Henry, to the City Real Estate Company; Lenox Av, s e corner of 138th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 12,500

NIEBERG, Benjamin, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 12th St, 229 and 231 East, prior mtg $43,500, building loan, due May 15, 1902, 6 per cent..... 30,000

NIEBERG, Benjamin, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Clinton St, 71, n w corner of Livingston St, 160 and 162, prior mtg $34,500, building loan, due May 15, 1902, 6 per cent..... 20,000

ODELL, Walter B., to Georgs P. Montague and others, as trustees; Union Av, 1,163, due July 1, 1908, gold..... 1,200

QUINN, Margaret, and another, individually and as executors and trustees, to Lamont McLaughlin, sub-trustee; 150th St, n s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 4 years..... 3,500

RUDE, Rebecca, to Isaac Beck; Lewis St, 140, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

SAURWEIN, John L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lexington Av, 1,601, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

SCHAEPERING, Frederick, and wife to Jeremiah Costello; 201st St, s s, 253.4 ft e of Anthony Av, Concourse and Boulevard, formerly Marion Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 350

THORN, Wesley, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 25 Pearl St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 60,000

THORN, Wesley, to Maria W. Livingston and another; 25 Pearl St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 6,080

VAN HOUTEN, Erskine, to Charles E. Scott; 24 West 119th St, 1 year, 4 per cent., gold..... 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CHEDSEY, Josephine, to The Jefferson Bank..... $2,000

CHURCHILL, Lily W., and others, executors, to Lily W. Churchill, and others, as trustees..... Nom.

COHEN, Myer, to Abraham Ruth..... Nom.

FRASER, Mary L., to Mary Fraser..... 2,000

MAYER, Rebecca, and another, as executors, to Esther Jacobs, and another..... 20,294

NATHAN, Marcus, to Charles M. Rosenthal..... Nom.

NEIL, James, trustee, to Eliza J. Taylor. 11,000

SABIN, C. A., & Co., to Loven M. Lewitt, trustee..... Nom.

SCHELAND, Herman F. H., and others, executors, to Carl W. Scheland..... Nom.

STEEUES, John F., to Lavina E. Ludington..... 325

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, assigns two mortgages, aggregating..... 63,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY, to Charles D. Towt, and others, trustees..... 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY, to Brooklyn Savings Bank.....110,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Poughkeepsie Savings Bank..... 7,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV, e s, 211.11 ft n of 152d St, 40x100; Edward Weber against Catherine McDonald and John McKinnin, owners; Alexander McDonald, agent and contractor..... $52

EAST BROADWAY, 209; Joseph Cohen & Brother against Wolf Rosenberg, owner; L. Rohn, contractor..... 184

LEXINGTON AV, 748; Samuel Stertz against Greenberg Brothers, owners; J. Moses and Walter Powers, contractors. 515

3D AV, w s, 31.3 ft s of 181st St, 25x102.11; William A. Waite against Otto Weber, owner; Alfred Marsick, contractor..... 152

8TH ST, 385 to 389 East; M. Ottarsh and Rabinowitz against Leopold Hellinger, owner; Morris Jacobson and another, contractors..... 532

58TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 200x200 to 59th St; H. Krantz Manufacturing Company against F. M. Schaefer Brewing Company, owner; Stuyvesant Electric Company, contractor..... 1,367

123D ST, n s, 50 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11, and 124th St, n s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 108x100.11; F. Beck & Co. against William C. Hunter, owner and contractor..... 218

124TH ST, 451 West; Pietrowski, Keller & Co. against William C. Hunter, owner and contractor..... 457

124TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 108 x100.11; Sigmund Adler against William C. Hunter, owner and contractor..... 150

179TH ST AND PARK AV, n w corner, 25.4x100; John Bell Company against Katharine M. Hubner, owner; Masche & Hubner, contractors..... 288

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

LORILLARD PLACE, e s, 24.4 ft s of 187th St, 50x100; Daniel Brady with John H. and Harry Metzler..... 3,000

STANTON ST, 28 to 32, and 212½ Chrystie St; Henry Meyer with David Perlman..... 45,000

Lis Pendens.

FULTON and Dutch Sts, s e corner, 25x24.6x 25.2x24.6, and 16 and 18 Dutch St; Clarence D. Ryder against Henry W. Ryan and another, (partition;) attorney, R. S. Langdon.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 111 ft n of Columbia St, 50.6x98.6x irregular; John Ryan against Charles Faber and another, (action to set aside deed;) attorneys, Howe & Hummel.

THIRD AV and 165th St, n w corner, 100x73.5; Mary R. McAvoy against Sarah McLaughlin and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Early.

24TH ST, s s, 171.1 ft w of 2d Av, 24.1x98.9; Joseph Stickney against Mary T. McQuaid, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Murphy & Metcalf.

24TH ST, s s, 195.3 ft w of 2d Av, 24.4x98.9; Ella T. Stickney against Mary T. McQuaid and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Murphy & Metcalf.

84TH ST, s s, 99 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 26x102.2; Catharine L. Fairweather and another, executors, against James O'Brien and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Grove & Riker.

145TH ST, s s, 126 ft w of Convent Av, 16x99.11; William T. Mason against Francis J. Schnugg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cagger Mason.

155TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Charles E. Appleby and another, trustees, against Thomas Donnelly and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. H. Wagner.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOHN F. LEE.—Schedules in the assignment of John F. Lee, stock broker of 52 Broadway, show liabilities $70,295, nominal assets $73,904, and actual assets $5,996. The assignment was filed on May 9 last by Mr. Lee's representative, Mr. Lee being at that time in Europe on his wedding trip.

MAX LEVIN.—Deputy Sheriff Murray has received a writ of replevin against Max Levin, shirt manufacturer at 246 Canal Street, from Stern, Singer & Barr, for $470 worth of cotton goods sold to him by Liberman, Levy & Co. The Sheriff took away the goods called for in the writ.

Attachment for Services as Architects.

Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an attachment for $45,000 against the General Carriage Company in favor of Trowbridge & Livingston for services as architects in preparing plans for the proposed building for the company at Sixth Avenue, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets. The company ceased work on the building in November, 1900, and, it is alleged, refused to pay the claim of the architects, who were to receive 2½ per cent. on the estimated cost of the building, which was $2,000,000. The commission was $50,000 and the architects were paid $5,000 of that amount. The attachment was obtained on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation.

Affairs of Herman Colell.

Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has appointed James J. McEvilley of 100 Broadway temporary receiver of the assets of Herman Colell, wholesale dealer in tobacco at 10 Chatham Square, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Tuesday, on the application of Einstein, Townsend, Guilterman & Shearn, attorneys for E. Rosenwald & Brother, creditors for $4,100. It was stated that the petitioners believe that Mr. Colell has pledged stock of tobacco valued at $40,000 to certain of his creditors, and that it is believed that these creditors will dispose of the tobacco, and that it would be for the best interests of all the creditors that a receiver be appointed for the assets, and to collect the outstanding accounts, of which there are a large number.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARCHER-PANCOAST COMPANY — F. -Noll.....	$38
BOWMAN, Albert M., and Issy Rosenthal —People of the State of New York.....	500
BERLIN, Alfred—B. Schnitzler.....	133
BROWN, Henry—F. O. Pierce Company.,	202
BUTLER, Orlando W., surviving partner—W. J. Van Pelt.....	102
BACON, George A.—H. Baer.....	81
BECKER, Francis L.—M. November.....	39
BARRINGER, Jacob—J. Hoch.....	74
BROGAN, Martha and Charles—A. C. Stephens.....	1,521
BROGAN, Martha and Charles—J. C. Stephens.....	1,533
COHN, Esther—R. Goldsmith and others.	102
CARY, Caroline—H. H. Hurt and others.	250
AUTO ELECTRIC COMPANY—New York Life Insurance Company.....	1,187
DINNELLY, Thomas P.—Eppens, Smith & Wiemann Company.....	48
DAVIS, Jennie B.—O. J. Stephens.....	98
FLANNERY, Joseph F.—New York Telephone Company.....	109
FREEDMAN, John, and John Feldman—B. Schnitzler.....	104
FRIEDMAN, Joseph, and Michael Naughton—J. F. Dolan, Jr.....	458
FLYNN, Edward—R. G. Newbegin...	41
FELOUS, John W.—M. T. Carroll.....	205
GRELL, William F., Sheriff of the County of New York—H. Baer.....	119
HALLAHAN, Henry S.—E. J. Gillies and others.....	72
HIGSON & CO.—J. Lynch and others.....	323
HINKLEY, Silas—R. G. Newberger.....	273
JUNGE, William—A. Kaiser and others.	295
JACOBSON, Israel—D. Rosenblum.....	77
KEEGAN, Francis—W. J. Jones.....	34
LOWENSTEIN, William—B. Schnitzler..	67
McRERNESS, William H.—The Karsch Brewing Company.....	158
McCAFFERY, James—J. C. Hillery.....	46
McMURTY, Paul—A. M. Cahn.....	110
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. T. Willis.....	2,719
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. T. Willis.....	160
MOONEY, William—J. Gouldrup.....	44
NAUGHTON, Michael—J. F. Dolan, Jr..	271
PERLEY, Frank L., and William G. Smyth—H. A. Parsloe, costs.....	49
PICKHARDT, Emil B.—R. G. Newbegin..	332
PHELPS, Harry E.—A. J. A. Callaghan...	518
QUALEY, John M., and Rosario Lentino—People of the State of New York.....	1,000
SOLEY, John C.—G. Eckhard.....	787
SCHORER, Joseph—J. Danzig.....	222
STYLES, John E.—Seventh National Bank of New York.....	860
STARBUCK, Matilda E., William H., Ruth, and Matilda E., executrix—M. H. Starbuck.....	126
SWAN, William—J. E. Hillery.....	78
TIETZ, Carl—C. M. Wunderlich and others.....	110
THE BUYER AND CHRONICLE COMPANY—The Martin B. Brown Company...	829
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—M. E. O'Donnell, committee.....	742
WEYAND, Charles L.—Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York.....	1,538

Excursions.

RON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:26, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route to LONG BRANCH

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER

"COLUMBIA."

Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River,	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River,	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch,
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.*	1:30 P. M.*	3:45 P. M.*
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

*Iron Steamboat "Taurus."

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

A Charming Saturday $ Half Holiday Trip . . . 1.50

A Rare Combination of Travel by Water and Rail.—Take Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN of New Haven Line, Saturday, at 3 P. M., from Pier 25, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, for New Haven, returning via express train due New York 10:00 o'clock same evening. Fare for round trip only $1.50. Tickets good only on date for which sold and on special connecting train from steamboat dock. Ask for Saturday Half Holiday tickets. The sail up the East River and through Long Island Sound is a most delightful trip abounding in fascinating features.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.

Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M. West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. 50c. Round Trip.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves Pier 23 and 236 E. R., 8:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANTS.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA vs. OBERLIN M. CARTER et al.—In equity, bill, &c. April Term, 1901.

The complainants having commenced in this Court a suit as above-entitled to enforce a legal and equitable lien upon and claim to and to remove incumbrances, liens, and clouds upon the title to real and personal property within the district, and particularly as to the real estate on 8th Avenue, Borough of Manhattan

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against ARTHUR GORSCH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the sixth day of June, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold in one parcel, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street with the westerly side of St. Nicholas Place; running thence northerly along the westerly side of St. Nicholas Place ninety (90) feet and seven (7) inches; thence westerly at right angles to St. Nicholas Place eighty-five (85) feet three and one-half (3½) inches to the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence southerly along the said easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue ninety-two (92) feet seven and eight-tenths (7 8-10) inches to the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street sixty-five (65) feet nine and one-quarter (9¼) inches to the corner, the point or place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. The said premises above described lie in Section 7, in Block 2,068, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, May 15th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

PIRSSON & BEALS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 150 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, described as above, said property having no street number:

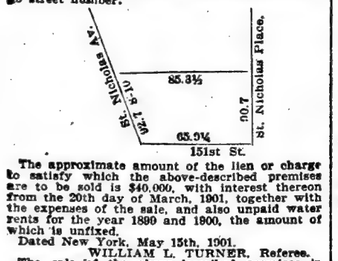

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold is $40,000, with interest thereon from the 20th day of March, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale, and also unpaid water rents for the year 1899 and 1900, the amount of which is unfixed.

Dated New York, May 15th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, June twentieth, 1901, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, June 6th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, June twenty-seventh, 1901, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, July eleventh, 1901, at same time and place.

Dated New York, June 27th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, July twenty-fifth, 1901, at same time and place.

Dated New York, July 11th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, Aug. eighth, 1901, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD A. PRICE and Caroline M. Butterfield, as surviving executors, &c., plaintiffs, against HENRY HAWKES, John W. Haaren, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the City, County, and State of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) and being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fifth Avenue distant forty-one (41) feet one (1) inch southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining on the northerly side thereof one hundred feet, thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue seventeen feet two inches, thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining on the northerly side thereof one hundred feet, thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue seventeen feet two inches to the point or place of beginning, the northerly and southerly walls of the building standing on the lot hereby described being hereby declared to be party walls, said property being now situated in Section 6, Block 1,620, on the Land Map of the County of New York.—Dated New York, July 19th, 1901.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.

JAMES W. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 155 and 157 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,305 Fifth Avenue:

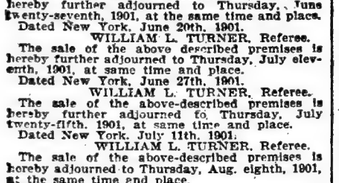

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $18,246.18, with interest thereon from the 10th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $362.29, with interest from the 12th day of July, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $325.20, and interest.—Dated New York, 19th day of July, 1901.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.

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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BRADLEY L. EATON, plaintiff, against EUGENE M. BOWMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John P. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, in Section 9, Block 2,489, on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Gerard Avenue, distant 350 feet northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Gerard Avenue with the northerly side of 167th Street, (formerly James Street,) as the same measured prior to the widening of 167th Street, but now 339.61 feet northeasterly from the said corner formed by the said intersection of said streets, running thence northwesterly and parallel with the northerly side of 167th Street 100 feet; thence northeasterly and parallel with Gerard Avenue 25 feet; thence southeasterly and again parallel with the northerly side of 167th Street 100 feet, to the westerly side of Gerard Avenue; thence southwesterly along said westerly line of Gerard Avenue 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being described on a certain map entitled "Mortgage map of the farm of William H. Morris, situated at Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.," dated November 13, 1868, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as (a part of) Plot No. 10.—Dated New York, July 29, 1901. WILLIAM C. DAVIS, Referee.

ARTHUR KNOX, Attorney for Plaintiff, 171 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

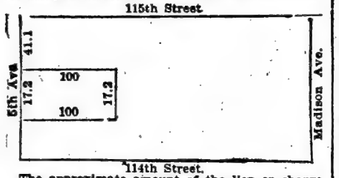

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $6,626.24, with interest thereon from the 27th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $284.28, with interest from July 27, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, is paid by the referee, is $27.60 and interest.—Dated New York, July 29, 1901.

WILLIAM C. DAVIS, Referee.

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Surrogate Notices.

BECKER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH BECKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 40 West 73d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1901. JOSEPH WILLIAM BECKER, CORNELIA DOROTHEA BECKER, Executors. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Right House in the Right Place.

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson

opposite Grant's Tomb.

270 feet above the River.

Think of the unsatisfactory feature of house or flat renting. Consider how much you could safely agree to pay per month for the privilege of owning your own home. Inquire what we can give you for that figure.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

City Real Estate for Sale.

80c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE,

Below Chambers Street,

East of Park Row, a corner plot for improvement, containing over 10,000 square feet; desirable for printing or manufacturing. Price reasonable.

HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, 64 CEDAR STREET.

ONLY $3,800 WILL BUY BEAUTIFUL CORNER HOUSE, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, NEAR WESTCHESTER AVENUE TROLLEY; SMALL AMOUNT OF CASH; OWNER NEEDS MONEY. WOOLSEY & CAMPBELL, 2,003 BOSTON ROAD.

TO AN INVESTOR.—Large, modern apartment house, within 500 feet of new rapid transit station; handsome building, fully rented, and in A1 order; nets handsome return on investment. Address Principal, Box 142 Times Up-town Office.

Choice building lots, $375 up; seven-room house built to order, $1,500, payment $15 up, principal and interest; property near "L" extension, trolley. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St. Open Sundays.

8th Av. and 116th St.—Three-family flat and store, $34,000. Crane, 187 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.

Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots, at station; 36 trains daily; 28 minutes from 42d; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Detached Cottages, Westchester, Bronx Borough, $3,300; easy terms; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Mamaroneck.

High and dry—fairly restricted.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

Easy monthly payments. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

Fine site, no buildings, 14 acres running to bay and river; also farm 24 acres, house, barn, fruit trees, ½ mile to depot. Valentine & Reeve, Brook Haven, L. I.

$200 cash and $8 monthly buys house with seven rooms, $1,600, Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—S. BEACH JONES as Trustee for J. CHESTER JONES, under the last will and testament of S. BEACH JONES, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK J. GRAFFE or FRANCIS J. GRAFFE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 1st day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Courtlandt Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Courtlandt Avenue one hundred feet to the centre line of the block; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Courtlandt Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, 15th July, 1901.

W. F. S. HART, Referee.

JOHN LINDLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold.

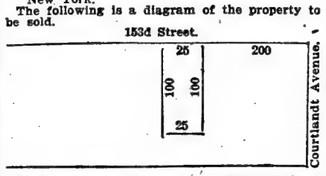

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is fourteen thousand nine hundred and nine dollars and five cents, ($14,909.05,) with interest thereon from 20th June, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and ninety-six dollars and six cents, ($396.06,) with interest thereon from the 1st day of July, 1901, together with the expenses of said sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, and other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three hundred and two dollars and sixty-two cents ($302.62) and interest.—Dated New York, 15th July, 1901.

W. F. S. HART, Referee.

JOHN LINDLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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Surrogate Notices.

BAIRD, MATTHEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matthew Baird, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 433 East Ninety-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1901. ISABELLA BAIRD, Executrix. SHEPARD, HOUGHTON & STODDARD, Attorneys for Executrix, 137 Broadway, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES N. McCALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Nash & Jones, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighteenth day of November next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1901.

ALFRED D. HEWITT,
CHARLES N. McCALL,
Executors.

NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Executors, 63 Wall Street, New York City.

McMANNIS, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM McMANNIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 8d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of February, 1901. GERTRUDE PUTNAM McMANNIS, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street New York City. f28-1aw6mTh

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NASON, FLORENCE WILLIAMS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLORENCE WILLIAMS NASON, formerly Florence May Williams, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William R. Baird, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 22d of April, 1901. HARRY B. WILLIAMS, Administrator. WM. RAIMOND BAIRD, Attorney for Administrator, 271 Broadway, New York. ap26-1aw6mTh&s24

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale or to Lease.

Light two-story and basement brick factory, 40x90 feet, within 60 miles of New York, on Erie R. R.; new engine and boiler; water on premises; electric light; within two blocks of freight and passenger depot; plot 100x125 feet, extending back to railroad. For further particulars address Lock Box No. 21, Hawley, Penn.

FOR SALE.

Three nice farms, very cheap; one of 35 acres of nice land; a fine set of buildings; splendid location; price, $1,200.

One of 104 acres, good level soil, best of fruits, water, &c.; a good set of buildings; fine neighborhood; price, $1,900.

One of 106 acres, fine smooth soil; nicely divided; splendid fruit; fine buildings; 30 rods to station; price, $1,500.

J. S. SMILEDGE,
Stafford Springs, Conn.

On beautiful Delaware, opposite Callicoon, Sullivan County, 62½ acres; house, barn, orchard; $2,300. Owner, 851 East 165th St., New York.

Some very cheap and desirable farms for sale and exchange, $5,000 and upward. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$300 Cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; on plot 50x100; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day. John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

At Elmhurst!—Three houses, $3,400, $3,800, and $4,500; 10% cash and easy monthly payments. Most attractive and healthy part of Greater New York. Take 34th or 92d St. Ferries for trolleys, or trolley over Brooklyn Bridge. Warrin & Combes, Elmhurst, L. I.

Seven-room residence, full lot, Woodside, $1,500, $300 cash; long mortgage. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Half price, corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St., B'klyn.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall.

Real Estate Wanted.

Will make a liberal second mortgage on completes elevator apartment building; Broadway or vicinity. J. R. Pierson, 35 Nassau St. Tel., 6222 Cortlandt.

Wanted—Houses and flats to let, also money to loan on bond and mortgages from private people. E. J. Douse, 3,059 3d Av., real estate.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

11 West 42d St.

(adjoining the "Popular Shop")

TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS

Improvements to suit tenant

APPLY TO

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO.,

5 West 42d St.,

OR YOUR OWN BROKERS.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices: exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartment; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Five-story factory or warehouse, 246-247 South, through to Water, 48x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Factory or warehouse, 5-story, 440 Water, near Market Slip, size 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Business Property Wanted.

Painter wants large basement above 34th St. Address C. K., 969 Forest Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

504 West 22d St.—First floor and basement; private house; 6 rooms. Rent, $25. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

DWELLINGS! DWELLINGS!—CALL ON THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 WEST 59TH.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Choice large light apartments of eight and nine rooms and bath.

MASON, 6-12 EAST 58TH ST.,

Close to Central Park Plaza; all modern improvements; elevators run all night; rents $1,800 up; possession Oct. 1. E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

HAMPSHIRE, 46-50 West 9th St.

Apartments of 4 rooms and bath to let (no kitchen) to bachelors or man and wife; steam heat, elevator, and service; rent $600. E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

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504 West 22d St.—First floor and basement; private house; 6 rooms. Rent, $25. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

5th Av., 1,048. Corner 58th St.—Elegant apartments, facing Park; $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Brooklyn.

$25.—The absolutely best large 7-room apartment. Owner, 825 Park Place, cor. Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT 8TH AVE.

Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms from $10 to $16. Schnugg, 78 E. 96th St.

1,443 Lexington Av.—7 and 8 large rooms and bath, $30 and $32; improvements; see janitor.

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5 extra large, light rooms; bath; quiet house; choice location; rent, $17. 527 Lenox Av.

New Jersey Property to Let.

Allendale, hour out, (main line Erie.)—$330 yearly, attractive home; 40 acres, stone dwelling, 12 rooms, large outbuildings, perfect order; fruit, lake, stream; high, healthy location; main driveway. Walter Dewsnap, 150 Nassau St.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Montclair, N. J.—Furnished house; 9 rooms; shade; one month only, $40. U., Box 176 Times.

Summer Resorts.

WHY HAVE YOU NOT DECIDED

What to do with your Vacation? Let us help you. No matter where your fancy takes you, we have the facilities for instantly supplying all you need, whether it be a trip on the Hudson or the Sound, or a six months' tour of the World. Nothing too great, nothing too small for our machinery. Been learning how to do it for SIXTY YEARS, and (as thousands can testify) are doing it very successfully. Let us help you to enjoy your vacation. Our rates are in every case the lowest obtainable.

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Will receive passengers daily, except Sunday, at South Ferry, Brooklyn side, on the arrival of ferry boats leaving New York at 5:04 and 6:04 P. M. Passengers on Saturday trips will remain out until Monday morning. Ticket office and full information at 71 Water Street, New York, and Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. Rooms and berths can be secured up to 4 P. M. by telephone 1765 Broad, New York, or 1,331 Main, Brooklyn. Also South Ferry, Brooklyn side, after 4 P. M.

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Family resort; grandly located; elegantly furnished; modern in all detail. Assembly rooms, library, music, saloon, &c.; golf links unsurpassed. Beautiful drives, charming scenery, &c. CHAS. ST. JOHN, Millbrook, N. Y.

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High altitude, no malaria, no mosquitoes, home comforts, excellent cooking. Otis elevator, sun parlor, golfing. Booklet at Schofield's, Madison Av. GEO. H. BROWNE, Mgr.

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Jackson, White Mts., New Hampshire. Write for circular. C. W. GREY, Prop.

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Strictly elite; tennis, bathing, golf, boating; coaching parties daily; elevation 1,000 ft. J. M. TUCKER.

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WILSON PIANOS

At $155.00

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

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Pianos at all prices and terms to suit. Old pianos exchanged. Rent from $3; bargain list mailed.

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PIANOS TO RENT

for city or country at reasonable rates.

WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

Chickering, $165; Steinway, $100; 10 square pianos, special sale, $1[illegible] upward; several bargains in uprights.

CHANDLER 489 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

OPERA PIANOS,

1569 Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" WISE, STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winternoh, 105 East 14th St.; branch 88 5th Av., cor. 15th.

Steinway, every improvement; beautifully carved; great sacrifice; elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Business Opportunities.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE, WITH WALLPAPER AND WINDOW SHADE STOCK. LOCATED IN GROWING MANUFACTURING CITY IN WESTERN MICHIGAN. ADDRESS B., BOX 127 TIMES OFFICE.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES.—Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; the eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeitfuss, 60 Fulton St.

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Business Corporations.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, No. 165 Broadway.

$10,000.—A college graduate, with capital to invest, can secure a live, profitable interest and fine position with a first-class educational publishing company. Address Alpha, Box U, 165 Times Office.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH R. BLACK, bankrupt, No. 4,009.

To the creditors of Joseph R. Black of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Joseph R. Black was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York, August 5th, 1901.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—FRED C. MASTON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Fred C. Maston, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 23d, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition, before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 21st, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt there in.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 7th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—THOMAS M. RASIN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas M. Rasin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 30th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on August 21st, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 7th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE UNION CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY, bankrupt. No. 4,006.

To the creditors of The Union Cloak and Suit Company of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1901 the said The Union Cloak and Suit Company were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, August 5th, 1901.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB WEINSTEIN, Bankrupt.—Notice of sale at auction.

Notice is hereby given that all real and personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of William Walker, Trustee, by Charles Jacobs & Co., auctioneers, on Tuesday, August 20th, 1901, 10 A. M., of said date, at Metropolitan Storage Warehouse, at Nos. 202-204 Mercer St., N. Y. City.

This property consists of an entire cap manufacturer's plant, and a general description thereof is as follows: Cutting, Donkey, Edge, and Band Machines, one (1) Hall's Safe, Desks, Tables, Leather Pads, Rims, Wire, Pasteboard, Oilcloth, &c.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property unless it shall bring at least

MORE DISCLOSURES IN GARBAGE CONTRACT CASE

Mr. Nagle Responsible for Delay in Advertising for Bids.

HE OFFERS EXPLANATIONS

Officers and Directors of the Utilization Company—Decision Reserved on Application to Continue Injunction.

Responsibility for the long delay in advertising for bids for the disposal of garbage for Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday reverted to Commissioner Nagle. It was learned that the Commissioner sent out the five-year contract for garbage disposal for examination and approval on April 20, and it was returned to the Street Cleaning Department approved on May 17. When asked yesterday for an explanation of the delay, Commissioner Nagle said:

"The contract had to go from here to the Board of Estimate to get its approval. That took several days, and then the contract had to go to the printers. All those things take time. My letter to the Board of Estimate, however, which I sent on July 30, explains better than anything I could say what caused the delay. It has never been printed."

Commissioner Nagle allowed the reporter to have a copy of the letter. It sets forth that bids were duly opened on that day, July 30, and those received for the Borough of Manhattan were as follows: James J. Barrett, 584 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, $120,600 per annum; Magill & Co., 128 East Fourteenth Street, $140,000 per annum. For the Borough of the Bronx but one bid was presented, that of Magill & Co., $30,000 per annum.

WHY BIDS WERE REJECTED.

A copy of a letter of Mr. Barrett was inclosed, showing that he proposed to carry the material to places in and around Canarsie and use it for filling in low lands in that locality. The Commissioner states that he rejected Mr. Barrett's bid because the means he proposed to employ were in direct violation of Section 1,213 of the Greater New York charter. He adds that he rejected Magill & Co.'s bids not only because they submitted no description of the methods to be pursued but also because there were no sureties accompanying their bids.

Touching upon his recommendation for the reconsideration of the New York Sanitary Utilization Company's bid of $232,000 per year for the Borough of Manhattan for five years, he says that criticism has been made on his request for the approval of that contract to the effect that sufficient time was not given by the department in its advertisement for bidders to construct a plant and enable them to carry on the work, and adds:

"In answer to this I beg to say that the department gave all the time it was possible to give. The present contract with the New York Sanitary Utilization Company was to expire Aug. 1, 1901. In 1900 the Legislature passed an act preventing the carrying on of this or any similar work in the Borough of Brooklyn, which, in my opinion, and in that of my predecessors, is the most convenient place in which such work can be satisfactorily carried on. The constitutionality of this act was tested in the Supreme Court, and not until May 1 was the final decision of the Appellate Division given, declaring the act unconstitutional.

"An advertisement for bids before the declaration of the unconstitutionality of the above-mentioned act by the court would necessarily have put the city at the mercy of bidders with impractical or enormously expensive methods, none of which, it is believed, could have properly carried ou the work. Such proposals could only have been for the method of cremation, which investigation has convinced me is entirely unsuited to the conditions of a city like New York."

The delay in advertising after May 10 the Commissioner adds, was "entirely due to the fact of securing the approval of the different authorities whose approval was necessary, and it was in no way the fault of this department."

THE UTILIZATION COMPANY.

The personnel of the New York Sanitary Utilization Company was learned yesterday, and it was discovered that Francis L. Wellman is one of the Directors, and that among the stockholders is ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll. The company was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, and the report of the company filed at Trenton, April 11, 1901, gives the authorized capital as $1,300,000, all of which is issued.

The list of Directors is as follows: George W. McClintock, David B. Martin, Clarence B. Kugler, R. Walter Peterson, Thomas F. White, Frederick L. Cranford, William L. Gooch, Francis L. Wellman, Walter T. Cranford, John H. Michener, and Daniel J. Creem.

The officers of the company are: David B. Martin, President; Thomas F. White, Vice President, and Walter V. Cranford, Treasurer. Martin, Kugler, Peterson, and Michener are all Philadelphians, Mr. Michener being President of the Bank of North America of that city. All are interested in the garbage disposing business there. Mr. McClintock lives in New Jersey, and the others in this city.

Asked yesterday if it was true that he had stock in the company, Mr. Nicoll said: "Why, yes, surely. The company was organized in my office five years ago. I represented some English capitalists, and Mr. Wellman represented the Philadelphians."

"How much stock have you?"

"Oh, I don't know. Only a few shares. I took it for my fees. I have held it ever since because I could not get rid of it. It was not worth anything. It has never paid a cent."

"But it is likely to pay now, isn't it?"

"It all depends on the price of grease," answered Mr. Nicoll. "You see grease fluctuates from a cent and a half to four cents. I would like to see the city buy it. Then we are welcome to the whole thing if they want it. All this talk about a lot of money being made is nonsense."

Commissioner Nagle expressed himself as being opposed to the city's purchase of the plant.

Argument was heard yesterday by Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court on the application of James F. Madden, a taxpayer, for the continuance, pending trial, of a temporary injunction granted by Justice Blanchard restraining the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Street-Cleaning Commissioner Nagle, the City of New York, and the New York Sanitary Utilization Company, from carrying out the contract by which the Utilization Company was to dispose of the garbage of the city for a period of five years at a remuneration of $232,000 a year. John W. Brainsby, counsel for Madden, appeared in support of the motion to continue the injunction.

Mr. Brainsby said that when the bids were opened on June 27, that of the Sanitary Utilization Company was lowest, but as all the bids were extremely high, they were rejected and a new contract advertised for.

BLAME FOR MR. NAGLE.

"The Street Cleaning Commissioner was to blame," said Mr. Brainsby, "for he dilled and dallied along after objecting to the contract with the Sanitary Utilization Company until no other contractor could erect a suitable plant. It should not be tolerated that a contract for five years at $232,000 should be granted, whereas only $90,000 a year had been previously paid."

Mr. Nicoll, for the Utilization Company, said that Col. Waring came to the conclusion that the old plan of dumping the garbage into the sea should be abandoned.

"Garbage dumped in this way," said Mr. Nicoll, "always drifts back to the shore. Our bid was the lowest bid. It cost us $700,000 to erect the plant, and any other bidder would have to get over that sum for one year to carry it out. The Legislature, recognizing the necessity for having the garbage removed with due regard to the health of the inhabitants, did not insist on the acceptance of the lowest bid."

Mr. Nicoll said the city had the right to buy the plant, and the Utilization Company would not demand any profits for the loss of the business. Justice Gildersleeve reserved his decision.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer and Controller Coler will probably select James C. Bayles, the engineer, as the expert for the city, to appraise the value of the garbage plant on Barren Island, and estimate the cost of operating it. The Utilization Company will also appoint an expert, and if the two cannot agree, a third will be chosen.

LABOR'S COMPLAINTS TAKEN UP.

District Attorney Begins an Examination of Mr. Nagle's Department.

Assistant District Attorney Schurman yesterday began an investigation of the complaints of the Central Federated Union against the award of certain contracts for garbage disposal, made by Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle.

District Attorney Philbin said that the investigation might lead to a close inspection of many dealings of Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle with contractors and possibly an investigation of the entire department.

CITY'S FINEST PARKWAY.

First Section of Plan for Riverside Drive Extension Completed—Work to Begin Soon.

After several years of preparations, during which time there have come up many complications and protests from property holders along the upper west side, the finally adopted plans for Section 1 of the Riverside Drive extension are now completed. Andrew E. Foye, Chief Engineer of the Department of Highways, has the plans in his office, and he says that the parkway will not only be the finest one ever built in this city, but that it will rank among the most beautiful of similar improvements in the world.

It will run from the north end of the Manhattan Valley Viaduct, at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, all the way to the Boulevard Lafayette, entering the latter beyond Audubon Park. This extension will be built in two sections, the first running from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth to One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, and the second from the latter street to the Boulevard Lafayette. As yet the plans for Section 2 are not finished. Those of Section 1 will be presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment before the middle of September, possibly earlier. The cost of the section is broadly estimated at $1,700,000.

The general lay of the land throughout the extension is similar to that of Riverside Drive, the natural inclination from the river bank to the heights being a steep one. On the easterly edge of the new park, at the high part of the slope on which it is built, will be an asphalt walkway. Next to this, toward the river, comes a strip of trees and grass and shrubs, and then, beyond that, a sixty-foot-wide macadam driveway. More grass bounds the west side of the drive, and here, too, will be foliage of various sorts. A bridle path runs along the river side of this second green strip, and from the path to the railroad tracks along the water's edge are series after series of sloping grass plots, walks, terraces, flights of stone steps, flower circles, and piazas. Along the drive, path, and walks will be rustic seats.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, the southern boundary of the extension, is to be graded and leveled as far east as Broadway, thus giving a connection between the latter, the extension, and the viaduct. Throughout the length of the extension there are but two streets that go all the way to the river—One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-fifth. These will be bridged over in such a way that there will hardly appear to be a break in the parkway. The rest of the streets intervening between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and the Boulevard Lafayette are eventually to be so graded that they will have entrances into the macadam drive of the park.

CONEY ISLAND IMPROVED.

Controller Coler and Other City Officials Visited It and Found It Cleaner —Talked of a Park.

Controller Coler, Acting Mayor Randolph Guggenheimer, Park Commissioner Brower, Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning P. H. Quinn, and a representative of the Department of Health paid Coney Island a visit yesterday and inspected the sanitary conditions of the ramshackle buildings of the Bowery section.

The improvements since Controller Coler first called attention to the dirt was marked, and greatly pleased the officials of the party. They were escorted about by Mr. Quinn, who pointed out the work his department had accomplished in the last ten days. The stagnant water that formerly laid in the gutters is now absent, and the air is much sweeter in consequence. Since Controller Coler first took an interest in the condition of the island, the Sewer Department has added a force of men to the department who pump the waters from the gutters after each rainfall.

Mr. Coler announced yesterday that the next meeting of the Board of Public Improvement would decide on a relief measure, and that an appropriation likely would be made for the purpose of laying a sewer to carry off the surface water. After a tour of the West End the party visited the city park lands. Commissioner Brower pointed out the improvements needed, and advocated the establishment of a monster bathing pavilion for the accommodation of those who could not afford to pay the regular fee.

Mr. Guggenheimer said that the city officials should do something at once, and not wait until a large appropriation could be obtained. He favored adding more lights and benches and the enforcement of cleanliness.

Commissioner Brower's plan means the spending of $10,000,000, while Mr. Coler and Mr. Guggenheimer favor making a breathing spot at little cost at once and gradually adding to it until the desired park has been effected. The city, Mr. Coler said, had a $40,000 claim against one of the iron piers, and that in his opinion it should be condemned and made a recreation pier.

LONG ISLAND CITY CANAL.

Old Scheme to Join Newtown Creek and Flushing Bay Again Up—Mr. Guggenheimer Opposed to It.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer yesterday said that nothing will be done now toward constructing a waterway from Newtown Creek to Flushing Bay. This scheme was proposed several years ago as a sanitary measure, but it was opposed by the oyster interests and taxpayers because of the great expense. The most conservative estimates place the cost of the proposed canal at $5,000,000.

The revival of the scheme at this time is credited to Maurice F. Holahan, President of the Board of Public Improvements. President Holahan yesterday, when asked as to this, said:

"This improvement is a very necessary one. Newtown Creek is very foul at low tide, and the people of Long Island City suffer greatly at times from it. The idea is to build a canal connecting with Flushing Bay, so that the tide rushing through will clean the creek out. The waterway would also serve as a sewer for the land along the route. I think the construction of the canal is of sufficient importance to be carried out at this time. We put the building of sewers first among public improvements. This is a sewer, and the health of the public is to be considered."

"I know there isn't any $5,000,000 of city money to expend for a canal," said Mr. Guggenheimer, when the matter was called to his attention. "I guess that plan can be postponed for a few years without much harm."

The plans for the proposed canal which have been accepted by the Board of Public Improvements contemplate a three-mile canal, and many small parks. The canal is to be 200 feet wide and from 12 to 20 feet deep, with wharves 150 feet wide on each side.

Mr. Holahan admits that the improvement will greatly increase land values by the drainage and filling in of marsh lands.

Sample Street Signs in Place.

Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies yesterday sent a letter to the Mayor about street signs. In his communication Mr. Kearny says he has placed frames on Broadway electric light lamps at Barclay Street and Third Street, with the names thereon so arranged that they can be read by night or day. The Acting Mayor is requested to examine them. Mr. Guggenheimer will do so and reply to Mr. Kearny's letter.

MRS. ALLIEN AT RANCOCAS.

JOBSTOWN, N. J., Aug. 7.—Mrs. Allien's presence at Rancocas Farm at this time is taken to mean that she is watching the appraisement of the farm and its appurtenances and stock, which is now being made by G. F. Perkins of New York.

He has been selected by all parties, and it is understood his decision is to be final as to the value of the farm as it stands. The gates of the farm are now closed, and all visitors are refused admittance. All connected with the farm refuse to talk.

NEW TAX RATE FOR THIS BOROUGH, 2.31

In Brooklyn the Rate Will Be 2.38; in Queens, 2.35.

Republicans Say There Is No Good Reason Why the Rate Should Be Higher than Last Year.

The tax rate for this city in the year 1901 has been virtually settled, and it will be .696 of 1 per cent higher than it was last year in this borough. The other boroughs also show an increase. The new rate is embodied in the report to the Council and Board of Aldermen yesterday of the Joint Finance Committee.

The total budget is $98,100,413.43, which includes county charges for the four counties in the municipality and an item of $4,000 for the claim of James F. Carey. The report fixes the tax rate in the five boroughs as follows:

Manhattan	2.31733
The Bronx	2.31733
Brooklyn	2.38853
Queens	2.35702
Richmond	2.35191

The following statement shows the proportion of the budget which is to be raised by taxation at a uniform rate throughout the whole city:

Total budget, less appropriation for claim of James F. Carey	$98,096,413.43
Less estimated revenues of the general fund as certified by the Controller and deducted pursuant to Section 247 of the Greater New York charter	11,787,949.88
Net budget to be collected by tax	$86,308,463.55
Less aggregate of county budgets to be severally raised in the respective counties as provided by Section 902 of the charter	10,620,568.62
Tax to be raised by a general rate throughout the city	$75,687,894.93

The county charges and expenses included in the budget are:

New York	$7,658,704.84
Kings	2,437,945.45
Queens	363,861.71
Richmond	160,056.62
	$10,620,568.62

The county lines correspond with the borough lines in all the boroughs except Manhattan and the Bronx, which together constitute New York County. The assessed valuation of the personal estate of corporations, joint stock companies, or associations which have been found to be exempt under Section 202 of Chapter 908 of the Laws of 1896 from taxation for State purposes in the year 1901, as appears by a detailed statement thereof on file in the Department of Finance, is as follows:

New York County	94,016,394.00
Kings County	15,576,900.00
Queens County	2,531,850.00
Richmond County	285,100.00
Total	$112,410,244.00

The amount to be raised by one uniform rate throughout the entire city for general city purposes is $75,687,894.93, to which must be added 2 per cent. for deficiencies in collection, $1,513,757.89, making a total of $77,201,652.82. The assessed valuation of property liable to taxation for general city purposes is $3,786,813,473, upon which the amount to be levied will be produced by a tax rate of 2.03869 per cent.

Alderman Goodman, Republican, said that as the members had not had an opportunity to examine the report he would move to adjourn until noon on Wednesday next. The motion was adopted.

Alderman McInnes, the Republican leader, said after adjournment that a minority report might be presented next week. It was intimated about the chamber that the minority report, if presented, will call attention to the fact that the majority offer no excuses for a higher tax rate on an increased valuation. The increase in the rate is shown by the following table:

	1901.	1900.	Inc.
Manhattan	2.31733	2.2477	.696
The Bronx	2.31733	2.2477	.696
Brooklyn	2.38853	2.3211	.674
Queens	2.35702	2.3416	.086
Richmond	2.35191	2.2207	.1312

It is very improbable that the corrected tax rolls can be delivered to the Receiver of Taxes earlier than Oct. 1, although the charter, Section 911, expressly provides they shall be delivered to that official on or before the first day of September. By this unnecessary delay the city saves and the taxpayers lose the rebate for an additional month the latter would be entitled to by paying their taxes on Sept. 1. But the same delay occurs every year for the same reason regardless of Section 912, which says:

"If the Municipal Assembly shall willfully refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties required of them by the two preceding sections, each member so refusing or neglecting shall forfeit to the City of New York the sum of $500, to be recovered in a civil action; and shall also be punishable for a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit his office."

Tax Books Now Balance.

Many employes in the office of the Receiver of Taxes rejoiced yesterday over the solution of a problem that had been giving them great trouble for five weeks. A true balance could not be obtained, a difference of $449.54 existing. There are 630 books in Receiver Austen's office, and more than 580 of these were examined before the error was found. Thus it was discovered that an entry of $449.54 had been made, and, owing to the blunder of a clerk, had not been carried out to the proper column. So it was omitted in the tabulation, causing the difference.

STRANGE PARK THEFTS.

Many Brass Plates Stolen from the Asphalt Walks While Rain Poured Down.

After the heavy rain which had driven the people out of Central Park yesterday morning had subsided, it was found that thieves had stolen many of the brass plates bearing the names of the contractors for the artificial stone walks, which are imbedded in the surface of the footways at various intervals, and which may be seen in the asphalt pavements all over the city. The thefts must have been committed during the heaviest part of the downpour, when the policemen themselves left the walks temporarily for shelter beneath the trees or in little buildings in the upper part of the Park.

The first plate was missed on the walk along the west side of the Harlem Mere, and reports of others speedily came in by telephone to the Arsenal, and all from the neighborhood of the same lake and from the walks about the North Meadow. The thieves had worked quickly and had done probably a hundred times as much damage to the walks as the value of the property they took, for they splintered the hard surface for a considerable distance about each plate as they wrenched it away, leaving ragged holes in the walk, from which in many instances big cracks radiated to the edges.

All the thefts must have been committed between 8 o'clock yesterday morning and noon, at which time the reports of the depredations showed that twelve plates had been taken. The plates weigh about two pounds and are of what is known as heavy brass, being rich in copper. The police think they would bring about 30 cents apiece in a junk shop. They could be easily disposed of, too, for no dealer in old metal would be apt to suspect that such articles had been stolen or would be likely to ask a question of any one who brought them to his place.

As soon as the police perceived the wholesale nature of the depredations, five detectives were sent out to make a canvass of the junk shops nearest to the Park, there being many such on the east side. They hoped in this way either to fall in with the thieves themselves while negotiating for the sale of their booty, or at least to get track of them, but in this they were unsuccessful.

Summer Church at Tremont Assured.

Trinity, Christ Congregational, and the Presbyterian and Baptist Churches, all of Tremont, have entered into a special arrangement covering a period of four years. By this agreement the pastor of one of the churches will remain in Tremont during August of each year to hold services. The Rev. F. Barrows Makepeace, the pastor of Trinity Church, will remain during August this year. Any person in the four parishes or any one who desires the assistance of a clergyman will find him always ready. Requests may be left at his residence, 577 Ash Street, Mount Hope, or at the Bronx Free Library, Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, Tremont. Trinity Congregational Church will be open through the Summer.

To sell 10,000 negligee shirts in one rainy day is too much even for us.

Some left.

$2.50, $2, and $1.50 negligee shirts, 85 cents.

During August stores close at 5:30 p. m.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

DROVE HORSES THROUGH WALL

Fireman Risked His Life on the Way to a Fire to Keep from Running Into Children.

In order to save the lives of a number of children, John Biggers, driver of Fire Engine 74, which was responding to an alarm from its headquarters at 204 West Seventy-seventh Street yesterday morning, drove his triple team through a brick wall at the foot of West Sixty-ninth Street, where there is a sheer drop of thirty feet to the tracks of the New York Central Railroad. The animals carried away a big section of the brick work and the iron railing surmounting it, and the débris fell with a crash upon the railroad track, while the horses, held only by their harness, hung struggling in midair. The shafts of the engine, which struck into the ground at the very edge, was all that kept the machine from plunging down the precipice.

Biggers unstrapped himself from the seat, and with the aid of the crew climbed down and cut the horses loose. They fell upon the wreckage of the wall and were badly wounded by the sharp iron pickets. None, however, will have to be killed, though all are forever useless as fire horses. They were young animals and had been purchased recently.

A train was approaching, but was stopped by a fireman. The alarm had been caused by a blazing mattress in the rooms of an Italian in the five-story tenement 327 West Sixty-ninth Street, and the fire was confined to the bed. A steep incline leads down to the yard, which closes the end of the street, and Biggers was making for a fire hydrant near the foot of it. The children ran about the hydrant as the engine came down the hill, and he was forced to keep his course straight down the middle of the street or drive among them.

Just before the horses struck the wall Fireman John Carroll of Engine 40 and Policeman Booth of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station seized their bridles, but their holds were broken and they were thrown from their feet just before the crash.

GRAFF & CO.'S LAWYER TALKS.

Says It Will Be Proved that Messrs. McCarty and Shevlin Were Partners in the Firm.

Alfred Epstein, counsel to G. Edward Graff of the bankrupt brokerage firm of G. Edward Graff & Co., yesterday issued a statement in reply to former Senator John McCarty and James Shevlin, who declared on Tuesday that their signatures to the blind pool agreement were not genuine. He declared that the contract would be produced in court and the signatures proved. This would compel the two gentlemen to bear their share of the debts of the firm.

Mr. Epstein said that Messrs. Shevlin and McCarty were actually partners of Graff and Nevins, only, being politicians, they did not want to appear to be members of the firm. Mr. Epstein added:

"We expected them to deny the contract. They had already told us they would do so. The facts are, that Nevins and Graff have been trying to protect Shevlin and McCarty, or did try to do so as long as they could. Now, the whole truth must come out. The receiver of the firm has checks given as payment of dividends. They are marked on the back 'Payment No. 1,' 'No. 2,' &c. The books will show that payments were made on account of the great pool.'

"Mr. Nevins I believe, will tell the whole truth. I do not believe that he is holding any property back. We can pay the debts of the firm if Shevlin and McCarty pay their losses."

PATIENT KILLED HIMSELF.

Albany Man Leaped from Window at Presbyterian Hospital and Landed On His Head.

Patients and nurses in one of the medical wards of the Presbyterian Hospital on Park and Madison Avenues were horrified yesterday afternoon when Allan H. Hinman, thirty-two years old, who had been in the institution but a few hours, without the least warning sprang from his cot and threw himself from a window on the Seventy-first Street side of the building, to be instantly killed on the sidewalk, forty feet below.

Hinman lived with his stepmother, Mrs. L. A. Hinman, at 12 Chestnut Street, Albany, N. Y., and she brought him to the hospital late Tuesday night to be treated for consumption of the bowels. He was not at all in a serious condition, and at no time while in the hospital until the time he killed himself did he show any evidence of mental derangement. About fifteen minutes before he killed himself Dr. C. Irving Fisher, the superintendent, and a female nurse, conversed with him, and he semed then to be even cheerful.

As the man gained the window sill the nurse saw what he was about, and seized him as he leaped. She was not strong enough to hold him. Policeman Jones of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station was the first to reach the body. The skull had been shattered on the flagstones, and not a sign of life remained.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Allan A. Hinman is the step-son of Mrs. Lillis A. Hinman, a bookkeeper in the State Excise Department in this city. Mrs. Hinman brought her family here from Wellsville, Chenango County, five years ago. Subsequently Allan secured employment in New York City. He had been a sufferer from consumption of the bowels for some months, and had been under treatment for the disease at the Albany Hospital and at his old home in Wellsville.

On Tuesday he was taken by his stepmother to the Presbyterian Hospital, in New York City, for treatment. He was thirty-two years old.

EXTRAORDINARY COURT TERM.

Justice Gildersleeve to Preside—Scannell and Marks to Plead.

District Attorney Philbin announced yesterday that Justice Gildersleeve had been assigned by the Appellate Division to hold the extraordinary term of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, beginning next Monday, which Mr. Philbin asked for.

The three indictments for conspiracy, neglect of duty, and fraud against the city found against Fire Commissioner Scannell and his friend, William L. Marks, will be placed on the calendar for pleading on Monday. The indictments will probably be demurred to, and some days may be consumed with the arguments and decision thereon.

The District Attorney desires to bring the case to trial at the earliest possible time. In the interim, however, he will dispose of a number of homicide cases in this court. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Garvan have been assigned to conduct the trials.

Suit Dep't,

Third Floor.

Tailor-made Suits,—various models, sizes and materials, Percaline and Silk lined,

$10.00, $15.00, and $17.50.

Unlined Canvas Skirts,—colors light green, light blue, strawberry and castor,—also black and navy blue Mohair Skirts,

$5.00 each.

Shirt Waists Suits,

$3.75 and $5.00.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

BISSERT NOT SENTENCED

Promises Made to Bissert's Counsel, It Is Alleged.

Final Arraignment on Next Monday—Other Justices Would Hear Motion for Appeal Then.

Capt. Thomas J. Diamond's ward man, George Bissert, convicted of accepting a bribe from a Stuyvesant Street disorderly house keeper, was not sentenced by Recorder Goff in General Sessions yesterday, although he demanded, through his counsel, that a sentence be pronounced upon him at once. Instead, the Recorder, at the instance of District Attorney Philbin, postponed the sentencing until next Monday.

Neither District Attorney Philbin nor any of his staff would give any reason other than that stated in court for the significant adjournment, and this reticence gave rise to three theories regarding the matter. One was that Bissert had turned State's evidence. This was not credited. Another was that Mr. Philbin had received additional evidence from residents, lawbreakers, or policemen of the Fifteenth Police Precinct against Bissert and Capt. Diamond.

This rumor found some believers. Many accepted it as true on account of the fact that it became known later that Capt. Diamond will in all probability be proceeded against before the Grand Jury on next Monday. The coincidence of this fact with the postponement of the sentence until Monday was taken to be highly significant.

The third theory, and the one which was regarded as correct, is to the effect that Mr. Philbin had heard that Bissert's counsel had been promised by a certain Supreme Court Justice a certificate of reasonable doubt, which would act as a stay of sentence pending appeal. Abraham Levy denied this rumor emphatically. The District Attorney, it was said, wished the motion for the order to show cause, which acts as a temporary stay and the argument on the granting of the certificate to be heard according to the rules of the Appellate Division. These rules provide that this argument on such motions be made in Part I. of the Supreme Court and the preliminary application in Part II.

It was stated in the Criminal Courts Building on Tuesday that Bissert's lawyers would not in all probability follow the usual course, but would apply to some Justice other than one of those sitting in the Second and II. this week. When seen that night Bissert's counsel stated that they had not decided before what Justice they would make the motion.

Bissert's friends met the third rumor yesterday with the counter-statement that the District Attorney for political reasons, did not wish the application for a temporary stay made before Justice O'Gorman, who is now sitting in Part II., nor argued before Justice Gildersleeve, as both of those Justices were elected on Tammany tickets.

Mr. Philbin's adherents replied to this with the assertion that Justice Gildersleeve had just been assigned by the Appellate Division, with Mr. Philbin's approval, to hold the extraordinary term of the Criminal Branch, which opens on Monday. Justices MacLean and Lawrence will sit in Parts I. and II., Special Term, next week.

Another story was that told to one of Bissert's counsel to the effect that, previous to the arraignment of Bissert, the District Attorney was in conference with Recorder Goff for some time, urging that the sentence imposed upon Bissert be as heavy as possible. The Recorder, this informant said, was inclined to be somewhat lenient with the convicted wardman, holding to the opinion that Bissert was merely a minor part of the machinery of corruption, and a tool in the hands of those in authority.

Bissert was brought into the courtroom to hear sentence pronounced about 11 o'clock. The room was crowded to the doors with policemen, politicians, and representatives of east side proprietors of various kinds of resorts. Bissert smiled and nodded at many acquaintances in the crowd.

"George Bissert to the bar," called Clerk Brophy.

Bissert faced the Recorder. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Sanford then said:

"Your Honor, I am instructed by the District Attorney to request an adjournment of the sentence until Monday. The District Attorney is in possession of information bearing on the case which he deems you should know before passing sentence."

Messrs. Levy, Unger, and Vorhaus, representing Bissert, looked surprised and startled. Mr. Levy sprang to his feet.

"The defendant demands a sentence," said he, "The statute is mandatory and provides that sentence must be pronounced upon the date set unless the defendant requests a deferment. An adjournment will serve no public good and will interfere with the plans of counsel."

The Recorder examined the statutes for a moment and said: "Sentence is deferred until Monday."

The Code of Criminal Procedure provides that the Court may inquire into circumstances upon the suggestion of either prosecution or defendant, after conviction, which might tend to aggravate or mitigate the punishment of the defendant. All that could be advanced as a possible reason why the District Attorney should ask for mitigation was the defendant's confession or a plea of guilty. This was declared by Abraham Levy to be absurd and impossible.

"I asked Bissert," said he, "if any one had approached him with any overtures to plead or confess. 'No,' said he. 'I am a policeman's son and a policeman. I have nothing to confess. I am innocent of this charge. I will take my medicine if I have to. I look to you in that regard.' So that disposes of that rumor."

The District Attorney, it is expected, will oppose the granting of a motion for a certificate of reasonable doubt, holding that the moral effect of the punishment on the community would be greatly lessened if the convict were released on bail pending appeal, and not have his case disposed of or enter on his sentence until much later. Bissert's lawyers will allege errors in the trial which they think will insure the granting of their motion.

The Case Against Capt. Diamond.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Gans, who has charge of the preparation of the case against Capt. Diamond, denied yesterday that any complaint had been drawn. But at the time he made this denial papers were in Mr. Gans's possession which bore the significant legend, "The People of the State of New York vs. Thomas J. Diamond." Mr. Gans stated that none of these papers was a formal complaint.

Wanted History to Repeat Itself.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer yesterday performed a marriage ceremony at the City Hall for Bruno P. Kestler and Mrs. Jennie Lieberman. Mr. Kestler desired to be married by the Mayor because his father was united by the bridegroom's mother by Mayor John T. Hoffman in 1866.

STERN BROTHERS

Ladies' Tailoring and Dressmaking Dep'ts

(Third Floor)

Until Sept. 1st orders will be accepted for

Tailor-made Gowns, Riding Habits, Golf Suits and Street Costumes At Substantial Reductions

from prices prevailing during the regular season.

West Twenty-third Street

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

STILL FURTHER REDUCED.

Perfect for the Veranda.

To enhance the enjoyment of "green fields and pastures new"

RUSTIC "OLD HICKORY."

	were	now
Chairs	$ 2.00	$ 1.00
Child's Rockers	$ 2.50	$ 1.50
Rockers	$ 2.75	$ 1.50
Large Rockers	$ 5.50	$ 3.00
Window Seats	$ 3.00	$ 1.50
Couches	$20.00	$15.00

Made entirely of hickory, so will stand any amount of wear. Also enameled and stained reed novelties, as well as suites and odd pieces for every purpose—some with cushions—all far below even factory prices, so promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST NEAR BROADWAY.

DIRECTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 18TH STREET

A "WANT AD." CAUSES TROUBLE.

Practical Joker Causes a Grocery Store to be Overrun with Young Women.

A practical joker inserted the following advertisement in a morning newspaper yesterday:

Cashier.—Young lady for grocery; hours 8 to 7; salary $10. Call between 10-12 A. M., William Behnken, 92 South 8th St., Brooklyn.

The first Behnken knew of the advertisement was when a young woman walked into the store and applied for the position. She came all the way from the Borough of the Bronx. While they were discussing matters another young woman walked into the store. She said she had come from Garden City in answer to the advertisement. Another, who said her home was in Jamaica, soon appeared, and by 11 o'clock the store was filled with young women, all anxious to obtain the position.

After the case had developed into a state of abject hopelessness, Behnken decided to inform the young women that it was all a joke, and he didn't know who was responsible. There was a stormy time in the store, but at last the young women became convinced also that the case was hopeless and they went away.

LEGAL NOTES.

EMPLOYE UNLAWFULLY REMOVED ENTITLED TO PAY.—Henry C. Holt, an attendant at the public baths, was reinstated by the Supreme Court, after his summary removal by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies. He has now been partially successful in his suit against the city to recover compensation at the rate of $3 per day from June 11, 1898, the date of his removal, to July 22, 1899, when he was reinstated. Justice Clarke, who gives the decision, finds that Holt is only entitled to pay up to Sept. 30, 1898, because on that date his services might properly have been dispensed with, his employment having been previously held to be only temporary in its nature. A defense by the city that another person had been employed in the place of the plaintiff was found by a jury not to be so. Two other defenses were set up by the city. One was that Holt, having performed no services, and being a mere per diem employe, was entitled to no pay. The other defense, that the bathing season closed on Oct. 1, and plaintiff's employment being held to be only temporary in its nature, he was only entitled to compensation up to Sept. 30, 1898, is upheld. As to the defense that because Holt was employed by the day he was entitled to no pay, Justice Clarke says: "The statutes have given permanency to positions in the public service, whether they be called officers or employes, and if in violation of the statute the individual is removed and subsequently reinstated by the courts, he may recover his salary or compensation when no other person has filled the position and been paid for the performance of the duties."

IN THE WRONG COURT.—The complaint in an action brought by Charles G. Reichert's three children by his first wife against Elizabeth Reichert, his widow; their stepsister, Thadeuse M. Reichert, and three savings banks in this city, alleged that Mrs. Reichert and her daughter had drawn out of the banks, after Mr. Reichert's death, some $6,000, by filling up drafts signed in blank by the decedent before his death. It was also alleged that the defendants recorded an assignment of a mortgage for $1,300, although they knew the instrument had never been delivered by Mr. Reichert. It appeared that Mrs. Reichert had been appointed one of the administrators of Mr. Reichert's estate by the Surrogate of Suffolk County. The plaintiffs charged a conspiracy on the part of the widow and her daughter to defraud them of their share of the estate, and demanded that it be adjudged that the moneys on deposit to the credit of the decedent at the time of his death were a part of his estate. A demurrer to the complaint has been sustained by Justice Clarke of the Supreme Court, Special Term, on the ground that the plaintiffs should first exhaust their remedies in the Surrogate's Court before resorting to the Supreme Court. Justice Clarke says: "The legal title to the personal estate of decedent is in the administrators duly appointed, and it does not appear what standing the plaintiffs, as three of the next of kin, have at the present time to maintain this action. The court which appointed the administrators has entire jurisdiction in the premises. If the administratrix has been guilty of the acts charged it would seem as if the proper remedy would be an application to that court for the revocation of her letters upon the ground that she was an unfit and improper person. It is not alleged in the complaint that there has been any demand made upon the administrators to reduce the property enumerated to possession, and a refusal by them to act. To be sure, it is alleged that they are hostile to the plaintiffs herein and will take no steps for the purpose of setting aside the acts complained of, but that is a mere conclusion. If the administrators do not reduce to possession property belonging to the estate and duly administer it they may be surcharged with the amount thereof in their accounts. In short, a full, adequate, and complete remedy appears to be vested in the Surrogate's Court now having jurisdiction of the estate. That being so, the Supreme Court will not take jurisdiction. Therefore, it not appearing that the appropriate remedies have been pursued in the Surrogate's Court, and that there is need at the present time to apply to this court to supplement insufficient authority in the Surrogate's Court to meet the conditions of the particular case, or that for any other reason full and complete justice cannot be done in that court, the demurrer is sustained."

Dog Buried in Family Plot.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 7.—Mr. and Mrs. George Scales yesterday buried their pet dog Gyp in their family plot, in the Alpine Cemetery, here. When the dog died they made a formal application for a permit. Secretary Garretson said he could find no provision in the by-laws of the cemetery relative to the matter, and refused to issue the formal permit used when a human being is buried, but said the owners could bury the animal if they wished to. The dog was placed in a tiny coffin, and this was covered with flowers.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. 3:30 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND. At 8 P. M. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS. AT 9 CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO. THE MIKADO Matinée Sat. at 2. NEXT MONDAY.....PINAFORE

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN 66th St. and Columbus Ave. K

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, warmer; light south-westerly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,096. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere. } TWO CENTS.

NEW WATER SUPPLY FROM THE CATSKILLS

One Billion Gallons Daily Available in That Region.

COST MAY BE $100,000,000

Scheme of Department Officials to Enlarge New York's System—Engineers Making Surveys.

The officials of the Department of Water Supply are making careful survey of the watersheds of Ulster, Greene, and Delaware Counties in the Catskill Mountains, with a view to obtaining a supply of water from those sources. Many engineers, under the direction of Chief Engineer Birdsall, have been at work for several weeks measuring the flow of water in various streams, deciding on the question of places for storage reservoirs, and making other preliminary plans necessary to such an enormous undertaking.

An appropriation of $100,000 was made some months ago by the Board of Estimate, which authorized Commissioner Dalton of the Water Supply Department to investigate all the sources of water supply around New York and make a report as to the most available plan for the extension of the system. From present indications, the engineers of the department will favor going to the Catskills for more water. Their reports, however, are far from final, as the matter will have to be considered by the Board of Estimate and bond issues approved by the city officials before the Catskill scheme can be finally adopted.

The region from which Engineer Birdsall proposes to take water is that in which the Ramapo Water Company had options on thousands of acres of land. Many of these options have expired, and it is a part of the plan of the city officials to secure further options on land which will be needed for a watershed.

The main point which will have to be considered by the Board of Estimate is the cost of the new system. Water will have to be brought eighty-five miles, and some of the engineers estimate that to complete the necessary reservoirs, conduits, and storage places would cost the city from $80,000,000 to $100,000,000.

Chief Engineer Birdsall said:

"The supply of water in this Catskill region is practically inexhaustible. There will be more water there than the City of New York will ever need. It has been estimated that at least 1,000,000,000 gallons a day can be taken from this region.

"I had for some time favored the idea of going into Dutchess County, near the Connecticut line, for New York's future supply of water. The proximity of this region to New York would allow of the water being brought here for very much less money. The main reason why I decided that it would be best for the city to abandon the idea of going to the Ten-Mile watershed was because we could not get as much water from that section as we desired, and also because legal complications might arise with the officials of the State of Connecticut.

"After a searching investigation, I am led to believe that the most feasible plan would be for this city to go to the Catskills for water. Our engineers are now in those mountains, and have been there for some time. The work in this section has been nearly completed, and the reports of the engineers will be made within the next six weeks. Surveys have been made of the Delaware River and of Schoharie, Esopus, and Catskill Creeks. There is no doubt but that the finest water in the country can be found in that section. The present plan is to bring the water from this region through large conduits to the extent of say 250,000,000 gallons a day."

"What will be the cost to the city?" was asked.

"It is too early yet to discuss that matter. Whether it will cost $1,000,000 a mile for the whole eighty-five or ninety miles I would not like to say at this time. Engineers have, I believe, estimated the cost at something like that sum. Conduits and mountain reservoirs would have to be built on a very large scale."

Commissioner Dalton, when asked about the Catskill plan, said:

"In a few weeks I will receive the reports of the engineers who have been working under the $100,000 appropriation to search for a future water supply for the city. I think the Catskill plans is a feasible one. Chief Engineer Birdsall has found a place in the Catskill Mountains where at least 1,000,000,000 gallons of water a day can be obtained from the several watersheds. No action can be taken in the matter until the reports are received and a report made to the Board of Estimate."

The surveying engineers were at work yesterday at Bishop's Falls, within fifteen miles of the Hudson River, and about eighty-five miles from New York.

PORTSMOUTH (N. H.) STORMSWEPT

Granite Shed Destroyed and Two Persons Who Were Under It Killed.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 8.—A disastrous windstorm passed over here this afternoon, causing the death of two persons on Seavey's Island and injuring half a dozen others.

The dead are Mrs. L. M. Mealey, wife of Howard H. Mealey, a member of the naval band at the navy yard, and Joel Pearson, a stone cutter.

The storm came directly from the west. The greatest force of the wind was exerted on Seavey's Island, where the big granite shed of Contractor John Pierce of New York, who is constructing the new dry dock at the navy yard, was converted into a mass of debris. The shed consisted simply of a large roof supported by timbers, with no sides to it, and under this several persons had gathered seeking protection. The roof was lifted bodily from its supports, and even the large traveling crane was lifted from its foundations.

Mrs. Mealey was struck by the crane, and her death was almost instantaneous. Her husband and two-year-old son were with her at the time, but both escaped injury.

Pearson was struck by flying timbers and died at the hospital. None of the injuries sustained by the others is considered serious. As soon as word of the disaster had been received at the navy yard the Naval Hospital Corps gave assistance.

School Election Run by Women.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING VALLEY, N. Y., Aug. 8.—A school election held here yesterday was won by the side which had the most energetic canvassers among the women, who are allowed to vote on school matters in Spring Valley. Dr. A. O. Bogart and Alvin Graff were candidates for School Trustees against William Seaman and George Wicks. The two former were successful, having a majority of 80. Their women supporters, as well as those of their opponents, spent the whole day electioneering, driving about in carriages and collecting voters by the score.

SAYS PEOPLE FAVOR SCHLEY.

Senator Burton of Kansas Declares the Public Has Already Judged the Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Ex-Senator Thurston's avowed favor for Rear Admiral Schley was expressed publicly a day or two ago, and now Senator Burton, from his neighbor State of Kansas, declares in positive language his opinion that whatever the outcome of the naval court of inquiry the people will continue to regard Rear Admiral Schley with favor because he accomplished results. Senator Burton says:

"Ninety per cent. of the American people have already decided in favor of Rear Admiral Schley in this controversy, and it matters not what the verdict of the court may be. That body may decide in favor of Rear Admiral Sampson, or it may vindicate Rear Admiral Schley. What it will do, however, will cut absolutely no figure in public estimation. Nine out of every ten persons in the country are with Schley, and the official stand of the Navy Department on the case will have no effect either for or against him.

"I think the American people regard this affair as a closed incident. The conviction is a settled one, and it can never be changed. I have no personal feelings in the matter, and I do not believe the people at large have. Rear Admiral Sampson, like Rear Admiral Schley, is undoubtedly a brave and capable officer, but Schley produced results, and it is that for which he is to be given credit. That is what the American people want, and that is what they got.

"The people don't care a rap how long Schley remained at Cienfuegos or at just what time he arrived at Santiago. They are not bothering themselves about such technical points in the affair. The fact remains that Schley arrived at Santiago in ample time, and when the engagement was progressing Cervera's ships trained their guns upon the Brooklyn, Schley's flagship. The Brooklyn was in action. It was fired upon, and it did some shooting itself. What if Schley did turn his ship in a certain direction during the fight? Do you suppose the public cares anything for that? It cannot be gainsaid that the Brooklyn participated in the engagement from start to finish. That is history. The ship was in action up to the time the last Spanish vessel lowered its colors and surrendered.

"That is evidence of just what the Brooklyn was doing and to what extent it contributed to the American victory. The people don't care much whether Schley turned to the right, the left, or completely around, just so long as his ship was in the thick of the affray, and there it was.

"There can be no doubt in the public mind that if the engagement had proved disastrous to the American squadron Schley would have been blamed for the outcome. The shoe would then have been on the other foot. I think the people are willing to give credit where it is due. If Schley had lost the battle he would have been blamed, and in view of the fact that he won it he ought to have received the credit. Take the case of Cedar Creek during the civil war, for instance. A Union defeat was turned into a victory. Sheridan, who rode from Winchester to rally the Federal troops, received credit for it. Schley, from every point of view, is certainly given full credit by nine-tenths of the people for the Santiago triumph."

WARRANTS FOR FAITH CURISTS.

Hamilton (Ohio) Couple Charged with Manslaughter—Refused to Allow Physician to Attend Child.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, Ohio, Aug. 8.—Warrants were signed in Judge McGreevy's court here this morning by Humane Society officers, charging Sylva and Leota Bishop, faith curists, with manslaughter. The Bishops' eight-year-old daughter Esther died from burns five days ago. The parents refused to let a physician attend the child until forced to do so.

Mr. Bishop was arrested here to-day, and Mrs. Bishop will be arrested at Greenville, Ohio, where she went to bury the child.

Coroner T. D. Sharkey, after an investigation, submitted this verdict, which has been approved by Prosecuting Attorney Gard:

"I do find that said deceased came to her death by shock, as a result of extensive burns accidentally received fourteen hours prior to her death. I further find that Mr. Sylva Bishop and Mrs. Leota Bishop, parents of this child, believe in 'cure by faith,' and therefore absolutely refused to let a physician be sent for, and when Humane Officer C. J. Smith forced a physician upon them, almost seven hours after the accident occurred, they very reluctantly permitted him to take charge. I further find that this child's life, in all probability, might have been saved had she been given the proper medical attention early. Because of these facts, I find that Mr. Sylva Bishop and Mrs. Leota Bishop are criminally responsible for the death of this, their child."

It is expected that further action will be taken to-morrow and that the developments will be of a sensational nature.

NEW GOLD DISCOVERY.

Montana Towns Abandoned by People Seeking Riches in the Big Snowy Mountains.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 8.—An old-fashioned mining stampede to the Big Snowy Mountains has been started by the discovery of rich gold-bearing copper and sand carrying free gold. It has practically depopulated several towns along the Montana Railroad, and is constantly drawing more people to the scene of the new discovery. The first information of the movement was brought to Helena to-day by Lewis Penwell, Assistant County Attorney.

"I was told that a man named Ayers had found native copper in sand on Carless Creek, near its head in the Big Snowy Mountains," said Mr. Penwell. "I was shown some samples of sand. It was wonderfully rich and full of pinheads of gold. There were said to be great quantities of it. The white population of Martensdale, Two Dot, Harlowton, Ubet, and Barnall had gone up the mountain to look for placers, and they were almost deserted."

Carless Creek is about thirty miles from Harlowton, which is the nearest place on the railroad. From another source it was learned that the discovery was copper ore, extremely rich in gold, one sample having been found which assayed $1,200 gold to the ton. Until some stampeders return, it will be impossible to learn more exactly what the discovery is, as the discoverer, Ayers, is secretive about it.

Reginald Vanderbilt Not Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 8.—Reginald Vanderbilt, youngest son of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, who was reported as engaged to Miss Kathleen Neilson, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Neilson and sister of Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, to-night stated that no engagement existed.

Every Saturday Special Half Holiday Excursion to New Haven via Long Island Sound Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN; return by rail same evening. See Adv.—Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 77½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 61¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 39c; cotton, middling, 8c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 20½c. Commercial World.—Page 9.
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Weather Report.—Page 3.
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Even the Pessimist
is pleased with the many pleasant and convenient features of the Pennsylvania Limited.—Adv.

ANOTHER WARSHIP MAY BE SENT TO PANAMA

The Battleship Wisconsin Ordered to be in Readiness.

Is Going to San Francisco to Await Request from State Department for Protection on the Pacific Side.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Just before the Navy Department closed to-day, an order was sent to Capt. George C. Reiter of the battleship Wisconsin, now at Anacortes, near the Puget Sound naval station, to proceed to San Francisco, from which point the battleship will be dispatched to Panama, in case the State Department requests the presence of a warship on the Pacific side of the isthmus.

This action was taken after acting Secretary Hackett had received from the State Department a communication from J. Edward Simmons of New York, President of the Panama Railroad Company, setting forth the seriousness of the situation on the isthmus, and suggesting that warships be sent both to the Atlantic and the Pacific side.

Mr. Adee, the acting Secretary of State, replied to Mr. Simmons that the gunboat Machias had been ordered to Colon on the Atlantic side, but it was the view of officials during the early part of the day, both at the State and Navy Departments, that there was no present necessity for sending down a ship on the Pacific side. For this reason, Mr. Adee made no request on the Navy Department for another ship, but as a matter of information he transmitted the letter of Mr. Simmons to the acting head of the Navy Department.

While this was not a request for a ship, yet Mr. Hackett felt that it was quite desirable to have one in readiness to go, should the request be made. He, therefore, directed that the order be sent to the Wisconsin to come down to San Francisco and there await further orders.

The selection of a battleship for this prospective duty apparently gives a gravity to the situation which in reality it does not possess. Unfortunately, most of the smaller ships are in Asiatic waters, and the department was obliged to choose between unserviceable old wooden ships and the fine new battleships on the Pacific Coast. In view of Mr. Simmons's letter, which was construed to be a request for the protection of American interests, it was deemed best to have the battleship at San Francisco, where she can proceed without delay to the isthmus.

The Wisconsin is one of the finest ships of the new navy, and if she should be sent, this will be practically her first active duty, as she has been in commission only a short time. She has a displacement of 11,500 tons, is heavily armored, and has a main battery of four thirteen-inch breech-loading rifles, and fourteen six-inch rapid-fire guns, which, with her second battery, makes her one of the most formidable ships afloat. Her complement is about 500 officers and men, including about 75 marines.

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Panama Railroad Company, yesterday said that he had asked the Government to send a warship to the Pacific Coast, in addition to the Machias, ordered to Colon, because he believed that the Pacific side of the Isthmus is in as imminent danger of serious depredations by the revolutionists as is the Atlantic side.

Edward R. Drake, Vice President and Secretary of the company, said that the adequate protection of American interests and the maintenance of open transit across the Isthmus could only be secured by warships in both oceans, one off Colon and one off Panama.

Advices from Panama received in this city indicate increased activity on the part of insurgent roving bands, pursuing guerrilla tactics, and that a large body of insurgents is collected on the Isthmus in the vicinity of Chorrera, which the Colombian Government troops seem disinclined to attack.

The reason for Mr. Simmons's dispatch is said to be that when Washington was advised by Consuls to send a warship to the Pacific Coast as well, it was replied that no American interest had yet asked for such protection.

The present disturbance is said to be the most serious since the Prestan insurrection of 1885, when part of Colon was burned.

THE MACHIAS BEGINS HER TRIP.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—The gunboat Machias, Lieut. Commander Nathan Sargent in command, weighed anchor this morning and started on a run down the harbor to Hampton Roads, where it is expected she will get the order to proceed to Colon, to protect American interests. The coal and supplies which the ship needs before leaving for Central America, will most likely go aboard at Hampton Roads. Commander Sargent said to-day that he does not expect to go on the ship this cruise, but that Lieut. Commander McRea, who is now on duty at Washington, will relieve him.

WANAMAKER FIRM SUED.

Philadelphia Lawyer Says a Watchman Assaulted Him—Wants $5,000 Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—John W. Savage, an attorney, began suit to-day against the firm of John Wanamaker in Common Pleas Court No. 4 to recover damages for alleged assault and battery committed on him by a private watchman employed by the firm.

Mr. Savage says, in his statement of claim, that last May 23 he was standing at the northwestern corner of Thirteenth and Market Streets waiting for a car, when the watchman came along, ordered him from the sidewalk, and then struck him a violent blow in the face and choked and beat him in an outrageous manner.

The complainant says his gold eyeglasses were broken, and that his face was cut by the glass. He asserts that the watchman was acting under the orders and direction of the firm, and had no right whatever to order him from the sidewalk. He claims $5,000 damages.

CHICAGO MAN FOR CONTROLLER.

W. B. Ridgely Choice of Bankers to Succeed Charles G. Dawes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—If an Illinois man is chosen to fill the vacancy at the head of the National banking system caused by the resignation of Charles G. Dawes as Controller of the Currency, it is almost certain that William Barret Ridgely, Secretary of the Republic Steel Company, and son-in-law of Senator Cullom, will be that man. The heads of all the National banks in Chicago, and of all the important State banks, have united upon Mr. Ridgely as their choice, and have sent to the President and to Secretary Gage as strong an indorsement as any candidate ever received. Added to their recommendations are those of Senators Cullom and Mason.

The movement to make Mr. Ridgely Controller of the Currency originated neither with him nor with his father-in-law. President James B. Forgan of the First National Bank is credited with having suggested his name to Senator Cullom, and with having mentioned his qualifications to the Bankers of the city. The indorsement which followed was practically unsolicited. Before Mr. Ridgely's candidacy was a week old he had the support of the financial strength of the city. The last of the letters went to Washington to-day. Not one of them mentioned politics or factional affiliations.

Rest, recreation, and recuperation may be found at Hygeia Hotel, on the picturesque Virginia Coast. Eighteen hours by Old Dominion Steamships. Fast express trains by Pennsylvania Railway.—Adv.

MYSTERIOUS FEATURES IN TENDERLOIN RAID.

One Woman Prisoner Who May Testify Against Policemen—Sergeant Refuses Aid to Moss's Detective.

Mysterious features attach to a raid which was made at 1:30 o'clock this morning on the house at 148 West Thirty-third Street, in the Tenderloin precinct, by the Society for the Prevention of Crime, of which Frank Moss is the head. Only one prisoner was taken, Laura Mulaw, twenty-seven years old, a Frenchwoman, yet it is reported that there were several other inmates in the house, who were permitted to go.

The raid was conducted by Detective Robert S. McLellan, who was armed with a warrant from Justice Jerome. When McLellan went to the West Thirtieth Street Station and asked for the patrol wagon to bring in his prisoner, Sergt. Todd told him to go and get it himself, and Mr. McLellan walked up the street to the stable, saving the Sergeant the trouble of touching a button behind his desk. While he was at the stable the woman was brought in by a policeman.

The rumor about the Tenderloin was that the woman was wanted not so much as a violator of the law on her own account as for testimony which she may be able to give, either in the Bissert case or in some of the police prosecutions which it is said will soon be instituted.

RUSSIAN SWEETHEARTS MARRIED ON STEAMBOAT.

Torn Apart by War and Famine, They Met on the General Slocum—Alderman McInnes Performed the Ceremony.

Passengers on the big excursion steamer General Slocum on her 10 o'clock trip to Rockaway yesterday were highly entertained by the actions of a small party of Russians who had come together by chance on the deck as the steamer left her pier.

A young man and woman were among those who had met, and they talked togetherer excitedly, the man speaking earnestly and rapidly and the girl laughing and crying by turns, and the others seemed to share their excitement in a lesser degree. Beverley Floyd of 57 West Twelfth Street, manager for George Kennan, lecturer on Siberia, who has just been expelled from Russia by the Imperial Government, was taking the trip with his wife.

Mr. Floyd was with Mr. Kennan in Russia, and speaks the language of the country. He overheard a little of the young people's talk, and finally seeing that they spoke little English, asked them if he could help them. The man said he was Max Goldstein of 313 Henderson Avenue, Jersey City, while the young woman was Rebecca Stein of 112 Lewis Street, New York. Both were from Kovney, a suburb of Moscow, where they had grown up from childhood and became engaged to be married.

While they were yet maturing their plans Goldstein was conscripted to the army, and torn from his home. He served his time, he said, and then returned to Kovney to find that the place had been devastated by the famine which swept India in 1897 and which had extended into Central Russia. He could tell him of the fate of his sweetheart or her family.

About a year ago he came to America, he said, and is now employed in a wholesale grocery down town in this city. The meeting, he said, was purely by chance, and was the first he had seen or heard of Miss Stein since he was dragged away to serve the Czar.

Miss Stein had a sister and niece with her, while Goldstein was accompanied by two friends. Neither had forgotten the other, and to defeat any possible chance of another separation they wanted to be married right away by the Captain of the ship, as they said. Mr. Floyd took them to the pilot house and explained the situation to Capt. Van Schaick as the vessel was going through the Narrows.

He said he would like to officiate, but as he understood the law, he had not the power as a master of a vessel to marry except on the high seas. The Slocum was not going on the high seas that trip, and he made a search of the vessel for a minister, but could not find one. At last Alderman James H. McInnes of 1,387 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, was found, and he cheerfully married the couple.

The ceremony was performed in Capt. Van Schaick's private room on the main deck, and Mr. Floyd and J. Frank Tucker, passengers, subscribed their names as witnesses. All the officers of the steamer who could leave their posts were present, and as many favored passengers as could crowd into the rather close quarters. Mr. and Mrs. Goldstein received marked attention from their fellow-passengers during the rest of the trip, for the story had spread, with many surprising variations, over the length and breadth of the great steamer.

When the landing was made at Rockaway, James L. Atkinson, manager of the steamboat company, led the bride and bridegroom, Alderman McInnes, and the witnesses, to a hotel where he entertained them at dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Goldstein are spending their honeymoon at Rockaway.

A LONG AUTOMOBILE TRIP.

O. L. Halsey and J. D. P. Lewis Will Ride from St. Louis to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—Oscar L. Halsey and J. D. Perry Lewis will leave St. Louis early Saturday morning for an automobile trip to New York. Both are enthusastic chauffeurs, and they expect to reach their destination in ten days.

The route followed will be selected from the official map of the League of American Wheelmen, and will be through Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Columbus, Wheeling, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. The route through Illinois, Indiana, and parts of Ohio is chosen because it is level, and the best time can be made that way. Most difficulty will be experienced in crossing the mountain ranges of West Virginia.

Mr. Lewis owns the automobile that will be used. He has made several extended trips in it. Preparatory to this journey it has been overhauled and carefully inspected. The motive power is gasoline, which is contained in a supply tank holding five gallons. To give a greater capacity an auxiliary four-gallon tank has been attached to the front, and under good conditions the nine gallons in the two receptacles will enable the vehicle to make a run of 100 miles.

Baggage will be carried in a wicker-work hamper behind the seat, and the extra clothing of the travelers is to be in two dress suit cases strapped on behind.

The auto weighs 800 pounds, the baggage and hamper 100, Mr. Halsey 150, and Mr. Lewis 170, making a total of 1,220 pounds. From twelve to thirteen hours per day will be spent on the road, and overnight stops will in each case be made at the most convenient city hostlery or farm house. The travelers will return to St. Louis by rail.

Nashville to Buy Railroad Stock.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 8.—The citizens of Nashville to-day voted to authorize the city to subscribe for $1,000,000 stock in the Nashville and Clarksville Railroad. The vote stood 5,722 for and 1,892 against, a three-fourths majority being required. Jere Baxter is President of the Nashville and Clarksville, which is capitalized at $7,000,000. He proposes to connect with the Cincinnati Southern at Emory Gap, Tenn.

For vacation trips, 1 Day or More, send 6c. in stamps to Hudson River Day Line, Desbrosses St. Pier.—Adv.

GEN. MACARTHUR'S REPORT

He Tells of War, Trade, Labor, and Progress in Philippines.

Says Capture of Aguinaldo Was the Most Momentous Single Event of the Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The annual report of Major Gen. MacArthur, dated July 4, 1901, the day that he relinquished command of the Division of the Philippines, has been received at the War Department. In it are given statistics of casualties from May 5, 1900, to June 30, 1901, during which time there were 1,026 meetings between American troops and insurgents: Americans killed, 243; wounded, 490; captured, 118; missing, 20. Insurgents killed, 2,854; wounded, 1,193; captured, 6,572; surrendered, 23,095. After speaking of the progress of pacification in the islands the General says:

In due time, and beyond any question, if beneficent republican institutions are permitted to operate with full force, the Filipino people will become warmly attached to the United States by a sense of self-interest and gratitude. In the meantime the molding force in the islands must be a well-organized army and navy. Anything in the immediate future calculated to impede the activity or reduce the efficiency of these instruments will not only be a menace to the present, but put in jeopardy the entire future of American possibilities in the archipelago.

Gen. MacArthur says that the capture of Aguinaldo may be regarded as the most momentous single event of the year, momentous because of both the important immediate results and the remote consequences. He calls it "a unique, isolated, military transaction." The capture dispelled the growing tendency to idealize Aguinaldo's personality and to surround him with mythical legends of invincibility, which millions of natives believed to be true, and which would have insured the ultimate success of the rebellion. Aguinaldo was the incarnation of the insurrection. His death would have magnified the legend which surrounded him, while his capture has dispelled a great deal of the fictitious value he had.

The recommendations of Col. E. H. Crowder, Military Secretary, for a coinage system to meet the conditions existing in the islands, are approved by Gen. MacArthur. Col. Crowder's suggestions are summed up as follows:

1. The American gold standard to be established by authorizing the coinage of a peso containing 12 9-10 grains, 9-10 fine, to be represented in the circulation by coins containing such multiple of the standard peso as may be regarded as most convenient of mintage.

2. A table of equivalents, to be declared by law, between Philippine gold money and United States money in all its various forms, including National bank notes, on the basis of 2 to 1—that is to say, one United States dollar equivalent to two Philippine gold pesos, as herein prescribed.

3. A subsidiary Filipino coinage embracing such subdivisions of the peso as are most convenient, conforming as much as possible to the subsidiary coin of the United States, and with an established rate of equivalents, as in the case of gold—that is to say, one United States coin equivalent to two Philippine coins of the same denomination.

4. The establishment of Filipino National banks, precisely the same in all respects as now authorized in the United States, including United States bonds as a basis of circulation.

5. All currency issued under the foregoing systems to have full legal-tender functions in the Philippine Islands, for all public dues and private debts, and the equivalent United States currency and subsidiary coinage, as authorized in the foregoing sections 2 and 3, to have legal-tender qualities in the Philippines to the same extent and precisely the same as in the United States.

After discussing the various contentions regarding the friars, Gen. MacArthur adds:

Properly speaking and in broad scope, there is no Church question in the Philippines. Under conservative procedure, and if ever-constitutional methods are invoked, there is nothing presented of serious import or calculated to cause any considerable public concern.

The Filipino will work when properly paid, and the Chinese are not necessary as laborers, as has been claimed, says the General's report. Gradual decrease of the Chinese now in the islands is recommended.

Under normal conditions, it is stated, American trade will increase with the growth of American ideas and intelligence throughout the archipelago. Of the conditions in the Orient, Gen. MacArthur says: "The power that holds these islands must of necessity exert an active and potential influence upon the affairs of Asia."

He closes his report as follows:

"The presence of America in these islands is simply one of the results, in logical sequence, of great material prosperity, and in remote consequences is likely to transcend in importance anything recorded in the history of the world since the discovery of America. To doubt the wisdom of the United States remaining in the islands is to doubt the stability of republican institutions, and amounts to a declaration that a nation thus governed is incapable of successfully resisting strains that arise naturally from its own freedom and from its own productive energy."

A SNAKE ON THE NEWARK.

Got Aboard Somewhere in the Orient, and is at Large on the Cruiser.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—The cruiser Newark, fresh from her Oriental cruise as she is, is not a popular vessel for visitors. They go as far as Pier 7 at the navy yard, where she is tied up, to look at her, but there they stop. No one desires to go aboard, and even those who have the vessel in charge would like to be transferred to another post.

A snake, almost certainly of the poisonous variety and some ten feet in length, is known to be aboard the Newark. Its exact location is not known, but it has been seen moving at a rapid rate in various parts of the craft. The ship keeper saw it, and left the part of the deck where it was encountered. Later on two workmen lifted a grating and found the snake under it. They let the grating fall quickly. No one knows where the animal came from nor when it first became part of the cargo of the craft.

A snake hunt will probably be organized on the Newark, so as to rid the ship of this unwelcome souvenir of her recent cruise.

GEORGE H. PHILLIPS'S PLANS.

His Company Will Resume Monday with an Unimpaired Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—When the George H. Phillips Company resumes business Monday it will be with an unimpaired capital, according to a statement made by John S. Goodwin, the attorney, to-day. The expert accountants say their work is so far advanced that a statement for the customers will be ready at noon to-morrow.

With this statement will come the settlement of customers' claims against the company, which are said to range from $200,000 to $300,000 in a lump sum. The outstanding accounts held by the company are being paid in slowly.

"NEIGHBORLY NEIGHBORS'" PLANS

Incorporation of a Directorate to Care for Westchester Boys.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The certificate of incorporation of the Directorate of Neighborly Neighbors, located in the City of Yonkers, was filed to-day in the County Clerk's office. Its object is to provide a home for boys, find them employment, provide evening instruction for them, and teach them how to become self-supporting. The territory covered by the corporation is Westchester County.

Its nine Directors are George H. Lowerre, C. Irving Lattin, Albert C. Hegeman, Charles H. Trelawney, F. Hartley Woolfall, William R. Bunker, George W. Hepenstal, Samuel Houston, and John B. Fischer.

Two Day Trains to Buffalo,
Via Lackawanna Railroad, leaving New York 9 A. M. and 12 noon, on new time table in effect Sunday.—Adv.

KRUEGER LIKELY TO COME HERE

Confirms the Report that He Intends to Do So—A Rumor that His Mental Condition Is Alarming.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 8.—Mr. Krüger yesterday received at Hilversum a representative of the Holland Society of Chicago.

The Boer statesman confirmed the report of his intention to visit the United States, but said he had not yet fixed the date, on account of "possible events in Europe."

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A dispatch from Rotterdam says that the mental condition of Mr. Krüger is arousing serious apprehension.

A specialist in nervous diseases has, it is said, been summoned by telegraph from Berlin.

A BRITISH POST CAPTURED.

Dispatch from Lord Kitchener May Indicate Fighting in Portuguese Territory.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, dated yesterday, announces that a post of twenty-five men belonging to Steinacker's Horse has been surprised and captured by the Boers at a point on the Sabi River.

The Sabi River, for the greater part of its length, flows through Gasa Land, which is within the Portuguese sphere of influence.

Its source is in the Matabele Kingdom, far to the north of the furthest point at which fighting between the Boers and British has up to now been reported.

MEDIUM'S WILL MAKES TROUBLE

Luther R. Marsh Says He Owns Property Bequeathed by Mrs. Huyler.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The provisions of the will of Clarissa J. Huyler, the spiritualistic medium, have caused great dissatisfaction. Luther R. Marsh claims that the diamonds, books, and spirit pictures willed to him were always his, and that he had only loaned them to Mrs. Huyler. He also claims that the diamonds willed to other people belong to him. The husband, John J. Huyler, claims that the Arlington Hotel property left to him by his wife never belonged to her. The family resents the bequests of clothing and jewelry to Mrs. Dora G. Ballough. She is now in Jacksonville, Fla., and has engaged Judge T. N. Little to look after her interests.

The trouble created by the terms of the will is said to have caused an estrangement between Mr. Marsh and the Huyler family, and it is expected that he will take up his residence elsewhere.

W. L. BROOKS'S ACCIDENT.

Well-Known Yachting Man Loses One Eye When Vichy Siphon Explodes.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 8.—William L. Brooks, known all over the East as a yachting enthusiast, is here at the home of his sister, Mrs. A. M. Hurlbutt, suffering from serious injuries sustained aboard a yacht off New London a few days ago. As the result of the accident he has lost one eye, and only skilled medical treatment and careful attention have saved him the other.

Mr. Brooks was aboard the yacht of a friend. He was in the act of putting a siphon of vichy in an ice box when the siphon exploded, and the glass was sent flying into his face, cutting him badly. One eye was punctured by a fragment of glass. He received medical attendance and was brought to Stamford. Dr. R. O. Born, a New York specialist, was sent for, and decided that the injured eye would have to be taken out. The operation was performed by the assistance of Dr. Hurlbutt, the patient's brother-in-law. The other eye is affected, but the doctors are confident they will save it, although the injured man will be in bed many weeks.

Mr. Brooks is a wealthy man. He was divorced several years ago. His wife was a Miss Huntington of New York.

A TRICKY AUTOMOBILE.

Ex-Mayor Wurster's Vehicle Jumps Into the Air and Wrecks Itself.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 8.—The first automobile to run away in Greenwich this season was one belonging to Frederick W. Wurster, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, who is spending the Summer at Belle Haven. The accident occurred this morning while Mr. Wurster's son Frederick and a negro chauffeur, Rastus Johnson, were on the main street, and for a short time there was much excitement.

Mr. Wurster had just alighted in front of a drug store when the automobile began to kick, and there were many stylish teams around him at the time. That the balky vehicle did not smash into them was not the machine's fault. It got from under the control of the chauffeur, went forward, turned about, grazed wagon wheels, and finally, jumping into the air as though for a somersault, crashed into the curbing. The front wheels were shattered and the front of the frame badly bent.

Rastus, who stuck to the machine as if his mount had been a "bucking" mule, was unhurt. The vehicle was towed home, and will have to be sent to the factory for repairs.

Chauffeur Held for Going Too Fast.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 8.—The first arrest under the new ordinance limiting the speed of automobiles upon the street here to six miles an hour occurred to-day when the machine of Robert H. Collier, a well-known resident of New York, was stopped while speeding at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, and Albert Dennis, the chauffeur, was taken into custody. Dennis was taking the machine from Newport to the Pier, and, according to his statement, he made the run from Saunderstown down, a distance of nearly eight miles, in eleven minutes.

Dennis was held for trial Monday under $500 bail.

DEAD FROM KNIFE WOUND.

Man Found in Lima, Ohio, May Have Been James Coyne of This City.

Special to The New York Times.

LIMA, Ohio, Aug. 8.—A well-dressed stranger, supposed to be James Coyne of New York, was found in a freight car in the railroad yards dying from a wound made by a knife.

He died to-night, after saying that a robber had assaulted him. All his money and valuables were gone.

In the Directory a James Coyne is put down as living at 44 West Eighth Street. It was impossible to gain access to the house at that number early this morning, but neighbors were inclined to think, after hearing the description of the man found at Lima, that he was this James Coyne, who, they said, was a cloak cutter for Meyer, Jonasson & Co.

They added that he dressed well and was fond of going off alone on trips to different parts of the country, although he lived with his wife and two children.

The family occupies an apartment on the top floor. Coyne is described as being about twenty-eight years old.

Commands the Public Confidence.
The Pennsylvania Railroad, because it offers unsurpassed service between New York and the Middle West.—Adv.

STEEL TRUST STARTS UP MORE OF ITS MILLS

Work Is Resumed at the Lindsay & McCutcheon Plant.

Strike Leaders Say Enough Men Will Come Out Saturday to Cripple All Operations.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 8.—The contending sides in the steel strike are centring their energies for a show of strength on the day that the general strike order becomes effective. The United States Steel Corporation is reopening mills closed by the first strike call, and the Amalgamated Association bends its energies to the extension of its membership and to obtain the support and co-operation of the American Federation of Labor. The general strike order becomes effective on Saturday night, and the claims put forth on either side as to what will be the result are widely at variance. Officials of the steel companies admit that thousands of men will obey the order and go out, but they positively deny that the tie-up will be general. They point to their success in reopening four mills that were closed and say that they have strongholds at points where the Amalgamated claims the greatest strength. The steel officials are inclined to belittle the sympathetic assistance which the Amalgamated Association hopes to get.

On the other hand, President Shaffer and his associates insist that the strike order will be generally obeyed and that they will obtain more than enough support to cripple the steel corporation. "We have these people licked to a standstill already," was the way that Vice President-elect Gibson of Pittsburg voiced the feelings of the Amalgamated people.

Many ordinarily well-informed persons still incline to the belief that there will yet be a settlement of the strike. Veryl Preston came here yesterday and his presence started the rumor to-day that he was here to ask for another conference in behalf of the steel corporation. Mr. Preston emphatically denied that he was doing anything of the kind, and during the day made no effort to see any of the strike leaders. Some of the men who predict settlement believe there will be outside intervention from powerful interests and a submission of the dispute to arbitration. Different men of National reputation, including Archbishop Ireland and Senators Hanna and Scott have been named in this connection, but if efforts are being put forth in that direction they have not yet appeared on the surface.

The steel corporation succeeded to-day in getting the Farm mill, at the Lindsay & McCutcheon plant, and another mill at the Clark works, in operation. They also received reports that at Hyde Park last night four of the mills did perfect work, and an

gamated Association has had but few friends since the Homestead strike, say that there is a feeling of restlessness since the general strike order was issued and that a division of sentiment has been created. The steel officials say they fear no trouble, however.

SHAFFER AND GOMPERS CONFER.

Federation Leader Will Do Nothing Before Studying the Situation.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 8.—President Shaffer devoted to-day to a conference with President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who came here for a personal study of the situation before committing himself or his organization in any manner. The conference reached no conclusion, and unless there is an alteration of plans will be resumed at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

President Gompers came here with Frank Morrison, Secretary of the Federation, and was met at Amalgamated headquarters by President Shaffer, Secretary Williams, Assistant Secretary Tighe, Vice Presidents Rees and Chappell, National Trustee John Pierce, and Ben J. Davis. They sat in executive session from 11 o'clock until 3:10 o'clock, when they went out for luncheon. They returned to the strike headquarters shortly before 5 o'clock, and, after a brief talk, parted for the day.

Mr. Gompers declined to state the result of their deliberations, and would say nothing other than that he had come here to look the situation over and consult with President Shaffer. The latter also declined to talk about the conference. The strikers are very anxious to secure the active cooperation of the Federation, and many of them express their confidence in getting it.

WHERE CHICAGO MEN STAND.

Amalgamated Official Cannot Say If Order Will Be Obeyed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—W. C. Davis, Vice President of the Fourth District of the Amalgamated Association, returned from Milwaukee to-day, and at once transmitted to Secretaries of the lodges under his jurisdiction the general strike order from President Shaffer. The order affects the mills at South Chicago, Joliet, and Milwaukee. It is probable the locals will vote on the matter at the regular meetings on Sunday. Vice President Davis said:

"During fourteen years the South Chicago works have been in harmony with the steel workers, and there never has been a strike. We now have an agreement in force under which we are receiving satisfactory wages, and are being treated as well as any employes in the country. Other branches of the combination for which we work have forced conditions that brought on the strike, and we are ordered to join in the movement. I am a union man from start to finish, and know what I shall do, or rather what I want to do. The outcome I will not attempt to forecast."

LABOR RESORTS TO COURTS.

Will Bring Suit to Force Action Against the Steel Trust.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—District Assembly No. 66 of the Knights of Labor to-night authorized its Legislative Committee to bring proceedings against the Attorney General of the United States to show cause why he has not enforced the provisions of the anti-trust law, known as the Sherman act. This action, which will be instituted to-morrow, is aimed at the United States Steel Corporation which, it will be alleged, is operating in violation of the Sherman act.

Labor leaders in this city say this will hasten a solution of the strike now in progress. They say that laws similar or nearly similar to the Sherman law have been enacted in nearly all the States, and in several of them, notably in Ohio and Texas, the County Attorneys have the power of the Attorney General of the State in quo warranto proceedings, and that the Amalgamated Association has a large fund on hand with which to institute proceedings similar to those to be begun here.

Ex-Attorney General Frank S. Monnett of Ohio has been retained by the American Anti-Trust League to begin action before the State and local courts of Ohio.

STRIKERS SHOOT A WORKMAN.

Fire at the Men Who Took Their Places in Salt Works.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 8.—The first act of violence in this neighborhood occurred at Natrona last night, when a foreigner, whose name could not be learned, was shot, presumably by strikers. He was employed in the copper extraction department of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, and was struck by shot in three different places, but not seriously injured. There were six or eight shots fired from the hill back of the works.

The company has succeeded in filling the striking furnacemen's places, and the strikers are trying to frighten the new men away by throwing rocks and shooting at them while at work. A heavy guard of special officers have been put on for the protection of the workmen.

Builders Indorse Steel Strike.

The announcement was made yesterday that the Building Trades' Section of the Central Federated Union has passed resolutions indorsing the strike of the steel workers and pledging its moral and financial support to them. The Building Trades' Council, which represents about 12,000 workers, will meet in Central Hall, 147 West Thirty-second Street, to-morrow night, when resolutions will be passed formally indorsing the strike.

Archbishop Ireland Not to Interfere.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 8.—When asked to-day regarding the rumor that he is making arrangements to act as a mediator in the steel strike, Archbishop Ireland, who is attending the Catholic Total Abstinence Convention here, said that he had not thought of becoming a mediator in the strike and that he has no intention of doing so.

Two Furnaces Shut Down.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 8.—At Newcastle to-night the Raney and Rosena furnaces were shut down, leaving 600 men without employment. The order directed that the furnaces be blown out, which means a long shutdown.

Want Non-Union Men to Starve.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 8.—At the Crescent Tin Plate Works to-day carpenters were engaged in erecting a large building, which it is said will be used as a boarding house for non-union men to be employed at the plant. Union men visited practically every merchant in Newburg to-day and asked all to decline to sell supplies for the use of the non-union men. Butchers and grocers especially were urged not to sell food to be given to non-unionists. The same request, it is said, will be made of all food dealers in the city.

STEEL TRUST ISSUES STRONG.

Announcement of the Trust's Acquirement of Big Non-Union Mills—Scarcity of Tin Plates.

The local developments yesterday in matters relating to the steel strike situation were the strength of Steel Trust issues in the stock market, a further announcement that the United States Steel Corporation had acquired the fifteen non-union mills of the Shelby Tube Company, persistent rumors of strike settlement, and an official denial of a report that Archbishop Ireland would act as a mediator between the Steel Trust and the Amalgamated Association.

Both common and preferred Steel shares were strong, the common advancing to 43 and closing at 42¾.

The Shelby Tube Company, now in the trust's control, owns mills at Shelby, Ohio; Greenville, Penn.; Elwood City, Penn.; Toledo, Newcastle, Hartford, Albany, Ind.; Auburn, Penn.; Beaver Falls, Penn.; Garwood, N. J., and Mansfield and Tioga Falls, in Ohio. All of these mills are operated by non-union men. The company is capitalized at $13,000,000, of which $5,000,000 is in preferred shares and $8,000,000 in common stock. The company is said to manufacture about 90 per cent. of the seamless bicycle tubing produced in the United States. Its combined weekly product is about 5,000 tons of tubes.

The closing of the tin plate mills has brought about such a scarcity of tin plates that local tin merchants say that the present supply is practically exhausted, with prices rising, and that from now until the tin plate mills resume the supply must come from Wales, which formerly supplied the American market. The normal selling price of tin plate is from $1.50 to $1.60 below the present price.

An officer of the American Tin Plate Company said that that company was not the consignee of the 27,000 boxes of tin plate just in from Wales on the steamship Exeter City, and that the shipment probably came to the Standard Oil Company, the largest consumer of tin in the country. At the offices of the latter company it was said that all of the tin used by it in exporting oil in cans had always come from abroad, because the rebate of the duty on tin when exported again to foreign countries made it practically duty free.

Mr. Morgan refused to discuss the strike situation yesterday. P. A. B. Widener, James J. Hill, James R. Keene, George F. Baker, and President Schwab called on Mr. Morgan. None of the officers of the United States Steel Corporation would say anything.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 8.—At the headquarters of the Shelby Tube Company in this city, President Boynton to-day confirmed the statement that the concern had passed into the control of the United States Steel Corporation.

Builders at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Delegates of the rock drillers', engineers', and blacksmiths' unions made a complaint yesterday that men in these trades are employed on the extension to St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Madison Avenue, at less than union wages. A committee has been appointed to ask Archbishop Corrigan to use his influence to have union conditions observed. He is also to be requested to request the contractors for the new Catholic Orphan Asylum to employ only union men.

More Cloakmakers Strike.

Officers of the Cloakmakers' Union reported yesterday that 2,500 more cloakmakers have gone on strike. The strikes of the cloakmakers are against the manufacturers alone, and are for a new wage schedule.

Union Strikers Fined.

Emissaries of the striking east side tailors, who were going about trying to "persuade" non-union men to quit work, got into trouble yesterday, which landed them in Jefferson Market Police Court. Samuel Harterweis and Samuel and Simon Karich, three of the strikers, were fined $10 each for interfering with a policeman while he was arresting several other strikers for an alleged assault. Herman Wender and Simon Siaw, two other strikers, were fined $5 each for threatening a non-union man named Isaac Cohen. Four other strikers were held on the charge of assaulting a man who refused to strike.

MEN AT WORK ON BIG PIERS.

Striking Hoboken Dock Builders Offer to Compromise.

A committee of the striking dock builders in Hoboken yesterday waited on R. F. and J. H. Staats, who are building the new piers of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, to ascertain if the firm would agree to give the men a nine-hour day after Oct. 1 provided the strike were declared off at once, as the firm had suggested some time ago.

The firm said that while they were willing to abide by their original proposition, the situation had changed and they could not give an answer until the proposition had been laid before all the contractors interested. They agreed to do this and give an answer with as little delay as possible.

Work was resumed on the docks and the men who took the places of the strikers were not molested. Work was also started on the new Hamburg-American pier by P. Sanford Ross, twenty-five men having been put on in place of the strikers.

STRIKERS STONE TAILOR'S SHOP.

Crashing Glass Attracted Policemen and Four Were Arrested—Denied Being Guilty.

The proprietors of sweatshops in Brooklyn have experienced much trouble with the tailors who went on strike some time ago. In many of the shops the places of the strikers have been filled with other "hands," and in revenge the strikers have assaulted many of them and have bombarded the building as well.

Among the tailoring firms that have suffered in this manner is the Holzman Brothers at Roebling and Hope Streets. Several of the young women have been chased to their homes after their day's work by the strikers. One woman who was assaulted several days ago is still confined to her home from the injuries received.

Yesterday morning a number of the strikers bombarded Cohen Brothers' tailoring shop, at North Fifth Street and Driggs Avenue, breaking windows and causing a panic among the tailors. The crash of glass attracted the attention of several policemen, who arrested four of the strikers. They were Tony Tonkewicz of 50 North First Street, John Amis of 25 North Fifth Street, John Sariti of 86 North Second Street, and Michael Muskoracz of 37 North First Street. The prisoners were arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court, charged with disorderly conduct. They denied that they had taken any part in the bombardment and were bailed for a hearing.

STRIKE HURTS SAN FRANCISCO.

Streets Are Becoming Filthy, Commerce Is Blocked, and Government Work Delayed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—Owing to an order issued by the Sand Teamsters' Union the drivers on the wagons employed in hauling street sweepings did not report for work to-day, and it was, therefore, useless to send out the sweeping gang. The result is that the streets, especially in the downtown district, are becoming filthy, to the dismay of business men and city officials and the annoyance of passersby.

Building is being brought to a standstill for want of material, and many hundreds of men who are not on strike will soon be idle. The congestion on the water front is becoming more serious daily. The action of the marine firemen in leaving the vessels of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's fleet yesterday did not prevent the departure of the steamer Umatilla for Victoria to-day. The company offered men $50 to make the round trip, and twenty-three men were secured.

THE COLUMBIA'S CONDITION.

Persons Who Have Been on Board the Cruiser Admit that Uncleanliness Is Apparent.

No official statement has as yet been made at the Brooklyn Navy Yard concerning the condition of the cruiser Columbia, which is being prepared to take the place of the old frigate Vermont as the receiving ship at the local yard. Since the Columbia's arrival here from Philadelphia there has been a great deal of talk at the Brooklyn yard to the effect that she was in a very unclean condition and otherwise in bad shape. Officials of the department at Washington have declared this criticism of the ship to be unwarranted.

At the yard yesterday afternoon it was said that whatever the condition of the Columbia, Rear Admiral Barker, Commandant of the yard, would not report to Washington concerning her until the Board of Survey, which is examining the ship, had reported to him. The Rear Admiral started yesterday on a yachting trip in Long Island Sound with some friends, and will probably be gone for several days. Until his return, it is thought, no official report as to the condition of the Columbia will be made.

Many of the stories concerning the condition of the Columbia, investigation disclosed yesterday, have emanated from irresponsible persons at the yard, who, in most cases, have not even had a peep at the interior of the ship since she came here.

Only persons having Government business on board are allowed to go on the Columbia. Such of these persons as will talk say that, while the ship is superficially unclean, her condition in this respect is not as bad as some reports have made it out to be.

There was a story afloat in the yard yesterday afternoon to the efect that the Columbia's machinery was in such bad shape because of inattention to it that her engines would have to be overhauled. This report was much discussed, but, as with others, it lacked confirmation.

If the report of the Board of Survey is such as to warrant such action on the part of the Navy Department it is probable that a court of inquiry will be appointed to examine into the causes of the ship's condition and fix the responsibility.

DYING WOMAN DEPORTED

Italian Immigrant Deserted by Friends Sent Back to Italy.

Ship's Physician Refused to Take Her Until Government Officers Threatened to Hold the Vessel.

Dying from melancholia and other diseases, Antonia Paratora, a young Italian woman who recently arrived in New York from Italy, was deported yesterday by order of the Immigration Department at Washington. Dr. Barjardi, the surgeon of the Italian steamship Liguria, on which she was sent back, after examining her told the deportation officers that she was in too weak a condition to take the ocean voyage, and added that should they insist on carrying out the orders of the department, the chances were that she would never reach the other side alive. The officers took a different view of the case, however, and told the physician that it could not be helped, as the orders from Washington were explicit, and hence the woman must go back, whether he thought her able to do so or not.

Dr. Barjardi of the Liguria pleaded with the officers, but was unable to bring them around to his way of viewing the case. The argument ended by the officers telling the doctor that unless the woman was taken aboard and carried away, the ship would be held in port until the orders of the department were complied with. This had its effect, and the doctor reluctantly ordered the woman placed on board. Before the Liguria cast loose and was pulled out into the stream Dr. Barjardi said:

"It is too bad that I am compelled to take this poor dying woman away with me. I do not believe that she can survive the voyage, and had not the Government officers threatened to tie up the ship I would have had her sent to a hospital ashore."

The case of the Paratora woman is a pitiful one She arrived in New York on June 27 a steerage passenger on the steamship Lombardia, from Naples. She intended, she said, to make New York her home, and stated that she was going to bring her parents over as soon as she could get together the necessary money to pay their passage. At the Immigration Station on Ellis Island she was claimed by friends, who succeeded in getting her admitted. She was next heard of two weeks later, when she was taken to Bellevue as a charity patient. She had been deserted by her friends and was suffering from melancholia, the result of homesickness.

Having no friends, and being destitute, the authorities at Bellevue notified the Immigration Bureau on Ellis Island, who, in turn, communicated with the department in Washington, which ordered her deported. Yesterday morning several hours before the hour scheduled for the Liguria to sail she was taken to the Barge Office in an ambulance. There she was placed in a common express wagon, with a number of other persons under sentence of deportation, and taken to Jersey City, from which city the Liguria sails.

She had to sit on a plank placed across the body of the wagon all the way to the pier, one of the deportation officers holding her to keep her from falling out of the wagon. When the wagon reached the pier in Jersey City the woman was on the verge of collapse. There she had to sit on the pier while the deportation officers and Dr. Barjardi argued with each other concerning the advisability of carrying out the order from Washington.

THE PRESIDENCY OF CUBA.

Senor Palma Says He Does Not Wish to be Candidate, Because of the Disjointed State of Opinion.

HAVANA, Aug. 8.—Estrada Palma, in the course of a long letter to Señor Figueredo, which is published here to-day, makes the following statements:

"I told Gen. Gomez that a man like myself, of independent character and without pretensions except for the moral good of the country, would not have courage enough to be a candidate for the Presidency of Cuba, because the state of feeling and opinion in the island is disjointed and because political parties here are based upon local affinities and personal issues, and not upon principles.

"Moreover, it is to be supposed that the future President will have to plan the Government, and, if he is to carry his programme into effect, he will need the support of both houses of the Legislature. But the state of opinion in both houses is likely to be more disjointed even than the opinions of the so-called political parties. As important matters will have to be dealt with by the first Government of Cuba, such as treaties, the relations with the United States and the payment of the army, there is likely to be a great deal of trouble and disagreement. If the President does not have Congress behind him he will fail utterly.

"Then, also, the Constitution is calculated to prevent unity of action, because the Governors of the provinces are to be elected by popular vote, and the Secretaries will be responsible as well as the President. If, therefore, the Secretaries do not count upon a majority of both houses, it is not likely that any honest patriot will care to undertake the Presidential office. Self-abnegation and the most devoted patriotism cannot be expected to make him abandon his own dignity."

Señor Palma says that steps should be taken to unify effort and opinion in Cuba, and to obtain a basis of agreement as to a Presidential candidate, so that if elected he may have some chance of successful administration.

Cuba to Have an Artillery Corps.

HAVANA, Aug. 8.—A Cuban artillery corps is to be formed. It will consist of 150 white Cubans, and will be recruited under the same conditions as to qualification that obtain in the United States, so far as these will apply. The corps will be trained and disciplined by an American officer, and will be stationed at Cabanas. It will be qualified to take charge of the guns there when the Americans leave. First Lieut. Dwight E. Aultman of the Second United States Artillery will have charge of the recruiting and training.

WAR ON UNDERTAKERS.

Efforts to Break Up the "Tipping Off" System at Bellevue Hospital—One "Tipster" Discharged.

Dr. George Taylor Stewart, the Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital, has decided to put a stop to the many disputes between rival undertakers over the dead at the Morgue. He yesterday dismissed from the Bellevue Hospital service John Jackson, a clerk in the Register's Office, for "tipping off" undertakers.

For years past rival undertakers in the vicinity of East Twenty-sixth Street have been quarreling over "tipsters" who are supposed to be in the service of the Charities Department. Numerous complaints have been made, but the culprits carry on their business without being detected.

Yesterday Undertaker John H. Fitzpatrick, whose establishment is directly opposite the Morgue, notified Dr. Stewart of a peculiar case of misrepresentation. On July 27 James Sheridan died in the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and his sister, Mrs. Mary Monahan, of 114 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, was notified of his death before the official Bellevue notice had reached her.

She claims that a man who represented himself as John H. Fitzpatrick called at her house and offered to bury her brother at a much lower rate than all other undertakers.

A woman called at Mr. Fitzpatrick's office last week, and said her husband was a member of his firm and had been doing work for him in Harlem. The woman had not seen her husband in some time, and she wanted to get some money from him. Mr. Fitzpatrick was somewhat surprised to find that he had a partner, but notified the woman to the contrary. She then told Fitzpatrick of the Sheridan death, and he investigated the matter, finding out that the body of Sheridan was delayed in burial. Mr. Fitzpatrick yesterday went to court to secure a warrant for the man's arrest who had used his name falsely.

Dr. Stewart is investigating other complaints, and will dismiss from Bellevue Hospital all of those connected with the "tipping-off" system. Several up-town undertakers have also lodged complaints against a man who is using their names in burying people who die in the institutions of the Charities Department. They claim that the accused carries his office in his hat.

MAN KILLED BY A BICYCLE.

Run Down at Newark by a Negro Who Also Was Probably Fatally Hurt.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 8.—Aaron Hawkwark, a laborer, sixty-five years of age, of Trenton, was knocked down in front of his home, 297 Washington Avenue, Woodside, last night by a bicycle ridden by Andrew Hill, a colored man. Hawkwark was so badly hurt that he died this morning. Hill was thrown over the handlebar of his wheel, but was not thought at the time to be much hurt. He was arrested for reckless riding. Subsequently he went into convulsions and was removed to St. James's Hospital, where it was found that his skull had been fractured. He is now said to be dying.

Last night after dinner Hawkwark, with John Mulholland, started across the street toward Halleck Street, which begins opposite 297 Washington Avenue and runs west. When only a few feet from the curb, according to bystanders, Hawkwark was struck by Hill, who was riding rapidly north on Washington Avenue. Hawkwark was knocked nearly twenty feet, striking on the left side of his head, while the colored man went over the handlebars and struck on his breast and head. Hill got up without assistance and after helping his victim into the house, mounted his wheel and went for Dr. Morris, for whom he worked. He drove the doctor back to the scene of the collision.

At 3:30 o'clock Hill was arrested. In court this morning he appeared all right. The Court decided to hold him until to-morrow in default of $500 bail. The prisoner was permitted to wait for Dr. Morris, who had promised to furnish bonds. He sat down on a bench, gave a heavy sigh, and fell over unconscious. Dr. J. W. Kelley, who had performed an operation on Hawkwark with Drs. R. J. Donnelly and Daniel T. Sweeney, examined Hill, and found that he was suffering from a serious fracture of the skull at the base.

THE BULLION ROBBERY SUSPECT.

Man Held in San Francisco Once Employed by Smelting Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—Capt. Seymour of the local detective force has disclosed the identity of the man whom the Police Department has in custody on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery of $283,000 worth of gold bullion from the Selby Smelter Works at Vallejo Junction. The suspect is John Winters, thirty-seven years old, once an employe of the smelting company. Capt. Seymour also outlined the evidence on which Winters is being held as follows:

"A man's cap, which was found in the railroad tunnel last Tuesday morning, has been positively identified as a head covering worn by Winters, and to strengthen this fact there is a further one that the suspect has been wearing a new cap ever since the time of the robbery. He explains his loss of the old one by saying it blew away. The cover of the tunnel excavated by the thieves was constructed of lath, upon which some cloth was fastened with tacks of a peculiar pattern, and tacks and laths similar to these were found today in Winters's cabin.

"A pistol owned by Winters, and found in his cabin, is covered with mud, which corresponds exactly with the earth taken from the tunnel. In the tunnel were found several cubes of peculiar chalk, which had evidently been used to smother the grinding sound made by the drill by which the floor plate of the vault had been bored, and pieces of chalk like them were discovered in Winters's residence. Winters had been seen late at night in the vicinity of the railroad tunnel several times by persons who had occasion to pass that way."

Winters, however, stoutly maintains that he knows nothing whatever about the robbery.

FELL DEAD IN A ROWBOAT.

Boy Had Been in Swimming and Died of Heart Failure.

Alexander Langdon, nineteen years old, who lived with his mother on the Shore Road, Sheepshead Bay, fell dead while in a rowboat yesterday afternoon. He had gone out on the water with Charles Swift, a little boy, and after crabbing for a time took a swim from the boat. Langdon was in the water for quite a long time, and then, as he was dressing in the boat, suddenly sank down in the bottom, with his head and shoulders hanging over the side.

The Swift boy could not row, and as the boat began to drift out with the tide he screamed for help, and some members of the Verona Boat Club, sitting on the clubhouse veranda, rowed out and towed the boat and its living and dead passengers to the shore. Langdon's body was taken home by permission of the Coroner, who said death was due to heart failure.

GERMAN DEFIES POLICEMAN.

Arrested Because He Blocked the Way in Madison Square.

There was a concert in Madison Square last night, and the park was crowded. Extra policemen had been detailed to keep a passageway open on the walks and, as much as possible, to keep the crowd moving.

Policeman O'Sullivan of the Criminal Court Squad, who was one of the extra men detailed, noticed a dapper-looking young man standing, so the officer says, directly in the centre of one of the walks.

"You cannot stand there," said O'Sullivan to the man. "You must move on."

"I will have to do nothing of the sort," the man is alleged to have replied. "I am of German citizenship, and I defy you to make me."

"If you don't move," said the policeman, "I'll lock you up."

"I dare you to do so," was the retort.

At the West Thirtieth Street Station the man said his name was Hugo Lehmann, twenty-four years old, and that he lived at 224 East Twenty-third Street. He was locked up. He said he would appeal to the German Consul General.

CHINESE CHILD HURT.

His Father Wouldn't Let Him Be Taken Away to the Hospital.

Gloom settled over Chinatown last night, when Wing Quau, the four-year-old son of Gong Sow, a Chinese merchant of 22 Pell Street, was knocked down and severely injured by Joseph La Salle, a cyclist of 258 Mulberry Street, who was riding through Pell Street. But for the presence of a policeman bodily harm would have come to the boy who ran over the little Celestial.

An ambulance was summoned from the Hudson Street Hospital. Meantime a swarm of Chinamen crowded about La Salle, grabbing him for fear that he might escape. The policeman, however, assured the infuriated Chinamen that La Salle would be arrested, and then they were pacified. When Dr. Johnson arrived on the ambulance and examined the injured lad he advised that he be removed to the hospital, as he was not sure whether the little Chinaman had sustained a fractured skull or not.

"You takee me with him?" the father anxiously inquired.

"Can't," replied the doctor.

"Well, no takee Wing, then; if he die, he die with me."

And, despite the pleadings of the doctor and the policeman, the father refused to have his boy taken from him. The lad is in a serious condition. La Salle was locked up in the Elizabeth Street Station on a charge of assault.

Thief Surrenders Plunder to a Priest.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 8.—Three weeks ago the jewelry store of J. M. Washburn was robbed of $1,500 worth of diamonds. Yesterday Mr. Washburn was notified by the pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church at Chicago that the diamonds were in his possession. Mr. Washburn returned from Chicago to-night with the stolen property. The thief went to the Chicago priest a few days ago, and while in the confessional told the story of the robbery and turned over the stolen property to the priest, who immediately notified Mr. Washburn.

Teacher Gets a Mandamus.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court yesterday granted the application of Wm. J. Goldey, for twenty-two years a school teacher, for a writ of mandamus compelling City Superintendent Maxwell to place his name on the list of eligibles for appointment as principal. Mr. Goldey's name, Justice Bischoff said, was omitted from the special list transferred to the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx, by which he might have been appointed as principal if nominated by the Board of Superintendents.

EAST SIDE TOUGHS FIRE ON DETECTIVES

The Policemen Were Attempting to Arrest One of the Thugs.

The Arrested Man Was the Only One Hit—Eighteen Shots Fired—Trouble of Long Standing.

Eighteen shots were fired in a fight that occurred late last night between two detectives from the Madison Street Police Station and a gang of toughs, at the corner of Rivington and Goerck Streets. Detectives Corbett and Farrell had placed under arrest Thomas Commisky, twenty-three years old, of 330 Henry Street, on suspicion of having thrown a brick or a blunt instrument at Policeman Frank Burns while he was patrolling outside Seward Park early Wednesday morning, inflicting a severe injury on the back of his head.

When the detectives caught hold of Commisky the gang, they said, immediately opened fire. Neither of the policemen was struck, but Commisky received a stray bullet in the fleshy part of his left leg.

For many months bad blood has existed between the police of the Madison Street Station and the crowds of tough characters that infest the neighborhood. Consequently whenever a policeman sees any of these fellows standing on any of the corners he orders them away, often precipitating free fights. Policeman Burns, because of his persistence in subduing these toughs, has gained their enmity, and many threats have been made against his life.

He noticed a gang at Seward Park as he walked by Wednesday morning, but they appeared to be behaving and he made no remark to them. As his back was to the crowd a heavy instrument came flying through the air and struck him on the back of the head. When he recovered himself the gang had fled, but the policeman recognized Commisky and told Capt. Fitzpatrick that it was no other than Comisky, as he noticed something in his hand as he passed the crowd.

Detectives Corbett and Farrell spent all day yesterday in tracking Commisky and his gang. Late last night they learned that the men whom they wanted were in the neighborhood of Rivington and Goerck Streets, in the Delancey Street precinct, and the detectives went to investigate. As they were approaching the corner they saw a gang of fifteen or eighteen standing in front of a store. They appeared defiant, and made no move when the officers went up to them and asked if Commisky was in the crowd.

The detectives had a description of him and had no difficulty in recognizing him, and as soon as he got within reach of the detectives they grabbed him and attempted to take him to the station. It was then that the trouble began.

Commisky became furious and struggled to break away, but the detectives held on to him. Meantime the rest of the crowd surged around the policemen and attempted to drag Commisky from them, but the detectives banged right and left with their pocket sticks and kept them at a safe distance.

While the struggle and excitement was at its highest a pistol shot rang out, followed by many others. The detectives, struggling with their prisoner, were very much frightened, for the odds were too great and they could not fight the gang with pistols. They had drawn their revolvers and fired at the gang, but they did not disperse, and kept on fighting to free Commisky.

Detective Farrell blew his whistle, and this, with the pistol shots, attracted a half dozen policemen of the Delancey Street Station, who rushed in the direction whence the shots came. But they arrived on the scene of trouble too late, for the gang took warning after about eighteen shots had been fired, and fled before the policemen arrived.

In the mêlée Commisky cried out that he had been shot, but the detectives thought that it was a ruse to work his way free, and they held him pinned to the ground, while with aimed revolvers they kept the gang at bay. Commisky was taken to the Madison Street Station, and an ambulance was summoned from Gouverneur Hospital. When Dr. Weinberg responded he found that a bullet had entered the fleshy part of Commisky's left leg, but otherwise he was not seriously injured.

When the excitement subsided extra policemen from the Madison Street Station were sent out in plain clothes to hunt for the gang that had attacked the detectives. Commisky is known to the police as "Biff," and they say he is one of the worst characters on the east side. He would not divulge the names of any of his companions, and defied the police to harm him.

Capt. Fitzpatrick said last night that he was determined to rid his precinct of these dangerous toughs even if he has to lose a man to do it.

SAVED AN OLD MAN'S LIFE.

Mayor Sutherland Helped to Keep Him from Being Thrown Beneath Wheels of a Train.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Mayor Leslie Sutherland of this city, who is away on his vacation, on Tuesday aided in saving the life of an old man. A friend, who is with the Mayor, has written to Yonkers telling all about it.

The Mayor and his friends were traveling by the Lackawanna Railroad flier. As it was leaving the station at Manunka Chunk a Pennsylvania train came in. From the latter C. H. Wright, seventy-four years of age, of Bellevue, Ohio, leaped. He ran to catch the Lackawanna train, which was under good headway, and managed to get hold of the hand rails, but his feet slipped, and he was being dragged. He weighed 230 pounds, and could not pulll himself out of danger. Mayor Sutherland and the porter who had seen the man's attempt to board the train rushed to his assistance. Each took hold of an arm of the man, but his weight with his poor foothold was more than they could lift.

The train was by this time running at full speed. Both the man and his would-be rescuers yelled for help, but the roar of the train drowned their voices. They hung on for five minutes with Mr. Wright's feet dragging along the tracks just in front of the wheels. Finally a passenger saw them and pulled the signal cord, and the train began to slow up. Before it stopped, however, a dozen men had seized the Mayor and the porter, who needed help as much as Mr. Wright, and pulled them out of danger. All three collapsed when assisted into the car. Mr. Wright was bruised severely, and his arms were almost disjointed from the long strain.

FIREMEN MOURN THEIR DOG.

Foxhound of Hook and Ladder Company No. 16 Killed Going to a Fire.

Firemen of Hook and Ladder Company 16, with headquarters in East Sixty-seventh Street, are mourning for their beautiful foxhound, killed yesterday. The animal was a gift to the company from a member of the banking form of J. & W. Seligman.

It often went to fires with Engine 39, in the same building, and it was while out with this company that the dog in some way slipped and was crushed to death by the wheels of the tender at Second Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street. The fire was at 415 East Seventy-eighth Street, and was put out with slight damage. The dog was said to be worth $1,000, and was a general pet about the headquarters building.

Anglers Want to Protect Lake Bass.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 8.—At the eighteenth annual meeting of the Anglers' Association of the St. Lawrence River, held yesterday, steps were taken to secure a uniform bass season in Canada and America. Legislation is asked for to stop the netting of bass on Lake Ontario, by which process tons of black bass are caught each season, thus depleting the supply in the St. Lawrence.

The following officers were elected: President W. C. Browning, New York; First Vice President, H. R. Heath, Brooklyn; Second Vice President, Charles R. Skinner, Albany; Secretary, W. H. Thompson, Alexandria Bay; Treasurer, R. P. Grant, Clayton.

Accused by Post Office Authorities.

Late last night United States Postal Inspector Michael L. Boyle took to Police Headquarters a man whose name was given as Merritt S. Archibald of Hoboken, and he was locked up at the Postal Inspector's request, on a charge of violating Section 334 of the United States postal laws. Nothing could be learned from the police regarding the specific crime with which Archibald would be charged.

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25% discount has been made in the selling mark of our entire range of high class imported fabrics, affording an excellent opportunity to secure the choice weavings of the standard mills. No reservation of patterns or qualities.

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CHASED BY MOTOR VEHICLE.

Lawyer and Policeman Capture a Man Charged with Stealing an Automobile Clock.

After an exciting chase of several blocks, in which they were aided by a motor vehicle, Henry S. Stanford, Jr., a lawyer, with offices at 149 Broadway and living at 324 West Fourteenth Street, and Patrolman Slavin of the Charles Street Station, last night captured an alleged thief in the ferryhouse at the foot of West Fourteenth Street, just as he was about to get aboard a boat for Hoboken. The prisoner, a colored man, described himself as John P. Rice, twenty-eight years old, a waiter, of 117 West Sixtieth Street. He is charged with stealing a clock valued at $50.

Mr. Stanford left his motor vehicle standing in front of 335 West Fourteenth Street last night while he stepped into the house. Rice was walking west through Fourteenth Street, when, according to the police and Jacob Depew of 434 West Twentieth Street, he took the clock from a leather case on the dashboard of the vehicle and then ran.

Depew went into the house where Mr. Stanford was, and informed the lawyer. Mr. Stanford ran out of the house, and, jumping on the seat of the vehicle, started after the fugitive. He was joined at Ninth Avenue by a policeman, and then the race to the ferryhouse began in earnest.

Mr. Stanford and the policeman arrived as the doors were being opened to permit the passengers to board the boat. After watching the crowd for several minutes, the lawyer and the policeman concluded to place Rice under arrest on suspicion. He was searched, and the clock, according to the police, was found tucked under his arm. When asked where he had gotten the timepiece the prisoner said he had found it in an ice wagon.

Patrolman Slavin and his prisoner got into the motor vehicle and were taken to the Charles Street Station by Mr. Stanford. Rice was locked up, and will be arraigned in Jefferson Market Court this morning.

ITHACA GIRL FOUND DEAD.

Granddaughter of Edward Eggleston Believed to Have Been Killed by Lightning.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Miss Allegra Eggleston Seelye was found dead at the edge of Fall Creek Gorge late to-day, and the theory is that she was killed by lightning. Her body was hanging by the feet, which were entangled in a bunch of roots.

Miss Seelye was a granddaughter of Edward Eggleston, the historian and novelist. She was graduated from Cornell in 1900, and was a member of the Kappa Gamma Fraternity. She was noted for proficiency in philosophical studies. She was living at her family's home, in University Avenue, Ithaca, while the rest of the family were at their Summer home at Lake George.

She had been entertaining a house party, and afterward went for a walk. The supposition is that Miss Seelye met her death from lightning while seeking shelter from a storm.

BORROWED WEDDING DRESS.

WASHINGTON, N. J., Aug. 8.—Addie Smith, fifteen years of age, and Edward Snyder were married yesterday at Belvidere. Snyder is about eight years older than his bride. He is employed at the Cloud Hotel. The bride is the daughter of a well-known resident. Yesterday, during the absence of her mother the girl went to the home of the bridegroom's sister and put on a long dress.

In this she went with Snyder to Belvidere. There she told the Methodist minister she was eighteen, and he performed the ceremony. The couple drove back to Washington, and are now stopping at the home of the bridegroom's parents. Mr. Smith is away at present, and in his absence Mrs. Smith does not know whether to forgive her daughter.

FATAL FALL OF A CHILD.

Alice Weitz, twelve years old, who lived with her widowed mother on the fourth floor of the apartment house at 557 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, fell four stories through an airshaft yesterday afternoon, receiving injuries from which she died two hours later.

"Now, mother, you just sit down and rest," Alice had said. "I'll go up on the roof and hang the clothes."

Mrs. Weitz consented, and Alice carried the big clothes basket up to the roof. After the work was done the child started to go down to her home. She made a short cut over the glass skylight of an airshaft, just as she had done many times before. This time the glass broke, and Alice slipped through the jagged aperture and fell to the bottom of the shaft, four stories below. Dr. Waltner of 337 Alexander Avenue and Dr. O'Beirne of 329 Alexander Avenue were summoned and exhausted their skill in trying to save the little girl's life, but in vain.

WON'T PERMIT ANARCHIST PLAY.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 8.—Chief of Police Graul said to-day that if he received an order from the Police Board to prevent the so-called performance of "The Assassination of King Humbert" advertised to take place in this city on Sunday, Aug. 18, the police would certainly carry out the order. The Chief added that the Anarchists would not be permitted to violate the law at any time. Chief Graul does not consider that they have done so heretofore.

Some of the leading citizens have consulted Mayor Hinchliffe regarding the notoriety brought upon the city by the Anarchists, and as a result the Mayor has decided that the Anarchists shall no longer be permitted to make Paterson appear in the eyes of the world as the hotbed of Anarchy instead of a city of important industries. The Mayor says the absurd performance advertised by the Anarchists will not be permitted.

POOR FOOD FOR THE INSANE.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 8.—The investigation into charges of a poor food supply at the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane at Trenton was resumed to-day.

W. O. Miller, one of the attendants who testified last Monday that nearly all the food was poor, was examined. As he was about to leave the witness stand he addressed the committee, asking them to make a most searching investigation. He said that all he had charged was true.

He was again questioned and stated that even this morning the food was poor. He claimed the eggs were bad and the milk sour. As a

SANTOS-DUMONT'S ESCAPE

His Balloon Burst, but He Got Off Without a Scratch.

WILL NOT STOP EXPERIMENTS

He Was in Imminent Peril for Half an Hour Yesterday—Wind Drove the Balloon Against a Building.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—M. Santos-Dumont, the aeronaut, had a narrow escape from death yesterday morning. His balloon burst and fell with tremendous speed. Had it not been that the framework caught in the coping of a building, the plucky Franco-Brazilian would almost certainly have been killed. As it was, he was unhurt.

M. Santos-Dumont was making another attempt to win the Deutsch prize of 100,000 francs. He started from the Parc de St. Cloud at 6:10 A. M. amid the hearty cheers of an assembled crowd. His initial movements were promising, as the balloon turned around the Eiffel Tower nine minutes and thirty-four seconds after starting, and was headed back for St. Cloud, when, just over the Avenue Henri Martin, a strong gust of wind struck it. The balloon veered violently to one side, almost simultaneously bounding backward a distance of fifty yards. The hydrogen gas was forced from the front to the back part of the balloon, creating a sudden expansion, which caused the machine to dip. The screw touched the steel cords and broke some of them.

The aeronaut immediately stopped the motor, and the balloon began to descend. Unfortunately, the bag struck the corner of a six-story building. A report like that from a cannon followed. The balloon collapsed and fell rapidly. Luckily, the frame caught on the coping of the building and the balloon remained suspended. The aeronaut hung in a most dangerous position in midair for half an hour, until by a great effort he succeeded in catching the iron bar of a window, to which he clung until rescued with some difficulty by the use of ropes.

The explosion of the balloon attracted enormous crowds, and the reception of M. Santos-Dumont when he reached the street was most enthusiastic, many women clinging to his neck and kissing him repeatedly. The balloonist escaped without a scratch, and as he superintended the removal of the machine, he said he was quite ready to begin operations again.

M. Deutsch, who was present at the start, shed tears when he saw the balloon falling. He was so affected by the danger that M. Santos-Dumont passed through that he told him he would rather present the prize to him at once than see him kill himself with his experiments, but the balloonist replied that he had rounded the Eiffel Tower in such a short period of time that he considered the result too satisfactory to permit the relinquishment of future attempts.

M. Santos-Dumont gave the following account of his trip:

"This time it is not the fault of the motor, which worked admirably. It was the balloon which caused the accident. I rounded the Eiffel Tower with admirable speed, as I had a favorable wind, and was already returning over the Bois de Boulogne when the wind freshened suddenly and struck me sideways. Like a ship in a storm, the balloon pitched and rolled, now and then recovering its normal position. Another sudden veering of the wind caused the front of the balloon to pitch downward, and the ropes connecting it with the frame caught in the propeller, which struck the balloon wires. They broke. I saw the danger, and my only thought was to descend as quickly as possible. This I was doing successfully, but I was driven by a contrary wind in the direction of the Eiffel Tower. Again the breeze veered and threw me against a building. The balloon burst like a toy gas balloon, and the fragments fell, completely covering me. The rest you know. I am unhurt. I have not a scratch, and will soon recommence operations.

"The motor is uninjured. I have worked it for ten minutes. I will now send it to St. Cloud and set to work repairing the balloon. It is simply a matter of sewing the pieces together.

"The cause of the accident was that the balloon was insufficiently filled. I knew this. The ventilator also worked badly."

The aeronaut attributes his escape to a medal of St. Benoit, presented to him by Comtesse d'Eu, daughter of the late ex-Emperor of Brazil, the other day, on the occasion of one of his ascents. This medal he wears attached to a bracelet. When M. Santos-Dumont referred to his belief in the efficacy of the medal, he reverently kissed it.

M. Deutsch, in an interview, after highly praising the courage and skill of M. Santos-Dumont, said:

"I am afraid the experiments will not be conclusive, as M. Santos-Dumont's balloon will always be at the mercy of the wind, which is not the kind of airship we have dreamed of."

A good deal of confusion has arisen in this country as to the design of M. Santos-Dumont's balloon, as the result of the fact that the balloon and motor he is now experimenting with are not the same as those which he used before. His new mechanism is the latest of a series of balloons, and differs in many important respects from its predecessors. The best description of the apparatus which has appeared in this country is printed in the current number of The Scientific American, and is as follows:

"The balloon proper is cylindrical and is covered with silk, its extremities being pointed. It is 111 feet long and its cubical capacity is 19,300 feet. Suspended by piano wire some 35 or 40 feet below the balloon is a light framework whose profile very much resembles that of the balloon proper. The framework is triangular in section, and is formed of three long pieces of wood, secured at the end and strengthened by cross-bracing and steel wires. This framework supports a four-cylinder, sixteen horse power motor of the Dion-Bouton type, the fuel reservoir, the shaft, and the propeller. The engine is placed well toward one end, and the aeronaut rides in a light basket at the other end. Here he has under his control all of the machinery for maneuvering the balloon, also the ballast and the guide ropes.

"The respective positions of the various weights were determined after many experiments and its equilibrium is perfect. This assures its horizontality and an equal tension on the suspenders. This explains why the aeronaut is so far separated from the motor.

"The propeller, 14 feet in diameter, is composed of two vanes of wood and steel, covered with silk and highly varnished. It attains a speed of 150 turns a minute.

"The steering device is of silk and is placed between the balloon and the framework above the propeller. The balloon is inflated with hydrogen, and in order to maintain at all times a tension on the envelope—that is to say, perfect inflation—a compensating balloon filled with air is placed in the interior. This is inflated automatically, as required, by a small compressor actuated by the motor, the air being conducted to it by a tuning. A guide rope is suspended under the framework, and with its aid the necessary inclination is obtained to effect the movements of ascent and descent.

"Such, in brief, are the apparatus and method employed by M. Santos-Dumont."

"E. C. BOLLES OF SAN FRANCISCO."

Man Arrested in Berlin Said to be a Notorious Polish Criminal.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—The Lokal Anzeiger says that the man calling himself E. C. Bolles of San Francisco, who was arrested yesterday after trying to cash checks which were part of the booty secured when the American Express Company's office in Paris was robbed, is not an American. It asserts that he is a notorious thief from Warsaw, who from time to time has stolen securities and other valuables, and has long been well known to the European police.

The Paris police, who measured a man answering Bolles's description by the Bertillon method, sent the measurements and a photograph to the Berlin police, and in this way he was, it is claimed, identified. Bolles professed to be greatly surprised at the similarity of the photograph to himself.

Another Russian Anti-Jewish Measure.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 8.—The Government will hereafter limit the number of Jewish students in Russian universities to 3 per cent. of the total number of students, except in the University of Moscow, where they are entirely prohibited.

FUNERAL SERVICE AT SCHLOSS FRIEDRICHSHOF.

Conducted by the Bishop of Ripon, the Late Empress Dowager's Chaplain —English Service Used.

CRONBERG, Aug. 8.—The body of the Dowager Empress Frederick was placed in a coffin early this morning, and in the afternoon a funeral service was held at Schloss Friedrichshof. It was simple, but highly impressive. It was performed, following a request of the late Dowager Empress, by the Bishop of Ripon, her own chaplain, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Teignmouth Shore, canon of Worcester Cathedral.

The coffin stood in the death chamber, covered with a long black pall and strewn with white roses. At the foot, with bowed head, and slightly in advance of the other mourners stood Emperor William, in the uniform of the Black Hussars, the regiment of the Dowager Empress. Just behind him were all the other members of the royal family except Prince Henry. The other mourners, who formed two lines in the rear, included Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Col. Pritzelwitz, (Crown Prince Frederick William's aide,), Count von Seckendorff, (who was the secretary of the Dowager Empress,) the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and a few Court officials.

The service was conducted without music. It consisted of a portion of the burial service of the Church of England, the Ninetieth Psalm, a reading from the First Epistle to the Corinthians, and the benediction.

Immediately after the conclusion of the service Emperor William and the Empress drove back to Homburg.

One of the most affecting floral tributes received is a simple wreath of white heather and wild flowers, gathered and arranged by the Kaiser's youngest children. A sheet of note paper, bearing their childish signatures, is attached to it.

The outer coffin, sent from Berlin today, was designed by the Empress Frederick herself. It is of oak, and lined with satin. The lid bears a gilt imperial crown, and is ornamented with rosettes reproducing the Rose of England.

The castle still presents the appearance of a state of siege. Hussars are bivouacked in the woods, cavalry pickets and mounted police patrol the roads, and a large force of detectives is in evidence about the castle as well as in the town, scrutinizing all comers.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—In consequence of the death of Dowager Empress Frederick, Emperor William has decided not to invite foreign Princes to attend the Autumn manoeuvres.

VON WALDERSEE LANDS.

Is Loudly Cheered at Hamburg — Gen. von Wittich Greets Him on Behalf of Emperor William.

HAMBURG, Aug. 8.—The steamer Gera, with Count von Waldersee on board, arrived here to-day. The Field Marshal landed immediately, amid ringing cheers from the crowds assembled.

Gen. von Wittich, representing Emperor William, welcomed Count von Waldersee, and read to him a Cabinet order in which the Emperor thanked the Field Marshal for his services in China, bestowed upon him the Ordre Pour la Mérite with oak leaves, and directed that the Ninth Regiment of field artillery hereafter bear the name of von Waldersee.

After inspecting the guard of honor, the Field Marshal, accompanied by Gen. von Wittich and escorted by a squadron of Uhlans, proceeded to the Town Hall. He was warmly applauded as he passed through the thronged and decorated streets.

At the luncheon given in his honor by the Burgomaster, Count von Waldersee gave credit for the German success in China to the officers and men of the expeditionary force. He said he hoped for the speedy advent of peace in order that German trade and enterprise might profit by the result of the year's operations, which had greatly increased German prestige in the Far East.

The Senate subsequently gave a luncheon in honor of the Field Marshal.

CRONBERG, Aug. 8.—Count von Waldersee will arrive here on Saturday to report personally to the Emperor.

AMERICAN TRANSVAAL CLAIMS.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—At to-day's session of the South African Compensation Commission Newton Crane, representing the United States, announced that he had thirteen claims to bring forward. He explained that all of them would be "paper claims," as it was impossible to bring the claimants such a distance to testify. The President replied that the commission was prepared to act generously whenever just claims were substantiated.

Mr. Crane said in an interview to-night:

"Six out of the thirteen claims presented are on behalf of miners and prospectors who were arrested in Johannesburg and sent to the coast in a cattle train on July 19, 1901.

"The British authorities then told Consul Hay that, if he would give his personal assurance that the men were not connected with any plot, they would be released. He declined to take this responsibility, and the men were transported.

"Their aggregate claims on actual losses are about £40,000, and to this amount must be added damages for loss to business and for personal suffering."

The commission will reassemble next Monday.

COMMONS IN ALL-NIGHT SESSION.

Mr. Balfour's New Closure Rule Frequently Employed.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—At 10 o'clock last night, in a crowded session of the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour's new rule of voting estimates by wholesale closure went into operation. Lumped into "classes," more than £67,000,000 was voted in a series of divisions before 1 o'clock this morning, the Government majorities always exceeding 100.

The House was still in session at 5 A. M. The Irish members engaged in obstructive tactics with reference to various resolutions incidental to the final stages of the estimates, and Mr. Chamberlain frequently moved the closure.

Duke of Cornwall Sails for Natal.

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, Aug. 8.—The steamship Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board, left here to-day, bound for Durban.

Another Boer General a Prisoner.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Lord Kitchener reports the surrender at Warm Baths of Commandant De Villiers, who was second in command to Beyer.

A GRAND STAND COLLAPSES.

Forty Persons Injured at Paisley—New York Woman Slightly Hurt.

PAISLEY, Scotland, Aug. 8.—At the race meeting here to-day the grand stand, which was crowded with people, collapsed. There were no fatalities, but forty persons were injured, a number of them sustaining broken limbs.

Mrs. James M. Howley of New York was injured, but not seriously.

International Copyright Congress.

BERNE, Aug. 8.—The International Literary and Artistic Copyright Congress held its first sitting here to-day. It discussed the scheme for a revision of the Berne Convention, and decided to immediately begin the preparation of what it is hoped will prove an ideal convention, embodying all the modifications advocated by the varying interests. The scheme will be submitted to all the literary and artistic societies of the world, with a view to eliciting suggestions and criticism, so that it may be recast by the new congress at Naples.

Germans Kill Eighty Cannibals.

BRISBANE, Aug. 8.—The German punitive expedition sent to avenge the massacre of Dr. Mencken and other members of the first German South Sea Expedition on the cannibal island of St. Mathias, Bismarck Archipelago, landed from the German cruiser Cormoran, near the scene of the massacre, killed eighty natives, and captured seventeen.

The New Anti-Trust Sugar Plant.

Ross & Sprague of Cleveland, Ohio, are the ones who have secured the right to build the three-hundred-thousand-dollar plant at Pleasant Valley, opposite Grant's Tomb, within a year. This is to be an anti-trust sugar refining plant, with Robert Crooks & Co. of Liverpool as the real backers.

CITY OFFICERS FAILED TO CROSS THE BRIDGE

Were to March Across Footpath of New East River Structure.

President Nixon Was the Only One to Make the Trip—Engineer Hildenbrand's New Plan for Rushing Work.

There was to have been a march of city officials across the narrow footpath of the new East River Bridge yesterday. It was the day fixed for the official inspection of the structure, and invitations had been extended to Mayor Van Wyck and all the other city officials to make the journey. Mayor Van Wyck declared soon after taking office that he would cross the East River Bridge before he ceased to be Mayor. The chance offered him was not availed of yesterday, and, in fact, every city official except President Lewis Nixon of the East River Bridge Commission had previous engagements when it came time to walk the narrow path.

President Nixon arrived at the office of the East River Bridge Commission soon after noon. He said:

"It was simply an informal inspection of the bridge work I made this morning. I had never been to the top of the big steel towers, and as to-day was fixed for the inspection I went to the Brooklyn tower. There Engineer Lewis met me. We climbed to the top, and the view from there was magnificent. The trip across the centre span to New York was without incident or accident. From below the pathway looks like a narrow strip of planking, but in reality the footpath is five feet wide. There was no swaying or vibration. At the Brooklyn end of the bridge I found that the houses on the line of the approach were all razed so that the work can be pushed now."

"Will there be a station situated at Bedford Avenue, in Brooklyn?" was asked.

"For my part I favor that plan. The matter has been left largely to the Brooklyn Commissioners, and I have not heard that there was any opposition to the Bedford Avenue station project."

"Will the steel strike in the steel mills delay the completion of the bridge?" was asked.

"There has been a slight delay in the delivery of steel girders, I understand. The Pennsylvania Steel Company, which has the contract for the structural part of the bridge, has not become involved in the strike, and there should be no delays. At the meeting to-day we will consult with the engineers, and after receiving their reports will push the contractors as hard as possible."

After the meeting yesterday of the Bridge Commissioners, President Nixon said that only a few of the buildings on the line within the lines of the Manhattan approach had been torn down as yet, and that drastic measures would be taken if this work was not hurried.

From the reports made by Engineer Buck yesterday, it was claimed by the Commissioners that the work will now go forward very rapidly. For several weeks Chief Engineer Hildenbrand, who has charge of the laying of the cables for the Roebling Company, has centred his efforts in the construction of a large traveler to carry eight strands of wire across the river at one time. When the present East River Bridge was constructed, Engineer Hildenbrand had charge of the cable work, and only two wires could be carried at once. Engineer Hildenbrand said yesterday that the work would be done four times as fast as it was done on the old bridge.

The traveler is supplied with a double set of engines, and two crews of men. By the new mechanism perfected by Engineer Hildenbrand, four wires will be carried across from each side of the span at the same time.

It was decided at the meeting yesterday to have Engineer Buck report on the advisability of having a station situated at the Bedford Avenue, on the Brooklyn side. The terminus of the bridge will be several blocks beyond this point, and the business men on lower Broadway want it fixed so that the section of the city near the Broadway ferries will be benefitted and not injured by the new bridge. Commissioner James D. Bell said:

"I am in favor of the Bedford Avenue station. I do not know of a member of the commission who does not favor the plan. A report will probably be received at the next meeting and adopted fixing a station at Bedford Avenue."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major William H. Corbusier, Surgeon, and Capt. John S. Kulp, Assistant Surgeon, are detailed as members of the board of officers to meet at the Army Building, New York City, Aug. 15, for the examination of officers for transfer to the Corps of Engineers.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at San Francisco, Aug. 15, for the competitive examination of Lieutenants of the line with a view to their transfer to the Corps of Engineers. Detail: Col. Jared A. Smith, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. Col. William H. Heuer, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. Col. Charles E. L. B. Davis, Corps of Engineers; Major Robert J. Gibson, Surgeon; First Lieut. Arthur W. Morse, Assistant Surgeon.

Second Lieut. Gilbert A. Youngberg, Artillery Corps, heretofore ordered to report to the President of the board appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, Aug. 15, for examination with a view to his transfer to the Corps of Engineers will report for the purpose indicated to the board appointed to meet at San Francisco for the examination of candidates for transfer to the Corps of Engineers.

Capt. Hugh D. Wise, Ninth Infantry, will join his regiment via New York City.

First Lieut. Frank R. Lang, Ninth Infantry, will report to Capt. William B. Homer, Artillery Corps, recruiting officer at Portland, for recruiting duty.

Capt. Jeremiah Z. Dare, Quartermaster, will proceed to Clifton Heights, Philadelphia, on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. William A. Shunk, Eighth Cavalry, will join his regiment in the Department of Cuba.

Chaplain Ernest P. Newsom is assigned to the Ninth Infantry. He will report to the commanding officer at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty, and, upon the completion thereof will proceed to his regiment in the Division of the Philippines.

Lieut Col. John L. Clem, Deputy Quartermaster General, in addition to his duties as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Texas, will relieve Col. John Simpson, Assistant Quartermaster General, of his duties as Acting Chief Commissary of that department.

Lieut. Col. William S. Patten, Deputy Quartermaster General, will proceed to Boston on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

First Lieut. John W. Joyes, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty at the Watervliet Arsenal, and will report to the Chief of Ordnance for duty in his office.

Navy.

A. C. Dillingham is commissioned Commander from July 12.

W. P. White is commissioned Lieutenant Commander from July 2.

F. H. Clark, Jr., is commissioned Lieutenant from Feb. 19.

A. A. Pratt is commissioned Lieutenant from July 2.

Lieut. Commander M. L. Wood is detached from duty as navigator of the Kearsarge, and ordered to duty as executive of that vessel as relief to Lieut. Commander Merriam.

Lieut. Waldo Evans is ordered to Chicago to assume charge of the branch Hydrographic Office Aug. 15.

Lieut. C. C. Marsh is transferred from the Essex to the Kearsarge as navigator as relief to Lieut. Commander Wood.

Surgeon F. J. B. Cordiero is ordered to the Pensacola yard.

Passed Assistant Surgeon D. H. Morgan is transferred from the Pensacola yard to the Norfolk Hospital.

Paymaster M. McM. Ramsay is detached from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts Aug. 10, and ordered to duty in connection with the fitting out of the Illinois Aug. 15, and for duty on board when commissioned.

Passed Assistant Paymaster G. M. Lukesh is ordered to the Portsmouth yard Sept. 16 for duty as assistant to the General Storekeeper.

Passed Assistant Paymaster G. L. Dyer is ordered to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts Aug. 12.

Passed Assistant Paymaster T. J. Arms is detached from the San Juan station upon reporting of relief, and ordered home to wait orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. A. Merritt is detached from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts Aug. 20, and ordered to San Juan station as pay officer, purchasing pay officer, and general storekeeper as relief of Passed Assistant Paymaster Arms; he will sail from New York Aug. 31.

Ensign Adolphus E. Watson is transferred from the General Alva to the Frolic.

Ensign William B. Wells is transferred from the Frolic to the Bureau of Navigation.

Boatswain Dennis J. O'Connell is transferred from Cavite station to the Bureau of Navigation.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Aileen, with the Pennsylvania Naval Reserves on board, arrived at Vineyard Haven this morning and sailed this afternoon for New Bedford.

The Indiana, with a party of cadets from the Annapolis Naval Academy, sailed for Halifax to-day.

The vessels of the North Atlantic squadron, Admiral Higginson in command, were at target practice yesterday off Gay Head, Mass.

The Chicago is at Southampton, England.

THE OCEANIC SINKS A COASTING STEAMER.

Collides with the Kincora in the Irish Channel — Seven of the Kincora's Crew Drowned.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 8.—The White Star Line steamer Oceanic, Capt. Cameron, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for New York via Queenstown, arrived here this morning and reported having been in collision in a fog in the Irish Channel with the steamer Kincora of Waterford, Ireland. The Kincora sank and seven of her crew were drowned.

The only damage sustained by the Oceanic consisted in a few dents to her port plates. She proceeded on her voyage at 3:50 P. M.

The collision occurred this side of the Tuskar Lighthouse, at about 1:30 A. M. The fog was very dense. The Kincora was struck amidships. All the passengers of the Oceanic were in bed at the time, and there was some commotion until Capt. Cameron assured them that there was not the least cause for alarm. The Oceanic was going dead slow when the collision occurred.

All the Kincora's boats were jammed and rendered useless by the impact. The boats of the White Star liner were lowered in order to rescue every man possible, but the fourteen men saved, who included the captain, scrambled on board the Oceanic with the aid of ropes lowered from the liner. Among the seven who were drowned was Fireman George Collins, who might have saved himself, but went below to endeavor to prevent the boilers from bursting.

The Kincora sank very rapidly. The Oceanic remained in the vicinity of the spot where the collision occurred until daylight, but nothing was then visible beyond some floating wreckage. The men picked up were brought to this port.

The Kincora was a coasting vessel belonging to the Waterford Steamship Company, trading between Waterford and Limerick. She had a crew of twenty-one men.

Among the passengers on the Oceanic are Eugene Kelly, Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, William Ziegler, William Warren of Detroit, Lieut. Col. the Hon. Lewis Payn, Dawnay and Mrs. Dawnay, Richard Carle, and Ethel Barrymore.

A collection among the saloon passengers of the Oceanic for the widows and orphans of the drowned realized £160.

ALLEGED ASSAILANTS RELEASED.

Magistrate Discharges Men Arrested in the Poolroom Case at 724 Broadway.

William Murray and William C. Smith, accused of savagely beating Robert S. McLellan, a detective for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, while he was trying to get evidence against an alleged poolroom in the rear of the Waverley Café, at 724 Broadway, a week ago, were discharged by Magistrate Mayo in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday because of insufficient evidence. Lawyer Marcus, assistant to Frank Moss, appeared against the prisoners and tried to attack the credibility of their witnesses.

"In poolroom cases you can get prominent business men to testify in favor of the defendants," he said in this connection. "I have seen it done in several instances."

"That is the most brash statement I ever heard from a lawyer," said Mark Alter, counsel for the prisoners.

"I am astonished," said Magistrate Mayo. "Counselor, do you mean to say that the prominent business men of New York would perjure themselves in a poolroom case, especially where an assault of the most violent nature has been committed?"

"Well, I don't mean to say that prominent business men would," he said, "but there are business men who would."

A NEW RECREATION PIER.

Plea for One on the East River Front Near Grand Street.

At a meeting of the Dock Board, held yesterday, the following communication was received from Senator John F. Ahearn:

On behalf of the people of the section of New York City which I have the honor of representing in the Senate of the State of New York, I beg herewith to urge upon you the necessity for a recreation pier, to be located in that section on the East River, between Roosevelt and Grand Streets. This entire section, which in this respect is now wholly unprovided for, has now become the most densely populated and most thickly congested section of New York. Within the comparatively small area of twenty-eight square blocks there is a population, according to the last census, of 85,000 living souls. The majority of these people are not so situated financially as to permit of their escaping the heat by a trip into the country or to the seashore, and the suffering which was endured during the recent heated spell is beyond description.

Thousands flocked to the water side in search of fresh and cooling air, only to find the entire water front closed to them as the result of its occupancy by corporations.

The letter was received favorably, and a resolution was passed instructing the Chief Engineer to report on a location and obtain plans and estimates.

Father McLaughlin's Jubilee.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The Rev. Thomas McLaughlin, whose golden jubilee as a priest is being celebrated this week, was this evening tendered a public reception. Mayor Dillon presided. The crowd was so great that the police had to refuse admission to several hundred persons. The speakers were Mayor Dillon, J. A. Young, Augustus Thomas, the playwright; John B. Haisey of Brooklyn, Assemblyman Cooley, the Rev. Dr. Curtice of the Methodist Church, and the Rev. Mr. Smith of the Presbyterian Church. Among the letters of congratulation to Father McLaughlin was one from Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland. Father McLaughlin made a short address. The jubilee will terminate to-morrow evening with a reception to Father McLaughlin by his parishioners, when a large-sized purse of gold coin will be presented to him.

Knickerbocker Canoe Club Meets.

At a meeting of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club, held at the clubhouse, foot of West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, it was decided to hold the annual Fall regatta and camp at Egg Beach, on the Hudson River, opposite Mount St. Vincent, on Saturday, Aug. 31, Sunday, Sept. 1, and Monday, Sept. 2. The club will, as usual, provide transportation to and from the beach and meals at the camp. On the last day of the camp the regatta will be held. The committee of arrangements includes L. C. Kretzmer, George E. Taylor, and James Leach.

Several new members were elected at the meeting, bringing the membership up to fifty-three active members, which is more than the club has lockers or boat racks for, and as there are several additional applications for membership pending the club will have to place a limit on its membership or enlarge its house very soon.

Cyclist Stinson Defeated McEachern.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8.—William Stinson defeated Archie McEachern in a twenty-mile motor paced bicycle race on the bowl track at the Coliseum in the remarkable time of 30:18 2-5, which is the record for a six-lap track. Stinson took the lead at the start, and was never headed. He made a terrific pace for the first five miles, doing the second mile in 1:28, and the first three in a total of 4:44. The five miles were finished in 7:42, which equals the world's record, and the sixth mile was again made in 1:23.

Wrestler Jenkins Threw Peter Maher.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 8.—The wrestling match between Champion Thomas Jenkins of Cleveland and Peter Maher, the pugilist, at Inlet Park, here, this afternoon was won by Jenkins in two straight falls.

The first bout was catch-as-catch-can, and Jenkins threw Maher in 16½ minutes. In the second bout it took the champion 17 minutes and 25 seconds to throw Maher at the Graeco-Roman style.

Cricket Match in Halifax Drawn.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 8.—The cricket match between the Belmonts of Philadelphia and the United Service team was concluded to-day and resulted in a draw. The Belmonts in their second inning made 118 runs. The United Services scored 117 runs for the loss of nine wickets in their second innings. The teams played until 7 o'clock, and as there was not sufficient time to finish the game, stumps were drawn. Lieut. Garnett of the United Services took three wickets with three balls in one over.

New York Wrestler Defeated.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 8.—Hjalmar Lundin of Hartford, Conn., defeated Francois Pascol of New York two straight falls in a catch-as-catch-can wrestling match at the Coliseum to-night.

A JUSTICE DESCANTS UPON "COON SONGS"

Musical Education Not Necessary to Success in This Line.

Alfred B. Sloane Did Not Found a New School of "Coon" Ballads, Says Justice Bischoff.

Justice Bischoff yesterday, in refusing to punish Alfred B. Sloane for an alleged contempt in publishing the song "For Exchange," in violation of an injunction obtained by Marcus Witmark and others, musical publishers, considers at some length the composition of "coon songs." The plaintiffs had asserted that they had the exclusive right to publish all of Sloane's musical compositions.

"It is claimed by the plaintiffs," says Justice Bischoff, "that the song 'My Evaline,' published as the composition of Mrs. Sloane, is in reality the respondent Sloane's own work, and for the purpose of a finding of the fact, I am asked to view the probabilities as outweighing the positive assertions made by this respondent, by his wife, and by the musician Pronier, that the song was composed by Mrs. Sloane, without the knowledge or assistance of her husband.

"According to the plaintiffs' contention Sloane is possessed of marked individuality as the composer of 'rag-time' or 'coon songs,' and this particular song is claimed to be distinguished by characteristics peculiarly his own. Hence the plaintiffs' suspicion, or conviction, that his was the master hand. Expert opinion upon the subject of uniformity in musical composition has been afforded by affidavits of well-known composers of light opera, and the weight of opinion seems to be that composers generally have their own characteristics, but that the 'coon' song has an individuality of its own, which obliterates the personality of genius. 'My Evaline' is much the same as other 'coon' songs so far as it is wrought in syncopated time, or 'rag-time,' as this class of music is known to its students, and it is this 'rag-time' which apparently makes the 'coon' song. "I think the probabilities are contrary to the contention that Mr. Sloane founded a new 'school' of coon songs, and that his individuality is indelibly impressed upon the composition 'My Evaline.' It is true that there is a repetition of the air in a different key, succeeding the first strain, and that something of the kind is observable in earlier efforts of Mr. Sloane's, notably in the achievement, 'If you ain't got no money you needn't come around,' but this is no new conceit of composition, and may as readily have been given expression by Mrs. Sloane as by her husband. There is some dispute whether Mrs. Sloane has enjoyed a musical education, but in view of the plaintiffs' assertion that Mr. Sloane cannot read music, the point is not important, for it appears that while coon songs may be composed in spite of musical training, the training is not an incident to an enduring success."

SHARK BITES OFF SAILOR'S LEG.

One of the Men of the Annapolis While Swimming at Cavite Mutileted by a Sea Monster.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Admiral Kempff has forwarded to the Navy Department an official report, thrilling in its details, of the biting off of the leg of Quartermaster S. McKie, third-class, of the gunboat Annapolis by a shark or other sea monster.

The Annapolis has been stationed at Iloilo, and on June 24 last a party was sent out for rifle target practice. Commander Rohrer, in command of the Annapolis, states that permission was given to several of the men to go swimming, while others were engaged in firing. Two of the men had been in the water for some time when McKie joined them and asked if they had been able to touch bottom. Being answered in the negative, he made a dive, and was gone for several seconds. One of the seamen says he heard a gurgling sound beneath the water. A moment later McKie appeared on the surface, and shouted, "Shark, shark!" The surface of the water was covered with blood near where he came up.

McKie started to swim, and although crippled, reached the boat and was pulled in by his companions. A horrible sight met their eyes, the Quartermaster's leg having been bitten off near the knee. With all dispatch he was taken aboard the Annapolis, where the surgeon found it necessary to amputate the limb between the knee and hip.

The surgeon, in his report, states that while the accident was not in the line of duty, it was incident to the service. Admiral Kempff, however, in indorsing the papers, holds that as the Quartermaster had received permission from the officer in charge to go in bathing the accident occurred in the line of duty. Under the circumstances the crippled Quartermaster probably will receive a pension.

SOLDIER WILL BE HANGED.

President Approves Sentence of Private Who Killed a Filipino Girl.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—For the first time since the outbreak of the Spanish war, President McKinley has approved the death sentence in the case of an enlisted man. The case is that of Private Phineas Foutz, Company K, Nineteenth Infantry. This soldier was convicted by general court-martial at Cebu, P. I., of the murder of Geneviva Torres, a native Filipino girl, by stabbing her to death with a sword cane in her home, at Mandaue, Cebu, Nov. 15, 1900. The court sentenced the accused to be hanged.

The case being one requiring the action of the President, he confirmed the sentence and directed its execution at such time and place as may be designated by the Commanding General, Department of the Visayas, Philippine Islands.

Operation Upon an Alligator.

Veterinarians will be much interested in a surgical operation at the New York Zoological Park, in the Borough of the Bronx, at 10 o'clock this morning, when two tumors are to be removed from the forepaws of "Big Mose," the giant alligator. This is the first time that such an operation has ever been performed upon a saurian. A special platform has been constructed for the work, and all preparations made to meet the trouble that is anticipated when a half a dozen men undertake to strap the giant upon this operating table.

Wreck Perilous to Navigation.

Capt. Farrell of the tug Leouard Richards stopped at the Quarantine dock yesterday morning and reported a lumber laden barge sunk outside the bar. Her exact position being one quarter of a mile inside the inner buoy of the south channel. Capt. Farrell stated that he picked up the barge at 4:30 P. M. Wednesday from the schooner Roulette, and towed her until 1:30 this morning, when she sank in the south channel with her stern showing out of water. The wreck is very dangerous to navigation.

Offered 50 Cents as Wedding Fee.

John Carp, twenty-three years old, and Pipa Haringa, twenty years old, Roumanians, were married by Mayor Hoos in Jersey City yesterday. Peter Golden, the Mayor's Clerk, receives all marriage fees. Mr. Carp produced a five-dollar bill, but asked for $4.50 change. The clerk contributed the 50 cents to Mr. Carp's expenses.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 8.—Fire nearly destroyed the wholesale and retail grocery and meat store of Tiedtke Brothers on Summit Street early this morning. The loss on stock amounts to about $70,000, with insurance of $50,000. The building, a three-story brick one, is almost a total loss. It is owned by M. A. Scott. His loss is $20,000, covered by insurance.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—Fire this afternoon damaged considerably the western end of the Emery Arcade, extending from Vine to Race Srteet. The Emery Hotel, connected with the Arcade, was not injured. The fire started in the Capital Home Steam Laundry, which was burned out, and about thirty female employes escaped by climbing over the Arcade roof. A number of the small stores were damaged, and the losses altogether amounted to nearly $100,000.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

The papers teem these days with pretty tales
Of tempting clothing bargain sales.
"Prices marked down" is every clothier's cry
Until a fellow's puzzled where to buy.
If that's your case come here, Sir, and compare
The clothes we make with those you get elsewhere.
We promise if you buy here you'll take home
The best and cheapest clothes you've ever known.

We recently sold one of the largest retail houses in Pittsburg—a customer in our wholesale department—several hundred suits and unlined coats and trousers for early August delivery. Owing to the steel strike they cancelled last Monday the entire order and have instructed us to sell the goods for their account.

Here are the suits, finely tailored, fresh from our workshops and suitable for Summer and early Fall wear. They were sold wholesale at $8, $10 and $12, and would ordinarily retail at $12 to $18.

To dispose of them quickly we offer them now at

$6.50 per suit.

Included among them are beautiful two and three piece suits in fast color serge—black, blue and grey; flannels—imported goods and exclusive patterns—in neat stripes and plaids; (light and dark colors;) neat check cassimeres and worsteds and fine black Thibets, etc. Our store is famous for its values, but the values in this sale far eclipse any we have ever offered. All now $6.50.

WE CLOSE SATURDAY EVENING AT 6.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS., 830 BROADWAY. Between 12th and 13th Sts.

The Misses Leavitt Hurt.

The daughters of G. Howland Leavitt, a wealthy cottager at Bayside, Queens Borough, were descending a hill in an electric runabout yesterday when one of them accidentally pressed her feet on the reverse lever and the vehicle turned a somersault in the air. Although both the occupants were severely shocked and considerably bruised, neither was seriously hurt. The runabout was badly smashed.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Gen. M. P. Terry, Utica, N. Y.; J. R. McGinley, Pittsburg; Dr. J. R. Hayes, Los Angeles.

SAVOY—Ralph H. Brown, Atlanta, Ga.; G. C. Strauss, Chicago; A. Hirsch, Berlin.

MANHATTAN—Charles D. de Heredia, Lenox, Mass.; L. M. Nightingale, London; the Marquis of Aquesteguin, Madrid, Spain.

GRAND UNION—Count and Countess Mazza, Italy; Mrs. Sprague, sister of Gen. Miles.

MURRAY HILL—Gen. W. Franklin, Hartford.

GRAND—Capt. J. Lafitte, United States Army; Thomas H. Cunningham, United States Army; (Cuba;) D. D. Tompkins, United States Cavalry; Dr. F. McNerny, Manchester, Vt.

HOLLAND—Col. John Magee, Watkins, N. Y.

VICTORIA—State Senator A. D. Wright, Lynchburg, Va.; Judge H. M. Neil, Ohio.

HOFFMAN—Gov. Benton McMillin, Tennessee.

FIFTH AVENUE—Col. B. B. Dyer, Augusta, Ga.

UNION SQUARE—Dr. George F. Pease, Springfield, Mass.; John Pflueger, New Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Ia.; I. Younker, cloaks, suits, and jackets, 55 Franklin Street.

Nugent, Thomas W., Braddock, Penn., cloaks and suits, 10 Astor Place.

Blass, Gus, Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; G. Blass, notions, clothing, and furnishing goods, 320 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock, Noon.

The Wanamaker Store

The Waste of Waiting Three Weeks

The Economy of buying Furniture in August is large, safe, undisputed. The wastefulness of waiting the few weeks until you are better ready to buy is needless in every way and means taxing your pocket-book fifty per cent. or more, for the very doubtful reason that it will be more convenient to buy when you are ready.

Every reason that logic can suggest will urge the careful and thrifty housekeeper to buy during

This August Trade Sale of FURNITURE

Nothing but the most powerful reason could turn a great trade current into the channel of August Furniture buying.

We well know that *you* have little interest in furniture during this month. This whole trade movement is not to cater to your wishes, *but to CREATE interest in furniture.* To this end we must provide the most powerful incentives to attract your attention; and have most remarkable values to compel your buying when you come.

This is not lightly accomplished. It is a serious work that demands long, hard, masterful effort on our part. For months the best brains and tireless energy must cover every point on this Continent where good furniture is made. At every point a trade battle must be fought. *For we do not buy what manufacturers most want to sell.*

This August Sale is not made up of mistakes and indifferent goods. Quoting big reductions would be easy work if we took manufacturers' estimated values of goods that never found a market.

We take no furniture that is not good enough in both style and quality to be offered in our regular stock at the price we name as its regular value.

It is this severe standard of selection and valuation that makes this sale remarkable and unmatchable—that makes all imitation sales futile and insignificant.

There are millions of dollars' worth of cheap, shoddy, unsightly furniture ready on the market to supply "August Sales"; but the surplus stocks of thoroughly good and artistic furniture such as the public admired and bought, are necessarily limited, even when the whole country is searched over.

We made this campaign early and thoroughly. We bought every piece of furniture of our standard that could be bought at our discount. We left nothing but the unworthy goods behind. We would continue the sale through September if enough furniture of the right kind could be had. It is not; and we shall count ourselves lucky if the August furniture is not all sold before August is near over.

The present tremendous daily selling gives warning that our supplies are too small.

There are no short-comings yet. New supplies are filled in daily. The array is broad and handsome; the furniture is superb in quality; the prices show large and important savings.

White MADRAS SHIRTS

With Plaited Bosoms

At 50c

A hundred dozens of these remarkable Shirts are ready this morning; but they'll be gone in a jiffy—depend on it.

It seems like an impossible value. The madras is of excellent quality; the plaits are nicely made; the shirt making throughout is very good. They are refined in appearance, yet cool and serviceable. All sizes, 14 to 17. 50c each.

Linen COLLARS, 6 for 55c—

Newest shapes of straight, lock-front and Piccadilly collars; well made and correctly sized, 14 to 17½.

Linen at the price of cotton.

Put up in boxes of a half-dozen of a size, and sold only by the box. 55c

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Coats and Vests

at a Little Price

We accumulate during a season a lot of Coats and Vests from which the trousers have been taken for various reasons. Today we have them all together, and marked at a price that will take them out in a jiffy.

They are from suits that were $10 to $18; today choose

for $5

Of course we have separate Trousers that will go with them nicely, priced from $3.50 to $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

More BICYCLE News

For Men, Women, Boys and Girls

We offer our own well made, well proven and well liked

Rodman Bicycles

at sharply cut prices today.

Men's Rodman Bicycles, in 20, 22 and 24 inch frames, were $18—

Women's Rodman Bicycles, in 20 and 22 inch frames, were $19—

Men's or women's today at

$13.50 each

Fitted with Coaster Brakes, $15.

Then the Boys' and Girls' Rodman Bicycles—and bargains in children's wheels are extremely scarce—wheels that were splendid value at $15.50; today at

$12.50 each

24-inch wheels.

Remodeling of the Annex Store brings this sale over into the Basement of the Main Store.

Women's Bathing Suits

More vacations to the seashore come in August than any other month. Thousands of women regret not having their own bathing suit after they get to the beach.

If you own your own suit you know how it fits, how it looks, and who had it on last. And the cost need be little—$3 to $12 a suit. Superb variety is here—this particularly good value:

At $4—Special Suits of black or blue mohair, trimmed with white braid; collar of white, inlaid with blue mohair; short sleeves.

Second floor, Broadway.

Printed Swiss Muslin

At 10c

This is the same fabric as has been selling finely previously at 12½c—some stores get still more for it.

The muslins have white dotted grounds, with lacey stripes of black—you've seen them made up, and know how effective they are.

There are also many Printed Batistes, with black stripes on white, at same price—10c a yard.

Fourth avenue.

This added chapter of prices:

PARLOR and LIBRARY FURNITURE

In the August Trade Sale of furniture no one line is better assorted with the newest goods than our line of furniture suitable for parlors and libraries. Very great values are offered, and the ones we tell of today are but a small illustration of the whole stock. From this assortment we select one item that is a fair example of other values.

At $20, from $30—Three-piece imitation mahogany parlor suite, consisting of divan, arm and wall chair; frames have shaped legs and arms, moulded edges; mahogany veneered panels; full spring seats covered in figured cream-colored tapestry; highly polished and of best construction. We have twenty-five sets of these frames to sell, and they will be covered to order.

Other parlor and library furniture, as follows:

Parlor Suites—

$42, from $65—Three-piece; mahogany veneered; damask cover.
$45, from $65—Three-piece imitation mahogany; silk cover.
$45, from $65—Imitation mahogany; inlaid panels; damask cover.
$50, from $75—Three-piece; mahogany veneered; tapestry cover.
$55, from $85—Three-piece; imitation mahogany; damask cover.
$70, from $105—Three-piece; imitation mahogany; damask cover.
$85, from $120—Five-piece; imitation mahogany; damask cover.
$80, from $125—Three-piece; mahogany; tapestry cover.
$100, from $150—Three-piece; mahogany overstuffed; tapestry cover.
$110, from $175—Three-piece; mahogany; embossed velour cover.
$135, from $200—Three-piece; gold; tapestry cover.
$150, from $240—Three-piece; imitation mahogany; tapestry cover.
$155, from $225—Three-piece; gold; damask cover.
$190, from $285—Three-piece; gold; damask cover.
$225, from $350—Two-piece; gold; tapestry cover.

Library Suites—

$48, from $70—Three-piece; golden oak; leather cover.
$50, from $70—Three-piece; Flemish oak; leather cover.
$65, from $100—Three-piece; imitation mahogany; leather cover.
$75, from $125—Three-piece; mahogany; leather cover.
$75, from $100—Two-piece; imitation mahogany; leather cover.

Davenports—

$27, from $35—Imitation mahogany; tapestry cover.
$30, from $40—Imitation mahogany; green corduroy cover.
$50, from $75—Golden oak; embossed velour cover.
$75, from $110—Mahogany; moquette cover.

Davenports—

$80, from $125—Mahogany; moquette cover.
$100, from $130—Mahogany; embossed velour cover.
$150, from $200—Mahogany; plain velour cover.

Odd Sofas—

$32.50, from $50—Mahogany frame; velour cover.
$33.50, from $55—Mahogany veneer; tapestry cover.
$42.50, from $65—Mahogany inlaid; velour cover.
$45, from $65—Overstuffed; damask cover.
$50, from $85—Mahogany; velour cover.

Easy Chairs—

$28, from $45—Imitation mahogany; tapestry cover.
$30, from $45—Imitation mahogany; leather cover.
$35, from $50—Golden oak; tapestry cushions.
$35, from $60—Golden oak; moquette cover.
$42.50, from $55—Overstuffed in leather.
$42, from $65—Mahogany; leather cover.
$40, from $55—Imitation mahogany; velour cover.
$43, from $56—Overstuffed in leather.
$48, from $65—Overstuffed in leather.
$55, from $85—Mahogany; moquette cover.

Parlor Tables—

$12.50, from $25—Gold wood; inlaid.
$16, from $21—Mahogany; inlaid.
$18, from $30—Mahogany; inlaid.
$20, from $28—Round mahogany.
$30, from $45—Mahogany; inlaid.
$30, from $40—Mahogany; inlaid.
$35, from $42—Mahogany, inlaid; curio.
$55, from $90—Gold and onyx.
$70, from $90—Vernis-Martin.
$90, from $125—Gold and onyx.

Library Tables—

$11, from $16—Imitation mahogany.
$12, from $18—Golden oak.
$12, from $18—Imitation mahogany.
$13.75, from $20—Golden oak.

Library Tables—

$19, from $28—Golden oak.
$30, from $40—Golden oak.
$30, from $45—Mahogany.
$32, from $48—Golden oak.
$45, from $65—Golden oak.
$55, from $80—Mahogany.

Bookcases—

$12, from $16—One-section; golden oak.
$12, from $18.50—One-section; imitation mahogany.
$15, from $20—Two-section; imitation mahogany.
$18, from $25—Three-section; imitation mahogany.
$18, from $28—Two-section; golden oak.
$19, from $25—Two-section; curly birch.
$25, from $38—Two-section; mahogany.
$27, from $42—Three-section; golden oak.
$27.50, from $35—Two-section; golden oak.
$30, from $40—Two-section; mahogany.
$32, from $45—Three-section; golden oak.
$33, from $48—Two-section; mahogany.
$35, from $50—Two-section; mahogany.
$75, from $100—Mahogany; Empire design.

Parlor Cabinets—

$25, from $35—Imitation mahogany.
$30, from $60—Mahogany; inlaid.
$35, from $55—Vernis-Martin.
$40, from $56—Vernis-Martin.
$65, from $85—Mahogany; decorated.
$70, from $125—Gold.
$85, from $120—Gold.
$95, from $135—Gold.
$100, from $150—Gold.
$120, from $190—Gold.
$150, from $185—Gold.
$165, from $210—Mahogany; hand-painted panels.
$175, from $205—Mahogany; hand-painted panels.
$190, from $245—Mahogany; hand-painted panels.
$190, from $230—Gold.

Music Cabinets—

$9, from $14—Imitation mahogany.
$15, from $25—Bird's-eye maple.
$18, from $25—Golden oak.
$30, from $45—Mahogany; Art Nouveau.
$35, from $42—Mahogany; inlaid.

SILK WAISTS

And Wrappers

Waists of excellent taffeta silk in solid colors of the best shades and black; unlined; made with full front, plaited from neck to bust, finished with silk crocheted rings; buttoned down back, or front; at

$5, instead of $6.50

Also today this special lot of

$1.25 Kimono Wrappers at 85c

Made of fancy striped lawn, with white borders.

And these

Dressing Sacques at 50c

Of lawn in fancy stripes, with white borders.

Second floor, Tenth street.

UMBRELLAS

Under-Price

Three groups—some for sun, some to make it cost little to have one ready for the next August rain. These:

At $1.50—24-inch all-silk umbrellas in black, blue, red, brown and green; natural wood handles, steel rod; cases to match. Worth $2.

At $1.75—26-inch umbrellas for women; all silk, natural wood handles. Worth $2.25.

At $1.75—28-inch all-silk umbrellas for men; same quality as above. Worth $2.25.

Broadway.

Boys' Washable SUITS and Waists

A very desirable lot of Washable Sailor Suits for boys of 2½ to 8 years; substantially made of Galatea cloth, nicely shaped. Regular $1.25 and $1.50 values at 95c a suit.

Boys' Madras Blouse Waists, in sizes for 6 to 14 years, in white and colors, with and without collars; worth $1.15 to $1.35; now at $1 each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Fancy RIBBONS

At 12c yard

These are most attractive neck or waist ribbons, 3⅛ inches wide; in the popular shades of light blue, rose, mais, violet, turquoise and white, with pretty corded stripes. 12c a yard.

Tenth street elevator Counter.

Infants' OUTFITS

Isn't it handy to have the items all picked out for you by those who know exactly what baby needs? Here is a very complete outfit of thirty pieces

For $7.75

itemized:

2 Shirts at 30c	60c	1 Day Slip at	45c
2 Bands, at 12c	24c	1 Day Slip at	75c
2 Barrows at 50c	$1	1 Sacque at	38c
2 Flannel Petticoats at 60c	$1.20	1 Shawl at	$1.10
2 White Petticoats at 25c	50c	2 Pair Bootees, 9c	18c
2 Night Slips at 25c	50c	1 Dozen Diapers,	85c
			$7.75

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Remarkably Low Prices on SHOES

There is sharp bargain news further down; but we tell first of a splendid value in fine shoes in the Main Shoe Store:

"Ideal Kid" Shoes and Oxfords

At $2.40 a Pair

Made of the genuine Ideal patent leather that is so scarce, and so widely imitated.

Oxfords with flexible welted oak leather soles; neat military heels. Boots, both lace and button; slipper foxing of Ideal kid; tops of fine dull leather; welted soles and neat heels. At $2.40, these shoes save you a dollar or more on every pair.

In the Basement are these remarkable offerings:

Women's Shoes

At $1—Black kid Oxfords in the best shapes; also tan kid lace boots, with French heels; worth $3. Not all sizes.

At $1.20—Black kid Oxfords; with kid tips; a very handsome shoe that has sold for a half more. Others with kid tips.

At $1.50—Tan kid lace boots of the regular $3 grade. Also black kid lace boots; stout welted soles; just right for country wear; regularly $2.50; nearly every size.

At $2.50—Women's $3, $4 and $5 Oxford shoes; being the balance left of the lines not carried the year 'round; included are nearly all sizes and leathers, and the majority are of the $5 grades.

Men's Shoes in the Annex:

At $1—A round-up of about 800 pairs. Shoes that are worth two or three times this price, but scuffed and soiled. Some high-grade bicycle and outing shoes included.

At $1.50—White duck yachting and tennis shoes, with heavy red rubber extension soles; about half the usual price.

At $1.75—All our tan lace shoes. Some $3 tan Oxfords, and a round-up of broken lines of $3 and $4 black Oxfords. All merged for quick sale. The best values are in the larger sizes, but every size in the lot to start.

Stirring Prices on WOMEN'S HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR

Two lots of stockings and two lots of Women's Vests are offered today at prices as little as anyone could wish; yet they are desirable sorts to fill up summer supplies which are probably running low just now.

These hints of them:

Women's Stockings—

12½c a pair, worth 18c—Fine gauge fast black cotton or lisle thread stockings; seamless; with narrowed ankles and elastic tops.

25c a pair, were 38c—The sort that is usually sold at 50c a pair in other stores. Imported lisle thread; regular made in fast black, cadet blue, tan or cardinal, with white extracted polka dots.

Women's Vests—

10c; 3 for 25c—Fine ribbed white cotton vests; low necks; short sleeves or sleeveless; fancy trimmed low necks, with no sleeves; silk tape through neck.

12½c each—seconds of 25c quality—light-weight white ribbed lisle thread vests; low neck; sleeveless; plain or crocheted. Also low necks, short sleeves, in extra large sizes. A spot or small repair prevented these being sold at 25c each.

Broadway.

Final Clean-up of Girls' Summer Dresses

We should sell every strictly summer dress for girls in our stock today, if fine clothes at insignificant cost appeal at all to mothers of girls.

They are prettiest and most practical styles, in pique, linen, chambray, and other wash fabrics—everything of the sort in our stock, for girls of 6 to 16 years.

Former prices were $5 to $11; today choose for

$3.50 each

Second floor, Ninth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

N. Y. A. C. Amateur Captures Two National Events at Buffalo.

W. SMITH'S RECORD TRIALS

Brooklyn Rider Makes New Track Figures for the Pan-American Stadium Track.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—Marcus Hurley of the New York Athletic Club was again the star in to-day's bicycle races in the Pan-American Stadium. He won both the half-mile and mile championships in an easy manner. Hurley won the final heat of the half mile by a length from Ingraham of Chelsea, Mass.

Hurley, Losee, Metting, and Hoffman were the starters in the mile championship. Beam of Buffalo was out in to pull the riders out. Hurley started a furlong sprint, and gained a length before the field got to moving. He retained the lead coming down the straight, and crossed the mark a length ahead of Losee of Brooklyn, with the other two close up for third place.

Walter Smith continued his record-breaking trials, but a high wind that blew across the track was not conducive to record breaking. He set out to break the track record of 1:36 3-5, made by himself on Wednesday. He made a new mark of 1:32 2-5.

The mile handicap was won by J. T. Ingraham of Chelsea, Mass., the only scratch man who qualified for the finish. Schade of Buffalo, who finished second, was a length behind. Summary:

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by J. T. Ingraham, Chelsea, Mass., (scratch;) Fred Schade, Buffalo, (100 yards,) second; Thomas J. Grady, Chicopee, Mass., (40 yards,) third. Time—2:04.

One-Half Mile.—Final Heat—Won by Marcus Hurley, New York A. C.; J. T. Ingraham, Chelsea, Mass., second. Time—1:09.

One-Mile, National Amateur Championship.—Won by Marcus Hurley, New York A. C.; W. L. Losee, Brooklyn, second; L. E. Metting, P. C. C., Boston, third. Time—2:41 4-5.

Exhibition Ride, Five Miles, Motor-Paced.—Walter Smith, Kings County Wheelmen. Time—9:14 3-5.

Exhibition Ride for Pan-American Stadium Track Record of One-Mile—By Walter Smith, Kings County Wheelmen, New York. Smith's time by quarters: 0:23 3-5, 0:47, 1:00 3-5; mile, 1:32 2-5. Paced by Zimmerman and Feeters on motor.

One-Half Mile Exhition on Motor.—By Albert Zimmerman, Buffalo, and M. C. Feeters, Philadelphia.—First quarter, 0:22 2-5; half-mile, 0:45 4-5.

ASBURY PARK CYCLE RACES.

Half-Mile National Championship Won by Iver Lawson.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 8.—The National Circuit bicycle meet at the athletic grounds this afternoon attracted 3,000 spectators.

There were six races on the card, including the one-half-mile circuit championship, which was won by Iver Lawson of Chicago, who beat Lester Wilson of Pittsburg by three yards. The one-mile professional was captured by Otto Mayo of Erie, with Hardy Downing of Los Angeles second, and Earl Stevens of Buffalo third.

McFarland, Houseman, Bardgett, Cooper, and Fisher qualified in the semi-finals for the one-half-mile championship, but failed to win a place in the grand semi-finals.

Champion Kramer and Lawson were the competitors in one heat of the grand semi-finals, and after a jockeying start, Lawson beat Kramer over the tape by two wheel lengths in a desperate finish. Harry Elkes and J. Urquhart were pitted against each other in a five-mile motor-paced race. Elkes won. His time was 8:51 3-5. "Jimmy" Michael, paced by a motor machine, rode two miles in 3:31, establishing a track record. "Major" Taylor, who was booked to ride against Elkes, failed to appear, owing to his recent accident. Summary:

Half-Mile Circuit Championship.—First Heat—Won by F. A. McFarland of San José, E. C. Houseman, New Haven, second. Time—1:12.

Second heat—Won by Walter Bardgett of Buffalo; Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, second. Time—1:20 2-5.

Third heat—Won by Tom Cooper of Detroit; Iver Lawson, Chicago, second. Time—1:25 4-5.

Fourth heat—Won by Frank Kramer of East Orange; J. T. Fisher, Chicago, second. Time—1:17-1-5.

First semi-final heat—Won by Wilson, McFarland second. Time—1:05 4-5.

Second heat—Won by Kramer; Lawson second. Time—1:59.

First grand semi-final heat—Won by McFarland. His competitor, Wilson, punctured a tire, and the heat was run over, Wilson winning. Time—2:44 4-5.

Grand heat—Won by Lawson. Time—2:25 1-5.

One-Third Mile, Open, Amateur.—First Heat—Won by Gus Welsing, New York; T. T. Brown, New York, second. Time—0:46 2-5.

Second heat—Won by G. C. Schrieber of New York; Edward Billington, Vailsburg, second. Time—0:48 2-5.

Third heat—Won by W. A. Ladue, Cold Springs; Harry Welsing, New York, second. Time—0:47 1-5.

Final heat—Won by Ladue; Billington second; Gus Welsing third. Time—0:43 2-5.

One-Mile, Professional.—First heat—Won by Jack Green, England; Otto Mayo, Erie, second; Jack Coburn, Newark, third. Time—2:29 4-5.

Second heat—Won by J. P. Jacobson, New Haven; Harry Downing, Los Angeles, second; Earl Stevens, Buffalo, third. Time—2:30 3-5.

Final heat—Won by Mayo, Downing second, Stevens third. Time—2:28 4-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—First heat—Won by "Jack" Townsend, Pleasant Plains, (60 yards;) H. Vanderslice, Asbury Park, (240 yards,) second; G. C. Schrieber, New York, (scratch,) third; Menus Bedell, Lynbrook, (90 yards,) fourth; M. P. Davis, New York, (60 yards,) fifth; Harry Welsing, New York, (scratch,) sixth. Time—4:50 2-5.

Second heat—Won by Charles Kastendeck, Brooklyn, (70 yards;) Gus Westing, New York, (scratch,) second; Edward Billington, Vailsburg, (30 yards,) third; Lewis Bennett, Asbury Park, (60 yards,) fourth; W. A. Ladue, Cold Springs, (scratch,) fifth; C. E. Achon, New York, (90 yards,) sixth. Time—4:46 3-5.

Final heat—Won by Bedell, Welsing second, Ladue third. Time—4:37 2-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—First heat—Won by "Jack" Green, England, (60 yards;) R. M. Alexander, Hartford, (80 yards,) second; Walter Bardgett, Buffalo, (40 yards,) third; Sidney K. Jenkins, England, (100 yards,) fourth; "Jack" Coburn, Newark, (120 yards,) fifth. Time—2:08 4-5.

Second heat—Won by John Bedell, Lynbrook, (80 yards;) Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, (40 yards,) second; Otto Mayo, Erie, (80 yards,) third; W. A. Rutz, New Haven, (100 yards,) fourth; Earl Stevens, Buffalo, (80 yards,) fifth.

Final heat—Won by Bardgett, Wilson second, Stevens third, Houseman fourth. Time—2:05.

TENNIS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Singles and Doubles Advanced to Semi-Finals—Whitman Will Not Play in Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 8.—There was no cause for delay to-day in the continuation of the Long Island championship lawn tennis tournament on the courts of the Meadow Club, and rapid progress was made in both the championship singles and doubles. The doubles resulted in victories for the Princeton-Swarthmore team, Edwin P. Larned and William J. Clothier; Ollie Campbell and Ford Huntington; Richard Stevens and Malcolm D. Whitman, and William A. Larned and C. F. Watson, Jr.

William J. Clothier, Edwin P. Larned, Richard Stevens, and William A. Larned were the successful contestants. The last-named player is now the favorite for the honors here, but will have a difficult task in his endeavor to dispose of Richard Stevens, whom he will meet in the contest for the finals.

Ford Huntington was the opponent of William A. Larned in the singles, and made the latter fight hard for his victory. Huntington made the mistake of playing too close to the net, and the frequent deep lobs of Larned gave him plenty of footwork, which fatigued him and had a disastrous effect upon his game. William J. Clothier was in splendid form to-day, and worked the defeat of C. F. Watson, Jr., with apparent ease.

Malcolm D. Whitman, holder of the National championship, has decided not to defend his title and the new trophy in the all comers' meeting on the Casino courts, at Newport, which begins next Tuesday. Whitman communicated with the officials of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, at Boston, to-day, and in reply to their importunities for him to again participate he flatly refused. There is little question but that Whitman is not in his top form. Yet as he plays now he is head and shoulders above the ranking men among the tennis players. His record is the most remarkable of any man who ever stepped on an American court, not even excepting the redoubtable Bob Wrenn, and his retirement from the sport to engage in the practice of law will take from the game a player who has held his supremacy for three consecutive years. Summary:

Men's Championship Singles.—Second Round—W. J. Clothier, Philadelphia, defeated C. F. Watson, Jr., Orange, 6—3, 6—1; Edwin P. Larned, Summit, defeated Stewart Waller, New York, by default; Richard Stevens, Hoboken, defeated Guy Phelps Dodge, New York, 6—0, 6—2; William A. Larned, Summit, defeated Ford Huntington, New York, 6—2, 6—4.

Men's Championship Doubles.—Preliminary Round—William A. Larned and C. F. Watson, Jr., defeated Kenneth Ives and Theodore R. Pell, 7—5, 6—0.

First Round—Edwin P. Larned and William J. Clothier defeated Guy P. Snow and Duane Cruger, 6—3, 6—2; Ollie Campbell and Ford Huntington defeated C. F. Childs and Robert Leroy, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2; Richard Stevens and Malcolm D. Whitman defeated W. P. Blagden and C. H. Lee, 6—1, 6—0; William A. Larned and C. F. Watson defeated Guy Phelps Dodge and Stewart Waller by default.

Consolation Singles.—First Round—C. F. Childs defeated Guy P. Snow, 6—2, 6—1; C. T. Richardson defeated J. W. Lee, 3—6, 8—6, 7—5.

Mixed Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Miss Gertrude Sard and Malcolm D. Whitman defeated Mrs. Goodhue Livingston and Legrande C. Griswold, 6—2, 6—2.

First Round—Miss Edith Hollins and Edwin P. Larned defeated Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley and Duane Cruger, 6—3, 6—8, 6—1.

The teams which are entered in the mixed doubles are as follows:

Miss Crocker and C. H. Lee, Mrs. S. Van R. Cogswell and C. A. Peabody, Jr., Miss Gertrude Sard and Malcolm D. Whitman, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston and Legrande C. Griswold, Miss Josephine Russell and Joseph Larocque, Jr., Mrs. W. Rossiter Betts and C. F. Watson, Jr., Mrs. Harry W. McVicar and T. R. Pell, Miss M. Russell and C. L. Childs, Miss P. Corry and Ford Huntington, Miss Alice De Goicouria and Ollie Campbell, Miss Adelaide Post and Guy P. Dodge, Miss D. Y. Hollins and William J. Clothier, Miss McCook and W. P. Blagden, Miss Neeser and W. A. Larned, Miss Fanny Howland and Robert Leroy, Miss Phelps and Richard Stevens, Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley and Duane Cruger, and Miss Edith Hollins and Edwin P. Larned.

INDEPENDENCE TO BE BROKEN.

Owner of Boston Yacht Will Destroy His Boat If No Races Can Be Arranged.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—If no yacht can be found to race against the Independence by Sept. 3, Mr. Thomas W. Lawson, the owner of the boat, will order her broken up as old metal. This was his instruction today when the only chance for a race against either the Constitution or Columbia slipped by because the managers of these yachts would not enter a regatta in which there was to be a class for ninety-footers. The particulars are contained in the following statement issued by Mr. Clapp, who is Mr. Lawson's secretary:

"The only pending engagement of the Independence was a race under the auspices of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, to take place Aug. 24, and Mr. Lawson before leaving for an eastern cruise, which he intends to extend until Sept. 10, gave instructions to have the Independence put in the best racing condition possible and to remain at Newport tuning up.

"I to-day received this telegram:

Exceedingly regret that owing to inability to secure entry of either Constitution or Columbia we are compelled to call off race scheduled for 24th inst. FRANK B. JONES,
Chairman Regatta Committee, Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

"I immediately communicated the same to Mr. Lawson, and he has given me the instructions to bring the Independence to Boston and keep her in racing condition until Sept. 3, and to do everything feasible to arrange as many races as possible between her and any or all of the three other 90-footers, to take place under the auspices of any yacht club in any waters, under any conditions, and if no races can be arranged by that date to have her broken up at once.

"The binding offer of any American yacht club to bring about one or more races with any of the three 90-footers will be accepted by Mr. Lawson, provided it is received on or before Sept. 3."

WESTERN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Practically a Trying-Out Tournament in View of the National Event.

As far as the amateurs are concerned, the third annual championship of the Western Golf Association, to be held at the Midlothian links from Tuesday to Saturday of next week, will be a trying-out experience to determine how many of the Westerners will come on to the National amateur championship at the Atlantic City Country Club, the second week in September. W. Holabird, Jr., and W. L. Thompson, winner and runner-up at the Onwentsia tournament two weeks ago, are so far this season the only amateurs of the West who have shown any class, but the forthcoming tournament may bring out some who are quite as good. Thompson is well known in this city, where he had been for three years until this Spring studying law and playing at the Baltusrol Club. On his game, Thompson is a very strong opponent, and he beat Walter J. Travis last Fall at the Westchester tourney. Holabird beat him only after a close finish, so that he must have improved a good deal since the amateur championship of 1899.

The events for amateurs at Midlothian will be the championship for the trophy presented by George R. Thorne, in which sixteen will qualify in a thirty-six hole qualifying round, and the competition for the Marshall Field Trophy, for teams of five at match play against bogey. The open championship will also be decided, in which the prizes will be $125, $75, $50, $30, and $20, for the professionals, and the amateurs to take the value of any prize they may win in plate. Will Smith, who won the first honors at the recent Hollywood tournament, is the Midlothian professional, and he is regarded as the likely winner of the Western open title.

Women Golfers at Apawamis.

A field of thirty women turned out at the Apawamis Golf Club yesterday to compete at approaching and putting for a cup presented by Mrs J. A. Gwynne and a second prize, the gift of the club. The contest was held on the small putting links, the approach being at sixty yards over a bunker. There was a fashionable "gallery," and tea was served after the competition. The winner was Miss Eddy, with 13, and Miss A. Park was second, with 14.

Carnochan's Dogs Beaten in England.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Two private contests, arising out of a challenge from G. M. Carnochan of New York to British breeders of fox terriers, were decided yesterday at Mitcham, Surrey, with the result that Mr. Carnochan failed to get better than third prize in either contest.

F. F. Redmond won the first prize in the first contest and The Duchess of Newcastle won the second prize.

American Jockeys on Four Winners.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The American jockeys took four out of the seven races at the Brighton August meeting to-day.

Torrent (L. Reiff), won the Brookside Plate for two-year-old maidens, distance about five furlongs.

Simon Glover (L. Reiff) won the Brighton High-weight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

Frank Gardiner's Encombe ("Clem" Jenkins) won the Southdown Plate, for three-year-olds and upward; distance one mile.

Richard Croker's Viper (J. Reiff) won the Worthing Plate, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half.

James R. Keene Buys Castleton Farm.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 8.—The Castleton stock farm, in this county, was sold today to James R. Keene of New York for $85,000. Mr. Keene has been renting the place at $5,000 a year. The farm contains 612 acres and was the property of the Ford estate of Virginia.

SARATOGA RACES LIGHT

Six Runners in the Largest Field on a Heavy Track.

CATSKILL WENT TO CARBUNCLE

Otis Won the Opening Race After an Offer of $15,000 for Him Had Been Refused.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Small fields went to the post in each of the five events decided here this afternoon. The track was heavy and holding and the speculation was light.

The stake feature was the Catskill, for three-year-olds, in which six selling platers, the largest field of the day, took part. Carbuncle was a strong odds-on favorite, and won easily from Rowdy, with Barbara Frietchie third. The only other winning favorite was King Bramble, who had only Alsike and Vitellius to beat.

Barney Schreiber's two-year-old colt Otis proved his worth by conceding weight to Belle of Lexington in the opening dash of six furlongs and winning by a neck. An offer of $15,000 for Otis was refused before the race. Lady Viola won the race for two-year-old fillies in a hard drive from the 7-to-10, odds-on favorite Sister Juliet. The closing race resulted in a pronounced upset, Little Daisy, whose odds were 8 to 1, winning by a length from Mercer, while Scurry, who was at the short price of 1 to 3, finished a bad third.

The track dried out fast during the afternoon and is likely to be fast to-morrow.

The entire string of the Messrs. Fleischmann's horses will be disposed of at public sale on Saturday at noon in the paddock.

The association has increased the size of all the over-night purses, excepting the maiden races, to $700. The added money was formerly $500. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; six furlongs. Otis, 107 pounds, (Cochran,) 11 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Belle of Lexington, 104, (J. Woods,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 3, second; King Pepper, 118, (Shaw,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:17. Three starters.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a furlong. King Bramble, 97 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 4 to 5 and out, won; Alsike, 85, (Thompson,) 7 to 1 and even, second; Vitellius, 97, (Cochran,) 11 to 5 and 2 to 5, third. Time—2:00 4-5. Three starters.

THIRD RACE.—The Catskill, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Carbuncle, 118 pounds, (McCue,) 7 to 10 and out, won; Rowdy, 104, (T. Burns,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Barbara Frietchie, 97, (Cochran,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:17 2-5. Prince of Melrose, Eloim, and Maitster also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For fillies, two years old; five and a half furlongs. Lady Viola, 104 pounds, (Mounce,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, won; Sister Juliet, 111, (Odom,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 4, second; Ivory Bells, 111, (Cochran,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:11 4-5. Lady Mag and Botha also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a furlong. Little Daisy, 91 pounds, (Mulholland,) 8 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Mercer, 103, (Cochran,) 7 to 1 and even, second; Scurry, 106, (H. Michaels,) 1 to 3 and out, third. Time—2:02. Nitrate also ran.

Saratoga Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; $500 added; the winner to be sold for $1,800; if for less, two pounds allowed for each $100 down to $500; six furlongs. Lamp o' Lee, 108 pounds; Wayward Boy, 101; Vesuvia, 97; Satire, 99; Robert Metcalf, 107; Annie Thompson, 103; Doctor Preston, 106; Gertrude Elliott, 95; Garter Buckle, 109; Bard of Avon, 105; Connie, 97; Ringleader, 109; Malden, 101; James, 103; Inshot, 92; Judge Wardell, 104; Bounteous, 105; Bill Massie, 101.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; $600 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Caviar, 126 pounds; Terminus, 116; Trigger, 98; Carbuncle, 120; Kilogram, 108; Lone Fisherman, 90.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won more than two races; $500 added; five and a half furlongs. Mary Wes, 102 pounds; Dixieline, 112; Rightaway, 105; Batyah, 102; Hans Wagner, 105; Northern Star, 112; Woden, 112; Gay Boy, 112; Five Nations, 112; Rocky, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; $500 added; the winner to be sold at auction for $3,000; if for less, two pounds allowed for each $100 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. Hammock and Lady Chorister, 101 pounds each; Mercer, 98; Nitrate, 91; The Amazon, 106; Inshot, 84; The Chamberlain, 114; Animosity, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; $400 added; five furlongs. Skye and Geraldyn, 114 pounds each; Tenagra, Destitute, and Arrah Go Wan, 111 each; Tribes Hill, Yankee, Traitor, Osprey, Aden, John Barleycorn, Cold Stream, Calgary, and Cornwall, 114 each.

CRESCEUS FAILS AT RECORD.

The Champion Trotter Went a Mile in 2:06 1-4 on Poughkeepsie Track.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 8.—About 7,000 persons were disappointed in the exhibition by the champion trotter Cresceus at the Hudson River Driving Park this afternoon. Paced by a running horse and driven by his owner, George H. Ketcham, the champion went his mile in 2:06¼. He started shortly after 4 o'clock, after Mr. Ketcham had driven him three warming-up heats in 2:48, 2:32, and 2:17. On the trial the running horse picked him up near the quarter, which Cresceus made in 31¼ seconds. He went to the half in 1:03; to the three-quarters in 1:35¼, and to the wire in 2:06¼. There was faint applause when the time was posted.

Mr. Ketcham said to The Associated Press correspondent: "My horse did the best he could under the conditions, and, although the time seems slow, he was more distressed than he has been after any mile he has gone this season.

"Neither the track nor the weather was favorable to record-breaking speed. The former was soft, and I was obliged to take the second horse's position all the way, the pole being too badly cut up to follow. The air was depressing and lacking in those qualities of dryness and heat that are essential to fast trotting.

"The time is in no sense a reflection on my horse's condition, and I think he will be at his best when he meets The Abbot at Brighton Beach next Thursday."

Cresceus's time to-day established a new trotting record for this track. The previous record was 2:10¼, made by Little Dick last year.

Although disappointed in the poor showing of Cresceus this afternoon, the spectators derived satisfaction from four well-contested races, in two of which favorites won. Summary:

2:12 Class.—Trotting; purse, $600.

Elsie S., b. m., by Stamboul, (Andrews)	4	1	2	1 1
Frank Cramer, br. g., by Mercury, (Snyder)	1	2	1	2 3
Florence Wood, b. m., (Devine)	2	3	3	3 2
Irne, b. m., (Hamlin)	3	4	4	*

*Drawn.

Time—2:16½; 2:15; 2:12; 2:13¼; 2:15.

2:09 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.

Exploit, g. h., by Clay, (Perrin)	1	1	1	
De Varas, blk. h., by Direct, (Allen)	4	2	2	
Oscar L., ch. g., (McKinney)	2	4	4	
Dan M., b. g., (McDonald)	3	3	3	
Dan Patchen, b. g., (Rhodes)	5	*		
Miss Maymo, blk. m., (McGuire)	*			

*Distanced.

Time—2:10; 2:10; 2:11¾.

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Miss McDonald, blk. m., by Bermuda, (Middleton)	3	1	1	3 1
Captain Murray, br. h., by Adrian Wilkes, (Lyman)	5	7	5	1 2
Bermay, blk. m., (Snyder)	2	2	2	4 4
Tannerin, blk. m., (Van Auken)	4	6	3	2 3
Gus G., b. g., (Rhoades)	7	4	4	5 5
Lady Travis, blk. m., (Whelpy)	1	3	*	
Hilda King, ch. m., (Ernest)	6	5	*	

*Distanced.

Time—2:16; 2:17¾; 2:19; 2:19; 2:19¼.

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500.

Helen Grace, r. m., by Blue Dawn, (Andrews)	1	1	1	
General Johnston, blk. g., by Lynn Belle, (W. James)	3	4	2	
Mae C., r. m., (H. James)	6	3	12	
Dot Miller, (Walker)	2	5	14	
Clesintay, b. h., (Perrin)	5	3	5	
Nellie La Rue, b. m., (Murray)	4	*		

*Distanced.

Time—2:17¾; 2:11¾; 2:13½.

CIRCUIT HARNESS RACES.

Shadow Chimes Made New Record for Green Pacers on the Buffalo Track.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—After a postponement of one day on account of rain the Grand Circuit harness meet, under the auspices of the Buffalo Driving Club, was resumed at Fort Erie race track this afternoon. The feature of the day's racing was the Iroquois Hotel Stakes for 2:24 pacers, which was won by Shadow Chimes. In the second heat of this event Shadow Chimes made a new record for green pacers, covering the distance in 2:07¼. The former record for green pacers was held by Charley Hayt. Summary:

2:24 Class.—The Pan-American Stakes; pacing; purse $5,000.

Shadow Chimes, br. h., by Chimes, (Geers)	4	1	1	1
Abdubon Bay, ch. c., by J. J. Audubon, (Hudson)	1	3	2	4
New Richmond, gr. h., by Brown Hal, (Benedict)	2	2	3	2
Star Pugh, ch. g., (Lockwood)	3	4	4	3
Maiden Queen, ch. m., (Gray)	5	dis		

Time—2:07¼; 2:07¼; 2:06½; 2:07¼.

2:09 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

George, b. g., by Scarlet Wilkes, (McKinney)	5	1	1	1
Carmine, b. g., by Symboler, (Golden)	2	5	2	3
Sphynx, ch. g., by Sphynx, (Speer)	7	8	6	2
Stacker Taylor, b. h., (Macey)	3	4	4	4
Sidney Pointer, b. h., (Offett)	4	3	3	dis
Rey Direct, blk. h., (Cecil)	6	7	6	dr
Bernice, br. m., (Smith)	1	2	dis	
White Hose, ch. m., (Munson)	dis			

Time—2:07¼; 2:07¼; 2:08¾; 2:11¾.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; the Empire State; purse $2,000.

Dan Patchen, br. h., by Joe Patchen, (McHenry)	1	1	1	
Captain Sphynx, b. g., by Sphynx, (Velie)	2	2	2	
H. J. P., br. g., by Conclave, (Jemison)	3	3	3	
Beauty Spot, b. m., (Schockency)	4	dis		

Time—2:17¼; 2:10¾; 2:14¼.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500; (first heat on Tuesday.)

Onward Silver, ch. s., by Onward, (Geers)	1	6	1	3 1
Cornelia Belle, b. m., by Onward, (Kirk)	2	1	2	1 2
Sister Alice, b. m., by Baron Wilkes, (Golden)	3	2	5	4 3
Dolly Dillon, m. m., (Sanders)	8	5	4	3 4
Temple Wilkes, b. g., (Golden)	4	3	4	5dis
Alan, b. g., (Turner)	5	4	3	6 dr
Valpa, b. m., (Miller)	6	dr		
Phrase, b. m., (Lockwood)	7	dis		

Time—2:11; 2:11½; 2:11½; 2:10¼; 2:12.

Other Harness Racing Results.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 8.—Nearly 3,000 persons saw fourteen hotly contested heats here to-day on the Worcester Driving Park track, and even at that the programme for the day was not finished, as four different horses have won heats in the 2:27 trot, which is put over until to-morrow. Summary:

2:32 Class.—Pacing. Purse $300. (Postponed from Tuesday.)

Russell D., b. g., by Will Mason, (Dore)	4	1	1	4 1
Roland Reed, blk. g., by Kisar, (Sever)	6	2	3	1 2
Rob B., b. g., (Clark)	5	5	2	2 3
Ruth Lesburn, br. m., (Minch)	2	8	6	5 4
Chum Boy, c. g., (Kervick)	3	3	7	6 5
Newsboy, b. g., (Haynes)	8	6	5	7 0
Village Belle, b. m., (Jones)	7	4	4	3 dr
Bruce Watson, b. s., by Gambetta Wilkes, (Sparks)	1	7	dr.	

Time—2:19¾; 2:19¼; 2:20; 2:26½; 2:16½.

2:19 Class.—Purse $300.

Mary D., ch. m., by Young Jim, (Hunt)	2	1	1	1
Byron Wilkes, blk. g., by Tarantino, (Durland)	1	2	4	2
Alcy, blk. g., (Sayles)	5	4	2	5
Elroy, br. s., (Nelson)	3	5	3	3
C. E. J., br. g., (C. J. Aldrich)	7	3	6	6
Parker G., b. g., (Fox)	4	6	5	4
Gene G., blk. m., (Johnson)	6	7	7	dr

Time—2:19¾; 2:18¼; 2:18¼; 2:19¾.

2:26 Class.—Pacing; purse $300.

Ed Wilkes, b. g., by Danville Wilkes, (Davis)	1	2	1	2 1
New Jersey, br. g., by Prince Eugene, (Clark)	6	1	2	1 2
Allie Snell, b. s., (Pope)	2	3	4	4 4
Queen Louise, br. m., (Bever)	7	5	3	3 3
Tony G., b. g., (Ralston)	4	4	dis.	
Glen Onward, b. g., (Moody)	3	dis.		
Joel, b. g., (O'Donnell)	5	dis.		

Time—2:21½; 2:16½; 2:22½; 2:18¼; 2:21¾.

2:27 Class.—Trotting; purse $300; (unfinished.)

Eager Bird, b. m., by Eagle Bird, (Gardner)	3	2	1	4
Navarre, b. g., (Wilber)	4	7	2	1
Dick Hare, b. g., by Dick Red, (Wadsworth)	7	1	3	3
Maud Adair, b. m., by Kentucky Dictator, (Aylward and Williamson)	1	3	7	6
Jack Splan, Jr., b. s., (Churchill)	3	8	4	2
Lottie, c. m., (Van Houten)	2	5	5	5
Spira Sprague, b. m., (Mitchell)	6	6	6	7
Black Belle, blk. m., (Warren)	8	4	8	8
Red Bird, b. s., (Kervick)	dis.			

Time—2:23¼; 2:25¼; 2:25¼; 2:24½.

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 8.—There were three good races on the card at the Granite State Park this afternoon, which were spoiled by a thunder shower after five heats had been trotted. Summary:

2:13 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500, (unfinished.)

Special Boy, ch. g., by Gold Beater, dam Daughter of Thomas Jefferson, (Sterling)	5	1	1
William H. Moody, ch. h., by Evolution, dam Swathilde, by Viking, (Page)	1	2	2
Amelia, ch. h., (Porrier)	4	3	3
Rex, b. g., (Collins)	3	5	4
Highwood Cider, b. g., (Rank)	2	4	*

*Distanced.

Time—2:13¾; 2:12¼; 2:15¼.

2:14 Class.—Trot; purse, $500, (unfinished.)

Consuelo S., b. m., by Director, dam Daisy Nutwood, by Nutwood, (Pierce)	1	1	
J. E. C., b. g., (O'Neill)	2	3	
Hunter Will, b. g., (Humphreyville)	3	2	
The Charmer, b. h., (Kilborne)	4	7	
Glory, ch. g., (Page)	5	6	
Emma D., br. m., (Lawrence)	6	5	
Dan T., b. g., (Pattison)	7	8	
Wasco, b. g., (Dore)	8	4	

Time—2:16; 2:14¼.

Harness Races at Elkwood Park.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 8.—Keen interest was manifested in the harness racing at Elkwood Park this afternoon. It required six heats to decide the 2:20 trot, the opening event on the afternoon's card. W. H. Coville's Marion, who up to the close of the third heat had not made a better showing than fourth, displayed a wonderful burst of speed in the stretch in the fourth and fifth heats. This put Coville's mare on even terms with Kimball C. Atwood's Princess May, who won the second and third heats, and the two mares were sent to mile for first and second money. Summary:

2:20 Class.—Trotting; three in five; $300.

W. H. Coville's Marion, br. m.	4	6	4	1	1	1
K. C. Atwood's Princess May, br. m.	2	1	1	4	4	2
R. Strader's Charles D. Jacobs, g. g.	5	2	2	2	2	dr
W. T. Little's Estellena, br. m.	3	3	3	3	3	dr
B. C. Hard's Charlotte W., c. m.	6	5	5	5	5	dr
Clyde McBride's Pristini, b. m.	1	4	6	dr.		
Frank H. Bradner's Fred Wilkes, br. h.	7	dr.				

J. J. Ryan's Bettine, b. m. dis.
Thomas Byrnes's Bertolus, c. g. dis.

Time—2:18½; 2:17¼; 2:19; 2:19¼; 2:18¼; 2:24.

2:16 Class.—Pacing; three in five; $1,000.

Bayview Stock Farm's Berdina, b. m.	2	1	1	1
Isaac N. Taylor, br. m.	1	2	3	3
T. T. Maxfield's Amokin, blk. g.	3	3	6	2
T. L. Arthur's Alberta, b. m.	5	4	2	4
W. P. Biggs's Belle Cannon, b. m.	4	6	4	5
C. D. Simson's Mark Hendricks, b. g.	6	5	5	dis
W. H. Coville's Maud F., c. m.	7	dr.		

Time—2:11¼; 2:10¼; 2:15½; 2:13¼.

2:30 Class.—Pacing; two in three; $300.

J. T. Washburne's J. T. Washburne, b. g.	1	1		
R. Strader's A. L. M., b. g.	3	2		
Frank L. Bradner's Nanda, b. m.	2	4		
E. H. Wilcox's Maud V., b. m.	4	3		
A. Dennis's Dandy A., c. g.	5	5		
Palace Stable's Cuban, b. g.	6	8		
B. C. Hard's J. R. P., b. g.	7	6		
J. M. Cadoo's Nancy Burns, b. m.	8	7		

Time—2:15¼; 2:17¼.

Running race; three-quarters of a mile; catch-weights; purse $100. Elsie Skip won, Branimo second, Macedon third. Time—1:15½. The Hawk, Jerry Black, Rocklight, Amurty, Countess, Joe Cliver, and Appropdite also ran.

Notes of the Wheelmen.

The associated cycling clubs of the City of New York will meet at the Knickerbocker Athletic Clubhouse, Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

As soon as the outdoor cycle racing season closes John Nelson says he will go to California for a six months' rest. Los Angeles is claimed by Nelson as his home now, and while in that city he will secure permanent quarters for the Winter season and do only light training work upon the road.

A twenty-mile motor-paced race, with Arthur Ross and "Ben" Munroe as the principals, will be the special feature at the Vailsburg board track, Newark, Sunday. Ross is one of the best pace followers in this country, while Munroe recently lowered the world's record for five miles in a paced competition. Professional and amateur sprint racing

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TWELVE PAGES.

ANNEXATION AS A CLUB.

The highly protected sugar and tobacco interests of the United States will read with alarm the threat of the Merchants' Union of Havana to go in for annexation and free trade if the protectionists of the Senate refuse to ratify a reasonable treaty of reciprocity with Cuba. The Union of Tobacco Buyers having asked the Merchants' Union to advise it what duties ought to be levied in the United States on Cuban tobacco, the reply was given that the duty on cigars should be reduced from $4.50 a pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem to $2.50 a pound, and the duties on wrappers from $1.85 to $1.65 per pound, and on filler tobacco from 35 to 10 cents per pound.

This is enough to create consternation in the tobacco districts of the great State of Connecticut, but more dangerous matter follows. We quote from the press dispatch in which a summary is given of the reply of the Merchants' Union:

> A long preamble asserts that Cuba, if she does not obtain concessions to which she has a perfect right, in view of the fact that she is under the economic as well as the political protection of the United States, should ask for annexation. "This the United States would grant," the preamble goes on to say, "as it would be in conformity with the desire of a majority of the American people. Thus the successful opposition of the sugar and tobacco interests all over the United States to granting concessions to Cuba would only result in the ruin of those interests, since, with annexation, Cuba would have free trade, and this would mean the overthrow of the sugar and tobacco industries in the States."

Even under the high duties now collected our imports of tobacco and cigars from Cuba are of considerable magnitude. The values for the year ended June 30, 1900, are here given:

Leaf tobacco	$7,382,423
Wrappers	233,568
Cigars and cigarettes	2,185,907
All other	5,795
Total	$9,807,693

Our total imports of tobacco and its manufactures from all countries for that year amounted to $13,565,780, and it is of interest to note that the duties collected amounted to $14,373,812, equal to 84 cents per pound, or 105.96 per cent. ad valorem. Inasmuch as tobacco, like wines and silks, is classed as a luxury, the argument is made that, quite apart from the necessity of protecting the tobacco growers of this country, a high duty ought to be levied on it for revenue. The argument is false, since it is obvious that a greater revenue would be obtained from lower duties. Protection is the motive of the 105 per cent. tax.

Now the moment Cuba is annexed to the United States the Dingley tariff will cease to apply to the products of the island and the awful calamity of free Havana tobacco and cigars will confront the industrious growers of the weed in the Connecticut River Valley. The merchants and tobacco growers of Cuba are evidently planning to use annexation as a club to compel the treaty-making power of the United States to offer them the advantages of a liberal reciprocity treaty, with such duties on tobacco and sugar as will encourage and make prosperous the industries of the island.

Mr. HAVEMEYER has already declared for a reduction of the duty on raw sugar. But the beet sugar interest will have none of that. Mr. OXNARD, President of the American Beet Sugar Association, runs the flag to the masthead and gives orders that it shall stay there. It is his enlightened, and of course entirely disinterested, opinion that "what we want is to let the tariff stand for ten years exactly as it is to-day. We shall then be in a position to talk about a lower duty, having in that time developed a home industry equal to the requirements of home consumption." This is patriotic, but woefully unsound. Our iron and steel industries long ago developed a capacity of production that far outstripped the home demand and began to build up a profitable trade abroad, having demonstrated that they could make iron and steel cheaper than it could be made anywhere else in the world. But they have not asked for lower duties. They will not, and no change will be made in the tariff if they can prevent it.

The immense difficulty of the position of the beet sugar and tobacco interests is evident. What are they going to do? The producers and capitalists and active business men of Cuba are annexationists almost to a man. They can easily get up an annexationist propaganda that might lead to the formation of a strong party demanding the transfer of the sovereignty of the island to the United States. If that party should come into power and in the name of the people of Cuba propose annexation to the Government at Washington, no Administration and no Congress would have the hardihood to defy American public opinion by declining the offer. The opportunity to take peaceable possession of that rich island which we have for half a century wished to make our own would instantly be availed of by any Administration in its senses. That would establish free trade with Cuba.

How do Mr. OXNARD and the tobacco growers like the prospect? Annexation is not a dream, not a mere negligible possibility, but a very real probability of the future, something to be reckoned with by earnest protectionists. It is a coming event that the self-interest of the Cubans may hasten, if they find American protectionists actuated by a spirit of stubborn resistance to their reasonable demands.

THE TAMPA INCIDENT.

The method of the people of Tampa, Fla., in dealing with strike organizers and labor agitators is original and interesting. Eighteen leaders of a local cigarmakers' union have been rounded up and conveyed to parts unknown. The same fate has overtaken the editor of a paper printed in Spanish which made itself unpopular by inciting the cigarmakers to quarrel with their employers. Where these unwelcome agitators have been taken is not definitely known, but it is stated on good authority that they will have some trouble in getting back.

There is nothing turbulent about these summary proceedings. They are conducted with a certain formality, and the body of citizens directing them possesses in some degree the character of a vigilance committee, called into existence to meet a public emergency. A strike has been in progress for some time in Tampa, and many of those voluntarily idle have availed themselves of public charity. Soup houses were established to feed them. These are to be closed, by order of the citizens' committee, and the vagrancy laws are to be rigidly enforced against those asking for relief whose necessities are the result of their own acts. A cigarmaker out of work under present conditions, and in need of public assistance, is not deemed a proper object of charity, and if he applies for it he will get more relief than he desires. We are not surprised at the news that the strikers are bewildered. Such an experience is calculated to produce this effect, and a strike with every prominent leader missing is as tame as the steel strike would be without Mr. SHAFFER'S daily pronunciamento.

The labor troubles in Tampa have become in a sense chronic, and have resulted in a threat on the part of several cigar manufacturers to remove their business to other points. This would be a check to local prosperity, and to avert it the citizens decided to remove the men who have been instrumental in stirring up strife. The proceeding was without color of legal right, but the evil is one which the law cannot reach, and no other method of dealing with it promised results of benefit to the community. For that matter, the proceeding is no more illegal, and a great deal more defensible on the ground of public policy, than the action threatened by the Mayor of McKeesport if workmen to take the place of the strikers should be brought to that town or the mill owners employ persons who can be depended on to guard their property. Of the two methods, we think that of the citizens of Tampa the better. They are acting for the protection of the public interest; the Mayor of McKeesport is prostituting his office for the advantage of men who desire to be free from any restraint should they deem it necessary to resort to violence to prevent the starting of the mills with non-union labor.

To make their position clear, the citizens of Tampa have issued the following proclamation, addressed to Anarchists and professional labor agitators:

> We say that your days in Tampa are at an end. We can not and will not permit you to destroy this prosperous city. If you have regard for your safety, you will shake its dust from your feet. In conclusion, we notify the manufacturers that this movement of citizens is not in your interests, but in the interest of the entire community.

As a literary production this might easily be improved, but it expresses its meaning in a rough and somewhat boisterous way, and the idea intended to be conveyed will no doubt impress itself indelibly upon the minds of those for whose information it is designed.

On the whole, the Tampa method, if no more legal, makes for the public good in much higher degree than the McKeesport method.

WILL BISSERT "SQUEAL"?

The question why the District Attorney has asked for and obtained a postponement of the sentence of BISSERT, the wardman convicted of blackmailing the keeper of a disorderly house, naturally interests the public. It "advertises mystery and invites speculation." And a natural hypothesis is that the District Attorney hopes, by means of BISSERT'S evidence, to net much bigger fish than BISSERT.

BISSERT himself is understood vehemently to deny that he will turn State's evidence on any consideration, even that of his own immunity. His reasoning is interesting and curious. He says: "I am a policeman, and the son of a policeman." That is something to reflect on. It indicates that the citadel of honor, on the part of a hereditary policeman in New York is, as SHAKESPEARE hath it,

Not to leave undone, but keep unknown.

It is a curious point of honor, and doubtless to be explained by the Milesian character which the force has had for half a century. In Ireland, as we all know, an "informer" is the most despicable of characters. But consider what a confession of the character of the police force is made by this man BISSERT. Rebels and revolutionists in Ireland are engaged all the time in illegal performances, and to betray them to the law is, in fact, a very grave social offense. But this hereditary policeman does not see that what he regards as a heroical attitude on his part is equally a confession that the police force of New York is engaged all the time in unlawful and criminal operations, even while it pretends to be engaged in enforcing the laws, and the enforcement is its reason of being. It is very curious how such a perverted sense of honor came to find a lodgment in the force.

And yet we have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the confession. BISSERT himself, poor man, was only a go-between. Nobody imagines that he kept the money he extracted from the other lawbreaker, or more than a trifling percentage of it. It went to his official superiors, who were certainly not better than his moral equals. Yet he holds himself to be doing the manly thing in refusing to divulge what he knows, even though his own share in the plunder must have been trifling, if indeed he got anything beyond his pay.

His confession that the force is a gang of blackmailers and criminals, guilty of every offense except "informing," we are afraid has too much of truth. How could it be otherwise? What else could you expect? Within human memory there has been no really honest administration of the police, except in the months when Mr. ROOSEVELT was the actuating spirit of the force. And in saying this we do not forget that the late Mr. ACTON and the living Col. ERHARDT, to name no others, were individually excellent Commissioners and would have rendered the city great service in the rehabilitation of the force if they had found themselves in better company. But upon the whole we fear it must be admitted that the force has been for a generation Tammanyized, which means organized for private and public plunder, like everything else that Tammany has anything to do with. And the infection has been such that it does not in the least matter whether the individual culprit, as in this case, is a "Tammany Republican" or whether he is a Tammany Democrat.

What else are we to make of the consternation which the rumor that BISSERT would "squeal" has excited among the officials concerned? If what we are pleased and ought to be ashamed to describe as our Municipal Government were anything but a gang of thieves, nobody would care what revelations such a man might make. Fancy a rumor that Secretary HAY or Secretary ROOT was about to "squeal" on the Administration! Nobody would care. In fact, everybody would find difficulty in understanding what such rumor might mean. And that means that every American citizen believes that the Administration at Washington has no sinful secrets to disclose. It is a body of honest and patriotic men, working to the best of their ability for the common good, with nothing worse to acknowledge or to have exposed than its honest mistakes. But when we look at home, and consider our Local Government, we all believe that it is an association of scoundrels bent upon converting public property to private uses, and selling indulgences to vice and crime. It is in fact a criminal organization the secrets of which are such, if they were exposed, as would render the leading lights of the organization liable to serve the State in the penitentiary instead of in public office. When there is a rumor that somebody who is in a position to know the secrets of the "organization" is willing to tell them, and the consequent alarm is conterminous with the organization, it is a sweet and cheerful state of things. We are soon to have an opportunity to put an end to it. Every revelation of Tammany rascality is to be welcomed as increasing the chances of the decent citizens of New York to eject its indecent and criminal rulers.

HOW THE STRIKE IS HELPING LABOR.

The branch of industry which has thus far chiefly felt the effects of the strike of the steel workers is tin plate manufacture. The rolling departments of all the tin plate mills have been closed since July 13, with the single exception of the Monessen plant. The tinning departments are not included in the shut-down, and up to the present time they have had enough black plates to meet exigent current orders. This supply is now nearly exhausted, and in anticipation of a continuance of the trouble the American Tin Plate Company has ordered 6,000 tons of black plate from Swansea, which will soon be here and will keep the tinning departments in operation for some time. This is the first of the many benefits to result to organized labor from the great campaign of "principle" on which the Amalgamated has entered. The work of rolling 6,000 tons of black plates has been taken away from American workmen and the advantage has gone to the Swansea operatives. This is something to be proud of.

If the necessity for it exists, the American Tin Plate Company will import large quantities of tin and terne plates from the other side and so supply its trade. This will be an additional triumph for principle. Whether it is done or not will depend upon whether the men employed in the tin houses, and who are members of the Federation of Labor, hold to or violate their contract with the company. If they break it, the United States Steel Corporation will have no further dealings with them, and whether the union tinners strike or not will be of interest chiefly to themselves. On its contemplated tin plate importations the company does not expect to cover net cost. The price in Wales, with freight and duty added, will bring the cost above that which has been established for the American product, and the Tin Plate Company will lose the difference. This will be a considerable loss, but just what advantage organized labor is to receive from it does not appear. The same inquiry suggests itself in connection with every move and counter-move of the game.

Meanwhile, the Amalgamated Association has met with several defeats, each of which is significant. The Wellsville and Hyde Park sheet mills have started up with non-union labor. The Clark Mill has done the same on hoops and cotton ties. To-day two crews are to start the Painter Mill, and the Lindsey-McCutcheon Mill in Allegheny is filling up. A further surprise will probably be the starting of the Wood Mills at McKeesport, for which preparations are now making. From present appearances the Amalgamated will have too much to do for some time to come in responding to the call of "check" to play as aggressive a game as it contemplated at the outset. All that has happened thus far has been distinctly to its disadvantage.

MALARIA AND GEESE.

The experiments of Health Officer DOTY looking to the elimination of the mosquitoes of the malarious districts of Staten Island have roused an unexpected opposition and may lead to applications for injunctions and perhaps to damage suits. No one feels any especial attachment for the mosquitoes who are about to be exterminated, but sprinkling petroleum upon the ponds and swamp holes makes these collects distasteful to the geese as bathing places, and the goose is dear to the hearts of the farmer folk of Richmond Borough. To interfere with the goose is to touch the gooseherd in a tender place and rouse him to fierce and uncompromising resistance.

It is well known that a goose cannot thrive and enjoy a proper measure of happiness unless she can waddle into and out of the water once in every fifteen minutes. When the Staten Island goose approaches the puddle which is her accustomed swimming pool and finds it covered with petroleum, she sniffs with a truly feminine contempt for anything so unsavory, makes sarcastic remarks to her companions in her accustomed conversational tone, and walks off in high dudgeon to seek another pond. If this and all others within walking distance are contaminated in like manner, and the unhappy goose who has spent her day seeking a bathing place and finding none is placed in the humiliating position of suggesting a comparison between herself and NOAH'S trivial half-pound dove, she loses her self-respect, her health suffers, and her career is blasted. Dr. DOTY probably overlooked this fact when he began his mosquito crusade, and in his reckless pursuit of the anopheles he has inflicted serious injury on a much more important member of Staten Island society. On these terms freedom from malarial infection is worth less than it costs.

We were quite sure that in some way the extermination of the mosquito would disturb the harmony of nature and lead to evils for which no anticipatory provision could be made; but, frankly, we did not think it would entail such sudden and terrible retribution as is now threatened. Without the goose

> Life would be ravished of its zest
> And shorn of its ambition,
> And sink into the dreamless rest
> Of inanition.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Some interest will be felt in seeing whether the recently rather taciturn group of anti-imperialists will transfer to MIGUEL MALVAR, who, according to report, has now assumed the rôle of the Filipino Washington, the vehement affection with which their hearts were once filled for the former player of that lofty part. The chances are that they have learned caution from painful experience, and that AGUINALDO'S all too prompt subsidence into a querulous prisoner, worrying chiefly about his prospects of getting "something equally as good" as the position which the persuasive FUNSTON caused him to resign, will lead the anti-imperialists to wait a while before taking MALVAR to their bosoms. The name of the new Washington is not entirely unknown, but nobody remembers exactly what he has done or what excuse he has for undertaking a task so very large as the expulsion of the American forces from the Philippines. Of course the anti-imperialists hope he may be able to accomplish that task, and doubtless they are ready to applaud him the moment he makes a good big killing of Americans and their native sympathizers, but they will not accept anybody on trust again. Even Mr. GAMALIEL BRADFORD, who still has occasional though infrequent attacks of the hysterical volubility which was once the normal state of the whole group, now wavers in his estimate as to the relative importance of what is and what he wants, and he, too, will almost certainly adopt a waiting attitude with respect to the ambitious MALVAR. Yet apparently the new chief is of the right sort. His first proclamation sounds the familiar note of slander and of menace. It says that the crime-stained Americans have suffered many and serious reverses of late, all of which they have basely concealed from everybody except the Junta at Hongkong, and that no native who lays down his arms will ever be able to live a moment outside of the American lines. What more can a Filipino Washington do?

—We all know what should be done with a bird that can sing and won't sing. At least the proverb, though it doesn't tell how to do it, says that such fowl should be compelled to display their musical powers, presumably in the sacred interests of art and the general public. But what should be done with a bird which, once equipped with a magnificent voice, has lost the same either by misfortune or through neglect, and yet continues, in apparent ignorance of the change, to sing as loudly and as frequently as before? This inquiry is suggested by perusal of a poem entitled "The Lesson," printed in The London Times of July 29, and signed—and carefully copyrighted, with all rights reserved—by Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING. If anybody else had written these verses we would have felt no hesitation in calling them wretched stuff, and we haven't much hesitation in using the words as it is. While not without an occasional harmonious line and an occasional felicitous phrase, the poem is yet distinctly bad as a piece of literary workmanship—its faults, therefore, are impertinences—and though the impossibility of turning its subject matter into good poetry, or at least into good verses, cannot be safely asserted, yet the employment of prose in dealing with it is "indicated," as the doctors say, in the most obvious way. When a man of Mr. KIPLING'S ability resorts to the use of figures as hackneyed as "higher than Gilderoy's kite," and leaves uncorrected lines that cannot be scanned at all and that cannot be read without sensations like those produced by a rapid drive in a springless cart over a corduroy road badly out of repair, then surely it is time to start an investigation as to what should be done with birds of the second class mentioned above. The question is a pressing one, for Mr. KIPLING cannot be ignored. When he sings we must all listen, and really to do so is getting to be a dreadful waste of time. In this particular instance England can well retort that none more than himself needs to heed the "lesson" from which he says she could profit so much.

—"Every American of the normal type," says The Chicago Record-Herald, in commenting on some evidence presented by us the other day in regard to the growing unpopularity here of tip-giving and tip-taking, "has a dislike and a contempt for the system which no foreigner can understand except after a long residence in this country." That, we can at least hope, is entirely true, and also the following, from the same pen: "It is our natural disposition not to demand servility of any man and to recognize that the laborer is worthy of his hire, which should be at a fixed price. The squirming scheme, with its trivial waste of labor upon little nothings, its personal degradation, its evasions of just obligations by employers, who try to get the wages for their help out of the charities of the general public, is repugnant to the training of all but the smallest fraction of born Americans. Most of our people are made intensely uncomfortable by it even after years of partial submission, and if there is to be any general revolt they will be found in the front ranks of the insurgents." That is an accurate description of tipping as it impresses a civilized white man whose ancestors for several generations back have been neither slaves nor serfs. One of the not too numerous joys of getting into the backwoods regions of the country is due to the fact that there this wretched custom has never penetrated, and workers, however lowly—they are never "humble" in the backwoods—accept as a right, and not as a favor, the payment for such services, personal and other, as they are willing to render. The infection is spreading, however, and probably enough the plices now immune will be exactly those in which it will linger after it has been driven out of the big American cities—if that happy day ever arrives. Reform must come from the tip-givers. They are a pretty bad lot, but they are better than the tip-takers, and their interests are more directly, though by no means so seriously, involved in the abolition of the despicable little evil.

—Certain citizens of Chicago, having noticed recently that the policemen of the city were not as gentle and refined as they might be, gave the situation serious and careful study, and then announced that the remedy for the observed evils was the cultivation of the musical talents undoubtedly latent in the members of the police force. The suggestion was carried at once to Chief O'NEILL, and it is pleasant to learn that he welcomed it, if not with enthusiasm, at least with kind cordiality. "I don't know," he is quoted as saying, "whether making them musicians would have the effect of removing the rough edges of the patrolmen and giving them greater suavity of manner, but if they were to acquire the habit of whistling and singing on beat it would at any rate result in keeping them awake." He foresaw objections on the part of private citizens, who would also be kept awake, but this can hardly be a fatal weakness in the plan proposed. Its adoption would be sure to please the criminal element of Chicago, which, according to all accounts, has much influence there, for it would be very easy to determine the position of a singing policeman, and burglaries and hold-ups would thus be greatly facilitated.

Reckless Bicycle Riding.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being a rider of the wheel myself and paying strict attention to the rules of the road, I have had many close calls from those who are very careless of the same. Of these none are more so than some of the colored riders. I am not prejudiced as to race or nationality, but it may almost be regretted that there is a colored champion, as a great many of those people imagine they are a Major Taylor and do reckless riding on the public thoroughfares.

Not long ago a bright young man was killed coming out of Central Park by a colored rider. On the same day a couple were run down by a colored person on a wheel. Yesterday David Allen of Binghamton was killed.

Careful people who ride for pleasure are, with pedestrians and others, in danger of their lives from this reckless riding. I would suggest that the League of American Wheelmen and other wheel organizations, as a matter of public spirit, should cause to be posted in conspicuous places rules of the road for bicyclists and how to avoid accidents, so that more could become familiar with this knowledge. Riders who violate the rules must be punished where they cause serious injury. C. E.

Queens Borough, Aug. 4, 1901.

NUGGETS.

No Sky Scraper.

"Oh, Miss Simpkins, when you smile on me I'm in the seventh heaven."

"Well, Mr. Hopkins, that's no great elevation according to the way buildings are put up now."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Transformation.

Nell—I suppose she's long and lanky, just the same as ever.

Belle—Not at all. You know she recently came into a fortune. She's "divinely tall" now.—Philadelphia Record.

Was Assessed.

"But your franchise is not properly assessed," suggested the citizen.

"That's all you know about it," answered the street railway man. "The Aldermen taxed us the limit price when we got it."—Chicago Post.

Accounting for It.

"It may be merely fancy," remarked Mrs. Selldom-Holme, "but since my husband began drinking the water from that iron spring he has seemed to be ten times as obstinate as he used to be."

"Perhaps," suggested Mrs. Nexdore, "the water is tinctured with pig iron."—Chicago Tribune.

THE TWO SIDES OF IT.

Priscilla Leonard in Yonkers Statesman.

There was a girl who always said
Her fate was very hard;
From the one thing she wanted most
She always was debarred.
There always was a cloudy spot
Somewhere within her sky;
Nothing was ever quite just right,
She used to say, and sigh.

And yet her sister, strange to say,
Whose lot was quite the same,
Found something pleasant for herself
In every day that came.
Of course things tangled up sometimes
For just a little while;
But nothing ever staid all wrong,
She used to say and smile.

So one girl sighed and one girl smiled
Through all their lives together;
It didn't come from luck or fate,
From clear or cloudy weather.
The reason lay within their hearts,
And colored all outside;
One chose to hope and one to mope.
And so they smiled and sighed.

WAR ON MOSQUITOES NEARING ITS END

Dr. Doty Closing His Personal Efforts to Exterminate the Pest.

He Says the City Must Take Up the Matter Now—Quantities of Anopheles Captured.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty after this week will leave mechanical operations to abate the pest of mosquitoes on Staten Island to the city authorities. He received from Col. John L. Tiernon, the commandant at Fort Wadsworth, assurance of hearty co-operation—with the sanction of the War Department—in his project to treat the North Shore from Rosebank to South Beach as was the Concord basin, and had the machinery and oil necessary to the purpose. But in view of the demands on his time as a State officer and the success he has had in his work at Concord, he has decided to at least defer experiments in another district, and to devote the rest of the week to the place where he began active operations outside of the Quarantine's laboratory.

"I have," said Dr. Doty last night, "succeeded beyond my expectations, and as the work is a labor of love I prefer that the proper authorities take up my burden. What I have done has not cost the public one cent. I have proved that Lima oil will destroy mosquitoes in their larval and matured state, that anopheles, which spread malaria, exist at Concord, and have caught this culex in a house where there are several cases of malarial fever of a severe type. I have also pointed out that Lima oil may be used with success on the breeding places of the culicidae, but at the same time I have contended that the right way to go about it is to drain or fill up such breeding places. All that there is to be done now to clinch the association of malaria with anopheles is to find the same plasmodium or germ in the insects captured at Concord as may be found in the blood of the persons who suffer from malaria there. This is the scientific end of it. I shall follow it up at the Quarantine laboratory.

"By the way, something happened there last night that should delight a scientist. I had five female anopheles in glass jars. This morning I found about twenty-five eggs glued to the side of the temporary retreat. They are in conditions that give hope of their hatching, so that I shall have the pleasure, if I am so fortunate as this, to watch the entire process of the hatching. I also added a score more live anopheles, male and female, to my collection to-day.

"I found this morning at Concord, in the Bay cottage, in De Kalb Street, just south of Oder Avenue, a typical home of anopheles. It was a scientific gold mine. The house is a rattletrap wooden concern, and it was vacated on Wednesday by a family that had enough of malaria and mosquitoes. The garden is rank with weeds, and the paths are mossgrown. Under a grape arbor was sunk a cask to provide a water supply. On one of the sidewalks, and always in the shade, was an iron baking dish that has been full of water since the Spring. Back of the house is a water cistern. In the sunken cask, the baking dish, and the cistern were myriads of mosquito larvae. Hovering about all these were swarms of culicidae, out of which we had no trouble in getting a score of anopheles. We could have caught any quantity of them. In the house there were traces of the malaria-spreading insect wherever there was a spider's web.

"Our operations to-day were confined to dosing several pockets or mire holes on the line of De Kalb Street, north of Oder Avenue, and to thoroughly treating Ipe Pond, at Steuben Street, just north of the railroad track. We shall treat the other Ipe Pond to-morrow, and the rest of the week will be devoted to dosing every slough that might be a breeding place for mosquitoes in the Concord basin. In all places where rank weeds grow in marshy places they will be cut down.

"I have been much gratified by unsolicited reports from many families that since we began our work in the Concord district they have slept better, not having to pass all the night in fighting mosquitoes. It is true that at least one night was one that would not tempt the worst mosquito that ever buzzed out of cover. To-night should furnish proof whether the nuisance is abated or not.

"Because of sluggish communication between all the ponds that we have treated the oil put on them has been carried beyond the Concord district, and in its course has petrolized a great many places in which no doubt mosquitoes breed.

"I shall on Saturday issue a statement for the information of the public in regard to my mechanical experiments to abate the mosquito pest at Concord and their results. The subject will be treated so as to clear up many popular impressions in regard to what I have done."

It was stated at Concord yesterday that the greater part of the mosquito infested territory is the property of George Vanderbilt.

SING SING CAMP MEETING.

Seventieth Annual Methodist Religious Outing Begun at Ossining.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The seventieth annual Methodist Episcopal camp meeting, known as the "Sing Sing Camp Meeting," until the name of this village was changed to Ossining, began this evening on the camp grounds northeast of this place. The meeting will continue for ten days, closing on the night of Sunday, Aug. 18.

There are now about 125 families here, and they occupy cottages, tents, and the big boarding house on the grounds. The meeting is in charge of Dr. Millard, Presiding Elder of the New York District, assisted by D. W. Couch, A. C. Morehouse, Charles N. Crittenton, and others.

To-morrow will be Woman's Foreign Missionary Day. There will be daily services at 6, 8, and 10:30 A. M., and 2:30, 6, and 7:30 P. M. Aug. 13 will be Children's Day, and a large crowd of the young folks are expected. Aug. 15 will be Reunion Day, with a love feast at 9 A. M. Hymns and tunes of years ago will be sung. C. W. Noakes will be musical director; Miss Florence Noakes, accompanist.

There will be a love feast Sabbath morning at 9 o'clock, and preaching at 10:30 A. M., 2:30, and 7:30 P. M. Prayer meetings will be held at all suitable opportunities.

NEW CHURCH FOR BROOKLYN.

One of the English Lutheran Denomination Established There.

The first English Lutheran Church in the history of the "Missouri" Synod has been organized in Brooklyn. This new church is due to the untiring efforts of the Rev. William Dallmann of 452 West Forty-fourth Street. He was placed in charge of a mission on June 2, and beginning the following Sunday services were held each Sabbath in Hart's Hall, 1,030 Gates Avenue.

The services were well attended, and the contributions during the time were good. On Saturday last an organization was effected, and on Tuesday a constitution was adopted. The doctrinal basis of the congregation is expressed in the following words of its constitution:

> This congregation accepts and acknowledges all the canonical books of the Old and the New Testaments as the inspired Word of God, and all the symbolical books of the Evangelical Lutheran Church contained in the Book of Concord as a true and sound exhibition of Christian doctrine taken from and in full agreement with the Holy Scriptures.

The constitution also makes provision for the Christian training of the young.

Mechanics and Tradesmen's School.

The prospectus of the free school department of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, at 16-24 West Forty-fourth Street, just issued, contains many illustrations of the work done in the institution. Application blanks for admission may now be had on demand at the school. Applications will be acted upon in the order in which they are received, and accepted students will register on the evenings of Sept. 26 and 27, while the school term opens on Monday, Sept. 30.

SENATOR BURTON ON TARIFF.

Says Some Changes May Be Made, but Laughs at Talk of Taking Duty from Trust Products.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Senator Burton of Kansas admits that it may be necessary to make some changes in the tariff at the next session of Congress, but he does not think there is much favorable sentiment in that direction.

"The Democratic element of the country," he says, "may be crying for a reduction in the tariff rates, but who in the Republican ranks will pay any attention to these people? The Democracy does not know anything about business and never will, in my judgment. Congress cannot afford to consult the Democratic Party on any action contemplated in this respect. As for the proposition to remove the duty from all products of the trusts, I think that when this was projected it caused a general smile. My candid opinion is that it is generally regarded as a joke."

Concerning the reported Presidential gossip now being indulged in in Kansas, he said:

"The people of the State are not talking politics of any kind. Roosevelt is not being boomed for the nomination three years hence. Nobody is being boomed, in fact. The truth is that there is so much business being transacted in Kansas that the State has no time to be speculating on who will be nominated for President three years hence.

"Business throughout the State is flourishing. There is nothing now the matter with Kansas. There is a surplus there of everything, even money. The farmers are all prosperous, and in all walks of commerce and industry the pulse of profit is beating high. The reports of ruined crops which came East were all nonsense. Corn was damaged to a certain extent, but not so much as reported. The wheat crop of the season has been gigantic."

GOVERNMENT WORK DELAYED.

Strike in San Francisco Interferes with Transport Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—A dispatch has been received at the War Department from Col. Long, Quartermaster at San Francisco, showing that a serious condition exists there as a result of the strikes. It has been found impossible to secure skilled labor, and almost impossible to find labor of any kind to work on the ships. For this reason the Government will turn the transport Lennox over to her owners without removing the Government fittings. Heretofore it has been the custom to have a transport refitted upon the expiration of the charter, as she was when the Government took her.

Col. Long says that the commerce of the Port of San Francisco has been practically tied up and that the strike situation there is more serious than at any time since it began. The Government has been able to get its ships fitted up, but with delay. While this delay has been annoying, it has not been of such character as to cripple the Government service, and no doubt is felt that supplies will be regularly sent to the troops in the Philippines and in Alaska.

Drawback on Sugar Not Allowed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—In the case of the application of the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company for the liquidation of certain drawback entries covering shipments of sugar to Guam, the Treasury Department has held that while Guam and Tutuila remain foreign territory so far as customs duties are concerned, they are not foreign countries within the meaning of the drawback laws, as exportations for this purpose must be made to countries without the jurisdiction of the United States. No drawback, therefore, can be allowed.

ASIATIC STATION CHANGES.

Rear Admiral Remy Probably Will Be Assigned to Some Other Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Rear Admiral Remy, who is now senior in command on the Asiatic Station, and who has been ordered home to become a witness before the Schley court of inquiry, probably will not return to the station, and it is understood that the Navy Department will soon issue orders for a new arrangement of the affairs of the station. Until Rear Admiral Remy's departure there will be three Rear Admirals on the station, Rear Admiral Rogers commanding one squadron and Rear Admiral Kempff the other.

Two Rear Admirals will, it is anticipated, be enough to keep on duty hereafter. Rear Admiral Rogers, who will be assigned to the command of the station, will have his headquarters at Cavite, and the squadron in Philippine waters will be designated as the Southern Squadron. The second division will be known as the Northern Squadron, probably with headquarters at Hongkong. A tour of three years for each officer assigned to Asiatic service will be considered the rule, and assignments to vessels will be so arranged that each officer will serve eighteen months in the Northern Squadron and then a similar term with the other squadron, so as to afford all officers a change of climate and scene. The Southern Squadron will remain, as now, the most important of the two in Asiatic waters.

The Olympia to Go Into Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Olympia, which has undergone complete renovation since her return from Manila with Admiral Dewey, will soon become the flagship of the South Atlantic Squadron, to take the place of the Chicago, which was detached as the flagship of Rear Admiral Cromwell on the European Station. The South Atlantic Squadron now consists only of the Atlanta and Wilmington.

FILIPINOS KILL CAVALRYMEN.

Malvar Leads Large Force of Insurgents in a Five-Hour Fight in Batangas Province.

MANILA, Aug. 8.—Capt. Brown of the First United States Cavalry, with Troops L and M of that regiment and a company of the Twenty-first Infantry, had a five hours' fight in Batangas Province yesterday with an insurgent force commanded by Malvar. Two cavalrymen were killed. The insurgents escaped.

The insurgents were in considerable force, and allowed the advance guard to pass. Before attacking, Capt. Brown ordered the cavalry to dismount. The troops drove the enemy from several positions and burned a number of quarters. The report says the enemy is believed to have lost several men, but no dead were found.

Government Aids Filipino Farmers.

MANILA, Aug. 8.—Cattle plague in the Provinces of Camarines, Capiz, Iloilo, and Pampanga has decimated the carabaos, and the planters are unable to cultivate their crops. Gov. Taft has authorized the Governors of the affected provinces to open public works in order to prevent suffering. Carabaos have also been shipped at the Government's expense and furnished to reliable farmers on long-term payments.

Soldier Pays $270 Conscience Money.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Secretary Gage has received from a soldier in the Philippines a conscience contribution of $270. The money was sent to Mgr. Conaty, rector of the Catholic University, for transmission to the Secretary.

A Big Spanish Treaty Claim.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The second largest claim yet filed with the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission has been presented by Francis Seigle, an American citizen, formerly resident in Cuba. His claim amounts to $872,247. Seigle says that in 1896 his plantation in Cuba was worth $1,000,000, but by reason of the depredations of the Spanish troops he is now reduced to absolute want. He states that he was compelled to leave the island, and went to New York. Later his family, owing to the persecutions of the Spanish troops, were compelled to accept the courtesies of the British Consul, who spirited them away, and they finally joined Seigle in New York.

REPUBLICAN VIEW OF CITIZENS' UNION'S PLAN

Seth Low That Body's Mayoralty Candidate, It Is Asserted.

He Would Be Strongly Opposed by Mr. Platt, Say the Senator's Friends.

Republicans believe they see in the confidential letter sent out by the Citizens' Union to the members of the Campaign Committee, asking for suggestions of adaptable nominating material, a plan to bring about the nomination of Seth Low as the anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor.

A gentleman who is very close to Senator Platt said yesterday:

"The idea has prevailed for some time that the Citizens' Union intended to spring Mr. Low as a Mayoralty candidate, at what that organization deemed the proper time. Senator Platt does not admire Mr. Low, and will not permit his nomination if he can prevent it. That explains his frequent references to the necessity of nominating an independent Democrat if the anti-Tammany forces are to win. No one will claim that Mr. Low is anything but a Republican with very independent views.

"The Senator did want John D. Crimmins named, but his boom was launched too early, and has been wrecked. I believe the Senator would be very glad to see the nomination go to ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, Charles S. Fairchild, or even John G. Carlisle.

"The talk that Col. M. J. Dady of Brooklyn has a Mayoralty candidate up his sleeve is all nonsense. Dady wants ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn named for Controller, and no sane man will entertain for a moment the idea that both the anti-Tammany candidates for Mayor and Controller shall come from Kings County.

"As I understand it, St. Clair McKelway is the alleged choice of Mr. Dady for Mayor. Mr. McKelway would not accept a nomination, and Mr. Dady knows it."

Willis L. Ogden, Chairman of the Conference Committee of the Citizens' Union, said yesterday, in referring to the letter sent out by the Union:

"There has been no concentration of sentiment on any candidates. The object of the letter is to find out who are the favorites before again conferring with the representatives of other anti-Tammany organizations. It is supposed those bodies will also seek to ascertain the most available candidates, and if they do we can decide on the best men when we next get together.

"It is my firm belief that there has been no move on the part of any man or set of men in any organization opposed to Tammany to control the anti-Tammany conference in the interest of anybody."

Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, who is a member of the anti-Tammany joint Conference Committee as a representative of the Republican organization, said:

"The understanding I gathered from all of our meetings was that nothing was to be done with regard to candidates until all the Conference Committees met again. By that I mean, no one element in the fusion movement was expected to act for itself in the choice of a candidate for Mayor."

It is a well-known fact that at one time Senator Platt strongly favored the nomination of Mr. Schieren to succeed Mayor Van Wyck. When many friends of Mr. Schieren last year urged his nomination for Lieutenant Governor the Senator remarked:

"Mr. Schieren is an excellent man. He is very popular. He would make a good Lieutenant Governor. But I think it would be better to save him for Mayor and run him next year."

But circumstances have occurred which have induced Senator Platt to change his mind. The Senator does not want to name a Republican now. He will not have Seth Low, and he did not like the growing strength of Capt. F. Norton Goddard, an organization Republican, with decidedly anti-boss sentiments. So the Senator has declared for an independent Democrat. George W. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, has followed suit, and lesser lights are expected also to follow.

There was a report yesterday that the Citizens' Union Campaign Committee of One Hundred was to meet last night, but this statement was emphatically denied at the headquarters of the organization on Union Square.

TAMMANY LEADERS' EXODUS.

Mr. Carroll Leads the Procession to Saratoga—Real Work Will Await Mr. Croker's Return.

There will be an exodus of Tammany politicians to Saratoga in the next few days. John F. Carroll, deputy leader, is booked to start for Saratoga to-day with Health Commissioner Sexton. Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle, Correction Commissioner Francis J. Lantry, and a score of other district leaders have made arrangements for a few weeks' stay.

There was a rumor started yesterday that Fire Commissioner Scannell was going to sail for England to visit Mr. Croker. Instead Mr. Scannell will go to Saratoga, where he has a large cottage.

The Tammany politicians said yesterday that no political work would be done until Mr. Croker sets foot in New York, and that the Saratoga conferences would be of the silent, nodding order, with quantities of spring water as the official beverage of the Tammany men.

OFF TO SEE MR. CROKER.

Andrew Freedman and Dr. Jenkins Sail —Commissioner Kearny's Trip.

Andrew Freedman and Dr. W. T. Jenkins, Mr. Croker's brother-in-law, sailed for Europe yesterday to see the Tammany leader at Wantage. The politicians said that Mr. Freedman would accompany Mr. Croker to this country and that he would arrive in New York about Sept. 10.

There was a surprise for the Tammany leaders when it was found that Commissioner Henry S. Kearny of the Department of Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies also sailed on the Deutschland. Commissioner Kearny said that he was going to spend a month in Paris and that he had no intention of seeing Mr. Croker in England.

LAND CONTEST AT LAWTON.

Man Who Shut Out Mattie Beals Must Defend Claim in Court.

FORT SILL, Oklahoma Territory, Aug. 8.—Contest papers were filed to-day by John I. Calvert, an attorney of Guthrie, against the entry made by James R. Woods, winner of the first number in the Lawton District land lottery. According to the Government plan, two claims were made to adjoin the southern part of the Lawton town site. This was considered the most valuable land in the whole country, and, in filing, Woods claims 160 acres running the length of the town site. This shut out Mattie Beals, the Wichita telephone girl, who drew number two in the lottery. She was compelled to file on a claim of much less value.

Five hundred Lawton business men signed the contest papers, which allege that Woods violated both the spirit and letter of the homestead act.

EXCURSIONISTS IN A WRECK.

Ten Persons Going from Pittsburg to Atlantic City Seriously Hurt.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 8.—Two sections of an Atlantic City excursion train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad collided near Confluence, Penn., eighty-four miles east of Pittsburg, about 11 o'clock this morning. Ten people were seriously injured, and a number of others slightly hurt.

The trains left here shortly after 8 o'clock this morning. At Confluence the first section was stopped, and the second section, rounding the curve at a speed of thirty-five miles, crashed into it. The engine of the second section and three cars were wrecked, and traffic was delayed several hours. The injured were removed to the hospital, and the others continued on their way to Atlantic City. The accident is supposed to have been caused by a mistake in signals.

WANTS $2,000,000.

Relative Expects to Secure Principal and Interest of Baron Dembitzky's Deposit with This Government.

An effort is being made to secure from the United States Government some two millions of dollars, said to be the principal with compound interest of money deposited in Washington by Baron Ludwig Napoleon Dembitzky, who was compelled to leave Poland in 1862 because of his part in the revolutionary movements of the Polish people against the Russian Government. In the battle between the Polish peasants and the Russian troops, near Warsaw, Baron Dembitzky led a regiment of cavalry. The Russian Government declared him an outlaw, confiscated his estates, and placed a price on his head.

The Baron immediately converted his extensive property into cash and arrived in New York about July, 1863, with some $400,000 in American money. He at once went to Washington, it is said, deposited his money with the United States Government, and enlisted in the Union Army under the name of Napoleon Dembitzky. He took part in several battles, and was finally killed at the battle of the Wilderness.

Baron Dembitzky's only surviving relative in Poland at the time was a nephew, the son of a younger brother, who after the suppression of the Polish revolution retired to a small estate in Poland, near the City of Alexandrovsk. This nephew has since died, leaving a son, who is said to be the only surviving relative of the Baron.

In 1897 this grand-nephew received a communication from Joseph Rowicz, Consul of the United States at Warsaw, informing him of the above facts and asking for proof of relationship. David W. Rockmore, a lawyer, of 63 Park Row, was retained by the young man to represent his interests, and has begun proceedings to recover the money. Mr. Rockmore said yesterday that he had documentary evidence to prove the justice of the claim.

"I have engaged Mr. Wilkins, a lawyer in Washington, to represent me there," he added, "and the matter has been brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury."

Jurors for the Extraordinary Term.

The extraordinary term of the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, during which Fire Commissioner Scannell will be tried, will be held by Justice Gildersleeve in the old chambers in the County Court House of the Court of Oyer and Terminer instead of in the Criminal Courts Building. Justice O'Gorman yesterday drew the names of 200 jurors, in the County Clerk's office, as a panel to serve at the extraordinary term.

FEMININE FRILLS.

A fichu which is draped around the shoulders below the yoke of the gown is fastened where it meets in front and is caught in again at the waist, the ends flying out below.

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Crepe de chine forms the fichu which finishes a pretty gown of white muslin. This is worn over a rose-colored silk slip, and is finished at the top and lower edge of the flounce with rose satin ribbon, the ruffles of the sleeves being finished in the same fashion. The fichu is of the rose color, edged with white lace and held in at the waist with roses of the same shade as those on the white hat.

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Sleevelet is the rather appropriate name by which the little puffed addition to the lower part of the sleeve is sometimes called.

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How is this for a bolero? It is made of white, light-weight cloth, possibly cashmere or silk, reaches to the waist line of the gown, and is hung from the shoulders by lace or velvet, with only a frilling of lace around the armhole, or, if it has sleeves, they are broad and flowing and all of lace.

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A trim little bolero is a double garment, first the short regular little bolero with revers and fancy buttons, and below that a tight-fitting little under jacket reaching to the waist line.

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About the only real use for the Empire petticoat, which combines a bodice and skirt, is to wear with pretty little negligées and matinées, which fasten only once at the throat. They do not revel beneath the uncompromising waist bands.

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With the many uses of silk as trimming the effect of foulard is being tried upon linen gowns. The taffeta is all right, but the foulard if not properly managed is doubtful.

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Heavy corded ribbon is being used abroad with good effect for trimming gowns and in the graduated widths, which is applied in many ways.

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White is used for cycling for the women who still ride the wheel, and a pretty and unique suit is trimmed around the skirt with bands of brown Holland, while the jacket has revers of the same material.

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Cretonne applications seen at their best are in a charming silvery gray coat which has the revers, cuffs, and collar of a mauve design upon white cretonne and edged with a silver thread which gives the applications the effect of running into the material.

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There is a great bargain in gold and silver lace, or braid, as it is called, to be had up town. It is only 10 cents a yard, in many different styles and widths, and it is said positively not to tarnish. One woman yesterday bought fifteen yards of it for window curtains, and another laid in a supply for trimming a gown later in the season. The braid is really beautiful, and in most attractive and stylish patterns.

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Some of the grass cloth table centres and tea cloths which have come in this year are in the Chinese embroidery worked in white upon blue, and they are most attractive. There is blue upon white in that most delightful combination of shades of blue which the Chinese know so well how to use. The delightful Chinese dragons in white on the blue have a color effect and style all their own.

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Such simple and pretty little gowns as one sees occasionally! There were three of them on the street yesterday which were undoubtedly home made, must have been inexpensive, and yet were all that one could desire in a cool, stylish little frock. One was in that familiar pattern of small black dot upon a white ground. It was made with a flounce around the skirt headed by a beading through which was run a narrow black velvet ribbon. There was a yoke to the waist of white, which was run at close intervals with perpendicular lines of the velvet. The waist around the edge of the yoke was finished with a beading like that on the skirt, and run with the black velvet and finished on each shoulder with a rosette of the same. There were elbow sleeves finished with the beading and velvet, and long, black gloves covered the arms below them. The stock was of the white velvet run, and was finished at the back with a bow of India silk or ribbon of pale blue, and more of the blue was around the waist and finished in the back with a similar bow. A black hat with plumes completed the costume.

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A pale gray silk gingham with self color, rather large dots, was even more simply made. The skirt was finished with two narrow ruffles around the edge. The waist, which was buttoned in the back with pearl buttons, was box plaited, and the front at the upper part box plaited and bloused below it. The costume was finished with India silk ribbon of white around waist and neck and finished each with a bow in the back. With this was worn a white hat.

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The other gown was of pink muslin made with a cream all-over embroidery yoke and elbow sleeves. The skirt was finished with a number of narrow little ruffles; the pink waist was held over the shoulders by straps of black velvet forming the only fastening over the cream yoke. There was black velvet around the waist and around the neck. A black hat and long black gloves were worn with it.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL STOPS CARD PLAYING

A Row Among Commuters Leads to the Order.

Passengers Have Long Complained of Selfishness Shown by Whist-Lovers in Pre-empting Seats.

As a result of a squabble on a train of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, last Saturday, officials of that road have issued an order forbidding card playing on all local trains in the future. For a long time commuters have found cause for grievance in the way that certain persons would get into a train and hold a section of four seats for friends with whom they intended to have a game of whist or something else.

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In the dispute that occurred Saturday the participants were Charles L. Barry of Cranford, N. J., who was holding a section for a card game; M. B. Heilner, member of the coal firm of Heilner & Son, 1 Broadway, and a brother of the sales agent of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, and Jacob J. Coyne, Eastern Agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Heilner and Coyne are friends. They insisted on sitting in a place that Barry was protecting with his feet. A fight ensued, and both Heilner and Coyne were badly bruised. They caused Barry's arrest, and he was arraigned before Justice Hoos in Jersey City yesterday morning.

Mr. Heilner appeared in the First Criminal Court, where the hearing was held. He said that he and Coyne boarded a train at 1:10 P. M. on Saturday at the Jersey City Station. Upon going into the smoking car they found Barry occupying a whole section. When the two newcomers proceeded to take seats opposite Barry, according to Mr. Heilner's statement, the self-constituted guardian of the section objected. The trouble that followed was exciting. It is claimed by Heilner and Coyne that Barry struck the first blow.

Barry said in his defense that Coyne had been the aggressor. He added that he had offered to apologize to Heilner, but that the latter had refused to accept the apology. As Mr. Coyne was in Pennsylvania and was not to return for several days, the case was held over by the Justice until Aug. 26. Barry was placed under bail of $200, which was furnished by one of his fellow-citizens from Cranford.

Both Mr. Heilner and Mr. Coyne reside in Elizabeth.

Several commuters of the Central of New Jersey were interviewed yesterday afternoon regarding the order against card playing. They said that they were pleased with the new rule, and thought that it would meet with the favor of a great majority of the passengers on local trains.

It was stated in Plainfield yesterday that many citizens of that place, who had been traveling over the road every day, were hostile to the regulation and were planning to petition General Passenger Agent Burt to have it repealed. The card players were furnished with boards by the train employes, who received "tips" after each game. These boards have been removed from the cars.

MRS. IDA C. FLAGLER'S PROPERTY.

Report of Committee to Court Shows It Has Increased.

Affairs of Mrs. Ida C. Flagler, the insane wife of Henry M. Flagler of the Standard Oil Company, were submitted to Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court yesterday, when a motion was made to confirm the report of Francis P. Lowrey, passing on the accounts of Eugene M. Ashley as committee of Mrs. Flagler's estate. Julien T. Davies and De Lancey Nicoll appeared in favor of the motion, which was not opposed.

Mr. Lowrey reports that the property has increased under Mr. Ashley's management. He received from Mr. Flagler, former committee of the estate, $2,279,775.36, which has now reached a total of $2,479,018.84. Mr. Ashley is said to have satisfactorily taken care of the property intrusted to him and to have conscientiously discharged his duties, retaining good and valuable securities.

NEW BASSO FOR NEW YORK.

Maurice Grau Has Engaged Signor Taveschio of Madrid for This Winter.

A recent letter received from Maurice Grau to his representative at the Metropolitan Opera House, dated Baireuth, announced that he has engaged Mme. Sybil Sanderson, Edouard de Reszke, and Anton Van Rooy for the coming season of grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Mr. Grau adds that among the new artists to be heard in New York this Winter will be Mme. Louise Reuss-Belce, who is at present singing at Baireuth, and Signor Taveschio, a basso who has been at the Royal Opera House of Madrid for several seasons, and who recently appeared with Mme. Sembrich in Berlin. Mr. Grau and the principal members of the Maurice Grau Opera Company will sail from Europe on Sept. 21.

MISS CAYVAN NOT DEAD.

Physician at Sanitarium Says There Has Been No Death There for Days.

Dr. Brown of Sanford Hill, the sanitarium in which Miss Georgia Cayvan is, refused again yesterday to talk about her. When asked if Miss Cayvan was dead he said:

"When any one dies here the record has to be filed at Jamaica. No death certificate has been filed there from this institution within three days, and I do not expect to file any soon."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The first presentation of Leo Ditrichstein's new play, "The Last Appeal," will be accomplished at the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, Sept. 9, instead of Sept. 23 at Washington, as originally announced.

Charles Gregorowitsch, the Russian violinist, who was heard in this country for the first time two years ago, will return for a second season commencing in November, under the management of H. M. Hirschberg.

May Edouin, who created the rôle of Angela Gilfain in the London and New York productions of "Florodora," has decided to remain in America this Winter, and, with Frederick Edwards, will be seen in a sketch called "All in the Family," in the principal vaudeville houses of the country.

Miss Hattie Russell, sister of Ada Rehan, has been engaged to play one of the leading rôles in support of Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon, in Martha Morton's play, "Her Lord and Master." The organization now includes Morton Selton, Charles W. Stokes, Percy Brooke, Winona Shannon, Isabel Waldron, Gerald Fairbanks, and William Elliott.

Several new engagements for the Manhattan Theatre Company, which will first be seen in support of Mrs. Fiske in "Mirandolina," the Balcony," are announced. They include Burton Adams, a veteran stock actor, Edward Lester, and Phillips Smalley, son of George W. Smalley. The first performance of the piece will be given at Montreal, Sept. 2, and after a week in that city the company will go to Ottawa and there will dedicate the new Russell Theatre. After this engagement the opening of the Manhattan will take place.

A. H. Canby, who has been making a successful tour of the principal cities of Australia with Jean Gerardy, the 'cellist, writes from Adelaide that, accompanied by his artist, he will leave New Zealand on Aug. 27 for Honolulu. After a two weeks' rest in that city, he will start for this country, and expects to reach here about Sept. 25. Mr. Canby upon his arrival here will take up the business end of Kyrle Bellew's starring tour in "A Gentleman of France." Mr. Bellew is at present en route for this country from Amsterdam via England.

Australasian Prince Banished.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 8.—The steamer Moana, which arrived to-day from Sydney, brings the story of the deportation of the native Crown Prince of Gilbert Island. It is stated that the Prince defied the authority of the British Commissioner and was working up an insurrection among the natives. The Commissioner is said to have ordered the Crown Prince banished to a neighboring island for six months.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day and to-morrow begins the end of the week rush out of town. There will be more men at Newport within the next ten days than at any other time during the present season. The boat races, the polo, and tennis week coming together will prove a triple attraction. The series of dinners at Newport will give more or less place to dances, which have been rather few and far between. Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., will give one of these dances to-morrow evening at the Clambake Club. The famous dinner dance of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will take place on Aug. 24, an evening on which there are many entertainments, but owing to the number of these affairs, no other date could be selected.

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This evening at Southampton the regular Friday dinner takes place, and a dance at the Meadow Club, which will be preceded by quite a number of small dinners given by various club members. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burr Barnes will be among those who entertain this evening at dinner. The gymkhana races will take place at Southampton to-morrow afternoon.

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Mr. and Mrs. Le Grand Benedict and Miss Benedict have arrived from Europe and will go to their place at Cedarhurst for the remainder of the season. Other arrivals included Mrs. W. Barclay Parsons and the Misses Parsons, who will be at Islip for a part of the Summer; Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens, who are going to Newport; Mr. and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, and Miss Clarisse Coudert.

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Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson have returned to their cottage on Long Island from a visit to Newport. They will go later in the season to Lenox for several weeks. While at Newport they visited Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Astor.

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It is said, but not on absolute authority, that the date for the wedding of Miss Lily Oelrichs and Peter Martin has been set for Aug. 28, at Newport, instead of Aug. 14, as originally planned. Up to this writing cards have not been received by the many friends of the young couple, and no formal announcement seems to have been made at Newport. It is also rumored that the wedding will take place in New York later in the season, about October or November, but this also lacks confirmation, and until the post brings from Newport the wedding cards, society is guessing as to when it really will take place. Mrs. Martin, the mother of Peter Martin, is not coming East, as announced.

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One of the last events of the London season, which seems to die hard, was a recital given at the residence of Mrs. Herbert Eaton by Mme. Rejane. Mrs. Eaton was a Miss French, and a sister of Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt. She has been doing a great deal of entertaining in London this Summer. Her gown was black and silver. Another affair was a large party at Cliveden, given by the son of William Waldorf Astor. Miss Astor is in the Engadine.

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The Varuna will not sail from England until the latter part of August. Eugene Higgins will bring with him a large party of English and American friends to see the cup races. William K. Vanderbilt will turn the bow of the Valiant homeward about the same time. Mr. Vanderbilt and party were at Cowes this week. Lady Lister Kaye took a house there for the week, and her sister, Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, has been with her. Owing to mourning for Mr. Fernando Yznaga they have entertained informally.

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Capt. de la Mar will give another stag party in his yacht, starting this Friday for a cruise down the coast as far as New London. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould are still cruising along the shores of Long Island.

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Justice Batcheller, whose arrival in this country was chronicled yesterday, is here alone. Mrs. Batcheller and Miss Batcheller are in Germany, where they will remain until Judge Batcheller returns. Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes is one of the passengers on the Oceanic, which sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday. Miss Ethel Barrymore is booked on the same ship.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Blake Baker of 20 East Forty-eighth Street have arrived at Aukony, Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson, having visited the Pan-American Exposition and Chicago.

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Ex-Mayor William R. Grace, Mrs. Grace, and the Misses Grace will sail next week for England and Scotland. While abroad they will pass several weeks with Mr. Grace's brother, Michael P. Grace, in Dublin.

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Mr. and Mrs. Adrien Iselin, Jr., have left Newport in their yacht the Christobel and have gone to Bar Harbor. The Susquehanna has also reached Bar Harbor with a large party. Mr. and Mrs. Lars Andersen have cast anchor in the same port, having left Newport some days ago.

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Bark Harbor in Maine, which is one of the new resorts, has an unusual number of pretty girls there this season. It is on the Island of Isleborough. Henry Sloane and his two daughters are there for the Summer, as are also Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder and the three Misses Cryder. Miss Betty Metcalf, the daughter of Mrs. George Bird, is another of the young women who are prominent at Dark Harbor. Among the cottagers who have recently built handsome villas are Mrs. Francis Riggs of Washington, Mrs. W. H. Draper of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. George Bird of New York, James Lawrence of Groton, Mass., Dr. R. H. Derby of New York, Murray Forbes of Boston, Mrs. Robert Minturn of New York, and H. J. Morse. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, who are due soon at Newport, visited Dark Harbor last week in their yacht Lucille. Miss W. Nb, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, is to visit Mr. and Mrs. George Bird and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence. There are many yacht races and the Tarratine Club has been having some very interesting golf matches.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—There were no very large entertainments in Newport society to-day, except Miss Leary's first reception of the season. Heathe Gregory sang there, and the Misses Kieckhoef rendered a number of instrumental selections. There were tasteful decorations of American Beauty roses in the several rooms and on the lawn at the rear of the house.

This afternoon's concert at the Casino attracted a large attendance of society people. Many were disappointed because the tennis game between Miss Anna Sands and C. E. Sands and Miss Phyllis Langhorn and M. R. Wright was not played, as Miss Langhorn was obliged to default. The finals in the tournament will be played to-morrow morning between Miss Sands and Mr. Sands, and Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer.

The largest dinner of the evening was given by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones at Fredheim. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Miss Josephine Johnston, Gerard A. Lowther, Frederick T. Martin, and Henry F. Eldridge. The villa was decorated with potted plants, and in the dining room were many canary yellow flowers in silver vases. Small electric lights on the table, among the palms and on the ceiling added to the pleasing effect. A Hungarian orchestra played during the dinner and later there was a musicale.

Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore gave a dinner at Chateau Sur Mer to-night, covers being laid for twenty-six people. White flowers and plants were the dining room decorations.

A. T. Woodward entertained at dinner last night, and Mrs. Frederick Nielson gave a dinner to a company of twenty-four.

Small dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr. Mrs. Richard Mortimer gave a luncheon to-day. Royal Phelps Carroll entertained on board his yacht Navahoe, and Commander C. P. Rees gave a dinner at the Torpedo Station. Center Hitchcock entertained a large party this evening at the Clam Bake Club with a Rhode Island clambake.

Peters of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Cramp, and Mr. Whitehouse of Philadelphia are visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. Moore Robinson.

The dinner to be given by Henry Walters on his steam yacht Narada, on Aug. 16, in honor of Miss Gwendolyn Burden, will be for sixty people, most of them members of the younger set. There will be a vaudeville entertainment and orchestral music during the dinner.

Mrs. J. D. Davis of Japan, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. McCord of Chicago, A. P. McCord of Pittsburg, Mrs. E. S. Buckley, the Misses Buckley, Miss J. North, Miss Flickinger, and Mrs. R. N. Carson of Philadelphia, and Mrs. E. M. Binney of Boston arrived to-day at the New Cliffs.

Mrs. E. H. Alexander of New York has come to her cottage at Jamestown.

Isaac Townsend of New York is the guest of Seth B. French.

Mrs. Charles A. Sackett of New London arrived to-night to visit her sister, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, at the Pearing Villa.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones will have 150 guests at her dinner on Aug. 22, to be followed by a cotillion led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. Jones. A luncheon of twenty-four covers will be given by Mrs. Jones next week in honor of Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse, who is to be her guest for a week.

James T. Woodward is entertaining R. N. Young at The Cloisters.

Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn has Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane as guests at her villa on Narragansett Avenue.

Mrs. J. B. Lippincott entertained at dinner at her Jamestown cottage last evening.

Mrs. Stephen Whitney of Morristown, N. J., is the guest of Mrs. Clement C. Moore at the Cooke cottage, in Gibbs Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edey, Arnold Hague, R. N. Young, Mr. Ladenburg, George G. Haven, and William Hayes Ackland are registered at the Casino.

Wilfred Chapman of London is at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

The dance at the Casino to-night was the best attended of the season. Among those present were Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding, G. C. Munzig, Mrs. Frederic Nelson, Miss Kathleen Nelson, Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. L. C. Ledyard, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Edward Gray, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, C. M. Oelrichs, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Mrs. P. W. Lynch, J. B. Stokes, Mrs. and Miss Schenck, Mrs. W. E. Glyn, Miss Kane, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Drexel, and W. H. Nelson.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 8.—A garden fête and reception were given by Gardiner Sherman of New York at Keewaydin this afternoon in honor of Mrs. Francis P. MacNutt of Rome, a sister of Mr. Sherman. A minuet and quadrille were danced on the lawn. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Johnston Livingston, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, G. V. T. de Strale, Secretary of the Swedish Legation; M. Brun, the Danish Minister; Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Miss Bend, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards, John R. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Ingraham, and Mr. and Mrs. John C. Livingston.

There has been a great deal of gayety here to-night, especially in the harbor, several dinner parties being given aboard the yachts. Ashore Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney entertained at Ban-y-Bryn. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. MacNutt, Mr. and Mrs. Huger Pratt, Mrs. Nicholas Anderson, M. Brun, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Cotton, Mrs. Platt Hunt, the Misses Barney, Mr. Thorndyke, Dr. J. Madison Taylor, and E. J. Curley.

Mrs. Robert Bonner Bowler entertained Mr. and Mrs. John G. Carlisle, Gen. John Casson, Capt. Thomas J. Bush, Miss Williamson, and Miss Bowler.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards gave a dinner at their cottage.

Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer gave one of the largest dinners of the season at Chowold in the harbor Henry H. Rogers of New York, who arrived to-day with the steam yacht Kanawha, entertained to-night.

W. R. Russell had a dinner on the Susquehanna.

Thomas B. Reed arrived to-day. He is a guest on board Mr. Rogers's yacht.

POLICEMAN SAVES CHILDREN.

At the Risk of His Own Life, Patrolman Hines Averts a Trolley Tragedy.

Patrolman James J. Hines of the Seventy-fifth Precinct, in Queens Borough, yesterday saved the lives of two children who were in danger from a trolley car. He narrowly escaped being crushed himself between the dashboard of the car and a fence.

Hines had a day off duty and visited the Lutheran Cemetery. On his way home he sat on the front seat of the car. As it rounded a sharp turn at Clifton Avenue, Long Island City, it was traveling very rapidly, and the wheels left the rails and the car ran up onto the sidewalk and against the fence of the old Brook School.

A number of children had just left the school playground, and they were in a group before the car as it ran on the sidewalk. All got out of the way except William Doer, ten years old, and his sister Gertrude. The smaller child refused to move and the boy was trying to drag her out of the way.

Hines jumped over the dashboard into the basket of the fender, and was just in time to grab the two children. With one under each arm he threw himself out of the basket to avoid being crushed against the fence. He landed on his head and cut his face badly and tore his coat to ribbons as he slid along the ground on his face and shoulder. One of his ankles was also sprained where he leaped into the fender. The children escaped injury.

The accident caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood. Several women on the car fainted, and the screams of the rest added to the panic.

DISCREPANCY IN BOOKS.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 8.—Mayor Stetson has sent a letter to Alderman John J. Cuddy, Chairman of the Water Committee of the Common Council, directing that an investigation of the books of the Water Department be made at once, and that if David J. Quinlan, clerk of the department and custodian of the money collected for water rents, cannot give a satisfactory explanation of a "seeming discrepancy," he be suspended pending the completion of the investigation.

Mr. Cuddy will call a special meeting of the Water Committee for to-morrow night. He is positive there is no shortage; that if there is any discrepancy, as claimed, it is due to defective bookkeeping. Clerk Quinlan has been sick at his residence, 116 High Street, for two weeks, suffering from an attack of rheumatism.

Under the system of accounts used in the Water Department, Mr. Quinlan deposits in banks daily, to the credit of the Water Department, all money received during the current day. At the end of the month he turns over to the Collector of Taxes the aggregate for the month. That is the theory, but it is said that the system has not been followed closely at any time, for the reason that to do so would be poor business, as no bank would care to handle the money and have the account closed monthly by the drawing of a check for the full account and then have the reopening of the account the next day.

Mr. Quinlan has been Clerk of the Water Department for four years past, and is under bonds of $10,000. He is highly thought of, and no one believes there is any actual shortage, but that he has been the victim of a system that was in use for years before he took the office.

GEN. BARATIERI IS DEAD.

He Was in Command of the Italians When They Met with the Terrible Defeat at Adowa.

VIENNA, Aug. 8.—A dispatch to the Tageblatt from Sterzing, in the Tyrol, announces the death of Gen. Baratieri, the ex-Governor of Erythrea.

It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that, while Francesco Crispi, whom the Italian people held responsible for the policy that led to the disaster of Adowa, is lying on what is believed to be his death bed, the General who was in command of the Italian forces on that ill-fated day in March, 1896, should have breathed his last. The battle of Adowa was the most severe defeat inflicted by what are termed "uncivilized" troops on a European power in the nineteenth century. The exact number of men lost by the Italians has never been told, the death being placed at anywhere from 3,000 to 10,000 men.

Two years before the battle of Adowa was fought Gen. Oreste Baratieri was being called "the conqueror of Kassala," and no one dreamed that the Abyssinians could stand against the Italians. His career had been a successful and distinguished one. He was a native of Austria, and was born in 1840. His father was Judge of a district court in the Southern Tyrol, and young Baratieri studied at Austrian colleges. He fell into disgrace with the Austrian authorities at an early age because of his support of the Italian cause, and went to Milan, where, in 1859, he joined Garibaldi's volunteers. He was one of the "Thousand" at Marsala, and distinguished himself by his courage. Afterward he entered the Italian Army as a Captain.

In 1893 Baratieri was appointed a General and Governor of the Colony of Erythrea, Italian East Africa. From the first his policy was to extend Italian influence, and the war with Menelek was foreseen and prepared for by the Italians long before it broke out.

After the battle of Adowa, Baratieri was recalled, and later was tried by court-martial. He was charged with having attacked the Abyssinians in a criminally rash manner. He had been in personal command of his army, and he was also accused of having abandoned the command from noon on March 1 till the morning of March 3, thereby failing to give orders which might have minimized the defeat. After a long trial he was acquitted.

Gen. Baratieri was at one time Italian Military Attaché at Berlin.

EX-GOV. NEWELL DEAD.

President Lincoln Was His Friend—His Work in Establishing the Federal Life Saving System.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 8.—Ex-Gov. William A. Newell died at noon to-day at his home in Allentown, N. J. The ex-Governor was in his eighty-fourth year and had been in poor health for some time owing largely to his advanced age.

Ex-Gov. Newell, who was a practicing physician, was born in Ohio, and came to New Jersey when quite young. He was a member of Congress from this State from 1847 to 1851, and during that time was instrumental in establishing the life-saving system of the Federal Government.

He had been in Congress with Lincoln, and an attachment then formed continued while the President was alive. During Mr. Lincoln's occupancy of the White House Dr. Newell was his family physician, and when the President's son William was taken with his fatal illness it was Dr. Newell who attended him.

He was elected Governor of New Jersey in 1856 on the Republican ticket. He was again a candidate for Governor against Gen. McClellan, but was defeated. During the Administration of President Hayes he was appointed Governor of Washington Territory, and from that time until about three years ago he made Washington his home.

An interesting story is told about the ex-Governor in connection with his inauguration. He started for Trenton in a sleigh, but could not get through on account of snowdrifts. He finally abandoned his vehicle and walked the entire distance, arriving here on time.

Ex-Gov. Newell's family consists of one child, a daughter, two sons having died several years since. Both of his sons were practicing physicians.

Gov. Voorhees, upon learning of the death of the ex-Governor, directed that the State House be draped in mourning, and the usual honors be paid to the memory of his distinguished predecessor.

Death of a Paint Manufacturer.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 8.—John Lucas of Philadelphia, head of the paint manufacturing firm of John Lucas & Co., died here at a hotel last night of Bright's disease, aged seventy-seven years. John Lucas was one of the best-known paint manufacturers in the United States, and he had been in business in Philadelphia for nearly half a century. The white lead and paint factories of the firm are situated at Gibbsborough, N. J., which village is owned by the Lucas family.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Joseph Kingsland Oakes.

Joseph Kingsland Oakes, President of the Essex County Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Bloomfield, and Vice President of the Bloomfield Savings Institution, died at his home in Bloomfield, N. J., at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning of pneumonia.

Mr. Oakes was born in Bloomfield eighty-nine years ago. He lived all his life there, except for a few years during his boyhood. He had always been identified prominently with the affairs of the town. He was a life-long member of the Old First Presbyterian Church, and was one of its elders for many years. From 1855 till 1885 he was Township Assessor, and also a School Trustee. He is survived by a widow, two sons, and a daughter. The funeral

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities
List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
Letters of Credit
available throughout the world.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

CHARTERED 1709.
Bank of the Manhattan Co.
40 WALL STREET.
Capital $2,050,000 Surplus $2,050,000
Stephen Baker, Pres.
Henry K. McHarg, Vice-Pres.
D. H. Pierson, Cashier.
W. E. Trotter, Asst. Cash.
DIRECTORS.
George W. Smith, John Sloane,
James Talcott, Stephen Baker,
M. C. D. Borden, Hugh D. Auchincloss,
John S. Kennedy, Frederick G. Bourne,
Henry K. McHarg, R. W. Paterson,
Samuel Sloan.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
WANTED
FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK
OF BROOKLYN.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

First National Bank STOCK.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3402—JOHN.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS. COTTON. WHEAT.
ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. Tel. 560 Broad.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Up-town office,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

To the Owners and Holders of the
First Mortgage Preference Bonds
OF THE
Georgia & Alabama Railway:
You will take notice that the Georgia and Alabama Railway in the exercise of the right of redemption secured to it by the terms of the bonds and the deed of trust securing the same, will, on the first day of October, 1901, redeem and pay off at 105 and interest, all of its First Mortgage Preference Bonds dated October 1st, 1895, and secured by deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Railway to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of the same date, and all others and holders of said Preference bonds are hereby notified to present the bonds respectively held or owned by them at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in the City of Baltimore, Md., to be then and there redeemed and paid off by said Railway. Holders of First Mortgage Preference bonds may at any time prior to October 1st, 1901, surrender the same, together with all [illegible] coupons thereon, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., and receive in exchange therefor First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds in like amount bearing coupons corresponding to those on the bonds so surrendered, differences in interest, owing to dates of maturity of coupons, being adjusted.
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with article third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-and 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 12th day of August, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

HOLDERS OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS, BONDS
are requested to communicate with us, giving description of bonds held, and will receive full particulars of refunding proposition.
NOEL-YOUNG BOND & STOCK COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.
NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.
TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:
Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.
Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.
Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.
Dated New York, August 6, 1901.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
Voting Trustees.

Stockholders' Committee of THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.
To the Holders of Preferred and Common Stock OF THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY:
Holders, to a large amount, of Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company, have entered into a Stockholders' Agreement (dated July 22, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary), for the purpose of furthering a consolidation, or other disposition of property of, or the acquisition or lease of property by, The American Cotton Oil Company; and for the advancement of the interests of depositing stockholders through united action, whereby their respective holdings shall be held and managed in bulk during the period of the Agreement, and better results be secured than by individual action.
The undersigned have consented to act as a Committee under said Agreement, and hereby afford holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company the opportunity of participating in the benefits of said Agreement by thereunder depositing their stock with the First National Bank of the City of New York, as Depositary, on or before the 30th day of September, 1901.
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit will be issued for the deposited stock.
Copies of the said Stockholders' Agreement may be obtained from the Secretary of the Committee.
Dated New York, August 1, 1901.
GEORGE AUSTIN MORRISON, Chairman.
HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK,
EDWARD WINSLOW,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
Stockholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
R. F. MUNRO, Secretary to Committee,
27 Beaver St., N. Y. City.

Dividends.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.
A DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share, on both the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on and after Oct. 1st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 3d, 1901.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on September 3d, 1901, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on October 9th, 1901, unless remaining further closed for the purposes of the annual meeting of Stockholders, to be held October 8th, 1901.
Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
Chicago, Ill., August 5, 1901.
A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Directors, payable August 31st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business August 17th, 1901.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12 o'clock M. August 17th, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M. August 31st, 1901.
GEORGE HIGGINSON, JR., Secretary.

190th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 29, 1901.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, August 10, 1901, to Stockholders of record on August 1, 1901.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Detroit United Railway.
Detroit, Mich., July 26, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable Sept. 2d, 1901, at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., 26 Nassau St., New York.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed August 15th at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened September 3d at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. C. HUTCHINS, Vice Pres. & Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 3d next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. August 13th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened September 4th.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Pratt & Whitney Company.
New York, August 7, 1901.
The Board of Directors of PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY has this day declared a Dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable Aug. 15th.
Transfer books close at 3 P. M. August 10th, and reopen at 10 A. M. August 16th.
CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y., August 6, 1901.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable August 15th, 1901, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the Transfer Books at 3 P. M. on August 12th. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. August 15th. MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 24th, 1901.
The transfer books will close in New York on August 10th, 1901, at noon, and will reopen August 20th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Cherry Hill Gold Mining Co.
Dividend No. 11, of ¼ of a cent per share, (being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum,) on the issued stock of the company has been declared, payable at the office of L. E. Niles & Co., No. 607 Park Row Bldg., Aug. 15th. Transfer books close Aug. 12.
Aug. 1st, 1901. C. F. JEWETT, Secretary.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 16th, 1901.
The Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15th. Transfer books will be closed August 1st to August 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Meetings and Elections.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Wool Exchange to act upon a motion to reduce the number of Directors from nine

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Phila. Depot. Q. M. Dep't, 1,428 Arch St., Phila., Pa., August 3, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., Monday, August 26th, 1901, for delivery at either the Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, or San Francisco depots of the Quartermaster's Dep't. of 60,000 Chambray Shirts; 15,000 Scrubbing Brushes, and 25,000 Mosquito Bars. Proposals for less quantities will be entertained. Intending bidders are requested to carefully examine the standard samples and specifications, so that proposals may be submitted with a full knowledge of requirements. An absolute compliance with standards and specifications will be insisted upon. UNGUARANTEED bids, bids for delivery at other points than those named, and bids upon samples differing from standards and specifications, will under no circumstances be considered, except in the case of Scrubbing Brushes, where samples submitted with bids will be entertained. The articles advertised for are the same for which bids will be opened at other depots. Early deliveries are essential, and bidders must state in their proposals the rate and time of deliveries, should contract be awarded to them. A guarantee in 10% of the value of the articles must accompany proposals. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals, &c., will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals to be opened August 26, 1901," and addressed to Col. JOHN V. FUREY, Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW YORK CITY, July 12, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, August 12, 1901, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at the New York Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, 1,000,000 yards of Khaki Material, subject to 10% per cent. increase, conforming to standard and specifications. Blank proposals giving full information as to grade of material required and manner of bidding can be obtained and standard sample of the material seen, at the office of the Depot Quartermaster at New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Boston. The United States Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Khaki Material," and addressed to Major F. VON SCHRADER, Q. M., U. S. A., Actg. Depot Q. M.

TAX FIGURES JUGGLED?

Alderman McInnes Promises Interesting Questions Upon the Subject of the Increased Assessment Rate.

The representatives of Tammany Hall yesterday made no attempt to explain why there had been an increase of from 7 to 13 cents per $100 of assessed valuation in the tax rate on an increased assessment roll. But Alderman McInnes of Brooklyn, the minority leader of the Board of Aldermen, proposes to ask some very pertinent questions at the adjourned joint meeting on Wednesday next.
He said yesterday: "I shall, if I can, before the tax rates are adopted, find out what the Tax Department has been doing. There has been a good deal of talk about the alleged juggling of figures. I am very much afraid that many of the assessments for personal property will be vacated if the persons affected go to the courts. This will mean a great deficiency to be met by the incoming administration next year.
"I don't propose to accept Mr. Feitner's general explanation that the increase in the rate is due to mandatory legislation on the part of the Legislature at Albany. I shall ask for a bill of particulars. Everybody knows that there have been increases of salaries in nearly every department. These increases amount in the aggregate to hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. The Legislature did not order the increases.
"While the Tammany majority can adopt the report of the Joint Finance Committee regardless of any Republican opposition, property owners have the right to know the real reasons for a higher tax rate. We may not find out just what we want to, but we are very hopeful of securing some very interesting information."
The officials of the Tax Department are apprehensive of the decision of the Court of Appeals in the test fight over the constitutionality of the franchise tax law. If the law is declared unconstitutional the City of New York will, in the budget next year, have to make up a deficit estimated at about $9,000,000, or the amount of the franchise taxes on railroads and other corporations having rights in the city streets. The franchise tax assessments are levied by the State Board of Tax Commissioners, who certify to the Department of Taxes and Assessments the amount of the levy on each corporation for franchise rights. The franchise taxes were not paid last year, and the corporations carried the fight into the courts.

NEEDS AN AMERICAN BANK.

J. S. Mello Says One in Brazil Would Increase Trade with United States Threefold.

J. S. Mello of San Paulo, Brazil, a relative of President Manoel Ferraz de Campos Salles of Brazil, sailed yesterday for Rio on the steamer Havelius. Mr. Mello is a representative of the Agriculture Association of Brazil, in the interest of which he made an expensive tour of this country. His purpose principally was to purchase agricultural machinery for use on the coffee plantations. The planters, he said, are greatly in need of improved implements, particularly for the cleaning and weeding of coffee. Modern sugar machinery is also needed.
"I have purchased many thousand dollars' worth of American machinery," said Mr. Mello. "Some of these have never been seen in Brazil. The planters, who already do a large business with the United States, desire to increase their trade with this country. There is, however, a serious drawback to this. It is the absence of an American bank. Both France, Germany and England all have banks in Rio which greatly facilitate our business with those nations. The establishment of an American bank in Brazil will increase trade with the United States threefold."

Plans of Shipbuilders.

A report gained circulation in Wall Street yesterday to the effect that another effort will be made to combine some of the Eastern shipbuilding concerns which were named last Spring in the prospectus of the proposed United States Shipbuilding Company. At the offices of H. W. Poor & Co. yesterday it was said that nothing was known regarding the present report.

Treasury Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased short-term bonds as follows: $20,100 3s, at $108.419; $11,000 4s, at $113.1363.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Cooperstown Gas Company; capital, $10,000. Directors—Gottfried Falkenstein, J. Warren Lamb, and W. I. K. Fuller, Cooperstown.
La Consolacion Plantation Company of New York, to purchase lands and cultivate the same; capital, $200,000. Directors—Emile Utard, Henry Utard, and Francois Richards.
A certificate of reduction of the capital stock of the International Bell Telephone Company, Limited, from $750,000 to $500,000 was filed yesterday with the Secretary of State.
William Gardam & Son of New York City, to manufacture machinery; capital, $10,000. Directors—Joseph Gardam, W. J. Gardam, Flatbush, L. I.; J. W. A. Gardam, Brooklyn.
New York Agricultural Company of New York City, to manufacture agricultural implements; capital, $24,000. Directors—S. A. Trench, Yonkers; C. S. Trench, Orange, N. J.; D. G. Trench, Chicago.
Heinz & Avery Company of Albany, to manufacture preserves, pickles, and table relishes; capital, $150,000. Directors—William W. Vanghan, Detroit; Edward B. Goodnow, Boston; William S. Banker, Albany.
Manhattan Realty Corporation of New York, to deal in real estate; capital, $100,000. Directors—Thomas E. Crimmins, Joseph A. Farley, Louis Sherry, P. H. Morris, and William F. Carey, New York.
Victor N. Napolello & Co. of New York City, to conduct a tailoring and gentlemen's furnishing business; capital, $3,000. Directors—V. N. Napolello and Isaac Moss, Brooklyn; Annetta N. Belfi, Newark, N. J.
American Carbon Motor Company of Buffalo, to manufacture and deal in machinery; capital, $100,000. Directors—William T. Thompson, J. L. V. Wood, Henry H. Ball, J. Nelson Frierson, and Lyndon D. Wood, Buffalo.
National Land and Live Stock Company of New York, to purchase farm and grazing lands in New York, Vermont, and other States and to raise live stock; capital, $150,000. Directors—James T. Robertson, George H. Phildins, and Henry Hosier, New York.
Erisch Cigar Store Company of New York City, to manufacture and deal in tobaccos and liquors and to operate cafés and restaurants; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Martin Hakoun and Julius E. Siegel, New York City; Clifford Hauschild, Anton E. Kroell, and Edward Maroney, Brooklyn.

Incorporated in Delaware.
Special to The New York Times.
DOVER, Del., Aug. 8.—These charters

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 8	411,273
To date this year	194,497,144
Corresponding date last year	73,381,329

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 8	$1,582,500
To date this year	$695,128,720
Corresponding date last year	$320,038,760

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1	Int. Silver	⅝
Am. Car & F. pf.	1	Lake E. & W.	4¼
Am. Ice pf.	1	Louis. & Nash.	¾
Am. Linseed	3	Manhattan	½
Am. Smelting	½	Met. Street Ry.	1
Am. Sugar	1¼	Mexican Central	⅜
Am. Tobacco	1¾	Mexican National	½
At., T. & S. F.	⅜	Minn. & St. L.	3¼
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Brklyn R. T.	½	Mo., K. & T.	2⅛
Brunswick	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Buff., R. & P. pf.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Canada Southern	1½	Missouri Pacific	3⅜
Canadian Pacific	1	National Biscuit	1
Ches. & Ohio	½	National Lead	1
Chi. & Alton	⅞	People's Gas	⅝
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Reading	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	St. Law. & Adir.	2
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅞	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	2½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅞
Col. So. 2d pf.	2	St. L. S. W.	1¼
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅞	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	2⅛	Southern Railway	⅝
Cont. Tobacco	1	Southern Ry. pf.	⅞
Del. & Hudson	5	Tenn. Coal & I.	1¼
Den. & R. G.	1¼	Texas & Pacific	1⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	1⅞	Twin City R. T.	1⅛
Dist. of Am. pf.	½	Union Pacific	1
Dul., S. S. & A.	¾	Union Pacific pf.	½
General Electric	4½	U. S. Steel	1¼
Glucose Sugar	1⅝	U. S. Steel pf.	1
Great North. pf.	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	1
Hocking Valley	3⅜	Wabash pf.	½
Hock. Valley pf.	1⅞	Western Union Tel.	1⅛
Illinois Central	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1
Int. Paper pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	6½	Iowa Central pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1¼	Long Island	2¾
Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	15	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1	So. Pac. of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	1½
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1	Wabash deb., B	2
Mohawk & Malone	5½		

Bonds Declined.

Chi., M. & St. P., C., P. M. 5s	1	N. Y. Cent., Mich. C. 3½s	1
Mob. & O. gen. 4s	2	St. L. & S. F. 6s, Class A	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's security market showed decided betterment both in volume of trading and in net results. There was no over-night news to cause any uneasiness regarding the steel strike. Nothing revealed any gain of strength on the part of the strikers; on the contrary, it was reported that the United States Steel Corporation was reopening some of its closed mills with non-union labor, a course of action logically resulting from the perverse attitude of the Amalgamated Association, whose present tactics seem doomed to defeat. Steel securities were active and strong, nearly 120,000 shares of the common and preferred being dealt in. The common stock at one time showed a gain of 2¼ points, but on late profit-taking sales yielded to a net gain of 1¼ points. The extreme advance in the preferred was 2 points, of which 1 point was held. So far as the course of the stock market is a valuable indication it is plain that the strike is already considered a failure.
Other industrial securities were well supported, though not heavily traded in, the most conspicuous being Sugar Refining, which gained 1¼ points on sales of nearly 8,000 shares.
The railroad list was strong from opening to close, the most conspicuous stocks being Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Atchison, St. Paul, Erie, and Missouri Pacific. Transactions in these extended to from 12,000 shares in Erie to 40,000 shares in Union Pacific, and all scored substantial advances, the most notable being 3⅜ points in Missouri Pacific. The declaration of the regular semi-annual dividends of 2 per cent. each on the common and preferred stocks of Union Pacific exerted no adverse influence on those stocks despite the fact that in some quarters an increase had been talked of on the common. Union Pacific is not selling at its present range of value solely on its dividend-paying capacity—measured by that alone it would look high compared to many other 4 per cent. properties; but other considerations of great importance enter into the estimate of Union Pacific's future value, notably its ownership of Southern Pacific and Northern Pacific stocks. Southern Pacific will probably enter dividend ranks this year and be a direct revenue producer for Union Pacific. The Northern Pacific holdings of Union Pacific are said to approximate $80,000,000; they pay 4 per cent. dividends, and if this figure is correct, yield a revenue of $3,200,000 to Union Pacific. Moreover, Union Pacific has become the main pivot on which the entire Northwestern combination turns and is in a position to benefit more largely from the economies of combination than any other trans-continental line. Its stocks have suffered recent depreciation solely on the corn scare, speculators overlooking the fact that the increased wheat yield along Union Pacific lines far exceeds corn shortage in the same territory; the severe damage to corn having taken place in Southwestern territory. The course of yesterday's market would indicate that traders are beginning to appreciate these facts, though many are doubtless deferring action until the appearance of the Government crop report to-morrow, there having been so much hysteria on the crop damage matter as to require official refutation.
The upward movement continued vigorously in Lake Erie and Western, which on sales of over 2,000 shares advanced a further 4¼ points. St. Lawrence and Adirondack also continued to advance, scoring a further two-point gain on transactions in 8,000 shares. Nickel Plate common was less active, and was unchanged at the close after an early gain of ¾. There was considerable inquiry for Mexican National, transactions in it reaching nearly 9,000 shares, with a net gain of ¾.
The call loan rate varied from 2 to 2½ per cent., closing at the lowest figure. Most loans were made at 2½. Sterling exchange keeps firm but very inactive.
The grain markets yesterday were irreg-

that private authorities are receiving scanter attention; it is also certain that high prices for corn from now on should be taken favorably by the security market, as, whatever the destruction may be, it has been thoroughly discounted and enhancement of value must help to nullify the effects of shortage.
Total sales yesterday exceeded 400,000 shares. The feeling at the close was cheerful and confident, although a general profit-taking reaction had shaded prices from top. Demand for all active issues was good and offerings light. Technically the market rests in strong position, liquidation of small speculative accounts having been very general and short contracts having materially expanded—these two factors together with the known scarcity of floating supply form a substantial basis for at least a marked rally from the recent depression, and the technical situation is not to be ignored. Aside from that, however, and greater than that, is the uninterrupted strength of general conditions, which seem powerful enough to withstand with equanimity so serious a matter as the steel strike and of sufficient force to accept corn shortage as a natural incident after repeated years of heavy production. It is certain that there is no interruption to the general course of prosperity, no halt in the wonderful progress which first became clearly manifest four years ago. Values based on these facts are impregnable. They may yield temporarily to apprehension fomented by bearish manipulators, but they must return to a just level—a level commensurate with present earning power and prospective increase.

SEVENTH NATIONAL'S AFFAIRS.

William H. Taylor, Vice President of the Bowling Green Trust Company, who represents the Gould interests in the reorganization of the Seventh National Bank, said yesterday morning that he did not expect that William Nelson Cromwell, counsel for the bank, would have any statement ready to give out before the forepart of next week.

UNION PACIFIC DIVIDEND.

The Union Pacific Railroad yesterday declared its regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on both classes of stock. After allowing for this dividend and charging up expenses for improvements to the earnings, it appears that the road's surplus at the end of the last fiscal year is about $5,000,000.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Consolidation of the Madison Oil Company and the Hester Creek Oil Company under the name of the Madison Oil Company, with a capital of $300,000.

Railroads in Tennessee assessed by the State Railroad Commission at $56,056,114, an increase of $872,841 over last year.

According to Riverhead (L. I.) dispatches, a plan is on foot to combine all the retail lumber yards in Suffolk County, with a capital of $2,000,000.

June gross and net earnings of the Colorado and Southern the largest for any month in the history of the road.

Statement of the British Board of Trade for the month of July, showing an increase of £2,764,700 in imports and a decrease of £164,800 in exports.

Gross sales of the National Biscuit Company in July said to have been fully 20 per cent. larger than those of the same month last year.

Voting trust certificates for the common and preferred shares of the Baltimore and Ohio to be exchanged for certificates of capital stock on or after Sept. 12, the voting trust having been dissolved.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.
Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4@4½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months.
Mercantile paper rate: 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.
Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $198,901,447; balances, $14,599,804; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $271,401.
Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝@2½ per cent. for short and 2 7-16@2 9-16 per cent. for three months' bills.
Foreign exchange opened firmer but eased off and closed unchanged. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand.
Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝; demand, $4.88; cables, $4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝.
Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16, 5.18⅛ and 5.15⅝ less 1-16@5.16¼; reichsmarks, 95 1-16 and 95 7-16@95½; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16.
Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—30c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c @$1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Money was in active demand to-day in connection with the consols' installment, though the pressure did not equal anticipations.
On the Stock Exchange business was inactive and irregular. Consols were firm and home rails were dull.
Americans responded to the improvement in Wall Street. Louisville, Southern Pacific, and Steel were the features. The improvement continued and prices closed firm, with some stocks slightly below the best prices of the day.
Consols for money, 93⅝; consols for the account, 93½; Anaconda, 8⅜; Canadian Pacific, 111¼; St. Paul, 162½; Illinois Central, 147; Louisville, 103½; New York Central, 154½; Northern Pacific preferred, 99; Pennsylvania, 73; Southern Pacific, 55⅝; United States Steel, 42½; preferred, 92½; Atchison, 74⅞; preferred, 96⅜; Baltimore and Ohio, 97½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 45½; Chicago Great Western, 22⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 42⅛; preferred, 92; Erie, 37¼; first preferred, 66½; second preferred, 50; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26⅝; preferred, 64½; Norfolk and Western, 52⅜; preferred, 90½; Ontario and Western, 33; Reading, 20⅝; first preferred, 39; second preferred, 26; Southern Railway, 20½; preferred, 85⅝; Union Pacific, 98⅜; preferred, 90; Wabash, 21; preferred, 40; Spanish fours, 60⅜; Rand mines, 41.
Bar silver steady at 26 15-16d per ounce.
Money, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅝@2¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 7-16@2 9-16 per cent.
Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134.70; Madrid, 39.70; Lisbon, 38.50. The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £30,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Stagnation ruled the Bourse to-day. Little importance was attached to the Franco-Turkish dispute in the Quay question. Rentes were steady. Spanish fours rallied slightly, in spite of unfavorable exchange. Spanish Rails were in demand for Spanish account. Industrials were maintained. Rio Tintos opened firmer, reacted on lower Copper, and finished with a better tone. De Beers were in demand.
Three per cent. rentes, 101f 27½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 20½c for checks. Spanish fours, 70.37½.
The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 86,100,000f. Treasury accounts current decreased 7,375,000f, gold in hand decreased 200,000f, bills dis-

Canadian Pacifics improved. Banks, mines, and industrials were in good demand.
Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.
The advance in the rate of foreign exchange is explained as due to the withdrawals of foreign money in consequence of the low private rate of discount and the expected London remissions in connection with the liquidation of the Rothschild Bank at Frankfort-on-the-Main, following the death of Baron Wilhelm von Rothschild last January. The estate of Baron Wilhelm is estimated at 300,000,000 marks.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—Gold was quoted to-day at 39.30.

ROME, Aug. 8.—The gold quotation at closing to-day was 4.35.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £669,000; circulation decreased £113,000; bullion decreased £782,908, other securities decreased £3,760,000, other deposits decreased £3,466,000, public deposits decreased £1,037,000, notes reserve decreased £611,000. Government securities decreased £4,000.
The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability is 49.18 per cent. Last week it was 46.26 per cent.
Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.
BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Money loaned to-day at the Clearing House at 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at 30c discount, with the demand unimportant. Exchanges, $22,945,212; balances, $1,704,212.
Money on call is in good supply. Some of the strongest houses still quote as low as 3½ per cent. Time money is firm. National banks generally quote 4½ per cent. as the maximum for four to six months. Some banks are putting out sixty to ninety day money at 4 per cent. when names and collateral are of an especially strong character. In commercial paper, rates are gradually tending upward. The paper of a strong New York dry goods corporation has been marked up to 4½ per cent from 4. Some very good paper is selling at 5 per cent.
Stocks were dull to-day, but firm. The coppers were fairly well sustained. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,165

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Aug. 8, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112¼	112⅝	6,100	Amalgamated Copper	111	112½	111	112¼	+1
28⅜	29	270	Am. Car & Found. Co.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
82¾	83	150	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	83	83	83	83	+1
34	34¼	600	American Cotton Oil	34	34¼	34	34¼	+ ⅛
90½	91½	225	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	91	91	91	91	+ ½
195	200	110	American Express	197½	197½	197½	197½	−6½
31¾	31⅞	160	American Ice Co.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	.....
68	69¼	100	American Ice Co. pf.	69	69	69	69	+1
27	28	500	American Linseed Co.	27½	28	27½	28	+3
24½	25½	100	American Locomotive	25	25	25	25	.....
84½	85	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	85	85	85	85	.....
51⅞	52	990	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	51¾	52	51	52	+ ½
98⅛	100	130	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	98⅞	99⅞	98⅞	99⅞	.....
134	134⅛	7,600	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	133½	135	133	134	+1¼
132	133	950	Am. Tobacco ctfs.	132	132	131¾	132	+1¾
16⅞	17¼	100	American Woolen	17⅛	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
72⅝	73	29,700	At., T. & S. F.	72¾	73⅞	72⅜	72⅞	+ ¾
94¾	94⅞	4,875	At., T. & S. F. pf.	94¼	94⅞	94¼	94⅞	+ ¼
95½	96½	300	Baltimore & Ohio	95¾	96	95¼	96	+1¾
74	74¼	4,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	74¼	74⅜	73⅝	74⅛	+ ⅛
9½	10½	155	Brunswick City	10	10	10	10	+ ½
123	...	200	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	125	125	125	125	+1
67⅜	68¼	700	Canada Southern	67⅝	68	67⅛	68	+1½
108½	108⅝	2,200	Canadian Pacific	108¾	108¾	108¼	108½	+1
44¼	44⅝	2,450	Chesapeake & Ohio	44¾	44⅞	44¼	44½	+ ⅛
37	37½	900	Chicago & Alton	36¾	37½	36¾	37½	+ ¾
76⅜	76⅞	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	76	76	76	76	.....
21⅞	22¼	735	Chicago Gt. Western	22	22	22	22	.....
33½	34	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	33	33	33	33	+ ½
158	158½	16,350	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	157½	158⅞	157½	158½	+ ⅛
182½	184	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	184	184	184	184	−1¼
138½	139	2,100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	137	139½	137	139	+ ½
180	190	100	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	185	185	185	185	+1
181	184½	500	Chicago Term. Trans.	184½	184½	184½	184½	+ ½
37	37⅜	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37½	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+1
90¼	91	1,300	C., C., C. & St. L.	89¾	90⅝	89⅞	90⅝	+1⅞
94	94½	800	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	92	94½	92	94½	+2½
13	13¼	700	Colorado Southern	13	13⅜	13	13	+ ¼
52	52¼	800	Col. Southern 1st pf.	51	52	51	52	+2
20	20¼	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	20	20	20	20	− ⅛
220	222	1,100	Consolidated Gas	219½	220⅞	219½	220⅞	+2⅞
66	66¼	300	Con. Tobacco Co.	66	66	66	66	+1
159½	159⅝	300	Delaware & Hudson.	159	159½	159	159½	+1
225	227	400	Del., Lack. & Western.	224	225½	224	225½	+5
41¼	42	1,400	Denver & R. G.	41¼	42	41	42	+1¼
90¼	90⅜	518	Denver & R. G. pf.	90	90⅜	90	90⅜	+1⅛
144½	147	110	Diamond Match	146	148	146	146	.....
27½	29	100	Dist. of America pf.	28½	28¼	28½	28¼	+ ½
9½	10½	150	Dul., S. S. & At.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
36⅛	36⅜	11,570	Erie	36	36½	36	36⅜	+ ⅛
64⅛	64⅜	3,650	Erie 1st pf.	64⅜	64⅝	64¼	64⅜	+ ⅛
251	255	200	General Electric	250½	252	250¼	252	+1½
56	57⅜	200	Glucose Sugar Ref.	57¼	57¾	57¼	57¾	+1½
175	177	500	Great Northern pf.	175	175½	175	175	+1½
52⅛	53½	200	Hocking Valley	52	52⅝	52	52⅝	+1⅛
74⅜	75	100	Hocking Valley pf.	75	75	75	75	+1⅞
145	145¼	1,700	Illinois Central	144¼	145¼	144¼	145	+1
20½	21	500	International Paper	20¾	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
75	76	100	Internat. Paper pf.	76	76	76	76	+1
90	91¼	300	Internat. Power Co.	90	90½	90	90½	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	200	International Silver	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
39	39½	3,200	Iowa Central	39	40½	39	39¾	+ ½
76	76½	2,800	Iowa Central pf.	76	77¾	76	76	−1
31¼	31¾	100	Kanawha & Michigan.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
62	63	1,900	Lake Erie & West.	59½	63½	59½	63	+4½
125½	126	300	Lake Erie & West. pf.	126	126	125	125	.....
75½	77	100	Long Island	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	−2⅜
101	101½	3,710	Louisville & Nashville.	100⅝	101½	100⅝	101½	+ ¾
116⅜	116¾	6,100	Manhattan Elevated.	116⅜	117⅝	116⅜	116½	+ ½
164½	165⅜	700	Met. Street Railway	164	165⅞	164	165	.....
23¼	23⅝	1,500	Mexican Central	23½	24	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	10¾	8,825	Mexican National ctfs	9¾	10¼	9¾	10	+1
108	108¾	900	Minn. & St. Louis	107	110	107	110	−2
115¾	117	200	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	107	116	117	116	117	−2⅞
71	73	550	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	72	73	72	73	72⅞	+1
25⅞	26	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	26	26	26	26	26	+1
52⅝	53½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	+1
99	99¼	13,010	Missouri Pacific	96	99⅞	95⅝	96	98⅞	−3⅜
41¼	42	100	National Biscuit Co.	42	42	42	42	42	+1
100	103	130	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	101	101	100	100	100	.....
20¼	20⅜	1,300	National Lead Co.	20	20⅜	20	20¼	20¼	+1
151¼	151½	2,450	New York Central	151¼	151⅞	151	151¼	151¼	.....
38¼	39	1,500	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	39¾	39¾	39	39	39	−½
77⅞	78	300	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	78½	78⅝	77½	77½	77½	.....
32	32¼	1,810	N. Y., Ont. & West.	32¼	32½	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+⅛
51¼	51½	2,900	Norfolk & Western	51¼	51⅝	51¼	51⅝	51⅝	.....
39	40	300	Pacific Mail	40	40	40	40	40	+⅝
143⅜	143½	7,025	Pennsylvania R. R.	143¼	143⅝	143	143	143⅜	+⅝
114⅜	114½	1,200	People's Gas, Chicago.	114	114½	114	114⅜	+¼
41	43	200	Pressed Steel Car, x d.	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+¼
83½	84½	20	Pressed Steel Car pf.	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	.....
40	40¼	5,550	Reading	39⅝	40⅝	39⅝	40⅜	+⅝
76½	77	300	Reading 1st pf	77	77	77	77	+⅞
51	51½	800	Reading 2d pf	50⅜	51	50⅜	51	+½
19⅜	19⅝	900	Republic Iron & Steel.	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+⅛
73½	74	210	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	74	74	74	74	.....
115¼	115⅜	7,500	St. L. & Adirondack.	113	116	113	115½	+2
39	39¼	1,200	St. L. & San Fran.	38⅝	39¼	38⅝	39¼	+1
78	80	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	77¼	78	77¼	78	+1
67⅜	67¾	1,200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	67	67⅜	67	67¾	+1
27½	28½	700	St. Louis Southw.	28	28	28	28	+1½
61	61½	400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	61	61½	61	61½	+1
54⅜	54⅝	29,250	Southern Pacific	54	54⅞	53⅞	54½	+1
28⅞	29	4,400	Southern Railway	28⅜	29⅛	28⅝	29	+ ⅝
83⅞	84	1,000	Southern Railway pf.	83⅞	84	83⅞	84	+ ½
59¼	60¼	1,900	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	59½	61½	59½	60	+1½
40	40¼	5,400	Texas Pacific	38½	40¼	38½	40	+1¾
20⅜	22	25	Tol., St. L. & West.	22	22	22	22	.....
92½	93	200	Twin City R. T., ex d.	92½	93	92½	93	+1½
96¼	96¼	42,070	Union Pacific	95¾	97¼	95⅝	96¼	+1
88¼	88½	300	Union Pacific pf.	88	88	88	88	+ ½
...	...	100	United N. J. R. R. & C.	...	...	...	282½	+2
41⅞	42	74,200	United States Steel	41	43	40⅞	42	+1¼
90⅞	91	38,300	U. S. Steel pf	90⅜	92	90¼	91	+1
13¼	13⅜	3,860	United States Leather.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	.....
80⅜	80⅝	2,700	U. S. Leather pf.	80½	81	80½	80½	− ⅛
20¼	20¼	4,500	Wabash	20⅞	21⅛	20½	20½	+ ⅛
39¼	39⅜	5,700	Wabash pf	38⅜	40⅜	38⅜	39¼	+ ½
91⅜	92	3,600	Western Union Tel.	90⅜	92	90¼	92	+1⅛
17⅜	17⅝	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	17⅛	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
49	50	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	+¼
28	30	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	29½	30	29½	30	+1
20¼	21	100	Wisconsin Central	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
Sales.....		$11,273						

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8.—The market today worked itself into a little more activity, but was still very quiet. The tone improved in sympathy with the advancing tendency in New York, Seaboards being the leading speculative bull feature. The whole list appeared firmer, though every issue did not close with a net gain to its credit.

Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent. Complete transactions, amounting to 1,405 shares of stock and $46,700 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
610	Seaboard common	27¾	27½	27¾
200	Seaboard pf	48	48	48
100	Maryland Brewing pf	18	18	18
425	United Railways com.	16¾	16¾	16¾
30	Citizens' Bank	30	30	30
48	Union Bank	120	120	120
$1,000	Virginia Midland 5s	115½	115½	115½
4,000	Atl. & Charlotte 1sts	114¾	114¾	114¾
1,000	Seaboard 1sts	82	82	82
5,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Traction Con. 5s	101	101	101
32,000	United Railways inc.	73	73	73
2,000	Maryland Brewing 6s	52	52	52

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 8.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Trust	155	155	155
50	Allegheny Trust	152	152	152
225	Crucible Steel	21¼	21	21¼
725	Crucible Steel pf	83¾	83½	83¾
$1,000	Ft. Pitt. Trac. 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾
10	Nat. Bank of Com.	455	455	455
100	Pitts. Brew.	26	26	26
65	Pitts. Brew. pf.	45¼	45	45¼
475	Pitts. Coal	31	30¾	30¾
494	Pitts. Coal pf.	93¾	93½	93¾
1,547	River Coal	14¾	14¼	14¼
$12,000	Southern Trac. 6s	110	110	110
$2,350	U. S. Steel	42¼	41	42
150	U. S. Steel pf	91½	91⅜	91½
25	West. Elec. 2d pf	67¾	67¼	67¾
20	West. Air Brake	183¼	183¼	183¼
650	Window Glass	63½	63¼	63½
120	Window Glass pf	97	97	97

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—To-day's statement of the balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$177,012,372
Gold	102,333,454
Silver	26,231,094
United States notes	13,676,107
Treasury notes of 1890	137,068
National bank notes	8,715,143
Total receipts this day	1,427,465
Total receipts this month	12,258,613
Total receipts this year	64,578,953
Total expenditures this day	1,245,000
Total expenditures this month	11,320,000
Total expenditures this year	63,627,590
Deposits in National banks	104,610,775
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	533,886
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	575,780
Customs	774,009
Miscellaneous	77,675

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$292,165,689
Silver dollars	437,718,000
Silver dollars of 1890	289,367
Silver bullion of 1890	45,456,633
Total	$775,579,689

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$292,165,689
Silver certificates outstanding	437,718,000
Treasury notes outstanding	45,696,000
Total	$775,579,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	67,734,014
Gold certificates	34,599,440
Silver coin and bullion	19,854,331
Silver certificates	9,376,763
United States notes	13,676,107
Other assets	19,747,182
Total in Treasury	$161,987,840
Deposits in National banks	104,610,775
Total	$266,598,616
Current liabilities	89,586,243
Available cash balance	177,012,372

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details will be found in another column of a dividend declared by the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, the Pratt & Whitney Company, and the Cherry Hill Gold Mining Company.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107⅜	108½
2s, c., 1930	107⅜	108½
3s, r., 1918	108¾	109
3s, c., 1918	108¾	109
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	113	113½
4s, c., 1907	113	113½
4s, r., 1925	137	138
4s, c., 1925	137	138
5s, r., 1904	107⅜	108½
5s, c., 1904	107⅜	108½
D. C. 3-65s	124	..
Adams Exp.	175	185
Alb. & Sus.	220	..
Alle. & W.	120	..
Am. Ag. Ch.	25	29
A. A. C. pf.	87	89
Am. Bicycle	3	4
Am. Bic. pf.	..	20
Am. Coal	180	200
Am. Dist. Tel.	34	39½
A. L. Co. pf.	61	62½
Am. M. Co.	6¼	7
A. M. Co. pf.	27½	29
Am. Snuff	41½	46
Am. S. pf.	85¾	87¼
A. S. R. pf.	120	130
A. T. & C.	98	101
Am. T. pf.	140	146
Am. W. Co. pf.	75	80
A. Cop. Min.	43½	43¾
Ann Arbor	21¾	25
Ann Arb. pf.	52	55
B. & O. pf.	82½	93½
B. & A. L. pf.	108	..
B. Un. Gas.	214	220
B., R. & P.	84	90
C., C. & C.	40	..
C., R. R. of N. J.	157	162
C. & E. Ill.	120	128
C. & E. I. pf.	..	133
C. G. W. pf.	81¼	81¾
C. G. W. pf.	..	..
C. I. & L. pf.	69	70
C. & N. W.	191	195
C. St. P., M. & O.	125	135
Chi. Un. Tr.	16	20
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	118
C., L. & W.	30	35
C., L. & W. pf.	66	72
Cleve. & P.	189	..
C. F. & I. pf.	123	132
C. S. 2d pf.	22	22½
Com. Cable.	180	190
Cons. Coal.	61	..
Cont. T. pf.	115	116¼
D., L. & W.	33	38
D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	115	..
Dist. of Am.	7¾	8¼
D., S. S. & A. pf.	17¾	18
Erie 2d pf.	49	50½
Ev. & T. H.	53	55
Ev. & T. H. pf.	86	90
Ft. W. & D. C.	25	30
G. S. R. pf.	104	106½
Gas & Elec., Bergen Co.	34	38
Homestake	97	101
Ill. Cent., l.	102	..
Int. S. pf.	33½	39¼
Int. S. P.	35	40
S. P. pf.	80	80¼
J. & Chi.	175	..
K. City So.	18	21
K. C. S. pf.	38½	41
K. & D. M.	7	8
K. & D. M. pf.	30	35
King. & P.	..	9
Lacl. Gas	85	95
Lacl. Gas pf.	100	101
Lake Shore	250	275
Man. Beach	12	18
Md. C. pf.	70	78
Met. W. S. Elec.	35½	36½
Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	92	95
Mich. Cent.	105	..
Mil., El. R. & L. pf.	..	117
M. St. P. & S. S. M.	24	25
Mob. & Ohio	81½	83
N. C. & St. L.	75	100
Nat. L. pf.	86	92
Nat. Salt	39¼	41½
Nat. S. pf.	75½	76
New Cent. Co.	21	35
N. Y. A. B.	135	140
N. Y. & N. H.	214½	216
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	105	112
Ont. Mining	8	9½
Pac. Coast	64	70
P. C. 1st pf.	94	100
P. C. 2d pf.	68	74
Peo. & E.	21	26
Pere Marq.	..	75
Pere M. pf.	..	85
P., C. C. & St. L.	73	78
P., C., & St. L. pf.	102	103
P. F. W. & C.	189	..
P., F. W. & C. pf.	187	..
Pullman Co.	205	207
Quicksilver	3	4
Quicks'r pf.	8¼	10½
Rens. & S.	204	210
R. W. & O.	137½	140
Rub. Goods	28	30
Rub. G. pf.	76½	78½
S. S. S. & I.	31½	32½
S. S. S. & I. pf.	78	82
S. R. & T.	6	7
T. P. L. Tr.	32	39
Third Av.	120	122
T. P. & W.	8½	..
Tol., St. L. & W.	33½	35
T. C. R. T.	..	..
U. B. & P.	14½	15
U. B. & P. pf.	70¼	74
U. S. Exp.	85	88
U. S. Rub.	17¾	18¼
U. S. R. pf.	55	56
Va.-Car. Ch.	59¼	59¾
Va.-C. C. pf.	122	123
W.-F. Exp.	140	150
Wis. C. pf.	41	42

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago has arranged to issue $25,000 of additional stock, bringing its total capitalization up to $150,000.

The Western Factory Insurance Association has received an application for membership from the Western Assurance Company of Toronto.

The Scottish Critic tells of the re-election of Director Gorell, at the age of ninety-seven years, to the Directorate of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society of England.

It is reported that the Interstate Life Assurance Company of Cincinnati intends to reincorporate as a legal reserve company and deposit $100,000 with the Ohio Insurance Department for the protection of policyholders.

The Rate Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange has decided to recommend to the Exchange an amendment to the old rule allowing companies to write at minimum rates if no rate is reported on the new risk within one week after the application. The proposed change provides that application shall be made as before for rates on new risks, and that in the meantime the Exchange member "shall not issue the indorsement, permit, or policy, but may hold the same bound, subject to the revised rate." The recommendation is expected to come before the Exchange for action on Aug. 14.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s, coup, 1925	137	Mob & O gen 4s	94
U S 4s, coup, 1907	113½	Mo, K & T 2d 4s	81
Alabama, Class A	108	Moh & Mal inc	103
Adams Express 4s	104½		103½
	105		106
	104¾		107
Am Hide & L 6s	95½		107½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	97		108
Atch, Top & S F gen 4s	103⅛		108¼
	103⅛	N Y Cent & Hud Riv, L S col 3½s	95
	103¾		95¼
Atch, Top & S F adjustment 4s	97	M C col 3½s	94¼
	96⅞	N Y, Sus & W gen 5s	107
	97		105
Adj 4s, stamped	94⅛	Nor & W con 4s	101½
	94¾		101¾
	94¼		102
	94¼	North Pac 4s	104½
Balt & Ohio 4s	103	North Pac gen 3s	72
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n 1st 3½s	89⅝		72
	89⅞	Ore R & N con 4s	102½
	89⅝	Peoria & E 1st 4s	98
	89⅝	Pitts & W 1st J	100
Balt & O sub ctfs for 4s, con, gtd, 1911, 6th inst pd	104½	P M & Co ctfs	100
B'klyn Un El 1st	100⅛	Reading gen 4s	95
Cent of Ga con 5s	106	St L & S F 2d 6s, Class A	111
Cent of Ga 1st inc	78	St L S'w'n 1st	97¼
Cent of N J gen 5s	129½	St L S'w'n 2d	75
Cent Pac gtd 3½s	87¾	San A & A P 4s	85¾
Chi & Alton 3½s	84½	So P of Cal con 5s, stamped	109¼
	84⅝	South Ry 1st 5s	115⅝
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds	97		115⅝
	97⅛	South Ry, St L Div 1st	96½
	97⅛	Tenn Coal, I & R, Birm Div 6s	109
	97⅛	Tol, St L & W 4s	84
Chi, M & St P, C & P W 5s	116½	Union Pac 1st 4s	104½
D & Gt So 5s	111⅝		104¼
	111¾	Union Pac conv 4s	106
Chi & N'w'n deb 5s, 1909	109		106½
	109		106¾
Chi & N'w'n sink fund 5s	109		106¾
	109		106¾
Chi Term Tran 4s	94		106¾
Col Mid 1st 3-4s	80¼		106¾
	80¼		106¼
	80¼		106¼
Col & South 1st 4s	87		106¾
	87½		106¾
	96¾		106¾
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s	30½		106¾
E Tenn reorgn lien 5s	114¾		106¾
	111¾		106¾
Erie 1st con 4s	99		106¾
	85½		106¾
Hock Val 1st 4½s	106½	Wabash 1st 5s	107¾
	107	Wabash deb, B	60¾
Louisville & Nashv col trust 4s	100¾		61
	100¾		61
Unified 4s	101⅝		61¼
			62
Mex Cent con 4s	85		62¼
Mex Cent 1st inc	31¼		62¼
	32	West Un refund & real est 4½s	109
	32½		
	32½	Wis Cent gen 4s	88
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	97		
500			
Total sales	$1,582,500		

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con.	.03	.02
Andes	.04	.03
Belcher	.06	.05
Best & Belcher	.19	.20
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.30	.30
Challenge Con.	.33	.30
Chollar	.05	.05
Confidence	1.30	1.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.95	2.00
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.07	.06
Gould & Curry	.14	.13
Hale & Norcross	.25	.24
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.05	.05
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.13	.14
Occidental Con.	.03	.02
Ophir	.67	.68
Overman	.12	.10
Potosi	.05	.05
Savage	.06	.06
Sag Belcher	.03	.02
Sierra Nevada	.13	.13
Standard	3.65	3.65
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.11	.10
Utah Con.	.01	.01
Yellow Jacket	.28	.25
Silver bars	58⅝	58⅝
Mexican dollars	47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 8.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	16¼	17	16½	16¾
Alamo	13½	14	13½	13¾
Argentum	14½	15	14½	14¾
Anaconda	33	36	35	36
Battle Mountain	10½	17¼	16¼	17
Blue Bell	14	16	14	16
Butterfly	40	41	40	41
C. C. Cons.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
Coriolanus	10⅞	11½	10½	12
C. C. & M.	7¼	7½	7¼	7½
Columbine Victor	7½	8¼	8	8¾
Dante	4¾	5	4½	5
Dr. Jackpot	62¾	63½	62½	64
Elkton	177	177	175	176
El Paso	49½	49¾	48¾	49¾
Fanny Rawlings	15	20	15	20
Findlay	9	10	9½	10
Gold Dollar	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
Golden Cycle	65½	66	65⅜	66⅜
Golden Fleece	36½	40	34	40
Gold Knob	4¼	4⅝	4⅜	4¾
Gold Sovereign	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	5
Gould	16	17½	16½	17¼
Hart	10	11	8	10
Ingham	15⅜	16	15¼	16
Isabella	46½	47½	47	48
Jackpot	39	42	40	43
Keystone	8½	9¼	8½	9¼
Last Dollar	55	67½	55	67½
Lexington	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝
Little Puck	7⅜	7½	7¼	7⅜
Mint	18	19	18⅜	19½
Mollie Gibson	36½	40	36⅜	37
Molly Gibson	6¾	6⅞	6¾	7
Mary Cashen	13½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Park Avenue Dwelling Sold — Other Dealings by Brokers—Plaintiffs the Only Buyers at Auction.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Mrs. E. Churchill Hart to a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 83 Park Avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets.

Ranald H. Macdonald has sold for the Egan estate to Mandelbaum & Lewine the two five-story flats, with stores, 232 and 234 West Twenty-eighth Street, 49.10 by 98.9.

Leonard F. Nicoll has bought the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 46 East Fifty-third Street, 18 by 100.5.

J. N. Elsworth is the buyer of the four-story dwelling 110 East Thirty-sixth Street, sold recently through Broker Herbert A. Sherman.

M. Ludington has sold to William Thompson the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 359 Lexington Avenue, 19.9 by 85.

R. H. Jones has sold to S. Knepper the two-story frame dwelling 2,139 Hughes Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 25 by 100.

The four-story dwelling at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street has been leased, through Herbert A. Sherman, to Mrs. Anna McNally for a term of years.

W. & T. M. Hall will build a four-story dwelling, costing $100,000, at 17 East Sixty-third Street, a lot 29.6 by 100.5. Welch S. Provot has prepared the plans.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

255 East Sixty-first Street, north side, 48.6 feet west of Second Avenue, 17 by 53 and irregular, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Annie Peyser $6,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

572 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 200 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, S. Beach Jones, trustee 15,000

247 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 125 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Mutual Life Insurance Company 10,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 239, 241, and 243 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 158.1 feet east of Second Avenue, each 15.8 by 80.1 and irregular, three three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, on 239, $6,120; on 241, $5,595; on 243, $6,060.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, James N. Rosenberg, referee, 450 Lexington Avenue, west side, 40.5 feet south of Forty-fifth Street, 20 by 80, five-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,209.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilmore Anway, referee, 42 to 46 East Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 85 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 65 by 98.9, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $51,574; subject to other mortgages for $95,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 164 and 166 Waverley Place, for a one-story brick church, 43.7 by 87.2; Abyssinian Baptist Church, premises, owner; Pollard & Steinam of 3 East Fourteenth Street, architects; cost, $30,000.

La Fontaine Avenue, 372 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for a two-story brick oil house, 25 by 14; Manhattan Railway Company of 195 Broadway, owner and architect; cost, $1,000.

Westchester Avenue, southeast corner of Washington Street, for a one-story frame dwelling, with store, 22 by 52; John Cormley of 890 First Avenue, owner; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 17 East Sixty-third Street, for a four-story brick dwelling, 29.6 by 73; W. W. & T. M. Hall of 11 East Forty-second Street, owners; Welch S. Provot of 11 East Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $100,000.

Alterations.

No. 333 West Fourteenth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; James S. Herman, premises, owner; Robert Maynicke of 725 Broadway, architect; cost, $150.

No. 27 Henry Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Gordon Levy & Co. of 159 Canal Street, owners; Charles B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 403 and 405 West Thirty-ninth Street, to two four-story brick tenements, with store; George H. Mosher, premises, owner; John H. Kimbel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $100.

Nos. 1,355 to 1,369 Broadway, to a six-story brick hotel; Louis L. Todd, premises, owner; W. E. Young of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $400.

No. 314 and 316 West Thirty-second Street, to a five-story brick tenement; James Stern of 8 West Seventieth Street, owner; James Curvan of 272 West Thirty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 661 and 663 Eighth Avenue, to two four-story brick dwellings; E. Frey, premises, owner; John L. Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 2,994 to 2,998 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick tenement, with store; W. Muller, premises, owner; Arthur Artander of 520 Willis Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

King's Bridge Avenue, west side, 29.9 feet north of Wicker Place, to a two-story frame dwelling; John M. Brown, premises, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere, King's Bridge, architects; cost, $100.

Morris Avenue, west side, 72 feet north of Cameron Place, to a one-story frame dwelling; John Clare of 2,183 Morris Avenue, owner; F. E. Albrecht, Morris Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 611 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; C. W. Coherty of 373 Seventh Avenue, owner; E. W. Granert of 10 West Twenty-second Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 244 East Seventy-fifth Street, to a five-story brick factory; Henry Messenger of 110 East Eighty-sixth Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $200.

Eighty-fourth Street and Second Avenue, southwest corner, to a five-story brick factory; estate of P. Sheehy of 247 East Eighty-third Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Thursday, Aug. 8.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 54 ft n of Marble St, 53.5x90x53.5x92; Assad G. Khouri to L. Napoleon Levy, (mtg $11,300, R S $2.50). $1

DALY AV, e s, 100.8 ft n of 177th St, 25x43.6x25.10x42.10; Charles P. Hallock to Sarah G. Eager 1

LEGGETT AV, s w s, at lands of Harlem River and Portchester Railroad Company, 84.2x173.9x80x200; Rafael R. Govin to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company 1

LOT 108, map by Rafael R. Govin, in 23d Ward; John Poth, Jr., to Benjamin Poth 1

LOT 176, map of Section 2, St. Raymond Park; Hudson P. Rose to Harry F. Reese and Mary, his wife, (mtg $2,000, R S 50 cents) 1

LOTS 384 and 385, map of Washingtonville; John Hargers to Dora A. Taubert, (R S 50 cents) 1

PRINCE ST, 7 to 11, n s, 39.7 ft e of Elizabeth St, 61.2x irregular; Isaac Marx to Myron S. Marx, 2-9 part, (mtg $60,000, R S $5) 100

PRINCE ST, 7 to 11, n s, 39.7 ft s of Elizabeth St, 61.2x irregular; Isaac Marx to Maurice Marx, 2-9 part, (mtg $60,000, R S $5) 100

PRINCE ST, 7 to 11, n s, 39.7 ft e of Elizabeth St, 61.2x irregular; Isaac Marx to Bessie Freedman; 4-9 part, (mtg $60,000, R S $10) 100

PROSPECT AV, e s, 117.2 ft n of 180th St, 25.1x150.2; Tommaso Giordano to Sebastiano Salvato, (mtg $4,200) 5,000

ST. ANN'S AV, s w s, 100.2 ns of Westchester Av, 51.2x134.9x11.2x144.10; Harry Overington to George Pickel, (R S 25c) .. 1

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 178th St, 82x100; L. Napoleon Levy to Hassad G. Khouri, (R S $2) 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 217.10 ft n of 165th St, 1.3x200; First Congregational Church of Morrisania to Minne Hornickel 1

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 204.10 ft n e of Tinton Av, 67.7x irregular; Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c., to Columban J. Kelly, (R S $5.50) 5,425

WHITLOCK AV, s e s, 867.11 ft s w of Leggett Av; John Poth, Jr., to Benjamin Poth 1

4TH AV, s s, part of Lot 689, map of village of Wakefield, 50x114; Margaret C. Law to Mary Moriarty, (mtg $1,900) 1

5TH AV, e s, 84.11 ft n of 128th St, 20x100; Walter H. Mead, referee, to Germania Life Insurance Company, (R S $8.75) 20,000

11TH AV, n w corner of 172d St, 95x100; Christian Putzer to Isaac H. Clothier, (R S $16.25) 1

11TH AV, e s, 75 ft n of 178th St, 25x100; Joseph C. Levi to Alois Gutwillig, (R S $2.50) 100

12TH ST, 56, s s, 343.4 ft e of 6th Av, 19.4x103.3; Gertrude Harrison to Bernard J. Maas, (mtg $13,000, R S $4) 1

12TH AV, n w corner of 49th St, if extended, 117x888.8x117.4x079, with land under water, &c.; James W. Hoey to Mary Ryan, (R S $55) 1

13TH ST, 638, s s, 183 ft w of Avenue C, 25x100.3; Max Salat to Walter J. Cohn, (mtg $11,200) 5,000

16TH ST, s s, 190.6 ft w of 3d Av, 27x103.3; Annie K. E. Hilbrand to Rudolf Hilbrand, all liens, (R S $5.75) 1

22D ST, n s, 156.3 ft e of 9th Av, 18.9x98.9; Elizabeth Mitchell to Patrick Barker, all liens 1

33D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Carl F. Engelstadter to Emma Murphy, (R S 75c) 1

51ST ST, n s, 245 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.5; Sarah Lewis to Milton J. Hornthal, (R S, 188.75) 20,000

52D ST, n s, 184 ft e of 8th Av, 14x100.5; Margaret A. Bush to William F. Donnelly, (R S $6.25) 1

70TH ST, n s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 125x100.5; Edward E. McCall, referee, to Union Dime Savings Institution, (R S $18.75) 40,000

70TH ST, n s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 125x100.5; Union Dime Savings Institution to Annie Kemble, (R S $16.25) 1

83D ST, 214, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Milton J. Hornthal to Eliza J. Lewis, (mtg $25,000, R S $2) 1

84TH ST, 517, n s, 214.9 ft e of Avenue A, 19.5x102.2; Frederick Heins to Frank E. Beard, (mtg $6,000, R S $1) 100

106TH ST, 230, s s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 23x100.11; Peter Wagner to Peter Gibson, (mtg $30,000, R S $5.25) 1

109TH ST, 64, s s, 204 ft w of Park Av, 17x100.11; Margaret F. Kearney to Isaac Mannheimer, (mtg $9,000) 1

113TH ST, n s, 333.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.10; New York Building Loan Banking Company to Giovanni Attonasio and wife, (mtg $3,950) 1

120TH ST, n s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 189x100.11; Thomas Berkeley to Agnes Douglas, (mtg $5,000) 7,500

120TH ST, n s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 189x100.11; Agnes Douglas to Moses Bachman, (mtg $5,000) 100

126TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Josephine V. Mullen to Frank Ritter, Jr., (mtg $18,000, R S $2) 2,000

128TH ST, s s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11 and other property; John Bottomley to Thomas Brady, ½ part, all liens 1

128TH ST, s s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11, and other property; Thomas Brady and others to John Bottomley, ½ part, all liens 1

129TH ST, 70, s s, 48.6 ft w of 4th Av, 17.3x irregular; Catharine A. Brady to Joseph A. Farley, (R S $2.50) 1

129TH ST, 70, s s, 48.6 ft w of 4th Av, 17.3x irregular; Joseph A. Farley to Catharine A. and Elizabeth A. Brady, R S $2.50) 1

134TH ST, n s, 234.4 ft e of Brook Av, 28.4x100; Jane Limmer to Henry Lantheir, (mtg $17,000, R S $10) 100

148TH ST, s s, 266.8 ft w of Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; Augusta Schneckenberg to William S. Bogert, (mtg $8,000, R S $1.25) 1

180TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 25x100; Marianne Rosenzweig to Cornelia Pierce, mtg $2,000) 1

Recorded Leases.

BROOME ST, 119, store, &c.; Max J. Klein to Marks Kerber, 5 years, from Aug. 1, 1901 ..... $552

SULLIVAN ST, 144, store, &c.; Louis and Benjamin Nieberg to Joseph Papa, 11-12 years, from June 1, 1901 552

2D AV, 442, n e corner of 25th St, (321 East,) third floor; Colonial Brewery to Ellen Wallace, 1 10-12 years, from July 1, 1901 780

8TH AV, 426, all; Charles J. Appell to Charlotte Sterck, 4 9-12 years, from July 15, 1901 2,500

11TH ST, 434 East, store; Thomas Kerrigan to Joseph Guarino and Pietro Micell, 5 years, from Oct. 1, 1901 300

24TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.8; Margaret V. C. MacNutt to Emma G. Clark, 21 years 350

24TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.8; Clement C. Moore to Emma G. Clark, 21 years ..... $700 to 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ALEXANDER, John, to Josephine E. Carpenter; 133d St, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years $17,000

ATTONASIO, Giovanni, and wife to New York Building Loan Banking Company; 113th St, n s, 333.4 ft w of 1st Av, installments, 6 per cent 5,825

BRAND, Hyman, to Colonial Brewery; Rivington St, 337, secures notes, 6 per cent 800

CENTRAL LAND COMPANY to George E. Coney; 36th St, n s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent., gold 25,000

DIX, Morgan, and others to the rector and others of Trinity Church; St. Nicholas Av, e s, at centre line of block between 114th and 115th Sts, building loan, 1 year 5,000

DONNELLY, William F., to American Mortgage Company; 255 West 52d St, 3 years, 4 per cent 8,000

EAGER, Sarah C., to Charles P. Hallock; Daly Av, e s, 100.8 ft n of 177th St, 3 months, 6 per cent 2,000

FERGUSON, Harry, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 429 to 433 West 41st St, 3 years, 4½ per cent ... 30,000

GIBBONS, Granville, to William R. Beal; Locust Av, s w corner of 141st St, demand, 6 per cent 3,047

GUTWILLIG, Alois, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 11th Av, e s, 75 ft n of 178th St, 3 years 5,000

HARGRAVE, Eugenia W., to Alice H. Long; 169th St, n s, 651 ft e of Gerard Av, 3 years 3,000

HAUBERT, Catharina, to George Bruestle; 14th St, s s, 195 ft w of Avenue B, 4 years, 6 per cent 2,000

HORNTHAL, Milton J., to De Witt L. Hornthal; 51st St, n s, 245 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 3,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; 10th Av, s s, 74.1 ft s of 38th St, demand, 6 per cent 20,000

KEIL, Heinrich, and another to Charles Danewitz and another; Boston Road, s s, 212.6 ft n n of 169th St, due July 1, 1903, 6 per cent 1,200

KEMBLE, Annie, to the Union Dime Savings Institution; 70th St, n s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, due Nov. 1, 1903 27,000

KEMBLE, Annie, to the Union Dime Savings Institution; 70th St, n s, 173 ft e of Avenue A, due Nov. 1, 1903 3,000

LEITNER, Joseph, to Henry H. Barnard; Belmont Av, s w corner of 183d St, demand, 6 per cent 1,200

MORIARTY, Joseph, to Margaret C. Law; being part of Lot 689, map of Wakefield, beginning s s of 4th Av, at n e corner of Lot 689, due March 1, 1902, 6 per cent. 450

MURPHY, Emma, to Carl H. Engelstadter; 33d St, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

PICKEL, George, to Harry Overington; St. Ann's Av, w s, 104 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,500

PIRK, Bertha, to Ernst Keller; Crotona Av, e s, 25.3 ft s of 180th St, 1 year ... 750

PIRK, Bertha, to Adelbert Becker; Crotona Av, e s, 25.3 ft s of 180th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 500

RODENSTEIN, Sarah, and another to Daniel F. Tiemann, Jr., and others, executors and trustees; 139th St, s s, 375 ft e of 12th Av, 1 year 5,000

SIMMONS, William M., to the United States Trust Company of New York; 72d St, 332 West 32,500

STAHL, Jacob, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3d Av, s w corner of 108th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 55,000

WEMPLE, Edwin C., to William T. Hayward; Broadway, w s, 75.2 ft n of Spring St, and other property, 1 year, 6 per cent., secures note 30,000

YERG, Edward S., or Yoerge Edward G., to Bernhardt Foertsch; 51st St, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent., gold 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Mutual Life Insurance Company $35,000

BECKER, C. Adelbert, to Joseph Bulova. 2,461

HAMERSCHLAG, Joseph, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 75,000

RINTELEN, Elizabeth, administratrix, to Moses G. Wright 1,632

WHITING, Jane, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 85,000

WINTERNITZ, Albert, to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland and another, given as indemnity for bond ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV, n e corner of Kelly St, 25 x100; Church C. Gates & Co. against William L. Salas, owner; David Quigley, contractor $235

BROADWAY, n w corner of 98th St, 100.11x100; William Cohen against George A. Wright, owner; Cesare Casanova, contractor 93

BROADWAY, s e corner of 102d St, 100 x100; Samuel Bochman against Merr, owner; Joseph Rashare, contractor 12

EAST BROADWAY, 209; E. B. Simons and another against Wolf Rosenberg, owner; John Schmidt and another, contractors 303

GRAND ST, n w corner of Clinton St, 50x100; Harris, McHenry & Baker Company against Jacob Fischel, owner; J. M. Prudovsky, contractor 444

HESTER ST, 19; Jeremiah Moses against Abraham Zubrinsky, owner and contractor 203

SFFOY ST, 30; Isidore Greitzer against Jacob Peskurz, owner; Morris Brodsky, contractor 560

WHITE PLAINS AV, e s, 25 ft s of 205th St, 25x100; Constantino Comparetti against Bella A. Devoe, owner; W. Dessoir, contractor 70

1ST ST, 81 and 83 East; Mikal Lakner & Co. against Adolph Jacobs, owner and contractor 1,100

8TH AV, n e corner of 152d St, 49.11x100; German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company against Charles Walker and another, owner and contractors 2,500

83D ST, 247 East; Candee & Smith against Nathan Cohen, owner; Mollie and M. J. Katz, contractors 27

78TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 67.3x37.3; Iseeks Brothers against John Roth, owner; Rogers Brothers, contractors 38

110TH ST, 304 and 306 East, 50x100; Alberine Stone Company against John Doe, owner; S. D. Tombach, contractor 112

168TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Union Av, 122 x100; Thomas C. Edmonds & Co. against William Roditzek and another, owners; John D. White, contractor 141

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418 OF LAWS OF 1897.

102D ST, s s, 115 ft e of Madison Av, 100x120; James Pugh, on —— Tyndall and another to Mrs. C. H. Rogers 80

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 718 and 720, and 189 Water St; Josephine MacDonald against Ranald H. MacDonald and another, (amended partition;) attorneys, Reid, Esselstyn & Ketchum.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 25.6 ft s of 180th St, 25.6x87.4x25x92.7, and Lots 107 and 108, Map No. 2 of property of Charles Darke, Yonkers; New York Security and Trust Company, trustee, against Susan Maginn and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter.

LOTS 40, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, and 48, map of Mount Eden, West Farms; Bernard Feifer and another against Louis Edelmuth, (notice of levy, &c.;) attorneys, Reeves, Todd & Swain.

ROOSEVELT ST, e s, 23.9 ft n of Batavia St, runs e 81.2 to New Chambers St x n w 36.3x w 56.2 to Roosevelt St x s 27; John J. Cosgrove against Robert L. Shaw, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

3D AV, e s, part of Lot 149, map of Village of Morrisania; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company against Thomas H. Bell and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Emmet & Robinson.

156TH ST, s s, 194.5 ft e of Beach Av, 25x121; Gustav Langmann against Charles Holdorf and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Kudlich.

156TH ST, s s, 219.5 ft e of Beach Av, 25x121; Helen C. Kudlich against Charles Holdorf and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Kudlich.

187TH ST, s s, 167.10 ft w of Washington Av, 33.2x100; Francis B. Chedsey against Josephine E. Fletcher, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. O'Brien.

187TH ST, 531 West; Richard D. Upham against Anne S. Hooks and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Niles & Johnson.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

PALMER & OLSON.—Schedules in the assignment of Palmer & Olson, electrical contractors, at 210 Centre Street, show liabilities $5,332, nominal assets $3,914, and actual assets $705.

HOAGLAND & ROBINSON COMPANY.—Judge O'Gorman of the Supreme Court has appointed Ira G. Darrin receiver for the Hoagland & Robinson Company, dealers in building materials, formerly at the foot of West Forty-eighth Street, on the application of W. H. Barnes, who obtained two judgments against the company on June 18 aggregating $2,761.

CROSSLEY & Co.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received an attachment for $3,036 against Charles and Anna M. Crossley, doing business as Crossley & Co., manufacturers of heating and ventilating apparatus at 366 West Broadway, from Phillips & Avery for the Judson A. Goodrich Company, for balance due for goods and materials sold to the firm between October, 1899, and July 1, 1901. The attachment was obtained on the ground that the partners are residents of Jersey City. The Sheriff put a keeper in their place of business.

HERMAN COLELL.—A meeting of the creditors of Herman Colell, wholesale dealer in tobacco at 10 Chatham Square, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Tuesday, was held yesterday at the office of Lewinson, Kohler & Schattman, at 119 Nassau Street. Mr. Colell could not make any offer of settlement, owing, it was stated, to legal complications which have arisen in regard to the disposition of certain property. A committee of creditors consisting of William Beer, B. Rosenwald, and Julius Marguisee was appointed to investigate and report a basis of settlement.

GOLDMAN & SILVERMAN.—Goldman & Silverman, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 7 Mercer Street, are reported to have failed. Their place of business is closed and it was said there yesterday that many persons had been inquiring for them. The elevator man said that all their stock was removed Wednesday morning between 5 and 7 o'clock, and it was understood that it had been put in storage. They began business in 1900, on East Broadway, with a claimed capital of $3,000, and moved to 71 Mercer Street a few months ago. A woolen merchant said yesterday that the names of the firm, gold and silver, were a good combination, but he declined to sell them any goods.

JOHN D. METZGER & Co.—An order from Judge White of Buffalo was filed in the County Clerk's office here yesterday appointing William C. Campbell receiver for the property of the firm of John D. Metzger & Co., lumber merchants of Port au Prince, Haiti, with an office in this city, formerly at 15 Whitehall Street, on the application of the Yellow Pine Lumber Company, which obtained a judgment against them for $39,138. The firm has a claim against the Government of Haiti, on which the arbitrator, William R. Day, formerly Secretary of State, has awarded them $23,000. Gustav Werner, one of the partners, who was examined in supplementary proceedings in Buffalo, is ordered to transfer to the receiver the right, title, and interest of the firm in the award above mentioned. The firm also has some machinery in Haiti which cost $8,000, and a lot of outstanding accounts there.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

DIEDRICH GERCKEN.—Diedrich Gercken, clerk, of 15 Gouverneur Place, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $4,523 and assets of $5 in cash. The debts were contracted in 1895, when he kept a grocery store.

BENJAMIN JACOBER.—Benjamin Jacober, clerk, residing at 32 Amsterdam Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,577 and no assets. Included in the liabilities is $242 due the State for taxes. The debts were contracted in 1899, when he was in the grocery business. Mr. Jacober filed his petition as a poor person.

JOHN J. REILLY.—John J. Reilly, mason and builder, of 214 East Seventy-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,492 and no assets. He was formerly a partner in the firm of Reilly & Gavigan at 127 East Twenty-third Street, from September, 1898, to March, 1900, and all the debts were contracted as a partner in that firm.

MARTIN F. SCHRENKEISEN.—Martin F. Schrenkeisen, restaurant keeper of 93 East Twentieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $23,656 and nominal assets of $13,000, in real estate, consisting of 424 West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, which is incumbered for $14,023. Of the liabilities, $472 are for taxes due the city, $13,325 secured by realty mortgage, $9,040 unsecured, and $809 accommodation paper. Mr. Schrenkeisen began this business in March, 1900, and spent considerable money in fitting up the place. Emilie Huber of Brooklyn holds the mortgage of $13,325 on the real estate at 424 West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Discharges in bankruptcy have been granted by Judge Thomas of the United States District Court to James Kilpatrick, builder, of 122 East Seventy-third Street, whose liabilities were $69,907, and Solomon Levin, builder, of 167 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, liabilities $55,937.

Publishing Company's Troubles.

The Buyer and Chronicle Company, published at 396 Broadway, is in financial difficulties, and the office furniture, &c., was sold out at auction yesterday by City Marshal Leubuscher. The Sheriff has also received an execution against the company for $829 in favor of the Martin B. Brown Company on two notes for printing. The company was incorporated in August, 1899, with a capital stock of $30,000, to publish The Buyer and Chronicle, which was a continuation of The Buyer and Dry Goods Chronicle. The publication was a weekly up to April last, when it was changed to a monthly and called The Modern Merchant. The liabilities of the company are reported to be about $10,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BUCHSBAUM, Benjamin—M. Rose $81

BURGDORFF, William—F. Glassup 83

BLOCK, Oskar—A. Friberg 51

BIRD, Frank and Joseph F.—Benjamin Moore & Co 35

BAKER, James—C. L. Bruns 33

BROCKWAY, Ellis—S. Bopp 71

COHEN, Abraham—M. Rose 21

COLONIAL BUILDING COMPANY—Sienna Marble and Tile Company 292

DENGEL, John F.—Wood & Selick 298

DENTON, Henry M.—A. Howell 2,180

DE LACEY, Elizabeth—R. C. Shephard .. 813

FRISCHMAN, Ignatz—H. Somenstrahl and others 284

HASLER, J. Edward—E. Gangloff 89

JUDSON, Spencer C.—F. J. Thomson and others 83

KINES, John—C. Block 50

KILPATRICK, James—M. Rogers 9,773

LEDAMAN, James E.—W. A. Leggett and others 72

LANG, Thomas F., and Henry Marx—F. N. Du Bois 52

LARSEN, Carl A.—J. Rulla 95

MUIR, Ella M.—J. L. McBirney 1,773

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MOORE, William J., and Samuel Milch, as attorneys and managers—M. G. Frisbie 1,737

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MARX, Henry—Robinson Stoneware Company 211

PAPE, Joseph F.—A. C. Newkirk and others 99

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON River Railroad Company—B. Campbell, RYAN, Jennie C., and William H. Lancaster—M. A. Baxter 1,888

ROTHSCHILD, David—W. Horrmann and others 34

PFEIFFER, George A., Jr., and William L.—C. Doscher 3,897

REITER, Samuel—R. S. Russell and others 38

STROM, William H.—W. F. May 105

SAYRE, Robert M.—F. S. Arkman and others 97

STERLING, Richard—Mutual Bank 43

SHAW PIANO COMPANY—Musical Courier Company and others, costs 46

SPEER, Horace—T. L. Ward 24

SPEER, Edward D.—T. L. Ward 36

SHERWOOD, Robert—T. D. Dinwoodie .. 29

TARLER, George—The Chatham National Bank of New York 73

WHEELOCK, Joseph A.—A. Kahn 2,502

WALLACE, William—H. L. Jenkins, executrix 107

WISE, Leo—The Mitchell-Vance Company 264

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Excursions.

Amusement and Education Combined.

GLEN ISLAND

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 4.05, 4.45 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M. 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 5, 6, 6.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

SUNDAY OUTING

MAUCH CHUNK, $1.50 GLEN ONOKO and the SWITCHBACK

Sunday, Aug. 11, 1901
OVER THE
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
Children Under 12, 75 Cents.
Switchback Tickets, 50 Cents for Adults.
Special train from New York: Liberty St., 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, 8:25 A. M.
C. M. BURT, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION UP THE SOUND
TO GREAT NECK, SEA CLIFF,
GLEN COVE AND GLENWOOD.

The steamer "NANTASKET

Summonses

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —OLIVER E. CROMWELL and Louise de Ruyter Campbell, Elia A. de Ruyter, and John E. de Ruyter, individually and as executors of the last will and testament of Henrietta M. de Ruyter, deceased, Plaintiffs, against JOHN PETTIT and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Mabel S. Carter and Herbert S. Carter, her husband; Roland S. Pettit, Harriet S. Pettit, John S. Pettit, Market and Fulton National Bank of New York, the New York Engraving and Printing Company, Herman de Selding, Joel S. de Selding, Austin B. Fletcher and Louis H. Schultz, as Trustees of the estate of Jackson S. Schultz, deceased; Thomas A. Maitland, as executor of the last will and testament of Sarah Parish Dillon, deceased; the City of New York, Michael Hazel, as executor and trustee under the last will and testament of Mary Hazel, deceased; Charles E. Mather, Bernard Simpson, Charles D. Folsom, Robert W. Reid, William F. Rossell, John W. Surbrug, Mary J. Botsford, as administratrix of the estate of George Botsford, deceased; Reginald Hanson, August Martin Gemunder and Rudolph Gemunder, as surviving partners of the firm of August Gemunder & Sons; August Neresheimer, Louis Neresheimer, David C. Townsend, John H. Adams, Edgar H. Booth, George E. Clauder, Henry P. Toler, Charles D. Halsey, Charles H. Brown, as receiver of the New York Engraving and Printing Company, and all devisees, legatees, executors, and administrators of the said John Pettit, if he be deceased, whose names are unknown to the plaintiffs, and also all unknown persons who by purchase or inheritance or otherwise have or claim to have an interest in or lien upon the premises described in the complaint and amended complaint herein, defendants.—Amended Summons.

To each of the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 11, 1901.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To John Pettit, Mary J. Botsford, as administratrix of the estate of George Botsford, deceased; Reginald Hanson, and all devisees, legatees, executors, and administrators of said John Pettit, if he be deceased, whose names are unknown to the plaintiffs, and also all unknown persons who by purchase or inheritance or otherwise have or claim to have an interest in or lien upon the premises described in the complaint and amended complaint herein:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court, State of New York, dated the ninth day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint and amended complaint in the above-entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the tenth day of July, 1901.—Dated July 10th, 1901.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

jy12-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against JACOB SOMMER, Rettie Glover, Simon Nachtigal, and Joseph Nathan, constituting the firm of Nachtigal & Co.; William B. Hardt, Henry A. Lindgens, Fritz Hill, as Executor, &c., of Max Doermer, deceased; Emil Schaff, Defendants.—Summons No. 1.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, Jan'y 8th, 1901.

F. B. WIGHTMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 229 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendant Rettie Glover: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint and amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and State of New York.

F. B. WIGHTMAN, Atty. for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

jy19-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against JACOB SOMMER, Rettie Glover, Simon Nachtigal, and Joseph Nathan, constituting the firm of Nachtigal & Co.; William B. Hardt, Henry A. Lindgens, Fritz Hill, as Executor, &c., of Max Doermer, deceased; Emil Schaff, Defendants.—Summons No. 2.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, Jan'y 8th, 1901.

F. B. WIGHTMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 229 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendant Rettie Glover: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of July, 1901, and filed the 18th day of July, 1901, with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

F. B. WIGHTMAN, Atty. for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

jy19-1aw6wF

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—WALDEMAR F. TIMME, plaintiff, against JENNIE F. WILLSON, defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 26, 1901.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To Jennie Willson:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 24th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Brownstone Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

25 Broad St., Manhattan, New York City.

jy26-1aw6wF

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—WALDEMAR F. TIMME, plaintiff, against ANDREW R. FOULDS, defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 26, 1901.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To Andrew R. Foulds:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 24th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Brownstone Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

25 Broad St., Manhattan, New York City.

jy26-1aw6wF

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—WALDEMAR F. TIMME, plaintiff, against VICTORIA F. McINTYRE, defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 26, 1901.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To Victoria F. McIntyre:

The foregoing summons is served upon you pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 24th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Brownstone Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

25 Broad St., Manhattan, New York City.

jy26-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALFONSO ANASTASIO, plaintiff, against THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK and LUCIA ANASTASIO, defendants.—Summons, with notice.

To the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 5th, 1901.

GIUSEPPE L. MAGGIO,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 362 Broome St., Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Lucia Anastasio:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable David McAdam, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 10th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

GIUSEPPE L. MAGGIO,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 362 Broome St., Manhattan, New York City.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK against EDWIN H. BURR and others, defendants. Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of August, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street distant one hundred and seventy-three feet nine inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Second Avenue, running thence westwardly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street fifteen feet eight inches; thence northwardly parallel with Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-second Street nine feet five inches; thence southwardly parallel with Second Avenue twenty-five feet five inches, more or less, to the centre line of what was formerly known as the old Church Lane; thence northeastwardly along the same eight feet, more or less; thence southwardly parallel with Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall eighty feet one inch, more or less, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, the point or place of beginning.

Dated July 15th, 1901.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

CHARLES M. MARSH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 241 East 122d Street:

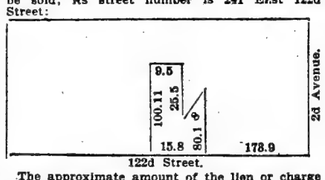

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,330.83, with interest from June 28th, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $267.75, with interest from July 8th, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, and the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens to be allowed the purchaser or paid out of the purchase money is $937.89, and interest.

Dated July 15th, 1901.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK against EDWIN H. BURR and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesrooms at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of August, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street distant one hundred and seventy-three feet nine inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Second Avenue; running thence westwardly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street fifteen feet seven and a half inches; thence northwardly parallel with Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall eighty feet one inch, more or less, to the centre line of what was formerly known as the old Church Lane; thence northeastwardly along the same nineteen feet six inches, more or less, and thence southwardly parallel with Second Avenue ninety-one feet eleven inches, more or less, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, the point or place of beginning.

Dated July 15th, 1901.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

CHARLES M. MARSH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 239 East 122d Street:

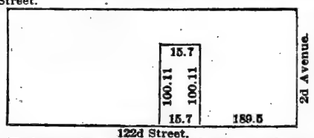

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $5,863 91-100 dollars, with interest from June 28, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $281.07, with interest from July 8th, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, and the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens to be allowed the purchaser or paid out of the purchase money is $937.89 and interest.—Dated July 16th, 1901.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK against EDWIN H. BURR and others, defendants.—Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesrooms at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street distant one hundred and fifty-eight feet one and a half inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Second Avenue; running thence westwardly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street fifteen feet seven and a half inches; thence northwardly parallel with Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall eighty feet one inch, more or less, to the centre line of what was formerly known as the old Church Lane; thence northeastwardly along the same nineteen feet six inches, more or less, and thence southwardly parallel with Second Avenue ninety-one feet eleven inches, more or less, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, the point or place of beginning.

Dated July 15th, 1901.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

CHARLES M. MARSH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 243 East 122d Street:

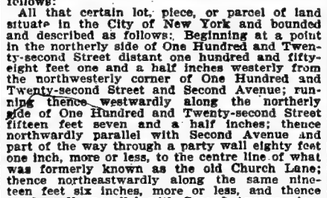

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,797.75, with interest from June 28th, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $222.42, with interest from July 8th, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, and the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens to be allowed the purchaser or paid out of the purchase money is $583.82 and interest.

Dated July 15th, 1901.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

113 WEST 86TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARTHA M. HALL, plaintiff, against JOHN C. BARTH et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 16th day of August, 1901, at twelve (12) o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows—

Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-sixth Street, distant one hundred and thirty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Eighty-sixth Street with the westerly line of Columbus Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, more or less, to centre line of block between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets; thence running westerly along said centre line of block twenty feet; thence running southerly, again parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly line of Eighty-sixth Street; thence easterly along said northerly line of Eighty-sixth Street twenty feet to the point of beginning. Both the side walls of said building being party walls. Being the same premises known as the street number One Hundred and Thirteen West Eighty-sixth Street in the City of New York.

Dated New York, July 26th, 1901.

WILLIAM BLAIKIE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

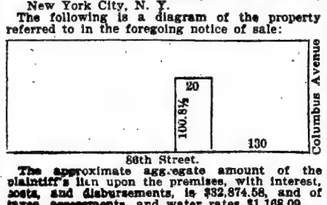

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $32,874.58, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates $1,168.09.

WILLIAM BLAIKIE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

jy26-8w6wF&Sasa&S

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Right House in the Right Place.

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

Think of the unsatisfactory feature of house or flat renting. Consider how much you could safely agree to pay per month for the privilege of owning your own home. Inquire what we can give you for that figure.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N. Y.

Real Estate.

35c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A VALUABLE BROADWAY CORNER

7 stories, 50x100, all leased.
Price, $200,000. Mtg. $110,000, at 4½%.
Rent over $17,000.
Will consider part exchange.
Principals only.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 284 Columbus Av.

ONLY $3,800 WILL BUY BEAUTIFUL CORNER HOUSE, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, NEAR WESTCHESTER AVENUE TROLLEY; SMALL AMOUNT OF CASH; OWNER NEEDS MONEY. WOOLSEY & CAMPBELL, 2,003 BOSTON ROAD.

Choice building lots, $375 up; seven-room house built to order, $1,500, payment $15 up, principal and interest; property near "L" extension, trolley. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St. Open Sundays.

8th Av. and 116th St.—Three-family flat and store, $34,000. Crane, 187 Broadway.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

EDGEMERE,

LONG ISLAND, N. Y. CITY.
Between Arverne and Far Rockaway.
Directly on the Ocean.

All Improvements. We offer

FOR SALE

building sites adjacent to the magnificent EDGEMERE HOTEL, and within three minutes' walk of the R. R. station.

Title Insurance Policy to each purchaser without cost.

Call or send for illustrated book of EDGEMERE, containing cuts of HOTEL, SUMMER HOMES AT EDGEMERE, and views of surrounding country.

Agent on premises to show property and give full information.

C. WALTER CUSHIER, Agent,
Edgemere, Long Island, N. Y.

$200 cash and $8 monthly buys house with seven rooms, $1,600. Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

Home with desirable surroundings; 12 per cent. investment; two-story dwelling, 3 sets improvements, 15 rooms; only $2,150 buys 1,623 Atlantic, near Troy Avenue; occupy middle flat; others always rent. Finch, on premises.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 4 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots, at station; 86 trains daily; 28 minutes from 42d; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Detached Cottages, Westchester, Bronx Borough, $3,300; easy terms; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Hamaroneck.

High and dry—fairly restricted.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

Easy monthly payments. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE.

Three nice farms, very cheap; one of 35 acres of nice land; a fine set of buildings; splendid location; price, $1,200.

One of 104 acres, good level soil, best of fruits, water, &c.; a good set of buildings; fine neighborhood; price, $1,900.

One of 106 acres, fine smooth soil; nicely divided; splendid fruit; fine buildings; 80 rods to station; price, $1,500.

J. S. SMILEDGE,
Stafford Springs, Conn.

On beautiful Delaware, opposite Callicoon, Sullivan County, 62½ acres; house, barn, orchard; $2,300. Owner, 851 East 165th St., New York.

Some very cheap and desirable farms for sale and exchange, $5,000 and upward. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Twenty acres on west bank of Hudson River; very cheap. R. A. Beatty, 58 Varick St.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$300 Cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements on plot $1,100; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

At Elmhurst!—Three houses, $3,400, $3,800, and $4,500; 10% cash and easy monthly payments. Most attractive and healthy part of Greater New York. Take 34th or 92d St. Ferries for trolleys, or trolley over Brooklyn Bridge. Warrin & Combes, Elmhurst, L. I.

Seven-room residence, full lot, Woodside, $1,500, $300 cash; long mortgage. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Half price, corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St., B'klyn.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 161 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$18 buys 2¼ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

"THE LAURISTON"

89th St. and Madison Ave.

These apartments are of the highest grade, consisting of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths.

Perfect in every detail, and built under the personal supervision of the owner.

Ready for occupancy October 1st.

Booklets are ready and may be had of the Superintendent on premises or through any broker.

David Rothschild,
Owner and Builder.

Choice large, light apartments to let,

RICHMOND HILL,

27 Washington Square North;
all modern improvements.
strictly fire-proof building; rents $950 to $1,500.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

504 West 22d St.—First floor and basement; private house; 6 rooms. Rent, $25. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

5th Av., 1,048, Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, facing Park; $500 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT 8TH AVE.

Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms from $10 to $16. Schnugg, 78 E. 96th St.

A cheap modern 5-room apartment; electric light, telephone, elevator; best city location. 509 West 112th St.

5 extra large, light rooms; bath; quiet house; choice location; rent, $17. 527 Lenox Av.

New Jersey Property to Let.

Allendale, hour out, (main line Erie.)—$330 yearly, attractive home; 40 acres, one dwelling, 12 rooms; large outbuildings, perfect order; fruit, lake, stream; high, healthy location; main driveway. Walter Dewsnap, 150 Nassau St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES M. MAXWELL, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles M. Maxwell, a bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 8, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on August 21, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 9, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS SCHWARZ, Bankrupt.—No. 3,861.

To the creditors of Louis Schwarz of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of May, 1901, the said Louis Schwarz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, August 7th, 1901.

Business Opportunities.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES.—Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto F. Zeltfuss, 60 Fulton St.

PUBLISHING opportunity: Incorporation of established monthly furnishes opportunity for young man to acquire substantial, active interest by investment or selling stock. CAMBRIDGE, Box 102 Times Office.

Business Corporations.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, No. 165 Broadway.

$10,000.—A college graduate, with capital to invest, can secure a live, profitable interest and fine position with a first-class educational publishing company. Address Alpha, Box U, 165 Times Office.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

For Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

15 CUT THIS OUT
CENTS A POUND PAID FOR OLD pewter, britannia and plated ware; 5 pounds or 5,000 pounds bought; call or send postal; I will call. BORNSTEIN, 186 William St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITER RENTED, $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON E. H. ELDREDGE, 332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Credit.—Watches, diamonds, $1.00 down, $1.00 weekly; our guarantee; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Write or call, Globe Credit Watch Co., World Building, Room 144.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry, on weekly payments; lowest prices. Crown Watch and Jewelry Co., 9 Maiden Lane.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier, & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Merchant tailoring establishment on prominent avenue in New York. Box 325, 1,269 Broadway.

Purchase and Exchange.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residence free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

CARPETS and FURNITURE.—Bought, sold, and exchanged. Call or address Norden, 61 West 125th St. (Open Saturday evenings.)

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. and Mrs. Naftel, 74 4th Av.

Lawyers.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Arbuckle's Deep Sea Hotel Co.

Will receive passengers daily, except Sunday, at South Ferry, Brooklyn side, on the arrival of ferry boats leaving New York at 5:04 and 6:04 P. M. Passengers on Saturday trips will remain out until Monday morning. Ticket office and full information at 71 Water Street, New York, and Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. Rooms and berths can be secured up to 4 P. M. by telephone 1765 Broad, New York, or 1,381 Main, Brooklyn. Also South Ferry, Brooklyn side, after 4 P. M.

Long Island.

AN IDEAL SEASIDE RESORT.

LONG BEACH HOTEL

LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND.
THE INN AND COTTAGES NOW OPEN.
Golf. Bathing, Fishing, Sailing.
RAPID TRAIN SERVICE FROM NEW YORK CITY.
A. E. DICK.

NEW ENGLAND.

Vermont.

GLENWOOD AND COTTAGES.—In the pines; largest hotel on Lake Bomoseen; terms, $7.00 to $12.00. W. C. Mound, Hydeville, Vt.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE HANOVER.

2 East 15th St., S. E. Cor. 5th Ave.
A HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOUSE.

Apartments to rent by the year, furnished or unfurnished. Two to six rooms, with bath. Table, American plan. Private service if desired.

D. P. HATHAWAY.

Wanted to Purchase.

Wanted—Remington typewriter in good condition. Address, with particulars and price, R. B., 58 Varick St.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM AND ASSOCIATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF COLORED CHILDREN IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against PHILIP SMITH, Dennis W. Moran, George W. Venable, Moses J. Heyman, William F. Redlich, Emil Schimpff, Morris J. Jackson, David Mayer Brewing Company, Emil Heller, Morris Wortmann, Sigismund B. Wortmann, Henry D. Rottmann, and Herman H. Rottmann, surviving partners of the late John F. Rottmann & Sons, Adolf Prinoe, the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, John A. Maimberg, the New York and Brooklyn Brewing Company, Augusta Sorg, Miles W. Beemer, David Shannon, J. Henry Haggerman, Henry Held, Philip Maasmann, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and serve a copy of your answer on plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, March 27th, 1901.

PERKINS & JACKSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and P. O. address, 115 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants William F. Redlich, Emil Schimpff, Augusta Sorg, Miles W. Beemer, and Henry Held:

The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James A. Blanchard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of June, 1901, and filed the 27th day of June, 1901, with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

Dated New York, June 28, 1901.

PERKINS & JACKSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and P. O. address, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

je28-1aw7wFr.

Surrogate Notices.

HANAU, JULIUS.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS HANAU, late of the County of New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the law offices of Michael Furst, No. 215 Montague Street, in the Borough of

A PATROLMAN TELLS OF POLICE CORRUPTION

Important Disclosures Made to District Attorney Philbin.

Rumored that Evidence Against High Police Officials Has Been Found—A Strenuous Warfare.

District Attorney Philbin announced yesterday that he had received information from a patrolman, now on the force, regarding police affairs in the Fifteenth Police Precinct, which, he expects, will produce a very important effect not only upon the cases of Capt. Thomas J. Diamond and his convicted ward man, George Bissert, but upon many officials higher in authority.

Those in a position to know predict with confidence that these disclosures taken with other evidence the District Attorney already has in his possession, will lead very soon to startling developments. The District Attorney, departing from his usual rule, spoke plainly of the matter yesterday.

"A patrolman," said he, emphasizing the word, "has imparted to me certain information which has a bearing on Capt. Diamond's precinct. I do not care to say now to what precinct this officer is attached or to give his name. His statements are being investigated."

"Does the information concern Capt. Diamond or Bissert directly?" the District Attorney was asked.

"It has an important bearing on matters in that precinct."

"Is the patrolman Bissert?"

"I do not care to say who he is, for obvibus reasons."

The impression prevailed yesterday that the patrolman who made the disclosures to Mr. Philbin had been for years on the force—in fact was so near retirement that he had no reason to fear the long-drawn-out resentment of department officials inevitably exhibited in a hundred ways toward all informers. It was also thought he was attached to Capt. Diamond's precinct.

This policeman, according to some theorists, was in possession of many police secrets of transactions between disorderly house keepers and "protectors," and was in fact the recipient of many confidences from keepers of disreputable resorts who had become dissatisfied with the treatment accorded them by those who handed out criminal immunity.

Mr. Philbin allowed it to be inferred that the receipt of this information from the patrolman was one reason why he had asked Recorder Goff to adjourn Bissert's sentencing until Monday. He would not deny, however, that the fact that he had heard that Bissert's lawyers had been promised a certificate of reasonable doubt by a Supreme Court Justice had also influenced him greatly in asking for a deferment of sentence.

The District Attorney intends to push the cases against Capts. Diamond and Herlihy and any other officials he may secure evidence enough against to bring to trial right through the Summer months. He is taking no vacation, and promises relentless warfare against every form of police corruption that he can bring into court.

So assiduous has the District Attorney's warfare become that he is being watched by a regular detective system. He said yesterday upon this subject:

"I suppose I am under surveillance all the time by those desirous of knowing with whom I hold conferences. I have had no trouble heretofore, however, in communicating with those who wished to see me without others hearing of it. I anticipate no trouble in continuing to do so."

A story current around Police Headquarters yesterday which was admitted by an Assistant District Attorney to be within the bounds of possibility was to the effect that the real reason of the police crusade against Lena Schmitt was that another person had bid more than she for the privilege of running her place. She paid only $500 "initiation fee," while another offered to pay $1,500 if permitted to run the place at 27 Stuyvesant Street.

Another interesting development yesterday was the story told by members of the District Attorney's staff that the blackmailed had become blackmailer. In other words, that certain violators of the law who had paid for the privilege of conducting illegal establishments, becoming convinced of the inability of the other party to the bargain "to deliver the goods," and taking courage at Bissert's conviction, were demanding of the blackmailers the return of their "initiation fee" and of even more besides. It was recalled that this state of affairs came into existence during the Lexow investigation, and that one police official was alleged to have been forced out of the department as a consequence.

District Attorney Philbin has received daily, since Bissert's conviction, many letters setting forth the existence of disorderly resorts in various portions of the city. Many have come from residents of Capt. Diamond's precinct. Each gives the specific address of the places complained of, and each communication is carefully investigated by the Distrit Attorney. The majority bear the real name of the writer. One of these letters received yesterday was from a woman who signed her name "Jane Doe." The letter was written in an excellent hand, upon note paper bearing the initials of the writer. It was as follows:

To District Attorney Philbin:

Dear Sir: In the morning papers I notice you are quoted as saying that "in every instance where it is provided that a disreputable house has existed in any precinct for sixty days, the Captain of that precinct is liable to indictment for neglect of duty." Do you think that will spur Capt. Diamond to close the numerous resorts and terrible dives on East Ninth Street, right under the shadow of St. Mark's Church?

Let him begin at No. —— East Ninth Street and continue on that block to Third Avenue, and see what he really can do toward purifying this neighborhood. I am only a woman—a widow—with a son, whom I would like to keep in the straight path. This is doubly hard with such surroundings. For the sake of the young men keep the moral atmosphere of our city pure.

Yours truly, JANE DOE.

Mr. Philbin withheld the number of the house mentioned, as he wished to investigate the complaint. The letter was placed in Deputy Assistant District Attorney Sanford's hands.

NEW POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

Commissioner Murphy Asks for Larger Building—Mr. Guggenheimer's Views.

"Police Commissioner Murphy wants a new headquarters building," said Acting Mayor Guggenheimer yesterday. "He does not deem the present quarters suitable, and is said to favor a site at Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue. I have not heard from him officially, and I don't believe there will be a meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission until next month. The fact is the city is not in condition just now to seriously consider the erection of a new police headquarters building, or any other large structure, for that matter. I don't approve of it."

Police Commissioner Murphy made application to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the property now occupied by the College of the City of New York, at Lexington Avenue and East Twenty-third Street, to be transferred to the Police Department to be used as Police Headquarters.

"I don't think this is the time to seriously consider the building of a canal from Newtown Creek to Flushing Bay, or the construction of Bridge No. 3 over the East River," continued Mr. Guggenheimer, "but I do believe in the improvement of Coney Island. Much can be done there at an outlay of $25,000. I approve of Controller Coler's plans.

"Coney Island is a great place," continued the Mayor, musingly. "I guess I saw 100,000 people there yesterday, and only two policemen. One of the latter was mounted, and the other leaned against the horse talking to his comrade in blue."

Raid Prisoners Indicted.

Indictments against twenty-four persons arrested in raids were handed up to Recorder Goff by the Grand Jury yesterday. The prisoners were taken in raids made by the Parkhurst society, the Anti-Policy League, and the Society for the Enforcement of the Criminal Law.

WILL SUE FOR LAND IN HEART OF THE CITY.

Heir of J. I. Arden, Who Died in 1803, Claims Valuable Property—Over 200 Pieces Involved.

William J. Walsh, a lawyer, at 49 Chambers Street, announced yesterday that in behalf of a claimant he was about to bring ejectment proceedings against the present owners of some 280 pieces of property in that part of the town lying between Eleventh and Thirteenth Streets and Fourth and Sixth Avenues; also some lower Fifth Avenue property and large parcels between Thirty-first and Thirty-third Streets and Sixth and Eighth Avenues. Mr. Walsh said that papers had been served upon the holders of these properties, and that one of the suits would be tried in the Supreme Court this Fall to determine the fate of the rest.

"The property," said he yesterday, "is a part that was known as the Arden farm in the days when the city was in farm plots. My client is Rebecca Ann MacDonald of Binghamton, N. Y., who is the granddaughter of one of the Ardens. The history of her claim is this: Jacob I. Arden, who owned the Arden farm, and from whom it took its name, died in 1803. He bequeathed under his will the property to his son, Jacob S. Arden, providing the son should die leaving lawful issue. In case of his failure to leave such issue the property was to go to John Summers, who was a son of the testator's sister Catherine. In September, 1805, Summers, who was a high liver, and consequently in need of money, conveyed to Arden for the sum of $5,000 any rights that he might have under the will of Jacob I. Arden. Jacob S. Arden died in 1824 without leaving lawful issue. A year later his wife died. But before he died Jacob S. Arden had sold to various people the property he had had from his father. So that at his death there was nothing left of the estate. He had done this on the strength of the title received from Summers by virtue of the compact with him. He appears to have done this without opposition.

"Now our claim is that when Arden died without issue the property reverted to his heirs, and the conveyance by Summers carried no title because there was no title in Summers to be carried.

The people who purchased the property from Arden did not take their title from descent, but as purchaser under the deed from Summers. One of the heirs was Abigail Wilt, who was a sister of Jacob S. Arden. My client is the granddaughter of this woman, Abigail, who married a George Wilt, never conveyed her property or rights. So my client is the real heir."

FIREMAN MANLEY DISMISSED.

He May Be Indicted for Accepting Bribes as Charged—Now in Pennsylvania.

Charged with being absent from his post since midnight of Aug. 1 and with the more serious offense of having accepted bribes, John J. Manley, Assistant Foreman of Fire Engine No. 26, stationed in West Thirty-seventh Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, was yesterday dismissed in disgrace from the Fire Department by Commissioner Scannell. He did not hear his sentence, being now in Pennsylvania, it is reported.

The Fire Commissioner will see that the District Attorney is furnished with the evidence in the case, the purpose being to indict Manley for violating the law in having accepted money for promises that he would secure positions in the department for young men. Two of these young men went to Chief Edward F. Croker on Aug. 3, as soon as Manley's disappearance from his post had become known, and made out affidavits stating that they had been among the ones who had paid for promised positions. Since then three more affidavits have been secured.

Manley was assigned to Engine 26 last January, having previously been stationed in Great Jones Street. He is married, but has not lived with his wife recently. When the hearing began, at Fire Headquarters, the courtroom was well filled with politicians and department people, who had heard of the case. Among the stories that were going around was one to the effect that Manley had had a scale of regular prices for the favors he promised to bestow, a position in the department being valued at $250, a promotion to the post of assistant foreman at $1,000, and an advance from that to the place of foreman at $2,500.

SUES FOR USE OF PICTURE.

Cincinnati Woman Wants $10,000 Damages Because Photographer Sold It and Advertisers Used It.

Because of the publication in several periodicals and the use of an alleged picture of herself for advertising purposes, Edna M. Crawford, daughter of Ralph A. Crawford, Chief of Detectives of Cincinnati, has brought suit for $10,000 damages, through her attorney, A. B. Cunningham, of 69 Wall Street, against The Broadway Magazine, The Ladies' Home Journal, Sarony the photographer, and William Danenbaum, a waist maker.

Injunctions have been granted against The Broadway Magazine, and yesterday Justice Gildersleeve granted one against the firm of Danenbaum Brothers. Miss Crawford's counsel claims to have purchased copies of the magazine in question after the injunction was granted. So Justice Blanchard has appointed William S. Kelley of 228-229 Broadway referee to take testimony to determine the question of contempt of court.

Miss Crawford in her complaint says that some time ago she went to Sarony's establishment while a student at the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts. She ordered a number of pictures, making the express stipulation that they should not be sold to any one else. A little later in the May issue of the magazine there appeared a face set upon a plump figure that her friends said was her face. The figure, they said, was "faked." The injunction and the suit followed. Later still a copy of a circular sent out by Stern Brothers advertising a waist made by Danenbaum Brothers came into her hand. The picture, she says, is one of her. The suit followed. Then an advertisement from The Ladies' Home Journal of a waist was seen. Suit was begun as before.

Sarony the photographer has also been sued by Miss Crawford. In his answer he says that he had a right to sell the photographs to outsiders, as they were paid for at what are known as professional rates, carrying the stipulation that the photographer should be at liberty to sell them as he chose.

YIDDISH ACTORS REMAIN HERE.

Report of Prospective Emigration to Chicago Not Well Founded.

In the opinion of those familiar with the "Yiddish" theatres in this city it is not believed that an effort, said to be contemplated, of drawing most of the "Yiddish" stars from this city to Chicago will be successful. The large "Yiddish" population here makes New York especially popular with these actors, and the People's, Thalia, and Windsor Theatres usually get the best of the actors without difficulty.

The better known stars have a large following here, and the continued increase of their popularity makes it unlikely that they would want to leave a city where they have a large clientele for one where their reception would be uncertain. It is not impossible, however, that one or two of the stars may make contracts to play short engagements elsewhere. A number of actors have already signified their intention of signing contracts with the managers in whose employ they were last season, and by the middle of the month the companies are expected to be about filled up.

A Brakeman Killed.

John R. Hoffman of 11 Minerva Street, Jersey City, a brakeman, was killed at the Johnston Avenue crossing at 3 o'clock A. M. yesterday. He was compelled to watch the approach of the train that struck him, for his right foot had caught in a frog and he could not extricate it. His cries were not heard by the engineer.

Commission Man Found Dead.

Richard Norris, forty-nine years old, who was engaged in the commission business in Washington Market, was found dead yesterday morning in a room at 404 Douglass Street, Brooklyn. He had been asphyxiated by gas, which had escaped from a burner in the room. It is not known whether Norris turned the gas on accidentally or with suicidal intent. The house is occupied by Mrs. Anna Jones.

If your boy is the kind that makes a drinking cup, a berry basket, or a butterfly net of his hat, a good thing to have one in reserve, isn't it?

All our boys' straw hats, 50c. Were $2.50, $1.50 and $2.

During August stores close at 5.30 P. M.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
560 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

DISMISSAL OF ROUNDSMEN

Fought in Their Station House Before a Police Platoon.

Deputy Commissioner Devery's Decision Given with a Rebuke and Warning to Uniformed Witnesses.

Fighting in their station house in the presence of an entire platoon will cost Roundsmen John Finley and J. H. Kane their places in the Police Department if the sentence of Deputy Commissioner Devery, who presided at their trial and that of others at Police Headquarters yesterday, is carried out. Just before announcing that he would recommend their dismissal, Mr. Devery looked sternly at the policemen who had been summoned to testify about the case.

"There has been too much of this political swearing going on lately," he said. "There are enough guerrillas after the policemen now, without their going after themselves."

Finley wept as he went down stairs after hearing the decision. The trouble occurred in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station at midnight on July 23 as Sergt. Bell was turning out the men for the "dog watch" tour of patrol duty. The Sergeant was the first witness. He said he was calling the roll of the men in line before the desk when Finley rushed into the room and tore away Kane's collar and part of his shirt. He thought it was horse play, and paid no more attention to it, being at that moment summoned to the telephone. Immediately after, however, the row was resumed on the sidewalk.

"If there had been two citizens fighting out there, what would you have done, Sergeant?" asked the Deputy Commissioner.

"I would have arrested them, Sir."

"Well, you ought to have had these men locked up."

Roundsman Duane said that Finley said to Kane: "You big black nigger, you. I'll kill you." A number of witnesses said that Finley, who is said to be a Democrat, called Kane a "reform bum."

All the policemen and the firemen from Fire Headquarters next door to the station house agreed that not a single blow was struck by the men. Finley said the struggle was all in fun, but Kane said he understood it to be in earnest. Kane the next day was transferred to King's Bridge. He said that Capt. Brown then demanded a report from him regarding the fight.

"I'm not a squealer or a welcher," he said, "and I told him I had no complaint to make, but he insisted."

"Why didn't you arrest Finley when he attacked you?" asked Deputy Commissioner Devery.

"I didn't think I would hear any more about it, and even if I did I didn't want to bring disgrace on the department by arresting him. I would rather take your judgment in police business than any Magistrate's, and so I left it," said Kane. Kane was questioning one of the witnesses soon after, when the Deputy Commissioner interrupted:

"You don't want to look too fierce at that man," he shouted. "It's enough that these men have been brought down here and humiliated by being questioned. You don't want to browbeat a man just because he's likely to be under you some time. This man has told what he saw. What he swears to is between him and God. You don't want to try to browbeat him into saying anything different. There's too much of that kind of thing going nowadays. When a man swears to a thing it ought to stand."

Addressing both Roundsmen he continued:

"It's a degrading thing to have here these two Roundsmen from the one precinct. You, Kane, had no business under any consideration to fight with Finley. Even if he hit you on the top of the head you had no right to clinch with him. You should have arrested him, and taken him in front of the Sergeant."

Deputy Commissioner Devery immediately after the trial went into Commissioner Murphy's office. Lawrence Delmour, the Tammany leader, who had been watching the proceedings, following him.

Policeman Sherry of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, charged with being off post, was fined thirty days' pay. He pleaded that he had gone to see his sick child for a few minutes.

"You'll have to bring a better story than that," the Deputy Commissioner said. "You didn't have any sick child at all. As Sherry went out he remarked in an aside: "That's the fellow who shaved off his mustache to get out of a little trouble he was in."

Col. H. M. Porter appeared to complain of Policeman John Reinhardt of the Morrisania Court squad, who, he said, had ejected him violently from the court when he went to see about securing the release of a prisoner on July 30. The case was dismissed when it was shown that Magistrate Hogan had ordered that Col. Porter be put out.

NO SHIRTWAIST POSTMEN HERE.

The Mail Men Took a Vote and Decided Not to go Coatless.

A dispatch from Washington, calling attention to the fact that few of the letter carriers there had taken advantage of the privilege of wearing "shirtwaists" while on duty, was shown to Superintendent White of the local office to-day. He was asked if any of the New York letter carriers had adopted the shirtwaist.

"Not a single one," was his answer. "When the privilege was accorded, the letter carriers took a vote on the question as to whether they should wear shirtwaists or not. The proposition was voted down, and none of the men have taken advantage of the opportunity."

The Fowler Statue Accepted.

The members of the Fowler Statue Commission, in Brooklyn, were greatly pleased yesterday when they received word that authority had been granted by the Municipal Art Commission to erect the statue of Gen. Edward B. Fowler on the plaza fronting Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn. The statue is to cost about $10,000. The Veteran Association of the Fourteenth Regiment, together with the Fowler Statue Commission, has been working for three years to secure a statue that would meet with the approval of the Art Commission. It is expected that the statue will be ready to be unveiled next Spring.

Visit of a Chilean Training Ship.

Advices have been received here that the new traning ship Baquedano of the Chilean Navy will shortly arrive at New York on a visit of courtesy. It is stated that the officers of the ship will ask permission of the authorities at Washington to affix a bronze tablet to the Washington Monument as a mark of respect from their country.

"Scoring Points"

everyday with our Stylish Summer Clothing. We've "bowled" over high prices and made economy so strong a feature that every purchase here is "a strike."

Fox's English Flannel Suits that were $20, now $15.
Wool Crash Suits, 4 shades, $12.
White and Fancy Duck Vests marked to $1.50 from $3 & $4.50.
Half Price for Half Hose—An importer's entire stock of 1,500 dozen Lisle and Cotton; the most effective display of colorings, were 50c., at 25c. a pair, 6 pair for $1.38.
Good assortment yet of the $2.50, $2 & $1.50 Negligee Shirts—95 cents.
—Stores close at 1 o'clock Saturday.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Trousers and Other Things.

IF you don't come for these trousers to-day or to-morrow your legs will never forgive you. $2.50 to $4.50;—HALF PRICES, and some of the best patterns we have shown this season.

Odd coats in cheviots; good for cycling, office and work-a-day wear; $3. Some were $6. (NEW YORK STORE ONLY.)

Will you take a $25 suit at $15? Your size is here.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway & 31st Street, NEW YORK.
Broadway and Bedford Ave. and Fulton St. and Flatbush Ave., BROOKLYN.

MISJUDGED HIS CONTRACT

Defendant Not Responsible for an Erroneous Opinion.

Case in Which Fraud Is Alleged, but Where an Effort to Deceive Is Not Legally Culpable.

Julius Leszynsky and Charles A. Ross, while engaged in floating mining properties, entered into two agreements, one dated May 15, 1899, and the other Sept. 13, 1899. In an action by Leszynsky against Ross to rescind the latter agreement on the ground of fraud of the defendant, by which the plaintiff was induced to assign his interest in the first agreement, a demurrer to the complaint was yesterday sustained by Justice Russell of the Supreme Court.

Leszynsky appears to have been the owner of mining properties in Arizona, which were transferred to a corporation with 100,000 shares of stock of £1 par value each, he receiving 75,000 shares for his properties, leaving 25,000 shares as treasury stock. By the first agreement with Ross, made in London, the plaintiff requested the defendant to market his shares of the stock, and agreed to give him 50,000 shares.

It was thereafter provided that the whole 75,000 shares should be placed in a trustee pool, and out of the sales up to £14,000 £10,000 thereof should be paid to Leszynsky and £1,000 to Ross. The plaintiff's shares in the proportion stated were to be sold for not less than 15s. each, and if they would not bring that sum Ross was to contribute enough shares to make up such deficiency.

One-fourth of all further shares sold was to be applied in buying the remaining working capital shares at par. Thereafter the plaintiff was to be paid one-third of the proceeds of sales, and the working capital shares so purchased were to belong to the parties in proportion of one-third to the plaintiff and two-thirds to the defendant. By the second agreement, also made in London, Leszynsky, in consideration of £3,500, £650 of which was paid down, assigned to Ross all the interest he had under the former agreement. The vendor's shares were to be deposited with Seligman Brothers in London until full payment of the purchase price, and if not paid by the first day of July, 1900, they were to be handed back to the vendor.

The last clause of the second agreement provided that if only a part of the money was paid to the vendor before July 1, 1900, then the vendor's obligation to assign his interest was to cease and all shares deposited in escrow were to be returned to him. All sums of money paid or to be paid to the vendor were to be deemed payments to him pro tanto on account of the sums of money payable to him under the first agreement.

"The allegations of fraud by which the second agreement was obtained," says Justice Russell, "are mainly as to the terms or construction of the first agreement. It is asserted that the defendant falsely represented that by such agreement the plaintiff was entitled only to receive £3,000 in cash, or 25,000 shares in stock, and not both, as was provided for. Presumptively this would be a statement simply of the legal construction of an agreement of some intricacy, for both parties are supposed to know the conditions of an agreement which they mutually sign, and if either errs as to the legal effect such error cannot be made the basis of an action for fraud because of a misstatement of the legal construction."

As to the contention of plaintiff that he was not responsible for such a presumption because the second agreement was executed for him in London by an attorney in fact, and that he had never seen such agreement and had no knowledge of its contents except as such had been communicated to him, Justice Russell says the silent presumption is that the contents of the instrument had been communicated to the plaintiff by his own attorney, pursuant to a presumed duty.

The conclusion follows, therefore, that he did know the actual terms of the contract, and, in the absence of excusing statements of fact, had no right whatever to rely upon the assertions of the party seeking to obtain his interest and who was then, at least, dealing with him at arms' length. "But the very contract which he did sign in September," continues Justice Russell, "assigning his interest to defendant, negatives his own assertion that he was misled. It shows that his right in the original contract was not an alternative one of stock or cash, but an unquestioned right to both.

"The section of the second contract, which has been quoted, provides for the reversion to the plaintiff, in case the purchase price of the second contract was not fully paid by the defendant, of plaintiff's shares of stock secured by the original agreement, and also an application of the sums paid toward the purchase to the liquidation of the cash the plaintiff was to receive under such original contract.

"It is therefore plain that an agreement providing for a return of stock and cash under the rights secured by the first agreement could not have been obtained by any fraudulent statement that such first agreement only gave the alternative of stock or cash. The further allegation in the complaint of the statement, that it would be impossible for defendant to accomplish anything unless plaintiff would take the stock out of the pool and assign the same to the defendant, is not a misrepresentation of fact when unaccompanied by any averments showing a suppression of material conditions which the plaintiff had a right to know. It is a mere statement of the judgment of the defendant as to the situation, and such an opinion could not be made the basis of fraud."

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. 3:30 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND. At 8 P. M. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS. AT 9 CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO. THE MIKADO. Matinée Sat. at 4. NEXT MONDAY.....PINAFORE

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN. 66th St. and Columbus Ave. Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts. Ev'gs, 8:15. Admission 50c. To-night, Wagner Festival. 20 Degrees Cooler than Outdoors.

KNICKERBOCKER Ev.8:15. Mat.Sat.,2:15. AL. HAYMAN & CO.....PROPRIETORS. FRANCIS WILSON & Co. in Geo. W. Lederer's of 100. "The Strollers." Direction Nixon & Zimmerman.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev'e.8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE A-Top N. Y. Theatre, Every night at 8:30. Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine. AMERICAN and EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

"PARADISE" GARDENS, (Glass Enclosure, Fully Protected) Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12, On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Republic Thea's. Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. HALLEN & FULLER MORIE. 20 STAR ACTS.

The New York Times Saturday Review

Newsdealers always sell out their supplies early. To be sure of a copy

ORDER TO-DAY

STRATEGY THIS WOMAN'S FRIEND.

She Works a Unique Plan to Get Her Divorced Husband Into New York.

Along about the first of last July Mary Elizabeth Schwahl, known on the local stage as Mabel Lawrence, secured a divorce from her husband, Augustus Schwahl, a horse owner of Newark, N. J. The wife was awarded $300 counsel fees and alimony of $30 a week.

The husband remained in New Jersey. No alimony or counsel fees could be secured unless he could be induced to visit New York. The wife determined upon the use of strategy. First she had her lawyer, Richard F. Price, secure an order of arrest applicable in this county. Next the husband in New Jersey received a very loving little note. The wife said she was lonely and longing for her dear husband. She loved him still, and wouldn't he please come over and comfort her. Perhaps, after all, their differences could be patched up. Augustus came yesterday. A contrite little wife met him.

Straight to her lawyer she went then. He hurried over to the Sheriff's office, returning with Deputy Sheriff Perry and the order of arrest. And then there was a fight, in which the husband, the Deputy Sheriff, and a nearby policeman joined. Finally the husband was lodged in Ludlow Street jail.

LEGAL NOTES.

SEPARATION SUIT CANNOT DEFEAT CHARGE OF ABANDONMENT.—Judge Hurd of the Kings County Court holds, on an appeal from the Magistrate's Court, that the pendency of a suit for a separation instituted by a husband in the Supreme Court and an order therein requiring the husband to pay temporary alimony does not defeat the jurisdiction of the Magistrate's Court of a proceeding against the husband for the abandonment of the wife. John Schnitzer was ordered to pay his wife $4 a week alimony pending the determination of his suit against her for a separation. This he refused to do, and Mrs. Schnitzer applied to a Magistrate for relief. When Schnitzer was arraigned, his counsel moved for his discharge, on the ground that the Magistrate had been robbed of jurisdiction by the order of the Supreme Court granting alimony. The motion was denied, and the defendant convicted of abandonment and ordered to pay his wife $2 a week. Judge Hurd says that the case of People vs. Cullen, (153 New York, 629,) cited by the husband's counsel, is not in point because in that case a separation had been effected in an action by the wife, while here there was no separation but a mere abandonment. "The suit in which the order for alimony was obtained," says Judge Hurd, "was the husband's suit, and is still pending. The mere pendency of the suit cannot oust the Magistrate of jurisdiction, for it may not succeed."

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

DO YOUR END OF WEEK SHOPPING TO-DAY,

for, remember, we close all day Saturday.

To-day our stores are open until Six o'clock and YOU BUY AT FRIDAY PRICES.

BLANKETS FOR FRIDAY
From Our Annual August Sale!

Good Family Blankets—firm, yet soft, texture; combining warmth and durability—10-4..... 2.98 | 11-4 and 12-4... 3.98
Above are big specials. Limit, 3 pair to a customer, as we prefer to distribute as widely as possible among families only.

EXTRA HEAVY BLANKETS—11-4..... 4.98 | 12-4..... 5.98
True value seven and eight dollars.

FINE WHITE BLANKETS—
10-4—usually 6.98..... 4.98
11-4—usually 7.98..... 5.98
12-4—usually 10.50..... 7.98

LINENS, TOWELS, Etc.
Special Values for To-day!

Full Bleached Satin Damasks—all linen—70 inch—value .69..... .49
Satin Damask Napkins—24-inch—regularly 2.20 doz..... 1.49
Memphis Table Cloths—Blue and White only—fast colors—3 sizes—8-4, 8-10, 8-12—usually 1.88, 2.18 and 2.69—one price, any size..... 1.49
Pure Bleach Huck Towels—20x40—double border—value .11..... 8
Hemmed Huck—three-quarters linen—40 inches long—fancy borders—value .16..... .12½
Linen Toweling—16 inch—plain or bordered—value .10..... 7¾
Huck Barbers' Towels—fast edge—hem'd or bordered—16x24—dozen.... .59
Cream Turkish Towels—36 inch..... 8
White—extra heavy—43 inch..... .12½
White—50 inch—value .29..... .19

EXTRA LARGE SHEETS
We find we have a surplus of Unbleached Sheets—90x90—the muslin alone of which they're made is worth 55 cents—we'll close out the finished sheets as a Friday Bargain at..... .39

WASH DRESS FABRICS
A dozen unmatched offerings!

Emb'd Pink Batistes—value .14.... 5
Fine Jaconets—value .12½..... 7¾
Linen Color Novelties—value .12½.. 7¾
Shirting Cambrics—value 8..... 3½
Yard wide Percales—value .12½.... 7¾
Best American Ginghams—value .10 6½
Fine Imported Ginghams—value .39..19
Zephyr Crepons—value .12½..... 7¾
Heavy Apron Ginghams—value 8.... 5¾
Mercerized Polka Dot Sateens..... .12½
Fast Black Ducks—value 12½..... 7¾
40 inch Black Lawns—slightly imperfect—value .15..... 8¾

DRESS GOODS FOR TO-DAY
Black and Navy Mohairs—value .39.. .24
42 inch Cheviots—value .50..... .39
52 inch Sicilliennes—value .69..... .49
50 inch Cheviots—value .69..... .49

FRIDAY SILK SPECIALS
Corded Wash Silks—value .45..... .29
Fig'd Satin Foulards—value .69..... .39
White Corded Wash Silks—value .50. .39
Grenadine Stripe Taffetas—value .59 .39
Black Hemstitch Taffetas—value .65 .49
All-Silk Black Taffetas—value .59.... .49
Black-and-White Polka Dot Indias—28-inch—value .65..... .49

CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES
Scotch Lace Curtains—3½ and 4 yds long—value 4.00..... 2.98
Nottingham Lace Curtains—3½ yards long—value 1.98..... 1.29
Anatoleane Draperies—value .39..... .1
Fancy Fish Nets—45 inch—value .25 .19
Figured Silkolines—value .10..... 7¾
Japanese Art Crepes—value 9..... 4½

RUG SPECIALS
All Wool Smyrna Rugs—Oriental colorings and designs—
6 x 9 feet—value 9.98..... 7.98
7.6x10.6 feet—value 14.98..... 11.98
9 x12 feet—value 18.98..... 14.98
Granite Art Squares—2x3 yards—Value 2.19..... 1.48

DECORATIVE ARTICLES
Fig'd Denim Sofa Pillows—sateen back and ruffle—value .79.... .59
Silkoline and Crepe Head Rests..... .19
Washable Cushion Slip Covers—stamped—value .49..... .29

TABLE OILCLOTHS, Etc.
5-4 Table Oilcloth—value .25..... .19
Reversible Table Oilcloth—Extra heavy—special..... .29
15-inch Stair Oilcloth—value .10..... 7½
Shelf Oilcloth—all colors..... 5

WINDOW SCREENS
Now reduced as follows:

ONE PANEL—

Height.	Extension.	Were.	Now.
24-inch	25 to 30 inch	.23	.17
30-inch	30 to 35 inch	.29	.23
30-inch	34 to 39 inch	.32	.27
34-inch	34 to 39 inch	.39	.31

TWO PANEL—

Height.	Were.	Now.
24-inch—extend to 37-inch	.26	.21
27-inch—extend to 37-inch	.29	.25
27-inch—extend to 42-inch	.32	.29
27-inch—extend to 47-inch	.39	.32

TOILET SPECIALS
Castile Soap—3½ lb. bar—value .39... .24
Violet Toilet Ammonia—pt. bottle.... 9
Witch Hazel and Glycerine, Cold Cream—jar—value .12..... 9
Talcum and Tooth Powder—value .10. 7

STERLING SILVER SPECIALS
Cut Glass Salts and Peppers—sterling silver tops—value .69..... .49
Sterling Handle Whisks—value .98... .69
Cut Glass Tooth Powder Jars—sterling tops—value .98..... .79

HAMMOCKS
At greatly reduced prices.

Closely woven—spreader, pillow and valance—value 1.49..... .98
Fancy colored—value 1.79..... 1.39
French plaid—extra large and heavy—tufted pillow with tassels—value 3.98.. 2.49
"The Princess"—fancy knotted oak spreaders, tassel valance—value 4.98.. 3.49
Chair Hammocks—value 4.98..... 2.49

LADIES' WHITE WAISTS
Fine Lawn—Val. insertings across yoke and down front—value 1.69.... .98
Fine Lawn—button front or back—twenty dainty styles—value 2.69.... 1.49

LADIES' COLORED WAISTS
Percale, Gingham, Dimity, and Lawn—pretty stripes and plain colors—value .69 to .98..... .39
Corded and Satin Stripe Gingham, Chambray and Linen Batiste—30 styles—value 1.39 to 2.25..... .98

LADIES' GOWNS & CORSET COVERS
"Good Wear" Muslin Gowns—V or high neck—yoke of hemstitched cluster tucks and ruffle—value .69.. .49
Muslin and Cambric—20 elaborate styles—lace or emb'y—value 1.25.... .95
Cambric Covers—low or V neck—hemstitch tucks and emb'y insertings—fitted or gathered—value .39..... .29
Entire front of fine emb'y insertings—fine tucked back—value .98..... .69

LADIES' WASHABLE DRESSES
Duck and Chambray—pretty sailor collar styles—value 3.49..... 1.19
Fancy Col'd Lawn—waist with four rows of lace inserting—flare flounce skirt—value 5.49——now..... 1.79
Plain and Fig'd Lawn—best colors—tucked or allover emb'y collar and revers—flare or flounce skirt—value 6.50——now..... 2.98
Fancy Linen Suits, also white organdies—elaborate styles—value $12.00—to close..... 4.98

LADIES' SKIRTS, WAISTS, Etc.
Polka dot and tucked Crash Skirts—flare flounce—braid trim'd—value 1.49..... .98
Mercerized Sateen Skirts—best colors—flare flounce—braid trim—value 2.50..... 1.49
Linen and Pique—deep flounce—emb'y insertings—value 3.75..... 1.98
Taffeta Silk Waists—all colors—tucked yoke or allover cluster tucks—value 3.98..... 1.98
Wool Honey Comb Shawls—white and colors—deep natural fringe—value 1.19..... .59

LADIES' WRAPPERS
Percale and Lawn—light, medium and dark colors—value .98.. .49
Cambric, Percale and Lawn—neat styles—value 1.79..... .98

MILLINERY SPECIALS
Shirt Waist Hats—value 1.69..... 1.29
Black Chiffon Hats—value 2.25..... 1.58
Tucked Neapolitans—value 1.49..... .89
Fancy Feather Pompons—value .98.. .69

GIRLS' DRESSES—4 to 12 years—
Fancy Lawn and Percale—Guimpe and Waist styles—value .98.. .49
Fancy Percale and Gingham—all colors—pique, embroidery and button trim—value 1.49..... .79

IN BABIES' DEPARTMENT
Cashmere Shirts—value .19..... .12½
Cambric Slips—neat trim—value .16.. .12½
Short Cambric Dresses—value .39.... .24
Corded Button Crown Hats—value .49. .25

BOYS' CHEVIOT AND SERGE SUITS
Sailor and Russian Blouse—3 to 8 yrs—Blue, Brown and Red.
Those that were 3.98.....now 1.98
Those that were 5.98.....now 2.98

BOYS' CHEVIOT SUITS—12 to 16 yrs.
Double Breast—value 3.98..... 1.98
Double Breast—value 5.98..... 3.98
Three piece Short Pants—value 5.98. 3.98
Long Trouser Suits—value 7.98..... 3.98

SUMMER UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, Etc.
Manufacturer's Samples of Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers—odd sizes—fancy stripes and plain colors—worth 50 cents..... .24
Men's Night Shirts—fast color emb'y. .39
Ladies' Lisle Vests—value .25..... .15
All Silk Umbrellas—24 and 28 inch—close roll—Paragon frame..... 1.69

NECKWEAR SPECIALS
Linen Batiste Stocks with Tie—Venetian lace trim—value .49..... .25
Tucked Lawn Chemisettes, also white and colored lawn—combination stocks and tie—lace or emb'y trim—value .25..... .15

TRIMMING SPECIALS
Odd lot of Persian Bands, Appliques and Passementeries—were .98..... .12½
Gilt with Black or White, also Persian Bands—were .49..... 9
Silk Ch

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; fresh southeasterly winds, becoming westerly.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,097. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. / Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT LOW HERE TO CONSULT FRIENDS

Came to New York to See Them About His Candidacy for Mayor.

Republican Organization Man Thinks He Can Win, but Senator Platt Is for an Independent Democrat.

Seth Low, President of Columbia University, who was the Citizens' Union candidate for Mayor of New York in 1897, was in the city yesterday. He came here admittedly to consult with friends relative to his again becoming a candidate.

A man who has long been prominent in Republican councils and filled important positions, when told of his being in town, said to a TIMES reporter yesterday:

"I believe Seth Low can be elected Mayor of New York. I did not believe it possible in 1897, and I opposed his nomination or indorsement by the Republican organization. Information I have since acquired has induced me to change my mind. But I don't think Mr. Low can get the nomination. Senator Platt doesn't want him, and that practically beats him. Yet Mr. Platt cannot do this year what he did in 1897. He has lost much of his power. Perhaps I should say that he has left much of the management of political affairs to younger men. It is well known in inside Republican circles that the Senator has for three weeks in a month permitted without protest the doing of things by others which heretofore he had regarded as his sole prerogative. Then in each fourth week he has found fault with his lieutenants for ignoring him.

"I am an organization man and shall heed the wishes of the organization, but I am frank to admit that I believe Mr. Low can be elected. If Senator Platt is sincere in desiring the defeat of Tammany, and I have every reason to believe that he is, he will not insist on the selection of an independent Democrat, but will permit the nomination of Mr. Low. Tammany is sorely alarmed and recognizes that united and harmonious action on the part of its political adversaries means its defeat.

"If the Republican organization, from which the majority of the votes to elect an anti-Tammany Mayor must come, shall insist in dictating the nomination for Mayor and that nominee is defeated, the Republican organization must accept the responsibility. But if the Citizens' Union names Mr. Low and brings about his selection then, in the event of the defeat of Mr. Low the Citizens' Union must take the responsibility."

When Senator Platt was told yesterday of the presence in town of Mr. Low and that the latter's friends were again talking of urging his nomination he said:

"I did not express my opinion last Sunday for the purpose of denying it now. I then said that I thought the fusion forces would stand the best chance by the nomination of an independent Democrat; that such a man who met with the approval of all the anti-Tammany forces would insure a victory. I had not heard about Mr. Low's visit to the city; but I have not changed my ideas as to the kind of a candidate who would be most successful. But as a matter of fact, I am not taking much interest in the local campaign. It is too early. I shall not begin to take an interest in it until Sept. 1."

When the visit of Mr. Low was called to the attention of Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott he said:

"The members of the anti-Tammany conference have agreed not to discuss any candidates until a candidate has been agreed upon in conference. It was this sort of premature talk that ruined the movement in the past."

Mr. Van Cott is a member of the Conference Committee. Ex-Senator Frederick S. Gibbs, who is also a member, expressed similar views, and declared that the people of New York would not tolerate protected vice and that the defeat of Tammany Hall is a certainty.

A conference of representatives of the anti-Tammany German associations will be held on Monday, Aug. 19. The meeting will probably take place in the neighborhood of Union Square. The only object is to bring about concerted action on the part of the German bodies. It was stated last night by a member of one of the German associations that the possibility of the candidacy of Mr. Low might be considered. The bodies which will be represented at the conference are the German-American Reform Union, Herman Ridder's organization; the Municipal League of Brooklyn, of which Dr. J. M. Schlidge is President; the Citizens' League of Brooklyn, in which ex-Assemblyman Otto Kempner is prominent; the German-American Republican League, over which Ludwig Thoma presides; the German-American Citizens' Union, in which Paul Goepel is prominent, and the German-American Republican County Committee, of which Dr. Gustav Schuler is President.

All efforts to find Mr. Low failed. At the residence of R. Fulton Cutting it was stated the latter was at Bellport, L. I. Mr. Low, it was said by the servants, was not at his city home. No tidings could be obtained of Mr. Low at the Union League Club, the University Club, and the Century Association. At the home of Nicholas Murray Butler, 19 East Thirtieth Street, it was said Mr. Butler was not in, nor was it known where he was or when he would return.

Mr. Low has been summering at Northeast Harbor, Me.

WISCONSIN SAWMILL CLOSED.

Had Been Operating Fifty-five Years—White Pine Nearly Gone.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Word has been received that the last stick of lumber belonging to Knapp, Stout & Co. of Menomonee, Wis., was sawed to-day, and that the mills have been closed permanently, after being in operation fifty-five years. This is considered by lumbermen as another step toward the desertion of Wisconsin by that interest. Not many years ago this State and its neighbor, Michigan, were numbered among the largest lumber producing States of the Union. The white pine, which first attracted investors, has been almost entirely exhausted.

Company after company has deserted these districts and sought new fields, where the forests are thick, and where they can be purchased standing at a nominal price.

TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES,

with

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 77¾c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 60¼c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38c.; cotton, middling, 8c.; iron steady, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 20½c. Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
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Real Estate.—Page 10.
Religious.—Page 6.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Take plunges in the sea at Manhattan Beach for health, pleasure and comfort.—Adv.

HALF SQUARE FOOT, $1,000.

Little Wedge of Land Overlooked by the City Causes Complications—It Is Where Charles Bullwinkle Wants to Put a Storm Door.

But a little more than half a square foot is the extent of a piece of property in this city for which $1,000 is asked. It is situate at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and is owned by the estate of Frederick Uhl, of which Samuel Walker is the executor.

The cross street has recently been widened by the city, and all but this minute piece of land taken. It is six inches on the avenue and thirteen inches on the street. It forms a little nick in a block of land owned by Mrs. Augusta Doran of 728 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, which she has leased to Charles Bullwinkle, who is fitting up what is to be known as the "Wedge" Hotel. The Uhl property lies just where he has planned a storm door under the three-foot privilege. Young Frederick Uhl has planted a post upon the tiny triangle, on which is a sign which reads as follows:

"This property for sale, $1,000. Inquire at this post on the land."

A diagram of the plot is appended which is rather deceptive, for in the figures showing the size he has made the denominator 100 so small as to be hard to find without a microscope, and the casual passer-by would think that a large lot was to be sold very cheap.

Mr. Uhl mounted guard there all day yesterday.

"I want to sell—I am very anxious to sell," he said, "but I must have my price."

He said that if it wasn't disposed of soon he, too, would invoke the three-foot privilege and erect a signboard upon it. Uhl said he had been offered $200, but couldn't think of accepting it.

Mrs. Doran could not be seen last night, but her daughter spoke for her. She said her mother blamed the city for not taking the entire lot when leaving such a little piece could give rise to such complications. She said they would go to the Building Department to-day and see if nothing could be done. They said they had offered a fair price for the land already.

Business men of the region do not see how the Dorans can get redress, for the property unquestionably belongs to the Uhl estate, which paid a tax of 56 cents on it last year and holds the receipt.

MR. NATION WANTS A DIVORCE.

Husband of Temperance Crusader Alleges Neglect of Family Duties and Abandonment.

MEDICINE LODGE, Kan., Aug. 9.—David Nation, through his attorney, to-day brought suit for a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Carrie Nation, the temperance crusader.

The petitioner, who is now visiting in Iberia, Ohio, alleges that his wife held him up to public ridicule, neglected her family duties, and abandoned his home.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 9.—When Mrs. Nation was informed of the suit for divorce, she said:

"I am not much surprised. I've been looking for it," she said. "I married him twenty-five years ago at Holden, Mo., and all my friends were opposed to the match. All the time he has been an incumbrance upon me, and I have had no respect for him. I have lived a falsehood by holding out to the world that I did respect him, and now that he has gone his way, I am rather glad of it. I feel a great relief. No, I will not oppose the divorce unless he makes false charges. If he charges desertion, I will fight. Oh, yes, I'll appear to see that my rights are taken care of. But why does he sue me for a divorce? He has no use for a divorce. Why, he is an old man of seventy-three, and can't expect to marry. Why, I, who don't want a divorce, have more use for one than he," and she smiled complacently.

"He might have staid with me to the end of his days. I was taking good care of him. I paid his board and rent while he was here. When he left me he took his pension of $20 a month and $400 in cash, all we had, but I did not complain. I can take care of myself, you know that, while he, poor old man, must have the support of his friends, and I am the best friend he ever had."

ROOSEVELT CLUBS FORMED.

Republicans of Kansas Want Him to be President in 1904.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 9.—A Roosevelt Presidential Club is being formed by the Republicans here, and before to-morrow night, it is expected that there will be 1,000 members enrolled. Throughout this State such clubs are organizing themselves. Indications are that the Republicans of the State are almost unanimously in favor of Roosevelt for the Presidency.

MR. CLEVELAND'S SMALL CATCH.

Ex-President Got One Perch—Says His Luck Is Exaggerated.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTEAD, Conn., Aug. 9.—Grover Cleveland, John R. Proctor, Richard Watson Gilder and a number of Washington men summering at Tyringham, Mass., together with a party of the ex-President's Waterbury, Conn., friends, spent yesterday at Goose Pond in Otis, Mass.

Most of the day was passed with hook and line, after which the party enjoyed a fish dinner at the cottage of Attorney Milligan of Pittsfield, Mass. All the fish in Goose Pond, except a small perch refused to bite Mr. Cleveland's bait. In discussing his hard luck, the ex-President said that the newspapers were inclined to exaggerate his catches any way.

CANADIAN FREIGHT RATES.

Both Too High and Too Low According to Present Pending Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 9.—The Canadian railway managers find an element of humor in the proceedings entered against them before the Inter-State Commerce Commission by the National Hay Association. The roads affected are the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, and Canada Atlantic, and an inquiry is at present being held by the Government into the charges of Canadian farmers that their rates are too high.

"At the same time," said G. M. Bosworth, Freight Traffic Manager of the Canadian Pacific, "proceedings are being taken against us before the Inter-State Commerce Commission because our rates for carrying hay and straw into the United States are too low."

Woman Railroad Operator Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Aug. 9.—The death of Mrs. H. M. Kimball of Pennsborough removes a unique character in the railroad world. She owned and operated the Pennsborough and Harrisville Railroad, being its President, Board of Directors, and General Manager. Sometimes she entered the cab and ran the engine. About a month ago she sold the railroad, which is a narrow gauge ten miles long. She was the only woman in America owning and operating an entire railroad alone.

Attempted Burglary in Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 9.—Another attempt by burglars to rob a Summer residence has been reported to the police. The house of Mrs. Devereux Clapp, in Bellevue Avenue, was the scene of the attempt, which took place last night. The would-be burglars did not succeed in entering the house, being frightened away by the appearance of the servants, who endeavored to track the men. The shrubbery and trees on the ground afforded an easy means of escape, and the chase was fruitless. The police have been at work on the case to-day, but have found no clue.

Antediluvian Rye.
The aristocratic whiskey, Luyties Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

RADICAL MOVES IN THE STEEL STRIKE

Gompers Pledges Support to the Amalgamated Association.

TRUST TO QUIT McKEESPORT

Work of Dismantling Dewees Wood Plant to Begin at Once—Tube Works May Move—Strikers' Meetings Called.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 9.—The United States Steel Corporation moved decisively in its strike campaign with a peremptory order directing that the great Dewees Wood plant at McKeesport be dismantled and removed to the Kiskimenetas Valley.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, after a two days' conference with President Shaffer and his associates, issued a formal statement to-night specifically pledging the Federation to the moral and financial support of the Amalgamated Association. His written review of the train of events leading up to the industrial quarrel sustains the course of the Amalgamated Association and declares that nothing remains for labor but to battle for the cause of unionism.

The official announcement of the order to dismantle the Dewees Wood plant came this afternoon toward the close of an otherwise uneventful day, and its importance was such that it claimed the serious consideration of the men on either side of the great industrial conflict now being waged here. Persifer F. Smith, district manager for the American Sheet Steel Corporation, made the formal announcement in the following brief statement:

"I have orders from President McMurtry of the American Sheet Steel Company to at once tear down the Dewees Wood plant at McKeesport and remove same to Kiskimenetas Valley. This I shall proceed to do immediately."

The publication of the order was a great surprise, and McKeesport received it at first with doubt. Actual preparations were made later in the day for the dismantling of the mill, and there is little room for doubt that it will be torn down and taken apart piece by piece.

The strikers heard the order in a spirit of defiance. They simply said that it showed that the Steel Corporation was convinced that it could not reopen the plant in the face of the opposition of the Amalgamated Association. Strike leaders here said that the order was a bluff that had been worked unsuccessfully before, and declined to take it seriously. When District Manager Smith's statement was shown to President Shaffer, he said:

"I have nothing to say about the order to dismantle the Dewees Wood plant."

The steel officials declined to give any reason for the order, but it is openly stated here that the pronounced sympathy of citizens and city officials at McKeesport with the strikers is responsible for it.

It is also said that the plans for the National Tube Company at McKeesport will be abandoned, and the old Carnegie plan for a tube plant at Conneaut, Ohio, revived. The National Tube Company has in contemplation improvements at McKeesport of an extensive nature, but it is now said that, owing to its disappointment in the fact that its men have been drawn into the Amalgamated dispute, and in view of the policy of the people at McKeesport, that it is seriously considering a plan to remove.

The Dewees Wood plant was founded about forty years ago and is one of the best known works in Pennsylvania. Its yards and buildings cover between twelve and fourteen acres; it has employed 1,200 men at its busiest times, and its cost is placed at $5,000,000 by officials of the Steel Corporation.

GOMPERS PLEDGES SUPPORT.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was at the strike headquarters again this afternoon with Secretary Morrison, and was closeted with the Advisory Board of the Amalgamated Association for more than three hours. At 8 o'clock he gave out the following statement:

"Since the arrival of Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor and myself we have been in almost continual conference with the Advisory Board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. We made a thorough investigation of the present strike, of its members formerly in the employ of the United States Steel Corporation and its constituent branches; the causes which led to the strike and the present situation of the controversy, and we unhesitatingly declare our judgment that the position of the Amalgamated Association is absolutely justified and essential to its continuance and effectiveness as a union of the workers in the trade, as well as the protector of the rights and interests of its members.

"It is true that the Amalgamated Association in the first conferences asked that the United States Steel Corporation sign the union scale of wages for all the mills operated or controlled by that company, but it is also true that the request was withdrawn and one substituted so that the union scale should apply to those mills only in which the members of the Amalgamated Association are employed; in other words, which are well known to be union mills. This the United States Steel Corporation refused to concede, insisting that the scale should apply only to those mills which were union last year, even refusing to allow two mills to be included, which by a species of hectoring and systematic opposition of the company, had become non-union during the year.

"Even the first demand for the scale to be applied generally throughout the jurisdiction of the company was commendable, for the obvious reason that an employer should be willing to pay a uniform wage to men who perform like work; but realizing that it was a demand for those whom it did not fully represent, the Amalgamated Association modified its demand to the extent already stated.

"It appears that the company took the position it did with an avowal that it would not allow the extension of the union to non-unionists. Such a position and avowal are tantamount to declaring that, notwithstanding the growth of the craft, the organization had reached a status beyond which it could not extend.

"Now, any one at all familiar with industrial development and economic organization is equally aware that that status is never possible. Organized labor advances or recedes, never stands still. It therefore follows that if the trust by its great wealth can prevent the extension and growth of the Amalgamated Association, it encompasses its disintegration and destruction. The only power, then, standing between the trust and workers as a protector are the tender mercies of its Directors. Against such a calamity the sense of justice and humanity revolt, and against this we solemnly protest.

MORAL AND FINANCIAL AID.

"We shall stand by the Amalgamated Association in the present conflict to the full extent of our power, both morally and financially; we shall aid in every lawful way the men on strike, or who may come out on strike to maintain the workers in their right to organize and the extension of their organization, so that the only power which stands for their protection and advancement against the avarice of concentrated wealth, may be perfected and perpetuated. When the overweening rich combine for avarice, power, and tyranny, is it not the duty of the workers to unite for home, justice, right, and humanity?

"If the trust should succeed in its purpose to crush the Amalgamated Association the victory would be dearly bought.

"The fight of the brave Boers may end in their undoing, but the spirit of justice, the love of freedom, and right, suddenly looms up in another part of our world, these principles find lodgment in the hearts of other men who will carry on the battle until they are enthroned in the conscience and every day life of all peoples; so with the Amalgamated Association, an organization may be defeated in a contest, but it will not be conquered.

"The Amalgamated Association will not be crushed; she will not be conquered; she must not even be defeated."

President Gompers would not say just what the Federation of Labor proposed to do, or, in fact, anything beyond what was contained in the written statement issued by him. It is presumed here, however, that all of the Federation men engaged in the iron and steel trades will be called out with the Amalgamated men. Mr. Gompers and Secretary Morrison left for Washington to-night. The issuance of their statement cheered the strikers, who welcomed it as a victory that meant much to them.

Less than twenty-four hours must elapse before the general strike ordered by President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association becomes effective, but in well-informed quarters here there is still doubt as to the number of men and properties that will be affected by the order. Both sides are making claims as to the non-union mills, and it is well nigh impossible to strike an average on their contentions. The managers say that they are not alarmed about the men who go out under protest or simply through loyalty to the union, because they say the hearts of the men are not with the strikers. They also insist that the final showing on Saturday and Sunday will be far under the claims that are being made by the Amalgamated Association. President Shaffer would not talk figures to-day, but his associates were positive that their first claims were correct.

The final appeals to the men will be made at a series of meetings to be held to-morrow, at which President Shaffer and the other leaders will be the speakers. The strike managers are claiming to-night that these will be the greatest series of labor demonstrations ever held in this country.

PERHAPS 125,000 MEN IDLE.

One estimate prepared here says that 45,000 men are now idle under the first strike call, and that the general call will increase the number to 125,000. Continuing, the estimate says:

"The National Tube Company has 30,000 workmen, and the Federal Steel 18,000, while the National Steel Company has 12,000, making a total of 125,000, which figure include 20,000 skilled men now out and 45,000 others who are idle as a result of the strike.

"The plants which will be affected are those of the American Tin Plate Company, American Steel Hoop plants, American Sheet Steel plants, American Steel and Wire mills, Federal Steel Company's plant, and the National Tube Company. Ohio will have 25,000 idle men; Pennsylvania, 17,000; Indiana, 10,000, and Illinois, 30,000, making a total of 82,000, while New York, Michigan, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Iowa, and other States will have 43,000 idle men. It is impossible to estimate how many men will be indirectly affected."

The officials of the Republic Iron Works, on the south side, were notified this morning by a committee of workers from the mills that the entire force would quit work to-morrow evening, at which time President Shaffer's order is supposed to become effective. The committee informed the company that the men had taken a vote on the matter and it resulted in a majority of three to one in favor of striking. The management refused to make any statement.

McKEESPORT IN DISMAY.

Consternation Among Strikers—Business Men Declare Loss Irreparable—Mayor Black Silent.

McKEESPORT, Aug. 9.—The passing of the old Dewees Wood Mill at McKeesport begins to-morrow morning, when the orders issued to-day by President McMurtry of the American Sheet Steel Company will be carried out. It is a blow struck at the very vitals of the Amalgamated Association, and the consternation and dismay carried into the hearts of the striking employes at the mill was visible all over the city to-night.

The business men of the city say the loss will be something which cannot be replaced. Many of the company officials here are inclined to blame Mayor Black's utterances for the move made by the head of the combine. The Mayor's proclamation, they say, while it did not in itself indicate hostility to the trust, was so twisted an misconstrued throughout the country that it has done the town an almost irreparable injury in the eyes of capitalists who do not know the actual conditions. When Mayor Black heard the news he said:

"I positively refuse to discuss the order until to-morrow, when I have seen the work of dismantling the plant actually begun."

YOUNGSTOWN MILLS MAY MOVE

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Aug. 9.—An official of the American Steel Hoop Company, whose mills have been idle since July 1, said to-night: "The company has plans under consideration that will result in the removal of the upper and lower mills here to the vicinity of Pittsburg, where they can be operated with less certainty of labor trouble. The company is willing to sign the scale agreed upon at the conference with the Amalgamated Association and start the mills at once; otherwise they will be moved. The mills will be operated elsewhere, if not in Youngstown."

MAYOR REFUSES PROTECTION.

Executive at Pomeroy Threatens to Use Strikers as Special Police.

POMEROY, Ohio, Aug. 9.—Manager Zellar of the local iron mill says that he will endeavor to start the mill on Monday. For several days he has been interviewing strikers, and his declaration that the mill is to start would seem to indicate that he has persuaded some of them to return to work.

He asked Mayor Long to-day if police protection will be afforded if the mill is started with non-union men. The Mayor said that no such protection would be afforded, and that he would do what he could to prevent non-union outsiders from taking the places of the striking workmen.

Mayor Long says that, if an attempt is made to start the mill with non-union men and trouble results, he will swear in the best men among the strikers as special police to preserve the peace. They will be instructed, he said, to preserve order even if it is necessary to arrest every non-union man that comes to town.

ILLINOIS WORKERS DOUBTFUL.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—William C. Davis, Vice President of the Fourth District of the Amalgamated Association, in discussing the prospect of the men walking out of the mills of the Illinois Steel Company at South Chicago to-day, said:

"While I am not able to predict unerringly what the men will do at the lodge meetings Sunday, I feel that from the present temper of the men there will be no strike. Since my return from Milwaukee I have been unable to mingle with the men, but the reports brought to me indicate such a friendly feeling toward the company that I feel that the men will not go out. The men feel that they are between two fires. For fourteen years we have been working steadily without any trouble, and, as a whole, the men feel loyal to their old contracts. Yet, at the same time, we all feel pledged to the Amalgamated Association. I do not wish in any way to influence the action of the men. I am acting for myself alone in resigning." His reference was to the fact that he had resigned his own position yesterday as an employe of the steel company.

Steel Trust Loses Orders.

Announcement was made yesterday that a considerable number of orders for steel bars, which would ordinarily have gone to the American Steel Hoop Company, have

Continued on Page 2.

Most fascinating Saturday Half Holiday Excursion. Take Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN trip on Long Island Sound; return by rail from New Haven same evening. Rate, $1.50. See Adv.—Adv.

COLOMBIAN INVASION OF VENEZUELA REPORTED

Minister of War Said to be in Command of the Colombians.

No Confirmation of the News in Washington—The Wisconsin May Be Sent to San Diego, Cal.

WILLEMSTAD, Curaçoa, Aug. 9.—The Venezuelan Government announces that a new Colombian invasion took place yesterday morning near Colon.

The invading force is commanded by the Colombian Minister of War.

Colon, Venezuela, is a small town in the State of Tachina, not far from San Cristobal.

Gen. Gonzales Valencia is probably the Minister of War referred to in the Willemstad dispatch. He, however, resigned his portfolio recently to become the Governor of the Department of Santander.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Neither the State nor Navy Department is able to throw any light upon to-day's press dispatch from Willemstad. If the report should prove true, a war could hardly be avoided. Such an invasion would in itself be an act of war. When inquiry was made to-day as to why the United Statesofficials at Bogota and elsewhere did not send full information on the subject, it was stated that these officials were not there to communicate news, but only to advise the Government as a preliminary to any official action which might become necessary.

The situation in Colombia and Venezuela continued to occupy much of the attention of officials here to-day. It is felt that both the official and unofficial advices indicate a condition of affairs which may mean war between the republics, complicated by revolutionary outbreaks in both countries.

The Colombian Legation had no news today, to confirm the report of a new invasion of Venezuela. Señor Herran, the First Secretary, who is in charge during Dr. Reyna's absence, discussed generally the inability of Colombia to cope with an actual war with Venezuela. He pointed out that Colombia has a population of 5,000,000 against the 3,000,000 of Venezuela, and an army of about 40,000 men, who have been for the most part in active service against revolutionary bands for the last year. He expressed his earnest hope that war would not result from the present troubles, but believed his country fully able to take care of herself in that emergency.

The State Department to-day received a rather lengthy mail communication from Consul General Gudger, at Panama. It was dated nearly a month ago, told of the landing of a revolutionary expedition, and expressed the current belief held at Panama that this would be followed by other expeditions. The Consul General said personal and property rights might be endangered.

The State Department also received a letter from J. Edward Simmons of New York, President of the Pan-American Railroad, confirming his communication of yesterday relative to the trouble on the isthmus, and stating that the Superintendent of the road had advised him of depredations committed by an insurgent band, which did not, however, number much over fifty men.

At the Navy Department no further steps were taken toward sending ships to the isthmus. It has been decided definitely, however, to send the battleship Wisconsin down to San Diego, Cal., in case the possibility of that move becomes evident by the time she reaches San Francisco, and the State Department has been so advised. There was some talk to-day as to the possibility of sending down some of the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron, but Acting Secretary Hackett treated these suggestions as rather premature. There is no doubt, however, that an ample force will be sent from the squadron if its presence seems desirable.

So far as is known, neither of the Governments involved has addressed the United States Government concerning the troubles on the isthmus, nor has there yet been occasion for the United States Government to address either of them in reference to the difficulty.

COLOMBIAN INSURGENTS' PLANS

No Immediate Attack on Panama or Colon—Generals Told to Respect Isthmus Traffic.

Dr. A. J. Restrepo, who represents the Colombian revolutionists here in the capacity of diplomatic agent, and is also their legal adviser, sent a communication last night to the rebel Generals operating in the Department of Panama, instructing them that they must not interfere with the railroad or the traffic across the isthmus. He forwarded a copy of the message to the State Department at Washington.

Dr. Restrepo has advices which contradict the report that a train was delayed near Panama by Liberal insurgents.

"The men who did that," he said, "are not connected with the rebellion. They are simply members of one of the guerrilla bands which profit by the occasion to loot and rob."

According to Dr. Restrepo, no attack is contemplated on Panama or Colon at this time. He said yesterday:

"The time is not yet opportune. But when it does come we shall storm the two cities in a way that the Government will not be able to resist.

"The revolutionist in the Department of Panama number about 8,000. All are well equipped, and under capable officers. They now control nearly all the department, with the exception of the Cities of Panama and Colon."

That the Colombian Government anticipates the attack which Dr. Restrepo speaks of is evident, as arms and cannon have been shipped to Colon and Panama from this city. Adjt. Gen. Herbert O. Jeffries of Panama came here a few weeks ago to make further purchases of war material.

The Ranger May Go to Panama.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 9.—It is considered possible that the United States ship Ranger, now at this port, will leave here for Panama in a day or two to protect American interests. Capt. Field, commanding, has orders to be ready to go to sea at once. The vessel can start within twenty-four hours if ordered. She is taking on three months' provisions.

LOST A $20,000 JEWEL.

All-Night Search on an Atlantic City Pier for a Diamond and Pearl Pendant.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 9.—Last night a diamond sunburst worth $20,000 was either lost or stolen on Young's Pier. A reward of $1,000 has been offered by the owner, Mrs. W. F. Walker of Washington, D. C. Manager Terry of the pier called all of the employes of the pier together when he had been notified of the loss, and told them of it, and of the reward. The lights by this time were all out on the pier, but it did not take long for every one to get a lantern, and soon a careful search of the pier was started.

All night the men kept up their search for the lost jewel, and until dawn this morning, but without avail. With the thought of getting the handsome reward, many of the searching party remained until long after the sun was up.

The police believe that the pendant was stolen, as a man stepped on Mrs. Walker's gown, tearing it and then offering a pin to fix the rent. The pendant contained a blue white diamond of 9½ karats, surrounded by twenty perfectly matched pearls.

Four Days New York to California
by the "Overland Limited," via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railways. Particulars at North-Western Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

TILLMAN MAKES A SPEECH.

Says He Knows No Cause for "Commercial Democracy," Unless It Be "Boot Licking."

UNION, S. C., Aug. 9.—Senator B. R. Tillman, addressing a big meeting here to-day, discussed "The Commercial Democracy" advocated by Senator McLaurin. He said:

"The report is going the rounds that the mills are behind this new doctrine. I do not believe any such report. I deny that the mills and their owners want to turn the State over to the Republicans. I give them credit for more patriotism and for more sense. These mill people know that they would run into a stone wall and that the people are not for sale. I want to give a warning to such as have been misled. There are some of these weak creatures around, but I feel that all are not so foolish.

"In 1890 we had 400,000 spindles, and now there are about 2,000,000. The boom began when Cleveland was in the White House. He did nothing to help mills, nor did McKinley. The mills were built simply because they were found profitable here, because of the nearness to the field and the climate. Our goods are sold purely and simply on a competitive basis. The cry that if we do not join the Republican Party we will go backwards is a humbug and a lie. It is common sense that if we have the goods and the prices we will sell the goods."

Senator Tillman said he failed to see any reason or excuse for the mill men following "Commercial Democracy," unless it be because of "boot licking." He feared the trouble was due to the fact that those who were shifting parties had been associating with Northern bankers.

"But the native mill operatives are not to be coerced or seduced into a 'Commercial Democracy,'" he said. "They won't follow first, because they are men. When, during the last five years, these mills were making profits of 20, 30, 40, and 50 per cent., did they raise salaries and cut hours? They were doubling their money in a year and a half, and their operatives must now join the Republican Party through 'Commercial Democracy' because they are not making 100 per cent.!"

The speaker said he did not care to take up the latest of McLaurin's "pronunciamentos" or even to dignify it with an answer. He would take up one point. McLaurin had insinuated that he took rebates on whisky.

"Gen. Butler urged this very thing here, and you know how it was answered in 1894. I never touched a dollar. Every one knows it, and the people showed they knew it by electing me time and again. The talk about my being rich is all rot, as the records of my county and the Carolina National Bank will show."

McLaurin, Too, Has Something to Say.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 9.—Senator McLaurin to-day addressed 2,000 people at Oakway, near Westminster. He emphasized his position on National issues, touched on the Paris treaty and expansion, and advocated the building of a merchant marine flying the Stars and Stripes. Many of the issues now discussed, he said, had not been presented to the people of this vicinity since the days preceding the attack on Fort Sumter. The Senator's audience was largely made up of farmers, who applauded liberally.

EIGHT HURT IN A TRAIN WRECK.

Two Cars of the "Black Diamond Express" Jump the Track Near North Leroy.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—Two rear cars of the Lehigh Valley Railroad's "Black Diamond Express," which left this city at noon for New York and Philadelphia, jumped the track and broke loose from the rest of the train near North Leroy, nine miles east of Batavia, at 12:53 o'clock this afternoon. The train was making over fifty miles an hour at the time.

One of the derailed cars was a Pullman observation coach, the other a parlor car. The latter remained on the cross-ties and nobody in it was injured. The observation coach plunged down an embankment and dropped over into a ditch on its side, eight of its occupants being injured, none of them seriously. Their names follow:

AMES, L. M., New York; porter.
BENTLEY, S. M., Buffalo; conductor.
CRANE, F. H., 295 Garfield Place, Brooklyn.
JOHNSON, LUKE, Lakewood, N. J.
JOHNSON, Mrs. LUKE.
KEENER, FRED., Lakewood, N. J.
KEENER, Mrs. FRED.
ROP, L. M., 507 Fourth Street, Brooklyn.

There was much excitement at Leroy when the accident was first reported there. Railroad orders came in quick succession over the telegraph wires, and wrecking trains were rushed out to the scene of the catastrophe, carrying many physicians to look after the injured, whose numbers were greatly exaggerated. After the eight who had been hurt were carried on to the train, with the exception of the two derailed cars, started on its way again, leaving the scene of the accident at 2:30 o'clock, just a little more than two hours having elapsed.

Up to a late hour to-night the cause of the accident had not been determined. Officials of the railroad said they did not know why the cars had left the track, an examination of the rails having failed to explain the matter.

The train was in charge of Engineer McIntire of Sayre, Penn., and Conductor R. Mack of Easton, Penn. The "Black Diamond" was put in service in 1898, and this is said to be the first accident that has befallen it.

When the "Black Diamond Express" reached Jersey City at 12:06 o'clock this morning it was found that Mrs. Luke Johnson was the only one of the injured whose condition was at all serious. She had two disfiguring cuts on her face and the lower part of her chin appeared to have been severed.

L. W. Amos, the porter, seems to have been the hero of the accident. The passengers of the observation car said that despite his own injuries he went among them after the car rolled down the embankment and did all he could to add to their comfort, refusing to leave the car until the passengers had been attended. At the station in Jersey City he went about looking after the passengers, despite the efforts of fellow-employes to take the burden off his shoulders. When questioned about the wreck he refused to talk.

The passengers from the observation car said that to them it had seemed as if the train played "snap-the-whip" with the car, which was jerked from the rails and bumped along the ties for a hundred yards or more before it turned over.

LUMBER MEN COMBINE.

Articles of Incorporation Filed for the Suffolk County Mill and Lumber Company.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Aug. 9.—The Suffolk County Mill and Lumber Company, known as the Lumber Trust, filed articles of incorporation in the County Clerk's office to-day. The company has an authorized capital stock of $2,000,000, of which $1,200,000 is 6 per cent. cumulative preferred and $800,000 common stock. The headquarters of the company will be in Patchogue.

The Directors are as follows: Charles Wood, Frederick S. Bunce, John E. King, Joseph Bailey, George M. Vail, Sherman Girard, Robert Nuns, Alanson P. Rogers, J. Egbert Corwin, George L. Penny, and J. Madison Wells.

The following concerns are embraced in the new company: Charles Wood & Son, Amityville and Babylon; E. Bailey & Sons, Patchogue and Islip; Robert Nuns, Sayville; H. B. Rogers & Son, Westhampton; Hampton Lumber Company, Southampton; Corwin & Vail, Riverhead; George L. Perry, Mattituck; J. M. Wells & Son, Greenport.

CRISPI SINKING FAST.

ROME, Aug. 10.—The latest reports as to the condition of Signor Crispi are that he is sinking fast, and that it has been found necessary to resort to artificial respiration by the use of oxygen.

New Yorker Gives Away $25,000.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Frederick N. Du Bois, a New York business man, who has a Summer residence here, to-day gave the Catskill Young Men's Christian Association $25,000. Of this sum $20,000 will be used for the erection of a building and $5,000 as the nucleus for an endowment fund.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Imparts a superior delicacy of flavor; try it, use it.—Adv.

MONEY TO PARKHURST AGENT AS BRIBES

Pretending to Accept, the Agent Got Important Evidence.

ALLEGED BRIBERS ARRESTED

Telephone Message to Oak Street Station Empties a Poolroom—Communication Through Headquarters.

Sensational disclosures, involving attempts to buy up an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and implicating men on duty at Police Headquarters and several Sergeants in the tipping off of gambling houses previous to contemplated raids followed the arrest yesterday of Edgar A. Whitney and Ernest Bergdorff, alleged to be members of a Secret Service Bureau at 25 Broad Street.

The men were arrested on a charge of conspiracy and aiding and abetting gamblers, and were arraigned before Justice Jerome in the rooms of the society. They were each held in $3,000 bail. The society had been informed some time ago that the two detectives had approached Agent Dillon and offered a scheme by which he was to keep them informed of the movements against poolrooms. The agent appeared to acquiesce.

Yesterday afternoon he made an appointment for Whitney to call on him at the rooms of the society, at 105 East Twenty-second Street, ostensibly for the purpose of looking over some new men who were to be employed as the society's agents. After Whitney entered the room he was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Jerome.

He walked to a window and immediately tossed out a bundle of papers. The papers were picked up in sight of a policeman, who had been told to wat

isting conditions and that all would close up before the final coup.

Superintendent McClintock's report, giving the story of the attempted bribery, with subsequent developments, was, in part, as follows:

"Edgar A. Whitney was to supply Dillon with a list of the different poolrooms in the combination of his principal, giving to each, first, a list number; second, the location of the place, and third, the telephone number. Whenever it was the intention of the society to raid any of the poolrooms on the list, Dillon was expected to call up Mr. Whitney at his said office by telephone and to inform him of the impending trouble, or, if he could not reach Whitney in time, he was to telephone direct to the manager of the poolroom, giving him the number on the list and telling him to close up immediately.

"Dillon's compensation for this work was to be $250 per month which, according to Whitney, was half of the amount put up for the purpose of buying the society's agents. The money secured in a plain sealed envelope was to be dropped by Whitney in the letter box of Dillon.

"On a later day, Whitney met Dillon in front of his residence, and taking an envelope from his pocket, dropped it into Dillon's letter box, saying: 'You will need some pocket money.' He also said: 'If you can wait until the 15th of the month for the money, I will appreciate it; however, if you must have it, I will give it to you.' No response being made, Whitney then showed Dillon a partial list of the poolrooms of the system, and said he would have a complete list in a few days.

"After Whitney had left, Dillon took this envelope from his letter box and delivered it immediately to Mr. Frank Moss, counsel to the society, who opened it and found therein a United States fifty-dollar bill, a United States twenty-dollar bill, and a twenty-dollar bank note on the National Bank of Catasauqua, Penn., in all $90.

ADDRESSES OF POOLROOMS.

"On a later day Whitney met Dillon and handed him a list of twenty-eight poolrooms, as follows:

No.	Address.
1	17th St. and 3d Av.
2	156 East 23d St.
3	116 West 53d St.
4	Southeast corner of 27th St. and 3d Av.
5	22 East 42d St.
6	148 West 33d St. Tel. 4616—38th.
7	147 West 42d St. Tel. 2854—38th.
8	104 East 14th St. Tel. 1715—Spring.
9	Germania Assembly Rooms. Tel. 3996 Spring.
10	52d St. and 7th Av. Tel. 637—Columbus.
11	33 Park Row. Tel. 5456—Cortlandt.
12	113 East 14th St.
13	2277 3d Av.
14	149 East 14th St. Tel. 3827—18th.
15	122d St. and 8th Av. Tel. 1831—Harlem.
16	51 West 33d St. Tel. 6192—38th.
17	31st St. and 10th Av. Tel. 2412—Madison.
18	117 West 23d St. Tel. 4233 and 4647—18th.
19	Bartholdi. Tel. 4239—18th.
20	100 West 24th St. Tel. 2551—18th.
21	6 West 28th St. Tel. 4060—Madison.
22	141 West 41st St. Tel. 1902—38th.
23	110 West 38th St. Tel. 5202—38th.
24	24 West 31st St. Tel. 68—Madison.
25	29 West 34th St.
26	724 Broadway.
27	136 3d Av.
28	112 or 114 East 14th St.

"On a later day Dillon found in his letterbox an envelope addressed to himself, inclosing a slip of paper, upon which was the following, written in Whitney's hand writing: 'No. 29 200 W. 42 Tel. 3307—38 Tel. No. of 29 W. 34 (No. 25 on list) 3637—38.'

"On a later day Whitney met Dillon in front of his house, and he stepped into the hallway and dropped another envelope into Dillon's letterbox. Dillon delivered the envelope to the Superintendent, who in the presence of Dillon and Agents Hammond and McClelland opened it and found therein two bills, as follows: One one-hundred-dollar United States bill and one one-hundred-dollar National bank bill on the National Bank of Britt, Iowa, in all $200.

STILL MORE ADDRESSES.

"On Monday morning, July 22, Dillon found in his letterbox a letter addressed to him in the handwriting of Whitney. He brought it unopened to the rooms of the society, and opened it in the presence of Agents Hammond and McClelland, and found therein a slip of paper upon which was written the following:

30—88 Maiden Lane. Tel. 687—John.
31—77 Pine, cor. Pearl St. Tel. 1958—John.
32—108 West 18th St. Tel. 3874—18.
33—104 West 27th St. Tel. 2420—18.
34—1,108 3d Av. Tel. 2832—79.
35—264 8th Av.
36—1,455 Broadway. Tel. 3024—38.
37—100 West 37th St.
38—21 Beaver St. Tel. 4565—Broad.

"On Thursday, July 25, Dillon, by direction of the Superintendent, and while in his company, telephoned from a public pay station to Police Headquarters, calling up 3,100 Spring. Upon their answering, Dillon asked to be connected with the Fifteenth Precinct. The operator at Police Headquarters desired to know who was speaking. Dillon replied: 'I cannot say; you listen to the conversation and you will understand why.' Connection was then made with the Fifteenth Precinct. Dillon inquired the name of the person on the telephone he was talking to, and the answer came, 'Sergt. Schulum.' Dillon said: 'I want you to do the same as you did on Saturday, send a messenger to 112 and 114 East Fourteenth Street; tell them it is No. 28. This is a poolroom.' Sergt. Schulum answered 'All right' and rang off.

"On Friday, July 26, Mr. Dillon found a letter in his letter box addressed to him in the handwriting of Mr. Whitney, in which was a slip of paper with the following written thereon:

39—143 West 43d St.
40—27th St. and 4th Av. Tel. 995 Madison Sq.
41—231 East 33d St. Tel. 2318 Madison Sq.
42—206 East 34th St. Tel. 2405 Madison Sq.
43—141 East 41st St.

"On Monday morning, July 29, Mr. Dillon found another letter in his letter box addressed to him in the handwriting of Mr. Whitney, and upon opening it there was found therein a sheet of paper upon which the following was written:

2—156 East 23d St. Tel. 2016—18.
5—116 West 53d St. Tel. 1508—38.
4—27th St. and 3d Av. Tel. 1508—38.
5—52 East 41st St. Tel. 1508—38.
5—22 East 42d St. Tel. 1508—38.
12—116 East 14th St. Tel. 1508—38.
39—143 West 43d St. Tel. 1508—38.
44—130th St. and 8th Av. Tel. 1508—38.
45—36 West 20th St. Tel. 1508—38.

"Thereafter Whitney met Dillon at Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street. Whitney made inquiry concerning the society, the men and their movements. Whitney then said: 'Jimmie Walker wants to know if the case against his place can be fixed; there will be a big stake in it if his men are let down easy.' Whitney also inquired concerning the disorderly house at 148 West Thirty-third Street.

NOTIFICATION BY POLICE.

"Regarding the sending of tips by way of Police Headquarters, Whitney said any police station in New York City will send a tip, and they can be notified through the operator at headquarters. He said, 'If any operator at headquarters refuses to make a connection for you, tell him you represent Edgar A. Whitney. If he still refuses, tell him to call the Chief.' Whitney said he had had Chief Devery give orders to the operators a few days ago to make any connection desired by Mr. Whitney."

The second report submitted by Superintendent McClintock is to the effect that Capt. Flood of the Tenderloin Precinct was notified of certain disorderly places. Those specified were at 120 West Thirty-third Street, 114 West Twenty-ninth Street, 117 West Twenty-ninth Street, 133 West Twenty-ninth Street, and 148 West Thirty-third Street.

"On one of the days when Whitney met Dillon, he said to Dillon, 'How about 148 West Thirty-third Street?' McClintock has complained to the Captain. The Captain has been to see me, and said it is a politicians' house and wants to know if it will be raided.'

"On July 20, when Dillon telephoned Whitney in regard to the warning he had sent to Poolroom 100 West Twenty-fourth Street, under instructions, he also told Whitney that 148 West Thirty-third Street was in danger, and that he believed the Superintendent would pull up to-night. Whitney replied, 'I will call up the Thirtieth Street Station at once and warn the Captain.'" Officer Dwyer, accompanied by Acting Captain Shields, hurriedly entered the house. They went to the rear of the first floor, and one of them said to the woman of the house, 'Close up; we have just received word that the society is to raid the place. Get these women out. I am from the Captain; they are coming to-night.'"

CAPT. DELANEY'S EFFORT.

A third report states that in response to a note, Superintendent McClintock called on Capt. John Delaney at the East Thirty-sixth Street Station. The report says:

"The Captain was in his private office; upon the Sergeant informing him he came out and invited the Superintendent into his private office. He requested his ward man to leave the room, as he wished to speak privately with the Colonel.' After the ward man had left the room and the door was closed, the Captain said, 'Now, McClintock, while there has been a great deal of trouble lately in the department, I have been fortunate enough to escape it so far, and I do not wish to have any trouble now. What are you doing?'

"The Superintendent answered him: 'Everything.' 'Well,' he said, 'I want you to keep out of my precinct, and whatever is going on here to keep me posted. It is worth $100 a month to you. I do not wish to have any dealings with any outside third people. I want to do business direct, and whatever is done between us will be between us. It is worth $100 a month to you. If you keep south of Twenty-seventh Street and north of Forty-second Street I do not care a damn what you do in other precincts.'

"'Well,' said the Superintendent, 'I cannot make any promises; I am liable to come into the precinct at any minute, and I do not intend to give any tips.'"

After the arrest of Bergdorf and Whitney they were arraigned before Justice Jerome. The prisoners gave their names as Ernest Bergdorf, thirty-five years old, a private detective, of 703 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, and Edgar Whitney, thirty-four years old, clerk, of 201 West Ninety-fifth Street. They were held in $3,000 bail each for a further hearing this morning.

Capt. Delaney of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, when seen last night and asked for a statement concerning the accusation made by Superintendent McClintock that he had offered that official $100 a month to keep out of his precinct, said:

"There is no truth whatever in the statement, and I am surprised to hear that Fred Moss, with whom I have had many police dealings, should speak so rashly. I had the honor of serving the first warrant Frank Moss ever asked to have executed when I was in command of the Ninth Precinct (Charles Street) Station. I have assisted him in his work many times. He has often personally complimented me for the way I have assisted him.

"Superintendent McClintock I have known for a long time and hold him in high esteem. At his request I have executed all warrants that the society has obtained for all alleged law violators in my precinct, as the records show. He also has complimented me. As for the alleged offering of money, I will say candidly that Mr. McClintock is a man I would not think of offering money to under any circumstances. Second, I have no money to offer any one, as all who know me will certify."

POLICE OFFICIALS' DENIALS.

Capt. Anthony J. Allaire was in charge at Police Headquarters last night. He was told of the report of the society and its startling charges. He denied it all.

"It is preposterous," said he, "to even think the telegraph bureau at Police Headquarters could be used in such a manner. It is ridiculous."

Capt. Allaire then would say nothing further. He was asked about the matter in all its points, but would not talk. Commissioner of Police Murphy was seen at his home, in Broome Street, but he refused absolutely to say a word concerning the case. He was told the story and its charges, but would make no reply.

Deputy Commissioner Devery was communicated with by telephone by Headquarters officials at Far Rockaway. Nothing could be learned as to what he said, but it was rumored that the Deputy Commissioner would come to the city late last night or early this morning.

The four operators in the telegraph bureau at Police Headquarters who were on duty yesterday from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening were John J. Mangin of 130 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, William Coleman of 159 Carroll Street, Brooklyn; Lawrence P. Hynes of 630 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and Edward H. Murphy of 450 West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street.

Sergt. Schulum, at the Fifth Street Police Station, was asked what he had to say about the accusation that he had taken a message from the society agents to tip off the alleged poolroom at 114 East Fourteenth Street. He laughed at the charge, and said:

"There is absolutely no truth in the charge. It is too preposterous to even discuss earnestly."

ALLEGED POOLROOM RAIDED.

A Detective Found Coming from the Place—Parkhurst Society Agent Holds Him, and Is in Turn Arrested.

An exciting raid of an alleged poolroom yesterday at 156 East Twenty-third Street resulted in the arrest of three men, a conflict between Detective McClellan of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and Detective Turley of the East Twenty-second Street Station, and the subsequent arrest of Detective McClellan, who is the man who was assaulted during the raid at 724 Broadway a few days ago.

Assistant Superintendent Hammond of the society called at the East Twenty-second Street Station yesterday afternoon and displayed a number of warrants issued by Justice Jerome. He asked that policemen be detailed to make a raid on an alleged poolroom at 156 East Twenty-third Street. Ten men were detailed and accompanied the agent.

The place was on the second floor over an express office. One of Hammond's deputies carried a hammer, and when the policemen had been stationed in the front and rear and on all sides admittance was demanded. It was denied, and the agent started to beat down the door with a hammer. The police stood by idly, taking only a listless part in the proceedings.

It was shortly after 3 o'clock. The second race at Saratoga had just been finished, with Trigger declared a winner. About 150 men were gathered in the place, and when the demand to open the door came wild confusion reigned. Men rushed here and there, tried the locked doors, and started to climb out of the windows. In the middle of the room a man in his shirt sleeves stood and shouted:

"Don't get rattled. They won't trouble you—they are not after you. They want us."

After he had shouted himself hoarse he succeeded in allaying the fear of the inmates somewhat. In the meantime the beating at the door continued, and in about ten minutes the panels gave way, and the lock was forced open. When the society's men entered the room they found that most of the occupants had escaped by a carefully concealed door. A hole had been cut in the wall and covered with wall paper.

It formed a secret exit that would have escaped most eyes. Through this exit the men who are supposed to have had charge of the place escaped and took the money with them. The exit led to a hotel next door. It was claimed by the raiders that the men most wanted had been captured. The warrants had been made out in the name of Murphy. All but three were allowed to go.

During the raid Agent McClellan was stationed outside a barber's shop, which is said to be one means of exit from the room above. Detective Turley of the East Twenty-second Street Station came out and McClellan seized him.

"I'm a detective," expostulated Turley. But McClellan still clung to him. Then Turley showed his shield, but McClellan still held on. Then Turley turned the tables by arresting McClellan and taking him to the East Twenty-second Street Station.

Turley took his prisoner before Magistrate Brann in the Yorkville Court, but before he arrived there the Magistrate was called to the telephone and told that a prisoner would be arraigned before him from the East Twenty-second Street Station, and that he should send him forthwith to Justice Jerome.

"What's wanted?" asked the Magistrate, and then continued: "If a prisoner is brought before me on the complaint of a citizen or a policeman, I, as a committing Magistrate, will dispose of the case." Again the person at the other end spoke, and Magistrate Brann replied:

"What, a warrant? Justice Jerome? Was a warrant issued by Justice Jerome? If such is the case I shall send the case to him, but if not I will dispose of it."

A moment later the Magistrate received a message in the name of Justice Jerome to send the prisoner back to the East Twenty-second Street Station. Turley entered just then and had McClellan in custody. McClellan declared that he had followed the orders of Justice Jerome and had orders to arrest anybody who came out of the barber shop.

Turley declared that he had taken off his coat and collar and was getting shaved when he heard the commotion. He ran out and was seized by McClellan, who refused to recognize him when he showed his shield.

"That is true," said McClellan. "You got out of the rear of the poolroom and I caught you."

"I was in the barber's shop," repeated Detective Turley.

Magistrate Brann asked Turley if he wished to make a complaint, and he charged McClellan with using threatening language, disorderly conduct, and with impeding an officer. The affidavit was drawn, and McClellan asked for an adjournment so that he could have a lawyer to represent him. Magistrate Brann then paroled him until to-day.

Turley and McClellan had just left when Assistant Superintendent Hammond of the Society for the Prevention of Crime came in breathless. "What have you done with McClellan?" he asked. "Justice Jerome wants him sent down forthwith."

"Justice Jerome does not run this town," declared Magistrate Brann. "I shall take evidence in the case to-morrow."

Mr. Hammond asked that the case be sent to Justice Jerome as a matter of courtesy, and Magistrate Brann replied that the arrest, not having been made on a warrant issued by Justice Jerome, and having been made in that judicial district, and having been brought before him, it was his duty to dispose of it.

When the prisoners arrested in the raid were arraigned before Justice Jerome in the East Twenty-second Street Station they described themselves as John Smith, thirty-three years old, an expressman, of 648 East Fifteenth Street; Henry C. Wilson, twenty-eight years old, clerk, of 452 First Avenue, and Edward Cavanagh, twenty-four years old, horse dealer, of 237 East Twenty-fourth Street. They were held in $2,000 bail each for a further hearing this morning in Justice Jerome's chambers.

DISORDERLY HOUSE RAIDED.

Two Persons Arrested in a Resort in Capt. Diamond's Precinct—Policeman Didn't Want to Execute a Warrant.

Following the conviction of Wardman Bissert and the assertion of Capt. Diamond that his district was free from disorderly houses, representatives of the Society for the Prevention of Crime last night raided an alleged disorderly house at 6 Stuyvesant Street and made two arrests.

Superintendent Thomas L. McClintock led the raid, and he asserted last night that there were eighteen women in the house. He was assisted by Assistant Superintendent George Hammond and Agents Dillon and McClellan. Patrolmen Ferriatta and Telschow of the Fifth Precinct Station were also summoned from their posts. Entrance was effected easily.

In one room, according to the officers of the society, were found a number of women, one of whom was playing a piano. Warrants were procured calling for "Samuel Jumbo" and "Mary Jumbo," and a man and woman were placed under arrest. The women when ordered to leave refused to do so until the woman in charge gave them their street clothes. These were produced from lockers, and then the house was put in darkness and locked up.

Sergt. Frank was on duty at the Fifth Street Station. When questioned he denied that any raid had taken place, but a few moments later the prisoners were brought in. They described themselves as Clara Neibaldt, thirty-eight years old, housekeeper at 6 Stuyvesant Street, and Samuel Bucheister, twenty-four years old, bartender. He refused his address.

Superintendent McClintock said the house had been under surveillance for six months, but had not been raided because it was believed that it was conducted by some person who had several similar places throughout the city. The warrants had been issued by Justice Jerome. Several thousand persons watched the raid and cheered lustily when the prisoners were carried away.

Superintendent McClintock said last night that when he walked up to the policeman on the beat and told him that he wanted him to serve the warrants for the arrest at 6 Stuyvesant Street, the policeman flatly refused to do so, saying that he was on post. "I asked him if he refused absolutely to do so. He hesitated, and I then ordered him to come or I would prefer a charge of felony against him."

CLEVELAND BANK TROUBLE.

The Closed Guarantee Savings and Loan Company to Resume Business.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 9.—As a result of the proceedings instituted by Attorney General Sheets to wind up the affairs of the Guarantee Savings and Loan Company of this city, the offices of the company were not opened for business this morning. President A. L. Mix and the Directors, together with the attorneys for the concern, were in conference throughout the day.

F. L. Taft, the legal representative, said this afternoon that the trouble would undoubtedly be adjusted soon and the institution put in good financial condition. It is understood that the Directors propose to levy an assessment upon the stockholders in order to make good the reported deficit.

The last general statement issued by the company, under date of June 15 last, showed the total resources to be $687,835, with liabilities the same. The institution did a large business, not only in Cleveland, but throughout the State as well. It is said that the officers of the bank will take advantage of the law requiring sixty days' notice from depositors. Meantime the deficit will probably be made good and business resumed.

COL. ROOSEVELT AT VICTOR.

Vice President Welcomed by Fully 10,000 Persons at Portland Mine.

VICTOR, Col., Aug. 9.—Victor gave an enthusiastic welcome to Vice President Roosevelt to-day, fully 10,000 persons participating. The Vice President and party arrived on a special train. They were greeted by blasts of powder and hundreds of steam whistles from shaft houses all over the district.

The party was met by a Victor committee and escorted to the Portland Mine. The road was lined everywhere with a cheering crowd. After an inspection of the mine workings, 1,000 feet below the surface, the Vice President was taken to the Gold Coin Club for luncheon, where he responded to a toast.

A public reception was followed by a carriage drive about the district. The party then went to Cripple Creek, where they were entertained, returning to Colorado Springs in the evening.

CHICAGO LABOR TROUBLES.

Ferguson Foundry Yields—New Men in the Fraser & Chalmers Plant.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Iron molders state that the Ferguson Foundry Company has granted the strikers' demands. William Ferguson is one of the oldest members of the National Founders' Association, and his surrender to the strikers is considered the greatest victory the molders have won.

A carload of workmen, imported to fill vacancies at the Fraser & Chalmers plant caused by a strike of the machinists and the molders, arrived here to-day. Pickets surrounded the works, but the new men, guarded by the police, marched into the main building without molestation.

Baptist Minister a Highway Laborer.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 9.—The Rev. George W. Remington, a Baptist clergyman, surprised Winsted citizens to-day, when he entered the employ of the town as a worker on its roads. His duty is to rake loose stones from the highways. The reverend gentleman is the only street laborer who wears a white shirt while at work. The Remingtons are not poor, and why he has joined the road workers is not known.

GRAIN STATUTE UPSET.

Law Governing Coloring Practically Declared Unconstitutional.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—A decision was rendered by Judge Tuley, in the Circuit Court, here to-day, which is of interest to grain dealers and elevator men all over the country. The decision practically declares the Illinois statute governing the coloring of grain unconstitutional, and says that a man has a right to do anything with his own property, so long as he does not menace the welfare of the community or impair the public health.

In nearly every State there is a law against the practice of fumigating grain, and the decision of Judge Tuley will have a widespread effect.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Showers to-day and to-morrow; fresh southeasterly winds, becoming westerly.

The temperature will fall slightly in Southern and Eastern Missouri, the Ohio Valley, and there will be temporary cooling over the areas of rainfall in the Middle Atlantic States. The winds on the New England and Middle Atlantic coast will be fresh southeasterly. On the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh south to southeast winds will prevail. Fresh southeasterly winds will also prevail in the lower lake region, becoming westerly to-day.

In the upper lake region the winds will be fresh west to northwest.

Steamers which depart Saturday for European ports will have light south to southeast winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1900.	1901.	—TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	74	70	76
6 A. M.	70	70	75
9 A. M.	72	72	78
12 M.	78	78	81
4 P. M.	79	79	83
6 P. M.	79	84	78
9 P. M.	74	82	75
12 P. M.	74	81	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were:

Printing House Square	77½
Weather Bureau	76
Corresponding date 1900	84
Corresponding days for last twenty-four years	74

The barometer registered 30.01 inches at 8 A. M., and 30.08 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 52 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 69 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 82 degrees at 3:40 P. M., and the minimum 70 degrees at 6 A. M.

CATSKILL WATER SUPPLY

Denied that City Will Have to Buy Out Ramapo Options.

Chief Engineer Birdsall Says Land Can Be Obtained at a Low Figure—Yield of 94,000,000 Gallons Expected.

Chief Engineer Birdsall and Commissioner Dalton of the Water Supply Department were positive in their statements yesterday that the new plans for bringing water from the Catskill Mountains would not work to the advantage of the Ramapo Water Company. It had been intimated that as the Ramapo Company had obtained thousands of options on land through which the city engineers are now conducting their search for New York's future supply, the city would have to pay the Ramapo backers large sums of money for options. Chief Engineer Birdsall said yesterday:

"The talk about this being a Ramapo move is ridiculous. The Water Supply Department is simply carrying out the instructions of the Board of Estimate made last February, when the one-hundred-thousand-dollar appropriation was made for the surveys of the various watersheds around New York. We have examined the Catskills and other sources of supply, and we will have data ready in 1904, when there will be plenty of money to provide for a new water supply. Then the constitutional amendment may be adopted which eliminates from the city debt all money spent on water in calculating the debt limit of the city. We learned that the Ramapo Water Company secured options in the Catskills watershed, but there will be no trouble in securing these at a low figure in case the city decides to go to this region for water."

The officials of the Water Supply Department claimed yesterday that nearly all of the options held by the Ramapo Company had expired. R. H. Limburger of the firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, counsel for the Ramapo Company, verified this statement. He said:

"It is true that many of these options have expired, but there are many still in force. The city has the right to condemn and acquire the property under the Morgan law through legal proceedings, and the Ramapo Company has no intention whatever of thwarting the city in securing a proper supply of water. The company does not intend, however, to be robbed of its options without just compensation."

The region which is now being surveyed by city engineers in the Catskills is the same as that from which the Ramapo Company proposed to bring water to New York and sell a supply of 250,000,000 gallons a day for about $2,400,000 a year. The Ramapo Company proposed to bring water from Esopus Creek and other watersheds in Delaware, Ulster, and Greene Counties.

The report of John R. Freeman, made to Controller Coler in March, 1900, shows that this plan was originally set forth by R. D. A. Parrott, in The Scientific American, in 1836. Mr. Freeman's report shows that the drainage area of the Esopus Creek region is 242 square miles. Mr. Freeman says:

"The Esopus Watershed is an ordinary 'flashy' mountain watershed, needing with the same rainfall more storage than a lowland stream to insure a uniform delivery, and conversely affording a smaller safe yield per square mile in Summer than a lowland stream unless larger reservoirs are built. Mr. Freeman reported that there would be a safe yield of 94,000,000 gallons a day from the Esopus Watershed.

"The plan of Chief Engineer Birdsall is that if the Esopus Creek region does not yield a sufficient supply the Schoharie watershed, with an area of 110 square miles, can be used. Still further north is the Batavia Kill, with fifty square miles of drainage. It is planned to bring the water from Schoharie Creek to the Esopus storage reservoirs through a tunnel eight miles long, and the water from Batavia Kill though a tunnel three miles long, and after following the stream three miles, to enter and follow the eight-mile tunnel to Esopus Creek.

"The shortest possible route to the city limits from Olive Bridge, at which the Ramapo Company planned to build a large reservoir, is about seventy-four miles."

BEN ALI LOUNSBERY ARRESTED.

Son of a Prominent Man Found Lying on the Sidewalk—Believed to Have Been Drugged.

Early this morning a well-dressed man was found lying on the sidewalk at Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway by Patrolman Squiers of the West Thirty-eighth Street Station. The man was unable to give a satisfactory explanation, and was taken to the stationhouse in the patrol wagon.

By cards found in his pockets the man is believed to be Ben Ali Lounsbery, twenty-two years old, of 12 East Thirty-fifth Street. A citizen, who refused his name, said that the man had been in a resort in West Twenty-ninth Street. He appeared to have been drugged. The prisoner is locked up charged with intoxication. A one-dollar bill was found in his pocket.

Mr. Lounsbery is a son of Richard P. Lounsbery, a broker of 15 Broad Street, who lives at 12 East Thirty-fifth Street. Richard P. Lounsbery is a member of the Union League, Law, Grolier, Lambs, Players Clubs; St. Nicholas Society, New York Athletic Club, City, Riding, and New York Yacht Club; American Museum of Natural History, New England Society, American Geographical Society, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

NEW CAUSE FOR A STRIKE.

Weavers Quit Because Six Refuse to Pay Union Assessments.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 9.—One hundred and fifty weavers at the Johnson & Cowdin mill left their looms this afternoon because six of their number refused to pay 10 per cent. of their wages for the support of the weavers on strike at other mills.

Yesterday the six refused longer to pay their assessment and the rest of the weavers quit work. To-day all returned on the understanding that the six would pay the usual assessment, but it was learned later that they would not pay, so the other men again went out. They say that the six will either have to pay their assessment or the looms will remain idle.

PLAYMATE'S JOKE KILLS BOY.

He Dives from Awning and They Pulled Away a Sack.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 9.—Frank Feeney, nine years old, whose home was at 157 Oliver Street, died yesterday as the result of a prank of his playmates. Feeney and his companions had been jumping from an awning at the corner of Mill and Elm Streets into an old potato bag which was used as a net and was held by six or seven boys.

When the net was in position and Feeney was about to jump he thought it safe to dive. Just as he did so the bag was drawn away and the little fellow landed heavily on the asphalt pavement. A cut was inflicted on the back of his head, but it was not thought to be serious and the boy, without complaining, started for home. When he entered the house he collapsed, and when a physician arrived in answer to a hurry call he found the boy dead. County Physician McBride made an investigation. He found that the boy's skull had been fractured.

THE TALCA WRECKED.

She Was a New Vessel of the Pacific Navigation Company's Fleet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—The steamship Oregonian, which arrived from New York to-day, reports that the Pacific Navigation Company's steamship Talca ran on a rock at the entrance of the harbor of Coronel, Chile, on July 14, and will be a total loss.

Capt. Burgoin of the wrecked vessel and his crew were rescued by a breeches buoy. The Talca was on her maiden voyage.

Secretary Long Visits His Birthplace.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 9.—The United States dispatch boat Dolphin, with John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. Long on board, arrived here this morning. The Secretary and Mrs. Long went this afternoon to Buckfield, Mr. Long's birthplace, where he will participate in the "Old Home Week" exercises next week.

RADICAL MOVES IN THE STEEL STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

been placed with the Republic Iron and Steel Company on account of the steel strike. United States Steel stocks were firm during the early trading in the stock market, but eased off somewhat in the afternoon with the remainder of the list.

Monnett to Attack Steel Trust.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Ex-Attorney-General Monnett of Ohio, who has been retained to bring quo warranto proceedings against the United States Steel Corporation for violation of the anti-trust laws, has written to H. B. Martin, national Secretary of the American Anti-Trust League, that he is preparing papers in the case.

A committee representing the Anti-Trust League, District Assembly No. 66, K. of L., and several other citizens, consulted with an attorney to-day with the object of urging Attorney General Knox to institute quo warranto proceedings against the Steel Trust.

Trainmen Not Involved.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 9.—Grand Chief Morrissey of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, when shown a dispatch from Washington to-day quoting ex-Attorney General Monnett of Ohio as saying that the trainmen were in consultation with the Amalgamated Association officials with a view of joining in the proposed quo warranto proceedings against the Steel Trust, said: "So far as our organization is concerned, there is absolutely no foundation for the statement. We have not been approached on the subject, and, personally, I do not think it probable that the trainmen will become involved in the matter."

LIMESTONE COMBINE PLANNED.

Steel Trust Interests May Control Blast Furnace Material.

NEWCASTLE, Penn., Aug. 9.—Another great industrial combination of special importance to the iron and steel enterprises of the country is now under way to completion.

The object in the consummation of the project in view is the placing in the power of one corporation the control of the limestone output in this section of the country.

It is one of the most important materials used by the blast furnaces of the United States Steel Corporation about their Pittsburg mills, and Bessemer steel cannot be made without it. Prominent Pittsburg persons, most of whom are stockholders and officers in the Steel Trust, are promoting the enterprise. Within a very short time it is expected that all the plans of the concern will be completed. It is estimated that fully $1,500,000 has been invested. Every quarry of consequence and limestone mineral tract in Central and Western Pennsylvania, also Eastern Ohio, has apparently gone into the combination.

TOWN MAY EMPLOY STRIKERS.

National Steel Antagonists May Build Municipal Sewers.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 9.—At Mingo Junction, where the National Steel Company pays three-fourths of the taxes of the municipality, Councilman W. T. Griffith has in preparation an ordinance which will provide work at good wages for all the residents of the city who go out on the Amalgamated strike to-morrow.

The business section of the city is subject to frequent floods from water coming down two ravines, and a system of immense sewers is proposed to take care of the water. The iron men will be employed in this work. Inasmuch as the iron company pays the greater portion of the taxes, the men will be employed at the expense of the iron manufacturers while on strike.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND TALKS.

Archbishop Ireland passed through New York yesterday afternoon, returning home from the Catholic Total Abstinence Convention in Hartford. In speaking of the report that he had been invited to settle the strike, he said that it was utterly without foundation. No one, he said, had suggested the matter to him, nor had he for a moment thought it proper for him to offer his services. Being further urged to express an opinion upon the present strike and strikes in general, he said:

"In common with all citizens, I deeply deplore occurrences of this nature. A strike is always regrettable, and only under most extraordinary circumstances should it be countenanced. A strike not only inflicts injury upon parties immediately concerned in it, whether employers or employes, but it disturbs the business of the country, opens the way to bitterness of feeling between classes, and endangers social peace.

"A strike especially effects the workingmen who through it are put out of employment, and also their families. Employers, far better than employes, can bear the burdens resulting from a strike. Of course, to employes entering willingly into a strike, the matter is one that is their personal concern, and others have but to concede to them their legal right to act in such matter as they will. Men are the masters of their hands and of their labor; the liberty is theirs to work or not to work, provided they understand the consequences that follow; and are satisfied to accept and endure such consequences.

"This liberty is at all times theirs, and, furthermore, occasions may arise and do arise when a strike, however serious the consequences for the workingmen, is a means, and at times, perhaps, the sole means through which their rights can be secured. But while the right to insist upon a strike must be conceded, the men who strike must recognize the corollary of this principle of personal freedom, that the men who wish to work have an undeniable right to do so without interference. The personal freedom of the individual citizen is the most sacred and precious inheritance of Americans. Whatever the other interests at stake, that of the personal freedom of the individual outranks them all, and this must be sustained even if those are to be sacrificed. Neither State nor fellow-citizen may interfere with my personal liberty." This is the very core of Americanism."

HEARING DENIED TO STRIKERS.

OGDENSBURG, Aug. 9.—Joseph Carberry of Buffalo, an organizer sent here by President Keefe of the International Longshoremen's Association to try and settle the strike with the Rutland Transit Company, was refused an audience by President P. C. Clements of the Rutland Railroad and the Rutland Transit Company to-day. Mr. Clements in an interview said:

"For the last two or three years the Rutland Transit Company has had more or less trouble with longshoremen at this port. It has cost the company more to handle freight in Ogdensburg than at any other port on the lakes. Finally, for some cause or other, the longshoremen struck. The company has filled their places. Work is moving along smoothly, and we should have no trouble, were it not for the fact that the strikers, by threats, throwing stones, and various acts of violence, have sought to intimidate and drive away our men. The whole power of the Transit Company and the Rutland Railroad will be exerted to protect the employes from violence and annoyance. The strikers will not be re-employed by the Transit Company upon any conditions."

BUILDING TRADES TO STRIKE.

It was said yesterday that on account of the big boom in building operations which started at the beginning of the Summer, deliveries of structural iron in most cases in this city are from thirty to sixty days behind. Builders and contractors, however, did not seem to expect a strike in sympathy with the steel workers when the strike order goes into effect. A representative of one of the organs of the building and contracting trade said yesterday afternoon:

"There is little advance in the price of structural iron, and people are not rushing to buy it in order to have it before the strike is extended. This shows that builders do not expect a sympathetic strike at present."

Philip Weinseimer, Secretary of the Board of Delegates of the Building Trades, said yesterday:

"We are ready to strike in sympathy any time we are asked to do so by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. We will do everything in our power to co-operate in the strike in the way of tying up buildings if called upon."

It is said that in case the general strike goes into effect according to programme it will be a question with the building trades unions whether iron delivered after the strike which was ordered before it went into effect will be regarded as non-union.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. A. Adams, hats, 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Nahm, Brothers, Bowling Green, Ky.; M. B. Nahm, carpets; Herald Square Hotel.
McLean Brothers & Co., Dawson, Ga.; W. A. McLain, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
August, A. & L., Fort Worth, Texas; A. August, clothing; Victoria Hotel.
Hodges Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; P. H. Hodges, notions; Hoffman House.
Sampliner, A. W. & J., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; P. H. Sampliner, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.
Steely, J. G., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Steely, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Taft, John H., & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; J. H. Taft, carpets; Victoria Hotel.
Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; L. J. Williams, carpets; Victoria Hotel.
Clark Brothers, Scranton, Penn.; T. E. Clark, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Lehman, B., Fort Wayne, Ind., dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Nolti Brothers, Seguin, Texas; E. Nolte, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Cohen, Louis, & Co., Charleston, S. C.; L. L. Cohen, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. T. Lloyd, handkerchiefs; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkies, silks; 488 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Johnston & Lorimer

THREAT TO BOER LEADERS

To be Permanently Banished Unless They Surrender.

THEY HAVE UNTIL SEPT. 15

Property of Burghers Who Remain In the Field to be Levied Upon for Support of Their Families.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A Parliamentary paper was issued yesterday containing a proclamation issued by Lord Kitchener on Aug. 7, in accordance with instructions from the Imperial Government, the Governments of Cape Colony and Natal concurring. The proclamation is as follows:

"Whereas, The late Orange Free State and South African Republic have been annexed to his Majesty's dominions; and,

"Whereas, His Majesty's forces are and have been for some considerable time in complete possession of the seats of government of both the aforesaid territories, with their public offices and the whole machinery of administration, as well as of all the principal towns and the whole of the railways; and,

"Whereas, A great majority of the burghers of the two late republics, to the number of 35,000, exclusive of those who have fallen in the war, are now either prisoners or have submitted to his Majesty's Government, and are living peaceably in towns and camps under control of his Majesty's forces; and,

"Whereas, The burghers of the late republics still in arms are not only few in number, but have lost almost all their guns and munitions of war, and are devoid of regular military organization, and are therefore unable to carry on regular warfare or to offer any organized resistance to his Majesty's forces in any part of the country; and,

"Whereas, Those burghers who are still in arms, though unable to carry on regular warfare, continue to make isolated attacks upon small posts and detachments of his Majesty's forces, to plunder or destroy property, and to damage railway and telegraph lines; and,

"Whereas, The country is thus kept in a state of disturbance, checking the resumption of agricultural and industrial pursuits; and,

"Whereas, His Majesty's Government is determined to put an end to a state of things which is aimlessly prolonging bloodshed and destruction, and inflicting ruin upon a great majority of the inhabitants who are anxious to live in peace, and earn a livelihood for themselves and their families; and,

"Whereas, It is just to proceed against those still resisting, and especially against those persons who, being in a position of authority, are responsible for the continuance of the present state of lawlessness, and are inducing their fellow-burghers to continue their hopeless resistance to his Majesty's Government; therefore,

"All commandants, Field Cornets, and leaders of armed bands being burghers of the late republics and still engaged in resisting his Majesty's forces, whether in the Orange Colony, the Transvaal, or other portions of his Majesty's South African dominions, and all members of the Governments of the late Orange Free State and Transvaal, shall, unless they surrender before Sept. 15, be permanently banished from South Africa.

"The cost of the maintenance of the families of all burghers in the field, who have not surrendered by Sept. 15, shall be recoverable from such burghers, and shall be a charge upon their property, removable and immovable, in the two colonies."

The preliminary correspondence shows that the proclamation is based upon suggestions which the Government of Natal forwarded to Mr. Chamberlain on July 24, and that the date Sept 15, was recommended by Lord Milner.

Rudyard Kipling's "Killing Krüger With Your Mouth" is quoted against the Government by the pro-Boer press to-day as a description of the latest proclamation. The Daily News says that "this empty thunderbolt by tired and despairing Jove will have no effect," and it reminds the Government that, while it may banish the Boers from British South Africa, it cannot banish them from German South Africa.

It appears certain that the proclamation was wholly inspired by the Government of Natal. Mr. Chamberlain is, on one side, praised as a strong statesman, and on the other despised as a weakling for accepting Natal's advice.

Generally the proclamation is approved as a common sense, justifiable measure, but no great hopes are raised by it. The Standard fears that it is too conciliatory and that more severe measures will be necessary.

The Daily Chronicle, referring to the significant statement in the House of Commons yesterday by Lord Stanley, Financial Secretary to the War Office, that "there is nothing to justify the supposition that further fresh mobile forces will be necessary," says it hopes the Government is not failing into its old optimistic illusions.

The Times, which fully approves the proclamation, says:

"The Boers may understand that it is the first turn of a new screw, which is capable of putting on far more severe pressure."

The Westminster Gazette yesterday said there was no fault to find with the proclamation, nor was there any objection to make on the score of justice. It thought, however, that it was extremely doubtful if it would have any effect in shortening the war. Most of the fighting Boers, said the paper, were already completely ruined, and nothing distrained them, owing to the devastation of the country.

The Globe said the proclamation was judicious and that the only question was whether it was strong enough, adding:

"Not even the wildest pro-Boer can find fault with it on the score of inhumanity. It has long been obvious that such a step was imperative in order to avert ruin from the inhabitants desirous of peace."

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—German papers, commenting upon Lord Kitchener's proclamation, condemn it in the severest terms, asserting that it is against international law.

BOERS AGAIN ACCUSED.

Report that They Murdered, in Cold Blood, Two Captured Members of Steinacker's Horse.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marques, the Boers are reported to have captured and shot in cold blood a Lieutenant and trooper of Steinacker's Horse.

The two murdered Englishmen are said to have been killed out of revenge, as they were instrumental in shooting a Boer dispatch rider.

STEYN MAY VISIT KRUEGER.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—It was reported on the Bourse to-day that Mr. Steyn, the ex-President of the Orange Free State, will shortly join Mr. Krüger in Holland, with a view to reaching a definite understanding in regard to the peace overtures.

The Rumor that Kitchener Is Wounded.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The War Office has received no advices giving color to the rumor, circulated by a news agency in the United States, that Lord Kitchener has been wounded in a skirmish with the Boers. The rumor is officially discredited. Lord Kitchener's customary dispatches reached the War Office yesterday afternoon, and contained no reference to any accident to him.

Scottish Free Church Loses Its Suit.

EDINBURGH, Aug. 9.—The Court of Sessions has dismissed the claim of the Free Church of Scotland against the United Free Church. The plaintiffs were the minority, who refused to participate in the union of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church. They claimed all the property and funds of the Free Church from the date of union and asked for the rescinding of the acts of the United Assembly.

Nicaragua Left Without a Bank.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—A report to the State Department from Consul Sorsby, at San Juan del Norte, says that Nicaragua is left for the present without a single banking institution through a ruling of the Supreme Court of Nicaragua that the London Bank of Central America, Limited, has no legal status in the country.

France Demands a Reply from Turkey.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The Franco-Turkish incident, growing out of the claims of the Quay Company (French) at Constantinople, is likely to be promptly solved. It is learned from the Foreign Office that M. Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has insisted that the Turkish Ambassador here make a definite reply to his (the Minister's) demands by Aug. 15.

ADMITS HE AIDED BRESCI.

Anarchist Gianotti Said to Have Confessed Complicity in the Murder of King Humbert.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—A dispatch to the Patrie from Rome says the Anarchist Luigi Gianotti, who is charged at Milan with being an accomplice of Bresci in the assassination of King Humbert, has confessed his complicity in the crime.

He admits that he left Paterson, N. J., in company with Bresci, and that they went together to Monza.

Gianotti started a street row at Monza in order to distract the attention of the police while Bresci attacked the King.

KING EDWARD EMBARKS.

He and Queen Alexandra Will Start To-day for Germany to Attend Empress Frederick's Funeral.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, Prince Nicholas of Greece, and a distinguished official party left London to-night for Port Victoria. All will sleep on board the royal yacht, which awaited the King at Port Victoria, and will sail for Flushing to-morrow morning.

Their Majesties will be welcomed on their arrival at Flushing by high naval personages. There will be no salutes, however, or other demonstrations. The royal party will proceed to Cronberg and thence to Potsdam for the funeral of Dowager Empress Frederick next Tuesday.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—Emperor William has ordered that the arrangements for naval manoeuvres next week be canceled in consequence of the death of the Dowager Empress Frederick.

LONDON WAITER'S CONFESSION

He Says He Is One of Four Men Who Robbed an Office in Portland, Oregon, Last December.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—At the Mansion House Police Court to-day James MacDonald, a waiter, was charged, on his own confession, with robbing the office of the Western Lumber Company at Portland, Oregon, last December.

MacDonald says he spent his share of the proceeds in Chicago and Germany, and is anxious to be repatriated. He was remanded to-day, and the United States Embassy has cabled an inquiry on the subject to Washington.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug. 9.—The office of the Western Lumber Company in this city was robbed by four men, who "held up" the cashier's office on a pay day, securing about $4,500, and escaped. None of them has been apprehended.

The officers of the company have no knowing about the man MacDonald.

BRITISH NAVY'S WEAKNESS.

The Recent Manoeuvres Said to Show the Imperative Need of Swift Cruisers.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Outlook, commenting on the naval manoeuvres, says:

"Undoubtedly the Admiralty's reasons for winding up the campaign in a week instead of ten days was because of the sufficiency of unpalatable truths forced home. They did not care for further demonstrations in the same line."

The paper says the chief lesson learned was the imperative need of swift cruisers, and that there is a glaring deficiency in the home squadron in that respect. It points out that the defense squadron's manoeuvres were practically the same as if it had been called on to guard the Channel in case of actual hostilities. The attacking fleet was inferior numerically, but superior in mobility. It held the Channel commerce at its mercy from the declaration of hostilities, and whipped the defenders by sections through the possession of swift cruisers and destroyers, which sailed round the home squadron.

The Critic urgently appeals to the Admiralty to double the strength of the cruiser squadron and to increase the speed of the new battleships to the utmost limit of gun and armor efficiency.

An interesting detail is the fact that the enemy's cruiser spies secured a mass of information regarding the defense movements by picking up the home squadron's wireless messages.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENSE BILL.

Passes Second Reading in the House of Representatives — Navy to Cost £1,000,000 a Year.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 9.—The House of Representatives to-day passed the second reading of the Australian Defense bill.

Edmund Barton, the Premier, made a speech, in the course of which he said the standing army contemplated was only a sufficient force to guard the depots and to serve as military instructors for the levies to be called out in case the first line of defense, the navy, was broken. The clause providing for calling out men from eighteen to sixty years of age was simply inserted to demonstrate to the world what Australia would do in time of emergency. The cost of the navy would be about £1,000,000 annually.

M. CAMBON AGAIN INTERVIEWED.

He Says the American Workman Is Not Jealous of the Capitalist.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The Echo de Paris prints a long interview with the French Ambassador to the United States, Jules Cambon. The Ambassador says on the subject of the steel strike that the workman in America is not hostile to the moneyed aristocracy, as he believes that with intelligence and good luck he may also become a Carnegie. So, instead of being jealous, the workman says that Carnegie played his game fairly.

M. Cambon is also quoted as saying:

"Europeans have no idea how hard Americans, both rich and poor, work.

"The French people are not aware how many French there are in America, especially the descendants of French people. A large part of the United States was settled by the French, and if their descendants have not preserved their language they still are French.

"The Americans speak English, but they are not English. The whole effort of the Americans has been to weld into a single metal the French, English, and Germans who compose the Nation.

"The French language is popular. If the educated young women of France who are vainly seeking employment in schools would go to America they could easily gain a good living there as teachers.

"The Americans, perhaps, are inclined to reproach the French with remembering too well what they did for America. Still, the cultured classes know what America owes to France."

Describing the country, M. Cambon says: "When one returns to Europe after living with the Americans everything here looks small. America is so collossal and so young that she has many other surprises in store for Europe."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LIME SPRINGS, Iowa., Aug. 9.—Fire today destroyed the main business portion of Lime Springs. Fourteen commercial houses were burned, leaving only two banks and a hardware store standing. The total loss is estimated at $150,000, partially insured.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—The plant of the C. Turner Garbage Crematory Company, in Archer Avenue, was destroyed by fire last night. Fire Inspector Conway will to-day investigate the matter, as some of the firemen say that the blaze was probably of incendiary origin. The plant had been classed as objectionable by the Archer Avenue Improvement Association, and steps had been taken to have it removed to another part of the city.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

7:10 A. M.—134 West Ninetieth Street; Samuel Harris; damage, $10.

11:35 A. M.—17 West Eighth Street; Mrs. Diles; damage, $600.

12:20 P. M.—101 West Thirty-second Street; owner unknown; damage, $200.

1:45 P. M.—1,280 Bathgate Avenue; Frank Schley; no damage.

2:20 P. M.—248 West Nineteenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

3:05 P. M.—36 Avenue D; J. Franklin; damage, $300.

7 P. M.—Third Avenue and Thirtieth Street; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage, $25.

9:15 P. M.—123 Park Row; owner unknown; no damage.

DISEASE FROM GARBAGE

Commissioner Nagle Says City's Sanitary Condition Is Bad.

If Additional Dumping Places Are Not Provided, He Says, Refuse Will Be Left to Rot on the Sidewalks.

Commissioner Nagle of the Street Cleaning Department, in his annual report to Mayor Van Wyck, published in The City Record yesterday, shows that several of the plans formed by the late Col. George E. Waring for improving the sanitary condition of the city have been abandoned.

Commissioner Waring, while in charge of the Street Cleaning Department, formed a number of Juvenile Leagues, the members of which were instructed in the sanitary care of houses and streets and the betterment of the condition of affairs in tenement house districts. Commissioner Nagle reports that when he took charge the leagues were in full force, but that petty jealousies arose, and in September, 1900, he was forced to disband them all because, he claimed, they had outlived their usefulness.

Commissioner Nagle complained in his report of lack of money, and said that unless more dumps were supplied at once garbage and filth would be rotting in the streets, and the city would be in a dangerous condition. He also complained because the Police Department withdrew the detailed men whose business it was to see that all householders separated the different kinds of refuse material before removal by the wagons of the Street Cleaning Department.

In regard to the final disposition of garbage, Commissioner Nagle, says that it is still in more or less of a chaotic state, and, probably, always will be one of those perplexities that eternally confront the authorities of the department.

The Commissioner further says:

"A great and growing inconvenience, and one that must soon demand the serious consideration of the authorities, is the lack of dumping places. I most emphatically assert that unless proper and adequate provision for an increase of dumps for the exclusive use of this department is made without delay there will come a time, not far distant, when putrid and filthy matter will be left on the sidewalks to fester and breed disease. This is no flight of fancy, and I earnestly wish to be taken in all seriousness when I make this assertion, and I challenge contradiction. The conditions are daily growing worse, and will continue to do so until relief comes either in the shape of additional dumping facilities, or a very perceptible decrease in the population."

In reference to the lack of police aid, he says: "It is simply impossible for the employes of this department to enforce the separation of the different kinds of material it is our duty to collect. When police officers were duly detailed to this department to require the enforcement of the law of 1895, as passed there was no trouble, and the separation was as nearly complete as may be; since 1898, when the department has been denied the use of these specially detailed officers, the separation of garbage from other material has been steadily going backward. If it continues the privilege of land dumping will be prohibited by the Board of Health on citizens' complaints."

DAUGHTER GOT BACK HIS PIN.

Capt. Ella P. Hatch's $700 Jewel Was Found on a Would-Be Employe.

Chiefly through the efforts of his daughter Segonia, twenty years old, Capt. Ella P. Hatch, a builder, of 246 Fifty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday recovered possession of his diamond scarfpin, worth $700, which disappeared on Wednesday last.

Mr. Hatch owns a yacht, the Nekomos, which has been lying at the foot of Twenty-seventh Street, South Brooklyn. Early in the week a man applied for a position as steward. The next day Mr. Hatch missed his diamond pin. He was at a loss to explain its disappearance, but his daughter had formed some ideas relative to the matter, and she went over to the Fourth Avenue Police Station and consulted with the police as to the missing pin.

The result was that Detective McGrath yesterday arrested the man who, it is alleged, applied for a position on the boat. He described himself as William F. West, Jr., of 894 Degraw Street. West indignantly denied that he had stolen the pin. He said he had picked it up on the wharf near the yacht and had kept it in the expectation that the owner would turn up and claim his property.

THE HITCH AT PEKING.

Cause of British Minister's Action Known in Washington, Unknown to the British Foreign Office.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The State Department to-day made public the following:

"A cablegram received from Mr. Rockhill late yesterday reports that the delay in signing the final protocol of agreement between the powers and China is due to objections raised by Great Britain against the international commission for the revision of the tariff. The nature of the British objections is not stated.

"It also appears that the British Government asks the reconsideration of some clauses as to which no agreement had been heretofore reached owing to the opposition of several powers."

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Foreign Office has cabled to Sir Ernest M. Satow, the British Minister at Peking, in order to ascertain the reason for his refusal to sign the Chinese settlement protocol.

In view of this fact Lord Cranborne, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, yesterday requested Henry Norman (Liberal) to postpone his interrogation on the subject in the House of Commons until Monday next.

WANTS TO BUY GERMAN LINES.

American Syndicate Said to be Trying to Get Control of the Two Transatlantic Companies.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Hamburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The two emissaries of the American syndicate that is trying to get control of both the German transatlantic lines are still here. Ostensibly they are buying odd parcels of shares.

"It is believed that patriotic sentiment is too strong to permit the sale of the lines."

Von Ketteler's Body Reaches Germany.

BREMERHAVEN, Aug. 9.—The German steamer Palatia, which sailed from Tsin-Tau on June 11 with the body of Baron von Ketteler, the murdered German Minister at Peking, on board, arrived here this morning. Baron von Ketteler's body was brought ashore.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—The military funeral ceremony over the body of Baron von Ketteler will be held in Lloyd Hall, Bremerhaven. Members of the family of the murdered Minister will be present, and Emperor William will be personally represented.

New Balloon for M. Santos-Dumont.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—M. Santos-Dumont, finding that the envelope of his balloon has sustained so much damage that it is inadvisable to sew it together, has ordered a new one, work on which has already begun. It will have about the same volume as the envelope which burst yesterday, but instead of being cylindrical in form it will be ellipsoidal. M. La Chambre, who is making it, constructed the balloon for the Andrée polar expedition, and promises that the new envelope will be ready by Sept. 1.

The Czar's Youngest Sister Married.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 9.—Duke Peter of Oldenburg was to-day married to the Grand Duchess Olga, youngest sister of Emperor Nicholas, in the presence of his Majesty, the Empress, the Dowager Empress, the Queen of Greece, and Prince and Princess Waldemar of Denmark. Some of the festivities were abandoned in consequence of the death of the Dowager Empress Frederick.

CIRCUIT HARNESS RACES.

Third Day of the Buffalo Driving Club Meeting Furnished Some Excellent Sport.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—The third day's racing of the Grand Circuit harness meeting under the auspices of the Buffalo Driving Club at the Fort Erie course while it lacked the absorbing interest of the first two days, furnished a good day's sport. The attendance was again good, 5,000 persons being present. The card consisted of a match race and three trots, the 2:24, the 2:19, and the 2:16. The first two trotting events were won in straight heats, the 2:16 resolving itself into a split heat affair requiring six of them to divide the money. The track was in fine condition, but the weather was decidedly cool and not conducive to fast time. Summary:

2:24 Class.—Trotting. Electric City Stakes; purse, $3,000.

Neva Simmons, b. m., by Simmons, (Price)	1	1	1
Country Jay, s. g., by Jay Hawker, (Mace and Hudson)	2	2	3
Alberta D., ch. g., by Son of Viking, (Shillinglow)	6	3	2
Quoddy Girl, b. m., (Keiley)	3	6	6
George Smith, b. g., (Weigle)	4	5	4
Iva Dee, b. f., (Spear and McHenry)	5	4	5

Time—2:11½; 2:11¼; 2:12.

2:19 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $2,000.

Metallic, blk. h., by Mambrino King, (Shillinglow)	1	1	1
Alice Carr, blk. m., by Gambetta Wilkes, (Hudson)	2	2	2
Truffles, gr. m., by Pilot Medium, (A. McDonald)	3	3	3
Re-elected, gr. h., (Macey)	dis.		
Hullman, br. g., (Pusey)	dis.		

Time—2:14; 2:14; 2:14¼.

2:16 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $1,200.

Antezella, b. h., by Anteeo, (Miller)	1	1	2	5	4	1
Volo, b. g., by Mambrino Boy, (McCleary)	4	2	1	6	1	3
Wauban, gr. g., by Pilot Medium, (Curtis and Geers)	2	5	4	1	3	2
Ali Right, b. g., (Hudson)	3	3	3	2	dr	
Ebba, r. m., (Winship)	5	4	5	3	5	dr
Vic. Speller, br. g., (Van Bokkelen)	6	6	6	4	dis.	
Onsonta, s. m., (Olney)	7	dis.				

Time—2:13¾; 2:10½; 2:12½; 2:14; 2:12¾; 2:16¼.

Match Race.—Pacing. Best three in five for $2,000.

Emma M., b. m., by Cecilian Prince, (McDonald)	1	2	1	2	1
Lolita, blk. m., by Sidney, (Snow)	2	1	2	1	2

Time—2:09¾; 2:10; 2:11½; 2:14½; 2:16¼.

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 9.—The midsummer light harness meeting at the Granite State Park closed to-day. One serious accident marred an otherwise enjoyable day. In the first heat of the 2:10 pace, Tonita F. made a bad break and ran into Ambulator's sulky, throwing Weland, the latter's driver, to the ground. Ambulator lay on top of him until the crowd came to his aid. Weland's jaw was fractured, and at the hospital his condition is considered serious. Summary:

2:14 class, trotting; purse, $500, (concluded:)

Consuela S., b. m., by Directum, (Pierce)	1	1	1
J. E. C., b. g., (O'Neill)	2	3	2
Hunter Hill, b. g., (Humphreville)	3	2	8
Gay Boy, b. g., (Page)	8	4	3
The Chamberlain, b. h., (Kilborn)	4	7	4
Dan T., b. g., (Pattison)	7	5	5
Emma D., b. m., (Lawrence)	5	6	6
Wasco, b. g., (Dore)	6	8	7

Time—2:16; 2:14½; 2:16¼.

2:13 class, pacing; purse, $500, (concluded.)

Special Boy, ch. g., by Gold Beater, (Sterling)	1	1	1
W. H. Moody, ch. g., (Lowe)	1	2	2
Rex, b. g., (Collins)	3	5	4
Amelia, ch. g., (Porrier)	4	3	3
Highwood Cider, b. g., (Rank)	2	4	dis.

Time—2:13¾; 2:12¾; 2:15¼; 2:14¼.

2:10 class, pacing; purse, $500.

Emma E., ch. m., by Altandorf, (Lawrence)	1	3	1	5	3	1
Marion G., b. m., (O'Neill)	2	6	3	1	1	2
John T., ch. g., (Dore)	5	1	2	2	5	3
Ambulator, b. h., (Weland and Bass)	6	2	5	3	2	ro
Tonita F., ch. m., (Merrill)	4	5	4	4	4	ro
Joe Pilot, b. g., (Kilborn)	3	4	6	6	dr	

Time—2:09¾; 2:11¼; 2:13½; 2:11½; 2:14½; 2:15.

2:24 class, pacing; purse, $500.

Anna R., bl. m., by Constantine, (Proctor)	2	4	1	1	1
Grange, br. h., (Knight)	3	2	2	2	2
Uncle Dick, b. g., (Lewis)	4	1	3	3	3
Barney King, b. g., (Kelly)	1	1	dis.		
Dr. Logan, b. g., (O'Neill)	dis.				
Little Francetta, b. m., (Porrier)	dis.				

Time—2:15¾; 2:18¾; 2:19¾; 2:23; 2:26¼.

2:17 class, trotting, purse, $500.

Irene, b. m., by Eagle Bird, (Jane)	3	1	1	1	
Camden Boy, b. g., (Merrill)	1	2	2	2	
Wildwind, b. h., (Dore)	2	3	3	3	
Fanny Rice, b. m., (Gordon)	dis.				

Time—2:21¾; 2:17¾; 2:19¾; 2:21¼.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 9.—This was favorites' day at the races of the Worcester Driving Park Company. The 2:27 trot, which was carried over from yesterday, when the judges called it off after four heats had been won by four different horses, was won by Jack Splan, Jr. Summary:

2:27 Class.—Trotting; purse $300, (postponed from Thursday.)

Jack Splan, Jr., br. s., by Jack Splan, (Churchill)	3	8	4	2	1	1	2	1
Maud Adair, m., (Aylward, Williamson, and Cox)	1	3	7	6	2	5	1	4
Navara, b. g., (Wilber)	4	7	2	1	7	2	3	2
Eager Bird, b. m., (Gardner)	5	2	1	4	4	3	5	3
Dick Hare, b. g., (Wadsworth and Hunt)	6	4	3	3	5	4	4	5
Black Belle, blk. m., (Warren)	7	1	3	3	5	4	4	5
Spira Sprague, b. m., (Mitchell)	8	6	7	6	ro			
Lottie, c. m., (Van Houten)	2	5	5	5	dr			
Red Bird, b. g., (Kervick)	dis							

Time—2:23¼; 2:25¼; 2:25¼; 2:24½; 2:24¼; 2:24½; 2:24¼; 2:24¼; 2:26¼.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse $300.

Annidrossia, b. m., by Saint Croix, (Kent)	3	4	1	1	1
Amber Sphinx, b. m., by Sphinx, (Moody)	1	1	6	5	5
Birchbird, b. m., (Aylward)	4	2	2	2	4
Allerteen, g. m., (Tyson)	2	7	4	3	3
Genevieve, br. m., (Bailey)	5	3	3	7	2
Jim Mace, b. g., (Cox)	6	5	7	4	7
Delleese, br. m. (Labourty)	9	8	8	8	7
Black Diamond, blk. g., (Hunt)	7	6	7	6	dr
Crystal Red, c. g., (Littlefield)	8	9	dr		

Time—2:20¾; 2:17¼; 2:17¾; 2:18; 2:18.

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse $300.

Fred C., b. g., by Fidler, (Cox)	1	1	1
Dolly Widwell, b. m., (Burlingame)	2	8	2
Arlotta, b. m., (Birney)	4	2	4
Jimmy Michael, b. g., (Haynes)	3	5	3
Rosemary, g. m., (Wixon)	5	4	5

Time—2:30; 2:28¾; 2:27.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse $300, (unfinished.)

Phoebon W., br. g., by Hambletonian Wilkes, (Clarke)	1	7	1
Krinklewood, c. m., by Kremlin, (Wilber)	6	4	2
Rob Fitz, r. g., (Holmes)	4	2	3
Curtis, c. g., (Clarke)	2	8	4
Anster, g. s., (Wysong)	5	3	5
Starboy, b. g., (Ramsden)	7	5	6
Margerite, b. m., (Brewster)	8	6	7
Lady Pendleton, blk. m., (Davis)	3	4	dis

Time—2:18¾; 2:19¾; 2:18¼.

Trotting at Elkwood Park.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 9.—The third day's trotting at Elkwood Park to-day under the management of the Gentlemen's Driving Club attracted a large crowd of enthusiasts. The afternoon's sport was of the highest order. The two one-thousand-dollar stakes aroused much interest. Uncle Sam, the Rancocas entry, furnished a surprise for the talent in the opening event, the first two heats of which were won handily by Bay View Stock Farm's Maggie Mills. Uncle Sam trotted poor fourth in these heats, but had a comparative walkover in the three succeeding heats. George L. Leavitt's Dolly Bidwell won the other thousand-dollar stake after a sharp contest. The Massachusetts mare was boldly challenged for the big stake in each of the heats by T. L. Arthur's Nigger Jack and Dr. Simmons's Beldia. Dolly Bidwell covered the last mile in 2:12½. Georgeana won the free-for-all in straight heats. Summary:

2:30 Class.—Trotting; three in five, $1,000.

Uncle Sam, blk. h.	4	4	1	1	1	
Bay View Stock Farm's Maggie Mills, m.	1	1	2	3	2	
I. L. Goff's Lenora, b. m.	2	2	3	2	4	
W. H. Coville's Dave Hughes, b. g.	3	3	4	5	3	
A. Dennis's Senator, b. g.	5	5	5	4	5	
Dr. C. E. Simmons's Florida Prince, b. g.	6	6	6	w.		
Reilly & Bergens's Almonth, ch. g.	Dis.					
M. E. Sexton's Sid Douglas, br. g.	Dis.					
R. S. Strader's Lee Russell, ch. g.	Dis.					

Time—2:18¾; 2:17¼; 2:21; 2:18¾.

Free for All Trot.—Three in five, $300.

James Gormley's Georgeana, ch. m.	1	1	1
I. L. Goff's Lady Geraldine, b. m.	3	2	2
Theodore Pope's Little Dick, b. g.	2	3	4
Theodore L. Arthur's Charity, ch. g.	4	4	3

Time—2:12¾; 2:13¼; 2:13.

2:14 Class.—Trotting, three in five, $1,000.

Brahimo won, Elsie Skip second, The Hawk third. Time—1:28¾. Jerry Black, Pride of Kildeer, Fireproofine, and Joe Cliver also ran.			

Results of Other Harness Races.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 9.—About 2,500 people witnessed three fine harness races at the Hudson River Driving Park this afternoon. The management offered a special prize of $100 to any horse beating 2:04½. That time was not made, but Prince Alert won the free-for-all in 2:05, 2:04¾, and 2:07½. Summary:

First Race.—2:18 Class—Pacing. Purse, $400.

S. P., br. h., by President Red, (White)	1	1	2	3	1
Honest John, ch. g., by Wilkes View, (Smith)	8	6	1	1	3
Snitz, dun g., (Davis)	2	3	3	4	6
Clover, b. m., (Coates)	4	9	4	6	2
Nancy M., b. m., (Moore)	5	7	5	2	4
Comet, br. g., (Lyman)	3	8	6	5	5
George R. Peck, blk. h., (Seeley)	7	4	7	dr.	
Phenix, b. g., (Van Auken)	9	2	dis.		
Carmencita, b. m., (Nelson)	6	5	dis.		

Time—2:12¾; 2:12¼; 2:12¼; 2:16½; 2:16¾.

Second Race. — Free-for-All Class — Pacing. Purse, $700.

Prince Alert, (2:02,) b. g., by Crown Prince, (Curry)	1	1	1
Connor, blk. g., (2:03¼,) by C. F. Clay, (McDonald)	2	2	2
Indiana, b. g., (2:04¾,) (Clark)	4	3	3
Klatawah, b. h., (2:06½,) (Allen)	3	4	dis

Time—2:05; 2:04¾; 2:07½.

Third Race.—2:27 Class—Trotting. Purse, $400.

Away, ch. m., by Ambassador, (Burch)	1	1	1
Lauretta, ch. m., by Norris, (Middleton)	3	2	2
General Shafter, g. g., (Snyder)	2	4	3
Mrs. Brown, b. m., (James)	4	3	4
Home Rule, b. g., (Clark)	dis.		

Time—2:15¾; 2:15½; 2:15¾.

YANKEE'S FIRST VICTORY

The Hanover Colt Won in Easy Fashion at Saratoga.

FINISHES GENERALLY EXCITING

Dixieline, at 10 to 1, Was the Longest Priced Winning Horse of the Day in the Third Event.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Yankee, the two-year-old Hanover-Correction colt, jointly owned by William C. Whitney and John E. Madden, and a candidate for the Futurity, made his first appearance with the colors up in the last race to-day. Yankee's début was a successful one, for he won by two lengths with much in reserve. For the first half mile of the race, Mounce, who rode Yankee, had him under wraps on the extreme outside of his field, and when he let go his restraining hold on the colt he shot to the front with a suddenness that was really startling. Behind him at the finish were severaly likely youngsters, including Cornwall, who was badly interfered with, and Tribes Hill, who stumbled and almost fell just as he was making his run.

The racing to-day was good, the track being fast and the finishes exciting in a majority of the events. The handicap was won by the lightweighted Trigger, who beat the top-weight Caviar after a hard finish. Terminus was pocketed in the stretch, otherwise he would have been closer up. The longest-priced horse of the day to win was Dixieline, at 10 to 1. Fifteen, the largest field of the meeting, went to the post in the opening dash, the Western horse, Sarner, winning by two lengths from the 100 to 1 shot Connie. The Amazon was defeated in the mile and a sixteenth race owing to poor handling. Inshot gained the decision with The Amazon, who finished full of running, second.

The Pepper stable has engaged Jockey Beauchamp for the remainder of the season. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. Sarner, 103 pounds, (O'Woods,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Connie, 92, (Brennan,) 100 to 1 and 40 to 1, second; Ringleader, 106, (O'Connor,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:14 4-5. Bard of Avon, Wayward Boy, Vesuvian, Satire, Maldeen, Robert Metcalf, Jim Thompson, Gertrude Elliott, Bounteous, Garter Buckle, Bill Massie, and Ondurdis also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; mile and a sixteenth. Trigger, 98 pounds, (Cochran,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, won; Caviar, 126, (Caywood,) 14 to 5 and even, second; Kingman, 106, (Wonderly,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:49. Terminus also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Dixieline, 112 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Gay Boy, 112, (Odom,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Rocky, 106, (O'Connor,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:09. Mary Worth, Rightaway, Woden, Five Nations, and Schwalbe also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; mile and a sixteenth. Inshot, 84 pounds, (Thompson,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; The Amazon, 106, (H. Michaels,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Animosity,

The Wanamaker Store.

STORE CLOSES TODAY AT 12 O'CLOCK

A Great Week of Furniture Selling
Ends Today---Another Begins on Monday

ALL over New York, New Jersey, Long Island and Connecticut the Furniture has been going by vast wagon-loads. Thousands of homes have been rejuvenated, hundreds have been furnished for new home-builders, and everywhere there is satisfaction and delight over the fine goods obtained and the large sums of money saved on the purchases.

The store is open until twelve o'clock today, and doubtless many who could not come earlier in the week will be here, as they were last Saturday morning—visitors to the city in particular.

The display of goods is full and complete—undoubtedly the largest and finest showing that most people have ever clapped their eyes upon. Yet furniture that would ordinarily cost thirty dollars is now twenty—perhaps only fifteen.

Perhaps you are running up to the city from your Summer home, and your Winter home is closed. No matter. You can pick out what you want now—get full advantage of the August variety and prices, and we will keep the furniture you select, and ship it later on, when you get ready for it.

Parlor Suites—
$25, from $35—Three-piece; mahogany veneered; tapestry cover.
$45, from $65—Three-piece; imitation mahogany; silk cover.
$45, from $65—Imitation mahogany; inlaid panels; damask cover.
$50, from $75—Three-piece; mahogany veneered; tapestry cover.
$55, from $85—Three-piece; imitation mahogany; damask cover.
$75, from $100—Three-piece; imitation mahogany; damask cover.
$75, from $120—Five-piece; imitation mahogany; damask cover.
$80, from $125—Three-piece; mahogany; tapestry cover.
$100, from $150—Three-piece; mahogany; overstuffed; tapestry cover.
$110, from $175—Three-piece; mahogany; embossed velour cover.
$135, from $200—Three-piece; gold; tapestry cover.
$150, from $240—Three-piece; imitation mahogany; tapestry cover.
$155, from $225—Three-piece; gold; damask cover.
$190, from $285—Three-piece; gold; damask cover.
$225, from $350—Two-piece; gold; tapestry cover.

Library Suites—
$48, from $70—Three-piece; golden oak; leather cover.

Library Suites—
$50, from $70—Three-piece; Flemish oak; leather cover.
$65, from $100—Three-piece; imitation mahogany; leather cover.
$70, from $125—Three-piece; mahogany; leather cover.
$75, from $100—Two-piece; imitation mahogany; leather cover.

Davenports—
$27, from $35—Imitation mahogany; tapestry cover.
$30, from $40—Imitation mahogany; green corduroy cover.
$50, from $75—Golden oak; embossed velour cover.
$75, from $110—Mahogany; moquette cover.
$80, from $125—Mahogany; moquette cover.
$100, from $130—Mahogany; embossed velour cover.
$150, from $200—Mahogany; plain velour cover.

Odd Sofas—
$32.50, from $50—Mahogany frame; velour cover.
$33.50, from $55—Mahogany veneer; tapestry cover.
$40, from $60—Imitation mahogany; velour cover.
$42.50, from $65—Mahogany inlaid; velour cover.
$45, from $65—Overstuffed; damask cover.
$50, from $85—Mahogany; velour cover.

What Else Do You Want in a Hurry Today?

August is the great vacation month. Saturday is the popular starting day; and everybody forgets something until the last minute. If you want to catch a train—want to be sure of getting what you want at the first place you stop—come direct to Wanamaker's. Everything is here—films or plates for your camera, a new golf club or balls, tennis racket or balls, fishing tackle—anything for boat or bicycle—everything for sport or pastime of young or old; as well as books, garments of every sort, candy—and then, before you start, a cold, delicious glass of soda water, in the Basement.

Easy Chairs—
$30, from $45—Imitation mahogany; leather cover.
$35, from $50—Golden oak; tapestry cushions.
$35, from $60—Golden oak; moquette cover.
$42.50, from $55—Overstuffed in leather.
$42, from $65—Mahogany; leather cover.
$43, from $56—Overstuffed in leather.
$48, from $65—Overstuffed in leather.
$55, from $85—Mahogany; moquette cover.

Parlor Tables—
$12.50, from $25—Gold wood; inlaid.
$16, from $21—Mahogany; inlaid.
$18, from $30—Mahogany; inlaid.
$20, from $28—Round mahogany.
$30, from $45—Mahogany; inlaid.
$35, from $42—Mahogany, inlaid; curio.
$55, from $90—Gold and onyx.
$70, from $90—Vernis-Martin.

Library Tables—
$12, from $18—Golden oak.
$13.75, from $20—Golden oak.
$19, from $28—Golden oak.
$30, from $40—Golden oak.
$30, from $45—Mahogany.
$32, from $48—Golden oak.
$55, from $80—Mahogany.

Bookcases—
$12, from $16—One-section; golden oak.
$12, from $18.50—One-section; imitation mahogany.
$15, from $20—Two-section; imitation mahogany.

Bookcases—
$18, from $25—Three-section; imitation mahogany.
$19, from $25—Two-section; curly birch.
$25, from $38—Two-section; mahogany.
$27, from $42—Three-section; golden oak.
$27.50, from $35—Two-section; golden oak.
$30, from $40—Two-section; mahogany.
$33, from $48—Two-section; mahogany.
$35, from $50—Two-section; mahogany.
$75, from $100—Mahogany; Empire design.

Parlor Cabinets—
$25, from $35—Imitation mahogany.
$30, from $40—Mahogany; inlaid.
$35, from $55—Vernis-Martin.
$40, from $56—Vernis-Martin.
$65, from $85—Mahogany; decorated.
$70, from $125—Gold.
$85, from $120—Gold.
$95, from $135—Gold.
$120, from $190—Gold.
$150, from $185—Gold.
$165, from $210—Mahogany; hand-painted panels.
$190, from $245—Mahogany; hand-painted panels.
$190, from $230—Gold.

Music Cabinets—
$9, from $14—Imitation mahogany.
$15, from $25—Bird's-eye maple.
$18, from $25—Golden oak.
$30, from $45—Mahogany; Art Nouveau.
$35, from $42—Mahogany, inlaid.

Last of the Rodman Bicycles

The Rodman in our regular stock represents the biggest value at a little price in bicycle making.

The men's Rodmans at $18 are not matched anywhere.

Now, when we cut the price for the season's clean-up, the fortunate purchasers can depend on getting a really remarkable bargain.

Men's Rodman Bicycles, in 20, 22 and 24 inch frames, were $18—today at

$13.50 each

Fitted with Coaster Brakes, $15.

Then the Boys' and Girls' Rodman Bicycles—and bargains in children's wheels are extremely scarce—wheels that were splendid value at $15.50; today at $12.50 each. 24-inch wheels.

Basement of the Main Store.

Cool Suits
At Little Cost

You probably want a smart-looking suit for the hot August days, but hesitate at paying full price with the season partly gone.

Here are the exact suits, in the best possible styles, with more price gone than there is service lost.

Nice to have smart, fresh clothes when other men's clothes are beginning to look mussy.

Here are about a hundred suits of wool crashes and fancy striped flannels; same single-breasted sack coats, others with Norfolk jackets.

They were $10 to $12; now at

$8.50 a Suit

All sizes; but not complete in any particular pattern.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Keep Out FLIES
And Mosquitoes

You probably have to put up with the Summer pests outdoors; but only sheer neglect makes you endure the buzz and sting of insects in the house.

There's plenty of such trouble still ahead this Summer. Some people think September is the worst month of all. Then the screens will last all next Summer, too; if you take care of them; and now you can buy the very best sorts at

JUST HALF PRICE

These sizes and savings:

Window Screens—
24 in. high, 22 in. closed, 33 in. open; 20c, from 40c
24 in. high, 24 in. closed, 37 in. open; 23c, from 45c
30 in. high, 16 in. closed, 24 in. open; 25c, from 50c
24 in. high, 32 in. closed, 36 in. open; 23c, from 45c
30 in. high, 26 in. closed, 30 in. open; 25c, from 50c
28 in. high, 21 in. closed, 27 in. open; 20c, from 40c
28 in. high, 26 in. closed, 32 in. open; 23c, from 45c
28 in. high, 31 in. closed, 37 in. open; 25c, from 50c
30 in. high, 26 in. closed, 32 in. open; 25c, from 50c

Screen Doors, $1, from $2—
6 ft. 10 in. high, 2 ft. 10 in. wide
6 ft. 8 in. high, 2 ft. 8 in. wide
6 ft. 6 in. high, 2 ft. 6 in. wide

Basement.

Two Remarkable Values in
NOTE PAPER
Knickerbocker Vellum
Club Vellum

In these two excellent sorts of Note Paper for fine correspondence the impossible has nearly been attained—something for nothing.

Enormous orders for each, placed with the mills, to be run as "fillers" during the dull periods, supply the explanation for these marvelously little prices:

Knickerbocker Vellum, 3 Pounds for 25c
Club Vellum, 10c a pound

A splendid writing surface, bright color and good formation characterize each, and give them the appearance of much more expensive note papers

Sizes and colors are as follows:

Club Vellum, in cream and azure. Frances (84 sheets to the pound), Octavo (96 sheets), Helen (102 sheets); envelopes to match, 15c a hundred.

Knickerbocker Vellum, cream; Frances size only. Envelopes to match, 15c a hundred.

Basement, Fourth avenue.

"Ideal Kid" Shoes and Oxfords
AT $2.40 A PAIR

This is a superb value in Women's Shoes. Not a bargain lot, for they are just new, and sold in our Main Shoe Store; yet they are really worth a dollar more than this price.

Made of the genuine Ideal patent leather that is so scarce, and so widely imitated.

Oxfords with flexible welted oak leather soles; neat military heels. Boots, both lace and button; slipper foxing of Ideal kid; tops of fine dull leather; welted soles and neat heels.

In the Basement are these remarkable offerings:

Women's Shoes

At $1—Black kid Oxfords in the best shapes; also tan kid lace boots, with French heels; worth $3. Not all sizes.
At $1.20—Black kid Oxfords; with kid tips: a very handsome shoe that has sold for a half more. Others with kid tips.
At $1.50—Tan kid lace boots of the regular $3 grade. Also black kid lace boots; stout welted soles; just right for country wear; regularly $2.50; nearly every size.
At $2.50—Women's $3, $4 and $5 Oxford shoes; being the balance left of the lines not carried the year 'round; included are nearly all sizes and leathers, and the majority are of the $5 grades.

Men's Shoes in the Annex:

At $1—A round-up of about 800 pairs. Shoes that are worth two or three times this price, but scuffed and soiled. Some high-grade bicycle and outing shoes included.
At $1.50—White duck yachting and tennis shoes, with heavy red rubber extension soles; about half the usual price.
At $1.75—All our tan lace shoes. Some $3 tan Oxfords, and a round-up of broken lines of $3 and $4 black Oxfords. All merged for quick sale. The best values are in the larger sizes, but every size in the lot to start.

The NEW BOOKS
That Everybody Is Reading

If it rains, and you have to stay indoors, a good book compensates. If it is too hot to do anything but lie in a hammock, you want a good book again.

And then, you want to read these books anyhow. Well-informed people want to be able to talk about them; and lovers of good stories want to enjoy them.

Sister Teresa. George Moore. $1
Mills of God. E. M. Lane. $1
The Land of Cockayne. Matilde Serao. $1
Westerfelt. Will N. Harben. $1
Curious Career of Roderick Campbell. Jean N. McIlwaith. $1
A Carolina Cavalier. Geo. C. Eggleston. $1
The Column. Chas. Marriott. $1
The Complete Tribune Primer. Eugene Field. 57c
The Luck of the Vails. E. F. Benson. $1
J. Devlin—Boss. Francis C. Williams. $1
The Grapes of Wrath. Mary H. Norris $1
Arrows of the Almighty. Owen Johnson. $1
John Vytal. Wm. F. Payson. $1.10
The Manager of the B. and A. Vaughan Kester. $1
Cinderella. S. R. Crockett. $1
The Making of Christopher Ferringham. Beulah M. Dix. $1
The Kidnapped Millionaires. F. N. Adams. $1
John Charity. Horace A. Vachell. $1
Elder Boise. Everett Tomlinson. $1
A Dream of Empire. Wm. H. Venable. $1
Her Royal Highness, Woman. Max O'Rell. $1
The House of DeMailly. Margaret H. Potter. $1

Book Store, Ninth street.

Printed Duck SUITINGS
At 8c a Yard

These are fine and excellent fabrics that we have sold during the season at 10c and 12½c a yard. They are in black and navy blue, also black or navy blue with white polka dots.

Superb for outing suits or skirts. Now 8c a yard.

Rotunda.

TOILET HELPS

Talcum powder and sea salt are important helps for bath and toilet, at this season.

Borinated Talcum Powders, 8c box.
Carbolated Violet and Perfumed Talcum, 15c box.
Double Violet Talcum, 25c and 50c.
Violet Talcum, 15c, 25c and 50c.
Sea Salt, perfumed with woodland violet, 25c bottle.
Sea Salt, about 10 lbs. to bag, 10c.

Fourth Avenue and Tenth street.

SHIRT WAISTS

Two lots at interesting prices, this morning:

At 50c—Shirt Waists of chambray, in solid oxblood color, with sailor collar trimmed with white lawn; white lawn plaited shield; regular $1 value.
At 75c—Of white lawn; full front, with hemstitched plaits; buttoned down back; regular $1 value.

Second floor, Broadway.

Boys' Clothing
Much Below Usual Values

Our desire to have clean decks ready for the incoming Fall stock is responsible for the continual succession nowadays of offerings of Boys' Clothing at much below usual prices. Two excellent lots today:

Bicycle Suits of mixed cheviots and cassimeres, in broken sizes, for boys of 6 to 10 years. Splendid picking among this group—values from $5 to $7.50; all newly priced at $3.

Three-piece Suits—jacket, vest and trousers—of blue serge or mixed cassimere. Sizes are broken here, too; but all sizes from 9 to 16 years are represented. Former prices $6.50 to $9, now choose at $5 each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's HALF HOSE
And Women's Vests and Stockings

These are garments that will interest hundreds of men and women just at this time. They are exactly the kinds wanted right now; and the prices are much less than usual.

Men's Half Hose—

18c; 3 pairs for 50c—Worth 25c a pair—Of imported cotton; fine gauge; extra strong heels and toes. Fast black cotton; fast tan cotton; fast black cotton, unbleached feet.

25c a pair; worth 38c—Several styles, consisting of fast black cotton, lisle spliced soles; fast black cotton, unbleached soles; black or colored cotton, silk embroidered; colored lisle thread, white or colored stripes.

Women's Stockings—

12½c a pair, worth 18c—Fine gauge fast black cotton, or lisle thread stockings; seamless; with narrowed ankles and elastic tops.

25c a pair, were 38c—The sort that is usually sold at 50c a pair in other stores. Imported lisle thread; regular made in fast black, cadet blue, tan or cardinal, with white extracted polka dots.

Women's Vests—

10c; 3 for 25c—Fine ribbed white cotton vests; low necks; short sleeves or sleeveless; fancy trimmed low necks, with no sleeves; silk tape through neck.

12½c each—seconds of 25c quality—Light-weight white ribbed lisle thread vests; low neck; sleeveless; plain or crocheted. Also low necks, short sleeves, in extra large sizes. A spot or small repair prevented these being sold at 25c each.

Broadway.

Men's Plaited-Bosom PERCALE SHIRTS
At 50c Each

Made of excellent percale, with the plaits made right in the body of shirts—not sewed on as is the usual way. They are plaited with the same care as shirts selling for three times the price. Good color combinations. One pair of detached cuffs with each shirt.

Just about enough for a half day's selling—50c.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Have You Read Aguinaldo's Story of His Capture?

PUBLISHED IN THE AUGUST NUMBER OF

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE

Price, Ten Cents.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

TUG RAN DOWN ROWBOAT

The Nineteen Passengers Nearly Drowned at Morris Canal Gap.

One, a Cripple, Threw Away His Crutch and Rescued Three—Three Were Badly Bruised.

Nineteen men in a rowboat were run down yesterday in "The Gap," a waterway leading from the Hudson River to the South Cove, by the Lehigh Valley Railroad tugboat Bernice, and, though none of them was drowned, their lives were in peril for a few moments, as few of them could swim. One of the men was a cripple, who cannot walk on land without the aid of a crutch, having but one leg, yet in the water he proved himself a hero, and saved his own life and that of another man. His name is Samuel Danielson. He bore his honors meekly and hurried away, refusing to give his address.

"The Gap" is about 250 feet wide. It lies between lower Jersey City and the Central Railroad Station. Although this station is nominally in Jersey City, it can only be reached from the lower section of Jersey City by crossing "The Gap." This can only be done in a rowboat, and timid people long ago found out that the safest and frequently the quickest way of getting to the Central Railroad station is to cross to New York by the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry and recross by the Central Railroad ferry. But the employes of the Central and Lehigh Valley, who live in lower Jersey City do not care to make this detour. For their accommodation a rowboat ferry was established about twenty years ago, the fare being 2 cents. Accidents on this route have been frequent, and in the Winter of 1898 a rowboat with five men in it was upset. Three of the passengers were drowned.

The boat which was run down yesterday left its pier just before 7 o'clock A. M. It was about twenty-five feet long and was in charge of Andrew Smith, who propelled it by sculling. Eighteen workmen crowded into it as it started for the railroad freight yards on the other side. It had almost reached its pier when a scow that was being towed out to the river by the tugboat Bee blocked its way. In trying to avoid the scow Smith did not note the Bernice coming out from behind the scow, nor could Capt. White, who was steering the Bernice, see Smith's boat. As soon as he did see it, White signaled to the engineer to reverse and also shouted a warning to Smith.

It was too late, however, and a moment later the tug struck the rowboat, crushing it like an eggshell. The occupants were thrown into the water. Most of them were panic-stricken, and clutched at pieces of the broken boat. Smith, who could swim, threw the long sculling oar he used to them, and four instantly seized it. Smith and Danielson, the cripple, who could also swim, aided two men to reach the pier, and the others were rescued by the crews of the Bernice and Bee and several men who went to their aid in another of Smith's ferryboats, there being two on the route. Albert Fry, John Robosky, and a man known only as "Klondike" were badly bruised, but not seriously hurt.

At the request of Danielson, Thomas Kelvin, who had charge of the second of Smith's ferryboats, returned to the scene of the wreck and found the crutch that Danielson had let go of because, as he said, "it was of no use to him in a swimming match." Then he went home to put on dry garments.

CUP YACHTS RACE TO-DAY.

Constitution with New Rig Changes Will Sail Against Columbia in N. Y. Y. C. Racing Series.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 9.—With several important and, it is hoped, beneficial changes in her rig, the Constitution will again meet the Columbia to-morrow in a thirty-mile race, the first of a series of three racing events off this port, held by the New York Yacht Club for the cup defenders, as well as for the ninety-foot yawls and the seventy-foot sloops, the latter yachts racing for the cup offered last year for the class by Sir Thomas Lipton. Both the two Herreshoff yachts are here ready for the fray, and, with the three yawls, Navahoe, Vigilant, and Ailsa, and two of the seventies, the Rainbow and Virginia, the regatta to-morrow seems likely to prove fully as interesting as any this season. There may also be a schooner class, provided the Istalena and Elmina get here before 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. These three races are held principally for the benefit of the Constitution. Since her last race she has been given a new mast several feet longer than the old one, and by leading the throat and peak halyards higher it is hoped to keep the gaff from swinging so far out to port. This will, it is believed, hold the boat up better to her work, especially in going to windward.

There will be no opportunity afforded the Independence to-morrow for another contest with the Herreshoff yacht, although it is likely that the Lawson boat will measure speed with the other two by sailing just off the course, as she did two weeks ago during the races for the Astor cups. Nearly every one on board the Independence feels very much depressed over the prospect of no more races and Mr. Lawson's decision to send her to Boston. No orders, however, have yet been received here to take the Independence to Boston.

Mr. Clapp, the private secretary of Mr. Lawson, his representative on the Independence, is ill at his home in Duxbury, Mass. Capt. Haff is therefore in charge of the yacht.

The race to-morrow will be thirty miles in length, either fifteen miles to windward or leeward and return or triangular, ten miles to a leg. The start, as usual, will be off Brenton's Reef Lightship, and the two big sloops will be sent away soon after 11 o'clock.

Besides the Lipton Cup the club will give cups to the winners in each class in each of the three races.

At the close of this series of races there will be more races arranged for the Constitution and the Columbia before the trial races. The dates will be given out by the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club to-morrow.

W. Butler Duncan, Jr., manager of the Constitution, was asked this afternoon if he intended to enter the race for the cups offered by the Indian Harbor Yacht Club on the 24th inst. between the Constitution, Columbia, and Independence.

Mr. Duncan stated that he had heard nothing of the race, and therefore was not in a position to speak on the matter. He did say, however, that he was entered in the Seawanhaka Yacht Club race between the Columbia and the Constitution, and that he had plenty to do with the pending races of the New York Yacht Club, the Seawanhaka Club races, and, besides, preparing for the trial races off Newport on the 31st of the present month.

Sea Cliff Y. C. Officers.

At the annual election of the Sea Cliff Yacht Club, held at the clubhouse, Sea Cliff, L. I., on Thursday evening, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Commodore—Theo. W. Sheridan, sloop Madcap; Vice Commodore—Charles E. Silkworth, sloop Impudent; Treasurer—C. S. Dunning; Secretary—C. Sackett Chellborg; Trustees for three years—Samuel Stenson and Dwight W. Pardee. The Treasurer's report showed the finances of the club to be in the best condition since its organization.

Canada's Cup Races Start To-day.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Preparations are completed for the first race of the international yachting match for the Canada's Cup, which is to be sailed here between the Royal Canadian Yacht Club's Invader, which is the challenging yacht, and the Detroit Boat Club's Cadillac, which is defending the cup, having been selected by the Cup Committee after a series of nine trial races, in which nine yachts competed for the honor. The articles of agreement of this international contest call for a series of five races.

G. M. Carnochan Enlarges His Kennels.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—G. M. Carnochan of New York, whose contest with the British breeders of fox terriers was decided yesterday against him, at Mitcham, Surrey, has added to his extensive kennel, by purchase, six more fox terriers, including Hot Stuff, winner of all the prizes of the Cruft's show. Their aggregate cost was £350. He has also purchased the prize hackney cob Miss Innocence, with which he hopes to win the blue ribbon at Madison Square Garden Horse Show, in New York, next Fall.

N. Y. A. C. CHAMPION LOST.

Marcus Hurley Beaten in the Five-Mile Cycling Championship by Grady.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—An excellent programme greeted an immense crowd of Pan-American Exposition visitors to-day at the fifth day of the National Amateur Bicycle meet of the National Cycling Association. The feature was the defeat, his first on the Stadium track, of Marcus Hurley of the New York Athletic Club, in the five-mile National amateur championship. This was accomplished by T. J. Grady of Chicopee, Mass. Hurley remained in fourth place, with Grady close to his rear wheel. Entering the last turn, Grady spurted and gained a lead which Hurley tried his best to cut down, but failed, the men finishing almost even across the tape.

The semi-finals of the two-mile amateur championship were won by Grady, McConnell, Hurley, and Hoffman. The grand semi-final and final will be run to-morrow.

The one-half-mile amateur handicap was divided into four fast fields. The only scratch man to qualify was Warren Zurbrick of Buffalo, but he was not in it in the final, the race being taken by William Morton of Toronto, with a handicap of 80 yards. It was a close and exciting finish. Walter Smith of New York rode five miles in 8:30, the wind being too strong for record breaking. Marcus Hurley will ride in the handicaps to-morrow, it being the first time he has been induced to enter such races. Summary:

Two-Mile National Amateur Championship; first two in each heat to qualify for semi-finals; paced by Al Beam and Glen Hopkins.—First heat—Won by H. Y. Bedell, H. W. Hackensack, N. J.; L. E. Mettling, P. C., Boston, Mass., second. Time—4:34 4-5. Second heat—Won by T. J. Grady, W. S. C., Chicopee, Mass.; Charles McConnell, P. C. C., Boston, second. Time—4:40 1-5. Third heat—Won by F. J. Hoffman, Butte, Mon.; P. W. Brown, K. C. B., Pittsburg, Penn., second. Time—4:37 1-5. Fourth heat—Won by Marcus L. Hurley, N. A. C.; James T. Ingraham, Jr., Chelsea, Mass., second. Time—4:30 3-5. First semi-final; two in each heat to qualify for final—Won by T. J. Grady, W. S. C., Chicopee, Mass.; Charles McConnell, P. C. C., Boston, second. Time—4:40 3-5. Second semi-final—Won by Marcus L. Hurley, N. Y. A. C.; F. J. Hoffman, Butte, Mon., second. Time—4:41 4-5. Grand semi-final and final will be run to-morrow.

Exhibition on tandem motor of one-half mile by Fred. Vetter, Buffalo, and Jet Newkirk, Chicago, professionals.—Time—0:40 1-5, lowering record of 0:45 4-5 made yesterday by Albert Zimmerman, Buffalo, and M. C. Feeters, Philadelphia.

Five Miles.—Won by Thomas J. Grady, W. S. C., Chicopee, Mass.; Marcus Hurley, N. Y. A. C., second; Fred. Schade, Buffalo, third. Time—12:01 3-5.

Half-Mile—Open, Handicap.—Won by William Morton, Toronto, (80 yards;) W. G. Johnson, Buffalo, (80 yards,) second; H. Y. Bedell, H. W., Hackensack, N. J., (90 yards,) third. Time—1:00 2-5.

Kramer Leads the Cyclists.

By his defeat of Marshall Taylor at Boston on Wednesday evening Frank Kramer, the East Orange (N. J.) cyclist, is now well in the lead for the cycling championship, with Taylor second and John T. Fisher of Chicago third. Scoring four points for a victory, two for second place, and one point each for the riders defeated in the grand semi-final, the championship table of the National Cycling Association, including the Boston meet, gives the position of the riders as follows:

Name.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	Points.
Kramer, Frank	5	3	6	31
Taylor, Marshall	4	2	5	23
Fisher, John T.	2	1	2	12
Fenn, W. S.	1	3	2	12
Cooper, Thomas	1	1	6	12
Wilson, Porter	1	0	3	7
Lawson, Iver	1	1	1	7
Gascoyne, T. J.	1	0	1	5
McFarland, F. A.	0	1	2	4
Freeman, H. B.	0	1	2	4
Kimble, Owen	0	0	3	3
Collett, George H.	0	1	0	2
Hausman, E. C.	0	0	1	1
Butler, Thomas	0	0	1	1

Golf Events Scheduled for To-day.

Club competitions are scheduled for to-day at many of the near-by links, although the greatest activity will be on the Summer resort links of the seashore and mountains. There is special interest in the play for President Cuyler's cup at the Dyker Heights links of the Marine and Field Club, the first of the three qualifying periods in August closing to-day. Two periods in this month and one in September will close the preliminary play. The novel conditions have kept the interest up to a high point from the start. The players making the three best net scores in each period are credited with three, two, or 1 point, and at the wind up the four having the best aggregates will keep on at handicap match play for the cup, a very handsome and valuable one. The match play will be at thirty-six holes, the semi-finals on Sept. 14 and the final on Sept. 21. The standing by points to date of the leaders reads: A. G. Seaver, 7; C. A. Kimball, 6½; D. A. Fuller, 4; W. F. Spalding, 3; E. H. Driggs, 3; J. A. McCarroll, 3; H. M. Halstead, 2½; E. C. Lockwood, 2; G. L. Lord, 2; G. P. Fiske, 1; W. L. Tyler, ¾; W. Van Derhoef, ¾, and C. A. Boody, ¼.

The Ekwanok Golf Tournament.

Many prominent Metropolitan golfers will enter for the three-days' open tournament of the Ekwanok Golf Club, at Manchester, Vt., on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Those now on the scene include James L. Taylor and Clark Burnham of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club; W. H. Davis and A. Sidney Carpenter, Lakewood Golf Club, and Thomas T. Reid, Montclair Golf Club. C. B. Macdonald, the former amateur champion, is to go on, and M. M. Singer of the Fox Hills Golf Club is to go to Manchester with a party of ten. The chief trophy is the gift of E. S. Isham of Chicago, President of the club; this is the first time it has been in play. It will be retained by the club, the winner having his name engraved on it and receiving a gold medal as a souvenir. There will also be a consolation cup, to be won outright, and prizes for the best qualifying round score and for the runners up in each event. The rounds will all be at eighteen holes, in the medal play, the first sixteen qualifying for the Isham and the second sixteen for the Consolation Cup.

Belmont Halifax Cricket Match.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 9.—The Belmont cricketers of Philadelphia began their third match in this city to-day with the All-Halifax team. The local team was composed of the best cricketers of the Wanderers, Army and Navy, The Philadelphians batted first, and made 169 runs. The All-Halifax team put together 211 runs, the highest individual score being made by Lieut. Stapleton-Cotton, who batted freely for 53. The Belmonts in their second inning scored 101 runs for the loss of six wickets. J. B. King gave a fine exhibition of batting in this inning, scoring 47 runs in an hour, when he was caught by Evans, off Garnett.

Drawings for Championship Tennis.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 9.—The drawings for the thirty-first national lawn tennis tournament, which will begin on Tuesday at the Casino, were made to-day. There are fifty-six entries, one more than last year, necessitating twenty-four matches in the preliminary round. The drawings follow:

Preliminary Round—R. C. Seaver vs. F. C. Mahoney, Le Baron Adams vs. H. E. Avery, E. W. Leonard vs. Erving Stille, R. E. Vaughn vs. Crawford Emerson, T. C. Wright vs. J. R. Pell, Robert Leroy vs. Richard Stevens, F. B. Alexander vs. C. Pell, W. A. Larned vs. E. A. McGinley, George Griswold, 2d, vs. T. C. Eldredge, H. H. Hackett vs. E. K. McEnroe, E. T. Larned vs. Norman G. Johnston, E. C. Tucker, Jr., vs. D. F. Appleton, 2d, Mr. Wilmerding vs. R. D. Little, I. T. Burden vs. N. H. Mundy, W. B. Kurtz vs. Robertson Honey, C. S. Lee vs. W. J. Clothier, E. T. Fischer vs. Alfred Stillman, J. T. Paret vs. C. E. Sands, Kreigh Collins vs. J. B. Read, D. F. Davis vs. S. C. Whipple, Holcombe Ward vs. G. S. Keyes, C. L. Childs vs. Beals C. Wright, Pennington Pierson vs. H. A. Plummer.

First Round—L. E. Ware vs. D. B. Eldredge, Harry Delriche vs. Joseph Seabury, C. L. Brimstead vs. Louis De Forest, Clarence Hobart vs. A. F. Fuller.

Handicap Tennis at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 9.—The lawn tennis handicap tournament in mixed doubles, which has been in progress during the week, was concluded this morning with the match between Miss Anna Sands and C. E. Sands against Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer and Mr. Havemeyer, the latter pair winning. The former were not able to overcome the handicap, being obliged to give their opponents 30 and half 15. Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer won a pair of handsome silver cups presented by William H. Sands. Summary:

Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer and Mr. Havemeyer beat Miss Anna Sands and C. E. Sands, 4—6, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

Tennis at Crescent A. C. To-day.

R. D. and G. L. Wrenn, Jr., will play R. D. Little and F. B. Alexander of Princeton, and who recently won the Western tennis championship in doubles, a match game of tennis (doubles) on the grass courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge, this afternoon at 2:30 P. M. The courts are in fine condition, and an exciting and interesting match may be expected.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Easily Beaten by the Philadelphia Team—Brooklyn Won from Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—The New York baseball team was absolutely helpless before the superb and masterly pitching of the youthful Townsend this afternoon, and lost to Philadelphia by the score of 13 to 2. Only five scattered hits were made by the visitors, that of Selbach's for three bases in the opening inning being the only clean drive made off the delivery of the local man. The other four were infield scratches. In addition to his effeetiveness he was very steady, not giving a base on balls or hitting a man. He retired six men on strikes, another evidence of his puzzling delivery.

In the first inning, Van Haltren beat out a slow grounder to Hallman and crossed the plate on Selbach's triple to left centre. The latter scored on a passed ball a moment later. This was the extent of the visitors' scoring ability. Not a man reached third base after this, and only one reached second, while only five were accorded the privilege of reaching the initial bag.

After the opening inning Deegan was very easy for the local players, who hit his curves to all parts of the field. With one man out in the last inning, for some unexplainable reason, Davis substituted Taylor. The fielding sensation was made by the veteran Van Haltren, who ran out into deep left centre and pulled down Delehanty's terrific drive in the fourth inning, while on the full run. Delehanty and McFarland also made splendid running catches. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V'Haltren, cf	1	4	0	0	0
Selbach, lf	1	1	1	2	0
Strang, 3b	0	1	0	4	1
Hickman, rf	0	1	0	1	0
Davis, ss	0	0	6	2	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Bowerman, c	0	0	1	2	3
Nelson, 2b	0	1	1	4	0
Deegan, p	0	0	0	0	3
Total	2	5	24	17	5

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	1	3	1	0	0
Wolv'rt'n, 3b	1	2	1	2	1
Flick, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Delehanty, lf	2	2	6	0	0
McFarland, c	2	6	1	0	0
Jennings, 1b	3	2	8	0	1
Hallman, 2b	0	1	1	0	0
Cross, ss	2	0	3	5	0
Townsend, p	0	2	0	2	0
Total	13	17	27	11	2

New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	3	4	2	1	0	1	2	.	—13

Earned runs—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 8. Two-base hits—Hickman, Flick, Delehanty, McFarland, (2,) Jennings. Three-base hits—Selbach, Townsend. Stolen bases—Delehanty, Jennings. Double plays—Selbach, Davis, and Nelson; Davis and Ganzel; Townsend, Cross, and Jennings. Left on bases—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off Deegan, 4. Struck out—By Deegan, 1; by Townsend, 6. Passed ball—McFarland. Wild pitch—Deegan. Time of game—1 hour and 54 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

BROOKLYN, 4; BOSTON, 3.

Superb pitching was the most striking feature of the baseball game at Washington Park yesterday between the Brooklyns and the Bostons, and it was not until the ninth inning that the game was decided in Brooklyn's favor. Up to the ninth inning the Bostons had made but three hits off Donovan, and he had retired nine of them on strikes. In this inning he was hit safely three times, and two runs resulted. Willis also pitched good ball, his work being but slightly inferior to Donovan's.

Boston was the first to score, Tenney starting off with a base on balls in the fourth inning. Demont hit to Kelley, who tried for a double play, but Dahlen dropped his throw. Irwin tossed Cooley's hit to Kelley, Tenney reaching third and stealing home on the play. Brooklyn scored twice in the seventh inning on two singles and an error.

In the ninth inning Demont singled for Boston and Cooley followed with a double. Murphy singled, and Demont and Cooley scored. Lowe struck out, Dahlen caught Long's fly, and Kittridge struck out. McGuire was sent to first on balls in Brooklyn's half of this inning. McCreery batted for Donovan, and beat out a bunt. Keeler sacrificed, and Sheckard sent the runs necessary to win in by hitting for two bases. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	0	8	1	0
Demont, 2b	1	2	2	3	0
Cooley, cf	1	2	0	0	0
Murphy, lf	0	2	1	1	1
Lowe, 3b	0	0	3	2	1
Long, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Kittridge, c	0	0	4	2	0
Willis, p	0	0	1	2	0
Total	3	6	*25	16	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Keeler, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Sheckard, lf	0	1	2	0	1
Dolan, cf	0	0	3	3	0
Daly, 2b	0	0	2	0	0
Dahlen, ss	1	2	4	1	1
Irwin, 2b	0	1	1	1	0
McGuire, c	0	1	9	0	0
Donovan, p	0	1	2	0	0
†McCreery	1	1	0	0	0
Total	4	8	27	6	2

*One out when winning run was scored.
†McCreery batted for Donovan in the ninth.

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	—4

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Cooley, Daly, Sheckard, Donovan. Stolen bases—Tenney, Murphy. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. First base on balls—Boston, 5; Brooklyn, 9. Double play—Long, Demont and Tenney. First base on balls—By Donovan, 3; by Willis, 6. Hit by pitched ball—By Willis, 1. Struck out—By Donovan, 4; by Willis, 4. Time of game—One hour and 49 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Nash.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf	0	0	2	0	1
Harley, lf	1	4	4	1	0
Beckley, 1b	1	1	8	0	0
Crawf'd, rf	2	2	3	0	0
Magoon, ss	1	1	1	2	0
Steinf't, 3b	1	2	2	0	1
Fox, 2b	0	0	1	3	0
Bergen, c	0	0	3	1	0
Guese, p	0	1	0	1	2
Total	6	11	27	7	3

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	2	2	2	0	0
Heidr'k, cf	1	3	6	0	0
Padden, 2b	0	1	0	3	0
McGann, 1b	1	0	9	1	0
Dinorn, rf	1	0	3	1	0
Wallace, ss	2	2	3	5	0
Kruger, 3b	1	4	3	3	0
Ryan, c	1	1	1	0	0
Murphy, p	1	1	0	3	0
Total	13	13	27	12	1

Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	—6
St. Louis	2	4	1	0	1	0	2	0	3	—13

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 6; St. Louis, 9. Two-base hits—Heidrick, Wallace, (2,) Steinfeldt. Three-base hit—Beckley. Home runs—Crawford, Kruger. Stolen base—Harley. First base on balls—Off Guese, 3; off Murphy, 3. Struck out—By Guese, 2. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf	1	0	3	0	0
Beaum't, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Davis, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Wagner, ss	0	1	3	3	1
Bransf'd, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	4	3	2
Leach, 3b	0	2	0	1	0
Yeager, c	0	0	3	1	0
Tanneh'l, p	0	1	0	3	0
Total	1	6	27	12	3

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartzel, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Green, cf	1	2	6	0	0
Chance, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Dexter, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Raymer, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Childs, 2b	0	0	2	1	1
McCork, ss	0	1	3	3	1
Kahoe, c	1	2	3	1	1
Hughes, p	0	0	1	2	0
Taylor, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	4	8	27	9	3

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Chicago	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Chicago, 2. Three-base hits—Yeager, Chance, Kahoe. Sacrifice hits—Yeager, Chance. Stolen bases—Clarke, Hartzel. Double play—McCormick and Dexter. First base on balls—Off Tannehill, 1; off Hughes, 5; off Taylor, 1. Struck out—By Tannehill, 3; by Hughes, 2. Passed balls—Kahoe, 2. Wild pitch—Hughes. Time of game—1 hour and 45 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

American League Games.

At Detroit—Detroit, 12; Chicago, 1.
At Boston—Baltimore, 11; Boston, 9. Boston, 6; Baltimore, 2, (second game.)
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 8; Milwaukee, 3.
At Washington—Philadelphia, 5; Washington, 4. Philadelphia, 9; Washington, 4, (second game.)

Eastern League Games.

At Buffalo—Worcester, 4; Buffalo, 2, (eleven innings.)
At Toronto—Toronto, 5; Hartford, 1.
At Montreal—Montreal, 5; Brockton, 4, (ten innings.)
At Rochester—Rochester, 19; Providence, 6.

New York State League Games.

At Troy—Binghamton, 8; Troy, 6.
At Albany—Waverly, 3; Albany, 1. Waverly, 2; Albany, 0, (second game.)
At Schenectady—Utica, 3; Schenectady, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	53	35	.602	Boston	42	45	.483
Philadelphia	53	37	.589	New York	37	46	.446
St. Louis	53	40	.570	Cincinnati	36	52	.409
Brooklyn	47	43	.522	Chicago	37	60	.381

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Philadelphia.
Boston in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in St. Louis.
Chicago in Pittsburg.

American Coaching Club Incorporated.

ALBANY, Aug. 9.—The American Coaching Club of New York City, to promote the sport of coaching, define and publish rules for the correct turning out and appointing of coaches for park and road purposes, and for exhibition in the show ring, and to encourage coaching exhibitions by offering prizes has been incorporated. The club's annual meeting will be held on the Saturday immediately preceding the opening of the National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden, New York. The Directors are Seward Cary of Buffalo, William L. Bendleston, George B. Hulme, and Lemuel E. Wells of New York; Howard Brown of Boston, Mass.; Leslie P. Ward of Newark, N. J., and Herman C. Hoskier of South Orange, N. J.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Bishop Littlejohn's Successor, It Is Said, Will Be One of Three Men.

They Are the Revs. A. B. Kinsolving, J. H. Darlington, and W. M. Grosvenor.

It has been settled that a special meeting of the Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Long Island will be held in November for the purpose of electing a successor to the late Bishop Littlejohn. No action has been taken by the Standing Committee, but the decision was arrived at informally, after learning the opinions of clergy and laity assembled at the funeral of the Bishop last Wednesday. The date chosen is after the meeting of the General Convention of that Church in San Francisco in October.

It is said in Church circles that if the Rev. Dr. George Williamson Smith, President of Trinity College, Hartford, were ten years younger he would be practically the unanimous choice of the diocese for Bishop. But he took orders more than forty years ago, and has himself said, when approached on the question, that he is too far advanced in years to assume episcopal duties. With President Smith removed from consideration, it is said that some man within the diocese undoubtedly will be able to command the requisite vote. No man within or without the diocese is a candidate, or is doing anything directly or indirectly to bring about his election. Were a man to do so, it is said he would be rejected by the House of Bishops as soon as his electioneering became known.

A canvass of the clergy and laity assembled at the funeral showed that the two men most favored are the Rev. Dr. Arthur B. Kinsolving of Christ Church, Clinton Street, and the Rev. Dr. J. H. Darlington of Christ Church, Bedford Avenue. If a man within the diocese is not chosen it was agreed that the man without who could command most support is the Rev. Dr. W. M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, Manhattan. On all sides it was said that these three men are those who stand, at this time, in the foremost rank of favor.

PROTESTANTISM IN MEXICO.

The Rev. Dr. A. W. Halsey Tells of Its Interesting Work and Growth.

At the meeting which was called to organize the new Synod of Mexico of the Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. A. Woodruff Halsey, one of the Secretaries of the Presbyterian Foreign Board, represented the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, North. The meeting was held in Mexico City July 6 to 9. Dr. Halsey has just returned to New York. Speaking of Presbyterian conditions in Mexico, he said:

"The Synod of Mexico, which has just been organized, is made up of four Presbyteries. Three of them were formerly allied with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, North, and the other was connected with the Presbyterian Church, South. Some time ago a movement was started to organize an independent Presbyterian Church in Mexico, along the lines which were followed in the organization of the church in Japan, and the meeting which has just closed was the result of that movement. The Synod of Mexico is an independent Presbyterian body, and while it will report to both of the large Presbyterian bodies of the United States, it will do so only by courtesy, and not because it is in any way under their authority.

"Protestantism in Mexico is making great advances, and although it is still a Catholic country, the liberal policy of President Diaz and his Government has done much to help our churches. Men are selected as heads of public schools with regard only for their ability and Protestants are selected as well as those of other religious faiths. This liberality has come only in comparatively recent years. In connection with this meeting was an incident that is suggestive of the work done by Protestant missions. After the conference a large party of the young folks left for the homes on one train. At one of the stations where it stopped a man who was selling pulque, the native liquor, tried to get aboard. 'You cannot sell pulque on this train,' he was told. With a grunt of disgust he turned away muttering 'Protestants.'

"Mexico is now very progressive, but there is one serious drawback in Mexico. It is the illiteracy of the people. There are 13,000,000 inhabitants of the country, and of these 10,000,000 can neither read nor write, and of those who can read not one in twenty has a book of his own. Before many years a very different story will be told of the educational condition of the people."

NEW HOME FOR DEACONESSES.

St. George's Episcopal Church Altering Buildings for Their Accommodation.

St. George's Episcopal Church, Stuyvesant Square, has begun to alter into a deaconesses' home two dwelling houses, directly opposite the Memorial House on Sixteenth Street. When the changes are completed there will be an almost new building, four stories in height, with mansard roof.

Brownstone is the material of which the first story will be constructed, and red and black brick, with brownstone trimmings, will be used above. The front will be in the style of the Dutch Renaissance, and when completed will have cost $25,000. The building will provide accommodations for ten deaconesses, and will be opened about Advent.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Aug. 18, 1901.

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SUBJECT—Abraham's intercession, Genesis, xviii., 16-33.

GOLDEN TEXT—The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much.—James, v., 16.

Abraham rises in this lesson to a far higher spiritual position than any we have as yet seen him occupy. There have been several occasions before this when he "stood before the Lord," but they have always been occasions when he was simply as an obedient listener receiving instructions, or as an ignorant, but loving, child, asking for guidance and strength. In this incident, however, he stands before Him almost as an equal, admitted to the highest privileges of closest friendship. For now it is written, not only that he "stood before the Lord," but it is added, "And Abraham drew near (Verses 22, 23) to Him as a friend communes with a friend.

Last week we saw his faith so strengthened and enlarged to believe the promises of God as they ended in redemption by Jesus Christ that he rested in Him. By this faith he grew from being simply a good man to be accounted a "righteous" man. This is much more than being "good." For there is a goodness which may be entirely independent of faith. It is accounted of great worth among men, and very often it becomes the parent of their hope. But it does not, by itself, meet the requirements of God's law. The goodness which He looks upon with favor is the child of faith. Being such, it becomes the parent of a true Scriptural hope. (Romans, v., 4, 4.) Such a faith now filled Abraham's breast, "and it was imputed unto him for righteousness." Being so "imputed," it is added, "he was called—The Friend of God." (James, ii., 23.) And now we see him admitted to the high privilege of this blessed friendship—nearness to Him. It is both the position and the privilege to which every believer is called. (John, xv., 14, 15.)

With Abraham, however, it was not reached by one experience. Neither is it so reached by believers to-day. But that is no reason for discouragement or distrust. Spiritual progress is very much like the ascent of the highest peak in some grand range of mountains. As the traveler tries to reach its summit, towering above all others in the range, he is doomed to many a disappointment. In the valley he sees what he considers the point he wishes to attain bathed in sunlight, and he presses forward with eager steps. But when he stands upon its top he finds that there are other higher peaks before him, and between him and the highest "Alps on Alps arise," with great and deep valleys intervening. Before he attains his end he must not only scale the "Alps," but he must go down into—and come up out of—many dark valleys. Each valley, however, may be on a higher level than some of the preceding peaks.

ABRAHAM'S RENEWAL OF FAITH.

So it was with Abraham, as seen in the history of events occurring between this lesson and that of last week. That history concerns Hagar and her child; and we find that notwithstanding the strong confirmation given to his faith by the "vision" of the stars, and of the sacrifice, yet he turned to human devices to accomplish in his own way the fulfillment of God's promises. But the sequel shows that it was a mistake, and brought only sorrow to his household. For a time he went down from a very high peak into a very deep valley. When the covenant was renewed, however, and completed in the rite of circumcision, he came up again into the sunlight, and "staggered not at the promise of God through unbelief, but was strong in faith, gi

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TWELVE PAGES,
WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

A FRIEND OF ORDER AND PEACE.

Mayor R. J. BLACK of McKeesport announced this week that he would not allow the police of that city to be used to protect the men brought there by the managers of the steel mills to take the places of employés out on strike. "I for one," said Mayor BLACK, "am opposed to bringing the offscourings of the United States into a quiet, orderly, and peaceful city like McKeesport only to cause trouble. If the steel men ship men here when they know the men will cause a riot, shouldn't I arrest 'em?" He has declared that his sympathies are wholly with the strikers and that he shall treat all non-union strangers as "suspicious characters."

PERSIFOR F. SMITH, District Manager of the American Sheet Steel Company, yesterday made the following statement: "I have orders from President MCMURTY of the American Sheet Steel Company to tear down at once the Dewees Wood plant at McKeesport and remove the same to Kiskiminetas Valley. This I shall proceed to do immediately."

The Dewees Wood plant, which was established forty years ago, covers some twelve acres of ground and employs from 900 to 1,200 men. It cost several millions of dollars. The decision to remove the plant from McKeesport has been taken, it is said, because of the hostility of the people of that city to the employing corporation.

To-day is pay day at McKeesport. About $240,000 will be distributed among 12,000 men. To-night President SHAFFER'S strike order goes into effect. There may be no more pay days in McKeesport for months. It is reported, even, that the great National Tube Works will be removed—for the same reason that has led to the removal of the Dewees Wood Mill. The Vice President of the First National Bank of McKeesport says that the average weekly deposits of the men employed by the steel companies have been $32,000.

The aspirations of R. J. BLACK, Mayor of McKeesport, run strongly to peace and order. The city is evidently about to enjoy those blessings in overflowing measure. It lives on the steel mills. The owners of the steel mills, finding it impossible to carry on their business amid a hostile population and under the rule of an Anarchist Mayor, have ordered one of their important mills to be dismantled, and may get out of the place altogether. The perfect peace and order of the desert will then prevail.

This is perhaps the finest illustration the world has ever seen of the ways and works of organized labor in the temper and under the leadership that have of late determined its procedures in this country.

WATER SUPPLY AND WATER WASTE

To those persons who have paid attention to the development of the questions raised by the attempt to rob the city for the benefit of the speculators in Ramapo "options," there is something very irritating in the persistency of the speculators. It is pretty plain that they have official allies, and that they have by no means given up hope, even after their legislative discouragement. Now we have an announcement, from the head of the Water Bureau, that his engineers are exploring the Catskills for additional sources of supply, and that they find a billion gallons a day "in sight."

Why is it that these people persist in paying no attention to the expert contentions, which come so near to being demonstrations, that our trouble is not inadequate supply, but excessive waste? Mr. CROES made that contention when the Controller began his fight against the Ramapo job, at the time that it was first produced in public. The engineer employed by the Merchants' Association repeated and amplified it when the matter came up at Albany. And yet the Messrs. HOLAHAN and DALTON, and their technical staff, do not consider these investigations at all. In all their excursions after more sources of supply, they do not pay them "even the cold respect of a passing glance."

This is what must excite the indignation and suspicion of decent and intelligent citizens. Do Messrs. HOLAHAN and DALTON and their technical staff take us all for fools? When engineers of standing say that our troubles arise chiefly from not saving at the spigot, why do they insist, without even stopping to argue the point, that the only remedy is more spilling at the bung? There are perhaps cogent objections to putting meters in the houses and checking waste in that way. But at least these officials might state the objections. And the consensus of expert authority seems to be that the house waste is not the worst waste; that, though positively enormous, it is trivial in comparison with the street leaks; that a huge proportion of the water we bring into the mains is not used, is not even wasted, by the consumers, but is simply allowed through leaky pipes to irrigate the subsoil of New York. If the mains were relaid, according to the engineers who take this view, there would not be for a long time to come any need of looking out for new sources of supply at a vast expense.

But all this is completely lost upon the officials, so completely that they do not even take the trouble to allude to it. The only remedy they are able to suggest is that we shall find more water to pour into a sieve. Why cannot they see that a three-year-old child would be driven, from the way they are behaving, to suspect that they had ulterior motives and were engaged in a job at the expected expense of the taxpayers?

RUSSIA'S INGRATIATING WAYS.

We learn from our neighbor The Evening Post that Russia's Minister of Finance, M. DE WITTE, is likely soon to visit the United States upon the invitation of sundry Americans unnamed. We hope that they (and all others) will show their guest—he can scarcely be a National guest—every possible courtesy, and more amiability than is discoverable in the retaliatory exchanges between him and our own Secretary of the Treasury. Possibly that little matter might be arranged; possibly the general good understanding between Russia and the United States might be improved, for however good it is, it cannot be made any too good. In due season we shall doubtless learn the name of M. DE WITTE'S hosts, and then we shall better understand the inwardness of the incident—if it has any.

One swallow does not make a Summer, but one straw may show which way the wind blows. Two straws wafted in the same political direction may not disclose State secrets in countries which have only popular policies, but in the case of nations like Russia, where nothing happens by accident, tendencies are indicated even by trifles. For example, we printed the other day a telegram respecting the mission of Mr. ROBERT BARBIER of the Russo-Chinese Bank of Peking to St. Paul, where he disclosed a project to Mr. J. J. HILL of dimensions scarcely inferior to the construction of another transcontinental railway. Russia, we learn, is disposed to build half of the railway mileage necessary to connect Vladivostok and Circle City, Alaska. France, we are told, will find the capital, the United States merely taking an attitude of general amiability. Naturally events of this sort do not occur over night. Some time is necessary to their development. We would not be unduly suspicious, and yet we can imagine nothing better adapted to offset any natural tendency of England, Japan, and the United States to flock together in Chinese affairs than a suggestion that America's profit lies in another direction with other associates.

Quite by accident, doubtless, a neighbor announced another enterprise of unusual dimensions and profit to the new Dreibund—Russia, France, and the United States. Again France is to find the capital. Russia is to grant the natural resources—in this case mines—and the United States citizens are admitted on the ground floor. The nominal operating capital is a mere $25,000,000, but there is talk of eventual wealth of the Indies, or rather of Alaska.

Far be it from us to repel friendly advances from any quarter. Yet if partners are to be chosen in Eastern affairs, upon other than reasons of intrinsic advantage, the sympathies of the United States do not lie with either Russia or Germany. By all means let Americans profit, as they may legitimately, in association with Russians or Frenchmen, or any others. But let profit and politics be kept in separate compartments.

"A NUMBER OF DEMOCRATS."

Mr. BRYAN'S Commoner informs us that "a number of Democrats met at Columbus last week and registered a protest against the action of the Ohio Democrats in refusing to indorse the Kansas City platform. A platform was adopted and a ticket, headed by Dr. REEMELIN of Cincinnati, was placed in the field."

While Mr. BRYAN laments the disposition of the Ohio Democracy to "take its position on the Grover Cleveland side of public issues," he disapproves of this bolt because it will increase the chances of Republican success in Ohio this Fall and because it will tend to diminish the influence of the bolters in future conventions of their party. Therefore he remonstrates with the persons whom he describes as "a number of Democrats" and bids them support the ticket.

They were, indeed, a "number of Democrats"—some reports said seven, some nine. At any rate, they held their convention in a bedroom, and there were more reporters present than delegates.

"I do not think this is a meeting," said Mr. TILDEN one dreadful night in October, 1876, when a brass band and two boys had assembled under the balcony of the Manhattan Club, from which it had been announced that he would address the people, a veritable Noachian deluge of rain having kept the entire population within doors, except the before-mentioned band and boys.

While these Ohio bolters may be correctly described as a "number," since they were enumerated, and while they may also be described as Democrats, we do not see how they can enhance the already considerable probability of Republican success. They are too few, and the world is too little with them. And how, pray, can such men lose influence when it has been demonstrated that they have it not?

The worm that is gnawing at Mr. BRYAN'S heart is not the fear of Republican success, not the apprehension that influence will be lost, but the perfectly sickening show of his real strength in Ohio that these bolters will make if they are not "called off."

OBITER DICTA ON THE "COON SONG."

Mr. Justice BISCHOFF, in a case of exceptional interest to the musical world, has produced an epigram in which a great truth is crystallized. It is this: "The coon song has an individuality of its own which obliterates the personality of genius." We had long held this opinion ourselves. In most of the coon songs which it has been our misfortune to hear the personality of genius is so effectually obliterated as to be wholly indistinguishable.

Another sage conclusion of Judge BISCHOFF is to the effect that "while coon songs may be composed in spite of musical training, the training is not an incident to an enduring success." We should have derived more pleasure from this than it affords us if another adjective had been used to qualify success. To think of the success of the coon song as enduring is difficult—which is fortunate, as such a concept would be most painful.

The learned Judge from whose opinion we have quoted must have felt keenly the limitations of judicial authority in dealing with this case. He had before him a man charged with being the founder of the "school" of music known as rag time. Under a simpler system of jurisprudence—that, for example, in which the cadi is the whole thing, except the culprit—this industrious disturber of the public peace might have been sewn in a sack and dropped into the Bosphorus—or other convenient waterway. An occasional incident of this kind would tend to discourage ambition along the lines of syncopation. Judge BISCHOFF, however, found himself under the extremely commonplace obligation to treat the case before him as a civil suit, and not as a criminal one, and to dismiss the complaint. Civilization has its disadvantages.

"LEST WE FORGET."

Since the beginning of the present strike the steel workers have behaved very well. Their infractions of the law seem to have been limited to picketing, but if the surprise they express when one after another of the mills starts up with a full crew of non-union workmen is any evidence, they are maintaining an ineffectual blockade of the plants they are watching. That they have refrained from violence is creditable. Mr. SHAFFER promised this, but that he could make the promise good was doubted. We confidently hope that his influence in this important matter has been underrated.

At this time, when others who are perhaps closer to the membership of the Amalgamated Association than Mr. SHAFFER can be are beginning to express the hope that nothing will occur to inflame the steel workers beyond their patience, it is well to recall the incidents of the Homestead riots. The world makes news very fast nowadays, and we are apt to forget the lessons of experience all too soon for our own good.

In June, 1892, the skilled labor employed in the plants of CARNEGIE, PHIPPS & Co. and the Carnegie Steel Company refused a reduction in the scale from a minimum of $25 for billets to a minimum of $23. A strike was declared, and the companies, pending an adjustment, attended to repairs and other midsummer work. Becoming convinced that the mill managers had no intention of yielding, the strikers gradually became ugly and were determined that the mills should not be started with non-union labor, then easily available. On the 4th of July Mr. H. C. FRICK, Chairman of both companies, notified the Sheriff of Allegheny County in writing that persons and property were in danger and demanded that measures for their protection be taken. The attitude of the Sheriff was unsatisfactory. He gained access to the mills for himself and two deputies only on passes issued by the strikers permitting them to pass the pickets and guards. On the afternoon of July 5 twelve Deputy Sheriffs arrived from Pittsburg, but were refused admittance and sent back. The citizens and business men of Homestead appealed to the Governor, but received no immediate reply. The situation becoming critical, Mr. FRICK deemed it necessary to provide a guard of his own. On the afternoon of July 6 two barges, with 300 Pinkerton men on board, appeared on the river and approached the Homestead wharf. The strikers fired upon the barges from the banks on both sides of the river, and a battle ensued in which several were killed, including the Captain of the flotilla. If the Pinkerton men had not surrendered they would have been massacred. As it was, they were badly handled subsequent to giving up their arms. After being held for some time as prisoners in an empty building, they were put aboard trains and sent back to Pittsburg, from which point they were scattered among the large cities.

For some days after this sanguinary riot the Homestead mills remained in possession of the mob. Two officers of the Carnegie Company who attempted to visit the plant were stopped on the way, refused admission, and notified that any attempt to start with non-union labor would be attended with results for which the Amalgamated Association would assume no responsibility. This condition lasted until July 10, when, on the official admission of the Sheriff that he was unable to handle the mob, Gov. PATTISON called out the National Guard. A Congressional investigation revealed the fact that before the strike rollers were receiving $250 to $275 per month; heaters, $185 to $190; heaters' helpers, about $130; trainmen, $97 to $120; shearers, $100, and shearers' helpers, $95.

On July 20 the management gave notice that it was about to start the works non-union, under a code of rules which would not permit the Amalgamated again to have representation in them. On the 28th Mr. FRICK was attacked in his office by BERGMAN, a Socialist sympathizer with the strikers, who attempted to assassinate him. He fired three shots, of which two took effect. Mr. FRICK was painfully and dangerously wounded.

When the management was ready to resume it resumed with non-union labor, as it had announced. The Amalgamated Association held out until Nov. 20, when the strike was declared off and the members took what places were open to them. Indictments, trials for murder, damage suits against the county, investigations, and the like kept it in the public memory a few months longer, the Amalgamated Association disappearing from notice. Now, with even less pretext than it had in 1892, it renews the struggle for control of the plants from which it was expelled under conditions so humiliating to every self-respecting wage-earner who hopes for benefit to labor through organization.

Since the present strike began very little has been said about the Homestead tragedy. To keep it in mind will be wholesome.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Major JOHN W. LOVETT of Anderson, Ind., whose possession of a discriminating and judicial mind may or may not be proved by the fact that he is a candidate for the position of United States Circuit Judge, makes public announcement of what he calls "the necessity for a thorough reorganization of our Consular and Diplomatic Service." The basis for his opinion, apparently, is the following, which he would-be Judge relates over his own signature: "I had occasion to call on business at the American Consulate in London. I found it situated in an unpretentious building on a dirty side street, or blind alley, known as St. Maurice Place, off Bishopsgate. A bunting flag about 4 by 6 feet hung limply over the door, so smoked and stained that a close inspection was necessary to tell me it was the emblem of the great Republic. An English lackey took my card, clerks answered my questions, the Consul was absent, and the Vice Consul was an Englishman who had never seen the country he attempted to represent. The position of Consul to London is said to be worth over $50,000 per annum, and it occurred to us that the United States was getting a small return for her money." Some remarks which follow these hint that the Major's special grievance against "our Consular and Diplomatic Service" is its failure to do as much as he thinks it ought in the way of teaching the inhabitants of Great Britain and the Continent to eat corn. "Were England," he says, "a corn-growing country like our own, every country on earth would be a consumer of fried mush, hominy, and breakfast food. Let it be understood that the commercial agencies of the United States are not the asylums for political hacks or ward heelers, but that they are to be filled with capable and well-trained men, whose business it will be to push the trade and commerce of the Nation." Of course, not quite all of our representatives abroad are as able as they might be, but it is a notable fact that their general excellence is frequently and emphatically recognized by the foreign newspapers and their correspondents, and this recognition is very often, indeed, accompanied by the expression of hopes that the European nations may some day have their interests as carefully guarded and as energetically and intelligently fostered as are those of the United States.

—Our attention has been called to the interesting fact that Gen. CHARLES W. DARLING of Utica, this State, is the proud possessor of what he and his friends think is next to the largest pair of elk horns of which anybody has any knowledge. The antlers measure 9 feet and 3 inches from tip of beam to tip of beam across the skull, and they have a spread of 53¼ inches. The beam lengths are 55 and 56½ inches, and of the ten prongs the longest are 16 and 17 inches. Had these horns been differently mounted, with the animal's head between them, their spread would have been 24 inches more than it is. They were found many years ago at what is somewhat indefinitely described as "the base of the Rocky Mountains." It is believed that the only larger pair of elk horns in existence is that now owned by the Emperor of Germany, having been presented to him by Herr HANS LEIDEN, the Director of the Zoological Garden at Cologne. These horns measure 12 feet from tip to tip of beam across the skull, and have a spread of 62 inches. The beam lengths are 66 and 67½, and the longest of their twelve prongs are 22 and 23½ inches. Now, if the General would only call his treasure "moose" horns, instead of "elk" horns, he would not only use a pure American word of equal accuracy and much greater definiteness, but he would avoid the always painful necessity of admitting that we are not quite up to the European standard. The European elk is an elk, but the American elk is a moose, so called—or nearly—by the Indians, who certainly had the best of rights to call it what they pleased. Who says "moose" says something that means just one thing and cannot be misunderstood, while "elk," for many misinformed but otherwise respectable Americans, means "wapiti," an utterly different creature, not an elk at all, and even in Europe the name is often loosely applied to several of the bigger deer. There is no more, or less, excuse for saying "moose" instead of "elk" than there would be to substitute "reindeer" for "caribou," of which we trust nobody in Utica is unpatriotic enough to be guilty. "Moose" is a mighty fine name; it's exactly what the animal looks like—as ADAM would have written in his diary if opportunity to do so had arisen.

—It seems as though something might really be done with that case of faith cure homicide out in Hamilton, Ohio—something, that is, in the way of securing the conviction and adequate imprisonment of everybody concerned in the hideous affair. This particular case differs from innumerable others of like quality in that the victim was a helpless child, far too young to prefer one system of healing over another, so the question of its personal right to choose for itself is not involved, and, as not often happens, there is practically conclusive proof at hand that if the child had received proper medical attention it would not have died, thus removing the usual defense of the faith cure charlatan—that there is no certainty that the doctors would have done any better. Little ESTHER BISHOP was accidentally burned. Her injuries were severe, but by no means necessarily fatal, since they were not so extensive that the application of thoroughly understood remedies would not have made recovery something more than a high probability. For seven hours the child's parents allowed her to agonize unaided, while they practiced their besotted rites at her bedside, and when at last, on the summons of indignant neighbors, the health authorities forced their way into the house against the vehement protest of the believers in "faith," it was too late to do anything. The Coroner's finding is that "Mr. SYLVA BISHOP and Mrs. LEOTA BISHOP are criminally responsible for the death of this, their child." The BISHOPS have been arrested, and further action against them is promised. We are not too hopeful that the results will be satisfactory, for the absence in such cases of demonstrable intent to kill makes it desperately hard to secure convictions, but here if ever this can be done and a long needed lesson impressed upon the ignorant dupes and reckless swindlers who, under one name and another—they are all alike in everything except designation—are spreading death and infection wholesale through the country.

—According to credible report there has been formed down in Virginia an organization called the Society for the Suppression of Spurious Titles. The constitution adopted declares that the bestowal of titles, without regard to the recipients' right to wear them, has been carried too far, thus cheapening the value of these honorifics for those who have really earned them. Further on sarcastic doubts are expressed as to whether everybody who participated in the civil war was killed except Colonels and those of higher rank, and, in conclusion, as a means of bringing about a reform of the alleged abuse, a committee of five members of the society is empowered to act as a Court of Inquiry, calling before it all wearers of suspicious titles and forcing them to defend the use thereof. This is aimed directly at the multitudinous Southern Colonel, and possibly enough there are just a few more of him than a strict regard for history and the military records would justify. But what harm does he do, and whom does he appreciably injure? Joys are not so numerous in this world that one which costs absolutely nothing and adds to the dignity and pleasure of many worthy people should be attacked and destroyed. The members of the society should remember, too, that many a wearer of a soldierly title not won in battle is still quite able and very willing to display the strength and courage it implies, and that the investigations of the Court of Inquiry are therefore more than likely to be exciting—for the investigators. It is not safe to propound personal and impertinent questions to the Southern Colonel, whether he has a commission or not, and if those who do it get hurt—well, our grief will not be inconsolable, though of course it will be profound.

REAL PREACHING OF THE GOSPEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your Saturday's issue you commented upon the very, very small congregations present this Summer at the Protestant churches of New York, stating that there was probably but one man in the United States to-day who could fill a New York church in midsummer, and that was Campbell Morgan of London.

He certainly did yesterday, as you stated, and filled the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church to its full capacity, both in the body of the church and in the galleries. Every seat was occupied.

Now, why is it Mr. Morgan gets such crowds? You stated in Saturday's issue that there were probably not more than 5,000 people in the Protestant churches of New York the Sunday before. It was claimed this did not mean that Protestants were not alive and active, but I contend, Mr. Editor, that it means just that, and nothing else.

The people are spiritually indifferent and asleep, and they have been put to sleep largely by the invertebrate Christianity dispensed by the half-dead-and-alive ministers who occupy most of our pulpits to-day.

I say the people of New York are away on vacations is the veriest nonsense. Not 20 per cent. of the so-called Protestants of New York City are away from home on Sunday. They are in the city, but they do not go to church, and why? You tersely stated the reason a short time ago when commenting upon the utter nonsense spoken by many of our present ministers. People go to hear Campbell Morgan because he has something straight and definite to give them, and he gives it regardless of the opinions of others. He believes the Bible to be the inspired word of God, and preaches it—preaches a theology that has in it the old-time backbone of the Christianity of other days, not this emasculated, gelatinous, namby-pamby swash that so many of our cold-hearted, semi-aesthetic D. Ds. are now so freely dispensing to the people in many of our evangelical churches.

The real trouble with many of our ministers is that they have lost faith in the Bible and orthodox Christianity, and yet retain their positions, preaching anything and everything but the Gospel of Christ.

Let the ministers return to "the old paths" and preach the Gospel as Campbell and Chapman and McNeill preach it, and they will no longer find themselves preaching to empty pews.

A NEW YORK PHYSICIAN.
New York, Aug. 6, 1901.

THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"J. S. D." of Brooklyn correctly criticised in this day's issue of THE TIMES your editorial, "How to Make the Negro Thrifty"—in my opinion at least. A person living North meets the better class of negroes; the genuine negro, the worthless "nigger," of the South, he knows not.

That the Southerner understands the black man better than does the Northerner is self-evident, although you may say "Nonsense!" to such an opinion.

Ten years ago, more or less, I was in Florida, the guest of a friend who owned a large orange grove. All labor on this grove was done by negroes; the white man, as a laborer, being a scarce article in Florida. I asked one of these darkies one morning why he and most of the colored men did not have orange groves of their own, instead of being content merely to labor for others. His answer was characteristic of the race. It showed his underlying character, known especially to the Southerner, and undreamed of by the Northern philanthropist and negro worshipper.

"You see, boss," said he, "we colored men would much sooner have a sure 50 cents coming to us every night than $1,000 coming at the end of the year."

The negro cannot look forward. He sees nothing beyond the immediate wants of the day and hour. UTAH.
New York City, Aug. 4, 1901.

METROPOLITAN COMPANY CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Patrick McGuiness, published in your issue of July 12, puts the complaint against the Metropolitan Traction Company in very compact form.

In the first paragraph he says: "It seems to be the object of the company to divert all the traffic on the west side to Broadway."

One of the most glaring instances of that fact is taking off the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines from Vesey Street and Broadway. Every one remembers the crowd which awaited the cars on that corner. They were run during the rush hours on half a minute headway, well filled at all times, a great help to ease the traffic on Broadway. They are now run down South Fifth Avenue to Battery Place, affording no relief to Broadway—the Eighth Avenue on about a two and the Sixth Avenue on about a four minute headway. The taking of these two lines from Vesey Street and Broadway has undoubtedly tended to help the crowding and discomfort on the Broadway line.

I read the letter of "Close Observer" in reply to Mr. McGuiness. He has evidently mistaken his name or else he would have noticed the taking off of the two lines mentioned.

I would like to ask him if any one residing on the west side doing business within three or four blocks of Vesey Street, and I know there are many, would not prefer to walk to that corner to take a car which would take them, as they used to be taken, within reasonable walking distance of their homes than to be transferred at two or three points between Vesey Street and Thirty-fourth Street, with the attendant loss of time and the annoyance of running to get a seat or waiting on the corner for the cars for which they had a transfer.

What is wanted to relieve the congestion on Broadway is to restore the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines to Broadway and Vesey Street, and at any other cross streets below Fourteenth Street from which they have been removed, put on more cars, no longer than the horse cars used to be, and plenty of them.

There is no question that the cars of the Metropolitan Traction Company are not run for the convenience, comfort, and safety of the people. They are run simply to make money for the company. The larger and heavier the car that can be run with two men the cheaper for the company and the more dangerous for the people.

"Close Observer" seems to have only one object in view—that is to find out how many fares are rung up.

The people of the west side below Fourteenth Street have reason to regret the change of motive power from horse to electricity. When the horse cars were running a person on the left hand side of the street could signal the driver. He would stop. Now unless you are on the right side neither the conductor nor motorman will look at or stop for you. This is particularly outrageous on the Sixth Avenue line, when there is a South Ferry car only every four minutes. If I get to the corner of Eleventh Street and Sixth Avenue, and a South Ferry car is coming along, unless I am on the right side neither conductor nor motorman will notice me, and I have to take the elevated, which I do now, or wait four minutes for a car. It is an outrage and would not be permitted in any other city.

Another cause of complaint, which could be very easily remedied, is the distinguishing lights, which were green on the Sixth and red on the Eighth Avenue line. They now have hoods with letters on glass. They can be read at only short distances, and are very annoying, particularly in Church Street, where as many as four Eighth Avenue cars have passed while I was waiting for a Sixth Avenue car.

The whole conduct of the business of the Metropolitan Traction Company, including the laying down of tracks which they do not use, and permitting those which they have abandoned to remain in the streets a nuisance to the people doing business in the streets in which they are laid, is simply an outrage on the people of this city the day of reckoning for which will surely come.

L. J. CALLANAN.
New York, Aug. 5, 1901.

THE SERVANT GIRL PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A charming little letter of "advice on how to keep a servant" in your to-day's issue prompts a word of response. It is all so true, so excellent, so exactly what we who have been brought up by refined and Christian parents were early taught, in the dear old home days, and are ever trying to practice, "in loving memory." We desire to be "pitiful and courteous," and shrink from those in daily contact toward whom we cannot be.

But how about the other side? As an old housekeeper, I can truly say, for courtesy we receive aggressive independence of demeanor, often ending in impudence if met with expostulation; for trust we have eye service and destructiveness. The remembrance of the Golden Rule—the forbearances are all on the part of the mistresses in most cases, and we all realize we are paying a high price for poorest returns.

In a wise editorial in THE TIMES last week on the "Servant Girls' Union" it said: "The domestic is outrageously overpaid." Also, "She enjoys her wages fixed not by supply and demand, but by the negligence or incompetency of her employers. Alas, my sisters of the household, this last is too true regarding many of us! Let us strive to be wise, to be vigilant, and remember E. T. Stedman's most Christian advice, while we keep our servants in their places. M. C. B.
New York City, Aug. 6, 1901.

ADMIRAL DEWEY NEVER CAPTURED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The artistically circumstantial account by "Col. John D. Weeden of Florence, Ala.," quoted in your "Topics of the Times" of the 5th inst. from The New Orleans Times-Democrat, relating the capture of Admiral (then Lieutenant) Dewey at the attack on Port Hudson in March, 1863, (not 1862,) is probably so firmly fixed in the class of stories "important if true," that a denial of it is hopeless; it will probably take its place high up among the legends of history. Nevertheless, in the interests of true history it is possible you may find place in your columns for this denial of the whole fiction.

None of the contemporary accounts of the engagement at Port Hudson mentions Dewey's capture, while many of them give a detailed relation of the events, including the part taken in them by the young Lieutenant. The correspondent of The New York Herald describes the blowing up of the Mississippi as follows:

"Capt. Smith and Lieut. Dewey were the last to leave the ship. She had been fired both forward and aft, and Lieut. Dewey was in the boat at the port gangway waiting for the Captain, when the latter expressed the wish that the wardroom should be examined once more, to see if the fire kindled there was burning properly. At this instant a heavy shot, striking the starboard side of the ship, passed entirely through her, coming within a foot of the stern of the boat in which Lieut. Dewey was sitting. It was only necessary for him to look through the hole that the shot had made to ascertain that the wardroom was in a blaze, and on reporting such to be the case, Capt. Smith was satisfied and left the good ship to her fate."

The Captain, in his official report, given in the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy for 1863, Pages 340 to 342, states that he saved 233, and lost in killed and missing 64, out of a total of 297; he makes no mention of the capture of Dewey. The Superintendent of the Naval War Records states positively that "the records in this office do not authorize" any statement that Dewey was captured on this occasion.

It may possibly be an interesting and instructive exercise for the historian of the civil war writing in the time of our great-great-grandchildren, to trace this beautiful tale from newspaper to newspaper, from cycle to cycle, the snake being scotched now and then, but never killed. Probably Dewey's own denial would be discredited as due to excessive modesty. H. M. L.
New York, Aug. 6, 1901.

TROY'S MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES is such a good paper and so reliable that a great many in Troy were very much surprised to read in to-day's issue, on the editorial page, a very strong misstatement of facts about Mayor Conway's administration. The Black faction promised Conway a renomination by the Republicans if he would advance a large sum of money in the last campaign. To-day the better element in the Republican Party is strongly opposed to him, as is the case with all our independent good citizens.

The town has been wide open under Mr. Conway. Saloons, gambling houses, and resorts of ill-fame have never before so thrived. His selfish action has prevented various public improvements. All this is well known here, and the present administration is considered by reputable citizens to be one of the worst we ever had. There are so many in Troy from whom you could get the exact facts that we feel you have been imposed upon. F.
Troy, Aug. 7, 1901.

THE GOLD STREET FIRE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the fatal Gold Street fire in Brooklyn last week, it seems to me that undue stress is laid upon the fact of the street being torn up and that the fire apparatus could not drive up to the burning building. Here in New York we often see a hook and ladder company around the corner from a fire and a steamer several hundred yards from the blaze, yet I have noticed the men rush ahead and save people under far more dangerous conditions than prevailed at the Gold Street fire, if we may believe the testimony of eye witnesses.

Suppose Truck 68 (weight over seven tons) was a half block away. Did any of the men on the steamers run ahead with a scaling ladder? Lots of the Brooklyn men will "take a chance" as readily as their Manhattan brothers, but some of their officers need a little "ginger." The Building Department should not get all the blame. When one reads of the thrilling rescues made over here constantly and then looks at that three-story and basement dwelling and is told that three people were suffocated he is bound to think there was something wrong.

Of course, outsiders can criticise, but I go to a great many fires and I see how the Brooklyn men work, and compared with the Manhattan firemen they are a little—well, backward. The material is there, but it rests with the officers to set an example and do a little "hustling."

JAY STREET.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1901.

Vacation in the Courts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the recent discussion in your esteemed paper of the length of the Summer vacation of the courts in this city. The question is not a new one. I have recently learned from the highest possible source that a few years ago an effort was made by the Supreme Court to shorten the vacation, and that it proved wholly unavailing. For two successive years, by direction of the old General Term of that court, parts of the court for the trial of causes were opened on the 15th of September. In the first year little or nothing could be done before October, and in the second year only one cause was tried. When cases were called counsel invariably asked for adjournments, urging that their clients and witnesses were out of town, and that they had found it impossible to procure their attendance.

As a consequence, the attempt to hasten the opening of the courts was abandoned as involving a useless expense to the county.

This unwillingness of litigants to attend court during the Summer may possibly be in part the result of habit, but I cannot but think that it is mainly due to the torrid heat of the city during the season in question, of which we are now having an awful example. In England the question is presented under quite different conditions, as there the climate is usually temperate, and active life possible and even enjoyable the year around. LEX.
New York, Aug. 5, 1901.

The Celtic and the Great Eastern.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read in your journal and in others averments to the effect that the new Celtic exceeds in tonnage any other vessel ever put afloat. In this connection I would like to remark that I saw the Great Eastern launched and was on board thereof several times during several years, and that that ship carried, cut into the wooden combing of the main hatchway, the figures "22,500 tons."

If the register of the Celtic be of that or of a larger number of tons, it is as large or a larger vessel. If not, I must still respectfully insist that the Great Eastern, even to-day, is the largest ship that has ever floated. I do not wish to depreciate any ship, alive or departed, but let the truth of history be preserved.

MORTIMER THOMSON.
New York, Aug. 8, 1901.

Is The Celtic Larger Than the Great Eastern.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Monday's issue of THE TIMES it is stated "The Great Eastern, the marine wonder and failure of her day, displaced 10,300 tons less than the Celtic." I suppose this must be a misprint. I went in the Great Eastern in 1863 from Flushing Bay to Liverpool, and so am interested in the matter.

The Century Dictionary and Encyclopaedia states that the Great Eastern was 680 feet in length, 83 feet in width, and 59 feet in depth, and her registered tonnage was about 10,000, whereas your paper states the Celtic to be 700 feet long, 75 feet broad, and 49 feet deep, and her registered tonnage as 20,880.

It thus appears that the Great Eastern was only 20 feet less in length than the Celtic, and broader by 8 feet and deeper by 10 feet. Therefore, she was really a ship of greater cubic capacity than the Celtic, but slightly less in displacement of water, because her weight was less than that of the Celtic. Hence it seems to me that the Great Eastern still holds the position as the greatest ship, in size, ever built. A. M.
New York, Aug. 7, 1901.

One Nuisance Abated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since my last visit to New York I perceive a marked improvement on the score of decency in the cross-leg nuisance in street cars, but the war on violators should be kept up.

They are composed of two classes—the vulgar herd who know no better and the swell who seems desirous of showing that he is above all rules that apply to common people. M. J. H.
St. Augustine, Fla., Aug. 2, 1901.

The Elmira Advertiser.

Some interesting changes have recently been made in the ownership and management of The Elmira Advertiser, which has long occupied a conspicuous position among the daily newspapers of the minor cities of the State. The Hon. J. Sloat Fassett has sold his entire holdings of stock to Clay W. Holmes, and that gentleman has assumed the active control of the establishment. J. B. Beman succeeds J. R. Colburn as business manager, and J. H. Cunningham, formerly of The Utica Herald, is the new managing editor.

NUGGETS.

Seaside Expectations.

First Heiress—I hear another French Count is coming here next week.

Second Heiress—Indeed! Did you find out how much he owes?—Chicago News.

A Matter of Interest.

"Doctor, your tonic made a new man of me."

"A new man? Well, how is he off financially?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Naturally.

"The boy's name is Maurice," the fond mother explained to the listening visitor, "but we call him Moss." "I suppose that is because you have a lichen for him," said the visitor.—Boston Christian Register.

Doesn't Know One from the Other.

He—You appear to be alarmingly ignorant in horticulture. I'm afraid you hardly know one flower from another.

She—Guess you're about right. Not even graham from white.—Boston Transcript.

The Professor's New Wrinkle.

First College Professor—What are you going to do next to get your name in the papers?

Second College Professor—I was thinking of declaring that the dictionary is too wordy to be considered good literature.—Baltimore American.

THE CHILDLESS.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

"I wonder why I shed those tears
When they laid my little dear child away?
After the lapse of wearying years
I am glad that I sit alone to-day;
I can hear his laugh and his glad wild shout,
I can see him still, as he ran about,
And I know the prayer he used to say.

"I hold his picture to my face
And I fancy I feel his hand again
As it creeps into mine, and he takes his place
On my knee, as he did in the fair days when
The world and the fates were kind to me
And the songs I heard were but songs of glee,
And I stirred the envy of other men.

"His days were only days of joy.
Happy, he shouted the hours away;
He was glad with the glee of a careless boy,
He laughed as only the innocent may;
He never was doomed to wearily fret,
He never looked back with vain regret
At the close of a sorrowful day.

"I keep the little clothes he wore.
I treasure the shoes that encased his feet;
The way was smooth that he traveled o'er,
The flowers that bloomed at its sides were sweet;
The winds that blew through his curly hair
Had blown out of peaceful realms and fair—
There were no grim foes that he had to meet.

"I wonder why I shed those tears
When they crossed his hands and laid him away?
After the lapse of wearying years
I am glad that I toil alone to-day!
He knew life's gladness, but not its woe,
And I have his memory, and I know
The sweet little prayer he used to say."

HACK, STAGE, OR OMNIBUS

Dispute Over the Status of the New Electric Wagonettes.

John Brisben Walker Said They Were Hacks, but City Officers Said No—To Take Out Stage Licenses.

The question as to whether the automobile wagonettes being operated by the Mobile Rapid Transit Company between Wall and Cortlandt Street Ferries forms a stage route was argued at length in the City Marshall's Office yesterday. The controversy between John Brisben Walker and Deputy City Marshal Brown lasted over two hours, and was most interesting. Threats of arrest were made if the automobiles continued to make regular trips, but it was finally decided to continue the controversy over the matter at 9:30 o'clock this morning. John Brisben Walker would not acknowledge that he was the President of the company operating the automobiles. He maintained, however, that under the city ordinances all that was necessary was for the automobile drivers to have a special hackman's license, which costs but $5 a year.

The first notice that there was trouble ahead for the operators of the three automobiles running during the last few days between Wall and Cortlandt Street Ferries came yesterday, when Deputy City Marshal Brown summoned John Brisben Walker to explain under what authority the vehicles were being run over the new stage line. When he arrived, Mr. Walker said that the company had obtained hackmen's licenses for the drivers, and that by doing so all the provisions of law were being carried out. The sweeping charter of the General Carriage Company granted by the last Legislature was produced to show that the company had the right to run under the State law if the ordinances of the city were complied with. Deputy City Marshal Brown said:

"You will have to stop running this stage line until you take out licenses for the vehicles and show the authority under which you are conducting a stage line."

"We are not running a stage route, but we operate vehicles under the ordinances of the city."

Mr. Walker then contended that under Section 11 of the General Ordinances regulating licenses, his automobiles were coaches for hire. The ordinance reads that any carriage, cab or other vehicle shall be deemed to be a hack, and any carriage intended to seat two persons shall be deemed to be a cab, and that a carriage intended to seat more than two persons shall be deemed a coach, and the term hackmen shall be deemed to include the drivers of the vehicles.

"These carriages are intended to seat more than two persons, and, therefore, under the ordinance they must be deemed a coach, for which a special hackman's license of $5 only can be charged."

"You cannot operate the vehicles without a license," retorted Deputy City Marshal Brown. The following is a verbatim report of a part of the discussion:

Mr. Brown—You will have to stop running the stage line.

Mr. Walker—We would like to consult our lawyers.

Mr. Brown—Then you must stop running the vehicles.

Mr. Walker—Let it stand over until Monday.

Mr. Brown—I can't permit a violation of the law.

Mr. Walker—Will it be necessary for you to make an arrest, or will a notification be all that is necessary for you to do.

Mr. Brown—I have notified you. I now notify you if you are the proprietor. I have been trying to find the proprietor.

Mr. Walker would not admit for official purposes that he had control of the stage line.

Mr. Brown—I am not going to take any risk. The automobiles must stop.

Mr. Walker—I can't afford to stop under compulsion.

Mr. Brown—You can't afford to violate the law.

Mr. Walker—I suppose I am entitled to special coach licenses as a matter of right.

Mr. Brown—In the discretion of the Mayor. You are utterly outside the law. You claim that you are a hack. I claim that you are an omnibus.

Mr. Walker—I have agreed with Westcott's Express Company to do business at the Grand Central Station, and to run between that point and the Waldorf-Astoria, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and the Pennsylvania Station. What would be the regulation covering that?

Mr. Brown—My opinion is that, since you say you will follow a set route, and that you are going through certain streets, you are either a stage or an omnibus. You can't run at all until you obtain the right to use that route.

Mr. Walker—But I contend that, under the law, I am a coach, and can run through whatever streets I desire.

Mr. Brown—But your coach would have to go to any place designated by the first passenger who hired the vehicle.

Mr. Walker—That will be all right.

It was decided at 5:30 o'clock that as Deputy City Marshal Brown had no official knowledge that the stages were running, the service could be continued without an arrest being made for a violation of the law until 9:30 o'clock to-day. Mr. Walker decided that licenses would be taken out for the vehicles to-day, and that then, under the charter of the General Carriage Company, he would be entitled to operate without interference.

The General Carriage Company was chartered May 2, 1899, in New Jersey, to operate under a special act of the New York Legislature which gave very large rights to the company to operate public vehicles in any city of the State, to be run by electricity, compressed air, or other motive power.

WANT MR. WAKEMAN'S PROOF.

The Committee on Customs Administration Act, New York Board of Trade and Transportation, of which John M. Peters is Chairman, and which, on July 24 last filed with the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington a complaint against Appraiser Wakeman, in which he was charged with having appointed unqualified persons to the position of Examiners in the Public Stores, has sent a communication to the same department which is a reply to Mr. Wakeman's answer to the charges. The committee replies to the Appraiser's answers in detail and at considerable length. The committee's statement begins with this paragraph:

"The Appraiser intimates that the information given to the department by the petitioners must have been furnished by some one connected with his office. This conclusion is probably based upon the accuracy of the statements, but it is not justified by the character of the information referred to, all of which was easily accessible to the public. If it were justified, however, we respectfully contend that that circumstance would in no way lessen the potency of the facts stated in the complaint."

Further along the committee refers to the charge made by the Appraiser that at least one of the signers of the petition, whose representative appeared before the department, has been guilty of practices which should not give said signature any standing before the department, and then continues:

"The very serious nature of this charge compels us respectfully to insist that the Appraiser be called upon to furnish the report which he stated he is ready to furnish concerning the alleged offenses, together with the names of the offenders, and that such report be given the same publicity as has been given to the allegations of the Appraiser."

The answer is signed by Simon Bache & Co., Theodore Morris & Brother, Holbrook Brothers, George Borgfeldt & Co., Jacob Adler, Schwartz, Schiffer & Co., Louis Meyer & Co., and Lazarus, Rosenfeld & Lehmann.

The visiting Appraisers entertained Appraiser Wakeman at an informal luncheon at the Hotel Martin yesterday afternoon.

SOUTHERN JAPAN'S MINERALS.

Country Supposed to be Rich in Iron Ore, and Also to Contain Copper, Sulphur, and Lead.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—It is believed that there are rich deposits of iron ore in Southern Japan, according to a report received at the State Department from the Consul General at Yokohama. The same district is supposed to contain considerable amounts of sulphur and copper, as well as some lead. A company is being organized to exploit the territory.

Consul General Bellows of Yokohama says that a Japanese corporation has already been intrusted with the construction of a railroad in Korea, and that the Japanese are very ambitious for their country to become the centre of supplies for China and other Oriental countries.

BUFFALO MEN AT CANTON.

Pan-American Exposition Committee Arranges for President's Day.

CANTON, Aug. 9.—Arrangements were made here this afternoon for "President's Day" at the Pan-American Exposition. President J. G. Millburn and Director General W. I. Buchanan of the exposition, Mayor Diehl of Buffalo, and John I. Scatherd, came here for the purpose. They were met at the station by the President's carriages, and taken to the Elks' Club for luncheon. They spent most of the afternoon at the McKinley home.

Besides selecting the date, it was arranged that the President shall leave here on Wednesday morning, Sept. 4, and reach Buffalo the same evening. The full programme is to be worked out in detail later, but opportunity will be provided for the President to see the Exposition complete and to best advantage, both day and night.

Thursday will be largely given over to the special programme for "President's Day," with parades, possibly speaking, and other features. The Presidential party will spend Friday at Niagara Falls. Part of Saturday will probably be spent at the Exposition, and the party will leave for Cleveland Saturday afternoon or evening, and remain in that city for the Grand Army Encampment the week of Sept. 9.

The Buffalo committee was driven about the city after seeing the President, and then left for home.

The McKinley lawn this evening was the scene of an impromptu concert. It was given by a band of strolling musicians, a Bavarian family of six. They appeared during the dinner hour, and when the President and Mrs. McKinley appeared on the porch after the meal to thank the players, the programme was prolonged to include most of the band's repertoire.

THE CRUISER COLUMBIA.

Navy Department Officials Think Stories About Her Are Exaggerated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Rear Admiral Barker's report on the condition of the cruiser Columbia has not yet been received at the Navy Department, but in an informal telegraphic report that came yesterday the Rear Admiral said that the cruiser was in need of overhauling and repairs and that two weeks would be required for the job, the repairs to be on the drainage, ventilation, and pumping machinery.

It is admitted at the Navy Department that the cruiser was dirty—that is, from a naval officer's point of view, which differs somewhat from a landsman's. It is said, however, that a vessel laid up in ordinary, with no crew on board, is not expected to be so clean and well kept as other vessels. It is also said that the facilities for the work at the League Island Yard are not good.

At the Navy Department it is believed that the stories about the Columbia's condition are exaggerated. "The people that want the Vermont retained are stirring all this up," said one prominent bureau chief.

Naval Constructor L. C. Capps, the senior officer of the board or survey which has been inspecting the cruiser Columbia at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, preparatory to that vessel being fitted up for duty as a receiving ship, yesterday afternoon submitted the report of the board to Capt. Frank Wildes, who, in the absence of Rear Admiral Barker, is in charge of the yard, to be forwarded to Washington.

Constructor Capps said the condition of the Columbia was not different from that of other ships which had been laid up in ordinary for eighteen months with only a keeper aboard.

The Naval Board of Inspection, headed by Rear Admiral Evans, visited the yard yesterday and inspected the collier Brutus. The collier is to be placed out of commission, and the inspection was merely for the purpose of determining what repairs she requires. The board did not visit the Columbia.

DUTY ON COFFEE WANTED.

Hawaiian Legislature Asks Congress to Protect That Industry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Department of the Interior has received a resolution passed by the Hawaiian Legislature praying that Congress impose a duty on all coffee imported from other countries, "and in this way protect that industry in Hawaii and other parts of the United States."

The resolution will be forwarded to Congress at the opening of the next session. It says that the coffee industry in Hawaii is now in a depressed condition and is threatened to be abandoned on account of low prices and removal of protective duty on all coffee imported into the Republic of Hawaii before the annexation and the large amounts imported into the United States from Brazil, Mexico, Central America, and other countries free of duty. The resolution refers to the large coffee area, the great amount of American capital invested there, and inability to compete with the low prices where cheap labor is employed in the countries mentioned.

TO HELP THE INDIANS.

Miss Estelle Reel Maps Out a Course of Study for Them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Miss Estelle Reel, National Superintendent of Indian Schools, has compiled a uniform course of study in thirty-one subjects, such as the Indian should learn to become self-supporting. Aside from the literary branches, the course includes agriculture, baking, basketry, blacksmithing, carpentry, cooking, dairying, engineering, gardening, harness-making, housekeeping, laundering, printing, painting, sewing, shoemaking, tailoring, and upholstering.

The course has been in preparation for the past three years, and embodies ideas of the needs of the Indian school service that Miss Reel has acquired from personal observation in the field, together with the views of the various Superintendents and Indian workers of the United States, many of whom have spent a score of years in the work. This is the first course of study in book form, and is more comprehensive than any yet introduced into the Indian schools.

Naval Militiamen on Board Warships.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—In accordance with the latest policy of the Navy Department for the practical instruction of naval militia officers on board warships, two officers of the Naval Reserve of New Jersey have been assigned to regular duty with the North Atlantic Squadron, now engaged in target practice in New England waters. These officers are Lieuts. Patton and Davenport. Their assignment is for one week in each case, during which time they will perform watch and other duty and be subject to the regulations of the navy.

Chaffee Disliked Missionary's Plan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The War Department has published the reports on the military operations in South Africa and China, the salient features of which have already been printed. The following comment was made by Gen. Chaffee on a scheme of settlement proposed by the Rev. E. G. Tewksbury, a missionary, in regard to the damages to be paid by China for injuries done to members and converts of the American Congregational Mission: "The 'scheme of settlement,' as it appears to me, is very much in the line of business called 'squeeze,' which we hear a great deal about in China."

Post Office Department Awards Contract

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Post Office Department has awarded to the Hartford Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn., the contract for furnishing all the registered, package, tag, official, and dead letter envelopes used in the service during the year beginning Oct. 1 next. The contract aggregates over $115,000, and the Hartford company was the only bidder.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Irving E. Bennett, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to New York City and report to the commanding officer of the transport Ingalls for duty on that transport en route to the Philippine Islands; upon arrival at Manila he will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Navy.

Lieut. H. F. Bryan is ordered to the Academy Sept. 1.

Lieut. Commander W. N. Little will report at the New York Yard Sept. 1 as member of the board of inspection.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The training ship Chesapeake is at Portland, Me.

The North Atlantic Squadron arrived to-day at Nantucket.

The Indiana is at Halifax.

PENSION "ROLL OF HONOR."

Kentucky Patriots Said to Have Failed in Their Duty, but Their Names Are on the Pay List.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Now and then, when some unusual difficulty is encountered by pension hunters in breaking through the laws which Congress has interposed between the grabber and the Treasury, a howl of remonstrance is heard, accompanied by heartrending eloquence about the sacredness of the obligation imposed upon the Nation in the civil war and the duty of everybody to insist that there shall be no abatement of generosity in the compensation extended to the men who freely exposed their lives to the rain of shot and shell from the would-be destroyers of the Nation. According to the policy of these noisy patriots, every name on the pension rolls is that of a hero. But there are exceptions, and here is the story of several, all of whom won honor and pensions in a group:

There was a bit of a fight under Lookout Mountain on Nov. 24, 1863. Gen. Thomas called it "a reconnoissance in force," and historians who were not there, but who have imagined things about the event, have referred to it picturesquely as "the battle above the clouds." Among the regiments that took part in this fight was the Eighth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, under command of Col. Sidney M. Barnes. The brigade commander was Gen. W. C. Whitaker. Starting from a point west of Lookout Mountain on Nov. 23, the force encountered the enemy next day about a mile west of the point of Lookout Mountain, as the Union troops swept along the side of the hill, with the frowning rocks above swarming with Confederate soldiers.

The Eighth Kentucky was well in front of the attacking party, but, according to the report of Col. Barnes, it never was really in the fight, although exposed at times to fire. The regiment seized and held on to the spur or ridge until next morning, when a little party of gallant officers and men made their way to the top of the hill and planted the colors of the Eighth, the Confederates retreating, but leaving many prisoners in the hands of the assailants. During the fight of the 24th, a "fog," as the Colonel says, hung over the mountain, so that it was difficult to see anything that was going on at a distance, and prevented anybody from seeing a "battle above the clouds" that did not take place.

In December, after the fight had been fought a week, Col. Barnes wrote a full report of the action. After describing the movements of the regiment in detail, he brought his report to a close with the following paragraph:

All my officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, with the exceptions hereinafter named, did their duty and are entitled to praise, except Corp. Burges Elliott and Privates John W. Ward and George Aldridge of Company B; John Brandenburgh, John Ashcraft, William Hall, William H. Ross, Henry Fike of Company D; Privates William Maes and Daniel Edwards of Company F, and Privates William Aldridge, Harden Moore, and John Selby of Company H.

They are reported by their company commanders as having, without permission, fallen out and to the rear after crossing the creek and the advance had commenced. Corp. Elliott contends that he was sent to the rear with a prisoner by Lieut. Phipps of Gen. Whitaker's staff, about which I am not advised. He has heretofore been a good soldier. The others contend they broke down and could not keep up. They are stout men, and I regret to say that I fear they did not altogether discharge their duty. They all rejoined the command on the mountain after the enemy was driven off.

In all the operations about Chattanooga, including Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, the Eighth Kentucky did not have a man killed, either of the rank and file or of the officers. All told, its casualties were four privates wounded.

On the pension roll of honor are found the following names, and the persons enumerated are receiving every month the amount of pension set opposite to their names. They are all mentioned in the report of Col. Barnes. Not a man has escaped the Pension Bureau:

William H. Ross	$17	Daniel Edwards	$10
John Selby	14	John W. Ward	8
John Ashcraft	12	William Aldridge	8
John Brandenburgh	6	Mother of Henry Fike, mother's pension.	
William Hall	8	Widow of William Maes, widow's pension.	
George Aldridge	6		
Burges Elliott	6		
Harden Moore	6		

Of the seventeen patriots who distinguished themselves so greatly on Nov. 24, 1863, fifteen survive the perils and dangers of the fight which they declined, and all are estopped from complaining that republics are ungrateful. All they need to complete their happiness is medals of honor.

CUBAN ELECTORAL BILL.

Section Relating to Proposals of Candidates for Office is Altered.

HAVANA, Aug. 9.—The Constitutional Convention went forward rapidly with the Electoral bill at to-day's session, 61 articles out of a total of 108 now having been approved. The principal change from the original text relates to the number of voters required to propose a candidate for election.

After considerable discussion it was decided that in the Province of Havana a candidate for the office of Representative, Governor, Provincial Legislator, Senatorial Elector, or Presidential Elector must be proposed by no fewer than 500 voters; in Santiago and Santa Clara by at least 300, in Matanzas 200, and in the Province of Pinar del Rio 100. According to the original project, 1,500 voters were to be required in the Province of Havana, while the numbers for the other provinces were in the same ratio as was finally adopted.

Señor Sanguily proposed the changes, contending that to leave the law as it stood originally would place the nomination of candidates entirely in the hands of political parties, which would mean that cliques were to rule the elections, as independent candidates, without the backing of organizations, would not be able to collect so many voters to propose them.

POLITICS IN CIENFUEGOS.

Mayor Vieta, Whose Resignation Was Accepted, Now Says He Didn't Resign.

HAVANA, Aug. 9.—The Military Government recently ordered the Ayuntamiento of Cienfuegos to elect a Mayor in the place of Señor Vieta, who tendered his resignation about the middle of last month in consequence of difficulties arising out of the reorganization of the Cienfuegos police. The resignation was accepted at the time, but, to the surprise of the Military Government, Señor Vieta now insists that he did not resign.

When the Ayuntamiento was about to have an election, a mob of Vieta's followers entered the City Hall and intimidated the Council, which adjourned in disorder.

It is understood that interested parties are urging the mob to make trouble, and orders have been issued from Havana detailing fifty of the Rural Guard of Cienfuegos to keep order in the precincts of the City Hall.

BAY SHORE HORSE SHOW.

Many Prominent Horsemen Have Horses Entered in the Many Classes.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Aug. 9.—The first Summer Horse Show held in this place began to-day and will continue to-morrow. It has attracted many prominent horsemen and well-known society folk. The grand stand, which will hold about 600 or 700 persons, was well filled.

Among the exhibitors are Charles F. Hubbs, A. A. Housman, H. F. Peters, Jay F. Carlisle, Vernon H. Brown, George B. McGourn, Bird S. Coler, Willard S. Candee, G. J. Weaver, Lawrence Abraham, Frederick G. Bourne, T. F. Miller, A. St. John Boycott, James Benning, Frank D. Creamer, Miss Kathleen Gilbert, G. W. Burchall, Mrs. John D. Adams, C. L. Lawrence, James H. Hyde, Mrs. Thomas Adams, Jr., S. F. Rothschild, Edward C. Blum, H. M. Smith, Jr., J. A. Mollenhauer, L. A. Dalrymple Percival, G. W. Brown, Miss K. L. Coddington, Mrs. Charles F. Hubbs, George A. Ellis, Jr., Dr. H. C. Coe, Mrs. L. M. Gibb, J. Campbell Smith, B. G. Johnson, and several others.

To-day was spent in judging the horses and awarding the prizes. It will take all day to-morrow to complete this work.

Easthampton's Clubhouse Burned.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 9.—The handsome Maidstone Club Building, in this village, with its entire contents, was destroyed by fire shortly after midnight last night.

The building was valued at $25,000, and was owned by a stock company composed of wealthy New York people, who own Summer residences in this place. The building was fully insured. It is not known how the fire originated.

Minister Vicuna Much Worse.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—Señor Vicuna, the Chilean Minister, who is ill in this city, is reported much worse to-night, and there is now but little hope of his recovery.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

In town there is absolutely nothing of interest. Saturday is clearing day, as far as the fashionable element left in New York is concerned. Every man who can goes somewhere, and the clubs are deserted. This week at Newport there are, besides the yacht races, one of which takes place to-day, the polo matches and the tennis tournament. There is a horse show at Bayshore, and Gymkhana races at Southampton.

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Besides this, there is polo at Seabright, and there are house parties everywhere. This evening will be very gay at Southampton, as, with various dinners there will also be the dance given by Judge Monson for his daughter, Miss Monson. At Bar Harbor there will be the Kebo Valley Club dance, and among the many other entertainments at Newport will be the dinner dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.

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The cable has been busy in recording the deaths of people who, although not themselves personally known in America, have been familiar to nearly every one on account of their affiliations with Americans. The death of the Prince Edmond de Polignac excites interest. He was the second husband of Miss Winnieretta Singer, the daughter of the inventor of the sewing machine. Her father was married several times, and she was one of the issue of a marriage with a young Parisienne, who, after Mr. Singer's death, married first a M. Renard, who, from a singer in concerts, became by Papal dispensation and grant the Duc de Camposilice. On his death the Duchess married a third time. The Countess de Polignac's first husband was the Prince Louis de Scey Montbeillard, a well-known name in France and in Austria. She was divorced from him. The death of the Prince Henri d'Orleans also has interest, as it has been reported at various times that he was engaged to Miss May Goelet and to Mrs. Beach Grant. Mrs. Beach Grant is with her mother, Mrs. Scott, at Newport, where Miss Fannie Reed, the sister of Mrs. Paran Stevens, is also a visitor.

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The Prince was on his way to America, and was to have been at Newport this Autumn. He died, as the cable reports in another column shows, in Cochin China.

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Narragansett has been quite gay, in its way. There are the weekly dinners at the Point Judith Club, and on Saturday the dances at the various hotels. Among the New Yorkers at Narragansett are Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Beach, who have a cottage; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Du Vivier, Mrs. James F. Ruggles, Livie Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wickliffe Yulee, and Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell. Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Warburton of Philadelphia are also at Narragansett.

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Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney have been among the yacht owners who have reached Bar Harbor after the breaking up of the New York Yacht Club cruise. They have been entertained there, and were among the guests at the dinner which Mrs. Gerard gave on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri have also been entertaining. Among the late arrivals at Bar Harbor have been Creighton Webb and Mr. and Mrs. Mason Rabourg.

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There is not much chance of Peter Marié returning to America in time for any of the events at Bar Harbor or Southampton. He has left Paris and has gone to Tours, where he will be for some weeks. He intends to make several visits at the country houses of his French friends, and also to make the famous Loire tour.

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Mrs. Ogden Goelet has left London, and is at Aix-les-Bains with her daughter, Miss May Goelet. Mrs. Robert Goelet arrived at Havre this week on her yacht, the Nahma, and she will sail for this country this week.

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Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills are booked to sail this week from Cherbourg. Mrs. Mills will go directly to Staatsburg-on-the-Hudson.

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Craig Wadsworth has gone to Saratoga, and has taken a cottage at the United States. He will remain there during the races. Cornelius Fellowes, Jr., has been his guest this week.

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Among those who arrived on the Auguste Victoria yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. S. Alden Harriman, James B. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Payne, and William Watson.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 9.—There were many entertainments here to-day. Luncheons were given by Elbridge T. Gerry, who took out a large party of guests on the Electra; Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who entertained on her husband's yacht, Rainbow; Mrs. Charles H. Berryman, whose party lunched at Berger's; Mrs. N. Devereux Clapp, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. William E. Carter, and Mrs. Edwin Parsons. The last four entertained in their cottages. Mrs. W. Storrs Wells had a reception.

The most notable dinner to-night was that given by Miss May Van Alen at Wakehurst in honor of her grandmother, Mrs. William Astor. Dinners were also given by Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. J. Hude Beekman, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. George L. Rives.

Mrs. James S. Wadsworth and Miss H. Wadsworth of Geneseo, N. Y., are at the Margaret.

Mr. and Mrs. George Sheffield of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss at Hammersmith Farm, Harrison Avenue.

Samuel Powell and his family left to-day for Roach River, Me.

Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, who has been a guest at several of the cottages, left today for Boston.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse will give a "pink-and-white dinner" for young people at the Casino Sunday evening, and on the following Sunday she will entertain a number of older people at the same place.

Mrs. Robert Garrett is to give her first dinner of the season to-morrow evening at her villa on Narragansett Avenue.

Mrs. Allen H. Rutherford, daughter of Mrs. George Crocker, will start to-morrow on a trip to China and Japan. She will stop for a week at San Francisco, being the guest while there of Princess Ponatowski. Miss Rutherford will not return until the first part of next year.

Charles Allen Munn, Mrs. John J. Kunkel, John Daniel, Mrs. J. S. Wadsworth, Miss H. Wadsworth, and Count Sternberg are registered at the Casino.

Count Sternberg of Vienna has taken apartments at Berger's.

Capt. Leonide Tasanowski of Warsaw, an officer of the Russian Imperial Guard, is the guest of Dr. T. Amory De Blois.

THEATRICAL MANAGER ASSIGNS.

Charles C. Keener Files Petition in Bankruptcy, with $77,226 Liabilities.

Charles C. Keener, theatrical manager of 157 West Forty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $77,226 and no assets. He has only two creditors, Frederick A. Keener of Denver, $71,676, and Mrs. Maggie Unger of Bluff City, Ill., $5,559.

Mr. Keener was formerly of Keener & Pike, who were in the grain brokerage business in various cities of Illinois about ten years ago. They were involved to a large amount, and the claims of the creditors were compromised and settled through Frederick A. Keener, who advanced the money therefor between 1892 and 1895, the petitioner giving him notes for $72,431, due in twenty years, on which $755 has been paid. The only partnership claim which was not settled was that of Mrs. Unger. She was offered the full amount of the principal of her claim on the same basis of settlement as was arranged for the other creditors, but she refused to accept it, as interest was not included. She brought suit on her claim and recovered a judgment on Nov. 23, 1898, in Denver, Col.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 9.—The Kebo Valley Club has been the centre of life here to-day, the tennis tournament having attracted a large crowd. The grounds about the courts reminded one of the old days when the annual tournament here vied with games at Newport.

Several luncheons were given at the club, among those who entertained being Mrs. J. D. Ireland, Mrs. T. G. Condon, and Mrs. H. F. Dimock, all of New York, and Waldron Bates. Mrs. Ireland's guests included Miss Strickland, Miss Davis, Mrs. Davis, Miss Berry, Mrs. Mears, Miss Draper, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Miss Seely, Miss Helen Seely, Miss Bowler, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Cary T. Hutchinson, Miss Drayton, Mrs. Wright, and Miss Conover.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Mears gave a lawn party and housewarming this afternoon. Several hundred guests were there during the reception hours, among them Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Countess Festetics, Countess Lagagren, Constantin Brun, the Danish Minister; A. Grip, the Swedish Minister; Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Gerard, Miss Lawrence, and Mrs. Van Nest.

Two large dinner parties were given tonight at the Kebo by Dr. Robert Amory, President of the club, and Dr. Augustus Thorndike. Among the guests of Dr. Amory were Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney, Miss Draper, Charles T. How, Waldron Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Sears, and Bishop Lawrence.

Dinners were also given to-night by Mrs. Alexander Van Rennselaer, Mrs. Condon, and James B. Haggin.

TENNIS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Play Has Reached the Final Stages in All of the Championship Events.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 9.—Play in the semi-final round of the lawn tennis tournament to-day for the Long Island championship developed sport of the best type. The Pennsylvania champion, William J. Clothier, held to his winning streak. He gained a place in the finals in both the singles and doubles. Clothier captured two hard-fought contests to-day, and gives promise of repeating the performance to-morrow. His 6 feet of height give him an ability to cover his court possessed by but few players.

In the singles Clothier vanquished Edwin P. Larned, and accomplished the victory in straight sets. Larned was obliged to play on the defensive against very rapid racquet work, and although he made a good fight, was cleanly beaten. As Richard Stevens and his antiquated base-line methods were hopelessly defeated by the splendid all-around play of William A. Larned, who allowed Stevens only one game in two sets, the latter and Clothier meet to-morrow in the final contest, which is also the championship match. The reason for this is that the veteran Larned won the title and trophy last year.

The semi-finals in the doubles were productive of spectacular sport, and the team work of the pairs was remarkably good. The veteran team, Ollie Campbell, former National champion, and Ford Huntington, gave a great exhibition against Edwin P. Larned and William J. Clothier, the Princeton-Swarthmore combination. After eighteen games the veterans captured the first set, at 7-5. They were not equal to the task of keeping up such speed in the second and third sets, with the result that their younger opponents won, although they were forced to do their best and earn every point. The other doubles contest resulted in a victory for Richard Stevens, who was paired with Malcolm D. Whitman.

The mixed doubles were contested, and many of the competitions were close. Miss Gertrude Sard was paired with Malcolm D. Whitman, and defeated Miss Crocker and J. W. Lee, after two hard-fought sets. Miss Sard played with great dash, and her long drives were remarkably good. Miss D. V. Hollins, who had William A. Clothier as her partner, won a well-contested match from Miss Post and Guy Phelps Dodge. The tourney will be completed to-morrow. Summary:

Men's Championship Singles.—Semi-final round—William J. Clothier, Philadelphia, defeated Edwin P. Larned, 8—6, 6—4; William A. Larned defeated Richard Stevens, 6—0, 6—1.

Men's Championship Doubles.—Semi-final round—Richard Stevens and Malcomb D. Whitman defeated William A. Larned and C. F. Watson, Jr., 6—4, 6—2; Edwin P. Larned and William J. Clothier defeated O. Campbell and Ford Huntington, 6—4, 6—4.

Consolation.—First round—W. P. Blagden defeated Stewart Waller by default; Robert Le Roy defeated Theodore Roosevelt Pell, 2—6, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles.—Preliminary round—Miss Crocker and J. W. Lee defeated Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cogswell and C. A. Peabody, Jr., 8—6, 6—2, 6—4; Miss Josephine Russell and Joseph Larocque, Jr., defeated Mrs. W. Rossiter Betts and C. F. Watson, Jr., 6—4, 6—8, 8—6.

First round—Miss Gertrude Sard and Malcolm D. Whitman defeated Miss Crocker and J. W. Lee, 7—5, 6—2; Mrs. Harry W. McVickar and Theodore R. Pell defeated Miss Josephine Russell and Joseph Larocque, Jr., 6—2, 6—0; Miss M. E. Russell and C. L. Childs defeated Miss Henderson and Guy P. Snow, 6—4, 6—4; Miss Alice De Goicouria and O. Campbell defeated Miss Pauline Corey and Ford Huntington, 6—1, 6—2; Miss D. V. Hollins and William J. Clothier defeated Miss Adelaide Post and Guy Phelps Dodge, 8—6, 6—2; Miss Neser and William A. Larned defeated Miss McCook and W. P. Blagden, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Howland and Robert Le Roy defeated Miss Phelps and Richard Stevens, 1—6, 6—2, 6—3.

SOME WOMEN'S GOWNS.

It was a handsome gown worn by the woman in town for a day's shopping, and a gown a little out of the ordinary. It was a black taffeta, cut low at the neck to show a muslin yoke or guimpe, cut the ordinary depth of a yoke at the back and somewhat lower in the front. The edge was finished with a pattern of embroidery done in white on the silk scroll pattern which formed a pretty curve as it was outlined upon the white tucked muslin above it. The interstices of the pattern were filled with white dots of embroidery, and a mass of these dots covered the top of the black silk sleeve two or three inches deep. There was a stock of the black silk with a turnover embroidered in the white, and ends which tied in front, embroidered with the dots and edged with white lace. More of this narrow lace edged the opening of the bodice, and there were cuff bands at the wrists of the sleeves embroidered in white, also edged with the lace. The skirt had a plain panel in front only, broken by three clusters of stitching, one in the centre and two on either side. The back was finished with two box plaits, narrow at the waist line and gradually widening a little. At the seams the skirt was finished with rows of stitching, and at the foot of each the fullness given by inverted box plaits. The white muslin yoke was buttoned in front with small pearl buttons. A black and white hat was worn with the gown. For an ornament there was a pendant of amethysts with pear-shaped pearls worn on a small gold chain.

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These tiny gold chains with various ornaments, small but expensive, are to be seen everywhere with street gowns. A young woman in one of the shops yesterday wore a charming pendant of diamonds with one pear-shaped pearl.

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The short, plump woman is almost the only one who can wear the gown cut low at the throat to any extent. Even when the style is becoming to a taller woman there is so much more throat exposed that she has something of an undressed appearance in the street. A young woman lunching up town yesterday looked well in a gown of this kind. It was a simple white gown, the bodice buttoned in the back and tucked the full length, the tucking forming a yoke in the front, finished at the lower edge with a band of lace insertion, and more of the insertion finished the neck. The girl wore with her frock a white hat trimmed with a white breast, with black dots, and her parasol repeated the black and white.

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The great secret of looking well-dressed is in repeating the colors worn. A green veil around the hat looks well if a green parasol is carried, though no other note of green is to be found in the costume, while both the parasol and veil have a disconnected appearance alone.

***

There is an exception to this, however, which perhaps proves the rule. At luncheon with the plump girl with low cut frock and repetition of the black and white in hat and parasol was a woman in a white India silk gown. It was a pretty gown made up with insertions of lace crossing it diagonally to meet in points front and back, with a flounce in which the lace was set in straight around the skirt, a waist to match the skirt with a yoke of entre-deux of lace and silk and lace edged revers turning down from it. So much for the gown. With this was worn a black hat with plumes, which was appropriate, and the costume would have been all that could have been desired if the belt had not been of black. It made so decided a line upon the white that it cut the costume in two and spoiled the effect entirely. If any black at all was worn with such a gown it should have been a very narrow line at the waist, and all white would have been better than anything else.

***

Another pretty white gown with which a black belt was worn was everything that it should be. This gown was simple, absolutely fresh, and looked delightfully cool. It was made of dotted lawn, a trifle thicker than dotted muslin, and consequently better for street wear. The skirt was trimmed with two rather wide flounces, each edged with a row of insertion and lace and headed with the lace. There was a bloused waist with turnover revers, edged with lace and pointed back and front. The guimpe worn with the gown was made of entre-deux of the lace and lawn, and the stock of the same. With the gown was worn a black hat. There was a bow of black chiffon on the left side of the bodice on the edge of the guimpe, and repeating this the black ribbon belt, not too wide, looked well. The woman wearing the gown had arms of unusually pretty shape; the sleeves were short, finished just above the elbow, and the long white glace kid gloves worn with them covered the elbow and met them.

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The Summer fashion of elbow sleeves is responsible for more than the usual exhibition of red and brown arms in the street.

***

A simple blue and white muslin gown worn in the shopping district was simple and pretty. There was a deep plaited flounce to the skirt, the plaits stitched half its width, making the upper part of the flounce white. The bodice was plain in the back, and buttoned with small pear buttons, while in the front a yoke was formed of plaitings giving the same white effect as in the flounce. This white was repeated in stock, belt, and wrist bands, which were formed of white beading, through which was run narrow blue ribbons to match the stripe of the gown.

HENRI D'ORLEANS DEAD.

He Was on a Trip Around the World and Died in Cochin-China—His Career as an Explorer.

SAIGON, French Cochin China, Aug. 9.—Prince Henri d'Orléans died at 3:30 P. M. to-day.

Prince Henri d'Orléans was not a believer in the re-establishment of a monarchy in France. In fact, he renounced all claim to the throne of his ancestors some years ago on the ground that the republic was the form of government which the French people had chosen in the exercise of their right. He went so far in his adherence to the republic that he publicly repudiated all connection with the Royalist Party.

He was born at Ham, near Richmond, in 1867. He was the eldest son of the Duc de Chartres, who f

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
FT. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27&29 Pine St., New York.

Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
45 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
WANTED
FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK
OF BROOKLYN.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

First National Bank STOCK.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3402—JOHN.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange,
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Frank H. Platt, George R. Sheldon, Edward Eyre, Peter Doelger, William Halls, Jr., James D. Layng, William R. Grace, Hugh Kelly, Charles W. Morse, Henry O. Havemeyer, Homer B. Parsons, Albert G. Jennings, William H. Gelshenen, George W. Perkins, Eugene Kelly, Edwin Wardell, Elverton R. Chapman, Charles V. Fornes, Frank R. Lawrence, Jas. Ross Curran.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 33, 35, 38, 64, 87, 88, 129, 141, 145, 166, 186, 202, 225, 239, 241, 303, 336, 398, 431, 540, 627, 717, 730, 738, 787, 819, 1034, 1051, 1056, 1080, 1099, 1144, 1257, 1383, 1372, 1373, 1428, 1443, 1474, 1489, 1542, 1544, 1568, 1600, 1617, 1654, 1661, 1705, 1710, 1727, 1732, have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of October, 1901, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, Atlantic Building, 49 and 51 Wall Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.
Nashville, Tennessee.
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1895, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustee, hereby give notice that five (5) bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 1, 103, 204, 309 and 486, have been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Atlantic Building, Wall and William Streets, New York City, on the 1st day of September, 1901, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.
Dated July 29, 1901.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689 of the New York State banking laws of 1892:

Isaac Brown, Aug. 21, 1884	$89.26
Charles Carew, March 11, 1883	269.72
Ed E. Pryer, Sept. 26, 1884	56.64

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.: Theo. M. Bertine, Cashier of the West Side Bank, New York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892. State of New York.
THEO. M. BERTINE.
Sworn to before me this 12th day of July, 1901.
[Seal.] NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

Financial Agents Wanted.
We desire to arrange for reliable representatives throughout the East and Middle West to sell preferred securities in sound enterprises. Acceptable persons can arrange for permanent and highly profitable employment.
AMERICAN FINANCE & TRUST COMPANY,
New York City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Wanted—100 shares Northern Pacific common; state best price. J. M., Post Office Box 1,074.

FINANCIAL.

SECURITYHOLDERS' COMMITTEE
OF THE
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway
Company of Illinois
AND OF THE
Litchfield & Madison Railway Company

To holders of the Income Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois, and of Income Mortgage Bonds and Common Stock of the Litchfield and Madison Railway Company.

It appearing to the interest of holders of the above-named securities that such Income Mortgage Bonds be converted into new First Preferred Stock, and that sale thereof be made only in bulk and as a unit, and that the existing and converted securities be held, managed, and sold as a majority and in bulk, an Agreement to accomplish said purposes and other objects has been entered into by holders of the above-specified securities to the amount of over a majority of the Income Mortgage Bonds of each of said Companies, and of all the Common stock and nearly a majority of the Preferred stock of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway Company, under which Agreement, dated July 17th, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary, the undersigned have been constituted a Securityholders' Committee.

Holders of the above-specified Bonds and Stocks hereby are offered the opportunity of depositing such securities under said Agreement and securing the benefits thereof on or before August 31st, 1901, with the First National Bank of the City of New York as Depositary.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement may be had from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1901.

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Chairman;
CHARLES F. DEAN,
E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Securityholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel,
49 Wall Street, N. Y.
T. C. WELLMAN, Secretary,
27 Pine St., N. Y.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 BROADWAY.
New York, March 23rd, 1901.

The undersigned, the trustee under the mortgage executed by the **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY**, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the Cecilia Branch, being the branch railroad of the **LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY**, extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY**, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of **FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, (55,000.)** due on March 1, 1900, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY**, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1901, at its office in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of **FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS**, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

5	214	355	559	823
23	244	398	634	840
40	246	410	661	847
66	248	433	668	856
68	286	447	700	872
86	294	448	711	925
87	306	451	715	930
95	321	452	752	940
151	328	455	768	947
159	337	525	778	949
179	351	552	818	981

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above-mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1901, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY SINKING FUND.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a drawing held this eighth day of August, 1901, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at 10:45 o'clock in the morning, the following twenty-nine (29) Bonds of the Henderson Bridge Company, viz., numbers:

34	375	885	1081	1381	1471	1815
37	544	893	1199	1388	1532	1819
178	809	896	1238	1453	1624	1939
222	882	1039	1325	1467	1659	1987
345						

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of September, 1901, at 105 per centum on the par value in accordance with supplemental deed of Trust of February 27th, 1884.

Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.

New York, August 8th, 1901.

A. W. MORRISS,
For Henderson Bridge Company.
E. BROUWER,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this eighth day of August, 1901.
[Seal] FRANK E. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

TO THE OWNERS AND HOLDERS OF MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE XENIA (OHIO) ELECTRIC HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that, by an order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, the owners and holders of the Mortgage Bonds of the Xenia (Ohio) Electric Heat, Light and Power Company are hereby requested and required to present such bonds to the undersigned, Clerk of said Court, at Cincinnati, Ohio, on or before the 10th day of September, 1901, and make due proof of ownership thereof, and that upon failure to make such presentation and proof each and all of the holders of said bonds so failing to make proof shall be forever barred from setting up any claim to the proceeds of sale of the mortgaged property now in the Registry of said Court.

B. R. COWEN, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.
I have got in New Hampshire, near railroad, a large mica mining property; is now producing and has been for two years past a net profit of 15% per annum on fifty thousand dollars.
For private reasons have to sell now. If interested please communicate with H., Box 179 Times Office.

8 PER CENT.
GUARANTEED DIVIDENDS.
Thoroughly established manufacturing business. For limited amount of stock address
D, Box 110 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, August 14th, 1901
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$5,000 Pitts., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis Ry. 3½ per cent. Consld. Mtge. Bds., "Series E," 1949, Guar.
$1,800 Newark Gas Co. 1st 6s, 1944.
2 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Canal Co.
44 shs. German Exchange Bank.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.
132 shs. Stuyvesant Ins. Co.
18 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
5 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
650 shs. Delaware River & Atlantic R. R.
6 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
5 shs. Hanover Insurance Co.
100 shs. American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Co. (Subscription.) 10 per cent. paid in.
50 shs. Hanover National Bank.
25 shs. Morton Trust Co.
10 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
50 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
500 shs. Chatham National Bank.
$12,000 Georgia Midland R. R. 2s, due 1946.
150 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co.
30 shs. Adams Express Co.
200 shs. Detroit City Gas Co.
$1,000 City of Brooklyn 6 per cent. Park Loan Bd.
11 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
11 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
180 shs. American Bank Note Co.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five per centum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company in New York City at three o'clock P. M. on the 26th day of August, 1901.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice-President.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL.
} Trustees.

Bank Statements.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF
THE NATIONAL BANK OF CUBA.
IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY.
HAVANA, July 18, 1901.

ASSETS.

Cash and cash items	$1,234,947.72
Foreign correspondents	708,857.50
Loans	1,636,845.55
Furniture and fixtures	34,652.77
	$3,615,303.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Deposits	2,625,576.60
Profit and loss	89,726.94
	$3,615,303.54

OFFICERS.
SR. DN. LUIS S. GALBAN, President.
" " SAMUEL M. JARVIS, Vice President.
" " FRANCISCO GAMBA.
" " RAMON V. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
" " CYRUS FIELD JUDSON, Asst. Secy.
" " JOSE MA. GALAN, Managing Director.

Dividends.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
Chicago, Ill., August 5, 1901.

A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Directors, payable August 31st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business August 17th, 1901.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12 o'clock M. August 17th, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M. August 31st, 1901.
GEORGE HIGGINSON, JR., Secretary.

190th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 29, 1901.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, August 10, 1901, to Stockholders of record on August 1, 1901.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
The Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after August 12th proximo, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the Company at 3 P. M. on July 22d, 1901.

The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 22d instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on August 12th, 1901.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
New York, July 10, 1901.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co.
A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable August 15th next to stockholders of record on August 6th, at 3 P. M. Dividend checks will be mailed by the Transfer Agents of the Company.

GEORGE H. CLUNB, Treasurer.
Rochester, N. Y., July 23d, 1901.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of
The Twisted Wire Box Strap Co.,
451 and 453 Greenwich St., N. Y.
New York, July 28th, 1901.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of the TWISTED WIRE BOX STRAP CO., for the ELECTION of TRUSTEES for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 451 and 453 Greenwich St., New York City, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14th, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M. Polls open from 2 to 3 P. M. Transfer books close from August 1st to August 15th.

ALBERT F. HOCHSTADTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Copartnership Notices.

HELLER & COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that LEON M. REITER has withdrawn from the said firm of HELLER & CO., and has transferred all his interest therein to the remaining partners, Messrs. MARCUS HELLER and HENRY OESTREICHER, who alone are authorized to sign for the said firm, and will continue the said business under the same firm name.
Dated August 9th, 1901.
MARCUS HELLER.
HENRY OESTREICHER.
LEON M. REITER.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Loyal, Durand & Co. have been appointed Milwaukee agents of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company.

Canadian fire underwriters in the Ottawa district have raised the insurance rates on lumber, planing mills, &c., from 25 to 75 per cent.

J. R. McCay is named as the probable appointee of the Imperial Insurance Company of London as its metropolitan representative here.

Frank Lock, resident manager in this city for the Atlas Assurance Company of London, talking yesterday of the cabled report that the Atlas had been taken over by the Phoenix Assurance Company of London and that Samuel J. Pipkin, general manager and Secretary of the Atlas, had been chosen General Manager of the Phoenix of London, said: "Neither the manager of the Phoenix nor I have received any intimation of such a thing, and in the absence of any such advices we are not inclined to credit the report in any particular."

Lake Michigan Ship Lines May Combine

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—A project for consolidating passenger ship lines running on Lake Michigan has been taken up again by capitalists interested in existing lines. Some of them have declared themselves in favor of the plan, and it is expected that decisive action will be taken at the end of the excursion season.

Hoboken's Tax Rate Reduced.

The Hoboken Tax Commissioners yesterday struck the tax rate for the new fiscal year beginning Dec. 1. For the original city it will be $2.29 and for the "annexed district," which is that part taken from Weehawken, lying north of Eighth Street, it will be $2.12. This is a reduction of 1c cents in each case from the rate for the current year.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 9	311,819
To date this year	194,808,963
Corresponding date last year	73,491,043

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 9	$1,025,600
To date this year	$636,153,720
Corresponding date last year	$320,653,260

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	1½	Minn. & St. L. pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	1¼	Missouri Pacific	½
Canada Southern	1½	National Lead	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	1	National Salt	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	2½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	3½
Col. Southern	½	Pressed Steel Car	1
Col. So. 2d pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Del., L. & W.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	½	St. L. S. W.	1
Erie 2d pf.	2	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Evans. & T. H.	4½	Texas & Pacific	2
Lake Erie & W. pf.	½	Twin City R. T.	1
Long Island	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Wabash	½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	½	Iowa Cent. pf.	1
Am. Smelting	½	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Am. Sugar	1	Met. Street Railway	1
Am. Woolen	¾	Minn. & St. L.	1
At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¼
Brooklyn R. T.	½	Pacific Mail	1
Canadian Pacific	½	People's Gas	4½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Rubber Goods	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Rubber Goods pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
General Electric	1½	St. Law. & Ad.	1½
Glucose Sugar	¾	Southern Pacific	¾
Hock. Valley pf.	1	Union Pacific	¾
Illinois Central	1	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Int. Paper pf.	1	U. S. Steel	½
Int. Pump	1	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	2½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s	1¼	Mo. Pac. consol. 6s	1
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1	St. L. S. W. 2d	1

Bonds Declined.

Nash. C. & St. L. 1st 7s	1½	So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

London quotations furnished yesterday before the opening of our security market showed some striking advances in American stocks, but were probably mainly influenced by the sharp rise in consols, due to the issuance of Lord Kitchener's ultimatum to the Boers. However, the advances in London exerted considerable influence upon the opening here, which was very firm, with short covering a conspicuous feature. News from the steel strike was of indeterminate character, the reports of the opening of various plants by the United States Steel Corporation being offset by doubt as to how far the general strike ordered for to-night would be obeyed. Operations in the Steel stocks in the early hours reflected optimistic views, the common advancing ⅝ and the preferred ¾, but these gains were subsequently lost in a generally reactionary movement, the common showing at the close of business a net decline of ½, and the preferred a net decline of ⅛—total transactions in both stocks being reduced to about 42,000 shares, considerably less than the daily average for the last week.

A certain amount of nervousness is natural, pending the response to President Shaffer's strike order, to take effect to-night, but it seems reasonably certain that the Amalgamated Association will find it difficult to secure sympathetic aid from other labor unions, this view finding strong confirmation in private Pittsburg dispatches, while the United States Steel Corporation professes complete confidence in its ability to handle the situation.

The Stock Exchange industrial department, aside from Steel, was almost quiescent, with the exception of a brisk selling movement in People's Gas, which declined 4¼ points, on Chicago orders—the statement being promulgated that the Chicago city authorities had brought a new suit contesting the legality of the consolidation of the local gas companies there. Sugar Refining declined a point on sales barely exceeding 4,000 shares. No other industrial stock was traded in to an extent worthy of comment.

Railroad shares were generally strong in the early hours, special advances appearing in Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific, Erie, Nickel Plate, St. Paul, Rock Island, Mexican National, Norfolk and Western, St. Louis Southwestern, Wabash common, and Atchison. These gains were all, or mostly, lost in the reactionary movement which characterized afternoon trading, the net result showing very few net changes of more than a point either way—the majority being fractional improvements. Very few issues were traded in to the extent of 10,000 shares or more, among which were Atchison, St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, People's Gas, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and the Steel issues. The total volume of transactions declined to but a little over 300,000 shares, with the net total result hardly worthy of comment.

Speculative attention is fixed on the issuance of the Government Crop Report, to appear late this afternoon. The Chicago bear party is already taking an attitude indicative of an attempt to belittle any good features that may be revealed—announcing publicly that no special importance will attach to favorable figures that may be published by the Department of Agriculture, and professing to anticipate and nullify any such figures by the private reports indicating extreme contraction of production that for more than a week have been industriously circulated by Chicago private wires through all the brokerage offices of Wall Street. Against these attempts to disparage the Government report must be set the fact that for a period of years the Government estimates have been verified by actual results and that the official calculations have been the only ones approximating fairly to final yields. It is true that the Bureau of Statistics depends for its information upon the same sources as the private bureaus, but (whatever may be the reason) final calculations have shown that the Government receives truer reports than any other collector of statistics.

In the money market call loans continue to fluctuate between 2 and 2½ per cent., most transactions being effected at a fair average between these quotations. Sterling exchange was rather easier yesterday, declining a full ¼ per cent., and no gold has been engaged as yet for shipment.

The speculative situation presents no new features. Liquidation has ceased, there seems to be no desire to extend short contracts, and the contending parties are apparently resting until the appearance of the crop report. Some of the more pessimistic elements profess to fear strike developments involving disturbance of the public peace, but this would seem to be purely chimerical in the existing circumstances.

TRADE CONDITIONS GOOD.

In their weekly reviews of trade commercial agencies make gratifying statements. In the report to be issued this morning Dun will say:

There is no complaint from any part of the country over the volume of current distribution of merchandise, and what hesitation is observed in general trade is chiefly due to the uncertainty as to the duration of the labor troubles in the steel manufacture. Collections continue good, better weather has helped the agricultural classes, money is easy, and stocks of merchandise carried are not above the average for this season of year, particularly in the West and Southwest. Railroad earnings are a remarkable illustration of the activity of general business, gaining 13.2 per cent. in July over 1900, and 25.2 per cent. over 1899. Bank clearings at New York for the past week gained 75.8 per cent. over 1900, and 34.7 per cent. over 1899; and at leading cities outside New York gained 23.0 per cent. over 1900, and 22.6 over 1899.

Relief is felt in all departments of the iron and steel industry now that uncertainty is ended and the position of the contestants made clear. Any compromise or temporary agreement would have left matters in bad shape through the inevitable uneasiness regarding the future. Now the issue must be determined permanently, and a settled condition will greatly facilitate operations.

Having no further ammunition in heat and drought reports for hoisting prices, speculators have turned suddenly to the other extreme and demonstrate that early frosts threaten all late planted corn. The result has been a spot quotation at this city of more than 60 cents all the week, and the practical elimination of exporters from domestic markets. Instead of 2,627,022 bushels sent out from Atlantic ports in the same week last year and 3,972,102 in 1899, the week's exports are barely 200,000 bushels. A healthy demand from domestic millers and phenomenal Atlantic exports of 6,226,208 bushels, against 1,720,963 last year, gives strength to prices of wheat. As the season advances it becomes more apparent that foreign crop losses will necessitate unprecedented shipments from the United States, and with the settlement of the strike on the Pacific Coast there will be a movement of great magnitude.

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The Bradstreet review makes similarly plain a satisfactory trade condition, saying:

Despite some irregularity, due to the recurrence of corn-damage reports from the Eastern surplus-producing States and the formal launching of the much-heralded general steel workers' strike, the aggregate business the country over seems to be of a good, and in most sections unprecedented, volume for this season of the year. Changes, where noted for the week, have been rather of tone than of actual demand, and it is in this matter of tone or sentiment that the favorable developments have arisen. All available measures of supply, demand, and movement point to the business done in July having exceeded anything transacted in any similar midsummer month. This, too, despite the exceptionally hot weather, drought, strike talk, and similar conditions unfavorable to business extension. Bank clearings last week showed the expansion, and clearings for the first week of August show continued expansion over last year and preceding periods.

Prices in the month just closed made a further advance from the low level of June 1, and, finally, gross railway earnings for July point to increases alike in volume and in percentage far exceeding any previous July, and heavier, in fact, than for any previous month for more than a year past.

Taking trade and crop reports together, the chief centre of bearish feeling this week seems to be in Chicago, and it is notable that some of the most cheerful reports received, considering the circumstances, are from Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, the centres of the early drought-stricken section.

The continuance in July of the rise in prices of staples, first noted in June, may be regarded as proof that the reaction in values which has continued for a year and a quarter has at last given place to a contrary movement. Bradstreet's approximate index number on Aug. 1 this year was 84,896, a gain of one-half of 1 per cent. over July 1, and of 1.5 per cent. over the low-water mark reached on June 1. By the rises of the past two months much of the decline in the first half of the year has been recovered, the index number being now only one-half of 1 per cent. below that of Jan. 1, 1901, and at the highest point reached since that date. Compared with a year ago the index number is 2.7 per cent. lower, but there is a gain shown of 2.5 per cent. over Aug. 1, 1899, and back of that date nothing so high as the present index number is found until we reach April, 1893. Nine groups of staples, textiles, provisions, and groceries, oils, breadstuffs, chemicals and drugs, hides and leather, fruits, coal and coke, and building material were marked higher during the month of July, the first four particularly so, while miscellaneous products, live stock, metals, and naval stores moved lower.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Announcement from Louisville, Ky., that the Pittsburg Wire and Steel Company, recently incorporated with a capital of $2,000,000, will establish a plant in that city for the production of open-hearth products.

Bangor and Aroostook Railroad Company to place a $20,000,000 mortgage to take up various outstanding loans.

Incorporation in Pennsylvania of the Hartman Manufacturing Company of New Castle, with a capital of $2,500,000 to engage in the steel and wire industry.

An official of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul quoted from Chicago as saying that never before in the history of the road was business so heavy at this time of the year.

Statement that the combination of vegetable canneries in Maryland, New Jersey, and Delaware, with capital of from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, is practically assured.

Beet sugar crop of Texas this year said to be the largest on record.

Efforts to form a combination in the piano industry understood to have been abandoned.

Increase of $287,689 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, and $190,312, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

According to Chicago dispatches an officer of the Shelby Tube Company says that the terms of the transfer of the company to the United States Steel Corporation were 10 for the common stock and 40 for the preferred stock.

Shipments of 300,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4@4¼ per cent. for ninety days, and 4¼@5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rate: 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $178,511,345; balances, $11,583,127; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $647,605.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2@2½ per cent. for short and 2 7-16@2 9-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85⅝@$4.85½; demand, $4.87¾; cables, $4.88½; commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 95 1-16 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—30c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c. discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Money was more plentiful to-day and in less demand.

On the Stock Exchange the general tone was improved, but there was no increase in activity. First-class stocks were firm. Home rails hardened, especially Southerns.

Americans opened fairly steady and above parity, and later hardened. Steel was the feature, operators being hopeful regarding the settlement of the strike in the United States. It closed firm and well maintained. Grand Trunks were active in anticipation of the dividend, but eased a fraction on its announcement.

Kafirs were slightly affected by Lord Kitchener's proclamation.

Consols for money, 93 15-16; consols for the account, 94; Anaconda, 9; Canadian Pacific, 111½; St. Paul, 163; Illinois Central, 148½; Louisville, 104; New York Central, 154½; Northern Pacific preferred, 99; Pennsylvania, 73½; Southern Pacific, 56; United States Steel, 44; preferred, 93⅜; Atchison, 75¼; preferred, 97¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 99; Chesapeake and Ohio, 45⅝; Chicago Great Western, 22½; Denver and Rio Grande, 42⅝; preferred, 93½; Erie, 37⅝; first preferred, 60½; second preferred, 50; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26⅜; preferred, 54½; Norfolk and Western, 53½; preferred, 91; Ontario and Western, 33⅜; Reading, 20⅝; first preferred, 39½; second preferred, 26½; Southern Railway, 30; preferred, 85¾; Union Pacific, 99⅜; preferred, 90½; Wabash, 21½; preferred, 41½; Spanish 4s, 70; Rand Mines, 4 1-16.

Bar silver steady at 26 15-16d per ounce.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅝@2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 7-16@2 9-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134.60; Madrid, 39.70; Lisbon, 38.50; Rome, 4.42½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The tendency of the Bourse to-day was good, but dealings were restricted. Toward the close there was a better demand, and the market closed with a moderate improvement in the price of most stocks. Government securities were maintained. Spanish fours and Brazilians recovered a portion of their recent decline, owing to more favorable

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The outside market yesterday was extremely dull, and with the exception of a single issue the day's total in any stock did not exceed 500 shares. Apart from Consolidated Tobacco bonds, which were fairly active, trading was practically at a standstill, and all the business done during the day might easily have been carried on in the space of ten minutes. Prices were fairly firm and some few showed net gains for the day, but naturally changes were not numerous.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were quite active during the last half hour of trading, and were the only issue to show anything like activity. To-day's total amounted to $198,000, which sold between 66¼ and 66½. They closed with a net gain of an eighth of a point, at 66½ bid. The bulk of the trading in these bonds was in transactions for fairly large lots of the bonds, one sale of $50,000 of the bonds being made at 66½.

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UNITED STATES REDUCTION AND REFINING common sold for the first time. One hundred shares were purchased at 26, an advance of one point over the bid recorded at the close of Thursday. The preferred stock and the bonds were not dealt in at all.

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AMERICAN CAN was dull and firm. The common stock sold to the extent of 300 shares, and made a net gain of half a point. There was no change in the preferred stock, 200 shares of which sold at 73¾.

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NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION, on the purchase of 400 shares, advanced to 11. It closed at 10⅝ bid, a fractional net gain.

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UNION COPPER sold at 5 to the extent of 800 shares. The other copper stocks were neglected.

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MEXICAN NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION preferred, which sold on Thursday at 7½, sold yesterday at 7¾, and closed at 7⅞ bid.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 9. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 8. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can	23½	23¾	23	23½
American Can pf	73	73½	72	73½
American Chicle	82	86	82	86
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9½	8	9½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	35½	37½	35½	37½
American Malt 6s	93½	94½	93½	94½
*American Thead pf	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	35	40	35	40
Aberdeen Copper	23½	30	23½	30
British Columbia Copper	14	14½	14	14½
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	⅛	¾	⅛	¾
Camden Land	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	62½	63½	62½	63½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	32	33¾	33	34
Central Fireworks	23	25	23	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	14	15½	13	16
Con. Refrigerating	6½	7	6	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	3½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	20	30	20	30
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	66½	66⅝	66	66¼
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	107	104	107
Cramps' Shipyard	17	19	17	19
Detroit Northern	12½	14	12	13
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	39	40½	39	40½
Detroit Southern 4s	84	86	84	86
Electric Boat	17	20	17	20
Electric Boat pf	44	50	44	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	2½
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf	12	15	12	15
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅛	3	⅛	3
General Carriage	1½	1½	1½	1½
General Chemical	83½	87	83½	87
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8	10	7½	9
Havana Commercial pf	43½	45½	43½	45½
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	73¼	74½	73¼	74½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86	86¾	86	87
Lorillard pf	125	126	120	125
Mackay Copper	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7⅞	8½	7½	7¾
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	23½	25	23½	25
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	83	85	83	85
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	½	1	½	1
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P. pf	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf. 67	70	67	70	67
N. Y. Realty Corp	160	170	160	170
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10¾	11¼	10½	11¼
Otis Elevator	32	33½	32	32½
Otis Elevator pf	95½	98	96½	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Ess. & L. E.	34	36	34	36
Pitts. Bess. & L. E. pf	70	74	70	74
Retsof	45	..	45	..
Retsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf.	99¾	100	99	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	154	156	154	156
St. Louis Transit	26	28	26	28
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101½	100¾	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	81¾	82	81¾	82
Seaboard Air Line	27	27¾	27¼	27½
Seaboard Air Line pf	47½	48½	47½	48½
Singer Mfg	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & Trac	39	42	39	42
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J.	771	775	770	775
Storage Power	5	9	5	9
Tennessee Copper	17½	18¼	17½	18¼
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	3	6	3	6
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	4⅞	5¼	5	5¼
Union Typewriter	60	62	60	62
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	119	110	119
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116¼	119	116½	119
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	89¾	89	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	79	81	79½	81
U. S. Cotton Duck	30¾	31½	30¾	31½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	93¼	94¼	91½	93¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref	26	30	25	30
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	40	45	40	45
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds	..	100	..	103
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	..	20	..	20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	..	58	..	58
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	7	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	37	40	37	40
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	17	17¾	17	17¾
Worthington Pump	11½	11¾	11½	11¾

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	244	248	244	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	241½	244	241½	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E.	208	220	206	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	109½	109½	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	28	27	28
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R	175	..	175	..
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	60	70
23d St. & 2d Av. 5s, 1996	109	111	109	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	100	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1½	⅞	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6½	7½	6¾	7½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, std	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	..	103	..
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	70	75	70	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	64	68	66	68
Ind. Gas bonds 6s	98	..	98	..
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	108	108¼	108	108¼
N. E. Gas & Coke	5½	6½	5½	6½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	54	55	54	55
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	..	96	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	58	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¼	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	97	100	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	108½	107	108¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20	22	20	22
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92¼	93½	92¼	92¾
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	81	83	81	83
Union Ferry	40½	41	40½	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	96½	95	96½

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,280,546, against $1,972,857 last week and $2,070,234 last year. The value marketed was $2,087,560, against $1,959,114 last week and $2,185,369 last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 9, 1901.

	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	111⅞	112	4,200	Amalgamated Copper	112¼	113¼	111⅝	111⅝	– ½
	28½	28¾	1,200	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29	29¼	28¾	28¾	.....
	83	84	651	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	83	83½	83	83	.....
	33¼	33⅞	700	American Cotton Oil	34	34½	33⅝	33⅞	– ⅛
	31⅝	33¼	2,800	American Ice Co	32	33¼	32	33¼	+1½
	24½	25	700	American Locomotive	25	25	25	25	.....
	84½	85	400	Am. Locomotive pf	85	85	84⅞	84⅞	– ⅛
	51¼	51⅝	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	52½	52¾	51½	51½	– ½
	99⅞	100	200	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	100	100	99⅞	99⅞	.....
	132⅝	133¼	4,920	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	134½	134⅝	132⅝	133	–1
	16½	18	300	American Woolen	16½	16½	16½	16½	– ⅝
	44	44¼	1,000	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44	44⅝	44	44¼	+1¼
	72	72⅝	22,150	At., T. & S. F.	73½	73⅝	72	72½	– ⅛
	94¼	94½	5,200	At., T. & S. F. pf	94⅜	95⅛	94⅜	94⅝	– ⅛
	96	96¾	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	96¼	96⅞	96	96⅝	+ ⅛
	73⅜	74	3,150	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	74⅜	75¼	73⅜	73⅝	– ⅛
	67½	69	600	Canada Southern	69	69⅝	69	69⅝	+1½
	107⅞	108	400	Canadian Pacific	108½	108½	108	108	– ½
	44⅜	44½	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	44½	45	44½	44½	.....
	36⅝	37½	200	Chicago & Alton	37¼	37¼	37¼	37½	.....
	75⅜	76	100	Chicago & Alton pf	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	– ⅛
	21¾	22	300	Chicago Great West	21⅝	22	21¾	22	.....
	34¼	34½	500	Chi., Ind. & Louis	34	34½	34	34	+1
	69	70	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	70	70	70	70	+2⅜
	157	157⅜	13,450	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	158⅜	159⅝	157	157	–1⅛
	138	138½	2,400	Chi., R. I. & Pac	139¼	140	138	138	–1
	18	18½	100	Chicago Term. Trans	18	18	18	18	– ⅛
	37	37⅝	500	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	37	37½	37	37½	– ⅛
	90⅜	91¼	1,100	C., C., C. & St. L	91	91½	91	91¼	+ ⅛
	13⅜	14	3,300	Colorado Southern	13¾	14	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅜
	52	52½	600	Col. Southern 1st pf	52	52	52	52	.....
	22⅜	22⅞	1,000	Col. Southern 2d pf	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22¾	+1⅛
	18½	20½	300	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	20	20¼	20	20	.....
	220	221	700	Consolidated Gas	221	221	220	221	+ ⅛
	66	67½	1,500	Con. Tobacco Co	66	66	66	66	.....
	159½	160	300	Delaware & Hudson	159⅜	159⅜	159½	159½	.....
	224	225	400	Del., Lack. & West	225¾	226	225¾	226	+ ½
	41	42	400	Denver & R. G	42	42½	42	42	.....
	90¼	91	1,200	Denver & R. G. pf	91	92	91	91	+ ¼
	7⅞	8¼	300	Dist. of America	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
	9⅝	10¼	50	Dul., S. S. & At	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	.....
	17	19	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	19	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
	36	36¼	7,525	Erie	36½	37	36	36	+ ⅛
	63⅜	64¼	710	Erie 1st pf	64⅞	65⅛	64⅞	65	+ ⅜
	49	50	1,100	Erie 2d pf	50	50	50	50	+2
	53⅜	54	800	Evans. & T. H	54¾	55½	54¾	55	+1½
	250½	252	450	General Electric	251	252½	250½	250½	–1½
	36½	37	300	Glucose Sugar Ref	37½	37½	37	37	– ⅞
	104	106	10	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf	108	108	108	108	.....
	52¼	53	100	Hocking Valley	52	52	52	52	– ⅛
	74	75	500	Hocking Valley pf	74	74	74	74	–1
	143	144	900	Illinois Central	145	145⅜	144	144	–1
	21	21½	300	International Paper	21½	21½	21	21	.....
	73	76	100	Internat. Paper pf	75	75	75	75	–1
	90	91¼	600	Internat. Power Co	90	90¾	90	90½	.....
	6⅞	7	200	International Silver	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	.....
	38⅞	39¼	2,625	Iowa Central	39½	40½	39¼	39¼	.....
	75	73	200	Iowa Central pf	76	76½	75	75	–1
	35	39	100	International Pump	37	37	37	37	–1
	126	127	100	Lake Erie & West. pf	125½	125½	125½	125½	+ ½
	75	77	227	Long Island	76	76	76	76	+ ⅛
	100½	101	3,360	Louisville & Nashville	101½	101⅝	100⅝	100⅝	– ⅛
	116⅞	116¾	5,000	Manhattan Elevated	116½	117½	116⅛	116⅜	– ⅛
	163½	164½	300	Met. Street Railway	165	165	164	164	– ⅜
	23¾	23¾	600	Mexican Central	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼	.....
	10	10¼	5,700	Mexican National ctfs.	10¼	11	10	10	–1
	108	109	500	Minn. & St. Louis	109¾	109¾	109	109	–1
	116	117⅛	200	Minn. & St. L. pf	117	117½	117	117⅛	+ ½
	23⅝	24½	450	M., S. P. & S. S. M	24½	25¼	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
	52⅜	52¾	1,010	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	53¾	53¾	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅛
	99½	100	14,400	Missouri Pacific	99	101⅛	98⅝	99⅜	+ ⅛
	20¾	21	500	National Lead Co	20⅞	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
	39¼	41½	200	National Salt Co	41½	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅛
	75½	76	40	Nat. Salt Co. pf	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	.....
	150¾	151	2,500	New York Central	151½	152	151	151	– ½
	39½	40	6,300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	39¾	41½	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
	79	80	2,500	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	78⅝	81	78⅝	80⅜	+3¼
	32¼	32¾	1,600	N. Y., Ont. & West	32¾	32¾	32⅛	32⅛	.....
	50⅜	51¼	5,800	Norfolk & Western	51½	52⅜	51	51	– ⅝
	38	40	100	Pacific Mail	39	39	39	39	–1
	143½	143¾	2,733	Pennsylvania R. R	143½	144	143	143	– ⅝
	108¾	108¾	22,800	Peo. Gas, Chi., ex div.	113	113½	108⅝	108¾	– ¼
	42	42¼	400	Pressed Steel Car	42	42¾	42	42¼	+1
	..	4	100	Quicksilver	..	4	..	4	– ⅛
	40¼	41	3,320	Reading	40¼	41	40	40	– ⅛
	77	77⅜	1,380	Reading 1st pf	77	77⅜	76⅝	76⅝	+ ⅛
	51⅝	51¾	1,500	Reading 2d pf	51½	51⅝	51½	51½	+ ⅛
	19⅝	19¾	510	Rep. Iron & Steel	19¾	19¾	19⅝	19¾	.....
	73	74	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	74	74	74	74	.....
	26⅞	28	3,000	Rubber Goods	27¾	28¼	26	27	–1
	76½	77¼	100	Rubber Goods pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	+ ⅛
	114¼	114⅝	3,600	St. L. & Adirondack	114¼	114⅞	113¾	114	–1½
	65	69	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	65	65	65	65	–1½
	39½	39½	500	St. L. & San Fran	39½	39¾	39¼	39¼	.....
	78½	80	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	79	79	79	79	+1
	68	68½	1,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	68	68½	68	68	+ ¼
	28½	29	1,800	St. Louis Southw	28½	29½	28½	29	+1
	61¼	61¾	1,200	St. Louis Southw. pf	61½	62	61½	62	+ ⅛
	54⅝	53⅞	12,950	Southern Pacific	54⅝	55½	53½	53⅝	– ⅛
	28½	28⅝	6,000	Southern Railway	29¼	29⅜	28⅝	28⅝	– ⅛
	83¼	84	400	Southern Railway pf	84⅜	84⅝	84	84	.....
	59¼	60½	1,800	Tenn. Coal & Iron	60⅞	61	59⅛	60	.....
	41	42½	8,400	Texas Pacific	41	42	41	42	+2
	93	94	1,100	Twin City R. T.	93	94	93	94	+1
	96¾	97	21,800	Union Pacific	96¾	97½	95¼	95¼	– ⅝
	88½	88⅝	500	Union Pacific pf	88½	89	88½	88½	+ ⅛
	41⅛	41⅜	31,160	United States Steel	42½	42⅝	41¼	41¼	– ⅛
	90⅜	90⅞	11,425	U. S. Steel pf	91½	91⅝	90⅜	90⅝	– ⅛
	12⅞	13	1,145	United States Leather	13⅜	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	– ⅛
	79½	79¾	200	U. S. Leather pf	80	80	80	80	– ½
	55	56	18	U. S. Rubber pf	56½	56½	56½	56½	.....
	58½	59	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	59½	59½	59½	59⅞	– ⅜
	121	122¼	300	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	121	121	121	121	– ½
	20⅞	21	4,800	Wabash	20⅞	21⅜	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
	38¾	39	5,200	Wabash pf	39¼	40¼	39	39	+ ⅛
	91½	92	1,000	Western Union Tel	92⅛	93	92	92	.....
	Sales		311,819						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107⅜	108⅛
2s, c., 1930	107⅜	108⅛
3s, r., 1918	108⅛	109
3s, c., 1918	108⅛	109
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	113	113½
4s, c., 1907	113	113½
4s, r., 1925	137	138
4s, c., 1925	137	138
5s, r., 1904	107⅜	108¼
5s, c., 1904	107⅜	108¼
D. C. 3-65s	124	..
Adams Exp.	175	185
Alb. & Sus.	220	..
Alle. & W.	120	..
Am. Ag. Ch.	26	29
Am. C. & C. pf.	87	89
Am. Bicycle	3	4
Am. Bic. pf.	10	20
Am. Coal	190	190
Am. C. O. pf.	90	91½
Am. D. T.	34	39½
Am. Exp.	193	199
A. I. Co. pf.	68½	75
Am. Lin. Co.	28	30
A. L. Co. pf.	60½	62½
Am. M. Co.	6½	9½
A. M. Co. pf.	27½	29
Am. Snuff	41	46
Am. S. pf.	85	90½
A. S. R. pf.	120	130
A. T. & C.	98	101
Am. Tob.	132	133
Am. T. pf.	140	145
Am. W. Co.	..	..
Am. Y. & N. pf.	..	..
Ann Arbor	214½	25
Ann Arb. pf.	52	55
B. & O. pf.	92½	93½
B. A. L. pf.	108	..
B. Un. Gas.	214	220
Bruns. City	9¾	11
B., R. & P.	85	90
B., R. & P. pf.	122	..
C., C. & C.	40	..
C. R. R. of N. J.	158	162
C. & E. I.	120	128
C. & E. I. pf.	103	133
C. G. W. pf.	81½	81¾
C. G. W. pf.	45⅝	47¾
C. G. W. 1d.	90	92
C., M. & St. P. pf.	182½	184
C. & N. W.	190	193
C. St. P., M. & O.	125	140
C. St. P., M. & O. pf.	171½	185
Chi. Ter. T.	16	20
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	117
C., L. & W.	30	35
C., L. & W. pf.	..	..
C. & P., ex div.	66	72
C. & P., ex div.	187	..
C. F. & I.	94	96
C. F. & I. pf.	122	..
Com. Cable	180	190
Cons. Coal	61	..
Cont. T. pf.	115	116¾
D., M. & Ft.	33	38
D., M. & Ft. pf.	115	120
Diam. Match.	143	145
D. of A. pf.	27	29
Ev. & T. H. pf.	86	90
Ft. W. & D. City	22	30
Gt. N. pf.	176	177
Gas & Elec., Bergen Co.	34	38
Homestake	97	101
Ill. Cent.	1.1.102	..
Int. S. pf.	33½	39¼
I. S. P. pf.	90	94
J. & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & M.	31	32
K. City So.	18	21
K. C. S. pf.	37½	39½
K. & D. M. pf.	7	8
K. & D. M. pf.	30	35
King & F.	9	9
Lack. Gas	95	100
Lacl. G. pf.	99	101
L. E. & W.	60	62
Lake Shore	250	275
Man. Beach	12	18
Md. C. pf.	70	78
Met. W. S. El., Chi.	35½	36½
Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	92	95
Mich. Cent.	105	..
Mil. El. R. & L. pf.	..	117
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	71	73
Mo., K. & T.	25	26
Mob. & O.	82	83
N., C. & St. L.	75	100
Nat. Biscuit	41	42
Nat. Bis. pf.	101	102
Nat. L. pf.	87	92
New Cent. C.	27	35
N. Y. A. B.	135	140
N. Y. & N. H.	214½	216
N. Y. C. & S. L. 1st pf.	105	112
N. & W. pf.	87	90
North Am.	96⅞	100
Ont. Mining	8	9½
Pac. Coast	64	70
P. C. 1st pf.	93	100
P. C. 2d pf.	87	72
Peo. & E.	21	26
Pere Marq.	..	75
Pere M. pf.	..	81
P. C. C. & St. L.	72	78
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	102	102½
P. F. W. & C.	189	..
P. F. W. & C. pf.	182½	193
P. S. C. pf.	84	85
Pullman Co.	205	208
Quicksilver pf.	9½	10½
Rens. & Sar.	204	215
R., W. & O.	138	141
St. J. & G. I.	11	13
St. J. & G. I. pf.	25	29
St. L. & S. F.	30	32½
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	25	29
St. L. S. W.	7	8
St. L. S. W. pf.	32	35
Standard	3.65	3.65
Syracuse	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.18	.11
Ut

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dwellings Sold on Washington Square South and West Tenth Street—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Thomas McElroy the four-story brick dwelling 62 Washington Square South, between West Broadway and Thompson Street, 25 by 119.

John N. Golding has sold for Henry B. Livingston the four-story brick dwelling 18 West Tenth Street, 28 by 102.

Philip Jeselson has sold for Max Weil to Wendolin J. Nauss, President of the Nauss Brothers' Company the two-story brick building 32 to 38 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, on plot 62.6 by 100.11. The structure has been known as the Standard Gas Building and was purchased by the sellers last April.

Mitchell A. C. Levy has sold to D. Johnson the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 130 West Forty-sixth Street, 15 by 100.5.

Robertson & Grant have sold to Reuben Smith the new five-story flat 36 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Williams estate the front and rear tenements 35 Orchard Street, on lot 37.7 by 100.

Bleiman & Co. have sold to Emanuel Alexander the two-story brick flat 838 Morris Avenue, 25 by 100, and have resold the property for him.

George F. Johnson & Sons have sold to John Grief, for about $9,000, the two-story and basement dwelling 36 Kelly Street, 25 by 100.

J. C. Levy has sold to Gutwillig Brothers the lot on the east side of Eleventh Avenue, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street.

W. D. Haynes & Co. report that they have sold for Louise Romer two lots on Morris Avenue, 191 feet south of Belmont Avenue.

A. Salzman has sold for D. Rosenkrantz to A. Schwartz the six-story brick building 246 East Second Street, 25 by 106; also, for Brill & Miller, to Geiger & Braverman, the five-story brick building, 47 and 49 East Third Street, 40 by 77 and irregular.

Frank P. Nesbit has sold for Andrew S. Fraser the four-story brick building, 25 by 105, 741 Second Avenue, for $23,500.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

239, 241, and 243 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 158.1 feet east of Second Avenue, each 15.8 by 80.1 and irregular, three three-story stone-front dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Mutual Life Insurance Company $19,000

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

450 Lexington Avenue, west side, 40.5 feet south of Forty-fifth Street, 19.9 by 80, five-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Equitable Life Assurance Society 15,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Ocean Avenue, north side, 800 feet west of Pelham Bay, for a one-and-a-half-story frame barn, 30 by 20; Denis F. Ward, premises, owner; Longin P. Pries, Eastchester Road, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 60 and 62 West Fifteenth Street, for a six-story brick loft, with store, 33.7 by 86 by irregular; Charles Wittenauer of 36 West Fifteenth Street, owner; F. A. Minuth of 287 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $70,000.

Nelson Avenue, east side, 93.3 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 23 by 50; Bridget Meehan of 116 Union Place, owner; William J. Oehea, Woody Crest Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Lawrence St, s s, 161.6 ft w of Amsterdam Avenue, for a five-story brick dwelling and school, 49.4 by 70; Trustees of the Teachers College, premises, owners; E. A. Josselyn of 36 East Twenty-second Street, architect; cost, $70,000.

Anthony Avenue, east side, 171 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 17.7 by 72.6; W. B. Schorer of 1,856 Anthony Avenue, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 1,901 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $5,500.

Nos. 1 and 3 Front Street, for a six-story brick warehouse, 66.8 by 100; John E. Thrall of 8 Sands Street, Stapleton, owner; F. M. Wright of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $60,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 28 and 30 West Thirty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick apartment, with store; John Jacob Astor of 840 Fifth Avenue, owner; Tidewater Building Company of 25 West Twenty-sixth Street, architects; cost, $75.

No. 33 West Thirty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; William J. Burbridge of 34 East Ninth Street, owner; Clarence Luce of 292 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $80,000.

No. 2,077 Boston Road, to a two-and-a-half-story dwelling, with store; Mapes estate of 2,071 Boston Road, owner; Henry E. Hall of 1,269 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, architect; cost, $5,500.

Main Street, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Martha A. Bolton of 1,777 Main Street, owner; Henry E. Hall of 1,269 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, architect; cost, $800.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, Aug. 9.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 160th St, 25x100; Martha Moorhead to Wright and Homer R. Gillies, (R S $4.50) $1

BROADWAY, n w corner of 66th St, 110x89.1x100.5x140.8; Broadway, s w corner of 66th St, 58.1x irregular; Columbus Av, s e corner of 66th St, 100.5x150, (¼ part;) William L. Flanagan to Gertrude E. Shannon and another, as trustees, all liens 1

FULTON AV, n w s, being Lot 117, map of Washingtonville; Charles Paul to Elise Paul, all liens 1

GOERCK ST, 139, w s, 100 ft s of Houston St, 25x100; Lizzie Blumenkranz to Morris Wrabel, (mtg $19,000, R S $4.25) 1

MACDOUGAL ST, 9, s w corner of Vandam, (2 to 8,) 118.4x35.8x102.4x87.1; Thomas Allison, referee, to William H. Schmohl, (R S $5.75) 13,700

MACDOUGAL ST, 9, s w corner of Vandam St, (2 to 8,) 118.4x35.9x107x87.1; William H. Schmohl to T. H. Simonson & Son Company, ½ part, (mtg $94,000, R S $2.25) 1

MADISON AV, 534, w s, 25.5 ft n of 54th St, 25x70; Eva Lawrence to Frank R. Lawrence, (R S $25) 1

STANTON ST, n e corner of Suffolk St, 25x67; Jacob Froelich to Annie Froelich, ½ part, (mtg $21,000, R S $1) 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 486, n e corner of 134th St, 101.3x37.11x99.11x21.1; Emeline A. and James Adams to Willard H. Lewis, (mtg $40,000) 1

WARREN ST, 20, n s, 25x100; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Chauncey B. Graham, (R S $4.50) 11,500

WEST END AV, w s, 52.5 ft s of 71st St, 16x82.10; Alfred L. Juilliard, referee, to Ida J. Ray, (R S $6.25) 15,000

18T AV, e s, 119 ft n of 17th St, 19x94; Joseph Haight to Howard P. Foster.. 1

1ST AV, 2,062, e s, 60.11 ft s of 107th St, 20x93; Simon Epstein and Meyer Solomon to Rosa Laino, (mtg $5,250) 7,750

3D AV, s e s, 296 ft s w of Henry St, 20.9 x irregular; Catharine J. Madden and others to Mathias Haffen, (R S $6.25) .. 15,000

3D AV, s e s, 296 ft s w of Henry St, 20.9 x irregular; Thomas Madden, executor, &c., to Mathias Haffen 1

3D AV, w s, 150 ft n e of 173d St, 25x129.8x25x124.9; Annie McCanless to Charlotte R. Hanlon, (R S $1.25) 1

4TH ST, 277 and 279, n s, 238.7 ft w of Avenue C, 49.6x96.3; Leo Ginsberg to Morris J. and Solomon Simon, all liens.. 1

11TH ST, 327 to 331, n s, 225.4 ft w of 1st Av, 71.3x irregular; Elbert Crandall, referee, to Martin Engel, (R S $18.25).. 39,000

11TH ST, 27 and 29, n s, 290.4 ft w of 8th Av, 40x102.3; August C. Nanz, referee, to Edward Coyne, (R S $43.25) .. 88,800

16TH ST, 4, s s, 115 ft w of 5th Av, 35x irregular, with alley; Municipal Realty Corporation to Richard J. Leavy, (mtg $21,000, R S $1) 1

19TH ST, 31 and 33, n s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 46.6x92; Ella Jenkins to Gilbert M. Furman, (R S 50 cents) 1

23TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Martin H. Goodkind to John T. Kirk, (mtg $35,000, R S $10) 1

28TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; John T. Kirk to Martin H. Goodkind, (mtg $50,000) 100

29D ST, 151, n s, 148 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Axel O. Ihlseng to Magnus C. Ihlseng, ½ part 1

33D ST, s s, 168.4 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x98.9; Samuel Korminsky to Betsy S. Korminsky, all title 1

33D ST, s s, 168.4 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x98.9; Henry Korminsky to Rachel Korminsky, all title 1

47TH ST, s s, 391 ft e of 10th Av, 27x100.5; George S. Hamlin to Rudolph and Henry Weber, (R S $11.25) 25,000

70TH ST, 176, s s, 127 ft w of 3d Av, 17.6x irregular; Julius D. Alexander to Gibson Putzel, (mtg $8,500, R S $6.50) 100

70TH ST, 174, s s, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 18x100.5; Julius D. Alexander to Gibson Putzel, (mtg $7,000, R S $6.50) 100

74TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 16.3 x100.5; William S. Wyckoff to Theodora P. Trowbridge and another, trustees, [illegible] 1

74TH ST, 121, n s, 187.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 17.6x102.2; Alexander C. Hexter to Bertha Hexter, (R S $1.50) 100

112TH ST, 26 to 36, s s, 389 ft w of 5th Av, 181x100.11; Annie J. Dickey to Albert Bellagh, (mtg $192,000, R S $1) 1

120TH ST, 59, n s, 233.4 ft w of 4th Av, 16.8x100.11; David Boyd to Kate Boyd, (mtg $9,500, R S $6.50) 1

150TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25.4x100; Clara J. Zehner to Jacob A. Frank, (R S 75 cents) 100

160TH ST, s s, 405.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 14.9x99.11; William W. Johnson and another, trustees, to Addie Gillies, (R S $3.25) 9,000

185TH ST, n s, 117.8 ft w of Washington Av, 16.8x100; John F. Dowd to Denis Burns 1

Recorded Leases.

MONROE ST, 225 and 227; Charles Goldstein to Rachmiel and Ida Sohnen, from Aug. 1, 1901, to Aug. 25, 1902 ..... $3,694

OLIVER ST, 74, all; Thomas Farese to Pasquale Cicchetti, 5 years, from April 1, 1900 2,400

SOUTH ST, n s, 48 ft w of Clinton St, 72x74.8x72x74.3, with bulkheads, &c.; William Muhlenberg to Muhlenberg Coal Company, 5 years, from Aug. 1, 1901... 2,000

SPRING ST, 156, all; Benjamin B. Johnston to Samuel Becker, 2 8-12 years, from September, 1901 1,200

WASHINGTON AV, 944, store, &c.; Romanus Eusner to George Herrmann, 4 9-12 years, from Aug. 1, 1901....$240 to 300

7TH AV, 2,161, store, &c.; Louis Struwer to Frank P. Hill, 5 5-12 years, from Dec. 1, 1899 ..... $900 to 1,000

27TH ST, 134 West, all; John Hayes to Louis Terris, 2 9-12 years, from Aug. 1, 1901 1,140

112TH ST, 26 to 36 West, all; Albert Bellagh to Jacob Chaimowitz, 1 year, from Aug. 1, 1901 12,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BOYD, Kate, to Charles H. Phelps, trustee; 59 East 120th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold $8,500

BROWN, Ella A., and others to Louise W. Tiffany and another, as trustees; 9th St, s s, 183 ft e of Avenue C, 3 years, 4½ per cent 34,500

CEELS, James F., to William H. Payne; 148th St, n s, 325 ft w of Morris Av, 3 years, 5½ per cent 1,500

COYNE, Edward, to United States Life Insurance Company; 27 and 29 West 11th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 70,000

DAVIS, Lawrence, to Charles W. McCutchen; Dawson St, n w corner of Beach Av, building loan, due Sept. 15, 1901, 6 per cent 11,285

D'ANDRE, Antonio, to Realty Mortgage Company; 123d St, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, due May 1, 1902, building loan, 6 per cent 53,000

D'ANDRE, Antonio, to Frederick G. Potter; 123d St, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, due July 11, 1902, 6 per cent 16,300

DOERFLER, Andrew, to Schmitt & Schwanenflugel; Bond St, n w corner of Elm St, demand, 6 per cent 1,465

ENGEL, Martin, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 327 to 331 East 11th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 25,000

BRENNAN, John J., and wife to Sereal Building Loan and Savings Institution; Birchall Av, w s, 75 ft s of Sagamore St, monthly installments, 6 per cent.... 1,500

FRANK, Jacob A., to Clara J. Zehner, 150th St, s s, 475 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 4 years 2,000

GILLIES, Addie, to William W. Johnson and another, as trustees, &c.; 160th St, s s, 405.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 4 per cent 6,000

GILLIES, Wright, and another to Martha Moorhead; Amsterdam Av, w s, 24.11 ft s of 160th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.... 9,000

GLOKNER, William, to Edith L. Chisholm; Balcom Av, w s; Marrin St, n s, and Vreeland Av, w s, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,500

GRAHAM, Chauncey B., to Clark W. Dunlop; Warren St, 22, 5 years, 6 per cent 12,500

GRAHAM, Chauncey B., to Oliver J. Wells; Warren St, 22, 9 months, 6 per cent 5,000

HERRMANN, George, to Beadleston & Woerz; Washington Av, 944, store lease, demand, 6 per cent 600

HERTER, Rella, and another to Charles N. Lockwood, trustee; Chatham Square, 7 and 8, 3 years, 4½ per cent, gold..... 110,000

HUNTER, William C., to the United States Trust Company; 124th St, n s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 2 years 125,000

HUNTER, William C. to Frederick G. Potter; 124th St, n s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 2 mortgages, demand, 6 per cent., aggregating 25,268

KANTROWITZ, Borutt, to Maria H. Rider; plot begins in west boundary line estate W. W. Fox, 168.6 ft n from n e corner of Lot 67, map of Woodstock, 1 month, 6 per cent 8,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; 39th St, 486 West, demand, 6 per cent 30,000

KENN, James, to Martha L. Stearns; Creston Av, e s, 118.7 ft s of Donnybrook St, 3 years 2,500

KENN, James, to Mary A. Kent; Creston Av, e s, 138.7 ft s of Donnybrook St, 3 years 2,500

KENN, James, to Margaret Knox; Creston Av, e s, 118.6 ft s of Donnybrook St, prior mtg $5,000, due April 1, 1903, 6 per cent 1,000

KIELEY, Timothy, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 47th St, 141 West, due Sept. 1, 1904, 4 per cent 14,000

KIRK, John T., to Trustees of Theological Seminary, &c.; 28th St, 40 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent 50,000

LAINO, Rosa, to Simon Epstein and another; 1st Av, 2,062, installments, 6 per cent., gold 1,800

LEAVY, Richard J., and wife to Municipal Realty Corporation; 16th St, 4 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 52,500

LEAVY, Richard J., and wife to Municipal Realty Corporation; 16th St, 4 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 35,000

McSORLEY, James, to Henry Grenhart and another; 154th St, s s, 275 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 15,000

MOORE, John G., and others to the Irving Savings Institution; 150th St, s s, 116.6 ft e of Convent Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 42,000

MULLER, John T., to Bowery Savings Bank; 30th St, 511 to 519 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent 16,000

O'GORMAN, James A., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 101st St, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 15,000

PROFFEN, Frank B., to Sarah A. Floy; Croton Av, e s, 75 ft n of 178th St, 3 years, gold 3,500

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and others to the State Bank; 335 to 343 Madison St, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent 18,000

SAFFEN, Georgiana L., and another, to Laura R. Graham; 8th Av, w s, 49.4 ft s of 32d St, 3 years, 4 per cent 2,000

SCHUMANN, Annie, to Susan Daab; 75th St, 216 East, due July 1, 1906, 4½ per cent 6,000

SMITH, Emma C., to Emma V. Haslup; Boulevard Lafayette, n w corner of 158th St, prior mtg $43,000, 1 year, 6 per cent., gold 5,000

SOHNEN, Rachmel, and another to Chales Goldstein; 22 Norfolk St, installments, due Aug. 25, 1902, 6 per cent 3,694

SOLOMON, William, and another to the State Bank; 335 to 343 Madison St, s e corner of Forsyth St, 6 months, 6 per cent., note. 4,000

STEWART, Thomas M., Jr., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 78th St, 147 West, 4 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

TERRIO, Louis, to Beadleston & Woerz; 27th St, 134 West, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent 2,000

THORP, Mary A., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 171 East 70th St, 1 year, 4 per cent 3,000

WEBER, Rudolph, and another to George S. Hamlin; 47th St, s s, 39 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 17,000

WHITEMAN, John A., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 156th St, s s, 273.4 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 11,000

WITHEY, Calvin W., and wife to Emma H. Lash; 142d St, s s, 453 ft e of Broadway, monthly installments, 6 per cent... 500

WRABEL, Morris, to Lizzie Blumenkranz; Goerck St, 29, installments, 6 per cent 6,200

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRAUN, John, individually and as executor, to Louisa Braun, 2 assignments, aggregating $13,000

BRAUN, John, to Mary Hoffmann, and another ..... Nom.

BURDETT, Mary B., to Melville Y. Bovard 1,000

CORN EXCHANGE BANK to Henry J. Braker 25,000

FLANAGAN, William C., executor, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.... Omitted

GOLD, Max, to George Kocher and wife.. 6,021

HASLUP, Emma V., to Jonas V. Spero... Nom.

HEIDERMAN, Eleonore, to Elise Goertz. Nom.

HERRMANN, Rosa, executrix and trustee, to Gustav Possehl ..... Nom.

POSSEHL, Gustav, to Rosa Herrmann.... Nom.

TAYLOR, Alfred A., to William D. Peck, 2 assignments, aggregating 4,575

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS of Merchants' Clerks to Sara Rothgieser. 6,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Joseph Eva and another 30,000

WEEKES, John A., to Alice D. Weekes.. 2,000

Lis Pendens.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 125 ft n of 171st St, 25x145; Josephine Platt against Abraham Farber and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Bloch.

15TH ST, Lot 5, between Union Square and Irving Place; 15th St, s s, 148 ft e of Union Square, Lot 6, map of property of Cornelius T. Williams; 15th St, s s, 173 ft s e of Union Square, 25x82.5, and 4th Av, e s, 1 ft s of n line of Lot 4, map of lands of Cornelius T. Williams; Lawrence A. Dodsworth against Andrew J. Dam and another, (partition;) attorney R. H. Holland.

17TH ST, 15 East; Ferdinand W. Herz against Walter S. Thompson, trustee, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Wolf.

17TH ST, 20 East; Ferdinand W. Herz against Walter S. Thompson, trustee, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Wolf.

44TH ST, 544 West; Henry Frank against William H. Smith and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Sulzberger.

47TH ST, s s, 268.9 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x100.5; Grace B. de Wolf and another, by guardian, against George L. Felt and another, (partition;) attorney, C. E. Lydecker.

111TH ST, 105 East; William T. Salter, trustee, against Mary E. Harris and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

Mechanics' Liens.

1ST ST, 81 and 83 East; Adolph Schwartz against Adolph Jacobs, owner; M. Larkner & Co., contractors $52

4TH ST, 374 to 378 East; P. Wildfeuer against Frida Hart, owner; Max Hart, contractor 466

52D ST, 60 West; Assurance Construction Company against John F. Erdmann, owner and contractor 1,500

98TH ST, 61 to 67 East; Rose Ellender against Michael J. Naughton, owner and contractor 100

156TH ST and Prospect Av, s e corner, 25x90; J. Sternschuss & Son against Coleman J. Burke, owner and contractor.... 187

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

BIRCHALL AV, w s, 75 ft s of Sagamore St, 25x100; Serial Building Loan and Savings Institution with John J. Brennan $1,500

MADISON ST, 335 to 343; the State Bank with Joseph Rosenberg 18,000

WALES AV and Westchester Av, s e corner, 112.7x89.2x86.5x54; Atlantic Dock Company with Giuseppe F. Rando and another 48,000

16TH ST, 4 West; Municipal Realty Corporation with Richard J. Leavy..... 52,500

123D ST, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Realty Mortgage Company with Antonio D. Andre 15,700

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ST. AUSTIN'S SCHOOL.—Judgment for $26,727 was obtained here yesterday by default against the St. Austin's School of West New Brighton, S. I., in favor of Joseph D. Beekman on an assigned claim of George E. Quaile for money advanced from Jan. 1, 1898, to June 1, 1901, and for use of school furniture. The money was paid out for the erection of the schoolhouse, for expenses, teachers' wages, and supplies. The summons was served on George Quaile, Secretary, at 396 Broadway.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

FREDERICK SCHULEMANN.—Frederick Schulemann, importer of canvas and embroidery materials at 450 Broome Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $28,860 and nominal assets of $17,857. The assets consist of merchandise, $8,000; good accounts, $1,877; bad accounts, $4,150; notes, $2,350; judgments, $535; fixtures, $300; patent for embroidery hoop holder, $250; real estate at Ramsey Park, Minn., $350; cash in bank, $45. Among the creditors are the Oelkers Manufacturing Company, $6,945; German Exchange Bank, $1,990; Emma D. Schulemann, $10,450, and Mrs. F. Schulemann, $1,852. He has been in business in this city for about twenty-five years, and was previously a manufacturer in Berlin.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 185 failures in the United States during the week, against 160 for the previous week and 172, 156, 157, and 214 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 51, New England 37, Southern 18, Western 43, Northwestern 16, Pacific and Territories 6. Canada had 29, against 18 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BARBIG, Edward, and Jacob M. Wimpie —Ronalds & Johnson Company $513

BLOOM, Isador, and Davis Kahn—E. E. Scovill 277

BARFETT, James R.—L. Wulfers, administrator 1,279

BERDINE, Marcus—J. Holzman 85

CHAMBERS, Herbert J.—L. M. Shacklin. 45

COMMONGES, John and Thomas—D. Defillippi 53

DOUGLAS, Bertha—G. Schleicher 30

DEARING, George B.—S. Hecht 141

FRISCHMANN, Ignatz—M. T. Sweezey's Son & Co. 477

FLECK, Frederick E.—Pain Manufacturing Company 66

GOLDSTEIN, Julia—J. Laubenberger.... 88

GARLAND, Anna M.—J. A. McDonald.. 88

GUILLEN, Maeto M.—I. M. Tangemann.. 125

GUY, Samuel S.—L. Baumann and others 224

GLASS, Amelia, and Mordecai S. Kauffman—Rider Ericsson Engine Company. 244

HARNEY, William L.—Julius Ressler & Co. 92

HERR, Franklin H., and National Asphalt Brick and Tile Company—Hudson Building 142

HOFFMAN, Oscar D.—H. Rittich 40

HARTWELL, Caroline—J. J. Ray 6,362

GEORGE HAGEMEYER & SON LUMBER Company—T. G. Pattison 137

IVES, Harold—Columbia Phonograph Company—General 100

JOHNSTON, Minnie—G. Boyd and others. 532

JACOBS, Benjamin—A. Frienel 74

KIRCHNER, Henry O. and Mary A.—H. E. Stevens and others 536

KYLE, Peter—C. L. Miller 66

LAUTZ, Christian—L. Haag, executrix.... 47

LINDENBERGER, Henry—J. Bock 37

MASCHER, Ignatz L.—R. K. Fox 45

OBERMAIER, Christian—Julius Kessler & Co. 92

PLATT, Rachel, Sophia Platt Lambert, Celia Platt, Max, Amelia Calman, Flora Mehrenstein, and Congregation Beth-Israel Bikur Cholim, a corporation—D. Goldstein, costs 1,668

PAULI, Leonard L.—F. Machod and others 732

PACHER, Konrad O.—A. J. Corcoran.... 106

QUINBY, Frederick J.—J. Hauley..... 208

REYNOLDS, William T.—E. Rosenstein and others 48

SIMS, Louise—W. Anderson 47

SCHRENKISEN, Martin F.—R. B. Roosevelt 2,224

SOLTMANN, Emil—E. S. Soltmann..... 736

NEW YORK MAENNERCHOR HALL—Mason Manufacturing Company 116

ST. AUSTIN'S SCHOOL—D. Beekman. 26,721

THE GREATER NEW YORK PUBLISHing Company—J. H. De Hart 98

THE INTERNATIONAL FEATHER AND Down Company—E. Kahn and others.. 922

WILSEY, Marietta C. W.—J. Dunlop.... 2,207

WINTERS, Charles—Rider Ericsson Engine Company 32

WARD DRUG COMPANY—The Heber MacDonald Company 933

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JULIUS DAVID, Bankrupt.—No. 3,737.

Notice is hereby given that Julius David, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 6th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 21st, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 9th, 1901.

NO. 4,033.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. HARRISON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William H. Harrison, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1901, the said William H. Harrison was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris E. Wise, Referee, No. 66 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy,

August 9th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY BERMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Berman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 26th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 21st, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy,

New York, August 8th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE F. KILBURN, Bankrupt.—No. 3,795.

Notice is hereby given that George E. Kilburn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 5, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 21st, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 9, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JACOB KLEINER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Kleiner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 8th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 21st, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy,

New York, August 8th, 1901.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
Coney Island.
LEAVE FOOT 22D ST., NORTH RIVER, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:40, 3:20, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
LEAVE NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:40, 7:25, 8:10, 8:40, 9:20, 10:00, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

OCEAN ROUTE TO
LONG BRANCH
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"Columbia."
Special Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9.30 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	12.30 P.M.
1.00 P.M.*	1.30 P.M.*	3.45 " *
3.30 "	4.00 "	6.30 "

*Iron Steamboat "Taurus."
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Fare 15 cents.
Through Elevated Trains leave Broadway Ferries (Daily, except Sundays,) 6, 7, 8, 9, 9:34 A. M. and half hourly till 10:34 P. M. Last train returning leaves Rockaway Park at midnight.

SUNDAY TRAINS.
Through Elevated Trains leave Broadway Ferries (Sundays) 6:04, 7:04, 8:04, 8:44, 9:14, 9:44 A. M., then every 10, 15, or 20 minutes, as travel warrants, until 9:44 P. M. Last train returning leaves Rockaway Park 11 P. M.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Amusement and Education Combined.
THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY
A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS, Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Hordes Natural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful salt water sweet steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners in cafe. "Fatherland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.
GLEN ISLAND
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M. 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 4.05 P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M. 12.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11 A. M., 12 M., 2.15 P. M. Foot East 32d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn, 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.
THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"
will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall st., 9.30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9.45 a. m. Returning, leave Glenwood 4.00, Sea Cliff 4.20 p. m.; due in New York 7.00 p. m.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

50c. POPULAR SUNDAY OUTING 50c.
UP THE HUDSON
AS FAR AS POUGHKEEPSIE
BY THE LONG ISLAND SOUND STEAMER
"CITY OF LOWELL."
ON SUNDAYS.—Leaves Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., at 10 A. M., 129th St., N. R., 10:30 A. M. Returning, due 129th St., 5:30; Pier 36, 6:00 P. M. Music. Table d'hote dinner; also a la carte. Main deck lunch counter, popular prices.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP
ALL DAY SUNDAY ON LONG

Real Estate for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Right House in the Right Place.

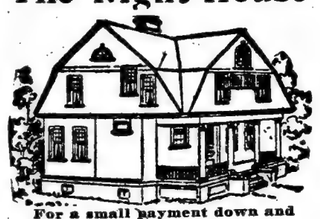

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson

opposite Grant's Tomb.

270 feet above the River.

Think of the unsatisfactory feature of house or flat renting. Consider how much you could safely agree to pay per month for the privilege of owning your own home. Inquire what we can give you for that figure.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N. Y.

City Real Estate for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A NO. 1 STORES AND LOFTS TO LEASE. Fine 25-foot store and first loft over, in new fireproof building, No. 64 Fulton St.; will carry 250 lbs.

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ONLY $3,800 WILL BUY BEAUTIFUL CORNER HOUSE, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, NEAR WESTCHESTER AVENUE TROLLEY; SMALL AMOUNT OF CASH; OWNER NEEDS MONEY. WOOLSEY & CAMPBELL, 2,003 BOSTON ROAD.

Choice building lots, $375 up; seven-room house built to order, $1,500, payment $15 up, principal and interest; property near "L" extension, trolley. Bronx Co., 3,769 3d Av., near 171st St. Open Sundays.

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$200 cash and $8 monthly buys house with seven rooms, $1,600, Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway.

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Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 182 Nassau St., New York.

Home with desirable surroundings; 12 per cent. investment; two-story dwelling, 3 sets improvements, 15 rooms; only $2,150 buys 1,623 Atlantic, near Troy Avenue; occupy middle flat; others always rent. Finch, on premises.

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Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

One, two, or three family Houses; stone-fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Binger, Builder.

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Bargain.—Bronxville lots, at station; 86 trains daily; 25 minutes from 42d; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Detached Cottages, Westchester, Bronx Borough, $3,300; easy terms; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

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High and dry—fairly restricted.

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Easy monthly payments. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

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Three nice farms, very cheap; one of 35 acres of nice land; a fine set of buildings; splendid location; price, $1,200.

One of 104 acres, good level soil, best of fruits, water, &c.; a good set of buildings; fine neighborhood; price, $1,900.

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On beautiful Delaware, opposite Callicoon, Sullivan County, 62½ acres; house, barn, orchard; $2,300. Owner, 831 East 165th St., New York.

Some very cheap and desirable farms for sale and exchange, $5,000 and upward. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

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$300 Cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; on plot 50x100; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day. John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

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Half price, corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St., B'klyn.

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Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartment; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

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Five-story factory or warehouse, 246-247 South, through to Water, 48x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

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Washington Heights.—New four-story B. S. American basement dwelling, ten rooms; two baths; decorated; convenient L station and 3d and 6th Av. trolley. Price, $16,000. Rent, $800. Permit. Layton & Rogers, 1,654 Amsterdam Av., 142d St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
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89th St. and Madison Ave.

These apartments are of the highest grade, consisting of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths.

Perfect in every detail, and built under the personal supervision of the owner.

Ready for occupancy Octobor 1st.

Booklets are ready and may be had of the Superintendent on premises or through any broker.

David Rothschild,

Owner and Builder.

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57TH STREET AND 7TH AVENUE.

Unfurnished apartments of 4, 5, 7, and 8 rooms and bath; all modern conveniences, including open plumbing, electric light, and continuous elevator service, etc.

APPLY TO
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
64 CEDAR STREET, 27 WEST 30TH STREET,
Or Superintendent, on premises.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

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Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms from $16 to $16. Schnugg, 78 E. 96th St.

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Allendale, hour out, (main line Erie.)—$330 yearly, attractive home; 40 acres, stone dwelling, 12 rooms, large outbuildings, perfect order; fruit, lake, stream; high, healthy location; main driveway. Walter Dewsnap, 150 Nassau St.

Surrogate Notices.

SIMON FATMAN.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To A. J. R. Landauer & Company, Solomon A. Fatman, Morris Fatman, Lazard freres, Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Company, Adolph Boscowitz, executors of Abraham Wolff, deceased; David L. Einstein, Meyer M. Friend, Bernasconi & Turati, Kaskel & Kaskel, Western Union Telegraph Company, Frederick Van Riper & Company, Karl Meissner, Josephine Lauman, Heineken & Vogelsang, W. B. Dana & Company, H. Henke, American District Telegraph Company, Crescent Towel Supply Company, E. A. Creutzburg, G. di G. Guerrans, executors of Louis Ranger, deceased; Maurice S. Wormeer, Postal Telegraph Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of Simon Fatman, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: And each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 17th day of September, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Solomon L. Fatman as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

MEYER M. FRIEND, Attorney for petitioner, No. 11 Pine Street, Manhattan, New York City. au3-law6wS

COOMBE, CHARLES H.—Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CHARLES H. COOMBE, late of the City of New York, in the said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the undersigned executrix of said estate, at the office of Frederick H. Denman, 5 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December, 1901.—Dated this 14th day of June, 1901. JULIE C. TOMPKINS, Executrix.

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Yachting, fishing, golf, ocean and still bathing, orchestra. For terms and booklet address
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Will receive passengers daily, except Sunday, at South Ferry, Brooklyn side, on the arrival of ferry boats leaving New York at 5:04 and 6:04 P. M. Passengers on Saturday trips will remain out until Monday morning. Ticket office and full information at 71 Water Street, New York, and Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. Rooms and berths can be secured up to 4 P. M. by telephone 1765 Broad, New York, or 1,381 Main, Brooklyn. Also South Ferry, Brooklyn side, after 4 P. M.

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High patronage; latest comfort; finest situation.

Legal Notices.

WILLIAM BURGDORFF.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court made at a Special Term thereof, held in and for the County of New York, by Hon. David McAdam, Justice, on the 16th day of July, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on said date, notice is hereby given to all creditors of WILLIAM BURGDORFF, lately doing business at No. 1,235 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, the assignee of said William Burgdorff, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 17th day of October, 1901.

WILLIAM H. FRITCHMAN,
Assignee of William Burgdorff.
GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS, Esqs., Attorneys for Assignee, 58 Pine Street, New York City. au3-law6wS.

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Surrogate Notices.

JESSUP, SILAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS H. JESSUP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Theall & Beam, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the second day of December next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of May, 1901.

JOHN C. CLARK, Executor.
CARRIE I. JESSUP, Executrix.
THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executors, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JOHN V. VAN WOERT.—In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN V. VAN WOERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, Cephas Brainerd, 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, February 16th, 1901. JAMES B. VAN WOERT, Administrator. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Attorney for Administrator, 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f16-law6m8.

KING, VIRGINIA EVANS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Virginia Evans King, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Robert C. Taylor, her Attorney, No. 55 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1901.—Dated New York, the 8th day of February, 1901. GERTRUDE EVANS KING, Administratrix. ROBERT C. TAYLOR, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 55 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KORNARENS, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. KORNARENS, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Grasmuck & Ostrander, her attorneys, Room 408, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1901. META M. KORNARENS, Executrix. GRASMUCK & OSTRANDER, Attys. for Executrix, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

SMITH, JOHN JEWELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JEWELL SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Baker,

ANOTHER POLICEMAN DIVULGES SECRETS

The District Attorney's Store of Evidence Increases.

Conferences Held with Frank Moss and Justice Jerome — Capt. Flood's Precinct Under Fire.

Another policeman has given information to the District Attorney and volunteered to make disclosures which Mr. Philbin believes will be of no little importance in the formulation of charges against at least one Captain, and probably other police officials of higher rank.

This latest addition to the District Attorney's store of information concerning the police administration of affairs in several precincts was from a patrolman in Capt. Diamond's precinct. Mr. Philbin received the letter in his mail yesterday along with a number of other letters specifying numerous addresses in Capt. Diamond's and other precincts where the law is openly violated. The District Attorney, after reading the communication with interest, refused to say anything more about it than that it was from a policeman attached to the Fifteenth Precinct.

Shortly after the receipt of this letter Frank Moss of the Society for the Prevention of Crime arrived at the District Attorney's office and was immediately shown into the latter's private room. Mr. Moss was concerned in the raid on a disorderly house at 148 West Thirty-third Street early yesterday morning, in which Laura Moret was the only prisoner taken, though there were several other persons in the place.

At the time of the raid and owing to the single arrest made, the report went out that the Moret woman was wanted more for the evidence she could give against police officials than for any violation of the law. This belief grew into certainty when it became known that Justice Jerome had issued the warrant, and after both the Justice and Mr. Moss held conferences with Mr. Philbin.

Mr. Moss remained with the District Attorney for some time, and when he came out declined to say anything about his visit or the raid. Mr. Moss appeared quite anxious to belittle the affair. "You may rest assured," said he, "that this matter has nothing whatever to do with the Bissert case or Capt. Diamond."

Mr. Philbin, after Mr. Moss's departure, went down into the Court of Special Sessions, as is his custom each day. Justice Jerome shortly thereafter went over into a corner of the court-room with the District Attorney, and there was a forty-five minutes' conference between the two.

This was taken as significant in view of the fact that intimations had previously been made that relations were not cordial between the District Attorney and the Justice. Mr. Philbin said later that Justice Jerome had laid a certain matter before him which he could not talk about at the present time. This matter was inferred to be the revelation of the Moret woman.

It was said in the Criminal Courts building yesterday that one of the District Attorney's informers was a former precinct detective who had had some dealings with the disorderly house keepers of the Fifteenth Precinct. This detective, the rumor went, had arrested a certain woman for a flagrant violation of the law. This woman having influence, caused the policeman to be reprimanded.

The detective resented this, incurred the displeasure of his superiors, and the choice was given him of getting out of the precinct or of getting out of the department under charges. He decided to go back to patrol duty. Smarting under the injustice that had been done him, he had communicated many things of interest to the District Attorney to get his revenge.

Laura Moret, the woman arrested at 148 West Thirty-third Street, was arraigned before Justice Jerome and held in $500 bail for examination on next Wednesday.

Justice Jerome refused to comment upon the woman's arrest.

Police Headquarters looked upon this raid as an attempt on the part of the Parkhurst Society, Justice Jerome, and Mr. Philbin to obtain evidence against Police Captain Flood of the Tenderloin precinct. Capt. Flood was made a Captain by the old board just before they went out of office. Flood was brought to headquarters by Supt. Byrnes, and for many years was stenographer to the various Chiefs and some of the other powers in the department. He is said to know as much of the inside workings of the departmental machinery as any man on the force.

MULCARE IS RELEASED.

Witnesses Testify Against Him, but the Coroner's Jury Exonerates Him.

Detective William J. Mulcare, who shot and killed Joseph Bulkley on the night of July 30, was exonerated yesterday by a Coroner's jury, after witnesses had sworn that his insulting toast had caused the fatal affray, and had further testified that he shot the dead man in the back while the latter was running away from him.

Coroner Hart conducted the inquest. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Garvan represented the People. Levy & Unger looked after the defendant's interests.

After the exoneration Mr. Garvan announced that he would submit the case against Mulcare to the Grand Jury at once. In the meanwhile Mulcare was paroled in Police Capt. Martens's custody.

Mrs. Hanavan, the boarding house keeper, in front of whose stoop in West Tenth Street the fight occurred, told of the affair as follows:

"I and Miss Fritz, and Bulkley, O'Donnell, Cuddy, and Burke, all boarders, were sitting on the stoop singing and drinking beer. Mulcare came along and stared at us hard. O'Donnell said: 'Here, you've been staring long enough. Come and sit down.' Mulcare did so, and Bulkley offered him a drink. Bulkley proposed a toast, and then Mulcare proposed one. Bulkley said the latter's toast was an insult to the women present, and Mulcare struck him. Then there was a general mixup. Mulcare stepped back and drew a pistol and said, 'I'll shoot the first one that moves a step.'" Mrs. Hanavan became frightened at this juncture and ran into the house.

DETECTIVES ARE ATTACKED.

Prisoner Leads Them a Long Chase and Makes Plenty of Trouble After Being Captured.

Detective Sergeant Boyle of the Central Office had an abundance of trouble yesterday, when, with Detective Sergeant Charlton, he went to 151 West Twenty-fourth Street to arrest George Keith, thirty years old, as a suspicious character. They thought they had Keith cornered on the third floor of the house they visited until he eluded them and made a dash down the stairs.

The detectives followed, Boyle jumping down an entire flight of stairs in his excitement. Once in the street, Keith turned west and ran to Seventh Avenue. The avenue is torn up at present with the work on the Seventh Avenue street car line. As Keith and Boyle ran up the avenue, jumping over numerous objects that were in their way, the pursuit assumed the appearance of a hurdle race.

At Twenty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue Keith was caught. The prisoner was marched over to Broadway, and at Twenty-seventh Street a south-bound Broadway car was boarded. For some reason Boyle then loosed the handcuffs on the prisoner. As soon as Keith's hands were free he pitched into Boyle and Charlton and gave them all they could do to protect themselves.

He fought hard and to advantage, because he had neither hat, coat, nor vest to hamper his movements. At Eighth Street he nearly escaped from the detectives. When the detectives and their prisoner got to Police Headquarters all were the worse for rough usage.

BURGLARIES IN QUEENS.

More Police Needed, Says District Attorney Merrill — Strenuous Measures Necessary, He Declares.

The belief is growing in Queens that a gang of a dozen or more is operating in the borough robbing houses. The places entered are too widely scattered to be victims of a single set of men. There may be one or two burglaries any night in the Long Island City district and about the same hour burglaries will occur at Jamaica, and simultaneously burglaries at Flushing, College Point, or Whitestone.

The true number of burglaries occurring within the last three months cannot be ascertained, as the police records are closed to those who seek information. It is only when a person robbed disregards the police injunction to say nothing that the event becomes known. Sometimes some of the booty is recovered by the police, but more often not. The burglars have not been caught.

The police are powerless, apparently. There are so few policemen on night patrol that their movements are easily watched. District Attorney Merrill is authority for the statement that if there were three times as many police in the borough as there are there would not be half enough. There are scores of posts in Queens where a man might call for help all night and not get an answer from his side partner once in a month.

"I don't want to reflect upon the police," Mr. Merrill said yesterday. "They do the best they can. What we want is more of them. The posts are too long."

"Unless we get more police protection something will have to be done by citizens. If these burglaries continue I will approve of shotgun vigilance committees and will give the citizens the aid that is in my power. As things now stand, I think any citizen would be justified in using a gun when he finds an intruder in his house."

ALLIGATOR'S CORNS REMOVED.

"Big Mose," at the Zoological Park, Chloroformed to Undergo the Operation.

Big Mose, the giant alligator of the New York Zoological Park, in the Bronx, had his corns trimmed and removed from his front paws yesterday afternoon by Dr. Frank H. Miller, veterinarian of the "Zoo," while hundreds looked on at the operation. "Fibrous tumors," Dr. Miller called the corns, and said that each weighed a little less than five ounces.

The operation was performed in the alligator tank in the reptile house, where there are more snakes than can been seen anywhere else in this State outside of the Bellevue alcoholic wards. There were five other 'gaters in the tank, the second largest being a brute who has lost his right foreleg in a fight with some other aquatic creature, probably a shark, in his days of freedom. Big Mose has also lost a section of the serrations of his tail in the same way, and this made the work easier, for the hole furnished a convenient chock for the ropes used to bind him.

A coffin-shaped plank, about 12 feet long, with ten stout cleats about its side, was the operating table. The water was let out of the tank, and Superintendent William T. Hornaday and his assistant, R. L. Ditmars, went in. The first step was to throw burlaps over Big Mose's head to blind him. Next a slip-noose was fastened about the great nick in his tail. A jab of a boat hook started him scrambling towards the operating plank. Then the ropes were woven about him, and as they were drawn taut he was jabbed until he lay straight. Then the men lifted his 800 pounds and laid it across the edge of the tank and a Texas Dr. Miller injected cocaine into the sore spots and then cut away the burlap over the brute's nostrils and chloroformed him.

Then the tumors were removed, and the wounds treated with xereform, an antiseptic, and the plank lowered again in the same way. Big Mose had been on the table 55 minutes when the last rope and the burlaps were removed at 3:10 P. M. The great alligator, instead of crawling off the plank, got up on his four feet and walked rapidly to the furthest end of the big tank and stood for a minute or more, turning his head and glaring about him like a great, angry dog. Then he settled down into his usual lethargy. A tape line applied while he was bound showed him to be 12 feet 9 inches from tip to tip.

Dr. Miller said the alligator had inhaled three ounces of chloroform during the operation, and yet had at no time been wholly unconscious. This is the second time Big Mose's tumors have been cut.

GOV. ODELL HERE.

He Stays Only a Few Hours, and Then Goes to Chautauqua.

Gov. Odell was in the city yesterday, but he did not see Senator Platt. He told a reporter that he came to New York on business, was on his way to Chautauqua, and had no time to spare.

The Governor left Lake Mohonk on Thursday and stopped at Newburg overnight, arriving here at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

He reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel about 5 o'clock, and, talking with a TIMES reporter, said:

"I have been resting after my long trip. I would like to rest more, but I have an engagement to speak at Chautauqua to-morrow, and I must keep the appointment."

The Governor left on the New York Central train at 6 o'clock, and as soon as he possibly can will rejoin his family at Lake Mohonk. He would not discuss the coming municipal campaign.

MR. CARNEGIE TO GIVE $5,000.

Will Furnish Building for Dr. Skene Library at Griffin's Corners.

A building for the library donated to Griffin's Corners, N. Y., by the late Dr. A. J. C. Skene of Brooklyn, is to be erected at the expense of Andrew Carnegie. Dr. Skene had planned to have the library suitably housed, but died before such a structure could be built.

A few days ago Mrs. Skene received a letter from Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, in which she stated that it would be a delight for Mr. Carnegie to build the library, which shall continue to bear the name of Dr. Skene. Authority has been given to draw upon Mr. Carnegie's representative here for $5,000.

End of Hoboken Dock Strike.

The dock workers who were employed on the steamship piers in Hoboken, but who went on strike for a nine-hour day, have made a conditional surrender in order to get back to work. The strikers agreed to accept the offer of a nine-hour day beginning Oct. 1. The contractors refused to treat with the union, but agreed to employ men individually upon the proposed terms.

Old Dominion to be Dry Docked.

The Joy Steamship Company's steamer Old Dominion, which went on the rocks at Parsonage Point, near Rye Beach, N. Y., and was subsequently towed off and taken to City Island, has had her leak stopped and yesterday was taken to dry dock to be overhauled.

WOMAN KILLED IN A RUNAWAY.

Mrs. Conrad Crone of Glen Cove, L. I., the Victim—Another Woman Injured.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Aug. 9.—Mrs. Conrad Crone, who moved here on Monday last from Roslyn, was killed in a runaway at Glen Head railroad station yesterday. Her companion, Mrs. Mary Daiferth, was seriously injured. Mrs. Crone drove to Roslyn yesterday to get some household goods that she had left behind, and was accompanied by Mrs. Daiferth.

On their return they were driving down a hill when the load shifted and the horse became frightened and ran away. Both women were thrown out. When assistance arrived they were brought to Glen Cove, but Mrs. Crone died before she reached her house.

TO POORHOUSE IN A CARRIAGE.

Two Aged Men of Hackettstown, N. J., Driven There in Style.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 9.—Two of the oldest and at one time most highly respected citizens here, Aaron Smith and David Miller, were taken to the almshouse in a barouche yesterday. Friends who are able to care for them are no longer willing to do so. The old men asked that they be allowed to go to the poorhouse in style, and the authorities provided a fine barouche with a liveried driver.

Smith and Miller were both well-to-do men, owning farms, but they lost all their possessions in a variety of ways, and were left penniless. The women and children of the town waved them a good-bye as the carriage carried them to their future home.

Mrs. Barker Visits Her Husband.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 9.—Despite unusual efforts to keep secret the visit here yesterday of Mrs. Thomas G. Barker, wife of the man who was recently sentenced to State prison for the shooting of the Rev. John Keller at Arlington, the fact became known to-day. Mrs. Barker was accompanied by Mr. Sonneborn, an intimate friend of the couple.

DR. DOTY'S MOSQUITO CRUSADE BEARS FRUIT

Staten Island Residents for the First Time Sleep in Peace.

Lights Burned After Dark in One Cottage, Something Never Done Before—More Work To-day.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of this port, will not issue his statement in regard to his experiments in mosquito destroying at Concord, S. I., until early next week.

"There are several reasons for the delay," he said last night at Quarantine. "One is that my success is so gratifying and encouraging that I hope in the statement to announce that in the blood of a patient and in an anopheles caught, so to speak, at the bedside of the sufferer we have found the plasmodium or germ of malaria. I could almost say that we found the germ in the blood of a patient to-day. Dr. E. C. Baldwin, the Quarantine bacteriologist, was at Concord and obtained blood from a child in an acute stage of the disease and made an examination at the laboratory here. He found enough to convince me that within a few days the following up of the study of the specimen secured will result in our possessing slides of the bacillus for microscopic demonstration. So far, although we have now an abundance of anopheles caught in association with cases of malaria, we have not made the last link in the chain of scientific proof by finding in them the germ of the disease. This we are bound to do.

"I have no need to be precipitate in making a statement about what has been done at Concord. I want, before making it, to have absolute knowledge of every phase of the situation on which to formulate recommendations I shall make. One will be to divide all maralia-infected districts into sections and operate on each systematically and if possible to drain or fill in places where mosquitoes breed. I shall probably do a little more mechanical work next week. I shall certainly use up what oil is left in the Concord district. After this work I shall go on with the scientific end of the question at the Quarantine laboratory. This has an abundant supply of culicidae and anopheles. Of ordinary gnat larvae I in a few minutes at the Grasmere station secured 1,500 this evening, so that we have ample material for bacteriological study."

The work of Dr. Doty's staff under Chief Engineer Skinner was very active at Concord yesterday. Contrary to report, there were in the tank at the Grasmere station last night 70 barrels of Lima oil, the Standard Oil Company having contributed 125, and not 100, barrels, as was at first reported. Dr. Doty will use every barrel of it in the Concord district, which is bounded by the Richmond Road, the golf links, the railroad track, and Clove Avenue.

The largest operations yesterday were at Maine and Clove Avenues, in a large mire hole west of the Burgund cottage. Part of this slough is deep, and as there is a spring running into it, it has been a famous place for large bullfrogs. One of these, kicked out of a heap of brush yesterday by a Quarantine employe, would weigh a pound and a half. The pocket in question has always been noted for the number and ferocity of the mosquitoes it breeds and harbors, and all the men who attacked it were severely bitten. Because of the exhaustion of the compressed air tank a head was obtained for the oil by placing the truck with the oil tank on the hill near the Burgund cottage so that the distributing float was worked as effectively as if the oil had been forced to it by compressed air.

More than 550 gallons of oil were put into this slough. The other operation of magnitude was on the Carp pond at Maine Avenue and Pierce Street, in front of the Paul Dupont cottage. This was thoroughly dosed. In a cistern in the rear of the cottage was found a typical mosquito breedtage was found a typical mosquito breeding place. The water in a large half hogshead sunk in the ground was full of larvae or wrigglers, and the developed insects swarmed over the woodwork above it. This cistern will have special attention to-day, as it is suspected that among the mosquitoes is a large percentage of anopheles. A quantity of the larvae will be taken to Quarantine to be under observation when they develop.

These big tasks were not, however, the most important of the work done, in the opinion of Dr. Doty. He contends, as a result of observation and discovery, that the dangerous colonies of anopheles were to be found in cisterns or mire holes near houses where are cases of malaria, and that they can be got rid of by dosing the cisterns and sloughs with oil and cutting down all rank vegetation that harbors the gnats during the day. Acting on this conviction the gang of sprinklers and mowers were taken to a dozen places where malaria can be associated with anopheles, and each place was given a thorough petrolizing and weed cutting.

The most interesting operations of the two days from a scientific and hygienic standpoint were at the southwest corner of De Kalb Street and Oder Avenue. Here are the Bay, Morgan, and Thomas cottages, which are in the centre of malaria cases associated beyond a doubt with anopheles. In the Morgan and Thomas cottages are several acute cases of malarial fever. The Bay cottage, which was found to be a typical home of anopheles, was treated with Lima oil on Thursday, and a cordon of oil was placed around the Morgan and Thomas cottages by the men who had the watering cans pouring it on grass and weeds ten feet from the dwellings. The result was told by Mrs. Morgan yesterday:

"For the first time in ten weeks," she said, "all of us slept well last night. We are too poor to buy mosquito netting for our windows, so that there can be no doubt that the relief came through what has been done here. And last night for the first time this Summer we had a lamp in our sitting room. We never dared do this before."

Mrs. Thomas testified in like terms to a marked abatement of suffering from mosquitoes. Another condition was formed by oil sprinkling around each of their houses yesterday.

The last place cleaned up was a long and wide mire hole, choked with weeds, on the northwest corner of Pierce Street and Oder Avenue. As the men mowed down the weeds mosquitoes rose in clouds. After the mowing the swath was sprinkled with oil.

Chief Engineer Skinner went to the Concord district at 9 o'clock on Thursday night and noted that while on its outskirts mosquitoes were thick and ferocious, there was a great change in the area that had been petrolized and mown. Women with babes in their arms were walking at the edge of the ponds that had been dosed, and it was generally admitted that there was less suffering from the insect pests than at any time since Spring.

It has been established by samples of water taken from ponds after treatment that Lima oil destroys the larvae of mosquitoes. It also kills fish. Paul Dupont had in a little gully which connects the Carp pond with the Muller pond a wire cage, in which were fifty small carp and goldfish. They were alive on Thursday, but the petrolizing of the Ipe pond resulted in time in the sluggish current carrying the oil to the gully, and yesterday when the cage was raised every fish was dead.

Man Killed at Lima, O., Not Known Here.

According to a dispatch received Thursday night from Lima, Ohio, a New York man named James Coyne had died there as the result of a knife wound inflicted by some person unknown. Inquiries have failed to locate this James Coyne, if such was the man's name. It was reported that the victim might have been James F. Coyne, a cloak cutter, of 44 West Eighth Street, but it was learned at his home yesterday that he was at work in the city, and that he did not know who his murdered namesake was.

Burned-Out Fuse Sets Car Afire.

The burning out of a fuse caused the front platform of a Third Avenue electric car to become suddenly enveloped in flames yesterday afternoon, while the car was speeding uptown near Thirtieth Street. The motorman stopped the car and jumped to the pavement. The fire occurred during the rush hour, and the car was crowded. Several of the women passengers became badly frightened, but none were injured. A fire alarm was turned in, and the firemen soon had the blaze out. The damage is estimated at about $50.

COAL AND ICE COMPANY MANAGER ACCUSED

Merritt L. Archibald Charged with Using the Mails Fraudulently.

He Is Said to Have Been the Backer for the Greenville Coal and Ice Company of New Jersey.

Merritt L. Archibald, alias W. P. Greenville, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday morning on a charge of using the mails for the purpose of fraud. He was arrested on Thursday night at his home in Yonkers. According to the complaint Archibald rented an office at 59 First Street, Hoboken, in April last, where he established business under the name of the Greenville Coal and Ice Company. Commissioner Rowe, in Jersey City, held him in $2,000 bonds for examination next week. Bail was furnished by his father and brother, and Archibald was released.

It is alleged that he sent out thousands of circulars to farmers in the State, asking them to forward to him consignments of hay, straw and feed. His mail for several months was heavy. There is another concern in New Jersey which carries on business under the name of the Greenville Coal and Ice Company, and it is alleged that Archibald practiced on the reputation of that company.

The specific complaint on which he was arrested was made by Alonzo B. Nichols, of Canastota, N. Y., who sent Archibald a load of hay valued at $151 on the 15th of May last. He heard nothing from Archibald. There are some twenty other letters in the possession of the Government officials showing similar transactions between Archibald and farmers of this State.

According to Inspector Boyle, who made the arrest, Archibald cleared over $15,000 in a few weeks, but what became of the money is a mystery. Considerable difficulty was experienced in locating the man. The authorities heard that a concern had started in Hoboken that was swindling farmers and lumbermen, but at the office of the concern the principal could never be found. Four weeks ago the detectives thought they had discovered the right man. They shadowed him to a restaurant in upper Sixth Avenue. Matters were not ripe for an arrest, and they postponed acting for the time being. It turned out that the man first suspected was not the man wanted.

One of the men who had sent the Greenville Coal and Ice Company a load of lumber got impatient for his money, and wrote several postals to the concern asking for a settlement. One of these Archibald answered from Yonkers, signing his name. The farmer continued to write complaining postals, and, finally, Archibald returned the postals to the sender.

Then the man complained to the Post Office authorities. A letter was written to the Postmaster at Yonkers, requesting him to have Archibald explain why he had returned mail addressed to him. This was for the purpose of seeing if his signature would correspond with that on previous communications. It did so, and the arrest followed.

Archibald is well known in Yonkers. He is a son of Andrew Archibald, a wealthy coal merchant, and a brother of Alderman H. A. Archibald, a prominent lawyer of Westchester County. Archibald's wife, who is a daughter of Police Sergeant George A. Osborne, was last week adjudged in contempt of court by Justice Dykman for not turning over to a receiver appointed for Archibald money which had been intrusted to her care by her husband.

Archibald was sued by a Pennsylvania firm for an unpaid bill of $600. When he found that judgment was to be executed he transferred his money to his wife, who refused to follow the court's order and turn it over to a receiver.

A few days ago the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association brought to light what they charged was a series of swindles perpetrated by men who, it was charged, obtained consignments of lumber, which they promptly resold at any sacrifice. The owners' demand for money met only with promises, however.

According to the association the men in this scheme assumed the name of the Greenville Ice and Coal Company, with an office at 59 First Street, Hoboken. Circulars were widely scattered throughout the country, and lumber men in Pennsylvania claimed that they were swindled out of large consignments for which they received no pay.

CIVIL ENGINEER FOUND DEAD.

Charles E. Cregin, in Mr. Dady's Employ, Thought to Have Committed Suicide.

Charles E. Cregin, forty-seven years old, a civil engineer, was found dead in his room in the Hotel St. George, Clark Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The circumstances of the death are regarded as indicating that he committed suicide.

Cregin was employed as a consulting engineer by Michael J. Dady, the contractor and Republican leader of Brooklyn. He went to Cardenas, Cuba, last June to look after some dredging work for Mr. Dady, and returned from there on Thursday last. He dined with Mr. Dady, and seemed to be in good spirits, although he complained of feeling ill. It is said that he had suffered for several years from stomach trouble, and it is thought that he killed himself while suffering great pain or in a moment of mental aberration.

He was found lying partially dressed on the bed, a revolver lying on the floor near by. When a physician reached the room Mr. Cregin was dead. There was a bullet wound in his breast, near the heart.

Mr. Cregin was formerly in business as a contractor. He gave up his own business about four years ago, and entered the employ of Mr. Dady. He leaves a wife and child, who are summering in New Hampshire.

A gentleman who had been closely associated with Mr. Cregin in business said yesterday that the dead man was sunstruck in Havana a short time ago. He believes that as a result of the sunstroke Mr. Cregin's mind had become affected.

JUDGMENT AGAINST J. F. CARR.

Alleged Gambler Claims He Has a Good Defense.

Justice Rich, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, was yesterday asked to open a judgment taken by default by the International Metal Lathe Company against John F. Carr for $1,345.60. It is alleged that the money was lost in a gambling house in West Thirty-first Street, Manhattan, by a clerk in the employ of the company, who made use of money belonging to his employers. The gambling house in question is alleged to have been conducted by Carr.

Lawyer V. S. Oliver, who applied to have the judgment opened, said that no answer was served, because a bill of particulars was asked for, and there was delay from other causes. Carr, he said, had a good defense to the action. Justice Rich reserved decision.

IN THE INTEREST OF NEGROES.

Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association Prohibits Race Discrimination.

Discrimination against two colored clergymen because of their race by the proprietor of a soda water fountain who refused to serve them, at Ocean Grove, recently, is not likely to be repeated. Complaint of the treatment of the men was made in a recent letter published in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The matter was taken up by the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, which has adopted the following resolution:

That any discrimination in business on account of race or color shall be regarded as a violation of the rules of the association and shall render the person making such discrimination liable to forfeiture of any and all rights claimed under any lease of ground or permit for the transaction of business within the bounds of Ocean Grove.

This was done after an investigation had proved the facts to have been stated correctly in a letter from William H. Willis of 138 East Fortieth Street, this city, to the officers of the association. Bishop J. N. Fitzgerald, the President, states that the association has always stood in open sympathy with colored people and that in the present instance the proprietor professed his ignorance of the position of the local authorities on the race question.

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NOVEL FRAUD ATTEMPTED

Conspirators Had Access to Public Papers in Spain.

Plan Was Unique and Came Very Near Being Effective—New York Man Was to be Victimized.

A New York merchant prominent in the dry goods trade, but who will not permit the use of his name, received last June a letter from Madrid signed "Don Bernardo Lopez Traynor." Besides showing a very fair knowledge of the recipient's business and antecedents, it imparted a decidedly romantic story. First of all, the writer alleged a relationship with the New Yorker, and, having confidence in the latter, wanted him, as Don Bernardo Lopez Traynor expected to die, to care for his only child, fourteen years old, who was said to be in a convent in Mexico.

The story of Don Bernardo Lopez Traynor, briefly told, was to the effect that during the Spanish-American war he had been charged with the purchase of military supplies. He was a Captain in the army, with good friends at Court. There was a scandal in the War Department, and Don Bernardo Lopez Traynor, having been detected in the misappropriation of 750,000 pesetas, was convicted, dishonorably dismissed from the service, and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment at hard labor.

But Don Bernardo Lopez Traynor had not forgotten his only child. Anticipating trouble, he had placed $250,000 in an American bank, for which he received a certificate of deposit. Writing from his prison cell, Don Bernardo Lopez Traynor confided to the New Yorker that the only way to learn the name of the bank and secure the valise in which the certificate of deposit was secreted was to visit a certain point in Spain. Being a prisoner, Don Bernardo Lopez Traynor could not write at length. Indeed, he doubted if he would succeed in getting the letter to New York. But if he did, the recipient could learn all the particulars by cabling "Padro" at a given address at the Spanish capital. But before any real business could be done the Spaniard represented as "Padro" must have assurance that $2,000 would be remitted him to pay expenses.

The first impulse of the New Yorker was to send the money to "Padro," but a friend to whom he related the story scented fraud and advised him to consult his attorneys, who have offices in the Downing Building, in Fulton Street. This he did, with the result that the dry goods merchant paid for a long cable dispatch to "Padro."

Less than two weeks later the New Yorker received a mass of mail matter from Madrid. The letter explaining the cause for sending so many documents opened with the statement that Don Bernardo Lopez Traynor had died in prison. The documents included an alleged certified copy of his will written on official paper numbered 1,985,967, and contained canceled stamps and the jurat of a notary, whose name was given as Thomas Del Valle. Then there was a copy of the citation issued by the Probate Court to the heirs, a copy of the conviction of Don Traynor, the report of the Governor of the prisoner relative to his death, and a newspaper clipping, but with no name of the publication, reciting the details of the death of Don Traynor, the history of his crime, and the alleged fact that he was supposed to have left a large sum of money in America, which the Spanish authorities had in vain attempted to locate.

By the terms of the will the New Yorker was to receive 25 per cent. of the $250,000 for caring for the testator's daughter during her minority. All the papers sent here bore the stamp of regularity, and one of them stated that all the New Yorker had to do to get the $250,000 was to present the certificate of deposit, as it had been expressly agreed with the bank authorities that the money was to be paid to the person presenting the paper without further identification, and the depositor had waived all claims against the depository in the event of a mistake.

The New Yorker was to send a representative to Madrid, first advising "Padro" of the date of his coming. The agent was to be dressed in a certain style, wear goggles, and carry a bundle of newspapers. Of course, he was to be recognized, and was to get the valise containing the certificate of deposit. The rest was to be easy for the New Yorker and his agent. But the New Yorker did not send any agent, but through his lawyers placed all the evidence in the hands of the Spanish authorities, and if the latter have done their duty, having had ample time, some of the gang of conspirators ought to be in jail.

The character of the documents sent here demonstrates that some one in the international band has the entrée to public documents and buildings in Madrid. In no other way could the information sent here be gained.

A. M. SHOOK TO BE SUMMONED.

Mrs. L. A. Palmer's Son, Whom She Is Suing, to be Served by Publication.

An action was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by Joseph H. Dillon, as assignee of Mrs. Laura A. Palmer, against Albert M. Shook for the recovery of $10,786. Mrs. Palmer is the wife of A. M. Palmer, theatrical manager, and Shook, the defendant, is her son. She alleges that between 1885 and 1899 she loaned to him sums aggregating the amount sued for.

It was disclosed in the papers of the suit that Shook had mysteriously disappeared from the United States cruiser Brooklyn in the harbor of Melbourne, Australia, some time prior to July 10 last. Mrs. Palmer says in an affidavit that she had not heard from her son lately and did not know his present whereabouts, but that she had received legal notice from the commanding officer of the Brooklyn of his disappearance. Mr. Dilion, after stating that he had been unable to find the defendant, asked Justice O'Gorman to enter an order authorizing him to serve the summons in the suit by publication. The Justice directed such service of the summons.

SPEYER SCHOOL BUILDING.

Specifications for a $50,000 Structure for the Teachers College.

To carry out the terms of the gift of Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, the Trustees of the Teachers College filed plans with the Building Department yesterday for a five-story brick building, which will be known as the Speyer School.

The building will stand on the south side of Lawrence Street, 161 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. The structure has been designed by Architect E. A. Josselyn, and will cost $70,000.

HEARN
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CLOSED TO-DAY.

During July and August Saturday here is full Holiday.

As in past two years, and so that Employees may obtain two full days for recreation each week during July and August,

WE CLOSE ALL DAY SATURDAY.

James A. Hearn & Son.

HENRY C. PAYNE HERE.

Vice Chairman of the Republican National Committee—Talks of American Manufactures Abroad.

Among the passengers who arrived from Europe on the Hamburg-American liner Auguste Victoria last evening was Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, ex-Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Payne went abroad early in March on the Prinzessin Victoria Luise, the Hamburg-American's cruising yacht, and was one of the party to tour the Mediterranean and Black Sea aboard that vessel.

Speaking of the commercial advance of the United States in the world's markets, Mr. Payne said it was impossible for an American in Europe not to be impressed with the strides made by American manufacturers. Especially in Austria, Hungary, and Germany, he said, were the people apprehensive of the inroads America was making in their trade. A few years ago, he said, Austria was sending shoes to America, while now there was in operation in Vienna an American shoe store, where only American made shoes were sold.

The Germans, Mr. Payne said, are very much impressed with the way Americans do business, and are sending their representatives to this country to get pointers. On board the Auguste Victoria, he said, were three or four representatives of German firms, who came over for that purpose. A large oil producer had told him, Mr. Payne said, that he had sent his representatives to America to study the situation, and that as a result of their observations, he had found out that five American workingmen could do the work that in Europe gives employment to thirty men.

Mr. Payne will remain in New York about ten days, staying at the Waldorf. He will then go to his home, in Milwaukee.

NAPHTHA EXPLODES IN STREET.

Was Being Used in Repairing Pavement —Saloon Set on Fire.

Naphtha, which a workingman was pouring from a barrel into another receptacle in Thirty-second Street, near Sixth Avenue, yesterday afternoon spilled, and formed a little rivulet, which flowed along the gutter. It reached a fire pot used by men repairing the pavement in the block, and instantly there was a tremendous explosion, while the street was converted into a blazing lake.

Plate glass windows in Frank McDonald's saloon, on the corner, were blown in, and the place was set on fire. The owner and his family and patrons fled to the street, and as the oil burned itself out the fierce heat cracked the flagstones and curbing for a considerable distance. The naphtha was owned by the New York Paving and Repair Company of 156 Fifth Avenue, which is repairing the street.

McDonald estimated his loss at $2,000, and said he had frequently remonstrated against the presence of so much inflammable liquid in the street. The repair company places its damage at $600, principally to a large steam roller.

MR. KEPPLER'S WAMPUM BELT.

Editor of Puck Acquires a New Indian Relic from Canada.

Joseph Keppler, one of the proprietors and editors of Puck, came into possession yesterday of a wampum belt, presented to him by Mrs. Harriet Maxwell Converse, who is an authority on Indian relics. Mrs. Converse has recently returned to New York from Montreal, Canada.

The belt was obtained from the Caughnawaga Indians, near Montreal. They are the descendants of the Indians who were left in the Algonquin Union after the Five Nations revolted and subdued the confederacy. The belt is a trophy of that victory. From the investigations made by Mrs. Converse it appears that the belt was made about 1671.

Mr. Keppler is an adopted Chief in the Seneca Tribe, and bears the Indian name of Gyantwaks. The wampum belt will be his property until his death, when by a law of the Senaca Tribe it will revert back to them again.

MR. KESSLER'S LOSSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to thank you for not publishing the slanderous article about me that some of the other papers did. I beg leave here to give you a statement of facts in reference to the published stories that I owe Mr. Canfield $13,500. The facts are these:

In company with two friends, whose names I will not disclose, I went to Mr. Canfield's clubhouse and played roulette. We played on what is known as the "joint account system"; that is, we were to share the losses, or divide the profits. To make a long story short, we lost money, and, not having so large a sum about me, I said to the croupier that I would like to see Mr. Canfield in order to explain to him that the money would be forthcoming.

I was told that Mr. Canfield was in bed. The next day was Sunday, when his clubhouse was not open, and on Monday morning I saw Mr. Canfield and made an explanation which I thought was satisfactory.

It was understood between myself and my friends that I would pay the money when they paid their share in New York. This morning I was amazed to see the statement printed in the newspapers that I was a "welcher," and had declined to settle the amount. I at once telegraphed Mr. Canfield the full amount of his claim. My friends are perfectly responsible for their share of the losses, although they have not as yet reimbursed me. There is no disposition on my part to avoid any responsibility whatever, and I would prefer to lose ten times the amount than to have the notoriety which these false reports have given me. GEORGE A. KESSLER.

New York, Aug. 9, 1901.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONSTRUCTION OF CIVIL SERVICE RULES.—In People ex rel. Gumprecht vs. Knox et al., Civil Service Commissioners, it appeared that the relator applied for reappointment to the position of janitor-engineer within one year after he had resigned that position, and he was accordingly reappointed. At the time of his original appointment, in the year 1892, the position was not subject to any civil service statute or regulations, and the relator passed no examination as a preliminary to his employment, for none was required at that time. Justice Bischoff yesterday refused to grant a mandamus to compel the Civil Service Commissioners to certify Gumprecht's name on the pay rolls. The respondents alleged that the relator had failed to comply with Rule 43 of the civil service rules, which is as follows: "Any person employed in any position in the service of the City of New York who shall be certified to the commission by the proper authorities to have left such service without fault or delinquency on his part, and to have performed the duties of such employment creditably, may be reappointed in the service of the city in the same position in the same department within one year next following his leaving the service. If such employment was after due certification for the same, under these rules, or under the civil service statutes in force at the time the examinations were held, or if such persons shall have passed the examination or attained a place on the eligible list for such position, such person may be re-employed without further examination. If it was not subject to these rules or to such statutes, such person may be re-employed upon passing an examination pursuant to these rules." "It is the evident intention of this rule," says Justice Bischoff, "to permit a reappointment to a classified position without examination only where the original employment was within some civil service regulation. A present examination, upon reappointment, was to be dispensed with if the original employment was under due certification * * * under the civil service statutes in force at the time the examinations were held." This can only contemplate the case of an employment duly certified within some statute calling for an examination, but if there be doubt as to the meaning of the clause it is resolved by the further provision that the reappointment must be preceded by an examination where the original employment "was not subject to * * * such statute. * * *" The relator's position being admittedly within the classified civil service provisions, and, as such, calling for an examination, I conclude that the resonpondents properly refused to certify his name, and this motion should be denied."

***

MISTAKES IN TELEGRAPH MESSAGES.—The latest volume of the English Ruling Cases (24) contains the leading case of Great Britain on the subject of the liability of telegraph companies for mistakes in messages. There the rule is that no action will lie by the receiver of a telegraphic message against the tel

The New York Times

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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New York Times Saturday Review,

One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

IN examining the conditions which have inspired the present revival in the principal dialect of the Celtic language, and which are soon to find more or less concentrated expression in the Dublin Congress referred to the other day by one of our London correspondents, it is hardly worth while here to consider the political phase of the question, even though that phase has lent a peculiarly enthusiastic impetus to the movement. To be sure, the young patriots of the Gaelic League are eager to have their representatives in the House of Commons employ Erse when the occasion seems to require the assertion of Irish dignity, but the history of Ireland is a patchwork of incompleted endeavor, and we see no reason why political Ireland should stick longer to the language fetich than it has to more practical and sensible movements.

The literary aspect of the question—the acquirement of the Erse dialect as an accomplishment, the study of its philology, its form, its tributes to Middle English—is altogether another matter. "If I were asked," Matthew Arnold wrote in his "Study of Celtic Literature," "where English poetry got these three things—its turn for style, its turn for melancholy, and its turn for natural magic, for catching and rendering the charm of nature in a wonderfully near and vivid way—I should answer, with some doubt, that it got much of its turn for style from a Celtic source; with less doubt, that it got much of its melancholy from a Celtic source; with no doubt at all that from a Celtic source it got all its natural magic." As the late Prof. Max Müller once declared that English obtained similar treasures from a Teutonic source, a problem is presented to the delegates at the Pan-Celtic Congress to solve which would be much more edifying than to discover some means by which Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons may acquire sufficient Erse in order that they may be still more incomprehensible to their English and Scotch colleagues than they are at present.

A curious and, for many persons, important volume is "The American Armory and Blue Book," edited by John Matthews, which G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation. It will be issued in royal octavo size and contain 800 illustrations. The aim of the work is to record the arms and lineage of American citizens and register the foundations of family history, as the title indicates, it is not restricted to persons "bearing arms," but, where the editor has been able to determine arms and crests a careful engraving of the same has been executed and placed at the head of the article written by the head of the family. Moreover, the arms borne by maternal ancestors have sometimes been inserted and the facts duly noted. It is to be hoped that Mr. Matthews has been more fortunate in his selections than the editors of the recent edition of "Burke's Peerage." But then America, so far as we know, is not yet the fortunate possessor of a J. Horace Round.

Certain Protestant readers of "The Vicar of St. Luke's," by Miss Sibyl Creed, have accused the author of a lack of candor, not altogether, perhaps, without justification. "This is not a work of controversy," she says on page 252; it is not "a polemical tract in the form of a tale," she reiterates on page 282. Then after the reader has become interested in the "tale," we are taught, two hundred pages further on, by every argument and insinuation at the command of a controversialist, that the Anglican Church is an unsubstantial delusion, and that Rome alone is founded on a rock, just as the hero of the story discovers, to his own satisfaction. We do not see the use of criticising an author for skill in enveloping a forensic in fiction; it seems to us that her motive would have been still more reprehensible had she made no denials at all. We feel quite sure that people who really enjoy this book, for it is a masterly characterization of the English High Church clergy, do so with the gathering impression that they are reading a very clever piece of literature, without any idea that they are perusing a tract in disguise. And, if they do discover their mistake, it will only be with genuine emotions of esteem for the author's art, in which there can be no word of condemnation for her alleged dissimulation.

On Oct. 18, 1776, an engagement took place in the town of Pelham, County of Westchester, New York, between a large force of the British Army and a small detachment of Americans. Several good histories of the American Revolution refer to this engagement merely as a skirmish; others make no mention of it at all. William Abbatt, well known as the author of "The Crisis of the Revolution: The Story of Arnold and André," and "General Heath's Memoirs (of the Revolution,)" has been examining the original documents concerning the subject, and finds out that, according to the statements of British deserters, the British loss was greater than at Monmouth. He has become convinced, too, that this "skirmish" was of the utmost importance to the Americans, as it encouraged Washington's disheartened army which had just been obliged to evacuate New York and had fought a losing battle on Long Island. Mr. Abbatt, therefore, has written a volume called "The Battle of Pell's Point—Pelham," which, if he has maintained therein the same care of detail, historical accuracy, and clear narrative style which characterized his story of André's capture, should add an important footnote to the history of the war for independence.

The task of writing a serious life of a monarch during his lifetime is not an easy matter, if the writer expects to receive praise from contemporaries as well as from posterity. But the attempt has been made by Mr. H. Whates in the case of Edward VII. The book has been brought out in London, and an American house is experimenting with an edition of it in this country. We have not yet read the book, but the author's preface begins thus: "This little sketch will excite the disdain of the courtier and the surprise of the sycophant. It is written for neither class, but for those to whom loyalty is not synonymous with servility nor respect with fulsome adulation. An attempt has been made to give an estimate of his Majesty's capacities which shall be free from the nauseating flattery of conventional biography of modern royalties, and to write an account of the facts of his life from which trivialities and mawkish sentimentalities are excluded." This is quite Johnsonian, and certainly arouses our curiosity to look further.

In the current number of The North American Review William Dean Howells graciously pays his respects to Booker T. Washington. Mr. Washington's early career has before been compared to that of Franklin, but it remained for Mr. Howells to compare it to Lincoln's. To us this sort of thing seems meaningless. It is like those psychic phenomena which, remaining unexplained, develop into supernatural realities, while the explained pass on to the commonplace or become scientific dots. Many men have had similar origins to those of Franklin or of Lincoln, and early experienced the same formative influences. But they were neither Franklins nor Lincolns, and so passed on to oblivion. All the same the Afro-American, of whom we speak, is an exemplary citizen, who has gone far toward solving one of the most difficult problems which ever beset a nation.

INDIA'S GREAT EPIC.

Prof. Hopkins's Volume in the Yale Series—Origin and Character of the Epic.*

FORMING part of the bicentennial anniversary of Yale University in the Autumn of this year, a series of volumes known as the Yale Bicentennial Publications has been prepared by a number of the professors and instructors of the university as a "partial indication of the character of the studies" in which they are engaged. This series comprises volumes on sociology, law, history, philology, literature, and science and are authoritative monographs written chiefly for the specialist, but often appealing to the general reader as well. Prof. Hopkins, the author of the present volume, is the successor of Prof. W. D. Whitney in the chair of Sanskrit and comparative philology at Yale University. He is an acknowledged authority on his subjects in this country, especially on the epic literature of India, to which he has given especial attention. His works include many papers in the transactions of the various Oriental societies. He has in preparation a volume, also to appear in the Yale Bicentennial Publications, on "India, Old and New."

Before going into a characterization of the present volume itself it may not be out of place to explain briefly just what the great epic of India is and what is its position in Sanskrit literature. Prof. Hopkins's work, appealing as it does more directly to the student than to the larger class of readers who cannot be expected to follow intelligently allusions understood at once by specialists, needs some introductory statement of important facts in the general development of the literary history of ancient India. The earliest period of Sanskrit literature known to us is the Vedic Sanskrit, which includes the four Vedas, the most sacred books of India, and their commentaries. Of these latter only the Brahmanas can be said truly to belong to the Vedic period, for, from that time until the present day, there has been an uninterrupted production of exegetical works on the part of the native Vedic scholars. The Veda literature proper comprised first the threefold Veda, the Rig, Sama, and Yajur, to which was afterward added a fourth, the Atharvaveda. The Rigveda is by far the most interesting and important of these, both by its age and by its contents. It has always occupied the chief place in the minds of the Hindus, and its teachings are regarded by the orthodox as divinely inspired. Following the Vedic period came the epic age, the epoch with which we are now concerned. Before and during the Vedic times the Aryan tribes had invaded India, coming down into the peninsula from the north or northwest, and had fought and subdued many of the aboriginal or "Dravidian" peoples which they encountered on their migrations. The invaders settled on the banks of the river Indus and divided the whole of the Punjab, or "land of the five rivers," into a large number of small States, each ruled by its own chief. They all spoke the same language, had the same religious customs, and worshipped the same gods. In the epic age, however, we find many differences in the form of civilization. The tribes had spread by this time much further to the south and east and had settled even in the region of the Ganges. Life was becoming much more complex and varied. In place of the minor States, each with its own tribe of warriors, we find populous kingdoms or empires ruled in pomp and ceremonial by powerful sovereigns. The simple tillers of the soil, who were at the same time priests and warriors, have given place to an exaggerated system of distinctive castes which were theoretically four in number, but which later developed, in reality, into a multitude of minor divisions not clearly understood by their formulators and not at all intelligible to the uninitiated. The simple religous rites of the earlier period became a minutely ritualized body of observances and ceremony which gave rise to an immense body of liturgical literature and finally split up into the numberless minor "religions" practiced today each by its few devoted followers and scorned by every one else. The great kingdoms were constantly making war upon each other, and their strifes and combats gave rise to innumerable songs and tales circulated orally among the people of India in much the same way as the Homeric poems were first spread throughout Greece. Most of these early efforts have been lost because they "lacked the sacred poet" to put them into permanent literary form, but two tales of love and war have come down to us. The nations of the Kosalas and the Videhas, who lived in the territory now known as Oudh and Behar, are the chief actors in the epic called the Ramayana. But the most important of these nations were the two great rivals, the Kurus and the Panchalas. These two peoples lived along the upper Ganges and are the chief actors in the great epic of India, the Mahabharata, which forms the subject of the present volume, the result of the

*THE GREAT EPIC OF INDIA. Its Character and Origin. By E. Washburn Hopkins, M. A., Ph. D. 8vo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1901.

jealousy between the five sons of Pandu, King of the Kurus, and Dhritarashtra, who had ascended the throne on the death of Pandu, his brother. Dhritarashtra had a hundred sons, and they and their cousins were always having trouble. These various disagreements form the theme of our epic. The Mahabharata, as we have it, consists of eighteen books or "parva," and some 220,000 verses. Its recitation takes four months and should, according to Hindu rules, take place in the rainy season. The tale was originally probably simply an epic without any idea of ethical or didactic value. Later generations have, however, built up and exaggerated its esoteric aspects until the original idea has been almost completely lost sight of among cultivated readers. But among the people the poem is still considered as a story of the heroic deeds and personal wisdom and power of their remote ancestors in the shadowy far-away haze of Indian antiquity.

Such, then, is the epic upon the study of which Prof. Hopkins's monograph is based. The contents of the treatise are divided into six chapters and three appendices. The chapters are: Literature Known to the Epic Poets, Interrelation of the Two Epics, Epic Philosophy, Epic Versification, Origin and Development of the Epic, and finally Date of the Epic. Naturally the literature known to the epic poets was chiefly religious and philosophical. Much of the vast bulk of Sanskrit literature is later than the epic, and this is especially true of the more purely "kunst poesie," including the drama, which later had such an exuberant growth throughout India. While it is undoubtedly true, as Prof. Hopkins says, that the technical nataka (drama) was unknown to the epic people, still several expressions in the poem lead to the conclusion that forms of dramatic representation were familiar to the Hindus of that time. It may not have been the literary drama of later times, but some folk-theatre is obviously indicated. It is always dangerous to assert positively in matters like the present, and hence it is fruitless to say more than that there may have been a full-fledged dramatic literature at the time of the composition of the epic without leaving any pronounced influence upon it.

The authorship of the Mahabharata is traditionally ascribed to a "vyasa," or editor, who is also supposed to have edited the Vedas and other works. This attribution shows that our epic was recognized as not being the work of any one poet, but rather a collection of lays and tales woven into a more or less consecutive whole. Prof. Hopkins thinks that neither our epic nor the Ramayana was developed quite independently of the other. This may very well have been if we remember that between the earlier and later portions of each poem a long time elapsed.

The chapters on Epic Philosophy and Epic Verification, too, present too many new ideas to be adequately discussed in any short review of the volume. The philosophy of the epic has never before been comprehensively studied, and the results here reached will be of material assistance to future students of the Hindu systems of philosophy. The long chapter on versification (170 pages) is of great technical interest, although rather monotonous reading. It is much more complete than any previous study of the subject and amasses a large quantity of data which should be correlated by some one in preparation for a much-needed treatise on Sanskrit prosody in general. The discussion of the date of the epic may be summed up by saying with the author that "the epic was practically completed by 200 A. D.," and that there is no "date of the epic" which will cover all its parts, but that it may be safely assigned to the second century B. C. This is bringing it down to a much later date than is often ascribed to it, and is in accordance with the present tendency of scholars to reject the extravagant antiquity formerly ascribed to much of Sanskrit literature. The present reviewer believes that it will be only a short time before students are agreed in reducing the date of the Veda by about a thousand years and in placing the vast body of Sanskrit literature well down in the Christian era.

In conclusion it is not too much to say that Prof. Hopkins has in the present work produced the most noteworthy study of the Hindu epic yet made in English, and that his volume will stand in the small but distinguished group of American contributions to the study of Oriental literature as a worthy example of their high standard. That the work will be attacked in Germany may be taken for granted, but that it is found worth controversy will be an additional proof of its merits.

MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, Jr.

"A History of Rome to A. D. 500," with essays, maps, and aids to memory, arranged especially for use in the higher forms of schools and at universities, by Eustace H. Miles, M. A., will be published next week by E. P. Dutton & Co.

CHAMPLAIN.

His Battle with the Iroquois in 1615—The First Battle of Europeans in Central New York—Its Account of It.

It is a singular fact, and one little mentioned, that the two bodies of water which essentially separate New York State from New England—I mean Lake Champlain and the Hudson River—were discovered in the same year. It is perhaps equally singular that each should have been named after its discoverer.

Every scholar knows that Henry Hudson came sailing up the Atlantic Coast in early September, 1609, and on the third day anchored inside of Sandy Hook. On the eleventh he began the exploration of the beautiful river which flows southerly to the ocean. While Hudson was thus probably the first European to view the island which was later to be called Manhattan, he was by no means the first to set foot on the soil of what is now the State of New York. That honor belongs to Champlain.

The same Autumn, but a few weeks prior to Hudson's arrival, Champlain started from the St. Lawrence and journeyed up the Sorel River with a band of Frenchmen and Algonquins in canoes. At the Chambly Rapids they left the boats and proceeded on foot. After a while a large expanse of water came into view, and along the western shore the expedition moved on toward the south—just how far is not certain.

It was not long, however, before a band of hostile Iroquois appeared. Both parties halted and pitched their camps, erecting rude defenses of the trunks and branches of trees. The next day a slight skirmish occurred. In the midst of the fray Champlain sallied forth with his arquebus and quickly ended the encounter by shooting two of the chiefs and wounding another. Appalled by this sudden and unexpected happening, for it was their first experience with gunpowder, the Iroquois fled in dismay. But the skirmish put an end to the journey. Champlain had only a few followers, and thought it unwise to risk them in a hostile country, so retired northward along the lake. Returning to their canoes, the party embarked and safely reached the St. Lawrence. But the lake itself Champlain named after himself, and thus it has since been known.

Of these two men who thus unknowingly at the same time stamped their names on the map of New York Champlain is much the more to be admired. In the history of the seventeenth century he is truly a picturesque figure. Born in 1567 in a quiet French village, he went forth into the world and saw much of men and of life. He took part in the wars and voyaged to Mexico. He explored the St. Lawrence and founded Quebec. At the age of forty-four he married a girl of twelve. He explored and charted the North Atlantic Coast as far south as Cape Cod. He had also no mean literary ability.

That making expeditions and writing books about them is no infant industry is evidenced by the fact that Champlain published at least one volume of his travels and left much valuable manuscript. His descriptions are among the most accurate put forth in that age of exploration and adventure. Escaping in his long career the many ills that beset him—the arrows of Indians, the perils of the sea, the sicknesses incident to exposure and privation—Champlain died comfortably in his bed on Christmas Day in his sixty-fifth year, honored much and deserving much.

The six years following this skirmish with the Iroquois were busy ones for M. de Champlain. Four times he returned to France, there to labor in behalf of his beloved Canada. He petitioned and implored the power that were, he organized a trading company, he procured settlers, he brought over Jesuit missionaries. In 1611 he was married to his Protestant child-wife, and named St. Helen's Island after her. Singularly enough, she died an Ursuline nun, many years after her intrepid husband.

At this time and for many years before, if tradition be true, the Algonquin tribes of Canada were at bitter enmity with the celebrated Five Nations, the Iroquois tribes, which occupied nearly all of New York, and some of them are still the wards of the State. Warfare was constant, and consisted of raids into the country of the adversary, of destroying villages, of bringing home captives. To insure their well-being in Canada the French took the part of the Algonquins, and were thus led into conflict with the Iroquois. It was thus that came about the first recorded battle of whites and Indians in Central New York, a description of which we owe to Champlain. It took place in 1615, five years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock.

In the Autumn of this year the Indians of the St. Lawrence planned a raid into the country of their enemies. Great were the preparations. Runners were dispatched to the most distant points. War fires were lighted in every village. By early September a large band of warriors was gathered on the banks of the upper river, and a detachment of 500 more was arranged to meet the main force somewhat later. The Indians anticipated much. Not only did they expect to capture at least one town, but so to terrify their foes by a display of French gunpowder that never again would their homes be invaded.

Those who have seen the Thousand Islands in the Autumn can well imagine the feelings of Champlain as the flotilla of canoes containing his motley army moved slowly through the maze of sandy islets in search of the chosen landing place. It was his first voyage into this beautiful scene, of which now the Summer tourist has taken possession. One can well fancy his mind filled with schemes of colonization, with thoughts of conquest, while his eyes must have been charmed with the vistas unrolled before him. Fourteen leagues, says Champlain, was the distance passed before one reached the forest spot. The warriors then disembarked and hid the canoes so that they should not be destroyed in the absence of the army. Then began the march. Let us use Champlain's own description of it, somewhat abbreviated.

"We traveled by land about four leagues over a grassy plain, where I observed a very pleasing and fine country, watered by numerous small streams, and two little rivers which empty into the lake, and a number of ponds and prairies where there was a infinite quantity of game, a great many vines and fine trees, vast numbers of chestnuts, the fruit of which was yet in the shell. It was quite small, but well flavored. We then continued our journey overland some twenty-five or thirty leagues. In the course of four days we traversed a number of streams and one river issuing from a lake which empties into that of the Entouhonorons. This lake is twenty-five to thirty leagues in circumference, with many beautiful islands, and is the Iroquois hunting grounds, fish being in abundance there. * * * Next day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon we arrived before the enemy's fort, where the savages had some skirmishes, the one against the other, though it was not our design to discover ourselves until the morrow. But the impatience of our savages would not brook this, as well through the desire they felt to see us fire on their enemies, as to liberate some of their men who had ventured too far. Then I advanced and presented myself, but with the few men I had. Nevertheless, I showed them what they never saw or heard before, for as soon as they saw us and heard the reports of the arquebuses and the balls whistling about their ears they retired promptly within the fort, carrying off their wounded and dead, and we retreated in like manner to our main body with five or six of our wounded, one of whom died.

"This being done, we retired within gunshot beyond the view of the enemy, contrary to my advice, and to what they had promised me, which moved me to make use of and express to them pretty rude and angry words, in order to incite them to their duty, foreseeing that if everything went according to their fantasy and counsel nothing but misfortune would result, to their ruin and destruction. Nevertheless, I failed not to send to them and to propose means necessary to be used to overcome their enemies, which was to construct a movable tower of timber to overlook their pickets. On this I would station four or five of our arquebusiers, who would fire over the palisades and galleries, which were well supplied with stones. By this means the enemy, who annoyed us from their galleries, would be dislodged, and in the meantime we should give orders for some boards to form a parapet to cover our men from the arrows and stones. * * * Approving this, they began the next morning to construct and prepare said tower and parapets, and made such progress that these were finished in four hours.

"They were expecting this day the arrival of the 500 man that had been promised, but, seeing that we were numerous enough to capture the forts, and, considering delay to be always prejudicial, I urged them to attack the fort, representing that the enemy, discovering our strength and the effect of our arms, which pierced what was arrow proof, would barricade and shelter themselves, which, indeed, they did very well, for their village was inclosed in strong quadruple palisades of large timber, thirty feet high, interlocked the one with the other, with an interval of not more than half a foot between them, with galleries in the form of parapets, defended with double pieces of timber, proof against our arquebuses. On the one side they had a pond with a never-failing supply of water, from which proceeded a number of gutters, which they had laid along the intermediate space, throwing the water without and rendering it effectual inside, for the purpose of extinguishing fire. Such was their mode of defense, much stronger than the villages of the Hurons and others.

"We advanced then to attack the village. Causing our tower to be carried by 200 of the strongest men, they placed it within a pike's length in front, and I posted on it four arquebusiers, all sheltered from any arrows and stones that might be shot at them. The enemy did not, for all that, cease throwing a great number of arrows and stones over the pickets, but the multitude of arquebuse shots that were fired constrained them to abandon their galleries. But when the tower was moved, instead of bringing the parapets as ordered and that on which we were to have placed the fire, they abandoned them and commenced to yell against their enemies, shooting arrows within the fort, which in my opinion did not do much execution. They are very excusable, for they are not soldiers, and are moreover averse to discipline or correction, and do only what they like. Wherefore, one inconsiderately applied the fire to the wrong side of the fort so that it produced no effect. On the fire being kindled most of the savages began to set wood against the pickets, but in such small quantities that the fire did not do much good. The disorder that followed was in consequence so great that it was impossible to hear. In vain I cried to them against the imminent danger to which they exposed themselves by their stupidity. They heard nothing, in consequence of the noise they made. Seeing that by shouting I was only splitting my skull and that my remonstrances were in vain, I resolved to do all I could and fire on all we could discover. Yet the enemy profited by our disorder, for they went to the water and discharged it in such abundance that rivers, it may be said, spouted from their gutters, so that the fire was put out in no time. They continued to pour arrows on us like hail, but those on the tower killed and wounded a great many.

"This engagement lasted three hours. Two of our chiefs were wounded. The rest seeing this began to talk of retreating without fighting any more, and so they withdrew, having accomplished nothing save this disorderly splutter.

"We remained encamped until the 16th of the month. Several skirmishes occurred in that time between the enemy and our people, who became oftenest engaged with them through imprudence rather than want of courage; and every time they made a charge we were obliged to extricate them through the help of our arquebuses, which the enemy greatly feared. For as soon as they perceived one of our arquebusiers they retreated, telling us by way of persuasion not to meddle with their fights, and that their enemies had very little courage to require our assistance."

Force of one sort or another is the only quality in other men that we truly and lastingly respect. This is quite logical, too, for in the last analysis it is force that wins, either physical, mental, or spiritual. So we may fancy that Champlain after this battle in the woods had a certain respect for the Iroquois, able thus easily to repel him and his allies. These Iroquois were indeed entitled to respect, not only because of their fighting powers, but for their intelligence and long start toward civilization. They were by far the most advanced of the North American Indians.

Disheartened by their repulse, the Canadian Indians began a retreat, harassed as to the rear guard by the triumphant foe. Despite this annoyance, however, they came safely to where their canoes were hidden on the shore of Lake Ontario, found that these had not been disturbed during their absence, and so embarked again, returning to their northern homes. The expedition was seemingly without any importance, save that it deepened the enmity already existing between the French and the Five Nations. Many years elapsed before a similar incursion was made from the north into New York.

Of course, we all remember how many cities of Greece deemed themselves to be Homer's birthplace. The site of Champlain's battle has been in similar dispute. The local historian has in each case convinced himself and his townsmen that he was correct. Thus the battle has been placed at many points, sometimes as far west as Canandaigua. This confusion has arisen because no place has met the local description given by Champlain. Together with the manuscript from which came the description given above was a carefully drawn map of the locality. It shows the village proper to have been upon a level spot, and surrounded on three sides by water. On one side was a small lake. Flowing into this at right angles was a stream, and at a little distance another stream flowed out from the same side of the lake, again at right angles. On this rectangular spot the village was placed. The triple palisades mentioned were set on the shores of both streams and the lake, and also on the fourth side, so that here was a nearly square fort, with water on three sides. Within the palisades were rows of Indian houses, numerous and apparently well built. A reproduction of Champlain's drawing is given in one of the new books of this year, "The Old New York Frontier," issued by the Scribners.

The uncertainty has arisen because none of the sites proposed had these characteristics. In fact, no place was for a long time found that bore these marks. Therefore, as is a habit with many historians when a manuscript does not agree with their modern notions, it was asserted that Champlain in his haste must have erred as to the details. Grant this, and almost any town would meet the requirements.

It was the ingenuity of Gen. Clark of Auburn which at last settled this dispute. When once we know about something that has been uncertain—when it has been made clear—then it seems so plain that we wonder how any one could have thought otherwise. Champlain's account of his journey is extremely definite down to the point where his army arrives at the fishing ground of the Iroquois, the lake with islands. All agree that this was Oneida Lake at the point where the Chittenango Creek enters, because this is the only lake in Central New York with islands, and because that part was a favorite fishing ground. Champlain further says that he traveled four leagues further, and came to the palisaded village.

Assuming this statement to be true, Gen. Clark, with the mouth of the creek as a centre, described on a map of this part of the State a circle with a radius of twelve miles—four leagues. Then he explored all the possible points upon the circumference till he discovered a locality that absolutely agrees with Champlain's map. It is near the hamlet of Perryville, a few miles southwest of Canastota. Here is the lake and a stream flowing in and out on the same side just as the chronicler had it. Here, too, are mounds where the palisades and houses stood. Here excavation shows skeletons. Much pottery and many relics of various sorts have been taken from this place to enrich the Smithsonian and private collections. The spot is sightly, near the crest of the hills that rise at the south of the plain that extends from Lake Ontario. A watch fire at the village could be seen at a great distance. It was such a spot as delighted the heart of the warlike Iroquois.

To Champlain, then, and to us now, this "disorderly splutter" seems insignificant. Like enough it was. And yet who knows? Many a decisive event has been as trifling. Had the French conquered, had they and the immigrants that followed fast taken possession of the country of the Five Nations, what would the result have been? Maybe the boundaries of New York would now be different. Perhaps the English would never have taken Canada.

STEVEN B. AYRES.

From time to time we have made note of those features in the columns of The Bookman which can hardly be termed "literary," but which may safely be comprehended within the meaning of the subtitle of the periodical, "An Illustrated Magazine of Literature and Life." In the current number we notice the inauguration of a department called "A Chronicle of Our Own Times: June 10—July 10." Here is a worthy attempt to put into condensed form a record of the principal events which occurred in the period designated, interpreted in the light of subsequent news, and with editorial comment. Such a chronicle, if conducted with discrimination and knowledge, should be useful to look over at the month's end. Owing to the widely different topics treated of—domestic and foreign, political and diplomatic, financial, commercial, and industrial—we presume the feature to be the work of several specialists, who present their views over the common pseudonym of "Mansfield Allen."

AUG

CALVERLEY.

His Famous "Fly Leaves" and "Translations"—His Complete Works in One Volume.*

SOME rare spark of Gallic nimbleness and spirit must have crept somewhere into the stern English lineage of Calverley, one would think, to have made possible his light, frolicsome touch in verse. He did some serious things uncommonly well, to be sure; but he is best known, and always will be, to the happy readers who may chance to find him, as a poet of a kind not too numerous in English song, in whose lines the finest and most delicate humor and preposterous jollity meet for a friendly handshake, and in close conspiracy. Praed was one and Hood another poet who can be mentioned with him; but not in any way to his disadvantage. He had, indeed, a true font of his own, and no need to borrow either a form or an afflatus from his predecessors or his contemporaries.

In parody, where the chief trick is to assume another's voice and verbal drapery, he was so perfect a dissembler that the authors parodied must have wondered at first when they wrote the alleged lyrics, or else have admitted that no mocking bird was quite this author's equal. Rossetti, or any pre-Raphaelite poet, must have relished the ballad from which I copy these stanzas:

The auld wife sat at her ivied door,
(Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese)
A thing she had frequently done before;
And her spectacles lay on her apron'd knees.

The piper he piped on the hilltop high,
(Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese)
Till the cow said "I die," and the goose ask'd "Why?"
And the dog said nothing, but search'd for fleas.

* * * * * *

The farmer's daughter hath ripe red lips;
(Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese)
If you try to approach her, away she skips
Over tables and chairs with apparent ease.

The farmer's daughter hath soft brown hair,
(Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese)
And I met with a ballad, I can't say where,
Which wholly consisted of lines like these.

In "Lovers, and a Reflection" Jean Ingelow's manner shows itself sportively hilarious and breezily a-touch with nature in this way:

In moss-prankt dells which the sunbeams flatter,
(And Heaven it knoweth what that may mean;
Meaning, however, is no great matter)
Where woods are a-tremble, with rifts atween;

Thro' God's own heather we wonn'd together,
I and my Willie (O love my love!)
I need hardly remark it was glorious weather,
And flitterbats waver'd alow, above:

* * * * * *

Thro' the rare red heather we danced together,
(O love my Willie!) and smelt for flowers:
I must mention again it was gorgeous weather,
Rhymes are so scarce in this world of ours:—

By rises that flush'd with their purple favors,
Thro' becks that brattled o'er grasses sheen,
We walked and waded, we two young shavers,
Thanking our stars we were both so green.

Not less felicitous is this author's parody of Browning psychologic and elision-run-mad style of "The Ring and the Book," the opening lines of which are as follows:

You see this pebble-stone? It's a thing I bought
Of a bit of a chit of a boy i' the mid o' the day—
I like to dock the smaller parts-o'-speech,
As we curtail the already cur-tail'd cur
(You catch the paronomasia, play 'po' words?)
Did, rather, i' the pre-Landseerian days.
Well, to my muttons. I purchased the concern,
And clapt it i' my poke, having given for same
By way of chop, swop, barter, or exchange—
"Chop" was my snickering dandiprat's own term—
One shilling and fourpence, current coin o' the realm.
O-n-e one and f-o-u-r four
Pence, one and fourpence—you are with me, Sir?—
What hour it skills not: ten or eleven o' the clock,
One day (and what a roaring day it was
Go shop or sight-see—bar a spit o' rain!)
In February, eighteen sixty-nine,
Alexandrina Victoria, Fidei,
Hm—hm—how runs the jargon? being on throne.

On ground wholly his own, too, Calverley was always so thoroughly delightful that no parodist, of his excellence even, could have pictured him as perfectly as he imprinted others. He was fluent and graceful, having the keenest sense of word values, of cadence and melody, a maker of unworn, unexpected rhymes, happy with colloquial forms, and fond of the minutest dissection of social ways and human traits. All of his lines, in fact, have a shimmering glow of delicate, aerial fancies, with which they are thickly studded.

This almost habitual interlocking of stanza with stanza makes effective quotation from his lyrics difficult—and his best poems are not always his briefest. The lines given below are from his poem "On the Brink":

I watch'd her as she stoop'd to pluck
A wildflower in her hair to twine;
And wish'd that it had been my luck
To call her mine.

Anon I heard her rate with mad,
Mad words her babe within its cot;
And felt particularly glad
That it had not.

* * * * * *

Who could have gazed upon that face,
Those pouting coral lips, and chided?
A Rhadamanthus in my place
Had done as I did:

For ire wherewith our bosoms glow
Is chain'd there oft by Beauty's spell;
And, more than that, I did not know
The widow well.

So the harsh phrase pass'd unreproved.
Still mute—(O brothers, was it sin?)—
I drank, unutterably moved,
Her beauty in.

His best known volume is the "Fly Leaves," first published in 1872. But his translations, if not so popular as that book, are of the highest quality, showing along with rare scholarship a literary execution quite as rare. It is doubtful if either Tennyson, Landor, or Swinburne could have succeeded better with these difficult experiments than Calverley did. Parts of the "Iliad" he gives (both in heroics and in hexameters;) ten of Virgil's "Eclogues," a large number of the Odes of Horace, thirty-one idylls of Theocritus, and many choice bits from other classic authors. Notable, too, are his translations of English poems into Latin and Greek, while his brief prose essays on the principles that should dominate in translation have not been surpassed for intelligence and acuteness of perception.

Of Calverley's personality it is said that it was marked "by an intellectual organism of the rarest and subtlest fibre." He had a sunny nature, and was as a character unique and charming. He must have acquired his knowledge by some invisible power of affinity and absorption, for he was not pushing or enamored of industry. He was noted for simplicity and good nature, as the spirit of his work intrinsically attests. The present volume, which is one almost waited for, and therefore peculiarly welcome, comprises his full work. It is enlarged by a liberal biographical notice, and prefaced by a portrait with a fac simiied autograph. It is also well indexed.

A Tale of Michigan Pineries.*

In a recent interview Mr. Kester has been reported as saying that his most remarkable achievement so far seems to be that he is his brother's brother, referring to Mr. Paul Kester, the dramatist of "When Knighthood Was in Flower" and "Sweet Nell of Old Drury," as well as other no less important if less celebrated plays. But now that we have "The Manager of the B. & A.," all this is changed. Mr. Vaughan Kester need shine no longer by the reflected light of his brother's reputation. "The Manager of the B. & A.," his first experiment in a long piece of fiction, is an honest and sincere bit of work, what we would expect from the man who wrote "The Mills of the Little Tin Gods," a story that appeared in The Cosmopolitan two or three years ago and attracted much attention at the time of its appearance.

"The Manager of the B. & A." is the seventh novel in the American Series which the same publishers are issuing once a month during the present year, and as a picture of the life of to-day, describing conditions in a corner of our country, it takes its place in this series with a deserving grace. The story is so much the thing in "The Manager of the B. & A." that it would almost spoil it for the reader to bare it in review. Suffice it to say that the elements of the tale consist of a little town situated in the Michigan pineries; a small branch railroad which furnishes the town, through its car shops, with its chief source of subsistence, and that, at the beginning of the story, the road is about to be sold and the car shops removed, which means ruin for the town, when the hero, who is the manager of the B. & A., steps in and offers within a given time to put the railroad on a paying financial basis. Much against the will of the owner, the manager succeeds in gaining his point, and then the story begins to tell itself. As untoward circumstances involve the manager in one difficulty after another, fatal to the carrying out of his plans and the furtherance of the town's best interests, the story gathers force and quickens in the rapidity of its action, as it reaches its dramatic climax. There is a love story, of course, but it is not the commanding element; the spectacle of the manager and his struggle in beating back the little waves of petty jealousy and wrong that rise against him in his endeavor to launch his self-imposed enterprise is the magnetic centre of the drama.

A word of praise ought to be spoken for the faithful picture of life in this Western town which Mr. Kester has given us. No one who has lived in a small Western town and endured its paralyzing conditions and rebelled against its insularity and cramping of large purposes, will fail to realize the fidelity to life with which Mr. Kester has drawn his picture. And this description is not merely conveyed in word-painting, but through the characters of the story, who act out their little lives on the pages of Mr. Kester's imagined tale, just as we have seen them do in real life. Mr. Kester has shown that he can do most things well and some excellently well, and among the latter there is the power, evidently from knowledge of the conditions, to visualize through imagination the life of our small towns and villages in the Middle and Western States; he has also indicated a grasp of commercial ideas and an appreciation of their tremendous value in the future to the novelist, and upon these special qualifications, together with his gifts as a literary artist, we build much hope of him in time to come. Meanwhile, we have "The Manager of the B. & A." which belongs to the type of "The Gentleman from Indiana," and succeeds like that took in a blending of romance and realism which brings home to us the thrill that pulses in the common events surrounding us, if we have but the awakened sensibility to feel it.

*THE COMPLETE WORKS OF C. S. CALVERLEY. With a biographical notice by Sir Walter J. Sendall, G. C. M. G., Governor of British Guiana. George Bell & Sons. 1901. Pp. xxxvii.-514. Price, $2.

*THE MANAGER OF THE B. & A. By Vaughan Kester. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

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AUG

"THE POTTERIES."

Rise and Development of the North Staffordshire Industries.*

MR. HAROLD OWEN'S book on the Staffordshire potter is a history of the rise and development of the pottery interests in North Staffordshire, chiefly in relation to the long fight between capital and labor and the present condition of affairs in the chain of towns called "The Potteries"—Longton, Fenton, Stoke, Hanley, Burslem, and Tunstall—prepared by one to whom the industrial struggles of the working potter have long been familiar.

In an introductory chapter Mr. Owen, son of William Owen, whose efforts in behalf of the working potter are so well known, sets forth his aims in preparing the present book: Clearly to formulate the questions in dispute between masters and potters and to show the bearing and present condition of the potters' fight against "annual hiring," "good-from-oven," and "allowances," as well as their position on the wages question; and, on the other side, the constantly taken ground of capital that reduction in wages was absolutely necessary for the preservation of trade. Lately many Staffordshire capitalists have decided the potters were correct in a stand taken long ago that the greatest enemy to prosperity in the pottery trade will be found to be a "cutter" of trade. Sometimes this enemy to common prosperity is a man of large capital, sometimes of almost none; but to whom in both cases labor is equally necessary and equally ill-paid. At the present time certain capitalists so thoroughly realize the danger from this unscrupulous "cutting of prices" that—

> They have now asked their workmen to join them in fighting a common enemy—the manufacturer who beggars his class by unrestrained and ill-regulated competition; and the trades unionists have responded to an invitation which they asked to have extended to them years ago. It is a safe prediction that if the projected movement becomes ratified and complete the enemy will either be vanquished or absorbed. Either consummation would be good, but the latter better. At any rate, a position has to-day been reached in which both sides combine to extract the best possible results to each from the trade in which they are engaged.

Mr. Owen's book is primarily intended for all who are connected in any way with pottery interests, but it has a far wider application as being an effort to show that "the motives and actions of trades unions are, while necessary to the protection of the class which they are primarily designed to serve, not irreconcilable with the interests of the class which they are popularly supposed to oppose."

The manufacture of earthenware can be definitely traced to Burslem as early as 1600; the date of its introduction into this district—possessing great natural advantages in coal fields and clay beds, still remaining uncertain. It was not until after the second decade of the nineteenth century that attempts were made by workmen in the district to exert organized influence over their employers. The main portion of Mr. Owen's book, about 250 pages, sets forth this long-continued battle between labor and capital; an epilogue showing the present condition of affairs and the future outlook. The Duchess of Sutherland contributes a well-written chapter on "The Dangerous Processes in the Potting Industry," while appendices contain practical papers on such subjects as "Wages and Hirings in Olden Times," "The Use of Machinery and Its Effect on Wages," "The Wages of Potters," "The Weaknesses of Their Unions," and "Where and How the Workers Live," the latter being particularly well worth reading for all who care to know how the other half lives.

It is, of course, quite impossible to follow in detail the fight between these two interests. As early as 1824, however, a generation of potters had arisen whose skill was hereditary, and who had become so thoroughly trained in particular branches as to make such branches trades in themselves. These men combined to form the first Potters' Union, having for its object the regulation of prices. In 1825 the potters employed by a certain number of manufacturers struck for higher wages; were upheld by the main body of potters, but in the end were forced to return to employment on terms much worse than those against which they had appealed. Mr. Owen traces the development of the new union of 1833, the strike of 1834, and the great strike of 1836, followed by "the price of peace," and the break-up of the union. The "forties" were marked by a revival of unionism, the introduction of machinery leading to the formation of a Potters' Emigration Society and organized schemes for settling in America and establishing communication of their own, a dream long since abandoned.

And so the book goes on, giving now the history of a strike, now its settlement, the arguments on both sides, arbitration and its results, the effect of foreign competition, the selling price doctrine, and the present alliance.

One of the principal controversies between capital and labor in the potteries has been whether "good-from-oven" or "good-from-hand" shall be the basis of wages paid. In the former case, "good-from-oven," the employers wished to pay only for such work as came from the firing in a perfect condition, while the workman claimed it as his right to be paid for all work which left his hands in perfect condition; that is, "good-from-hand." There would hardly seem to be any question as to the justice of a man's not being paid for work ruined after it has passed beyond his control. It was an admitted custom for manufacturers to sell as "seconds," at reduced prices, such wares damaged in firing for which they entirely refused to pay the maker.

"Annual hiring" bound the workman to the master for an entire year. Engaged at Martimas, he could not leave his master's employment until the following November, except at risk of imprisonment. An employer, on the other hand, could and did discharge a workman whenever he pleased; not only was the period of service fixed, but there could be no claim for alteration of prices or conditions on the part of the workman before the end of his period of service. Again, it would seem there could be no question as to the injustice of such system as it affected the workman.

The "allowance" system is too complicated for reference here. It may be said, however, that it was unjust to the working potter, vigorously fought against and declared illegal by competent counsel, the result being that it was finally abolished without recourse to a strike. As to the wages question, there is more latitude for varying opinions, but the whole argument and all the facts set forth in the book, both in favor of and against the workingman, would seem to prove the assertion that as far as the scale of wages is concerned the manufacturer who "cuts" established prices is at the bottom of the whole trouble.

*THE STAFFORDSHIRE POTTER. By Harold Owen. With a Chapter on the Dangerous Processes in the Potting Industry by the Duchess of Sutherland. Pp. viii.-357. London: Grant Richards, Covent Garden, W. C.; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1901. $1.75 net.

Townshend and the Capture of Quebec.*

In spite of the romance usually associated with the military life it is possible for the biography of a distinguished soldier to be as dull as that of a political economist. Narratives of personal adventure have, of course, a fascination for the general reader, but enthusiasm is not easily awakened by records of marchings and counter-marchings and all the other intricacies of tactics. Accordingly the value of the memoir which Lieut.-Col. Townshend has written in honor of his famous ancestor will be mainly for the professional student of military history, who will find here an elaborate and scientific account of some of the most remarkable battles of the eighteenth century. Although the period has been treated many times before, this volume possesses a special advantage in the fact that its writer has had access to a large mass of family papers and letters which have not previously been investigated. The result is a book of permanent importance, in spite of its lack of thrilling incident.

George Townshend, eldest son of the third Viscount Townshend, was born in 1724. At the early age of eighteen years, having already graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, he volunteered for service in Flanders, in the Seven Years' War. The first notable engagement in which he took part was that of Dettingen, the last occasion on which a King of England was present in the field in command of a British Army. Townshend's journal attributes to the royal presence the blunder of the allies in omitting to follow up their victory. Friction resulting from the same cause was accountable for the resignation of Lord Stair, whose successor, Wade, soon dispirited the troops by his incompetence and inaction. The French became so bold that in one of their raids they nearly carried off Wade himself; and only discontinued their attempts to capture him, the writer suggests, on recognizing that success in such an enterprise would have been prejudicial to themselves.

Young Townshend, having smelled powder again at Fontenoy, was ordered to take part in the suppression of the Jacobite rising of 1745, and fought at Culloden. His duties then called him once more to Flanders as a member of the personal staff of the Duke of Cumberland. After Laffeldt he was sent home with the dispatches, and learned that in his absence he had been elected member of Parliament for Norfolk. Owing to a disagreement with the Duke of Cumberland, Townshend resigned his commission, intending to devote himself entirely to politics. His military instincts, however, could not be so easily subdued, and in 1758 his commission was restored to him by Pitt, who had then returned to office, and he was appointed to command a brigade under Wolfe in the expedition to Quebec.

The voyage to Halifax occupied nine weeks. The navigation of the St. Lawrence was equally difficult and tedious. On one occasion a strong current nearly brought five vessels of the squadron into collision. Townshend's letters and journals give a full account of the military operations which ended in the taking of Quebec. In the famous battle on the Heights of Abraham Townshend himself had to take command of the British forces at the critical moment of the engagement when Wolfe was wounded. The rest of his military career was spent on the Continent of Europe, where he took part in campaigns in Germany and Portugal. In 1767, by the death of his father, he succeeded to the peerage and the family estates. The same year he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1787 he was made a Marquess, and in 1793 a Field Marshal. He died in 1807.

The section of Townshend's career to which his biographer devotes most attention is the Canadian expedition. This part of the book claims for him the distinction of having been the man to whom the capture of Quebec was mainly due. By the production of documentary evidence the biographer shows that Lord Mahon was wrong in saying that the honor of planning that capture belongs to Wolfe alone. He protests also against Parkman's account of the affair, in which Townshend is accused of having paraded his laurels and of having claimed more than his share of the credit of the victory. It is shown here that these criticisms do not hold, and that in other respects Parkman's version needs to be reconsidered.

Incidentally this volume suggests some interesting comparisons with the warfare of our own times. A list of 600 or 700 casualties is now thought to show desperate fighting, but at Fontenoy the allies lost 7,390 killed and wounded, and the French 6,000 killed and 3,000 wounded. Col. Townshend is of opinion that the military education of to-day is not so much ahead of that of previous times as is commonly supposed. He says that in respect to reconnoissance, outposts, advanced and rear guards, and other military precautions, the British force in Germany in 1761 was certainly as far advanced as the forces now in South Africa. He quotes in this connection the dictum of Frederick the Great that, while it was pardonable for an officer to be defeated, "it was unpardonable for an officer to be surprised.

*THE MILITARY LIFE OF FIELD MARSHAL GEORGE, FIRST MARQUESS TOWNSHEND, 1724–1807. By Lieut.-Col. C. V. F. Townshend, C. B., D. S. O. Plans and Illustrations. Pp. viii.-340. London: John Murray. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1901.

Golf Stories.*

A second series of golf stories is welcome from Mr. Van Tassel Sutphen, drawn to these stories as we are by the recollection of pleasant hours spent with the first series. Mr. Sutphen was really the first to enter the field of golf and capture it for romance, just as others before him wrested from the bicycle a fantastic and fanciful literature, and as others are beginning to do the same with the automobile. A feature, indeed, of Mr. Sutphen's second series of short stories is the romantic innovation of the automobile. With consummate skill and an appreciation of its comic elements, he has brought the automobile and the fair green together, and shown how the new love is threatening the old and ousting it from the field, just as the golf club and ball did the bicycle. There are eight stories in this volume, the last one showing Mr. Sutphen to be quite an adept at farce writing, and each story has some human knot to tangle and untangle, for which love is not always responsible, and playing through all these little comedies is the sport of golf in its humors and vicissitudes. Mr. Sutphen plays the game himself and is also the editor of Golf, and shows in all he does the true spirit of the sportsman. And after all, what is there in life that so commends itself to our admiration as a man who plays the game fair and takes his losses, as his gains, as part of the sport? And it is this element, which is the comic element in life, that sports itself in Mr. Sutphen's pages and makes the play of his characters a spectacle of laughter akin to tears.

"The Nineteenth Hole" is the third volume in the Portrait Collection of Short Stories which Messrs. Harper & Brothers are publishing, and its contents make it a very seasonable addition to the series, although its interest goes beyond the pale of mere golfers and automobilious persons. "The nineteenth hole," we may explain to non-golfers, is the name given to the smoking room, where the players assemble after their work on the green, to refresh themselves and tell over again their past joys and woes.

*THE NINETEENTH HOLE. By Van Tassel Sutphen. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25 net.

Maxwell Gray's "Every-day Romance."*

There is a promise about "Four-Leaved Clover" that warms the cockles of the heart of a jaded reviewer. That the pages in large, clear type, well spaced, should fall short of three hundred instead of running in small and compact characters well over the four hundred is in itself cheering. Then a modern "Every-day Romance"—what a blessed relief! Bicyclists instead of armored knights; familiar slang, instead of "prithee," and 'an' thou wouldst," and "by my halidom"; house parties instead of tournaments; repartee instead of gore; telegrams instead of "missives"; how comfortable and delightful all this is!

Then, too, ever since the remote days of the dear old "Daisy Chain" we have loved to plunge at once into a conversation, not to be confronted with "a wonderful word-painting," or laboriously to bring up hero and heroine from early childhood.

So far so good. We feel sure that "Four-Leaved Clover" will bring luck to us as readers, and we prepare to enjoy it and ourselves. But alas and alackaday, soon after the very satisfactory opening scene we begin to shake our heads, and, as the pages accumulate on our left, we find ourselves shaking our heads more and more.

The story is undeniably well written. It has a spirit and a "go" about it. Its readers will read. But Heaven forefend that such should be "an every-day romance"! Captain Bowman is surely an impossibility. What tolerably decent society would not have expelled him after the episode of the dog, and what man above the level of the criminal class would have been capable of expressing his revenge after the diabolical fashion of the forged letter? Even the villains of every-day romances are not of the mold of this doughty Captain, and would not condescend to his weapons. Marcia, the heroine, might well have been the author of "The Love Letters of an Englishwoman." Her devotion is equally of the doormat order, but, happily for her, it appealed more successfully to her—we were going to say "lover," but "beloved" should be the word—than did the similarly abject attitude of the unfortunate Englishwoman. Marcia is potentially too fine a creature to take the initiative as a "loveress," and to remain persistently at her hero's feet. We hope that style of thing is not common in the "every-day romance." If it be, it were well to remind the commencement-de-siècle girl of certain exaggerated but shrewd counsel from little Charlotte Brontë on the subject of a woman holding her affections well in hand.

We find, upon the whole, that "Four-Leaved Clover," while bright and readable, is, fortunately for society, not natural; well enough to amuse a vacant hour, but far from living up to its sub-title or from being in any sense "a criticism of life."

*FOUR-LEAVED CLOVER. An Every-day Romance. By Maxwell Gray. Pp. 295. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Michael Field's Tragedy.*

The title of Michael Field's "The Race of Leaves," a tragedy, is taken from an expression of Homer as filtered through the press of Marcus Aurelius and thence still farther through the translation of the latter by Walter Pater. The thought is one that has been made familiar to all English readers through the words, "All flesh is grass" and "Man cometh up as a flower." The principal personage in this tragedy, its victim, is the Emperor Commodus, the son of Marcus Aurelius. It may be remembered that he was also the son of Faustina, and if ever there was a pair certain to breed a wayward child it was this one, made of a philosopher and a light o' love—provided Wieland were not right after all in his defense of this unique woman. Commodus was in most respects a poor and cheap imitation of Nero, and not even the imagination of Michael Field can make a large figure of him.

The author follows history closely in the story of his tragedy. The Emperor is a profligate and a vain weakling. The sister, Lucilla, endeavors to have him assassinated in the name of the Senate. The populace rages at his palace doors for bread, and he executes his Prime Minister to appease the mob. He plays the gladiator in the arena, and generally comports himself like the shadow of Nero. Finally he plans the murder of his mistress, Marcia, and his Chamberlain, Laetus, and they, believing an ounce of prevention the only cure in such a case, murder him. And so ends the tragedy. It need hardly be added that there is material here for a blank verse tragedy. The dissipated Sybarite has been used before this as the hero of a pocket drama, and one's mind in reading this work involuntarily reverts to Byron's "Sardanapalus."

But it is better for Michael Field that his work should be viewed without thought of other poems. There is a certain largeness of grasp in this tragedy, and there is a power of conception. The author feels his scenes and his personages. But he does not cut his picture clearly. With frequent bursts of verbal brilliancy, he strikes one most of the time as being in want of definiteness of phrase. The style is loose and obscure. Meanings are half hidden and the thought seldom burns itself into the mind of the reader as it does in the unmistakable work of a truly great poet. Yet, as we have said, this author has splendid moments. Here is one:

> One by one,
> You were all highest goddesses in that dance;
> Hera, the Queen, Demeter noble-browed,
> Athena, with severest cadence moving,
> And heavenly Aphrodite, soft as ocean
> In step, with windy sweep of golden Loves
> Round every measure. All that I record
> Is what you flashed or wove across my eyes.
> I cannot dream a goddess or a nymph,
> Or any woman; you have made a pyre
> Of dim imaginations, you who are
> The fearful, bright, and whole reality.

There is beauty and power in such writing as that, and it is a pity that at so many points the purpose of the author is not immediately manifest, but demands some search and deeper thought upon the part of the reader.

*THE RACE OF LEAVES. By Michael Field. Illustrated by Charles Ricketts. Pp. 85. 8vo. New York: John Lane.

A Monthly Newspaper.*

The Current Encyclopedia, the first number of which has just reached us, is an illustrated monthly publication, the chief feature of which is that it presents a monthly record of events with sufficient historical data for their proper interpretation, and with an idea of their proportionate value in the world's history. The raison d'être for such a publication is that while the newspapers only give the raw materials of history, and the periodicals are not sufficiently general, there is need of a publication which shall combine the merits of all the non-literary magazines with the chronological value of a newspaper. Of course, such an undertaking might be almost interminable, but the editors, so far, appear to have shaped their work in accordance with the demands of the average investigator into current events. Social, political, financial, industrial, economic questions are treated without any anterior history attached, except in so far as a political event may affect the destiny of a country; then a brief history of that country, if not commonly known, is given, which, of course, may be omitted from subsequent issues and a back reference made. Persons are treated of in a similar way. The Encyclopedia is well illustrated with portraits, maps, views, and diagrams, and should prove a valuable reference, as it is augmented from month to month, particularly as each number throughout the year will be furnished with an accumulative index.

*THE CURRENT ENCYCLOPEDIA. July, 1901. No. 1, Vol. 1. Chicago: Issued Monthly by the Modern Research Society. $5 per year.

1901

BOOKS AND MEN.

The Life of Stevenson. When it was first announced that Mr. Sidney Colvin, the accomplished editor of the "Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson," had been obliged to relinquish the task of writing the life of his friend which he had been planning, much disappointment was expressed in this country and elsewhere, which was not diminished when it was learned that the biographer was to be a Mr. Graham Balfour. Who is Mr. Graham Balfour? inquired American paragraphers. Apropos of Mr. Balfour's selection for the task of writing a work which will in due time come from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons, a letter recently written by Mrs. Stevenson, the widow of the author, to a friend in this country, may not be without interest. She says:

I want to tell you why I insisted, in spite of his reluctance, that my husband's cousin, Mr. Graham Balfour, should write the biography. When Mr. Colvin, owing to continued ill-health and the peremptory claims of his official work, relinquished the task, I was at a loss, for a time, where to look for his successor. After much deliberation it seemed to me—and to Mr. Colvin—that Mr. Balfour, a relative, a friend, a member of the family at Vailima during the concluding and perhaps most interesting period of Mr. Stevenson's life, was more fitted than any one else to take Mr. Colvin's place. Mr. Balfour's close intimacy during those troublous years in Samoa gave him a sympathetic insight into my husband's character that no other biographer could aspire to; while his ardent admiration, intensified by the ties of kinship, made him eager to know au fond the man whose mind and personality thus possessed for him a double fascination. Indeed, of all Mr. Stevenson's friends, there was none so adequately equipped to write his biography. Though at first Mr. Balfour shrank from an undertaking so unforeseen and difficult, he in the end gave way to my wish, admitting the justness of my contention that the work was a duty he had no right to shirk. An added interest is that a great deal of my husband's unpublished manuscript has been incorporated in the work.

Austin Dobson. Austin Dobson, as already announced, has just retired from the public service, and has received a civil list pension, after a service of forty-five years; which was welcome news to all who hope this may mean a larger output of Mr. Dobson's prose and verse. He entered the Board of Trade in 1856, at the age of sixteen, and has been there ever since. Commenting on this long public service, a writer in Literature thinks the atmosphere of Whitehall must be favorable to a delicate literary grace. The late Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse and Mr. Edmund Gosse, not to mention others, were connected with the same department; while the Post Office since the days of Anthony Trollope has never been without its literary element. Mr. Dobson's work is always graceful, delicate, and refined. "Certainly no other living writer has caught so thoroughly the spirit and diction of the eighteenth century. It is his period, and he has confined himself to it with almost monastic strictness. With the exception of a few scattered poems, it might be said that he never ventures without its borders. And he not only knows his subject intimately, but has the uncommon talent of being able to disguise his knowledge under a light and humorous touch. Scholarly writers are rare enough in these days; a scholarly writer who is never dull is a veritable black swan in literature." Mr. Dobson's "Collected Poems" are a treasure to all lovers of graceful verse, while his three series of "Eighteenth Century Vignettes" and other delightful prose make us look forward eagerly to the life of Richardson, to which it is said Mr. Dobson's time will be devoted.

A Romance by William Morris. Mr. W. L. Washburn of The Palmetto Press, Aiken, S. C., announces the early publication of "Svend and His Brethren: A Tale of William Morris." This book, which contains a little-known romance by Morris, will be published in a small volume modeled after the design of some of the smaller Kelmscott books, and will contain a page measuring 4½ by 5⅝ inches. The book will be printed from Bradford type on genuine Kelmscott paper imported by Mr. Washburn especially for this book. A good title page has been designed by Miss Annie I. Coicoch, the volume's initials being similar to those used by Morris. The edition will be limited to seventy-nine numbered copies on Kelmscott paper, and two copies on vellum. The paper copies will be issued in antique blue boards. The entire making of the book, in composition, press work, and binding, will be entirely Mr. Washburn's handiwork.

Bishop Stubbs, Historian. Portions of an article on the late Bishop Stubbs in The Church Quarterly Review show how the sternest of historians reveled in historical romances as well as the effect a Bishopric may have upon a man's reading. His recreations, he wrote, were "making out pedigrees and correcting proof sheets," but he was also a great novel reader. It was said of him that he read "The Count of Monte Cristo" through once a year before he was a Bishop and twice a year afterward, a statement not wholly denied. Like many other students, while special reading was necessary for Bishop Stubbs's works, omnivorous reading was his diversion; he seemed not only to read, but to remember everything. The late Bishop's love for local history was unusually deep. In a lecture delivered at Reading he said, in defense of this branch of history: "There is not an acre, I think I may say in England, certainly there is not a parish or manor, that has not its place in English history, either as the scene of some considerable act or its the home of some considerable man; and there is not, I think, an intelligent person in England who is not in one way or another a sharer in such interests of traditions, if he would or could realize it. By realizing your own personal connection with these, you realize your historical relation to the progress of your country, and by working out the details of the local or personal history in which you are so interested you may yourselves largely contribute to the ascertaining of historical truth in details. * * * It is very rare to find any district which has not its own special traditions and local affections."

Joseph Conrad. The recent publication of Joseph Conrad's and Frod Hueffer's "The Inheritors," by McClure, Phillips & Co., and the comments which it has aroused, has inspired more than usual interest in regard to the principal author. When Mr. Conrad's first stories, "Almayer's Folly" and "The Nigger of the Narcissus," were published every one wondered how a sailor had managed to acquire so striking and beautiful a style, and the wonder becomes still greater when we learn that Mr. Conrad is a Pole, who received his early training in Poland. He first acquired his yearning for the sea through reading Polish translations of Marryat's novels. When, much against the wishes of his friends, he turned sailor, he began on a coasting vessel belonging to Marseilles, but he had determined that England was the one country in Europe for the nautical man and so, in 1877, he landed at Lowestoft. For some time he worked on the east coast of England, laboriously learning the English language from the newspapers, and finally won a sailing master's certificate. Since then he has sailed all over the world, until recently he retired from the sea to devote the rest of his life to gardening and literature. In his self-education and sea life he is said to resemble John Paul Jones; although a thorough sailor in his walk and in his general manner, he is ready to discuss courteously with a stranger the latest things in literature and art and in almost any European language. His home is a delightful old farmhouse, once the home of Walter Crane, the artist, near Hythe, in Kent, England, where he can attend to his beautiful garden, smell the sea air from his windows, and read his books.

Mr. Hardy's Country. Recently a party of London gentlemen, as chronicled in a cable dispatch to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, made a pilgrimage to Wessex to visit Thomas Hardy, and observe the country which has been made so familiar to readers of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," "The Woodlanders," "Far from the Madding Crowd," &c., and it is related that the pilgrims found that the Wessex country was not intrinsically romantic and beautiful, but could only move as viewed through the illusions produced by the novelist. Mr. Clive Holland, one of the pilgrims, has reproduced his impressions for the benefit of the readers of The Critic, with some fine views, a map, and a recent portrait of Mr. Hardy. Mr. Holland devotes considerable space to describing the itinerary of the unfortunate Tess. The following passage will serve to show how he has handled his subject:

Across the meads which stretch on three sides of the old Jacobean manor house, stand the immemorial trees of the old Cistercian Abbey (Bindon) overshadowing Wellbridge Mill. Along the road which leads to the Abbey grounds Clare took his way on the wedding night, followed (unknown to him) at a distance by Tess, dumb with pain on becoming aware of that "cruelty of foiled honesty which is often great after enlightenment." Traversing this road by night, as we have several times done, it is more than possible—nay, it is inevitable—to live over the poignant scene.

Brief Personals. Prof. Walter Wyckoff, author of "The Workers," who has been attracting not a little attention in English literary and scientific circles this Summer, is now seeing through Charles Scribner's Sons' press his new book, which is a continuation, possibly a conclusion, of his famous "experiment in realism." It is not to be considered a sequel to "The Workers," however, only additional experiences of special interest and value. The book will bear the suggestive title, "A Day With a Tramp, and Other Days."

***Waldo Story, son of the late W. W. Story, the sculptor, who is now in this country, is far better known in Europe than he is here. There his fame for beautiful designs in marble and bronze is already an accomplished fact, although much of his recent work has made its way to this country. Mr. Story's name is mentioned in connection with the commission of the equestrian statue of Gen. McClellan to be erected in Washington, D. C.; his statue of "The Black Prince" would indicate the fullness of ability to execute with much power and charm the projected Washington statue. It is an interesting fact, not generally known, that Waldo Story gave all his father's plaster casts and a number of marble statues, among which were the "Magnetic Christ" and "Reclining Cleopatra," to the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., the birthplace of William Wetmore Story.

***The uncommon catastrophe at the close of "Old Bowen's Legacy," Edwin Asa Dix's recent novel, was suggested to him by a similar performance which he witnessed during the recent Winter, in Saloman, Egypt. In this case the committee did not, of course, end in attempted murder, but the performance was unmistakably as described in the novel. Those who have seen the exhibitions, often given by travelling showmen or prestidigitafors in the little town halls of the New England villages, will realise the accuracy of the general picture of the one in "Old Bowen," with the eager audience, the improvised stage, the ill-centred light from the redolent lamps, and the volubility of the performer, often a foreigner. They have only to add the unexpected element of "emotional insanity" to complete the scene described in the novel.

***We are really at a loss to know whether the writer of the following advertisement, which appears in a London paper, is blessed with a keen sense of irony or whether he writes sincerely as having a genuine product to dispose of: "Novelists.—Young man who cannot afford time to write original taking novel desires engagement as amanuensis, or would sell matter. Originality guaranteed."

***Mr. A. T. Quiller-Couch's romances have served to call attention to the literary associations of Cornwall, which are found to exist quite as much in living writers as in the scenes they have described. Mr. Quiller-Couch himself lives in Fowey, which he has immortalised under the name of "Troy Town." Among other living Cornish writers are H. D. Lowery, novelist and journalist; Mr. Arthur Symonds, poet, critic, friend of Verlaine, and translator of Materflinck, and Mr. Herbert Vivian, the author of several books of travel, who has recently become well known as the revivifier of Dr. Johnson's Rambler.

***The expression—which, it is said, Thackeray would recant with enthusiasm—used in connection with the announcement that the Goldsmiths' Company of London had purchased for £10,000 the economic library of Prof. Foxwell, has called for an explanation. It seems that Thackeray, in complaining of the feridid use to which the great City companies put their wealth, said in Punch fifty-four years ago, apropos of the Bellows-Mender's banquet: "And, gracious goodness, what can be the meaning of a ceremony so costly, so uncomfortable, so unsavory, so unwholesome as this? Who is called upon to pay two or three guineas for my dinner now, in this blessed year 1901? * * * Are there no poor? Is there no reason? Is this monstrous belly worship to exist forever?"

***In a recent comment on "When the Gates Lift Up Their Heads," by Pagan Hekisho, the author, by the kindness of an unfortunate but eloquent negative, was made to say just the opposite of what was intended. The author writes: "My motive was not to advocate amalgamation of races, but to raise just estimates founded on genuine worth on which to build our castes, rather than on anything else."

"The Whirligig."

Picking up Mr. Lindsay's new novel, and merely glancing at its title, somehow one's thoughts immediately hark back to that mournful, mocking, strong book, "The Whirlpool," and one wonders if Mr. Lindsay, too, has borrowed for his theme Aristophanes's phrase, "Whirligig is King." He hasn't, however. Besides, where Mr. Gissing's story was an investigation of the grime and grayness in social life, full of obscure colloquies and debates of the will, hesitations of decision and choice, with a sense of existence as a thing tangled, involved and perplexed—the author of "The Whirligig" has given his readers a sparkling, very prettily turned little romance, whimsical and picturesque.

"By all the fitness of things," the chronicler says of Bothfield, his hero, "he was born for that neutral-tinted existence into which he has now retired, [at the close of the novel he marries, watches over a chubby brood, and sits, a monument of prudence, upon local committees and charitable boards,] and it was a grotesque conception of the powers that be that pitchforked him into the turmoil of one of the most mediaeval intrigues that have stirred to life in nineteenth century Europe."

The "mediaeval intrigue" thus alluded to was "the great case of Ferdinand II. v. Gottfried von Incke"; and Bothfield, who, in response to a sudden whim, had crossed the borders of Amalia that he might revisit the picture galleries of Amaro, found himself immediately drawn into a web of political conspiracy. Little by little the spiders of the Principality get the feet of their unwary English victim into their intricately woven meshes, and he "goes a-riding upon a whirligig."

The spiders don't eat him, however. No, indeed! On the contrary, by good and happy turns of the wheel of fortune, he escapes, having learned while in the tempest of the whirligig what is the pivot upon which happiness revolves. It goes without saying that the author, being a romancer, shows the pivot to be love. And the girl who wakes in the heart of the man of five-and-forty the knowledge that previously he has been but a stranger to life, is a girl who possesses such a very beautiful name that you would be quite willing to wager a cooky that she, too, was beautiful. Felicia Fleta von Eschenstein—isn't it mellifluous?

Although Mr. Lindsay is comparatively a novice in the field of fiction, he knows how to paint, and is alive with felicities. You can quite fancy that you see Amaro with its quaint, grey, cobblestoned streets, shaded with lime trees; you almost feel lost in the great Hall of Justice, with its gilded ceiling lowering dimly through the gloom, and when he takes you into Bothfield's dirty Japanese china palace shows you a real—actually you can smell "the sour beer and rye bread!

***THE WHIRLIGIG. By Harry Lindsay. With eight full-page illustrations by Warwick Goble. 12mo, pp. 344. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

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FILIBUSTERS.

Their Relations to War, with an Account of William Walker.*

As to the origin of the word "filibuster," whence its derivation? There is the River Vly in Holland, and they had boats there which were called "flibote," and the early Dutch were much given to adventure. Then there is a French point of land called Finisterre, and also Finbuster. And from thence sailed in 1507 Dominique de Gourges, who was himself a fine specimen of the filibuster. Of course, the word is understood in all its significance to-day. It may, however, be found in use, some think, in the American "buster," entirely clipped of its two-syllabled prefixes. "The name, whatever its origin, was long current in the Spanish as 'filibustero' before it became adopted into the English." Is there the least chance that for want of use the word will become unintelligible? If in 1896 that raid of Dr. Jameson in the Transvaal was not filibustering, then what was it?

Mr. James Jeffrey Roche, the author of "By-Ways of War," gives this as about the status of the filibuster:

> The citizen or subject of any country who makes war upon a State with which his own is at peace with intent to overrun and occupy it, not merely for the piratical ends of rapine and plunder, is a filibuster in the true sense of the term. Such act of war is, by the law of nations, a crime against both countries. Its morality before the meaner court of popular judgment will rest upon the measure of its success alone. So judged, as all invaders are judged at last, the bold adventurer draws but few prizes in the lottery of fame. Cortez and Houston are among the few successful filibusters of modern times.

The individual has certainly filibustered from the earliest of periods. The Norsemen were highly competent robbers, when might was right. It seems very hard to draw the line to-day between private and public filibustering. During the last century has Great Britain never taken land she had no possible claim to? France caught hold of Algeria many a long year ago. What shadow of right there existed in her swallowing up Madagascar will never be made apparent. Missionaries to-day are the constant cause of filibustering, hence the increase of European possessions in China. Because Russia extends to the Pacific she has become the most grasping of filibusters, and it is certain that geographical limits will not have much consideration for this colossal power. Germany has commenced filibustering, and the United States? We will have to draw the line somewhere.

Mr. Roche gives in brief the history of the many expeditions, beginning with the attempts made to capture parts of South America held by the Spaniard. Aaron Burr, Sam Houston, Travis, Bowie, Crockett, all have their places. There was that wildest of creatures, Count Raonssett-Boulbon, "the noble adventurer," as the author calls him. He did, indeed, show wonderful courage, and he died like "a gentleman." Mexico does not seem a favorable site for filibustering. For eleven years after the death of Count Gaston Raoul de Raoussett-Boulbon there came to our neighbor Maximilian of Austria, the puppet of Louis Napoleon, and poor Maximilian was only a filibuster, and because unsuccessful he met the saddest of ends.

The larger part of the volume under notice is devoted to William Walker, "the gray-eyed man of destiny," as he has been called, with full details of his numerous attempts to hold various parts of the country in that debatable land called Nicaragua. The author does not attempt the deification of Walker. Surely the man had his merits. He was as brave a man as ever lived, and wasted his life in trying to achieve what was impossible. A filibuster would not be worthy of the name where he not possessed of one single idea, that is to filibuster. There never was so shining an example of the filibuster as was William Walker. Certainly, the rough material necessary for working out his plans could have been found only in America. The author thus describes the American phalanx which accompanied Walker. Here were:

> * * * The men of California, with iron nerves and dauntless courage, in whose characters vice lost half its evil by losing, if not its grossness, all its meanness; men who deemed no crime, or curse, or vice, as dark as that of cowardice. Their manliness was incapable of treachery, falsehood, or the meaner passions; born of a society in which law, the only remedy for wrong, too easily becomes the stronger shield for the wrongdoer. Having summed up their virtues in the comprehensive ones of courage and loyalty, there is little else to be said in their favor. For themselves they would have asked no higher praise, and strict justice can accord them little beyond.

All the various mutations of government common to South American States a half century ago are to be found in the history of Walker's invasions. When finally he became President of the little State, there had been in that Government fifteen Presidents during the last fifteen years. But Walker never could have been certain of anything. At the end he was simply an annoyance, a wasp, as it were, that had to be brushed aside. His fate, as was that of most filifusters, was a sad one. He was captured while making a new attempt at filibustering in the direction of Honduras. An English officer turned over Walker to the tender mercies of the Hondurenos. They gave him but short respite. He was shot on Sept. 12, 1860. Does there exist much, if any, sympathy for William Walker to-day? We question it. The civil war we passed through was the bitterest of potions ever administered to us. But it was salutary in its action. It was a true corrective. It cleared at least the National vision, and the distorted figures of the actors of the past were seen by us in their natural proportions. Of course there was more license forty years ago, because the arms of this country were not so far-reaching then. The last thing in the book relates to the deplorable "Virginius" affair. True is it that, "the mills of the gods grind slowly." The main story in the volume, devoted to Walker, shows strength and very good descriptive powers.

*BY-WAYS OF WAR. The Story of the Filibusters. By James Jeffrey Roche. 8vo, cloth. Decorated cover. Portrait. Pp. 251. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

Anna Fuller's New Volume.*

There is nothing rarer among recent books of fiction than a sincere study of American life. The American part of so many of the books that deal with life in this country is in italics. Authors write not about country life, but about American country life, not about fashionable people, but about American society. Miss Anna Fuller's new book, "Katherine Day," is quite free from this fault. The simple picture of life is all the more American, because there is no self-conscious effort to portray a "phase of American life." As the title implies, the story is the life of a girl. One might almost say the life of a family, for Katherine Day's relatives play the large part in her life that relatives usually do in the life of a young girl, and that they so seldom do in fiction. It is rather a relief to find a heroine paying some respect to her grandmother's prejudices and obeying her elders. Rather a humorous development of the fiction of the last few years, has been the calm way in which authors, especially young authors, have ignored and set aside the parent. Mothers and fathers, to say nothing of grandmothers, have stood below par, so it is refreshing to find a book where their value is taken note of. The result is that Katherine is well in the picture. She harmonizes with her surroundings, and in her little world she does not unduly dominate all the other actors in the drama of her life. The book is one of character drawing rather than one of action, and in the more dramatic passages great tact and restraint are used. The dramatic never becomes melodramatic.

With all these excellencies one is rather at a loss to see why the book is so unsatisfying. "Katherine Day" is not what one would call a commonplace book, and yet the reader feels that the author might write a dozen "Katherine Days" without much effort. One of the most serious defects is its length. Six hundred good-sized pages of not very subtle analysis is rather an appalling task for a modern reader. The very balance and sanity of the book has a deadening effect after the four hundredth page or so. There is nothing sympathetic in the telling of the story. The personal note is lacking. Painstaking as is Miss Fuller's drawing of Katherine's character, that irreproachable young woman leaves one cold, save for a few episodes in her childhood, for the book covers Katherine's life from her seventh to her twenty-eighth year. Besides the length of the book, Miss Fuller is rather unsuccessful in her attempt to develop her characters. She can draw very excellent pictures of people, but she lacks the imagination to make them grow and change. The four people that are pictured growing from childhood to maturity display the same traits through all the years of their lives with a persistency far removed from real life.

All this is a roundabout way of saying that Katherine is a fine woman, and good to her grandmother. She is a good deal of a bore, which for the heroine of a book is the crime for which there is no forgiveness.

*KATHERINE DAY. By Anna Fuller. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

A New Edition of Shakespeare.*

At last we seem to have an edition of Shakespeare which will meet all the requirements of the average intelligence which desires to peruse the plays of the Avon poet with a critical as well as with an aesthetic appreciation, with the added benefit of suggestion and indication to the sources of the most profound scholarship in the various branches of the subject. Such appears to be the edition of plays which Prof. Dowden is editing for The Bowen-Merrill Company, of which "Hamlet" and "Romeo and Juliet" are before us. In praising these books we do not forget that Dr. Furness in his great variorum edition, places before the reader "everything," nor would we disparage the excellent work done by Dr. Rolfe in his editions of the plays for family and high school reading, nor again would we desire to displace the Hudson edition, which is a proper and convenient issue for boys and girls, in the schoolroom or out. The Dowden edition, however, it will be seen, is entirely different from anything that has yet been produced, although it may suggest to some the essentials of the Variorum.

Obviously, Prof. Dowden would appeal to the vast majority of the intelligent reading public; this majority is naturally divided into three classes—those who care only to enjoy the plays through the medium of the most approved text without retardation of notes, and for them the most authoritative text is presented in large, modern, clear-cut type; then there are those who would read and study the text in the light of the best commentators, and for them explanatory notes have been provided at the bottom of each page, which elucidate words, phrases, and histrionic puzzles; thirdly, there are those who, having in their minds about all the notes can give, still have a legitimate desire to read Shakespeare with their fingers upon the various contradictory texts, and for them Prof. Dowden has furnished, in addition to the explanatory notes, exhaustive textual collations. Suppose we take a fragment of the notes and textual collations referring to a passage in the familiar "soliloquy," Q. denoting the quarto of 1604 and F. the folio of 1623:

> 60, 61. To die,—* * * * No] Pope, die to sleepe No Q. dye, to sleepe No F. 63. to,] too; Q. too? F. 64, 65. die;—to sleep;—To sleep!] Capell, die to sleepe, To sleepe, Q. F.
>
> 57. in the mind] This is to be connected with "suffer," not with "nobler."
>
> 58. slings and arrows] Walker, with an anonymous writer of 1752, would read "stings." "Slings and arrows" is found in Fletcher's Valentinian, I., iii.
>
> 59. sea] Various emendations have been suggested: Theobald, "siege"; also "th' assay" or "a 'say"; Hammer, "assailing"; Warburton, "assail of"; Bailey, "the seat." It has been shown from Aristotle, Strabo, Aelian, and Nicolas of Damascus that the Keits, Gauls, and Cimbri exhibited their intrepidity by armed combats with the sea, which Shakespeare might have found in Abraham Fleming's translation of "Aelian," 1576. But elsewhere Shakespeare has "sea of joys," "sea of glory," "sea of care." Here the central metaphor is that of a battle ("slings and arrows"); the "sea of troubles," billows of the war, merely develops the metaphor of battle, as in Scott, "Marmion," VI., xxvi:
>
> "Then mark'd they, dashing broad and far,
> The broken billows of the war,
> And plumed crests of chieftains brave,
> Floating like foam upon the wave."
>
> 63. consummation] Compare "Cymbeline, IV., ii., 280:
>
> "Quiet consummation have:
> And renowned be they grave!"
>
> 65. rub] impediment, as in "King Henry V.," II., ii., 188.
>
> 67. mortal coil] trouble or turmoil of mortal life. In this sense coil occurs several times in Shakespeare.

Each volume is furnished with an introduction dealing in perfectly adequate but not verbose form with the history of the play, from a literary and dramatic point of view, including dramatic and literary criticism, together with an appreciation of the aesthetic qualities of the piece. Scholars will at once recognize the fact that while, on one hand, Prof. Dowden has not followed the ignis fatuus ignited by commentators of uncertain standing, on the other, he has omitted no idea which legitimately illuminates a scene or a disputed reading.

As pieces of bookmaking the little volumes are in every way worthy of the care, judgment, and good taste which Prof. Dowden has displayed in their interiors. The next play to appear will be "King Lear," and the subsequent volumes, alternately a comedy, a tragedy, or historical play, will be issued at short intervals.

*THE DOWDEN SHAKESPEARE. Edited by Prof. Edward Dowden. Library edition. Pp. about 200 per volume. Demi 8vo, cloth. Rubricated title pages. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company. $1.25.

Some Good Sonnets.*

It is not at all easy to explain the nature of a successful sonnet. There is something subtle in the essence of this form, yet it is by no means difficult to recognize a good sonnet. These are indeed few, for the sonnet is the most inexorable form of poetry. To put into the unalterable arrangement of the fourteen lines a thought that shall justify its expression in this form and justify the form at the same time is not given to every one who has a faculty in other verse patterns. If the occasional sonneteer succeeds rarely, he who sets out to write a series of sonnets, addressed to one person and following one line of experience, will certainly make failures.

Of course, the reader will at once recall the wonderful "Sonnets from the Portuguese" of Mrs. Browning, but this series stands to-day as the single successful example of its kind. Petrarch's sonnets to his beloved Laura were not written in a formal series, and it must be recollected that he did not confine himself to this one form in praising his adored one. Shakespeare's sonnets were also written apparently without direct connection. So it must be admitted that when Mr. Ernest McGaffey wrote "Sonnets to a Wife," he undertook no light task. In a volume containing more than threescore sonnets, all addressed to one person, even though that person be a wife for whom the writer cherishes a beautiful love, there are sure to be some pretty poor specimens. Mr. McGaffey has undertaken to touch upon every phase and exfoliation of his adoration, with all its corollaries, and, of course, he has fallen into some deep pitfalls.

But if his valleys are profound, his mountains are correspondingly lofty. We are not acquainted with other work of this author, who, we fancy, has made himself known through the columns of the newspapers of this city. We do not know how large or how long has been his training in the molding of English into the highest forms of expression. It seems fair to judge from his work that he has had less experience as a poet than as a lover. He has been bent on making known the depth and the breadth of his passion rather than on mastering all the technic of verse. But he has occasionally found perfect expression for some tender and beautiful thoughts, and he has, therefore, written some sonnets which deserve to live. Here is one, entitled "Recollections":

> To conjure up old memories; to say
> "Do you remember that in such a June
> An orchard oriole sang to us a tune
> Melodiously from out a branching spray
> Of leafy denseness; or on such a day
> We saw the silver spectre of the moon
> Long after dawn and nearing unto noon,
> A merest wraith of sickle gaunt and gray?"
> These are love's echoes, faintly heard and fine,
> But ever present, never dim nor mute,
> That you and I in comradeship do share;
> Sweet symphonies that breathe a sense divine,
> Like misty chords that linger by a lute,
> Though all the silver strings are shattered there.

In the book the word "to" is omitted from the third line, but Mr. McGaffey's ear is so true that we are sure that he never wrote the line without the word, and consequently have supplied it. The man who wrote that sonnet is a genuine poet, no matter if he failed with some of the others. And there are other sonnets quite as good as "Recollections," while happy lines and luminous phrases are sown prodigally through the handsomely printed pages. This little volume will be a dear companion to all who know the loveliness of love, to all who can appreciate the voicing of the best emotions that come to a man's heart. Women will find joy in its pages, for they set forth the kind of worship for which every woman craves. It may be that Mr. McGaffey will not again find inspiration to move his muse to such fine songs, but he may rest happy in the assurance that by these sonnets—at least those which show him at his best—he has earned a right to be classed among the most sincere and tender of our recent singers.

*SONNETS TO A WIFE. By Ernest McGaffey. Pp. 71. 12mo. St. Louis: William Marion Reedy.

The Making and Breaking of a Boss.*

The trait distinguishing Mr. Francis Churchill Williams's "J. Devlin, Boss," from all other novels dealing with the corruption of American politics is the ingenious permutation of race, religion, and party by which the author has avoided anything capable of being construed as an attack upon anything but "the machine." Nearly all his corrupt politicians are Irish, but they have none of the Hibernian clannishness; they have no religion whatsoever, and no opinions in regard to British politics, and they belong to the Republican Party.

This admirable arrangement leaves the author free to concentrate his forces upon the boss himself, and to maintain his thesis that the boss was a man. Consciously or unconsciously, he succeeds in showing that the human feelings of the boss wrought his fall. As a very young politician, he risked his whole future career to save his drunken father from discredit as a "worker." As a man, he weakened his fighting powers, put his party's fate in jeopardy, and at last was dethroned in the effort to shelter the woman whom he loved from bitter sorrow. The moral, if there be any, is that a boss must be utterly devoid of humanity. Politically, J. Devlin had the solitary virtue of adherence to the letter of the truth, both in making statements and in keeping promises; as a private financier, the President of a bank, he was similarly faithful.

At the very dawn of his career, as a boy in a newspaper office, he had exacted tribute from his superiors, partly by doing errands and executing commissions uncommonly well, partly by seeing that all manner of petty calamities in the way of spilled ink and mucilage, missing scissors, and umbrellas, befell any one who did not pay him well. Hearing that his journalistic career was to be cut short by discharge for the mere trifle of going to the circus when ordered to take copy into the office, and in spite of his having sent in the copy with a message asserting that he had been injured in a street accident, Jimmy resigned.

He was immediately taken into the employ of Bill Brady, a ward politician, who happened to be cognizant of his resignation manoeuvre, and remained with him until he was his superior in skill and knowledge, and proceeded onward and upward until he ruled the city. Thence he continues until he becomes a force in National politics, and is one of the most potent causes of Grant's defeat in the Chicago Convention.

The story of that gathering is very well told, but with a droll blunder, evidently the result of consulting the file of some newspaper afflicted with a correspondent having no musical ear. A club is said to march singing certain words to the tune "Old Folks at Home," although the feat is a manifest impossibility, as they are adapted to the air "When This Cruel War Is Over"; another set of words, said to be sung to "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," will fit neither that nor its original, "The Three Crows," without some addition. The error would not be worth noting were it not a strong proof of persistence of type in proofreaders.

The fall of Jimmy is much more rapid than his rise, but he makes a highly creditable exit, being found quite innocent by a commission of investigation. "Well, he was worth all he got," he amiably says of the upright elector whose casting vote acquitted him. "He said that he held his—opinions high—and—he did." Then he resigned from the water trust and retires from politics, his defeat in a city election having previously ended his work as leader.

It is quite possible that, inasmuch as Jimmy is made very agreeable in spite of his perfect dishonesty and unscrupulousness, that some will regard the story as politically immoral, but its lesson, if less obvious than that of Mr. Lush's "Autocrats," is quite as strong. The man who would succeed by dishonesty must be friendless and solitary; otherwise, sooner or later, his weak point is discovered, attacked, carried and he falls, as fell J. Devlin, who rose by stepping on the fallen bodies of his predecessors. Putting aside all question of the public welfare, is the game worth playing? To suggest the question is quite as salutary as to show the calamity caused by playing it. Mr. Williams warns the young politician where other writers warn the young voter.

*J. DEVLIN—BOSS. By Francis Churchill Williams. 12mo. Pp. 320. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

A new edition of Grant Allen's "Colin Clout's Calendar" will be issued immediately by E. P. Dutton & Co. This book appeared some years ago, and was very popular, but for a long time has been entirely out of print. It represents the author in his most pleasing mood, and is a record of a Summer from April to October.

AUG

1901

MAIL BAG HINTS.

Anonymous Books.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Are we entering upon an age of anonymity of authorship in books again? The question as to who wrote "Waverley" overshadowed for a time even the political problems of its day. But it is not without confusion and bewilderment under present conditions. "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" is attributed to this one and that one, nobility included; "The Visits of Elizabeth" trades on the horticulturally inclined Elizabeth, and the unsuspecting but interested reader buys and reads and asks questions. "An Englishwoman's Love Letters" get mixed up with both, and so the fun waxes furious. The people are amused, and the publishers and authors grow fat at their expense.

But a more glaring instance of the perils of anonymity has arisen in the case of the recently published "Tribulations of a Princess." This is said to be written by the anonymous author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress." I have heard several dissenting murmurs, but nowhere has any one dared to speak out his convictions. Now it seems to me that all the evidence as between the single or separate authorship of these two books goes to show that each is as different as it can be; that each bears the marks of a different style of writing, a different sort of mind at work. To believe that the hand that wrote "The Martyrdom of an Empress" also penned "The Tribulations of a Princess," after a close examination of both works, seems to me to be absurd. Think of the dignity, the sweetness, the measured reserve of the former, and contrast its distinguishing qualities with the romantic egotism, the piquancy and exuberance of emotion, the unreserved confidences, and sensational revelations of the latter.

"The Martyrdom of an Empress" is sustained on a high level of narration and written with a sense of proportion that betoken years of maturity and mellowed wisdom in the perspective of the writer. It has the stamp of life, of history upon it. "The Tribulations of a Princess," on the other hand, is the expression of an ebullient imagination, of youth and magic, of a freshness of feeling that hates fiercely and loves madly; there is undoubtedly the stamp of life, of history, upon it, but the air in which it lives and breathes is the air of romance.

But not only in those inherent qualities that belong to the mind and expression of the author do these books strongly show differing characteristics. In the matter of style and language there is an even greater disparity. Take any page almost in "The Martyrdom of an Empress" and lay it beside a page from "The Tribulations of a Princess" and the deadly parallel will show how dissimilar is the style of each writer. Here again is evidence that the author of the former book is a much older woman, for her choice of language is marked by careful precision, patient pruning, and restraint. In the latter book the language is exuberant in its expression, untamed in its picturesqueness, and delightfully unrestrained, indicating a younger and looser hand.

Can it be that the claim of anonymous authorship for these two works is justified by a common editor for both, and that the Memoirs themselves came from different hands? This in some respects might account for the great difference between them. I am sure that others of your readers who have read these two books must feel as I do, and it would be interesting to hear from them. FLORA MAI HOLLY.

New York, Aug. 9, 1901.

John Fiske on the Civil War.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In all the reviews and comments on the late John Fiske and his works, I have seen but cursory mention of "The Mississippi Valley in the Civil War."

This seems strange to me, as from a layman's standpoint the book is by far the most comprehensive and lucid of any that has dealt with that particular phase of the war.

It gave keen pleasure to many besides myself, I am sure, to find Gen. George H. Thomas accorded his proper place in military history by a man who was a dispassionate judge and who also gave us a better idea of the genius of Gen. Grant, as displayed in the Vicksburg campaign, than could possibly be derived from a study of the operations around Richmond, when he was in command.

I have no doubt but that eventually we should have had a full history of the civ war from Prof. Fiske, a book which would have been a delight to the scholar, student, and general reader. His loss is indeed irreparable.

O. T. ROBERTS.

New York, Aug. 5, 1901.

Paine and the Declaration of Independence.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of July 20, Mr. W. H. Burr says: "Not a single fact has ever been adduced incompatible with Paine's authorship of the Junius letters, and it is equally certain that he drafted the Declaration of Independence." As to the first part of this statement I am not qualified to answer. Yet it seems to me that, in spite of the discovery of two late Junius letters in 1888, the conclusions of Chabot are still sound. And in The Journal of Archivists and Autograph Collectors for 1896 we find the late Mr. G. S. Daglis, the well-known English expert, still maintaining the Francis theory.

But whatever may be the value of the first part of Mr. Burr's statement, the second part seems very far from right. Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, and his writing it was a natural consequence of his previous writings. In 1774, when the Virginia Assembly met to elect delegates for the Continental Congress, Jefferson was too ill to attend. But he sent a set of resolutions for the instruction of delegates to the Congress. The Assembly thought so well of these resolutions that it adopted them and had them printed. They were printed in other parts of the Colonies, and soon they appeared in London, under the title of "A Summary View of the Rights of Americans." A comparison of this document with the Declaration of Independence shows striking similarities in language, style, and thought. We find here the same category of the King's offense as we find in the Declaration, only the arrangement is a bit different. The Boston Port bill, the suspending clause, the regulation forbidding the Governors of Virginia to create new counties, the Stamp act, appear as grievances in this summary view almost as they do in the Declaration.

Several of the great thoughts of the Declaration are met with in the earlier document. Jefferson, in 1774, already spoke of a free people having certain rights, and deriving these rights from the laws of nature, not from the will of the King, and further on he said that the "God who gave us life gave us liberty at the same time; the hand of force may disjoin it, but cannot destroy it."

In these sentences the Declaration of Independence is foreshadowed. So, when in 1776 it was proposed that America be independent, it was only natural that Thomas Jefferson was selected to write the Declaration. For he had already written two drafts of it first, the "Summary View of the Rights of Americans," and second, also a declaration of independence for Virginia.

FERDINAND I. HABER.

149 West 78th St., New York, July 23, 1901.

Theodosia Burr Again.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A correspondent in THE SATURDAY REVIEW says that the supposition of a correspondent in a previous issue that Parton's "Life of Aaron Burr" contains a portrait of his daughter Theodosia is a mistake. I have a copy of this work, which was issued from the press of Mason Brothers, New York, in 1858, and it has in front a steel engraving of "A. Burr" and next to it, separated only by a sheet of tissue paper, one of a very beautiful young woman, who bears a striking resemblance to "A. Burr," and beneath which is the name "Theodosia" only. I have always thought, and still think, that this is the likeness of Theodosia the daughter, and not Theodosia the wife. In fact, the striking resemblance to the likeness of Burr leaves no doubt on that proposition. J. B. PAXTON.

Stanford, Ky., Aug. 8, 1901.

Books for Girls of 13.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Replying to "W. J. L.'s" inquiry for a list of books for girls of thirteen in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of July 20, I would suggest:

Scott's novels and poems.
Macaulay's essays and letters.
Green's History.
Justin McCarthy's History of Our Own Times.
Daisy Chain, Miss Young.
Book of Golden Deeds, Miss Young.
Dynevor Terrace, Miss Young.
Water Babies, Kingsley.
Captains Courageous, Kipling.
Both Jungle Books, Kipling.
Wild Animals I Have Known, Thompson, and anything else he has written.
Wagner's Heroes, C. Grande.
Wagner's Heroines, C. Grande.
Donald and Dorothy, M. M. Dodge.
All of Mrs. Ewing's books.
Man at Camp Chicopee, Hamlin.
Man in the City, Hamlin.
Untold Tales of the Past, B. Harraden.
The Rock of the Lion, Seawell.
We Ten, B. Yechton.
A Young Savage, B. Yechton.
A Little Maid of Concord Town, M. Sidney.
The Five Hildegarde Books, Laura Richards.
Trinity Bells, A. Barr.
Those Dale Girls, Carruth.
Not Quite 18, Susan Coolidge.
The Little Minister, Barrie.
Curious Myths of the Middle Ages, Baring Gould.
Fiske's Histories, all of them.
The Reds of the Midi, Tiny Gras.
Children of the Ghetto, I. Zangwill.
Quits and the Daidals, Baroness Tautpheus.
Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood, George McDonald.
Master Skylark, J. Bennett.
The Land of Pluck, Dodge.
Romola, G. Eliot.
Silas Marner, G. Eliot.
Cranford, Gaskell.
The Other Wise Men, Van Dyke.
Fisherman's Luck, Van Dyke.
Shakespeare, of course.

I think this list is long enough to last for several years.

P. G. NICKERSON.

Troy, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1901.

Mackail's Biography of William Morris.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have read your notice of Mr. Mackail's latest volume with a great deal of interest, having had the privilege of being personally acquainted with William Morris in the closing years of his life. I have not read Mr. Mackail's lecture, except such fragmentary portions of it as were published in the English Socialist press at the time. But I have read his two-volume "Life of Morris," and am convinced that, as in the case of Collingwood's "Life of Ruskin" and the "Life of Alfred Lord Tennyson," by his son, the author has only succeeded in gathering the principal materials necessary for such a work, and that the true life of the man as he was has yet to be written.

Allowing his personal prejudices to color the book, Mr. Mackail has done a great injustice to Morris's memory. In the section of the book which deals with the Socialist work of Morris, he rightly devotes a good deal of space to his bitter quarrel with Mr. H. M. Hyndman, the distinguished and scholarly founder of the English movement, which led to his withdrawal from the Social Democratic Federation, and the establishment of the Socialist League. But while he dwells much on the quarrel, he does not—although perfectly aware of the fact—inform his readers that Morris afterward admitted that Mr. Hyndman was right, and that he had acted wrongly. Apart from the injustice to Mr. Hyndman, it will at once be conceded that no biographer ought from personal motives to suppress such a fact. Especially is that true of Morris's action. Mr. Hyndman was the Parliamentary candidate of the Social Democratic Federation at Burnley, (Lancashire,) and Morris wrote offering to go down during the campaign to speak on his behalf, at the same time expressing his sorrow for past actions. Naturally, my friend Hyndman was well pleased, though he did not wish Morris to make such a public recantation, and told him so. But Morris insisted, and went to Burnley, and before an audience of some 2,000 persons, confessed that in the quarrel of a few years before Mr. Hyndman was right and he was wrong. He spoke in the highest terms of Hyndman and his work for the cause of Socialism. Altogether I consider it to have been one of the noblest incidents of that noble life, and its willful omission by Mr. Mackail cannot be too strongly condemned.

It is interesting to remember, too, that Morris rejoined the Social Democratic Federation, and contributed frequently to its organ, Justice, in addition to lecturing for the party. His last public appearance, indeed, was as the Chairman of its New Year meeting in (I think) 1896.

I cannot help wishing that Mr. E. Belfort Bax, Marx's great vindicator, who wrote in collaboration with Morris, would take up the Socialist side of the life of the great artist, poet, and craftsman who gave so much inspiration and strength to the Socialist movement.

JOHN SPARGO.

New York, Aug. 7, 1901.

In Praise of Charles Reade.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

As an admirer of the genius of Charles Reade, I desire to thank your critic, William L. Alden, for his kind words in praise of that novelist. What Mr. Alden says is fine; but he doesn't go far enough.

Besides the value of Charles Reade's novels as a mere source of entertainment, they possess a lasting value as a means of bettering the human race. Most of Reade's novels are masterly exposés of social evils, and, like Dickens, his books have been a lever in working up public sentiment and indignation against public wrongs. Reade's books, in other words, are written with a purpose—not the puerile, sickening, and morbid purpose of sex relationship, &c.—but for the purpose of battling against social evils. Take, for instance, his "Never Too Late to Mend." That book exposed, in a masterly, manly manner, the corruption and wickedness of the old prison régime of England and the horrible treatment of prisoners.

Mr. Alden is right in his estimation of "The Cloister and the Hearth." It is as grand a historical romance of adventure as there is in the English language. I place it above Scott's "Ivanhoe," though in this, I suppose, I run counter to the consensus of opinion.

EDGAR T. BRANDENBURG.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 6, 1901.

An Indian Maiden's Burial Place.

C. S. Campbell writes from Owego, N. Y., inclosing a photograph of the tall marble shaft erected there to mark the burial place of Susana Loft, an Indian maiden, who was a granddaughter of the celebrated Joseph Brant, leader of the Six Nations in the border wars of the Revolution. Mr. Campbell sends the photograph after having read an account of the death of Miss Loft as recorded in the recent book entitled "The Old New York Frontier." She was killed at Deposit on the Erie Railroad, in 1839, during an accident to a train while it was standing at the station, and was buried in Owego. Deposit was known to Joseph Brant as Cookhouse, or Cook House. He had often been there with prisoners eighty years before his granddaughter's death. Mr. Campbell describes the monument as standing on the brow of the mountain overlooking the village of Owego and the Susquehanna."

J. DEVLIN—BOSS

A Romance of American Politics

By FRANCIS CHURCHILL WILLIAMS. Frontispiece by Clifford Carleton. Price $1.50

The real politician is shown in Francis Churchill Williams's new romance, "J. Devlin—Boss." The "Jimmy" of this novel is a "ring" politician, but, in his private life, is drawn as a shrewd, humorous, kindly man—a man whose heart is constantly warring with his ambition. His love-story is as tender and engaging as anthing which fiction of recent years has offered.

Philadelphia Record:
The book is readable from the first page to the last, is full of keen observation of life and possesses a healthy unforced humor. It must take rank as one of the best works by a new young writer put forth in some time.

New York World:
The story is intensely interesting and intensely practical. Cupid has wires to pull, just as the boss and the heelers have, and he pulls them in his own pretty way.

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

. . The Short Stories in The Youth's Companion

reflect vividly and faithfully scenes in the every-day lives of Americans, North, South, East and West. From four to six such stories by the foremost writers of fiction appear in each issue.

For 10 cents the publishers will send any three issues of The Companion anywhere. Annual subscription price, $1.75. Published every Thursday.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

"Fiander's Widow."*

Mrs. Francis Blundell, who hides behind the pen name of M. E. Francis, has not now to make the first acquaintance of the public. She has already written books which have not lacked readers. "Fiander's Widow" is the quaint title of her latest novel. In this she tells the story of a perfectly ignorant and innocent girl, left wholly helpless in the world, without kith or kin. The girl is found by an old family friend in this plight immediately after the death of her only relative, her grandfather, whose entire property is sold to pay debts. This old friend decides that as he has had two wives and is now without one, he will offer this fresh and rosy-cheeked lass a place at his fireside, and as she does not see anywhere else to go, she accepts the offer. She is eighteen, and her husband is fifty-eight. Result, when they have lived together placidly and peacefully for four years, husband is laid away in the churchyard, and widow is left with a fine farm to look after.

A still further result is that all the young men of the countryside come a-wooing, but they are all met with sad repulses. The fair young widow will have none of them. Finally, in sheer desperation and for her own protection, she proposes to her husband's old friend and fireside crony, Farmer Isaac Sharpe. He is much averse to marriage, having managed to live to old age without it, but he finally consents because he thinks it is what his dead friend would have liked him to do. Then his son, a wanderer on the face of the earth, comes home and promptly falls in love with his father's fiancée. And she? Well, the sleeping beauty wakes up and discovers that there is a kind of love far different from that peaceful sort which she had received from her dear old Fiander. There are meetings and partings, tears and resolutions, and at last a final parting, of really tragic nature. And then comes the last scene of all, which shows us that this tragedy is only a comedy after all. Farmer Sharpe, it seems, has all the time been bringing his son and his fiancée together in the hope that they would fall in love with each other, and so free him from the necessity of marrying her. And so they are happy ever after. Farmer Sharpe is a well-drawn character, and his peculiarities make the real interest of what would otherwise be a not extraordinary tale.

Prof. William E. Mead of Wesleyan University is preparing for the Albion Series of Old and Middle English Texts an edition of two Middle English romances, "Emare" and "The Squire of Low Degree," and is at present collating books and manuscripts in the British Museum. These two romances are in verse, and are interesting specimens of the sort of literary entertainment furnished in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The author of each is unknown. Of the "Emare," which is a story very like Chaucer's "Man of Law's Tale," the British Museum possesses the only manuscript copy. "The Squire of Low Degree," which seems to have been very popular in its day, was printed in the sixteenth century, but of the early editions only one copy is known to be in existance, and this is likewise in the British Museum.

*FIANDER'S WIDOW. A Novel. By M. E. Francis. 12mo, pp. 316. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, AUG. 10, 1901.—16 PAGES.

AMERICAN FICTION ABROAD

Half a century or so has passed since Emerson reported his literary acquaintances in London as saying to him: "So long as you do not give us copyright, so long we shall have the teaching of you." Nothing was further from the mind of host or guest than that the time might come when the relative positions might be reversed and the Americans should have "the teaching" of the English. In simple fact, it has not come yet, and we see no chance of its coming. The literary sceptre has by no means passed, nor does it give any signs of passing. When, to speak only of the recently dead, the United States can produce in one generation, or at least as contemporaries, a Tennyson, a Ruskin, and a Stevenson we may begin to talk.

But nevertheless the copyright law, scanty as it is, has already produced unexpected effects. One of them is recorded by the London correspondent of The New York Evening Post. This correspondent, who is apparently a Briton, bewails the hard fate of the British novelist, whom he calls "the British fictionist." The poor man, he says, was first thrown out of a job by the South African war, which disinclined Britons to read about anything else, and then by the death of Queen Victoria, which set every Briton to reading about her. Now that he has recovered from these two interruptions of his audience, the British novelist finds himself confronted with American competition. Of thirteen new novels in one week the correspondent finds five are "of American origin," and conjectures that 20 per cent. or so of the output of the last few months must be transatlantic.

It is quite true, as we have more than once pointed out, that the successes of a season do not have anything necessarily to do with literature. And, moreover, most of the recent successes are evidently non-exportable. Take "David Harum," for an example. There is a truth in the picture of manners which the book gives which appeals strongly to the reader who knows the manners. But there is no reason why it should interest any foreign reader, unless he be a student of sociology. The manners are not pretty nor is the picture beautiful. There can be no British circulation for a tale of that kind, and apparently not much more for a tale which makes its appeal to the atavistical instinct of Americans for their "side" of the story of the American colonies. But our huge public, our "market," has attracted the interest and the cupidity of British writers and British publishers of fiction. The wisest publishers, in their generation, are those who have taken the precaution to plant a foot in each world. It is not true, according to the best of our observation, that literature of the English language is rapidly or markedly ceasing to be literature of the British Islands. At the same time, there are evident reasons why the British "fictionist" should visit the United States and inquire what manner of people these are who buy so very many books, and buy them, as he must often be tempted to say, without any regard to their quality.

CRIERS IN THE BOOK MARKET.

Elsewhere in the present issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW will be found a remarkable article purporting to give the confessions of one who has been supplying the literary market with many varieties of intellectual pabulum. The patent humor of this skit will not misguide the reader as to its more serious aspect. It is not at all easy, as some persons imagine it is, to make the public read a good book, or even a bad one. We live in a period of sensationalism, and the modesty of pure art is little thought of. "Blow your own horn" seems to be the motto of the time, and the man who does not wear cap and bells to attract attention to him as he passes down the street is not unlikely to be wholly lost in the pushing crowd.

Now, advertising a book is not easy. It will not always do to put the customary advertisements into the newspapers, paste a poster in front of the shop, and then wait for the customers to come along and buy. Their curiosity must be piqued in some way. One trick is to publish the book anonymously and hint that it is by a celebrated personage. When this method is pursued it is better to try to convey the suggestion that the celebrated personage is not a literary one, but a scion of royalty or a noble or at least a vaudeville actress, who may become a Duchess. Another variation of this method is to print the book with an assumed name, which blindly hints at the real one.

An old plan, but somewhat too well worn for these days, is to announce that the forthcoming book contains acrid delineations of real people, with side hits at the mightiest of the land, who may not be mentioned even in private conversation without bending of the head. Again in our day there is the plan of doing everything possible to excite interest in the author himself. In this case the book is to be published with the author's name in full, especially his middle name. Therefore all his exploits, the color of his hair, also the color of his wife's hair, if he have one; the doings of his children, if he have any, and the wise sayings of his grandmother, if he had one, are set forth by the passionate press agent.

We may dislike this apparent huckstering of literary wares, but there is something to be said in defense of it. A public which gets so large a part of its education from reading sensational newspapers will not consent to be treated in a dignified manner. It must have its nerves thrilled, even by the announcements of a forthcoming volume of sermons. And publishers must please the public, if they wish to sell their books.

RUS IN URBE.

In these days of nature worship it takes no little courage and freedom from prejudice to argue, as Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer does in The Century, that New York is a pleasant place in which to spend the summer. Perhaps the most suggestive passage in her unconventional article is that in which she recommends the city to the man who has some congenial work to do. "Unless we are landscape painters," she says, "it is better not to go to the country if there is anything we wish to accomplish before Autumn comes around again. If we really love the country, it tempts us to idle or to play, day in and day out; and so do the friends that we may meet or make there. * * * But here in town the murmur of strenuous living is still in our ears, the spur of other men's activities still pricks our conscience or ambition, yet the individual disturbs us not, and nature does not beckon alluringly through door and window."

For the student or literary man, at any rate, the hint is a wise one. A certain amount of open-air life is, of course, necessary to health, and must somehow be provided for, if only by occasional week-end excursions. It is the attempt to combine a country holiday with a fruitful exercise of mental activity that is the delusion. To the writer who has a book to compile or a problem to think out, nothing is more tempting than the prospect of a sojourn in some secluded cottage, far from the din and machinery of the great city. Here he imagines, he will be able to concentrate his energies upon his task, and the beauty and quiet of his surroundings will make his toil a pleasure.

The experiment, however, does not usually work as he anticipated. He soon discovers that the attractions of the country bring with them distractions also. If he has anything at all of the "feeling for nature," it is difficult to resist the temptations which appeal to him from forest or meadow or stream. The strongest resolutions to be industrious become frangible under such a test. Moreover, he finds that the change of environment has in itself made it difficult to read or write effectively. He may have brought his typewriter or his fountain pen with him, but he misses his familiar table, and his bookcases, revolving or fixed, and the indefinable something which has communicated almost an air of personality to his own study or "den." And, as luck would have it, the particular book or set of papers which turns out to be essential happens to have been left behind. On the other hand, if he is self-willed enough to linger in town, he retains the use of the whole of his literary apparatus and the doors of the library are still open a few blocks away, while his freedom from social engagements and from the other interruptions of the crowded months gives just that degree of aloofness from the world that is necessary for his absorption in his task. He can play the hermit, if he chooses, while within touch of all the conveniences and safeguards of urban civilization. Wherefore, let the wise man who must be diligent defy fashion, ignore the seductions of "a Summer in the country," and be content to rusticate at home.

GOOD SPEAKING RARE.

Considering the part played by speech in public affairs, it is remarkable how poor the equipment in elocution generally is of those who play it. If we attend a ceremony or public meeting, we see men, professional and other, who belong to the educated class, destitute of all that constitutes good speaking. Oratory has ever been the attainment of a distinguished few. Herodotus is quoted by Addison as accounting for the fact in his day by saying that "the most useful animals are the most fruitful in generation, whereas such beasts as are fierce and mischievous to men are but barely continued." Had he lived to-day he might have referred to the orator by those animals that have ceased to be, and are known only in the old volumes that are treasured up in the recesses of nature.

But it is with good speaking and reading we are concerned at present—oratory is something more, and there is no good reason why these should not be the accomplishments of the many. If we must, we might even not be averse to parting with the orator of the day, considering the manner of man he often is, but we cannot, without the keenest regret, see the correct speaking and reading of the mother tongue fall into decadence. Look where you will, among all degrees of education and spheres of work, and current speech is blemished to an extent that is repugnant to the commonest philological rules. If we write an ordinary conversation phonetically, it will be found largely made up of words mispronounced, of expressions in the dialects of various peoples, of slipshod grammar, and of slang, and this notwithstanding the furore there is for education. We have recently seen a young man graduate in a high school, whose speech on the occasion was very little removed in pronunciation from the dialect of the street, and was received with perfect complacency. This indifference is the more remarkable that the prizes of life are so widely thrown open to the man who can present a case in a winning and convincing manner. There is no position in the State into which the eloquent man may not talk himself, for no other accomplishment can give him the same influence over his fellows, and there are few higher pleasures than that of listening to a fine speaker.

This pleasure is derivable from speaking that may fall considerably short of oratory. The Bishop of New York is not an orator, but an admirable speaker, whom it is always a pleasure to hear, so completely does he bring his powers of voice and countenance, and gesture, with what Tully calls a "just moderation," to bear with one consent upon the subject in hand, and so fine is the balance between what he says and how he says it. But when a speaker stands in an attitude of indifference, with his hands behind his back or thrust into his breeches pockets, his message, if the most momentous ever brought to man, and the most carefully constructed, fails of effect.

Good speaking is more than grammatical correctness or distinct pronunciation, and means, besides the use of language that fits the subject, tone of voice that expresses the varying shades of thought, and facial expression and gesture that fortify the language and convey it to the mind with a keener sense and a more lively force. It is said that an Arabian story teller, by the vividness of his expression, will hold a listener's attention who does not understand a word he utters. When a celebrated preacher—the Abbé of Boulogne—recited some parts of his sermons for Talma, the latter said: "It is splendid, as far as this," touching the preacher's chest; "but the lower part of your body is deplorable. Clearly you have never bestowed a thought upon your legs." Those who have heard the late Mr. Spurgeon read a chapter in Isaiah can never forget the effect of his splendid elocution as his fine voice rolled over the vast audience with the words: "Sing, O barren, thou that didst not bear; break forth into singing, and cry aloud, thou that didst not travail with child." It was like the opening recitative of an oratorio, and while bringing the sentiment powerfully before the mind, imparted an exquisite pleasure. But how exceedingly painful it is to hear, as we often do, the readings in church, from the well of English undefiled, so badly done that, unless haply we are familiar with the text, we cannot make out one word in ten.

In another school, to which men were wont to look for lessons in elocution, namely, the stage, the art has fallen on evil times. Nothing could be more deplorable than the fortunes of the language there. The Kembles and Forrests and Brookes and Keans have gone, and left no successors.

But the most important ultimate object, and for which our educational establishments primarily exist, is purity of speech in common life, because of its correlation to right conduct and cleanly living. In bygone centuries the English-speaking race has seen the renaissance of learning, of religion, and of natural knowledge; we hope that the century upon which we have entered may see the renaissance of the English language.

"BOOK-MADNESS."

"Book-Madness," the title of Mr. Leon H. Vincent's very suggestive essay in the recently issued "Arnold Record of American First Editions," is a fascinating subject.

Old as is the collecting habit, and numerous and ardent as are and have been its devotees, there has been surprisingly little written on the subject worthy of preservation. Bearing in mind Irelend's Euchiridion, "The Solace and Companionship of Books," an inexhaustible treasure house of prose and verse on the subject, and the two editions of "Ballads of Books," somewhat different as to contents, issued here and in England by Brander Matthews and Andrew Lang, yet as compared with the vast mass of other literature, the contents of those volumes, and a few scattering essays, paragraphs, and poems written since these compilations were made, is so small that book-lovers will welcome Mr. Vincent's present paper, the title of which is evidently borrowed from Dobson's always delightful—

Books, books again, and books once more!
These are our theme, which some miscall
Mere madness, setting little store
By copies either short or tall;
But you, O slaves of shelf and stall!
We rather write for you that hold
Patched folios dear, and prize the small
Rare volume, black with tarnished gold.

Book madness is the most desirable of all diseases, Mr. Vincent declares, and all the more desirable because so seldom cured; possessing, too, many virtues quite its own, and making its victims "radiantly, if feverishly, happy through the acute stage, serene and complacent during the long period of convalescence, and heartily to be congratulated in case of a relapse," the happy middle period above all being capable of being so indefinitely extended as to cover the greater portion of a man's life.

Mr. Vincent says there is a practical and unregenerate public who may care indeed as much as or more than the saving remnant for the inside of books, but who insist emphatically that books were made to read rather than gloat over, that they entirely lose sight of and fail to sympathize in the added pleasure a collector feels in his ownership of a first edition or other rare volume, possessing a charm "entirely apart from grace of style and rich intellectual content."

This is a charm entirely evident to the few, but difficult to impart to men "who get the same pleasure out of Horace whether they read him in the plain text of B. Trubner, ad usum scholarum, or in the lovely little edition made by John Baskerville of Birmingham in the year 1763. Such readers are not barbarians, but through their indifference do they most assuredly deprive themselves of a legitimate and a great pleasure."

It would probably be hard to put into cold words the pure pleasure a bibliophile is able to extract from an understanding of title pages and editions and the attendant fascinations of catalogues and bibliography. And yet to one thoroughly bitten with the disease it is not the possession merely of such treasures, the ownership of a book not to be found on every collector's shelves—although there is little doubt that is a contributory element—that gives collecting its perfect zest. There is an indefinable charm for the well bitten in a book in the condition in which it first left its author's hands. It is essentially his edition, and so brings us nearer to the man behind the book.

On the success of such a book, and especially if it happens to be included among an author's first or early volumes, may depend his future, and though the edition may be shabby and mean as to paper and print, the book lover possessed of the true sacred fire enters, through the ownership of such a volume, into a sympathy with the hopes and fears of its author never to be experienced in the reading of later or collected editions, essentially the publisher's edition.

Mr. Vincent discourses upon the various ways in which collectors bring together their books, Mr. Arnold's having been gathered largely through a study of catalogues. The former would not care to see the entire world bitten with this disease of book-madness, but he "could rejoice to know that every one had a touch of this humanizing passion; that not a few were adepts, and that there were some three or four in each generation, who, to sustain the noble traditions of their craft, squandered time and money in Richard Heber's most royal manner."

AUG

1901

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.
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LONDON, Aug. 9.—This week Dr. Robertson Nicoll insists that a woman wrote "An Englishwoman's Love Letters," and that John Murray, who brought out that widely read book here, will publish a new volume by her in the Fall. Who wrote "The Aristocrats," however, is still the burning question. John Lane, who publishes the book, says that everybody will know in October; meanwhile, he admits that those critics who insisted that the author was well known as a writer in America are correct.

Hall Caine's "The Eternal City," of which Heinemann will publish a first edition of 100,000 copies, is the only sensational novel promised for early Autumn. It may be recalled that its run as a serial in one of the Pearson publications over here was cut short owing to objections made, from the point of view of morality, to a scene between Roma and the Prime Minister of Italy—necessary to the story, but opposed by some of Pearson's readers. That, however, has had no influence on its American production in Collier's Weekly.

William Heinemann declares in an interview that not twenty-five English novelists earn $1,200 yearly. He will contribute to the next number of The Author, in a pointed manner, his opinion of the relations of authors, publishers, and the new tribe of agents. He is one of the few publishers who believe in the future of the sixpenny novels; most of them think they have had their day and have done more harm to the trade than good. Mr. Heinemann thinks they will last to introduce established authors to a new public not reached by the six-shilling books.

Graham Balfour has finished his authorized biography of Robert Louis Stevenson, which will be published in two volumes here by Messrs. Methuen in November.

It may be recalled that when the Publishers' Congress met in London four years ago Viscount Goschen entertained the delegates with a paper dealing with his hereditary connection with publishers and printers. Until then it was not generally known that his grandfather was Joachim Goschen, the famous publisher of Leipsic and the friend of Goethe and Schiller. For several years Viscount Goschen has been engaged upon a biography dealing with this ancestor, which will shortly be published by John Murray in a two-volume work called "The Life and Times of George Joachim Goschen: Publisher and Printer of Leipsic, 1752-1829." The contents include extracts from his correspondence with Goethe, Schiller, Klopstock, Wieland, Koerner, and many other leading authors and men of letters of his times. The volumes will also include reproductions of several rare photographs.

Michael Kerney, for forty years chief cataloguer and literary adviser of the Quaritches, and a wonderful linguist, died a few days ago. He had an unequaled knowledge of books and ancient manuscripts, and wrote anonymously several works of great value to collectors. He was born in Dublin in 1838.

Brinsley Johnson will publish a new edition of Douglas Jerrold's "Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures," with all the original Punch illustrations by Leech and Doyle, and with later pictures by Charles Keene, and with an introduction by the author's grandson, Walter Copeland Jerrold. The latter is a popular writer on miscellaneous subjects, his topics varying from "W. E. Gladstone, England's Great Commoner," and "Oliver Wendell Holmes" to "The Triumphs of the Printing Press." His popularity, however, does not preclude serious attention being given to such works of his as "Voltaire's Candide" and "Thackeray," "Sterne," and "De Quincey" in The Temple Classics.

John Lane will publish next Winter, besides a cheap edition of Gilbert White's "Natural History of Selborne," a book about the life of Jane Austen in the neighboring Hampshire village of Chawton. Her historic cottage in Chawton's main street and Chawton Park, the scene of her "Mansfield Park," are within pleasant walking distance of Selborne.

Fisher Unwin will publish here the forthcoming work by the Rev. William Barry dealing with the Papal monarchy from Gregory the Great to Boniface VIII., comprising 700 years. You have already described the book as being one of the early publications of the Putnams in America.

Besides his new story "By Rock and Pool," Louis Becke, whose books have always been well received by your reviewers, has in hand two works of fiction relating to life in Queensland and the South Seas, where the author spent his early years.

The Longmans are soon to publish "Women of the Salons," by S. G. Tallentyre, containing chapters, illustrated with photogravure portraits, on Mesdames Depinay, de Staël, de Sévigné, and many others.

Two hundred and fifty copies of the sumptuous new volume on Mme. Récamier and her times are now on the way to New York. E. A. D.

The Bonaparte Library That Goes to Chicago.

The magnificent linguistic library of the late Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte has been acquired by the Newberry Library of Chicago, and the finest philological collection in the world is lost to England, the country of the Prince's birth. The library has been on the market for several years, and various public institutions have endeavored to secure it. At one time it was thought that the Boston Public Library would purchase it, but the arrangements fell through. The Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris tried to obtain the rarest books in the collection, and later there was some talk of the library going to Italy. Strenuous attempts were made by the British Museum authorities to have the collection broken up to fill gaps in their library. Then a movement was started to purchase it as a national testimonial to Gladstone, and it was rumored that the Marquis of Bute was contemplating the presentation of the collection to one of the great Catholic universities. Latest of all came the report that a committee, including the Bishop of Stepney, the Bishop of Portsmouth, Dr. Richard Gardner, Israel Golancz, and Dr. Adler, would be formed for the purpose of raising subscriptions for its purchase for the City of London Library. Nothing came of it, however, and finally several London bankers purchased the library as a private speculation, and until lately it has been stored in a warehouse.

Prince Bonaparte, the great philologist, was born at Thorngrove, England, Jan. 4, 1813, and died in 1891. He mastered all the thirty-odd languages now spoken in Europe, and had a general knowledge of all the hundreds of dialects. The great ambition of his life was to form the most perfect philological library in the world, and many authorities, well qualified to judge expertly, agree that he succeeded in his aim. Though his primary object was the acquisition of every language and dialect represented in Europe, in the course of years his ambition went further, and he endeavored to gather together specimens of every known language that possessed even the most rudimentary literature. With the European portion of his scheme he entirely succeeded, and a glance through Victor Collins's "Catalogue" of the library shows what great strides he had made toward the accomplishment of his larger task.

While still a young man, the Prince's fame was worldwide, and books came from all parts of the globe to the cousin of an Emperor who was reputed to value a rare book above all other treasures. He was the intimate of all the great linguists of the day, and they took pleasure in assisting in the formation of his collection. He traveled extensively, and never passed a bookstop or stall; catalogues came to him from several countries, and he took pains to be informed at once of all important linguistic books that came upon the market. Money to him was merely a means of obtaining books. In the days of his prosperity he bought them without considering their cost, and when his income was lessened by the fall of the Empire, he actually deprived himself of necessities in order to indulge his love for them.

His literary attainments were rare and extraordinary. Death cut short his intention to compile a catalogue of his collection on a scientific basis, which would have demonstrated the relations of languages and the lessons to be learned from the shading off into one another of their dialectal varieties. The philological importance of this work would have been great, and it is unfortunate that his labors were ended just at the time when all his material was gathered together. In the catalogue he would probably have given the world the final results of his investigations into the history of the Basque language—that linguistic mystery which has puzzled so many eminent philologists. Victor Collins published in 1894 a "Catalogue" of the library, which he called only an "attempt." It is, however, much more than that, and is a most useful work.

In the 718 pages of this quarto catalogue are given the titles of 13,000 books. An abbreviated list of the classes of works described includes the following: Chinese, Thibetan, Hottentot, Bushman, Hawaa, Eme, Earita, Kafir, Australian, Polynesian, Malay, Japanese, Tunda, Samoyedic, Chudic, Livonian, Laponic, Magyaric, Turkish, Iberian Algonquin, Astec, Brazilian, Eskimo, Chaidee, Hebrew, Phoenician, Coptic, Sanskrit, Zend, Persian, Hellenic, French, Old French, and over seventy-five French dialects, all classified; Italian and some sixty Italian dialects classified; Castellano, Portuguese, Roumanian, Celtic, Gaelic, Kymric of Wales and of Cornwall and Brittany, Gothic, Runic, Norse, Swedish, German and innumerable dialects, Polish, English and fifty dialects classified, Russian, Bohemian, Lettish, Old Prussian, Etrusco, Albanian, Creole, Macaronic, and, last of all, Volapük.

Rarities are numerous in the collection, and among them are some of the most valuable books known to all collectors. Many works described in the catalogue will be sought in vain in the published records of the bibliographers. It is therefore welcome news that the connection has come to this country, and that its destination is an institution where its linguistic treasures can be studied at ease. The Newberry Library already holds high rank among public libraries, and the acquisition of Prince Bonaparte's noble collection places it among the world's greatest institutions. Europe will now have to come to Chicago to study its own languages and its own philological history.

Bayard Taylor's Cedarcroft.

Cedarcroft, the estate that Bayard Taylor established in Chester County, Penn., after he had achieved fame as a poet and a traveler, has suffered so much damage through the incursions of picnic parties and pleasure seekers this Summer that it has been necessary to adopt precautions to prevent the old homestead from being despoiled.

Most of the visitors are attracted probably more by the natural beauty of the lawns and grove than by the literary associations of the place, but all learn that the quaint mansion has some sort of story connected with it, and so they feel impelled to carry off one or more relics.

The property, consisting of the house and fifteen acres of land, one mile north of the village of Kennet Square, was sold at Sheriff's sale last year to the National Bank of Kennet Square. For a time visitors were allowed to roam at will over the place, but vandalism became so common that no one is now permitted to enter the house unless accompanied by a representative of the owners. The tiles about the old fireplaces appealed particularly to the relic hunters, and one fireplace had almost been destroyed as the result of successive depredations.

Cedarcroft's future is involved in uncertainty. The main purpose of the syndicate of business men that now holds it is to realize a profit on their investment. It may be sold to some one who will preserve its literary traditions, or it may go to a thrifty individual who will convert it into a picnic resort or a Summer boarding house.

At the Sheriff's sale $9,375 was paid for the property on which Bayard Taylor spent fully $35,000. Having returned from his world-wide travels, Taylor, in 1859, started to convert into reality his dream of many years to make his home in the little Quaker community where he was born. Acquiring a farm opposite his birthplace, he planned and supervised every step in the erection of a dwelling.

In the cornerstone he placed a copy of "Views Afoot," an original poem, which he said should be "read five hundred years hence by somebody who never heard of me," a poem in manuscript by Richard Henry Stoddard, and some coins. All the members of his family assisted in laying the stone, and cake and ale were served to the workmen.

The housewarming was elaborately celebrated on Aug. 18 of the following year. There was a performance of a one-act comedy entitled "Love in a Hotel," which had been written by Taylor and Richard Henry Stoddard. The latter was the guest of honor on this occasion.

The building was modeled somewhat after the old English manor houses. Brick walls of unusual thickness were reared on granite foundations. Wide verandas surrounded the house, while the most conspicuous feature is a square tower resembling a pagoda.

Although he planted trees and shrubbery and devoted much attention to beautifying Cedarcroft, Taylor's early dreams of a peaceful retirement here were never fully realized. This was due partly to his inborn love of travel and partly to the conservative nature of the Kennet Quakers. The Chester County farmers resented innovations that he introduced among them, and when, in 1866, his "Story of Kennet" appeared, they were highly offended because they found themselves depicted in its pages. Because of the lack of harmony with his neighbors, Taylor was the more ready to gratify anew his longings to wander in foreign lands.

For ten years, however, he spent most of his Summers at Cedarcroft, and during these sojourns he numbered among his guests the foremost authors of America, including Whittier, Lowell, Emerson, Greeley, Aldrich, Stedman, Curtis, Baker, and Stoddard. Describing his picturesque surroundings at Cedarcroft, Taylor wrote:

Looking down from the house there is the old forest on the left; the line of trees, overgrown and tangled together with wild grapes and ivy, on the right; the point of the wood at the bottom of the lawn in front, and over its edge and between it and the grove of yellow pine, a lookout into the country, bounded by some hills, five or six miles away.

Near the northwestern corner of the house and not far from the garden there is a small group of black walnut and locust trees, which gives us the nearest shade in Summer. No large trees are planted nearer than the lowest terrace in front. Westward, a hundred yards distant, there are two enormous chestnut trees, which surpass in dimensions any I have seen in this country. One of the trunks is 27 feet in circumference, the other 24 feet! I presume they are not less than three or four hundred years old.

After 1872 Taylor never lived at Cedarcroft. When he died, in 1878, shortly after being appointed Minister to Germany, he was buried in the Longwood Friends' cemetery, near Kennet Square, and above his grave was placed a stone bearing a bronze bas-relief of the poet, a sculptured butterfly, and the words, "Alpha, January 11, 1825; Omega, December 19, 1878."

Shortly after the poet's death, Cedarcroft was sold for $15,000. Subsequently it changed hands several times. The price decreased at each transfer, and the deterioration finally resulted in the Sheriff's sale.

£1,550 for a Caxton.

"The Royal Book; or, Book for a King," printed about 1487 by William Caxton, England's prototypographer, sold for £1,550 at Sotheby's July 29. The book is one of the rarest and most intrinsically valuable of Caxton's publications, and only five perfect copies are known, including the above. The type used is classified by Blades as Caxton's fifth, with which he printed, between 1486 and 1491, seven books.

At the West sale in 1773, this highly important book was sold to George III. of England for £10, and is now in the British Museum. Four years later Ratcliffe's copy sold for £2 10s to Gustavus Brander, and at the latter's sale, in 1760, brought only 15s. Caxton was plainly not a magical name in those days, when early English literature and American were carelessly disregarded. At Louis Goldsmid's sale, in 1815, his copy brought £85 1s., Bland securing it. In 1819, at the Bland sale, Hibbert purchased the same copy for £73 10s., and at Hibbert's sale, in 1829, Lord Spencer paid £91 10s. for it. The book can now be seen in the Spencer-Rylands collection. The Ratcliffe-Brander copy was imperfect, and the Littledale copy, sold in 1850 for £5 5s., was also faulty. Buccleuch's copy, lacking one leaf, was the next copy to turn up, and in 1889 sold for £365. Ashburnham did not possess the book, and the recent sale brought forward the first perfect copy sold in seventy years.

The price paid for the "Royal Book" is fourth among the largest sums given for Caxtons at auction. The following list gives a few of the highest prices:

Name of Book and Date of Sale.	Highest Price.
"Jason," 1897, Ashburnham's	£2,100
"King Arthur," 1885, Jersey's	1,950
"Recuyell," 1885, Jersey's	1,820
"Royal Book," 1901	1,550
"Dictes," 1897, Ashburnham's	1,320
"Recuyell," 1812, Roxburghe's	1,060 10s.
"Canterbury Tales," 1896	1,020
"Recuyell," 1897, Ashburnham's	950
"Confessio," 1885, Jersey's	810
"Cordyale," 1897, Ashburnham's	700

Of the above ten Caxtons, at least three are in this country—the "King Arthur," one of two copies known, and the only perfect copy; the "Tales," sold in 1896, (with seventeen leaves in fac simile, but line and large,) and the "Confessio," a beautiful copy. All three are in Robert Hoe's magnificent collection. The "Royal Book" was purchased by Quaritch, and possibly it may also come here.

Meeting of the Ex-Libris Society.

The tenth annual meeting of the English Ex-Libris Society was recently held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, Victoria Street, London. A most interesting exhibition of book plates of libraries, colleges, and institutions, together with literary plates, was given, over three thousand specimens being shown. Among the American plates were examples from the Grolier Club, the Club of Odd Volumes, the Maine Historical Society, the Boston Public Library, and the Harvard University Library.

A series of plates used to adorn books presented by George I. was shown by the University of Cambridge, and other interesting specimens were lent by Trinity College, Dublin, the Corporation of London, the Inner Temple, the Athenæum Club, and the Reform Club. Two plates which belonged to Pepys were shown by Stuart Johnson, and Cowper's book plate was sent by W. Bolton. Rare plates were also lent by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Singer, by Sir James B. Paul, the President of the Society; by the late President, Sir Arthur E. Vickers, and by the Hon. Secretary, W. H. K. Wright.

Among the engravers who exhibited examples of their skill were John Vinycomb, C. W. Sherborn, and Gordon Craig, the latter, who is Ellen Terry's son, showing a number of plates designed for members of the theatrical profession. The honorable secretary reported that the receipts during the year had amounted to £277 19s 6d, exceeding the expenditures by £76, 15s 8d There was, in addition, a capital amount of £85. The membership remained about the same. Sir James B. Paul was re-elected President.

THE PUBLISHERS' POINT OF VIEW.

It is not often that the critic, the newspaper, and the readers all combine to praise a book as really great; but the praise given to Booker T. Washington's "Up From Slavery" has been of this remarkable character.

"A remarkable book by a remarkable man."—William Dean Howells in The North American Review.

"The new and better 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'"—Chicago Times-Herald.

"Few men have lived who have written successful autobiographies. Booker T. Washington may, without reservation, be placed among those who have succeeded."—Boston Transcript.

"Among all the books of the year there will be none more important, none more fascinating. It is a great romance of life."—Springfield Republican.

"One of the most wonderful autobiographies of our age."—Frederic Harrison in The North American Review.

"An important addition to the history of American life."—Chicago Chronicle.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

Orders for 11,700 and no Magazines.

It is hard on both our friends and us, but orders for 11,700 copies have accumulated from the newsdealers for the August (Pan-American) number, and our stock was exhausted ten days ago; the second edition was sold in one day, and we cannot print another without delaying the September issue.

The last four numbers were sold out and many orders were left unfilled. May we suggest again that our friends subscribe through their newsdealers or direct? $3.00 a year.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.,
34 Union Square, New York.

P. S.—"A COUNTRY WITHOUT STRIKES" by Henry D. Lloyd, is a book every thinking man should read during these times of labor struggles. For sale by all booksellers, $1.00 net.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

"THE LEAGUE."

Long Expected Confessions from the Anonymous Literary One.

A MOST singular and astonishing communication has reached us from a gentleman who signs himself "Secretary for the Anonymous Literary League, (Limited.)" He gives his address as "The Works, 1,100a Campbellfield Street, Glasgow, Scotland." We print his remarkable statement without prejudice or comment.

"As no useful purpose is likely to be served by any longer maintaining the anonymity which has hitherto surrounded the production of a large number of literary works that has appeared under our auspices in the course of the past few years we think it well, through the medium of your widely circulated journal, to make it public that we are jointly and collectively, the authors of the works of 'Fiona McLeod,' 'Elizabeth and Her German Garden,' 'An Englishwoman's Love Letters,' 'The Martyrdom of an Empress,' and 'The Tribulations of a Princess,' as well as numerous no less important, though perhaps less celebrated works, purporting to be from the pens of Andrew Lang, S. R. Crockett, J. M. Barrie, Ian Maclaren, Mark Twain, and others, who have had no existence outside the brains of our talented and versatile staff.

"It is sufficient reason for our making the facts public that the device of anonymity, which was invented many years ago by our Mr. Walter J. Sparks, M. A., LL. D., Chairman of the league, has been so frequently and brazenly imitated within the past year or two, that we have determined to compete no longer in a field in which we must confess to have reaped very substantial rewards for our initiative and enterprise.

"Mr. Sparks, who is a distinguished graduate of Glasgow University, was, as I have stated, the first to suggest the latent possibilities of anonymity, and at his advice a small company was formed in 1872, and a modest trial made with a volume entitled 'Ballads and Lyrics of Old France.' At first we had difficulty in deciding whether we should publish it with a nom de guerre or without any name at all. Fortunately it occurred to Mr. Sparks that, in the event of the book being a success, future works would have a better chance of identification and popularity, if some author's name was attached to it, and it was proposed by one of our company (the late George Watson Watkinson) that the nom de guerre should be Andrew Lang. We have never regretted the decision to adopt that pen name, which has become famous in every part of the English-speaking world, and which has adorned the title pages of countless poems, essays, reviews, novels, translations, histories, and even editorials. The 'Ballads and Lyrics' venture was very successful. There was and still is a fair demand for the book, though that sort of material is now somewhat out of fashion since Love Letters became the vogue.

"But it was not until ten years later that the company received its largest impetus and widened its sphere of influence. Early in the eighties Mr. Sparks made the acquaintance of a young Scotch clergyman who, it seemed to him, was just the man he needed to strengthen and develop the growth and usefulness of the league. The services of Dr. Robinson Macnichol were at once engaged, and it was at his instigation that the Kailyard School of fiction was floated. Dr. Macnichol spent some months at our works in Kirriemuir, (afterward known as Thrums,) and in the heart of Perthshire, (located later as Drumtochty,) and then went to London, where it was believed he could best further the interests of the scheme. He began by starting a religious weekly, through which medium he might exploit the works of the League, and it may be said here that it was to Dr. Macnichol's fertile brain we owe the launching and perfecting our Publicity Department, without which we could not hope to have achieved the success that has attended our efforts. Dr. Macnichol's success in promoting and carrying to a great height the Kailyard Literature is a matter of history. In co-operation with our managers of the works at Kirriemuir and Perthshire, he began tentatively to issue works of fiction under the pen name of Gavin Ogilvy and some years later of Ian Maclaren. In the case of the latter, the popularity of 'Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush' was made doubly famous and lucrative through Dr. Macnichol's brilliant idea to send a well-known English clergyman through the length and breadth of Great Britain and America on a lecturing tour, representing the authorship of this and other books by Ian Maclaren.

"I need scarcely go into the matter of our Crocketts. There has been some doubt as to whether Dr. Macnichol or one of our staff in Glasgow (who was a stickit minister) originated the idea. But it does not much matter. The Crocketts were produced from by-products with great rapidity and in bulk by the general staff, when no more important work was on hand. I see from 'Who's Who,' that a gentleman of the name of Samuel Rutherford Crockett, residing at 'Bank House, Penicuick, Midlothian,' claims to have written all the novels that have appeared since 1893 with the name of S. R. Crockett on the title page. It is a harmless delusion on his part, and it must be obvious to any reflective person that one pen or one head, even when aided by a multiplicity of typewriters, could not have produced all the works in question.

"For years we have turned out Langs and Crocketts in bewildering number and variety, and it has really created a great deal of amusement among those in the secret to read frequently in the newspapers that Andrew Lang was golfing at St. Andrews, or fishing in the Tweed, or traveling in the Highlands; that S. R. Crockett was visiting Lord Rosebery, or wandering in Spain with his camera, while, in sober earnest, the half dozen industrious gentlemen in our employ who produced the works ascribed to these wholly mythical individuals were at the moment perhaps working hard in their shirt sleeves at the completion of a history, a novel, a collection of Stickit Minister stories, or the compilation of a fairy book.

"It was obviously, however, somewhat hazardous to have an unrestricted output of Langs and Crocketts, for if they were in any year in excess of what could be considered a reasonable production for two unaided pens, suspicion would be aroused on the part of the reading public. As it was, four and five volumes per annum, (as we see from our ledger was the Lang output of the period between 1884 and 1897, and the Crockett product was not far behind that,) not to mention the countless contributions of a fugitive character in the magazines and journals, were enough to create some speculation in the press as to the identity of these prific and versatile gentlemen. It was even hinted that Andrew Lang was a syndicate, and that Crockett never traveled without a typewriter. Under these circumstances, common prudence suggested an extension of our operations in other directions, and in 1895 we were fortunate enough to secure the services of an ex-student of St. Andrews, named Dugald Mcallister, a native of Skye, who, for conscientious reasons, had abruptly terminated his studies for a degree in the divinity. Under that gentleman's superintendence was formed what we call our Gloom Department. The first product of the new department was 'Pharais: A Romance of the Isles,' which was speedily followed by 'The Mountain Lovers,' 'The Sin Eater,' 'The Washer at the Ford,' and other works of a kindred nature, which will be familiar to students of so-called Celtic Renascence.

"For the production of the Gloom it was necessary to open a small factory in the Isle of Lewis, near Skye, so that the native might be studied at first hand and the local color be absolutely true to nature. Our workmen labored there under unparalleled hardships, due to the climate and the isolation from the mainland, but I am gratified to say that they never grumbled, and though recently our output of Fionas has been restricted, they were for a time to be heard of everywhere.

"At Dr. Macnichol's suggestion we started as a relief to our Gloom Department another product of Highland fiction, for the production of which we were successful in capturing a young Highlander named Donald MacArthur, who was running wild on the shores of Loch Awe. He was full of romance and Highland mist, and had the second sight. Under the pen name of Neil Munro we were successful in getting Blackwood's Magazine to publish a series of stories told to us in the rough by young Donald. These aroused the admiration of Mr. Kipling and Mr. W. E. Henley, and afterward we sent them out in book form under the title of 'The Lost Pibroch.' These have been followed since by 'John Splendid,' 'Gilian the Dreamer,' and 'Doom Castle,' and have amply fulfilled our expectations and served their purpose.

"Who Fiona Macleod was remained for years a mystery, even to her publishers, and the truth is, indeed now for the first time published. We adopted in this case a plan which greatly accentuated the public interest in the work, and which we have found it profitable to follow in other cases, namely, we circulated broadcast a great variety of contradictory rumors regarding the assumed lady's identity. People who had never previously heard of Fiona Macleod and had no idea of what she was guilty showed as much interest in finding her out as if she were a new kind of fifteen puzzle.

"A number of subsequent adventures in anonymity were scarcely so successful, but we made a great hit with what we called our Elusive Eliza Series; in other words, the books of the 'Elizabeth and Her German Garden' character. The Directors had long seen an opening for a garden book which would not convey so much sordid information, and would throw a sentimental veil, so to speak, over the unpleasant necessity for slug hunting, weeding, and keeping the gardener sober. To this end our Mr. Simpson, (who had some horticultural experience with a small plot of ground in his backyard,) organized the Garden Department, and early in the Spring of 1899 'Elizabeth and Her German Garden' came forth to be met with the rapturous acclamations of the critics, who to this day have failed to discover that a knowledge of all the practical gardening in that volume and its successors from the same department could be acquired with the simple aid of a three-foot window flower box and some back numbers of 'The Amateur Gardener' and 'Country Life.'

"About this time occurred the assassination of the unfortunate Empress of Austria. We had been very successful with our 'Confessions of a Countess' type of articles in the penny weeklies for women, and it was suggested by one of our staff, who had been a war correspondent for The London Times, and a court paragrapher for The Daily Mail, that a book on the subject would achieve instant popularity. The idea was at once approved, and for three months we worked night and day on the book, which was eventually brought out, entitled 'The Martyrdom of an Empress,' with a speed that astonished the public. Needless to add that the anonymity of the memoirs and the verisimilitude of the facts at once caught on, and gave rise to a number of similar books, some of which have been equally successful, while others produced by various rival concerns have been flat failures.

"We have followed this with another book entitled 'The Tribulations of a Princess,' which is proving as successful as its predecessor, and which, I think I may say, does credit to the ingenuity of our resources in this department—a department which has proved not the least profitable among all our ventures. We have been careful to gather the facts at first hand, and to insure accuracy in detail, passing the result through our Romance Department in order to give a zest and color of romantic atmosphere to the work.

"It will no doubt astonish you to learn that the 'Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc' was conceived and executed by our company. The idea was suggested to us in the first instance by Mark Twain, who was then our consulting expert in the Department of Humor. The device of placing these 'Recollections' on the market as a free translation from the ancient French of the Sieur Louis de Conte, said to be Joan of Arc's page and secretary, was eminently successful. It is true that Mark Twain edited the volume and did some of the writing, and we should have been glad to publish the work with his name on the title-page, for his reputation as a writer had advantages over those of anonymity, but Mark Twain agreed with us that the world had taken him so long for a funny man that it would only laugh at the idea of his writing a serious book on Joan of Arc. You know how well the scheme worked, and how various reports were scattered as to the authorship of the book, until it boomed its way into popularity. Then, when the time was ripe, and the authority of Mark Twain as the writer of it had been justified, we agreed to his fathering this literary offspring of his brain.

"It was a much simpler task to float 'An Englishwoman's Love Letters,' for we had all the raw material and the experience in our workshop. In the case of that extremely profitable venture, as well as in the case of the Elusive Elizas and our Mysterious Royalties, we greatly extended our publicity system. You may remember that scores of contradictory rumors got abroad with regard to the authorship of 'Elizabeth and Her German Garden,' and that several titled ladies were credited with having written the book. All the paragraphs, I need scarcely say, emanated from our publicity department, which up till now has been under the superintendence of a clever young Scotch-American, who received his preliminary training from the late Mr. P. T. Barnum and finished his education with a firm of religious publishers.

"'The Love Letters' benefited vastly by similar tactics, and although a statement (which did not emanate from us) was made with great show of authority by The Academy that a certain Mr. Laurence Housman was the real author of the 'Letters,' we can assure you that they were begun, continued, and ended in our factory in Campbellfield Street, all but a few parts that were adaptations of French designs.

"If there exists any doubt about our enterprise after this statement, we shall be glad to show any serious investigator through our works, on presentation of his visiting card, accompanied with the card of a member of the league. The works are open from 5 o'clock in the morning until 8 in the evening, except on Saturday, which is a half-holiday. There is no more commodious or better equipped factory of the kind in the kingdom, in spite of the frantic efforts of our newly arisen rivals to beat us in a field which, without exaggeration and without undue jealousy, we may call our own. We began humbly, as I have said, in 1872 with a few men and a brilliant original idea. We have had for the last ten years a staff of experts in all departments of letters, numbering over eighty. Our modest office of those early days gave way gradually to larger and more commodious premises as the work developed, and we planted branches in every civilized country. Our stenographic and typewriting departments are in themselves a marvelous sight, without parallel in any country, and every work we have put out has been a sure seller. We are not responsible for the failures which, as we have said, are cheap and brazen imitations of our works. Nevertheless, the league recognizes that a critical hour approaches when the present competition with anonymous books will result in disaster all round. In our case, as an old-established, reputable, and solid firm, we might hope to weather the storm, if it were not for an additional drawback in the popularity of the rural novel and tawdry historical romance.

"We have another scheme on foot which you may hear of later on, but the league has unanimously agreed that it is impossible to be anonymous with any dignity under present conditions; and so we are reluctantly compelled to close our works. They will be open to any visitor until the 1st of September."

Books at Auction.

The recent sale at Sotheby's (July 8-10) of the library of the late Dr. Edward Riggall was an interesting event, rendered so by the presence of many important English books of the last two centuries, among them being an unusually large collection of the first and early editions of the works of Daniel Defoe. The 1,035 lots realized £1,190. The doctor's medical library was also sold, and on the last day there was offered a large assemblage of the works of George Cruikshank, including original drawings for the "Comic Almanack," "The Table Book," "Frank Fairleigh," &c. The most important book in the library was the first edition of Bunyan's "Holy War," 1682, with the portrait by White and the very rare folding plate, representing the attack upon the town of Mansoul. The record price of £43 was given for this rarity by Pickering & Chatto. The Lenox Library has the beautiful Lea Wilson copy. Other prices were as follows:

Defoe "Review of the Affairs of France, and of All Europe," 1705-11, seven volumes, original binding, very scarce, £9 10s. (This was James Crossley's copy. In a note he said that the first five volumes cost him £11 5s. in 1844, at the Black sale, and that the only other set known was the one in the British Museum, which had only six volumes.)

Assignment of lease of lands, &c., in Colchester, dated 1723, signed by Defoe and his daughter Hannah, on parchment, with a modern copy on paper by W. Lee, £31 10s. (An item of great interest.)

FitzGerald's "Polonius," 1852, first edition, original cloth, £10 10s. (Presentation copy, Isaiah Allen.) Two other presentation copies sold this season fetched £7 5s. and £11 10s.

FitzGerald's "Six Dramas of Calderon," 1853, first edition, cloth, £12. (July 1, 1901, another, £11; Feb. 25, 1901, a presentation copy, £14.)

FitzGerald's "Salamon and Absal," 1856, first edition, cloth, of great rarity, rarer even than the 1859 "Rubaiyat," £22. (French's copy fetched $87, and another in London brought the record price, £31, on May 6, 1901.)

Turner's "Picturesque Views in England and Wales," 1838, two volumes, large paper, with proofs on India paper, red morocco, by Bedford, £17 5s.

Katharine Tynan's "That Sweet Enemy."*

Katharine Tynan, author of "The Dear Irish Girl," and other Irish tales, in her new book, "That Sweet Enemy," essays to rejuvenate a very old plot with new surroundings and situations. Family feuds have always had irresistible possibilities in love stories. Mrs. Hinkson has merely added a new version to a rather generous list of them.

Her Romeo and Juliet escape a tragic end, however, and wedding bells ring for at least four happy couples. The mortality list is remarkably small in consideration of the popularity of the heroine and her sister, and numbers only one rejected suitor. But before the joyous denouement "That Sweet Enemy" suffers a great deal through her determination not to marry the heir of her ancestor's enemy. She engages herself to another in order to guard herself against her own inclinations and disloyalty to her family.

She straightway begins to pine away. In her misery she visits in her sleep the estate of her family, the purchase of which by a foreigner, an Englishman, had been the beginning of the feud. Soon the country around is informed that the ghost of Lady Oona, whose visits always precede a death, is being seen in the Castle Finn. Sheila is found missing one morning and her sister, Decima, knowing the rumor of the ghost and her sister's likeness to their ancestress, Lady Oona, realizes the truth. With her aunt she hurries to the Castle, tells Lord Dennistoun of their mission, and are escorted by him to the haunted apartments of the Lady Oona. Upon opening the door, which was locked with a spring, they find Sheila unconscious from the fright of awakening and finding that the door had accidently been locked, and that she was a prisoner in the house of a man she dreaded.

The climax of the story follows, when Lord Dennistoun with gentle determination claims his right, through their mutual love, to Sheila's hand. As the entire family had ignominiously disregarded the feud upon knowing him, this was conceded. Incidental to the story is a bit of Irish politics, in regard to the Moonlighters, their work, capture, and trial, in which the elder sister, Decima, takes a leading part. This portion of the story is very well done.

By far the most convincing and interesting character in the book is that of the great-aunt and foster-mother. Her perfect old-school femininity, her coquetry, her susceptibility to flattery, her high temper, her lively conversation, and her tender love for her foster children are delightfully and naturally portrayed. Having known Lady Theodosia amply repays one for having read the book and makes it pleasant Summer reading.

The Labor Association of London is negotiating for the publication there of Henry Demarest Lloyd's "Labor Copartnership," published in this country by Harper & Brothers. It is a work which gives an admirable account of the working of co-operative factories, workshops, and farms in Great Britain and Ireland, in which "employer, employe, and consumer share in ownership, management, and results." It is the further intention of the Labor Association to have the book translated and published on the Continent. Mr. Lloyd will be also recalled as the author of "Wealth Against Commonwealth," a standard work of which Edward Everett Hale said that it was "as much an epoch-making book as 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'"

*THAT SWEET ENEMY. By Katharine Tynan (Mrs. Hinkson,) author of "The Dear Irish Girl." Pp. 328. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

AUG

1901

EVOLUTION.

Essays on Its Limits and Other Topics.*

SOME years ago there was a battle of the giants in Berkeley, Cal., at the State University. The giants were Profs. Howison, Royce, Le Conte, and Mezes. The ground of their contention was the conception of God. When the battle was over Prof. Royce explained how much better he should have fought if the joints of his armor had been a little closer and he had had a different weapon, and Prof. Howison told the story of the battle and what he thought of Prof. Royce's brilliant afterthought. Those who wish to see the battle in a kind of cyclorama, with the adjuncts that we have noted, should go to the book called "The Conception of God," published by the Macmillan Company. Prof. Howison's present volume is in some sense an echo of that battle. It is related to it much as Prof. Royce's supplementary chapter was to the original discussion, yet it is made up for the most part of essays and addresses that were published or delivered in advance of that. The different chapters have, however, been revised and brought into more definite relation with the Berkeley quadrilateral. Some of them have undergone a transformation hardly less complete than that of Dr. Holmes's convivial song which was made over into a temperance hymn. For there was a time when Prof. Howison was much more favorably impressed with the philosophy of Hegel than he is now. He has since taken the line of Prof. Andrew Seth's recession from Hegel's metaphysic, finding it fatal to personality alike in God and man. His present volume is a series of illustrations of his ultimate conviction that there is a construction of idealism possible which is conservative of the personality of God and man, without which we cannot, he insists, have a moral universe or the morality of the human individual. No one is likely to put down this book in his list of "Books for Summer Reading." It will be read with special interest by those who were interested in the great debate on the conception of God. Such must be persons who are inclined to metaphysics and do not mind their being like the doughnuts in one of Mary E. Wilkins's most admirable stories—tough.

No chapter of Prof. Howison's book will be so generally attractive as that which furnishes its general name, "The Limits of Evolution." The interest of this chapter is enhanced by its explicit bearing on Balfour's "Foundations of Belief." Prof. Howison keeps company with Balfour in his attack on naturalism and transcendental idealism, but avoids the hari-kiri of his final resort to authority. The limits of evolution are found to be its impotence to cross the gulf between the phenomenal and the noumenal, the gulf between the inorganic and organic, and the gulf between physiological and logical genesis. A further limit is that of its confessed (Spencer) inability to pass from the explanatory to the unknowable. We have first a searching criticism of agnostic evolution (Balfour's "Naturalism,") and then another equally searching of pantheistic idealism (Balfour's "Transcendental Idealism.") The final outcome is that "what is most distinctly Man is not and cannot be the result of evolution. Man the spirit, man the real mind, is not the offspring of nature, but rather nature is in a great sense the offspring of this true Human Nature." This is, of course, a heroic return upon Kant's "Shaping Spirit of Imagination." It leaves mind to be accounted for. It seems to say that the world did not exist before the percipient mind. Those will not object to this who, like Malebranche, "see all things in God." In conclusion, we have the inquiry, Is evolution consistent with Christianity? (By Christianity Prof. Howison does not intend the traditional dogma.) His answer is: "Unless there is a real man underived from nature, unless there is a spiritual or rational man independent of the natural man, and legislatively sovereign over entire nature, then the Eternal is not a person, there is no God, and our faith [in conscience and in immortality] is vain."

The same problems recur in all the succeeding chapters, that upon the art principle as represented in poetry possibly excepted. They are all important as showing that the pantheizers and monists are not having everything their own way. There was evidence of this in Prof. Levi Paine's "Evolution of Trinitarianism." Prof. Howison's peculiar value is in his turning the guns of idealism upon those who have taken shelter under them with the utmost confidence. In his second chapter, "Modern Science and Pantheism," the different forms of pantheism are nicely discriminated from each other, and also from materialism and subjective idealism. The treatment of pantheism is by no means unsympathetic. It is exhibited as superior to materialism, subjective idealism, deism, and "thaumaturgical theism," as the popular Christian supernaturalism is designated with but slight apology. The service of pantheism is recognized in helping toward the formation of a genuine theism. Nevertheless, it is at war with the characteristic interests of human nature, our moral freedom, and our immortality. Demur is made to the contention that modern science tends irresistibly to pantheism. It is, we are assured, simply neutral, leaving the way open to solutions on the higher plane of metaphysical philosophy.

A very admirable piece of criticism is the chapter on "Later German Philosophy." It deals with Hartmann's pseudo-idealistic pessimism with the optimistic materialism of Dühring, and with the Neo-Kantian agnosticism of Lange. Each in turn is set aside in the interest of a personal idealism which transcends their several limitations. It is a pity that the chapter on "The Right Relation of Reason to Religion" was not brought into direct relation with Balfour's "Foundations of Belief." No one antagonizing Balfour's advocacy of authority as the last resort for religious knowledge has been more effective than is Prof. Howison, who never breathes his name. The old doctrine is first considered, that of the necessary submission of reason to religion; next the middle doctrine, that religion supplements the deficiencies of reason; last, the new doctrine, that religion is subject to the authority of reason. The self-contradictions of all attempts to maintain an authority superior to reason have never been more clearly shown. A special interest attaches to the last two chapters from the fact that they antagonize Prof. William James's Ingersoll lecture on immortality and the same writer's chapter on determinism and freedom in his "Will to Believe." In either case the argument breathes an air of extreme rarefication and of the summit reached many will say "It is high; I cannot attain unto it." As concerning immortality, the doctrine is that the soul as determinant of nature cannot be subject to its vicissitudes; as concerning moral freedom, that we must substitute final for efficient cause as the form of God's relation to the human spirit.

Prof. Howison's book is, in its entirety, a very noble and impressive defense of the ideas of God, freedom, immortality. But if to be religious one must travel by these roads, the elect of the unrevised confession were a multitude in comparison with the religious on these terms. Prof. Howison would probably say that he has merely furnished the metaphysical confirmation of men's spontaneous intuitions. He would also say, no doubt, that men's religiousness is not defective in proportion to the soundness of their philosophical theories. It is what men mean by their philosophical theories and not what those theories logically imply that is counted unto them for religiousness. This, too, is comforting.

*THE LIMITS OF EVOLUTION, AND OTHER ESSAYS. Illustrating the Metaphysical Method of Personal Idealism. By G. H. Howison, LL. D., Mills Professor of Philosophy in the University of California. 12mo. Pp. xxxv.-396. 1901. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

With the Circus.*

Those who were interested in fish culture some twenty-five years ago have not forgotten William C. Coup, who first opened an aquarium in New York in the Centennial year, 1876. In this venture Coup showed the greatest enterprise. It was something in the way of a show entirely out of the common, and it was questionable whether it would be remunerative. Not regarding it as a money-making scheme, it certainly served for an educational purpose, and so the name of the originator of this aquarium should be remembered.

In the volume with the title "Sawdust and Spangles" will be found the experiences of Mr. Coup as a circus man and general purveyor of amusements. We think that even a man of mature years cannot read David Harum's description of a circus without a certain amount of honest emotion. In the book before us there are all the names of past worthies who stretched tents over the land, and here, too, are the records of many of the performers, not forgetting the clowns. Barnum was correct when he said that "the public loves to be humbugged," but that must be taken with certain limitations. There can be no show worthy of the name that does not possess some distinguishing features. It takes a great deal of money, as the volume shows, to start a circus. New ideas call for large outlays. There are the animals—and lions, tigers, panthers, and elephants are not to be had for the asking. There are always risks to be run. To start a first-class exhibition requires an outlay of some $85,000. Then there is the capital required in addition for the salaries of the performers and the transportation.

Many amusing stories are told of the people engaged in such shows, and also how some of the stock in trade is manufactured. The Cardiff giant is an example. Then there was the white elephant. His Mightiness the ruler of Siam was not to have a monopoly of the white elephants. It was found out that the skillful application of white paint would make the dusky elephant fairly white, and so the albino variety was presented, which answered every purpose. The circus impresario is always on the lookout for freaks. There is nothing so interesting to man as a human monstrosity. There was Hannah Battersby, who weighed 400 pounds. Her rival was Kate Heathly, and she, so it is said, in her prime of fatness was just seven pounds heavier than Hannah. Hence hate and jealousy. Certainly adipose tissue is a thing to be proud of. And to think that the mountainous Hannah married the living skeleton, who turned the scale at 65 pounds!

For the grandiloquent nothing can equal the records of a circus as they are printed. How impressive it reads to have a hippopotamus described as "the blood-sweating Behemoth of Holy Writ." The rivalries of the showmen are explained. Once there was a show which was possessed of an actual hippo, and another show had not any. Then the showman without the hippo advertised his "hell-benders," and on account of their name and judicious advertisement the "hell-benders," which only cost 50 cents apiece, quite got the better of the hippo.

How to boom is the great thing. The first elephant which was brought to America, so Mr. Coup said, was imported by Hackaliah Bailey, an uncle of the well-known George F. Bailey. The huge beast was exhibited in barns all over the country, "and was considered a great curiosity and sufficient in itself to constitute a whole show and satisfy the people." Methods of taming wild animals, the dangers the tamer has to face, are all intelligently described. Mr. Coup died in 1895, and the narrative as it is presented was dictated by him. "Sawdust and Spangles" is intelligently worked out, and is most entertaining. The illustrations are very good. The Astleys and the Franconis are of the mediaeval period as far as circuses are concerned. American enterprise has created the great modern hippodrome.

*SAWDUST AND SPANGLES. Stories and Secrets of the Circus. By W. C. Coup. 8vo. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 325. Illustrated. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

Nelson Lloyd's New Romance.*

At once and unreservedly we acknowledge the singular merits of Mr. Nelson Lloyd's "A Drone and a Dreamer." It is constructed on the old lines of a famous comedy of Beaumont and Fletcher's, but it is not a whit less original and entertaining on that account. There are really nice skill and discrimination shown on the part of the author in his sketching of the three leading men in the romance, who are Marcy, Middleton, and Hume. These are city men and possessed of means, and are close friends. It is John Hume who is the true hero of the story. John is the dreamer. He loves a life of ease. Occasionally his heart throbs a little faster than is normal, and then he does his best to suppress any such organic emotion. He tries to exist in a half-torpid state, and he succeeds.

Marcy and Middleton are apparently more energetic. Among Marcy's numerous possessions there is a fine farm in Pennsylvania. He has hardly ever seen it. He and his friends are sadly bored one Summer, and for want of anything better to do, Marcy invites his chums to pay Kishikoquillas Valley, Middle County in Pennsylvania, a visit. He tells them of a town there called Marcyville. "Do you mean to tell me that they've named a town after you? What have you done to deserve this honor?" That is what Hume asks. Marcy explains that he has no acquaintance with Marcyville, only that it was founded by a certain Marcy many years ago, and that he is of the same family.

The entire company, with servants, go to Red Run Farm and are fully prepared to have a quiet time. At once Marcy is rapturously received by his many relatives. Country repasts, in the superb style where "slaw" is the grand dish, are laughingly described. The most original of personages is Cousin Joe Marcy. He is the poor relation. All the Marcy people help to support Joe. But he has personal pride, and he pays for his board and lodging by making himself useful. He will do anything, from mending an umbrella to whitewashing. He is a shrewd fellow, and as good as gold. He too is a dreamer, and chases the "shy-marys," (chimeras.) There never was such a fellow for "stratedum."

At the village there is old Dr. McIntosh and his daughter Maria. The doctor is an eccentric, and neglects his business, being given to fishing and shooting in and out of season. Maria is the heroine. She is handsome, high-spirited, and well educated. John Roker is the smart lawyer, and he is in love with Maria. He has made up his mind to make Maria his wife, and will overcome all obstacles. The charms of the young lady have their influences on the city men. She is quite indifferent to their advances. They think that John Roker has the field and are not inclined to cross his path. Hume, the nonchalant man, though he will not acknowledge it, is smitten. He really does not know it. He is no eavesdropper, but he overhears Maria's description of him as "That funny, pudgy little Mr. Hume." That picture of himself rather puts Hume out of countenance. He has some talk with the young person. She has formed her own ideals of the man who is to be her husband. Then Cousin Joe unearths a plot. John Roker has a plan that the old doctor shall go to the Klondike accompanied by his daughter. He is to be of the party, and then away from home and her surroundings Maria will be forced to become Mrs. Roker. The three friends hear of this. Roker, the doctor, and Maria are already on their way to the far North. The three do not wait even to change their tennis suits, but they are on their way to Seattle. It is Cousin Joe who really commands the relief expedition. It was close to murder to induce so feeble an old man as the doctor to risk his life in the Klondike. Hume shows that he is quite the man, for though it may have rumpled his cuffs, he knocks the rascally Roker off his legs. Maria is rescued. The conclusion is nicely worked up. Maria is only too happy to take for her husband "the pudgy man." Stranger than all, she deems Hume her. "Crichton." Maria may not have exactly said that, but as the clever Joe remarked: "A woman says most when she ain't talking." Altogether "A Drone and a Dreamer" is a clever book, and fully deserves popular favor.

*A DRONE AND A DREAMER. By Nelson Lloyd. Author of "The Chronic Loafer." 8vo. Pp. 253. Illustrated. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. $1.50.

"The Death of the Gods," by the Russian writer, Merejkowski, which G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation, will appear Aug. 15, and not in October, as formerly announced. As we said last week, this is the first work by the author to appear in English.

A GREAT NOVEL OF NEW YORK LIFE.

"Days Like These"

—BY—

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This new novel, by the author of "Chimmie Fadden" and "A Daughter of the Tenements," is a vivid and daring picture of life in New York to-day. Mr. Townsend's long journalistic experience has made him familiar with almost every phase of this metropolitan life, and his characters, whether they are society folk, the politicians, the criminal classes or the people of the slums, are all living, breathing men and women. No novel of New York life has caught the atmosphere so thoroughly. It is an intensely dramatic and uncommonly strong story.

"Days Like These"

is, in the judgment of the greatest American critics, a great New York novel.

An epitome of the best critical judgment on

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is that it is "Witty," "Intensely interesting," "Strong."

"Days Like These"

is "New York life dramatized," with a "romantic plot and humorous treatment."

"Days Like These"

—BY—

EDWARD W. TOWNSEND.

$1.50

Harper & Brothers,

PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

Many Complications in a Story.*

Who was it who had a false tooth in his mouth, which artificial fang was knocked out of its setting? Who was the man who wore a black patch over his eye, sported a fawn-colored coat? Just find out those two things, and you will get to the bottom of the mystery of "The Golden Tooth." The personage in the story who, as the author describes him, was "a dab at working out criminal riddles," is Townshend. Townshend goes into the amateur detective business for the love of it. Squire Kesteven, a young fellow who was both a braggart and a bully, picks a quarrel with Will Lomas, and Lomas had been a soldier who had just been honorably discharged. If not for Townsend the two would have come to blows, for the Squire insulted the young soldier. Will buys a particular kind of stick. On going home that evening Will sees a rabbit and throws his stick at the rabbit, and the stick is lost. That same night Kesteven is found dead. He has been killed with a bludgeon. Then suspicion is directed toward Will. The stick, bound with steel wire, is found not far away from the body of the Squire, and Will is arrested. Townshend then takes up the case. He is positive that Will is innocent. It is Townshend who finds the false tooth close to where the murder has been committed. More than that, it is evident that Kesteven had been sick, for traces of tartrate of antimony are discovered. Mr. Maclaren Cobban writes the detective story with all the usual impossible incidents, hairbreadth escapes, and wonderful dovetailings. One finely novel episode is when Will escapes from prison. He has sought refuge in a cold-storage establishment, and he makes his way out as a refrigerated carcass of prime mutton. Of course Will did not kill the Squire.

*THE GOLDEN TOOTH. By J. Maclaren Cobban. 8vo. cloth. Pp. 306. New York: F. M. Buckles & Co. $1.25.

NOTES AND NEWS.

JOHN BLOUNDELLE-BURTON'S romance "The Year One" will be published this month by Dodd, Mead & Co. The scene is the Paris of the French Revolution. The Marquise d'Aubray de Bricourt has been compelled by her father to marry the Vicomte de Saint Laurent, a man whom she loathed. Her attempt to flee on a British warship, with the aid of Lieut. Hope, is discovered, and the Lieutenant and the Marquise are arrested and, charged with high treason, are brought back to Paris.

"Lovers of the Woods," by W. H. Boardman, and "Songs of Nature," edited by John Borroughs, each bearing the imprint of McClure, Phillips & Co., have attracted considerable attention; the first by actual perusal and the second in anticipation, for Mr. Borroughs's taste and discrimination in dealing with wild nature are well known. "Songs of Nature," which is made up of selections of the best and truest English nature verse, will be issued early in September.

"The Bastille," by Capt. the Hon. D. Bingham, with a preface by James Breck Perkins, is a work announced in two volumes by James Pott & Co. Besides the trade edition there will also be an edition de luxe, bound in vellum and limited to 150 copies. The text is said to be of unusual historical value, and includes many historical portraits and scenes, thirty-five of which are produced in photogravure.

"Twelfth Night" has just been added to the Variorium edition of Shakespeare's plays prepared by Dr. Horace Howard Furness for Lippincott's. The text is supplemented in the usual way with exhaustive notes, collative readings, discussion of plot and composition, and bibliography and index which characterized the other volumes. Dr. Furness has so far in this edition of plays presented "Hamlet," (two volumes,) "Othello," "King Lear," "Macbeth," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Tempest," "As You Like It," "The Winter's Tale," "Much Ado About Nothing," "The Merchant of Venice," and "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

"Brockman's Maverick," the story of ranch life in the early seventies, which Quail & Warner are publishing, is founded largely on fact, and there is one character, it is said, which is easily recognizable, that of "the fighting parson," who makes strenuous efforts to reclaim the frontier, in one instance even going so far as to preach religion to a crowd of turbulent sinners held in check by the frowning muzzle of his revolver. Quite incidentally he is a dead shot.

"A Lily of France," by Mrs. Caroline Atwater Mason, author of "A Wind Flower," "The Quiet King," &c., is shortly to come from the Griffith & Rowland Press. The action is in the Holland and the France of the sixteenth century, and the principal characters include Charlotte de Bourbon and William of Orange, the Liberator of the Low Countries. The story deals principally with the career of Charlotte, who, although a French Princess and the abbess of a convent, becomes the wife of the Dutch hero. Mrs. Mason has drawn much of her material from the original documents preserved in The Hague and Paris.

"The Lifting of a Finger," which is the title of the opening novel in the August Lippincott's Magazine, introduces a new writer, Miss Ina Breboort Roberts. She is a New Yorker, and intends to follow up "The Lifting of a Finger" with other work in the line of character study. Her first novel will be presented in book form by the J. B. Lippincott Company in the early Autumn.

"Monsieur Beaucaire," by Booth Tarkington, is now in its tenth edition. The steady sale of this novelette has induced McClure, Phillips & Co. to publish an edition in full leather with flexible covers. It is the kind of story which appeals to the people—a delicately executed love-tale, which is far removed from the stress of affairs and the busy humdrum of everyday life. It certainly deserves its success, and is worthy of its new setting.

"The King and the Cross: a Tale of Old and New France," by George Alfred Stringer and Eliza C. Walker Stringer, some reference to which has already been made in this column, will be published this month by the Eastern Publishing Company of Boston. How the authors gained inspiration to write the story is thus described in the preface:

"Searching through the muniment room of the once famous baronial house of Rosemanhurst, we chanced upon a small leather box containing old diaries, memoranda, and letters written by hands long since dust, with ink whose freshness has been faded for many a year, on pages grown yellow with age. They were apparently of no importance, but proved on a closer examination to be of such a pleasing character and of so much historical interest, that we have essayed to link the whole together and describe the history and adventures of a young, enthusiastic Parisian of the time of Louis XIV., and of the almost superhuman exertions and self-abnegation of the Jesuits in their work among the savages of Canada, especially among the Hurons."

"The Court and Reign of Francis I., King of France," by Julia Pardoe, is announced for publication by James Pott & Co., in three volumes. There are photogravure frontispieces, and the text has a valuable introduction by Prof. Adolphe Cohn of Columbia University.

"The Pines of Lory," the new novel by J. A. Mitchell, editor of Life and the author of "Amos Judd," which has begun its run as a serial in the August Scribner, shows in the light of the first installment that it has a plot of peculiar conception with unconventional situations. It may also be of interest to the admirers of "Amos Judd" that a new edition of that book will be brought out in the Fall by Charles Scribner's Sons, fully illustrated by A. I. Keller. The issue will be uniform with the dainty edition of Thomas Nelson Page's "Old Gentleman of the Black Stock," illustrated by Christy. Mr. Keller's illustrations are to be enforced by the use of color in the printing.

McClure, Phillips & Co. have received requests for the privilege of publishing in Spanish Dr. Howard's book "Mosquitoes." In some sections of the country it is reported that this book, which is scientific, although written in a way to attract the intelligent general public, is almost as popular as the Summer novel.

"The History of the Jesuits in England" is the title of a volume which will be issued in the early Autumn by the J. B. Lippincott Company in substantial bindings. The author is E. L. Taunton, and the period he covers is from 1580 to 1773. There will be twelve illustrations, including a portrait frontispiece.

"American Art," by Sadakichi Hartmann, will shortly be published in two volumes by L. C. Page & Co. in two editions, with illustrations in half-tones and photogravures of the pictures treated of in the text. It will deal with such subjects as "American Art Before 1825," "Our Landscape Painters, (from Cole to Tryon,)" "Half a Century of Painting, (from the Foundation of the New York Academy of Design to George Fuller,)" "The New School," "The Graphic Arts, (the Illustrators, Etchers, Wood Engravers, Lithographers, and Artistic Photographers,)" "American Sculpture," "American Artists in Europe," and "Recent Phases, (Mural Painting, &c.)"

Mr. Julius Chambers has in press a novel of travel that presents unique characteristics. He has been engaged on the book for more than six months, and in search of local color, with which he surrounds his American characters, Mr. Chambers ascended the Nile to Khartum and visited Palestine. A young American millionaire seeks everywhere a beautiful girl of the highest social connections whose family has become impoverished, and finally wins her at the first cataract of the Nile, not by an act of heroism, but by a coup in love-making that is carefully described. The denouement occurs in Northern Italy and the young couple return to the United States at the end of the honeymoon. Incidentally, the Arabic word "Yerga" was discovered on the brow of the Sphinx, and though probably placed there by a devoted believer in the future of his race at the time of Napoleon's conquest of Egypt, it is a discovery that will occasion investigation and arouse interest throughout the civilized world. It will be one of the most thoroughly illustrated novels published, containing nearly 200 pictures reproduced in half-tone from wash drawings and original photographs. Advance orders have been sufficient to justify a large first edition.

"Maurine," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, will shortly be issued in an édition de luxe by the W. B. Conkey Company of Hammond, Ind. The most important incidents in the narrative have been portrayed by means of the camera, and in order that the atmosphere to the romance may be retained, the photographers have secured the services of the best known preachers and posed them in the very localities in which the scenes of the story are laid.

Charles Felton Pidgin has inscribed his forthcoming novel "Blennerhassett" to the memory of Theodosia Burr Alston, the daughter of Aaron Burr. In paying a tribute to the father he quotes from a letter written by the daughter to Aaron Burr: "I witness your extraordinary fortitude with new wonder at every new misfortune. Often, after reflecting on this subject, you appear to me so superior, so elevated above all other men, I contemplate you with such a strange mixture of humility, admiration, reverence, love, and pride that very little superstition would be necessary to make me worship you as a superior being, such enthusiasm does your character incite in me. When I afterward revert to myself, how insignificant do my best qualities appear."

We learn that David Starr Jordan's and Barton W. Evermann's new book, "The Food and Game Fishes," to which we recently referred in connection with the remarkable photographs of live fish made by A. Radclyffe Dugmore, is to be illustrated in color. At the present state of the science, actual color-photographs of live fishes in their natural surroundings are impossible for the reason that to secure a color-photograph three exposures of the camera, from fifteen to thirty minutes each, are necessary. Obviously no fish would submit to such a sitting. So Mr. Dugmore caught the fishes by an instantaneous exposure of one-hundredth of a second, and then made accurate sketches in colors of the fish and aquatic plants, to be transferred to the photographs, from which, in turn, the photographic reproductions in color that are to illustrate the book will be made.

Apropos of the present steel strike, a novel will shortly be ready from the press of McClure, Phillips & Co. which has a peculiar interest. It is a story of the steel industry in its various aspects, by F. K. Frieaman, and possesses the significant title, "By Bread Alone."

"The Statesman's Year Book for 1901" has just come from the press of the Macmillan Company. It is edited by J. Scott Keltie, Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society of London. As usual, each country is treated of separately—form of government, functions of State and Parliament, and all questions pertaining to the political, social, industrial, commercial, and financial status and activity of the country.

Brentano's have just received from Paris "Saint François d'Assise et la Légende des Trois Compagnons," by A. Barine; "Laboremus," by B. Björnson; "Portraits Intimes," (fifth series,) by Adolphe Brisson; "Le Sang Français," by Jules Clarétie; "Ay Pays Parliamentaires," by Léon Daudet; "Les Grands Ecrivains d'Outre-Manche," (the Brontës, Thackeray, the Brownings, Rossetti,) by Mary Duclaux, (Agnes Robinson;) "Le Brasseur d'Affaires," by Georges Ohnet; "Sa Majesté l'Amour," by Max O'Rell, and "Le Domaine Jaune—Les Palombes," by Marcel Prevost.

"Millionaires and Kings of Enterprise," by James Burnley, is an illustrated volume dealing with American trust makers and capitalists which will be issued this Fall by the J. B. Lippincott Company. It will contain thirty-two portraits and will be presented in handsome covers and in attractive letter press.

"Lamb to the Slaughter," by Lee Welling Squier, is the title of a romance issued by the Eastern Publishing Company. The story deals with an American girl's experiences in Oriental kingdoms at the time of the Chino-Japanese war. Mr. Squier's extended travels in the Far East have furnished him with interesting material. The volume will be bound in art vellum cloth, with covers embossed in gold, while the text will appear on high-grade laid paper.

Dr. Charles E. Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle has consented to publish a volume of his sermons, and these are now in press by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. The work will be entitled, "Doctrine and Deed," and will be ready in October.

A new edition is announced by Nathaniel McCarthy of Minneapolis, Minn., of the Little Cousin Series, by Mary Hazelton Wade, which include "Our Little Japanese Cousin," "Our Little Brown Cousin," "Our Little Indian Cousin," and "Our Little Russian Cousin," all prettily illustrated. The series, as may be judged from the title, includes accounts of possible child life in foreign lands, which incidentally present considerable information in an acceptable form for little ones.

In regard to the Brooklyn's "loop," Prof. Rawson says in his "Twenty Famous Naval Battles," published by T. Crowell & Co.: "It was a manoeuvre which, if followed by the fleet, would have resulted detrimentally. As it was, the swift, unexpected turning in the grand rush for close action, amid the dense smoke, nearly caused a collision with the Texas, which was avoided by the prompt reversal of the engines on that vessel. To have turned to the westward in common with the almost simultaneous movement of the vessels nearer the Morro, was the wiser plan; it would naturally be expected of her extreme westward position. It would seem that the Brooklyn, with her superior speed, lost an opportunity to especially distinguish herself, either in an encounter with the Vizcaya or in leading the fighting as the Spaniards flew westward."

A new series of pulpit helps for preachers is announced for publication by Thomas Whittaker. It is to be called the "Sermon Seed Series." The scheme is to give the pith and plan of sermons by well-known preachers, English and American, also an occasional analysis of the discourses of famous foreign preachers. Three volumes will be issued early in September: "Sermons on the Psalms," "Sermons on Isaiah," and "Eugene Bernier's Pulpit," the latter being an analysis of all the published sermons of the noted French preacher. Each volume will contain from 125 to 150 digested discourses.

"Mr. Chupes and Miss Jenny: The Life Story of Two Robins," by Effie Bignell, issued by the Baker & Taylor Company, is not a juvenile, but an attempt, in adult style, to do for two birds what Mr. Seton-Thompson has done for some wild animals he has known.

The sixth volume of Larned's "History for Ready Reference" has just come from the press of the C. A. Nichols Company. It takes up the history of the world at the end of the preceding five volumes, and by the same plan of cross reference and authoritative statement which characterized the earlier volumes, the history is brought down into the current year. In the meantime, the earlier volumes have been revised. Treating, as it does, of every branch of the world's activity and being furnished with exhaustive indices, it is a most convenient and trustworthy reference work.

The Success Library, edited by Dr. Orison Swett Marden, assisted by George Raywood Devitt and a corps of associates, has just made its appearance from the Success Company in ten volumes. It contains many of the more prominent articles which have appeared in the periodical of that name, covering the whole field of human endeavor. It includes halftone textual illustrations, together with several full-page pictures in color. The subjects are grouped under heads irrespective of their original appearance; thus we have one volume devoted to "Art, Music, and Literature," another to "Choosing a Career," another to "Manual Training," and so on. Persons who have become world-wide prominent in any given profession or calling are the writers, and the list probably includes more well-known names than have ever been grouped together outside of a biographical cyclopedia.

"Imperial London," by Arthur H. Beavan, and "Lake Geneva and Its Literary Landmarks," by Francis Cribble, are ready this week at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s. "Imperial London" appears to be one of the most beautiful and distinctive books ever published about London; it is royal quarto in size, 520 pages, with fifty illustrations by Hanslip Fletcher and a photogravure frontispiece. "Lake Geneva and Its Literary Landmarks" is an anecdotal history of the many famous men and women whose names are linked with the shores of the beautiful Lake Leman—"The Prisoner of Chillon," Calvin, John Knox, Jean Jacques Rousseau, Voltaire, Gibbon, Mme. de Staël, and others. One special feature of the book is a true account of the "Prisoner of Chillon" from original sources.

"A Year in a Yawl," being a true story from the log of Capt. Ransom, by Russell Doubleday, will be published next month by Doubleday, Page & Co. It is founded on the actual remarkable trip made by four boys in a thirty-foot yawl of their own construction. Starting from Lake Michigan, these adventurous young men sailed by way of canal and rivers to the mouth of the Mississippi; thence they coasted along the Gulf shore, rounded the end of Florida, and made their way up the Atlantic Coast to Norfolk, Philadelphia, and New York.

Items from Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are using the vacation time to bring out the new one-volume edition of Poel's Index which is useful in small libraries for readers desirous of using the material afforded by the magazines rather than of answering the question, "Who wrote it?" Some 407 periodicals are included in the original Index, its two "parts," three five-year supplements, and three annual supplements, but it costs more than $50, more than four times the price of the single-volume edition, which covers thirty-seven magazines, two of which are eclectic, and arranges all its matter under one alphabet instead of under seven, like the unabridged work. The cheap edition of Mr. W. I. Fletcher's "A. L. A." Index is also to appear, and between the two the country librarian should find his life much easier.

The September Atlantic will resume the reconstruction series, and Mr. Thomas Nelson Page will tell of the temper of the Southern people during the reconstruction period and Prof. William A. Dunning of Columbia will write upon "The Undoing of Reconstruction," paying especial attention to the possible partial disfranchisement of certain classes among the negroes. It is probable, but not quite certain, that the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, Chairman of the Louisiana Convention of 1877, will review the series. Mr. Rollen Lyade Hartt will describe "The City at Night," the city being Buffalo; Mr. Lyman P. Powell will review and criticise university extension, and Mr. John Muir will describe his favorite sport, "Hunting Big Redwoods." Three short stories, "His Enemy," by Miss Alice Brown; Mr. W. R. Lighton's "Big Governor Afraid of the Cottonwood," and Miss Virginia Woodward Cloud's "Liza Wetherford" will, with the chapters of Miss Johnston's "Audrey," give the magazine a sufficiency of fiction.

It is fashionable, thanks to Mr. Robert Grant, in days long before he dreamed of "Unleavened Bread," to sneer at the Rollo books, and yet stories written on exactly the very same principle dispute with the Parkman story and the Revolutionary story for supremacy in boyish minds, and are by no means rivals to be scorned. For instance, Mr. George Cary Eggleston's "Camp Venture," published this week by the Lothrop Company, is a Rollo book adapted to boys living in a world fifty years wiser than the world of the good Abbott, but exactly following his ways.

In looking over the advance sheets of "'Gail Hamilton's Life in Letters," an odd passage seemed to leap from the page, and it so perfectly illustrates the danger of judging a serial story by its early chapters that it is worth reprinting. It was written at the time when Miss Palfrey's "Katharine Morne" and "The Guardian Angel" were dividing the attention of Atlantic Monthly readers. Gail Hamilton, always an ardent admirer of Miss Palfrey's work, was charmed with her hero, Charles Dudley, whose sole fault is that he is such a man as no man ever sees and only the most high-minded women. He exists, but only those who know him really believe it. Even Gail Hamilton feared that few men could write such an utterly high-minded love letter as his, but she says that the author of the other story "outrages every avenue of approach. His last part * * * is vileness itself. * * * And what an absolute, downright—is it too much to say fool?—he is in making Cynthia Badlam so overcome by the spectacle of a pair of bare baby legs, as if you could not see them by the dozen any time, whether you have any of your own or not." Again she says: "if Myrtle had been the girl the author would have us believe her, her instinct would have told her about the man [a clergyman of evil disposition] without the clumsy interposition of old Mr. What's-his-name."

Now, as was made evident in due time, the other author, Dr. Holmes, was describing a curiously abnormal nature, and tracing its development under abnormal influences, and he had expressly denied any intention to put forward his characters as types or as models. As for Cynthia Badlam, the little scene was intended to warn the reader that she was the mother of the foundling babies who so disturbed her habitually rigid manner, and its meaning needed no Sherlock Holmes to explain it. Perhaps Gail Hamilton's failure to perceive the significance of the scene may throw some light on her faith in the financial charlatan, Mrs. Howe, and on her refusal to accept the decision of an English Judge and of successive Home Secretaries that the Maybrick woman gave her husband poison. The truth is that, in spite of her sharp tongue and of her pugnacity toward men, Gail Hamilton could hardly be persuaded that a woman could be a criminal. It is a pleasing weakness, but may be mischievous when it exists in a woman who wields a man's influence. Still, if one so clever as she erred in divining the end of a story from the beginning, smaller folk may well be cautious.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—A handsome and valuable book has recently been issued by subscription here with the imprint of the John C. Winston Company of this city. The author, J. Castell Hopkins, is presumably a Canadian, as this "Story of the Dominion" is marked quite as noticeably by a strong spirit of Canadian patriotism as by a very large number of beautiful illustrations. The history begins back in the period of myth and mystery four hundred years ago and more, coming down to the present, with a particularly careful account of the Constitutional, industrial, and commercial development of the Dominion during the last fifty or sixty years. It is for these latter chapters that the book will be most valued, it is to be presumed, but there is much that is romantic and heroic in the early history of the country, and it is of no little interest to American

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readers to get the Canadian view of the wars of the last half of the eighteenth century.

Will N. Harben, whose "Westerfelt" has recently been published by the Harpers, has issued through Henry Altemus a story of the literary life of New York, which he has called "The Woman Who Trusted." Thanks to certain recent publications of similar sounding name the average reader is apt to anticipate from this title of Mr. Harben something in the order of "The Woman Who Did." This would be a mistake. The woman who trusted in the present instance was merely a woman who believed that a young protégé, entering the field of literature, was going to succeed. She told him so, and she helped him, and, after a somewhat serious flirtation with another woman who wished to pose as a patroness of letters, the gentleman succeeded in fulfilling the heroine's trust. The story ran as a serial through The Saturday Evening Post of this city, attracting a good deal of favorable notice; in book form it is even more readable. Its pictures of literary life in New York will not seem typical to those who are competent to judge, but Mr. Harben has done enough in writing a book that is unpretentiously entertaining to be excused from any criticism.

Mr. Harben, in speaking of his "Westerfelt" to one of the most prominent book collectors of Philadelphia the other day, happened to mention that he had begun the story in London, gone on with it while at Oxford, and had finished it in Paris. When asked how it was that he had written a story of rural Georgia amid such surroundings, he answered: "Distance lent enchantment there just as it did when the poet first said so. It seemed to me I could see my scenes more clearly and understand my characters more accurately when everything around me suggested America only by making me homesick to be back there."

The recent expulsion of George Kennan from Russia has revived the story of the Philadelphia girl whom an earlier generation knew under the pen name of "Fanny Lear," and who was known in social circles here as Mrs. Hattie Blackford. Mrs. Blackford was also a persona non grata at St. Petersburg and expelled from the country. She had subjugated the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch to such an extent that he not only ruined himself financially for her sake, but robbed his mother, and, not even then having sufficient funds, took a large number of valuable jewels from the imperial chapel with which to adorn the beautiful American. Of course his robbery was detected, and he was deprived of all his prerogatives and dignities, and imprisoned in Central Asia, where it is said he still lives. He was closely related to Alexander II., and was brother to the Queen of Greece, but this did not save him from punishment. Mrs. Blackford, who was also placed under arrest, would have been deported to Siberia had it not been for the intervention of Eugene Schuyler, who was at that time United States Chargé d'Affaires.

The St. Petersburg authorities, however, insisted that Mrs. Blackford leave the country, and Mr. Schuyler prevailed upon her to surrender the jewels before doing so. She took with her all her papers, including the decidedly compromising letters written her by her imperial lover, which, in a spirit worthy of the yellow journalism of to-day, she promptly proceeded to publish. The book was issued simultaneously in London and Paris, and it is needless to add that it attained instant popularity and wide sales. So far as is on record, George Kennan and Mrs. Blackford are the only American citizens not of Jewish origin who have been expelled by the Russian Government.

There has been considerable speculation, both in literary and political circles in Philadelphia during the past fortnight, as to the identity of the original of "J. Devlin, Boss," the hero of Mr. Churchill Williams's novel of that name. It is, of course, a foregone conclusion that there is an original of the character who is as lifelike an acquaintance of the average reader of to-day as was the Hon. Peter Stirling, and it now seems at least very probable that that original lived and moved and had his being under the name of James McManes. Not so many years ago Mr. McManes "bossed" the State of Pennsylvania quite as effectively as Mr. Quay does at the present—and, fortunately for the State, very much more creditably. As one politician who has voted for eleven Presidents of the United States said yesterday, "Platt and Croker are good at the business, but McManes was better. Besides which, McManes was a much better man."

There are many points of resemblance between J. Devlin and J. McManes besides the initial. Both began life on newspapers, one as a reporter, the other as a "copy chaser." Both became bankers, and both after leaving politics saved their banks from failure at the cost of personal securities. Mr. McManes's action in saving the old People's Bank is a part of the financial history of Philadelphia. Both Devlin and McManes learned the trade of politics under local leaders of considerable prominence, and both Devlin and McManes broke with their instructors when the day came when a point of difference meant independence or surrender of personal convictions. Neither the real nor the fictitious hero was ever married, and the traditions of McManes's many charities, when his left hand was absolutely ignorant of the good which his right hand did, are closely paralleled by the kindnesses of "J. Devlin, Boss."

Mr. Harrington Fitzgerald announces that he is about to sail for Europe, making the trip in connection with the sale of his collection of foreign pictures, largely left to him by his father, Col. Thomas Fitzgerald. It is estimated that the collection should realize between $100,000 and $150,000, and Mr. Fitzgerald proposes to use the money so obtained in the purchase of the best specimens of American art, erecting for the reception of the collection thus formed an art gallery on his country place near Norristown.

The [illegible] collection of pictures at Memorial Hall has recently received, through purchase, a canvas by J. M. Lorrain, entitled "The Silversmith's Shop." The picture, which is one of the best in the Salon de Paris, and which drew attention very considerable attention, has awakened considerable interest in art circles here. It was the first specimen of Mr. Lorrain's work to come to the city.

ANDREW LANG.

His Newest Volume One on Magic and Religion.*

THE literary industry of Mr. Andrew Lang takes many forms. His range of subjects is very wide—so wide that it was, if we remember rightly, Mr. Alden who suggested that there must be two, or, perhaps, three Andrew Langs, or an Andrew Lang syndicate, as no one man could possibly write so much and so often and on so many topics.

However, if Mr. Lang can be said to have a "specialty," it is the subject of folk-lore. It is now some twenty years since he began writing interesting essays on comparative mythology and folk-lore. And it must be admitted that, while Mr. Lang has not added greatly to the sum total of knowledge on the subject, he has done much to present ancient and half-forgotten things, and the dry researches of travelers and students in a readable way. This, together with his controversies, particularly with the late Max Müller over the origin of myths, has helped to enliven an otherwise technical but entertaining study.

Mr. Lang's new book, just issued, is the seventh one that he has "turned out" on the subject of myth, early customs, and religion. It is entitled "Magic and Religion," but it is mostly about religion. In fact, the greater part—that is to say, from Chapter III. to Chapter XI., or from Page 76 to Page 205—is devoted to an examination and a criticism of Mr. Frazer's theory of the origin of the Christian religion, which was put forth in that scholarly and remarkable book, called the "Golden Bough."

Mr. Lang has gathered a series of essays, and has put them into fifteen chapters. It may be well to give the reader some idea of these chapters and the subjects treated. In the first chapter, on "Science and Superstition," Mr. Lang (speaking in the name of "Science," with a capital S,) criticises in no mild terms the views of Mr. E. B. Tylor and other students of anthropology, who hold that the higher religious ideas of the lowest savages are not wholly original with them, and that they are more or less borrowed from or colored by the religious ideas of civilized peoples. Mr. Lang's theory is that "perhaps the earliest traceable form of religion was relatively high, and that it was inevitably lowered in tone during the process of social evolution."

This is followed up in the second chapter, on "The Theory of Loan-Gods, or Borrowed Religion." At the outset Mr. Lang admits "the impossibility of obtaining historical evidence on the subject." Even a superficial study of the religious notions of the lower races will show that we are a long way from the beginning of man's speculations about the origin of things. No people have yet been found so "primitive" that they had not evolved the germ of some religious notion or belief.

Mr. Lang's criticism of the theory that the higher religious ideas of savages are more or less borrowed from civilized peoples, while not uninteresting, is unsatisfactory. Much of the evidence on the religious ideas of the lower races is conflicting, and some of it, if not consciously or unconsciously colored by missionaries and travelers, is badly reported.

We now come to the third essay, entitled "Magic and Religion," and it is one of the best in the book. The criticism against this essay (and the same may be said of all the others) is that it is too controversial, too much occupied with proving some one else in the wrong.

As Mr. Lang points out, "magic and witchcraft falls into two main classes. The former is magic of the sort used by people who think that things accidentally like each other influence each other. You find a stone shaped like a yam, and you sow it in the yam plot. You find a stone like a duck, and expect to have good duck shooting while you carry the stone about in a bag. * * *

"The second sort of magic acts by spells which constrain spirits or gods to do the will of the magician. This magic involves itself in religion when the magical ceremonies are, so to speak, only symbolic prayers expressed in a kind of sign language. Though the official priest of a savage god may use magic in his appeal to that deity, he is not a wizard. It is the unofficial practitioner who is a witch, just as the unqualified medical practitioner is a quack. * * * These, briefly stated, are the points of contrast and points of contact between magic and religion."

In the last chapter Mr. Lang examines the singular rite of "walking through fire," which properly comes under the head of "magic," though in some instances it has a religious significance. The ceremony of performers (and sometimes a whole crowd of followers) walking unharmed through fire over red-hot coals is found, with variations, among many peoples and in different parts of the world. Mr. Lang cites many interesting cases, some of them of recent date. In 1899 a Col. Haggard saw the fire walk in Japan. The fire was six yards long, and about 6 feet wide. After some waving of wands and sprinkling of salt, people of all ages walked through red-hot charcoal. Col. Haggard says that he examined the feet of several after the performance, and "not a trace of fire upon them. In Fiji the rite is done yearly, and the performers walk over hot stones to a pit. Reliable witnesses testify that the feet of the fire-walkers are quite unharmed. The question is, 'How is this done?' Mr. Lang does not attempt to answer or solve the problem, but simply says that "the performances deserve the study of physiologists and physicians."

As we have stated, the greater part of Mr. Lang's book is taken up with a criticism of Mr. Frazer's theory of the origin of the belief in the divinity of Christ. Briefly stated, Mr. Frazer tries to prove by a great mass of evidence that the story of the last days and death of Christ is an outgrowth of ancient custom, which obtained in Babylonia and in Persia, whereby yearly, at a vernal feast, a condemned person (a criminal) was dressed up in royal robes, crowned, and allowed to live "like a king" for five days, when he was stripped, scourged, and hanged or crucified. Something like this occurred at the feast called Lakmek in Babylonia, Sacaea in Persia, and in Purim among the Jews. There is no doubt that Mr. Lang has been quite successful in pointing out the weak points and the improbability of the theory to account for the origin of the belief in the divinity of Christ. Those who are interested in curious customs and learned speculations would do well to read both Mr. Frazer's book, the "Golden Bough," and Mr. Lang's criticisms.

*MAGIC AND RELIGION. By Andrew Lang. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 320. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

The Orange Free Library.

The history of the rise and progress of a library is full of interest. This is particularly so in regard to the Orange Free Library. From a very small and almost insignificant beginning, due to the inspiration of Miss Sarah Martin, then a resident of Llewellyn Park, N. J., this library was begun on Dec. 7, 1883.

In a single, experimental room 169 volumes were arranged, and the use of this meagre collection was made available to the public. The room was opened at certain specified times, in the effort by such means to combat the saloon influence and to draw men off the streets.

During the first year of its existence the Orange Free Library passed beyond the experimental stage, and the number of its books was increased to 702. Its growth has since been steady and very encouraging. In 1890 the library had about 5,000 volumes. In 1895 it had 8,000. At the present time the number of books on the library shelves and in its stacks ranges between 14,000 and 15,000 and is constantly growing. The books are classified according to the Dewey system.

In 1890 the movement was begun that has now resulted in the housing of the collection, in one of the most satisfactory buildings in New Jersey outside of the City of Newark. The design is Greek, severely classic, being as regards the central portico modeled closely after the celebrated Erechtheum, at Athens, one of the most perfect examples of the Ionic order of architecture. The building has an extreme frontage of 102 feet and was designed by Messrs. Brower & Albro, with modifications and elaborations by Messrs. McKim, Mead & White.

The constructive material is Indiana limestone, backed with hard-burned brick. The present library has a maximum capacity of 50,000 volumes. One of the features of the Orange Free Library is its children's room. It is along the lines originally laid down by Miss Abby Bean, the Librarian of the Brookline (Mass.) Public Library, with whom the idea of a special room devoted to children's books and their delivery first originated. Miss Bean's idea was quickly adopted by the Boston Public Library, and from thence it has spread all over the library world. The Newark Public Library in its new building developed its children's room to a considerable extent, and the children and their little needs have not been forgotten in Orange.

The Orange Free Library has recently established a branch at Orange Valley, in the heart of the hat shop district, which is opened twice each week, and is made easily available for the use of the hatmakers. It contains 1,000 books. Co-operation and the use of traveling libraries make the Orange library institution an educational adjunct of large value to the Orange public schools. The present Librarian is Miss Elizabeth Howland Wesson.

A pleasing bookplate is used by the Orange Free Library. Within a bookish border, intermingled with Orange motifs, appears a clever picture of the newly erected library building, with space below to indicate the book's derivative source. The bookplate was designed by Miss Grace E. Wesson, the librarian's sister. It is an example of the so-called canting plate. An interesting feature in regard to the Orange Library also lies in the fact that it was not founded by Andrew Carnegie. The building now used for library purposes was built by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Whipple Stickler in memory of their son, Dr. Joseph William Stickler.

The Orange Free Library is rich in the ownership of a large number of recently presented books, the bindings of which are in tree calf, richly tooled. The circulation of the Orange Library reached 40,000 in round numbers last year, of which the percentage of fiction was 73 and a fraction. An interesting little publication, called The Library News, is issued under the auspices of the Orange Free Library, in which the new books are noted as they are acquired and other library matters are given place therein.

A Story by Mrs. Clifford.*

Mrs. W. K. Clifford in "A Woman Alone" has told a peculiar story. A man who has always lived so much within himself that even his own mother does not understand him goes to travel on the Riviera, at Cannes, and in Venice, where he becomes a woman who fascinates him. He has never paid any at-

*"A WOMAN ALONE." By Mrs. W. K. Clifford. 12mo, pp. [illegible]. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1 net.

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tention to women before and consequently when he does fall in love, he does so with a satisfying completeness. He marries the woman and takes her home to his mother, much to the astonishment of the latter. For a time the newly married pair live very happily. Then the trouble begins. The man has large powers, but he never exercises them. He prefers to continue to live his life of privacy. But his wife is ambitious and intellectually alert. She is intensely interested in the doings of the world in which she lives. She revels in politics, and she is eager to have her husband distinguish himself, as he might easily do.

But he is unwilling. It is on this point that they disagree. He, finding that his wife persists in having the house filled with notables, leaves her more and more to herself. She argues and expostulates with him, but all to no purpose. Finally he decides to go abroad again in order to escape her importunities and the pressure of the active life around him. When he does go, it is with the understanding that the two are to live separately. The wife endures it for two years, and then goes in search of her husband. She finds him in Paris, but he will not go back to the old life. Finally she gives up. Her love for him is stronger than all else. She hears that he is in London, ill and alone. She sends a friend to beg him to let her join him. The friend returns to tell her that he is dead.

The story is not quite long enough to fill the volume, which contains two other shorter tales, entitled, "Marie Zellinger" and "Miss Williamson." Neither of these is important.

An interesting feature of the Aaron Burr romance, "Blennerhassett," will be twelve full-page illustrations made from sketches in oil by C. H. Stephens of Philadelphia. In these images, where Aaron Burr and Theodosia Burr, Harman Blennerhassett, and his wife, Margaret, and Alexander Hamilton appear, the artist is said to have succeeded admirably in obtaining striking likenesses.

BYRON.

How the Start Was Made in His Career as an Author.*

BYRON was a great poet, but not a great man. His failings, however, were those of judgment, not of his heart. In him the comfortable doctrine of man's inaccountability would seem to find ample justification, for he was in an extreme degree the victim of circumstances. In studying his life, one's surprise is not that he was so bad, but that he retained so much that was good and noble and generous.

In spite of the mass of books that have been written about him, says Jeaffreson, one of the latest and most judicious of his biographers, "the man is still almost as little known to the students of his poetry as he was to the people who on the eve of his withdrawal from England frowned at him in London drawing rooms or murmured against him in the London streets." We have been deluged with accounts of his saturnine beauty, of his fathomless dark eyes and ebon locks, of his melancholy, his taciturnity, and his club foot; "and yet his face was not more remarkable for the beauty of its features than for the brightness of its smiles; his hair, light chestnut in childhood, never darkened to the deepest brown of auburn; his eyes were gray-blue, and he hadn't a club foot."

In view of Byron's character and of that of his mother, it was a peculiarly hard fate that imposed lameness upon him, as it superinduced of moroseness and brooding, and rendered it difficult for him to check a tendency to obesity which he succeeded in holding in abeyance only by the practice of a rigid regimen detrimental to health. "He was the only human being I ever knew," said Trelawney, "with self-restraint enough not to get fat." The tendon Achilles of each foot, it seems, was so contracted that he could walk only on the balls of the toes, the right foot being, in addition, smaller and bent inward, necessitating the wearing of a high-heeled boot. The trouble was partly congenital and partly due to improper treatment in infancy; indeed, according to the poet himself, the malformation was owing to the false delicacy on his mother's part at a time when nature's mistake might have been rectified. Be that as it may, certain it is that throughout life he was so lame that he could at best hobble only a short distance, although by a great effort he at times succeeded in partially disguising his infirmity. In reply to the brutal reproach of his mother that he was a "lame beast," he said with bitter self-control, "I was born so, mother," a remark afterward employed by the hunchback in "The Deformed Transformed."

In view of Mrs. Byron's lack of self-control and dignity, leading her at one moment to overwhelm him with reproaches and the next with caresses, it is hardly matter of wonder that the boy was without natural affection for her, and that in reply to a comrade's frank statement of opinion, "Your mother is a fool," his only remark was, "I know it." Later, in 1811, at the time of her death in consequence of "a fit of rage caused by reading the upholsterer's bills," he was found, it is true, sobbing over her body and crying out that fate had robbed him of his one friend in the world, but by a most unfilial inconsistency he failed to accompany her remains to the grave; indeed hardly waiting for the disappearance of the funeral cortege before ordering his servant to bring "the gloves." Moreover, during his absence on the Continent just preceding her death he failed to make adequate provision for her support, although at that time in personal control of his income. "I hate a dumpy woman," he remarked in "Don Juan," and doubtless it was of his mother that he was thinking as he penned the line. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that in all their relations he consistently displayed the greater dignity and self-control.

Byron's formal education was superficial rather than inadequate, although in the beginning there was ground for the latter charge as well. During the eight years of his sojourn in Aberdeen, from 1790-8, he was successively under the tuition of three schoolmasters, making "astonishing progress" beneath the guiding eye of one of them at least, a certain Mr. Ross, "a very devout, clever little clergyman." Unfortunately he was not long permitted to remain subject to this healthful influence, being placed in turn under the depressing guidance of his shoemaker's son and then in the "aulae" of the local grammar school. The general verdict of those in authority over him seems to have been that he was quick to learn, warm-hearted, and responsive, but of a capricious industry, given to fits of omnivorous reading rather than to consistent, conscientious application. "And now, George, mon, let's see how soon you'll be at the foot," one of his teachers was wont to remark at the periodic inversion of the class, made for the purpose of inspiring the pupils with fresh ardor, when Byron would be temporarily transferred from his customary seat of deficiency to that of leadership.

In 1794, by the death of the grandson of the morose old master of Newstead during military operations in Corsica, the son of "Mad Jack" Byron became heir to the title and of sudden unwonted importance. Months passed, however, before his mother was by accident made aware of the existence of this cause for the awakening of great expectations, which four years later reached realization in the accession of the lad to the title and estates. The latter, to be sure, were heavily incumbered, but in those sycophantic days, even more than at the present time, the value of a title was not to be measured alone in shillings and pence.

The income of the Newstead estate, Byron later told one of his friends, was £1,500 yearly, but this in its entirety would hardly have sufficed for restoring and maintaining the property, even had the owner's extravagant tastes and debts permitted such a policy. For the present, however, Byron was a ward in Chancery, under the guardianship and authority of his cousin, Lord Carlisle. A change of residence having been made to Nottinghamshire, the lad was placed under the tutelage of a Mr. Rogers to be prepared for one of the great public schools, and in the hands of an illiterate quack with the euphonious cognomen of Lavender to be tortured into physical normality. A year later he was taken by his mother to London and placed at school at Dulwich in order that the prescribed treatment for his lameness might be systematically carried out. According to the testimony of his schoolmaster, he was "playful, amiable, and intelligent, ill-grounded in scholarship, but familiar with Scripture and a devourer of poetry." The love of Scriptural history, especially that of the Old Testament, which characterized him throughout and frequently influenced him in the choice of poetic subjects, had been imbibed primarily from his nurse, "May" Gray, a pious, rigid Presbyterian, to whom he was deeply attached.

It was at this period, about 1800, that he wrote his first love poem, addressed to a cousin by the name of Margaret Parker. Indeed, throughout early youth cousins of the opposite sex played an important part in Byron's history. While at Aberdeen, in his eighth year, he conceived such a violent, deep-rooted passion for his relative, Mary Duff, that eleven years later, on learning of her marriage, he was so strongly affected as to be nearly thrown into convulsions. And yet a year before this event he had fallen desperately, hopelessly in love with another cousin, Mary Anne Chaworth, a collateral descendant of the Mr. Chaworth killed by his great uncle in the notorious duel. Byron afterward told Medwin that he had found in her "all that his youthful fancy could paint of beautiful." At the time, doubtless, he was, or at least believed himself as sincere in this hyperbolic statement of admiration as later in his passionate grief at the death of the chorister Eddleston, whom he laments "as the only human being who ever loved him in truth and sincerity," and at that of other friends, which found expression in the lovely poems to Thyrza. "My school friendships," he says, "were with me passions," and he remonstrates with a boyish correspondent for calling him "my dear Byron," instead of "my dearest Byron." Of his love for Mary Chaworth the story is told in "The Dream."

In the meantime Mrs. Byron's importunities had induced Lord Carlisle, who finally, in disgust, refused to receive her personally, to send his ward to Harrow, where he was entered in the Summer of 1801, remaining until his entrance, as a "nobleman," at Cambridge toward the end of 1805. During the early part of Byron's stay at Harrow he was unsociable and unhappy, but after his elevation to the important position of upper classman his mood changed and he became enthusiastically attached to his surroundings. Sir Robert Peel was the most famous of his school companions, Byron magnanimously offering to share the punishment inflicted upon the lad by the bully of the school.

With inherent love of notoriety, he boasts in letters of this time that he has often been compared to the "wicked" Lord Lyttleton and been held up as "the votary of licentiousness and the disciple of infidelity." On some of his rambles he was accompanied by a girl in boy's clothing, whom he introduced as his younger brother, and to Miss Pigot he writes that he has played hazard for two nights till 4 in the morning. Naturally he was regarded askance by the authorities of the university, especially after he had symbolized his opinion of the dons by bringing up a bear to college and declaring that the animal should sit for a fellowship.

As a matter of fact, however, Byron was by no means so wicked or so idle as he would fain have led the world to believe, both at this time and later on in the publication of the ostensibly autobiographical poem "Childe Harold." Proof at least of a certain degree of industry was given by his winning the degree of Master of Arts in 1808, and by the issuing two years earlier for circulation among his friends of a collection of verse entitled "Fugitive Pieces." In 1807 the collection was reprinted, with additions, but without a certain obnoxious poem whose license had aroused the remonstrance of a friendly clergyman, to which Byron had characteristically responded by the destruction of the entire edition, with the exception of two copies not in his possession. Encouraged by the favorable reception of his verse in this limited circle, he issued publicly later in the same year the volume called "Hours of Idleness," in which were included most of the privately printed poems, together with numerous additions.

It may be said that this volume indirectly brought him fame through the adverse criticism which it called forth. After receiving its meed of praise and condemnation in various periodicals it was made the object of a virulent attack at the beginning of 1809 in the columns of the celebrated Edinburgh Review, at the hands either of Jeffrey or Brougham. So scathing was the criticism that kindly Sir Walter Scott was moved to remonstrate with Jeffrey that "the poems contained some passages of noble promise." Byron was out to the quick, and according to his boast, he immediately drank three bottles of claret and began a reply. As a matter of fact, however, several hundred lines of the satire eventually entitled "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" were already in existence previous to the publication of the objectionable article. In the poem, which appeared in March, 1809, Byron mercilessly and wittily lampooned real and imagined antagonists on every hand, including his guardian, who had refused to present him in the House of Lords on his first appearance there after coming of age. From a literary point of view the "Bards" was an immediate success, despite the disapproval naturally called forth in many quarters by its unsparing acrimony, and a second edition was almost immediately called for.

The renown of this early product, however, was so greatly surpassed by that of "Childe Harold," the first two cantos of which were published just three years later, as to have caused posterity almost to forget the initial success. "I awoke one morning and found myself famous," said the author of the "Pilgrimage," and he might have added, "fashionable London mad about me." Byron had left England in the Summer of 1809, after a theatrical leave-taking of Newstead Abbey, to commence the first of the series of wanderings which only ceased with death, and which on this occasion extended over the entire southern part of Europe; two years later, after the uttering of impassioned words at Malta to romantic Mrs. Spencer Smith and the singing of equally impassioned but less noxious words to the eldest Miss Macri, the "Maid of Athens," he returned home with the completed manuscript of the opening cantos of "Childe Harold," a versified account of his own wanderings, and of "Hints from Horace" in his portfolio, but financially embarrassed, and, as he wrote to Hodgson, "without a hope and almost without a desire."

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

*PAPER VIII. in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW series devoted to the Beginnings of Great Authors. I., Thackeray, Oct. 4, 1899; II., Poe, Nov. 11; III., Balzac, Feb. 24, 1900; Dickens, July 14, 1900; V., Hawthorne, Oct. 6, 1900; VI., Hugo, Feb. 9, 1901; Scott, June 15, 1901; George Eliot, July 6, 1901.

English Book Prices Current.*

William Jaggard's "Index" to Slater's English Book Prices Current includes the sales reported in the first ten volumes, 1887-96, and comes to collectors and bibliographers five years late. Mr. Jaggard undertook his compilation, he tells us, largely as a labor of love, but he soon must have regretted his ardor, for he had to arrange 33,000 distinct titles, and much more than 500,000 numerals, until the ten annual volumes were amalgamated, checked, enlarged, revised, and corrected. The result of his labors is an octavo volume of 472 double column pages, and while no work of this kind ever entirely pleases those who constantly use it one may say without reservation that it is a most admirable compilation. To all book collectors it will be of extreme value, but those interested in Americana, early and modern English literature, illustrated books, sporting literature, and one or two other departments cannot possibly do without it.

The reference list of subjects and the key to anonymous and pseudonymous literature which the book gives are most acceptable. Mr. Jaggard devotes considerable attention to the groups under the following headings: America, Bibles, Catalogues, Common Prayer, Cruikshank, Dickens, Hour Books, Milton, Napoleon, New Testaments, Psalms, Rowlandson, Ruskin, Scott, Shakespeare, Thackeray, Walton, &c. The collector of Americana will be interested in the compiler's work in this department. There are several instances, however, where early tracts and accounts of travels were sold with a number of others bound in one volume, and Mr. Jaggard has apparently omitted them or overlooked their importance.

Again, his arrangement is rather peculiar in some places. The Eliot Indian Tracts, which all contained letters by Eliot, though some of them are occasionally catalogued under the names of Shepard, Winslow, &c., should have gone in this book under Eliot. Mr. Jaggard takes Lord Crawford's fine series of the tracts (second sale, 1889) and puts the "First Fruits" under Eliot, the "Day Breaking" under Shepard, (another copy, sold in 1893, he places under Eliot,) the "Glorious Progress" under Eliot, the "Light Appearing More and More," and "Strength Under Weakness" under Whitfield, the "Tears of Repentance" under Tears, (though Eliot and Mayhew were the authors,) and the "Late and Further Manifestation" under Eliot. The "Further Accompt of the Progresse of the Gospel," 1659, he does not mention at all, but refers, under Eliot, to the "Further Account," which is an entirely different book, appearing in 1660. The titles may be similar, but the Crawford catalogue or Mr. Eames's notes on Eliot (in Pilling's "Algonquin Bibliography") would have set him right. This last error is especially grievous, as the "Further Accompt" 1659, the ninth and rarest of the tracts, and one of the most seldom seen of early American books, is so rare that outside of the Crawford copy (£49) and Barlow's ($250) there are few records.

Mr. Jaggard's success in other directions is very considerable, however. The ten columns given to Shakespeare, for example, contain much that is suggestive, and the arrangement is a triumph. The compiler, we believe, is a member of the firm of Jaggard & Co., Liverpool. He signs his preface William Jaggard, Shakespeare House, Liverpool, which makes one wonder whether he is in any way related to Isaac Jaggard, whose name is associated with the first folio Shakespeare.

*INDEX TO THE FIRST TEN VOLUMES OF BOOK PRICES CURRENT, 1887 to 1896. London: Elliot Stock, 1901.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY. By S. S. Hebbard. 12mo. Pp. 311. La Crosse, Wis.: Published by the author.

ELIZABETH, EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA AND QUEEN OF HUNGARY. By Clara Tschudi. Authorized translation from the Norwegian. By M. M. Cope. 8vo. Pp. 260. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3 net.

HISTORY FOR READY REFERENCE FROM THE BEST HISTORIANS, BIOGRAPHERS, AND SPECIALISTS. Their Own Words in a Complete System of History. By J. N. Larned. Historical maps and studies and drawings by Alan C. Reiley. Revised and enlarged edition in six volumes. Volume VI., Recent History, (1894-5 to 1901.) A to Z folio. Pp. 726. Springfield, Mass.: The C. A. Nichols Company.

THE STORY OF KING ALFRED. By Walter Besant. Illustrated. 24mo. Pp. 187. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF THE CONSTITUTION OF VIRGINIA. By Margaret Vowell Smith. 16mo. Pp. 145. Glens Falls, N. Y.: Glens Falls Publishing Company.

A FEW NOTES UPON THE HISTORY OF THE CONSTITUTION OR FORM OF GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA. By Margaret Vowell Smith. 24mo. Pp. 144. Glens Falls, N. Y.: Glens Falls Publishing Company.

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HISTORY OF MEDICINE. A Brief Outline of Medical History and Sects of Physicians from the Earliest Historic Period, with an Extended Account of the New Schools of the Healing Art in the Nineteenth Century. And Especially a History of the American Eclectic Practice of Medicine, Never Published Before. By Alexander Wilder. 12mo. Pp. xxix.-946. New Sharon, Me.: New England Eclectic Company.

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SPORT IN EUROPE. Edited by F. G. Aflalo. Illustrated from drawings by Archibald Thorburn, E. Caldwell, and E. F. T. Bennett, and from photographs. Royal Octavo. Pp. 484. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $10 net.

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WILDERSMOOR. A Novel. By C. L. Antrobus. 12mo. Pp. 446. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

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THE OLD HOUSE BY THE SEA. By Sarah E. Phipps. 12mo. Pp. iv.-203. New York: F. Tennyson Neely Company.

A GIRL OF CHICAGO. By Mary Moncure Parker. 12mo. Pp. 140. New York: F. Tennyson Neely Company. $1.50.

WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH. Historical Romances. Victorial Edition. Four volumes. Crichton, The Constable of the Tower, Jack Sheppard, Rookwood. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. about xxiii.-501. Philadelphia: George Barrie & Son.

THE AMBITIONS OF A WORLDLY WOMAN. By Alice E. Murray. 12mo. Pp. 168. New York: F. Tennyson Neely Company. $1.50.

MRS. GREEN. By Evelyne Elsye Byrnd. 12mo. Pp. v.-173. New York: G. F. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

A WOMAN ALONE. By Mrs. W. K. Clifford. 12mo. Pp. 307. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

OUT OF THE PIGEON-HOLES. By E. S. Goodhue. 12mo. Pp. 194. Alma: The George F. Butler Publishing Company.

GEOFFREY STRONG. By Laura E. Richards. Illustrated. Tall 16mo. Pp. 217. Boston: Dana, Estes & Co. 75 cents. (Two copies.)

CAPTAIN RAVENSHAW; or, The Maid of Cheapside. A Romance of Elizabethan London. By Robert Neilson Stephens. Illustrated by Howard Pyle and others. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-389. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. (Advance sheets.)

TOM GROGAN. By F. Hopkinson Smith. 12mo. Pp. 211. New York: A. Wessels Company. Paper. 50 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NONSENSE. Being Certain Foolish Tales Told by a Father to His Children in "The Children's Hour." Vol. IV. "Le Roman d'une Poesle Chat," a Tale of Ye Olden Times. Par Henrique (old man) Ringtail. Carefully, faithfully, and accurately translated from the original Sanskrit by Frederick Rogers. 12mo. Pp. 239. Detroit: American Publishing Company. $1.50.

LAKE GENEVA AND ITS LITERARY LANDMARKS. By Francis Gribble. 8vo. Pp. x.-352. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.50 net.

LAW AS TO CEMETERIES, UNDERTAKERS, Embalmers, and Burials in the State of New York, with Statutory Amendments Down to and Including the Session of 1901. By John Power. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-151. Albany: W. C. Little & Co.

HESTON'S HAND BOOK. Atlantic City. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xvii.-100-lviii. Atlantic City: A. M. Heston.

POOLE'S INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE. Abridged Edition Covering the Contents of Thirty-seven Important Periodicals, 1815-1896. By William I. Fletcher and Mary Poole. Folio. Pp. vi.-843. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

AN INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL ECONOMY. By Richard T. Ely. New and revised edition. 12mo. Pp. x.-387. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.20.

LINES OF DEFENSE OF THE BIBLICAL REVELATION. By D. S. Margoliouth, M. A., of the University of Oxford. Pp. 316. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Edwin S. Gorham. $1.50 net.

"The World and Winstow," by Edith Henrietta Fowler, will be presented this month by Dodd, Mead & Co. The story deals with a motherless girl who lives in Winstow, a quaint old town near the English Channel, and with Merton Wainwright, her playfellow. He goes to London and becomes secretary to a Cabinet Minister; she, too, goes to London to learn typewriting. Thus, in a different environment and each occupying widely different stations in life, they are brought together again.

1901

QUERIES.

"LUCY M.," Saratoga, N. Y.: "What is Owen Meredith's most famous poem? What is his best poem?"

"Owen Meredith's" best known poetical work is "Lucile." This, however, is mostly a poetical paraphrase of George Sand's "Lavinia," though it was done with consummate and marvelous skill. The best known of his shorter poems are "Aux Italiens" and "Madame la Marquise." His best poem, perhaps, (and the one least known,) is the following, which has much of the music of the songs in the Elizabethan dramas:

Since we parted,
Since we parted yester eve,
I do love thee, love, believe;
Twelve times dearer, twelve hours longer,
One dream deeper, one night stronger,
One sun surer, this much more
Than I loved thee, love, before.

M. E. SARGENT, Lebanon, N. H.: "Are all the copies of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' published by John Jewett in 1852, of the same value?"

There was a large number of editions during 1852. Most of them, we believe, are readily distinguished from the first edition.

L. LESLIE AUSTIN, Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, New York City: "What is the best history of the buccaneers of the West Indies and Spanish Main?"

An entertaining work is Howard Pyle's "Buccaneers and Marooners of America," Lippincott, $1.25.

GIBB LORING, New York City: "The Evening Sun printed the following over two months ago: 'Leonard S. Outram of E. H. Sothern's theatrical company died in Scranton, Penn., on Saturday evening. In addition to his work as an actor, he had made quite a name for himself in England as a novelist.' Will you kindly tell me the titles of his novels, and by whom published?"

The writer of this paragraph must have had some one else in mind.

ISAAC HAMMOND, Charleston, S. C.: "Replying to an inquiry signed 'A. O. S.,' Savannah, Ga., in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of July 6, I would say that there is a poem entitled 'Emily Geiger's Ride' in 'Palmetto Lyrics,' by F. Muench, (cloth, $1.) I can supply the book to your correspondent."

ELWYN WALLER, 7 Franklin Place, Morristown, N. J.: "I noted the inquiry of 'J. L.,' July 13, regarding a poem beginning,

'Twas 12 o'clock by Chelsea chimes,
When all is hungry trim,
Good Mister Jupp sat down to sup,
With wife, and Kate, and Jim.'

The poem is by Thomas Hood and is entitled 'The Supper Superstition.' I will copy the whole thing if 'J. L.' wishes. My volume containing it is entitled 'Humorous Poems of Thomas Hood,' edited by Epes Sargent, Boston, 1856, Phillips, Sampson & Co. In this particular volume the poem is on Page 75."

"ENGLISHWOMAN," New York City: "How is it customary in New York for an author to approach a publisher in regard to printing a book? Should it be done by letter or by interview?"

Send or take the manuscript to the publisher. Some one can always be seen.

"G. G.," 806 Tenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.: "I shall be obliged if you will kindly give me the names of the periodicals to which William Archer and Bernard Shaw contribute articles on dramatic criticism, and also the names of three or four of the leading French dramatic critics, and the names of the periodicals in which their contributions principally appear."

William Archer, dramatic critic of the London Figaro, 1879-81, has filled the same position on the London World since 1884. George Bernard Shaw wrote articles on music for The London Star, 1888-90, and for The London World, 1890-4, and contributed dramatic criticisms to The Saturday Review, (when Frank Harris was the editor,) January, 1895, to May, 1898. He is not attached to any paper now that we know of. We regret that our correspondent does not mention the name of Arthur Bingham Walkley, the present dramatic critic of The London Times, and "Literature," (formerly on the staff of The Star and The Daily Chronicle.) We cannot give the names of three leading Parisian dramatic critics. As a matter of fact, outside of the brilliant men of the past—Sarcey, who was autocratic, and Mortier, who was gossipy—Parisian dramatic criticism was always at a low ebb. The best essays on the French stage will be found in the works of Dumas, the younger; Zola, and Edmund Goncourt.

"A. E. W.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I have an Oxford family Bible printed in London in 1779. What value has it?"

Only the earliest editions of the Holy Scriptures possess value. There are hundreds of Bibles printed over a century ago that are not worth more than a few dollars each, and in most cases have no value whatever. Age gives a book interest, but it does not always give it value.

THOMAS R. WILSON, San Francisco, Cal.: "Will you please inform me the most reliable works upon the 'Single Tax' theory?"

Henry George's "Progress and Poverty," (Doubleday, Page & Co., paper, 25 cents, cloth, $1;) Prof. E. R. A. Seligman's "Essays in Taxation," (The Macmillan Company, $3;) "On the Shifting and Incidence of Taxation," (Macmillan, $1,) and "Progressive Taxation in Theory and Practice," (Macmillan, $1;) Prof. R. T. Ely's "Taxation in American States and Cities," (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $1.75) and "Land, Labor, and Taxation," (Methodist Book Concern, $1.25;) Shearman's "Natural Taxation," (Doubleday, $1,) and Putnam's "Discriminating Taxation." (Standard Publishing Company, Cincinnati, $1.)

J. W. COLE, Tipton, Penn.: "Where can I procure John Hall Stevenson's 'Continuation of a Journey'?"

This work was always curious rather than valuable. It has always been scarce, however, and it would be difficult to procure a copy. If our correspondent would write to any of the prominent English book dealers—to B. Quaritch, Pearson & Co., Pickering & Chatto, Hills & Elvey, all in London—he would probably secure a copy after a few months' delay. Fifteen shillings would be a high price to pay for the book.

[illegible] Penn.: "Will you please inform me [illegible] Life of Franklin, and [illegible] Franklin's Autobiography, and [illegible] Franklin's Writings, and [illegible] Franklin's Works, and [illegible] Franklin's Letters, and [illegible] Franklin's Bibliography, and [illegible] Franklin's Portraits, and [illegible] Franklin's Relics, and [illegible] Franklin's Descendants, and [illegible] Franklin's Monuments, and [illegible] Franklin's Statues, and [illegible] Franklin's Medals, and [illegible] Franklin's Coins, and [illegible] Franklin's Stamps, and [illegible] Franklin's Autographs, and [illegible] Franklin's Manuscripts

AUG 1901

LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, July 27.—There is another melancholy death among the weeklies. The Review of the Week, after a brief but reasonably well-spent life, expired last week. It was the property of Lady Tatton Sykes, and apparently aimed to be a sort of improved Spectator with a society annex. Of course it could not live. There is no room for such a paper, although every year some sanguine soul thinks differently, and sinks money in the attempt to establish a new literary weekly. It is doubtful if there is really room for The Saturday Review and The Spectator both. To be sure, The Saturday will never die, for when we remember what it has survived, it is evident that nothing can kill it. Still, although it is a better paper to-day than it has been for many a year, it does not seem to have the solid popularity which has always been the good fortune of The Spectator.

Mr. Harris's Candid Friend is publishing a series of portraits of eminent actors, and, so the news men tell me, is having a fairly good sale. If it lives it will be because of its photographs of actresses, of which every week it publishes an astonishingly large number. There are so many people to whom the photograph of an actress, of whose very name they have never previously heard, gives supreme delight, that Mr. Harris's new paper will probably find them sufficient for its support. Besides, there is no denying that the paper is bright and that Mr. Harris has a mordant sort of wit which is undeniably amusing, except to its victims.

The Tatler, which in its initial number tried to imiate Sir Richard Steele, has abandoned that thankless task, and is now frankly modern. Like The Candid Friend, it gratifies the public thirst for photographs of actresses, but it is also a very readable paper, and its success does not seem doubtful. Mr. Vivian's Rambler is not a bad specimen of nickel-plated Johnsonese, but it is avowedly published for the delectation of the few, and apparently cares nothing for the general public. There are undoubtedly people who like to read Mr. Richard Le Gallienne's attempts to write after the style of Dr. Johnson. We may wonder at their peculiar taste, but certainly they have a right to it. The combination of Johnson and Le Gallienne is rather startling, but has not Miss Corelli taken to patronizing Shakespeare? After that we need wonder at nothing.

Evidently Punch did not find the experiment of publishing a short story in each number a success. It is now several weeks since the last of the Punch stories appeared, and there is no promise of any more. After all, it seemed somewhat sacrilegious to introduce improvements into Punch. One might as well expect Punch and Judy to bring out a new drama, written, say, by Mr. Pinero, and presenting Judy in the latest society costumes, and Punch himself with a dinner jacket and a cigarette.

When The Pall Mall Magazine was started Mr. Zangwill wrote a causerie for each number which was extremely readable—at all events for the first half dozen numbers. Since he ceased to write "Without Prejudice" his successors in The Pall Mall have not been remarkable for brilliancy, although one of them, for a short time, was no less a person than Mr. Henley. With the issue of the present month Mr. Beerbohm begins a causerie which promises to constitute an especial attraction of the magazine. Mr. Beerbohm is precisely the man for the place. When he first began to write I did not like him at all, because he reminded one altogether too much of the late Oscar Wilde. But Mr. Beerbohm has long since found himself. He poses, of course, but he knows how to pose. He is impertinent and reckless, but he is extremely amusing. Take him all in all he is probably the most delightful writer of the day, for those, be it understood, who ask for nothing but to be amused.

The Outlook the other day wrote to several well-known authors, asking them for a list of half a dozen books suitable to take with one into the country for a fortnight's holiday. Three authors, Mrs. Stannard, Mme. Grand, and Mr. Burnand, hit on the rather obvious idea of making the list consist entirely of their own books. If only one author had done this, we might have smiled with the kindly toleration which we give to an old joke, but when three authors make the same time-honored joke the result is not altogether satisfactory. One might do worse than to take Mr. Burnand's "Happy Thoughts" and other books into the country, provided one has not already read them, but fancy a fortnight devoted to the exclusive reading of the books of Mme. Sarah Grand or of "John Strange Winter." The unhappy victim of such a course of reading would think regretfully of the Roman holidays referred to by the poet.

Mr. George Moore defends his conduct in rewriting his novels, and the defense is, it is only fair to say, a good one. He has rewritten "Evelyn Innes" so completely that the revised book differs widely from its original, and is in most respects very decidedly improved. But why does not Mr. Moore do his revising before he publishes his books? There was no crying necessity for the publication of "Evelyn Innes" at the precise date when it was published. Mr. Moore might easily have kept the manuscript by him for another year, and then given it to the press after a final revision. Mr. Moore revises his books because he is conscientiously striving to make them as good as possible, and he is unquestionably in the right in so doing. But there is no reason why he should give us an unrevised book, and then revise it afterward. There is no sufficient ground for the theory that when the public hears that Mr. Moore has a manuscript novel in his desk, it is seized with a desire to break into his house and drag that manuscript to the light. The bookbinder who supplies Mr. Moore's novels with covers does not bind the first 20,000 in an imperfect way, intending afterward to revise his bindings and make them better. Why should Mr. Moore, as an author, claim the right to thrust unfinished work upon the public, although he would be indignant if his bookbinder did the same?

The real objection to Mr. Moore's method of revising books after publication is that the public has no assurance he will ever be entirely satisfied with the revision of any one book. He has revised "Evelyn Innes." Very well. But is that revision final? What security have we that he will not revise it a second time, or even a third? He has, in point of fact, already given us three editions of "Vain Fortune," the second and third being revised versions of the original. There is nothing to hinder him from revising "Evelyn Innes" until the day of his death, and in the meantime the man who wants a complete edition of Mr. Moore's novels must buy, say, a dozen different versions of "Evelyn Innes." I bought "Sister Teresa" as soon as it was published, for I was very anxious to read it; but I have little idea that I shall ever be through with the task—or pleasure—of reading it. Next year Mr. Moore proposes to publish a revised edition of the book, bound in one volume with "Evelyn Innes," and I shall have to read that and all successive revisions of the two. In view of the shortness of human life, I submit that this is not fair.

Scarcely a week passes without the publication of a new guide to bridge, and serious whist players are already predicting dark things for the future of England if bridge supersedes whist as it at present threatens to do. There must be an enormous number of persons who are anxious to learn the game, or else there would not be such a constant succession of bridge manuals. Those who defend bridge do so chiefly on the ground that whist has been brought to such a state of perfection that it is no longer interesting. Of course this is absurd as well as untrue, but the man who, knowing how to play real whist, as distinguished from "bumblepuppy," is willing to desert the game for any other, might be expected to be incapable of telling the truth. The last number of The Pall Mall Magazine had an article professing to show the way in which bridge should be played, but fortunately the article was too obscure to do any great harm. War, pestilence, and bridge, all at once, are a complication of scourges which promise badly for the future of the empire. Consols have fallen steadily since bridge became epidemic, and it is strange that none of our financial authorities have noticed the sequence of the two events.

Sir Walter Besant's posthumous novel, "The Lady of Lynn," is a good, safe family story, warranted never to bring a blush to the cheek of anybody and to be eminently suitable for the extreme hot weather, when any undue excitement is dangerous. He was a good man, whom every one loved, but his last novel does not compare very favorably with his earlier books. There was much in some of them which deserved warm approbation, but Sir Walter was a curiously unequal author. He would write a thoroughly good novel even if it was not a brilliant one, and then his next book would be purely machine built. However, "The Lady of Lynn" should be read if for no other reason than that it was the last book we shall ever have from Sir Walter's pen. He was not a great novelist, but compare "The World Went Very Well Then" with "Babs, the Impossible Heavenly Yellow Twin," and the difference is all in favor of the healthy-minded male author.

I see mention in one of the literary journals of the fact that Zola and his wife are soon to visit Scotland. I also hear that while he is in Scotland he will receive a visit from Matilda Serao, the Italian novelist. I wish very much that the report may turn out to be true. If Mme. Serao comes to England she ought to have a reception that would show her that, to some extent, Englishmen are beginning to appreciate her genius. Very many lesser Continental novelists have been received here with dinners and other ceremonious expressions of admiration, who did not deserve a tithe of the honor that is due to the author of "Fantasia" and "La Conquista di Roma."

It does not seem to me as if Mr. Conrad's experiment in collaboration with Mr. Heuffer has been altogether successful. Mr. Conrad would be, I should think, about the most difficult man with whom to collaborate that could be found. As a story writer he ranks with the very first of living Englishmen, but he is so distinctly individual that his genius cannot combine with that of any other writer. "The Inheritors," which is the title of the novel written by Mr. Conrad and Mr. Heuffer, is a fairly good story, but it is not Mr. Conrad's in any respect. We miss both Mr. Conrad's methods and Mr. Conrad's style. His name will probably sell the book, but had it been published anonymously it would hardly have attracted any attention.

Nobody seems to take any further interest in Mr. Hall Caine's dispute with The Lady's Magazine. I am not sure that there is not a distinct feeling of relief that we are spared Mr. Caine's new romance during these excessively hot days. It will be issued in book form in the Autumn, and then the public will have an opportunity to read it in cool weather. Of course, it will sell, for the sort of people who admire Mr. Caine's books are not the sort that pay any attention to criticism. I shall, however, be greatly surprised if it meets with much praise from the better class of critics. Mr. Caine has ability, and it is foolish to class him with Miss Corelli. The trouble with him is that he will not write of things with which he is acquainted, but prefers to write of music halls, and hospital nurses, and Italian politics. Mr. Caine's inner consciousness is not, as he evidently thinks it is, infallible.

W. L. ALDEN.

Mrs. Sherwood Writes of Olive Schreiner, George Moore, and Others.

AIX LES BAINS, July 27.—One of the books most talked of in London, at the lunches, was Mr. Fea's interesting "Behind the Paneling," as one critic called it. The author calls it "Secret Chambers and Hiding Places," which I, who love old houses, and go as much to see them as I can, found more interesting than any novel. The Jesuit Nicholas Owen spent the greater part of his life in constructing in the principal houses of Catholic England, with incomparable skill, hiding places for persecuted priests. He knew how to conduct them with safety along impenetrable passages, to hide them between walls, and to bury them in so-called-safe recesses, to entangle them in labyrinths and a thousand windings. So one wonders now if he did not sometimes hide them too well. He disguised the entrances so thoroughly that they seemed most unlike what they really were.

He was a diminutive man, old, with very short arms, and called "Little John," but he would extract great stones from their places himself, keeping the secret of these closets in the closest place of all—his own bosom. This constructive ingenuity of Nicholas Owen was called for by the persecution of the Roman Catholics in the reign of Elizabeth. The priests all got caught in time, and were burned at Smithfield, or escaped to France and Spain, according to the good old amiable nature of the epoch, and to-day there is so much feeling about the King's coronation oath, against "transubstantiation," that I heard many an angry talk, at dinner tables, as if all the horrors of that day might come back again.

Much feeling about religion and the Boer war manifests itself in English conversation, and the safest thing for a foreigner to do is to say at the beginning of dinner, "I agree with you in every particular," before the most argumentative man begins, if one does not wish to be enticed into a conversation which would on your part be carried on with heightened color and a very limited knowledge of the subject. In fact, I do not know what I think on the Boer war question, except that I think khaki the most unbecoming of uniforms, and I am very sorry that the English ever began that war. Gen. Sherman's curt opinion of what war is is the only answer one can make to tales of dire cruelty and persecution.

The French are very great sympathizers with Olive Schreiner, who abuses the English up hill and down dale, as every Frenchman desires to hear England abused. The French papers call her "the Cassandra of the Cape," and M. Labadie-Legran writes for the French Figaro a most exhaustive description of this Englishwoman who had a Lutheran missionary for her father and a Scotch Presbyterian for her mother, and whose brother is a clergyman in the outskirts of London. Her mother has retired to a Catholic convent. Another brother was the first Minister of the Colony of the Cape, and her husband, Mr. Cronwright, is a pure John Bull, devoted to useful writing on the cultivation of Angora sheep, and also the domestication of ostriches, which books have rendered precious services to the farmers of the Karroo. This cosmopolitan woman has no relation to the female Boers, but she is at heart their sister and defender. She was born as they were on the soil of Southern Africa, and went with them to the schools of the veldt. There seems to be no soil and no climate which inspires such love in its inhabitants as this colony of the Cape and of the two republics.

M. Labadie-Legran compares "The Story of an African Farm" and "The History of the Soldier, Peter Halket" favorably to the work of Harriet Beecher Stowe. He says no book has ever pleaded the cause of the negro as has this last work of "the Cassandra of the Cape," "and it is infinitely superior to 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,'" he adds, in which I cannot agree with him. The Frenchman says sarcastically, England has not refused to her "that honor which she keeps for all her enemies, the aureole of persecution." Certainly Olive is the "Murr Kat," and has given the Bull Dog a bad bite in the throat, and such are the topics which now interest the literary men and women of England.

The funeral of Robert Buchanan, which occurred lately with those agnostic rites which he requested, roused much speculation as to his real belief or unbelief. Mr. Herbert Murray insisted that had Robert Buchanan lived much longer he would have become an atheist, and his admirers say that he regarded Christ as "a-theos," that is to say "apart from God," but, his admirers say, "God he loved, the humanity of Christ he loved. Immortality he was certain of." His last words were: "I do believe in God supreme and chief of all things first and last, whose works proclaim His glory and the glory of His name." When such a man once had cast away "the crust of creeds" he could not be called an unbeliever nor a-theos, and we who love his poetry may well say with one of his admirers: "That in his love of God he became 'God intoxicated,' he ended with the belief that behind the dark portal God abides."

Next to these speculations on the belief of Robert Buchanan come pages on the religion of Tolstoi. He is a contradiction, and is at once dreaded and adored. Of the man himself, his simplicity, his humility, his sense of humor, his expression, his living attitude there can be but one opinion, he is prophet and angel combined, and yet a man so tremendously impressed with wrongness of every standpoint in the social scheme falls naturally into a fighting attitude, and his humane qualities, delightful as they may be, are submerged in the reformer's strenuous contempt.

Even in "Resurrection," study though it be of a soul's gradual induction to the fellowship of humanity and dealing as it does with the follies of his time, there is scarcely a trace of its creator's peculiar touchiness, hardly a hint of the humor which plays in his speech. One Tolstoi we create embittered, despairing, extravagant, void of happy humor; again we create a poet-prophet. The explanation of this is that he has thrown off his experiences and his humor as a snake sloughs his skin, renewal of not what he is, but what he was, his nobler self having crawled out of them.

"I wrote the 'Kreutzer Sonata,'" he said to a friend, "to clear my thoughts on the sex question. I wrote it over a dozen times. When it was finished my mind was cleared. I knew what I believed."

It is rather pleasant to turn from these sombre thoughts to the sprightly memorial to Charles II. written by Prof. Osmund Airy, and already on the study table of Edward VII. It is a most luxurious book, and a very just and luminous estimate of the character of the most popular King and one of the worst monarchs who ever followed Alfred. He had that Stuart grace, that flexible back, that debonnair manner which made him so attractive to men and women, in spite of his superhuman ugliness. "Odds fish, but I am an ugly dog," he said as he looked at his own miniature. He was a true grandson of the "Vert Galant," and the Provençal blood spoke in his veins. Charles II. contradicts the old adage that adversity is a good educator. He had it all, was reared in adversity, was the scorn of fortune, saw the depths of poverty, had the sorrow of a martyr, as he heard of that noble head which rolled on the marble floor of Whitehall. Charles II. had every inducement to be a noble King, if adversity could teach him, even if he could not be a great ruler.

Prof. Airy's book is a very agreeable one, splendidly illustrated. It is an "édition de luxe" of that story of royalty, always so well worth reading, if it only tells us what an unreasonable and uncritical and foolish public we are. The beautiful portraits of these well-dressed favorites of Charles II. were never so well grouped as in this luxurious volume. I have, too, a new fact about Charles. "He was uncommon tall, two yards and over," he says himself. They get up these books better in England than we can, and, oh! what picture shows they have in London! The Velasquez pictures at the Guildhall give you the greatest insight into the secrets of fine clothes, beggar boys, Madonnas, and delightful still life.

Imagine a novel of 300,000 words—fiction by the mile, as the critics call it! George Moore has had the temerity to suppose that we are again as old as Methusaleh. "Sister Teresa," which is a continuation of "Evelyn Innes," is a study of the possible attractions which a conventual life may have for a woman, and is, I hear, very worthily done, although too much spun out. Moore, who is called the English Balzac, is more liked in England than with us. He studies character in its most delicate detail, and is willing to give four years to every book.

Roman Catholicism has loomed large in recent fiction, and is looming still. The heroines of Sarah Grand and of John Oliver Hobbes may well begin to sing "I won't be a nun," while Mrs. Humphry Hall Ward and Marie Corelli and Hall Caine and George Moore are determined they shall be. I think I would rather die of hiccoughs superinduced by reading Anstey than to read George Moore's "Sister Teresa." I cling with heroic fondness to my Mr. Craigie and to my John Strange Winter.

They are epigrammatic and funny and amusing trifles, and "The Fall of the Curtain" is, as its name would indicate, rather stagey. The chief female character is a sort of Becky Sharp, and to my mind more attractive than a similar heroine in "Unleavened Bread." Herald Begbie is a new sensation to me. He creates a decadent poet, who, in describing one of his own compositions, says: "That is a song which Midsanth might have written and Niebuhr might have praised, and do you not think that it has some elements of sherry and bitters?"

It is, however, a very well told story, and I would rather read it than to attempt the new novel, "A Daughter of the Veldt," very well spoken of, by a new author, Basil Marman.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers and cooler; brisk northwesterly winds.

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STEEL STRIKE ORDER BECOMES EFFECTIVE

Workmen Walk 'Out in Response to Mr. Shaffer's Appeal.

THE STEEL TRUST FIRM.

Mr Morgan Refuses a Formal Offer to Arbitrate—Mayor Black Issues a Defence—Mills Dismantling.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 10—The great steel strike is on. The general order of President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association became effective to-day, and thousands of workers left their places to return at some indefinite time in the future, either victorious or in defeat.

The order to strike was generally obeyed wherever the workers were organized and enrolled in the lodges of the Amalgamated Association, but it will be Monday before an accurate count can be made of the men who have gone out. A great majority of the mills close down on Saturday and reopen on Sunday night, and the true test of the strength of the contending sides will be furnished by the number of men who return to work to-morrow and Monday.

The policy of the American Federation of Labor has not yet been fully disclosed, and that fact contributes another element of uncertainty to the situation. The action of the executive officials of the Mine Workers' Association at Indianapolis today in resolving to support the strike cheered the Amalgamated men, and they are confident that the Federation will aid them to the fullest extent.

In a speech at New Castle to-day President Shaffer stated that the Amalgamated Association was willing to arbitrate. This reference was followed by the announcement here to-night in behalf of the strikers that on Friday an offer to arbitrate was formally submitted to the United States Steel Corporation. According to this statement the offer was made to J. Pierpont Morgan, whose reply rejecting it was:

"This is no time for arbitration."

The subject was discussed on Friday by President Shaffer, President Gompers, Joseph Bishop, Frank Morrison, M. M. Garland, and an unnamed official of the American Tin Plate Company, and a basis for the submission of the question agreed upon. It is said that President Shaffer opposed the plan at first, but was finally won over and agreed to certain concessions in behalf of the Amalgamated.

The strikers are using the incident in their fight. They say that they went much further than could be expected, and that they have been put on the defensive in a fight which threatens the existence of their organization. Secretary Williams made the following statement to-night:

"A disinterested party called at the Amalgamated Association headquarters and offered to use his services looking to the arbitration of the old matter in dispute between the Amalgamated Association and the United States Steel Corporation. The proposition to arbitrate was turned down by the United States Steel Corporation."

MAYOR BLACK'S DEFENSE.

Mayor Black of McKeesport issued a formal statement to-night defending his attitude toward the United States Steel Corporation. He said:

> The accusation of the United States Steel Corporation that it will dismantle the W. Dewees Wood mill may or may not mean what appears on the surface. In the twenty years of my residence in this city I have heard similar threats, the motives of which we have no further to seek than those which actuate the present situation.
>
> The reason which the Trust gives for the removal is that the Mayor and people of McKeesport are hostile to the Trust, in other words, because the people of the city and the Chief Executive favor the opponent against the oppressor. Because their sympathies are with the downtrodden and against those who seek to enrich themselves by ill-requited toil, the Trust will seek some other fields. Where in all the broad expanse of the great Union can the United States Steel Corporation find the place where the sympathies of the people will not ever be with those who groan under the heel of the oppressor? Where in all the wide world can they go where they can escape the inexorable punishment that infinitude metes out to rapine and injustice? What boots it that the place of oppression means a different name, if the oppression goes on?
>
> It was said many centuries ago that he who wishes justice must do justice, and the same principle embalmed now as a maxim of equity applies as surely and forcibly as when it was first annunciated. Let the trust treat its men as they should be treated and it will not be necessary to construct mills on wheels that they may flee from every expression of righteous public sentiment. As a matter of fact, if the Woods mill is moved, it is out of date. When the sale of the property was made to the trust it was said that there was not ground enough, and then the mill would have to be moved. Talk of the removal of the mill is an old story, stale and uninteresting because of too frequent repetition.
>
> Where in all the land can the trust get better treatment than from the municipality of McKeesport? Take for instance the matter of taxes. The trust mills here to-day pay taxes on assessment valuations of a trifle over 4 per cent. of their real value. On the other hand the laboring man who owns his own home is taxed to three-fourths of the real value of his home. Were the trust taxed on the same basis it would take thousands of dollars annually from the trust coffers. Cleveland, where the tax campaign of Mayor Tom L. Johnson is waging, would hardly do as well. The citizens of McKeesport by a bill in equity can prevent this spoliation, but it is a lawful injury to property and injury to taxpayers' creditors.
>
> I have served many years in the councils of the city and I know what I am talking about when I assert that every request made by the mills here for the vacation of the streets for special privileges and special benefits has been granted. They have never been backward in asking what they have wanted. They have never asked in vain.
>
> If the Wood mill is felled the gap will soon be filled. There is capital enough in the universe and loyalty enough here to make that certain. This city is too strong to cringe under an imaginary blow. Every consideration of location, tax rate, and natural advantage points to a future greatness for McKeesport that staggers imagination.
>
> I am heart and soul with the men engaged in the strike. I gave out in a widely published statement, which had the full approval of the strikers themselves, that I would use every power vested in me as Mayor of this city to preserve order here and protect property. I further expressed confidence in the splendid body of men who make up our army of toilers and said that I believed that if trouble came it would not be through them. This I now emphatically repeat. I am and always will be with the downtrodden when they are in the right, and these workers are in the right.

The closing hours of labor and the opening hours of the strike lacked spectacular action. This city, which is the strike centre, was calm and undisturbed. There was no excitement or violence.

The men at the large Riverside Iron Works, Benwood, West Va., were the first to obey the order of President Shaffer, according to advices received by strikers here. They came out on a strike this morning.

The strike at the Riverside plant came earlier than was expected. At 2 o'clock this morning when the men in the plate mill where the skelp for the tube works is rolled finished their turn, they dropped their tools and announced to the management that they would not be back on Monday.

A NON-UNION MILL'S TROUBLES.

The mill had been operated as a non-union plant, and was only recently organized. The Amalgamated leaders expected that the men would hold another meeting, and feared that opposition to the strike would develop. There were 610 men employed in the plate mill, but only one-half of that number were engaged on the turn which finished at 2 o'clock this morning.

It is understood, however, that the men on the other shift will support the strike and refuse to go to work when the next turn commences. The action of the Riverside men greatly pleases the strike leaders, and they claim that the tie-up there will be general.

The advices received here, however, by the Steel officials from Wheeling conflict with the earlier reports received from there as to the strike at the Riverside plant at Benwood. They deny that the men struck this morning and insist that everything is quiet at the plant.

The police officials here issued an order suspending for the time being the vacation system. They do not anticipate trouble, but want to have every man here and ready for duty in case it should come. They say that President Shaffer has counseled peaceful methods, and that they hope the strikers and their sympathizers will heed his advice.

A storm broke in mid-afternoon, and the rain which followed kept many persons indoors. A striking development of the day was an official announcement from the American Tin Plate Company to the effect that certain plants of the company crippled by the strike would be dismantled and removed to Monessen. The formal announcement given by W. M. Leeds to the Associated Press after a lengthy conference of the officials of the company reads as follows:

MORE MILLS TO BE DISMANTLED.

"The officers of the American Tin Plate Company authorize the following statement: Since the relations between the American Tin Plate Company and the workmen at Monessen have been mutually satisfactory, insuring steady and profitable operation, it has been determined to more than double the plant at that point, and some of the mills now idle on account of the strike, declared in violation of the contract signed by the Amalgamated Association, will be dismantled and moved to Monessen. Undoubtedly this will be done in the case of those works in which the sentiment of the employes delays the resumption of work.

On a previous occasion the American Tin Plate Company concentrated several of its plants at Wheeling and Vandergrift. Mr. Leeds does not name the plants that will be affected by the decision of to-day, nor does the official statement indicate what ones will be consolidated.

It is understood, however, that the Monessen plant will be made one of the largest operated by the company. The official announcement from Mr. Leeds made on the heels of the order to dismantle and remove the Dewees Wood plant at McKeesport created a profound impression here.

Almost at the same time it was unofficially announced that there was a chance that the plant of the American Steel Hoop Company at Warren, Ohio, would be torn down and removed to some community more favorable to the corporation.

Telegrams from McKeesport announce that 150 men to-day began the dismantling of the big Dewees Wood plant. Several cars were backed into the yard and a number of rolls were taken down and loaded on them. The strikers say that only old machinery is being removed and that the corporation is not serious in the matter.

As a counter move to the order of the steel corporation, an independent plant backed by local business men is proposed. The capital is placed at $500,000, of which Enterprise Lodge of the Amalgamated Association is said to have pledged $80,000. John W. Painter, J. K. Skelly, and James S. Kuhn are among those named as promoters of the rival enterprise.

WORKS TO BE FENCED IN.

Jacob Meyers, foreman of the Demmler plant of the American Tin Plate Company, has received orders to fence the works in, and the order is taken as an indication of a move to reopen the works with non-union men. It is said that the Carpenters' Union will refuse to build the fence, and that the officials of the mill will have to do the work themselves.

Paymaster George Falkenstein of the Dewees Wood plant gave out the following statement to-day:

"We are now engaged in dismantling the Dewees Wood plant. About 150 men are now engaged in uncoupling and tearing down the machinery. The removal of the plant to the Kissiminetas Valley will require some 500 cars. All the men will be paid off to-day and the office force will be notified that after two weeks their services will not be required. The employes who will accompany the mill to its new home will be determined by Superintendent Samuel M. Cooper within a few days."

A citizens' committee of Dubois, Penn., has forwarded the following proposition to J. Pierpont Morgan:

"We are authorized to say to you that the citizens of Dubois will give $1,000,000 to have the McKeesport mills of the United States Steel Corporation moved to Dubois, Penn.

"M. RUSLANDER,
"G. A. LUKEHART,
"WALTER HATTON,
Committee."

None of the Amalgamated leaders would discuss the conference with President Gompers, but all who were approached on the subject vigorously denied that there had been any friction as to the part to be finally played by the Federation.

President Shaffer began his final tour among the strikers early to-day. He left Pittsburg this morning, and shortly before noon reached Newcastle. Two thousand organized workmen paraded at Newcastle before his arrival, and were lined up around the Union Station when he arrived. His welcome was an enthusiastic one.

In the afternoon he spoke to 6,000 union men in the amphitheatre at Cascade Park, and presented an offer for the submission of the issues in the strike to arbitration. This was his formal tender for arbitration:

OFFER OF ARBITRATION.

"Now, in our willingness to settle the matter, we are ready to arbitrate. Let the Amalgamated Association select one man and let the trust select one; the two to select the third. We will abide by the decision of the three. I wish this to be generally known."

In his speech President Shaffer reviewed the strike situation minutely. He said the strike was a matter of wages and labor conditions, notwithstanding the efforts of the representatives of the opposition to prejudice the labor cause by allegations to the contrary.

"The trust will not permit the extension of unionism because they state that the Amalgamated Association might become too strong," he said. "They say that there must be a number of non-union mills for the purpose of maintaining the 'balance of power.' We can make our own deductions relative to the meaning of this expression. In non-union mills it means summary dismissal for a workman to be seen talking to a labor organizer. No man can exercise the prerogatives of an American citizen and be an employe in the non-union mills.

"The original proposition of settlement has never been altered by the trust representatives. Two weeks ago to-day Secretary Williams and myself went to New York and there met Messrs. Morgan, Schwab, and Gary with a view to compromising the demands. At the conference there was shown no disposition on the part of the manufacturers to give a point. We expressed a willingness to compromise, but they would not. We have been terribly misrepresented. Now we express ourselves in a manner that will admit of no doubt. Let the United States Steel Corporation speak. What more, that is just and law-abiding, and honorable, can we do?"

President Shaffer stated that the newspapers had been criticising him because he had not stated whether or not there would be an effort to call out the carpenters, railroad men, and all other organizations in an effort to gain favorable termination.

"But we do not want revolution; this is merely a strike. I wish it understood that I stand for no violence. Our interests

Continued on Page 2.

Tickets via N. Y. Central or West Shore R. R'ds, to Albany or beyond, accepted on Day Line steamers.—Adv.

AN ARMLESS WONDER.

John Fox of New Jersey Has No Arms, but He Can Fish, Shoot, Plow, and Saw Wood.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 10.—John Fox of Milltown, near this city, has reached the conclusion that a man can get along just as well without arms as with them if he will but make up his mind to do so. Fox is the mail carrier at Milltown, a position which he has held since he lost his arms in a mill accident thirty-two years ago. He has a hook fastened to the stump of each of his arms, and with these he can do more than many men who have the use of their arms and hands.

Fox is the champion fisherman of Milltown. He can bait his own hook and cast his line. He can reel in any fish that inhabits Milltown waters. When asked if he had any trouble taking a fish off the hook, he replied that it was not half as much trouble as getting him on. Fox also cultivates a small patch of ground adjoining his house. He can drive a horse to the plow, holding the plow in position with a rope thrown over his shoulders and guiding the reins by the hook-arms. He is also an accurate shot, being able to bring a bird or rabbit down with a shotgun. He cuts his own supply of firewood with a buck-saw.

Fox is also an accomplished mechanic. He has constructed, without aid, a large cider press. He cut out every part, bored the holes for the bolts, and fitted the various parts together without the least difficulty. He is now seventy-two years of age.

Speaking of how he gets along the old man said: "Anybody can get along without his arms if he has to. Every time I row, fish, hunt, or plow I find a better way to do it, and it continually grows easier to get along."

SENATOR SPOONER'S BOOM.

His Chances Reported Weakened by Dissension Among Wisconsin Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—According to reports from Wisconsin, Senator Spooner's Presidential boom is threatened by a division among the Republicans of the State. If he is to get the nomination, he must have his State back of him, and the existence of a factional fight in Wisconsin is therefore considered damaging to his chances.

The trouble is said to have arisen over a primary bill favored by Gov. La Follette. Many of Senator Spooner's supporters voted against the bill, and it was not passed in the form advocated by the Governor, whose friends are said to have been so embittered by the occurrence that some of them have declared war on Spooner.

A meeting of Spooner members of the Legislature was held at Milwaukee a few days ago, and plans were outlined for a campaign. It is said that the retention of Spooner in the Senate and the nomination of another candidate for Governor, in place of Gov. La Follette, were decided upon. Headquarters were opened, and Senator Quarles is supposed to be taking an active part in the work. Mr. Spooner has once declared that he will retire from the Senate when his term ends in 1903.

His supporters appear to be canvassing outside of Wisconsin, and report says that considerable quiet work is being done in the Northwestern States. Old politicians do not believe that Spooner has any chance unless he has a united delegation from his own State, but the Spooner men are apparently wanting more than that.

HIGH-PRICED CHEWING GUM.

Mexican Chicle Costs $1 a Pound, Sometimes Even More.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Edward H. Thompson, United States Consul at Progreso, Mexico, has sent a report to the State Department upon the subject of chicle gum in Mexico. He says:

"The so-called chicle gum of commerce is the sap that exudes from wounds made in the rough bark of the tree. This sap, of a milky whiteness and consistency when it first issues, partly coagulates after continued exposure to the air, but becomes, after boiling, a hard heavy mass. It is in this state that it is known to commerce.

"The finest class of chicle, like the large hammock of Yucatan, is not known to commerce, being all required for home consumption.

"This gum, called 'sicte' by the natives, is produced by picking the unripe fruit of the sapota and collecting the thick drops of milky-white sap that accumulate in the wounds made therein.

"The work of collecting the sicte is tedious and is generally done by the women, but the product is the perfection of chewing gum. It cannot be purchased for less than $1 a pound, and as a rule it costs more. It is highly aromatic, extremely elastic, and snow white."

YORKTOWN'S OLD CHURCH.

It Celebrates Pastor's Twenty-fifth Year of Service.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, Aug. 10.—The Yorktown Presbyterian Church has just celebrated the twenty-fifth year of the pastorate of the Rev. William J. Cumming. Numerous prominent preachers made addresses.

The church at Yorktown is 163 years old. It was organized and the first building erected in 1738. The British burned the parsonage June 14, 1779, and ten days later, June 24, the church was burned. In 1785 a new church edifice was built, and in 1839 the present building was erected. The church has a very interesting Revolutionary history. Its first pastor was the Rev. Samuel Sacket, who was much sought after by the British because he was so loud in his advocacy of the colonies. He had to flee to Sharon, Conn. The Rev. Blackleach Burrit, who was pastor in the absence of the Rev. Samuel Hacket, was confined in the Sugar House at New York for some time. The male members of the church were members of the militia or regiments of the line. The church buildings were used as headquarters for the Committee of Public Safety. An outpost of the Highland Continental Army was established there.

RICE COUNTERFEITS REAPPEAR.

Silver Dollars in Circulation—Evidence Implicating Rice's Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Rice counterfeit silver dollars, a well-known and dangerous forgery, are again in circulation. Though the man who made them is behind the bars at Joliet, serving a two years' term for his crime, the coins, which he left in the care of his wife, have again become current, and it is possible that trouble will result for some of his relatives.

Government officers to-day recovered fifty of the Rice dollars at the maker's home, 6,110 Halsted Street, and secured evidence tending to show that the prisoner's wife and thirteen-year-old son were responsible for putting them in circulation. They also recovered three spurious dollars of the same make from M. Goldsmith, of 805 Sixty-third Street, who had taken them in as good money, and had then given the police the clue which led to the finding of the other coins.

Mrs. Rice was at the Halsted Street flat. She at first denied any knowledge of the dollars, but under close questioning admitted to Capt. Porter that she had received them from her husband and buried them in the ground.

Rest, recreation, and recuperation may be found at Hygeia Hotel, on the picturesque Virginia Coast. Eighteen hours by Old Dominion Steamships. Fast express trains by Pennsylvania Railway.—Adv.

POLICE ALARMED AT MR. MOSS'S EVIDENCE

Col. Murphy Says He Will Investigate with Devery.

HE DISCREDITS THE CHARGES

Captains Deny that They Took Part in the Conspiracy to Protect Violators of Law.

At Police Headquarters in Mulberry Street yesterday there was every indication that the revelations made regarding police protection of gamblers had had a decided effect. Commissioner Murphy arrived there from his Summer home at Far Rockaway at 9:30 o'clock, but Deputy Commissioner Devery was not seen all day. To every inquiry for information as to his movements the statement was made that he was in Saratoga on his vacation.

Denials of complicity in the conspiracy on the part of three of the Captains concerned were emphatically made. Commissioner Murphy expressed incredulity respecting the whole story, but said that he would order an immediate investigation. Under his instructions Inspector Brooks said that he had begun an investigation into the conduct of the telephone operator who had been on duty at the time of the alleged tips to poolrooms.

Commissioner Murphy, immediately upon his arrival, was questioned upon the subject of Mr. Moss's disclosures. He said that he had received no official communication, but had read the accounts in the morning newspapers.

"They are astounding," he added. "As soon as I get through my regular work I will commence an investigation of these charges."

"Have you been in communication with Deputy Commissioner Devery?" was asked.

"No," replied the Commissioner. "As soon as he comes here I will talk to him."

"Will you call him up to your office?"

"Yes, I will, and we will start an investigation."

"Will you investigate his conduct also?"

The Commissioner hesitated a moment, then replied:

"You know newspaper reporters, when they don't write shorthand, will make some mistakes. I used to be a compositor myself and know that mistakes can be easily made, and sentences may be read differently than they should. I think that you will find in a few days that these charges will be modified."

"Won't it be hard to get at the facts down stairs in the telegraph and telephone bureaus?"

"I suppose it will. I've read Eugene Sue and Gaboriau and the other French detective writers, and I think it is a shame that they couldn't have thought of this scheme as Moss charges.

"It seems to me rather peculiar that Deputy Commissioner Devery could have given the purported order. It is also queer that this order could have been sent out and over the telephone without all the men down stairs knowing about it. You know what human nature is."

"Will you hold Superintendent Brennan of the Telegraph and Telephone Bureau responsible for the matter if the charges are found true?"

"I will hold every one responsible whom I find responsible. The District Attorney knew a month ago that I would aid him in every way possible and would act with him. I have just given four warrants to Inspector Cortright from the District Attorney, and he will act on them."

Commissioner Murphy, when asked if an outsider could call up a police station on matters not pertaining to police business said that the Captain would stop it.

"Then the Captain decides what is police business?"

"I suppose he does," answered the Commissioner with a smile. "It is funny to me that the Captain who the papers say is the one who talked over the telephone is the very one the papers united in having me keep in his present precinct."

A little later the Commissioner made the announcement that he had given Inspector Brooks orders to institute an investigation in the telegraph bureau. He said that the Inspector was taking sworn statements of the men in the bureau, and that they would be forwarded to the District Attorney. The Commissioner would then ask for a formal investigation and allow the District Attorney to decide what to do.

Asked as to Deputy Commissioner Devery's whereabouts, he said he was at Saratoga, on a short vacation.

"He left on the afternoon of Thursday, I believe," he said, "and will stay there for some time, coming down every Wednesday to be here for the police trials. I only understand this, you know."

"Do you think he will hasten his return owing to these charges."

"I don't see why he should for a few statements made in the morning newspapers."

The Commissioner was then asked if he considered Mr. Moss's statements untrue.

"Don't put such words as that in my mouth," he answered. "I'm having trouble enough as it is."

Asked concerning the alleged order for Whitney to telephone, he said that no such order would go out unless he gave it. When asked if the men in the telegraph bureau would not recognize an order from Deputy Commissioner Devery, he answered that they would not.

BRENNAN MAKES NO DEFENSE.

Head of the Police Telephone Bureau Silent While His Superiors Investigate the Charges.

Superintendent Michael Brennan, when seen in his office, refused to discuss the alleged collusion on the part of the operators in the telegraph and telephone bureau in the conspiracy, saying that Commissioner Murphy had ordered an investigation, and he would therefore have nothing to say. He explained, however, the methods by which the bureau is conducted, and his explanation did not tally exactly with the Commissioner's statement that no outsiders were allowed to use the police station telephones. Edward H. Murphy, the Assistant Superintendent, who has been away on a vacation, only returned to the city yesterday morning.

Superintendent Brennan said that although great care was taken in calling up a station at the request of a citizen, an apparently reputable person could talk to a Captain on any business. He said that the various societies were permitted to talk freely to Captains.

There is one general switchboard in the office faced by six men. Each borough has a similar system, and various precincts have connection with one another. Thirteen clerks are employed in the office regularly, seven of whom are on duty from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. and four from 6 P. M. to 12 midnight. Two men are on duty until 8 A. M. from midnight.

According to Superintendent Brennan, about 14,000 messages come over the general switchboard each day. Of these some 300 or 400 are official messages, such as department orders, instructions from Captains to men, &c. These are all recorded. To the other messages, termed "conversational messages," no special attention is paid, no record is kept of them.

The duty of the operator, the Superintendent said, in case a citizen called up a Captain and wanted to talk to him, was to find out if everything was all right, and then make the connection. In the case of such a conversation as is alleged to have taken place with the Captain of the Oak Street Station, the operator would simply have made the connection as requested and paid no further attention to the conversation.

Assistant Superintendent Murphy emphasized the fact that the operators were too busy to do much besides attend to their regular duties.

Superintendent Brennan furnished the following list of the employes in the Telegraph Department: Richard A. Battin, Patrick H. Devery, Morris J. Coughlin, Lawrence P. Hynes, John J. Lonzerman, John J. Mangin, John J. Allenbach, James Campbell, William A. Coleman, Dominic Henry, Francis C. Murphy, Frank Newberth, John Dunne, J. McMahon, (temporary.)

Of these men Hynes, Mangin, Coleman, Murphy, Dunne, and McMahon were on duty from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. on Friday, or during the time of the alleged telephoning on the part of Mr. Moss's men. These men were called before Inspector Brooks to make sworn statements. Late yesterday afternoon Inspector Brooks said that he would be unable to finish his investigations until to-morrow morning, and would, therefore, make no statement until that time. To all questions put to him he answered: "I have nothing to say now."

DENIALS OF CAPTAINS.

Capt. Vredenburgh Thought the Man Who Called by Telephone Was "Faking"—Capt. Delaney's Reply.

Capt. Watson A. Vredenburgh, in charge of the Oak Street Station and accused of having held a conversation with the Parkhurst agent over the telephone, immediately thereafter notifying gamblers of a supposed impending raid, when asked what he had to say yesterday replied:

"Yes. I received such a message over the telephone, and the person at the other end refusing to give his name, I thought he was 'faking,' so I said, 'Well, if they have a warrant let them serve it.' I thought nothing more about the matter until 11 o'clock last night, when I was informed that Mr. Moss had given out a statement about the incident.

"All I can say is that not a soul knew what the message was, and for that reason no one from this station could possibly have 'tipped off' the place. I did not even mention it to the Sergeant at the desk, and there was no one else around. If Mr. Moss will bring any one to swear that I 'tipped off' De Lacey I will give him $1,000. But I see that he does not say that. He only says it looks suspicious. I did not know that receiving a message over the telephone was suspicious or breaking the law.

"I did not think anything more about the message for the reason that I knew there was no poolroom there. My officers went to the place every day, and there was no pool selling going on. There was nothing to 'tip off.'

"They say it is strange that Jerome can get evidence and the police cannot. But the fact is they hold men on less evidence when it is offered by these raiders than they do in the case of police evidence. They brush aside police evidence against gambling places.

"Why, I had three citizens who testified that they had placed bets in the Tiger saloon, but the Magistrate said 'No evidence.' If Jerome had obtained the same evidence the men would have been held in $1,500 bail each.

"My precinct is not perfect. It contains some of the lowest and most dangerous elements in our population. I am here with my men to preserve peace and we do it.

"There are betting and bookmaking here and there, but there are no poolrooms. When we drive the poolsellers out they resort to the handbook. One day they are in a hallway, another day in a saloon, then in a cigar store. So they dodge about, and when we can catch them we arrest them.

"But to return to the subject. I can say emphatically that I did not 'tip off' any place."

Capt. John J. Delaney, who on Friday night expressed his surprise at the statements made by Mr. Moss, whom he said he had assisted a number of times in police work, and who denied the allegations made, said yesterday when seen at the East Thirty-fifth Street Station:

"I have nothing to add to what I said last night in categorically denying the statement of Superintendent McClintock. What more is there to say?"

At the East Fifth Street Station it was said that Sergt. Schulum was out of the city.

DEVERY WILL NOT REPLY.

Besieged by Correspondents and Friends, He Refuses to Talk of the Disclosures.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—While Deputy Commissioner Devery exhibits no great concern in relation to the accusations made against him in to-day's New York papers, he at the same time most emphatically declines to utter a word for publication.

He has to-day been beseiged by correspondents and friends, but with one and all he has refused to enter into conversation on anything leading to the poolroom charges.

DETECTIVE TURLEY'S CHARGE.

The Case of Agent McLellan, Accused by Him, Postponed.

The case of Detective Hubert McLellan of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, who is charged by Detective John J. Turley of the East Twenty-second Street Station with interfering with him in the performance of his duty, came up yesterday morning in the Yorkville Police Court.

Turley had a number of police and citizen witnesses in court, and was anxious to go on with the case. A representative of Frank Moss appeared for McLellan and asked that an adjournment be granted. He said that, as Turley had his witnesses in court he desired the adjournment so that the defense could produce theirs.

Magistrate Brann granted the request for an adjournment, and at first the case was set down for Wednesday next, but Mr. Moss's representative said that he was not sure that Mr. Moss would be able to attend, as he might be busy with Justice Jerome.

"It does not take a William M. Evarts or a Choate to try cases of this kind," said the Magistrate, with some asperity. "This case will be tried on its merits, as all other cases are in this court."

After more argument it was finally decided to call the case to-morrow.

Superintendent McClintock of the Society for the Prevention of Crime was in court.

The complaint sworn to by Detective Turley relates that "McLellan had taken violent hold of deponent during deponent's progress along said thoroughfare, [Twenty-third Street,] and defendant refused to relinquish hold of deponent, although deponent stated he was an officer and exhibited his shield."

TO CORNER MISSOURI APPLES.

The Armour Packing Company's Attempt to Do So Will Be Fought by Commission Merchants.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—A trust is trying to corner Missouri's big red apples. St. Louis commission merchants will fight the syndicate, and this city is to be the battle ground.

Judge W. R. Wilkinson, President of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, said to-day that representatives of the Armour Packing Company were visiting hundreds of orchards and trying to induce their owners to sell their entire output. The Judge is one of those who will endeavor to nip the Apple Trust in the bud.

Wherever the agents of the Armours go they make an effort to buy all the apples in sight, the syndicate having given them carte blanche to purchase. Millions will be involved in the contest between syndicate and merchants. The aim of the Armours is to buy not less than 1,000,000 barrels of apples in Missouri, and all of their preparations have been made on that basis, the sum of $3,000,000, it is said, having been set aside to finance the deal.

If the Armour Packing Company is permitted to get hold of all the apples usually sold here in the open market, it will mean a loss of many thousands of dollars to local commission dealers, who act as middlemen in marketing the fruit. For this reason they are doing everything in their power to offset the work of the trust's agents, making personal appeals to their customers to prevent them from selling. In many instances they have sent out letters and circulars advising orchard owners to "beware the wiles of the octopus." Reports received yesterday indicate that some of the farmers have already succumbed to the temptation of ready cash.

Certain railroad and business men of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and East St. Louis are anxious to see the plan of the Armours succeed, which fact makes the fight a three-cornered one.

POLICE IN A PLOT WITH THE GAMBLERS

Whitney Confesses and Implicates Devery's Man, Glennon.

MENTIONS DEVERY'S NAME

Defies His Counsel's Warnings and Tells the Story of the Conspiracy—With Burgdorf He Is Held—Police Take Alarm—Devery Silent.

Full confession of his arrangements with the proprietors of thirty or more poolrooms and the representative of the Police Department in the "tipping" of poolrooms respecting impending raids by the Parkhurst Society, was made by Edgar A. Whitney to Justice Jerome, Frank Moss, and Acting District Attorney Schurman yesterday.

The disclosures, it is said, implicated Patrolman Edward G. Glennon, now attached to the Tenderloin Police, and who is a close friend and former "wardman" of Deputy Commissioner Devery.

Deputy Commissioner Devery was mentioned in Whitney's revelations to Justice Jerome, but the defendant's testimony regarding him, it was said, was not sufficiently strong or direct to implicate him in the conspiracy.

Justice Jerome, at the conclusion of the examination of Whitney and Burgdorf, held behind locked doors, declined to say what the result of the examination would be. Mr. Moss stated that they had received important information and expected something to result. Mr. Schurman declined to talk.

Whitney was impelled to make his disclosures by the unexpected announcement of the District Attorney through his assistant, Edward Sandford, that he had in his possession additional complaints and evidence against the two men. Mr. Sandford requested that bail be increased from $3,000 to $5,000. This request was immediately granted, and Whitney and Burgdorf went to the Tombs, with no prospect of release until to-morrow, if then.

The revelations respecting the regularly organized system of furnishing information to poolrooms of coming raids of which Edgar A. Whitney and Ernest Burgdorf are alleged by Agent Charles F. Dillon of the Parkhurst society to be the head, were made by Frank Moss Friday. Whitney and Burgdorf fell into a carefully prepared trap, arranged by ex-Police Commissioner Moss of the Parkhurst society, who charged after the arrest of the two men that the Police Headquarters telephone operators and the private wires of the department were used to disseminate a general alarm of probable raids to the places in danger. Mr. Moss charged that Whitney said this was by direct order of Deputy Commissioner Devery.

Mr. Moss in order to make a final test of the "tipping" system which had been confided to Agent Dillon by Whitney, whom the latter thought he had bribed to participate in the scheme, had an alarm sent to thirty or forty poolrooms on Friday afternoon over the Headquarters wires. Within fifteen minutes thereafter Parkhurst agents stationed in front of the poolrooms saw a hasty exit of the patrons and managers carrying the money and paraphernalia of the betting establishments to places of safety. The arrest of Whitney and Burgdorf followed, and both were held by Justice Jerome for examination.

WHITNEY LAYS BARE ALL.

Hour After Hour Passes While He Tells of Collusion in Crime—Burgdorf Follows Him.

Edgar A. Whitney and Ernest Burgdorf, private detectives, charged by Parkhurst Agent Dillon with conspiracy and aiding and abetting gamblers, were arraigned promptly at 9:30 yesterday morning before Justice Jerome, sitting as a Committing Magistrate in his Chambers.

Emanuel Friend represented the two prisoners, and immediately after Justice Jerome opened court began his endeavors to cause the dismissal of the complaints and the discontinuance of the proceedings.

Mr. Friend moved the dismissal on the ground that the warrants issued for the arrest of Whitney and Burgdorf were signed by the Justice as Justice of Special Sessions instead of as a Magistrate. This motion was promptly denied. Then Mr. Friend contended that the facts set forth in the complaint did not constitute a crime.

"If you examine the complaint carefully," said the Justice, "you will find that it alleges that a poolroom was running in East Twenty-third Street, and that these defendants were endeavoring to protect that poolroom so carefully as to prevent any arrest being made there. This complaint charges the defendants with doing just what a lookout for burglars would do—aiding and abetting in the crime."

Mr. Friend had another legal point ready. He argued that the defendants could ask any citizen to help them protect a poolroom for a consideration, and that this would not be a conspiracy. The Justice answered that the prisoners were not charged with conspiracy, but with aiding and abetting a criminal act.

"These men," said the Justice, "received money to prevent, if possible, the suppression of illegal resorts. That is the point here."

Lawyer Friend and the Justice argued over the complaint for some time longer, when Assistant District Attorney Sandford finally said:

"The District Attorney asks for an increase of the bail of the two defendants from $3,000 to $7,500. He will present at the examination several more complaints embodying additional evidence against both, and he desires a sufficiently heavy bail to insure their appearance in court at the proper time."

Lawyer Friend and the two defendants appeared much surprised. Mr. Friend immediately objected. Whitney appeared to be very nervous. Burgdorf was more composed. The statement that the District Attorney had more evidence clearly indicated that Mr. Moss had not made public all the information in his possession.

Justice Jerome said he would fix bail at $5,000, and that he would require eight hours' notice to be given to the District Attorney before he would accept any surety. Whitney's face lengthened at this ruling. It meant that he would have to spend two days in the Tombs. At last Justice Jerome set the examination for to-morrow at 1:30 o'clock, and Whitney and Burgdorf were taken to the Tombs.

BEFORE THE CONFESSION.

Justice Jerome left the Criminal Courts Building shortly after he had held both Whitney and Burgdorf, saying he was going to lunch. He walked down Centre Street, and when he had gotten as far as Chambers Street, suddenly said to those accompanying him:

"By Jove, I've forgotten something. I must go back."

He immediately returned and went up to Recorder Goff's chamber. Ten minutes later Mr. Friend entered the Recorder's room, remaining five minutes, and, coming out, said:

"Whitney has informed Justice Jerome that he wishes to make a statement. I saw Whitney in the counsel room of the Tombs just after the examination, and he told me he had sent Justice Jerome a note, offering to tell all he knew.

"I advised him to do no such thing. He would not listen to me. Then I came back to see Justice Jerome. I wished to tell him there would be no Jones-Patrick business in this case with my consent. I expressed a desire to state my position in the presence of my client and himself, and that after that I would not be responsible for anything Whitney might do."

Justice Jerome then telephoned for Frank Moss, and the latter, with his clerk, appeared within a short while. Summoning his stenographer, Justice Jerome went into his private chambers. He was joined in a short time by Assistant District Attorney George W. Schurman, who is Acting District Attorney in Mr. Philbin's absence.

Assistant District Attorneys Garvan and Sandford were designated by Mr. Schurman to represent the State, and then Whitney was sent for.

Warden Hagan brought Whitney to the Justice's chambers in person. Lawyer Friend entered the room behind his client. It was then 1:30 P. M.

"This defendant," said Justice Jerome to Mr. Friend, "has expressed himself as desirous of making a statement to me. No promises or pledges have been made to him, and no inducements have been held out to cause him to make any statement."

"May I ask your Honor in what matter the defendant is before you?" inquired Mr. Friend.

"In the matter that was adjourned this morning and which I have now reopened."

"Is the statement to be used in the case in which he is now held?"

"It is not. It is a deposition to be used in an action to be brought against some other person or persons. Your client is not the defendant in this action. He is simply a witness for the People, and under these circumstances not entitled to be represented by counsel at this examination."

"Do you desire to make this statement?" said Mr. Friend, turning to Whitney.

WHITNEY IS FIRM.

"I do," replied Whitney firmly.

"You do not make this statement by my advice, do you?"

"I do not."

"Did I not advise with you this morning—did I not tell you you had a good and substantial defense upon the merits?"

"You did. Also that you would secure my release."

"And do you still persist in your determination to make this statement?"

"I do," replied Whitney without faltering.

"I now advise you to make no statement in this matter," said Mr. Friend finally.

Whitney made no reply, and Mr. Friend left the room.

Whitney's statement was then taken down in longhand by Justice Jerome's stenographer. The doors to the private chambers were locked, and Parkhurst agents, who arrived subsequently, were stationed at the doors.

The wife of Whitney, accompanied by a woman companion, came to the Criminal Courts Building. She anxiously paced the corridor while her husband was making his statement.

At 2:30 o'clock Assistant District Attorney Garvan served an order on Warden Hagan to produce Burgdorf before Justice Jerome. The Warden declined to do so, stating that he was responsible for the prisoners in the Tombs, and that the law expressly provided that no person other than a policeman or Deputy Sheriff should take prisoners from the Tombs. After some delay Detective Sergeant Tinker was sent after Burgdorf, and soon brought the latter into the anteroom leading

poolroom keepers render the causes now more acute."

WHAT THE MAYOR COULD DO.

"What do you consider to be the duty of the Mayor in the premises?"

"Well, there are so many duties of the Mayor unfulfilled just now that it is hard to begin to say. The Mayor has Commissioners of Accounts with as full powers as the Legislature can bestow on any investigating committee, and he is also a Magistrate, and can do everything that Justice Jerome has done. There seems good reason why he should exercise this authority."

"Do you consider Commissioner Murphy the real head of the Police Department?"

"I think it perfectly patent that he is not."

"What political effect do you think the revelations will have?"

"Some say that when you interfere with poolrooms, 'the people's pleasures,' so called, it is bad politics. Others hold the opposite view. I believe there are more good people in the world than bad. We don't want a puritanical government in New York but we do want a safe, honest, and decent one."

"Were the poolrooms Whitney looked after in Mahoney's system?"

"Whitney so told Dillon. I believe that system is distinct from Farrell's."

"Was Whitney at the head of an organization of detectives to protect poolrooms from raids?"

"I believe, according to his statements to Dillon, he was organizing something of that sort. He told Dillon that after he got it in good working order it would materially lighten his labors. His plan was to have a number of pickets familiarize themselves with our men, so that they would be able to stop our men at the door. There was one big fellow—a look-out—at the Twenty-third Street place in court recently, carefully studying the faces of our agents. I told him he might need his knowledge some day, and, sure enough, he was the first one taken in the raid yesterday."

Mr. Moss said that Whitney had entered the service of the society in 1893, and left it about 1895, upon a lessening of the force. Agent Dillon declared that Whitney was one of the best detectives the society had in the Lexow investigation, and that he had rendered it much valuable assistance. He declared he was very sorry for him, and that he had, after being dropped by the Parkhurst Society, turned to the gamblers.

Mr. Moss earlier in the day said that he was satisfied the same or allied agencies had kept in touch with the operations of the Committee of Fifteen in regard to the forewarning of poolrooms as to raids. He declared his belief to have been strengthened by Dillon's disclosures. Mr. Moss also said that all that could be done to make out a clear case of collusion on the part of the Police Department had been done and that the Headquarters officials were beginning to get suspicious when the trap was sprung.

Before leaving the Criminal Court Building Mr. Moss held conferences with both Whitney and Burgdorf, which seemed to please him immensely. Mr. Friend also remained until they were taken back to the Tombs.

"I understand that Justice Jerome may reduce Burgdorf's bail on Monday," said Mr. Friend. "At least, he will hear my motion to reduce it. I have nothing to say about this matter, except that it was done contrary to my advice. I could not prevent it, though I tried."

As Justice Jerome was leaving the building he was accosted by a prosperous-looking person, who said he was a friend of Whitney's. He wished to know what prospect there was of securing Whitney's release on bail.

The Justice told him that there were certain things which would have to be investigated before he would consider the question of bail, and that these investigations could not be completed before to-morrow. In the meantime, the Justice said, the best place for Whitney was in the Tombs.

The parting between Whitney and his wife was affecting. She had remained watching the door behind which he was being interrogated for the entire time. She was permitted to see him briefly at 7:45 o'clock.

STATEMENT OF WHITNEY.

Admits in the Tombs that He Made a Full Confession—He Exonerates Burgdorf.

Edgar A. Whitney late last night consented to talk with a reporter, being allowed to come to the barred door of the Tombs to do so. He was haggard from long and fatiguing examination by Justice Jerome, Mr. Moss, and the District Attorney's representative. He was asked if the statement which he had made during the afternoon would incriminate any one.

"I played no favorites. I didn't care whom it would incriminate," he answered. "I will not say who the persons are.

"I did not make any agreement with Justice Jerome or Mr. Moss under which I should be silent, but I suggested to them that, inasmuch as many reporters had already seen me and would be after me again, I had better not give out interviews. While I cannot give any particulars, I will say that I made a full and complete statement of everything I knew which might be of interest to the District Attorney. I told them all that was in my power to tell them. I did not care whom it affected."

Whitney was asked if it was compatible with his views to state what had occurred in the chambers during his examination without giving the material facts which constituted his statement. He said:

"For six hours I told my knowledge, everything I knew. During that time I talked to a stenographer who took it down in long hand. I will not say who it was that asked me the questions which directed my narration. After I had given the statement I signed it and made oath as in any deposition. Before I did that, however, I read it over carefully to see that it was all correct."

In answer to the question as to what Burgdorf's participation had been in the proceedings, Whitney said:

"I sent for him because we are friends, and I thought it would be more pleasant for him than the chambers in his cell in the Tombs. To my knowledge he made no statement. I want to say right here, that he knew absolutely nothing of my operations, and that was partly the reason that I desired to make my statement. We have been partners for some time, and I have known him for twelve years. We are Masons and members of the same lodge, and it was my duty to protect him."

"Did Burgdorf make any statement which was in the nature of a corroborating affidavit?" was asked.

"How could he make a corroborating affidavit," demanded Whitney, "when he knew absolutely nothing of the occurrences of which I had spoken in my deposition?"

"I wish to say," said Whitney, in answer to a question concerning his relations with Mr. Moss, "that I did not resign from the society by request, but voluntarily, and received two weeks' pay in advance. Then I was connected with the Mazet Committee, and later received a job with John McCullagh as a Deputy Superintendent of Elections. Mr. Moss and I were friends after I left the society. I say this because of statements which I understand the papers have quoted as coming from Mr. Moss. I do not believe Mr. Moss gave them out."

Whitney, in answer to a question as to what use he thought would be made of his statement, said:

"I have no idea. I cannot say what may be done with it. I haven't the least idea whether or not warrants have been issued, if such a thing is possible."

Answering a final query if he had any further statement to make, Whitney said:

"All I have to say is to repeat that I made a full and complete statement of everything I knew. I played no favorites and I didn't care whom it would incriminate."

COMPLICITY OF BURGDORF.

How He Aided in the Conspiracy of the Police to Give Warning to Gamblers.

Agent Charles F. Dillon in his complaint against Whitney and Burgdorf specifically charges the latter with complicity in the conspiracy to warn the poolrooms of impending raids. Dillon swears that he was approached by Whitney on June 27, 1901. He declares that Whitney proposed that he, (Dillon,) inform him; (Whitney,) of any contemplated action against poolrooms by the Parkhurst Society in time to get warning to the resorts in danger. He states that he received $320 from Whitney. On July 8, $90. On July 19, 1901, $200. On July 29, $30. Regarding Burgdorf the complaint continues:

"Said Whitney at all times mentioned herein together with one Ernest Burgdorf were together conducting in the City of New York the business of private detectives under the firm name of Burgdorf & Whitney, and said Burgdorf was at the times herein mentioned aiding and abetting said Whitney in the commission of the acts herein set forth, as appears from the following facts, to wit: After the making of the aforesaid agreement between said Whitney and deponent, said Whitney told deponent to use the name 'Frank' in communicating with said Whitney over the telephone.

"Thereafter and on Aug. 5, 1901, deponent rang up the office of Burgdorf & Whitney on the telephone and asked to speak with said Whitney, and was informed that he was out. Deponent said, '"Frank" wants to see him.' The person replying over the telephone said that he was Burgdorf, and that if it was very important I could come up and see him. I replied that I would come up immediately, and did so, and found said Burgdorf there in said office of Burgdorf & Whitney, at 25 Broad Street, City and County of New York.

"Said Burgdorf at once greeted me on my entering, and without asking me my business at once sent the boy there away so that we were alone there and, said: 'Ed is out of town. I have not had a letter from him, and so he will be in soon.' I said at once: 'I want to talk to you about 724 Broadway.' Said premises, 724 Broadway, was one of the places upon one of the lists heretofore furnished me by said Whitney. I said in substance: 'You know the place is one of those being covered. The assault upon Jim McLellan was unsealed for, and now they will have to close down.' He replied, 'They were fools.' I then said: 'East Fourteenth Street is running again. As soon as the society learns of this they have warrants and will make a raid.'

"Upon one of the lists given me by said Whitney, theretofore as above set forth, were four places in East Fourteenth Street. Said Burgdorf replied: 'We have done all that we could; we have sent the tip, and it's their own fault if they get caught.' I then, in substance, said that 'the men doing duty as doorkeepers in the places on the lists furnished me were the greatest fools I had ever seen.' Said Burgdorf then replied, 'Well, we can't furnish brains.' When I left, said Burgdorf invited me to call again whenever I was in that neighborhood."

JUSTICE JEROME'S INQUIRIES.

Mystery Attaches to His Call at Police Headquarters—He Asked About Warrants.

Considerable mystery surrounded the visit made by Justice Jerome to Police Headquarters at about 4:30 yesterday afternoon. Those connected with the department who were in the building at the time were non-communicative, and several stories were told to account for the visit.

Justice Jerome was accompanied by Assistant District Attorney Schurman. He drove to the building in a cab, alighted quickly, and disappeared inside. Sergt. Edward Sugden, Deputy Commissioner Devery's right-hand man, was in Mr. Devery's office at the time. He declared that he did not see Justice Jerome.

Afterward Roundsman Rehahn, who is in charge of the Bureau of Information, went in and had a long consultation with Sergt. Sugden. When asked if he had seen Justice Jerome, Rehahn replied that he had not.

"Did the Justice leave any papers or warrants?" was asked.

"He did not."

"Where could such papers be left?"

"With Senior Inspector Cortright."

"But Inspector Cortright is not here."

"There is a Captain is charge," answered Sergt. Sugden. "Capt. Creamer."

Sergt. Rehahn told one reporter that Justice Jerome had asked him for Commissioner Murphy's telephone address, and had then left the building. From another source came the information that Justice Jerome had called at the Bureau of Information and asked if any warrants had been left there. He then asked for Chief Clerk Kipp's address and left the building.

GLENNON AT HIS STATION.

Sergeant at the Tenderloin Station Had Heard of No Warrant for the Patrolman's Arrest.

Sergt. Shields of the West Thirtieth Street Station, said last night that Capt. Flood had not been at the station at all last evening, and that "Wardman" Glennon had strolled in about 1 in the afternoon, but he had not seen him since.

Glennon is alleged to be the one for whom a warrant was issued, and whose arrest has been prophesied.

"If Judge Jerome has a warrant for Glennon's arrest, I don't know anything about it," added Sergt. Shields.

DISCLOSURES AID REFORMERS.

Willis L. Ogden Predicts Increased Strength in the Movement to Overthrow Tammany Rule.

Speaking of the political effect of the revelation made by Mr. Moss and the Parkhurst Society, Willis L. Ogden, Chairman of the Conference Committee of the forces opposed to Tammany, said yesterday:

"The revelations have made apparent what we have all along believed—that the police are closely connected with institutions which are unlawful. We intend to do our utmost to overthrow this alliance.

"The disclosures will give new impetus and vigor to the forces striving for decent government. We are not working against Democrats or Democracy, but against Crokerism.

"The corrupt conditions revealed show how Tammany's four hundred are enabled to revel in every kind of luxury at the expense of the taxpayers of the city."

POLICE MAKE A RAID.

Descent Upon a Gambling Resort in a Republican Club.

An alleged gambling den in the rooms of the Republican Election District Club, at 233 West Sixty-first Street, was raided last night by Capt. Kear of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, assisted by two men in plain clothes and three patrolmen in uniform.

There were about fifty men in the place, four of whom, all colored, were arrested and taken to the station house.

The police confiscated $52, thirty-five packs of cards, and three boxes of poker chips.

ASKS ABOUT CARR'S PLACE.

Justice Jerome's Visit to the Tenderloin Station House.

Justice Jerome, with Assistant District Attorney Schurman called at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station yesterday afternoon and asked Sergt. Shields for full particulars of the raid made on the "Awning," John F. Carr's reputed gambling house, at 56 West Thirty-first Street, last Spring. He wanted the names of the police concerned in the raid, the names of the prisoners, and all details of the proceedings.

Carr, through his lawyer, has just asked Justice Rich, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, to open a judgment obtained by default against him by the International Metal Lathe Company for $1,345.60, which, it is alleged, was lost in his place by a clerk for the concern.

Sergt. Shields told Justice Jerome that as he was not in the precinct at the time his memory would not help him in the matter, and that it would take some little time to look up the case in the station house records. This seemed to satisfy Justice Jerome, for he walked out of the station house after being there but a few minutes, asking that he be immediately notified when the data he desired were found in the books.

ALLEGED GAMBLER'S POINT.

Charles Bennett, who was arrested in a raid by the Committee of Fifteen in April for keeping a poolroom at 80 Sixth Avenue, has made an application through his counsel, Edmund Francis Harding, for the transfer of the case to the United States court. The grounds on which he bases his appeal are that the statutes of this State conflict, in that they permit gambling on the race tracks and prohibit it elsewhere.

In the affidavit Bennett says that the Committee of Fifteen in the Spring and Winter of 1901 organized for the suppression of vice in the city, and that it was a bona fide body of reputable people. During the Spring and Winter the committee declared at one time that there was no gambling in the city. Bennett says in his affidavit that there was gambling, and that no attempt was made to stop it on the race tracks. He continues:

"Your petitioner is informed and verily believes if gambling of all kinds is stopped on race tracks no pool selling on races can be carried on outside, because pool selling is based on the racing on the courses, and if the source is stopped the supply will cease."

Bennett was arrested April 16, and was indicted in June by the Grand Jury.

MAYOR VAN WYCK'S ATTITUDE.

He Is Not Ready to Speak of the Charges.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 10.—Mayor Van Wyck, who has been a guest at the Octagon House for ten days, said that he had heard very little of the charges against the police. He was not prepared to speak at present, he said.

Mayor Van Wyck will return to New York Monday.

ACTING MAYOR'S STATEMENT.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer said yesterday that he had not read the accounts of the alleged alliance between the police and the gamblers as exposed by the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and that he was not prepared to discuss the subject.

He added that he intended to read everything that has been published on the matter, and that he will probably be willing to talk about it to-morrow.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY SILENT.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 10.—District Attorney Philbin, when seen at his cottage on the Rumson Road to-day, refused to discuss the charges against the Police Department. Mr. Philbin stated that he had nothing to say at the present time.

RAID PRISONERS ARRAIGNED.

Several Persons Released on Bail to Appear Before Justice Jerome.

Samuel Wilson, Edward Cavanagh, and John Smith, the three men taken in the raid on the alleged poolroom at 156 East Twenty-third Street Friday, were arraigned before Justice Jerome, in his chambers at the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday morning, and were released in $2,000 bail each, to appear for examination next Tuesday.

The two persons taken in the raid on the alleged disorderly house at 6 Stuyvesant Street last night, Clara Neibolt and Sam Buckhiest, who were arrested on warrants issued for "Mary Jumbo" and "Sam Jumbo," were arraigned before Justice Jerome and released on $500 bail to appear before him on Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

THE PRESS COMMENTS.

The Brooklyn Eagle.

The disclosures were ample. The demonstration was complete. The method and the consequences have been given to the public by the newspapers. The false intelligence, thus very skillfully distributed through the veins and arteries of government and of crime, in partnership with one another, had extraordinary effects. All the poolrooms, apparently booked for invasion, were warned by policemen sent from precincts for that purpose and such houses of sham as were selected for samples were directly warned by officers of the rank of Captains, Sergeants, precinct detectives, and the like. The general moral conviction has been confirmed and made alive by a wholesale physical demonstration. There never was anything like it before. It has always been suspected, but it has not been proved. Now, even the hardihood of perjury to deny it can barely be expected. * * *

The disclosures is nothing if not comprehensive. Not only are all the Captains affected equally involved by it, but Devery, the police head of them all, is as tightly tethered by the disclosures as the alligator was with ropes and the knives of the doctors at the Zoo on the same day. And not only Devery, but the Inspectors, next to him, and not only them, but the Commissioner responsible for them all, of whom the complicity in crime is infamous or the ignorance of it imbecile in all these exposures. The anomaly is presented of a city of nearly 4,000,000 policed against crime by a force controlled by crime; policed against robbery by a body of men under the command of robbers; policed against blackmail by an army managed by banded blackmailers; policed against lawlessness by an organization sworn as a unit for the protection of lawlessness for money. Paradox can go further: go, but paradox is fact, and in the fact are guilt and shame heretofore beyond the power of mind to conceive and now not within the power of words to describe.

THEY ASTONISH NO ONE.

The Evening Post.

Yesterday's raids, captures, and revelations by the Society for the Prevention of Crime should astonish no one, except for the extraordinary completeness with which the alliance of Tammany with crime was again established. The proof was only of a state of things which has long been morally certain, but it was proof—legal proof apparently—and that is hard to get. It cuts out new work for the District Attorney, and is one bombshell more exploded in the already demoralized ranks of Tammany. Never before, we believe, have so many high officers of the police been caught thus openly hand in glove with criminals, and using the machinery of their office to protect the crime on which they wax fat. The uncovering of this Tammany foulness falls in very pat with the announcement this morning from Wantage that Croker is coming back to conduct his campaign "on high moral lines," and in such a way that "the very clergy would indorse it." We suppose this means that we are to have some more of Croker's disgusting hypocrisy, to the effect that he is the sworn foe of vice and the firm friend of all that is lovely and of good report. In other words, he will take the people of this city for a set of simpletons. Capable as they are of being imposed upon, we do not think they are yet ready to swallow Dick Croker as a saintly ascetic, or to believe that his pockets are not lined with the tribute which his creatures in New York extort from vice and crime.

RESTS WITH MR. PHILBIN.

The Brooklyn Standard Union.

It now rests with District Attorney Philbin, who has been furnished with the documents and other evidence secured, to vigorously push every provable case against a police official "near the top" to indictment, trial, and conviction. The public will not be satisfied with "small fry" as scapegoats; big fish are demanded. Even Deputy Commissioner Devery himself might be reached, for Whitney avers that the Chief recently gave orders to the police operators to make any connection desired by Whitney, and yesterday's events corroborate his statement.

The landing of one Captain or Inspector in State's prison would do more to cleanse the Augean stable of police corruption than the conviction of a dozen Bisserts. If the man really at the top could be reached it would bring about a moral revolution in New York.

HIGHEST OFFICIALS INVOLVED.

The Evening Telegram.

Not since the memorable Lexow exposure have such sweeping and damaging revelations of police corruption been laid before the public as those made by the Society for the Prevention of Vice, and published today.

They involve not merely one or two, but many, police officials—not simply irresponsible subordinates, but officers high in authority. They "go to the top." They touch Captains and Sergeants and reach to Police Headquarters. They reveal a system of protected vice, showing police "pre-ing" on one side and corrupt "paying" by unlawful resorts on the other.

They are not mere "hearsay" charges, nor are they general or vague. They are presented as actual proofs. They are specific, accompanied with a bill of particulars giving names, dates, and places.

WHERE THE TRAIL LEADS.

New York Herald.

Nothing that has ever been alleged against the Police Department has equaled the direct, forceful, detailed charges of collusion with the criminal classes made in the statement given out last night by the Executive Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and published in to-day's Herald.

It not only includes policemen, Sergeants, and Captains among those whom it accuses of being hand-and-glove as partners in crime with the law breakers of the city, but it has followed the trail directly to Police Headquarters, and declares that it has at last got evidence against the men at the top.

With infinite care the society laid its net, and announced to-day in effect that it has caught some of the officials whom it sought.

New York has been confident that the end of the long fight between public decency and official corruption would eventuate as do all struggles between honest men and rogues—in catching the culprits.

It looks as though that "consummation devoutly to be wished" were near at hand.

THE TOP HAS BEEN STRUCK.

The New York Journal, (Morning.)

From the beginning of the war against police corruption the Journal's motto has been: Strike at the top.

The conviction of a bribe-taking wardman has been good, but only as a beginning. The really dangerous criminals are at Headquarters. * * *

Instead of proving that single humble precinct collector took a single bribe from a single disreputable woman, the vice investigators have convicted the authorities at Police Headquarters at one stroke of wholesale partnership with all the poolrooms in town.

It appears that the poolsellers employed a firm of private detectives to keep them informed of the movements of the reformers. These detectives committed the error of trying to bribe one of the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. By the advice of Mr. Moss, the agent took the bribes and helped to "tip off" several raids. In this way he was made acquainted with the methods of the gamblers and their partners, the police.

He found that the whole machinery of the Police Department was at the service of the poolroom keepers. When there was to be a raid the warnings were sent direct from Mulberry Street.

* * * This detective furnished to the Moss agent, whom he supposed he had bribed, a list of forty-seven poolrooms, each with a number, and told him that in case of emergency all that was necessary was to give that number to the police authorities. Murphy and Devery, it may be remembered, have repeatedly said that there are no poolrooms in New York.

Finally, by a grand coup yesterday the two poolroom detectives were arrested, and one of them threw out of the window papers which were recovered and will be used as evidence. At the same time Police Headquarters were called up and asked to give twelve captains on the telephone. The magic name of the gamblers' agent secured instant compliance with this request. * * *

The case is complete. The complicity of the Police Department with crime has been proved. And now what is going to be done about it?

Gov. Odell, what are you going to do?

You have the power to remove Murphy. You refused to exercise it when he was first appointed. Will you do it now?

By the law which your Legislature passed and you signed the responsibility for the awful condition of New York's police force has been brought up to you. You cannot escape it.

What are you going to do about it?

WALKED INTO A TRAP.

The Commercial Advertiser.

While our police authorities have been "shadowing" the District Attorney, Mr. Moss of the Society for the Prevention of Crime has been "shadowing" them and with really extraordinary success. He not only set a trap for them, but induced a large and formidable contingent of the force with Devery at its head to walk into it. He not only discovered an elaborate and comprehensive system of telephone "tips" between police headquarters and forty or more poolrooms, but he obtained documentary evidence of the existence of the system and the method of its operation, and visual evidence of the operation itself. He secured the "go-between" who operated it, and has him under arrest. He secured in this go-between's own handwriting the telephone numbers and street numbers of the poolrooms and what appears to be satisfactory evidence of the code of signals by means of which the system was operated through police headquarters under the personal direction of Devery himself. * * *

These are bare outlines of a most remarkable series of disclosures, the full details of which are published in other columns and should be read in full. They constitute the most damning indictment yet made of our police force, and if the heads of that force think such replies as some of them make this morning, to wit, "It's a lie," and "He's a damned liar," are all that is needed, they are sadly mistaken.

BEAR THE NEWS TO WANTAGE.

The Evening Sun.

It is clear that somebody will have to start for Wantage at once to explain the police situation in this city to the Squire. It is distinctly disquieting that the process of going higher up should have been so rapid. Why, they are near the top already. The Olympian calm of our rulers will be disturbed very soon by rude and curious persons; is disturbed already. Some Tammany leaders who have just arrived in England announce that the campaign will be conducted on "high moral lines." In view of the latest news from Mulberry Street this is a great joke. There will be some interesting legal proceedings preliminary to the campaign.

Frederick R. Coudert Gets an Injunction

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 10.—An injunction was granted to-day to Frederick R. Coudert, the well-known lawyer, against the Highway Commissioners of Oyster Bay restraining them from removing a dock on Mr. Coudert's property. The town officials claim they have jurisdiction over the beach between high and low water, and had ordered the dock removed on the ground that it was an obstruction. The injunction is returnable Thursday in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

New Brunswick's Aged Recluse Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 10.—Henry Stanynought, the aged recluse who shut himself up in his house, at Iselin, to die several weeks ago, and who was found some time later almost starved, died here in the Wells Memorial Hospital to-day. Stanynought was about sixty years of age and was formerly a member of an ink manufacturing concern.

GUARDS HIS HALF SQUARE FOOT

Frederick Uhl, who is trying to sell for $1,000 a triangle of land amounting to about a half square foot, at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, mounted guard over the property all Friday night and all day yesterday, and at 10 o'clock last evening said he would keep on staying.

He had his meals brought to him, and attracted the attention of the passers-by who crowd Third Avenue on a Saturday night. He said he did this because he feared if he went away the property might be built upon in his absence.

The tiny plot came to him when the city took the rest of the land for widening the street. Charles Bullwinkle is fitting up the Wedge Hotel on the corner, and the little handful of land stands directly before his proposed storm door.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Showers and cooler; brisk northwesterly winds.

Rain, with lower temperature, is indicated for Atlantic Coast districts and the Gulf States to-day. There will also be local rains in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the northern portion of the lake region. The temperature changes will not be important. Along the Atlantic Coast fresh southwesterly winds will continue, shifting to northwesterly on the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast to-day, with showers and probably thunder squalls. On the lakes the winds will be fresh north to northwest.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh west to northwest winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	79	73	76
6 A. M.	76	72	78
9 A. M.	82	76	82
12 M.	92	85	87
4 P. M.	93	88	88
6 P. M.	93	86	89
9 P. M.	89	82	82
12 P. M.	83	75	80

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:
Printing House Square.....82½
Weather Bureau.....80
Corresponding date, 1900.....86
Corresponding date for last twenty-four years.74

The barometer registered 30.01 inches at 8 A. M. and 29.89 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 85 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 75 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 88 degrees at 4:10 P. M. and the minimum 72 degrees at 6 A. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Thomas Scott, Cleveland, and Alfred Stubbs, London.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Gen. R. A. Alger, Michigan; Col. Robert J. Lowry, Atlanta, and H. Sellers McKee, Pittsburg.

HOFFMAN—T. Kell Bradford, Baltimore, and O'Neill Ryan, St. Louis.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. James Symington, Lancaster, Penn.; J. W. Bell, Dundee, Scotland, and G. G. Dey, London.

SAVOY—Dr. A. Stiegelmann, Ludwigshafen, Germany.

NETHERLAND—Judge P. P. Smith, Scranton, Penn., and J. M. Boyle, Cincinnati.

MANHATTAN—William H. Gray, Jr., Boston; Sydney J. Manley, Paris; Dr. A. Barkan, San Francisco, and J. H. Mitchell, Toronto.

IMPERIAL—Temple Saxe, London; J. T. Lansing, Butte, Mon., and H. W. Tovey, London.

GILSEY—L. L. Burrows, Decatur, Ill.

HOLLAND—Neil Turner, London; C. T. Boynton, Chicago; Dr. Adalbert Salz, Prague; the Countess de Chambrau, Cherbourg, and the Countess C. A. Wachtmeister, Paris.

GOLD ROBBER CONFESSES

Then He "Finds" $141,500 Worth of the Vallejo Treasure.

PROMISED A $25,000 BONUS

Confession Accepted Under Condition that It Was Not to be Used as Evidence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—Jack Winters, who was arrested as a suspect in connection with the Selby Smelting Works robbery, has confessed, and, so far, $141,500 worth of bullion has been recovered from the bay where he had sunk it.

For three days the detectives have tried all sorts of persuasion to make Winters confess, but, apparently, without effect. Finally Winters asked to see Superintendent Ropp of the Selby works, who, he said, was the only friend he had.

In view of the fact that promises of clemency were made to Winters in consideration of his unearthing the gold, it is thought his punishment will be light.

Detective Gibson is quoted as saying that it was promised to Winters by President Ralston of the Selby Smelting Works that he should not only not be prosecuted, but should receive $25,000.

"Winters cannot be prosecuted," said Detective Gibson, "for there is no evidence against him. All that has been drawn from him was secured by the detectives under promise that it would not be used against him. Under such circumstances it would be extremely difficult to secure a conviction."

In his conversation with Superintendent Ropp, Winters's manner indicated that he knew where the gold had been hidden. Ropp told Winters that they had a strong case against him, and that he would be sent to prison for thirty years. He said:

"You will be an old man when you get out, and it will do you no good to hide the gold. We know it is hidden in the water near the works, and we will search every inch. You may be sure the gold will be found before you get out of prison."

Winters finally weakened and told Ropp that he had taken the gold and would take him to the spot where it was hidden. Winters, in company with Superintendent Ropp and a force of detectives, left on a tug last night for Crockett. There they waited all night for low tide. Winters pointed out the spot at the end of the railroad wharf, behind the coal bunkers, at the head of the Vallejo Ferry slip. At that point at low tide the mud is about four feet deep, covered by a foot of water.

This morning Winters got into the mud and water up to his neck and, for an hour and a half, groped for the missing bullion. Up to 10 o'clock $141,500 worth had been recovered. This included the four bars of fine gold. Winters had put some of the bars in bags. He said one of the bags had broken and some small bars had dropped out. It is now only a question of careful search to find the rest of the $280,000.

Winters, when he had made up his mind to tell what he knew about the crime, was exceedingly anxious to give all the information necessary toward the recovery of the bullion. He practically assumed charge of the operations, and led Capt. Seymour and Superintendent Von Der Ropp to the dock. He acted more like one of the detectives employed on the case than a prisoner. As soon as he arrived at the water's edge he called the Superintendent to his side and said:

"Now, watch what I am going to show you. Be careful that you get the locations right."

Stooping, he picked up three stones, and pacing forward, he tossed one of them into the water. It fell south of the spot where Winters stood. Another one fell to the east, and the third was thrown directly in front of Winters.

"That," said the prisoner, "will mark the water boundary of the place where your gold is hidden.

Stepping to the left, Winters drew a nail from his pocket and asked for a hammer. He then paced off a few yards to the right and drove another nail in the timber.

"The gold," he continued, "will be between these two nails, somewhere in line with the spots marked by the stones I just threw into the water."

A small boat was secured, and into it Sheriff Vale, Detective Kimball of the Pinkerton agency, and two laborers were taken. Winters talked glibly all the while. The deep mud finally put a stop to operations, and it was decided to build a coffer dam before trying to recover the rest of the treasure.

Winters told the officers that he planned the robbery long ago with minute detail. He had been two or three months working on his little tunnel. It had taken two nights' labor to cut through the brick wall of the smelter. Most of the mining in the bottom of the vault had been done on the night when the gold was taken.

He carried the plunder, which was very heavy, from the vault to the water and deposited it where the water was from three to six feet deep at low tide. He was at work four hours on Monday night. Four small bars of refined gold he concealed among the stones in the breakwater, at the further mouth of the railroad tunnel.

His purpose had been to use this gold for present needs. Winters on his last trip had perceived that dawn was breaking. Not daring to complete the trip, he laid on the shore the two gold bricks which were found Tuesday morning at the point where the robber's boat was supposed to have landed. The trail of red pepper ending at that point had been a blind.

A LABOR UNION ENJOINED.

Court Orders Rossville (Ohio) Organization Not to Interfere with Mill Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 10. — United States Judge Clark to-day granted an order temporarily restraining the Rossville (Ohio) Union No. 28 of the National Brickmakers' Alliance and forty strikers by name from conspiring against or intimidating employes of the Ohio Pressed Brick Company, a Missouri corporation, that has a $150,000 plant in Rossville and employes 100 men. The final hearing is set for Aug. 20.

In the petition, filed by Congressman John J. Lentz and Louis E. Addison of Columbus, it is stated that the men struck on May 6 for higher wages, which were granted on June 25. Five non-union men were retained, and the union men went on strike again to have these discharged. The firm refused their demands, and on July 15 the mill was at work. Again it stopped on Aug. 7, having received threats, it is claimed, that men would be brought in to blow up the factory while in operation and kill the non-union men at work.

A band of whitecappers, the petition claims, threatened a Miss Lenhart, who boarded the non-union workmen. Boycotting, picketing, and threats are recounted in the papers of the complainants. The case was represented as being so pressing that a Deputy United States Marshal of Columbus was ordered by telegraph to serve the injunction notice to-day.

LAWYER STEINHARDT ACCUSED.

Charged with Perjury in Connection with Saratoga Gamblers' Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Benjamin Steinhardt of New York City, the leading lawyer for Stuart De Lacy and Mitchell in the gamblers' crusade against Richard A. Canfield, will have to appear before Justice Gick on Monday morning, to answer a charge of perjury. Mr. Steinhardt left here at 1 o'clock to-night for New York, but agreed to return here on Monday. The warrant was served on him just as the train was ready to start.

The alleged perjury is contained in the complaint sworn to by Steinhardt in the application to Police Justice Delaney for a warrant charging Lewis with failing to do his duty in the raid on the Canfield clubhouse. Justice Delaney, after having taken counsel this evening, refused to issue the warrant against Lewis, and Steinhardt is said to have become highly excited over the decision.

It is reported that Lawyer Edgar M. Leventritt of New York and Steinhardt have had a violent quarrel over Steinhardt's mode of procedure in the crusade against Canfield, and that Mr. Leventritt has withdrawn from the prosecution and returned home.

AGAINST CHURCH TRUSTEES.

Mrs. Hetty Green's Husband Begins Foreclosure Proceedings in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Edward H. Green, husband of Mrs. Hetty Green of New York, has begun foreclosure proceedings against the Trustees of Trinity Methodist Church and the Old Fifth Presbyterian Church.

The suit is brought on a $10,000 mortgage, on which interest amounting to $2,000 has accumulated.

The Flying Sulkies!

Inaugural Meeting of the New York Trotting Association

At Brighton Beach Track, Coney Island

Sensations Every Day. Nineteen Stirring Contests.

$55,000 IN PURSES.

A New Era in Harness Racing.

Beginning To-morrow, Monday,

And continuing every day until Saturday, August 17.

Monday—THE CHAMPION PURSE, $10,000, Free-For-All Trotters.
SPECIAL PACING MATCH, Joe Patchen vs. Anaconda.

Tuesday—THE BONNER MEMORIAL PURSE, $5,000—2:12 Trotters, 16 Noted Campaigners.

Thursday Grand Special The Abbot vs. Cresceus For the Trotting Championship.

Wednesday—THE HIRAM WOODRUFF PURSE, for 2:20 Trotters.

Friday—THE JOHN H. SHULTS PURSE for crack 3-year-old Trotters.

Saturday—Free For All Pace. Strong field of lightning side wheelers.

First Heat Each Day at 2 P. M.

Admission, $2. Ladies, $1. Field, 75c. Music by Lander

The Brighton Track is accessible by all routes to Coney Island.

Reserved Seats for Abbot-Cresceus Day $2. For Sale at Gate.

STEEL STRIKE ORDER BECOMES EFFECTIVE

Continued from Page 1.

will not permit acts antagonistic to country and law, and we will avoid them if the trust will permit us. It is often asked me, 'Will you win out?' The Amalgamated Association will win out or it will cease to exist. We realize that wages are at stake and labor conditions are at issue. If our organization dies I hope it will not have died in vain."

MEETING AT McKEESPORT.

President Shaffer hurried to McKeesport from Newcastle, and to-night addressed a big mass meeting at White's Opera House. Shaffer was loudly cheered when he appeared, and the meeting was very enthusiastic. The strikers claim that as a result of the meeting the National Tube and Rolling mill men will strike.

In the course of his address, President Shaffer made the following statement:

"I have received from some one a letter saying that the workingmen have a lot of money in the banks which is being used by the trusts. This is true. The trusts are supported by the banks. Men, draw out your money, not to bring trouble on the banks or impair the credit of the country, but to assert your right to defend yourselves and your rights. Don't let your own money be used against you.

"Only this week I was called on the telephone by a tin manufacturer who sold out to the trust and is now an independent manufacturer in this State. He offered me a compromise. I called a meeting of my advisers and this man, with another, came to the meeting. He made his proposition to me, and I asked him to put it in writing. He would not do it, and that proposition was just what was wanted.

"Men, I won't do business with the other side unless they put it in writing. When I went to New York one week ago to-day and met the other side I told them that I was there to make an honorable settlement of the question. I asked them to sign a scale for all the mills, because all the men wanted to be union men. They refused, and I reduced my original demand, but they refused to accept the compromise. The men who made McKeesport made the trust. They now threaten our rights and deny our liberties. I call upon you, men of McKeesport, to throw off the oppressors and end the system of spoilation, revenge, and reprisal.

"This is no time for weakness; no time for truce; no time for cowardice. This is the time we must unite and stand together. You cannot yield; you cannot surrender; for it means reduction of wages and ignominious slavery. Let our garments become threadbare; let some of us toil until we fall into our graves, but remember this, even if the Amalgamated should happen to be overthrown, it would only mean a greater brotherhood of man, which would attain a glorious victory."

President Corey of the Carnegie Company left in mid-afternoon for Homestead and the other officials went home early. Joseph Schwab reached here from New York shortly after noon, but said that he was merely here on a Sunday visit to his family. The steel officials denied knowledge of any peace plan, and said that they were entering upon a winning fight.

They said that the Carnegie plants would lose no men; that the reports of a general strike at Wheeling were inaccurate, and that many of their men would remain loyal. It was reported that they had engaged large numbers of non-union men, whom they planned to rush into different works affected by the strike early next week, but no

COMMENT IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL

Germans Show Little Real Grief for Empress Frederick.

WHY THE FRENCH LIKED HER

They Regarded Her as the Enemy of Prince Bismarck.

Parliament's Session May Be Still Further Prolonged—The Irish Waste of the Commons' Time.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug 10.—The death of the Empress Frederick has had the effect thus far in England of curtailing the programme of the yachting week at Cowes and the departure of the King and Queen last night at an hour previously unspecified to attend the funeral at Cronberg. Many flags are at half mast, and portraits of Queen Victoria's eldest daughter are exhibited in some shop windows draped in black and purple, but there is no large pretence of mourning.

I learn privately from Germany that some, if not most, of the mourning there is purely perfunctory, and that the public demonstration generally is no more than decency demands. The widow of "Unser Fritz" was respected, but not generally loved by her adopted people. Indeed, the excellent lady was so devoid of those charms and traits which inspire such feeling as is always shown in England for this country's present Queen that positively the great outburst of grief and admiration in France, expressed in the Paris newspapers, is the more noticeable.

The French habit of clinging to an idea has often before been demonstrated, and the idea in this case is that the Empress was an enemy of France's greatest enemy, Bismarck. Probably the seriousness of this often proclaimed enmity was greatly overrated, but it was strong enough to serve the French as an excuse for lauding the widow of that one German Prince they half-way admired.

EMPRESS FREDERICK'S MALADY.

Of the malady of the Empress nothing has been printed here save in the vaguest terms. To-day's Lancet says it was her desire that there should be no public discussion of it, and this desire seems likely to be permanently respected. But the statement that she contracted the disease, which was cancer affecting the spine, through too close attendance on her husband during his illness, is certainly one which ought not to go unchallenged and unexplained in these days of popular science.

The death of Queen Victoria's eldest child will save about $40,000 yearly to the British Treasury. Hers was the largest dowry of all the dowries of the late Queen's daughters, and her annuity of £8,000 had been paid for forty-four years. She leaves a rich and expensive collection of jewelry to be divided among her daughters, including the diamonds, pearls, and emeralds given to her by the Kings and Queens of Europe when she was married. In her young days her jewels were the envy of other Princesses.

There is a wail from Homburg that the season will be ruined by the death of the Dowager Empress, and that the hotel keepers and tradesmen there will lose much.

REAWAKENING OF BONAPARTISM.

It is not likely that the old affection of the Empress Eugènie and her husband for the Princess Royal of the fifties influences the French feeling for the Empress Frederick to-day, though no man can measure the exact degree of stability of the present French Government and the relative importance of the conflicting elements opposed to it. On the surface the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry seems potent, wise, and in the end bound to prevail, but the talk of the Paris cafés is ever of a change and the public demand for it.

Certainly any one in Paris must take note of a fresh reawakening of Bonapartism, though perhaps as purely sentimental as last year's. The present Pretender, Prince Louis Napoleon, keeps himself much in evidence, and, though he is not the chosen leader of all the Bonapartists, Prince Victor being still in the field, he is more of a man and more of the stuff out of which modern Caesars are made than any of the others.

It seems cruel to say of the dead Prince Henri d'Orléans, as Blowitz does to-day, that his explorations were simply undertaken as a means to a political end, but his death removes one very disturbing element in French politics, and one of the prime influences encouraging Anglophobia in France. Though he was born on the bank of the Thames, Prince Henri was always a bitter enemy of Great Britain. Therefore, it may be expecting too much to expect generous consideration of his public services in England, but undoubtedly the ambition of his life was centred in the revival of the title of Prince-President for his own benefit.

KITCHENER'S PROCLAMATION.

Lord Kitchener's proclamation of prospective banishment of the Boer leaders who do not surrender before Sept. 15 is received gravely and respectfully here by the Government papers and some of the Liberal-Imperialists, but to proclaim banishment is easier than to make the banished leave the land. There is more than a hint of this view, indeed, in some of the most enthusiastic comments on the Government's belated resort to "more drastic measures." The war goes on, with bloodshed every week and the Boer unconquered, and the anti-war party here continues to protest against it, though with less vigor than formerly.

The Ministerial Whips still believe that Parliament can be prorogued a week from to-day, but the sitting lasting till 6 in the morning yesterday and the determined disposition of the Irish contingent to give the Government all possible trouble point to a further prolongation of the session. Members of Parliament had no bank holiday, and now it looks as if they would get little of the best of the grouse shooting.

THE NEW CLOSURE RULE.

Mr. Balfour's fairly successful plan to restrict the length of the debates on the votes for supply might be regarded as revolutionary if Parliament had not already foregone one of its prerogatives by consenting to the restriction of the consideration of supply votes to a certain number of days each session.

An aggregate of £114,000,000 is to be voted this year, and, as a matter of fact, discussions in the House with the Government's present majority are futile. The method of voting on bills in the Commons by walking into lobbies is cumbersome and takes much time, though there is not the slightest chance that it will ever be simplified.

The most generous view of the present conduct of the Nationalists is that they hope eventually, by making themselves so disagreeable to their associates, to secure home rule for Ireland. But the dogged English are not to be driven that way, and the keenest observers believe that the only potent argument in England for Irish home rule is the need of the change for England's own sake. Doubtless the present cruel waste of Parliamentary time in deliberating over minor Irish matters and private bills must be remedied at some time, and the establishment of home rule in Ireland is the surest remedy.

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HARD-WORKED M. P.'S.

Mr. Balfour's plan for various items of supply to be voted for in batches is excused on the ground that if every item were challenged separately by the Nationalists the members would be kept continually walking in and out of the division lobbies. Mr. Balfour asserts that he has already had to take part in 340 odd divisions this session, and The Daily Chronicle cruelly figures out that this has compelled him to walk only forty odd miles, or a distance equivalent to going forty times 'round an average golf course. But neither Mr. Balfour nor his few golfing associates have had much golf lately, and the spectacle of men of the appearance and character of the majority of both parties sitting and walking through these long night sessions for months at a time, and giving their best talents and attention to public affairs without compensation, also paying all their own expenses, is one that compels the admiration of a visitor of any other nation. So that, while Mr. Balfour and his party are not, as he says, "slaves of constitutional phrases," they are surely patriotic.

James M. McCalmont, Conservative member for East Antrim, asserts in to-day's Times his firm conviction that nearly all the Protestants in Ireland have been compelled for safety's sake to join the United Irish League and stifle their religious and national prejudices. He offers an anonymous letter to support his statement. Judging from the recent Irish Protestant demonstrations, if Mr. McCalmont's information is correct, a very few Irish Protestants can make a very great noise.

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THE KING'S DECLARATION BILL.

It is settled now that the King's Declaration bill goes over to the next session. The Roman Catholics have entered a vigorous protest against it on various understandable grounds, and, as it was designed only to conciliate them, manifestly it was useless. The Duke of Norfolk insists that no Catholic was consulted as to the terms of the bill, and that the matter has been "strangely mismanaged," a deliberate reflection on the Premier's tact.

The Duke declares that the Catholics would be perfectly satisfied with an oath that would still firmly secure the Protestant succession.

E. A. DITHMAR.

ST. PAUL'S MAY HAVE TO GO.

London's Cathedral Is Virtually Floated, Instead of Standing on a Firm Foundation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The report of Somers Clarke, the architect, to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral reveals a really alarming condition in that splendid edifice. The present damages can readily be repaired, but the danger is that St. Paul's, London's most splendid architectural monument, may have to give way to the march of progress.

Wren, instead of driving piles or excavating deep enough to plant its foundations on the firm subsoil, practically floated the Cathedral on a layer of light clay or pot earth, as he called it, resting on a stratum of sand mixed with gravel and water. The sewers built in later years began to drain the water and cause the foundations to settle. The building of the old underground railway tunnel 500 feet away had its effect, and the later tunnels caused perceptible, even alarming, damage.

But tunnel railroads, sewers, and other improvements for the public safety and comfort London must have, and the cathedral floated on sand and wet gravel may yet vanish.

ANXIOUS ABOUT AFGHANISTAN.

British Officials Not Seriously Alarmed, but Are Wondering What Will Happen When the Ameer Dies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug 10.—The Government's anxiety about Afghan affairs, of which nothing has been said in the papers here, has greatly abated, but there was something in the rumors cabled last week, though of course gossip had exaggerated the cause for alarm.

The Ameer's health is known to be precarious still, and the possible results of his demise are freely talked about among persons familiar with the perpetual uncertainties of the Afghan situation.

DRAINAGE PLAN FOR VIENNA.

It Is Expected that the Death Rate of the City Will Be Reduced.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Vienna is considering a new system of drainage, by which the Danube will at last be freed from pollution and the death rate of the city will probably be reduced.

The plan is to drain by pipes by a new, and abominably improved system, to barren plains or marsh fields, which will thus be transformed into good agricultural land.

ARBITRATION PLAN FAILS?

Report that New Zealand's Famous System for Settling Labor Troubles Must Be Abandoned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Many persons interested in labor reform and legislation refuse to believe that New Zealand's famous plan of arbitration to settle labor disputes has failed utterly and must be abandoned. But Mr. Seddon, the Premier of New Zealand, who fathered this measure, which has been approved, and admired all the world over, is reported as having declared the arbitration boards futile, and that they have caused strife instead of preventing it, and induced labor to complain and grow contentious.

John Burns, the Battersea Socialist in Parliament, who accepts these cabled statements as true, is rather glad than otherwise. He believes in strikes.

The report is of particular interest here on account of the bill introduced by Richard Bell, the representative in Parliament of the railway workers, whose skill and tact are believed to have lately averted a big strike here, to make better provision for conciliation in railway disputes.

UNIONIST FETE AT BLENHEIM.

About 3,000 Persons Present—Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain Deliver Addresses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The great Unionist meeting, at the invitation of the Duke of Marlborough, on the grounds of Blenheim Palace to-day had no particular significance beyond testifying anew to the Duke's unalterable Conservatism. Three thousand persons were there, more or less, and it was a beautiful day to be in the country, especially in the finest part of Oxfordshire and on the well-kept grounds of one of the noblest of old palaces. The gardens, lawns, and house itself were all open to visitors, and the necessary speechmaking took place under a vast marquee.

Besides Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, the Duke's guests of honor, Mr. Balfour, Mrs. George Cornwallis West, her son, Winston Spencer Churchill, M. P., and many other persons of national repute were on the platform. The Duchess of Marlborough received her guests personally, in her usual graceful way.

—[By The Associated Press.]

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The object of the great Unionist celebration at Blenheim today was to celebrate the third Unionist victory in the by-elections. One hundred and twenty members of Parliament were present, with some 3,000 delegates from Conservative and Liberal Unionist Associations throughout the country. The palace was open for public inspection during the day. A feature of the entertainment was a recital upon the great organ in the Long Library.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain delivered addresses after luncheon. The Duke of Marlborough presided.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Balfour said that the erstwhile alliance between the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists was now an indissoluble union. A large section of the Opposition was avowedly unpatriotic, and the country was not so moonstruck as to confide the conduct of public affairs to those who, so far as they had uttered any clear note, had uttered it against their own country.

Mr. Balfour proceeded to compare the Opposition tactics with the sniping, guerrilla warfare in South Africa, and said both would end at no distant date.

Mr. Chamberlain spoke in a similar vein. He said the alliance of the parties had resulted in building up a truly national party. The Liberals were now only the "rump" party. They had sunk in the pro-Boer mud so deep that not even the Liberal Imperialists could extricate them. Even the latter were not free from heresies, and until they were free the Unionist Party did not want their communion.

LONDON AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Cecil Raleigh's new Autumn melodrama at the remodelled Drury Lane Theatre will have for its subject the tribulations of the modern millionaire. The scene is laid partly in Devonshire, but there are the usual big pictures of London surface life, this time in "the City," to charm the multitude.

Hamish MacCunn, in to-day's Times, has a long plea for subsidized opera in English. He refers to the recent intolerably dull and unproductive season of foreign opera at Covent Garden. His argument is that dramatic music is needed for the aesthetic cultivation of the people, and that only tolerable performances of Wagner and the master works of other dramatic composers in English draw crowds in the provincial cities. But his argument contains nothing new, and nothing likely to arouse the so-called cognoscenti of London.

Herbert Gladstone's Engagement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The forthcoming marriage of Herbert Gladstone, definitely announced to take place next Autumn, is much talked of in social and Parliamentary circles. He has been long regarded as a confirmed bachelor, but he is athletic and young looking in spite of his forty-seven years. As he is Chief Whip of the Liberals in Parliament, some official notice will surely be taken of his wedding. The fact is now recalled that his predecessor on his marriage received a house as a wedding gift. The branch of the Paget family to which Mr. Gladstone's affianced wife belongs never claimed relationship, as most of the Pagets do, to the Marquis of Anglesey. Her father, Sir Richard Horner Paget, Bart., used to be prominent in the Conservative Party.

Rothschild Frankfort House to Close.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The old banking house of the Rothschilds at Frankfort-on-the-Main will soon live only in history. Liquidation has gradually been going on since the death of Baron Rothschild of Frankfort last January, as none of the present generation of Rothschilds cares to take up his residence in Frankfort. The business will, of course, be carried on without difficulty through the other Continental branches of the great Rothschild house.

Mr. Justice Jeune May Be Ennobled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—It is reported that Sir Francis Jeune, noted as the great divorce Judge, is shortly to be raised to the peerage.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A BRITISH TRANSPORT

The Mechanician Damaged by an Explosion at New Orleans.

A BOMB WAS EVIDENTLY USED

The Attempt Supposed to Have Been the Work of a Boer Sympathizer —Three Plates Stove In.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 10.—What is regarded as an attempt on the part of a Boer sympathizer to blow up a British transport took place shortly after midnight, when there was a terrific explosion at the stock landing, where the Harrison steamer Mechanician is moored. The Mechanician is to carry mules to South Africa. The explosion shook houses, rattled dishes, and awakened people for some distance around. Most of the crew of the ship were asleep, but the explosion brought them quickly from their berths to the deck. An examination showed a large dent on the starboard side of the ship, and considerable water was let into the vessel.

Pumps were immediately put to work, and when daylight came it was found that the vessel was in no danger of sinking, and that the damage done was not serious. The crew said there were no explosives on board, and there is no doubt that the explosion was from the outside, and that some sort of bomb or torpedo was used.

Evidence that this was the case was discovered by an officer of the vessel to-day. Attached to the anchor chain near the surface of the water was found a cotton-wrapped wire about 125 feet long, to which was undoubtedly attached the bomb or torpedo. Detectives are following up the clue, and a search is being made for the place where the wire was purchased or came from. It is the belief of the officers that the torpedo with the wire attached was placed several lengths ahead of the ship, where the current would carry it around to the side, and that the time fuse exploded after the person or persons who tried to destroy the ship had gotten safely away.

But for the torpedo exploding where a bulkhead sustained the plates the vessel would undoubtedly have been sunk.

The Mechanician has been moved out in midstream, with a double watch on guard, as have also the other mule transports in port, the Milwaukee being one of them.

Alfred Le Blanc, General Agent of the Harrison Line, visited the Mechanician early to-day, and a report of the damage done was submitted to him. He said three large plates on the starboard side of the ship had been stove in, and that sixteen rivets had been broken off or knocked completely from their places.

It is possible that the explosion was the work of some disgruntled muleteer. Many muleteers who have returned here complain of ill-treatment on the British transports. Mules will be taken aboard the Mechanician Monday, and the ship will proceed on her trip to East London. She will probably go into Liverpool, her home port, for docking.

BRITISH LOSE A BLOCKHOUSE.

But Lord Kitchener, as an Offset to This, Reports More Prisoners and Supplies Captured.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener says:

"A blockhouse near Brandfort (Orange River Colony) was rushed and captured by the Boers, after severe fighting, the night of Aug. 7.

"Elliot has captured seventy prisoners and large quantities of stock and wagons, which he is sending in. No details have been received."

Mail dispatches from Lord Kitchener, issued in a Parliamentary paper, say his constant endeavor has been to improve the fortifications along the lines of communication, thus releasing men from active service. The garrisons, outside of those on the railways have mostly been withdrawn.

A spirited narrative of the ejectment of Gen. De Wet from Cape Colony concludes with the statement that the raiders undoubtedly received a number of recruits, an ample supply of food, and timely information from the colonial Dutch.

Lord Kitchener received information that De Wet intended to attack Cape Town, while Gen. Botha, as soon as he heard that the concentration in Cape Colony was effected, was to enter Natal with 5,000 picked horsemen and make for Durban.

Automobiles for British Officers.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 10.—The American Bicycle Company, which manufactures steam automobiles in this city, has just shipped three high-power automobiles to Cape Town. They were ordered by the British Government for the use of army officers in South Africa.

EMPRESS FREDERICK'S BODY TAKEN FROM FRIEDRICHSHOF.

Escorted by a Torchlight Procession to the Protestant Church at Cronberg —An Impressive Scene.

CRONBERG, Aug. 10.—The body of the Empress Frederick was to-night taken from Friedrichshof to the Protestant Church here. Only a privileged few were permitted to stand along the route taken by the cortège.

At 9:30 o'clock the sound of muffled drums and the twinkling of torches through the distant trees told the immense crowds assembled in the city that the procession had left Friedrichshof. As the glare of the uplifted torches drew nearer down the winding road, it revealed the coffin, borne on the shoulders of a dozen soldiers. Then another flare showed the well-known figure of the Emperor, just behind the coffin. On each side for a mile along the road were revealed the glittering bayonets and helmets of the Fiftieth Regiment of the Line, of which the Dowager Empress was Colonel in Chief.

Behind the Emperor followed the royal family, save the women, none of whom was in the procession; the Crown Prince of Greece, the Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, Count von Seckendorff, (who was the secretary of the Dowager Empress,) and other notables. A double file of soldiers bearing torches walked on either side of the mourners.

Within the chancel of the dimly lighted church four officers, with drawn sabres, stood as a guard of honor. The coffin was borne down the aisle and deposited between these guards. The royal mourners followed. The Emperor, advancing to the head of the coffin, stood with bowed head, while Dr. Dryander, the Court Chaplain, spoke a few solemn words.

It was an impressive scene. The flickering of the candelabra cast grotesque shadows upon the tessellated floor, flashed here and there from the drawn steel of the military guard, and intermittently revealed and obscured the Romanesque tracery and bas relief work of the Italian ceiling, which are the most striking features of the quaint old fifteenth century church.

Following the Chaplain's address, the Emperor stepped forward and deposited a magnificent wreath upon the coffin. His Majesty stood a moment motionless, then dropped upon his knees by the side of his mother's body. The whole congregation followed, and five minutes were devoted to silent prayer. Not a breath broke the stillness of the church, not a sabre quivered among the statuesque figures of the guard till the Emperor rose, a Marshal's baton in his hand, and silently left the church, followed by the chief mourners. Then sounded the clash of side arms as the escort, without spoken word of command, closed up around the carriages, and the party was driven back to Friedrichshof, leaving the coffin to rest throughout the night between its silent guardians beneath the dim light of the candles.

ITALIANS KEPT INDOORS.

CRONBERG, Aug. 10.—All the Italian workmen at Cronberg have been sent to Frankfort or have been ordered not to leave their residences.

The military and police regulations are of the most drastic nature, and the facilities of newspaper correspondents are much curtailed.

KING EDWARD AT FLUSHING.

FLUSHING, Holland, Aug. 10.—The British royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with King Edward and Queen Alexandra on board, arrived here to-day. An American warship in the Roads fired a salute.

All the approaches to the landing stage were shut off by a strong force of police.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—Prince Henry of Prussia, who is now steaming up the Channel, is expected to arrive at Bremerhaven to-morrow or Monday, too late for the services at Cronberg, but in time to attend the burial of his mother at Potsdam.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra will go to Potsdam. Then his Majesty will return to Homburg alone to take the waters. He will live at his accustomed hotel in the same style as when he was Prince of Wales.

Will Probably Inherit Friedrichshof.

CRONBERG, Aug. 10.—It is understood that Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse will inherit Friedrichshof. The Princess is the youngest child of Empress Frederick.

American Preachers in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—An unusually large number of Canadian and United States preachers are occupying Nonconformist pulpits here this Summer. Among them are Dr. Stewart of Toronto, now preaching at Bloomsbury Chapel; Dr. Broughton of Atlanta, Dr. Cadman of Brooklyn, and Dr. Alexander Mackenzie of Cambridge, Mass. Dr. Pentecost leaves Marylebone Presbyterian Church next week, and may return temporarily to America to prepare for his proposed mission to the Philippines under the direction of the American board. He will remain in Manila one year.

F. C. Burnand, the Humorist, Ill.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The illness of F. C. Burnand, editor of Punch, and author of "Happy Thoughts," is announced A growth on the roof the mouth must be surgically removed, otherwise Mr. Burnand is said to be in good health, and his friends fear no serious consequences.

MR. DEPEW TO STOP TALKING.

Says He Will Retire from "the Interviewing Business"—Gives His Views on Current Affairs.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—"I am going to retire from the interviewing business permanently," said United States Senator Depew today. "I have served my full term, and have generally enjoyed it, but there have been so many fictitious and erroneous reports of my sayings and speeches since I arrived in Europe this Summer that I have concluded to give up the job.

"It is impossible to discuss the great strike intelligently at this distance, but the important thing to note is that the prosperity of American manufactures and agriculture continues in spite of everything. The fact is that American prosperity is now so great that nothing but a revolution could stop it, and nothing can produce a revolution.

"I have been seriously misquoted in an American paper concerning the efforts of European Governments to offset American inroads into their trade and manufactures. My observation of this movement leads to the conclusion that while the European Governments view with alarm the increasing inroads of American products, it is impossible that they should successfully combine against them. I am led to this conclusion by my railroad experience. We often got a half dozen or more trunk line managers together, and they agreed upon certain rates; but when the question of percentages was discussed it was always found that their aggregate demands reached 300 or 400 per cent. when there was only 100 per cent. to divide. There is no chance of European nations ever agreeing upon a basis of division.

"I haven't seen Mr. Croker, but he is apparently getting much enjoyment out of English life.

"As a United States Senator I am precluded from discussing Lord Kitchener's proclamation, which, undoubtedly, was the most important feature of English politics this week. It is bound to create widespread comment, appearing as it does on the day Lord Milner is returning to South Africa. I presume Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain will enlighten us on the subject at Blenheim to-day, and it would have been a pleasure to me to hear them and witness the demonstration at the Duke of Marlborough's charming place, had I not thought that my presence there might be misconstrued in the United States.

"It is hopeless to expect European intervention. No matter how much the people sympathize with the heroic conduct of the Boers, Governments are forced to determine exactly what effect intervention would have, and where they themselves would stand when Great Britain declined their demands."

UNPRECEDENTED HEAT IN ITALY.

Vineyards Shriveled Up—People Forced to Sleep in the Open Air.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Telegrams from Rome say that nothing like the heat-wave which is scorching all Italy has been known within living memory.

The thermometer in many parts of the country registers 43 Centigrade (109 Fahrenheit) in the shade. The vineyards in entire districts have been shriveled up by the sirocco and ruined to the very roots, as though set on fire.

The air in the Province of Syracuse is barely respirable, and the sea water is so warm that bathing has been abandoned. The people have been forced to sleep in the open air.

Austrian Minister Starts for Mexico.

VIENNA, Aug. 10.—Count Gilbert Hohenwart, ex-Austrian Minister at Tangier, started to-day to take up his new duties as Minister to Mexico.

Spanish Minister to Venezuela Dead.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Aug. 10.—Gonzalez del Campillo, the Spanish Minister to Venezuela, is dead.

Administrator for McComb Estate.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Surrogate Silkman of Westchester County today appointed Frank W. Wood as administrator of the estate of the late Mary Esther McComb, widow of J. Jennings McComb, the Dobbs Ferry millionaire, from whom she inherited a life interest in $2,500,000, which terminated with her death. The petition states that her personal estate does not exceed $100.

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$2,000 TO $10,000 SUITES
AT THE TURRETS
S. E. Cor. 84th St. and Riverside Drive.

America's most superb apartment building, where all the disadvantages of housekeeping may be obviated. Superior in arrangement. Replete with conveniences and innovations not obtainable elsewhere.

Suites of nine rooms and three bathrooms and two servants' rooms to suites of twenty rooms and six bathrooms and four servants' rooms. Dining rooms wainscoted to the ceiling in Spanish oak. Beamed ceilings. Open fireplaces. Inglenooks. Oriel windows. Radiators beneath window seats. Perfect sanitation. Marble pastry tables and baking cabinets in kitchens. Servants' bathrooms. Laundry, ironing and drying rooms. **Butlers' and coachmen's** rooms. Servants' rooms **do not** open into kitchens. **No** long, narrow halls. **No** gloomy rooms.

AT THE TOWERS
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One suite of 9 rooms, 2 baths, & 2 maids' rooms.

Apply to HARDE & SHORT, Architects, 3 & 5 West 29th St., or to Globe Realty Co., 135 Broadway, bet. 3 & 5 o'clock, at Room 615.

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The choicest qualities, the rarest shades, exclusive designs and novelties can always be found here.

Lover's Knot. You are invited to call and inspect this beautiful new coiffure designed for the low dress of the back hair.

Mail orders promptly and carefully attended to.

No Branch Stores. No Agents.

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Sweet Clover Brand Condensed Milk

It is Pure, Clean and Sweet, and an *Ideal Health Food for Children.* Sold by all grocers.

FREE—An Artistic Porcelain Milk Server or a beautiful Silver Plated Milk Ladle given to all users of the superior *Sweet Clover Brand Condensed Milk.*

Mohawk Condensed Milk Co., Rochester, N. Y. New York City, 89 Hudson Street.

If You Are a Judge, You Will Find That

OLD CROW RYE

is a pure article, and leaves no trail behind. It's only people who are not judges that are using doctored Whiskies, (both American and Scotch,) and don't know it.

Gold Medal Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., New York.

MORE FIGHTING IN QUELPART.

Several Roman Catholic Missionaries Killed—The Powers May Have to Intervene.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—Dispatches received here from Seoul, the capital of Korea, announce that there have been renewed disturbances on the Island of Quelpart, off the Korean coast.

Several Catholic missionaries have been killed.

The recrudescence of disorders in Quelpart may make it necessary for the powers to intervene. Mr. Allen, the United States Minister at Seoul, said in a recent report to the State Department, that if the Islanders persisted in their rebellious attitude it would be difficult, if not impossible for the Korean Government to put down the rebellion without foreign assistance.

Quelpart belongs to Korea, and has a population of about 10,000. It is fifty-two miles from the southernmost point of Korea, and is about forty-four by twenty-one miles in size. The troubles in the Island have been between the missionaries and converts on the one hand and the rest of the islanders on the other. It is estimated that about 600 persons were killed in the recent fighting, most of them Christian converts.

The revolt is said to have been caused by an attempt to collect increased taxes. The Islanders, who are very poor, refused to pay the taxes, and it was arranged that the Christians should endeavor to collect them.

THE CHINA PROTOCOL.

Ministers Hope to Sign It in a Few Days—Exceptions to the Five Per Cent. Tariff.

PEKING, Aug. 10.—A spirit of compromise characterized the meeting of the Ministers to-day, and they are hopeful of the signing of the settlement protocol in a few days, after telegraphic communication with their Governments.

The tariff will become effective two months after the signing of the agreement. It was agreed to-day that shipments made within ten days after the signing should not be affected by the new rates, regardless of the date of their arrival. The tariff will be five cent. ad valorem, with some exceptions. A majority of foodstuffs, including flour and rice, fill pay ten per cent.

The tariff, coupled with the abolition of the likin tax, will be the subject of future negotiations.

Burial of Baron von Ketteler.

MUENSTER, Westphalia, Aug. 10.—The body of Baron von Ketteler was buried here to-day after the celebration of a requiem mass. The widow, mother, and other relatives of the murdered Minister were present. A guard of honor headed the procession. It was followed by the Students' Associations, bearing banners and the chapter of the cathedral. Behind the coffin came the family, the Governor of the province, the General commanding the district, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, (Baron von Richthofen,) the Secretary of State, and a deputation from the Foreign Office. While the coffin was being lowered into the grave the guard of honor fired three volleys.

Senator Beveridge at Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—Senator Beveridge of Indiana has arrived at Port Arthur. He is going to Peking and the Philippines.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

2:10 A. M.—165 Malden Lane; John Burthel; damage, $1,000.

8:40 A. M.—641 East Thirteenth Street; Emily Newman; damage, $5.

3:10 P. M.—272 Rivington Street; Joseph Richstein; damage, $75.

7:10 P. M.—221 East Tenth Street; Charles Stinter; damage, $410.

7:20 P. M.—180 Chrystie Street; Jacob Alberys; damage, $300.

8:00 P. M.—303 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; Charles Costello; no damage.

9:45 P. M.—50 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; John Monford; damage, $150.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The Leak Fur Manufacturing Company's mill was destroyed by fire last night, the total loss being $30,000, with insurance of $20,000.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; B. F. Epstein, furnishing goods; 98 Franklin Street; Continental Hotel.

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; Mrs. A. Meyers, cloaks and suits; 335 Broadway; Gilsey House.

Goldsmith, I., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; M. B. Johns, cloaks and suits; 515 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Meinhard, gloves; 157 Duane Street; Hotel Normandie.

"Frankels," Des Moines, Iowa; C. H. Kahn, shoes; 45 Lispenard Street; Gerard House.

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of the present day extends even to our pleasures.

A tonic that is not a stimulant, that has no reaction, but is a builder; is what is needed by every one.

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is endorsed and prescribed by physicians for exactly that purpose.

Its use is world wide.

Do Not Accept Cheap Substitutes! Be sure to get the genuine JOHANN HOFF'S, and you will be sure to Retain What You Gain.

Weller Brothers, Portland, Ind.; M. Weller, notions; Gerard House.

Schwarz, Isaacs, Company, New Orleans, La.; H. Newman, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Long's, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; Miss M. Smith, ladies' and infants' wear; 7 Waverley Place; Hotel Imperial.

Haskett & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Adams, dress goods and silks; Hotel Cadillac.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; J. B. Mosher, silks; 459 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Vogt, The, Dry Goods Company, Ill.; J. W. Vogt, dry goods; S. C. Draver, dry goods.

Brown & Brown, Clinton, Ill.; K. S. Brown, dry goods.

Laughridge, M., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Laughridge, millinery; 120 West Twenty-second Street.

Taylor, W. F., Mount Vernon, Iowa; dry goods.

Purvin, J., Farmersville, Texas; dry goods.

Hunt, J. O., Cairo, Ill.; dry goods.

Fair, The, Cleveland, Ohio; E. A. Galdstein, general buyer.

Cullen, S. C., & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa; E. P. Barton, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Bullard, C. L., Creston, Iowa; S. Velir, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Neluis & Blum, Greenville, Miss.; Samuel Blum, dry goods; Hotel Rossmore.

Smythe, A. H., Columbus, Ohio; books and stationery; St. Denis Hotel.

Goodman, Herman, Canton, Ohio; E. Beaumont, gents' furnishings; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lewis, John C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; L. Lewis, dry goods; L. Elkin, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Sturgis-Goldstein Company, Taylor, Texas; L. H. Goldstein, general merchandise; E. M. Myrick, general merchandise; 25 East Twenty-first Street.

Rose, R. H., Carthage, Mo.; F. C. Hodson, general buyer; 143 West Sixty-first Street.

Hardman, T. B., Nacogdoches, Texas; T. B. Hardman, general merchandise; 47 East Ninth Street.

Zear, , Nacogdoches, Texas; A. Zear, general merchandise; 47 East Ninth Street.

Thompson Brothers, Dallas, Texas; T. W. Thompson, dry goods and carpets.

Stansfield, J. G., Mount Caveret, Ill.; J. G. Stansfield, dry goods and clothing; Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue.

Gerretson Silk Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. W. Gerretson, silks; B. Ehlers, laces.

Gilbert Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; George M. Gilbert, men's furnishings.

Ayers, S. & A., Indianapolis, Ind.; C. A. Shaffer, cloaks; Hotel Gerard.

Manhattan Clothiers, The, Ganesville, Texas; J. Criss, clothing; Hotel Gerard.

Croner, J., Memphis, Tenn.; tailor; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; G. M. Anderson, dry goods; 377 Broadway.

Minear, S. P., & Co., Greensburg, Ind.; S. P. Minear, dry goods; Hotel Rossmore.

Jones, J. C., & Son, Paris, Ill.; H. L. Jones, dry goods; Hotel Rossmore.

Barnhill, J. N., Ardmore, Indian Territory; dry goods; Hotel Belvedere.

Homer, W. E., Canton, Ohio; clothing; 205 West Forty-sixth Street.

Brower, C. F., & Co., Lexington, Ky.; E. W. Bacon, furniture and carpets; 1,155 Third Avenue.

Amns, Morton, Detroit, Mich.; furs.

Emporium, Indianapolis, Ind.; M. Raphael, millinery; H. Raphael, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Nusbaum, M., Cincinnati, Ohio; clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Eversole, E. R., Neelyville, Mo.; D. R. Eversole, dry goods; Nettie Moore, dry goods; Morton House.

New England Furniture and Carpet Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. L. Harris, house furnishings; W. D. Harris, house furnishings.

Anderson, S. W., Owensboro, Ky.; J. E. Arnold, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Cerf, Edward, & Co., Lincoln, Neb.; Edward Cerf, clothing; 140 East Twenty-first Street.

Thall, Robert, St. Louis, Mo.; clothing.

De Laney, Rosenfield & Co., Galesburg, Ill.; M. O'Connor, dry goods; C. De Laney, dry goods; C. Rosenfield, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Perry-Web-Adams Company, Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Adams, general dry goods; H. S. Web, general dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

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THE PROOF OF POLICE CORRUPTION.

MR. FRANK MOSS has caught the entire Police Department in his trap—there can be no doubt of that. The proof of corruption and collusion with the lawbreakers that has been so long and diligently sought for he has obtained. Whether he has obtained such proofs against individuals as will suffice for indictment and conviction is at present less clear. But Mr. MOSS and the Parkhurst society have done an immense service to the community by the setting and springing of this trap. In the retrospect the thing looks so surprisingly easy that the wonder is that it has not been done before. It was a piece of detective work of great beauty and finish, and the fine, large completeness of its success commands the admiration of decent people and fills with guilty terrors the bosoms of the chiefs and powerful men of Tammany.

DILLON, the Parkhurst society agent, was the efficient spring of the trap. When he established relations with WHITNEY, the person whose business it was to obtain and furnish to the poolroom men advance information of intended raids, and obligingly consented to supply that information to WHITNEY in consideration of the payment of $150 a month, the way was at last open that led straight into the secret councils of the police and the violators of law. DILLON was instructed by WHITNEY to call up Police Headquarters and through the telephone service there notify the police station of any district in which a raid was to be made. Lists of poolrooms with street and telephone numbers were placed in his hands. The trap was now fully set. Mr. DILLON experimented to see how it would work. He sent through Police Headquarters to various police stations warnings of coming raids, and the places mentioned by him were instantly closed. The trap was in fine working order.

It was sprung, among other places, in the Oak Street Police Station. Capt. VREDENBURGH was called to the telephone by the usual method through Headquarters. He was told that it was BERGDORF, WHITNEY'S partner, who had the honor of speaking to him, and that the Parkhurst society was about to visit the poolroom of Mr. PETER DE LACY, in Park Row. At that very moment agents of the society were near DE LACY'S place, whence men presently began to issue in haste, some bearing the paraphernalia and money used in the business.

This is a typical case, a specimen illustration of the method employed. It yielded a complete demonstration of the corrupt relation of the police of the Oak Street Station with the gamblers of the district. There can be no doubt about it—not a shadow of doubt. No raid on DE LACY'S place was in contemplation, which excludes the theory of a leak from any other source. The information was given exclusively to the Oak Street Station, to a person who at the telephone described himself as Capt. VREDENBURGH. In the briefest possible time the information was communicated to persons in the poolroom, and the place was cleared of customers and of evidence. And the trap was sprung with the same success in other station houses. The delusive "tips" given by the Parkhurst society agents personating "WHITNEY'S partner" were promptly telephoned or conveyed by patrolmen to the poolrooms mentioned, which were at once closed.

As we have said, this is proof beyond any shadow of reasonable doubt of the protection of gambling houses and disorderly resorts by the police authorities. Inferentially, of course, it is evidence that the lawbreakers pay money for this protection, since only the lowest order of fools would believe that this highly dangerous service is performed for love and affection. We have now established, what every intelligent person has long believed, that the Police Department is corrupt. WHITNEY told DILLON that he could send his warnings of raids through Police Headquarters to any police station. The whole department is thus proved to be rotten—there is not a sound spot in it. But as against individuals the evidence may be found defective, for the simple reason that the agents of the society will not be able to swear that the persons at the other end of the telephone in the station houses were, in fact, the Sergeants or Captains that they represented themselves to be. Capt. VREDENBURGH, we believe, admits that he did hold the conversation set forth in Mr. Moss's report. It must be plain to him that he is in a very dangerous position. It is possible, also, that the persons known to be in charge of the telephone service at Headquarters have incriminated themselves.

But the chief public benefit derivable from this admirably planned and successful exposure will not come of the conviction of this or that Police Captain, but from the tremendous impulse given to the movement to turn the rascals out this Fall. Every newspaper reader in the city now knows that the Police Department is corrupt and in collusion with the gamblers and other lawbreakers. Suspicion, allegations, and half proofs create nothing like the shock and awakening produced by this conclusive demonstration. It is a terrible blow to Tammany, a fortifying help to the canvass to be made against Tammany. Moreover, it may prove that this is only the beginning of the triumphs of righteousness. The guilty secrets of this vile and corrupt organization are in the possession of many persons. From some of them highly valuable State's evidence may reasonably be expected. As soon as TWEED'S crimes were fairly brought home to him proofs poured in from all sides.

PAN-AMERICAN MEDALS.

Painters and sculptors of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston have been thinking much of late years on the subject of the Paris Salon and the lack of such an annual prize show on this side of the water, with all its medals and honorable mentions, its purchases for the Luxembourg, and its Legion of Honor. One result of all this pondering and discussion appears at Buffalo in the awards distributed by the section of the fine arts. Here was something like an American Salon, a selection from a good portion of the best work recently turned out by Americans. The artist-jurors had an opportunity at last, such as comes every year to French painters and sculptors, and they have taken advantage of it with a zest that speaks loudly for a thirst for medals merely excited by the few obtained in Europe.

The standard set by the exhibition at Buffalo is high. Probably no showing of American pictures has offered so many canvases of more than ordinary excellence, and the sculpture without the Fine Arts Building combined with that within raises the sculpture also above any exhibit made by the National Sculpture Society.

But whether sculpture or painting be considered, it is soon perceived that the medals and other awards were not decreed by the artist-jurors to their comrades and rivals on the strength of the works actually exhibited. For instance, neither WHISTLER, nor LA FARGE, nor HOMER would have been likely to win a gold medal on their work as shown. As it happens more than half the time in Paris, so it has happened here; the awards are made on the general standing of an artist, rather than the works immediately before the judges. Whether this is right or wrong is not the question; it would form a pretty debate and lead to nothing. The fact is that artists judge that way. They cannot, if they will, separate the work before them from the work they have seen elsewhere. It is only the unknown artist who is judged absolutely on the work present, and among the painters and sculptors there were very few unknown; almost all were known through the work of many years to all the judges on the bench.

This bench has in effect stamped the different exhibiting artists, aside from those of their own number who were "hors concours," with a mark that registers them as fairly good, good, better, or best. With certain exceptions to be noted, they have classified the painters and sculptors to the best of their ability, and in the main fairly. How much the hall-mark of the profession as decided by these judges will aid or injure is a problem. The American public has little reverence for the verdict of professionals, always leaning toward the belief that it knows better than professionals how to rank them on the whole, always suspecting the presence of professional jealousies and looking for the signs of favoritism. It is not likely that any gold medal man will sell a single picture more because his medal is neither silver nor bronze. The value of the honor is rather academic than practical. Its chief good lies in the personal satisfaction it gives to the recipient and the encouragement he feels at a sign of approval on the part of a knot of fellow-artists.

Unfortunately, the judges have in certain cases, however, departed from a strict observance of fairness in order to continue a feud which made its appearance last year at the Paris Exposition, though not for the first time, the feud between the home painters and some of the painters domiciled abroad. The home painters have felt for a long while that the Paris men, instead of welcoming home talent, shove them aside, give them bad places, and work exclusively for themselves to obtain foreign medals and other honors. There was a struggle last year to rebuke this selfishness of the Paris colonists, and the American Art Commissioner, who was the champion of the home men, was made to feel the weight of the colony's resentment. The feud made serious splits in the colony itself. This year at Buffalo the home artists have not been able to rise above the quarrel, but have seized the opportunity to pay off old scores. The Paris colonists who "played fair" have been heaped with honors, while those accused of greediness and wire-pulling have gone forlorn of medals. It is tit for tat, blow for blow, cabal against cabal—but it is not nice or right. Call it human if you will; regard it from the humorous standpoint, where medals, after all, are trumpery things that do not affect real artists and real connoisseurs; still, it remains a fact that in the distribution of so many medals and the consequent impossibility that certain men of fair talents were overlooked by mistake, their exclusion from honors was bad policy, to put it at the lowest level, and a reprisal that places those responsible for it in the same category with those who called forth.

COMMUTERS' WHIST.

There is no doubt that the privilege of playing whist on his train is valuable to the commuter who likes the game. In the evening particularly, when reading cannot be very agreeable under the conditions of lighting which prevail on most suburban roads and conversation is carried on under difficulties, it would be an austere moralist who should object to the commuter's solacing himself with a game of cards. At the same time the abuses of the practice have become such that it seems to us that the New Jersey Central is quite within its rights when it declines to allow its own servants to purvey accommodations for the players.

A gentleman who undertakes to reserve four seats by the actual occupation of one, and to keep early passengers standing while he is waiting for late passengers, does not present a dignified or engaging spectacle. Still less when he commits assault and battery upon a passenger who insists upon his right to the seat for which he has paid. This was the cheerful scene presented the other day, and it is this which seems to have brought the company to its decision. When the brakeman or the baggageman earns a considerable addition to his wages by the cheap and easy method of keeping cards and boards to hire, he is evidently prone unduly to favor the passengers from whom this revenue is derived. Apparently he does not feel bound to interfere even when one of his customers commits a breach of the peace in his insistence upon a practice which the trainmen find profitable.

There may, however, be a modus vivendi established between the whist-playing and the non-whist-playing commuters. The extent of the whist-playing contingent may be ascertained with great accuracy. Accommodations might be provided for them and a slight additional charge made to compensate the company. In this manner the whist players might have their game without infringing upon the rights of other passengers, since they would be paying for their privileges. And the money would go to the railroad, to which it belongs, while removing from the trainmen the temptation, to which it seems that some of them succumb, unduly to favor the passengers who tip them at the expense of the passengers who do not.

THE RIGHT TO BE EMPLOYED.

There is likely to be considerable discussion in and out of labor circles as to whether the Reading Railroad is in the right or in the wrong in issuing its order to the effect that it will never re-employ any man who did picket duty for the union during its recent strike. This order unquestionably bears heavily on certain presumably repentant, and certainly discouraged, strikers, who are ready to return to work, and who perhaps have their homes and social ties in or near Reading. In the eyes of labor it savors of a boycott to blacklist men who were active in promoting a strike now over. We are not sure that this view is not corect: at least there is likely to be no difference of opinion that in permitting its foreman to single out men for rejection among the applicants for work, and to give as his reason the instructions of the company that no pickets are to be readmitted to the company's employ, an indiscretion was committed.

Regarded from the ethical standpoint the question is not so easily decided. It would be difficult to establish the contention that there is a natural right of employment, or that a man who for any reason, sufficient or otherwise, is persona non grata to another is wronged if that other person refuses to employ him. No one would venture to assert that if he disliked or distrusted an employer it was his duty under any conditions to enter into a contract to work for him for wages. The obligation of humanity might require him to render him an exigent personal service—for example, if he was in danger of bodily harm or his life was in jeopardy—but to enter his service as a paid employé is never his duty unless it is also his pleasure.

For the same reason it would be difficult to establish the thesis that if a man is an employer of labor he is bound to hire a workman who is distasteful to him and whom he believes to be dangerous. That the fact of his previous employment of this man gives the man a vested right in the job he threw up when he thought it to his interest and to the injury of his employer to do so, is clearly an unwarranted assumption on the part of labor. If after a strike or a shut-down the owner of a plant should demand the return of his old workmen, and seek to compel by mandamus proceedings those who were unwilling to do so, he would be laughed out of court. The rule would seem to work as well one way as the other, but we have rather fallen into the habit of looking at matters of interest to labor through the lenses of sentiment and of reasoning very loosely concerning them. Perhaps the last thing the average workingman wants is to have applied to himself the rules which he insists apply to his employer.

AERONAUTICS.

VOLTAIRE could no longer reproach his countrymen with "not having invented anything." In the new facilities of communication which are the most striking contributions of the nineteenth century to civilization Frenchmen have borne their full part, and in the encouragement of new inventions, especially for private conveyances, they have taken the lead. The nation which has produced and developed the bicycle and the automobile has done its share.

And it seems that it is to France that we are likely to owe the production of the practicable airship. This has been the dream of mankind from the days when the myth was invented of Icarus, who gave his name to a sea by falling into it. For many generations it was merely the dream of poets, and it is characteristic that the British poet whose dream has taken most hold of the popular imagination should have imagined the dirigible balloon as an implement of war, not less than as a messenger of peace:

For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the Vision of the World and all the wonders that would be;
Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales;
Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rained a ghastly dew
From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue.

It is true that the hero of the recent experimentation in Paris is a Brazilian. But it is to the intellectual hospitality of Paris that he owes his opportunity. One can readily understand the emotions of the giver of the prize, who learns that the effect of his generosity may very likely be to cause the death, which it has once or twice just "failed" to cause, of a gallant enthusiast, and his unavailing efforts to withdraw what he finds to be a temptation to suicide.

But the main point is that the secular problem seems to have been solved and the secular dream realized. If M. SANTOS-DUMONT did not fulfill, or has not as yet fulfilled, all the conditions of the trial, he has yet produced a balloon which under favorable conditions is dirigible. "The way of a bird in the air," which was a puzzle to SOLOMON, is not a puzzle to the Brazilian aeronaut. He has actually accomplished the feat of sailing his ship from a given point and of circling a tower, though apparently not yet of retracing his course to the place of beginning.

But in doing what he has done he seems to have solved the problem and provided a promising basis for subsequent inventors. What can be done now under favorable conditions can be done hereafter under less favorable or positively unfavorable. Not that there is any reason to suppose that TENNYSON'S "Vision of the World" will soon be realized and the air be made the road of men on business, or even on pleasure. But it is a distinct and long stride forward that the Brazilian has taken. All honor to him for taking it, and to his Parisian patron for enabling him to take it. It is another stage in man's conquest of nature.

FERRYBOAT BARS IN CALIFORNIA.

A curious row has been raised in San Francisco over the order of the General Manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad directing that the barrooms on the ferryboats of that line be closed. From the Eastern point of view, a bar on a ferryboat making a run scarcely longer than that of one plying between New York and Jersey City would seem to be a refinement of luxury; but if the news from San Francisco is correct, the business of the Southern Pacific is threatened with impairment if it persists in a policy of restriction so distasteful to business men who are customers of the road and large shippers of freight. At all events an emphatic protest has been presented against the order, and an extension of the bar privilege for thirty days, pending the confirmation of cancellation of the order from New York, has been secured.

Nowhere else, so far as we know, has the maintenance of bars on ferryboats been deemed essential to the comfort and convenience of the traveling public. True, they have the argument in their favor that while on the boat the passenger is deprived of other facilities of satisfying his thirst, and if a resident of San Francisco, this means a change in his environment almost as complete as that experienced by the fish which comes ashore. For his order abolishing the ferry bars the General Manager gave three reasons which, at first glance, would seem to be good, viz., that they are a temptation to railway employés, who are forbidden to drink; that the privilege is apt to be abused on Sundays and holidays, and that owing to the brevity of the trips it cannot be a serious deprivation to the public not to have bars on the boats. The answer of the protestants is that no instance can be cited of demoralization among the railway servants from this cause; that the trip is too short to permit the bar privilege to be abused unless by one going back and forth for the purpose; and that while it is undoubtedly true that intoxicated people have been frequently seen on the boats, they invariably came aboard in that condition and did not have time to sober up during the passage. There would seem to be room in San Francisco for instructive experiments in excise legislation.

GENERAL NOTES.

The sons and daughters of Ireland residing in California have organized a State Gaelic League to foster and preserve the customs and language of Ireland. A national convention of similar State leagues is shortly to be held in Chicago.

* * *

The Nebraska State Game Warden has forbidden the farmers to fight the grasshoppers longer with poison, saying that the loss of birds and game is too costly a price to pay for the destruction of comparatively few insects.

* * *

Dr. George W. Pratt has just completed his half-century as editor of The Corning Journal and is able to look back upon his long service with great satisfaction. The Journal was first a Whig then a Republican weekly newspaper. For ten years past it has been issued daily.

* * *

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania will shortly be called upon to determine and proclaim just what color "yellow" is. The case arises through the prohibition of the State statute forbidding makers of oleomargarine to color their product yellow. Some of them now give a trace of color and claim that it is not full yellow.

* * *

Gamaliel Bradford of Boston says he is the only man in Massachusetts who can carry the State for the Democracy as a candidate for Governor on State issues. He concedes that it would be hopeless to think of changing the vote in the State election on national affairs.

* * *

A Missouri man the other day visited his brother-in-law, who is a Representative in Congress, and when he came away protested to the newspapers reporters that it was "merely a cursory sojourn with a relative" and had nothing to do with politics.

* * *

Last Winter the Legislature of Minnesota passed and the Governor of the State signed a law to put the Torrens system of land transfers into operation in the principal cities of the State, but through neglect or willfulness none of the required examiners of title has been appointed by the district court and the law is not yet effective.

* * *

John Dessalets of Philadelphia is believed to be the oldest Odd Fellow in the United States. He joined the order sixty-six years ago. Next to him comes J. N. Clark of Iowa City, Iowa, formerly of Baltimore, Md., who was initiated in the latter city Jan. 30, 1837. He was Grand Master of the Iowa order for several years and Grand Treasurer of the Iowa Encampment twenty years.

* * *

The Montreal Gazette says that Canada is quite well satisfied with the restriction under the agreement between Great Britain and the United States in 1817 of three war vessels of less than one hundred tons on the great lakes for each of the Governments, and it is quite sure that the Dominion would not willingly sacrifice it "for the benefit of a few Great Lake shipbuilders."

THE QUESTION OF CHURCH ATTENDANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been much interested in the comments on the subject of church attendance recently appearing in your own and other journals. I cannot believe that the Church will ever lose its hold upon the people if it is as it should be, the centre of life and light. But to be such it must be a church of the living God, not a mere collection of dead bones; it must be abreast of the times, holding forth a living leader, and when such is the case I do not think there will be any cry-out about lack of interest on the part of the people.

That few churches reach this ideal I must candidly admit, and the reasons for it are numerous. First of all, I would suggest that too much responsibility is allowed to rest upon the pastors, a class of men no doubt earnest and devout, but, unfortunately, too often badly trained and educated for the position and duties they are called upon to undertake. Their knowledge of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew may be of the highest order, but, in too many cases, from their early training, habits, and surroundings, from the beginning of their career till they are placed in charge of a congregation, they are entirely at sea, except in theory, as regards the social condition and needs of the mass of the people from whom church members and attendants should and must be drawn.

In past years the Church has held its place in the hearts of the people as a leader in liberty of thought, as a leader in elementary education. These are now secured for all in every civilized country, and it remains for the Church to find its sphere and lead in the modern development of social life and conditions, not ministering to one class, but sitting down to meat with scribes and pharisees, publicans and sinners, healing the sick, binding up the broken hearts, bringing a god of joy and love into a world where sickness, trouble, trial, and perplexity are becoming only too general. To use the building as an oratorical centre for perhaps six to ten hours per week is not enough. It must be the Christian home of the district in which it is situated, the social centre from which the mind and conscience of man receive the light and warmth which comes from God, easing the strife, warming the heart, and making life here the forstaste of that heaven which too many of us are inclined to believe can only exist in the future.

These are in a measure general statements, but I would propose that before the close of the Fall a meeting should be called, either centrally or locally, for the fullest consideration of this subject, and to see how best the greatest amount of Christian endeavor can be put into the work of making the Church the representative of the Christ, whom we love and preach, among the people of this our city. H.
New York, Aug. 8, 1901.

PROTEST OF A SERVANT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read both your articles on the so-called union of "the workingwomen of America," as one of the despised class let me say a word or two anent the subject. First, "What are the special advantages which we undoubtedly enjoy?" If we are so outrageously overpaid, it must be for all the humiliations that we have to put up with, and, as we all know, money will cover a multitude of sins, especially in this so-called free country, where the almighty dollar is supreme. Time and again "What do you take me for?" or "Is thy servant a dog that she should do such a thing?" has risen to my lips in answer to a question from a so-called lady.

"Why are you so sensitive?" I was asked by a lady who had just insulted me. Isn't it a pity, aye, more than a pity, Mr. Editor, that we domestic servants have any feelings? I have wished, God alone knows how often, that I was an automatic machine since I came to this country, which seems more than a century ago now. Granting that we are an ignorant class of girls, are we to have our feelings trampled upon daily and humiliated to the very dust by a set of so-called ladies, who ought to know better if we do not? Is honest work degrading? No, never, I say, and the more I am humiliated the firmer I set my teeth, knowing that I'll do my work and do it well, paying no attention to people I have no respect for.

You are hard on us, but I know two weeks, and two weeks only, of domestic service would make you take a different view. Don't think that I don't know that there are not faults on both sides, but mostly on the mistresses' side, who when they do get good servants don't know how to treat them. As for us not being competent, let the ladies investigate thoroughly the reference which we have and see that it is the truth and not a set of lies which maybe our former mistress has written. I say this as a friend of mine suffered very much because of a reference which a well-known lady (a minister's wife, forsooth,) gave her after staying there ten months, and then giving her a five-dollar bill as a parting present. Oh, the double-faced people in this country! It's a great pity they have any girls to work for them at all. Why does not some servant girl write "My Experiences as a Servant"? Oh, had I had a better education!

Coming from a land where people are true and honest to the core, where truth is always upheld, to a country where a lie is ever foremost, it is a hard struggle to do right. I would respect the people I work for if I could, but—there is always a but.

Don't tell me I am an ignorant girl, or that I don't know any better; but from my own bitter experience I know what I am writing about. Now, I take everything as it comes, and have despaired of ever coming across a real lady in this country of make-believes. True to my upbringing of "Do as you would like to be done by," I try to act fair and square by every one, though I may fall many a time, (we are but human,) but long or short as my sojourn in this so-called free country may be, I'll never have a good word to say for so-called American ladies. As my advice to one of my sisters, to all other working girls, never become a domestic servant if you have any self-respect.

You may say I am bitter; in my thirteen years' experience of domestic service I have good cause to be. We don't want to be pampered, and I for one have never been ashamed that I am "only a servant." But we do want fair play, and that is what we do not have now. As for the mistresses paying the servants' doctors' bills, that made me smile; if you only knew it, the mistresses who do that are few and far between, and if they do so, it is only to cast it up the first chance they have. One lady told me when I'd worked myself off my feet for her that "if I would exercise a little will power I'd be all right." Of course, I am an ignorant servant girl, and wasn't supposed to take offense at that; but being waitress there, had I been able to walk straight I had waited on table that evening. Pride or temper might have kept me up.

I tell you there will have to be a change in domestic service pretty soon or there will be no domestic servants. And when you write, please remember that there are always two sides to a question, and don't be so hard on what you call an ignorant class of girls. JOAN OF ARC.
New York, Aug. 5, 1900.

STEAMSHIP LINES TO HAWAII.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An object lesson of the practical workings of our present navigation laws is furnished by a recital of my personal experiences in coming from Honolulu to San Francisco recently. On May 16 last, being in Honolulu, which is a port of call for steamers from the Orient, I could only put my name down for accommodations on the steamship China, listed to sail thence on June 15 for San Francisco. Even then, thirty days before the time of her departure, no one in Honolulu was able to engage a stateroom.

When the China arrived from the Orient it was learned that she had only nineteen vacant berths for San Francisco, while there were sixty or seventy first-class passengers' "names down" to sail on her, of whom I was about the thirty-fifth, so fully half of those who had done all they could to secure passage in advance, as I had, were left behind.

The next steamer was the Zealandia, but when she came in she reported her boilers leaking, so that she could not go out on June 19, when due to sail. After her engineers had done what they could to patch up her boilers she did start for San Francisco on June 22, with the passengers left behind by the China and enough others to fill her up. She proceeded on her voyage for about twelve hours and then broke down again, returning to Honolulu (after twenty-three hours of very unpleasant, if not actually dangerous, experience to her passengers) for still further repairs of indefinite length.

The third move my co-unfortunates and I could make was to again "put our names down" for the steamship Sierra, due to arrive from Australia on June 25. She came in—fortunately for the accumulation of about 180 men, women, and children in Honolulu desiring to secure first-class passage to San Francisco—with comparatively few passengers.

By accepting the next day "three in a stateroom" accommodations, or second-cabin ditto, where full first-cabin rates were charged, and by making an uncomfortably overcrowded ship, we finally reached San Francisco on July 2, fully ten days later than we should have been had we been able to obtain accommodation from Honolulu thirty days after we did all that was possible to get it. What was particularly aggravating in our unpleasant experience was the fact that on June 21, while awaiting the useless attempts to repair the worn-out boilers of the Zealandia, there called at Honolulu the fine English steamer Doric, with accommodations for a number of passengers to San Francisco, but the United States navigation laws prevented her from taking them.

The "moral" of all this is that while doubtless the originators of our navigation laws assumed that under them American shipping would increase in quantity and quality, the refusal, when Hawaii was annexed, to defer the law's taking effect for a year or two, until such increase should have been made, as was petitioned by many of the principal firms and individuals in Honolulu, was a great mistake. It reduced previous accommodations about one-half by stopping the carrying of passengers and freight between San Francisco and Honolulu by the six or more fine steamers of the English and Japanese companies, and left passengers and shippers to the tender (?) mercies of American companies, whose methods are perhaps best evidenced by their running as "first-class" vessels such steamers as the Zealandia, the Peking, and the Peru.

If American colonies are desirable it certainly seems as if communication with them should at least be as frequent, safe, and comfortable as when they were foreign countries. N.
New York, Aug. 9, 1901.

SAMPSON AND SCHLEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Poll put her arms a-kimbo * * *
Rear Admiral, you be d——d.

So runs part of a rollicking song in one of Marryatt's tales, and so runs the public mind on the great naval controversy. "Poll," i. e., American horse sense, has passed her verdict. To begin with, she doesn't care which way the wind blew at Cienfuegos or want to know anything about coaling at sea, or whether somebody thought the enemy was not at Santiago, and wanted to go somewhere he said he thought he was, or the price of putty, or any concrete answer to any abstruse question except what the Governor of North Carolina said.

She thinks the blockade was well planned at Santiago, and can't see why any graduate of Annapolis could not have planned it as well. Poll doesn't know whether the Merrimac did or might have done any good. She knows no harm was done. She knows Schley was there, and that he didn't command the other vessels engaged any more than Capt. Clark did. She knows the Brooklyn made a loop, and that the Texas did not get rammed, and that the Brooklyn did her full share of the powdering and got more than her proportionate share of the punnelling.

She believes that Cook would have commanded her as well as Schley, and perhaps so would the midshipmite. She thinks Schley was all right, and Sampson all right, but she's sadly afraid Sampson and Crowninshield lack the sense of humor.

She has noticed some inconsistencies in their successive positions, and few in Schley's, perhaps because he hasn't talked so much. But when she gets a right smart naval victory she wants somebody to cheer for, and she's picked out Schley. Maybe he doesn't deserve it, but Sampson couldn't get it anyhow. Let Schley take the "stinking breath of the base rabble" and give Sampson his glory in triple brass on as many pages of history as history gives to the naval battle of Santiago. Crowninshield may have the peculiar privilege of observing the chaste manner in which Poll puts her arms a-kimbo. EGO.
New York, Aug. 8, 1901.

DIET CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The pathetic letter signed "Rheumatics" in your issue of this date appeals to me—a fellow-sufferer from what one doctor has termed "inflammatory rheumatism" and another "rheumatic gout"—and perhaps a leaf from my experience may give him courage to fight the disease in spite of the assertions of physicians that it is incurable. The tendency may perhaps be beyond correction, but I think I have proved it to be not beyond control.

Three years ago I had an attack which sent me to bed with hands and feet stiff and swollen; after recovering from that attack I had no further symptoms of the trouble until last January, when I was suddenly seized with an acute attack which laid me up for six weeks, the trouble developing in feet, knees, hands, elbows, and even in my teeth.

I have always been a firm believer in the use of medicine, and have taken it constantly for the last five years. This time, however, the system refused to respond, and, after dosing for five months, only to have an acute attack on the slightest provocation, 'I took the case into my own hands, stopping all medicine and continuing to take Turkish baths, and to live on a very simple diet, with the result that the improvement during the past five weeks has been greater than in the preceding five months. In fact, I am able to attend to my usual duties, and have not had a pain or ache in that time.

Dr. William Pepper says in Appleton's Cyclopedia under "Gout": "The treatment of the disease is directed to correction of dietetic disorder. * * * It need hardly be remarked that the diet and drink of the patient require the strictest supervision."

I have found that a milk diet is very beneficial. Beginning nine weeks ago on two ounces every two hours, and gradually increasing until now I take two quarts a day, having added recently fresh fruit the first thing in the morning and also grapenuts and shredded wheat with good results.

Next to diet I have unbounded faith in the Turkish baths, and the two together, persistently used, I am sure would cure any case not too long neglected.

I hope you can give my reply space in your columns, and that it may bring a ray of hope to "Rheumaticus" and perhaps other like sufferers. M. H.
Brooklyn, Aug. 4, 1901.

HOPE FOR "RHEUMATICUS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "entreaty" of "Rheumaticus" is certainly deserving of a great deal of attention. The public is now running crazy over a few old mosquitoes and a comparatively mild and quickly curable disease, malaria, and is exceptionally silent and magnanimous with the ravages of rheumatism, a disease which is often a source of everlasting torment to humanity and responsible for perhaps 50 per cent. of the cases of heart disease. Aside from muscular rheumatism, which is not very serious, and gout, which is mostly a disease of the high liver, there are the following two distinct varieties of rheumatism:

1. Acute articular rheumatism, an infectious disease, caused by a micro-organism, and characterized by fever and acute inflammation in and around the joints, with a great tendency to inflammation of the lining or covering membrane of the heart. This variety of rheumatism is positively curable if early, properly, and thoroughly treated. Were the patients patient enough to obey the orders of the physician regarding the diet and mode of life, and continue taking the medicines prescribed until every vestige of the dreadful disease has been eradicated, rheumatism would end after two or three weeks' suffering. This, however, is not the rule. Most patients are only too delighted to get rid of the physicians and to throw the medicines to the dogs—provided the latter are old common things!—as soon as the pain and stiffness of the joints disappear, and to resume exposing themselves to the same harmful influences. Thus it comes that the second variety gradually supervenes.

2. Chronic articular rheumatism, arthritis deformans. This form is progressive in character and is associated with a more or less symmetrical enlargement and deformity of various articulations. The original acute attack may often be overlooked, as is often the case with children, when all pains in the limbs are erroneously attributed to "growing pains." If, instead of fooling with second-hand house remedies, old electric batteries, magic rings, and herbs, cure-all liniments, and prayers, the family physician be consulted early and with perseverance, the malignant stage of the disease so aptly described by "Rheumaticus" would never follow. However, permit me to state for the encouragement of the suffering "Rheumaticus," even now he can receive sufficient help from the hands of a conscientious physician as to enable him to pursue the daily duties of his profession without much inconvenience and to reach an old, comfortable age. By all means let him not run around from one physician to another and expect to find one to perform a miracle with him at first sight! Cases come under our care bent and broken down and gradually recover so much as to lead a comfortable and useful life.
New York, Aug. 4, 1901. H. B. S., M. D.

AMERICAN EXPORTS TO CHINA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. R. A. Dix, I opine, would have an unhappy time with stoves, watches, or condensed milk in China, where they burn charcoal in small earthen portable furnaces, gauge time from a cat's eyes, and milk a goat at the customer's door. To understand the needs of these very primitive people, too slow and set, if not too poor, to adopt anything new, has been a vexing problem to many a merchant for many a year.

Our huge godowns at Hongkong and Shanghai were veritable curiosity shops, and represented the folly of many a shipper who once believed that he knew precisely the needs of a Chinaman. Many a Colonel Sellers with some new jimcrack saw millions in it if it could only be introduced to the Chinese, and forthwith stored a big consignment in our godowns never to be heard from again. It used to seem to me that cute Yankees spent most of their time and money inventing new rat traps and other like contrivances, then paying the expenses of laying them away to rest forever in those same godowns.

I recall a shipment of newly invented refrigerators that some wild man sent to us at Hongkong. They were elegant house refrigerators, enough of them to invoice at $500 or $600. Here it is even now a cruelty to mention it, but it is incumbent on me to say that the hotter the day the hotter a Chinaman likes his victuals and drink; as for ice or refrigerators—well, ask any washee man. We had faith enough to pay the freight and shove them all into the godown. Six months at least passed before we got the inquiry from New York: "How about the refrigerators?" We regret our inability to dispose of them, and suggest a reduction in price. "All right," comes the word four or five months later, "reduce them 25 per cent." We tell somebody this and straightway forget them until awakened by, "How about those refrigerators?"

With fresh reductions these inquiries continued half yearly until several years had passed, when the now rusty old boxes were exhumed from beneath a heap of rubbish representing other consignments, and sold for a song under the hammer. It was I who had the honor of making out the "bill of sale" for those refrigerators, and I remember to this day making a draft on that wild man in New York for eighty-odd dollars, which he swamped in the adventure, besides losing his refrigerators. While he was about it I have often wondered whether he did not consign a lot of them to Livingston for the newly discovered inhabitants of Central Africa. J. S. D.
Brooklyn, Aug. 5, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Wanted the Worth of It.

"Mary Ann," said the economical husband at the Summer resort hotel, "let the mashed turnips alone and take some more of those cream potatoes. Think what they're charging us here for board!"—Chicago Tribune.

Red Tape in the Department.

"I see that the Hawser Board of the Navy Department is holding daily sessions."

"The Hawser Board? What in the world is it doing?"

"Untying the knots in Schley's loop."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Our Remarkable Language.

Mrs. Snaggs—They must have some big pistols out West.

Mr. Snaggs—Why?

Mrs. Snaggs—There's something in the paper about a train robber covering a conductor with a revolver.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Explained.

"Say, Pop, what does this mean: 'United we stand, divided we fall'?"

"It means five dollars, my son. If they are in a single bill they are easy to keep, but let them be broken up and they simply spend themselves."—San Francisco Bulletin.

AN OPTIMIST.

Lowell O. Reese in San Francisco Bulletin.

Ole Uncle Finn was a good ole chap,
But he never seemed fer to care a rap.
If the sun fergot
To rise some day,
Jist like as not
Ole Finn would say—
"Oncommon dark, this here we're in,
But 'tain't so bad as it might 'a' been!"

But a big cyclone came 'long one day,
An' the town was wrecked and blowed away;
When the storm had passed
We stood around
And thought at last
Ole Finn had found
The state o' things he was buried in
About as bad as it could 'a' been.

So we dug 'im out o' the twisted wreck
And lifted a rafter off his neck.
He was bruised an' cut,
And a sight to see;
He was ruined, but
He says, says he,
With a weak look 'round and a smashed-up grin,
"'Tain't half so bad at it might 'a' been!"

So I up an' 'low that ole Finn's jist
What some folks call an optimist;
Who, if he went
Below, would say,
"Tell them that sent
Me down this way
I'm much obleedged! It's hot as sin—
But 'tain't so bad as it might 'a' been!"

But after all it's the likes o' Finn
Makes this world fit fer livin' in.
When days are drear
And skies are dark,
It's good to hear
Some ole cuss bark,
"Now see here, son!" with a cheerful grin,
"'Tain't half so bad as it might 'a' been!"

REAR ADMIRAL EVANS CENSURED BY THE NAVY

Reprimand for Aspersions Upon ex-Secretary William E. Chandler.

The Objectionable Expressions Were Published in the Rear Admiral's Book, "A Sailor's Log."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Navy Department, upon the complaint made by ex-Senator and ex-Secretary of the Navy William E. Chandler, has reprimanded Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, and the following letter has been addressed to him:

"Navy Department,
"Washington, D. C., Aug. 9, 1901.

"Sir: The Hon. William E. Chandler, President of the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission, lately a Senator of the United States and formerly Secretary of the Navy, has complained to the department, as you are aware, of certain strictures upon himself in your book entitled 'A Sailor's Log.' The strictures in question are in the nature of aspersions upon the official conduct of the then (1884) Secretary of the Navy.

"The text of your book, it is not necessary here to recite. Nor is it needful to ask of you an explanation why you felt yourself justified in publishing what you have. It is obvious to any reader that you speak offensively of Secretary Chandler's action; that you impugn his motives, and otherwise traduce him in respect to orders given you by the Secretary in the discharge of the duties of his office.

"You are informed that this deliberate publication of yours has justly incurred the displeasure of the department. For an officer thus to attack a former head of the Navy Department because of orders given to him by that official is to abandon the courtesy that should always characterize an officer in the navy. If tolerated it would unquestionably prove subversive of discipline. It would tend to bring the office itself into disrepute. The act is the more reprehensible, in this instance, because of your long experience in the service.

"It has become my duty, therefore, to censure you for this breach of the obligation imposed upon you as a commissioned officer of the Navy of the United States, which I accordingly do.

"A copy this letter will be furnished to the Hon. William E. Chandler.

"Respectfully,
"F. W. HACKETT,
"Acting Secretary.

"Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., Washington, D. C."

Former Secretary Chandler was notified of the action of the department in the following letter:

"Navy Department,
"Washington, D. C., Aug. 9, 1901.

"Hon. William E. Chandler, Waterloo, N. H.

"Sir: Referring to recent corresondence upon the subject of alleged strictures made by Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans upon the conduct and motives of the Secretary of the Navy in 1884, published in his book, entitled, 'A Sailor's Log,' I have the honor to inform you that the department regards this action of Admiral Evans as deserving of reproof.

"Accordingly the department has censured that officer, as will appear from a copy of letter to him of this date, herewith inclosed.

"I have the honor to be, yours respectfully,

"F. W. HACKETT,
"Acting Secretary."

Admiral Evans has acknowledged, under date of Aug. 10, 1901, his receipt of the letter of Acting Secretary Hackett.

It is the understanding at the Navy Department that the action taken closes the incident. This is certainly so, so far as the Department is concerned, and if anything further is done, it will have to be on the initiative of Admiral Evans in asking for a court of inquiry, or of Mr. Chandler.

The right of the Navy Department to administer a reprimand without waiting for the findings of a court has been in question at times, but it is said the precedents leave no doubt that this right exists.

MR. CHANDLER'S LETTER.

Sarcastic References to Rear Admiral Evans in the Complaint to the Secretary of the Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 10.—Ex-Secretary William E. Chandler to-night makes public his letter of July 15 to Secretary Long in regard to Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans's book, "A Sailor's Log." After stating the circumstances attending Capt. Evans's relief from duty at the order of Secretary Folger, Mr. Chandler continues:

"When Commander Evans was relieved from duty there was only one proper course open to him, if he was dissatisfied. He should have addressed himself to the President of the United States, or to the Secretary of the Navy, complaining of seeming injustice and asking for reasons and redress. He would have received suitable reply, and complete justice would have been done to him.

"The President and the Secretary had the right to give to him such orders as they chose. He had the right, in due form, to complain of those orders to them and to no one else. Under our system, both the President and the Secretary are theoretically and actually accessible, by letter or in person, to the highest and the humblest officer and seaman in the navy. They will, when thus properly asked, politely give or withhold the reasons for their orders, acting as they may think due courtesy to their fellow-servant of the Government and correct military administration require.

"This simple principle Commander Evans well understood, and he defied it. He deliberately declined to act upon it, and resorted to other and incorrect and intolerable methods. These producing no results, he chose to keep silent and wait for more than sixteen years, without a written word of complaint, or any legitimate attempt to secure the righting of a wrong which he says was unjust punishment; and, in 1901, for revenge, at a safe distance in time, he enters the public press with a libel upon the Secretary of the Navy who, in 1884, gave him the orders of which he made no proper, straightforward, or honorable complaint when they were issued.

"But I am still alive, and if he now wishes to know why Secretary Folger desired to have him detached from lighthouse duty, the reasons are, and always will be, subject to his call. His publication of his libel upon me is conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

"A few more words are necessary. Admiral Evans desires to have it appear that he was persecuted for political reasons. This, also, is not true. Until after March 4, 1885, I did not know that he was or claimed to be a Democrat. I have known of only three or four naval officers who claimed recognition of Mr. Cleveland because they were Democrats. I have never known of any naval officers who claimed favors of a Republican Administration on the ground that they were Republicans.

"The qualification based upon democracy and persecution for Democracy's sake being set up in Commander Evans's behalf, Secretary Whitney, on March 14, 1885, restored him to duty as Inspector of the Fifth Lighthouse District. On April 7, 1885, with Admiral Belknap, in whose behalf Democracy had also been proclaimed, and with Mr. Herman Winter, he became a member of the board charged with the duty of reporting that the Dolphin was structurally weak and was a worthless ship, and he did his Democratic duty in that connection.

"He has been recognized and favored as a Democrat by Democratic administrations; he has never been persecuted or punished or in any way unjustly treated by Republican Administrations, but has been given service of the highest importance. Far be it from me, however, to say that Admiral Evans has been unduly favored by any Administration.

"When I examine Admiral Evans's book, 'A Sailor's Log,' my pride in the glory which came to my country through the naval victories of the war with Spain is unbounded, and when I read his frank admissions that he almost alone in 1882 changed our naval construction from wooden to steel ships, and thus originated our new navy; in December, 1897, induced Assistant Secretary Roosevelt to prepare the navy for the approaching storm of war; in 1898 persuaded you, with Mr. Roosevelt's assistance, to provide our fleet in Cuban waters with torpedo boat destroyers and guard boats, and, above all, on July 3, 1898, commanding the battleship Iowa, discovered Cervera's fleet coming out of Santiago Harbor and destroyed it, I feel that liberal allowances should be made by all true Americans for any mistakes in the smaller transactions of life which may be made by our greatest self-confessed and self-recorded naval hero of the war of 1898. Very respectfully,

"WILLIAM E. CHANDLER."

MOVEMENT TO ABOLISH THE CONNING TOWER.

Naval Officers Think That Refuge a Useless Weight Upon a Battleship —Other Naval Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Before the next Congress is organized and its committees are made up to determine the character and extent of future expansion of the navy, plans will be completed for several new battleships and armored cruisers. It begins to look as though these plans might provoke very warm discussion about some radical innovations that may be proposed.

The most important change that may be suggested will be the abolition of the conning tower. Discussions in the Board of Construction tended to show that the conning tower was becoming regarded as a vast, useless weight. When this idea of uselessness was touched upon by naval officers quite a shock was caused to those who had looked upon the conning tower as an indispensable place of observation for the commanding officer.

When questions came to be asked as to where the conning tower had been put to use, answer was made that there was no record of any officer having fought his ship at Manilla in a conning tower. From Admiral Dewey down every commander appears to have directed the operations of his ship from the open bridge. "Same way at Santiago," put in a blunt but reckless member of the board. "All but one," was the correction offered by a distinguished ordnance officer.

At all events, it is considered more than probable that the day of the conning tower is over. British designers and constructors are for giving it up, according to naval officers. The weight that would be saved by omitting it could, in the estimation of the advocates of its abandonment, be more effectively employed in general or emplacement armor, in machinery, or in coal storage capacity.

Other modifications may be made in the new ships. A British naval officer recently at the Navy Department was interested to know whether the United States naval constructors were disposed to regard with favor the suggestion now under consideration in England to cut down the top hamper of battleships and cruisers and to have everything aloft not higher than sixty feet. The necessity for masts, now that electricity is coming to be almost exclusively used for signaling purposes, seems to be diminishing, and the "mastless" ship may not be far off, even the military mast being threatened by the proposition to do away with the fighting top.

Close-range fighting might justify top arrangements from which to pour fire into the enemy, but with guns effective at the great distances now observed in war, the fighting top is not regarded by advanced naval constructors as of great importance. Still other agitation, indulged abroad, is for a ship with decks clear of all structures except the turrets, conforming the vessel in fighting trim closely to a double-turreted monitor. These ideas make interesting reading of an article in the last issue of the "Proceedings of the Naval Institute."

Capt. F. E. Chadwick, President of the Naval War College, wrote a letter for publication in this magazine advocating sailing ship training for seamen apprentices for the navy. The letter was sent to a number of officers, some with much experience and others with less, for comment.

Fifteen officers, all told, approved the view of Capt. Chadwick and accepted the suggestion that a sailing ship training is a good preparation for service on a mastless battleship or cruiser. Capt. Chadwick thinks that the sailing ship training makes character and produces the handy man and the active man. The whole tendency of his letter is to magnify the importance of the training with sails as peculiarly adapted to the development of desirable, manly qualities rather than bookishness in the sailorman.

Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee alone appears in the discussion in the negative. He says that it takes too long to make a seaman of the old kind to attempt to get him through the training stations, and thinks that "we want a 'seaman gunner,' who is seven-tenths soldier and mechanic, then the best place to make him is not on board a sailing ship." For the ships of to-day men are needed to perform new duties.

"It would not be thought necessary on shore in haymaking to keep a man at the old-fashioned scythe for six months in order to educate him up to a seat on a mowing machine." That illustration about epitomizes Capt. Sigsbee's whole argument. The necessity for knowledge of sails seems to him likely to pass with the abandonment of their use. The training on sailing ships is good, as gymnastics, but he thinks that setting-up drill and plenty of practice with oars, instead of resort to steam launches, would keep up the muscular form of the men.

Preparing a boy for service on sailing ships to put him on a man-of-war for which he has had no training confronts him "with sanitary conditions of which he is ignorant, with a complex terminology, routine, and construction, and also a multitude of duties and an all-pervading and rigid discipline" that discourage him.

It is his opinion that much time is wasted at Annapolis in teaching seamanship with sailing ships, and frankly admits that the influences for sails were too strong for him when he undertook to make a new definition of the word, suggested by the modernization of the fleet. The fight to keep sails reminds him of the efforts to prevent other new things—rifles for smooth-bore guns, metal for ships' hulls instead of wood, and steel for iron. He has held his views for fifteen years, and he says that they are nearer realization than they were fifteen years ago. He would not bring up the naval apprentice on antiquities to prepare him to understand modern construction and modern terminology.

MAY DEFEND ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

Jere M. Wilson, Just Back from Abroad, Says He Will Do So Probably.

Jere M. Wilson of Washington, who admitted that he will probably conduct the case of Admiral Schley before the Court of Inquiry, arrived last evening on the American Line steamship St. Louis. Mr. Wilson said that he had been abroad for the last month for his health.

"I have received a cablegram from my dear friend Admiral Schley in regard to his case, and it is more than probable that I shall conduct it. I am going to the Albemarle Hotel, and after I have been there and looked over matters, I'll know more. Though I received a cable from the Admiral, I did not hurry over on that account."

Mr. Wilson was met at the pier by Capt. Parker, who has been at the Navy Department in the interest of Admiral Schley, looking over the records of the naval operations during the war with Spain.

SEEKING NAVAL RECRUITS.

The Alvarado Brings Back Only Forty-six from the Carolina Coasts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Some time ago a naval officer, who was attracted by the appedrance and discipline of the soldiers at Fort Monroe, made an investigation, and found that many of them came from the Southern States. He suggested to Rear Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, that it would be a good plan to send a vessel around to these States to get recruits for the navy.

The suggestion was approved, and the Alvarado took a trip to the coasts of North and South Carolina, which were the States particularly mentioned by the officer. The mission resulted in comparative failure after a diligent search along the coast, only forty-six recruits being secured, despite much hard work by the vessel's officers. The Alvarado is now going to try her luck in Maryland waters, where better luck is anticipated.

CADETS GOING TO BUFFALO.

Military Academy Contingent to Leave West Point on Wednesday.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 10.—All arrangements were completed to-day by Major Bellinger of the Quartermaster's Department for the movement of the West Point cadets to the Pan-American Exposition on next Wednesday. The cadet corps will break camp early that morning.

In the expedition will be 12 army officers, 363 cadets, 51 bandsmen, 26 cavalrymen, 8 hospital corps men, 15 civilian employes, 57 horses, and 12 mules. For their transportation there will be required one palace car, sixteen tourist sleepers, eight baggage, and four stock cars. Three trains will be run over the West Shore Railroad, scheduled to arrive at Buffalo between 4:50 and 5:30 A. M. on the 15th. The return journey will be made on the 29th.

While in Buffalo the entire contingent will live in the encampment within the exposition grounds.

THE ISTHMIAN TROUBLES.

Cruiser Ranger Ready to Leave California Coasts for Colombia.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The State Department received to-day no additional information about the Venezuela-Colombia situation, nor regarding the revolutionary outbreak on the isthmus. The two troubles are quite distinct, one being on the west and the other on the east of Colombia.

The Ranger, which has been ordered to prepare at San Diego, Cal., for a trip to Panama, is a small cruiser of 1,020 tons' displacement. She has been engaged for some time in surveying work along the Pacific Coast and in Central American waters. It is very possible that her services will suffice and that a battleship will not be obliged to make the long trip to the isthmus.

Equipped with a main battery of 6 four-inch rapid-fire guns and a secondary battery of 4 six-pounders, and a Colt gun, the Ranger has a complement of 21 officers and 127 men, under the command of Commander Wells L. Field.

As the battleship Iowa reported her arrival at Bremerton to-day, while the Wisconsin has not yet been heard from, it is probable that the former may be substituted for the prospective trip to the Pacific side of the isthmus, if it is decided to send a battleship at all. No formal announcement of such a change in plans was made up to noon to-day, however.

THE CHINESE IN COLOMBIA.

United States Consul General, Who Acts for China Also, Will Protect Them.

COLON, Colombia, via Galveston, Aug. 10.—United States Consul General Hezekiah A. Gudger has publicly notified the Chinese that they are entitled to the protection of the United States Consulate. He calls attention to the acts of violence committed against them in the recent insurgent raid along the railroad line, and expresses the hope that their rights as foreigners will be respected in future.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—In assuring the Chinese on the Isthmus of Panama that he will look out for their interests, Consul General Gudger is undoubtedly acting not merely as an official of this country, but as the consular representative of the Chinese empire in Colombia. There being no treaty between that republic and China, the latter has a standing arrangement with the Department of State whereby the United States Consul-General at Panama acts for Chinese residents regularly in an official capacity. Similarly, he is the Consular agent of the King of Greece.

THE COLUMBIA NOT CLEAN.

She Will Not Be Fit to Receive Men In Eighteen Days, Says the Board of Survey.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett has received the report of the board of survey which inspected the cruiser Columbia upon her arrival at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The following statement in regard to the report was given out to-day:

"The board reports that the Columbia, having been in ordinary for many months with only such care and attention as was necessary to preserve her from deterioration, will not be ready to receive men until she has been thoroughly cleaned. The work is now in progress, and will require twelve days from the 9th for completion. The general overhauling of the pumps, drainage, sanitary, and ventilation systems will require about eighteen days, before which the vessel cannot be occupied.

"The board suggests the practicability of berthing and messing the crew of the Vermont upon her upper deck while fumigating her lower decks, hold, and storeroom, with a view to having the use of the Vermont after fumigation. The department is advised, however, that fumigation will only be temporarily effective in rendering innocuous the source of disease on the Vermont, and that, though she might be thoroughly fumigated now, the winter season, with the poorer ventilation on board and the heating of the ship, will undoubtedly bring about fresh epidemics."

It has been further stated by the board that, while the ship's machinery and other parts of her are in need of thorough cleaning, the only really necessary work at present is in connection with the sea pumps, drainage, and sanitation. The cost for the work on her during the eighteen days is estimated at $9,680, this being exclusive of work done upon her boilers and other repairs, which it will take sixty days to complete at a cost of $11,200.

CUBAN CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Amount for 1901 Less than That for the Fiscal Year 1900—Increase Over 1899.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department has prepared a statement of receipts from all sources at the several Custom Houses in the Island of Cuba for the six months ended June 30, 1901, as compared with the same period of 1899 and 1900.

The statement shows that the total receipts from custom sources during the six months ended June 30, 1901, were $7,947,805; for the six months ended June 30, 1899, $6,916,861, and for the six months ended June 30, 1900, $8,090,522.

The collections at the Port of Havana cover the greater portion of the receipts, and for the periods named were, in 1901, $5,601,601; in 1900, $6,125,444. Cienfuegos comes next with $685,248, followed by Santiago, with $550,289, for the six months ending June 30, 1901. For the other years the amounts are somewhat smaller at both these ports.

Another Claim for Spanish Commission.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Richard K. Sheldon, executor of the estate of the late Paul Brooks of Rutland, Vt., has filed with the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission a claim for $110,315 on account of damages to his sugar plantation in Guantanamo, Cuba, through raids of Spanish troops during the late Cuban insurrection.

1,200 Go on Citizens' Union Outing.

An excursion was given last night by the Eighth Assembly District Citizens' Union, which was attended by about 1,200 men, women, and children. The excursionists sailed on the barge Columbia from the foot of Market Street, East River, fifteen miles up the Hudson and back, returning about midnight. James B. Reynolds managed the excursion. He is Chairman of the Eighth District. Ten cents was charged for the trip. Two bands played dance music.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Col. Richard Lodor, retired, is relieved from duty at the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, Towanda, Penn.

The resignation by Second Lieut. John O. Steger, Artillery Corps, of his commission as First Lieutenant in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry only, has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 2.

First Lieut. Monroe C. Kerth, Twenty-third Infantry, is detailed for duty at the Military Academy, and will proceed to West Point and report to the Superintendent of the academy on Aug. 20.

Chaplain Albert J. Bader, Eighth Cavalry, will report to the commanding General, the Department of the East, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his regiment.

Second Lieut. Henry B. Farrar, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, and report to the commanding officer United States General Hospital at that post for treatment.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander D. W. Coffman is detached from the War College and ordered to the Essex as executive officer and upon the arrival of that vessel at Newport, R. I.

Lieut. Commander W. McLean's order of July 24 directing him to report on the Essex is revoked; he is detached from the Mayflower and ordered to the Machias as executive officer and navigator immediately.

Lieut. H. C. Martin is ordered to the Norfolk yard Sept. 1 for duty in connection with the torpedo boats.

Lieut. F. H. Clark, Jr., is detached from the Machias and ordered to the Franklin in connection with the crew of the Illinois and on board the Illinois when commissioned.

Passed Assistant Paymaster R. H. Woods is ordered to the Norfolk yard Sept. 10 as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. B. Izard is ordered to the New York yard Aug. 15 as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Passed Assistant Paymaster D. Potter is ordered to the New York yard Sept. 16 for temporary duty in the office of the general storekeeper; thence to Washington, Sept. 20, for temporary duty in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; thence to Mare Island yard, Oct. 1, for duty as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Ensign Lloyd S. Shapley is detached from the Isla de Cuba and ordered to the Frolic.

Ensign Adolphus E. Watson's order detaching him from the General Alava and ordering him to the Frolic is revoked; ordered to the Isla de Cuba.

CONSTITUTION BEAT COLUMBIA OFF NEWPORT

Improved Cup Yacht Led the Fleet in N. Y. Y. C. Races.

ACCIDENT TO OLD DEFENDER

Virginia Won the Cup Offered by Sir Thomas Lipton—Vigilant First of the Yawls.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 10.—Boat for boat the amended Constitution beat the Columbia to-day by four minutes and nine seconds. It was a hard hammer to windward and return in an eighteen-knot breeze. The new Herreshoff racer, in new form, did wonderfully well. Her performance was in every respect admirable. But the result was not altogether satisfactory as a test of relative speed, because fifteen minutes after the start the Columbia suffered a mishap which cost her all of five minutes in time, and, in the judgment of most good yachtsmen, the race.

Her bowsprit shrouds were found to be too long. As the wind freshened and she lay over at a big angle, the big stick which they supported buckled dangerously, so that it was necessary to luff her into the wind to take in the slack of the stays. At the same time her steering gear was useless for some minutes, while she was jumping in the seas and she yawed about almost helpless.

Repairs were made with remarkable skill and speed, and she was sent away again, but well astern of her rival, for the Constitution had passed her and taken a commanding position on the weather bow of the unfortunate boat. The Constitution rounded the outer mark two minutes ahead, having gained in elapsed time 2 minutes and 14 seconds in the fifteen-mile beat to windward.

RACE WAS SENSATIONAL.

On the run in, which was made with spinnakers and balloon jibs, the new boat came like a racehorse, and made a gain of minute and 55 seconds more. Both boats were handled admirably, and, barring the accident to the Columbia, it was a grand race, at times bordering on the sensational. Both boats carried big clubtopsails throughout, and fortunately without accident to any rigging aloft.

Next in interest to the ninety-footers came the race of the two seventies, Virginia and Rainbow, owned and sailed respectively by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Cornelius Vanderbilt. This was for the cup offered by Sir Thomas Lipton. It was won by the Virginia by 7 minutes and 3 seconds. The yawls, too, made a grand race. The Ailsa, however, carried away her bobstay off Point Judith, and was put out of the running. The Vigilant and Navahoe made a very close race. Just after rounding the windward mark, the jaws of the Vigilant's gaff were carried away and she made the entire run-in before the wind with part of the gaff across her mast, winning the race by nine minutes and nineteen seconds. No corrected time was announced by the committee, as the boats have not been measured for these races. To-day's event was the first in the Newport series of the New York Yacht Club. The other two races will be sailed on Monday and Wednesday.

THICK WEATHER DELAYED RACE.

Early in the day it seemed doubtful if a race could be started. The fog was thick in the harbor, and reports came in that it was still thicker outside. The Regatta Committee drove to the yacht club at 10 o'clock, and Chairman Kane said that while all were anxious to have the event come off to-day, still they did not wish possible cup defenders to take any chances in the thick weather, with the trial and international races so near at hand. By 11 o'clock, however, the fog showed signs of clearing before the fresh southwest breeze that had sprung up, and at 11:30 Point Judith could be seen from the mainland. At 11:45 the big steam yacht Nourmahal, which Col. John Jacob Astor had again put at the service of the committee, weighed anchor and started for the lightship. The Virginia and Rainbow had already gone out, and were the first of the racers to appear at the line. The Columbia, Constitution, Navahoe, Ailsa, and Vigilant followed in the order named, all coming out under sail.

Meanwhile the wind had dropped in the channel from an eight-knot breeze almost to a calm. But those who pointed their glasses seaward saw white caps in the distance, a new and heavier wind was coming, and, as the fog had now cleared away, a day of rare sport was promised. By the time all the racing boats reached the lightship a strong and true south-southwest wind was blowing, and increasing steadily. At 2:35 the committee set the signal for a fifteen-mile beat to windward and return, the course being southeastward toward Block Island. The preparatory signal was fired at 12:50, and five minutes later came the warning gun for the big single stickers. Both the Constitution and Columbia then began manoeuvring for the start. The wind had now increased to a sixteen-knot breeze, and the racers, both with their big clubtopsails aloft, keeled over to seemingly impossible angles.

After the second gun both boats stood over on the port tack toward the Narragansett shore, with the Constitution to leeward. The new boat was first to tack and head for the line. Immediately after Capt. Barr put the Columbia about on the starboard tack in her old position on the weather bow of her opponent. The two yachts crossed the line only 14 second apart. The official time of the start was: Columbia, 1:00:46; Constitution, 1:01:00.

Both boats crossed with everything drawing, but, once over, Barr pointed the Columbia well up; so that at times her head sails were shaking. Meanwhile, the Constitution was given a good full, and she romped off at great speed, getting her wind clear and footing much faster than her rival. But at the same time the Columbia was eating out into the wind, and at the end of fifteen minutes was all of an eighth of a mile to windward. The Constitution luffed for a moment to trim her mainsail flatter and then stood of again. At 1:19 she put about on the port tack.

Immediately after the Columbia came up into the wind with the apparent purpose of coming about. She at once bore away again, and there it was that the accident occurred which lost her the race. It was found that the new bowsprit which had been made for her would not do at all, and just before to-day's race Capt. Barr shipped the old stick again. The bowsprit shrouds, however, were too long, and when the wind increased and came in sharp puffs the stick buckled to a dangerous degree.

COLUMBIA BEYOND MANAGEMENT.

Mate Miller called to the Captain that unless he luffed the bowsprit would go by the board. So the Columbia was put into the wind, while the men forward worked with all possible speed to take in the slack of the shrouds. It was a most difficult task, for the yacht was jumping hard in the seas and the water was coming over her bows in big waves. The Columbia bore away for a moment and then luffed again, and then the second mishap came. Her steering gear broke down. Something happened to the cogs in the wheelshaft, and for some minutes the big racer was almost unmanageable, now coming up into the wind with everything shaking, only to bear away again and go wide of her course.

At last the shrouds were tightened, the steering gear repaired, and she bore away on the port tack. But she had lost both time and position, for nearly four minutes before the Constitution had crossed her bow and passed her well to windward. It was estimated both on the Columbia and on the press boat that the accidents had cost a few seconds over five minutes of time.

Both boats now made a long board inshore by Point Judith. The Columbia was evidently gaining. She pointed quite as much as the Constitution and was certainly footing faster. At 2:02 Capt. Barr put her about on the starboard tack. The Constitution easily crossed her bow, well to windward. On this tack the Columbia did not seem to be gaining so much. Her jib did not draw so well. The two boats only kept on this tack for ten minutes, when they again stood inshore.

At 2:26 the Constitution came about on the starboard tack, and stood for the outer mark. The Columbia crossed her wake, and stood on for a minute longer, when she too put about. Capt. Rhodes had shown good judgment, for the Constitution fetched the turning buoy with a good full and luffed around, leaving it to starboard at 2:55:30. The Columbia turned at 3:02:30, thus having lost two minutes and fourteen seconds in elapsed time on the fifteen-mile thrash to windward. It had been a nerve-straining race. At times the wind blew fully twenty knots an hour.

Both yachts were quick with the spinnakers after rounding the mark, the well-trained crew of the Columbia only beating the men of the Constitution by three seconds. Balloon jibs were also set for the run home. Half way in the Constitution took down her spinnaker and set a smaller one. With this exception the long run dead before the wind was made without event. It was a slow and sure gain for the Constitution, and she crossed the finish line at 4:17:43, having gained one minute and fifty-five seconds on the run from the outer mark, and beating the Columbia from start to finish four minutes and nine seconds in elapsed time.

CONSTITUTION IMPROVED.

The recent changes in the Constitution have improved her. Certainly she did better to-day than ever before in a strong breeze, and her owners seem to be well satisfied with her performance.

The Virginia, after starting behind and going over the line on the port tack, overhauled and passed the Rainbow half way down to the windward mark. From there on she kept on gaining and came across the finish line flying, seven minutes and three seconds to the good, the most decisive victory of the day.

When off Point Judith the splicing in the bobstay of the Ailsa pulled out, and in order to save the bowsprit, she was luffed and her jib and club topsail taken in. She then withdrew from the race and put back to the city, leaving the Vigilant and Navahoe to fight it out. Following is the official summary of the regatta:

CLASS G—SLOOPS.

Name.	Start.	Out. Mark.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Constitution	1:01:00	2:59:30	4:17:43	3:16:43
Columbia	1:00:46	3:01:30	4:21:38	3:20:52

CLASS G—YAWLS.

Vigilant	1:10:28	3:34:15	4:57:11	3:46:43
Navahoe	1:12:29	3:38:12	5:00:31	3:48:02
Ailsa	1:10:40	Did not finish.		

CLASS H—SLOOPS.

Rainbow	1:10:33	3:37:34	5:06:48	3:56:15
Virginia	1:10:53	3:34:10	5:00:05	3:49:12

Class G, Sloops.—Constitution won by 4 minutes 9 seconds, elapsed time.

Class G, Yawls.—Vigilant won by 1 minute 19 seconds.

Class H. Sloops.—Virginia won by 7 minutes 3 seconds.

The Constitution 2 minutes and 14 seconds on beat to windward mark and 1 minute and 55 seconds on run before the wind, a total of 4 minutes 9 seconds. Columbia lost 5 minutes by accident.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 10.—The dinner dance at the Kebo Valley Club tonight was the largest affair of its kind this season. The popularity of the club this year is so much increased that the building is proving too small to accommodate the large number of guests. The hosts tonight were Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. Catherwood, Miss Seely, Miss Sharswood, Mrs. Condon, and Mrs. Pulitzer. Among the guests were Baron De Straie, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Auchincloss, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Miss Bend, M. Brun, the Danish Minister; Mrs. Huger Pratt, Mrs. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Perrin, Mrs. Ingles, Waldron Bates, Phoenix Ingraham, John B. Henderson, Mr. Cushman, Capt. Thomas J. Bush, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Miss Lindsay, Sumner Gerard, Miss Lawrence, Miss Leffingwell, C. G. Wilslow, D. W. Falls, and Mr. and Mrs. Green.

Mrs. Alexander Van Nest entertained a large party at the Malvern. Mrs. Van Nest has done little entertaining recently, owing to the death of her brother-in-law, C. C. Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Jesup gave a large dinner party at Clefstone to-night.

Mrs. Ireland of New York entertained at luncheon to-day. Her guests were Mrs. Barney, Mrs. Charles Wheeler, Miss Cochran, Mrs. Shober, Mrs. Henry Groome, Mrs. C. B. Wright, Mrs. Craig Lippincott, Miss Strickland, Mrs. Catherwood, Miss Seely, and Mrs. J. B. Henderson.

AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Americans, both as entertainers and guests, were unusually numerous this week at Cowes, and the American yachts quite "took the shine out of the English boats," as Vanity Fair says.

Mrs. Jefferson, who has taken a cottage at Cowes, entertained extensively. Mesdames Ogden Goelet, Arthur Paget, and Cornwallis West were at Cowes most of the week. Mr. and Mrs. John Morgan, parents of John Oliver Hobbes, (Mrs. Craigie,) are at Steep Hill Castle. The Ventnor and Cowes Hotels are full of Americans, including Mr. and Mrs. Bettle, Miss Griscom, and J. H. Mills, all of Boston.

W. K. Vanderbilt is inclined, according to Cowes talk, to spend more time in England than heretofore, and to race here on a large scale.

E. L. Godkin, ex-editor of The Evening Post of New York, concerning whose health alarming statements have been made in the United States, is in the New Forest, in better health than when he left New York in May.

Cardinal Gibbons is enjoying his visit to Ireland. The Mayor of Londonderry entertained at a reception this week, at which the Cardinal met Archbishop Alexander, the Protestant Primate of Ireland. The Cardinal and Archbishop had a long talk.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—There is an unusual number of Americans visiting Berlin. All the hotels are crowded with them. It is impossible to secure tickets on the German steamers before October.

Among the latest arrivals are Dr. C. W. Stiles of the United States Agricultural Department, a delegate to the Zoological Congress, and Edward R. Warren of Boston, who is studying Berlin's method of abating the smoke nuisance.

The United States training ship Hartford left Kiel this afternoon.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—The New York Yacht Club's races claimed the attention of society people here to-day, and there were few entertainments except those on the yachts which followed the racers. Col. John Jacob Astor, who offered his Nourmahal to the Regatta Committee for a judges' boat, entertained a party of friends on board. There were also parties out on the Electra, Josephine, Satanella, and Narada.

Mrs. Benjamin Thaw and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., gave children's parties this afternoon. Mrs. A. E. Tower and Mrs. Frederick H. Benedict gave luncheons at their cottages, and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener had one on the steam yacht Josephine.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., gave a clambake at Easton's Point.

Dinners were given by E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. C. C. Moore, Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. E. T. Gerry, and Mrs. Robert Garrett.

Mrs. Garrett's dinner was her first entertainment of the season. The centre of the large oval table was decorated with pink sweet peas and maiden-hair fern, arranged in pyramidal forms about a handsome lamp. At each end of the table was a wreath of sweet peas and ferns, tied with a double knot of pink satin ribbon around silver dishes. Asparagus vines were artistically woven between these, and at each finger bowl was a bunch of pink sweet peas.

Lispenard Stewart's dinner was the first of a series to be given in honor of Mrs. and Mr. Frank S. Witherbee, who arrived to-night and will be guests at White Lodge for several weeks.

It is proposed, before the end of the Summer season, to have an outdoor dramatic entertainment under the direction of a well-known California dramatist. Mrs. Helen Hosmer MacDonald, daughter of the late Margaret Hosmer, the writer, and niece of Harriet Hosmer, the sculptor.

The Harvard Club of Rhode Island is to hold its annual dinner at the Casino on Wednesday evening, Aug. 21, and among the guests and speakers will be Francis C. Lowell, a member of the Corporation of the college; Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and Commander Joseph B. Murdock of the staff of the Naval War College.

James J. Van Alen has been re-elected President of the Newport Sanitary Protection Society. A. B. Almon and W. Watts Sherman are the Vice Presidents.

Henry Clews, Jr., has arrived here and will remain through the season.

Mrs. George N. Bassford, Miss Bassford, and George E. Fahys are at the New Cliff House.

Mrs. E. Duhring, Mrs. W. F. Hamilton, and Miss Hamilton of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander, the Misses Alexander, John Baldwin, and Miss Baldwin are at the Stevens Villa.

J. Philip Benkard is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse at Eastbourne Lodge.

The Marquis de la Gandara of Rome, an attaché of the Italian Embassy, has taken apartments at the Berkeley.

J. D. Lippincott, Benjamin Nichols, Count Colloredi of Austria, the Marquis de la Gandara, J. Philip Benkard of New York, and Dwight F. Davis of St. Louis are registered at the Casino.

Mrs. Frederick Pearson will give a children's party on Monday at her residence on Ochre Point.

Mrs. Burke-Roche is to give a dinner and musicale at her home Sunday evening.

ONE DEATH FROM THE HEAT.

Yesterday's High Temperature Caused a Number of Prostrations in the City.

The heat of yesterday, which was rendered oppressive by the high humidity, was responsible for one death in the city and at least four prostrations.

Jacob Wengler, forty years old, of 112 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, was overcome yesterday afternoon while at work near his home. He died before a physician who had been summoned could reach him.

Edward Gardiner of 480 Marcy Avenue, and William Rooney of 292 Water Street, Brooklyn, were prostrated by the heat, and both were taken to the Seney Hospital.

Martin Costello, thirty-eight years old, of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, Manhattan, was overcome at Forty-second Street and Broadway, and was taken to the New York Hospital.

Joseph Teller, thirty-five years old, a sailor, of 517 East Twelfth Street, was overcome at 257 West Thirty-first Street. He was removed to Roosevelt Hospital.

DISPUTE OVER A HOUSE.

F. Giles Had a Lease, but When He Entered the Tenant Had Him Arrested.

Disputed rights of tenancy in the four-story dwelling 148 East Thirty-second Street caused the arraignment in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on the charge of disorderly conduct of Frederick Giles, who used to live at 60 West Twenty-eighth Street, but who now claims that house as his home. Giles said he obtained a lease of the premises at a real estate office at 135 Lexington Avenue, and went to the house with two vanloads of furniture Friday afternoon

WOMAN'S BODY EXHUMED

Investigation to be Made of Death of Annie Miller, or Schupp.

Story of Mysterious Removal in Undertaker's Wagon During Early Morning Hours of July 26.

The body of Annie Miller, the woman who, it is alleged, died under suspicious circumstances at 205 East Fifty-fifth Street, on July 25, and was buried in Linden Hill Cemetery, Brooklyn, was yesterday afternoon exhumed on an order issued by Justice O'Gorman in the Supreme Court.

Detective McCauley of the East Fifty-first Street Station, who made the affidavit on which the order for the exhumation was obtained, was accompanied to the cemetery by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Monks, Dr. J. C. Shannon of 35 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; his assistant; a woman who was a patient in the Fifty-fifth Street house, and Charles Foster, who says he is an assistant of Undertaker Herman Kipp of 136 First Avenue, under whose directions, it is alleged, the body was interred.

After the body had been duly identified Dr. Shannon and his assistant made their examination, the result of which will not be made known to the District Attorney until the middle of next week.

According to the police the first they knew of the case was last Monday morning, when an anonymous letter was received at the East Fifty-first Street Station stating that a woman had died under suspicious circumstances at 205 East Fifty-fifth Street, and that the body had been taken away at 1 o'clock in the morning.

Detective McCauley was detailed to make an investigation and learned that the Fifty-fifth Street house was conducted by a Mrs. Lena Kellar, but was at present closed. The house was formerly conducted by Mrs. Lena Wagner, a sister, who had just returned from Europe. Another sister, according to the police, is Mrs. Dr. Paul, the wife of a druggist at Forty-ninth Street and Second Avenue.

In the course of his investigation Detective McCauley learned that Jacob Brunner, a watchman for Jacob Hoffman's Brewery in Fifty-fifth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, during the early morning hours of July 26, noticed a wagon such as is used by undertakers, stop at Fifty-fifth Street and Third Avenue. Two men jumped out and entered the house at 205 East Fifty-fifth Street.

Twenty minutes later, according to Brunner's story to the detective, the wagon drove up to the house and a voice called out of an upper-story window, "All right." A man who was then in the wagon jumped out and entered the house. Soon after two men appeared carrying a stretcher, which was placed in the wagon. The vehicle was then driven to Third Avenue and disappeared. Brunner claims he blew his whistle, but got no response.

Detective McCauley says he later found that the undertaker had sent his assistants, Foster and Frank Mease, to the house. Foster, according to the police, tells the same story as Brunner. He also says that he and Mease were sent to the house by their employer, and that they found the woman lying on a bed with only a nightdress on.

They wrapped a sheet about the body and then carried it away. The body was placed in the cellar of the undertaking shop, and on Friday, July 26, at 2 o'clock was taken to the cemetery and buried.

According to the police, the certificate of the woman's death was filed with the Board of Health on Aug. 7, and is purported to be signed by Dr. J. P. Gould, 339 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

It states that the woman's name was Annie Miller; that she had been in the country seven months, and that Dr. Gould had attended her from July 23 to July 25; that death had occurred at 6:30 o'clock on the latter date from lobar pneumonia.

The police contend that the dead woman's name was Annie Schupp, or Schuff, and that she had two brothers living somewhere in this city.

When the body was uncovered yesterday it was found to be in good condition, except for a slight discoloration on the right cheek. It had been buried in a cheap pine box and in an isolated portion of the cemetery.

The police have been unable to locate the Wagner woman, and inquiries made for the undertaker brought forth the response that he was "not in."

According to the police the Wagner woman was arrested three months ago by Agent Agnew of the Children's Society, and later sentenced by Judge Newburger to two months' imprisonment.

They also contend that on Jan. 18, 1901, a woman named Maggie Reilly was removed from 205 East Fifty-fifth Street to Flower Hospital suffering from an alleged abortion, and that she died in the hospital the next day.

WOMAN'S BODY FOUND IN RIVER

There Were No Marks of Identification —Clothing Was of Very Fine Quality.

Lying in the Morgue is the body of a young woman which was found floating in the Hudson River off Ninety-fourth Street, at 8:30 A. M. yesterday. The clothing is of very fine quality. The woman was about twenty-eight years old, 5 feet 3 inches in height, and weighed about 130 pounds. She had dark hair and complexion.

Her apparel comprised a black skirt, a white shirt waist, black silk stockings, and black laced shoes. There was a purple ribbon at the neck, and the underwear was of white linen. A pocketbook was found with the body. It contained $2.60 and a visiting card, which had once borne a name, but the letters were entirely obliterated, whether purposely or washed away by the action of the water has not yet been determined.

Policeman John Costello of the West One Hundredth Street Station discovered the body and at first reported it to have been in the water about a week. Other opinions are expressed that the period could not have been longer than a day. The body was first taken to the station house. A careful examination showed no traces of violence.

CHICAGO DELIVERY PLAN.

Loaded Wagons to be Transported by Barges and Tugs on the River.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Plans have been developed by local capitalists for the use of the Chicago River for a new method of transportation, which is expected to change the present system to intra-mural delivery of goods.

Work will be begun within a few days on a number of large wooden barges and tugboats, which will transport loaded wagons from one section of the city to another, thus obviating the long hauls, often of many miles, over rough pavements, and materially reducing the cost of delivery service. Wholesale grocers, packers, and coal dealers will, it is expected, be benefited by the new scheme.

The new barge line will be owned by the Waukesha Hygeia Ice Company, capital, $2,000,000, which was incorporated at Springfield to-day. The new concern is a successor to the Waukesha Pipe Line, which it takes over.

Tattersall's, in Lexington, Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 10.—Tattersall's was burned this afternoon, together with a number of surrounding buildings, a barn on the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association grounds occupied by W. W. Evans, and the trotting stable offices of William Young. Joseph Thayer, and the Scotthue Sons. The total loss is estimated at $50,000. One horse, a valuable trotter, which could not be identified, was killed because of injuries that had made him useless, but the other horses and cattle were brought out safely.

Anti-Tammany Music for the Bowery.

There will be brief anti-Tammany speeches and a band concert at the Republican Annex, 274 Bowery, to-morrow evening at 9 o'clock. Director Lorenzo Vola will lead his band of forty pieces.

REMOVED SMALLPOX PATIENT.

Health Board Refused to Permit Christian Scientist to Heal Him—Vaccinated Every One in the House.

Christian Science and smallpox were mixed up in a very peculiar way last night at 130 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a fashionable appartment house. The Board of Health, however, heard of the smallpox, and sent Dr. Johnson there with a policeman, and the doctor started in to vaccinate everybody in the house, and at the same time removed the patient, a youth about twenty years old, to North Brother Island. The sufferer's name is Carpenter, and he lives with his father, in Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Streets.

He left his father's house yesterday and went to the residence of his aunt, Mrs. M. Carpenter, at the address given. Some of the neighbors who saw him recognized the disease, and notified the Board of Health. Mrs. Carpenter said she would have no doctor for him, and would cure him by the methods of her religion, for she and her family are members of the First Church, Christ Scientist.

When the doctor arrived last night he found the young man all alone in the flat, and it was not learned what had become of Mrs. Carpenter, though neighbors thought it likely she might simply have gone out to make some late Saturday night purchases. Dr. Johnson said that the young man's own home had been thoroughly cleansed of the pest. He said that the patient's father was not a Christian Scientist.

STOLE BICYCLES TO MARRY.

Mount Vernon Young Man, Out of a Job, Took to Thieving—Sweetheart Tried to Save Him.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 10.—A young man arrested yesterday for attempting to steal a bicycle, and who said he was David Berg of 201 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, New York, was arraigned to-day before Judge Bennett and remanded until Monday.

Berg, who is a well-dressed young man, was canvassing the neighborhood of Chester Hill yesterday, representing himself as a butcher's clerk who was trying to drum up trade. On coming out of a house Berg took a bicycle from the front stoop and rode off on it. He was pursued by Detective Atwood, who had seen him take the wheel, and who soon captured him.

At the station house Berg confessed he had been stealing bicycles in order to obtain money to get married. He said his sweetheart was Miss Jennie Block and that she lived in Harlem. He sent a telegram to Miss Block asking her to come to him, and she got out of a sickbed to do so. She was in court to-day, and attracted a good deal of sympathy. She is an attractive blonde, and was dressed in deep mourning. She and Berg were to have been married in a couple of weeks. The young man was out of work, and he says he took to stealing because he knew of no other way in which to raise money preparatory to entering upon married life.

Miss Block, after a great deal of telephoning, induced some of her relatives to come here, and one of them furnished $250 bail for Berg's release. The couple then started for Manhattan.

When Berg and his sweetheart reached the railroad station Detective De Vaugh of New Rochelle stepped in front of them with a warrant for Berg's arrest on a charge of stealing a bicycle from a boy in New Rochelle. Berg protested his innocence, but he had to go with the officer. Miss Block accompanied him to New Rochelle. She cried all the way and attracted a great deal of attention.

Berg was arraigned in New Rochelle to-night and held in $250 bail on a charge of grand larceny. Miss Block, after failing to move the Justice with her pleading in the prisoner's behalf, again tried to summon her relatives to go on the man's bond. They refused, however, and sent back word that they are convinced that Berg is a confirmed thief.

Miss Block continued her efforts to get a bondsman until 10 o'clock to-night, when she left New Rochelle for her home.

SENATOR VEST'S PROPHECY.

Democrats Will Oppose Trusts and "Imperialism" and Favor an Income Tax in 1904—To Ignore Silver.

SWEET SPRINGS, Mo., Aug. 10.—United States Senator George G. Vest said to-day in an interview that the principal planks of the Democratic platform of 1904 would be:

1. A declaration for a graduated income tax.
2. An unrelenting opposition to trusts.
3. A declaration against "imperialism" and the colonial system.

"It would be suicidal," said the Senator, "to thrust the silver issue forward again."

AMBULANCES TOO SPEEDY.

Citizens of Washington Do Not Like to Dodge Them on the Streets.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—In future, when a Washington ambulance is out on a hurry call, it must go slow. This is the result of a complaint made by an indignant citizen to District Commissioner MacFarland. The citizen complained that ambulances had been racing through the streets at a rate which compelled himself and other citizens to accelerate their pace in order to avoid the dangerous vehicles.

Another citizen complained that the ambulances clanged their gongs unnecessarily, and that the resultant racket made it hard for people to sleep. Mr. MacFarland was impressed by these complaints, and the Police Department issued an order directing the ambulances not to go so fast and not to make so much noise.

The complaints were specifically directed against the Emergency Hospital, so the executive officer of the hospital, Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, informed the Superintendent of Police that he would comply with all local laws. This afternoon, however, he called on District Commissioner Ross to see if some arrangement could not be made whereby, in cases where human lives are at stake, the ambulances may go faster than in a dog trot.

NON-UNION MEN AT WORK.

Allis-Chalmers Company in Chicago Fills Machinists' Places.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The twenty-five non-union mechanics who were imported by the Allis-Chalmers Company yesterday to take the places of the striking machinists went to work this morning. No trouble was experienced during the day, there being no friction between the union pickets and the police.

Promptly at 7 o'clock the non-union workmen left their tents and cots in the yards and repaired to a big tent, where breakfast was served by the company. Then they were ushered into the machine shops and other workrooms and set to work. No progress was made during the morning owing to unfamiliarity with the shop.

H. W. Hoyt of the Allis-Chalmers Company says that another detachment of non-union men will be imported by the company. He will not say when they will arrive, but declares that the plant will be running full force in a short time.

Big Philadelphia Real Estate Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Felix Isman of this city has practically closed a deal whereby a syndicate will purchase the properties on the west side of Broad Street from Chestnut Street to the West End Trust Building, and in Chestnut Street from Broad to No. 1423, inclusive. Mr. Isman has options amounting to more than $500,000. The total sum involved in the transaction is more than $7,200,000, and the syndicate will put up a building more than twenty stories high.

Receiver for Baltimore Newspaper.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.—The Baltimore Evening Star, the only strictly Democratic newspaper in this city, went into the hands of a receiver to-day. Col. A. B. Cunningham, managing editor of the paper and President of The Star Publishing Company, was appointed receiver, and will continue publication, under orders of the court. The liabilities are about $15,000, while the assets are but $10,000, and the petition for a receiver says that no funds are on hand with which to pay current expenses. The Star was first issued about four months ago.

BROTHERS BADLY BEATEN.

Say They Were Assaulted by Alderman Fleck and His Waiters at Bath Beach.

Alderman Fleck's Manhattan Music Hall, in Bay Twentieth Street, near Bath Avenue, Bath Beach, and Jones's drug store near by, was the scene of a lively continuous fracas at 10:30 o'clock last evening, in which the principal sufferers were Godfrey Malm, twenty-six years old, and Charles S. Malm, his brother, twenty-three years old, both residing in Seventy-fourth Street, near Eighteenth Avenue, Bath Beach.

There was a vaudeville show in the hall when the brothers entered the place and took seats in the rear. They bought no drinks, and after a few minutes an employe of the place, known as "Jack the Bouncer," told a waiter to order them to leave. They say that they did so, and further that as they stood on the veranda Alderman Fleck with four men came out and beat them and threw them from the veranda to the sidewalk, a distance of about twelve feet.

They ran to the drug store across the street, when Fleck and the four men, the latter armed with short clubs like policemen's billies, followed them and set upon them in the store, beating them till their heads were a mass of cuts and bruises and the floor was smeared with their blood. More than a hundred people saw them clubbed, and three women fainted at the sight.

Percy Durham, who is employed on the telephone, called up the Brooklyn Police Headquarters, and Policemen Ellinbush, Bulkley, and Voorhees were sent to the scene from the Bath Beach Station. When they reached there the beating was finished and they found the brothers having their wounds attended to in the office of Dr. John A. Voorhees, at Cropsey Avenue and Bay Seventeenth Street. It was necessary to take twenty stitches in a cut on one of the brothers. They then went to the police station, with a big crowd following, and Acting Captain Maud directed them to go with the police to Alderman Fleck's place, identify the men who had assaulted them, and get warrants for them to-day.

None of the men could be found, however. Alderman Fleck was there. He admitted the beating of the men, but said they were boisterous in his place and refused to go when told to leave, and that in the beginning of the fracas one of the prisoners had drawn a knife.

TROLLEY CAR KILLS A CHILD.

Another Fatality in Brooklyn—Father of Victim and Sympathetic Crowd Threaten Motorman.

Another child met death under the wheels of a trolley car in Brooklyn last night. The accident was followed by an exciting scene, the father of the child and a crowd which had gathered making demonstrations against the motorman of the car.

The victim was Mary Gigenack, three years old, whose father conducts a restaurant at 266 Court Street. The child was killed almost in front of her home. With her sister, Theresa, who is seven years old, she had followed a street band for a few blocks, and returning, the two stopped near their home to look at an Italian, who was repairing his hand organ, which had broken down.

While they were standing there, Mary suddenly darted from her sister's side and started to cross the street. Just at that moment Car No. 2,046 of the Court Street line, on its way to the bridge, was approaching rapidly down the grade. Before the motorman, William Luke, of 1,328 Third Avenue, could bring it to a standstill, the fender of the car had struck her. The child was killed instantly.

The father, who was in the crowd which gathered, became frantic, and made toward the motorman. The crowd joined with him, and the motorman, to defend himself, took off the brake handle and held it in his hand. Police Capt. Devanney rode to the scene, and with Patrolman De Cantillion, kept the crowd away. The motorman was placed under arrest.

WHERE CONVICTS LIVE IN FILTH

In the Virginia Penitentiary They Are Crowded Like Sardines in Reeking, Foetid Cells.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 10.—The horrors of the Virginia Penitentiary, which have been called to public attention so often, have greatly increased in the present hot weather. The 1,220 male convicts in the prison are often almost stifled to death for want of breathing room in their cells.

Hundreds of convicts swarm in a space none too large for one-tenth their number, and in an atmosphere rendered vile and foetid by the most primitive sanitary system. The hospital, too, is crowded, including cells set apart for skin diseases brought about by a lack of proper ventilation. Daily reports from the physicians show an average attendance of from 10 to 15 per cent. of the inmates of the prison.

In spite of the rigid rules against gambling and against the circulation of money in the prison, it is estimated that no less than $10,000 is secretly in the possession of convicts now, and that games of chance are played to an enormous extent. It is said that the players use skillful tricks which make their detection almost impossible.

EGG CANDLERS IN A ROW.

Striking Members of the Union and an Egg Merchant Cause a Disturbance.

For some time past there has been a strike of the egg candlers, and considerable feeling has been engendered between the candlers and the egg merchants. Frank Goldstein, a merchant doing business at the southwest corner of Rivington and Columbia Streets, seems to have been the especial mark of the strikers.

A meeting of the Candlers' Union had been arranged for last night, and Goldstein, getting wind of it, secured an injunction from Justice O'Gorman to restrain the strikers from gathering. Notwithstanding that the papers had been duly served on the officers of the union, they congregated at the northwest corner of Rivington and Columbia Streets and on an improvised platform, lighted by two torches, speakers denounced egg merchants and everybody except egg candlers. They are said to be members of a Socialists' Labor Association.

When the meeting was at its height a wagon belonging to Goldstein backed up to his place of business, and in doing so the driver drove his horse into the crowd. This was interpreted as a defiance, and a charge was made for the driver. Policeman Zeeck of the Union Market Station, who was detailed at the meeting, attempted to quiet the crowd; but they turned on him, and for a while matters looked serious.

Some one telephoned Police Headquarters, and Capt. Schultz, with two detectives and four uniformed policemen, came up on a run and succeeded in dispersing the crowd. Jaeger and Courlander were placed under arrest and locked up in the Union Market Station, charged with conspiracy and intimidation. The former gave his occupation as law student and the latter as tailor.

A JERSEY CITY HEROINE.

Mrs. McKenzie Jumped Into the Water and Saved a Drowning Boy While Men Looked On.

Mrs. William McKenzie of 292 Princeton Avenue, Jersey City, proved herself a heroine last night by saving Andrew Smith, ten years old, of 124 Armstrong Avenue, from drowning. A large party had gathered at the foot of Chapel Avenue, on New York Bay. This is the baptizing ground of the Faith Cure Church, and is a favorite resort of people living in the Greenville district. Young Smith was playing with several boys on a little pier that jets into the bay, when he was accidentally pushed overboard.

A dozen men and boys were in the party, but none attempted to save the boy. Just as he went down the second time Mrs. McKenzie plunged into the water and succeeded in finding the boy as he lay on the bottom. He was unconscious when brought to the shore, but a physician who was called revived him after half an hour's hard work. Mrs. McKenzie is a stout woman, weighing 200 pounds. She was warmly cheered for her courage.

Lived to be 101 Years Old.

WILKESBARRE, Aug. 10.—Mrs. Catharine Fahey, probably the oldest woman in Northeastern Pennsylvania, died this evening at her home, in Edwardsville, this county, aged 101 years. She had enjoyed good health until quite recently.

RAIN FOR HARNESS RACES

Trotters and Pacers Went Well in Spite of Unusual Conditions.

NEW RECORDS FOR PACERS

Heavy Weather and a Damp Track Proved Drawbacks for the Last of Circuit Races.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Heavy rain last night and this morning delayed the start of the final day's racing of the Grand Circuit meet at Fort Erie this afternoon until 3:30. The track was still heavy when the first heat was started, but by persistent work it was put in fairly good condition.

There were only two events on to-day card, the 2:07 pace, which was won by The Bishop in the last three heats, and the 2:18 pace, which Captain Potter landed in straight heats. Threatening skies kept the attendance down to 3,500. There was some doubt about Edith W. starting in the 2:07 class, and she was left out of the pooling. Riley B. sold favorite at $50, Mazette $35, and the field $17. Edith W. set the pace for the first quarter, with Mazette second, and Eyelet third. Erwin brought Riley up at the half, Eyelet dropping back to fourth place. At the three-quarters Mazette and Riley were neck and neck, and they swung into the stretch in the same positions. It was a hot finish between the pair, Mazette landing the heat by a length. Riley B. was again made favorite in the pools before the second heat, selling at even money against the field. Mazette set the pace, Riley B. and The Bishop trailing in second and third positions, respectively, to the three-quarters, where Mazette dropped back to third place. Riley B. won the heat, and Mazette beat The Bishop for the place. Riley B. on the pole took the lead in the third mile. The Bishop assumed the lead at the half, and won from Riley B. in a fine finish. In doing so, however, he was forced to lower his former mark of 2:09¾ to 2:07¼. The Bishop became a hot favorite, selling for $60 against the field and $50 for the fourth heat. At the half The Bishop and Edith W. led the field by six lengths, pacing neck and neck around into the stretch. The Bishop won by half a length, with lots of speed left in him. The Bishop sold for $25 and the field for $6 in the last and final heat, which proved to be the best of the day. The Bishop again beat Edith W. in a driving finish, winning first money.

Orrin B. opened favorite in the 2:18 pace. He sold at $25, Samaritana $7, and the field $25. Captain Potter won the money in straight heats without extending himself. Orrin B. getting the second share of the purse, and John R. Potts, by finishing second in the third heat, landed third money. Summaries follow:

First Race.—2:07 Class—Pacing. Purse, $1,500.

The Bishop, b. g., by Argot Wilkes, (Berry)	4	3	1	1	1
Riley B., blk. h., by Happy Riley, (Bye)	2	1	2	5	4
Mazette, b. m., by Tennessee Wilkes, (McDonald)	1	2	5	3	5
Edith W., b. m., (Turner)	3	5	3	2	2
Eyelet, gr. m., (Kenney)	5	4	4	4	3

Time—2:07¾; 2:07¾; 2:07¾; 2:07¼.

Second Race.—2:18 Class—Pacing. Purse, $1,200.

Captain Potter, gr. s., by Arlie Latham, (Erwin)	1	1	1		
Orrin B., b. g., by Greystone, (Hudson)	2	2	4		
John R. Potts, b. g., by Ernest B., (Turner)	4	5	2		
Samaritana, b. m., (Miller)	3	3	5		
Teddy F., ro. g., (Snow)	5	4	3		

Time—2:12¼; 2:13½; 2:12¼.

BAY SHORE'S HORSE SHOW.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Aug. 10.—The second and last day of the first annual horse show of the Bay Shore Horse Show Association ended to-day. The grand stand and boxes were filled by many prominent persons on Long Island. Summaries follow:

Harness horses, 15.1 hands and under, shown to appropriate vehicles, conformation, quality, style, and all-around action to be considered.—Won by A. A. Housman's Royal Swell, br. g.; Jay F. Carlisle's Janice, ch. m., second; Mrs. Charles F. Hubbs's Chappie, b. g., third; Vernon M. Brown's Topeka, gr. g., fourth.

Ladies' single horse, any height, ladies to drive; manners to count 25 per cent. appointments 25 per cent., conformation, quality and action 50 per cent.—F. G. Bourne's Jennie Neil, br. m., driven by Miss Bourne, first; Charles A. O'Donohue's Chappie, b. g., driven by Mrs. Candee, second; H. T. Peter's Lady Constance, blk. m., driven by Mrs. Peters, third; A. H. Housman's Country Sport, br. g., driven by Mrs. Bache, fourth.

Pair horses in harness, 15 hands 1 inch and under, to be shown before an appropriate vehicle.—Won by Mrs. Charles H. Hubbs's Harry, blk. g., and Greylocks, gr. g.; F. G. Bourne's Miss Glen, ch. m., and Jennie Neil, br. m., second; H. T. Peter's Lady Euphrosyne, blk. m., and Eanice, ch. m., third; G. W. Burchell's Miss Roan, b. m., and Mate, r. m., fourth.

Champion harness class, single horse; open to horses having taken first prize, or one of a pair taking first prize; to be shown in appropriate vehicle; conformation, style, quality, manners, and all-around action to be considered.—Won by F. G. Bourne's Moscow, ch. g.; A. A. Housman's Royal Swell second.

Four-in-hands.—Exhibitors in this class need not describe their teams when making entries; mares or geldings, four years old or over; to be shown before coach, drag, or break; horse to count 75 per cent., drags and appointments 25 per cent.; horses must have quality, action, good manners, and be not under 15 hands—Won by James H. Hyde's four. Names unknown.

Pair of horses, to be shown before victoria or cabriolet; horses to count 50 per cent., appointments 50 per cent.—Won by A. A. Housman's Country Sport, br. g., and Royal Swell, br. g.; Vernon C. Brown's Topeka, g. g., and Santa Fé, ch. g., second; Miss Marie L. Wilson's Mystic, ch. g., and Merrigold, ch. m., third; Mrs. Charles F. Hobbs's Harry, blk. g., and Greylocks, g. g., fourth.

Polo ponies not to exceed polo association's standard of height. To be shown with mallet and ball.—Won by E. Marshall Smith, Jr.'s Sayonaria, b. g.; H. T. Peters's Lady Lula, ch. m., second; H. T. Peters's Little Jim, br. g., third.

Horses 15 hands and not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches; to be judged by their quality, manners, paces, and conformation.—Won by H. T. Peters's Lady Constance; H. T. Peters's Lady Lonnie, ch. m., second; Mrs. Charles F. Hubbs's Gayety, b. g., third.

Lady's saddle horse, any height; manners to count 50 per cent., quality 25 per cent., style of going and conformation 25 per cent.; ladies to ride.—Won by P. T. Peters's Ace of Spades, blk. g., ridden by Mrs. Beach; Charles F. Hubbs's Cigarette, ch. m., ridden by Mrs. A. L. J. Smith, second; Mrs. Charles F. Hubbs's Gayety, b. g., third; Mrs. Johnston Livingston Jr.'s Beauty, blk. m., fourth.

Champion saddle class; open only to horses having taken a first prize in the saddle horse classes at this or any other recognized horse show; post entries.—Won by H. T. Peters's Lady Constance.

Hunters' horses, any height, to jump at three feet six inches and two jumps at four feet.—Won by H. T. Peters's Lady Lula, ch. m.; Mrs. G. Herbert Potter's Loki, b. g., second; Batjer & Banschick's Hopil, ch. m., third; R. L. Smith's Smithtown, b. g., fourth.

Trotting Race Committee Cup; three heats; half-mile.

Swift, bay g., (John F. Cockerill)	1	1	1
Fred S. Moody, s. g., (Frank D. Creamer)	2	2	3
Monk, blk. s., (Charles H. L'Hommedieu)	3	3	2

Time—1:10; 1:06; 1:06 3-5.

Special Class.—For roadsters owned in Suffolk County—Won by Charles F. Hubbs's Maryland Belle, b. m.; Mrs. George A. Quennard's Minnie E., g. m., second.

Maiden Saddle Class.—Won by H. T. Peters's Lady Teddy, br. m.; Mrs. C. T. Hubbs's Cigarette, second; Dr. J. E. Ryder's San Toy, third.

Maiden Harness Class.—Won by A. St. John Boycott's Gayety; Lawrence Abraham's Ace of Spades, second; Bird S. Coler's Greylocks, third.

HORSE RACING AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—The Rhode Island Jockey Club, under whose auspices races will be held at the Polo Grounds at Bateman's Point on Thursday and Saturday, Sept. 5 and 7, to-day held a meeting to take action on the charter recently granted by the State of Rhode Island. The charter was formally accepted and the club was organized under it with the following officers: President—Center Hitchcock; Treasurer—Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.; Secretary—Francis M. Ware; Executive Committee—Prescott Lawrence, Edwin D. Morgan, Henry F. Eldridge, Oliver H. P. Belmont, and William R. Travers.

The programme of the club's two days' meet is as follows:

THURSDAY.—Flat race for polo ponies for cup and sweepstakes; four furlongs. Flat race, open, for purse of $150; about six furlongs. Flat race, open, for ponies, for cup and sweepstakes. Flat race, for hacks, for purse of $150; about six furlongs. Steeplechase, for hunters, for purse of $250; two and one-half miles. Steeplechase, open, purse of $500; handicap; about two and a half miles.

SATURDAY.—Flat race, for polo ponies, for cup and sweepstakes; handicap; about four furlongs. Flat race, for purse of $150, for hacks; handicap; about six furlongs. Flat race, open, for ponies, for cup and sweepstakes handicap; four furlongs. Flat race, open for purse of $150; handicap; about one mile. Steeplechase, for hunters, for purse of $150 and sweepstakes. Handicap for hunters; about two and a half miles. Steeplechase, open, for purse of $500 and sweepstakes; handicap; about three miles.

Bloomingdale B. C. Regatta.

The invitation four-oared barge race, which was the principal event at the twenty-eighth annual regatta of the Bloomingdale Boat Club, held on the Hudson River off the clubhouse, at the foot of West One Hundred and Second Street, was won by the Valencia Boat Club of Hoboken, with the Atlantic Boat Club of Hoboken second and the Active Boat Club, also of Hoboken, third. Summary:

Single Gigs, Three-quarters of a Mile.—Won by J. Unger; F. Malchow, second; M. J. O'Keefe, third. Time—4:35 4-5.

Double Gigs, Three-quarters of a Mile.—Won by Red crew. Bow, H. W. Schutte; stroke, C. H. Leyton; coxswain, A. M. Unteed. Blue crew—Bow, Frank Kunkel; stroke, H. J. Lang; coxswain, H. L. Seis, second. White crew—Bow, William Murray; stroke, P. J. Dillon; coxswain, William Willetts, third. Time—3:20 1-5.

Four-Oared Barges, Half-Mile.—Won by Blue crew—Bow, J. Bauer; 2, A. J. Breuel; 3, Fred Steuhl; stroke, Unger; coxswain, A. Mather, unattached. Yellow crew—Bow, A. MacDonough; 2, A. M. Unteed; 3, William Holden; stroke, A. Pieper; coxswain, H. L. Seis, second. Time—2:51 3-5.

Institute Four-Oared Barge Race, One Mile.—Won by Valencia Boat Club, Hoboken, N. J.—Bow, William Stehl; 2, A. Kerr; 3, G. H. Smith; stroke, C. Dieffenbacher; coxswain, William B. Jones. Atlantic Boat Club, Hoboken, N. J.—Bow, J. Johnston; 2, P. Klemke; 3, E. W. Krais; stroke, C. Thies; coxswain, A. Forst, second. Active Boat Club, Hoboken, N. J.—Bow, B. Koehler; 2, H. Kriete; 3, Fred. Bauer; stroke, William Manewal; coxswain, Andrew Keller, third. Time—8:16 1-5.

Eight-Oared Barge Race, One-Half Mile.—Won by "Light Weights"—Bow, F. Gebien, Jr.; 2, W. Willetts; 3, H. W. Schutte; 4, J. Bauer; 5, C. H. Leyton; 6, William Murray; 7, A. J. Breuel; stroke, M. J. O'Keefe; coxswain, Fred. Malchow. "Heavy Weights"—Bow, J. Berge; 2, Fred. Steuhl; 3, C. Zink; 4, F. Kunkel; 5, J. G. Unger; 6, Joseph Bartells; 7, P. J. Dillon; stroke, A. Pieper; coxswain, Henry J. Lang, second. Time—2:24 3-5.

NEW OLYMPIAN GAMES

Club Opened Grounds with an Attractive Array of Sports.

CLOSE FINISHES THE RULE

Bicycle Races for Amateurs Were Closely Contested, with L. E. Firth Twice a Winner.

The opening games of the New Olympia Athletic Club, held yesterday afternoon at the Olympia Field, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, attracted an unusually large number of local athletes, with the result that several trial heats were necessary in most of the events, and it was almost dark before the end of the long and varied programme was reached. In the seventy-five-yard handicap run nine trial heats, three semi-finals, and a heat for second men were necessary to reduce the field sufficiently for a final trial, and correspondingly large fields were the rule in all the other events.

There were some exciting finishes, particularly in the bicycle races, both of which were won by L. E. Firth, an unattached rider. John Flanagan, who was expected to compete in the fifty-six-pound weight-throwing contest, declined to exert himself, as the weight was said to be light, and a record, if made, would not stand. The competition for the banner offered to the club scoring the most points in the competitions was won by the Pastime Athletic Club, which scored 16 points. Summary:

75-Yard Run, Handicap.—First heat—Won by J. A. Kenny, Xavier Athletic Association, (20 feet); time, 0:07 4-5. Second heat—Won by Charles Alfreds, Olympia Athletic Club, (20 feet); time, 0:08. Third heat—Won by F. Rickert, St. George's Athletic Club, (14 feet;) time, 0:07 4-5. Fourth heat—Won by J. Di Rocco, unattached, (21 feet;) time, 0:08 1-5. Fifth heat—Won by J. J. Walsh, New York Athletic Club, (3 feet;) time, 0:08. Sixth heat—Won by N. B. Fried, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (15 feet;) time, 0:07 4-5. Seventh heat—Won by J. C. Doyle, National Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., (20 feet.) Eighth heat—Won by James P. Cooke, (10 feet;) time, 0:07 4-5. Ninth heat—Won by F. Helbst, St. George's Athletic Club, (20 feet;) time, 0:08. First semi-final heat—Won by Rickert, Kenny second; time, 0:7 4-5. Second semi-final heat—Won by Fried, Walsh second; time, 0:08. Third semi-final heat—Won by Helbst, Cooke second. Time—0:07 4-5. Heat for second men—Won by Kenny; time, 0:08. Race won by Helbst, Fried second, Rickert third. Time—0:07 4-5.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by Samuel Liebgold, Pastime Athletic Club, (scratch;) S. A. Fink, Twenty-third Regiment Athletic Association, Brooklyn, N. Y., (40 seconds;) second; J. Gabel, Grace Athletic Club, (50 seconds,) third. Time—7:29.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, (Handicap.)—Won by Leo B. Firth, (30 feet;) C. D. Cameron, Olympia Athletic Club, (150 feet,) second; D. Larkin, Century Road Club Association, (120 feet,) third. Time—5:08 2-5.

880-Yard Run, (Handicap.)—Won by J. McNabb, Union Settlement Athletic Club, (58 yards;) Lockwood, Mohawk Athletic Club, (58 yards,) second; J. H. Wright, Olympia Athletic Club, (18 yards,) third. Time—1:57 2-5.

800 Yards, Novice.—First Heat—Won by W. F. Jacoby, unattached; J. F. Coughlin, Union Settlement Athletic Club, second; H. N. Holde, Olympia Athletic Club, third. Time—0:36 4-5. Second Heat—Won by B. Fisher, Olympia Athletic Club; P. J. McCabe, C. Athletic Club, second; G. Bierce, National Athletic Club, third. Time—0:38; Race won by Jacoby, McCabe second, Fisher third. Time—0:35 4-5.

800-Yard Run, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by J. F. Doyle, Y. M. C. A., (25 yards;) F. S. Williams, Olympia Athletic Club, (26 yards,) second; J. Miller, St. George's Athletic Club, (24 yards,) third. Time—0:32 3-5. Second Heat—Won by F. Helbst, St. George's Athletic Club, (30 yards;) L. Bohnoltink, Union Settlement Athletic Club, (30 yards,) second; H. Christoffer, unattached, (30 yards,) third. Time—0:32. Race won by Helbst, Christoffer second, Williams third. Time—0:31 1-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race.—First Heat—Won by G. C. Cameron, Olympia Athletic Club; L. Geoghan, unattached, second. Time—3:02 2-5. Second Heat—Won by C. E. Anderson, Olympia Athletic Club; D. Larkin, Castle Point Cyclers, Hoboken, N. J., second. Time—2:45. Third Heat—Won by J. Heintz, unattached; George E. Firth, unattached, second. Time—2:44 2-5. Race won by Firth, Heintz second, Geoghan third. Time—2:40 1-5.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by A. J. Walsh, Xavier Athletic Association, (100 yards;) P. Soutar, Pastime Athletic Club, (140 yards,) second; C. A. Maher, unattached, (75 yards,) third. Time—9:47 1-5.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight, Handicap.—Won by J. McCarthy, Pastime Athletic Club, with 27 feet 8 inches; W. Collins, Pastime Athletic Club, with 25 feet 4 inches, second.

Tug of War—Won by Viking Athletic Club team from Union Settlement Athletic Club team, distance 1 foot 9 inches. Time—0:05.

Polo Teams in a Match Game.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 10.—The Rumson and Squadron A New York polo teams played a game on the Rumsen polo field this afternoon, the New Yorkers winning by the score of 5½ to 1¾. The teams were made up as follows: Rumson—Charles Pfizer, E. Pfizer, H. S. Borden, C. L. Meyer; Squadron A—W. C. Cammann, R. Herbert, H. Cooley, H. Cowperthwait. The prizes were silver cups.

NEW OLYMPIAN GAMES

Defeated Pennsylvania Champion, Clothier, in Final Round.

ON SOUTHAMPTON COURTS

Stevens and Whitman

WHITNEY WON BIG STAKES

Millionaire New Yorker Easily Took Saratoga Special Cup.

THE TRAVERS WENT TO BLUES

Water Color and The Parader Among the Beaten Horses for the Day's Races.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—William C. Whitney's two-year-old colt Goldsmith won the Saratoga Special Sweepstakes this afternoon, defeating the champion filly of her age and year, Blue Girl, by a short head. The special is a purely sporting sweepstakes, the owners of the eight horses that went to the post subscribing $1,000 each, while those who had entered candidates for the race and declined the issue contributed $500 each toward the stake. All this subscription money went to the winner, the association only adding a five-hundred-dollar silver cup.

The start was an excellent one, though accomplished after a long delay. Rossignol, with Blue Girl at her saddle girth, made the running down the back stretch, with Goldsmith third. On the far turn the order was the same with Masterman, who was last to leave the post, gradually improving his position. The stretch reached, the pace began to tell on Rossignol, and both Blue Girl and Goldsmith passed her. A furlong from the wire Blue Girl was a length in front, with Goldsmith closing on her at every stride. At the lower end of the grand stand Goldsmith swerved out, but Turner quickly straightened him out, and he came on again. A close finish resulted in Turner just squeezing Goldsmith home in front by a scant head, while Masterman was third, six lengths away. The total value of the stake to Mr. Whitney was $15,500.

For the ten-thousand-dollar Travers Stake for three-year-olds Chuctanunda was favorite, but he was never prominent. Dublin made the pace up to a sixteenth of a mile from the finish, where Blues, the extreme outsider in the betting, ranged alongside of him. After a hard race to the wire Blues won by a scant half length, The Parader the same distance away, third. Bellario and King Bramble were the only winning favorites. The track was in fair shape, not fast, but safe. The weather was cloudy.

A meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club was held at the race course this afternoon. August Belmont, J. H. Bradford, F. R. Hitchcock, Andrew Miller, and J. G. Follansbee were present. The Secretary was authorized to correct the registration of the two-year-old Coldstream from Onondaga-Lady Dixon to Onondaga-May Dixon. The investigation of the Fingal case was postponed awaiting copy of the official ruling of the Fort Erie Jockey Club.

Fifty dollars was appropriated from the Jockey fund for ex-Jockey Charles Ossler. At the request of the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association Jockey Jerry Murphy was reinstated for steeplechase and hurdle races. In the matter of the charges preferred by Trainer William Karrick against Jockey McGinn the Stewards decided that the same were unfounded. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; seven furlongs. Bellario, 108 pounds, (Cochran,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Belle of Lexington, 100, (J. Woods,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; His Eminence, 118, (Odom,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:29 3-5. Lucent also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and seventy yards. Dr. Riddle, 110 pounds, (Wonderly,) 7 to 2 and even, won; Hammock, 110, (O'Connor,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second; Alfred Vargrave, 110, (Landry,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:49 1-5. Thoroughbred, Heroics, Eloim, and Island Prince also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Saratoga Special, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Goldsmith, 122 pounds, (Turner,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Blue Girl, 119, (Shaw,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Masterman, 122, (Bullman,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:08 1-5. Whiskey King, Caughnawaga, Smart Set, Stranger, and Rossignol also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Travers Stakes, for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong. Blues, 128 pounds, (Shaw,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, won; Dublin, 111, (Maciace,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; The Parader, 129, (McCue,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:56 3-5. Water Color, The Rhymer, and Chuctanunda also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs. Goldsmith, 122 pounds, (Turner,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Honolulu, 104, (O'Connor) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Emma A. M., 80, (Cochran,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:10. Batyah, Man o' War, Fired Krupp, Succasunna, Equalize, White Owl, Light Hunt, and Locket also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a furlong. King Bramble, 110 pounds, (McCue,) 7 to 10 and out, won; Cambrian, 126, (Caywood,) 11 to 10, second. Time—1:59 4-5. Only two starters.

PONIES RACE ON THE ROAD.

Southampton Summer Colony Patronizes Contests of Polo Mounts.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 10.—The pony races held this afternoon by the Southampton Horse Association on the Great Plains Road in front of Henry G. Trever's residence produced excellent sport. All of the fashionable cottagers came to witness the races and formed a stand with their four-in-hands, drags, breaks, and automobiles.

There were seven races on the programme, as the fourth race was split into two events, a special cup being put up by James Kernochan of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club at the last moment. August Belmont, Jr., made his first appearance as a gentleman jockey. Stephen Peabody, Jr., was especially good at getting his horse under the wire, and landed Badger a winner in the second race and Priceless in the fourth. He won each in a driving finish. Richard Stevens mounted on Big Grey took the fifth race easily. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For polo ponies 14.2 hands or under which have been played at Southampton during the Summer of 1901, ridden by owners; one-quarter of a mile.—Won by Chief, (August Belmont, Jr.;) The Crow, (Francis C. Bishop,) second; The Bat, (Maxwell Stevenson,) third.

SECOND RACE.—For galloways or ponies not over 15 hands, to be ridden by boys 17 years of age or under; catch weights over 120 pounds; three furlongs; ridden by owners.—Won by Badger I., (Stephen Peabody, Jr.;) Badger II., (James Park,) second; Fred, (Walter Oakman,) third.

THIRD RACE.—For ponies over 15 hands; catch weights; half mile.—Won by Forester, H. C. Beadleston, (Harry W. McVickar;) Fireworks, (W. Scott Cameron,) second; Katherine, (A. S. Alexander,) third.

FOURTH RACE.—For polo ponies which have been played at Southampton during the Summer of 1901; catch weights over 140 pounds; one-quarter mile.—Won by Big Grey, (Richard Stevens;) Gold Bug, (A. S. Alexander,) second; Crow, (August Belmont, Jr.,) third.

FIFTH RACE.—Same conditions as fourth race.—Won by Priceless, Mrs. Clarence Carey, (Stephen Peabody, Jr.;) Spinaway, (W. Scott Cameron,) second; Idono, L. F. H. Betts, (Harry W. McVickar,) third.

SIXTH RACE.—Open to all, for ponies or galloways not over 15 hands; catch weights over 140 pounds; half a mile.—Won by Sunbeam, (A. R. Norcott;) Wavelet, J. Blakely, (R. Evans,) second; Stair, (George Schieffelin,) third.

Results of Other Harness Races.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The Summer meeting of the Hudson River Driving Park Association was successfully concluded to-day with two races, both of which were sharp contests. The attendance was small, but the condition of the track and the weather favorable, and good time was made. The 2:18 trot had Russell T. for a favorite at even money, and he won the first heat in a scrappy finish. He showed fatigue in the second heat and landed fourth, which shocked the talent severely; and Winnefred M. was made favorite at $25 to $15 for the field. The subsequent heats were earnestly fought out, but the Wilkes horse got away with both of them. In the 2:23 pace the bettors showed good judgment in choosing Rosetta at $25 to $10, for the mare took first money in straight heats. Many of the horses go to Newburg next week, while others are entered at Brighton. Summaries:

First Race.—2:18 class; trotting; purse $400.

Winnefred M., br. m., by Wilkes Boy, (Davis)	4	1	1	1	
Russell T., b. g., by Albert W., (Flynn)	1	4	7	4	
Maurine, b. m., (Turner)	5	3	3	2	
Sallie Simpson, b. m., (Middleton)	3	2	5	6	
Billy Abahire, s. g., (Rosemeyer)	9	9	2	3	
Ambo, br. m., (Lyman)	2	7	9	5	
Effie C., b. m., (Walker)	6	8	4	8	
Quartermote, br. m., (Brinckerhoff)	10	10	6	7	
Florence Wood, b. m., (Devine)	8	5	8	dr	
George C., br. g., (Coates)	7	9	dis		
Mike W., ch. g., (Walsh)	dis				

Time—2:16¼; 2:15½; 2:14¾; 2:17¼.

Second Race.—2:23 class; pacing; purse $400.

Rosetta, ch. m., by Nutbreaker, (Smith)	1	1	1
Webster G., blk. g., by W. F. Cassidy, (Walker)	3	2	2
Sunneva, b. m., (Walsh)	2	3	3
Mabel D., s. m., (Sargent)	4	dis	
General Brayton, b. g., (McGowan)	5	dis	
Teocalli, b. g., (Lyman)	dis		
Aryean, br. g., (Brinckerhoff)	dis		
T. H. Brady, s. m., (Nichols)	dis		

Time—2:15¾; 2:14½; 2:16¾.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 10.—The August meeting of the Worcester Driving Park Company closed this afternoon with four races on the card. The big killing was in the 2:12 pace, which was thought to be easy for Stormwood, but Lady Intrigue, who was scarcely thought of, trimmed him in straight heats. Ruth, favorite in the 2:23 pace, won in straight heats, and Sandolo duplicated her performance in the 2:24 trot. The only contest was in the 2:29 pace, brought over from yesterday, when Phebon W. was favorite. Rob Fitz beat him out in the fourth heat when he clipped 11 seconds off his record, but the favorite got there in the fifth heat. Summaries:

2:29 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $300. (Postponed from Friday.)

Phebon W., br. g., by Hambletonian Wilkes, (Clarke)	1	7	1	2 1
Rob Fitz, r. g., (Holmes)	4	2	3	1 2
Krinklewood, c. m., (Wilber)	6	1	2	5 5
Curtis, c. g., (Clark)	2	8	4	3 3
Margerite, b. m., (Brewster)	8	6	7	4 4
Auster, b. s., (Tyson)	5	3	5	dr.
Starboy, b. g., (Ramsden)	7	5	6	dr.
Lady Pendleton, blk. m., (Davis)	3	4	dis.	

Time—2:18¾; 2:19¾; 2:18¼; 2:17¼; 2:20.

2:23 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $300.

Ruth M., by Scott, (Aldrich)	1	1	1
Tamerlane, b. g., (Gillies)	2	6	2
Lucy Simmons, b. m., (Leonard)	6	2	3
Belle Finch, c. m., (Clancy)	3	3	4
Russell V., b. g., (Labounty)	5	4	5
Alcyoro, b. s., (Brown)	4	5	6

Time—2:19½; 2:21¼; 2:20.

2:12 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $300.

Lady Intrigue, b. m., by Intrigue, (Aldrich)	1	1	1
Sam Hill, Jr., blk. s., (Clancy)	2	3	2
Stormwood, b. g., (Sparks)	4	2	4
Baby Strathmore, b. m., (Warren)	3	4	3

Time—2:14½; 2:15; 2:18½.

2:24 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $300.

Sandolo, b. g., by Bellini, (Birney)	1	1	1
Maud D., b. m., (Cook)	2	2	2
Daisy Wood, b. m., (Sparks)	3	3	3

Time—2:26¼; 2:20¾; 2:26¼.

WRENN BROTHERS WIN AT TENNIS

Western Champion Pair Beaten in Close Sets at Bay Ridge.

R. D. and G. L. Wrenn, Jr., the well-known tennis players, formerly of Harvard, defeated R. D. Little and F. B. Alexander, the Princton players, who hold the Western championship in doubles, in a closely contested match on the Crescent Athletic Club court at Bay Ridge yesterday afternoon, winning three of the four sets played. The scores were 6—0, 6—4, 4—6 and 9—7.

As the scores show, Little and Alexander made a very poor beginning, being unable to win a single game in the first set, but in the second set they began to improve, and managed to win four games. The Wrenn brothers won the first two games in the third set, and then Little and Alexander struck a winning streak, and scored five straight games. The next two were won by the Wrenns, making the score 5—4 in favor of the Princeton team. The Wrenn brothers tried hard to win the next game to make it a vantage set, but failed, and Little and Alexander won the game and set.

By this time it looked as if the Western champions might prove the winners in spite of the initial advantage of their opponents, and interest in the next set was intense.

The Harvard team led off by winning the first three games, and the Princeton pair captured the next two. Then the Wrenns won a game, making the score 4—2 in their favor, but Little and Alexander evened up matters by taking the next two games and tying the score. The ninth game was won by the Wrenns and the tenth by Little and Alexander, making the score 5—5, or "games all."

From this point the match was intensely interesting, as at one time a single point was all that Little and Alexander lacked to win the game and set, and thus to tie the score by sets and get on even terms with their opponents. The Wrenns won the eleventh game, and made it "vantage games," but the Princeton pair not only brought it back to "games all" in the next game, but made their vantage in the thirteenth game.

The climax of the match came in the fourteenth game, when Little and Alexander had the vantage game to their credit, and needed but the single point to win. But the Wrenns rose to the occasion, and by superb play took the game and for a third time evened the score. The Princeton players did not have another chance, as the Wrenns took the next two games and the set and match.

Next Saturday the final club handicap doubles will be played. The handicap singles, which began last week, have been advanced to the second round, the results being as follows:

Class A.—First Round—C. Kinjanje, (owe ½ of 15,) a bye; J. R. Walkley, (owe 15,) beat C. Oswald, (plus 15,) 6—1, 6—3; F. O. Affeld, (owe 30,) beat C. House, Jr., (scratch,) 6—4, 9—7; R. H. E. Starr, (owe 15,) beat H. L. Kenyon, (owe ½ of 15,) 4—6, 6—4, 6—4; F. M. Belden, (scratch,) beat G. H. Henshaw, (scratch,) 6—2, 7—5; George Morgan, (plus ½ of 15,) beat A. L. Randall, (plus 15,) 6—3, 6—3; Second Round—J. H. Walkley beat C. Kenyon, Jr., 6—3, 6—3; George Morgan beat F. M. Belden, 8—6, 6—1.

Class B.—First Round—M. W. Byers, (owe ½ of 30,) a bye; F. St. John Richards, (plus 15,) beat W. G. Fisher, (plus ½ of 15,) 8—6, 6—4, 6—3; W. H. Holden, (owe ½ of 15,) a bye; W. J. Brown, (scratch,) a bye; J. B. Leavy, (owe ½ of 30,) a bye; R. W. Cronezbaur, (owe 15,) a bye; R. J. Wall, (plus ½ of 15,) a bye; E. A. Clough, (owe 15,) a bye.

Second Round—J. B. Leavy beat W. H. Holden, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4; F. St. John Richards beat R. W. Crenzbaur, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3; R. J. Wall beat E. A. Clough, 6—0, 6—2.

ATHLETES IN OPEN GAMES.

Holy Name Society First in Catholic Young Men's Newark Meet.

The athletes of the Holy Name Society of Belleville, N. J., carried off first honors in the annual field meet of the Catholic Young Men's Diocesan Union of the Diocese of Newark at the Hillside track, Belleville, N. J., yesterday afternoon, scoring 36 points to 24 for the Young Men's Institute of Newark, 16 for the Entre Nous Social Club of Paterson, 14 for St. Peter's Sodality of Jersey City, and 9 for St. Mary's Young Men's Catholic Association of Newark. The principal event of the day was a mile team relay race, in which a handsome banner was offered to the winning team. This was won by the Institute team of Newark. Summary:

440-Yard Novice Race.—Won by B. Martin, Holy Name, Belleville, N. J.; Thomas Cummings, Institute, Newark, N. J., second; John Pardue, Institute, Newark, N. J., third. Time—1:01 2-5.

One-Half-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by M. Journey, Holy Name, Belleville, N. J.; Thomas Fagan, Holy Name, Belleville, N. J., second; C. O. Crowley, Institute, Newark, N. J., third. Time—1:13 3-5.

One-Mile Run, (Handicap.)—Won by W. Reilly, Holy Name, Belleville, N. J., (25 yards;) T. J. Vogelius, St. Peter's, Jersey City, N. J., (10 yards,) second; J. Fitzpatrick, St. Peter's, Jersey City, N. J., (100 yards,) third. Time—4:48 3-5.

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Robert Davis, Jr., St. Peter's, Jersey City, N. J., (10 yards;) J. F. Brennan, Holy Name, Belleville, N. J., (4 yards,) second; John F. Anderson, Entre Nous, Paterson, N. J., third. Time—0:10 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Bromilo, Entre Nous, Paterson, N. J., (35 yards;) W. Grady, Institute, Newark, N. J., (scratch,) second; J. Lawrence, Holy Name, Belleville, N. J., (30 yards,) third. Time—2:07 1-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by A. J. Clubb, Jr., Institute, Newark, N. J., (80 yards;) T. J. Cummings, Jr., Institute, (180 yards,) second; John Collins, Institute, Newark, N. J., (100 yards,) third. Time—5:05 1-5.

One-Mile Relay Race, Teams of Four, Each Man to Run 440 Yards.—Won by Institute team, Newark, N. J.—C. D. Dietz, F. Gerdes, W. Grady, and T. Cummings; Holy Name Society team, Belleville, N. J., second—W. Reilly, B. Martin, C. Springler, and J. J. Laurence; Entre Nous Social Club team, Paterson, N. J., third—F. Farley, T. Dunn, J. Bromilo, and J. Meagher. Time—3:56 1-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by William J. Byrnes, Holy Name, Belleville, N. J., (8 inches,) with 5 feet; Joseph Bromilo, Entre Nous, Paterson, N. J., (6 inches,) second, with 5 feet; John Murphy, Institute, Newark, N. J., (6 inches,) third, with 4 feet 11 inches.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by J. F. Auderton, Entre Nous, Paterson, N. J., (2 feet,) with 18 feet 7 inches; T. J. Fitzpatrick, St. Peter's, Jersey City, N. J., (2 feet 6 inches,) second, with 17 feet 7 inches; J. McIntyre, Entre Nous, Paterson, N. J., (1 foot 9 inches,) third, with 17 feet 9 inches.

Putting the 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by J. H. Bilier, St. Mary's, Newark, N. J., (4 feet 6 inches,) with 32 feet 10 inches; E. Crowe, St. Mary's, Newark, N. J., (5 feet,) second, with 32 feet; George Gorman, Holy Name, Belleville, N. J., (3 feet,) third, with 35 feet 5 inches.

Perry Hale Nursing Football Injury.

PORTLAND, Conn., Aug. 10.—Perry Hale, the Yale football full back, has gone to the Hartford Hospital for treatment of a severe stomach trouble, said to have resulted from a strain received in the Harvard game last Fall. His friends say that he will not return to Yale this Fall, but that after treatment at the hospital he will probably take charge of an academy team as coach.

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Were Again Beaten by the Philadelphias.

BROOKLYN PLAYED TWO GAMES

Boston Won the First, Brooklyn the Second—Poor Fielding Responsible for Local Team's Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Luck more than anything else beat New York to-day, the Philadelphias' playing hardly doing credit to minor leaguers. It was a battle royal between Taylor and Donohue, and, had the New Yorks not gone to sleep in the field and allowed hits that should have been outs to drop safely, he would have easily beaten the Quakers. Neither pitcher seemed to have much heart in his work. The support given Donohue was execrable, while Taylor was discouraged at the failure of his fielders to reach easy fly balls because of the sun.

In the first three innings the New Yorks played with spirit, making three fast double plays. Their playing then fell off until the eighth inning, when a spurt came near tying the score. The contest was tiresome, and was only relieved by good stops by Ganzel and Nelson, the batting of Davis, Flick, and Delahanty, and the catching of Jacklitsch. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V'Haltren, cf	0	3	0	0	
Selbach, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Strang, 3b	1	0	2	2	1
Hickman, rf	0	1	0	1	0
Davis, ss	1	2	2	1	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	0	10	1	0
Smith, c	0	1	3	5	1
Nelson, 2b	0	0	3	3	0
Taylor, p	0	0	0	2	0
*McBride	0	0	0	0	0
†Bowerman	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	6	24	16	2

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	1	4	0	1
Wolvert'n, 3b	2	1	0	2	1
Flick, rf	1	2	1	2	0
Del'hanty, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Jacklitsch, c	0	1	8	3	0
Jennings, 1b	0	1	10	0	1
Hallman, 2b	0	0	0	2	0
Cross, ss	1	0	2	2	1
Donohue, p	0	0	0	2	1
Total	5	8	27	11	5

*Batted for Nelson in ninth. †Batted for Taylor in ninth.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	—5

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Davis, Flick, (2,) Delehanty, (2.) Three-base hits—Davis, Jennings. Sacrifice hits—Strang, Flick, Donohue. Stolen bases—Smith, Wolverton, Cross. Double plays—Hickman, Smith, and Davis; Strang, Nelson, and Ganzel; Davis, Nelson, and Ganzel. Left on bases—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 3. First base on balls—By Taylor, 3; by Donohue, 3. Hit by pitcher—Taylor, 1. Struck out—By Taylor, 3; by Donohue, 7. Time of game—1:50. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

BROOKLYN AND BOSTON WIN.

Two Games at Washington Park—Players Forced to Leave the Field.

The Boston and Brooklyn baseball teams broke even in a double-header yesterday at Washington Park. The visitors walked away with the first, batting Hughes out of the box in four innings and batting in enough runs off Kennedy to hold the lead safe. Dineen was invincible after the third inning.

The second game went to Brooklyn by a rally in the eighth inning after Boston had tied the score. Newton was taken out of the box in the eighth and Pettinger retired in the same inning after being knocked senseless by a batted ball that carromed off his right temple. Farrell quit in the first, after being hit on the kneecap by a foul tip and Tenney retired in the second game because of the heat. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf	2	2	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	2	14	2	0
De Mont, 2b	1	2	2	2	0
Cooley, cf	1	1	4	0	0
Murphy, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Lowe, 3b	1	2	1	0	0
Long, ss	1	1	1	6	0
Moran, c	1	2	1	0	0
Dineen, p	1	2	1	6	0
Total	9	15	27	15	0

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Keeler, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Sinkard, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Dolan, cf	1	3	1	0	0
Kelley, 1b	0	0	11	0	1
Daly, 2b	0	2	3	5	0
Dahlen, ss	0	2	3	3	0
Farrell, c	0	0	3	2	0
McGuire, c	0	0	1	0	0
Hughes, p	0	0	0	1	0
Kennedy, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	4	10	27	15	2

Boston	4	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	—9
Brooklyn	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hit—Irwin. Stolen bases—Slagle, Cooley, Lowe, (2,) Daly, and Dahlen. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 9; Brooklyn, 7. Double plays—Long and Tenney; De Mont and Tenney. Sacrifice hits—Tenney, Cooley, Dineen, and Kelley. First base on balls—By Hughes, 2; by Kennedy, 2; by Dineen, 2. Struck out—By Hughes, 2; by Kennedy, 2; by Dineen, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Dineen, Dahlen. Passed ball—Farrell. Time of game—2:13. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Nash.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	1	1	0	0
Moran, 1b	0	0	10	0	1
Demont, 2b	1	2	1	1	0
Cooley, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Murphy, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Lowe, 3b	1	1	0	3	1
Long, ss	0	2	5	0	0
Kittridge, c	0	1	3	2	0
Pettinger, p	1	0	0	5	0
Dineen, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	5	9	24	12	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Keeler, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Sheckard, lf	1	2	0	0	0
Dolan, cf	2	2	2	0	0
McCreary, 1b	1	1	12	0	0
Daly, 2b	1	2	0	2	0
Dahlen, ss	2	2	1	4	0
Irwin, 3b	1	0	3	1	0
McGuire, c	0	0	5	0	3
Newton, p	0	1	0	4	1
Donovan, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	13	24	11	4

Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—5
Brooklyn	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	—8	

Game called on account of darkness.

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 5. Two-base hits—Demont, Lowe, Sheckard, Irwin, (2,) Newton. Three-base hits—Dolan, McCreery. First base on balls—Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 9; Brooklyn, 4. Struck out—By Newton, 5; by Donovan, 2; by Pettinger, 3. Stolen bases—Slagle, (2,) Sheckard, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Cooley, McCreery. Wild pitch—Newton. Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Nash.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	1	4	3	0	0
Heidrick, cf	1	2	5	0	0
Padden, 2b	1	1	4	2	0
McGann, 1b	1	2	12	1	1
Donovan, rf	1	2	3	1	0
Wallace, ss	0	0	4	6	0
Kruger, 3b	0	2	0	1	0
Nichols, c	0	1	2	0	0
Schriver, c	0	1	3	1	1
Powell, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	5	15	36	17	2

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf	2	4	3	0	0
Harley, lf	2	3	1	1	1
Beckley, 1b	2	2	12	0	0
Crawford, rf	1	2	3	0	0
Magoon, ss	1	1	3	4	1
Steinf'dt, 3b	0	0	4	1	0
Fox, 2b	0	0	2	5	3
Bergen, c	0	2	5	5	0
Stimmel, p	0	1	0	2	0
Total	8	17	36	14	3

St. Louis	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—5
Cincinnati	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hit—Burkett. Three-base hits—Burkett, Beckley. Home run—Crawford. Hit by pitcher—By Stimmel, 2. Double plays—Donovan, Padden and McGann; Wallace and McGann; Padden, Wallace, and McGann; Fox, Magoon and Beckley. Base on balls—Off Stimmel, 1. Passed ball—Bergen, 1. Struck out—By Powell, 3; by Stimmel, 5. Stolen bases—Harley, Fox. Sacrifice hits—Heidrick, Magoon. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 4. Time of game—Three hours and 10 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	53	35	.602	Boston	43	48	.483
Philadelphia	54	37	.593	New York	37	47	.440
St. Louis	53	41	.564	Cincinnati	37	52	.416
Brooklyn	48	44	.522	Chicago	37	60	.381

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Cincinnati in St. Louis.
Pittsburg in Chicago.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	58	34	.630	Philadelphia	44	45	.494
Boston	52	38	.577	Cleveland	37	50	.425
Baltimore	50	39	.562	Washington	37	51	.420
Detroit	49	44	.527	Milwaukee	34	60	.362

American League Games.

At Detroit—Milwaukee, 4; Detroit, 3.
At Boston—Boston, 6; Baltimore, 4. Baltimore, 4; Boston, 3, (second game.)
At Washington—Washington, 9; Philadelphia, 4.
Philadelphia, 13; Washington, 6, (second game.)
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 11; Chicago, 7.

Eastern League Games.

At Toronto—Hartford, 14; Toronto, 10.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 4; Worcester, 3, (ten innings.)
At Rochester—Providence, 4; Rochester, 2.
Rochester, 14; Providence, 4, (second game.)

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Albany, 2; Waverly, 0.
At Schenectady—Utica, 7; Schenectady, 1.
At Troy—Binghamton, 6; Troy, 1. Binghamton, 7; Troy, 3, (second game.)

AMATEUR LEAGUE BASEBALL.

The Knickerbocker, Englewood, and Montclair Teams Won Games Yesterday.

Despite a good rally toward the close of the contest, the Knickerbocker Athletic Club baseball team had but little difficulty in defeating the Morristown Field Club yesterday at Bayonne. From a spectator's standpoint the game was a most interesting one, as every conceivable kind of baseball was played. Heavy batting predominated, and rank errors offset brilliant fielding. Daly at short stop for the Knickerbockers had a particularly hard time of it. Usually a good fielder and accurate thrower, almost everything that came his way yesterday was fumbled, and when he did stop the ball he managed to get in a wild throw. With a long lead secured in the opening inning, the Knickerbocker infield went up in the air in the later innings, while the Morristown boys began to hit Disosway, who up to that time had been pitching excellent ball. The runs secured, however, in the seventh and eighth innings, when the Knickerbockers appeared to be demoralized, were not enough, the Knickerbockers winning by the comfortable margin of five runs.

A base on balls, two singles, and an error scored two runs for the Morristowns in the first inning, in which the Knickerbockers failed to score. The Knickerbockers made hit after hit in the second inning, and before they were retired seven men crossed the plate. Terry, in the fourth inning, drove the ball to the clubhouse, but only made three bases on the hit, a magnificent throw-in stopping him at third. Mahoney followed with a hit, and Wood banged the ball again for three bases. Two more runs were added to the two runs thus scored with a base on balls, an error, and a single. A base on balls, two singles, and an error netted two runs in the fifth inning. In the seventh inning the Knickerbockers scored their final runs, Daly scoring Hopper and himself with a long home run to deep centre field.

The Morristowns in the meantime had scored a run in the fourth inning and three in the seventh inning. Ford started the eighth inning for them by lifting the ball high in the air to Davies, who muffed it. Grove joined him on the bases by singling, and Chadwell sent them both in with a three-base hit. Donnelly scored Chadwell with a long fly after Brown had been thrown out by Disosway. Little reached first base on an error, and so did Allen. Little succeeded in getting himself between half a dozen of the Knickerbocker players, who started to run him down between third and second. They almost had him when Daly tossed the ball wildly, and Little scored Morristown's last run. The score:

KNICKERBOCKER A. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bernard, 2b	2	3	2	3	2
Terry, 3b	3	3	2	1	2
Mahoney, 1b	1	2	13	1	0
Wood, c	1	1	3	1	0
Hopper, rf	3	0	1	0	0
Daly, ss	2	2	3	1	6
Disosway, p	1	1	0	9	0
Davies, lf	1	1	1	0	0
O'Kane, cf	1	2	0	0	0
Higgins, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Total	15	16	27	16	11

| MORRIS

THESE THIEVES AESTHETIC

Took a Bath, Strong with Florida Water, Before Burglary.

Also Dined and Wined Sumptuously—Owners Were Summering Out of Town—Door Ajar Led to Arrest.

Burglars have been holding high revel in the house of Myron Sulzberger, a lawyer, at 207 East Seventy-second Street, during the Summer absence of the family at Arverne, L. I. Their work was discovered because they left the area door ajar.

The open door was noticed by a policeman Thursday morning, who reported the circumstance to Capt. Brown at the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. Detectives Tunney, Allen, and Maxon investigated.

The dining-room table was found littered with empty liquor and wine bottles. Fragments of all sorts of rich food, with which the house had been stocked, lay about, and there were indications which showed that the thieves had cooked their meal on the gas range.

In the bathroom were towels, still moist, which gave off strong odors of bay rum and Florida water. Every other toilet preparation in the place had been also lavishly used by the robbers, who, after their bath and banquet, had dressed themselves from top to toe in the best in the house, leaving behind their own four well-worn outfits, even to four pairs of old shoes.

Everything they could find to eat or drink had been consumed when they left. The detectives took the clothes and watched, saying nothing. They observed that Frank Safreck, twenty years old, of 409 East Seventy-second Street, had suddenly come out in a light brown suit of fine quality, and it was recalled that the clothes he had worn during the Summer were counterparts of one of the suits in their possession. Then they arrested him, and Mr. Sulzberger said the clothes he had on were his.

They questioned Safreck, and he incriminated Frank, Otto, and John Pollock, brothers of about his age, who live at 1,401 Avenue A. In their rooms the detectives found a silver matchbox and four pairs of opera glasses, which Mr. Sulzberger said belonged to members of his family.

When arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning they tried to establish allbis. Detective Tunney said that Otto Pollock had told him that the opera glasses belonged to his sister, and that since he lied to him then he would not believe him now. All four were held in $3,000 bail each for examination on Tuesday.

"It doesn't pay people to go to the country when thieves are around," said the Magistrate. "If they would only leave some one in their houses when they go, who would shoot and kill the burglars, it would be a good thing for the community and would save the county a good deal of expense."

The detectives found that the burglars had also forced the scuttle of a house next door to Sulzberger's, occupied by a family named Freedman, who are now in Europe. The burglars had apparently been frightened off before entering.

Two even bolder burglars than these were caught on the west side yesterday afternoon, when Joseph Nurse returned to his apartment, on the third floor of 224 West Sixty-second Street. On entering, Nurse heard a noise in the front room, and going there saw a big negro ransacking a chiffonier. He shouted and sprang upon the man.

Policeman Michael Cahill of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station happened to be directly before the front door at the time, and rushed upstairs. As he gained the first landing another negro, who had been coming down by leaps and bounds, ran into him. He drove him back to where he heard the fighting, and running in helped Mr. Nurse to subdue his man.

Both prisoners were then led away. At the station house the negro caught looting was identified as Edward Turthey, twenty-six years old, of 227 West Sixty-first Street, who was released from the penitentiary only eight days ago after serving a year for burglary. The other negro, who had mounted guard outside the Nurse flat, is Edward Phillips, twenty-five years old, of 232 West Sixty-second Street. Both were taken to Police Headquarters to be photographed and shown to the detectives.

ROBBERS ACTIVE IN JAMAICA, L.I.

Several Residences Entered and Many Small Thefts Committed.

House breakers are still active in Jamaica, Queens Borough, and the residence of Assistant Postmaster Elmer E. Bergen, on Union Avenue, was entered early yesterday morning. Mr. Bergen heard a voice in his kitchen, and started downstairs armed with a revolver. The burglars made their escape through a window by which they had entered.

The laundry of Sing Wo, at Hardenbrook and Fulton Avenue, Jamaica, was robbed early yesterday morning, the thieves obtaining entrance by cutting out the wire netting of the screen door. The robbers got $53 and a ten-dollar ring.

Thieves also entered the residence of Charles D. Sebley at Hollis. A neighbor early in the morning found Mr. Sebley's trousers and a coat outside the house, with the pockets turned inside out. The family were aroused and Mr. Sibley found that the thieves had taken his watch and $20 in money.

The robbers in the latter case, it is believed, were seen by two Jamaica policemen who were patrolling on Riverside Avenue. Two men in a light carriage who came from the direction of Hollis not long after the robbery must have been committed were called upon by the officers to halt, but they only whipped up their horse and dashed on with increased speed. The policemen fired several shots at them without effect.

POLICE NAILED UP A HOUSE.

It Had Been Robbed but Had Not Been Reported "Vacant," So They Disclaim Responsibility.

A queer burglar story came to light in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn yesterday. The peculiar feature of it was the action taken by the police in the matter. The house robbed was the residence of John A. Lott, at 2,103 Albemarle Road. Mr. Lott and his family are in the country. On Tuesday night a night watchman discovered that the rear door of the house had been forced by burglars. He made a search of the house with a policeman, but the thieves had left. The burglars had carried away a quantity of silverware with them.

Detectives from the Grant Street Station, after making an investigation, nailed up all the doors, which had been pried open by the thieves. Apparently, so far as the police were concerned, that was the end of the matter. No report of the robbery was made public, nor were the Lott family informed of the burglary. The first they knew that their house had been burglarized was on Thursday, when a servant in their employ visited the house and discovered that burglars had been there.

She was puzzled to find the rear doors nailed up, thinking this to be a strange thing for burglars to do. She innocently reported the burglary to the police, and was then more surprised than before to learn that they had nailed up the doors. The servant notified the family. The police say that they were not "responsible" for the burglary, as the house had not been reported "vacant."

Fete of the Free Sons of Israel.

District Grand Lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of the Free Sons of Israel, will hold their annual Summer night's festival at the Harlem River Park on Wednesday next. It is believed that over $10,000 will be realized by the entertainment for the Donation Fund. The affair will be in charge of Assemblyman Julius Harburger, who is the Grand Master of the order in the United States, and he will be assisted by M. S. Stern, who is the Grand Master of District Lodge, No. 1.

Mr. Grill's Illustrated Lecture.

Samuel Grill will deliver a lecture, with stereopticon illustrations, on "A Trip to California and Return" next Tuesday evening, Aug. 13, on the roof of the Educational Alliance Building, East Broadway and Jefferson Street.

THE NEW ITALIAN MISSION.

Consecrated by Mgr. Scalabrini, Founder of the San Raphael Society.

Mgr. Scalabrini, Archbishop of Placenza and founder and head of the San Raphael Society for the Protection of Italian Immigrants, inspected and consecrated the new Italian mission house at 219 Bleecker Street yesterday. Signor Rossi, the Italian immigration agent, and several priests were present.

The mission was opened in December last. It contains fifteen beds, besides a dining room, parlor, and kitchen.

The Archbishop came to this country to consecrate the new mission on Bleecker Street, and to inspect the twenty-two other similar missions which are scattered over the country, all under the protection and guidance of the San Raphael Society. An agent and representative of the society is stationed on Ellis Island, and he advises and takes care of all Italian immigrants in need of such assistance.

Archbishop Scalabrini will probably stay in this country about a month. He will visit Jersey City, Newark, New Haven, Conn.; Providence, R. I.; Boston, Buffalo, Utica, Syracuse, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Cleveland, Ohio, where other branches of the San Raphael Society are situated.

SPECIAL DETAILS ABOLISHED.

Commissioner Murphy's Order Ending Them Objected to by Immigration Commissioner Fitchie.

The plans of Commissioner Murphy for his much-talked-of three-platoon system are being opposed because of his order abolishing all special details at 6 o'clock to-morow evening, so that the entire force will be ready to enter upon the new routine Tuesday morning.

Immigration Commissioner Fitchie yesterday objected to Commissioner Murphy's taking away the four policemen who protect arriving immigrants, and Fire Marshal Peter Seery, who has had a like number in his offfice, said that their removal would cripple his work and that he would protest against their being taken.

More than 400,000 immigrants landed at the Barge Office last year, and it is claimed that the abolition of the special detail of policemen at that point will leave strangers at the mercy of the innumerable swindlers who, as it is, haunt that vicinity to prey upon the unsophisticated.

The policemen now stationed there are Patrolmen Richard Ganley and Patrick Regan and Detectives Quackenbosh and Fanbrini, who will now have to report for general work, while the Barge Office and its surroundings will be only a portion of the post of a policeman patrolling Battery Park. Policemen Lyons, Drummond, Ward, and Herbert are the men on duty with Fire Marshal Seery, who speaks in high terms of the work they do.

MOSQUITO CAMPAIGN ENDING.

Dr. Doty Will Do Some Clearing-Up Work and Then Study Results—Will Issue a Statement.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty will issue a statement on his mosquito destroying operations in Concord, S. I., to-morow night. Of the present condition of the malaria-infected neighborhood he said last evening at Quarantine:

"I will say this much, that Concord today is the safest place, so far as danger from mosquitoes is concerned, on Staten Island. I am entirely satisfied with results. On Monday, and perhaps on Tuesday, we shall do some clearing-up work in the Concord Basin. Then my mechanical work will end, and I shall continue my scientific studies of mosquitoes and their relation to malaria at the laboratory here."

Much good work was done at Concord yesterday. The men selected for it by Dr. Doty were on the ground at 8 A. M., and Chief Engineer Skinner went with them through as much of the district as was possible, and petrolized every cistern that he could find. Among the cisterns treated with Lima oil was the one in the rear of Paul Dupont's cottage.

Before this was done a quantity of mosquito larvae was secured and sent to the Quarantine bacteriological laboratory. At a score of places where there were damp or miry ground and rank weeds, mowing and dosing with oil was done. The forty orders served by Sanitary policemen for the cleaning of cesspools, &c., in the Concord neighborhood had mainly all been complied with last night. The residents reported a marked abatement of annoyance from mosquitoes.

Many communications in regard to his experiments have come to Dr. Doty. A scientist at Galveston, Texas, requested him to forward him any literature that may be issued by him and details of his plan of campaign.

Dr. E. C. Baldwin, the Quarantine bacteriologist, has discovered the bacillus or plasmodium of malaria in the blood taken from the sick child at Concord on Friday. He has made slides for the microscope of the bacillus. They exhibit blood corpuscles invaded by the germ just at the stage which precedes the bursting of the corpuscles. The germ has not yet been found in dissecting the anopheles caught in malarial patients' houses.

TO SAVE THE PALISADES.

Park Commission Obtains Options on Tracts, and When Surveyed Will Buy Them.

There is no longer any danger that the part of the Palisades extending from a point opposite One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street to a point almost across the Hudson from Yonkers will be mutilated, for the Palisades Park Commission has obtained options on the property within that area.

Although the surveyors are having some trouble in determining the boundaries between various tracts, it is expected that within ten days the titles of a dozen or more pieces of property will be completed by a title guarantee company that is now at work on them. After that the commission will buy the tracts out of the $100,000 recently obtained from the State Controller.

MORE DOCKS FOR BROOKLYN.

Bush Company Buys Eight Blocks Along Water Front from Hunt Estate.

A deal by which the Bush Company, one of the large dock and warehouse concerns of Brooklyn, is to acquire by purchase from the Hunt estate eight blocks of property along the South Brooklyn water front has practically been closed.

The property in question lies between Forty-first and Fifty-first Streets, west of First Avenue. It is understood that the purchase price is to be about $900,000. It is planned by the Bush Company to develop the property by building upon it docks, piers, and warehouses, which will form an extension of the company's business at the foot of Forty-second and Forty-third Streets.

LICENSES FOR WAGONETTES.

The First Passenger Can Direct the Route of a Vehicle.

John Brisben Walker appeared in the City Marshal's office yesterday and paid $30 for six licenses for the automobile wagonettes which he has running on regular routes. Deputy City Marshal Brown refused to decide whether Mr. Walker was operating a stage line. He said that Controller Coler had charge of the collecting of the fees and it was his duty to investigate the status of the Walker automobiles.

The wagonettes were running over the same routes yesterday, but the signs indicating the destination of the vehicles had been removed. The City Marshal's office also decided that the first passenger in a wagonette could direct the driver to go to any place in the city he desired. Mr. Walker had prepared a long speech in defense of his vehicles, but Deputy City Marshal Brown refused to listen to it and declared the hearing closed.

Poison Indicator for Drug Bottles.

A corporation to manufacture an indicator of poisonous drugs has been incorporated by Brooklyn men. Its factory is at 177 North Fourth Street, Brooklyn. The invention is a cork with a metal top roughly indented on the edge and bearing a death's head and crossbones surmounted by the word "Poison." The incorporators are John M. James of 174 Fulton Street, Victor H. Kopold, and Dr. Francis M. Burke.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

GREAT REDUCTIONS FOR MAHOGANY BEDROOMS.

Rich, glowing, wave-marked wood—worthy to grace the palace of the Grand Mogul. Some handsomely carved, some inlaid—all with finest French plate mirrors. Perfectly made, finely finished, but room must be made for new goods daily arriving from our factory.

SUITES,

were	now
$43.00	$34.00
93.00	65.00
116.00	80.00
155.00	110.00
255.00	175.00
330.00	235.00
391.00	275.00

TOILET TABLES,

were	now
$20.00	$14.00
52.00	36.00
76.00	52.00
85.00	60.00
102.00	72.00
165.00	115.00

CHIFFONIERS,

were	now
$24.00	$16.00
48.00	35.00
97.00	65.00
126.00	88.00
415.00	300.00

Also odd Bureaux, Washstands, High-Boys, Shaving-Stands, etc.

SPECIAL REDUCTION IN ORIENTAL CARPETS.

Large Osmanias, Sultanabads, etc., $45.00 to $125.00 (former prices $75.00 to $175.00.)

REDUCED FACTORY PRICES NOW on all the furniture which you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

ST. LOUIS AND UMBRIA FOUR DAYS TOGETHER

Big Liners Arrived in Port Seventeen Minutes Apart.

Passengers Enjoyed the Spectacle, but a Race! Of Course Not—Gen. Russell A. Alger a Passenger.

For four days of the voyage that began in England one week ago yesterday, the American liner St. Louis and the Cunarder Umbria, both of which arrived in port yesterday afternoon, were in sight of each other. The St. Louis steamed past the Hook at 2:15, the Umbria following her 17 minutes later.

Passengers on both liners averred that each of the vessels had done its best, one to overtake the leader and the other to increase her advantage, during the four days they kept each other company. The officers, however, emphatically stated that the meeting was a chance one, and that as it was against the rules to race great steamship in midocean, it followed, of course, that they had not raced.

It was about 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning when the officer on the bridge of the St. Louis made out about ten miles astern the red runnelled Cunarder. The St. Louis was logging about 18¾ knots at the time, and the Umbria about the same figure. With the exception of one occasion, when the fog shut them from view, the two liners were never out of sight of each other during the rest of the voyage.

The proximity of the vessels furnished the sporting contingents aboard a fine opportunity, of which they did not fail to take advantage, to make up several very interesting pools on the result. Each night they gathered in the smoking rooms and wagered on the distance that would separate the two ships the next morning. One of the St. Louis's saloon passengers, Seth H. Collins, was so fortunate as to be the lucky bidder in no less than five of the pools. He won in all, it was said, about $1,000.

Gen. Russell A. Alger, Judge Jere Wilson, and Miss Hilda Spong were among the passengers on the St. Louis who spoke enthusiastically of the splendid spectacle of the big liners as they sped along almost abreast toward their destination. The St. Louis on her second day out was deprived of the use of one of her engines for several hours, owing to the overheating of a journal of the crank shaft. One set of her boilers was also out of use, which caused her to be several hours longer than is usual in making the transatlantic passage.

Both the St. Louis and the Umbria brought many well-known people. On the St. Louis, besides Gen. Russell A. Alger, ex-Secretary of War, who has been to Carlsbad for his health and returns greatly improved, there was B. D. Woodward, who was Assistant Commissioner General of the United States to the Paris Exposition, and who has been in Paris winding up the affairs of the American exhibit. Before leaving Paris Mr. Woodward was entertained by President Loubet, and received farewell attentions from the representatives of other countries in the French capital. Mr. Woodward will go to Washington this week to make his report.

Miss Hilda Spong, leading woman of Daniel Frohman's stock company, was another passenger. Miss Spong will leave for San Francisco on Tuesday to join the company, which will inaugurate the season in that city on Aug. 19, producing the play "Lady Huntworth's Experiment." Miss Virginia Earl, who has been in London with Charles Frohman's musical comedy company, playing a leading part in "The Girl from Up There," came back on the St. Louis. Miss Earl said that she had been very warmly welcomed by the Britishers, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Other passengers on the St. Louis were Miss Maud Hoffman, E. S. Willard's leading woman; Lieut. R. C. Greaves, James H. Beck, Loren Fletcher, Judge O'Neill Ryan, Comtesse de Chambrun, and Arthur Geoffrey.

On the Umbria, among others, was Miss Cecilia Loftus, who is to be E. H. Sothern's leading woman this season. She has been abroad for a few weeks visiting in London. Others on the Umbria were Basil Dalton, C. T. McKelvey, Lieut. B. W. Wells, United States Navy, and Sir Thomas Tancred.

ARREST OF A MERCHANT.

Charged with Fraud by a Wholesale Dry Goods Commission House—His Counsel's Denial.

Morris Botwinick of 248 Canal Street, a wholesale dry goods merchant, was arrested on Friday evening on an order issued by Justice Hascall of the City Court. Botwinick is still in Ludlow Street Jail, not having given the bail required by the court of $300.

Botwinick was arrested in an action brought against him by the wholesale dry goods commission firm of Spielmann & Co., 38 to 57 Grand Street. The plaintiffs allege that Botwinick, on June 2 last, obtained several bolts of plush, valued at $255, and in payment of this sum assigned to Spielmann & Co. a claim he said he held against the Baltimore Bargain House of that city for $293.75 for goods supplied.

Spielmann & Co. knew the credit of Jacob Epstein, the owner of the Baltimore house, to be good, and agreed to supply Botwinick with the plush on receiving the assignment of his claim. Spielmann & Co. endeavored to collect the amount of Botwinick's claim from Epstein, but were informed that he owed Botwinick nothing. As Botwinick could not be induced to pay the bill, the plaintiffs brought suit in the City Court against him, alleging fraud on his part, and claiming that he was insolvent when he bought the goods from them.

Botwinick yesterday retained House, Grossman & Vorhaus to make an application to have the order for his arrest vacated, and it will come up before Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court to-morrow. The attorneys say that Botwinick's troubles are the result of a misunderstanding, and that he had no intention of defrauding Spielmann & Co. in any way.

Stern Brothers

will place on sale to-morrow

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

Suitable for Street, Traveling, Seashore and Mountain Wear

Mohairs, Etamines, Cheviots and Cloths, $12.75, 17.50, 24.50

Formerly $25.00 to 59.00

Golf Skirts, Oxford, Blue and Brown Plaid Black and Blue & Black Striped Cheviots, $5.50, 6.75

Ladies' Shirt Waists

A large collection of high cost waists of Imported Dimity, Mercerized Cotton Chambray, Madras, Silk Striped Grenadines, n the most desirable Styles and Colorings, at 50c, 95, $1.25 & 1.65

Less Than One-half Former Prices

78 doz. White Lawn, tucked & lace trimmed, $1.25 to 3.25

And the remainder of their mported Wash Silk Waists, Heretofore $6.75 to 8.50 at $4.50

Lace Curtains

Clearance Sale of 2, 3 and 4 pair lots,

Irish Point, $2.95, 4.25, 6.50

Reduced from $4.50, 6.75, 10.50 and 11.50

Renaissance, $7.50, 9.50, 12.50

Reduced from $10.75, 14.50 and 16.50

Ruffled Net, $1.50, 1.95, 2.95

Reduced from $2.35, 2.85 and 3.75

Stores, Bonne Femme, $5.50, 6.75

Reduced from $8.50 and 9.50

Misses' Dep't

Girls' Gingham Sailor and Eton Suits, 3 to 12 yrs., Heretofore $1.95 to 3.50 at 95c

Misses' Golf and Rainy-day Skirts, Plaid Back Cloths, 14 to 18 yrs., Heretofore $5.75 to 6.90 at $3.85

Misses' and Girls' Cotton Waists, 10 to 18 yrs., Heretofore 95c to $1.95 at 59c

of French Flannel, black, white and colors, Heretofore $2.95 to 3.75 at $1.98

Men's & Women's Silk Umbrellas

at Exceptionally Low Prices

26 in. Heavy Twilled Silk, in black and colors, close rolled, fine natural wood handles, at $1.95

26 & 28 in. Silk, Ivory, Pearl & Buck Horn Handles, trimmed with Sterling Silver, at $2.95

West Twenty-third Street

FROM A MILLPOND TO A PUBLIC PARK

Devious Evolution of East Orange's Projected Gymnasia.

A Story of the Failure of "Scientific Principles" as Applied to Sewage—Experiments That Cost Money.

A park which promises to be a most attractive feature of East Orange, N. J., has grown out of a millpond. The history of its evolution from pond to park includes a tale of experiments in another direction which were costly and disappointing to a degree.

East Orange is a progressive township, whose people want everything of the best, and when it was some time ago decided to introduce a sewer system it was resolved at mass meetings and voted at the polls to dispose of the sewage on scientific principles.

Dodd's Millpond, at the northern extremity of the township, was chosen as the most promising site for disposal works, because gravity would aid materially in delivering the sewage there. Moreover, the demolition of the dam would drain the land and leave a sandy basin over nine acres in extent, through which the liquid refuse, filtered and chemically treated, could be allowed to drain, its surplus finding its way into the river.

The solid residue was expected to yield a profit by sale to farmers for fertilizing purposes. A Newark engineer was intrusted with the task, and a Chicago man employed as consulting engineer.

Two buildings of most substantial quality were constructed on the drained land, and they are likely to endure for centuries to the wonder of "the coming man," if intervening generations do not tire of looking at them in the interval and destroy them.

Six huge drainage tanks were constructed under these shelters, pipes were laid, and the plant was put in commission at a cost of $100,000. The sewage came in and was duly treated with lime, alum, and acids. The liquid portion went out and was distributed at intervals over the land and disappeared. The solids remaining in the drainage tanks were pressed into cakes, and the authorities notified the farmers that the best of fertilizer could be had at lowest rates.

The farmers were perfectly willing to help pay for the plant by increasing their crops with scientific plant food at reduced cost, but they tried it and declared that the crops utterly refused to be benefited on such scientific principles. So they refused to accept the product of the new works, and at last refused to cart it away, even if they were paid for taking it.

The authorities found themselves obliged to dig trenches and bury the refuse, but despite the burial residents in the vicinity of the dumping ground sniffed the air, and declared it was poisoned by strange odors which could not be otherwise than unhealthful. Complaints bringing no improving results, they held indignation meetings and feeling rose to fever heat. Lawsuits were threatened and permanent injunctions, and East Orange abandoned the plant as the easiest way of avoiding the expense and trouble. Arrangements were made with the Newark authorities by which the sewage was to reach tide water through the Newark sewer system, and $700,000 was added to the expense of sewering East Orange.

The abandoned plant lay idle until this year, when it was turned over to the Essex County Park Commission for improvement. The commission's plan includes the use of the sewage disposal buildings for indoor gymnasiums for men and women, and an outdoor gymnasium which will include a running track of five laps to the mile.

The infield will be devoted to various outdoor sports in Summer, and will be flooded for skating in Winter. The course of the Second River will be slightly changed to afford more space, and a more graceful curve to the outline of lawns at the upper end. There will be an extensive playground for small children, which will include a sand court to build sandhouses. Many trees and shrubs have been set out, and nearly $5,000 has been spent in preparing and decorating the grounds.

More money will be asked for to complete the improvements already planned. All the advantages of the park are to be free.

CAPT. McWILLIAMS'S WILL.

The New Jersey Man's Widow Files Caveat Against Its Probate.

McGee & Bedle, a Jersey City law firm, acting for Mrs. Daniel McWilliams, yesterday filed a caveat against the probate of her husband's will. Capt. McWilliams, who was a wealthy tugboat owner, lived with his family at 14 Madison Avenue, Jersey City. He died suddenly at a New York hotel several weeks ago.

His will has not yet been offered for probate, and its terms and the value of the estate cannot be learned. Mrs. McWilliams was seen at her home. She denied that she had any intention of contesting her husband's will, but would not explain why she had filed a caveat.

LEO DITRICHSTEIN'S NEW PLAY.

"The Last Appeal" to Have Its Initial Production in Philadelphia.

The first presentation of Leo Ditrichstein's new play, "The Last Appeal," will be accomplished at the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, on Sept. 9, instead of Sept. 23, at the National Theatre, Washington, as was originally announced.

Manager Henry B. Harris has called the players to assemble at the Garrick Theatre, Aug. 15, for rehearsal, to be conducted by Mr. Ditrichstein personally. The theme of the new play has been drawn from two comparatively recent domestic occurrences within the family circle of the reigning house of Austria. While the action of the play does not follow closely the historical incidents, they have furnished inspiration for the chief motive.

Robert Drouet will essay the leading part of Prince Waldemar, who is said to be but a dramatic reflection of the unhappy Rudolph, who killed himself for love of a beautiful Baroness a few years ago. The other members of the cast will be John Glendenning, George C. Boniface, Edwin Brandt, Alexis Law Gisiko, Macey Harlan, E. W. Morrison, Thomas Phillips, Eleanor Carey, Anne Sutherland, Clara Louise Glendinning, and Myrtle Vinson.

MANAGER PROCTOR'S PLANS.

Dates Fixed for the Reopening of Theatres in This City—More Stock Companies.

Manager F. F. Proctor has completed his plans for the four theatres which he controls in this city. The earliest he announces to reopen will be the Twenty-third Street and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatres, on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 31.

There will be no change in the scale of prices which have prevailed at all of the Proctor theatres, nor will there be any material change in the present amusement plans. Within the past two weeks the organization of three additional stock companies have been completed. At the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre the company appearing there will present the play called "Forbidden Fruit." The company which will open the Twenty-third Street house has been especially organized with a view to presenting a series of one-act plays at each performance, after the plan made popular some seasons ago by the late Rosina Vokes. During the season this branch of the Proctor stock company will produce a number of original comedies, but it will open with a trio of plays which have previously found favor with local theatregoers.

Next Saturday's triple bill, which will be continued the following week, will include "Lincoln's Clemency," by Logan Paul, who will play the leading role, "Gringoire," and "A Woman's Won't." The company at the Fifty-eighth Street theatre will present "A Fair Rebel."

Sudermann Finishing Another Play.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—Hermann Sudermann, who is recuperating in the Engadine Valley, has nearly finished a new play.

THE WEEK'S PLAY BILLS.

The engagement of Francis Wilson and company in "The Strollers" at the Knickerbocker Theatre will last but three weeks more, and judging from the advance sale the attraction will end its run in the metropolis to a series of well-filled houses. Negotiations for prolonging the engagement have been going on for three weeks, but the managers of "Rogers Brothers in Washington" insist on retaining their time, which begins Sept. 2. So there is nothing left for the Lederer play but to vacate. It has now been decided that the organization will tour America for this season and next, and will then make a tour of the world, opening its foreign itinerary in London, England. "Florodora," the Casino's ever-lasting attraction, continues to appeal to record audiences, for the theatre is crowded during every performance, both matinée and evening, regardless of weather conditions. The thirty-ninth week of the attraction will begin to-morrow with the three hundred and twelfth performance.

The sixth week and last but three of the Summer amusement season at Manhattan Beach Theatre will begin to-morrow evening with the Castle Square Opera Company in a revival of Gilbert & Sullivan's comic opera, "H. M. S. Pinafore." Digby Bell has been specially engaged for the rôle of Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B.; Gertrude Rennyson will be the Josephine, Maude Lambert will essay the part of Little Buttercup, the buboat woman; Maude Ramsey will be the Hebe of the cast, Winifred Goff will portray the character of Captain Corcoran, Miro Delamotte will sing the music and speak the lines of Ralph Rackstraw, and the roystering rôle of Dick Deadeye will be interpreted by Francis J. Boyle. The opera will remain one week, and will be succeeded by Jefferson De Angelis and his company in "A Royal Rogue."

Sousa and his band, in carefully selected programmes of classic and popular music; Pain's gorgeous fireworks, and the brilliant spectacle, "War in China," or "The Siege of Peking," as well as a series of motor-paced bicycle races on the cycle track will remain attractive features at Manhattan Beach until the termination of its amusement season.

To-night's programme at the St. Nicholas Garden to be rendered by the Kaltenborn Orchestra will include a quintet for wind instruments by Onslow, and this work will be played by Mr. Eller, oboe; Mr. Kurth, flute; Mr. Wissler, clarinet; Mr. Fisschel, bassoon, and Mr. Schulze, French horn. The Kaltenborn Quartet will play again to-night, and their selection will be two movements from Dvorak's celebrated American Quartet. Master Saul Wolsky, a talented boy violinist, will play as a solo a fantastic by Leonard. The orchestral numbers will be the "Robespierre" overture, by Litolff; the Liszt symphonic poem "Tasso," "Kammenoi Ostrow," by Rubenstein, the dream music from "Hansel and Gretel" by Humperdinck, a serenade by Saint-Saëns, and the "Ride of the Valkyries" from "Die Walküre."

For the present week at Terrace Garden, aside from the orchestral numbers, there have been engaged as soloists Miss Alice Wallner, soprano; Armagh O'Donahey, the Irish baritone, and Miss Louise Satour. As a medley novelty Hodges and Launchmere, the Australians, will render selections on the piano, recite, yodel, march, and cakewalk. Miss Wallner will render a scene and aria from Weber's "Der Freischütz," and Mr. O'Donahey will sing "A Rose with a Broken Stem," "Come Back to Erin," and other melodies of famous composers; Miss Satour will sing her famous yodel and march songs.

ON THE VAUDEVILLE STAGE.

At Keith's Union Square Theatre, Lillian Burkhart, the talented comedienne, who will appear with her own company, will be featured in a sketch entitled "Kitty Clive—Actress," by F. Frankfort Moore. Other features on the long bill are W. C. Fields, the comedy juggler; the Frazer Troupe of International Dancers, James Richmond Glenroy, the man with the green gloves; Bush & Gordon, acrobatic clowns; Meakin & Rapier, black face comedians; Bertie Fowler, comedienne, The De Muths, whirlwind dancers; Morrell & Evans, singing comedy sketch, and many others.

Mrs. Romualdo Pacheco's three-act farcical comedy "Incog" has been selected by Manager F. F. Proctor to entertain patrons of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, beginning to-morrow afternoon. "Meadow Sweet," a little pastoral drama, will precede the comedy, and provide a marked contrast. The entertainment will be further diversified by the introduction of vaudeville numbers, and the continuous feature of the Fifth Avenue's policy will be maintained by the introduction between acts and preceding and following the play. In the variety list will be Billy Gibson, colored comedian; the Alabama Comedy Four, singers and dancers; Al C. Adams, singing and talking comedian; Leyton and Bennett, song illustrators, and moving pictures projected by the kalatechnoscope.

The regular Fall opening of Huber's Museum will occur to-morrow, and for the occasion the management has arranged an elaborate programme comprising musical acts, monologues, dancing, and society and comedy sketches. In the Curio Hall, Charles Bigney, the high diver and deep sea performer, will eat, smoke, laugh, talk, and do tricks while remaining under water in a large tank.

At Huber's Casino, Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, Fred Roberts, comic vocalist, has been engaged. Healey and Farnum will give a comedy sketch, together with Marie Culp, Vergie Seymour, and Wiesner.

The military groups at the Eden Musée are attracting much attention. Nearly every prominent General and Admiral is represented, each figure appearing in full uniform. In addition to these figures, there are many groups showing famous battle scenes and incidents. Among them are thrilling acts from the civil war, the war with Spain, and the rebellion in the Philippines. Moving pictures of battles and military manoeuvres are also shown. The hourly concerts contain this week many classical selections.

AT THE ROOF GARDENS.

This week McIntyre and Heath will be one of the new features added to the long list of artists included in the bill of the Cherry Blossom Grove. "Fun on the Beach" continues, and others who make up the programme are Harry Bulger, Prof. Hacart's funny African baboon and monkey circus, Hickey and Nelson, the Four Luken brothers, Ernest Hogan, Norma Whalley, "Billy" Gould and company in "The Lambeth Walk." Mlle. Lotty in her poses, Madge Fox, the comedienne; the Anderson sisters, "Love Me Lize," and others.

The Svengalis, with their wonderful powers of transmission, still continue to mystify the audiences nightly at Hammerstein's Paradise Gardens. Hundreds of tests are made every evening by the curious in the audience, who see and hear their every request correctly and instantly gratified by these marvelous people. Together with the other remarkably strong features of the bill retained next week will be added the Parros brothers, who make their first appearance in this country; also Newell and Shivette, M. Kelter, and others.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

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ON BIG-BARGAIN TABLES

JUST FOR THIS WEEK'S SALE.

12000 yards Edgings and Insertions, one to eight inches wide, value 15c to 19c, at per yard, - - - 12½c

10000 yards fine narrow Nainsook and Cambric Edgings, at per yard, - - - - - - - - 5c

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ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.

LILLIAN BURKHART & CO. in a new sketch, "Kitty Clive—Actress." | W. C. FIELDS, LAURA BENNETT & SALLIE STEMBLER. | FRAZER TROUPE, BUSH & GORDON, MEAKIN & RAPIER. | 30 BIG ACTS. Best Seats, 50c. DELIGHTFULLY COOL.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th st.

OPENS MONDAY, AUG. 19,

When Charles Frohman Presents

WM. FAVERSHAM

In a new play, in 4 acts, entitled

A ROYAL RIVAL

Adapted by Gerald Du Maurier.

Seat Sale Thursday 9 A. M.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St., near Broadway.

CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager

Opens Monday, Aug. 19.

Rich & Harris Will Present

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SEATS ON SALE NEXT THURSDAY.

Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

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PARADISE GARDENS

ON THE COMBINED ROOFS OF THE VICTORIA & REPUBLIC THEATRES.

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TO-NIGHT Grand Vaudeville Concert. Excellent Reserved Seats, 50c.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.

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EDEN MUSEE

—NEW TO-DAY.—

SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES

This Afternoon and Evening.

NEW EDEN MUSEE ORCHESTRA And Vocal Soloists.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. 1884-1901.

American Academy of Dramatic Arts and Empire Theatre Dramatic School,

FRANKLIN H. SARGENT ..... President

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ELIJAH, Ocean Grove Auditorium, Tuesday evening, August 13.

FFRANGCON DAVIES, Basso.

Chorus of 600.

Excursion train leaves Liberty St., 1:15. Round trip $1.00, returning after each performance.

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VOCAL, ORCHESTRAL, OPERATIC AND VAUDEVILLE CONCERTS

EVERY EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock.

KNICKERBOCKER Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15

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FRANCIS WILSON in LAST 3 WEEKS of 100. In Geo. W. Lederer's Direction Nixon & Zimmerman. "The Strollers"

CASINO Broadway and 39th Street. SIRE BROS. ..... Mgrs. Every Eve. at 8:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

11TH MONTH. 41ST WEEK. AT THE COOLEST THEATRE.

FLORODORA

Swept by Evening Breezes. All Star Cast. Edna Wallace-Hopper, Ber. Waltzinger, R. E. Graham, Sidney Deane, Cyril Scott, Guelma Baker, T. A. Kiernan. SEATS A MONTH AHEAD. CARRIAGES 11.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.

3:30 AND 8:30

Sunday
August 11, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

CANOEISTS' ANNUAL CAMP

American Canoe Association Members on the St. Lawrence.

YEARLY RACES ARRANGED FOR

Devotees of the Lively Craft Prepare to Enjoy the Annual Outing in the Thousand Islands.

Special to The New York Times.

GANANOQUE, Ontario, Aug. 10.—The red and white burgee of the American Canoe Association was hoisted on Mudlunta Island, in the St. Lawrence River, near here, yesterday, and the twenty-second annual meet of the American Canoe Association was formally opened. During the next few days canoeists from all parts of the United States and Canada will arrive, and by the end of this week several hundred devotees of the paddle and sail will be enjoying camp life in the Thousand Islands. For two weeks the little tented town will last, then it will disappear as suddenly as it came into existence, and the meet of 1901 will be only a memory.

The American Canoe Association was founded in 1880 at Lake George by a few canoeing enthusiasts, and has since grown until it now has members in almost every part of the United States and Canada and several in foreign countries as well. Since the first convention at Lake George, in 1880, an annual meet has been held in August at some point combining beauty of scenery with accessibility from civilization. Lake George was chosen four times, the Thousand Islands ten times, Lake Champlain four times, the inland lakes of Canada twice, and the vicinity of New York twice.

The membership of the association is about 1,000, divided among five territorial divisions as follows: The Eastern Division, including all of New England; the Atlantic Division, including the Middle Atlantic seaboard; the Central Division, including the interior waters of the Middle States; the Western Division, including the States west of the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and the Northern Division, including all of Canada. The officers include a Commodore and a Secretary-Treasurer, who are the only National officers; a Board of Governors, comprising one member from each division; a Vice Commodore, a Rear Commodore, a Purser, and from one to three Executive Committeemen from each division. The officers and Executive Committeemen of each division form the Executive Committee of that division and the entire body of officers and committeemen comprise the Executive Committee of the association. There are also several standing committees.

The Commodore and the Secretary-Treasurer are always chosen from the division in whose territory the meet for the year is held, and as this year's meet is held in Canada both these officers are Canadians. Secretary-Treasurer Begg also filled that office last year, when the meet was also in Canada, and proved such an efficient and popular officer that he was accorded the very unusual honor of a re-election this year.

Mudlunta Island, upon which this year's meet is being held, is the property of Commodore Britton and has been loaned to the association for the time of the meet. It is one of the prettiest islands of the Admiralty group, and is situated between the Canadian and the middle channels, about two miles south of Gananoque, Ontario. It has an irregular crescent outline, from which it derives its name, as Mudlunta means moon-shaped in the language of the Canadian Indian tribe which once inhabited the islands of the St. Lawrence.

The island is over ten acres in extent and is well wooded. There is a level open space in the centre, where there is a house, which is used as the camp headquarters during the meet. The camp store and the mess tent are also located here, and the steamboat landing is on the east side of this space. At the north end of the island is located the main camp, occupying a space of about five acres, and at the south end the women's camp. There are good bathing beaches on both sides of the island, and two paddling courses have been laid out, one on each side, so that the paddling races may be held in still water, no matter from which way the wind comes.

The meet this year is much more easily reached than was the case last year, when it was held in the Muskoka Lakes, Canada. The trip from New York will occupy less than twelve hours and can be made without a change of cars from the metropolis to the river bank at Clayton. Here the little steamer Valeria, well known to visitors to the Thousand Islands, will be found waiting to carry the canoeists direct to Mudlunta, a ride of but forty minutes more.

The transportation committee has secured a special railroad rate of one and a third fares, which amounts to $11.03 from New York to Clayton and return. The steamer fare from Clayton to the island and return is 50 cents, which includes the carriage of baggage and one canoe.

At the early meets of the associations the members not only brought their own tents and bedding, but cooking utensils as well, and did their own cooking in regular camp style. Of late years, however, individual cooking has been very rare and almost all have patronized the camp mess, where meals are served by a competent caterer at a fixed rate of $1 a day. Many of the campers do not even bring tents, cots, or chairs now, but rent them from the camp site committee.

The first week in camp is usually given up to the enjoyment of camp life, with bathing, fishing, and excursions to near-by points of interest in the daytime and campfires and other entertainments at night. The second week is devoted to the racing, of which there is a long programme of over thirty events, including both sailing and paddling canoes. The list is as follows:

RECORD RACES.

Event No. 1.—Paddling and sailing combined, one-half mile alternately, total three miles, time limit one and a half hours; start to be made under paddle.
Event No. 2.—Paddling, one-half mile straightaway.
Event No. 3.—Sailing, four and a half miles, time limit two hours.

SAILING RACES.

Event No. 4.—Decked or open canoes; six miles, time limit two and a half hours.
Event No. 5.—Trophy sailing, nine miles, time limit three and a half hours.
Event No. 6.—Dolphin sailing trophy, seven and a half miles, time limit three hours.
Event No. 7.—Novice sailing, three miles, time limit one and one-half hours; open only to members who have not sailed a canoe prior to Sept. 1, 1900.
Event No. 8.—Cruising canoes, three miles, time limit one and one-half hours.
See Rule 1 of Racing Regulations.
Event No. 9.—Open canoes, one and a half miles.
Event No. 10.—Atlantic Division Cup.
Event No. 11.—Central Division Cup.
Event No. 12.—Eastern Division Cup.
Event No. 13.—Northern Division Cup.

PADDLING RACES.

Event No. 14.—Trophy, one mile straightaway.
Event No. 15.—Novice, one-half mile with turn, single blades, open only to members who have never paddled a race outside their own club races.
Event No. 16.—Open canoe, single, one-half mile with turn, single blades.
Event No. 17.—Tandem, one-half mile with turn, open canoes, single blades.
Event No. 18.—Decked or open canoes, single paddling, one-half mile with turn, double blades.
Event No. 19.—Rescue race, open canoes, single blades, one-quarter mile straightaway.
Event No. 20.—Tandem, double blades, one-half mile, with turn, open canoes.
Event No. 21.—Fours, double blades, one-half mile straightaway, open canoes.
Event No. 22.—Fours, single blades, open canoes, one-half mile straightaway.
Event No. 23.—Tail-end race, open canoes, single blades, one-quarter mile straightaway.
Event No. 24.—Relay race, open canoes, single blades, one and a half miles over sailing course, three men from a club or division.
Event No. 25.—Mixed tandem, open canoes, single blades, one-quarter mile straightaway.
Event No. 26.—Hurry scurry, run, swim, and paddle.
Event No. 27.—Tournament.

WAR CANOE RACES.

Event No. 28.—Championship of America, one mile straightaway.
Event No. 29.—Tug of war, one minute heats; best out of three heats.
Event No. 30.—Division Race, one-half mile with turn; each division may enter any number of crews.
Event No. 31.—Northern Division championship. A valuable trophy will be put up for competition by the Northern Division, providing three or more clubs enter teams.

First and second prizes are given in each race, consisting of polished oaken shields, on which is the device of the association in red and white enamel. There are also a number of valuable special prizes, such as the sailing and the paddling trophies, emblematic of the championship in those events, which are massive silver cups, and the war canoe, which is an ornamental copper trophy mounted upon a wooden shield. This trophy was won last year by the Toronto Canoe Club, and if won again by that club this year will become its property.

CHILD SWIMMER WON RACE.

In Swimming Match Across the Narrows Elaine Golding Beat Her Older Opponent.

Only two of the eight entries appeared at the swimming contest across the Narrows arranged by the Brooklyn Rowing Club for yesterday afternoon. They were Elaine Golding, eleven years old, and May Behr, nineteen years old. Miss Behr last year won renown by swimming across the Narrows and back, her course measuring about eight miles; but in this contest she was badly beaten by her child opponent. The affair had been widely advertised, and very general attention was drawn to it a few nights ago, when one of the promoters dove from his yacht to rescue a drowning girl and found her to be his fiancée. So it happened that at 3:30, the hour set for the start from the clubhouse, at the foot of Ninety-ninth Street, Fort Hamilton, there were about 4,000 people gathered on the banks, while the clubhouse and float was packed with members and their friends.

Much disappointment was expressed over the failure of the other contestants to appear, for a canvass had been made Friday evening, and each one had said she would surely be on hand. The intention was to have the start from the club's float and the finish at Fort Wadsworth, but conditions of tide and wind made it desirable that the race should be in the other direction, so the little girl and her grown rival were rowed over to the fort and started from there.

They had gone but a short distance toward the Bay Ridge shore when they were caught by a strong current, which seemed to prevent all further progress toward their goal and sweep them steadily toward the Upper Bay. They battled bravely, but the stream held them fast until they reached a point off Stapleton, when they met another eddy, which sent them rapidly over to New York toward their goal. When they came close into the bank, however, they found it impossible to swim seaward toward the float where the match was to end, and after a long struggle they gave it up and finished the race at the dock of the Crescent Athletic Club, at Bay Ridge, and when the word was finally given to swim straight for the short, the little Golding girl was at least half a mile ahead of Miss Behr.

The child received the beautiful gold medal donated by the Brooklyn Rowing Club. The distance traversed by the swimmers was estimated at nearly four miles. Many children were gathered on the float before the clubhouse, and just as the start was made on the opposite side one of these, May McCluskey, eight years old, while craning her neck to get a better view, fell into the water and was carried swiftly away. Detective Martin White of the Fort Hamilton Police Station jumped in after her and brought her out without much difficulty.

HELD FOR MINT ROBBERY.

Ex-Chief Clerk Dimmick Arrested, Charged with Stealing $30,000 in San Francisco July 4.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service, Treasury Department, has received a telegram announcing that Walter Dimmick, ex-chief clerk of the San Francisco Mint, has been arrested by Secret Service officials there upon two charges. One was preferred by Secret Service Agent George Hazen, charging Dimmick with the theft of $30,000 in gold from the United States Mint at San Francisco. The other charge was made by Superintendent Leach, accusing Dimmick of misappropriating funds placed in his hands for the purchase of supplies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—Ever since July 4, when the discovery was made that six sacks containing $30,000 were missing from the mint vault, Walter N. Dimmick has been a prominent figure in the investigation. When Dimmick was dismissed from the mint it was stated by Superintendent Leach that it was not on account of the robbery, but in pursuance of a decision made before the robbery was discovered, and that the robbery prolonged his retention. Since his release from duty Dimmick has been under the surveillance of Secret Service men.

Dimmick was at one time cashier of the mint, and was one of the four persons known to have had access to the vault. In a memorandum book in his possession the Secret Service men found that he noted the combination to the upper lock of the vault door. This is something that it was thought Cashier Cole alone knew. An expert found that the time lock was not working, and as a result a person who had the combination could open the vault at any time during the day or night. To the officers Dimmick admitted working at the mint as late as 11 o'clock at night.

SON, INSANE, SHOOTS FATHER.

Had First Attacked His Mother, but Bullets Missed—Wound Not Serious.

RAHWAY, N. J., Aug. 10.—Frank Howell, twenty-two years old, son of C. D. Howell, a prosperous farmer of Linden, while insane went to his mother's room at 4:30 o'clock this morning and fired two shots at her. The bullets missed both times.

Howell's father, awakened by the report, sprang from his bed in an adjoining room and was shot through the left arm as he rushed at the young man. Both grappled before another shot could be fired, and rolled over and over down the stairs.

Neighbors heard the uproar, and, rushing in, bound young Howell with cords. The young man had been acting strangely for several days, but there was nothing in his conduct to lead his family to fear him. No cause is assigned for his derangement. He will be taken to the asylum at Morris Plains. Mr. Howell's injury is a flesh wound several inches long.

MURDERED HER SON.

Ten-Year-Old Alvin Seaton's Throat Cut by His Mother at Glenmore, N. Y.

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Alvin Seaton, aged ten years, son of George Seaton of Glenmore, was murdered last night by his mother, who cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor while he lay in bed suffering from injuries caused by a fall from a horse.

Mrs. Seaton, who is supposed to have been temporarily insane, was alone in the house with her son, the father having driven to this place for his daughter. After being arrested and confined in the Rome Jail, the mother confessed that she had murdered her son.

OPERATION ON MR. KELLER'S EYE.

Victim of Barker's Bullet Again Under the Surgeon's Knife—Splinters Removed.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 10.—Another operation, the third, was performed yesterday on the left eye of the Rev. John Keller of Arlington, who was shot by Thomas G. Barker. It is thought that the operation will improve Mr. Keller's sight.

An incision was made behind the eye, and the splinters of bone caused by the impact of the bullet, which have been pressing against the muscles controlling the organs of sight, were removed. The operation was an exceedingly delicate one. Mr. Keller to-day was reported as doing well. He was afforded much relief from the intense pain which at intervals for several weeks he has been suffering. He will probably be confined to the house for some time to come.

To Build 1,000 Feet of "Spite Fences."

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 10.—Two "spite fences" are to be built here. Mrs. J. F. Moore, who owns a handsome house in Morris Avenue, objects to a neighbor who has purchased adjoining property, building a house costing less than $20,000. To emphasize her objections she has arranged to have built two high fences between her property and that of her neighbor's. One fence is to be 10 feet high and 500 feet long. The other is to be of brick, 8 feet high and 500 feet long. The trouble is likely to be aired in the courts.

A Cohoes Man Kills Himself in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—A stranger, who was found in a vacant lot in Somerville yesterday afternoon with his throat cut, died this morning at the Somerville Hospital. He had cut himself with a razor. The police have ascertained that he was F. M. Jarvis, twenty-five years old, of 79 Lancaster Street, Cohoes, N. Y.

Le Boutillier Bros

AUGUST SALE OF

Housekeeping Linens

Comprising many lots of fine Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Towels, Sheets and Pillow Cases, Hemstitched and Embroidered Linens

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

N. B. William Liddell's Gold Medal Brand Irish Table Linens, which were awarded the gold medal at Par's Exposition, 1900, are included in this sale.

Le Boutillier Bros

West 23rd Street.

NEW JERSEY FARMERS GOT THEIR YEARLY BATH

Gathered from Three Counties to Picnic at Sea Girt.

Gamblers and Fakirs of All Kinds Gathered There to Welcome Them—Many Funny Incidents.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, Aug. 10.—The good farmers of Monmouth, Ocean, and Burlington Counties flocked to Wreck Pond, near this place, to-day and, with their families, celebrated "Big Salt Water Day," an institution founded further back than the oldest celebrant present to-day could remember. The picnic was held on the beach and in the woods adjacent thereto. The celebrants numbered fully three thousand. The spectators from the near-by resorts and the amusement purveyors and their assistants swelled the crowd to fully ten thousand, so in every way to-day's event was a record-breaker.

The granger picnickers began to gather on the beach as early as sunrise, those from Monmouth County being the first to stake out their claims. The last of the celebrants, a gray-bearded farmer's family from the interior of Burlington County, reached the scene of the day's frolic at noon. They had driven over forty miles to spend the day by the sea.

All sorts of vehicles were represented in the six hundred drawn up in line on the sandy goal, from the newest model trap to the carryall in use at the time George Washington and his patriots fought on the plains of Monmouth at Freehold. Some of the young grangers came to the beach on their bikes, and one millionaire farmer from up around Farmingdale astonished the multitude by bringing his young wife to the picnic in a fifteen-hundred-dollar automobile.

There were thousands of people from the cities and the resorts all along the shore on hand to witness the coming of the tillers of the soil. In the night a canvas town had been erected along the shore front by the caterers and amusement directors, who had evil designs on the wealth of the agriculturists. Allurements were everywhere—on all sides and in the centre. The scene resembled a huge county fair. There was a full-fledged merry-go-round, several continuous vaudeville shows, slot picture machines, a dime museum, and an abbreviated dog and pony circus.

Of course, there were gamblers and gambling devices galore. One yellow-whiskered innocent from Yellow Brook ran up against the three-card game and dropped $100. He vowed "he never could break the news to Amandy," and made such a kick that the gambler gave him back $50.

Speak-easies there were, too, by the score. These thirst cures were planted in the woods near the beach, and the wine list included every known beverage, from ginger pop to champagne. The favorite tipple, however, was Jersey applejack; but so great was the demand for this nerve cure the supply ran out soon after noon, and then hard cider was the favorite.

But to return to the celebration. First on the programme was the annual bath in the ocean; in fact, the plunge in the brine was the pièce de resistance of the day's outing, and of the 3,000 ruralists at the seaside not more than a baker's dozen neglected to wash. The preparations for bathing began about 10 o'clock. There are no bathhouses on the shore front at this point, so the farmers and their families were compelled to erect curtains over the openings in their wagons and use the vehicles for undressing as well as dressing rooms. Here's where the real fun began for the city folks present.

The average farmer and the members of his family have no more use for a modish bathing suit than a political floater has for a party, so all sorts of bathrobes were utilized. As a rule the male bathers wore nothing but an old pair of trousers, tied about the waist with a piece of rope. The farmers' wives and daughters were partial to calico wrappers and Mother Hubbards. The latter looked all right until their wearers struck the first wave. After that, had "Founder" Bradley, the censor of beach morals up at Asbury Park, been present, he would have died from shock, for the verdant females certainly resembled nude statues posing for the benefit of old Neptune, and had Anthony Comstock been on the beach he would certainly have raided the whole outfit.

A comely farmer's daughter from Ocean County met with a humiliating mishap while in the sea. Her bathrobe was a pretty affair made of cretonne, much too light to stand a bombardment from the breakers. She had been in the water about five minutes when the buttons were ripped off and in a second she was in the "altogether." Her big brother was standing near by. He saw her plight and yelled:

"Squat down in the water, Susie, till I fetch yer another dress!" Susie squatted, and soon willing hands rushed into the surf and helped her don her new raiment; then, nothing daunted, she finished her bath. This episode furnished heaps of merriment for the spectators on the beach, and when the pretty milkmaid came out of the water she was cheered to the echo.

Next on the programme was dinner. At noon snow-white table cloths were spread on the clean sand, and soon the feasting was under way. And how the mouths of the city folks did water as they strolled about the open-air banqueting hall, for the farmers' wives and daughters had prepared edibles fit for a King, and plenty of them, too. The menu included everything in the food line grown in and on top of the earth, and there were pitchers of sweet cider and jugs of cream and milk to wash it down.

At 5 o'clock preparations for home-going were begun. The horses were hitched to the wagons, the women and children were bundled aboard, good-byes were shouted to friends, and by 6 o'clock the camp by the sea was nearly deserted. The happy farmers sang as they started on their long trip over the sandy roads to their homes, and every one declared that this year's celebration of "Big Salt Water Day" eclipsed in every way all similar events.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

A General Clean-Up

Of all Broken Lots, Remnants, Soiled Goods and Odds and Ends of Merchandise in order to make room for our new Fall Importations which are now daily arriving.

While we have specified below many of the good things which will be offered on Monday, there are thousands of articles of equal interest scattered throughout the various departments, but in such small quantities as to be hardly entitled to special mention.

In Our Upholstery Department

An Important Sale of

Many thousands of short lengths of Furniture Coverings and Drapery Fabrics at about one-quarter value.

For this sale we will offer thousands of ends of Silk Damask, Brocades, Satin Damask, Armures, Emberlines, Gobelin Tapestries, Silk Plushes, etc.

Also several hundred lengths of plain and double face Velour, in Silk, Flax and Jute, at equally attractive prices.

Cushion Tops.

24 inch squares of Tapestry in thousands of different effects at 10c., 25c., 50c. and 1.00 each.

The above will be found in Upholstery Department, 3d floor.

Mattings.

The balance of our entire stock of Mattings, regardless of original cost, must be sold to make room for other merchandise.

We will offer Monday a splendid variety of China and Japan Mattings which were sold early in the present season at 25c. per yard at 15c. per yard.

Short pieces of 10, 15 and 20 yards at less than one-half actual value.

Short Lengths of Laces

From 1 to 5 Yards.

Dress Laces, Trimming Laces, Novelty Laces, including Normandy and Embroidered Vals, Venise, Arab, Cluny, Russian, Lierre, Margot, Alencon and Chantilly, in black, white, butter and ecru. Edgings, Insertions, Irregulars, Garlands, Allovers and Drapery Nets at

One-Half regular selling prices:

8c to 11c Laces..... 5c
15c to 18c Laces..... 10c
25c to 35c Laces..... 18c
45c to 50c Laces..... 25c
65c to 75c Laces..... 38c
85c to 98c Laces..... 55c
$1.25 to $1.50 Laces..... 75c
$1.98 to $2.25 Laces..... 98c

Nets and Allovers.

39c to 48c lines at..... 19c
65c to 75c lines at..... 29c
$1.25 to $1.68 lines at..... 68c
$1.98 to $2.98 lines at..... 1.25

Complete Clearance of

All Silk Lyons Weave Chiffon

42 inches wide, in black, white and cream only, regularly 39c, yd..... 25c

Cambric and Nainsook

Edgings and Insertions.

Divided in two lots, per yard..... 7c & 10c

Embroidery Allovers.

Openwork effects, were 75c to $1.25, per yard..... 48c
Lace and Tucked, were $1.00 to $1.50, per yard..... 75c
Lace and Embroidery, were $1.98 to $2.98, per yard..... 1.35

Veilings.

We are admittedly the HEADQUARTERS for these goods, and never has our stock been so complete and attractive as now.

THE VEIL OF THE MOMENT—the embroidered chiffon—is here in an endless profusion of designs—embroidered spots, rings, squares and eccentric figures, and embracing the widest range of colorings.

ALSO

The choicest novelties in fancy meshes for Fall.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY—Seventy pieces selected shadow and complexion veils, plain or velvet spotted, regularly sold for 50c. and 75c., our price for Monday, per yd..... 25c

Ladies' Neckwear.

Half price rules in Ladies' Neckwear—Lawn, Mull, Dimity, Grass Linen and Batiste Barbs, Ties, Collars, etc.

12½c. to 18c. lines at.... 8c
25c. to 30c. lines at.... 15c
39c. to 50c. lines at.... 23c

Broken lots of Silk and Lawn Collars and Scarfs, 48c. and..... 68c

Men's Underwear.

At 49c.—Value 75c. to $1.00—100 dozen of Manufacturers' Sample Shirts and Drawers in Lisle Thread, Balbriggan and Open Mesh Nettle Fabric.

At 75c.—Value $1.25—50 dozen extra fine imported English Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, all full regular made and double spliced seats. Size of shirts, 34 to 44; size of drawers, 30 to 36.

Men's Half Hose.

At 25c.—SPECIAL LOT—100 doz. Imported Novelty Half Hose in the newest designs of silk embroidery on fast black cotton grounds. All sizes.

At 35c.—Value, 50c. to 65c.—75 dozen Manufacturers' Sample Half Hose in a large variety of colors, designs and vertical striped effects. Sizes, 9½ to 11.

Women's Underwear.

At 35c.—Value 45c.—100 dozen Women's pure white Ribbed Vests, light weight, silk lisle, low neck and short sleeves, all sizes.

At 75c.—50 dozen high grade ribbed Silk Vests, plain and fancy crochet neck, in pink, sky, lavender and white, all sizes.

Ladies' Hosiery Sale.

Cleaning up of ladies' fancy Hosiery in broken lots, ranging from 25c. to 45c. a pair, for, pair..... 19c

Ladies' all over lace Lisle Hosiery in five or six of the best imported designs of the season, worth 45c. a pair, a pair 35c

Four Silk Specials

Representing Most Extraordinary Values.

Black Taffetas, excellent quality, recommended to wear, per yd..... 48c
27 inch White Habutai, extra weight, per yd..... 38c
24 inch Shantung Silks, very superior quality, per yd..... 58c
27 inch Black Habutai, excellent quality, per yd..... 48c

Cut Lengths of Silks.

A Positive Clearance Sale.

Entire balance of all short ends of silks must be closed out to make room for new goods.

This offering includes:

Black silks,
Foulard Silks,
Fancy Silks,
Evening Silks,
Plain Colored Silks.

Waist, Skirt and Dress Lengths at prices greatly below anything heretofore offered.

Trimmed Hat Department

(Second Floor.)

Balance of Summer styles of Trimmed Hats reduced to

3.00 Each.

Ribbons.

500 pieces Louisine and Satin and Taffeta Ribbon, in white, cream, blue, pink and mais; value 33c. yd., per yard 25c

Bathing Suits.

Black Brilliantine, with white mohair collars trimmed with braid, also navy with navy mohair collars trimmed with white braid; former price, $4.50 2.98

Also another special lot of Bathing Suits in navy blue Brilliantine, trimmed with white braid..... 1.95

Linen Department,

Fourth Floor.

Damask Tea Cloths.

Bleached Satin Damask, Knotted Fringe—
35 inches square, 59c. each, value 85c.
50 inches square, 98c. each, value $1.48.
56 inches square, $1.25 each, value $1.85.

Hemstitched Table Cloths.

2½ yds. long, $1.98 each, regularly $2.59.
3 yds. long, $2.48 each, regularly $2.98.

Hemstitched Tray Cloths.

Fancy open work Damask Tray and Carving Cloths, 18x26 inches, each 22c

Fringed Lunch Sets.

Satin Damask Table Cloths, white and colored borders, with one dozen Doylies to match—

Table Cloths, 2½ yds., $2.98 set, value $3.75.

Table Cloths, 3 yds., $3.48 set, value $4.25.

Sheet Sale—Fourth Floor.

Less than cost of muslin by the yard.

54x90.....28c 90x90.....46c
63x90.....33c 90x99.....52c
72x90.....37c 90x108.....55c
81x90.....42c

Larger sizes in proportion.

Pillow Cases.

42x36..... 9c 50x36..... 11c
45x36..... 10c 54x36..... 12c

Handkerchiefs.

500 dozen women's Swiss Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs, regular 12½c. and 15c., for Monday..... 10c

19th St. Sixth Avenue. 20th St.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Great August Sale of Blankets, Domestics and Linens

A TEAM OF THREE

that, together with other great price forces, keep the wheels of trade steadily rolling on—offerings that enable housekeepers to economically stock up with various household goods at one sale.

Sensational Prices for The Best of Muslins.

Wamsutta Gold Medal Muslins—yard wide—everybody knows their clear bleach, soft, yet firm, finish—our price for this sale..... 5¾
wholesalers ask 6½ cents, other retailers sell at 12½

"Our Special"—a good strong unbleached muslin, free from specks—40 inch..... 3⅞
Such a price needs no comment.

NO MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

WE WILL SELL Dwight Anchor Sheets and Pillow Cases AT PRICES that will bring retail dealers here to buy.

PILLOW CASES.
Bleached.

42x36.....10 cents
45x36.....11 cents
50x36.....12½ cents
54x36.....14 cents

Hemstitched Pillow Cases—4 cents more.

DWIGHT ANCHOR SHEETS.

54x90.....32 cents
63x90.....37 cents
72x90.....42 cents
81x90.....45 cents
90x90.....49 cents

Hemstitched Sheets—8 cents more.

Let would-be competitors match above if they can.

Dwight Anchor Sheetings

Well known for years for their firm, even thread, and pure bleach—will not turn yellow after washing.

BLEACHED.

42 inch..... 9½ | 7-4 ..... 14½
5-4 ..... 10½ | 8-4 ..... 16½
50 inch..... 11½ | 9-4 ..... 18½
6-4 ..... 12½ | 10-4 ..... 20½

UNBLEACHED.

5-4 ..... 9½ | 8-4 ..... 14½
6-4 ..... 11½ | 9-4 ..... 16½
7-4 ..... 12½ | 10-4 ..... 18½

Feather-proof Tickings—extra heavy. 12½
German Linen Tickings—plain red and Fancy Stripes—
33 to 66 inches wide..... 25 to 1.19

Short Mention of Great Linen Values

Full Bleach Damask—58-inch—20 patterns—elsewhere .25..... .19
Pure White Damasks, all linen—70 inch—special..... .39
Extra heavy German Silver Bleach—Damasks—62 inch—special..... .45
Extra heavy Satin Damasks—68 inch.. .59
Satin Damask Napkins—Pure Linen—24 inches square—regularly 2.29 doz... 1.49
Heavy Scotch and Irish Linen Napkins—full 18 inch—white and cream—doz.... .98
Fringed Lunch Cloths—about 2 yds. long, pure white, value .59..... .39
Fringed Lunch Cloths—white or colored borders—2 yds. long..... .49
Fringed Satin Damask Lunch Sets—white, with gold border—8-10 and 8-12 cloths, with dozen Doylies to match—usually 1.98 to 2.49..... 1.25
Fancy Cardinal Cloths—Grecian or floral borders—2 yards—value 1.48..... 1.24
Memphis Table Cloths—Blue and White only—fast colors—3 sizes—8-4, 8-10 and 8-12—usually 1.88, 2.18 and 2.69; our price for any size..... 1.49

August Sale of Blankets

Do you know why we are as busy Selling Blankets now as if it was November?.....Because of splendid values.....Our August Blanket Sales during past ten years have been so successful that customers wait for these offerings, confident of the values to be obtained.

WHITE CALIFORNIA WOOL.
Flower and Scroll Borders.

Sizes.	Style.	Value.	Special.
10-4	No. 117	3.98	2.98
11-4	No. 118	5.50	3.98
11-4	No. 120	7.00	4.98
11-4	No. 123	8.50	5.98
11-4	No. 127	9.98	6.98

ALL WOOL BLANKETS
Strictly all wool warp and filling.
10-4 .....Special..... 2.98
11-4 .....Special..... 3.98
We won't state their worth, but comparison with any elsewhere shown at similar prices will prove how good they are!

GOOD FAMILY BLANKETS—
10-4 ——value 4.00..... 2.98
11-4 and 12-4—value 5.00 and 6.00... 3.98
11-4—extra heavy—value 6.98..... 4.98
12-4—extra heavy—value 7.98..... 5.98
Limit—Three pair to a buyer.
As we wish to distribute as widely as possible among families only.

HEAVY WHITE WOOL BLANKETS.
11-4—full measure, value 3.00..... 1.98

PURE WOOL CALIFORNIAS.
The finest Blankets made.

Sizes.	Weight.	Value.	Special.
13-4	9 pounds	21.50	14.49
13-4	10 pounds	26.98	18.49
14-4	10 pounds	24.98	16.98
14-4	11 pounds	29.98	20.98

Impossible to duplicate above values when sold.

Gray, Natural Wool and Scarlet Blankets ALSO SPECIALLY LOW In this sale

NOTE.
All prices are for pairs and for immediate delivery.
We cannot store Blankets.

Towels and Towellings

20 to 40 per cent. under Regular Prices.

White Towellings—fancy border—value 7 cents..... 5
16 inch All Linen—plain or red border. 7¾
18 inch Union Glass Towelling—Red and Blue Checks..... 8½
Satin Damask Scarfing—19 inch—fancy design for bar and house use—fringed both sides—value .25..... .17
Huck Barbers' Towels—fast edge—bordered and hemmed—16x24—special, per dozen..... .59
Pure Bleach Huck Towels—20x40—double border—value 11 cents.....now 8
Large, strong and nice looking.
Hemmed Linen Huck Towels—40 inches long—fancy borders—value 16 cents..... .12½
Satin Damask—Knotted fringe—Red and Blue Borders—were .84..... .24
Above are 52 inches long—25 inches wide.
All Linen Damask—21x42—Knotted fringe—Colored borders—value .19..... .16½
Cream Turkish—36 inches long..... 8
White Turkish—extra heavy—43 inch. .12½
Large Size Bath—pure white—hemmed. .19
Extra Large Turkish Bath—52 inch—pure white—hemmed; value .39..... .29

THESE QUOTATIONS

Tell a Story That Needs No Preface.

Such Prices Have an Eloquence All Their Own.

Manufacturers' Samples of Babies' Dresses at FIFTY PER CENT. OFF will be sold as bought.

Dainty styles in Fine Cambric, Nainsook, Lawn and India Linen—pointed, square, and circular yokes of tucks, hand-stitchings, laces and embroideries—tucked, emb'y and lace trim'd skirts—slightly handled.

LONG AND SHORT DRESSES
worth 2.98..... 1.49 | worth 5.98..... 2.98
worth 3.39..... 1.69 | worth 6.98..... 3.49
worth 3.98..... 1.98 | worth 7.98..... 3.98
worth 4.98..... 2.49 | worth 9.98..... 4.98

also

LONG SLIPS—neat trimmings
worth .79..... .39 | worth 1.39..... .69
worth .98..... .49 | worth 1.98..... .98

Boys' Knee Pants

Prices Tell the Story!

Good Wear Knee Pants—strong wool fabrics—double seat and knees—patent waist bands—3 to 15 years—value 39 and 49 cents.. .25
Black and Navy Serge Knee Pants—also Corduroy and Mixed Cheviots—4 to 15 yrs—wholesale value 75 cents. .49
Litle Boys' Knee Pants—Navy, Red, Brown and Royal Blue—white pearl buttons—3 to 8 years—usually .98..... .49

ALSO

Double Breast Suits—14 to 16 yrs. value 3.98 and 4.98—now .98 and 1.98

Girls' Dresses

Prices Tell the Story!

Fancy Lawn and Percale—Guimpe and Waist styles—value .98. .49
Polka dot and stripe Sailor Suits—white duck trim—were 1.00 and 1.25.. .59
Fancy Percale and Gingham—all colors—pique, embroidery and button trim—value 1.49..... .79
White Lawn Dresses—fancy yoke of tucks, lace inserting and ruffle—deep hem—4 to 14 yrs.—value 2.39.... 1.49
Extra quality white Pique—flare flounce, emb'y insertings—strictly tailor finish—value 3.98..... 1.69

Fine Grenadine Batistes

A sheer lace striped fabric—dainty, stylish and serviceable—cloth and styles are in advance for next season—not remnants of a season, but fresh goods from piece—endless variety of designs and colorings to select from—
Real value, 19 cents.....our price 9¾

Ladies' White Lawn Waists

Prices Tell the Story!

Daintiest styles in button back or front—hemstitchings, tucks, laces and emb'y.

Waists that were 1.69.....now .98
Waists that were 2.69.....now 1.49
Waists that were 3.39.....now 1.98
Waists that were 4.49.....now 2.49
Waists that were 5.69.....now 3.49
Waists that were 6.98.....now 4.49
Waists that were 8.69.....now 5.98

Ladies' White Dresses

Prices Tell the Story!

Choicest styles of the season! Organdy, Lawn, Lace Lawn and Point d'Esprit—tastefully made and trimmed.

Dresses that were	Now	Dresses that were	Now
6.98	3.98	21.98	11.98
7.98	4.98	27.98	14.98
11.98	6.98	29.98	16.98
12.98	7.98	33.98	19.98
17.98	9.98	39.98	21.98

Colored Washable Dresses, 1.19 to 27.98, were 2.98 to 45.98.

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

Prices Tell the Story!

Serge and Covert Cloth—black and leading colors—Eton and Jacket styles—value 12.98.....Now 6.98
Fine Zibeline and Broadcloth—best colors—with and without fancy vests—value 16.98.....Now 8.98

SATURDAY during July and August is CLERKS' HOLIDAY. WE CLOSE ALL DAY.

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL. SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
PAUL T. DODG. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Letters of Credit
FOR USE OF
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS
AVAILABLE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ISSUED BY
KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., New York.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
TWENTY BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of New York Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS.
TELEPHONE 1904 CORTL.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized.
Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf | 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. | 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

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38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
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FINANCIAL.
I have got in New Hampshire, near railroad, a large mica mining property; is now producing and has been for two years past a net profit of 15% per annum on fifty thousand dollars.
For private reasons have to sell now. If interested please communicate with H., Box 179 Times Office.

Wanted—Greene Consolidated, reasonable price. Arthur Brenton Cook, Drexel Building, New York.

Wanted—100 shares Northern Pacific common; state best price. J. M., Post Office Box 1,074.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.
NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.
TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:
Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.
Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.
Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.
Dated New York, August 6, 1901.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
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ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company,
New York, August 1, 1901.
The Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT., payable September 3d, to stockholders of record August 17th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from August 19th to August 31st, inclusive. A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 24th, 1901.
The transfer books will close in New York on August 10th, 1901, at noon, and will reopen August 20th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Lost and Found.

$1,000.00 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED FOR THE RETURN OF TWENTY-NINE BONDS OF MASON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, LOST OUT OF THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM C. HURD OF WATERTOWN, CONN., IF RETURNED BEFORE SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1901. H. A. COLLINS, HAVANA, ILLINOIS.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

W. F. Irish Electric Company of New York City; capital, $75,000. Directors—T. M. Belknap, F. M. Clute, and C. R. La Rue, New York City.

Columbia Wine and Liquor Company of Brooklyn; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. H. Fred Meyer, John Badenhoop, and Henry Heissenbuttel, Brooklyn.

Brownville Grocery Company of Brownville, Jefferson County; capital, $2,500. Directors—J. P. Knowlton, Levi Rockwood, and J. A. Fisher, Brownville.

The Windham Elgin Creamery Company of Windham, Greene County; capital, $4,750. Directors—Levi Matthews, David B. Steele, and Frank Bump, Windham.

The Millins Modes and Coiffures Company of New York City; capital, $30,000. Directors—Millins P. Meyer, Josephine Meyer, and Paul Desheotte, New York City.

The Ben Franklin Printing Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Matthew Gibb and James Stewart, New York City, and M. T. Richardson, Ridgewood, N. J.

Empire Auto Repair and Storage Company of New York City; capital, $11,000. Directors—James Wood, Jr., and E. J. Mahedy, Brooklyn, and Florence Doiglass, Jersey City, N. J.

P. F. Wagner & Co. of New York City, to engage in wood turning and milling of lumber; capital, $3,000. Directors—Frank Wagner, Levi Abrahams, and Joseph A. Davis, New York City.

John H. Shipway & Brothers of New York, to do marble and mosaic work; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. H. Shipway, Noroton, Conn.; Charles Shipway, New York, and M. A. Hickey, Brooklyn.

The Schenectady Home Telephone Company; capital, $250,000. Directors—Samuel B. Rawson, T. M. Brush, I. H. Griswold, J. A. Dake, F. H. Sudro, A. E. Lord, and E. M. Brush, Elyria, Ohio, and Howard Hendrickson, Albany.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 10.—The following charters were secured at Dover to-day:
Pinte Valley Gold Mining, Milling, and Development Company of Wilkesbarre, Penn., to develop gold properties; capital, $500,000.
New Independent Oil Company of Clarksburg, West Va., to engage in oil transactions; capital, $500,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

B. M. Weil has been appointed Milwaukee Agent of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company to succeed E. J. Tapping.

Factory association companies have obtained the fire insurance schedule on the Henderson Cotton mills in Kentucky, which has been carried by mutual companies for the last half dozen years. The schedule aggregates about $1,000,000 in amount of insurance carried.

Local officials of the Atlas Assurance Company and the Phoenix of London had no more information yesterday than on Friday concerning the cabled report that the Phoenix had taken over the Atlas, and in the absence of definite news in the matter there was a disposition in underwriting circles to discredit the report.

Italian Line's New Steamship.

The steamship Umbria of about 8,000 tons was launched yesterday for the Navigazione Generale Italiana Florio-Rubattino, from the shipping yards of Messrs. Orlando, at Leghorn, Italy.

The Umbria is the fifth new steamship of the New York line of the Navigazione Generale Italiana.

Cleveland Banking Company Resumes.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 10.—The Guarantee Savings and Loan Company, against which proceedings were recently begun by State officials on the ground that the concern was insolvent, resumed business today, following the resignation of Secretary Blodt and the appointment of his successor. It is understood that the suit against the company will be withdrawn, and that an assessment is to be levied against the stockholders to cover loans claimed to have been illegally made. Experts are now at work examining the bank's books.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Steel strike news, crop disaster predictions, and—dullness. This is the record of the Stock Exchange week. Average total transactions per day are lower than at any time for a year past. Bad "news," however much hippodromed, however much attended by manipulation, has resulted in insignificant weakness, has had no consequential result beyond the bringing of Stock Exchange tickers to a standstill. And veterans do not recall the time when anything like a disturbing bear movement was prefaced by such features. Nervousness shows nowhere. There seems to be developed a confident, dogged determination to stand still, to wait—not to sacrifice anything. It is the popular view that current interferences can be quickly swept aside, and that the encouraging elements in the situation can become influentially operative offhand—whenever they who have highest standing in the financial world choose to show leadership.

That stocks are in "strong hands" is not doubted. They who now are owners are not to be affected by crop or strike scarecrows; they have bought for the reason that they have been able to buy cheaply, and they hold for the reason that they count confidently upon the sureness of profit. To the owner of stocks so situated there stands against the suspension of iron trade work and the shrinkage of corn yield the offset of a long effective list of helpful factors—most crops excepting corn breaking bountiful records, the market value of the year's wheat harvest running beyond past records and even the corn yield having a market value of hundreds of millions of dollars beyond what was figured as the aggregate three months ago, when a bumper crop at lower quotations was the basis of calculation; and supplementing this gratifying exhibit are evidences indisputable and abundant of financial ease and commercial and industrial prosperity. Only one branch of business is disturbed. How stands the country's trade as a whole shows in the phenomenal records—continuing week after week month after month—of railway earnings (gross and net), surpassing every height approached in the past.

Steel strike developments have been embroidered with much stock market sensationalism—ardent efforts being made continually to force the Wall Street view that something dreadful for the whole country is involved or likely to be. Two or three times we have had passing rallies incidental to reports that settlement plans were under way; but in 90 per cent. of the energies of professional Wall Street has appeared the endeavor to disturb market values. The extension of the strike into general suspension of work in all trades, the enlistment of cooperation upon the part of unions larger than the Amalgamated Association, the starting of litigation aiming to cripple the United States Steel Corporation as an organization, the exploitation of a variety of other threats, with daily forecasts of riot and bloodshed; thus the bear market campaign has proceeded. Yet net changes for the week show relatively insignificant declines. Steel common stock at the close yesterday was 41½, and the preferred stock 90½, compared with 43½, and 92¾ a week ago. This hardly suggests anything like panic sentiment upon the part of the owners of the securities most directly involved. And there is a short interest materially extended.

The Government Crop Report, which was published late yesterday afternoon, gives the following percentages of condition on Aug. 1:

Corn	54.1
Spring wheat	80.3
Oats	73.5
Barley	86.9

The greatest interest centres in the report on corn, which while showing a severe decline from the July 1 condition (which was 81.3) by no means bears out the extravagant stories current lately. The report says nothing about acreage, and it is assumed that the acreage reported on is the same as that of July 1, which was 82,900,000. Based upon this assumption the Statistician of the Produce Exchange estimates the final yield at 1,393,000,000 bushels. It is also the fact that conditions have improved since Aug. 1. But, assuming that the final yield will be as estimated and adding to that the conceded quantity from last year's crop still on hand, 600,000,000 bushels, a total available supply is arrived at of about 2,000,000,000 bushels, which is very far removed from afflictive scarcity. Indeed, this surplus carried over from the enormous production of last year, 2,105,102,000 bushels, which succeeded the almost equally large crops of 1899 and 1898, indicates that more corn had been produced than could be consumed, leaving a surplus acceptably to fill in the shrinkage of production this year. This view is testified to by the present prevailing price for corn, which is averaging more than 20 cents higher than the average prices brought by the last three crops. And this is a most important phase of the situation, for if present prices are warranted and can be maintained, and if the crop to be harvested and the surplus left over can command 20 cents per bushel more than the last three crops, then plainly there is an addition of $400,000,000 to the money value of corn inuring to the benefit of those producers who have not suffered damage conditions. This enhancement of value must at least tend to ameliorate the effects of the destruction that has occurred.

Turning to wheat we find a very different state of affairs. Yesterday's Government crop report gives the condition of Spring wheat as 80.3—upon which the Statistician of the Produce Exchange estimates a yield of 246,271,000 bushels; add to this the yield of Winter wheat, 412,698,000 bushels, and a total yield of wheat is indicated of 658,969,000 bushels. This, with the single exception of the crop of 1898, is the greatest wheat yield ever known, and it comes at a time singularly propitious, for the crops abroad are known to be seriously short, and there is already a heavy export demand for our surplus. This also is testified to by the course of prices—wheat steadily rising in the face of enormous production. It seems a reasonable assumption that the wheat situation fully compensates corn shortage, and that in view of better prices for both cereals the net result of the two crops to American farmers will be profitable, and that the purchasing power of the great agricultural States will not suffer diminution.

As regards the effect on railroads, agricultural tonnage is no longer of the importance that it was. Recent and convincing illustration of this is seen in the earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, of the St. Paul, Northern Pacific, and Great Northern Railways; there main reliance for agricultural tonnage is on Spring wheat, the crop of which last year was one of the smallest on record, 172,204,000 bushels; and it will be remembered that the stocks of the St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railroads were sold short heavily in the Summer of 1900 because of the damage to Spring wheat. Yet the earnings of these roads continued to increase and short sales of them proved disastrous. It is probable that short sales of the corn carrying roads may now be equally dangerous, and that the earnings of the fiscal year to end next June will be found much less affected by corn shrinkage than anticipated by present day pessimists.

One pleasant result may follow the publication of the crop report. No further attention will be paid to the imaginative gentlemen of Chicago who have been loudly insisting that less than 1,000,000,000 bushels of corn would be produced this year, some of the more enthusiastic having cut their estimates down to 750,000,000 bushels. It has been maintained by conservative people that such estimates were wildly wrong and they are now proved to be so by the most reliable authority obtainable. Wall Street will resume business to-morrow morning relieved of the incubus of these calamity prophecies.

SATURDAY.

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 10	140,474
To date this year	194,950,951
Corresponding date last year	73,554,860

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 10	$510,000
To date this year	$806,698,720
Corresponding date last year	$321,179,760

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2 per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

⁂

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Woolen	½	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Louis. & Nash.	½
Gt. North. pf.	1	Minn. & St. L.	1½
Int. Paper	½	N. Y. Central	½
Iowa Cent. pf.	1½	Rubber Goods	1½
Lake Erie & W.	3	St. Law. & Ad.	1⅜
		Twin City R. T.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	⅝	Pacific Mail	1
Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	1
Am. Cotton. Oil	⅞	Rep. Steel	⅝
Am. Ice	1¼	Rep. Steel pf.	⅝
Am. Ice pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Am. Smelting	½	St. L. S. W.	⅝
Anaconda Copper	⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Brooklyn R. T.	½	Southern Pacific	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
Chi. Great West.	½	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Chi. I. & L. pf.	½	Union Pacific	⅝
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1⅛	Wabash	⅛
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅜	Wabash pf.	⅛
Consol. Gas	2½	West. Union Tel.	½
Del. & Hudson	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅜		
Erie 1st pf.	1½		
Glucose Sugar	½		
Illinois Central	2		
Iowa Central	1¼		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

F. & P. M. 5s	2	Panama 4½s	3

Bonds Declined.

Mohawk & Malone Inc.	1	Peo. & East. inc.	1
N. Y. Cent., L. S. coll. 3½s	1	T., P. & W. 4s	1
		Wabash deb., B.	1⅛

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Transactions in securities yesterday were neither of an extent nor of a character to command much interest. Total sales were less than 140,000 shares, and in only five stocks was the 10,000-share figure crossed—these were Atchison, People's Gas, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and United States Steel common. Price changes for active securities were mainly insignificant, not exceeding fractional limits. A few exceptions were Illinois Central, which declined 2 points, on sales of 500 shares, Lake Erie and Western, which declined 3 points on sales of 300 shares, and St. Lawrence and Adirondack, which advanced 1⅜ points on sales of 3,700 shares. There was a general disinclination to engage in fresh ventures pending the appearance of the Government Crop Report. Less attention was given to the strike situation, in which there were no important developments.

The steel stocks scarcely fluctuated, the common keeping within a range of ⅜ and closing without net change, the preferred keeping within a ⅝ range, and closing at a net decline of ⅜. The publication of the bank statement was without any effect marketwise, though the expansion of loans was the subject of some discussion.

The market continued lifeless until the close, concluding a week mainly notable for the firmness displayed in the face of very general attempts to depress values. From the speculative point of view the resistance offered to attack is significant—indicating that operators for a fall have about exhausted their ammunition and will require fresh unfavorable developments to give their campaign any consequence.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement published yesterday morning showed the following changes:

Surplus reserve	Dec. $1,212,400
Loans	Inc. 7,948,700
Specie	Inc. 2,549,800
Legal tenders	Dec. 1,395,000
Deposits	Inc. 9,468,800
Circulation	Dec. 19,600

The only notable change was the increase of nearly $8,000,000 in loans, in explanation of which it was stated that time loans had been effected through the week by syndicates engaged in handling some of the current deals.

Herewith follows comparison of the week's averages with the corresponding dates one and two years ago.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$886,453,600	$808,040,200	$746,685,300
Deposits	965,381,000	897,400,400	840,918,500
Circulation	30,553,200	27,411,300	13,902,700
Specie	183,095,500	177,029,800	171,963,600
Legal tenders	79,202,700	75,448,500	54,911,400
Total res.	$262,298,200	$252,478,300	$226,875,000
Res. req'd	241,345,250	224,352,350	212,479,625
Surp. res.	$20,952,950	$28,125,950	$14,395,375

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10.	Increase.
Loans	$878,506,000	$886,455,600	$7,948,700
Deposits	955,912,200	965,381,000	9,468,800
Circulation	30,572,800	30,553,200	*19,600
Legal tenders	80,597,700	79,202,700	*1,395,000
Specie	180,545,700	183,095,500	2,549,800
Reserve	261,143,400	262,298,200	1,154,800
Res. required	238,978,050	241,345,250	2,367,200
Surplus	22,165,300	20,952,950	*1,212,400

*Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,600	24,185,675	34,693,675
Jan. 26	30,799,450	29,277,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,971,275	37,462,675
Feb. 9	20,702,625	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,875	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,346,675	19,678,550	30,334,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,041,550	24,378,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,676,375	23,203,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,886,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,372,425	5,817,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,835,150	15,494,850
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,800	15,018,825
April 13	7,938,200	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,350	24,175,000
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,332,725	27,137,625
May 18	13,299,025	16,555,225	34,931,625
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,325	43,933,725
June 1	21,253,050	20,123,275	42,710,600
June 8	13,541,500	18,374,250	39,323,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,498,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,611,350	15,528,850	25,097,800
June 29	8,484,200	16,859,375	14,274,550
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,550	62,043,550
July 13	12,809,375	19,960,125	10,698,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,305,500
July 27	23,135,575	27,535,975	14,811,125
Aug. 3	22,165,350	29,144,878	8,110,600
Aug. 10	20,952,950	28,125,950	14,395,375

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$20,952,950	1895	$38,940,775
1900	28,125,950	1894	67,002,850
1899	14,395,375	1893	*16,545,375
1898	33,111,850	1892	15,774,450
1897	41,062,125	1891	18,420,850
1896	13,815,575	1890	1,286,000

*Deficit under legal requirements.

MONEY MARKET EASE.

The weakening of exchange rates and the consequent lessening of the likelihood of gold exports, together with a continuance of easy rates for call loans, were the chief features of the local money market last week, aside from the receipt of nearly $2,000,000 of new gold from the Klondike.

Bankers generally are looking for little or no change for some time to come. The following opinions are cited as samples of the widespread disposition to expect money to remain easy and to apprehend any appreciable effect upon rates, should exchange stiffen sufficiently to stimulate small gold exports:

⁂

GEORGE F. BAKER, President of the First National Bank—I see no reason for any change in the present easy condition of money, and I look for no hardening in rates.

⁂

An Officer of the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.—The increase in deposits and the continuance of call money at 2 to 2½ and 3 per cent. show better than anything else that money is plentiful and easily obtained. There appears to be no immediate prospect of new elements in the money situation, and so long as exchange is not much stronger than now what little exporting of gold there might be and whatever money may be needed in the interior for crop-moving purposes would probably be more than offset by the large supply here, augmented, as it is likely to be, by constant receipts of new gold from Alaska. I look for easy conditions to persist.

⁂

A Representative of KUHN, LOEB & CO.—While exchange was strong during part of the week, and it looked very much as if some gold might be sent abroad, were any foreign concessions made, the weakening in exchange rates has made gold exports extremely unlikely. We do not look now for any gold movement. Even if rates should change, only a small amount in all probability would go, an amount small enough to have no more than a negligible influence on local money conditions. When exchange was stiffer, several days ago, there were no bills coming along, and now there is no perturbing element. With time money at 4 and 4½ per cent. and call loans at 2 and 2½ per cent., there is no reason for apprehension.

⁂

ALBERT BLUMENTHAL of SUTRO BROTHERS & CO.—With the present restricted trading in the stock market and the absence of anything calculated to stiffen money, rates ought to go along on an easy basis, such as the present of 2½ to 3 per cent., for some time to come. One thing that tends to make money plentiful is that many of the loans now outstanding will not come due for three or four months. Then Europe can hardly affect the local money situation, for should there be any gold exports, which seems unlikely, our volume of export business has been so large that Europe owes us a good deal of money yet. I do not think that rates will be much affected for some time by crops or any of the other impending features of the market. The only thing that would be likely to bring any increase in rates would be a swelling of the volume of trading beyond present indications, and even that would probably not harden money rates so as to complicate business. Buying at each recession in stocks and taking small profits constitute the most justifiable policy just now. The money market, of course, is always sensitive. A bank statement two weeks ago, not any less favorable than that for the present week, had a bad effect, but should such an experience be repeated, its influence would be very temporary, and I look for easy money to continue for some time, with a steady market for securities.

⁂

An Official of the NEW YORK SUB-TREASURY.—All indications point to a persistency of plentiful money. The calls upon New York from interior centres for the transfer of currency to facilitate the movement of crops to the seaboard have not begun in any strength, but the volume of such transfers will probably be about normal this year, and ought to have no disquieting influence. This is especially likely this season, because of the heavy consignments of Klondike gold brought in by nearly every steamer from the Alaskan Coast. This receipt of new gold will be steady and large for the next months, and its effect must make for easy money. The significance of this addition of new gold is hardly appreciated in money circles yet, but the opinion expressed in some quarters that this influx of new metal will not have a material bearing on the situation leaves out of consideration the unusual volume of these consignments so far this year as compared with previous seasons.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC MERGED.

The absorption of the National Bank of the Republic by the First National Bank was completed yetsterday noon, and, as all of the depositors have been notified and other contingent matters arranged, the First National is ready to go ahead to-morrow morning with the business of the merged institutions. Vice President Hine said that no formal announcement would be made.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4@4½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rate: 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $186,328,981; balances, $10,954,967; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $510,248.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝@2 7-16 per cent. for short and 2 7-16@2½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85⅞@$4.85½; demand, $4.87¼; cables, $4.88½; commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 95 1-16 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—40@25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—There were good supplies of money in the market to-day, and the demand was comparatively small. Discounts were easier, owing to money conditions and the Continental demand for bills. Business on the Stock Exchange had a good tone under the lead of consols, but not much business was done. Besides the usual week-end indisposition for business, the mines settlement commences Monday. Some Home Rails improved. Following New York's lead, Americans reacted at the opening. Later they hardened and closed steady.

Consols for money, 94⅛; consols for the account, 94 3-16; Anaconda, 9; Atchison, 74¼; preferred, 97; Baltimore and Ohio, 98⅞; Canadian Pacific, 110¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 45⅛; Chicago Great Western, 22⅛; St. Paul, 162; Denver and Rio Grande, 42⅞; preferred, 92¾; Erie, 37⅜; first preferred, 65⅜; second preferred, 50; Illinois Central, 146½; Louisville, 104⅛; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26⅝; preferred, 54½; New York Central, 154; Norfolk and Western, 52⅛; preferred, 89½; Northern Pacific preferred, 99; Ontario and Western, 33⅜; Pennsylvania, 73¼; Reading, 20⅝; first preferred, 39¼; second preferred, 26; Southern Railway, 29⅜; preferred, 85½; Southern Pacific, 55¼; Union Pacific, 97⅛; preferred, 90½; United States Steel, 42¾; preferred, 93; Wabash, 22; preferred, 39¾; Spanish fours, 69⅞; Rand mines, 4 11-16.

Bar silver dull at 26⅞d per ounce.

Money, 1½ to 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅜ to 2 7-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 7-16 to 2½ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £33,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134.60; Madrid, 39.58; Lisbon, 38.50; Rome, 4.42½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Business was inanimate on the Bourse to-day. The tendency was firm, several stocks showing small improvements, but this was not fully maintained. Rentes were firm on investment purchases. Rio Tintos were steady.

Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 40 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 21 centimes for checks.

Spanish 4s, 70.75.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—On the Boerse to-day home funds were dull. Spanish 4s and Italians were firm in response to Paris advices. Local securities opened firm, but reacted on realizations. Canadian Pacifics were firmer.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount Rates—Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks was in much better supply. Currency was brought over from New York last night, estimated in amount as high as $1,000,000. Loans were made between the banks at 4 per cent., but at the close money was offered at 3 per cent. New York funds sold in small way at 40 cents' discount for cash and later at 25 cents. Exchanges, $20,547,109; balances, $2,195,881. On call, money ranges from 3½ to 5 per cent., mostly 4 to 4½ per cent. Time money is quoted at from 4 to 5 per cent., though at 4 per cent. the supply is limited and influenced by special circumstances. In commercial paper, business continues extremely quiet, demand and supply being both light. The best names are quoted at from 4½@5 per cent.

The stock market closed dull and moderately steady after a lifeless session. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
810	Atchison & Topeka	71⅞	71½	71⅞
140	Atchison & Topeka pf.	94½	94½	94½
5	Rutland pf.	103	102	103
315	Union Pacific	95⅝	94¾	94¾
25	West End pf.	112	112	112

TELEPHONES.

186	Amer. Tel. & Tel.	160½	160	160
1	New England	140	140	140

ELECTRIC.

50	General	250⅝	250⅜	250⅜
400	Massachusetts	37½	37½	37½
1	Massachusetts pf.	93	93	93

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	89	89	89

ing for a few days on his farm at this place.

"I have been traveling through the corn belt," said the Secretary, "more with a view to studying the conditions that have brought about present results than to ascertain the precise amount of damage done to the corn crop by the hot weather, in order that I may have bulletins prepared in the department for distribution among the farmers, showing them where they may improve their methods.

"I observe that the corn is seriously injured," said he, "in a good many localities in the corn belt. I observe also that the corn is quite promising in other localities. The returns for the variations are found in conditions tracing back to the planting season, and also to the system of agriculture pursued by the several corn growers. There has been some injury, owing to the protracted heat, to all corn fields, but much less where rotation in crops has been observed than where the land is perpetually cultivated and crops are grown for the purpose of selling the grain.

"Conditions cannot be altogether determined by latitude. Some of the finest cornfields I have seen are west of the Missouri River, and I hear of localities in Western Nebraska that have had rain and give promise of good crops.

"The oat crop is abundant and variable. It may have ripened prematurely in some cases, but there will be plenty of oats. Wheat is excellent everywhere. The hay crop is abundant, and, or course, put up in fine condition. Northern and extreme Western States will have an abundance of potatoes to supply the States further east where they have suffered. The sugar beet is entirely healthy everywhere, and has withstood the drought admirably.

"I have visited no locality where the people need any help from anybody. There is an abundance of forage in the West to winter all kinds of stock, and the damage done to the corn crop may result in management in the future that will enable the farmer to avoid to a large extent a repetition of this year's experience."

A SPECIAL TAX RULING.

Trust Companies with Banking Business to Pay on Storage Capital

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—In a letter to the Collector at Baltimore Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes has held that a trust company doing a banking business must include with its banking capital, in reckoning the amount of special tax which they are required to pay, the amount set apart for use in conducting their storage business.

It has also been held in another case that these companies must include moneys required to be deposited as security with the Treasurer of the State before they started in business.

THE GILMAN MILLIONS.

Both Mrs. Hall and the Bridgeport Trust Company Combat Referee White.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 10.—Further steps in the litigation over the millions of George F. Gilman of Black Rock were taken to-day when exceptions were filed to the report of the United States Circuit Court referee, Henry C. White of New Haven.

The referee ordered that certain paragraphs of the complaint in the suit brought by Mrs. Helen Potts Hall against the Bridgeport Trust Company, as administrator of the Gilman estate, be stricken out as impertinent. Both parties to the suit now file exceptions to different sections of the referee's decisions.

Brooklyn Transit's New Counsel.

George D. Youmans has been appointed general attorney of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Mr. Youmans was formerly with Sheehan and Collin, general counsel for the company.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ANN ARBOR—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Mileage	292	292	292
1st week Aug.	$31,838	$29,008	$27,488
From July 1	171,799	153,174	147,873

BUCKING VALLEY—

Mileage	346	346	346
1st week Aug.	92,916	87,422	74,570
From July 1	520,865	468,344	390,352

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—

Mileage	775	775	775
1st week Aug.	64,277	61,163	58,206
From Jan. 1	2,586,143	2,171,311	2,091,178

NORTHERN PACIFIC—

Mileage	5,220	5,218	4,947
4th week July	1,125,073	915,697	785,972
Month	3,137,176	2,733,172	2,426,669

ST. PAUL—

Mileage	6,569	6,422	6,154
1st week Aug.	777,696	697,148	762,298
From July 1	4,359,734	3,917,475	4,146,766

BALTIMORE & OHIO System for July—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	4,015,627	3,543,505	472,122
Op. expenses	2,540,768	2,480,497	60,271
Net earnings	1,474,859	1,063,008	411,851

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for June—

Gross earnings	127,317	110,543	16,799
Op. expenses	82,074	71,573	10,501
Net earnings	45,243	38,970	6,293
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	1,449,454	1,230,423	219,031
Op. expenses	908,411	742,338	166,073
Net earnings	541,043	488,085	52,958

Leased lines of the Delaware & Hudson Company for the quarter ended June 30—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	663,471	643,679	19,792
Oper. expenses	495,172	464,133	31,039
Net earnings	168,299	179,546	*11,247
Charges	307,213	309,997	*1,890
Deficit	138,913	130,251	9,357

Deficit for the year is $319,260.
*Decrease.

ALBANY & SUSQUEHANNA—

Gross earnings	1,237,938	1,159,589	78,349
Oper. expenses	628,238	589,566	38,672
Net earnings	609,700	570,023	39,677
Charges	315,306	315,573	*267
Surplus	294,394	254,450	39,943

The surplus for the year is $1,464,764.
*Decrease.

NEW YORK & CANADA—

Gross earnings	279,636	284,322	*4,686
Oper. expenses	178,179	183,776	*5,597
Net earnings	101,477	100,546	931
Charges	92,472	94,301	*1,829
Surplus	9,005	6,245	2,760

The surplus for the year is $140,640.
*Decrease.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE, actual results from operation for the fiscal year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	28,022,207	26,611,095	1,411,112
Oper. expenses	18,233,034	17,472,122	760,912
Net earnings	9,789,173	9,138,973	650,200
Other income	704,688	650,044	54,644
Total income	10,493,861	9,789,017	704,844
Charges	6,212,748	6,169,783	42,965
Balance	4,281,113	3,619,234	661,879
Dividends	2,695,000	2,112,000	583,000
Surplus	1,586,113	1,507,234	78,879

2½ per cent. 2¼ per cent.
*Decrease.

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for June—

Gross earnings	45,055	42,470	2,585
Oper. expenses	22,315	25,930	*3,615
Net earnings	22,740	16,540	6,200
Other income	401	1,267	*866
Total net	23,141	17,807	5,334
Fixed charges, taxes, &c	17,101	16,802	299
Surplus	6,040	1,005	5,035
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	539,529	525,137	14,392
Oper. expenses	286,731	281,662	5,119
Net earnings	252,798	243,472	9,274
Other income	6,696	4,068	2,628
Total net	259,445	247,542	11,903
Fixed charges, taxes, &c	213,493	213,602	*109
Surplus	45,952	33,940	12,012
*Decrease.			

Imports of Specie, New York, Aug 3 to Aug. 9, 1901.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	$5,285
Philadelphia	La Guayra	644
Belvernon	Port au Prince	28,500
Hildur	Curacao	800
American Silver Coin—		
Grenada	Trinidad	28
Philadelphia	Curacao	80
Normandie	Havre	812
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Grenada	Trinidad	397
New York	Sanchez	1,500
Philadelphia	Curacao	108
Trinidad	Hamilton	400
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Grenada	Trinidad	101
New York	Sanchez	200
Philadelphia	Curacao	35
Normandie	Havre	25
Trinidad	Hamilton	257
Gold Bullion—		
Coatzvlle	Puntarenas	2,100
Advance	Guayaquil	1,200
Grenada	Cuidad Bolivar	1,513
New York	Puerto Plata	1,000
Matanzas	Tampico	21,773
Silver Bullion—		
Matanzas	Tampico	70,116
Seguranca	Vera Cruz	19,096
Total		$158,179

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Aug. 5 to Aug. 10, 1901, Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Aug. 6	Belvernon	Haiti, G. C. (U. S.)	$1,590
Aug. 6	St. Paul	London, S. B.	332,980
Aug. 7	Deutschland	London, S. B.	86,515
Aug. 9	Campania	London, S. B.	72,200
Total			$443,285

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Duly 18	Saratoga	Nassau, G. C. (U. S.)	$10,000
Aug. 3	Etruria	London, S. B.	175,915
Total			$629,200

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business was practically suspended yesterday in the market for outside securities. There was some trading in several of the low-priced stocks, but in the rest of the list the total trading during the two hours did not amount to more than 1,000 shares. It was a midsummer half holiday, but far less active than Saturdays usually are. From no quarter was any disposition to trade shown, and in some important stocks there seemed to be no orders at all in the market, showing the complete absence of outside interest. Withal such quotations as were made showed relative firmness marking the absence of selling pressure.

***

AMERICAN CAN common sold at 23¼ and 23⅝. It closed at 23 bid, a net loss of half a point. The preferred stock closed unchanged at 73 bid, after having sold at 73¼.

***

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were traded in to the extent of only $5,000 at 66. At the close they showed a net loss of three-eighths of a point, the final bid being 65¾.

***

UNION COPPER sold at 5, only 100 shares being traded in. No sales were reported in the other copper stocks.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 10. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 9. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58¼
American Can	23	23½	23½	23⅝
American Can pf	73	73½	73	73½
American Chicle	82	86	82	88
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9½	8	9½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	35½	37½	35½	37½
American Malt 6s	93½	94½	93½	94½
*American Thread pf	4	4⅝	4	4⅝
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	26½	30	26½	30
*British Columbia Copper	14	14½	14	14½
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	½	¾	½	¾
Camden Land	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	77½	79½	77½	79½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	32	33¾	32	33¾
Central Fireworks	23	25	23	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	14	15½	14	15½
Con. Refrigerating	6¼	7	6¼	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	3½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf		26½		28½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i	65¾	66	66¼	66⅞
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	107	104	107
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i	12½	15	12½	14
Detroit South. pf, w. i	39	40½	39	40½
Detroit Southern 4s	84	86	84	86
Electric Boat	17	20	17	20
Electric Boat pf	44	50	44	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1¾	1⅞	1¾	2½
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf	12	15	12	15
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1⅞
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
General Chemical	93½	97	96	98
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8	10	7½	9
Havana Commercial pf	43½	45½	43½	45½
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	73¼	74¼	73¼	74½
Kan. Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86	87	86	86¾
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1	1⅜	1	1⅜
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid on	7⅞	8½	7⅞	8¼
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	22½	25	22½	24½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	84	87	83	86
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	½	1	½	1
N. Y. & Q'ns El. Light & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10¾	11¼	10⅝	11¼
Otis Elevator	32¼	33½	32	33½
Otis Elevator pf	93½	98	96½	98
Peo. Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	74	70	74
Retsof	45		45	
Retsof bonds	45	51	45	51
Royal Baking Powder pf	99⅜	100	99⅜	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	151	154	151	154
St. Louis Transit	26½	27¼	26	28
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101¼	100⅝	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	81⅝	82	81⅝	82
Seaboard Air Line	27	27⅜	27	27⅜
Seaboard Air Line pf	47½	48½	47½	48½
Singer Mfg	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & Trac	39	42	39	42
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	771	775	771	775
Storage Power	5	9	5	9
Tennessee Copper	17½	18	17½	18¼
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	3	6	3	6
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5⅛
Union Typewriter	60	62	60	62
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116½	119	116½	119
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	89¾	89	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf	79	81	79½	81
U. S. Cotton Duck	30⅜	31½	30⅜	31½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90¼	91¾	90¼	91¾
U. S. Reduction & Ref	26	28	26	30
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	40	45	40	45
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. 5ds		100		100
Universal Tobacco, w. i		20		20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i		58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C	7	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	40	42	40	42
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	17	17¾	18	17¾
Worthington Pump pf	112½	113½	112½	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	244	248	244	249
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	241½	244	241½	244
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s	100⅜	103	100⅜	103
Central Park, N. & E. R	205	220	205	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	106
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46¼
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	68	68	66	68
Consolidated Tr. of N. J	109½	110¼	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81¼	82¼	81¼	82¼
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	118	110
Sixth Av. R. R	175		175	
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	60	70
125th St. Sta. 5s, 1960	109	111	109	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	¾	1⅛	1	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6½	7½	6¼	7⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. Y.	12	13½	12	12½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103		103	
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	70	75	70	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds 6s	98		98	
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	103	103½	103	103½
N. E. Gas & Coke	5¼	6¼	5½	6½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	51	52	54	55
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	86½	88½	86½	88½
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	97	100	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	108½	107	108½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19	21	19	21
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92¼	93½	92¼	92⅝
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80½	82½	81	83
Union Ferry	40¼	41	40½	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	96½	95	96½

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Aug. 10, telegraphed to the Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1901.	1900.	P. C.
New York	$962,679,378	$556,372,435	+73.0
Boston	109,539,166	81,231,440	+34.8
Philadelphia	66,562,469	58,905,791	+13.0
Baltimore	17,072,997	14,266,978	+19.7
Chicago	116,531,565	98,359,373	+18.5
St. Louis	31,362,236	25,517,810	+22.9
New Orleans	6,315,256	5,500,000	+14.8
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,310,063,067	$839,958,833	+56.0
Other cities, 5 days	221,096,417	200,004,411	+10.5
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,531,159,484	$1,039,963,244	+47.2
All cities, 1 day	286,213,217	205,802,174	+43.4
Total, all cities, for week	$1,817,372,701	$1,245,765,418	+46.0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Aug. 10, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
111⅝	112	1,525	Amalgamated Copper	112¼	112¼	111⅝	111¾	.....
28	28¼	1,000	Am. Car & Found. Co.	28¼	28⅝	28	28	– ⅜
82½	84¾	200	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	83	83	82½	82½	– 1⅞
33	33½	400	American Cotton Oil	33¼	33½	33	33	– ⅛
32	33	200	American Ice Co	32	32	32	32	–1¼
68½	69½	110	Am. Ice Co. pf	68¼	68½	68½	68½	– ½
50⅝	51⅞	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	51	51	50½	50½	–1
132⅜	133	900	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	132⅜	133	132⅜	133	– ¼
16¾	17½	100	American Woolen	17	17	17	17	+ ½
43½	44	200	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44	44	43½	43½	– ¾
71⅞	72⅛	12,500	At., T. & S. F.	72¼	72¼	71½	72	– ⅜
94⅝	94⅞	2,950	At., T. & S. F. pf	94⅜	95	94	94⅝	+ ⅜
96	96½	400	Baltimore & Ohio	96	96	96	96	– ½
73½	73⅝	2,065	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	73¼	73¾	73	73¼	– ½
108	108½	700	Canadian Pacific	108	108	107¾	108	.....
44½	44½	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	44¼	44¼	44	44	– ⅜
21⅝	22	140	Chicago Great West.	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	– ½
33⅝	34	600	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	34⅛	34½	34	34	.....
69¼	70	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	70	70	69½	69½	– ½
156⅝	156⅞	4,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	157¼	157½	156¾	156⅝	– ⅜
182½	184	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	182¾	182½	182½	182½	–1½
138	140	800	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	138	139	138	139	+1
17½	18	300	Chi. Term. Trans.	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	– ⅜
36	37	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37	37	36½	36½	– ⅜
189	...	20	Cleveland & Pittsburg.	189	189	189	189	.....
13½	13⅝	450	Colorado Southern	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	.....
52	52½	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	52	52	52	52	.....
218½	220	100	Consolidated Gas	218¼	219¾	218½	218½	–2½
158½	160	500	Delaware & Hudson	159	159	158½	158½	–1
89	89½	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	90	90¼	90¼	90¼	– ⅜
7⅜	8¼	50	Dist. of America	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	.....
35⅜	35⅞	3,450	Erie	36	36⅛	35⅝	35⅞	– ⅛
63½	64	100	Erie 1st pf	63	63½	63½	63½	–1½
53½	54	100	Evans. & T. H.	54	54	54	54	–1
247⅛	249½	500	General Electric	250	250⅜	249½	249½	–1
56	56¾	200	Glucose Sugar Ref.	57	57	56½	56½	– ½
176½	178	200	Great Northern pf	175	176	175	176	+1
52	53	100	Hocking Valley	52	52	52	52	.....
142⅜	143	500	Illinois Central	143	143	142	142	–2
20⅝	21	200	International Paper	21	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
90	91¼	200	Internat. Power Co.	90	90½	90½	90½	.....
6¼	7	10	International Silver	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
37½	38	800	Iowa Central	39	39¼	38	38	– ½
72⅓	73½	300	Iowa Central pf.	75	75	73½	73½	–1½
60	63	300	Lake Erie & Western.	60	60	60	60	–3
100½	100½	1,100	Louisville & Nashville.	100	100¼	100¼	100⅛	– ½
116¼	116⅝	1,500	Manhattan Elevated	116	116¼	115½	116¼	+ ⅛
164½	165	350	Met. Street Railway	164	164¼	164	164¼	+ ⅛
22⅞	23¼	700	Mexican Central	23	23¼	23	23	– ¼
10	10⅛	1,900	Mexican National cfs.	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	.....
107⅜	108	100	Minn. & St. Louis	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	–1½
23½	24	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M.	24¼	24½	24½	24½	+ ¾
52	52¼	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	52⅝	52⅞	52½	52½	– ⅛
99⅞	100	4,200	Missouri Pacific	99⅞	99⅞	98½	99⅝	.....
41⅜	42½	300	National Biscuit Co.	42¼	42¼	41¼	42¼	.....
87	92	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	90	90	90	90	+ ¼
150½	150⅝	400	New York Central	150¼	150⅝	150¼	150½	– ⅛
39½	39¾	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	39¾	39¾	39½	39½	.....
78½	79½	300	N. Y., L. E. & W.	79	79½	79	79½	–1¼
32⅛	32⅜	1,900	N. Y., Ont. & West	32¼	32⅜	31⅝	31⅞	– ¼
51	51½	1,500	Norfolk & Western	51	51	50⅝	51	.....
38	39	100	Pacific Mail	38	38	38	38	–1
142⅝	142⅞	3,070	Pennsylvania R. R.	143¼	143½	142	142⅝	– ¼
109	109½	14,060	People's Gas, Chicago.	109	109½	107⅝	108⅝	– ⅛
42⅞	43	200	Pressed Steel Car	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅛
39⅝	39⅞	2,650	Reading	40	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	– ⅛
76	76⅝	700	Reading 1st pf	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	– ⅛
50⅛	51	400	Reading 2d pf	50⅛	50½	50¼	50½	–1
19	19¼	800	Republic Iron & Steel.	19	19½	18½	19¼	– ⅝
74	74½	400	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	74	74	73½	73½	– ½
28	28¼	300	Rubber Goods	28	28¼	28	28¼	+1⅛
113⅛	113⅝	3,700	St. L. & Adirondack.	113⅛	113⅝	113¼	113⅝	– ⅛
39½	39½	1,200	St. L. & San Fran.	39½	39½	39½	39½	.....
66⅜	68	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	–1¼
27⅞	28⅞	100	St. Louis Southw.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	– ¾
60⅞	62	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	–1½
53⅛	53¾	10,300	Southern Pacific	53⅛	53⅝	53	53½	– ½
28⅛	28⅜	1,200	Southern Railway	28⅛	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
83⅛	83¾	100	Southern Railway pf.	83⅛	83⅝	83⅛	83⅝	– ⅛
6⅞	7	100	Standard R. & T.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	– ⅛
59½	59¾	300	Tenn. Coal & Iron	59½	59¾	59½	59½	– ⅛
42	42	3,400	Texas Pacific	42	42	40⅞	41⅞	– ⅛
94	95	600	Twin City R. T.	94	95	94	95	+1
95⅞	96	14,250	Union Pacific	95⅞	95¼	94⅝	94⅞	– ⅝
88⅛	88⅜	100	Union Pacific pf	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	– ⅛
12⅞	13	700	United States Leather.	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	12¾	– ⅛
79⅝	79¾	12,400	U. S. Leather pf	79⅝	79⅝	79¾	79¾	– ⅛
18	19	100	United States Rubber.	18	18	18	18	+

KRAMER WON CYCLE RACE

Jersey Racer Increases His Lead in Circuit Championship.

ELKES DEFEATED McFARLAND

Californian Easily Disposed of in Straight Heats—Amateur Handicap Went to Long-Mark Man.

Frank Kramer, the cyclist, of East Orange, N. J., increased his lead in the struggle for points in the circuit championship by winning first honors in the half-mile event on the Manhattan Beach cycle track yesterday afternoon. "Major" Taylor, who is second in the running so far as points are concerned, was unable to compete, not having sufficiently recovered from his injury at Boston a few days ago, but his absence was scarcely noticed in the hot contest which the other riders put up. Iver Lawson of Chicago was shut out in the semi-final by George Collett, who managed to jump in and gain a lead of three lengths on the back stretch. Kramer disposed of Wilson of Pittsburg in the other semi-final, and had an easy time in beating Collett when it came to the final dual. Kramer and Collett loafed for a whole lap, and the crowd grew impatient at their jockeying tactics. When the pair entered the stretch a magnificent sprint ensued, and Kramer simply outrode his rival, winning as if from a novice by fifteen yards.

The only contest which aroused the spectators to any kind of enthusiasm was the motor-paced contest between Harry D. Elkes of New York City and Floyd McFarland of San Jose, Cal. These two met in a series of motor-paced races, best two out of three heats, at distances of one, three, and five miles. Elkes's clever riding made it unnecessary for the five-mile part of the match to be ridden, as the local boy won the one and three mile heats in hollow style. In the mile heat Elkes beat McFarland easily by fifty yards, and his time of 1:41 2-5 tied the best previous performance on the beach track, which Taylor held. This was with a standing start, and Elkes gave a fine exhibition in the three-mile race by beating his adversary, McFarland, without a seeming effort, by 100 yards.

The five-mile professional handicap was an excellent contest, the first four men being bunched at the finish, but the same cannot be said of the amateur handicap at the same distance, which proved to be a gift to the long-mark man, Winnington, who had an allowance of 350 yards.

In the final of the one-third-mile amateur, W. A. La Due and Benyon fell, and the former was severely but not seriously hurt. Summary:

Half-Mile Circuit Championship.—Final heat—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; George Collett, New Haven, second. Time—5:02 1-5.

One-Mile Professional 2:10 Class.—Final heat—Won by Jack Green, England; G. R. Leander, Chicago, second; Hardy Downing, Los Angeles, Cal., third. Time—3:13 1-5.

Two-third-Mile Amateur, Open.—Final heat—Won by Gus Welsing, New York; C. Kastendick, Brooklyn, second; W. Courter, Newark, N. J., third. Time—0:58 3-5.

Five-Mile Amateur Handicap.—Won by F. Winnington, New York, (350 yards;) Menus Bedell, Lyndbrook, L. I., (50 yards,) second; Harry Welsing, New York, (scratch,) third; G. C. Schreiber, New York, (scratch,) fourth. Time—11:51.

Five-Mile Professional Handicap.—Won by "Tom" Cooper, Detroit, (50 yards;) Iver Lawson, Chicago, (scratch,) second; John Bedell, Lyndbrook, L. I., (200 yards,) third. Time—11:48.

Motor-Paced Match Race.—Best two out of three, at one, three, and five miles, between H. D. Elkes, New York, and Floyd McFarland, San Jose, Cal.—Won by Elkes. First heat—Won by Elkes from standing start. Time—1:41 2-5. Second heat, three miles—Won by Elkes from flying start. Time—4:40.

ON THE POWELTON LINKS.

The Course Crowded with the Boothroyd Trophies Contestants.

Twenty-two cards were returned in the bi-weekly handicap at the Powelton links yesterday for prizes presented by Raymond T. Boothroyd. For the men's prizes the gross points were won by Smith Taylor and J. Chadwick, Jr., two each, and the net points by Ramsdell, three; Burton, two, and Smith and H. J. Jova, one-half each. In the women's competition the gross point winners were Miss M. Waldron, three; Miss E. Waldron, two, and Miss Jenkins, one, while the net point winners were Miss E. Waldron, two; Miss M. Sweet, one. The Powelton links are in great shape at present and crowded every day. The summaries are as follows:

MEN'S HANDICAP.

	Gross.	Hdp.	Net.
Homer Ramsdell	95	20	75
F. V. Burton	103	24	79
J. Chadwick, Jr.	87	6	81
H. J. Jova	100	20	80
John Smith	87	7	80
Gilman P. Tiffany	88	4	84
W. T. Hilton	91	7	84
James S. Taylor	87	3	84
T. F. Chadwick	101	20	81
F. N. Bain	107	20	87
H. Headley	109	22	87
E. A. Jova	104	14	90
H. D. Betts	103	9	94

WOMEN'S HANDICAP.

Miss E. Waldron	117	19	98
Miss M. Sweet	133	32	101
Mrs. Rogers	131	30	101
Mrs. L. Sweet	134	32	102
Miss M. Waldron	107	3	104
Miss Jenkins	121	12	109
Miss Waldron	129	16	113
Mrs. John Smith	139	25	114
Mrs. Gordon	171	54	117

Bull Wins at the Crescent A. C.

In the Class A handicap at the Crescent Athletic Club yesterday, C. M. Bull electrified the handicapping committee by making the best gross score, an 81, and as he had a rating of 13, his net score was the easiest of winners. Laing had the links in splendid condition, the rains having put the finishing touches on the putting greens, which had been somewhat parched. The scores follow:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
C. M. Bull	81	13	68
James Rhett	82	9	73
V. Nash Read	90	16	74
Thomas Hovenden	83	9	74
C. B. Van Brunt	86	10	76
E. L. Maltby	90	13	77
C. Mason	89	11	78
G. W. Titcomb	92	13	79
H. S. Bowns	88	8	80
W. T. Smith	95	15	80
C. B. Adams	95	11	84
H. G. McKeever	94	9	85

Golf Handicap at St. Andrew's.

There was a good turnout of players yesterday at the St. Andrew's Golf Club for the fifth monthly handicap at eighteen holes, medal play. The tie for the first place in the July handicap between W. E. Hodgman and W. A. Taylor was also played off. The former won, and he also took first place in the regular event. The scores:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
W. E. Hodgman	91	9	82
C. W. Dayton, Jr.	94	8	86
A. S. Brownell	107	18	89
W. A. Taylor	105	16	89
D. P. Kingsley	98	8	90
J. C. Ten Eyck	100	9	91
A. B. Halliday	104	12	92

Golfing at Long Beach.

There was a great turnout of players yesterday at the Long Beach Golf Club, and two class handicaps were decided. In Class A the best scores were W. Cowley, 95, 0—95, and R. Stuyvesant Morris, 102, 0—102. In Class B the winners were C. E. Battle, 130, 15—115, and V. de Visone, 122, 4—118.

Sweepstakes at Dyker Meadow.

A cool breeze from off Gravesend Bay and links in perfect order made golfing thoroughly enjoyable at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club yesterday, but there were only six starters in the Fall Sweepstakes, for nearly all of the members are off on their Summer holidays. The winning cards were F. N. Doubleday, 88, 6, 82; F. Colt Johnson, 105, 22, 83, and F. J. Phillips, 102, 12, 90. H. G. McKeever, H. G. Boyd, and F. H. Wilkins did not return cards.

Accident to a Jersey City Golfer.

Special to The New York Times.

EAGLE LAKE, Aug. 10.—A three-ball match between a trio of the best women golfers of the Eagle's Nest Country Club yesterday was brought to an unexpected finish through an accident to one of the contestants. In the forenoon Mrs. Howard Durant of Blue Mountain Lake and Mrs. M. L. Garrison of the Jersey City Golf Club halved a match, and they went out again in the afternoon, accompanied by Miss Marion Durant. Mrs. Garrison, who had been laid up with a sprained ankle recently, slipped on a tee in driving, and so strained the old hurt that she was unable to go on. The match was stopped, and Mrs. Garrison was driven from the links in a carriage. Aleck Finlay of the Newark Athletic Club has greatly improved the course since he has been in charge, and, as the weather has been most delightful, there has been a crowd on the links every day this week. To-day Tappan Fairchild of the Ardsley Club made the round in 45, 46—91, in a match with G. D. Kirkham of Warren, Ohio, and beat him by 5 up and 4 to play.

BRIDGEPORT Y. C. REGATTA.

A Brisk Breeze and Pleasant Weather Favored Third Season's Races.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 10.—The third annual regatta of the Bridgeport Yacht Club was held to-day over the fifteen-mile triangular course opposite Black Rock under the most favorable conditions. It was an ideal yachting day. The wind was south, and, while light at the start, it increased immediately to a whole-sail breeze that kicked up whitecaps.

The steam yacht Halcyon was used as the judges' boat. The officials were Clinton Barnum Seeley, E. D. Chittenden, Carl Foster, and W. M. Richardson. Congressman Albert M. Jackson of Kansas and Frank W. Rennel, guests of Mr. Seeley, were on board the Halcyon.

The spectacular feature of the regatta was the very close contest of the four raceabouts from the Manhassett Yacht Club, which sailed in a special class. On the run home the honors appeared to favor the Firefly, which was slightly in the lead. A gust of wind snapped a jib halyard, which caused her to lose her lead by a narrow margin. The Alerion, the champion of her class in the Sound, won in the thirty-foot sloop class. The sheving of the Kit in this class was a surprise. The appended summary:

36-FOOT SLOOPS AND YAWLS.—Start, 12:15.

Boat and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Defiance, Dr. Keller	3:12:26	2:57:26	2:27:56
Memory, W. M. Bayler	3:04:52	2:49:52	.....
Titania, W. H. Childs	3:13:06	2:58:06	2:57:49
Yram, P. Bartram	3:13:45	2:58:45	.....

The Defiance and the Titania had time allowance.

30-FOOT SLOOPS.—Start, 12:20.

Alerion, A. H. Alker	3:05:59	2:45:59	.....
Kit, T. H. MacDonald	3:12:26	2:52:26	.....
Diana, O. H. Jennings	Did not finish.		

25-FOOT SLOOPS AND CATS.—Start, 12:25.

Folly, G. S. Hill	3:39:34	2:59:44	.....
Pampero, R. Bailey	3:44:52	3:19:52	.....
Vagabond, C. H. Fancher	3:45:27	3:20:27	.....

21-FOOT SLOOPS AND CATS.—Start, 12:35.

Exella, T. A. Harrison	2:57:10	2:22:10	.....
Alice, A. K. L. Watson	3:00:42	2:25:43	.....
Mercury, C. H. Childs	3:06:15	2:31:16	.....
Little Joe, S. Lyles	3:06:37	2:31:37	.....
Dora, G. L. Catlin	3:20:36	2:40:36	.....
Tout, C. R. Hendricks	3:20:01	2:45:01	.....

Dora was given 9 minutes and 11 seconds' time allowance, making her corrected time 2:31:26.

21-FOOT RACEABOUTS.—Start, 12:35.

Sis, C. T. Bedford	3:28:17	2:58:17	.....
Jolly Roger, Syndicate	3:33:19	3:03:19	.....

MANHASSETT RACEABOUTS, SPECIAL.—Start, 12:45.

Lambkin, S. W. Roach	3:21:53	2:36:53	.....
Firefly, Guy Standing	3:22:01	2:37:01	.....
Arizona, G. A. Carry	3:22:53	2:37:54	.....
Bob, W. F. Morgan	3:24:18	2:39:19	.....

HALF RATERS.—Start, 12:40.

Monsoon, H. Fish	3:28:18	2:48:18	.....
Lotus, T. Fish	3:30:26	2:50:26	.....

KING WISHES SHAMROCK II. LUCK.

English Athletes Will Be Guests of Sir Thomas Lipton.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—King Edward sent for Sir Thomas Lipton this week and made inquiries regarding the form of the Shamrock II. His Majesty wished her good luck.

Sir Thomas informed a representative of The Associated Press that the Shamrock II. is nine minutes faster than the Shamrock I. now, and that the Shamrock I. is five to ten minutes faster than when she was in American waters. Sir Thomas has invited the Oxford-Cambridge athletic team, which is to compete in Canada and the United States, to witness the races from on board the Erin. Mr. Lees Knowles, M. P., who is representing the Oxford-Cambridge team, thinks the date of the New York games should be fixed on a day when there is no yacht racing. Considering the keen interest taken in America in the yacht races, Mr. Knowles thinks it probable that the date of the New York athletic meeting will be Sept. 25. The Oxford and Cambridge athletes sail Thursday on the steamer Commonwealth, for Boston. They will stay a day in that city and will then go to Montreal.

CADILLAC BEAT INVADER.

Detroit Yacht Won the First of Canada's Cup Races.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Cadillac, the cup defender, this afternoon won the first of the international yacht races, beating the Royal Canadian Yacht Club's challenger, Invader, by 8 minutes and 30 seconds.

The race was sailed around a triangular course of seven nautical miles to the leg and for two-thirds of the distance it was excitingly close.

The rival yachts, scarcely more than 200 yards apart, finished the second leg after a free run before the wind with all their light canvas set. But the wind had freshened considerably after the start, almost two hours before, and the last leg, a fairly close-hauled reach, was sailed in a spanking twenty-knot breeze and a good lump of a sea.

Here was where the Detroit Boat Club's centreboard yacht showed great sailing qualities, gaining 7 minutes and 20 seconds on the fin-keel from Canada.

The sea was what appeared to kill Invader, which frequently buried and appeared to be a wet boat. Both yachts carried single reefed mainsails and the centreboard defender stood up noticeably stiffer than the finkeel.

One of the surprises of the race was the way the finkeel, with smaller balloonsails, held the centreboard boat when they were running free on the second leg.

A feature of the race was that of the three legs, none was a beat to windward.

Yachts Race for King's Cup.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 10.—In compliance with King Edward's wishes, the race for the King's Cup was sailed to-day. Emperor William's yacht Meteor had the advantage of the start. She was followed by the Leander, the Britannia, (King Edward's old yacht,) and the Rozel. The Meteor led throughout. The yachts finished as follows:

Meteor	2:18:35
Britannia	2:26:20
Leander	2:51:37

The Leander won on time allowance. The Rozel was belated.

Indian Harbor Yachts Race.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 10.—The handicap race of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club for club boats 43 feet in length or under, which failed last Saturday from lack of wind, was sailed to-day in a brisk southwest wind. First prize was won by G. Gartland's Robin Hood, second prize by S. Comley's Spindrift, and third prize by H. W. Hanan's Memory. There were ten starters, all of which completed the course with the exception of Alfred Peat's Empronzi, which carried away her peak halyards on the second round. The course was five miles in length and was sailed over twice.

Games at Ulmer Park.

A set of athletic games was held in connection with the annual festival of the Foresters of America at Ulmer Park, Bensonhurst, yesterday afternoon, resulting as follows:

100-Yard Run, Members.—Won by J. Burnett, G. Reilly second.
Quarter-Mile Run, Members.—Won by G. Reilly, J. Burnett second.
One-Half-Mile Run, Members.—Won by G. Reilly, J. Burnett second.
One-Mile Run, Open.—Won by J. Nelson, W. F. Colton second.
50-Yard Run for Men Over 200 Pounds Weight.—Won by G. Lawson, J. Shay second.
100-Yard Run for Boys Under 15 Years of Age, (Members' Sons.)—Won by Albert Bothwick, Ambrose Hanlon second.
100-Yard Run for Girls Under 14 Years of Age, (Members' Daughters.)—Won by Oliva Hardy, Nina Garrity second.

Boston Oarsmen Win in Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 10.—At the international regatta on the Arm here today "Joe" McGuire of Boston won the amateur single sculls, while Head and McGuire of Boston won the amateur double sculls.

The Lorne crew of Halifax beat the Millstream crew of Boston in the four-oared race.

James Wray of Australia won the three-mile professional sculls, defeating Mark Lynch, the Halifax champion.

BUFFALO CYCLE RACES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—A fierce wind sweeping diagonally across the wooden platter track of the Pan-American Exposition greeted the riders at to-day's international N. C. A. bicycle meet. This, however, did not prevent good racing. Marcus Hurley lost another National championship to T. J. Grady, in the two-mile race, the first of the day. Grady was the first to sprint for the tape, and maintained daylight between himself and the New York crack. This gives Gray two championships, the two and five miles.

Henshaw and Headstrom broke the world's motor tandem record of 40 seconds, doing the distance in 39 1-5 seconds, first quarter in 20 seconds. Buffalo landed the half-mile amateur handicap, it being won by Eddie Denniston, with sixty yards' handicap.

The race of the day was the twenty-mile middle-distance motor-paced championship for amateurs. Walter Smith, K. C. W., Brooklyn, shot to the front and made the first mile in 1:39 4-5, breaking his record of 1:44 4-5. Smith led for three miles, and then it was seen he was in distress, severe cramps being the trouble. Joe Fulton of Springfield, Mass., then took the lead and maintained it to the end, lapping all the others. F. A. Osgood of Lynn, Mass., also rode well and finished second.

It was a great race well fought out. The high wind prevented the record of 34:02 4-5, made by Ray Duer, from being reached. This closes the amateur races at the Stadium, and next week the professionals will take their turn. The points in the amateur table are as follows: Marcus Hurley, 5; T. J. Grady, 12; J. T. Ingraham, Jr., 1; Frank H. Denny, 6; W. L. Losee, 3; F. A. Moore, 2; Lace Downing, 2; F. J. Hoffman, 4; L. E. Mettling, 2; Fred Schade, 2; Charles McConnell, 2; William Horton, 1.

Summaries:

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by Willie Dobbins, East Orange, (100 yards;) T. J. Grady, Chicopee, Mass., (scratch,) second; P. W. Byron, Pittsburg, (125 yards,) third. Time—4:32 2-5.

10-Mile Race.—Won by Joseph Fulton, Springfield, Mass.; F. D. Osgood, Lynn, Mass., second; George Wiley, Troy, third. Time—34:17 4-5.

Smith led for three miles, his time being 3:05 4-5, 3:26 3-5, 5:07 3-5. Fulton then held the lead to the finish, making the following time:

Four miles, 6:47 3-5; 5 miles, 8:27 2-5; 6 miles, 10:12 1-5; 7 miles, 11:57 2-5; 8 miles, 13:17 2-5; 9 miles, 15:00; 10 miles, 16:41; 11 miles, 18:23 2-5; 12 miles, 20:23 2-5; 13 miles, 22:07; 14 miles, 23:45 2-5; 15 miles, 25:32 2-5; 16 miles, 27:16 3-5; 17 miles, 29:02 4-5; 18 miles, 30:48 3-5; 19 miles, 32:36 3-5; 20 miles, 34:17 4-5.

Half-Mile, Motor.—Henshaw and Headstrom against the record, 40 seconds. Time—First quarter, 0:20; half, mile 0:39 1-5.

American Wrestler Downed Smith.

WIGAN, England, Aug. 10.—Harvey Parker, the American middleweight wrestler, to-night defeated "Jack" Smith, champion of England, in a catch-as-catch-can match, in straight falls. The match was for a purse of £50.

Yesterday's Cricket Games.

Local cricketers had a long schedule of matches to keep them busy yesterday, although the weather was a trifle hot for the game. At Prospect Park the Brooklyn Club had a close and well-contested match with the Manhattans, whom they managed to defeat by 6 runs, with 3 wickets to spare. The score was: Brooklyn, 94; Manhattan, 86.

The championship game between the Montclair Athletic Club and Nelson Lodge resulted in a close contest, the match ending in a draw, with Nelson Lodge requiring sixteen runs to win and having four wickets to go down. The score: Montclair Athletic Club, 90; Nelson Lodge, (6 wickets,) 75.

The Kings County Club had rather an easy game with Nelson Lodge Team B in the championship series of the Prospect Park Cricket Association, and they won by 74 runs and 2 wickets to spare. The totals were: Nelson Lodge Team B, 50; Kings County, 124 for 8 wickets.

The Paterson Cricket Club sent its Team B to Prospect Park for its association championship game with Brooklyn Team B, and a draw was the result. The Brooklyn men were in great batting trim, and ran up a score of 128 for 4 wickets, when they "declared." Against this Paterson had 3 wickets when time was called.

One of the closest and most exciting finishes of the season was that in the game between the West Indians and Antilles. The bowlers had the upper hand throughout, and low scoring was the order of the day, but the Antilles managed to get just one more run than their opponents, and they won by this slim margin. The totals were: West Indians, 49; Antilles, 50.

The Paterson Cricket Club scored an easy victory over the Kearny team yesterday, and thus insured first place in the championship series of the New York Cricket Association. The scores were: Paterson, 136; Kearny, 4.

English Cricketers May Play Here.

The Executive Committee of the Metropolitan District Cricket League is endeavoring to arrange a match with B. J. T. Bosanquet's English team, to be played here either on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 13 and 14, or on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 25 and 26. The Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia, who have charge of the arrangements on this side, desire the game to be played on the later dates, but New York, for financial reasons, is anxious to have one of the days of play a Saturday, if possible.

The Englishmen have had their total expenses guaranteed from the time they leave England until they return, and the outlay for the match in New York is, in consequence, not inconsiderable. The Metropolitan League has not sufficient funds in the treasury to provide for any deficit which might arise through inclement weather on the days of the match, and means have to be adopted to raise a fund to cover such a contingency.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

DANIEL J. LAVERY.—Daniel J. Lavery, salesman of 402 West Forty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,285 and no assets. The debts were contracted in the butcher business. The largest creditor is Mary Gilmore of Belfast, Ireland, $2,500, for money loaned to him.

HARRIS & MELZER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Harris & Melzer, manufacturers of furs, at 141 Prince Street, show liabilities of $19,929 and nominal assets of $5,268, consisting of stock, $4,000 in hands of the receiver, stock belonging to J. Olinger & Co., $500; accounts, $3,768. They were Street. The liabilities of J. Olinger & manufacturers of skirts, at 23 Wooster Co. are $3,088 and assets $1,668, consisting of stock $500, and accounts $1,168.

FRANK GEYER, SR.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed here against Frank Geyer Sr., of 16 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, who was formerly in business at Bordentown, N. J., by the Bordentown Banking Company, a creditor for $1,103 on notes which were endorsed by Mr. Geyer. It was alleged that he is insolvent and committed acts of bankruptcy on April 12 by transferring to his wife Anna M. Geyer real estate, 16 and 18 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, and to Mary Donnell and Barbara Schaefer 415 East Eighty-seventh Street, and also permitted two creditors to obtain a preference by legal proceedings.

ADVERTISING AGENTS FAIL.

The E. F. Draper Advertising Company, advertising agents at 5 Beekman Street, made an assignment yesterday to Sidney A. Trevett, without preference, which was filed by Breed & Abbott, attorneys. Ellis F. Draper is the President and Julian de Picaza Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. Draper was for several years Treasurer of the George P. Rowell Advertising Company, and withdrew in March, 1897, to start in business for himself as the E. F. Draper Advertising Agency. In October, 1899, the business was incorporated with an authorized capital stock of $100,000, and has since been continued by the present company. The company had no capital rating at Bradstreet's.

The liabilities are stated to be about $60,000, and assets estimated at $40,000. The cause of the assignment is said to be that business has fallen off greatly, that the company has lost some of its largest accounts, several of the large creditors were pressing for payment of their claims, and it was therefore thought best for all concerned to make an assignment.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BAGGE, John—United Electric Light and Power Company	$23
BREUNIG, Frank—New York Telephone Company	71
BARGINSKY, Louis, Isaac Lain, and Louis Weintraub—The State Bank	647
DOSCHER, John—Charles F. Schmidt and Peters	3,612
DAVIDSON, Max—M. Hefter	213
EVANS, George C.—R. R. Boice and others	643
FRASER, Joshua M.—New York Telephone Company	35
HOFFMAN, William O.—The John Kress Brewing Company	2,217
JOHNSON, Frederick O.—The Belknap Manufacturing Company	122
LYNCH, Patrick H.—K. Windolph	487
LENNON, William J.—L. Handel	328
MOONEY, Henry E., and James Sweeney —The Mutual Bank	608
MAHLMAN, Frank—E. Kipper	175
MARSHALL, Morgan—Manhattan Brass Company	989
WEIDNER, Julius—S. Wechsler	37

Brooklyn Advertisements.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sundays only.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Store Closes at 5 P. M. During August; Saturdays, 2:30 P. M.

The August Furniture Sale

A Record Breaker.

Not only in volume of business handled by us, but in lower prices for reliable Furniture than have ever been quoted.

The sale enters its second week to-morrow with renewed opportunities. If you have a Furniture want this affords a not-to-be-missed chance. Every maker of note from Maine to Michigan, from Grand Rapids to Atlanta, Ga., is represented by the best of his output.

Many who have been detained by being out of town will find values just as great and assortments just as large. Furniture purchased now will be held until Fall if you so desire it.

Chiffoniers.

$5.00 Chiffoniers at $2.98.

One of the unparalleled values in this Furniture sale. These Chiffoniers are of good golden ash with five drawers. So that distribution may be as wide as possible, we will sell but one to a customer, and deliveries will be made during the month of September, not during August. Just 300 more. Almost half price at $2.98.

Extension Tables.

Oak, 6 feet long when extended, regularly $8.00, now $5.25
Oak, 6 feet long when extended, regularly $9.00, now $6.00
Oak, 8 feet long when extended, round top, regularly $16.50, now $11.00
Oak, 8 feet long when extended, regularly $27.00, now $19.50
Mahogany, 10 feet long when extended, regularly $32.00, now $24.00
Mahogany, 8 feet long when extended, regularly $42.00, now $29.00
Mahogany, 10 feet long when extended, regularly $55.00, now $38.00
Mahogany, 14 feet long when extended, regularly $100.00, now $60.00

Sideboards.

Golden oak, regularly $17.00, now $12.50
Golden oak, regularly $20.00, now $14.00
Golden oak, regularly $23.50, now $17.50
Golden oak Buffet, regularly $28.00, now $21.00
Golden oak Buffet, regularly $45.00, now $30.00
Golden oak Sideboard, regularly $85.00, now $56.50
Mahogany Sideboard, regularly $95.00, now $62.00
Mahogany Sideboard, regularly $110.00, now $72.00
Mahogany Sideboard, regularly $170.00, now $113.00
Mahogany Sideboard, regularly $198.00, now $132.00

Mattresses.

Combination of excelsior and white cotton, made under layer process, surrounding top, bottom and sides, with cotton, good grade fancy ticking, full size; regularly $4.50, now $3.50
Smaller sizes at proportionate reduction.
African fiber, with mixed hair top, good grade of ticking, in full sizes, regularly $5.50, now $4.25
Smaller sizes at proportionate reduction.
Good mixed hair, made up in A. C. A. ticking, full weight:
Full size, regularly $10.50, now $8.10
Large ¾ size, regularly $9.25, now $7.20
Small ¾ size, regularly $8.00, now $6.30
Single size, regularly $6.75, now $5.40
Best South American black or gray horse hair, made in A. C. A. ticking, full weight; Full size, regularly $20.00, now $16.00
Large ¾ size, regularly $17.50, now $14.00
Small ¾ size, regularly $15.00, now $12.00
Single size, regularly $12.50, now $10.00

Pillows.

Pillows, all feather, 20x28 inches, made in A. C. A. ticking, regularly 75c., now 55c
Pillows, pure live geese prime feathers, made up in A. C. A. ticking, all sizes, regularly 85c. a pound, now 65c. pound

Enameled Iron Beds.

White enamel iron Beds, brass vase, all sizes, except 3 foot, regularly $3.35, now $1.75
White enamel iron Beds, brass rail, extended foot, all sizes, regularly $5.00, now $3.45
White enamel iron Beds, brass rail, extended bow foot, all sizes, regularly $6.00, now $4.25
White enamel iron Beds, brass rail, scroll design, all sizes, regularly $7.50, now $5.75
White enamel iron Beds, brass rail, extended bow foot, all sizes, regularly $10.00, now $7.50
White enamel iron Beds, brass rail and spindles, regularly $12.25, now $9.75
White enamel iron Beds, brass rail, scroll design, 4 ft. 6 size, regularly $19.00, now $14.50
White enamel iron Beds, brass rail, scroll design, 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 sizes, regularly $23.00, now $17.50

Brass Beds.

Brass Beds, with extended bow foot, all sizes, regularly $20.00, now $14.25
Brass Beds, with extended bow foot, all sizes, regularly $25.00, now $19.50
Brass Beds, with extended bow foot, all sizes, regularly $36.00, now $27.50
Brass Beds, with extended bow foot, scroll design, all sizes, regularly $40.00, now $29.50
Brass Beds, with extended bow foot, scroll design, all sizes, regularly $45.00, now $34.50
Brass Beds, with extended bow foot, scroll design, all sizes, regularly $53.00, now $39.00
Brass Beds, with extended swell foot, 4 ft. 6 size, regularly $59.00, now $47.00
Brass Beds, with extended bow foot, 4 ft. 6 size, regularly $82.00, now $68.00

Springs.

Double strand woven wire Springs, wood frame, all sizes, regularly $1.75, now $1.50
Double strand woven wire Springs, iron frame, all sizes, regularly $3.75, now $2.75
International braided wire Spring, iron frame, all sizes, regularly $5.00, now $3.75
Rabbet edge Spring, upholstered in A. C. A. ticking, all sizes, regularly $7.50 to $9.00, now ..... $5.75 to $7.25

Third, Fourth and Fifth floors, Central and West Buildings.

Women's Shoe Bargains.

Savings like these don't come often:

Women's tan Russia calf lace Boots and Oxfords, also some tan and black Oxfords from our regular stock included; only a few pairs of each style in the lot, as sizes are a little broken; regular $1.75 to $3.50 values are now 98c. a pair.

Women's turn sole black vici kid Oxfords, with patent leather tips and military heels, also tan Russia, black box calf with welted soles and patent leather with turn soles, regularly $2.50 and $3.50 values for $1.85 a pair.

Second floor, West Building.

39c. Black Japanese Silks, 24c.

It was considered a bargain at the higher price, at the lower price this lot will not last long, for there are only 1,500 yards of these black Japanese Silks, 24 inches wide. Enough for one day's selling. It is an ideal Silk for Summer and early Fall wear. 39c. was always our price; this lot will go at 24c.

Main floor, West Building.

Sateen Striped Dimities at 7c.

Twenty thousand yards—the prettiest Dimities we have ever seen.

It is an exceptional purchase that brings here a practically perfect assortment of one of the most wanted of the season's fabrics for the least price of the season.

Such Dimities Never Cost So Little Anywhere.

There are dozens of patterns that will catch the most particular taste, patterns as dainty and Summery in their tone as the cloth is sheer and cool in texture. Yet these Dimities are firm and strong—there is wonderful wear in them for cloth so fine.

Twelve and a half cents a yard was the lowest price anywhere until we made a price of 9c. for similar Dimities which went in a jiffy. Now 20,000 yards of this fresh lot just out of the cases and ready for your choosing to-morrow at

7c. Instead of 12½c. a Yard.

White and tinted grounds, stripes and figures—there is perfect range of styles.

Main floor, West Building.

Flannel Coats and Trousers

Made to Measure.

The regular $22.00 material, now $15.00.

The stylish and comfort giving material for wearing at this time of the year. Ten neat patterns to select from, most suitable for single or double breasted sacque coats, perfectly skeleton, with patch pockets; Trousers with permanent turned up bottoms if desired. The cut and workmanship will be of the Tailoring Store's highest order and a perfect fit is assured. This is an exceptional value for $15.00.

Second floor, rear, West Building.

Zibeline Plaids---Less Than Half.

The most extraordinary offering the season has brought—and we are not forgetting the beautiful Zibeline Suitings of last week. This is a part of the same purchase—a maker's clearance at the season's end. Yet it is just in the nick of time for you, because these Zibeline plaid dress fabrics are particularly suitable for children's school dresses and suits. They are 44 inches wide, in handsome broken plaids and in rich, subdued colors. Earlier in the season they sold rapidly at wholesale at 75c. a yard. To-morrow—

Choice at 29c., Instead of 75c., a Yard.

Main floor, rear, West Building.

Books.

Less than the publishers' net prices.

China and the Allies, by A. Henry Savage Landor; 2 vols., pub. price, $7.50 net; our price, $6.75.

The Tribulations of a Princess, illustrated, pub. price, $2.25 net; our price, $2.03.

The Sea Beach at Ebb Tide, by Augusta F. Arnold; pub. price. $2.40 net; our price, $2.16.

Our Ferns in Their Haunts, by Willard N. Clute; pub. price, $2.15 net; our price, $1.94.

The Insect Book, by Dr. L. O. Howard; pub. price, $3.00 net; our price, $2.70.

Mosquitoes, by Dr. L. O. Howard; pub. price, $1.50 net; our price, $1.35.

A Journey to Nature, by J. P. Mowbray; pub. price, $1.50 net; our price, $1.35.

Insect Life, by John H. Comstock; pub. price, $1.75 net; our price, $1.58.

The Mushroom Book, by Nina L. Marshall, pub. price, $3.00 net; our price, $2.70.

The Life of the Bee, by M. Maeterlinck, pub. price, $1.40; our price, $1.26.

Flowers and Ferns in Their Haunts, by Mabel O. Wright; pub. price, $2.50 net; our price, $2.25.

Nature Biographies, by Clarence M. Weed; pub. price, $1.50 net; our price, $1.35.

Tarry Thou Till I Come, by George Croly; pub. price, $1.40 net; our price, $1.06.

A Pair of Patient Lovers, by W. D. Howells; pub. price, $1.15 net; our price, $1.04.

Sir John and the American Girl, by Lillian Bell; pub. price, $1.15 net; our price, $1.04.

The Nineteenth Hole, by W. G. Van T. Sutphen; pub. price, $1.15 net; our price, $1.04.

Practical Golf, by Walter J. Travis, pub. price, $2.00 net; our price, $1.80.

The Hall of Fame, by Henry M. MacCracken; pub. price $1.75 net; our price, $1.58.

The Children of the Nations, by Poultney Bigelow; pub. price, $2.00 net; our price, $1.80.

The Woman's Book of Sports, by J. P. Paret, pub. price, $1.00 net; our price, 90c.

Familiar Flowers of the Field and Garden, by F. S. Mathews, pub. price, $1.40 net; our price, $1.26.

Familiar Trees, by F. Schuyler Mathews, pub. price, $1.75 net; our price, $1.58.

Ten Singing Lessons, by Mathilde Marchesi, pub. price, $1.50 net; our price, $1.35.

John Vytal, by William F. Payson, pub. price, $1.20 net; our price, 94c.

Main floor, rear, East Building.

Muslin Underwear.

Mid-summer savings.

Gowns.

Muslin Gowns, V neck, cluster of hemstitched t

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Several Large Deals Give an Active Tone to the Summer Market.

PARK BANK BUYS ON FULTON ST.

Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street Corner Sold—Other Dealings—List of Auction Offerings.

The reports of the last few days should be sufficient to convince one that, for a Summer season, an unusual amount of trading is now going on. The volume of current business is noteworthy, moreover, because much of it is not of such character as might be expected at this time of year, but consists of substantial dealings in those sections which have engaged attention for several months.

The sale of the apartment hotel to be erected by George L. Felt, on Forty-seventh Street, just east of Broadway, within twenty-four hours after the plans for the structure had been filed, is perhaps the most advanced stage yet shown in the demand for property near Long Acre Square. In this connection, two other announcements last week were interesting—the one, that Sire Brothers will build a new theatre at the northwest corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth Street, and the other that there is prospect of a settlement of the difficulty which is keeping back Kirk La Shelle's project for another playhouse on the opposite side of the square.

Another of the most desirable plots in the neighborhood of the Grand Circle will be in line for rapid development as soon as the conditions shall seem to warrant it as the result of the Century Realty Company's purchase of the northeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-second Street, from Justice P. Henry Dugro. Justice Dugro bought this property at the last Eno estate sale, in October, 1899, for $175,000. The price in the recent transaction, while it cannot be learned exactly, shows a substantial increase over that figure, but not any such advance as has been shown at some other points along the Rapid Transit route. This should not be taken as indicating that the present figure is low, but rather as showing the correctness of the opinion, which was general at the time, that the Eno sale prices were high.

Transactions involving dwellings and lots in the best residence sections contributed substantially to the week's business. Stewart & Smith sold their handsome detached dwelling at 353 Riverside Drive, only recently completed, and James Carlew disposed of another of his new houses on the south side of Seventy-sixth Street, just off Central Park West. The Bernheimer house, at 22 East Fifty-seventh Street, was sold to T. J. McLaughlin, who will replace it with a five-story modern dwelling. D. B. Freedman's purchase of 63 to 69 East Eighty-second Street was regarded as important in some quarters, on account of the possibility that the rebuilding of the side streets in the upper Fifth Avenue section might ultimately include the block between Madison and Park Avenues. Mr. Freedman, however, it is claimed, has no such future in view for his Eighty-second Street property, and the houses will probably be rented as they stand, or possibly with some alteration and renovation.

Among the week's miscellaneous dealings were the sales of several properties of good value. After having appeared several times in the auction lists during the Spring, the factory property at the foot of East Fifty-second Street, has finally changed hands under private contract. The new apartment house at 28 West Twenty-sixth Street, just west of Broadway, was sold by Hew Miller, and Charles F. Ruffner of Chicago bought the Townsend estate's building, at 129 Fifth Avenue, just south of Twentieth Street.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

The National Park Bank has bought from Miss Matilda W. Bruce the five-story building 157 Fulton Street, 21.9 by 45. This parcel adjoins the bank's previous holdings, and will be included in the site of its new building soon to be erected at the rear of its present structure on a plot running through from Fulton to Ann Street. The price paid for 157 Fulton Street is said to have been nearly $100,000.

Charles H. Easton & Co. have sold for the Mills estate to Cornelius J. Ryan the plot, 100.5 by 100, at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, now covered by six three-story dwellings, and the five-story flat known as 829 Seventh Avenue.

A. V. Donellon has sold to Henry C. Squires the five-story flat 72 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 25 by 100.11.

J. Fleischmann & Son have sold to a Mr. Harnisch the two five-story flats now in course of construction on the west side of Lenox Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 50 by 75.

Van Vliet & Place have sold for Annie S. Baumann to John Fox the three-story dwelling 8 Jane Street, 20 by 64; also, for Henrietta Kahn to B. G. Schwartz, the three-story dwelling 291 West Twelfth Street, 21 by 65.

John Armstrong has sold to F. A. O. Hagen the three-story dwelling 116 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

The Auction Room.

A number of operators with a shrewd eye to the prospective value of the tenements 331 and 333 East Fifty-ninth Street and 334 East Sixtieth Street, when that block is needed for the approach to the new East River Bridge, made lively bidding for those properties on Wednesday. Gutwillig Brothers finally secured the Fifty-ninth Street houses for a total of $26,950, while the Sixtieth Street parcel went to Volkening & Co. for $11,000.

Few of this week's foreclosure offerings possess any features to attract an outsider. In the Long Acre section, 63 West Forty-fifth Street, 18.9 by 100.5, will be sold on Tuesday, and on Thursday Auctioneer Smyth will put up 307 Seventh Avenue, just north of Twenty-eighth Street. In some quarters, on account of the possibility that the rebuilding of the side streets in the upper Fifth Avenue section might ultimately include the block between Madison and Park Avenues. Mr. Freedman, however, it is claimed, has no such future in view for his Eighty-second Street property, and the houses will probably be rented as they stand, or possibly with some alteration and renovation.

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A. V. Donellon has sold to Henry C. Squires the five-story flat 72 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 25 by 100.11.

J. Fleischmann & Son have sold to a Mr. Harnisch the two five-story flats now in course of construction on the west side of Lenox Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 50 by 75.

Van Vliet & Place have sold for Annie S. Baumann to John Fox the three-story dwelling 8 Jane Street, 20 by 64; also, for Henrietta Kahn to B. G. Schwartz, the three-story dwelling 291 West Twelfth Street, 21 by 65.

John Armstrong has sold to F. A. O. Hagen the three-story dwelling 116 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

The Auction Room.

A number of operators with a shrewd eye to the prospective value of the tenements 331 and 333 East Fifty-ninth Street and 334 East Sixtieth Street, when that block is needed for the approach to the new East River Bridge, made lively bidding for those properties on Wednesday. Gutwillig Brothers finally secured the Fifty-ninth Street houses for a total of $26,950, while the Sixtieth Street parcel went to Volkening & Co. for $11,000.

Few of this week's foreclosure offerings possess any features to attract an outsider. In the Long Acre section, 63 West Forty-fifth Street, 18.9 by 100.5, will be sold on Tuesday, and on Thursday Auctioneer Smyth will put up 307 Seventh Avenue, just north of Twenty-eighth Street. There were recorded last week 246 mortgages for $16,710,636, of which 91, for $866,560, were at 5 per cent.; 101, for $1,727,979, were at more, and 54, for $14,116,097, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 227 mortgages for $2,541,154, of which 50, for $474,750, were at 5 per cent.; 116, for $936,104, were at more, and 52, for $1,130,300, were at less. In the totals for last week, it should be noted that $13,000,000 represents a single mortgage given by the New York Dock Company to the United Mortgage and Trust Company, to secure a bond issue.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, AUG. 12.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Cohalan, referee, 505 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 33 by 99.11 by 106 by 11, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,836.

TUESDAY, AUG. 13.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Ingraham, referee, 415 East Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 361 feet west of Avenue A, 27 by 102.2, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $2,238.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene Smith, referee, 76 Roosevelt Street, east side, 23.9 feet north of Batavia Street, running through to New Chambers Street, 27 by 81.2 by 26.3 by 56.2, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $48,275.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas Gilleran, referee, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 220.3 feet west of Washington Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $2,538; subject to other mortgages for $3,600.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Campbell E. Locke, referee, 460 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 172 feet west of Convent Avenue, 16 by 90.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,643.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, 26 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 33 feet west of Madison Avenue, 27 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,404.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 203 West One Hundredth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Broadway, 24.9 by 51.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,392.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cohen, referee, 165 West Ninety-first Street, north side, 115 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,120; subject to another mortgage for $14,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 63 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 213.9 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, nine-story apartment hotel. Due on judgment, $27,007; subject to other mortgages for $55,000.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 527 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 266.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,685.

THURSDAY, AUG. 15.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 307 Seventh Avenue, east side, 99.5 feet south of Twenty-eighth Street, 20.3 by 103.7 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement, with four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $21,938.

FRIDAY, AUG. 16.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, 1,395 Fifth Avenue, east side, 41.1 feet south of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 17.2 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,608.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William Plaikie, referee, 113 West Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 120 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $32,874.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Thirty-sixth Street and First Avenue, southeast corner, for a brick tank foundation, 45 by 17; Anderson estate, premises, owner; Frank H. Quimby of 99 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

Crotona Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 55; Louis A. Schneider of 1,046 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, owner; Moore & Landsidel of 142 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $9,000.

Fifth Street, north side, 330 feet west of White Plains Avenue, for a one-story brick school, 55 by 69.1; Trustees of the Archdeaconry of New York, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, owners; Day, Stevens & Co., builders; cost, $900.

Lorillard Place, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 16.8 by 32; J. H. & H. Metzler of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, owners; W. C. Dickerson of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

No. 442 West Fifty-third Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Martin Stor and John Treusch of 444 West Fifty-third Street, owners; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $750.

No. 56 Thomas Street, to a six-story brick loft, with store; William W. Conley of 150 Nassau Street, owner; Mosler Safe Company of 474 Broadway, architects; cost, $375.

No. 166 Eldridge Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Julia C. Tompkins, premises, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $500.

No. 86 Bowery, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Prosener & Simon, premises, owners; Max Muller of 36 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $450.

No. 82 Riverside Drive, to a five-story brick dwelling; Isabel De F. Colbron of 425 West End Avenue, owner; William B. Tuthill of 287 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,450.

No. 18 West Forty-third Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; D. H. King of 10 West Forty-third Street, owner; Henry J. Holly, Jr., of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 86 Orchard Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Isaac Natchsohn of 331 East Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 705 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a two-story brick and frame dwelling; A. Vlon of 673 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner; Gustav Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,400.

No. 986 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store; Andrew Wachter of 983 East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, owner; C. F. Lohse of 631 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 25 East Street, to a two-story brick office; James Burns, premises, owner; Mr. Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $100.

No. 29 St. Mark's Place, to a three-story brick tenement, with store; Marasco & Abbati of 57 East Houston Street, owners; Sars & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $4,000.

Kelly Street, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick and frame dwelling; John McLaughlin of 1,373 Fulton Avenue, owner; Robert Glenn of 875 Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

Twenty-first Street, northeast corner of Sixth Avenue, to a two-story brick sign; John Frazin, premises, owner; W. T. Totten of 113 West Broadway, architect; cost, $300.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Saturday, Aug. 10.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 194 ft s of Burnside Av, 100x irregular; Mary T. Cannon to Bernhard Bloch, 1-3 part, (mtg $3,132, R S 50 cents)..... $4,083

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 81.10 ft n of 104th St, 19x100; Catharine E. Steers to Mary Spear, (mtg $18,000, R S $2.75)..... 100

COLUMBIA ST, e s, 250 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Mary Graeber to Abraham Nevins and another, (mtg $16,000, R S $3)..... 1

COURTLANDT AV, 830, e s; Sophia Ruhl to Edward Miehling, all liens, (R S 50c)..... 1

COURTLANDT AV, 830, e s; Edward Miehling to John M. Ruhl, all liens, (R S 50c)..... 1

CRESTON AV, e s, 299 ft n of 184th St, 25x95; Marcus Nathan to Agnes Douglas, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

GRAND AV, e s, 25 ft s of North St, 50x100; Thomas Berkeley to William R. Lowe, (mtg $1,230)..... 2,230

GRAND AV, e s, 25 ft s of North St, 50x100; Agnes Douglas to Thomas Berkeley, (mtg $1,230)..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, n w s, 170 ft n e of 169th St, 24x160; William L. Hauptmann to James O'Connor, (mtg $4,100, R S $2). 8,000

2D AV, e s, 50.8 ft s of 96th St, 50x100; Catharine Connolly and others to Joseph Hyams and Jacob Smalls 1

2D AV, e s, 50.8 ft s of 96th St, 50x100; Joseph Hyams and Jacob Smalls to Louis Seiferd, (mtg $32,000, R S $5.25)..... 45,000

12TH ST, 56, s s, 343.4 ft e of 6th Av, 19.4 x103.3; Bernard J. Maas to Municipal Realty Corporation, (mtg $13,000, R S $5) 1

44TH ST, s s, 225.1 ft w of 6th Av, 18.8x ¼ block; Emilio Y. De La T. Belart to William N. Cohen, (mtg $18,000, R S $3.75)..... 28,000

47TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.5; Louise E. Bickelhoupt to Mathias A. Schlageter, (mtg $25,000)..... 1

50TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x100.4; Daniel B. Hasbrouck to Metropolitan Railway Company, all liens..... 1

60TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Thomas Cowman to Ellen Cowman, all liens, (R S 50 cents)..... 100

64TH ST, 28, s s, 28.3 ft w of Madison Av, 24.9x100.5; Frederic B. Studwell to Belle B. Bush, (mtg $45,000, R S $16)..... 1

94TH ST, 31, s s, 1913.5 ft e of Park Av, 16.8x100.8; Louis Seiferd to Joseph Hyams and Jacob Smalls, (mtg $9,000, R S $2.50)..... 16,000

104TH ST, 219 and 221, n s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 33.4x100.11; Martin D. Wylly to the Sunnyside Day Nursery, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

111TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 150x100.11; Louis Cohen to Jacob Bluestein, ½ part, all liens..... 1

123D ST, n s, 50 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; William C. Hunter to Walter E. Ensign, all liens, (R S $7.25)..... 1

125TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 0.4½x100.11; G. August Strauch to Joseph Frank, (R S 25c)..... 1

125TH ST, s s, 325.4½ ft e of 2d Av, 24.7 x100.11; G. August Strauch to Joseph Frank, (R S $8)..... 1

138TH ST, 726 East, s s, 633.4 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; 137th St, 737 East, n s, 720.10 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; John C. Bushfield to Samuel Blackwell. 65

Recorded Leases.

CLINTON ST, 1, s w corner of Houston St, 24x70, store, &c.; Daniel Zimmerman to Shepard J. Goldberg, 10 years from May 1, 1902..... $2,100

HESTER ST, 125, all; Henry Henschel to Raphael Kapner, 3 years from May 1, 1901..... 660

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of 167th St, store, &c.; Henry Holtgrewe to William F. Busching, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1901..... $1,300 and 1,500

3D AV, 1,128, w corner of 66th St, all; Andrew S. Fraser to Herman Scher, 5 years from May 1, 1901..... 2,700

4TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Avenue A, 25x96.2, all; John J. Astor to Theodore Daners, 20 years from May 1, 1899..... 750

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BATES, Louis E., to Mary H. Egan; Prospect Av, s w corner of 156th St, 3 years..... $23,000

BINGHAM, Ada E., and others to the Bradley & Currier Company; Broadway, s e corner of 94th St, subject to all advances under mtgs for $210,000 and $112,500, due Nov. 30, 1901, 6 per cent., gold..... 16,850

BLOCK, Bernhard, to Mary T. Cannon; Anthony Av, e s, 194 ft s of old s s of Burnside Av, ½ part, and all title, 1 year..... 3,132

BLUESTEIN, or Bluestone, Jacob, and another to the Jefferson Bank; 111th St, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, building loan, 6 months, 6 per cent..... 65,000

BUSCHING, William F., to George Ehret; Southern Boulevard, n w corner of 167th St, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent.... 4,000

DONOVAN, Herbert, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Broadway, n w corner of 85th St, due July 1, 1903, 4½ per cent..... 600,000

DORGAN, John J., to James M. Wents; 138th St, s s, 250 ft w of Broadway, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,500

FLEISCHMANN, Julia, and another to Albert E. Foster; Lenox Av, n w corner of 157th St, due Oct. 1, 1901..... 9,000

FLOOD, Rose, to Harlem Savings Bank; 162d St, s s, 140.7 ft e of Prospect Av, prior mtg $3,000, 1 year..... 2,500

FRANK, Joseph, to the West Side Savings Bank; 125th St, s s, 325.4½ ft e of 2d Av, due Nov. 1, 1902..... 5,000

HAAS, Frederick, to Mary Haas; Madison Av, n e corner of 95th St; also 82d St, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 42,570

HOFFMAN, William, to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 122d St, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 3 mtgs, due Sept. 1, 1904, each..... 30,000

HOFFMAN, William, to William H. Jackson; 122d St, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg $90,000, due Feb. 9, 1902, 6 per cent., two notes..... 7,870

KELLY, John, to Oscar Snyder; Barclay St, s, saloon lease, secures note, 6 per cent..... 1,500

LOWE, William R., to Thomas Berkeley; Grand St, e s, 25 ft s of North St, 3 years..... 500

MACGREGOR, Annie L., and another to Madeine G. France and another, as executors; 182d St, s s, 105 ft e of Bathgate Av, 3 years..... 2,200

McCALLUM, Harry, to Agnes McCallum; Edgecombe Av, e s, 332.6 ft n of the McGRATH, Laurence W., to Michael J. Sullivan; Willis Av, e s 50 ft s of 146th St, 2 years..... 2,845

NEVINS, Abraham, and another to Mary Graeber; Columbia St, 94, prior mtg $16,000, due July 2, 1905, 6 per cent.... 3,300

NOSSER, Charles, to David McClure and another, as trustees; 72d St, 182 East, 3 years..... 18,000

PYE, John E., to the New York Savings Bank; Bleecker St, 22, due Dec. 1, 1902, 4 per cent..... 10,000

SEIFERD, Louis, and wife to Daniel Hauser; 2d Av, 1,848 and 1,850, due July 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 3,000

VOLTZ, Adam, to Otto Daners and another as executors; 4th St, n s, 175 ft w of Avenue A, leasehold, 5 years..... 3,000

WAGNER, Peter, to Fanny Maginn; 92d St, s w corner of Lexington Av, monthly installments of $500, 6 per cent..... 3,000

WARD, Patrick, to Balthemer & Schmid; 3d Av, 1,848, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DOWNING, Richard, and others, executors, to Phebe E. Valentine..... $2,500

LAVELLE, Catharine A., to Lucy G. Barnard..... 1,200

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Company, 2 assignments aggregating..... 10,000

SUAREZ, Benigno S., trustee, to Benigno Suarz, executor, 2 assignments aggregating..... 77,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Bowery Savings Bank, 5 assignments aggregating..... 57,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Margaret A. Higgins and another as trustees..... 8,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE B, 84 to 88; Rider Ericsson Company against Isaac R. Horowitz, owner and contractor..... $234

McGRAW ST, s e corner of Cottage Grove Av, 25x100; Frank Habeck against Henry Berwin, owner and contractor.... 215

12TH ST, 534 East; William Schmohl against Leo S. Bing, owner; Paul Zigler, owner and contractor..... 270

33D ST, 347 East; Myer Hellman against Faber & Bronx, owners; Molle Ratz, by attorney, &c., contractors..... 37

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

BROADWAY, w s, entire block front between 85th and 86th Sts; the Equitable Life Assurance Society, with Herbert Dongan..... $600,000

CROTONA AV, e s, 70 ft s of 187th St, 50x100; Manhattan Mortgage Company, with Louis A. Schneider..... 5,500

150TH ST, s s, 116.6 ft e of Convent Av, 83.6x99.11; the Irving Savings Institution, with John G. Hore, Samuel J. Ashley, and Albert M. Howell..... 42,000

Lis Pendens.

UNION AV, 84.3 ft s of 168th St, 51.1x71.1x irregular; Edward D. Farrell against Maggie Noulett and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, John H. Rogan.

4TH ST, 370 East; Berry B. Simons and another against Harry Hertz and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Ash.

10TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 1st Av, 25x99.7; Orchard St, e s, 150 ft n of Delancey St, 22.9x87.6, and 130 Orchard St; Edward Schirmer against Angelika Schirmer, individually and as executrix, and another, (partition;) attorney, A. C. McNulty.

92D ST, 46 West; Henry B. Auchincloss, executor, against Louise V. Weber and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Varnum & Harison.

113TH ST, 127 East; Henrietta A. Mittnacht against Catharine C. Harrington, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, W. E. Cook.

133D ST, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Henrietta Levingon against Goldie Juskowitz and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. McArthur.

Excursions.

Through Express Trains
EVERY SUNDAY
FOR
Rockaway Beach
FROM THE
BROOKLYN BRIDGE
Via Long Island Railroad
Half-hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M., stopping at Johnson St., Bridge St., Fulton St. and Flatbush Av. "L" stations. Corresponding trains returning.

Amusement and Education Combined.
GLEN ISLAND
THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY
A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequaled menageries and museums. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M. 12.30, 2.00, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 P. M. East 23d St., 2.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.45, 5.15, 6.30, 8.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 4, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA TRIPS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

50c. POPULAR SUNDAY OUTING 50c.
UP THE HUDSON
AS FAR AS POUGHKEEPSIE
BY THE LONG ISLAND SOUND STEAMER "CITY OF LOWELL."
ON SUNDAYS.—Leaves Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., at 10 A. M.; 129th St., N. R., 10:30 A. M. Returning, due 129th St., 5:30; Pier 36, 6:00 P. M. Music. Table d'hote dinner; also a la carte. Main deck lunch counter, popular prices.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP
ALL DAY SUNDAY ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.
On SUNDAYS the new fast steel STEAMER CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 25, East River, foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., E. 31st St. 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York about 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. A delightful all-water trip.
Fare, $1.00 Round Trip.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers.. GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M. West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Round Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. 50c. Trip.

NORTH BEACH
Large double-decked boats leave East 90th St., Sundays, hourly to 1 P. M.; then half hourly. Week days, hourly, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Fare 10 cts.
SWIMMING POOL NOW OPEN.
Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.
Best accommodations, lowest rates. Send for booklets. WEEKLY TRIPS CO., 1,135 Broadway, Room 418, New York.

Excursions.

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:40, 5:20, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:40, 3:20, 4:00, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:25, 10:00, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

OCEAN ROUTE TO
LONG BRANCH
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"Columbia."
Special Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9.30 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	12.30 P.M.
1.00 P.M.*	1.30 P.M.*	3.45 " *
3.30 "	4.00 "	6.30 "

*Iron Steamboat Cepheus.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.
THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET" will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall st., 9.30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9.45 a. m. Returning, leave Glenwood 4.00, Sea Cliff 4.20 p. m.; due in New York 7.00 p. m.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A VALUABLE BROADWAY CORNER
7 stories, 50x100, all leased.
Price, $200,000. Mtg. $110,000, at 4½%.
Rent over $17,000.
Will consider part exchange.
Principals only.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 284 Columbus Av.

A medium-sized three-story and basement high-stoop brownstone house, one block from elevated station; one of a row; similar houses opposite and in the rear; in thorough order; modern plumbing, gas fixtures, mirrors; possession; easy terms; particulars to buyers only. Address West Ninetieth, Box 124 Times Office.

WEST 42D STREET.
50 FEET FRONT.
NEAR BROADWAY.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38th. 116 WEST 42D ST.

ONLY $3,800 WILL BUY BEAUTIFUL CORNER HOUSE, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, NEAR WESTCHESTER AVENUE TROLLEY; SMALL AMOUNT OF CASH; OWNER NEEDS MONEY. WOOLSEY & CAMPBELL, 2,003 BOSTON ROAD.

Choice building lots, $375 up; seven-room house built to order, $1,500, payment $15 up, principal and interest; property near "L" extension, trolley. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St. Open Sundays.

A.—3,200 square feet, Stuyvesant St.; owner going abroad; will sell cheap.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

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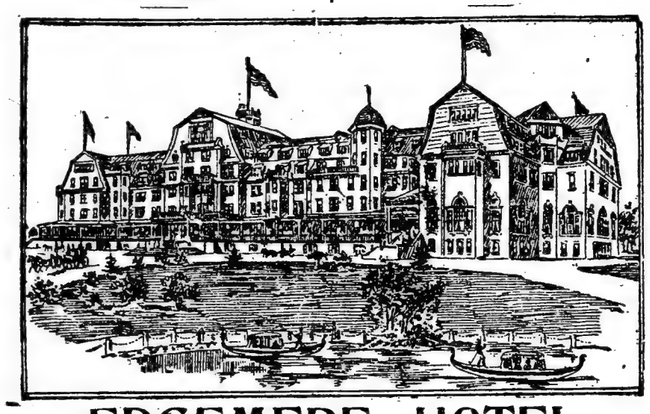

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WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

OPERA PIANOS,
1569 Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

Steinway piano, $100; Chickering, $165; 10 square pianos, special sale, $10 upward.

CHANDLER, 439 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" WISE, STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

$75—Elegant rosewood Steinway; rich tone; great bargain; cash or installments. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Kaiserin M. Th..Aug. 13 Kaiserin M. Th..Sept. 10
*Lahn ..... Aug. 20 *Lahn ..... Sept. 17
Kaiser Wm. Gr..Aug. 27 Kaiser Wm. Gr..Sept. 24
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52, North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN.
Koenigin Luise, Aug. 15 †H. H. Meier...Sept. 5
Fr. der Grosse..Aug. 22 Barbarossa.....Sept. 12
Gr. Kurfuerst...Aug. 29 Koenigin Luise, Sept. 19
Sailing 10 A. M., pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.
†To Bremen only.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Aller, Aug. 20, 10 AM Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM
Trave, Aug. 31, 4 PM Trave, Sept. 21, 11 AM
‡H'h'zoll'n, Sept. 7, noon Trave, Oct. 5, 11 AM
‡(Hohenzollern,) formerly Kaiser Wm. II.
From Warren St., Brooklyn. Take South Ferry.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
A. Victoria, Aug. 15, 10 AM | D'tschland, Sept. 5, 10 AM
Columbia, Aug. 22, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 12, 10 AM
F. Bism'k, Aug. 29, 7:30 AM | Columbia, Sept. 19, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Pretoria, Aug. 17, 7 AM | *Palatia, Sept. 14, 8 AM
*Phoenicia, Aug. 24, noon | Penn's, Sep. 21, 10:30 AM
Patricia, Aug. 31, 8 AM | Pretoria, Sept. 28, 8 AM
Waldersee, Sept. 7, noon | *Phoen'ia, Oc. 5, 10:30 AM
*To Hamburg direct.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Louis..Aug. 14, 10 AM | St. Louis..Sept. 4, 10 AM
*Zealand..Aug. 21, noon | Philadelphia..Sept. 11, 10 AM
St. Paul..Aug. 28, 10 AM | St. Paul..Sept. 18, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Kensington..Aug. 14, noon | Friesland..Aug. 28, noon
*Zeeland..Aug. 21, noon | Southwark..Sept. 4, noon
*New twin-screw steamer sailing at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MENOMINEE.....Aug. 17, 9 A. M.
MANITOU.....Aug. 24, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 24, 11 A. M.
MESABA.....Aug. 31, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 7, 11 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Anchoria...Aug. 17 noon | Ethiopia...Aug. 31, noon
Furnessia, Aug. 24, noon | C. of Rome..Sep. 7, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"
Navagazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK.
Duch'a di Genova, Au. 15 | Nord. America, Sept. 12
Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC
to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Peking .....Aug 17 | Hong Kong Maru..Sep. 4
Gaelic .....Aug. 27 | China .....Sept. 12
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Aug. 19, Nov. 4, Jan. 27
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Sept. 9, Dec. 2, Feb. 4
EMPRESS OF INDIA..Oct. 7, Dec. 30, Mch. 24
Imperial Limited, Montreal to Vancouver in 100 hrs.
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA
MOANA.....Aug. 23 | MIOWERA.....Sept. 20
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Finner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE—For Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., weekdays and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
PROVIDENCE LINE—For Providence, Boston, North and East. Strs PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., weekdays only, 6:00 P. M.
STONINGTON LINE—For Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston, and East. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., weekdays only, at 5:30 P. M. Saturday night westward trips will be omitted from July 6 to Sept. 7, inclusive. Sunday night westward trips will be made during same period.
NORWICH LINE—For New London, Fishers Island, Watch Hill, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, East and North. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., weekdays only, at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays, from July 7 to Sept. 8, inclusive, steamer will leave New London at 10:30 P. M. for New York.
NEW HAVEN LINE—For New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R. Double service weekdays. Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. 3:00 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves New Haven 3:15 P. M. A delightful Sunday trip; all day on Long Island Sound.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.
DAILY except Sunday.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH—connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y. O. & W. R'y. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE & RONDOUT.
STMR. "B

SALMON BY THE MILLION.

Extraordinary and Unprecedented Run of the Fish on the Pacific Coast.

From The Seattle (Washington) Post-Intelligencer.

The run of salmon on the Lower Sound is the greatest ever recorded in the history of the coast, and the canneries, vast as they now are, find it beyond their power to handle the millions of fish which are pouring in upon them from the traps and nets. This fact will necessitate a revision of the theory that the salmon industry on Puget Sound is threatened with extinction by reason of the enormous destruction which has annually taken place to supply the needs of the canneries.

Various theories are advanced to account for the presence of fish in such enormous numbers this year. It is a recognized rule, and has been ever since the first fisheries were established, that the salmon run in certain years is much greater than in others. This happens to be one of the fortunate years. But, aside from this, it is probable that the good work of the numerous salmon hatcheries in this State is now commencing to bear fruit, and that a fair share of the fish now running in such great quantities are those which were artificially propagated and protected during the dangerous days of their tender infancy. If this be true, the problem of keeping up a constant supply of salmon for the uses of the world may be said to be fairly solved. If new hatcheries are established a little more rapidly than new canneries, and if close periods are enforced to permit of the natural supply keeping up to some extent, there seems no reason why the salmon supply which is now pouring wealth into this State should ever be in serious danger of exhaustion.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:05	Sun sets...7:04	Moon rises...2:17

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....4:57	Gov. Isl'd...5:18	H. Gate....7:14
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....5:14	Gov. Isl'd...	H. Gate....7:39

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, AUG. 12.

Hamilton, Norfolk.....	3:00 P. M.
Hylas, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay..	1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
Nubia, Stettin.....	.....

TUESDAY, AUG. 13.

Allianca, Colon.....	9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M. *10:30 A. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	3:00 P. M.
British Prince, Brazil....	12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool.....	5:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen	6:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
New York, Turk's Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M. *1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14.

Alamo, Galveston.....	3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Bahamas.....	12:00 M. 3:00 P. M. *12:30 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada, Trinidad, &c.....	10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Kensington, Antwerp....	10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Laurentian, Glasgow.....	.....
Mae, Pensacola.....	.....
Majestic, Liverpool.....	8:30 A. M. 12:00 M. *10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Cuba, Yucatan, &c.....	12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton..	6:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores...	12:00 M. 2:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 15.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Capri, Barbados and Brazil	10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Duchessa di Genova, Naples	2:30 P. M. 5:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen.	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre.....	7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Paraense, Northern Brazil	3:00 A. M. 5:00 A. M.
Saratoga, south side Cuba, and Nassau....	12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at $1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Peking. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent in Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Izduma Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 27 and up to Aug. 17, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Lucania, due at New York Aug. 17, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Aug. 18, (mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

AUSTRALIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA MAILS.—Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China and Japan were dispatched east from Vancouver, B. C., on Aug. 7, and mails from Australia on Aug. 8, due respectively in New York on the mornings of Aug. 12 and 13.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) AUG. 11.

Acara, Gibraltar, July 22.
Cairncross, Stettin, July 19.
Comanche, New Orleans, Aug. 5.
Hubert, Para, July 29.
La Bretagne, Havre, Aug. 3.
Menominee, London, Aug. 1.
San Juan, San Juan, Aug. 5.

MONDAY, AUG. 12.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Aug. 1.
Cevic, Liverpool, Aug. 3.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Aug. 7.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga., Aug. 8.
Zulia, Curacao, Aug. 5.

TUESDAY, AUG. 13.

Concho, Galveston, Aug. 7.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Aug. 8.
Finance, Colon, Aug. 6.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Aug. 3.
Oranje Nassau, Port au Prince, Aug. 7.
Pretoria, St. Croix, Aug. 8.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14.

Carthorne, Shields, July 31.
Lahn, Bremen, Aug. 6.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Aug. 7.

THURSDAY, AUG. 15.

Cearense, Para, Aug. 3.
El Sud, New Orleans, Aug. 10.
Othello, Hull, Aug. 3.
Phoenicia, Boulogne, Aug. 5.

Arrived.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam Aug. 1, and Boulogne 2, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. East of Fire Island at 11:55 P. M.

SS San Juan, Sampson, San Juan, P. R., Aug. 5, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Outside the Bar at Sandy Hook at 9:53 P. M.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool Aug. 3 and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:32 P. M.

SS St. Louis, Passow, Southampton and Cherbourg Aug. 3, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.

SS Tampican, (Br.,) Pickthall, Liverpool July 31, with mdse. to Frederick Leyland & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M.

SS Jefferson, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Mills, Trieste July 10, Fiume 12th, Venice 14th, Bari 17th, Messina 21st, and Gibraltar 28th, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Everest, Dublin July 29, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Dressler, Rotterdam July 28, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 10:25 A. M.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Duchessa di Genova, (Ital.,) Carbone, Naples July 27, with mdse. and passengers to Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 A. M.

SS Athalie, (Nor.,) Weibust, Cardenas Aug. 3 and Matanzas 5th, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 10:25 A. M.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) O'Hagan, Antwerp July 28, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:02 A. M.

SS Monmouthshire, (Br.,) Liddle, Antwerp, July 28, in ballast to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 A. M.

Sailed.

SS Saginaw, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

SS Muriel, (Br.,) for Port Royal, S. C.

SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) for London.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) for Bermuda.

SS Olinda, for Matanzas, &c.

SS Sabine for Key West and Galveston.

SS Phidias, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.

SS Abbazia, (Aust.,) for Tampa.

SS City of Macon, for Boston.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) for Marseilles.

SS Alexandria, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen, &c.

SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.

SS Comus, for New Orleans.

SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.

SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.

United States transport Ingalls, for Manila.

SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) for Antwerp.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) for London.

SS El Old, for New Orleans.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam, via Boulogne.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) for London.

SS Holbein, (Br.,) for Manchester.

SS Bohemian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

SS Philadelphia, Ponce, for Curacao, &c.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) for Glasgow.

SS Mexico, for Havana.

SS Campania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

SS Verona, (Ger.,) for Genoa, &c.

SS Altai, (Ger.,) for Kingston, &c.

SS Andes, (Ger.,) for Cape Haitien, &c.

Spoken.

Bark Calcutta, (Br.,) Capt. Deuchards, from Singapore for New York, was spoken July 6 in latitude 27 south, longitude 52 east.

Ship Rothesay Bay, (Br.,) Capt. Jackson, from New York for Adelaide, was spoken July 14, position not given.

Notice to Mariners.

The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District gives notice that the gas buoy, painted red and black in horizontal stripes, and showing a red light, established Aug. 8, 1901, to mark the wreck of the barge Centipede, sunk in the South Channel, New York Lower Bay, has been discontinued, the wreck having been removed.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Roberts, for New York, sld. from Antwerp at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Fournier, for New York, sld. from Havre at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 11:05 A. M. to-day.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, from New York for Alexandria, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Consuelo, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from New York, via London, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS First Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 8 P. M. yesterday.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Andrews, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Reading, (Br.,) Capt. Fishley, from New York for Sharpness, arr. in the Roads, Bristol, to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 6:05 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Matin, (Br.,) Capt. Archer, from Port Natal for New York, sld. from St. Lucia Aug. 8.

SS Forest Brook, (Br.,) Capt. Hewitson, for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.

SS Ikbal, (Br.,) Capt. Jennings, from Antwerp for New York, sld. from Southampton yesterday.

SS Dardania, (Aust.,) from Batoum for New York, sld. from Constantinople Aug. 3.

SS Athesia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schlaefke, for New York, sld. from Hamburg Aug. 7.

SS Yang Tsze, (Br.,) Capt. Allen, for New York, sld. from Hamburg Aug. 8.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Beckwith, from New York, arr. at Antwerp at 9 P. M. to-day.

SS Suevic, (Br.,) for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY. Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 17 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

For Sale—50-ft. passenger propeller, cheap, for cash; also 55-ft. 16 H. P. cabin naphtha launch, in commission. Address 17 State, Room 1,001.

YACHTS FOR SALE OR CHARTER. McIntosh Yacht Basin, 26th St., Brooklyn. A. J. McINTOSH, Yacht Broker, 32 Broadway.

Business Opportunities.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL SUPPLIED.
Stock Companies Organized.
Charters Secured in any State.
Stocks and Bonds underwritten or
Sold under guarantee and on commission.
Good Inventions Marketed.
Cash furnished for any good enterprise.
DANIELS & COMPANY,
BANKERS, 6 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Also London, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco.

A.—$50 PER LOT PAID TO MAN OR WOMAN introducing or sending names of parties resulting in sale of one building lot; no experience necessary; we do the selling; opportunity for persons with large acquaintance in or out of city; lots, $200 up; monthly payments; Jerome Av., Bronx Borough; 25 minutes from 42d St.; lots easily resold at a profit. LAWRENCE, 53 West 33d St. Telephone 381—38th St.

Gentleman with excellent connections in Europe and other foreign countries would like to make arrangements with party successfully promoting and dealing in patents on improvements, devices, &c., suitable for introduction abroad. H. D. L., Box 106 Times Office.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES.—Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeltfuss, 60 Fulton St.

Owner of recently patented machine needs partner with few thousand to help push same; thorough investigation solicited and will prove its value as a splendid investment. Address Wallace, 25 East 14th St.

Business Corporations.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, No. 165 Broadway.

First-class butter market, located in the Bronx, doing good business; all new fixtures; will sell at a bargain; good reason for selling. Address Butter Market, 374 Alexander Av.

Hay and feed business, with realty; long established and fully equipped; $5,000 will buy and run it, or partnership. "Rentfree," L Box 105 Times Office.

Fur garments altered and repaired; Summer prices; write or call for estimate. Green, 59 West 21st St.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Machinery.

MODEL MACHINE COMPANY,
120 West 30th Street.

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DELAY IN THE TUNNEL ANGERS RESIDENTS

Work on Lenox Avenue Is but Half Done After Eight Months.

Persons Living on the Street May Bring Suit—Will Oppose District Leader Hoffer, Who Is Blamed for Delay.

The rapid transit tunnel work on Lenox Avenue is being objected to by the residents of that avenue.

The taking of eight months to half complete the work on one block between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets is the chief grievance. The other blocks opened in the same avenue show the same delay. Incidental to the tunnel work, a new sewer was put in position, and in order to get this completed complaints had to be made to the Department of Sewers and also to the Department of Health.

According to residents on Lenox Avenue, sickness has resulted from the open street, and dust and other discomforts have afflicted the people. The chief grievances, though, relate to the block between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets. This block was opened on Dec. 15, 1900, and to-day it is in a condition that is as bad as it was before any of the steel work was put in place.

Nearly one-half the block is still open to the bottom of the tunnel, and at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, which street is closed to travel, there is an excavation deeper than the bottom of the tunnel proper, into which the surface water from all over the neighborhood flows, to be later pumped into the sewer.

A pump worked by compressed air is used. At first the exhaust from this pump was allowed to escape into the open air. It made so much noise that after repeated complaints the exhaust was diverted into the sewer. This somewhat reduced the evil.

"The cesspool" is the name given to this pumping basin which has been in constant use for five months and which, according to the contractors is to remain there indefinitely.

There was an attempt to cover up the tunnel on one-half of the block. This, however, was only partially done, and even now wagons cannot drive up to the curb.

The dirt used in the covering process was the refuse which was not available anywhere else. It often gives off a disagreeable stench. The whole place is littered with waste paper, tin cans, and often dead animals. The blocks above and below, that is, the whole territory from One Hundred and Fifteenth to One Hundred and Twelfth Street, are in the same condition. To add to this discomfort the sidewalks in front of the houses in the west side of the avenue were torn up in order to allow the putting in of a larger brick sewer. The sewer is in position, but the walks have not been replaced.

One of the chief sufferers from these conditions is H. J. McGuckin, proprietor of the Balmoral Family Hotel, which occupies the entire east side of the block between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets on Lenox Avenue.

"This delay is unreasonable," said Mr. McGuckin last night. "Of course we all expected some inconvenience from this tunnel work, and were willing to put up with it. We did not expect, however, that on a section where there was no rock to be taken out and no pipes to be moved that we would have such delay as has occurred here. This seems to be the dumping ground of all the troubles along the entire avenue. Unless it is speedily remedied it will hurt everybody in the neighborhood."

Dr. F. W. O'Brien of 71 Lenox Avenue, on the west side of the street in the same block, said:

"The present condition is a dangerous menace to health. Of my own knowledge I can trace three cases of serious illness right back to the delay in this work. Other people have complained of slight illnesses, which are also traceable to the same cause. The block has been open now for nearly eight months, and it should not have been open for more than three months.

"If it is necessary to keep the pumping station here, the contractors might at least have covered it over. They should have macadamized the roadway by this time and put down the sidewalks as well. As it is, they have dumped dirt on part of the roadway which is more fit to send to sea in a garbage scow than use on a public street.

M. Drucker, who owns several laundries along Lenox Avenue, said:

"It's a disgrace. We ought to hold a public meeting to condemn this work. That might influence the Rapid Transit Commission to take some action and see that the street is closed up. Here it is, this avenue, which is one of the finest residential sections of the city, is made almost uninhabitable because the tunnel work goes so slowly. At the same time, business men are suffering as well."

An Inspector employed by the Rapid Transit Commission, who was in this section when it was first opened, but is now stationed down town, said:

"Not covered over yet? Why, that ought to have been done months ago. It is not necessary to keep the tunnel open in order to operate the pumps. That is all nonsense."

Several business men on the afflicted portion of the avenue expressed even stronger opinions about the existing situation, and said that they were seriously considering some legal action to give them relief.

A NEW YORK TIMES reporter visited the locality yesterday and found that from One Hundred and Thirteenth to One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets the tunnel was partly covered over with dirt. That is, numerous loads of dirt had been thrown in along this block, but no attempt had been made to level them down or repave the street.

The firm of Farrell & Hopper has the contract for the work through Central Park from One Hundred and Fourth Street and up Lenox Avenue. None of the members of the firm was in the city yesterday, but their Superintendent, a Mr. Newell, who has had considerable experience in tunnel work, having assisted Mr. McDonald in the Baltimore tunnel, said:

"We are pushing ahead as rapidly as possibly. We met with a peculiar flow of water in Lenox Avenue between One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. This flow is so strong that it is necessary to maintain a pumping station at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street." When we get the work done far enough above we can abandon this station and cover up the street. As it is, the residents must be expected to put up with some inconvenience in order to get a great future improvement."

Mr. Newell declined to discuss the proposition of covering over the tunnel and keeping the pumping station out of the open and thus give some relief to the neighborhood.

One of the curious results of the tunnel delay is that some of those opposed to it are agitating the question of political revenge. Isaac A. Hopper, whose brother is the member of the firm of Farrell & Hopper, is the present Democratic leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District, in which the tunnel work is being done.

It is expected that he will have a contest on hand this Fall, and some of those most affected by the tunnel inconvenience seem to blame him, and say they will take sides with the faction represented by Jury Commissioner Welde in last year's fight. Leader Hopper is now in the Catskills spending a vacation without worry over this situation.

TO DEPOSE THOMAS F. McAVOY.

A Democratic Revolt Against Tammany Leader in the Twenty-third District.

The leaders in a movement among the Democratic Party in the Twenty-third Assembly District to depose Thomas F. McAvoy as Tammany district leader, and elect in his stead Maurice M. Minton, sent a circular yesterday to all enrolled Democrats in the district, giving their reasons for the movement.

The circular is signed by seventy-eight voters as a Sub-committee on Organization, and declares, among other things, that the leadership of Thomas F. McAvoy has proved "disastrous to the Democratic Party detrimental to the Tammany Hall organization, and injurious to the taxpayers, storekeepers, and working people of the district."

Two New Smallpox Cases in the City.

Two new cases of smallpox were reported to the Board of Health last night. The patients are Edward Deefen, age not given, of 130 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and Mary Burton, one year old, of 133 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.

RECORD-BREAKING SEASON AT ASBURY PARK.

Preparations for the Wesley Lake Carnival and the Annual Baby Parade Nearly Completed.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 10.—The crowd now here is the largest the hotel and boarding house keepers have ever entertained. A northeast storm on Tuesday and Wednesday kept the hotel guests and cottagers housed up for forty-eight hours, but the sunshine returned on Thursday, and there have been golf matches, canoe races, tennis contests, and bicycle races, not to mention the hops, card parties, concerts, and musicales at the hotels and the places of amusement both in the park and in the grove.

The Children's Musical Festival in Ocean Grove Thursday evening was the best entertainment provided for the visitors this Summer and was repeated this evening. The choir was composed of 1,000 children, led by Prof. Tali Esen Morgan. At Thursday evening's concert the audience numbered 10,000. Prof. Morgan and his adult choir of 800 voices and orchestra of 70 musicians will render Mendelssohn's oratorio of "Elijah" on Tuesday evening next, when Ffrangcon Davies of Berlin, Germany, will sing the rôle of the Prophet. He will come to Ocean Grove expressly for this engagement. On Monday evening he will lecture on "Elijah" in the Ocean Grove auditorium.

Three hundred members of the Second Battalion of the Brooklyn Naval Reserves went into camp down at Avon-by-the-Sea this afternoon and will tarry there for two weeks.

The boat boys who traffic on Wesley Lake will hold their annual water carnival on next Thursday evening. Last Summer 20,000 spectators enjoyed the pretty fête. The committee appointed to arrange for next week's event will spend $1,000 for fireworks and electrical decorations. There will be one hundred or more boats in the procession, and prizes will be awarded the owners of the best decorated craft. Prizes will also be given for the prettiest illuminated lawns and cottages. While the young mariners are rowing up and down the lake the Ocean Grove Choir of 400 voices will sing patriotic songs.

The Christian and Missionary Alliance of New Jersey will hold its annual conference in Asbury Park next week, beginning on Wednesday and continuing until the following Sabbath. A number of the foreign missionaries supported by the alliance will be present and make addresses.

Interest in the annual baby parade increases as the date set for the pageant draws near. The babies will pass in review before the multitude on the afternoon of Wednesday, Aug. 21. When the entry book closed to-night 200 babies were recorded, but three times this number will turn out. Forty prizes, ranging in value from $25 to $150 will be distributed to the owners of the best decorated baby coaches, go-carts, express wagons, floats, and other novelties, while special prizes will go to the youngest infant, the best appearing twins, triplets, and quadruplets, as well as to the tot coming from the furthest point. Former Police Captain W. F. Kirchner of New York City will act as marshal of the parade. The prize-winning babies and their coaches will be on exhibition in the auditorium in the evening, and the pretty tokens will be distributed by Queen Titania and her band of fairies.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society began a three days' conference in Ocean Grove yesterday. Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk of New York City is President of the society. To-morrow the women missionaries will conduct the services in the auditorium, when addresses wil be delivered by a number of recently returned missionaries from India, China, Japan, and Africa. The Woman's Home Missionary Society will meet on Monday and Tuesday. Mrs. Elwood H. Stokes is President of this organization. The Deaconesses connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church will be present and tell of their rescue work in the big cities.

Next Saturday the annual camp meeting begins. The opening sermon will be preached Sunday, Aug. 18, by the Rev. Dr. Cortland Myers, pastor of the Baptist Memorial Church, Brooklyn. The camp will continue until Monday, Sept. 2, when the religious season will be at an end for this year. There will be ten meetings held daily on the camp grounds during the camp meeting, with three additional ones on the Sabbath. Bishop James N. FitzGerald, President of the Ocean Grove Association, will exercise an oversight over all the services. He will be assisted by his fellow-members of the Devotional Committee, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Alday and the Rev. Dr. A. E. Ballard. Six evangelists will be employed to conduct the altar services following the preaching.

Evangelist Charles H. Yatman will as usual lead the Young People's meetings every morning in the Temple, but at the conclusion of the camp he will leave Ocean Grove for an extended preaching tour through Ireland, England, Scotland, Spain, Italy, and Russia. The trip will probably consume the best part of three years. The extensive tour is being arranged by David A. Black of Belfast, who is Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Ireland.

A number of young women who attend that popular service sold home-made candy this afternoon in Thompson Park, and the proceeds were turned over to the Ocean Grove fire laddies, who are about to furnish their new home. The candy bee originated with Mr. Yatman, who is a great admirer of the firemen.

The prominent arrivals for the week include Col. Lewis Perrine of Trenton, former Senator William Bruce of Yonkers, Rufus Rhodes of Birmingham, Ala., Senator Edward C. Stokes and Assemblymen Blackwell and Groves of New Jersey, former Mayor I. Mitchell of Mount Vernon, N. Y., Police Captain George S. Chapman of New York City, Judge Alexander Elliott, Jr., of Orange, Dr. T. T. Everett of New York City, the Rev. Dr. M. T. Jeffries of New York City, Postmaster Robert Carson of New Brunswock, Gen. Richard A. Donnelly of Trenton, Judge James J. Murphy of Jersey City, and the Rev. Dr. Cortlandt Myers of New York City.

MAN STRUCK BY A RUNAWAY.

Frightened Horse in a Cab Ran John Cregan Down and Injured Him Seriously.

Pedestrians fled into stores and hallways and vehicles turned into the side streets in Columbus Avenue yesterday afternoon to seek safety from a runaway horse and cab which dashed south along that thoroughfare at breakneck speed. The rig was owned by Andrew J. Hughes of 10 Bethune Street. The animal started on a gallop, for no apparent reason when Hughes left it for a moment at Seventy-second Street to bring it a pail of water.

John Cregan of 26 West Sixty-seventh Street did not see it coming, and was struck and thrown twenty feet across the pavement. A little further on a policeman jumped for the bridle, but was tumbled into the street and passed by. A big truck owned by the City Fireproof Company and driven by Peter Goodwin, stood across the avenue at Sixty-seventh Street while the horses drank from a fountain. Into this truck the runaway crashed. The horse was thrown on its side by the impact, and the cab was badly wrecked, but a number fo men seized the animal before it could regain its footing. Cregan went to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was said he was probably injured internally. The policeman was unhurt, and a broken pole was the extent of the damage to the truck.

REV. DR. JOHNSON'S RESIGNATION.

Archdeacon of Richmond Becomes Rector Emeritus of Christ Church, New Brighton.

The Rev. George D. Johnson, Archdeacon of Richmond, has become rector emeritus of Christ Church, New Brighton, S. I., his place as the active head of the parish being now filled by the Rev. Frank W. Crowder.

Several times during the last few years Dr. Johnson has tendered his resignation as rector, but the congregation only recently decided that an acceptable successor had been found in Mr. Crowder. Dr. Johnson was elected to the honorary office on Friday night. The Archdeacon had been rector of the church for twenty-five years, and his retirement is due to declining health. The Board of Vestry of the church passed resolutions of regret.

President Pardons Ohio Prisoner.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 10.—President McKinley has granted a pardon to John B. Bulley, a Post Office clerk of Toledo serving a three-years' sentence in the Ohio penitentiary for stealing, opening, and destroying letters. He is restored to citizenship. His term would have expired in September.

GOSSIP OF WASHINGTON

Controversies Likely to Strengthen Rural Mail Service.

Street Names to be Changed in Unique Fashion—Advanced Pay Urged for Navy Department Clerks.

Special to The New York Times.

The rivalry that is developing in the Postal Department between the Star Service and the Rural Free Delivery Service is promising to strengthen the rural service rather than help the other. The rural free delivery experiment, costing this year something like $3,500,000, may be expanded next year to cost $7,000,000. One of the effects of the introduction of the rural free delivery is to dispense to some extent with the Star Service.

The Star Service is in charge of the Contract Division of the Second Assistant Postmaster General's office. The rural free delivery is directed by A. W. Machen, the Superintendent of Free Delivery. Clerks in the Star Service regard with alarm the absorption of old star routes by the rural service, and some of the contractors who have advantageous contracts are endeavoring to head off rural free delivery by undertaking a volunteer delivery in boxes along routes where rural free delivery is desired.

But star route contractors can only deliver mail matter. They cannot collect, as can the rural free delivery carriers, nor can they sell stamps, take and pay money orders, and become what the rural carriers are traveling Post Offices, bringing all the facilities to the very gates of farmhouses many miles away from a Post Office.

The rural service is to be expensive, but Mr. Machen suggests that, as its establishment will wipe out many small offices, and so save rent and clerk hire, that it is promoting correspondence and so increasing the revenue, he does not think that it can be denounced as an extravagance. It is not expected that the Star Service will be at once dispensed with, as there are many routes over which it would not be justifiable to establish rural free delivery for a very sparse population. The Star Service costs about $5,500,000 a year.

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To the extent that they may without specific authority from Congress, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia will revise the street names in Washington, upon a plan that has been much discussed. According to the present arrangement and naming, the greater part of the city is cut up by streets running east and west and named for the alphabet, the sectional location being indicated by northwest, northeast, southwest and southeast. But the city has outgrown the alphabet, and beyond the street name W there is the confusion of no system at all, and the foolishness of one continuous street with as many names as the fancy of the settlers suggested.

Hereafter, beyond the present city lines, in the county, A street will be Ames street, with Blaine, Clay, Dix and other words of one syllable following until another alphabetical sequence is needed, and then the names of two syllables, Adams, Bryant, Calhoun, Douglass, Evarts and so on will be employed. By adding "east" or "west" to the name the heaviness of the present hyphenated designation will be avoided.

On the South Side, for the present, there will be no change, the lack of opportunity for extension not calling for any. One of the changes made in the proposed naming list was the substitution of Shepherd Street for Sherman, and the explanation is made that no slight is intended to be put upon the memory of Gen. Sherman by setting him aside for "Boss" Shepherd, and the officer who recommended the change assures the public that an important "intermediary" street will be named for Gen. Sherman.

It had been the intention of the admirers of the "boss" to name a schoolhouse for him, but the law permits the use only of names of "bosses" and other persons who are dead. So the street will be "an indestructible monument" until one of appropriate bronze is set up to remind the people of the halcyon days of the ruler who endeared himself to a legion of beneficiaries.

***

The Auditor of the Treasury for the Navy Department devotes a considerable part of his annual report to making an appeal to the Secretary to secure an average advance of compensation for the clerical force of the office, it appearing that the average wage is only about $1,300, as compared with more than $1,400 in other Auditor's offices. The comment upon this complaint made by a prominent Treasury officer is that the equitable way—to the taxpayers—to equalize the pay would be to bring down the average in the offices where it exceeds $1,300.

The trouble in the Government offices is not that clerks are paid too little, but that the work of mere clerks is vastly in excess of the market rate, and that the pay of persons exercising no ingenuity, bearing no responsibility, and manifesting no concern except about the coming of 9 o'clock and the anticipation of 4 o'clock is excessive and calculated to exasperate the vast mass of workers in places where the average rate of pay is about 60 per cent. of that paid by the United States.

As long ago as 1872 it was calculated that the Government work could be done better by a force two-thirds of that then employed if the force was efficient. A very careful observer of the habits and efficiency of the clerical force declared only a day or two ago that this assertion was as good to-day as when it was originally made. Another melancholy fact, admitted by every observer of the inequalities of the service, is that there are many employes of the Government who are underpaid, and considering the responsibilities they accept and the services they render should be compensated with greater regard for the character of their work and the expense to which they are put to secure the Government against neglect or dishonesty on their part.

E. G. D.

Boy Fell Five Stories and Was Killed.

Victor Summers, seventeen years old, the son of Capt. Summers, an authority on yachts, who lived at Fifteenth Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn, died in Roosevelt Hospital last evening from injuries received earlier in the afternoon by falling five stories at the New York Theatre. Summers was employed as a messenger in the playhouse. Yesterday afternoon shortly after 4 o'clock while on the fifth floor he opened the door leading to the elevator shaft, thinking the elevator there, and fell. Death resulted a few hours later.

PORTO RICAN COFFEE TRADE.

Removal of Tariff Makes Brazilian Imported Product Cheaper than That of the Island.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Aug. 10.—Merchants of this city are alarmed about the importation of Brazilian coffee, which the removal of the tariff has made possible. The steamship Ponce brought two consignments yesterday, one of 120 and the other of 113 bags. This coffee can be sold here at about one-half the price of the Porto Rican product, thus destroying the market for the latter.

The merchants of Manati met to-day and resolved not to trade with the importers of coffee from Brazil, and meetings were also held in other towns. Gov. Hunt has consented to ask for relief from Washington by the enactment of a measure declaring that the proclamation does not refer to the special duty of five cents on coffee.

Fearing public sentiment, the importers, who arrived to-day announced that the coffee received would be shipped back again by the next vessel. The newspapers, considering a favorable construction of the law impossible, are urging a boycott against the dealers until Congress can act in the matter.

FREEPORT MINISTER RESIGNS.

Had Trouble with Choir Girls, and Congregation Sided with the Latter.

FREEPORT, L. I., Aug. 10.—The trouble in the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, here, is ended, and Miss Elizabeth Miller, the organist, with the choir girls are congratulating themselves on their victory. It was announced to-day that the Rev. J. W. Barker, rector of the church, had resigned. He will preach his farewell sermon to-morrow.

Mr. Barker's radical views on certain questions outside of the church led to a division in sentiment among the members concerning the preacher, and when he refused last month to permit a Brooklyn singer to appear at Sunday morning's service with "The Holy City" as a solo, the crisis was reached. Miss Miller and the choir girls refused to attend, and the congregation upheld them.

DROWNED AT CONEY ISLAND.

Unusually Heavy Surf Responsible for a Bather's Death—No One Saw the Man Sink.

An unusually heavy surf made bathing difficult at Coney Island yesterday, and the life savers were busy bringing venturesome folk into shallow water. The breakers followed each other so fast that when one knocked a bather off his feet before he could recover another was upon him, and these conditions were responsible for the loss of one life during the afternoon.

There were a number of people in the water at the foot of Schweickert's Walk when at 3:30 P. M. the body of a man tumbled in among them on the crest of a wave. He was dead. His clothing was found in his bath house, but no one had seen the man sink or heard him cry for help.

The stranger was twenty-seven years old, clean shaven, with no upper teeth, about 5 feet 10 inches tall, and weighed 160 pounds. His attire consisted of a gray checked suit, straw hat, a black and white striped negligee shirt, and laced shoes. There was $2.10 in the pockets, but no papers or marks which gave the slightest clue to the identity of the man. The body was taken to Hevron's Morgue.

BROOKLYN WANTS BRICKLAYERS.

Difficulty Reported in Obtaining Laborers There Because Jobs Are Short.

The contractors and builders in Brooklyn complained last week of the difficulty of securing bricklayers and masons in that borough. According to the reports the explanation is that there is plenty of steady work in Manhattan, while in Brooklyn there are only short jobs.

Though the scale of wages of the building trades is lower in Brooklyn as a rule than in Manhattan, it was said yesterday that some contractors who have work to finish in a hurry for Brooklyn are offering 70 cents an hour, or 10 cents more than the Manhattan union wages for bricklayers.

J. P. Southerland, Secretary of the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange, 359 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, when seen said there was little chance of conditions improving for some time. No large buildings were in course of construction in Brooklyn, and building was at a low ebb generally.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

This Store Will Be Closed Daily at 5 P. M., Saturdays at 12:30.

Extraordinary Sale of Curtains.

Thousands of Pairs of Nottingham Cheapest Ever Known.

THIRD FLOOR.

A year ago we had a sale of curtains that electrified both the trade and the consumer on account of its extraordinary price advantages, its magnitude and its success. Since then we have been on the alert for an anniversary. It has come and dominates anything attempted in the past in quantities, qualities and prices. A clearing-up time among the mills, all the lots of one to six pairs of a kind at prices that can't pay for the making. For instance, at $1.75 there are curtains that are actually worth $4.50 and $5.00 a pair, and what think you of real good lace curtains at 35c. a pair? There are five lots of them as follows:

One lot at 35c. pair. **One Lot at 49c. pair.** **One lot at 79c. pair.**
One lot at 98c. pair. **One lot at $1.75 pair.** **Odd Curtains at 15c. & 25c. each.**

A few have some slight imperfections, not noticeable, but most of them are in every way perfect and all are far better than prices indicate. Nothing better to fit in odd windows, for the home, the boarding house, the hotel, and plenty of them, too.

The single curtains are just the thing for narrow windows or sashes and the prices only 15c. and 25c. each.

Shirts at Prices Never So Low.

Right of Main Entrance.

Our remarkably successful clearing-up sale of last week was discovered by one of the best makers, who had some 6,000 fancy shirts to close out. We took the pick of them at much less than half price, and with them will clean up every summer shirt in stock at one-fourth to one-half price.

29c. for Boys' 75c. and $1.00 Shirts.

White and fancy negligee shirts, 12 to 14 inch; also about 600 odds and ends of men's shirts at same price. Not sent, credited or exchanged.

55c. for Men's $1.00 and $1.50 Shirts.

A much better lot than those of last week; fancy negligee and stiff bosom of madras cloth and percales; about half have the pleated bosoms; a few have no cuffs. It is by all odds the best shirt bargain of this year. Both for boys and men.

75c. for Men's $1.50 and $2.50 Shirts.

Plain white and fancy madras negligee shirts, French bosom shirts, mercerized linen shirts—the best kinds of the year; good enough for any one to wear.

5c. and 10c. for 10c. to 25c. Scarfs.

Books at 1c., 5c. and 10c.

Not Sent C. O. D., Exchanged or Credited.

Stock assortment time, clearing up, some big reductions, books at much less than even the cost of the paper—books that are to close out quickly. A few have been more or less handled, but most of them as fresh as if they came direct from the bindery.

AT 1c., PUBLISHER'S PRICE 25c.—These are paper covered books—good paper, large type. Among them such titles as Bracebridge Hall, Lucile, Poe's Poems, Dreams, Queen of the Air, Essays of Elia, Ethics of the Dust, Emerson's Essays, Frankenstein, Browning's Poems, and Light of Asia, etc., etc.

AT 5c., PUBLISHER'S PRICE 50c. AND 75c.—These are cloth bound books, good paper and good type—among the titles are: Dancing Girl, Shattered Idol, The Three Impostors, Queen of the Air, Lalla Rookh, Platonic Affections, Man with Seven Hearts, etc., etc.

AT 10c., PUBLISHER'S PRICE $1.—Gilt top, 12mo, cloth bound books—all standard works by standard authors, such as Dickens, Dumas, Barre, Pierre Loti, Jules Verne, Blackmore, Dean Swift, etc., etc.

Big Carpet Surprises in Store for You.

Our Semi-Annual Sale Opens Monday Week.

This sale will embrace some of the most surprising carpet and rug offers in the history of our business. Our preparations are surpassing anything we have ever attempted. It will pay you to be on the alert for its advantages. Reserve that day—a week from to-morrow is the opening.

Surpassing August Sale of Laces

Second Week With Better Opportunities Than Ever.

At 2c. to 12½c., Actual Worth 8c. to 69c.

The timeliness of a regular August sale of laces was never more in evidence than during the past week. Every one seemed to want laces, at least our laces. Our preparations have been such as to make this the best time to buy laces this season and the qualities and prices to-morrow are even better than the phenomenal ones of last week.

AT 2c. TO 12½c., ACTUAL WORTH 8c. TO 49c.—Imitation Torchon Laces—all widths—and insertion to match.

AT 5c. TO 9c., ACTUAL WORTH 10c. TO 49c.—Normandie, Valenciennes and Point de Paris Laces—all widths—galloons and straight insertion.

AT 5c TO 12½c., ACTUAL WORTH 10c. TO 69c.—Arabian Galloons, white and butter—all widths.

AT 5c. TO 49c., ACTUAL WORTH 25c. TO 89c.—French Val Laces—edges and insertions—all widths and lots of patterns.

AT 8c. TO 12½c., ACTUAL WORTH 10c. TO 49c.—Black Chantilly Galloons and straight insertions.

AT 12½c., ACTUAL WORTH 29c. TO 69c.—Allover lace and embroidery effects.

August Handkerchief Sale.

At 5c. to 19c., Actual Worth 10c. to 29c.

And what we have been and are doing in laces and embroideries we have been and are doing in handkerchiefs—counters heaped with the handkerchiefs you want—some trimmed with wide and narrow laces, some embroidered with pretty designs, some colored to imitate the French, some plain or sheer linen and the medium weight with narrow hems at 5c. to 19c., actual worth 10c. to 29c.

August Embroidery Sale.

At 3c. to 12½c., Actual Worth 10c. to 69c.

Section B.

Brooklyn has never seen such embroidery offers before. They are in keeping with our August sale of laces and in their own way present just as great a merchandizing event. Lots of pieces of 4½ to 6 yards—plenty of the baby edges, ribbons, double-edge beading and all between widths to the 18-inch demi-flouncing.

Unequalled August Furniture Sale.

Entire Stock at Reductions of ¼ to ½.

There's not a feature in connection with this sale that doesn't appeal to the self interest of every housekeeper within the influence of this store.

Every day brings a replenishment of stock, so that even if you have missed the opening days just as large advantages and economies await you now and will up to the very last day of August, for we have made preparations to meet both the prompt and belated shopper. Here are

Some Recapitulations of Moment.

Our preparations have never been equalled—a collection of furniture that defies the most severe criticism.

The sweeping reductions extend to every piece of furniture in our stock of more than one-quarter million dollars' worth, from the simplest practical thing to the most elaborate.

The character, originality, tastefulnesss and worth of our furniture is distinctive and commands inspection before the thought of purchasing elsewhere,

Those summering out of town will be well repaid by arranging to spend a day here during the progress of the sale.

If not convenient to receive immediate delivery we will store your furniture until the autumn.

Everything, remember, that's made in furniture is to be found here at reduction of one-quarter to one-half regular market values.

Clearing Sale of Colored Shirt Waists

Prices lower than cost of making.

All of our colored shirt waists must be cleared out preparatory to the autumn business. To do it we have cut the prices of all of them to away below the cost of making even—and there's something to suit the taste of every comer. Misses' waists at same reductions.

AT 19c., REDUCED FROM 49c.—Percale waists, stripes and figures, pink and blue; also dark colorings.

AT 29c., REDUCED FROM 79c.—Fine lawn and gingham—a variety of styles—dainty colorings.

AT 49c., REDUCED FROM 98c. AND $1.79.—An exceptionally good lot of dainty waists—variety of materials, ox blood stripes, madras and grass linen effects.

AT 98c., REDUCED FROM $1.79 AND $2.98.—These waists are all of very fine materials, some grass linen, others of mercerized chambrays and zephyr ginghams, pretty effects, made with sailor collars, others trimmed with embroidery.

AT $1.49, REDUCED FROM $2.98 AND $5.98.—All of this lot includes what is left of the fine novelties, silk, nainsook, others sheer grass linen and a variety of mercerized materials, elaborately trimmed and embroidered and some lace trimmed.

White Waists.

AT 49c., REDUCED FROM 69c. AND 98c.—Shirt waists of white lawn, some made with shield front, trimmed with insertion, others tucked effect.

AT 98c., REDUCED FROM $1.49 AND $1.79.—Women's white lawn shirt waists, five styles, one style buttoned in the back with cluster tucking in front, others lace insertion and tucks or embroidery, sailor collar and shield effects,

AT $1.98, $2.98, $3.98.—Other styles in fine lawn organdies, in a variety of fancy models, lace or embroidery trimmed.

Muslin Underwear.

AT 98c., REDUCED FROM $1.25.—Women's cambric and muslin gowns, in six styles, high and low neck effects, lace and embroidery trimmed.

AT 98c., REDUCED FROM $1.25.—Women's white skirts of cambric, made with lawn umbrella ruffle, hemstitched and tucked; also embroidery ruffled.

AT 49c., REDUCED FROM 69c.—Women's cambric and muslin drawers, made with embroidery ruffle and cluster insertion.

AT 59c., REDUCED FROM 79c.—Women's cambric drawers made with lace or embroidery on ruffle.

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AUG 1901

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

BEFORE marriage shall have destroyed Mr. Harry Lehr's nice sense of discrimination and self-judgment it might be well to put on record one of Mr. Lehr's past modesties of expression.

A few weeks before Mr. Lehr's wedding a reporter called on him at the Waldorf in the reportorial line, and all proper apology was made by the reporter for living. This was necessarily done through the office on the occasion of the first call, since Mr. Lehr sent word that he was "taking a bath." The following day the reporter called again, and Mr. Lehr was still taking a bath. This ablutionary continuous performance was booked for four days apparently, and oply terminated on the fifth day after the reporter had waited upon the much-washed Mr. Lehr for three hours by the Waldorf clock.

Mr. Lehr then appeared resplendent in lavender neck fixings and a pink shirt front. In a stentorian voice he inquired: "What's wanting?" The reporter stated the purpose of the interview, and to please Mr. Lehr wound up by saying: "I have come to you upon the matter because my paper desires a dignified utterance, and—"

"Stop!" shouted Mr. Lehr, staring glassily at the gilt piano. "Stop! I will not speak. I will not speak! Nothing I could say would be dignified." The interview thus terminated.

Mr. Lehr had not said precisely what he had meant, but what he had said was—interesting.

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So many stories illustrative of the thrift of Russell Sage have been told that it would seem almost impossible to originate a new one. Yet some of the humorists of Cedarhurst, near which place the great financier has a Summer home, have furnished the latest. As the story goes, Mr. Sage chided a neighbor for cutting the grass on his lawn.

"Why do you do it?" Mr. Sage asked.

"To improve its appearance," was the response.

"Nonsense and a waste of money," said Mr. Sage. "Do as I do. Let the grass grow, and you won't need to buy feed for your horses in the Fall."

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Some "fares" do not take up much of a hackman's time. Decades since London Punch had this skit at the expense of a lisping dandy:

"Dwiver," he inquired, "have you a good horse?"

"Yessir, a werry good 'oss."

"Aw, then dwive me to next door."

Mr. John Pierpont Morgan had a drive little longer than this the other day when he emerged from the Empire Building after the steel strike conference with Mr. Shaffer and his Amalgamated board. Mr. Morgan planned to walk to his office, 400 feet away, but to thwart kodak fiends and the mob which would have formed a trailing procession he hailed a "jarvey," jumped into his hansom with his partner, Mr. Dawkins, and in fifteen second was in his own offices, with burly ex-Policeman Smith guarding the door of the banking house.

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When Daniel Frohman, manager of Daly's and the Lyceum Theatres, returned from Europe on the Deutschland, the newspaper men on the pier hastened to him to get the story of the trip. "It was a delightful voyage all the way," said Mr. Frohman, "and, although there was a warm crowd aboard, nobody got hot. We had both the ice trust men, Carroll and Morse on board, you know."

◆ ◆ ◆

James J. Hill's wonderful versatility and grasp upon the multitude of details of practical railroad management have been a source of much comment among railroad men in recent years. Since he began to pay close attention to the financial side of railroading, public attention has been somewhat diverted from the other phase of his management. An incident which occurred recently, however, shows that Mr. Hill is as practical as ever. While on a tour over the Great Northern Road, his train, which was going down a steep grade, became derailed. Running at a low rate of speed as the train was, no damage was sustained by the officials further than a general shaking up. Mr. Hill was the first man to alight when the train stopped after running several rods along the ties. He found that the locomotive had been thrown from the rails and stood watching the ineffectual efforts of the train crew to place the engine back on the track. Jackscrews were used, but the men did not seem to thoroughly understand the work.

"That won't do," said Mr. Hill. "Your jacks won't lift it when in that position."

But the men applied the levers, thinking they would show the President that they knew their business. The jack slipped, letting the ponderous machine down on the ties with a bump.

"Let me set that jack," said Mr. Hill. "I don't think it will slip then," and, grabbing the screw, he set it at an incline to his own satisfaction, and after throwing a little sand on the top and bottom, he exclaimed, "Now, go ahead."

The train men were a little dubious at first, but they applied the levers, and the huge machine slowly lifted itself into place and slid quietly on to the rails. The delay was only twenty minutes.

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Seated in the smoking room of the Hoffman House the other evening were the brothers Frank and William Gayler, sons of the late playwright, Charles Gayler. The last named, with his mane of gray hair and his dignified bearing, was a man who always attracted attention wherever he went. It was about this fact that the conversation between the brothers grew reminiscent.

"I remember father took me with him on a trip through the Southwest," said Frank, "when I was quite a small boy. He was at the time advance agent for Barnum's Circus. We were seated together one Sunday morning in the corridor of a hotel in Little Rock, Ark., when a gentleman of distinguished bearing approached father and introduced himself as a Justice of the Supreme Court. With much gentleness, and at the same time adroitness, the Judge endeavored to discover the business that accounted for father's presence in the town, and with what deftness father evaded the questions, merely to intensify the old fellow's curiosity! Finally, the old Judge induced the hotel clerk to open the little door leading into the café, and invited father to join him in a social glass.

"Unable to contain himself longer, the dignified old fellow came plump out and asked:

"'What particular line of business, Sah, do you follow, if you will not consider me too impertinent, Sah?'

"Father smiled in anticipation of the shock that he knew would follow, and drawing himself to his full height of more than six feet, said solemnly:

"'Sir, I am advance agent for the Greatest Show on Earth—P. T. Barnum's Circus, Sir.'

"The old Judge appeared nonplused for a moment, and looking father over from feet to head, asked confidingly:

"'What drove such a man as you to it, Sah? Drink?'

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When a friend of ex-Sheriff Dunn who is a market gardener recently completed his new house he asked the ex-Sheriff to help him out in the way of interior decorations. He wanted pictures for the walls, he said, that would be artistic and at the same time suggestive of his work as a market gardener.

"Tell your picture man you want a set of 'The Rake's Progress,' by Hogarth," promptly replied Dunn. "They're just the thing."

That obtuse friend is now trying to find out what relation "The Rake's Progress" series has to do with market gardening.

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While not as active in politics as he was once, when, with ex-Senator Jacob Worth, he "ran the Republican machine" in Kings County, ex-Sheriff William J. Buttling of Brooklyn is still a much-consulted authority on matters political. His opinions as to the chances of candidates are particularly sought, especially by men who bet. Recently while he was with a party of friends on the veranda of a Bath Beach hotel, a discussion as to who would probably be the nominees for Mayor this Fall arose. The big ex-Sheriff listened, but said nothing. Finally one of the group turned to him and asked, point blank:

"Say, Sheriff, you know more about these things than we do; who do you think will be named for Mayor by Tammany?"

"Well," returned Mr. Buttling, slowly, "it strikes me that the logical candidate of Tammany is John Doe."

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Mrs. Elizabeth Phelps Ward has been often enough importuned by collectors of autographs to know that some value is attached to her signature. She has also, it is said, come to know that economy is not to be despised even by the prosperous, and she has succeeded in combining to her own profit these two bits of her life's experience. It is told of her that on one occasion she was called on to pay a golf debt of her husband's, being $1 due to a caddy. Drawing a check for that amount, Mrs. Ward gave it to the "young one" with the advice that it would be well to keep the check for the sake of the autograph.

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If Pierre Lorillard's outfit for field sports ever comes under the hammer there will be a scramble to acquire many of the implements of the chase he owned. An excellent wing shot himself, his fowling pieces were the envy, even of those whose wealth would permit them to be equally fastidious and extravagant in such matters. Mr. Lorillard's "battery," or collection of guns and rifles, was every year sent to be examined and done over by a University Place gunsmith, who sometimes allowed his favored and trusted patrons to handle them. The aggregate value put on the battery was $7,000. It comprised "shooting irons" of the most celebrated makes, and always included a couple of guns of very small calibre—.20 or .24, such as are used by ladies only. He had a couple of very costly rifles in the outfit. One double-barreled fowling piece with two sets of barrels, one of 10-gauge the other of 12, cost $1,100.

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Among the Tammany politicians who greeted John F. Carroll on his arrival in Hoboken last week were Health Commissioner Sexton and Deputy Police Commissioner Devery. The customs authorities did not hurry to get Mr. Carroll's baggage examined, and kept him on the pier over two hours. At the end of the first hour of the ordeal Mr. Sexton, who was talking to Commissioner Devery, looked at the fortunate passengers who, having had their baggage inspected and passed, were leaving the pier, and remarked:

"Suppose Tammany had charge of this business and kept people waiting in this way, wouldn't the papers roast us?"

Mr. Devery looked wise, but didn't reply.

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Col. John A. Joyce is no longer one of the landmarks of Washington. He has had his hair cut. For years the hair of Col. Joyce has descended far down his shoulders. It was pure white, and formed a mane that reminded one of the Falls of Niagara. There is an institution in Washington known as the "Seeing Washington" car. Visitors to the city board this car and are taken along all the trolley roads. The conductor has a megaphone through which he calls attention to the points of interest in a tone that can be heard on the sidewalks. The regular répertoire of the "Seeing Washington" megaphone has for a long time comprised something like this:

"On your right, ladies and gentlemen, you see the White House. The building we have just passed is the Treasury Department. The building just ahead is the State, War, and Navy Department Building. Across the way you observe the Riggs National Bank. See that man with the wide, black sombrero and the long, white hair half way down his back? That is Col. John A. Joyce, the poet, who accuses Ella Wheeler Wilcox of not writing 'Laugh and the World Laughs With You.'"

Now the "Seeing Washington" man is deprived of one of his best cards, for Col. Joyce is shorn. He looks now like an ordinary citizen with short, white hair. He still wears a sombrero, but has even been seen in public occasionally wearing a derby. Washington mourns, but Col. Joyce says he feels much cooler.

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There died at Cambridge, Mass., last week a man who saw the great Napoleon. And yet he was but seventy-three years old. A delightful old man he was, too, this veteran ocean commander, Capt. Charles W. Kennedy, formerly of the White Star steamer Germanic. His friends, made during a lifetime on the ocean between New York and Liverpool, have known but little of him since his enforced retirement in 1883.

But the most remarkable thing which Capt. Kennedy told—more remarkable than his saving of sixty lives—was his view of Napoleon. He was born on the island of St. Helena, his father being an officer in the English detachment which guarded the imprisoned Emperor of the French; and it was, when, in 1840, the body of the illustrious captive was given over to his countrymen for burial in Paris, that Capt. Kennedy, then a boy, saw the features of the Great Emperor. Upon the day of the transfer of the remains the lad watched the ceremony sheltered from the rain beneath the folds of his father's military cloak. As the metallic casket was opened so that the French might see that they were receiving all that remained of the conqueror, Kennedy senior pushed his boy forward with the injunction to look at the form which was to be disclosed. Thus he saw the calm features, like those of a man who had just fallen asleep; the gloss of the broadcloth uniform; the brightness of the buttons, the perfection of everything, all so startling. But the instant the air came in contact with the face an ashen pallor overspread it, and almost before the lid could be replaced the look of life disappeared, and the great man returned to dust. It is not improbable that Capt. Kennedy was the sole survivor of that historic moment.

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"One reason why Dr. Rainsford is affectionately regarded by his people," said one of his parishioners, "is because of his appreciation of the truth that what he preaches he is expected to exemplify in his own mode of life.

"Learning some time ago that comment had been made upon the fact that he customarily drank beer, he immediately banished it from his table. He made no secret of his renunciation, either; for, said he, if this should lead one man astray, if my example should have a bad effect, I could not forgive myself."

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Corwin H. Spencer, who, recent dispatches from St. Louis say, has a corner on corn, which will net him a profit of $500,000, is one of the coming men in St. Louis. Although but slightly over forty, Mr. Spencer has accumulated a fortune of several millions in speculation. His first successes were made in street railway properties. He is a man of polish and has a fine mansion in one of St. Louis's most beautiful residence places. Mr. Spencer is prominent in the Louisiana Purchase World's Fair movement, and one of the Vice Presidents of the association. At the recent banquet of the Missouri Society at the Waldorf-Astoria, as the representative of Gov. Francis, Mr. Spencer, of course, had to make a speech. It was the first he had ever made, and he was somewhat nervous in anticipation of the ordeal. He prepared a speech and had it typewritten with the intention of reading it. He did start out to read it, but, becoming warmed up, he branched off from his manuscript and did not refer to it again. So his first effort at speechmaking was a pronounced success.

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Unlike most members of his race, Marshall Taylor, the negro racing cyclist, generally known by the sobriquet of "Major," bestowed on him by some facetious member of a Brooklyn bicycle club in which he was employed as porter a few years ago, is an excellent business man. He is already comparatively wealthy, and owns a handsome home in the best residential part of Worcester, Mass. At Manhattan Beach recently Taylor was challenged by Frank Krámer of East Orange, N. J., to ride a match race for $500 a side. Indicative of the businesslike attitude he takes in all money matters was Taylor's reply:

"Ah doan' ride foh mah own money. Ah ride foh other people's money."

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A San Francisco newspaper woman thought she saw a good story in the report that a certain ambitious writer had acquired some original manuscripts of Joaquin Miller's and had boldly lifted and plagiarized from them. With vengeance and indignation burning her pen-tip the woman set out to interview the fiery old poet, who at that time lived in a small log cabin on one of the hills of California, and was in the habit of deliberately closing his door in the face of all intruders, thus emphasizing the fact that he had fled to the mountains for solitude and meditation. Through a small round aperture in the door the visitor would invariably peep, however, very much in the same awed manner in which people regard a caged lion. Upon the approach of this newspaper woman Miller not only closed the door, but when her face appeared at the aperture the curious old fellow sat down on the side of his cot, pulled off his shoes, and deliberately began to prepare for retiring, meanwhile scowling up from under his bushy brows at the shocked retreat of the intruder. An hour later he cautiously looked out himself. There was the woman with determined face, determined pad and pencil, waiting patiently.

"What do you want?" he asked.

"Oh, Mr. Miller, I've come to see you about that report of the plagiarism—"

"What—do—you—want?"

"Oh, I won't take a moment. If you will just write a brief statement denying or verifying—"

"H-m-m-m!"

A few minutes later a paper passed from the poet's big hand into that of the woman's. Gleefully she descended the hill, hugging the precious paper. Once in her office she carefully unfolded it. Then she began to weep hysterically. The poet had written in his own handwriting, and no one in all America has ever been able to decipher it.

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Those who have met T. Estrada Palma can understand the admiration of the Cubans for him and their desire to make him Cuba's first President. His temperament was a surprise to all who met him in Washington when he was the head of the Cuban Junta which was agitating the recognition of Cuban belligerency. It is distinctly judicial. His manners are quiet, almost soft. There is absolutely nothing of the impulsive Spanish type about him. He is always calm, clear, and deliberate. While he was in Washington he seldom, if ever, went to the Capitol. He was at all times governed by a proper sense of dignity, although perfectly democratic. He is a plain old soldier of a fine type.

Señor Palma's associates during the early days of the Junta were Gonzalo Quesada [illegible]

teresting trio, each in his own way. Palma, with his quiet dignity, was impressive; Quesada, with his impulsive, impassioned ways, interesting, and Albertini, with his polished, refined manners, charming. Quesada is the typical Spaniard, at least in manner. Of delicate frame, he is a bundle of nervous energy. Cuba's wrongs were to him a personal, torturing grievance. Eloquent of speech, his enthusiasm was infectious. Albertini, who married an American girl and who was said to be very rich, was one of the most polished men in Washington society. He, too, was a gifted talker and made many converts to Cuba's cause by his arguments and his refined manner. Quesada and Albertini regarded Palma in the light of a father. It was evident that they bore him a deep affection and relied absolutely upon his wise counsels.

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Acting Secretary of State Adee has a vivid and picturesque vocabulary, which he occasionally employs even in discussing affairs of State. The other day he was asked whether the Colombia-Venezuela affair was really only a couple of revolutions or was going to become a war between the two nations.

"I don't know yet," replied the Acting Secretary of State. "There is something going on down there, but I have not yet blown down the barrels to see if they are loaded."

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Col. P. Burgess Hunt, Collector of Internal Revenue at Dallas, Texas, and formerly United States Indian Agent for Indian Territory, has just written to a New York friend telling him of a letter received from one of his old wards, who was one of his favorites when he was agent. The boy is now at the Carlisle Indian school.

In his letter to Col. Hunt, after describing his associates, his amusements, and how he occupies his time, the young philosopher thus put forth his conclusions upon the characteristics of the white man as compared with the red man:

"Some white people very good, some not so good; Indian just the same."

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"The Denver clergyman who advised Mr. Carnegie to establish temperance saloons, with all the usual accessories of the alcoholic type, including free lunch, probably never heard of Bishop Fallows of Chicago," said a minister of the Reformed Episcopal Church. "Bishop Fallows undertook to do just what the Western man advocates. He established a 'saloon' in a basement in the toughest quarter of Chicago, and made the place look exactly like the 'joints' at which bad whisky and impure beer were sold. He even encouraged the women of that class that would be likely to go into drinking saloons in any event to visit the place. Furthermore, he paid a good round price for a recipe and manufactured his own beer, which he called 'beeret.' It looked like the genuine article, but was non-intoxicating. There was everything in the place to attract the crowd—except that which draws most men to saloons. The scheme was a flat failure, after the novelty wore off. They tell a story about the place for the truth of which I will not vouch. The beeret ran out one day, and the good Bishop was advised to substitute weiss beer temporarily. Assured that it was a temperance drink, he did so, with the result that his bartender, who was a professional from Clark Street, was arrested for violating the excise law. Bishop Fallows now believes that men go to saloons to drink rum, that the social feature is an incident, and that the average tippler has little use for liquor except to get drunk on it."

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Oklahomans are all practically agreed that when the Territory shall be admitted to Statehood Dennis Flynn shall be one of its Senators. Judged by length of residence, Flynn is more of a New Yorker than anything else. Though born in Pennsylvania, he was taken to Buffalo by his parents when but two years old, and lived there until a sturdy lad of fourteen. Thence he went to Iowa, where he was enrolled a member of the bar, and later to Kiowa, Kan., where he established a paper. His residence in Oklahoma dates from 1889, when he was appointed Postmaster of Guthrie by President Harrison. He was elected a Delegate to the Fifty-third Congress, and is now in his third term, having been once defeated.

Although as a Delegate he has no vote, Flynn's personal influence is greater than that of any single member of Congress save that of the acknowledged leaders. He was a great pet of Speaker Reed's, and is equally well liked by Speaker Henderson. Congress has been always disposed to give him almost anything he wanted for Oklahoma, and the Territory's wonderful development is due in no small measure to the beneficent legislation which he has secured at Washington for the Territory. The Free Homes bill which he had passed was nothing short of a gift of about 50,000,000 to Oklahomans.

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Col. John O'Day, the railroad lawyer and capitalist, who died in Baltimore recently, dominated Democratic politics in Missouri for twelve years, and in all that time it is doubtful if he had a single friend, even among the men that he put in office. Absolutely without personal magnetism, and wholly without any of the social graces by which the people of a State that boasts that it belongs to the South are supposed to set such store, he simply elbowed his way to power and held it. O'Day's theory was that the first honest man was yet to be born, and he acted accordingly. Dictatorial in his demands and brutal in the manner of their enforcement, no one was found to dispute his sway until Gen. John S. Marmaduke concluded to run for Governor. Marmaduke was not a brilliant man, but he was as honest and unswerving as the sun. Of course, O'Day expected the candidate to come and "see" him, but the General did nothing of the kind, and in spite of the fact that the "boss" had not come out for him one county after another elected Marmaduke delegations to the State Convention. O'Day saw his prestige slipping away, and finally called on the General at his office in Jefferson City. Marmaduke was then holding a minor office under the State Government. In his usual imperious manner the Colonel laid down the law to the General. He told the latter that unless he made certain pledges not another county would be permitted to instruct for him; that his political star would set, &c.

Marmaduke heard his caller through without a word, and then arose, seized the doughty Colonel by the nape of the neck and literally kicked him out of the office. The news spread like wildfire, and it sounded the political death knell of O'Day. Within twenty-four hours he could not have dictated the nomination of a Justice of the Peace even in his own County of Greene. Marmaduke was triumphantly elected, and O'Day retired to obscurity. He had been general attorney of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, but with the passing of political prestige he lost his job, after which he devoted himself to money making, accumulating more than $1,000,000. Where he got his power in the first place, and how he held it so long, are questions that still puzzle Missourians.

COACHING IN VERMONT.

SOME New Yorkers who have been accustomed for a number of years past to spend their Summers either in Europe or at Newport, and who have consequently not had occasion to travel during the seasons of getting off the beaten lines or in the more remote country districts, decided to take a driving trip through the Green Mountains of Vermont. At one little town where they arrived at nightfall and were in doubt as to which of the two small hotels the place boasted of to stop at, they interrogated a farmer perched on a load of hay, and who pulled up his horses with wondering eyes at the novelty of a modern turnout, with its gay freight of daintily attired maidens and men in outing costume. To the question of the host of the party as to the relative merits of the two hostelries, the farmer, after cogitating a moment, replied: "Wal, I dunno, p'r'aps ye'd better try the house under the hill. I s'pose its the best; leastwise they ain't nowise bashful about chargin'."

A waitress at one of the Vermont inns where the party stopped and where the food, as is still the custom in the country districts, is served in small saucer-shaped dishes or "bird baths" as they have been called, hovered around for some minutes after the party had finished dinner, and finally said: "Have you people finished dinner?"

To their affirmative reply she looked amazed and in a high angry key ejaculated, "Then why don't you stack?" It was some minutes before she could be sufficiently mollified to explain that it was the custom in that part of the country when people finished eating to signify it by "stacking" the "bird baths."

At another inn, where the proprietress presided herself at the table, and some griddle cakes and maple syrup were brought in at supper, the beaming landlady, who allotted the cakes to the individual plates before they were passed around, took up the first plate and, holding the jar of golden syrup in her other hand thus addressed the eldest member of the party:

"Will you have your syrup 'round and round,' Mr. Jones, or in a puddle in the middle?"

After Mr. Jones had recovered his equanimity, he replied that he thought he would prefer to have it "round and round."

At still another inn one of the country waitresses became much interested when she noticed the party eate the various portions of their meal in succession. Her curiosity was too much for her and she leaned over one of the ladies of the party and remarked:

"Law sakes. I s'pose you folks course your victuals to hum."

IN THE HAWAIIAN VILLAGE.

Of all the so-called attractions on the Midway at the Pan-American Exposition, that entitled the Hawaiian Village has the effect of irritating its visitors the most. A stentorian "barker" standing on a platform on which are seated a number of Hawaiian girls in native costume calls out: "Step in, ladies and gentlemen, and see the Hawaiian village, a beautiful bit of native scenery. See also the celebrated houla-houla dance."

The visitors enter, after paying their quarter apiece, walk along a narrow path bordered by some stunted palm trees for a few yards, and then enter a dimly lit hall. On a stage at the far end of this hall some native Hawaiians dance what is called the houla-houla, which appears to be a mild sort of danse de ventre and there is some plaintive singing to mandolins. The curtain falls after about ten minutes of this performance, and the audience, finding nothing more to see, retires the same way it entered.

Now and then a perplexed and inquisitive visitor, on regaining the Midway proper, steps up to the barker who induced him to enter, and says: "Where is the village? I didn't see any."

To him the barker invariably replies: "That's your own fault, the walk and the palm trees are the village which is called Kola-Kola, there are no houses in that village."

Curious Revelations of the New Tunnel's Progress.

IF there is a single resident of Fourth Avenue who remembers when a certain brook trickled down that thoroughfare, he must be an old inhabitant. Since the stream flowed upon the surface of the ground the level of that part of the city has risen many feet, and now that the subway excavators are finding traces of the ancient watercourse they are burrowing fully twice a tall man's height beneath the cobblestones.

It was at the upper end of Holbrook, Cabot & Daly's section, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, that the bed of the brook was discovered several days ago. The soil thereabout is a mixture of rock and gravel. When the diggers had gone down about fifteen feet they found a line of heavy boulders, between which flowed occasional rivulets of clear water. The row of boulders, stretching under the west side of the avenue, was not found below Thirty-second Street, so it seems that the course of the brook must turn either east or west thereabout. The theory of the engineer is that the boulders were used to fill in the old stream when it came time for city streets to be built in the neighborhood.

When the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria was being built, it may be remembered, a pond of water, presumably the pent-up contents of a stream that ran across and under the city along the line of Thirty-fourth Street, was discovered during the work of sinking foundations. The builders had much trouble before they got rid of the water. Much was published about this underground lake at the time, and it was said that an old inhabitant remembered having rowed a boat on it when he was a boy. Probably, say the engineers of the subway along Fourth Avenue, the brook found just below Thirty-third Street, is the same one that had its higher course under the Hotel's site.

Another surprising "find" was made near the northern end of Section 3 of the subway. An old wooden drain, the boards well preserved, was discovered crossing Fourth Avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, just south of where the subway begins to go under the old Harlem Railway's tunnel. This drain, built very much like those found in upper Broadway, was about ten feet below the street level. Once, probably, it served to carry surplus rainfalls away from farm lands located where the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, the Princeton Club, and other well-known buildings now stand. The men who are working where the wooden duct was discovered think they will find more traces of the boulder-filled brook after their excavations have proceeded downward a little further.

Strong developments relative to the blasting under the Park Avenue tunnel are reported now. It seems that the shock of the dynamite is barely felt on some days, while on others it makes the people of the community think they are about to be shaken to bits. And this is the case despite the fact that there is practically the same number of blasts every day, each blast being caused by the same amount of explosive powder. The concussion is regulated, it is evident, neither by the distance of the explosion from the mouth of the shaft nor by the quantity of dynamite.

These facts were at first puzzling to Ira A. Shaler, who has the contract for this part of the subway.

Finally Mr. Shaler and his assistants have agreed upon a theory that seems to be the correct one. It is as follows: The shaking-up of neighboring buildings was never due to any movement of the ground as a result of dynamite blasting, but was due solely to the concussion of air around the shaft openings, the air from the tunnel being forced out with tremendous force by the blasts. The reason this concussion is not uniform day after day is that the air, when forced out, travels in waves of regular length. If the dynamite is exploded at such a distance from the shaft that the end of a wave will happen to be coincident with the mouth of the tunnel, then the shock caused by the concussion will be a powerful one. If, however, the end of the wave happens to coincide with the roof of the tunnel near the opening, then the greater part of the concussion of air rushing outward will be dissipated, and the buildings round about will not be so badly shaken up.

Though no forgotten water courses or strange physical effects have been discovered in the lower part of the Fourth Avenue division of the subway, there has been plenty of work down there. Most of the operations have been along the avenue named, but the section begins a little before the turn into that thoroughfare is made, at Great Jones Street and Lafayette Place. In the two blocks intervening between there and Astor Place the pavements are well torn up, the first block, to Fourth Street, having been excavated to grade in both the east and west tunnels, and the second having been half finished, roofing and all, on both sides. About one-fourth of the steel is in place on the lower block.

There will be some hard work for the excavators when they begin to make the curve from Lafayette Place, through Astor Place, in to Fourth Avenue. This will not be started for some weeks. Above the turn the first place where work has been done is between Tenth and Twelfth Streets. The west side of Fourth Avenue for that distance looks now as though it had not been upturned, but the subway is underneath, its appearance being just the same that it will be when they begin to lay railroad tracks in it. This having been completed months ago, work was begun on the east side in the same blocks, and now that side, too, is nearly finished, the concrete flooring having gone in, and everything being in readiness for the steel work. It seems certain that this stretch of two blocks will be among the first parts of the subway to be completed for its entire width in the downtown district.

On both sides of Fourteenth Street digging and drilling has been going on in the west side of the avenue. The block north of Thirteenth Street is ready for steel three-fourths of its length, and some of the pillars are in place. Up to Seventeenth Street, where the much-talked-of bed of rock got in the engineer's way, half of the rock has been excavated.

There are to be six tracks in the subway at the Fourteenth Street station, which, barring the ones at the bridge and at One Hundred and Second Street and Broadway, will be the largest along the line. From the station to Seventeenth Street, five tracks will be laid. The other stations to be built on Section 3 are planned for Astor Place, Eighteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, and Thirty-third Streets. The one at Twenty-eighth Street has been half excavated, the west side grade having been reached far back into the side street.

Crossing the avenue at Twenty-second Street is the new forty-five-inch brick sewer that has been counted as one of the difficult undertakings involved in changing pipes to make way for the subway. Into this large conduit, which turns under the subway and then runs toward the East River, there runs a smaller sewer that has come along the west side of the avenue from the north. The two are connected by what is known as a reverse curve—something novel in New York sewerage operations. The smaller conduit enters the larger, where a big manhole goes down at Twenty-second Street, but, instead of entering the manhole in a straight course, it has been made to form a wide curve toward the west, so that the flow from it is hurled directly into the larger duct rather than against the walls of the manhole.

Nothing has been done from the south side of Twenty-third Street to Twenty-fifth, nor will the undertaking of going under the various surface lines at the former point be started for some time. A block north of Twenty-fifth Street is excavated half way to grade, a three-track sweep being made. The next block, where they are also making room for three tracks out of the intended four, is nearly finished, and the one above Twenty-seventh Street is entirely ready up to the station. The plan of making a three-track tunnel along here is novel, excepting for the work down in Elm Street and in some of the up-town deep sections. Almost everywhere room is being made for only two tracks at a time—half the final width, in short.

The west side of the block from Twenty-ninth to Thirtieth Street is finished, the pavements having been almost entirely replaced. Grade is nearly reached to Thirty-first Street, and much has been done from there to Thirty-third, including a start on the Thirty-third Street Station, where the contractors have found more rock.

Under the old Harlem Railroad tunnel Mr. Shaler has made four headings, two from Thirty-fourth and two from Forty-first Street. From the west side shaft at Thirty-fourth Street he has advanced 432 feet with his heading, the bench having been taken out, leaving the tunnel at its full size, for about 372 feet. The east heading from the lower end has gone 490 feet, the bench being out to within 80 feet of that distance. In short, both the lower headings have nearly reached the line of Thirty-sixth Street. At the north end, from Forty-first Street, the headings are 150 feet long on the west side and 100 on the east, and the benches have not been taken out at all yet. The upper headings are rounded and measure 9 by 24 feet, the lower ones being square and 27 by 10 feet in size.

The distance between the tunnel roof and the level of the surface car tracks in the upper tunnel is from 10 to 12 feet at Thirty-fourth Street, and not more than 3 or 4 feet at Forty-first Street. The subway is not directly under the surface car tunnel, its two channels lying approximately under the supporting walls of the latter. Work on the Shaler section, which is No. 4, was begun Sept. 19, 1900, and the contractor says he will be through six months before contract time, that being at the close of the year 1903.

From Lafayette Place and Great Jones Street to Park Avenue and Forty-first Street, in Sections 3 and 4, the number of men at work is about 1,850. Nearly 1,600 of these are on Section 3. Mr. Shaler has fourteen steam drills at work in each end of his section.

Reciprocal Help.

Doctor—Well, my good woman, what do you want?

Beggar—A quarter, doctor; give me a quarter and I'll tell everybody that you helped me.

Easy to Miss It.

Happiness is sometimes like a pair of spectacles. While one looks for it, it sits astride one's very nose.

AUG

1901

NOVELTIES of the Coming THEATRICAL SEASON

ALTHOUGH there is a general fear that no money will be made "on the road" before Christmas, owing to the labor agitations and the crop conditions, nevertheless the theatrical season will open early. In New York the production of new plays will begin on Aug. 19 at the Criterion Theatre, when Mr. William Faversham will make his début as a star in "A Royal Rival," Gerald du Maurier's adaptation of "Don Caesar de Bazan." The advent of the popular leading man of the Empire Theatre as a star will not make so large a difference in his position in his own company as might at first sight seem to be the case. The day of the old-fashioned star play, a one-part play, has gone by. The starring of a popular actor now means simply that managers are catering to the public taste for hero worship. Some particular personality has to be put forward as a bait. Otherwise the public calmly stays at home. The result is that the managers get as good plays as possible, with prominent parts for their so-called stars, surround them with other good actors, and reap a substantial profit.

Mr. Faversham will not be called upon to carry the burden of the new enterprise alone, any more than Mr. Drew or Miss Adams was. He will have associated with him Julie Opp, who returns to this country after an absence long enough to stimulate interest in her reappearance; Mr. Joseph Holland, who has himself been one of Mr. Frohman's features for a long time; Mr. Edwin Stevens, Miss Jessie Busley, and Mr. Snitz Edwards. With these as the principal members of the company, Mr. Faversham will be well supported.

The regular season at the Empire Theatre will open on Sept. 2, when Mr. John Drew will make his reappearance. His new play for this Fall is Robert Marshall's "Second in Command," in which Cyril Maude has achieved an enviable success in London. The play is said to be out of its author's customary vein. It is a return to the sweet sentimentalism and mild heroics of the Robertson school. The story is not one that courts rehearsal in the cold outline of a newspaper summary. The interest centres in the hero, a mild-mannered, amiable, blundering man, a Major in the British Army. He is a personage of the type so beautifully presented to us in the good William Dobbin of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," a man who is certain to command the love and sympathy of every audience. He goes through years of neglect and lack of appreciation at the hands of the War Office, and in the end obtains the long-coveted mark of distinction. But he loses the woman he loves.

It is easy to see that in this personage Mr. Drew will have a congenial part. He will figure as the good angel of the play, and command the tears of his friends. The play will give Mr. Drew ample opportunity for the exhibition of the best qualities of his refined and polished art. Furthermore there will be scope for the revelation of the abilities of the members of his company, and for the work of the stage manager and the scene painter. It is said that the scene in the last act, in which a royal Duke confers the Victoria Cross on the modest and bungling Major, is one of the most effective stage pictures recently seen on the stage. That this scene will be presented in the best possible manner at the Empire Theatre goes without saying. Mr. Drew will be supported by Ida Conquest, Harry Harwood and other members of the company associated with him in previous seasons.

"Richard Lovelace" is the title of the new play which Mr. Sothern is to present at the Garden Theatre on Sept. 9, and which will open the regular season of that house. It was written for him by Laurence Irving, son of the actor. The play is in three acts, and is based upon the theme of one of Lovelace's most famous poems, that in which occurred the lines:

"I could not love thee, dear, so well
Loved I not honor more."

The play is a love story and will give Mr. Sothern some of the best acting opportunities that he has had in any of his later plays by modern authors. The company will include Miss Cecilia Loftus, Mr. Rowland Buckstone, Mr. Arthur Lawrence, Mr. Henry J. Carvill and others.

The regular season of the Lyceum Theatre this year will open on Sept. 10 or 11 with Miss Bertha Galland, who will play the principal part in "The Forest Lovers." This is a dramatization of Maurice Hewlett's famous novel, and much care has been taken with a view to selecting only that portion of the novel which will lend itself to a drama, involving five sets of scenes and five acts. The original dramatization was made by Miss Clo Graves of England, but it has been rearranged and put into practical shape to suit American audiences by Mr. A. E. Lancaster. Miss Galland will be supported by Mr. Harry B. Stanford, for two years the leading man of the Irving-Terry company, and the support will further include the names of Frank C. Bangs, George W. Barbier, Stephen Wright, Rhoda Cameron, Blanche Weaver, Margaret Bourne and fifteen or twenty others. The play is located in the thirteenth century and has opportunity for picturesque scenery and costuming.

Mr. James K. Hackett's season will open at Wallack's Theatre on Sept. 2 with Victor Mapes's version of "Don Caesar de Bazan," entitled "Don Caesar's Return." There will be some curiosity as to the difference between this version and Mr. Faversham's. The managers are indulging in deep and dramatic secrecy about both. The policy of making the so-called star only the leader of a strong company of actors will be pursued with emphasis in this case. Mr. Hackett will be assisted by actors of fully as much distinction as himself, though none of them is quite so tall or quite so beautiful in the eyes of the matinée girl. Members of the company will be Theodore Roberts, Wilton Lackaye, W. J. Le Moyne, Florence Kahn, and Virginia Buchanan—all excellent players. Miss Kahn will enact Maritana, and perchance fill the minds of old theatregoers with memories of the once popular opera, now forgotten.

Daly's Theatre will open on Sept. 16 with "The Messenger Boy," a musical comedy which has been running in London for two years. This piece, which has been partly rewritten for the American stage by James T. Powers, the comedian, who will appear in it, will be tried first in New Haven on Sept. 12.

The season of the Herald Square Theatre will open on Aug. 31 with Andrew Mack in Theodore Burt Sayre's new play, "Tom Moore." Those who are looking for many historical facts in this drama will be disappointed. The author has made his own story. The play shows Moore at the age of about twenty in love with Bessie Dyke, a schoolteacher in the village of Dalky. She is also pursued with evil intent by Lord Lovelace, who tries to play upon the vanity of her father, a would-be poet and satirist of the Government. This lord induces Terence Farrell, a good-for-naught, to persuade Tom to propose to his sister. Winnie Farrell loves Tom, and, to his horror, accepts him, while Bessie overhears. In the second act we see Tom in his garret in London besieged with debts, and rescued by his friend Lord Moira. In the third act Tom is brought by the Prince of Wales to a dinner, at which other guests are Mrs. Fitzherbert, Beau Brummel, Sheridan, and McDermott, the publisher. Old Dyke, who is present, is pressed by Lord Lovelace for a debt, and is saved by Tom, who gets his "Lalla Rookh" accepted by McDermott, and gives Dyke the check. Then Lovelace produces one of Dyke's satires, but Tom says he wrote it, and is dismissed in disgrace. In the last act Tom is reunited to his Bessie, who has learned everything, and the Prince in disguise discovers that Tom did not write the satire. So all ends happily. Physioc has painted some handsome scenery for this play, and a competent company has been engaged, including George F. Nash, Theodore Babcock, Giles Shine, Myron Calice, Josephine Lovett, Margaret Fielding, and Jane Payton.

The regular season of the Knickerbocker Theatre, where Mr. Wilson is now disporting himself in "The Strollers," will open on Sept. 2 with the Rogers brothers in their new play entitled "The Rogers Brothers in Washington," written by their untiring provider, Mr. John McNally. This play will be produced two weeks earlier in Buffalo, and will be thoroughly pruned and shaped by the time it reaches New York. Its nature may readily be fancied by those who have watched the doings of these amusing comedians. Politics and sidewalk conversations will vie with pretty girls and popular music to make an entertainment which will say much and mean little, but will cause the populace to laugh.

Although it will come later than many other important theatre openings, the first night at the Manhattan may be said to excite already as much interest as any of them. An unusual concern may be said to attach to this enterprise, as it marks the advent of Mrs. Fiske in a theatre under the management that for several years has been intelligently devoted to her interests. The date of Mrs. Fiske's first appearance here has not been exactly fixed, but it will occur about the middle of September.

"Miranda of the Balcony," the new play in which Mrs. Fiske will first be seen, as has already been announced, is a dramatization of A. E. W. Mason's novel of that name made by Anne Crawford Flexner of Louisville. The story is one that lends itself readily to a dramatic use, and it is likely that an interesting drama has been made of it or it would not have enlisted the interest of Mrs. Fiske or been selected for the opening of the Manhattan in the new circumstances. The scenes of the story are laid in England, Spain, and Morocco, giving unusual scenic scope and variety, and as all readers of the book know, its incidents are unconventional and stirring and its characters remarkable for their diverse strength. The part of Miranda at once suggests an actress of Mrs. Fiske's artistic individuality. It is said that the character has been somewhat changed by the playwright, a very natural course for a woman making a play from the book to adopt. A very notable thing about the story—and the play must necessarily follow the novel in this—is the large number of character studies presented. In fact, there are strongly individualized rôles enough to furnish the exceptionally strong company that will support Mrs. Fiske with fine opportunities. Thus, with Mrs. Fiske well fitted, it will be something to look forward to with curious interest to see Mr. Dodson, Max Figman, Lester Lonergan, and R. V. Ferguson all in strong character parts, with opportunities still left for the leading man, Robert T. Haines, Annie Irish, Kate Pattison Selten, and the others of the large Manhattan company.

One of the earliest important openings for the season will be that of "Arizona" at the Academy of Music on the evening of Aug. 19. Rehearsals have been going on for three weeks, not only at the Academy, but on a big stock farm down on Long Island, where a Sergeant of the United States Cavalry is training thirty horses to their duties as mounts for the men of Augustus Thomas's fictitious "Eleventh United States Cavalry." The production of "Arizona" seen last year at the Herald Square Theatre was elaborate, accurate as regards local color, and sufficiently sumptuous to satisfy even the hypercritical taste of Broadway theatregoers. But it is a small affair by comparison with the elaborate mounting which will be accorded Mr. Thomas's best play on the occasion of its reproduction on the big stage of the Academy. The original sketches of Frederic Remington and Walter Burridge have of course been utilized in the design of the scenery for "Greater Arizona," but the scale has been tremendously increased, and the consequent opportunity for elaboration of detail has not been neglected. There will be fifty horses in the troop from Fort Grant which rides down to camp over night on Canby's home pasture lot, and a number of young officers annexed to the Eleventh since it was seen on Broadway will meet several new-comers to the opulent ranch in the Aravaipa Valley. The changes in the cast have not displaced Olive May as Bonita Canby, the little Arizona girl, who, to quote her own words, "could ride before she could walk," nor Edgar Selwyn, whose clever characterization of the rôle of the Mexican Tony gained him much favorable attention last year. George O'Donnell will reappear as Dr. Fenlon, the unctuous surgeon of the frontier fort, and Helme Calvert as Lieut. Young will arrest William Haworth as Sergt. Keller in the same manner as last year. J. W. Cope, who succeeded Theodore Roberts as Henry Canby during the Broadway run last season, remains in that most requiring rôle. Dustan Farnum, who played Lieut. Denton after Vincent Serrano joined Nat Goodwin's "Merchant of Venice" company, will appear as the heroic young officer who won the hearts of the matinée girls last season. That sterling actor, Frazer Coulter, will be seen as Col. Bonham, and Miss Grace Thorne will essay the trying character of Estrella. Eleanor Wilton will be Mrs. Canby and William O. Hazeltine will be the Captain Hodgman of the Academy production.

An entire novelty to the New York stage will be noted in the production in mid-September at the Theatre Republic of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," a dramatization of the story by Ian Maclaren, (Dr. John Watson.) In this new drama of Scotch village life, the veteran actor, J. H. Stoddard, will undertake the first stellar tour of his life under the direction of Kirke La Shelle, who is also manager of the "Arizona" Company. "The Bonnie Brier Bush" Company has been rehearsing for a week past at the Theatre Republic under the direction of Mr. John Stapleton. The company includes, besides Mr. Stoddard, who will create the rôle of Lachlan Campbell; Reuben Fax as Posty, John Jennings as Dr. McLure, Charles Hutchinson as Lord Kilspindie, Miss Irma La Pierre as Flora Campbell, Miss Bessie Baldwin as Annie, Miss Jessie Dodd as Margot, and Miss Gertrude Bennett as Kate Carnegie. "The Bonnie Brier Bush" begins its season at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, on Aug. 26, coming to the Theatre Republic at the end of its four weeks' engagement there.

Weber & Fields have definitely decided upon "Hubbie Bubble" as the name of the new offering which is to open the season at their music hall Sept. 5. This title follows the style of others which have announced the music hall's productions in recent years. It contains no meaning, therefore no definite plot can be or is expected.

Rehearsals have been in progress for a week, and, while guarded with great secrecy, enough has been learned to warrant the assertion that the play will differ materially from other Weber-Field melanges of mirth and music. Lillian Russell and De Wolf Hopper will figure together in several scenes of a musical nature, while Fay Templeton, although at the head of the bevy of shapely "coons" at one stage of the performance, will have an entirely new character rôle. Messrs. Weber, Field, and Sam Bernard will be the usual German dialect trio, with a series of comedy scenes, one of which promises to excel the famous "contract" debate of a few seasons ago. Pitt Williams is to have a singing and dancing scene, assisted by the chorus. It will be something of a novelty to see the Frohman comedian capering and singing, surrounded by a bevy of girls, but he is delighted with the opportunity, as he is clever with voice and feet. No evil results are feared.

John T. Kelly will have another Irish rôle, but different from the preceding ones. Those who have heard John Stromberg's music say he has excelled himself in supplying those catchy numbers which have marked other productions at the music hall. The costumes for "Hubble Bubble" and the burlesque, "De Pleurisy," which is to follow it, have been designed by Barnes, whose work in that line has contributed not a little to the music hall's success. Julian Mitchell remains as director of the stage, which is a guarantee of graceful evolutions by the chorus, with new effects in grouping and ensembles.

The Greenwall Theatrical Circuit Company begins the Fall and Winter season at the American Theatre Saturday evening, Aug. 31, when a scenic production of "Under Two Flags" will be presented. The new leading lady of the company will be Miss Jessaline Rogers, an uncommonly beautiful young Western actress, who has been a star, playing such leading parts as Lady Macbeth, Cleopatra, and Fedora. As an actress she has run the gamut of tragedy, comedy, melodrama, farce, and pantomime. The new leading man of the company will be Mr. James E. Wilson, who has played important parts with Rose Coghlan, Mrs. Leslie Carter, and other stars. He followed E. H. Sothern on the road in "The Prisoner of Zenda," and has played "Cyrano de Bergerac" and other leading rôles in stock companies.

One week from next Monday night, Aug. 19, the Fourteenth Street Theatre will start the Fall season with a scenic production by Charles E. Blaney of a new play, called "The Mormon Wife." In addition to Miss Roselle Knott and William Humphreys, Miss Victory Bateman has been engaged for an important part. In the Mormon Tabernacle scene Gertrude Haynes and her "choir celestial" will appear.

David Warfield will make his début as a star in Lee Arthur and Charles Klein's play entitled "The Auctioneer" at the Bijou Theatre Sept. 23. The piece is a drama of New York life and will be produced under the personal direction of David Belasco. Mr. Warfield will be supported by Marie Bates, Odell Williams, Eugene Canfield, Brandon Tynan, H. R. Roberts, Harry Rogers, Maud Winter, and Nellie Lynch. The first performance will be given at New Haven.

"The King's Carnival," the burlesque by Sydney Rosenfeld and A. Baldwin Sloane, which ran up to the time of the closing of the New York Theatre, will be again put on the boards at that house on its reopening, Aug. 26. At least one new face will be seen in it, that of Mabelle Gilman, who made a hit in London. She will play the part of Mary Tudor. Miss Marie Dressler also remains with the company, the management having guaranteed her $25,000 for the season. This inducement caused Miss Dressler to abandon her intention of starring in her own company next season. Dan McAvoy, Louis Harrison, Amelia Summerville, Nina Farrington, and the other members of the company will commence rehearsals on the 15th. The opening of the theatre will also see the production of "Supper at Sherry's," by George V. Hobart, with music by A. Baldwin Sloane. It is announced that this farce consists of a "side-splitting and interesting series of incidents."

Mr. Henry W. Savage has completed arrangements with Mr. Jacob Litt of the Broadway Theatre for a six weeks' season of grand opera in English at that house, beginning Monday, Sept. 16. Mr. Savage plans to produce two grand operas each week, presenting one on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday nights and at the Wednesday matinée, the other at the remaining performances. A low scale of prices will prevail. Verdi's "Aida" and Puccini's "La Bohème" have been selected by Mr. Savage as the works for the first week. The performances will afford admirers of the organization an excellent opportunity to gauge the strength and resources of the company as shown in two strongly contrasting works. Other works in the repertoire are "La Giaconda," "Lohengrin," "Tannhäuser," "Carmen," "Romeo and Juliet," "Faust," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Pagliacci," and several novelties for which negotiations are now in progress. Mr. Savage has secured the American rights of Puccini's new opera, "Mme. Butterfly," and expects to make the first production of the work in this country one of the features of the Broadway Theatre season.

Adelaide Norwood, Joseph F. Sheehan, Reginald Roberts, William Pruette, F. J. Boyle, Winfred Goff, and Maude Ramey are former favorites of the Castle Square Opera Company who will be enlisted in this New York season. Newcomers are Josephine Ludwig, Gertrude Rennyson, Ethel Houston Du Fre, Herman De Vries, Frank Pagano, and George Tennery, none of whom has previously sung in English opera in New York, although several of them have been successful in the productions given by the company in other cities.

Miss Ludwig, Miss Rennyson, and Miss Du Fre are American girls. Miss Ludwig, after studying in Paris with Bouhy, Capoul, and Marchesi, was engaged by Mr. Henry W. Savage for his Castle Square Opera Company, and made her début in Chicago last October as Marguerite, scoring an instantaneous success. She then went to her native city, St. Louis, and appeared there as Juliet, duplicating her Chicago triumph. Since that time she has sung all the grand opera rôles in the repertoire of the organization.

American Influence in London.

English journalists are in the habit of criticising the American method of heading their news stories in their daily papers. Yet a London paper of July 31, over the report of the consolidation of Bryant & May with the Diamond Match Company, placed this caption:

"The Diamond Wedding—Bryant & May Make a Good Match."

LITTLE STORIES of THE STREETS

A Sermon in Jail.

SNOWY-HAIRED, with long beard, but keen-eyed and straight as an arrow, Dr. Richard S. Law, one-time prospector, miner, promoter, sage, and philosopher, by his own account, stood in Ludlow Street Jail delivering himself of sentiments that contrasted strangely with his surroundings. He was arrested a few days ago, after a year's absence from the city, in contempt of court proceedings growing out of a mining proposition which he had promoted, in which stock in the Golden Sceptre Mine set forth as promising great returns had eventually proved to be valueless. The story of the circumstances leading to his arrest was told in the daily news columns. As he stood in the prison his general appearance suggested nothing so strongly as the picture that Joseph Jefferson has made familiar of Rip Van Winkle after his long sleep. Outside, the rain pouring in torrents, occasional flashes of lightning and the general gloom of the day made a proper setting.

But Dr. Law, despite his seventy-five years, was exceedingly wide awake. "I have dined with Kings and Queens," he said. "At the table of royalty I have feasted. I have supped with millionaires, and now—now, I am enjoying the society of the boarders at the Hotel de Ludlow." He paused a moment, then chuckled at the joke. Pessimism was evidently no part of his make-up.

"No," he said, "such is life. A moving panorama of scenes and incidents. Some grave—some gay. I have lived through much."

It was suggested that he looked hale for his years.

"Yes, and there is no reason why you should not, too, when you are old. But," he pointed a finger at the cigar in the hand of his interviewer, "take the advice of one who knows. When you go out of here throw that away. Do as I have done. I never used tobacco in any form, I don't drink, I live a regular life." He stopped and passed his hands over the reporter's head.

"A fairly good head," he went on, "veneration—not too much—not enough to make a fool of you. A little narrow chested, but exercise will remedy that. But these foolish little vices, smoking and the like, you must stop, or you will never realize that for which you were brought into the world. Have you ever stopped to consider what the mother suffers when her child comes into the world? How many hopes she builds on its future? How she watches over it in the cradle and dreams of its life? And have you ever stopped to think that all her hopes are wrecked on just such little vices as that cigar? No. I dare say you never thought of it in that light.

"I have been in every country of the globe. I have gone out into the trackless forest. I have climbed the mountain side in rain and wind and snow. I have endured all sorts of hardships, and yet to-day I am hale and hearty. It's because I have lived a regular life. You do the same, and you, too, will live to be seventy, perhaps. I shall probably be a hundred, but then I am a remarkable man."

The conversation drifted to mining.

"It is an uncertain life," he said. "Few succeed, many fail. But it has been estimated that 95 per cent. of the business men fail. Well, I don't think the failures in mining average more than that. And then there is the fascination of it. Once a man has tasted that, it's hard for him to quit. I was among the first to go to California in the glorious days of '49. What dreamers we are! We see a ledge that promises something. Then we are millionaires at once—that is, in a dream. Why, a dream like that may last for days. It's beautiful while it does last, and then—well, we wake up. And then by and by we dream some more. Sometimes a man strikes it rich—then he has got a bonanza. Sometimes he doesn't—then he gets the Hotel de Ludlow."

Severe on This Tammany Man.

EDITORS and reporters actively engaged in the work of getting out a daily newspaper in New York City are, by a special provision of law, exempt from jury duty. A newspaper man, for many years a faithful follower of the teachings of Tammany, who has been a stanch defender of the Wigwam when under the fire of reform hosts and who has ever maintained that the police force, from Devery down, deserves the appellation "the finest," is in a peck of trouble.

This is how it happened. When the jury for the trial of a policeman accused of blackmail was drawn, a namesake of the Tammany man was one of the twelve accepted ones. By a coincidence he is, so the city directory has it, an editor. Furthermore, he lives not many blocks from the Tammany newspaper man of the same name.

When the jury had been selected the daily newspapers published the list. The Tammany man's wife, who is summering at Atlantic City, telegraphed him her disgust that he should be "mixed up in such a notorious case." The greeting he received at his office surprised him.

"You were not expected to know all about the law," said the city editor, "but any idiot should know that a man on a daily paper is not liable to jury duty. How is it you are out on court? Did the Recorder excuse you, or were you challenged for bias as a Tammany man?"

Explanations followed, the directory was consulted, and another case of mistaken identity disclosed. But when the Tammany man reached Harlem after the trial had concluded in conviction, he found a chilly reception awaiting him. A big policeman had scanned the list of names of the jurors. He sailed in.

"You're a fine man to be with the Fourteenth Street crowd. Soak a 'copper' without discussin' the evidence. What, not on the jury? I seen your name in the papers."

And so it has gone. Three members of his district organization "cut him dead" on the street, says the Tammany man, and what makes it worse, they say the other chap looks like his double, anyway, and they guess "he did the trick all right."

One Touch of Nature.

SHE was a small child with one of those old faces that the struggle for existence in the tenement districts too often develops. Her face was dirty, with here and there clean streaks showing where tears recently had trickled.

She entered Prospect Park and made her way to the hill where bloom the old-fashioned flowers that our grandmothers loved so well. She watched the big policeman and the man on the bench watched her. Twice she stole forward to seize a hollyhock bloom, and each time drew back afraid. At least she seized the flower just as the policeman looked toward her. He roared forth in a deep voice:

"Here there! get away; leave those flowers alone!" at the same time starting around the circle toward her.

With a startled scream she turned and ran a few steps, when she stumbled and fell. She plunged down the high bank and landed in the road on her head, with her left arm doubled under her. The man on the bench reached her before the policeman. She was unconscious, and her left arm was broken.

They stretched her out on the grass beneath the shade of an oak, and a mounted officer called an ambulance from a nearby hospital, which soon reached the spot. As the surgeon lifted her head she opened her eyes and looking up into the anxious faces bent over her, said:

"Mr. Policeman, please don't arrest me. Mamma's so sick, and she wanted one like what growed in her home when she was a girl. See, just took one," and she opened her right hand, showing the crushed hollyhock blossom.

The big policeman turned quickly away. He took several quick strides and broke off a whole stalk of hollyhock flowers. As he thrust it into her little hand the man on the bench saw the gleam of a silver coin as the dirty little paw closed over it. The man on the bench brushed away a tear and asked the surgeon:

"Is she badly hurt?"

"No; just a broken arm."

"Dress it and don't take her to the hospital, but take her home. I'll go with you and see that she wants for nothing."

As he turned away to hide a tear the big policeman heard him murmur:

"My little girl would have been just about her age."

"Mine is," said the policeman.

A Youthful Promoter.

A HORSEMAN had an amusing experience near the Speedway a few days ago. He called to an idle newsboy to hold his horse while he made a call on a client. On leaving the house he was surprised to see another boy in charge of the horse. So he asked:

"How's this? You are not the boy I left my horse with."

"No, Sir. I just speculated, and bought him of the other boy for 10 cents. He said as how you were only worth a nickel, and I says you were good fer a quarter. See?"

The boy got the quarter and went around the corner, where the first boy was waiting under an open window in the home of the horseman's friend.

"That's ther way ter work the swells," said the young speculator to his companion. "Ef yer had stayed he wouldder coughed up a dime. The bluff made him ershamed to hand over less that the two bits. You gets 12 cents and I keep the extry cent for permotin' dis scheme. See?"

One Western Visitor.

STROLLERS on upper Broadway may have observed during the past week a short, rather stout man, with a keen, pleasant eye and a little stoop in his shoulders, whose garb proclaimed him a son of the West. It was Charles F. Lummis of Los Angeles, Cal., the historian of the Indians of the Southwest. Mr. Lummis always wears one style of dress, whether he is in Arizona or New York. It is a suit of gray corduroy, a broad sash in place of a belt, and a cowboy hat.

Mr. Lummis is a prolific writer. He is not only producing books and magazine work all the time, but is also conducting a monthly he calls The Land of Sunshine. Mr. Lummis has gathered every littérateur of note on the coast into a school of writers which is throwing the peculiar atmosphere of the Pacific slope upon paper in very pleasing literary form. But Mr. Lummis is more interested just now in the house he is building than in his magazine. He is building his cottage with his own hands on a site about half way between Los Angeles and Pasadena, and about thirty minutes' ride from his office by trolley. It is an adaptation of pueblo architecture, with cement floors, and will last for generations. To his fondness for the Indians of the Southwest Mr. Lummis has given practical form by employing them always as household servants, a function which he claims they are eminently fitted to fill. One of the sights of Los Angeles used to be a bronzed and sinewy Indian in his native garb, carrying about Mr. Lummis's beautiful, golden-haired baby girl. But although Los Angeles adores Mr. Lummis, the whole city had to smile gently when it heard that this Indian whom he had trained and befriended from boyhood had departed suddenly, taking with him a generous "pourboire."

Perhaps the funniest fight on record was that between Mr. Lummis and Prof. Libby of Princeton. Mr. Lummis was the first man of modern times to climb the "Mesa Encatatado," the Enchanted Mesa, down in Arizona, a high butte, rising precipitously from the midst of the plain, around which clustered many Indian traditions. He announced the discovery of indications of former habitation. Prof. Libby went out some months after and climbed the mesa. He came down and said he could find nothing whatever to indicate the occupancy of man at any time, save the soup cans left by the previous party. Mr. Lummis went back with Frederick Webb Hodge of the Bureau of Ethnology and fire in his eye. They took shovels up the mesa and dug profusely. They found mounds and pottery and arrowheads, and things like that. Then Mr. Lummis had fun with Prof. Libby for a long time; and even now a number of The Land of Sunshine rarely comes out without some slight reference, to the effect that "this would be plain to any one but a Libby," or "This would be clear to any one but a Professor from Princeton," or some similar contumely.

The Camera and Real Estate.

NOT the least important part of the south side of Delancey Street for the work of securing the land on the approach to the new East River Bridge has been the photographing of all the buildings. The acquisition of lands by the city under condemnation proceedings invariably leads to countless squabbles, growing out of owners' exalted ideas as to the value of their holdings. Litigation in such cases usually continues for month, and some times years after the buildings in question have been demolished and the ground taken over by the city. At all hearings on the subject, the aggrieved property owner's effort is usually directed toward making his tumbled-down tenement rise above the ruins in the shape of a palace of priceless value.

The unrelenting camera does away with all this. The photographs of property along the line of the new bridge approach are over 100 in number. A large plate, about 12 by 14 inches, was used, so that three or four buildings and sometimes half a block, were taken at one exposure. On the other hand, it was necessary in some cases to devote an entire picture to showing a little ramshackle frame building on the rear of a lot—probably worth not much more than the photograph itself—but somewhere in the group of pictures will be found an accurate reproduction of every structure standing on the land at the time of its condemnation.

The value of the lots is pretty well fixed by recent real estate transactions in the neighborhood, and with these photographs the appraisement of an entire property, land and building, becomes a matter that cannot be made the subject of any very extended dispute at any future time.

Blind Leading the Blind.

THE elevated railroad station at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue is one of the best view points in the upper part of the city. One can look through One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to the East River, and on bright days can see a fringe of the Long Island shore. In the other direction a most excellent view of Cathedral and University Heights can be obtained. On these heights, St. Luke's Hospital, the main arch of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and Columbia University Library stand out clear cut against the sky. Strangers not knowing these buildings are often misled as to what they really are.

A few mornings ago a man loaded down with traveling impedimenta, and accompanied by his wife and daughter, started in to explain the buildings which stood out so clearly on the heights. Pointing to St. Luke's Hospital, he said: "That is the new public library which Mr. Carnegie has given the money to."

"Oh, my!" said wife and daughter in chorus.

"That," said the well-informed father as he caught sight of the Cathedral arch, "is the new Dewey Arch, which we have heard so much about. It will not be completed for several years."

"Oh, my!" came the chorus again.

Pointing to the dome of Columbia University Library, the father said with dramatic effect: "That is the most magnificent monument in New York. It is the tomb of Gen. U. S. Grant. We can just see the dome from here, so we cannot appreciate the beauties of the interior."

"Oh my!" repeated wife and daughter.

Just then an elevated train came along and the entire party started down town, satisfied that they had seen three great sights of New York City.

An Accommodating Druggist.

THE druggist is supposed to be a most accommodating individual. He must sell postage stamps at "cost price." He must keep a City Directory, and be a regular mine of information in himself. If he is not all of these he is looked upon as a most peculiarly crabbed individual, who does not want to create a special trade in postage stamps.

It remains for a druggist down in the old Greenwich Village section of New York City to go to the extreme limit in a desire to accommodate his regular customers as well as other people who may only desire the postage stamp end of his business. He has recently had made and put in position a large blue and white enameled sign, which reads:

Post Office.
Public Telephone.
Messenger Call.
New York Directory.
Brooklyn Directory.
Business Directory.
Medical Directory.
General Information.

This sign projects well out over the sidewalk, and is, in fact, more prominent than any other sign along the street.

"It pays," said the druggist, when asked about it. "You see, the public, by common consent, has come to look upon the drug store as the place to obtain information as well as postage stamps, and incidentally have prescriptions filled. I believe in being accommodating, and this sign is the material result of my belief. Other druggists will soon follow my example."

Shower Baths for Horses.

The system of cooling horses on hot days with water from a hose might be improved on. It had its origin in sentiment and humanity, and good has come of it. The fault with the carrying out of the merciful scheme is that it is one-sided, and in many cases shocks the animal operated on. It is one-sided in the sense that a horse halted in front of a Fire Department station is "played on" from only the side nearest to the hose, so that practically the animal is like a man before a hot fire in the arctic circle, roasted on one side and freezing on the other. A shower bath arrangement easily contrived at small expense would be better than the big stream of water which, landing on a heated, exhausted horse, smites with the force of a lead pipe bludgeon. A shower bath would in the same time as is consumed in the stream treatment cool off all of a horse's body gently without shocking it unequally. In too many cases the cooling-off process is left to boys or youths, with propensities for mischief or cruelty which are gratified by directing the stream into the ears of the animals with the result of making them rear and plunge in fright and acute shock to their nervous systems. Of course, the boy or lad gets his amusement out of it and the sidewalk gallery laughs, but it would be difficult to choose torture more acute.

Eating House "Manners."

Close to Washington Market is one of the best-known though unpretentious of New York's eating houses. On Sunday evenings, especially in the Summer, many women and children are among the patrons. The manners of the men are noticeably informal. Scores wear their hats at table, others come in coatless, but recently one prosperous looking man "went the limit," to quote the waiter who served him. Throwing coat and hat on a chair, he next took off cuffs, collar, and tie, depositing them in his hat. Then, lighting a cigarette, he nonchalantly puffed smoke at his neighbors, and certainly put the shirtwaist man and the bicyclist at an adjoining table in the shade.

Zones of Shoe Shines.

"The term 'dude' is like the term 'farmer,' merely relative," said the Hoboken Ferry philosopher.

"When I'm doing business in New York regularly every day I get my shoes shined coming over every morning. If I didn't, the New Yorkers would call me a 'farmer.'

"But when I was doing business in Newark, they looked upon me as a 'dude' for getting a daily shine. Yet, if a man doesn't get his shoes shined in Newark once a week they would consider him a 'farmer.'

"And so, if you go further back into the country, you will find that a man who gets his shoes shined at all is regarded as a dude and only those are 'farmers' who don't wear shoes, but boots."

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Dancing in the Mormon Land.

DANCING is the universal social diversion of the genuine Westerner. From the isolation of the mining camp, the cattle range, or the wheat field he is always eager to turn to the music of the violin or piano that instantly set his feet in motion. He may be attracted by the iniquities of the saloon, the gambling house, or the public dance hall; but these diversions bring out the worst elements in his character. To observe him at his best, so as to show all the high lights of his nature, one should see him at a private or social dance.

Nowhere in the West—perhaps nowhere in the world—are the pleasures of the dance more eagerly and constantly sought than in the rural Mormon settlements of Utah and Idaho. To the Mormon as well as Gentiles of Salt Lake and other cities and towns of the section the theatre, lectures, and parties of different kinds lend the same variety to the amusements that are familiar in the East. But a large proportion of the Mormon settlers are scattered throughout the rural districts, remote from such attractions; and for these people the one and always welcome diversion is dancing.

Morman dances are frequently held at private houses, which are usually log cabins, or at schoolhouses; but the most popular dancing floors are those of the Mormon churches, because those buildings are the most commodious ones in the settlements.

It is difficult to understand or explain how it is done, but no two-room log cabin of Utah or Idaho is so small that its floor will not offer dancing facilities for twenty or thirty guests, with corners and recesses under tables and in places for beds in which all the small children of the settlement soundly sleep from early evening until daylight, while their parents and older brothers and sisters keep time to the shrill notes of the "fiddler," who saws away from his chair on top of a table beneath which several infants are sleeping.

It is frequently stated that Mormons resent the presence at their dances of any persons not members of their faith. These statements are far from true. Nowhere is genuine Western hospitality more generously observed than among the followers of Joseph Smith and Brigham Young. No matter how strong the animosity engendered by the clannish feeling between the Mormons and Gentiles, it is seldom permitted to show at a dance, particularly if the Mormons are hosts. If the dance is of a public nature, any guest, no matter what his belief, is usually certain of a hospitable reception. If a house is the dancing place, the Gentile or stranger is welcome.

The method of dancing, the hospitality, and the social rules observed are much the same, whether the dance is held in a cabin, the schoolhouse, or the church. Inasmuch as the church offers floor space for the greatest number of dancing feet, it also affords better opportunity for observing the interesting features of this kind of social diversion.

Most of the rural Mormon churches are built of logs. The general rule is to make them twice as long as wide, one length of logs determining the width, with two lengths for the sides.

The furniture is usually home-made and rude, consisting of plain board benches and a rough high desk for a pulpit. This furniture is installed with an eye to a secular as well as religious use of the building. The pulpit and seats used for the Sunday services can easily be moved to make room for a week day dance. The pulpit is shoved into a corner, where it serves a double use for the festive occasion. On it are piled the baskets of lunch for the midnight "picnic," and beneath it are spread blankets for the bed of several babies.

Enough of the benches to encircle three sides of the room are placed against the walls for seats during the evening, and the rest are carried outside, where they are piled near the door.

Most of the ranchers and their families from a radius of six or eight miles gather at these church dances. Few are too old, and none is too young to attend. The same set frequently contains children with their parents and grandparents.

Youths and maidens come in all sorts of conveyances. On horseback and on snowshoes, when the snow is deep, are the favorite methods of locomotion. The older people and small children usually come in lumber wagons or in large sleighs. In winter the sleigh boxes are filled with hay, on which are spread quilts and blankets for the protection of the women and children. The horses are unhitched at the church and tied to the sleigh box, from which they munch hay throughout the night. The quilts are used to make beds beneath the pulpit or in corners for the babies and small children.

Frequently throughout the night the mothers hurry to these beds, perhaps leaving the set in which they are dancing, to bestow maternal care upon the babies, whose hungry cries make such attention necessary.

The younger children who are old enough to dance are permitted to stay up and participate in the festivities of the early part of the night, after which they, too, are put to bed.

The Bishop usually attends all church dances, and he is ex-officio master of ceremonies. The other two important persons are the fiddler and prompter or "caller-out." Custom has decreed that these two men shall occupy elevated positions. Accordingly the rhythmic guidance of the feet usually emanates from a table, brought in for the occasion, on which are placed two chairs for these officials.

It might well have been an Idaho fiddler who inspired Riley's description of the man who can

> Plaunk an' plunk an' plink
> An' tune 'er up and play,
> An' jes' lay back an' laugh an' blink
> At every rainy day.

But the fiddler is an active man. He conscientiously keeps time to his music with a vigorous stamping of his foot, and during the interludes between the numbers he is seldom idle. At such times his violin is either shrilly bewailing his efforts to "tune 'er up," or else it is more harmoniously tinkling to his picking of the strings. The répertoire of these rural Mormon fiddlers is remarkable, ranging all the way from the ancient "Sailor's Hornpipe" and "Soldier's Joy" to the latest waltzes of Sousa or Herbert.

Late in the night, when the fiddler tires of his sitting posture, he frequently relieves himself by abandoning his table seat and continuing his playing from the floor, around which he waltzes with his violin for a partner, his feet keeping step to the tune which his fingers pick from the strings.

The caller-out is always an important person at a Western dance. The one who officiated at the last Mormon dance that I attended was particularly interesting. He had but one eye. He energetically stamped and nodded time to the music with both feet and his head, while his single eye winked the time for his calls. Keeping time to the music, he interspersed between the calls many remarks, humorous and otherwise, or else blended the calls with a humming tune, always in one key. From his beginning of, "Bow ter yer pardners, n-n-n-n, first four for'd an' back, n-n-n-n now yet got it agin 'cross over t' 'tother side, n-n-n-n don't git in a hurry there, Bill, n-n-n-n the ladies change," all through the different figures to the last "Promenade all, you know where," he kept up a continual tune of calling, humming, and remarks. The calls were distinguishable from the rest of his tune by the louder tone in which they were sung.

While he is at it the caller-out works harder than the fiddler, but he makes up for it by working only half time. The usual rule is to alternate the evening's enjoyment, a square dance always following a round one, and vice versa.

The Bishop always opens and closes with prayer all dances that he attends. This does not prevent him from being one of the most active persons on the floor, participating in as many numbers as any of the younger men. At my last dance just referred to the Bishop and his wife danced the "Home, Sweet Home" waltz together. Her hand still rested on his arm, and their feet were hardly stilled after the concluding notes of the violin, when he raised his left hand, every head was bowed, and with his well chosen supplication the dance was dismissed.

During the evening I several times found the Bishop's wife to be a most interesting partner, an excellent dancer, and a good conversationist. The prettiest, brightest, and most intellectual girl present was one of the forty-two children of another Bishop. I have forgotten which one of the six wives was her mother, but believe it was the fifth.

One of the surprising things for a tenderfoot at these entertainments is to observe the grace of some of the dancers. The women may be attired in calico and be plain-looking, and the men's attire may be rough, from the high-heeled boots to the blue flannel shirt, but many of them will waltz or dance the latest two-step as gracefully as the participants in a Fifth Avenue ball.

The figures of the square dances are much the same as those in vogue fifty or seventy-five years ago, and with them are alternated the most fashionable and up-to-date round dances.

The figures of the square dances may be unfamiliar to a tenderfoot, and he may be bewildered by the order to "choose pardners for a suvie ann" until he learns that "suvie ann" is Idaho for varsouvienne, but the spirit of the occasion is too much for him to keep his feet still. Under the urging of the hospitable Bishop he is soon one of the "side gents" of a set, with a good dancer for a partner. With frequent "swinging yer pardner" and "promenading all," he is soon initiated into the mysteries of "weaving the basket," "caging the bird," and other figures of emphatic movement.

The one-eyed caller-out was an adept at introducing these figures in an interesting manner. It was nearly midnight when the fiddler set the set in motion with the popular air to which thousands of soldiers marched away to war forty years ago. The lively measure instantly redoubled the efforts of the caller-out, who interspersed with his calls more lively remarks than ever, while his feet, head, and winking eye had difficulty in keeping time with the violin. His excitement was intense as he led up to his masterpiece with his humming calls of "Gents lead ter the right, balance an' swing, n-n-n-n hurry up there, Joe, n-n-n now ye lead ter the right once more, balance an' swing, n-n-n that's right, Maggie, toss him around there, n-n-n trot ter the right once more," until the "gents" approached their original position, when he broke out into the tune of the violin with "Lead ter the right once more an' balance an'

> Swing that girl, that pretty little girl,
> That girl you left behind you.

My partner for that number was a large woman, the mother of two of the young people dancing in the same set. The vigorous manner in which she assisted in the last movement left some doubts in my mind as to which did the "swinging." The doubts were soon dispelled by the remark of the woman's husband: "The 'pretty little girl' made yer heels snap didn't she?"

Soon after midnight there is an intermission for "refreshing up," when the baskets are brought out and the "picnic" is spread. Following this, one or two of the best dancers entertain the party with "step dances," and recitations and songs add to the pleasures of the intermission hour. After this entertainment the general dancing is resumed, and continues until daylight, at which hour the dance usually breaks up.

The men and boys usually outnumber the women and girls. It accordingly happens that there are few "wall flowers," the better dancing girls frequently participating in every number of the night. There are no cards and no dances are reserved in advance. After each number the women and girls are escorted to the seats around three sides of the room, after which most of the men promptly gather at the unseated end near the door. As the master of ceremonies announces the next number, the men instantly "make a break" for the benches, several of them starting in a race for the most attractive and best dancers.

Several times during the night comes the announcement: "Choose pardners for a Mormon dance." For this number each man has two partners, which adds to the complexity of the figures and increases the merriment of the occasion.

Sometimes toward morning the older and less enthusiastic younger members of the party become tired, when variety is added to the entertainment by two or three of the best dancing couples who engage in a contest of endurance in an attempt to "dance each other down." The waltz is always chosen for these contests, which are simply efforts to see which can keep continuously in motion for the longest time.

Considerable rivalry existed between two young couples in Teton Basin as to which young man and young woman were the better dancers and which had the more endurance. They accordingly started in at 1 o'clock one night to settle the question in a "dancing down" contest. For one hour they waltzed without pausing, and at the end of that time the adherents of each couple sought in vain for signs of fatigue in the other two. Two hours, and the interest of the on-lookers became more intense. Three hours, and one of the girls audaciously asked the musician to play a little faster. Four hours, and the spectators urged the dancers to abandon the contest, but none of the four showed signs of fatigue or an inclination to desist.

The fiddler had agreed before the contest began that he would play as long as the dancers kept up. A single hour was sufficient to exhaust his supply of waltz music; but, like the hand-organ grinder who runs into an inexhaustible supply of pennies, he repeated his waltz répertoire over and over again, passing from one tune to another without missing a note, and promptly in time with every note the eight feet kept in motion. It was a continual waltz, no intermissions being taken for promenades. Other waltzers would go on the floor and drop out at pleasure; but, like the successful advertiser, the four contestants "kept everlastingly at it."

At daylight the fiddler was still sawing away, and no break had been made in the waltz. Several of the older people went home without seeing the end of the contest. Among them was the Bishop, who did not even interrupt the waltz, but departed without offering the closing prayer.

At 8 o'clock, after having waltzed continuously for seven hours, one of the young women gave out, and she and her partner retired from the floor. The winning couple continued to waltz for ten or fifteen minutes longer to prove that they were still ready to carry on the contest.

None of the waltzers suffered any ill-effects from the contest, and after a day's rest all were as ready to dance as ever. The fiddler was more exhausted than any of the dancers.

A few weeks later two other young men started at midnight to settle a like rivalry in the same manner. In this case the young women did not contest for endurance. Each man had two partners, with whom he danced in relays, changing every hour. Two violinists also took turns in furnishing music, one coming into the tune and the other dropping out without missing a note. The young men made their change of partners while keeping constantly in motion. At 1 o'clock the next afternoon, after having waltzed continuously for thirteen hours, one of the men gave up the contest. The other contestant ceased waltzing a few minutes later.

HARRY NEWTON GARDNER.

AN ARTIST'S BOOK MODELS.

THE connoisseur of old books cannot always tell their worth. There is one woman in New York who a number of years ago picked up a copy of "Paul and Virginia at a second-hand shop for 20 cents. She estimates that it has been worth over $600 to her at the lowest count. Possibly no one would now give her one-half what she paid for the book, for one of its chief beauties in her eyes is that it is old and battered. One of its pictures has been nearly torn out and neatly sewed together again with a cross stich plainly to be seen when the book is opened at that place.

But this book figures as a model for still life studies, and there is nothing that would take its place. The book or one of its battered companions is always to be found in the pictures of which Claude Raquet Hirst makes a specialty—small pictures of books lying upon a table with a pipe, a tobacco pouch, a candlestick, a jar or something of that kind, but always with the books looking venerable and with one of them open showing an illustration and title page or a bit of text which may be read. They are the pictures which men especially like for their dens, their smoking or billiard rooms. So the books form a very important part of the studies for the artist.

One of these books that will reproduce delightfully is an old copy of "The Vicar of Wakefield," that was picked up a few days ago in Boston. It is a quaint old volume, commonplace on the outside, but delightfully original inside, with quaint allegorical illustrations heading each paragraph, and with woodcuts showing the ups and downs of the Goldsmith family.

One old volume destined for use as a model, and too ancient and uninteresting for anything else, came from one of those places where any number of similar uninteresting old books can be found—the library of one of the institutions upon which the good people of a city unload their worthless books. This was "Written by a Turkish spy who lived five and forty years undiscovered at Paris." It is dated 1748, and is only one of seven volumes, and was given to the members of a life-saving station who were neighbors of the artist for a time. As they were not reading that kind of literature, the book changed hands and since in pictures it has brought in many times more than its original value, if it ever had any.

A set of "Don Quixote" in tree calf that was picked up for a song, as one volume of the set was missing, has such a unique lot of engravings in some of the numbers that it will prove a valuable find. Among the model books is an old Bible with a clasp that makes it picturesque. A fine old set of Cowper, beautifully illustrated, that was borrowed from a friend, has perhaps brought to the artist more than the present worth of the set, rare as it is. An old German book which, when opened, shows an illustration and accompanying German text that can be read when reproduced in the picture, proved so unique that the reproduction was bought at a Philadelphia exhibition by Cramp, the shipbuilder.

"Paul and Virginia" has been used more than any other one book in this collection of book models, for the engravings are beautiful, there are many of them, and the familiarity of the story makes it popular. Miss Hirst is particularly successful in the reproduction of these old books. The detail work in reproducing the text and illustrations is her delight.

She happened upon this line of work by accident. Another artist working with her in the studio at the time had lying around a quantity of books which appealed to her as they were thrown upon the table, and she decided to make a picture of them. The other artist discouraged her in a friendly way by asserting that she would waste her time without result. However, she painted the pile of books, and there being an exhibition at the Academy when the picture was finished she sent it in, again against the advice of friends, but it was hung on the line and sold the first night. Another picture in water colors sent to the Water Color Club also sold on the first night. Three other pictures shown later at the Water Color Society all sold, and one of those the first night, Mr. Havemeyer being one of the buyers. A love for detail, which the artist had been working away from up to that time, this line of work permitted, and her immediate success decided her to devote herself to it entirely.

It is frequently odd to learn how little value is to be found in the advice of friends. There was a beautiful old meerschaum pipe which figured in many of Miss Hirst's pictures. Its inevitable sameness became a trouble to the friends of the artist, and it was omitted for a time on their advice. But experiment proved by the public taste that a pipe was one of the attractive features of Miss Hirst's work, and one of these usually goes into each picture now. This is rather hard on a fellow-artist to whom the pipe belongs. It is delicately colored now, shades graduating from the creamy to a rich brown. The owner would like to continue the good work, but it would not be as satisfactory for a picture, and it looks now as if the loan would become permanent and the pipe continue in its present state of beauty from the painter's point of view.

The old mahogany which enters into Miss Hirst's pictures and forms a background for the books, has a bit of history connected with it. It is a dining table which belonged to the late Dion Boucicault. It was sold when the family was broken up, bought by the artist, and now the polished surface at which the original Shaughraun sat figures appropriately in many smoking-room pictures.

HIS NAME FORGOTTEN.

THE cottage stood on a high cliff overlooking the harbor, and toward the west, far beyond two or three groups of small, rocky islands—barren save for a few scrub oaks and vagrant pines—could be seen the fine arc of the horizon circling through forty or fifty degrees. The sun had set half an hour before, and had left the eastern sky all pallid from its passing. The sea was silent and shining, and a faint glow of silver at a certain point showed where the moon was about to rise. A rippling murmur came up from the foot of the cliff.

They were talking of the ocean. A man who crossed over to Europe every Summer told of his experience during a great storm, when he had seen one of the enormous Atlantic liners dashed about like a toy ship in the eddy of a brook; how the passengers had been ordered below into the stifling saloons, and that next morning, when fair weather had come and they were allowed to go on deck; how they had seen part of the great bridge shattered and torn, and were told that three men had been washed overboard during the night.

A lady who was of the company said that the bravest men were to be found among sailors, and she related the story of a certain British bluejacket who had jumped overboard in midocean to rescue a little girl who had fallen over the rail.

A moralist sniffed the air disdainfully, and remarked in an ex cathedra sort of way that sailors were a bad lot; that on shore they were always drunk, and at sea only the severest discipline could control them; they were creatures, not men, with the instincts of the brute rather than the intelligence of the human being, and, he added, turning to a white-bearded gentleman who sat fondling a spyglass, with his chair tilted back against the wall, "the Captain here, who has had sailors under him and who knows them well, will agree with me, I'm sure."

"No, not entirely," was the quiet response. No one spoke immediately, and the Captain turned his glass over in his hands, stroked it tenderly, while his eyes were fastened upon that point in the horizon where the disk of the moon was slowly appearing—squeezed up from below, as it were, between the sky and the sea—then he said:

"Our friend here is too general in his condemnation of poor Jack. As a class he is, I'm afraid, little better than a brute; but he is made so through force of circumstances. The dangers that he continually encounters, and for a mere pittance, are great. His nervous forces is high strung and kept at an unnatural pitch while at sea, and on his return to shore is it to be wondered at that he should seek indulgence in licentiousness and intemperance—when he finds himself on land with his pockets full of money, beset by those who would gratify his passions? But the sailor's life is not what it used to be, and although with the gradual substitution of steam for sail as a motive power has disappeared much of the romance and picturesqueness of a mariner's existence, on the whole, his moral condition has been bettered, so that little by little his position is becoming that of a skilled laborer, with nearly the same privileges and the same possibilities as his brothers on land enjoy. He may never rise to the Captain's berth of a great steamer, but with attention to duty he can become a fit subject for respect and proficient within the limitation of his craft.

"Years ago the merchant marine presented great possibilities to the temperate, ambitious youth who entered the service with the hope of some day becoming the master of a ship. He picked up a foreign tongue or two, read contemporary history, wrote in his 'log' every day, studied navigation, and, above all, remembered what he saw and read. The Captain of a clipper ship who himself had once been a common sailor was as fine a specimen of manhood as you would see anywhere. But such types were to be found only in the merchant marine or packet service, rarely in the navy. The merchant Captain was the supreme head, the father of the family that gathered day by day around his board. Hardened by service, he was ever courteous to ladies, and he regarded virtuous women as little lower than the angels. He was frank and open with his old comrades of the service; his character was easy to read; he was faithful in small as well as great things, and no man ever had a truer friend.

"The dream of nearly all these Captains was of the day of retirement, when, in some antiquated seaport, they should at last find rest and peace among their own, and in their Summer evenings sit in their little porticos—as I sit here—smoke their pipes, and—and—and—tell their grandchildren the story of the sea."

The Captain paused and looked thoughtfully across the space of water over which the light of the moon was gradually spreading itself, making his face beam and lending a sparkle to the tears that stood in his eyes. He was thinking perhaps of those brave men dead and gone whose bodies lie far under the sea on beds of rock and tangled weed, with calm, cold faces glistening like agate. He, too, perhaps, had had his ambition. The day of retirement had come and passed. The quiet seaport, the cottage, and the little garden were here, and in the evening he smoked his pipe and told tales of the ocean; but it was to strangers that he spoke.

Somebody, the moralist, I think, bade us regard the beauty of the night. His words seemed to arouse the Captain.

"Three years after the war," he began, "I was executive officer on board the old Wabash, stationed for the time at Charlestown. One day orders came from Washington for a three years' cruise in the West Indies. Among the last detachment of men sent from the receiving ship Ohio was a young man who said he came from my native town. This, he informed me, was to be his last voyage, as he had saved almost enough money to buy a small sloop. He would let boats to cottagers and hotel guests during the Summer and take them bluefishing on the sloop. He had a sweetheart, who had waited three years; he was to marry her on his return.

"The man was one of our best sailors and knew how to read and write. I doubt not that during the war just ended he would have been promoted to a high position. As it was I had him made Captain of the maintop, and the commander, at my suggestion, appointed him coxswain of his gig.

"We had a fair voyage as far as the Stream, but as we came down off the Windward Islands the sea became ugly, and between Guadeloupe and Dominica we were struck by a series of squalls from the northeast. Once, after a forenoon of continual letting out and taking in sail, the commander determined to furl everything and trust to steam. Word came up from below that the propeller was out of order. It was impossible to lie to long enough to make repairs that evening, and with shortened sail the vessel was laid to her course. Night came on, and the sea grew black as the mouth of a cavern; snappy gusts tore through the rigging and against the sails, or crashed against the masts. With difficulty we kept her to her bearings.

"I was officer of the deck, and from time to time ordered more sail to be taken in, until we ran at last under double-reefed maintopsail, fore staysail, and mizzen trysail. In rounding the cape of San Pedro, in order to avoid the shoals that extended quite a distance from the shore, it became necessary to run very close to the wind. At the first turn of the wheel a tremendous sea struck the side, and the ship, careening a moment, began to stagger like a drunken man, and heeled over so that the lee rail touched the water. I saw at once that we must close reef the topsail. I sent this order to the boatswain, who at once whistled to the topmen. The command was transmitted, but not a man of them moved. It is a frightful thing to imagine! To walk on a yard arm that is perpetually jerked through the arc of a quadrant. A second whistle came from the boatswain; the men seemed nailed to the deck. Furious, I leaped from the poop and called them to me. 'For how long,' I cried, 'have men of the Wabash been afraid to go aloft? Come, I want volunteers! I want volunteers!

"At that moment I heard a voice say close at my ear, 'Aye, aye, Sir.'

"I turned and saw the Captain of the maintop salute me and spring to the rail and begin to mount the shrouds. 'Lay aloft, boys! lay aloft!' I shouted, while my heart would have bidden me cry 'Bring him back! bring him back!' My words were not heeded, for no movement was made among the men; they stood there about the main, their eyes staring at the figure that was growing more and more indistinct in the phantomlike shades above.

"We watched him mount, struggling against the terrible wind and the plunging of the vessel. At last he hoisted himself into the top and was no longer visible; only his shadow was seen from time to time—cast by the starboard light—flitting across the close-reefed foretopsail.

"When the fascination of the scene had in a measure abated, and I was about to order the boatswain to direct the operation, my tongue was struck dumb by a sharp, dry crash, followed after an interval of a few seconds by the dull, hollow sound of a body striking the water, and a large spar swung like an animated pendulum over our heads, smashed against the mast once or twice and then dropped with a plunge into the sea.

"'Man overboard!' somebody shouted.

"Instinctively I gave orders to the wheelmen to put the ship about, and passed the word to call away the lee lifeboat. The sailors bounded to the bulwarks, but as the boat swung clear, a tremendous wind seized it, and, clearing the falls from the blocks, dashed it with fearful force against the side of the frigate; it fell, shattered, in pieces, into the water. The ship, obeying the helm with a yawning groan, swerved round half a dozen points, presenting her midships to the tempest; the sails fell aback, clinging along the masts or striking them with reports like fire by platoons. We were left defenseless against the wind and waves that were carrying us rapidly leeward.

"I hastened to the commander. He came on deck followed by the other officers. I told him what had happened and pointed out the topman clinging to the broken spar.

"While I spoke he said not a word, but his eyes wandered from the flapping sails to the sea at the leeward, and then to the faces of his men.

"'Gentlemen,' he said, turning to the officers, 'you know that in such a case as this it is customary to consult together before pronouncing the fate of a man. Speak, shall we try to save this fellow by hazarding the loss of the ship? Speak, and in God's name be quick!'

"We stood in groups under the quarter light, immovable; the crew hovering near awaited the final decision. And I assure you that had it been midday one would have seen those old sailors, those old dogs of the sea, as pale as Frenchmen crossing the Channel. A midshipman made a movement as if about to speak. We surveyed at a glance the vessel, the horizon, the waves, and the black wall of the shore at a few cable lengths starboard; we were rapidly bearing down upon the rocks, and no one spoke a word.

"Then the commander, in a loud, choked voice, addressed the crew: 'On humanity and our conscience, we declare that we can do nothing for this man. May God have mercy on him!' He turned to the helmsman, and cried in forced, broken words, 'hard-a-port, steady, now steady—about—so.'

The great ship righted, swung round, and delivered her sails to the wind, that received them with howls of joy. She swept over and through the billows, parting them like an arrow.

"I ran aft and unhooked a signal lantern throwing the rays out on the water. At five or six fathoms leeward the topman was being tossed about on a ledge of waves that every instant threw him upright.

"As he rose on a crest he perceived me, and attempted to bring his hand to salute. I saw him raise himself on the piece of wreck, fix on me his great staring eyes and move his lips as if to speak. I bent over as far as I could and put my hand to my ear. I wanted to hear his last words—a message to that dear one at home. Then came to me clear and distinct, as though he had spoken at my side, 'Cap'n, cap'n, the maintop lift broke on me.'

"An enormous wave passed, leveling the surface of the sea, and I saw nothing but blackness and the frigate's white wake as it lay rolling like a huge ribbon in cloudy masses far astern."

The Captain sat for a moment in silence, his coarse, gray eyebrows twitching, and the wrinkles of his forehead contracting with nervous jerks. The moon in the offing had left the sea and its bright light illumined the water and shore.

It was the woman who spoke. "What was the name of this martyr to duty?"

The Captain apparently did not hear, for he arose and said: "Come, let's go in. I think a little game would be in order this evening."

"But his name?" two or three of us asked in the same breath.

"What!" he exclaimed, as he turned his great eyes upon us, as though to discover our motive; then he said lightly, "Oh, his name! In fact I don't remember it."

W. L.

Smokes Straight Perique.

The tobacconist, whose store is on lower Broadway, was compounding a mixture for one of his pipe-smoking customers. "Don't get in too much of that Perique," said the customer by way of caution, and adding, "I wonder what would happen to a man if he smoked that stuff 'straight'? Do you know of anybody who does?"

"Yes," replied the tobacconist as he kept turning over and stirring up the mixture on a large piece of brown paper, "I have one customer who smokes nothing but straight Perique, and in cigarettes, too. He's been coming in here about once every week or ten days to get four ounces of the black stuff—which, by the way, costs $2.40 per pound—and he seems to thrive on it.

"He's the only one I know of, and my curiosity was aroused. I found out that he was a native of Louisiana, and had been brought up near the famous St. James's Parish, the only place where Perique can be grown and cured with any success. He was so thoroughly accustomed to it that even the finest Havana has no charms for him."

A WESTCHESTER DUKERIES.

A DRIVE from Pleasantville to Tarrytown, in Westchester County, reminds one very strongly of that bit of country called the "Dukeries" in England; a section in Nottinghamshire, about 100 miles north of London, where the estates of five great Dukes happen to lie together, furnishing the most famous type of the quiet, pastoral beauty of middle England.

In this Westchester "Dukeries" there are the same gently rolling country, the same abundant forest and luxuries of verdiage, the same great estates with splendid parks and sweeping lawns, with glimpses, here and there, of a formal garden or Italian terrace near the house. The houses in Westchester are not so large, but they are of the same type, and arranged with the same careful consideration of the commanding and majestic in location. The points of difference are slight, but they can be observed by one familiar with both countries. For instance, one might imagine himself in an English park when driving through any one of these big Westchester places, except for one thing. In the English park one would see graceful groups of deer here and there. But in the Westchester estates, curiously enough, there are no deer.

Then again, in all these American parks, ledges of rock crop up here and there, making exquisitely wild and picturesque bits of scenery, which are lacking in the Dukeries. The stone walls are another point of difference. All along the roadsides in Westchester, and in the parks also, run the old-fashioned, typical American stone walls. In England they are never seen, the hawthorn hedges taking their places. The hedges are beautiful, especially when covered with their snowy blossoms. But to the average American raised in the country there is nothing more picturesque than the old stone wall. The wildflowers, relentlessly driven from the fields, grow lush and tall about it. The goldenrod and the sunflowers flame beside it. Low ferns nestle happily at its shady base. The raspberry and blackberry bushes tangle over it, blushing gloriously crimson in Autumn, and the wild vines drape it luxuriantly. No American artist ever saw such a typical stone wall as this without wanting to sketch it; but the average Englishman denounces it as "bleak."

The home of William Rockefeller, the "Poor Rockefeller," as he is called in Westchester, in distinction from John D., is a magnificent example of the American country home. The entrance drive passes through great lawns, past a fish-pond, then follows a dancing mountain brook through a wild bit of woodland, where the rocky ledges crop out in their native beauty. Then the drive sweeps out upon more lawns, where the fringe of woods at the western edge hides the New York Central tracks below, but lets you see vistas of the blue Hudson. Here a flock of sheep is feeding; not common sheep, destined for the frying-pan or roasting oven, but aristocratic Southdowns; all pedigree animals, kept for breeding purposes; fat, creamy beauties, worth $20 or $25 apiece.

"As fine a lot as I ever saw in England," says the Englishman in the party. The shepherd is a brawny, coal-black negro, which seems rather a pity, for such an idyllic scene would be artistically completed by a dainty little Dresden china shepherdess, with a Dolly Varden frock and a crook. "If you want a nice lawn," says the Englishman oracularly, as the party drives on, "just turn your sheep on it. They will root every weed in the grass. If there's anything a sheep dotes on, it is weeds."

The carriage rolls on till a cry of pleasure breaks from the occupants as the house comes into view. Down below, on one side, a great depression, caused by a sharp, natural slope in the land, has been filled in by a flower garden. It is in the "natural style," resembling an old-fashioned country flower garden more than anything else. Looking down upon it from the drive above, there seems no regularity in it; it is simply a mass of flowers. Arranged so as to secure a succession of bloom throughout the season, it now, in August, glows resplendent with hydrangeas, tiger lilies, and acres of brilliant phlox. Scattered through it are tall, old trees, which have been trimmed to the very top. Their trunks are covered with masses of vines, and the afternoon sun, slanting among them, gives a curious effect of pillared aisles. Above the garden the ground rises sharply, and on the summit sits the house, imposing in appearance, and of grey stone, with a castle tower and many gables. The descent to the lawn, which sweeps in front, is broken by two terraces with sunken walls. The walls are covered with vines, which quite conceal them, and in front of the lower one there is a massed effect of coleus, shrubberies, scarlet sage, and other bright flowering plants. The whole is artistic and pleasing in the highest degree, with just enough of the formal about the house to make a fitting frame for the splendid structure.

On the John D. Rockefeller place, on the contrary, the house is a modest little buff cottage, such as any country banker or village magnate might occupy. But this will not long be the case, for Mr. Rockefeller is now ready to begin his new house, which is to cost over a million. As a preliminary, he has just finished his stables, which lie at the foot of the hill on which the house is situated. There is a very imposing entrance to these stables. The buildings cover 800 square feet of ground; the walls are four feet thick, and the whole pile cost $600,000. Mr. Rockefeller bought three more acres adjoining his great place last week, and for them he paid $50,000—an indication of prices in Westchester. The place is less beautiful in its laying out and appointments than almost any of those about it; but it has the most magnificent view of any in the neighborhood.

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard's place in the same neighborhood is an exceedingly beautiful one. It is laid out in the natural style, with vast expanses of sweeping lawn, dotted with noble trees, and here and there enchanting bits of woodland left in all their native wildness. The house, a long, unpretentious building of yellow brick, hardly seems imposing enough to correspond with the place.

Everett Macy, also a Standard Oil man, has an estate of 300 acres in the neighborhood, with the red roofs of a big, handsome house showing against a background of foliage upon an eminence. Down below he is building a twenty-thousand-dollar barn. It will be built around a courtyard, with a big root cellar underneath, and wings for sheep, young stock, horses and cattle.

J. Speyer's place, Waldheim, is jealously secluded from the public gaze, English fashion, with an ivy-grown brick wall too high to permit of a single glance at the interior.

Close by are the Briar Cliff Farms, Mr. Law's 6,000-acre estate, which stretches for ten miles along the country roads.

Strange sights, these, for Sleepy Hollow, for in the midst of this American "Dukeries," you are close by the old Sleepy Hollow cemetery, where Washington Irving lies under his plain, white headstone. And across the road is the old mill, past which fled Ichabod Crane when the Headless Horseman chased him over the bridge which you are crossing now. And if you drive a little further, you reach the André Monument, and, not far beyond, the spring where the famous spy stopped to drink before the three patriots challenged him a little further on.

MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.

AUG

Women Here and There

"OH, dear, oh, dear," cried the woman having her first experience of a New York flat. "Not a single closet large enough for me to get into in a thunder shower."

There are disadvantages in doing business with people of original ideas. There is a charming house going up in the suburbs of the city, and the woman who is to live in it is having it finished in Colonial style, and everything must be on the most improved old Colonial style, and consequently many things must be made to order. The builder of the houses as in many cases gets his money at certain intervals of the work, and the balance upon its completion. He is ready now to put on the finishing touches, but these are not ready. The woman who is to have everything correct is furnishing what is known as the trim herself and the characteristic features of the house. Among these is tiling for some of the floors and glass door knobs.

"Why don't those things come along?" asked the builder, who is anxious to pay off his men and get a little vacation himself before the Summer months are gone, to the manufacturer who is furnishing the much-needed articles.

"Why don't they come along?" echoed the manufacturer, who is not a man with a proper regard for the fitness of things; "they don't come along because the tiling is of the style used by Noah in building the ark. None has been made since that time, and we have to make a special order. When there are no molds of the proper shape and when the tiling is made, it has to be cut to the form desired."

The glass door knobs are also made to order, and the men who are waiting for their money and to finish up the work are wishing there had never been any Colonies. However, the house will be delightful when finished, but it will have cost more than was estimated.

There is nothing, hardly, that a woman will not do when she is getting ready to go away on her vacation. The queer costumes that are worn for a week before the start would fill a fashion book. A mixture of odds and ends of things too much frayed for general use or out of date answer their purpose and leave everything fresh and clean to be packed. The most conservative little woman in town broke a record the other day in going down town without a dress, and the worst of it is that she found the experience delightful and boasts of it. She was in the usual condition of having all of her clothes not spick and spandy fresh, clean, and starched in the wash ready to be made so. It was absolutely necessary for her to go down town shopping, it was raining hard, and at the same time was too warm to wear a thick dress and waterproof. The woman took an inventory of her wardrobe, and the first thing she came across was a black silk skirt quite long enough to answer for a dress skirt, and looking quite enough like one to answer the purpose. She put it on with a sigh of satisfaction and went on with her inventory. The next thing was a thin cambric waist of white, with long sleeves, whose purpose upon ordinary occasions was to wear under a thin dress when a little extra warmth was needed. That went on next, the sleeves answered every purpose of dress sleeves, and that was so far all right, but there was no collar, and the little pearl buttons had an appearance of being, as they were, lingerie buttons. But—yes, it was the very thing, there was a little white vest with a stock which would cover the whole front of the waist and finish the neck. That was put on, and, with a waterproof, the little woman was ready for a start, and no one who saw her would have suspected that she was not properly dressed and in her right mind. It was only she herself who doubted the latter, when she thought of the heterogeneousness of her costume. It was delightfully cool and comfortable, and in the shop she threw open her waterproof at the neck, showing the only legitimate part of her costume, the vest, and came home in an eminently self-satisfied condition of mind.

"But your climate must be very unhealthy," said the Western girl who had had her first introduction to the ocean, her first dip, and visit to a big bathing beach. "I noticed that most of the men at the beach had blue lips and were shaking as if with the ague. Is it malaria and do they take the salt water cure for it?"

People who believe in painting the rose are not content with watermelon in its primitive condition. For them there must always be the addition of a little wine, champagne is considered the best, sherry is not bad, and sometimes there are stronger liquors poured over the melon. It is served ice cold and is warranted, if nothing more, not to be prejudicial to health. Every melon is then its own antidote.

"But you had better have your melon prepared with a light wine," says the girl who has been visiting in Bermuda. "I learned that when I was visiting Uncle John and Aunt Maria in the Bermudas this Spring. Uncle John believes there is nothing like brandy for improving a watermelon, and I don't know how much he poured over an enormous one we took on a boat picnic one day. I didn't dare taste but a little myself, and the Bermuda girls all got dizzy heads, which they said they thought must be the sun, but I am sure it was the melon. But then you should see Bermuda girls—and men, for that matter—eat watermelon, whether it is improved or not. I believe one of them would eat a whole melon as an incident in a meal. Enormous slices they cut from their melons, and then eat half a dozen of them."

Island life has advantages as well as disadvantages. An island woman who is visiting New York this Summer says that bathing here is too much trouble compared with what it is at St. Kitts, one of the Windward Islands. There every house has its own swimming tank as large as the double parlors of a New York house, and with the water nearly as deep as the room is high. These bathhouses adjoin the house, and are supplied by the streams running through the island. The water continually running into and out of the tanks is always fresh. Once a week it is let out, and the tank swept clean and flushed before it is filled again. The big dressing-room, which occupies a large part of the bathhouse, is also scrubbed each week. There is no hindrance to the efforts by the swimmer in the way of surplus clothes, for the bathing house is locked during the bathing hour; the women, unless they are learning to swim, go into the water by themselves, and the simplest of bathing suits are worn, as is necessary when one may be in and out of the water a half a dozen times a day to cool off. In some of the tanks there are raised platforms at one end to make shallow water for non-swimmers.

"No, I have never eaten monkey," said the woman, speaking of the island cuisine, "but a great many persons at St. Kitts do, and they say it tastes exactly like chicken and is delicious. I know one man very much prejudiced against it who ate it once without a suspicion of what he was doing. One of the families who made a practice of it had invited him to dinner. It was an elaborate course dinner, and one of the entrees he was given to understand was chicken, and he ate it with great relish, liked it so much in fact, that he asked for a second service. He saw a monkey skin hanging to a tree later as they were walking through the plantation, and immediately proceeded to discuss with some warmth the impropriety of the diet of his hosts, whereupon they confessed their deceit. Guana, big lizard-like reptiles, some people eat, but I have never eaten those either. The guana eggs are very good."

It is not so easy to get turtle flesh, for the turtle is a profitable article of commerce, and is sent off to the United States or to the Bermuda Islands. Steaks from a young whale are very good, but whales do not get around to the Bahamas often, and that is an infrequent article of diet.

"But the most important thing about our island is the sea eggs," continues the woman. "To eat? Not a bit of it. You pick them up in the water, and not intentionally. It is some kind of a little shell fish and with sharp prongs to the shells, very brittle prongs which break off with the lightest touch and bury themselves in the flesh. They would make bathing dangerous if our water was like yours, but it is clear as crystal, and one must look where she is going. The sea eggs are usually upon the bars, and there are openings in these through which one can go to get into the ocean. But sometimes one meets with an accident. Just before I left home a friend of mine while in swimming, going backward, ran her foot against one of these bars and what a foot she had! The prongs were in the ankle, and it was swollen and purple, and she had to limp around with a cane for weeks. All those prongs have to be dug out in some way with a penknife, if nothing else can be had, or no one knows what would happen. I have seen poor sailors who have been wrecked horribly cut by the sea eggs hobbling around the island in a frightful condition. They are dirty-looking things in the water, but are pretty shells when you bring them on shore and bleach them."

There are sometimes Robinson Crusoe adventures for the island people. One of the Bahama island doctors took to himself a wife this past year. She was an English woman, and came out to the island by herself to her bridegroom. It was a great event, the doctor had everything arranged for the ceremony the minute she arrived, and the best boat the place afforded to set off to the steamer and meet her. But one thing which had not been considered was the weather. The steamer coming in anchors some mile and a half or two miles from the wharf, and when she arrives in sight all the island boats put off to her with the heavy lighters for the baggage. The doctor upon that occasion was naturally the first to start, and without a thought of a little rough sea to travel over. But the sea was too rough this time. Every one in the boat was drenched through, including the then unhappy bridegroom, and it was taken back to the wharf. On occasions like this the steamer moves around to another side of the island and lands its passengers and freight there under less satisfactory conditions. It is a mile or two from the town, and there is no wharf. The doctor hurried home, got into dry clothes as quickly as possible, found a carriage, and drove over to the other side of the island with all speed. There he reached the steamer comfortably in the pilot boat, but coming back was another matter. None of the passenger boats were on that side of the island, the pilot boat was going to take the steamer out, so after the freight had been loaded upon the lighters the doctor and his bride were lowered into the boat which was the least unclean and the least bad smelling, perched themselves on top of the freight, and in this way were taken ashore, where the bride was landed through the breakers in the arms of one of the men. The bride declares now that nothing in all the world will get her off the island with the possibility of coming back in the same way. The old islanders pooh-pooh this. "What would you do if you had lived here when we had no wharf at all and always had to land through the surf, and not only land ourselves, but all our furniture, even piano, came through the surf," they ask.

On one of the smaller Bahama islands, where the woman makes her home, the supplies are so different from those of this part of the world that a woman from the mainland would find housekeeping difficult. There is not only the difference of the tropics but peculiarities due to island conditions. For instance, there is little or no fodder on the island, cows have to be fed on imported grain, and milk is consequently high, 25 cents a quart. It is a luxury which few care to afford, and not usually to be thought of except in case of sickness or for a delicate child. Condensed milk supplies the deficiency. There are plenty of eggs at prices not varying much from those of New York, but higher at the holiday season, when they are most in demand. There is some variety in eggs, and eggs of the noddy and other sea birds are good when boiled hard, and cost only 3 cents a dozen. Turtle eggs cost 12 cents a pound, so many pounds on a plate, and are also boiled hard.

ABOUT WOMEN OF ENGLAND.

KING EDWARD VII. is following the example of Queen Victoria. One of his gifts to Lady Victoria Sybil Grey upon her recent marriage to Arthur M. Grenville was a cashmere shawl. There was in addition, a brooch of pearls and turquoise surmounted by the cipher of Queen Victoria in red enamel.

The gowns of the bridesmaids at this wedding offered a little variety in that the colors were mauve and white, and the bouquets were of sweet peas in the same shade. The hats were of white lace. Three child bridesmaids wore small close bonnets.

It is possible, it seems, in England, to wear beautiful jewels without fear of robbery when the ornaments are not in use. Smart West End jewelers make a practice of loaning magnificent tiaras and other articles of jewelry for special occasions. These things are loaned as a courtesy to specially good customers, while other people less well known must make a deposit of the value of the jewels before taking them. The London Express, in an interview with different jewelers makes this statement, and further goes on to say, on the authority of a famous Bond Street jeweler, that at the recent big ball of the Duchess of Devonshire there was hardly a piece of jewelry worth considering left in any of the best West End shops, so much of their stock was out on loan.

The red rambler rose is as popular abroad as it is in this country. A new variety has been named for Queen Alexandra. The Queen is fond of all flowers, and there is an uncultivated spot at Sandringham where wild flowers grow, which is one of her special delights.

English brides have not discarded the tradition, as have the brides of this country, and still wear their veils over the face in going to the altar. One exceptional bride who has done so proves the rule. Custom is disregarded in low-cut wedding gowns or those with transparent yoke and sleeves, a fashion which is considered objectionable by many of the older matrons. The English bride, however, is appealing for more rights. There is a demand now for the evening wedding, which is more picturesque and satisfactory in many ways than the morning or afternoon wedding. The Church of England being the power in England, there has been the rigid observance of canonical hours, and the so-called breakfast followed the ceremony, the bride and groom being supposed to have received the sacrament before, and to have fasted until the wedding feast. The canonical hour has been changed to 3 o'clock, it is now lawful to be married as late as that, and other innovations may follow.

An old West End firm in London, Howell & James, which was founded in 1760 and is now going out of existence, recalls some interesting traditions. King George III. and his daughters, it seems, were patrons of the shop and delighted in shopping for themselves after the fashion of many ordinary people. The firm would be notified in advance of the royal visit; the shop would then be closed to the outside world, and the royal party take possession. The King was an enthusiastic shopper, and the Princesses had more fun out of their part in it than the average woman, for they wandered around the shop, opening boxes and drawers to find their own treasures. This is a shop of which Queen Victoria was a regular patron and one of the most treasured traditions of the place is that it was the only shop she had ever entered.

SALAD HINTS

A GOOD sized bowl is the first essential of salad making. With this well cooled the salad leaves fresh, crisp, and dry, without blemish and perfectly clean, the mixing presents but little difficulty. Very little oil is required for a plain salad. The oil should be poured first upon the salad leaves, and these lightly tossed until they are coated with oil. The other ingredients being added and the salad again lightly tossed, the product will be a dish evenly seasoned, with no undressed leaves on top, while the others are soaking in a strong dressing below.

For salad sandwiches pepper grass and water cress should be dipped in French dressing or salted vinegar before using, shaken dry and placed between thin slices of bread and butter.

Soft, mild cheese is used in making a Welsh sandwich, which is an appetizing accompaniment to a green salad. Two parts of the cheese are rubbed together with one part of butter, the former having first been flavored with mustard and a herb vinegar. The mixture is spread between thin slices of bread.

Green peas mashed very soft are excellent to give color and consistency to a fish dressing. The juice of spinach or other salad herbs will give a delicate shade of green to a mayonnaise. The pounded coral of the lobster mixed smooth with a little oil and added to a mayonnaise will give a good red color to a fish dressing, and cooked beet juice or deeply colored fruit juices will color an ordinary mayonnaise.

Chopped herbs of any kind of which the flavor is desired make the mayonnaise tartare. Chopped onions or their juice, chopped olives, chives, cucumber pickles, and capers added to a plain dressing transform it into the tartare.

For the camper—and some people like the salad for the table—there is a salad dressing prepared with bacon fat. It is convenient as well as appetizing for the man or woman living under primitive conditions. Thin slices of bacon or even of ham fat are tried out, strained, and two-thirds of the fat thus obtained is combined with one-third vinegar and is used in the proper proportion with green salads.

Sour cream makes an excellent dressing, and the most fastidious objector to cream would never recognize it if not let into the secret. The cream must not be too old. The juice of half a lemon, two teaspoonfuls of vinegar, a good pinch of cayenne pepper, a teaspoonful of salt, and a teaspoonful of sugar are added to a cupful of thick, sour cream and beaten together thoroughly. It is an excellent dressing for tomatoes and cold vegetables, and can be used with a celery and apple salad.

Here is a dressing for ripe fruits, peaches, bananas, pears, fresh figs—if one can get them—or other varieties of fruit. Take almonds, sweet and bitter, and to every dozen of the former add four of the latter. Blanch, remove the skins, and put to soak in cold water for two hours. Pound in a porcelain or marble mortar with a little salt, a bit of cayenne pepper, and a little lemon juice. When the mixture is ground fine it must be thinned to the consistency of a cream with sherry. Fresh cream can be added, if desired, just before the salad is served, being well stirred in.

Odd Bathing Costumes.

THE last development in bathing costumes has taken place as usual at Narragansett Pier, which has won a reputation for the most advanced styles in bathing habiliments. It has remained also for the Philadelphia society women, who are to the fore again this Summer at the Pier, to take the lead in new costumes. To the stockings, stylishly cut short skirts and bodices, stays, and even white linen collars and stock cravats, which have gradually become seemingly essential features of the fashionable Summer bathing suit, Mrs. Thomas Wanamaker and Mrs. Barclay Warburton have this Summer at the Pier added large picture hats.

It is unnecessary to state that these young and fashionable matrons and those who are following their example do not immerse their heads when in bathing, and in fact do everything possible to prevent the water wetting them above their waist line. They consequently are averse to bathing when any surf rolls in which might upset them and damage their costumes, and content themselves on rough days with wetting their prettily hosed legs, and even on smooth days pass most of their time promenading the beach.

The feminine bathing costume at Narragansett has also grown richer in material every year, and suits of black silk and satin are not unusual. It is said that this "last cry" in feminine bathing suits necessitates the expenditure of nearly an hour in preparing for the so-called bath, and an equal length of time in doffing the costume and donning street clothes.

It must be said that Mrs. Wanamaker and Mrs. Warburton, who are extremely pretty and well-groomed young women, look remarkably "fetching" in their suits, and they are a constant delight to the crowds of visitors to the Pier. No Frenchwoman at Trouville, Dieppe, Ostend, or Biarritz is more daintily and effectively costumed for her daily dip than are these young Philadelphia matrons. And even Bailey's Beach at Newport can show no bathing costumes that can compare with theirs.

SHOPPING FOR A HOTEL

Change in Methods That Came With the Introduction of the Telephone

"HELLO, French! That you? All right. Now, say, this is the second time I have had to speak to you fellows about beets. I won't do it any more. I've sent back the lot you sent this morning. It's a poor shop that can't handle a good quality of such common truck as beets."

It would have delighted any housewife to hear the foregoing spoken very decisively into a telephone by the man who does the marketing for one of New York's big hotels. This man, whose nominal position is that of steward, also said other things into the 'phone, the like of which many a housekeeper would like to say to the corner groceryman or the insolent iceman, but is prevented by either ordinary self-respect or a fear of making bad matters worse, as the question of marketing rears its insistent and hungry head day by day.

There was a time when the man who had the task of seeking supplies for the guests of the hotel or restaurant for which he was the buyer rose just after midnight and went out into the clammy unhealthfulness of the air that prevails between midnight and early dawn. At that time, in the old days, he made his way to the water front, east and west, at the lower end of the city, to be in time for a pick of the products of hothouse, farm, factory, abattoir, or the sea and river offered in the markets by producers from every State in the Union, each of which sends its best to the market where the quickest sales and highest prices always have and probably always will prevail. When it was necessary to get up and out in all sorts of weather the buyer of the average hotel was not the pleasantest man in the world to meet, particularly when he was going marketward. He had before him the prospect of dealing with a half-awakened, ill-natured crowd of men who would think it more than good could they by any hook or crook foist on him any inferior thing at a very superior price.

In those days it was not so much an exposition of competition on the part of the hucksters to sell as it was an exhibition of competition on the part of the buyers to be first on the ground in order to secure the best.

Nowadays it is quite different. The buyer for a big hotel or restaurant sits dignifiedly and comfortably in his office, usually in some light, airy corner of the basement, and with the aid of the telephone and the enterprise of hustling tradesmen his lot is far from an unhappy one. The lone marketer for the family of six or seven, whose wits are put to seven days in the week to create attractive meals, may well envy this marketer, who can talk back to most any one he wants to, has the markets of the world to select from, can make a tradesman most miserable or complacent, is aided by suggestions from a hundred minds, and gets variously from $4,000 to $12,000 a year for doing it all. As he sits importantly at his desk reading prices current, putting his O. K. or the terrible blue pencil on bills, he is quite a different character on the whole from the man who in storm coat or jacket jostled elbows with the fish man or peddler in the foggy lights of the water-front markets in the early day not so very many years ago. The almost universal use of the telephone and the improved system of the big produce concerns are largely responsible for this. The immenseness of demand has of course played its part in the change. One cannot imagine a man going to market each morning to buy, say, five dressed whole beeves, eight or ten short loins—which is a large portion of a steer—4,000 or 5,000 clams, fifty or sixty crates of tomatoes, and 600 or 70 cantaloupes. Yet these are approximately the amounts of the various articles mentioned that are consumed in the average New York City hotel on a Summer day. The consumption increases of course during the Winter days, when the hotels are crowded and turning people away.

The men who buy for the hotels have their fancies and foibles, like all other human beings as a matter of course, and no one is surprised, for instance, to see Warren Evarts of the Astor House making his way slowly through the fruit markets of West Street in the early dawn of any day, for in the corridor of that popular old hostelry, where more than 2,000 people a day supply the inner man around the famous old circular lunch counter, a specialty is made of pastries that are delightfully combined with all sorts of juicy, delicious fruits of the various seasons.

Evarts has been the steward there for many years, and the tastes of the three thousand or more persons who are fed every day in all the dining rooms of the hotel are almost as well known to him as are the tastes of the family to Mother or Sister Sue, either of whom may have the catering to do. Evarts will tell you that of all the fruits, the strawberry is far and away the most popular. Knowing this, it is his desire to always be a little ahead of the market on strawberries, and when the firms that usually supply him with the berry have reached the end of their season, he does not find it any trouble to keep looking in all sorts of places for a stray crate or two of berries. The berry season is counted over by July 1. When it is on, Evarts buys 150 quarts of strawberries a day for shortcake and another hundred for general use.

The canteloupe is gaining in favor, and many more of them are eaten now than formerly. This is due to the improvement being made continually in the quality of the fruit or vegetable, whichever you will. The famous Colorado seed has been freely transplanted in Georgia soil, and a high average of solid melons is being secured. They are just now coming into the market at their best.

Right here it may be of interest to state a peculiar fact. It is popularly supposed that there is less meat consumed in hot weather than in cold. Yet, Gustave Obendorfer, steward of the Holland House, will tell you that the per capita of the first-class hotel consumes more meat in Summer than in Winter. This is explained by the fact that almost everyone eats more or less cold meat and lots of salads in Summer. The average person will consume twice the quantity of cold meat that he will of hot meat. Salads of all sorts require the best of meats, and the original statement is accounted for.

To give a notion of the importance of the steward or buyer as a purely commercial person, one need only quote Mr. Obendorfer, who says, in the most nonchalant way: "We buy most of our canned goods by the carload. There are some canned goods the standard of which is so high and the nature of which permits of our buying for a year in advance, that when we are offered something particularly good in those lines we may take two or three carloads."

Other things are bought in proportionate quantities, as, for instance, a certain little scouring brick well known to almost every housekeeper. Of these the Holland House uses at the rate of fifteen a day, and, while there is little or no benefit, except for expediency, in buying large quantities of some of these articles they are frequently purchased by the ton, and delivered in regular quantities.

The buyer for Charles Delmonico has a large warehouse in the lower part of the city, and his stores take on the dignity of a big commission house, where they buy directly from the producer in huge quantities. The chefs of the two Delmonico restaurants are given their pick of the mass, and the rest is sold to smaller consumers. This is practically true of the Waldorf-Astoria, where Ludwig Von Arnim, assisted by Charles Schaffer, looks after the supplies. Just now the smaller-sized Canadian canteloupe is in fine condition, and the commissary department of Mr. Boldt's big caravansary practically controls the output of it, receiving on an average a thousand a day. When one considers that this melon, which is just becoming known, is raised by but a few private farms in Canada, and that they bring from 60 cents to $1 at retail, it is easy to grasp an idea of the importance of the hotel marketman, who usually possesses clear-cut, unique ideas on how and what to eat, in addition to the business ability he must possess.

There is E. A. Darling of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, for instance. Mr. Darling is one of the proprietors of the hotel, but buying is a hobby with him. He does not interfere in any way with Steward Todd, who also has ideas about things to eat; but between the two they manage to keep the menu of the Fifth Avenue quite up to date, and at least 2,000 persons a day study it with varying interest. Mr. Darling is from New England, and one of his fancies is good, old-fashioned doughnuts, which he insists on having on hand at all times, fresh, crisp, and prime. Any housewife will tell you that it takes good flour to make nice doughnuts, and when a manufacturer of flour can sell Mr. Darling a big lot of one brand of flour he generally advertises the fact if he is at all enterprising.

The Savoy, the Netherland, the Majestic, and all of the rest of the Fifth Avenue and Broadway hotels make some specialty of this or that thing to eat, and it is the steward's place, whether it be his idea or not, to see that the standard is kept up, and it frequently proves a very monotonous, if profitable, task.

J. P. Cadagan of the Hoffman House, who insists on buying all meats used in the hotel, in speaking of these specialties, said it is only natural that any place where they have things to eat should have a specialty. "Now, I make a specialty of steaks," he said. "I believe I furnish the best steak in the Hoffman House that grows, and Winter or Summer I can figure to within five pounds of what I need day by day, although I buy my beef but twice a month, on the first and on the fifteenth. In the Summer time more meat in the shape of cold cuts is consumed than in steaks, as a matter of course. Then there is the lobster. Almost every one is fond of lobster in some shape or other, and those that don't want lobster want fish, and it keeps us guessing sometimes to keep an attractive and proper stock of fish, owing to the variations of the fish itself, both in quality and quantity."

Mr. Cadagan was asked to give in some definite way the amounts of several of the more important staple articles used in a hotel like the Hoffman House, where, it may be noted, that 350 people are employed and have to be served three meals a day. These alone consume about 500 pounds of meat of various kinds, 20 pounds of tea and coffee, 80 gallons of milk, one-half barrel of sugar, and three barrels of potatoes, besides minor vegetables and pastry.

"For the guests the average service is about 10 short loins cut up six days, 6 sides of beef for roasting, 10 turkeys, 30 pairs of chickens, 5 dozen each of ducklings and squab, and about 400 pounds of salmon, bluefish, Spanish mackerel, pompano, and other kinds of fish. We also use about 25 gallons of cream, 75 gallons of milk, 150 pounds of ham and bacon, 3,000 clams, 200 lobsters, 4 crates of peaches, 5 crates of berries—when they are in season—and 10 barrels of melons and miscellaneous fruits."

YACHT RACING AMONG FILIPINOS.

GUIUAN, Philippines, June 13.—As all the sailboats in the town are idle, I thought what an immense amount of sport had been mine on the waters surrounding grand old New York, and as water was the main highway to and from the seaport, why could not a certain spirit for sport be injected in this section of the new Visayan citizens. Acting on the idea early last week, I called together all the boat owners and suggested they test the speed of their boats, and thereby determine which was the fastest boat, and, to "make it interesting," I stated I would put up two prizes to be competed for—first prize, $10; second prize, $5; Mexican.

There was considerable hesitation at first, as I could not get them to clearly comprehend my object, as such a plan and proposition was unknown. After several "pow-wows" and descriptions they finally grasped my idea. I then selected a committee consisting of three natives, formulated rules and regulations, instructed my committee, who in turn clearly demonstrated the rules to all participants. My first stumbling block was to classify the boats, which I abandoned, throwing them all into one class irrespective of length, the advantage or disadvantage being an unknown quantity with them.

The "citizens" assisted the committee most earnestly, so that in a few days we had nineteen entries, and, with the "gambling" instinct strong as at home, they all insisted in chipping in a dollar each to increase the size of the stake. They had now become most deeply interested.

The race came off as talked about. It took place Sunday, on a nice, clear day, with a good wind. The race was five miles to windward and back. The boats are from thirty to forty feet in length, and about three or four feet wide, sloop and schooner rigs. To prevent upsetting they carry spurs or outriggers about twenty feet long. They have very little depth, so when tacking slide off at a fearful distance, and being unwieldy it is a difficult matter to put about.

I was aboard one of the boats as judge and general director. Before the start all boats were at anchor near the stakeboat, and at a given signal they were up and away. There never was such a babel of voices as when they started and all throughout the race, each boat carrying a crew of ten men, and every man shouting out orders of one kind and another at the top of his voice. When the anchors were raised the entire fleet crowded for the line; it was then that fun for everybody commenced. I believe every boat had a collision, due to their being unwieldy, also incident to the outriggers taking up so much space on the water. For five minutes it was a terrible tangle; had the appearance of a battle of huge winged water spiders. Finally we relieved the mix-up, straightened them out, with no evidence of any serious damage. It was wonderful to note the good-nature prevailing during this congestion—laughter, hurrahs, and epithets that sounded more proper in the native dialect were overabundant. It was a lark, in fact.

After the start was really effected the boats became separated, owing to the tacking, and not until they rounded the far stakeboat could their positions be told, showing them very far apart. The first boat reached the home stake almost two hours before the last boat came sailing in. I was on the fourth boat in. You see the crew of the "judges' boat" insisted upon joining in the event, and during the race we collided with one boat, taking its rudder off, the fault not of my steering ability, but that of my injured competitor. I confessed the fault mine, and instead of being incensed they considered the accident a good joke, having a grand laugh over the mishap.

The air is filled with "yachting" fever. Since Sunday there have been two scrub races, and next Sunday there is to be a match race for $50 a side between the first and second winners of the first day's race. Although the idea is a new one hereabouts, it has taken a wonderful hold on the people, indicating from now on—probably forever—there will be a race every Sunday. It is a clean occupation, and I believe is a good Yankeeising scheme. It is certainly creating a new occupation for idle hours, hence becoming an annihilator of mischief, out of which much of our "corrections" have been hard to sustain.

On June 24 will be a big native day, which I have shaped to diversify, and have offered $10 in prizes for races between "dug-outs."

We have not adopted an "America's Cup," as it would be an elephant to the winner, and the only material at hand for its manufacture would be tin.

GROSVENOR L. TOWNSEND,
Second Lieutenant, First U. S. Infantry.

Raking for Eels at Hell Gate.

JACKING for eels or spearing them is as old as fishing itself, and has been part of the education of every country boy for generations. Old Hell Gate fishermen have another way of gathering in the wriggling fellows that makes spearing look very primitive so far as results are concerned. And as for a hook and line—well, Martin Miller, known to most of the old-timers around the Gate, says: "I get more eels with my rake in two hours than you would with a hook and line between now and Christmas."

The rake, so-called, is a pole about ten feet long and about two inches in diameter. Sticking out from it at right angles for a foot and a half upward from its lower end is a row of sharp tines, each about eight inches long and separated from one another by an inch. The lowest one of these tines is somewhat longer and heavier than the others, and acts as a sort of shoe or guard. Stand a comb up on end and you will have a very good idea on a small scale of what the business end of an eel rake looks like.

The raking process requires two men—one to stand in the bow of the skiff and handle the rake and the other to sit in the stern and "hold the boat." The work can be done only at low tide, and the ideal conditions are about three feet of water with numerous bunches of eel grass, and a good, hot sun to make the eels seek the cooler spots in the grass. The man in the stern sends the boat ahead slowly, watching the man in the bow all the time. The minute the latter sees a promising bunch of grass down goes the rake in front of the boat, back through the grass with a quick sweep, and up over the side. It must, indeed, be a quick sweep, for there are no barbs on the rake, and even if it has caught an eel he only wants an instant in which to regain his freedom.

The moment the man who is handling the oars sees his companion about to swing the rake he puts his oars in the water and holds the boat firmly to counteract the forward impetus that is given by the rake being drawn backward. Otherwise, instead of the rake going through the grass it would stick there, and the boat would be sent ahead.

Swinging the rake is tedious work, but the results generally repay one for the effort. Not one eel, but sometimes two, three, and four will be caught lying close together in the grass, and be brought over the side of the skiff at once. Like most other kinds of fishing, it requires a little knack, but it is not an unusual thing to see two experienced hands come in at the foot of East Ninety-first Street with seventy or eighty eels in the bottom of their boat as the result of "working one tide" up along the east side of Ward's Island and the sunken meadow.

Riley's "Old Swimmin' Pool."

"I ALWAYS thought," said the newspaper man, "that that proverb about prophets in their own country was all bosh until I spent a week in Greenfield, Ind., last Summer. That's the town, you know, where Riley was born and raised. Now you'd suppose on general principles that the townspeople would be prouder of that than of any other fact in connection with Greenfield, but the truth is that the younger set scarcely know that Riley ever lived there, and the older people are rather envious of his reputation, and bear him no good will. One old lady with whom I talked the first day or two I was there is a fair sample of the whole town.

"'Did you ever know James Whitcomb Riley?' I asked with what I thought was a proper amount of care.

"'Jim Riley!' she sniffed, 'why, yes, of course, I've known Jim Riley ever since him and my boys ust to play tag roun' in our backyard, an' a shiftless lot he allus was, I can tell you. Why, he never did nothin' till he was twenty-one or two year' old but lay aroun' on store boxes and gab. Ust to pertend he was a reporter, but its mighty little reportin' he ever did. Everybody said he was no good. Laws sakes, if he hadn't happened to hev made a hit with them pomes of his, he never would hev amounted to enything in the world.'

"'He seems to have succeeded pretty well in that line, though,' I remonstrated feebly.

"'Oh, yes, I guess he's pretty well fixed, and he's got a big enough name, such as it is. I must say I don't think much of his poetry, though. Take that 'Old Swimmin' Hole' pome of his. Why I believe Jim Riley made the whole thing up out of whole cloth. Did you ever hear about the time he was here three or four years ago, and was axed to point out the original Swimmin' Hole? Well, he showed them a likely enough place until somebody come up and proved that that place never existed at all when Riley was a boy. The creek's channel had been changed since then, an' the hole he pointed out was in the dug channel. That shows jest how much truth there is in Jim Riley's poetry.'"

Not Welcome.

What man does the spiritualist always shut out of his séances?

That man who always "knows how to hit the happy medium."

1901

Some Amusing Socialists

SILAS LARRABEE'S OPINION OF THEIR DEMANDS

THE platform of the National Socialist Convention, held last week in Indianapolis, has furnished Mr. Silas Larrabee a vast amount of amusement. Talking about it yesterday with his old friend Barick Marston, he said:

"Them fellers wasn't so awful backward about comin' for'ard, was they, Barick? Most absorbin' political critters I ever hearn tell of. Jest like that ere dromerderry Sim Pope was talkin' about t'other night that et and drunk so much the week after she got back from Sahary.

"'What on airth be we feedin' and waterin' of?' says the folks where the dromerderry was puttin' up.

"'Nothin' but a camel,' says the feller that owned the beast.

"'Camel be hanged,' says the folks that was furnishin' the victuals and drink for the dromerderry. 'That ain't no camel. That ere is a travellin' wilderness, chock full of caves and dry river beds. We can't fill up no sech thing as that. For the love of God, take it away.'

"Now, jest listen to these ere political dromerderries. 'The airth will do to begin with,' says they. 'We'll ring the bell when we want somethin' more.'

"I'll read ye, Barick, what the papers say about their platform. If they ain't as chock full of caves and dry river beds as Sim Pope's dromerderry was, I ain't no jedge."

Thereupon Mr. Larrabee read to Mr. Marston as follows:

The platform adopted by the Socialists to-day advocates as "immediate demands" public ownership of all means of transportation, communication, and all other public utilities, as well as all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines; reduction of the hours of labor; State or National insurance of working people; the inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for the purpose; the education of all children up to the age of eighteen years; State and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food; equal civil and political rights for men and women; the initiative and referendum, and that no more public land be sold.

"How's them for 'immediate demands'?" commented Mr. Larrabee. "If they ever git that thing to workin' good, I'd a thunderin' sight rather be poor than rich. I'd come pootty nigh livin' in clover—plenty to eat and plenty to wear, free life insurance, no expense for edication, all the latest novels for nothin'—life one great big never-endin' pudden.

"Ought not to be nothin' narrer nor skimpy when they set the thing to operatin'. No use in stoppin' halfway on a job like that. If you're goin' to be liberal, be liberal. If the Gover'ment is goin' to be a father to them that ain't got the staminy to look out for themselves, it ought to git there with both feet—give 'em their daily bread, their daily tea and coffee, their daily firewood, and their daily everything else—make regular Injuns of 'em.

"If we start in feedin' dromerderries, let's keep 'em up—stuff it into 'em till their humps is so round and smooth that nobody wouldn't never suspect they'd been anywheres nigh Sahary. I'd like to boss the job for 'em.

"Fust thing I'd do would be to go into every town in Ameriky with a lot of telephones and put one of 'em in the house of everybody that wanted to be tuk care of by the Gover'ment. They's a good many that wouldn't want to be adopted, but they's a pile of folks that would take to it like hens does to cold b'iled potaters.

"Well, s'posin' I put a telephone into your house, Barick?"

"Not much, you won't," sputtered Mr. Marston. "You ain't goin' to make no Injun out of me, Si Larrabee."

"Don't be so confounded techy, Barick. I was jest s'posin'—that was all. I've got to put the old telephone somewheres or I can't show ye how the thing would work. Where will I put it if I can't put it in your house?"

"Put it in Hank Hudgins's," suggested Mr. Marston.

"All right," acquiesced Mr. Larrabee. "It's in Hank's house. In comes Hank, his yaller dog tailin' after him.

"'Pooty nigh time to order the dinner, Hank,' says his wife.

"'Order it now if you say so, Marthy,' says Hank; 'I ain't druv much with work jest now. What be you goin' to have for dinner, anyhow?'

"Marthy rubs her forehead and does some consid'able deep thinkin' for about five minutes.

"'Well, what is it?' says Hank, speakin' sorter ha'shlike.

"'Oh, shet up,' says Marthy. 'Rome wasn't built in one day. Say, Hank, would you ruther have plum pudden or lemon pie?'

"'What's the matter with havin' both?' says Hank.

"'Can't do that,' Marthy says. 'It's agin the Gover'ment regulations.'

"That makes Hank mad. He cusses the Gover'ment up hill and down. 'What kind of a way is that to treat an American citizen?' says he. 'B'gosh, they'll be a revolution in Ameriky before long. The people won't stand no sech foolishness.' When he gits calmed down he tells Marthy that so far's he's consarned, he'd rather have the pudden than the pie. Marthy looks sorter disapp'inted, but she don't yip—she's toler'ble well acquainted with Hank, Marthy is.

"The rest of the dinner Marthy leaves Hank to wrastle with. 'Git anything you want, Hank, but whatever meat you git jest tell 'em we don't want no sech tough stuff as they sent us yesterday. It's ridiculous for a rich Gover'ment like this to be sendin' respectable human bein's meat that would give a stone crusher indigestion. Be sure you speak about it, Hank,' says Marthy.

"Bumbye Hank goes to the telephone and turns the crank, and calls up the manager of the Gover'ment supply depot for the town of Ogunquit. Soon's they git through h'lloin' and settle down to business they talk somethin' like this:

"'Say, Mr. Manager,' says Hank. 'I ain't no hand to find fault, but I can't stand everything. Was that steak you sent down to my house yesterday?'

"'Of course it was steak,' says the manager. 'What did you think it was?'

"'I thought it was armor-plate,' says Hank. 'They wasn't none of us that could even make a dent in it, and when I guv it to my yaller dog he didn't do nothin' but bark at it all night. Can't this ere Gover'ment do no better than that? I guess we need a change of Administration; that's what I guess.'

"'Well, Mr. Hudgins,' says the manager, 'that sorter thing happens every once in a while. Some unprincipled cuss sells the Gover'ment a Marthy Washin'ton cow or some sacred bull that's up and died in somebody's circus and we don't know nothin' about it till some of our patrons breaks their teeth off and then gives us Hail Columby. But I'll look out for you today, Mr. Hudgins. What be you goin' to have?'

"I guess it won't be necessary for me to foller up the conversation no further. You see how the thing would work, don't ye, Barick? Same with clothes as with victuals—most anything Hank or Marthy wants in the clothin' line they can git by callin' up the supply depot and givin' in their orders."

"Be you jokin', Silas?" gravely demanded Mr. Marston as Mr. Larrabee stopped to flatten out a fly that had become decidedly bothersome with her buzzing and biting.

"Be I jokin'?" answered Mr. Larrabee. "Yes, I be, and then ag'in I ben't. A lot of jackasses dresses 'emselves up like philosophers, philanthropists, and statesmen and makes believe they know just how to turn the United States of Ameriky into a paradise. Pull the clothes off 'em and they're funnier than that cage of monkeys we seen down to the beach last Summer. Not a jackass in the whole lot, so fur's I can find out, that could git 13 cents for his opinion on any subject on airth. You can't take sech an awful sober view of an outfit like that.

"The way to git jedgments on your theories and mine and everybody else's is to give 'em trials. I've been doin' that with these 'ere Socialists. I jest tuk one of their wild jackassical propersitions, rounded it out a little, and put it in operation over to Hank Hudgins's house. Mebbe the properaition seemed to you consider'ble foolisher when Hank and Marthy got through with it than it did when I fust read it to you out of the paper. Didn't seem so to me, though.

"I ain't jokin' none when I tell ye, Barick, that I wouldn't be willin' to suscribe to them fool idees that come out of that 'ere convention without I was allowed to carry 'em out to their legercal eends.

"If the Gover'ment was to start in coddlin' I'd want it to do itself proud. If the Gover'ment wants to appropriate money to buy food for Hank Hudgins, I want it to spend enough on him so's he'll feel his waistband squeezin' of him all the time; if it's goin' to buy clothes for him, I don't see no reason why it shouldn't keep him lookin' like a fashion plate from Janerwary fust to December thirty-fust, inclusive, as they say in the Sunday school lesson.

"I was readin' a piece t'other day that struck me as bein' pooty sound gospel. The feller said that all the good people of Ameriky was socialists to a sartain extent. What he meant was that all over the country the feelin' is strong and gittin' stronger, that folks with brains and money and energy to spare ought to git interested in them that don't seem to be able to go it alone.

"I don't have much of a chance to git out in the world, but accordin' to what drifts into Ogunquit one way and another, it seems to me the feller is about right. The rich man that don't do his share toward makin' the world a more comfortable place to live in, ain't thought much of these days. The idee seems to be prevailin' pooty good that a share of every man's wealth belongs to the people he lives amongst.

"The churches feels kind of socialistic, too. We don't know what a church is down here in Ogunquit. A feller from New York was tellin' me what the churches does out there. I tell ye the work some of 'em is doin' gits considerable nigher real usefulness than what they used to do.

"Then, ag'in, the folks that makes the laws—laws for the towns, laws for the States, and laws for the Gineral Gover'ment—seems to me to be actin' on the idee that they ought to care for them that ain't got much money, them that's crippled one way or another—some in their bodies, some in their minds, and some in their moral composition. They was a time when if anybody had suggested it was the business of them that made the laws to see that the poor had houses fit to live in, the feller would have been sot down as half crazy. It ain't so now. They was a time when folks could have more diseases than a goat in a livery stable and nobody wouldn't say nothin' provided the diseases wasn't ketchin'. It ain't so now. Don't make much difference what's the matter with ye, they's a hospital yawnin' for ye, and if yer can't pay the bills there, it don't make no difference.

"They was a time when it wasn't nobody's business who you married so long's you didn't have but one wife. They're talkin' now about rulin' out them that ain't fit to git married.

"I might go on and p'int out a lot of other things that shows how much the American people that has means and power is doin' fer them that ain't got nuther, nor nothin' else to speak of; but here's the p'int in the whole business. Whatever is bein' done—done, mind ye, not talked about—ain't bein' done on the theory that the poor man ought to be tuk up on somebody's knee and fed out of a teaspoon."

ROBERT W. WELCH.

Ogunquit, Aug. 5.

Running Down Defaulters.

THERE was an average of seven defalcations a day in the business of one New York surety company last year. These embezzlements are anticipated by a bond-signing concern, just as so many deaths among every thousand policy holders is expected by a life insurance company. Criminal records disclose the odd fact that in every thousand human beings a certain number of them will, under prescribed circumstances, commit certain crimes. This seems equally as well established as that so many persons in every thousand may be expected to die every year. It is upon the basis of these criminal records that the charges of a surety company are fixed.

"Every kind of work is classified," said Henry D. Lyman, President of one of the largest surety companies in the country, in discussing this subject. "For example, we have a class of 'risks' for bookkeepers who handle money, for bookkeepers who do not handle money, and for men who handle money but do not keep books.

"There is a certain rate charged for the bond of the bookkeeper who does not handle money. This rate is smaller than that for the cashier who handles money. There is always a check upon the bookkeeper by the cashier, and a check upon the cashier by the bookkeeper. But the man who both keeps books and handles money has a much greater chance to steal, hence a higher rate is charged in his case than in either of the other two."

It makes no difference to a surety company who the man is. The most honest man is regarded as a "risk." And there are some lines of employment that a surety company will not guarantee, no matter who the man may be. They do not consider the risk a good one.

"Our company will not take traveling men who work on a commission, if they make the collections, too," said Mr. Lyman. "The opportunities for cheating and embezzlement in such cases are entirely too great, and in cases of this kind the law will not prosecute a man for technical embezzlement, but only for 'breach of trust.' This withdraws nearly all protection from the surety company, and it will not take the risk."

Every surety company has a private detective force. In many cases these detectives are old policemen or men who have served in detective bureaus. The detective force of one surety company in New York consists almost entirely of ex-Post Office Inspectors. The President of that company was an Assistant Postmaster General under President Arthur. It was his duty to superintend the work of the men who look out for postal frauds. Most of these Inspectors had formerly been Postmasters or postal clerks, and were well-educated men, not ordinary detectives in any sense.

When President Cleveland's Cabinet first took charge of things many of these Inspectors had to give way to Democrats. The former Assistant Postmaster General became an officer of the newly established surety company. He found it necessary to organize a detective force, so he invited a number of the best of his former Inspectors to unite with his company in this capacity. Thus his detective force was established. Three of these men are now in New York, two in Chicago, and one each in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, St. Paul, New Orleans, Houston, Texas, and the City of Mexico.

These men always work privately, and never in conjunction with detectives attached to other organizations. They are from time to time sent all over the world, for surety companies follow defaulters much more relentlessly than the police do.

"I know a detective in Cleveland," said Mr. Lyman, "who is now nearly seventy years old. He looks like a farmer, and is one of the most companionable men in the world. On a certain occasion several years ago a man defaulted from a bank in Philadelphia. We learned that he went to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and we decided to send this Cleveland man after him.

"On the day that this detective sailed we learned, although it was after the ship had left port, that a defaulter in Michigan, who had been previously arrested and put in jail, had jumped his bail and disappeared. The police were absolutely at sea.

"The 'farmer' detective on his way to Brazil hobnobbed with everybody on the vessel, as was his wont. He was talking to a man on the deck one day, and this fellow was explaining to him, in an abstract sort of way, how easy it was to rob a bank. The detective drew him out as much as possible, and at last made up his mind that the fellow had really robbed a bank.

"As soon as the vessel reached Rio the detective cabled his company about this new man, and he was recognized in the description as the Michigan man who was being looked for. A cable was sent back that this fellow's name was Arthur, and that he was wanted. The man was living under another name. Arthur secured a position as clerk in a Rio commercial house. The detective, thinking this man safe for the time being, started to find the Philadelphia defaulter.

"The Philadelphian had gone down into Southern Brazil and started a sugar plantation. The detective got him to accompany him to Rio on a friendly errand, and when he got him there, the American Consul secured the fellow's arrest. At that time we had no extradition treaty with Brazil, and anything of this kind would come only under the 'comity of nations.'

"It would be impossible for the Philadelphia man to be kept in jail long at Rio, so the detective had to operate rapidly. The jail was full of vermin, and that made the Pennsylvanian very anxious to get away. But it was necessary to get some proof that the 'Arthur' was the real Arthur before he could be arrested, so the detective set about to secure this evidence.

"Arthur was induced to go with a party of men to a social gathering of some sort one night. During the course of the evening the detective astonished the crowd by saying:

"'Arthur, don't you know me?'

"Arthur looked dumfounded. 'Where did you hear that name?' he asked in astonishment.

"'My dear boy,' said our old friend, 'we have traveled all the way here and been friends together. I wondered how long you were going to keep up this game with me. Now tell the boys your real name.'

"Arthur told them. Then the detective said: 'Now, gentlemen, I regret to inform you that our young friend is wanted in the United States for embezzlement, and I shall have to arrest him now.'

"With both of his men in jail, the detective tried to get authority to carry them away, but he couldn't do it. He then went to his prisoners and gave them an argument like this: 'Now, boys, yellow fever has broken out in the lower countries and will be here in a very short time. If you stay here you will die surely. If you go back to the United States you will have to stay in jail a few years, and then you can start life anew.'

"And both men yielded to his arguments and came back to stand trial."

A surety company utilizes the diplomatic force of the Government very effectively in many cases. Mr. Lyman describes an odd instance of this kind:

"Not long ago," he said, "a cashier disappeared. It was recalled that he had remarked to a fellow-employe upon one occasion that there was one place in the world that, if he ever had a chance to travel, he would visit, and that was Seville, Spain.

"There seemed just a chance here, so the United States Consul at Seville was written to and a description of the young defaulter sent him. There the fellow was. He told the Consul that he would go back home without an extradition warrant, so he was escorted to Naples and placed on board a steamer. The New York police were notified, and when the steamer arrived here he was arrested. The entire expense of apprehending him was but about $35."

Surety companies had a great deal of difficulty with embezzlers who skipped to Canada prior to the signing of the present extradition treaty with Great Britain. On one occasion a man went over the line and staid several years. Finally he came down to the Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls, walked over to the American side, and said to a policeman:

"Arrest me, please. I am wanted at —— for embezzlement, and I had rather stay several years in jail than to spend another day in Canada."

It is seldom that an ordinary detective or a detective for a surety company will have such an experience as one of those former Post Office Inspectors had in Costa Rica. A defaulter had fled to Costa Rica, and the detective found him in a district insufferably infected with mosquitoes, and with yellow fever on every hand.

There was no extradition treaty with Costa Rica, so the detective tried to persuade the fugitive that it would be much better to return to the United States and stand trial than stay in that terrible country. There were steamers from Costa Rica to the United States only once in two weeks. The detective succeeded in inducing the embezzler to promise to return with him. But it was just too late to catch an outgoing steamer.

While they were waiting for the next vessel the defaulter caught yellow fever. The detective, at great risk to his own life, nursed the man from day to day as he would have done a brother. But the man died, in spite of everything that could be done.

The detective superintended the burial of the unfortunate man, and read the Episcopal funeral ritual over his remains at the grave. He then took back to the widow of the man, who lived in Chicago, the few trinkets and valuables the embezzler had left behind him.

Philippine Civil Service

To Encourage Native Employment

Americans in Higher Places

MANILA, June 25.—Work is so well advanced toward the establishment of a civil service system for the Philippines as to make possible at this time a forecast of what that system will be when the new Government shall get into full operation. The framework devised represents the sum of experiences elsewhere, modified my local conditions or adapted to them. There was nothing to undo in the beginning. No civil service existed and rules had to provide for a Government wholly new. They seem certainly to have been logically framed, for the merit plan on which they are based is so comprehensive that it will include nearly every civil position in the islands.

A person entering the service in low grade may learn the branch of his choice as he would a business, his advancement depending on the diligence and ability shown in the discharge of his duties. One of the Commissioners visited India and China to study the service in those countries. Another is an expert in the United States system. The third, about to retire from the board, is the ablest lawyer in the Philippines, and is Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. They do not profess that the system is perfect, but they stand by it as the best they could devise and they profess their willingness to be judged by its operation. Out of several thousand applicants examined, about 900 have succeeded in getting their names on the eligible list. Admission to that list is conditioned on an average marking of 70 per cent. on the subjects of examination. When the service shall be fully organized it will employ in round numbers 5,000 persons. All of the offices of the Central Government except the highest, all the provincial offices except those of Governor and Attorney and all the municipal offices which are not elective will be filled by civil service regulation, applied in one form or another. Education and character will be the tests and natives will be encouraged as far as possible to equip themselves for public service. To this end it is not unlikely that when the higher public schools shall be organized provision will be made, through elective studies or otherwise, for training in lines adapted to practical use in the civil service of the islands. Native aptitude for penmanship, for bookkeeping, for drawing, and for other work requiring deft fingers can be helped in the schools, so that graduates who may have elected a course preparatory for public service will find places ready for them at the start, with chances of advancement depending upon the way they acquit themselves.

It is assumed by the commission that Americans will not in large numbers seek places which natives may be qualified to occupy. Just now many Americans wish to remain in the islands, but the great majority of them are looking for something beyond clerical employment in the civil service. Volunteers who think they see business chances ahead, but who have not the money to take advantage of them, are seeking governmental work to help them through. They will leave the service as soon as they think they need it no longer. Others are going into it aimlessly because they cannot now think of anything better. The average American who can fill creditably a position here could do as well at home. Living as Americans wish to live is quite as costly as in the United States. It is particularly expensive in Manila. The natural longing for home which the average man feels after the novelty of tropical life has worn off will complete the stay here of this official flotsam in the not distant future. Those who remain attached to the service will be tempted by more money than they could make at home or by some special consideration.

Natives will thus almost inevitably fill nearly all of the places for which they may be qualified. The higher places will have enough honor or salary attached to them to make them desirable to Americans. Work requiring professional, technical, or scientific skill will doubtless for a long time be done by Americans. At present there are places for stenographers and typewriters, interpreters and translators, customs inspectors, financial agents and accountants; but even in such places pay quite as good if not better can be earned at home by persons competent in their various lines. England has had much such an experience in India as faces the United States here in respect to the civil service. The policy there which encourages native employment has worked so well and has been sustained by so many good reasons that its adoption here, so far as circumstances will permit, follows almost as a matter of course. Examinations to be held in the United States, under the Civil Service Commission, for positions in the islands will not include any for junior grades, because it will not pay Americans to come out and fill them, and doubtless gradually they will become more restricted as native proficiency develops.

Americans will probably continue to fill for a long time positions which may be reached under the law by promotion. The Insular Treasurer, Insular Auditor, Insular Collector of Customs, Insular Collector of Inland Revenue, Insular Director of Posts, Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, Chief of the Bureau of Mines, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the members of the Civil Service Board will for an indefinite period be Americans, except that one member of the Civil Service Board out of three is likely to be a Filipino. The law provides, however, that after eighteen months from the time that the board shall certify that it has a sufficient list of eligibles to supply vacancies any of these offices may be filled by promotion, and without examination, from a class to be composed of the first, second, and third assistants in the respective departments. As any American may become President, so any Filipino may become a big chief; but for practical purposes, so far as natives now actively above ground need concern themselves, one chance is about as long as the other. It may eventually happen that the natives will become competent to fill some or all of those positions, but that prospect need bother no one at present. The basic principle of the service, however, is that of promotion through several grades. Persons once in the service are in the way of improving their condition through efficiency and good conduct. The entrance examination is the only one that will usually be required, the original certificate of eligibility being considered proof of fitness in the first instance and the recommendation of superiors or the records made in advanced places answering for later purposes. This rule does not bar the board from ordering examinations for promotion whenever it may see fit.

The presence of Americans here in considerable numbers by reason of the expiration of volunteer army service and otherwise has provoked complaint and criticism which put the board just now in an unfortunate position. Under the provision which permits heads of departments after making requisition for help to select from three eligibles whose names the board furnishes Americans have almost invariably been preferred. Criticism points to the requirement of the law in relation to preferences, which is that the only preference allowed in appointments, other things being equal, must favor, first, natives of the islands, and then honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines. Since applicants may elect whether they shall be examined in Spanish or English, those taking the Spanish examination for certain grades have done so feeling that the law promised them as much consideration as it promised those whose papers were in English.

The habitual bestowal of appointments for which they had become eligible upon Americans led to complaints of bad faith. Appointing officers fell back on their discretionary privileges in explaining their course, or justified it on the ground that qualifications were not equal since the Spanish applicants did not understand English. Since lack of English did not disqualify them for examination or for eligibility, this plea did not improve their opinion of official sincerity.

On top of this injury the officials piled the insult of tendering to native applicants places in grades lower than those for which they had been examined and become eligible. Natives who passed for clerkships thus found themselves appointed messengers. Such appointments have been so frequently declined as to make almost imperative some assurance by the board to prevent natives from thinking that it is not intended to give them fair play. Members of the board have already felt constrained to excuse the omission in the Manual of Information of notice that eligibles acquainted with English would be preferred over those unacquainted with it, by saying that they did not anticipate such a preference. No reflection need be cast on the good intentions of the board in declaring the omission to have been so faulty or short-sighted as to call for prompt amends lest the system suffer discredit in the native mind, and many worthy persons whom the law hoped to invite to public service be discouraged from attempting to enter it.

Of course many places civil in their functions have existed under military government. The work must be done under civil rule, and those who are doing it are not to be thrown out because of the change. Many will go as soon as they can be spared, because they hold commissions and have been performing their present duties under assignment. On the other hand, some of the officers assigned are volunteers, who will be foot-loose at about the time civil authority will become supreme, and who can do better for the service where they are than new men could do at once. The rules permit the retention of such persons in the places they hold. Should the board think it advisable to order examinations, it may do so, but they may be omitted in the board's discretion.

The number of employes in civil work amounts now to more than 4,300, of which 200 are army and navy officers, 180 are enlisted men, nearly 400 are American civilians, and the remainder are natives or long-time residents of the islands. The army or navy officers are in nearly all cases heads or assistants of bureaus, or collectors of customs or of internal revenue. Some of the provincial appointments made by the Civil Commission have been from this list, and usually they were at the suggestion or upon the petition of natives. Since this shows that the work has been so well done as to command native admiration, it almost follows that if Americans are continued in such places little or no complaint will come from natives on that account. The enlisted men detailed for civil places have been filling clerkships, teaching school, and in various ways assisting the higher officers.

Some of the men have done so well as school teachers that the Civil Commission has promised to undertake to secure their discharge in order that they may be regularly transferred to the list of teachers of English. It was at Capiz, in Panay, that a school boy addressed a speech of welcome to the commission, and did it so well as to make the incident one of the most memorable of the southern trip. This boy was a pupil of a private regular soldier, who had gone thirty miles back in the country to teach the mountain children English. The same soldier brought down several of his pupils to show how they could sing in English, which they did very well, making almost needless his assurance that they knew not only the tunes but also the meaning of the words that they sang. The commission felt that the sort of material in that teacher could do better shooting service for the country with young ideas than in the uniformed ranks, and Private George T. Schoens of the Eighteenth Infantry will doubtless find his talents employed in the future in his new field. There are other instances less conspicuous illustrating the good work soldiers have been doing among the schools. They have confined themselves mainly to English teaching, but the readiness with which soldiers adapt themselves to their environment has enabled some of them to pick up the dialects and to make profitable use of them in their work. Now that teachers of English are to go out among the islands they will find that what soldiers have done, if not systematic, has been practically helpful in making the ground hungry for seed.

The Civil Service Board has been in something of a quandary in regard to the action it should take toward bringing school teachers under its supervision. The law now exempts them. Teachers about to arrive from the United States come so highly recommended for experience and other qualifications, and their stay as teachers is likely to be so short, that the board has not felt it necessary to advise that they have its certificates. Native teachers who are to be trained in normal institutes and the Normal College will have diplomas or something of the kind to show their training.

It seems particularly true here at this time that knowledge of books is not the prime essential in a teacher's equipment. A person able to pass a perfect examination may do poorly in a native school. Soldiers have succeeded whose papers would be thrown out by any examiner. They had patience and sympathy, and managed to create a friendly bond between themselves and their pupils. Success for any one under other conditions seems extremely doubtful. The experience of the teachers coming from the United States seems to have been in the lines required here. Such experiences, at any rate, and such qualifications were in mind when the selections were made.

The present list of employes for civil work contains 3,600 names of persons classified as natives, Spaniards, or Chinese. Nearly all of them are natives. They fill clerkships and other subordinate places, and do it creditably. As the eligible list grows many of them will doubtless be subjected to examination in order to test their comparative fitness for the places they hold. There will be no disposition to remove those who do their work well, the aim being rather to provide that it shall be done in the best manner in all branches of the service. Spaniards have the native facility for keeping books neatly and for performing other details of a clerical nature. The Chinese employes consist of an interpreter, one or two other men around the Custom House to pass upon the character and value of the mass of imports from China that reach here, and health inspectors for Chinese residences. About 1,000 in the large list are unskilled laborers, for whom no test of fitness has been prepared. It is enough if they can do what they are hired to do. Of the enlisted men nearly 100 are detailed as checkers upon foreign vessels and as inspectors. Their places when their terms of enlistment expire can be filled by native clerks.

It is not yet settled how police and fire departments will be supplied for permanent account. The police force in this city just now is particularly efficient, being composed in part of natives and in part of discharged soldiers. They make a fine appearance, are under good discipline, and preserve order. The board has no fault to find, but since the police will become attached to the civil establishment the board feels that a suitable test should be provided as a condition of employment. Conditions have not been such heretofore as to make it expedient to interfere with the method of selection under military rule. It is expected that the time may soon come when selection will be justified for police, fire, and prison guard service on some such basis as prevails in various cities in the United States for police and firemen and at Fort Leavenworth for prison guards. Whatever rules may be adopted will provide a simple educational test and a thorough physical test.

In regard to laborers there will be of course no test at any time, but they are to be protected in a way. Whenever they may be discharged by reason of a reduction in force, they shall be furnished discharge cards, if their work and conduct have been satisfactory, upon the presentation of which they will be preferred in subsequent appointments as vacancies occur. Civil service employes will be divided into classes on the basis of pay, regardless of the departments engaging them. The minimum salary in the first class will be $8,000, and the maximum pay in the lowest class will be $240. All pay is to be in United States currency. Engagements have been made on the basis of Mexican dollars, but they have been adjusted to the new medium by cutting the pay in half, the law providing here that the ratio of the two currencies shall be as two to one. Clerkships requiring fair proficiency with accounts come about midway in the class list, and will pay from $900 to $1,200 a year.

Those who pass examinations in the United States must pay their own expenses to San Francisco, but from that point they are under salary and expenses are allowed them. Since others have come here drawing salaries from the time of their appointment and expenses from their homes, justification is made for the change by the statement that those arriving earlier often came under urgent call for what might be termed emergency duty. Under the new practice, there will be pay during the voyage of a month, with no work whatever to do, and expenses for that time, this allowance offsetting, in the board's opinion, any expenses that may be incurred in the trip to San Francisco from the employe's home. The board expects to have fully 1,000 eligibles ready for places as soon as the civil government shall be ready to take them on, nearly all of whom are now here.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

GATHERING PINE SEEDS

AMONG the pine forests of the continental divide forty miles west of Denver, and along the eastern foothills of the Rockies, a unique industry is pursued in the early Fall. It is the gathering of the seeds of the Rocky Mountain conifers for exportation to all parts of America and Europe. D. S. Grimes of Denver originated this industry. Each September, when word is sent out to gather and ship the green cones, there is a pouring into the woods of ranch people and woodmen. The children especially, and most of all the boys, are then wild with delight. The crisp, blue and gold days of early Fall, in the resinous pine forests, are one grand and glorious picnic to them, with the added delight that they are to be paid for their outing. Children of ten and twelve earn enough to clothe themselves for a year. One old grandmother last year made her $5 a day, and a family of Texas cottonpickers made $200 one Fall because they could pick with both hands.

Shipping the green cones to Denver limits the area of gathering to the eastern side of the range, for, although the green cone weighs about the same as a potato, the freight charges are three times as great.

Arrived in Denver, the cones are spread thinly on tarpaulin, and left until they dry and fall to pieces. The seeds are then separated in mills made for that purpose. A pound of the seeds of the Colorado blue spruce contains about 125,000 seeds, and sells for $3, whereas the price was formerly $12 a pound. There is a good deal of competition to-day from California and Oregon, but owing to the mild climate the seeds from the Pacific coast are not as hardy as those from Colorado, and will not stand the severe Winters of the Northeastern States.

Seeds are sent to all the botanical gardens in the world and to the forestry departments of the German and American Governments. Through the suggestion of a former President of Amherst College, three perfect specimens of the Colorado blue spruce were sent to the German Emperor, and since then Germany has been a very good market. England, France, Russia, and Austria-Hungary are also good markets. A few demands come from Italy and Denmark, and from even as far away as the Caroline Islands there are calls for the seed.

This industry may soon become a thing of the past, however, for, owing to the forest fires, reckless cutting of trees, and consequent droughts, the seed crop grows smaller and smaller each year, and unless the crop is large, cross-fertilization will not take place.

The seeds most called for are those of the yellow pine, the Western white pine, the awn-cone pine, Colorado blue spruce, Douglas spruce, Engelman's spruce, and the white silver fir. The blue spruce, which the school children of Colorado chose for their State tree, is much sought for by landscape gardeners in the East and in Europe for its exquisite beauty and warmth of color.

The Douglas spruce is variously known as mountain hemlock, Oregon pine, red fir, and swamp pine. It is rapid in growth, becomes a gigantic tree, and is exceedingly ornamental for lawns. At timber line is found a prostrate shrub which in lower altitudes becomes a stately tree, the Engelman, white or red spruce. Its very narrow tapering spire is attractive, while economically it is the most valuable tree of the Rockies.

As one ascends Pike's Peak the last tree to be met with is the foxtail pine, so named for the long streamers of foliage at the ends of its branches. At timber line its trunk is not more than two or three inches thick, but an examination of its rings will often prove it to be a hundred years old.

Secret of Selection.

"Homespun, I'll tell you everytime how you can find a suitable wife for yourself. You ask the girl, 'What rises?' and if she says 'The moon'—flag her. But if she says 'The bread,' why, grab her before she can say 'No.'"

AUG

1901

DECLINE of OVR FISHERIES

Greed of the Fish Trust Destroying the Mackerel Industry.

Uniform Laws Needed to Protect the Lobster.

AMERICAN economical fisheries are in a precarious condition.

Mackerel are becoming more and more scarce each year, the lobster industry is already on the verge of ruin, and unless effective measures are adopted for the protection of the Grand Banks fisheries the cod that are so numerous there may before many years follow the example of the mackerel and seek other waters. Possibly these statements may sound like the cry of an alarmist, but they are not opinions; they are positive statements backed up by actual facts.

It is strange that this condition of things should have been allowed to exist as long as it has without having been noticed and prompt action employed to correct it. That protective measures have not been adopted is probably due to the fact that little is known of what is going on deep down under the waters of the Atlantic Ocean.

The agriculturist and also the miner is brought into close touch with the physical conditions upon which depend the result of his efforts. The farmer and the miner have opportunities for observation and experimentation that the fisherman does not possess, and, moreover, they are close to their work, so to speak, while the fisherman is often out of sight of land for many days, fishing in entire ignorance of what is going on in the vast depths where are his hooks and nets and denied the chances of intelligent observation and study that are enjoyed and taken advantage of by his brother producers.

As a Nation we are progressive, almost too rapidly so in fact in many ways. The evils and abuses that are about us are frequently not noticed until it is almost too late to remedy them.

The stage of the evil when it is discovered and brought to public notice is largely dependent upon the familiarity of the people with it and its details and the extent to which it immediately affects their interests. Insufficient accommodations on the elevated roads would create more discussion in New York City than an increase of 20 per cent. in the freight rates of all the Western railroads, and the failure of the Jersey peach crop would receive more comment than the failure of the National wheat crop.

So it is not, perhaps, strange that the public eye is unopened to the condition of many of our fisheries. Nearly every one has read from time to time of the scarcity of certain fish that formerly were very plentiful, of the frequent arrival of fishing vessels with very light fares, and of practically a season's failure of certain branches of fishing.

The scarcity, high price, and small size of lobsters have probably been noticed by all who are fond of this toothsome shell fish, and from time to time these facts have been mentioned in a brief and desultory way in the news columns of the papers, yet few people, if any, fully appreciate the fact that unless radical measures are taken to protect the lobsters they will soon be as uncommon as the buffalo that once roamed our Western plains in such numbers.

Many people have noticed that certain fish were getting smaller and scarcer each year, and higher in price; they have read of the seizure of American schooners by Canadian authorities when buying herring for bait, and the annoyance and difficulties the American fisherman is subjected to on account of the scarcity of herring in our waters.

A few thinking readers are impressed by these facts and by the object lesson they contain, and remark:

"Why, sure enough! I used to buy a mackerel twice as large and fat for 10 cents as I pay 25 cents for now," and they wonder why American fishermen are forced to rely upon Canada to such an extent for bait when the water in which swim the migratory herring laps the shores of both countries.

Most people are not impressed, for they have no time for remote subjects. The condition of American fisheries is not a remote subject. It is close at hand. It appeals to the pocketbooks and the stomachs of American citizens, and it should appeal to the National pride and loyalty of every one.

The matter is one of the greatest importance. It is not only a question of depriving the people of what is both a staple food article as well as a delicacy, and which, under proper conditions, should be sold at one-half present prices at a profit to the producers and all the handlers.

It is not merely a question involving the forwarding of over a million dollars each year to foreign countries for mackerel, a fish that a few years ago was more plentiful in American waters than anywhere else in the world. It involves the interests of tens of thousands of brave, honest, toilers of the sea, most of whom have wives and children, who, when their occupation is gone, will find it extremely hard to obtain a bare existence for themselves and their families.

For the past ten years the annual National mackerel catch has not averaged over 20,000 barrels. In 1889 it was 21,000 barrels. In 1896 it was 329,600 barrels, while in 1880 the catch of the Gloucester fleet alone was 500,000 barrels. It is estimated that the catch of this season, which so far has been much better than recent years, will be between 20,000 and 30,000 barrels.

For about fifteen years mackerel have been imported from Nova Scotia, Canada, Norway, and Iceland. In 1889 27,000 barrels were imported from Canadian waters, a larger quantity than was caught in American waters, and 7,500 barrels of Irish and Norwegian mackerel have been received in New York and Boston in one week.

At a conservative estimate $20,000,000 has been sent to foreign countries for a fish that only a short time ago was more plentiful in American waters than are the clams in the mud and sand along the Atlantic Coast to-day.

The cause of the decline of the mackerel fisheries is primarily due to the method of catching the fish, and really due to insufficient legislation and laxly enforced laws.

The Fish Commission has done and is doing a great deal of valuable and conscientious work. Through the efforts of the station at Wood's Hole and the scientists and others on board the Grampus, much valuable information has been gained regarding the inhabitants of the sea, but scientific knowledge seems to have been inadequate in preserving the mackerel and lobsters.

The fishing laws are few in number, weak and impracticable in their conception, and laxly enforced. Many of the laws are nominally enforced by local officers, who are utterly incompetent, and the writer knows of one instance in a Maine fishing village where an individual who chanced to owe money to many of his neighbors got the "job" of Inspector, with the result that every fisherman who wished to was in a position to ship undersized lobsters away to his heart's content without fear of molestation.

What is probably one of the worst features of the laws is their lack of concord, for most of them are made by States, and not by the Nation. It is absurd to have the catching and marketing of fish which may be under the jurisdiction of one State one day and another the next day controlled by the State laws, which are at variance with each other.

These laws should be made and enforced by the Federal Government. From time to time efforts have been made to bring the above condition of affairs about, but with little success.

Years ago mackerel were caught only with the drag net, and the hook and line, or "jig," as it is called, and these methods were effective in catching good fares. Prices were sufficiently low to place fresh and salt mackerel within the reach of all, even the humblest laborer, while the fishermen made enough money to provide the comforts of life for their families, and the mackerel showed no signs of decreasing.

Those were the "good old days" to which many an old fisherman regretfully looks back and compares with the present.

But there were those who were not satisfied. They were the vessel owners, or what is now known as "the trust," to those who know the inside of the fishing business, for there really is a fishing trust, although this fact is indignantly denied all along the coast from old T wharf, in Boston, to the "sardine" town of Eastport. Mackerel were not being caught fast enough. It took too many years to get rich.

Had these vessel owners been wise they would have realised that the best thing to do for their own interests would have been to restrict the quantity of production.

Instead of doing this, however, they introduced the purse seine.

This is a net sometimes a mile or more in length and very deep. It has many buoys or floats fastened to the upper edges and heavy metal rings to the lower, through which the purse line runs. These buoys and rings keep the purse seine in a perpendicular position in the water, and it is cast in such a manner and so quickly as to surround a school of mackerel. When this is done the upper edges are drawn together and the purse line at the bottom is drawn taut, forming a sort of cup-shaped trap from which the mackerel are baled out on to the vessel's deck.

The purse seine satisfied the greed of the vessel owners. It was a great success. Hundreds of barrels of mackerel were caught at a single cast, and vessels sailed to markets with their holds full and decks covered with fish. For a time everything was lovely—and then the unfailing law of supply versus demand asserted itself.

The markets were often so glutted that the mackerel could not be sold at any price.

Eugene Blackford, the Fulton Market dealer, and ex-President of the New York State Fish Commission, states that he has seen fish peddlers buy a wagon load of fine fresh mackerel for 25 cents, and countless schooner loads of mackerel have been taken outside of New York Harbor and dumped overboard because a purchaser could not be found at any price.

The mackerel that were thrown away after the boats reached port were not the only ones that were slaughtered. The seiners in hauling their seines often found that more fish had been taken than could be cared for. At such times the largest were retained and the rest, many of them females in spawn, were thrown overboard in a dead or dying condition. Comparatively few years ago mackerel were so plenty along our coast that they could be scooped out of shoal water with dip nets and even with the hands alone.

The natives of fishing villages along the Maine Coast stretched nets across the mouths of coves at high tide, and the mackerel going out with the tide found their progress checked, and were left in large quantities in shoal water or piled up high and dry, sometimes to the depth of several feet. They were baled out and given away to farmers, who came many miles to lay in a stock for the Winter.

There were often more than could be used, and then mackerel were given to hogs, and even spread over the land as a fertilizer, while they were frequently left to die and rot without being removed.

Were mackerel as thick as flies in the air they could hardly withstand the relentless war that has been waged against them.

To-day they are rarely seen in creeks and coves. The drag net has almost gone out of use, and the hook and line is rarely used. The migrations of the few remaining schools of mackerel are characterized by that fear which the fish must instinctively feel. Much of the time the "seiners" do not catch enough fish to pay bare expenses, but they continue to sail up and down the coast on the lookout for a school, and when one is sighted it is pursued, sometimes for days, till it is either captured or dispersed.

Even when the mackerel catch decreased to about 5 per cent. of what it formerly was, the vessel owners seemed to be unperturbed, but comforted themselves with the reflection that it was an "off year," or that the mackerel had taken another course.

Their easy-going philosophy has some excuse in the fact that the habits of mackerel are not easy of understanding. Their ways, like those of Providence, seem past finding out, and it is much the same with nearly all migrating fish. Just whence the mackerel come or where they go is more or less of a mystery. In this connection it is interesting to note that moonfish have this season been caught in the waters of Long Island Sound for the first time within the memory of the proverbial oldest inhabitant. The moonfish is much like the butter-fish, only larger, and its home is in Southern waters.

Then there is the aggressive swordfish, which is supposed to breed in the Mediterranean, crossing the Atlantic each Spring and returning each Fall, inasmuch as a baby swordfish has never been found in American waters.

The menhaden steamers that cruise along the coast have done much to kill off the mackerel. They have caught in their nets almost untold barrels of mackerel, which do no one any good, as they are thrown overboard either dead or dying as soon as they are caught. Mackerel and menhaden often swim in company, and when a net is cast it is impossible to tell in advance what the result will be.

The menhaden catchers say that when they catch mackerel they take them to market. This is most absurd, for their steamers are not provided with ice, and it would be almost impossible to reach a market with the fish in proper condition.

The mere casting of a net, even if no fish are taken, is effectual in aiding extermination, as both mackerel and herring are timid and delicate fish, and when once separated from the school rarely if ever come together again.

The manner in which the menhaden steamers persist in ignoring the law after reported captures and nominal fines, is not only a burlesque on legal justice, but an excellent illustration of the protection the fisheries receive.

The lobster does not rank so high from a commercial as a gastronomic standpoint, yet the lobster industry is an important one and sorely in need of attention.

Lobsters are so scarce that the fishermen now get three and four times for them what they formerly received. A large proportion of the canning factories in Maine have been closed down, and the large grocery houses do not quote canned lobsters in their printed price lists, as the supply is so uncertain. The average lobster in Fulton Market to-day probably weighs less than two pounds, yet lobsters have been caught weighing twenty-seven and even thirty-two pounds.

To market and eat lobsters of the size that are handled to-day is like a farmer marketing chickens that are only a week out of the shell.

Lobsters are caught when they are too small, and the fault lies in the fact that the lobster laws are not only not enforced, but are made by States, not by the Federal Government, and differ very materially.

The writer was recently in Maine, where the law requires that a lobster must be ten and one-half inches long to be of legal length. The New York law required only a length of nine inches, and the fishermen, knowing they had only to get their lobsters out of the State to avoid prosecution, shipped undersized lobsters to New York with impunity.

Female lobsters in spawn are rarely thrown back into the water when taken from the lobster pots. The writer has seen a great many spawn lobsters taken from pots, but never has he seen the law complied with, the fishermen on the other hand always removing the spawn and throwing the female in with the rest of his catch. He has remonstrated with the lobstermen for doing this; not on moral grounds, not because they should, as good citizens, respect the law, but because by so doing they were "biting off their own noses," so to speak, and the fisherman's reply was always to the effect that every one else did it, and he didn't propose to lose the price of a lobster.

The Fish Commission has placed hundreds of thousands of little lobsters in Eastern waters, and a lobster hatchery is about to be established on the Maine coast. This is all very good as far as it goes, but the resulting benefits will be slight unless proper laws are made and enforced regarding the catching and marketing of lobsters.

The future of the cod fisheries also needs legislative attention. The Grand Banks are as valuable as a gold mine, but the easy-going, take-no-care-for-to-morrow policy of the fisherman is in a fair way to seriously injure or destroy their value.

The homely codfish is something of an aesthete regarding his surroundings, and the Grand Bankers have found that after cleaning the fish and throwing the "gurry" overboard they were not able to catch any more fish in that locality. For some years the schooners have carried "gurry pids" in which the refuse was kept till the fishing was over.

This is all very well as far as the catch of each schooner at each time is concerned, but if the remains of their departed comrades drive the cod away from the locality it seems to be only a question of time when the cod of the Grand Banks, like the mackerel, will be forced to seek other waters.

The cod and haddock on the smaller banks off the Eastern coast have been growing scarcer as well as smaller in size for the past twenty years. This is probably due to the wholesale manner of fishing with trawls, whereby hundreds of short lines with baited hooks attached and connected with a long main line are cast at one time and allowed to remain over night.

If handlining was employed exclusively, as was the case many years ago, when catches were always satisfactory, it is probable a change for the better would result. Such, in brief, is the condition of some of the most important fisheries.

Alarming as the situation seems it is not too late to adopt measures that should be successful. Exactly what measures should be adopted is difficult to decide without a careful and exhaustive study of the conditions.

One thing is certain, and that is that the laws governing the catching of principal food fishes should be made and properly enforced by the Government. For a few years at least the legal length of a lobster should be twelve or even fourteen inches, and the penalty of catching and retaining a spawn lobster should be so severe and the law so rigidly enforced as to put a stop to this practice.

As regards mackerel, it would seem wise to abolish the murderous purse seine entirely and permit catching with only the hook and line or "jig."

Many baby mackerel are marketed. This season the writer has seen displayed for sale "tinker" mackerel averaging not five inches in length. If a law was enforced requiring mackerel to be at least nine inches long it would be of much benefit in restoring the mackerel fisheries to a satisfactory condition.

Measures for the protection of the fisheries should be adopted out of regard for the interests of the fishermen, if for no other reason. The American fisherman, like the American sailor, is lacking in ability, to a large extent, to look out for himself and protect his own interests, and he has a strong claim on the protection of the Nation.

Each time he leaves port it is a question whether or not he will return alive. Yet he goes trip after trip, braving the dangers of the ocean, risking chances of annihilation by the ocean steamers, which "slow down" (?) in crossing the Banks—all that we may have fish, and that he and his family may exist, and the fish trust wax rich.

In 1876 there sailed from Gloucester alone 212 brave fellows who never returned, and scores of weeping women were made widows and hundreds of little children were made fatherless.

But it is not from motives of sentiment alone that the welfare of the fishermen should be protected. They are practically a standing naval militia, just as available and valuable in times of need as the militia, and for this reason, if for no other, they demand protection.

JOHN Z. ROGERS.

A Delicacy Overlooked.

"Country people are queer folks," said Charles J. Watson, who has just returned from his vacation. "I was stopping at a hotel down on Long Island, and one day I asked the proprietor why he never had watercress on the table.

"'Don't know what it is,' said he.

"'Why,' said I, 'that brook alongside of your hotel is full of the finest watercress I ever saw.'

"'Well,' said he 'I don't believe the chef knows how to cook it anyhow.'

"That man had been born and raised in the village. When I told him that watercress was raised under glass and sold in New York all the year round he looked at me with a pitying glance, but said nothing."

A Popular New Yorker.

He was from up Rochester way, and he came to visit his brother who has lived in New York for a long time, and who is "on to the ropes." His brother set out to give him a good time, and the Genesee County man saw everything in Greater New York from the Bronx to the board walk. When it was all over he began a running fire of comment. One of the first things he asked was: "Say, Lew, who is this man Baltakeller. He must own nearly a hundred places in this city."

CIVIC ART IN NEW YORK

NO ONE need be surprised that a feeling of hopelessness will overcome citizens who are striving to make New York a beautiful city; there are so many difficulties in the way which seem peculiar to our big communities and well nigh insurmountable under present conditions on Manhattan. It was a feeling of this kind that took hold of the officers of the Municipal Art Society when they proposed to abandon the guns, haul down the flag, and go out of commission. The feeling is natural when the apathy of citizens is considered, together with other facts that partly account for that apathy, partly aid and reinforce it.

It is a commonplace to say that no city of the Union, as a whole, is so locally unpatriotic, so indifferent to the good name, appearance, and future of the community that bears its name as New York. The taunt is flung in our teeth even by Philadelphia, and, in view of conditions there, the source of such a gibe makes it bitter to support. Indeed, we are so used to the flouts and jeers of citizens of other towns, and so hopeless of improvement, that we are becoming hardened to our present conditions and hardly take the trouble to set up a defense.

There are, however, signs that New York may pick up a bit of self-respect before long and astonish the natives—the natives more than any one else—by attending to a number of points in civic art which most need consideration. In the first place, the Municipal Art Society has been handed over by the disciples of Doubting Thomas to a band of artists and men of affairs who have more confidence in the public and perhaps more practical views of the kind of propaganda suited to a community like ours. If criticism were fair, when it applies to the work of gentlemen who labored for the good of the public without salary or other reward, one might say that the Municipal Art Society as directed hitherto was managed in a way exactly right for a much smaller city than New York, where the strain of daily life is not so fierce as it is here and every one knows pretty much every one. But for New York, so big, so hurried, so mean and at the same time generous, so lacking in civic pride—subject to constant changes in population as the different waves of immigration break over it—there seems needed a different management, if the Municipal Art Society is to lead the citizens and make its mark on the city to the betterment of externals as well as of comfort.

And to start with there must be a combination of efforts following upon an interchange of views between the city officials and the managers of the society. This might seem so self-evident a proposition that its statement is unnecessary; but as a matter of fact there has been a disposition to ignore the city officials on the part of the society. The reason whereof is not far to seek. The artists, architects, and others who have given their time so generously to the society's work have not kept aloof from the municipal officers from any dislike of the men or political prejudices, but because they feared to discover in those officials persons who would not only be absolutely indifferent to the aims and purposes of the society, but suspect its officers of ulterior purposes not so altruistic and public-spirited as appeared on the surface. It is a fact that politicians live in an atmosphere of suspiciousness; it is also plain that many persons are unable to see the esthetic value of a beautiful city, and others lack the intelligence or the knowledge of other cities and other men to appraise correctly the money value of a beautiful city. But the former managers of the Municipal Art Society were too retiring or not optimistic enough to beard these political lions, our municipal leaders in their dens and thus discover whether really they were the wild beasts they imagined them.

Under the new management the City Fathers have been approached, and when the situation was explained to them their goodwill was obtained at once. There are no "jobs" in the efforts of the Municipal Art Society, no purpose or intention of social lines to be drawn, and no politics. The society lives in a blessed atmosphere of civic enterprise unsoiled by the ordinary grime of "business." But at the same time the managers appear to have grasped the necessity of keeping their endeavor close to popular needs. Not only the Mayor, but Mr. Guggenheimer and Mr. Clausen and Mr. Coler are alive to the usefulness of such a society conducted in a spirit of absolute independence from partisanship.

As the President of the society remarked in his opening talk, when the Municipalians met at the National Arts Club, the aim of such a society should not be to raise money for monuments and mural paintings to be presented to the city, however excellent that endeavor might be, but to try to advise citizens how the city may be embellished. The distinction Mr. De Witt Warner drew goes to the root of the matter and indicates exactly the departure which the new management is making. In other words, the society is not an endowed corporation whose capital is invested, the interest of which is available to carry out works of art for the benefit of the public. It is a society dependent on the small annual fees of the members. Suppose the society waits until its fees reach a sum large enough to undertake a gift to the public. No matter how carefully the award of a commission is guarded by a competition thrown open to all artists, there will always be persons ready to insinuate favoritism and cast a slur on the fairness of the judges.

Mr. Warner's view of the scope of such an organization is correct. Its aim should be to present to the artists, manufacturers, artisans, art amateurs, and those interested in civic affairs some idea of what has been done and is being carried out elsewhere, and what ingenious minds can suggest in the way of original ideas to meet the special requirements of a city like ours.

It is obvious that a city in which the height of buildings is not limited and their color and general architecture are subject to scarcely any restraint is in a situation very different from Paris or Berlin, where architects and builders are hedged about by a great number of rules and regulations. It is equally plain that suggestions to citizens that will be excellent in cities of the second or third size are out of place in crowded centres. What will be right for the Bronx or Richmond cannot be entertained for Manhattan Borough. People who have enjoyed the cafés of Europe, with seats on the sidewalks, and complain that New York has no such conveniences, notwithstanding the tropical heat during four months of the year, rarely understand that this pleasant feature of town life can be introduced here with great difficulty because of a municipal law forbidding encroachments on the sidewalks; while land is too dear to warrant a house-owner setting his house front back in order to obtain the same result. We have many advantages in New York from our location between two great rivers and near enough to the ocean to get daily winds freshened by the sea, but we pay for those advantages in other ways unnecessary to repeat.

The Municipal Art Society is entering into negotiations with other organizations whose work touches that of the society at different points, and hopes to get good results from such co-operation. There are the Society for the Preservation of Science and Historic Places, for example, the City History Club, the Reform Club, and others having no political bent or bias. In connection with these and perhaps others the Municipalians propose to hold an exhibition some time next Winter in the galleries of the Arts Club and show through photographs what other cities have done, and, by means of samples, what there is in the way of lampposts, telegraph and telephone boxes, letter boxes, signs, and placards which may prove suggestive for the city street. Means may be found to exhibit by designs the right kind of fountain for public square or blank wall, the best sort of window box for flowers in a house front, the proper treatment of areaways, the way in which recreation piers can be made more attractive, shelters for the public at exposed places where transfers are made from one line of trolley to another, shelters for cabmen, &c. There is material enough for many exhibitions like this, and at first only the most needed and useful will be shown. A selection may be made for further exhibition at the Charleston Exposition next year and at the St. Louis Exposition in 1903, so that the citizens of many other communities may have the benefit of our Municipal Society's labors.

The work which the Municipalians of the new dispensation propose may rise later to more complicated themes. The form of the townscape is one field for invention and ingenuity in design; the color of the townscape is another. There is the all-important subject of the sky line in buildings, which may receive the attention of the authorities and may be usefully considered by the society; likewise the proper treatment architecturally and sculpturally of corners and walls that close the vista of a street. There is the question of enlivening of a square or street by the use of different building materials, marbles and stone of different colors, terra cotta and tiles, mosaics and external wall painting. The great question of construction in iron is not at all solved to the satisfaction of those who believe in genuine construction as well as beautiful. In the elevated railways we have a crude attempt to treat iron as iron without trying to make it pass for brick or stone or mortar. Although for our lofty buildings we must have iron construction, we are coy about acknowledging that it is iron, like the gentlewoman who cried mackerel, but in a whisper. Iron, dark as it is, might be used frankly and would indicate the main lines of the building just as in old timber houses the big supports are clear to the eye from outside.

A municipal art society might well give suggestions for the treatment of waterfronts and ferryboats, bridges and railway stations, restaurants and theatres. How much more convenient, attractive and imposing would not the Grand Opera be if there could have been a discussion of its exterior and plan before the foundations were dug! In such a society as the Municipal Art the city has a means to preserve itself from running blindly into all sorts of mistakes. If the advice of the society was not taken, at any rate the effort would be made to get the opinion of the members of the society and a chance afforded the press to examine the designs. As it is, the designs of building, monument, or other public affair are only shown after they have been accepted.

Students of civics abroad will often point to Berlin and other cities as examples of well-managed towns the well-to-do citizens of which labor without pay on municipal committees, inspecting lands and buildings, examining designs of architects, and in a thousand ways helping the city to be a beautiful and convenient place of residence. The Municipal Art Society might do work for the city in just such a spirit, although not as a recognized department, rather as an independent organization of volunteers. Berlin has a park named after Humboldt, where in open beds and conservatories enough plants are grown by the city to afford decorations for the streets and public buildings on days of festivity and supply an enormous demand from the schools for botanical lessons. In the last five years the Humboldthain has furnished 20,000,000 plants to the schools. In Dresden the city's gardens keep the front of the old City Hall decorated from cold weather to cold weather with a great mass of blossoming plants.

In Brussels a private society undertakes to build a sample house to show what can be done with a certain city area and supplies a section of street with lampposts and letter boxes for the same purpose. The Municipal Art Society can be made a great factor for good in this community and will be made one if the municipal authorities and the public sustain it, the one by recognizing its usefulness and the other by adding to its membership.

CHARLES DE KAY.

ARMY "MEDALS OF HONOR" THAT ARE BEING MADE VALUELESS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Army officers who have had time to reflect since the close of active operations in the West Indies and in Asia over the efforts that have been made to distribute distinctive honors are admitting that the seekers for honors have succeeded too well in infecting the officers of highest influence with the desire to confer distinctive rewards where they were not fully merited. Just at the time when by judicious rulings the bronze medal of honor was being removed out of the way of men who could show no ground except overweening desire to be decorated to entitle them to wear the medal of honor, the War Department was arranging a list of "mentions" and recommendations that upon inspection now shows that, so far from confining their rewards of merit to officers and men who were conspicuously "gallant in action," a proneness to exalt simple performance of duty has resulted in orders which reflect upon all men who performed the duties they were expected to discharge and in the production of a list of honor men whose merits suggest that the bulk of the army failed utterly in the performance of the plain duties of the soldier.

The cheapening of honor was illustrated by references to a document issued by the War Department on Feb. 13, 1900. This was General Orders No. 15. It filled about thirty-one pages. In the list are instances of unquestionable bravery, entitling the men mentioned to all that is recommended for them. But these cases are huddled in with others of the plainest ordinary soldierly conduct. One man is given a certificate of merit for "bravery at a fire." A newspaper man is commended for receiving a wound while engaged in the widely advertised "secret" expedition of the Gussie from Tampa to Point Arbolitas, in May, 1898. Officers are honorably mentioned for reconnoitring the enemy's position at El Caney, when it is suggested that the officer who would not perform reconnoitring duty when ordered to do so would be in danger of dismissal. Then there are "mentions" for men who displayed "conspicuous coolness and gallantry under fire," "efficiency and coolness under fire," to a Surgeon for "attending the sick and wounded at Las Guasimas and Santiago," to Chaplains for attending the sick and wounded, and to another for "faithful, zealous, and meritorious performance of duty." A Sergeant was mentioned at some unusual length "for exercising a steady and encouraging influence upon the men of his troop and conducting himself in a thoroughly efficient manner in the battle of Santiago, Cuba."

Soldiers are brought up to be cool and steady in action, and the assumption is that most of them either act with reasonable coolness from an indifference acquired by experience or from considerations of self-respect in the sight of their officers or companions. It is considered a cheapening of honor when they are extended to groups of men for "valuable service in assisting their company officers to preserve good order and strict fire discipline." Men are honored for bringing up provisions along a route infested by the enemy's sharpshooters. A musician is honored for maintaining a fight at Santiago with a revolver against an enemy armed with Mausers, his merit lying in his having done "noticeably good service." A large group of men is named in orders "for fearlessness during the most trying part of the attack, and for the good firing their coolness enabled them to do in the battle of Santiago." Another group is distinguished "for being noticeably cool during the most trying part of the battle." Musicians are honored "for being of the utmost assistance in securing the simultaneous advance of the line by repeating the sound of the 'forward,' although each call of the trumpet was sure to attract heavy fire." An officer was announced for honorable mention for "doing effective shooting." An artilleryman who afterward died, distinguished himself by sticking to his gun "until compelled by physical disability to withdraw." A volunteer civilian aide to Gen. Shafter was considered entitled to honorable mention "for especially meritorious service during the Cuban campaign," and a clerk of the Inspector General's staff at Washington was named in the orders "for faithful and valuable services throughout the campaign at Major General Wheeler's headquarters, and especially during the battles around Santiago, and also while Secretary of the commission which met between the lines and negotiated the surrender of the enemy."

Army officers who have pondered over this list have begun to wonder why the whole army was not "mentioned" in orders as having performed the commonest duties of the soldier. When medical officers are honorably mentioned, as distinguished, for attending the sick and wounded while under fire, Chaplains are commended for administering to the sick and wounded and for burying the dead, and soldiers are distinguished from their fellows by being efficient and not running the other way when ordered to go forward, distinction becomes so cheap and undesirable as to be not worth the gaining.

As a matter of course, the brief histories related of the performances of the distinguished men cannot explain in full the reasons found by commanding officers for recommending them for promotion, for medals or for mention. But army officers agree that when for the first time in thirty years the excitement of war was encountered the tendency to grasp honors was too great to be prevented, particularly when the Commander in Chief and some of his subordinates of high degree insisted upon such recognition for civilian aides who may not have discharged duties more martial than typewriting.

Complaint has been heard by army officers about similar reckless and apparently trivial causes of mention of troops on service in China and the Philippines. One notable instance led to a protest by a commanding officer and the withdrawal of the recommendation for mention of two men. The objections do not run against exhibitions of physical and moral courage in the performance of duty or against those instances of rare courage shown in the offer of service in yellow fever hospitals, the rescues of men from drowning, and the like. But there are some complaints about the proposition to give medals of honor to men who have ventured to expose themselves to rescue wounded men in action and to convey them within the lines. It is asserted by officers of unquestionable humanity that wounded men are apt to be in less danger if permitted to lie until they can be rescued under flag. As only savage people fire upon the wounded, under the rules of war, the efforts of uninjured men to rescue wounded soldiers are apt to provoke fire and subject the wounded to dangers from which they would otherwise be free. The rewarding of buglers for blowing the orders which they were enlisted to sound, the honorable mention of sharpshooters, the conferring of honors upon surgeons for attending to the sick and wounded, the announcement that Chaplains have won honors in ministering to the sick and reading the burial offices over the dead are considered as little less than farcical and as conveying the implication that ordinary performance of duty is unusual and heroic.

Some officers of the army hope to hear of agitation in Congress of a proposition to create for the army and the navy a Distinguished Service Order, with a distinctive badge or medal, to be awarded to officers or men who render exceptional service that cannot properly entitle them to the award "for distinguished gallantry in action," for which alone the bronze medal of honor can now be obtained. The day has gone by when medals of honor can be secured for attendance upon a funeral or for the unfounded report that a regiment remained in service a day after its time had expired, although that day was passed by the members of one regiment so rewarded in the perfect security of camp a hundred miles away from the engagement which 300 out of 800 were willing to await the outcome of. Yet the remnant of that vainglorious regiment is said to wear the medal without a blush, although the history of their winning of it is set forth in a note in the latest Medal List with such convincing clearness that it should lead the holders of 500 of the medals to hide them away as badges of disgrace rather than of honor.

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Unique Conditions Surrounding the Woolen Industry.

THE most highly protected industry in this country is that of the production of woolen goods. It is regarded by tariff specialists that the American system of import duties has its keystone in the duty on wool and woolens. The woolen industry is the most important in the United States next to the manufacture of the products of iron. Great fortunes have been made in this business. Greater ones have been lost. It has been a business strewn with wrecks and derelicts. More great concerns have failed in the effort to conduct woolen mills with profit than in any other of the great American industries. It is an industry in which there is romance and art, human interest and curious peculiarities—all so different from the plain, matter-of-fact details of other enormous commercial enterprises. There is such an odor of salt and hemp about most manufactures.

It is one of the anomalous phenomena in the history of trade that this industry, so important, so essentially connected with the commercial and agricultural prosperity of this country, this industry so highly protected, should during the past eighteen months have failed utterly to reflect the remarkable financial illumination in the United States that followed the settlement of the troubles with Spain. Since the early months of 1899, when the woolen business enjoyed a "boom" such as it had never known before, this industry has suffered a period of depression unprecedented in the history of the business—a depression which is only just beginning to be relieved.

What caused this depression? What are the anomalous conditions prevailing in this industry which make it a business of so many failures? Why is this the most highly protected industry in this country, and what has prevented this industry—differing from all the other great American manufactures—from making itself strongly felt in the markets of Europe in the strenuous trade competitions of the past two years?

These are questions the answers to which reveal the strangeness, the peculiarity, the perennial interest of this business. Even more interesting is the inquiry, why has this industry, so enormous, so far reaching in its scope, failed to be engulfed by the almost irresistible trend toward combination that has swept over the United States in recent years? Why has the wool trust failed so completely to stifle the energetic competition of its smaller rivals? Why has this trust, alone of all the great ones, been unable to absorb some of the oldest factories? Why has it been able to gather within itself only about half the makers of this line of goods?

The home of the woolen industry is at Lawrence, Mass. It is there that the Washington Mills, the largest in the country, and the principal plant of the trust, is located. It is there, too, that are to be found the Arlington Mills, and the strong anti-trust mills of George E. Kunhardt. It is in these factories and by association with the strong men at the head of them that one gains an insight into the present condition of this remarkable industry. That insight, once gained, is an insight as well into the fundamental questions that must be settled in the new political economy of the United States.

The woolen industry was drawn to Lawrence, just as the cotton manufacture was attracted to Lowell—ten miles away—by the inviting waters of the Merrimac, flowing by, and offering abundant power for the wheels that might wish to use it. Here is a great factory population of some 20,000 people, so essentially a factory population that the stores of the city do their largest trading after nightfall, when the people are off duty. Their life, way down in the valley over which classical Andover looks, with the smoke and the ever-whirring looms of Lawrence, is strangely oblivious of all thought of the financial conditions of the manufacture with which they are connected. They work day and night, Winter and Summer, whenever they are needed. In Winter they occupy frame or brick dwellings in the city, and in Summer they may go out on the banks of the Merrimac and rent one of the inexpensive but quaint camp-cottages, with their curious names and more peculiar architecture, which have contributed to making this valley famous.

These factory people vote on election days, and in spite of the fact that they work in an industry so essentially connected with the tariff policy of the Republican Party, a few years ago their district returned a Democratic Congressman, the Hon. Moses T. Stevens, himself a manufacturer at North Andover, Mass., but closely associated with the liberal tariff principles of the Wilson bill.

The first question which the investigator of one of these great mills asks is, why does the wealthy American so frequently send to England for his clothes? Why is it that this, the second in importance of American industries, still acknowledges that its product is not equal to that of England? The manufacturer tells you that the answer is a two-legged one. As one of them expressed it:

"In the first place, we cannot compete in foreign markets, because of the duty on wool, which in this country the manufacturer must pay to the wool grower. This makes it impossible to manufacture the best goods and distribute them all over the world, as England does. A wealthy man does not wish to wear the same pattern that hundreds of other men wear. He wants something distinctive. To be what he wants it to be, the pattern must not have been duplicated in more than a few hundred yards of the cloth in the whole country. Now, an English manufacturer can take a cloth and distribute a few pieces of it in one country, a few in another, and so on, until in the end a large supply of that one cloth has been consumed; enough to make its manufacture profitable, but only a small amount of it is in any one place.

"The American manufacturer, being confined to his home market, cannot get his price for enough of a particularly expensive pattern of cloth to make it pay. He must manufacture an imitation of the English goods, cheapening it here and there, so that, where the Englishman would sell fifteen pieces (45 yards) of a certain cloth in his own country, the American does not feel satisfied unless he has sold several hundred pieces in his own country."

Thus, the manufacturer lays the blame upon the wool duty. That duty on wool is a sore point with nearly all manufacturers of woolen goods. It is so high and so unusual that, even though most of the manufacturers have always favored a protective duty upon woolen goods, a gradual revulsion of feeling is becoming evident, and manufacturers now say that this high duty on wool has taught them the futility of a permanent high tariff on woolens. One of the leading manufacturers of Lawrence is a strong low-tariff man already, and men connected with the management of the other great mills have expressed changed ideas within a few months. The manufacturer who is so strong a free-wool and low-tariff man, standing recently by the side of the Merrimac River and pointing at the miles of mills by its side, said:

"Does this look like an infant industry?"

On that same day the trains were carrying to the doors of the Washington Mills 150 new looms, a number which in itself would have constituted an exceptionally extensive woolen plant a few years ago. The manufacturer displayed the wonderful advances of machinery that his mill contained, with every modern contrivance, and again asked, "Does this look like infancy?"

The discussion of conditions in the industry inevitably reverts to the duty on wool. One of the Lawrence manufacturers exhibited the different samples of wool which he had on hand, as exhibiting one of the most characteristic results of the tariff on wool. He showed the soft, clean, wavy wool from New Zealand, and then turned contemptuously to the dirty, unsightly, stringy wool from Montana. The bales had just been taken, and the manufacturer was calling attention to the very first difficulty with which he had to contend in his industry.

"The prohibitive tariff on wool," said he, "which is imposed in this country makes it possible for the American farmer and wool grower to be absolutely careless of the condition of his wool. He takes little care of his sheep. He allows them to get dirty and to subsist upon such pasturage as they can themselves find. He pays no attention to their breeding, and when shearing time comes he thinks it a virtue to drive his herd through fields of long marshy grass in the hope that on the journey each sheep will take into the shaggy manes of his fleece a pound or so more of dirt and sticks than has already accumulated there. Fleece is sold in its uncoured condition by the pound, and this accumulated dirt adds to the gross weight of the bales in which it is packed.

"On the other hand, the wool grower of New Zealand, of Australia, of Salonica, knowing that he must compete in the markets of the world, takes every care with his sheep. He breeds them with a view to their fleece-producing qualities. He feeds them carefully. He bathes them and keeps their fleece clean, so that when it is cut it needs scouring only to remove the grease."

The manufacturer must pay the American wool grower about 25 cents a pound for ordinary unscoured wool, just about double what he would have to pay under ordinary competitive conditions. It is this extra duty that makes it possible for the American grower to charge a prohibitive price and at the same time monopolise the market.

The manufacturer showed in his own plant how much more trouble was experienced in getting American wools ready for use than those of foreign origin. The American manufacturer scours his own wools, differing in this respect from the foreign manufacturer. The American, with characteristic thrift, says that if he buys scoured wool he cannot possibly tell how much cotton fibre has been slipped into it as the fleece starts into the complicated scouring machine, for in this day all of this cleaning is done by a self-feeding, automatically operating machine.

After the fleece is scoured it is generally dyed—"dyed in the wool"—and then it is ready for the carding machine. But the plain colors are seldom delivered to the carding machine. The colors are mixed, and the wool passes through several mixing machines before it finally is fed to the carding apparatus. It is this mixing of colors that is one of the most interesting as well as most complicated processes in the woolen manufacture. The designer wishes to secure a thread of just the right shade. To do this he must mix his colors in the wool, just as the painter mixes his on the palette.

And it is here, the independent manufacturer explains to you, that there is the greatest impediment to any monopoly of the woolen business. It is impossible to monopolize art, and it is art of no low character to design the coloring of a pattern of beautiful texture. A trust might place upon the market a pattern containing just as fine wool and at a price much lower than independent manufacturers, but if the independent maker produces a more artistic pattern, that pattern can be more easily marketed than the equally fine material of the trust. The independent says that in steel, in wire, in oil, in all the great staples, combination is possible and profitable, but that combination can never prevail in the making of fancy woolens. And it is fancy woolens that most Americans wear.

It is at this mixing stage of the making of woolen goods, too, that the philosophical manufacturer goes for an explanation of the extraordinary decline in this industry late in 1899. This decline was largely influenced by the fact that the per capita consumption of wool in the United States had decreased. And this decrease has been in part due to the constant encroachment of cotton as a substitute and adulterant of wool—an encroachment which tariff conditions have increased, and improvements in manufacture have facilitated.

The second reason for the decline is to be found in the fact that after the Dingley bill was passed, there was an extraordinary importation of free wool just before the bill went into effect. This wool was manufactured and placed upon the market. Jobbers laid in large quantities of it, there was an undoubted overconsumption, and that stock is just now running out.

The adulteration of wools is done in the mixing room, so that the impurity will be as difficult as possible to detect. If the fibres are mixed, the manufacturer will tell you that the deception can be made almost complete. Here, again, there is a difference between this industry in the United States and in England. Here the manufacturer goes through the whole process from the scouring of the wool to the packing of the finished cloth. In England the dyeing is done at one place, the spinning at another, and so on. The manufacturer gets the yarns and makes his cloths. This is another reason, the manufacturer of to-day will tell you, why the woolen business cannot be monopolized. Too great a variety is possible in the execution of these processes.

Statistics say that the consumption of wool has decreased to an abnormal extent in this country within the past few years. The figures of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, an organization strongly in favor of a protective tariff, show that the consumption of wool in the United States between 1801 and 1895, inclusive, was an average of 462,293,569 pounds a year; from 1896 to 1900, inclusive, it was but 453,148,943 pounds.

The manufacturer who wishes to remain at peace with the wool grower says that the adulteration of wools, which accounts for the decreased use of them, is due to the low tariff of 1894—the Wilson bill. He says that this bill made it possible to manufacture goods at a low price, and that when the Dingley law restored the duty on wool and its price went up accordingly, pure wool could not be made for the same price as before. The man who bought his clothes made under low tariff conditions, however, was not content to pay a higher price for the same clothes when the tariff was raised. The manufacturer was virtually forced then into a process of deception, giving the buyer apparently as much as before, but in reality saving himself in the mixing room.

The improvement in manufacturing facilities, coupled with the necessity for deception under changing tariff laws, has caused an increasing use of cotton as a substitute for wool, not only in this country but in Europe. It is an odd fact that in 1869-71 England consumed about 739,000,000 pounds of cotton and 312,000,000 pounds of wool; in 1898-1900 the consumption for each year was 1,594,000,000 pounds of cotton and 496,000,000 pounds of wool.

The Lawrence manufacturer exhibits the tremendous possibilities of output that he has under his control, grows exceedingly enthusiastic over the prospects, and then despairingly exclaims, "But you must never forget that tariff on wool! It is death to everything. It shuts us up right here at home all the time. The wool grower thinks he must have that duty, and the Republican Party thinking that it must have the wool grower's vote gives him just what he wants. As a matter of fact, whereas under free wool conditions the wool grower could market a vast quantity of his product, the fact that we are shut out from foreign markets prevents us from buying as much wool as we would otherwise, and the wool grower is himself thereby injured.

"To give a few figures: In the State of Ohio there were only 2,750,000 sheep in 1900 under protected wool and a tremendously increased population, whereas in 1870, in that same State, there were 5,000,000 sheep. Michigan has 1,340,000 sheep; in 1875 she had 3,416,000. New England had only 670,000 sheep in 1900, whereas sixty years ago she had 3,840,000. The wool grower is cutting off his nose to spite his face, yet the Republican Party doesn't dare tell him so."

As a matter of fact, the manufacturer acknowledges that he himself is partly to blame. He says that he has asked for a high duty on the manufactured product, but that the wool grower had demanded a compensating duty on wool. The manufacturer, believing as he did in the error of a duty on the raw material, agreed to it for his selfish interests. He tells you now, however, that observing how the business has declined in recent years, how it has failed to take part in the encroachments upon foreign markets that other American industries have done, he now feels that within seven or eight years the country at large will come to see that an appreciable duty upon either wool or woolens is a mistaken policy.

One influential man in Lawrence said that the trouble in the past had been a lack of mutual understanding. There had been crimination and recrimination between manufacturer and grower. There has been hard feeling and political bickering. The result, he said, had been disastrous to all concerned. As an evidence of the strange effect fluctuating tariffs had had upon the woolen business, he called attention to the prospectus recently issued by the American Woolen Company—known as the Wool Trust—describing its mills. This volume gives a history of the twenty-five plants operated by this concern in different parts of the country.

It was a strange record of success and failure to which this manufacturer pointed. There were the great Washington Mills of Lawrence, the largest mills in the country. The original mills failed in 1875, and once again a few years later. The Saranac Mills, at Blackstone, Mass., founded in 1840, were forced to lie idle from 1893 to 1898. The Fulton Mills, at Fulton, N. Y., were mortgaged, and as far back as 1873 the mortgagees having foreclosed their lien, themselves failed, and again in 1880 the mills were closed on an attachment. These were but samples, but the manufacturer said they were typical. He said that he was recently dining in Boston with a prominent economist, and the economist had asked:

"Can you name more than three important woolen mills in the whole United States that have not failed in the course of their history?"

The manufaeturer said there was but one answer, and that a negative one. He said also that the anomalous character of this manufacture was evident from the fact that few woolen mills were originally established for the manufacture of that textile. He said a large number of them had been originally built for other purposes, for the manufacture of wooden ware, for shops of various kinds. Then when some high protective tariff had come along, they had been turned into woolen mills, in spite of their lack of adaptability for that kind of manufacture. It had had a disastrous effect upon the business, and accounted for many of the failures, for when the artificial conditions were removed the mushroom factory would no longer survive.

After the wool has left the mixing and carding rooms it is ready for the spinning wheel, and then for the loom. The whole process has been wonderfully developed within recent years, so that now the American manufacturer is capable of the very finest possible workmanship. The industry is in a state of sterling manhood. He can with the economies native to the soil reduce expenses at many places where the unthrifty European would allow them. It is true that he must pay higher wages, but he looks forward to the time when immigration will produce a wage level in this country not abnormally disproportionate to that in England.

The manufacturers of Lawrence understand that efforts are now being made to effect a change in the duty on wool, and to bring about a revision of the tariff on woolens. The American Association of Woolen Manufacturers is bending all of its energies to cause a change. Word is being received continually of changed views. It is a striking epoch in American manufacture. The plea of the manufacturer, a typical expression of desires, was recently stated in this language:

"If the American can market his goods abroad he can so increase his output that he can make it worth while to manufacture all the machinery he needs here at home, whereas now it is made abroad. Reduce the tariff on wool and on woolens, too, if you will, and our business will be resuscitated from its lethargy. Clarify the atmosphere so that political bargaining will not obtrude itself upon economic sanity, and we will show you the possibilities of American woolen enterprise."

But one fundamental injunction he gives and insists upon it, as the consummation of all desires:

"Give us, above all things, a stable condition of affairs, unchanged by elections. Let us build our business upon a rock, and we will cease to be the greatest industry of failures in the country."

IVY LEE.

Catering to Snakes

Cannibalistic Habits of the Reptiles and How They Are Satisfied.

IN the reptile house in Zoological Park, up in the woods of the Bronx, among the huge glass cages where giant boa-constrictors lie coiled, wherein the lazy diamond-backed rattler glides inquisitively toward the glass which separates him from the visitor, and where thousands of smaller snakes hang entwined in uncanny worm-like knots in the limbs of cage trees, there is many a gruesome happening which a visitor to the house is not allowed to see. Only during certain hours of the day—usually between 9 A. M. and sunset—is the public admitted to the house. Thousands of sightseers come on pleasant days to look at the marvelous collection of snakes.

Interesting as the sight is during these visiting hours, it is really less so than at other hours, when visitors are not admitted. When the snakes are on view to the public they are groomed, as it were, to show off, and are on their good behavior.

But once the doors are closed and the keepers are alone with the uncanny reptiles; when Curator Ditmars opens the glass door of the cabinet that contains his surgical implements, and prepares for operations that are ever required for the good of one or another of the squirmy inmates; then, unless interest overcomes repulsion, the stranger who as a special favor has gained admittance, longs for the open air. And this is one reason why the house is not always open to the public.

But it is not only the occasional tooth which must be drawn from the maw of a boaconstrictor, or the occasional growth which must be removed from the mouth of the copperhead, the rattler, or the moccasin, which is gruesome; the very feeding of the animals is an uncanny thing to contemplate, especially when it comes to seeing them fed with their own kind.

Snakes are cannibalistic. Those used for feeding the big fellows are all raised at the reptile house, except such as are added to the commissary department by men who hunt the reptiles in the woods of the park itself. Over 400 garter snakes are now being raised by Curator Ditmars for the sole purpose of multiplying and furnishing food for the long, thin gullets of the larger snakes. Of the 400 snakes intended for breeding food for the big fellows, about 200 may be counted upon as adding from 45 to 47 young snakes to the collection each year. A total of over 9,000 garter snakes is thus secured as food for the big rare snakes, in whom life must be kept at any cost or sacrifice. This total does not include several thousand snakes of other varieties that are brought into the house by the hunters who catch them in the woods of the park.

Foremost among the snakes requiring food of its own kind is the monster king cobra. Once a week a five or six foot blacksnake is procured, and after being subjected to a peculiar process is fed to the cobra. The cobra will eat only large snakes, and the larger they are the better she likes them. No blacksnake large enough to suit the appetite of her imperial highness has ever been found. If she had her own way about things, every snake in the house, including several of the boaconstrictors, would long ago have wandered down the throat of this tremendous snake. Already her appetite has made blacksnakes scarce in the park, and when it is impossible to catch one of these "racers" it is necessary to buy one in the open market, unless, as is often the case, some admirer of the cobra who knows of her tastes presents her with a meal in the shape of a blacksnake.

So fastidious is the appetite of the cobra that if the blacksnake is not to her liking as far as size is concerned, she will not touch it. It is here where the peculiar process referred to takes place. This consists in making the snake think that she is getting more than she really is. After the blacksnake intended for her meal is killed, a dozen or more frogs are killed and stuffed down the dead snake so as to make it bulge out in all directions and appear large. In this state the blacksnake looks as if it were a huge stuffed stocking, and is of a girth which seems as if it were several times the diameter of the throat of the reptile for whom it is intended. The stuffing of the blacksnake is done for two reasons. In the first place, even the largest sized blacksnake is not large enough in its natural state to tempt the cobra to eat, and secondly, by making a frog-pill out of the blacksnake, the frogs, which otherwise the cobra would disdain, are gotten into the reptile to furnish nourishment, whether the cobra likes it or not.

Every conceivable trick has been tried by Curator Ditmars to tempt the cobra to eat things other than blacksnakes, but so far without success. Once a pair of dead rats were tied to the tail of a frog-stuffed blacksnake to see if it would not be possible to swindle a little variety down into the cobra, but the snake discovered the deception and bit off the string which fastened the rats to her meal.

The garter snakes are used for food purposes for snakes not quite so fastidious in their tastes as is the cobra.

It is not only in the keeping alive of rare and delicate snakes that the reptile house has been particularly fortunate. Success has been met as well in the breeding of the reptiles.

Snakes, according to Curator Ditmars, may be divided into two classes, those that are hatched from the egg and those that are born alive. Usually those that are hatched from eggs are of the harmless variety. And here nature has made a wise provision. Harmless snakes multiply at the rate of from 40 to 85 in a year, while the venomous ones seldom arrive with more than 6 to 10 in a brood. A young venomous snake is fully able to care for itself the instant it is in the world. Its poison arrives with it, and it needs no parental care.

The fact that young venomous snakes are as dangerous as their parents was accidentally proved in the reptile house. One of the first broods of snakes to be added to the collection was of cotton-mouthed moccasins, seven in number. As is generally known, the moccasin is one of the most poisonous snakes loose. Next to the cage where the moccasins were born lived a harmless garter snake. One night the newly arrived moccasins crawled through the fine wire screen that divided the two cages. They made themselves at home in their new quarters, and when, during their run about the cage they brushed up against the garter snake, they fell on him, stung him, and in an hour he was dead, poisoned by the tiny fangs of the little ones who had not been in the world more than two days.

One of the interesting things about that brood of moccasins was their color. The mother was of a rich olive, but the young ones were of a rusty red, with tails as yellow as if they had been dipped in sulphur.

Like all snakes grown in captivity, the moccasins when they are full grown will be especially valuable. Snakes born in captivity are more hardy, are easier to handle, and bring forth young that are even hardier than themselves, being used to the hardships of the cage.

In the case of these moccasins, the mother takes no interest whatever in the brood. To the surprise of visitors who make inquiry of the keepers, they learn that she has not even once swallowed them to get them out of an imaginary danger. And this talk of snakes swallowing their young to protect them is, says Curator Ditmars, a myth pure and simple. Snakes—that is, male snakes—have been known to swallow their young, but less to get them out of a danger, real or imaginary, than to furnish themselves with a good, square meal. This has been proved several times by experiences in the reptile house. Of all the snakes that were ever swallowed there to get them out of harm's way, not one has reappeared up to date.

Every day now it is expected that a brood of chicken snakes will add themselves to the collection in the snakehouse. Seven weeks ago five chicken snakes descended from their cage tree and began mysterious operations in the sand under the water pan in their cage. The snakes were watched closely, and it was found that they had scooped a nest in the sand. A few days later twenty-seven eggs were found deposited in the moist spot. The eggs were of the size of pigeons' eggs, but were not covered with a shell. In time they began to grow, becoming bumpy and of the size of hens' eggs. The young inside the eggs are provided with an "egg tooth," a very sharp and tiny tooth fastened to the lower lip. With this they cut their way to freedom as soon as they are strong enough to appear in public. In the case of the chicken snakes the difference between the young and the old snakes is most marked. The adult snake is yellow, with long dark-brown bands. The young ones will be pinkish, but in time will assume the colors of their parents.

Last Summer there appeared at the reptile house among the snakes intended for the commissary department a freakish brood of youngsters. Out of one batch of forty-seven young ones that appeared four were perfect albinos and one was provided with two heads. Nothing like these snakes had ever been seen, and great care was taken to keep them alive, especially the two-headed fellow. He was removed at once from the cage with his fellows and given an especial den of his own. There he rested on moist blotting paper, and the officers of the entire Zoological Society did everything possible to keep the life within the Precious One. But he refused to gladden the hearts of the keepers, and was found dead one morning.

The albinos, snow white with pink eyes, thrived fairly well for a long while. In an adjoining cage was a pair of copperheads. One night seven young "red adders" unexpectedly appeared. Even before the little fellows were known to have arrived they had wriggled through the screen separating the cages and stung the albinos to death. It is hoped that by watching carefully the extensive breeding of the garter snakes the freak brood may repeat itself.

Another successful culture in the reptile house is of five young alligators. Last Winter Mr. Ditmars went to South Carolina to hunt in the swamps of that State for reptiles of all descriptions. Among many specimens he secured was a nest of thirty-six alligator eggs. These he brought to the park, where he succeeded in hatching out five of the lot, the rest, it is supposed, having been injured during the trip up from the South. But the five youngsters are now at the park, tiny, bark-skinned, yellow-eyed fellows, with a baby curiosity for all that is strange and with no clear conception as to where they are, anyway.

SUBSTITUTES FOR HAZING AT WEST POINT

A VISITOR at West Point one afternoon last week had an opportunity to see how the cadets of the United States Military Academy were getting along under the new conditions, with hazing and tormenting the plebes forbidden. From remarks made by both new students and old it was gathered that, although the Superintendent and Commandant had been exerting themselves to prevent hazing and had succeeded so far as flagrant infractions were concerned, the plebes were subjected to many punishments under the guise of army regulations.

"We have to do what they tell us," said a plebe, "or else we might as well leave the academy and give up the idea of going into the army. If we don't brace and do all the rest of the unnecessary things we are ordered to do the upper classmen get it in for us. When they do that they can have us reported for so many little violations or pretended violations of rules that we'll get enough demerits in a few weeks to cause our expulsion. Any upper classman who gets a grudge against a plebe can ruin him in this way."

"But can't you keep from violating rules in the least?" the plebe was asked.

"Well, we are new here and there are hundreds of minor things we have to learn. Then the old students report us for things that they don't report each other for, although they should do so. For instance, they can report us for swinging our arms too much and we get demerited. They are allowed to swing their own arms as much as they like."

While the plebe was talking two cadets passed by. One of them was shown to be an upper classman by the stripe on his sleeve, and the other was a new man. The former's arms dangled loosely, while the latter held his in an unnaturally stiff position by his side.

"See?" said the plebe to the visitor. "If that fellow swung them the other one would say, 'Brace up there.' And if the bracing wasn't done double quick the man who gave the order would go to some Corporal, and ask that the disobedient plebe be reported for slouching. The latter would have no redress except to deny the report absolutely, in which case the whole body of upper classmen would try to fix him. They would watch him for every little mistake, and he couldn't possibly keep from making enough of them to get the expulsion number of demerits before long."

If the upper classman who is disobeyed is not so vindictive as to want his victim actually dismissed, but only wishes to "teach him his business," there are ways to do this. Only a few days ago a plebe was ordered to do something ridiculous. He refused. Some personal abuse was directed at him, and on the next day he found that he had been put on the punishment squad on the ground that he needed extra drill exercises. He learned later that the man whose order he had declined to follow had had him put on the extra duty, which practically took away from him all his leisure time in the afternoons.

When a plebe wants to know anything about the regulations the only way for him to learn is to ask questions. He must go up to an upper classman, according to unwritten law, and say: "If you please, Sir, may I ask a question?" Should he forget to get this permission or should he ask his question without the formal introduction, he gets no answer and is sternly rebuked—and maybe ordered to "confine your conversation to your equals."

To tease the plebes the upper classmen are wont to ask such questions as this: "Say, Mister, how long will it be before you are alive?" That means how long will it be before the 1st of June, on which date the new-comer will begin to be counted as a human being rather than as a plebe. Another favorite inquiry is: "How many days, Mister, before the Annapolis game?" If the plebe does not answer these inquiries "double quick," he is reprimanded sternly.

Each afternoon a plebe is expected to leave the camp grounds and go over to the barracks for a bath. When he starts to do this, he has to go to the cadet officer of the guard and report that he is about to bathe. He is supposed to say: "If you please, Sir, I am going to take a bath," or something like that. If he says only what is required, the officer will probably answer: "Whom are you talking to? Don't you know how to address an officer?" Thereupon the plebe salutes and says that he wishes to report his departure "most respectfully." With the added words of humble submission the guard officer is contented.

"We'll have to knuckle under till next June," said a plebe to the visitor. "On the first day of that month the old men will come around and offer to shake hands with us, which will mean that we are 'alive.' After that we'll probably develop into as big snobs as the rest of them. The only reason I object to taking the course here is that it seems inevitable that a man must consent to make an ass of himself for a time."

Around the front of the parade grounds, which are in the fore part of the camp, are some iron benches upon which visitors may sit and watch the afternoon's marchings and listen to the music of the academy band. Until this Summer it was an unheard-of thing for a plebe to dare sit on a bench during the leisure hours. He was supposed to stay in the background. Now, however, he may come out and see his friends as much as he likes, for the old students, to prohibit this, would have to act so openly as to attract the attention of the authorities.

Every week there are two or more dances for the cadets. Theoretically the plebes have as much right as any one to attend these, but they are given to understand that if they put in an appearance they will have nobody to talk to and no one to introduce them to the young women. Such being the case, they stay away. Legally, in short, there is no social difference between a plebe and an upper classman, but practically there is all the difference in the world, despite the fact that there is no more "hazing."

SOCIETY SEEKS CANADA.

STRANGE to say, although the present Summer finds the country prosperous, following several years of unusual prosperity, with probably more people with money to spend and the ability to take longer vacations than ever before in the country's history, the season is not up to the average either in the number of guests or in the financial returns at any of the inland or coast resorts as yet. Various reasons are ascribed for this rather paradoxical condition of affairs—the Buffalo Exposition, the great heat which makes people indisposed to move, the growing exodus to Europe, &c.

But keen observers, students of American social conditions, generally agree that the real cause of the falling off in business at the Summer resorts is due to the multiplication of Summer retreats and principally the desire for some exclusiveness which finds its satisfaction in the Summer cottage. There is a far cry, of course, from the Newport villa to the little one-story, two-room "doll's house," as it is called, of Martha's Vineyard or the log cabin on the inland lake, but both satisfy their owners or occupants, and both are types of what in the aggregate is militating against the success of the Summer hotel.

Then, too, there is a reaction, even among people of goodly means and who are accustomed to the utmost luxuries of life, against the fashionable display and parade of Summer life in Newport and of its shadows—Bar Harbor, Nahant, Southampton, and Long Branch. This reaction built up Bar Harbor and Southampton twenty years ago, and now the very element and its successors which fled to those then more remote points to enjoy a comparatively simple outdoor life with plain food and even plainer surroundings, finding fashion has taken possession of these places, are obliged to fly further afield, and are now pre-empting Canada.

Murray Bay, on the north shore of the Lower St. Lawrence, half way between Quebec and the Saguenay, and which has much the same scenery and an even stronger and cooler climate than Bar Harbor, is now the favored resort in Summer for a large colony of New York families, many of wealth and position, and some of whom are owners of Newport villas and were formerly prominent in the life of that resort. These men and women keenly enjoy the outdoor life and the simple hotel and cottage accommodations of Murray Bay, flavored as these are with the quaint French-Canadian foreign atmosphere, and are enthusiastic regarding them, and the colony grows larger every year.

Rather curiously the old Canadian families who formerly spent their Summers at Murray Bay resent these incursions of Americans, and complain that they have made the place too fashionable and expensive. These Canadians, who for the most part have left Murray Bay and are now building up a resort across the bay a few miles distant called Cap a l'Aigle, nevertheless are renting with avidity their plain little cottages at Murray Bay to the Americans, and at good prices.

An amusing incident of the present Summer at Murray Bay has been a strike on the part of capital, represented by the American visitors, against labor represented by the French-Canadian drivers of the quaint two-seated caleches which are drawn by wild little horses up and down the steep hills of the place. The rates for these caleches were formerly 20 and 25 cents for the course and 50 cents to a dollar for the entire afternoon. This year, when the American visitors arrived, they found that the caleche men had got together during the Winter and adopted a new tariff, the rates of which were identical with those for New York cabs and carriages. There was consternation at first, and then a consultation, which resulted in the visitors agreeing not to employ or use the caleches except at the rates formerly prevailing. The caleche men, who are entirely dependent on the Summer visitors for the support of themselves and families during the year, held out three days and then gave in. The strike of capital against labor was successful.

Right in the Swim.

Having obtained a situation there he couldn't escape going to Philadelphia to live. On Chestnut Street he met an old-time friend, to him explained the reason for his appearance in the charming City of Brotherly Love, and said:

"I've taken lodgings on Spruce Street. Have I done the right thing?"

"Certainly, certainly, my dear fellow, you couldn't have done better, you know. You're right in it, in fact. Why, the trolley cars run up Pine Street on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays and come down Spruce Street on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays."

AUG

1901

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

Planned and in Progress in the City of Greater New York

TUNNELS are being built, skyscrapers erected, and new bridges, reservoirs, parks, and driveways are now in course of construction which will transform this metropolis in less than ten years. There is no city in the world in which there are so many great improvements being pushed to completion as in New York. The total cost of the municipal, Federal, and private projects will foot up to $700,000,000. This figure does not include the thousands of houses being erected throughout the city —homes for rich and poor.

The rapid transit tunnel from the Post Office to King's Bridge and Bronx Park has now been in process of construction about a year. The cost of the tunnel will be $40,000,000 by the time it is completed. The next great public improvement in point of importance is the $8,000,000 tunnel from the Post Office in New York under the East River to Brooklyn. The terminal of this tunnel will be at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, at the depot of the Long Island Railroad. From this point the city must spend $1,200,000 as part payment for the construction of a railroad cut through Atlantic Avenue to East New York and elevated tracks to Jamaica. This improvement, which it is claimed will bring Jamaica, L. I., within eighteen minutes of City Hall, New York, will probably lead to many homes and land-booming schemes in the suburban section, even as far as Oyster Bay.

The walls of the new Hall of Records, which will cost when completed over $4,000,000, are now up to the second story. This building will be the most expensive, most thoroughly fireproof, and the best equipped building of its kind in the world.

Another great improvement in which the city and private benefactors are interested is the New York Public Library now being erected in Bryant Park. The foundations of the building have been completed, and contracts let for a large section of the marble work. There will be housed in this building the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden collections. Director John S. Billings claims that it will be the finest library structure in the world. The cost will be about $4,000,000.

The Museum of Natural History is another great enterprise for the improvement of which the city is appropriating money every year. The original plans for this museum, which are being carried out, comprise a collection of buildings covering ground equivalent to five city blocks. It is estimated that when all the buildings have been completed $10,000,000 will have been spent. No city in the world will have a structure of the kind so large and imposing.

The United States Government has contractors at work on $8,000,000 worth of improvements within the limits of the Greater New York. Near the Battery, at Bowling Green, Contractor Isaac M. Hopper is completing the foundations for the new Custom House. The total cost of the ground and building under the present plans will be $4,897,000, but the Government officials say that granite should be used instead of yellow limestone, and efforts are now being made to have at least $500,000 more appropriated by Congress to make this change in the plans.

The Government is dredging a channel along the Brooklyn shore and out into the lower bay which will be 2,000 feet wide and 40 feet deep. It will be called Ambrose Channel, and the work is estimated to cost $4,500,000.

There are hundreds of private enterprises on which millions are now being spent for labor and materials. Office buildings of the skyscraper type are being erected on at least twenty sites below the Post Office. In the up-town section of the city large apartment houses by the score are in course of construction. A new Stock Exchange is being built to cost $2,000,000, and a new Chamber of Commerce Building to cost over $1,000,000. A new Maritime Building to cost $1,000,000 is being erected on Plot 5 to 9 Bridge Street running through to Pearl Street.

A twenty-story building to cost $2,000,000 is being built by the Cumberland Realty Company on the triangle bounded by Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets.

The members of the Astor family have many great improvements under way. William Waldorf Astor is having erected a large building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirteenth Street to cost $850,000. The Astor estate has completed plans for the building of a large hotel on the site of the St. Cloud at Forty-second Street and Broadway. The new structure will cost $1,500,000, and will be one of the finest equipped hotels in the country. John Jacob Astor has decided to build a new hotel at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street to cost $1,000,000, and another Astor office building will be erected on the northwest corner of Wall and Water Street, to cost about $750,000.

Three large new business buildings to accommodate shoppers are being constructed. R. H. Macy & Co. have planned to spend about $3,000,000 on a new building on Broadway between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets. The new Adams store is being erected on Sixth Avenue, to cost about $1,000,000, and Simpson, Crawford & Simpson are having a new store built on Sixth Avenue also to cost about $1,000,000.

There are three new bridges in various stages of progress planned to cross the East River. Work has just been begun on the cables of Bridge No. 2, and President Nixon said that in about two and a half years the structure would be in use. The New York terminal will be at Delancey Street, and the Brooklyn terminal will be above Bedford Avenue in the Eastern District. The estimated cost of this bridge is $20,000,000, including land.

The next bridge to be considered in point of progress is the bridge from the upper part of New York across Manhattan and Blackwell's Island to Queens County. This will be one of the longest and most expensive bridges in the world. The approach on the Queens County side will be over a mile long. Plans for this bridge have been approved and contracts have been awarded for some of the foundation piers on the New York side and on Blackwell's Island. Estimated cost, $22,000,000.

The bridge upon which the least amount of work has been done is to extend across the East River nearly parallel with the Brooklyn Bridge. The Brooklyn terminal will be a short distance from Flatbush Avenue and Atlantic Avenue, and the New York terminal, although not decided upon, will be in the vicinity of Chatham Square.

The tables, which follow, show the Federal, municipal and private improvements of an important character now being carried on in the Greater New York. Under the head of municipal improvements the total cost of many of the public works are not shown, because in many instances work was begun several years ago. The record is taken from the bond books of the Controller's office to show what is now actually being spent on public improvements.

FEDERAL IMPROVEMENTS.

	Estimated Cost.
New Custom House	$4,897,000
New Ambrose Channel	4,500,000
Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channel	1,500,000
Enlargement of Governors Island	1,250,000
Improvements on fortifications at Fort Wadsworth	350,000
Improvements on fortifications at Fort Hancock	200,000
Improvements on fortifications at Fort Hamilton	100,000
Improvements on fortifications at Willet's Point	50,000
Removal of rock, harbor obstructions in East River	90,000
Enlargement of Ellis Island, (proposed)	2,000,000

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Rapid Transit Tunnel, Manhattan and the Bronx	$35,000,000
Rapid Transit extension under East River to Brooklyn	8,000,000
Atlantic Avenue Tunnel improvement, total cost	3,000,000
New East River Bridge, Manhattan to Eastern District, Brooklyn, total cost	20,000,000
East River Bridge, Manhattan across Blackwell's Island to Queens County	22,000,000
East River Bridge, Manhattan to near Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn	20,000,000
City Island Bridge, Pelham Bay Park	215,000
East River Park improvements	65,000
Improvements on approaches to Third Avenue Bridge across the Harlem River	1,000,000
Improvements to Metropolitan Museum of Art	820,000
Improvements to American Museum of Natural History	800,000
Bridge over Harlem River, between First Avenue and Willis Avenue	2,500,000
Extension of Riverside Drive and Park and the completion of the structure	1,500,000
Constructions and improvement of parkways, Borough of Manhattan	250,000
Botanical Museum and Herbarium, improvements	375,000
St. John's Park, construction and improvement	50,000
Bridge over Harlem River at 155th Street	1,000,000
Extension of Broadway on King's Bridge Road	100,000
Department of Charities, Building Fund	156,000
New City Prison, cost of work in progress	1,000,000
Eleventh Ward Park improvement	300,000
Paving Jerome Avenue	95,000
Fund for street openings	2,696,548
Public bath, Rivington Street	71,700
Bridge over the Bronx at Westchester Avenue	100,000
Spuyten Duyvil Park construction	100,900
Improvements to public parks and Driveways	200,000
Viaduct over Harlem River, 155d to 165th Street	175,000
Bridge over New York Central tracks, Gerard Avenue and River Avenue	85,000
Sanitary protection of water supply	500,000
Extensions of water mains, Manhattan	350,000
Jerome Park Reservoir and Aqueduct work	5,000,000
Improvements "Little Italy" Park, 111th to 114th Street	1,500,000
Construction and improvement of W. H. Seward Park, Hester Street, Seventh Ward	2,000,000
Colonial Park, 144th to 155th Street, Edgecombe and Bradhurst Avenues	2,000,000
Street improvements	4,500,000
Harlem River Driveway	505,000
Improvements to docks and water front, Manhattan	2,000,000
Armory for Sixty-ninth Regiment	1,000,000
Armory for First Battery	500,000
Armory for Second Naval Battalion	60,000
Extension of water mains, Brooklyn	500,000
New schools now in course of construction, Manhattan and the Bronx	5,000,000
Schools in course of construction, Brooklyn	3,873,000
School in course of construction, Queens	1,000,000
Schools in course of construction, Richmond	200,000
Commercial High School, Manhattan	998,640
Peter Cooper High School, 168th Street and Boston Road	495,000
Repaving streets, Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn	2,000,000
New York Zoological Gardens Improvements	360,000
New York Public Library	6,250,000
Newtown Creek Bridge, Vernon Avenue	445,000
Newtown Creek Bridge, Grand Street	320,000
Fire Department buildings	1,000,000
Memorial Arch, Soldiers' and Sailors'	200,000
Police Department, construction of buildings and sites	800,000
New park, West 155th to 165th Street, 11th to 12th Avenue	1,200,000
Wallabout Basin improvement	250,000
Bridge over Eastchester Bay, Pelham Park	300,000
Bridge over Gowanus Canal	100,000

PRIVATE IMPROVEMENTS.

New Stock Exchange	$2,000,000
Chamber of Commerce, northwest corner of Liberty Street and Liberty Place	1,000,000
Maritime Building, 5 to 9 Bridge Street, through to Pearl Street, Maritime Building Company	1,000,000
New office building, 72 and 74 Broadway, Century Building Company	1,250,000
New office building, southeast corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane, Broadway Building Company	1,100,000
Office building, northeast corner of Cedar and William Streets, corporation known as "68 William Street"	750,000
Office building, corner of Pine and Nassau Streets, Hanover National Bank	1,500,000
Office building, 110 to 114 Liberty Street, John T. Williams	500,000
Office building, northwest corner of Wall and Water Streets, William Astor	750,000
Office building, southeast corner of Wall and Water Streets, Henry Corn	750,000
Office building, northeast corner of Broadway and Thirteenth Street, W. W. Astor	850,000
Office building, Broadway, Fifth Avenue, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets, Cumberland Realty Company	2,000,000
Building, Broadway, between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, Herald Square Realty Company	1,000,000
Store building, Broadway, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets, R. H. Macy & Co	3,000,000
Hotel, southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, (new St. Cloud Hotel,) Astor estate	1,500,000
New building, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, Henry Corn	850,000
Building, southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Portieth Street, Edward M. Knox	500,000
Building, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, Union Club	700,000
Apartment house, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, syndicate	20,000,000
New hotel, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, John Jacob Astor	1,000,000
New building, 19 to 25 West Eighteenth Street, and 18 to 24 West Nineteenth Street, Henry Corn	850,000
Apartment house, southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, Maitland H. Graves	785,000
New Adams's store, Sixth Avenue	1,000,000
New Simpson, Crawford & Simpson store, Sixth Avenue	1,000,000

An Irving Bacheller Story.

IRVING BACHELLER has always been very fond of his old home in St. Lawrence County, the land of "Eben Holden." He never misses going home to Canton to visit at least twice a year.

"The farming country of St. Lawrence County has deteriorated since the day when Uncle Eb made his journey," said he the other day.

"The price of dairy products, which were about the only things the farmers exported, began to go down some years after the war, and sank to a point where there was no money to be made off the farm. The boys began to turn to the cities to make money. Often the old folks found it lonely living alone and they sold and followed. The farms were taken by immigrants and a class of men inferior to the old stock. One day I drove back to my old home, David Brower's farm in the book. The place looked desolate. The clapboards were loose and the paint was peeling off. A sorrowful specimen of humanity stood in the door and chewed and spat. He said: 'Glad to see you; heard ye done noble down to New York.' Then he told me a tale of woe about hard times on the farm. I asked him why he didn't move to town.

"'Can't,' said he; 'I'm mortgaged. Can't do anything.'

"'You look as if you might die pretty easy,' said I.

"'Can't do that neither,' said he, morosely; 'mortgaged there, too,' and he pointed to the children all about.

"Just then the man drove up who held the mortgage on that farm and most of the others in the neighborhood.

"'Irving,' said he, 'if your father had staid on the place and kept you here this farm would have looked better than it does now.'

"The tenant spat and smiled sardonically.

"'Yes,' he drawled, 'the farm would 'a' looked better, but he'd 'a' looked a darn sight worse.'"

Mr. Bacheller is an excellent raconteur and told this story with mingled humor and sympathy.

"He had wit, if he was mortgaged," said he; "he was a Yankee, the seedy remnant of a noble race."

Hunters and fishermen familiar with Cranberry Lake, in the North Woods, recognized in Ab Thomas, the philosophic guide of Mr. Bacheller's novel, an undisguised portrait of Ab Thompson, who still does the honors of Cranberry Lake each Summer. Every one who knows Ab can tell stories of him. A man who is fond of Cranberry Lake in Summer tells of describing another guide to Ab to see if the latter could identify him. Ab whittled while he talked. When he had finished, Ab, still whittling, inquired: "Has he got an impediment in his left eye?"

Wanted a "High Ball" Too.

The new arrival at the boarding house proved to be a woman suffragist.

"I look for a wider opportunity of usefulness for downtrodden woman. My prayer, morning, noon, and night," she said, "is for an elevated sphere."

"Don't care if I join you," said the Coarse Boarder. "High ball for me, too."

SPORTS OF A MOTORMAN.

A HUGE beer truck loaded high with a pyramid of kegs slowly swung out of the car tracks. Behind the truck—about as close behind as the law would allow—was a trolley car, the bumper within an eighth of an inch or so of the great wheels, and the motorman gleefully turning the switch in little jerks, just enough to bring the bumpers within one-half of the narrow leeway. Then, as the truck swung out of the way the current was turned on full by the man on the front platform, and as the car shot by a look of satisfaction overspread the face of the motorman.

"Seems to have made you real happy to have hit and missed that wagon," the reporter suggested. The motorman smiled.

"Now that you mention it, hanged if I don't think it did," he said. "You see, it is one of the temptations of the business. I imagine it comes sort of natural like to a man who is exercising his judgment as to distance all day long to see how close he can really come to things without hitting them. I know I am not the only one afflicted with the mania. I notice it in other motormen, and I often tried to pry out why pretty much all of us seem to be affected with the same disease. I think I've got it, too.

"For example, I am running my car up Broadway. Seems as if there were several hundred cross streets between the Battery and the other end of the run. As the car approaches the cross streets it is an exception if there is not some wagon or some other car or some person who wants to cross ahead of the car. If we stopped politely to let things pass every time they'd like to, we would never get to the end of the line. The only other thing to do is to pass ahead, to sort of elbow 'em, and in this there is required an exercise of judgment. The idea, of course, is, 'Can I get across first?' And there is where judgment of distance and the speed of the car, and the speed of the other vehicle, come in. A man that does that sort of work year in and year out is bound to become sort of a crank on the subject sooner or later. I have noticed that the men all along the line shave a wagon or another car about as close as daylight between the bumpers will allow of an estimate."

"Suppose that is about the only pleasure you have," suggested the reporter.

"No, there are others to make life interesting. Now and then the brake sort of—well—it slips, do you understand? And then the car shoots into the hind wheels of some truck whose driver has refused from pure inborn cussedness to get off the track when asked to do so. But the brake never slips unless there is no danger to the dashboard. Here and there a properly constructed wagon may be found, but they are few. A properly constructed wagon is one that has the wheels protruding behind the body of the vehicle, and a wagon like that you can hit an everlasting soak head on. Wagons that are not properly built are the ones where the body extends beyond the wheels. These, of course, cannot be thumped to any satisfactory extent, as the dashboard of the car is liable to smashification. What? Can't the driver of the wagon tell if the brake slips accidentally? Never on his tintype—not in a thousand years! But he is apt to move more quickly the next time he is politely asked to do so."

"Any more fun in the business?"

"No," dubiously, "unless you count pedestrians. It's fun sometimes to make 'em jump. The secret of making pedestrians hustle is exactly the same as that which they use when they refuse to budge, and when they make us 'hold up.' It all is founded on a very simple law. The idea is—don't see the man. Pretend that you do not see him. Very few persons in the street are green enough to think that if a motorman can help it he will run over them. Many, if they know they are seen by the motorman, will take their time, knowing that he will not take an even chance to run over them. Therefore, the only remedy is to pretend not to see the person. That, and nothing else, will make some persons move, for then, naturally, they fear they will be run down.

"All that may sound a trifle theoretical to you, but if you were on the front of a car you would soon see how many times even on a single trip the principle applies. It's a game of bluff every foot of the way. Look for yourself at any experienced truck driver, as he swings from one street into another, driving over a crosswalk filled with people. Did you ever see one of them look at the persons in front? Not much. He looks into the distance, apparently at least, knowing that people will get out of the way just as soon as he seems not to see them. Don't mistake that the driver does not see them—it is his business to see them, and still—not to see them. Exactly the same with the pedestrian. Let him appear not to see the truckman, and the truckman will see him all right. And so it is in motoring a car.

"There is only one thing of which a motorman really has a holy horror. Never yet have I come to a crossing to pass a halting car headed in the opposite direction but I have imagined that I would run over some one. That is where the greatest danger lies for running down people. Experienced New Yorkers know that when they pass behind one car and step on the opposite track a car may be coming along from that direction. They know enough to look out for it. Not all are experienced, however, and many are thoughtless. That is when the motorman sweats blood keeping a sharp lookout. Each time he slacks his car within the limits of easy control, and then he is prepared to act quickly. Most of the accidents where persons are run down happen exactly in the way I have described.

"No, I guess you have now learned about all the fun there is in the business. Truck butting on Broadway is about the 'real limit.'" And the privileged guest of the front platform jumped off to try the experiment of not seeing the motorman on the very next car.

DESECRATION OF CHINESE GRAVES

Outcome of a Quarrel Between Rival Gambling Factions.

WHATEVER there is esoteric in the lives and minds of "the slant-eyed Mongol," their reverence for their dead is certainly "understanded of the people." Whatever temperamental differences between nations, the grave is a thing like to be respected by savage and civilized alike.

But now the Chinese have been desecrating the graves of their very own here in New York City, and fan tan has thus crossed the very threshold of eternity, because it is all on account of fan tan.

One of the strongest of gambling companies has been formed by these Chinese, who are waiting to do the "American chink" and ready to stand together with the Chinaman with a queue as far as Chinese nature will permit. It is known as the Hip Sing Hong Company. It has monopolized everything in the line of gambling houses that it can, but is still reaching out for more, and knows how to get them.

The opposition faction with which it is at war belongs to the order of the so-called "Masons." Quietly and surely they are running on their own little business, and are able to at least appear virtuous and honest under the protection of the order to which they belong. These "Ki Di's" (Chinamen without queues) are alleged to have stepped into the business of late, and are creating something of a havoc among the gambling resorts, causing the Hip Sing Hong Company no end of anxiety, for with the protection of the "Masons," they have some advantage over the organized "high-binders."

Americans are by no means the only nationality in the city which has a Committee of Fifteen. In the words of the Chinese Consul, Chow Tszchi, "The Hip Sing Hong Company is playing the 'Comedy of Fifteen.'" Under the guise of benefiting the community, these men have put their own business in the hands of confederates, and are running "on the side," while they are pretending to make an investigation. Meantime, they are securing all the "rake off" possible from every house that they suffer to remain running and do not expose. This protection from exposure is given on condition that the house under consideration gives to the Hip Sing Hong Company a certain amount of money, and the assurance that the house shall not join the rival organization; in other words, they must ultimately become members of the Hip Sing Hong Company.

Of course, this "purifying process" makes work for the "Masons," and this party, after taking all the means they have found possible to overcome the Hip Sing Hong Company that plays the "Comedy of Fifteen" so admirably, are now charged by their rivals with having sought revenge upon the dead belonging to their faction. To that end they are charged with having desecrated the graves of the Hip Sing Hong men in the Chinese graveyard, in Evergreens Cemetery. There the dead bodies lie until such time as friends are able to pay for the removal of the bones to China. If there is one thing a Chinaman reveres it is the grave of his ancestor or friend, so that reports of these desecrations are creating the liveliest sort of a sensation in Chinatown, and the resident Consul of the empire has been appealed to to use his influence to put a stop to such proceedings.

It is possible, of course, that the presence of old tin cans on the carefully prepared and lovingly made graves of the Celestials, their besmearing with tar, and other offensive materials, the heaping of stones and old boards on the mounds, and other desecrations are due to "hoodlums," but the Hip Sing Hong people charge it all to members of the rival gambling society.

How long this desecration of the graves is to continue no one can tell, probably until our authorities are appealed to and take a hand in the work to put a stop to it. If they do not it will last, without doubt, until the Ki-Di's are completely overthrown in their gambling work and the actors in the "Comedy of Fifteen" are victorious.

It having been asserted that the trouble at the graveyard was simply a quarrel between the Americanized Chinamen and those who are sticklers for the retention of all the manners and customs of their native land, Consul Chow Tszchi was appealed to as to the possible truth of this theory:

"The cutting off of a Chinaman's queue has nothing whatsoever to do with this," he said. "The Chinaman remains a Chinaman no matter what he does, and is so recognized by his people. The idea has some way reached the Americans that after a Chinaman has cut off his queue he cannot return to China. This is a mistake, for he is still a Chinaman, and the loss of his queue does not bar him from re-entering his country. Americans are as ignorant of most of the Chinese customs as a Chinaman is of those of America.

"There is little knowledge here of most of our ceremonials and still less of the important one of burial, which to our people is a most solemn and impressive affair," said Consul Chow. "When one knows of that ceremony he can easily see why our people become much exercised over the desecration of the graves."

Then in detail the Consul explained the ceremony, which has an excellent sanitary side as well as a picturesque one.

After a Chinaman has died, no matter what his estate may have been, either high or low, two priests are immediately summoned—a Buddhist and a Taoist. These priests, as they enter the death chamber, place about the room certain oblong pieces of red cardboard on which are printed inscriptions in gold letters, one at the head of the deceased another at the feet, and two on each side. These emblems are supposed to prevent the devil from taking possession of the soul before the prayers can be said, his soul delivered to Confucius, and his body offered to the God to be disposed of as he may see fit.

This done, prayers consuming some two hours are said, the members of the family sitting by and joining in with such lamentations as they think will best made a good impression on the great Confucius. All the while candles and incense are burning, and censors are swung, joss sticks are burned, and sandal wood reduced to ashes until the air is heavy with an odor that to American nostrils might be overpowering and unpleasant.

After these prayers and the incense burning the undertaker is summoned, and the Chinamen withdraw, leaving perfumes to bathe the body in. Then the corpse being dressed and laid upon a white slab, the undertaker departs, and as elaborate a meal as the Chinaman knows of is served on a tabouret covered with brilliant yellow, this being the Chinaman's mourning color. Within half an hour the food is removed, since the dead has not partaken of it. Then, while prayers are being said, the food is burned in a brass receptacle made especially for this purpose. Three times a day food is thus served to the dead, and as many times it is religiously burned, until the bodily needs of the deceased are supposed to have been cared for on his journey to the next world as far as food is concerned.

A great good that the Chinese mode of burial has instituted is the burning of everything that the dead has worn or touched during his illness. Bed, mattress—Chinamen rarely have mattresses—shoes, and all their clothing are burned. After this part of the ceremony—invented by some wise man as an excellent sanitary precaution—has been performed, paper money and clothes of all descriptions are burned, so as to provide thoroughly for the individual's wants hereafter.

In the meantime an astrologer has been sent for. To this wise man is given all the dates of the births of the family of the deceased as far back as can be remembered, and by astrological calculation this man determines the hour and even the second of the minute on the day that the burial is to take place. This is called the "lucky moment." This same astrologer is sent out in search of lucky ground for burial, and it is he who determines where the body shall best be able to rest.

When the day is decided upon for burial the body is taken from the house to Evergreens Cemetery, and here, as the procession enters the gate, the priests advance toward the stone altar, and the family and friends crowd around it. Here more money, food, incense, clothes, shoes, and stockings—in short, everything that the Celestials can think of that may be useful in the wanderings of the departed—are buried.

These ceremonies completed, there comes the awful silence of dread expectation. Standing with hands folded in front of them the priests and friends await the "lucky moment" when this man can be buried without harming those who have gone before him. The astrologer stands a few paces in advance of the others. He holds his right hand above his head, and when the "lucky moment" comes a yellow silk handkerchief flutters from it and falls noiselessly upon the coffin. Slowly the coffin is raised from the ground and placed in the grave, the priests chanting weird prayers and the family in an agitated state of mind and almond-eyed tears.

When the coffin is at last lowered to the grave the members of the family advance and place the dirt over it. They fill the grave themselves. This done all on their knees make a last obesiance to their dead, and the followers of Confucius arise to place on the grave rice and meats of every description. This is the last they can do for their dead for three days, and they return to their homes, where they weep and mourn until the morning of the third day, when they again visit the graveyard with new supplies, burn the old ones, leave new, fresh viands, and return from the grave. Their long ceremony is then over, and the soul of the departed, as far as human hands can help it, is at rest with Confucius.

Of this Chinese funeral the only part ever seen by outsiders is the sacrifice at the altar and the covering of the grave.

An Empress Who Was a Genius.

THE life of the Empress Frederick has often been described as a tragic one. It is true that she suffered much, but no woman with the multitude of interests and activities which were hers could have been altogether unhappy. The German public knew little, and seemingly cared little, about the personality of the mother of their Kaiser, but not even her enemies—and she had many of them—ever described her as otherwise than brilliant and gifted. Bismarck is said to have remarked that she was one of the three cleverest women he ever met.

Most ambitious Princesses would have been soured and discouraged on finding that Ministers and Court officials were best pleased if they acted as lay figures. The Empress Frederick was not constituted in this way. A brief and bitter experience showed her that her advice on matters of State was unwelcome, and she turned her attention to other things—to other ways in which she could be of use. She determined to do what was in her power to uplift German women. What she accomplished was so remarkable that it seems incredible that a woman holding even the position that was hers could have done so much.

It would be impossible in limited space to give even a bare list of all the institutions and charities which the Empress Frederick founded. To speak of only the most important of them, there are the Pestalozzi-Fröbel House for educating young children and training teachers, the Victoria Industrial School for Girls, the Society for Home Sanitation, the Children's Hospital, (founded in memory of Emperor Frederick,) the Home for Girls of Good Family, and the great Victoria Lyceum for the higher education of women.

In the management of all these institutions the Empress took an active part. She received reports from managers, inspected everything regularly, gave liberally toward the support of all the various schools and charities, and made personal friends of many of the scholars and inmates.

As for the little town of Cronberg, near the Empress's home, Schloss Friedrichshof, the inhabitants were by no means of the same mind as some people in other parts of the empire. They almost worshipped the royal lady who spent the later years of her life among them, and it would have been strange did they not do so. The Empress made of Cronberg one of the most perfectly appointed communities of its size in the world. She established new schools, cared for the poor, restored the old castle and made a museum of it, and encouraged artists and literary men to make Cronberg their home.

The mention of her encouragement of artists brings to mind another side of the Empress's many-sided personality. She was not only passionately fond of art, but a clever artist—clever, that is, as any non-royal person might be clever. Her pictures needed no allowances made for them because an Empress painted them; they would have attracted attention in an exhibition had they been unsigned. And she was even more successful as an expert in decoration than as a painter of landscapes and figure studies. Friedrichshof is one of the most beautiful homes in Europe, and almost every detail of its architecture and decoration was suggested or designed by its owner. She was in advance of her time in her ideas regarding what is beautiful in the home. Decorators are only now just beginning to find that the natural tints of wood, plaster, and stone are preferable to paint, but the Empress Frederick disdained paint in building Friedrichshof. As an indication of the same point of view it may be added that the hinges and locks of the doors are not concealed, but made things attractive in themselves.

Catholic in her tastes so far as "period" was concerned, the Empress made her Schloss a storehouse of the applied arts of all ages. Every one knows that a royal personage is of necessity a traveler, but the Empress, probably alone out of all Queen Victoria's children, took real pleasure in flitting from place to place, because by doing so she was able to "pick things up." Consequently Friedrichshof is full of all kinds of quaint and beautiful and valuable things—of old silverware, tapestry, pictures, furniture, and sculpture.

A well-known American once visited the Empress at Friedrichshof. The house party was a large one, and included several men of the first reputation in their various lines. After dinner, so the American visitor relates, conversation became general. The Empress first talked of Venetian art. Passini, the famous specialist on that subject, was present, and his hostess proved his equal in knowledge of the City on the Waters. Then she engaged in talk with a great physician, and the next day he told the American that the Empress, if she only had practical experience, would be one of the greatest throat specialists in the world. Last she discussed literature with an Englishman of letters, chiding him on his inability to cap a passage from Pope which she quoted.

A Bad Slip.

"Just think what happened to me Clara. I was out hunting, and as I stepped out of a thicket—"

"Oh, you told me that a week ago!"

"No such thing. Why, I didn't hear it myself until yesterday."

One Test.

If you really want to know a man let him tell you what he would do if he were rich.

The Most Famous Swannery in the World

ON the estate of Lord Ilchester, at Abbotsbury, England, is one of the most ancient game preserves in England, and perhaps the most famous swannery in the world. The game preserve is believed to have existed about 800 years, the swans in mediaeval times having been the property of the abbots from whom the place gets its name. Penalties for destroying the Abbotsbury swans were enacted by Henry II., and, though they were not so drastic as those for killing deer, they were severe enough.

Any one who stole swans' eggs from a nest was liable to be imprisoned for a year and a day, in addition to which the offender had to pay a fine, one-half of which went to the King and the other to the owner of the land on which the nest was. Henry VIII. granted the lands of this monastery to Giles Strangways, the ancestor of the present Lord Ilchester, and Strangways raised the number of swans, which even then reached the very considerable number of nearly 1,500 birds.

Queen Elizabeth's Council, who always kept a sharp eye on all Crown rights to game, falcons, and sport generally, made a claim to seize all swans from Abbotsbury which were not marked by the "sovereign's prerogative, because they had gained a right to their natural liberty by swimming in an open river, (the Fleet,) and were royal birds." Giles Strangways's heirs defended this suit successfully, and now the birds are as nearly wild as any in England.

These birds have their home in a quiet meadow on the banks of the Fleet River. The land of the neighborhood is one beautiful subtropical garden. Bamboos, pampas grass, giant fuchsias, and exotic shrubs flourish there, the grass paths being as soft as a pile of carpet. Early in April of every year the swans gather from the Fleet and reconnoitre at the flat meadow at the head of the channel, there to compete for a nesting ground. This is a very ancient habit of Abbotsbury birds, and it makes them distinct from all other swans in the world. On the Norfolk broads and rivers, where so many swans are raised, each pair claims a separate length of water, and the famous Thames birds often do the same. The cock swan maintains this separate length against all comers, and he sometimes dies in his defensive battle.

The competition among the birds of Abbotsbury for building sites on the very limited area at their disposal is unique and amusing. They "squat," in the literal sense of the term, each on his own occupation, and as there are perhaps 300 nests on a space of about two acres, the crowd of swans covers the field like a flock of snow-white sheep. All the good places are taken early by the old birds, and late comers would fare badly were it not for the attention of the swanherd. Part of his business is to provide them with material to make their nests of.

This is done by cutting down and stacking a quantity of flags and rushes from a reed bed which grows thickly near the mouth of the little stream. The swanherd constantly visits the nests and scatters the reeds about them in bundles. The way of building is unlike that of any other bird. The swan, usually the female, sits on the nest and stretches out her neck, gathers every morsel of portable stuff of any kind which she can reach, and piles it round her in a kind of wall. Proximity so trying to other swans sometimes leads to a quarrel in this closely packed colony, but a handful of reeds to build with generally puts both birds into a good humor at once.

The bird which is not sitting also fetches reeds, dragging the long ones after it in rather an awkward way, for swans by right should pull things only along the water. They were never intended for beasts of burden on land. They never seem to get enough building material for their nests. If they could only get it, they would pile up a wall as high as a haycock all around themselves. The nesting ground is thus gradually narrowed into a labyrinth of paths, encroached upon by the ever growing nests, from which the birds hiss and snort at the visitor or the keeper as he passes by.

The methods of these swans in protecting their nests are amply effective. Swans have been known to drown foxes when swimming in lakes from islands on which they had cygnets. If the animal attacked is swimming, the swan raises itself almost on its tail, and strikes a straight downward blow with one wing. Delivered well on the top of a dog or fox's head, and repeated frequently, this almost inevitably drives away or drowns the intruder. If the swan is on shore it walks up, lifts its head very high, then stands at its full height, and makes the same chopping stroke with the wing.

A beautiful scene at the Abbotsbury swannery is the flight of these monster birds. The barbarous custom of pinioning swans, still practiced on the Thames, is not followed on Lord Ilchester's estate. The birds are absolutely wild and free, and constantly take flight in company. When a number of them rise from the water the noise and thrashing of wings is like that of a paddle steamer. Each swan stretches its neck, beats its wings, which smite the water at every stroke, and for some thirty or forty yards runs with its great flat feet treading the surface. Then the whole flock get clear of the water and rise simultaneously in a long slant skyward.

The sound of the beating pinions is very musical, and can be heard at a considerable distance on a still evening. Swanherds say these birds could wing their flight for a great distance, even in spite of their ponderous weight. As a matter of fact, however, they seldom fly more than a mile or two, whereupon they return to their ancestral home.

1901

A Day In The ADIRONDACK "WILDERNESS"

AN old Adirondack guide was in the rowing seat of his favorite canoe. Near him in the boathouse at Wawbeek Inn were a score of handsomely dressed young women, with bronzed faces that would have made Maud Muller of Summer day fame envious. The sun was only an hour above the horizon, and the tops of Whiteface Mountain, of McIntyre, and the Saddleback were bathed in white mist. The sky was of clear Venetian blue, and the golden play of the sun on the lake reflected genial heat rays up to the piazza of the inn. Logs were blazing in the fireplace, and the guests of early rising habits with wraps and shawls about their shoulders chatted about fashion and society. Out by the lake shore the old guide was giving forth a lament. He said:

"My friend, these old mountains ain't like they once was. You see the people in these days go fishing in full-dress suits and hunt deer in Tuxedo coats. It is just as true as the fact that there is a hump on Saddleback over yonder. I came to this region in 1874. Then there was one house on Upper Saranac Lake, not a single house on Round Lake, and we had to drive miles and miles in a buckboard to see the beauties of this region. Now it is all parlor cars and tally-ho coaches. Macadam has got the best of the old log trails. You can't go much more than four or five miles now without striking a couple of camps. It seems kind of crowded for me, but the city folk when they leave the hotels think of it as a howling wilderness. I told you about fishing in full-dress suits. It's a fact. Time and again after dinner I have taken men out on the lake with those big shiny bosom shirts all over their chests. There was a carpet in the canoe, and I fix the hooks. A flip overboard of the line, and if they are lucky they soon get a strike. It may be a lake trout—five, ten, or fifteen pounds. They always put up a good fight. They dive for the bottom, and it may take half an hour to get him safely landed on the carpet in the canoe. Then Mr. Fulldress is happy, and generally wants to go ashore."

"If we take out a canoe, will you promise each of us a big lake bass?" asked a pretty young woman of the guide. She wore a dainty morning gown and formed a striking contrast to the magazine and book pictures of men trout fishing with rubber boots and all the paraphernalia so dear to the Izaak Waltons.

"Now, you see, Miss," said Guide Flagg, "I'll take you out near to that little island. There the big fellows are likely to bite. Why, the biggest fish caught in these waters in years was caught by a woman. It weighed over twenty-five pounds, and was a lake trout. Who caught it? The wife of one of the guides in these parts. You girls can fish just as well as she could. Try your luck."

It was not long before a merry party was on the way to the fishing grounds. A pull of half a mile, and then the guide made the fishing tackle ready for work. In half an hour three lake trout weighing about five pounds each had been landed, while the young women chatted, laughed, and applauded in turns.

The party was back in time for breakfast, and they showed their catch of trout to admiring guests.

"Now, that is not the way we used to go fishing years ago," said Guide Flagg, in mournful tones. "We used to have to take a team at Big Tupper or some other station and travel for hours. Very few women went fishing in the Adirondacks then. It was hard business. There were plenty of carrys, and we would spend hours getting to a good fishing ground. I told you about hunting deer in Tuxedo coats. That might be a little farfetched. The fact is that in these years we don't have much hunting for deer. Since the law was passed prohibiting hunting deer with hounds there is not so much fun. About the only way to have great sport is to have the hounds start up a buck and then follow. Of course, we guides can take people to places where they can get a shot at a few deer when the season opens. The still-hunting business is not what it is cracked up to be by city folks. You've got to find fresh tracks and work around in the woods so as to get a shot. There are more deer killed now each year in the Adirondacks than ever before by a lot of trash people."

When breakfast was over Guide Flagg suggested a long trip through the Adirondack "wilderness."

"Will we have to put on rough clothes?" was asked.

"No, just your city togs will do. I will look out you don't get wet, and you can see more of the beauties of the Saranac region in one day than you imagine."

The old guide was slight of build with a face as swarthy as a full-bred Indian. He wore a black negligée shirt with a polka dot, and a soft felt hat. He was by no means the ideal guide of the city boy's imagination. There was no foot-long sheath knife in his belt. He carried no axe to hew down the underbrush. No rifle was slung over his shoulder, and altogether he was not unlike the type of the shrewd harbor boatman of New York. Dress-suit cases were placed amidships, and Guide Flagg soon shot the light canoe far out into the lake off the landing stage.

"It's a fifteen-mile pull. Am I going to take all day? Say, my friend, you will have your luncheon at the Ampersand," said the old guide, as he tugged at the oars.

The first stretch was straight across the lower part of Upper Saranac Lake toward Bartlett Carry. Guide Flagg kept up a running fire of talk about the legends of the Adirondacks, the big fish caught, and the huge deer killed many years ago.

"There is half a mile carry just beyond. How am I going to get the canoe across? This Adirondack game is simple in our days. Now you folks go right up to the Saranac Club, and look out on the way that you are not hit in the head with a golf ball. The club is a quarter of a mile from this end of the lake. You will have time to see the big fish in the clubhouse and your boat will be ready for you," said the guide.

No minutes were wasted. A wagonway had been cleared through the dense woods. The edges of the road were lined with flowers, and birds fluttered about alarmed at the intrusion. The Saranac Club House is delightfully situated with a beautiful view toward the east of Whiteface Mountain and other peaks. In less than half an hour the canoe appeared in view on a wagon. Guide Flagg laughed and said:

"It is light enough to carry, but what is the use of working hard when there are horses handy to do the job."

A mountain stream rippled over the rocks near the Saranac Club golf course and past a large boat house. There was an inclined landing stage just where the deep water began. Tame ducks and geese were swimming around, and the canoe would pass near the flocks without alarming the birds.

The trip through the narrow Saranac River to Round Lake, or Middle Saranac Lake, was bewitching. Clouds were scurrying over the mountain tops, and the aspect of many of the peaks changed every few minutes. But the mist around the top of Whiteface Mountain retained always the same milky whiteness. There was acre after acre of water lilies in full bloom, and the delicate fragrance of the flowers pervaded the atmosphere. A kingfisher loomed up ahead of the canoe. He kept about two hundred yards away. A quick dive to the surface of the stream would be taken every few minutes, and this most expert of fishermen would seldom miss his prey.

There are no camps now on Round Lake, and it is a splendid trip across. Round Lake is, indeed, a beautiful sheet of water, and the name exactly indicates its character. There were apparently no bays or inlets around the entire lake. The water was of a deep green hue, which the guide said indicated great depth.

"Any fish here? No, not now. Plenty of pickerel. They are a bad fish, and eat up all the others. I guess they must eat their own young, too, for they get scarcer each year. There are few people in this region, and that is one point in its favor."

As if to contradict the statement of the guide, there suddenly appeared a half dozen canoes in as many different parts of the lake. One was manned by an old fisherman, with a long beard, who rowed by without a word of greeting. Then came half a dozen boats loaded with city folk. They were fishing, and a few of the canoes with handsomely dressed women in bow and stern were piled to the gunwales with water lilies. When the lake had been crossed the oarsman said:

"Now you wouldn't think there was a way to get out of here. But there is."

The city folk in the stern were inclined to think a practical joke was about to be played. The bow of the canoe was forced into a mass of bullrushes, the tops of which were six feet above the surface of the lake, and which grew so thick as to seem to form an impassable barrier. In a few minutes Guide Flagg laughed and said:

"Guess you folk would not have found the way to the Hotel Ampersand alone."

The trip through the part of the Saranac River leading to Lower Saranac Lake was through five miles of picturesque country. White tents of camping parties dotted the islands. The shores at several points were lined with expensive cottages of New York's wealthy citizens. Guide Flagg told about $100,000 being spent at this place and that place making picturesque Summer homes for New Yorkers. The six-mile row across Lower Saranac was made in quick time. A camp, the Summer home of thirty to forty schoolboys, was passed, and this brought out a few remarks from the guide:

"City boys don't know nothing. They ought to be arrested the minute they are let loose in the Adirondacks and put in prison, so that they will not hurt themselves. We ought to have a prison built for the purpose. They don't know how to fish, swim, row a boat, or do anything, and yet they take chances an experienced guide would never take. It's sheer ignorance."

The red sides of the Ampersand loomed up in the distance, and Guide Flagg redoubled his exertions.

"Said I'd get you there for lunch. It's 1:30 now, and you're in plenty of time. At 2 the dining room door closes."

The bow of the canoe was pushed up on the landing stage in less than ten minutes, and thus was completed in four and a half hours the exploration of a part of the Adirondack "wilderness" which it took the venturesome of many years ago as many days to accomplish.

NO WASTE IN THIS CITY.

NOTHING goes to waste in New York City.

This may appear as a remarkably strong assertion, but if one stops to consider for a moment he will find that it is true. Even the paper on which this is printed will have some future use, possibly in wrapping up a bundle. Thence it may find its way to the wagons of the Street Cleaning Department, from there to a paper mill, whence it may come back to you around the meat from your butcher. Possibly it may travel over the road again and again until at last it becomes a part of some papier maché ornament. This is only one of the striking examples of the actual and perpetual economy of what is considered by many the most spendthrift city in the United States. Yet there is hardly a thing sold in New York City which does not eventually become of value to some other person after its first owner has discarded it.

"How about food stuffs?" the skeptic may ask.

Every bit of food not actually eaten is still of value, although it may be discarded by the first purchaser, is the answer that can be given to this question. While not attempting to expose the secrets of restaurants, it is safe to say that the surplus food from the higher class restaurants finds its way to those lower down in the scale, and finally reaches its doom in the garbage barrel of some 3, 5, and 7 cent restaurant. This "doom," however, is not a sign that its entire value is lost to the world.

The present agitation of the disposal of New York's garbage proves that there is some value left in the waste food even after it has been picked over at the dumps by those who are hoping to obtain enough to keep them from day to day.

Much of the restaurant food, however, is utilized again in the same place, although the proprietors would be inclined to deny the fact. Gravies and the meat left on the bones of a good roast of beef, when properly treated, make excellent stock for the next day's soups. The dry bread left after serving a customer comes in the next day in croutons for the soup or perhaps in the form of a pudding. Pieces of veal make a good "chicken salad," as is well known, and other materials may form some dainty dish for the next day.

Perhaps the best illustration of the fact that nothing goes to waste in New York City is the history of a suit of clothes. A man buys a fine suit from his tailor and wears it until it is no longer serviceable, according to his idea. The man's wife is a thrifty sort of person, and when she hears the familiar cry of the "ol' clo'" man, she straightway arranges with him to take the discarded suit off her hands. The bargain is struck and she receives a cash value for the suit. Soon the discarded clothing finds its way into a second-hand store. It has been thoroughly repaired, and is unrecognisable to the original owner. The suit is sold again and after another long wearing it finds its way to the rag man who sells it to the "wool stock" man. In a dilapidated condition it goes in with other old clothes to a factory and comes out as part of an entirely new piece of cloth, which is once more made up into an "all-wool" suit. So it makes the various rounds again, coming out at last as the worst possible "shoddy."

Old felt hats are revamped and come out to be sold as new or "sample hats." A trip along the Bowery will show how shoes which have been thrown away, have been made over and are ready for another wearer.

When it comes to things which are neither food nor clothing there is even less chance for waste.

Bricks, joists, beams, window casings, doors, and other materials from one house just torn down go into a new building in process of erection. Old iron is melted over again in an endless chain sort of fashion, as are brass, copper, and lead. Even broken pieces of glass are picked up and sent to the factories only to become part of a new plateglass window. A trip along Centre Street will satisfy any person that all sorts of discarded materials, from the tips to gas burners up to large safes and even boilers and engines, which have been discarded as useless, can be made over and sold with the guarantee "as good as new."

To go into details of the saving of old material and the making of something new from what it would take an unwarrantable length of time, but it is a fact that little if anything is wasted in New York City. Even champagne bottles and corks are carefully kept. Wine labels bring a good price from the manufacturers of imitations or inferior brands, and the very straw in which the bottles were packed is sold again for other packing.

One authority on social problems declares that at least 15 per cent. of the inhabitants of New York are engaged in the work of turning to some account the materials supposed to have been wasted by the other 85 per cent.

Glued to the Spot.

"You seem to have grown very fond of that thing," observed the fly on the wall to the one on the fly paper.

"Yes; I'm dead stuck on it," returned the other, as he resigned himself to his fate.

A Crisis at Narragansett Pier.

THE student of that timely question—"The Development of the American Summer Resort"—finds his or her chief interest this season at Narragansett Pier. That famous old coast resort has reached the critical year in its development, and thus far no one can tell what its future is to be. The burning down last September of the Casino—the most beautifully situated and prettiest building of its kind on the Atlantic seaboard—together with the destruction of an adjoining large and fashionable wooden hotel, and rows of shops, has entirely altered the appearance of the place, and charred and blackened stumps and tumbling stonework have been left as mute reminders of a glory departed.

There has been much opposition to the Casino and its New York proprietor, on the part of an ultra-conservative cottage and villa owning element at the Pier for some years. This element professed to rejoice at the removal of the building, and particularly at the announced determination of its former proprietor, who also owns the land where it stood, not to rebuild the same. Its members contend that the good effects of the removal of the Casino have been already shown by the absence from the Pier this year of a certain sporting contingent of people, and are hopeful that with this element away the old and quieter habitués of the place will return, and that it can be made again as of yore, a strictly domestic and family resort.

Opposed to this view are the hotel guests, whose number is decidedly smaller than usual this year, and who openly express their disgust at the absence of any Casino or central meeting place, or any facilities for entertaining worthy of the name. The Newporters, who formerly came to the Pier in shoals to lunch and dine at the Casino, find the resort without attractions now, and are conspicuous by their absence. The only activities of the Summer thus far have been the two weeks' polo games, just concluded, and a weekly Thursday night subscription dinner at the Point Judith Country Club, which only accommodates fifty people.

Simultaneously with the removal of the Casino and the comparatively lifeless and decadent atmosphere of the resort this season has come a craze on the part of the livery stable keepers and the managers of the trolley line to Saunderstown, which affords the only means of communication, save an occasional excursion boat, that the Pier has with Newport, to gather in every possible penny, regardless of future consequences.

The carriage rates at the Pier have been tripled during the past few years, and are simply exorbitant this year, and the trolley line, having lost its only competitor, the little boat which used to ply between Newport and the Pier, has raised the fare, so that it costs, with cabs, $2.20 to go from any point at the Pier to any point in Newport and return, a distance of about twenty miles for the round trip. This has discouraged any particular travel between the two places, and is causing widespread complaint.

The cottage element at the Pier is beginning to weaken a little under these conditions in its opposition to the rebuilding of the Casino, for its more farsighted members begin to see that if something is not done to make the resort more generally attractive and to give it easier and cheaper access, their own property will soon depreciate in value. Those who are fond of the place and know its unrivaled advantages of sea and air and sky as a Summer resort are consulting as to some means for the rebuilding of the burned Casino, hotels, and shops, and the development of traffic facilities—at fair rates.

The opinion is generally expressed that man is fighting against nature at Narragansett, and that narrowness of view, ultra-conservatism, local jealousies among hotel keepers, and stupid and inordinate greed for gain on the part of stable owners and trolley managers are combining to spell ruin on the seawall and the buildings of Narragansett Pier.

A Discussion in Genealogy.

They were at dinner at their country home at Southampton. A poor cousin was the only guest. The mother, who is an aristocrat of the aristocrats, was expatiating—for the benefit of the cousin—on the excellence of her genealogy. She told how this branch traced to Lord —— of England; this to the Kings of Scotland; that to the old pre-Revolution families of France, and the other to a family of Irish Kings of 900 years ago.

Suddenly a precocious six-year-old daughter, who took a great interest in her father's kennel of dogs, spoke up:

"Mamma, why are you proud of that? If you mix up a lot of dogs, papa says they make curs; ain't people the same?"

The father laughed, the cousin concealed his mirth, the mother flushed, and the genealogical discussion ended.

His First Real "Bluff."

He had just explained to her that he could not possibly defer the marriage for longer than three months, and that if she would not consent it were better to break off things at once than later. She had listened sadly, wondering. She did not see why he refused to wait longer for her—she had asked but a year—and then she consented to the limit.

"Do you know, darling, what I would have done if you had not consented?" he asked.

She looked quietly into his eyes. He could see she had been hurt. Her lips parted, but she said not a word.

"Why, I would have walked," he said. Then all was well.

CAREERS WHICH SHOW ALL IS NOT LUCK IN MINING

PEOPLE have a notion that success in mining is due entirely to luck. This is true, perhaps, to a greater extent than in any other business, but it never explains the whole thing. There are always other causes involved.

For instance, old H. A. W. Tabor, one of the first men in Colorado to acquire fame as a mining man and a United States Senator, was popularly supposed to have got his money by bull-head luck. It is true he was an ignorant man in a good many ways, but he was a splendid judge of ore; one of the very best. He was walking with a friend once in the outskirts of Leadville, in the early days of that hustling camp. They came to a prospect hole, heaped with ore around the edge. Tabor stopped and examined the rocks. Then he called down the hole to the prospector, who was working below, and asked him how much he would take for his claim. The prospector called back that he would take $1,000. Tabor closed the bargain on the spot. The mine afterward produced hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Most people think, because Winfield Scott Stratton was a carpenter, and never heard of until the Independence made him a multi-millionaire in twenty-eight days, that he had nothing whatever to do with his own good fortune. But Stratton had been an indomitable prospector for years before he struck it. He lived at Colorado Springs, and in the Winter he would work at his trade, and in the Summer he would pack a burro with his outfit and follow the beast on foot over the hills until the storms drove him into Winter quarters again. Several years he tramped it from Colorado Springs to the San Juan country in this way. His first venture in mining was down in the San Juan. A miner had come up from there the previous Winter, and shown Stratton some beautiful ore from an alleged claim of his, which, according to his story, he had discovered, but hadn't money enough to work, and therefore had to sell for what he could get for it. Stratton had saved up 3,000 hard earned dollars from his labor with the hammer and the saw. He put every one of them into that claim. The next Spring he cinched up his old burro and walked to the San Juan. He found his mine a plain, simple hole in the ground; not even salted; not a trace of color in it. He lost every dollar he had put into it; a thing sufficient to utterly discourage any ordinary man.

Stratton was invariably unsuccessful in these Summer trips. Year after year he prospected, in the San Juan, at Leadville, and in other sections, but found nothing. But he was all the time acquiring an unrivalled knowledge of the ore-bearing ground of Colorado. And he was no common prospector or miner. After a while he took a course in geology, mineralogy, and assaying at Colorado College. After that he went armed with a blowpipe, the only process of assaying available to the prospector in the field. He also went and worked in a mill at Breckinridge, as a common laborer, so as to acquire the process of treating ores by amalgamation. It was such things as this that made him able to understand the ground at Cripple Creek; and it was his little old blowpipe that found the first gold in the great camp. The territory where he located the Independence, July 4, 1891, had been deserted by even the few prospectors who had staked claims there, as being entirely outside the gold belt. Stratton was left alone, and they called him 'The Hermit of Battle Mountain.' The Independence began to produce in 1893, and by 1899, when he sold it to the London company, it had produced $4,500,000. He got $10,000,000 in cash for it. After he had got it into shape to sell, with $7,500,000 worth of ore reserves in sight, no such spectacle was ever seen in any mine. For miles along its walls you could walk in the constant glitter of sylvanite, free gold, wire gold, and all other combinations of the yellow metal.

Of course, the element of luck entered into his discovery, but the long years of preparation, and his indomitable perseverance, counted for more than the luck. The biggest gift that Stratton has made since he struck it was $50,000 to Colorado College, where he learned to use the blowpipe that founded Cripple Creek. He also testified to his belief in the educated miner, by a gift of $25,000 to the Colorado School of Mines.

Stratton is a crank, like most multi-millionaires. He surrounds himself by a barrier of lieutenants the business of whose life it is to protect him from begging visitors. But Parson Tom Uzzell got by the breastworks one day. Parson Tom is a famous character in Denver. He used to be one of the boys, and hit the high places for years in the camps. But he got converted and started an independent people's church down in the slums in Denver. He wears a slouch hat, has the mug of a prize fighter, uses a terse and vigorous slang, even in the pulpit, when he takes a notion, and has the reputation of caring for nothing and nobody. One of Stratton's protectors politely asked Parson Tom his business with the great man.

"You just tell Mr. Stratton that Tom Uzzell wants to see him, and never mind my business," said the parson brusquely. The man stared, but came back shortly with an invitation to enter. Once in, Tom held the millionaire up for money to build a new people's tabernacle, as his old one had grown too small to seat his congregation. Stratton listened in silence, then filled out a check for $15,000.

"Here," said he, "take this, but don't tell any one about it. I'll give it to you, but I'm not going to let any of those d—— preachers have it."

Tom was so tickled by the unconscious irony of his own separation from the "d—— preachers," that he couldn't keep the joke on himself.

Stratton gets tired of the continual begging to which he is subjected, and he takes pleasure occasionally in snubbing the people who never knew of his existence before he struck it, but are very anxious to know him now. It is said that he refused an invitation to join the Denver Club. But when he takes a notion he does very kind-hearted things. One day his coachman managed a runaway team in a way that suited him, and he tipped the man with $1,000. The Summer the National Educational Association met at Denver Stratton ran across a girl he used to go to school with years ago. She was a teacher, and in the usual financial circumstances of that impecunious class. Stratton told her to make up a party of her friends among the women school teachers present at the convention; chartered a special car, put a man aboard to take care of the party and pay all the bills, and sent this party of old maid schoolmarams on a free trip to California and back.

His Landlord's Remembrances.

IT was a great day in the existence of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Tomlinson. The occasion, of a truth, was one that is given to few mortals to enjoy, even though they attain the allotted span of three score years and ten, as Silas Tomlinson had done, for it was a double golden jubilee, being the fiftieth anniversary of his wedding and the conclusion of fifty years' service in the great banking house of Soakum, Skinem & Co., in which for a quarter of a century he had held the important post of chief clerk.

Silas Tomlinson had previously never suspected how universal was the popularity he enjoyed. The day had been one of surprises. First congratulatory letters innumerable had arrived by the morning mail, among them being one from Soakum, Skinem & Co. including a token of the firm's appreciation of his long and faithful service in the shape of a check for a substantial amount. Then a deputation of his fellow-employes had waited upon him with a silver loving cup, which the spokesman of the party had presented to him in a flowery speech. Then his neighbors—all Billysville-on-the-Gowanus, of which he was a pioneer resident—had united to honor him with a surprise party, a serenade, and a display of fireworks on the street in front of his residence. Finally his children and grandchildren, nephews and nieces, and other branches of the Tomlinson family tree, in formidable numbers, had taken possession of him, Mrs. Tomlinson, and the house, and were celebrating the occasion right joyously. The gifts that had accompanied felicitations were displayed in such quantities in the back parlor that a stranger dropping in might have thought a church fair was in progress.

Silas Tomlinson's heart, as was only natural, was full. He had in fact been in a lachrymose condition all day. The well springs of his emotion were constantly on tap, and when at the very height of the fête the postman brought a letter from the landlord of the house, and Silas had read the opening sentences, his breast heaved with emotion and his spectacles were so dim that he had to stop reading in order to wipe them. Thereupon, he wanted his wife to share with him the touched astonishment the missive occasioned him, for he had never entertained any particular affection for his landlord. In fact, the owner of the house was practically a stranger to him, and he did not remember having seen him more than half a dozen times in his life.

Thrice he essayed to read it aloud to Mrs. Tomlinson, but each time emotion had choked his utterance and dimmed his spectacles. As for Mrs. Tomlinson, who shared his astonishment—for the landlord had always manifested a most unreasonable aversion to having necessary repairs made to the house and had never gone out of his way to make himself agreeable to his tenants or to consult their wishes—her eyes, which are not as sharp-sighted as they once were, had gone out of business early in the day as far as reading was concerned, from the same cause that now prevented her husband from deciphering the epistle. So their eldest son was called to their assistance. He read:

Honored Sir: It is with genuine pleasure that I associate myself with the celebration of your double, or rather should I say your triple anniversary; for on consulting my books I find that exactly twenty-five years ago to-day you became my tenant—

"So it is, I declare," broke in Mrs. Tomlinson. "Do you remember how—"

"Yes, dear; it is as fresh in my mind as though it happened yesterday. Go on, George," said Mr. Tomlinson.

Then George went on to read:

Thus you celebrate your silver wedding as my tenants as well as your golden wedding as husband and wife. Such a long period passed within these walls must have endeared them to you.

Mrs. Tomlinson looked at her husband and sniffed hard to contain her emotion. Mr. Tomlinson looked at his wife, and once more his pocket handkerchief was employed to clear the mist from his spectacles.

You must attach a greater value to them than ever. In fact, you must have been peculiarly well lodged to have remained in the house for such a length of time.

I beg you will believe me, dear Sir, when I say that your attachment for my premises has greatly augmented the value thereof. You will therefore, I am sure, consider it very natural that I should raise your rent, which in future will be two hundred dollars ($200) more per annum.

With best wishes for your continued happiness and prosperity, I have the honor to be,

Yours very truly,

— — —

Mr. and Mrs. Silas Tomlinson are looking for a new house in Billysville-on-the-Gowanus.

The China of Romance.

IN the old days, before the world became hackneyed through the introduction of steam and electricity, the Chinese Empire was regarded as a fairyland of beauty and mystery. No traveler's tale was too incredible for belief, and the few specimens of Chinese art workmanship that found their way to the Occident only encouraged the Europeans in their idea that wonderful riches awaited the bold man who could penetrate into the Flowery Kingdom. Even our grandfathers had not entirely lost this manner of regarding the Orient, and the sight of a piece of Nanking blue porcelain was enough to call up all sorts of visions of a civilization as strange as that of another world.

At present, owing to the familiarity with Chinese scenes and customs which Occidentals possess, the contrary idea is held. Where once the "Foreign Devils" dreamed of enchanted cities and islands and gardens, they now have the impression that there is little but a hard-working, practical, and miserable people, and a land weighed down by poverty and official oppression. Even the famed "Yellow City" in Peking proves to be but a series of decaying buildings, once splendid, but now gloomy in their dulled colors and cracked walls and pillars.

But, in spite of all this, in spite of the multitude of "travels" in the Middle Kingdom—each work of the kind more matter of fact than the last—the China of old was not all imagination, the beauty and romance have not all vanished from Kwang-Su's empire. There is a China where the foreigners are almost unknown, where there is no Boxer movement because there is no need for one; where the people live as happy, peaceful, and refined lives as in the days of the good Emperor Kang-He; where the decorator of porcelain still has before him the ideal of "the sky after rain," and the literati spend their lives in composing exquisite poems on flowers and birds and the loves of Princesses.

Far from the murder and rapine of Pechi-Li, from the intrigues and distrust of the Yang-tse Valley, is this unspoiled, untroubled China. It lies to the west and southwest of the provinces into which Europeans have penetrated, and extends right up to the Thibetan border. The further away from the coast and the Europeans, the more picturesque does the country become.

The best description of this part of China is, strange to say, from the pen of a woman, who succeeded in penetrating where many men had failed to go. Mrs. Bishop traveled through West and Southwest China several years ago, and, comparing her account of her journey with what other accounts have been written, one obtains a picture of a country which, if not the fairy-land described by fifteenth century writers, seem as near an approach to Utopia as there is on this over-civilized earth.

Think of lacquer bridges over streams as limpid as the fabled Castalia; of pagodas of porcelain that would drive an Orrocks or a Hearn green with envy; of castles on hills shining like gold in the sun; of temples that are regarded as modern if less than half a thousand years old; of bazaars in which silks, and ivories, and enamels, and arms, and porcelain, of a quality only possessed in the west by museums and millionaires, are sold!

There is just one drawback to all this—the people are intensely hostile to foreigners. Mrs. Bishop nearly lost her life once, and more than one traveler has gone into that part of China and never been heard of again. But the world is now beginning to realize that it is possible that the Chinese may have some justification for their attitude to outsiders. At any rate, were it not for this hostility, it is certain that the "Unknown China" would be known—and spoiled.

L. W. CRIPPEN.

Why He Got Ten Days.

At an army fort near New York there is a near-sighted Captain who is very sensitive about his sight. He wears glasses of the very thickest make.

In his company is a private who, except for his slovenliness, is one of the best soldiers in the fort. He is an Irishman, and, like all his countrymen, quick at reply. His many good qualities have saved him from punishment, but his tongue got him into trouble the other day.

The company's arms and clothes were being inspected. The Captain looked at the private's belt and said, angrily:

"Your belts are always dirty. What the deuce do you mean by it?"

"I beg your pardon, Sir," was the reply, "but I think it hard that when I clean my things with the naked eye they should be inspected with a magnifying glass."

The private is now in the guard house for ten days, and his leave to visit the city has been suspended indefinitely.

Political Economy in Kentucky.

Old Negro—Say, Cunnell, what am political economy?

Kentucky Colonel—Political economy, Sambo, is the removal of the greatest number of your political enemies with the least possible waste of ammunition.

TALES OF OSHKOSH.

OSHKOSH, Wis., is one of the most advertised places in the world. There are other peculiarly persistent names, like Kalamazoo or Sing Sing, which make themselves conspicuous, but no one of them is so absolutely unique and unforgettable as "Oshkosh." Those two short, harsh syllables carry such suggestions of barbarism in their very sound that they have attracted to themselves like a magnet most of the weird tales of Western uncouthness and savagery that newspaper jokers and vaudeville performers have invented. The result is that a great many people to this day think that the name is a pure invention, and that no such place exists, although a glance at the map of Wisconsin ought to disprove that impression.

There is a local myth about the manner in which so curious a name was given to the town that is too characteristic of the place to be passed over. They say that the city fathers had a meeting in the public tavern, that being the only available hall, to decide upon a name. As each man came in out of the bitter cold he drained off a glass of the favorite drink of the region at that time, "hot Scotch." Before long the whole company began to call out for a glass around every time a newcomer arrived, with the natural result that the business of the assembly did not get on very fast. At last in walked the Mayor, who was also the Methodist parson, crying out: "Well, boys, what name have you decided upon?" Whereupon the whole company responded with one voice:

"Hosh Skosh! Hosh Skosh!"

The first settlers gave their town the delightfully inappropriate name, Athens. About twenty miles further south, at the bottom of Lake Winnebago, was the rival settlement of Fond du Lac, whose French name and former association with French traders and missionaries gave it a real advantage in drawing the trade of the Indians. The shrewd Yankees of Athens determined to offset that advantage by an appeal to Indian vanity. At a great powwow of whites and redskins it was proposed and formally voted that the settlement should be named in honor of the great Oshkosh, chief of the Winnebagos.

From that time Oshkosh rapidly outstripped its older neighbor. In so doing it naturally drew upon itself the envy of the citizens of Fond du Lac, who have ever since been bitter against their stronger rival. It was the imaginative editor of a Fond du Lac paper who first drew attention to the possibilities in the word "Oshkosh," and who first started many of the wild tales about that city. This editor once solemnly asserted in his paper that a Methodist minister, riding into Oshkosh one Sunday morning, met one of his parishioners coming out with his clothes torn, his hat gone, his arm in a sling, his nose smashed in, and part of one ear bitten out.

"What's the trouble?" asked the minister.

"Oh, just been over to Oshkosh, havin' some fun with the boys."

"Why, my dear fellow, what will your wife say when she sees you?"

"Say, parson," said the fellow, in a confidential whisper, as he pulled out of his pockets part of a finger and various other bloody pieces of human anatomy, "what do you s'pose this feller's wife will say when she sees him?"

That yarn was reprinted everywhere, and made Oshkosh widely known as the place to go to to "have some fun with the boys." To this day, whenever a Fond du Lac man sees the story he smiles broadly and thinks his beloved town is being avenged. It is no wonder that such tales make people refuse to believe that there is any such city.

How He Met Mr. Yap.

SITTING on the veranda of an old country house at Burlington, Vt., and looking over Lake Champlain to the far Adirondacks, they were talking the other day, the two women and the two men who, with their host, composed a charming house party, of coincidences in their several lives. One of the men, a good-looking New York bachelor of some forty years of age and sixty of experience, who had remained silent while his companions in turn detailed this or that individual happening, finally quietly said:

"I have experienced the most curious coincidence the past year imaginable. I was taking that always beautiful coaching trip from Cork to the Lakes of Killarney. Seated beside me on the top of the coach was a fine-looking Englishman of about fifty years of age. Learning that I was an American, he became much interested and asked me numerous questions as to our politics, social life, &c., all most intelligent and some rather hard to answer. Suddenly we noticed coming along the road the queerest old countryman imaginable. His antiquated clothes and venerable hat drew from me unconsciously the expression: 'There's an old "yap" going to town, I suppose. In New York the bunko steerers would soon get hold of him.'

"My companion looked at me very curiously and said: 'I beg your pardon, but what did you call that old chap?'

"'I said he was a "yap,"' I replied.

"'Will you kindly tell me what you mean by a yap?' said my neighbor.

"'Oh, it's an American expression,' I replied. 'It means an innocent countryman—a—a—a greeny, in fact—a jay.' The Englishman looked fixedly at me a moment, put his hand in his pocket, pulled out his card case, and, gravely extracting his card, handed it to me. Imagine my feelings! The card was inscribed 'Mr. Richard Yap.'"

To the shouts of incredulity that greeted this remarkable story the bachelor produced the card, which was handed round amid roars of laughter.

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Society at Home and Abroad.

TENNIS week at Newport has been for years the clou of the season. Recently, however, that season has been prolonged, and it is now the Horse Show which will close it with all the éclat it deserves. This latter event is now nearly a month away, and in that time there will be given at the City by the Sea many dances, dinners, luncheons, and entertainments of all kinds. In fact, the programme at Newport suggests the embarrassment of riches. On Tuesday, for instance, commences the tennis tournament, and on the same day the young Vanderbilts will open the new polo ground with a match, in which they themselves will play. For the rest of the week there will be polo at the regular fields, dinners and excursions, and little affairs of all kinds, and at the end will commence the series of dances and the bringing out of the débutantes. All this is told in detail in the Newport letter. It is always in Summer necessary to begin a review of the week's society by Newport. It is a fetich, a species of anthem, which, without the spirit of irreverence, may be said to open the Sunday talk, or, better, if you will, a prelude or an overture.

Newport is a stage and society plays the comedy or drama, and the stage is just now crowded with people, all of whom are notable. The play is a bit dull, but no matter. Social life has resolved itself into sets, and each set is fully occupied morning, noon, and night. For almost the first time in its history Newport cannot complain of the lack of men. Many of the yachts have departed now that the cruise is over, but the men linger, and there are new accessions daily. The onlookers applaud, and if the principals get bored that is another matter.

So far the Summer has not developed many novelties. It is a repetition of the old life, and perhaps that is why it is so restful and enjoyable. Bar Harbor is very close to Newport in its amusements, only it is not so lavish in its display, and it does allow something for those who go there to enjoy its delicious climate and to quaff its glorious air. There is a shade less of conventionality and stiffness. People seem to have a bit of home life and not to live always en evidence. Bar Harbor, however, has been very gay this past week. Society is almost a unit there, and its members meet at the Malvern or at the Kebo Valley Club and dine and dance together quite happily, as if belonging to one great family. There is an old-time flavor about it, something which suggests the social position in Europe, where you are either of the elect or entirely out of it. Bar Harbor is looking forward to its Horse and Dog Show combined, which is to take place a week from next Tuesday. In the meantime many entertainments are given by Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. Gerard, who has her son and his bride stopping with her; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Poor, who have just arrived; Mr. Johnston Livingston, who has with him his son-in-law and daughter, the Count and Countess de Langier Villars; Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, who are beginning to entertain, and who are giving a dinner dance on Aug. 22; Mr. and Mrs. Barnay of Washington, Mrs. De Grasse Fox of Philadelphia, and others. There is some hotel life, but the general aspects have changed. It is the cottage now which rules.

Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller are at their cottage at Paul Smith's, and Dr. and Mrs. D. Hunter McAlpin, Jr., are visiting them. Gen. Lew Wallace, who is an international character, is at Lake Placid with Mrs. Wallace, and he divides the interest literary in the Adirondacks with Mark Twain, who, with Mrs. Clemens and Miss Clemens, are on the Lower Saranac. Mrs. Robert Hoe, Mrs. Lorillard Kip, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, and Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes are all at their various camps. There are to be golf tournaments and boat races on the Upper St. Regis. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid are to have a series of house parties at their camp, and the Seward Webbs are to arrive later. Alfred G. Vanderbilt will not take possession of his camp until October.

To those who prefer life in the open in the splendid Summer climate of the coast of Maine, Bar Harbor ranks as a place where fashionable conventionalities predominate and where an occasional visit means quite a surfeit for the Summer. In a few years North East Harbor, Yorke Harbor, and Dark Harbor have become villa settlements, with good hotels and excellent country clubs and casinos, and every facility for enjoyment. At Dark Harbor, as already mentioned last week, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder, Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Mrs. Frank Biggs of Washington, Mr. James Lawrence of Groton, and others have established a colony. It is a young people's paradise. Life is gay, and yet according to Newport or Bar Harbor standards would be voted dull or quiet. At Dark Harbor there is an excellent bathing beach, and surf bathing, which is rather new to those who make this coast their Summer home, is enjoyed most thoroughly.

The water is not too cold, and the current and undertow are not too strong, as at Bar Harbor, where, however, this season, surf bathing has also been introduced. At the Maine Coast island resorts there are many New Yorkers, and there have been quite a number of house parties. Among the cottagers at Sorrento this Summer are Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bliss and Mrs. Bliss's daughters, the Misses Barnes; Mrs. William F. Cockran of Yonkers, Chief Justice Fuller and Mrs. Fuller of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Ridgeway, Mrs. J. Bonsal Taylor, Mrs. Henry B. Borie, and Mrs. Spencer Ervin of Philadelphia, and at North East Harbor there are Bishop and Mrs. Doane of Albany, Mrs. George R. Lewis and Miss Lewis, Mrs. John S. Meichter, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Whitney, Mrs. George E. White, Miss Katherine Dunham, Dr. William C. Huntington, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Miss Frelinghuysen, Mr. Duane, Mr. and Mrs. R. Burnham Moffatt, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Archibald Murray.

There are some but not a great many New Yorkers on the Massachusetts shore. Manchester-by-the-Sea has become quite a resort for the diplomatic corps at Washington. Magnolia and Pride's Crossing are perhaps the favorite localities. At Pride's Crossing are the Rev. Morgan Dix and his family, and Senator John Kean and the Misses Kean. Magnolia has had its outing dance, and is now interested in tennis and golf.

Another settlement—one has to call all these places settlements to-day—where a certain set of friends cluster around one locale and pass an agreeable Summer together—is Murray Bay in the St. Lawrence. There, a tournament of golf has just been completed, and the prizes were given by George Bonner of Staten Island. The Rev. Dr. William Rainsford is one of the enthusiastic golfers, and he is stopping at the Manoir Richelieu. At the Lorne House are Mrs. Hugo de Fritch and the Misses Gilbert. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred S. Chapin and Miss Janeway are also at Murray Bay. There are cottages being built by people from the States, and each year the colony grows larger.

The Valley of the Hudson is apt to be very warm in Summer, and a number of large mansions are closed. Mrs. Ogden Mills is expected to return to her place at Staatsburg very shortly, however. She and the Misses Mills were to have sailed this week from Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton have their villa at Virginia Water, near Windsor, and they do not expect to open Ellerslie before October, at which time all the occupants of the various estates will have returned from Europe and Newport and other places. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould are cruising for a few weeks, but Miss Helen Gould has been at her cottage at Irvington-on-the-Hudson. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has been living this week at the Rockefeller place, near Tarrytown. He returned from England on Wednesday. The Westchester colony has migrated almost in a body to Newport and other resorts, and the same can be said of those who live across the Sound and down through the famous Meadow Brook region.

As yet there have not been any engagements of note, except that of Miss Nellie Harjes and Mr. Gardiner, which was reported in the beginning of the week. Mrs. Lyon Gardiner and her daughter sailed for Europe on Thursday, and will visit the Harjeses at their country seat. The wedding will take place in the Autumn. It will be one of several international alliances, and it will be an important event in the American colony in Paris. Other engagements have been frequently rumored, and as frequently denied. The season is a bit young, and there is no doubt that Newport and Bar Harbor will furnish their quota of interesting rumors before the leaves begin to fall.

Town in midsummer is very dull, and this year proves no exception to the rule. The clubs have very few men except on Mondays, when there seems to be a sudden rush, owing to the change in house party plans and the passing through of many. The vacation craze prevails everywhere, and employes of clubs are now disporting themselves at various minor Summer places. Now and then one meets at the Waldorf, Delmonico's, or Sherry's a familiar face. Many of the men remain in town during the day and sleep at night on board of yachts. J. Pierpont Morgan lives on the Corsair, Capt. De la Mar on his yacht, and George Gould and family on the Sybarite. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney have been stopping on their yacht, going to Newport occasionally and then coming back to town. Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., are cruising with the Chrysotobel, and have arrived at Bar Harbor. On the New Jersey shore Seabright has been very enjoyable, and the Rumson Road settlement has had its different amusements and many of the cottagers have been giving house parties.

Although very early indeed, there is no doubt that next Winter will be very gay. Houses are being altered, ballrooms built, and drawing rooms redecorated all over town. It will be an early season, as people are disposed to remain at Newport until very late, and then come right back to New York.

Saratoga has been almost a society Mecca this past week. There have been many arrivals from Newport and other places, and the interest in the races is very strong. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay are at the course each day. Craig Wadsworth is one of the bachelors who has a cottage, and Richard T. Wilson, Jr., is another. Besides the races there are the Saturday afternoon teas at the Golf Club, excursions and dinners at Saratoga Lake, and a number of dinners and luncheons and the morning and afternoon concerts. Mrs. Henry B. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, and Mr. and Mrs. Kip are among the sojourners at Saratoga who make matters pleasant and who are constantly seen at many entertainments.

Richfield Springs is another locale where there is much going on at this time. It is one of the settlements or communities, and people, whether at the Earlington or St. James or at the cottages, enjoy life, which is much in the open, very thoroughly. Robert Taller is very much interested in the Golf Club, and has been giving some beautiful prizes to encourage the young players. Mr. and Mrs. Lee Taller and Mr. and Mrs. Childs Drexel are among those who are entertaining and who are having a number of house parties. There are many plans for the early Autumn, and there will be some very brilliant cross-country riding. At the Earlington there are frequent concerts and recitals, and it is the fad just now for the cottagers to drive in and dine there and drive back in the cool of the Summer night.

The horse show at Bayshore was an event of much import on Long Island. It was one of the series of horse shows which will continue all Summer and way into the Autumn, until the one at Madison Square Garden will be the culminating point, or the crisis, as you will. Among those who attended and who exhibited Friday and yesterday were Mrs. Johnston Livingston, Jr., Edward D. Lentilhon, Bradish Johnson, J. Campbell Smith, Mrs. G. Herbert Potter, Vernon H. Brown, and Bird S. Coler.

The season in London has ended. It has been called the American year, and quite justly, for the number of entertainments given by wealthy Americans with a lavishness for supper and cotillion favors which one does not often find in London. The London ball supper, strange to say, is somewhat primitive. The custom of giving dinners to a large number of guests is again another innovation which comes directly from the States. Mrs. Bradley Martin had one at the close of the season, and she had eighty guests. This was not an unaccustomed feat with Mrs. Bradley Martin, whose dinners were famous here for years, and who perhaps was the first hostess in New York to entertain on such a lavish scale. The Londoner calls these entertainments "huge," and is lost in wonderment at them. Mrs. Bradley Martin had many Americans at her dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies had come over from Aix les Bains for the affair. Mrs. Bradley Martin wore deep black, and Cora, Lady Strafford, was in white brocade; Lady Craven, in a mixture of mauve and pink, with a wreath of green leaves and gold grapes in her hair; Mrs. Dudley Leigh (Baby Beckwith) was in white; Mrs. Higgins in black tulle; Miss Paget in white, with pink roses in her hair; Lady Paunceforte in Court mourning, with a great tiara—the only woman who wore jewels, Mrs. Bradley Martin not wearing a single one—and Mrs. Edmund Baylies in a striking colored gown.

Lady Curzon of Kedeleston gave a small dinner for the King the week before the death of the Empress of Germany. Her mother, Mrs. Leiter, was present. Mrs. George Cornwallis-West also gave him a dinner. She has gone to Aix les Bains for a few weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel were at Cowes this last week in their yacht, after a very delightful cruise on the Russian coast. They had with them the Prince and the Princess of Pless. Mrs. Van Wart has taken Woodend and at the Goodwood races had a large party. Among her guests was the Princess of Hanau. The Princess, Mrs. Du Pont Coudert, and Marquis de Villalobar were the guests of Mr. Victor Bowring at luncheon at the Carleton one morning the first week in August. The same evening Mrs. Arthur Paget had a dinner there, and among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mr. Bishop. Lady Cunard had Mr. and Mrs. Newhouse to dine the same evening. Mr. James J. Van Alen and Miss Sara Van Alen are at the Hotel Bristol, but will leave shortly for the Continent.

Otherwise during the hot weather, when "the days of the dogs are near," as Robert Hichens says, society is very much scattered. The death of the Empress of Germany interfered greatly with Cowes week and will have a decided influence on Homburg. If the King goes there, he will remain, so to speak, perdu, and he will not take part in any gayety. The Duke of Cambridge, who is always good for a dinner, may be the only royalty available, as the German and Prussian Princes and Princesses will all be in mourning. Abroad, Mrs. Hughes Hallett has a large party for August at Dinard, and Maurice Farkoa has gone over there to sing and Miss Aimee Lowther to play in private theatricals. Mr. and Mrs. John Munroe have been at Dieppe. Mme. von Andre has taken Mrs. Brown Potter's house, Bray Lodge, at Maidenhead, for the season. Miss Deacon has come out in London and has been very much admired. She is said to be a great beauty and to possess the dash and picturesqueness of her mother, who has been known for some time by the name of Mrs. Baldwin. Mrs. Francis H. Leggett and Miss Sturgis are to sail this week for America and to go for the rest of the Summer to Ridgely Manor, near Kingston. Mrs. Leggett will have a house in London again next season.

Among sojourners in Paris during the past fortnight en route for this country or travelling are Dunbar Wright, from Jungfraublick; Mrs. Charlemagne Tower, from the Château de Mesley, en route to St. Petersburg, where she arrived Aug. 1; Mrs. Henry Clews, at the Elysée Hotel, en route for New York; Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Hoffman, who left the Langham Hotel for Divonne les Bains; M. and Mme. Henry Ridgeway, who went to their villa at Deauville for the month of August; Judge and Mrs. Varnum, at the Hotel Ritz; Peter Marié, who was at the Ritz, left at the end of July for Tours, to be followed by an excursion in the châteaux region of the Loire; Former Gov. Brown, Mrs. Brown, and Miss May Brown of Baltimore, departed from Paris for Ostend, where they will be for several weeks.

Mrs. Ernest C. La Montagne, who is to be in America shortly, has been at Marienbad. She was in Paris last week. Dwight Collier was at Homburg. Mr. and Mrs. Kingsland have opened the Geraniums, their villa at Trouville, where M. and Mme. Jean de Reszke are also stopping. Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins is in London.

Salsomaggiore in Italy has the reputation of having waters which build up the voice and restore it to its pristine beauty. Many singers have made a pilgrimage there this Summer. The waters really have a beneficial effect on the throat and larynx. Mr. and Mrs. Story, (Miss Emma Eames,) Mme. Sibyl Sanderson, and Signor Tamagno have been there, and Mme. Melba, according to report, was on her way thither after the fatigues of the Covent Garden season. Lady Colin Campbell is responsible for much of the reputation of the place, as she has given it quite a name.

Among the recent arrivals at Aix les Bains are Mr. and Mrs. John W. Mackay and Mrs. David Gardiner. Mr. Morgan Whitney of New Orleans is also there, and has given some charming entertainments. At Lake Lucerne are Mr. and Mrs. John B. Cozzens and family. The Count and Countess Arthur de Gabriac have arrived at Lucerne, having made the trip from Paris in eighteen days in a carriage and pair of horses. The Countess is an American and a relative of Mrs. Chester Alan Arthur.

The death of the Prince Henri d'Orleans will cause some regret at Newport, where he was expected in September. The Prince was very fond of American society, and was constantly to be found in that little Parisian coterie in which Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. "Plus" Moore and Mrs. Beach Grant were particular stars. He was frequently rumored engaged to every American heiress who arrived in Paris, but there is no authority for the fact that he even asked for the hand of any of them. His marriage with an American would not have been treated as morganatic, but it is very doubtful, for political reasons, whether his family would have allowed him to have entered into any such alliance, although they all have a very soft spot in their hearts for Americans, and the gallant conduct of the older members of the House of Orleans, now passed away, is ample testimony to that fact. The Duc d'Orleans was a guest of the nation some years ago, and he was not only entertained in New York by the committees appointed, but he was also the guest of the late Gen. Butterfield at his country seat at Cold Spring and of George B. McClellan at the Manhattan Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'D. Iselin are still abroad in Switzerland. Mr. and Mrs. Henri Barbey and the Misses Barbey and the Countess de Pourtales are at the Barbey chateau on Lake Geneva. Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvy Haig are in Scotland. Gen. Arthur Paget is expected home this month from South Africa. Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord were in Paris last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Gasquet James are entertaining at Dinard in quite an ample fashion. They have given several dinners and a cotillion, and now will have a charitable entertainment at the Casino, where an amateur play will be acted and a minuet danced by amateurs. Among the Americans at Dinard are Mrs. Hughes Hallett, Lady and Miss Duntze, James Norton Winslow, Miss Potter, Miss Hopkins, and Mr. Spencer Chapman.

Among the Americans at Homburg are Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kemp, and Mrs. J. W. Pinchot. The St. Moritz Summer season has also begun. There are weekly dances at the hotels, and golf and tennis tournaments. Mrs. Cooper Hewitt was registered at the Palace Hotel on Aug. 1. The Rev. Dr. Walpole Warren, Mrs. Warren, and the Misses Warren were there at the same date. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss May Goelet leave London for Paris this week. They expect to stop a short time at Aix les Bains.

NEWPORT GAYETIES.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 10.—Lawn tennis is all the rage at Newport and the Casino courts are thronged at all hours of the day with the devotees of the sport. It matters little whether there is a yacht race, a polo game, luncheons, or receptions, there are always enough of the society people on hand to fill all the courts and to leave others waiting for an opportunity. There was somewhat of a revival of the interest in the game last year, and one or two tournaments were played, attracting a little attention, but scarcely had the Summer opened this year when it was evident that lawn tennis was to be popular. There was a constantly growing demand for courts, until now it has become necessary to enforce the rule about the time one player may hold a court while others are waiting, and it is with difficulty that the championship court has been reserved for the National tournament. The leader of the movement is Col. John Jacob Astor, who may be

seen in tennis costume at all hours, coming as early in the morning as the rules allow, remaining until lunch hour, and then returning to stay until the dinner hour. Following his lead, many who have hitherto abhorred the game are learning to play and taking the greatest interest in tennis. So great has been the interest this year that there is talk of enlarging the Casino grounds by leasing a part of the old Ocean House site and laying out new grounds ready for use next Summer.

The Casino was never in a more prosperous condition, and there is little talk nowadays of the golf club crowding out the popular resort on Bellevue Avenue. There are a few devotees of golf and a very few entertainments are given there, while the Casino not only has its tennis courts overcrowded, but its weekly dances are this year more largely attended than for many years; the change in the hour of the daily concert has brought together much larger numbers in the afternoon than were in the habit of attending in the morning, and on Sunday nights the place is crowded with those who come to dine and to hear the music. The present year promises to be the best financially and socially of any since the Casino was opened.

There is little as yet in the way of novelty in the cottage entertainments. Even Mrs. Fish's vaudeville was very much like that of last year. The dinner dances have been more popular this year, but these have furnished little opportunity for novelties, except in the decorations, and the florists have had their ingenuity taxed to its utmost to provide something new. The many dances of the latter part of the month, several of which will assume the proportions of balls, will undoubtedly develop some new feature in the cotillion figures or the decorations, or they will become very monotonous to those who participate, so fast will they come one after the other.

The Horse Show in the first week in September promises to be a greater success, both socially and from the horsemen's point of view, than any of its predecessors. The entries are coming in from all sections of the country, and include most of the best exhibition horses in this part of the world, and on the other side the demand for places from which to witness the show is unprecedented. Not only have the boxes of former years been long since taken, but their numbers have been largely increased, and these have all been secured and still there is a demand. Many unable to secure boxes have taken sections of the reserved seats, and already a large portion of these less desirable positions are spoken for, and those who wait until the last moment may find themselves disappointed.

The coming week at Newport will be extremely gay. There will be the tennis tournament and many dinners and luncheons. On Friday evening, Aug. 16, Harry Walters will give on the Narada a dinner for sixty people. The majority of the guests will be of the young set, but about sixteen or twenty will be of the older set, and will include Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke-Jones, Mrs. Fish, and others. There is to be a vaudeville performance, and music during the dinner. The affair is to be in honor of Miss Gwendolen Burden.

On Thursday a luncheon of twenty-four covers will be given at Friedheim by Mrs. Pembroke-Jones for Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, who is to spend a week at Friedheim. On Thursday evening of the following week, Aug. 22, a dinner of 150 covers will be given at Friedheim by Mr. and Mrs. Jones, which will be followed by a cotillion, to be led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., and the hostess.

Miss Alice Rutherford, Mrs. George Crocker's elder daughter, will start for Japan via San Francisco, to-morrow. She will spend ten days in San Francisco with the Princess Poniatowski, and will then sail with Mrs. Buford, wife of Commander Buford, United States Navy, who is a relative of George Crocker. They will stop at Honolulu for a day or so, and will then go on to Japan. They are also to visit China. Miss Rutherford is not expected back before the first of next year.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse is to give a dinner to-night for the young set. It is to be a pink and white affair. She is to give another next Sunday for older people. As her present quarters, pending the completion of the Morse's new cottage, are somewhat limited, Mrs. Morse gives her dinners at the Casino.

The hop of Thursday evening at the Casino was the most successful one, next to that of the previous Thursday, of the season. A number of large dinners were given and afterward many of the guests drove to the Casino. Among those who were there were Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. John R. Drexel, the Misses Blight, Miss Edith Gray, Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, Miss Burden, Miss Natalie Schenck, and Dr. and Mrs. Clarke.

Miss Annie Lyman and Miss Daisy Pierson, when out driving on Wednesday, were caught in a severe squall, and Miss Lyman had a roll of bills amounting to about a thousand dollars, blown out of her hand as she was leaving the bank. The air was literally filled with flying greenbacks, as she had taken a great number of small bills. The crowd in the street turned in to gather up the cash, and every dollar was returned to Miss Lyman.

Miss Leary's first afternoon reception at her Mills Street cottage in Newport in honor Charles Astor Bristed, who was her guest, was largely attended. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Lehr, Mrs. F. P. Garrettson, Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Count Gherardesca, Mrs. Frederic Pearson, Gerald Lowther, Mrs. Oelrichs, Mrs. Neilson, and Mrs. Grosvenor.

As stated in THE TIMES several weeks ago the original date selected for the wedding of Miss Oelrichs and Peter D. Martin, was the last Thursday in August. There was never any talk by those concerned of having it celebrated on Aug. 14. It is said that the invitations to the church ceremony will be general, but that those sent out for the wedding breakfast will not exceed 100 in number.

MIDSUMMER AT NARRAGANSETT.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 10.—Midsummer days and the skies at Narragansett for the most part blue and cloudless, the billows restless and inviting, and everything else in keeping. If there is a lack of the old-time brilliancy that made the Pier famous, it is not the fault of nature here, which is ideal, but that of man. Notwithstanding those at this resort seem to enjoy life in a quiet way. There are dinners and luncheons continually, automobiling and driving, tennis, croquet, and bridge whist, and recently the interesting addition of the polo tournament with all the pleasures that follow in its wake.

The scene at the grounds of Wildfield Farm during the hours of the games has been artistic and pleasing. On the field flashed the different teams with their varicolored costumes. Beyond the fence gathered society in its smartest apparel. Between the periods, laughing women and their escorts wandered into the clubhouse partaking of tea or other light refreshments.

It is a noticeable fact that the women witnesses of the games are as interested in the different movements as the men, and when excitement runs high, they cheer and show their feeling as enthusiastically.

A dinner of eighteen covers was given recently at the Country Club by Hamilton Disston. The table was prettily decorated with white roses, carnations, maiden hair, and asparagus ferns. Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Culbertson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr, who came over from Newport for the occasion, and Mrs. Thomas Wanamaker were included in the guests.

There has been much interest evinced in the semi-weekly concerts in progress at the Mathewson under the capable direction of Mr. Purdon Robinson, baritone. The new quartet which renders the programme consists of Miss Effie Stewart, a soprano soloist at Dr. Parkhurst's Church; Miss Beresford Joy, who is a member of the choir of the second largest Baptist Church in Chicago; Mr. Edward Strong of Dr. Hall's Church in New York, tenor; Miss Kate Stella Burr, organist of Grace Methodist Church, and composer, and M. Robinson of Dr. Parkhurst's church. At the last Thursday evening concert Mr. Strong sang with considerable feeling "Under the Rose," a song composed by Miss Burr.

J. I. Blair's new Panhard automobile, made in France, and recently brought here, is exciting much interest. It is a two-seated affair, glowing with red paint, and is said to closely resemble the "Red Demon." There is not a handsomer machine in evidence at the Pier, and it is next in size to the monster Ballerine automobile. It is said to have cost about $3,000, and possesses eight horse-power. The Blair vehicle has a French horn attachment.

A benefit entertainment consisting of tableaus was successfully given on Monday evening in the ballroom of the Mathewson by the children of Narragansett. "Queen Louise," in all the glory of a regal costume, was represented by Helen Brown. "Flowers" was posed by Vera Siegrist, who wore a fetching frock of pink organdie, about which was garlanded a rope of pink roses. She was decked with a wreath of the same blossoms and held a basket of these flowers coquettishly in one hand. There were several other pictures portrayed, the entire series being made more attractive with calcium lights.

The Saturday hop at the same hotel was well attended not only by the guests of the house, but by those from the neighboring hotels.

Among those present at the hop were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Hoadley, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Taylor, Miss Ora Manning, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Vander Beek, Jr., Mrs. John Joyce, Miss Elizabeth Joyce, Miss Bessie Atwater, Miss Nannie Tenney, Miss Sadie Haywood, Miss Beresford Joy, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar L. Richard, Mr. Harold Richard, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Kelsey, Mrs. John Loader, Miss Bell Loader, the Misses Welsh, Miss Julian Berwind, the Misses Taylor, Miss Anna R. Cole, Miss Beatrice Kinney, Miss Elizabeth Escott, Mrs. Walter N. Escott, the Misses Lane, Mrs. W. L. Butterfield, Miss C. E. Butterfield, A. Zeloney, Mr. and Mrs. McDowell Thomson, Dr. and Mrs. William Francis Honan, Miss Frederica Berwind, Mr. A. M. Zabriskie, Mrs. C. H. Anthony, Miss Ethel A. Byrd, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Reid.

Among those entertaining in the Grecian Gardens Wednesday were R. Huntley Gordon of New York, who gave a luncheon to a party of five; Mrs. E. A. Mitchell, who gave a luncheon to a party of eight; Mr. E. B. Smith, who gave a luncheon to a party of ten; Miss G. L. Pancoast, who gave a luncheon to a party of six; Mr. Hugh Legare, who gave a luncheon to a party of six, and F. J. Collier, who gave a luncheon to a party of six.

SOCIETY AT TUXEDO.

TUXEDO, Aug. 10.—Tuxedo passed a very quiet week, but considering the absence of many of the cottagers the younger set have taken their places and have been entertaining numerous guests. Miss Gibson, Miss Cruger, Miss Robbins, and the Misses Borland have each had their quota of guests, entertaining at tennis, golf, horseback riding, and luncheons.

The tennis court and golf links have been the centre of attraction this week. At the tennis club Emile Cousby, formerly in the French Army, is prepared to give instructions in fencing, and many of the younger set have taken a fancy to the sport, and he has many pupils.

Many of the cottagers have already returned to their Tuxedo residences. Among those who returned this week are Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Pierson, Jr., at their cottage on West Lake; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Semple, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer. Mr. and Mrs. Juilliard are now at the United States Hotel, Saratoga. Next week they will go to Bar Harbor with Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge for the remainder of the season, returning to Tuxedo in September. Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane will go to Narragansett for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer, who returned from the South this week, entertained numerous guests over Saturday and Sunday, and Mr. and Mrs. James L. Layng, Jr., who have been guests of Mrs. Spencer, have gone to Watch Hill, R. I., for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart will return from abroad next week, and will occupy the Winter Club with Mrs. Henry Brookman, while their Tuxedo cottage on Lookout Mountain is being finished. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Price entertained at their cottage the Viscount and Viscountess de Sibour over Saturday and Sunday, where numerous friends were invited to meet them at dinner Saturday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Price left for the Pan-American Tuesday morning, as also did Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Munroe and family. Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson entertained at dinner and a dance afterward Saturday evening.

At the Tennis Court are the Hon. Cecil Baring, who has just returned from abroad. Also Mr. and Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., H. Cruger Oakley, Miss Sands, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelson Bowland, who occupy the Post cottage, will go to Newport next week as guests of George Griswold Haven.

Mr. and Mrs. William Kent returned from New London, where they have a cottage for the Summer, and passed Saturday and Sunday at the club.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell have gone to Boston on a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Kuck, who are at the de Rham cottage, have gone to Narragansett and Bar Harbor for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. R. P. Huntington is the guest of Mrs. W. B. Dinsmore at the Jones cottage.

Mrs. T. B. Williams of New York is stopping with Mrs. C. H. Coster on Tower Hill.

The late arrivals at the Club this week are Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Akers, John L. Wilkie, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. de Rosé, Walker Smith, Mr. Newbold Edgar, Misses Varnum, and others.

THE WEEK AT LENOX.

LENOX, Aug. 10.—Present indications are that September this year will be one of the busiest in the history of Lenox as a Summer resort. Not only will there be the usual golf events and the horse show, which has become a fixture, but there is to be a tennis tournament on the courts of the Lenox Club, which will rival in interest those of a few years ago. The courts are now in most excellent condition, and a number of the tennis enthusiasts play upon them daily. Invitations will soon be sent out to the crack players all over the country, and many handsome prizes will be offered. The exact date of the tournament is not yet fixed, but it will be at a time when there will be many visitors in Lenox and all the cottages will have house parties.

An interesting event this week was the revival of the once popular paper chases. A series of these meets will be held, and the first one took place on Monday, when the chase was under the auspices of Richard Dixey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, and the chase was entirely upon the grounds of Tanglewood, the Dixey estate. Mr. Dixey and Miss Mayer were the hares, and were given five minutes' start of the hounds. It was an interesting and exciting race, and was taken part in by a large number of the young men and women of the cottage set, mounted upon their fleetest steeds.

Mr. and Mrs. Courtland Bishop have arrived at Interlaken, after an extended trip abroad. Mr. Bishop brought with him a new white automobile of foreign manufacture. Mr. David W. Bishop is expected to arrive here soon with a similar machine, and then they may try some racing, which is likely to be the cause of much fright to the horses of the vicinity.

Mr. S. Howland Robbins is expected soon in Lenox, and his presence will serve to make things more lively on the golf field, where Mr. Robbins is one of the leading spirits. He will arrive some time before the golf tournament takes place.

Mrs. Richard S. Dana and her son, Mr. David T. Dana, have gone on a few weeks' trip to the Adirondacks and Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax have returned to Wayside from a visit to Bar Harbor. Mr. Fairfax is one of the leading golfers, and spends much of his time at the golf links. Mr. William Bradford is taking many trips on his automobile this Summer. A favorite trip with him is to Columbia Hall at Lebanon Springs, which he makes in very short time.

Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Jr., who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane at Elm Court, sailed for Europe on Wednesday.

Mrs. John E. Parsons gave a children's party on Friday, at which the young guests were entertained by a vaudeville show, in which a number of New York artists took part.

Mr. John Sloane, Jr., is spending a few days in Buffalo attending the Exposition.

Mrs. William Douglas Sloane is the guest of Mrs. H. McK. Twombly in Newport. Mr. Sloane has been spending a few days as the guest of Mr. George Vanderbilt at Bar Harbor.

Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis will soon return to Lenox from a visit to Southampton.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Kean are spending a few days at Elberon, N. J.

Thomas Shields Clarke, the artist, is soon to build an attractive and artistic Summer residence on the property which he recently purchased here. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke have but recently returned to this country after several years' stay in France and Italy.

Miss Etta Van Courtland Morris of New York has arrived at the Rockwell cottage for the rest of the season.

Miss Marion De Forest and Henry Sheldon De Forest, Jr., are at the Curtis Hotel.

Mrs. Talbot J. Taylor of Cedarhurst, L. I., who is now in Saratoga, is expected soon to visit Lenox. Mrs. Taylor is the daughter of James R. Keene, the noted financier.

FLOODTIDE AT BAR HARBOR.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 9.—Society is enjoying itself hugely. The forecasts of the earlier season have been realized, and August will be gay beyond description. Dinners are painfully numerous. It seems as though society is most happy when it is eating. Luncheons and teas and late suppers carry off the burden of the entertaining. There are, however, other things more original and delightful to take up time. This week saw the first of the fêtes champetres. A number of ladies, leaders here, have instituted a series of open-air receptions, enlivened by a band concert, taking place every Monday afternoon. The first of these was held Monday afternoon at Woodbury Park. The ladies who received were Mrs. Addison, Mrs. Charles B. Wright, Mrs. W. P. Draper, Mrs. Drayton, Mrs. Robert Bonner Bolwer, Mrs. Charles Fry, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. Hunt Slater, Mrs. Shepard, Miss Matthews, Miss Kimball, Miss Taylor, Miss Lawrence, Miss Train, Miss Berry, and Miss Hinkle. The guests drove to the scene in carriages, of which there were more than three hundred, and lined up about the inclosure listening to the music.

The next three weeks are full of important happenings. Mrs. Burton Harrison is to give a rural fête, which will take place Aug. 23 on the lawn at Sea Urchins. The guests will wear costumes of the time of Mary Antoinette, and there will be enacted a sixteenth century farce called "The Comedy of the Fan."

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt will give their first large entertainment Aug. 22. It will be a dinner-dance. At present the Vanderbilts are at Newport on a short visit. They are expected to return this week.

A fancy dress ball is to take place at the Louisberg shortly. The costumes will be designed after Cruikshank's drawings of Dickens's characters.

The largest affair during August will be the entertainment in aid of the village hospital, which will take place Aug. 29. It will be in the way of theatricals. Mrs. Barney, Mrs. Whelen, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, and other well-known women have the affair in charge.

Of course the Horse Show commands the greatest interest at present. Everybody is busy making entries and providing for parties. It will be a very successful affair, and the class of exhibitors equal to that of Newport.

Society was afield Tuesday and Wednesday. The mixed foursome tournament for the Ketterlinus Cup was played on those two days. Miss McLane and L. Gourlie took first prize over Miss Seely and H. Thatcher by the score of 2 up in a splendid contest. The other entries included Mrs. T. G. Condon and R. K. Thorndike, Mrs. Bowen and J. B. Bowen, Miss Robinson and G. O. Thatcher, Mrs. Huger Pratt and Mr. Greppo, Miss Sedley and Huger Pratt, and Miss Hinkle and Charles Hinkle. A large crowd of spectators followed the match.

Tennis is making a strong bid for popularity this season, and the courts at Kebo are always occupied and a crowd waiting. The mixed double tournament for the Barney cups was begun Thursday. Some of the entries included Phoenix Ingraham, C. B. Wright, R. K. Thorndike, Miss Whelen, Miss Seely, Miss Hinkle, Miss Sharswood, Miss Robinson, Miss McLane, Mrs. Ireland, Mrs. Emmett, and Richard Derby.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Dimmock arrived early in the week, and will be at the Tallyrand cottage the remainder of the season.

Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, and the Countess Langier-Villars are the committee having in charge the arrangements for the cup awards in the coming Horse Show.

The Olympia, flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, will not be here as expected. She has been ordered to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for repairs. Admiral Higginson will carry his flag on the Kearsarge. The squadron is expected here the last week in August.

William C. Whitney will return to Bar Harbor after the racing season at Saratoga.

The Countess Langier-Villars dined a party of twelve Saturday evening at the home of her father, Johnston Livingston. The party included Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fry, Mr. and Mrs. Francis MacNutt of Rome, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Count Langier-Villars, and Johnston Livingston.

The second of the dancing classes was given at the Malvern Saturday night under the patronage of Mrs. C. K. Wright, Mrs. Munnikhuysen, and Mrs. Biddle Porter.

Aug. 23 has been set as the date for the annual regatta. Bar Harbor has had an unusual revival of yachting interests for the past two years, and the regatta this month promises great things. It will take place the day after the Horse Show, when the crowd here will be largest. There will be seven classes, from the sixty-footers down to the little twenty-five-foot raceabouts. Antonio Stewart is Chairman of the Regatta Committee. The other members include William C. Allison, E. N. Benson, William Lawrence Green, and Dr. Scheffelin.

The harbor contains a veritable flotilla of yachts. They are coming now from both east and west. Those who have been cruising down the Nova Scotia way are returning, and those that have been at Newport have run down for a short visit. The Christobel, Adrian Iselin of New York, owner, came in early in the week. The schooner-yacht Amorita, fresh from triumphs at Newport, is a new arrival. The Katumba, which has been at Newport with Mr. and Mrs. Lars Anderson, came home Monday. The Susquehanna, the Gorilla, the Rhada, the Gelsha, and the Sachem are other steam yachts in the harbor. R. Hall McCormick, who has recently placed his new yacht Rappidan in commission, will leave shortly for Newport.

The regular weekly handicap at Kebo on Saturday showed the best scores of the

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season, notwithstanding that the weather was very bad. L. Gourlie of New York won first prize, Sumner Gerard was second, and G. O. Thatcher third. Among the other entries were Arden Robbins, R. K. Thorndike, C. Bridgman, and C. R. Auchincloss.

The knockabout race Saturday was won by the Rip, with the Bobs second, and the Helen third. Edgar Scott is the owner of the Rip.

The Malvern hop on Wednesday was the kind of affair we have known in other seasons as the Malvern hop. It was genial—that about expresses it. There was present the largest dancing crowd of the season They did not however, assemble until rather late. Dinners in quantities were, of course, given previously. At the Inn Miss Fox and Mrs. C. S. Wadsworth entertained. Mrs. Van Nest had a small party. Among the cottagers, Mrs. A. C. Barney entertained at Ban-y-Bryn. Count and Countess Laugier-Villars entertained at the Livingston cottage.

Miss Fox's guests were Miss Mae Gurnee, Miss Eleanor Willing, Miss Marion Lawrence, Phoenix Ingraham, Sumner Gerard, Ralph Pulitzer, Montgomery Sears, Jr., and Reginald Johnson.

Mrs. Barney's guests were Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Miss Conover, Miss Draper, Miss Barney, J. B. Henderson, Jr., and Capt. Bush.

Miss Eleanor Sedley of New York came this week. She is staying with Mr. and Mrs. T. Huger Pratt at the Malvern.

Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus entertained at luncheon yesterday Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Joy, Miss Berry, Miss Draper, Mrs. Mears, Mrs. Wadsworth, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Shober, Mrs. Allison, Miss Lawrence, Miss Taylor, the Misses Seely, Miss Hinkle, Miss Barney, Mrs. Condon, Miss Robinson, Miss Shapley, Miss McCormick, Mrs. Ireland, and Miss Davis.

A picnic to Somersville was given by Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin on Thursday. It couldn't help being a jolly event, considering who went. There was only one mishap to disturb the otherwise even tenor of the occasion—some erring Somersville native stole a case of champagne. Considering the brand, he showed his discrimination and taste. The party was made up of Miss Lounsbury, Sumner Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Sir Alexander Swettenham, Countess Festetics, Miss Mae Handy, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Mr. Lounsbury, Phoenix Ingraham, Miss Conover, Miss Davenport, Mrs. Edwards, and Miss Edwards.

Mrs. W. P. Draper entertained at luncheon Wednesday at the Boulder Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Draper, Miss Kimball, Mrs. Haggin, Mrs. Joy, Miss Carpenter, Miss Seely, Miss Sharswood, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Fenno, Miss Patterson, Mrs. Cushman, Mrs. Condon, Mrs. Moore, and Miss Lawrence.

The largest dinner party of the season thus far was given Tuesday evening at the Malvern, when Mrs. James W. Gerard, née Daley, entertained. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Gerard, Mrs. Haggin, the Countess Festetics, Mrs. J. S. Barney, Miss Struthers, Miss Whelen, Miss Conover, Miss Thomas, Miss Van Rensselaer, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Robbins, Mr. Van Nest, Mr. West, Mr. Winslow, Mr. Linsey, Mr. Ingraham, Mr. Pulitzer, and Mr. Sumner Gerard. Following the dinner other guests came in, and there was dancing in the music room.

A delightful dinner was given Tuesday evening at the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, when the guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. George Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, Miss Bend, Miss Leila Sloane, Miss Evelina Palmer, Harry Thorndike, Frederick Baldwin, and A. Fabbri.

Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle was also among the entertainers Tuesday evening and dined Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Vos, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. Robert Bonner Bowler, Charles T. How, Capt. Bush, and E. J. Curley.

Mrs. C. B. Wright entertained at luncheon at Tanglewold Tuesday in her usual charming manner. Her guests included Mrs. Slater, Miss Drayton, Miss Brown, Miss Newbold, Capt. Bush, and Mr. Ingraham.

The large event of Saturday was the reception given at Ban-y-Bryn by Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Barney of Washington in honor of Mrs. Hubert Vos and Mrs. Huger Pratt. All of the society leaders were present and Mrs. Barney proved, as usual, a very delightful hostess. Some two hundred people came to pay their respects.

Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus entertained at dinner Thursday Mrs. Charles Curtis Harrison, Mrs. Van Nest, Mrs. J. Biddle Porter, Mrs. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. Meserole, Mrs. Hall McCormick, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. Alexander Maitland, Miss Ames, Mrs. Pulitzer, Mrs. A. J. Davis, Mrs. Thayer, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Leeds, Mrs. Schofield, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Dodge, Miss Dodge, the Misses Morrell, Miss Carey, Mrs. Drayton, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Shapley.

The tea house on the Ocean Drive seems more popular than ever this season. Every afternoon this most genial resort is thronged with guests, who stop there on their drives for tea. Alexander Robertoff is in charge, as usual. It is a pleasant half-way house, and a point of departure that makes the drive doubly pleasant.

Miss Draper's guests at dinner at Kebo last Saturday night included Miss Theobold, Miss Keyser, Miss Hinkle, Waldron Bates, Charles T. How, Mr. Goodrich, Reginald Johnson, and Mr. Rogers.

A camp has been built at Eagle Lake which will be sure to create and supply a capital resort for picnics. It is located half way up the lake on the east side, and is conducted by Edward Smith of clam-baking fame. It is picturesquely located, half hidden in the woods, yet so close to the water's edge as to leave all the beauty of the lake in view. A launch will take parties from either end of the lake to the camp.

Unpublished Letter of Grant's.

An unpublished letter from Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, which tells some interesting history of the young soldier's romance, came to the notice of a NEW YORK TIMES reporter a few days ago. The letter was written from Camp Salubrity, Louisiana, at the beginning of the Mexican war. Gen. (then Lieutenant) Grant had not long before that time left Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, Mo. It was near St. Louis that Miss Dent, who was to become Mrs. Grant, lived. The letter is delightfully frank and characteristic of its writer. It was written to Lieut. Robert Hazlitt, one of the intimate friends of the great chieftain's earlier years. The document is now owned by Mrs. Mary D. Wilson of Niles, Ohio, who is a relative of Hazlitt, now deceased.

Gowns Worn at Newport.

MRS. J. LAURENS VAN ALEN wore on Thursday morning an exquisite gown of all-over Irish embroidery, dead white, in a fine mesh-work pattern. About the foot of the simple straight skirt were two overlapping frills of Irish ruffling, and a frill of the same ran from the stock in front to the frills on the skirt's edge, lapping a little to the left. The stock and belt were pale lavender satin. Mrs. Van Alen's hat was a large flat affair, set back a little on the pompadour coiffure, with a full wide wreath of lavender silk roses in different shades running completely around it, and just above these on the left there was a large flat black velvet bow.

Mrs. George Crocker was in ecru batiste embroidered in silk polka dots in white. There were three foot-deep flounces edged with lavender satin, a battlement pattern, the satin battlements running up on the flounces. The bodice was a tight-fitting all-over embroidered batiste, the sleeves fitted closely, and the stock was white chiffon and tulle with a fluffy bow in the back. Her hat resembled a point in front, was raised and rolled at the sides and back, and the edge was finished with soft folds of white chiffon. There were bows of the chiffon, a touch of black velvet ribbon, and some white flowers on the hat.

Miss Anna Sands wore a pale blue and white organdie frock, the background white, with a fine scroll work in blue. The skirt was formed of strips of the organdie and bands of Valenciennes lace. The vertical strips, or panels, of the organdie were perhaps an inch and a half wide at the belt, and were laid in tiny tucks, and widened out to some five inches at the bottom, ending just above a ruffle or band of crosswise insertions of the lace. These insertions crossed and formed diamond-shaped designs, the centre of these diamonds being formed of blocks of the lace. The flounce at the bottom of the frock had the same style of decoration. The bodice was also formed of entre deux of the lace and organdie, the latter tucked. The large bishop sleeves had vertical insertions of the lace between the tucks and formed large puffs above the last wristband. The stock, which was part of a very shallow vest of tucked white organdie, was stiffened with featherbone and two strips of the narrowest possible black velvet ribbon were run through it. The front was formed of lace diamonds and organdie. The girdle was of folds of white liberty satin, with bow and ends at the left front. Miss Sands's hat was a flat oval toque; deep pink roses were set closely together around the double brim, and bows of black velvet ribbon were applied on the left of the crown.

Miss Beekman wore a white foulard silk, or rather the palest shade of silvery gray, clusters of wisteria-shaped black flowers were scattered over it, and from the belt in the back two broad insertions of black lace ran to the deep hem of the skirt. There were vertical insertions of black lace in the bodice, meeting those on the skirt, and giving a princess effect. The front was similar. The sleeves were bishop-shaped and small. A large indented hat of black and white crinoline and lace was worn, with a wreath of black satin roses around the front and sides of the crown, and a black chiffon veil with white dots draped it.

Miss Stewart wore a white ribbed cotton frock with large single pink roses with delicate foliage scattered over it. The skirt, very scant, had an insertion of cream-colored lace about six inches from the bottom, the sleeves, bishop-shaped, had puffs of cream lace let in above the wristbands, and the stock and vest of the rather close-fitting blouse were also of lace. The small, deep, ecru-colored toque, rolled at both sides and crushed in, had for decorations one large pink rose a little to the left of the front, and a fold of velvet around the crown.

Miss Daisy Pierson was seen driving on Bellevue Avenue in a plain black skirt and a blouse of lemon-colored crepe de chine. The blouse fitted closely, was pouched only a wee bit in front, and between the two clusters of four half-inch tucks on either side the centre band there were rows of polka dots embroidered in white silk. The sleeves also had vertical tucks, and these were let out above the embroidered wristbands to form puffs. The hat worn was white straw, with a moderately wide brim, trimmed with white ribbon and pale yellow flowers in front.

Mrs. Clement C. Moore was automobiling the same day in a dress of linen-colored embroidery. The skirt was long and clinging, and the bodice and sleeves were also close, the latter being bishop in shape. A wide-brimmed hat of rought white straw, with a long mass white feather starting from the right front and running around to the left, drooped over the hair in the back.

Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., wore a white Swiss, with tiny white Maltese crosses scattered over it. There was a straight gathered six-inch flounce at the bottom of the gathered skirt, and at intervals of four inches apart there were clusters of four half-inch tucks. The waist was tucked from shoulder to belt, and the sleeves showed lengthwise tucks that ended about four inches above the wristband and formed a full puff. There was a deep sailor collar laid in narrow horizontal tucks and edged by a four-inch frill of Valenciennes. The stock was white lace and satin and the folded belt was satin. The hat worn was a wide-brimmed white Leghorn, with a band of lace drooping all around the brim, like a valance, folds of white satin swathed the crown, and clusters of lilies of the valley, with foliage, were placed a little to the left of the front.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray made a beautiful picture at the Casino on Thursday afternoon. Her white hair was shown off most artistically by a spreading bow of black velvet, the bow having two wired straight loops on each side; where the loops ended pink roses began and ran all around the crown; the crown itself, which showed from the back only, was a coarse dead-white straw. Her gown was black dotted net over black taffeta. The tight bodice, with a white vest, was tucked to fit, and the skirt, which was fluffy from the knees down, had black silk ruchings, five in number, about nine inches apart, as its only trimming, the last one being on the extreme edge. A full boa of pale blue feathers was worn.

Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard wore one of the most original and striking costumes of the afternoon. It was of thin but crisp white silk, with a small and continuous scroll pattern in black. It fitted the figure closely. There was a yoke of soft white material and this formed a shallow V in the back which was outlined with a fold of black silk a quarter of an inch in width and from the point of the V this fold ran in a sloping line to the waist, where there was a similar fold which formed the only belt. This fold formed a perfect Y and was the sole trimming on the corsage's back. The yoke in front ran almost to the bust line and had wide revers over the sleeves of white. It was closed from this to the belt fold with the black. The skirt had a tunic effect in back. The trailing lower skirt was edged with the black and the upper skirt was shorter in the back than in the front—where it formed the sole skirt. A line of black ran up to the right of the centre back. The lower edge was also cut out in an up-turning V shape, the V being to the right instead of in the centre. In front, on the left side, a black fold ran from the waist to the skirt's edge; this was broken some ten inches below the waist line at intervals of six inches by three rosettes of the narrow black silk. These had steel centres. The hat worn was a large one of rough light brown straw, with a brim indented at intervals and forming an irregular, undulating line. A wreath of delicate pink roses and foliage rested on the left brim and front.

Miss Josephine Johnson wore a pink organdie frock, figured in pink over pink silk, with soft fluffy frills about the feet and sleeves and a long pink feather boa. Her pink hat, which set back off the face and turned up sharply on the left, was trimmed with folds of mauve silk about the crown. The effect of the frock was charming, but indescribable.

Mrs. Greene had on one of the most effective gowns, its long straight lines being especially striking. It was a creamy white organdie, figured in faint pink and tucked vertically from the deep yoke, nearly a foot in depth, to the hem. The heavy ecru lace that formed the yoke ran straight down the centre of the back. The tucked tight-fitting bodice had vertical insertions of the lace, as did the tucked sleeves. The hat matched the dress in coloring.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who was playing tennis, wore a white pique skirt, cut straight, and which cleared the ground about two inches. The shirtwaist was of thin white material tucked. A white kid belt was worn. Her shoes were tan and the stockings black. A wide-brimmed hat of rough light brown straw had folds of dull green ribbon around the crown, and in front two tabs of pale blue material projected like wings on the right side. A light brown chiffon veil swathed the brim.

Perhaps the most beautiful gown was worn by Mrs. George Crocker. It was of white chiffon over white silk. The trailing skirt had narrow fluffy frills of the chiffon at the bottom, and each were edged with black; there were five or six of these. Trailing vines of leaves and flowers ran from the belt to the frills. They were very fine at the top, but broadened out to a width of six inches at their lower portions, and had medallions of dead white lace as centrepieces. The tight-fitting bodice had elbow sleeves of black lace applique over chiffon, and there were very full elbow frills, fully ten inches deep, of white chiffon and black lace falling from them, the effect being most graceful. The lace flowers on the bodice and upper sleeves were outlined with a fine line of silver jet. Mrs. Crocker's hat was solid black, set back from the face a bit, and turning up on the left, and a full black ostrich tip completely covering the right side.

Mrs. Frederic Edey, who is visiting in Newport, wore a sweeping skirt of white cloth, trimmed with scroll-like bands of white satin a little below the knees. Her white blouse was pouched, and had puffs in the bishop sleeves, and was of a thin embroidered white material. Her hat was a large flat one of black, the brim almost covered with large white camellias, which showed also on the left side near the back under the brim.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones wore at a recent dinner a gown of brocaded liberty satin. The background was cream colored, and the large flowers were pink and mauve orchids touched with pale yellow. The trailing skirt had a deep flounce of accordion plaited white liberty silk, edged with a narrow ruching edged in turn with lace. Another row of the ruching was applied about four inches above. An insertion of applique lace ran around the skirt just above the flounce, running up on each side and crossing so as to inclose a diamond of the brocaded satin. The bodice had velvet shoulder straps, and was simply made, the centre front being of applique lace over white silk and with lines and touches of pale pink silk here and there. The neck of the bodice was finished with folds of pink silk.

Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt was out automobiling in a beige brown linen, the Eton jacket having black at its edges, the sleeves finished, at the shoulders and wrist with the black outline stitch, and the skirt quite elaborately trimmed with black. She wore a large light straw hat trimmed with black, and a chiffon veil.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs was automobiling in a dead white frock with small black polka dots rather far apart. It had a short Eton coat that disclosed the fine white blouse worn. A large white hat nearly concealed by a brown chiffon veil completed her costume.

At the Casino hop on Thursday evening Mrs. John Jacob Astor wore a simple, very low-cut gown of filmsy black with a hint of jet here and there. Not a jewel was seen on her. Mrs. John Clinton Gray wore on the same evening a trained gown of pearl gray satin brocaded in the same shade. Jetted black velvet bows were placed each side of the snowy coiffure, and a large rosette of black velvet was placed at the left of her corsage. Mrs. John R. Drexel was in turquois blue lace over taffeta silk of the same shade, and the deep flounce that came above the knees was edged and trimmed with cream lace. She wore a turquois blue aigrette in her hair, and all her famous turquoises, the necklace trailing over her shoulders and caught across the bodice. Mrs. E. Rollins Morse was in black, with a row of diamond ornaments down the front of her corsage and a rope of the same gems around her throat.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish took tea at the Casino Friday afternoon. She wore a frock of pale gray cloth and lace, fully as much lace as cloth, the latter being very heavy, and applied in medallions all over the gown, the material being cut from under it. Both bodice and skirt fitted closely and a girdle of yellow taffeta laid in folds with a chou in the back was the only thing that interfered with the princess lines. The under slip was yellow taffeta. Her hat was a medium size, double-brim affair, the brim filled in with small pink roses. The crown was of white straw and trimmed with flat bows of black velvet.

Mrs. Duncan Elliot was with Mrs. Fish She wore a foulard frock of a brilliant green shade with fine tendrils and small white spot-like leaves scattered over it. The skirt was long and had an applied flounce, joined to the skirt by cat-stitching in heavy black silk. A block of the silk was outlined each side of the placket hole in the back with the same cat-stitching, and the tight-fitting bodice and the small bishop sleeves also had vertical rows of cat-stitching. A deep sailor collar of pure white Irish embroidery and a vest of white silk finished the bodice. A large but short boa of black chiffon was worn and a black hat rising high on the left was wreathed with the fluffiest of ostrich feathers.

Miss Kathleen Neilson wore at the Casino a frock of beige-colored heavy linen. The skirt was scant and clung closely, and the bodice bloused a little both back and front. The applied flounce was headed with a row of clover leaf designs six inches across. These designs were outlined with a fine white line and an inch from this a beige colored lace clover leaf was appliqued in the centre of each. Above this were four rows of the clover leaves at equal distances apart. Smaller clover leaves similar to those on the skirt were outlined and appliqued on the back and front of the bodice and at the top of each bishop sleeve. The stock matched, and the girdle was a six-inch strip of pale yellow taffeta figured in Persian design and tied in the back in a knot, the ends sticking up sharply. Miss Neilson's hat was a white straw trimmed with bows of pink satin ribbon, and on the top and at the back, with white roses and green leaves.

Fresh Milk on the Ocean.

It was on board a steamship that carried cattle to London. There were nearly 400 steers on her, going over to be made into the "Roast Beef of Old England."

On the second day out a lady from Boston, who sat at the Captain's table, asked him, as she poured out some evaporated cream into her coffee:

"Captain, is this fresh cream?"

"Yes, madam," replied the Captain blandly.

"Why, of course," hastily said the Boston lady, "how stupid of me to ask such a question with all those cows on board."

FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES.

Ad Astra.

Love, you are late.
  Yea, while the rose leaves fall
  In showers against the moonlit garden wall,
My firm hand shuts the gate.
The nightingale
  Has worn himself with pleading;
  The fountains silvered tears are interceding,
But what is their avail.

Love, you are late.
  Long stood the postern wide
  With all my morning glories twined; inside
Bird called to bird for mate.
Noon and the sun,
  The loves of bees and flowers.
  With folded hands unclaimed I marked the hours
That saw my youth undone.

Then evening star
  And coming of the moon!
  Ah, not too soon, my soul, ah, not too soon
Broke their soft grace afar!
All consecrate,
  I chose my white path there
  And took the withered roses from my hair.
Love, you are late,—too late.
—THOMAS WALSH in The Atlantic.

The Cost of Defending the Cup.

From Leslie's Popular Monthly.

The exact sum of money paid for the Columbia in 1899 is not known, but the sum has been estimated at not less than $150,000. Without a doubt it cost over $50,000 to carry her through the season; probably the sum was much greater than this. In the first part of the season her owners paid $16,000 for three suits of sails. And then there was the Defender, which acted as a trial horse to the Columbia. It cost just $50,000 for her to be a trial horse, but it was paid without a groan. And now for the present season:

It will have been noticed that the construction of each cup defender has cost infinitely more than its predecessor. The fact is, the Herreshoffs have charged several thousands of dollars for each minute of extra speed. Following those deductions the Constitution has unquestionably cost not a cent less than $200,000 to build. She has a large tender, the steamboat Mount Hope, and a crew of sixty-eight men. She has three or four suits of sails, extra spars, and the like, and she will go into dry dock before the cup races. Outside of the $200,000 spent on her construction she will probably cost the Belmont syndicate about $80,000. Then there is the cost of her trial horse, the Columbia. She will carry a crew of forty men, each of whom will receive $35 a month in wages. That makes $2,200 a month; $11,000 for the five months she will be in commission. The wages of Capt. Barr and the first and second mates will aggregate for those five months $6,000; the tender will cost $7,500. Uniforms for the men have already resulted in an expenditure of $1,000, and there is the cost of feeding them to be considered. This makes $25,000, and her sails and spars and overhauling and other particulars will easily cost another $25,000. It will thus be seen that, all in all, $350,000 is a conservative estimate of the cost of defending the cup this year.

The Earth's Bendings.

From Everybody's Magazine.

Little bendings are in progress all the time the world over. The "immovable" hills are bowing and scraping to each other constantly. Every evening, as the dew settles in the valleys between them, they nod to one another. So, likewise, do the mountains, even to a greater extent. Gravity is tugging all the time. And in London, too, where earthquake sensations are practically unknown, the earth bends daily, and the buildings, like the hills and the mountains, nod to their friends opposite when the morning traffic begins. On Sunday, usually, their manners take a rest, excepting in such places as Petticoat Lane, where business flourishes in as lively a fashion as in Paris. Heine said that even the trees made obeisance to Napoleon the First when he entered Berlin. This was imaginative yet truthful, for the weight of the crowd along Unter den Linden made a tilting sufficient for Prof. Milne's pendulums to have recorded distinctly. One might say the crust of the earth acts like a steel spring, it bends so easily.

Concerning Incomes.

From Harper's Weekly.

When Samuel Warren wrote "Ten Thousand a Year," that income, reckoned in British pounds, constituted riches. The London Spectator has been saying that Britons nowadays to be rich men must have incomes at least twice as big as that. Affluence in England begins now at £20,000 a year. It is hardly affluence at that even, but a pinched and anxious sort of ease that has to take thought of economies, and consider the feasibility of self-denial and look out for rich alliances for one's children. What does such an income provide? The Spectator tells us: A country house, hired shooting, a London house, a moor in Scotland, six weeks' yachting, clothes, food, and drink. There is nothing left. Truly being a rich man and enjoying rich men's pleasures in England is very dear bliss. Being merely comfortable seems about as good, and has the advantage of permitting accumulations which afford some pleasure as they grow, and ever feed the hope of ultimate circumstances which shall be conspicuously easy. The Spectator says that the reason why being rich is so expensive now in England is not so much that rich men require more than they used to as that there are so many of them that they have bid up the price of rich men's luxuries. It is a sad case, and may be worse when the steel men from Pittsburg begin to be felt in the British luxury market. The cure may come from the decline of British trade and manufactures. That or something is already cutting down the size of British families. They averaged 4.17 children each between 1876 and 1880. Between 1891 and 1895 the average was only 3.74.

The Revival of Roadhouses.

From Scribner's.

There are certain old country taverns here and there, up toward Westchester and down beyond Brooklyn and over on Staten Island—not only those which everybody knows, like the Hermitage in the Bronx and Garrison's over by the fort at Willets Point, but remote ones which have not yet been exploited in plays or books, and which still have a fine old flavor, with faded prints of Dexter and Maud S. and much earlier favorites in the barroom. In some cases, to be sure, though still situated at a country cross roads, with green fields all about, they are now used for Tammany headquarters, with pictures of the new candidate for Sheriff in the old-fashioned windows—but most of them would have gone out of existence entirely after the death of the stage coach, if it had not been for the approach of the city, and the side-whiskered New Yorkers of a previous generation who drove fast horses. If the ghosts of these men ever drive back to lament the good old days together, they must be somewhat surprised, possibly disappointed, to find these rural roadhouses doing a better business than even in their day. The bicycle revived the roadhouse, and though the bicycle has since been abandoned by those who prefer fashion to exercise, the places that the wheel disclosed are not forgotten. They are visited now in automobiles.

Trusts. Their Effects in England.

From The Fortnightly Review.

Whether or not we like to recognize the fact—and willful blindness is one of our national failings—there is no disputing the truth, that an industry backed by the whole strength of the Government and the nation stands a better chance than an industry which Government and nation coldly decline to assist in any way. No doubt to back an industry, as Germany and the United States support their iron and steel trades, may involve a certain amount of temporary sacrifice on the part of the community. But that in the long run the community suffers cannot be proved, whatever the disciples of Cobden say, and they are very prone to substitute vague assertions for arguments. Moreover, in the words of Lamennais, "Human society is based upon mutual giving, and upon the sacrifice of man for man, or of each man for all other men, and sacrifice is the very essence of true society." For a generation we have been limiting competition within the State and restraining its crude and cruel violence. By innumerable laws and restrictions we have raised the standard of comfort and of life. But we still refuse to restrain the competition which comes from without, from countries where man is regarded as a mere profit-making machine. The cheap labor of the Southern American States, of Japan, of Germany, of Belgium, is freely to be allowed to lower our standard of living. Well may an American economic writer remark that industrially England has entered a cul de sac from which there appears to be for her no retreat. For we are on the horns of a dilemma—either our high standard of living or our free trade system must go.

Speculation.

From The Forum.

Nothing can be more beautiful from the standpoint of pure reasoning, and nothing is more vital to the smooth working of the great machine of modern civilized life than this transfer of capital through the mechanism of the stock market. Let us suppose the volume of capital seeking investment, both permanent and temporary, to be as large as it is to-day, but without any common markets in which transferable securities could be sold. Then what would happen if a sudden demand for money should fall upon London, Paris, or New York? If the entire demand had to be met in gold, or even in trade bills of exchange, the result would be a drain upon the market where the money was demanded which would result in convulsion upon convulsion, in the impairment of values below any point ever reached in a "stock market panic," and in the paralysis of the whole industrial mechanism of the country. Mills would stop and wages would cease to be paid, because the commercial banks would be called upon to denude themselves of gold and commercial bills, so that they would hoard with tenacity of terror what little money they had left.

How does the stock market avert such dangers? Simply by substituting securities for money. If money becomes plentiful in a given market like New York, the surplus gravitates to the stock market. This increases the offer of money for securities, and the prices of securities rise. Such securities are then drawn by the magnet of high prices from other markets, where money is less plentiful and prices are lower. The money, in other words, is drawn from the market where it is redundant to the market where it is most needed. It becomes profitable to sell securities for money where they bring a good price, because the money obtained for them can be lent at a high rate in the market where it is scarce. The rate of interest for money thus cooperates with the fluctuations in securities to maintain, in the supply of money and loanable capital, a balance which is the more accurate in proportion to the ease with which securities and money move between markets.

The cost of shipping gold was once a controlling factor in the difference in the rates for money. Securities have now to a large extent taken the place of gold in these international exchanges. The cost of shipment is smaller, the risk is less, and the time required for making transactions has been reduced by the use of the telegraph, the ocean cable, and the telephone. The larger the ownership of foreign securities on a given market, the more elastic is the cushion which that market presents against sudden shocks. Foreign securities do not usually suffer impairment from the same causes which affect domestic securities, and they therefore represent in international transactions the most perfect substitute for money.

The Fount of Tears.

"All hot and grimy from the road,
  Dust gray from arduous years,
I sat me down and eased my load
  Beside the Fount of Tears.

"The waters sparkled to my eye,
  Calm, crystal-like and cool,
And breathing there a restful sigh,
  I bent me to the pool.

"When, lo, a voice cried, 'Pilgrim, rise,
  Harsh tho' the sentence be,
And on to other lands and skies,
  This fount is not for thee.

"'Pass on, but calm thy needless fears,
  Some may not love or sin,
An angel guards the Fount of Tears,
  All may not bathe therein.'

"Then with my burden on my back,
  I turned to gaze awhile,
First at the uninviting track,
  Then at the water's smile.

"Then so I go upon my way,
  Thro'out the sultry years,
But pause no more by night, by day,
  Beside the Fount of Tears."
—PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR in Ainslee's.

English Village Women.

From The Contemporary Review.

Female domestic servants come largely from country villages. It is a general complaint that on entering service they are mostly incapable of doing the simplest household work without supervision, and that only a small proportion ever learn. The reason is not far to seek. A couple of generations ago half the cottages in England were schools for the teaching of the domestic arts. These are no longer taught because they are no longer practiced. Baking and brewing, cutting out and cutting down clothes, darning and fine-drawing, the care of poultry, the economical use of food—all these will soon be artes perditae, as far as the cottage is concerned. Women used to be able to make their husbands' shirts. Give nine cottage women out of ten nowadays a couple of dozen yards of calico, and they could no more turn it into shirts than they could turn a lump of pig iron into a dinner knife. Cooking, even in its simplest form, is being supplanted by the use of tinned provisions. To boil potatoes and bacon or to fry a bit of meat in a pan is about as much as the housewife can do. Women of the type of 'Lisbeth Bede have been discouraged out of existence. The cottage woman of to-day has her pride, but it is not in the home. She slaves to save her girls from what she and they alike have learned to regard as degrading drudgery—the necessary work of a house. All she can save goes on their backs. "Look at them when they go out," she says; "you couldn't tell them from the Miss Swetstones themselves." But when they go to service they have learned next to nothing. Least of all, have they learned to learn.

"In the Swim."

From Notes and Queries.

This phrase is, one fears, bad English, in so far as it has acquired a soupcon of vulgarity which, in the first place, perhaps it did not possess, since it is thought to have originated from anglers being in luck when they find a swim or "school" of fish. Thus it has come to mean being in the popular current, either in opinion, speculation, or fashion—dans le mouvement, in the vogue with others. It is possible that the phrase was suggested to anglers by the Eastern metaphor, "To swim in golden lard," meaning to be prosperous: "And, gentle Sir, when you do come to swim in golden lard" (B. Jonson, 'The Fox,' I. i.).

Webster gives it as colloquial, and says the meaning is "to be in a favored position; to be associated with others in active affairs." The Imperial Dictionary also classes the phrase in the same way, and describes "the swim" as "the current of social or business events; the tide of affairs; the circle of those who know what is going on." The Dictionary of Phrase and Fable gives the origin as from an angler's phrase, and says, "A lot of fish gathered together is called a swim, and when an angler can pitch his hook in such a place he is said to be "in a good swim."

A Quagga's Heels.

From St. Nicholas.

Bonavita, it appears, was standing on the bridge one morning when there arose a fearful racket in the runway, and, looking in, he saw the quagga tearing along toward him. He concluded that some one had unfastened the door, and was just preparing to check the animal, when around the curve came Rajah in full pursuit. Bonavita stepped back, drew his revolver, and as the tiger rushed past fired a blank cartridge, thinking thus to divert him from the quagga. But Rajah paid not the slightest heed, and in long bounds came out into the arena hard after the terrified quadruped, which was galloping now with the speed of despair. A keeper who was sweeping clambered up the iron sides and anxiously watched the race from the top. Bonavita, powerless to interfere, watched from the bridge.

Of all races ever run in a circus this was the most remarkable. It was a race for life, as the quagga knew and the tiger intended. Five times they circled the arena, Rajah gaining always, but never enough for a spring. In the sixth turn, however, he judged the distance right, and straightway a black-and-yellow body shot through the air in true aim at the prey. Whereupon the quagga did the only thing a quagga could do—let out both hindlegs in one straight, tremendous kick; and they do say that a quagga can kick the eyes out of a fly. At any rate, in this case a pair of nervous little heels caught the descending tiger squarely under the lower jaw, and put him to sleep like a nice little lullaby. And that was the end of it. The quagga trotted back to its cage, Bonavita put up his revolver, the frightened sweeper climbed down from the bars, and Rajah was hauled back ignominiously to his den.

A Dream of Treasure.

From The Spectator.

Dreams are often unaccountable, and perhaps what I am about to relate may interest your readers. When quite young—I was only seven years old then—I lived with my parents at a villa in Trieste, Austria. For weeks and weeks I had the same dream, although not nightly—namely, that in the night time I found myself at the bottom of the garden in my nightgown, scratching at a little heap of earth, and found copper, silver, and gold coins, and suddenly looking up, I found before me, and watching me, the sister of the landlord of the villa, an old, haggard woman. Having dreamed this so often, I naturally related it to my mother, who repeated it to her friends. These friends, who were of a superstitious nature, tried to induce my father to buy the plot of ground in question, but he would not listen to such absurdity, as he was an unbeliever in spiritualism. Well, some years later the landlord had occasion to build a lodge at the bottom of the garden, and while digging for the foundation a large sum of money in copper, silver, and gold coins was discovered. How is it that a mere boy of seven, without any knowledge of the place or of the history of the owners of the said ground, should have such a dream, which turned out true?

The Drug Habit.

From Chambers's Journal.

A fruitful source of poisoning is to be found in methylated spirits. In factories where fine chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations are made, many hundreds of gallons of this spirit have to be used in the course of a year. This spirit is far superior, of course, to the article sold at the oil shop or retail drug store; and many of the factory workers so quickly develop a liking for it that it is often necessary to watch them carefully to prevent leakage.

Chloroform and methylated spirits are the principal, but not the only, form in which temptation comes to the employes in chemical factories. Agreeable but insidious drugs have to be used in large quantities, and many who have the handling of them seem quite unable to resist the opportunity of tasting. It was the open boast of one employe known to the writer that he had tasted everything the firm made or stocked; and the practice is probably not an uncommon one.

Many a victim of a drug poison which is slowly corroding all that is best in him, physically and morally, can trace his deadly habit to that unfortunate day when he began indiscriminate tasting, when he first ate of the tree of knowledge, and lost forever the paradise of those to whom is still vouchsafed the mens sana in corpore sano.

The Laggard Knight.

Too late! The mighty Dragon's crest of gold
  Lies cloven on the cavern's sparry floor;
And flameless now the throat whence nevermore
Shall blighting fume or blast of fire be rolled.
But he, my Friend, lies lifeless—in his hold
  The venomed tongue his dying valor tore
  For triumph's token—with the monster's gore
Sanguine, and stifled in its scaly fold.
And diamond and emerald lie blent
  The ruby and the amethyst amid;
  And treasury is mine more opulent
Than catacomb e'er stored, or pyramid:
  But ah! the deed illustrious I meant
  Rebukes the deed inglorious I did.
—DR. RICHARD GARNETT in "The Queen and Other Poems."

Paris. After the Commune.

From The Century.

A man standing at the corner of a street heard two officers talking of the bravery of the troops. "Yes," said the loiterer, "if your men had fought like that against the Prussians, all this would not have happened." The officer pulled out his pistol and shot him. "Our army has behaved heroically," said M. Thiers. "We execute with the law and by the law." "Where's your boasted liberty?" I asked of a friend, a Frenchman. Taking off his shoe, he searched the inside of it very minutely, and then said, "It has been there for the last two months, but I think it is lost now."

The method of formal execution by young cigarette-smoking Colonels, as above indicated, was the usual kind of execution. The honor of a firing party was reserved for a few persons of distinction, such as Millière, who had resigned his seat as Deputy for Paris in the National Assembly, to become a member of the Commune. He was placed in front of the Panthéon, and with arm raised, cried, "Vive le peuple!" There was a roll of muvketry, a murmur, and he was dead. As I was walking away from the sad spectacle I met Mr. Holt White of The Pall Mall Gazette, who said to me, "I am sorry I am too late. I wanted to see Millière. People say he looks so much like Jesus Christ." We then witnessed a sight that made us both shudder. Up to the previous day the fight had been going on beneath a glorious sun and a cloudless sky. I was astonished to find how few traces of the carnage were to be seen in the streets. The reason was that

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the sunshine had dried the blood and it had become covered with a concealing layer of fine dust. Now, however, there had been showers of rain, and the effect was as if the very stones of the streets were bleeding afresh. Near the Panthéon, at a spot where several men had been shot, blood was trickling in sluggish streams to the gutter. Soldiers, fatigued with the day's massacre, reposed on the wet pavement, using it also as a dining table. We saw them eating raw meat, which they were too fatigued to remove from the streams of blood that trickled about it—a sorry banquet for M. Thiers's "heroes"!

To detail what I saw during the rest of the fighting would be to repeat in effect what is above written. Everywhere in the streets dead bodies were lying about. There were no wounded, for the troops gave no quarter. In every direction the work of death and destruction went on; the human brute unchained, the imbecile wrath, the mad fury of man devouring his brother man.

The part of the city in possession of the conquerors, however, was safe, though not comfortable to walk in. Scattered brains, limbs, bodies, and blood formed a ghastly spectacle.

In City Pent.

Oh, sweet at this sweet hour to wander free,
Or follow some invisible beckoning hand,
Among the moody mountains, where they stand
Awed with the thought of their own majesty!
Sweet, at the folding up of day, to be
Where on the tattered fringes of the land
The uncourted flowers of the penurious sand
Are pale against the pale lips of the sea.
Sweetest to dream, on easeful earth reclined,
Far in some forest's ancient idleness,
Under the shadow of its bossy boles,
Beyond the world's pursuit and Care's access,
And hear the wild feet of the elfin wind,
Dancing and prancing in mad caprioles.
—WILLIAM WATSON in The Century.

Visions of Heaven.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Most popular of all the legends of the Middle Ages is that of the seven years' pilgrimage of the Irish saint Brendan, the Sindbad of Christianity, he who set forth in a ship with his companions to seek the Islands of the Blest upon the actual seas. Though it is rather the vision of Barintus the hermit that dwells in the memory, since it was he who lured St. Brendan to the quest by the tale of his own landing with his nephew on the happy shores. Eastward in this case also lay Paradise, "an island," to quote from Mr. Baring Gould, "wide and grassey, and bearing all manner of fruits, wherein was no night, for the Lord Jesus Christ was the light thereof." The two abode there, we are told, a long while without eating or drinking—"and when they returned to the monastery the brethren knew well where they had been, for the fragrance of Paradise lingered on their garments for nearly forty days."

Fragrance, light, and music are among the chief characteristics of these visions. It may be recalled how these were also the frequent accompaniment of Buddha's transports. As when, after he had obeyed the call of the Unseen Power and renounced earth's joys that he might live the divine life, the air about him was filled with falling roses, while music, multitudinous as the roll of waves upon the shore, sounded in his ears. Or, as when the whole universe appeared to him like a garden of fragrant blossoms; and a splendor of light outshone, piercing even to those very darkest recesses which, according to the audacious imagery of the East, the united rays of seven suns would fail to penetrate.

St. Brendan was the uncle of another notable seer of the seventh century—that century so rich in visionary lore—St. Fursey, who fell, says Bede, into a trance, and, quitting his body from evening till cockcrow, "was found worthy to behold the choirs of angels and to hear the praises which are sung in heaven," with stray echoes of which he afterward edified all Christendom.

The Fulmar Petrel.

From Good Words.

The fulmar petrel somewhat resembles a common gull at a distance, but has a much more graceful flight, skimming the waves, or hovering by the cliffs, without perceptible motion of its wings. It makes its nest upon the grassy ledges and cliffs of St. Kilda, and is caught with a rod in the same way as a puffin, only, as it is found on the precipices, it is more difficult to secure.

It was greatly valued formerly for its oil, of which each bird has about half a pint, and which it uses as a means of defense, and ejects with great force at the enemy. The present general use of mineral oils makes that of the fulmar of less importance, but it is the purest animal oil in existence, and is still used for various purposes, and also medicinally by the natives for sprains and bruises.

Living in a Fool's Paradise.

Brooks Adams in The Atlantic.

Americans are disposed to assume that no coalition could ever be formed against them. Judging by the past, nothing can be more certain than that coalitions both can and will be formed against them, if they so behave as to make such coalitions worth the cost and risk. Coalitions always have been made, under such conditions, and probably always will continue to be made. To be opulent, unarmed, and aggressive is to put a premium upon them. A coalition of this character was, in fact, contemplated in 1806, and is generally believed to have been abandoned only through uncertainty as to the neutrality of England.

Supposing a coalition of two or more powers, of which France were to be one; they would possess an admirable base in the West Indies, in Martinique or Guadaloupe, and also convenient bases in Asia. No station on the whole Asiatic coast is more commanding than Port Arthur, held by Russia. Fleets, therefore, of any size could be concentrated and supplied close to the seat of war, and Europeans compute that they could be concentrated against us at the least in the ratio of two to one.

Our rivals believe that a couple of defeats secured by overwhelming numbers would settle the war; for fleets cannot be built in less than two or three years, and they calculate that two or three years of isolation, resulting from the loss or control of the sea, would produce enough domestic unrest to enforce acceptance of their terms. Those terms, they assume, would suffice to insure their future safety.

Trade Unions Kill English Glass.

From The North American Review.

"The story of the flint-glass trade is a very instructive one. This used to be a very extensive and lucrative business in Great Britain, affording highly paid employment to many thousands of workers. These workers had, of course, their trade union. The union waxed fat, and kicked on the question of apprenticeship, and it succeeded in enforcing a strict limitation to the number of boys to be allowed to enter the trade in any one year or in any one factory. Having secured this, they put the screw on wages until they raised the pay of an ordinary journeyman to between £3 10s. and £4 a week. The monopoly of labor was complete, but not the monopoly of supply. The Germans stepped in and took the trade bodily from under the nose of the Flint-Glass Makers' Union, which now does not, in the whole United Kingdom, contain as many members as there are workers in many a single factory in Germany. The industry has gone, save two or three high-class concerns making costly tableware for the wealthy, and with it the workers, who either emigrated to America or sought employment in other overcrowded avenues. Much the same kind of thing happened in the bottlemaking industry. Apprentices and production were kept down, and wages were forced up, until bottles became so dear that Belgium sailed in and 'scooped the market.' German table glass and Belgian bottles now tell the tale, in every British household, of what aggressive and tyrannical trade unionism can do for the industries of the country. Let it be noted that the initial cause of the ruin of these industries was the limitation placed on apprenticeship, for that is one of the most dangerous and lamentable features of trade unionism policy as still pursued."

The Fer-de-Lance in Confinement.

From The Youth's Companion.

During the first few weeks of installation in their cage the lance-heads, true to their reputation, became veritable fiends. On opening the door of this cage, the keeper was generally greeted with a low whirr, as the angry reptiles rapidly vibrated their tails. This was soon followed by the flash of white mouths from the shrubbery. Moreover, the heavy glass in the front of the cage, facing the spectators, showed numerous little greenish-yellow smears where the vipers' fangs had been directed at some particularly bright dress or bonnet, as the owner of the same passed within range of their hostile vision.

Gradually this changed. The creatures became used to their keepers and grew quiet. But here the danger increased. No animal is more treacherously dangerous than a "tame" venomous snake. One moment it may lie apparently asleep; the next it has shot its body with lightning-like rapidity at some moving object, thinking it food. Keepers would much rather see a snake demonstrate its feelings at once; they know then what it is going to do. It was at this time that a serious accident came near taking place.

The keeper was spraying the vegetation in the cage with the lance-heads, when a snake, which had been quietly coiled about three feet away, sprang for his hand. The keeper, involuntarily jumping backward, was followed by the snake, which literally threw itself from the cage and landed at his feet. The keeper executed a broad jump with admirable energy, and saved himself from the reptile's fangs.

On a moonlight night, some three weeks after their arrival, the lance-heads took their first meal in captivity. The majority of the venomous snakes are night prowlers; few will take their food, consisting of small rodents, in the daytime.

The Last of the Mail Stage Drivers.

From The Daily Telegraph, July 4.

By the death of Mr. Stephen Philpott of Dover in his eighty-ninth year, the last of the mail stage-coach drivers between London and the Kent coast has passed away, to the regret of many friends. He regularly drove the mail coach between the capital and the Kentish seaport for many years, and when the railway superseded that method of conveyance for the mails he drove the mail coach between London and Herne Bay. Naturally, he had many interesting reminiscences of old times, and was fond of telling how, when driving from London to Dover, he met Prince Albert proceeding to the metropolis for his marriage with Queen Victoria. Mr. Philpott drove the first coach in the funeral procession of the Duke of Wellington from Walmer Castle.

August Guests.

The wind slips over the hill
And down the valley,
He dimpled the cheek of the rill
With a cooling kiss,
Then hid on the bank a-glee
And began to rally
The rushes—oh,
I love the wind for this.

A cloud blew out of the west
And split his shower
Upon the lily-pad's crest
And the clematis.
Then over the virgin corn
Besprinkled a dower
Of rain-dew—and
I love the cloud for this.
—CALE YOUNG RICE in The New Lippincott.

Melodrama in England.

Henry Arthur Jones in The Nineteenth Century.

Melodrama still skittfully flourishes in the provinces, chiefly in the second or third class theatres. Considerable fortunes have been made, I believe, by pieces which have never been heard of in London, while some old London successes still make profitable appeals to simple country audiences in the pit and gallery. But melodrama is apparently dead in London, and there is no very hopeful outlook for it in the provinces.

There is still perhaps a considerable future for gospel melodrama in the provinces. Many years ago I pointed out that a huge fortune was waiting for any one who would teach the British public to save their souls by the help of religious melodrama instead of by religious stories. I did not misjudge my countrymen. And there are still, I believe, rich veins of superstition and fear and ignorance to be worked in the same field by any one who cares to grub in that soil. But melodrama, whether of the gospel or police variety, is not a form of dramatic art that national pride can take any great delight in fostering among the populace.

Disappearance of Plants.

From Longman's Magazine.

It is very curious to come across, in old books, the names of plants and wild flowers which in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were to be seen growing in London and its neighborhood. There are many such notices to be found scattered up and down the writings of Gerarde and Ray, and others of the early botanists. For instance, the little wall-rue fern was to be found on "an old stone conduit between Islington and Jack Straw's Castle," and the royal Osmunda flourished on Hampstead Heath, together with the lily of the valley. The mistletoe might be seen growing "on some trees at Clarendon House, St. James's." In Lambeth Marsh the very rare "frogge-bit" grew, "where any that is disposed may see it," and the arrow-head in "the Tower ditch," and also "by Lambeth Bridge, over against the Archbishop of Canterbury's palace." In the "moat that encompasses the seat of the Right Reverend the Bishop of London at Fulham" might be seen the sweet-smelling flag, and the yellow water lily, and the scarce Cardamine impatiens. The sweet-scented camomile was common at Westminster, and the wild clary in "the fields of Holborne neere unto Grayes Inne"; in "a lane against St. Pancras's Church" the wild lettuce grew, and the deadly nightshade in a ditch at Islington, and the beautiful marsh gentian on Clapham Common, while the rare "yervaine mallow" was to be seen "on the ditch sides on the left hand of the place of execution by London, called Tyborn." Needless to say, these plants have long since disappeared, and what has happened in the case of the "all-devouring wen," as Cobbett years ago called London, has been repeated in a lesser degree in many districts throughout the country.

The Land o' the Leal.

In the Land o' the Leal, where the heather blooms purple,
The mist on the hills, and God's light on the streams;
Where the glen and the crag and the blue fir commingle—
The Land o' the Leal, that I see in my dreams.

The scent of the morning, the breeze of the moorland,
The glorious trees in their majesty stand;
The ripple of water and rushing of river
Are glorified there, in my health-giving land.

The voice of the people, the Gaelic endearments,
The clasp of the hand for the sake of "langsyne,"
The bonnie wee bairns, and the hardy braw laddie,
In the Land o' the Leal where their welcome is mine.

In the Land o' the Leal, where my spirit roams ever,
I stretch out my hands to the purple-clad hill;
While the mystical beauty weaves patterns unceasing,
And the spell of the moorlands is over me still.
—HELEN URQUHART in Chambers's Journal.

The Growth in the Size of Ships.

From The Monthly Review.

The growth in the size of ships became most marked in the closing years of the century. Ten years ago there was not afloat a single vessel of 10,000 tons; in 1901 there will be twenty-five. In 1892 there were launched in the United Kingdom 37 steamers of over 4,000 tons; in 1900 no fewer than 125 were built. Of the new steamers of over 10,000 tons to be born in the first year of the new century 5 will be over 18,000 tons each. Who can place a limit on what the new century may see? It is stated by a well-known shipbuilder that he is ready even now to build a steamer of 50,000 tons if desired. As far as material is concerned the thing is quite practicable, though it may be questioned if it is desirable to place such enormous risks on one bottom. But before further increasing the size of ocean carriers the problem to be solved is how to increase speed without increasing the consumption of coal.

The Missing Link.

From McClure's Magazine.

In the jungles of Southeastern Asia and the islands near by, which have long been known to science as the cradle of the human race, and which are still inhabited by the very lowest orders of human beings, the pithecanthropus lives with the elephant, tapir, rhinoceros, lion, hippopotamus, gigantic pangolin, hyena, and other animals, remains of which were found round about him. It has been computed that this ancestor lived somewhere about the beginning of our last glacial epoch, some 270,000 years ago. In other words, about 17,000 generations have been born and have died between him and ourselves. It will assist our understanding of what this relationship really means to know that nearly 250 generations carry us back beyond the dawn of history, 5,000 years ago.

The Work of the Butterfly.

From Everybody's Magazine.

In our growing apprehensions of the linked life of the universe the flight of the butterfly has gained a significance and interest far beyond the casual appreciation of its radiance and grace. It is no longer as the frivolous saunterer, who through the sunny days flutters his life away among perfumed petals, that he figures. The beauty has its function, and subserves a vital purpose in the economy of nature. Like the bee, the butterfly is a workman in God's garden, and his mission to carry pollen from blossom to blossom, thus fertilizing and cross-fertilizing the seeds. Without these winged messengers of the air more than half the flowers in the world would be exterminated. Not only do they add to the color and loveliness of Summer's pageantry, but assist in its creation. Does it not ripen the interest of the spectacle to realize that the swarm of opalescent insects one sees in the meadows, eddying in the golden sunlight, rising and falling in lazy abandon, swaying drowsily on the clover blossoms or balancing on the petals of the new-opened violets, in an existence apparently fetterless and fancy free, are really seriously at work performing the function of their being?

A Song from the Tenement District.

The ministers preach an' the church members pray
An' beg us t' live in a holier way,
Steer clear o' the pitfalls we find in our path,
An' merit God's mercy instead of His wrath.
They think the thing's easy t' do just because
They've never crossed swords with the natural laws
Of circumstance—laws which can't be understood
By the fellers who've nothin' t' do but be good!

They live in a mansion or cottage, Queen Anne's,
An' such things don't go with the "rushin' of cans"
Like a tenement does, where your domicile's bare
Except for a stove an' a three-legged chair.
They mean well when thus they invite us t' take
Up some needed reforms, an' our old ways forsake;
But Fate's bondage don't let us act just as we should
If us fellers had nothin' t' do but be good!

Oh, it's six days o' workin' for us, an' the rest
That we find on the seventh ain't allers the best
For morals, we'll own, what with cards and a "can,"
But they're "throw-offs" that rest up a laborin' man.
Reformers the problem can solve—in a book—
But in the applyin' by hook or by crook
Sin wins far more battles than maybe it would
If us fellers had nothin' t' do but be good!
—ROY FARRELL GREENE in Leslie's Weekly.

Women Convicts.

From The Fortnightly Review.

A comparison of the criminal returns for men with those of women proves that apparently the tendency to become habitual criminals is far greater among the latter than it is among the former. The reason of this is not very apparent, and the subject is too wide to be comprehensively treated here, but one or two possible causes may be touched upon. It must be inferred, in the first place, that the discipline of the prison does not produce such happy results among the women as it does among men, and the question naturally follows as to whether it is advisable that what is practically the same course of treatment should be meted out to both. Inasmuch as they are widely different in constitution and temperament, can it reasonably be expected that one and the same remedy will suit both cases? Undoubtedly a course of strict discipline is beneficial to men. It is beyond dispute that it is possible to drill men, especially men belonging to the lower orders, into shape, but is this remedy equally efficacious with women? This is very much open to question. There are some who would even maintain that a term of penal servitude tends rather to weaken a woman's moral force than otherwise in that it lessens her will power. The habit of merely obeying orders without question, and the fact of her never having had to make a decision for herself, render her incapable of steering a straight course when she regains her liberty. She is not able to discriminate as well as she once was, and has sustained a loss of reasoning power. Be that as it may, there are other causes which must be taken into account.

Drunkenness is a powerful factor in dragging many women of this class down, for once grown into a confirmed habit, few are able to overcome it. Further, it is more difficult for a woman to make a fresh start than it is for a man. Her natural instinct is to return to her home, if she has one, or, at all events, to the quarter where she is known, and where she will find herself among friends; whereas, a man does not experience the longing for old scenes to the same degree, and if he selects to avoid his old associates, he will find it more easy to make his way amid new surroundings, and be more likely to pass on his way unquestioned.

Hindu Dancing.

From The Catholic World.

Hindu dancing bears no similarity to that of the European. Stage acting in the shape of comedies and tragedies is hardly to be found among the Hindus. The chief characteristic of their dancing is their dress, which very often is horrible and grotesque to look at. Their dances consist in wrestling, jumping, and moving the shoulders, heads, hands, legs, as if agitated by violent convulsions, to the sound of musical instruments. The Hindu taste for music is so marked that there is not a single gathering, however small, which has not some musicians at its head. The instruments on which they play are, for the most part, clarinets and trumpets; they have also cymbals and several kinds of small drums. The sounds produced by these instruments are far from pleasing, and may even appear hideous to European ears. The nattura, or conductor, is the most remarkable of all the musicians. In beating time he taps with his fingers on a narrow drum. As he beats, his shoulders, head, arms, thighs, and in fact all the parts of his body perform successive movements, and simultaneously he utters inarticulate cries, thus animating the musicians both by voice and gesture.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Why England Withdraws 70,000 Men from Africa.

The news recently published that Great Britain was about to withdraw 70,000 men from South Africa, caused European diplomatists and foreign correspondents, who saw no reason for diminishing the force maneuvring against the Boers, to examine the conditions on the various frontiers of the empire to see where danger might be impending. The news that the troops with Lord Kitchener were to proceed to India seemed to be quite unaccountable, for the horizon there was clear, save for some insignificant tribal disturbances in one of the buffer States, which could hardly lead to serious results. Two pieces of intelligence—one of fact, the other of comment—which have recently come to hand may explain why Great Britain is anxious to have a veteran army in India at the earliest possible moment.

On July 20 last The Indo-European Telegraph sent a communication from Simla to its London agent saying that traders who had recently returned from Kabul stated that the Ameer had been in failing health for some weeks. The dispatch was not made public until confirmed by a longer dispatch based upon a story that had appeared in The Times of India alleging that the condition of the Ameer was rapidly growing serious; this, however, was printed with official comments, adding that the Government of India knew nothing about the matter. The news was in consequence deemed of little importance and inconspicuously presented in the London press.

That the state of health of the Ameer of Afghanistan, as a matter of information, is of the utmost importance to the British Government a Russian writer reveals in the Russki Mysal, and reveals it in such a way as to imply that he is fully acquainted with the fact that the death of the Ameer is a matter of the immediate future. It is also evident that the writer, who is described as an ex-Minister, is not aware that he is making any revelation; moreover, he explains that his only motive for writing at this time is because he belongs to the peace party. After rebuking the Chauvinism exhibited by certain Russian journals in discussing Anglo-Russian relations in Central Asia, he discusses the importance to Russia of an early occupation of Herat, which he admits could not be accomplished without alarming the whole of India, as Herat is the key to that territory. He then proceeds as follows:

"Abdur Rahman Khan is devoted to Russia, although he receives a yearly subsidy of 1,800,000 rupees from the Government of India. He knows that Russia needs neither Afghanistan nor India. Asiatic despotism, in the shape of the Ameer, is necessary for governing the wild and predatory Afghans, and Russia would need an army of 100,000 men to maintain order in that country. This fact is not calculated to make the annexation of Afghanistan by Russia appear to be desirable, and yet it is highly probable that sooner or later the Russian standard will fly from the walls of Herat.

"The Ameer's death will lead to a bitter civil war, for a conflict will be unavoidable between the Ameer's eldest son, Sirdar Habibulla Khan, and the Ameer's second wife, on behalf of her son, Umar Jan. Both sons have an immense following of adherents. The waves of such a civil war will unquestionably break beyond the frontiers of Afghanistan. Great Britain would occupy Afghanistan to restore order, and that would lead naturally to a Russian occupation in the north, and the Hindu Kush would form the natural frontier."

The Trials of Morocco.

The Moorish Embassy which was in Paris is now in St. Petersburg, where, it is expected by the Paris papers, that M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, will have his policy adequately interpreted to the envoys by the representative of the Russian Foreign Office. Le Temps, which is the acknowledged organ of the French Foreign Office, says that there is no doubt that a modus vivendi has been arrived at, tranquillizing the apprehensions of the envoys as to French encroachments upon the real Morocco and fixing certain details as to common action for dealing with the marauders of the undelimited hinterland between Morocco and Algeria.

Although the Paris papers say that the Moorish envoys have left Paris with very friendly feelings toward France, two things have happened which, in the opinion of foreign diplomatists, have caused a jarring note in the farewells. One is a long article in the Magasin Colonial et du Voyage, by its editor, M. Jean Hess, which accuses successive French Governments with dissimulation in refusing, since 1845, to permit Morocco to have a frontier on the east, in order that France might always have an excuse ready, did circumstances favor the situation, to occupy Morocco. He proves his allegations by a long array of documents, and becomes indignant at the spectacle of the hypocrisy of French dealings with Morocco, and shows his contempt for the French Foreign Office. The Moors, he says, want a frontier, just as Siam wanted a frontier, but the bureau on the Quai d'Orsay is resolved that it shall not have one, and the present negotiations simply add to the mass of hypocrisy already piled up.

The other disquieting circumstance was the information conveyed to the French Foreign Office that the Moorish Embassy in London, which had gone there with the ostensible purpose of congratulating, in the name of their sovereign, King Edward, on his accession to the throne, had incidentally been purchasing large quantities of ammunition and a few rapid-fire guns from the Armstrongs and other firms. The informant in England accused El Menebhi, the Moorish Minister of War, of being the culprit, and the envoys before they left Paris were harassed by requests to explain matters. Their reply was that the Embassy in England has evidently exceeded the orders of the Sultan in the amount of money that it had spent in London for arms and ammunition. Thereupon a dispatch was sent to Tangier requesting the Sultan to disown the extravagances and the policy of El Menebhi. Reply was returned that El Menebhi had been removed from his post as Minister of War and that Abslam Zemrani had been appointed in his stead. There the matter rests.

The Troubles in Albania.

It was thought likely in diplomatic circles in Constantinople that inasmuch as Austria was evidently bent upon creating such a condition of affairs in the Balkans as to render naught any effort that Russia might make to supersede Germanic influence in financial, commercial, and industrial affairs, that she would be the first to advise the Porte how tranquillity might be restored in Albania and on the Servian frontier. The initiative, however, has been taken by Russia. Following explicit directions from St. Petersburg, the Russian Embassy in Constantinople has made the following demands upon the Porte: The recall of Djomal Bey, the Mutessarif of Prishtina; the release of the Servians arrested, and the restoration to the Servians of the arms taken from them. The Porte promised to comply with these requests, but, according to the latest mail advices, has not done so, and Russia was therefore preparing a list of still sterner representations. In the meantime, the fact that an Austrian squadron and an Italian fleet are manoeuvring off the Albanian coast is regarded with significance in Vienna, where it is variously interpreted, some papers saying that the presence of an Austrian naval force there is "intended as a damper upon Italian and Montenegrin designs upon Albania," while others declare that the two forces are prepared to act in unison should the status quo of the eastern shore of the Adriatic be "menaced from without or within."

Rivals of M. de Santos-Dumont.

Most of the Paris papers have devoted two or three columns every day for the last month to picturesque accounts of M. de Santos-Dumont's balloon experiments, and when the weather was unfavorable for him to make an ascent the same space has been given to descriptions of his apparatus and interviews with the aeronaut concerning his hopes and aspirations. Recently, however, a good deal has been said, with more or less particulars, concerning the preparations of other aeronauts who are preparing to win the Deutsch prize from him before he can perfect his machine, and it is estimated that before the end of August there will be no less than half a dozen balloons and aeroplanes attempting to make the circuit of the Eiffel Tower in the prescribed time and under the prescribed conditions.

Both Major Krebs and Major Renard, who won celebrity last Summer through their balloon La France, have entered the contest; the former with an aeroplane resembling the Maxim invention, to be driven by a new and particularly powerful motor manufactured by Panhard and Levassor, the great feature of which is that its weight is under eleven pounds per horsepower. Major Renard's scheme, on the other hand, is to fit a new motor recently invented by an officer of the War Office to a balloon similar to La France, but with numerous propellers which drive as well as automatically steer the balloon.

The air ship which is the nearest completion is the twin balloon of M. Roze. This structure is composed of two cylindrical cone-ended balloons, each similar to the one employed by M. de Santos-Dumont, but the propeller screws are not on a level with the car, but between the twin balloons and on a line with them. The motive power supplied by the engine, which is situated over the aeronaut's head, is thus imparted at the same point of the system as the ascending force of the gasses. Here are further figures concerning this air ship which, it is expected, will make its first ascension next week: The balloons are each 45 meters in length, each having a diameter of 7½ meters. Each balloon, divided into six compartments, consists of an envelope of silk stretched on a rigid aluminium frame. Six 16-foot tubes for each compartment connect the two balloons. The car is shaped like a boat's hull, measures about 40 feet in length, and can contain five passengers forward, besides the Captain, while there is an upper deck aft for the two engineers. The motor of twenty horse power propells four screws, one pair imparting vertical the other horizontal motion to the ship. When the latter alone is propelled the motor gives 300 revolutions a minute. When the four screws work together the speed is reduced to 250 revolutions. The total weight of the ship is 2,600 kilograms. When the balloons are inflated the vessel, relatively, to its volume of 2,800 cubic meters, is only 75 kilograms heavier than the air displaced, so that M. Roze strikes the mean between the two schools of aeronauts—those who favor "air ships lighter than the atmosphere" and those who favor flying machines, like aeroplanes, which are "heavier than air."

New French Military Tactics.

A new edition of regulations for the French Infantry presents the subject in three small volumes instead of four large ones. Instruction in what corresponds to "the school of the soldier" in United States tactics and company drill now fills only 150 pages, instead of the 350 in the old regulations. The infantry are informed that they have nothing to fear from cavalry if they keep steady and commence firing when the cavalry are still at some distance. They are no longer to fix bayonets in preparing to receive cavalry, and the old formation in column on such occasions is suppressed, the infantry taking up the best position the ground will allow. In this, as well as in many other matters, much is left to the initiative of the commanders and the individual intelligence of the men. In commenting upon the new tactics La France Militaire calls particular attention to these matters and the change in the regulations, which now advocate an advance in open order upon a fortified position which it is desirable to take by assault, instead of the old close formation and charge, and remarks that the lessons gained on South African battlefields will dominate French tactics, if not French strategy, for many years to come.

A Coup d'Etat in Nepal.

A change of Government has just taken place in one of the minor kingdoms of India, in the Himalayan region, which is of considerable importance to the British Government. In Nepal the Prime Minister holds his position for life, or at the pleasure of the King, and is an actual power behind the throne. Of late Nepal, owing to its geographical position, has been the centre of more or less Russian intrigue. Deb Shamshere Jung, the Prime Minister, became implicated, or was placed in such a position that he might implicate the kingdom, and so he was dismissed by the King and sent to the Darjiling frontier under escort. It is not believed, however, that the overthrow of Deb Shamshere was due to any strong loyalty for the British on the part of the King, but from the fact that the former's brother, who succeeds him, Chandra Shamshere, and who was recently appointed Generalissimo of the Army, is one of the most ardent British sympathizers in India.

Chandra Shamshere was the first Nepalese undergraduate of an Indian university, and his education is far above the average of the chiefs of Nepal. He has spent several years in London, and is a keen student of military art, having his troops drilled according to tactics of his own invention which he believes to be particularly useful for the nature of the country in which his men may be called upon to operate. When Lord and Lady Roberts visited Nepal in 1892 it was he who asked her ladyship: "When are the Russians coming? I wish they would make haste. We have 40,000 soldiers in Nepal ready for war, and there is no one to fight." Moreover, the new Prime Minister is a personal friend and keen admirer of Lord Curzon, and a monogamist in a country where even the poorest soldier has at least two wives.

For More British Consuls in France.

It has probably been noticed by readers of British commercial and maritime journals that where the report of one British Consul appears, drawn from the Government Blue Books, and therefore more or less out of date, there appears ten or more timely reports from United States Consuls, reproduced from the neat brochures sent out by the State Department. This fact has just been made the subject of a communication from the British Chamber of Commerce to the British Government. The difference between the reports of British Consuls and American Consuls, is that while the former give only what information they think may be of use to their Foreign Office, and usually upon demand, the latter, more as commercial than diplomatic agents, report on those things which they believe to be of interest to the commercial, industrial, and financial classes of their country.

The annual report of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris has just been published in a neat volume. It concerns itself principally with Anglo-French trade, showing that while Great Britain still heads the list as the chief supplier of France, she is closely followed by Germany; thus, while Great Britain increased her exports to France last year by about 18,000,000 francs, Germany augmented hers by nearly 52,000,000 francs. Another important feature of the report is the complaint of the inconvenience caused by the lack of British Consular representatives in that portion of the Department of the Nord which includes such important towns as Lille, Douai, Roubaix, Tourcoing, and other places. At present, British Consuls in France are appointed almost exclusively to seaport towns, and have no direct mission in respect of inland commercial interests; the directors of the British Chamber of Commerce have, therefore, placed the following resolution upon the agenda of the annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce:

"That the attention of his Majesty's Government be called to the fact that there are no British Consuls or Consular agents to watch over British interests in such important manufacturing districts as Lille, Douai, Roubaix, Tourcoing, and Sedan, in which the cotton and woolen goods and iron and steel manufacturers are so deeply interested; that there are no British reports in existence accessible to the public on the growth of trade in these districts beyond a report on the trade of Roubaix in 1886; and that, in the opinion of the association, our Consular service in France should be revised so as to adequately represent all the chief manufacturing districts."

The Remains of St. Edmund.

A curious ceremony was recently witnessed in Arundel, England, when the body of St. Edmund, ancient king of East Anglia, and martyr, was consigned to the keeping of the Duke of Norfolk. St. Edmund, students of English history will recall, was martyred by the Danes in A. D. 870, and buried at Bury St. Edmunds, where his relics were venerated until the reign of King John, when, during the Barons' War, in 1217, his body was taken by the son of the King of France, afterwards Louis VIII., who had come to the aid of the Barons, and removed a few years afterwards to Toulouse, where it has remained until its return to England the other day.

The idea of transferring the body was the subject of a long conversation between the Pope and the Duke of Norfolk when the latter visited Rome last Winter, and about a month ago his Holiness asked the Archbishop of Toulouse to allow the body to be taken to England that it might be entombed in the new Roman Catholic Cathedral now being built in Westminster. The Archbishop having assented, the relics were taken to Rome, and his Holiness commissioned Mgr. Merry del Val, Archbishop of Nicoea, to take the body to England. The Monsignor accordingly arrived with his charge in Arundel, where he was met by the Duke of Norfolk. It was deposited at first in the Fitzalan Chapel, and then committed to the charge of the Duke as its most fitting guardian until the cathedral should be ready to receive it. Cardinal Vaughan, the Bishop of Southwark; Mgr. Stonor, Archbishop of Trebizond; Mgr. Patterson, Bishop of Emmaus; Mgr. Brindle, Bishop of Hermopolis; Mgr. Stanley, Mgr. Fenton, Vicar General of Westminster, and some other prelates assembled in Arundel to do honor to the saint. There was a short service in the chapel on the arrival of the body, and the next day it was solemnly carried in procession to the Duke's castle and deposited in his domestic chapel, where it will remain until a fitting shrine is provided for it in the Westminster Cathedral.

France and China—An Official View.

Le Temps of Paris, which for some time has been recognized as the official organ of the French Foreign Office under the Waldeck-Rousseau Administration, recently presented an important communiqué from M. Pichon, formerly Minister in Peking, in the form of an interview. M. Pichon—that is to say, in this case, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs—believes that the present situation in China marks a truce rather than a permanent settlement of a question "which has long menaced the civilization of the world." As far as the present position of the powers in the Far East is concerned, it is intimated that the fate of France is bound up in that of Russia, still—

"England remains the great commercial and maritime power that she has always been. She has, nevertheless, eager and strong competitors. Times are growing hard. Germany, America, (the United States,) and Japan are, from the commercial and economic point of view, gaining immense ground, especially in the Yang-tse region. China is no longer a commercial field open only to two or, at the most, to three powers. The whole universe has given itself a rendezvous there. The universe can only gain rather than lose from this pacific competition, provided that it is frankly accepted as such. It is not to be doubted that great problems are imminent in the Far East, where a conflict between a young Asiatic power (Japan) and an old European power, (Russia,) which has important interests in Asia, is always possible. There, again, France can play a great rôle, as, thanks to her particularly close relations with one of the two powers, (Russia,) and to the friendly terms on which she now is with the other, (Japan,) she is able to contribute in a marked degree to the maintenance of peace. Thus would she render one more service to civilization."

The Darky and the Ham.

Several Southerners the other day were discussing with several New Yorkers the impossibility of teaching the negroes in the South to respect the rights of their white neighbors to their property. One of the Southerners said:

"This story that my father was fond of telling shows the spirit of the negro in the old slave days. My father was scolding an old slave for having stolen a nice fat pig. The old fellow listened respectfully until the old gentleman was through and then replied:

"'No harm in dat, Marsa John; I jist took dat piece er property an' put it in dis piece of property, dat's all.'"

IF IN HASTE TAKE THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

AUG 1901

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy, lower temperature, northeasterly winds.

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STEEL WORKERS DO NOT OBEY THE STRIKE ORDER

Men in Carnegie Mills and the West Refuse to Go Out.

Steel Company Officials Say the Strike Is a Failure—Plants at Wheeling and Bellaire Crippled.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 11.—The iron masters are to-night claiming victory in the great steel strike. They base their claim upon the refusal of the Amalgamated men at South Chicago, Joliet, and Bay View to obey the general strike order of President Shaffer, and their success in maintaining operations in other plants where it was anticipated that there would be serious trouble. The strike leaders meet the claims of victory with the assertion that their cause is making satisfactory progress, and that they will show themselves masters of the situation before the contest has progressed much further.

They do not conceal their disappointment at the refusal of their Western brethren to join with them in the strike, but none of the leaders would discuss the defection. President Shaffer refused to meet the newspaper men who sought him, and kept within the seclusion of his home. The other leaders who were seen intimated that there would be developments to-morrow and throughout the week that would materially change the situation. They would not say, however, what they had in mind, or how their cause was to gain in strength. It was said that they were counting upon strong aid from the American Federation of Labor and other organizations of union labor, but those bodies have not yet given any public indication of what they will do.

The Amalgamated Association has developed great strength in the Wheeling district and has made gains in some of the Pennsylvania districts, but it will be to-morrow before the lines of cleavage will be marked with sufficient clearness for a count of the men. The strike headquarters were closed to-day and to-night, and it was claimed that no reports were being received from the outlying districts as to the progress of the strike, except in a general way.

WHERE MEN STAY IN.

The Steel officials were in communication with their Superintendents and district managers and at 11 o'clock made public the result of their reports. The latter showed that South Chicago, Joliet, and Bay View at Milwaukee, had voted to stay in; that the Ohio works of the National Steel Company at Youngstown, and the King, Gilbert & Warner plant of the National Steel Company at Columbus had resumed without trouble; that the Homestead, Edgar Thomson, Duquesne, Upper and Lower Union, and Howard Axle Works of the Carnegie group, employing more than 15,000 men, had resumed without trouble; that the converting and blooming mills of the National Tube Company at McKeesport had started without difficulty, and that Bellaire had been only partially crippled.

They were also advised that the men of the Boston Rolling Mills, at McKeesport, had notified the National Tube Company that they would go out to-morrow, and that while the National Tube plant at McKeesport would be started in the morning, it was certain that many men would go out. They were also notified that their Wheeling plants were crippled and that it was uncertain what would be done there. Their advices also said that the Clark Mill here, which has been running non-union for several days, would be started up as usual to-morrow morning and that there was no doubt about its successful operation.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

The official statement covering the reports received by the steel officials given but late to-night was as follows:

"Carnegie Steel Company—All plants resumed work at 6 P. M., with full forces; notwithstanding that Saturday was pay day. The plants are usually a few men short after pay day, but the reports of the timekeepers show a full turnout at each works.

"FEDERAL STEEL COMPANY—The employes of this company voted to continue work at all the plants in Chicago, Joliet, and Milwaukee.

"NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY—Mingo Junction works employes on strike. Ohio works employes all resumed work. Columbus plant resumed with a full force. Bellaire running with about fifteen tonnage men short.

"NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY.—The converting mill and blooming mill of the McKeesport works, the only departments scheduled to start Sunday evening, resumed with full force. The tube department is not scheduled to start until to-morrow morning. The Boston rolling mill department men notified the management that they will not report for work, and while they did not wish to strike they did so simply to obey orders."

No direct report came from the Riverside plant but the word received from the Bellaire works of the National Steel Company, across the river, states that the Bessemer converters were blowing, but the rolling mill appeared to be idle.

The Steel officials were elated over their showing at the Carnegie plants and in Illinois, Ohio, and Wisconsin, and expressed confidence in speedy victory over the Amalgamated Association.

THE STRIKERS' CLAIMS.

National Vice President Walter Larkins of the Amalgamated Association, discussing the situation in the Wheeling district to-night, said:

"At the Riverside plant of the National Tube Company the plate and tube mills will be off Monday morning, and possibly the steel departments. Already we have taken into membership in the amalgamated 650 of the 800 skilled men at the Riverside, and the remaining 150 workers in the steel departments have asked us to call a meeting at which they may organize a lodge. This request has been granted, and the meeting will be held Monday evening at 7 o'clock at Mozart Hall in South Wheeling. At this afternoon's meeting of the Riverside men at Mozart Hall we took in 100 new members from the tube and plate departments.

"We have succeeded in tying up the Bellaire steel plant of the National Steel Company. We organized 250 of the skilled men Saturday, and at a meeting this afternoon there were more accessions, though I have not yet received my deputies' reports as to the exact number. But even without a single accession this afternoon we have enough to keep the plant idle.

"The La Belle plant of the American Tin Plate Company is closed tight, as are the Aetna-Standard mills, of the American Sheet Steel and American Steel Hoop Companies. The Mingo Junction plants of the National Steel and American Steel Hoop Companies also are closed. We are arranging for a great strikers' rally to be held at the West Virginia State Fair Grounds in Wheeling next Wednesday or Thursday. President Shaffer will be the principal orator, and Assistant Secretary Michael F. Tighe will be second, if possible. At the meeting of the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly this afternoon, resolutions were passed denouncing Andrew Carnegie, and calling upon the labor people of Wheeling to vote against the acceptance of the $75,000 he has offered Wheeling for a library building."

TALKS OF RESORT TO FORCE.

Secretary Williams Says If Strike Fails They Will Try the Ballot, and Then the Bayonet.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 11.—Secretary Williams of the Amalgamated Association gave out an interview to-night in which he placed the blame for the strike upon the refusal of the United States Steel Corporation to arbitrate, declared that before the strike was over thousands of men in other trades would be drawn into it to save the Amalgamated Association and the principles for which it stands, and that if this movement and a trial of the ballot failed there would be recourse to bayonets. He said:

"We agreed to arbitration because the business men and citizens of Pittsburg urged us to do so. We were willing to risk the interests of our organization in the hands of others in this dispute if there was any prospect for peace. It is practically the first time in the history of our organization that we have gone this far.

"The effect upon the future would be far-reaching, as it would enable manufacturers to ask the same concession from us, and this we have in the past declined to grant because we feared the results. This arbitration being turned down flat and unconditionally, those who have been urging us to submit to it will have a chance to prove their interest and friendship for us in our inevitable battle with the greatest trust that was ever organized.

"Arbitration is what the manufacturers have been asking from us for years. It opens a new phase entirely in the situation. If the manufacturers think they can stamp out our organization, they are certainly laboring under the greatest mistake of their lives.

"If they should defeat us now it will only cause a new and far stronger labor organization to rise up in our place within a few years, that would have graver meaning to it. If the United States Steel Trust is wise it will deal with us. It is to their interest to do so. Men in this country will never submit to being obliterated, you can depend upon that.

"Further than this, I can say that the men who come out on strike at this time will not be the last to come out before this fight is over. There will be thousands that will be drawn into the struggle, as the organizations of the entire country are vitally interested in the fight we are making, and feel that their own future depends on our success.

"Our position has been fair at all times. There has been no suggestion for peace that we have not considered and acted upon, while the trust has from the start declined to even discuss the question.

"I tell you this question will have to be settled in some way. If not by peaceful strike, then by legislation. If that fails, the ballot will be tried. If all else fails, I believe that it will result in an appeal to the bayonet. I tell you there is a condition existing to-day that places this country on the eve of one of the greatest revolutions that ever could occur in the history of the world."

Mr. Williams said that the strike had been studiously avoided by the officers of the Amalgamated Association. It had been as studiously encouraged by the officials of the manufacturers' organization. The officers of the Amalgamated Association had done all they could and had worked hard to bring about peace. The battle was now in the hands of the men, and it was "up to them" as to what the outcome would be.

PLANS OF ORGANIZATION.

At Newcastle there are now 5,700 men out of work through the strike. Four thousand of those quit work when the Shenango and Greer tin mills were closed, and 800 more went out when the steel and bar mills of the National Steel Company closed in response to President Shaffer's second call last week.

The stopping of the two latter plants caused the local furnaces to close, as there was no place for their product when the steel mill is off. But one furnace, the Neshannock, is now in operation, the others having been blown out. This indicates a long strike, as they would simply have been coked down if the intention was to resume soon.

The American Tin Plate Company this afternoon began building high picket fences about the Shenango and Greer plants. These mills were closed down at the first strike order issued by President Shaffer. The fences are sufficiently high and strong to resist any but the most determined onslaught, and their erection now seems significant.

However, General Manager George Greer stated to-day that this has no connection with the strike, but that the company has intended for months past to build the fences. Even with this statement, crowds of scowling strikers watched the work from a distance.

A meeting will be held to-morrow with the purpose of organizing the furnacemen into the American Federation of Labor. Nearly 900 furnace workers have been thrown out of employment by the strike,

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TO-DAY:

TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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LONG BEACH HOTEL WRECKED BY EXPLOSION

Seven Hundred Guests Roused from Rooms at 5 o'Clock A. M.

A Ten-Ton Boiler Blew Upward from the Cellar Through the Kitchen Floor —No One Badly Hurt.

LONG BEACH, L. I., Aug. 11.—The big boiler in the basement of the Long Beach Hotel exploded at 5 o'clock this morning, causing so great a wreck at one end of the hotel that the season was brought to an end for this Summer, and the guests were sent away. No person was hurt severely, but several employes had narrow escapes.

The 700 guests in a panic fled from their rooms. None of them waited to dress, and all were clad in their night apparel, and carried a few clothes and some valuables that they grabbed up in their haste.

The boiler was situated under the kitchen, but in the basement. It was used for manifold purposes, as it supplied the hot water in the various rooms of the hotel, power for running the elevator, and a dozen other purposes. What caused the explosion has not been fully explained, but it is supposed the safety cock became clogged and steam generated too fast, so that the boiler gave way.

The boiler, in place of breaking into many parts, simply blew out one big section. This piece of steel, weighing about ten tons, went upward and toward the west wall. It tore a big hole in the floor of the kitchen, and, continuing its upward course across the kitchen, flew over the heads of eight scrubwomen who had gathered there preparatory to going to work.

The mass of steel then passed through a partition which divides the kitchen, and struck the main chimney in the west wall, demolished the flues, and dropped down upon the ranges, shattering them to small pieces.

In its course the piece of steel broke practically every gas, water, and steam pipe in the hotel, and left the various pipes a mass of wreckage. It also wrecked all the cooking ranges, and besides this ruined the flues of the chimney so that the chimney will have to be rebuilt, as it is thought the shock knocked the chimney out of plumb so that it will have to be torn down and entirely rebuilt.

The shock was felt in every part of the big hotel, but especially in the servants' quarters, which adjoin the kitchen above. They rushed down stairs and out of the building on to the beach, without waiting for clothing or anything else. The guests in more distant parts of the big hotel were almost equally alarmed, as their rooms rocked as if the hotel were being shaken by an earthquake.

The explosion was accompanied by a detonation which awakened those whom the rocking did not. There was an immediate rush for the doors to get out, but the hotel night force, which was still on duty and about to be relieved, kept their heads, and seeing all immediate danger was over, although they did not realize what had happened, succeeded in quieting most of the guests.

Those who yielded to the words of the employes went back to their rooms to dress, but the more excitable rushed down the stairways to the office, which, inside of two minutes, was filled with excited persons, most of them women. Col. Dick, the proprietor of the hotel, was on the scene very soon. He and the clerks induced the excited women to return to their rooms. One woman fainted and several were hysterical.

There was no further sleep in the hotel, and as quickly as possible coffee was served to the guests wherever they were, the house servants carrying it to rooms, parlors, and verandas. This served, in a great measure, to bring about some assurances of safety, and a little later a makeshift breakfast was served.

After the first fright the guests made light of the affair and many of them grumbled when later in the morning Col. Dick announced that it would be impossible for them to remain and that the hotel would have to close. The damage was such that it could not possibly be repaired within six weeks at least and even makeshift repairs would not answer.

Many of the guests wanted Col. Dick to allow them to retain their rooms and he to run up a temporary kitchen outside, but Col. Dick decided that the absence of steam would so hamper everything that it would be best to close. Accordingly most of the guests left during the day on a special train. Those who remain will sleep for a few nights at the Long Beach Hotel and take their meals at Long Beach Inn.

The only persons hurt was a fireman who was on duty. He was not scalded, but was hit by a piece of a beam which was broken loose by the upward flight of the section of the boiler. The eight scrub women who were in the kitchen and missed death by but a few inches had not recovered from their fright this evening, and can give no clear account of their sensations.

They insist upon being sent away at once and will be in the morning, as will all but the most trusted servants, who will remain to close the big hotel and put it in shape for the Winter.

The loss by the explosion will be heavy. Col. Dick had the full hotel practically engaged until the middle of September. It was proving the most profitable season the hotel has enjoyed. Besides Col. Dick's loss the loss and expense to the Long Beach Hotel Association will be very heavy. The receiver for the association estimated to-day that the explosion would involve an actual cash outlay of $30,000.

Besides this, it loses the rent for the remainder of the season. The boiler could be replaced and the damage repaired for much less money than the receiver's estimate, but he decided that there should not be a chance for a similar accident.

To attain this he will cause to be erected a large boiler house at some distance from the hotel with a subway for pipes. This will avoid the danger of an explosion injuring the main building. Besides this, in place of depending upon one large boiler he will cause the installation of a number of smaller ones.

CHICAGO EXPLOSION FATAL.

One Killed, Two Others Dangerously Hurt, and the Rear of a Saloon Wrecked.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Alfons O. Vincenzo died to-night at the County Hospital from injuries received in an explosion in the alley behind 433 South Clark Street. The cause of the explosion is a mystery. By some it is thought that Vincenzo was carrying dynamite or nitro-glycerine for a nefarious purpose, and that it exploded accidentally. It is said that he had a companion, but no trace of the second man can be found. The side of Vincenzo's head, one shoulder, and an arm were almost torn off, but he was alive for an hour after the accident.

A saloon has its rear on the alley where the explosion occurred. A back room in it was wrecked, and two people, a man and a woman, were injured, probably fatally. A fire alarm was turned in. The injured were sent to the Emergency Hospital, and a score or more others who had been in the place, including fifteen or twenty women, were taken to Police Headquarters, where they are held pending an investigation.

Vincenzo was well known in the Italian quarter, where it is said that he had had a quarrel last week with a fellow-countryman, who vowed to kill him. His friends deny that he would have engaged in any enterprise involving the unlawful use of explosives.

Early in the evening a man was ejected from the saloon, and said he would be revenged. The police are searching for him.

The Sumner at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—The transport Sumner arrived from Manila to-day with 180 convalescent soldiers. There were two deaths on the voyage.

A GEORGIA NEGRO BURNED AT THE STAKE.

In the Mob that Cried Out for His Death Were Many of His Own Race.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 11.—Joe Washington, a negro, who assaulted Mrs. J. J. Clark of Way Station, Ga., was burned at the stake near the Seaboard Air Line Railway, eighteen miles south of Savannah, on Saturday night. Mrs. Clark identified him after he had been captured in Liberty City during the afternoon, and a mob of 400 men was collected to take summary vengeance.

Only the ten or twelve leaders, however, executed the plan of burning Washington. The rest of the mob was kept at a distance, and was not permitted to come near the stake. This was not 500 paces from the house in which the crime had been committed. The negro admittede other crimes, but stubbornly denied this assault. After appealing for mercy from his captors, he prayed for a few minutes.

Along the side of the railway track a crowbar was driven into the earth. To this he was bound, in a sitting position, his legs extending straight in front of him on either side of the bar.. A chain held him fast around the waist, while a heavy rope encircled the bar and his neck. Mrs. Clark had been asked by the leaders of the mob to apply the torch, but she declined, and her husband was selected in her stead.

Washington looked straight into the eyes of Clark as the latter stooped down with the lighted match. The wood of the pyre was rich pine, satuated with kerosene oil, and flames leaped hungrily toward the negro's body. His face showed no signs of the pain he must have suffered, and he died without a groan. He had walked up to the stake without showing any sign of fear. The executioners watched the flames until his head fell back limp upon his shoulders.

With perfect order the mob dispersed. In it were many negroes, who were as active as the white men of the vicinity in crying out that Washington should be burned.

BURGLARIES AT NEWPORT.

There Have Been Three This Summer, and the Police Are Now Awake.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 11.—There have been three burglaries here this Summer, the first at Royal Phelps Carroll's residence several weeks ago, and two on last Thursday night, one at Mrs. N. Devereux Clapp's, at Bellevue and Victoria Avenues, and the other at Mrs. Richard Mortimer's, the D'Hauteville cottage, next door.

In none of these cases was there any sign of the house having been entered by breaking in. All the stolen articles were costly rings set with jewels. In the Carroll robbery the property was valued at $1,200. At Mrs. Clapp's the burglars found nothing to their liking, and at the Mortimer place four rings, worth $1,000, were taken.

The local authorities have found no clue to the burglars. They have called in five detectives from New York and Boston to work on the case, and three of these arrived to-day.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS FOR ORANGE.

The United States Electric Company Underbid by the New National.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 11.—It is probable that the Common Council of this city will sign a five-year contract for lighting the streets of Orange with the National Electric Company, a new-comer in the field of electric lighting, the National Company having underbid its competitor, the United Electric Company, which has enjoyed the contract for many years, by $15 per lamp.

William E. Gilmore, manager of the Edison Phonograph Works, is President of the new company, and Howard W. Hayes of Newark, private lawyer for Thomas A. Edison, is counsel.

EAST ORANGE WATER SUPPLY.

Plan to Furnish East Orange from the Orange Reservoir Excites Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 11.—The City Council will to-morrow night probably consider a proposition to purchase water from the City of Orange, a scheme put forth by Mayor Stetson of Orange, who sent a letter to the Common Council of that city last week, in which he suggested the advisability of such a proposition. The Mayor of Orange thinks there is plenty of water for both cities.

There is likely to be a bitter fight, but it is considered probable that Orange will be given an opportunity to demonstrate the feasibility of the plan. The present contract with the Orange Water Company expires next July. The plan proposed is regarded as the easiest solution of a very different problem.

EARTHQUAKES IN THE NORTH.

Seismograph at Victoria, B. C., Recorded Serious Disturbances.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 11.—The seismograph at the meteorological office here on Friday recorded some very severe shocks of earthquake, which are believed to have occurred in Alaska, as the records are similar to those made when the last earthquakes occurred in the north.

The preliminary tremors commenced at 1:30 o'clock A. M., and continued until 4:08, the pendulum in this interval recording several oscillations. At 5:15 A. M. another disturbance commenced, which rapidly assumed immense proportions, until, at 6:15 o'clock, the swing of the pendulum had completely crossed the record paper and maintained this incessant movement some twenty minutes. At 10:40 A. M. fresh vibrations began, which were very pronounced for nearly an hour.

ABSINTHE FACTORY BURNED.

Pernod's Concern, One of the Largest in France, Fired by Lightning.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—Pernod's absinthe factory at Pontarlier, one of the largest in France, was struck by lightning this afternoon during a violent storm. Within a few minutes all the buildings were ablaze, as well as the immense reservoirs of spirits in the cellars. A stream of burning alcohol was soon pouring into the river, causing the utmost alarm.

The factory, which averaged an output of 25,000 litres a day, was entirely destroyed, the damage amounting to about 8,000,000f.

Havre Loses $400,000 by Fire.

HAVRE, Aug. 11.—The Gravilles Spinning and Weaving Factory, on the Rue Demidoff, and the sawmill of De Vaux Freres on the Rue de la Bedoliere, with a whole block of buildings between, have been destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at 2,000,000 francs.

$20,000 Gold Brick Missing.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 11.—A telegram received by Capt. James Carroll from the Apollo Mining Company of San Francisco states that a gold brick valued at $20,000 which was shipped from Unga, Alaska, via the steamer Newport about July 20, has not arrived in that city. The treasure should have reached San Francisco several days ago.

Did Not Swim the Rapids.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Capt. "Billy" Johnson, formerly of Coney Island, failed in an attempt to swim through the lower rapids below Niagara Falls to-day. He was caught in an eddy, where he was held circling about for several minutes. He then gave up his attempt, and after a hard struggle managed to get back to shore.

No Route for Pittsfield, Lenox, or Stockbridge offers such beautiful, natural scenery and situations, as the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, through the "Heart of the Berkshires."—Adv.

SHAMROCK II. HAS ARRIVED

Cup Challenger Here in Tow of Steam Yacht Erin.

ANCHORED OFF SANDY HOOK

Sir Thomas Lipton's Representative, David Barrie, Meets the Travelers at Sea.

Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin, with the Irish baronet's new cup challenging yacht Shamrock II. in tow, was sighted off Sandy Hook Lightship at 11:30 o'clock last night, after a voyage of nearly sixteen days out from Gourock on the Clyde, Scotland. Within a few moments after being sighted the Erin slowed down and put out one of her lights, the towing light, in signal that she had dropped the tow.

The Shamrock then swung around, and with the Erin close beside her proceeded under her own sail, to just outside the bar, where nine minutes after the vessels were observed, both came to anchor for the night.

As the yachts came to anchor the Erin burned Sir Thomas Lipton's private night signal—green, red, and a green star—and was immediately answered from the Sandy Hook Marine Station.

From all appearances both yachts were in good condition, and had suffered in no way on the voyage. The passage for the Shamrock, though a day or two longer than expected, still is a very fair one for a sailing vessel under her jury rig, though as yet it is not known how much or how little she availed herself of her escort and the opportunity to be towed. In point of fact, however, the Shamrock II. has been in tow by Erin on nearly every occasion that the two vessels have been sighted on the voyage across the Atlantic.

Having left Gourock on July 27, attended by Erin, she reached the Azore Islands five days later, and dropped anchor there, then being towed, at the end of the first 1,300 miles of the voyage. Incoming steamers have sighted the cup challenger and her escort on several occasions since, and have reported each time that when the cup hunter was seen she was in tow, though that was easily explained by the fact that the winds were always unfavorable to the progress of the Shamrock. From the Azores to New York, a distance of 2,200 miles, the Shamrock and her companion craft were eleven days, the total for the 3,500 miles being fifteen days eighteen hours and two minutes.

The time of passage of Shamrock I. in 1899 was fourteen days nineteen hours and fifty-eight minutes.

David Barrie, who is Sir Thomas Lipton's agent here, has been waiting the arrival of the two boats for several days. Last Friday he went out in a chartered yacht to look for the crafts, expecting to meet them. His plans, as announced then, are that as soon as Shamrock II. can be brought up the bay she shall be taken to the Erie Basin, where her seagoing rig will be changed for the lighter spars and sails she is to wear in her races for the America's Cup. The spars and sails that are to be used in the races are already at the Erie Basin, awaiting the coming of the cup challenger.

When Mr. Barrie met the travelers he was bombarded with inquiries from both as soon as greetings had been exchanged as to the doing of Constitution, the boat which the challenger has come 3,500 miles to meet.

Shamrock II. had no canvas up but her mainsail when the two yachts were sighted creeping slowly along in the darkness with a light air and smooth sea. Capt. Sycamore of the challenger reported that his journey over had been devoid of any unusual incident. Capt. Matthews is in command of the Erin, and with him is Dr. McKay, who came over with Sir Thomas on his first trip for the cup in 1899.

After meeting the challenger Mr. Barrie cabled to Sir Thomas Lipton as follows:

Lipton, London: Shamrock anchored 11:30 Sandy Hook. Good passage, all well. BARRIE.

As Shamrock II. in the faint glow of her night lights and those of the Erin, the most noticeable points about her were her long, graceful overhangs forward and aft and the bow, which is abruptly cut off just where the bowsprit comes inboard. Her greatly reduced freeboard was also very striking, even in the comparative gloom. There is very small sheer, and on deck she tapers in long sweet lines from immediately abaft her chainplates until she finishes at the end of her long delicate counter, of a breadth of seemingly nine feet. Her bow is somewhat suggestive of this portion of the Independence.

THE CONSTITUTION INJURED.

Cup Yacht at Bristol for Repairs for To-day's Race—Mainsail Needs Recutting.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 11.—The Constitution did not escape injury in yesterday's race off Newport and the boat arrived here this morning in tow of her tender, the Mount Morris, to be put in shape for the race to-morrow. The result of yesterday's racing in the strong wind off Brenton's Reef Lightship was the starting of some of the rivets in the forward plates of the yacht in the region of the waterline on the port bow and directly abaft of the fore-end of the waterline. Whether the longer mainmast caused an undue leverage on the forward section or not, when the craft was close hauled, is a question demanding more than snap judgment. But whatever the cause, the pipe bracing in the interior of the forward section near the stepping platform worked to such an extent that the strain fell on the rivets in the spot already designated, and with out the proper support from inboard, pulled partly through the rivet holes, allowing some water to trickle inboard through the defective rivet holes when the craft was heeled.

William Butler Duncan, Jr., had the Constitution anchored off the boatshop when she arrived this morning. The craft was then heeled to starboard by letting off the main boom and spinnaker boom on this side of the boat, and also shifting some weights.

Means were then found to lift the bow of the boat about six inches out of water. In this way the iron workers could carry on their work from a raft floating alongside.

The heeling down of the boat to starboard answered as well as though the craft had been taken on the marine railway. When the job was accomplished about 3:30 P. M. the starboard bow was heeled out of the water and the slight buckle was found in the plate at the water line. All the rivets in that section about the buckle were hammered by the iron workers until they were in perfect condition.

The new hollow mainmast and hollow wooden topmast worked satisfactorily in the race Saturday. The hollow topmast reduces the weight about 450 pounds, in a way overcoming the additional weight of the steel mainmast. A hollow topmast on Bristol-built cup defenders is an innovation. This new spar gave not the slightest trouble in Saturday's race.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11.—While the Constitution tugged at her moorings to-night in good condition for another race with the Columbia to-morrow, it was only by quick work at Bristol to-day that she is in such shape. Mr. Duncan said to-night that with new rivets in place the Constitution is as stanch and as strong as ever.

The great sloop went to the Herreshoff Works this forenoon and returned at sunset. No attempt was made to change her mainsail, although that great stretch of canvas did not set well yesterday, and it needs recutting. In fact the racing dates for the next two weeks crowd so closely on each other that it may be some time before anything is done to this sail, unless it is decided to substitute a new one for it. The two yachts Constitution and Columbia, together with the three yawls Vigilant, Navahoe, and Ailsa, and the two seventy-footers Rainbow and Virginia, will go out again to-morrow for the second of the present series of races being held here by the New York Yacht Club. The race to-morrow will probably be over a triangular course of ten miles to the leg, and every one is hoping for a stronger wind than yesterday.

The statement that the Larchmont Yacht Club had invited the Independence to enter the faces of the 15th, 17th, and 19th was received with great satisfaction here, especially by the officers and crew of the Boston yacht. Capt. Haff, who is now in charge of the boat, has, however, received no word in the matter.

Both the Constitution and Columbia will leave for Larchmont Thursday, and it is hoped the Independence will accompany them.

MR. STEINHARDT'S CRUSADE.

Howe & Hummel Announce that They Do Not Indorse Their Partner's Action.

Benjamin F. Steinhardt, chief counsel for Peter De Lacy, Caleb Mitchell, and Dan Stuart in the famous Stuart-Canfield gambling war at Saratoga, could not be found at his home, 248 West Seventy-second Street, yesterday, although dispatches from Saratoga late Saturday night announced that he had left for New York. William F. Howe of Howe & Hummel, the law partner of Mr. Steinhardt, was called up on the telephone yesterday afternoon, and asked whether he knew of the whereabouts of his law partner.

"I don't know where Mr. Steinhardt is," was the reply, "and I don't care. Steinhardt is a fool. He is certainly crazy. Our firm has washed its hands of him in this gambling and race track crusade. What is more, he shall be held strictly accountable to our firm for the action he has taken, despite our protests.

"I wish it clearly understood that the firm of Howe & Hummel have no part in this Saratoga controversy. We advised Steinhardt against taking part in it, but he seems to have gone right along and made a fool of himself. The last words Mr. Hummel said to Steinhardt before going to Europe were that he should withdraw from this nonsensical racetrack war.

"I telegraphed Mr. Whitney our position in the matter on Saturday. We are not fighting the Saratoga track or any other race track. Whatever Steinhardt is doing is independent of us, and has not our sanction. I am glad to see that Mr. Leventritt, who was associated with Steinhardt in this Saratoga matter, has withdrawn from the case. He is too good a lawyer to ruin himself after that fashion."

COAL OR OIL FOR FUEL.

Texas Producers of the Two Products Are Fighting Each Other.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 11.—A fight between the coal operators and the Beaumont fuel oil producers is on as a result of the Railroad Commission having ordered a reduction of freight rates on fuel oil after Aug. 29. The coal operators have outlined a plan for meeting this new competition, and a meeting at which those of Texas, Indian Territory, and Arkansas are expected to be represented will be held in Austin or Dallas within the next few days for the purpose of arranging a concerted plan for fighting the oil producers.

It is proposed to reduce the price of coal and lignite throughout the part of Texas where oil is likely to be used for fuel to a figure that will shut out oil competition. The Railroad Commission will be asked to reduce the freight rates on coal and lignite also.

The capacity of the Beaumont wells already aggregates 1,500,000 barrels of fuel oil daily. This output is equal to about 350,000 tons of coal, while the annual coal production of the State is only about 4,400,000 tons. The oil producers say they are ready for any amount of competition; that they can reduce the price of fuel oil to 10 cents per barrel, if necessary, and still make a big profit. At present the ruling price is 30 cents per barrel, although some large contracts have been made at 20 cents.

THE WORLD'S FAIR EMBLEM.

Judges Decide that Designs Submitted Are Not Artistic Enough.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—A small fortune awaits the enterprising artist who designs an acceptable World's Fair emblem. Every one of the 500 designs submitted up to date has been declared unavailable at a meeting of the Press and Publicity Committee, at which Prof. Ives, Chief of the Department of Fine Arts, and David R. Francis, President of the company, were present. The suggestions were pictured by almost every known medium—photography, pastel, crayon, lead pencil, India ink, writing ink, water color, and even oil paint. All sorts of paper had been used—wall paper, perfumed note paper, foolscap, and wrapping paper.

"Barren in conception and not artistic enough in execution," is the way the judges describe the designs offered.

BUFFALO BANK CLOSES.

The Metropolitan, Though in No Trouble, to Go Out of Existence.

BUFFALO, Aug. 11.—It was officially announced to-day that the Metropolitan Bank of this city will go out of business and that after to-morrow morning all its accounts will be turned over to the German Bank for liquidation. Charles Groben, President of the institution, said this evening that there was no cause for alarm on the part of depositors, as every dollar due them would be paid without delay. He said there had been a heavy Clearing House run on the bank just after the announcement that the City National and Niagara Banks had suspended.

"We have sustained some heavy losses," said Mr. Groben, "but the institution is financially sound. The day of small banks has passed. We are not making as much money as we should, so we have simply decided to go out of business. We are not going to suspend, and I wish that understood. The Metropolitan Bank is going out of business with the approval of the State, and it will pay every dollar that is due."

The Rev. Mr. Keller Did Not Preach.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 11.—Owing to the operation performed on Saturday on the eye, of the Rev. John Keller, he did not conduct the services at Trinity Mission, in Arlington. His eyes are not yet in a condition to permit of his leaving the house. A Newark clergyman officiated in his stead.

Dragged by a Locomotive.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Aug. 11.—Thomas Donovan, a rich tobacco raiser, sixty years old, fell asleep at the edge of the platform of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Station, at Hawleyville, to-night, and a passing locomotive caught him and dragged him many feet over the ties. One foot was torn off. The man is in a critical condition in the hospital in this city.

Many Fatalities in the Vitebsk Fire.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from St. Petersburg, 1,000 houses were destroyed and 100 lives lost in the recent fire in Viteosk. The prison there was burned, and many prisoners perished.

Delightful trips through the Highlands of the Hudson by Albany Day Line Steamers; good music.—Adv

TO ACT AT ONCE ON POLICE DISCLOSURES

District Attorney Philbin Looking to Criminal Procedure.

IS STUDYING THE EVIDENCE

Whitney, in the Tombs, Admits "Doing Business" with Glennon—Would Not Reply Regarding Devery—Latter Still at Saratoga.

Further developments in the scandal implicating heads of the Police Department in an organized system of paid protection of poolrooms and gambling resorts in the city may be expected to-day.

Frank Moss, counsel for the Parkhurst Society, declared yesterday that the disclosures made by Edgar A. Whitney, the agent of the poolroom keepers, would be vigorously followed up, and District Attorney Philbin, when seen last evening at the University Club said that the matter would receive the immediate attention of the District Attorney's office.

The whereabouts of Edward G. Glennon, Chief Devery's wardman, whom Whitney in his deposition is understood to have charged with being an active intermediary between the gamblers and the Police Department, have not yet been definitely discovered. Glennon disappeared from the city on Friday, and it was reported yesterday from Saratoga that he was in that city stopping under an assumed name at a private boarding house.

Chief Devery did not return to the city yesterday, as had been expected, but remained at Saratoga, where he was said to have given evidences of industrious manipulation of the telephone, both long-distance and local.

Edgar A. Whitney, whose attempt to bribe Parkhurst Society Agent Dillon was the first cause of the subsequent disclosures, passed what he was pleased to say was a pleasant enough day in the Tombs. He talked freely there to the newspaper reporters, and told of his connection with the poolroom keepers, and, in a general way, of his dealings with the police.

Whitney admitted that he had "done business" with Glennon, but, although questioned persistently with regard to Chief Devery, refused to admit that he had ever had any interview with him on the matter of protection for the gamblers. Whitney would not say, however, that he had never had any such interview.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY WILL ACT.

Mr. Philbin Says He Will Take Up Disclosures at Once, with View to Criminal Proceedings.

District Attorney Philbin stated last night that he would take up at once, with a view of instituting criminal proceedings, the disclosures of Edgar A. Whitney, in which Patrolman Edward G. Glennon and a representative of the Mahoney syndicate of poolrooms were implicated, and in which Deputy Commissioner Devery was mentioned, as parties to a conspiracy to warn poolrooms of prospective raids of the Parkhurst Society.

The District Attorney came to town from his Summer home at Seabright last night, and held a lengthy conference with Assistant District Attorney George W. Schurman at the University Club. All of the statements made by Whitney and his charges against Glennon and the poolroom representative were carefully considered, with a view to their legal weight, and the possibility of corroborating the statements.

At the conclusion of the three-hour consultation Mr. Philbin went to an uptown hotel for the night. He declined to make any statement other than that he would at once take up the investigation of the revelations of ex-Police Commissioner Moss and Parkhurst Agent Dillon regarding the complicity of the police in warning poolrooms and other illegal resorts of impending raids over the Police Department telephone wires.

If the evidence given by Whitney before Justice Jerome was found to be sufficiently legal and weighty, the District Attorney declared he would institute proceedings without delay.

Mr. Schurman, who represented District Attorney Philbin in the examination of Whitney, when the latter made his confession on Saturday before Justice Jerome and Frank Moss, reviewed the entire proceedings for his chief, and pointed out those portions of Whitney's statement which he considered could be substantiated and corroborated.

The matter of Bissert's sentence to-day by the Recorder was also touched upon by the District Attorney in his talk with his assistant. Whether the revelations of the two policemen, who have furnished the District Attorney with information concerning conditions in Capt. Diamond's precinct, will cause the District Attorney to ask for a further postponement of sentence no one in the District Attorney's office would say yesterday.

The matter of a certificate of reasonable doubt is quite a factor in the case, the District Attorney holding that the efficacy and moral effect of punishment for crime is greatly lessened if the criminal is allowed to remain at liberty months and years while his appeal is in preparation or being argued, or while decision is pending upon. He will vigorously oppose the granting of such a certificate by any Supreme Court Justice.

It is expected that the Public Prosecutor will also make public before the Recorder to-day the additional facts that Assistant District Attorney Sandford stated to the Recorder upon the postponement of sentence he had in his possession bearing upon Bissert's case.

Capt. Diamond's case will, in all probability, be taken up by Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Gans to-day. That it will be in shape to present to the Grand Jury for some days yet is not anticipated by the District Attorney's staff. The disclosures of the two policemen will largely influence the drafting of the compl

will be submitted, it is thought, to the Grand Jury, or will at least be made a basis of the complaint of neglect of duty on the part of the Captain.

WHITNEY TALKS IN THE TOMBS.

Admits He Did Business with Glennon, but Would Not Reply Regarding Chief Devery.

Edgar A. Whitney, the man who confesses to having been in collusion with the police to protect poolrooms from disturbance by reformers, talked quite freely in the Tombs yesterday. He did not tell fully what was contained in the lengthy deposition which he made before Justice Jerome in the Special Chambers on Saturday, but he gave impressions and hints which are interesting.

The deposition, he intimated, involved many persons. That Wardman Edward G. Glennon was one of them he freely and promptly admitted, but only, he said, because Justice Jerome had been quoted as having already admitted that much.

Concerning Chief Devery, Whitney was evasive. He denied an alleged interview at Police Headquarters in which he was quoted as saying that the Chief gave him the privilege of using the police operators to get tips to the poolrooms. That is to say, he denied having had a face to face interview with the Chief on that subject.

Whitney seemed to rather enjoy his Sunday in prison yesterday, and admitted as much himself. He would a little rather have been out cruising on the Sound, or at one of the beaches, he said, but otherwise he had nothing to complain of. He had abundant privileges accorded by the prison keepers, cigars in plenty, and interesting talks with the reporters. Apprehensive or fearful? Not a bit of it, he said.

Whitney was particularly anxious that the idea that he had shown any signs of nervousness should be removed from the public mind.

"I have been in no different mood from that in which you see me now from the time I was arrested," he said. "When the officer called upon me and told me that I was under arrest I said to him, 'Show me your authority?' He did so and I said, 'I am yours to command.'

"I have no fear about being able to take care of myself. As you no doubt know, I have been in this sort of thing before, not as a prisoner, but I have been called upon to testify on the witness stand. It is true that Devery arrested me once in a gambling house, but that was long ago, and I know he bears no ill will against me on that score.

"My work during the Lexow investigation," Whitney continued, "is too well known to need repeating. I did it so well in one instance that I drove a man to suicide. I don't care to brag about it, but there is not a man in New York who knows more about poolrooms and gambling resorts than I do.

SAYS HE WAS NOT COERCED.

"I made the statement to Justice Jerome not because of any coercion from any source, but because I thought it right to make it. I did it against the advice of my lawyer It is proper enough to blindly follow the advice of a physician, but I do not think it is proper always to blindly follow the advice of a lawyer. I consider myself as competent a man to argue a case before a jury in the line of the accusations which will be brought against me as any lawyer. I engaged a lawyer because I haven't the rights before the court that a lawyer has.

"Now, in regard to the statements which have been made as to my dealings with Chief Devery. I want you to be accurate in this. Take it down."

Whitney then dictated:

"The statement which has appeared in the public press that I called at Police Headquarters and had a talk with Chief Devery, and that as a result of that interview he gave orders that the police operators should give heed to my tips, is absolutely false."

"Does that mean that you saw the Chief elsewhere—not at Police Headquarters?" some one asked.

"No. Take this down, too."

"I never met Chief Devery outside of Police Headquarters and talked with him upon the subject."

"The question which then arises is, Where did you meet him?" was suggested.

Whitney smiled and took two vigorous puffs at his cigar.

"You mustn't follow that line of questioning any further," he said, significantly.

"Yes, Glennon I mentioned in my statement," he resumed.

"It has been published that you mentioned a civilian in your statement—that you directly implicated him with Glennon. Will you tell his name?"

"No; I only wish to say that the man who wrote that made a remarkably good guess."

"And Burgdorf, do you still insist that he was not connected with you in your dealings with the police?"

"I certainly do. Burgdorf and I have been for some time engaged in the detective business. Honest detective business, too, mind you. I was individually approached one day and was asked if I cared to make some money on the side. I did care to, and I said so. I entered into the compact entirely on my own hook. My partner had no share in it. It is true that one day when I was not in the office Burgdorf received a telephone message for me. He took it down on paper, so far as I know not understanding what it meant. He gave it to me as a matter of course when I came in."

HIS DEALINGS WITH THE POLICE.

"How long have your dealings with the police been going on?" was asked.

Before Whitney replied some one added: "Does it cover the entire present city administration?"

"No," he replied. "Several months, as nearly as I can get at it."

Whitney declined to say how much money he had realized out of his dealings with the police.

"Did you ever receive any money from poolroom proprietors?"

"I never received a cent from an individual poolroom keeper. I was approached by them, but always refused to deal with them singly."

"From whom did you receive your money?"

"I don't know that I can say. I did business with several people. It might defeat the ends of justice if I were to give the exact number."

Further pressed, Whitney admitted that "there were more than one and fewer than ten."

"Did you receive money from Glennon?"

"I said I did business with Glennon. I cannot answer the question about receiving money. I may have done business with a party, and yet not have received money from him, you know. I may have received money, and not have known from whom I received it."

"Who are the other persons with whom you did business?"

"I cannot answer that."

"Was the other person Chief Devery?"

"I cannot answer."

"If you had never done business with Devery you would not hesitate to say you hadn't, would you?"

Whitney took time to consider, and then said:

"I cannot answer that, of course."

Whitney was asked if he thought Bissert would be sentenced to-morrow and replied that he did not think so.

"Why not?" he was asked. "Do you think that your case has anything to do with Bissert's sentence?"

"Oh, no," he replied, promptly. "I just gave that as a personal opinion."

MIGHT HAVE MADE $100,000.

Before the reporters left Whitney he wished it emphasized, he said, that his wife was very much concerned about him, and that she had wept profusely on Saturday when she had visited him. "I have been married to her for eleven years, now," he said, "and I know that she has absolute confidence that I can take care of myself. I want to say, too, that while I was with the anti-vice society I might have made lots of money dishonestly if I cared to—as much as $100,000 in fact."

Ernest Burgdorf, who is accused with Whitney, was present while the latter did the talking Burgdorf is less communicative than his partner. He seemed, in fact, a little uneasy because Whitney talked so freely. He merely corroborated what Whitney said about his having no part in Whitney's dealings with the police.

"Whitney never told me anything about his private affairs," Burgdorf went on to say. "The only relation I had with him in the poolroom business appears to be the time when I took that telephone message for him, and I didn't understand that."

"Would you care to say what that message was?" Burgdorf was asked.

"No," he replied. "I think it would not be wise to repeat it."

MR. MOSS IN CHEERFUL MOOD.

Says Matters Are in Satisfactory Shape, and Will Go Right Ahead.

Frank Moss spent the day yesterday at his home, at 306 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street. He was in a cheerful mood when seen yesterday afternoon, and said that he had decided not to leave town, as it was impossible to tell when his men might need him. When asked if the exposures made by the Society for the Prevention of Crime had resulted in the gambling houses being closed on Saturday, or whether they continued to run wide open, he said:

"I am inclined to believe that if they were running it was close, but this much I do know: The conditions that have been shown up will have an effect on the opening of others. One of my agents met an acquaintance on the street yesterday, and the man said to him:

"'Say, you folks make me tired. You've knocked me out of a hundred dollars.'

"'How is that?' asked the agent.

"'Well,' answered the man, 'I had a contract to put in a lot of partitions in the Golden Oar. They were going to pay me $100 for the work. Now it is all off.'"

The Golden Oar, which is in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, is, according to Mr. Moss, the political headquarters of the Harlem east side. "It is Percy Nagle's old place," said Mr. Moss, "and if anybody could open up, the men who run the Golden Oar could."

Mr. Moss asserted positively that matters in connection with the exposures and possible arrests were in a quiescent state, and would remain so until to-day.

"We are simply resting on our oars," he said. "We have matters in a satisfactory shape, and will go right ahead. We are going just as far as we possibly can go, and that is all there is to it."

"And going as high as you can go?" was suggested.

GOING AS HIGH AS POSSIBLE.

"Yes; just as high as we possibly can go."

"Does the confession implicate any persons high up in the Police Department?"

"I think we had better not discuss that," said Mr. Moss, and all questions in that direction were unavailing. Asked whether the outline of the confession as published in the morning newspapers were correct, Mr. Moss said: "Well, some one has been guessing, and has pieced things together from here and there."

"Was it a good guess?"

"Well, I really can't say as to that."

Mr. Moss said that it had been positively decided not to give out any information regarding the confession. He refused to say whether it implicated one or more persons, and declined to answer any questions as to its definite nature.

"Do you think you have the evidence that will result in some convictions?" was asked.

"We can simply hope," said Mr. Moss. "I do not care to build any false hopes nor to prophesy. But we are fighting, and we are going to keep on fighting. The Mayor could have done this whole thing if he had wanted to. He had it in his power, and he should have done it.

"But we have started in to accomplish something, and we are not going to stop until we do. Fortunately, we are not backed by a committee that is afraid of its own dignity. We haven't as big an organization as the police force, but our strength comes from the fact that we have an executive body of men who believe absolutely in one another, and who know just how this sort of thing must be done."

"What will be the next steps?"

"The formal hearing will come off to-morrow. After that I am not in a position to say what we shall do. I do not believe in making elaborate plans in advance. Anything is liable to turn up at any moment, and we will simply have to face events as they transpire. In the meantime, however, we will push our own work. An illustration of the uncertainty of what will be done next was found in the case of Whitney's confession. I did not look for him to make a confession. It came as a surprise to me. Of course, when it did come, we were ready to use it to the best advantage."

"The point of all these disclosures," continued Mr. Moss, "is that the police wires are used in the service of the gamblers. It is one thing for a policeman to receive a few dollars not to see something that he ought to see and stop, and it is quite another thing, and a far more serious thing, for the special machinery and apparatus of the Police Department to be at the service of the lawbreakers.

"The paying of protection money is only a part of the evil, and the $25 a month paid by a poolroom is only a part of the immense stream of corruption money."

Speaking of Whitney's deposition—which he did not hesitate to refer to as a "confession"—Mr. Moss said:

"Whitney's confession was secured in this way: He saw the agony piling up and he gave way. I believe, too, that he is to be credited with having some conscience in the matter, and that it got to work and he wanted to do what he could to make reparation.

WHITNEY WAS IN EARNEST.

"I had gone down to my office to draw additional complaints against him when word came to me that he wanted to confess. He was very much in earnest. He turned to me a number of times and said: 'Mr. Moss, you know that I never did anything wrong when I was with the society.' And, as I recollect him, he was an excellent agent and we had good work from him."

Mr. Moss was visibly annoyed when he was told that Whitney had been interviewed again, and when he was asked to confirm statements made by Whitney he said it had been agreed that nothing should be disclosed at present.

"Is he correct in naming Glennon?" Mr. Moss was asked.

"I can say nothing," was the reply.

"What is to be inferred from his refusal to say whether Devery was the other person with whom he 'did business'?"

"I can say nothing," again replied Mr. Moss, his smile broadening.

"Does he deny that he went to Headquarters to arrange with Devery for the use of the police wires?"

"I must make the same answer."

Mr. Moss said Whitney left the employ of the Parkhurst society in 1896, and had not been in any way connected with the society since then.

"It is intimated that he has been practically in your service," was suggested.

"That is only one of the foolish things that the police say when they are caught," said Mr. Moss. "I wish it were true. It would be all the better for us if we could have a man on the inside. A District Attorney who is now dead spent nearly all the emoluments of his office trying to get a man inside the ring, and failed. Every one of the societies similar to ours has tried to do this in vain."

"Whitney said quite positively that Bissert would not be sentenced to-morrow."

"How should he know anything about it?" exclaimed Mr. Moss. "Perhaps he has heard some gossip in the Tombs. I know nothing of that case and have had nothing to do with it. It is a mistake to presume that these cases are all part of a general plan. This disclosure of the connection between the police and the gamblers was a separate affair of our own, and it was not until we had the evidence that we took the District Attorney into our confidence."

"Are you going to collect the $1,000 that Capt. Vredenburgh offers you for evidence that he tipped off De Lacy's place?"

"That is not so easy. Suppose that he had the telephone number and had Headquarters connect him with the poolroom. How are you going to prove that? You cannot see the message running over the wires, but you can watch the poolroom and see it suddenly emptying itself."

Assistant District Attorney Schurman was out of the city until 6 o'clock last evening. When seen at his home, at 15 West Fifty-seventh Street, he declined to discuss the matter.

"There is nothing for me to say," he remarked. "The statement made by Justice Jerome on Saturday evening covered all there is to be said at present."

CHIEF DEVERY IN SARATOGA.

Is Still a Guest at the United States Hotel—Glennon Under an Assumed Name?

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 11.—It was thought by some that Chief Devery would return to New York City this afternoon, but he is still at the United States Hotel here. He allows it to be understood that Glennon is not in town, and, if he is, he (Devery) has not seen him.

The general impression is, however, that Glennon is here, but that he is not parading himself to public view. There is a rumor that, under an assumed name, he is stopping at a private boarding place. Certain it is that Glennon has not been seen in company of Chief Devery. If Glennon is in town and desires to talk with Devery, he must bring the telephone into requisition.

Detective Armstrong of New York City has suddenly appeared in town, and while he does not disclose his business, it is not believed that he came here to pass his annual vacation. Chief Devery refuses to talk about the matter, and will neither deny nor affirm anything.

After returning from a drive to Saratoga Lake early this evening, Devery did a large amount of long-distance telephoning and telegraphing.

The disclosure in regard to Devery and the New York Police Department has been the absorbing topic of conversation in Saratoga to-day.

JUSTICE JEROME SAYS LITTLE.

Declines to Express an Opinion on Legal Value of Whitney's Confession.

Justice Jerome did not leave town yesterday, as he had thought of doing on Saturday. He took a spin in his automobile in the morning, and was located at the Union Club, on Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, in the afternoon.

He refused to tell anything of what was contained in Whitney's deposition, further than to say that he believed that Whitney had sincerely tried to tell the truth. He said there were two copies of the statement; that Whitney had one, and Assistant District Attorney Schurman the other.

"It has been suggested that without corroboration the statement of Whitney would not be valid from a legal point of view; have you the required corroboration?" Justice Jerome was asked.

"I cannot answer that," the Justice replied.

"If Whitney's statements tally with those of Agent Charles F. Dilion of the Parkhurst Society, will that be considered corroboration?" was further asked.

"I again decline to answer," the Justice replied. "I must repeat that I can tell nothing of what Whitney's statement contains; it is too vast."

"Whitney states in an interview to-day that he did not have an interview with Chief Devery at Headquarters; in fact, that he never had a talk with him upon the subject of tipping off the police. Is that true?"

"You say that Whitney said that he did not have a personal interview with Devery. I reply that this is true; he didn't have a personal interview with Devery."

Justice Jerome refused to say whether warrants had been issued for Glennon and others.

GLENNON TO VISIT JEROME?

Stated at the Tenderloin Station that He Will Call on Justice To-day.

It was said at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night that Wardman Glennon, for whom it was reported a warrant had been issued by Justice Jerome, would call at the Justice's Chambers to-day between 11 o'clock and noon and ask what was wanted of him.

It was further said that it was very probable that Glennon had presumably had a conference with Chief Devery at Saratoga yesterday, and that this step had there been decided upon.

Glennon is at present on a vacation, which began on Saturday, so that those about the Tenderloin station say it was unfair to say that he was dodging warrants. One of Glennon's colleagues stated that every Saturday Glennon visited his family in the country, and was seldom seen about the station either on Saturdays or Sundays.

DOESN'T KNOW OF A WARRANT.

Police Commissioner Murphy Hasn't Heard of Any for Glennon.

Police Commissioner Murphy, who spent Sunday at Far Rockaway, was asked yesterday if he had seen or conferred with Chief Devery during the day, and replied that he had not. He also said that he did not know whether a warrant was out for Glennon's arrest.

Commissioner Murphy was asked if he had heard anything of the story current that Gov. Odell proposed to make an investigation of the New York Police Department, and he replied that he didn't think the Governor would take such a step.

The Commissioner had not yet received the report of Inspector Brooks which he ordered concerning the alleged poolroom tips which went over the police wires late yesterday afternoon.

Chief Clerk W. H. Kipp of the Police Department was seen at his home, 20 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, last night, and asked if he knew anything concerning the reported issuance of warrants in the matter of charges against police officials. He said he knew nothing about the matter and would have nothing to say.

IS GLAD HE'S IN BROOKLYN.

Deputy Commissioner York Had Nothing to Say on Police Exposures.

Deputy Commissioner of Police Bernard J. York of Brooklyn was asked last night his opinion of the exposures of the Police Department in Manhattan.

"I don't know anything about that," he replied.

"You mean that you do not care to talk," was suggested.

"Well, yes," he replied.

"But an expression of opinion from you would be of interest," said the reporter.

"Perhaps so," answered Mr. York, "but I don't care to discuss the matter. I'm over in Brooklyn now, you know."

"Are you glad of it?" he was asked.

"Yes, I am glad of it," Mr. York said, smilingly.

Gov. Odell Has Nothing to Say.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Gov. Odell arrived here this afternoon and went to the home of his father. The Governor refused absolutely to talk about New York police matters, saying he had no official information in the matter.

WILL HELP FUSION MOVEMENT.

Otto Kempner Says Exposures Should Mean Tammany Defeat.

Ex-Assemblyman Otto Kempner, one of the leaders of the Brooklyn Democracy, said last night:

"There is no doubt among thoughtful citizens that the exposures of the Police Department will cause all the doubtful classes to support the fusion movement. I cannot see how it is possible, after the strong proof that has been placed before the public of the Tammany alliance with vice and crime, that the decent citizens of New York will vote for a continuation of such corruption."

ALLEGED GAMBLERS ARRAIGNED.

Four Men Taken In a West Sixty-first Street House Held for Examination.

Four prisoners who were taken in a raid on an alleged gambling house at 233 West Sixty-first Street on Saturday were arraigned in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning, and were held in $500 bail each by Magistrate Hogan for further examination.

There were fifty or more men in the room at the time of the raid, all of them colored, and when the police entered there was a wild dash for the door, the men falling over each other in their frantic efforts to get away. About $50 in money, several packs of cards, a quantity of poker chips, and a deal box were found in the place. The raid was made by Capt. Kear of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, assisted by several plain-clothes men and two patrolmen.

The prisoners gave their names as William Smith, 225 West Sixty-fourth Street; William H. Smith, 239 West Fifty-first Street; Paul Jones, 233 West Sixty-first Street, and Adam Snowden of 221 West Sixty-first Street. Snowden was charged with being the proprietor of the place. All pleaded "not guilty."

POLICEMAN BEAT HIM.

Fruit Dealer Says He Was Unmercifully Treated—A Citizen Corroborates the Vendor.

Jacob Sarben, who lives at 161 West Fifty-first Street, and has a fruit stand at the corner of Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue, was arraigned before Magistrate Hogan, in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning, charged with threatening to stab Policeman Michaels with a knife, and causing a crowd to collect.

Sarben said that the policeman, who was in citizen's clothes at the time, took a pear from his stand, and then, with a friend, crossed to the other side of the street. He said he went over and demanded 3 cents for the pear. The policeman replied that he guessed he could pay for it, and handed him 5 cents. The man did not have the change, and told Michaels to come over to the stand and get his change. Presently the policeman came over, and an argument ensued. He then claims that the officer picked up the knife from the counter and said: "So you were going to stab me with this, were you?" although he had not had the knife in his hand at any time.

Maury L. Phillips, who said he was the manager for Thomas Jefferson, the son of Joseph Jefferson, the actor, testified that the officer had beaten the man unmercifully, and was assisted in so doing by his friend. Sarben was discharged.

BELMONT CHURCH TROUBLES SETTLED

Beth Eden Is Now Both Baptist and Presbyterian.

The Baptists Will Hold Sunday School There and Contribute to the Presbyterian Collection.

The troubles of the Beth Eden Baptist Church in Belmont, Borough of the Bronx, were settled yesterday. The church, up to a few months ago, was Baptist. Now it is both Baptist and Presbyterian. The Baptists were unable to pay off a mortgage of $1,500 held by Charles A. Tatum, and he was forced to foreclose.

It was then advertised for sale. A rumor went around the community that it was going to be turned into a dance hall. It was finally decided by some of the Presbyterians to send for the Rev. John A. Shaw, a Presbyterian minister, and then an arrangement was made with Mr. Tatum to buy the church.

During the time that the church had been for sale the former congregation of Baptists had received permission from Mr. Tatum to occupy the church on Sundays until it should be sold. On Sunday, Aug. 4, the Rev. Mr. Shaw entered the church at about 10 o'clock in the morning, by the front door, and saw to his astonishment that the church was already occupied by the Baptists, who had entered at the back and were holding a Sunday school there.

It is said that the clergyman then asked them to vacate, which they refused to do. The affair ended by the Rev. Mr. Shaw preaching a sermon to both factions.

Yesterday morning when the clergyman entered the church he found the same condition of things. A conference was held between Mr. Shaw and Mrs. T. H. Thorn, who is at the head of the Baptists.

It was finally decided that the Baptists could continue to attend the church and hold their Sunday school there, for the reason that they refused to do anything else, and that the Rev. Mr. Shaw would preach every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock to both parties, providing that the Baptists contribute to the general collection taken up after the sermon.

In spite of this agreement, however, there was a decided coolness between the rival congregations yesterday morning. As Mr. Tatum is out of town and will not return until September, it is expected that the church will be the cause of many very amusing happenings until that gentleman returns.

CHASED FROM CAR AND KILLED.

Nine-Year-Old Boy Had No Money for Fare—Ran Into Another Car.

James O'Reilly, nine years old, of 267 West Sixty-seventh Street, went with a number of boys to Fort George yesterday morning, and when the time came to return home discovered that he had no money to pay his fare. So he boarded an Amsterdam Avenue car, which was in charge of Conductor Henry Rosenberg, twenty-three years old, of 53 East One Hundred and Tenth Street.

The police say that when Rosenberg attempted to put the boy off the latter tried to stay on, so the conductor chased him, and O'Reilly, in trying to escape, ran in front of north-bound Amsterdam Avenue car No. 185. The car struck the boy and knocked him down. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died shortly after.

Rosenberg was also injured, receiving contusions of the head and internal injuries which are pronounced serious but not dangerous. He was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where he is a prisoner, charged with causing the death of O'Reilly.

POLICEMAN KILLS MAD DOG.

Infuriated Canine Causes Excitement at Chrystie and Rivington Streets.

A mad dog, that was apparently twice killed, but which revived on both occasions, created great excitement in the neighborhood of Chrystie and Rivington Streets last night. From the roof of the five-story tenement house at 176 Chrystie Street there was hurled through the air a barking, snarling mass that, hitting the ground, lay still for a few minutes, apparently dead, then jumped to its feet and ran snapping at everybody that it met down the street.

When the dog arrived just off 40 Rivington Street, Policeman Underkanz of the Eldridge Street Station, who had seen the infuriated animal as it approached met it in the road and began clubbing it. When he thought the dog's life extinct, the policeman kicked the body aside, and resumed the patrol of his beat.

He had gone only a few steps when the body at the side of the street showed signs of returning life. The dog had regained his feet, and was seemingly about to begin a second charge down the street when Underkanz pulled his revolver and shot him through the head. This time real death resulted.

SHOT WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Man Was Edwin Davis, a Carpenter, of Scranton, Penn.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 11.—Edwin Davis, a young carpenter, shot his wife and himself this evening after a quarrel. They had a dispute a week ago, and he left her to live with his father. She closed up the house and went to Atlantic City, returning yesterday.

He went to his former home to-night and retired to a room on the second floor, whence he sent his little daughter to his wife with the request that she bring him a glass of water. She left her sister and went up stairs with the water. In a moment the sister heard four shots. Then some neighbors came in and found the wife dead on the floor with three bullet-holes in her head, while Davis himself was lying across the bed, a bullet in his forehead. The revolver was still in his hand. In two hours he, too, was dead.

Davis was twenty-eight years old, his wife twenty-six. They had been married three years.

KILLED BY A STRAY BULLET.

BUFFALO, Aug. 11.—Frederick Wier Gibson, twenty years old, son of William Gibson, a prominent citizen of Williamsport, Penn., was shot and instantly killed at Derby-on-the-Lake this afternoon by one of two farmhands, who were practicing revolver shooting.

Gibson was sitting on the lawn in front of the home of E. L. Anthony, a Buffalo lumber dealer, and the men were shooting from the lake shore toward the bank.

A bullet from one of the revolvers that was aimed too high struck Gibson in the heart.

Woman Shoots Child, Kills Herself.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 11.—Mrs. Robert Pringle, while temporarily insane from illness, to-day fired three shots into the body of her thirteen-year-old daughter Mildred, then fired a single bullet into her own abdomen, and without knowing that the weapon was empty aimed it at her eleven-year-old son and pulled the trigger. The boy grappled with his mother, and took the weapon from her, after which she fell to the floor unconscious. She died at 8 o'clock to-night. Mildred will probably recover. Mrs. Pringle was the wife of Capt. Pringle of the lake steamer Helena.

Child Falls 100 Feet, Escapes Unhurt.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—A horse attached to a carriage containing the two-year-old baby of Dr. Wilber M. Swett, a well-known San Francisco oculist, became frightened and plunged over a precipice 100 feet high on the Tiburen Boulevard yesterday afternoon. The carriage fell a battered wreck on the rocks at the foot of the cliff, the horse being instantly killed, but the little child was found nestling among the cushions of the smashed rig, alive and without a scratch. Mr. Swett's coachman was driving when the horse became frightened and jumped, when it began to back the carriage over the cliff.

"Nobleman" a Suicide.

David Levenson, Russian, aged eighteen years, who, in life claimed to be a member of the Russian nobility, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid in his room at the home of Max Tinkus, 527 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. Levenson had been melancholy, being unable to secure work, and in arrears for his board. It is supposed that brooding over these conditions led to his determination to take his life.

POLICEMAN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Together with Captured Burglar Nearly Run Down by Train at Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Patrolman O'Mara of the Yonkers police force, together with a burglar whom he had captured, had a narrow escape from being killed by a fast express train to-day. The policeman had first been knocked senseless by the man and had later overpowered him.

Early this morning word was received at the police station that burglars had broken into the residence of H. B. Childs, a broker living at 18 Overlook Terrace. Patrolman O'Mara saw a man walking down the Hudson River Railroad track with an overcoat on his arm. He called to the man and questioned him.

The man turned and dropped the overcoat. As Patrolman O'Mara started to pick it up the stranger hit him a blow on the jaw, and then turned and ran down the railroad track. The officer soon recovered and gave chase. At Ludlow he had nearly overtaken the fugitive, and when within reach of him hit him on the shoulder with his club. The man stopped, and the two clinched. O'Mara brought his club down on the man's head with sufficient force to stun him.

Just as he fell O'Mara happened to look up and saw a fast express train only 200 feet away from him, and the unconscious man on the track. As he dragged the man from the track the train went over the spot.

When arraigned later before the Sergeant the man said his name was George Gekosky and that he lived in Yonkers. The police learned that he was the man who robbed the residence of a Mr. Martin at Riverdale last week. The overcoat was identified as the property of Mr. Childs. In the pockets was a quantity of silverware that also belonged to Mr. Childs.

SHOT HIS SWEETHEART.

Intended to Shoot His Rival, but the Bullet Went Astray.

In a moment of jealousy yesterday Frank Abbott of Gelston Place and Ninety-second Street, Fort Hamilton, while threatening a supposed rival for the hand of Miss May Nagle of 9 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Manhattan, accidentally, so he avers, discharged a pistol in a ballroom at Ulmer Park, the ball striking the woman who was responsible for his jealousy.

Abbott had taken Miss Nagle, who is fifteen years old, to the Park. There she danced two or three times with a young man whom she knew from Manhattan. Abbott decided to intervene and compel his rival to desist from showing any attention to the girl. There was a short wrangle between the two men, which ended by Abbott drawing a revolver from his pocket. He flourished it in the air, at the same time threatening the other man.

Suddenly there was a shot and Miss Nagle fell to the floor. The wound was painful, but not serious. Abbott was placed under arrest and taken to the Bath Beach Station. The other man in the case disappeared soon after the shooting, and his name was not ascertained.

HIS "ANIMATION SUSPENDED."

Doctors at First Said He Was Dead, But Would Be Suicide Revived.

Policeman Watson of the Tremont Station was riding through Corona Park last evening when he saw a man lying under a tree unconscious, with a gash in his throat and bleeding profusely. Beside him was a knife.

The man was taken to Fordham Hospital and there revived. He said his name was A. F. Colson, his age thirty-two years, no occupation, and residence Philadelphia.

Later, the police said that the man's name was O. Peter Paulson and that it was unrequited love which had caused him to attempt his life. In the man's pockets was found the photograph of a young woman.

Shortly after the man had been brought to the hospital Dr. Norton of the hospital staff gave out the information that the man was dead. Later, however, it was stated at the hospital that the man was still alive, and would probably recover; that he had suffered merely from suspended animation, and this had been mistaken for death.

Constable's Assailant Insane.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., Aug. 11.—It develops that Lewis L. Rose, who assaulted a Constable on Thursday, is insane. Rose had a concession on the board walk, but the proprietors sought to oust him, and secured a dispossess writ. When a Constable went to serve it, Rose attacked him, and was subdued only after a long struggle.

"Hare and Hounds" in the Manner of War.

From The London Chronicle.

A man hunt which is to be organized in the Lake District during September will possess features that have apparently been suggested either by the South African war or by the recent escapes from Borstal.

The hunt is to last three days, and is to extend over a considerable area of country. The district chosen is that part of Cumberland which lies around the head of Eskdale, and the proposed limits of the operations are from Boot over Burnmoor to Wasdale-Head; thence over Styhead Pass to Head of Borrowdale; thence over Stake Pass into Langdale; thence across to the Duddon Valley, and thence toward Hardknott Pass. Two pairs of hares will start from opposite sides of the district; their object will be to meet each other without being caught by the hounds.

Here comes in the South African feature of the experiment. The hounds are expected to provide themselves with field glasses, maps, and compasses, and are recommended to study Baden-Powell's "Hints on Scouting." They will work from a centre in Eskdale, and will try to capture the hares whose distinguishing mark will be a white band on the left arm—or prevent their effecting a junction. A hare will be caught if touched by a hound between 8 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening on the Saturday, Sunday, and Monday over which the hunt extends. The arrangements are in the hands of Sir Henry Lawrence, who is now beating up energetic hounds.

Very Trying to the Bride.

Blobbs—Mrs. Newlywed insists that her marriage was a failure.

Slobbs—Why, she seems very happy.

Blobbs—Oh, she is now; but during the ceremony the bridesmaids got all mixed up in the procession, and the bridegroom forgot half his responses.—Philadelphia Record.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Partly cloudy, lower temperature; northeasterly winds.

Unsettled weather, with showers, will prevail in the Gulf and South Atlantic States and in Tennessee to-day, and the showery conditions will probably extend into the Middle Atlantic States Tuesday. The temperature changes will be unimportant. Along the Atlantic Coast and in the upper lake region variable winds will prevail.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light west to southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—TIMES.		
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	80	74	78
6 A. M.	78	75	80
9 A. M.	86	78	86
12 M.	93	82	86
3 P. M.	95	85	87
6 P. M.	92	86	86
9 P. M.	87	80	80
12 P. M.	82	80	79

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	82¾
Weather Bureau	80
Corresponding date, 1900	86
Corresponding date for last twenty-four years	81

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.96 inches and at 8 P. M. it registered 30.00 inches. At 8 A. M. there was 86 per cent. of humidity and at 8 P. M. there was 66 per cent. The maximum temperature was 88 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 73 degrees at 4 A. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

2:30 A. M.—Clausen and Westchester Avenues; August Brown; damage, $3,000.

3:15 A. M.—33 Allen Street; owner unknown; no damage.

5:40 A. M.—1,169 Second Avenue; Alfred Downs; damage slight.

1 P. M.—Sixty-second Street and Broadway; American Locomobile Company; damage, $500.

4 P. M.—239 Delancey Street; owner unknown; no damage.

5 P. M.—40 Rivington Street; Samuel Irehen; damage, $300.

5:45 P. M.—31 Attorney Street; Jacob Batter; damage, $5.

6 P. M.—94 Ludlow Street; Barney Sugerman; damage, $5.

11 P. M.—11 Warren Street; F. E. Lax; damage, $500.

MRS. CARLSEN SEEKS DIVORCE FOR CRUELTY

Action Against the Doctor Brought in New Jersey.

Secret Wedding of Five Years Ago Was Partial Fulfillment of a Business and Love Contract.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 11.—Mrs. Etta Carlsen of this city has brought a suit for divorce against Dr. Marx Carlsen of Long Island City. The action is brought on the ground of cruelty and desertion and failure to provide maintenance for their child. Dr. Carlsen has given notice that he will at once file a cross bill with the claim for a decree on the ground of incompatibility of temperament, deceit, and desertion. The cause of the quarrel that separated the couple, he charges, was the attempt of Mrs. Carlsen to substitute an adopted baby in the place of her dead child.

The Carlsens were married in this city five years ago. The wedding, according to the statements of the petitioner, was in the nature of a partial fulfillment of a love and business contract made three months before. At the time Miss Etta Johanssen resided with a maiden aunt on Myrtle Avenue, in Brooklyn, and as an expert milliner earned good wages. Carlsen was a salesman in a clothing house, with aspirations to study medicine.

After several meetings Carlsen declared his devotion, but stated that he had formed the determination to save money and secure a license as a doctor before contracting a life of alliance. Miss Johanssen had $600, the savings of several years, and there was an agreement, according to which she turned the money over to Carlsen, who began to study medicine, and later graduated with a diploma from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York.

Meanwhile the engagement had been announced, and Miss Johanssen looked forward to future happiness. While visiting relatives in this city Carlsen, then a student, still called, and during a stroll suggested a marriage that should be kept secret and take place at once. Justice Keys officiated.

When Dr. Carlsen was graduated it was agreed that he should go to Cincinnati and build up a practice. This proved a failure, and he returned to greet a baby daughter, the marriage having been made known during his absence. Their removal to Long Island City followed, where the frequent visits of a needy relative caused the husband to protest.

It then developed that the baby born during Carlsen's absence had died shortly after birth and that the infant of the needy relative had been adopted by Mrs. Carlsen, who had deceived her husband on his return. There followed a violent quarrel and the husband ordered that the child be sent away at once.

When Mrs. Carlsen demurred he left suddenly and did not return. Mrs. Carlsen has since resided in this city, and, having learned of the recent return of Dr. Carlsen East, began suit for divorce and alimony. Mrs. Carlsen asserts that she seeks maintenance as a return of her money furnished for her husband's medical education.

NEW YORK MAN DROWNED.

Easton Beacham and Two Companions Lose Their Lives in Lake Ontario.

NEWCASTLE, Ontario, Aug. 11.—Easton Beacham, manager of a Park & Tilford branch store in New York, and Charles and John Farncomb, aged eighteen and sixteen years, respectively, sons of Canon Farncomb of this place, were drowned while bathing in Lake Ontario yesterday. The body of the elder lad was found last night, and that of John Farncomb this morning, but that of Beacham has not been found.

Easton Beacham was about forty-five years old, and boarded with Mrs. Peters, at 69 West Seventy-first Street, having lived in her house for two years. He was manager of the branch of Park & Tilford's grocery at Seventy-second Street and Columbus Avenue, and had held that position for four years of his twelve-year connection with the firm. He was a Canadian by birth, and when he went on his vacation two weeks ago he went to his home city to see his family. He was to have returned to business this morning.

Two Drowned in Rahway River.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Aug. 11.—F. C. O'Connell and Lewis Harrison were drowned in the Rahway River this afternoon. They, with Chester West, Arthur Piser, and Nelson Erricson, started out this morning on a fishing trip down the river. Some miles below, toward the mouth of the river, the boat was overturned. Piser and Erricson managed, with West's aid, to reach the overturned boat and hang on. The other two were carried down stream and sank before aid could reach them.

Jumps Overboard to His Death.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 11.—An unknown man, apparently about twenty-six years old, and clad in poor clothes, committed suicide last night by jumping overboard from the William Starin, a steamboat plying between here and Midland Beach. The crew of the Starin claim that the suicide acted like an insane man, declaring he was "Bill Granger." Last night Thomas S. Granger of 10 Liberty Street called at the police station, and says that he is certain the suicide from the Starin was that of his brother Albert Granger, twenty-eight years old, a restaurant cook.

Drowned Bather Identified.

The body of the young man who was drowned in the surf at Coney Island on Saturday was identified yesterday as that of Albert Kech, twenty-

COLOMBIA AT WAR WITH VENEZUELA?

Gen. Uribe Fighting for Reunion of Old Venezuelan States.

The Participation of Gen. Valencia in the Outbreak Destroys the "Revolution" Theory, It Is Said.

A copy of a manifesto issued by Gen. Rafael Uribe Uribe, the active chief of the Colombian rebellion, at Maracaibo, has been received in this city. The importance of this document lies in the statement made by Gen. Uribe in its closing paragraph that he is fighting now for the reunion of the Great Colombia, as the Federation of Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador, was known previous to 1830. This, he says, "was the ambition of the Liberator, Gen. Simon Bolivar."

In this manifesto of Gen. Uribe is the explanation for the present trouble on the frontier of Venezuela and Colombia. Two unsuccessful attempts have been made to invade Venezuela from Colombian territory, by a force of something like 6,000 men, said to be led by Gen. Gonzalez Valencia, Governor of the Department of Santander. As a Venezuelan said yesterday: "It looks like war without a formal declaration."

There are several well-informed persons here who really believe that the war, which has been for some time threatened between the two countries, is on. They declare that no other construction can be put on the two battles between 10,000 Venezuelan troops and 6,000 Colombians, some soldiers, and others civilians. It is pointed out that if it were merely a revolutionary outbreak Gen. Gonzales Valencia, who was recently Minister of War, would not be in command.

The impression is that the Government of Colombia has definite knowledge of the understanding that is said to exist between President Castro of Venezuela, President Alfaro of Ecuador, and Gen. Uribe, that the forces of the three are to work together for the overthrow of the Conservative Government in Colombia, which is the only obstacle to the re-establishment of the Great Colombia.

Colombia, it is suggested, has decided to strike first, with the idea that some of the Liberals might be induced to help the Government in a war with a foreign enemy and out of patriotism abandon the internal uprising. The Government of Castro, it is said, on the other hand, is fast being weakened by the influential opposition to its policy, and President Castro needs a war equally with Colombia to retain his office. A diplomat who for a number of years represented a South American republic in Washington, said yesterday:

"There is no doubt about the intentions of Castro, Alfaro, and Uribe. And although it might require severe measures to reconstruct the Great Colombia, I believe it will be eventually accomplished. Colombia might be mistaken in depending on the united support of all parties. I believe that the Liberals and even the Nationalists, of whom Dr. Sanclemente, the deposed President of Colombia, is the head, will take advantage of a war with Venezuela to oust the Marroquin régime.

"In my opinion, the reorganization of Venezuela, Ecuador, and Colombia into a new Great Colombia, as it existed from 1824 to 1830, will prove a good thing to those countries. In fact, it is the only way to put an end to the continual rebellions that these republics suffer from and insure their stability."

Gen. Uribe, in his manifesto, telling the object of the revolution, also tells what induced him to return to the front, after he declared himself out of the rebellion. He says:

"The Bogota Government did not reciprocate to my sincere peace manifesto issued last April with a single act of justice or what the Government calls 'clemency,' nor with one word of conciliation, nor with the most insignificant measure showing its honest intention to substitute the purely military régime on which it is founded for some other having the semblance of legitimacy. My move for pacification met only with sarcastic words and hateful actions."

Then Gen. Uribe recalls a long list of cruelties perpetrated by the Government and adds:

"Thus, it is plain that they [the Clericals] want to add humiliation to conquest and extermination to humiliation. So with cruelty and shame on one side and death with honor on the other, our choice is to fight desperately on and without respite. Since our oppressors do not consent to loosen our chains, let us smash them to pieces or perish in the attempt."

Señor Raoul Perez, who was one of the Liberal commissioners appointed to confer with Admiral Jouett of the North Atlantic Squadron and Capt. Beardsley of the Powhattan, during the rebellion of 1885, and is now Secretary to the diplomatic agency here, said yesterday regarding the possibility of the United States again taking a hand in the insurrection as it did at that time:

"It seems to me that Señor Herran, Secretary of the Colombian Legation at Washington and now acting as Chargé d'Affaires, is a little hasty when he talks as if he were Colombia. There is no proud nation that could welcome foreign intervention in its private affairs. All Colombians know how distasteful it is, and that there is no foundation in the treaty for it.

"The Government at Washington is today well posted in regard to what each of the political parties in Colombia represents, and the Colombian officials mistake, when they believe that the American Navy and Army are institutions existing to support the Clerical oppressors, left as a malediction by the Spanish domination."

Colombian Diplomats Leave Caracas.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Aug. 11.—The Colombian Minister and all the members of the Colombian Legation will leave Caracas to-morrow, for a temporary absence. There has been no rupture of diplomatic relations, however, between Colombia and Venezuela. William W. Russell, the United States Charge d'Affaires, will take care of Colombian interests.

TUNNEL WORKERS DISSATISFIED.

Grievances Ventilated at Central Federated Union Meeting.

According to the statements of delegates of trades represented in the rapid transit tunnel yesterday, all the trouble between the workers and the contractors is not over, and in spie of the efforts of the Settlement Committee of the Central Federated Union a strike may yet occur in the tunnel. The grievances of these delegates were ventilated at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union.

The principal complainant was Delegate Green of the Rock Drillers' Union, which was the first to order its members out when the general strike of the tunnel workers took place. A resolution was passed directing the complaining delegates to submit their complaints to a meeting of representatives of the unions. If the grievances are well founded, they will then be submitted to the Settlement Committee.

CLERKS WANT EARLY CLOSING.

Grocery Employes Rebel Against Working More Than Twelve Hours.

Grocery Clerks' Union No. 495 had a meeting yesterday at the headquarters, 128 East Twenty-eighth Street, to consider what action they could take to ameliorate their present condition. Their complaint is that the hours they have to work are too long. Many grocers keep open until midnight or thereabouts and the clerks have to remain as long as business is doing.

The meeting decided to draft a petition to the grocers, asking them to close at 7 o'clock each evening. The clerks say they are ready to work from 7 until 7. There was some discussion as to sending an ultimatum to the grocers, but more sober counsels prevailed, and the clerks simply petition and do not threaten.

Seeks Water for Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 11.—Municipal ownership is one of the hobbies of Mayor N. B. Smalley of North Plainfield. So sanguine is the Mayor that the citizens will yet own the water works that he is preparing a test for a supply, believing that sufficient water can be found in the borough to supply the public needs. To-morrow he will begin drilling for water on a lot near Green Brook Road and Harrison Street, where a fifty-foot well some years ago supplied a quantity of pure water.

STEEL WORKERS DO NOT OBEY THE STRIKE ORDER

Continued from Page 1.

and they will affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

A second meeting, to complete the organization, will be held at 7 o'clock to-morrow night at the same place. The furnacemen will also be affiliated with the Mahoning Valley Furnace Workers' Union, which was formed the first of this year. This embraces Youngstown, Niles, Girard, Struthers, Sharon, Middlesex, and all points in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys but Newcastle.

There will be no developments at Monessen to-night, for the turn in the big plant of the American Tin Plate Company does not commence until 4 o'clock to-morrow morning. There are reports of prospective trouble there.

The Amalgamated people claim to have organized 2,300 of the National Tube Company men at McKeesport and that they will completely tie the plant up. The Republic Iron Mills there have made all preparations to start up to-morrow, despite the fact that their men have been ordered out. Many of the men have gone to work in independent mills. Wellsville will resume to-morrow, and it is claimed that, as during last week, it will go to full capacity at once.

The steel officials report that the situation at Leechburg, Saltsburg, Vandergrift, Hyde Park, and Apollo continues to be satisfactory to them. Fires were lighted in the Canal Dover (Ohio) plant to-night, and it is reported that it will be started non-union to-morrow morning. It is understood that the Elba rolling mills will be tied up.

WESTERN MEN UNANIMOUS.

Employes of the Illinois Steel Company Say They Will Not Break Contracts to Join the Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—There is rejoicing in South Chicago to-night over the decision of the employes of the Illinois Steel Company plant not to obey the general strike order issued by President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association. This decision was recorded through a unanimous vote of two lodges of the association.

The meeting was held in the lodgerooms, with a full attendance of both lodges. Vice President Davis, who stands by President Shaffer, turned the meeting over to Deputy Fred Thayer and left the hall, not returning until just before the adjournment. Thayer put the question to the meeting, and threw open the discussion. It was soon seen that the sentiment was overwhelmingly against the strike. The conservative element, which has always been strong at South Chicago, dominated the meeting, and finally, after the vote of 190 to 47 was recorded, a committee of five was appointed to draw up the sentiment of the lodges. This committee went out, and while it was gone the vote was reconsidered and made unanimous. The report of the committee was as follows:

It is the spirit of Lakeside Lodge, No. 9, and Commercial Lodge, No. 14, of the Amalgamated Association of Steel, Iron, and Tin Workers that, owing to the existing contract between said lodges and the Illinois Steel Company, we are justified in standing by our contracts, and owing to the ruling of President Garland in 1897, that the Amalgamated Association never broke an agreement, we do not wish to bring the Amalgamated Association into disrepute with our employers, all labor organizations, and the general public by breaking a contract at this time. We extend our financial aid to our brothers in the struggle for the building up and the maintenance of the Amalgamated Association in the East, and pray that their efforts may be crowned with success.

The report was unanimously adopted, and then the leaders made a wild break to inform General Manager McCullough of the Illinois Steel Company that there would be no strike. Vice President Davis said that he would go out on a strike by himself. He would not go to work until ordered by President Shaffer to do so.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 11.—The Bay View Lodge of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers at its meeting to-day decided by a unanimous vote not to obey the strike order of President T. J. Shaffer, and, in consequence, the plant of the Illinois Steel Company in this city will be running as usual to-morrow. According to the officers the lodge the decision was final, and a dispatch was immediately sent to Vice President W. C. Davis of the Fourth District, at South Chicago, notifying him of the action, and requesting that President Shaffer and the Executive Board in Pittsburg be immediately informed.

The meeting was largely attended. The question was the most important that has arisen in the lodge for years. President Joseph Redfern at once took up the subject at hand. He briefly informed the lodge that, so far as he could learn, there was absolutely no chance that the other employes of the Illinois Steel Company would obey the strike order, and that there would be no stoppage of work in the Chicago and Joliet mills to-morrow. He said the sentiment there was practically the same as that here, that a strike on the part of the Illinois Steel Company's employes would be a violation of the contract existing between the men and the company, and that the men had absolutely no grievance against their present employers.

Mr. Redfern stated the result of his mission to South Chicago and Joliet. At the conclusion of his remarks the call of President Shaffer was read. It was apparent from the first that the sentiment was overwhelmingly against striking, and while there was only doubt in the minds of the men was whether they owed their allegiance to the association or to the company.

Several of the speakers pointed out that a strike at this time would be of no advantage to the Amalgamated Association, and would do no harm to the United States Steel Corporation, inasmuch as the trust is prepared at short notice to transfer all the work of the South Chicago Bay View, and Joliet mills to its plant at Duquesne, which can be converted into a plant for the making of bar steel.

Allusion was made to the friendly relations existing between the Illinois Steel Company and its employes, and strong emphasis was laid upon the wage scale that has just been agreed to by the company, which provides for an increase of 5 per cent. in wages dating back to July 1. It was shown that if they decided not to go to work to-morrow, the company would be justified in withholding this extra money, on the ground that the provisions of the contract under which it became due had been broken.

The members of the Bay View Lodge will contribute liberally to the strikers in the East. Whether the lodge is in danger of losing its charter is the only question that is disturbing many of the workers.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 11.—At a meeting of the four lodges of the Amalgamated Association, which includes the skilled mechanics and workmen of the Illinois Steel Company plant in this city, the situation was discussed and a ballot taken on the question of obeying the strike order of President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association, resulting in almost unanimous defeat of the strike proposition. All the men will remain at work. The meeting lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock to-night.

MAYOR BLACK INDORSED.

Central Federated Union Praises the "Courage" of the Executive of McKeesport.

The sentiments expressed by Mayor Black of McKeesport, Penn., on different occasions since the strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers began were indorsed by the Central Federated Union at its meeting yesterday. The subject was introduced by Morris Brown of the Cigarmakers' Union.

"I think," he said, "it is only proper that we should express our approval of the sentiments of an official in McKeesport, Penn., who had the courage to take his stand by the side of organized labor. This is, I think, in my experience about the third time that a city official has dared to openly take the side of the labor unions. All honor to Mayor Black for his courage."

Delegate Brown then proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we admire and approve the stand taken by Mayor Black of McKeesport in championing the cause of the striking steel workers and daring to stand by what he believes to be right in the face of abuse and misrepresentation. He put himself on record as the friend of the down-trodden and the oppressed. As a rule, when city officials are guilty of any action against organized labor we are quick to denounce it. Let us be as quick to praise a man like Mayor Black, who is not afraid to say that he will arrest the men who come to take the strikers' places.

Resolved, That we authorize the Secretary of this body to congratulate Mayor Black of McKeesport, Penn., on the courageous stand he has taken.

The resolutions were carried so quickly that there was no time to discuss them. It was expected that President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor would be present at the meeting, but he did not appear. It was learned after the meeting was over that Mr. Gompers came to New York late Saturday evening and was here for some time yesterday, but did not go to any of the labor meetings. Some of the friends of Mr. Gompers stated last night that he had left town, but was expected here some time to-day.

CHICAGO MACHINISTS' STRIKE.

One Man So Badly Beaten in a Fight that Police Care for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The strike of machinists at the Allis-Chalmers plants reached a crisis to-day, and all day the men were in an angry mood. When the thirty-three non-union machinists made their first attempt to leave the plant there were fights. One non-union workman, Ralph Eddowes, was badly injured and needed police protection to get back to his quarters, while three others were chased down Grenshaw Street to the works.

All the police of the imported squad made application to leave the plant and hear mass. At 6 o'clock, headed by Eddowes, four men walked out of the Wastentaw Avenue gate and started north to Grenshaw Street. When they reached the corner, they found they were watched by union pickets, and Eddowes dropped back to guard against an attack from the rear.

After they turned west into Grenshaw Street the union men stopped them and began to ask questions. Eddowes's refusal to answer started a fight. His companions, finding themselves outnumbered, fled, a large body of the union pickets pursuing. Down the street they ran into the works. On the way they were the targets for sticks and stones.

Eddowes, when he saw that his friends had left him, also began to run, but when he reached Wastentaw Avenue he saw the street blocked by strikers. He was badly beaten by them, after which, not daring to return to the plant, he hobbled to the police station at Thirteenth Street and Oakley Avenue. A carriage was called, and he was taken to the shops under police protection.

$40,000 for the Christian Alliance.

OLD ORCHARD, Maine, Aug. 11.—The Rev. Mr. Simpson, the Christian Alliance leader, raised $40,000 for missionary work to-day. A man from Ossining, N. Y., who had taken an active part in the convention, contributed a check for $5,000. The usual sight of women tearing off jewelry and throwing into the collection boxes was missing to-day; only four gold rings turned up when the collections were counted.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. Bennell, silks and dress goods; Miss B. Sternberg, fancy goods and art linens; S. Thompson, toys and sporting goods; F. C. Stahl, crockery; H. Bleidt, domestics and linens; 43 Leonard Street.

Wyler, Ackerland & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; I. C. Ackerland, clothing; Hoffman House.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; B. L. Goodkind, muslin underwear, umbrellas, and parasols; 459 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. V. McLean, laces and embroideries, 116 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Adler, David, Sons' Clothing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; I. D. Adler, woolens and tailors' trimmings; Hotel Savoy.

Strouss, Elsendrath & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Elsendrath, clothing; 58 Thomas Street; Hotel Savoy.

Mann, Gruber & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; F. J. Mann, woolens; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Savoy.

Greene, L. E., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Greene, millinery; Miss A. Graham, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. A. Major, millinery; O. W. Smith, millinery; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. S. Kerr, blankets, quilts, and upholstery goods; 621 Broadway; Holland House.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; N. Garson, clothing, 783 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; P. S. Ryan, gloves; M. H. Meyer, silks; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Armstrong, James A. & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; W. E. Woebbeking, millinery; 622 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. D. Saunders, millinery; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, clothing, 764 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Klein, Sol., Chicago, Ill.; S. Mandl, dry goods; P. Osterag, furnishing goods, 406 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. M. Samson, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Shepard, laces, embroideries, and trimmings; M. Becker, notions, Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. C. Litt, bags, hats, and wraps, 116 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Effroymson & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. A. Effroymson, cloaks; furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Stix, Baer & Fuller; D. M. Strauss, millinery and ribbons; A. J. Burton, linings; D. G. Braham, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry; F. J. Kirker, furnishing goods; M. D. Newstetter, dry goods; 837 Broadway; Gerard Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; I. Solomon, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry; 621 Broadway; Gerard Hotel.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; W. McDonald, ribbons, fans, and umbrellas; E. J. Schweimbold, linens and white goods; J. L. Lyons, willowware; A. Chapman, dry goods; F. W. Millar, dry goods; R. W. McGurry, dry goods; Gerard Hotel.

Penning & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Ackerman, millinery and ribbons; Miss M. Waldron, millinery; Miss May Waldron, millinery; 14 Lispenard Street; Gerard Hotel.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; I. D. Foxcandy; B. Thompson, furnishing goods; M. Funkenstein, housefurnishing goods; C. Metz, hosiery and underwear; D. Saunders, crockery; E. R. Crollius, lamps and electric goods; C. S. Burkholder, furs, millinery, and ribbons; Miss J. E. Wallace, millinery; Miss L. M. Cullane, millinery; E. C. Cooper, dress goods and linings; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Gerard House.

Strassburger, H., & Co., Oskaloosa, Iowa; H. Strassburger, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Einstein, J. R., Savannah, Ga., hats; Hoffman House.

Towle & Speiter Company, Clinton, Iowa; C. B. Obert, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Hibbard, C. A. & Co., Colorado Springs, Col.; C. A. Hibbard, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Zoller, Minear & Reiter, Greensberg, Ind.; S. D. Minear, dry goods, and clothing; Hotel Rossmore.

AT THE HOTELS.

VICTORIA—J. W. Brown, M. P., Ottawa.

IMPERIAL—C. A. Pearson, San Francisco; W. I. Switzer, Kansas City.

HERALD SQUARE—A. S. Humphreys, Honolulu.

MARLBOROUGH—Dr. J. S. Winters, Beasmer Ala.; J. Y. Johnston, Knoxville, Tenn.

NORMANDIE—A. Sabo, K. Ito, S. Segawa, and S. Ozeki, Japan.

PLAZA—J. B. R. Lyman, Eau Claire, Wis.; Elliott Spaulding, St. Joseph, Mo.

NETHERLAND—Thomas W. Gaunt, Bradford, Eng.; C. E. Wood, Washington D. C.

MANHATTAN—S. J. Gage, Boston; E. S. Brooke, Cleveland.

PARK AVENUE—M. Alexander, Boise, Idaho.

HOLLAND—C. M. Bunker, U. S. A.; James Beckett, Liverpool.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—A. del Viso, Argentine Legation, Washington.

HOFFMAN—Dr. C. M. Daniels, Buffalo; Jose A. Freyre, Havana, Cuba.

FIFTH AVENUE—Alej. L. de Romana, Arequipa, Peru; Magistrate William Travers Jerome; John W. Gray, Dundee, Scotland.

EVERETT—Charles H. Montgomery, Barcelona, Spain.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—L. H. Parish, Calvert, Tex.

ASTOR—H. M. Stevenson, the Bahamas; C. Abbe, Washington, D. C.

LIVELY BRUSHES ON THE SPEEDWAY

Many of the Fast Trotters Out for Sunday Work.

Redina Beats Kingwood in a Driving Finish—Jolly Bachelor Defeated in Three Heats by Commodore.

There was some lively high-class sport on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning, when about all the fast trotting and pacing stock in the city put in an appearance and were started up by way of giving them a little work, as many of them are short of it. As a result there was a series of brushes such as are seldom seen on the road so early in August, the finishes in the majority of the heats being remarkable close. The course was well nigh perfect, the early morning shower having laid the dust without interfering with or making the footing heavy.

About the first heat of the morning that attracted any attention was between B. Litchenberg's handsome chestnut pacer, Billy Palmer, trial 2:16, driven by Trainer Peter Menee, and La Crosse Girl. The start was a good one, and it looked like Billy Palmer's race until La Crosse Girl rushed him near the finish and won by half a length. There was a Grand Circuit finish when Mr. Dodge drove his new mare Redina, 2:07¼, against the Speedway favorite, Kingwood, 2:17¼, driven by George Coleman. Redina had a trifle the better of the start, but Kingwood soon closed the gap, and for a short quarter the pair raced on even terms. Then Redina's superior speed begun to tell, and she gradually outfooted her opponent, having an open length to the good at the finish. Several times during the past couple of weeks Commodore Porter, 2:13, and the bay trotter Jolly Bachelor have met, with honors about even. Yesterday morning Mr. Reilly, when he appeared on the road, said that he was not going to stop the Commodore, but the temptation was too strong, as the old warrior was at his very best, and, after warming him up, decided to measure strides with his old opponent. In the first heat Jolly Bachelor was not thoroughly warmed up, and he made a losing break, so that the Commodore won without coming to a drive.

The second heat was a horse race from start to finish. Jolly Bachelor had a little the better of the start, but Commodore Porter was under full headway, and he reached even terms before the bend was passed. From this point on to the finish both men drove as though $10,000 was at stake, and at no time was there more than a head between them. It was either horse's race until within a few yards of the finish, when Jolly Bachelor made a break that lost the race for him. The third heat was almost a repetition of the second, both horses covering the course neck and neck until the stretch was reached, when Jolly Bachelor broke.

Somewhat elated over his victories Mr. Reilly turned the Commodore to a good start with the crack trotter Ethel B., 2:20¼, driven by H. Phillips, believing that he had an easy thing. Such was not the case, however, for the little trotter took the lead at the first quarter and led the Commodore all the way home, winning out by a half length. Maud C., a trotter with a mark of 2:10¼, driven by David Harrington, did some fast work, and led a string of three horses a merry chase from Dyckman Street to the finish post. Flirt, driven by C. Jarvis, was a good second; Billy Palmer, the pacer, was third, and Jolly Bachelor came in on a run.

Among the many on the road were F. G. Schmidt, driving his crack team, Excellence, 2:18¼, and Mercury Wilkes, 2:14¼; A. R. Meyer, driving his bay pacer, Peter H., 2:26¾; A. Jones, driving the trotter Content; A. B. Fassman, driving the bay team of pacers composed of Annie H. and Baby Mine; George Young, driving his trotter Dandy, and A. B. Blanchard, driving a team of trotters.

LOCAL ATHLETIC GAMES.

Star, New West Side, and Pastime Athletic Clubs Hold Their Weekly Meets.

The semi-monthly games of the Star Athletic Club, which were postponed from Sunday of last week on account of rain, were held yesterday afternoon at the club grounds on Vernon Avenue, Long Island City. In the mile run J. J. Farrell, the scratch man, lowered the track record of 4:55 to 4:50 1-5, and beat out G. T. Fitzpatrick, who had 100 yards start, in a close finish. W. Green won first place in three events, which advanced him to second place in the competition for the all-around championship of the club, and only one point behind Owen Riley, who leads.

The Stars will hold an open relay race on Sunday, Aug. 25, for which entries have already been received from the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn and the Union Settlement Athletic Club of Manhattan. The summary of yesterday's events follows:

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Green, (7 yards;) T. O'Donnell, (7 yards,) second; P. McCauley, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:00 4-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Green, (15 yards;) O. Riley, (4 yards,) second; F. Hussey, (14 yards,) third. Time—0:25 2-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. J. Farrell, (scratch;) G. T. Fitzgerald, (100 yards,) second; H. W. Schell, (30 yards,) third. Time—4:50 1-5.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by W. Green, (3 feet 6 inches,) with 17 feet 1 inch; F. Hussey, (2 feet 2 inches,) second, with 17 feet 6 inches; O. Riley, (2 feet 4 inches,) third, with 17 feet 1 inch.

Pole Vault, Handicap.—Won by M. J. Flynn, (scratch,) with 8 feet; J. Hoben, (6 inches,) second, with 7 feet 1 inch; J. E. Moran, (1 foot,) third, with 8 feet 6 inches.

Points for championship record to date: O. Riley, 34; W. Green, 33; J. Hoben, 32; J. Kehnle, 30; T. J. O'Donnell, 26.

A team relay race for teams of four men each was the feature of the monthly games of the New West Side Athletic Club, held at the club grounds on West Fifty-fourth Street yesterday morning. The St. Paul's Guild team won, with the Grace Chapel team second, and the Columbus Catholic Club team third. Summary:

70-Yard Run, (Handicap.)—Won by J. Bresnan, (12 feet;) Max Bloch, (7 feet,) second; S. May, (6 feet,) third. Time—0:07 2-5.

220-Yard Run, (Handicap.)—Won by J. Dover, (16 yards,) after a dead heat with J. Bresnan, (17 yards;) S. May, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:24 2-5.

880-Yard Run, (Handicap.)—Won by W. Dawson, (30 yards;) J. Murphy, (scratch,) second; J. J. McAdams, (7 yards,) third. Time—2:07 1-5.

Two-Mile Run, (Handicap.)—Won by J. J. Corley, (100 yards;) E. Carrette, (scratch,) second; C. Langenbacher, (200 yards,) third. Time—10:42.

Team Relay Race, 1,500 Yards, Teams of Four.—Won by St. Paul's Guild team—E. Pratchett, E. Hoffman, J. McLaughlin, and W. Dawson; Grace Chapel team—J. Meinners, Steffins, Wolfe, and Stutz—second; Columbus Catholic Club team—Hull, Wood, Rafferty, and Riley—third. Time—3:26 2-5.

Running High Jump, (Handicap.)—Won by J. McLaughlin, (7 inches,) with 5 feet; H. Sperling, (6 inches,) second, with 5 feet; T. Pratchett, (2 inches,) third, with 4 feet 6 inches.

Throwing 35-Pound Weight for Height, (Handicap.)—Won by J. Bresnan, (4 feet,) with 16 feet 7 inches; W. Rodenbach, (4 feet 6 inches,) second, with 15 feet 9 inches; O. Landness, (4 feet 6 inches,) third, with 15 feet 9 inches.

Point Summary.—J. Bresnan, 35; W. Dawson, 15; J. J. McAdams, 12; J. W. Murphy, 12; O. Landers, 10; J. J. Corley, 9½.

The Pastime Athletic Club team, composed of W. Grady, O. Ordwein, D. J. Brennan, and V. Andrews, won the mile team relay race, which was the principal event at the monthly games of the Pastime Athletic Club, held at the Pastime Oval, East Sixty-sixth Street and Avenue A, yesterday afternoon. The team of the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn was second. Summary:

50-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by V. Andrews, (9 feet;) O. Ordwein, (10 feet,) second; D. J. Brennan, (15 feet,) third. Time—0:05 2-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by G. R. Goerwitz, (12 yards;) E. J. Eytinge, (12 yards,) second; A. Bischoff, (17 yards,) third. Time—0:36 2-5.

600-Yard Novice Race.—Won by J. E. Geraty; S. H. Graham second, A. Burnett third. Time—1:27 2-5.

Sack Race, 150-Yard.—Won by R. Kraus; D. Wolf second, D. J. Brennan third. Time—0:38 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by P. Soutar, (30 yards;) S. B. Hush, (45 yards,) second; J. E. Rostick, (50 yards,) third. Time—2:07.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by P. Soutar, (35 yards;) W. Grady, (scratch,) second; A. E. Ziegler, (110 yards,) third. Time—4:47.

Throwing the Discus, Handicap.—Won by O. Ordwein, (28 feet,) with 80 feet; M. J. Sheridan, (10 feet,) second, with 93 feet; N. Collins, (10 feet,) third, with 88 feet.

One-Mile Relay Race.—Teams of Four Men—Won by Pastime Athletic Club team, Grady, Ordwein, Brennan, and Andrews; National Athletic Club team of Brooklyn, N. Kaufman, J. Fraser, S. Curtis, and J. C. Doyle, second. Time—3:48.

GOLF FOR THE WEEK.

Local Players to Compete in the Ekwanok Tournament.

Local golfers will be well represented this coming week on the links of the Ekwanok Golf Club at Manchester, Vt. The annual open tournament of that club will begin on Wednesday and continue through Thursday and Friday. The first sixteen will qualify in the opening medal play round for the President's cup, given by Edward S. Isham of Chicago.

For purely local features, there will be the usual number of club competitions, chiefly on Saturday. A mixed foursome has been arranged by the Apawamis Golf Club for Thursday, and on the same day the fair players of Montclair and Baywater will hold handicaps. The list of events is:

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14.

Ekwanok, Manchester, Vt.—Open tournament.
Mahopac—Women's handicap.

THURSDAY, AUG. 15.

Ekwanok—Open tournament.
Apawamis—Mixed-foursome handicap.
Montclair—Women's kickers' handicap.
Bayswater—Handicap and driving contest for women.

FRIDAY, AUG. 16.

Ekwanok—Open tournament.

SATURDAY, AUG. 17.

Innis Arden—Club championship, qualifying round.
Englewood—Team match with Baltusrol and club handicap.
Flushing—Team match with Oakland.
Hillandale—Team match with Apawamis.
Bayswater—Handicap and driving contest for men.
Rockaway—Club handicap.
Deal—Members' handicap.
Seabright—Club handicap.
Wee Burn—Club handicap.
Mahopac—Women's handicap.
Fairfield—Team match with Wee Burn.

Golf Notes of Interest.

Besides the open tournament this week at the Ekwanok Golf Club, the annual open event of the Kebo Valley Country Club at Bar Harbor will be held beginning to-morrow and continuing through Friday. The first day's play will be an eighteen-hole qualifying round, and the chief trophy is the Kebo Valley Cup, presented this year by F. G. Condon, Arden M. Robbins, C. C. Auchincloss, Sumner Gerard, G. O. Thacher, and Lawrence Gourlie. The Bar Harbor golf season is now at its height, and a large number of starters is assured.

John Kendrick Bangs, the humorist, and his wife are playing golf on the Profile Club links in the White Mountains. From a large field of competitors they are both rated at scratch, and in a recent women's handicap, Mrs. Bangs won first honors.

Miss Elsa Huribut and Miss Swords, two of Morris County's leading women golfers, are now keeping up with the game on the Nantucket links, and are regular competitors in the women's weekly handicaps. W. V. Dahlgren, of Princeton and Miss Pauline Mackay, who was a leading opponent for the Boston women's championship, are the strongest Nantucket pair in the mixed foursome events, which are particularly popular this season. They are rated at plus 2, and took second in a recent match, although making the best gross record.

The new nine-hole golf course of the Kearsarge Golf Club, in the White Mountains, has been opened for its first season, and President W. B. May of New York presented a silver cup for the initial tournament, which was won by F. W. Knight of Boston. Mrs. May has presented a cup for a future contest.

The amateur record of 40 strokes for the new nine holes of the Pittsfield Country Club has lately been equaled by Harry Ollen of St. Louis. The amateurs are making a great effort to establish a new figure before the close of the season.

Horace Rawlins, the Waumbek golf professional of Bethlehem, in the White Mountains, pleased the members very much by his excellent showing in the recent professional tournament at Hollywood. He is now back at Waumbek, and has been devoting particular attention to getting the greens in prime condition for the August tournament. The course measures 2,347 yards around the nine holes.

The first of a series of Saturday competitions for the men's championship of the Seabright Golf Club, will be played late this month. In the qualifying round eight will be picked to continue at match play, the final round being thirty-six holes. The title holder is Amos T. Dwight. He beat T. W. Menzies in the thirty-six-hole final last year by 5 up and 2 to play. The championship cup was first played for last year by J. Prentice Kellogg, and must be won twice by the same player to become his permanent property.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:06	Sun sets...7:03	Moon rises..3:22

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...5:52	Gov. Isl'd...6:17	H. Gate....8:13
	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:06	Gov. Isl'd...6:35	H. Gate....8:31

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 12.

Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Hylas, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Mexico		3:00 P. M.
Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Nubia, Stettin		

TUESDAY, AUG. 13.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
British Prince, Brazil	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool		5:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
New York, Turk's Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Bahamas	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada, Trinidad, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lauenburg, Inagua, and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Laurentian, Glasgow		
Mae, Pensacola		
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Cuba, Yucatan, &c	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 15.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Capri, Barbados and Brazil	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Duchessa di Genova, Naples	2:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Paraense, Northern Brazil	3:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Saratoga, south side Cuba, and Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 16.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock. Saturday at 12 o'clock, Noon.

The Wanamaker Store

Midsummer Carpet Clean-Up

Thirteen Thousand Yards to Be Sold in a Jiffy

THIS means quite liberal concessions from usual cost; and every housekeeper knows how carpets "run into money," and what it means to save a quarter or a third of the entire cost of a carpet.

August is a lucky month for housekeepers who are shrewd enough, or fortunate enough, to come in and make selections when prices are so low. There are so many different things offered that it will repay even an expensive journey to come to the city now—for Furniture, Rugs, Upholstery and Carpets—big savings on each.

In today's offering there are ten patterns of Axminster Carpets, twenty-four patterns of Velvets, forty-four patterns of Tapestries and twenty-three patterns of Ingrains—all picked out for this season's selling, and of equal attractiveness to many that will be sold, in the identical quality, at a third more, a few weeks later.

Side by side with the new designs, many people would choose from these; for few but manufacturers could tell which were new and which were not.

Of course there are many patterns in quite small quantities, and there will be decided advantage in selection for those who come promptly today; yet among thirteen thousand yards there should be ample quantities in many patterns for those who come as late as tomorrow.

You can pick out the carpets now, and we will deliver and lay them later on, if you so desire. These are the new prices:

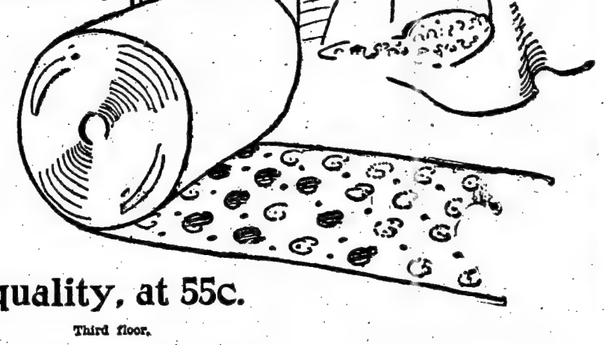

$1.40 Axminsters at $1.
$1.40 Velvet Carpets at $1.
$1 Velvet Carpets at 75c.
70c Tapestry Carpets at 45c.
80c and 85c Tapestry Carpets, best quality, at 55c.
65c Ingrain Carpets at 50c.

Third floor.

Advance Fall Styles In SILK WAISTS

Women are getting anxious to catch glimpses of the new ideas in fashion. We've gathered some early buds that will be appreciated by New Yorkers, as well as by those who are passing through the city and want to take something entirely new home with them.

These are in the newest shades and black. Prices range from $5 to $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Some Interesting SILKS

We're almost afraid to announce a showing of silks for 1902, for fear you'll doubt us. But these are from Japan, and have to be ordered six months in advance. In addition to showing samples importers bring out some sample pieces; and we have obtained enough of these to make two thousand yards, divided among forty styles and colorings.

The real stock will not be over from Japan until about the first of the year. You can share these six months in advance.

New Corded Wash Silks, in styles and colorings that are prettier than ever before. These colorings—pink, blue, Nile, lavender, straw, rose, navy blue, black and white; at 45c a yard.

There are also twenty new styles in all white Corded Silks at the same price—45c.

Black Japanese Silks—

Four thousand yards of them at about wholesale prices; splendid qualities for waists, dresses or linings; good blacks, dyed in France. It is very seldom that we can get them to sell under-price. Here are—

Two qualities in 23-inch, at 35c and 40c; worth 45c and 50c.
Two qualities in 27-inch, at 50c and 75c; worth 65c and $1.

These Black Japanese Habutais are used by almost every woman for one purpose or another; because no other material so combines strength and durability with light weight as these goods do. These are probably the last we shall have this season under-price.

Rotunda.

11,000 HANDKERCHIEFS

In a Stock-righting Clean-up

Our handkerchief buyer sees great blizzards of the little white squares coming across the ocean, and he wants stock-rooms cleared out for them.

Everybody needs lots of handkerchiefs all the time; but thousands who can come today wouldn't come without sufficient incentive. Now we supply that by these decisive offerings.

Staple, pure linen handkerchiefs already at unmatched low prices; now marked this way:

For Men—

At $2.75 a dozen, from $4.20—Extra size, plain linen; hemstitched; splendid quality; assorted width of hems.
At $4 a dozen, from $7.80—Same style; much finer quality.
At $6 a dozen, from $10.20—Extra fine grade of plain linen, hemstitched.
One-half dozen of any at same rate.

For Women—

At 12½c each, from 25c—Fancy printed sheer linen, hemstitched; nice assortment of colorings.
At 40c each, from 75c—Lace-edge embroidered, scalloped embroidered, and hemstitched embroidered; very choice patterns.
At 10c each, from 12½c—Initial, hemstitched, unlaundered, with row of open work.
At 10c each, from 12½c—Plain, fine linen, hemstitched.
At 12½c each, from 15c—Scalloped edge, embroidered by hand.
At 12½c each, from 15c—Plain fine linen, hemstitched.
At $2 a dozen, from $3—A lot of fine, plain linen, hemstitched; assorted widths of hems. Half dozens at same rate.
At $3 a dozen, from $4.20—Same as above in style, but of finer linen. Half dozens at same rate.
At $3.50 a dozen, from $6—Extra fine plain linen, hemstitched. Half dozens at same rate.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Insertions and Beadings Of EMBROIDERY

12,000 Yards Under-Price

These are the importers' sample pieces of fine embroidered nainsook and Swiss Muslin insertions and beadings. And these are what everybody wants now, in Embroideries.

The variety is almost unlimited, for there are scarcely two pieces alike in the entire collection.

They are entirely perfect except for the soil on the outside of each piece. Now priced this way:

At 10c, worth 15c
At 12½c, worth 20c
At 15c, worth 25c
At 20c, worth 30c
At 25c, worth 38c

Main aisle.

Women's GLOVES At 50c

This is the Glove Store's Clean-up The collection includes kid gloves suede gloves, mocha gloves, cape and chamois gloves, in very much broken lots, in most cases, though all sizes are to be found somewhere. Choose for

50c a Pair

Tenth street.

Second Week of Our Greatest August FURNITURE SALE

We Could Stop This August Sale Today—Cut off the August Price Tags; and sell Every Piece on our Floors at the Prices marked as usual value, and Still Be Lower in Price than most stores that sell Equal Goods.

Some may ask "Why don't we do it? Why not put this immense profit into our own pockets?"

These are reasonable questions from the short-sighted point of view. Many stores do gobble the big profits of well-bought bargains—not so Wanamaker's in any goods at any season.

The good fortune that is ours, is yours, even in the busiest seasons of the year. But there is a stronger answer to such "why not" questions asked in August.

The August Furniture Sale was instituted—

Its long, hard, annual trade battles are fought—

And you are given the fullest possible benefits of the price economies—

Because August was a dull month—

Because we had to make it pay you well to get you to buy in August—

And lastly, because after all the furniture selling we can do in August, the regular months of September, October, November and December can take care of themselves, and tax our utmost facilities to serve those who find it more convenient to wait.

Of course there wouldn't be a tenth enough August furniture for all, if all came. There will not be enough of many things for those who do come. Day after day you sweep our floors, leaving only fragmentary groups; and night after night we refill the vacancies from our ample supplies; but this cannot continue long, against such tremendous daily selling.

Today the utmost wish in variety and value can be fully satisfied.

To delay your coming any longer, is to waste the greatest opportunity of buying fine, new, handsome furniture at little cost, that has ever been offered to the New York public.

Such limited price detail as space allows, is given here.

Parlor Suites—

$25, from $35—Three-piece; mahogany veneered; tapestry cover.
$45, from $65—Three-piece; imitation mahogany; silk cover.
$45, from $65—Imitation mahogany; inlaid panels; damask cover.
$50, from $75—Three-piece; mahogany veneered; tapestry cover.
$55, from $85—Three-piece; imitation mahogany; damask cover.
$75, from $100—Three-piece; imitation mahogany; damask cover.
$80, from $125—Three-piece; mahogany; tapestry cover.
$100, from $150—Three-piece; mahogany; overstuffed; tapestry cover.
$110, from $175—Three-piece; mahogany; embossed velour cover.
$135, from $200—Three-piece; gold; tapestry cover.
$150, from $240—Three-piece; imitation mahogany; tapestry cover.
$155, from $225—Three-piece; gold; damask cover.
$190, from $285—Three-piece; gold; damask cover.
$225, from $350—Two-piece; gold; tapestry cover.

Library Suites—

$48, from $70—Three-piece; golden oak; leather cover.
$50, from $70—Three-piece; Flemish oak; leather cover.
$65, from $100—Three-piece; imitation mahogany; leather cover.
$70, from $125—Three-piece; mahogany; leather cover.
$75, from $100—Two-piece; imitation mahogany; leather cover.

Davenports—

$27, from $35—Imitation mahogany; tapestry cover.
$30, from $40—Imitation mahogany; green corduroy cover.
$50, from $75—Golden oak; embossed velour cover.
$75, from $110—Mahogany; moquette cover.
$80, from $125—Mahogany; moquette cover.
$100, from $130—Mahogany; embossed velour cover.
$150, from $200—Mahogany; plain velour cover.

Odd Sofas—

$32.50, from $50—Mahogany frame; velour cover.
$33.50, from $55—Mahogany veneer; tapestry cover.
$40, from $60—Imitation mahogany; velour cover.
$42.50, from $65—Mahogany inlaid; velour cover.
$45, from $65—Overstuffed; damask cover.
$50, from $85—Mahogany; velour cover.

Easy Chairs—

$30, from $45—Imitation mahogany; leather cover.
$35, from $50—Golden oak; tapestry cushions.
$42.50, from $55—Overstuffed in leather.
$42, from $65—Mahogany; leather cover.
$43, from $56—Overstuffed in leather.
$48, from $65—Overstuffed in leather.
$55, from $85—Mahogany; moquette cover.

Parlor Tables—

$12.50, from $25—Gold wood; inlaid.
$16, from $21—Mahogany; inlaid.
$18, from $30—Mahogany; inlaid.
$20, from $28—Round mahogany.
$30, from $45—Mahogany; inlaid.
$35, from $42—Mahogany; inlaid; curio.
$55, from $90—Gold and onyx.
$70, from $90—Vernis-Martin.

Parlor Cabinets—

$25, from $35—Imitation mahogany.
$30, from $60—Mahogany; inlaid.
$33, from $55—Vernis-Martin.
$40, from $56—Vernis-Martin.
$55, from $85—Mahogany; decorated.
$70, from $125—Gold.
$85, from $120—Gold.
$95, from $135—Gold.
$120, from $190—Gold.
$150, from $185—Gold.
$165, from $210—Mahogany; hand-painted panels.
$190, from $245—Mahogany; hand-painted panels.
$190, from $230—Gold.

Brass Bedsteads—

$30, from $60—4 ft. 6 in. size.
$33, from $50—3 ft. and 4 ft. sizes.
$35, from $50—4 ft. 6 in. size.
$42.50, from $55—3 ft. size.
$48, from $65—4 ft. 6 in. size.
$50, from $70—4 ft. 6 in. size.
$58, from $75—4 ft. 6 in. size.
$65, from $85—4 ft. 6 in. size.
$70, from $85—4 ft. 6 in. size.
$100, from $150—4 ft. 6 in. size.

Bedroom Suites—

$42, from $65—Three pieces, golden oak
$47, from $70—Three pieces, mahogany
$50, from $65—Two pieces, mahogany
$50, from $75—Three pieces, imitation mahogany
$60, from $90—Three pieces, golden oak
$65, from $100—Three pieces, golden oak
$70, from $115—Three pieces, golden oak
$75, from $110—Three pieces, mahogany
$80, from $120—Three pieces, mahogany
$80, from $125—Two pieces, golden oak
$165, from $205—Two pieces, mahogany
$175, from $235—Two pieces, mahogany
$175, from $256.50—Five pieces, green enamel
$200, from $305—Three pieces, bird's-eye maple
$300, from $600—Two pieces, white enamel, gold decorated
$600, from $750—Four pieces, mahogany

Bureaus—

$13.50, from $18—Golden oak
$16, from $22—Bird's-eye maple
$18.50, from $25—Mahogany
$20, from $30—Mahogany
$23, from $36—Golden oak
$22, from $30—Golden oak
$25, from $33—Bird's-eye maple
$25, from $38—Golden oak
$26, from $45—Golden oak
$27, from $44—Mahogany
$30, from $45—Golden oak
$32, from $45—Golden oak
$35, from $45—Golden oak
$40, from $55—Bird's-eye maple
$40, from $62—Golden oak
$45, from $60—Mahogany
$65, from $110—Bird's-eye maple
$90, from $118—Bird's-eye maple

Chiffonniers—

$18.50, from $25—Mahogany
$20, from $30—Mahogany
$20, from $40—Bird's-eye maple
$21, from $32—Bird's-eye maple
$22, from $32—Mahogany
$25, from $35—Mahogany
$26, from $40—Golden oak
$30, from $45—Golden oak
$32, from $45—Curly birch
$35, from $48—Golden oak
$35, from $55—Curly birch
$40, from $55—Mahogany
$45, from $60—Bird's-eye maple
$50, from $64—Mahogany
$60, from $85—Mahogany

Toilet Tables—

$11, from $15—Golden oak
$12, from $16—Bird's-eye maple
$13.50, from $20—Curly birch
$14, from $20—Golden oak
$14, from $21—Curly birch
$16, from $25—Golden oak
$25, from $32.50—Golden oak
$25, from $33—Bird's-eye maple
$28, from $45—Mahogany
$30, from $38—Mahogany
$32.50, from $42—Golden oak
$38, from $60—Golden oak
$50, from $75—Mahogany

Wardrobes—

$22, from $33—Mahogany, 2 doors
$25, from $38—Mahogany, 2 doors
$25, from $40—Golden oak, 2 doors
$27.50, from $36—Green maple, mirror door
$37, from $55—Golden oak, mirror door
$37.50, from $50—Mahogany, chiffonnier pattern
$70, from $90—Curly birch, mirror door
$70, from $90—Bird's-eye maple, mirror door
$75, from $100—Mahogany, chiffonnier pattern

Bookcases—

$12, from $16—One-section; golden oak
$12, from $18.50—One-section; imitation mahogany
$15, from $20—Two-section; imitation mahogany
$18, from $25—Three-section; imitation mahogany
$19, from $25—Two-section; curly birch
$25, from $38—Two-section; mahogany
$27, from $42—Three-section; golden oak
$27.50, from $35—Two-section; golden oak
$30, from $40—Two-section; mahogany
$33, from $48—Two-section; mahogany
$35, from $50—Two-section; mahogany
$75, from $100—Mahogany; Empire design

Sideboards—

$16, from $25—Golden oak
$18, from $25—Golden oak
$22, from $32—Golden oak
$30, from $45—Golden oak
$42, from $60—Golden oak
$45, from $75—Golden oak
$55, from $85—Golden oak
$52, from $85—Flemish oak
$55, from $65—Mahogany
$60, from $95—Flemish oak
$60, from $90—Mahogany
$65, from $100—Golden oak
$70, from $110—Mahogany
$70, from $120—Flemish oak
$75, from $125—Mahogany
$.50, from $195—Golden oak

Buffets—

$12, from $16—Golden oak.
$18, from $26—Mahogany.
$22, from $32—Mahogany.
$21, from $33—Golden oak.
$19, from $30—Golden oak.
$28, from $35—Golden oak.
$24, from $40—Mahogany.
$28, from $42—Golden oak.
$45, from $75—English oak.

Library Tables—

$12, from $18—Golden oak.
$13.75, from $20—Golden oak.
$19, from $28—Golden oak.
$30, from $40—Golden oak.
$30, from $45—Mahogany.
$32, from $48—Golden oak.

Music Cabinets—

$9, from $14—Imitation mahogany.
$15, from $25—Bird's-eye maple.
$18, from $25—Golden oak.
$30, from $45—Mahogany; Art Nouveau.
$35, from $42—Mahogany; inlaid.

China Closets—

$17.50, from $27—Golden oak
$25, from $40—Flemish oak
$25, from $40—Mahogany
$30, from $40—Mahogany
$40, from $55—Flemish oak
$40, from $65—Mahogany
$45, from $60—Mahogany
$50, from $70—Flemish oak
$50, from $70—Mahogany
$60, from $85—Mahogany
$90, from $145—Mahogany

Extension Tables—

$20, from $28—8 ft., golden oak
$25, from $40—8 ft., mahogany
$25, from $45—12 ft., Flemish oak
$30, from $40—8 ft., golden oak
$35, from $60—10 ft., golden oak
$38, from $65—12 ft., golden oak
$45, from $75—12 ft., mahogany
$50, from $80—10 ft., mahogany
$55, from $72—10 ft., oak
$60, from $90—10 ft., mahogany
$80, from $110—10 ft., golden oak

Mattresses and Pillows

At $12.50, from $18—

Pure horse hair Mattresses, in one or two parts; blue-and-white or fancy ticking; 40 pounds.

At $9.75, from $14—

Mixed hair mattresses; one or two parts; old-fashioned blue-and-white or fancy ticking; 40 pounds.

At $5, from $8—

Short hair Mattresses; one or two sections; 45 pounds; blue-and-white ticking.

60c Feathers, for 50c lb.—

20 x 30 in. Pillows, at $1.25.
22 x 30 in. Pillows, at $1.50.
24 x 30 in. Pillows, at $1.75.
20 x 56 in. Bolsters, at $2.50.

90c Feathers for 75c lb.—

20 x 30 in. Pillows. at $1.88.
22 x 30 in. Pillows, at $2.25.
24 x 30 in. Pillows, at $2.63.
20 x 56 in. Bolsters, at $3.75.

Woven Wire Spring Beds

—Wood or Metal Frames—

$2.50, $3, $3.25, $4, $4.50, $5, $5.25, $6, $6.50, $6.75; guaranteed for five years.

Rabbet Edge Box Springs

$8.50, from $10—Best blue-and-white ticking; hair top; full size.

Fourth floor

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Militiamen of New York Practice on the State Range.

CONDITIONS FAVOR MARKSMEN

First Day of the Supplementary Practice—Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston Was in Command.

Special to The New York Times.

CREEDMOOR, Aug. 11.—The first supplementary practice day of the season was held here yesterday. The practice was for marksmen only. The attendance was very large. The conditions were favorable for shooting with a light 5 o'clock wind blowing during the day. Shooting and issuing of decorations was under the supervision of Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Ordnance Officer, N. G. N. Y. Scores:

Pistols.

Rank and Name.	50 yds.	75 yds.	Tot.
Lieut. C. F. Collins	3 3 3 3 3—17	2 2 4 3 4—15	—32
Lieut. E. A. Nash	4 3 3 4 3—17	4 3 3 3 3—16	—33
Lt. Col. F. E. Wenk	4 3 2 4 2—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	—30
Major G. W. Collins	3 3 3 3 4—16	4 5 2 4 2—17	—33
Lieut. F. Dean	4 4 4 2 2—16	4 3 4 3 3—17	—33
Lieut. E. Sullivan	4 3 5 3 4—21	4 4 3 3 3—17	—38
2d Lieut. Dewey	4 4 5 4 4—21	4 4 4 4 5—19	—40
Capt. W. H. Whittal	0 3 5 3 4—15	2 3 4 5 5—17	—32
Capt. H. H. Skinner	4 3 4 4 4—19	5 0 4 2 4—15	—34
Col. W. G. Bates	5 3 4 3 3—18	4 4 4 5 5—19	—37
2d Lt. F. H. Stenson	3 4 4 4 3—18	4 4 2 4 4—18	—36
Capt. H. A. J. Young	3 4 4 3 5—19	3 3 4 3 4—17	—36
Lt. W. S. Whitehead	3 3 3 5 4—19	4 3 3 4 3—17	—36
Lt. R. N. Mackin	4 4 3 4 3—18	4 4 3 4 3—18	—36
Lieut. Col. D. C. McCarthy	4 5 5 4 4—22	3 3 3 4 2—18	—37
T. Hodgkuser	3 3 3 3 5—17	4 0 4 3 5—16	—33
H. B. Smith	3 3 3 5 3—17	4 3 4 2 3—16	—33
C. H. Cottier	3 4 4 4 3—18	4 4 4 2 4—18	—36
Corp. F. F. Barlow	4 2 3 5 4—18	4 4 3 3 2—16	—34
Sgt. J. MacDermott	4 4 4 4 3—19	3 3 3 3 4—16	—35
Lieut. R. W. Caudle	0 3 3 5 5—16	3 3 3 3 4—16	—32

SQUADRON A.

Corp. T. M. Adams	2 4 4 3 2—15	3 3 5 4 0—15	—30
W. R. Marvin	5 0 4 2 5—16	3 3 4 3 4—17	—33
F. A. Smith	4 3 4 3 4—18	3 4 4 3 3—17	—35
P. Chapman	4 3 3 3 3—16	4 3 4 3 2—16	—32
Preston	4 2 3 4 5—18	5 4 4 3 3—19	—37
A. Edey	2 3 4 4 2—15	5 4 4 0 5—18	—33
G. J. Dyer	4 4 4 4 2—18	4 0 5 3 4—16	—34
C. Wyckoff	3 4 4 4 2—17	2 2 4 2 4—14	—31
J. B. Wright	3 3 3 3 4—16	4 3 3 3 3—16	—32
Griswold	3 3 3 4 5—18	4 2 4 3 4—17	—35
H. Sampson, Jr	4 4 4 4 3—19	4 3 4 5 3—19	—38
E. M. Henderson	4 4 5 4 5—22	3 4 3 3 4—17	—39

TROOP C.

Art. J. W. Wilson	3 3 4 3 4—17	4 2 4 4 4—18	—35
W. Pettee	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 4 4 4 3—19	—39
W. H. Stiles	3 4 4 2 3—16	4 3 4 4 3—18	—34

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

W. H. Dillon	4 2 3 3 4—16	3 4 4 5 4—20	—36
C. V. V. Hurd	4 4 3 3 3—17	3 3 4 4 4—19	—36
E. C. Schanmacker	3 4 4 5 4—20	3 3 3 4 5—18	—38
E. C. Heathcote	4 3 3 4 4—18	4 4 3 2 4—17	—35
L. K. Lydecker	0 3 3 5 4—15	4 5 4 3 2—18	—33
J. N. Rhoades	3 4 4 4 4—19	4 3 2 4 3—16	—35
K. Isselin	4 4 4 4 5—21	4 4 3 3 3—17	—38
G. N. Gardiner, Jr.	4 3 3 3 2—15	0 3 4 5 2—15	—30
H. B. Weisse	2 4 4 3 3—17	3 4 3 4 2—16	—33
Sergt. A. V. Stout	4 4 4 4 4—20	5 5 5 5 3—23	—43
H. D. Waring	3 4 4 2 4—17	4 4 4 5 2—19	—36
E. H. Simmons	4 2 3 2 3—14	4 4 4 4 3—19	—33
H. Hollmann, Jr.	4 4 4 0 5—17	4 4 4 4 4—20	—37
B. H. Welsker	5 4 4 5 5—23	4 4 4 3 3—18	—41
M. Clark	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 3 3 0 5—15	—30
W. Reid, Jr.	0 4 4 4 4—16	4 5 4 5 3—20	—36
R. R. Irving	4 4 3 4 3—18	4 4 2 5 3—18	—36
James K. Holly	0 5 3 3 4—15	3 3 4 2 4—16	—31
C. B. Smith	4 4 4 2 5—19	4 4 5 4 4—21	—40
G. G. Donnelly	4 5 3 3 4—19	4 4 3 3 4—18	—37
E. D. Walsh	2 4 4 4 4—18	4 4 3 3 4—18	—36
B. Houston	2 4 3 3 4—16	3 5 4 4 4—20	—36
H. A. O'Brien	4 4 4 3 4—19	4 4 4 3 2—17	—36
A. C. Wood	4 2 3 3 3—15	4 3 5 3 3—18	—33
A. Leussen, Jr	4 4 3 5 3—19	3 3 2 3 4—15	—34
F. W. Keough	3 3 3 4 3—16	3 4 5 3 3—17	—33

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. D. Cullinane	4 3 3 2 2—15	4 3 3 3 2—17	—32
Corp. J. Elroth	4 4 3 2 3—15	2 2 3 4 3—15	—30
F. W. Thompson	3 2 4 4 3—16	2 3 3 4 3—15	—31
J. T. Sloan	3 2 3 5 3—16	2 4 3 3 2—15	—31
A. Drackdorf	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 3 4 4 3—17	—32
H. Lisser	3 3 3 4 3—16	4 3 4 4 4—19	—35
J. A. Bannon	3 3 4 3 4—17	3 3 4 4 4—19	—36
A. Rosenbaum	4 4 2 3 4—17	4 4 2 3 4—17	—34
N. J. O'Brien	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 2 2 4 3—15	—30
M. B. Brontrom	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 4 3 4 3—17	—36
A. Tobin	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 4 4 4 4—19	—39
T. S. Martin	3 4 3 3 4—17	4 5 4 3 4—20	—37
W. Glannon	4 4 3 3 4—18	2 4 4 4 4—18	—36
Joseph Maher	3 4 4 4 2—17	3 3 3 3 4—16	—33
W. Glannon	4 4 3 3 4—18	2 4 4 4 4—18	—36
A. Billet	4 3 3 4 3—17	3 2 5 3 4—16	—33
L. Levinne	4 3 3 4 3—17	4 4 4 5 4—21	—38
F. Brown	3 4 3 4 5—19	2 3 3 4 3—15	—34
D. Walker	4 3 4 3 4—18	3 0 4 3 5—15	—33
T. St. Colin	4 3 3 4 3—17	3 2 3 4 4—16	—33
E. Spitzer	4 2 3 2 5—16	3 4 3 3 3—16	—32
A. Brombecker	2 5 4 5 3—19	3 4 3 2 3—15	—34
D. Sackmann	4 3 4 2 3—16	3 4 3 2 3—15	—31
Q. M. Sergt. P. J. Scanlan	3 4 4 4 5—20	2 2 4 4 4—16	—36
T. W. Martin	3 3 3 3 5—17	3 4 3 3 5—18	—35
G. Davis	4 4 3 4 3—18	0 4 4 4 4—16	—34
W. Lucas	3 4 4 3 2—16	3 4 3 2 3—15	—31
J. Cullinane	3 2 4 4 3—16	3 4 4 2 3—16	—32
H. E. E. Roode	3 5 2 0 5—15	4 4 3 2 4—16	—31
F. Hoffman	2 3 3 4 3—15	4 3 5 0 3—15	—30
W. Campbell	2 4 4 4 5—19	4 3 4 0 5—16	—35
J. Glannon	4 4 4 3 3—19	2 3 4 4 2—16	—35
C. Ohenberger	4 4 4 4 3—19	2 3 4 4 2—15	—34
L. Cor. A. Buckman	5 4 4 4 3—20	4 3 3 3 2—15	—35
W. W. Bishop	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 4 2 4 2—15	—31
J. J. Quirk	4 4 2 4 4—18	4 3 5 2 3—17	—35
W. A. Werner	5 3 2 3 3—16	4 0 4 4 3—15	—31
M. Henderson	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 4 3 2 4—16	—36

NINTH REGIMENT.

Corp. J. W. H. Harper	4 3 4 4 2—17	3 4 3 4 2—16	—33
Corp. W. A. Hennigar	4 4 3 3 3—17	4 0 4 3 4—15	—32
Corp. B. Vandernoot	4 3 4 3 4—18	3 4 3 4 3—17	—35
F. Chattaway	3 3 5 4 0—15	4 4 5 4 2—19	—34
W. H. Simmons	4 3 4 4 4—19	4 4 2 4 3—17	—36
J. Lee	4 2 3 3 4—16	3 3 2 4 5—15	—31
W. F. Callahan	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 4 4 3 2—17	—37
A. Van Buskirk	4 3 3 3 5—18	3 3 3 5 5—19	—37
L. W. Moralis	4 4 4 4 2—18	4 3 3 4 4—18	—36
W. McCann	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 4 3 4 3—17	—32
C. W. Beebe	3 4 4 3 3—17	3 3 3 2 4—15	—32
G. Freedman	3 3 3 3 5—17	0 3 3 5 4—15	—30
J. McGee	4 3 3 4 4—18	4 4 2 3 3—16	—34
E. Bulsch	4 4 0 4 4—17	3 3 5 4 4—19	—36
O. D. Weed	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 3 4 3 3—17	—32
H. Kenarik	3 3 3 3 5—17	3 4 2 3 5—17	—34
A. Herter	3 3 3 3 5—17	5 4 4 2 0—15	—32
A. Ebbers	3 3 4 4 4—19	4 5 5 4 4—22	—41
Sergt. A. Maintvalin	3 4 4 4 4—19	4 4 4 4 4—20	—39
A. Schonberg	2 4 4 3 4—17	4 5 4 4 4—21	—38
N. Gilbert	3 3 4 0 5—15	2 3 4 4 3—16	—31
E. J. Kealey	3 4 3 4 3—17	5 4 4 2 5—20	—37
L. Hoff	2 3 4 4 3—16	4 3 3 3 3—16	—32
B. G. Hahn	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 3 0 4 4—15	—30

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. J. A. Opel	4 3 4 4 4—19	4 4 4 3 4—19	—38
Sergt. A. J. Wenk	3 4 3 4 4—18	3 3 3 4 4—16	—34
G. Takkin	4 3 4 3 4—18	4 4 3 3 3—17	—35
J. Skelton	4 3 4 3 2—16	3 4 4 2 2—15	—31
M. O'Keeffe	4 3 2 3 4—16	3 5 4 3 3—18	—34
F. A. McCabe	2 4 4 4 2—16	3 4 3 3 2—15	—31
J. Weiss	3 4 3 5 4—19	5 4 5 5 4—23	—42
C. Schaefer, Jr.	4 4 4 3 3—18	4 3 3 3 3—16	—34
B. F. Conner	3 3 2 4 4—16	2 3 4 3 3—15	—31
A. Fiegenbaum	4 2 4 4 4—18	4 3 5 2 4—18	—36
C. H. Hain	3 3 4 2 3—15	3 2 3 3 4—15	—30
J. McGuire	4 0 4 3 4—15	3 3 4 4 5—16	—31
J. A. Regrerer	3 3 3 4 4—18	3 3 3 4 3—16	—34
J. A. Dempsey	2 3 3 5 4—17	4 3 4 3 4—18	—35
Mad Bott	4 3 2 4 2—15	3 4 5 4 5—21	—36
James R. Williams	4 2 2 2 5—15	3 3 3 2 4—15	—30
W. R. Conklin	3 3 3 3 4—16	4 3 3 4 4—18	—34
William Bodey	3 4 5 4 4—20	3 2 4 3 3—15	—35
J. N. Macrae	3 3 4 4 3—17	4 4 4 4 4—20	—37
C. Knoerzer	3 5 2 3 3—16	4 4 3 3 4—18	—34
W. Nash	2 4 2 5 5—18	4 4 4 4 4—20	—38
O. Beir	4 4 3 2 4—17	4 4 2 4 5—19	—36
Dr. Dineen	3 3 5 2 3—16	5 5 0 3 3—16	—32
J. Kane	4 3 2 2 4—15	4 4 2 3 2—15	—30
A. B. Chutjian	3 3 3 4 3—16	3 4 3 3 3—16	—32
J. Bachmann	3 4 2 4 2—15	4 2 3 2 5—16	—31
G. L. Thomas	4 4 3 5 4—20	4 3 3 3 2—15	—35
J. Mixon	4 3 3 3 5—18	2 3 3 4 3—15	—33
W. Saunders	4 4 3 3 3—17	3 3 5 2 3—16	—33
E. A. Roth	4 4 4 3 3—18	4 3 4 2 2—15	—33
J. A. Cooney	4 4 5 4 3—20	3 3 4 3 5—18	—38
Sergt. J. F. Mitchell	3 4 3 4 3—17	2 4 4 4 2—16	—33
Sergt. H. Butzer	5 4 3 4 4—20	3 3 3 4 2—15	—35

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Sgt. F. H. De Witt	2 4 5 3 4—18	3 3 4 5 4—17	—35
Corp. C. H. Manneck	3 4 4 4 4—19	2 4 3 4 4—17	—36
J. A. Leonard	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 3 4 2 2—14	—33
J. J. Wilson	0 4 4 5 5—18	3 4 3 3 3—16	—34
D. F. Cameron	5 4 4 4 4—21	4 4 3 4 0—15	—36
J. L. Appelgate	3 4 5 3 4—19	4 4 4R 3—15	—34
Corp. A. R. Gage	3 4 2 2 4—15	3 3 4 3 3—16	—31
O. Heeland	4 2 4 3 4—17	3 3 3 3 4—16	—33
T. A. Gallagher	2 4 3 3 3—15	3 4 3 2 4—16	—32
H. F. Burrucker	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 4 5 2 2—16	—35
C. H. Foster	4 4 5 3 2—18	3 3 4 3 4—17	—35
L. A. White	3 2 3 3 4—15	4 2 5 3 2—16	—31
C. Herrenbrial	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 3 3 3 3—15	—31
E. Van Wickler	3 3 4 4 4—18	3 4 4 4 4—19	—37
Corp. W. L. Gibson	3 4 5 3 3—19	4 3 3 4 3—17	—36
Corp. A. T. Cardoza	4 3 4 3 3—17	4 3 4 4 0—15	—32
Corp. A. Waldron	2 4 3 3 4—16	4 3 3 2 4—16	—32
C. H. Langlil	3 3 4 2 3—15	4 3 4 2 4—17	—32
C. E. Epworth	3 3 4 3 3—16	4 4 5 5 5—23	—39
D. W. Austin	4 3 0 4 4—15	3 4 3 3 2—15	—30
F. Underhill	3 3 4 3 2—15	4 3 5 4 2—18	—33
E. Donnelly	3 4 4 2 4—17	4 4 4 5 5—22	—39
F. G. Kelly	3 3 4 5 3—18	4 4 4 4 4—20	—38
L. A. Kitchen	4 4 3 2 4—17	4 2 4 3 5—18	—35
W. Flavin	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 3 3 4 2—15	—31
H. W. Halsey	3 3 5 3 3—17	3 4 2 3 3—15	—32
W. Rehringer	5 2 4 3 3—17	3 4 2 3 4—16	—33
G. Houseal	2 3 5 2 3—15	4 3 2 3 5—17	—32
C. W. T. Rosquist	3 3 3 5 3—17	4 4 3 0 4—15	—32
C. Van Cott, Jr.	4 5 5 3 4—21	5 4 5 4 4—22	—43
M. Bernard	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 2 3 4 3—15	—31
A. Wright	3 3 5 3 3—17	3 3 3 3 3—15	—32
F. H. Keegan	3 4 4 5 2—18	4 3 3 4 2—16	—34
A. Wilson	3 3 3 5 4—18	4 3 4 4 2—17	—35
H. P. Gallagher	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 2 3 3 4—16	—31
F. H. Ellis	3 4 3 3 3—16	0 2 4 5 4—15	—30
F. F. Springsteen	2 5 4 4 2—17	4 4 3 4 4—19	—36
G. H. Howell	4 4 3 4 3—18	4 3 3 3 4—17	—35
H. C. Albers	3 3 3 3 3—15		

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. G. M. Gregerson	4 3 3 3 4—17	3 2 3 4 4—16	—33
Sergt. T. J. McCormack	3 3 4 3 4—17	3 2 3 4 4—16	—33
Q. M. S. H. J. Dudley	4 0 4 5 2—15	4 4 2 2 3—15	—30
Corp. H. Johnson	4 4 3 4 4—19	5 3 4 2 3—17	—36
O. Hodges	5 4 3 3 4—19	2 4 4 4 3—17	—36
H. Hanly	4 4 4 2 4—18	3 4 3 3 3—16	—34
C. W. Jimmer	4 4 3 4 4—19	4 3 5 4 3—20	—39
W. R. Thoman	3 3 3 4 4—17	2 4 3 3 3—15	—32
A. B. Wood	4 4 4 3 2—17	4 3 3 3 4—17	—34
J. J. Campbell	0 4 2 5 4—15	4 5 5 4 5—23	—38
H. J. Hancock	4 2 2 4 4—16	3 3 5 4 2—17	—33
F. B. Scarff	3 3 2 3 4—15	4 4 3 3 5—19	—34
W. F. Long	0 4 3 4 4—15	4 4 3 2 4—17	—32
H. Webster	3 4 3 4 4—18	4 3 3 4 5—19	—37
C. Mauser	2 4 4 4 4—18	3 4 3 4 2—17	—35
W. Noblett	3 3 2 4 4—16	3 3 4 3 4—17	—33
H. Fendall	3 3 3 3 4—16	2 3 4 2 4—15	—31
J. Healey	3 4 3 4 4—18	3 3 5 2 4—17	—35
W. Kelly	3 3 3 3 5—17	4 4 4 4 3—19	—36
J. Tillott	2 4 3 3 4—16	4 4 4 4 5—21	—37
T. A. Driscoll	3 3 3 3 4—16	2 4 3 4 4—17	—33
T. J. Monahan	4 3 3 3 3—16	4 3 4 4 4—19	—35
F. L. Stenstrom	4 4 4 3 3—18	2 3 3 4 3—15	—33
H. Hicks 2d	3 3 2 4 3—15	4 4 2 3 4—17	—32
G. E. Hall	4 4 4 2 2—16	4 4 4 2 4—18	—34

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Corp. C. P. Rogers	3 4 4 3 3—17	4 3 3 5 0—15	—32
E. A. Strohecker	4 4 3 5 5—21	4 3 4 5 4—20	—41
B. J. Lindenberg	4 4 3 3 4—17	3 3 3 3 2—15	—32
Sergt. W. H. Weeks	4 4 3 4 0—15	3 4 4 3 2—16	—31
W. A. Mintzer	3 3 3 4 4—17	4 4 3 0 4—15	—32
C. Whitney	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 3 3 3 4—17	—32

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

F. H. Wardland	3 3 4 4 3—17	3 2 3 4 3—15	—32
D. Joyce	4 3 3 4 3—17	3 3 4 4 3—17	—34
H. E. Hale	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 3 5 2 3—16	—31
E. L. Blackman	4 3 4 3 3—17	4 3 4 2 3—16	—33
A. D. Tierney	4 4 4 2 3—17	4 0 3 5 4—16	—33
J. A. McCarthy	2 4 3 3 3—15	0 4 3 3 5—15	—30
E. J. Phillips	3 3 2 3 4—15	3 3 3 4 4—16	—31
B. P. Phyfe	0 3 3 5 4—15	3 0 3 4 5—15	—30
A. S. Webb	3 4 4 3 5—19	4 3 3 4 3—17	—36
L. W. Baxter	4 3 0 4 4—15	4 4 5 3 3—17	—32
E. A. Mayhew	3 4 4 4 3—18	4 4 5 4 0—17	—35
H. S. Walker	3 3 2 4 4—17	4 5 0 3 4—16	—33
G. C. O'Brien	4 4 3 3 3—18	4 3 3 2 3—15	—33
S. C. Northridge	4 3 4 4 3—18	3 0 4 4 4—15	—33
G. Hazen	2 3 4 3 4—16	4 0 4 5 3—16	—32
G. Caldwell	4 4 0 4 5—17	3 4 3 3 4—17	—34
F. Cornell	3 3 3 5 5—17	3 5 3 3 3—17	—34
H. B. Herring	2 3 3 4 3—15	5 3 4 4 4—20	—35
W. F. Harnell	4 3 3 3 4—17	2 3 3 4 3—15	—32
H. C. Steck	3 3 4 4 4—19	2 4 3 3 3—15	—34
B. T. Lynch	3 3 4 4 4—18	4 5 4 0 5—18	—36
Corp. G. S. Shoffner	5 4 4 4 0—17	2 4 4 3 2—15	—32
W. Green	4 4 4 4 5—21	4 2 3 3 3—15	—36
C. W. Barlow	0 3 4 4 4—15	4 2 3 2 4—15	—30
M. E. Walker	3 3 3 5 5—17	4 4 3 3 3—17	—34
J. F. Dooling	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 2 3 4 4—16	—35
W. J. Myers	3 3 3 4 4—17	3 4 2 3 3—15	—32
P. Mesara	3 4 2 4 2—15	2 4 3 4 3—16	—31
A. J. Dunn	3 3 3 5 4—16	2 4 4 3 4—17	—33
E. E. Siscoe	3 3 2 4 2—15	2 4 4 2 5—15	—30
W. G. Eagan	4 3 3 3 4—17	4 3 2 3 3—15	—32
Sergt. J. Wolff	4 4 4 4 4—19	3 3 5 5 5—18	—38
Corp. H. Leach	3 4 5 3 2—17	4 4 4 3 4—19	—36
Corp. J. A. Heehan	3 3 2 4 4—16	4 3 4 5 3—19	—35
Jay Albere	0 3 3 4 5—15	4 3 2 4 2—15	—30
C. Dixon	5 4 4 4 5—22	3 3 4 4 4—19	—41
C. E. Rowland	4 4 3 3 4—18	4 2 3 5 4—18	—36
F. H. Gibson	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 4 3 4 3—18	—33
H. E. Jones	4 4 4 4 3—19	2 3 3 3 4—15	—34
R. S. Bergen	3 5 2 3 4—18	3 3 5 4 3—18	—36
F. D. Prave	3 3 4 2 4—16	0 4 5 3 5—17	—33
M. S. Pearson	3 3 3 4 4—17	4 3 3 3 3—16	—33
C. W. Powell	3 4 2 3 3—15	2 4 3 4 3—16	—31
A. W. Bates	5 3 3 3 3—17	3 4 4 3 4—18	—35
W. Obermayer	3 3 3 2 4—15	3 4 5 4 4—20	—35
R. B. Brinton	3 3 2 4 3—15	3 3 4 3 4—17	—32
H. Roedenberger	4 4 3 3 4—18	3 4 4 3 2—16	—34
A. M. Crombie	4 2 3 4 3—16	4 2 3 3 3—15	—31
S. L. Rowland	4 4 4 4 2—18	3 3 3 3 3—15	—33
W. J. Rooney	4 4 3 5 4—18	4 4 4 0 4—16	—34
J. W. Beckel	4 4 4 2 2—16	4 4 3 3 2—16	—32
A. R. Mowatt	3 3 4 3 3—16	4 2 3 3 3—15	—31
L. N. Cooper	3 3 3 4 4—17	5 2 3 4 4—18	—35
J. C. Farrell	3 3 3 3 5—17	2 4 4 3 3—17	—32
T. F. Read	3 4 2 4 5—18	2 3 4 4 4—17	—35
W. H. Houghton	4 4 4 0 4—16	2 3 4 4 3—16	—32
H. M. Cross	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 2 3 3 4—15	—30
P. Hulett	3 3 2 4 4—16	4 4 2 4 4—18	—34
E. W. Sanders	4 4 4 4 3—19	3 4 3 3 3—16	—35
A. G. B. Mayer	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 4 2 2 3—15	—30

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. C. H. Korner	2 4 5 3 4—18	4 3 4 5 0—16	—34
Corp. J. P. Gutt	3 4 2 3 4—16	4 5 5 4 4—22	—38
J. W. Tryon	4 4 3 3 4—18	4 4 5 0 4—17	—35
P. J. Kurscheidt	3 3 3 5 4—18	3 2 3 4 5—17	—35
G. C. Swinson	4 4 3 3 3—17	4 3 4 3 4—18	—35
W. H. Vallend	5 0 4 3 3—15	2 3 3 3 4—15	—30
F. J. Mace	4 4 4 3 3—18	3 3 4 4 2—16	—34
W. Newnham	2 4 3 3 3—15	3 3 3 5 5—19	—34
J. Beyerlein	4 5 4 5 0—18	4 4 2 3 3—16	—34
J. F. Morrison	4 3 4 4 2—17	3 4 2 4 4—17	—34
W. Wrench	4 4 4 0 3—15	4 3 3 2 2—16	—31
C. Paris	3 4 3 3 2—15	4 4 5 2 4—19	—34
W. F. Readman	3 4 3 4 5—19	4 3 4 4 4—19	—38
C. W. Smith	4 4 3 3 3—17	3 3 4 3 3—16	—33
H. J. Ording	4 3 3 3 2—15	3 4 5 4 3—19	—34
B. S. Osborne	4 2 3 4 4—17	3 3 3 3 3—15	—32
C. E. Wilson	3 2 4 5 2—16	4 4 4 3 4—19	—35
J. McClane	4 4 5 3 3—18	4 5 3 3 2—17	—35
F. Badenhop	4 4 3 3 3—17	4 4 4 4 4—20	—37
J. Myer	3 3 4 3 4—17	4 4 4 4 4—20	—37
H. Wilson	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 4 3 2 4—16	—31
J. W. Durning	5 4 4 5 4—22	4 4 3 3 2—16	—38
H. Schlelsier	4 3 4 4 3—18	3 4 4 2 4—18	—36
B. Bolliver	3 3 4 3 3—16	3 4 4 4 4—19	—35
G. Maguire	3 3 3 4 3—16	4 2 4 4 4—18	—34
J. R. Wilson	4 5 2 5 5—19	4 2 3 2 4—15	—34
H. Merk, Jr	0 4 3 5 3—15	3 3 4 3 3—16	—31
Corp. H. F. Jarmain	3 4 3 3 3—16	4 3 4 3 3—17	—33
E. A. Sisk	4 4 4 3 4—19	3 3 4 3 3—16	—35
E. Olvany	3 4 3 3 2—16	3 3 4 2 3—15	—31
A. Flaherty	4 4 4 2 3—17	4 4 2 5 2—17	—34
H. Schnitzer	3 4 3 3 3—16	5 4 3 2 2—16	—32
W. E. Walters	3 3 3 3 4—16	2 2 4 4 4—16	—32
W. C. Fetherschmack	2 3 4 2 4—15	3 4 3 2 4—16	—31
C. G. Braister	4 3 0 3 5—15	0 4 3 4 4—15	—30
V. Eder	3 3 2 5 2—15	3 4 4 3 3—17	—32
T. Broderick	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 4 4 3 3—17	—33
F. Sheridan	3 2 3 4 3—15	3 3 4 2 3—15	—30
E. J. Peters	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 4 2 4 2—15	—34
C. M. Dodman	4 4 4 4 3—19	3 3 3 3 3—15	—34
F. Colberg	4 3 3 3 3—16	4 4 4 3 3—18	—34
W. A. Benson	4 3 4 2 3—16	4 4 3 4 4—19	—35

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. H. G. Donohue	3 2 3 3 4—15	4 4 3 3 4—18	—33
Corp. M. Custer	3 4 3 3 3—16	3 4 3 4 3—17	—33
J. Foster	4 2 4 5 3—18	3 4 4 3 3—17	—35
M. F. Daly	4 3 4 2 4—17	3 5 3 3 3—17	—34
P. F. Reilly	4 4 3 3 2—16	3 3 3 4 3—16	—32
T. Foley	4 5 3 2 2—16	3 4 4 4 3—18	—34
S. Good	4 3 2 4 2—15	4 3 4 3 3—17	—32
W. J. Hoolan	2 4 3 3 4—16	3 2 2 4 4—15	—31
J. McWhirtin	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 5 2 5 4—20	—40
J. C. Nasdal	4 4 2 3 5—18	5 0 3 3 4—15	—33
J. Coughlan	3 4 4 4 3—18	4 3 4 4 3—18	—36
P. J. Canning	4 3 4 3 4—18	4 3 4 5 3—19	—37
D. A. Youchmann	4 2 3 3 3—15	3 4 3 3 3—16	—31
J. H. Adams	3 4 4 4 0—15	3 2 4 3 3—15	—30
Corp. J. Sarahan	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 3 3 3 5—17	—33
Sergt. M. Supple	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 0 5 3 5—17	—32
J. F. Hussey	4 3 3 4 4—18	5 4 4 0 3—16	—34
J. J. Ferguson	3 4 3 4 3—17	4 2 5 4 4—19	—36
Sergt. P. E. Reilly	4 3 4 4 0—15	5 4 4 5 4—22	—37
J. B. Scheibler	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 4 2 2 3—15	—31
P. Griffen	4 2 3 4 3—16	3 3 3 3 5—17	—33
T. F. Cullen	4 3 2 4 2—15	3 3 2 4 5—17	—32

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Corp. G. Becker	4 3 4 2 2—15	5 2 2 3 4—16	—31
Corp. R. G. Brandt	4 3 4 3 2—16	4 3 5 3 0—15	—31
S. Eben	3 3 2 3 4

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AN INTOLERABLE POLICE SITUATION

To say that the condition of affairs in the Police Department revealed by the Whitney confessions is intolerable is to give very weak expression to the popular feeling concerning the rottenness which pervades the force. It is no longer open to doubt that the police officials are and have long been the active allies and industrious side-partners of every person engaged in violating the law on a scale warranting a division of profits sufficiently liberal to make their protection worth while in a business way. The right given to WHITNEY and his partner BURGDORF to use the Police Headquarters Central as a means of reaching the Captain of every precinct in which a raid on the poolrooms, gambling places and disorderly houses was imminent, identifies the entire Headquarters staff and every precinct commander with the conspiracy to protect crime and defeat the agencies of law enforcement, at least to the extent of putting them in the position of defendants.

It is desirable, and even necessary, that those upon whom devolves the obligation of action to correct this condition and redeem New York from an insufferably corrupt police control which stands between crime and the law, shall move cautiously and with great judgment, but it is neither necessary nor desirable that the action demanded by the facts as we now know them shall be postponed until after election, which would mean until a new Mayor assumes office on the first of January, with the power of removal and reorganization. The duty devolving upon the District Attorney to set in motion the machinery of the criminal law against those caught in the net which Mr. Moss spread so cleverly is one which cannot safely be delayed for any reason, and least of all for fear it will be denounced by those hurt as a pre-election attack on Tammany. It is also undesirable that where satisfactory evidence of guilt exists, the District Attorney's office shall be hypercritical as to the nature of the legal evidence at hand or its sufficiency for conviction.

Evidence accumulates when notorious and oppressive criminals, who necessarily have many enemies, are brought to the bar. There are thousands of people in New York who could give evidence of the most convincing and unanswerable character against the police, but who are afraid to do so under present conditions. Let it be understood that an honest and vigorous prosecution of the police officials will immediately follow their indictment, and that there will be no chance for the guilty to escape, and evidence will be volunteered in plenty. There should be no delay beyond that needed for the thorough preparation of the cases to be tried. The Governor also has an exigent duty in determining whether he should not at once remove Commissioner MURPHY. The right of Mayor VAN WYCK to reappoint him is a consideration which should not influence the Governor one way or the other. Col. MURPHY was a grotesquely unfit appointment for the position of single head of the Police Department. An elderly invalid, without experience or acquired qualifications, he was doubtless chosen with reference to the fact that he would make a great pretense of industry in reorganization and indulge in large promises of reform, while DEVERY would attend to practical police matters and keep the old man amused in doddering over his three-platoon scheme and like unimportant trifles. The fact that the Police Department can be honeycombed with corruption, and the fact not come in any "official" way to Col. MURPHY'S knowledge, shows his conspicuous unfitness for the position of Commissioner.

If removed by the Governor, and, as is quite possible and even probable, reappointed by the Mayor, the blame for his continuance in an office he has forfeited by incompetence, to the end that his Deputy may continue to make the department a machine for blackmailing crime and vice, will fall where it belongs. Gov. ODELL may not see his way clear to exercise the power of removal in this instance, but he would make a mistake if he deferred such action for the reason that it might be misconstrued if taken before the Fall election. The only fact entitled to consideration is that New York is now suffering under conditions so intolerable that the quickest and most effective relief possible is that which will do the most good.

The friends of good government should find great encouragement in the fact that these revelations of police corruption have come in time to strengthen the movement to redeem New York from the disgrace of Tammany control. This being true, neither the Governor nor the District Attorney should consider postponing until after the election anything right and proper to be done for the good of New York. Delays are dangerous, especially if they afford the demoralized forces of municipal misrule a chance to rally and fortify their position. Sledge hammer blows in quick and bewildering succession are needed.

THE FRUIT EXPORT BOUNTY SCHEME

Those familiar with the action of Mr. GAGE in imposing countervailing duties on Russian sugar because of the encouragement of sugar exports from that country by an indirect bounty will conclude that the Administration is inviting trouble for itself in countenancing the scheme of the Pomological Bureau of the Agricultural Department looking to the extension of our fruit exports. What use Germany will be apt to make of the fact that this Government is assisting the fruit exporters by guaranteeing them against loss is a matter of conjecture.

The scheme which Secretary WILSON has approved is that the Government shall go into partnership with a number of merchants ready to undertake the fruit exportation business, by which they will get all the profits, while the losses will be assumed by the Federal Treasury. At its last session Congress made provision for such an experiment by an appropriation to enable the Pomological Bureau "to investigate, in co-operation with other divisions of the department and the experiment stations of the several States, the market conditions affecting the fruit trade of the United States with foreign countries, and the methods of harvesting, packing, storing, and shipping fruit and vegetables; and for experimental shipments of fruits to foreign countries for the purpose of increasing the exportation of American fruits, and for all necessary expenses connected with the practical work of the same."

Wishing to use this authority in a way which it is scarcely probable Congress intended, Secretary WILSON appealed to the Controller of the Treasury for information on the following points:

May this department, under the authority of this act, enter into co-operative arrangements with dealers and exporters whereby the department shall guarantee a definite minimum net return per package on fruit packed, packed, shipped and sold, under direction from the pomologist of this department, through the ordinary channels of trade?

Under this arrangement the exporter would receive the net proceeds of sales; that is, all proceeds after deducting freight and other charges. If this net return shall be less than the guaranteed amount, the difference between the net proceeds actually realized and the guaranteed return would be paid the exporter out of the moneys appropriated for pomological investigations.

The reply of the Controller of the Treasury was favorable to the views of the department, and the way is now clear to test the experiment. Under the plan proposed, as will be seen from Secretary WILSON'S explanation, the exporter "stands to win" whether the shipment he makes is profitable or unprofitable. The Government guarantee is the price at which the fruit could be sold at home, and the exporter's chance for profit over and above what he could realize in his own market is a perfectly safe gamble. He is sure of recovering his stakes, whether the game goes his way or against him. On these conditions almost anybody would play almost any game, from craps to stock speculation.

The Agricultural Department admits that this plan carries the bounty idea a step further than it has ever been carried in this country, and in this view no one is likely to differ with the Secretary. The legal authority for the venture is affirmed, and the fact that it is so only serves to emphasize the necessity for a careful scrutiny of apparently innocent little bills presented to Congress, which seem to mean one thing in the committee room and quite another thing after they are enacted. The assent of the Controller of the Treasury to the plan outlined by Secretary WILSON seems to have been given reluctantly, for while probably unable to discover any flaw in the law, he deems it consistent with his duty to add: "It may not be improper to suggest that just so far as the arrangement you may make may differ from ordinary purchase and delivery, it should be your care to protect the United States from imposition and loss." This is an aspect of the matter which is much too important to need apologetic presentation to the notice of Secretary WILSON. Another and perhaps even more important phase will probably force itself on the attention of Mr. GAGE as soon as the system is put into operation. The net result of it all is that while public opinion in this country is still divided on the subject of bounties for great and far-reaching schemes of National benefit, the farmers and their official allies have slipped a clause into the Appropriation bill which, in the case of the fruit growers, establishes the practice of encouragement by bounty in the most aggravated form. When this clause was agreed to the watch dog of the Treasury must have been asleep.

ENGLAND IN CHINA.

It is satisfactory to observe that the South African war has not so completely absorbed British attention as to have prevented the holding in the House of Commons of an interesting and illuminating debate upon British interests in China. Those interests are enormously superior to anything that the British now have, or are likely to have within the lifetime of anybody now living, in the late republics.

Sir EDWARD GREY'S contribution to the debate in question was particularly enlightening. Among other things he showed the absurdity of talking about British "spheres of influence" in the same breath with "the open door." It is like that nonsense in the Republican platform about Protection and Reciprocity "walking hand in hand." The British can have no exclusive spheres of influence until they alter their whole commercial and colonizing policy. Meanwhile they are the leading trading nation which insists upon commercial privileges and dislikes and disclaims territorial responsibility. According to Sir EDWARD Germany has come to take that position the United States, under the present administration of the State Department, has adhered to it firmly, and Japan proved her adherence to it in the treaty which Russia induced France and Germany to join her in upsetting. This is a very strong and ought to be a prevailing combination. Opposed to it is Russia alone. Upon Lord SALISBURY'S remark that there is room in Asia for Great Britain and Russia, Sir EDWARD aptly says: "It is equally true to say that there is room in the Atlantic for the ocean-going steamers, but it is desirable that the should agree among themselves upon certain routes which they should follow in order to avoid the danger of collision." Sir EDWARD thinks that Russian expansion may be reconciled with British interests, but it is always to be borne in mind that Russia's possession is exclusive, and that there is a distinct opposition between her objects and those of the trading nations. Even Sir EDWARD, who may almost be called a Russophile in comparison with most of his colleagues, betrays impatience with the Russian diplomatic methods. "We shall never be able to deal with the Russian Government through the central Government at Peking; we must deal with the Russian Government direct."

The tenor of the debate at all events made it clear that Great Britain has no intention of acquiring exclusive rights in the Yang-tse Valley or elsewhere, or to abandon what may be called her birthright of doing business in competition, for any number of messes of pottage in the form of concessions. As that is precisely our own position, and seems to be becoming the position of Germany, there seems to be no reason why the three countries and Japan should not work cordially together in China in resisting all attempts, from whatever quarter they may come, to hamper freedom of trade in any part of China. As it is only from Russian aggressiveness that such attempts are likely to arise, it seems that the trading nations are by their interests pledged to a jealous watching of Russian operations, with the view of thwarting such of them as threaten the commercial privileges, the extension of which is the best result that can come from the recent disturbances in China.

TELEPHONE CHARGES.

The Chicago Telephone Company and the Illinois Manufacturers' Association are now engaged in an interesting struggle over the question of rates. The contention of the manufacturers is that not only are the rates too high, but that in exacting them the telephone company is violating the law. The ordinance of 1898, under which the telephone service was established and which constitutes what it has in the way of a live franchise, fixed $125 as the maximum charge to the user. The rate charged is now $175, and the increase is defended on the ground that the improvement and extension of the service have made it more costly than was originally contemplated. The threat of the company is that if required to return to the charge permitted in the ordinance in question it will cut out all the improvements since introduced into telephony and give the public the service on which the 1898 rate was fixed. In point of fact, it will do nothing of the sort. For reasons of its own, in no way related to the public convenience, it cannot reverse the wheels of progress and go back to the more primitive methods of even twelve months ago.

The Corporation Counsel of Chicago has suggested a plan which is not likely to be followed. It is to make whatever agreement as to rates the telephone company insists on, but refuse to pay more than $125 per year, and if the company attempts to take the instruments out, restrain it by injunction. From the lawyer's point of view, this may seem like a very good plan, but no one who knows from experience in how many different ways Central can make life a burden to the unhappy originator of a call, and how easy a matter it is for the company's linemen to render an instrument useless for all purposes save as an inspiration to blasphemy, would care to follow it. A more reasonable procedure has been decided on, in the shape of a suit to test the right of the company to charge $50 per year more than the law authorizes. If this is contested as vigorously as is promised it will call out a good deal of interesting testimony bearing upon the much-discussed question whether the extension and general improvement of the telephone service increase its cost per unit. Experience in every other department of business enterprise tends to cast doubt upon the contention that they do.

The people of New York have a grievance in this matter under which they have been extremely patient. Here the company which has a monopoly of the field, which should be the best in the world, charges $240 per year for a business telephone. In consequence it has only 42,500 telephones installed in a city of three and a half millions of people. This is one telephone to, say, every 82 inhabitants. Stockholm, Sweden, with only one-thirteenth the population of New York, has nearly half as many telephones in use, or one to every 14 inhabitants. This is due to the fact that the Stockholm rate is $22, something less than one-tenth the New York rate. The following table, compiled by The Municipal Journal and Engineer, shows the number of telephone subscribers, the ratio of subscribers to population, and the rate of charge per year, in twenty European cities:

City.	Subs.	Ratio.	Charges.
Amsterdam	1,925	1 in 260	$36
Berlin	28,783	1 in 80	36
Bergen	1,800	1 in 38	19
Berne	2,000	1 in 27	20
Cologne	3,784	1 in 85	36
Christiania	6,475	1 in 30	22
Frankfort	3,909	1 in 59	36
Florence	900	1 in 277	30 to 40
Ghent	900	1 in 222	40
Hamburg	12,064	1 in 56	36
Helsingfors	2,800	1 in 28	16 to 28
Munich	1,864	1 in 230	36
Prague	2,200	1 in 146	21
Rome	2,162	1 in 238	33
Rotterdam	1,320	1 in 224	27 to 37
Stockholm	13,360	1 in 14	22
Stuttgart	3,363	1 in 47	35
Trieste	1,003	1 in 165	21
Vienna	10,673	1 in 132	41
Zurich	4,400	1 in 35	8 to 20

In London the telephone rate averages about $100 per year. This is so high as to be considered practically prohibitive. In a city of 5,500,000 people only 10,000 telephones are in use, or one to every 550 inhabitants.

It is easy to understand that the cost per unit of service may be greater in some cities than others, but differences in cost have very little to do with the enormous differences in charges. It seems to depend upon the temper of the people, and the charges in a given city would seem to be what the public will pay without riot or revolution. Complaint and protest count for very little. New York could very well be served at a rate which would lead to the installation of a hundred thousand instruments within the next twelve months. Even then the ratio of instruments in use to population would be not more than half that of Stockholm.

AN ISSUE FOR THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS IN GERMANY.

It is probable that the political effect of the agitation in Germany for a higher scale of protective duties upon food products for the benefit of the land-owning interest has not been correctly estimated—if, indeed, it has been allowed for at all. As Herr BARTH recently pointed out in a very clear and intelligent way, "the criterion of domestic policy in Germany should be looked for in its effect upon the Socialists." It may be that the surprising gains of the Social Democrats in the recent by-election at Memel, hitherto a stanchly Conservative and typically East Prussian constituency, will startle the Government into a tardy recognition of the fact that it has been committed to a policy involving a general increase in food taxes at a time when the country is passing through the most serious interruption of its industrial and commercial prosperity it has ever known. More than this, to carry its policy into effect would involve Germany in a tariff war with the whole world, and especially with the United States, Russia, and Austria.

The scale of duties about to be levied on food products, as published in the Stuttgart Beobachter and uncontradicted by any one speaking by authority of the Government, has carried consternation to manufacturers, and especially to the wage-earning classes. They indicate an average minimum increase in the duties on grains of about 70 per cent., and upon meats and food animals of from 300 to 400 per cent. In view of the panic created throughout industrial Germany by these revelations, a prompt and emphatic contradiction was expected, but they have been passed in ominous silence. This is interpreted to mean that the Beobachter has stated the facts correctly, if prematurely, and that at the moment when the losses, discouragements, and disasters of the past nine months have culminated in a condition of industrial and commercial paralysis, any lingering hope of revival has been dealt a mortal blow. Under these circumstances the Social Democrats have been furnished with an issue such as they never could have created for themselves, and that they will make formidable use of it cannot be doubted. The growth of that party in Germany promises to be rapid, and for the Conservatives, who have hitherto exercised an influence wholly disproportionate to their numerical strength or the importance of the material interests they represent, alarming.

In a word, what was deemed impossible by the industrial classes and by every sane foreign observer of German events and tendencies now seems certain to happen. The people of Germany have had a taste of something more satisfactory than will remain to them under a tariff revised to suit the land-owning interests, and will not be content to see a splendid industrial development sacrificed. Evidently the German Empire is approaching a domestic crisis of a serious character, and it will be the part of wise statesmanship to meet this without complicating it by a tariff war with all the world.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Wicked discrimination on the part of the Eastern insurance companies may have been, as is declared by the Chicago men who tried to establish a steamship line between that city and Europe, the reason why the scheme came to sudden failure, but there were other things that may have had something to do with it. The Marine Journal of this city, which is very learned in geography, mentions one—the fact that in going from Chicago to the ocean a vessel must pass through the following waters, in the order named: Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, St. Clair River, St. Clair Lake, Detroit River, Welland Canal, Lake Ontario, St. Lawrence River, Cardinal Canal, Galops Canal, Soulanges Lachine Canal, St. Lawrence River again at Montreal, and thence through the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Atlantic. "Most mariners," adds The Marine Journal suavely, "know that this is a little too much cross-country navigation for oceangoing steamers." It also quotes from The Marine Record of Cleveland, which does not think so much of the lake-ocean route as one might expect. "In so far," it says, "as Capt. ATKINSON'S quoted guarantee that he can make the voyage in forty-nine days, it is simply claptrap, when it has taken him practically three months over the present one. No one can gauge the length of the round trip per lakes, canals, rivers, and Atlantic, and back over the same route, within several days, and if ATKINSON stated one day below fifty, as quoted, he is not a careful man in his talk. The economical type of carrying craft for this trade has yet to be discovered. Canalers make but indifferent Western Ocean droguers, nor are 3,000-ton boats considered adequate carriers in the lake trade, even when carrying their full cargoes to a port of discharge." The insurance companies may be wicked, but they had a lot of help in the Nature of Things.

—Writing to us from Charleston, S. C., whore her husband, a Captain in the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., is stationed, Mrs. J. C. SANFORD informs us that without exception, so far as she knows, the line officers regard the abolition of the army post canteen as utterly ill-advised in every way, and are in thorough accord with the views on the subject expressed by this paper, and heartily join in its condemnation of the ignorant and reckless fanatics, in and out of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to whose appeals and threats Congress so weakly yielded. Mrs. SANFORD states on the authority of the commanding officer at Fort Frémont, S. C., that within the last six weeks three soldiers out of a garrison of ninety have died from the effects of the whisky sold to them by negroes living on the outskirts of the post. In each case death followed within four hours after the stuff was swallowed, and the symptoms were those produced by violent poisons. This is not at all remarkable, since the liquid imbibed was composed of one part of the cheapest whisky obtainable, two parts of kerosene, a liberal quantity of extract obtained by boiling tobacco, lesser amounts of red peper and sulphuric acid, and the rest water. This is the amazing mixture compounded by the negro dive keepers, and sold by them to the soldiers who once patronized the post canteens. Only a week ago, at Sullivan's Island, in Charleston Harbor, there was a murder and quickly following suicide, committed by a soldier driven mad by "whisky," like this, obtained just outside the military lines. These are direct consequences of the abolition of the canteen, and the evidence concerning them cannot be impugned or denied by clerical committees. Of course they will have no weight with those who, when confronted by a compulsory choice between small evils and great ones, eagerly choose the latter if by so doing they can avoid the dread necessity of admitting that their theories of life are incompatible with its facts, but others will heed the lesson, and even Congress, in time, may muster up enough courage to act upon its knowledge of the army's needs instead of on its fear of political antagonism from the fanatics.

—In commenting in this column the other day upon the bullion robbery near San Francisco we endeavored to characterize the fellows who did the job by calling them "spacious villains." So the phrase was written, and it seemed to its inventor—or adapter—or adopter—to be neat, but not gaudy, and to suit the circumstances of the case as well as any other he would be likely to find in the time at his disposal. "Spacious villains," however, did not meet the approval of the linotype machine through which this particular piece of "copy" made the first stage of its devious journey to the public eye, and, exercising that stern but loving supervision which these marvelous inventions regard as a part of their duty, it changed "spacious" into "specious," thereby forming a combination of words which, though utterly irrelevant and meaningless, as applied to the Californian brigands, pleased the machine vastly better because of its long established familiarity. "The editor person must have meant 'specious villains,'" the Spirit of the Linotype murmured, "because everybody always says 'specious villains' whenever opportunity arises or can be made, and 'specious villains' it shall be." So it was, in immutable print, the next day, and the editor person, who knows his place, said nothing, and, being unable to look happy over the change, looked as happy as he could. But he will be silent no longer, for here comes The Utica Observer with the statement that to call the robbers of the Selby Company "specious villains" was an offense as heinous as that of the men who stole the gold. The statement is true, but let the responsibility for the dreadful, though doubtless involuntary, pun—linotype machines never jest—lie where it belongs, and that is on the linotype machine that made it. We are deeply grieved at finding ourselves compelled thus publicly to reveal the secrets of the office, but compelled we are by a desperate sense of cruel wrong, and now, the revelation effected, let the consequences be what they may.

—"Sidney's voice," says The Sidney Record, a newspaper which doubtless knows all there is to be known concerning the voice it mentions, "has made itself heard throughout the length and breadth of the Federal Union." That is no small achievement, and we congratulate Sidney, The Sidney Record, and the voice. Curiously enough, though, when we endeavored to remove our humiliating and culpable ignorance in regard to what Sidney is and where, we found it a difficult task—difficult, that is, considering that the voice of Sidney has been heard throughout the length and breadth of the Federal Union. Our search was finally rewarded, however, and, though there is probably nobody else as ignorant concerning Sidney as we were, we will venture to state that it is a village in this State, that it has 1,500 inhabitants—if it hasn't a few more or less, and that, according to high authority, it is "twenty-three miles by rail northwest of Walton." The position of Walton, we assume, is twenty-three miles by rail southeast of Sidney, but this may be a mistake, and we give it merely as a guess, not as a fact. These preliminaries settled, so far as circumstances permit, it is time to reveal that The Sidney Record modestly and yet firmly claims to have originated the plan to give Admiral Cervera a loving cup at the expense of the American people, or, as it would probably say, of the Federal Union. This surprises, but does not astonish us. It surprises us because we had rashly placed the responsibility for that plan much further away from Walton than twenty-three miles northwest by rail, and much nearer home, and it does not astonish us because the plan, come to think of it, is just such a one as might be expected to be devised in just such a place as Sidney. There is a rustic sentimentality in it, a well-intentioned absurdity, an innocent but irritating tactlessness, that should have told us that its birthplace was far, far back in the Hinterland, and its parents the patrons of the crossroads store. It's all plain, now that The Sidney Record has spoken, and we join it in denunciation of those near neighbors of ours who, simply for the sake of being queer, have been exploiting the loving cup scheme as their own.

CHURCH ATTENDANCE IN SUMMER

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "A New York Physician," in to-day's issue touches a tender spot in our religious life by saying that Dr. Campbell Morgan of London can fill a city church with earnest worshippers because he preaches the old faith with power and not the lukewarm stuff we are regularly fed on by the present so-called ministers of Christ.

Another reason for empty pews in Summer is that so many preachers get that tired feeling after their "arduous" toil during the Winter, and have to betake themselves to pleasant resorts for two, three, or even more months to recover from the terrible strain. In their absence they request their congregations to pool their interests, and half a dozen churches to meet alternately in the various buildings, thus causing the old and infirm to walk a distance from home under a boiling sun. Then to still further discourage attendance the musical part of the service is cut down, even so low sometimes (as I have myself seen) that a piano takes the place of the organ, and the choir takes a rest till the minister comes back refreshed and strengthened for the Winter campaign against the flesh and the devil. Small wonder is it that Christians get discouraged.

Bishop Potter set these idle shepherds a noble example several years ago by taking his vacation right down in the slums, sending the hard-worked missionary away for a rest and doing his duty in the meantime. But I notice they did not take the hint.

When I first came to New York I asked several ministers if the devil was dead in the Summer here. They were quite surprised at the question, and I believe they conscientiously thought they were doing their duty. When we reflect on the labors and the results of a worker like Paul or his Master, and compare it with the kid-glove religion we are getting now, is it any wonder that the thoughtful, earnest Christian despairs of the coming of the time when righteousness shall cover the earth and Christ reign in every heart and life? HENRY BUNTING.

New York, Aug. 10, 1901.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING METHODS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I fully indorse the suggestions offered by Mr. R. A. Dix in your issue of Aug. 5, in reference to foreign advertising. I have had many years' experience in advertising for the export trade, and I can state that, though a large number of American manufacturers have already adopted the plan of acquainting foreign buyers with the advantages of their goods in their respective native tongues, there are still many today who will send their English catalogues to Germany or Russia, for instance, acting on the assumption that "intelligent Germans or Russians read and write English."

This seems to me to be a very narrow and short-sighted view, actuated, no doubt, by an economy which borders on parsimony. It is true that every large European firm employs a staff of polyglot correspondents, but goods are not sold to these interpreters. The head of the firm or the buyer of the firm must be appealed to in a language he talks, thinks, and takes pride in.

Mr. Conger, the United States Minister to China, in a recent speech, reported in your paper, strongly emphasized this last point, adding that business men of other countries have all along been working on the good plan of talking business to the Chinaman in Chinese, to the Frenchman in French, to the Russian in Russian, &c. There is no reason why American business men should not use the same methods.

GREGORY WEINSTEIN.

New York, Aug. 15, 1901.

A REMEDY SUGGESTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been a reader of THE TIMES ever since I began to read a newspaper, and I think this is the first time I have ever imposed a letter on you.

In this instance I am prompted to do so by the letter of "Rheumaticus" in to-day's issue, to whom I extend the hand of sympathy, trusting he may learn of a cure for his ills, incidentally helping me. For "there are others."

I am thankful to say I am far from his stage of the malady, but such attacks as I have had have caused be to give the matter some thought. I write as a layman, and give my suggestion for what it is worth.

Dr. C. A. Protia, in "Merck's Archives" for July, urges the use of aspiria, (acetylsalicylic acid,) saying: "The objectionable features of the salicylates are especially their irritating action upon the heart, as well as headache, tinnitus, and other nervous disorders to which they sometimes give rise. I found that aspiria had no ill effects on the stomach, leaving the appetite unimpaired. Neither have I observed any bad effects upon the heart or nervous system. Owing to the fact that aspiria has only a slight taste it can be easily administered, being given diluted with sugar and water on a spoon or in milk.

"As it is insoluble in acid fluids it passes unaltered through the stomach into the intestinal canal, where it is decomposed and absorbed in the form of nascen salicylic acid. Experiments have shown that it is absorbed quite rapidly, and promptly eliminated without irritating the kidneys. The latter fact probably explains why it manifests none of the deleterious effects of salicylic acid upon the organism."

If our friend "Rheumaticus" will give this a trial it may help him. At best it will only be dealing with the effect, not the cause.

Rheumatism seems to be due to an excess of lactic acid, and is usually attended with indigestion. As I have always led a temperate life, with plenty of exercise, fresh air, bathing, and total abstinence from all stimulants, I can only conclude that in my case the chemistry of the body is out of order.

I trust you may bring out information that will be of service to the afflicted, and in the meantime I shall console myself with the thought that "man is born to trouble," &c., and, like the fellow who rejoiced that his leg was run over instead of his neck, be thankful it's no worse. H.

New York, Aug. 5, 1901.

The "Capture" of Admiral Dewey.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be of interest, in connection with the controversy regarding the capture or non-capture of Admiral Dewey in the civil war, to mention that the Leslie's Weekly of Oct. 14, 1899, had quite an article on the subject, giving the name of the Confederate officer who was in command of the capturing party as J. J. McDonald.

A. F. JACKSON.

New York, Aug. 10, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Making the Faculty Useful.

If you have the detective instinct, use it to trace the books that have been borrowed from you.—Atchison Globe.

Inexpensive Flight.

"I think I shall go to Europe."
"How can you afford to go to Europe?"
"I can't, but I can afford to think."—Brooklyn Life.

Only One of His Kind.

"What is the excitement on the piazza, Cholley?"
"Fellah just arrived without any golf clubs."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Epicures.

Customer—But don't you think $2 a terrible price for a chicken?
Dealer—Not suburban chickens, Sir. Why, every one of these fowls was raised on flower seed that cost 50 cents per package.—Chicago News.

Out of the Ordinary.

"That foreign nobleman who wants to mary you—"
"Yes, father," answered the fair girl. "I am sure that he loves me."
"But are you sure he's a genuine foreign nobleman?"
"Why do you doubt him?"
"I asked him about his debts, and he said he didn't owe a cent."—Washington Star.

TEACHERS AND TOILERS.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

If we didn't have this toiling through the dreary, weary years—
If we didn't have the heartaches, if we didn't have the tears,
We might reap the rarest flowers that have blossomed in the dew—
We might learn the sweetest lessons that they teach, who never knew!

It is one thing in the trouble—in the trouble and the strife,
To be striving for the laurel that may wreathe the brows of life;
To seek in vain that laurel which is ever out of reach:—
It is one thing to be toiling, and another thing to teach.

Sure, the gods unto the toilers are not ever overkind:
For they lift them not when fallen, and they lead them not when blind.
Walk their wise disciples with us? Do they tread the barren soil?
It is one thing to be teaching and another thing to toil.

So, we burn the daylight for you—O teachers grave, of men!—
You that slumber when the darkness sees us toil in town and glen:—
But you never learn this lesson—which seems ever out of reach:—
It is one thing to be toiling, and another thing to teach!

SENATOR PLATT DROPS THE STATE POLICE BILL

Says It Is Needed, but He Will Not Renew His Efforts.

Tells Reporters at Manhattan Beach That the Present Police Disclosures Are Just What He Anticipated.

Senator Thomas C. Platt talked freely with reporters at Manhattan Beach yesterday, and his statement that he has no intention of pushing a State Police bill next Winter was taken as eliminating the question of home rule as an issue in the coming municipal campaign.

"Do you think, Senator," he was asked, "that the head of the Police Department will be removed as the result of the recent exposé?"

"Removal would do no good," he replied. "The situation shows the need of a State bill. When I urged the passage of a State measure last Winter, I anticipated just such disclosures as have come to light."

"Will the State police measure be renewed next Winter?"

"I shall not renew it," the Senator replied with some emphasis. "It is for the Governor to do that if he sees fit. Such a measure would have passed last Winter, but the Governor would not sign it."

"Do you think any one will renew the State Police bill?"

"I have nothing to do with it," answered the Senator. "That is with the Governor."

"What about the candidacy of Seth Low for Mayor?"

"I have not seen Mr. Low or any of his friends," was the reply. "Nor has any one spoken to me for him."

"What was the purport of his visit to New York?"

"I do not know."

"Did St. Clair McKelway say anything to you about Mr. Low?"

"No. Mr. McKelway was down here, and he told me that some people in Brooklyn wanted him to run, but that he did not want the place. I have heard Mr. McKelway is the man whom Col. M. J. Dady had up his sleeve. But he said nothing about Mr. Low."

"If an anti-Tammany Mayor is elected, what will the Republicans get?"

"The crumbs, I suppose," rejoined the Senator.

"Is Seth Low a Republican?"

"I believe he is."

"Justice Jerome might take the nomination, Senator. He is a Democrat."

"I believe he is. Yes, the nomination might be forced on him."

"How would Recorder Goff suit?"

The Senator did not vouchsafe a reply.

"What do you think is the duty of the Mayor in the police scandal?"

"I do not care," replied Senator Platt, "to give the Mayor any advice. He would not take it if I did."

"Any new candidates for the United States Judgeship? You gave us two new names last week."

"Yes, and your paragraph made me lots of trouble. No, no more names." Then raising his hands and thrusting them forward, he added: "Why, some of the candidates ran all over me last Monday. You don't get me into any trouble to-morrow."

Senator Platt said he expected Gov. Odell in the city on Wednesday.

Ex-Congressman John J. Adams, who is at Manhattan Beach, is booming Recorder J. W. Goff for the anti-Tammany Mayoralty nomination.

"I am for Recorder Goff," he said, "and he needs no platform. The campaign should turn on the police question. I believe 50,000 Democrats will vote against Tammany. Give us a good man, and Tammany will be beaten by 100,000."

SAYS PHILIPPINES NEED ADEQUATE TARIFF LAWS.

Gov. Taft Declares Congress Should Act —Reports of Commissary Frauds Greatly Exaggerated.

MANILA, Aug. 11.—Gov. Taft, speaking at the banquet given to-day by the Californians in Manila to Representative Julius Kahn of San Francisco, said that in order properly to develop the Philippines satisfactory legislation dealing with tariff reform must be passed at the next session of Congress. He asserted also that laws prohibiting the sale of public lands and timber, laws providing for the incorporation of American banks, and laws granting franchises and mining rights were imperatively demanded.

Other members of the Philippine Commission spoke in the same vein. Gen. Chaffee described the achievements of California's regiment, and there were several other speakers.

The commission has granted $25,000 to each province where cattle have been killed by rinderpest, and this sum will be expended in giving work to those who need it, with a preference for outlay upon public roads. The money is to be returned in five years.

The new heads of the city departments have been very busy during the last few days making minor appointments. Gen. Davis expects to complete the work of turning over the duties of Provost Marshal this week, and he will then assume his command of the United States troops on the Island of Mindanao and in the Jolo Archipelago.

Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, has had an interview with the members of the commission with reference to turning over the telegraph system, and he has advised the establishment of a school of telegraphy.

Gen. Chaffee has received from Lieut. Herbert L. Evans of the Forty-fourth Volunteer Infantry a full report of the taking of Mindoro. Lieut. Evans says the insurgents fled to the mountains, but that they must soon surrender, as they have no means of escape.

Commissary General Weston asserts that the original reports of the frauds in the Commissary Department were much exaggerated, and that the total money loss to the Government turns out to be only $760.

BABY ZEBU AT THE ZOO.

The Hippopotamus and an Eighteen-Inch Alligator Disagree.

The animal population of the Central Park Zoo was increased yesterday by one, the new arrival being a baby zebu. The zebu is commonly called the sacred cow of India. Rose, the mother of the new baby zebu, was herself born in the Park three years ago.

The big hippopotamus made a fuss at noon yesterday because an alligator about eighteen inches long, that had squeezed through the netting surrounding its pool, invaded his big, deep pool. While hundreds looked on Keeper Snyder captured the runaway alligator and restored it to his own inclosure.

Officer to Succeed Sampson Selected.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Having in view the possibility of the application of Rear Admiral Sampson from relief from duty, as commandant of the Boston Navy Yard pending his retirement, the Navy Department officials have selected an officer for assignment to that duty. Rear Admiral Sampson has been in delicate health for some time, and it would not surprise the officials here should he seek an early relief from duty. Thus far he has made no request for relief. The name of the officer selected to succeed him has not been announced.

Encke's Comet Seen Again.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Encke's comet was observed this morning by Dr. William R. Brooks at Smith Observatory. The comet is in constellation Gemini in the eastern morning sky. Its position this morning was right ascension 6 hours 35 minutes 30 seconds, and declination north 31 degrees 17 minutes. The comet is moving in a southeasterly direction and approaching the sun. It is increasing in brightness, but is not visible without a telescope.

REQUIEM FOR THE EMPRESS FREDERICK

King Edward Among Those Present at the Services.

Cronberg Streets Thronged with Soldiers and Crowds of Sightseers from Neighboring Cities.

CRONBERG, Aug. 11.—People flocked into Cronberg from an early hour to-day to see the distinguished persons coming to the requiem service over the remains of the Dowager Empress Frederick. Throughout the night and again to-day the officers of the regiment of which the deceased was Honorary Colonel had stood guard over the coffin.

From 11 o'clock this morning there was an unbroken stream of carriages from Homburg, Frankfort, and other points, bringing those invited to the solemn ceremony. Considerable bodies of troops, both infantry and cavalry, also arrived. At 2:30 P. M. the Eightieth Regiment formed along the streets, and the band of the Bockenheim Hussars took its stand opposite the church. Every window, balcony, and housetop was filled with people, awaiting the arrival of the imperial celebrities.

Baron von Reischach, Court Marshal of the Dowager Empress, superintended the arrangements. Sir Frank Lascelles, the British Ambassador, was among the first to arrive. He took a seat facing the wreath-covered coffin, on either side of which were four officers holding the standards of the Empire of Prussia and of the Dowager Empress. Between them and the coffin were other officials, rigid, and bearing drawn swords. Gradually the church was filled with officers in splendid uniforms, and ladies wearing deep mourning. The congregation included the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, several members of the British royal household, Count von Bülow, Count von Waldersee, Dr. Spielhagen, and Gen. von Lindequist.

At 4 o'clock the roll of muffled drums announced the arrival of Emperor William and King Edward, who had driven together from Homburg. The Emperor, wearing the black uniform of the Empress's Own Posen Hussars, led Queen Alexandra into the church, while King Edward, in the blue uniform of the King Edward Prussian Dragoons, conducted the Empress Auguste Victoria. Princess Victoria, with Crown Prince Frederick William and a numerous suite, followed.

Their Majesties occupied a pew to the left of the chancel, the one in which the Dowager Empress used to sit, while grouped around the chancel stood the other imperial and royal persons mentioned, together with Prince Adalbert of Prussia, Prince and Princess Schaumburg-Lippe, the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, Prince and Princess Charles of Hesse, the Grand Duke of Baden, the Crown Prince and Princess of Greece, with their children, and the Prince of Reuss, together with the suites of all.

Baron von Reischach stood at the right and Count von Seckendorff, who was the Grand Chamberlain of the Dowager Empress, at the left of the coffin. As the organ played the funeral march, Dr. Dryander advanced to the head of the coffin. The choir from Berlin Cathedral sang "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth." Dr. Dryander read a specially written prayer, and the Emperor William's four eldest sons stepped forward with drawn swords and stood close to the coffin. Dr. Dryander then delivered a second and comparatively brief prayer. He had proposed to preach a funeral sermon, but Emperor William declined to adopt this suggestion.

The second prayer was followed by the words of the burial service, "Dust to dust, ashes to ashes."

The choir then sang the anthem, "The Spirit Sayeth They May Rest from Their Labors," the hymn "Wenn Ich Einmal Scheiden," and a beautiful rendering of "Be Thou Faithful Unto Death."

As the last strains of the music died away, King Edward and Queen Alexandra advanced and laid a wreath upon the coffin. The King remained standing there for a few moments. Then he turned and left the church, after which everybody went slowly out. Both the King and Queen were deeply affected while placing the wreath on the coffin and shed tears.

At the conclusion of the services Empress Augusta Victoria and Queen Alexandra were driven in a victoria to Homburg, the Emperor and the King following in a second carriage. The streets were congested with sightseers long after the imperial party had gone.

The extraordinary display of armed force had been the subject of curious comment. The measures of military precaution taken to-day were less drastic than those taken last night, when it is estimated that 2,000 troops were employed in vigilance service. Everywhere, however, the precautions were apparently excessive, for not a single suspicious arrest has yet been recorded.

SERVICES IN OTHER PLACES.

Interesting Discourse at the British Church in Homburg.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—Throughout the empire bells were tolled to-day for the Dowager Empress Frederick and memorial services held.

At the British church in Homburg Canon Teignmouth delivered an eloquent discourse upon the virtues and sufferings of the deceased.

It was particularly interesting from the fact that he referred to her religious views.

"She may not have believed in numerous Church dogmas," said the preacher, "but, in my opinion, she was a firm believer in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Christ."

At the conclusion of the sermon the preacher narrated a curious incident. He said that while the Dowager Empress was breathing her last a white butterfly fluttered through the window into the room, settled lightly on the bed, and then flew out heavenward, as though it might have been the soul of the Dowager Empress.

Emperor William has commissioned a sculptor to begin to construct a sarcophagus similar to that made for Emperor Frederick. It will be of white Carrara marble, the figure of the deceased lying prone, and surrounded by the insignia of her imperial rank.

KING EDWARD AT HOMBURG.

He and Queen Alexandra Met at Station by Emperor and Empress.

HOMBURG, Aug. 11.—This city was astir early to-day on account of the arrival of King Edward, but as his Majesty had specially requested that there should be no demonstration, the railway station was completely closed to the public. Emperor William, in the uniform of a British Field Marshal, accompanied by the Empress, their sons, and their suites, and followed by Count von Waldersee, Count von Bülow, and others, drove to the railway station at about 9 o'clock. The Emperor reviewed the guard of honor.

At 9:16 o'clock the royal train arrived. King Edward, in the blue uniform of the Prussian Dragoons, alighted with Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, and Prince Nicholas of Greece. Emperor William affectionately clasped the hand of the British monarch, and then kissed the hands of Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria. Their Majesties conversed for a few minutes, and their respective suites were introduced. King Edward warmly shaking the hand of Count von Waldersee.

The guard of honor marched past, after which the imperial and royal party drove to Ritter's Hotel, the Emperor with Queen Alexandra and King Edward with the Empress. After remaining at the hotel for a quarter of an hour, the Emperor and Empress drove to Homburg Castle, the King and Queen standing in the doorway of the hotel until they had gone. The streets were not lined with troops, and the carriages were not escorted by cavalry. In the course of the forenoon King Edward and Queen Alexandra returned the visit of the Emperor and Empress at the castle.

Single Motor Pacers to be Used.

Single motor cycles instead of tandems will be used for pacing John Nelson and James Moran in their fifteen-mile paced match race in the Madison Square Garden to-night, and this innovation, together with the improvements in the track, is expected to prevent a recurrence of the accidents which have marred several recent races. There will also be a number of short-distance races.

OFF FOR SOUTHERN SEAS.

The German Antarctic Expedition Departs from Kiel.

KIEL, Aug. 11.—The German steamer Gauss, bearing the German antarctic expedition, under the leadership of Prof. Ehrich von Drygalski of Berlin, sailed from Kiel to-day. Herr Rothe, Under Secretary of the Interior, wished the expedition godspeed on behalf of Emperor William and the German nation, and Prof. von Drygalski made a suitable reply. The crews of vessels in the harbor heartily cheered the departing Gauss. All the farewell festivities, including the banquet, were omitted in consequence of the death of Dowager Empress Frederick.

The scientists accompanying the expedition are Dr. Ernst von Hoeffen of Kiel, zoologist and botanist; Dr. Hans Gazert of Munich, bacteriologist; Dr. Emil Philippi of Breslau, geologist, and Dr. Friedrich Bidlingmaier of Lauffen, meteorologist. The expedition will establish a base at Kerguelen, from which point Prof. von Drygalski will push as far south as possible and spend the Winter. If nothing is heard of the expedition by June, 1904, a search expedition will be sent out.

Hans Ruser, formerly of the Hamburg-American Line, is Captain of the Gauss, the appointment having been made with the consent of Emperor William.

THE POWERS IN CHINA.

England for Separate Tariffs — Conservancy Board's Membership.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—"Instead of trusting the conversion of ad valorem into specific duties to a cumbrous international commission," says a dispatch to The Times from Peking, "Great Britain favors each power making separate negotiations as to tariff, and securing the advantages of the most favored nation.

"The French Minister desires to increase the membership of the Conservancy Board, admitting representatives of the powers whose gross tonnage exceeds 200,000 tons annually, instead of 500,000, as before agreed. If his proposal is accepted, this will give votes to the United States and France.

$5,000,000 for Horses and Mules.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 11.—Col. Skinner of the British army, one of the officers who has been buying horses and mules in the United States since the outbreak of the Boer war, returned to Kansas City from New Orleans to-day. With the shipments just made to Cape Town, the British Government has spent $1,000,000 in this city. Col. Skinner says that approximately 100,000 animals have been shipped from this vicinity through New Orleans during the past three years. The average price paid for the animals is $50 a head, so there has been a total expenditure of $5,000,000 in Missouri and Kansas alone.

Bomb Explodes in French Church.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—A bomb was exploded this afternoon near the altar of the Church of St. Nizier, at Troyes, doing considerable damage to the thirteenth century windows, but not injuring any of the hundred children who, together with a priest, were in the edifice at the time. A Spaniard has been arrested on suspicion of being the author of the outrage.

CUBAN CIGARMAKERS ANXIOUS.

Want United States's Duty on Their Products Reduced.

HAVANA, Aug. 11.—The Cigarmakers' Union to-day published a statement regarding the conditions of the cigar and tobacco trade between Cuba and the United States. This statement asserts that the union does not desire to injure American cigarmakers, but that the present duties are killing the Cuban cigar and tobacco trade.

It goes on to point out that the Cuban Government probably will not be ready before the present Congress adjourns, but that, nevertheless, this fact need not prevent the granting of concessions urgently needed before the next crop.

Last year, according to the statement, the United States only imported 41,000,000 Cuban cigars, as against 6,500,000,000 American-made cigars consumed in the United States. With a duty of $2.25 per pound and without an ad valorem duty Havana cigars costing $24 per thousand could be sold in the United States for 10 cents each.

With reference to the duties on wrappers and fillers, the statement asks for a reduction of 50 per cent. It also requests the removal of all duty on cut tobacco.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE MAD MULLAH.—Owing to the nature of recent orders sent out from Downing Street to Somaliland it is evident that no further attempt will be made to apprehend the Mad Mullah, who, with diminishing forces has retired beyond the Dolbohanti country. It is even said in London that Col. Swayne, who was in command of the punitive expedition, has been recalled. It is known for a fact that the Abyssinian expedition which has all along attempted to co-operate with Col. Swayne has been withdrawn from the Ogaden country. It is stated in British official circles that the original plans of the Foreign Office—to disperse the forces of the Mad Mullah—have been carried out, but experts on East Africa point out that as long as the leader of the rebels is at large he has the same opportunities to collect forces which he had before, particularly after the first Abyssinian expedition against him eighteen months ago, when it was reported that his followers had been scattered to the four winds, and that he himself was a fugitive.

Haji Muhammed Abdullah, the Mad Mullah, so-called, belongs to the Habi Suleman Ogaden tribe; he married into the Dolbahanta Ali Gherl. He is a man still in the prime of life, but has only recently become a dominant factor in the military and political situation of the protectorate of Somaliland. Early in 1899, on the plea of a theft of camels committed by the Habr Yunis, who live within the protectorate, he raided the territory of that tribe, occupied the town of Burao, and assumed an attitude antagonistic to the Protectorate Government, giving out that he intended to rule the interior, leaving the coast to the Europeans. By forcing the neighboring tribes into allegiance with him, he established himself as a considerable power in the Dolbohanti country, an integral part of the protectorate. Since then, by forcing outlying districts to accept his protection, by raiding the tribes which had already given their allegiance, either to the Negus or to the British protectorate, and by levying tribute on caravans, he augmented his power, but, at the same time, maintained a condition which it was to the advantage of both Abyssinia and Great Britain to annihilate. The campaign against him, which is now believed to have been brought to a close, was begun in the early part of the present year, it being the object of the British to force him to occupy a position between them and the Abyssinians that he might be destroyed between two forces. This plan has not been successfully carried out. He has fought with both forces, but he has never been between them; he has suffered severe defeats, such as that reported toward the end of July, but he has kept on fighting, even in retreat.

DESTRUCTION OF A TURKISH FORT BY THE BRITISH.—A recent cable dispatch which announced the destruction of a Turkish fort at Ad Dareja, seventy miles in the hills northwest of Aden, on the Arabian coast, calls for some explanation, as it has been reported that the British force which destroyed it and was obliged to fight a battle to do so, was usurping its proper functions. It appears, however, that the British expedition which went out from Aden, consisting of 300 of the West Kents, 200 of the Fifth Bombay Infantry, and some camel guns, under Col. Harrison, did not encounter the Turkish force, which quietly withdrew from the newly erected fortifications on the approach of the British, but certain Arab irregular cavalry, whom the British defeated and then blew up the fort.

The explanation given by the British Foreign Office that the Turkish fort had been erected upon territory under British "protection" is not considered sufficient in certain Continental diplomatic circles, and it is feared that should the Porte attempt to remonstrate, disagreeable complications would be certain to arise. The employment of the word "protection" so far as the territory between Aden and the Persian Gulf is concerned should, it is suggested by diplomatists, be made with discrimination. For this "protection" simply means that commercial treaties exist between Great Britain and the local chiefs, and that these chiefs are, for all practical purposes, independent, and quite at liberty to make any political arrangements with Turkey that they see fit.

In other quarters it is admitted that while Great Britain had a perfect right to prevent an absorption of the country by Turkey, which the erection of the fort indicated was about to take place, she had no right to attack and destroy the fort after the Turks had withdrawn and it had been occupied by Arabs. These two points of view are at present the cause of much speculation in European diplomatic circles. In the meantime the British continue to occupy Ad Dareja.

AN IMPORTANT ELECTION IN GERMANY.—The recent election of a member of the German Reichstag in the East Prussian constituency of Memel-Heydekrug, although insignificant in itself, is indicative of an important change in the policy of the German Parliament in regard to the tariff question, and hence indirectly affects the United States, Russia, and Great Britain. It had generally been conceded as inevitable that the Conservative and Lithuanian candidate would win against the Social Democrat and the Radical candidates. But at the last moment it was authoritatively divulged that the Government had decided to give way to the demands of the Agrarians to an extent which had hitherto been regarded as incredible.

The result was that not one of the three candidates secured the necessary majority on the first ballot. Subsequently, however, many who had voted for the Social Democrat joined forces with the Radicals, and the Radical candidate was elected. On account of the present alliance between the two parties, it is said that obligations have been entered into which will more or less shape the policy of the parties in the Reichstag. The importance of the election, in the light of the future tariff policy of Germany, becomes evident when it is recalled that the Radical Party has been most vigorous in its denunciation of the increase in the grain duties demanded by the Agrarians, and which demand, it is now announced, the Government has decided to accede to, with unimportant reservations.

ART NOTES.

A portrait of Benjamin Franklin attributed to Gainsborough was sold at Christie's, London, for $250. At the same sale a little picture by John Opie, "Boys Playing at Chess," went for $35. Opie was the artist who replied to a person who asked how he mixed his colors: "With brains, Sir, with brains." That classic speech alone ought to have raised the price of the picture fivefold.

A portrait by Langeau has been given to the Carnavelet Museum, Paris. It is that of a remarkable person with a smile on his face and deep-seated eyes. In the right-hand upper corner is the name François Rabelais. It is said to resemble closely engravings of the famous satirist, and the question is whether it is a portrait of Rabelais from life or merely one from an engraving.

In the upper lobby of the House of Commons, London, there are seven panels covered with wallpaper. These panels have wall paintings on them which developed defects some time after their completion, owing to the lack of knowledge on the part of the artists how to execute fresco, work which will stand the London climate. Among them is an early work by George F. Watts. Sir Edward Poynter calls for their restoration.

The Church of Santa Sabina, on the Aventine, Rome, has lost its chief glory, the "Madonna of the Rosary," by Sassoferrato, a painting 4 feet by 6, which hung over the altar of the Chapel of the Rosary. Thieves must have concealed themselves in the church, and after nightfall lighted candles, dismounted the picture, and made off with their booty. They left a light burning in the chapel, the theft having been discovered about midnight. The picture is valued at $10,000.

The Mark Hopkins Institute of Art is a gift of Mr. Edward F. Searles to California, to commemorate Mark Hopkins, whose residence the building was. In 1893 it was deeded to the Regents of the University of California for purposes of instruction in the fine arts, music, and literature. At the same time an organization called the San Francisco Art Association, founded in 1872, entered the university and took possession of the Mark Hopkins Institute. A picture gallery was added by Mr. Searles in 1900, and is called the Mary Frances Searles Art Gallery. The California School of Design occupies a separate building. Among its teachers is Douglas Tilden, the sculptor. The establishment is still very new. Among permanent possessions of the institute are paintings given by Mr. Searles and others, among which is the bold and famous historical painting brought back from Europe by Vanderlyn when he had felt the influence of the classicists in France, his "Marius at the Ruins of Carthage." Among the California artists represented are Humphrey Moore, Theodore Wores, Charles Carlson, William Hahn, Julian Rix, S. M. Brookes, and William Keith. James D. Phelan has given Arthur F. Matthews's historical picture "The Discovery of the Bay of San Francisco by Portola," which won the one-thousand-dollar prize in a competition of pictures painted on that subject. The San Francisco Art Association retains its name, though part of the university, and issues from time to time a little magazine called The Mark Hopkins Institute Review of Art. It is edited by Robert Howe Fletcher.

J. R. WOODS ASKS HELP.

Wants Tramps to Oust Squatters from His Oklahoma Homestead.

FORT SILL, O. T., Aug. 11.—J. R. Woods, the land lottery prize winner who claimed a strip along the Lawton town site to the injury of Mattie Beals, a Kansas telephone girl, has applied to ex-Gov. Richards, who conducted the opening, to have Government troops put the trespassers off his homestead. Telegraphic correspondence is said to have passed between Mr. Richards and Major H. L. Scott, commanding officer at Fort Sill, but no official order has yet been given.

Squatters are now camped on nearly every lot in the 160 acres of Woods's homestead. They have sunk wells and contracted for the erection of frame dwellings. Woods professes to be unconcerned. His lawyers declare that, if his homestead rights are denied, every other homestead entry is worthless, and chaos will prevail.

TO HONOR HENRY GEORGE.

Workingmen's Committee of One Hundred Will Hold a Dollar Dinner.

The Workingmen's Committee of One Hundred held a meeting last night in Civic Hall, 128 East Twenty-eighth Street, at which it was decided to hold a dollar dinner on Sept. 7 at Ulmer Park, Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, in honor of Henry George.

Alfred J. Boulton, President of the committee, presided at the meeting. A letter was read from John P. Altgeld of Chicago, in which the ex-Governor promised to attend the dinner and deliver an address.

Other speakers, according to the present plans, will be Lee Meriwether of St. Louis, a prominent Single Tax advocate of the West; James B. Reynolds of the University Settlement; John S. Crosby, and Samuel Seabury.

It was desired to hold the dinner on Sept. 2, but that day is Labor Day. The dinner is to be non-partisan.

Boston to Camden by Trolley.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 11.—Overland by trolley from Boston to Camden, N. J., a distance of 357 miles, has been accomplished by a quartette of women in less than four days. The women all live in Camden. They have been visiting in Boston, Mass. The party consisted of Miss Laura E. Toone, Miss Anna Bitting, Miss Beulah Hollinshed and Mrs. Louis Nafay. This is said to have been the longest trolley trip ever previously attempted by a party of women.

To Represent Rear Admiral Schley.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley was in the city on Saturday, and had a consultation at the Albemarle with Jere M. Wilson of Washington, who has just returned from Europe. Mr. Wilson will represent Admiral Schley at the court of inquiry demanded by the Admiral. The latter left for Great Neck in the evening. Mr. Wilson went to his home.

Col. C. H. Ross Improving.

Hopes are now entertained of the recovery of Col. C. H. Ross of Gov. Odell's staff, who is very ill with pneumonia. The critical stage was passed yesterday and a marked improvement was noted in his condition last night.

SERVICES AT OCEAN GROVE

Returned Missionaries Tell of Gospel Work in Heathen Lands.

Notwithstanding the Heat, 8,000 People Attend the Morning Service—Deaconesses Speak.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 11.—The services to-day in Ocean Grove were given over to the missionary cause. Returned missionaries from China, Japan, India and Africa took part in the several meetings. The holiness meeting, in the Janes Tabernacle at 9 A. M., attracted a large congregation. Mrs. Lizzie Smith, the evangelist, had charge of the services, and Mrs. J. E. Fitch, the camp-meeting singer, rendered several old-fashioned hymns.

Despite the heat, 8,000 attended the morning service in the auditorium. Seated on the platform were a score or more of ministers and a number of missionaries. Prof. Morgan and his large choir and orchestra led a song service while the audience gathered. The anniversary sermon of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was preached by the Rev. Dr. Rockwell Clancy, for many years a missionary in India, from the text: "For I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ." The sermon over, a collection for missions was taken, and several hundred dollars were given or pledged.

This afternoon the anniversary service of the Foreign Missionary Society was held. Bishop James N. Fitz Gerald presided. Addresses on missionary work were delivered by Mrs. S. J. Herben of China, and Mrs. Rockwell Clancy of India. At the conclusion of the speaking another large sum was raised for the cause.

The surf meeting, at 6 o'clock, was led by Vice President A. E. Ballard. Ten thousand participated in the open-air service.

The meeting in the auditorium this evening was conducted by the Woman's Home Missionary Society, of which Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk of New York City is President. Four of the five addresses were delivered by deaconesses of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Miss H. A. Bancroft of Ocean Grove described "The Present Status of Deaconess Work"; Miss Mary A. Mahon of Buffalo spoke on "The Deaconess as an Evangelist"; the Rev. Dr. C. W. Gallagher, President of the National Training School, at Washington, talked on "The Training of a Deaconess"; Miss Josephine C. Corbin of New York City covered the Deaconess's work among the immigrants at Ellis Island, and Miss Bertha Fowler of Chicago spoke on "Industrial Mission Work in Our Cities."

The home missionary workers and the Deaconesses will conduct the meetings tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday.

REV. DR. MORSE ON TAMMANY.

Ring Rule Has Made New York a "Sink of Iniquity," He Declares, Leading Young Men to Ruin.

"No language can characterise sufficiently this city, this sink of iniquity."

It was in those words that the Rev. F. B. Morse, assistant pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, spoke of what he called "Tammany-governed New York."

"What or who is helping to make the best young man in our city?" he said. "While every man is a free agent, and is personally responsible for what he does, are there not forces in the community which act to accelerate his ruin? Are there not traps skillfully laid for his feet and chains forged for his neck? What is it that is weaving this network of influence to draw him from virtue to vice? I put the responsibility largely at the door of Tammany Hall.

"It is bad enough when this organization by unscrupulous methods seeks to rob our people of millions of dollars by political jobbery; bad enough when it draws fat dividends from the crime it licenses and fosters; bad enough when its imperious chieftain sits in his castle in England and dictates the policy which is to govern and shape the colossal affairs of the second municipality on the globe; bad enough when the second city of the world is deprived of schools because Tammany Hall wants the money for its own work; but it is far worse when by the open door of every form of immorality it exposes the young man to temptation that leads to his ruin.

"One of the biggest of farces now being enacted in our city is an attempt by Tammany Hall officials to punish crime. It is like the thief trying to catch the thief, the criminal trying to punish the criminal. Tammany Hall hates knowledge and loves ignorance. It does not seek to promote virtue, for if it did it would annihilate itself."

PREACHES OF THE NAVY.

Chaplain Jones Tells of Life of a Minister on Shipboard—Tribute to Rear Admiral Philip's Memory.

Chaplain H. W. Jones, U. S. N., spoke last night in the Church of the Strangers, in Fifty-seventh Street, on "The Life and Work of a Chaplain of the Navy." Incidentally, he made an important statement bearing on the relations existing between the United States and England.

"This last Winter," said Chaplain Jones, "when at Barbados, we found the West Indies British fleet there, and invited one of the British naval officers of high rank on board our ship to dine with us. The conversation turned on the powers opposed to us during the war with Spain, and the British officer exclaimed:

'Gentlemen, perhaps you know that England was with you, but you have no idea of what England really did for you. I was on leave when the Spanish-American war broke out, and together with several other officers, was immediately ordered back to duty. We had at two points sixty-three of our ships, waiting to be ordered out in case of any naval demonstration being made against the United States by the other powers. If any such demonstration had been made we would have headed them off.'"

Chaplain Jones gave as his reason for becoming a Chaplain that a majority of the additions to the churches are men, and he thought the navy offered a good field for his endeavor. After he made application to the Secretary of the Navy for one of the two Chaplaincies then vacant, he was disappointed. He gave up the idea of becoming a Chaplain, but one day he received a letter from the department to come to Washington. He presented himself to Secretary Herbert, who, after a talk, took him to see President Cleveland. The President's first question was: "Are you a Democrat?" The Rev. Mr. Jones replied that he was not. Then the President said: "That makes no difference, as politics, I trust, will never enter into the appointment of a Chaplain."

"I was surprised," said the Chaplain, "to find that the President placed so much importance on my appointment, and the fatherly advice he gave me, and which I have endeavored to follow, I am confident has been of untold benefit to me in my work. One thing President Cleveland impressed upon me—that I would in all probability be the last Chaplain he would create. He wanted me to be a help to young men deprived of mothers' influence and home comforts, and if at any time I should lose sight of this fact, I was to remember that I was not fulfilling the obligations placed upon me by the Government.

"I spent two years on the Texas, and shall ever remember and appreciate the loving assistance I received from the late Rear Admiral Philip, and from his beloved wife when we were in port. Capt. Philip was man enough to live in Christ on board ship."

SING SING CAMP MEETING.

Large Crowds Go by Train and Carriage to Attend the Services.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Fully 5,000 persons attended the services at the Sing Sing Camp Meeting to-day. The early morning trains brought crowds. From the surrounding villages and farming districts crowds drove in in wagons. The trolley line here had all it could do to carry the people.

The services of the day began at 6 o'clock, when a prayer meeting led by Samuel Haight was held. An hour later at the love feast fully 100 persons testified. At 10:30 o'clock the Rev. Dr. Parker of the New York East Conference preached to fully 4,000 persons at the circle. His wife sang a solo during the service.

At 2:30 the Rev. Fletcher Hamlin of Pleasantville preached at the circle, and at 7:30 Charles Pittinger of the Florence Mission spoke. At the afternoon meeting it was announced that the association needed $3,000 to meet expenses. The amount was quickly raised. The 300 Scandinavians who are holding a camp meeting of their own on the camp meeting grounds had a most successful day also.

Rabbi Stolnitz Goes to Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 11.—The Rev. Mr. Stolnitz of Los Angeles, Cal., has been appointed as rabbi of the Sharey Terfilo Congregation of Cleveland Street, this city, to succeed the Rev. George Bergmann, who has resigned.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 11.—Society's interests centred to-day in the dinners at the Casino during the weekly evening concert. It was oppressively warm all day, and the Casino piazzas and grill rooms afforded a pleasant relief from the heat. The number of those attending the concert and the dinners was the largest of the season, the guests occupying all the tables that could be comfortably placed in the grill rooms.

The largest dinner to-night was given by Mrs. E. Rollins Morse for young people. Others dining at the Casino were Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, Count Sternberg, Mrs. Robert McKean, Lawrence Waterbury, Jr., Mrs. John A. Stewart, Mrs. Edward Browning, Mr. Berryman, Mrs. W. D. Hatch, Commander Colby, and James F. O'Shaughnessy.

Luncheons were given to-day by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs at her villa, Mrs. Pembroke Jones on the steam yacht Narada, and Mrs. John Clinton Gray at her villa, the latter being in honor of Miss Fanny Reed of Paris.

Frank J. Otis gave a dinner to-night in honor of Mrs. William Astor.

Another dinner was that of Mrs. Burke-Roche. This last entertainment was followed by a musicale, at which there was a novelty in the form of a panoramic representation of the birth of Christ on the lawn at the side of house.

Their Golden Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 11.—Mr. and Mrs. William Farrell of this city will to-morrow celebrate their golden wedding anniversary with an impressive service in St. John's Church, Orange, and a large reception at the residence. Mr. Farrell is seventy-two years old, and his wife is his junior by four years. Four of their children are living and eight have died. There are four grandchildren.

Gen. Mexia Estate Settlement.

It is announced by counsel that a settlement has been reached in the matter of the estate of the late Gen. Enrique A. Mexia of the City of Mexico. The heirs have long been in litigation over about 50,000 acres of land in Texas. The General died in 1897. He was twice married. Gen. Mexia was one of Mexico's most famous officers, and left a very large estate.

IN THE SHOPS.

"If you can't be aisy, be as aisy as you can," is the motto on a little child's settle in the mission furniture—a two-seat settle with a rush seat.

For the daily devotions of the devout in mission furniture not a priedieu, but a prayer chair. The seat is only six or seven inches from the ground, convenient for kneeling, upholstered with leather, and lifts to disclose a shallow box, in which may be kept devotional books if desired. The back of the chair rounds out, and on the top is a covered shelf, or narrow desk, the proper height to rest against in kneeling, and on the shelf may be placed the devotional book to be used. The prayer chair will cost $15.

Quaint little low footstools, square and oblong, are upholstered in leather and framed in different shades of wood, with the severe mission lines. They will cost $4.

The cellarette in the same furniture is an attractive square box, and will accommodate a number of hospitable bottles, while at the top inside is a sliding shelf, upon which the bottle to be opened may be placed. Upon the cellarette is the motto, "An honest friend is a good companion." It will cost $25. Hand-made and of original designs, there is the worth of the money in these severe styles of furniture.

Tiny chairs for children are called the Brownie chairs.

The lowest thing in chairs is named for the American girl, the Vicereine of India, Lady Curzon. This is in wicker, very broad and deep and exceedingly low. It will cost $7.50.

Big capped sun chairs for the invalid on the beach come in the natural wicker, or in any color that may be desired. Green is always restful. A large size of one of these chairs in the natural wicker, with the armrests or shelves on the inside and two tiny windows on either side, will cost $20. Others come at different prices.

Nothing is more attractive for the piazza than the big swinging seat of wicker, but these are somewhat more expensive than other kinds.

His highness the dog may have a generous dish for the service of all the courses in his dinner in any color that will best suit his complexion—pale blue, green dark, blue dark, a wide variety, and each dish will bear upon the outside the familiar axiom, "Love me, love my dog."

Get only the softest of rubber brushes for your face, says the complexion doctor. The skin, if treated with tenderness, will respond with a delicacy of texture worth trying for. Soft rubber brushes having a flexible back, which is convenient for the bath, cost 35 cents.

The flannelette-topped straw sailors cost $3.50, as they are imported. In a gray flannel, with a self-color figure, they are rather stylish.

Shirt-waist suits have a sliding scale of prices which goes lower as the season advances. One dollar and seventy-five cents pays for pretty cambric suits, with small box plait on the waists and inverted box plaits at the lower edge of the skirt seams, which were cheap at twice that money a little while ago.

There are many chances to pick up pretty under-lingerie petticoats, and no woman should hesitate in getting bargains in these. The lingerie petticoat is the thing with all pretty thin, and even silk, gowns. One knows the well-dressed woman by the frills of her lace-trimmed petticoat, which is revealed as she lifts the long skirt of her frock. Some French skirts, as well as other articles of French lingerie, have been selling at half price. Not a silk skirt is in sight.

Certain things in the shops are not exchangeable. Fans cannot be returned in some shops, and the little knots and flowers arranged upon hairpins for the hair are not returnable, "for sanitary reasons."

The best castile soap is white and fine, and comes in a long bar in a box at $1.35 a box. A bar will cut into fifteen small pieces, which sell for 10 cents a cake. This is the best soap for a delicate skin.

Never was there so many varieties of heavy linen and drilling slipper and shoe bags. There are the single bags, two shoes going into a bag; there is a double shoe case, and so on up to the large bag with eight pockets. They come ready bound and complete for from 15 and 20 cents up, some stamped with a pattern for embroidering.

EX-PREMIER CRISPI DEAD

Potent Factor in Italian Politics Expires After Long Illness.

His Early Efforts Resulted in the Freedom of Sicily — Rose Despite Hostility of Queen Margherita.

NAPLES, Aug. 11. — Signor Francesco Crispi died at 7:45 o'clock this evening, after an illness of several weeks.

The body will be embalmed and will lie in state for three days in the drawing room of the Villa Lina, in Naples, the walls of which are adorned with frescoes representing the principal episodes of the Garibaldian epoch, and there will be a great State funeral before the body is removed to Palermo. Signor Joratro, the sculptor, has taken a cast of the face. Seals have been affixed to the belongings of the deceased, and Signor Lauronzana of the Chamber of Deputies has been appointed trustee of the will. Veteran soldiers, firemen and police will act as a guard of honor during the lying in state.

It is rumored that the affairs of the deceased are in the greatest confusion, and that Signora Crispi will have to depend solely on the proceeds of the sale of the ex-Premier's memoirs.

Read a half a dozen articles on the career of Francesco Crispi and one has as many different estimates of the man and his work. His personality seems to have been even more elusive than was that of Disraeli. One biographer describes him as invariably truthful, another as an earnest student of Machiavelli and follower of the Florentine's advice; one asserts that he was cowardly, another that his inability to combine the suaviter in modo with the fortiter in re was his great weakness; one says he was avaricious in the extreme, another that he was a true patriot, ever ready to make any sacrifice for his country's good. Perhaps no circumstance indicates the diversity of opinion regarding Crispi better than the fact that he was described sometimes as the Gladstone, sometimes as the Bismarck, of Italian politics.

Crispi was a native of Sicily, having been born at Ribera, Province of Girgenti, on Oct. 4, 1819. But he claimed descent from the ancient Roman patricians, and in late life seldom admitted any sympathy for his own nationality at the expense of the rest of Italy. He was well educated, and finished his studies with a law course at Palermo. Afterward he was admitted to the bar at Naples, and soon became known for his extreme interest in politics, taking, when only eighteen years old, an active part in the effort to free Sicily from Bourbon rule.

At this time Crispi fell in love with a beautiful peasant girl, and in spite of his family's bitter opposition, married her. Two years afterward she died. Her death seemed to have the effect of setting the young Sicilian even more steadfastly on the path he had marked out for himself. Not contented with delivering fiery addresses on behalf of Sicilian freedom, he founded a paper, diversifying politics with a good deal of rather clever love. He took part in the insurrection against King "Bomba," and when that insurrection was suppressed, fled to Paris to escape the fate of the other insurgents. He remained there several years, supporting himself by giving lessons in languages.

Crispi was not allowed to remain in Paris in peace. The Italian authorities had kept an eye on him, and at length succeeded in inducing the French authorities to banish him. He went to London, where he lived miserably, supporting himself by giving lessons in Greek, Latin, Italian, and French.

It was in London that Crispi and Mazzini are said to have formed the plot which eventually resulted in a free Sicily. Crispi accompanied Garibaldi on the famous expedition to Sicily in 1859 as a simple volunteer, but there are many persons who say that his part in the success of the expedition has been underrated. After the successful campaign in Sicily he did not accompany Garibaldi to the mainland, but remained in the island, reorganizing the Government.

Crispi was elected a Deputy for Palermo in the first Parliament of United Italy in 1861, and eventually developed into the leader of the constitutional opposition. Subsequently, he helped create a third party, which supported the Rattazzi Ministry of 1867. By this time he was a wealthy man, his forensic talents having brought fame and fortune for him as the legal adviser of rich companies. Rattazzi offered a Cabinet post to him, but he declined it, and not until 1876 was he induced to accept office. In that year he became President of the Chamber of Deputies and Minister of the Interior.

In January, 1878, King Victor Emmanuel died, and the same month Crispi was married. Queen Margherita received his wife, and nobody dreamed of the bombshell which was to burst and to set back his career. The bombshell took the form of a notice, without a word of comment, in a Naples paper—a copy of a certificate showing that Crispi had been married to Rosalie Montmasson in 1854.

The vexed question of Crispi's real culpability in connection with this affair may never be settled. He had married the woman, and she was still living. She was a pretty girl of low origin, and had helped Crispi when he was a penniless exile. The marriage took place in Paris, but was not legal according to the laws of Italy.

Crispi said he thought when he married Rosalie that she became his legal wife, and explained that after she had developed bad habits a friend had told him, to his "extreme surprise," that the marriage was illegal. Crispi's enemies simply pointed to the fact that the statesman was one of the best lawyers in Italy.

Queen Margherita was not satisfied with Crispi's explanation, and announced that she would not attend any ceremony at which he was present. Crispi then resigned his portfolio, but did not retire even for a day into private life. His power in Italian politics became greater and greater, and in 1887, in spite of the Queen's hostility, Crispi became President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

When he became Premier all his energies were bent to one purpose—that of making Italy one of the great powers. The alliance with Germany and Austria is generally regarded as Crispi's crowning achievement, but as a matter of fact, the idea had been suggested and the first alliance brought about by other statesmen. Crispi's famous visits to Bismarck in 1887 and 1888, however, were directly responsible for the renewal of the Dreibund.

In 1888 the commercial treaty with France was broken and not renewed, and the relations with the Vatican became more strained than ever, owing to anti-clerical legislation. Crispi appealed to the country in 1890, and his administration was indorsed by a large majority. Two months later, however, it fell on account of its refusal to reduce military expenditure. Crispi became Premier again in November, 1894. In

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,092
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND PROFITS, $2,100,000.00 UNDIVIDED
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

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WANTED
FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK
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48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

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Unlisted Bonds and Stocks, whether interest paying or defaulted, bought and sold. Quotations furnished. Also opportunities for small investors. Write or call.
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FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE. } Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

International Umbrella Co.
Controlling all the most valuable patents on HIGH GRADE and POPULAR PRICED goods. Will furnish their full description on application.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 66 BROADWAY.

Financial Agents Wanted.
We desire to arrange for reliable representatives throughout the East and Middle West to sell preferred securities in sound enterprises. Acceptable persons can arrange for permanent and highly profitable employment.
AMERICAN FINANCE & TRUST COMPANY,
New York City.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Connection desired with Brokerage or Investment House of prominence and known reliability, (communications from others not considered) by young man of excellent family with valuable acquaintance and connections.
Will demand and earn good salary.
Married. 12 years' varied and serious business experiences. Now engaged in investment line. This means selected as one liable to bring about a mutually valuable association not based on "pull."
ADDRESS BOX L, 104, NEW YORK TIMES.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $2,100,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES W. TAPPIN,
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne.	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day.	L. C Dessar,
Percival Kühne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss.	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken.	Geo. W. Quintard,
	W. Seward Webb.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital Stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	2,639,253.54
Deposits	14,750,411.07
Total	$19,389,664.61

OAKLEIGH THORNE, President
HEMAN DOWD, WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, RICHARD J. SCOLES, } Vice-Presidents
EDMUND C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary
FRANCIS C. PREST, Asst. Secretary
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON, Trust Officer

HOLDERS OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS, BONDS
are requested to communicate with us, giving description of bonds held, and will receive full particulars of refunding proposition.
NOEL-YOUNG BOND & STOCK COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Stockholders' Committee
of
THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

To the Holders of Preferred and Common Stock OF THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY:

Holders, to a large amount, of Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company, have entered into a Stockholders' Agreement (dated July 22, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary), for the purpose of furthering a consolidation, or other disposition of property of, or the acquisition or lease of property by, The American Cotton Oil Company; and for the advancement of the interests of depositing stockholders through united action, whereby their respective holdings shall be held and managed in bulk during the period of the Agreement, and better results be secured than by individual action.

The undersigned have consented to act as a Committee under said Agreement, and hereby afford holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company the opportunity of participating in the benefits of said Agreement by thereunder depositing their stock with the First National Bank of the City of New York, as Depositary, on or before the 30th day of September, 1901.

Negotiable Certificates of Deposit will be issued for the deposited stock.

Copies of the said Stockholders' Agreement may be obtained from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, August 1, 1901.

GEORGE AUSTIN MORRISON, Chairman.
HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK,
EDWARD WINSLOW,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
Stockholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
E. F. MUNBO, Secretary to Committee, 37 Beaver St., N. Y. City.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.

Capital	$1,000,000
Surplus and Profits	$1,895,000

BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice Pres.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:

Heber R. Bishop,	Richard Mortimer,
William L. Bull,	Dudley Olcott,
Albert C. Case,	John E. Parsons,
Haley Fiske,	Henry C. Perkins,
Robert Hoe,	Norman B. Ream,
Brayton Ives,	J. Edward Simmons,
Morris K. Jesup,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Edward B. Judson,	John T. Terry,
Bradley Martin,	Samuel Thomas,
D. O. Mills,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
	Geo. Henry Warren.

Wanted—100 shares Northern Pacific common; state best price. J. M., Post Office Box 1,074.

Dividends.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.
A DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share, on both the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on and after Oct. 1st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 3d, 1901.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Sept. 3d, 1901, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Oct. 9th, 1901, unless remaining further closed for the purposes of the annual meeting of Stockholders, to be held Oct. 8th, 1901.

Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
Chicago, Ill., August 5, 1901.

A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Directors, payable August 31st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business August 17th, 1901.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12 o'clock M. August 17th, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M. August 31st, 1901.

GEORGE HIGGINSON, JR., Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 3d next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. August 13th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.

The books will be reopened September 4th.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y., August 6, 1901.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable August 15th, 1901, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the Transfer Books at 3 P. M. on August 12th. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. August 15th. MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership lately subsisting between RANALD M. WINANS and HENRY A. DUNBAR, under the firm name of WINANS & DUNBAR, was dissolved on the 31st day of July, 1901, by mutual consent. RANALD M. WINANS and HENRY A. DUNBAR are authorized to settle all debts due to and by the firm.

RANALD M. WINANS,
HENRY A. DUNBAR.

New York, Aug. 3, 1901.

THE R. M. WINANS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE INCORporation under the laws of the State of New York of the R. M. WINANS COMPANY. This Company will continue the U. S. Bonded and Free Warehousing business formerly carried on by WINANS & DUNBAR.

Main Office, 485 Washington St., New York City.

Meetings and Elections.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, September 28th, 1901.

The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 3d, and reopen on Monday, September 30th. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Total transactions on the Stock Exchange list reached barely to figures which but a little while ago were regarded as ordinary totals for a day. So far the existence of bad news—or rather, the delay in good news—has had this one result of dullness. And authorities whose opinions get consideration seem almost uniformly agreed that while even relative weakness continues inactivity will be the rule. Such authorities agree also, however, that it will require but a signal from the important banking interests of the country to give the market new life, to make it stirringly buoyant again. And during the present week there may be developments hastening such a revival.

Strike events may have effect, but disturbance from that quarter can be only temporary. The really controlling elements in the business situation are all on the better side. Money market ease is assured. Some of the bigger bankers seem indisposed to put out large sums for a long time at low rates, but it is the testimony of money brokers that the chief borrowers on the Stock Exchange are already well supplied with accommodation through the rest of the year; and the same authorities look for a general softening in interest rates before long. Gold export talk is still heard, but nowhere is a possible movement considered as likely to exert bad effects. We have so much of a gold surplus at hand, and Klondike deliveries are becoming so large that any draft Europe may make can be readily met without a ripple of inconvenience.

The Government crop report issued on Saturday effectually disposed of the extreme stories common last week regarding damage to corn. The ascertained damage, while heavy, is not disastrous, and is already adjusting itself, so far as national wealth is concerned, by advancing prices for all cereals. The indicated crop of 1,400,000,000 bushels and the surplus of corn on hand remove all fears of serious scarcity, and while some distress may be caused in portions of the Southwestern States, where the drought was severest, there is nothing in the situation as a whole to threaten the continuance of prosperity. Even in those parts of the country where the drought was worst the farming community is in good position to stand the loss, having enjoyed three years of bounteous crops and having accumulated wealth, as testified by the payment of mortgages and the increase in savings banks' accounts to a degree never before known.

Baltimore and Ohio 4 Per Cents.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company gives notice to the holders of its 4 per cent. ten-year gold convertible debentures, or the full paid subscription therefor, that they may, on Sept. 12 next and thereafter, until further notice, upon thirty days' previous notice by the holders thereof, in writing, to the company or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, London, convert the same into common stock of the company at par. All debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

Right of Way for Senator Clark's Road.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—It is stated that as a result of a conference held in the Auditorium Hotel yesterday between Roswell Miller, Mr. Hays, Mr. Lomax, and Senator Clark, officials, respectively, of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and Salt Lake-Los Angeles Railroads, Senator Clark will be given an uninterrupted right of way for the latter road, which he is now building.

English Railways in 1899 and 1900.

From The London Chronicle.

The work of the railways of the United Kingdom is elaborately worked out in the returns for 1900, just issued as a Blue Book. The following figures show the position and progress as compared with the previous year:

	1900.	1899.
Lines open.....miles	21,855	21,700
Passengers (except season tickets)	1,142,276,688	1,106,691,991
Goods and minerals..	*424,929,513	*415,622,025
Paid-up capital	£1,176,001,890	£1,152,317,601
Gross receipts	104,801,858	101,667,067
Working expanses ..	64,743,520	60,090,687
Net receipts	40,058,338	41,576,378

*Tons.

The Transport Ingalls Leaks.

The United States transport Ingalls, which sailed Saturday for Manila, returned yesterday on account of leaky cargo posts. The transport anchored off Liberty Island.

EX-SENATOR EVARTS'S ESTATE.

Application to be Made to Fix Inheritance Tax—Property He Owned.

Notice has been given by the executors of the estate of the late ex-Senator William M. Evarts that an application will be made within a few days to fix the inheritance tax upon the estate. The executors are the three sons of the deceased—Allen W., Sherman, and Maxwell Evarts. The only portion of the property owned by the late Senator upon which no definite value can be placed is his interest in the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman.

The affairs of this firm have not yet been liquidated. Joseph H. Choate, the only surviving member, is Ambassador to England, and is now in London. C. C. Beaman died recently. The interest of Mr. Evarts in the firm is placed at $25,000.

Mr. Evarts owned realty at 231 Second Avenue, 1,689 Madison Avenue, One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Broadway, and smaller properties at other places. His personalty is valued at $315,275. He held 500 shares of the stock of the Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company, valued at $41,000; 1,050 shares of the Consolidated Coal Company, valued at $65,100; 80 shares Fourth National Bank, $15,280; 84 shares American Telephone and Telegraph Company, $18,020; 50 shares American Smelting and Refining Company preferred, $4,650; 15 shares Baltimore and Ohio preferred, $1,329; bonds of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Division, $18,854; bonds Northwestern Pacific, St. Paul and Duluth Division, $10,000, and bonds Union Pacific Railroad Company, $16,000.

The effects of Mr. Evarts's residence are valued at $1,765. Live stock and other property on his farm at Windsor, Vt., are appraised at $8,000. He had several mortgages on property in this and Brooklyn Boroughs. He owed $2,000, and his funeral cost $1,617. The executors will receive $11,328 in commissions, and his attorneys $10,000.

The accounts of Mr. Evarts's son-in-law, Charles C. Beaman, have also been made public. They disclose a net personalty of $333,248. The value of the full estate is not estimated. The executors are his widow, Helen S. Beaman, William S. Beaman, Sherman Evarts, and Elihu Chauncey.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 10th day of August, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption.....$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$290,804,68	Gold certificates outstanding	$290,804,689
Silver dollars	437,400,00	Silver certificates outstanding	437,400,000
Silver dollars of 1890	182,36		
Silver bullion of 1890	45,276,68	Treasury notes outstanding	45,459,000
Total	$773,663,68	Total	$773,663,689

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$69,483,028.86
Gold certificates	33,196,810.00
Standard silver dollars	18,842,809.00
Silver certificates	6,077,614.00
Silver bullion	1,725,350.40
United States notes	13,741,350.00
Treasury notes of 1890	83,317.00
National banknotes	8,932,016.29
Subsidiary silver coin	10,257,204.27
Fractional currency	99.30
Minor coin	538,474.94
	$162,876,574.06
In National Bank Depositories—	
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$96,108,985.82
To credit of disbursing officers	6,662,800.79
Total	$102,771,786.61
Awaiting Reimbursement—	
Bonds and interest paid	2,422,457.19
	105,194,193.80
Total	$268,070,767.86
Liabilities—	
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$14,066,703.62
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,718,525.40
Disbursing officers' balances	56,980,422.48
Post Office Department account	5,157,009.20
Miscellaneous items	5,150,142.52
	89,081,803.22
Available cash balance	$178,988,964.64

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$747,556.03	$7,129,969.40	$28,393,932.61
Internal revenue	789,825.15	7,721,041.52	36,059,282.11
Miscellaneous	252,787.97	1,005,161.85	3,723,348.05
Total receipts	$1,790,178.15	$15,856,172.77	$68,176,512.77
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	435,000.00	3,750,000.00	16,584,255.98
War	180,000.00	1,775,000.00	17,792,809.10
Navy	575,000.00	2,290,000.00	8,433,265.82
Indians	100,000.00	465,000.00	1,520,375.93
Pensions	600,000.00	5,500,000.00	17,101,209.24
Interest	100,000.00	1,200,000.00	5,855,674.81
Total expenditures	$1,970,000.00	$14,980,000.00	$67,287,590.88
Excess of expenditures over receipts	179,821.85	*876,172.77	*888,921.89
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	627,338.16	7,134,996.30	26,937,268.16
Internal revenue	790,622.99	8,841,211.93	36,401,900.53
Receipts from all sources last year	1,431,922.92	17,070,509.25	67,025,669.85
Expenditures last year	1,895,000.00	19,340,000.00	73,319,683.10
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	50,000.00	261,532.50	834,212.50
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	48,310.00	402,880.00	1,688,635.50
Notes received for current redemption	356,151.00	4,608,531.00	17,854,349.00
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$42,973,363.00	$3,854,362.00	$46,827,725.00
This fiscal year	1,515,993.00	47,037.00	1,563,030.00
This month	736,155.00	36,925.00	773,080.00
This day	258,555.00	12,505.00	271,060.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	42,973,363.00	3,854,362.00	46,827,725.00
This fiscal year	1,515,993.00	47,037.00	1,563,030.00
This month	736,155.00	36,925.00	773,080.00
This day	258,555.00	12,505.00	271,060.00

*Excess of receipts over expenditure

UHL STILL MOUNTS GUARD.

His Half Square Foot of Property Has Not Yet Brought the $1,000.

Frederick Uhl, who is trying to sell for $1,000 a triangle of land containing a trifle over half a square foot at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, still mounted guard over his property yesterday, as though possessed of the idea that somebody is going to pull up his ground by the roots and run off with it.

His specific fear is that Mrs. Augusta Dorn, in front of whose property it is situated, intends to encroach upon it. This he does not intend to permit, and in order to prevent it he has camped out on the sidewalk with his right foot covering his ground.

Uhl attracted quite a crowd yesterday, especially as he sat eating his meals, which were brought to him. Later in the day he was relieved of his watch by a relative. He stated yesterday that he intended to get his price or not sell the property.

Excursions.

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2.30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
LEAVE NEW IRON PIER CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route
to
LONG BRANCH.
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"COLUMBIA."
Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.*	1:30 P. M.*	3:45 P. M.*
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

*Iron Steamboat "Taurus."
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Amusement and Education Combined.

GLEN ISLAND

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent cottages, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Hoch Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00, 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 3d St., Brooklyn, 8.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M. 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 4.05 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M. 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.30 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 3d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 5, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALATIAL IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK AND ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers... { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M. West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Round Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. 50c. Trip.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M., Battery, 7:65 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Kaiserin M. Th..Aug. 13 | Kaiserin M. Th..Sept. 10
*Lahn .....Aug. 20 | *Lahn .....Sept. 17
Kaiser Wm. Gr..Aug. 27 | Kaiser Wm. Gr..Sept. 24
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 62 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN.
Koenigin Luise, Aug. 15 | †H. H. Meier...Sept. 5
Fr. der Grosse..Aug. 22 | Barbarossa.....Sept. 12
Gr. Kurfuerst...Aug. 29 | Koenigin Luise, Sept. 19
Sailing 10 A. M. pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.
†To Bremen only.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Aller, Aug. 20, 10 AM | Werra, Sept. 3, 10 AM
Trave, Aug. 31, 10 AM | Aller, Sept. 21, 11 AM
‡H'h'zoll'n, Sept. 7, noon | Trave, Oct. 5, 11 AM
‡(Hohenzollern,) formerly Kaiser Wm. II.
From Warren St., Brooklyn. Take South Ferry.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
A. Victoria, Aug. 15, 10 AM | D'tschland, Sept. 5, 10 AM
Columbia, Aug. 22, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 12, 10 AM
F. Bism'k, Aug. 29, 7:30 AM | Columbia, Sept. 19, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Pretoria, Aug. 17, 7 AM | Galatia, Sept. 14, 6 AM
*Phoenicia, Aug. 24, noon | Penn's, Sep. 21, 10:30 AM
Patricia, Aug. 31, 6 AM | Pretoria, Sept. 28, 5 AM
Waldersee, Sept. 7, noon | *Phoen'ia, Oc. 5, 10:30 AM
*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Louis, Aug. 14, 10 AM | St. Louis, Sept. 4, 10 AM
*Zeeland, Aug. 21, noon | Phila...Sept. 11, 10 AM
St. Paul, Aug. 28, 10 AM | St. Paul, Sept. 18, 10 AM
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Kensington, Aug. 14, noon | Friesland, Aug. 28, noon
*Zeeland..Aug. 21, noon | Southwark, Sept. 4, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Celtic....Aug. 13, 5 PM | Cymric....Aug. 27, noon
Majestic..Aug. 14, noon | Teutonic..Aug. 28, noon
Oceanic, Au. 21, 9:30 AM | *Suevic..Aug. 31, 5 PM
*Suevic will carry Second Class passengers only and will not call at Queenstown.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE.
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Anchoria...Aug. 17 noon | Ethiopia...Aug. 31, noon
Furnessia, Aug. 24, noon | C. of Rome..Sep. 7, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $28 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Umbria, Aug. 17, 8 AM | Servia, Sept. 3, 9 AM
Lucania, Aug. 24, Noon | Campania, Sept. 7, Noon
Etruria, Aug. 31, 7 AM | Umbria, Sept. 14, 7 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 39 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up. 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat. F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Hudson River by Day Light.
Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.
DAILY except Sunday.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH—connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. R'y. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to POKEEPSIE & RONDOUT.
STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER," LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, at 5 P. M., for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH AND BACK, 50c.
ASBURY PARK AND BACK, 80c.
PATTEN LINE.
THRO' NEW GOVERNMENT CHANNEL.
9.00 O'CLOCK BOAT PASSENGERS ONLY
WEEK DAYS.
Leave foot of Little W. 12th St., 9:00 & *11:00 A. M. (*Saturdays, 12:45 P. M.) & 2:40 P. M.
Leave Battery, 9:30 and *11:00 A. M. (*Saturdays, 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.; for Highlands, Seabright, Long Branch, West End, Allenhurst, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove.
Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

PEOPLE'S LINE
Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George and Adirondacks.
DIRECT PAN-AMERICAN ROUTE.
Steamers

Real Estate for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Right House in the Right Place.

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

Think of the unsatisfactory feature of house or flat renting. Consider how much you could safely agree to pay per month for the privilege of owning your own home. Inquire what we can give you for that figure.

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N. Y.

City Real Estate for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—$50 PER LOT PAID TO MAN OR WOMAN introducing or sending names of parties resulting in sale of one building lot; no experience necessary; we do the selling; opportunity for persons with large acquaintance in or out of city; lots, $200 up; monthly payments; Jerome Av., Bronx Borough; 25 minutes from 42d St.; lots easily resold at a profit. LAWRENCE, 33 West 33d St. Telephone 381—38th St.

WEST 42D STREET.
50 FEET FRONT.
NEAR BROADWAY.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

ONLY $3,800 WILL BUY BEAUTIFUL CORNER HOUSE, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, NEAR WESTCHESTER AVENUE TROLLEY; SMALL AMOUNT OF CASH; OWNER NEEDS MONEY. WOOLSEY & CAMPBELL, 2,003 BOSTON ROAD.

Choice building lots, $375 up; seven-room house built to order, $1,500, payment $15 up, principal and interest; property near "L" extension, trolley. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St. Open Sundays.

TO AN INVESTOR.—Large, modern apartment house, within 500 feet of new rapid transit station; handsome building, fully rented, and in A1 order; nets handsome return on investment. Address Principal, Box 142 Times Office.

Will Sacrifice two-family house, 11 rooms, heater, all improvements, two lots, $3,800. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Five-story triple flat for lots of frame flats in Bronx. Losen, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

Phone "859 Cort'l." for the high-day choice,

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.

50c. weekly. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Home with desirable surroundings; 12 per cent. investment; two-story dwelling, 3 sets improvements, 15 rooms; only $2,150 buys 1,623 Atlantic, near Troy Avenue; occupy middle flat; others always rent. Finch, on premises.

Extraordinary Opportunity.—Two lots East 2d St., Flatbush, $290; mortgage, $175; investigate. Jones, 189 Montague St.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$300 Cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; on plot 80x100; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day. John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

At Elmhurst!—Three houses, $2,400, $3,800, and $4,500; 10% cash and easy monthly payments. Most attractive and healthy part of Greater New York. Take 34th or 92d St. Ferries for trolleys, or trolley over Brooklyn Bridge. Warrin & Combes, Elmhurst, L. I.

Seven-room residence, full lot, Woodside, $1,500, $600 cash; long mortgage. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Half price, corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Ferry Co., 373 Fulton St., B'klyn.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

$200 cash and $8 monthly buys house with seven rooms, $1,600, Corona. Joseph George, 348 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

Will make a liberal second mortgage or finish an uncompleted elevator apartment building; Broadway or vicinity. J. R. Pierson, 85 Nassau St. Tel. 6222 Cortlandt.

I wish to buy cheap real estate, Greater New York. C. M. Lindsay, 41 Pine St. Phone, 2,705 John.

Wanted—Houses and flats to let, also money to loan on bond and mortgages from private people. E. J. Douse, 3,049 3d Av., real estate.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE.
Three nice farms, very cheap; one of 35 acres of nice land; a fine set of buildings; splendid location; price, $1,200.
One of 104 acres, good level soil, best of fruits, water, &c.; a good set of buildings; fine neighborhood; price, $1,900.
One of 106 acres, fine smooth soil; nicely divided; splendid fruit; fine buildings; 30 rods to station; price, $1,500.
J. S. SMILEDGE,
Stafford Springs, Conn.

Mountain View Farm.—140 acres, fine 11-room house, large barns, stone silo, all tools, 10 head of stock, 3 horses and wagons, carriages, &c., for $6,000. G. W. Pecan, Sunsbury, Conn.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Real Estate for Exchange.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale or Exchange—For free and clear lots in Bronx; house, 22x40; lot, 30x100; 7 rooms and bath; all improvements. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

Exchange—Desirable flats, other property, for private houses, lots. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 16th St.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

100 FACTORIES 100

Reduced rents for entire Buildings or Lofts to woodworkers, metalworkers, confectioners, cigars. D. W. HAYNES, 235 Broadway, Room 1.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine flat, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

332 Broadway, Corner Worth St.—Large loft; 25x90; elevator service; reasonable. Inquire of E. H. Eldredge.

6th Av., 236.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; show cases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Brooklyn.

365 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Opposite City Hall.—Entire building for a term of years; most desirable location in the city.
J. Romaine Brown & Co., 53 West 33d St., New York City, or your own broker.

Business Property Wanted.

Painter wants large basement above 34th St. Address C. K., 969 Forest Av.

Carpet Cleaning.

All kinds of carpets cleaned, 3c. yard, cartage free. Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 134th St., Marion Av.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Four-story basement brownstone dwelling; 2 baths; open plumbing; rent, $1,500. 148 West 121st St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE ALLSTON,

17 and 19 East 38th St., cor. Madison Ave.

A choice apartment of two rooms and bath-room will be available October first; $600 per annum. Caterer on premises.
Also one apartment of four rooms and bath-room, $1,200 per annum.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, Cor. 44th St.

THE MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Bijou apartments, six rooms and bath, elevators, telephone, electric lights, exposed plumbing, gas ranges, &c.; rents, $33 to $40.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

5th Av., 1,043, Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, facing Park; $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam-heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

143d St., 553, near 3d Av., trolley and L station; single flats; all improvements; large and light; one family on the floor; $16 monthly.

ON THE DRIVE, 2,054 7TH AV., between 122d and 123d Sts.; single flats; all improvements; 7 large, light, clean rooms; $35, $40.

A cheap modern 5-room apartment; electric light, telephone, elevator; best city location. 509 West 112th St.

New Jersey Property to Let.

Allendale, hour out, (main line Erie.)—$330 yearly, attractive home; 40 acres, stone dwelling, 12 rooms, large outbuildings, perfect order; fruit, lake, stream; high, healthy location; main driveway. Walter Dewsnap, 150 Nassau St.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Lake George.

LAKE GEORGE.
ROGERS' ROCK HOTEL.
Open, under new management, June 2 to Oct. 1. Write for booklet. D. W. EASTON, Owner and Prop., Rogers' Rock, Essex County, New York.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

VICTORIA. On SOUTH CAROLINA AVE. 1-MINUTE WALK FROM BEACH. ENLARGED & REFURNISHED COMPLETE. (OPEN ALL YEAR.) 30 hot and cold seawater baths have been added in New Brick Annex for accommodation of guests. M. WILLIAMS.

Atlantic Highlands.

THE BRANDON HOUSE. — Comfortable rooms, excellent table, electric lights, bathing, boating, fishing; terms reasonable. Mrs. S. HOOPER.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

HAWKHURST,
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
High altitude, no malaria, no mosquitoes, home comforts, excellent cooking, Otis elevator, sun parlor, golfing. Booklet at Schofield's, Madison Av. GEO. H. BROWNE, Mgr.

Vermont.

GLENWOOD AND COTTAGES.—In the pines; largest hotel on Lake Bomoseen; terms, $7.00 to $12.00. W. C. Mound, Hydeville, Vt.

New Hampshire.

LITTLETON, WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW HAMPSHIRE. THE GREAT HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.

North Conway, White Mountains, New Hampshire, the great Summer, Fall, and Winter resort.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE BELLEVUE Dingman's Ferry, Pike Co., Pa. Boating and fishing; magnificent scenery. W. E. KERN.

Country Board.

Board, $6 to $8 per week, on El Dorado Farm; lovelicst section Berkshires; surpassing table, really supplied from farm. A. M. Knowles; Box 180, Hinsdale, Mass.

Oscawana.—Morton House; first-class board, light, large rooms; fine shade; near station. Box 16, Oscawana.

Long Branch.—Private family will take a few adults to board. M. Kennedy, 3 Seaview Av.

Pan-American Board.

Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family; large airy rooms; bath; breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c.; references. F. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The only offering scheduled to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Cohalan, referee, 505 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 99.11 by 106 by 11, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,836.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3d Ave. & 59th St.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS.

Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

The Big West Side Piano House.
Pianos at all prices and terms to suit. Old pianos exchanged. Rents from $3; bargain list mailed.
741 and 743 8th Av., near 46th St.

PIANOS TO RENT
for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

OPERA PIANOS,
1569 Broadway, Cor. 47th St.
Steinway piano, $100; Chickering, $165; 10 square pianos, special sale, $10 upward.
CHANDLER, 439 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" WISE, STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 16th.

$75—Elegant rosewood Steinway; rich tone; great bargain; cash or installments. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

For Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

CUT THIS OUT
15 CENTS A POUND PAID FOR OLD pewter, britannia and plated ware; 5 pounds or 5,000 pounds bought; call or send postal; I will call. **BORNSTEIN, 186 William St.**

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON E. H. ELDREDGE, 332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamsses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Credit.—Watches, diamonds, $1 down, $1 weekly; our guarantee; perfect satisfaction or money refunded; write or call. Globe Credit Watch Co., World Building, Room 144.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 25-32 Centre St.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier, & Thomson, 383 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry on weekly payments; lowest prices. Crown Watch and Jewelry Company, 9 Maiden Lane.

Send stamped envelope for list of books which can't be bought elsewhere. Epstein, 406 East 75th St.

Merchant tailoring establishment on prominent avenue in New York. Box 325, 1,289 Broadway.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. and Mrs. Naftel, 744 6th Av.

Watches and Jewelry.

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Surrogate Notices.

HOYT, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. HOYT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Howe & Hummel, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1901. FRANK McKEE, THOMAS B. CLARKE, Executors.
HOWE & HUMMEL, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway, N. Y. City.

MEYER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. MEYER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz, the office of Charles Joseph, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December, 1901.—Dated New York, the 17th day of June, 1901. HELENA W. MEYER, Administratrix. CHARLES JOSEPH, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MOOREHEAD, ALMIRA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALMIRA L. MOOREHEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Orlando Harrisson, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1901.
ANNIE T. MOOREHEAD, Administratrix.
J. ORLANDO HARRISSON, Attorney for Administratrix, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my27-1aw6mM

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50th St., 245 West.—Large, light parlor and bedroom, connected, modern apartment; furnished, unfurnished; gentlemen preferred. Washburn.

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By virtue of several chattel mortgages, Louis Levy, Auctioneer, office 280 Broadway, will sell to-day at 9 o'clock, corner of Columbus Avenue and 98th Street, the fixtures, chattels, and furniture of several saloons, by order of attorneys for mortgagees.

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INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES.—Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeitfuss, 60 Fulton St.

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Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

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Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

CARPETS and FURNITURE.—Bought, sold, and exchanged. Call or address Norden, 61 West 125th St. (Open Saturday evenings.)

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 208 East 125th St.

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Cattlemen on live stock steamers principal European ports; also return passage. Shipping Office, 95 First St.

Wanted—Two Young men, between 25 and 35 years of age, to learn our business, as salesmen, then as managers; must be of good education and address, honest and energetic. Apply, with references, Balch Bros. Co., 156 5th Av.

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Wanted—Energetic collector and canvasser for life insurance. Write M., 24 Union Square.

Situations Wanted—Female.

5c. per line 3 times 12c 7 times 21c Double for display.

Caretakers.

Caretaker.—By young colored woman as caretaker of bachelor apartments or to do light housework. Inquire at 1,618 Broadway, first bell.

Colored woman as caretaker gentleman's office or apartments, small flat; quick, obliging. Stanard, 360 West 36th St.

Chambermaids.

Chambermaid.—By a colored woman as chambermaid or do housework in flat. Brown, 149 West 51st St., top floor, front.

Chambermaid, Washing, Housecleaning, Day's Work.—Colored girl; neat, industrious, obliging; good references. Lizzie, 1,603 Broadway.

Chambermaid.—By a young girl, lately landed, (North Ireland,) to do chamberwork or housework. Hughes, 501 West 47th St.

Chambermaid.—Young girl wishes position as chambermaid or waitress. 401 West 48th St.; ring janitor's bell.

Chambermaid.—By colored girl as chambermaid in ladies' boarding house. Lillie, 1,620 Broadway.

Cooks.

Cook, &c.—By young colored man to work in furnished room house or cooking. J. Baptist, 148 West 52d St.

Cook.—Young girl; thoroughly experienced; industrious, painstaking; country. 401 West 48th St.; ring janitor's bell.

Cook.—Good plain cook and laundress in small private family; references. 456 West 49th St., top floor.

Cook, &c.—Plain cook and baker; assist with washing; good references; German woman. 411 West 45th St. (Fleischacker's.)

Cook.—Colored; good plain cook and baker; city experience; reference. Mary Anderson, 1,618 Broadway, (second floor.)

Cook.—Colored; in boarding house; thoroughly competent; excellent carver; bread, pastry baker. Eliza, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Cook.—By a young colored woman as good cook; first-class laundress; flat preferred; good reference. M., 141 West 49th St.

Colored woman as cook and laundress. Dutton, 510 West 55th St.

Excellent cook and laundress, in private family; colored girl; best references. 104 West 53d, care Stephens.

Good cook, laundress; best city references. Call two days, 727 7th Av.

Day's Work.

Day's Work.—Young Swedish woman to go out by the day; washing, ironing, and cleaning. Mrs. Petersen, 222 East 109th St.

Day's work.—Woman wants work by day, washing or cleaning. 316 West 49th St., ground floor.

Day's Work.—Woman to go out by the day washing or housecleaning. Emmette, 480 West 53d St.

Housekeepers.

Housekeeper.—English woman, thorough, hard-working, good plain cook and carver; references. Smith, 308 West 43d St.

Housewokers.

Housework.—German, lately landed, wishes situation for general housework. 552½ West 52d St. C. Schumacher.

Housework.—By colored girl to do general housework; good cook and baker. Williams, 115 West 46th.

Housework, &c.—By colored woman as housework or cook; sleep home. Care of janitor, 260 West 47th St.

Housework.—Girl with respectable family to do general housework. Lizzie Hannon, 330 West 52d St.

Housework.—Refined woman to take care baby and do light housework. 128 West 50th St.

Lady's Maids.

Maid.—Understands manicuring and hairdressing; neat, obliging; excellent references. Mathilde, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone 2,155 Columbus.

Laundresses.

Laundress.—Colored laundress desires ladies' and children's fine washing, home, week, or dozen. Bruce, 155 West 51st St.

Laundress.—By first-class laundress in private family; best references; wages $25. 334 West 49th St.

Laundress.—Respectable colored woman desires fine washing; home or out; by day. Beeks, 536 West 50th St.

Seamstresses.

Seamstress.—Hand, machine, mending, $1.25 daily; neat, quick, painstaking, handy; unexceptionable recommendations. Margaretha, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Waitresses.

Waitress.—Young girl in private boarding-house, full charge dining room. Byrne, 406 West 50th St., rear.

Waitress, Nurse, or Lady's Maid.—Thoroughly experienced, light colored girl; references. Mrs. Davis, 157 West 51st St.

Head Waitress.—In restaurant; thoroughly experienced, capable manager; quick, pleasing. Mrs. Nelson, 300 East 59th St.

Washing.

Washing, Office, or Housecleaning.—$1.25 daily; industrious, respectable young colored woman; references. Lottie, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Washing.—Respectable woman would like washing at home or out by day. Inquire janitor, Maloney, 442 West 56th St.

Washing, Office or Housecleaning, Day's Work.—By respectable woman; best references. Mrs. Davidson, 421 West 54th St.

Miscellaneous.

Addresser desires work home; 75 cents 1,000 envelopes. Address Miss B. 650 3d Av., near 42d St.

Colored girl wishes general housework in flat; sleep home; references. Berry, 226 West 62d.

Errand Girl. Nurse.—Neat, respectable colored girl as errand girl or nurse. Beeks, 536 West 50th St.

Girl, colored, neat, desires few hours' work daily, or housework; small family; flat. Annabelle, 1,620 Broadway.

Situations Wanted—Female.

5c. per line 3 times 12c 7 times 21c Double for display.

Miscellaneous.

Janitress.—Thoroughly experienced, industrious, painstaking widow desires janitorship single apartment house; excellent references. Janitress, 1,620 Broadway.

Janitress.—By respectable, thoroughly experienced woman as janitress; references

WOMAN DROWNED OFF A PLEASURE BOAT

Two Other Women Knocked Overboard and Narrowly Escape.

An Amateur Operates Sails—Expert Help Refused—Heroic Work of Harlem Yacht Club Members.

One young woman is dead and three others are in a serious condition as the result of a yachting accident yesterday morning in Long Island Sound, just off City Island. Two of the three young women mentioned are suffering from shock and immersion and the third from shock and hysteria. Had it not been for valiant work by members of the Harlem Yacht Club and others, probably six would have been drowned.

There were nine in the party that at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning went to Angus's float, at City Island, and hired Capt. Kerr's twenty-five-foot semi-cabin catboat Mollie B. They were:

J. Newton Fowler, thirty years old, of 2,376 Second Avenue; George Weiner, twenty-two years old, of 727 Bergen Avenue; William Flynn, twenty-eight years old, of 232 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; Lizzie Fitzpatrick, nineteen years old, and Annie Fitzpatrick, seventeen years old, both of 502 Manhattan Avenue; Maude Devlin, twenty-two years old, of 248 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Dora Sexton, eighteen years old, of 144 Tenth Avenue; Kittie O'Connor, twenty-two years old, of 340 East Ninety-first Street, and Lizzie McBride, twenty-one years old, of (according to the police) 110 West Thirtieth Street, and according to the Fordham Hospital authorities, of 110 West Thirty-ninth Street. Miss Devlin was the one who lost her life.

Capt. Angus, proprietor of the float from which the party started, says they refused to have an expert Captain go with them and that Fowler acted as sailing master. They were sailing before the wind, and had gone but a short distance when an attempt was made to jibe the boat. The manoeuvre naturally caused the boom to swing around. The men shouted for the girl's to "duck their heads," but Kate O'Connor, Maude Devlin, and Dora Sexton did not act quickly enough and were swept overboard. Miss Devlin was struck on the head by the swinging boom, and on being thrown into the water immediately sank. Her body was not recovered until hours afterward.

The instant they realized that the three girls were in the water the three men, Fowler, Weiner, and Flynn, jumped overboard to their assistance. All were struggling in the water and in a most critical plight when reached by members of the Harlem Yacht Club, who were sailing in their boat, the Henry Ward Beecher, reached them. Some of the club members sprang into the water, while others went to the assistance of the distressed in a small boat. In this way all but the Devlin girl were rescued.

The Mollie B., after being deserted by the men, and still having three of the young women aboard, went on under full sail, and with no one in control, until she crashed into the Petrel, a thirty-foot sailboat belonging to a painter and decorator named Sullivan, who lives at Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue. Mr. Sullivan was aboard his boat and preparing to go on a week's cruise. His boat was stove in, and he at once sprang aboard the Mollie B., lowering her sails and bringing her to. The eight remaining members of the party were then taken to Capt. Angus's float by the crew of the Henry Ward Beecher.

Miss O'Connor and Miss Sexton were put to bed in Capt. Angus's home, and Drs. Lawrence and Mortimer of City Island and Father McGuire, also of City Island, summoned to attend them. It was feared that the girls would die, so bad was their condition. Later an ambulance from the Fordham Hospital was called, and Misses O'Connor, Sexton, and McBride (the last suffering from hysteria) were taken to the hospital. The Misses Fitzpatrick were able to go to their home.

After the excitement had subsided somewhat, members of the Harlem Yacht Club and residents of City Island went to the spot and dived to recover Miss Devlin's body, but without success. It was finally recovered late in the afternoon by Matthew Sullivan of City Island, with the aid of grappling irons.

Miss Devlin for three years had been a cashier in O'Neill's dry goods store. She attended mass yesterday morning, and had told her mother that after leaving church she would go sailing with friends.

One of the pathetic features of the drowning of Miss Devlin was the fact that she was engaged to J. Newton Fowler, who was also one of the members of the illfated party, and the two were to have been married at an early date.

DON'T WANT A NEGRO NEIGHBOR

Efforts by White People to Drive the Rev. Seth D. W. Smith from His Home.

The white neighbors of the Rev. Seth D. W. Smith, colored, who lives at 178 Schenectady Avenue, Brooklyn, are seeking to make life as unpleasant as possible for him. Mr. Smith is pastor of Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, at Dean Street and Schenectady Avenue. About a month ago the preacher moved from his old residence in Rochester Avenue to his present home in Schenectady Avenue. He wished to be more convenient to his church.

His new neighbors are all white people, and they objected to a colored family moving into the neighborhood. When they found that Mr. Smith would not move to satisfy them, they made up their minds to make him get out.

Finding that annoyances had no effect upon the determined preacher, the white neighbors finally decided upon another course. The man who owns the house in which Mr. Smith resides also owns most of the other dwellings in the block. The heads of about a dozen of the white families occupying these houses marched in a body to the office of the landlord and told him that they would pack up and move if he didn't make the Smith family get out. The landlord personally had no objection to the Smiths continuing where they were, but he became alarmed at the prospect of losing most of his other tenants. So he told the delegation that the Smiths would move.

"I'll fix it all right," said the landlord.

But he hasn't fixed it "all right." The Rev. Mr. Smith and his family are still occupying the house, and feel that they have the upper hand in the trouble. This advantage lies in a year's lease of the premises, which Mr. Smith is said to have secured when he moved in.

RAN INTO A HORSE.

Curious Collision Which Causes the Fracture of a Child's Leg.

Gertrude Kennedy, ten years of age, who is living at the Hanover House, Pier Avenue, Seaside, Rockaway Beach, is suffering from a compound fracture of the right leg, as the result of a collision with a horse ridden by a policeman.

The girl was mounted upon a bicycle, and was speeding along Pier Avenue, when, in some manner, she ran full tilt into the hind legs of the horse. The startled horse kicked, and the blow from the hoof caused the fracture of the leg.

The San Juan in Collision.

The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company's steamship San Juan, while inward bound from Porto Rico Saturday night, was in collision in the South Channel with the fishing schooner Hereward, the schooner striking the San Juan on the starboard side. The Hereward had her bowsprit jibboom and headgear carried away, her outwater stem smashed, besides sustaining other lesser damage. The San Juan was uninjured.

Major Almy's Body Arrives.

The steamship San Juan, which arrived from Porto Rico yesterday, brought the body of Major William Ellery Almy, United States Army, who died in San Juan on Aug. 1 of appendicitis. Major Almy's remains were taken to Philadelphia, in which city his funeral will take place this afternoon. The interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Stowaways on the San Juan.

Two youthful stowaways arrived in New York yesterday on board the New York and Porto Rico Company's steamship San Juan. They came from San Juan, and were Juan France and Estaba Municlobis, aged respectively eleven and ten years. The boys will be taken back to San Juan on the vessel's next outward trip.

BURGLAR FIGHTS POLICEMAN.

The Thief Had Broken Into a Tailor's Place Adjoining the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Policeman Cox of the West Thirtieth Street Station had a hard fight with two negro burglars early yesterday morning, and in consequence now has a severely lacerated eye, received with a blow from a "jimmy."

Cox was standing by a window on Thirty-third Street near the Waldorf-Astoria, which is so constructed that it overhangs the street, almost entirely shielding the policeman. He saw two negroes stop in front of Langeroth's tailor store at Thirty-third Street and Astor Court. One of the negroes stood in the middle of the street, while the other, drawing a "jimmy," broke the plate glass window.

Cox immediately rushed out, with pistol leveled, and backed the two men up to the building and rapped for assistance. He rapped three times, but no other policeman came, and as he did so the third time one of the men ran at him and grasped the arm with the pistol. Cox was knocked down and beaten over the head with a "jimmy," while the other negro, from the middle of the street, kicked him several times.

The negro then ran away, but Cox got to his feet so quickly that he again secured the revolver from the most aggressive negro and placed him again under arrest. After repeated shouts citizens came to his assistance, and the prisoner was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station. He gave his name as John Stocks, twenty-five years old, of 423 West Thirty-third Street.

In Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning Stocks was held by Magistrate Mayo in 2,000 bail for trial.

LOCOMOBILE ON FIRE.

Machine Enveloped in Flames in Front of Empire Hotel—Narrow Escape for Passengers.

A locomobile owned by the Locomobile Company of America, Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street, exploded and took fire directly in front of the Empire Hotel at Broadway and Sixty-second Street yesterday afternoon and was completely demolished.

A man who gave his name as Edward Loomis had hired the vehicle, and was accompanied by a woman as he sped down Broadway. The machine was going at a fast rate of speed and was running smoothly until in front of the Empire Hotel. There trouble was experienced with one of the valves that controls the gasoline tank, and Loomis, alighting, helped his companion to the sidewalk fearing to make an investigation of the machine until she was safe from any impending danger.

His precaution probably saved her life, for no sooner had he turned on one of the auxiliary valves than a terrific explosion followed. In turning on the valve raw gasoline flowed into the tank, and becoming ignited, exploded. There was considerable excitement in the vicinity for some time as the machine was completely enveloped in flames. Many of the guests in the Empire Hotel had rushed to the street and watched fire destroy the automobile.

Policeman John White of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station ran to Engine Company No. 40, which is stationed on West Sixty-eighth Street, and called the firemen to extinguish the fire. When the firemen arrived the flames had almost died out, and nothing remained but the copper framework of the machine. The machine was valued at $1,000.

CYCLE RACER COLLAPSES.

Trenton Rider Fell Exhausted from His Wheel on the Vailsburg Track.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 11.—The unlimited pursuit bicycle race at the Vailsburg track this afternoon resulted in the collapse of John F. Colgan of Trenton, N. J., in the first heat after he had ridden almost eleven miles. He was completely exhausted and had to be carried from the track to the training quarters. H. E. Bleecker of Brooklyn, the only other competitor left in the race, who was almost as nearly worn out, accordingly was declared the winner, though he had not succeeded in catching Colgan.

There were two trial heats at two miles, which reduced the ten starters to four—Bleecker, Colgan, Harry Caldwell of Manchester, N. H., and Thomas Butler of Boston. The latter two were soon overtaken and forced out of the race, leaving Bleecker and Colgan to fight it out. The latter pair were very evenly matched and neither seemed able to gain the least advantage. At eight miles the spectators wearied of the monotonous and apparently useless riding and began to shout their disapproval. At ten miles the referee saw that both men were becoming exhausted and sent one of the officials on the track to suggest to the riders that they consider the race a draw and divide the purse. Bleecker assented, but Colgan did not seem to hear, as he made no reply. The referee then sent a mounted cyclist after Colgan, but he had not overtaken Colgan before the latter stopped riding and fell from his wheel. The distance was 10¾ miles and the time 25:20.

Joseph Nelson, a younger brother of John Nelson, the well-known racing cyclist, made his first public appearance in a five-mile motor-paced exhibition race, in which he lowered the amateur record of 8:27 1-5 made by Walter Smith of the Kings County Wheelmen, to 8:13 1-5. His time by miles was: First mile, 1:36 3-5; second mile, 3:17; third mile, 4:56 4-5; fourth mile, 6:31 1-5; fifth mile, 8:13 1-5.

The twenty-mile motor-paced race between Arthur Ross of Harrison, N. J., and Benjamin Munroe of Memphis, Tenn., was won by Munroe, who took the lead in the twelfth mile and won by 3¾ laps. Summary:

One-Quarter-Mile Novice Race.—First Heat—Won by Frederick Schilling, Newark, N. J. Time 0:34. Second Heat—Won by J. A. Coleman, Orange, N. J. Time—0:33 2-5. Third Heat—Won by Thomas Garvin, Newark, N. J. Time—0:32 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Morris Smith. Time—0:33 2-5. Fifth Heat—Won by Joseph Hartman, Newark, N. J. Time—0:33 4-5. Race won by Smith, Hartman second, Garvin third. Time—1:33 2-5.

One-Half Mile Open, Amatsur.—First Heat—Won by A. A. Courter, Newark, N. J.; August Welsing, New York City, second. Time—1:07. Second Heat—Won by Menus Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I.; "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., second. Time—1:21. Third Heat—Won by A. G. Rawlins, New Bedford, Mass.; M. T. Dove, New York City, second. Time—1:05 2-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Edward Forrest, New York City; A. J. Brown, Providence, R. I., second. Time—1:13. Race won by Forrest, Rawlins second, Courter third, Bedell fourth. Time—1:18 3-5.

Unlimited Pursuit Race, Professional; Trial Heats at Two Miles, Two to Qualify.—First Heat—Won by H. E. Bleecker, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Harry Caldwell, Manchester, N. H., second. Time—4:30. Second Heat—Won by John T. Colgan, Tranton, N. J.; Thomas Butler, Boston, Mass., second. Time—4:33. Race won by Bleecker, Colgan second, Caldwell third, Butler fourth. Time—25:43. Distance—10¾ miles.

Five-Mile Handicap, Amateur; Trial Heats at Two Miles.—Won by G. G. Glasson, Newark, N. J., (200 yards;) E. Forrest, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., (100 yards,) second; H. Chappey, Little Falls, N. J., (150 yards,) third; H. Welsing, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York City, (scratch,) fourth. Time—11:12 2-5. Winner of Lap Prize—F. Winnington, Brooklyn, N. Y., (400 yards.)

Five-Mile Exhibition, Motor-Paced, by Joseph Nelson.—Time by miles—First mile, 1:36 3-5; second mile, 3:17; third mile, 4:56 4-5; fourth mile, 6:39 1-5; fifth mile, 8:13 1-5.

Twenty-Mile Motor-Paced Race Between Benjamin Munroe, Memphis, Tenn., and Arthur Ross, Harrison, N. J.—Won by Munroe. Time—30:19. Leader and time by miles as follows:

Miles.	Leader.	Led By.	Time.
1	Ross	2 lengths	1:34
2	Ross	1 length	3:05
3	Ross	2 lengths	4:36 1-5
4	Ross	1 length	6:07 3-5
5	Ross	1 length	7:39 1-5
6	Ross	1 length	9:33 2-5
7	Ross	1 length	11:04 2-5
8	Ross	1 length	12:35 3-5
9	Ross	1 length	13:44
10	Ross	1 length	15:15 1-5
11	Ross	1 length	16:47 1-5
12	Munroe	6 lengths	18:17 2-5
13	Munroe	½ lap	19:48
14	Munroe	1 lap	21:18 1-5
15	Munroe	1½ laps	22:47
16	Munroe	2 laps	24:20
17	Munroe	2¼ laps	25:52 2-5
18	Munroe	2½ laps	27:23
19	Munroe	3 laps	28:51
20	Munroe	3¾ laps	30:19

Few Cyclists in Century Run.

A second edition of the "Veterans'" century run, which a number of cyclists failed to complete on Sunday of last week on account of rain, was held yesterday over the usual Long Island course. There were forty-six starters, all of whom completed the run. The pacemakers were C. P. Staubach and W. H. Latham of the Century Road Club Association.

A rough surf and a poor cheap bathing suit don't go well together.

Sometimes it's embarrassing.

All our $2.50, $3.50 and $4.50 bathing suits, $1.85.

During August stores close at 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d and 54 West 33d St.

BODY FOUND UNDER TROLLEY CAR TRUCK

Had Been Dragged Unnoticed for Hours Beneath the Wheels.

Back and Forth Between Coney Island and Williamsburg Man's Form Held Suspended—Theory of the Police.

Fully an hour after sunrise yesterday morning there was discovered between the rear wheels of a Franklin Avenue (Brooklyn) trolley car the mangled body of a man who is supposed to have been killed early the previous night at the Coney Island loop, and then to have been dragged back and forward between there and Williamsburg for many hours.

With the breast resting on the axle of the car's rear truck, the body was twisted amid the ironwork, the legs and arms protruding downward and touching the ground underneath. The legs were broken in five places and the arms crushed. The man's clothes were in shreds, worn so by contact with the pavement as the car sped along, until their original color—gray—was hardly discernable.

A shirt that had once been white was begrimed with mud of every shade found from the East River to the sea coast, and the openings of the pockets in the clothes were in such positions that it was evident most of their original contents, whatever they may have been, had fallen out.

Only 57 cents in silver remained in one pocket. There were no papers whereby the man's identification could be established. What was left of his wearing apparel showed that he had been dressed stylishly, even handsomely. He was 5 feet 7 inches in height, weighed about 170 pounds, had dark hair, which was parted in the middle, and an almost swarthy complexion.

Simultaneously with the discovery of the body various police stations throughout the borough began to receive reports of plainly perceptible lines of blood along the centre of the track followed by the car, which was No. 524 of the Franklin Avenue line.

It was at Fort Hamilton and Coney Island Avenues that the body was first noticed, by Frank Roberts, a candymaker, of West Eleventh Street, Coney Island. He was standing on the corner waiting to board the car to the island. As it approached he saw a pair of human legs protruding from underneath. Calling to the conductor and motorman, he started an examination. The body was extricated with some difficulty, and an ambulance surgeon from the Kings County Hospital responded to a call finding after he reached there that the man had apparently been dead for some hours.

The motorman, Bernard Tarpie, of 265 Stewart Street, Brooklyn, and the conductor, Harry Rosenberg, of 345 Howard Street, that borough, were arrested and locked up, but were later bailed out for $3,000 each by officials of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad Company, to which company the car belongs. Meanwhile an investigation was started by the police of both the Parkville and Coney Island Stations, and the dead man's body was taken first to the former station, and later to the Brooklyn Morgue.

After their arrest the motorman and conductor declared that no man had been run down during the time they had had charge of the car, which had been from 7 o'clock on the night before last. They were to go off duty at 7 yesterday morning, just an hour after the body was found in the wheels. Both of them will be arraigned in the Coney Island Police Court, before Magistrate Voorhees, this morning.

The police, after investigating the affair all day, announced that the man who was killed was supposed to have gotten under the car at the Coney Island loop, at West Fifth Street and Surf Avenue. That is where the cars of this line turn, the other terminal being a loop at the Broadway Ferry, in Williamsburg. So a car is not reversed at either end, and the motorman has the same platform when he goes off duty as when he started.

The theory of the police is that the unknown man was pushed under the car by the big crowd which assembles at the Coney Island loop daily. Perhaps, they say, he crawled underneath to get out of the crush, intending to crawl up to his feet again on the opposite side, but that as he was under the car the motorman put on the current, and the man's hand, being on the axle, caught the electricity. It is thought that the powerful current then drew the lifeless body against the axle, where it remained until yesterday morning.

According to this theory, it was anywhere from ten to ten hours that the body was dragged backward and forward from Williamsburg to the island. The theory, the police say, is upheld by the condition in which the man's clothing and body were found. During those six to ten hours the car made from five to nine return trips.

Three detectives who were detailed on the case last night that they had been unable to find any one who could tell anything of a man having been run down along the line or of any one having fallen under the car at either loop. Many, however, saw the trail of blood along the car line during the day.

The police call attention to the fact that if a man had been run down it would have been impossible for his body to have gotten back on the rear truck and that either he must have been killed there or his body must have been placed there after death.

BIG BUILDING ON FIRE.

The Weldon Office Structure in Jersey City Damaged—Law Libraries Destroyed.

The Weldon Building, an office structure five stories high, running from 70 to 80 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, was partly destroyed by fire last night. The building was 75 feet deep, except at the west end, where there was an extension 125 feet deep and 50 feet wide.

The fire originated in the upper part of this extension, and spread to the front on Nos. 76, 78, and 80. These were occupied by the Wissner piano warehouse, Shellenberger & Co. harness factory, and the Western Union Telegraph Offices. These were damaged only by water. The upper part of the building was occupied by law offices. All of these on the third, fourth, and fifth floors were burned away, with the law libraries they contained.

There were twenty offices in the burned section, but the names of the occupants could not be learned. The only persons in the building when the fire started were the Western Union operatives and the watchman.

The origin of the fire could not be learned. Insurance agents estimate the loss, including law libraries and furniture, at $50,000. The building is owned by Charles Weldon and James Palmer.

New Cases of Smallpox.

The following cases of smallpox were reported to the Board of Health yesterday. Nellie Boggs, four years old, 240 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; Michael Mullens, twenty-nine years old, 236 East Fifty-sixth Street, and Frank Harvey, thirty-eight years old, 552 West Fifty-fifth Street.

O'Neill's.

Trunks and Suit Cases!

MORE BIG VALUES FOR TO-DAY'S SELLING!

Five Hundred $9 Trunks at 6.19 each.

They are made of the best Basswood and covered with canvas, protected by Hardwood Slats and Brass-plated Clamps, Iron bound, two Centre Bands, Strap Hinges, Leather Handles, "Excelsior" Lock and Linen Lined, 32, 34 and 36 inch sizes to choose from, regular value $9.00 each 6.19

TWO GREAT BARGAINS IN SUIT CASES.

A SPECIAL LOT OF SOLID SOLE LEATHER SUIT CASES, pig skin grained, linen lined, reinforced corners and sides, brass lock..... 5.00 EACH.
☞ ACTUAL VALUE $8.50.

PEBBLE GRAIN SUIT CASES, in olive, russet and brown, 22 and 24 inch, steel frames and linen lined, very strong hinges..... 2.25 EACH.
☞ ACTUAL VALUE $3.50.

A complete line of Travellers' Requisites, including all the Latest Novelties, at Lowest Prices.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

POLITICS IN JERSEY CITY POST OFFICE

Civil Service Reform League Reports on Political Assessments.

Assistant Postmaster E. W. Woolley Declared to Have Taken an Active Part in Forcing Contributions.

A committee appointed by the Council of the National Civil Service Reform League has submitted its report "on the levying of political assessments and coercion of the political action of the employes in the Post Office at Jersey City."

The greater part of the report consists of a letter sent by the Chairman of the committee, William Dudley Foulke, to Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, in which attention is called to the charges against E. W. Woolley, Assistant Postmaster of Jersey City, for violation of the Civil Service act in soliciting political assessments, and of Section 435 of the postal laws and regulations in regard to the political activity of office holders.

Evidence on which the charges were based was collected in June, 1900, by Dr. Washburne, an examiner of the United States Civil Service Commission. From the testimony it appeared, according to the report, that Mr. Woolley had held the positions of President of both the Jersey City and Hudson County Republican Committees, which bodies sent to carriers in the Post Office requests for subscriptions to aid in furthering the Republican campaigns of 1898, 1899, and 1900. All during that period the carriers knew that Mr. Woolley was at the head of the committees, and his name appeared in the letterheads of some of the requests for contributions.

While Dr. Washburne was making his investigation Mr. Woolley admitted under questioning that he had known of the requests and had hoped, "naturally," that they would bring in good financial results. The civil service people claim that, as his committee received the moneys contributed, he himself received it; that he is therefore guilty of having solicited subscriptions from carriers under him for political purposes, and that, such being the case, having violated the Civil Service act, he should be removed from office.

Attention is also called in the report to the charges against Mr. Woolley and Superintendent of Carriers Bertsch, for coercing the employes of the Post Office into making subscriptions after receiving the requests. In regard to this point the letter to the Postmaster General reads as follows:

The evidence collected by Dr. Washburne shows that these contributions were not made voluntarily by the carriers, but were made through fear of persecution by the officials under whom they were serving. That this fear was well grounded and that the failure to contribute was generally followed by changes of route injurious to the carriers affected and by the assignment of vacations in the Winter season, an undesirable time, is also shown. * * * The testimony of certain witnesses is so significant that I feel justified in calling your special attention to it. * * *

George E. Sherman testified that in 1898 those who did not contribute in response to the first solicitation received a second and a third letter stamped respectively "Second notice" and "Third notice"; that he looked upon this second and third notice as a demand.

Sherman further testified that in 1898, before the election, there was a box placed on the little table in front of the time-keeper's desk in such a position that when the carriers came up to report their time they could not fail seeing the box and its contents. "Now this box contained a rabbit's foot for one thing, and it had an official envelope with the corner of a ten-dollar bill sticking out, which could be seen, and there were several official envelopes, and the top one had my name on it. I took the envelope and looked at it. I saw there was nothing in it, and I put it back again. I have always ever since been sorry that I did not keep the envelope, for the rabbit's foot and the ten-dollar bill to me means this: the rabbit's foot is meant for good luck, and those that paid $10 would be in good luck."

"Since the examination conducted by Dr. Washburne," says the report, "an investigation has been made by certain Inspectors of the Post Office Department, and the charges against Mr. Woolley were dismissed because he denied under oath that he had any knowledge of the use of his name by the campaign committee, and because none of the sixty carriers examined by the Inspectors alleged that any official in the office had suggested the advisability of political contributions.

Postmaster General Smith was asked in the letter sent to him to give his personal attention to the charges against Messrs. Woolley and Bertsch and to reverse the decision of the Inspectors, if it should be found contradicted by the evidence. The facts in the case were also submitted to the Attorney General, who replied on May 9, this year, that the Postmaster General had already decided the charges not to be warranted by the facts.

"The Attorney General therefore declined," reads the report at its close, "to take measures for the prosecution of the offenders, who still remain in office, apparently secure from punishment, and who have actually repeated and continued their political assessments in open defiance of law."

Caught in a "Mystic Maze."

William Wise, fifty-eight years old, of 170 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn, and Robert Arnold of 3,415 Third Avenue, Bronx Borough, went into a "mystic maze" place at Rockaway Beach on Saturday, and they got so tangled up in the place that they tore down the looking glasses and doors and forced their way to an exit. They were arrested, but Magistrate Healy was so amused at the tale they told that he fined them only $2 each.

Heat Causes His Suicide.

Solomon Bumburger, formerly a liquor dealer at Eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, was found dead in the Equitable Hotel, Bowery and Grand Street, yesterday morning. He had disappeared from home several days ago, and had become demented from the heat, it was said. A bottle that had held carbolic acid was found by the side of his bed.

Ex-Gov. Newell Not a Suicide.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 11.—Dr. H. P. Johnson, who was the attending physician of the late ex-Gov. Newell, about whose death some question has been raised, it being hinted that he drank poison to hasten the end, denies most emphatically that such was the case. Dr. Johnson says his patient died from old age, pure and simple.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

GREAT REDUCTIONS

Artistic Mahogany Bedrooms.

Every home can boast that coveted air of old-time elegance with these designs. Some carved, some inlaid—all bringing out the greatest beauties of the wood.

SUITES.....$34.00 to $275.00
(former prices $48.00 to $391.00.)
TOILET TABLES....$14.00 to $115.00
(former prices $20.00 to $165.00.)
CHIFFONNIERS....$16.00 to $300.00
(former prices $24.00 to $415.00.)

Odd bureaux, washstands, high-boys, work-tables, cheval glasses, shaving stands, etc., equally reduced. Some carved, some inlaid—all bringing out the greatest beauties of the wood.

SPECIALLY REDUCED ORIENTAL CARPETS.

	Were	Now
OSMANIAS,	$75.00	$45.00
SULTANABADS,	125.00	75.00
HAMADIAS,	160.00	110.00
GULISTANS,	175.00	125.00

(averaging 9x7 ft. to 15x9 ft.)

Always the correct background, whether draperies, carpets or rugs—for all the furniture you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

INVESTIGATION OF CATSKILL WATERSHED

Proposed $100,000 Expenditure Declared Unnecessary.

Merchants' Association Said to Have Offered Its Surveys to the City, but the Offer Was Not Accepted.

The Merchants' Association has taken the position that the expenditure by the city of $100,000 to investigate the water supply of the Catskills is unnecessary. That organization at the time of the agitation over the Ramapo contract employed engineers to investigate the entire water supply in this State available for use in the City of New York, expending some $40,000 upon the work as a whole.

S. Christy Mead, Assistant Secretary of the Merchants' Association, has given out correspondence between that organization and the Mayor's office with reference to an offer made by the association to furnish the city with the full results of its work. The corespondence, coupled with the recent announcement of City Engineer Birdsall that he was already investigating, through his engineers, the Catskill region, and that region alone, and spending the $100,000 that had been appropriated, Mr. Mead considers reveals the indisposition of the Mayor, on behalf of the City Government, to take advantage of the offer that had been made. Mr. Mead said yesterday:

"When it was announced, early in the Summer, that $100,000 had been appropriated by the city for the purpose of allowing the Water Department to conduct a survey of sources of future water supply, President D. Le Roy Dresser of the Merchants' Association, under date of June 17, 1901, wrote direct to Mayor Van Wyck, offering to place the data in possession of the association at the disposal of the city, hoping thereby to save the city a considerable amount of money. This letter was delivered by hand at the Mayor's office.

"Not receiving any reply, or even acknowledgement, Mr. Dresser wrote again, under date of June 24, 1901. On June 27 an acknowledgement was received from the Mayor's private secretary, but since then nothing has been heard." The first letter to Mayor Van Wyck is, in part, as follows:

We are informed that, acting under your instructions, the Department of Water Supply is about to begin an examination to determine the sources of future water supply for this city, for which purpose an appropriation of $100,000 for preliminary surveys has been made. This association has hitherto made a careful examination of the various available sources, and has expended for that purpose about $40,000.

For many months it had in its employ a corps of engineers engaged in making preliminary surveys of several districts not hitherto fully explored for the purpose. Its inquiries embraced the Adirondack region, of which an examination was made by George W. Rafter, C. E., (well known as engineer in charge Upper Hudson Storage Surveys, Consulting Engineer United States Geological Survey,) and the Catskill and Walkill districts, of which careful field surveys were made by James H. Fuertes, C. E., engineer in charge for this association. In addition, studies were made of the Ten-Mile and the Housatonic district and of the sources of supply on Long Island.

Inasmuch as the work proposed by the city has already been done in large part by the engineers and the legal advisers of this association, for the express purpose of assisting the city authorities in a proper solution of the water question, we beg to tender to you, for the use of the City of New York, the data obtained by us and now on file in this office.

In order to make the information at our command serviceable to you, * * * we tender to you the co-operation of our engineer, so far as relates to the surveys made by us of the Catskill and Walkill districts, and the projects of drawing a supply from the Adirondack region or from the Hudson River above Poughkeepsie. We further place at your disposal the various opinions and citations of judicial opinions and statutes prepared by our Committee on Legislation, which, in our opinion, show conclusively the inexpediency of the Ten-Mile and Housatonic River project.

"Nothing was heard from the Mayor," said Mr. Mead, "so on June 24 another letter was sent, in which it was said that there was a general and well-grounded public demand that instant steps be taken to relieve the water situation." This was the reply received from the Mayor's private secretary, Alfred M. Downes, on June 26:

I am directed by the Mayor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 24th inst., and to say that your previous communication of the 17th inst., therein referred to, has not been lost sight of, but will soon be disposed of.

No further communication, Mr. Mead said, had been received by the Merchants' Association from the city on this subject.

INSANE WOMAN'S ACT.

Threw Her Two Little Girls Into the Water and Then Jumped In with Her Infant Son.

Mrs. Olga Michalek, thirty-four years old, of 136 Morris Street, Jersey City, left home at 10 o'clock yesterday morning accompanied by her two daughters, respectively eight and three years old. In her arms she carried her infant son, eighteen months old.

She told other tenants of the house that she was going to mass. Instead, she went to the South Cove, at the foot of Henderson Street, where she threw the two girls into the water, and then, taking the boy in her arms, jumped in herself.

Luckily the dresses of the woman and the girls became inflated and kept them from sinking. The girls' screams were heard by John Devanney, a watchman at James P. Hall's brickyard, and he and two men who were passing went to the scene and rescued the woman and her children. They were taken to the City Hospital, whence the woman was transferred to the woman's prison at the Oakland Avenue Station as a dangerous lunatic, and the children were sent home.

Mrs. Michalek became insane some time ago, no cause being known for her insanity. On July 28 she threatened to kill herself, and her husband, John Michalek, who is a fireman in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, caused her arrest. She appeared to be rational when arraigned before Police Justice Hoos on July 29, and was discharged.

On Saturday Michalek asked Justice Hoos to order his wife to be arrested, but the Justice said it was not necessary to issue a warrant. He granted a summons requiring Mrs. Michalek to appear in court on Monday. This summons was served on the woman on Saturday night, and it is believed that this inspired her attempt at murder and suicide.

BURNED ON A BRICK KILN.

A Laborer at Little Ferry Dying from the Injuries He Received.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 11.—Charles Lutge, thirty-eight years of age, employed as kilnman at Mehehof's brick works, at Little Ferry, was fearfully burned in red hot sand last night and is now dying in the Hackensack Hospital. The kiln of bricks which was being burned became red hot at the bottom, and every indication was for a draw. Lutge ascended upon the staging to open a vat at the top.

While he was at work above and his assistant below, a mass of wet earth fell into the hot sand and a cloud of steam ascended, scalding Lutge. It is thought Lutge was badly scalded and leaped blindly out of the steam, but instead of leaping to where safety lay, he leaped directly into the red-hot sand. His companions were so startled that they stood helpless.

Nicholas Mehehof, who was in the office, heard the screams of the burning man and rushed out and dragged him from the sand, being badly burned himself in doing so. Lutge's legs are burned to a crisp.

ATLANTIC CITY "WIDE OPEN."

Saloon Keepers Ignore the Order to Keep Saloons Closed.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 11.—Chief Justice Hendrickson's second edict ordering the closing of all saloons and hotel bars in this city on Sundays was generally ignored to-day, as with few exceptions the hotel proprietors and saloon keepers kept their places open for business. Mayor Stoy declined to be interviewed on the ground of illness, and the Chief of Police said he had no orders to proceed against those who sold intoxicants.

The hotel proprietors and saloonkeepers express the belief that complaint will be made against them by the Law and Order League in order that the Grand Jury may consider the cases.

O'Neill's

Annual Sale of Blankets and Spreads!

It begins to-day and will continue throughout the week. In its opportunities for money-saving it will surpass any offering we have ever made—that means we are going to sell Blankets and Spreads

At Cheaper Prices Than You've Ever Seen Them Sold for Before in the City of New York.

Only the best manufacturers are represented at this Sale—a point well worth considering when you read the prices that follow. Supply your needs now. Don't wait until cool weather sets in. If you do you'll have to pay much more for them.

5,000 Pairs California Blankets

At these Extraordinary Prices:

Ten-Quarter Size,	2.98	3.50	4.93	to	6.50 Pr.
Eleven-Quarter Size,	3.75	4.50	4.98	to	8.25 "
Twelve-Quarter Size,	4.75	5.98	6.25	to	11.98 "
Thirteen-Quarter Size,	12.50	15.50	to	22.00	Pr.

1,000 Pairs Eastern Wool Blankets

At the Lowest Prices Ever Quoted.

Ten-Quarter Size,	95c	1.50	2.25	to	2.98 Pr.
Eleven-Quarter Size,	1.10	1.45	1.75	to	3.50 "
Twelve-Quarter Size,	3.98	4.75	to	6.75	Pr.

Bed Spreads! Bed Spreads!

Never before have they been sold at such cheap prices—Just a hint—Take it and you'll save some money.

Crochet Spreads, Newest Designs.

79c 89c 98c to 1.35 Each.

Marseilles Spreads, Best Quality.

All Handsome Patterns

1.35 1.75 2.35 to 4.98 Each.

In connection with this sale we will also offer a host of Special Bargains in

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

A trip to the store to-day will convince you that it will pay you to supply your winter needs at this sale—Don't miss it.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Ave. 20th to 21st St.

Amusements.

OPEN

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM

GRAND FALL OPENING AUG. 12.
SPECIAL ACTS, FEATURES, TRICKS.
JULE ENES, SNAKE CHARMER.
NEW PUNCH & JUDY.
WHITE CLOUD, INDIAN ARCHERY.
THEATRE 10 BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS.
Dancing, Singing, Sketches, Musical Acts.
8 Coonville Students, Jubilee Rag Time
SUNDAY CONCERTS, 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-

AUG

1901

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 10..	2,260,550
Same week last year.....	687,915
To date this year.....	194,950,951
Corresponding date last year.	73,554,860

Bonds for the week.....	$7,656,000
Same week last year.....	$4,169,000
To date this year.....	$696,698,720
Corresponding date last year.	$321,179,760

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½; at three months, 4¼; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	1	Lake Erie & West.	6
Buff., R. & P. pf.	1	Lake Erie & W. pf.	7½
Can. Southern	1¾	Minn. & St. Louis	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2	Minn. & St. L. pf.	2¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Missouri Pacific	2¾
Col. South. 1st pf.	1	National Lead	1½
Denver & R. G.	1	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	1
Diamond Match	1	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	2½
Glucose Sugar	1	St. Law. & Adir.	14½
Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	6¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2
Int. Paper	1	Texas Pacific	1¾
Int. Steam Pump pf.	2	Twin City R. T.	2¼
Iowa Central	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem.	1	Long Island	2
Am. Car & F.	1½	Louis. & Nash.	1¾
Am. Car & F. pf.	1½	Manhattan	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Met. St. Ry.	1¾
Am. Express	6½	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Am. Linseed pf.	2¾	N. Y. O. & West.	1¼
Am. Sugar Ref.	3¾	Norf. & Western	1¼
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	2¼	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Brook. Rap. Tr.	2¾	North American	3¾
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	2	Ont. Mining	1¼
Ches. & Ohio	1½	Pacific Coast	7
Chi. & East Ill.	1½	Pacific Mail	3
Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	2¾	Pennsylvania	1¼
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1	People's Gas	5¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1¾	Reading	1¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	2¾	Reading 2d pf.	2
Chi. & N. W.	5¾	Rubber Goods Mfg.	1¼
C. St. P., M. & O. pf.	15	Rubber G. Mfg. pf.	2
Chi. Term. Trans.	1⅛	St. Jo. & Grand Is.	1½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	2	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1	St. L. Southwest.	1⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	St. L.U. Southwest.	1⅝
Consol. Gas	3¾	Sloss, Sheff., S. & I.	1½
Del. & Hudson	2¾	Southern Pacific	1¼
Del., Lack. & W.	3¼	Tenn. C. & I.	2½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1
Erie	1¼	Union Bag & Paper	2
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Union Pacific	2½
Evans. & T. H.	1	U. S. Steel	2
Gas & El. Bergen Co.	1	U. S. Steel pf.	2¾
Gen. Electric	4¼	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	3
Hocking Valley	1¼	Wabash pf.	1
Ill. Central	3¾	Wheel. & L. E.	1¼
Int. Power	1	Wheel. & L.E. 2d pf.	2
Int. Steam Pump	1	Wis. Central	1¼
Kanawha & Mich.	2¾		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s	1½	Mor. & Essex Con. 7s.	1¾
Flint & F. M. 5s	2	Panama 4½s	3
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1	So. Pac. of Cal. 5s, stamped	1½

Bonds Declined.

Brook. W. & W. 5s, tr. r.	1	N. Y. C., Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	1
Cent. B. U. P. 4s	2½	Peo. & East Inc.	1
C., Ind. & L. ref. 5s	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, Class A	1
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1⅝	So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1½
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1½	Tol., Peo. & W. 4s	1
Mob. & Ohio gen. 4s	2	Wabash deb. B	1½
Nash., C. & St. L. 1st, 7s	1⅛		

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 10, total transactions included 2,260,550 shares of stock, $7,656,000 bonds, including $35,000 Government bonds and $31,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Aug. 13, 1900.	Aug. 10, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	687,915	2,260,550	572,635
Mining	200	240	40

BONDS.

	Aug. 11, 1900.	Aug. 10, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$4,076,500	$7,590,000	$3,513,500
State	51,000	61,000	*20,000
Government	41,600	25,000	*6,500

*Decrease.

OUR LONDON CABLE

Credit Market Flooded, but Demand Is Lacking.

Government Expenditures So Heavy that Another Stock Issue Is a Possibility Before the End of the Year—Domestic Trade Languishes and Adverse Balance Continues to Increase.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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LONDON, Aug. 11.—The unexpected continues to happen in a modified way. In the beginning of last week the money market made up its mind to the necessity of leaning upon the Bank of England for most of the consol installment money. It did not borrow one-fifth, and pay day slipped past with astonishingly little disturbance of the market rates. The fact is that for the time being the unstinted indulgence in loan raising floods London with a banking credit, much of which would not be available in ordinary circumstances.

For a day of two perhaps a week, the credit collected by payments on account of the large issues of the debt may produce a market impoverishment, but in the present circumstances money has to be paid out as fast as it comes in. The money gathered from all ends of the earth is thrown back upon a market often unable to use it, and a long time may elapse before the City feels the full effects of the recent large additions to the National debt.

We are busy creating a bull account in consols in order to show our confidence. So heavy are the Government payments that more than one-half of the consol loan is already spent, and there remains only £26,000,000 to come in, and my belief is that before the end of the year another stock issue must be made.

The scale of expenditures for that period of the financial year already elapsed means the outlay for the entire year, unless expenses can soon be cut down, of nearly £220,000,000.

We cannot spend so much money without suffering for it in many directions, although the present aspect of the market is one of apparent abundance. Domestic trade is undoubtedly languishing, and our railway traffic receipts continue to indicate the trade depression. Concurrently, however, the movement of the population from place to place, and the holiday wanderings, point to a greater private expenditure than in any previous year. It is as if the nation sought distraction from its cares and anxieties by bustling around, but trade is suffering.

In the seven months of the year already elapsed our foreign trade statistics reveal a continued expansion of imports and contraction of exports, so much so that including everything, the balance of the trading account is now £111,000,000 against us. Our figures thus continue to be in startling contrast to yours, and anxiety is expressed in many quarters about means to liquidate this formidable and increasing adverse balance.

We are entitled to a great excess of imports because all our dependencies owe us so much money, because we conduct so much more ocean traffic than other countries, and because our investments of all descriptions bring us revenue from every part of the world. Yet allowing for all these causes, the steady excess in import values and the balance now against us has grown to such an extent that it might force gold from us toward the end of the year. We should, it is contended, get along all right were our gold let alone.

For the present I see no probability of a break in the smooth surface of European finance at any point. Naturally stock speculation is becoming smaller every week owing to the heat and the holidays. So little goes on that bankers express their thankfulness to the Government for providing them with opportunities to employ so much of their means. If we had no Treasury bills or exchequer bonds to hold, they say, the discount rate might sink under 1 per cent., as commercial demands for accommodation have shrunk to such narrow proportions. Fewer eastern bills are coming forward, the crisis in Germany has contracted the credit demands in that country, we are no longer inundated with Russian bills, and there is less American finance paper on the market than earlier in the year, so that we should be hard driven to find employment for our funds were the Government out of the way.

As it is, rates sink, and I should not be surprised to see three months' bills taken below 2¼ per cent. before the week is over. Let a little Indian gold come into the bank and down the rate will go.

A. J. W.

CALENDARS FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 12.

Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company—Books close.
Cherry Hill Mining Company—Books close.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Dividend payable.
National Enameling and Stamping Company—Special meeting.
New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Bethlehem Steel Company—Dividend payable.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Books close for dividend on common.
National Glass Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Aug. 14.

Twisted Wire Box Strap Company—Annual meeting.
Wool Exchange—Books close for special meeting.

Thursday, Aug. 15.

American Ice Company—Dividend payable on common.
American Radiator Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn Union Gas Company—Books close.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Cherry Hill Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Denver City Tramway—Dividend payable.
Detroit United Railway—Books close.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Development Company—Dividend payable.
International Mortgage Bank of Mexico—Dividend payable.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Milwaukee and Chicago Breweries—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Carbon Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Fireproofing Company—Dividend payable.
New England Telegraph and Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Niles-Bement-Pond Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Père Marquette Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable on common.
Pratt & Whitney Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Procter & Gamble Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pullman Company—Dividend payable.
Quincy Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad—Books close for dividend on second preferred.
St. Paul Gaslight Company—Dividend payable.
Standard Oil Company—Books close.
Twin City Rapid Transit—Dividend payable on common.
United States Envelope Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Warwick Mill, Rhode Island—Dividend payable.
West Chicago Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable on assenting stock.

Saturday, Aug. 17.

Ann Arbor Railroad—Annual meeting.
Baltimore & Ohio Railway—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Boston & Maine Railroad—Books close.
Glucose Sugar Refining Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Metropolitan West Side Elevated of Chicago—Books close for dividend on preferred.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,000	16,707,350	23,353,075
Jan. 19	27,256,000	24,155,075	24,083,675
Jan. 26	30,799,450	29,277,975	29,222,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,462,675
Feb. 9	20,302,625	27,897,575	35,511,525
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,546,075	19,678,550	30,334,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,641,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,676,375	23,203,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,686,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,900	18,587,425
March 30	7,870,600	9,836,150	15,494,850
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,900	15,018,825
April 13	7,838,200	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,350	24,175,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,332,725	27,137,625
May 18	15,299,925	16,855,225	34,631,825
May 25	21,283,975	18,812,325	43,933,725
June 1	21,253,050	20,123,275	42,710,600
June 8	13,341,500	18,374,250	39,323,100
June 15	8,752,125	17,498,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,611,350	15,526,850	25,927,800
June 29	8,484,200	16,859,375	14,274,550
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,550	22,048,550
July 13	12,809,375	19,960,125	10,996,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,305,000
July 27	23,128,675	27,638,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,165,350	29,144,878	9,110,600
Aug. 10	20,962,950	28,125,950	14,395,375

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1900, 1899, and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Aug. 11	$28,125,950	$14,395,375	$33,111,850
Aug. 18	20,567,050	15,062,850	28,539,250
Aug. 25	23,586,925	18,378,525	31,248,300
Sept. 1	27,078,475	9,191,250	14,901,050
Sept. 8	26,056,250	2,458,925	7,078,775
Sept. 15	20,836,175	275,450	4,240,400
Sept. 22	16,552,325	2,963,700	8,252,875
Sept. 29	12,942,600	1,724,450	15,227,150
Oct. 6	6,241,900	643,200	18,743,600
Oct. 13	4,463,925	1,177,350	19,661,550
Oct. 20	2,947,700	1,441,075	23,412,325
Oct. 27	5,039,525	3,039,525	20,091,500
Nov. 3	5,950,400	*338,350	19,023,050
Nov. 10	4,006,050	*2,788,950	15,011,800
Nov. 17	7,669,725	*312,025	16,067,375
Nov. 24	12,278,275	6,625,200	18,357,575
Dec. 1	10,865,675	8,536,700	17,097,950
Dec. 8	5,071,125	6,859,525	16,743,300
Dec. 15	6,325,375	7,025,325	16,973,375
Dec. 22	9,497,000	10,384,075	19,619,050
Dec. 29	11,625,900	11,168,075	19,180,975

*Deficit.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Last week witnessed the unusual spectacle of an improvement in home rails and a decline in Americans. This arose, on the one hand, from renewed apprehension regarding the steel strike, while on the other, the fact that British railroad shares descended to about the lowest possible figures was due to reaction.

The outlook for home traffic is exceedingly gloomy. The half-yearly statements of the railway companies are all in, and they show a serious falling off in the gross receipts in almost every case, while the tremendously increased working cost materially reduces dividends. The managers confess that they see no prospect of improvement for years ahead, and there is a general cry for retrenchment.

Retrenchment, however, seems to mean only cheese paring and the cutting of wages without any genuine reform in the antiquated methods of equipment. There is a wide field for improvement in the equipment of both freight and passenger departments, and this fact, combined with the present low price of stocks, seems to offer a favorable opening for American enterprise to do for the steam roads what it is doing for the tramway lines.

So far as the steel strike is concerned, there is a wide divergence of opinion with reference to the relative strength of the men and the employers. There also is a plentiful supply of misinformation as to the American labor situation in general. The only unanimity of belief is in the conviction that the strike is certain to have a disastrous effect upon American industrial interests. Consequently, the outlook for business in the American section of the Stock Exchange is not promising.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 10, 1901.

Range in 1900. High.	Range in 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Aug. 10. Bid.	Asked.	Net Change For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Aug. 10, 2,260,550.	Par.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Aug. 10. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 10, '01.
80¼	69¾	130	June 17.	82¾	Jan. 21.	111⅝	112	— ⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	$100	152,058,600	July 29, '01.	12	Q	111⅛	112¼	110	111⅝	...	32,590
...	...	85	June 12.	26¼	May 21.	27	29	+ 1	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	18,583,000				29	29	29	29	...	100
...	...	91	June 11.	31	May 20.	27	30	+ 1	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	17,044,000	Apr. 1, '01.	8	SA	90	90	90	90	...	100
...	...	35	Apr. 22.	20	July 24.	19	20		American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	9,354,800				20	20	20	20	...	100
25½	15⅝	38	June 14.	15	Jan. 21.	22	23⅝	— 1½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	26⅞	29¼	27⅝	28	16	7,980
97½	87	97	July 6.	67	Jan. 18.	95½	96⅝	— 1½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	83½	85¼	80	82¾	62	2,613
37½	25	35¾	June 17.	24	May 6.	34	35	— 1	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	30,227,100	Dec. 1, '00.	2½	A	24	25¼	24	24¾	34	14,500
100	86¾	91½	Jan. 5.	82	Apr. 10.	90	91½	— ¾	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,800	June 1, '01.	3	SA	91	91	91	91	...	225
191	142	203	Apr. 12.	176	Jan. 18.	198	199	— 6½	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '01.	11¢	SA	197½	197½	197½	197½	167½	110
29¾	27½	41¾	Mar. 15.	30	May 13.	32	33	+ ¾	American Ice Co.	100	22,621,200	May 15, '01.	1	Q	32	36¾	31½	32	34½	4,135
67¾	60	71	Mar. 22.	67¼	May 13.	68	69	...	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,827,300	July 15, '01.	1½	Q	66	69	66	68½	68	315
25¾	9¾	26¾	July 2.	9	Jan. 24.	23½	23¾	...	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000				23½	23	23¼	23	11½	695
69	34½	69	July 2.	31	Jan. 21.	62½	63	— 2½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 15, '00.	1¾		62	62½	62	62½	54	210
13	7	13	June 20.	4½	Jan. 4.	6¾	6¾	— ¼	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000				6½	6¾	6¼	6¾	2	300
39	15¾	39	June 20.	13	Jan. 4.	25	26	— 1	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,500,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1¾		25	28	27¾	27¾	23½	1,965
97	62	97	Apr. 29.	51½	Jan. 21.	51½	52	— 2½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000				51½	53½	50½	50½	39¾	7,410
103	101	104½	June 20.	98	Feb. 21.	100	101	— ¾	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 9, '01.	1¾	Q	100¾	100¾	99¾	99¾	88	2,220
...	...	28	July 8.	25	July 31.	25	...	...	American Locomotive Co.	100	29,000,000				25¾	28¾	25	...	...	1,200
44	29	44	June 14.	29	Apr. 17.	29	30	— ¾	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000				28	30	28	30	...	250
111	94	111	June 14.	94	Apr. 17.	97	98	— ¾	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '01.	1½	SA	96¾	98¾	96¾	98¾	...	300
121	111	121	June 14.	111	Apr. 17.	116	117	— ¾	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	36,000,000	July 2, '01.	1½	Q	115¾	117¾	115¾	117¾	135½	1,100
131	121	131	June 14.	121	Apr. 17.	125	126	+ ¾	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	36,000,000	July 2, '01.	1¾	Q	124¾	126¾	124¾	126¾	117½	180

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 10, 1901.—Continued.

Range in 1900. High.	Range in 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Aug. 10. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change Per Past Week.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Aug. 10. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 10, '01.
114⅝	84½	144	June 8.	90	May 9.	131⅝	132¼	— ⅛	American Tobacco Co.	50	54,500,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	95	100
...	...	138½	June 14.	125	July 15.	131⅝	132¼	— ⅛	American Tobacco Co. tr. ctfs.						130¼	132	130	132	...	2,650
22¼	21½	31½	Jan. 2.	19¼	Mar. 15.	16¾	17½	— ⅛	American Woolen Co.	100	20,000,000				17⅛	17⅝	16½	17	...	700
54½	37⅞	54¼	Apr. 12.	37	May 9.	43⅞	44	— ⅛	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Apr. 23, '01.	1½	SA	44	44½	42¾	43¼	...	5,000
48⅝	18⅝	91	June 5.	42¼	Jan. 21.	71½	72¼	— ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.	100	102,000,000	June 18, '01.	1½	..	71⅝	73⅝	69¾	72	27	191,180
89¾	58¾	108	May 3.	70	May 9.	94⅝	94⅞	+ ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '01.	2½	SA	94	95½	92	94⅝	70⅝	32,212
86⅝	85¼	114¾	May 3.	81⅜	Jan. 4.	96	96½	— ½	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	45,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	SA	96	96½	94	96	74⅝	5,100
90	72⅜	97	June 5.	83⅜	Feb. 28.	92½	93½	— ⅜	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,227,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	SA	92¼	92½	92½	92½	80½	250
88⅞	47½	88⅝	Apr. 22.	68½	May 9.	73⅝	73⅝	— 2½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	100	45,000,000				76¼	76¼	72⅜	73¼	57⅝	28,020
16⅝	6¼	14⅝	Mar. 19.	8⅝	Jan. 10.	9⅝	10½	+ ½	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000				10	10	10	10	7⅜	155
125	95¾	128½	June 24.	116	Mar. 1.	123	...	+ 1	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	6,000,000	Feb. 15, '01.	3	SA	125	125	125	125	...	200
61¼	47⅜	78½	Apr. 19.	54⅛	Jan. 4.	66¼	66	+ 1⅛	Canada Southern.	100	15,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	1	SA	67⅜	68⅜	66¼	66¾	49	1,700
109⅝	94⅜	117½	May 7.	87	May 9.	108	108½	..	Canadian Pacific.	100	65,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2½	SA	107⅛	108⅜	107	108	97	6,900
150½	115	167	June 28.	145⅜	Jan. 4.	157	162	— 2	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,262,800	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	158	158	158	158	129½	100
42⅜	24	52⅜	May 3.	29	May 9.	44⅛	44½	— 1½	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	60,538,400	Nov. 28, '00.	1	..	45	45¼	43	44	27½	11,700
42	31	50½	Apr. 30.	27	May 9.	36	37¼	..	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800				37	37½	36	37¼	...	4,750
78¼	68½	82¼	Apr. 30.	72¾	Jan. 4.	75½	76	— ½	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '01.	3	SA	75¾	76	75¾	75¾	57½	817
106	88	135¾	Apr. 29.	91	Jan. 2.	120	128	— 1½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	100	7,197,800	July 1, '01.	3	SA	120½	120½	120½	120½	95	200
18	9⅞	26½	Apr. 30.	16	Jan. 3.	21⅜	22	— ⅜	Chicago Great Western.	100	21,315,500				22	22	20¾	21½	11	10,925
82	68½	90½	June 24.	75	May 10.	81½	81⅝	+ ½	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	July 31, '01.	2½	SA	82	82	81½	81½	69	300
45	30	58	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 3.	45⅜	47⅜	— 2⅞	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,480,000				47⅜	47⅜	45⅜	46½	23¼	500
94¼	81	94⅞	Mar. 15.	90	July 27.	90	92	..	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	22,577,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	92	92	92	92	84½	50
29	14	40⅞	June 4.	22	Jan. 21.	33⅜	34	— ⅜	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	100	10,500,000				33	34½	32	34	22¾	3,000
64	45¼	75⅜	Apr. 2.	58⅝	Jan. 21.	69¼	70	+ 1	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 29, '01.	2	SA	68¼	70	67⅝	69¼	...	600
148¼	106½	188	May 6.	134	May 9.	156⅞	156⅞	— 1⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	52,004,700	Apr. 25, '01.	3	SA	155	156⅝	155	156⅜	111⅜	46,385
188	130½	200	May 3.	175	May 9.	182½	184	— 2⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	44,658,400	Apr. 25, '01.	3½	SA	184	184	182½	182¾	171	595
172⅜	150¼	215	May 1.	163¼	Jan. 4.	190	193	— 5⅞	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,300	July 8, '01.	3	SA	190	191½	187	190	163½	2,200
122⅛	102	175¼	June 5.	110⅞	Mar. 29.	171½	185	— 15	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	59,739,500	Aug. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	136¼	140	136	139	105¼	9,850
175	172	201	Apr. 11.	180	Mar. 29.	181	...	— ...	Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pf.	100	11,648,870	Feb. 20, '01.	3½	SA	185	185	185	185	...	100
14⅞	8⅛	31	Apr. 16.	10¼	Jan. 19.	17½	18	— 1⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co.	100	15,000,000				18¼	18½	17⅝	17⅝	9	3,630
39¾	26½	57½	Apr. 15.	33	Jan. 18.	36	37	— 2	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf.	100	17,000,000				37	37½	36½	36½	33	2,300
76	55	92¾	July 19.	72¼	May 15.	90½	91	+ 1⅛	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	1½	SA	90	91½	88¾	91¼	59	3,100
72	46	76½	Mar. 6.	67	Aug. 7.	68	72	1	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '96.			67	67	67	67	...	100
187½	185⅜	*195	May 4.	*189	June 24.	189	...	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg.	50	11,243,700	June 1, '01.	1¾	Q	189	189	189	189	...	20
56½	29¼	130⅞	June 17.	41⅜	Jan. 21.	92½	93⅜	— 1	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,000,000	July 25, '01.	1¾	..	93	95	90	94½	35	2,575
8⅝	5	18	Apr. 29.	6¾	Jan. 21.	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛	Colorado Southern.	100	30,963,000				13	14	12¾	12⅝	6¾	6,520
47¾	36	56½	Apr. 29.	40	Jan. 21.	52	52½	+ 1	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Feb. 1, '01.	2	A	50	52	50	52	41¾	2,100
20¼	14	28¾	Apr. 29.	16¼	Jan. 29.	22	22⅜	+ ⅛	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000				22	22¾	21	22⅜	16½	1,800
21	11½	25⅜	June 17.	14	Jan. 18.	21⅛	220	..	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,903,960				19½	20¼	19	20	...	900
201	164	228	Apr. 15.	187	July 22.	215⅞	220	— 3⅜	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,833,100	June 15, '01.	2	Q	221	221	217	218¾	170¼	7,600
...	...	69¼	July 3.	63¾	July 22.	65½	66¼	— ¼	Continental Tobacco Co. tr. ctfs.						65¾	66½	65	66	28⅛	3,200
134½	106½	185½	Apr. 3.	105	May 9.	153½	160	— 2¼	Delaware & Hudson.	100	35,000,000	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	159	159¾	157	158¼	112	3,600
194⅝	177½	244	May 29.	188½	Jan. 3.	222	225	— 3½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Aug. 20, '01.	1½	Q	221½	227½	220	226	177	1,400
34½	16½	53½	May 6.	29½	Jan. 21.	40	41	+ 1	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000				40½	42½	40½	42	15¼	2,300
87½	64½	103¾	June 14.	80	Jan. 21.	89	89½	+ 1	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	38,386,300	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	90½	92	88½	90¼	67	4,093
...	...	146	Aug. 7.	140⅜	Aug. 7.	145	145	+ 1	Diamond Match Co.	100	14,750,000	June 12, '01.	2½	Q	146	146	146	146	...	210
...	...	10½	June 19.	1⅜	Aug. 7.	7⅞	8¼	— ⅛	Distilling Co. of America.	100	44,495,282				8	8	7¾	7¾	...	1,335
...	...	33⅜	June 25.	27	July 24.	27	29	+ ½	Distilling Co. of America pf.	100	29,418,818				28½	28¼	28½	28½	...	100
6½	4	12½	June 5.	4½	Feb. 5.	9	10	— ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000				10	10	9	10	...	700
17⅜	12	22	June 5.	13⅜	Jan. 8.	17½	18	— ⅞	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000				17⅜	17⅜	17	17⅜	12	800
27⅞	10½	45½	June 4.	24½	May 9.	35⅜	35⅞	— 1½	Erie.	100	112,347,400				36⅜	37	35½	35⅞	11	65,225
63½	30⅜	73¾	June 29.	59¾	Jan. 21.	63½	64	— 1½	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,382,800				64	65½	63	63¼	32⅜	8,710
45¾	15	61	Mar. 21.	39¾	Jan. 4.	46½	50	— ⅞	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000				48½	50	45	50	15½	1,450
54⅜	38¼	68	Apr. 12.	41	Jan. 31.	53½	54	— 1	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	SA	51	55½	50½	54	...	1,340
81	64	101⅝	June 19.	30	July 12.	...	...	— 1	Gas & Electric of Bergen County.	100	2,000,000				34	35	34	35	76⅝	500
200	120	209½	June 24.	183¼	Jan. 10.	247½	249½	— 4½	General Electric Co.	100	24,501,000	July 15, '01.	2	Q	232	252¼	246¼	249¾	132¾	3,610
60	44	65	May 2.	45	Feb. 16.	56	56¾	+ 1	Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	100	24,027,300	June 1, '01.	1½	Q	54½	57¾	53⅝	56¾	54½	1,940
103	92	107	Aug. 5.	93⅜	Mar. 4.	104	108	+ 6⅝	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	13,638,300	June 1, '01.	1¾	Q	107	107	107	107	99½	510
191½	144⅜	208	Mar. 15.	167½	May 9.	176½	178	+ ½	Great Northern pf.	100	98,721,700	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	173	175½	173	176	152	2,000
42⅞	30	57	May 6.	40½	May 9.	52	53	— 1¾	Hocking Valley.	100	10,383,800	July 20, '01.	1½	..	50	52¼	48⅜	52	...	940
74⅜	58	80	May 2.	69½	Jan. 8.	74	75	..	Hocking Valley pf.	100	13,301,700	July 20, '01.	2	SA	74⅜	75	73½	74	62¼	1,565
79½	65	100	Apr. 16.	75	...	97	101	..	Homestake Mining.	100	21,000,000	July 25, '01.	50c	M	100½	100½	100½	100½	...	25
133	110	154⅜	June 29.	124	May 9.	142⅜	143	— 3⅝	Illinois Central.	100	66,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	3	SA	144½	145⅝	141½	142	117⅛	8,789
20½	14½	28	Mar. 2.	13½	Jan. 21.	20¾	21	+ 1	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.			20⅝	21½	20½	21½	22⅜	2,000
75	58	81	Mar. 25.	60	Jan. 2.	75	76	— 1¼	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	July 1, '01.	1½	Q	76	76	75	75	65¼	400
55⅜	24	100½	May 31.	54⅞	Jan. 2.	90	91¼	— 1⅛	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000				91½	91⅜	90	90¼	29	3,100
10⅞	3¼	11	Jan. 5.	5½	Feb. 7.	6½	7	+ ⅞	International Silver Co.	100	9,944,700				..	6¼	6⅝	6¼	4	510
29¾	28	42	Apr. 16.	24½	Jan. 21.	35	40	+ 1	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,282,500	July 1, '01.	1	..	37	37	37	37	...	100
77½	76	84	Mar. 28.	74	Jan. 24.	80	84	+ 2•	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	83	83	83	83	...	100
27⅜	11⅞	43⅜	June 21.	21	Jan. 21.	37½	38	+ 2	Iowa Central.	100	8,512,900				37	40½	37	38	19¼	7,585
58	39	87½	July 1.	48	Jan. 21.	72½	73½	+ ½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,671,600	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	72	77¾	71	73½	42½	7,100
25	10	41	June 15.	21	Jan. 8.	31	33	— 5⅜	Kanawha & Michigan.	100	9,000,000				31¾	31¾	31	31¼	...	900
52	20¼	68½	Mar. 29.	39⅜	Jan. 21.	60	63	+ 6	Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,840,000				53	63½	50¾	60	27¼	2,900
115	83½	130	Mar. 29.	108½	Jan. 21.	120	125	+ 7½	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	120	128	120	125½	93	2,330
80	47¼	82½	June 27.	67	May 9.	75	77	— 2	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	...	76	75¼	76	66¾	327
89½	68¾	111¾	June 17.	76	May 9.	100¼	100½	— 1⅜	Louisville & Nashville.	100	55,000,000	Aug. 12, '01.	2½	SA	100¼	101¾	99⅜	100⅛	71¼	24,365
117	84	131¾	Apr. 22.	83	May 9.	116¼	116½	— 1½	Manhattan Elevated.	100	48,000,000	July 1, '01.	1	Q	116⅜	117½	114¼	116½	90¼	29,610
182	143⅜	177	June 24.	130	May 9.	164½	165	— 1¾	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	166	166	163	164½	154¾	5,250
37½	24½	37	June 6.	27	Jan. 9.	33½	38½	..	Mex. West Side El. of Chicago.	100	7,498,700				36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	...	10
17⅜	10¼	30	May 2.	12¾	Jan. 21.	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛	Mexican Central.	100	47,533,100				22½	24	22	23	12	4,500
5	2⅝	15	Apr. 16.	3¾	Jan. 18.	10	10¾	+ ½	Mexican National certificates.	100	33,350,000				9¾	11	8¾	10	3¾	18,445
71½	43½	111½	July 19.	67¾	Jan. 19.	107¾	108	+ 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	106	110	106	107¾	56¾	2,000
104¾	87½	117½	Aug. 9.	101¾	Jan. 7.	115	117½	+ 2½	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	114	117½	114	117½	94¼	1,100
27	14	27½	June 24.	15	May 9.	23½	24	..	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000				23½	25½	23¼	24½	...	1,550
69	47	78	June 25.	49	Apr. 9.	71	72	+ ⅞	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000				73	73	72⅞	73	53¾	950
17⅛	9	35½	Apr. 20.	15	Jan. 21.	25	25½	+ ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	55,280,300				25½	26	24⅝	26	9½	2,640
47½	25⅝	68⅝	Apr. 19.	37	May 9.	52	52¾	+ ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000				51½	53¾	51	52¾	30	4,010
72½	38⅝	124½	June 14.	69	Jan. 4.	98¾	100	+ 2⅝	Missouri Pacific.	100	75,949,700	July 20, '01.	2½	..	95¾	103⅛	94⅜	99¾	51⅝	48,870
40¼	27⅜	46	May 3.	37	Jan. 21.	42¼	42½	+ ¼	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	July 15, '01.	1	Q	42	42¼	41	42¼	31	1,800
96	79½	103	July 17.	92	Jan. 2.	100	103	•	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	25,825,100	May 31, '01.	1¾	Q	101	101	100	100	88¼	150
28¼	15⅞	23½	June 12.	15	Feb. 28.	20	21	+ 1½	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	19½	21	19	21	16¾	4,900
106½	83	93⅝	June 13.	81	May 16.	87	92	..	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	90	90	90	90	83	800
46	32¼	50	Mar. 21.	46	Jan. 7.	41½	43	+ ½	National Salt Co.	100	7,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	41½	41½	41½	41½	...	200
76¾	69	84	Mar. 21.	72½	Jan. 3.	75	76	..	National Salt Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	75¾	76¼	76¾	76¾	...	40
175	117	175	Apr. 29.	133	July 15.	135	140	— 3	New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,500	July 15, '01.	2	Q	135	135	135	135	136½	125
145⅝	125⅞	170	May 2.	139⅞	Jan. 21.	150¼	150⅝	— ½	New York Central.	100	115,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¼	Q	150⅜	152	149½	150½	129⅝	14,080
24½	11	41½	Aug. 9.	16	May 9.	39½	39¾	+ 1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	100	14,000,000				37¾	41½	36⅝	39½	11⅜	17,230
53¾	30	82¾	July 1.	47	Mar. 1.	77½	79½	+ 2½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	..	78	81	77½	79½	...	3,300
52¾	18¼	40⅝	May 1.	24	May 9.	31⅝	32	+ 1½	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900				33⅝	33⅝	31¾	31⅞	21¼	19,410
45⅝	22⅝	57⅜	May 2.	42	Jan. 10.	51	51½	— 1½	Norfolk & Western.	100	66,000,000	June 20, '01.	1	..	51½	52⅜	49½	51	¾	26,700
83	67	90½	June 13.	82	Feb. 15.	87	90	— 1	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	23,000,000	Feb. 23, '01.	2	SA	89	89	89	89	78	100
...	...	109	June 18.	73½	Feb. 9.	96⅞	98	— 3⅞	North American.	100	11,938,700				99	99	97	97	...	860
91¼	67	113½	May 7.	84½	Jan. 21.	...	...	..	Northern Pacific pf.	100	75,000,000	June 5, '01.	1	Q	96½	96½	96½	96½	71¼	33
9	6	10½	Mar. 1.	6¼	Jan. 4.	8	9½	— 1¼	Ontario Mining Co.	100	15,000,000	Apr. 20, '00.	30c	..	8	8	8	8	...	530
62	46	73	June 19.	52	Feb. 1.	64	70	— 7	Pacific Coast.	100	6,800,600	Aug. 1, '01.	1	Q	63	63	63	63	51⅜	100
69¼	57	75	June 13.	63	Jan. 8.	67	72	..	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	3,914,400	Aug. 1, '01.	1	Q	70	70	70	70	61¾	100
57	25¾	47¼	Jan. 29.	30½	May 9.	38	39¾	— 3	Pacific Mail.	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½		40	40	37¾	38	31	1,720
149¼	124⅜	161⅝	Apr. 22.	137½	May 9.	142¾	142¾	— 1¼	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	202,154,300	May 31, '01.	2½	SA	141¼	144¼	141⅜	142¾	129	48,728
111¼	81⅝	120½	June 21.	95¾	Jan. 21.	108¼	108⅝	— 5⅝	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	28,668,800	May 25, '01.	1½	Q	113⅜	114½	107¾	108⅝	99¼	43,800
18	5	35	Mar. 22.	14⅞	Jan. 22.	22	26	— ½	Peoria & Eastern.	100	10,000,000				25½	25½	25½	25½	...	100
94	78	105	May 7.	88	Jan. 4.	100	103	..	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	22,649,200	July 15, '01.	2	SA	102	102	102	102	81	309
58¾	32½	52	Jan. 2.	30	Mar. 5.	41	43¾	+ ⅞	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	May 29, '01.	1	Q	42½	42⅞	41¼	42¾	40¾	1,700
89½	70¾	89	Apr. 29.	72½	Mar. 5.	83	85	+ ½	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	May 22, '01.	1¾	Q	82¼	84½	82¼	84½	73	470
204	176	217	Apr. 1.	193½	Jan. 21.	205	207	..	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	May 15, '01.	2	Q	205	205	204½	205	186½	420
2½	1½	5½	May 31.	1¼	Apr. 22.	4	4½	— ⅛	Quicksilver.	100	5,708,700				4	4	4	4	...	100
26	15	48¼	June 3.	24½	Jan. 4.	39⅝	39⅞	— 1⅜	Reading.	50	69,900,000				40⅜	41	39	39⅜	16⅜	41,670
71⅝	49	89⅝	June 17.	65	May 9.	76	76½	— ⅞	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Mar. 8, '01.	2	SA	76	77⅜	75⅝	76¼	59	7,400
59½	23⅜	59¼	May 1.	38	Jan. 3.	50¼	51	— 2	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000				51⅜	52	49⅞	50¼	28	10,530
27½	8⅜	24	June 17.	12⅞	Jan. 22.	19	19¼	— ⅞	Republic Iron & Steel.	100	27,191,000				19	19⅝	18½	19¼	10¾	3,460
70¾	49	82	Apr. 1.	53¼	Jan. 21.	73	74	— ⅛	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	100	20,300,900	July 1, '01.	1¾	Q	74	74	72½	73½	53	2,010
...	...	38¾	May 2.	26	Aug. 9.	28	29	+ 1¼	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	Q	29	29	28	28¾	...	4,200
...	...	90	May 2.	76½	Aug. 9.	75	77¼	— 2	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	77	77	76½	76½	...	200
8⅝	5	15¼	Jan. 8.	7⅜	Jan. 21.	11	13	— 1¼	St Joseph & Grand Island.	100	4,000,000				11	11	11	11	6⅞	100
64½	38½	78¾	June 25.	58	Jan. 3.	64	69	— 1½	St Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	63	65	63	65	...	100
...	...	116	Aug. 8.	57	Jan. 29.	115⅝	115½	+14⅝	St Lawrence & Adirondack.	100	1,300,000				102½	116	102	115⅜	...	31,300
24¼	8⅜	54¼	June 20.	21½	Jan. 4.	39¼	39½	— ½	St Louis & San Francisco.	100	27,408,700				39	39¾	37½	39¼	9⅝	6,200
78½	64	88	Mar. 12.	73	July 15.	78	80	+ 2	St Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '01.	2	SA	77¼	79	77¼	79	67½	400
55	31½	70¼	June 19.	53¾	Jan. 4.	66¾	68	— 1¼	St Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	14,335,700	Mar. 1, '01.	1½	SA	67	68½	65¼	66¾	33½	4,300
18½	8¾	39½	Apr. 30.	16	May 9.	27⅝	28⅝	— 1⅝	St Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000				27½	29½	28½	28½	10¾	3,010
45¼	21¾	71	June 10.	41½	Jan. 3.	60⅞	62	+ ⅞	St Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				58¾	62⅜	56	60¾	27	7,830
26	17½	41½	Apr. 2.	19½	Feb. 5.	31	32½	— 1½	Shess-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000				32½	33	31½	31½	...	400
45¾	30⅝	63⅝	June 5.	29	May 9.	53¾	53¾	— 1¼	Southern Pacific.	100	197,832,100				53⅝	55½	51¼	53¼	35⅜	140,050
23⅜	10⅜	35⅜	June 3.	18	Jan. 21.	28½	28⅝	— ½	Southern Railway.	100	119,900,000				28½	29⅜	28	28⅜	11	37,050
73⅜	49½	88¾	June 17.	67½	Jan. 21.	83½	83¾	— ⅝	Southern Railway pf.	100	60,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2	SA

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 10, 1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Aug. 10. $7,656,000

	Week Ended Aug. 10. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	105	105	04½	104½	10½
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100½	100½	00½	100½	1
American Hide & Leather 6s	95½	95½	95½	95½	17
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	97⅞	97¼	97	97	4
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	103⅞	103⅞	03	103⅝	200
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	96⅝	97	96	96½	66
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	94	94½	94	94½	66
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95½	95⅞	95	95	23
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	103	103½	02⅝	103½	81½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89¼	89⅞	89	89⅝	215
B. & O. sub. cts. for 4s con. 1911, 6th in. pd.	104⅝	105⅞	04½	104⅞	73
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	100⅛	100⅞	00⅛	100⅞	25
Brooklyn Wharf & W. 5s, Trust Co. certfs.	72	72	72	72	5
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern coll. tr. 5s	123	123	23	123	10
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	105½	105⅞	05½	105⅛	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110	110	10	110	3
Canada Southern 2d 5s, registered	107	107	07	107	1
Central Branch, Missouri Pacific, 4s	90½	90½	90½	90½	2
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 4s	91	91	91	91	7
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	106	106	06	106	13
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	78½	78½	78	78	6
Central of New Jersey general 5s	129¼	129¼	29¼	129¼	3
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	5½
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101½	101½	01	101	41
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. col. 5s	101	101½	01	101½	9
Ches. & Ohio, R. & A. Div. con. 4s	104	104	04	104	2
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	107½	107½	07	107½	5
Chicago & Alton 3½s	84⅝	84⅝	84¼	84½	48
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 4s, joint bonds	98⅞	98⅞	97	97⅝	1,572
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	109¾	109⅝	09⅜	109⅝	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s, reg.	109½	109½	09½	109½	15
Chi., Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 5s	109	109	09	109	16
Chi., Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	122	122	22	122	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Southwestern Div. 6s	113	113	13	113	3
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Dakota & Gt. So. 5s	111⅜	111⅜	11⅜	111⅜	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	117½	117½	16½	116½	3
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Mo. River 5s	118	118	18	118	25
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 5s	109	109	09	109	5
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	109	109	09	109	4
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1921	117¼	117¼	17¼	117¼	3
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106¾	107	06½	106⅝	50
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	94½	94½	93½	93½	8
C., C., C. & St. L., Cin., Wab. & Mich. 4s	102	102	02	102	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	103	103	03	103	1
Colorado Midland 1st 3-4s	80½	80½	80	80½	21
Colorado & Southern 4s	87	87½	87	87½	58
Del. & Hud., Pennsylvania Div. 7s, reg	149	149	49	149	5
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102	102	01½	101½	23
Denver & Southwestern gen. 5s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝	4
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette l. g. 3½s	31	31	30½	30½	43
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	119	119	18	118	19
East Tennessee reorganization lien 5s	114⅝	115	14⅝	115	3
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	109	109	09	109	2
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	102	102	02	102	10
Erie general 4s	86	86	83½	83½	89
Erie 1st consol. 4s	99	99⅜	98⅝	99	56
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	93⅝	93½	93	93½	8
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	114	114	14	114	1
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	86	86	86	86	5
Hocking Valley 4½s	106½	107	06½	107	25
International Paper 6s	111	111	11	111	14
Iowa Central 1st 5s	115½	115½	15½	115½	2
Kentucky Central 4s	100	100	00	100	1
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	111⅞	111⅞	11⅞	111⅞	1
Kings County Elevated 4s	91	92	91	92	28
Lake Shore 2d 7s	108½	108½	08½	108½	25
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. gtd. 4½s	104⅝	104⅝	04½	104½	13
Long Island unified 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101⅝	101⅝	01⅝	101⅝	25
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	100⅞	100⅞	00⅛	100⅞	5
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	118⅝	118⅝	18⅝	118⅝	1
Met. West Side Elev. of Chicago 4s	101	101	01	101	2
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	118¼	118¼	18	118	15
Mexican Central consol. 4s	85	85	85	85	5
Mexican Cntral 1st income	30½	32½	30⅝	31⅝	342
Mexican Central 2d income	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½	95
Michigan Central consol. 7s	103½	103½	03½	103½	2
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	136½	136⅞	36½	136⅞	5
Mil., L. S. & West., Michigan Div. 6s	139⅝	140	39⅜	140	7
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	104½	104½	04½	104½	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	97¼	98	97¼	98	10½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	81	81	80	81	51
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	105½	105½	05¼	105¼	11
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	121⅝	122⅝	21⅝	122⅝	2
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	106½	107	06½	107	14
Mohawk & Malone income 5s	98½	106½	99½	107	186
Morris & Essex con. gtd. 7s	138½	138½	38½	138½	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	126⅝	126⅝	26⅝	126⅝	2
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	95½	96	96	95	33
New York Central, Mich. Cent. coll. 3½s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	107	107	07	107	18
N. Y., L. E. & W. Dock & Imp. 1st cur. 6s	118½	118½	18½	118½	3
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	103¾	104	03¾	104	34
New York, Sus. & Western ref. 5s	105	105	05	105	12
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101½	102	01	102	44½
Northern Pacific 3s	72½	72½	71⅝	72	157
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104½	104½	04	104½	75
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102½	102½	02½	102½	11

	Week Ended Aug. 10. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Panama 1st 4½s	105	105	105	105	32
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	98	98	97¾	97¾	15
Peoria & Eastern income	66	66	65	65	19
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s, tr. rects	100	100	100	100	2
Reading general 4s	95¼	95¼	95	95¼	56
Rio Grande Western 4s	101	101½	100½	101	37
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5s	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	2
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	116	116¾	116	116¾	22
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	97½	92½	92¼	92½	10
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class A	111	111	111	111	15
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	115	115	115	115	3
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	128	128	128	128	6
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	97⅝	97¼	97	97¼	71
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	75	76½	74½	76	53
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	85⅞	85⅞	85⅝	85⅝	41
San Francisco & Northern Pacific 1st 6s	110½	110½	110½	110½	10
Southern Pacific of Cal. cons. 5s, stamped	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	1
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	4
Southern Pacific 4s	92	92	90⅝	91⅜	120
Southern Pacific 4½s	99¼	99¼	99	99¼	11
Southern Railway 5s	116¼	116¼	115¼	115⅞	23
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	1
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	109	109	109	109	1
Texas & Pacific 2d income	99	99	99	99	3
Third Avenue 5s	123	123	123	123	6
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	93	93	93	93	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	84	84	83¼	83¼	9
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104	104¼	103¾	104½	1304½
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	106¾	107¼	105½	106	2,111
Wabash 1st 5s	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	3
Wabash 2d 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	4
Wabash debenture, Series B	61	62⅜	60	60½	381
West Shore guaranteed 4s	113⅜	113⅜	112⅝	112⅝	2
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	2
Western Union ref. & real estate 4½s	108½	109	108½	109	15
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	92⅝	93	92¾	93	4
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	4
Wisconsin Central general 4s	87½	88	87	87⅝	67

Total sales.....$7,500,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 10, 1901.

United States 4s, 1925, coupon	136⅞	137	136⅞	137	11
United States 3s, registered	108	108	108	108	2
United States 3s, coupon	108¾	108⅝	108¾	108⅝	8
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	113	113½	113	113½	14

Total sales.....$35,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 10, 1901.

Alabama, Class A	108	108	108	108	1
Virginia def. 6s, certificates	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7⅝	10
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	20

Total sales.....$31,000
Grand total.....$7,656,000
*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICE 5, YEAR 1901.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	106⅜	June 6	105½	Jan. 21	106⅜	June 6
U. S. 2s, 1903, coupon Q. Jan.	108½	June 29	106½	Jan. 17	107⅝	July 20
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	114½	Jan. 10	112¼	June 4	112⅝	July 17
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	115⅞	Mar. 30	112½	July 9	113¼	Aug. 8
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	139	July 9	137½	Jan. 7	139	July 9
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	139½	Apr. 23	136⅞	Aug. 6	137	Aug. 8
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	111⅞	Mar. 4	110	May 1	110	May 1
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon Q. F.	112¼	Jan. 4	108½	July 22	108½	July 22
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	112	Mar. 22	106½	Aug. 1	108⅜	Aug. 7
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small Q. F.	112	Mar. 29	106½	June 6	108½	June 6
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	111⅝	Mar. 27	108	Aug. 6	108	Aug. 6
District of Columbia 3-65s F. A.	126	July 22	105	Apr. 26	126	July 22
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s Q. Jan.	97¼	Mar. 2	96	Apr. 15	96	Apr. 15

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	109½	Apr. 5	108½	Jan. 14	109¼	Apr. 15
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.					109¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	103½	Mar. 30	102	Feb. 13	103½	Mar. 30
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	109	Apr. 17	106½	Aug. 1	106½	Aug. 1
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	106	July 26	105	July 26	105	July 26
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.	136½	Mar. 14	135	Mar. 14	136½	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933 J. J.					120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	99¼	May 2	96	Jan. 17	98	Aug. 2
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	10⅜	Mar. 30	7¼	July 30	7½	Aug. 9
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	96⅜	Jan. 17	93½	July 1	94¼	Aug. 2

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 3	Holders of record Aug. 17	
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 3	Holders of record Aug. 17	
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 6
Boston & Maine	3	Sept. 2	Aug. 17	Aug. 20
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	2	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 6
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 6
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 20	Aug. 5	
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis com. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 2	Aug. 13	Sept. 3
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 10	Sept. 3
Erie 1st pf. (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 30	Aug. 1	Aug. 31
Fitchburg pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Ft. W. & Jack. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 2	Aug. 20	Sept. 3
Hartford & Conn. Western	1	Aug. 31	Aug. 20	Sept. 1
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 31	Aug. 1	Aug. 22
Louis. & Nash. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 12	July 22	Aug. 12
Norfolk & West. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 28	Aug. 9	Aug. 22
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 5	Aug. 6	Aug. 21
Pere Marquette pf.	2	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 16
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis com	1	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 1
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 10	Holders of record	Aug. 24
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	1¼	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 31
St. Lawrence & Adirondack	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 6
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 2	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
Southern Railway pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 16	Sept. 25	Oct. 9
Union Pacific common	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 9
Union Pacific pf.	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 9

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston Elevated pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 23	Holders of record	Aug. 3
Denver City Tramway (quarter)	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 6	
Detroit United Railway (quarter)	1	Sept. 2	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
Met. West Side El. of Chicago pf.	2	Aug. 31	Aug. 17	Aug. 31
Sacramento (Cal.) El., Gas & Ry. (month)	15c	Sept. 1	Aug. 28	Sept. 1
Twin City Rapid Transit	2	Aug. 15	Aug. 8	Aug. 16
West Chicago guaranteed (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 6	

TRUST COMPANY.

People's, Brooklyn, (month)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 31	Sept. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Ice	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Am. Radiator Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 9	Aug. 16
Bethlehem Steel Co.	20c	Aug. 12	Holders of record	July 30
Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co. (quarter)	2½	Aug. 15	Aug. 12	Aug. 15
Boston & Montana Mining (quarter)	25	July 22	Aug. 20	Aug. 20
Boston & Montana Mining (extra)	25	Aug. 20	July 22	Aug. 20
Brooklyn Union Gas Co. (quarter)	2	Sept. 3	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
Cherry Hill Gold Mining Co.	¼c	Aug. 15	Aug. 12	
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf. (semi-annual)	4	Aug. 21	July 30	Aug. 22
Diamond Match Co. (quarter)	2½	Sept. 12	Aug. 31	Sept. 13
Empire State-Idaho Mining & Dev. Co. (month)	1	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Glucose Sugar Ref. Co. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 2	Holders of record	Aug. 17
Glucose Sugar Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 2	Holders of record	Aug. 17
Great Lakes Towing pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 30		
International Mortgage Bank of Mexico	$0.25	Aug. 15		
Jefferson & Clearfield C. & I. pf.	2½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 6
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewers (Limited) pf.	2½	Aug. 15		

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
National Carbon pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 16
National Fireproofing (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 15	July 15	July 23
New England Tel. & Tel.	$1.50	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 15
Niles-Bement-Pond (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 5	Aug. 31	Sept. 6
Niles-Bement-Pond pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 10	Aug. 16
People's Gas Light & Coke Co. of Chicago (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 24	Aug. 10	Aug. 25
Pratt & Whitney pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 10	Aug. 16
Pressed Steel Car (quarter)	1	Aug. 29	Aug. 8	Aug. 23
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 22	Aug. 1	Aug. 22
Procter & Gamble com. (quarter)	3	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Pullman Co. (quarter)	2	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Quincy Mining	$6	Aug. 15	July 22	July 29
St. Paul Gas Light (quarter)	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 10	Aug. 16
Standard Consolidated Mining	10c	Aug. 21	Aug. 7	
Standard Oil	$8	Sept. 16	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
U. S. Envelope pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 31	Aug. 15	Sept. 7
U. S. Steel Corporation com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 16
Warwick Mill, R. I. (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 15		
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. assenting (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 6	Aug. 16

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Linseed Co.	Aug. 20	Sept. 11	Sept. 10	Annual
Ann Arbor	July 17	Aug. 19	Aug. 17	Annual
Chicago Great Western	Aug. 24	Sept. 6	Sept. 5	Annual
Monterey & Mexican Gulf Railroad		Sept. 6	Sept. 3	Annual
National Enameling & Stamping Co.			Aug. 12	Special
National Glass Co.			Aug. 13	Annual
New York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co.	July 29	Aug. 13	Aug. 12	Annual
Twisted Wire Box Strap Co.	Aug. 1	Aug. 15	Aug. 14	Annual
Union Pacific	Sept. 3	Oct. 9	Oct. 8	Annual
Wool Exchange	Aug. 14	Aug. 20	Aug. 19	Special

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Aug. 10	$1,149,088,988	$76,916,022
Aug. 3	1,183,155,410	78,874,146
July 27	1,201,598,473	82,238,693
July 20	1,227,068,473	84,357,011
July 13	1,201,146,405	86,566,013
July 6	1,136,698,196	84,703,879
June 29	1,218,357,193	83,726,689
June 22	1,227,284,193	76,663,713
June 15	1,227,284,193	82,288,713
June 8	1,218,284,193	87,288,713
June 1	1,217,284,193	91,778,713
May 25	1,217,284,193	91,778,713
May 18	1,218,284,193	92,218,713
May 11	1,218,284,193	92,218,713
May 4	1,218,284,193	92,218,713
April 27	1,187,272,897	88,574,793
April 20	1,187,272,897	88,574,793
April 13	1,169,247,893	87,784,893
April 6	1,187,714,893	88,068,217
March 30	1,187,714,893	88,068,217
March 23	1,168,119,117	87,468,117
March 16	1,144,714,893	84,668,893

	Exchanges.	Balances.
March 9	1,527,967,806	83,401,024
March 2	1,362,316,797	84,994,503
*Feb. 22	1,293,793,794	63,696,706
*Feb. 16	1,239,038,698	58,117,892
Feb. 9	1,620,987,988	68,738,982
Feb. 2	1,460,587,398	66,366,983
Jan. 26	1,452,772,328	62,378,620
Jan. 19	1,730,045,454	69,367,186
Jan. 12	1,859,827,717	67,806,209
*Jan. 5	1,591,514,388	59,986,538
*Dec. 29	1,383,648,988	54,613,731
Dec. 22	1,874,185,219	61,383,338
Dec. 15	1,800,725,401	62,193,413
Dec. 8	1,619,986,290	61,614,338
*Dec. 1	1,163,826,346	47,477,391
*Nov. 24	1,288,339,179	48,616,199
Nov. 17	1,508,562,775	54,089,981
*Nov. 10	1,079,694,987	40,236,511
Nov. 3	1,467,767,988	53,230,019
Oct. 27	1,141,267,988	53,275,799
Oct. 20	1,093,846,161	51,788,589
Oct. 13	924,686,351	43,052,256
Oct. 6	998,987,743	54,988,111
Sept. 29	912,988,740	49,376,976
Sept. 22	912,988,744	47,379,976
Sept. 15	747,978,988	41,714,976
Sept. 8	888,788,888	47,988,488
Sept. 1	1,018,788,888	48,471,976
Aug. 25	971,988,988	48,488,788
Aug. 18	1,018,788,888	48,488,788
Aug. 11	924,988,551	43,988,488

*Five days.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Aug. 10, 1901.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. On these pages is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995 Q J	101 Mar 15	95 Jan 7			
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen.g.4s,1995. A O	104½ Mar 13	101¾ May 14	16	Aug 10	103¾ 104¼
Do registered A O	104 Jun 17	102 Feb 18	10	July 23	
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1995 Nov.	99 Jun 14	96¾ Jan 4	1	July 22	96½ 97¼
Do do registered Nov.	95 May 17			May 14	
Do do stamped Nov.	96¾ Jun 20	90 Jan 28	1	Aug 9	
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g.5s,1946. J D	108 May 18	103 May 18	10	May 18	105
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925 J J	97¾ Jun 28	95 Jan 8	9	Aug 10	95 95½
Do do registered	95¾ Mar 18	95¼ Mar 18	1	Aug 10	
Do do g. 4s, July 1, 1948 A O	105 Mar 11	90 May 9	16	Aug 10	103¾ 104¾
Do do registered	104 Mar 8	101½ Jul 1	10	July 30	
Do sub. certs. for conv. deb. gold. 4s, 1911, all installments paid J J	110 May 3	100¼ May 15	16	Aug 8	89 90
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925 J J	92 Jun 24	88¾ Jan 21	8	Aug 10	
Do do registered J J	91 Jun 4	90¾ Jun 4	1	Aug 5	
Do P.J.&M.Div.1st g.3½s,1925. M N	91¼ Mar 18	87½ May 23		July 30	
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990 A O				Oct. 95	
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919 F A				May 22.00	106½
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930. M S				Dec 5, 99	
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937. M S	118¾ Jul 9	115 Jan 3	1	July 9	118 118¾
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921 *F A	131 Jun 3	130 Jan 3		June 3	125½
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922 J D*	130 Feb 7	129 May 23		May 23	
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g.5s,1943. *J J				Ap 14.97	
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913 A O*				No 18,99	
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906 *J D	105¼ Apr 15	102¾ Jul 8	1	July 24	105½
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s,1934 *A O	127½ Mar 10	119½ Jan 15	1	Aug 9	122¾
Do do registered *A O				No 20,00	
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927 *J D				Fe 14,97	
C.R., I.F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s,1921. A O*				De 6, 00	
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908 *J J	109 Jan 27	105¾ Jul 11	9	July 31	106 106¾
Do 2d 5s, 1913 *M S	111 Jan 23	107½ May 10	1	Aug 9	110
Do do registered *M S	108 Mar 22	104½ Apr 17	1	Aug 5	
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948 J D	93 Mar 27	91 Aug 5	1	Aug 9	90
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g.5s, 1937 *M N	103¼ Apr 26	96 Jan 31	1	Aug 9	100
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945. F A	120½ Mar 25	119 Feb 7	3	Mar 25	119
Do con. g. 5s, 1945 M N*	108¾ Jun 24	97¾ Jan 18	1	Aug 9	105½ 106½
Do do reg., $1,000 $45,000 M N*				Oc 30, 00	
Do 1st pf. inc. g.5s,Nov.,1945. Oct. 1	83 Jun 21	60 Jan 9	3	Aug 6	55 58
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945. Oct. 1	39¾	20 Jan 3		Aug 6	20
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945. Oct. 1	21 Jun 21	8 Jan 18	3	July 22	16 18
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946 *J J				De 27,99	
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s,1947. *J J				Ja 25,99	
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946 *J J				Oc 24, 00	
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902 M N*	108 Mar 30	104¾ Jul 24	3	July 24	
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987 J J*	137¾ Mar 27	127 Jan 22	1	Aug 9	125 130
Do do registered Q J	137 Mar 27	127 Jan 17		July 24	
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s,Nov.1,1912. Q M	106 Mar 15	106 Mar 15	3	July 9	
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910 Q March	105¼ Jul 31	102 Jun 21	1	Aug 9	
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921 J J*	116¾ Jun 4	112 Jul 25	1	July 25	111 118¾
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July,1908. A O	117 Apr 10	115¾ Jun 8	3	July 26	113¾ 116
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911 A O	118 Feb 19	115¾ May 15	7	July 16	116
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939 *M N	122 Feb 7	119 Jul 22	1	July 29	120 121
Do do registered *M N	121 Jun 24	116 Apr 20	3	July 15	
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992 *M S	103¾ Apr 18	103 Apr 18	3	Aug 10	106¼ 107¼
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989. *J J	107¼ Apr 30	104 Aug 1	4	Aug 6	105 105¾
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989 *J J	103 Jan 11	99 Jul 13	9	July 13	99¾ 101¾
Do do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940 J J*				No 26,00	106
Do Warm Sp.Val.1st g.5s,1941 *M S				Ap 29,99	106
Eliz., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902 *M S	102¼ Jan 14	100¾ Mar 1	2	Aug 9	101¾
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903 *M N	105¾ Jan 9	103¾ Jun 4	1	June 4	
Miss. R. Bdge 1st 6s, s. f., 1912. A O*				July 16	90
Chi. & Alton ret. 3s, 1949 A O*	94 Jan 12	90 Apr 4	9	Apr 4	90
Do certificates of interest	93¾ Jan 4	91¼ Jan 3	3	June 4	
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950 J J*	87¾ Jun 21	83¾ Jan 14	4	Aug 9	84 84¾
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903 J J*	109¾ Jun 28	106¾ Jul 8	3	July 8	107
Do s. f. 5s, 1901 A O*	102¾ Mar 1	100¼ Apr 9	3	Apr 23	
Do deb. 5s, 1913 *M N	112¾ Apr 16	109¾ Jul 29	3	Aug 5	109¼
Do conv. 5s, 1903 M S*	106¾ Apr 12	104¼ Feb 11	4	July 29	
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919 A O*	114 Mar 28	114 Apr 12	4	Apr 12	112½
Do do 4s, 1919 A O*	107 Mar 8	104¼ Apr 17	3	July 22	105¾
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922 *F	102¾ Jun 4	101¾ Jun 24	3	July 8	99¾
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921 M S*	100¾ Jun 4	100¾ Jun 4	3	June 4	
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905 *F A				Ap 11,00	
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949 J J*	101¼ Jan 28	101¾ Jul 13	3	July 23	102½
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927 *M N	112¾ Apr 2	110¾ May 17	3	July 27	110¾ 111¾
Do do registered *M N	112¾ Apr 17	109¾ Aug 9	3	Aug 9	
Do do registered *M N	111¾ Feb 23	121 Mar 13	1	June 25	121¼
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911 *M S	123¾ May 10	112 Aug 1	1	Aug 1	112
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907 J D*	115 Mar 29	135¾ Jan 11	7	June 25	135
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934 A O*	140 Apr 26	115 Jan 2	2	Aug 1	121½ 123
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937 M N*	127		15	May 11,00	
Do do registered M N*		Mar 10	112¾ Jan 23	30	July 2	119½
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—					
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910 J J*	117 Apr 15	113 Jan 21	17	Apr 26	
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. & 5s, 1947 J J*	114½ Jun 6	106¾ Jan 31	9	Aug 7	
Do ref. & 6s, 1947 J J*	126½ Jun 18	115 Jan 15	22	Aug 6	121
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
C. M. & St. P. 7s § gold,R.D.,1902. J J*	102¼ Apr 23	180 May 31	30	May 31	
Do 7s, s. f., 1902 J J*			72¾	Ap 10,00	
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903 *J J	190 Jan 28	188¾ Jan 28	30	Jan 28	
Do con. 7s, 1905 J J	194 Apr 23	180 Jul 25	30	July 25	
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908 J J*	188 Apr 9	185¾ Jan 14	38	Apr 9	
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909 J J*	117¾ May 22	113 Jul 30	18	Aug 8	113¾
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919 J J*	119 Apr	117¾ Jan 2	18	June 14	113¾
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910 *J J	119¾ Mar 11	114¾ Jul 20	16	July 26	113¾ 117
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910 *J J	126¾ Apr 13	125¾ Jan 23	30½	Apr 13	
Do do 5s, 1910 *J J	110¾ May 24	110¾ Apr 24	30	May 24	107¾
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910 *J J	119 Feb	118 Jan	19	May 28	113¾ 117
Do Chi. & Pac. W. 6s, 1921 *J J	122 Mar 5	118½ Aug 8	19¾	Aug 8	115¾ 117
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926 J J*	122¾ Apr 18	118 Aug 9	18	Aug 9	119¾ 119¾
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910 *J J	110¾ Jan 9	108 Jul 30	98	July 30	107¾
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s,1921. J J*	121 Apr 19	116¾ Jul 1	16¾	July 1	112¾
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921 J J*	120 Feb 27	116¾ Jul 1	16¾	July 1	112¾
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914 J J*	115¾ May 2	111¾ Apr 2	13¾	June 11	110¾ 114
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924 *J J			37¾	Jul 18,99	130¾
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916 *J J	116¾ Mar 2	111¾ Aug 8	10	July 17	111¾
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989 J J	114¾ Mar 1	110 Jul 3	10	July 17	
Do do registered G J			65½	Fe 19,98	
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910 *J D	119¾ Feb 11	116 Jul 2	16	July 2	114¾ 118¾
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913 *J D	122 Mar 11	121¾ Feb 7	21½	Mar 12	116
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915 Q F	142¾ Apr 17	139¾ Jan 16	41	July 26	135¾ 142
Do gold 7s, 1902 J D*	108 Mar 26	104¾ Jul 2	2	July 29	104¾
Do do registered J D*	108 Mar 26	104¾ Jul 2	04¾	July 2	
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929 A O*	116¾ Mar 8	113¾ May 13	16	July 23	117
Do do registered A O*			00	Oc 15, 00	
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929 A O*	110¾ Mar 12	108¾ Jan 24	00	Aug 9	
Do do registered A O*	107¾ May 24	107¾ May 24	07¾	May 24	
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933 *M N	122¾ Jan 2	121¾ May 2	22¾	July 23	122 123¾
Do do registered *M N	123 May 27	122 Jan 11	21	May 28	
Do debenture 5s, 1909 M N*	110¾ Apr 17	108 Jan 7	00	Aug 8	106¼ 110
Do do registered M N*	108¾ Mar 27	108¾ Apr 17	08¾	Apr 17	
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921 A O	115¾ Aug 6	116 Jan 18	17¾	Aug 6	
Do do registered A O	15		17¾	Fe 7, 98	
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926 F A	15	112 Mar 20	108¾ Jul 1	08¾	July 1	110
Do do registered F A	15			Mr 7, 00	
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987 M N*	110¼ Mar 20	100¼ Mar 18	10	Apr 26	
Do do registered Q F			03	No 19,98	
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s,1901 J J*			03¾	Fe 26,00	
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s,1907. M N*			20¾	No 10,00	116¾
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905 M S*	113 Jan 23	113 Jan 23	13	Jan 23	
Ottum., C. F. & S. F. 1st 5s,1909. *M S	111¾ Jun 29	111¼ Jun 29	11¾	June 29	
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910 *M S	111 Mar 20	111 Mar 20	11	June 4	
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921 *M N	141¼ Apr 19	135¾ May 20	36	Aug 5	135½
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907 *F A	107¾ Feb 21	107¾ Feb 21	07¾	Feb 21	104½
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929 *F A	127¾ Jun 22	123½ Feb 4	27	July 8	124¾
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924 J J*	143 Apr 12	138¾ Jan 2	40	Aug 8	138¾
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925 *M S	143¾ Apr 8	143¾ Apr 8	43¾	Aug 8	140¾
Do incomes, 1911 *M N	113 Apr 23	113 Apr 23	13	Apr 25	111
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917 J J*	131½ May 6	127¼ Jul 16	28	Aug 2	127¾
Do registered J J*	132¾ May 6	128¾ Jul 16	28¾	July 22	125¾
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988 *J J	110 Jan 25	106¾ Jul 11	06¾	Aug 10	106¼ 107
Do do registered *J J	108 May 25	105¾ Jun 18	06¾	July 26	105
Do Montana & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905 J J	99¾ Feb 20	90¾ Feb 28	90¾	Feb 28	
Do 1st 2½s, 1905 *J J			86¾	Au 23,00	
Do extension 4s, 1905 *J J			97	De 19,00	
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923 A O*	112½ Mar 21	110¼ Apr 1	17¾	Aug 5	110 112
Do small bonds, 1923 A O*			00	Ap 15,97	
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930. *J D	142 May 7	134¼ Jan 16	39	July 26	133½ 140
C., St. P. & S. M. 1st g. 6s, 1918. *M N	140¾ Mar 11	134 Feb 5	38¾	July 23	132¾
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919. *J J	143 Jan 3	130 Jan 3	31½	July 31	127¾ 131
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930 *J J	140 Mar 22	140 Mar 22	40	Mar 22	
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947 J J*	98 Mar 13	102 Jan 3	93¾	Aug 10	93 94
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st s. f. 6s, 1910 *M S	107¾ Jul 11	107¼ Jul 11	07¼	July 11	107¼
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932 Q M	119¾ Jan 28	118 Jul 16	18	July 26	118
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup.off. J D*			00	Oc 28,99	
Choc., Okla. & G. gen.g.5s,Oct.1,1919 J J			00	Ja 24,99	
C. H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905 A O*			15	De 14,00	
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937 *J J			12½	Oc 10,00	
C., C., C. & St. L. con. 7s,1941. *M N	115 Mar 15	113 May 22	03	July 24	
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993. *J D	105¼ Mar 27	101 Jan 4	03	July 24	
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939 *J J	99 Jan 10	99 Jan 10	99	Jan 10	96¼ 102½
Do Ind. St. L. & C. 1st col.g.4s,1990 M N*	105¾ Apr 9	102 May 16	02	May 29	102
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932 M N*			98	May 4, 99	
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s,1940. M S*	100 Apr 2	100 Apr 2	00	June 14	100
White W. Val. 1st g.4s,1940 J J*			00	No 22,99	103
C. W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991 J J*	104¼ Apr 8	98¾ Jan 15	02	Apr 30	102¼
C., I., S. L. & C. 1st g.4s,Au.,1936 Q F	106 Jun 6	104 May 7	04½	July 9	103
Do con. 6s, 1920 *M F			00	Nov. 94	114
C., San. & Clev. con.1st g.5s,1928 *J J	115¾ Feb 16	113¾ Jan 18	15¼	May 13	115
Fco. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940 *A O	100 Mar 8	95 Apr 3	97¾	Aug 9	97½ 98½
Do income 4s, April, 1990 A O*	113 Mar 23	43¾ Jan 2	10	Aug 10	65 98
Ca., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914 *J D	138 Jun 10	130 May 10	31¼	July 29	131½
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934 *J J	138½ Jun 18	133 Jul 2	33	July 29	132 140
Cin. San. & Cl. 1st con. 7s, 1928 M S*			03¾	No 29,99	
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I. 1901 *A O			01¾	De 7, 00	
C. L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933 A O*			11	Se 5, 00	
Clev. & Mahon. Val. g. 5s, 1938 J J*	130¾ Mar 8	129¼ May 20	29¼	May 29	127
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4-4s, 1947 J J*	87¾ Mar 1	78 Jan 2	80½	Aug 8	80
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947 J J*	87 Mar 30	77 Jan 2	82	July 31	80
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929 *F A	93¾ Apr 30	83 Jan 2	87¾	Aug 10	86½ 87½
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943 *A O			02	Dec., 95	
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907 M S*	123¼ Jan 8	120¾ Apr 10	20¾	Apr 10	120¾
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906 A O*	117¾ May 6	117¾ May 6	17¾	May 9	117¾ 119
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914 *M N	140 Feb 19	136½ Jun 27	38	July 17	136¾
Do 7s, 1871-1901 A O*	104½ Feb	101¾ Apr	01¾	May 22	
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915 *J D	140¾ Apr 9	136¾ Jul 10	38½	Aug 5	139 140
Do do registered J D			40	Oc 26,98	136
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s,1921. *J J	136½ May 23	133¾ Jul 1	33¾	July 1	134
Do registered *J J			35½	Se 14, 00	
Do construction 5s, 1923 F A*	119½ Jul 2	118½ Mar 1	19½	July 2	
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923 *M N			03¾	Oc 15, 00	109
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917. M S*	147¾ May 2	145½ Mar 16	47¾	May 2	145
Do registered M S*	150 Feb 15	149 Aug 8	49	Aug 8	146
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s,1906. *A O	117 Feb 7	115 Jun 27	16	June 27	116
Do registered *A O			22	Jan 6, 99	
Do g. 6s, 1906 *A O	111¾ Jun 18	111¾ Jun 6	11¾	July 1	111¾ 112½
Do do registered *A O	112¾ Feb 15	112 Jun 27	12	June 27	
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921. *M N	155¾ Jun 25	150¾ May 20	53¾	July 18	152¼
Do registered *M N	155 Jan 17	151 Jan 17	51	Jan 17	
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936. *J J	104¼ Jun 25	100 Jan 23	01¼	Aug 6	101½ 102
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936 J J	109 May 20	108 Jan 19	11	June 11	109
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928 *J D	112 May 3	107 Jan 10	12	July 22	111 115
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f.g.5s,1929. J D*	96 Jun 28	94¾ Aug 9	94¾	Aug 9	
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s,1917. M N*	111 Feb 23	108¾ Jan 19	11	Feb 23	
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995 *J D	102 Jun 22	102 Jul 22	02	July 22	100 102
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995 *J D	91¾ Mar 26	85 Jan 23	90½	July 22	91 93
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937 A O*	115¾ Jul 2	110¾ Jan 16	15¾	July 30	115¼
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1933 *J J			92¾	Fe 11,98	
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937 *J J	115 Mar 18	112 Jan 11	13¾	May 17	115
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941. *M N	112¾ Apr 18	112¼ Apr 18	12¼	Apr 18	
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947 *M N	119¾ Jan 7	118¾ Jan 28	18¾	Apr 28	121
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919 M S*	121 Jan 7	120¾ Apr 13	20¾	Apr 13	117 122
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923 *M S	118 Jan 29	113 Jul 11	13	July 29	111¼ 115
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920 F A*	125 Mar 6	123¾ Mar 6	23¾	Mar 6	117 123½
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928 *J D	107 Jul 1	107 Jul 1	07	July 1	
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920 M S*	143¾ Feb 20	140 Apr 4	42¾	July 11	
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920. M S*	135¾ Mar 20	135¾ May 17	35¾	May 17	
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935 A O*	140 Feb 28	137 Jun 26	37	June 25	138
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916 *J D	138¾ Apr 8	136¾ Apr 3	38¾	Apr 3	136¼
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s,Jan.,1909. A	105 Apr 10	105 Apr 10	06	June 6	106¾
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982 *M N	123 Apr 14	120 Jan 8	23	July 29	122¾
N.Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913. J J*	121 May 22	118½ Aug 7	18½	Aug 7	119
N. Y. & O'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946 *M S				Oc 27, 98	115
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1998 *J J	101¼ Jun 26	95¼ Jan 21	99	Aug 9	98¾ 99
Do registered			93¼	My 25,99	
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996 *J J	91 Jun 24	82¼ Jan 21	82¼	Aug 10	85¾ 85¾
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951 *F A	96¾ Jun 13	93 Aug 1	93	Aug 7	93
N.Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937. *J J	118¾ Mar 9	111 Jan 4	115	July 29	118½
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937 J J	111 Jan 2	94 Feb 11	94	Feb 11	
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940 F A*	107¾ Jun 26	100 Mar 6	105	Aug 8	105
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943 *M N	115¾ Jun 8	115¾ June 8	15¾	June 8	113¾
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942. *J D	107¾ Jan 11	107¾ Jan 11	07¾	Aug 9	106 110
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s,1910. *A O	118½ Mar 18	115¾ May 16	15¾	May 16	115¾
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933. *F A					85 No 10,97
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921 *J J	126 Jun 6	122 Jul 8	22	July 8	122
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942 *A O	111 Mar 19	107 May 28	08	July 23	
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923 *A O					110 May, 93
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930 *A O					110 Sep., 91
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd.g.6s,1926. *J J	106½ Feb 20	106 Feb 21	06	Feb 21	106
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s,1918. J J*					100 Se 6, 00
Do con. g. 5s, 1943 J J					80¾ May 99
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g.4½s,1941 J J					105 Mr 11,98
Ft. W. & Den.City 1st g.6s,1921. J D*	111 May 20	104½ Jan 4	04	Aug 2	
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928 J J*	92 Jan 6	67 Jan 21	88	Aug 5	
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s,1913. *A O	103 Jan 2	101 May 31	101	May 31	100
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g. 5s,1945. A O*					106 De 12,98
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945 J J					98¾ No 27,00
Ga., Car. & No. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929. J J*					98½ Ja 22,00
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	67¾ Feb 14	65 Jan 2	67¾	June 25	
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B	11¾ Apr 22	7¾ Jan 7	8¾	July 20	
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999. J J*	103¾ Jun 25	103¼ Jan 7	107	Aug 8	106¾ 107
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948. A O*	106¾ Feb 8	104¾ May 18	04¾	May 18	106¾
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951. *J J	115¼ Apr 3	115¼ Apr 3	15¼	Apr 3	113¾
Do registered *J J					113¾ Mr 12,00
Do g. 3½s, 1951 *J J	107½ Mar 28	107½ Mar 28	07¾	Apr 15	104
Do do registered *J J					102 Ap 15,98
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952 *A O	106 Jul 8	104 Apr 12	05	July 24	106¼
Do do registered					104 Fe 1, 98
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953 M N*	106 Apr 10	102 May 16	05	June 28	105½ 106¼
Do do registered					98 Ja 9, 00
Do West. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951. F A*	115¾ Jan 29	113 Feb 9	13	July 22	111½
Do Louisville Div. g. 3½s, 1953. J J*	103 Mar 4	100½ Jul 8	00½	July 8	
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950 J D*					102¾ Sep., 96
Do Mid. Riv. res. 5s, 1921 A O*					123 My 24,99
Do Springf. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1951. *J J					100 No 7, 00
Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951 J J	91 Mar 22	90 Mar 8	90	Aug 8	90¾ Apr 17
Do do g. 3½s, 1951 J J	102 Jan 28	102 Jan 28	02¾	Aug 8	102¾ Apr 13
Do do registered J J					101¾ Oc 23, 99
C., St. L. & N. O. g. 5s, 1951. *J D	129½ Jun 12	126 Jan 15	27	July 31	127 128½
Do do registered *J D	123¾ Feb 14	123¾ Feb 14	23¾	Feb 14	
Do Memphis Div. 1st g.4s,1951. J D	107¾ Jan 16	107¾ Jan 16	07¾	Jan 16	107¾
St. L. South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1951. M S*					99 No 16,00
Car. & Shawn. 1st g. 4s, 1932 *M S					99 No 22,98
Ind., Dec. & W. 1st g. 5s, 1935 *J J	107 May 27	105 Mar 20	07	June 6	104¼
Ind., Ill. & Ia. 1st g. 4s, 1950 J J*	99¾ Apr 26	95¾ Apr 26	99¾	Apr 26	100
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919. M N*	126¾ Apr 11	124 May 24	24¾	July 25	124¼ 126
Do 2d g. 5s, 1909 M S*	101¾ Jul 30	96 May 13	01	July 30	100 101¾
Do 3d g. 4s, 1921 M S*	75 May 31	65 Mar 6	75	May 31	
Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938 *J D	118 Jun 24	115¼ Jan 21	15¾	Aug 9	
Kansas City South. 3s, 1950 *A O	72¾ Mar 14	67 Jan 3	68¾	July 27	68 69
Do registered			63¾	Oc 16, 00	
Lake Erie & W. 1st g. 5s, 1937 *J J	124¾ Apr 8	118¾ Jul 15	18¾	July 31	118¾ 122
Do 2d g. 5s, 1941 J J*	120 May 27	117 Jan 21	18¾	July 30	118¾
North. Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945. A O*	115¼ Jan 9	110 May 13	10	July 16	110¾
Lehigh Val. (

O BOND LIST.

a a list of bonds which do
eir proper alphabetical or-
plete Bond Quotation List,"
ıranged. Opposite each is
of the system under which
the table referred to:

.ROAD BONDS.

	System.
.....	Southern Railway.
.....	Sav., Fla. & West.
anna.....	Delaware & Hud.
.....	Pennsylvania R.R.
ern.....	Buff., R. & Pitts.
mprove....	Central of N. J.
s.....	Southern Railway.
.....	Southern Railway.
ntern.....	Southern Pacific.
.....	Michigan Central.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
dwest.....	Illinois Central.
Co.....	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
uk.....	Long Island.
tern.....	Sav., Fla. & West.
& Erie.....	Erie.
astern.....	Erie.
wneston....	Illinois Central.
.....	Seaboard & Roan.
dack.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Falls & N..	Buf., C. R. & N.
.....	Baltimore & Ohio.
.....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Erie.
.....	At., Top. & S. Fe.
Orleans....	Illinois Central.
sburg.....	Pennsylvania Co.
ls & C....	C., C., C. & St. L.
Cleveland..	C., C., C. & St. L.
ning.....	Buff., R. & Pitts.
nsta.....	Pennsylvania R.R.
burg.....	Pennsylvania Co.
ville.....	Southern Railway.
ng Valley..	Hocking Val. Ry.
Term.....	Norfolk & West.
Southern...	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
.....	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Bridge Co..	Pennsylvania R.R.
t Dodge....	Chi., R. I. & Pac.
Co.....	Chi. & Northwest.
Toledo.....	Lake Sh. & M. S.
f Minn.....	St. Paul, M. & M.
Ga.....	Southern Railway.
Big Sandy..	Ches. & Ohio.
& Northern.	Lehigh Valley.
.....	Pennsylvania Co.
Superior...	Chi. & Northwest.
.....	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
nette.....	Pere Marquette.
B. R.....	St. L. & San F.
& S. A.....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Southern Railway.
Northern...	Southern Pac. Co.
wego.....	N. W. C.
ond.....	Pennsylvania Co.
minal.....	St. Louis South.
heph.....	Chi., Bur. & Q.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & H. R.
Texas.....	Southern Pac. Co.
Central....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Chi. & Northwest.
.....	Erie.
& G. R.....	Lake Sh. & M. S.
ligan.....	Sav., Fla. & West.
cific.....	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
.....	St. L. & San F.
.....	Louis. & Nash.
.....	Chi., R. I. & Pac.
.....	Southern Railway.
higan South.	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
River.....	Central of N. J.
arre.....	Central of N. J.
.....	Missouri Pacific.
.....	Erie.
ver.....	Chicago & Altos.
& Chi.....	Chi., Ind. & Louis.
.....	Lake Sh. & M. S.
Vernon....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Manhattan Railway.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
ersey.....	Erie.
& Western..	Chi. & Northwest.
ssissippi..	Chi. & Northwest.
thern.....	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
Paul.....	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
Louis.....	Bur. C. R. & N.
.....	St. Paul, M. & M.
Bridge.....	Chicago & Alton.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Baltimore & Ohio.
.....	St. Paul & Man.
& Texas..	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Del., Lack. & W.
.....	Louis. & Nash.
rby.....	N. Y. N. H. & H.
on R. R...	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Bridge Co.	Pennsylvania Co.
an Beach..	Long Island.
d Lake....	Erie.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
astern.....	Del., Lack. & W.
& Western..	Erie.
land.....	N. Y., N. H. & H.
y.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
y.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
y Beach....	Long Island.
a & West..	Erie.
exico.....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Chi. & Northwest.
.....	Lake Erie & West.
of Cal....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	C., C., C. & St. L.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
sters.....	C., C., C. & St. L.
Navigation.	Union Pacific.
la.....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Union Pacific.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
St. P.....	Chi. & Northwest.
i.....	Missouri Pacific.
.....	Louis. & Nash.
.....	C., C., C. & St. L.
& St. L...	Pennsylvania Co.
& Chicago.	Pennsylvania Co.
& Yough..	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
gore.....	Delaware & Hud.
.....	Southern Railway.
lenburg....	Southern Railway.
.....	Buff., R. & Pitts.
& Ogdens..	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Mobile & Ohio.
ountain...	Missouri Pacific.
St. C. Bge.	Wabash.
.....	Ter. R.R. of St. L.
n.....	Illinois Central.
rn Pacific..	Northern Pacific.
rn Pacific..	Northern Pacific.
.....	C., St. P., M. & O.
nnsas Pass.	Southern Pac. Co.
E.....	Norfolk & West.
st & South.	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
& G.....	Sav., Fla. & West.
Georgia....	Southern Railway.
Indiana....	Louis. & Nash.
on.....	Pennsylvania R.R.
N. Y.....	Del., Lack. & W.
.....	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
ans.....	Southern Pac. Co.
& C. Co....	Pennsylvania R.R.
.....	Rio Grande West.
.....	Union Pacific.
ver.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
nd. & W....	Missouri Pacific.
.....	Southern Railway.
.....	Del., Lack. & W.
astern.....	Southern Railway.
.....	Northern Railway.
rolina.....	Southern Railway.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
ittsburg...	Baltimore & Ohio.
ston.....	Erie.
alls.....	St. Paul, M. & M.
.....	Chi. & Northwest.

.LANEOUS BONDS.

g Co.....	Tenn. C., I. & R.
ks Co.....	Peo. G. & C. Co.
ons Coal...	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Peo. G. & C. Co.
& Iron Co.	Tenn. Coal & Iron.
of N. Y...	N. Y. Gas & Elec.
.....	L., H. & P.
of Brook..	Kings Co. E.L. & P.
.....	Peo. G. & C. Co.
.....	Peo. G. & C. Co.
Co.....	Western Union.

1901

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903.....*J J	108	May 24	104¼	Jul 24	104½	July 24	104⅝	..
Do registered.....*J J	107¾	May 17	107	Feb 4	107¾	May 22	..	..
Do deb. 5s of 1934-1504.....M S*	106¾	Jan 16	104	July 9	104	July 9	..	..
Do do registered.....M S*	106¾	Feb 21	105	Apr 30	105½	May 20	..	..
Do deb. 5s, 1890-1905.....*J D	103¾	Apr 30	02¼	Jan 16	103½	Apr 30	..	..
Do do registered.....*J D	102¾	Jan 16	102¾	Jan 16	102¾	Jan 16	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905.*M N	103¾	Apr 30	01	Jul 28	101	Aug 1	..	101
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	102¾	Au 1, 99	..	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997.....*J	110¾	Apr 24	06¾	Jul 18	108¾	July 13	..	..
Do do registered.....*J	109¾	May 20	09¼	May 20	109¾	May 20	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998 .*F A	97¾	Jan 15	93¾	Aug 1	94½	Aug 8	94	94½
Do do registered.....*F A	97	Jan 15	96	Mar 27	96	Mar 27	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998. *F A	99	Jan 25	95	May 16	95	Aug 10	95	96
Do do registered.....*F A	97¼	Jan 10	94¾	May 1	97	July 17	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*J	116¾	Mar 5	11	2¼	112¾	Aug 9	112¼	..
Do registered.....*J J	115¾	Mar 28	10	4¼	111½	Aug 2	110	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....J J*	112¾	Jan 30	11	Mar 1	111	Mar 1	108	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. R.C. 1st r.f.gtd.4s,S.A.1940.J J*	..	....	..	....	93	Jul 24,98	..	..
Do do registered.....	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000.....*M N	..	....	..	....	115¾	My 2, 00	..	..
N. Y. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*F A	..	....	..	....	102	Fe 3, 00	102	..
R., W. & O. cn. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922. A O	125¾	Mar 18	22¼	May 20	125¾	Aug 5	126	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.....*M S	..	....	..	....	108	Jan., 97	..	..
Og. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915..*F A	..	....	..	....	113	Ap 13,99	112	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922..J J*	..	....	..	....	110	Oc 15, 00	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*	..	....	..	....	107¼	Jul 5, 00	104½	..
Do income 5s Sep., 1992.....Sep.	108¾	Aug 8	09¼	Aug 6	107	Aug 10	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 6s, 1927.....A O*	122¾	May 8	21	Jan 18	122¾	May 8	..	124¼
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906..F A*	117¾	May 15	17	Feb 13	117¾	May 15	..	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903.....J D*	110¾	Feb 21	08½	Jun 11	108¾	Aug 7	108½	..
Do reg. Class C, 1903.....J D*	111	May 2	10	Jan 3	110	May 2	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997.....J D	111¼	May 17	06½	Jun 11	108¾	July 11	109	110
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	110¾	Mr 17,00	..	..
C. & St. L. 1st gtd. L.S.&M.S.1901.*A	..	....	..	....	108¾	De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934.....J J*	128	Jun 19	28	Jun 19	128	June 19	125¼	127½
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932. J J*	146¾	Apr 12	46¾	Apr 12	146¾	Apr 12	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902. *M N	102¾	May 20	08½	Aug 7	108½	Aug 7	103½	106
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.....*M N	103¼	Mar 11	02¾	Jan 30	103¾	Mar 11	101½	..
Do 6s, 1909.....M S*	119	Jan 3	18¾	Apr 19	119	June 20	118½	..
Do 5s, 1931.....*M S	131¾	Jun 25	27	Jul 29	127	July 29	127½	..
Do do registered, March, 1931..Q M	..	....	..	....	128	Oc 30, 00	..	..
Do 4s, 1940.....*J J	110	Mar 8	10	Mar 8	110	Mar 8	..	..
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	105½	No 26,00	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937. A O*	109¾	Mar 14	06	Apr 12	107	Aug 8	107¼	108
Do registered.....A O*	107	Apr 8	06	Jun 19	106	June 19	..	106
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903. J J*	103	Feb 26	02	Feb 28	102	Feb 28	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000.....A O*	203½	Jul 29	96	Apr 11	203	July 30	203	..
Do registered.....	..	....	..	....	187	No 17,99	200	..
Do do small certs., $100.....M	197	Jan 17	96	Feb 21	195	Feb 21	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	136	Mar 12	34	Mar 8	134¾	July 26	..	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	125¾	Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J*	..	....	..	....	114	Ja 5, 00	..	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J	110	Apr 12	10	Apr 12	110	Apr 12	..	..
N.Y.O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992. M S	108	Jan 9	06¾	Aug 2	104	Aug 10	103	104
Do do registered, $5,000 only...M S	..	....	..	....	101¼	No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	112¾	Mar 28	10	4¾	112¾	May 14	112¾	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931.....*M N	136	Apr 2	132	May 21	132	May 21	133	136
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932.....*A O	133¾	Mar 4	131	Apr 4	131¾	Apr 20	131	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934.....F A	132¾	Jan 2	130	May 3	130	July 11	131	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..*J J	107¾	Jun 3	07¾	Jun 3	107¾	July 11	..	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989. M N*	103¾	Mar 14	99	Jul 16	100¾	July 30	100	101
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996. A O*	104	Mar 1	99¾	Jan 21	101	Aug 8	101¼	101¾
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	97¾	Jul 18,00	..	..
N. P. Ry p.l.u.ry&l.g.g.4s, Jan., 1997. Q J	106	Mar 7	103	Jul 15	104¾	Aug 10	104	104¼
Do registered.....Q J	105¾	Mar 28	03¾	Jul 15	103¾	Aug 10	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047.....Q F	75¾	Aug 30	09¾	Jan 21	72	Aug 10	71½	72
Do do registered.....Q F	72¾	Jun 7	72¾	Jun 5	72¾	June 5	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996. J D*	102	May 2	99¾	Jul 9	99¾	July 11	..	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921.....J J*	101	Apr 30	97	Aug 6	97¾	Aug 10	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923.....*F A	131½	Feb 18	131	Jul 25	131	July 25	..	..
Do registered certificates.....Q J	..	....	..	....	131	Jul 29,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948. Q M	..	....	..	....	88¾	My 31,00	88¾	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931.....F A*	122¾	Feb 12	22¼	Feb 13	122¾	Feb 13	114½	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....A O	117	Jan 2	10	1½	116¾	Apr 15	116¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*J D	106	Jul 1	02	Feb 13	106	July 12	102	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J*	119	Jun 2	15¾	Jul 8	115¾	July 8	..	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	112¾	Jun 3	12	Feb 27	112¾	June 3	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....*A O	..	....	..	....	95	De 12,00	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901.....J J*	..	....	..	....	75	Ap 4, 00	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946...*J D	111	May 2	06	Jan 9	110¾	July 3	..	109½
Panama s. f. sub. 6s, 1910.....M N*	..	....	..	....	101	De 15,00	..	..
Do do 6½g, 1917.....*A O	105	Jan 3	02	May 17	106	Aug 10	103½	105
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.....J J*	115¾	Mar 1	12	Jul 23	112	July 23	112	..
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	114¾	Mar 8	10	Jul 16	110¾	July 16	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937. M S*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11,98	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932..*J D	126¾	Mar 2	22¾	Apr 15	123½	Apr 15	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942.....*J J	..	....	..	....	121	Oc 22, 00	120¾	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940.....J J*	..	....	..	....	102	No 7, 00	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940. A O*	118	Mar 28	14¾	Jun 12	114¾	June 13	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.....*A O	117¾	Feb 13	13	Jun 6	114	July 2	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.....M N*	116¾	Feb 14	16¾	Feb 14	116¾	Feb 14	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945.....M N*	106¾	Jul 24	06¾	Jul 24	106¾	July 24	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949.....F A*	99¾	Apr 18	97	May 16	97	May 16	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	136¾	Feb 15	36¾	Apr 29	136¾	Apr 29	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	136¾	Apr 1	135	Apr 1	136¾	Apr 12	..	134
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O	138¾	Jan 2	28¾	Apr 11	130	Apr 11	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923. *M N	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944. *M S	..	....	..	....	117	My 1, 00	..	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935. *M N	..	....	..	....	112¾	Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941. J J*	112¾	Jan 23	112	Jan 30	112	Jan 30	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942.....*M S	..	....	..	....	100	No 10,97	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921. Q F	133¾	Jan 26	13	3¾	133¾	Jan 26	..	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....M N	..	....	..	....	101	Oc 31, 00	..	..
Pere Marquette—								
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920.....A O*	127	Feb 4	126	Jan 10	127	Feb 4	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	114¾	Mar 5	08	Jan 10	114	Aug 10	..	114
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939. *A O	115¾	Mar 28	09	Jan 19	115	July 19	114½	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922..A O*	..	....	..	....	107½	Oc 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	....	..	....	121	No 26,98	..	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Ja., 1928. A O	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 6s, 1916.....J J*	..	....	..	....	90	Jne 24,99	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	118	Feb 16	13¾	Mar 8	116¼	July 30	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	100¾	Apr 4	99	Jul 15	99	July 15	..	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....J J*	100¾	Apr 26	98	Jun 10	100	Aug 8	99	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927. M N*	121¾	Mar 12	21	Feb 15	121¾	Mar 12	118½	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....*J J	99	Jun 21	92¾	Jan 3	95¾	Aug 10	95	95½
Do registered.....*J J	92	Apr 16	92	Apr 16	92	Apr 16	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939.....J J*	103¾	Jun 25	98½	Jan 4	101	Aug 10	100¼	101
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Se. A, 1949. *A O	96¾	Jun 12	93¼	Apr 8	96	June 21	..	..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918. A O	..	....	..	....	85¾	Se 27, 00	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939..J D*	105	Feb 27	05	Feb 27	105	Feb 27	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940.....J J*	84	Mar 25	80¾	Feb 13	82¾	July 1	..	..
Do guaranteed.....J J*	94¼	May 22	92¾	Jan 8	92¾	July 22	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947.....*J J	98	Jun 19	89¾	Jan 11	96	July 27	95	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906. M N*	112¾	Feb 14	11	Aug 8	111	Aug 8	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.....M N*	114¾	May 3	11	3¾	111	Jun 22	114½	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....M N*	113¾	Apr 25	11	1¾	111	Jan 8	114½	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P. C. & O., 1919..F A*	..	....	..	....	113	July, 96	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J*	136¾	Jun 25	27	Jan 8	128	Aug 5	125	130
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....J J*	119	May 31	12	Jan 3	115	Aug 9	114	115
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987.....J J*	..	....	..	....	102¼	Oc 17, 00	..	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910. *A O	..	....	..	....	103	Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996.....J J*	101¼	Apr 23	91¼	Jan 2	100	May 24	96	98
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947. A O*	..	....	..	....	100	Jne 18,00	..	..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929.....*A O	100	Apr 29	96	Feb 8	100	Apr 29	..	..
Do North. Div. 1st 4s, 1930. *A O	102¾	Jun 22	97	Apr 9	100	July 23	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989. M N*	100¾	Mar 14	93¾	Jan 23	97¼	Aug 9	97	97½
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989. J	82¾	Jun 18	78	Aug 9	71	Aug 9	75½	76½
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909.....A O*	118¾	Feb 21	18¼	Jan 22	118¾	Feb 20	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....M N*	120¾	Feb 26	16	May 17	116	July 24	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J*	142	Feb 1	39	Jul 2	139	July 22	..	..
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	137¾	Fe 23,99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....J J*	116¾	Jun 12	13	Jul 15	114	July 20	113¾	..
Do do do registered.....J J*	116¾	Apr 15	16¾	Apr 15	116¾	Apr 15	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937. *J D	107¾	May 1	03	May 1	105¾	June 13	103½	..
Do do registered.....*J D	106	May 1	06	May 6	106	May 6	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	....	..	....	128	Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937.....J J*	140	May 2	132	Jan 21	140	May 24	138	142
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	125	Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	122	Mar 4	21	Apr 22	122	June 26	121	124
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908. *A O	110	Feb 14	06¾	Jun 7	107	July 30	107	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938.....*J D	..	....	..	....	120	Ap 11,98	122	..
Do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24,98	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942.....M S*	104	Jan 2	04	Jan 9	104	Jan 9	107	110
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*J J	110¾	Aug 1	10½	Aug 9	110¾	Aug 9	..	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934. *A O	..	....	..	....	125¾	Ja 13, 00	129	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934.....*A O	..	....	..	....	112	Mr 17,99	..	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934.....J J*	94¾	Feb 15	94	Feb 6	94¾	Feb 15	..	92½
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928.....M N*	106¾	Feb 1	06½	Feb 25	106¾	Feb 25	..	..
Brunsw. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938....*J D	87	Jan 12	87	Jan 12	87	Jan 12	..	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918..J J*	91¾	Jun	..	....	91¼	Jun 3	91¼	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926..J J*	..	....	..	....	104¾	Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Company—								
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905. J D*	101¼	May 31	98¾	Jan 24	99¼	Aug 10	99¼	99½
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949. J D	95¾	Feb 15	83	Jan 3	91¾	Aug 10	91½	91¾
Do do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	85	No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949...F A*	103¾	Jul 12	100	Feb 14	101	Aug 10	101	101¼
Do registered.....F A*	..	....	..	....	99¾	Jne 1, 00	..	..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929. J D	89¾	Apr 11	83¾	Jan 18	87½	Aug 9	87¼	87¾
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910...F A*	113¾	Jun 24	06¼	Mar 22	113¾	June 24	..	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.....J D	107¾	Jun 21	07¼	Feb 25	107¼	Feb 25	..	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931. *M N	106¾	Jun 28	00	Jan 3	106¾	June 26	106¾	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd. 1937. J J*	113½	Jun 27	10	Jan 2	110½	July 15	110¾	..
Do con. g. 6s, 1st gtd., 1912...A O*	111¾	Apr 2	10¾	Apr 8	111¾	June 21	111½	113
Do gen. g. 6s, Int. gtd., 1921...A O*	95	Mar 21	86¾	Jan 22	89½	July 13	..	..
Hous. E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933. *M N	108¾	Feb 28	08	Jan 2	106¾	Feb 26	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....J J*	125	Feb 2	25	Feb 26	125	Feb 26	..	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918.....*A O	138	Apr 29	37	Jun 19	137	June 19	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927.....J J*	107¾	Mar 2	05¾	Mar 16	107¼	Mar 23	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943. *J J	91¾	Jun 1	77¾	Jan 8	85¾	Aug 8	85¼	86
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....F A*	110¾	Feb 1	10	Apr 11	110	Apr 11	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912. M S*	..	....	..	....	106¾	Nov 17,97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....*J J	111¾	Jun 2	03¾	Jan 2	106¾	July 29	..	..
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1900-10. J J	114¾	Jun 6	10¾	Apr 1	114¾	June 10	110	112
" of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905. *A O	111¾	Jan 3	06¾	Jan 21	106¾	July 26	106¾	111

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do do Series B.....	106¾	Apr 22	106¾	Apr 22	106¾	Apr 22	108	111
Do do Series C and D, 1906.....	105¾	Jun 16	108	Jun 4	108½	July 16	106¼	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912. A O	120	Feb 15	118	Jan 19	120	Feb 15	..	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....M N*	..	....	..	....	107	No 27,00	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911..*J J	112¾	Jun 21	10	Mar 22	112¾	June 21	..	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924. M N*	107	Mar 2	05	Jan 9	105	June 7	..	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907..*J J	..	....	..	....	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.....A O*	113	Jan 4	13

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	8	S	July 1, 01	615	530
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	280	270
Astor National	350,000	..	..	.....	600	670
Bowery	250,000	6	S	July 1, 01	300	310
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	295	315
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	115	120
Central Nat	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	180	190
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	720	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	325	340
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Mar., 1901	4025	4075
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	155	165
City (National)	10,000,000	3	S	May 1, 01	670	680
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1896	300	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	310	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	378	380
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 01	400	415
Commercial Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	102½	..
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 01	147	155
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 1, 01	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 01	3200	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	330	..
First National	10,000,000	125	Q	Mar., 1901	735	..
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 01	160	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	235	245
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 3, 01	410	430
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	142	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	495	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	127	135
German Exch.	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	325	..
Germania	200,000	16	S	May 1, 01	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 01	175	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 01	161	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	680	710
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 01	575	..
Irving Nat. ($50)	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	195	205
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Liberty National	500,000	..	..	.....	495	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 01	910	1120
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug. 10, 01	320	..
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	265	275
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	145	..
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	265	280
Merch. Nat. ($30)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	155	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	142½	..
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	645	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	180	192
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 01	195	..
New Amsterdam	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	1350	1450
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	330	345
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1400	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	100	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr 15, 01	145	155
Ninth National	750,000	2	S	July, 1900	78	85
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	205	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	190	200
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 1, 01	570	610
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 01	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	105	110
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	495	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	215	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 01	465	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 01	655	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	..	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 01	103	110
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 01	500	..
State of N. Y.	1,200,000	3	S	May 10, 01	245	260
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	112	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 01	130	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	May 28, 01	290	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	595	630
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	595	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	240	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 01	265	285
Bowling Green	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	180	190
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jun 29, 01	420	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 01	1900	2000
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	515	550
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	380	415
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	390	400
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	400	415
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	July, 1901	1500	1525
Fifth Avenue	500,000	6	S	July 1, 01	1000	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 01	315	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	680	720
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	310	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 01	400	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	700	720
Lawyers' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	180	190
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	13	S	Aug. 1, 01	305	310
Long Island	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 01	275	..
Manhattan ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	460	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	335	345
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	July 1, 01	340	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	315	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	500	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1100	1400
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	207	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June, 1901	1310	1350
N.Y. Securi'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 01	965	..
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	July 10, 01	255	260
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Aug. 1, 01	345	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 01	370	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	510	530
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	235	265
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	July 10, 01	1360	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	445	460
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1675	1720
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	July 1, 01	330	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jun 29, 01	200	210

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$8,500,000	..	..	.....	19	21
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1901	112½	114
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	68	70
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1901	96	97
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1½	Q	June 1, 01	80½	82½
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	June, 1901	92¾	96½
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	60	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1901	105½	107
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	July 1, 01	40¾	41
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1901	96	96½

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Lt. & Trac.	3,793,200	..	..	.....	22	25
Am. Lt. & Tr. pf.	4,982,000	..	..	.....	82	90
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Binghamton Gas.	450,000	1	S	Jan 20, 01	25	31
Do 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	94½	95½
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	7½
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,805,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	70	75
Cent. Un. 5s 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	109¼	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	106	107
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,698,825	6	..	1900	80	85
Do preferred	3,065,800	3	S	Jun 15, 01	103	108
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	July, 1901	80	82½
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May, 1901	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,050,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	30	34
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	May, 1901	74	77½
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	48	54
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1913	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	104	106
Ind'apolis 5s0)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	90	..
Do 1st 5s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1901	98	..
Ind., Nat. & L. bds	800,000	3	S	May, 1901	45	50
JacksonGa ($50)	250,000	2	S	July '0 01	68	73
Do 1st 5s, 1937	290,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	101	102
Lafayette bonds	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1901	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1901	47	50
Madison (Ind.) deb. script	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	98	102
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	107½	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	5	S	July 10, 01	300	310
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	107½	108½
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	6½
Do 1st 5s, 1937	14,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	61	52
N. Y. & E. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind bds	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1901	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 193	750,000	2½	S	July, 1901	95	98
St. Paul (Minn.)	1,500,000	1	Q	May 15, 01	60	63
Do gen. 5s 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	86¼	88¼
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1	..	Oct., 1899	130	133
Do preferred	4,235,700	2½	..	Dec., 1900	149	151
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,382,000	2½	S	May, 1901	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	18	22
Do 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1901	90	93
Western (Wisc.)	4,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	97	100
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	3,855,500	2½	S	May, 1901	107½	109¼

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 5s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	80	90
Am. B'k Not. ($50)	3,600,000	$1	Q	July 1, 01	*56	58½
American Cuticle	6,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	82	86
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	80	82
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	8	9½
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	35	37½
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,890,475	2½	S	July 1, 01	*4	4⅝
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 01	55	60
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	..	..	.....	59	61
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1901	95	97
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	1¾	2½
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	9½	11
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	68	70
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 01	120	130
Do 1st 5s 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	107	..
Brit. Col. Co. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*14	14½
Brit. Exch. 3s.	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1901	98	98¾
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*½	¾
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f.	160,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99½	101½
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	July 9, 01	107	110
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Feb., 1901	23	26
Do preferred	1,287,200	3½	S	Feb., 1901	70	75
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	July 15, 01	410	430
Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	.....	14	15½
Con. Car Heating	1,130,400	13	S	Aug. 1, 01	50	60
Con. Refrigerating		..	..	.....	6½	7
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	540,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	4½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	..	26½
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	77	79
Electric Boat	4,007,800	..	..	.....	17	20
Do preferred	1,690,300	..	..	.....	44	50
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	5½	7
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	12	15
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1⅛	1¾
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	½	3
Gen'l Carriage	19,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1⅝
General Chemical	6,760,200	1	Q	June 1, 01	63¼	67
Do preferred	8,088,700	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99½	100½
Havana Com'cl	10,600,000	..	..	.....	8¼	10
Do preferred	6,000,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	43½	45½
H'ing-Hall-Marvin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 01	120	123
Ill. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*⅝	1
Iron St'boat ($25)	500,000	..	..	.....	*½	1½
Do 1st 6	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	40	60
J'cay & B'klyn	500,000	..	..	.....	5	..
Do preferred	500,000	2	..	July, 1898	50	..
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	120	125
Mark'n Co. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1⅝
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 29, 01	164	..
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	..	..	.....	22½	25
Do preferred	7,658,600	1¾	Q	July 1, 01	84	87
Nat. Gram-phone	800,000	2	S	May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	107	110
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*½	⅝
N. Y. & N. J. Tel	7,500,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	175	180
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	115	..
N. Y. Tran., 20 pd.	23,500,000	..	..	.....	10¾	11¼
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	32¼	33½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	96	98
Pec., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
P., B. & L. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*34	36
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	May 15, 01	325	335
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 01	200	210
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99⅜	100
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	3,750,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	151	154
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,650	..	..	.....	27	27¾

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	S	July, 1901	113	116
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 6, 01	100	105
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1901	600	..
Eagle ($40)	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	320	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	80	..
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1901	515	520
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	S	July, 1901	290	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	170	180
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 01	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1901	125	140
Home	5,000,000	17	S	July, 1901	290	300
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	160	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Aug., 1901	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	5	S	July, 1901	190	200
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 01	145	155
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	100	120
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 01	135	143
Phenix, B'k ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	205	215
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	55	65
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	130	140
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Aug., 1901	330	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1901	460	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	759,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1901	36½	38
Do 1st 4s, 1959	700,000	2	S	July, 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1901	244	248
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	101½	102½
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	102	103
B., B. & W. 5s gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1901	100¾	103
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 01	241½	244
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	111	112½
B'klyn City & New, 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	116	118
B., Q. C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	115	117
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1901	118	..
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	265	280
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1901	122	124
Cen. P., N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1901	104	105
Chris'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1901	185	190
Columbus Ry.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	46	47½
Do preferred	3,500,000	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 01	102	104
Coney Island & B.	1,998,000	24	Q	Aug. 1, 01	330	350
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100½	102
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,298,000	2	S	July, 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	460,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	66	68
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1901	108½	109½
Dry D., E.B.& B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	128
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	June, 1901	115	117
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	103	104
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3¾	Q	July, 1901	390	410
42d St. & Grand St	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	390	410
Do 1st 6s, 1909	235,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	112½	114½
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....,	90	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1955	500,000	2	S	May, 1901	98	100
Nassau Electric. B'lyn, 1st 5s, 1944	660,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	July, 1901	97½	98¾
New Or. City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	27	29
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	July 10, 01	101	103
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	July, 1901	196	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	23	25
Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1901	79½	81
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	25	29
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	109¼	112
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	27¾	28½
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1901	85	..
Second Av. stock	1,862,000	2	Q	June, 1901	205	218
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,579,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	119	120
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1901	106	107
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	July, 1901	103	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1½	Q	July, 1901	175	..
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	110½	113½
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	107½
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1901	119	121
Syracuse Rap. T.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	23	25
Do preferred	1,250,000				62	68
Do gen. 5s, 1948	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	100	102
Tarrytown, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	100,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	103	107
34th St. Crosstown 1st guar. 5s, 1956	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	115	117
Twenty-third St.	600,000	4½	Q	May, 1901	390	410
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
Do deb. 5s, 1906	150,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	103
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1996	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	109	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	116½	117
United Rys. of St. L. preferred	11,565,000	1¼	Q	July 10, 01	80¼	01
Do 1st 4s, 1934	23,000,000	2	S	July, 1901	89	90
Unit. Trac., Prov.	8,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 01	109	111
Do 1st 5s, 1933	8,456,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	113	114½
W'chester Electric 5s, 1943	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	105	108
Worcester Traction pf.	2,000,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	105	108
Yonkers R. R. 1st 5s, 1946	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	109

*Sells dollars per share. †Declared on old stock. ‡Including extra dividend.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—Last week's Boerse was without striking features and more quiet than usual, but the general tone was improved somewhat. Business was limited, bona fide investors being almost totally lacking in the stock market. The Frankfurter Zeitung says that hardly one transaction in shares was made, so far as investment is concerned.

The attention of the market was much occupied with the affairs of the banks, owing to the recent publication of the semi-annual statements, which made a better showing than had been expected. The press points out, however, that these statements, being for June 30, do not show the effects of the Leipziger Bank failure and that the effects of this catastrophe are better shown in the fact that the Reichsbank's discounts are now 160,000,000 marks above the figures of June 23, whereas last year there was a contraction of 50,000,000 marks.

The semi-annual reports have had a somewhat reassuring effect upon the market. The National Bank für Deutschland published to-day a statement showing that its earnings had attained normal proportions. The Vossische Zeitung summarises the conclusions to be drawn from the statement as follows: "Upon the whole, the balance sheets give the impression that the public has begun to withdraw deposits gradually from the weaker banks and to place them in the strongest institutions. This expresses not so much a distrust of individual banks as a distrust of the general banking situation. It shows also the important fact that the public itself has undertaken the readjustment of the banking situation and is compelling banks to force liquidations which hitherto have been delayed too long, owing to losses connected with them."

The affairs of the Breslau Disconto Bank are regarded now as more hopeful, since the managers of the institution have decided to liquidate the Berlin branch.

Yesterday the Kreuz Zeitung devoted a long article to a discussion of banks of deposit and speculative banks, demanding their complete separation. The article attracted considerable attention on the Boerse and caused some selling of bank stock.

Domestic loans were traded in actively all the week, large buying orders coming from the public. Nevertheless, the result for the week was a moderate fall.

Foreign rentes generally were higher, especially Italian. Interest in American railways was slight. Canadians were very active, closing at 103.50, and on the curb at 103.90.

Prussia's coal production for the first six months of the year was 49,828,383 tons, an increase of 239,233 tons.

Old sugar fell sharply upon heavy offerings of the new crop.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 11.—The holiday feeling throughout most of last week and the drooping tendency in cotton imparted an air of lassitude to the cloth market. The turnover was below the average. More cheerful conditions at the end of the week resulted in a little increase of business. Inquiries were numerous in many directions, and a moderate business was booked for the leading smaller outlets, although many proposals were declined owing to the narrow margins.

China inquiry was stimulated by reports regarding the increase of the tariff, and there were some transactions where delivery could be promised for September.

A prominent feature of the market was the wide difference between the yarn and cloth sections. The former generally was dull, the business executed being insufficient to fortify the position materially, and frequently being due to the acceptance of low offers. Buyers were cautious.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Aug. 11.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday showed the following: Gold in hand increase, 1,000 pesetas; silver in hand increase, 1,080,000 pesetas; notes in circulation increase, 3,548,000 pesetas.

A NEW ELDORADO.

Discoveries in West Africa by Major Burnham, England's American Scout.

From The London Mail.

Major Burnham, the famous American scout, who helped Lord Roberts in the Transvaal war, has returned to London after six months' gold seeking in the swamps and jungles of West Africa.

His stories of the strange lands into which he penetrated in the Gold Coast hinterland and the gold mines he discovered, showing traces of having been worked a thousand years ago, read like a second edition of "King Solomon's Mines."

The little pathfinder was looking just a trifle thinner and browner for his trip when he described his adventures to a Daily Mail representative yesterday.

Only one other white man accompanied him—his brother-in-law, Mr. J. C. Blick, and they set out together on their 1,200-mile march through jungle and scrub, with a long line of native bearers trailing behind them.

"My expedition was undertaken," said Major Burnham, "to find the northern limits of the West African gold fields. As a result of my explorations I am no longer astonished that the Guinea coast furnished the principal supply of gold for the whole world for hundreds of years, until the great finds of California and Australia were made.

"When you get away from the fever-ridden coast the country is undulating and well wooded, with none of the terrible undergrowth that characterises the coast line. There are huge tracts of land like immense parks, with forests and deep, smooth-flowing streams.

"The white man can stand the climate easily. He may get a touch of fever now and again, but we were only down with malaria one day each the whole time we were away.

"One of the most amazing things was to see a stretch of country larger than Ireland absolutely destitute of inhabitants. It was the scene of one of King Samory's gigantic slave raids, and the whole of the population had been killed or driven away. Hundreds of human skulls, bleached by the burning sun, told a tale of terrible slaughter.

"Hundreds of miles up the hinterland I discovered ancient gold mines, with thousands of pits. In some of these mines mining is still going on in a primitive way, without the use of explosives or any modern tools. The reefs, when worked, are crushed by beating the quartz with quartz.

"I went to West Africa believing that the one insurmountable obstacle to successful mining was the difficulty of transport, for to carry machinery on negroes' heads is child's play and the Government railways are too slow for any one in this generation.

"But the problem is solved by the navigation of the Volta River. It is a river confined between permanent banks and free from sand bars. Two miles of railway around one rapid will make it navigable for 500 miles from the sea. I hope soon to see a fleet of river boats, stern-wheelers like those on the Nile, at work with light railways bringing the ore to the steamer from the various mines around the Volta's banks.

"As to my adventures, I had none; but Mr. Blick can tell you some good stories about hippo shooting. As a rule the hippopotamus moves away when the hunter comes on the scene, but up the Volta they were mighty fierce. One day Mr. Blick shot eleven. One of them charged his native canoe. It was an exciting moment. The slightest miscalculation would have found us in the swirling waters at the mercy of the hippo; but he did not miss, and it was all right.

"I think the most wonderful thing out there is to see how England maintains her empire. Away in the wilderness I have come across a couple of white men with a handful of Haussa ruling half a dozen tribes of wild savages. But they are holding down a stake on the empire's boundary, and they are content to hang on so that some day the man of commerce may develop the resources of the country.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Aug. 10. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1901. Highest.		Lowest		Last Sale.	
175	185	Adams Express	$12,000,000	June 1, 1901	4	185 May 29	147 Jan. 19		175	July 22, 1901
220	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	July, 1901	3½	..	..		*205	Dec. 15, 1900
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	..	..	30 June 11	24⅞ May 10		26	July 25, 1901
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	July 1, 1901	1½	79 July 11	77 Jan. 7		79	July 15, 1901
¾	1	American Bicycle	17,701,000	..	..	8¾ April 23	4 July 31		4	Aug. 3, 1901
190	200	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1901	5	180 Apr. 26	180 Apr. 8		180	May 15, 1901
34	38¾	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 15, 1901	1	40 May 3	34 Jan. 30		34	July 15, 1901
41	46	American Snuff	11,001,700	..	..	46½ June 8	26 Mar. 18		46	June 22, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	27,983,300	..	..	2½ Mar. 29	2 Jan. 10		3⅛	Mar. 29, 1901
98	101	American Telegraph & Cable	14,000,000	June 1, 1901	1¼	100 Apr. 13	95 Mar. 8		100	July 16, 1901
140	145	American Tobacco pf	14,000,000	Aug. 1, 1901	2	150 July 12	137 Jan. 2		150	July 12, 1901
75	80	American Woolen pf	20,000,000	July 15, 1901	1¾	82¾ July 1	70 March 22		78	July 12, 1901
21¼	25	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..	..	30 Apr. 22	20 Feb. 20		24	July 11, 1901
52	55	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	..	..	64 Apr. 22	52½ May 15		53	July 15, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1901	3	..	..		*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	Beech Creek	5,665,000	July, 1901	1	..	..		100	Oct. 31, 1898
108	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1901	2	..	..		106½	Nov. 14, 1899
214	220	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, 1901	4	228 April 16	175 Jan. 18		215	Aug. 3, 1901
85	90	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901	2	95 June 20	77 Mar. 19		93	July 15, 1901
..	..	Burlington, Ced. Rap. & N	7,150,000	Aug. 1, 1901	3	135¼ May 21	120 Feb. 25		133	July 10, 1901
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	July 1, 1901	1	103⅜ Jan. 9	103¾ Jan. 9		103¾	Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	..	..	..	..		20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	..	..	..	..		30	Apr. 28, 1900
..	133	Chicago & East Illinois pf	6,830,700	July 1, 1901	1½	136 Apr. 22	120½ Jan. 3		130	May 17, 1901
..	..	Chicago & Northwest pf	22,306,000	July 18, 1901	1¾	248 April 11	207 March 1		222	June 29, 1901
125	135	Chicago, St. P., M. & O	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1901	5	145 Apr. 11	125 Mar. 2		130	July 15, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1901	2	..	..		102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	July 1, 1901	1½	..	..		120	June 4, 1898
16	20	Chicago Union Traction	20,000,000	..	..	20¾ May 28	12 Jan. 17		17	July 13, 1901
..	..	Chicago Un. Trac. pf	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900	1¼	60 May 28	54¾ Feb. 11		60	June 7, 1901
114	116	C., C. & St. Louis pf	10,000,000	July 20, 1901	1¾	121 April 19	115¾ Jan. 12		117⅞	Aug. 1, 1901
30	35	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheel	8,000,000	..	..	37 Mar. 6	27⅞ Jan. 7		33	June 29, 1901
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev	5,500,000	..	..	..	..		1⅛	Nov. 21, 1899
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf	500,000	..	..	..	..		⅞	Oct. 31, 1900
123	132	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901	1	142½ Apr. 29	116 Mar. 19		128	July 12, 1901
..	..	Colorado Midland	5,429,200	..	..	..	..		11½	June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,954,800	..	..	..	..		29	June 12, 1900
180	190	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	July 1, 1901	1¾	189 May 7	168½ Feb. 16		183	July 11, 1901
61	..	Consolidated Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1901	2	63 Aug. 2	56½ Jan. 30		63	Aug. 2, 1901
115	116¼	Continental Tobacco pf	38,816,400	July 2, 1901	1¾	124 June 10	103¾ Jan. 2		116	Aug. 2, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	..	..	27⅞ Feb. 15	24½ May 10		24¼	May 10, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¾	84 Mar. 15	81¼ Feb. 20		82	Mar. 27, 1901
..	..	Denver & Southwest	3,000,000	May 8, 1901	1½	71 June 27	69 July 9		69	Aug. 1, 1901
..	..	Denver & Southwest pf	2,000,000	May 8, 1901	1¼	69 July 29	69 July 29		68	July 29, 1901
33	38	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,285,100	..	..	45 June 15	18 Jan. 30		38½	July 18, 1901
115	150	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	785,000	Aug. 1, 1900	7	130 April 1	123 Feb. 13		130	Apr. 1, 1901
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,825,000	May 15, 1901	2½	92 May 11	74 Aug. 2		74	Aug. 2, 1901
..	..	Detroit United Railway	12,500,000	June 1, 1901	1	77¼ Apr. 11	75¼ Apr. 2		77¼	Apr. 11, 1901
..	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July, 1901	3¾	405 Mar. 21	405 Mar. 21		405	Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901	1¼	..	..		*100	Dec. 20, 1900
86	90	Evansville & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Apr. 16, 1901	2½	95 Apr. 11	81 Jan. 4		94¾	Apr. 23, 1901
22	30	Fort Worth & D. C	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	36 Apr. 20	17 Jan. 18		28½	July 15, 1901
..	..	Fort Wth. & Rio Grande	5,108,100	..	..	29 Feb. 8	25 Jan. 29		29	Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	Gold & Stock Telegraph	5,000,000	July, 1901	1½	..	..		*108¼	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901	3	59½ Apr. 9	50 Feb. 18		59½	Apr. 9, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co	3,829,100	July 15, 1901	2	112 Jan. 11	110 Jan. 10		110	Feb. 28, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,000,000	Aug. 1, 1901	1¼	..	..		*107½	July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,500,000	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	..	..		*106	Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	..	..	..	..		*105	May 20, 1899
102	..	Ill. Central leased line	10,000,000	July, 1901	2	106 Mar. 30	105 Jan. 22		106	Mar. 30, 1901
33½	39¼	International Silver pf	5,197,500	April 2, 1900	1¾	39¾ June 24	32½ June 15		35	July 24, 1901
18	20	Kansas City Southern	27,903,500	..	..	25 Apr. 30	13½ Jan. 4		20¾	July 19, 1901
38	41	Kansas City Southern pf	21,000,000	..	..	49 April 30	35 Jan. 4		40	Aug. 1, 1901
7	8	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,400	..	..	10½ Feb. 13	5¾ Jan. 3		8	July 8, 1901
30	35	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	July 2, 1900	50c	36 Apr. 4	24 Jan. 2		52½	July 12, 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	..		*32	Jan. 28, 1899
..	9	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,000	..	..	10 May 7	8 Mar. 6		10	May 7, 1901
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf	1,000,000	April 2, 1901	1	50 Mar. 13	45 Mar. 8		50	Mar. 13, 1901
20	29	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	29 June 18	12 Jan. 8		29	June 18, 1901
50	60	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi., pf	3,000,000	July 1, 1901	3	62½ June 14	50½ April 26		55	Aug. 2, 1901
85	95	Lacledе Gas	8,500,000	Mar 15, 1901	2	95½ July 8	70 Jan. 18		91	Aug. 3, 1901
100	101	Lacledе Gas pf	2,500,000	June 15, 1901	2½	100 Feb. 28	95 Jan. 21		99	July 17, 1901
250	275	Lake Shore	49,465,500	July 29, 1901	3½	250 July 18	*230 April 11		250	July 18, 1901
12	18	Manhattan Beach	5,000,000	..	..	22 April 16	8¼ Jan. 28		14	Aug. 1, 1901
*70	78	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	July 1, 1901	2½	75 June 6	70 May 16		75	June 6, 1901
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Jne 29, 1901	2½	..	..		*152	May 31, 1899
92	95	Met. W. S. El., Chicago, pf	9,000,000	July 1, 1901	1½	92 June 5	79½ Jan. 15		91½	Aug. 1, 1901
105	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, 1901	2	107¼ Mar. 4	107 Mar. 4		107¼	Mar. 4, 1901
..	117	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	118 Apr. 18	118 Apr. 18		118	Apr. 18, 1901
82	83	Mob. & O., J. P. M. & Co. certs.	..	..	..	85½ July 12	78 May 9		82	July 22, 1901
193	195	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1901	3½	197¾ April 9	192 Jan. 12		194½	June 7, 1901
75	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	*75 June 19	*70 June 11		*75	June 19, 1901
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	..	..	..	..		8¾	June 9, 1899
27	35	New Central Coal	2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900	2	37 Jan. 8	27½ May 23		27¾	May 23, 1901
105	112	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901	5	115 Mar. 22	97 Mar. 1		111¾	June 27, 1901
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	July 1, 1901	5	430 Apr. 3	420 Apr. 1		430	Apr. 3, 1901
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¼	133 Feb. 21	130 Mar. 29		136	Mar. 29, 1901
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 15, 1901	5	285 Jan. 12	284 Feb. 4		284	Feb. 4, 1901
214½	216	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	53,707,100	June 29, 1901	2	217 June 24	210 Feb. 14		215½	Aug. 3, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	July 15, 1901	1½	*173 June 5	*173 June 5		*173	June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1901	2	..	..		85¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 5, 1901	1	*700 May 9	77¼ Jan. 21		95	Aug. 2, 1901
..	..	Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas	9,000,000	June 1, 1901	1	..	..		*24	Dec. 15, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	..	..	..	..		7	Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,341,300	July 2, 1898	1	..	..		*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	1,123,500	July 1, 1901	2	..	..		75½	Oct. 7, 1899
93	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf	1,515,500	Aug. 1, 1901	1¾	98 Apr. 26	89 Feb. 25		*100	July 11, 1901
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Mar. 25, 1901	2	..	..		*95	Sept. 22, 1899
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	June 1, 1901	1¾	..	..		*100	June 26, 1899
..	75	Peo. Marquette	14,143,500	..	..	75 June 18	33⅜ Jan. 9		74¼	July 30, 1901
..	81	Peo. Marquette pf	10,512,300	Feb. 1, 1901	4	86 June 17	72 Jan. 2		86	June 17, 1901
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	14,719,950	Apr. 26, 1901	1½	109 May 27	90¼ Mar. 22		104	July 3, 1901
..	..	Pr. Morrillard pf	2,000,000	July 1, 1901	2	..	..		*111	May 10, 1901
72	78	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,000	..	..	80 June 17	57 Jan. 30		74¾	July 22, 1901
189	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic	19,714,200	July 1, 1901	3¾	*190 June 21	*185½ June 8		*190	June 21, 1901
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	July, 1901	3	..	..		*157	Mar. 5, 1900
10	10½	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	May 16, 1901	½	12¾ May 28	7 Mar. 20		10¾	June 21, 1901
204	215	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July 1, 1901	4	..	..		200	Dec. 10, 1900
..	..	Rio Grande Western pf	5,467,000	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	108 June 19	93 Feb. 16		100	July 12, 1901
138	141	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	May 15, 1901	1¼	140 April 24	135 Jan. 5		140	Apr. 24, 1901
24	28	St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf	8,500,000	..	..	36 June 5	20 Jan. 24		26	Aug. 2, 1901
..	..	Silver Bullion certfs	..	..	..	65½ Jan. 3	60¾ Mar. 28		60	Apr. 12, 1901
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1901	2½	..	..		200	Mar. 10, 1899
78	82	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. pf	6,700,000	July 1, 1901	1¾	86 Apr. 2	65½ Jan. 22		80	July 13, 1901
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	650,525	July, 1901	2½	..	..		100	Feb. 11, 1899
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	July 15, 1901	2½	..	..		*14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	July 15, 1901	2½	..	..		*60	Apr. 9, 1900
120	122	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, 1899	1½	129½ Jan. 29	117 May 9		122	July 31, 1901
8½	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,976,900	..	..	10 Jan. 11	10 Jan. 17		10	Jan. 17, 1901
70¼	74	Union Bag & Paper pf	11,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¾	75 June 17	65 April 11		72½	July 25, 1901
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	July 1, 1901	½	..	..		64	June 13, 1887
85	89	U. S. Express	10,000,000	May 15, 1901	1½	100 April 10	54 Jan. 25		87	July 31, 1901
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,228,000	Mar. 30, 1901	3½	..	..		165	Oct. 20, 1900
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	July, 1901	3½	..	..		*174	Nov. 11, 1898
140	160	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, 1901	3	156 June 5	135 Jan. 13		*150	July 12, 1901
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,130,000	May 15, 1901	1½	..	..		120	Aug. 3, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1901	3	..	..		*98	Mar. 15, 1899
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf	11,267,200	..	..	49¾ April 17	38½ Jan. 17		42	Aug. 21, 1901

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Highest price "regular way"; highest price "cash 1,000." All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, New York and Harlem, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, Morris and Essex, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph and American Coal are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

German Bankruptcy Statistics.

From The London News.

The bankruptcy statistics in Germany during the past few years seem to indicate that the present commercial depression is merely the accentuation of a movement that has been in progress for some time. The figures for last year are not yet complete, the latest available covering 1898 and 1899. In the first year the bankruptcies numbered 6,737, and in the second 7,057, an increase of nearly 4 per cent. The aggregate liabilities rose from £9,760,000 in 1898 to £10,600,000 in 1899. The net assets sufficed to pay an average dividend of 5s. 10d. in the pound in 1898, and of only 5s. in the following year. The period in question, therefore, shows that the bankruptcies increased in number, in aggregate importance, and in average seriousness.

AUG

1901

United States Trust Company of New York

45 & 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS . $11,265,579.09

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36 WALL STREET.

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(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
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Edwin A. Cruikshank,	Franklin B. Lord,
Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,	J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
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FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 9, 1901	$6,853,887
Week ended Aug. 10, 1900	10,470,315
From Jan. 1, 1901	343,142,455
From Jan. 1, 1900	339,403,393

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 6, 1901	$10,849,288
Week ended Aug. 7, 1900	12,767,719
From Jan. 1, 1901	314,247,110
From Jan. 1, 1900	327,953,873

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 9, 1901	$67,420
Week ended Aug. 10, 1900	16,566
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,746,829
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,555,436

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 9, 1901	$11,500
Week ended Aug. 10, 1901	8,650,003
From Jan. 1, 1901	29,201,518
From Jan. 1, 1900	38,315,608

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 10, 1900	8,633,437
From Jan. 1, 1901	$27,454,689
From Jan. 1, 1900	36,760,172

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 9, 1901	$55,830

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 9, 1901	$90,709
Week ended Aug. 10, 1900	100,350
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,297,047
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,752,021

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 9, 1901	$617,610
Week ended Aug. 10, 1900	864,873
From Jan. 1, 1901	30,089,752
From Jan. 1, 1900	31,351,545

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 9, 1901	$526,860
Week ended Aug. 10, 1900	764,523
From Jan. 1, 1901	27,792,705
From Jan. 1, 1900	28,669,524

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 9, 1901	$158,180
Week ended Aug. 10, 1900	116,916
From Jan. 1, 1901	4,043,876
From Jan. 1, 1900	4,307,457

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 9, 1901	$629,200
Week ended Aug. 10, 1900	9,514,876
From Jan. 1, 1901	59,291,270
From Jan. 1, 1900	39,667,153

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 9, 1901	$471,120
Week ended Aug. 10, 1900	9,397,960
From Jan. 1, 1901	55,147,394
From Jan. 1, 1900	65,359,696

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NEWARK, N. J.

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Allows interest on daily balances of $1,000 and over, *subject to check at sight;* interest running from the date of deposit until date of withdrawal.
Loans money upon accepted Collateral and Real Estate Mortgages. Has every facility for securing for the investor *desirable Mortgages, Railroad, Traction, Gas and Electric securities.*

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ORIGINAL CHARTER 1829

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SURPLUS AND PROFITS 1,800,000

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The New York Times.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,099. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. / Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

STEEL STRIKE LEADERS GREATLY DISAPPOINTED

Accessions to Ranks of the Idle Not What They Expected.

Say They Have Some Surprises in Store for the Trust—Action of Western Workers to be Investigated—An Appeal for Aid.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 12.—The struggle for mastery between manufacturers and men in the steel industry is now fairly launched, and on the first show of strength the advantage is with the former. The general strike order issued by President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association has so far been obeyed by only about 14,000 men, according to the best figures obtainable here. The first two preliminary calls were answered by about 45,000 men, so that the total number now out is in the neighborhood of 60,000. The strikers made gains here to-day over the showing of last night, and their prospects for further accessions at both McKeesport and Wheeling during the week are very favorable.

The action of the Amalgamated men at South Chicago, Joliet, and Bay View, in refusing to come out, and their failure to secure any recruits in the Carnegie group, throughout the Kiskiminetas Valley and the big plants at Youngstown and Columbus, Ohio, have been markedly disappointing to the strike leaders. They are keeping up the fight, however, and claim that they have strength in reserve which will surprise their opponents. They assert that they have gained a foothold in the Carnegie mills in this city, and at the time desired the men will come out.

They are pressing their advantages at McKeesport and Wheeling, and their organizers are still at work in those two cities. President Shaffer has decided to personally visit Wheeling, and will go there Wednesday to address a mass meeting of his followers. He plans to spend to-morrow here, directing the fight and conferring with his associates as to plans for the future.

An appeal for financial aid has been made to organized labor and the general public, and it is expected that the responses to it will be liberal.

STRIKERS CLAIM GAINS.

The Amalgamated leaders were not disposed to do much talking to-day. They would not discuss the desertion of their Western fellows, although Mr. Shaffer made what was evidently intended for a brief reference to them in a short statement he gave out at noon. Another declaration in the same interview was regarded as highly significant here. It was to the effect that no effort would be made to call out members of the American Federation of Labor, and that any action on their part must be voluntary. President Shaffer at noon said:

"We have no official information about the situation in the West. I do not believe Vice President Dalzell of Chicago has accepted a Superintendency from the trust, as reported. My only regret is that some men working in the slave pens of the trust had not spirit enough to come out and join the strikers. I will not take any part in calling out the American Federation of Labor. Its action must be voluntary. The Amalgamated has not lost anything, but has made gains."

Secretary Williams said: "I think the greatest surprise of the strike will come to the steel officials when they find we have invaded the Carnegie plant. We have reliable reports to the effect that the lower city mill is tied up and that but one mill in the upper mills is out. We have not made known our plans, and still have some surprises for the manufacturers."

THE APPEAL FOR AID.

The appeal for financial assistance was prepared on Friday last, but was not sent out until to-day. It reads as follows:

"To the members of organized labor:

"Brethren: As you are undoubtedly aware the United States Steel Corporation is now waging war against organized labor by making the Amalgamated Association the subject on which to begin operations. At our last convention it was unanimously decided to ask the United States Steel Corporation, when settling their annual scale with the Amalgamated Association, that they sign or recognize the scale of the Amalgamated Association in all their mills. When the matter was broached the matter was peremptorily refused.

"After the holding of several conferences the demand of our organization was modified so as to take in only the mills of three of their constituent companies, viz.: The American Sheet Steel Company, the American Tin Plate Company, and the American Steel Hoop Company, where local lodges had been formed, and where the men were very desirous of being union men, and we are now out on strike for recognition.

"In the conferences which were held by the representatives of the United States Steel Corporation and the Amalgamated Association, the representatives of the United States Steel Corporation's only arguments were that they did not desire the Amalgamated Association to become powerful, and that they should hold the balance of power. Later conferences were held with the heads of the steel company, who submitted a proposition that we sign only for the mills signed last year, with the exception of the sheet mills in Saltsburg and Scottdale, which were signed for the year previously. Their proposition was rejected, as it meant that the Amalgamated Association would merely have to remain in a quiescent state, while they were expanding and adding to their non-union possessions.

"They are waging a fight for the extermination of the Amalgamated Association and preventing workingmen from combining, a principle, which they have demonstrated to the people of the United States, they desire themselves, and so persistently refuse to grant us. This blow is not alone directed at the Amalgamated Association but at organized labor in general, and should they succeed in defeating the Amalgamated Association, it will affect every organized body in the United States.

HELP ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

"To succeed in this struggle it will be necessary to seek the aid of every organized body, as well as the general public, whose sympathies we know are with us in the present struggle. To this end we ask that you give us your more than financial aid; a liberal response financially will materially assist us in conducting a victorious campaign for a principle which is the inalienable right of every American freeman. If you desire to aid the Amalgamated Association in the present struggle financially, all money should be forwarded to John Williams, Secretary-Treasurer, Bissell Block, Pittsburg, Penn."

The Amalgamated Association also issued an appeal to its local lodges, urging the members who are employed to give liberally to the cause. Continuing, the call says:

"Much financial assistance could be obtained, as we could in our large cities start a popular subscription through the medium of the local newspapers. Public sympathy is with us and will support us if given an opportunity. The above plan would be an excellent one if placed in operation. Do what you can in this direction, as it will enable all fair-minded people to demonstrate their practical sympathy. If there is any other plan you thing of that would answer the same purpose, then place it in operation, as it is absolutely necessary that we have practical results along this line."

WHERE MEN ARE WORKING.

The men who are directing the fight in the field for the steel corporation and its constituent companies would give no indication of their plans for the future, and would only discuss the situation generally. A statement alleged to have been given out officially by them at noon was repudiated by them later in the day. Their reports showed that the Carnegie group, South Chicago, Bay View, Joliet, Youngstown, Columbia, the Kiskiminetas Valley group, Wellsville, and Monessen were going along full-handed. Bellaire, their advices showed, was badly crippled, but had held on until 5 o'clock in the afternoon and would be started up again to-morrow.

They admitted the loss to-day of the National Rolling Mill, at McKeesport, which they had expected to hold, and that the Boston Mill and Monongahela Steel Works, at McKeesport, and the Republic and Elba Mills here were tied up. Their tube workers at McKeesport and here were still at work, but menaced by a possible shortage of material. Their tube men at Wheeling were out, but the furnace and coke men there were at work, and their steel men there showed an inclination to stay on unless intimidated. They also claimed that many of their men at McKeesport desired to work, but were being terrorized by the disorderly element. They also charged that many of their men were being frightened from their places at Wheeling and insisted that adequate protection for the men there would insure continued operations.

Reports to-night from Lorain say that the mills are working as usual and that there is no prospect of trouble. Mingo Junction reports that there may be an early attempt to start the National Steel plant there with non-union men. Altoona wires that the seven-inch mill of the American Steel Hoop Company at Duncansville, which has been idle for months, was started to-day and that the prospects of trouble in the mills there are slight. The Oil City plant of the National Tube Company is moving without trouble.

It is reported that an attempt will be made at once to reopen the Crescent Plant of the American Tin Plate Company at Cleveland. Four skilled men from the Monessen works are said to have left there for Cleveland this afternoon and others are to be obtained in this State and Ohio. An effort is also to be made to start up the Humbert plant of the American Tin Plate Company at South Connellsville. If the effort fails this plant may be one of those dismantled and consolidated with Monessen.

It was also stated by the steel officials that Clark's mill here was moving along with its non-union crews, engaged last week, and that another mill manned by old Amalgamated men had started up at Wellsville, representing a gain of one there since Saturday.

TROUBLE IN McKEESPORT.

Officials of the National Tube Company and Mayor Black clashed to-day at McKeesport over the question of protection for non-strikers and property. A large crowd of strikers assembled around the works this morning, and their pickets intercepted tube workers on their way to the mills. There was some excitement, and the mill officers, claiming that their men were being threatened and in danger of violence, called on Mayor Black to clear the streets and protect them. The Mayor said that he would interfere only to stop actual rioting and assault. Two others appeals were made to him later in the morning, but he insisted that there was no danger of an outbreak. Another crowd gathered at noon when the tube men were leaving the plant, and while the workers were jeered, no violence was offered.

The strikers say that it is only a question of time when material will give out, and the tube men must quit. Otherwise it is believed that there would be serious trouble in McKeesport. Reports from Wheeling and Bellaire indicate that there may be trouble there. At the latter place an attempt is to be made to keep the plant in operation, and the mill officials say that if they or the men who did not go out are interfered with, they will ask for State militia to protect them. At Wheeling reports that men were to be imported have brought out crowds bent on preventing their admission, and it is predicted that there will be serious clashes there before the strike is settled. Most of the strike centres, and Pittsburg in particular, are very orderly, however.

WESTERN MEN DENOUNCED.

The strikers at Canal Dover, Ohio, have had men watching the mills since 2 o'clock this morning on the strength of a report that non-union workers were to be brought there. Superintendent Harris of the tin mill has notified the men that unless the plant is reopened within a reasonable time he has orders to commence dismantling it. Manager Warner of the sheet mill has made the same announcement to the men who went out of his service.

The Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association will probably make an exhaustive investigation of the action taken by the lodges at South Chicago, Bayview, and Joliet in refusing to make the strike. President Shaffer has been urged to go West to personally investigate the matter, but it is unlikely that he will be able to spare the time for the present. A radical element in the local lodges bitterly denounces the Western members and insists that there was something irregular about the matter. Others intimate that influences that would not bear investigation were used on the men. It is claimed that a canvass made a week ago showed a majority in favor of striking, and that no reasonable explanation of the change of front has been made.

President Shaffer refrains from any direct criticism of the action of the Western men, but it is known that he deeply regrets the loss of their support. He says that he will await official reports before acting, and that he can do nothing until he returns from Wheeling. He is to be accompanied to Wheeling by the Rev. Charles H. Fitzwilliam of Atlantic City, who will also address the strikers. The two were close friends when the strike leader was in the ministry.

GOMPERS GOES TO WASHINGTON.

Did Not See Either Mr. Morgan or Mr. Schwab While in This City.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who arrived here mysteriously last Saturday, with the object, it was supposed, of trying to see either J. Pierpont Morgan or President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation, returned to Washington yesterday without seeing either of them.

A labor man who is close in the counsels of Gompers, said:

"Mr. Gompers came to the conclusion when he arrived in this city that it would be worse than useless to try to reopen negotiations with the steel magnates. That was after he had had a talk with one or two of the organizers. The strike is on for good or for bad, and matters must take their course."

Ralph M. Easely, Secretary of the National Civic Federation, was in this city yesterday in the interests of arbitration. It was stated that he will try to bring about a conference between Mr. Morgan and Samuel Gompers if it is possible.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, said to-night that his organization would use every peaceable means in its power to assist the Amalgamated Association in its strike. Personally, he hoped that an amicable adjustment of the trouble might be arranged, and expressed his willingness to co-operate in any effort to bring about a settlement of the conflict.

He declined to discuss further the attitude of the American Federation toward the strike, and reiterated his refusal of this morning to say whether a meeting of the Federation's executive council would be called to consider the strike situation.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs. —Adv.

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SECRETARY LONG TO BE SCHLEY'S WITNESS

His Testimony Wanted to Show Why Rear Admiral "Hesitated."

Gen. Greely's Report Shows Washington Knew Cervera Was at Santiago Eight Days Before Sampson Notified Schley.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—One of the most important witnesses for Rear Admiral Schley before the coming court of inquiry will be the Secretary of the Navy. It was he who evoked from Rear Admiral Sampson the comment upon Rear Admiral Schley that the conduct of the latter was "reprehensible" prior to the fall of Cervera at Santiago, and that language was adopted by the Secretary of the Navy.

Rear Admiral Schley's friends say that, although Secretary Long overlooked the "reprehensible conduct," and advanced Schley, that course cannot be regarded by Schley as completely justifying the Secretary of the Navy. It is insisted by the students of the case, from the Schley point of view, that Secretary Long must be called for Schley, and that Brig. Gen. Greely must be asked to sustain the testimony drawn from Mr. Long to prove beyond doubt that if Schley hesitated before May 27, he did so under orders, and that Secretary Long could have removed all necessity for "uncertain," "unsteady," or "reprehensible" hesitation if he had sent him promptly the information which he had, and which he admits in the documents that he did have.

Mr. Long, in his own account of the Santiago campaign, introducing the documents submitted to the Senate on Feb. 6, 1899, says that Rear Admiral Sampson on May 19 sent the Flying Squadron to Cienfuegos to blockade that port, mentions some events occurring on May 20, 22, 23, and 24, and then refers to the fact that "about this time" the department and Rear Admiral Sampson were informed that the Spanish force was at Santiago. After that assertion was made, Mr. Long referred to the instructions, on May 21, by Sampson to Schley, to proceed from Cienfuegos to Santiago, "if satisfied that the Spanish squadron was not at Cienfuegos, and to blockade the enemy in Santiago, if there," and suggested that "communication be established with the inhabitants to learn definitely that the ships were in the Port of Santiago."

This is all documentary. But there is more that Secretary Long has not put in to complete the story, according to Schley's friends. They say that Mr. Long had definite information of the arrival of Cervera on May 19, the very day Schley left Key West, and that he should have given the information to Sampson, who should in turn have given it to Schley, and so enabled him to go direct to Santiago instead of lingering at Cienfuegos, on the way consuming coal that could have been saved for later use and perhaps relieved Schley of the concern he had about a shortage for blockading purposes.

There is documentary proof, Schley's friends declare, that Mr. Long knew that Cervera was in Santiago on the day of his arrival there, on May 19, but he did not remember to mention that fact when he made his report to the Senate. It was not "about this time," meaning apparently May 24, the Secretary knew of Cervera's arrival, but on May 19. Whether he told Sampson or not is another thing, but Sampson was informed eight days later. Sampson sent word to Schley, who himself proved the information to be correct, a day or two later, by observation. This is what Sampson wrote on May 27:

United States flagship New York, first rate, St. Nicholas Channel, May 27, 1898.

Sir: Every report, and particularly daily confidential reports, received at Key West, from Havana, state Spanish squadron has been in Santiago de Cuba from the 19th to the 25th instant, inclusive, the 25th being the date of the last report received.

You will please proceed with all possible dispatch to Santiago to blockade that port. If, on arrival there, you receive positive information of the Spanish ships having left, you will follow them in pursuit. Very respectfully,

W. T. SAMPSON,
Rear Admiral, &c.

Commodore Schley.

With great care and caution Gen. Greely established at the outbreak of hostilities with Spain important and trustworthy agencies in Cuba. Under express orders from the President, he was to inform the Chief Executive as soon as news arrived of the appearance anywhere of Cervera and his fleet. In his report for 1898 to the Secretary of War he tells what the President and Mr. Long learned from him on May 19 "not about" May 24, and how the Navy Department was supplied with the information that Sampson declared on May 27 they had had from day to day ever since May 19. In this report Gen. Greely says:

"On May 19 Admiral Cervera entered the harbor of Santiago with his squadron. That day Col. Allen (at Key West) telegraphed in cipher to the Chief Signal Officer:

"'Five Spanish vessels arrived at Santiago de Cuba. Have notified Admiral commanding (Sampson) the Spanish flagship arrived Santiago de Cuba. The Admiral (Cervera) hastily wired Madrid.'

"On the following morning he added the following information:

"'Pelayo and four cruisers in Santiago. No destroyers or torpedo boats arrived there.'

"This information was communicated immediately to the President, and by his orders to the Secretary of the Navy, who, being impressed by the assurance of the Signal Officer of the army as to the entire reliability of this report, proved himself equal to the emergency, and on that very day gave such prompt and effective orders as resulted in the blockade of Santiago and the ultimate destruction of Cervera's fleet."

Admiral Schley's friends, notwithstanding Gen. Greely's compliment to the Secretary of the Navy for "prompt" orders, do not understand, but hope to learn during the court of inquiry, why Sampson, whom Greely says he notified on May 20, did not act decisively upon his information until May 27, and why he and the Secretary of the Navy have neglected to invite attention to what looks like an oversight which it was out of the power of Schley to guess at or to prevent the ill results of.

Rear Admiral Sampson's relief from service at the Boston Navy Yard is discussed by careless persons here as indicating serious ill health, but officers of the navy say that he is entitled to some rest from active duty prior to appearing as a witness in September, which it is confidently expected he will do. It is not at all expected at the Navy Department that he will appear by special counsel, as he is not a defendant in the case. His counsel may be sought by the Judge Advocate General, but he has not been asked to explain any "unsteadiness," or to justify his references to another officer as having been guilty of "reprehensible conduct," or of having escaped court-martial.

ILLINOIS CROP FIGURES.

Reports of Aug. 1 Showed Good Results in Wheat and Oats, but Bad in Corn.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 12.—The Illinois Department of Agriculture to-day issued a summary of reports from crop correspondence, dated Aug. 1. The area of harvested wheat land was then 1,870,000 acres, and the estimated yield was 31,100,000 bushels, the largest crop produced since 1894. Valued at 62 cents per bushel this amounted to $19,230,000, the best total returns of a harvest since 1892.

The area of harvested land was: Oats, 3,775,000 acres, the yield 110,500,000 bushels, and the value $34,880,000, a value that has been exceeded but twice in thirty years.

The number of acres planted in corn was 8,088,000, the largest number since 1878, but on Aug. 1 the condition was the most disheartening known in the crop history of the State, owing to unprecedented hot weather and drought. From most reliable estimates the department finds that on Aug. 1 there was but 46 per cent. of an average corn crop.

REWARD FOR BURGLARS TAKEN ALIVE OR DEAD.

Queens County District Attorney Will Pay Any One $100—Police to Shoot When Command to Halt Is Disregarded.

District Attorney John B. Merrill of Queens County yesterday caused to be published in a paper printed at Flushing, notices by which he, as an official, offers to pay $100 for the body of any burglar taken dead or alive. He was driven to this step by the fact that for months there have been very few nights when there have not been from one to seven burglaries in the county.

In one of his notices the District Attorney says he will pay promptly upon conviction $100 to the person or persons who arrest the burglar or are instrumental in causing his arrest. He calls upon every householder to co-operate with the authorities in making Queens too hot for burglars.

The second notice says he will pay the same sum if the burglar is shot and killed. The notice states that the money will be paid if the burglar is shot while on the premises of any citizen, or is shot while attempting to escape.

The District Attorney then goes on to give warning to all persons not to run if challenged at night upon the streets. He says it is the duty of every one to submit to questioning, and directs all persons to answer. He states that every officer and Deputy Sheriff is under orders to shoot if a person called upon to halt continues to move away or runs from the officer.

Police Inspector Clayton, who is in charge of the police in Queens, had the Captains under his command before him on Saturday afternoon, and gave them a strong talking to. He told them the condition of affairs had come to pass where it could be stood no longer. Every man, from the Captains down to the patrolmen, he said, must exert himself to capture the burglars who had been operating at will. He directed that at the next few roll calls an order should be read notifying the men on post that in the future they would be placed on trial whenever a burglary took place on their posts.

AN OLD MAN KILLED BY AN AUTOMOBILE.

Robert S. Tanner, Father of "Harry Tabor," Victim of Accident on Eighth Avenue.

An automobile which it was intended should take May Irwin, the actress, out for the evening last night, ran over and killed Robert S. Tanner, eighty-four years old, at the corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, soon after 8 o'clock.

Tanner's wife has been housekeeper for Mrs. Maggie Billings, at 341 West Forty-first Street, for some time past. Tanner himself, who was too feeble to do hard work, did the chores for his wife. He was returning from Mrs. Billings's house when the accident occurred.

In crossing Eighth Avenue at Thirty-fourth Street Tanner had dodged a northbound trolley car safely enough. An automobile of the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company, however, with Rufus B. Eldridge on the seat, he did not hear. It was going south, and struck the old man and knocked him down. Eldridge, it is agreed, rang his bell and shouted, but Tanner was slightly deaf and apparently did not hear. He was carried into a corner drug store, but all efforts to revive him were futile. He had been killed almost instantly.

His ribs had been crushed in over the heart. An ambulance was summoned from Roosevelt Hospital, and Dr. Russell responded. He said death had been almost instantaneous.

Eldridge, the driver, was arrested, and taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station.

Tanner was a farmer for many years, and still had a farm at Albion, N. Y. He is a member of a Masonic lodge there. His son is Harry Tabor," the actor, who recently played with the "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines" company.

TWO SALARIES AT ONCE.

Washington Department Clerk Has Also Had Position in the Census Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Some departmental excitement was created to-day by the reported discovery that a clerk employed in the census service had been doing double service for the Government, getting pay for both day and night duty. He would work all day in one office, get his dinner, and then work at the Census Office from 5:30 until 11 o'clock. His annual pay for day service is $1,400, and he receives another salary, said to be less, at the Census Office.

The question that arises is whether this double service, with two salaries, is contrary to the law stipulating that an office holder shall receive but one salary from the Government. An investigation is to be made to ascertain whether this is the only such instance, and whether the reports, as circulated at the department in which the industrious clerk works in the day time, are true.

ST. LOUIS GRAIN MARKET.

Prices of Wheat and Corn Reached High Mark Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—The speculative grain market was in a panic at the opening this morning. Prices went up fast at the start, and there was a wild scramble among the shorts to get under cover, while heavy buying, both locally and outside, added to the excitement.

September wheat sold up to 72¾ cents, an advance of 2¼ over Saturday's close, while December sold at 75½, an advance of 1⅞ cents. September corn sold 3¼ cents over Saturday's close, up to 62⅞, while December was 3¼ higher, at 64¼. These are the highest prices in the history of the Exchange.

At the advanced prices there was realizing in corn, but the market stood it well. Receipts of both wheat and corn were only fair, and considerably below last year. The Government reports of 84 per cent. for August shows a decrease of 15 points on wheat, while the report of 54 per cent. on corn, one of the lowest figures ever reported, shows a decline of 27 points from last month.

MADE MONEY BY BEING ROBBED.

Rochester Woman Lost Her Purse, but Thief Left a Diamond Ring.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 12.—When Mrs. James Wilson of Bristol, near Rochester, stepped from a Pan-American train in the Central Station here this afternoon and went to pay for some lunch at the lunch counter, she found that her pocketbook was missing, but in its place was a diamond ring. Mrs. Wilson had no money with which to continue her journey, and a policeman directed her to the home of some friends in Rochester. In company with her friends Mrs. Wilson took the ring to a jeweler and was told that it was worth $250.

In leaving the Exposition grounds Mrs. Wilson says she took a Belt Line car and was forced to share her seat with a stylishly dressed young man. When the train entered the Buffalo yards it lurched over the numerous switches and the young man was apparently thrown against her. She thinks it was at this moment that he picked her pocket, and that in withdrawing his hand the ring fell off. There was $14 in the pocket book.

The Best of Everything
drawing-room sleeping cars, buffet library cars, with barber and dining cars offered by the Overland Limited," Chicago to California, via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Particulars at North-Western Line Office, 461 Broadway, N. Y. C.—dv.

THREE SHOT FROM AMBUSH

Samuel Verplanck, His Wife, and Another Woman Wounded.

Were Driving Through Woods Near Fishkill Landing When Attacked—Searchers Find No Clue.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Samuel Verplanck of Matteawan was shot from ambush this evening while out driving. His wife and Mrs. Rankin of Newburg, who were driving with him, were also shot and slightly injured. Mr. Verplanck is one of the wealthiest men of Dutchess County, and probably its largest real estate owner. His wife, Katherine Wolcott Verplanck, is State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution of New York State.

After dinner to-night, Mr. and Mrs. Verplanck, Mrs. Rankin, who is their guest, and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Verplanck, went out for a drive. They visited one of Mr. Verplanck's farms, above Matteawan, and spent some time there. At about 7 o'clock they began their homeward drive. Mrs. Rankin was on the front seat of the surrey, with Mr. Verplanck, and Mrs. Verplanck and her son were in the rear seat. The route home led through a piece of woods. When about a mile north of Fishkill Landing and midway through the stretch of woods, a shot was heard, and almost simultaneously Mrs. Verplanck felt a stinging sensation on the right side of her neck. She immediately put her hand to the side of her neck and was surprised to find it covered with blood.

She called her husband's attention to the presence of the blood, and he told her to lean forward that he might examine. This she did, and as Mr. Verplanck was examining the wound there was another shot, and he fell forward in the wagon, dropping the reins on the dashboard. Mrs. Verplanck discovered that he had been shot in the back. She aided her husband to sit erect in the seat, and with one arm around him she took up the reins and started on a drive to their home about two miles distant.

When the village was reached word was immediately sent to Dr. Williams, who hurried to the Verplanck home. Mr. Verplanck was unconscious and had to be carried into the house. Mrs. Verplanck followed, and Dr. Williams immediately made an examination of the wounds. It was discovered that the wounds were made by medium-sized buckshot. The attending surgeon probed for the shot, but was unable to locate any of it to-night. Mr. Verplanck's condition was so serious that further work was postponed until to-morrow. He remained unconscious until 9:30 o'clock to-night, when Dr. Williams announced that the extent of his injuries would probably not be known until to-morrow.

The police of Matteawan and Fishkill are of the opinion that the person who did the shooting meant to kill both Mr. and Mrs. Verplanck, but they were never known to have an enemy in the locality. It is evident that the shots could not have been accidental, as there is no game in the woods and the locality is never frequented by hunters.

The authorities immediately began a thorough search of the immediate vicinity, but up to a late hour had obtained no clues as to the identity of the guilty persons. The villages of Matteawan and Fishkill were thrown into a state of excitement when the news became known, and every effort will be made to unravel the mystery.

GOLD COIN WEIGHING MACHINE.

Introduced in Several Chicago Banks —Does the Work of Six Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—A machine which does the work of six bank clerks in weighing gold coins was introduced in several Chicago banks to-day, and its operation caused consternation among the bank employes. George Sites of the First National Bank is one of the two inventors of the machine. Under his direction 3,600 gold coins at the Commercial National Bank yesterday were weighed, sorted, and counted. Last night a machine was installed in the Corn Exchange Bank.

The fact that gold coins are accepted at weight value and not at face value is responsible for the invention of the machine. For some time banks have been receiving gold by weight, and the work of the teller has become arduous. Every grain that has been worn from a gold piece in circulation means a loss of 4 cents in value, and this amount has to be deducted.

Mr. Sites conceived the idea that the work of weighing the coin might be done by machinery. With the assistance of his brother-in-law, C. M. Reeves, he worked out the delicate mechanism. The coins are fed to the machine much as wheat to a mill. The standard weight coins are returned to one compartment and the underweight coins to another. The machine makes no mistakes.

LIEUT. WATTERSON TO MARRY.

Cuban Girl Will Become the Wife of the Kentucky Editor's Son.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 12.—Lieut. Henry Watterson, Jr., of this city and Señorita Blanca Casanova of Cienfuegos, Cuba, will be married Thursday at Philadelphia. They will leave for the Atlantic Coast immediately after the ceremony, and will later visit Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watterson at Mansfield, their country home.

All the members of Senorita Casanova's family, including her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Juan Casanova, and her sister, Mrs. Benteen, who have been in Philadelphia for some time, will be present at the wedding. The members of Lieut. Watterson's family, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watterson, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Miller and son, Miss Ethel Watterson, and Harvey Watterson of New York, will also attend. Lieut. Watterson has been transferred from the Tenth Infantry to the Twenty-ninth, now stationed at Fort Sheridan.

Track Elevation in Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 12.—Mayor Fleischmann to-day received a proposition from the Pennsylvania Railroad relative to the elevation of tracks at railway crossings in Cincinnati. The railroad company offers to stand 65 per cent. of the expenditure, which amounts to $630,000, provided the city will pay the balance. Where the street railway company is concerned, the railroad company thinks it should pay 40 per cent., the city 35 per cent., and the street railway company 25 per cent.

Baptist Church May Lose Legacies.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 12.—Palmer L. Perkins of this State left a valuable estate, which was bequeathed chiefly to various interests of the Baptist Church, including the American Baptist Conference of New York City. The legatees are now all in danger of losing their bequests from the fact that ten relatives of Perkins have brought suit to have the will set aside, the widow being one of the dissatisfied. Perkins's estate was estimated at $2,000,000, but the proceeds have been found too small to meet the bequests.

A Happy Anticipation and a pleasant memory are borne of a Hudson River Day Line Trip. Music.—Adv.

CROKER'S PASSAGE BOOKED?

It Is Understood that He Will Reach Here Sept. 5—J. Sergeant Cram Spent a Day with Him.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—It is understood that Richard Croker has booked his passage for America, and that he will reach New York on Sept. 5.

J. Sergeant Cram, President of the Department of Docks and Ferries of New York City, who spent Sunday at Wantage with Mr. Croker, started last night for Scotland preparatory to his return to New York.

SALOONS OPEN IN LAWTON.

Most of Them on Woods's Claim—Oil Prospectors Busy.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT SILL, Oklahoma, Aug. 12.—Lawton has now sixty saloons in full blast, that many having opened this morning. Comparatively few of them are located on the town site. The favorite location is on the homestead of J. R. Woods. Cold-storage plants have sprung up as if by magic on Woods's claim, and frame houses have been built for bottled goods.

Woods's application for troops to eject the trespassers has been referred by ex-Gov. Richards to the Secretary of the Interior. The Woods homestead has the appearance of an independent town. There is one main street of tents a mile long, and almost the entire homestead south of the business thoroughfare is covered with all manner of tents and rough frame buildings.

The northeast corner lot in the Lawton land office block sold to-day for $2,000. The lot faces C Street, and the adjoining lot sold for $1,000. The northwest corner lot in the same block sold for $1,080, and the southwest corner for $1,606.

Two companies have been formed to supply Lawton with water, but Lawton wants to own its own water works, and a movement has been started to obtain an appropriation for this purpose from the sale of town lots.

Oil companies with fabulous sums announced for their capital stock are being organized hourly, on paper. In Lawton twenty or more "promoters" and "oil experts" from the Beaumont district have bottles of oil on display.

Evidence of oil can be found in all directions, but what is known as the oil district is in Township 3, Range 11 west, about eleven miles north of Lawton. Not a homestead nor an Indian allotment in the "oil district" has escaped the oil locaters. They have plastered the entire district with mineral claims, and an Ottumwa (Iowa) company has 2,000 acres staked in one body.

One company composed of Oklahomans, Kansans, and Missourians has organized, with a capital stock of $250,000, and claims a large tract nine miles northeast of Lawton.

Miss Beals Will Not Sell Her Claim.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 12.—Miss Mattie Beals, who returned from Lawton this afternoon, says that just before leaving her claim she received an offer of $25,000 for it. She refused the offer, since she intends to take up farm life. She stated that she would not contest Woods's claim, and that she was of the opinion that her quarter section would be worth quite as much as his within a short time.

DAMAGING MEXICAN RAINS.

Bridges and Portions of Track of Tehuantepec Railroad Washed Away.

Special to The New York Times.

COATZACOALCOS, Mexico, Aug. 12.—Heavy tropical rains hereabout have caused bad washouts. Several large bridges on the National Tehuantepec Railroad have been swept away, and all traffic is suspended. The road will be idle for several months during the replacing of the bridges and the rebuilding of a large portion of the track.

This railroad is owned by the Mexican Government, but it was recently leased for fifty years to Sir Weetman Pearson & Son of England.

THE BAILEY'S LOVING CUP.

Presented to the Torpedo Boat by Relatives of Late Admiral Bailey.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 12.—One of the most enjoyable social events of the day was the presentation of a silver loving cup to the torpedo boat Bailey by relatives of the late Rear Admiral Theodorus Bailey, for whom the boat was named. It had been arranged to have the exercises on board the boat during a sail up the bay, but the unpleasant weather prevented this part of the programme.

The presentation took place at the Naval War College, and was made by Mrs. Chadwick, wife of Capt. French E. Chadwick, President of the college. There were present, besides a small party of relatives of the late Rear Admiral, several naval officers. After the ceremony Mrs. Chadwick entertained the guests.

MONEY FOR JEWISH COLLEGE.

The Hebrew Union of Cincinnati to Get a Legacy of Over $300,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 12.—The Hebrew Union College of this city received a dispatch from Scranton, Penn., saying that one-third of a one-million-dollar estate left by Simon Rice of that city was bequeathed to that college. Though the college trustees have not been notified, they place full credence in the report, and to-day President Bernhard Beltman wrote for full particulars. He said:

"There is no doubt that we are one of the legatees named in Mr. Rice's will, though as to the amount we are not so sure. Such a sum would do wonders for the college and make it one of the foremost Jewish educational institutions in the country. For twenty-seven years we have been hampered for lack of funds."

A MOUNT SHASTA PHENOMENON.

Hot Spring and Mud Lake Dry—Volcanic Disturbances May Be the Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

REDDING, Cal., Aug. 12.—Tourists who have returned from the summit of Mount Shasta report a phenomenon which may have an important meaning. Every Summer that men have scaled the peak a spring has bubbled boiling hot in a rock basin close to the monument. Eggs were often dropped into it to boil. Near by was a mud lake.

Now both the spring and the lake are absolutely dry. The disappearance of the water is attributed to disturbances within the mountain. There are many who believe that the ancient volcano is not as lifeless as it has seemed.

When so many freight trains slipped their brakes and ran away on the grade in the vicinity of Sisson last Summer the theory was advanced that volcanic disturbances within Mount Shasta were to blame.

Another International Engagement.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Times announces the engagement of Arthur Wellesley Anstruther, brother of Sir Ralph William Anstruther, Bart., of Balcaskie, County Fife, to Miss Rose Trapman, granddaughter of the late Arthur Gordon Rose of Charleston, U. S. A. The marriage will take place in October.

Mr. Anstruther was born in 1864. He is Chief Clerk to the Board of Trade, and lives at Woking. In April, 1893, he married the Hon. Mary Elma Cumming-Bruce, daughter of the fifth (present) Lord Thurlow. She died on Feb. 11, 1894.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old and fine. Luyties Brothers, N.Y. —Adv.

POLICE CORRUPTION BEFORE GOV. ODELL

He Will Sift the Collusion with the Gamblers.

WHITNEY PRESSED FOR MORE

His Confession of Conspiracy in Mr. Osborne's Hands—Preliminary Inquiry Before Warrants Are Issued—Mayor May Act—Devery's Purpose.

Gov. Odell, moved by the disclosures of police collusion with poolroom proprietors, as shown by the revelations of Frank Moss and the confession of Edgar A. Whitney, yesterday took official notice of the matter and formally requested District Attorney Philbin, Justice Jerome, and Mr. Moss to give him full information bearing upon the police situation.

Justice Jerome replied to the Governor's letter, delivered to him by Private Secretary Graham, at once. Mr. Philbin will communicate with the Governor at length as soon as he investigates Whitney's confession, with a view to corroborating his statements. Mr. Moss will reply to the letter to-day.

Some decided action on the part of the District Attorney and Justice Jerome is expected to follow a long examination of Whitney held yesterday afternoon behind closed doors. Justice Jerome termed the proceedings a "judicial inquiry required by law before the issuance of a warrant." That a warrent will be soon issued for the arrest of at least one member of the police force is confidently predicted.

The handwriting expert, David N. Carvalho, was sent for during the examination and given some papers and checks found in Whitney's possession for examination and comparison. Edward J. Reardon, an agent of the Anti-Policy Society, was also examined regarding a report that Whitney had given another person money for Reardon. The lat

Mr. Philbin, it is said, have grown quite well acquainted since both officials went to Seabright for the Summer.

THE GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT.

Police Situation Here Under Consideration, but No Definite Course Yet Accepted as Advisable.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Gov. Odell arrived in this city to-night. He has the New York City police situation under consideration, but has not reached any determination as to what course he may take. He stated that he did not come to this city for the purpose of taking any action on that matter, and that he did not know what might be done.

He arrived on the 9:15 o'clock West Shore train, accompanied by James G. Graham, his private secretary. To a reporter he said:

"I have not come to this city to confer with the Attorney General or any other person relative to the poolroom matter. The purpose of my visit is to inspect some plumbing work at the executive mansion. No conclusion has been reached by me as to what may be done in the police situation. I have not decided to call a special grand jury to consider the matter."

"Will a conference be held to-night with Attorney General Davies?"

"I think not. I see no reason for holding one."

"The Attorney General is at the Ten Eyck. Will you see him there?"

"He is not there at my request. We have no appointment."

"Have you decided what course you will take in the police matter?"

"I have not. I cannot tell what will be done. I have arrived at no decision as yet."

"Have you been furnished with a copy of Whitney's confession?"

"I have not. I have not seen it."

"Have you received any communication from District Attorney Philbin?"

"No."

"Can you tell when you will be able to make an announcement as to your course of action?"

"I cannot. I will be in Albany to-morrow and at the Executive Chamber a portion of the day."

The Governor and his Secretary were driven to the Ten Eyck, where they had dinner with Controller Knight.

Attorney General Davies was in his room. After dinner the Governor remained for some time in the lobby of the hotel, and when again asked if he would see the Attorney General to-night replied: "There is absolutely no reason why I should see him. There is nothing about which there is any reason for a conference."

The Governor saw Attorney General Davies before he retired, but they did not hold any conference.

MR. MOSS'S CASE COMPLETE.

Significance of Whitney's Confession—He Can Tell More — Police Trusted Him Fully.

Frank Moss, counsel for the Parkhurst society, was seen at his home last night. He was asked:

"Did you have a case against Burgdorf and Whitney when you gave out your first statement, or were you correctly reported when it was said that you declared you had only hoped for the moral effect?"

"We had a perfect case against them, and now, of course, that Whitney has confessed it removes all shadow of doubt. Before that time we were not sure of corroboration."

"By that corroboration, do you refer to the corroboration of Whitney's statement?"

"If I answered that I would be telling what occurred in the chambers. But I will say I was referring to the corroboration of testimony against Whitney himself."

"Are you satisfied with the progress so far in the investigation, Mr. Moss?"

"Most assuredly I am. It has gone immensely beyond my expectations. Of course Whitney's confession was a big thing, and it was unexpected by us."

"You say that you have only begun in the investigation. Do you think Whitney could tell more than he has already told?"

"I believe that he could and that he will. Whitney's relations with the police were not only those of the gambling elements. He had personal knowledge. They treated him as one of the set. They trusted him absolutely."

"What is your opinion of the man?"

"I always looked upon him as a peculiar, morose, yet courageous man. When the rest of the Kelly-Hoyt's were skylarking and having a good time, he sat apart, glum. I never doubted his ability or capability of doing what he wished to do. I had such confidence in his courage that I kept Dillon away from him as much as possible for a time after this business came up."

"What made him confess after he had been assured by his counsel that there was no case against him?"

"When the bond was increased he became very downcast. 'This means that you are going to keep me in jail,' said he. Then he decided to confess."

"Will his confession tend to bring him leniency at your hands?"

"No promises of any kind were given to him, but it is an old tradition of criminal law that a prisoner who gives important information to the State is entitled to some consideration."

"Can you state your opinion as to the benefit of the work of the present investigation as compared with the Lexow committee's work?"

"Oh, I can't say as to that. I hope from present indications that public feeling may become even more excited than before. Concerning results, I will not speak at the present time."

WHITNEY MAY TELL MORE.

Examination, Which Justice Jerome Calls an Inquiry, Preliminary to Issuance of Warrants.

The hearing in the cases of Edgar A. Whitney and Ernest Burgdorf, charged with aiding and abetting in a criminal act in "tipping" poolrooms regarding proposed raids, which was to have taken place yesterday afternoon before Justice Jerome, in the Court of Special Sessions, was adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. The postponement was had at the request of the District Attorney. Bail in Burgdorf's case was reduced from $5,000 to $1,500.

Whitney and Burgdorf were brought from their cells in the Tombs at 1:30 o'clock and placed in the prisoners' pen adjoining the courtroom. At that time Justice Jerome was in conference in his chambers with Deputy Assistant District Attorney Sandford and Mr. Moss. It was after 2 o'clock when he took his seat on the bench.

The prisoners were at once arraigned before him. Emanuel Friend, their counsel, asked that they be allowed to waive examination. Justice Jerome denied the motion, saying that the District Attorney's office desired an adjournment in order to permit the District Attorney to corroborate Whitney's testimony in the case. He said there were other complaints against Whitney, but not against Burgdorf, and then ordered the adjournment.

Mr. Friend then began an argument for the reduction of Burgdorf's bail. Nothing was said in regard to the bail of Whitney, which was placed previously at $5,000, but in the case of Burgdorf Mr. Friend argued that he was not guilty and could not be so proved. He therefore asked that Burgdorf be paroled in his custody.

Justice Jerome refused to comply with this request, but reduced the bail to $2,000. The argument was again resumed, and Mr. Friend asked that bail be made $1,000. A compromise was effected, the bail being fixed at $1,500. The prisoners were not at once taken back to the Tombs, as Justice Jerome announced that he might have further need of their testimony.

WHITNEY AGAIN EXAMINED.

From that time on until 6 o'clock the proceedings in Justice Jerome's chambers were held behind closed doors. Whitney was subjected to a long examination, and it is understood that efforts were made to secure from him additional facts in connection with his original confession. Besides the Justice, there were present at this conference Assistant District Attorneys Sandford, Schurman, and Garvan, and Mr. Moss. While no one was willing to say just what was accomplished, Justice Jerome admitted that the proceedings were in the nature of a judicial inquiry, required by law before the issuance of a warrant. A number of persons were examined, among them being four agents of the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

During the course of the afternoon David N. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, arrived at the Criminal Courts Building and was immediately closeted with Justice Jerome and the District Attorney's assistants. He had been called, it was said, to give testimony as to signatures on checks found in Whitney's possession, and to compare the writing on the papers thrown out of the window of Mr. Moss's office at the time Whitney was arrested, with other specimens of his and others' handwriting. The papers in question were alleged by the society's agent to contain a duplicate of the list of poolrooms furnished by Whitney to Agent Dillon when he made his arrangement with the latter to "tip off" the poolrooms prior to contemplated raids.

Late in the afternoon Whitney and Burgdorf were taken back to the Tombs and strict orders were given that no one be allowed to communicate with either.

At about 6:30 Assistant District Attorney Schurman came out and announced that no information would be given out, and that nothing had been done that could be made public at present.

"You can rest in peace to-night," he said, "there will not be any further developments to-night. That is absolutely certain."

Finally, after another quarter of an hour's wait, the reporters succeeded in seeing Justice Jerome. He came out smiling and announced that he was quite ready for dinner.

"What have you done to-day," was asked.

"I am unwilling to express any opinion on that subject," answered Justice Jerome.

"But what was the nature of the investigation that has been going on?"

THE INQUIRY JUDICIAL.

"It was a judicial inquiry before the issuance of a warrant."

"Have you accomplished anything?"

Justice Jerome laughed. "Well," he said, "I passed some very agreeable hours in good company."

After Justice Jerome had asserted positively that he could give no information as to the nature of the investigation or its results he was asked if he had heard from Glennon.

"No," he answered, "I have not. Neither officially nor unofficially."

Mr. Friend, when asked how he thought matters stood for his client, said:

"Whitney's statement has been prejudicial to his case. There was nothing against him before that."

"Will you continue to act for him? There have been statements that you would withdraw."

"I am his counsel," said Mr. Friend, "there is nothing further for me to say."

WHITNEY'S TONGUE LOOSENED.

Of Headquarters Tipping He Says, "I Do Not Say that Devery Made No Arrangements."

Edgar A. Whitney repeated his previous statements in the Tombs yesterday. He declared that he had not only come in contact with Deputy Commissioner Devery at Police Headquarters, but that he had also seen Inspector Brooks, Chief of Detectives Titus, and Sergt. Cohen. He declared that his business at Headquarters was for the most part "legitimate detective work."

Whitney persists in his declaration that Burgdorf, his partner, is innocent of any wrongdoing, despite Agent Dillon's charges. He does not scruple now about mentioning Glennon's name as the man he had dealings with as the representative of the Police Department, declaring that Justice Jerome first made the statement.

Whitney denies that he made his confession because the poolroom men deserted him after his arrest, but that he resents this lack of interest on their part in his trouble, is manifest.

"Did you ever talk with Deputy Commissioner Devery personally about the poolroom combination and the 'tipping' system?" he was asked yesterday.

"I won't say anything about the 'tipping' arrangements now. I have been incorrectly quoted though, to the effect that I did not come into personal contact with Devery."

"Did your statement implicate Devery as well as Glennon?"

"I won't answer that question. I would not have mentioned Glennon's name if Justice Jerome hadn't. I won't mention any other names, as it might defeat the ends of justice."

"It is said that you were employd by the Parkhurst Society to spring this trap on the police?"

"That's not true. Even if it was, that is no excuse for letting the 'tips' go over the wires. The Captains all admit receiving the 'tip,' but say they didn't act on it. While I deny that I arranged with Mr. Devery at Police Headquarters for telephone connections with the different precincts, yet I do not say that Devery made no arrangements."

DEVERY MAY SPEAK LATER.

His Conferences with Glennon and Tammany Leaders at Saratoga—To Remain There.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 12.—It was rumored here this noon that Deputy Police Commissioner William S. Devery had suddenly left for New York City, intending to return in a few days, but there appears to have been no basis for the report that he had taken his departure.

Mr. Devery is with his family still at the United States Hotel, and to-night he was seated in the mineral water section of the hotel, enjoying the company of friends. He appeared to be less nervous than he was twenty-four hours ago, and again said that he had no statement to make at this time, but could not at present state what he might be compelled to do later on.

There is a report current that while here Glennon was the guest of a Tammany politician in the southern part of the village, and that it was at this cottage that frequent conferences were held between Devery, Glennon, and others. Devery proposes not to leave Saratoga for some time to come.

GLENNON ON DUTY AGAIN.

Returned from His Vacation Tour Upon Seeing Reports Affecting Him.

Edward G. Glennon, "wardman" in the Nineteenth Precinct, walked into the West Thirtieth Street Police Station at 10 A. M. yesterday and reported for duty. He declined in any way to discuss his absence for two days or reports about himself which came of Edgar A. Whitney's admissions and betrayals.

He, however, asserted, and his statement was partly corroborated by his superiors in the command, that he started on his vacation on Saturday, a date set six weeks ago. He visited his family at Saugerties, N. Y., went to Saratoga, and returned on seeing statements which affected him in the newspapers.

"Do you know this man Whitney?" was asked of Glennon.

"I won't say anything in regard to Whitney."

"But did you ever see him?"

"I won't say. I won't answer that question."

Glennon was surrounded by a crowd of his acquaintances, who desired to shake hands with him and wish him luck.

"I came direct here from Saratoga," he said, "and made no efforts to slip into town, as I am charged with doing. I am here, will be here all night probably, and can be found here if anybody wants me. I have not any bondsman going about with me, either, as I am credited with having."

Capt. Flood would say absolutely nothing. He would not even listen to questions.

MR. PHILBIN'S PREPARATIONS.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne to Prosecute the Police Cases—He Has Whitney's Confession.

District Attorney Philbin's official day was filled with many conferences and court proceedings yesterday. It was the busiest Summer day the attaché of the office could remember in many years.

The District Attorney arrived at his office somewhat earlier than usual, and immediately sent for the members of his staff engaged on police matters.

Assistant District Attorney Schurman and Deputies Gans, Sandford, and Garvan responded to the summons and were in close consultation with their chief for some time. The situation was carefully gone over and the points of Whitney's revelations most susceptible of corroboration were pointed out to Mr. Philbin, and plans mapped out to obtain this corroboration if possible.

Immediately upon the departure of his assistants Mr. Philbin sent for Detective Sergeants McNaught and Cuff, who are attached to the District Attorney's office, and gave them secret instructions. McNaught, accompanied by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Skidmore, left the building at once. It was stated that their errand had nothing to do with the police situation.

Mr. Philbin had scarcely finished his instructions to the detectives when he was summoned to the Supreme Court to appear in the Scannell-Marks matter. He had just left his office when Mr. Graham, the Governor's representative, called.

Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne, who went away on his vacation to Great Barrington, Mass., immediately after successfully prosecuting Bissert, rushed into the District Attorney's office shortly after Mr. Philbin's departure. He declared that he had received a telegram from Mr. Philbin Sunday directing his return. He expressed himself as anxious to get back to the Berkshires.

The District Attorney, upon his return, held an extended conference with Mr. Osborne, and turned over to him Whitney's confession. Mr. Osborne will give the statement his careful study for a few days in an endeavor to pick out those points which may be corroborated.

Mr. Osborne, who has been assigned to prosecute all police officials who may be indicted, will return to Great Barrington within a short time. He may take with him a transcript of Whitney's testimony before Justice Jerome.

Capt. Diamond's case will be taken up by the Grand Jury to-day or to-morrow. Messrs. Gans and Schurman are ready to present the evidence against the Captain to the Grand Jury. The Grand Jurors are much interested in the police situation. Foreman Wylie held a short conference with the District Attorney during the day, and after his departure the report went out that Mr. Philbin would ask to have an extraordinary Grand July empaneled to hear the police complaints.

Mr. Philbin stated when asked about the rumor that the present Grand Jury was fully able to dispose of any cases which might arise. Eighteen indictments were handed up yesterday to Recorder Goff by the Grand Jury against gamblers arrested in raids made upon the evidence of the Society for the Enforcement of the Criminal Law. This makes a total of forty-one indictments against gamblers found by the Grand Jury since last Tuesday, when they were sworn in.

Mr. Philbin admitted that he had received from Commissioner Murphy the statements of the telephone operators on duty at the time the Parkhurst Society agents, acting under Mr. Moss's instructions, sent to several precincts over the department wires a "fake" alarm of impending raids, which through police notification caused a subsequent emptying of thirty or more poolrooms. Mr. Philbin turned the report over to Messrs. Schurman, Gans, and Sandford, and declined to make any of it public.

COL. MURPHY'S INVESTIGATION.

He Now Leaves All in the Hands of the District Attorney—Wants the Guilty Punished.

Police Commissioner Michael C. Murphy did not yesterday appear perturbed over the situation created by the trap set for the Police Headquarters telegraph operators by the Parkhurst society, and subsequent developments. He attended, as usual, to department business promptly at 9 A. M., and left, as his custom has been, for Far Rockaway at 12:30 P. M.

"I have," he said, "done all in the matter of the telegraph operators that I felt called upon to do, while for purposes of investigation and information I have placed the entire Police Department at the service of District Attorney Philbin. Our relations have been cordial and frank, and I have no reason to believe they have changed.

"Mr. Philbin received to-day from me the results of the inquiry made by Inspector Brooks of the Telegraph Bureau here in regard to its personnel and what went on last Friday at the time when Mr. Moss's report makes the operators active in 'tipping off' poolroom people. With the report is a letter from me to the District Attorney placing the entire police machinery at his service. What more can I do?

"I leave it with Mr. Philbin to make the report and my letter public. I will say, though, that the investigation establishes two errors in Mr. Moss's statement. One was that while they were testing the value of their information that poolrooms could be warned through Police Headquarters an operator telephoned that he was busy with a general alarm. That could not be, as there was no general alarm sent out during the time covered by Mr. Moss's report.

"Instead of four, there were six operators on duty at that very time. They were J. J. Mangin and Lawrence P. Hynes, ranking as Sergeants, and Detailed Patrolmen John Dunn, James T. McMahon, W. A. Coleman, and Francis C. Murphy. They made their statements on oath. Superintendent Brennan made a statement, not on oath, which was sent with those of his subordinates to Mr. Philbin. The report on the Telegraph Bureau in this connection is not practically complete, as is stated—it is complete. It was gotten up with great care on Saturday and yesterday. I intimated on Saturday that I might give a synopsis of the report to-day. I cannot do this, as conditions have changed. Publicity of any sort in this matter rests with the District Attorney."

NO ACTION AT CITY HALL.

Mr. Guggenheimer Says He Has Not Received Official Information—The Controller's Opinion.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer was asked yesterday about the disclosures regarding the Police Department. He said:

"I have nothing to say in regard to these matters. I have received no official information regarding any charges, and it would be improper to take action on charges which have been made in the newspapers."

"Will you take any action in the matter?" was asked.

"Certainly not. I have nothing to act on. I have not been notified that anything is wrong, and until I am I cannot act."

Mayor Van Wyck did not return to his office in the City Hall yesterday during office hours, and because he has been absent ten days Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, under the charter, has the power to remove Police Commissioner Murphy. When asked about this, Mr. Guggenheimer said:

"The power is invested in me by law to remove an official, but I cannot act without ground for so doing. If I received any official information I might act, but without official charges I would not. I will act if evidence of wrongdoing is presented to me. I am the man to act, and act promptly."

The Acting Mayor said that he did not expect Mayor Van Wyck to put in an appearance at the City Hall.

Controller Coler said:

"If there is anything in these latest charges they should be made public at once. There should not be anything hidden from the public. I hope that immediate action will be taken and the charges pressed if they warrant it."

GAMBLING HOUSES OPEN.

About Half the Number in the City Still Running—More Disclosures to Come.

From what could be learned yesterday the exposures made by Mr. Moss and the Parkhurst Society have not had the effect of closing all the gambling houses in the city. It is estimated that fully half of the poolrooms and gambling houses are still running. The only difference as far as they are concerned is that they are not as wide open as they have been at times. No one is allowed to enter who is not personally vouched for by regular patrons of the houses.

A number of well-known gamblers, however, have found it convenient to be absent from the city, and several of the best known of them are at Saratoga and other resorts. James A. Mahoney, the "Poolroom King," is said to be in Saratoga, and Thomas McCabe, another well-known figure in the Tenderloin and the Bowery, has also been missed from his usual places of resort.

Superintendent McClintock of the Society for the Prevention of Crime was asked yesterday whether any of the gambling houses have closed on account of the present excitement.

"There are in all about one hundred and fifty gambling houses in the city," he said, "and probably seventy-five of them are running now. The greater number does not mean all the places where gambling is carried on. They move about from one place to another, opening up here one day, then being frightened and going somewhere else."

"Have you heard anything about De Lacy's place at 33 Park Row?"

"Yes. I had information that it would be open at 1 o'clock to-day."

The place mentioned is the one which it was alleged was closed on a "tip" sent by Agent Dillon to Capt. Vredenburgh of the Oak Street Station on Friday last.

Parkhurst Society Agent Fined.

Hubert McLellan, the agent for the Society for the Prevention of Crime who was arrested last Friday during the raid on the alleged poolroom at 156 East Twenty-third Street for stopping Detective John J. Furley of the East Twenty-second Street Station as he came out of a barber's shop, was fined $5 by Magistrate Brann in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

STATE PRISON FOR WARDMAN BISSERT

Sentenced by Recorder Goff, but Temporary Stay Granted.

Five and a Half Years and $1,000 Fine the Penalty for Accepting Bribe for Police Protection.

George Bissert, Capt. Thomas J. Diamond's "wardman," who was convicted of accepting a bribe of $550 from Lena Schmitt, a keeper of a disorderly house at 27 Stuyvesant Street, was yesterday sentenced by Recorder Goff to five years and six months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $1,000.

The Recorder passed sentence only after the District Attorney had asked in vain for further delay, and after Bissert's counsel had endeavored strenuously but ineffectually to set aside the conviction.

Immediately after the imposition of sentence, Levy & Unger, of counsel for Bissert, communicated by long distance telephone with Louis J. Vorhaus, also of counsel, at Fredonia, N. Y., and the latter immediately secured from Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker the granting of a temporary stay of sentence pending an argument for a certificate of reasonable doubt.

This action by Bissert's counsel had been anticipated by the District Attorney. On Monday last, when sentence was to have been pronounced upon Bissert, Mr. Philbin, through his assistant, Mr. Sandford, requested an adjournment of sentence until yesterday. The reason assigned in open court was that the District Attorney had other information in his possession bearing upon Bissert's case, which he wished to submit to the Recorder. The principal cause for this action, it may be stated with authority, was the report that a certificate of reasonable doubt had been promised the counsel for Bissert by a Supreme Court Justice.

The District Attorney's position in the matter as outlined by one of his assistants was that the moral effect upon the community of a severe sentence would be greatly lessened by the release of the prisoner on bail pending appeal and the delay incident to legal proceedings of this nature, which would prolong the disposition of the case for months and perhaps years.

THE QUESTION OF A STAY.

The District Attorney was therefore strongly opposed to the granting of even a temporary stay. It was the belief of those familiar with the Bissert trial that the sentiment against granting such a stay was so strong in New York County that no Supreme Court Justice would grant the certificate of reasonable doubt, although the preliminary application might be granted.

Justices MacLean and Lawrence sit in Parts I. and II., respectively, of the Supreme Court this week, and the rules of the Appellate Division prescribe that such motions shall be made and argued in these parts. It has been an open secret in the District Attorney's office ever since the conviction of Bissert, however, that in all probability Bissert's counsel would apply to some up-State Justice for the temporary stay and certificate.

Bissert was arraigned before the Recorder for sentence at 1:50 P. M. Abraham Levy immediately began to make objections to Bissert's conviction. He was interrupted by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Gans, who requested the Recorder to again defer Bissert's sentence.

"The results of the investigation into the matters we stated to your Honor we had in our possession on last Monday," said he, "are thus far only partial. We therefore ask for a few days to put the facts in proper shape for your Honor's examination."

"I object to any further delay," shouted Mr. Levy. "Sufficient time has already been accorded the District Attorney to inform the Court in regard to these matters. I protest that the defendant's rights are prejudiced by further delay. We insist upon immediate sentence. Information has come to us that the jury which convicted Bissert, upon subsequent investigation, is not at all satisfied with its verdict, and that the District Attorney at its request is making an investigation to see whether the Court has been imposed upon by prejudiced and perjured witnesses, and the jury led to convict an innocent man. If Mr. Gans will substantiate this we will agree to a postponement of sentence."

Mr. Gans was on his feet in an instant.

"Mr. Levy is grossly misinformed," he declared, hotly. "The prosecution believes now, and always has believed, that Bissert is guilty. This case is of the greatest public importance, and we feel that we should have an opportunity to lay all the facts in the case before your Honor."

"It is only right," replied Mr. Levy, "that the District Attorney should state openly the grounds for demanding this postponement and not cloak them under the phrase 'public importance.'"

"I deny the motion to defer sentence," ruled the Recorder.

Mr. Levy filed objections to the verdict, and asked that it be set aside. The motion was denied.

RECORDER GOFF'S SENTENCE.

The Recorder, in sentencing Bissert, who stood erect and faced the Court, said:

"Bissert, the crime of which you have been convicted is one of the most heinous that can be committed against society. The people of the City of New York must indeed feel a deep sense of humiliation at the spectacle of one of their sworn police officers—officers sworn to prevent violations of the law—convicted of accepting a bribe from the profits of women's shame. There are undoubtedly honest and honorable men upon the police force, who feel that the uniform they wear is disgraced by your act. These do not sympathize with you, but they must feel that such practices are to be condemned by word and deed.

"It is to be hoped that your conviction will produce good, not only to the police force, but to the public in general. The citizens of New York City would much prefer to repose confidence in their police protectors, rather than regard them with aversion and suspicion.

"The law measures out as a penalty for your crime a severe penalty, but it also lodges in the Court the discretion to lighten the sentence. I will exercise this discretion in mercy to you, in consideration of the fact that your conviction deprives you of your office, its emoluments, and all future gains, and prohibits you from ever holding office again. I will, however, impose a punishment upon you such as I hope will prove an admonition to all like you in the department, if there are any more such, that when brought into courts of justice the law will deal with them severely, withal justly.

"The sentence of the Court is that you pay a fine of $1,000, and that in default of payment thereof stand committed one day for each dollar unpaid, and that you also serve five years and six months in State prison."

Bissert, when he heard the Recorder's final words, turned without a word and went back to the Tombs in the custody of a Deputy Sheriff. His counsel, without commenting on the verdict, hurried from the courtroom, and to a telephone. They immediately placed themselves in communication with Mr. Vorhaus, at Fredonia and the latter, with his motion papers already prepared, went before Justice Hooker and had the motion for a temporary stay granted. Certified copies of the papers were at once served on District Attorney Philbin.

The latter, whose opposition to such a motion was well known, when asked for some statement, declined to say anything for publication. One of Mr. Philbin's assistants stated that the District Attorney as an officer of the court did not care to say anything in any way reflecting upon a Supreme Court Justice.

Bissert, by good behavior, may commute his sentence one year, seven months, and fifteen days. The temporary stay does not admit of his release on bail, and in the Tombs he will remain until the motion for a certificate of reasonable doubt is decided by Justice Hooker. The order to show cause why such a certificate should not be granted is returnable before Justice Hooker at Fredonia on Aug. 21.

THE APPEAL TO JUDGE HOOKER.

Abraham Levy of Levy & Unger, counsel for Bissert, was asked, after the order of a stay of proceedings had been obtained, why he had gone to Justice Warren B. Hooker of Fredonia, instead of a Justice nearer at hand. Mr. Levy, in reply, made the following statement:

"Section 527 of the Code of Criminal Procedure permits the application made by us to be made to a Justice of the Supreme Court. We do not disparage or reflect upon the integrity or ability of any Justice in our own department, but we suggest that the statement be recalled of the District Attorney that he was fearful that application might be made to some Justice in this department who could be swayed through political motives, a gross libel upon the bench and upon the honor of the gentlemen of the bar.

"It was conceded substantially by Mr. Philbin, or his assistants, that the delay in the imposition of the sentence was sought to permit a change in the assignment of the Judges. We relieve Mr. Philbin of any embarrassment by applying for a stay to a Justice who cannot be moved by political purpose or personal bias or newspaper clamor. It is for Mr. Philbin to say whether he will impugn the integrity of any Judge.

"We are confident of a reversal of this judgment. The hundreds of letters received by us from eminent and respected members of the bar, who have merely the insufficient reports of the trial from the newspapers, in condemnation of the exclusion and admission of divers portions of evidence, to the prejudice of the defendant, encourages us in making the assertion that the conviction was unjustified and cannot be sustained."

When District Attorney Philbin was told of Mr. Levy's explanation last evening he said that he was too overcome by it to make any reply.

BISSERT'S NAME OFF ROLLS.

Commissioner Murphy Says Convicted Wardman Will Not Be Reinstated.

Police Commissioner Murphy did not receive official notification of the sentence of Bissert until shortly before noon yesterday, when he called in Chief Clerk Kipp and ordered the name of the convicted wardman stricken from the rolls of the department.

"This man has been tried before a just Judge," said the Commissioner, later, "and the jury has found the evidence sufficient to convict him. As soon as I heard of the conviction I ordered his name stricken from the rolls."

"What effect do you think this conviction will have on the dishonest members of the force?" was asked.

"It should be a warning to them. They ought to see by it that with a just Judge they are liable to the same fate. It should teach men to obey the orders of their superiors. If Bissert had obeyed orders he would never have been where he is."

"Some people say that he obeyed one order of his superiors too many and got himself into trouble," was an irreverent remark of an auditor.

"No, he did not," remarked the Commissioner, with emphasis. "He did not obey orders. If he had, he would not be where he is. It is only a matter of inference that any superior officer ordered him to accept money."

"This is the first conviction for taking money in the department for a long time," was suggested.

"Yes, it is the first since Lexow's time."

"The Lexow convictions didn't seem to have much effect on the department."

"Well, the bad thing about that was that so many of the men convicted got back on the force."

"What was the difference between their convictions and this one of Bissert? A great many people say that this wardman will never serve out his term in prison."

"Well, Bissert has been convicted by a just Judge. The trial was calm and deliberate. There has been no excitement. I think his conviction will stand. In Lexow's days a great many officers were tried and found guilty whether they were guilty or not."

"Then you don't think Bissert will ever get back on the force?"

"No, he won't get back. Of course, if his lawyers fight the case and win he may, but the Court of Appeals will have to reinstate him here."

JUSTICE HOOKER A REPUBLICAN.

Justice Warren B. Hooker of Fredonia, by whom the temporary stay in the Bissert case was granted, is a Republican. He was formerly a member of Congress from Chautauqua County, having served from 1891 until he was first appointed to the Supreme Court bench in the Eighth Judicial Department, in 1898. He was later elected to a full term of fourteen years, which will end on Dec. 31, 1918. Justice Hooker is forty-five years old, and has been active in politics all his life, having served as special Surrogate of his county prior to being elected to Congress.

GAMBLING IN SALOONS.

Deputy Commissioner of Excise Hilliard Says Proprietors May Be Prosecuted.

Talking with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday George Hilliard, Deputy Commissioner of Excise, suggested that persons holding liquor tax certificates who permit gambling on their premises can be prosecuted by the State Excise Department. He made this statement in reply to a question about Richard Canfield's establishment at Saratoga.

Mr. Hilliard discredits the story, attributed to Private Detective E. A. Whitney that agents of the Excise Department have demanded some of the hush money paid for protection by the proprietors of poolrooms and disorderly houses.

"I have seen the statement," Mr. Hilliard remarked, "attributed to Whitney, that agents of this department had asked for some of the hush money and that district leaders had asked for positions in poolrooms for friends. There are no excise agents under my supervision. They are all under the control of the State Commissioner of Excise at Albany. But I don't believe they have asked for any of this money.

"I am a district leader, but I have never asked for an appointment for any one in a poolroom, and never will. I believe the poolrooms and gambling houses are a curse and are ruining thousands of young people. I am told that in some rooms a wager of 50 cents will be accepted from a mere child. That is all wrong. I have no objection to gambling by persons of mature years, because many men will gamble. But I think the system of protected vice is nearing its end in New York."

"Is there not a provision in the Raines law," the reporter asked, "which declares that a man holding a liquor tax certificate who permits gambling in the establishment where liquor is sold violates the law, and upon conviction his license can be revoked and the offender sentenced to fine and imprisonment?"

"There is," replied Mr. Hilliard.

"It is stated, Mr. Hilliard," remarked the reporter, "that Richard Canfield of Saratoga has a liquor tax certificate and permits gambling in the building."

"That may be so," replied the Deputy Commissioner, "but I know nothing of it. Still, if he is doing as charged it is singular that the matter has not been called to the attention of State Commissioner Cullinan. He would certainly act in the premises."

The Flying Sulkies!

The Seaside Meeting at
BRIGHTON BEACH TRACK

5 Stirring Contests To-Day

2:12 Pace—The Breakers Purse, $2,000

Free-For-All Trot
The Champion Purse, $10,000
The First Big Race of its kind since 1898.

2:14 Trot—A dozen Fast Ones.

Special Pacing Match—Joe Patchen (2:01¼) against Anaconda (2:02½).

2:20 Pace—Metropolitan Purse $2,000

FIRST HEAT AT 1 P. M.
Admission $2. Ladies $1. Field 75c.
MUSIC BY LANDER.
All routes to Coney Island lead to the Brighton Track.

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THE STANDARD PIANO PLAYER

A Logical as well as an Essential Adjunct to Every Piano.

It will enable any one to play any piece of music ever written, and allow the player to use his own individuality of expression.

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A pianist for all social occasions; an accompanist for singing; a musician for an impromptu dance. A delightful form of entertainment which will increase the attractiveness of your home for you and your friends.

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Refreshing entertainment after a hard day's brain work. A panacea to lull one into forgetfulness of business cares.

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It is an instructor in the interpretation of difficult parts, phrasing, tempo, expression and the fine points requisite to the intelligent rendition of music. It inclines a child to the study of music.

TO THE MUSICAL ARTIST
An able assistant in the translation of the classics.
Rosenthal, Sauer, Moszkowski, Josef, Hofmann, and many other world famed artists use and endorse it. They say it is the only perfect piano-player.

You are invited to hear the Pianola. A call need not imply a purchase.

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STOLE THE MONKEY AND ASKED RANSOM

Charge Laid Against Young Cuban by Wealthy Woman.

Complainant Is Also a Cuban, and Says She Has Been Imposed Upon—Arrest Is Made.

Mrs. Rosalie Abreu, who is said to be a wealthy resident of Cuba, but who spends most of her time in the United States, laid a complaint yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court against Joaquin Calabiero, whose father is said to be a prominent lawyer in Havana, that he had stolen a monkey belonging to her. She said that some time ago when her home in Cuba was destroyed by fire Calabiero assisted her in raking through the ashes searching for money and jewels, and that he had found quite a number of articles, which he returned to her.

She felt very grateful, she said, and wished to repay him in some way, but as he was from a respectable family she did not offer him any money for fear of offending him. When she heard him express a desire to attend the Pan-American Exposition, however, she gave him $150 to defray his expenses.

He seemed to be very grateful, she said, and departed to view the sights at Buffalo. Two weeks ago she was very much surprised when he presented himself at her cottage at Long Branch and announced that he had come for a visit. Her house was full at the time, but she made room for him, though not without some inconvenience to herself and her guests. Joaquin did not seem to appreciate the fact that he was a guest, but, according to her version, seemed to be under the impression that he was the host.

He finally made himself so obnoxious that she was forced to ask him to leave, which he did on Saturday last, coming to New York. An hour or so after his departure she missed a monkey, which she had had for five or six years, and to which her four children as well as herself were very much attached. She employed a private detective named Francis J. Gregory, and he had learned that just before Calabiero's departure he had passed the monkey to a confederate through the window, and the two men and the monkey had then taken the first train for this city.

On Sunday she received a telegram from Calabiero informing her that he was registered at the Hotel America, and that if she wanted to get news as to the whereabouts of Jocco she must meet him at his hotel yesterday. She came to New York yesterday morning and met him according to appointment, when, she said, he agreed to return the monkey only on condition that she pay him $500. She demurred that the price was too high, but he was obdurate, and she finally agreed to pay the money and went to the office of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., where she drew five new crisp one-hundred-dollar bills, and then returned to see Calabiero.

Calabiero, however, noticing that they were being followed by a man, accused her of having hired a detective to watch him. She was forced to admit the truth of the accusation, whereupon he grew very angry, and said that under the circumstances he did not see how he could return the monkey to her unless she also gave him, in addition to the $500, a diamond and emerald bracelet which she was wearing at the time, and which she says is worth not less than $2,000. She emphatically refused to pay such a price, and then Calabiero told her that he would kill the monkey, and would send her the head and tail in the evening. She began to plead with him not to be so heartless, and her cries brought the private detective whom she had employed, and also Policeman Crowley of the Tenderloin Station, to the scene.

They promptly placed the Cuban under arrest, took him to the West Thirtieth Street Station, and then to the Jefferson Market Court, where Magistrate Mayo held him in $1,500 bail for further examination on Wednesday.

At the Hotel America, at 15 Irving Place, it was said that Calabiero had stopped occasionally at the house for several years. He was last seen there about two weeks ago, but was not registered. The clerks at the hotel said he appeared to have plenty of money, dressed well, smoked good cigars, and drank good wines.

THE THREE-PLATOON SYSTEM.

New Police Regulations Supplant the Old This Morning.

The three-platoon, or nine section, patrol system supplants at 8 o'clock this morning the two-platoon, or four section, system. Under the outgoing system practically the whole police force was on duty at night, or rather from 6 o'clock to midnight, as half the men were on the streets and half in bed.

At midnight, however, only half the men who came in from patrol went on reserve. They went to bed, the other half going home. Under the new plan only one-third of the force will be on patrol duty and only one section, or one-ninth of it, on reserve. The duration of patrol at night will, beginning with to-day, be eight hours as against six. The "dog watch," 6 to 8 A. M., is abolished. Under the new rules there will be as many men on patrol duty in the day time as at night.

The worst "tricks" of the new scheme will be from 4 P. M. to midnight, and from midnight to 8 A. M. The men have always grumbled about the six hours "trick," even in fine weather. How they will take to eight hours' continuous patrol in the dead of Winter remains to be seen. The new system so much advocated by the men, seems to cut into recreation time, as under the system it succeeds only one-quarter of the force was on patrol in the daytime and one-quarter on reserve.

Under the old system there were 2,370 patrol posts in the City of New York. Under the new plan there are but 1,817. The 553 posts which have been done away with will be added to the walking the patrolmen will have to do.

As to detailed positions it was announced yesterday at the Central Office that 350 men will lose them and do patrol duty, so that about 120 men will retain "soft snaps." Many of the detailed jobs will be continued, but will fall into regular patrol duty and will be covered by men going on posts. Street crossing jobs, for instance, will be made fixed eight-hour posts.

It is to be doubted if the 1817 new posts will ever be covered without doubling; that is to say, making one man cover more than one post, because of the absence of patr

COLOMBIAN LEGATION HAS LEFT CARACAS

It Is Not Known Whether Passports Were Demanded.

W. W. Russell, the United States Charge, Is Now Probably Looking After Colombia's Interests.

WILLEMSTAD, Curaçoa, Aug. 12.—The Colombian Legation left Caracas to-day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Señor Herran, the Colombian Chargé, is still in official ignorance of the momentous events which, according to the press reports, are occurring on the Isthmus of Panama and along the Venezuelan border. He attributes his lack of information to a break in cable communication with his country, the line from Buena Ventura north having been reported to be in very bad working order. Señor Herran characterizes the situation as most bewildering.

The State Department authorized W. W. Russell, the American Chargé d'Affaires at Caracas, to use his good offices for Colombia in case the Colombian Minister departed. Mr. Russell telegraphed last week, asking instructions as to his course of action in case of the withdrawal of the Colombian Minister. He did not, however, indicate that this withdrawal was preliminary to any rupture between the two republics. The State Department has no information as to whether Mr. Russell is now acting for Colombia.

Señor Herran regards Mr. Russell's inquiry as significant, but points out that the advices did not state that Señor Rico, the Minister in question, had demanded his passports or that they had been presented to him. Thus the matter loses some of the seriousness which would otherwise have been given to it.

Señor Herran will leave here for New York on Wednesday, to be gone a week, on private matters. He expects his official mail from Colombia to-morrow, and hopes this will enable him more correctly to gauge the situation.

There have been no additional developments as to the situation on the Isthmus of Panama. Consul General Gudger's course in looking after the interests of Chinese is not in pursuit of any specific instructions from Washington, but follows a procedure of some twelve years ago, in connection with points at which the Chinese were entirely without official representation.

The Navy Department has now definitely determined to make use of the battleship Iowa, instead of the Wisconsin, for use on the Pacific side of the Isthmus in case affairs become serious there. The Iowa is the flagship of the Pacific station, and flies the flag of Rear Admiral Silas Casey. At last reports received here the Admiral was on board the Iowa, but it is hardly probable that he will proceed further south than San Francisco.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 12.—The gunboat Machias, en route for Colon, has been loading coal, provisions, and ammunition in Hampton Roads since Saturday. A large part of the supplies came from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and a great deal of the ammunition is from the St. Helena magazine here.

The vessel is likely to sail at any moment. She will carry a full complement of men. A number of graduated apprentices from the training ship Lancaster have been transferred to her. It is not probable that the Machias will put in at any port between here and her destination.

THE "GREAT COLOMBIA" PLAN.

It Is Said to Have Been Originated Owing to the Fear of Chilean Aggression.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Inquiries concerning the significance of Gen. Uribe-Uribe's proclamation announcing his purpose to reconstruct "Great Colombia" have brought out an interesting theory as to the real policies underlying the Colombia-Venezuela imbroglio. It is to the effect that the republics of the northern part of South America, which are small, weak, and torn by internal dissentions, are beginning to realize how powerless they would be in the event of the rise of a conquering and empire-seeking power in South America. Ecuador and Venezuela are said to have realized this much more fully than Colombia, and to have come to the conclusion that the first step toward the putting of the northern republics on a safe basis is the union of the entire northern coast by the reconstruction of "Great Colombia."

Talk about an imperial power in South America has been very freely indulged in of late years, and particularly in the last year, in view of the tremendous strides and menacing attitude of Chile. The fear of Chile has by no means been confined to Peru and Bolivia, though those republics were the first to feel her heavy hand, and are likely to be the first victims of a really imperialistic movement by Chile. There have been many and serious indications that the alarm has spread through the South, and it is not many months since there were reports of an attempt to form a defensive alliance against Chile among the republics of the South. This, of course, did not affect or particularly interest the northern republics.

But a few days ago indications began to appear that Chile was interesting herself in the Carribean Sea. There have been reports, never denied, that Chile was looking for a naval station, and other evidences of an interest in northern affairs which Chile had never felt before. None of them was in any way hostile, and all could have been, and were, explained in a way entirely compatible with the friendliest intentions. Nevertheless, the northern republics were not entirely satisfied.

The attempt to revive "Great Colombia," by reuniting Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador has followed. Gen. Castro's Government is said to have originated the proposition, and it is reported to meet with favor in Ecuador. Colombia has no wish to unite with her neighbors, and will resist any such proposition by force. Uribe-Uribe's slogan, "Great Colombia," is therefore considered significant, in view of the current belief that Castro is backing him and that a war between the two republics is really on, in the guise of a double revolution.

ULSTER'S ENGINES DISABLED.

With her engines broken down, her whistles tooting distress signals, and about 300 passengers in a state of excitement, the steamboat Ulster of the Saugerties and New York Steamboat Company, drifted helplessly down the Hudson River early yesterday morning. For nearly three hours the vessel remained helpless, while the officers and deckhands of the boat reassured the passengers, then the Onteora of the Catskill Evening Line hove into view and took off the Ulster's passengers and brought them to this city.

The Ulster left Saugerties at 7 o'clock Sunday night, and should have arrived at her pier in this city at 5 o'clock A. M. She had on board an unusually large number of passengers, many of whom were unable to secure sleeping accommodations, and therefore spent the night on deck. On the way down she stopped at Hyde Park at 11:15 o'clock P. M.

Shortly after leaving the landing there was a crash in the engine room, and a number of terrific crashes that waked people in their bunks and sent them scurrying to the deck. The boat was then drifting helplessly, as far as motive power goes, but Capt. Snyder managed to keep her in midstream and began sounding his whistle for assistance. The purser of the boat went through all the staterooms to make sure that none was left asleep, and meanwhile the officers and deckhands began to assure those who threatened to become panic-stricken that there was no danger.

The Onteora, which took the passengers off the Ulster, was already crowded with an unusual number of passengers, and the double load made accommodations aboard the rescuing steamer uncomfortable. The steamer proceeded, however, on her way to New York, leaving the Ulster in midstream without immediate danger of damage. Later in the morning tugs were sent to the rescue of the Ulster and she was towed into Newburg, where she will be repaired. Upon examination it was found that the shaft of her walking beam had been broken.

GERMAN PRAISE FOR CRISPI.

The Papers Refer to His Friendship for the Empire—The Pope Says He Was "a Good Fighter."

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—The papers comment sympathetically upon the death of Signor Crispi, but they do not ignore the great defects of his character. The strongest emphasis is laid upon his unvarying goodwill toward Germany, his fidelity to the Triple Alliance, and his friendship for Bismarck. The Berliner Post says:

"Germany must not forget that in 1870 it was chiefly owing to Crispi's energetic action that Italy did not support France."

The Vossische Zeitung and other journals make the same observation. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung closes a brief review of Crispi's career in these words:

"Thus it is befitting us gratefully to honor the memory of the man who was a zealous promoter of the Central European alliance and a friend of Germany from conviction."

The National Zeitung considers it characteristic that the news of Crispi's death was wired to Count von Bülow after it was sent to the King of Italy.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Almost all the Parisian papers, in referring to the death of Signor Crispi, judge severely his political work and private life, and all deplore his Gallophobism.

The Soleil, the République Française, and the Figaro, however, recognize the fact that his Gallophobism was a consequence of his ardent patriotism.

The Matin calls him a "political adventurer," and all the papers agree that an enemy of France has disappeared, and that Crispi's death will not cause a single regret in France.

ROME, Aug. 12.—The Pope was only informed of the death of Signor Crispi this morning. He exclaimed:

"Providence has evidently really decreed that I shall be the last of my generation to go. Well, Crispi was a good fighter."

A few moments later the Pope was on his knees at his prie-dieu, praying for the soul of his ancient enemy.

NAPLES, Aug. 12.—Signora Crispi has received a telegram of condolence from King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena. It says, in part:

"Your husband was a venerable and valiant patriot, and he will always be remembered as one of the founders of Italian unity."

The funeral will take place on Thursday, and the burial will probably be in the Pantheon of San Domenico, in Palermo.

The entire garrison of Naples will participate in the funeral procession.

In his will Crispi requests that he be buried without a religious ceremony, and declares that his patrimony and savings were lost during the campaign for liberation in Sicily and in the service of his country.

EMPRESS FREDERICK'S BODY IS TAKEN TO POTSDAM.

The Kaiser, King Edward, and Other Royalties Arrive There for To-day's Ceremony.

CRONBERG, Aug. 12.—The body of the Dowager Empress Frederick was removed by torchlight to-night from the church to the railway station, with a ceremony similar to that of Saturday. The coffin was borne from the church by twelve non-commissioned officers, the organ meanwhile playing "Vale Will Ich Dir Geben," ("I Bid Farewell to You.")

Following the coffin were the Crown Prince and Princess of Greece, Prince and Princess Charles of Hesse, and a number of Court officials. A crowd of townspeople closed the procession. The cortége was accompanied on either side by torchbearers, and troops lined the whole route.

The coffin was deposited in a car specially prepared and draped for its reception. This done, the drums sounded a muffled roll, the troops presented arms, and the funeral train started for Potsdam at 9:50 o'clock.

By special command of Emperor William, the residents of Cronberg were to-day admitted to the Protestant Church prior to the removal of the body. They moved in a long procession past the chancel. Almost all had reason to remember personally the Dowager Empress's charities and kindness. Many wept. Many others uttered expressions of deep regret.

Flowers continued to-day to arrive in profusion. The tokens include wreaths from the British-American Home for Governesses, in Berlin.

POTSDAM, Aug. 12.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra arrived here this evening. They were met at Wild Park Station by Emperor William, the Empress, and their eldest three sons.

Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia have also arrived.

The Emperor and other members of the imperial party arrived at the New Palace in the morning.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—United States Ambassador White arrived here this afternoon. He will go to Potsdam to-morrow morning on the special train which will convey the Ambassadors and other persons invited to be present at the burial of the Empress Frederick.

The Reichsanzeiger prints to-night an elaborate programme, specially drawn up by Emperor William, for to-morrow's funeral procession and ceremonies.

The Emperor William and Empress will go on Wednesday to the palace of Wilhelmshohe, Cassel, and will remain there until Aug. 25.

SCANNELL CASE POSTPONED.

Justice Gildersleeve Grants Delay in Fire Department Charges.

Neither Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell nor William M. Marks, indicted with him for alleged irregularities in purchasing supplies for the Fire Department, was present yesterday when their cases came up before Justice Gildersleeve. The Justice was presiding over the extraordinary term of the criminal branch of the Supreme Court called to try them at the special request of District Attorney Philbin.

Leonard Brenner appeared for Mr. Marks and Wm. D. Lindsay for Commissioner Scannell. Both lawyers asked for a delay of ten days to further examine the papers and prepare their arguments. District Attorney Philbin in person opposed the motion for delay.

"If innocent, Mr. Scannell should be acquitted as soon as possible, and if guilty he should be removed from office at once," he said. "The indictments have been in the hands of counsel more than a month, and they have had plenty of time to decide if they want to attack them. We have done all in our power to expedite matters."

Justice Gildersleeve, however, decided that the counsel for the accused men had not had proper time to prepare briefs, and set Monday, Aug. 26, to hear arguments for the dismissal of and arguments demurring to the indictments.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers; fresh northeasterly winds.

Cloudy, showery weather will continue to-day in Southern New England, the eastern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, the South Atlantic States, and probably in Alabama and Eastern Tennessee, followed Wednesday by clearing and warmer weather. Fresh northeasterly winds will continue on the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts and light to fresh southwesterly winds on the South Atlantic, except along the East Florida Coast, where fresh to brisk southeasterly winds are probable.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh east to northeast winds, showers, and fog to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		—TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	81	77	80
6 A. M.	77	73	76
9 A. M.	82	74	74
12 M.	92	74	77
3 P. M.	75	74	76
6 P. M.	75	73	74
9 P. M.	71	72	72
12 P. M.	70	71	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	75¼
Weather Bureau	75
Corresponding date 1900	78
Corresponding date for last twenty-four years	74

The barometer registered 30.05 inches at 8 A. M. and 30.04 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 66 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 96 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 78 degrees at midnight and the minimum 72 degrees at 8 P. M.

ANTI-IRISH LEGISLATION?

Belief that the British Government Is Meditating It.

Ireland's Proper Proportion of Members of the Commons About Thirty Fewer than at Present.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—In the course of their speeches on Saturday at the Unionist demonstration at Blenheim Palace, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain alluded to the necessity confronting Parliament of taking some measures to abate Nationalist obstruction in the House of Commons, and referred significantly to the overrepresentation of Ireland in Parliament.

These hints have been eagerly seized upon by Unionists and the Unionist papers, which are publishing letters and articles explaining how, if Ireland were only represented in proportion to the other parts of the United Kingdom, she would send to the House of Commons about thirty fewer members than at present.

The idea is gaining ground that the Government meditates making this the principal business of the next session, a sort of compensation will be offered to Ireland by the concession of a more extended system of local self-government.

A section of the Ministerialists has long urged this reform upon the Government; but, until recently, Ministers seemed reluctant to enter upon the difficult task of redistributing Parliamentary representation, which might precipitate another dissolution.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

House of Commons Adopts an Amendment to the Factory Bill—"Tim" Healy's Comment.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Government was defeated in the House of Commons last night in the course of the debate on the Factory bill. The House supported by 163 to 141 a proposal, opposed by the Government, that textile factories should close at noon, instead of 1 o'clock P. M., as now.

The Opposition and the Irish members cheered wildly when the result of the vote was announced.

The Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, the Home Secretary, announced that the Government would accept the decision.

Timothy Healy, (Nationalist,) amid laughter, remarked that the Home Secretary had shown great resignation, but not the sort of resignation the House wanted.

THE PACIFIC CABLE BILL.

Commons Pass the Second Reading—A Nationalist Attacks Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Strathcona.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The House of Commons last night passed to a second reading the Pacific Cable bill by a vote of 183 to 59. In the course of the debate James C. Flynn, (Nationalist,) who opposed the bill, made a personal attack on the Colonial Secretary and upon Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.

J. Austen Chamberlain, who followed, declined to notice the attack upon his father, but said he thought it a cruel thing to cast reflections upon Lord Strathcone and Mount Royal because the latter had been selected by Canada to sit on the cable board.

BAD WEEK FOR THE BOERS.

They Lost 829 Men from Aug. 5 Till Yesterday—685 Were Taken Prisoners.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—In a long dispatch issued last night reporting the operations of the various columns, Lord Kitchener says:

"I am glad to be able to send you the largest return I have yet had for one week.

"Since Aug. 5 the columns report 39 Boers killed, 20 wounded, including Commandant Moll, dangerously; 685 prisoners, including Wolmarans, late Chairman of the First Volksraad; 85 surrenders, including Commandant De Villiers, and the capture of 24,400 rounds of ammunition, 754 wagons, 5,580 horses, and large quantities of stock. Most of the captures were made in Orange River Colony."

In the course of a description of the operations Lord Kitchener says that Gen. French in Cape Colony is "gradually driving the enemy's scattered bands northward."

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CLAIMS.

Dr. Conroy, One of the Red Cross Men, Among the American Claimants—A. J. Giebener Asks for $50,000.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—At yesterday's session of the South African Compensation Commission, Newton Crane, counsel for the American claimants, submitted the American claims.

Dr. A. F. Conroy of Chicago, a member of the Red Cross Society, asks for £7,000 for the loss of surgical instruments, horses, and wagons.

A. J. Giebener, formerly of Galveston, Texas, now stranded in Saxony, went to South Africa in the capacity of assayer, and was deported from East London. He asserts that he is ruined in health and fortune, and wants £10,000. He makes his claim in a letter to President McKinley, with whom, he says, he fought in the Shenandoah Valley at the time of the civil war.

S. J. Ahrberg of Brooklyn, who was expelled from Bloemfontein, asks £800 for the loss of his grocery and goods.

Anna Wedekend of Brooklyn claims £134 for deportation and loss of employment in the capacity of cook.

Nine miners claim varying sums for deportation. They were accused of complicity in the plot against Lord Roberts.

The Chairman, Thomas Milvain, K. C., said he thought no allowance could be made except to persons with legal claims. Something, possibly, might be given to others as an act of grace, but the Foreign Office had laid down the principle that the military authorities had power to expel any one hostile or inconvenient.

Mr. Crane objected to this view, and pressed the commission for a clearer exposition of its powers.

The Chairman somewhat testily told Mr. Crane that he must not interrogate the Commissioners.

Mr. Crane said the claims were made on behalf of the United States Government. He divided the claimants into three classes —those deported for causes other than the plot against Lord Roberts, those wrongfully deported, and those accused of complicity in the plot. He objected to the term "act of grace," used by Mr. Milvain, saying it was an act of diplomacy for the preservation of the comity of nations. If his diplomatic ambassador were told that his Government's representations were only considered as an "act of grace" it might be dangerous. Less than that had produced war.

Major Gen. Sir John C. Ardagh, the representative of the Foreign Office, contended that Dr. Conroy's expedition was composed of men who threw away their Red Cross badges and joined the fighting Boers. Sir John read a letter from Lord Kitchener asserting that the acts of the miners justified their arrest, the accusation of complicity in the plot against Lord Roberts and their deportation as undesirable persons.

The American claims will be further considered to-day.

Peace Envoy Wessels Was Not Shot.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Lord Kitchener has cabled news of the release of the peace envoy Andries Wessels, who was said to have been shot. Wessels was a prisoner in Gen. Cellier's laager, near Kaalfontein, which the British recently surprised and captured.

Fatal Affray in an Albanian Church.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A dispatch from Vienna to The Daily Mail says:

"A murder resulting from a vendetta of twenty years' duration occurred in a church at Obotti on Sunday. A general fight ensued in the church between the respective partisans, with the result that seven persons were killed and twenty-three wounded."

PEKING MINISTERS AGREE

Decide on the Terms of the Final Settlement Protocol.

Rice, Cereals, and Flour to be Free of Duty—American Exports of Wheat and Flour to China Large.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The State Department has received a cablegram from Commissioner Rockhill announcing that the draft of the final protocol has been agreed upon.

A tariff of 5 per cent. ad valorem will be put in force two months after the signing of the protocol, except on goods shipped within ten days after signing, and will continue until the conversion to specific rates has been affected by the commission of experts.

The free list will include rice, foreign cereals, and flour, gold and silver bullion and coin.

The news that cereals and flour have been included in the free list is regarded as important, owing to the growth of American exports of wheat and flour to China. In 1899 these amounted to $2,298,033, which was almost double the shipments of the preceding year. The trade has continued to increase, and the Pacific Coast interests have looked forward to supplying China with a considerable part of her consumption of wheat and flour, most of which, heretofore, has gone from Atlantic ports around the Horn. Recently commercial organizations on the Pacific Coast forwarded representations to Washington, showing that a 5 per cent. tariff on flour would work considerable injury to this trade.

The American shipments of rice to China are not very large, and the inclusion of rice on the free list is chiefly due to China's need for this staple food. Owing to the frequency of drought and famine in China, the local rice product has often been curtailed, and it has been necessary to meet the tremendous demand by allowing rice to go in free of duty from Siam and other rice-producing countries.

CAPT. N. H. HALL COMMENDED.

Navy Department Sends Him a Letter Praising the Legation Guard Under His Command at Peking.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett to-day sent to Capt. Newt H. Hall of the Marine Corps, who commanded the legation guard at Peking during a part of the crisis there, a letter of commendation for the heroic services of those under his command during the siege.

The department had previously sent a letter of commendation to Capt. Myers, who was the senior officer in command, but who gave way to Capt. Hall on being wounded. A similar letter would have been sent to Capt. Hall, but at that time he was under charges made by officials of the American Legation relative to his course during the siege. A Court of Inquiry, however, fully exonerated Capt. Hall. The letter of commendation is as follows:

"The department desires to commend in the highest terms the legation guard under your command on July 21 to Aug. 17, 1900. During this period each member of the guard behaved in the most creditable manner, under very trying circumstances. Especially are to be mentioned and commended Sergt. Edward A. Walker, M. C.; Corporals Martin Hunt and John O. Dahlgren, M. C.; Gunman Emil Stogreen, and Alexander Westermark for their conspicuous conduct for the defense of the legation."

WALDERSEE LAUDS THE KAISER.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—Count von Waldersee, at the reception given to him in Hanover to-day, said in the course of his speech:

"If I succeeded in some measure in China, it must be attributed solely to the circumstance that I had Emperor William behind me and was able to act in accordance with his intentions. What has been done in China for Germany will, I hope, come to light soon."

The Field Marshal went on to praise the conduct of the troops, adding:

"The young men of the mounted artillery achieved results hitherto not heard of. Our friends certainly learned to respect us more than ever; but our enemies now know us fully. We have taught the latter to respect us thoroughly. They know that a collision with Germany would be a bad job and that the Kaiser is backed by great power.

"We owe it to the Kaiser alone that we have opened great highways for German trade and industry. I am convinced that the German name will soon have quite a different sound there [in China.] Other names pall. The German name was borne aloft."

Senator Beveridge in Peking.

PEKING, Aug. 13.—United States Senator Beveridge has arrived in Peking for a two days' visit, after traveling extensively in Manchuria with the Russian Commander in Chief.

TWO NOBEL PRIZES AWARDED.

One Goes to Prof. Finsen, Discoverer of the Light Treatment for Lupus; the Other to Prof. Pavloff.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 12.—Two of the prizes created under the terms of the will of Alfred Nobel, the Swedish engineer and chemist, will be awarded respectively to Prof. Finsen of Denmark, for discovering the light treatment for lupus, and Prof. Pavloff, the Russian physiologist, for his researches in nutrition.

Alfred Nobel, the Swedish chemist and expert in high explosives, died at San Remo, Italy, on Dec. 9, 1896. He left personalty valued at $2,170,465. About half the estate went to relatives, and the remainder was to be invested, the interest to be divided into five parts, and to be used as awards for those persons adjudged to have done the most "for the benefit of humanity" during the preceding year.

The various Swedish academies award the prizes, with the exception of that for the propagation of peace. This is awarded by a committee of five persons elected by the National Parliament.

Consul Brodowski at Solingen Dead.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—Edmond Z. Brodowski, United States Consul at Solingen, died suddenly yesterday morning at the house of a friend, a surveyor, named Kubicki, in Eberswalde. Mr. Brodowski left Solingen on Friday night and passed through Berlin on Saturday, seemingly in perfect health. His wife has arrived at Eberswalde. The burial will be there. Mr. Brodowski was originally appointed Consul at Breslau, but the Foreign Office refused to grant him an exequatur, whereupon his location was changed to Solingen.

King Alfonso's Cooks on Strike.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—The general feeling of discontent prevailing here has reached the royal kitchen, and the principal chef and five cooks at the King's palace have gone out on strike.

AT THE HOTELS.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—C. T. Griffith, Indianapolis; A. S. Hamilton, Toronto.

PARK AVENUE—J. R. Scales, Mexico.

GILSEY—James H. Dean, St. Paul; James P. Ramsey, El Paso, Texas.

GRAND—F. M. Hayes, Havana, Cuba; W. B. Schofield, United States Army.

SAVOY—F. A. Kingsley, Pittsburg; Joseph E. Durrell, Cincinnati.

NETHERLAND—Senator W. A. Clark, Montana; Dr. E. N. Culver, Bay Shore.

MANHATTAN—Dr. Edgar Kern, Philadelphia; J. B. Savage, Cleveland; Dr. James W. Ward, San Francisco; William H. Crane, Cohasset, Mass.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Garrett B. Linderman, South Bethlehem, Penn.; Samuel Rea, Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—Harris J. Chilton, Philadelphia; Raymond Du Puy, St. Joseph, Mo.; William Wilmerding Moir, Lake Placid, N. Y.

VICTORIA—Judge John M. Fuller, Buffalo; Congressman Charles H. Camp, Pittsburg.

HOFFMAN—L. G. Wilkerson, Boise, Idaho; Charles Dugleid, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. T. De Witt Talmage, Washington, D. C.; J. B. Swift, Cincinnati.

MARTHOLDI—The Countess of Santa Luce, Spain.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; H. J. Gutman, skirts, waists, and children's cloaks; A. Younker, pictures, umbrellas, and hosiery; J. E. Falan, dress goods and linings; 55 Franklin Street.

Holmes, D. H., Company, New Orleans, La.; Mr. Crippen, carpets and mattings; C. B. Bowers, curtains and upholstery goods; 33 Leonard Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Busse, white goods; 104 Worth Street.

Mabley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. G. Carew, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; 708 Broadway; Holland House.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Adamson, infants' wear; Miss L. Riley, fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. J. Wilson, china, lamps, and glassware; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. P. Pule, linens, white goods, and notions; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Strauss, Herman, Louisville, Ky.; P. J. Haag, domestics and linens; S. Z. Lorsch, cloaks, suits, and waists; 443 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; G. H. Hutzler, cloaks and suits; 477 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Stein-Bloch Company, Rochsster, N. Y.; N. Stein, woolens; 718 Broadway; Holland House.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Lusk, linens and white goods, "foreign"; 115 Worth Street; Holland House.

Siegel Clothing Company, Butte City, Mon.; E. Siegel, clothing; Herald Squire Hotel.

Rice, Weil & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; G. Rice, notions and furnishing goods; 22 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuss, N. Y.; Mrs. A. M. Flanagan, ladies' and infants' wear, corsets and waists; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. F. Kennedy, notions, fancy and leather goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Braman, C. L., Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; C. L. Braman, furnishing and fancy goods, 87 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Ganspohl, upholstery goods, rugs, and mattings; Hotel Albert.

Hasemeier & Silkmann, Richmond, Ind.; J. E. Peltz, dry goods; H. R. Silkmann, dress goods, silks, and trimmings; Hotel Albert.

Schipper & Block, Peoria, Ill.; W. Schwentzer, furnishing goods, laces, and hosiery, 395 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Kuehne, millinery; Miss L. Scheuerman, millinery; A. E. Vetter, cloaks; Miss McKibben, millinery; G. Pfeiffer, laces, embroideries, trimmings, and ribbons; D. Scholl, hosiery and gloves; J. T. Ryan, boys' clothing; Miss F. Morrison, millinery; 377 Broadway.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. T. Doll, toys, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Thomas, John W., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; G. D. Adams, notions, laces, jewelry, and ribbons; Hotel Albert.

"May Company," Cleveland, Ohio; P. J. Dolt, laces and embroideries; E. H. Clark, domestics; W. H. Ellis, upholstery goods, 760 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Timothy Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; J. P. Allen, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Albert.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Barnes, cloaks, 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. I. Lasell, carpets and rugs; Hotel Imperial.

Jones, Witter & Co., Columbus, Ohio; S. B. Witter, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. A. Stevenson, dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions, fancy goods, and laces; Miss A. Lambert, fancy goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Clarke & Co., Peoria, Ill.; R. B. Collins, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Albert.

Maher & Brothers, Utica, N. Y.; T. J. Maher, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; L. Wachtel, millinery; 115 Worth Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Brydon, linens; W. Page, cloaks and suits; Miss Robertson, art goods; 2 Walker Street.

Pettus Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; B. M. Hoag, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Walker Bowen Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; Mrs. E. H. Morris, millinery and ribbons; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Knowlton, E. A., Rochester, Minn., notions and furnishing goods; 78 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Choate, H., & Co., Winona, Minn.; W. G. Jamieson, furnishing goods; D. H. Steele, cloaks and suits; H. Choate, general buyer; Hotel Marlborough.

Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; R. Cleary, white goods; 406 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; A. J. Jennings, underwear; Herald Square Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Kelly, corsets; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, notions; 57 White Street.

Chamberlain, Johnson & Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. T. Stephenson, dress goods; 76 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Sachs, upholstery goods; 467 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Hens & Kelly Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. Buchan, cloaks and suits; 60 Lispenard Street; Sinclair House.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Gardiner, fancy goods; 115 Worth Street; Gerard House.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; Miss McGrath, optical goods; Hotel Netherland.

Heiman, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Schiller, millinery, laces, and ribbons; 602 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Browning, King & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; O. L. Eddy, furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; O. W. Day, housefurnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Barle, William, Dry Goods Company, Saginaw, Mich.; W. E. Mitchell, upholstery goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; Miss Murphy, ladies' and infants' wear; 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. L. Fidler, laces and embroideries; 621 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Spring Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; E. H. Smith, carpets; Hotel Navarre.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; R. N. Cairo, housefurnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; E. Jacobus, boys' clothing, 621 Broadway; Hotel Gerard.

Morrison, D., & Co., Savannah, Ga.; D. J. Morrison, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Burdick-Pecher-Murray Dry Goods Company, Madison, Wis.; J. J. Pecher, cloaks; A. L. Burdick, notions, laces, and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. P. Jackson, linings and white goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. V. Sill, yarns and fancy goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Mansbach, H. H., & Son, Piedmont, West Va.; G. Mansbach, clothing; C. Mansbach, clothing; Hotel Navarra.

Lewis, John C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; L. Lewis, notions, gloves, fancy goods, jewelry, and housefurnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; B. Hillman, notions; 337 Broadway; Gerard Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Wentworth, dress goods; 8 Greens Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Robinson, J. W., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. E. Parish, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Olson, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss N. Holland, yarns, needlework, and art embroideries; 258 Church Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Munzesheimer & Daube, Ardmore, Indian Territory; S. Daube, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. J. Moriarty, curtains; W. Russell, colored dress goods; Mrs. K. Weiler, ladies' wear; Hotel Rossmore.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. Jonas, fancy goods and toys; 621 Broadway; Gerard Hotel.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; T. A. Stevens, millinery and ribbons; J. B. Mortimer, laces and ladies' neckwear; 487 Broadway; Gerard Hotel.

Lehman, B., Fort Wayne, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Ertle, silks; 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss E. New, cloaks, suits, and infants' wear; 467 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Olds, Wortman & King, Portland, Ore.; J. C. Olds, china, glass, and silverware; 488 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Meyer, domestics; A. O'Donnell, prints, ginghams, and linings; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Goldberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; D. B. Goldberg, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Ullman Brothers, Anniston, Ala.; L. Ullman, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, cloaks, suits, and waists; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Bernheimer, silks, linens, and white goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. P. Long, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Kraus Bros., Wheeling, West Va.; B. F. Kraus, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss A. Whitman, laces and embroideries; 377 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

"Hub, The," Baltimore, Md.; S. Schleisner, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Hecht Bros., Baltimore, Md.; E. Hecht, dry goods; M. Hecht, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Hecht Bros., Washington, D. C.; F. Klein, boys' clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Hamerslough & Co., Trinidad, Col.; R. Hamerslough, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. E. Kilburn, art and upholstery goods; 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Mendelsohn, S. S., Chicago, Ill.; dry goods.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; E. H. McCling, upholstery goods; 337 Broadway.

Tate M

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock, Noon.

A Comparison---And What It Proved

The facts about this August Trade Sale of Furniture are brought home with startling surprise at times. Many of the statements which we make are not fully comprehended by the public. For instance, yesterday we said that the valuations placed on furniture in this sale were lower than the prices for equal goods in other stores. This was illustrated very sharply to one customer.

She had just bought a handsomely inlaid desk at a store that keeps very fine goods. The price was $102. She came on our floor and was naturally attracted toward the desks to be sure that she could not have done better.

To her amazement she found the same identical style of desk—of the same wood, inlaid in same manner. It was marked "$50, worth $100."

She thought it must be a mistake—some cheap copy; but examination and inquiry proved absolutely that the two desks came from the same manufacturer. In the regular way, we should have marked the desk $100. The other store had it marked $102. Yet our sale price was only $50.

And you couldn't have found such a fine desk on sale in any but a high-class furniture store.

Our floor is full of just such splendid values; yet direct comparison is not easy to find; because the same customer does not frequently see the same pattern in other stores.

When found, the testimony of the comparison is startling and absolute.

In principle and methods this August Trade Sale of Furniture stands alone.

Some information about prices:

Women's Desks—

A very fine assortment in all the popular woods, also a special lot of very handsomely inlaid mahogany desks of the Louis XV. period.

$6, from $8—Golden oak desks in quartered oak finish; drop lid; French legs; one long drawer; 8 inside compartments; well built and highly finished. This desk also in imitation mahogany.
$10, from $15—Bird's-eye maple desks; drop lid; swell front drawer; moulded edges; straight fluted legs; 6 inside compartments; polish finish.
$10, from $15—Mahogany.
$12, from $16—Golden oak.
$17, from $25—Golden oak.
$18, from $26—Golden oak.
$20, from $32—Bird's-eye maple.
$37.50, from $75—Mahogany, inlaid.
$45, from $90—Mahogany, inlaid.
$47.50, from $95—Mahogany, inlaid.
$50, from $100—Mahogany, inlaid.
$75, from $150—Mahogany, inlaid.

Library Tables

Almost every sort of a library table in an ample price-range.

$12, from $18—Golden oak; quartered oak top; 28 x 48 in.; heavy turned legs with claw feet; one lower shelf; deep rim with embossed edges; well built and finished.
$13.50, from $20—Golden oak.
$27, from $33—Golden oak.
$30, from $40—Golden oak.
$32, from $48—Golden oak.
$45, from $65—Golden oak.

Fourth floor.

Bookcases

Mahogany, bird's-eye maple, golden oak, natural birch and Flemish oak are represented in our line of bookcases. All sizes in many prices. Most unusual values:

$12, from $18.50—Imitation mahogany bookcases, 54 in. high, 32 in. wide; four adjustable shelves; moulded edges; carved panel each side of door frame; finest construction and finish.
$22, from $33—Golden oak in quartered oak finish; three section; 52 in. high, 54 in. wide; three sliding doors; four adjustable shelves in each compartment; moulded edges; claw feet; highly polished.
$9, from $12.50—Natural birch.
$10, from $15—Golden oak.
$11.50, from $15—Natural birch.
$16, from $26—Mahogany.
$19, from $25—Natural birch.
$20, from $25—Golden oak.
$20, from $30—Mahogany.
$25, from $32—Natural birch.
$25, from $38—Mahogany.
$27, from $42—Golden oak.
$38, from $50—Golden oak.
$50, from $72—Mahogany.
$75, from $100—Mahogany.

Couches

$16, from $20—Oak frame, figured velour; tufted.
$18, from $23—Plain velour, fringed; not tufted.
$25, from $32—Imitation mahogany, plain velour; tufted.
$25, from $35—Oak frame, striped velour; tufted.
$28, from $35—Leather, plain seat; tufted head.
$40, from $50—Oak frame, moquette; plain seat.
$42, from $55—Oak frame, leather; tufted.
$50, from $70—Red leather, fringed; tufted.
$55, from $75—Mahogany frame, embossed velour; tufted.
$65, from $85—Leather; tufted and fringed.
$80, from $100—Mahogany frame; embossed velour.

Library Suites

$48, from $70—Three pieces; golden oak; red leather.
$50, from $70—Three pieces; Flemish oak; red leather.
$65, from $100—Two pieces; golden oak; green leather.
$65, from $100—Three pieces; mahogany; green leather.
$70, from $90—Three pieces; Flemish oak; red leather.
$70, from $125—Three pieces; mahogany; green leather.
$75, from $100—Two pieces; imitation mahogany; green leather.
$75, from $110—Three pieces; golden oak; green leather.

Library Chairs

$18, from $25—Mahogany chair in tapestry.
$22.50, from $30—Easy chair in green leather.
$25, from $35—Fireside chair in velour.
$25, from $45—Flemish oak chair in red leather.
$30, from $40—Easy chair in green leather.
$40, from $55—High-backed chair in velour.
$42.50, from $55—Easy rocker in green leather.
$48, from $65—Easy rocker in red leather.
$50, from $75—Easy rocker in green leather.
$55, from $75—Easy chair in green leather.

Library Sofas

$50, from $70—Flemish oak in red leather.
$50, from $75—Golden oak in embossed velour.
$50, from $80—Golden oak in moquette.
$60, from $90—Golden oak in embossed velour.
$75, from $110—Mahogany in moquette.
$80, from $125—Mahogany in moquette.
$100, from $130—Mahogany in embossed velour.

The Wanamaker Store

This Opportunity
For CARPET Buying

Carpets are a particularly good thing to save money on. First, because the saving, if you buy here and now, is large; and secondly, because you are likely to get just the quality and color you would buy later; and the change in designs is a matter of small moment in carpets.

Here are fine Axminster and Velvet Carpets, in very wide variety. The designs were choice enough to be selected by us for our present season's stock, and the quality in each grade is of the highest class. In every case the combination of colorings is artistic and in good taste. The thrifty housekeeper would count it extravagance to pay more, when such excellent Carpets can be bought so much under-price.

The rain kept many people from coming yesterday, and they will be reassured by the news that the variety is practically as good today as yesterday.

No need to worry about the laying of the carpet, if you are away from home, or don't want it down yet. You can pick out what you want, and we will deliver and lay it later on, at your convenience.

There are about a hundred patterns to choose from. These are the prices:

$1.40 Axminster at $1
$1.40 Velvet Carpets at $1
$1 Velvet Carpets at 75c
70c Tapestry Carpets at 45c
85c Tapestry Carpets, best quality, at 55c
65c Ingrain Carpets at 50c

Third floor.

Clean-Up Offerings
Of CLOTHING
For Men and Boys

This is an inexpensive time to feel compunction about the clothes that have served you so well this Summer.

Having a good time in a free and easy way makes a new man of the wearer, but makes old clothes of a suit.

But it would cost more than the clothes were worth, to take good care of them; now every man may be glad he didn't when new clothes can be bought for so little as this:

Sack Suits of blue or black serge—guaranteed all-wool and fast colors; made up in the careful manner that a good-looking, well-fitting serge suit demands; selling formerly at $8.50 to $12, now marked at

$7.50 a Suit

Line of sizes is not complete; but most men can be fitted. It's well worth finding out about—that's certain.

We also have some Mixed Cheviot and Wool Crash Suits, with single-breasted sack coats, in sizes 33 to 44. They were $15. Now at

$10 a suit

Then this news for the boys:

Boys' $3.50 to $7.50 Suits at $2.50 and $3

This is a group of about a hundred and seventy-five Sailor and Vestee Suits, in various styles and colors—but only in sizes for ages 3, 4 and 5 years. Prices have been $3.50 to $7.50; now $2.50 and $3.

A rare chance for the little fellows.

$5 to $7.50 Bicycle Suits at $3

These are in broken lots, very much broken in sizes, but can fit most boys of 6 to 10 years. Decided bargains for all who are suited.

About fifteen dozen Blouse Shirt Waists, made of good madras; with or without collar. Worth $1.15 to $1.35. Now at $1 each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Imported Capes and Paletots

The finest collection of these handsome garments that came from abroad this season, came to Wanamaker's. Exclusive in design, yet prodigal in variety—little wonder that some dozens of garments still remain unsold.

They are mostly of lace or silk; made in the smartest fashion known to best foreign makers.

They will serve handsomely for evening wear during the coming season.

Capes, Paletots and Jackets that were $40 to $75, now

At $25 Each

Second floor, Broadway.

Children's FRENCH UNDERWEAR
For Less Than Usual

These are the fine, dainty garments that mothers of little ones have seen and enthused over during the present season.

Of course French underwear is expensive, and deservedly so; but nothing else makes baby look so charming; and parents are pardonably extravagant in dressing the little tot.

But today the extravagance is eliminated; and these exquisite pieces may be obtained at the prices you would need to pay for domestic garments.

But quantities are small; and those who wish to share them must do so quickly.

These prices:

Drawers were $1.50, now 75c.
Petticoats were $3.50, now $2.50.
Nightgowns were $3, now $2.
Aprons were $6, now $3.50.
Guimpes were $4.50, now $2.50.
Hats and Bonnets were $15, now $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

GIRLS' DRESSES
For $1

This is an attractive collection of girls' washable dresses in guimpe and high-neck styles; made of lawn, gingham and pique. Sizes mostly for ages 6, 8 and 10 years.

The former prices ranged up to $3. Now choose for $1 each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Radical Clean-Up
Of HANDKERCHIEFS

In making room for the incoming stock of new goods, we picked eleven thousand pure-linen handkerchiefs out of our regular stock, and cut the prices sharply, as the figures below tell.

Men, particularly, have rarely, if ever, had an equal opportunity to buy such splendid handkerchiefs so much under-value.

For Men—

At $2.75 a dozen, from $4.20—Extra size, plain linen; hemstitched; splendid quality; assorted width of hems.
At $4 a dozen, from $7.80—Same style; much finer quality.
At $6 a dozen, from $10.20—Extra fine grade of plain linen, hemstitched.
One-half dozen of any at same rate.

For Women—

At 12½c each, from 25c—Fancy printed sheer linen, hemstitched; nice assortment of colorings.
At 40c each, from 75c—Lace-edge embroidered, scalloped embroidered, and hemstitched embroidered; very choice patterns.
At 10c each, from 12½c—Initial, hemstitched, unlaundered, with row of open work.
At 10c each, from 12½c—Plain, fine linen hemstitched.
At 12½c each, from 15c—Scalloped edge, embroidered by hand.
At 12½c each, from 15c—Plain fine linen, hemstitched.
At $2 a dozen, from $3—A lot of fine, plain linen, hemstitched; assorted widths of hems. Half dozens at same rate.
At $3 a dozen, from $4.20—Same as above in style, but of finer linen. Half dozens at same rate.
At $3.50 a dozen, from $6—Extra fine plain linen, hemstitched. Half dozens at same rate.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Japanese Goods

These pretty and practical things from Japan cost very little in the first place, when they are bought right. Now, when we find that we have too many of certain things, the cost is quite insignificant.

Lacquered Handkerchief and Glove Boxes; at 25c and 50c. Worth a half more.

Metal Trays, suitable for favors; for the smoking table, bureau and desk; at 10c, 15c and 25c each.

Colored Photographs on silk fans, very decorative; 25c each, worth 35c.

Also a lot of Trays, of papier mache, in Japanese decorations; were 40c, now 25c.

Tenth street elevator Counter.

CURTAINS and Draperies
Under-Price

Carpets, Furniture, Draperies—what splendid opportunities for thrifty housekeepers here now.

Some of the Upholstery goods usually bring the same prices continuously—always staple; but we offer these August inducements.

Drapery Materials

SILK DAMASKS—
At $2, $2.35, $3, $4.25, $4.50 yard
Were $2.65, $3, $3.85, $5.25, $6.50
ARMURES—
At $1.80, $2, and $2.25 yard
Were $2.25, $2.50, and $2.75
FIGURED VELOURS—
At 95c, $1.65, $1.85 and $2.50 yard
Were $1.50, $2.50, $3 and $3.50
SASH MUSLIN—By the yard—
Thirty-six inches wide, with double border in three patterns; very desirable for full-size and half-sash curtains. At 15c yard, from 20c.

Lace Curtains

TAMBOUR—
At $3.75, $5.75, $7 and $7.75 pair
From $5, $7.25, $9 and $9.75
RENAISSANCE—
At $4, $5.50, $9.50 and $12.50 pair
From $5.25, $7, $12.25 and $15.75
IVORY IRISH POINT—
At $5.85, $8.35, $11 and $14.25 pair
From $7.50, $10.50, $14 and $18
WHITE IRISH POINT—
At $3.85, $4.65, $5.50 and $7.75 pair
From $4.85, $6.50, $7.50 and $10

Lambrequins

For maniel and piano. Made of figured China silk; various colorings; trimmed with a silk tassel edging. Only a few of these. At $2.50 each, were $3.

Cretonnes

A large and varied stock of cretonnes have we here, in the newest patterns and colors; both domestic and imported in this lot. Especially good for hangings and coverings. A large portion from this lot are now priced as follows: At 35c and 65c yard, were 50c to $1.

Sofa Pillows

Splendid variety of coverings, in tapestry and damask, down filled.
At $1.65, $3.75 and $7 each
From $2.25, $5.50 and $9

Third floor.

Lawn Aprons
Pretty, Practical, Under-Price

Lawn Aprons are always worth their regular value, if nicely made of good lawns, as are these. Here are all sorts and sizes, for mistress and maids—little sewing aprons, extra size aprons; nurses' aprons; with bibs or bretelles, and without; some trimmed with lace or embroidery.

These prices:

25c and 30c Aprons at 18c
35c and 45c Aprons at 28c
50c and 60c Aprons at 35c
65c and 75c Aprons at 50c
85c to $1.25 Aprons at 75c

Main aisle.

Attractive Offering
Of Embroideries

We bought twelve thousand yards of insertions and ribbon beadings—just exactly the embroideries most wanted now. They were the sample pieces of an importing house—fine and perfect, of course, except for the soil on the outside of the piece.

The variety is almost unlimited, for there are scarcely two pieces alike in the entire collection. Now priced this way:

At 10c, worth 15c
At 12½c, worth 20c
At 15c, worth 25c
At 20c, worth 30c
At 25c, worth 38c

Main aisle.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GARBAGE CONTRACT VALID

Justice Gildersleeve Dismisses the Temporary Injunction.

Says He Thinks Mr. Nagle Acted in a Strictly Lawful Manner—Refers to "Disappointed Contractors."

Commissioner of Street Cleaning Percival E. Nagle and his friends yesterday scored a substantial victory in regard to their much criticised garbage contract, for Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, handed down a decision dissolving the temporary injunction obtained by James F. Madden, a taxpayer, restraining them from putting the contract into effect.

The Judge's denial of the motion to continue the injunction carries with it a severe censure of Mr. Madden, and likewise $10 in costs.

The contract calls for the payment of $232,000 a year for the destruction of the city's garbage for a period of five years. The Justice holds that the complaint is defective, in that it contains no proof of fraud by any affidavit.

The substance of the complaint, Justice Gildersleeve declares, is that Commissioner Nagle's advertisement for bids required that the contractor should build and put in operation a suitable plant within thirty days, and begin the work, although the Commissioner and the Board of Estimate knew that the only party possessed of such a plant was the New York Sanitary and Utilization Company, and that it was impossible to erect such a plant within one month; that the Commissioner knew when he called for bids that the Sanitary and Utilization Company alone could comply with them; that the contractor was also required to deposit $40,000 as security for the performance of the contract, and that, although two other parties bid for the work sums which were much less than the amount bid by the Sanitary and Utilization Company, the contract was awarded to that company, and that the board knew that the price allowed was "extravagant" and calculated to injure the rights of other bidders.

"There is no evidence," says the Judge, "available for the purpose of this motion before me that the Commissioner knew anything of the sort."

Judge Gildersleeve then referred to various points of the complaint, and continued.

"But, aside from these defects in the complaint, and viewing the case on the merits, I think that the board and Commissioner have conducted themselves in a strictly lawful and judicious manner. They have followed the provisions of the charter of Greater New York and have wisely used the discretion which that charter intrusts to them, and which, from the necessity of the case, is essential to a responsible and effective discharge of their functions.

"This case exemplifies the facility with which the leisured taxpayer in modern times lends himself to the designs of jealous and disappointed contractors, who, for the sake of reprisal upon the municipality, bring desperate suits for injunctions, with no expectation of success, thereby vexing the city officials, and impeding the prosecution of public works, to the detriment of the health, comfort, and convenience of the community. This is a practice which cannot be too severely reprehended."

CHINAMAN ON A RAMPAGE.

Tried to Kill a Countryman in Chinatown, Fought a Dozen Others, and Bit a Detective.

Henry Sing, twenty-eight years old, a Chinaman who runs a laundry at Woodside, L. I., caused great excitement in Chinatown last night. He tried to kill a countryman, fought half a dozen others, bit a piece out of a policeman's hand, and finally landed in the Elizabeth Street Station.

Several years ago John Sing Wing, a prosperous merchant of 11 Pell Street, had Sing ejected from the Hip Sing Tong Society in San Francisco, and ever since the latter has borne an intense hatred against the merchant, and has on several occasions threatened his life.

Last night Wing was sitting in his shop with a dozen countrymen, when Sing walked in. He flourished a 32-calibre revolver, and shouted that Wing's end had come. The Chinamen all sprang to their feet and rushed at Sing, one of their number knocking the revolver from Sing's hand with a long bamboo pipe.

Sing recovered his weapon despite the Chinamen who fought him, but before he had time to shoot he was thrown out to the street. The Chinamen rushed after him, vowing to kill him.

A big crowd had collected outside Wing's store, which attracted Detectives Maloney and Carroll of the Elizabeth Street Station; but by the time they reached the scene of the trouble Sing had fled through Pell Street and had boarded a Third Avenue car going toward the bridge. The detectives followed, and saw him enter a laundry at 211 Park Row, kept by his brother, Wah Sing.

When the detectives tried to enter, Wah promptly locked the door. The door was battered down in less than a minute, and the search for Sing was begun. Wah fought the detectives in the back room, and Carroll, grabbing him, threw him into a tub of water, where he staid until Sing was dragged from underneath a bunk.

All the way to the station house Sing struggled to get free, and the detectives were compelled to put handcuffs on him.

When near the police station Sing suddenly turned on Detective Maloney, and, sinking his teeth in the officer's left hand, held on like a bulldog. He was clubbed badly on the head by Carroll before he could be forced to release his hold. A loaded revolver and a box of cartridges was found on Sing when he was searched at the station.

INHALED GAS AND DIED.

Mrs. Coffman, After Several Attempts, Succeeded in Killing Herself.

After several attempts at suicide Mrs. Mary A. Coffman, the wife of Byron S. Coffman, a well-known Denver mining engineer, killed herself yesterday afternoon at her home, 520 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, by inhaling illuminating gas. Mrs. Coffman had been ailing for some time and came to this city five months ago to regain her health. The change did her little good, however, and she developed a suicidal mania. Four weeks ago she tried to walk into the North River with her daughter, May, but was prevented by longshoremen. A week later she tried to throw herself in front of an Amsterdam Avenue trolley car, but was saved by the motorman.

Yesterday morning she locked herself in the bathroom with her daughter and turned on the gas. The young woman screamed and was rescued by neighbors. Thereafter Mrs. Coffman seemed calmed, and Mr. Coffman went to his business. When he returned at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon Mrs. Coffman was found dead in the bathroom, a rubber tube leading from a gas jet into her mouth. An ambulance surgeon summoned from the J. Hood Wright Hospital pronounced life extinct.

PHILADELPHIA'S UNION TICKET.

Allied Organizations' Committee Suggests Names for Candidacy.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—The sub-committee representing the allied organizations in the political reform movement here in opposition to the regular Republican nominees, except the candidate for City Controller, met to-day to draft a union ticket for the next election. Although the sub-committee has no power finally to name a ticket, it can suggest available candidates to the General Committee, which, in turn, is to submit the names to the allied organizations for approval. The following list of candidates was agreed upon by the sub-committee:

District Attorney—P. F. Rothermel, Jr.; Recorder of Deeds—John Virdin; City Controller—John M. Walton; Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions—Frank A. Hartranft; Members of the Board of Revision of Taxes—Simon Gratz and R. A. Lukens; Judges of Court of Common Pleas—G. Harry Davis and John R. Read.

Mr. Rothermel is the present District Attorney. Mr. Virdin Recorder of Deeds, Mr. Walton City Controller, and Mr. Gratz a member of the Board of Revision of Taxes. They are Republicans.

Mr. Walton is also the Republican nominee for the office of Controller.

Messrs. Hartranft, Lukens, and Read are Democrats. Mr. Hartranft is a lawyer and Mr. Lukens is the minority member of the present Board of Revision of Taxes. Mr. Read was formerly United States District Attorney and Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. Mr. Davis is a lawyer and a member of the Board of Managers of the Municipal League.

TO CUT FALL RIVER WAGES.

Cotton Manufacturers Vote to Reduce Pay for Weaving—Operatives Inclined to Resist.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 12.—The Fall River cotton manufacturers this afternoon, at a meeting for the purpose of discussing the question of wage reduction, unanimously voted to reduce wages to a basis of 17 cents for weaving, the reduction to go into effect Sept. 3. This is about a 14 per cent. cut, the present price of weaving being 19.8 cents.

An agreement will be drawn up for the signatures, and will be passed by the Executive Committees of the association. It will require a representation of 100,000 spindles to make operative an agreement to reduce wages. At the meeting and voting there were representatives of nearly 1,250,000 spindles.

The manufacturers agreed in the statement that the only objections offered had to do with the amount and the time of the reduction, and had nothing to do with the reduction itself. A very significant fact in connection with the meeting was the absence of Simeon B. Chase, Treasurer of the King Philip Mills, and George H. Hills, Treasurer of the Davol Mills. The King Philip Mills are engaged entirely upon what is known as fine goods.

In the event of a resistance to the cut down, a matter which has been talked of more seriously than anything else in connection with the proposition, it is not thought that the fine-goods mills will be asked to assist in the fight in order to make the reduction agreement operative. If the reduction is opposed it is expected, of course, that these mills will aid the others in other ways.

Representatives of the various labor organizations in Fall River met immediately after the announcement of the action of the manufacturers' association, and a meeting of the Textile Council was called for next Thursday night. At that meeting a plan of action, and possibly of resistance, will be formulated, and the matter discussed.

The labor men say they do not believe the operatives will accept the reduction. Neither is it expected that they will accept the sliding scale, talked of some time ago. To-night the sentiment of operatives seemed wholly in favor of resisting.

TROLLEY VICTIM IDENTIFIED.

Man Whose Body Was Dragged Under Car Trucks Was Nels Nelson.

Morris Johansen of 19 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, last night identified the body of the man found wedged between the flooring and the rear truck of a car of the Franklin Avenue line, Brooklyn, on Sunday morning as that of his nephew, Nels Nelson, twenty-three years old, of East Ninth Street and Avenue U, in the Homecrest section of Brooklyn.

Mr. Johansen said that his nephew had visited him on Saturday night, and had left to go to his home about midnight. He was perfectly sober when he started for home.

PLANT LINE STEAMER WRECKED.

The Halifax Strikes a Rock Off Minot's Light and Is Beached.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Her course being hidden by thick fog, the Plant Line steamer Halifax early this morning struck a rock off Minot's Light, while bound for this port, and, with the water pouring into her forward compartment, the Captain beached her on George's Island, near Fort Warren, to save her from sinking. As she lay in an easy cradle on the soft bottom of the harbor, tugs reached her, and her 250 passengers were taken off and brought to this city. Among the passengers were several prominent oarsmen who were returning from last week's races at Halifax, and the Philadelphia cricket team, which had been playing in Nova Scotia.

The steamer was bound from Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Port Hawksbury, C. B., and Halifax, N. S. She left Halifax early Sunday morning. Besides 250 passengers, she brought a cargo of general merchandise. While the steamer apparently is seriously damaged, the Plant Line officials think she can be pumped out and floated without serious difficulty.

The Halifax is a steel screw steamer, sailing under British registry. She is 250.3 feet long, 35 feet beam, and 21.5 feet deep. Her tonnage is 958. She was built at Glasgow in 1888.

Mother and Three Daughters Drowned.

LEXINGTON, Va., Aug. 12.—Assistant Postmaster John G. Pole and his family, while attempting to cross a mountain stream about six miles from here, were swept down by the waters of a cloudburst yesterday afternoon. Mr. Pole and his three-year-old daughter escaped; but the mother and three daughters, aged from one to eight years, were drowned. The bodies were recovered.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE PASSENGER ASSOCIATIONS.

Plan of Consolidation Proposed Under the Rearrangement of Ownership.

An attempt will be made, so it was said on Broadway yesterday, to consolidate the Southwestern, the Western, and the Transcontinental Passenger Associations. The reason assigned for such action is that through the financial rearrangement of the ownership of the various lines comprising these associations the existence of so many bodies, composed practically of the same men, involves an unnecessary expense. By consolidating these associations a material saving could be effected.

Another reason is stated to be the easier settlement of disputes, rate matters, and other affairs by one association than could be accomplished by two or more covering partly the same ground. It is understood that the higher traffic officials favor this plan.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

A Comparative Statement of the Road's Earnings and Expenses.

The Louisville and Nashville has issued a statement of its earnings and expenses for the year ended June 30, 1901, as compared with the previous year. From gross earnings for 1901 is deducted $1,193,518 for freight on company's property, which has hitherto been debited to operating expenses:

	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$28,022,207	$26,611,095
Operating expenses	18,233,084	17,472,122
Net earnings from traffic	9,789,173	9,138,973
Other income	704,888	650,044
Total	$10,493,861	$9,789,017
Total charges	6,212,748	6,189,788
Net income	4,281,113	661,879
Surplus after payment of dividends	1,586,113	1,507,234

The detailed annual report will be issued later.

Brief Railroad Items.

Superintendent Ketchum of the Morris and Essex Division of the Lackawanna has ordered all employes to refrain from unnecessary noise at stations and to enforce similar restraint on others on the grounds of the company. The order is intended to stop the annoying calls of cab drivers.

General Manager Norris of the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad has installed for use as an inspection car for short distances a machine on the style of the old handcar, but operated by gasoline. The machine weighs 475 pounds and is capable of making thirty miles an hour.

Traffic officials of Western railroads and representatives of the anthracite coal operators are to meet in Chicago this week to discuss freight rates to points west from Chicago. The coal men demand that rates be maintained to prevent some large wholesale firms in the West from selling coal at lower figures, which they are enabled to do because of cut freight rates.

FAST TRACK AT SARATOGA

Hacklet Easily Won the Ballston Hunters' Steeplechase.

YANKEE'S SECOND VICTORY

Whitney's Entry for the Futurity, Nasturtium, Worked Five Furlongs in 1:05½—Decanter Won.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The attendance at the races was large and the track fast here to-day. The stake feature was the Ballston Hunters' Steeplechase, which resulted in a hollow win for the second choice, Hacklet, who won, pulled up, by twenty lengths, the favorite, Lost Cord, being second, a like distance in front of Bacchanal.

John E. Madden's Futurity candidate, Yankee, again won his race with the greatest of ease, beating Chilton and several other promising two-year-olds.

The handicap, at a mile and a sixteenth, went to Decanter, who beat the favorite, Terminus, a length and a half in a hard drive. The Western three-year-old Sarner won his third consecutive victory in the six-furlong dash. He was all out at the finish, Satire, who was at 20 to 1, coming within an ace of securing the decision. Royal Sue was the favorite for the opening dash for two-year-olds, but lacked speed, and was beaten off. The race went to the 15 to 1 shot Keynote, who got up in the last stride and beat the 20 to 1 shot Destitute a head.

The report that Bonnibert had broken down is not true. The colt suffers from bruised heels, but the injury is nothing serious.

William C. Whitney's colt Nasturtium was sent five furlongs between the fourth and fifth races in 1:05½. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; for maiden fillies and geldings two years old. Keynote, 114 pounds, (Cochran,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, won; Destitute, 114, (Coyle,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Rockwater, 114, (J. Black,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:08 3-5. Fast, Josepha, Calthness, Roue, Chickadee, Royal Sue, Maxille, Wait a Minute, Lady Godiva, Queen's Messenger, Octoroon, and Torchlight also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; for three-year-olds, selling, Sarner, 108 pounds, (J. Woods,) 7 to 5 and 7 to 5, won; Satire, 101, (Wonderly,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Apple of My Eye, 101, (L. Smith,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:13 4-5. Bill Massie, Mark Lane, Malden, James J., Corbett, Conole, Anecdote, Barbara Frietchie, Chaos, and Ante Up also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase; the full course, about two miles and a half. Hacklet, 140 pounds, (Monahan,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, won; Last Cord, 157, (G. Green,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Bacchanal, 150, (Dayton,) 9 to 2 and even, third. Time—5:22. Eophone also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; for two-year-olds. Yankee, 110 pounds, (O'Connor,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Chilton, 115, (Shaw,) 9 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Dixieline, 115, (Beauchamp,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:08 2-5. Gibson Light, Lady Viola, Bedlington, King Hanover, Belle's Commoner, and Shandonfield also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Decanter, 101 pounds, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won; Terminus, 114, (Bullman,) 6 to 1 and even, second; The Amazon, 90, (Cochran,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:46 2-5. Kilogram, Kinnikinic, and Specific also ran.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half, over six flights of hurdles. Charagrace, 167 pounds; The Bachelor and Gould, 150 each; The Chamberlain and MacLeod of Dare, 138 each; Mr. Stoffel, Millstream and Holland, 135 each; Salesman, 134; Sam Devere, Miss Mitchell, Kufa, and Island Prince, 132 each.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. Equalize, Indigent, Meistersinger, Fired Krupp, Dark Secret, Playlike, and Oclawaha, 110 pounds each; Honolulu, Emma A. M., Step Onward, and High Carnival, 107 each; Lady Sterling and Batyah, 102 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Seneca Stakes, for three-year-olds; selling allowances; six furlongs. The Musketeer, 111 pounds; Paul Clifford, 108; Prince of Melrose, 106; Dr. Syvester, 105; Sweet Tooth and Rowdy, 103 each; Annie Thompson and Lady Georgiana, 101 each; Double Six, 96; Barbara Frietchie, 91.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $750 in 1901; allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Imp and Smoke, 113 pounds each; Baron Pepper, The Rhymer, Dublin, Bedeck, Admonition, Bellario, and Lucent, 110 each; Agnes D., 105.

FIFTH RACE.—High weight handicap, for all ages; seven furlongs. Caviar, 126 pounds; Bellario, 117; Kinnikinic, 114; All Gold, 112; Guilden, 109; May W., 108; Montanic, 103; Hammock, 92; Agnes and Eloim, 90 each.

HARNESS RACERS GO TO-DAY.

Brighton Trotting Meeting, Postponed Because of Rain, to Open This Afternoon.

Confronted by a mile oval of thin slush, three-quarters of an inch deep over a track as slippery and hard as ice, the managers of the New York Trotting Association yesterday had no alternative, and so postponed the opening of the first harness meeting on the Brighton Beach race track until 1 o'clock this afternoon. Harness racing might have been possible on the track as it was for the galloping thoroughbreds if owners had been willing to speed their horses in deep and holding mud, but on the altered course, prepared especially for the trotters and pacers, hard rolled, and with only a sufficient covering of loose earth which, mixed with the rain water, made the going dangerously like a skating rink, the new harness racing club did not even wait to ask what the horsemen thought of the situation, but ordered a postponement as soon as it was certain that the track could not dry out sufficiently to be safe.

That was early in the forenoon, and while rain still was falling, but the news did not reach New York in time to prevent a great number of lovers of harness racing from making the trip to the track, there to learn the disappointing news. When later the fact of the postponement was spread all over the city, visitors still continued to arrive, content to see the preparations that had been made for the sport, even if there should be no racing, and perhaps hopeful of seeing some of the horses engaged in the races for the day sent over the track in work, though even work on the course in the condition that the rain left it was discouraged by the managers of the meeting.

Promptly upon the determination to put off the races, the management reached another decision, which illustrates perfectly the liberality of the association. This was that, though the rain shut off the chance for racing on the day announced for the opening, the horsemen should not suffer any hardship through the weather, the association declining to withdraw any of the races on the original programme, and announcing that the full list of purses and stakes would be raced for, the card originally made for the opening day going over to to-day, with the addition of the first race scheduled for to-day, while the other events of this afternoon's regular programme will be spread out through the week with an extra event each day until the schedule is completed, or as nearly completed as the time available this week will permit.

The additions to the daily programmes will not, however, interfere with the decision of the big events of the meeting, each of which will be raced for on the day originally set for it, with the single exception of the champion free-for-all trot, which was to have been the chief attraction of the opening yesterday, but which now will be trotted this afternoon.

For the free for all it is now about settled that four horses will start, these being David Cahill's Charley Herr, (2:07,) driven by Kelly; E. F. Geers's Lord Derby, (2:07,) driven by his owner; Fred Gerken's The Monk, (2:08¼,) driven by Noble, and James Gormley's Georgena, (2:07½,) driven by McDowell. Another feature event will be the special pacing match between John Trout's Anaconda, (2:02¼,) driven by the owner, and the Parkway Farm's Joe Patchen, (2:01¼,) driven by Dickerson. Two other races of the regular programme to be decided are the 2:12 pacing class, with thirteen horses named to start, and the 2:14 trotting class, also with thirteen named to go for the purse. The extra event, making five races for the afternoon, will be the first event of the regular card for this afternoon. This race has in it the following horses named to start:

The Metropolitan Stakes, for 2:20 Pacers.—The Garden Farm's Allerteen, W. G. Stovel's Captain Brino, G. W. Leavitt's Darnette, S. S. Lyman's Dick See, the East View Stock Farm's Don Derby, D. W. Maloney's Helen D., Henry Hagmeier's Marchust, T. L. Artus's P. H. Flynn, James T. Wyman's Pure Gold, Edgar Bronk's Star Hugh, and W. C. Floyd-Jones's Snitz.

New York Circuit Harness Races.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Lowering skies giving promise of rain reduced the attendance at the opening day of the Grand Circuit meet of the Northern New York Trotting Breeders' Association, but notwithstanding this a good-sized crowd filled the stands and paddock when the first race, the "American," for 2:12 pacers, with a purse of $1,500, was called with six starters. It took seven heats to decide this race. Summary:

2:12 Class.—Pacing; the American Stakes; purse $1,500.

Armorel, gr. m., by Don Pizarro, A. P. McDonald)	1	2	2	2	2	1	1
Balmar L., b. m., (Turner)	6	5	5	1	1	2	3
Jack Harting, b. s., (Sayles)	4	3	1	3	6	3	2
Diavolo, br. g., (O'Neill)	2	1	4	6	5	4	4
Don Valley, b. g., (Hudson)	5	6	6	4	3	r. o.	
Tonetto F., ch. m., (Merrill)	5	4	3	5	4	r. o.	

Time—2:12½; 2:11¾; 2:11¾; 2:12¼; 2:14¼; 2:15¾; 2:17¼.

2:22 Class.—Pacing; the Suburban Stakes; purse $1,500.

New Richmond, gr. h., by Brown Hal, (Benedict)	1	1	1
John H., b. g., (Munson)	5	2	2
Tommy Mc., b. g., (McCarty)	2	6	3
John R. Potts, b. g., (Turner)	3	3	5
Rajah, b. h., (Welch)	6	4	4
Miss Irma, ch. m., (Burch)	7	5	6
Stark, b. g., (Johnson)	dis		
Tiger, gr. g., (Rennick)	dis		
Louisa G., b. m., (Merrill)	4	dis	

Time—2:11¾; 2:11½; 2:15¼.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; the Breeders' Stakes, for three-year-olds; purse $1,000.

Melton, b. c., by Allarton, (Young)	1	1
Hawthorn, rn. f., (Hudson)	2	2

Time—2:26½; 2:23½.

COLTS IN THE FUTURITY.

W. C. Whitney and J. E. Madden Regarded as Having Best of Eligible Horses.

With the race for the Futurity Stakes at Sheepshead Bay now less than three weeks off the outlook for that event has changed little, except that horsemen who at Brighton Beach were inclined to concede the race to William C. Whitney's fifty-thousand-dollar colt, now are beginning to believe that if Mr. Whitney cannot win with Nasturtium he can win with Goldsmith.

A number of much-talked-of Futurity colts have appeared at Saratoga in the week of racing there, but, aside from John E. Madden's Yankee, twice a winner at Saratoga, none seems to have more than a remote chance to beat Nasturtium, and even Yankee's chance is not very highly thought of. Goldsmith's victory over Blue Girl in the Saratoga Special directed attention to that colt, and, as he has been improving steadily since early Spring, Goldsmith now is regarded as a strong second string for the Whitney stable. Even then the Whitney strength will not be all in the field, for in the big string of two-year-olds under Trainer J. W. Rogers's care is yet a third good colt in King Hanover, a well-tried horse that caused much talk in the Spring.

John E. Madden seems to hold the next strongest hand, with the great filly Blue Girl and the at present unbeaten Yankee, though a third colt, Heno, whose name was frequently mentioned in connection with the Futurity in the early Summer, has passed since into the stable of Clarence H. Mackay. Madden also has Fly Wheel, Guns fire, City Bank, and Blackstock, all eligible for the Futurityt, but from the plan of campaign adopted at Saratoga Madden seems to depend chiefly on Blue Girl and Yankee, and that, too, though Blue Girl was reported to have bled in her work several days before the race for the Saratoga Special.

J. B. Haggin and the Pepper stable both are numerously represented in the race, and race track gossip has it that each stable is preparing a "dark one," though none of the two-year-olds from either establishment has raced in a style to suggest Futurity possibilities. The other colts that have raced in the East and that have showed well enough to be considered as probable starters and possible winners, are S. S. Brown's Hyphen, August Belmont's Masterman, C. Walbaum's De Reszke, William Lakeland's Enright, S. B. Morris's Golden Cottage and Cunard, B. Schrieber's Dewey, G. E. Smith's Chilton, S. J. Smith's Northern Star, A. Featherstone's Hatasoo, and Jacob Worth's Mary Worth.

None of the colts raced by Clarence H. Mackay in the Spring seems good enough to justify paying a starting fee for the Futurity, and the Mackay Stable's only hope seems to be in Heno, the colt bought from J. E. Madden for a big price. It would hardly be like the shrewd horseman that Madden is, however, to sell a colt that could beat those he has in reserve for the great race. There has been but slight mention of Western horses so far for the coming Futurity, and on the form that the Western colts have shown, there seems small chance of any of them being dangerous.

OARSMEN'S WRANGLE ENDED.

Harlem Regatta Association's Claim on Nonpareil R. C. Compromised.

At a meeting of the Harlem River Regatta Association, held last night at Pabst's Hotel, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, the controversy between the association and the Nonpareil Rowing Club over the question of payment for the privilege of anchoring a barge occupied by the Nonpareil Club at the finish line for the Memorial Day regatta of the Association was finally settled by a compromise, and a dispute that for a time threatened to cause the withdrawal or expulsion of the Nonpareil Club was ended to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Nonpareil Club disputed payment on the ground that the full privilege bargained for was not enjoyed, and the regatta association insisted upon payment in terms equally positive. The dispute has been carried on for more than three months, and Harlem River oarsmen had about concluded that the Nonpareil Club must sever its connection with the regatta association when a compromise was reached, whereby the Nonpareil Club agreed to pay and the association to accept one-half the sum alleged to be due, the payment amounting to $25. The meeting also voted on the application of the Hudson Boat Club for membership, the club being admitted.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Rain Prevented Local Teams from Playing—St. Louis Bunched Hits and Won.

On account of the inclemency of the weather, the games scheduled for the Brooklyn and New York teams yesterday were postponed. St. Louis won from Cincinnati by bunching hits in the fourth and eighth innings.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	2	2	2	0	1
Padden, 2b.	1	3	3	3	1
McCann, 1b.	1	2	11	1	0
Donovan, rf.	0	2	3	0	0
Wallace, ss.	1	1	3	4	0
Kruger, 3b.	1	2	1	1	0
Nichols, cf.	1	0	2	1	0
Schriver, c.	1	1	2	1	0
Sudhoff, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total	8	13	27	15	2

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Harley, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	2	13	0	1
Crawford, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Magoon, ss.	1	0	0	5	0
Steindt, 3b.	0	0	0	3	1
Fox, 2b.	1	1	4	3	0
Pietz, c.	1	3	4	1	0
Hahn, p.	1	2	0	0	3
Total	5	8	24	15	3

St. Louis	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	2	—8
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0—5

Earned runs—St. Louis, 5; Cincinnati, 4. Two-base hit—Donovan. Three-base hits—Donovan, Kruger. Home run—Padden. Hit by pitcher—By Hahn, 1. Double play—Nichol, McCann and Padden. Bases on balls—Off Sudhoff, 3; off Hahn, 3. Sacrifice hit—Nichols. Wild pitch—Hahn, 1. Struck out—By Hahn, 2; by Sudhoff, 2. Stolen base—McCann. Time—One hour and 40 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	54	35	.607	Boston	48	48	.483
Philadelphia	54	37	.593	New York	37	47	.440
St. Louis	55	41	.573	Cincinnati	37	54	.407
Brooklyn	48	44	.522	Chicago	37	61	.381

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Boston.
Philadelphia in Brooklyn.

American League Games.

At Cleveland—Chicago, 17; Cleveland, 2.
At Detroit—Milwaukee, 6; Detroit, 4.
At Boston—Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 0, (first game;) Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 1, (second game.)

Eastern League Games.

At Montreal—Montreal, 4; Brockton, 3, (first game;) Montreal, 8; Brockton, 2, (second game.)
At Buffalo—Worcester, 8; Buffalo, 5.
At Toronto—Hartford, 2; Toronto, 0, (first game;) Hartford, 6; Toronto, 4, (second game.)
At Rochester—Rochester, 9; Providence, 6.

New York State League.

At Waverly—Ilion, 8; Waverly, 4.
At Utica—Utica, 11; Troy, 3.

Baseball in Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Aug. 5.—Baseball is becoming a great fad here. Most of the American colony are great patrons of the game. Several clubs have been organized and nearly every Saturday afternoon a game has been played between two picked nines. The interest became so great that a league was proposed. The plan took well with the people and six clubs have been formed from the clerical force of the various Government offices. A number of Americans employed by private concerns and several Porto Ricans are members of the different clubs. All the clubs have sent to the United States for uniforms. Grounds have been secured at Puerta de Tierra, about ten minutes' trolley ride from San Juan. A large subscription list was raised to defray expenses.

Boston Baseball Club Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 12.—The Boston American League baseball club, with an authorized capital of $100,000, was incorporated here to-day. The incorporators are Joseph C. Pelletier, Edward A. Hearn, of Boston, and James J. Collins, Jersey City.

CANADA'S YACHT AHEAD.

Invader Beat Cadillac, Detroit Boat Club's Yacht Easily.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—In a twelve-knot breeze and a smooth sea Invader, the Royal Canadian Yacht Club's challenger, won the second race of the international series for the Canada's Cup, almost as easily as the Detroit Boat Club's Cadillac won the first race last Saturday.

Invader gained 4 minutes 27 seconds on what was intended to be a beat to windward of nine nautical miles, but which, by reason of the wind hauling, before the yachts had made two miles to weather, became a close-hauled reach, and on the run home to the windward the challenger added nearly two minutes more to its lead.

Though the shift in the wind spoiled what was to have been a beat to weather, Invader had sufficient opportunity to demonstrate that in light airs she can beat Cadillac to windward. The Canadian yacht clearly outpointed the defender when both were footing equally.

The official times for the race were:

	Start.	Turn.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Invader	11:00:00	12:58:35	2:08:00	3:08:00
Cadillac	11:00:00	11:30:02	2:14:22	3:14:22

To-morrow's race will be over the triangular course, as on Saturday.

NEWPORT POLO TOURNEY.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—The polo tournament will open to-morrow on the grounds near Bateman's Point, the game being between the teams of the Westchester Polo Club and the Country Club of Westchester for the Newport Cups. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Reginald Vanderbilt will make their first public appearance as polo players. They will be on the Westchester team with H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., and either I. Townsend Burden, Jr., or Peter D. Martin.

The revised schedule of games for the tournament is as follows:

Tuesday, Aug. 13—Country Club of Westchester vs. Westchester Polo Club, for Newport cups.
Wednesday, Aug. 14—Point Judith vs. Philadelphia Freebooters, for Newport cups.
Thursday, Aug. 15—Philadelphia Freebooters vs. Myopia, for the Westchester Polo Club cups.
Saturday, Aug. 17—Winners of Aug. 13 vs. winners of Aug. 14, for the Newport cups.
Monday, Aug. 19—Lakewood vs. Point Judith, for Westchester Polo Club cups.
Wednesday, Aug. 21—Meadow Brook vs. winners of Aug. 19, for Westchester Polo Club cups.
Friday, Aug. 23—Winners of Aug. 15 vs. winners of Aug. 21, for Westchester Polo Club cups.

The Westchester Polo Club cups will be played for by first teams, open to teams of four, under the official handicap, and the Newport cups by second teams, with players whose handicap does not exceed six goals.

RACED BEHIND MOTOR PACE.

Nelson Defeated Cyclist Moran in Fifteen-Mile Race in Madison Square Garden.

A fifteen mile motor-paced race between the rival cyclists, "Johnny" Nelson of Chicago, and "Jimmy" Moran of Chelsea, Mass., drew a crowd that comfortably filled the seats in Madison Square Garden last night, and made a contest that, though rather one-sided at the finish, stirred the spectators to frequent outbursts of applause. Slipping away steadily and fighting desperately to hold his lead when Moran spurted in the effort to regain lost ground, Nelson was in front always and won rather easily in the last two miles by eight and one-half laps, covering the fifteen miles in 25:47 2-5.

As a matter of fact, the crowd seemed convinced that Nelson would win, early in the contest, but the spectators nevertheless plunged into enthusiasm each time that Moran settled into spurting to cut down his opponent's lead. Then there was pace and to spare, so long as Moran hung on in his spurts, for Nelson refused to give back an inch of his advantage, and rode even harder than Moran. With each outburst however, Moran lost strength, and near the end of the race let Nelson draw out and pedal home in rather easy style.

The riders both were paced by motor bicycles, and the hum of the motors added much to the sensationalism of the race. The pace was fast from the very beginning, but the riders each hung just on the back wheel of the motors and until near the end were both riding their hardest for the victory. Nelson had a big advantage in the management and training of his pacemakers straight through the race, and found his chief enjoyment in trying to slip away from Moran, who, in turn, made a most gallant effort to steal back some of Nelson's gains.

George C. Schrieber of New York won the five-mile lap race for amateurs by half a length from Archie Rawlins of New Bedford, Mass., after a hard finish in the last lap. Gus Welsing, another New Yorker, was third, with J. Haggerty of Bridgeport, Conn., fourth, half a wheel behind. S. J. Van der Lin of this city won the half-mile novice scratch. The one-mile amateur handicap was won by Thomas Hall of New York, with eighty yards, who finished ten lengths ahead of J. Haggerty of Bridgeport, Conn., with sixty yards. C. J. Anderson, a local rider, was third, with 120 yards' allowance, and G. C. Schrieber, the scratch man, fourth.

CYCLE RECORDS GO AT BUFFALO

National Cycling Association's Grand Circuit Meet on Pan-American Track.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The International Grand Circuit meet of the National Cycling Association was continued in the Stadium at the Pan-American grounds to-day, the programme being divided between professionals and amateurs. The professional events were the quarter-mile circuit championship and the two-mile handicap. Four preliminary heats and two semi-finals of the quarter-mile were run off to-day, Frank L. Kramer, Iver Lawson, "Major" Taylor, and H. B. Freeman qualifying for the grand semi-finals which will be run off to-morrow. Sidney Jenkins and T. J. Gascoyne, the English riders, failed to get places in their trial heats. In the two-mile handicap for the Iroquois purse

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TWELVE PAGES,

NOT A FEW, BUT ALL.

The fact must be kept all the time in view that EDGAR A. WHITNEY, the gamblers' lookout, told Agent DILLON that he could send his warnings of raids to the poolrooms through any police station in the city. Information of an intended raid could be transmitted, he said, through the telephone system at Police Headquarters to "any police station," whence it would be promptly conveyed to the imperiled lawbreakers; if there was not time for this roundabout method he was to warn the poolroom keepers directly by their private telephones.

Mr. DILLON tested Mr. WHITNEY'S system by calling up many police stations, and found that it worked to a charm. The false "tips" about raids sent to police stations had the effect of causing the threatened places to close at once.

This evidence implicates the entire Police Department. Every Captain and every Sergeant, the men in charge of the telephone system, the head of the department himself, the Deputy, the wardmen, all except the patrolmen, against whom this general evidence must be supplemented by proofs in individual cases, are put under suspicion. Of course, it cannot be assumed that this amazing system of corruption and collusion with crime could have been created and operated without the knowledge of DEVERY. It would be inhuman to leave any man in the position the Deputy now occupies before the community. Not morality alone, but humanity as well, cries aloud for proceedings that will promptly give these men, from the Deputy down, an opportunity to be heard in their own defense and to clear themselves if they can. But it is plain that some of them must wear the stripes before the ends of justice will be satisfied.

THE STRIKE COLLAPSE.

From the best data obtainable at the close of the business day it looks as if the backbone of the strike was broken. This is not surprising. The only backbone it ever had was that contributed by SHAFFER'S buncombe oratory, which expressed his hopes rather than his convictions. His threat to "call out" the entire working force of the United States Steel Corporation and shut up its plants has not resulted as he expected it would. However regarded, the strike order is a failure. This will appear from our news columns in sufficient detail to enable the reader, whatever his convictions, to judge how impotent Mr. SHAFFER finds himself to establish a quarrel between contented and well-paid workingmen and their daily bread. The strike is chiefly a success at McKeesport, with the result that one plant is already being taken away from there and the removal of others may follow. The refusal of the Western steel workers to respect Mr. SHAFFER'S order means that he is not a leader whom the membership of the association will follow into any wild foolishness he may plan. His appeal for help is pathetic, but not impressive.

It is now understood why the last conference in New York ended in results so unsatisfactory to the officers of the Amalgamated Association. Mr. MORGAN took the ground that the United States Steel Corporation was a responsible body, with assets which could be attached to satisfy any judgment which might be obtained against it for infraction of contract, whereas the Amalgamated Association, which sought to become a party to a contract with it, was not only not responsible in any way, but had within a few days given evidence of its entire indifference to contractual obligations. As a business man he was not willing to see the interests with which he is connected drawn into any such unequal contract, and until the Amalgamated Association was willing to put itself in a position where its property, at times considerable, could be made subject to attachment under judgment, he would not consent to giving the Amalgamated anything more than it had when the steel company was formed. This was a sound business view, and just what we should expect a man of Mr. MORGAN'S character and connections to take. Of course, it did not suit the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association, which wants to hold its employers under cast-iron contracts while itself left free to respect or repudiate its own obligations thereunder, as its interests may appear.

By the end of the week we shall know to what extent the union labor which has gone out is replaced by non-union labor. All that remains of the great steel strike is summed up in this inquiry. Probably the most obstinate and intractable of the strikers are the Welsh immigrants who came here to work in the tin plate mills. They are thoroughly imbued with the trades union spirit and believe that the labor to take their places does not exist outside of Wales. They have been making from $8 to $10 per day, are well supplied with money, and have a good deal to learn from experience of the difference between this country and that from which they came. It does not take a clever American long to master a handicraft, and the skill of the Welsh tin plate makers, however valuable, is less a monopoly than it was a year or two ago.

Altogether, the situation has cleared very much since Saturday. The strike is now only a temporary inconvenience. With the refusal of the Milwaukee, Chicago, and Joliet operatives to join it the balloon of Mr. SHAFFER ceased to be dirigible, and the rate at which it is now emptying itself of gas promises for him the fate of Icarus. To organize a great strike a man needs a great issue, and in this instance there was none.

THE ROYAL DECLARATION.

The announcement of our London correspondent, in his cable letter published Sunday, that the Royal Declaration bill has been abandoned for the session is the announcement of a foregone conclusion. At the close of the latest debate in the House of Lords on the subject, Lord ROSEBERY summed up the situation by saying that it was clear, from the tenor of the debate in that house, that success with any bill that could pass it was not to be hoped for in the other. The accession of a new sovereign has brought up the subject into more prominence than it is likely to occupy hereafter, until another accession. So that a postponement for the session looks very like a postponement to the Greek Kalends.

Of course this is a pity, but it is hard to see how the Government could have helped it. Certainly the criticism of the Duke of NORFOLK, reported by our London correspondent, seems most unjust and inconsiderate. He said that the matter had been "strangely mismanaged," and complained that no Catholic had been consulted as to the terms of the bill, a statement which his Grace could not possibly know to be true.

As to the imputations of tactlessness to Lord SALISBURY, that seems to be quite without warrant in this instance. Lord SALISBURY doubtless remembers, what the Duke apparently forgets, how immensely popular Protestantism, in the sense of anti-Catholicism, is in England, Scotland, and Wales. BAGEHOT'S remark that "when anything goes wrong, we Englishmen impute it, prima facie, to the Pope," is as true now as it was when it was written. The lower down you go in the scale of education, the stronger the feeling, and consequently the more voters will you offend. To have put a Catholic on the commission, or openly to have consulted the Catholics, would have been equivalent, in the eyes of the ultra-Protestants, to asking the Catholics to draw up a declaration for the maintenance of the Protestant succession. This would not only have been, as EUCLID says, "absurd," but it would have been very inflammatory, and no prudent politician would have been willing to risk the result.

Lord SALISBURY'S conduct of the matter seems to us to have been both humane and judicious. His first speech upon the subject was a piece of skillful banter, directed at the zealous anti-Catholic who had preceded him, and whom the Marquis "chaffed" with great effect. "Until the noble Lord spoke," he said, "I confess I supposed that there was no difference of opinion upon the substance of the measure. I supposed that we all regretted that language of such indecent violence had been put by statute into the mouth of the sovereign." He went on to argue, from the depths and extent of the national feeling on the subject that it would be advisable to add a proviso to the instructions of the commission proposed to be adopted that they be instructed to inquire and report whether the language of the declaration could be modified without diminishing the efficacy as a security for the Protestant succession. In other words, the sovereign should still make a declaration of Protestantism, but should do so in terms which should not be insulting or wounding to his Catholic subjects. How specific this declaration should be was a question upon which the opinions of the Protestant majority and not of the Catholic minority must necessarily prevail. It is quite in order, for example, for the chief of a Protestant nation to abjure specifically the doctrine of the Real Presence, provided he does not apply to it abusive epithets, which are taken as insults by British Catholics.

All this has been carefully kept in view by Lord SALISBURY. His speech on the subject when it came up for the second time showed him at his very best. It is a question with which he is thoroughly familiar, and he discussed it with the breadth and circumspection and tolerance of an experienced statesman. If a declaration which he favored has no chance of passing Parliament, the fault is not his. Of course the Nationalist members of the House of Commons, who happen to be also Catholics, would oppose any modification of the declaration that the Ministry favored. That is because their object is not to save the sensibilities of British Catholics, but to put the Government "in a hole." They are capable of moving to interject the Papal proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception into the Royal Declaration. Their motive is mere and indeed avowed factiousness. If the Sovereign of England is to continue to use "language of indecent violence" about the Catholics, it will be largely the fault of the Catholics themselves.

MR. LOW AND THE MAYORALTY.

As it is most improbable that Mr. SETH LOW will be the candidate of the anti-Tammany union this Fall, the continued suggestion and discussion of his candidacy can be of no advantage either to him or to the cause.

It is our understanding that Mr. LOW does not desire the nomination. He does not wish to be called away from his post of duty as President of Columbia University. We are informed that he has requested influential friends to dissuade members of the Citizens' Union and other anti-Tammany bodies from making any attempt to bring his name before the nominating conventions.

Moreover, the wisdom of Mr. LOW'S nomination is seriously questioned by men who earnestly desire the overthrow of Tammany and are in some measure qualified by experience and information to judge of the acceptability and strength of candidates for office in this city. It is certainly in no spirit of unfriendliness to him, with no thought of detracting from his high reputation as a man whom this community knows to be qualified by ability and character to purge the City Government of its accumulated foulness and make its administration honest and efficient, that doubts of his exceptional availability as a candidate for Mayor are expressed.

The reform Mayor must be elected before he can begin the work of purifying and bettering the City Government. If there are other leaders, not less acceptable than Mr. LOW, who would be stronger in the field and command a greater vote than he, his candidacy should not be urged.

MR. CHANDLER'S VIEWS ON LIBEL.

Being acutely sensitive to libels affecting his own reputation, the Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER has caused the Navy Department to write a severe letter of rebuke to Admiral ROBLEY D. EVANS on account of certain strictures upon his official acts contained in the Admiral's book, "A Sailor's Log." When Mr. CHANDLER was Secretary of the Navy Commander EVANS was ordered to duty as Lighthouse Inspector. Two years later he was detached from this duty and placed on waiting orders. In his book, without mentioning the name of ex-Secretary CHANDLER, he intimates that this change was made for political reasons. Mr. CHANDLER, who never in his life was known to do any official act for political reasons, declares that the order was issued at the request of Secretary FOLGER, who is dead; and he appealed to the department to chastise his traducer, to such purpose that censure, as it seems to us, disproportioned to the gravity of the offense has been recorded against the Admiral.

This ought to satisfy a gentleman and a statesman. It does not satisfy WILLIAM E. CHANDLER. On receiving the information that Admiral EVANS had been rebuked by the department, he gave to the press his letter of complaint, which contains the passage we here quote:

> The qualification based upon Democracy and persecution for Democracy's sake being set up in Commander EVANS's behalf, Secretary WHITNEY on March 14, 1885, restored him to duty as Inspector of the Fifth Lighthouse District. On April 7, 1885, with Admiral BELKNAP, in whose behalf Democracy had also been claimed, and with Mr. HERMAN WINTER, he became a member of the board charged with the duty of reporting that the Dolphin was structurally weak and was a worthless ship, and he did his Democratic duty in that connection. He has been recognized and favored as a Democrat by Democratic Administrations; he has never been persecuted or punished or in any way unjustly treated by Republican Administrations, but has been given service of the highest importance. Far be it from me, however, to say that Admiral EVANS has been unduly favored by any Administration.

Admiral EVANS'S "libel" affected only an ex-Secretary of the Navy. W. E. CHANDLER'S libel is a calumny upon an ex-Secretary of the Navy, upon an Admiral, upon an ex-President of the United States and his entire Administration.

Admiral EVANS is in the service and amenable to discipline. There is no rule or regulation, nothing but the most common, every-day, ordinary considerations of honorable, gentlemanly behavior to restrain an ex-Secretary of the Navy from exuding partisan malevolence and indecent aspersions upon the living and the dead.

MUSIC IN DENTISTRY.

That hypnotism as an accessory before the fact in painless dentistry, for which so much was promised and on which so many bright hopes were based, has not fully realized the predictions concerning it in robbing the dentist's chair of the disagreeable associations which put it on a par with the electric chair in the popular estimation is attributed to the fact that the average dentist has not wholly succeeded in acquiring the art of hypnotizing his patients. As the rule, they do not come to him in the frame of mind receptive of hypnotic suggestion. Every nerve is as tense as a piano wire and the whole system bristles with resistance. The effect of any kind of suggestion under these circumstances is to implant in the mind of the recipient a momentary, but almost irresistible, desire to kick a hole in something or somebody. Obviously, this is not a favorable state of mind for the hypnotist to work upon, and the dentist who is not an adept in the gentle art of controlling the mental processes of a patient is apt to find him as intractable as an automobile which has taken the bit in its teeth, so to speak, and knows no law but its own impulses. Anaesthesia is safer. While a patient is unconscious one may do to him what one pleases; before he recovers consciousness the operator can get out of reach.

But anaesthesia produced by nitrous oxide or its equivalent is usually preceded by very disagreeable fancies, taking the form of nightmare dreams which pursue the patient through the operation. He may have no recollection of the pain of the rude surgery to which he has submitted, but it is not unusual for him to have a very vivid recollection of something suggestive of Christian's fight with Apollyon, which haunts his sleep for weeks. This fact has given a Parisian dentist the idea of employing music to occupy the attention of the patient as he swings off into unconsciousness, and also to catch his fancy with the first glimmer of returning consciousness. We are assured that experiments along these lines have been "entirely successful," the patient thus manipulated showing none of the customary signs of mental distress and awaking from his trance with agreeable impressions of BEETHOVEN, MENDELSSOHN, WAGNER, or CHOPIN, as may be. Obviously, however, the average dentist cannot afford to maintain an orchestra in his office for this pleasing purpose, and the Paris Academy of Medicine has shown much interest in experiments with the phonograph. The patient is composed—we were about to say strapped—in the chair, the tube ends are inserted in his ears and held there by a spring of gentle tension, and the machine is started. The Punch and Judy tones of the mechanical rendition of the selected melodies are found to produce just the frame of mind required, and everything passes off very pleasantly.

The success of this experiment in any particular instance would seem to depend upon a wise discretion in the selection of cylinders. Those who do not care for symphony music would not be likely to derive any suggestion therefrom. For the purpose in view, which may be assumed to be tooth drawing, a well-compiled medley of songs which everybody knows would answer best. When the dentist adjusts his nippers and braces himself for the work in hand the phonograph might start in with "Ah want you, ma honey, yes, ah do," fraught with pleasing reminiscences of YVETTE GUILBERT. As the tooth begins to let go and its hawsers snap the music might merge by easy gradations into "I'd leave my happy home for you," which would have the charm of entire and obvious appropriateness. As the circumambient atmosphere rushes into the vortex of the surgical storm centre the medley might conclude with HANDEL'S soul-stirring canto, "Rejoice, rejoice, rejo-o-o-o-oice greatly," which would express the best thought of which the patient was capable at the moment.

Evidently, music in connection with dentistry has great possibilities. We hope they will be developed by discreet co-operation between the practitioners of the art and the phonograph record makers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Out of sixteen experienced naval officers recently consulted by the President of the Naval War College as to what, in their opinion, was the best training to prepare men for service in the modern warship, all but one unhesitatingly declared in favor of that which can only be obtained in a sailing vessel. This problem arose when steam displaced sails, and only the fact that, though frequently settled, it refuses to stay settled, hints that all the settlements were wrong. For an enormous majority of officers, both in the navy and in the merchant marine, always have, and still do, insist that real sailors, whether for service before or abaft the mast, can be produced in just one way, and that, it is worth noting, the way in which those holding this view were produced. And yet the contention as to the necessity for graduation out of sailing vessels into steaming vessels seems obviously absurd to all except the banded experts, and this absurdity was well brought out by Capt. CHARLES D. SIGSBEE, the one officer of the sixteen consulted who disturbed the harmony of the symposium. He admitted about all that the others claimed as to the effects of experience on the old-time ships in the way of developing strength, agility, and general handiness, but he denied with emphasis that these effects could be produced only in that manner, and declared that it was no more reasonable to make a man intended for service on a modern man-of-war spend years on a sailing vessel, acquiring a vast mass of special information, none of which would be of any direct value to him, than it would be for a farmer to make boys swing a scythe as preparation for caring for and using a mowing machine. The illustration is an admirable one, and it suggests twenty others of the same sort, all of which could profitably be pondered by the orthodox mariners. They, as a class, are intensely conservative, but Capt. SIGSBEE had a terrible shock once, which seems to have awakened him thoroughly to the worth of new ideas.

—Optimism is well developed in The Electrical World and Engineer, for, with nothing to help it except the memory of how long it took the Directors of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company to learn that steam motors were not the only things that could move their cars, and the fact that they have learned this at last, it is able to believe that "in due course of time the great New York Central Railroad will become convinced that electricity can redeem its tunnel from the deserved odium that steam traction has at last brought upon it." For ourselves, we have no such confidence, and even if the road would act of its own accord in the matter at some time in the dim and distant future, we havn't the patience to wait for that, and infinitely prefer that the change be hastened by the application of a little judicious compulsion, exerted by the Board of Health, or, that failing, by the Legislature. Even The Electrical World and Engineer, despite its affection for the Central officials, condemns them for permitting the matter of the tunnel to get into the Grand Jury room before the company allowed it to be seen that it was actually endeavoring to effect such an improvement of the present conditions as electricity alone can bring. This authority dwells again upon the difficulty of the problem which the tunnel offers, and yet The Electrical Review, which also knows a thing or two, insists this week that "the tunnel presents no problem whatever that several companies manufacturing traction apparatus are not ready and willing to solve." It emphasizes, too, the fact that, though the change from steam to electricity involves a considerable expense, the expenditure required is more than justified by the increase of local traffic that is sure to follow the transformation of the tunnel from the place of torture it now is to the pleasantest part of the commuter's journey, which it will be when the trains are moved by electricity.

—Recent reports that two of the great English insurance companies have refused to issue any more policies on vessels traversing the Gulf of St. Lawrence seem to have been incorrect. The facts, as stated by the Liverpool representative of The London Times, are that these two companies have not withdrawn entirely from the St. Lawrence business, though some others have shown a disposition to do so, but they are refusing to insure vessels not especially adapted for traversing those dangerous waters. The past two years, he adds, have been prolific of disaster to vessels sailing to and from British North America, and both English and Canadian underwriters have sought to raise the rates on cargo carried both ways. The result was something which had not been anticipated. In the conviction that they were being unfairly treated, Canadian merchants resolved to form an insurance company of their own which would take risks at reasonable rates; and it was urged that the Dominion Government might well subscribe half the suggested capital of five million dollars. While negotiations were in progress, the underwriters in England were sounded to ascertain whether they were willing to modify their rates, but the general response was that as no money had been made out of Canadian business for a number of years, the English underwriters were prepared to be relieved of it for a time, being satisfied that the new company would soon be disillusioned. The negotiations had not concluded when in the Spring of this year there was a serious crop of disasters in the St. Lawrence, with the result that the projected company was abandoned, but not before it was realized that the underwriting was fairly sure to be very unprofitable. Sir WILFRID LAURIER has announced the intention of making a two weeks' cruise of inspection on a Dominion patrol boat, to note for himself existing deficiencies in the means to make the St. Lawrence route safe, and the Canadian shippers have, or express, much hope that with the Government thus interested in the matter, he will suggest and carry out improvements that will enable them to realize their dream of a fast passenger service between Quebec and Europe. If only the steamers would keep away from Cape Race for a while, instead of piling themselves up in that neighborhood with such discouraging frequency and regularity, they might at least succeed in getting a good big appropriation for the work, and that is much better than nothing.

—Whenever a band of "infuriated citizens" gathers in the South for the purpose of burning a negro alive, they first have the man they select for the operation identified—by his supposed victim, if that is feasible and convenient, but almost anybody will do—and then they give him an opportunity to confess. Despite the apparent importance ascribed by the lynchers to the performance of this second rite, it is a curious fact that, though a confession of guilt, if secured, is regarded as full justification for instant resort to the dread extremities of torture and death, failure to elicit an admission of guilt never leads to a postponement of the proceedings already determined upon. The negro burned in Mississippi last week confessed, the one burned in Georgia protested his innocence till the last. At first thought it seems as though, if the negroes are questioned at all, their answers should have some bearing on the conduct of the amateur executioners, but, really, the latter are not unreasonable in ignoring the replies they receive. An ignorant ruffian, confronted with death in its most appalling form, is incapable of bearing credible testimony either for or against himself or anybody else. He is about as likely to confess a crime of which he is not guilty as to deny one which he has committed. This the lynchers know, and they act upon the knowledge, but why do they go through the form of an interrogation, to the result of which they will pay no heed? It is probably from an instinctive desire to give at least the appearance of regularity to the utterly irregular. If they get the confession they have an excuse for vengeance, and if they do not get it, they go ahead anyway, no excuse being really necessary for those whose minds are quite made up.

Church Attendance in Summer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the letter of your correspondent, Mr. Henry Bunting, in to-day's TIMES, it is a very pertinent question indeed, if the devil is dead in New York in the Summer.

But did Mr. Bunting ever notice what churches are closed, and where the "pooling" system prevails?

I would like to ask if your correspondent ever saw a Catholic church closed, and if he will stand before the doors of one in midsummer, and keep his eyes open a little before the hour for mass, I believe he will acknowledge that the pews in Catholic churches are not empty either Summer or Winter.

Perhaps it is unnecessary to add that there is something wrong with the religious system where attractive preaching and not worship is the incentive to church attendance.

C. M. LINDSAY.

New York, Aug. 12, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Stupendous Problems.

Smith—What makes so many people crazy to get into society?

Brown—Well, what makes so many other people crazy to keep them out?—Detroit Free Press.

One Consolation.

Blobbs—Kicking about your ice bill, eh? Just think of next Winter and the bills for coal.

Slobbs—Well, coal doesn't melt before it has a chance to get into the cellar.—Philadelphia Record.

Pleasing Progress.

Mrs. Whyte—I hear that you have sent your daughter to Bryn Mawr. Is she learning rapidly?

Mrs. Browne—Yes, indeed! She can spell the name of the college now the first time trying.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

The Animus.

Mrs. Gossippe—How does it come Mrs. Swagger invited you to her party? I thought you were enemies.

Mrs. Snappem—We are, but she thought I had nothing fit to wear and wanted to make me feel bad.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

The Family Too Small.

"Ye didn't kape yer job long," said the first servant girl.

"No," replied the other; "the family was too small."

"Too small? Shure, that's wot makes it aisy."

"Aye! but these was the smallest kind o' small payple. They didn't give me enough to ate."—Philadelphia Record.

OUR DUMB ANIMALS.

Moses Teggart in Springfield Republican.

Oh, whether they have souls or not,
Let this ne'er be by us forgot:
They all can feel: soul-tuned or not.

In plow and harrow, tug and team,
The patient beasts hitched to the beam
Are ten times wiser than they sem.

Checked at the brae the thoroughbred
Turns round a dark eye rimmed with red,
And asks if he must go ahead.

Our friend, the ever-faithful hound,
Will follow us the world around,
Or dying at his post be found.

Our family pets—the great and small
In house and home, in hut and hall,
To us it is they look for all.

Housed-up, afield, or on the farm,
If they but think we mean them harm,
The cows how easily we alarm.

And all the rest—the sheep and goat,
The little kid, the lively shoat,
They all can feel! would we but note.

They shrink before the cruel blow,
They moan, they groan, they hirpling go,
They cannot speak, they only know.

In barn and byre, in stall and sty,
There's still some soft beseeching eye
Appeals to our humanity.

MR. GAGE TO MR. WAKEMAN

Secretary of the Treasury Upholds Civil Service Commission.

The Appraiser Told in a Letter to Dismiss Five of His Appointees and to Rescind Some of His Transfers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage received a few days ago the response of the committee from the Board of Trade and Transportation of New York to the reply of Appraiser Wakeman of New York regarding the charges against him in connection with certain changes and appointments made in his office. The matter was referred to the Civil Service Commission, which filed its disapproval of the temporary appointments of Examiners Groves, MacDonald, Bretzfelder, Jerome, and Michales.

It was held by the commission that the appointment of these five men was illegal because they were not qualified under Section 2,940 of the Revised Statutes. Secretary Gage has approved the action of the commission, and sent a letter directing Appraiser Wakeman to dismiss these men and to restore to their original positions the men recently transferred from the Appraiser's office to the docks for the examination of baggage.

Mr. Gage's letter was as follows:

Washington, Aug. 12, 1901.

Appraiser of Merchandise, New York:

Sir: The United States Civil Service Commission having declined to approve their temporary appointment, the services of William H. Michales, John J. Groves, Frederic W. MacDonald, Lovell H. Jerome, and Isaac Bretzfelder, Examiners Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32, respectively, Class 4, appointed for temporary service not to exceed three months each, are hereby discontinued, to take effect upon the receipt of this communication. Isaac Bretzfelder is hereby relegated to the position of Clerk No. 19, Class E, from which he was promoted, to take effect from date of new oath, and the authority contained in department letter of June 27, 1901, to appoint four additional examiners is hereby revoked.

In view of this action, the four examiners recently transferred to duty on the docks in connection with the examination of passengers' baggage will be returned to their former stations, and you are directed to make selection for appointment of not to exceed four persons from the certifications recently issued by the Secretary of the Local Board of Examiners, from the register, for examiner of passengers' baggage, whose employment is hereby authorized, with the compensation at the rate of $1,800 per annum each.

Referring to that portion of your letter of the 31st ult. in which you state that the petition dated July 23, 1901, signed by J. M. Peters, which was forwarded to you for report, is unsupported by any evidence, and that it seems unfortunate that your office should be called upon to answer every complaint which may be offered unsupported by evidence, you are informed that the department reserves the right to refer for report any correspondence which it may deem necessary in the proper conduct of the business of this office, and expects that such references be given proper consideration. Respectfully, L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

The decision of the Civil Service Commission has considerably agitated the Treasury Department, for Mr. Wakeman's action was taken with the knowledge and tacit approval of his superiors. He reported the proposed changes and appointments to Assistant Secretary Spalding and no objection was made. In fact, the department seemed to consider his action entirely proper and satisfactory. The news that the Civil Service Commission does not so consider it has surprised the department.

Mr. Wakeman's violation of the law consisted in not securing the assent of the department in writing. Besides, the appointments were not made on the nomination of the Secretary. Their tacit approval by the department, however, was regarded as sufficient, but when the Civil Service Commission decided otherwise Mr. Gage had no choice but to comply with their decision.

It is the intention of the high tariff people to bring up before Congress the matter of retaining certain men at the docks and to insist upon a Congressional investigation. This question was the origin of Mr. Wakeman's action. He believed in shifting the men around on the ground that they would grow too lenient with particular importers if left in one place for a number of years. The law, however, stands in the way of such action as he took. The high tariff men are strongly in favor of his position and mean to have Congress take the matter up.

MICHAEL J. DADY TO RETIRE.

Will Resign from Kings County Republican Executive Committee—Gives Business as His Reason.

Michael J. Dady announced yesterday that he had decided to resign as Chairman of the Kings County Republican Executive Committee. He would step down, he said, as soon as a man had been selected to succeed him. The Chairman of the Executive Committee usually acts as Chairman of the Campaign Committee in Kings County, and Mr. Dady says that he finds that his business interests in Cuba will not permit of his devoting the necessary time to the Chairmanship this Fall. He wants to give way to a man who can devote his entire time to the work in a campaign of the importance of the one which is soon to begin.

"I had a talk with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff some time ago," said Mr. Dady yesterday, "and I told him then that whoever ran this campaign should be able to stay at headquarters every day and be bothered with no other duties. My work in Havana is likely to call me away from Brooklyn at any time, and for that reason I would not be able to take charge. I do not intend to get out of politics, however, as I will continue to be active in my own Assembly District. I don't know who will be chosen to succeed me. No one has as yet been discussed in a formal way."

Mr. Dady was asked if he thought Mr. Woodruff would take charge.

"That I cannot say," he answered. "If he could find the time and had the desire he would unquestionably be elected to the Chairmanship. Possibly an independent will be chosen to run the campaign. I think that would be a good idea. However, the whole matter will rest with the Executive Committee to determine."

Mr. Dady was asked if it was also his intention to resign as Election Commissioner. He replied that it was possible that his business interests would compel him to do so, but if he did resign the Commissionership it would not be until after election.

Just who will be chosen to succeed Mr. Dady as Chairman of the Executive Committee is as yet mere guesswork. The leaders who are in town were unable yesterday to say who would be selected. The general opinion seemed to be that a man wholly acceptable to all the local Republican factions would be chosen. The names of James McKeen and Andrew D. Baird were discussed among others. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff is expected to get back in town to-day, when it is probable that something more definite will be known.

While politicians do not question that the demands of his business upon his time form the chief reason for Mr. Dady's retiring, they believe generally he is influenced by a desire for greater harmony in the party this Fall. The opposition to Mr. Dady by the strong faction headed by Walter B. Atterbury and that of other factions promised to weaken the party in the coming campaign, but it is believed now that Mr. Dady's retirement will smooth the way to perfect harmony. It is admitted, however, that there are several fights promised for the primaries which not even the retirement of Mr. Dady will prevent.

MONTAUK CLUB'S CONDITION.

Passing of Interest on Bonds of Brooklyn's Leading Club Sets Many Rumors Afloat.

There was much talk in club circles in Brooklyn last night over rumors that the Montauk Club, one of the most prominent social organizations in the borough, of which Charles A. Moore, a close personal friend of President McKinley, is President, was not in a satisfactory condition financially. The club occupies a large, handsome building on Eighth Avenue, near Lincoln Place, on the Park Slope, and numbers among its members many men prominent in public life. Among the members are Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Supreme Court Justice Gaynor, James Shevlin, ex-Mayor David A. Boody, Robert A. Pinkerton, ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, Justice William D. Dickey, J. Rogers Maxwell, Justice William W. Goodrich, and Edward M. Grout.

The reports concerning the financial state of the club have grown out of its passing the last payment of interest on its second mortgage bonds. These bonds, it is said, amount to $80,000.

President Moore is out of town and no statement as to the condition of the club could be obtained from him last night. James Matthews, the Treasurer of the club, when seen with regard to the matter, said that the payment of the interest on the bonds had not been ordered by the Board of Directors at its meeting in June, as the board wished first to obtain certain information as to the bondholders for the purposes of record. This information, he said, was being obtained. Mr. Matthews said that the matter would come before the Directors as their Fall meeting.

DEACONESSES IN SESSION.

Annual Meeting of Those of the Methodist Church Held at Ocean Grove.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 12.—The annual assembly of the deaconesses connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun this morning in the Young People's Temple. The consecration service was conducted by Mrs. E. B. Daniel of Ocean Grove.

The Church workers were welcomed to Ocean Grove by Bishop James N. Fitzgerald, and Mrs. J. A. Secor of Brooklyn responded. Miss Josephine C. Corbin of New York City then read a paper on "Immigrant Girls," in which she outlined her work at Ellis Island. At the afternoon session the principal address was made by Mrs. W. P. White of Philadelphia, on "Mormonism a Menace." This evening a reception was tendered the visiting deaconesses at Bancroft Rest Home.

EXPRESS COMPANY LIABLE.

Judgment Given at Newark for Loss of Gold in Transit.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 12.—Judge Lintott in the Second District Court rendered a decision this morning in favor of the plaintiff in the case of the German National Bank against the Adams Express Company for $105.50

The German Bank ordered $10,000 in gold of its New York correspondent, the Hanover National Bank, last October. When the bags containing the coin reached Newark, through the agency the Adams Express Company, it was found, it is said, that $100 was missing. One of the two bags showed marks of having been cut.

The express company refused to make good the loss and suit was brought. The first trial resulted in a nonsuit last Spring on the ground that evidence of the actual contents of the bags when they left the Hanover Bank had not been produced. This deficiency was supplied in the second trial by affidavits supplied by the Hanover Bank officials.

HIGH MASS AT GOLDEN WEDDING.

Aged Orange (N. J.) Couple Celebrate Marriage Anniversary.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 12.—A solemn high mass in honor of the golden wedding celebration of Mr. and Mrs. William Farrell of 116 High Street was celebrated at 11 o'clock this morning in St. John's Roman Catholic Church. The sanctuary was filled with clergymen from Brooklyn, Manhattan, Tarrytown, N. Y., and elsewhere. The large altar was profusely decorated with palms and flowers.

The celebrant of the mass was the Rev. William Farrell of Hempstead, L. I. The master of ceremonies was William B. Farrell, a grandson of the venerable couple. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Farrell, 116 High Street. The four children of the aged couple presented Mrs. Farrell with a diamond ring and Mr. Farrell with a diamond stud. The grandchildren's gift was $250 in gold.

DON'T WANT TO BE PRESIDENT.

Gen. Maximo Gomez Declines Cuban National Party's Offer.

HAVANA, Aug. 12.—Gen. Maximo Gomez has addressed a letter to the local committee of the National Party in Havana, which had chosen him as a candidate for the Presidency of Cuba, and Señor Estrada Palma, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. The communication runs in part as follows:

"On hearing what the committee has done, I hasten to say that I must refuse to undertake such high office under the republic. So far as candidates are concerned I look upon Señor Estrada Palma and Señor Maso as the best selections that could be made for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Let all Cubans agree upon this important matter, and Cuba will have a strong and stable Government, entirely fitted to deal with the external relations in which Cuba will have to exist as a republic."

A movement backed by a number of the revolutionary Generals, was started some time ago to endeavor to make Señor Palma the unanimous choice of the people for the Presidency. Simultaneously, overtures were made to Señor Maso with a view to persuading him to accept the Vice Presidency. It is asserted, however, that thus far Señor Maso has declined to fall in with this plan, as he relies upon the negro vote to elect him President.

TO BE SAMPSON'S SUCCESSOR.

Rear Admiral Johnson Will Take Command of Boston Yard.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Navy Department has selected Rear Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson, now in command at the Port Royal Naval Station, to succeed Rear Admiral Sampson in command of the Boston Navy Yard, when the latter officer shall retire. The formal appointment has not been made, as it is not known how soon Rear Admiral Sampson may wish to be relieved, or whether he will wait until his retirement from the service next February. However, it is usual when the retirement of an officer is ahead, to look about for those available to succeed him, and this led the department some weeks ago to determine upon Admiral Johnson for the prospective service.

FEWER POLICE FOR MANILA.

Gov. Taft Believes Half the Present Number Will Be Sufficient.

MANILA, Aug. 12.—Civil Gov. Taft, in the immediate future, will reduce the police force of Manila by one-half. At present there are 1,300 policemen for the city, whose population only numbers 250,000. The Governor considers it unnecessary to have over 600 policemen, as they are not required for military purposes. Besides, in the event of trouble, the policemen of Manila would be unable to cope with the situation, and the military forces would have to be called upon.

Torpedo Boat Cushing Disabled.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Rear Admiral Melville, Chief Engineer of the Navy, has received a telegram announcing that the torpedo boat Cushing was disabled while engaged in the manoeuvres of the flotilla off Newport on Saturday. Her piston, piston rod, and cylinder head were broken.

Maj. Gen. Ludlow's Condition Improved.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Major Gen. William Ludlow, who returned recently from the Philippines, suffering from lung trouble, will remain at Convent, N. J., for treatment. At his own request he was ordered from San Francisco to Washington, but to-day an order was issued permitting him to remain under the care of a specialist whom he has consulted. The General's condition is said to have improved slightly.

Allenhurst Inn to be Rebuilt.

ALLENHURST, N. J., Aug. 12.—The work of rebuilding the Allenhurst Inn, which was destroyed by fire on the evening of July 1, will be begun early in the Fall. It will cost at least $200,000. It will be built on the site of the burned structure and finished in time for next season's business. It will be five stories high and of brick. The idea at present is to have a private bath connected with every room and suite. W. Johnson Quinn, the proprietor of the inn, said that his short experience convinced him that rooms with baths attached were demanded by patrons. Mr. Quinn will manage the new hotel.

COLUMBIA THE WINNER

Constitution's Handicap Beat Her in Newport Yacht Race.

CAPT. RHODES'S COSTLY ERROR

New Herreshoff Yacht Appeared to Have Comfortable Lead When She Tacked and Columbia Went Ahead.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—The Constitution covered the triangular course of thirty miles to-day in thirty-three seconds less time than the Columbia. The champion of 1899, however, wins the race on time allowance by about thirty seconds. No corrected time can be given, as the boats have not yet been remeasured, as requested.

In previous races the Constitution has allowed the Columbia 1 minute and 17 seconds. What change in measurement the new rig of the Constitution has made is not known, but it is estimated that she now allows the old boat only a few seconds less time, if any.

The finish to-day was the noteworthy and only exciting feature of the contest. When within a mile of the line the Constitution made a short tack that undoubtedly lost her the race. Both boats were coming in close hauled on the starboard tack, the Constitution fully two minutes in the lead. The light wind had headed them a bit, and it was found they could not fetch between the committee boat and lightship. The Constitution was pointing fairly well and making good speed, with a No. 2 jibtopsail. The Columbia, with a smaller jibtopsail, was also coming fast directly astern, and for forty minutes had been slowly creeping up. But the line was now near at hand, and, barring mistake, the Constitution looked a sure winner well within the allowance. Not willing to leave well enough alone, however, Capt. Rhodes suddenly put the Constitution about on the port tack, crossed the Columbia's bow, and immediately tacked again on her weather. It was only a short board, and while the new boat's sails were twice shaking in stays the Columbia, with a good full, still on the starboard tack, was bowling along at good speed, headed only a few hundred yards to the lee of the line. The short time that the Constitution was gathering headway after the last tack the Columbia reached through her and went ahead, though still slightly in the lee of the new boat.

AN EXCITING FINISH.

It was an exciting moment, and every eye was strained to watch what promised to be a finish full of sensation. Nor could the Constitution fetch the line. A quick change was made from the large jibtopsail to the baby, and for a few moments Capt. Rhodes worked up on the weather quarter of the Columbia. Capt. Barr could not come about until allowed by his rival, so both boats overstood the mark, Rhodes slowly coming down on his weather, and thus regaining part of his lost advantage. Suddenly Constitution put about and made for the line. The Columbia followed at once, but the new boat, having a better speed at the time, was quicker in stays and was well away while the old boat was tacking. She luffed under the bow of the committee boat exactly a minute ahead of the Columbia, but she had started twenty-seven seconds ahead, and thus in actual time beat the old boat only thirty-three seconds. In corrected time she was a loser, however, and it is the opinion of many experts to-night that the fatal tack, just before the finish, cost her the race. On the contrary, the people on the Constitution are inclined to think that the tack made little difference, and attribute her failure to win to shifting winds and an error of judgment in carrying the larger jibtopsail on the last and windward leg. Mr. Duncan said on coming ashore that he thought the Constitution would allow the Columbia about one minute and five seconds on the new measurement, which would give the race to the Columbia by about thirty seconds.

It was a day of light and shifting winds. At no time did it blow over 7 knots an hour, and shortly after turning the second mark the two big racers ran into a calm streak. The wind then hauled more to the eastward and allowed them to come nearly to the line on one long tack, instead of beating with the wind dead ahead.

The signal was set for a triangular course on the Nourmahal at 11:20, with the compass courses southeast by south for the first leg, west half south for the second, and north northeast for the third. This would give a reach, a run, and a beat, as the wind at that time was north northeast.

When the Constitution got down to the line it was seen that her designer, Capt. Nat Herreshoff, stood beside Capt. Rhodes at the wheel. This was his first appearance at a race since his recent illness. The preparatory and warning guns came at 11:50 and 11:55. Three minutes before the starting gun Barr tacked in his old familiar way on the weather of the Constitution, which was then heading for the line, but judging that he was too soon, he luffed the Columbia in the wind for some moments before he squared away. In the meantime the Constitution reached through her lee and stood well up to the weather end of the line, crossing only nine seconds after gun fire and twenty-five seconds ahead of the Columbia. This time the advantage of the start was altogether with Capt. Rhodes. Both boats broke out big reaching jibs as they crossed. The run to first mark was a steady gain for the Constitution. In spite of a very big mainsail, she lifted out on the Columbia in the light wind, and in half an hour was nearly half a mile ahead. In the latter part of this reach the wind shifted two or three points into the east, and both boats changed to smaller jibtopsails.

CONSTITUTION'S FIRST BIG LEAD.

No official time was taken at the first mark, but as timed by the press boat, the Constitution rounded five minutes and fifteen seconds ahead of the Columbia, having taken an hour and four minutes for the first leg. Both jibed around and broke out spinnakers to starboard, at the same time setting balloon jibs. Barr went on a wind-hunting expedition, but the Constitution kept on a straight line to the second mark, and added at least two minutes to her lead in the first half of the run. The wind softened and then changed from northeast to east. The Constitution was first to take in her spinnaker and jibe over the main boom. The Columbia, still sailing south of the line, kept on her spinnaker for ten minutes longer, but it was of little advantage. A fluky wag the wind that from 2 o'clock to 2:25 both boats jibed over twice, at the same time shifting spinnakers. The wind now came into the northeast again and freshened, the Columbia catching it first and making up part of her lost time. As the Constitution turned the second mark the wind was about the best of the day, blowing fully seven knots. As timed by the Regatta Committee the Constitution rounded at 2:45:59 and the Columbia at 2:50:39.

The Constitution set a No. 2 jibtopsail and the Columbia a baby just as they turned the buoys.

Both stood in toward Point Judith on the starboard tack. The Constitution was the first to come about, quickly followed by the Columbia. Both made two or three short tacks, and then for the third time the wind dropped almost to a flat calm. When it freshened it came again from the east, and both boats quickly trimmed sheets with starboard tacks aboard and were able to point up to the finish line. This change of wind gave a slight advantage to the Columbia, and when she squared away she was to windward of the Constitution by about a quarter of a mile astern. On this long board the Columbia made a slight gain. About a mile from the finish the wind again headed the two boats and then came the concluding manoeuvres which saved the race from a tame event. The Constitution crossed at 4:25:16, and the Columbia at 4:26:16.

NAVAHOE LED THE YAWLS.

The yawls had an interesting race to the first mark, but in running down to the second mark the Navahoe pulled out so far ahead that neither the Ailsa nor the Vigilant had the slightest show thereafter. On the last leg the Ailsa passed the Vigilant, but was still over twenty minutes behind the Navahoe at the finish, the Vigilant being over twenty-six minutes behind.

The two seventies had a very close contest until after rounding the second mark, the Rainbow leading all the way. On the last leg the Virginia passed her rival and won by 4 minutes and 17 seconds, the two yachts sailing boat for boat. Summary of race, no corrected time being fugured:

CLASS C—SLOOPS.

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Constitution	12:00:09	4:25:16	4:25:07
Columbia	12:00:36	4:26:13	4:25:40

CLASS G—YAWLS.

Vigilant	12:11:30	6:24:21	6:12:51
Navahoe	12:11:22	5:58:05	5:46:43
Ailsa	12:25:00	6:24:04	6:09:04

CLASS H—SLOOPS.

Rainbow	12:12:50	6:15:06	6:02:16
Virginia	12:13:42	6:11:41	5:57:59

In elapsed time Constitution beat Columbia 33 seconds, but Columbia wins by about 30 seconds in corrected time.

Class G, Yawls.—In Elapsed time Navahoe beat Ailsa 22 minutes and 21 seconds, and Vigilant by 26 minutes and 3 seconds.

Class H, Sloops.—In elapsed time Virginia beat Rainbow by 4 minutes and 17 seconds.

The Independence lay at her moorings off here to-day, as she has done for a week, no effort being made to take her out for a sail.

The rumor that the Lawson boat had been invited to meet the Constitution and the Columbia in the Larchmont races in the Sound has proved to be without foundation. In fact, it is said here to-night that if the Independence had been invited by either the Larchmont or Seawanhaka Clubs, neither of the other two boats would have raced against her. The Constitution will go to the races in the Sound on Thursday without any further alterations in her rig, as her manager declares that she will round into shape better in her present form.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Monday at all the near-by watering places is a day of travel, as many of the week-end house parties disband. Now that the season is at its height there is very little to chronicle except at Newport, where there are tennis, polo, yacht races and private parties on the grounds of Alfred G. Vanderbilt. Bar Harbor has dinners and two dances and Southampton quite a number of dinners, polo, and tennis.

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Among the weddings of the week's end was that of George Vail, who has married in Paris Miss Dougherty, the daughter of the late Daniel Dougherty, the famous Philadelphia lawyer. There was also the wedding in Boston of Mrs. Henry Janin, the sister of the late Ballard Smith, to Mr. Mendel, who comes from San Francisco.

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There have been a number of changes at the watering places. Creighton Webb has gone to Bar Harbor. Mrs. Elliott Shepard is visiting her daughters at the same place. James A. Burden, Jr., sailed for Scotland last week, and Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane are still at Newport. Mrs. Frank Sturgis is visiting her niece, Mrs. Albert Stevens, at Southampton, and Miss Evelyn Sloane, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, has also been visiting friends at the same place. Mrs. Pierre Lorillard has left Southampton for a short visit.

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There will be a golf tournament at Bar Harbor this week, and this is proving a great attraction. Tennis is being played right along at Easthampton and Southampton. At Southampton the races on Saturday were a success. At Oyster Bay last Saturday evening there was the usual hop at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, with the latest Miss Gould, are on the Sybarite, anchored off Oyster Bay.

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Miss Ethel Post, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Post, who for some days has been lying dangerously ill at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Alfred Beadleston, at Southampton, is better. Mrs. Post is with her daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Beadleston were to have entertained for her this week. On Saturday and Sunday her condition was critical.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Bishop, who are at present at Interlachen, their place at Lenox, have made plans to take a tour around the world. They start in September and will be gone for quite a period. Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons are at Lenox and are entertaining each week. They will not come to town until November, when they will live in Mr. Parson's residence, and not in the Bishop mansion, on Madison Square.

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Mrs. Olyphant and her daughter, Miss Helen Olyphant, are in town this week, consulting a surgeon. Miss Helen Olyphant, who was one of last season's débutantes, while automobiling last week with a party from Southampton to Easthampton was thrown from the vehicle and her arm was broken. They intend returning to their country home, at Sharon, Conn., early next week. This is one of many automobile accidents this season. Miss Carhart was thrown from her carriage at Bernardsville through the horses taking fright at an automobile, and broke her leg. Numerous narrow escapes have been recorded.

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Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet, who last week were at Cowes, have gone to Homburg for the remainder of the season. Mrs. Robert Goelet is expected at Newport shortly. Her cottage has been put in readiness for her.

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Booked on the Celtic to-day are Amory Carhart, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Lorimer, S. H. Tyng, Countess Marie Pieri, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Bowen. On the Kaiserin Maria Teresia are Countess de la Forest, Jacob Wendell, Jr., and Chapman Pennington.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2:

Second Cavalry—Second Lieuts. T. M. Coughlan and C. Garity.

Seventh Cavalry—First Lieuts. D. T. E. Castel and A. F. Commiskey.

Eighth Cavalry—Second Lieuts. L. S. Carson and J. S. E. Young.

Ninth Cavalry—Second Lieut. F. T. McNarney.

Twenty-third Infantry—Second Lieut. C. H. Ball.

Twenty-sixth Infantry—First Lieut. J. M. Kimbrough, Jr., and Second Lieut. E. H. Agnew.

Twenty-eighth Infantry—First Lieut. P. Vredenburg and Second Lieut. R. E. Grinstead.

Lieut. Castel will report to the commanding officer at Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his regiment; Lieuts. Commiskey, Vredenburg, Coughlan, and Garity will report to the Commanding General, Department of the East, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join their regiment; Lieut. Kimbrough will report to the commanding officer at Fort McPherson for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his regiment; Lieuts. Carson and Young will report to the commanding officer at Sullivan's Island for temporary duty and upon the completion thereof will join their regiment; Lieut. McNarney will join his regiment; Lieut. Grinstead will report to the commanding officer at Fort Crook for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his regiment; Lieut. Ball will report to the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth for temporary duty, pending the arrival of his regiment at its destination in the United States.

Assignments to the Coast Artillery of officers recently appointed, with rank from May 8:

Fortieth Company—Second Lieut. H. J. B. McElgin.

Forty-eighth Company—Second Lieut. D. F. Craig.

Fifty-second Company—Second Lieut. C. B. Ross.

Fifty-seventh Company—Second Lieut. B. H. Kerfoot.

Seventy-ninth Company—Second Lieut. A. L. Fuller.

One Hundredth Company—Second Lieut. R. F. Kenney.

Lieuts. Craig and Kerfoot will report to the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth for temporary duty and, upon the completion thereof, will join their respective companies. Lieut. Fuller will report to the commanding officer at Fort Niobrara for temporary duty and, upon the completion thereof, will join his company. Lieuts. Kenney, McElgin, and Ross will join their respective companies.

Second Lieut. John O. Steger, Artillery Corps, recently appointed, is attached to the Fifty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery, at Fort Hancock, and will join that company.

First Lieut. Asa T. Abbott, upon his own application, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Washington, Seattle.

Brig. Gen. William Ludlow will proceed to New York City and report to the Adjutant General for further orders.

Capt. John Newton, Sixteenth Infantry, will proceed to Boston and report to Major Ammon A. Augur, Twentieth Infantry, recruiting officer, for recruiting duty, to relieve First Lieut. Pierce A. Murphy, Seventh Cavalry, who will rejoin his station at West Point.

Capt. William R. Smedberg, Jr., Fourteenth Cavalry, aide de camp, and First Lieut. Herbert G. Shaw, Assistant Surgeon, are detailed as members of the examining board convened at San Francisco, vice Capt. Benjamin C. Morse, Seventeenth Infantry, and First Lieut. William M. Roberts, Assistant Surgeon, relieved.

First Lieut. Thomas H. Jackson, Corps of Engineers, will rejoin his station at Fort Totten.

Navy.

Ensign D. W. Knox is ordered to the Constellation, Sept. 1.

Lieut. J. F. Hubbard is detached from connection with the training school for petty officers at Newport, Aug. 15, and ordered to the Essex.

German-American Reform Union.

The Executive Committee of the German-American Reform Union met in the Grand Central Palace last night and ordered a meeting of the General Committee for Aug. 26. The primaries to elect officers and delegates to the new General Committee will be held on Sept. 11. The Conference Committee of five formerly appointed was discharged, and during the week a committee of seven will be chosen to attend the meeting of German associations to be held at the Hotel Hungaria, in Union Square, next Monday.

FATHER P. F. DEALY MEMORIAL.

Ex-Mayor Grace Will Establish Six Scholarships for St. John's College.

The authorities of St. John's College, Fordham, have been discussing the question of a fitting memorial to the Rev. Father P. F. Dealy, S. J., President of the college, who died several years ago. Ex-Mayor William R. Grace, who was a close friend of Father Dealy, hearing of the projected movement, has given $10,000 to establish six-day scholarships to his memory.

These scholarships will be awarded by competitive examination, and each will entitle the holder to the educational advantages of the college for eight years, embracing the four years' course in the high school or academic department, and the four years' college course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Graduates of parochial, public, and private schools are eligible for the examinations for these scholarships, which will be held at the college on Sept. 4, 5, and 6.

IN THE SHOPS.

The sheets for "only a line" notes come in red leather covered cases, book form, the under side of stiff boards to be serviceable. The letter sheets are bound together as in any pad of writing paper and tear off at the upper edge where there is a perforation. To complete the article there is a combined penholder and pencil tucked into one side and the whole costs only $1.40.

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The quaintest design for the soiled linen bag on the outside has three masculine figures, the heads made of curved collars, the bodies of shirt bosoms, and the legs and arms of more collars in appropriate positions. This gives representation attitudes of happy conviviality that are effective. The bags cost 48 cents.

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Small books containing condensed rules for golf come bound in red leather covers with silver corners.

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There are not only the embroidered medallion initials for marking linens, but the Venetian letters, the letter cut out in an oval medallion. The linen must be cut from below them when they are used. A medium size will cost 50 cents a dozen and they are sold only by the dozen.

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An attractive brown felt hat with a round derby shaped crown and rolling rim is trimmed with a big knot of brown veiling in the front and light brown quills, two or three on either side tucked into the knot which extends well around to the sides.

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A white tulle hat with a rather wide brim has a large black ostrich feather across the front.

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Another white hat trimmed with black velvet has two white bird's breasts, each showing a black feather set at intervals in the smooth surface.

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Pink roses form the rim and all of still another hat which is not covered by a black velvet bow in the centre of the crown.

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Bathing belts of blue, red, white, and combinations of colors all in canvas, and with various styles of clasps cost 10 cents each.

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White pique and linen belts cost, respectively, 75 and 65 cents a piece. The linen belt has the harness buckle and the white a variation of it in a pointed buckle through which the two ends are carried and cross below the waist.

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Shirt waist belts which have the appearance of being crocheted and which come in different colors cost 50 cents each.

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Twilled flannel waists trimmed some of them with the embroidered Bulgarian strips in colors are selling for $1.98. The first of these waists put on the market cost $17, $18, and $19 and up. These are less elaborate, but most reasonable in price. A little care must be used in making a selection as there is a great difference in strips used on the waists.

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Elaborate as well as simple things are to be found in the children's small coats. One of black silk stitched with pink has revers and the puffed sleevelet of pink. A pretty effect is given to the revers by medallions of lace or oval wreaths set on the edges of the revers and crossed pieces of narrow baby velvet ribbon which are held in place by cat stitching which has the effect of beading. It is formed into a little star by the use of velvet, one line of which crosses the medallion lengthwise, joining them, while from it in each one rays of the black velvet, three at the top and the same number on the under side, form the star. Little rosettes of the velvet are set on the revers above the lace. The bands to the sleevelets are tucked.

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Hosiery for the college boy has a neat little college flag on the instep of each stocking in black and orange, Yale blue, Harvard crimson, or pale blue and white according to the college. The hosiery itself may be black with tiny dots upon it, black with lace stripes or any other quiet style which will show off the flag to advantage.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 12.—Mrs. William Astor's dinner at Beechwood was the chief social event here to-day. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Post, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore, Mr. Willing, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Miss Alice Blight, Mr. Jay, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Count Sternberg, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Whitehouse, Jr., and Percy Wyndham.

A dinner and dance were given to-night by Mr. and Mrs. W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse at Eastbourne Lodge.

Mrs. Richard Mortimer and Mrs. Reginald Norman gave luncheons, and Mrs. Frederick Pearson an afternoon children's party and tea.

Dinners were given to-night by James Stillman and Lispenard Stewart.

There was a dance on board the United States gunboat Newport this afternoon in honor of Lieut. J. H. Reid, who has been one of the officers of the Naval Training Station and is now ordered away.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will give a garden party next Saturday afternoon. In a large tent on the lawn there will be a circus, the details of which have not yet been arranged, "midway," with all sorts of games and curiosities for the amusement of the guests, is to be another novelty.

Miss Alice Harriman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Harriman, has returned from Europe and is with her parents at the Warren cottage, in Gibbs Avenue.

Mrs. E. C. Potter and family are guests of Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer at the Thorn villa.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, in addition to her ball of Aug. 24, will give an entertainment on the afternoon of Aug. 30.

J. P. MORGAN GOING WEST.

Will Be in San Francisco for Episcopal Triennial Council.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—J. Pierpont Morgan is to be a temporary resident of San Francisco soon. His agents have practically concluded a lease, it is said, of the old Charles Crocker mansion, on the northwest corner of California and Taylor Streets. The cause of his coming to this city is the Episcopal Triennial Council, which begins Oct. 2, and in which Mr. Morgan will probably serve as a lay delegate, as he has done at previous councils.

Mr. Morgan's daughter, now in Colorado, hunting wild game, is expected to join her father and mother here during their stay. The Crocker mansion is one of the most imposing of the edifices erected on Nob Hill by the California money kings. It contains a splendid art gallery.

Canada Prepares to Greet Ducal Pair.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 12.—At a meeting of the Cabinet to-day it was decided to have military reviews at Toronto, Quebec, and Halifax during the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. It was agreed to mobolize 10,000 men at Toronto, about 5,000 at Quebec, and about 5,000 at Halifax. The review in Toronto will be confined to men from the Province of Ontario, and the same will apply to Quebec, while the one at Halifax will be for battalions belonging to the maritime provinces.

WELCOME TO SHAMROCK II.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Challenger Journeys Gloriously Up the Bay.

HONORS SHOWERED ON CRAFT

Process of Dismantling the Yacht Begun in Erie Basin—The Boat in Good Condition.

Shamrock II., Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger for the America's Cup, rested off Sandy Hook Bar after a fortnight's journey across the Atlantic until daybreak yesterday.

When the sun began to paint the sky dull blue under the lowering cloud banks a rugged little Irish terrier curled up on the deck of the "hope of British yachtsmen," raised his head, opened his eye, and sniffed. The salt zephyr that tickled his nostrils had a taint of the land in it, and the challenger's mascot yelped with joy at the prospect of an early shore leave. His joy was contagious, and the decks of Shamrock II. and her consort, the steam yacht Erin, were soon bristling with busy sailors.

Shortly after 5 o'clock the tug that first sighted Shamrock II. when she slipped in the night before came along side and passed a big hawser over the snub green nose of the invader. Her sailors ran up her anchor singing. The hawser gradually tightened, as the tug puffed cautiously ahead; the racer turned slowly toward the mouth of Gedney's Channel, and got her first sight of Yankee land.

This was the beginning of a trip that finished in an ovation such as seldom has been offered to any foreign craft in New York Bay. As the weather-beaten green hull, seared in patches by the pounding waves, flying a tattered shamrock at the truck of a stout, stubby Oregon pine mast, passed by she was instantly recognized, and a swelling chorus of salutes began. Liners, Government boats, yachts, excursion steamers, and towboats shrieked their hoarse or shrill welcomes, which the self-conscious tug towing the challenger was kept busy answering.

THE CHALLENGER SALUTES.

Shamrock II. herself gave acknowledgment by proudly dipping her Royal Ulster Yacht Club ensign on her taffrail. From under the heel of her topmast flew the code signal "Tank you."

When the little Irish fleet moved into the Narrows the shores were lined with soldiers from the forts on either side and the dwellers on shore, who stood in the rain and waved and cheered until there was no mistaking the heartiness of their welcome. Off Quarantine the Lipton tug James A., Lawrence, with David Barrie, Sir Thomas's American representative, on board, met Erin and Shamrock, and they waited for the doctor to board them. A brief inspection over, he gave the visitors pratique and steamed away. Shamrock moved on toward Stapleton and dropped anchor again. The Erin and the Lawrence came alongside and formed a group, which was soon surrounded by scores of craft of every description. Guns from the yachts and boat-club stations roared out a boisterous welcome, and a reception began which continued for hours.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon Shamrock II. was towed over to Erie Basin, and the work of dismantling her was begun at once. The inner braces put in to give additional strength for the transatlantic voyage were removed, the jury mast lifted out, and preparations made to take aboard her big racing spars, which arrived last week. When these have been set up she will go into drydock for a thorough cleaning and tightening up. Then her trial spins, which will be watched with keen interest, will begin.

A GOOD TRIP ACROSS.

While at anchor off Stapleton, Capt. Sycamore left the Shamrock and came alongside the Erin in a gig, and joined Capt. Matthews and the reporters in the discussion of the voyage across the ocean. The skipper of the challenger said they had enjoyed splendid weather, with the exception of a storm last Wednesday, and another two days later. But for these he thought she would have arrived here Saturday afternoon. During the rough weather and violent head seas of last Friday, Shamrock lost two topsail sheets and a good deal of her green paint about the waterline; otherwise she is as fit as when she left Gounock on July 27.

"We were towed by the Erin more than two-thirds of the way over. Her speed was never above three-quarters, and we are as tight as a drumhead now, and ready, barring our rig, for anything that comes along."

Skipper Sycamore evidently thinks that Columbia is a better boat than Constitution. Early in the day, when it was suggested that he had a "bird" of a boat, his face grew thoughtful as he replied: "Ah, yes, of course, but you have birds over here. We've been over here before, and know what they are." Then it was suggested that Constitution was not so much of a bird as she was meant to be and was something of a disappointment. Sycamore's reply was very earnest:

"Oh, I know that, but the Columbia is the boat I was thinking of when I said bird. When I was last here I thought she was the most beautiful boat I had ever seen.

"Of course," continued the skipper, "the chances are against Columbia being selected, because popular opinion favors the new boat. But I think that the limit of ninety-footers has been reached in Constitution, if it were not in the defender of two years ago, and if I had my choice I would rather buy Columbia than the new boat.

"Columbia is tried and finely tuned up. We know her speed, her best points of sailing. Now, I don't think there is anybody who knows that Constitution, or can say with any certainty that the last Herreshoff craft is better or faster than the old Shamrock. From an American standpoint give me the Columbia every time.

"Of course we want to beat the fastest yacht you have, at the same time it is our wish to conform to any decision of the America's Cup Committee."

SHAMROCK LOOKS FAST.

There is little doubt that in Shamrock II. Sir Thomas Lipton has brought to this country the fastest ninety-foot sloop that was ever built on a foreign shore. Her ugly temporary rig, absence of bowsprit, and her weather beaten sides do not conceal the fact that she is a racing craft. As one old salt who saw her yesterday said, "She is fairly lined, sweetly turned, and a dangerous boat."

The only startling changes between the new and old Shamrocks are that the new one has a third less freeboard, is much fuller forward, and her overhang aft is carried out much further with a characteristic Watson sweep, ending in a taffrail as keen-edged as a knife blade. The only ugly feature of the boat to a layman's eyes is her nose, which is decidedly snubbed. Watson must have had a good reason for squaring off a point which Herreshoff keeps fine.

A broadside view of Shamrock's bow gives an impression of the scow model. It is not unlike the one used by Crowninshield in the Independence. The square stem practically disappears before the water line is reached. On each side the overhang of the spoon bow, which looks overfull from a distance, runs backward and downward in beautiful curves so faired into the hull and underbody that it is somewhat flattened beneath. That Watson made no blunder in his bow was shown when the challenger was being towed up the bay. There was just the faintest ripple shoved out before her, and the "bone" she carried in her teeth was a tiny one.

Viewed bow on she looks like an old-fashioned "skimming-dish." Her bilges are smooth and sweetly turned. They are in great contrast to the hard bilges of the Fife challenger of 1899. In fact, with the exception of her snub-nosed stem there is not a line in Shamrock that is not full of beauty.

The manner in which her after body is drawn in strikes the casual observer quite as much as the fullness forward. Shamrock has many secrets which may never be revealed even when she is inspected in drydock. Watson used an ingenious plan to prevent the details of Shamrock's construction from being known even by the workmen who built her. Parts of frames were made by different workmen, and given odd numbers, so that when they were assembled the assembler could not even guess at the sequence nor trace any part back to its plan.

To those who want to follow Shamrock's progress across the ocean closely the following copy of her log will be interesting:

10 A. M., Saturday, July 27—Left Gourock.

	Lat.	Long.		Distance. Knots.
Noon—Abreast Great Cumbrae				16
	D. M.	D. M.	Various.	
Noon, July 28	51 40	7 10	Various.	268
Noon, July 29	48 25	11 56	S. 43 W.	267
Noon, July 30	45 07	16 45	S. 44 W.	287
Noon, July 31	41 42	21 14	S. 44 W.	284
Noon, Aug. 1	38 08	24 59	S. 39 W.	276
To the Azores				52
6 P. M., Friday, Aug. 2—Left Ponta Del Gada.				
	Lat.	Long.		
	D. M.	D. M.	Courses.	K'ts.
Noon, Aug. 3	37 56	29 38	S. 86 W.	187
Noon, Aug. 4	37 40	35 22	S. 87 W.	281
Noon, Aug. 5	37 26	40 48	S. 87 W.	259
Noon, Aug. 6	37 16	45 04	S. 88 W.	251
Noon, Aug. 7	37 02	51 40	S. 87 W.	267
Noon, Aug. 8	37 14	57 06	N. 87 W.	259
Noon, Aug. 9	38 20	62 09	N. 75 W.	247
Noon, Aug. 10	38 49	67 05	N. 88 W.	235
Noon, Aug. 11	39 58	71 27	N. 71 W.	214
To Sandy Hook Lightship				118
Total				3,768

LILLIAN BURKHART'S NEW PLAY

On Its First Presentation at Keith's Union Square Theatre It Pleases the Audience.

Lillian Burkhart's new play, "Kitty Clive, Actress," was given at Keith's Union Square Theatre yesterday afternoon and evening for the first time on any metropolitan stage, and proved thoroughly interesting. It is a twenty-five minute sketch by F. Frankfort Moore, the author of Miss Burkhart's last season's success, "Jessie's Jack and Jerry." The author, in writing his new piece, gave a theme very similar to the previous sketch. It is of a high comedy order, with a character and dialogue like in many respects to that of Henrietta Crosman's "Mistress Nell."

Miss Burkhart's performance was pleasing to those playgoers who know the meaning of true comedy. She brings to her work natural talents and most attractive personality. There was no stepping out of "the picture" for a moment, but, on the contrary, a full appreciation of every point, of every witty sally, of every flash of humor, of every well-phrased bit of the dialogue, and of every acting opportunity. Miss Burkhart was capitally supported by James R. Garey, who played with ease and judgment his rôle of Jack Bates, a provincial actor. The straight variety portion of the bill contained acts by W. C. Fields, the comedy juggler; James Richmond Glenroy, the Fraser Troupe, dancers; Bush and Gordon, acrobatic clowns, and numerous others.

SUMMER AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The stock company revived the comedy "Incog." yesterday in a very creditable manner. "Meadow Sweet," a small pastoral play, served as the curtain raiser. The remaining part of the programme was of a continuous character, made so by the introduction of vaudeville numbers between the acts preceding and following the play.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—The regular symphony night of the week is scheduled for this evening, and for this occasion Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony" will be rendered for the second time this season. Two movements, the "large" and the "allegro," from Dvorak's "New World" symphony, will also be played. The solo features will be the Beethoven piano concerto in G major, played by Leopold Winkler.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE.—The audience was thoroughly amused last evening by the lengthy programme presented, which included McIntyre and Heath, the comedians; the farce "Fun on the Beach," Prof. Macart's dog and monkey circus, Harry Bulger, and many more.

MANHATTAN BEACH.—The revival of "H. M. S. Pinafore" for the second week's attraction of the Castle Square Opera Company called out a fair-sized audience despite the disagreeable weather. The leading members of the company appeared in the familiar characters of the opera, and they all repeated the success which attended their earlier appearances last Fall.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The regular Fall season of this resort was inaugurated yesterday, and for the occasion a programme comprising all kinds of vaudeville specialties was given. At Huber's Casino Fred Roberts, comic vocalist; Healey and Farnum, comedy sketch artists; Marie Culp, and others assisted in the programme.

PARADISE GARDENS.—Parrof Brothers, head-to-head balancers; Nerol and Berol, designers of figures, constructed from rags, and M. Kelter were the new features introduced in the lengthy entertainment provided by Oscar Hammerstein for his patrons. The remaining part of the bill was a repetition of last week.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

J. Flavel McGee.

J. Flavel McGee died at his home at 850 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, yesterday, from acute gastritis, after an illness of three days. He was born at Frelinghuysen, Warren County, N. J., April 6, 1844, his father being a prominent Presbyterian minister. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1865, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. He established himself at Jersey City, and became a partner of Joseph D. Bedle, who afterwards became Governor, and William Muirhead. Mr. McGee was an active Republican. He was twice married. His second wife survives him, as do five children. His oldest son is a lawyer.

Stephen Ballard.

Stephen Ballard, a wealthy philanthropist of Brooklyn, died on Sunday of paralysis at his home, 129 Herkimer Street. He was born in Andover, Mass., eighty-six years ago. In 1858 he came to New York, and engaged in the leather and belting business in Pearl Street, in which business he continued until 1897, when he retired.

Mr. Ballard was the organizer of the White, Potter & Paige Company of this city, and was Treasurer of the company at his death. He was the founder of the Ballard School for Colored Persons, at Lincoln, Ga., and was also a liberal supporter of the Afro-American schools at Salisbury, N. C.; Tougal, Mass., and Berea, Ky. Mr. Ballard was twice married, but is survived by neither wife nor children. The funeral services were held at his late home last evening. The interment will be at Andover, Mass.

Obituary Notes.

GOV. GUADALOUPE MAYNERO of the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, died Saturday in Victoria, the capital of that State.

HIRAM W. BABCOCK, for many years Superintendent of the Poor of Rockland County, died in Haverstraw yesterday, aged sixty-six years. He was a prominent Mason and Grand Army man. His wife and one son, Edward Babcock of New York City, survive him.

JOSEPH BELCHER of 8 Winthrop Terrace, East Orange, N. J., died on Saturday after a long illness. He was seventy-seven years old, and leaves a widow and several children. Funeral services will be held on Wednesday, and the burial will be at the convenience of the family.

Mrs. EVA ANNETTE LAWRENCE, wife of Frank R. Lawrence, President of the Lotos Club, died on Sunday at her Summer home, Milton Point, Rye, N. Y. Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, in Rye, to-morrow afternoon, at 2:15 o'clock. The interment will be in Kensico Cemetery.

ARTHUR C. SIDMAN, vaudeville actor, died suddenly yesterday at Higgins Beach, Me., where he had been spending the Summer with his wife. His home was in Tully, N. Y., and he was to have gone there to-morrow to make preparations for a season on the road as a star in a venture of his own. He was thirty-eight years of age.

WALTER J. ATCHISON, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Atchison of Valley Road, West Orange, died yesterday. He was twenty-three years old, and was well known in West Orange and Orange Valley. Death was due to an accident he sustained three years ago when riding a bicycle. The funeral will take place Monday morning.

HENRY SMITH died at his home, 102 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, on Saturday, from heart disease. He had been ill three years. He was born in Jersey City in 1850, and was the junior member of the firm of Theodore Smith & Brother, iron founders. He was the brother-in-law of the Rev. Henry B. Ter Woert, rector of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. A wife and five children survive him.

HENRY HOBART MASON died yesterday at his home, in Great Barrington, Mass. He was born at Poultney, Vt., seventy years ago, and was the son of the Rev. Darwin Barton Mason. He served throughout the civil war, with the rank of Captain, and afterward Major, in the Second New York Cavalry. At the close of the war he went West, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He became a resident of this city several years later, and was employed as law reporter on The New York Tribune for a number of years.

The Rev. Father PATRICK CARROLL died at St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, at 9:30 P. M., yesterday of a cancer. Father Carroll was Professor of Latin and Greek for more than fifteen years in the St. John's College, Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. He was prominent as a classical scholar and was well known both in Brooklyn and Manhattan. He was also one of the most prominent priests of the Lazarus Order. The fatal growth first attacked him four years ago, and he had been in the hospital for about four months.

JAMES OATES, for eighteen years a detective of the First Police Precinct, and an ex-fire engine fore

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
WANTED
FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK
OF BROOKLYN.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

First National Bank STOCK.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3402—JOHN.

WILLARD B. MACK. THOMAS S. SMITH.
W. B. Mack & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
Brokers.
35 Wall and 15 Broad Sts., New York
Telephone 4270 and 4271 Broad.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBER NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
44 and 46 Broadway, New York.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
MARGINAL AND INVESTMENT ORDERS IN ALL QUANTITIES. INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL MATTERS GLADLY FURNISHED. ISSUE UPON REQUEST, "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," MONTHLY FLUCTUATION SHEETS. DAILY AND WEEKLY REPORTS.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, COTTON, WHEAT.
ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. Tel. 560 Broad.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade. }
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Up-town office,
840 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

International Umbrella Co.
NINE PATENTS.
LARGE ROYALTIES.
POPULAR NOVELTIES.
Write for Prospectus.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 66 BROADWAY.

15 PER CENT.
GUARANTEED TO AN INVESTOR
WHO WILL ADVANCE $50,000 ON A BUILDING OPERATION EXCEEDING $400,000. MONEY TO BE REFUNDED WHEN PERMANENT LOAN IS PLACED. BUILDING LOAN HAS BEEN SECURED;
also
WANTED A PARTY TO INVEST $100,000 IN A LARGER OPERATION UNDER THE SAME CONDITIONS AS ABOVE.
THE PROPONENT WHO DESIRES THESE RESPECTIVE ADVANCES HAS JUST SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED A SIMILAR OPERATION INVOLVING ONE HALF MILLION DOLLARS. ADDRESS H. L. PHELPS, 108 WILLIS AVE., N. Y. CITY.

Notice to Holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of the first mortgage made by the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company to The State Trust Company (now Morton Trust Company) bearing date 1st January, 1897, this Company has elected to redeem and pay on the first day of October, 1901, at par with accrued interest to the date of payment, all of the first mortgage bonds of the said Company outstanding, being the outstanding bonds secured by the said mortgage. All holders of said bonds are required to present the same for payment at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the said first day of October, 1901. Interest will cease upon that day on all bonds secured by the said mortgage then outstanding, and which shall not then be or have been presented for payment.

June 30th, 1901.

COMPANIA METALURGICA MEXICANA.
By ROBERT S. TOWNE, President.

PUBLICATION BY THE HAMILTON BANK of New York City of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking laws of 1892:

Bannon & Sullivan, November 6, 1890	$102.00
L. F. Harting, June 23, 1890	77.98
H. Haar Association, March 30, 1892	104.62
Hannah Hirshbaum, February 3, 1894	100.00
Nellie E. Smith, April 13, 1893	65.00
Louis H. Schubert, May 14, 1892	74.64
State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:	

JESSE C. JOY, Cashier of the Hamilton Bank of New York City, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the Banking laws of 1892, State of New York. JESSE C. JOY.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1901.
[Notary's Seal.] ARTHUR E. WOOD,
Notary Public (114) New York Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY. Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Republic Iron & Steel Company will be held at its office, No. 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, the eleventh day of September, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books, both Common and Preferred, will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, August seventeenth, 1901, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, September twelfth, 1901.

Dated Chicago, August ninth, 1901.
WILLIAM BARRET RIDGLEY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

To the Owners and Holders of the
First Mortgage Preference Bonds
OF THE
Georgia & Alabama Railway:

You will take notice that the Georgia and Alabama Railway in the exercise of the right of redemption secured to it by the terms of the bonds and the deed of trust securing the same, will, on the first day of October, 1901, redeem and pay off at 105 and interest, all of its First Mortgage Preference Bonds dated October 1st, 1895, and secured by deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Railway to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of the same date, and all owners and holders of said Preference bonds are hereby notified to present the bonds respectively held or owned by them at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in the City of Baltimore, Md., to be then and there redeemed and paid off by said Railway. Holders of First Mortgage Preference bonds may at any time prior to October 1st, 1901, surrender the same, together with all unmatured coupons thereon, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., and receive in exchange therefor First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds in like amount bearing coupons corresponding to those on the bonds so surrendered, differences in interest, owing to dates of maturity of coupons, being adjusted.

JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,842,122.35
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V. Pres
Wm. H. Leupp, V. P. H. S. Manning, V. P.
R. J. Chatry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:

Ashbel P. Fitch.	George Crocker.	Willard Brown.
Wm. Barbour.	Edw. C. Schaefer.	Philip Lehman.
H. S. Manning.	S. C. T. Dodd.	Edwd. F. Cragin.
Saml. A. Maxwell.	Joel F. Freeman.	Geo. Bin menthal.
Myron T. Herrick.	Anson R. Flower.	Frank Jay Gould.
Chas. F. Cutler.	H. S. Redmond.	Wm. A. Clark.
Emers. McMillin.	Jno. R. Hegeman.	John W. Griggs.
Jas. M. Donald.	C. I. Hudson.	

WANTED—100 shares Northern Pacific common; answer immediately. J. M., Post Office Box 1,074.

Proposals.

$20,000 PARK BONDS.

Office of City Treasurer,
Trenton, N. J., Aug. 13, 1901.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1901, for the purchase of the whole of twenty thousand dollars of twenty-five-year three and one-half per cent. Park Bonds of the City of Trenton, N. J.

The above bonds will be in registered form, in denominations of $100 or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually. Bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.

Each bidder will be required as an evidence of good faith to inclose with each bid a certified check on a National bank for $1,000, payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

The bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

Bonds authorized by ordinance of Common Council, passed June 18, 1901, and by acts of the Legislature approved March 14, 1883; March 18, 1885, and March 17, 1893.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton Park Bonds," and addressed to

W. J. B. STOKES,
City Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing Sept. 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Aug. 15, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Aug. 15, 1901," and addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Certificate of deposit of U. S. Trust Co. drawn to Mary L. Ferris; reward. Hoyt's Pharmacy, 73 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Ohio grain interests, including Columbus dealers chiefly, have incorporated the Ohio Grain Dealers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association.

Bellows, McDowell & Co. of Chicago have been appointed Illinois agents of the Columbia Insurance Company of Jersey City, which has just been licensed by the Illinois Insurance Department to do business in that State.

Fire insurance companies doing business in Texas have been requested by the Texas Fire Prevention Association to require their agents in that State to attach to all policies issued on risks using gasoline vapor lamps a special form stipulating conditions under which such lamps may be used under the policies issued.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, August 14th, 1901
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$5,000 Pitts., Clnn., Chic. & St. Louis Ry. 5 p. c. Consld. Mtge. Bds., 1949, Guar.
$1,300 Newark Gas Co. 1st 6s, 1944.
2 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
44 shs. German Exchange Bank.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.
132 shs. Stuyvesant Ins. Co.
18 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
5 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
650 shs. Delaware River & Atlantic R. R.
6 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
1 share Central Trust Co.
5 shs. Hanover Insurance Co.
100 shs. American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Co. (Subscription.) 10 per cent. paid in.
50 shs. Hanover National Bank.
25 shs. Morton Trust Co.
10 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
500 shs. Chatham National Bank.
1 share Central Trust Co.
$12,000 Georgia Midland R. R. 3s, due 1946.
150 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co.
30 shs. Adams Express Co.
200 shs. Detroit City Gas Co.
$1,000 City Brooklyn 6 p. c. Park Loan Bd.
11 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
11 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
180 shs. American Bank Note Co.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
1 membership Adirondack League Club.
$900 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Reg. Consols.
$15,000 Knickerbocker Ice Co. 5 p. c. Refunding Bds., 1905.
40 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
2 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.

Richard V. Harnett and Henry W. Donald, Auc'rs
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
Five First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds ($500 each) of the Vesuvius Manganese Co., Nos. 75, 76, 77, 78, and 86, due July 1, 1910, together with 25 shares of the first preferred stock of the said Company, of the par value of $100 each, for account of A. C. Wilcox & Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
10 shares Colorado Mining and Land Co., $2 each.
100 shares American Grocery Co. 2d preferred $100 each.
100 shares Lackawanna Steel and Iron Co.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—ESTATE OF JONATHAN SPEWARD.
1 membership New York Produce Exchange.
Lists at Auctioneers', 73 Liberty St.

Dividends.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
Chicago, Ill., August 5, 1901.

A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Directors, payable August 31st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business August 17th, 1901.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12 o'clock M. August 17th, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M. August 31st, 1901.

GEORGE HIGGINSON, JR., Secretary.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company.

A dividend of 2 per cent. upon the preferred stock of this Company from the net earnings of the six months ending June 30th, 1901, will be paid August 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 5th, 1901. The preferred stock transfer books will be closed August 16th, 1901, at 3 P. M., and will reopen August 16th, 1901, at 10 A. M. Dividends on stock registered at the Boston office will be paid at 50 State Street, Boston, Mass.; and dividends on stock registered at the New York office will be paid at the office of Robert Winthrop & Company, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway.
New York, Aug. 12th, 1901.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901.

The Transfer Books will be closed on August 23d at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of September 4th, 1901.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY,
Secretary.

New York & Hoboken Ferry Company.
Hoboken, N. J., August 12th, 1901.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 2, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 21st, 1901. The transfer books will close August 21st, 1901, at 3 P. M., and reopen September 3d, 1901, at 10 A. M.

C. C. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.

A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of the Company, payable September 3d next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. August 13th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.

The books will be reopened September 4th.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE Co. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 24th, 1901.

The transfer books will close in New York on August 10th, 1901, at noon, and will reopen August 20th, 1901, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 16th, 1901.

The Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15th. Transfer books will be closed August 1st to August 15th, inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

CANCELING WAR TAX STAMPS.

Commissioner Yerkes Will Ask Congress to be Allowed to Return Imprinted Checks to Owners.

WASHINGTON, Aug 12.—Commissioner Yerkes of the Internal Revenue Bureau today gave out a statement regarding the return to bankers of imprinted checks and drafts that have been sent to his bureau in order that the stamp thereon might be refunded in pursuance of the act of March 2, 1901.

The banks and other owners of imprinted checks and drafts requested that the Internal Revenue Bureau cancel each check in such a manner as to render its further use possible and then return same to its original owner. They were informed that under the existing law it seemed impossible to comply with these requests. The Commissioner says that the extent to which these checks and drafts are being sent in for redemption shows that large pecuniary loss will fall upon banks and owners if the checks and drafts are destroyed after refund is made for the stamps thereon.

"The most careful consideration," he says, "has been given to the question as to the right of this department to make refund for the value of the stamps, and then cancel and return the checks and drafts. The conclusion reached is that under the present existing laws it is not possible to return these instruments to the owners; but this department will proceed as rapidly as possible to consider these claims and redeem and make refund to the owners of the amounts due by reason of the stamps imprinted, will cancel these instruments so as to allow their future use, will store the various checks, and will request Congress, at its session in December next, to pass a law under which it will be possible and legal to return these drafts and checks to the claimants and owners. It is understood that the banks will also make the same request, and in this way, it is believed, speedy action may be had."

Stamping and Enameling Company.

The stockholders of the National Stamping and Enameling Company met yesterday in Jersey City and voted unanimously to authorize a 5 per cent. bond issue of $2,500,000. The rumored proposition in connection with possible consolidation with the Lalance Grojean Company was not brought up.

World's Fair Management Gaips a Point

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—Judge Zachritz, sitting in the Circuit Court, to-day refused to grant an injunction restraining the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company from using Forest Park as a site for the World's Fair to be held in St. Louis in 1903.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 12	288,927
To date this year	195,239,878
Corresponding date last year	73,748,450

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 12	$1,039,000
To date this year	$697,737,720
Corresponding date last year	$321,683,760

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	1	Mexican Central	½
Am. Ice	1	Missouri Pacific	¾
Am. Ice pf	½	Nat. Salt pf	2
Am. Smelting	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	
At., T. & S. F.	½	pf	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	¾	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Brooklyn R. T.	½	North. American	2
Canadian Pacific	½	Pacific Mail	2
Chi. & Alton pf	1¼	People's Gas	2½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅝	Reading	⅜
Cleve., L. & W. pf	3	Reading 2d pf	⅜
Col. So. 1st pf	⅜	Rep. Steel pf	½
Consol. Gas	1½	Southern Pacific	1⅝
Erie	⅜	Southern Railway pf	½
Erie 1st pf	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	1¼
General Electric	1	Texas & Pacific	½
Great North. pf	2	Union Pacific	¾
Hocking Valley	1	Union Pac. pf	⅞
Hocking Valley pf	⅝	U. S. Steel	1⅞
Illinois Central	1½	U. S. Steel pf	2
Int. Paper pf	1¼	Wabash	½
Lake E. & W. pf	½	West. Union Tel.	⅞
Louis. & Nash.	1	Wheel. & L. Erie	½
Met. Street Railway	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Locom. pf	⅞	King. & Pem.	1
Am. Sugar	1¾	Minn. & St. L.	¾
Cent. of N. J.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	1⅞
Chi. & Alton	¾	Northern Pac. pf	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	Pressed Steel Car	1
C. C., C. & St. L.	1¼	Rubber Goods	⅝
Glucose Sugar	1½	Wis. Central	⅞
Int. Power	½		
Iowa Central pf	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

L. & N., So. & No. Ala. 5s	1	Nat. Starch 6s	1½

Bonds Declined.

C., M. & St. P., H. & D. 7s	2	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	3
		St. P. & S. C. 1st	2½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's security market opened under the influence of conflicting developments. On the one hand was the virtual breakdown of the steel strike; and on the other hand was a notable attempt to minimize the favorable features of the Government Crop Report by "private" estimates of the gloomiest character. Some idea of how the market would take the differing news and rumors could be gathered in advance from London quotations, American stocks opening there quite weak, but sharply rallying to New York's Saturday parity.

In the home market Steel stocks opened up, large buying orders being executed. Both issues were in active demand all day, 40,000 shares of common stock being traded in at a net advance of 1⅞, and 17,000 shares of the preferred at an advance of 3 points. In each case closing quotations were the highest. The signal failure of response to the orders of the Amalgamated Association virtually reduces the strike to a mere local affair, a particularly severe blow from the strikers' standpoint being the refusal of the employes of the Federal Steel Company at South Chicago and Joliet and in Wisconsin to go out. The only place where the strike order met anticipated obedience was at McKeesport, Penn. Strikers also showed some gains at Bellaire and Cambridge, Ohio, but elsewhere the response was altogether out of proportion to the preliminary estimates of the strike leaders, whose proclamations already breathe the presentiment of failure.

In the railroad list there was some early hesitation, accompanied by small declines, but here also strong supporting orders became manifest and quick recovery ensued. The total of the day's transactions was small, about 300,000 shares, and in only six issues—apart from the Steels—was the 10,000 limit exceeded. These were Sugar Refining, Atchison, St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Union Pacific, and all of them, excepting Sugar, scored substantial net advances, extending to 1⅝ each in St. Paul and Southern Pacific. Sugar sold down nearly 3 points, closing with a net decline of 2 points on rumors of the grave illness of Mr. Havemeyer and his possible retirement from the Presidency of the company. A notable net recovery of 2⅛ points took place in People's Gas, indicating possible abandonment of the Chicago bear position. Other stocks lightly traded in but exhibiting strength were Car and Foundry, Smelters, Consolidated Gas, Erie, Illinois Central, Louisville and Nashville, National Salt preferred, North American, Pacific Mail, Reading, Tennessee Coal and Iron, and Western Union. Exceptional weakness was disclosed in Rock Island, Glucose, and Iowa Central preferred.

The grain situation is making for betterment as regards the security market. Wheat enjoyed an advance yesterday of over 2 cents a bushel on continued export demand. Corn advanced 3 cents and closed on a reaction about 2 cents higher for the day. It cannot be too often pointed out that advancing quotations for corn are now a distinctly favorable element, for (whatever the damage that has taken place) it is incontrovertible that the higher the price brought by the corn on hand, the greater is the recompense for the shortage. It is fashionable in certain quarters to sneer at this view, but common sense—not to mention arithmetic—supports it. Given two farmers, one with his corn crop destroyed, and the other with his corn crop harvested, and while the former suffers, the latter benefits from the rise in value. The Chicago price of corn for September delivery is now over 60 cents a bushel, while for the past three years it has hardly averaged as high as 35 cents a bushel; and it is obvious that where the crop has escaped damage, or suffered minimum damage, that the producer is benefiting substantially by the price arrived at.

In viewing the effect upon the security market, the only just method is to try to determine the net effect upon National wealth, and if present prices are even measurably maintained for corn, the net result to producers in dollars and cents will far exceed the sum received for any one of the bumper crops of the preceding three years. It is of course possible, even probable, that present prices for corn are out of proportion to the damage inflicted; nevertheless the opportunity has been and is offered to the farmer to sell his crop for future delivery at highly remunerative figures. In connection with this advices from the West show that farmers whose corn has been destroyed are sowing their land to inferior crops which can be quickly matured for food products to supply farm live stock—the evident intention being to send corn for market at high prices and feed stock on substitutes. Evidence of this course is furnished by the cessation of the rush of live stock to primary markets which took place when the first apprehension arose over the corn situation.

In brief, and against the dolorous clamor of speculators working for stock market depression, there is no reason to apprehend any marked reduction of prosperity in the agricultural community; for apart from the corn situation is the wonderfully favorable position of the wheat crop, as evidenced day by day in record-breaking exports at excellent prices, the acknowledged cheerful outlook for the cotton crop, and the all-important fact that where loss has been suffered it falls upon a community fortified by years of prosperity.

BANKS' NEW CLEARING AGENTS.

Because of the absorption of the National Bank of the Republic by the First National Bank, five banks which have heretofore cleared through the Bank of the Republic had to get new clearing agents, as the First National would not act in that capacity.

Of the five banks, the Eleventh Ward Bank, the Brooklyn Bank, and the Bank of the Twenty-sixth Ward of Brooklyn cleared through the National Bank of Commerce, while the Fifth Avenue Bank of Brooklyn and the First National Bank of Staten Island made their clearances through the Hanover National Bank.

Charles H. Stout, Vice President of the absorbed Bank of the Republic, was elected Vice President of the First National yesterday and all of the employes of the merged institution were taken over by the First National.

NATIONAL TOBACCO COMPANY.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson, at Jersey City, yesterday made an order discharging Counselor Hardin of Newark as receiver for the National Tobacco Company. Receiver Hardin reported that the company's affairs had been satisfactorily adjusted and all the creditors had been paid in full.

Short-Term Bonds Bought In.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $38,400 short term 4 per cent. bonds at 113.1363 and $5,900 similar 3 per cent. bonds at 108.424.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Duluth dispatches stating that while there has been a falling off in iron ore shipments from Michigan ports, business from the Lake Superior region has never been heavier.

Plan to consolidate the coal mines of Illinois, with $10,000,000 capital, said to be rapidly progressing.

According to Chicago advices all Western roads are having a good traffic, not only in grain, which is about up to the normal, but also in merchandise, and earnings are large.

National Enameling and Stamping Company to issue $2,500,000 5 per cent. bonds to take up the company's floating debt.

Roswell Miller of the St. Paul Road quoted from Chicago as saying that the outlook for business, based on crop conditions, is excellent, and it is reasonable to assume that a gain in gross earnings will be held throughout the year.

Reserve of outside banks last week, $952,660 below legal requirements, against $1,796,775 in the previous week.

Movement said to be on foot to consolidate the Western, Southwestern, and the Trans-Continental Associations, and also to merge the present passenger organizations.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4@4½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rate: 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $104,796,130; balances, $5,649,885; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $45,847.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝@2 2-16 per cent. for short bills and 2 7-16@2 9-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.88⅝@$4.88½; commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ and 5.16¼@5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 95 and 95⅛@95 7-16; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10@20c discount. Boston—20@25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Money was fairly easy to-day and continued in good supply. Discounts were weak on bill buying for the Continent and gold import prospects.

There was little doing on the Stock Exchange, the carry-over monopolizing attention. Consols and gilt-edged securities were firm. Home rails were in small demand. Foreigners were firm. Argentines improved. Copper was steady.

Americans were depressed on account of the unfavorable crop report. They closed steady. Grand Trunks and Canadian Pacifics were firm.

Consols for money, 94 3-16; for the account, 94¼; Anaconda, 8⅞; Atchison, 78⅜; Atchison preferred, 97; Baltimore and Ohio, 98½; Canadian Pacific, 110⅞; Chesapeake and Ohio, 45; Chicago Great Western, 22; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 160; Denver and Rio Grande, 42; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 92½; Erie, 36⅞; Erie first preferred, 65½; Erie second preferred, 50; Illinois Central, 146; Louisville and Nashville, 102⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 54½; New York Central, 153; Norfolk and Western, 52¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 80½; Northern Pacific preferred, 99; Ontario and Western, 32⅜; Pennsylvania, 72⅜; Reading, 20; Reading first preferred, 38⅝; Reading second preferred, 25⅜; Southern Railway, 29¼; Southern Railway preferred, 85⅜; Southern Pacific, 56; Union Pacific, 97⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 90½; United States Steel, 44¼; United States Steel preferred, 94½; Wabash, 21; Wabash preferred, 39¼; Rand Mines, 4⅞.

Spanish fours, 69¾.

Bar silver quiet at 26 13-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅝@2 7-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 7-16@2½ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £555,000. Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134.60; Madrid, 39.58; Lisbon, 39.00; Rome, 4.52.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Business on the Bourse to-day was featureless, and the transactions were barely more than nominal. Governments were well maintained. Industrials and Rio Tintos were weak, but rallied toward the close. Mines were bought for English account. De Beers were in good demand.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 45c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 21c for checks. Spanish fours, 70.70.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day, and there was a disinclination to operate, owing to the closing of the Boerse to-morrow. Government securities were steady. Canadian Pacifics were dull. The close was weaker, on account of unfavorable reports regarding the American crops.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛ per cent.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—Gold was quoted today at 39.82.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Money at the Clearing House was in good supply to-day, and loaned at 4 and 5 per cent. New York funds sold at 20 and 25 cents discount. Exchanges, $15,631,163; balances, $1,529,626.

There is some call money still outstanding at 3½ per cent., but 4 per cent. is practically the minimum for call money. The bulk of loans is at 4½ per cent., and some banks are asking and obtaining 5 per cent. Mercantile paper commands from 4¾ to 5 per cent., and is moving quite freely. One large brokerage

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in some parts of the outside market showed increases yesterday, but the greater part of the list was as dull as on any recent day. The continuation of dullness on the Stock Exchange market had naturally the effect of causing similar conditions to continue on the curb. Prices, however, improved in the outside market as they did on the board. Buying orders are still scarce, but at the same time it is true that the market is under practically no selling pressure and prices are easily held at about the prices which have ruled for some weeks past. Yesterday several substantial advances were recorded in spite of the day's small total, and the gains throughout the list exceeded the losses.

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AMERICAN CAN was decidedly stronger and the common stock was also fairly active. It advanced to 24 on the purchase of 700 shares and closed at that price with a net gain of 1 point. A net gain of three-quarters of a point was recorded in the preferred stock which ended the day at 73¾ bid. The news in regard to the Steel stocks was taken as more favorable than expected and this opinion was reflected in the advances made in the stock of the American Can Company which is indirectly concerned in the suspension of work by the steel and iron workers.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were the most active issue of the day, being traded in to the extent of $205,000. The demand for them was fairly general, and the buying resulted in a net gain of a quarter of a point. Sales were made between 65½ and 66¾, and the bonds closed at 66 bid.

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NATIONAL ENAMELING AND STAMPING was not dealt in, but the bid for the common stock dropped fractionally under the influence of the publication of the annual report, which showed smaller net earnings than had been anticipated in some quarters. It was announced in the Street that at the meeting of the stockholders held yesterday the proposed issue of bonds was ratified.

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STANDARD OIL sold up to 775 and closed at 773½ bid, a net gain of 2½ points. The transactions in the stock were small.

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GENERAL CARRIAGE sold down to 1 and closed at 1 bid, a net loss of an eighth of a point.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 12. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 10. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can	24	24¼	23	23½
American Can pf	73¾	74¼	73	73½
American Chicle	80	82	80	82
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9½	8	9½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	35¼	37½	35½	37½
American Malt 6s	93½	94½	93½	94½
*American Thread	3¾	4¾	3¾	4¾
American Tinplate	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Corpse	28½	30	29½	30
*British Columbia Copper	14	14½	14	14½
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98¼	98¾
California Copper	¾	1	68¾	1
Camden Land	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6¾	8½	6¾	8½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	32	33¾	32	33¾
Central Fireworks	23	25	23	25
Central Fireworks pf	75	80	75	80
Cent. of Ga. 4Mat. 5Mat. 4s	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	2¼	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	15	16	14	15½
Con. Refrigerating	6¼	7	6¼	7
Con. Rubber Tire	3¾	4	3½	4¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf	26½	27	26½	27
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	66	66¼	65¾	66
Continental Tobacco deb.	107	108	104	107
Crampes' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	12½	15	12½	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	39	40½	39	40½
Detroit Southern 4s	84	86	84	86
Electric Boat	17	20	17	20
Electric Boat pf	44	50	44	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf	8	12	12	15
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf.	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1	1¼	1	1⅞
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8	10	8	10
Havana Commercial pf	43½	45½	43½	45½
Hudson River 1st	123	125	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	73	74½	73¼	74½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	85½	87	86	87
Lorillard pf.	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7¾	8½	7¾	8½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	22½	25	23½	24½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	84	87	83	86
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	½	1	½	1
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp.	190	199	190	199
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10½	11¼	10¾	11½
Otis Elevator	32¼	33½	32¼	33½
Otis Elevator pf	95½	98	96½	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	74	70	74
Ratsof	45		48	51
Ratsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93½	100	93½	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	151	154	151	154
St. Louis Transit	26½	27¼	26½	27½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101½	101	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	81¾	82	81¾	82
Seaboard Air Line pf.	27¾	28	27¾	27¾
Seaboard Air Line deb.	47¼	48½	47¼	48½
Singer Mfg.	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & Trac.	39	42	39	42
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J.	773½	775	771	775
Storage Power	5	9	5	9
Tennessee Copper	17½	18	17½	18
Tel. & Tel. Co of A., full paid	3	6	3	6
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	4¾	5¼	4¾	5⅛
Union Typewriter	60	62	60	62
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116½	119	116½	119
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	89¾	89	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf	79	81	79½	81
U. S. Cotton Duck	30	32	30	31¾
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	91¼	91¼	90½	91¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref	25	28	26	28
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	40	45	40	45
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds		100		100
Universal Tobacco		20		20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.		58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C.	7	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	40	42	40	42
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16½	17¼	17	17¾
Worthington Pump pf.	112½	113½	112¼	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	244	248	244	249
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	244	244½	244	244½
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	101½	102½	101	102½
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	109½	109½	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	206	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	27½	28	23½	28
Second Av. R.R. consols	119	120	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	175		175	
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	60	70	60	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	111	109	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6½	7½	6½	7½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, std	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	55	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103		103	
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	70	75	70	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 5s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas, New York	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam Gas	108	108¼	108	108¼
N. E. Gas & Coke	5¼	6¾	5½	6¾
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	51¼	52½	51	52
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¼	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	97	100	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¾

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19	21	19	21
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96¼	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92¼	93½	92¼	92½
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112¾	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80¼	82½	81	83
Union Ferry	40½	41	40¾	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	96¼	95	96¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 12, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112	112½	5,740	Amalgamated Copper	111½	112¼	111½	112	+¼
28⅞	29	1,000	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29	29	28¾	29	+1
83	84¾	150	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	83	85	83½	83½	.....
33¼	33½	300	American Cotton Oil	33⅛	33¼	33⅛	33¼	+¼
32½	33	100	American Ice Co.	33	33	33	33	+1
68½	69½	100	American Ice Co. pf.	69	69	69	69	+½
6¼	7	100	American Malting Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+¼
51	51⅛	3,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	50½	51½	50½	51⅛	+⅝
99¾	100	500	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	99⅞	99¾	99¾	99¾	−⅛
24½	25	200	American Locomotive	25	25	25	25	.....
83½	84	300	Am. Locomotive pf.	84⅞	84⅞	84	84	−⅛
130¾	131¼	26,800	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	133⅜	133⅜	129¼	131	−1⅝
131	133	900	Am. Tobacco ctfs.	131	132	131	132	.....
75	80	20	American Woolen pf.	77	77	77	77	.....
72⅜	72½	26,850	At., T. & S. F.	71½	72½	70⅞	72½	+½
94⅜	94⅜	4,500	At., T. & S. F. pf.	94	94⅞	93⅜	94⅜	−⅛
96	96½	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	+¼
92½	93½	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	92⅝	92⅞	92¼	92⅞	+⅛
73½	74¼	1,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	72⅞	73¾	72⅞	73⅜	+½
108¼	108⅝	1,100	Canadian Pacific	108¼	109⅛	108½	108½	+½
158	160	300	Central R. of N. J.	157	157	157	157	−1
36	36½	1,100	Chicago & Alton	36½	37	36¼	36⅜	−⅜
76¾	77	500	Chicago & Alton pf.	76	77	76	77	+1½
.....	133	10	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	131	131	131	131	.....
21½	21⅜	1,500	Chicago Great West.	21	21⅝	21	21½	.....
33½	34	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	33½	34⅜	33½	34	.....
158⅜	158½	19,780	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	156½	158⅜	156½	158⅜	+1⅝
182½	183½	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	182½	182½	182½	182½	.....
137	137½	1,150	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	138	138	136½	137½	−1½
17½	18	1,650	Chi. Term. Trans.	18	18	17⅜	17½	−⅛
36¼	37	400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36¼	36½	36¼	36½	.....
90	90¼	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	90	90	90	90	−1¼
30	35	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	32	33	32	33	.....
66	72	300	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	69	70	69	70	+3
13⅜	13½	820	Colorado Southern	13¼	13¾	13¼	13½	+⅛
52½	53	700	Colorado South. 1st pf.	52¼	52⅞	52¼	52⅞	+⅞
22¼	22¼	600	Colorado South. 2d pf.	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	−⅛
220	220½	500	Consolidated Gas	219	220	219	220	+1½
65½	66½	200	Con. Tobacco Co	66	66	66	66	.....
36⅝	36¾	4,947	Erie	35½	36½	35½	36½	+⅛
64	64½	750	Erie 1st pf	63¼	64¼	63¼	64½	+1
33	37	100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	35	35	35	35	.....
250	252⅜	300	General Electric	250	250½	250	250½	+1
55	56	545	Glucose Sugar Ref.	56	56	55	55	−1½
177½	178	400	Great Northern pf.	178	178	178	178	+2
52½	52⅝	400	Hocking Valley	52	53	52	53	+1
74	75	100	Hocking Valley pf.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	+⅜
142½	143¼	1,300	Illinois Central	142½	143⅝	142	143¼	+1⅛
21½	21⅞	800	International Paper	21½	21⅝	21½	21½	.....
75½	76½	215	Internat. Paper pf.	76	76½	76	76½	+1½
90	90¼	500	Internat. Power Co.	90	91½	90	90	−1½
72¼	73	300	Iowa Central pf.	72	72	72	72	−1½
9	20	400	Kingston & Pembroke	9	9	9	9	−1
60	62	100	Lake Erie & West.	60	60	60	60	.....
123⅜	128	150	Lake Erie & West. pf.	126	126	126	126	+½
101	101¼	2,650	Louisville & Nashville.	100½	101⅞	100½	100½	+1
119¼	116¾	1,500	Manhattan Elevated.	113½	116½	113½	116	+1⅜
93½	93¾	100	Metropol. Street Railway	166	166	166	166	+1⅜
23⅛	23½	300	Mexican Central	23⅛	23½	23⅛	23½	+½
10	10½	500	Mexican National ctfs.	10	10	10	10	.....
107½	108¼	600	Minn. & St. Louis	107½	107⅞	107	107	−¾
71½	73	325	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	70⅞	71	70⅞	71	−1⅝
52	52¼	630	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	51	52⅛	51	52¼	−⅜
100½	106	10,150	Missouri Pacific	95	100⅛	95	100⅛	+⅝
41	41½	1,100	National Biscuit Co.	42	42¾	41¾	42¼	.....
75½	76	1,000	National Salt Co. pf.	76	77½	76	77½	+2
150½	151	609	New York Central	150	150½	150	150½	−¼
39¾	41	700	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	39	40	39	39¾	+¼
78	81	300	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	78	80	78	80	+¼
32⅝	32½	1,400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	31½	32½	31½	32½	+⅛
51¼	51½	1,400	Norfolk & West.	50½	51¾	50½	51¼	+⅛
98	99¼	500	North American	96⅞	99	96⅞	99	+2
.....	.....	100	Northern Pacific pf.	96	96	96	96	−1½
39	40	300	Pacific Mail	39½	40	39½	40	+2
142⅞	143	3,275	Pennsylvania R. R.	142	143	142	143	+¼
118¾	119	8,170	People's Gas, Chicago	118¾	119¼	118¾	119¼	+2⅛
41⅞	42	200	Pressed Steel Car	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	−1
76⅞	77	300	Reading	76⅞	76½	76⅞	76⅞	+⅝
51	51½	2,400	Reading 1st pf	51	51	51	51	.....
89⅞	90	300	Reading 2d pf	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	+⅛
19¼	19½	100	Republic Iron & Steel	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+½
73½	74	500	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	73½	74	73¼	74	+½
27	27¼	200	Rubber Goods	27	27¾	27	27¾	−⅝
114⅝	115½	1,300	St. L. & Adirondack.	114⅝	115½	114⅝	115⅝	.....
63	68	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	65	65	65	65	.....
38⅜	39¼	400	St. L. & San Fran.	38⅜	39¼	38⅜	39¼	.....
81	83	126	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	+¼
67	67½	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	67	67½	66⅜	66⅝	.....
60	61	500	St. Louis Southw. pf.	60	61	60	61	+⅛
52⅞	54⅞	20,425	Southern Pacific	52⅞	54⅞	52⅜	54⅞	+1⅝
29	29¼	2,900	Southern Railway	28⅜	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	+⅛
83⅝	84¼	1,200	Southern Railway pf.	83⅜	84¼	83⅜	84¼	+⅛
60¼	60⅞	860	Tenn. Coal & Iron	60¼	61	60¼	60¾	+1½
42¾	42⅞	4,400	Texas Pacific	40½	43⅜	40½	41⅞	+⅜
95¾	96	1,200	Twin City R. T.	95	96¾	95	95¾	+⅜
96	96½	1,000	Union Pacific	93½	95⅞	93½	95⅞	+⅞
89	89⅜	300	Union Pacific pf.	89	89	88¾	89	+⅛
42	43¾	40,450	United States Steel.	42	43⅜	42	43⅜	+1⅞
92⅝	92¾	16,750	U. S. Steel pf.	91¾	92½	91¾	92½	+2
12⅞	13	500	United States Leather.	13	13⅛	12⅞	13	+⅛
79¾	79¾	700	U. S. Leather pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	.....
56	58	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	56	56	56	56	.....
121	121	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	121	121	121	121	.....
203	213	600	Wabash	203	213⅜	203	211	+1½
38¼	38¾	5,000	Wabash pf.	38¼	38¾	37¾	38	−⅛
91⅝	92⅞	2,100	Western Union Tel.	91⅝	92⅞	91⅝	92⅜	+⅛
17¾	18	300	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	17¾	18	17¾	18	+½
48½	49½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	48½	49½	48½	49½	.....
29	30	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	29	30	29	29	.....
20¼	20¾	1,000	Wisconsin Central	20¼	19¾	19¼	19½	−⅜
40¾	42	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	40¾	42	40¾	42	.....
Sales.....		288,927						

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in August showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Canadian Pacific	$103,000
Central of Georgia	16,835
Chi. & East. Illinois	16,900
Chi. Great Western	28,592
Chi., Ind. & Louisville	18,944
Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	1,993
Dul., S. S. & Atlantic	1,074
Evans. & Indianapolis	601
Evans. & Terre Haute	1,314
Grand Trunk system	28,168
Kanawha & Michigan	492
Louisville & Nashville	75,420
Mexican Central	38,508
Minneapolis & St. Louis	8,779
Mo., Kan. & Texas	60,134
Missouri Pacific	147,000
—Central Branch	6,000
Rio Grande Southern	199
Rio Grande Western	25,800
St. Louis Southwestern	9,341
Texas & Pacific	2,522
Wabash	36,580
Total increase, 22 roads	$547,187
Increase previously reported	98,210
Total increase, 27 roads	$645,397

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The following showed decreases:

Denver & Rio Grande	$2,600
Iowa Central	1,030
Mexican National	13,566
Toledo & Ohio Central	149
Toledo, Peoria & Western	2,213
Total decrease, 5 roads	$19,048
Net increase	$626,349

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107⅜	108½	Ft. W. & D. City	27	30
2s, c., 1930	107⅜	108½	G. S. R. pf. 1904	107	.....
3s, r., 1918	108¾	109	Homestake	97	.....
3s, c., 1918	109¾	109	Ill. Cent., l. l.	102	.....
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109	Int. Silver	6⅞	7
4s, r., 1907	113	113½	Int. Sil. pf.	33½	40
4s, c., 1907	113	113½	Int. S. P.	35	40
4s, r., 1925	113	113¾	I. S. P. pf.	80	84
4s, c., 1925	137	138	Iowa Central	37½	39
5s, r., 1904	107⅜	108¼	J. & Chi.	175	.....
5s, c., 1904	107⅜	108¼	K. C. So.	18	20
D. C. 3-65s	124	.....	K. C. S. pf.	38	41
Adams Exp.	175	185	K. & D. M.	7	8
Alb. & Sus.	220	.....	K. & D. M. pf.	30	35
Alle. & W.	120	.....	Lacl. Gas	85	95
Am. Ag. Ch.	26	29	Lacl. G. pf.	100	101
Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	86	89	Lake Shore	251¾	275
Am. Bicycle	3	4	Long Island	73	76
Am. Bic. pf.	18	20	Man. Beach	12	18
Am. Coal	180	200	Md. C. pf.	70	78
A. C. O. pf.	90	91½	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	36	36½
Am. D. T.	34	39½	Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	92½	95
Am. Exp.	193	199	Mich. Cent.	105	.....
Am. Lin. Co.	25	28	Mil. El. R. & L. pf.	..	117
A. L. Co. pf.	58	62½	M. & St. L. pf.	116	117½
A. M. Co. pf.	27	29	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	24½	25
Am. Snuff	41	46	Mo., K. & T.	25½	26
Am. S. pf.	85	86½	Mob. & O.	82	83
A. T. & C.	98	101	Mor. & Ess.	193	195
Am. T. pf.	140	145	N. C. & St. L.	75	100
Am. W. Co.	16½	18	Nat. B. pf.	100	103
A. Con. M.	44	44½	Nat. Lead	20	21
Ann Arbor	21¼	25	Nat. L. pf.	87	90
Ann Arbor. pf.	52	55	Nat. Salt	41½	43
B. A. L. pf.	108	.....	New Cent. C.	217	35
B. Un. Gas	214	220	N. Y. A. B.	135	140
Bruns. City	9½	11	N. Y. & N.	45	.....
B., R. & P.	86½	90	Ches. & O.	44¼	45
B., R. & P. pf.	123	127	C. & E. Ill.	120	128
Canada So.	66½	68	C. G. W. pf.	81¼	81½
C. & C. C.	45	.....	C. G. W. 1st pf.	105	112
Ches. & O. pf.	44¼	45	N. Y., L. & W.	135	138
C. & E. Ill.	120	128	N. & W. pf.	87	90
C. G. W. pf.	81¼	81½	Ont. Mining	8	9½
C. G. W. 1st pf.	105	112	Pac. Coast	64	70
C. & N. W.	190	193	P. C. 1st pf.	93	100
C. St. P., M. & Om.	125	135	P. C. 2d pf.	67	72
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	171½	185	Peo. & E.	22	26
C. C., C. & St. L.	114	116	P., C. & St. L. pf.	100	103
Cleve. & P.	189	.....	P. C.	189	.....
C. F. & I.	92	96	P. F. W. & C.	187	.....
C. F. & I. pf.	123	132	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	83½	85
C. & H. C. & Iron	19	20	Pullman Co.	205	207
Com. Cable	190	195	Quicksilver	3	4½
Cons. Coal	61	65	Quicksil'r pf.	8½	10½
Cont. T. pf.	115	115¼	Rens. & Sar.	204	210
D. & S. W.	..	69	R. W. & O.	138½	140
D. & S. W. pf.	..	69	R. Goods. pf.	73½	77½
Del. & Hud.	160	161	St. J. & G. I.	11	12½
D., L. & W.	222	225	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	25	28
D. & R. G.	40	41	St. L. S. W.	29	30
D. & R. G. pf.	90	91	S.-S. S. & I.	31½	32½
D. M. & Ft. D.	33	38	S.-S. S. &

NEW BOATS FOR GREAT LAKES.

The National Transportation Company, with $2,500,000 Capital, Will Have a Big Fleet.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 12.—A company to carry freight over the Great Lakes will be incorporated for $2,500,000 in New Jersey, arrangements for its organization having been completed to-day. It will be known as the National Transportation Company.

Contracts for the fleet of vessels, with a capacity of 27,000 tons, have been let to the American Shipping Company, and the boats, according to the contract, are to be completed on March 15, 1902. The builders have plants in Cleveland and Duluth, as well as at other points along the lakes. It is said that the contract is one of the largest ever let for lake boats.

Lyman C. Smith of this city is to be President of the company; Capt. W. W. Brown of Cleveland, Secretary, and H. W. Smith of this city, Treasurer. The Directors are L. C. Smith, William Nottingham, Charles M. Warner, George B. Leonard, H. W. Smith, Horace S. Wilkinson, all of Syracuse; W. W. Brown and J. B. Cowle of Cleveland, and Dr. A. G. Brower of Utica.

Chicago, Duluth, Buffalo, and intermediate points will be the ports visited. The out-of-town stockholders, with Messrs. Smith, Wilkinson, and Nottingham, are interested in the Globe Navigation Company, which recently organized a big concern to operate freight vessels on the Pacific Coast.

Turned Trolley Car Loose for a Joke.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 12.—Harvey Peterson of 16 Nevada Street was fined $20 in the Third Precinct Police Court to-day for an escapade that impeded trolley traffic between Newark and New York for some time yesterday afternoon. Peterson turned a car loose from the Plank Road barn and gave it a start along the line to take care of itself.

As he was unable to pay the fine for his act he has gone to jail for sixty days, during which time he will have a chance to think out just where the joke lay.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Down-Town Properties Change Hands—Few Sales by Brokers, and Only One Offering at Auction.

I. S. & M. S. Korn have sold the five-story building 38 Crosby Street, west side, about 130 feet south of Broome Street, 25 by 100.

The same operators have also sold the four-story building 191 William Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Spruce Street, 25 by 56.

George B. Dowling has sold for Emma G. Gray to an investor the five-story apartment house 163 St. Nicholas Avenue, 38.8 by 102.

Mrs. Kate Murphy has sold for about $7,000 the property 174 White Plains Avenue, William's Bridge, a nine-room dwelling, on plot 57 by 120.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

505 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 33 by 99.11 to 100 by 11, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Constance Katz.....$2,600

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 415 East Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 761 feet west of Avenue A, 27 by 102.2, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $2,238.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene Smith, referee, 76 Roosevelt Street, east side, 23.9 feet north of Batavia Street, running through to New Chambers Street; 19 by 51.2 by 36.3 by 36.2, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $48,275.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas Gilleran, referee, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 25 feet west of Washington Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $2,538; subject to other mortgages for $3,600.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Campbell E. Locke, referee, 460 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 172 feet west of Convent Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stonefront dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,643.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, 26 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, south side, 33 feet west of Madison Avenue, 27 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,404.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 203 West One Hundredth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Broadway, 24.9 by 51.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,392.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cohen, referee, 105 West Ninety-first Street, south side, 115 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,120; subject to another mortgage for $14,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 63 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 213.9 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, nine-story apartment hotel. Due on judgment, $27,007; subject to other mortgages for $35,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

No. 52 Ludlow Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Al Kessler of 120 East Seventy-third Street, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $450.

Nos. 256 to 264 Fourth Avenue, to five four-story brick dwellings, with stores; Arthur A. Carey of 50 State Street, owner; A. G. Hoe of 53 Gansevoort Street, architect; cost, $35,000.

Seaton Street, west side, 300 feet north of Elliott Avenue, Throgg's Neck, to a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Michael Gleason, premises, owner; Longin F. Fries, East Chester Road, architect; cost, $250.

No. 7 Pine Street, to an eight-story brick office; Astor estate, owner; W. W. Howe of 128 West Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Monday, Aug. 12.

BOSTON ROAD, s e s, 212.8 ft n e of 169th St, 27.6x97; Charles Danewitz to Heinrich Keil and another, (mtg $16,500, R S $2.25).....$23,250

LENOX AV, 515, w s, 16.8x75; Annie T. Blake to Sarah Magin, (mtg $8,500).....100

LENOX AV, 515, w s, 16.8x75; Sarah Magin to Josephine M. Dehay, (mtg $8,500, R S $1.75).....1

MACY PLACE, n s, 81.5 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x140.5x irregular; Helen M. Macy, widow, and others, to Theodore M. Macy and others, executors, rereorded, (R S $13).....1

ROOSEVELT ST, 92, e s, 20x62x20x61.5; Bernard Golden to Morris Rosenberg, ½ part, (mtg $6,000).....1

SPRING ST, 286, s s, 28.2x87.6x25x100; John R. Ferrier to Walter S. Simpson, (R S $3.75, mtg $15,500).....25,500

5TH ST, s s, Lot 81, map of Unionport, 100x100.8; 5th St, s s, Lot 82, same map, 100x216 to 4th St; Thomas A. Dunning to Rosanna Finch, quitclaim.....1

5TH ST, s s, Lot 81, map of Unionport, 100x100.8; 5th St, s s, Lot 82, same map, 100x216 to 4th St; Anna L. Bryan to Rosanna Finch, quitclaim.....1

5TH ST, s s, Lot 81, map of Unionport, 100x100.8; 5th St, s s, Lot 82, same map, 100x216 to 4th St; Elbert P. James, referee, to Rosanna Finch.....1,750

17TH ST, s s, 120.2 ft e of Livingston Place, 49.9x92x50x92; Peter A. Minaldi to David Minaldi, (mtg $2,500).....1,500

20TH ST, 11 West, 23.6x02; Julius Katzenberg to Rudolph Guggenheimer and another, (R S $20, mtg $12,000).....100

38TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 50x98.9; Mary A. Skelly, executrix, to Catherine Devlin, (R S $9).....1

42D ST, 324 West, 23.2x98.9; Elizabeth Thone and others to John Morgan, (R S $6, mtg $9,000).....1

42D ST, 324 West, 23.2x98.9; Aloysius J. Meyers and another to Elizabeth Thone and others, quitclaim.....1

53D ST, 107.6 ft e of 2d Av, 19.2x100.5; Sallie Greenthal to Nellie V. Meyer, all liens.....

86TH ST, n s, 83.4 ft e of 9th Av, 16.8x100.5; Mitchell A. C. Levy to Henry M. Bennett, (mtg $13,000, R S $4.75).....1

106TH ST, 153 East, 28.8x100.11; Rose Solomon, widow, to Karl M. Wallach, (mtg $17,000, R S $2).....100

106TH ST, 153 East, 28.3x100.11; Moses K. Wallach, to Rose Solomon, (mtg $14,500, R S $3).....100

120TH ST, n s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 18.9x100.11; Moses Bachman to Rosa Nathan, (mtg $5,000).....100

154TH ST, n s, 234.4 ft e of Brook Av, 23.4 x100; Henry Lanthier to Joseph Yager, (R S $5, mtg $15,500).....100

134TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 40x99.11; Peter B. Olney, referee, to the Germania Life Insurance Company, (R S $13.75).....30,000

182D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x70; Joseph P. McDonough, referee, to June A. Parmelee, (R S 50 cents).....3,500

Recorded Leases.

MELROSE AV, s w corner of 163d St; Baldwin & Green to John J. McDonald, 5 years.....$3,240

3D AV, 3,373; Elizabeth F. Hickey to Matthias Jacob, 5 years.....1,020

33D ST, 151 East; Axel O. Ihlsing to Mary Koenig, 5 years.....800

51ST ST, 235 West; Grace W. Backus, trustee, to Mrs. R. C. Morton, 3 years..1,300

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADLER, Simon, and another, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Columbus Av, w s, 75.8 ft s of 88th St, 5 years, 4 per cent.....$25,000

CONDON, Mary E., to Louis N. Phelps; 184th St, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, prior mtg $3,500, due Feb. 9, 1902, 6 per cent.....500

DEL GIUDICE, Michael, to Frederic Del Giudice; 151st St, n s, 275 ft w of Morris Av, 5 years.....3,000

DEL GIUDICE, Michael, to Matilde O. Del Giudice; 151st St, n s, 275 ft w of Morris Av, 5 years.....

DEL GIUDICE, Michael, to Matilde O. Del Giudice; 149th St, s s, 250.3 ft e of Morris Av, 5 years.....8,000

D'ANDRE, Antonio, to George Erff; 156th St, s s, 50 ft w of Jackson Av, 3 years..14,000

FINCK, Rosanna, and Anna L. Bryan; 5th St, s s, Lots 87 and 88, map of Unionport, 1 year, 6 per cent.....700

GIELLERUP, Ludwig H., to Augustus C. Fransioli; 71st St, n s, 257.8 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year, per cent.....600

GOLDEN, Bernard, and another, to Henry De F. Weekes; Roosevelt St, 90 and 92, due July 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....2,000

GRIMSHAW, Charles B., and another, as executors, to Robert W. Courtney; 171st St, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year.....1,000

LINDE, Catharine, to Frederick A. O. Schwarz; 104th St, s s, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, Aug. 9, 1906, 5 per cent. and 4½ per cent., gold.....35,000

MALLETT, William A., to Margaret G. Ferris; road to dock, Lots 9 to 11, partition, map of land of Capt. Cornell Ferris at Westchester, 3 years.....1,500

McDONALD, John J., to John C. Betz; 163D St, 85 ft e of Avenue St Nicholas Av, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent.....1,750

MONK, George, and another to Isidore Jackson and another; 9th Av, n e corner of 54th St, demand, 6 per cent.....700

MURRAY, Peter D., to The Bowery Savings Bank; Water St, 644, 3 years 4 per cent.....2,000

PALEY, Samuel, and another, to the State Bank; Essex St, 40, 6 months, 6 per cent.....8,000

SCHERINGER, Emil A. J., to Michael Scheringer; Bathgate Av, w s, 160 ft s of 172d St, 5 years.....3,500

SOLOMON, Rose, to Randolph W. Townsend; 106th St, 153 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent, gold.....17,000

SZUMSKY, Kornelia, and another, to Adam Szumska; 105th St, s s, 250 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year, 4 per cent...500

WOLCOTT, Royal L., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; Irving Place, n e corner of 15th St, 3 years, 4 per cent.....27,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRYAN, Annie L., to James T. Anderson.....$700

COHN, Solomon, to Sender Jarmulowsky..2,784

DE HART, Chattie, to James F. Umpleby Nom.

KRATCH, Henry, to Jacob Metzger.....4,500

OSTERKORN, Elizabeth, to Frederick Nemuth.....Nom.

PARSON, Arthur R., to Morris Katz.....1,500

PHELPS, Louis N., to Charles H. Duguss.....Nom.

SMITH, Hattie L., administratrix, to Hattie L. Smith.....100

THE STATE BANK to Pincus Lowenfeld and another.....Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMUNDSON AV, e s, 100 ft n of Nelson Av, 25x100; John Gambette against Margaret O'Connor, owner and contractor; John O'Connor, contractor.....$220

BASSFORD AV and 183d St, n e corner, 105x90; Owen Soher against Matilda Heinchen, owner; Emille Heinchen, contractor.....717

EAGLE AV, 678; Davis Brothers against A. Mannello, owner; Lally & Luongo, contractors.....85

EAST BROADWAY, 209; Rebecca Rohn against Wolf Rosenberg, owner and contractor.....665

WHITE PLAINS AV and Morris Place, s e corner, 50x100, and White Plains Av and Morris Place, n e corner, 50x100; James V. Lawrence against Bella A. Devoe, owner; Wilford Dessoir, contractor..1,000

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

111TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 150x100.11; the Jefferson Bank with Jacob Bluestein and Louis Cohen.....$65,000

Lis Pendens.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 225 ft s of Jennings St, 25x100; Fannie B. Mattress against John Toelberg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage:) attorney, C. B. Meyer.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 280.10 ft n of 145th St, 18.6x100; Sarah L. Horn against Mary I. Healy and another; foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorney, G. W. Ellis.

64TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 25 x100.5; Melenda P. Schmidt and another, administrators, &c., against Joseph J. P. Frey, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. F. Coffin.

102D ST, 254 West; Melenda P. Schmidt and another, executors, against Daisy Raubitschek, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. F. Coffin.

115TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 24.11x100.11x25x100.11; Jane J. Thayer and another, executors, against Susie B. Ruke, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. P. Coffin.

124TH ST, 243 to 249 West, and 256 and 258 West 125th St; Amelia Van Dyke and another against Pabst Brewing Company, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. W. Leonard.

133D ST, n s, 385 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; trustees of the Sustentation Fund of the Reformed Episcopal Church against John D. Quackenbus, executor, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Boston, Allen & Sabine.

137TH ST, n s, 620.10 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Lydiard Horton against Sanford S. Gowdey and another, foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Holls, Wagner & Burghard.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

PHILLIP A. PHILLIPSON.—Schedules in the assignment of Phillip A. Phillipson, doing business as the Neptune Manufacturing and Supply Company at 116 Pearl Street, show liabilities $1,059, nominal assets $527, and actual assets $273.

GENERAL CARRIAGE COMPANY.

Appointment of Receivers Here and in New Jersey—Attachments Against the Corporation.

O. F. Thomas has been appointed receiver of the property in this State of the General Carriage Company, whose office is at 135 Broadway, and place of business at Forty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, by Judge O'Gorman of the Supreme Court, in a suit brought by Henry C. Hepburn, a stockholder, holding 100 shares of stock, in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. The receiver's bond was fixed at $5,000.

The receivership was hastened by recent attachments obtained against the company by which the Sheriff levied on about forty automobiles of the company. A meeting of the Executive Committee was held on the 8th inst., the minutes of which show that it was stated that it was impossible to continue the business in its present condition, as an attachment for over $4,000 had been placed on the company's property here, a second attachment for $11,000 was placed on its cabs sent to Chicago for repairs, and a third attachment for $45,000 was obtained against the company here on the 7th inst. A resolution was adopted by the committee that it is desirable in the interests of the stockholders that a receiver be appointed.

The committee regretted exceedingly to take this action, and promised the stockholders that they will do all in their power to reorganize and place the company in such a position as will be of benefit to the stockholders. Mr. Thomas, the receiver, is the Treasurer of the company, and Cyrus Field Judson, President. The company is capitalized at $20,000,000. The amount of the liabilities and assets was not stated in the application for the receiver.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 12.—An order was filed in the Court of Chancery to-day appointing William G. E. See receiver of the General Carriage Company, a New Jersey corporation. The receiver was appointed at the instance of Montgomery & Co., to whom the company is indebted to the extent of $120.71. The application for the appointment of a receiver alleged that an attachment for $400,500 against the company is now in the hands of the Sheriff in New York City.

It was also ordered that the company show cause at Jersey City on Aug. 26 why the appointment of Mr. See as receiver should not be made permanent.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BARRE, Frederick—M. Berriman and others.....$147

BOEHME, Charles J.—Richardson & Boynton Co.....886

BUCHING, Dave G.—G. Schleicher.....77

DEXTER, Alice M.—The Nassau Bank..1,353

D. M. KOEHLER & SONS' CO.—Sonn Bros. Co., costs.....176

FREEMAN, Walter R.—H. G. Bockim.....105

GREENE, William C.—J. Shirley.....7,729

HLAWATSCH, Joseph, and Otto Schwenk—Dimock & Fink Co.....70

LELONG, Joseph and Adelaide—Union Dime Savings Institution, costs.....2,296

LOEW, Joseph C.—Simon Reigel Cigar Co.....63

NORTHWEST FIXTURE CO.—Niagara Co.....592

PFISTER, Dorothea—G. W. Scott.....197

STERNBERG, Motel—L. Schien.....30

STOEVER, Conrad—J. F. Sinnott.....56

TAYLOR, Washington H.—C. Taylor, sons.....80

TOPLITZ, Samson and Solomon B.—Mohawk Valley Cap Factory.....5,441

VOLLMER, Minnie—F. G. Gude and others.....41

THE HOAGLAND & ROBINSON CO.—W. H. Barnes, costs.....30

WILLIAMS, Reginald H.—A. C. Beckstein.....70

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY E. HOWLAND, as substituted trustee under the last will and testament of Jacob R. Nevius, deceased, against JOHN E. DOYLE and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date July 31, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and lying in the block designated on the land map of the City of New York as Block 2,546, in Section 10, and further bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of the Southern Boulevard at a point distant one hundred and twenty-five and seventy-one one hundredths (175 71-100) feet easterly, measured along the northerly side of said Southern Boulevard, from the easterly side of Saint Ann's Avenue; thence northerly, parallel with Saint Ann's Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-seven and sixty-five one hundredths (87 65-100) feet to a point distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet easterly at right angles from Saint Ann's Avenue; thence easterly and at right angles to said Saint Ann's Avenue, five (5) feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Saint Ann's Avenue, five (5) feet; thence easterly, again at right angles to Saint Ann's Avenue, twenty (20) feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Saint Ann's Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, eighty-nine and twenty-three one hundredths (89 23-100) feet to the northerly side of the Southern Boulevard, and thence westerly along said northerly side of the Southern Boulevard twenty-five and twenty-three one hundredths (25 23-100) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 2, 1901.

HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street number is 841 Southern Boulevard.

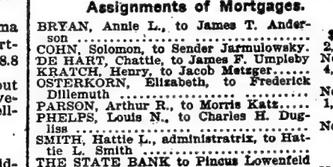

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $15,156.52, with interest thereon from July 31, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $340.97, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, (including taxes for 1901, if then a lien,) assessments, and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,175.00.—Dated New York, August 2, 1901.

AUGUST C. NANZ, Referee.

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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BRADLEY L. EATON, plaintiff, against EUGENE M. BOWMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, in Section 9, Block 2,489, of the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Gerard Avenue, distant 350 feet northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Gerard Avenue with the northerly side of 167th Street, (formerly James Street,) as the same measured prior to the widening of 167th Street, but now 339.61 feet northeasterly from the said corner formed by the said intersection of said streets, running thence northwesterly and parallel with the northerly side of 167th Street 100 feet; thence northeasterly and parallel with Gerard Avenue 25 feet; thence southeasterly and again parallel with the northerly side of 167th Street 100 feet, to the westerly side of Gerard Avenue; thence southwesterly along said westerly line of Gerard Avenue 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being described on a certain map entitled "Mortgage map of the farm of William H. Morris, situated at Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.," dated November 13, 1868, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as (a part of) Plot No. 10.—Dated New York, July 29, 1901 WILLIAM C. DAVIS, Referee.

ARTHUR KNOX, Attorney for Plaintiff, 171 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

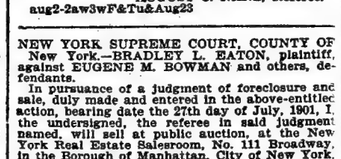

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $6,626.24, with interest thereon from the 27th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $284.28, with interest from July 27, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $27.60 and interest.—Dated New York, July 29, 1901.

WILLIAM C. DAVIS, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT and PETER V. STOCK, as executors under the last will and testament of Henry Clausen, Jr., deceased, Plaintiffs, against JAMES A. CASSIDY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on the sixth day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of 97th Street and Second Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly side of 97th Street seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly, parallel with 97th Street and part of the distance through a party wall seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Second Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Second Avenue twenty-five feet eleven inches to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,879 Second Avenue, 97th Street.

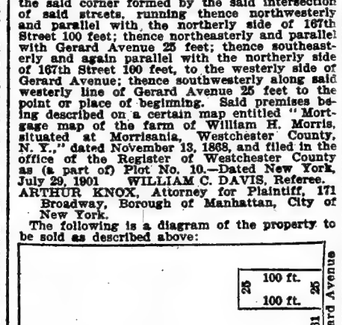

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,000, with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $322.90, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $278.76 and interest.

Dated New York, 12th day of July, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 20th day of August, 1901, at the same time and place.

Dated, New York, Aug. 9th, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

Surrogate Notices.

WILSON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eustis & Foster, No. 8 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 23rd day of July, 1901.

CHARLES H. WILSON, Administrator. EUSTIS & FOSTER, Attorneys for Administrator, 8 Broadway, New York City. jy23-1awdmT

Excursions.

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

LEAVE NEW IRON PIER CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route to LONG BRANCH.

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER

"COLUMBIA."

Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.*	1:30 P. M.*	3:45 P. M.*
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

*Iron Steamboat "Taurus."

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS. SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Amusement and Education Combined.

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE.—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers, 8:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:45, 6:15 P. M. From 24 St., Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:05 P. M. East 23d St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 3:15, 3:45, 5:15, 6:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11:15 A. M. for East 23d St., N. R., and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 2, 4, 5:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS, including Admission to All Attractions.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.

STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION. Best accommodations, lowest rates. Send for booklets. WEEKLY TRIPS CO., 1,135 Broadway, Room 416, New York.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FANNY C. LYON and others as trustee, etc., plaintiffs, against JOHN D. HALLORAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2nd day of July, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of August, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and designated as lot number thirteen (13) and part of lot number eighteen (18) on Block number One on a Map entitled "Map showing part of property near Port Morris belonging to Samuel B. Morgan, Esq." dated August 27th, 1880, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on October 15th, 1880, as Map number 855, and which is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Concord Avenue, distant two hundred and fifty (250) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Concord Avenue with the northerly line of Division Avenue as laid down on said Map, and running thence northwardly along the westerly line of Concord Avenue twenty (20) feet to the southerly side of lot number fourteen (14) on said Map, thence westwardly and parallel with Division Avenue aforesaid and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet to the easterly side of lot number nineteen (19) on said Map, thence southwardly and along the easterly side of said lot number nineteen (19) and parallel with Concord Avenue aforesaid twenty (20) feet to the northerly side of lot number twelve (12) on said Map, thence eastwardly and along the northerly side of said lot number twelve (12) on said Map and parallel with Division Avenue aforesaid and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning. The streets and avenues above mentioned and shown on said Map being referred to herein and shown thereon for convenience in description only and not with intent to dedicate the same to public use. Excepting a narrow strip, if any, taken from the front of said lot by the city of New York for Concord Avenue at the opening thereof. —Dated New York, July 25th, 1901.

JOHN V. McAVOY, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 347 Concord Avenue, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York:

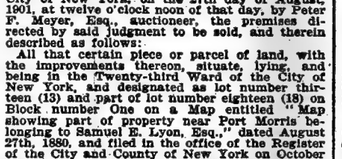

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is three thousand one hundred eighty-seven and 8-100 dollars, ($3,187.08,) with interest thereon from the 19th day of June, 1901, together with the plaintiffs' costs and allowance, amounting to two hundred fifty-three and 60-100 dollars, ($253.60,) together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates and other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is two-hundred sixty-nine and 56-100 dollars ($269.56) and interest, and also the taxes and water rates for the year 1901 in case they are liens upon the above described property at the time of the completion of the sale, and also any assessment which may become a lien on said property between the date hereof and the completion of the sale.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1901.

JOHN V. McAVOY, Referee.

au6-2aw3wTu&W&au27.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FLORENCE N. ROSE, Plaintiff, against JEREMIAH FLANAGAN et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bernard Smyth & Sons, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York,

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue distant seventy-five feet and eight inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; running thence westerly parallel to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street seventy-five feet; thence running southerly and parallel to Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue nineteen feet and eight inches; thence running easterly and parallel to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue; thence running northerly along the westerly side of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue nineteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning; be said dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1901. MAX MOSES, Referee.

STUDIN & EHRICH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 287 Lenox Avenue.

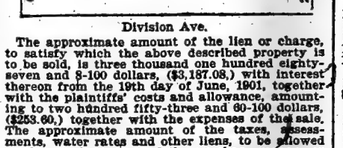

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,068.00, with interest thereon from the 17th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $195.39, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee is 650 dollars and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $15,000 and interest thereon at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum from the 1st day of January, 1901, and also subject to a lease expiring on the 1st day of May, 1903, at an annual rental of 1,600 Dollars, payable as follows: $225.00 on May 1st of each year and $125.00 on the first of each of the other eleven months of each year during said term of said lease.—Dated New York, 26th day of July, 1901.

MAX MOSES, Referee.

j

Summonses

AMENDED AND SUPPLEMENTAL SUMMONS.—New York Supreme Court.—Trial desired in New York County.—KATINKA HEINZE and Christian Heinze, her husband; Emilie Herdtfelder and Albert Herdtfelder, her husband; Emma Zschau and Paul Zschau, her husband, plaintiffs, against CELIA VOGT and Henry Vogt, her husband; Reinhold Eurich, Reinhold Eurich, Jr., Louis H. Sternberg, Ella Sternberg, Walter Sternberg, Eva Weigelt and Flora Heinze, Augusta Fuhrmann, Frederick Fuhrmann, her husband, or if she be deceased, her heirs at law; her children, Theresa, Jorgina, Amanda, Fritz, and her other children, if any, they being unknown to plaintiffs; Kristel Weigelt, his wife, Louisa, or if he be deceased, his heirs at law, they being unknown to plaintiffs; Theresa Ludwig, afterward Theresa Schoeffler or Schoeffel, and "James" Ludwig, and John or Johan Schoeffel or Schoeffler, her successive husbands, and, if she be deceased, her heirs at law; her children, Lenora or Elinor, Alexander Ludwig or Schoeffel or Schoeffler, Theresa and Gustav Schoeffel or Schoeffler, and her other children, if any, such children being unknown to plaintiffs, and the name "James" being fictitious, the real first name of said Ludwig being unknown to plaintiffs; and the heirs at law of Emilie Hamann, deceased, and each and every person having or claiming any title or interest in the premises mentioned and described in the complaint by, from, through, or under the foregoing mentioned and described persons, or any of them, and all other persons or owners unknown, and the wives and husbands of any and all thereof, having or claiming to have any interest in or lien upon the said premises, and who are or who make any claim whatever as executors, administrators, heirs at law, next of kin, devisees, legatees, grantees, mortgagees, lessees, trustees, committees, assignees, tenants, lienors, creditors, executors, and administrators of any of the persons or owners unknown hereinbefore mentioned or described having or claiming to have any interest in or lien upon the said premises, and each and every other person or persons, owner or owners, having or claiming to have any interest in or lien upon said premises; all of the foregoing persons or parties who are not specifically named being unknown to plaintiffs, defendants.

To the above-mentioned defendants and to each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended and supplemental complaint.

Dated March 15, 1901.

JAMES A. DEERING,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,

Office and Post Office Address, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants: Augusta Fuhrmann, Frederick Fuhrmann, her husband, or if she be deceased, her heirs at law; her children Theresa, Jorgina, Amanda, Fritz, and her other children, if any, they being unknown to plaintiffs; Kristel Weigelt, his wife Louisa, or if he be deceased, his heirs at law, they being unknown to plaintiffs; Theresa Ludwig, afterward Theresa Schoeffler, or Schoeffel, and "James" Ludwig and John or Johan Schoeffel or Schoeffler, her successive husbands, and, if she be deceased, her heirs at law; her children Leonora or Elinor, Alexander Ludwig or Schoeffel or Schoeffler, Theresa and Gustav Schoeffel or Schoeffler, and her other children, if any, such children being unknown to plaintiffs, and the name "James" being fictitious, the real first name of said Ludwig being unknown to plaintiffs; and the heirs at law of Emilie Hamann, deceased, and each and every person having or claiming any title or interest in the premises mentioned and described in the complaint by, from, through, or under the foregoing mentioned and described persons, or any of them; and all other persons or owners unknown, and the wives and husbands of any and all thereof, having or claiming to have any interest in or lien upon the said premises, and who are or who make any claim whatever as executors, administrators, heirs at law, next of kin, devisees, legatees, grantees, mortgagees, lessees, trustees, committees, assignees, tenants, lienors, creditors, executors, and administrators of any of the persons or owners unknown hereinbefore mentioned or described having or claiming to have any interest in or lien upon the said premises, and each and every other person or persons, owner or owners, having or claiming to have any interest in or lien upon said premises; all of the foregoing persons or parties who are not specifically named being unknown to plaintiffs.

The foregoing amended and supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated July 9th, 1901, and filed July 11, 1901, with a copy of the amended and supplemental complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, which amended and supplemental complaint was originally filed in said office on the 13th day of May, 1901.

The object of this action is to determine the rights and interests of the parties in and to the land described in the complaint, and in and to any award for damages for any portion thereof taken for the opening of Townsend Avenue and 172d Street, and for the partition and division of said portion of said land remaining after the opening of said avenue and street between the parties, according to their respective interests, and in case such partition cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners, then for a sale thereof.

The following is a brief description of the property affected by the action: Those plots of land in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, known as Lots Nos. 32 and 33, on a map entitled Map of the Village of Mt. Eden, near Upper Morrisania Depot, in the Town of West Farms and County of Westchester, N. Y., February 14, 1853, bounded westerly in front by Eighth Avenue 100 feet, northerly by Lot No. 31 on said map 100 feet, easterly in the rear by the centre line of the block on said map 100 feet, and southerly by Lot No. 24 on said map 100 feet.

Dated New York, July 22, 1901.

JAMES A. DEERING,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,

Office and Post Office Address, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

jy23-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—WILLIAM ALLEN, as trustee of the estate of William B. Filer, bankrupt, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. FILER, IVAN EDWIN FILER, and the SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS of the City of New York, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.—Action No. 1.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., June 24, 1901.

HOWARD R. BAYNE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,

Post Office Address and Office, No. 97 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To William B. Filer, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, dated the 12th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and State of New York.—Dated N. Y., July 15th, 1901.

HOWARD R. BAYNE,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
67 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

jy15-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EMMA E. ODELL and Valentine Marsh, as executors of the last will and testament of ELIZABETH ODELL, deceased, plaintiffs, against Charles W. Nisbett and Matilda Nisbett, his wife; Charles F. Woodward, William M. Mason, and Owen R. Mason, as surviving partners of the copartnership firm of Mason & Company, and Allan McCulloh, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this amended summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.

Dated New York, June 14, 1901.

VALENTINE MARSH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Post Office Address and Office, No. 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the defendant William M. Mason:

The foregoing amended summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of July, 1901, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 12th day of July, 1901.

VALENTINE MARSH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Right House in the Right Place.

For a small payment down and

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(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

Think of the unsatisfactory feature of house or flat renting. Consider how much you could safely agree to pay per month for the privilege of owning your own home. Inquire what we can give you for that figure.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

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A NO. 1 STORES AND LOFTS TO LEASE. Fine 25-foot store and first loft over, in new fireproof building, No. 64 Fulton St.; will carry 250 lbs.

Also at 5 West 14th St., beautiful store, 25x103 feet, with gallery and light basement, and very choice light lofts, just completed.

On premises or
BUEK & CRAWFORD, Agents,
503 5th Av., cor. 42d St.

Choice building lots, $375 up; seven-room house built to order, $1,500, payment $15 up, principal and interest; property near "L" extension, trolley, Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St. Open Sundays.

Will Sacrifice two-family house, 11 rooms, heater, all improvements, two lots, $3,800. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Morningside Av. five-story apartment; best paying in city. E. W. Larner, 594 McDonough St. Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

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FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.

Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Home with desirable surroundings; 12 per cent. investment; two-story dwelling, 3 sets improvements, 15 rooms; only $2,150 buys 1,623 Atlantic, near Troy Avenue; occupy middle flat; others always rent. Finch, on premises.

Extraordinary Opportunity.—Two lots East 2d St., Flatbush, $290; mortgage, $175; investigate. Jones, 189 Montague St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

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Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

"Phone "559 Cort'l," for the high-dry-choice

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.

50c. weekly. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$300 Cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; on plot 50x100; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day. John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

At Elmhurst!—Three houses, $3,400, $3,800, and $4,500; 10% cash and easy monthly payments. Most attractive and healthy part of Greater New York. Take 34th or 92d St. Ferries for trolleys, or trolley over Brooklyn Bridge. Warrin & Combes, Elmhurst, L. I.

Half price, corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St., B'klyn.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

$200 cash and $8 monthly buys house with seven rooms, $1,600. Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

Will make a liberal second mortgage or finish an uncompleted elevator apartment building; Broadway or vicinity. J. R. Pierson, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 6222 Cortlandt.

Wanted—Houses and flats to let, also money to loan on bond and mortgages from private people. E. J. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., real estate.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

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FOR SALE.

Three nice farms, very cheap; one of 35 acres of nice land; a fine set of buildings; splendid location; price, $1,200.

One of 104 acres, good level soil, best of fruits, water, &c.; a good set of buildings; fine neighborhood; price, $1,900.

One of 106 acres, fine smooth soil; nicely divided; splendid fruit; fine buildings; 80 rods to station; price, $1,500.

J. S. SMILEDGE,
Stafford Springs, Conn.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Palisades Park, N. J.—Cottages, all prices; improvements; gas; electric lights; photographs. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale or Exchange—For free and clear lots in Bronx; house, 22x40; lot, 30x100; 7 rooms and bath; all improvements. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

Exchange—Desirable flats, other property, for private houses, lots. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Five-story triple flat for lots of frame flats in Bronx. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

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100 FACTORIES 100

Reduced rents for entire Buildings or Lofts to woodworkers, metalworkers, confectioners, cigars. **D. W. HAYNES, 235 Broadway, Room 1.**

CHAMBERS ST.

4th loft, 25x125; 5th loft, 25x100; 6,250 sq. ft.; well-lighted; freight and passenger elevator; all improvements; rent to May 1st, 1902, $1,500; 2d year, $1,650. Vernon J. Miller, 150 Nassau St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

332 Broadway, Corner Worth St.—Large loft; 26x90; elevator service; reasonable. Inquire of E. H. Eldredge.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; show cases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Brooklyn.

365 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Opposite City Hall.—Entire building for a term of years; most desirable location in the city.

J. Romaine Brown & Co., 53 West 33d St., New York City, or your own broker.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

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ONLY $800.00 PER ANNUM.

149th St., 542 to 558 West.—Beautiful four-story American basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bath rooms. Caretaker, in 538, or Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

Four-story basement brownstone dwelling; 2 baths; open plumbing; rent, $1,500. 148 West 121st St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Handsomely and newly-furnished house to let; will sell furniture; bargain. 153 West 45th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE ALLSTON,

17 and 19 East 38th St., cor. Madison Ave.

A choice apartment of two rooms and bath-room will be available October first; $600 per annum. Caterer on premises.

Also one apartment of four rooms and bath-room, $1,200 per annum.

Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, Cor. 44th St.

Portsmouth, 38-44 W. 9th St.

Choice large light apartments to let of seven rooms and bath; all modern improvements; elevator runs all night; rents, $900; possession Oct. 1st.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

Bachelor Apartments of Two rooms and bath to let, rents $550 up, in the American Safe Deposit Building, 501 5TH AV., COR. 42D ST.

Elevator runs all night.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

THE OSBORNE,

172-174 WEST 79TH STREET.

Choice large light apartments of eight rooms and bath, electric light, steam heat, all night elevators, hall boys, &c.; rents, $1,100 to $1,400.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

THE MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.

Bijou apartments, six rooms and bath, elevators, telephone, electric lights, exposed plumbing, gas ranges, &c.; rents, $33 to $40.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

5th Av., 1,048, Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, facing Park; $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam-heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bath-rooms, letter chutes, large light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

167 TO 173 WEST 81ST ST.

7 rooms and bath, all light; rents, $50 to $70.

Premises or F. R. Wood & Co., Orleans, 80th St.

142d St., 553, near 3d Av. trolley and L station; single flats; all improvements; large and light; one family on the floor; $16 monthly.

ON THE DRIVE, 2,054 7TH AV., between 122d and 123d Sts.; single flats; all improvements; 7 large, light, clean rooms; $35, $40.

A cheap modern 5-room apartment; electric light, telephone, elevator; best city location. 509 West 112th St.

Five elegant extra large, light rooms, bath; choice location; near 136th St.; rent, $17. 527 Lenox Av.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MINNA FROESE, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Minna Froese of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Minna Froese was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 10th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of KATHARINA SCHMIDT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,820.

To the creditors of Katharina Schmidt of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1901, the said Katharina Schmidt was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 9th, 1901.

NO. 4,052.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK SCHULEMANN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frederick Schulemann of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Frederick Schulemann was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, Aug. 12, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS WEIMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Weiman of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Louis Weiman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1901, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 12th, 1901.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and that it has duly qualified as such Receiver and does hereby require that

First: All persons indebted to said corporation render an account to the undersigned at its office, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such Receiver and to pay the same to it on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Second: All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation deliver the same to said Receiver on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Third: All the creditors of said corporation deliver to it their respective accounts and demands duly proven by affidavit in the usual form at the place and within the time aforesaid.

Fourth: All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing in detail to said Receiver at the place and within the time aforesaid.—Dated 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 8th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

Summer Resorts.

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What to do with your Vacation? Let us help you. No matter where your fancy takes you, we have the facilities for instantly supplying all you need, whether it be a trip on the Hudson or the Sound, or a six months' tour of the World. Nothing too great, nothing too small for our machinery. Been learning how to do it for SIXTY YEARS, and (as thousands can testify) are doing it very successfully. Let us help you to enjoy your vacation. Our rates are in every case the lowest obtainable.

Everything for the Pan-American. Special Excursions for Labor Day.

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LONG LAKE RESORTS
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Dutchess County.

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Millbrook, N. Y.

Family resort; grandly located; elegantly furnished; modern in all detail. Assembly rooms, library, music, saloon, &c.; golf links unsurpassed. Beautiful drives, charming scenery, &c.
CHAS. ST. JOHN, Millbrook, N. Y.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.

PAVILION HOTEL NOW OPEN.
Golf, Tennis, Driving, Bowling, &c.
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Surrogate Notices.

CHEEVER, GERTRUDE Y.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gertrude Y. Cheever, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, namely: At the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of September next.—Dated, New York, the 9th day of March, 1901. EDWARD BEMENT, Executor. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Executor, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

ma12-1awT6m

KLING, ABRAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAM KLING, late of the County of New York, City and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, namely, at the office of Rastus S. Ransom, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of August, 1901. ADELAIDE N. KLING, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

au6-1aw6mTu

PECK, KATE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated the 6th day of March, 1901, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE A. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of March, 1901. EDWIN H. PECK, WALTER J. PECK, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STORM, THEODORA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEODORA M. STORM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of J. Van Vechten Olcott, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the thirteenth day of May, 1901.

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My 14-1aw6mTu Executors.

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Private house wishes boarders; ladies only; Jewish preferred. P. O. Box 112 Keyport, N. J.

P

DR. DOTY'S CRUSADE AGAINST MOSQUITOES

Tells Where He Found the Pests and How He Wiped Them Out.

Bad Sanitation Their Greatest Friend and Lima Oil Their Worst Enemy —Undoubtedly Disseminate Malaria.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of this port, issued last night the following statement in regard to his experiments in mosquito destruction at Concord, S. I.:

"In 1880, Dr. Laveren, a French Army Surgeon, on duty in Algeria, published the report of an investigation he had then concluded, in which he claimed to have discovered the specific organism of the disease known as malarial fever. The appearance of this report was followed by exhaustive bacteriological research on the part of other observers, who fully confirmed Laveren's statement and presented additional and indisputable evidence that the parasite causing malaria had been identified.

Subsequent to this, Drs. Ross, Manson, Koch, Grassi, and other investigators in different parts of the world and working independently of each other, proved that the malarial parasite was transmitted from one person to another by the female of the anopheles species of mosquito. Whether or not there are other means by which this disease can be transmitted is at present not definitely known. Than malarial fever probably no other disease is more widely disseminated throughout the world, or is known under a greater variety of names. It is recognized under the specific terms of Roman fever, Chagres fever, swamp fever, intermittent fever, &c., and may appear as a typical form of the disease, or may present only obscure symptoms.

MOSQUITOES AND YELLOW FEVER.

"During the last two or three years this subject has engaged the earnest attention of the medical profession, and much valuable information has been gained. Dr. Walter Reed of the United States Army recently has successfully demonstrated by experiment in Cuba that mosquitoes transmit yellow fever. The value of these discoveries can hardly be sufficiently estimated, inasmuch as they indicate means by which these diseases can at least be brought under control.

"During the last year this subject has been under investigation at the New York Quarantine laboratory, and it was with the intention of contributing something toward the solution of the problem now before us, and also demonstrating in our midst the relation between malaria and the mosquito, as well as to test the value of agents said to be destructive to this insect, that I have carried on the experimental work referred to in this statement.

"In the beginning of the investigation I selected for the test a district known by physicians of this place to contain many cases of malaria, both in the acute and chronic form. This section, consisting of a basin or low lands, and less than a square mile in extent, contained not more than 100 small wooden houses, some distance apart. Within its boundaries were no less than twenty-five stagnant pools varying in size from five feet in diameter to an acre or more in area. A house-to-house inspection showed that at least 30 per cent. of the inhabitants of this section were suffering with the acute or chronic form of malaria.

"In almost every house or yard were found typical breeding places for mosquitoes, either in the shape of used or unused rain barrels, cisterns, cesspools, or abandoned receptacles thrown about the premises. Samples of water from these as well as all stagnant pools were examined, and the larvae found. In some instances, particularly in receptacles about the house, the water was actually alive with them. As the larvae require but a few days to become the full-fledged winged insects, it will be appreciated that a very small receptacle can supply innumerable mosquitoes.

"Large glass tubes were distributed among the houses for the purpose of securing some of the mosquitoes which infected the neighborhood, and among those collected were found the anopheles or malarial mosquitoes. These were particularly evident in tubes coming from a small section, consisting of a few scattered houses. In one of the latter was found a family of five persons presenting conclusive evidence that the acute or chronic form of the disease existed. On two evenings I secured live mosquitoes from the bedroom in this house. The first evening five were taken, and all but one of them were of the anopheles species. On the second evening twenty-two were collected, and of these more than one-half were the malarial insect.

"In a house on the opposite corner, a little girl, seven years old, was found suffering from an acute attack of the disease. I was allowed by the mother to secure a drop of blood from the lobe of the ear. A bacteriological examination of this was made in the laboratory and the parasite found. The mosquitoes which I have just referred to were placed in large glass jars for observation. Many eggs have already been laid, and the transition from these to the full-grown mosquito will be carefully studied. In the meantime some of the anopheles will be dissected to discover, if possible, the presence of the parasite. When completed, the result of the laboratory work will be published in detail in one of the medical journals.

OIL THE BEST DESTROYER.

"Many tests have been made in the laboratory to ascertain the value of different agents believed to be destructive to the mosquito larvae. This has included experiments with the different grades of petroleum oil, permanganate of potassium, bichloride of mercury, (corrosive sublimate,) carbolic acid, bromine, formaldehyde, &c. It was a surprise to find that a solution of bichloride of mercury (1-2000) sufficiently strong to kill all micro-organisms, or germs, affected the larvae slowly, some being alive at the expiration of twenty-four hours. In weaker solutions they lived indefinitely. It would be unsafe under any condition to use this dangerous agent in ponds, &c., which are fully exposed; this may also be said of carbolic acid and other agents experimented with. Permanganate of potassium, which has been strongly recommended for the destruction of larvae, produced but little effect except in very strong solutions.

"During these tests the marked superiority of petroleum oil soon became manifest. There seemed to be no special advantage of one petroleum product over another. The Lima oil which was used in petrolizing the stagnant pools and rain barrels, &c., is a crude petroleum with a minimum amount of naphtha. One cubic centimeter of this added to 3,500 cubic centimeters of water containing larvae killed them in three or four hours. This is equivalent to about twenty drops of oil to a gallon of water; as a matter of fact this result was usually obtained by less than this amount of oil.

"Whether the destructive action of the oil on the larvae is due to some specific quality or whether it obstructs respiration I am not at present able to say. However, I am inclined to believe that it is the latter; furthermore, emanation from the oil or its odor, or both are particularly repugnant if not dangerous to the full grown mosquito. There is no doubt that the best effect of the oil is gained by introducing it to a considerable depth under the water. In this way it is more surely brought in direct contact with the larvae, particularly if the water is agitated. This principal was carried out in our practical work.

"The apparatus used consisted of wooden floats of different sizes having underneath a net work of small perforated iron pipes with the openings on the under surface. These are connected by a rubber hose with a portable oil tank containing oil under air pressure. In this manner the oil was forced almost to the bottom of the pool and in its transit to the surface, its resting place, it undoubtedly was thoroughly mixed with the larvae. Whereas, when it is simply thrown on the surface it does not descend but collects in different parts by the force of the air, &c., and leaves spaces where the larvae may breathe.

"In petrolizing the stagnant pools, it soon became evident that the long grass and weeds, particularly in the immediate vicinity of these places, were the abiding places of the mosquito during the day. This can be easily proved by agitating these spots when myriads of mosquitoes will appear. Therefore special attention was given to the removal of this growth and afterward petrolizing the ground with an ordinary sprinkling pot. The breeding places, consisting of cisterns, rain barrels, &c., which were found in almost all of the premises and which contained larvae in enormous numbers, were treated by sprinkling the inside of the woodwork and the surface of water with oil.

"The result of this investigation from a scientific point has been of great interest.

"First—Because it has shown the intimate relation between the mosquito and malarial fever.

"Second—Because it has revealed to those who have been identified with this investigation the true breeding places of the mosquito, which I am quite sure are not generally known.

"Third—It has shown that petroleum oil will surely and promptly destroy mosquito larvae, and so far as careful experiments indicate it is the only agent which can be depended upon for this purpose.

"The difficulty in treating an unimproved section, such as I have had under observation for the last two weeks, can only be appreciated by one actually engaged in the work. Not only do numerous stagnant ponds exist, but it is necessary to deal with premises which are in an unsanitary condition, almost every house having a typical breeding place in the shape of a cesspool, cistern, or rain barrel, besides old pans and other receptacles where the mosquitoes are propagated. In the back yard of one of these houses I found an old cake pan containing the larvae of the anopheles. The yards of the houses and the land about the stagnant pools are covered with weeds, long grass, &c., in which the mosquitoes live during the day, therefore, as I have already said, it was necessary not only to petrolize the stagnant pools and the breeding places on the premises, but to cut away the weeds and long grass and sprinkle the ground with oil.

RESIDENTS SUFFER LESS FROM THE PESTS.

"If the boundaries of the section experimented upon included all the breeding places in this part of Staten Island, there is no doubt that a marked diminution in the number of mosquitoes would have been apparent at once, but unfortunately many breeding places exist in the territory surrounding this place. Nevertheless, the opinion expressed by the inhabitants of the section under treatment indicates that there has been a positive change for the better. In some houses lamps have been lighted at night which have not been in use for weeks, and the number of mosquitoes apparently have been diminished greatly.

"I feel reasonably sure that mosquitoes prefer to remain in the immediate vicinity of their breeding places, where they are hidden in the weeds and long grass, and appear again after dark. Therefore, under ordinary circumstances they do not go far from home. However, there can be no doubt that they are sometimes caught by certain winds and taken far from their breeding places.

"There can be no more conclusive proof on this point than the unanimous statement made by the New York pilots that at certain times their boat stationed in the vicinity of Sandy Hook and frequently four or five miles from the nearest land is suddenly visited by swarms of these insects.

"In conclusion, I feel justified in saying that the continued presence of mosquitoes in large numbers as a rule indicates defective drainage, or in some other way an unsanitary condition of the infested section, and that the radical and scientific treatment of this condition is proper drainage and a compliance with modern sanitary regulations, and any other treatment is proper only when these measures cannot be enforced. It is under the latter conditions that the use of petroleum is indicated.

"The suggestion that birds, dragon flies, &c., should be propagated for the purpose of destroying mosquitoes is not entitled to serious consideration. Such a theory is a repudiation of modern sanitary methods, and is on a par with the belief which exists in some Central and South American cities that vultures or buzzards should be propagated to act as scavengers, and to a certain extent they are depended upon for this purpose. How far this method of public sanitation is effective is shown by the filthy and offensive condition of these cities referred to.

"Relief from the mosquito can only be brought about by the strict enforcement of modern sanitary regulations. The hope that this can be left to the people to carry out by co-operation among themselves is sure to end in disappointment.

HOW TO END MOSQUITO PLAGUE.

"The responsibility of carrying out this important work must rest with the municipal, State, and Federal authorities. Municipal Sanitary Codes should include strict regulation not only against the existence of stagnant pools, but all forms of breeding places, and should empower sanitary officers to employ such means as are necessary to protect the public against these insects, and, when required, the application of oil should be made under their direction. In order to make this work uniform and effective, the co-operation of the State and Federal authorities is absolutely necessary. Such action would be followed by the most gratifying results, and would go far toward freeing us from a disease which has entered many households.

"The condition which I have referred to as existing in certain parts of Staten Island may be found in New Jersey, Long Island, along the Hudson River, and generally throughout the United States. There are few places in this country which, so far as health is concerned, have more natural advantages than Staten Island, and the removal of the mosquito in this place would leave but little to be desired.

"ALVAH H. DOTY."

The operations at Concord will be continued this week with a view of having no place where mosquitoes can breed or be harbored untouched. Yesterday Chief Engineer Skinner of Quarantine directed the operations of the tankmen and scythemen who were on duty last week, and treated with Lima oil many sloughs, cisterns, and other breeding places and cut down much rank herbage and brush. He also petrolized some water holes at Harmony Park, near the Grasmere station. He at night on Saturday and Sunday went through the Concord district to hear in what degree the mosquito pest had abated. The consensus of opinion of the residents was that marked relief had come to them.

Dr. Doty is, ex officio, a member of the Health Department of New York City. At the next meeting of the board he will recommend that the duties of Sanitary Inspectors include reports on mosquito and malarial conditions just as much as they require them to report other unsanitary conditions.

Dull Day's Diversion on the "Curb."

The dullness of the "curb" market led to some practical joking yesterday. A new industrial, dubbed the Mosquito Exterminator Company, was brought out. On the strength of an inspired announcement that the capitalization would be $10,000,000, the new stock, which opened at $3 a share, rose rapidly to 5¾, where it remained steady, on rumors of intended support by crude oil interests.

REMEMBERS HER LAUNDRESS.

Miss Jane Falconer Bequeaths Her $500 —Bequests to Charity.

The will of Jane Falconer, who died recently in this city, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday. Mrs. Falconer bequeaths $500 to her washerwoman, Mrs. Snow, who, she says, has done her washing for a number of years. The testator further says she is unacquainted with Mrs. Snow's full name, but that she is to receive the bequest as soon as she identifies herself.

The value of the estate is not stated in the petition for the probate of the will, but it is said to be large. After making a number of bequests of jewelry and money to friends and relatives, Mrs. Falconer gives $500 each to the Society for the Relief of Destitute Blind and to the Church Mission for Deaf-Mutes. The residue of the estate is bequeathed to the brother of the testator, James H. Falconer.

A TAMMANY "MOVING DAY."

Influx of Voters Into the Second and Thirty-second Assembly Districts.

An exodus of Tammany voters from adjoining districts began yesterday into the Second and Thirty-second Assembly Districts, where there are contests for the Tammany leadership. Under the new primary law voters have until Aug. 17 to move into another district in order to vote at the primaries on Sept. 17, and can afterward move back into their own districts again in time to vote at the November elections.

In the Second Assembly District "moving day" began yesterday, as many Tammany voters in other districts where there is no contest for the leadership, take sides with either the Divver or Foley factions in the Second District and want to take part in the fight. The expenses of moving in many cases will be borne by either the Divver or the Foley association.

In the Thirty-second Assembly District the contest for the Tammany leadership is between James J. Frawley, nephew of Tax Commissioner Sheehy, and Aqueduct Commissioner John J. Ryan.

CHAPPAQUA'S POLICE FORCE WENT ON STRIKE

It Consisted of One Man and He Wanted a "Lock-Up."

Had to Put Prisoners in Freight Cars, Which Were Hauled Away—Strike Ended by Town Building a $50 Jail.

A dispute over the necessity of a public prison between the two authorities and Constable Elmer Hazen, which has left Chappaqua, N. Y., without police protection for many days, has been brought to a satisfactory termination, and it is expected that from now on lawbreakers, who have made most of this opportunity, will give Chappaqua a wide berth.

Constable Hazen, who discharges all the functions of a Police Department of a larger place, has held his office for several years. He is a Quaker, as are most of his neighbors, and perhaps it is because he is of that peaceful sect that he bore with his troubles as long as he did. Chappaqua never had a lock-up, and so it follwed that whenever he took prisoners too late in the day to take them to White Plains, the county seat, he has had to search the town over for a safe place to lock them up.

It was difficult to find secure places, for residents who had strong buildings did not like to loan them for that purpose, and the constable finally hit upon the idea of putting each prisoner in an empty freight car, of which there were generally several standing on the Chappaqua siding of the Harlem Branch of the New York Central. Then, after removing all tools which might help him escape, he nailed the door. This generally worked all right, but it happened several times recently that during the dead hours of the night some freight train or wildcat locomotive would back down and hitch on to these freight cars and pull them away. Then there was nothing for the constable to do but trace the car, and in almost every case he found that his prisoner had been discovered and released by the trainmen, who, even if they knew the circumstances, saw no reason why they should act as jailers for the town of Chappaqua.

A couple of weeks ago Constable Hazen had to pay much car fare out of his own pocket on a vain chase of a car which took him all the way to Hudson, N. Y. He then announced at town meeting that he would no longer discharge the manifold duties of his office unless a substantial and stationary lockup was provided. The matter was laid over. The news of his decision, however, spread through the neighboring townships, and Chappaqua soon became the mecca for all the lawless characters of the countryside. Several robberies were committed and not a corn field or truck garden was safe from depredation. Fruit will soon ripen and quarterly meeting is almost due, and it was felt that the visitors must be protected.

A special town meeting was called, but Hazen simply reasserted his position. Another meeting followed, and the townsfolk surrendered and appropriated $50 to build a "lock-up of iron and wood." It has just been completed in one corner of an old factory building. The last bar was put in place yesterday, and Constable Hazen immediately re-entered upon his office with all the renewed zeal that might have been expected to follow a fortnight of inactivity.

LAWYER STEINHARDT IS ANGRY.

Says His Senior Partner, William F. Howe, Is Crazy—Why He Fights Gambling in Saratoga.

Benjamin Steinhardt of the law firm of Howe & Hummel, who has been prosecuting gamblers here and in Saratoga, returned to the latter place last evening with the expectation of being arrested on his arrival there.

Before leaving New York Mr. Steinhardt took exception in very emphatic language to remarks made about him by William F. Howe, senior member of his firm.

"I don't care what Mr. Howe says," said Mr. Steinhardt. "He is a partner here, the same as I am. He is senior in the firm only in point of age. He is a senile old man, and is so fond of newspaper notoriety that if he can't get his name in the papers in any other way I believe he would be glad to have his obituary published. He is crazy."

Mr. Steinhardt then related at length his experiences in Saratoga, and among other things said:

"State Senator Edgar T. Brackett is more of a boss in Saratoga than Richard Croker ever was or ever can be in New York. I am going to Saratoga this afternoon, and expect to be arrested on charges of perjury preferred by Carleton H. Lewis, Commissioner of Police. But I have not committed perjury.

"I went to Saratoga on Aug. 2, at the request of Edgar M. Leventritt of 27 William Street. He said I had had experience in prosecuting gambling cases, and he wanted all places closed and no settlements. On my arrival at Saratoga I sent a detective to Richard Canfield's establishment, and he found that gambling was going on and that the liquor tax law was being violated. He saw seven roulette wheels and two faro layouts in operation. Any one operating business under a liquor tax certificate who permits gambling violates the law. On proof his license may be revoked and he can be fined and imprisoned.

"I procured a warrant from Justice of the Peace C. S. Andrus against Canfield and took it to the Sheriff's office, at Ballston. The Sheriff was not there, but it was given to a deputy, who when he read the name of the defendant suddenly recalled that he had been kicked by a horse and could not travel.

"The deputy at Saratoga was then called on the telephone, and when we returned there he refused to serve the warrant until he saw the Sheriff. The latter was sent for, and the deputy saw Senator Brackett and disappeared. The Sheriff came to Saratoga, but refused to go to Canfield's at night. I then secured the services of a town constable, who served the warrant. Canfield was arraigned, and paroled in the custody of Attorney Minor, his counsel, until the next day.

"In the interim Senator Brackett called on me and said I was up against a stiff proposition and that the people of Saratoga wanted gambling. I expressed doubts.

"Canfield was rearraigned on Monday, when his counsel took exception to the warrant, and an adjournment was ordered until the next day. On the latter date Canfield reappeared, and Justice Andrus fixed the bail at $2,000 and held him for the Grand Jury on the charge of violating the liquor tax law. Without consulting me, Mr. Leventritt consented to a reduction of the bail to $1,000.

"On subsequent information I prepared for another arrest. The Chief of Police, Carleton H. Lewis, asked me whom I represented. I told him I represented myself. He told me he did not believe me or anything I said. He was very impudent throughout the interview. As I was preparing to leave Saratoga I was served with a summons, with no complaint attached, notifying me of a suit brought against me by Carleton H. Lewis.

"While at the station on Saturday a policeman placed me under arrest, on a charge of perjury, I believe, but I was permitted to come to New York after the officer had consulted his Chief. I may be sandbagged, but I won't be driven out of Saratoga."

SMALLPOX SPREADS IN NEWARK.

Seven New Cases Since Saturday—Question of Isolation.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 12.—Seven new cases of smallpox have been reported to the Board of Health of Harrison since last Saturday. Of the thirty-odd cases now in Harrison three have been removed to the Isolation Hospital at Snake Hill, and the others are quarantined in different parts of the town.

The Board of Health claims that it has not the power to remove patients to the Isolation Hospital when they refuse to go. There is talk of calling a public meeting to demand that the authorities take immediate action to have all patients removed to Snake Hill.

ARE CATSKILL SURVEYS IN RAMAPO'S INTEREST?

Controller Coler Says Yes; Engineer Birdsall, No.

Former Says Latter Should Be Removed from Office, and that He Will Urge that It Be Done.

Controller Coler declared yesterday that the surveys which are being made of the Catskill watershed are in the interests of the Ramapo Water Company. Chief Engineer Birdsall of the Water Supply Department, he said, should be removed from office at once, as he had outlived his usefulness.

Controller Coler said that if the matter of procuring water from the Catskill region, under plans prepared by Engineer Birdsall, came before the Board of Estimate, he would vote against the proposition, as he had no confidence in the engineer of the Water Supply Department.

When asked about the survey and the plans to bring water from a point seventy-six miles away from the city line of Manhattan, at a cost estimated between $50,000,000 and $100,000,000, Controller Coler said:

"Birdsall is not able to manage his department. He should be removed from office, and the care of this great question of increasing the water supply of the city at an enormous cost should be intrusted to the best engineers the City of New York can find."

"What is your opinion of the surveys so far made?" was asked.

"It is Ramapo over again. Mr. Birdsall says it is not Ramapo, but you can be sure that it is not against Ramapo. I have lost all confidence in Mr. Birdsall. Ever since the Ramapo water grabbers have been at work Mr. Birdsall has been in charge of the engineering department of the water supply. You must remember that Ramapo dates away back before Commissioner Dalton's time. All the time Birdsall has been in the department Ramapo has been in evidence."

When asked about a conference in Mayor Van Wyck's office, at which the Controller and Commissioner Dalton were present, Controller Coler said:

"The talk was with Mayor Van Wyck about further appropriations for surveys all through the watersheds around Greater New York. Since then I have lost all confidence in Birdsall, and I take no further interest in the matter. I was called 'the Czar' some time ago by Birdsall because I wished to have the surveys made all around New York. Now it has come down to surveying the Catskill region, just the place where Ramapo is. That region will be surveyed just as long as Ramapo has the options, and as long as Birdsall is at the head of the engineering department of the water supply. You can say that if a report is handed in by the engineers of the Water Supply Department favoring this territory, which is merely favoring Ramapo, the Czar will still be doing business."

Controller Coler said that he was in full accord with the Merchants' Association in their opposition to the Catskill watershed as a future source of New York's water supply. He also expressed himself strongly against the action of Engineer Birdsall in spending the $100,000 appropriated for surveying watersheds in the Catskill region.

"I am through with this whole business unless they attempt to foist Ramapo on the city again," he said.

Chief Engineer Birdsall said yesterday:

"Mr. Coler has his views of these matters, and he does the best he can under the circumstances, and I have my view, and I do the best I can. This is a question of engineering and not of Ramapo, which Mr. Coler is howling about all the time. In my experience I have found no other watershed which will compare with the Catskills for the future supply for New York City. Engineers before me thought the same way, and certainly engineers should know more about such matters than a man who doesn't know anything about this kind of engineering."

Chief Engineer Birdsall was told that Controller Coler said that he placed no confidence in him.

"That is probably true," he replied, "and I must say that I don't place any confidence in Mr. Coler. This whole question is a matter of opinion. He says it is all Ramapo, and I say that Ramapo has lost nearly all its options, and those the company has are worth but very little."

In reply to Engineer Birdsall's comment, Controller Coler said later:

"There is only one thing to do, and that is to remove Birdsall. He is totally incompetent, and I shall urge Commissioner Dalton to remove him."

BOY FLED; POLICEMAN FIRED?

Parents of Harry Harsen Say Son Was Innocent of Any Wrongdoing.

A simple entry on the blotter of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station states that at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Harry Harsen, eighteen eyars old, of 318 East Thirty-fifth Street, was arrested for gambling with dice on Thirty-fourth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. Police Captain Delaney and Sergt. McGloin said there was nothing unusual about the case, but the boy's mother and a number of citizens tell a different story.

They say that Bernard A. Ditsch, a policeman recently appointed and assigned to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, captured the bay after a chase during which he fired two shots at the fugitive. The boy's mother insists that her son is guiltless of the charge against him.

Mrs. Harsen says her boy works to contribute to her support, and that yesterday afternoon, while returning from work, he stopped on Thirty-fourth Street and watched a number of boys who were "shooting craps." Policeman Ditsch swooped down on the crowd and it broke up in disorder. Players and lookers-on took to flight and, it is alleged, the real offenders escaped. Harsen ran with the other boys and the policeman chased him. Then, it is alleged, Policeman Ditsch pulled his revolver and fired a shot in the air.

Harsen reached the hallway of the house he lives in on East Thirty-fifth Street with the policeman in close pursuit. It was just as the boy was to enter the hallway, according to T. Denithal, a machinist of 309 East Thirty-fifth Street, that Policeman Ditsch fired the second shot. The boy seemed to think he was shot, for he staggered and almost fell, but continued until he had reached the yard in the rear of the house.

There the policeman caught him, with revolver still in hand. The boy was taken to the station house, protesting his innocence.

Capt. Delaney when told of the shooting said he did not believe "there was anything in it," and to prove his assertion obligingly read from the station blotter the entry, which said nothing about a chase or the shooting. Sergt. Daly, who recorded the case, had left the station, it was said that Policeman Ditsch had gone to supper.

Policeman Ditsch was afterward seen at the station house, and denied having fired any shot in Thirty-fourth Street.

The boy Harsen was bailed out later.

DISPUTE OVER GOLF LINKS.

Lawyer Ernest H. Wallace yesterday applied to Justice Rich, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to continue a temporary injunction obtained against the Rockville Centre Country Club by Capt. Ernest A. De Marets, restraining the club from using as a golf course ground leased by him at Riverside Park, near Rockville Centre. The Court was asked to continue the injunction, pending the determination of the action. De Marets claims to have leased the land in dispute on April 5 last for the purpose of pasturage. Previously, on Feb. 13, the club bought from the owner of the property a lot for the erection of a club house, and claims to have also secured permission to use the rest of the land for a golf course.

After Capt. De Marets leased the land he warned the golf players off the property, and when they refused to go, tried to drive them off. Counsel for the club contended yesterday that the permission to use the grounds preceded the papers obtained by the petitioner in the case, which should settle the matter in favor of the club. After hearing the argument, Justice Rich reserved decision.

Man Killed on Railroad in South Nyack.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Richard Epps, twenty-one years old, and his brother Robert, aged nineteen, started to drive to Nyack from the home of Robert Spears, at Piermont, last night. While crossing the railroad track in Broadway, South Nyack, they were struck by an engine. Robert was instantly killed, Richard's arm was broken, and the horse died as a result of its injuries.

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FACTORY: 154 AND 158 WEST 19th STREET.

A HAT TRUST PROJECTED

Reported Combine Forming with Capital of $25,000,000.

Object Is to Reduce Expenditure Due to Competition—To be Incorporated at Trenton.

It is stated that a combination is being formed in the hat trade, and a company organized with a capital said to be not less than $25,000,000. The largest hat firms in the country are said to be in the new trust.

The work of organization and financiering is being done by Herbert Knight, a lawyer, of 20 Broad Street, who organized the locomotive trust and the General Electric Company. Mr. Knight admitted last night that the trust is being formed, but declined to give any details until the combination is completed.

The object of the trust is to save expenses by the exclusion of the middleman, and a reduction in advertising, labor, &c.

The names of Frank Drinkwater of 221 West Forty-fourth Street, a Director of the Dunlap Company; Gustave C. Henry of 317 West Eighty-second Street, another Director; Mrs. Amelia N. Dunlap of 111 West Seventy-second Street, President of the Dunlap Company, and Arthur H. Lamson of 111 West Seventy-second Street, Mrs. Dunlap's son-in-law, and Secretary of the company, were mentioned as being the new officials and Directors of the trust, but Mr. Knight said they had nothing to do with it. The Dunlaps are at present in Europe, and their house was closed. Mr. Drinkwater and Mr. Henry are out of town.

The combine, it is said, will be incorporated at Trenton, N. J. The trust, Mr. Knight said, will mean larger profits for those concerned and cheaper hats for the people. Each firm will manufacture a special brand of hat, and assessments, it is said, will be on the capital invested.

The combination will mean a great saving of expenses. Plants now running in many parts of the country will be closed because they will not be needed, and the taxes, rent, electric light, and gas expense, water, printing, clerk and other labor hire, machinery wear and tear, expense for new machinery, freightage, and other expenses will be saved. Plants, it is said, under such a combination will be established only where needed.

Edward M. Knox, the hatter, now stopping at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, when seen there last night confirmed the report that the hat manufacturers of the United States are contemplating an organization for the purpose of preserving to the American manufacturers the export trade which is now in danger.

He said that he was not familiar with the details of the proposed consolidation, but that Mr. Knight is the one man who knows all about the progress already made and is in a position of authority to speak about the project.

Mr. Knox said that the consolidation will not affect the domestic trade in any way other than to give, perhaps, more value to the current prices of hats.

ELECTRIC COMPANIES SUE.

Infringement of Patents Alleged Against the Loraine Steel Corporation and Its Agent Here.

Three suits were begun yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, against the Loraine Steel Company as a Pennsylvania and Ohio corporation, Henry G. Evans, its agent in this city, and Mr. Evans individually. The counsel in the suits is the firm of Betts, Betts, Sheffield & Betts of 120 Broadway, and the complainant in two of the suits is the General Electric Company of Schenectady, and in the other the Thomson-Houston Electric Company.

All three suits are for infringements of patents alleged to be owned by the complainants. The General Electric Company claims to own the patent for an arc rupturing device granted to Elmer A. Sperry in October, 1894, and a patent for electric brakes granted to William B. Potter, in January, 1895. The complaint of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company is based on an alleged infringement of a patent for electric motors granted to Francis O. Blackwell in June, 1890, and subsequent improvements on these alleged patents.

In each of the complaints it is alleged that the Loraine Steel Company, the Ohio Corporation, owns and controls the Pennsylvania corporation, and they have conspired through Henry C. Evans to dispose of the alleged infringing electric devices to various railroad companies, and other corporations. It is also alleged that they have been deprived of considerable revenue. They ask for an accounting in each of the three suits, and that the defendants be enjoined from making, selling, or otherwise disposing of any of the alleged infringing devices. The answer is made returnable at the September term of the court. No fixed sum of damages is named in any of the three suits

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Low shoes,—light and medium weight, for warm weather.

None genuine without the Sorosis label.

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MASKED MEN ROB STATION

Tie Up Watchman and Clerk of Allenhurst Electric Railway.

Open the Safe by the Combination and Get $1,000—Pinkertons Say Robbers Are Western Professionals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENHURST, N. J., Aug. 12.—Six masked men entered the Atlantic Coast Electric Railway Company's car depot at this place early this morning, bound Night Clerk Roy Speer and Watchman Michael Brown with wire, and robbed the safe in the office of over $1,000 in silver and small change. Edward Casner, another employe, was at work in a distant part of the car depot, and was overlooked by the crooks.

Night Clerk Speer was eating his lunch in the office at 2 A. M. The office door was wide open. Suddenly four men entered the office. They wore masks and each had a revolver. Speer threw up his hands at the leader's command. Two of the men marched him into the rear office and tied him to a chair, while the other two robbed the safe. The whole job was done in thirty minutes. The burglars were evidently well-informed as to the workings of the office, for the safe was uninjured and had been opened by the combination.

While the quartet was securing Speer in the office, two more of the gang held up Watchman Brown, who was oiling a motor. Brown was fastened with wire to a part of the car and threatened with death if he made a noise. The two thieves then joined their companions in the office.

Edward Casner, the third employe, was in the rear of the car depot, in the oil room. He came into the office later and discovered Speer, whom he released. Casner and Speer then found Brown and set him free.

The officials of the Pinkerton Detective Agency said yesterday that the Allenhurst robbery was the work of "Yeggmen." There are thousands of these criminals scattered throughout the Western States who go wandering about the country in the guise of poor workingmen. They carry spurious labor union cards, and when captured give the police details of their attempts to get work in the unions to which they belong. Many of the "Yeggmen" are expert safe crackers, and work with dynamite and nitroglycerine with calm confidence. The nitroglycerine is often carried in a rubber water bag which is bound about their bodies.

According to the Pinkertons, the robbery at Allenhurst represents the invasion of the Eastern States this Summer by "Yeggmen." In the West these desperate robbers locate places to rob in the Summer and wait for the Winter months to crack safes and loot places.

BURGLARS AT NEW ROCHELLE.

Enter the House of the Late Commodore Kelly and Carry Off $3,000 Worth of Silver.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Burglars last night entered the house of the late Commodore Edward J. Kelly, on Premium Point, opposite the residence of C. Oliver Iselin. Since Mr. Kelly's death a month ago, the house has been occupied by his widow, his two daughters, and three women friends of Mrs. Kelly, besides the servants. All were there last night when the burglars entered. Entrance was effected by cutting the netting of a cellar window and then forcing an entrance from the cellar to the first floor.

The burglars evidently knew the house, for they went at once to the silver closet in the dining room and forced it. In it was several hundred dollars' worth of silver table ware and a number of yachting trophies won by Commodore Kelly. The value of the contents was about $3,000, but Mrs. Kelly says, because of associations with some of them, she would not have taken a hundred times their value. It is believed the robbers came and went by water. The house stands about five hundred feet back from the water's edge. To have carried away a bundle of the size made by the silver stolen would have been almost impossible. The road is the only other way, and it is constantly guarded.

During the last two months there have been many robberies along the shore from City Island to Greenwich. Residences and yachts have been plundered, and in almost every case the indications have been that the robbers came and went by boat. It is thought to be the work of a gang possessing a naphtha launch.

About two weeks ago a boy visited the Kelly house to sell plums. He claimed to have had poor luck during the day, and said he would have to walk back to New York. Compassion was felt for the boy, and he was allowed to sleep in the kitchen. That night he had ample opportunity to see the silverware placed in the closet. Nothing was thought of this until to-day, although on the morning the boy left one of the servants called attention to the fact that the boy, after starting to leave the point, turned back and went down toward the water. It was thought that he had gone to swim and no one followed him.

SUIT OVER A $6,000 MORTGAGE.

Brought in Jersey City, It Reveals the Curious Rise in Life of the Plaintiff.

Counselor James Beekman of Perth Amboy yesterday applied to Vice Chancellor Stevenson at Jersey City for the appointment of a receiver with power to collect and pay to Henry Chilton the interest on a second mortgage of $6,000 in which Chilton claims an interest. In opposing the motion, Judge Allan Strong said that behind the application lay an interesting story.

He said that when Chilton first appeared in Perth Amboy some years ago he was a tramp. John Wilford, a wealthy jeweler, found him to be intelligent and gave him employment. Mrs. Wilford, Judge Strong said, also manifested an interest in Chilton, and when her husband died, leaving all his property to her, she made Chilton a partner in the business carried on by her husband. When she died, two years later, she left her entire estate to Chilton. Her children opposed the probate of the will, and the Orphans' Court of Middlesex County set the will aside on the allegation of undue influence. Chilton appealed, and the case has not yet been decided.

Judge Strong asked for time in which to prepare evidence showing that the mortgage in dispute is invalid and the hearing was adjourned to Sept. 3.

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NO DECISIVE ACTION IN THE STEEL STRIKE

Each Side Professes to be Satisfied with the Situation.

Ten Men Leave a Carnegie Mill to Join the Strikers—Another Idle Mill Started Up.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 13.—Neither side moved decisively to-day in the steel strike. The strikers made gains at Pittsburg, McKeesport, Wheeling, and Bellaire in the last twenty-four hours, but in the main the advantage is still with the mill owners. Both sides claim to be preparing moves that will bring confusion to their opponents, but neither side has shown its hand. The general situation to-night can be briefly summarized as follows:

Ten men, five of them skilled, quit at the Lower Union Mill of the Carnegie Steel Company in Pittsburg to-day and joined the strikers. Their defection represents the first break in the Carnegie forces of more than 15,000 men. The strikers were jubilant over the incident, but the company claims to have filled their places at once and that there will be no more desertions at any of the plants.

The Bellaire plant, at which the men struck on Sunday, was finally closed down to-day after working short-handed until yesterday afternoon. When another start will be made is problematical. Several hundred boys employed at the National Tube Works at McKeesport went out during the night and day, and their action materially aided the effort of the strikers to finally tie up the plant. The works are going ahead short-handed, but the ranks of the workers are thinning, and the supply of material is limited.

The strikers made gains at Wheeling, and the steel officials admitted to-day that Benwood would be closed down. Clark's mill here is moving along full-handed, the Lindsay & McCutcheon mill is operating with a small crew, and the managers are planning to open Painter's and increase the force at Lindsay & McCutcheon's. A break is expected in the ranks of the men who struck at Painter's, but the strike managers deny that one will occur. Another break is reported as possible at New Castle, but there are as yet no positive indications of it.

The American Tin Plate Company has a small force at the Crescent plant in Cleveland, and is also planning resumption at other points with non-union men.

So far good order has prevailed, although the steel officials assert that there has been intimidation at Wheeling, McKeesport, and Pittsburg. Both sides express their confidence in ultimate victory and are actively carrying forward their respective campaigns. President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association leaves to-morrow for Wheeling, where he is to address the strikers.

The number of men out as a result of the general order is now roughly estimated at 10,000 and on the three orders at 62,000. That number are not idle now, however, as thousands of the men have gone to independent mills or found work in other places. The American Tin Plate and National Tube Companies are the heaviest sufferers by the strike, and, strangely enough, they were in no way concerned in the original dispute. A very small number of the men who went out are members of the Amalgamated Association, which includes only the tonnage or skilled men, but each skilled man carried several mechanics and laborers with him. Many of the latter went out unwillingly, while others strongly supported the strike. Analytical figures in that respect are impossible.

PLANT TO BE DISMANTLED.

According to an authoritative announcement to-day by officials of the American Sheet Steel Company, the destruction of another plant has been ordered by the steel corporation as a result of the refusal of the men to operate it. This time it is the Chartiers plant at Carnegie that is to be dismantled. It is owned by the American Sheet Steel Company, and the orders to tear it down went out this afternoon. It will be removed to Leechburg, in the Kiskiminetas Valley.

The strikers were called together yesterday by Superintendent John Henry, and preliminary notice of the company's plan served on them. Eighty strikers responded, and Mr. Henry told them that the fires would be lighted and all preparations made for a start to-day. He said that at 2 o'clock the whistle would be blown, and if the men failed to respond the fires would never be relighted. The programme, as outlined, was carried out, but when the whistle sounded the men did not respond. The fires were at once drawn and the order was given to dismantle and remove the mills. The officials of the company said that the plant would be down and moved within two weeks.

The steel corporation held its ground at Chicago, Joliet, Bay View, Youngstown, Columbus, the Kiskiminetas Valley, and the Carnegie group, with the exception of the instance named. The strikers are considering plans for breaking the decision of Chicago, Joliet, and Bay View to stand with the steel companies, but what they plan to do has not yet been clear. They are charging some of the Western men with both dishonesty and disloyalty, and there is a general desire among members of the Amalgamated here for some form of inquiry.

BOTH SIDES SATISFIED.

Steel officials seen here to-day express their complete satisfaction with the progress they are making. They say that if they could get protection for their men and property at McKeesport and Wheeling the strike would be ended quickly. President Shaffer, in speaking of the situation, said:

"I am satisfied with the situation. I have received no reports from Chicago and the West. I will leave at 9:20 to-morrow morning for Wheeling, and the Rev. Fitz Williams and Ben Davis are to go there with me. I do not know when I will return from Wheeling."

There was no trouble at any of the strike centres to-day, although it was anticipated at the points where plants are being partially operated and the men are wavering on the question of going out. Crowds surrounded the Carnegie plants here to-day and the officials finally called on the police to clear them away. The officials say that the loss of ten men at the Lower Union Mill can be directly traced to the threats of the strikers, who intercept the men on the way to and from work. They make the same complaint as to Bellaire, Wheeling, and McKeesport. They say that the strikers at Riverside went to Bellaire and literally bluffed the remaining men into going out. They also claim that the same tactics gained the strikers the steel workers in the National Tube Plant at Benwood, and also forced out hundreds of loyal employes at McKeesport. They say they have given up hope of getting protection from the local authorities at McKeesport and Wheeling, but have given no indication that they intend to ask for State aid in either Pennsylvania or West Virginia.

The strike leaders, on the other hand, insist that they are proceeding entirely within their rights and the law, and that any recruits won by them have been obtained by means entirely fair.

STRIKERS MAY DESERT.

Many of the strikers assembled about the tube works at McKeesport to-day. They are doing missionary work among the men still at work, and intercepting them whenever they leave or approach the works. A wave of unionism has swept over McKeesport, and it bids fair to include men of several callings. The painters met last night and formed a union. It is announced that over 100 joined the lodge, and that many more have declared themselves ready to join at the next meeting. It is thought that by the end of the week all of the teamsters, painters, and carpenters in McKeesport will have joined one of the various labor organizations.

A call has been issued for a meeting for the organization of a Senate of Labor in McKeesport Thursday evening. The object will be to combine all of the labor organizations in McKeesport under one general Advisory Board. It is reported that the McKeesport Lodge of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen will also take a hand in the strike. They will decide on a line of action at a meeting this week.

The assertion has been made here that President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association was approached by a certain independent steel man with a proposition to aid him in continuing the strike in order that the independent manufacturers might get the rush orders of the corporation. President Shaffer when seen denied the story.

It is also said that the strikers of the Painter mill on the South Side, have heard the rumor, and that they have notified the management that they will return to work just as soon as the plant can be put in shape for them. Two of the strikers have made statements to newspaper men that they will go to work in the morning, and that means that two of the mills in the plant will be working in full. When Mr. Shaffer was told of this and asked if it was true, he said: "There is no truth in the statements. I would know it if it were true. The men will go to work when they first notify me."

AT WORK IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 13.—The American Tin Plate Company succeeded in getting one mill out of the six at the Crescent Works started this morning with non-union men. About twenty-five of the latter arrived at the plant during the night and early to-day. Most of them came from Monessen, Penn., and Irondale, Ohio. The strikers declare that there is not to exceed a half dozen experienced tin plate workers among the new arrivals. A large number of strikers and their sympathizers were gathered near the plant throughout the day, but beyond jeering the non-union men who entered, made no attempt to prevent them from going to work.

FURNACEMEN WILL NOT STRIKE.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 13.—A telegram from Youngstown says that the furnace workers have decided not to strike. The Executive Committee of the Furnace Workers' Union of Mahoning and Shenango Valleys met in that city to-day to receive and take action upon the report of the sub-committee appointed to investigate the rumored sale of the output of the furnace of the two valleys to the United States Steel Corporation. The sub-committee's finding was to the effect that the rumor was correct, but the Executive Committee, after a long discussion of the situation, in view of the fact that the steel corporation has furnace capacity of its own sufficient to supply its present needs and the further fact that the furnace owners involved have given the men assurances that if they will continue at work no pig iron will be shipped under the contract with the steel corporation, resolved that a strike at this time is ill-advised.

MAYOR BLACK REPLIES.

Says McKeesport Strikers Are Orderly —Gets Advice by Mail.

McKEESPORT, Penn., Aug. 13.—Mayor R. J. Black to-night gave out the following statement in reply to the numerous criticisms of his course in not dispersing the crowds of strikers at different times during the strike:

"At a time like this in McKeesport, when so many men are idle, they are bound to come out on the streets and crowd them more than usual, and, like every other crowd, will gather where there is an excitement, but so far there has been little or no disorder, and in all cases the police have handled the situation admirably. There is no more orderly set of men in this country than the men who are idle in this city to-day. In the instances in which the Tube Company requested me to send men to disperse the crowds, the Chief of Police was on the ground at the time and reported that there was no disorder. We cannot order a man to go home and stay there when he is doing no harm and only standing on the street.

"As far as the Tube Company is concerned, it has taken and appropriated to its own use a street of this city, to which it has no legal right whatever, and this is the very street on which it was complained that the strikers had congregated. If I allow a private corporation to take up and appropriate to its own use a street, how can I consistently refuse a private citizen the right to stand upon it? I do not consider talking to non-union workers disorder in any sense, and the men have a perfect right to attempt all kinds of arguments as long as they do not resort to positive physical coercion."

Mayor Black's mail to-day brought two peculiar communications. One was a postal card that read as follows:

"You will never live to serve your term. Somebody ought to kill you. There is a place for such fools as you."

It was signed "A Striker." It was mailed at Washington, Penn. The other communication inclosed an editorial from a New York paper "roasting" the Mayor, and on the margin of it was written:

"Go take a dose of carbolic acid."

Other writers encouraged and still others discouraged the policy of the Mayor.

PROSECUTION OF THE TRUST.

Ohio Lawyers Believe that Action in That State Will Fail.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 13.—Attorney General Sheets has sent for a transcript of the testimony of President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation before the Industrial Commission at Washington, for use in a proposed investigation into that concern's status under the State anti-trust laws. He declined to state his plans further than this.

Attorneys here think the United States Steel Corporation can defy the State officials, for the reason that it has simply bought a majority of the stock of the constituent companies in this State—not the full properties. For this reason the company is neither a trust under the Ohio laws nor a foreign corporation doing business in this State.

Texas Legislators May Aid Strikers.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 13.—A resolution expressing sympathy for the striking steel workers, condemning the Steel Trust, and providing for the raising of a fund for the strikers by each member of the Texas Legislature contributing $1 a week for a period of six months, was introduced in the House of Representatives to-day. It will come up to-morrow morning for consideration. There will probably be much opposition to the adoption of the resolution.

When Westward Bound
The careful man uses the Pennsylvania Railroad because it is speedy and secure.—Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 80¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 40c; cotton, middling, 8c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 20½c. Commercial World.—Page 9.
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TRAIN ROBBED IN INDIAN TERRITORY

Five Men Held It Up and Laughed While They Worked.

Blew Open Safe and Got $1.50, and Then Made Mail Clerk Hold a Bag for Passengers' Valuables.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 13.—The south-bound Missouri, Kansas and Texas train, due here at 6:30 A. M., was robbed at Caney Switch, Indian Territory, early to-day by five masked men. The express car was blown open, the safe wrecked, and the mail sacks rifled. All the passengers were robbed of their money.

Caney, the place where the robbery occurred, is a side track thirty-nine miles north of Denison. It is in the Choctaw Nation of the Indian Territory, and the population surrounding the station is only 125. The train does not stop at Caney except on signal. As the proper signal was given, the engineer whistled his reply, and the train slowed down for the stop.

The engineer and fireman were confronted by two masked men. At the same time three of the robbers shot off their revolvers and called to the express messenger and mail clerk:

"Open up, here; open up, and don't be too slow about it."

From within there came no response, and the robbers again called out:

"Open the door or we will blow it open."

There was no response to the second call, and the firing again began, fully twenty shots being discharged. Still there was no response, and the three men prepared a small blast of dynamite against the car door. In the meantime the shooting had awakened the passengers. The conductor, brakeman, and porter ran through the train, and as they called out, "It's a hold-up!" the passengers tried to hide their money and valuables. The dynamite blast was exploded. It was a small charge, and was intended more for fright than anything else. A larger blast of dynamite was prepared then and exploded. This tore the side off the express and mail car, and the robbers leaped through the opening and overpowered the messenger. He was ordered to open the safe, but he could not, as the combination was at the end of the run.

The robbers then put a charge of dynamite to the safe and blew it open. They demolished the safe, but secured only $1.50, as the money had all been left at Muskogee, to be picked up by the "Katy Flyer," which runs through the Territory by day.

The messenger and clerk were forced to assist the bandits in their work. Every mail pouch was emptied, and the mail considered valuable by the robbers was taken. Then, with Postal Clerk Tulley holding an empty mail sack, the robbers went through the coaches and robbed every passenger. They secured $280 in one coach. A negro who refused to give up his money was severely beaten. The passengers were compelled to throw their valuables into the pouch.

Superintendent Sam Gaines of the Railway Mail Service, says he does not believe the robbers got much money out of the mail pouches. After the work was done the robbers, who seemed to enjoy the situation, sat around and laughed over the matter, and one even went back into a car to get something. After holding the train two hours the robbers left, going east into the dense bottom timber for which the Caney Creek is noted.

The trainmen cut out the wrecked express car, ran down to Caney Station, and advised officers up and down the road. Within two hours posses of United States Marshals, with bloodhounds, were on the trail.

The express company says that it lost nothing, and the conductor estimates the passengers' loss at about $400, not counting the jewelry. The robbers gave Engineer Lanham a diamond ring and a shirt stud. Both safes were demolished by the explosion, and the car is a wreck.

J. B. Davis, Deputy Marshal at Colbert, I. T., reached Denison to-night from the scene of the robbery at Caney.

"The following men have been arrested on the charge of committing the robbery," said Mr. Davis: "E. C. Richmond, Bob Alford, George Brown, John Gibson, Tom Edwards, and Jack Barr. These men were arrested at Caney and taken to Atoka to-day. The operator at Caney, when he heard the shooting, suspected the train was being held up, and put out the light in the station and telegraphed to Atoka, eleven miles away, for officers.

"Within two hours after the robbery was committed bloodhounds had trailed these men to their homes. We found wet clothing identified by passengers as that worn by the robbers. We also found three masks, and in the firebox of the cookstove were the shoes of the men arrested. The tracks were measured and fitted the shoes exactly."

This afternoon the men were given a hearing in Commissioner Ball's court at Atoka, and their bonds were fixed at $5,000 in each case. They could not give the bond and were remanded to jail.

The other men connected with the robbery rode away on horseback and have not been captured.

CHICAGO ASSESSORS' MOVE.

They Add $20,850,000 to the Tax Lists by Assessing Elevated Roads' Personal Property.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The Board of Assessors to-day added $20,850,000 to the personal property tax lists by spreading this valuation on the four elevated roads and the Union Loop. This action is based on the Assessors' claim that they hold the power to assess elevated roads just as they assess street railways.

All precedents are upset by this step. Last year the Assessors spread a total of $700,000 on the tax books as "cash" held by the various elevated companies. Every other piece of property, real or personal, held by these corporations was taxed by the State Board of Equalization, the four roads and the Loop submitting a total schedule of $586,500 as the full valuation of these holdings.

As a result of the Assessors' course only the franchises of the companies are left to be assessed by the State Board this year. Officials of the corporations contend, however, that the State Board will levy a second assessment on the personal property already covered by the local Assessors. If this is done suits will be instituted on the ground of double assessment, and thus the companies may be able to escape the heavy increase.

The valuations spread by the Assessors cover all personal property of the companies—rolling stock, stations, steel detached structures, privileges for advertising, locations for news stands, &c. The total is divided as follows: Metropolitan Elevated, $6,750,000; Northwestern Elevated, $5,100,000; South Side Elevated, $4,000,000; Lake Street Elevated, $3,000,000; Union Elevated, $2,000,000.

MILLIONAIRES AS WAITERS.

Four Wealthy Men Take Places of Strikers in a Spokane Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

SPOKANE, Washington, Aug. 13.—Fifty regular patrons of the Hotel Spokane last evening experienced the novelty of being waited on at table by four millionaires. George McCaulley, the largest stockholder and manager of the big Cariboo Mine, at Camp McKinney, B. C.; Frank O'Connor, stockholder and manager of the Washington Water Power and Street Railway Company; S. P. Donnelly, the largest stockholder and manager of the Weber mine, at Lake View, Idaho, and William Norman, proprietor of the Hotel Spokane, formed the force that replaced, in an emergency, the regular waiters of the big hotel, who had struck for the removal of a newly appointed steward.

The dining room was temporarily closed, but regular patrons were served with wienerwursts, sauerkraut, beer, crackers, and cheese by the local millionaires, who are interested in the hotel.

TO TEACH IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Nebraska Woman Accepts Government Appointment Despite Husband's Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Division of Insular Affairs, War Department, has had considerable telegraphic correspondence relating to the appointment of Mrs. Fannie Wadsworth of Melwood, Neb., as a teacher in the Philippines. She applied for the position as "Miss" Wadsworth, and was selected. Then a dispatch was received saying she could not go because she had young children to look after. This was signed "George Wadsworth," her husband.

Questioned by the department about the matter, she replied by wire that the children were her husband's by a former wife, and that she wished her appointment to stand. She went to a small town in Kansas, telegraphed for transportation, which was sent to her, and she sailed with other teachers for Manila.

Letters were received from George Wadsworth asking that transportation be refused her, but upon investigation it was decided to send her the transportation and let her decide the matter for herself.

When Secretary Root returns Mr. Wadsworth's protest will be laid before him for decision. It is safe to say, however, that Mrs. Wadsworth's appointment will not be revoked unless something is adduced reflecting on Mrs. Wadsworth's character or ability. The view now obtaining in the War Department is that the schools are run for the benefit of the children and not for the purpose of forcing separated families to live together.

If Mrs. Wadsworth is a good teacher there is little likelihood that Mr. Wadsworth will succeed in getting the Federal Government to restore her to his side and to the management of her stepchildren.

F. A. MOLLENHAUER KILLED.

Jersey City Musician Run Down by a Trolley Car at Church and Cortlandt Streets.

Frederick A. Mollenhauer, fifty-three years old, of 82 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, a musician and connected with the Brooklyn family of musicians of the same name, was knocked down by a trolley car at Church and Cortlandt Streets at 11:15 o'clock last night and crushed to death under the car, which had to be lifted to get the body out.

Mollenhauer was on his way to the Cortlandt Street Ferry, in company with his two sons, Edmond and Frederick, one of his nephews, and a friend, Robert Troeger.

Mr. Mollenhauer and his nephew were walking ahead and stepped down the curb at Church and Cortlandt Streets together, when they saw a car coming up. The motorman clanged his bell and the two men heard it and stopped.

Mollenhauer then thought they could get across, and started on again. He was too late. The car hit him, knocked him down, and he fell on the track. The car was going so fast it rolled over him.

The friends of the man were in a fearful state of excitement, and shouted in an agony of fear and distress, attracting a large crowd. Policemen drove the crowd back from the car, while a wrecking wagon came up to extricate the body.

Joseph B. Waldman, a newsboy, living at 32 Bowery, was a witness of the accident. He had run out into the street to sell Mollenhauer a paper. He himself managed to jump out of the way just in time to escape being run down.

The boy after the accident insisted that the motorman did not ring his bell. Indeed, he said the motorman did not know a man was under the car until he (the newsboy) yelled: "You have killed a man."

The motorman, John Samuelson, twenty-eight years old, of 161 West Fifty-first Street, was nearly crazed when he realized what had happened. He wept and tore his hair and could scarcely stand on his feet. He was arrested on a charge of homicide.

Mr. Mollenhauer conducted a conservatory of music in Jersey City and was educating Mr. Troeger's children. According to Mr. Troeger, Mr. Mollenhauer was a brother of Gen. Mollenhauer, the sugar refiner of Brooklyn. He leaves a wife.

BIG PRICES FOR LAWTON LOTS.

$140 a Front Foot Paid for One Piece—Two New Banks Opened—Disputed Claims.

LAWTON, Oklahoma Territory, Aug. 13.—The indications to-day were that the receipts from the auction sale of town lots now in progress under the direction of the Federal Government, will exceed $500,000 in Lawton. This is more than twice the estimate of the most optimistic boomers of the reservation.

One twenty-five-foot lot sold here to-day for $140 a front foot, and the average during the day was about $55 a front foot. Two wholesale grocery companies will begin the erection of buildings to-morrow. Two private banks were established to-day, making a total of four for the town.

The entry for claims is still being made by winners in the land lottery. Entry men are no longer willing to file on poor land just because it is near Lawton, and are selecting some of the rich farming land in the Red River country near the Texas line and near Harlow and Duncan, within a few miles of the Chickasaw border. The filing is proceeding smoothly both here and at the land offices in the other districts.

The land office officials here will not attempt to settle the complications that are expected to grow out of the mineral excitement, although it is conceded generally that the wholesale filing of mineral claims is a mere subterfuge that will not stand. The issues will pass directly to the officials in Washington.

AUTOMOBILE TURNED OVER.

Belonged to R. J. Collier and Was Running at 50 Miles an Hour.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 13.—R. J. Collier's Panhard automobile was put out of use for a time this morning by an accident. Alfred Dennis, the chauffeur of this well-known red machine, was on his way to Newport in it, with Fred Cross of Narragansett as a companion. They were speeding along on Boston Neck Road at a rate of about fifty miles an hour when a spoke broke.

The machine ran into a sandbank. The shock caused a wheel to collapse, and the red racer turned over. Gross jumped and was bruised badly. Dennis remained in the machine and received only a shake-up. The automobile was towed back to the Pier.

MRS. LADENBURG IN A RUNAWAY

She Was Not Hurt, but Her Daughter Was Slightly Bruised.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg and her daughter, Miss Ladenburg, were in a runaway this afternoon. Mrs. Ladenburg was driving in her carriage when the horse became frightened. Getting beyond control, it ran and was not stopped until the carriage was wrecked.

Miss Ladenburg was thrown out, and at first it was believed that she was injured seriously. She was taken to her home, where it was found that she had received only a few bruises and a bad fright.

Ideal vacation trips, via Hudson River Day Line steamers. Grand scenery. Fine music.—Adv.

PROFESSOR PUPIN'S HOME DESPOILED

Burglars Enter the House Presumably Searching for Secrets.

Papers of the Inventor of Ocean Telephony Strewn Around His Rooms —No Valuables Missing.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The residence of Prof. Michael I. Pupin of Columbia University was burglarized yesterday, and the police are inclined to believe the thieves were not after booty, but were searching for drawings or some clue to the electrical inventions upon which Prof. Pupin is engaged.

Prof. Pupin is the inventor of a method of using the induction coil by means of which he expects to be able to transmit the sounds of the human voice by cable half way around the world. He is also engaged upon other scientific investigations which may prove even more important than his coil. He and his family are now in Connecticut, where he has a farm. The house has been closed all Summer. The furnishings are all in boxes and chests. The house was practically dismantled, although nearly all the usual things were in it, but packed away.

Yesterday afternoon the coachman for William Allen Butler, the New York lawyer, noticed that the front door of the Pupin residence stood open. He thought it possible some of the family had come to the city for some reason, and had been airing the house. He watched the house some time, and seeing no one about, concluded to investigate.

He found no one in the building to answer his calls from the front door, and, looking into the rooms, he saw they were in disorder, and that boxes and chests had been broken open and the contents strewn upon the floors. He at once notified the police.

Frederick Hackett, a brother-in-law of Prof. Pupin, was notified, and went at once to the house. He and the police found everything in disorder. Every bureau and box, drawer and chest had been broken open with small regard for the spoiling of the furniture.

The boxes and drawers were all emptied, and the stuff they had contained were thrown about the floors or else kicked back on top of the empty boxes. Drawers from which papers had been taken were thoroughly searched, and the papers, apparently after being examined, were thrown to the floors.

From one of the bureau drawers a lot of jewelry had been taken and thrown upon the top of the bureau. It was still there when the police made the examination of the house. Silverware and other articles easily disposed of were lying about where they had been placed or thrown by the searchers of the house. Mr. Hackett, after a careful search of the house, said this afternoon that so far as he could ascertain there was nothing missing.

The police were at first inclined to believe the affair was the work of boys, but even boys would have taken something. The theory that the searchers were after some of Prof. Pupin's papers or drawings concerning the inventions he is engaged upon was advanced by Mr. Hackett, and is now accepted as the true explanation of the affair.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

Representative Tawney Says Senate Would Balk Any Effort on the Part of the House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Representative Tawney of Minnesota, a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the last House, has made some comment upon the propositions to revise the tariff that suggest the intention, by a domineering Senate, to defeat any House plan of revision. Under the Constitution the right of way is given to the House in the preparation of a tariff measure, but it has come to be pretty well understood in the House that if the Senate does not like the bills of the House it throws them away and substitutes its own measures by way of amendment.

"Republican sentiment," Mr. Tawney says, "is generally in favor of a reduction of the tariff on articles of the classes manufactured in this country for the foreign trade and sold abroad at a price less than that demanded of the American consumer, but I have yet to see a practical suggestion as to the method of accomplishing this without involving a general revision of the tariff. This would certainly be disastrous.

"In the House we could pass a bill for a limited revision of the tariff on such articles as seemed to be without jeopardizing our present prosperity or disturbing the conditions upon which it rests. In the Senate it would be different. If a bill carrying a reduction on but one article were passed by the House the Senate would be sure to strike out all after the enacting clause and return to the House a bill covering every schedule and every item in every schedule in the existing law.

"Revision of the tariff along the lines of reducing duties has in every case been followed by more or less industrial depression, and in many instances by financial panic, while increase of tariff duties has always been followed by improved business conditions. I have been informed, though I have not investigated the statement, that certain classes of American goods are sold abroad at prices lower than in America. If this is true, the tariff conditions which make it possible are unjust to the American consumer, and should be corrected. The investigation should be conducted most carefully, intelligently, and thoroughly. It will then devolve upon Congress to determine how, if possible, it may correct such conditions without affecting industries outside of the class intended to be reached."

CALUMET & HECLA VALUES DROP

Standard Oil Interests Said to be Buying at Low Figures.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—To-day's low price for Calumet and Hecla stock—$700 per share—represents a decline of 90 points within a month, or a shrinkage of $9,000,000 in the market value of the property. As compared with the high price of the current year, reached in March, this low figure shows a drop of $160 per share, or an aggregate loss in the market value of the company's capitalization of $16,000,000.

In the month of July only 486 shares of the stock were traded in, and thus far this month the transactions in it have aggregated 298 shares, with those of Monday the largest for a single day in a long time. The stock that has come out has been mostly that of small holders, not a few of whom have been frightened into selling by the poor showing made by the recently issued annual report of the company, and also by the unfavorable deductions drawn therefrom. None of the large interests have disposed of a single share, and it is not their intention to do so.

To many people who are familiar with the Calumet and Hecla situation, and who are also well informed regarding the Standard Oil plans, the recent "drive" at the stock appears to be inspired by the Standard Oil interests. Unable to secure control of the property they are, it is claimed, corralling all the small lots of the stock possible at as low a figure as they can, and in due time will show up with a very respectable minority interest in the property, an interest of sufficient size to make matters unpleasant if they are so disposed, even though they may not have control.

Rest, recreation, and recuperation may be found at Hygeia Hotel, on the picturesque Virginia Coast. Eighteen hours by Old Dominion Steamships. Fast express trains by Pennsylvania Railway.—Adv.

THE WABASH ROAD TO ENTER PHILADELPHIA?

G. J. Gould Said to Have Stated that the City Will Be the Terminus of a Railway and Steamship Line.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—N. B. Kelly, secretary of the Trades League of this city, announced to-day that the league had received assurances from George J. Gould to the effect that the Wabash Railroad, which has no seaport, would come to this city. It was added that Mr. Gould refused to say how the railroad would cross the State of Pennsylvania, but that he assured the Trades League that all the connecting links had been secured and also that the railroad, when it reached this city, would operate a steamship line to New Orleans, and thence to the Isthmus of Panama. From the western side of the isthmus a line would be operated to the Hawaiian Islands.

This apparently clears up the mystery of the purchase of Petty's Island in the Delaware and of valuable river front properties both in this city and in Camden. They have, it seems, been bought by the Gould syndicate for wharves and terminals.

The steamship line to New Orleans will, it is stated, be operated in connection with the United Fruit Company, the immense business from Guatemala having become too great for the fleet of that company.

Mr. Gould is said to have expressed the opinion that Philadelphia is destined to become one of the leading ports of America. It is stated that the new line is to run along the Jersey shore, and that Petty's Island and the adjacent water front across the river will be turned into terminals for both the railroad and steamship line. A ferry line is to be run from there into the heart of the shipping centre at this port, and, so it is said, the wharf property for this line has been obtained. The sale of land apparently selected for this purpose has given rise to many rumors within the past week, and there has been discussion for some time as to what caused the rapid rise in the prices of river front property.

There are many theories as to how the Wabash is to reach Philadelphia, but, according to the statement made, all that Mr. Gould and his associates will at present say is that the rights of way have all been secured.

TO RELIEVE FREIGHT BLOCKADE

Roads Running Into Kansas City Trying to Move the Miles of Loaded Cars in the Yards.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 13.—A conference was held here to-day between railroad officials and representatives of the Transportation Bureau, Board of Trade, and Commercial Club to consider means for raising the freight blockade, which is becoming serious. No conclusion was reached, but the conference will be continued to-morrow.

Nearly every track in the railroad yards in Kansas City is filled with freight cars loaded with grain, coal, cattle, and merchandise. The freight movement in and out of Kansas City during the month of July was the heaviest in the history of the city, and traffic during this month is so great that it is impossible to clear the freight yards. Grain is lying on the ground in Kansas awaiting cars to be shipped to market; grain elevators are filled, and railroads and shippers unite in clamoring for more cars.

The Santa Fé Railroad placed an embargo on the terminal lines in Kansas City ten days ago and declined to deliver grain to them until the congestion here was relieved. The Santa Fé also threatened to place in public elevators all grain brought to Kansas City undisposed of or ordered by the consignee within forty-eight hours. That did not help matters except so far as the Santa Fé was concerned.

Now the Burlington has officially declared a blockade which it says it may take ten days to lift, and has given notice that until it is lifted it will refuse to load grain ccal, lumber, or ties for Kansas City. The Burlington blockade is caused by heavy shipments of coal, lumber, cattle, and merchandise instead of grain. All of its yards, switches, and tracks between this city and St Joseph are crowded with loaded freight cars. The Burlington has the cars but not the locomotives and track room to handle the traffic.

YOUNG NOVELIST A SUICIDE.

Robert P. Shortz Found Dead in a Wilkesbarre (Penn.) Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 13.—The body of Robert Packer Shortz was found in a room of the Hotel Hart here this morning. It is believed that Shortz committed suicide, for the gas was found turned on full head, and the windows and door closed, although the door was not locked. Shortz had been despondent for some time, and yesterday afternoon, quite worn out with lack of sleep, was taken to the hotel by a friend and put to bed. He had closed the window and the transom, and this makes the authorities think death was not accidental.

Shortz was one of the foremost young men of this city. He had spent two years at West Point, but did not graduate. Since then he has been a civil engineer for the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, and has also written three successful novels, published by the Home Publishing Company of Boston. They are "The Passing Emperor," "The Gift of Bonaparte," and "The Girdle of the Gods." He claimed that from "The Gift of Bonaparte" was taken the plot and characters of the play "The Song of the Sword," written by Leo Ditrichstein and produced at Daly's, New York City, and a suit is now pending.

HIS LIABILITIES, $1,115,337.74.

Chicago Man Whose Assets Are $5,480, Files a Petition in Bankruptcy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed to-day by Daniel F. Sherman, who desires to be relieved of liabilities of $1,115,337.74. The assets amount to $5,480.

Sherman is a fruit preserver. The liabilities are for subscription for capital stock in companies of which Sherman was a promoter. The assets consist of real estate holdings, most of which are in California.

LEFT A PECULIAR WILL.

Missouri Man Drew a Diagram Showing How He Wanted Estate Divided.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 13.—Jean Pierre Dontie Demarse, who died recently at his home near Centreville Station, did not have a great deal of confidence in the English language as a vehicle for making known his wishes respecting the distribution of his property.

In his will, which was filed in the County Court at Belleville Tuesday for probate, to remove all doubts as to the terms of his bequests, he included a diagram showing how he wanted his property divided among his children.

Three in a Boat Not Drowned.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., Aug. 13.—The missing boat, the three occupants of which were thought to have been drowned, was found this afternoon by its owner, John Olsen, and tidings of its occupants were also obtained. It was learned that they landed at Morris fishing station, at Yellow Bar Hassock, on Saturday afternoon, and subsequently were taken in a sailboat to Canarsie.

The Grant at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The transport Grant has arrived at Manila with all well on board. Among the passengers was Gen. Ludington, Chief Quartermaster.

The Pennsylvania Railroad
Provides speedy and satisfactory train service between New York and the great Middle West.—Adv.

WHITNEY'S STORY OF COLLUSION UNSHAKEN

Police Captains and Peter De Lacy Before Justice Jerome.

HE SAYS HE IS SATISFIED

The Testimony of Witnesses, Where It Touches Whitney's Confession, Tends to Corroborate It.

Justice Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Schurman, in the course of their endeavors to corroborate Edgar A. Whitney's statements implicating policemen in the conspiracy to warn poolrooms of impending raids, yesterday examined a number of police officials, poolroom keepers, their employes, and others.

Police Captain Watson A. Vredenburgh of the Oak Street Station and Capt. Gannon of the East Twenty-second Street Station were among those examined behind closed doors. Other police officers present on requests from the District Attorney's office were Sergt. Schulum of the East Fifth Street Station—Capt. Diamond's precinct—Superintendent Brennan of the Headquarters telephone bureau, three of his men, L. P. Hynes, John Dunn, and Frank Murphy, who were on duty at the time the false "tip" was sent to the poolrooms over the police wires by Frank Moss and Agent Dillon of the Parkhurst Society; Sergt. Schiels of the Tenderloin Station, and "Wardman" Dwyer of that precinct.

Peter De Lacey, the proprietor of the poolroom at 33 Park Row, was one of the most important witnesses before the Justice during his judicial inquiry, and from Mr. De Lacy, two of his pickets, and David Goldberg, who has a file stand near his place, much interesting testimony was obtained.

At the time the false "tip" went out it was alleged that soon after Capt. Vredenburgh received the word to close the poolrooms, a wardman was seen to enter De Lacy's and give the alarm, and then to stand in front of the place. He was pointed out, it was said, to some patrons, who were turned away.

Two women witnesses, present in response to subpoenas, were also questioned by Justice Jerome during the proceeding. One was the proprietress of a disorderly house, whose place has never been raided. The other was a woman of good character, who lives near a disreputable resort, and who appeared before the Justice to make complaint of the place.

Other persons present but not examined were Ambrose Washburn, Edward Becherer, formerly a detective of the Committee of Fifteen, and Tom O'Rorke.

Justice Jerome at the conclusion of the day's sitting, which ended at 2 o'clock P. M. till 7:30, stated that Whitney's confession had been corroborated to a certain extent. Justice Jerome also stated that he would forward soon to the Attorney General, at the request of the Governor, a transcript of the confession. District Attorney Philbin made his reply to the Governor's message to Private Secretary Graham. Mr. Moss will answer the letter he received from the Governor shortly.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S PLANS.

The District Attor

factory. We intend to keep right on battering at police corruption until somebody is landed."

"What was learned from Peter De Lacy?"

"I am not at liberty to tell you."

"Was Whitney corroborated?"

"Yes, in many material points."

GOV. ODELL'S DECISION.

Finds Evidence Insufficient to Proceed Against Col. Murphy or Deputy Commissioner Devery.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 13.—It may be stated on the authority of Gov. Odell himself that he will not make any move in the New York police scandal at present other than to gather together facts for his own information, which he is doing now. He does not believe that there is sufficient legal evidence at present in shape to connect either Commissioner Murphy or Deputy Commissioner Devery with the charges. He said this morning:

"The prosecution of the indictments against some of the gamblers may develop some new facts. At present, so far as I have been able to discover by my own investigation, there is not enough legal evidence upon which to proceed against the heads of the police. District Attorney Philbin is working diligently and I am carefully watching his gatherings. Besides that, I am investigating in my own way here. So far I see no reason for my interference."

The Governor, accompanied by James G. Graham, his private secretary, left Albany at 5 o'clock this afternoon for Newburg. "I have nothing to announce concerning the New York police situation," said the Governor as he boarded the train.

DEVERY ON HIS WAY HERE.

The Deputy Commissioner Will Reach New York This Morning.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Deputy Commissioner Devery will arrive in New York City to-morrow morning.

Accompanied by his family, the Deputy Commissioner left here at 6:25 o'clock this evening for Albany, where they are to take the People's Line steamboat Adirondack.

GLENNON'S MOTHER DIES.

His Associates Believe that Recent Disclosures Hastened Her End.

Patrolman Edward Glennon visited the West Thirtieth Street Station yesterday afternoon, looking much disturbed. He told his associates that his mother had died about noon. Then he left the station house and did not return.

Capt. Flood and the Sergeants at the station professed to know nothing of the circumstances surrounding Mrs. Glennon's death, or what her full name was. A detective said she had lived at 2,088 Madison Avenue. During the afternoon Capt. Flood ordered a floral piece sent there as a token of his respect.

Most of the officials connected with the precinct expressed it as their opinion that Glennon's prominence in the recent police disclosures had been in part instrumental in causing his mother's death.

At 2,088 Madison Avenue it was said last night that Mrs. Glennon had died yesterday morning at the age of seventy, the cause of her demise being given as old age.

No further information was vouchsafed. A number of Glennon's comrades were present, keeping watch over the remains of the patrolman's mother.

MR. STEINHARDT DISCHARGED.

Saratoga Police Commissioner Fails to Sustain Charge of Perjury Made Against the New York Lawyer.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Justice of the Peace Frank Gick this afternoon discharged Benjamin Steinhardt of the firm of Howe & Hummel, New York City, who was arraigned on the charge of perjury, preferred by Police Commissioner Carleton H. Lewis, the head of the Saratoga Police Department. The Court announced that there was an insufficiency of evidence upon which to hold the defendant to the October Grand Jury.

Mr. Steinhardt has been the counsel in the crusade of Stuart, Mitchell, and Delacy against Richard A. Canfield of the Saratoga Club. This afternoon he publicly declared that he was about to withdraw the prosecution, but to-night strongly intimated that he proposed to remain in town and continue his aggressive tactics.

YONKERS GAMBLERS WARNED.

The Police Take Action Against Resorts Where Crowds Gather.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 13.—For some time past three places in this city have been suspected of being poolrooms, and the police to-day took action. The places were on Warburton Avenue, Palisade Avenue, and North Broadway. They had been the scene daily of big gatherings during the hours when the races were being run at Saratoga.

This morning Detective George Cooley notified the alleged proprietors of the places that if there was anything illegal going on in their resorts they would suffer. This afternoon the usual crowds tried to assemble, but were warned away.

FIRE-ESCAPES AND THE LAW.

Building Department Officials Reply to Charges that One Kind Is Being Forced on Property Owners.

The statement was published in a morning paper yesterday that the Building Department was making a raid on a very large number of property owners, mainly in Brooklyn, and forcing them to buy a patent fire-escape. The latter was said to be controlled by ex-State Treasurer A. B. Colvin, State Senator George E. Green, and Deputy Attorney General Job E. Hedges, all Republicans.

W. J. Wallace, Commissioner of the Department of Buildings, said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"The matter has been called to my attention and I am making an investigation. While I have not read the long story printed, I believe it is a lot of humbug.

"The charter provides that all buildings under four stories, in which three or more families reside, shall be fitted with fire-escapes. It also describes the character of the fire-escape to be used, and while it does not designate it by name, the description exactly fits that made under the patent owned by the persons whose goods are said to be being forced on property owners."

C. J. McCafferty, Assistant Corporation Counsel, detailed to the Building Department, is making an examination.

Acting Commissioner Thomas B. Miniter of the Brooklyn Department of Buildings gave out the following statement:

"So far as the Brooklyn department is concerned there is little to be said in reply to the newspaper attack in reference to fire-escapes. The tenement house law known as Chapter 334 of the Laws of 1901 practically creates the wire fire-escape, which is the cause of discussion. There are no agents for it in this department. Simply, we have one on exhibition here in the department."

SMALLPOX IN NEW JERSEY.

Residents of West Hudson Excited Over Spread of the Disease.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 13.—Three more cases of smallpox, one in East Newark and two in Harrison, were reported to-day, and three of the inmates of a house that had been put under quarantine escaped during the night and are now at large. Two inmates of another dwelling made an attempt to escape at noon, but they were caught and sent back by a policeman.

The Policeman was Tierney of East Newark, and he had a lively time at 152 Grand Avenue, where Mrs. Charles Loughlin is down with the disease. Alexander and Timothy Sullivan, two of the inmates, did not like the idea of being held as prisoners and made a break to get out. They were caught, and upon refusing to go back into the house they were placed under arrest.

Lipton Says Columbia May Be Chosen.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The morning papers publish interviews with Sir Thomas Lipton, in the course of which he expresses himself as confident of the success of Shamrock II., and says he believes the Columbia will be chosen to defend the cup.

CAPT. DIAMOND INDICTED FOR NEGLECT OF DUTY

His Failure to Suppress the House of Lena Schmitt.

RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND

The Captain Talks of Bissert's Case, and Says He Has Nothing to Hide or Fear.

Police Captain Thomas J. Diamond of the Fifteenth Precinct, whose precinct detective, George Bissert, is in the Tombs under sentence for accepting a bribe of $550 from Lena Schmitt, a disorderly house keeper, was yesterday indicted for neglect of duty in failing to suppress the woman's place. The indictment does not charge Capt. Diamond with having received any of the money paid to Bissert. Late in the evening the Captain was relieved of his command.

Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Gans, and Sandford went before the Grand Jury as soon as that body convened yesterday and laid the case of Capt. Diamond before them. The testimony of Bissert and of Capt. Diamond proved that the Schmitt woman violated the law almost continuously from October, 1900, to May, 1901. Capt. Diamond said she was the most persistent violator of the law he had ever known. He was unable to get evidence against her, however. The Captain admitted that he had himself gone into the house, 27 Stuyvesant Street, on one occasion. He was passing on a car and saw a hand beckoning from a window. He went in and threatened the woman with imprisonment, he said, if she didn't stop such actions. Yet on Capt. Diamond's reports there appeared no mention of a disorderly house at 27 Stuyvesant Street.

Several residents in the neighborhood of 27 Stuyvesant Street were witnesses before the Grand Jury yesterday. Inspector Cross and Sergt. Raphael Schulum of the East Fifth Street Station were also examined.

The Grand Jury entered Recorder Goff's courtroom, in General Sessions, at 1 o'clock and handed up the indictment charging the Captain with neglect of duty.

CAPT. DIAMOND APPEARS.

Capt. Diamond's lawyers notified him to present himself at court at 2 o'clock. At 2:45 o'clock the Captain, attired in plain clothes, arrived at the Criminal Courts Building and went immediately to Recorder Goff's court. The Captain was represented by Henry W. Unger and Moses Grossman. Mr. Unger, while waiting to catch the Recorder's attention, said to Deputy Assistant District Attorney Gans:

"Well, Capt. Diamond is here. We do not know that there is any indictment against him. He has not been arrested on a bench warrant."

Oh, well, we can soon arrange that," replied Mr. Gans. "I'll have the warrant served if you desire."

"There is no use in doing that," said Mr. Unger.

Mr. Gans, however, stepped over to the Recorder and whispered to him a moment. Mr. Unger, addressing the Court, said:

"Your Honor, we understand that an indictment has been found against Capt. Diamond, and we have produced him here in court."

Mr. Unger then looked at the Recorder inquiringly. The latter made some remark which was inaudible to the counsel.

The stenographer repeated it, as follows:

"Let the matter rest in statu quo until to-morrow, the proper time."

"Your Honor's direction will not prevent us from serving a warrant on Capt. Diamond, will it?" inquired Mr. Gans.

"There is no necessity for that action," replied the Recorder.

Detective Sergeant McNaught stood near by waiting to serve a warrant if it was decided to do so. Immediately upon the Recorder's ruling Capt. Diamond, his counsel, bondsmen, and friends left the courtroom.

The indictment charging Capt. Diamond with neglect of duty, which is a misdemeanor, punishable by not more than a year's imprisonment, a fine of $500, or both, alleges that Capt. Diamond as commander of the Fifteenth Precinct was charged with the duty of suppressing all illegal resorts. It charges that for eight months subsequent to Oct. 1, 1901, Lena Schmitt conducted a disorderly house at 27 Stuyvesant Street, unlawfully, openly, and notoriously, and that Capt. Diamond had full knowledge of this fact.

"Nevertheless," continues the indictment, "he wilifully permitted the said house to be kept openly and notoriously, without any interference on his part, and without any reasonable or effective endeavor on his part to enforce the law."

Capt. Diamond was a visitor at Police Headquarters just after the finding of the indictment became known. He and Capt. Herlihy arrived almost simultaneously, and after a few minutes' conversation, went to Inspector Cross's office. From there they went to Inspector Cortright's private office.

Before the indictment of Capt. Diamond became known, Commissioner Murphy was asked what action he intended taking in view of the Captain's testimony at the Bissert trial. The Commissioner said he had done nothing.

"Are you going to put him on trial?" was asked.

To this question the Commissioner returned no answer.

ACCUSED MAN'S STATEMENT.

Capt. Diamond, when seen last evening, said:

"I had rather not say anything about the indictment. My record will speak for me at the proper time. I court the most searching inquiry into all my acts as a police officer. I have nothing to hide and nothing to fear."

"What as to the specific charge on which this indictment is based?"

"My records will show that I did my full duty—hence this prosecution. But it is not for me to talk now."

"Do you expect an early trial?"

"I certainly hope that there will be no delay in according me that opportunity to meet this charge."

"What do you think of the present status of the Bissert case?"

"That is not subject to public clamor any longer. It is now purely a question of law, and it is in the hands of men expert in the law, who will decide whether or not Bissert was properly convicted. Now I am in the line night."

Just before midnight it was learned from Acting Captain Place that Capt. Diamond had been relieved of command of the precinct. This was the result of instructions sent by Inspector Brooks over the telephone to the Fifth Street Station from Police Headquarters.

There was considerable uncertainty about the station last night as to whether the action against the Captain was a suspension or was merely temporary until Commissioner Murphy should return to Police Headquarters in the morning. Acting Captain Place would not admit that his Captain had been suspended. Neither would he deny the suspension.

Capt. Diamond was appointed a patrolman on March 17, 1888; was made a Roundsman on Oct. 19, 1894; a Sergeant on May 5, 1897, and a Captain on April 15, 1898. His first command was at Newtown, L. I., but he was soon brought to Delancey Street, and then transferred to the command of the East Fifth Street Station.

Under Capt. Diamond's administration of the precinct there has been 10,188 arrests made, 3,180 of these prisoners being women arrested for soliciting on the streets or from the windows of houses. Capt. Diamond has raided 85 disorderly houses, and the Sergeant who gave access to these figures said that between 45 and 50 of these places were permanently closed, while the others changed hands, and in the case of saloons got new licenses and have kept them within the law. The records also show 83 arrests of keepers of gambling places.

TOLD NOT TO TELL OF ROBBERY.

Brooklyn Victim of Thugs Was So Admonished by Police.

Edward Merrick, thirty years old, of 580 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, was found lying in a semi-conscious condition on Broadway, near Driggs Avenue, in that borough, at 2:10 A. M. yesterday. His head was badly injured, and there were many cuts on his face. The left pocket of his trousers had been cut away, and the left leg of his trousers ripped from hip to ankle with a sharp knife.

He was taken to the Gallavan House at the corner by a policeman from the Clymer Street Station, and there said he had been robbed of $280. Gallavan loaned him a pair of trousers to go home with, and the man left, after being warned, as he said last evening, by the police not to tell of his adventure.

"A NATIONAL FREE COLLEGE."

Collections for It Being Made in Philadelphia—Persons Named as Patrons Deny Knowledge of It.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—For a number of weeks in drug stores and other shops througout this city there have been public collections solicited ostensibly for an institution known as the "National Free College." The subscriptions are taken up by means of the familiar glass bowls the tops of which are provided with a slit wherein to drop coins. Affixed to these bowls is a circular with the picture of children in various poses, also the words "Education is the hope of the Nation." The circular then recites the history of the National Free College, saying that it was formed by wealthy citizens. Various addresses are named as the headquarters of the school, but inquiry at these places failed to reveal any information concerning the college. It was finally learned that Arthur T. Abernathy was the manager of the "college." Mr. Abernathy handed out an eighteen-page circular regarding the "college," but declined to give any information further than that contained in the paper.

The pamphlet declares that the purpose of the association is to found a National free school "where anybody in the United States can secure an education equal to any in this country. The main purpose is announced to be the donation and distribution each year of 1,000 scholarships, including free board, in different parts of the United States.

Among those interested in the movement, according to the circular, is Arcade Mogyrossy, the "most famous Latin scholar in the world," and the Countess Lovlande Charanne of Paris, "whose recent novel exposing French society has created a world-wide sensation and whose services to the American soldiers during the Spanish war have made her known as the friend of American youths and the Florence Nightingale of America." Others said to be connected with the scheme are Prof. Marion B. Learned of the University of Pennsylvania and Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller of New York.

Prof. Learned denied that he was in anyway connected with such a project or that he knew anything about it.

When seen last night Commissioner Keller said that his name had been misused; that he knew of no such college, much less had given permission for the use of his name, and that he had telegraphed to Philadelphia denying his connection with the "college."

MONTANA COPPER BRIBERY.

Frederick A. Heinze Says Amalgamated Company Probably Did Offer Money to Judge Harney.

Frederick A. Heinze, the Montana copper mine owner, who is at the Waldorf-Astoria, said yesterday that the statement of Judge Harney that the Amalgamated Copper Company had attempted to bribe him did not surprise him.

"There was involved in the decision," he said, "a question of wider scope than the mere ownership of the Minnie Healey Mine. It meant another defeat for the Amalgamated party in Montana politics, and it cannot stand many more. It has been steadily growing weaker since the death of Marcus Daly. Knowing the conditions in Montana and the stake being fought for, I am not surprised at Judge Harney's revelations.

"It is apparent that the company realized that it could not win on the merits, and resorted to other means. On the trial the only question was, 'Did I own the mine, or did it still belong to Miles Finlen?' Seven witnesses were sworn, and the court decided in my favor."

Robert E. L. Brown, the mining engineer, said at the Hoffman House last night: "Mr. Heinze states only the facts. The truth is that Finlen thought the mine was of no value when he sold to Heinze, but when it proved to be a very valuable property the attempt was made to prove there had been no sale. The old timers did not like being beaten in mining deals by a youngster like Heinze."

Ex-Gov. S. T. Hauser of Montana, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, only smiled when Mr. Heinze's statement was called to his attention. Mr. Hauser is an intimate friend of Senator W. A. Clark. Senator Clark is at the Hotel Netherland, but all efforts to see him failed.

WOMEN HORSEWHIP A MAN.

There Were Three of Them, Tall and Strong, and John Davis Was an Easy Victim.

The East New York section of Brooklyn was thrown into a state of some excitement last night over the horsewhipping of a man by three women. The women were all tall, and strongly built, and the man was not.

It was about 6 o'clock in the evening that Mrs. Edward Richter and her two sisters, Mrs. John Renne and Mrs. Charles Cremer, all of whom live on Belmont Avenue, near Hendrix Street, went to the corner of Eastern Parkway and Van Siclen Avenue, where John Herlick keeps a liquor store. Mrs. Richter, the tallest of the trio, stationed herself at the side entrance of the store, and her sisters took up positions of vantage on the other side of the street.

In a few minutes John Davis, who is employed as a bartender in the saloon, made his appearance and started to go home to supper. Immediately Mrs. Richter pounced upon him, and, grabbing him by the collar, exclaimed: "What is this you have been saying about me?" Without giving the man a chance to reply, she took a whip from the folds of her skirt and struck him across the head. He raised his arms to defend himself, but again and again the lash descended.

Mrs. Renne and Mrs. Cremer now rushed across the street and joined in the melée, and Davis made a dash for cover. The three women followed him, and he ran into the saloon and fell behind the bar. There, too, the women followed him, raining blows on the man's head. All had slender black whips, and plied them with vigor. Davis found his way to a drawer and pulled from it a revolver, which he attempted to level at the women. The blows from the whips came thick and fast, however, and he dropped his pistol and ran for cover.

Herlick, the proprietor of the saloon, came in at this moment, and asked the women to desist, and they did. They left the saloon, and, surrounded by an admiring throng of friends, waited for the reappearance of Davis. He did not show up, and the women went home, vowing to compel him to publicly apologize to them.

Davis lives in Van Siclen Avenue, near Liberty, with his wife and two children.

SUICIDE OF A WINE GROWER.

Charles W. Ferciot Shoots Himself in the Head—Had Cancer of the Stomach.

Charles W. Ferciot, once a prominent figure in the wine growing industry, committed suicide last evening at his home, 81 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, by shooting himself in the head. He recently underwent a surgical operation for the removal of a cancer from his stomach and had been despondent ever since.

Mr. Ferciot was born in Germany sixty-six years ago. He was one of the organizers of the Kelly's Island Wine Company, with vineyards on that island in Lake Erie, and was connected with the concern for seventeen years. It was said to be largely due to his efforts that an American champagne took first prize at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

He afterward retired from business, and spent several years in Germany. Coming back to this country he re-entered business, and recently discovered a process for producing a pure claret wine without the aid of chemicals, that could be placed on the market at 14 cents a gallon. He opened a small factory in Harlem for the production of the wine, but it is said he kept the secret closely to himself, and it dies with him.

A Michigan Insurance Company Sold.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 13.—The Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Company, organized in 1882 and doing a successful business in seven States, sold out to-day to the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. The Grand Rapids Company did a business of over $300,000 a year. It had a paid-up capital of $200,000 and its assets amounted to over $400,000. During the time it was in business it paid out in losses the sum of $2,327,215 and paid in dividends to stockholders $168,000. The National will assume all liabilities. Ex-Secretary McBain of the Grand Rapids Company will assume charge of the Michigan business of the National. The terms of sale are not made public.

M'LAURIN ON ISSUES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Senator Indorses Expansion and Ship Subsidies.

HOPES TO WIN IN PRIMARIES

Senator Tillman Says McLaurin Can Poll Only 10,000 Votes Out of 95,000.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 13.—Senator McLaurin of South Carolina passed through Norfolk to-day with his wife and child en route for the Pan-American Exposition. He talked with several of the Democratic leaders, who are here for the State Convention, which will discuss the general primary plan for the election of Senators. To a press representative he made the following statement:

"For many years the campaigns in South Carolina have been in the nature of personal abuse between candidates. The present campaign is the first one in which an issue is at stake. My series of speeches begun last April, started the people to thinking, and they have become aroused.

"Senator Tillman has answered my arguments by heaping personal abuse upon me. He threatened to go out among the mill operators and arouse them against the mill owners if I continued urging the expansion policy, and the carrying of American products in American bottoms.

"Expansion is not imperialism; the first is a business question, the other a matter of politics. It is foolishness for anybody to claim that a man cannot believe in ship subsidy, the carrying of American exports in American bottoms, and expansion without being a Republican. I am going into the primaries in South Carolina next Fall, and I expect to defeat Senator Tillman."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Senator Tillman of South Carolina, who was in this city to-day en route East to meet an engagement to lecture, said that Senator McLaurin was not so strong in his State today as he was six weeks ago. He (Mr. Tillman) was sure that if the primary election for Senator were to be held in South Carolina now Mr. McLaurin could not get more than 8,000 or 10,000 out of 95,000 votes.

Mr. Tillman did not believe it would be possible for Mr. McLaurin to get more than 15,000 to 20,000 votes in the first primary, and he was satisfied that McLaurin could not be elected.

RELEGATES BRYAN TO THE TEMPLE OF FAME.

Virginian Says the Nebraskan and Silver Will Abide in Democrats' Hearts, but Have No Place In Platforms.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 13.—Democrats are gathering here for the State Convention tomorrow. State Senator Barksdale, who will be temporary Chairman of the convention, in his speech to-morrow will say of Bryan and free silver:

"Twice we have followed a great man to great defeats, but Democracy is not the party of one man or of one idea. We are not contracted by any 'pent-up Utica.' In the Democratic temple of fame, which is the hearts of the people, alongside of Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Samuel J. Tilden, and others of the Democracy, we will place the equally great Nebraskan, and in the memories of our past glorious record free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 will have an abiding place as another cause nobly fought and hopelessly lost."

An effort will be made probably to have these sentiments embraced in the platform of the convention. It is stated, however, that the convention is not likely to take such action.

Mr. Montague controls 1,000 of the 1,467 delegates, and will be nominated for Governor on the first ballot to-morrow. Present indications point toward the nomination of J. E. Willard for the second place on the ticket. There will be a hot fight for the Attorney Generalship. Judge William Gordon Robertson has made heavy drafts upon the supporters of John L. Jeffries, and the fight has narrowed practically to a nip-and-tuck race between these two. It is reported that after the first ballot to-morrow Mr. Swanson, who is Montague's chief opponent in the Gubernatorial contest, will move that Montague's nomination be made unanimous.

CONGRESSMAN IN A FIGHT.

John A. Conry, Two Boston Aldermen, and Others in a Cutting Affray Here Yesterday Morning.

A lively fracas occurred at an early hour yesterday in front of the Twenty-ninth Street entrance to the Gilsey House. Among those involved in it were Congressman John A. Conry, Alderman Joseph J. Norton, and Alderman Patrick Bowen, all of Boston, who were guests at the Gilsey House, where the wall paper manufacturers of the United States are holding their annual convention.

The Bostonians were on their way to the hotel, and outside they met a party composed, it is said, of wallpaper dealers. One of the latter is said to have made a remark at which the Bostonians took umbrage. A lively free fight was soon in progress.

A man who it was stated was William F. Francis, a wallpaper manufacturer from Providence, was attracted by the noise and was soon on the scene. He had come from the Sturtevant House. The scrimmage had been in progress but a very short time when Francis exclaimed, "I am stabbed."

Then it was discovered that both Conry and Francis had been cut. Their wounds were dressed, and they were taken to their apartments in the Gilsey and Sturtevant, respectively.

Mr. Conry, who is cut about the right hand and wrist, declared he would not know his assailant, and doubted that a knife had been used. But he did contend that he and his friends were not the aggressors in the fight, although he could not tell how it started.

There were no arrests, nor will any complaints be made. Extraordinary efforts were made to keep the facts from the police and the public. Congressman Conry was elected as a Democrat from the Ninth Massachusetts District last Fall. He has been President of the Boston City Council and Chairman of the Board of Aldermen. Messrs. Norton and Bowen, respectively, represent the Eighth and Ninth Aldermanic Districts in Boston, it was said at the hotel last night.

CONVICT'S SISTER'S CHARGE.

Gave a Saloon Keeper $380 to Save Her Brother from Prison—His Alleged Influence Failed.

Because her brother went to prison for robbery, Della McCarty of 107 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, a saleswoman in a Sixth Avenue dry goods store, caused the appearance of Samuel Kohler, a saloon keeper of 126 East Seventeenth Street, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a summons. When her brother, Thomas McCarty, was arrested for robbing a Brazilian, Miss McCarty told Magistrate Brann she gave Kohler $380 because he represented to her that he had influence in the District Attorney's office, yet her brother was sentenced to a term in the Elmira Reformatory, where he still remains.

In court she declared that Kohler a year ago bought a three-hundred-dollar diamond sunburst as a present for Frederick Hadlich, a Captain of Police. This story had no effect, as there is no Captain of that or similar name in the department.

Daniel O'Reilly, Kohler's lawyer, insisted that the whole case was a piece of spite work, because a sister of Della McCarty married Edward Olcott, a partner of Kohler, two months ago, and the McCartys tried to have him sent to prison on a charge of abduction. Their case was thrown out in the Court of General Sessions, the lawyer said.

"This money you say you gave Kohler was the proceeds of your brother's badger game, wasn't it?" asked Mr. O'Reilly of Miss McCarty. "You got it and placed it in the Emigrants Savings Bank one day and pulled it out the next so that you could get your brother's release on bail. Isn't that right?"

Miss McCarty denied that this was so, but the lawyer says he can prove it. The case was adjourned until to-morrow, when more witnesses will testify.

WILKESBARRE STRIKER FINED.

Punished for Assaulting a Non-Union Man in Violation of Judge Halsey's Injunction.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 13.—Robert Jenkins, the striking machinist of Drifton, who violated the court's order in committing an assault on a non-union man, after Judge Halsey had granted an injunction preventing the strikers from interfering with the non-union men, was taken before Judge Halsey to-day.

Jenkins gave himself up voluntarily to Sheriff Harvey yesterday. The Sheriff had an attachment for him. This action on Jenkins's part probably saved him from a term in prison. Judge Halsey imposed a fine of $25 on the prisoner, and also exacted from him a promise that he would not again interfere with the non-union men.

GIRL STRIKERS GIVE A DANCE.

Shirtwaist Factory Employes Celebrate a Victory, and Others Join Them.

Three hundred shirtwaist girls who were on strike for two months at the National Shirtwaist Factory, 809 Canal Street, for an advance in wages have won their strike, according to the Shirtwaist Makers' Union. Last evening the strikers met at 26 Delancey Street and celebrated the event by a dance.

This appeared to rouse the envy of 200 shirtwaist girls employed by Stone Brothers, at 568 Broadway. They came to the conclusion that they had as good a right to strike as the other girls and so quit work for an advance in wages. The 200 new strikers also went to 26 Delancey Street, where they joined in the dance.

One hundred cigarette girls employed by the American Tobacco Company, in East Twenty-second Street, also went on strike yesterday for an advance of wages.

Injunction Against Picketing.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice O'Gorman granted the application of Finkelstein & Magget, clothing manufacturers, for an injunction restraining the United Garment Workers of America, Henry White, its General Secretary; the Pants Makers' Union, the Jacket Makers' Union, their officers and all their members from interfering by threats, intimidation, coercion, or force with the employes of the plaintiffs, or with the persons desirous of getting work from them, or from picketing in like manner or permitting their members to do so.

Strike Impending at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 13.—A labor strife over the cut-down in wages in the print-cloth mills of Fall River is impending. Already the unions have voiced their intention to resist the cut-down, the mill spinners unanimously declaring that they will hunger and even starve before they will starve before they will accept the new schedule. The Executive Committees of the mill spinners, carders, and weavers met tonight. The sentiment was the same at all the meetings—to resist the cut-down.

Peace Overtures Expected.

None of the officials of the United States Steel Corporation would talk yesterday, but the general impression in Wall Street was that the strike is practically broken, and that the next thing to expect will probably be something in the nature of peace overtures from some of the strikers. Prices in tin plate continue to rise on account of the strike, and sales at $6 a box, an advance of $2, were reported yesterday.

Says Arbitration Is Impossible.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 13.—Secretary Joseph Bishop of the State Board of Arbitration, who has been in Pittsburg for the last week trying to secure a settlement of the steel workers' strike, came home today and immediately reported the situation to Gov. Nash. Mr. Bishop says: "The strike is in a condition now that makes arbitration for the present impossible. So far as I know, there are no negotiations in Pittsburg looking to a settlement of the strike."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Annual Report Shows a Surplus of $7,305,885.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has published its annual report for the last fiscal year. For the first time the end of this year was fixed as June 30. The company heretofore made up its accounts for the calendar year.

Gross earnings were $30,855,203, and operating expenses amounted to $18,745,828, leaving net earnings at $12,109,375. Other income was $933,425, making a total income of $13,042,800. The fixed charges were $5,736,915, leaving a surplus of $7,305,885.

WILL COMPLETE BRANCH ROAD.

Central New England to Build a Loop Around Land It Cannot Cross.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 13.—Recently the State Legislature refused to allow the Hartford and Connecticut Western Railroad Company, which is controlled by the Central New England Railway Company, to lay its tracks across 313 feet of land in East Granby, commonly known as the Consolidated Railroad Farm, and alleged to be owned by agents of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

This prevented the former company from completing its branch from Tariffville, this State, to Springfield, Mass., and over $400,000, the cost of constructing the branch up to each side of the farm, was tied up. A corporation known as the East Granby and Suffield Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $100,000 has just been organized to build a loop four and two-tenths miles long, around the railroad farm to connect the Tariffville-Springfield links.

The largest stockholder is Christopher S. Hurst of Cambridge, Mass., who owns 975 of the 1,000 shares of $100 each. It is estimated that the new work will cost a trifle over $98,000. The Directors of the company are Christopher S. Hurst, Cambridge, Mass.; Lorrin A. Cooke, Winsted, Conn.; John R. Buck, Hartford, Conn.; Arthur F. Eggleston, Hartford, Conn.; Charles E. Perkins, Hartford, Conn.; Charles W. Bates, East Granby, Conn.; Arthur Perkins, Hartford, Conn.; Charles T. Missell, Suffield, Conn.; Thomas C. Perkins, Hartford, Conn.

New Railroads for Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 13.—A charter for the Cherokee and Red River Railway Company, capital $200,000, to run from Joplin, Mo., to Galena, Kan., in the zinc mining district, was applied for here to-day before the Secretary of State. Among the incorporators is Dwight W. Tuttle of New Haven, Conn.

The Kansas, Missouri and Southeastern Railroad Company, to which a charter was granted, is presumably an auxiliary of the Cherokee and Red River project. It is to run from Pittsburg to near Galena, Kan., a distance of twenty-seven miles.

IMPALED ON A FENCE.

Louis Fomm Falls from His Window and Is Possibly Fatally Wounded.

Louis Fomm, forty-two years of age, of 86 Washington Place, while beating a carpet hanging out of his window last night, lost his balance and pitched head first out of the window. The man did not strike the ground, but became impaled on the tall iron spikes of a fence.

The man's cries attracted a crowd to the scene and Policeman Haney of the Mercer Street Station, with the aid of others, removed Fomm from his position. When an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital arrived the surgeon in charge discovered that the man had sustained a severe puncture of the chest. At the hospital it was said his recovery was doubtful.

Sword for Old Guard's Drillmaster.

At a meeting of the Old Guard in the armory at Longacre Square last night, Major S. Ellis Briggs was presented with a magnificent sword by his comrades as a testimonial of their affection and loyalty to their commander. Major Briggs has done much for the Old Guard, and has a fine record as a drillmaster.

New York Salesman Kills Himself.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 13.—E. A. Rogers, traveling salesman for Liverman & Sons of New York, committed suicide at Reeds Lake to-day by jumping overboard from a steamer. He had told friends, it is said, that he was $100 short in his accounts. The body was recovered.

SENATOR PLATT TALKS OF THE MAYORALTY

Opinion Growing that He Favors C. S. Fairchild.

He Believes the Anti-Tammany Candidate Should Live in Manhattan Borough.

Senator Thomas C. Platt yesterday expressed the opinion that the anti-Tammany nominee for Mayor should be a resident of the Borough of Manhattan. The Senator has not changed his opinion that an independent Democrat should be named, but he cannot be induced to mention any names.

Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn, who was at one time regarded as a very desirable candidate by Senator Platt, has definitely announced that he would not accept a nomination.

The opinion is growing that Senator Platt regards very favorably the selection of ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild to head the anti-Tammany ticket. It is admitted that H. W. Maxwell of Brooklyn is not a candidate. He has been boomed for the nomination without his consent, and will not run. A boom that is steadily growing has been started in the interest of Edward M. Knox.

Several names were mentioned as possible candidates to Senator Platt, who was told that each had many friends who wanted their particular choice to be named.

"Now," said the Senator, "don't call any man a friend of any candidate who mentions that candidate at this time. To boom anybody just now is to kill him off. I know nothing definitely concerning any of the persons named. Mr. Knox has been mentioned. So has Mr. Low. But I know nothing about Mr. Low's candidacy.

"Is he an impossibility? Why, certainly not. No man is an impossibility. But it is useless to talk about these matters now. There is one man who would be a very strong candidate if he would consent, but he agrees with me that the man nominated should come from Manhattan."

The person supposed to be thus referred to by the Senator is said to be Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' UNION CAMPAIGN.

Date for the County and Borough Conventions—The Organization for Harmony.

The County Committee of the Citizens' Union at its meeting at the headquarters, 34 Union Square, last night elected James B. Reynolds Chairman.

It was decided to hold the county and the borough conventions for Manhattan and the Bronx at Cooper Union on Sept. 10. The following Committee of Arrangements was appointed: Charles C. Nadal, Charles H. Strong, Samuel Seabury, Fielding L. Marshall, O. C. Semple, and A. P. W. Seaman.

The idea is immediately after the organization of the conventions to appoint committees to confer with other anti-Tammany bodies and adjourn until a later day.

The Committee of One Hundred and Seven will meet on Sept. 3 to receive the report of the Campaign Committee with regard to what has been done, and what it is proposed to do. There will be a full and free discussion.

Members of the Citizens' Union denied last night that there was any intention on their part to insist on the naming of candidates for members of Assembly in two of the New York districts. They pronounced the report an invention of the enemy, and asserted that the Citizens' Union was for harmony all along the line with the forces arrayed against Tammany Hall.

EX-SENATOR HILL HERE.

A Strange Rumor that He Has Offered Aid to Tammany.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill is at the Hoffman House. His presence in the city gave rise to a remarkable rumor that he was here to help Tammany Hall out of the trouble into which the organization has been cast by the police disclosures. The Senator, it was declared, deemed this an excellent opportunity to make peace with Richard Croker.

The fact of the matter is the ex-Senator is on his way to Normandie-by-the-Sea for a brief vacation. Mr. Hill declined to discuss politics with reporters.

FOR CONTROL OF 31ST DISTRICT.

Fight Between ex-Police Justice Welde and Isaac A. Hopper Renewed.

The old fight for the control of the Thirty-first Assembly District in Harlem between ex-Police Justice Welde and Isaac A. Hopper has broken out again. The Sagamore Club, controlled by Welde and Peter F. Meyer, at a meeting last night announced Benjamin T. Rhoades, Jr., as its candidate for the leadership.

They claim that there is much dissatisfaction in the district with Hopper because he is not as active as he might be. It is said, too, that the Carondelet Club will unanimously indorse Rhoades. The Carondelets held one meeting when they were expected to take this action, but failed to do so, and a member explained that after the Sagamore members had announced their choice the Carondelets would fall into line.

BROOKLYN MAN'S MONEY STOLEN.

Robbed of $1,450 While "Seeing the Town" in Manhattan.

On the complaint of Frederick W. Wallace of 413 Third Street, Brooklyn, who said he had been robbed of $1,450 in a flat at 242 West Twenty-eighth Street, Detectives Dwyer and Hawkins of the West Thirtieth Street Station last night arrested George Barnes, twenty-five years old, of 248 West Thirty-ninth Street, and Louisa Woods, twenty-five years old, of 242 West Twenty-eighth Street, on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery.

Wallace, who told the police he was "seeing the town" last night, met the couple under arrest in a resort on West Twenty-ninth Street. With them he went to Miss Woods's home. While he was there some unknown person, it is alleged by Wallace, took his money from his coat, which he had placed on a chair. The detectives believed his story and arrested the couple. They deny the charge and say they know nothing of any money being stolen.

WOMAN BADLY BURNED.

Mrs. Charles Alkquist's Clothing Catches Fire from Blazing Varnish.

Mary Alkquist, forty-two years old, wife of Charles Alkquist, a clerk, of 155 East Ninety-ninth Street, was badly burned about the arms and legs at her home last night by the blazing of varnish.

Painters who were in the house during the day left some varnish which Mrs. Alkquist was using to varnish a bedstead. She used a lighted candle at the same time and it set fire to the varnish. Her clothing caught fire instant

RESCUING A WOMAN, POLICEMAN IS HURT

Mother and Her Child Almost Run Down by a Salvage Wagon.

Frederick H. Muhs Was the Patrolman —Another Policeman Saves a Woman from a Burning Building.

Before the eyes of a homeward-hurrying throng in Borough Hall Square, Brooklyn, early last evening a policeman saved a woman and her child from probable death under the wheels of a Salvage Corps wagon speeding to a fire, only to be himself run down and seriously injured. The policeman in question was Patrolman Frederick H. Muhs of the Adams Street Station. In the Brooklyn Hospital, to which place he was removed, it was said late last night that, although his injuries were serious, he would, in all probability, recover from them.

Muhs was on duty last night at the junction of Myrtle Avenue, Fulton, Washington, and Court Streets. This is at all times one of the busiest spots in the borough, and particularly so in the early evening, when the crowds are going home from business.

Shortly after 7 o'clock a small fire occurred in a store on Myrtle Avenue, near Navy Street. Responding to the alarm, Wagon No. 1 of the Fire Insurance Salvage Corps came dashing out of its house, on Pacific Street, near Court, and, turning into Court Street, raced down toward Borough Hall Square. Seeing the wagon coming, Policeman Muhs ran into the street and stopped the trolley cars and other vehicles.

The wagon was rushing across the square heading for Myrtle Avenue, when a woman who failed to notice its approach started across Fulton Street at Myrtle Avenue, leading a little girl by the hand. The crowd waiting for the wagon to pass shouted warningly to the woman, and, looking up, she saw the truck speeding down upon her.

Realizing her peril, the woman, however, seemed unable to move. The wagon, with the driver tugging desperately at the reins to swing his team to one side, was within a few feet of the woman and child when Policeman Muhs, who had darted into the street, reached their side.

With a quick push the policeman sent the woman reeling out of harm's way. In another instant he had swung the child by her frock to one side. But in the latter effort he stumbled, and ere he could recover himself the wagon was upon him. The driver had swung his team clear of the policeman and one of the forward wheels just grazed his leg in passing; but the rear wheel struck him, knocked him to the pavement, and passed over him.

Muhs was picked up dazed and bleeding and carried into a drug store near by, while an ambulance was summoned from the Brooklyn Hospital. The ambulance surgeon found that Muhs's right leg had been fractured, that he had sustained a severe scalp wound, and was also suffering from concussion of the brain.

The woman and child whom he had saved through his brave effort disappeared in the crowd after the accident, and it could not be learned who they were.

Policeman Muhs has been a member of the Brooklyn force for nineteen years. He has an excellent record as a policeman, having never had a charge of any kind preferred against him, it is said. He is forty-nine years old, and lives with his wife and two children at 375 Atlantic Avenue. At the Adams Street Station last night it was said that Muhs had on a number of occasions shown himself to be a man of more than ordinary nerve and courage.

The fire to which the salvage wagon was going when it ran down Policeman Muhs occurred in a three-story frame building, at 221 Myrtle Avenue, the ground floor of which was occupied by A. H. Sherlock as a drug store. The damage amounts to about $3,000. Mrs. Mary Noonan, who lived on the top floor, was driven to the roof of the building by the flames and smoke. Before the arrival of the firemen Patrolman Michael Halloran of the Adams Street Station procured a ladder and with its aid rescued Mrs. Noonan.

HIT BY A FLYING CHAIR.

Woman Hurt as the Accidental Result of a Fight Between Boys in a Free Library.

Hilda Anderson, a cook employed at 11 William Street, and living at 14 East Thirty-eighth Street, was passing in front of 114 University Place last night about 8:30 o'clock when she was felled by a chair which came flying through the air out of a second-story window. Two ugly scalp wounds were the result, and Hilda lay unconscious until an ambulance arrived. The doctor said the wounds were not dangerous.

A policeman discovered that on the second floor of the building, at No. 114, there was a boys' free reading room. According to the story which was told Acting Superintendent O'Brien, who was in charge, left the room for a few moments, deputizing one of the older boys to preserve order.

The lieutenant's authority was evidently not recognized, for soon the place became the scene of a free fight. In the mêlee books, chairs, and other convenient movable articles were used as missiles, and one of the chairs, missing the boy at whom it had been aimed, went past him through the open window. An investigation failed to disclose the thrower's name, and no arrests were made.

MR. ROCKHILL'S WORK ENDING.

He Is to Leave Peking in a Few Days— The French Government's Courteous Offer to Him.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A dispatch from Peking to The Times says:

"Mr. Rockhill, the United States Special Commissioner, will leave Peking in a few days. The French Government, with characteristic courtesy, has offered the cruiser Pascal to convey him to Japan, whence he will proceed by steamer."

PEKING, Aug. 13.—It is expected that the protocol will be signed on Thursday.

JAPAN'S DEMAND ON KOREA.

Masampho Concession Will Probably Ultimately Be Granted, Despite Russia's Opposition.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The Cologne Gazette's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that Japan persists in her demand for the concession of 800,000 square meters upon the Island of Masampho, adjoining the Russian concession.

The correspondent says that the Korean Government, stiffened by Russia, has thus far declined to accede to the demand, but it is expected that it will ultimately yield to Japanese pressure.

Yang-Yu Back In St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 13.—The Chinese Minister Yang-Yu, whose accident and subsequent illness interrupted the Russo-Chinese negotiations in regard to Manchuria, returned here yesterday from abroad.

To be Chinese Minister to Germany.

PEKING, Aug. 13.—Yin-Chang, ex-Director of the Tien-Tsin Naval School, has been appointed Minister to Germany.

MacDonald Not to be Extradited.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Ambassador Choate recently cabled word to the State Department that James MacDonald gave himself up to the London police, confessing to robbing a lumber company at Portland, Oregon. The Ambassador wished to know if MacDonald's extradition was desired. The State Department communicated with the Governor of Oregon, as it was suspected that this might be one of the devices resorted to by individuals to secure free transportation back to America. The Governor has replied that no complaint concerning MacDonald or request for extradition has reached him. The Ambassador has been so advised, and no extradition proceedings will be taken.

Marquis Ito to Visit America.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 13.—Physicians have ordered the Marquis Ito, the ex-Premier, to take a sea voyage for his health. He is consequently going to America for a short stay.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CLAIMS.

Counsel for American Claimants Demands Liberal Compensation for Their Arrest and Deportation.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—At to-day's session of the South African Compensation Commission, Newton Crane, counsel for the American claimants, made further representations regarding the claims of nine men who were expelled for complicity in the plot against Lord Roberts.

Major Gen. Sir John C. Ardagh, representing the Foreign Office, read documentary evidence from the military authorities, including a letter from Lord Kitchener, to the effect that United States Consul Hay had been invited to visit the men in prison, and had declined to guarantee the integrity of these nine men or their worthiness to be allowed to remain in South Africa.

When Gen. Ardagh read an affidavit alleging that one of the claimants was an "extremely impecunious drunkard and an associate of ex-convicts," Mr. Crane interposed, saying:

"I'll inquire into the truth of the statement, and if it is substantiated, the American Government's pressure in regard to this claim will be circumscribed."

Chairman Milvain jocularly replied:

"We won't go to war about this case."

One document asserted that the whole property of one of the claimants consisted of a baby carriage, a rocking horse, a stove, and a few kitchen utensils.

Mr. Crane, in setting forth the position of the United States Government, said that, with two exceptions, Great Britain had made no explanation of the arrest or deportation of American citizens. He denied the right of deportation either in peace or war until evidence had been taken of an infraction of the law or hostility to the Government. The United States, he said, would not be bound by any narrow legal rule as to the damages, but expected that the broadest consideration would be given to the demands of those of its citizens who had been improperly arrested and deported. It was no excuse to say that they had received full soldiers' rations and traveling accommodations. The American claimants were not soldiers. They were subjected to brutal physical sufferings, and must have compensation.

Gen. Ardagh suggested that one of the claimants should give oral testimony, and said the British Government would pay the witness's expenses. Mr. Crane accepted the suggestion.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The American claims, which are being presented to the South African Compensation Commission, are understood to be those presented to the State Department and forwarded to Ambassador Choate.

The Ambassador was asked to put these claims in the proper channel for formal presentation, and he was authorized to secure the services of such counsel as might be necessary.

DUKE OF CORNWALL IN NATAL.

Enthusiastically Welcomed at Durban, and Goes on to Pietermaritzburg.

DURBAN, Aug. 13.—The steamer Ophir, having on board the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, arrived here this morning. Later the Duke and Duchess landed. The Ophir, the convoying cruisers, and a Portuguese cruiser lying in the harbor had their flags at half-mast in memory of the Dowager Empress Frederick. The merchant shipping was decorated, but here also the flags were at half-mast.

The immense crowd on the block at the end of the harbor included Zulus and Indians, as well as whites, and all cheered enthusiastically, the forts meanwhile saluting.

The Duke and Duchess were welcomed on the pier by the Governor of Natal, the members of the Colonial Cabinet, a committee of prominent residents representing the municipality of Durban, and a large number of naval and military officers. The Governor of Mozambique, representing Portugal, was also present, and was presented to the Duke and Duchess.

The party then drove to the City Park, where a great reception was held. Loyal addresses were presented by various societies, and the Duke of Cornwall, who wore an Admiral's uniform, responded.

In the afternoon the Mayor of Durban entertained the Duke and Duchess at the Royal Hotel, the guests including all the high Colonial officials. Immediately after the luncheon the Duke and Duchess took train for Pietermaritzburg.

BRITISH FACTORIES BILL.

Commons Finally Adopt It, After What Is Regarded as a Government Concession to the Irish.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The House of Commons passed the Factories bill to a third reading last night after a heated debate. The discussion arose out of the action of the Government in withdrawing a clause including laundries within the scope of the bill, because the Nationalists strongly objected to official inspection of the Catholic conventual laundries. They said that such inspection would be subversive of the discipline it is necessary to maintain in reformatory laundries conducted by nuns.

Mr. Ritchie, the Home Secretary, and Mr. Balfour frankly admitted that this concession was necessary; but many of the supporters of the Government hotly denounced it as a surrender to Irish obstruction.

The Conservative papers to-day are angry at what is described as "a cowardly surrender" and "melancholy weakness." They attribute the result to Mr. Balfour's mismanagement of the House in driving important contentious business into the last days of the session.

Pacific Cable Bill Finally Passed.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Pacific Cable bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons yesterday.

Small Increase in France's Population.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The official final census returns show the population of France to be 38,641,333, an increase in the last five years of 412,364. The increase is mainly in urban centres. Twenty-eight departments show increases and fifty-nine decreases. The census figures include the troops in China and the sailors of the navy and merchant marine absent from France on March 24.

Swedish Town Destroyed by Fire.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 13.—The town of Farösund, on the North Sea, has been destroyed by fire. The church, Post Office, State Bank, and schools have been gutted. About 1,200 people are rendered homeless. The damage amounts to 1,500,000 kroner, (about $400,000.)

New Danish Loan Expected.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 13.—A new State loan of $10,000,000 will, it is expected, be negotiated shortly. The Government hopes for the assistance of American and French bankers in negotiating the loan.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Senator J. M. Thurston, Nebraska; W. A. Noble, England; A. Canessa, Salvador; Francisco Carmona, Havana.

HOFFMAN—David B. Hill, Albany; J. T. McDonough, Secretary of State, Albany; Armand Frey, Paris.

IMPERIAL—Senator Cannon, Utah; Algernon St. John Brenon, Pittsburg.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—George L. Peckham, Fall River, Mass.

EMPIRE—Dr. B. Plum, Troy, N. Y.; W. G. Burke, Arkansas.

NETHERLAND—J. A. Seigel, Detroit; James P. Boyd, Albany; M. E. Davidson, Boston.

PLAZA—E. Du Pont, Wilmington, Del.; Gen. E. L. Owen, Connecticut.

MANHATTAN—George Price, London; J. B. Marshall, Amoy, China; Gen. David Russell, Montreal.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Congressman James Kerr, Pennsylvania; M. C. Butler, South Carolina; Prof. V. B. Lewis, England.

HOLLAND—James H. Young, Glasgow, Scotland; Carl Neuhaus, Vienna.

GRAND—George Harepnicht, San Francisco; Capt. J. R. R. Hannay, United States Army.

VICTORIA—Judge J. D. Yeomans, Washington, D. C.; T. Shepherd, M. P., London; William Benham, M. P., Montreal; Mayor Theodore de Zaldo, Havana.

ASTOR—Gustavo de la Garsa, Monterey, Mexico.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.

1:20 A. M.—255 Centre Street; Cook & Co.; damage, $100.

11:30 A. M.—56 Sheriff Street; W. Applebaum; damage slight.

11:45 A. M.—23 West Eighth Street; Pellowin & Co.; damage slight.

1 P. M.—13 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; Mollie Bath; damage, $50.

2 P. M.—215 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Mary Harry; damage, $5.

7 P. M.—995 Morris Avenue; Joseph Connerly; damage, $5,000.

8:40 P. M.—28 Eldridge Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

9 P. M.—41 Mangin Street; Louis Brandt; damage, $5.

AMERICA'S PROGRESS PLEASES THE EUROPEANS

Is a Guarantee of Peace, Says F. W. Holls.

Reciprocity Will Follow the Tariff Disputes—Anti-American Combination Is Fanciful, He Thinks.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Frederick W. Holls, United States member of the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague, who is in London after prolonged visits to St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Vienna, sails for New York on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Aug. 14. In talking of his impressions of the relations between the European powers and America, Mr. Holls said:

"Although my trip was of a professional and private character, I have had the opportunity of seeing leading statesmen and foreign Ministers, as well as numerous publicists and international lawyers. From all we have heard we believe that the outlook for peace among the great powers and for the gradual but unmistakable development of the intent of the Peace Conference could hardly be better. No European people wants war any more than the Americans.

"The present feeling in Europe regarding the United States cannot be characterized in one phrase. That it is not everywhere friendly must, I fear, be admitted. But this is not strange. The strength and prosperity of the great, peaceful, 'unmilitary' Republic are not pleasing to the opponents and critics of our institutions. Then, there is natural jealousy in commercial and industrial circles of our economic progress. But it should be remembered that governments of all forms are averse to having their foreign policy dictated by theorists, or even by exporters and manufacturers. Any policy which even seems to be dictated by class instead of by the highest interests of the whole people is doomed to failure by its inherent weakness. Hence, I believe it is a long way from commercial jealousy and the excited articles in the press about the 'American danger' to political or even economic hostility.

"The talk about a combination of the European powers against the United States is fanciful and impracticable. They have greater causes for quarrels among themselves than any of them has against the United States. All talk to the contrary in Parliaments and in the press is, in my opinion, merely a cover for an increase in tariffs by the particular powers. Of this we certainly cannot complain. It vindicates our own policy of protection. Moreover, it is a question whether it is not even desirable for us, for it will compel us to adopt a policy of reciprocity which ought to be a permanent benefit to the country.

"I feel confident of one thing, whatever may be the attitude of particular governments or classes. The mass of the common people in Europe, not only in England, but on the Continent, regard us as ever their best friends. They view the increased prestige and power of the United States in the world's councils with hope and delight. They recognize our new position as a great guarantee of peace and progress.

"Whatever objections are raised to our assertion and vindication of the Monroe Doctrine in its extended form, come from theorists only, and so far as my observation goes meet with no popular approval whatever. Our claim to control and own absolutely and exclusively any and all Isthmian canals is cordially recognized not only on the Continent, but by most authorities and organs of public opinion in Great Britain. With skillful diplomacy on our part, it ought to be easy to arrive at an agreement which should be entirely satisfactory to American public opinion, without impairing in the least the present cordial relations existing between the two great English-speaking nations."

WANTS A RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Paul Dehn Advocates Commercial Peace Between Germany and America.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The Kreuz Zeitung to-day publishes an article by Paul Dehn, warmly advocating a reciprocity arrangement with the United States. The writer, who believes this to be feasible because the Americans "have a sharp eye for self-interest," says:

"If Germany and the United States should enter upon a war of tariffs, other nations would only rejoice, inasmuch as their interests would be promoted, but other nations would be compelled to reckon with Germany and the United States if a treaty of reciprocity existed."

Although Herr Dehn has Agrarian sympathies, he deprecates the view that a tariff war with the United States would benefit Germany, and asserts that such a conflict would work great damage. He contends that the arrangement he advocates would be a great support to Germany in the tariff wars now threatened from other States.

CUP YACHTS' DRYING DAY.

Sails of Constitution and Columbia Being Prepared for To-day's Race.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—This was a drying day on the racing yachts. Both the Constitution and Columbia had all their sails spread out to the sun early. The canvas was well soaked in the rain of yesterday, and it was thought it would take all day to get it back into shape again.

Officers and crews were hoping to get a rest and prepare for to-morrow's contest. While there was nothing in the weight of the wind yesterday to try a crew, still the men were kept on the jump pretty much all of the time changing sails to meet the constantly shifting breezes, and so a day of rest was welcomed.

It seems to be now well settled that the Independence will get no more races this season. It is learned that she has not been invited to any of the events in the Sound, and it is considered probable that she will soon be taken around the Cape again to Boston.

Word comes from Bristol that the new suit of sails being made for the Constitution will be completed this week, and it appears to be the intention to have the mainsail bent on the Constitution before she leaves for the races in Long Island Sound. If the mainsail is ready for bending Thursday, it is the intention to bring the Constitution here from Newport, and as soon as the change is made to tow her to Larchmont. The new mainsail will be a trifle longer on the leach than the old one, so that the main boom will not top up so high when the sail is set, and the peak of the sail will be as lofty as at present. This means a trifle more area of canvas for the Constitution in the coming races than she had in those of the past month.

INVADER WON ON A FOUL.

Third of International Lake Races for Canada's Cup.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—William Hale Thompson, Cadillac's skipper, presented Invader with the third race of the international yachting match for the Canada Cup by fouling the Canadian boat at the start in full view of the judges and most of the spectators.

Capt. Jarvis of Invader declined to fly his protest flag, but the judges steamed after Cadillac and notified Capt. Thompson that they disqualified his boat, whereupon Cadillac was jibed around and left the race. Invader sailed over the course, and was raced by Milwaukee, the Oshkosh boat that so hotly contested with Cadillac the honor of defending the cup, and the sailing match was followed all around the triangular course of twenty-one nautical miles by the usual fleet of steam and sailing yachts. Invader beat the Oshkosh boat handsomely at all points of sailing in a light wind.

Capt. Jarvis said after he got ashore that he felt no satisfaction getting a cup race in this way, but that he was pleased that his boat had had an opportunity to beat Milwaukee.

Judge Warner, speaking officially, gave it out that the unfortunate incident was Capt. Thompson's own fault, and that the judges had no course left open to them but to disqualify the defender.

Commodore Gooderham of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club said he regretted sincerely that such a thing had happened, and he added: "More particularly as I think Invader would have won anyhow."

To impartial spectators it was clear that the clever Canadian skipper had outwitted Thompson, and that the latter, when he found that he was caught in a trap, with the buoy at one end of the starting line close under his lee and his rival with the right of way bearing down upon him, tried to force his way through instead of coming about under Invader's stern.

The thirty-five-footer Milwaukee, which was in the attendance fleet to leeward of the racers, went about and stood after Invader. It was not thought anything of at first, but when it became apparent that the Oshkosh boat's purpose was to cut into an international cup race, even though the challenger was sailing over the course alone, it was unfavorably commented upon on every hand as a most unusual performance.

Capt. Javis saw the intent of his would-be contestant. He quickly guessed the latter's idea that here was a fine chance for Milwaukee to give Invader a good beating before a large gallery, and apparently he as quickly decided to teach the presumptious newcomer a lesson. Every now and then the Canadian skipper luffed his boat to allow Milwaukee to get on fairly even terms. Then he went on and beat the "freak" boat sailing on the wind; beat her on the second leg at her own game, which is reaching, and beat her still more on the spinnaker run home on the third leg.

The crowds ashore and a great many in the fleet were very wroth when they learned they had wasted hours watching what they thought was an international race.

The surprising feature is that the judges countenanced Milwaukee's action and allowed Milwaukee to complete the course, and even lay at anchor waiting for her to cross the finishing line.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The steam yacht Viola, New York Yacht Club, owned by A. Baudouine, has been hauled out at the Jacob yard, this place, to have her bottom smoothed and repainted.

The sloop yacht Nirvana, owned by a New York yachtsman, has been provided with a new mast.

Frederick F. Brewster's schooner yacht Elmina arrived from the eastward and dropped anchor off the Jacob yard.

F. M. McDonough's Southern cruising houseboat Cachalot has been hauled out on the railway at the Woods yard to be overhauled and repainted.

IMP WON AT SARATOGA.

The Black Ohio Mare Justified Confidence of Her Backers and Beat Smoke.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The largest crowd of the meeting witnessed the races here to-day. The feature was the fine performance of the black mare Imp, she defeating the filly Smoke by a neck in the mile and seventy yard race. Smoke opened up favorite, but so much money was poured into the ring on Imp that she displaced the chestnut and was at odds on in the betting at post time. Smoke made the running to within a sixteenth of the finish, where Imp joined her, and, responding to her rider's urging, outraced her opponent to the wire.

The stake feature was the Seneca, a selling affair for three-year-olds, which was won by the favorite, The Musketeer, who was in front the whole journey, winning easily by a length and a half, Barbara Fritchie, at long odds, beating the strongly played second choice, Paul Clifford, half a length.

Eleven, the largest filed of the day, went to the post in the hurdle race, the 5 to 2 favorite, Holland, winning in a hard drive by a neck from Salesman, with Kufa third. The Bachelor, second choice in the betting, jumped badly and lost much ground at the obstacles, but closed strong.

Honolulu, at short odds, scored an easy victory in the five and a half furlong selling two-year-old, Playlike beating Oclawaha out for the place. The closing race went to All Gold, who beat Agnes D. a head. Five successive favorites were successful. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a half; hurdle handicap; for four-year-olds and upward. Holland, 135 pounds (Veitch,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Salesman, 134, (Israel,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Kufa, 132, (P. Callahan,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—2:50 2-5. The Bachelor, Gould, MacLeod of Dare, Mr. Stoffel, Millstone, Sam Devere, Miss Mitchell, and Island Prince also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; selling; for two-year-olds. Honolulu, 107 pounds, (Shaw,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, won; Playlike, 111, (McCue,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Oclawaha, 107, (O'Connor,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:08. Meistersinger, Fired Krupp, Equalize, Step Onward, and High Carnival also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; the Seneca; selling; for three-year-olds. The Musketeer, 111 pounds, (Shaw,) 11 to 10 and 2 to 5, won; Barbara Fritchie, 91, (G. Thompson,) 80 to 1 and 15 to 1, second; Paul Clifford, 108, (Bounce,) 3 to 5 and even, third. Time—1:13 1-5. Double Six, Prince of Melrose, Rowdy, Malster, and Sweet Tooth also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards; for three-year-olds and upward. Imp, 113 pounds, (Fairgrou,) 9 to 10 and out, won; Smoke, 115, (O'Connor,) 11 to 10 and out, second; Admonition, 110, (J. Woods,) 10 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:45 2-5. Three starters.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; highweight handicap, for all ages. All Gold, 112 pounds, (O'Connor,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Agnes D., (Curran,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Cavier, 98, (Caywood,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:27. Bellario, May W., and Montanic also ran.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs. Calarry, Cornwall, Geraldyn, Tribes Hill, Bedington, John Barleycorn, and Shandonfield, 112 pounds each; Destitute, Chicadee, Lady Godivia, Torchlight, Femeselo, and Arrahgowan, 109 each.

SECOND RACE.—For all ages, handicap; one mile and three-sixteenths. First Whip, 126 pounds; His Eminence, 113; Kilogram, 108; Alike, 90.

THIRD RACE.—The Troy Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. Calgarry, 118 pounds; Rightaway, 103; The Nations and Rocky, 100 each; Essene, 92.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs. Bowen, 12 pounds; Oliver Mac, 108; Goebel and Bold Knight, 107 each; Salome and Mayor Gilroy, 106 each; Scotch Bush and Barneystone, 105 each; Judge Wendell, 104; Anecdote, 103; Annie Thornton, 101; Federalist, Ringleader, and Dr. Riddle, 100 each; Venturo, 99; Diffidence, 98; Glade Run, 96; Bard of Avon, 93; Maria Bolton, 89; Conkle, 88.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and twenty yards. Kamaras, 121 pounds; Watercure, Sir Egges, and The Driver, 105 each; May W. and Louisville, 103 each; Great American, 95; Lady Chorister, 93.

CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS.

The Annual Tournament Starts on Newport's Courts—Preliminary Round Over.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—The annual lawn tennis championships, the magnet for the tennis experts of this country, began in the Casino courts this morning. To-night the tournament was in full swing, with the completion of the preliminary round and the close of the doubles, in this latter Leo Ware and Beals Wright being selected to oppose the champions of last year, Dwight Davis and Holcombe Warde.

The completion of the preliminary round in singles is gratifying to the officers of the tournament.

Seventeen matches were played in the preliminary round during the day, and only six were defaulted, although the defaults included Seaver, Kreigh Collins, and Fischer, three well-known players and all capable of good tennis. Three of the players who competed in the morning in the championship doubles were compelled to play in the singles in the afternoon, and, although all showed the effects of the first match, they managed to win, and will be in good shape for their other matches to-morrow. R. D. Little had the most trouble in the afternoon in his match with Wilmerding. The first set he won easily, 6—3, but the other two ran up to 8—6 each.

With the preliminary round completed, Wednesday morning will open with the first round. In this round sixteen matches are to be played. The contest between F. E. Alexander and W. A. Larned promises the best sport in the round.

Besides the continuance of the singles, Wednesday will see the finals in the championship doubles if the weather holds good. Summary:

Championship Singles, Preliminary Round—F. C. Mahoney beat R. C. Seaver by default. A. E. Avery beat A. L. Bawn Adams by default. E. W. Leonard beat Ewing Stille by default. R. L. Vaughan beat Crawford Allison, 4—6; 6—2, 6—1, 3—6, 6—1. I. C. Wright beat J. R. Pell, 7—5, 2—6, 6—2, 2—6, 3—4. R. Stevens beat Richard Le Roy, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3. F. D. Alexander beat C. Pell, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2. W. A. Larned beat T. A. McGinley, 6—0, 6—2, 6—2. D. G. Eldridge beat Georgs Griswold, 6—1, 6—2, 4—6, 6—0. W. L. Foulke beat J. J. Astor, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4. H. H. Hackett beat E. K. McEnroe by default. E. P. Larned beat N. G. Johnson, 6—1, 6—2, 6—0. D. F. Appleton beat E. C. Porter, Jr., 6—0, 6—1, 6—0. R. D. Little beat L. Wilmerding, 6—3, 8—6, 8—6. N. H. Mundy beat I. F. Burden, Jr., by default. W. B. Kurts beat R. Honey, 6—1, 6—2, 6—0. W. J. Clothier beat C. S. Lee, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1. A. Stillman beat E. P. Fischer by default. J. P. Paret beat C. E. Sands, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2. J. B. Read beat Kreigh Collins by default. D. F. Davis beat S. C. Whipple, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2. H. Ward beat G. S. Keys by default. E. C. Wright beat C. L. Childs, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1. P. Pierson beat H. A. Plummer, 6—0, 6—2, 6—4.

Championship Doubles, Final Round—Ware and Wright (east) beat Little and Alexander, (west,) 6—1, 2—6, 6—0, 4—6, 6—1.

GOLF AT KEBO VALLEY.

Preliminary Round Played in Championship Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 13.—The crack golf event of the season began to-day at the Kebo Valley Club. It is the annual handicap tournament for the club championship and the cups offered by Mrs. Henry F. Dimock. The list of entires, numbering 65, is the largest in the history of the event, and includes some of the best men in the East. The course was perfection, the greens being in even better condition than when Vardon pronounced them the finest in this country.

The final round brought out some fast golf. A. M. Robbins of St. Andrew's won the special medal for the lowest score. He secured an 85, equaling the record for the course. Percy Pyne of Princeton, ex-intercollegiate champion, was second, with 86. Howard Colby, the holder of the record at Ardsley, was third. Robbins holed a long put on the last hole for three, which is two better than bogie.

There were three sets of sixteen men to begin the match play in the afternoon, as two consolation cups had been offered. There were some bad fall downs by the crack men in the preliminary rounds, due largely to the poor handicapping. J. G. Averill, ex-Captain of the Harvard team, beat J. Livingston, and was beaten 7 up because of the absurdly large handicap given to the latter. Robbins, the club champion, was put out by W. R. Thurston, and Percy Pyne was beaten by C. C. Auchincloss.

SUMMARY—QUALIFYING ROUND.

A. M. Robbins	85	L. Gourlie	95
Percy Pyne	86	Grenville Kane	96
Howard Colby	88	A. S. Thurston	96
T. G. Averill	90	C. C. Auchincloss	96
H. Emmons	90	A. D. Childs	97
C. R. Auchincloss	91	A. Armstrong	98
E. Thacher	92	W. R. Thurston	98
W. Radcliff	93	Livingston	99

CONSOLATION.

W. Farr	99	Sumner Gerard	106
H. Hodges	99	W. A. Flagg	106
C. Brigham	100	J. R. Suydam	106
D. Dana	100	R. Whelen	108
George Robbins	100	Wellman	110
Burrill	101	E. Curley	111
R. Tappin	101	McClurg	111
Littlejohn	101	O. Hillen	111
Cooksey	102	S. M. Wright	114
E. R. Marvin	102	Randolph	115
T. G. Condon	103	De K. Bowen	117
Souter	103	Dunlap Smith	117
Rex King	103	J. L. Ketterlinus	120
Burr	104	Labousse	120
Collins	104	Moore	127

PRELIMINARY RUN.—Thurston beat Robbins 2 up and 1 to play.

H. Emmons beat A. Armstrong 2 up and 1 to play.

H. Thacher beat Grenville Kane 5 up and 4 to play.

Howard Colby beat A. S. Thurston 5 up and 4 to play.

W. Radcliff beat A. D. Childs 5 up and 4 to play.

Livingston beat J. G. Averill 7 up and 6 to play.

C. C. Auchincloss beat Percy Pyne 5 up and 4 to play.

C. R. Auchincloss beat L. Gourlie 1 up.

CONSOLATION.—Hodges beat Marvin 4 up and 3 to play.

Condon beat Brigham 2 up and 1 to play.

Souter beat Farr 5 up and 4 to play.

King beat Dana 2 up and 1 to play.

Littlejohn beat Cooksey 5 up and 4 to play.

G. Robbins beat Luddington 3 up and 2 to play.

The first round will be played to-morrow morning.

ELKES REGAINING SPEED.

The Pace-Following Cyclist Makes New Figures for Five Miles.

The remarkable cycle ride of Harry Elkés at the Stadium, Buffalo, Monday night, when he rode five miles in 7:21, has verified the prediction recently made by his father that Harry would soon be riding faster than ever before in his life. Five miles in 7:21 averages 1:28 1-5 for the mile, and is 6 4-5 seconds faster than the world's record of 7:27 4-5 for five miles, made by Benny Munroe several weeks ago. Since the day of Elkes's overthrow by Walthour, an event which marked an epoch in the cycling history of America, the former has won three straight races, created new records, and equaled several others in competition. It was thought by many when Elkes collapsed on his wheel at the thirtieth mile, the day he was defeated that he had passed the zenith of his glory, and had seen his best days as a pace follower.

The marked improvement in Elkes's work adds interest to his race of Saturday at Manhattan Beach, when he meets Bobby Walthour, in a struggle for the paced championship of America and a purse of $3,000, winner take all. Walthour has won a number of races during the past two weeks, and promises to do his share toward making it the most hotly contested race on record.

CYCLE RACES AT BUFFALO.

Motor Tandem Records Made by Hedstrom and Henshaw of Springfield.

BUFFALO, Aug. 13.—The final of the quarter-mile circuit championship, professional, won by Iver Lawson, a local racer, and the ten-mile motor tandem won by Henshaw and Hedstrom of Springfield, Mass., were the features of to-day's grand circuit cycle races of the National Cycling Association in the Pan-American Stadium. Ten thousand persons watched the sport. Lawson, the speedy Buffalo rider, defeated Kramer, the circuit leader, in the first grand semi-final in a hot finish, and Taylor disposed of Freeman in their grand semi-final in easy style, winning the heat by two lengths.

Final of the ten-mile motor tandem championship was raced at a terrific clip all the way. Every world's competitive record from one to ten miles, with the exception of the fourth, was broken. Summary:

Quarter-Mile Dash, Amateur.—Final—Won by F. J. Hoffman, Butte, Mont.; Lace Downing, San José, Cal., second; P. W. Brown, Pittsburg, third. Time—0:33.

Quarter-Mile, Circuit Championship, Professional.—Final—Won by Iver Lawson, Buffalo; Major Taylor, Worcester, second. Time—1:11 2-5.

Two-Mile Amateur, Great Cataract Handicap.—Won by Lace Downing, San José, Cal., (50 yards;) L. C. Mettling, Boston, (50 yards,) second. Time—4:17.

Exposition Motor Tandem Championship, Ten Miles.—Final—Won by Henshaw and Hedstrom, Springfield, Mass.; Sager and Hoyt, New York, second; Scherer and Gaudette, Baltimore, third; Vetter and Newkirk, Buffalo, fourth. Time—13:22, world's record.

The time by miles was as follows:

Miles.	Leaders.	Time.	Former Record.
1.	Henshaw and Hedstrom	1:18 1-5	1:19 4-5
2.	Henshaw and Hedstrom	2:36 4-5	2:38
3.	Henshaw and Hedstrom	3:56 1-5	3:58 2-5
4.	Scherer and Gaudette	5:22 2-5	5:20 3-5
5.	Henshaw and Hedstrom	6:44	6:49 1-5
6.	Henshaw and Hedstrom	8:04 4-5	8:52
7.	Henshaw and Hedstrom	9:25	10:21 2-5
8.	Henshaw and Hedstrom	10:45	11:51
9.	Henshaw and Hedstrom	12:05	13:22
10.	Henshaw and Hedstrom	13:22	14:50

Two-Mile Handicap, Professional, Iroquois Handicap.—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J., (scratch;) W. S. Fenn, Bristol, Conn., (scratch,) second; Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, (60 yards,) third; Iver Lawson, Buffalo, (30 yards,) fourth. Time—4:05 4-5.

Exhibition ride by G. W. Holley of Buffalo against five-mile motor bicycle record, held by champion at 7:10 2-5. Holley's time, 7:18 1-5. By miles: one, 1:25; two, 2:47; three, 4:11 3-5; four, 5:38; five, 7:10 1-5.

Entries for Polo Championships.

The entries in the tournament for the National polo championship, which closed on Monday, Aug. 12, were announced yesterday by H. L. Herbert, Secretary of the polo association, with three teams, entered for the National championship and a similar number engaged for the junior championship. The teams that will play for the championship are the Myopia of Boston, the Dedham of Boston, and Lakewoods of Lakewood, N. J. For the junior championship the teams of the Myopia, Dedham, and the Rockaway Hunt Club of Long Island will compete. By an arrangement agreed upon by the managers of the championships, the team winning the junior championship will be permitted to play for the championship. The dates scheduled

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock. Noon.

The Wanamaker Store

Another Wanamaker Achievement in Piano Selling

WE went into the piano business with double the care and determination that might have been demanded by any other line of merchandise, where conditions were less delicate and criticism less crucial.

We got the very best piano company in the world to come into alliance with us, thus heading our list with the magnificent *Chickering*.

We had previously secured the splendid *Vose*, which is a superb companion for the Chickering.

Another link was the *Crown*, the marvelous piano of many tones.

But it was more difficult to secure a thoroughly good piano to sell at a low price. Plenty were offered; but they did not possess the character that we demanded, and we preferred to wait until we could offer a piano that would not cast reproach upon us, even when sold at a low price.

We waited long, but at last are successful. Now we present to the public

The J. C. Campbell Piano at $180

Made by the man whose name it bears—whom we believe to be better able than any other manufacturer in the trade to make a worthy piano at this price.

The "Campbell" is an instrument which the manufacturer fully guarantees, and to which we add our own guarantee. It is the best piano ever sold anywhere at this price, and likely to remain so for a long time to come.

It has seven and a third octaves; is made with mahogany, walnut or oak case, and ivory keys. It is mechanically excellent; and yet its chiefest virtue is its tone, which has never been equalled in a piano at this price.

The price is $180 for piano and stool; yet low as it is, you can buy it on these very easy terms if you wish:

$10 When Order Is Taken. $1.50 a Week, or $6 a Month for Balance.

No addition to price; merely the interest of 4 per cent. per annum for time taken to complete payments.

We particularly invite you to see and hear the Campbell Piano. We have a fairly good supply ready today; but sales are likely to be more rapid than supplies for many weeks to come.

Men's TROUSERS And GOLF COATS

Sharply Cut in Price

Summer garments, of which most men will be glad to have a fresh supply, but which we must dispose of at once.

The prices now are quite insignificant.

These two lots:

Men's Trousers—Of blue serge, black cheviots, light color crash and striped flannels; worth $3.50 to $5; now $2.50.

Men's Red Golf Coats—Good for lounging or out-door wear, whether you are a golfer or not. The $5 and $6 kinds now $3.50. The $7 and $8.50 kinds now $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's BATHING SUITS

$2.50 to $3.50 Kinds at $1.50

These are the popular sort, with alternating stripes, of navy blue-and-red, black-and-red, and Columbia blue-and-white. Nicely shaped; well made; were $2.50, $3 and $3.50; now $1.50 a suit.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Plaited Bosom White Madras Shirts

At 50c

Little need to say more; for you will likely carry the entire lot away by noon.

The madras is of excellent quality; the shirts are nicely made; and all regular sizes are here.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's SACK SUITS

To Order

Spring Suitings must make way for the new Fall goods. And yet how many men will know the difference when they are made up. In fact, many men prefer a medium-weight suit all through the winter.

Today you may pick from all our $25 and $30 suitings, to be made up to your order, at

$20 a Suit

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Clean-up Sale of Boys' Wash Suits

This is a collection of about six hundred washable Sailor Suits for boys of 2½ to 12 years. All the popular materials are included; the variety of styles is wide, and all are nicely made.

Parents of boys will find that new supplies of very desirable suits will cost very little if picked from these three groups:

$1.25 to $1.50 Suits at 75c—

Of striped galatea, in broken sizes, for boys of 2½ to 10 years.

$1.85 to $2.75 Suits at $1.25—

Of plain linen, or striped galatea, handsomely trimmed. Sizes are incomplete; but most boys of 3 to 12 years can be fitted.

$3 to $6 Suits at $2.50—

Of white pique, duck and butcher's linen, in finest grades; others of blue and oxblood chambray. A very handsome collection. Sizes for 3 to 10 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

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This is the authorized and copyrighted edition, which was, until 1890, when the International was issued, considered the Best English Dictionary, and was universally recognized as Standard Authority. As the price has been reduced about one-half, it will be sought by those who desire a good, large, reliable Dictionary at a low price.

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Quarto; 2012 pages; steel engraved frontispiece; four lithographed colored plates; bound in full law sheep; double thumb-indexed. Over 3,000 illustrations distributed throughout the text. **Price, $4.75**

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About 70,000 Yards of 10c BATISTES at 4c a Yard!

This is the most decisive bargain in Cotton goods offered in New York this season. Twenty-five yards of ten-cent goods for a dollar is certainly extraordinary.

Not a scant lot of odds-and-ends, but about seventy thousand yards to pick from.

The variety of colorings will probably meet all wishes, though largest quantities are in shades of lavender, pink, heliotrope, cerise, navy blue and French blue, with white figures and stripes.

There are also some Dimities in pink and cerise grounds, with white figures. All at

Four Cents a Yard!

Main aisle.

This August Trade Sale OF FURNITURE

Adds Fifty Per Cent. to Your Furniture Savings

Many thrifty housekeepers save up all year to accumulate five hundred dollars to furnish their home as they want it.

After all the careful economizing of twelve months, this August Sale steps in and adds two hundred and fifty or three hundred dollars more to the value of the sum.

It is those who find it hard to save as much as they want, who appreciate most highly the benefits of this August Sale.

It is a satisfaction, too, to know that every dollar you invest here goes into buying worthy and dependable furniture, that with fair usage will last a lifetime, and serve your children, too.

With the markets flooded with trash, there is vast satisfaction in buying where there is no quality risk; and where every purchase is of honestly made furniture with our guarantee back of it.

This store's reputation stands back of its bargains, just the same as regular goods. We are willing to be judged as crucially by one as the other.

Today we have three attractive groups of Chairs at half-price, or near it. These:

At $9, from $14—Morris Chairs in the rocker pattern in golden oak and weathered oak. These chairs have high adjustable backs; broad arms; square spindles under arms; deep spring seats; fitted with velour cushions in several colors; fancy figured or plain. Cushions are tufted and reversible. This rocker has more than the comfort of a regular Morris chair, and the ease of a big rocker.

At $6, from $12—Oak Arm Chairs in weathered oak finish; flat slat back; broad arms; seats upholstered in roan leather. A similar chair of larger size in Dutch Colonial effect with Spanish leather seat. A splendid chair for library or den.

At $4, from $8—Hall or Dining Chairs in ash, finished in a weathered green effect; Dutch Colonial design; square legs; backs and between legs in flat cross slats; roan leather seats.

Chiffonniers in the August Furniture Sale

A splendid assortment in all the popular woods. The greatest show we have ever made of these pieces. One hundred and thirty-five styles to select from. The assortment of all other bedroom furniture is in keeping with our showing of chiffonniers. We describe some of the patterns:

$15, from $25—Mahogany chiffonnier; swell front; top 33 x 19 in.; three long and two short drawers; bonnet box; oval French plate mirror, 22 x 16 in.

$18.50, from $25—Mahogany chiffonniers; full swell front; paneled ends; top 34 x 18 in.; five long drawers; French plate mirror, 20 x 16 in.

$20, from $30—Quartered golden oak chiffonniers; serpentine front; top 36 x 19 in.; four long and two short drawers; pattern plate mirror, 24 x 20 in.; carved frame.

$20, from $40—Bird's-eye maple chiffonniers; full swell front; top 34 x 19 in.; shaped legs; five long drawers; oval mirror, 22 x 16 in.

$22, from $32—Mahogany chiffonniers; swell front; top 34 x 19 in.; three long drawers; two short drawers and bonnet box; French plate mirror, 24 x 18 in.; carved frame and standard.

$25, from $38—Curly birch chiffonniers; serpentine front; top 39 x 22 in.; three long and two short drawers and bonnet box; pattern plate mirror, 24 x 20 in.; highly finished and of fine construction.

$26, from $40—Quartered golden oak chiffonniers; full swell front; top 38 x 20 in.; two long and four short drawers; bonnet box; carved legs; pattern plate mirror, 28 x 20 in.

$30, from $45—Quartered golden oak; serpentine front; top 35 x 20 in.; swell ends; three long and two small drawers; bonnet box; pattern plate mirror, 24 x 20.

$32, from $48—Curly Birch chiffonniers; serpentine front; swell ends; top 34 x 20 in.; moulded base; claw feet; three long and two short drawers; bonnet box; pattern plate mirror, 24 x 20 in.

$45, from $60—Mahogany chiffonniers; full swell front; heavy moulded base and shaped legs; double moulded top, 36 x 20 in.; three long and two short drawers and bonnet box; pattern plate mirror in handsomely carved standard and frame; finest construction and finish.

Some of the other specially priced Chiffonniers are as follows:

$16, from $22—Mahogany.
$18.50, from $25—Bird's-eye maple.
$19, from $24—Mahogany.
$20, from $30—Mahogany.
$22, from $32—Golden oak.
$25, from $33—Mahogany.
$26, from $36—Golden oak.
$27, from $32—Mahogany.
$28, from $35—Curly birch.
$30, from $48—Bird's-eye maple.
$32, from $45—Mahogany.
$32, from $48—Bird's-eye maple.
$35, from $55—Curly birch.
$38, from $50—Golden oak.
$40, from $60—Golden oak.
$42, from $60—Mahogany.
$45, from $60—Bird's-eye maple.
$65, from $90—Mahogany.

Fourth floor.

LILLIAN CORSETS

The Most Shapely
The Most Comfortable of All Corsets

In grace of style and correct form the LILLIAN is constantly far to the front. In fashion, it changes with the first word from Paris. In construction it is the highest expression of the corset-making craft; being made exclusively for us by the best corsetier of Europe.

The many forms of figures are all provided for in the score of models in which the Lillian Corsets are made. Every figure may be comfortably brought to shapely correctness by the easy direction of the proper Lillian Corset.

Our expert fitters aid you in getting the proper model.

The prices are the fairest of all imported corsets.

These hints of a few:

At $2—Lillian corsets; short length, low bust, short hips; of coutil and batiste.
At $3.75—Lillian straight-front corsets; long waist, low bust, short over hips; no side steels; of coutil and batiste.
At $4.50—Lillian straight-front corsets, of coutil and batiste; low bust, extended hips.
At $5 to $14—Lillian corsets of whalebone; straight fronts; all excellent models, and of fine coutil.
At $1.50—Lillian Girdles of coutil. Same in whalebone, $2.50, lace trimmed.
At 75c and $1—Berlin Bust Form and Supporter.

Second floor, Tenth street.

DRAPERIES and Fancy Furniture

More interesting offerings in the Upholstery Store today. Portieres, lace curtains, and fancy decorated furniture, such as will be admired by all tasteful housekeepers; now offered at prices named below:

Portieres—
Tapestry Portieres, with heavy valance fringe at top; fringe at bottom; in a good line of colors. These are patterns from our present season's stock, to be closed out at these prices: $5, from $6.50; $7.25, from $10.

Window Shades—
Made of oil opaque cloth, mounted on best wood spring rollers; size 3x6 ft., 50c each.

Decorated Furniture—
Fancy Furniture, pyro-etched.
Tabourettes, in large variety, at $4.25 to $10.50; from $5.50 to $13.50.
Folding Tables, at $5 to $12; from $6.50 to $15.
Writing Desks, at $10.50 to $19; from $13 to $24.

Foot Rests—
Covered in leatherette, at $1.35 each; from $1.75.

Lace Curtains—
White Nottingham Curtains:
Were $1.65, $1.85, $2.25, $2.75, $3.50
Now $1.25, $1.40, $1.85, $2.15, $2.65
Ruffled Net Curtains:
Were $2, $2.65, $3.50, $4.25, $5.50
Now $1.50, $2, $2.65, $3.25, $4.25
Ruffled Muslin Curtains:
Were $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75
Now 75c, 90c, $1.15, $1.25
White Irish Point Curtains:
Were $5, $6, $6.50, $7
Now $3.75, $4.50, $5, $5.25
Sash Muslin—36 in., figured and in 3 patterns; suitable for full size and half sash curtains, at 12c yd., from 18c.

Screens—
Panels, covered with burlap, plain and figured, at $3.50 and $5.25; from $4.25 and $6.25.

Third floor.

Silk and Sateen Petticoats

First word of a group of taffeta silk petticoats, in solid colorings and fancy stripes—all in light shades; made with deep plaited ruffle, with small gathered ruffle and dust ruffle. They are really more valuable now than they were a month ago; yet they are marked at

$4.75, instead of $6.50

Then here are hints of new styles in Black Sateen Petticoats:

At 85c—Of black sateen; deep flounce, corded in clusters.
At $1.25—Of Mercerized sateen, with deep knife-plaited ruffle; small gathered ruffle.
At $1.50—Of Mercerized sateen, with deep flounce with knife-plaited ruffle, and three flat stitched folds above.
At $1.75—Of Mercerized sateen, with deep flounce, with three small plaited ruffles.
Also black Mohair Petticoats, in many styles, at $1.75 to $4.50.
Colored Washable Skirts, at 75c to $1.25.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Walking SKIRTS

New Styles—Low Prices

Here is a special lot of smart Walking Skirts, just newly made up, in the late gored style, flaring at bottom. Made of fine double-faced cloth, in assorted colors, finished at bottom with fifteen rows of stitching—

At $4.75, Instead of $6.50

Other Walking Skirts in the new styles, at $6.50 to $13.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Shamrock II. Is Here

A fine trim boat she is; and it will require a fast boat to beat her.

A fine Bromide enlargement photograph of Shamrock II, size 40 x 50 inches, is in one of our Broadway windows.

Copies, in same size, may be obtained for $30 each.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CROWD AT HARNESS RACES

Brighton Trotting Meeting Opened with Fine Sport.

LORD DERBY'S FREE-FOR-ALL

Village Farm Horse First After Losing a Heat to The Monk—Fast Track Threatens Records.

Harness racing on the old Brighton Beach track, home of the galloping thoroughbreds for more than twenty years, and the oldest race track in steady use about New York City, yesterday drew the largest attendance that has gathered for a local trotting meeting since the Fleetwood Park course was cut up several years ago. For the greater part of the attendance was made up of the patrons of the light harness horse, and the road drivers of New York, with a plentiful sprinkling of solid-looking men from the up-State fair grounds and trotting tracks, but there also was a strong representation of pleasure-seeking visitors from the city, drawn by the novelty of first-class harness sport. The total was a crowd that made a conspicuous success of the New York Trotting Association's inaugural harness meet.

The racing was in thorough keeping with the weather and crowd, and the only danger was that the visitors might be surfeited on the first day, for such a programme was never offered before in the history of American harness racing.

DAY'S RACES WORTH $17,000.

In all, races worth $17,000 were trotted or paced for, and the crowd actually saw eighteen heats decided between 1 o'clock, when the sport began, and twilight, when, in compliance with the law, a halt had to be called, leaving one of the five races undecided. The final heat or heats in this go over until this afternoon, when again the racing will begin at 1 o'clock, as the managers are anxious to complete the programme arranged and have refused to withdraw any race if it can be contested in the week that is open to the New York Trotting Association. There was betting, too, for those who wished it, but the casual visitors and the city patrons left that to the up-State horsemen and to the initiated among the road drivers, because to the average New Yorker, accustomed to taking his racing in the shape of Suburban and Brooklyn Handicaps and Futurity and Realization Stakes, the times and abilities of Grand Circuit campaigners are not sufficiently familiar to arouse the desire for speculation. The betting ring, transformed as had been the paddock and the track proper and equipped with the furniture for auction betting, was well filled throughout the afternoon, however. The comfort and satisfaction of the crowd were still further contributed to by the excellence of the management, the racing being started promptly on time and rushed through without hitches or delays.

The feature of the day and the attraction that was responsible chiefly for the large attendance was the free-for-all champion trot, the second event on the card, for which four of the best known trotters in the free-for-all class that now are in training were named to start. All the four named on the programme answered the call, with Lord Derby driven by his owner and trainer, E. F. Geers, the star of the collection, in both the public estimation and in the opinion of the betting men, Lord Derby being made the favorite over the field at $100 to $60 in the first pool sold. The splendid young stallion Charlie Herr, the fast mare Georgena, and the one time champion of the New York Speedway, The Monk, made up the field, and though the betting men had to take a great deal for granted as to the condition of Lord Derby, the assumption that his famous trainer and driver had him fit and ready for the race proved well founded.

LORD DERBY WON BIG EVENT.

Lord Derby ought to have won in straight heats, for Charlie Herr did not race as if he has yet come to his best form, while the others seemed outclassed. Lord Derby did not win in straight heats, however, though he won the $10,000 race in rather easy style in the end, Geers dropping the first heat to The Monk seemingly by being too confident and waiting too long before he called on his horse. The delay in moving on with Lord Derby gave The Monk the chance to get away from the others, and, cripple as he is, The Monk had an amazing burst of speed when Noble brushed him along at the end, Lord Derby in the meantime taking it easy behind. Geers seeming to have the idea that The Monk must come back to him.

When the fact became plain that The Monk was not going to go back, Geers sent Lord Derby on after him, but he had delayed too long, and The Monk, getting squarely and with all his old fire and speed, held on in the lead to the wire, Lord Derby gaining inch by inch, but failing to get up by a head.

The special pace between the flying Anaconda and the veteran Joe Patchen was sensational only in the matter of the time of the second heat, Anaconda, who was a strong favorite, racing away from his opponent in the first heat and winning in a jog in slow time. In the second and deciding heat Anaconda went on at a terrific clip, and astounded those who had predicted that the Brighton track could not be made fast for harness horses by going to the quarter in 0:30, to the half mile in 0:59½, and, easing up a bit, to the three-quarters in 1:30½. Even at the pace he was carrying, Joe Patchen was closing in the third quarter, but in the stretch the old Patchen seemed to weaken, and Anaconda jogged in again in the remarkable time for a track new to harness racing of 2:03¼.

The first race, the 2:12 pacing class, was a contest of split heats and a sad surprise for the betting crowd, as after much hedging when the favorite was seen to be beaten, the bettors went wrong again, and a horse that was among the unconsidered until the third heat had been finished won the race. Harold H. was the favorite in the first pools, and won the first heat, Dark Wilkes then taking the second. Captain Sphinx gathered in the third heat, and all the others being sent to the stable, Captain Sphinx outgamed and outstayed the winners of the first two heats, and captured the purse by taking the fourth and fifth heats. There were split heats again for the third race, the 2:14 trotting class, Nigger Jack taking the first and over Coxey, the first favorite, and in the third, when Coxey went on to win, James Shevelin beating him out for the third in the fastest time of the race. Shevelin then became the favorite, and in the next two heats won after a rather pretty brush to the wire for the deciding trial. The race for the Metropolitan Stakes, 2:20 pacing, was started late, but Captain Brino, by taking the first two heats, for a time threatened to finish the big programme in one day. In the third heat, however, Captain Brino became tangled up a bit on the last turn, and Dick See, racing straight on, lasted long enough to beat him out in a warm finish, with both horses under the whip. The deciding heats go over to today, as it was too dark to finish the race. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—The Breakers Stakes; 2:12 pacing; three heats in five; purse $2,000.

George T. Miller's Captain Sphinx, b. g., by Sphinx-Lou Gift, (Ville). 2 2 1 1 1
John E. Swarts's Harold H., b. g., (Proctor) 1 3 9 2 2
W. B. McDonald's Emma M., b. m., (McDonald) ..... 10 9 2 *
Garden Farm's Prince A., br. g., (Tyson) ..... 4 5 3 *
H. A. Beale's Dan L., b. g., (Dickerson) ..... 3 8 4 *
J. F. Dingee's Daphne Dallas, b. m., (Herbert) ..... 8 4 6 *
J. Ryan's Reuben S., b. g., (Ryan) ..... 5 6 7 *
East View Stock Farm's De Veras, blk. g., (Allen) ..... 6 7 8 *
F. E. Freeman's Cuba, b. m., (Freeman) ..... 9 10 10 *
D. Norton's Clotho, br. m., (Norton) ..... 11 †
Prospect View Stable's Dark Wilkes, br. g., (McGregor) ..... 7 1 5 3 ‡

Time—2:10; 2:09; 2:12; 2:11¾; 2:21½.

*Ruled off. †Withdrawn. ‡Distanced.

Pools.—First Heat—Harold H., $50; field, $28. Second Heat—Harold H., $50; field, $40. Third Heat—Dark Wilkes, $50; field, $50. Fourth Heat—Captain Sphinx, $50; field, $55. Fifth Heat—Captain Sphinx, $50; field, $17.

Withdrawn—T. and Arthur's Alberta and George Van Dyke's Early Bird.

SECOND RACE.—The Champion Free for All, trotting, mile heats, three in five; purse, $10,000.

E. F. Geers's Lord Derby, (2:07) b. g., by Mambrino King-Claribel, by Hamlin's Almont, (Geers) 2 1 1 1
Fred Gerken's The Monk, (2:08¾,) b. g., by Chimes-Goldfinch, (Noble) 1 2 2 2
David Cahill's Charlie Herr, (2:07,) br. s., by Alfred G.-Bessie Huntington, (Kelly) ..... 4 3 3 *
James Gormly's Georgena, (2:07¼,) ch. m., by Epaulet-Ida Howe, (McDowell). 3 4 4 *

*Ruled off.

Time—2:09; 2:09¾; 2:16; 2:16.

Pools—First heat, Lord Derby $100, field $70; second heat, Lord Derby $100, field $40; third heat, Lord Derby $100, field $25; fourth heat, Lord Derby $100, field $10.

THIRD RACE.—2:14 class, trotting, mile heats, three in five; purse, $1,500.

Parkway Farm's James Shevlin, br. g., by Baron Wilkes-Stella Belmont, (Dickerson) 7 2 1 1 1
E. L. Arthur's Nigger Jack, blk. g., (Arthur) 1 1 3 2 2
J. T. Donovan's Dot Miller, b. m., (Walker) ..... 2 6 5 *
Smathers & Shaffer's Coxey, b. g., (Spear) ..... 6 7 2 *
C. E. Clark's Listerine, b. m., (Clark) ..... 3 5 4 *
A. L. Mulcahy's Algoneta, b. m., (Sanders) ..... 4 3 6 *
W. P. Bigg's Bird Eye, ch. s., (Biggs) ..... 5 4 7 *

*Ruled off.

Time—2:15¾; 2:16; 2:13¼; 2:15; 2:16¾.

Pools.—First Heat—Coxey, $100; Listerine, $80; Nigger Jack, $60; field, $20. Second Heat—Nigger Jack, $50; field, $75; Third Heat—Nigger Jack, $50; field, $20. Fourth Heat—James Shevlin, $50; Nigger Jack, $25. Fifth Heat—James Shevlin, $50; Nigger Jack, $20.

Withdrawn.—W. G. Durfee's Charley Mac, A. B. Hutching's Lita W., and John H. Cahill's May C.

FOURTH RACE.—Special class, pacing, mile heats, two in three; purse, $1,500.

John Trout's Anaconda, (2:02½,) b. g., by Knight-Haggin mare by Algona, (Trout)... 1 1
The Parkway Farm's Joe Patchen, (2:01¾,) blk. s., by Patchen Wilkes-Josephine Young, by Joe Young, (Dickerson) 2 2

Time—2:07½; 2:03¼.

Pools—First heat, Anaconda, $100; Joe Patchen, $50; second heat, no pooling.

FIFTH RACE.—The Metropolitan, 2:20 class, pacing, mile heats, three in five; purse, $2,000.

W. G. Scovel's Captain Brino, blk. s., by Wild Brino-Columbine, (Kennedy) 1 1 2
S. S. Lyman's Dick See, b. s., (Lyman)... 3 2 1
Edgar Bronk's Star Pugh, ch. g., (Lockwood) 2 3 4
W. C. Floyd-Jones's Snitz, d. g., (Davis). 6 5 5
D. W. Maloney's Helen D., b. m., (Malopenter) 5 6 3
D. W. Maloney's Helen D., b. m., (Maloney) ..... 4 4 dis
T. L. Arthur's P. H. Flynn, b. g., (Arthur). 7 dis

Withdrawn—East View Stock Farm's Don Derby Henry Hagmaier's Marchust, J. T. Wyman's Pure Gold, and the Garden Farm's Allerteen.

Time—2:07¼; 2:10; 2:10¼.

Pools—First heat, Star Pugh, $50; field, $60; second heat, Captain Brino, $50; field, $35; third heat, Captain Brino, $100; field, $30.

Race unfinished, to be concluded to-day.

Entries for Brighton Harness Races.

First Race.—The Metropolitan, for 2:20 class pacers; mile heats, three in five; unfinished from Tuesday.—W. G. Stovel's Captain Brino winner of two heats, and S. S. Lyman's Dick See winner of one heat.

Second Race.—The Bonner Memorial, 2:12 class, trotting; purse $5,000; three in five heats.—Charles E. Simmons's Beldia, Charles S. Rannells's (T. L. Arthur) Cornelia Bell, A. C. Maynard's Confessor, Nathan Strauss's Cuprum, Santa Rosa Stock Farm's Dolly Dillon, George W. Leavitt's Dolly Bidwell, Smathers & Shaffer's Dr. Book, Arden Farm's Elsie S., Frank D. Creamer's Frank Creamer, Parkway Farm's Keilmont, Isaac L. Goff's Lady Geraldine, Alex. McLaren's Lucy Carr, N. W. Hubinger's Mecallas, M. H. Reardon's May Allen, Ed. F. Geers's Onward Silver.

Third Race.—2:24 Class, pacing; purse $1,500; three in five heats.—G. D. Brinkerhoff's Ayrean, Terrace Farm's Beausant, Parkway Farm's Carrina, F. J. Keefe's Cubanola, W. W. Hayward's Ethel Brown, N. W. Hubinger's Frasier, Louis Steuber's Funston, E. F. Geers's King Charles, J. E. Hubinger's Reckless, H. F. Adams's St. Patrick, E. F. Geers's Shadow Chimes, Terrace Farm's Terrace Queen, John C. Kirkpatrick's Thornway, Scott McLane's Xava.

Fourth Race.—2:24 Class, Trotting; purse, $1,500; three in five heats.—N. W. Hubinger's Alberta D., A. B. Hutching's Ashby L., W. F. Erwin's Captain Bracken, James Golden's Easter, Parkway Farm's El Milagro, Nutbourne Farm's Governor Roosevelt, J. J. Timmins's Harry Davis, W. J. Young's Henrietta, Smathers & Shaffer's Iva Dee, George M. Travis's Lady Travis, A. B. Hutchins's Leola B., Kenmore Stable's Locha, J. E. Hubinger's Nutbearer, Maple Valley Farm's Sonata, and J. H. Thayer's The Bondsman.

Fifth Race.—The Hiram Woodruff, 2:20 Class, Trotting; purse, $2,000; three in five heats.—A. T. Miller's Aldine Medium, W. F. Steele's Allright, J. C. McCoy's Baron Belt, Smather & Shaffer's Coxey, M. J. Sinnott's Creoline, Tom Donovan's Effie D., Mart. Demarest's Free Silver, E. T. Bedford's General Shafter, Arden Farm's Helen Grace, A. W. Bruner's Harry Madison, John O'Hagan's Hullman, Parkway Farm's Jantina, Isaac L. Goff's Lenora, Monarchal Farm's Monarchal, Prospect View Stable's My Chance, G. W. Baum's Neva Simmons, J. E. Hubinger's Nutbearer, William H. Ludlum's Pierrot, Clyde McBride's Pristini, Alex. Maclaren's Quoddy Girl, Albert C. Bostwick's Rose, George B. Gaines's Roommate, W. B. McDonald's Truffles, Edgar Bronk's Toledo Bee.

Harness Races at Glens Falls.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Delightful weather, a good-sized crowd, and a fast track characterized to-day's Grand Circuit harness meet. The 2:09 pace, the first on the card, brought out six starters. The second heat of this race gave an exciting finish between Raymond M. and Stacker Taylor. The former, driven by Crissman, the one-armed and one-legged driver from Colorado, won in a driving finish by a close margin. Summary:

2:09 Class.—Pacing; the Brooklyn; purse, $1,000.

Raymond M., blk h., by Thornoyke, (Cassidy) 5 1 1 3 4 1
Hal McEwen, ch. g., (Garth) 4 4 4 1 1 3
Stacker Taylor, b. h., (Macey) 1 2 2 2 3 2
Reed Seal, b. h., (Snow) ..... 2 5 5 4 3 *
Oscar L., ch. g., (McKenney) ..... 6 3 3 5 dr.
Dan M., b. g., (A. H. McDonald) ..... 3 dis.

*Ruled off.

Time—2:10½; 2:08¾; 2:11; 2:14½; 2:14; 2:14.

2:24 Class.—Trotting; the Horicon; purse, $1,500.

Country J., ch. g., by Jay Hawker, (Macey) 1 1 1
Kosy, b. m., (A. H. McDonald) 3 2 2
Away, ch. m., (Burch) 2 3 3
Dolly Secto, (Young) ..... 4 dis.
The King, b. g., (Marsh) ..... dis.

Time—2:16¼; 2:13¼; 2:14.

2:14 Class.—Trotting; the Combination; purse, $1,500.

Whitewood, gr. g., by Woodlark, (Snow)..1 1 1
Gracie Cline, ch. m., (Macey) 3 3 2
Palm Leaf, b. g., (McCarthy) 2 3 3
Axtello, b. g., (Marsh) 4 4 4

Time—2:12¼; 2:12¼; 2:11¾.

To beat 2:30.

Flora Directum, b. m., by Directum.....2:29½
Immaculate, b. m., by Directum.....2:28¾

Trotting Races at Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The August meet of the Hudson and Mohawk Valley Circuit opened on the half-mile track of the Newburg Driving Park to-day, and will continue three days longer. Summary:

2:35 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300.

J. R. H., ch. s., by McEwen, (McGee)....1 1 1
S. S. B., ro. g., (Swan) 3 2 2
Lamberta, b. m., (Barrett) 2 9 7
Mrs. Brown, b. m., (James) 6 3 3
Frank T., b. s., (Walsh) 9 3 9
Bonnie Maid, blk. m., (Titlow) 7 5 4
Arnola, ch. m., (Trimble) 4 7 6
William R., ch. g., (Goble) 5 8 5
Ethel L., blk. m., (Mulvaney) 10 6 3
Contessa, ch. m., (Hartman) ..... 11 10 ds
Adjudicator, b. g., (Curry) ..... 8 dis

Time—2:25½; 2:21¾; 2:19½.

2:15 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.

I. W. Washburn, br. h., by Ruppee, (Washburn) 1 1 1
S. P., br. h., (White) 2 2 2
Spring Boy, b. g., (Cummings) 3 4 3
Amokin, blk. g., (Maxfield) 5 3 5
Tiffin Belle, b. m., (Mulvaney) 6 5 4
Tyanna, blk. m., (Titlow) ..... 4 6 dr

Time—2:20¼; 2:16¾; 2:19¼.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400, (unfinished.)

Mattie Smelts, ch. m., by Cardiff, (Doble) 1 2 2 1
Marion, b. m., by Wilton, (Scovill)..... 4 1 1 2
C. E. J., b. g., (Aldrich) 2 3 3 3
General Johnston, blk. g., (James)....6 5 5 2
Charles D. Jacobs, ch. g., (Stradder)..3 6 4 5
Pleasant Hill Bell, b. m., (Davis)..... 9 4 6 6
Santini, g. g., (Mayfield) 8 7 8 8
Carlotte W., ch. m., (Hard) 7 7 7 7
Edith L., ch. m., (Brower) ..... 8 8 dis

Time—2:18¼; 2:17¼; 2:18¾; 2:19¾.

Yale's First Football Call.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 13.—Capt. Charles Gould of the Yale football eleven has given orders for thirty-five men to report for Summer practice on Yale Field. It is expected that the men will meet about Sept. 23 to prepare for the first game of the season, which is the match with Trinity here Sept. 28.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Boston Beat New York in an Exciting Ten-Inning Contest—Brooklyn Won.

Ten innings were required to decide the baseball game at the Polo Grounds yesterday between the New York and Boston teams. For nine innings neither side was able to advance a man across the plate, Mathewson and Nichols giving a superb exhibition of pitching, Mathewson having slightly the better of it. Up to this time each man had been hit safely but five times, and both teams had played an errorless game in the field. In the tenth inning, however, Mathewson weakened, and with the bases filled and two out, Cooley hit for two bases, sending in 3 runs.

Mathewson started off well by striking out two of the Boston batsmen in the first inning, and from that time until the ninth inning neither side had a chance to score. In the ninth inning Boston got a man on third, with two men out, but was unable to score him, Hickman throwing Long out at first for the third out. In this inning Demont hit safely and Cooley sacrificed, Mathewson throwing him out. Mathewson then succeeded in getting three strikes on Murphy, but the last one was missed by Smith, Demont reaching third and Murphy second on the misplay. Lowe, however, struck out, and Long was tossed out by Hickman.

Kittridge was the first man up in the tenth inning. Hickman failed to stop Nichols's hit. Slagle hit to Strang, who touched third, putting out Kittridge. He threw to second to catch Nichols, but failed. Davis fumbled Tenney's hit and the bases were filled. Demont hit to Ganzel, who threw to Smith, forcing Nichols at the plate, Cooley doubled, scoring Slagle, Tenney, and Demont. Cooley got third on Davis's bad throw home. Davis threw out Murphy. Hickman got his base in New York's half of this inning because Cooley misjudged his fly. The other batsmen, however, were unable to advance him. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V. Halt'n,cf.	0	1	1	1	0		
Selbach, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Strang, 3b.	0	0	4	0	0		
Hickman,2b.	0	1	0	2	0		
Davis, ss.	0	2	4	2	1		
Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	7	1	1		
Smith, c.	0	0	7	1	0		
McBride, rf.	0	1	4	0	0		
Math'son, p.	0	0	1	3	0		
Total.	0	5	30	11	2		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, rf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Tenney, 1b.	1	0	17	0	0		
Demont, 2b.	1	1	2	2	9		
Cooley, cf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Murphy, lf.	0	0	2	1	0		
Lowe, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0		
Long, ss.	0	1	1	3	1		
Kittridge, c.	0	2	5	1	0		
Nichols, p.	0	1	1	4	0		
Total.	3	7	30	19	0		

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

First base by error—Boston, 1. Left on bases—New York, 4; Boston, 4. Bases on balls—By Mathewson, 2; by Nichols, 2. Struck out—By Mathewson, 9; by Nichols, 3. Two-base hits—Kittridge, Cooley. Sacrifice hits—Tenney, Cooley. Double plays—Long, Demont, and Tenney; Demont and Kittridge. Hit by pitched ball—Murphy. Wild pitches—Mathewson, 2; Nichols, 1. Passed balls—Smith, 1; Kittridge, 1. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—One hour and 55 minutes.

BROOKLYN, 8; PHILADELPHIA, 2.

Pitcher Kitson had the hard-hitting Philadelphia baseball team at his mercy yesterday at Washington Park, striking out ten men and allowing only six scattered hits and two runs. The Brooklyns batted Orth out of the box in two innings, and bunched two doubles and as many singles off White in the eighth inning. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	1	4	0	0		
Wolve'n, 3b.	0	2	2	3	0		
Flick, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Delehа'y, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Jacklitsch, c.	0	0	9	2	1		
Jenn'gs, 1b.	1	1	10	1	0		
Hallman, 2b.	0	0	1	7	0		
Cross, ss.	1	0	3	4	0		
Orth, p.	0	1	0	1	1		
White, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Totals.	2	6	24	18	1		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Keeler, rf.	0	1	2	1	0	0	
Sheckard, lf.	1	1	3	0	0		
Dolan, cf.	1	0	2	3	0		
Kelley, 1b.	1	2	4	0	0		
Daly, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0		
Dahlen, ss.	1	2	2	2	1		
Irwin, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0		
Farrell, c.	1	1	9	2	0		
Kitson, p.	1	1	0	2	0		
Total.	8	12	27	8	1		

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—2
Brooklyn	1	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	4—8

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 7. Two-base hits—Orth, Kelley, Daly. Three-base hits—Sheckard, Kelley. Stolen bases—Overton, Keeler. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Brooklyn, 6. Double play—Hallman, Jennings, and Cross. Sacrifice hits—Thomas, Keeler. First base on balls—By Kitson, 6; by White, 2. Struck out—By Kitson, 10; by White, 2. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

CINCINNATI, 6; ST. LOUIS, 4.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—Cincinnati played another twelve-inning baseball game with St. Louis today and won in the twelfth, aided by the local team's errors. In the eleventh inning, with two out and two on bases, Stimmel, the Cincinnati pitcher, purposely passed Burkett to first, filling all the bases, and then struck Padden out. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	2	5	0	1		
Padden, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0		
McGann, 1b.	1	1	13	0	1		
Donovan, rf.	1	2	4	1	0		
Wallace, ss.	1	1	3	3	1		
Kruger, 3b.	0	0	4	4	0		
Nichols, cf.	0	2	0	0	0		
Schriver, c.	0	1	4	2	0		
Murphy, p.	0	2	0	4	1		
Total.	4	11	36	18	4		

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	1	3	2	0	0		
Harley, rf.	1	0	1	0	0		
Beckley, 1b.	1	2	13	0	0		
C'wford, rf.	1	3	3	0	0		
Magoon, ss.	1	2	6	4	1		
S'feldt, 3b.	0	1	3	2	0		
Fox, 2b.	0	2	3	2	0		
Bergen, c.	0	0	8	4	1		
Stimmel, p.	1	1	0	2	0		
Total.	6	14	36	15	3		

St. Louis	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	2—6

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Cincinnati, 3. Two-base hit—Donovan. Home run—McGann. Hit by pitcher—By Stimmel, 1. Sacrifice hits—Padden, Nichols, Schriver, Harley, Fox. Bases on balls—Off Murphy, 2; off Stimmel, 5. Stolen bases—Magoon, (2,) Harley, Burkett. Struck out—By Stimmel, 5; by Murphy, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Cincinnati, 9. Time of game—2 hours and 35 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	54	35	.607	Boston	44	48	.478
Philadelphia	54	38	.587	New York	37	48	.435
St. Louis	55	42	.567	Cincinnati	38	54	.413
Brooklyn	49	44	.527	Chicago	37	61	.381

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Boston in New York.
Philadelphia in Brooklyn.

American League Games.

At Boston—Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 3, (thirteen innings.)
At Washington—Baltimore, 5; Washington, 1.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 4; Chicago, 0. Chicago, 14; Cleveland, 1, (second game.)

Eastern League Games.

At Buffalo—Hartford, 6; Buffalo, 3.
At Montreal—Providence, 6; Montreal, 3.
At Rochester—Brockton, 6; Rochester, 5.
At Toronto—Toronto, 5; Worcester, 2.

New York State League.

At Binghamton—Binghamton, 10; Schenectady, 5.
At Utica—Utica, 3; Troy, 2.
At Waverly—Waverly, 13; Ilion, 6.
At Rome—Rome, 15; Albany, 9.

Myopia Hunt Club's Golf Tourney.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—The announcement was made to-day that the Myopia Hunt Club will hold its open golf tournament at Hamilton Sept. 27 and 28. It will be the biggest golf event of the Fall in New England.

Competitors will play eighteen holes in the morning, the first eight to qualify for the Myopia Cup, the next eight to qualify for the consolation prize.

There will also be a stroke competition on Saturday, Sept. 28, handicap limited to 24.

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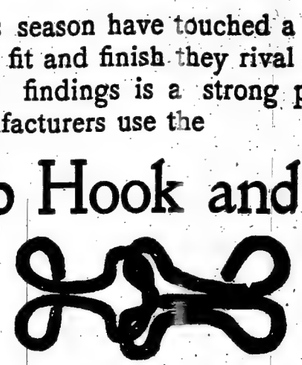

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Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and that it has duly qualified as such Receiver and does hereby require that

First: All persons indebted to said corporation render an account to the undersigned at its office, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such Receiver and to pay the same to it on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Second: All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation deliver the same to said Receiver on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Third: All the creditors of said corporation deliver to it their respective accounts and demands duly proven by affidavit in the usual form at the place and within the time aforesaid.

Every person holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing in detail to said Receiver at the place and within the time aforesaid.—Dated 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 6th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

Surrogate Notices.

ARMSTRONG, CATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE ARMSTRONG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Carter & Fallows, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of March, 1901. STEPHEN W. BALDWIN, SAMUEL CARTER, Jr., Executors. EDWARD H. FALLOWS, Attorney for the Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. mh27-law6mW

BROWN, GEORGE T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Brown, Jr., and all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE T. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Joseph A. Brown and James Kehoe, as executors and trustees of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

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Penn's Staff of Football Coaches.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 13.—The University of Pennsylvania's prospects for the coming football season are pretty gloomy, and it will require the untiring efforts of George Woodruff and the board of coaches to develop a team which will be able to keep the colors of the Quakers from being trailed in the dirt. While the board of coaches, which is to assist Head Coach Woodruff in his work, has not been definitely announced, six of the eight men have been decided upon. The names of these are: Mitchell Rosengarten, T. Truxton Hare, Dr. Charles H. Schoff, N. C. Folwell, Samuel Goodman, and Harry C. Thayer. These men are all players, who became famous on former teams of the Red and Blue, and it is thought that their influence will bring out many candidates for the team.

The members of the board of coaches, except the head coach, shall receive no compensation other than expenses, and in no case shall items be counted as expenses which aggregate more than $100 above board and room rent. A non-resident shall be entitled to $7 per week for room rent during the training season, and all members of the board except the Captain shall be entitled to eat such meals as they may choose at the training table free of charge.

Poor Polo Game at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—The polo season began here this afternoon with a close and, at times, exciting, but altogether a poorly played match between the Country Club team of Westchester and the Westchester Polo Club, the former winning by 12 goals to 10, including the handicap.

The match was played on the grounds at Bateman's Point, and practically the entire Newport society colony watched the sport and applauded the victors, although sympathizing with the Westchester Polo Club team, made up of Newport residents.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FANNY C. LYON and others as trustee, etc., plaintiffs, against JOHN D. HALLORAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2nd day of July, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of August, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and designated as lot number thirteen (13) and part of lot number eighteen (18) on Block number One on a Map entitled "Map showing part of property near Port Morris belonging to Samuel E. Lyon, Esq.," dated August 27th, 1880, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on October 15th, 1880, as Map number 855, and which is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Concord Avenue, distant two hundred and fifty (250) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Concord Avenue with the northerly line of Division Avenue as laid down on said Map, and running thence northwardly along the westerly line of Concord Avenue twenty (20) feet to the southerly side of lot number fourteen (14) on said Map, thence

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TWELVE PAGES.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Mayor VAN WYCK is spending days of repose at Seabright. He gives no outward sign that the disclosures that have furnished actual proof of the collusion of the Police Department with criminals and lawbreakers in any way concern him.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. DEVERY, who is the real and responsible head of the department, is attending the races at Saratoga. He gives no sign that the discovery that the machinery of his department, his Captains, Sergeants, and wardmen are corruptly organized to prevent the enforcement of the law by giving warning to criminals of the service of warrants in any way interests or concerns him. One of his Captains was indicted yesterday, and the day before a wardman was sentenced to prison. It has been demonstrated that the Police Department is altogether rotten. Probably a score of its officers are in very present danger of indictment and conviction for corruptly protecting the proprietors of gambling houses and disorderly resorts. DEVERY himself is in danger. You never would suspect it from the behavior of the man. He is the one officer immediately responsible for the awful condition of the Police Department, but he remains perfectly calm and entirely indifferent.

If a sane man engaged in refreshing his body and soul at the seaside should be advised that his partner had absconded with the funds of his firm, that his son had shot the coachman and set fire to his house, that his wife had eloped with the grocer, and that a warrant for forgery was out against himself, and should thereafter continue to take his ease and his repose with a tranquil mind and unruffled mien, men would say that he had a wonderful nervous organization. Beyond that no rational explanation could be found or offered.

There is only one explanation of the astonishing behavior of DEVERY and the Mayor. It is simply that all the horrible matters disclosed by the labors of Mr. MOSS were quite well known to them as the recognized business methods of the Tammany organization with which they are not permitted to interfere. The obligations of oath and of office they repudiate, public opinion they defy, and for their reputations they care nothing. The organization they must obey; there they must stand well; CROKER'S confidence they will not forfeit. As for the courts, the District Attorney, the Governor, the people at the polls, why, they must take their chances, as the common malefactor takes his. But that hideously dirty stream of money that flows from the thousand homes of vice into the pockets of the chief men of the Tammany organization they will not check or dry up.

So the Mayor stays at Seabright and DEVERY at the race track. This is really the only explanation that suggests itself, the only one that will stand the test of examination. We do not believe the Mayor and DEVERY are afraid to come back to town—afraid of indictment and arrest. The evidence against them, if there is evidence, has not yet been put in shape for the Governor or the Grand Jury. They would be safe from arrest, but nothing could shelter them from the fatal displeasure of the chiefs if they came back as decent men would, as self-respecting men would, as officers with a single spark of the sense of public duty would do, in order that they might begin at once a stern search for the guilty.

And, in truth, what good citizen wants these men to come back? Are they not pursuing a course that powerfully helps on the cause of public decency and the cleaning up of the town? A mere show of morality and zeal on their part, even if it was hypocritical and false, would blind some eyes. Now every eye sees precisely where they stand. They make tacit acknowledgment of official responsibility for the conditions that exist by refusing to join in the work of finding a remedy. Mr. GUGGENHEIMER, too, who now has the full powers of the Mayor of the City of New York, shows that he puts loyalty to the Tammany organization above loyalty to himself and to the people. His opportunity is boundless if he were willing to make himself famous, if he had the courage of what we feel very sure must be his own personal desires, to make a swift and clean sweep of the bribe-takers and blackguards who now defile the name of the city and bond it out to vice. But with him as with the Mayor and DEVERY the organization is the supreme law.

So much the better. We know where we stand. It is no longer a matter of suspicion and inference. The proof is before the community. It is a terrible and an arousing exhibition. Corruption and the police protection of vice have been brought plainly into the view of every voter in the city, and every voter sees how the Tammany officials behave under the exposure. If the people will not now drive out these agents of Satan they deserve nothing better than to be ruled by the like of them forever.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

The "lull" reported yesterday from the centres of disturbance in connection with the steel strike is interpreted as indicating the reaching of the high water mark of the effort of the Amalgamated Association to paralyze the steel industry of the United States. Every indication warrants the belief that the only change possible will be the gradual weakening of the position of the Amalgamated and the return to work of those who were led to believe that the strike would be as general as Mr. SHAFFER intended and perhaps expected to make it. The fact that success is now impossible and that its prolongation will merely entail suffering and privation upon those who remain idle is perfectly well known to the more intelligent of the wage earners affected by it. No doubt there is a lingering hope that to avoid further inconvenience to itself and its customers the Steel Corporation will make some concessions which will salve the wounds of pride, or at least agree formally to permit those now out to return to their old positions without prejudice; but more than this is probably not expected by the leaders or their more intelligent followers.

The statistical position of the strike at the close of business on Tuesday was substantially as follows: Out of some 300,000 men employed by the United States Steel Corporation 56,595 were idle. These figures are as nearly accurate as they can be made. The total number employed by the company on any one day depends upon many things, a stoppage in one line of production affecting other lines more or less and reducing the number of men required to be carried on the pay roll. Under existing conditions the figure given is about correct. With everything running smoothly the total number would probably be increased by twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand.

Of the 56,595 men on strike at this time 49,000 quit work in obedience to the first order of President SHAFFER, and have been idle since July 1. This means that in response to the order which was to have administered a crushing blow to the Steel Corporation and brought every one connected with it to his knees, only about seven thousand five hundred men quit work. The probabilities are that most of those who obeyed the strike order did so under the impression that the strike would be general, and that had they known how slender the response would be, very few would have struck at all.

The mills seriously embarrassed by the strike are those of the American Tin Plate Company, with 22,000 men out; those of the American Steel Hoop Company, with 12,000 men out, and those of the National Steel Company, with 2,000 men out. Of the force of the sheet mill at Mingo Junction 1,500 men are idle; and about the same number of men from the mills of the Republic Iron Company. The mills more or less thoroughly organized by the Amalgamated in which the order of President SHAFFER was ignored were those of Milwaukee, North and South Chicago, Joliet, the Carnegie mills, and the Upper and Lower Union mills of Pittsburg. Arrangements to resume work in several of the mills closed by the Amalgamated are so far advanced as to permit of fixing a date for opening them.

From this summary of the situation it is evident that Mr. SHAFFER failed utterly in carrying into execution his purpose to tie up the whole industry. He has succeeded in making considerable trouble, but vastly more for the workmen than for the employing companies. The loss to the United States Steel Corporation is largely offset in the advantage of a cleaning up of stocks and in giving new firmness to prices at a time when, in consequence of the seasonable dullness, they might have sagged. The inability of the Amalgamated to close the Carnegie, Johnstown, Duncansville, Monessen, Youngstown, and the principal Illinois and Ohio plants was a fatal setback to the strike movement.

The only serious trouble remaining is sharply localized in and near Pittsburg, and will probably last as long as any hope remains of calling out the Carnegie men. This was one of the objects of the movement for sentimental reasons. These mills were regarded as the most formidable obstacles in the way of the rehabilitation of the Amalgamated Association, and success at that point would have been claimed as a vindication of the outrage at Homestead which led to its disruption. From this time on we may expect to see the strikers desert the Amalgamated in regiments and return to work. Some violence may be attempted, but probably not much, for the reason that no advantage to the Amalgamated can possibly result therefrom. The attitude of the employing companies is kindly, and there will be very little discrimination shown even against those who have been most active in bringing the strike about. Generally, when plans to resume are made the managers give the old men a chance to return, and only consider those unavailable who refrain from indicating a desire to resume their work.

We commend the wisdom of the officers of the Steel Corporation and its constituent companies in saying very little since the strike began. In consequence of this wise discretion no bitterness has been created, and the men will not have reason to cherish deep resentments. All the foolish talking, indiscreet boasting and threatening have been on their side, and in paying no attention to it the employers have done the proper thing for the first time in the history of labor troubles in this country.

ELECTRIC COMPETITION WITH THE TUNNEL ROADS.

One of the fruits of the lack of enterprise on the part of one of the railroads using the Park Avenue tunnel, in refusing to give its patrons the kind of service best suited to their requirements, is the application for a charter for the New York and Port Chester Railroad, which is to be a first-class four-track third-rail electric railway from the Bronx into Connecticut. The interests represented in the steam railroad now in the field may be successful in delaying the granting of a franchise for this important and necessary undertaking, but they cannot expect permanently to block the wheels of progress. Electric railroads are indispensable for the accommodation of the travel invited by the very attractive country which has been so long held back in its development by the unsatisfactory accommodations offered by the unprogressive steam railroads which now furnish the only facilities of communication between New York and its Long Island Sound suburbs available for the use of business men desiring suburban homes. An electric railroad with an equipment suitable for the local passenger traffic it would attract would certainly be a very formidable competitor of the steam railroads which up to this time have considered themselves beyond the reach of competition.

In stimulating the roads which use the tunnel to change it from a public nuisance into a public convenience, movements of this character will doubtless accomplish more than the Grand Jury and all the city departments together have been able to effect. We learn that the Health Department, "by advice of counsel," has reached the conclusion that it would be very difficult to establish the fact that the tunnel in its present condition is a nuisance and that in any event it is no business of theirs. As to the presentment of the Grand Jury, the only opinion expressed is that that body often makes mistakes and may have made one in the present instance. Perhaps the Grand Jury at its next term will make the further mistake of fixing upon the Health Department the responsibility for official negligence in a matter in which its duty is clear and its powers supreme. Meanwhile, however, we look for more benefit to result from the serious menace of competition than from official interference from any quarter.

What is doing in Germany in connection with experiments in the substitution of electricity for steam in the movement of passenger trains for long distances, as reported to the State Department by Mr. FRANK MASON, our Consul General in Berlin, may be of interest to the gentlemen responsible for the maintenance of the conditions existing in the Park Avenue tunnel. In October, 1899, a company known as the Studien Gesellschaft was incorporated in Berlin, the capital of which was contributed by the railway and electrical interests of Germany, and its management intrusted to the best-qualified engineers in the kingdom. After more than a year of test and experiment, a representative of this company had an interview with the German Emperor and submitted a plan of using for conclusive demonstration the military line of railway from Berlin to Zossen, about eighteen and a half miles. The idea was fully approved, and the active co-operation of the Government was pledged. With electric cars now building, each of which will seat about fifty passengers, it is expected that speeds of from 125 to 150 miles an hour will be attained. Speeds of 60 to 100 miles an hour are no longer problematical. The line from Berlin to Zossen is nearly ready for use as an electric road, and within thirty days the tests will have been made. We would remind the officers and Directors of the steam roads using the tunnel that others are watching these German experiments with even greater interest than they have shown, and that it may appear to capital that there are some advantages in an initial electrical construction over one changed over from a steam equipment.

CONCERNING MR. BIRDSALL.

In all the discussion about the Ramapo job there was evinced a singular tendency upon the part of everybody concerned to spare Mr. BIRDSALL, the engineer and professional authority of the Croton Water Bureau. When the helpless DALTON was put to his last trump in the investigation of that job he invoked the protection of the professional authority of his Engineer in Chief. "A man to whom we pay $7,000 a year" was a man, according to the cheerful DALTON, "who could not lie, and could not be mistaken." The assailants of the job had a human sympathy with the authority thus invoked against them, as an old gentleman who had done some fairly good service in his specialty, and was bound by the most cogent considerations to hold on to his job, seeing that it was clearly his last. Even when his authority was invoked in favor of a flagrant steal the assailants of the steal dealt with him most tenderly.

But Mr. BIRDSALL has now worn out the patience of some of those who were most patient with him. Among these is the Controller, who now says plumply that Mr. BIRDSALL has outlived his usefulness, and ought to be retired from the municipal service. No wonder. Because the Merchants' Association has made it plain that, after the Ramapo scheme was ostensibly killed in the Legislature, it was really only scotched. At least there were some very disagreeably suggestive sequels of it, in which Mr. BIRDSALL, we are bound to say, appears not so much in the light of a victim as in that of a conspirator, if not of an instigator.

We have repeatedly called attention to the singular and suspicious manner in which the department has ignored the showing, which comes so near to a mathematical demonstration, that the immediate problem was not so much to find new sources of water supply as to prevent waste in the old. It now appears that there was a purpose in this ignoring, and that the purpose was in the nature of a job. The job, undertaken not merely with the concurrence but at the instigation of Mr. BIRDSALL, was to investigate the possibilities of the Catskill Mountains, at a cost of $100,000. Now it appears that the Merchants' Association had done all this work, and a great deal more besides, at less cost. It had spent $40,000 in investigating all the sources of supply, and had produced a volume in which the results of this exhaustive investigation were recorded. In the face of this fact, the municipal authorities had appropriated, with the connivance of Mr. BIRDSALL, for the investigation of one source of supply, more than twice what the association had spent on its comprehensive investigation.

All these facts were duly set forth in a letter from the association to the Mayor offering the city the free use of the results of its investigation, under date of June 17. Receiving no answer from his Honor, it again reminded him, on the 24th, that the city could have for nothing the information, and a great deal more, for which it proposed to pay $100,000, and to this second letter the Mayor replied that the first "had not been lost sight of, but would soon be disposed of."

Evidently this has a very unpleasant look. Mr. BIRDSALL'S personal share in its unpleasant suggestiveness is contributed by his reported remark that the members of the Merchants' Association were "fools." In reply the association publishes the names of its Engineering Committee. This includes the names of the late THOMAS CURTIS CLARKE, of Mr. E. P. NORTH, of Col. HENRY G. PROUT, and of Mr. HENRY R. TOWNE. Mr. BIRDSALL must have a tremendous conceit of himself if he imagines that his professional reputation among engineers would outweigh any one of these names, much less all four of them. And when he goes on to describe them as "fools" he once more suggests that his motive is something stronger than a desire to hold on to his job.

We are afraid that the Controller is quite in the right and that Mr. BIRDSALL has more than outlived his usefulness to this municipality.

SELF-REFORMING TAMMANY.

Mr. LEWIS G. NIXON, the President of the new East River Bridge Commission, takes a curious and amusing view of the recent disclosures about the police. If, he observes, the good Mayor were once convinced that there was anything in these stories that convince petit juries, and cause Tammany to quake in its fastnesses, the Mayor, who gave him his present job, "would visit punishment on the offenders with swiftness and dispatch."

In other words, the idea of Mr. NIXON is that Tammany should be "reformed by its friends," as the Protectionists used to say about the tariff. Reading readers must be reminded of the rude fun CARLYLE had over the announcement that the new Pope was a "reformer," and his showing of how a reforming Pope would explode the whole "outfit" over which he presided. Can anybody imagine a reformed Tammany? All this banding for plunder, all this blackmailing of vice, and of virtue, all these objectionable and indictable practices, which the excellent VAN WYCK would put a stop to if he heard of them, they constitute Tammany Hall. Purge Tammany of its vices and there would be absolutely nothing left except an odor.

Mr. NIXON himself has tried reforming Tammany from the inside. How does he think he succeeded? Did his disclosures excite as much popular interest and as much official apprehension as those conducted by the deeply unsympathetic JEROME and PHILBIN and Moss? If he had been in earnest, as he used comically to insist that he was, he would simply have been leading the organization on to a grand general harakiri, like that of the snakes of Ireland which

Committed suicide
To save themselves from slaughter.

Mr. NIXON has been "mentioned" for the next Tammany candidate for Mayor, as being about the most presentable figurehead the organization could discover. We say nothing of the destitution thus implied. But we may round into the private ear of Mr. NIXON the suggestion that a certain reputation for "horse sense" is a requisite in a negotiable Tammany candidate for Mayor and that he is in the way of depriving himself of that requisite. If he have municipal ambitions he would do well to hold on to his job, and to his tongue.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Even those whose confidence in human nature is least extensive and enthusiastic will hardly venture to doubt the accuracy with which a man, alone in a twenty-five-foot boat half way between Europe and America, would keep his log. The mingled solemnity and danger of the situation would inspire a strict adherence to facts, even though the lonely mariner might be given to romancing when safe ashore. Unusual weight, therefore, must be given to a sea serpent story which Capt. HOWARD BLACKBURN recorded on July 1, when twenty days out of Gloucester in his boat the Great Republic, bound for Lisbon, with himself as the whole of the ship's company. Anyway, with full appreciation of the many chances that circumstances which he could do little to influence would prevent him from completing the journey he had undertaken, Capt. BLACKBURN noted in his logbook that on that day at 4 o'clock, while his boat was making about four miles an hour he beheld something "just abaft the starboard beam" that was making a great commotion in the water. "I stood up," the narrative continues, "and saw what looked like a coil of very large rope. I hove the wheel down and trimmed the sheets in sharp by the wind. The boat would not fetch it on that tack, but passed within thirty-five to forty feet to leeward of it. As I drew near I could see that it looked like a large snake, but had a tail more like an eel. It was fully 12 to 15 feet in length. It was holding in its mouth either a small turtle or a good-sized fish, with which it was lashing the water into foam. Its head moved so rapidly from side to side that I could not tell its shape, but I am inclined to think it resembled that of a serpent. The tail and parts of the body that I could see plainly appeared to be smooth and of a light lead color. I put a running bowline into the end of the mainsheet, and when the boat got far enough by to fetch it on the next tack, I hove the wheel hard down, and with every hair on my head like so many belaying pins filled away on the other tack, taking the end of the mainsheet in my hand, and as the boat passed within eight or ten feet of it I tried to lasso it, but the rope must have struck its head, for, without a bit of fuss, it sank from sight. I tacked ship and stood across the spot where it sank, and laid several minutes with my jib to windward, in hopes that it might rise again, but I saw no more of it." Foreseeing incredulity, the Captain added that a shark as long as the creature he saw would have been as large around as a five-gallon keg, while this was only as big as his mast, or five inches in diameter. He therefore concludes that "it must have been a baby sea serpent." Had it not been for the mention of a five-gallon keg as the standard of comparison, we would have accepted this story without a doubt. As it is—well, belief is still easily possible.

—By commending in the highest terms the conduct of Capt. NEWT M. HALL while in command of the Marine Corps at Peking the Navy Department has given that officer a brilliant vindication which will, perhaps, enable him in time to forget the sense of cruel injustice he must have experienced when he was accused not only of failing to do his duty while the legations were besieged, but of failing through cowardice. But though Capt. HALL has been vindicated, those who made the shameful accusations against him have had only an oblique and ineffectual condemnation, and they have been forced neither to express nor to feel regret for the disgrace which they tried to bring upon a worthy officer and the country he served. The poor reparation of an apology has never come from them, and even their identity has never officially been made known. The case is therefore still incomplete, and it seems as though Minister CONGER, who doubtless is familiar with all the circumstances that had the unfortunate effect of making him the channel through which the charges passed on their way to Washington and refutation, might well be inspired to clear up the mysteries which still involve the most important part of the episode. Certainly he can be under no obligations to shield the bearers of false testimony against their defender, and general opinion will not hold him quite clear of responsibility in the matter until he reveals by whom he was deceived and how. He doubtless rejoices with the rest of us that what seemed to be the only stain upon the operations of the Americans in China has dissolved into less than a mist. Why, then, doesn't he say so, and also join us in manifestations of abhorrence of the calumnies that for a time threatened to wreck the career and ruin the reputation of a brave and honorable man?

IN NEW JERSEY.

Extract from Gov. Voorhees's Proclamation.

William A. Newell, oldest of those who have been Governors of the State, died at his home, in Allentown, Aug. 8, 1901. Nearly sixty years ago as a young man coming from another State, he began the practice of medicine in New Jersey. He was devoted to his calling. He made friends—many in number. They knew him and they loved him as only the sick do know and love the one who heals them of their ills.

Public honors came to him. Early in life—he had hardly passed the given age—he was chosen a Congressman. Young though he was, he had an end in view. He came from a State begirt by the sea. He knew the dangers that threatened the shipwrecked sailor. He found obstacles in his way, but he freely spent time and work to give help to those in peril. His labor was not without reward. He saw the beginning of the noble service found now on every shore. To him came fame and the reward for work well done and to his State came credit.

He served others as their Chief Executive. He was the Governor of Washington. There, too, he showed his fitness for public place and his honesty and his courage. He was always faithful to those who put their affairs in his keeping.

He lived more than eighty-three years, many times honored by his fellow-citizens. He died leaving behind him an honorable name. His life and his work show forth a good example and furnish an incentive to generations to follow.

From The Trenton (N. J.) True American.

The report is well authenticated that ex-Gov. Newell died so bereft of financial means that there is a lack of funds for his decent interment, and that is why the interment has been postponed. In this assertion there is no reproach to the dead, but rather a spur to the living that one who had stood so high in the councils of a State, now rich, should at least receive honorable interment at the hands of the public whom he served.

NUGGETS.

She Knew Him.

Have you nothing to say to me, now that I am leaving you forever?
She—Au revoir.—Detroit Free Press.

In Bad Luck.

Bill—I hear you lost a hat on the election?
Jill—Yes; and I lost another on the excursion the other day.—Yonkers Statesman.

Not Sufficiently Definite.

"You believe in protection, do you not?" said the man who is always looking for an argument.

"It depends on what you are talking about," answered the weary looking man from New York, "the tariff or the Police Department."—Washington Star.

One of These Thirteen-Story Names.

"Yes, I know him very well, but I can't call his name."

"That's funny."

"No, it isn't. He's a Russian Pole."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

VIRTUE'S REWARDS.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

The baby that's good lies all day long,
Toying away with his toes,
And no one lingers to croon him a song
Or lessen his little woes:
The baby that's good neglected lies
Where the sun shines into his blinking eyes
And the flies trot over his nose.

The baby that squalls all day, all night,
Is "mother's sweet, precious pet";
She fondles and rocks him with all her might,
And leaves everything else upset:
The baby that only knows how to squall
Is dandled and pampered and always gets all
The care that there is to get.

The man who quietly toils away,
With never a plaint nor sigh,
Just doing his best day after day,
With hopes of the By-and-By,
Who merely accepts what the world accords,
Receives but few of the sweet rewards
For which the successful try.

The man who demands the best there is,
Who asks—as the poorest may—
Though others have stronger claims than his,
Takes the fairest gifts away:
The man who asks may have little worth
But he gets the best that there is on earth
For saying his little say.

GEN. URIBE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED

Leader of Colombian Insurgents May Have Died in Battle.

Report Comes on Authority of a Colombia Newspaper—Discredited by Colombians Here.

The report of the death of Gen. Rafael Uribe-Uribe, the leader of the Colombian insurrectionists, was received in this city yesterday. According to El Conservador, a semi-official newspaper published at Barranquilla, Colombia, Gen. Uribe was killed at San Cristobal, Venezuela, on July 27, while fighting with the Venezuelan troops against the Colombian invaders, led by Dr. Rangel Garbiras.

El Conservador's authority for this report is a message sent by Gen. Iguaran, in charge of the Colombian Government forces at Rio Hacha, to the Commander in Chief at Barranquilla.

Much excitement was caused among Colombians here by the reported killing of the rebel General. While there is nothing definite on which to base a denial of the report made by Gen. Iguaran, the friends of Gen. Uribe point to the fact, which they consider significant, that the Government has not sent this important news by cable to its representatives. The Colombian Consulate has not been officially notified. They also discredit it because several times during the rebellion, a year ago, Gen. Uribe was declared killed in battle.

No direct news has been received from Gen. Uribe since he left here on June 15. On that date he is said to have sailed for Venezuela. Colombian officials said that he went there to secure aid from President Castro, in the shape of arms and ammunition, to continue the rebellion.

Since then Dr. A. J. Restrepo, the diplomatic representative of the insurgents, has received indirect information that Gen. Uribe has returned safely into Colombia and is fighting at the head of 15,000 men. Direct news from Gen. Uribe was expected a week ago, but did not come. His friends were again disappointed yesterday when the steamer Zulia of the Red D Line arrived without bringing a letter from him.

The Colombian Government has all along maintained that Gen. Uribe was not in Colombia, but on the frontier of Venezuela waiting for a chance to slip into the country at Cucuta. Then, on July 27, came an invasion into Venezuela from Colombia at San Cristobal, which was reported as a revolution against President Castro, led by Dr. Rangel Garbiras. President Castro characterized it as a "Colombian invasion." The invaders, numbering 5,000, were defeated by 10,000 Venezuelan troops, who, Colombia alleges, were led by Gen. Uribe. This explains his presence at San Cristobal.

If the death of Gen. Uribe is really true—and there is no positive information to the contrary—the revolution has been dealt its heaviest blow. Since the revolution started, in October, 1899, he has been its main support. As a military leader he has probably no peer in South America, and he has been called the "second Simon Bolivar."

While the killing of Gen. Uribe would prove a great loss to the insurrectionists, it is said that it will not have the effect of ending the insurrection, as there are several other capable leaders in the rebel army. Dr. Restrepo said last night that he does not believe the report of Gen. Uribe's death, and hopes to be in a position to give positive evidence in a day or two that he is alive and fighting. Señor Eduardo Espinosa, ex-Consul General of Colombia, in this city, also discredited the story.

THE COLOMBIAN INSURGENTS.

State Department Receives Mail Advices Reporting Disorders at Various Points.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The State Department to-day received mail advices from three different quarters in Colombia, all showing revolutionary movements in progress. Both termini of the Panama Railroad were heard from, Consul General Gudger writing from Panama about a revolutionary attack on near-by towns, and Consul Malmros at Colon reporting that guerrilla fighting had been going on at different points between Colon and Panama.

Mr. Gudger, writing under date of July 29, said that on July 26 and 27 about seventy-five revolutionists entered the towns of Gatun, Bohlo, and San Pablo, (on the line of the Panama Railroad, midway between Panama and Colon,) made prisoners of the Alcaide and several policemen, and retired to the mountains, taking with them what arms and provisions they could find. Mr. Gudger added that reports were current of revolutionary gatherings at other points, and that an attack on Panama was feared. A general uprising seemed imminent.

At the same time, Minister Hart reported from the capital of Colombia the arrest and imprisonment of prominent adherents of ex-President Sanclemente, who were suspected of seeking to induce the Nationalist organization to join the Liberals.

Although these letters have taken some time to come forward, they give the State Department the best and only definite information which is at hand as to the condition of affairs.

The Navy Department received word to-day of the departure of the Iowa from Puget Sound for San Francisco, whence she will go to Panama if her services are required there.

Lieut. Commander Nathan Sargent will remain in command of the Machias, which will, it is expected, sail for Panama in a day or two. Much reliance is placed upon the tact and good judgment of this officer. He was in command of the Scorpion at La Guayra during the trouble in Venezuela some time ago, and acquitted himself with much credit. He is thoroughly familiar with South American affairs.

Official mail from Colombia, which reached Señor Herran, the Colombian Chargé, to-day, gave no information about the situation in South America. In the absence of official advices, the only construction which the Colombian legation can place upon the reported withdrawal of Minister Rico and his staff from Caracas is that, having found his position in the Venezuelan capital unendurable, perhaps threatened by mob violence, Señor Rico has departed for the Colombian capital, where he can better co-operate with the officials than through the medium of telegraphic or mail correspondence.

Señor Pulido, the Venezuelan Chargé, arrived in Washington last night from a Summer resort, but he states that he has received absolutely no advices from his Government.

MANAGUA, July 26.—Gen. Hierrera, a Colombian soldier of fortune, who has resided for several years in Nicaragua, starts to-day for Ecuador to organize the expatriated Colombians in that country and lead them into Colombia to assist the revolutionists.

Señor Porres, another Colombian, has gone to Salvador, also for the purpose of organizing the exiled Colombians residing in that republic, bringing them to some Pacific Ocean port of the Department of Panama, Colombia, and joining the revolutionary forces.

It is believed that Hierrera and Porres will together assemble about 1,500 men to assist the insurgent cause.

New Taxes in Colombia.

COLON, Aug. 6.—As may be imagined, the Colombian Government is in great want of money at this moment. On this account it is not surprising that the Ministers are availing themselves of every means of raising money. The lighthouse dues have been increased, forced loans have been raised, and passports at 50 cents must now be obtained by passengers before crossing the isthmus.

To Repair Executive Mansion Plumbing

ALBANY, Aug. 13.—Gov. Odell to-day went over the Executive Mansion with a corps of plumbers and the State architect. The sanitary condition of the mansion was found to be very bad, and all the plumbing will be overhauled. The Governor says he is convinced that his daughter's illness last Winter was due to the defective plumbing.

American Firm Underbid English.

ALTOONA, Penn., Aug. 13.—Having underbid English competitors and got the contract, the Madden Boiler Works of Hollidaysburg has just finished making a large order of phosphate dryers that will be shipped via Singapore to Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean, for use there.

WITNESSES IN SCHLEY INQUIRY

Acting Secretary Hackett Refuses to Divulge Names—Will Not Talk of the Matter at All Hereafter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Acting Secretary Hackett of the Navy Department gave out a statement to-day regarding the witnesses to be summoned before the Schley court of inquiry. It is as follows:

"There have been numerous inquiries by the gentlemen of the press as to who are to be the witnesses before the Schley court of inquiry. I recognize the intense public interest that attends the convening of this court. I also take into account and respect the professional zeal of the press, and the earnest desire of each gentleman to obtain early and full information for his particular newspaper.

"It has been found necessary, however, to say something to put an end to daily inquiries on the subject. This is done with no purpose or desire to keep anything from the public. The court will convene Sept. 12. What witnesses will be brought before the court in behalf of Rear Admiral Schley is for the Admiral himself to say. No one can possibly know what witnesses the court is going to summon before it.

"The Judge Advocate of the court on July 29 addressed a letter to Rear Admiral Schley, requesting the Admiral to communicate with him in regard to the witnesses, if any of them were at a distance from Washington, whom he might wish to have appear before the court. This was done because it was taken for granted that most of them were officers of the navy. It was highly important that they should be within reach when wanted to testify.

"Rear Admiral Schley responded with a partial list of those whom he thought he would be likely to want present, stating that there would doubtless be others. He was told that he would have a right to call others as witnesses, and also was informed that some of the persons named by him might possibly be called by the Judge Advocate. The whole thing is in the preliminary stage to see to it that officers of the navy who are cognizant of the facts involved will be where they can be reached in season to attend as witnesses if needed."

Beyond this statement Mr. Hackett declined to answer specific questions as to particular witnesses, especially as to whether Rear Admiral Sampson was on the list prepared by the Judge Advocate of the court, and he further announced that hereafter he would decline to answer all inquiries regarding matters relating to the Schley court.

SIX-INCH GUNS STOLEN.

Two from the Punta Gorda Battery at Santiago Carried Off and Destroyed —The Thieves Arrested.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Aug. 13.—Several days ago it was discovered that the two modern 6-inch Spanish cannon comprising the Punta Gorda Battery, which commands the entrance to the harbor of Santiago, were missing. This battery and the guns of the Sacopia Battery were the only modern cannon, with the exception of those landed from the Spanish cruisers, employed by the Spanish against the United States warships.

To-day the harbor police discovered the guns, which had been carried to a forest on the other side of the bay and been broken by explosives, ready for shipment as old metal. Several Spanish ships were searched by the police, who expected to find that the guns were being shipped to Spain. The sentries guarding them were removed six months ago, as it was considered impossible to carry off the guns. The thieves are now in jail.

RURAL WEATHER FORECASTS.

Postmen of Free Delivery Routes to Carry Signal Flags and to Distribute Printed Predictions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Superintendent A. W. Machen of the Rural Free Delivery Service of the Post Office Department is finding new uses for the carriers of the service. These traveling Post Offices are to become peripatetic Weather Bureaus. Co-operating with the Government Weather Bureau, they will carry into the country the forecasts of the day. When it was proposed to deliver this information free, as Government matter entitled to free transmission, it was doubted whether the forecasts could be secured early enough in the morning.

The morning forecasts generally are not ready for distribution before 10 o'clock, while in most instances the carriers leave their stations before that time. Superintendent Machen is now having prepared a list of stations at which the plan can be worked successfully. Postal and Weather Bureau officials will have a set of color signals made to attach to the delivery wagons. The proper weather signal could thus be displayed along the road. Printed cards containing the forecast are to be delivered also.

Officials say that there is a general demand for the weather predictions among farmers in all parts of the country and all efforts to supply them with the forecasts have been approved heartily. The cost of preparing the signs will probably be borne by the Weather Bureau. Mr. Machen says that the Rural Free Delivery Service has proved to be the best means of distributing weather forecasts yet employed.

OFFICE HOLDING IN WASHINGTON

Several Census Bureau Clerks Are Secretaries to House Members.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—James H. Croxdale, who is now a clerk in the office of the Auditor for the Post Office Department during the day, and a clerk in the Census Office at night, has received notice that he is at liberty to drop his Pension Office job, but has not immediately taken advantage of the offer. Croxdale is from Arkansas, and was appointed by Director Merriam upon the recommendation of Representative Dinsmore, a Democrat. He has held the place for fourteen months, and the fact that he held another place was not discovered in the Census Office until a list of promotions in the office of the Auditor for the Post Office Department was published with his name in the list.

It has not yet been ascertained that there are any other similar cases, but several Census Office clerks to-day admitted that they are the private secretaries of members of the House of Representatives, and asked if that employment would deprive them of their employment in the Census Bureau. It is the opinion that they are not made ineligible by reason of the fact that they render some service to members of the House.

The comment of the Civil Service Commissioners on the discovery of the double employment of Croxdale, the Arkansas man, is that if the Census Bureau force had been under civil service rules, it would have been impossible for him to hold two places. Director Merriam had so many applicants for places in the Census Bureau that he would have never thought of giving a place to anybody already employed, thus keeping one person out of a job.

SOCIETY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Holds Its Second Annual Reunion at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Aug. 13.—The second annual reunion of the Society of the Philippines, which will last three days, was begun here to-day. Several hundred veterans of volunteer regiments that served in the Philippines were present. They came from Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Iowa.

Gen. Irving Hale, First Vice President of the order, made the address of welcome in the Assembly Hall. To-day's programme consisted of a business meeting this afternoon, informal reunions and a mass meeting at the Tabernacle to-night. The parade will be held to-morrow and a final business session Thursday, at which time the annual election will take place and the place of the next annual reunion selected.

Mendelssohn's "Elijah" at Ocean Grove

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 13.—An audience of over 10,000 made up of cottagers and hotel guests from Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, Allenhurst, Deal, and other near-by resorts enjoyed the singing of Mendelssohn's oratorio, "Elijah," in the auditorium this evening. The festival chorus of 500 voices and the orchestra of seventy musicians were directed by Prof. Tali Esen Morgan, Ocean Grove's Musical Director. The soloists were Miss Effie Stewart, Miss Katherine Fleming, Edward P. Johnson, and Ffrangcon Davies. The latter, who sang the role of Elijah, came from his home in Berlin, Germany, to fill this engagement. Special trains were run to New York and intermediate points after the performance.

SHAMROCK II.'S REFITTING

Work Being Rapidly Pushed on Challenger at Erie Basin.

MAST STEPPED YESTERDAY

She Will Be Dry Docked To-morrow to Have Her Bronze Underbody Cleaned and Polished.

Erie Basin looked like an Irish shipyard yesterday morning as Sir Thomas Lipton's fleet lay in the basins and slips awaiting attention after the long Atlantic voyage. The Erin was drydocked and gangs of men were busy on all sides of her scraping and cleaning her underbody preparatory to repainting it and putting her top sides in their usual condition of immaculate white.

Shamrock II. lay in a slip just behind Erin, and in the next slip to her was the big steamer Porto Rico, which will serve the challenger in the capacity of a tender during her stay here. The tug James A. Laurence was also running in and out waiting on her more important neighbors. Shamrock flags flew from all the craft, and it seemed as if the supply of the emblem of the "ould sod" was unlimited. On the decks of the Erin were a number of boxes filled with earth, in which the little trefoils were nodding gaily in their native soil.

The Porto Rico went into commission yesterday, and Shamrock's crew will sleep aboard her from now on until they return to the other side, for which they are truly thankful, for the mosquitoes gave them such a hearty welcome to these shores on their first night that they were a homesick lot when they tumbled up on Shamrock's decks yesterday morning.

SHAMROCK'S RIGGER BUSY.

Expert Rigger William Cochran, who has charge of rigging the challenger, accompanied by Sir Thomas Lipton's representative, David Barrie, was early on the ground yesterday to get Shamrock's racing spars on her as soon as possible. To a casual observer the challenger's decks seemed hopelessly littered up with the remains of her ocean rig, which were scattered here and there, with coils of the new that was to supplant it. But Mr. Cochran jumped right in and before long, under his supervision, the challenger was ready to receive her new dress.

The big steel mast was taken out of the shed and, with the other spars, was lifted by a derrick to a barge alongside the challenger in readiness to be placed in position. Shortly before 3 o'clock the derrick boom chains were made fast to the mast and it was swung across Shamrock to the pier on the other side of her. Two chains were attached to the upper and lower thirds of the big stick, and as it made its ponderous flight the upper portion of it swayed up and down like a fine trout rod. Its weight is six tons, and the steel standing rigging that was looped around it added a half ton more.

On the pier it was stretched out on trestles to have the spreaders attached. The length of the mast from heel to truck is 159 feet 6 inches.

The spreaders were attached to it at 4 o'clock. These are rigid instead of movable as are Constitution's, and are a combination of steel and teakwood, which is the strongest and lightest wood known. The portion attaching to the mast is of steel, and this runs out into an angle, into which the wooden part is tightly fitted. The steel portions have large holes bored through them at frequent intervals to save weight and to give additional strength, by affording the metal a chance to give under a strain.

When these and other mast fixtures were in place Rigger Cochran gave the order to step the mast, and in the embracing tentacles of the derrick it was quickly hoisted and dropped into its position. As the enormous piece of steel rose skyward the masts of other yachts and steamers seemed like mere toothpicks by comparison, and it seemed preposterous that Shamrock could be expected to carry it. She did though, and with no apparent sinking forward as its weight was thrown on her. This delicate operation of raising six and one-half tons of steel from its horizontal position on the pier to its perpendicular one on the challenger occupied just 20 minutes, and Mr. Cochran was the recipient of many compliments from the experts who had watched with interest his skillful superintending of the job. As soon as the mast was in position the shrouds were set up on each side, with turn buckles to support it. Her bowsprit was next placed in position, and that concluded the work for the day.

CHALLENGER'S NOVEL RIGGING.

In Shamrock's rigging the Old World idea of spun yarn and manila is done away with, rope being used only when absolutely indispensable. Her standing rigging is steel wire throughout and in the running rigging wire is used as much as possible. All stay-sail and topsail halliards are of wire, as are most of those of the sheets.

She has four shrouds on a side, three lower shrouds and an after one on each. There is also one topmast backstay and one preventer backstay on each side. Her other rigging consists of one forestay, one jibstay, one forestomast stay, two carry aft backstays, one bobstay, and two bowsprit shrouds. Shamrock II. will go into dry dock for cleaning early to-morrow morning. The Erin will come out to-day. The work of fitting her other spars will be pushed with all possible rapidity. Her big main boom, 112 feet in length, arrived yesterday on the Anchor line Anchoria, and was removed at once to the Erie Basin.

Mr. Barrie yesterday received in reply to his cable of the safe arrival of the challenger to Sir Thomas Lipton the following:

We are all very glad to hear of safe arrival. Push work all you can. LIPTON.

Mr. Barrie had anticipated his instructions, and work is going ahead at a rate that makes the preparations of former cup hunters seem slow.

Mr. Barrie has been invited by the Larchmont Yacht Club to see the races of Columbia and Constitution, to be held under their auspices on the Sound on Friday, Saturday, and Monday next, and he and the experts from the other side will go up to them in the Erin.

NEW JERSEY MAY HAVE A DUEL.

Lord Raoul Arthur Phillips de Gentilly La Vallee Challenges a Surrogate's Clerk.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 13.—George Kanouse of Dover, a clerk in the office of Surrogate David Young here, and a young man who is known in this city as Lord Raoul Arthur Phillips de Gentilly La Vallee, may fight a duel. The latter is the challenger.

The trouble that led to him sending his cartel arose over a dispute about two young women. According to La Vallee ugly stories were circulated about him by Kanouse. La Vallee called upon a friend, Ellis W. Brown, yesterday, and asked him to be his second in a duel with Kanouse. Brown is said to have laughingly accepted, and La Vallee sent him to Kanouse at his office with the following letter:

Morristown, N. J., Aug. 12, 1901.

George Kanouse, Esq.

Sir: Lord Raoul Arthur Phillips de Gentilly la Valee, descendant of the Marquis de Tray, late of Paris, believing his honor to have been impugned by certain remarks made by one George Kanouse, sends his second to said Kanouse with the request that he name a field of honor on which to meet Lord Raoul Arthur Phillips de Gentilly La Vallee. The day of the hour for meeting, together with the arms desired by said Kanouse will be named by him in his reply to this challenge.

LORD RAOUL ARTHUR PHILLIPS DE GENTILLY LA VALLE.

Kanouse accepted the challenge immediately, and said the duel must be contested at Fort Nonsense, and suggested clods at forty paces as the weapons. The affair is not taken seriously by any one but La Vallee. Both "principals" are young, but it is not thought Fort Nonsense will be the scene of any blood-letting.

Telephone Company Changes Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The controlling interest of the Citizens' Standard Telephone Company of Kingston has passed to the American Construction and Trading Company of Elyria, Ohio. The deal was consummated to-day when a check for $50,000, the purchase price, was handed to the officers of the old company. It is purposed to improve the telephone system and to extent it. Many thousand dollars will be expended in this work.

STATE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

In Games at Buffalo, Pillsbury Leads in His Class, and Curt of Brooklyn in His.

BUFFALO, Aug. 13.—The tournaments of the New York State Chess Association were continued to-day, the end of the second round finding Pillsbury in the lead in the master class. Thornton of Buffalo has the lead in the first class of the general tournament, Curt of Brooklyn leads in the second class, and Barber of Buffalo in the third. Results to date are:

Master Class.—First Round—Belmar lost to Pillsbury, Karpinski drew with Howell, Marshall lost to Napier. Second Round—Delmar and Karpinski unfinished, Napier lost to Pillsbury, Howell and Marshall unfinished.

First Class.—First Round—Underwood lost to Dixon; Weeks defeated McMartin. Luce drew with Searles, Swaffield defeated Waller, Thornton defeated Sheney. Second Round—McMartin-Luce game unfinished, Swaffield lost to Thornton, Cheney defeated Dixon, Underwood drew with Weeks, Searles-Waller game unfinished. Third Round—Thornton defeated Dixon. Fourth Round—Swaffield defeated Cheney. Sixth Round—McMartin drew with Waller.

Second Class.—First Round—Curt defeated Lyon. Second Round—Curt defeated J. S. Wood, the Rev. Mr. Wood defeated Orvis. Third Round—Curt defeated Colle. Fourth Round—Colle defeated J. S. Wood, Boehme drew with Orvis. Fifth Round—Boehme defeated Colle. Eighth Round—Boehme defeated Lyon.

Third Class.—First Round—Barber defeated Pierce, Gould defeated Cobry, Bay defeated Doe. Second Round—Barber defeated Cobry, Westwood defeated Pierce. Third Round—Barber drew with Gould, Pierce defeated Doe. Fifth Round—Gould defeated Pierce.

FEMININE FRILLS.

For the engagement ring, or for any other ring, for that matter, there is the pretiest imaginable little ring box, all in silver and satin lined, and in the shape of a heart.

⁂

Never were there such pretty things in the way of silver chains and dog collars. Some of the chains are of heavy chain work of attractive and unique design, and with pendants also of the silver on the lower edge. These are only to be worn around the neck just below the collar, and they are exquisite in workmanship and finish. The designs of the dog collar proper are legion, and they range from the simpiest to those most elaborate and set with effective stones.

⁂

Men's watch chains come in gun metal and gold, long links alernating in gold and gun metal.

⁂

Beautiful lorgnettes are of smoked pearl set with jewels.

⁂

Fobs and fob chains have the gold in open-work designs. Where heretofore the gold around the fob was solid, now the stone is connected with the loop by which it is hung on the chain by prongs and the chain is similarly openwork.

⁂

Enameling was never prettier or more popular. One little chatelaine watch is in pale blue enamel with a fleur de lis in the centre, and the chatelaine pin in the form of a fleur de lis of the blue enamel.

⁂

It is well to keep wash ribbons in mind if one has no objection to the expense, for there are many pretty ways in which they can be utilized. For more fanciful bathing suits the ribbons are serviceable.

⁂

The heart has been everywhere in woman's dress except on her head, and it has at last reached the hats. Black hats for the Fall, it is said, will be trimmed with black galon spangled, the black spangles in the form of hearts.

⁂

Something will be to say of capes as the days grow cooler, short capes, not much more than collars, varying to the long shawl-shaped capes.

⁂

A pretty linen gown of gray is trimmed with mauve bands, each finished with mother of pearl buckles. The waist worn with it is of mauve batiste.

⁂

Black linen gowns are smart for yachting.

⁂

Some of the prettiest of French gowns have applications of leaves or flowers in color on light foundations in a way that is delightfully effective. For instance, a gown of blue has a bolero with a broad collar with a band of leaves in the blue of the dress material appliqued around the edge. Fancy flowered ribbons are in high favor, and with this gown a brocaded ribbon in blue and white is worn. It fastens at the side, and the long ends fall nearly to the lower edge of the skirt.

⁂

There are long ends somewhere on many of the Summer gowns. Pompadour sashes, sashes of all and every kind of ribbon, or there are long fichu ends, some of them falling from the bust down over the skirt, or they are carried around the waist and fall to the lower edge of the skirt in the back.

⁂

Wide flat plaits finish some of the handsome linen gowns. These cross the shoulders, two on either side, and tuck into the belt at the waist line, while more plaits, wider, are set on at intervals around the skirt, leaving a wide panel plain in the front. Some of the gowns of this kind are encircled with bands of contrasting color encircling the skirt and bodice under the plaits.

⁂

Experts are predicting that the numerous sashes worn are the forerunners of gowns with drapery.

⁂

A parasol to be carried with a mourning costume is of a heavy corded black silk, and set at intervals with inch wide folds of crape.

⁂

Here is another swimming-made-easy device—swimming gloves with webbed fingers. To be sure, they may get the wouldbe swimmer into the bad habit of opening the fingers in the water to obtain the greatest advantage from the webbing of the gloves, but that is only a consideration.

⁂

The pongee stock for the small girl is very pretty, the stock of the pongee, the tie which has hemstitched pointed ends, which tie only once, also of the same material, while two little points of hemstitched linen in white finish the front of the stock.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers: Col. Chambers McKibbin from the Twelfth Infantry to the Twenty-fourth Infantry; Col. John W. Bubb from the Twenty-fourth Infantry to the Twelfth Infantry. The officers named will join the regiments to which they are transferred.

Chaplain Henry A. Brown, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Florida, and report to the commanding officer for duty.

Officers of the Infantry Arm recently promoted are assigned as indicated: Col. Frank D. Baldwin to Twenty-seventh Infantry; Lieut. Col. James Regan to First Infantry; Major Frank R. Jones to Ninth Infantry; Capt. Frank H. Whitman to Twenty-ninth Infantry. Col. Baldwin, Lieut. Col. Regan, and Capt. Whitman will join their regiments. Capt. Whitman will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander.

First Lieut. Graham L. Johnson, Eleventh Infantry, will proceed to Cincinnati and report to Major Joseph Garrard, Ninth Cavalry, recruiting officer, for recruiting duty, to relieve Capt. Gordon G. Heiner, Artillery Corps, who will rejoin his station at West Point.

Major Edward B. Pratt, Twenty-third Infantry, will proceed to Indianapolis and report to Lieut. Col. Charles H. Noble, Sixteenth Infantry, recruiting officer, for recruiting duty.

Naval Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The President to-day made the following appointments in the navy:

James E. Cann, Pay Inspector.

Ivan C. Wettengel and Amon Bronson, Jr., Lieutenants, junior grade.

Western Professor Coming to New York

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 13.—Prof. A. H. Lough of this city, who for four years has been Professor of Physiology at the Wisconsin State Normal School at Oshkosh, has resigned to accept a like position with the University of the City of New York. Prof. Lough is a young man, but has been successful in educational work. He recently refused a flattering offer to go to Manila, P. I.

BISHOP LITTLEJOHN'S WILL

Entire Estate, with Small Exception, Goes to Two Daughters.

Library Is Left to Son-in-Law—$500 for Maintenance of His Burial Plot in Great Neck Churchyard.

The will of the late Bishop Abram Newkirk Littlejohn of the Episcopal diocese of Long Island, was filed for probate at Mineola, Nassau County, yesterday. Under its provisions the entire estate, with but a small exception, is bequeathed to his two daughters. It is provided that after the death of one of his daughters one part of her share will revert to church charities, and eventually three-twentieths of the estate will revert to charity. At the outset only $500 is given directly to any person other than the daughters.

The Bishop leaves in trust the sum of $500, the income of which is to be used in keeping his grave in order. This sum is left in the hands of the rector, wardens and vestrymen of All Saints' Church, at Great Neck, L. I., in the churchyard of which he and his wife are buried. The Bishop's library goes to his son-in-law, Canon Bird.

Alfred F. Britton, attorney for the Brooklyn Trust Company, which is named as executor of the will, says the greater part of the estate consists of securities, all of which are locked up in safety vaults, and their value cannot be determined until the will is probated. It is generally believed the estate will be worth something over $100,000. The text of the will is in part as folows:

I give and bequeath all my household furniture, pictures, statuary, plate, horses and carriages, harness and appurtenances unto my daughters, Jeannie L. Wesson and Eleanor Maud Bird, to be equally divided between them.

I give and bequeath unto Jeremiah Hurley and Kate Hurley each the sum of $250, in recognition of their long and faithful service in my employ.

I direct that all the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate, real and personal, and wheresoever situated, be divided into two equal shares, and I give, devise, and bequeath one of said shares unto the executor of this, my will, hereinafter named, in trust, nevertheless, and to, for, and upon the following uses, purposes, and trusts, that is to say: To receive the rents and profits thereof, and after payment of all proper and lawful charges to pay over the said rents and profits to my daughter Jeannie L. Wesson, semi-annually, for and during her natural life, and upon her decease to pay over the principal of said share unto her daughter, Alice Wesson, or, if she is not living, to pay over the said principal to my daughter Eleanor Bird. I direct that the other said shares of my residuary estate be divided into two equal parts, and I give, devise, and bequeath one of said parts to my daughter Eleanor Bird to her own use absolutely forever; and I give, devise, and bequeath the other of said parts unto the executor of this my will hereinafter and named in trust, nevertheless, and to, for, and upon the following uses, purposes, and trusts, that is to say: To receive the rents and profits thereof, and after payment of all proper and lawful charges therefrom, to pay over the said rents and profits to my daughter Eleanor Maud Bird, semi-annually, for and during her natural life.

Upon the decease of the said daughter Eleanor Maud Bird, I give, devise, and bequeath the principal of said share of my estate hereinbefore given to my executor in trust for her benefit as follows:

Two-fifths thereof to my granddaughter, Alice Wesson, or, if she be not living, to her children in equal shares. Two-fifths thereof to the Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, to be applied to the use of St. John's Hospital, maintained by said corporation. And the remaining one-fifth thereof I direct be divided equally between the Protestant Episcopal Sheltering Arms Nursery, located at 157 Dean Street in the Borough of Brooklyn, the Protestant Episcopal House of St. Giles the Cripple, located at 419 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, and the trustees of the fund for the relief of widows and orphans of deceased clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

The Brooklyn Trust Company is named as executor of the will and trustee of all the parts of the estate left in trust. The proving of the will was set for Oct. 2.

JACOB S. ROGERS'S ESTATE.

Completed Appraisement Will Show Property Worth Over $5,000,000.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 13.—With the exception of making the formal report, the appraisement of the estate of the late Jacob S. Rogers is completed. The estate, it is said, will amount to a little more than $5,000,000.

As yet the executors have no authoritative statement from Theodore B. Rogers, the nephew and co-executor, as to whether he will act in the latter capacity, but it is presumed he will do so. At present he gets all the household effects and stock and his fees as executor, which joined together will amount to almost as much as he would receive as a nephew even if the will were successfully contested.

Will of Mrs. Harriet W. Rolph.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Aug. 13.—The will of Mrs. Harriet W. Rolph of Huntington, which has been admitted to probate in the Suffolk Surrogate's office, disposes of an estate of about $13,000, most of which is bequeathed to various Presbyterian societies. Various servants and relatives receive presents of silverware, jewelry, and furniture, and the residue is to be divided between relatives.

Bequests to Women's Colleges.

By the will of Mrs. Louise Frisbie, who died on July 1, provisional bequests were made to Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley Colleges, and a bequest of $6,500 was made in trust to Robins Battell for L. H. Holmes, son of Everett C. Holmes of West Winsted, Conn., on condition that he change his name to Louis David Frisbie by legal process and permanently retain the name. In the event of the refusal of L. H. Holmes to change his name the money is to go to Vassar.

Will of the Late Louisa Wachenheim.

The will of the late Louisa Wachenheim, who died recently at her home, 153 East One Hundred and Third Street, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday. The value of the estate is not known. By the terms of her will Mrs. Wachenheim cuts off her son Edward with a bequest of $1. The remainder of the estate she divides between her other three children.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The first day of the tennis tournament at Newport, as it will be seen elsewhere, was a brilliant occasion, and the Casino was crowded with a throng of beautifully gowned women, who respected the tradition and did not save their very newest millinery creations for the Horse Show. Elsewhere it is a record of dinners and luncheons, and much pleasure by sea and land. The yachts are pleasuring Cowes, and the famous week of water sports is over for the year. Abroad, also, has the season of shooting begun, and a number of Americans have taken country houses in England and Scotland.

⁂

Col. M. J. O'Brien is on the list of those booked to sail to-day for Southampton. Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, Miss Hoyt, and C. Sherman Hoyt, J. H. Brookfield, and Mrs. W. E. Case appear on the same list. On the Kensington for Antwerp are Mrs. Matthew Hale and Miss Hale, Miss M. Van Benthuysen, and A. F. Probasco.

⁂

The White Star ship coming in to-day will bring quite a number of well-known people. On the Friedrich der Grosse, which arrived yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Potts, Mrs. W. R. Harper, Admiral J. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Remsen Whitehouse, W. Franckyln, Horace Eaton, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred R. Hastings.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Rockefeller have been at Buffalo visiting the Pan-American Exposition. W. C. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Fargo, Miss Fargo, Mr. and Mrs. Gunther, H. R. Worthington, Mrs. W. H. Pancoast, Mr. and Mrs. Rollin H. Wilbur, and Mrs. E. H. Lewis were also registered at the principal hotels.

⁂

A squash court is being built at the Meadow Club at Southampton, where tennis has become as popular as golf. There are several private squash courts there, one of the largest being that which James L. Breese has built at his residence. Mr. Breese has been in town the last two days. There is some talk of an automobile parade at Southampton, but there has been nothing definite arranged.

⁂

There will, however, be an automobile parade on Saturday at Seabright. The Committee of Arrangements consists of R. Hall Packer, Charles Woerz, and Lewis Safford. It will start from the Railroad Square, Seabright, at 3:30, and the route will be down to Elberon and return.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson are to spend the month of August at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse may also go there later in the season.

⁂

Arrangements are being made already to rebuild the Maidstone Clubhouse at Easthampton, which was destroyed by fire last week. The tennis and golf tournaments are being held on the grounds, and a large temporary pavilion has been erected. The dances, which have been taking place every Saturday, will be held at Clinton Hall for the rest of the season.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. John Hadden, Jr., and Mr. Alexander Harvey are registered at the Thousand Islands House, St. Lawrence River.

⁂

Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, the daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, became the mother of a girl yesterday afternoon at her Summer residence at Orchard Point, near Great Neck, L. I. Both mother and child are reported as doing well. Mr. and Mrs. Satterlee were married at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, in the early Autumn of last year. The wedding was one of the largest of the season, and was followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents.

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The engagement of Miss Arabella Prescott Morgan, eldest daughter of James H. Morgan, Secretary General, Military Order of Foreign Wars, United States, to James Hill Childs of New York, has been reported. Both are members of noted Colonial and Revolutionary families, Miss Morgan being the great-granddaughter of Lieut. Jacob Walden, an officer with John Paul Jones during the Revolution, and an original member of the Order of the Cincinnati, while Mr. Childs is the great-grandson of Col. Fielding Lewis, a great nephew of Washington, and the representative of a long line of distinguished Virginia ancestry. Miss Morgan is spending the season with her family at their country home, Sightly Towers, Madison Point, East River, Conn.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—The society people had plenty of outdoor pleasure today, and there were comparatively few luncheons and dinners. The tennis tournament and the polo match were strong drawing cards, and both at the Casino in the morning and at the polo grounds in the afternoon, many of the Summer residents gathered. At the Casino there was a dress parade, which nearly rivaled that of the horse show. All the most prominent society women were present, and many were gowned in striking costumes. Some of the most noticeable were those of Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, white organdie striped with black, spangled with pink rosebuds, and trimmed with black velvet ribbon, and ruffles of white lace.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay, white lace, large, pale blue hat, with plumes.

Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, lead white lace and a white hat, and carried a pale blue parasol.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, yellow batiste embroidered in yellow, cream hat, trimmed with pink roses, and pale blue ribbons, pink parasol.

Mrs. George B. De Forest, gray grass linen, with bands of embroidery, and large hat.

Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, pale blue mulle, elaborately tucked, and trimmed with stitched bands of silk; hat to match, with blue plumes.

Mrs. George Crocker, black and white organdie, trimmed with black lace; black hat.

Mrs. Annie Rutherford, pale blue, elaborately tucked.

Miss Ethel Davies, light blue linen, Eton suit; black leghorn hat, with wreath of pink roses.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray, blue canvas cloth, with blue lace, small blue hat, with black feathers.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, lavender and white organdie, trimmed with yellow lace, pale blue tulle to tie with lavender bows.

Mrs. J. Hude Beekman, yellow silk mulle, heavily embroidered; lavender and white sash, hat of lilacs, and lavender ribbons.

Mrs. William P. Thompson, pink and white silk mulle, lace trimmed; large white hat.

Miss Blight, beige linen, white silk stock, and sash; small white hat.

Miss Anna Sands, pale green linen, laid in box plaits; toque covered with primroses, and black velvet bows.

Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliot, white cloth, heavily embroidered in white grapes, and tendrils; white hat and boa.

Mrs. John R. Drexel, pale blue and white silk, with insertions of cream lace; small hat of white flowers, with knot of black tulle in the back.

Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke, black and white silk, trimmed with black lace.

Mrs. Richard Irvin, black foulard, with white vine, medallion insertion of white lace; black hat.

Mrs. J. Lawrence Van Alen, light blue mulle, with insertions of lace and scroll embroidery, small white straw hat, with lilies of the valley.

At the polo games there was a large turnout of society people, the strong attraction being the first appearance in a polo match of Messrs. Alfred G. and Reginald Vanderbilt. The parking space on the new field was well crowded with smart carriages containing the leaders in fashion.

Mrs. Joseph E. Widener gave a luncheon to-day, and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. W. H. Sands, and Mrs. E. Browning gave dinners to-night.

The Malcom cottage, the Summer home of Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, was the scene of a very pretty dinner this evening. The dinner table was tastefully decorated with white and green by Hodgson.

A large force of men are busy at Hodgson's preparing the fittings and decorations for the circus to be given on the lawn of Rosecliff, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's cottage on the cliffs, next Saturday afternoon. There is a great deal of speculation as to what the novelties will be for this occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt have returned from their country place at Hyde Park, N. Y.

Col. Osmond Latrobe of Baltimore is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones at the Havemeyer villa.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse are entertaining Mr. W. De Lancey Kountze at Eastbourne Lodge.

James Dwight, President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, is the guest of Miss Florence Lyman during the tennis tournament.

Mrs. Richard Irvin of New York is the guest of Mrs. Robert Garrett at her villa on Narragansett Avenue.

Marquis de la Gandara will give a dinner to-morrow evening at Berger's, and the guests will go later to the dance to be given at the Clambake Club by Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., in honor of her daughter, Miss Swan.

Miss Leary will give a dinner Sunday at her residence on Mill Street in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, who are her guests.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will give a dinner-musicale at the Coats villa on Saturday evening.

Miss Hague is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague.

Mrs. Frederick Gebhardt of New York has arrived here to remain several weeks.

George R. Preston of New York is the guest of his brother-in-law, William P. Thompson.

Cecil Barrett of New York is the guest of Major and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs at Bethshan.

S. H. W. Carroll of Baltimore has taken rooms at the New Cliffs.

Francis K. Stevens is the guest of Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg at Willow Bank.

Celebrated Their Golden Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. John Dougherty of Liberty Corner, near here, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary yesterday afternoon. Mr. Dougherty is seventy-seven years of age, and his wife is seventy-four. They have seven children, twenty-three grandchildren, and one great-grandchild. An interesting feature of the afternoon was when the thirty-one descendants formed in a circle and offered congratulations. Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty were married on Aug. 12, 1851, at Bound Brook, by the Rev. Mr. Rogers. Both of them were born near their present home, and have lived in that vicinity all their lives.

Musicale at St. Michael's Church.

To-morrow evening, at 8:30, an hour of music will be given at St. Michael's Church, on Amsterdam Avenue, corner of Ninety-ninth Street, under the direction of James Pearce, organist of the church. He will be assisted by two young ladies, amateurs, one of whom leads a choir at Irvington, the other being a violinist.

EMPRESS FREDERICK RESTS IN HER TOMB

Her Body Placed Beside That of Her Husband at Potsdam.

An Elaborate Procession from the Railroad Station to the Mausoleum at the Friedenskirche.

POTSDAM, Aug. 13.—The body of the Dowager Empress Frederick was to-day placed beside that of her husband in the mausoleum at the Friedenskirche, (Church of Peace.)

Emperor William, the visiting royalties, the members of the imperial family, and the high officials assembled at about 10:30 o'clock at the Wild Park Railroad station. Shortly before that time the special train from Berlin, bringing the Ambassadors and other invited guests, arrived.

The approach of the funeral train was soon announced, and conversation was hushed. The train rolled into the station slowly, and when it stopped non-commissioned officers bore the coffin to the hearse, and the procession was formed, in the following order:

Major Gen. von Moltke, (nephew of the late Field Marshal.)
A squadron of the Gardes du Corps.
A squadron of the Dowager Empress's Hussar Regiment.
An infantry band.
Courtiers, clergymen, pages, and the physicians of the Dowager Empress.
The Officers' Corps and a delegation from the Empress Frederick's Infantry Regiment.
Four noble Marshals, bearing insignia, followed by Gen. von Mischke, with the Empress Frederick's foreign orders.
Gen. von der Planitz, with the Louisa Order and the Cross of Merit for Women, and Lieut. Gen. Baron von Loe, with the Star and Chain of the Black Eagle.
Count von Waldersee, bearing the Dowager Empress's crown.
Numerous courtiers as Marshals.
The Dowager Empress's Court and her pages.
The hearse.
Emperor William.
King Edward.
Crown Prince Frederick William and the other royal personages.
The foreign Ambassadors and Ministers and officials of the Emperor's and Empress's entourages.
Two noble Marshals and Princes not belonging to the royal family.
The Imperial Chancellor, (Count von Buelow,) with the other members of the Cabinet and Government officials.
Members of the Order of the Black Eagle.
Members of the Reichstag and Diet.
The Burgomasters of Berlin and Potsdam.

Eight splendid black horses drew the hearse. Four Knights of the Black Eagle held the points of the pall cloth. Twelve royal Chamberlains held the supports of the canopy covering the hearse, and four other courtiers held the cords from the corners. At the head of the coffin were the imperial colors, and on them a crown of State of massive gold and heavily jeweled.

The Emperor walked with head erect, and displayed great self-possession, but his face was pale and sorrowful. King Edward walked heavily, and evidently found the march fatiguing. Both Emperor William and King Edward wore the uniform of the Second Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Queen Victoria's Regiment.

Ambassador White walked with the Italian Ambassador.

The procession occupied twenty minutes in passing. All the bells of Potsdam tolled till the obsequies were ended.

It was only near the station that the public had an opportunity to see the procession. It moved through the avenue to the New Palace, through the park, to the Sans Souci Garden, and thence to the mausoleum. The route was closed to the public. A few women and representatives of newspapers were admitted to Sans Souci Park.

The procession reached the mausoleum at 11:40 o'clock. The ceremony there was most simple. The coffin was carried into the mausoleum, followed by the Emperor and Empress, King Edward and Queen Alexandra, the royal Princes, and other members of royal families, the rest of those taking part in the procession remaining outside.

After the body had been lowered into the vault the choir from the Berlin Cathedral sang, "Christ is the Resurrection." A prayer followed, and then the choir sang, "Be Faithful Unto Death."

After the brief ceremony the royal party withdrew, and the invited guests, military men, diplomats, statesmen, &c., filed in for a last look at the coffin. Court carriages then took them to their homes or to the railroad, and the crowds rapidly dispersed.

While Emperor William rigidly excluded all kodaks and photographers' apparatus from Wild Park he ordered a special photographer and also a man with a kinetograph machine to take views of the procession.

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A memorial service was held to-day in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, simultaneously with the interment of the Dowager Empress Frederick at Potsdam. Among those present were the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Lord Salisbury, United States Ambassador Choate, Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Lady Harcourt, Lord and Lady Wolseley, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour, and many members of the Diplomatic Corps.

As the opening sentences of the service were chanted a royal salute was fired in St. James's Park, followed by the firing of sixty minute-guns.

The Kaiser's Sympathy for Mr. White.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—It is learned that Ambassador White's return here for the funeral of Empress Frederick was upon the special invitation of Emperor William. After the service at the mausoleum Mr. White was about to withdraw with the other Ambassadors when the Emperor sent for him and expressed his warmest sympathy with him in his recent affliction. Mr. White's stay in the United States will last only two weeks.

King Edward Goes to Homburg.

POTSDAM, Aug 13.—King Edward left here to-night for Homburg, and Queen Alexandra started by special train for Hamburg, where she will embark on the royal yacht, which will proceed to Copenhagen. King Edward will remain at Homburg three weeks for the cure. Emperor William bade him an affectionate farewell at Wild Park Railway station.

Kaiser's Eldest Son Going to London?

LONDON, Aug. 14.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Flushing the German Crown Prince, Frederick William, will start for London to-morrow (Thursday) on a visit, traveling incognito.

MISS DRINA WATERS VERY ILL.

Operation Performed for Appendicitis, She Is Not Yet Out of Danger.

Miss Drina Waters, who came here from London to be one of the "Pretty Maiden" sextet in "Florodora," at the Casino, was operated upon for appendicitis in the Post-Graduate Hospital yesterday afternoon. The attending physician, Dr. I. N. Love, said last night that she would not be out of danger for at least twenty-four hours.

The operation was performed by Dr. Lloyd of the hospital, assisted by Dr. Love. Miss Waters's father is now in this city, having come here from Colorado. Her mother is now on the Atlantic, coming to this city. Miss Waters has been ill since she arrived here from England two weeks ago.

The Deaconesses' Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 13.—The Deaconesses' Assembly was continued to-day in the Young People's Temple, and there was a large attendance at the three services. During the day and evening addresses were made on "The Need in New Mexico," by Miss Emily Bartholomew; "Home Mission Work," by Mrs. G. M. P. Wells; "Importance of Physical Culture in Deaconesses' Training," by Mrs. C. W. Gallagher; "Deaconesses' Work in Denmark," by Miss Kirstine Petersen; "Importance of Child Study to the Deaconess," by Dr. C. W. Gallagher; "How We Built the Institutional Deaconess Settlement Building at Baltimore," by Mrs. Dr. John Neff; "Touch," by Miss Mary A. Mahon; "What Are the Graduates of Our National Training School Doing?" Mrs. Clara L. Roach; "The Lucy Webb Hayes National Training School for Missionaries and Deaconesses," Dr. Gallagher.

BARON NORDENSKJOLD DEAD.

Discovered the Northeast Passage in 1879—Was Sixty-nine Years Old.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 13.—Baron Adolf Erik Nordenskjöld, the arctic explorer and naturalist, died last evening.

Baron Nordenskjöld was not the only member of his family who devoted his life to exploration, and it is a coincidence that at the present time his nephew, Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld of Upsala University, is preparing for an expedition to the antarctic regions, which may have as important results as the journeys of the elder discoverer. Baron Nordenskjöld took the greatest interest in this expedition, which is to sail south from Tierra del Fuego next January, the time of the antarctic Summer. Some years have been engaged in planning it. The vessel to be used was formerly employed by Prof. Nathorst, Baron Nordenskjöld's associate, in his search for Andrée.

Adolf Erik Nordenskjöld was not by birth a Swede. He was born in Finland in 1832 and was, until twenty-eight years of age, a subject of the Czar. When thirteen years old he was sent to a scientific school at Berg, where he was instructed especially in physics. In 1851 he entered the university, where he devoted himself to the study of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology.

Nordenskjöld accompanied a scientific party to Spitzbergen in 1858. After having been appointed a professor in the Royal Museum of Stockholm, he again went to Spitzbergen in 1861, 1864, and 1868. In the last-named year he penetrated to 82 degrees 41 seconds north. He visited Greenland in 1870 and in 1875 he headed an expedition to the Kara Sea.

In the following year, after a flying visit to this country, Nordenskjöld began to prepare for his successful attempt to accomplish the northeast passage. The King of Sweden was among those who promised their aid for the project, and in July, 1878, the explorer started on his famous voyage in the Vega. The vessel wintered near Behring Strait and was free of ice in July, 1879, reaching Japan on Sept. 2 of that year. On his return to Europe Nordenskjöld was enthusiastically welcomed. Honors were showered upon him. He was created a Baron in April, 1880, and appointed a commander of the Nordstjerne Order (Order of the North Star) in the same year.

In 1883 Nordenskjöld made his second voyage to Greenland and succeeded in penetrating with a ship through the dangerous ice barrier along the east coast of that country south of the polar circle, a feat in vain attempted during 300 years by various arctic expeditions.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Walker Buckner, Sr.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Walker Buckner,

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 329 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
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DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities
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Transact a general banking business.
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Letters of Credit
FOR USE OF
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS
AVAILABLE
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BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., New York.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
TWENTY BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of New York Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS.
TELEPHONE 1904 CORTL.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
WANTED
FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK
OF BROOKLYN.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

First National Bank STOCK.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3402—JOHN.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, COTTON, WHEAT.
ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. Tel. 560 Broad.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Up-town office,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Fred'k F. Marquand
BROKER.
35-37 Broad St., N. Y.
Direct Wire to Exchange.
Telephone call 3030 and 3031 Broad

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
Unlisted Bonds and Stocks, whether interest paying or defaulted, bought and sold. Quotations furnished. Also opportunities for small investors. Write or call.
TEL. 2385 CORT. ESTABLISHED 1868.

• FINANCIAL.
Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 30 Coleman Street, London, E. C.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED BOUGHT AND sold. State quantities; best terms. ARTHUR BRENTON COOK, Drexel Building, New York.

WANTED—100 shares Northern Pacific common; answer immediately. J. M., Post Office Box 1,074.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.
NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.
TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:
Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.
Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.
Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.
Dated New York, August 6, 1901.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:
Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.
All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $4,000,000
OFFICERS:
LEVI P. MORTON, President
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE, 2d Vice-Prest.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary
EUGENE E. VARET, Asst. Secretary
G. L. WILMERDING, Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer
DIRECTORS:
John Jacob Astor, Joseph Larocque,
George F. Baker, D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind, Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell, Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke, W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler, George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven, Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix, Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt, Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie, Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston, John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard, William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital.....$1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits. 1,000,000
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady, William A. Nash,
John D. Crimmins, James N. Jarvie,
Michael Coleman, James H. Post,
Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.

REORGANIZATION.
Newburgh Electric Railway Company.
Newburgh & Orange Lake Railroad Company.
Walden & Orange Lake Railroad Company.
A large majority of the Bondholders of the above-named companies have consented to a plan of organization, a copy of which may be had at the Depository or Counsel of Committee.
Holders of these bonds are offered the opportunity of depositing with Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn their securities under said agreement and securing the benefits thereof on or before August 15, 1901.
Dutton & Kilsheimer, 167 Broadway, Counsel. F. H. POUCH, A. B. POUCH, J. B. KILSHEIMER, Reorganization Committee.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO OF NEW YORK, NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

HOLDERS OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS, BONDS
are requested to communicate with us, giving description of bonds held, and will receive full particulars of refunding proposition.
NOEL-YOUNG BOND & STOCK COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

LIFE INSURANCE BONDS AT PAR, PAYING 4% per annum from first year and principal at death. Safe as Government bonds. ANTHONY D. HOLLAND, St. James Building, Broadway and 26th St.

FINANCIAL.

SECURITYHOLDERS' COMMITTEE OF THE
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois
AND OF THE
Litchfield & Madison Railway Company

To holders of the Income Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois, and of Income Mortgage Bonds and Common Stock of the Litchfield and Madison Railway Company.

It appearing to the interest of holders of the above-named securities that such Income Mortgage Bonds be converted into new First Preferred Stock, and that sale thereof be made only in bulk and as a unit, and that the existing and converted securities be held, managed, and sold as a majority and in bulk, an Agreement to accomplish said purposes and other objects has been entered into by holders of the above-specified securities to the amount of over a majority of the Income Mortgage Bonds of each of said Companies, and of all the Common stock and nearly a majority of the Preferred stock of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway Company, under which Agreement, dated July 17th, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary, the undersigned have been constituted a Securityholders' Committee.
Holders of the above-specified Bonds and Stocks hereby are offered the opportunity of depositing such securities under said Agreement and securing the benefits thereof on or before August 31st, 1901, with the First National Bank of the City of New York as Depositary.
Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.
Copies of the Agreement may be had from the Secretary of the Committee.
Dated New York, July 19th, 1901.
THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Chairman;
CHARLES F. DEAN,
E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Securityholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel,
T. C. WELLMAN, Secretary,
27 Pine St., N. Y.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, August 14th, 1901
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$5,000 Pitts., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis Ry. 3½ p. c. Consid. Mtge. Bds., 1949, Guar.
$1,800 Newark Gas Co. 1st 6s, 1944.
2 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
44 shs. German Exchange Bank.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.
132 shs. Stuyvesant Ins. Co.
18 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
5 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
650 shs. Delaware River & Atlantic R. R.
6 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
1 share Central Trust Co.
5 shs. Hanover Insurance Co.
100 shs. American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Co. (Subscription.) 10 per cent. paid in.
50 shs. Hanover National Bank.
25 shs. Morton Trust Co.
10 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
500 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
1 share Central Trust Co.
$12,000 Georgia Midland R. R. 3s, due 1946.
150 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co.
30 shs. Adams Express Co.
200 shs. Detroit City Gas Co.
$1,000 City Brooklyn 6 p. c. Park Loan Bd.
11 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
11 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
180 shs. American Bank Note Co.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
1 membership Adirondack League Club.
$900 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Reg. Consols.
$15,000 Knickerbocker Ice Co. 5 p. c. Refunding Bds., 1905.
40 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
2 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
25 shs. 1st Natl. Bank of N. Y.
$1,000 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Reg. Consol.
$10,000 Gas and Electric Co. of Bergen Co., N. J. 5 p. c. Bds.
20 shs. 2d National Bank of Hoboken, N. J.

Meetings and Elections.
Annual Stockholders' Meeting OF The Hocking Valley Railway Co.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Columbus, O., August 14, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all committees thereof since the last meeting of stockholders,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors from five (5) to six (6.)
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
It is important that the stock should be largely represented at this meeting. Therefore, whether you expect to be able to attend or not, please, without fail, immediately execute and send in the enclosed envelope to W. N. Cott, Secretary of the Company, the annexed proxy, so as to make sure that your stock will be represented at the meeting. If you are present your proxy will not be used.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

Proposals.
$20,000 PARK BONDS.
Office of City Treasurer,
Trenton, N. J., Aug. 13, 1901.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., FRIDAY AUGUST 16, 1901, for the purchase of the whole of twenty thousand dollars of twenty-five-year three and one-half per cent. Park Bonds of the City of Trenton, N. J.
The above bonds will be in registered form, in denominations of $100 or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually. Bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.
Each bidder will be required as an evidence of good faith to inclose with each bid a certified check on a National bank for $1,000, payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.
The bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.
Bonds authorized by ordinance of Common Council, passed June 18, 1901, and by acts of the Legislature approved March 14, 1888; March 18, 1895, and March 17, 1898.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton Park Bonds," and addressed to W. J. B. STOKES, City Treasurer.

SCHOOL BONDS FOR SALE.
Sealed proposals will be received on or before 8 o'clock P. M., August 19, 1901, by the undersigned for the purchase of $200,000 of registered 3½ per cent. one thousand dollar bonds of the city of Elmira, New York, to be issued by the board of education for the purpose of school building.
Said bonds are to be dated September 1, 1901, and to mature September 1, 1926, interest payable semi-annually and principal and interest payable at the office of the Chamberlain of the city of Elmira.
The issuance of these bonds is authorized by paragraph 3, section 19, chapter 370, laws of 1895, and by unanimous consent of the common council of said city at a regular meeting held July 5, 1901.
The assessed valuation of the real and personal property of the city of Elmira is $16,872,124, and the total bonded indebtedness, including this issue, is $1,102,500.
The population of the city of Elmira, according to the census of 1900, is 35,872.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
C. F. WALKER,
Secretary Board of Education.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW York City, Aug. 12, 1901: Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., Aug. 27, 1901, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing to the U. S. Quartermaster's Department at New York, Boston, Chicago, or San Francisco, 10,000 Yellow Oilskin Pommel Slickers, Fish Brand, or equal, conforming to the sealed standard sample at this Depot; preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. Blank forms for bidding can be obtained at this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Pommel Slickers," and addressed to MAJOR F. VON SCHRADER, Q. M., U. S. A., Act'g Depot Qr. Mr.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES. —Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing Sept. 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Aug. 15, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Aug. 15, 1901," and addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

Dividends.
OFFICE OF
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
NEW YORK, July 23, 1901.
The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 1901, a dividend of two (2) per cent. on the preferred stock of the Company, to be paid September 3, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 17, 1901. The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of two (2) per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on September 3, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 17, 1901. For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of the Company will be closed at 12 noon on August 17, 1901, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Sept. 3, 1901.
THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.,
by C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1901.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the preferred and common stock trust certificates of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will close in New York at 12 noon on August 17, 1901, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on September 3, 1901.
On September 3, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute at their office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, the above dividends of two per cent. upon the preferred stock and two per cent. upon the common stock, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
William Salomon, Martin Erdmann,
Otto H. Kahn, Louis Fitzgerald,
Charles Steele, Voting Trustees.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.
New York, July 8, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. out of the surplus earnings of this Company, payable on September 3, 1901, to the holders of the second preferred stock of this Company of record at the close of business on August 15, 1901.
The transfer books of the second preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on August 15, 1901, and will remain closed until 10 A. M. September 4, 1901. Cheques will be mailed by the CONTINENTAL TRUST CO. of the City of New York.
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Assistant Secretary.

On and after September 3d, 1901, the voting Trustees will be prepared to pay the above dividend to holders of voting trust certificates for second preferred stock of record at the close of business on August 15th, 1901, at the office of the CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on presentation by them of their voting trust certificates for exchange for stock certificates. J. KENNEDY TOD & CO., Agents of the Voting Trustees.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
Chicago, Ill., August 5, 1901.
A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Directors, payable August 31st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business August 17th, 1901.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12 o'clock M. August 17th, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M. August 31st, 1901.
GEORGE HIGGINSON, JR., Secretary.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway.
New York, Aug. 12th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901.
The Transfer Books will be closed on August 23d at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of September 4th, 1901.
GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

Office Homestake Mining Co.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, August 13th, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 319.
The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for July, payable at the transfer agency in New York on the 26th inst. Also EXTRA DIVIDEND (NO. 320) of Twenty-five (25) Cents, payable at the same time and place.
Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

MORTGAGE FOR $150,000,000.
Given by the Consolidated Tobacco Company to Secure an Issue of 4 Per Cent. Bonds.
A mortgage for $150,000,000, made by the Consolidated Tobacco Company of America to the Morton Trust Company of New York, was filed with Register Clark of Hudson County, in Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. It is given to secure an issue of bonds not to exceed $158,000,000. The mortgage is dated June 15.
The document shows that the Consolidated Tobacco Company absorbed the American Tobacco Company, the Continental Tobacco Company, and other smaller concerns. The mortgage is signed by Hiram B. Berry, on behalf of the Morton Trust Company, and by James B. Duke as President of the Consolidated Tobacco Company. It bears war tax stamps to the amount of $75,000. If it had not been made until July 1, the payment of this tax would have been avoided.
The purpose of the Consolidated Tobacco Company is to issue 4 per cent. bonds to run fifty years. Application will be made for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange. The mortgage covers the Lorillard Tobacco works and all the other plants in the consolidation. It is said to be the largest mortgage but one ever filed in Hudson County. A few years ago a mortgage for $200,000,000, given by a big railroad company, was filed by the American Trust Company.

General Electric Company.
The preferred shares of the General Electric Company were stricken from the Stock Exchange list yesterday, in view of the fact that most of the issue has already been exchanged into the common stock of the company.

First Sale of Louisiana Cotton.
The first bale of new Louisiana cotton was sold at the New York Cotton Exchange at 15 cents a pound yesterday. The grade was high and staple good.

Secretary Gage Buys More Bonds.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $10,000 short-term 4 per cent. bonds at $113.1045, and $1,020 3s at $108.4444.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Car Advertising Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—H. E. Cole, J. S. Davis, and A. Forshay, New York.

W. H. Densiow Company of Waverly, to manufacture heaters; capital, $20,000. Directors—W. H. Densiow, C. P. Huchins, and Orvilla J. Densiow, Waverly.

Thomas & Buckley Hod Elevator Company of New York City; capital, $40,000. Directors—E. A. Thomas, Chicago; G. S. Daso and J. J. Buckley, New York City.

Economist Educational Association of New York City; capital, $30,000. Directors—C. G. Phillips, Upper Montclair, N. J.; W. H. Bond and H. D. Devine, Brooklyn.

Silver Creek Preserving Company of Silver Creek; capital, $25,000. Directors—Charles F. Shumaker, Silver Creek; A. T. French, Fredonia; John T. Shumaker, Rochester.

Stowe & Eddy Company of New York City, to manufacture dental machinery; capital, $50,000. Directors—L. D. Sweet, Denver; M. M. Van Buren and L. E. Warring, New York City.

P. I. Fajans Electrical Construction Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Isidor Fajans, New York; George F. Cook, Mattetawan; Martin S. Kattenhorn, Keyport, N. J.

Cohoes-Waterford Heme Telephone Company of Cohoes, to operate in Albany and Saratoga Counties; capital, $200,000. Directors—S. B. Rawson, F. H. Sudro, and I. H. Griswold, Elyria, Ohio.

Van Degrift Equipment Company of New York City, to manufacture power transmission appliances; capital, $1,000. Directors—F. H. Smith and R. F. Manning, New York City; F. S. Gemmell, Jersey City.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The officer in charge of the liquidation of the Victoria-Montreal Insurance Company has made an offer of 50 cents on the dollar to creditors.

Atlanta fire insurance agents, acting under the influence of the Southeastern Tariff Association, have advanced insurance rates on Atlanta dwelling houses.

Fire underwriters say that advices from their Southern agents show that the companies are likely to control more specific insurance on cotton this season than ever before, because of their refusal to write transit insurance, which refusal is said to be leading to unusually large lines at cotton warehouses and compresses both at interior points and on the coast. The plans of the marine companies have not yet been disclosed.

At the close of business yesterday it was reported on apparently good authority in insurance circles that the business of the Associated Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company had been reinsured in the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn. In the absence of President Sheldon and Vice President Ingraham of the Phenix, minor officials of the company would make no statement regarding the report. The Associated Manufacturers' Mutual recently went into liquidation, because of an inability to agree upon a plan for the reorganization of the company as a joint stock corporation.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 13	428,653
To date this year	195,668,531
Corresponding date last year	74,045,436

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 13	$1,035,000
To date this year	$698,772,720
Corresponding date last year	$322,389,260

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at two months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1¼	Lake Erie & W.	1
Am. Car & Fdy.	¾	Louis. & Nash.	1⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Manhattan	1¼
Am. Locom. pf.	½	Mexican Central	½
Anaconda Copper	¾	Minn. & St. L.	1
At., Top. & S. F.	1⅛	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅞	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅜
Balt. & Ohio	2	Missouri Pacific	1½
B'klyn R. T.	¾	N. Y. Central	2½
Canadian Pacific	3⅛	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	¾
Ches. & Ohio	2	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Chi. & Alton	⅝	Norf. & West	1¼
Chi. Great West.	⅝	North American	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1⅝	Northern Pacific pf.	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	1½	Penn. R. R.	1⅞
Chi., I. & L. pf.	½	People's Gas	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	3⅛	Reading	1¼
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Reading 1st pf.	1¼
Chi. & N. W.	3	Reading 2d pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Rep. Steel	⅞
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Col. Fuel & I.	1	St. L. S. W.	1¼
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1¼
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	Southern Pacific	⅝
Del. & Hudson	1½	Southern Railway	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Del., S. & A.	⅞	Tenn. C. & I.	½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	1½	Third Avenue	1
Erie	⅞	Twin City R. T.	1⅝
Erie 1st pf.	1⅞	Union Bag & P.	2½
Erie 2d pf.	1	Union Pacific	1¼
General Electric	2¼	U. S. Express	3
Illinois Central	1⅝	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
Int. Paper	2⅛	Wabash pf.	1¼
Int. Paper pf.	1⅜	West. Union Tel.	⅝
Int. Power	1½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	¾
Iowa Central	1⅜	Wis. Central	1⅜
Iowa Central pf.	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Locomotive	2	Nat. Salt pf.	½
Am. Sugar	½	Quicksilver pf.	¾
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	⅝
Hocking Valley	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Mex. Cent. 1st Inc. 1

Bonds Declined.

Ches. & O. con. 5s. 1 | Nat. Starch 6s. 1½ | West. Union coll. tr. 5s 2

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Railroad securities were the prominent feature in yesterday's market and were uniformly strong. St. Paul led the advance, gaining 3⅛ points and closing at the highest on sales of nearly 34,000 shares. Maximum transactions were in Union Pacific, over 37,000 shares, with a net gain of 1⅜. Other stocks traded in in considerable volume were Atchison, Canadian Pacific, Erie, Missouri Pacific, Norfolk and Western, Pennsylvania, and Southern Pacific, at gains of from ¾ to 3⅛. Other railroads were less active, but all showed good advances. There were rumors that an extra 1 per cent. dividend might be declared on St. Paul in September, based on the expectation that the annual report will reveal the largest earnings ever achieved by this company.

United States Steel securities were much quieter than of late; trading in the common and preferred fell off to about 50,000 shares and fluctuations were within the narrow limit of half a point. Strike news continued all one way, foreshadowing early termination of the dispute. Overtures from the strikers are looked for.

About the only weak spot was Sugar, which in the early trading was sold down 2 points on renewals of the rumors of Mr. Havemeyer's illness. These were again authoritatively denied from Mr. Havemeyer's home and the stock rallied.

Quiet grain markets yesterday with insignificant fluctuations would indicate that present prices fairly reflect existing conditions. Exports of wheat continue to be liberal, as also are foreign purchases for future delivery. The excitement in corn is subsiding.

One fact clearly disclosed is the absolute scarcity of floating supplies of stocks in Wall Street. Any demand for considerable quantities either for investment or for the covering of short contracts finds the market virtually bare—purchases being effected only by sharp bidding up. This feature has been strikingly apparent even through the recent period of depression, when it was notable that short offerings were at all times easily absorbed, resulting in extreme dullness, activity being resumed only when purchasing set in. The significance of this from a speculative point of view can hardly be overestimated, for nothing can be more dangerous to a bear than a narrow, obstinate market. Back of present fluctuations is the steady strength of the investment situation.

Total transactions yesterday showed some improvement, though still relatively small, reaching something over 420,000 shares. Last quotations were in all cases at or near highest prices, with active bidding in evidence at the close.

HEAVY SUB-TREASURY DEBIT.

The New York Sub-Treasury had the large debit balance of $2,994,584 at the Clearing House yesterday morning. Of this amount, $1,100,000 was for the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army at Manila, and $300,000 for J. & W. Seligman & Co., as agents for the United States Navy. The sum of $491,000 was paid for gold deposited at the Seattle Assay Office, and about $500,000 for pension account, the balance being for miscellaneous accounts.

DIVIDEND TALK NONSENSE.

International Paper shares were given a whirl yesterday. The common stock was lifted 2½ points, and the preferred half as much. Six thousand shares of the common were quoted—equal to the total averaged per month for along time past. The manipulation was undisguised, the pool which for a year has been loaded with the stock paying commissions upon matched orders after the crudest fashion. Some interesting reports were current to help hopeful sentiment, and included in the list was the representation that dividends are to be resumed on the common stock. An officer of the company says: "Dividend talk is nonsense."

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold these securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

5 first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds ($500 each) of the Vesuvius Manganese Company, Nos. 75, 76, 77, 78, and 86, due July 1, 1910, together with 25 shares of the first preferred stock of the said company, of the par value of $100 each, for account of A. C. Wilcox & Co., $80 for lot.

1 membership New York Produce Exchange, $460.

WEATHER BUREAU CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

The week ending Aug. 12 has been one of very favorable temperature conditions in the districts east of the Rocky Mountains, with beneficial rains over a large part of the drought area. Drought, however, continues in the Ohio Valley and in portions of Tennessee and the upper lake region, while excessive rains have caused destructive freshets in the Carolinas and proved injurious in portions of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. Extremely hot weather in the interior of California caused rapid ripening of fruit and serious injury to grapes in some places.

Late corn has experienced material improvement in the States of the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and in Kentucky and Tennessee, and, with favorable temperature conditions in September, the yield in the Missouri Valley will be larger than indicated by previous reports. In Ohio, Indiana, and Central and Southern Illinois the condition of the crop has further deteriorated, especially in Southwestern Ohio. In the Atlantic Coast districts corn has made excellent progress.

Rains have interrupted Spring wheat harvest, which, however, is nearly finished over the southern portion of the Spring wheat region, and caused lodging in portions of North Dakota, where the grain is reported as shrunken and heads not well filled, as a result of late excessive heat. Wheat harvest on the North Pacific Coast is in active progress, with yields exceeding expectations.

Further improvement in the condition of cotton is generally reported from the central and eastern portions of the cotton belt, although rust and shedding are more or less indicated, especially in Georgia, Florida, and portions of Alabama, where too much rain has fallen in localities. Over much of the western part of the cotton belt and in portions of the central districts cotton is suffering for rain, and in the drought region of Texas is falling rapidly. Picking is in general progress in Texas, except in the northern counties.

In the Middle Atlantic States and New England tobacco has made favorable progress, except in portions of Maryland, where the crop on lowlands has been injured by too much rain. In Kentucky and in portions of Tennessee the crop is generally improved, but in Southwestern Ohio it has been seriously damaged by drought.

All reports from districts east of the Rocky Mountains indicate an extremely light and inferior apple crop, although the outlook is slightly improved in Kansas and Missouri.

Plowing for Fall seeding has made very favorable progress, except in the Ohio Valley, where the soil is too dry.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

The Baltimore and Ohio said to have carried since Aug. 1 the largest coal and coke traffic in its history.

Organization of the National Transportation Company with $2,500,000 capital, to conduct an extensive carrier business on the Great Lakes.

London c

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the outside market yesterday continued on a small scale, but trading was somewhat broader than on the first day of the week. In parts of the list there were some signs of life where for some time past no interest at all had been shown. There were not many net changes of importance, but most of those recorded were on the side of advances. Some trading occurred in the stocks of United States Reduction and Refining Company, which was first traded in a day or two ago, and Detroit Southern shares gave evidence of increased interest in these issues.

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AMERICAN CAN was less active than it was on Monday, but both issues remained firm. The common closed at 24½ bid, a slight net gain, while the preferred closed unchanged at 73¾. Trading for the day in the two issues amounted to about 700 shares.

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DETROIT SOUTHERN common, on the purchase of 300 shares, advanced to 14, and closed at 13¾ bid, a net gain of 1¼ points. Similarly the preferred stock advanced to 40½, showing a net gain of 1½ points. The bonds were also stronger. Explanation of the better demand for these issues was found in the published report of the earnings of the road for the first week of August, which showed an increase over the same period of last year of $4,382. The earnings from the 1st of July to date this year, compared with the same period in 1900, showed an increase of $6,299.

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UNITED STATES REDUCTION AND REFINING common was active to the extent of 500 shares, selling from 26 up to 27½. It closed at 27 bid, showing a net gain of 2 points. The preferred sold at 42, an advance of 2 points over the best bid of previous days. No transactions were recorded in the bonds.

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COMPRESSED AIR sold at 15¾ and 16. At the end of the day it showed a net gain of half a point, the final bid being 15½.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE issues were dull but stronger. The preferred stock especially was in demand, and closed with a net gain of five-eighths of a point at 48½ bid.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were strong but much less active than they were on Monday. They sold up to 66¾ and closed at 66½ bid, a net gain of half a point.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 13. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 12. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can	24¼	24⅝	24	24½
American Can pf	73¾	74¼	73¾	74¼
American Chicle	82	86	82	86
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9½	8	9½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	35½	37½	35½	37½
American Malt 6s	93½	94½	93½	94½
*American Thread pf	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
American Typefounders	55	60	53	60
Aberdeen Copper	26½	30	26½	30
*British Columbia Copper	14	14½	14	14½
British Exchequer 5s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Camden Land	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	32	33⅝	32	33¾
Central Fireworks	23	25	23	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	15¾	16	15¾	16
Con. Refrigerating	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	3½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf		26½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	32	27	33½
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	66¼	66⅞	66	66¼
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	107	104	107
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	13¾	15	12½	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	40½	42	39	40½
Detroit Southern 4s	87	88	86	87
Electric Boat	17	20	17	20
Electric Boat pf	44	50	44	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1¾
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	6⅜	6¾
Electric Vehicle pf	8	12	12	15
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1	1½	1	1½
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	44	49	44	44
Havana Commercial	8	10	8	10
Havana Commercial pf	43½	45½	43½	45½
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	73¼	74¼	73	74⅛
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	85½	87	85½	87
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7⅞	8½	7⅞	8½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	22	25	22	25
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	84	87	84	87
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transportation	¼	1	¼	1
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10¼	11¼	10¼	11¼
Otis Elevator	32¾	33½	32½	33½
Otis Elevator pf	95½	98	96¼	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	74	70	74
Retsof	41	46	41	46
Retsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf	99½	100	99½	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	151	154	151	154
St. Louis Transit	26¾	27¼	26½	27¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101½	101	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	81¾	82½	81¾	82
Seaboard Air Line	27¼	27⅝	27	27⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf	48⅛	48¾	47½	48½
Singer Mfg	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & Trac	32	42	32	42
Southern Light & T. bds	81½	82¾	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	773	775	773½	775
Storage Power	9	11	9	9
Tennessee Copper	17	17½	17½	18
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	3	6	3	6
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	62	70	63	70
Union Copper	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5⅛
Union Typewriter	60	62	60	62
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf	116½	119	116½	119
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	88	89¼	89	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf	79	81	79½	81
U. S. Cotton Duck	29½	30	30	32
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90¼	91¼	90¼	91¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref	27	29	25	28
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	40	45	45	50
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds		100		100
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	20		20	
Universal Tobacco pf., w. i.	58		58	
Va. Coal, I. & C	7	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	40	42	40	42
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16½	17½	16½	17½
Worthington Pump pf	112½	113½	112½	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street, Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	244	248	244	248
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	241½	244	241½	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	66
Con. Traction 5s	108½	109½	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	96½	97½	96½	96½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R	175		175	
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	62	70	70	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	111	109	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	110¾	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	100	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	¾	1	¾	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6½	7½	6½	7½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103		103	
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	70	75	70	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	108	108¼	108	108¼
N. E. Gas & Coke	5½	6⅜	5¼	6⅜
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	52	53	51½	52½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¼	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	97	100	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19	21	19	21
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92¼	93½	92¼	92¾
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112¾	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80½	82¼	81	83
Union Ferry	40½	41	40½	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	96½	95	96½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1901.

	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113¼	113¼	6,300	Amalgamated Copper	113	113¼	112½	113¼	+1¼
29⅜	30	1,700	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29½	29¾	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅜
84¾	84¾	15	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	85	85	85	85	+ ¼
33¾	34	650	American Cotton Oil	33¾	33⅞	33½	33¾	+ ½
21½	27⅞	10	American Linseed	28	28	28	28	.....
32½	33	400	American Ice Co	32⅜	33	32⅜	33	.....
68½	69½	20	American Ice Co. pf	69½	69½	69½	69½	.....
23	24	1,800	American Locomotive	24	24	22½	23	−2
83⅝	84½	940	Am. Locomotive pf	84	84½	84	84½	+ ½
6	6¼	300	American Malting Co	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
27½	28	100	Am. Malting Co. pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
51⅜	51⅝	2,430	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	51½	51⅝	51½	51½	+ ⅛
99⅞	100¼	144	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
130¼	130½	26,750	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	131	131	129	130½	− ⅛
44⅛	44½	1,200	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	44¼	44¼	44⅛	44¼	+ ⅛
74¼	74⅜	39,660	At., T. & S. F	74¼	74⅞	72⅞	74⅜	+1⅛
95⅜	95⅝	5,427	At., T. & S. F. pf	95	95⅝	94⅜	95½	+ ⅛
98	98½	1,950	Baltimore & Ohio	97¼	98¼	97¼	98¼	−2
74¼	74⅜	2,100	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	74¼	74⅝	73¾	74⅛	+ ⅛
69½	70	700	Canada Southern	68	69½	68	69½	− ⅛
111½	111⅝	10,325	Canadian Pacific	109½	112¼	109	111⅝	+3⅛
158	162	10	Central R. R. of N. J.	157	157	157	157	.....
46	46¼	5,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	44⅜	46	44⅜	46	+ ⅝
37¼	37½	1,400	Chicago & Alton	37	37¾	37	37⅜	+ ⅛
77½	78½	200	Chicago & Alton pf	77	77	76½	76½	− ½
99⅝	99⅞	1,000	Chicago Great West	98	99⅛	98½	99⅛	+ ⅛
74¼	74¾	2,100	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	74¼	74½	73¾	74½	+ ⅛
81¼	82	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	81¾	81¾	81½	81¾	− ⅛
46¾	48⅜	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	+1⅜
35	35½	2,000	Chi., Ind. & Louis	34½	35½	34½	35½	+ ½
70½	71½	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	71	71	70	70	+ ⅛
161⅜	161½	34,310	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	159¼	161½	158⅞	161½	+ ⅜
184½	185	1,150	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	183	183½	183	183½	+1
193	196	100	Chicago & Northw	193	193	193	193	+ 3
138	139	300	Chi., R. I. & Pac	139	139	138	138	+ ½
18	18½	650	Chicago Term. Trans.	18½	18½	18½	18½	+1
37½	38	600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37½	38½	37½	37⅝	+ ½
89½	90⅜	1,900	C., C., C. & St. L., x d.	89½	90⅝	89½	90⅜	+ ¾
30	35	10	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	30	30	30	30	.....
95	96	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	95½	96¼	95½	95¾	+ ⅛
52	53	800	Col. Southern 1st pf	53	53	52½	52¾	− ⅛
22½	22¾	400	Col. Southern 2d pf	22½	23	22½	23	+ ⅛
220¾	220½	2,100	Consolidated Gas	220½	220¾	220	220¼	+ ¼
66⅝	67	1,100	Con. Tobacco Co	66¼	66⅝	66¼	66⅝	+ ¼
160¼	160½	700	Delaware & Hudson	160¼	160⅝	160	160	+1½
91⅜	91½	450	Denver & R. G. pf	91¾	91⅞	91	91	+ ¼
7⅞	8¼	246	Dist. of America	8	8⅛	8	8¼	+ ⅛
10	10⅜	100	Dul., S. S. & At	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
17¾	19	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	19½	19½	19½	19¼	+1
37⅜	37¾	11,700	Erie	36¾	37¼	36¾	37⅜	+ ⅛
65¼	65½	900	Erie 1st pf	65	65⅞	65	65⅞	+1⅛
50¾	51	200	Erie 2d pf	51	51	51	51	+1
34	38	200	Gas & El., Bergen Co	35	35	35	35	.....
253	255	200	General Electric	253	253	252¾	253	+2½
55	58½	200	Glucose Sugar Ref	55	55	55	55	.....
178½	179½	300	Great Northern pf	178	178	178	178	.....
52½	52⅝	100	Hocking Valley	52¼	52½	52¼	52½	− ⅛
144	145	500	Illinois Central	143½	145	143½	145	+1⅞
23⅜	24	5,590	International Paper	23¾	24¼	23¾	24	+2½
77½	78	550	Internat. Paper pf	76½	78	76¼	78	+1⅝
90⅜	91¼	600	Internat. Power Co	90½	91¼	90½	91¼	+1¼
38¾	39½	400	Iowa Central	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	+1⅜
73½	75	100	Iowa Central pf	74	74	74	74	+2
60	61	150	Lake Erie & West	61	61	61	61	+1
122	128	15	Lake Erie & West. pf	122	122	122	122	.....
74	77	500	Long Island	74	76	74	76	.....
102⅜	102⅝	4,700	Louisville & Nashville	102	102¾	101⅝	102¼	+1⅜
73¾	74	100	Manhattan Elevated	116¾	117½	116⅝	117½	+1½
166	166¾	400	Mt. Street Railway	166	166½	166	166⅝	+ ⅝
23¾	24	900	Mexican Central	23½	24	23½	24	+ ¼
9⅝	10⅜	900	Mexican Nat. ctfs	10⅛	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
108	108	100	Minn. & St. Louis	108	108	108	108	+1
25	25¾	400	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	25	25¾	24⅝	25	+ ½
26	28	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	26	28	26	26	.....
53¼	54	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	+ ⅛
101	102	10,620	Missouri Pacific	100	102	100⅛	102	+1½
42¾	42¾	1,000	National Biscuit Co	42⅜	42½	42⅜	42½	+ ⅛
100¼	103	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
76	77	200	Nat. Salt Co. pf	76	77	76	77	− ½
153⅛	153½	4,400	New York Central	151⅜	153½	151½	152⅝	+ ⅛
40¼	41	3,200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	40¼	41	39¾	40	+ ⅛
81⅜	81¾	200	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	81¼	81¾	81¼	81¼	+ ⅛
137	137	200	N. Y., Susq. & West.	137	137	137	137	.....
215½	216¼	1,100	N. Y., N. H. & H	215½	215½	215½	215½	.....
32⅞	33⅜	8,400	N. Y., Ont. & West	32⅞	33¼	32⅝	33¼	+ ⅛
52	53¼	15,600	Norfolk & Western	52	53¼	51⅞	53	+1⅛
98	99½	900	North American	100	101	98	99½	+ ½
96	96½	200	Northern Pacific pf	96	96½	96	96½	+ ½
71	71	30	Pacific Coast 2d pf	71	71	71	71	.....
40⅜	40	300	Pacific Mail	40⅜	40	40	40	.....
144¾	145	19,110	Pennsylvania R. R	143¾	144⅞	143¼	144⅞	+1⅛
110⅝	111¼	6,470	People's Gas, Chicago	110¾	111¼	109⅝	111¼	+ ⅝
42⅜	42⅝	200	Pressed Steel Car	42⅛	42¼	42⅛	42⅜	+ ⅛
84¾	84¾	50	Pressed Steel Car pf	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	.....
10	10	100	Quicksilver pf	10	10	10	10	− ⅜
41	42	6,600	Reading	41	42	40⅞	41¾	+1⅛
77¼	77¾	1,415	Reading 1st pf	77¼	77⅞	77¼	77⅞	+ ⅝
52	52½	600	Reading 2d pf	51⅝	52	51⅝	52	+ ⅛
19⅞	20	650	Republic Iron & Steel	19⅞	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
74	74¼	500	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	74	74¼	74	74	+ ⅛
115	115¾	2,500	St. L. & Adirondack	115	116	115	115½	+ ½
27	27	200	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	27	27	27	27	+1
39¼	39¼	200	St. L. & San Fran	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
67¾	67¾	900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	67½	67¾	67½	67¾	+ ¼
30	30	300	St. Louis Southw	30	30	30	30	.....
62½	63	800	St. Louis Southw. pf	62¾	63	62¾	62¾	+1¼
80	80	50	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf	80	80	80	80	.....
55¼	55⅝	25,700	Southern Pacific	55¼	55⅝	54⅜	55⅝	+ ⅜
29⅜	29⅝	7,800	Southern Railway	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	+ ¼
84⅝	85	3,000	Southern Railway pf	84⅝	85¼	84⅛	84¾	+ ⅝
6	7	24	Standard R. & T	6	6	6	6	.....
61⅝	61¾	900	Tenn. Coal & Iron	61⅝	61⅝	61⅛	61¼	+ ⅛
42¼	42½	4,100	Texas Pacific	42¼	42½	42	42	.....
122	123	190	Third Avenue	122	123	123	123	+1
95¾	96	1,900	Twin City R. T	95¾	97	95¼	97	+1⅝
15¾	16⅜	1,000	Un'n Bag & Paper Co	15½	16⅜	15¾	16⅜	+2⅛
96¼	97⅛	38,200	Union Pacific	96¼	97⅛	95½	96⅞	+1¼
89½	89¾	675	Union Pacific pf	89½	89¾	88⅝	89¾	+ ⅜
89	90	80	United States Express	89	90	89	90	+3
43¾	44	31,960	United States Steel	43¾	44	43½	43½	+ ⅛
93	93⅜	19,627	U. S. Steel pf	93	93⅜	92¾	93	+ ⅛
13⅞	13¾	1,650	United States Leather	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13	.....
80	80	1,100	U. S. Leather pf	80	80	80	80	+ ¼
56	56	200	U. S. Rubber pf	56	56	56	56	.....
59	59	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	59	59	59	59	.....
21¼	21⅝	3,700	Western Union Tel	21¼	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
38⅜	39⅜	300	Wheel. & Lake Erie	38⅜	39⅜	38½	39⅛	+1⅛
18	18⅜	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	.....
				92⅝	93½	92½	93	+ ⅝
				30	30	30	30	.....
20¼	21	500	Wisconsin Central	20¼	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+1⅜
42	43	100	Wisconsin Central pf	42	42	42	42	.....
Sales		428,653						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¾	108½	G. S. R. pf.	103	107
2s, c., 1930	107¾	108½	Hock. V. pf.	74½	75
3s, r., 1918	108¼	109	Homestake	97	..
3s, c., 1918	108¼	109	Ill. Cent., l.l.	102	..
3s, r., 1918, sm.	108	109	Int. Silver	6⅞	7
4s, r., 1907	113	113½	Int. Sil. pf.	33½	40
4s, c., 1907	113	113½	I. S. P. pf.	80	84
4s, r., 1925	137	138	J. & Chi.	175	..
4s, c., 1925	137	138	Kan. & M.	31	35¼
5s, r., 1904	107¾	108¼	K. C. So.	18	20
5s, c., 1904	107¾	108¼	K. C. So. pf.	38	41
D. C. 3-65s	124	..	K. & D. M.	7	8
Adams Exp.	170	180	K. & D. M. pf.	30	35
Alb. & Sus.	220	..	King. P.	9¼	20
Alle. & W.	120	..	Lacl. Gas.	85	95
Am. Ag. Ch.	28	29	Lacl. G. pf.	100	101
A. A. C. pf.	85	89	Lake Shore	251¼	275
Am. Bic. pf.	3	4	Man. Beach	12	18
Am. Bic. pf.	18	20	Md. C. pf.	70	78
Am. Coal	180	..	Met. W. S.		
A. C. O. pf.	90	91½	El., Chi.	35½	36½
Am. D. Tel.	34	38	Met. W. S.		
Am. Exp.	192	198	El., Chi., pf.	92½	95
A. L. Co. pf.	60¼	62½	Mil. El. R.		
Am. Snuff	41	46	& L. pf.		117
Am. S. pf.	85	86¼	Mich. Cent.	105	..
A. S. R. pf.	120	124½	M. & St. L.		
A. T. pf.	98	101	pf.	116	117½
Am. Tob.	133¼	134	M. St. P. &		
Am. T. pf.	140	145	S. S. M. pf.	70	75
Am. W. Co.	10½	18	Mob. & O.	82	83
A. W. Co. pf.	77	80	Mor. & Es.	193	195
Ann Arbr.	21¾	25	N. C. & St. L.	75	100
Ann Arb. pf.	52	55	Nat. Lead	20	21
B. & O. pf.	92½	93½	Nat. L. pf.	87	90
B. A. L. pf.	108	..	Nat. Salt	42	43
B. Un. Gas.	214	219	New Cent.	157	158
Brunn. City	10	10¾	N. Y. A. B.	135	140
B., R. & P.	86½	90	N. Y. & C. & St. L.	1st pf.	109	112
B., R. & P. pf.	123¾	125	N. & W. pf.	87	90
C., C. & C.	40	..	Ont. Mining	8	9¼
C. & E. Ill.	120	123	Peo. & E.	22	26
C. & E. Ill. pf.		133	Pere Marq.	..	75
C. G. W.	91	93	Pere M. pf.	..	81
C., St. P., M. & O.	125	140	P. C. C. & St. L.	72	78
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	175	185	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	100	103
C. C. C. & I.	116	116	P. F. W. & C.	189	..
C., L. & W.			P. F. W. & C. pf.	187	..
pf.	66	69	Pullman Co.	206	208
Cleve. & P.	189	..	Quicksilver	3	4
C. F. & I.			Rens. & Sar.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Forty-fifth Street Houses Change Hands—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

John Hindly has sold, through Greene & Taylor, the two three-story dwellings 41 and 43 West Forty-fifth Street, each 12.6 by 100.5.

George A. Hampton & Brother have sold for Rosa Doctor to S. Cahnmann the five-story three-family flat 1,804 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.

Janpole & Werner are the buyers of the plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, sold recently through McVickar & Co.

D. Sylvan Crakow has sold for Michael Scanlon to Elias Stone, for $20,000, the five-story single flat 112 East Tenth Street, 18 by 65.

D. Kempner & Son have sold for Antonio Minaldi to Herman Weaver, for about $45,000, the five-story building 605 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 80.

H. Welsstock has sold for H. P. Ansorge, for $67,500, the two five-story double flats 141 and 143 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 50 by 100.11; also, for Oscar Willgerodt, for $22,500, a dwelling on One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, near Ogden Avenue, 45 by 100.

The six-story building 5 Thomas Street has been leased to the Rio Chemical Company of St. Louis for a term of five years at an annual rental of $4,000.

Charles R. Iaruolo & Co. have leased for Mrs. Ann Quirk to Alphonse Constantin the tenements known as 552, 554, and 556 West Broadway, and 64 West Third Street, at the southwest corner of those streets. The lease is for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $15,900.

The Municipal Realty Company took title yesterday to 147 and 149 West Forty-ninth Street, running through to 148 to 152 West Fiftieth Street. The property has been mortgaged by its new owners to the New York Security and Trust Company for $66,500, and to William Rau for $10,000.

The City Real Property Investing Company, according to two deeds placed on record yesterday, has acquired three lots on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, 250 feet east of Fifth Avenue. Of this plot the westerly fifty feet was conveyed by Julia E Cameron and the easterly lot by Euphemia D. Russell. Charles D. Wetmore and E. L. Baylies are Directors in the City Real Property Investing Company.

The Auction Room.

The six-story brick building 76 Roosevelt Street, running through to 68 New Chambers Street, sold under foreclosure by Auctioneer William M. Ryan in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, was knocked down to Charles G. Cronin for $48,000. Mr. Cronin was unable to comply with the terms of sale, and the property was resold by order of the referee, the plaintiff being the purchaser on a bid of $40,000.

Other offerings yesterday resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

415 East Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 361 feet west of Avenue A, 17 by 102.2; four-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Hannah Wallach $15,000

By William M. Ryan.

One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 220.3 feet west of Washington Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling and vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Charles D. Robinson and Nathaniel A. Elsberg, as receivers..... 4,600

By Peter F. Meyer.

203 West One Hundredth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Broadway, 24.9 by 51.10, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George Tomes 14,000

165 West Ninety-first Street, north side, 115 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, James W. McElhinney 15,500

By James L. Wells.

63 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 213.9 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, nine-story apartment hotel; foreclosure sale, to Margaret D. Hopper..... 63,794

To-day's Auction Sale.

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway, is the following:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 227 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 268.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 18.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,685.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Madison Street, south side, 100 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 19 by 38; James W. Cooper of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Prospect Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

No. 41 Broome Street, to a seven-story brick factory; Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, 206 Produce Exchange, owner; J. B. Snook & Son of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $250.

No. 54 West Seventy-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; John A. McCall, premises, owner; Franklin Engineering Company of 346 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

Mount Hope Place, north side, 245 feet east of Monroe Avenue, to a two-story frame stable; George Ferguson, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $40.

No. 4 West Thirty-ninth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Frank V. and John H. Burton of 2 West Thirty-ninth Street, owners; John L. Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $950.

Concourse, north side, 125 feet west of Girard Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Christopher Edee of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, northwest corner, to a two and three story frame hotel; Fannie Moses of 1,530 Third Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Unionport Road, Jackson Street, and Railroad Avenue, to a one-and-one-half-story frame shop; Kate Driscoll of 405 East Forty-second Street, owner; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Thomas McBride of 524 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, owner; George J. Epert of 1,669 Amsterdam Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

No. 125 Hester Street, to a three-story brick tenement, with store; Kaplan, premises, owner; M. Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $50.

No. 208 to 212 West Seventy-sixth Street, to a six-story brick stable; John L. Miller of 127 Riverside Drive, owner; John W. Horner of 212 West Seventy-sixth Street, architect; cost, $825.

No. 212 East Fourteenth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Anna Schwerming of 218 East Fourteenth Street, owner; Henry Regelmann of 186 East Sixth Street, architect; cost, $50.

No. 36 Washington Square West, to a seven-story brick hotel; James Knott of 53 Washington Square South, owner; Charles H. Van Allen of 148 West Fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 76 Park Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Hannah M. Corbin, premises, owner; Hoppin & Koen of 244 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $20,000.

No. 35 East Sixty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; R. A. Oakley, premises, owner; S. B. Colt of 237 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2.500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Tuesday, Aug. 13.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 143d St, 99.11x71.2 to e s of Hamilton Place x108.6 to 143d St x e 29.9; James B. Gillie to Louis Ungrich and another, (R S $1).....

AVENUE A, e s, Lot 23, map of new Village of Jerome; William P. Marshall, referee, to Albert F. Gescheidt, Jr.....

ELLIOTT AV, e s, 250 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x125; Henry Haffen to Christian H. Feller.....

HENRY ST, 184, s s, 23.10x100; Harris Bernstein to Abraham Zartlin, (mtg. $17,000).....

HENRY ST, 184, s s, 23.10x100; Abraham Zartlin to Congregation Mesach Hoari, (mtg $22,000).....

LEXINGTON AV, 450, w s, 20x80; James N. Rosenberg, referee, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, (R S $6.50).....

MADISON AV, 1,965, e s, 19x89.9; A. D. Truax, referee, to Timothy Donovan, (R S $6.25).....

NORWOOD AV, n w s, 366.7 ft n e of 205th St, 50x100; Isabella Freedman to Mary E. Dalton.....

PARK AV, n e corner of 121st St, 20.11x75; Joseph E. Kopetzky to Samuel J. Kopetzky, (mtg $23,000).....

PELHAM AV, s s, 42.4 ft w of Arthur Av, 50x108; Mary E. Dalton to Isabella Freedman, (R S $2.75).....

RAILROAD AV, n ½ of Lot 29, map of Central Morrisania, 25x150; Harriett S. Odell to Axel H. Seadale, (mtg $2,000)..

RAILROAD AV, s s, 127.6 ft n e of 138th St, 125x222.6x irregular; Alfred L. Doyle to Max Danziger, (mtg $12,000, R S $6).....

RAILROAD AV, e s, 127.6 ft n e of 138th St, 125x222.6x irregular; Max Danziger to Lewis Z. Bach, (mtg $12,000 R S $6).....

SHERIDAN AV, w s, 177.7 ft s of 161st St, 27.2x86x27x98.4; John T. Hunt and another, executors, and others to William J. Hughes, quitclaim.....

SPRING ST, 266, s s, 25x100; Lena Lewis to Louis Gordon and others, (mtg $25,000, R S $5).....

WALTON AV, e s, 139.3 ft s of Fordham Road, 37.6x79.4x37.6x77.10; John Miles to Mary J. Kingston.....

WEST BROADWAY, 175, e s, 20.1x27.1x 20x26.10; Martha Palser and another, trustees, to Albert R. Palser and another, (R S $1).....

WEST BROADWAY, 175, e s, 20.1x27.1x 20x26.10; J. Berrie King, as trustee, to Albert R. Palser and another, 1-3 part, all title .....

WEST BROADWAY, 175, e s, 20.1x27.1x 20x26.10; William H. Willis, referee, to Albert R. Palser and another, (R S $6.50).....

WEST BROADWAY, 175, e s, 20.1x27.1x 20x26.10; Martha Palser and others to Alfred R. Palser and another, quitclaim.

WEST BROADWAY, 175, e s, 20.1x27.1x 20x26.10; J. Berrie King and others, heirs, to Albert R. Palser and another, quitclaim .....

1ST AV, 629, n w corner of 36th St, 24.8x 80; Max Lion to George Hinck, all title, (mtg $17,500, R S 75 cents).....

1ST AV, 629, n w corner of 36th St, 24.8x 80; Genevieve Lion and another, by guardian, to George Hinck, (mtg $17,500,) all title .....

3D ST, 59 East, n s, 25x96.3; Lena Lewis to Louis Gordon and others, (mtg $28,000, R S $5).....

34TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of 1st Av, 100x74; Edith S. Radley to John J. Radley, (mtg $60,000).....

39TH ST, 526 and 530 West, 50x98.9; David Christie to Mollie Katzoff and another, (mtg $26,000, R S $3).....

49TH ST, 140 West, 20.10x100.4; William Rau to Municipal Realty Corporation, (R S $5.75, mtg $11,500).....

49TH ST, 147 West; Hiram Calkins to Municipal Realty Corporation, (R S $12.75).....

49TH ST, 347 West, 25x100.5x irregular; William J. McClelland to Margaret Douglas, (R S $3.50, mtg $20,000).....

50TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 100.4; Metropolitan Street Railway Company to Municipal Realty Corporation, (R S $21.25) .....

71ST ST, n s, 288 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Leon Lanrowitz and another to Benedict A. Klein, (mtg $18,000, R S $8.50).....

71ST ST, n s, 288 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Benedict A. Klein to Leon Lanrowitz and another, (mtg $21,000, R S $7).....

76TH ST, 435 and 437 East, 50x102.2; Henry M. Bennett to John McDonald, (mtg $20,000, R S $4).....

88TH ST, n s, 157 ft w of Avenue A, 20x 100.8; Charles A. Boyce and another, executors, to Ann A. Bonsell, quitclaim, (mtg $2,800, R S $3).....

89TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 50x 100.8; David Klein to Hannah Frankel and another, (mtg $40,000, R S $4).....

92D ST, 145 West, 17x100.8; John D. Malone to Hiram Calkins, (mtg $15,500, R S $1).....

95TH ST, 67 East, 25x100.8; Lillie Freedman to Pauline Sloe, all title.....

95TH ST, 67 East, 25x100.8; Pauline Sloe to Elesie Nieder, (mtg $25,000).....

98TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Euphemia D. Russell and another, executors, to City Real Estate Property Investing Company, (R S $5.75)

98TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100.11; Julia E. Cameron and another to City Real Estate Property Investing Company, (R S $22.75).....

106TH ST, 102 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Albert V. Donellan to Matilda E. Squire, (mtg $24,000, R S $4)..

117TH ST, 435 West, 18.4x100.11; Frederick A. Cauchois to Frank W. Doolittle, (R S $33, mtg $15,000).....

134TH ST, n s, 158 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 17x100; James T. Farrelly to Richard A. Farrelly, (mtg $3,500).....

134TH ST, 215 West, 17x99.11; Hattie A. Campbell to Joseph A. Van Mater, (mtg $8,000).....

162D ST, 538 West, 18x99.11; James W. Kennard to Marie F. Grosz, (mtg $12,000, R S $1.25).....

183D ST, 94 East, 25x100; Daniel C. Hayes to J. F. Harrison, (R S $1).....

Recorded Leases.

BROOME ST, 504; John C. Crothers and another, executors, to Michael J. Moran, 2 years .....

JEROME AV, s s, Lot 23, map of new village Jerome; Albert F. Gescheidt to John Duca, 2 1-12 years.....

OLIVER ST, 55; Maria H. Wilcox to Gerardo Giudici, 5 years.....

STANTON ST, 152; Jacob Froelich to Bernhard Ehrenfreund, 3 9-12 years, $900 to

3D AV, 1,443; William Schwegler to Charles H. Stirlz, 4 9-12 years..$1,020 to

104TH ST, s s, 363 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; Joseph P. Zurla to Pietro Rotella, 5 years.....

115TH ST, 343 East; Leonardo Graziadel and another to Ferdinando Salvatore, 3 years .....

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BERKOWITZ, Lena, to American Mortgage Company; Hamilton St, 26, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

BRAND, Diederich, and another to George Ehret; 504 Broome St, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent.....

BRUCKMAN, Albert F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 6th Av, 254, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....

CALLAGHAN, William, to Francis Callaghan; 131st St, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, demand, 6 per cent.....

CITY REAL PROPERTY INVESTING Company to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 98th St, n s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....

CITY REAL PROPERTY INVESTING Company to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 98th St, s s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....

CRANE, Sarah J., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 25th St, n s, 125 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent.....

DONELLAN, Albert V., to Tillie Frederickson; 72 West 108th St, (prior mtg $22,500,) 1 year, 6 per cent.....

DOOLITTLE, Frank W., to Frederic A. Cauchois; 117th St, 435 West, due Sept. 1, 1903 .....

FISHBOURNE, Eliza, to William Fishbourne; Christopher St, s s, 94 ft e of Waverley Place, 1 year, 3½ per cent.....

FLAMMER, John J., and another to Thomas C. Stephens; 63½ Hudson St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

FOERST, Joseph, to George Ehret; 84 Lawrence St, (prior mtg $6,500.) 1 year, 4 per cent.....

FOWLER, Hattie F., to Catherine S. Burton; Grand Av, w s, 50 ft n of 184th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

FREEDMAN, Isabella, to the Park Mortgage Company; Pelham Avenue, s s, 42.4 ft w of Arthur Av, 3 years.....

GESCHEIDT, Albert F., Jr., to Friederich Froh; 3d Avenue A, s s, Lot 23, map of Jerome, 2 years, 4 per cent.....

GORDON, Louis, and others to Lena Lewis; 3d St, 59 East, installments $500 semi-annually, 6 per cent.....

GORDON, Louis, and others to Lena Lewis; Spring St, 266, prior mtg—; installments $375 semi-annually, 6 per cent...

HANK, Adolph, to the German Savings Bank; 148th St, 578 to 582 East, due Aug. 1, 1902, 2 yrs.....

HINCK, George, to Max Lion; 1st Av, 629, prior mtg $17,500, 3 years, gold.....

KLEIN, Benedict A., to Mary B. Kellogg; 71st St, n s, 288 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years.

McDONALD, Mary F., to Joseph Kinneary; 2d Av, w s, 25.4 ft s of 56th St, 5 years, 4 per cent.....

MORRISON, Ferdinand V., to Samuel F. Pease; 143d St, s s, 475 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

MUNICIPAL REALTY CORPORATION to New York Security and Trust Company; 50th St, 148 to 152 West, and 49th St, 147 and 149 West, 1 year.....

MUNICIPAL REALTY CORPORATION to William Rau; 50th St, 148 to 152 West, and 49th St, 147 and 149 West, prior mtg $66,500, 1 year, 6 per cent...

NICHOLSBURG, Henry, to Jennie Monks; Lenox Av, s e corner of 138th St, secures contract, due 3 months.....

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SEAGLE, Axel H., to Harriet S. Odell; Railroad Av, being n part of Lot 29, map of Central Morrisania, 5 years.....

SECOR, Peter P., to De Witt V. D. Relley; 12th St, s s, 414.6 ft w of 2d Av, all title, demand, 6 per cent.....

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BEACH AV and 152d St, n e corner, 25x100; John McNamara against William L. Salas, owner and contractor.....

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123D ST, 238 East; George Fiencke & Son against Caroline Wiedhoff, owner; White & Bethner, contractors.....

156TH ST, 548 and 550 West; A. B. Vorhis against George D. Brower Aucher, Esq., owner; Gerald P. Brower Aucher, attorney and contractor.....

174TH ST, w s, 201 ft s of Westchester Av, 75x100; Mackenzie Brothers against Elvira H. Gillingham and another, owners and contractors.....

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Stebbins Av, w s, 113.6 ft n of 165th St, 57x—; Maria H. Rider with Borntt Kantrowitz .....

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BEACH AV and 152d St, n e corner, 25x100; John McNamara against William L. Salas, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, O. E. Davis.

BLEECKER ST, 26 to 30, and 318 and 320 Mott St; Jonas F. Goldsmith against Vincent S. Minnerly and another, (partition;) attorneys, Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel.

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TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 540.11 ft n of Trinity Av, 24.11x100, and 189th St, n s, 200 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100, two actions; August Schieck against Jane G. Hendrickson and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, P. Cook.

10TH AV, 615 to 619, and 501 and 503 West 44th St; Johanna Fischer against Ella Langston and another, (action to declare will void and partition, &c.;) attorneys, Dunphy & Pearsall.

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PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM J. LEE.—William J. Lee of 142 East Seventy-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,703, and assets $12 in cash. He has only two creditors—George M. Edebohls, $1,355, judgment obtained on June 28 for services, and William J. Hart, $350, money loaned on May 29 for speculative purposes.

MIDDLETOWN GLASS COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed here yesterday against the Middletown Glass Company of Middletown, N. Y., by the following creditors: Mitchell A. C. Levy; 76th St, 435 and 437 East, prior mtgs—, 1 year.....

MICHELSON, Sarah, to the Jefferson Bank; 266 and 268 Monroe St, (prior mtg $26,000,) due Feb. 12, 1902, 6 per cent.....

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Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Right House in the Right Place.

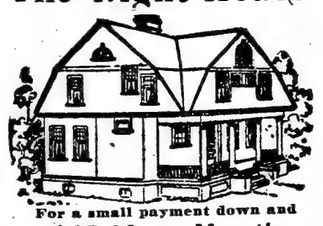

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

Think of the unsatisfactory feature of house or flat renting. Consider how much you could safely agree to pay per month for the privilege of owning your own home. Inquire what we can give you for that figure.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A NO. 1 STORES AND LOFTS TO LEASE. Fine 25-foot store and first loft over, in new fireproof building, No. 64 Fulton St.; will carry 250 lbs.

Also at 5 West 14th St., beautiful store, 25x103 feet, with gallery and light basement, and very choice light lofts, just completed.

On premises or
BUEK & CRAWFORD, Agents,
503 5th Av., cor. 42d St.

TO AN INVESTOR.—Large, modern apartment house, within 500 feet of new rapid transit station; handsome building; fully rented and in A1 order; nets handsome return on investment. Address Principal, Box 10 Times Office.

Choice building lots, $375 up; seven-room house built to order, $1,500, payment $15 up, principal and interest; property near "L" extension, trolley, Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St. Open Sundays.

Morningside Av, five-story apartment; best paying in city. E. W. Larner, 594 McDonough St. Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 6 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address, EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,811, New York.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Home with desirable surroundings; 12 per cent. investment; two-story dwelling, 3 sets improvements, 15 rooms; only $2,150 buys 1,623 Atlantic, near Troy Avenue; occupy middle flat; others always rent. Finch, on premises.

Bath Beach.—Plot eight or sixteen lots, in improved section; elevated direct bridge without change. O. F. G. Megie, Park Row Building, New York.

Extraordinary Opportunity.—Two lots East 2d St., Flatbush, $290; mortgage, $175; investigate. Jones, 189 Montague St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

'Phone '(559 Cort'l." for the high-dry-choice

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.

50c. weekly. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

EDGEMERE,

LONG ISLAND, N. Y. CITY.
Between Arverne and Far Rockaway.
Directly on the Ocean.

All Improvements. We offer

FOR SALE

building sites adjacent to the magnificent EDGEMERE HOTEL, and within three minutes' walk of the L. R. R. station.

Title Insurance Policy to each purchaser without cost.

Call or send for illustrated book of EDGEMERE, containing cuts of HOTEL, SUMMER HOMES AT EDGEMERE, and views of surrounding country.

Agent on premises to show property and give full information.

C. WALTER CUSHIER, Agent,
Edgemere, Long Island, N. Y.

$200 cash and $8 monthly buys house with seven rooms, $1,600, Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$300 Cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; on plot 50x100; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day. John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

At Elmhurst!—Three houses, $3,400, $3,800, and $4,500; 10% cash and easy monthly payments. Most attractive and healthy part of Greater New York. Take 34th or 92d St. Ferries for trolleys, or trolley over Brooklyn Bridge. Warrin & Combes, Elmhurst, L. I.

Half price, corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St., B'klyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Will make a liberal second mortgage or finish an uncompleted elevator apartment building; Broadway or vicinity. J. R. Pierson, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 6222 Cortlandt.

Wanted—Houses and flats to let, also money to loan on bond and mortgages from private people. E. J. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., real estate.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE.

Three nice farms, very cheap; one of 35 acres of nice land; a fine set of buildings; splendid location; price, $1,200.

One of 104 acres, good level soil, best of fruits, water, &c.; a good set of buildings; fine neighborhood; price, $1,900.

One of 108 acres, fine smooth soil; nicely divided; splendid fruit; fine buildings; 30 rods to station; price, $1,500.

J. S. SMILEDGE,
Stafford Springs, Conn.

Fruit, Gardening, Poultry.—35 acres, 8-room house, barn, crops, tools; near depot, town, factories, churches, schools; $1,500; easy. D. Hull, South Norwalk, Conn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale or Exchange—For free and clear lots in Bronx; house, 22x40; lot, 30x100; 7 rooms and bath; all improvements. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

Exchange—Desirable flats, other property, for private houses, lots. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Five-story triple flat for lots of frame flats in Bronx. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Right House in the Right Place.

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

Think of the unsatisfactory feature of house or flat renting. Consider how much you could safely agree to pay per month for the privilege of owning your own home. Inquire what we can give you for that figure.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Plainfield, N. J.—Charming modern suburban residence, eleven rooms; fine grounds, handsomely laid out, all kinds trees, shrubs, fruit, &c.; price, $8,500; might exchange for nearby residence or seaside property. W. H., P. O. Box 1,911, New York.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 18 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Palisades Park, N. J.—Cottages, all prices; improvements; gas; electric lights; photographs. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

100 FACTORIES 100

Reduced rents for entire Buildings or Lofts to woodworkers, metalworkers, confectioners, cigars. **D. W. HAYNES, 235 Broadway, Room 1.**

CHAMBERS ST.

4th loft, 25x125; 5th loft, 25x100; 6,250 sq. ft.; well-lighted; freight and passenger elevator; all improvements; rent to May 1st, 1902, $1,500; 2d year, $1,650. Vernon J. Miller, 150 Nassau St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

332 Broadway, Corner Worth St.—Large loft; 25x90; elevator service; reasonable. Inquire of E. H. Eldredge.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; show cases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Brooklyn.

365 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Opposite City Hall.—Entire building for a term of years; most desirable location in the city.

J. Romaine Brown & Co., 53 West 33d St., New York City, or your own broker.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Four-story basement brownstone dwelling; 2 baths; open plumbing; rent, $1,500. 148 West 121st St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

Small house by desirable tenant, 9th to 12th St., 5th to 7th Av., or 28th to 70th St, west of 3d Av., or west side, 70th to 85th St.; rental not over $1,200. Address J. R. W., 238 East 13th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE ALLSTON,

17 and 19 East 38th St., cor. Madison Ave.

A choice apartment of two rooms and bath-room will be available October first; $800 per annum. Caterer on premises.

Also one apartment of four rooms and bath-room, $1,200 per annum.

Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, Cor. 44th St.

Choice large light apartments of eight and nine rooms and bath.

MASON, 6-12 EAST 58TH ST,

CLOSE TO CENTRAL PARK PLAZA.

All modern improvements; elevators run all night; rents, $1,400 & $1,500; possession Oct. 1st. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

RICHMOND HILL

27 WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH.

Large and small light apartments to let; all modern improvements; strictly fire-proof; elevator runs all night; rents, $950 to $1,500. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

THE MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.

Bijou apartments, six rooms and bath, elevators, telephone, electric lights, exposed plumbing, gas ranges, &c.; rents, $33 to $40. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

184th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES,

CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam-heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bath-rooms, letter chutes, large light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE FLORENCE

105 East 18th St.

A few suitable apartments to let; large and small; furnished and unfurnished. Also six rooms and bath for housekeeping.

Apartments Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Wanted—After Sept. 15, by quiet, single gentleman, small apartment or two or three unfurnished sunny rooms in private family; west side, 50th to 80th Sts. Permanent, D Box 115 Times.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

The Allston, 17 and 19 East 38th St., Cor. Madison Av.—Location unsurpassed. Caterer on premises. A choice apartment of two rooms and bathroom will be available Oct. 1; $860 per annum. Also one apartment of four rooms and bathroom, $1,200 per annum. Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

THE MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.

Bijou apartments, six rooms and bath; elevators, telephone, electric lights, exposed plumbing, gas ranges, &c.; rents, $33 to $40. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

ON THE DRIVE, 2,054 7TH AV., between 122d and 123d Sts.; single flats; all improvements; 7 large, light, clean rooms; $35, $40.

A cheap modern 5-room apartment; electric light, telephone, elevator; best city location. 509 West 112th St.

Five elegant extra large, light rooms, bath; choice location; near 136th St.; rent, $17. 527 Lenox Av.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,945.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ISRAEL GIBBS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Israel Gibbs, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 12, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 4, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 13, 1901.

NO. 3,505.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM S. WEISS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William S. Weiss, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 12th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 4th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 13th, 1901.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

SUNSIDE FARM, SUNSIDE, Greene County. Home Comforts. Delightfully situated. Peerless cuisine. Refined surroundings. Scenery, fruit. $6.00 to $7.00. M. J. RICHTMYER.

THE MANOR HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y. Select family house, newly furnished throughout; finest fishing, boating, and drives. For terms address A. GODDWIN.

Long Island.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.

REMINGTON COTTAGES,

Remington Av.; second house from ocean. High-grade Family Hotel; capacity, 100. Large, ocean view rooms. E. C. McBRIDE.

BEACH VIEW HOUSE. East L. I. Moriches, Facing Great South Bay; spacious grounds; modern appointments; booklet; (temperance house.) J. H. MILLER.

MORICHES INN, CENTRE MORICHES, (NOW OPEN.)—New and handsomely furnished. Latest improvements. Most healthful spot on Long Island. Terms reasonable.

SPRINGVILLE HOUSE, Good Ground, L. I. Directly facing water. (Pleasant and homelike.) Shady grounds, first-class table, boating. PETER NEHNBASS, Prop., owner.

THE SANTAPOGUE, BABYLON, L. I. Delightful location. Airy rooms. High-class table. Spacious grounds. Boating, fishing, bathing. Reasonable. MRS. J. HEALY.

PEARL HOUSE, SAYVILLE, L. I., on the Great South Bay. Grand location. Airy rooms. Generous table. $7.00 to $9.00. E. F. SKINNER.

Far Rockaway.

THE EUREKA. FAR ROCKAWAY. (Select Family Hotel.) Delightful location, (always cool;) every modern appointment. Large airy rooms. High-class cuisine, sanitary plumbing; boating, bathing, fishing; electric lights. Reasonable. N. GRAF.

HOTEL WINDSOR, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I. Delightful location. Large shady lawn, (always cool.) Cheerful rooms. Superior cuisine. Modern improvements. First-class café, a la carte rates $10.00 up. Mrs. Pearse. A. LEVY, Manager.

NATIONAL HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY.—(ALWAYS COOL.) Few minutes from beach; airy rooms; generous table. M. A. CASLIN.

Cairo.

Sunset Hill, Cairo, N. Y. Delightfully situated. Elevation 1,200 ft. Mountain scenery. Shady grounds. Homelike. Cuisine unsurpassed. $6.00 to $7.00. J. A. NEALIS.

Haines Falls.

THE LAUREL HOUSE. Haines Falls, N. Y.; finest location in the heart of the Catskills; elevation 2,500 ft.; accommodates 300; direct train from New York; circular. A. Christian.

Tannersville.

KROEBEL'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

In the Heart of Catskills, accommodates 150; Amusements, Bowling, Billiards, Tennis, Golf; good cycling and driving; peerless cuisine; booklet. AUG. P. KROEBEL, TANNERSVILLE, N. Y.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL. Capacity 125; beautiful; large dining room; modern improvements; cuisine unequaled; 2,100 ft; booklet. S. Lowy, Tannersville.

Staten Island.

NEW DORP BEACH HOTEL The Manhattan of Staten Island.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

HAWKHURST,

LITCHFIELD, CONN.

High altitude, no malaria, no mosquitoes, home comforts, excellent cooking, Otis elevator, sun parlor, golfing. Booklet at Schofield's, Madison Av. GEO. H. BROWNE, Mgr.

New Hampshire.

LITTLETON, WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW HAMPSHIRE. THE GREAT HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.

North Conway, White Mountains, New Hampshire, the great Summer, Fall, and Winter resort.

Vermont.

GLENWOOD AND COTTAGES.—In the pines; largest hotel on Lake Bomoseen; terms, $7.00 to $12.00. W. C. Mound, Hydeville, Vt.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

VICTORIA On SOUTH CAROLINA AVE. MINUTE WALK FROM BEACH. ENLARGED & REFURNISHED COMPLETE. (OPEN ALL YEAR.) 30 hot and cold seawater baths have been added in New Brick Annex for accommodation of guests. M. WILLIAMS.

Atlantic Highlands.

THE BRANDON HOUSE. — Comfortable rooms, excellent table, electric lights, bathing, boating, fishing; terms reasonable. Mrs. S. ROOPER.

Sea Girt.

THE TREMONT,

SEA GIRT, N. J. On ocean front. Every room has full ocean view. Excellent cuisine. Booklet. I. S. HINKSON.

Asbury Park.

THE NORTHERN. North Asbury Park, N. J.; accommodations for 100; terms from $10 to $12; booklet. K. A. Wyatt.

Point Pleasant.

RESORT HOTEL, Point Pleasant, N. J.

Yachting, fishing, golf, ocean and still bathing, orchestra. For terms and booklet address
PYE & FOSTER, MANAGERS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Milford.

BLUFF HOUSE,

MILFORD, PIKE CO., PA.

OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.

Most beautiful resort on bank of Delaware River, 95 miles from New York City, via Erie R. R. All modern conveniences; orchestra, golf, half-mile track, baseball, tennis, magnificent roads, boating, bathing, fishing. Send for illustrated booklet.
F. N. BOURNIQUE, Proprietor.

Mt. Pocono.

POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

MOUNT POCONO.

Trout fishing, private ponds and brooks; pine-laden air; pure water; grand scenery; shady walks and drives; cuisine high class; long-distance 'phone. Booklet. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

Pan-American Hotels.

BUFFALO'S BEST—THE F. B. ROBINS PAN-AMERICAN HOTEL SYSTEM, CONTROLLING THE HOTEL BUCKINGHAM, THE MARLBOROUGH

and several other first-class hotels. No temporary structures; no exorbitant charges; regular rates prevail. The Buckingham Café and Private Dining-Rooms are on top floor, adjoining roof garden. Only hotel in Buffalo having elevator running direct to roof. Airy rooms. There is an up-to-date roof garden on the Buckingham. Pan-American illumination and fireworks can be seen from the same. Rooms from $1.50 per day up. Special rates during July and August to Marylanders. Write for reservations.
F. B. ROBINS,
Hotel Buckingham, Buffalo, N. Y.

Pan-American Board.

Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family; large airy rooms; bath; breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c.; references. F. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Country Board.

Hillside Spring Farm.—Pure mountain spring water, fresh farm products, good board; city improvements; ample shade; pleasant surroundings; station 1 mile. Particulars, Barber.

Board, $6 to $8 per week, on El Dorado Farm; loveliest section Berkshires; surpassing table, really supplied from farm. A. M. Knowles, Box 180, Hinsdale, Mass.

Superior accommodations for few guests; fine house; convenient to station. Particulars, Box 62.

Long Branch.—Private family will take a few adults to board. M. Kennedy, 3 Seaview Av.

Private house wishes boarders; ladies only; Jewish preferred. P. O. Box 112 Keyport, N. J.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 248 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3d Ave. & 59th St.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS.

Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS At $155.00

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

MATHUSHEK & SON PIANO CO,

Grand and Upright Pianos; used Pianos at greatly reduced prices; list of bargains mailed; terms easy; rentals from $3; small Pianos a specialty.
BROADWAY, COR. 47TH ST.

PIANOS TO RENT

for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

Steinway piano, $100; Chickering, $165; 10 square pianos, special sale, $10 upward.

CHANDLER, 439 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" WISE, STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 16th.

$75—Elegant rosewood Steinway; rich tone; great bargain; cash or installments. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

Surrogate Notices.

BLOOM, FRANK A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK A. BLOOM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Oudin & Oakley, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1901. ALICE E. BLOOM, Administratrix. OUDIN & OAKLEY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 45 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. jy10-1aw6mW

DORTIC, HENRY T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY T. DORTIC, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 36 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1901. ELIZABETH DORTIC, ADELA A. DORTIC, ADRIAN ISELIN Jr., Executors. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh20-1aw6mW

GOURDIER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GOURDIER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of David McClure, 22 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of April, 1901. EDWARD GOURDIER, Administrator. DAVID McCLURE, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. ap3-1aw6mW.

GOLDENBERG, JOEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOEL GOLDENBERG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Benedict S. Wise, No. 206 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of February, 1902, next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of August, 1901. HERMAN GOLDENBERG, SAMUEL L. GOLDENBERG, Executors. BENEDICT S. WISE, Attorney for Executors, 206 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. au7-1aw6mW

McPHERSON, EDLA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDLA J. McPHERSON, late of Jersey City, State of New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Church Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of May, 1901. AARON S. BALDWIN, Ancillary Executor. READ G. DILWORTH, Attorney for Executor, 102 Chambers Street, New York. my15-1aw6mW

RYAN, CHARLES H.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To MARY L. RYAN, Augustus De'abore, Admr. of Helen Delabore, dec'd; Augustus A. Molony, Josephine G. Molony, Joseph J. Rogers, Catharine G. Rogers, Charles H. Rogers, Sarah E. McCormack, Harriet Van Pelt, Martha Ryan, Abram W. Ryan, Charles Ryan, Nettie M. Hoag, George Ryan, American Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES H. RYAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Abraham H. Ryan, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, B.P.H. at the County of New York, the 2d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
jy10-1w6wW.

SAZERAC, JULES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULES SAZERAC, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 89 Water Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1901. JULES VATABLE, Executor.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STOTT, FRANK I.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK I. STOTT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of H. G. Romaine, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1901. JULIA A. ROMAINE, Administratrix, with will annexed of estate of F. I. Stott, deceased. f13-1aw6mW

WILSON, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1901. GEORGE W. McADAM, Executor of Estate of John H. Wilson. au10-1aw6mW

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THE MISSES JAUDON'S

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MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES' BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. School House, 310 West 88th St. Residence, 282 West 85th St., corner West End Av.

The American Institute of Phrenology, 1898. The thirty-seventh session, Sept. 4 to Oct. 25, 1901. For particulars address Fowler & Wells Co., 27 East 21st St., New York.

Elocution, Public Speaking, Reciting.—Thor

THREE-PLATOON POLICE SYSTEM NOW IN USE

The Experiment Causes Many Changes in Patrol Details.

More Men Will Now Be on Street Duty —A Test for the Laggards—How the Plan Works.

The problem of the three-platoon police patrol system began to work itself out when at 8 A. M. yesterday about one-third of the patrolmen in the City of New York left the station houses for eight hours' patrol duty on the 1,817 posts. As there were at 6 A. M. yesterday but 5,009 patrolmen available for patrol duty, plus such of the 270 men detailed or assigned to special duty as were remanded to patrol duty, some of the posts had to be doubled.

When the outgoing roll was called at 8 A. M. nothing had been done to change the duties of the desk Sergeants, Roundsmen, and doormen. Everything in the new system was reported as working smoothly at noon. As the platoon to go on duty from 4 P. M. to midnight had had at least eight hours' rest, there would, Central Office authorities said, be no excuse for any bungling, and still less for the platoon going on at midnight.

A crucial test or stage of the new patrol system, one that is bound of itself to differentiate the fit and the unfit of the force, will be the 4 A. M. reserve roll call. Those who answer it will be one section or one-ninth of the available patrol force. They will have gone off duty at midnight, and at the 4 A. M. call will go on reserve to noon, and should on answering the call go to bed. They had the right at midnight to go home for four hours. Old specialists on police matters say that men fit to be policemen will at midnight go to bed in the station house and get a twelve hours' rest. On the other hand, it is contended that the men who will never make their mark except by chicanery will pass the four hours between midnight and 4 A. M. in dissipation of various sorts. Few, it is argued, would, if their houses were near the station houses, go to them for about three hours, to report to the station houses for sleep at 4 A. M.

Inspector Brooks, who was Chairman of the Three-Platoon Committee which laid out the nine sections scheme, ridiculed many of the statements made about the abolition of details when they were absolutely necessary.

"It will be found," he said, "that not only are these details now covered as special or fixed posts, but that the interests served have gained by the change. The men covering them do their tour and are relieved. That is the only change. In the case of Bellevue Hospital, the Charities Department, and the Out Door Poor Department, the policemen are there on special posts, and the institutions have now the benefit of the men in reserve, something they did not have before. Street crossings are under police protection the same as before, only they are fixed posts, covered by patrolmen on their tour of duty.

"There have been no kicks from any of the patrolmen, and no resignations or threats to resign. Some of the old men will, however, have to retire on pensions. They cannot stand 'pounding the sidewalk' for eight consecutive hours even in this fine weather. The change affects all the commands more or less, except the steamboat patrol and the Central Park squads. It doesn't affect the courts to an extent which would cripple the administration of justice, but it has weeded out not a few dummies."

The Police Headquarters returns up to 6 A. M. yesterday show how the police force of the city stood two hours before the three-platoon system went into effect. The men on patrol duty were: 6 to 8 A. M., 1,034; 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., 1,665; 1 P. M. to 6 P. M., 1,372; 6 P. M. to 12 midnight, 2,184; midnight to 6 A. M., 2,151. Effective force: 11 Inspectors, 53 Captains, 308 Sergeants, 78 Detective Sergeants, 283 Roundsmen, 5,000 patrolmen, 126 doormen, and 41 matrons, a total of 5,909. Absentees: Sick, 236; with leave, 736; without leave, 1; night off, 87; suspended, 4; detailed, 165; special duty, 105; a total of 1,334, and a grand total of the uniformed force of 7,243.

There was much comment in the County Court House over the transfer of policemen doing duty there and at the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The Mulberry Street authorities met this with the assertion that the various courts and departments at their places have their own police in salaried attendants, who have the powers of a police officer, and that the City Hall command is within hall. As a matter of fact there were in the County Court House only three policemen.

The change in system put uniforms on many patrolmen who have been doing duty in citizens' garb at Police Headquarters for many years. Charles E. Brewer, who is sixty years old, has gone to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street squad; Matthew Looram and Dennis R. Hourigan of the Bureau of Information, to Newtown, L. I.; W. H. Plunket of the Elections Bureau, to Mulberry Street; P. H. Cunningham and John McGintry of the cloth room, to Jamaica. All the six men detailed to the Corporation Counsel's office have been put on post duty. The bicycle squad, which reported at Broadway and Fifty-eighth Street, has not yet suffered by the change, nor has the Broadway squad, which reports at the Macdougal Street and West Thirtieth Street Stations.

THREE PLATOONS IN QUEENS.

Burglaries Continue, but There Are Seventy-one More Policemen Now to Keep Thieves Away.

Residents of the Borough of Queens, where there has been such an epidemic of recent burglaries that District Attorney John B. Merrill has offered a reward of $100 for the body of any housebreakers shot and killed while robbing or running away, will be much better protected as a result of the three-platoon police system. When the transfers resulting from the plan were announced yesterday, it was seen that seventy-one more policemen are sent into the robber-ridden district, including three acting Sergeants.

Many of these policemen, however, have not done regular patrol duty for years. Most of the men sent from Manhattan to Brooklyn went to the outlying districts of East New York.

District Attorney Merrill yesterday justified his course in offering to pay for the killing of thieves, saying that he believed it was better to kill a burglar than to have a burglar kill an honest citizen.

"If any other community likes live burglars it is welcome to them," he said. "Here dead burglars are preferred." He added that the county could well afford to pay $100 for a dead burglar, for it would cost as much, if not more, to try a live one.

"Who will take charge of the burglars' bodies when they begin to come in?" he was asked.

"Let the dead past bury its dead," was the answer.

John R. Everett, an undertaker of Union and Fulton Avenues, Jamaica, was stopped in Beaver Street by two thieves with a revolver Monday night. He had no money, but they took his gold watch and chain and a small bottle of concentrated embalming fluid. Should they have taken a drink of the latter he hopes to soon meet them again in his professional capacity.

At midnight the same night the town was roused by an explosion in the rear of John Adike's grocery, hardly a block from the Jamaica Police Station. A man was seen to run away, and it is supposed that gunpowder intended to be used in forcing the store went off prematurely. An attempt was made the same night to rob the residence of F. R. Clair, on North Boulevard, College Point. It was after midnight when he returned home, and, it is supposed, he frightened the thieves away. It was found in the morning that a lower window had been drilled and the latch removed, and the sash opened. Nothing was missed from the house.

To Succeed Commissioner Romaine.

Michael I. Fagen, a Jersey City lawyer and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Hudson County Democratic Committee, has been appointed by Judge Kirkpatrick to succeed the late Isaac Romain as United States Commissioner. He will enter upon his duties at once, having taken the oath of office at Judge Kirkpatrick's office at Newark on Monday.

MRS. BLAKELEY HALL'S DIVORCE

Decree Granted to Gilman Estate Claimant from Her Husband.

Mrs. Helen Potts Hall, who upon the death of the Bridgeport millionaire tea merchant, George Francis Gilman, made a claim to the whole of his estate, was yesterday awarded an absolute divorce from her husband, Blakeley Hall, publisher of The Morning Telegraph of this city.

The decree was granted by Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, upon the findings of James E. Smith of 38 Park Row, as referee. The reference was heard on July 12 of this year, but the papers have all been sealed. Justice MacLean directed that the papers be not opened except upon order of the court or by mutual consent of the parties to the action.

The suit was upon the statutory grounds, though the co-respondent is not named in the decree. Mrs. Hall is permitted to resume her maiden name, Helen Potts, and she is permitted to make an application for permanent alimony at any time that she may choose to do so. The decree also permits the plaintiff to marry and forbids the defendant to marry during the life of the plaintiff.

In the reference Mrs. Hall was represented by Frederick P. C. Keating of 38 Nassau Street. Mr. Hall appeared through his counsel, Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, and denied the charges of the plaintiff. The referee reported, however, that Mrs. Hall had proved all of her allegations.

Blakeley Hall married Miss Helen Potts of this city on June 12, 1890, in New Brunswick, N. J. No children have been born to them. They lived together until about three years ago. They then separated and made a financial agreement, which has subsisted between them since that time. A representative of Lawyer Keating said yesterday that this arrangement would doubtless be continued as alimony.

Mrs. Hall, upon the death of Francis Gilman, alleged that he had adopted her, or intended to adopt her, some time before his death. Litigation over the case is now in progress. Mrs. Hall lived at Black Rock, the estate of Mr. Gilman, for nearly three years prior to his death. She was formerly an actress. Blakeley Hall is now in Europe. Mrs. Hall, it was said yesterday, is visiting at a place on the Sound.

BUYERS TO CONVENE.

Annual Meeting of Representative Tradesmen to Open To-morrow Night — Nominees for Office.

The Buyers' Association of America will begin its fifth annual convention to-morrow evening at the rooms of the association, 26 East Twentieth Street. The convention of the Buyers' Association usually brings together many buyers from different parts of the country, who discuss matters of interest to the fraternity.

The members of the association are men and women who conduct departments in the big stores all over the country and in the course of the year handle thousands of dollars worth of merchandise. There will be an election of officers for the ensuing year, the nominees being:

I. N. Levinson, with Stern Brothers, New York, President; Charles L. Smith, with A. D. Matthews & Sons, Brooklyn, First Vice President; A. L. Fletcher, with R. H. White Co., Boston, Mass.; Second Vice President; B. H. Sinks, with the May Company, Cleveland, Ohio, Third Vice President; J. Fiegenheimer, Richmond, Va., Fourth Vice President; E. M. Sostman, resident buyer for the May Stores and Bernheimer Stores, Treasurer, and Louis Bobbé, Secretary.

Nominees for the Executive Board: Joseph Lewis, with Bloomingdale Brothers, New York; G. M. Butler, resident buyer for Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee and Philadelphia; H. S. Bernhard, with Rothenberg & Co., New York; T. J. Churchill, with Hahne & Co., Newark, N. J.; R. C. Dickman, with Stern Brothers, New York; Alfred Fantl, with H. Batterman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. H. Gilbert, with the Union-Pacific Tea Company, New York; Arnold Wolff, with Ehrich Brothers, New York; S. Hirsh, with Hirsh Brothers, New Haven, Conn.; Martin Roman, with Siegel-Cooper Company, New York; Jacob Springer, with A. D. Matthews & Sons, Brooklyn, N. Y.; George W. Scheerer, with Furst Brothers, Jersey City, N. J.; George Sloan, resident buyer for Schuneman & Evans and Panton & White, St. Paul, Minn., and Duluth, Minn.; Jean C. Tanty, with the Siegel-Cooper Company, New York, and W. C. C. Mathews, with R. H. Macy & Co., New York.

THE CELTIC DEPARTS.

The Monster Ship Starts on Her First Eastward Voyage Across the Atlantic—William Gillette Aboard.

The White Star liner Celtic, the largest oceangoing vessel in existence, began her maiden eastward passage of the Atlantic at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The White Star piers were crowded with visitors long before the time for the big ship to depart. As the Celtic backed out into the stream, the passengers aboard and the sightseers on the dock gave a hearty cheer.

Along the river front, too, in places where the view of the river was not obscured by docks, and along the Battery wall, a large crowd had collected to see the Celtic as she made her way down the Bay. A large proportion of the spectators had their cameras with them, and hundreds of pictures were taken of the vessel as she passed.

Among the passengers who sailed on the Celtic was William Gillette, who goes to London to look after his production of "Sherlock Holmes." Others sailing on the liner were Roland Colebrook, Capt. George T. Walker, and H. Laussat Geyelin.

WINDPIPE SEVERED, HE LIVES.

Joseph Reither May Recover from Injury Which Is Usually Fatal.

Doctors are taking great interest in the case of Joseph Reither, twenty-six years old, a patient in Fordham Hospital, who is showing every sign of speedy recovery from an injury that they say generally proves fatal within two days. Reither, who lives at 2,473 Arthur Avenue, was employed on an excavation at the Boulevard and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street last Thursday, when he missed his footing and fell thirty feet into the hole.

He struck on a wire guy rope which supports a derrick, and, though the skin of his throat was not broken, his windpipe was severed in two places by the force of the blow. Dr. Mulholland found his shoulders and neck puffed up like a balloon with the air that was percolating through the tissues from the rupture.

At the hospital an incision was made in his chest and a rubber tube inserted through which he can breathe, and Visiting Surgeon Jackson R. Campbell says that if Reither continues to improve he will establish a permanent connection with a silver tube.

BROKE BROTHER-IN-LAW'S JAW.

Matthew Moore, Jr., Put Under Bonds to Keep the Peace.

Matthew Moore, Jr., son of Bridge Commissioner Matthew Moore of the Borough of the Bronx, with whom he lives at 237 St. Ann's Avenue, was a prisoner in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, charged with breaking the jaw of his brother-in-law, Francis A. Walkley of 859 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and otherwise beating him.

The fight occurred on July 16, when Moore, who is a powerfully built young man, accused Walkley of abusing the horse he had loaned him, with his buggy, for an afternoon drive. Magistrate Zeller found the evidence so contradictory that he refused to convict Moore, but put him under $300 bonds to keep the peace for three months.

Aged Couple in Distress.

Superintendent William York of the Municipal Lodging House, First Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, wants the attention of benevolent persons called to an aged German couple now in his care, John Schlossere, sixty-seven years old, and his wife Christina, aged seventy-seven. As long as John was able to work they lived in poor rooms at 429 East Sixteenth Street, but a few days ago they were dispossessed.

The Shamrock at Manhattan Beach.

Another introduction of fireworks novelties will be made on Thursday evening in Pain's Open-Air Theatre, at Manhattan Beach, when, in addition to a repetition of the water fireworks display, there will be a fire picture of Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock as she arrived in port after crossing the Atlantic.

BIG CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS DISCOVERED

Silks Imported for Certain Houses Greatly Undervalued.

COMPLAINTS TO WASHINGTON

$500,000 Worth of Goods Held—Appraiser Wakeman Transfers C. C. Browne Pending Investigation.

Simultaneously with the order which came from the Secretary of the Treasury, Lyman J. Gage, to Wilbur F. Wakeman, Appraiser of the Port of New York, yesterday, informing him that the Civil Service Commission had failed to approve his temporary appointments of Examiners Groves, MacDonald, Brelzfelder, Jerome, and Michales, evidences were discovered of apparent frauds of possibly great extent in falsely appraising silks imported to this country.

According to Appraiser Wakeman the value of silks imported and received at this port is about $3,000,000 per annum. The duty on them, roughly estimated, rises as high as $2,500,000. The appraisement of these silks comes directly under the Assistant Appraiser, Warner Sherwood, in the third department of the Public Stores. Directly under Mr. Sherwood, Charles C. Browne, on the local Civil Service Board, has been active. Browne has done much of the actual examining, appraising, and valuation of the goods. About a week ago Mr. Browne was, at the direction of Appraiser Wakeman, transferred to the Dock Department, although he had held the position in the third department for about ten years. The change did not result in a reduction in salary to Mr. Browne, his salary being $2,400 a year, but it very materially lessened his responsibility. About 3 o'clock yesterday Appraiser Wakeman received this dispatch from Mr. Browne, apparently sent out from 253 Broadway:

Hon. W. F. Wakeman, United States Appraiser:

Have telegraphed the Secretary asking suspension during investigation of any charges against me.

CHARLES C. BROWNE.

For about a year past, Mr. Wakeman says, he has been receiving letters, notes, and telephone messages informing him that the competition which certain silk firms were buffeting against was too strong to be honest. Japanese silks, for example, were most frequently mentioned, and they were said to be sold at prices which men who paid their intrinsic value and the tariff on them in addition could not compete with. The Appraiser for a time paid little attention to these complaints, because similar ones are arriving continually and generally when traced to the bottom are found to have no real foundation—that is to say, the goods were correctly appraised. But when these complaints continued to pour in, Mr. Wakeman was finally compelled to take cognizance of them. He began about a week ago by transferring Browne.

In Browne's place Mr. Wakeman first placed J. S. Smith. He subsequently added Rudolph Streuli. There were then two men doing the work which Browne performed alone. Before long these two men reported to the Appraiser that frauds had been committed in that department. About that time complaints were being made by several of the largest silk concerns in the city that their goods were being held up by the Appraiser.

The firms of A. S. Rosenthal & Co., 45 Greene Street, and Z. Horikoshi & Co., 66 Greene Street, were among those who complained. But there were others in Greene Street, also, whose goods were being held up. The mere fact that the goods are held up by the Appraiser means little or nothing, however, because for slight errors in the invoices this might occur. However common this clog in the importing business has been in the past, it was because of these detentions of goods that the fact that there was something wrong in the appraising of silks first leaked out in New York.

Investigation of several invoices showed that a double method had been adopted to evade the payment of the duties prescribed by the tariff law. It was discovered that the weight of the silk brought in had been put down in the invoice as much less than it should have been, and that all the silk had been entered on the invoice as of the lowest grade, although many pieces of the highest grade were found to have been included in the consignment.

How long and to what extent the giving of short weight has been practiced Mr. Wakeman said he could not say. All of the goods save those which he is just now holding back have gone out of his hands. It will therefore be quite difficult to ascertain what the extent of the frauds has been. One invoice, which has been entered, however, in a manner to indicate that the amount of duty to the Government was $44,000, was estimated by the expert appraisers to be sufficient enough to bring the actual amount still due the Treasury from the importer up to $80,000.

The intimations which silk firms who have been subjected to a competition which has been difficult to overcome have thrown out are to the effect that a certain man or men in the Appraiser's department are on the pay rolls of their competitors. Even figures are given, and one man is said to have been drawing $8,000 a year. Others who have left the employment of the Government are said to be now far beyond the necessity of much worry regarding their future livelihood.

Appraiser Wakeman admitted little regarding his investigations. He said, however, that it was true that Browne had been removed to the Dock Department, and two men had been appointed in his place. "It is true," he said, "that I am holding back a number of firms' goods, and that an investigation is in progress. How much am I holding back? Well, perhaps half a million's worth."

Charles C. Browne went to the Appraiser's department as a messenger boy. He was not long afterward appointed to the position which he occupied for ten years.

Inquiry of several of the leading silk importers on Greene Street elicited little light concerning the alleged silk frauds. J. R. Simon & Co., 19 Greene Street; E. H. Mendelson, 28 Greene Street; E. T. Mason & Co., 28 Greene Street, said that their goods had at times been held up in the Appraiser's Stores for one reason or another, and during the past year as much as at any other time.

A. S. Rosenthal & Co., at 45 Greene Street, who have been mentioned as having goods held up by the Appraiser, admitted that about $25,000 worth was now in the Public Stores. They expressed great regret that their names had been mentioned in regard to the matter, and said that they certainly were not conscious that they had been favored in any way. At the Barge Office it was said that Mr. Browne had not done much in the way of fulfilling his new duties as a Custom House Inspector since he had been transferred from the Appraiser's Stores. "He has either reported sick or been absent on vacation," was the explanation of several of his colleagues.

At the office of Collector of the Port Bidwell it was said that the matter of alleged silk importation frauds would not come under the Collector's cognizance except in the event of a report to him on the subject by Appraiser Wakeman.

Appraiser Wakeman said that he had received the letter of Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, stating that the Civil Service Commission had filed its disapproval of his appointment of the five men which he recently appointed, and ordering their dismissal, and that he had obeyed the order.

MR. BROWNE'S STATEMENT.

Former Silk Appraiser Declares that He Courts the Fullest Investigation—No Favors Shown.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 13.—Charles C. Browne, who to-day demanded that he be suspended by Secretary Gage from the New York Customs Service pending an investigation, which he also demands, is a well-known man here. His home is on the Notch Road, Great Notch. It is a handsome place and beautifully furnished. Mr. Browne is a member of the Hamilton Club of the city and of the Little Falls Hamilton Club. He is a Director of the Little Falls Building and Loan Association.

When seen this evening at his home Mr. Browne said he wanted the fullest publicity regarding his connection with the New York Custom House and the Appraiser's stores.

"Two weeks ago," he said, "I was unexpectedly transferred from my former position to one on the docks. The letter directing me to change contained absolutely no charges. It explained that, owing to the great influx of travel from Europe, the very best men were required to handle the business. In fact, the letter was very complimentary to me, as by inference it meant that I was one of the best men.

"I did not see the article which appeared in a New York paper this morning until my attention was called to it by a friend. I immediately wired the Secretary of the Treasury asking that I be suspended pending the investigation of any and all charges against me. I then telegraphed to Appraiser Wakeman, telling him what I had done. I will insist upon an investigation of the most thorough kind. I will demand that everything be brought to light. I shall then proceed to prosecute those who are responsible for making the insinuations against me.

"The firm of Rosenthal & Co. received no favors at my hands. The firm, as a matter of fact, has been penalized more than any other house in the Japanese silk trade, and has been advanced persistently. I am determined that the whole matter shall be most thoroughly aired. In doing what I have done I consulted no one. I do not know what others similarly placed as myself will do, but I am answerable only for myself in this matter or any other. I have taken my stand and will maintain it."

NEW YORK FORGER PARDONED.

Gov. Odell Says Sentence of James E. Bedell, Who Got Over $250,000 in 1888, Was Too Severe.

ALBANY, Aug. 13.—James E. Bedell, who is serving a sentence of twenty-five years and four months in Sing Sing Prison for having stolen $296,880 while employed as chief of the department of real estate in the law firm of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Choate of New York City, in 1888, was to-day granted a commutation of the remainder of his sentence by Gov. Odell. Bedell forged mortgages, releases, and checks, and when detected made a full confession. He lost half of the money at policy. The Governor gives the following reasons for commuting Bedell's sentence:

"The prisoner was the trusted clerk of a leading law firm of New York City, and by means of forged mortgages and other forged instruments succeeded in defrauding his employers and their clients of more than a quarter of a million of dollars. His crimes were of the most astounding character and the discovery of them created intense excitement in legal and commercial circles. Upon his plea of guilty to one of several indictments charging him with forgery in the first degree he was sentenced to imprisonment for twenty-five years and four months, and has now served, with the commutation earned by good behavior, a term of more than twenty years.

"Application for clemency in his behalf has been on file for several years, various grounds being urged for it, all of which have, however, been deemed insufficient. It is now contended, and with much force, that the sentence was too severe, that the punishment already inflicted far exceeds that imposed in any other like case, attention being called to a number of cases of similar character, both as to the nature of the offense and the amount involved, in all of which the sentences were for much shorter terms, and that no case can be found in recent years where the punishment for a crime against property has equaled that which Bedell has now suffered, and in partial confirmation of this reference is made to reports from the different State prisons showing that not another prisoner in either of them is under sentence for a term exceeding twenty years for a crime of that description.

"Nothing is or can be said in extenuation of Bedell's crimes, and nothing in his life or conduct, either before his conviction or after it, serves to mark him out as a proper subject for Executive clemency, but upon a careful consideration of the whole case it seems impossible to avoid the conclusion that he is being overpunished and that the due and impartial administration of justice requires that he be released. Bedell is now a physical wreck, and the appeal of his father and brother, who agree that he will not become a public charge, has been considered by me in this matter."

At the time that Bedell was sentenced he described his methods as follows: "I prepared the papers and searches myself and closed the titles in my own room and at my own desk. I passed upon questions as to what loans should be made upon bond and mortgage, so far as title was concerned. Brokers daily came to me for loans and I would submit their requests to the firm's clients and report to the brokers. I delivered the firm's checks to the borrowers and the bonds and mortgages to the lenders. I requested checks in every case from the cashier, and he drew them and procured the firm's signature and then handed them to me. The firm never refused to sign."

Bedell at the time of his connection with the law firm lived at 205½ Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. He drew a salary of $7,500 a year.

It was through a transaction that Bedell had with Herman Koop, a merchant of 23 William Street, that the forgeries were discovered. Koop was notified by Bedell that if he wanted to invest any spare capital there was a good chance to get a mortgage on property in West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. Koop was quick to take advantage of the offer. As a result he parted with $10,000 and received a mortgage. He laid it away in a drawer for some time, but, deciding to go to Europe, had occasion to look over his papers. Among them was the mortgage, and after examining it carefully, the very suspicious thing presented it at the Register's office. The clerk examined the document and announced that no such mortgage had been filed and that all the authentications were forgeries. Then Mr. Koop reported the matter to a member of the law firm. Bedell was called in and confessed that he had manufactured the document.

PARDON FOR LELAND CHUBB.

Governor Liberates Man Who Stole to Feed His Family.

ALBANY, Aug. 13.—Leland Chubb, who was sentenced to a term of one year in the Kings County Penitentiary in April last for the crime of attempted larceny in the second degree, was to-day pardoned by Gov. Odell. The Governor gives the following reasons for exercising executive clemency:

"Chubb appropriated a small amount of a trust fund in his possession, under the pressure of necessity in providing for his wife and child. He is a man of otherwise excellent character, intelligent, and his pardon was granted on the theory that the punishment inflicted has virtually condoned the offense by reason of the fact that it is more onerous to a man of mind, intelligence, and education, than to the ordinary run of convicts, and that he offered restitution as soon as possible. Further, his wife and child are dependent, and he is really the only provider left them. Chubb was also incarcerated for a considerable period prior to his being brought to trial."

SCANNELL CASE CONTINUED.

Little Progress Made in Supreme Court —May Wait Till After Election.

Little was accomplished yesterday by the extra session of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, called at the request of District Attorney Philbin to try Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell and William M. Marks for alleged irregularities in purchasing supplies for the Fire Department.

The Court had laid the matter over from Monday to meet the desires of the lawyers for the accused men, and after the adjournment yesterday Justice Gildersleeve, who presided, said that it was now impossible that the case should come to trial during the life of the present session of the court. There are rumors that it will not be tried until after election, if, indeed, it is tried then.

During the day Justice Gildersleeve sent for District Attorney Philbin and asked him to so arrange the calendar that there would be no court next week, as the Justice does not desire to sit then. In his chambers, after the court closed for the day, Justice Gildersleeve voiced some of his objections to the extra session.

"Our experience here," he said, "shows the futility of trying homicide cases in the Summer. Out of a panel of 200 talesmen only 70 put in an appearance. It is impossible to find the men of the class who are needed as jurors in the city during the heated term."

Columbian Club's Annual Outing.

The Columbian Club of the Twelfth Assembly District, of which City Clerk Joseph Scully is leader, will have its annual chowder party and outing to-morrow at Witzel's Grove, College Point. The club, to the number of 2,100, will go on the steamer Cygnus, leaving the foot of Grand Street at 10 o'clock. A number of prominent Tammany officials are expected to be present.

According to the Dictionary, a Wash Sale is a sale of stock in order to attract attention, or to create an activity in the market.

Here's a Wash Sale, with that end in view.

The stock is "Boys' Wash Suits."

Price $1.

Sizes 2 to 9.

Styles, Sailor and Russian Blouse.

Materials, ducks, crash, drills, prints.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

GRAFF & CO. ACCOUNTING

Value of the "Pool" Assets Will Determine Firm's Solvency.

Profits of $245,681 Paid to Messrs. Nevins, McCarty, Shevlin, Graff, and Squire, Receiver Reports.

At a meeting of the creditors of the bankrupt stock brokerage firm of G. Edward Graff & Co., held yesterday in the Federal Building, Brooklyn, Levi W. Naylor, who has been acting as receiver for the firm, was chosen trustee of the property of the concern. Sept. 25 was set as the date for the examination of the members of the firm, G. Edward Graff and Thomas F. Nevins, by the creditors.

After the meeting Receiver Naylor read a detailed statement concerning the condition of the firm's finances. The report of R. L. Cuthbert, a public accountant, who had made an examination of the books of the concern, was incorporated in the statement. Among the deductions made by Accountant Cuthbert, and which appear in his report, are the following:

First—That the solvency or insolvency of the firm depends entirely on the value of the book asset, entitled "G. Edward Graff Pool Account," which appears in the financial statement attached at $227,770.31.

Second—That provided the "G. Edward Graff Pool Account" can be realized as an asset at its face value, the firm had, after allowing all debts, a substantial surplus of realizable assets over liabilities on the date of its assignment.

Third—That on the date of assignment the firm had $168,904.94 of quick assets to meet balances due to customers on margin accounts, amounting to $165,844.07, or more than enough to pay the firm's customers dollar for dollar.

Fourth—That provided the gentlemen who have at regular intervals up to the time of the assignment received emolument from the firm's bank account defer their claims against the firm in favor of the firm's ordinary creditors, all such creditors could be paid in full.

The names of James Shevlin, the chief lieutenant of Hugh McLaughlin, the Kings County Democratic leader, and ex-Senator John McCarty, as well as that of Mr. Nevins, are signed to the contract of the pool account referred to in Mr. Cuthbert's report. Mr. Nevins admits his signature to the contract. He also declares that the signatures of Messrs. Shevlin and McCarty are genuine. The latter two, however, have all along emphatically denied that they ever signed any pool agreement.

The statement is also made in the accountant's report that profits amounting to $245,681 have been paid out of the funds of the firm to Nevins, McCarty, Shevlin, Graff, and George H. Squire. Messrs. Shevlin and McCarty have heretofore denied that they had any relation with the pool account. It is asserted that even if Shevlin and McCarty did not, as they claim, sign any pool agreement, checks in payment of profits on this account were cashed by them. Discussing this in his report, Receiver Naylor says:

"Among the papers of the firm are found canceled checks returned from the Bank of the State of New York, on the face of which are noted: 'Dividend 1 2, &c.'; these checks are dated on the same dates as the items debited in the pool account reading: 'Thomas F. Nevins, Dividend No. 1,' 'John McCarty, Dividend No. 1.' The checks bear the indorsements of the respective parties to whom they were made payable."

The examinations made by Accountant Cuthbert showed that the pool account was started on Jan. 25, 1897, with recorded receipts of two checks for $6,250 each, one from Shevlin and the other from McCarty. Messrs. Shevlin and McCarty, with Nevins, according to the entries in the account, received after the starting of the account dividends in the same amounting to about $13,350.

The assets of the firm, so far converted into cash by Receiver Naylor, amount in all to $134,820.58. Of this, $125,191.86 forms the firm assets, $9,103.45 personal assets of Mr. Nevins, and $534.24 personal assets of Mr. Graff. In addition to the cash, Mr. Nevins has turned over to the receiver stock certificates of a par value of $9,000, and has reported the ownership of real estate and mortgages which do not exceed $10,000 in value. Mr. Graff has turned over to Mr. Naylor property valued at $2,200.

MAN OF EIGHTY TO MARRY.

A Fourth Bride for Martin Stenzil of Jersey City.

Martin Stenzil, a well-known hotel keeper in the Greenville district of Jersey City, yesterday announced that he and Mrs. Sophia Lehmann, a neighbor, were to be married on Thursday next by the Rev. Henry Mellon of Newark. The wedding will take place at Mr. Stenzil's hotel. The surprise in the matter lies in the fact that Mr. Stenzil has passed his eightieth birthday, though he is still hale and hearty. It will be his fourth matrimonial venture, while Mrs. Lehmann, who is only thirty-four years old, is in her second widowhood.

Mr. Stenzil was born at Baden, Germany. He was a non-commissioned officer in the German Army until 1848. Then he took part in the revolution and afterward took refuge in this country. He was first married in New York. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Eleventh New York Volunteers. When his regiment was mustered out he settled in Jersey City.

The Tariff on Sauces.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday announced a decision regarding the tariff on certain sauces, commercially known as "chutneys." It is held that duty was properly assessed at 1 cent per pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Paragraph 263 of the tariff list for "fruits preserved in sugar, molasses, spirits, or their own juices, not specially provided for." The importers who protested were Balfour, Guthrie & Co. The goods were imported at Port Townsend, Washington.

Presentation to Major Briggs.

At a meeting of the Old Guard held yesterday a sword was presented to Major Briggs by his comrades as a testimonial of their affection and loyalty. The sword is mounted with a tiger's head at the hilt and an Old Guard badge on the scabbard. Major Briggs has done much for the Old Guard, and his record as a drillmaster and his hard work have made him popular with the members.

O'Neill's

Sale of Women's Jackets and Dresses.

We place on sale this morning a special purchase of Medium Weight Jackets, suitable for present wear, at about

Half Regular Prices.

They come from one of the leading makers, and comprise all the latest shapes in Eton and Fly-front garments. We have divided them into two lots, and offer them at

3.98 and 5.98 each,

☞Actual value 6.00 and 11.00.

Also **Cotton Foulard Dresses**

Made with waist and white muslin chemisette, new skirt finished with flounces around bottom, trimmed with baby ribbon velvet,

☞Actual value 5.00,

For This Sale 2.25 Each.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST ST.

"At The Very End"

of the season prices are usually reduced; but with the end still in the distance we are cutting prices at all three stores:

Trousers that were $7.50, $7 & $6.50, NOW $5.00.
Trousers that were $6, $5.50 & $5. NOW $4.00.
Trousers that were $4 & $3.50, NOW $3.00.
Negligee Shirts, cuffs attached, fine madras, former price $2.00, NOW $1.15.
Fine Sateen Pajamas, in white, blue and pink colorings, embroidered, AT $1.50, value $2.50.
Balance of our Bathing Suits at greatly reduced prices.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DINING-ROOM BARGAINS.

Art and comfort combined in our dining-room furniture—the strength and beauty of old English specimens now at greatly reduced prices.

MAHOGANY, ANTIQUE, GOLDEN AND FLEMISH OAK.

Sideboards, $30.00 to $180.00.
(Former prices, $45.00 to $262.00.)
Tables, $25.00 to $90.00.
(Former prices, $36.00 to $130.00.)
China Closets, $38.00 to $165.00.
(Former prices, $55.00 to $283.00.)

A lot of odd chairs upholstered in leather, or with cane and wood seats—every dining-room necessity.

These are merely hints from a great storeful of furnishing beauty. Designs and decorations of almost bewildering diversity greet the eye at every turn—and you know that economical purses need never open wide if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CHECK IS NOT AN ASSIGNMENT.

Justice O'Gorman Gives Decision in Case Against Dr. Adam H. Straub.

Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, held that the delivery of a check on a bank does not constitute an assignment of the funds in the bank of the drawer of the check, and that a person withdrawing the amount to his credit in the bank by a second check prior to the payment of the first check does not constitute larceny.

Justice O'Gorman's decision was handed down in the case of Dr. Adam H. Straub, who was arrested on a charge of grand larceny, in proceedings insituted against him by the stock-broking firm of Schalk, Ward & Wagner of 15 Broad Street.

Straub was held by Magistrate Hogan in the Centre Street Police Court in $2,500 to await the action of the Grand Jury. From this ruling he appealed to the Supreme Court for his discharge on a writ of habeas corpus, and was discharged from custody by Justice O'Gorman.

Dr. Straub was a client of Schalk, Ward & Wagner, and on May 9 last, at the time of the slump in Northern Pacific stock, held about 1,400 shares of stock. The brokers told him on that morning that they required additional margins, and he gave them a check for $5,400 on a bank in Brooklyn, which they credited to his account as security.

Later in the day, when the panic ensued, his brokers sold out all of his stock, as he claimed, without notice to him that they required further security. When Dr. Straub learned of this in the evening, he drew another check on the bank, and withdrew the moneys deposited to his credit, thus stopping payment of his check for $5,400 to Schalk, Ward & Wagner.

Dr. Straub subsequently brought an action for illegal conversion of his stock, and claimed $20,000 damages. He also brought two actions against Schalk and Ward individually for slander in calling him a thief because he had stopped payment of the check given their firm.

Schalk, on June 28, went before Magistrate Hogan, and upon his complaint that Dr. Straub had stolen $5,400 from the firm by stopping payment of his check, a warrant was issued for the doctor's arrest. Justice O'Gorman in discharging Dr Straub and sustaining the writ, says:

"The delivery of the first check did not constitute an assignment pro tanto of the funds in defendant's bank account, and when he withdrew the same with a second check he was acting quite within his legal rights. An ordinary check does not operate as an assignment or appropriation of the drawer's funds, and, until acceptance or payment by the bank, the fund remains the property of the drawer, who reserves the right to withdraw or otherwise dispose of his deposits."

Dr. Straub has begun an action against the firm of brokers and its members individually for the recovery of $80,000 damages for false arrest and imprisonment, and the papers, it is said, will be served to-morrow.

BIG BAR OF GOLD ARRIVES.

Its Weight, 6,700 Ounces and Its Value About $110,000.

A bar of gold weighing 6,700 ounces and valued at about $110,000 was received by the Bank of Montreal yesterday from British Columbia, and arrangements were at once made for its deposit at the Assay Office. The bar came from the Consolidated Caribou Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited, of Quesnelle.

A large crowd collected in front of the Assay Office to watch the transfer of the bar

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain fresh winds

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THE POLICE INQUIRY POINTS TO GLENNON

Devery Returns and Refuses to Make a Defense.

HE RECEIVED NO SUMMONS

Tenderloin Police Become Involved as Efforts to Corroborate Whitney's Confession Proceed—Woman Witness Against Policemen Disappears.

Witnesses in the inquiry conducted by Justice Jerome in an endeavor to corroborate the salient features of the confession of Edgar A. Whitney, poolroom "tipster," were sworn yesterday in the case of "The People of the State of New York against Edward G. Glennon and others."

Although "Wardman" Glennon was named specifically, one of the gentlemen participating in the inquiry pointed out that this did not necessarily indicate that the results of the investigation, if the existence of crime were shown, would be the issuance of a warrant for Glennon's arrest.

Under the law, said this gentleman, Justice Jerome was empowered to make a sweeping investigation, and the results thereof might be quite different from those expected in the beginning.

Deputy Commissioner William S. Devery cut short his vacation and returned to Police Headquarters from Saratoga yesterday ostensibly to conduct the trials of delinquent policemen to-day. Commissioner Murphy emphatically denied that he had recalled Deputy Commissioner Devery at the request of Mr. Philbin. In fact, Commissioner Murphy yesterday received from Mr. Philbin a letter, in which the District Attorney stated that at the present time he did not deem the recall of the Deputy Commissioner necessary.

Capt. Flood of the Tenderloin Precinct was subjected to a long examination by Justice Jerome last night. While Capt. Flood was on his way to the Justice's chambers in the afternoon, the Parkhurst Society raided an alleged poolroom in the Captain's precinct without notifying him of the contemplated action.

"Wardman" Dwyer of the Tenderloin precinct was also rigidly cross-examined by Justice Jerome in the case of Laura Moret, a disorderly house keeper of West Thirty-third Street, recently arrested at the instance of Frank Moss. The woman has disappeared, according to Mr. Moss, and cannot be found.

Police Capt. Diamond, indicted for neglect of duty, was arraigned before Recorder Goff and admitted to $2,000 bail. Ernest A. Burgdorf was also released under $1,000 bail by Justice Jerome.

SECRET INQUIRY GOES ON.

Witnesses Sworn in the Case of "The People Against Edward G. Glennon" —Tenderloin Methods Exposed.

Justice Jerome's judicial inquiry looking toward the corroboration of Edgar A. Whitney's statements sufficiently to justify the issuance of warrants, led largely yesterday into an investigation of the conduct of police affairs in the Tenderloin Precinct, commanded by Capt. John F. Floor.

Witnesses before the Justice were sworn in the case of "The People of the State of New York against Edward G. Glennon" and others.

Glennon is Capt. Flood's wardman. So is Patrolman Dwyer, who failed to close Laura Moret's house, according to his own testimony.

The proceedings continued from 2 o'clock until 11:30 last night. Many witnesses were examined. Among them were two respectable women of a certain precinct, whose complaints against disorderly houses had been ignored by the Captain. Two men gave testimony along the same lines, and Justice Jerome declined to make their names public.

Sergt. Schulum of the East Fifth Street Station and Sergt. Sheits of the Tenderloin Station, who was Acting Captain when Laura Moret was arrested at the instance of Frank Moss, were also present awaiting their turn to be examined, but they were not called.

All of the telephone operators at Headquarters were subjected to a rigid inquiry by Justice Jerome. They were John J. Maugin, who was said to have made the connection with the Oak Street Station when Agent Dillon sent out his false poolroom "tip" on the day of the disclosures; William Coleman, John Lonegan, John Altenbach, L. P. Hynes, Frank C. Murphy, Deputy Superintendent of the bureau, and John Dunn.

Justice Jerome at the conclusion of the long session would make no statement other than that they were continuing to investigate the information lodged with him charging the commission of a crime. Asked as to his opinion as to the result, the Justice would make no statement.

The inquiry at the present time, it may be said, has resolved itself into an investigation with a view toward possible corroboration of the "tip" received by Capt. Vredenburgh and the subsequent notification of De Lacy's poolroom at 33 Park Row to close, and the conduct of affairs in the Tenderloin precinct.

Although Glennon is named specifically in the proceedings before Justice Jerome, one of the participants in the inquiry pointed out that it did not necessarily indicate that Glennon would be implicated sufficiently to cause his arrest.

Glennon was accused in the original confession of Whitney, and corroboration of Whitney's statements regarding Glennon was diligently sought for, without, it is believed, much success so far on the part of the inquisitors. The inquiry, however, led to developments of another sort and against other police officials in the Tenderloin.

Whitney, as an accomplice before the law, must be well corroborated by reputable witnesses or by circumstantial evidence before a Grand Jury will find an indictment or a petty jury convict of crime.

The clerk of the Union Square Hotel was on hand yesterday with his record of telephone calls from his place, prepared to testify before the inquisitors when summoned.

The statutes and rulings of the Supreme Court, one of the parties to the inquiry pointed out last night, authorizing a Magistrate to take the first step toward the arrest of a person charged with the commission of crime, that is, to examine the complainant under oath, only require a simple complaint that an offense has been committed.

All that is needed to be proved by the examination of the complaint to authorize further action on the part of the Magistrate is that it shall furnish good ground to believe that further investigation will lead to the discovery of the crime.

The Magistrate is also empowered to issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses, said this gentleman, on behalf of the complainant, which the witnesses are bound to obey.

DEVERY MAKES NO REPLY.

He Declares Upon His Arrival Here that This Is Not the Time to Answer Charges.

Deputy Commissioner Devery arrived in this city yesterday morning on the People's Line steamboat Adirondack from Albany. He was seen by reporters later in the day at his home, 310 West Twenty-eighth Street. He said:

"Now, boys, there's no use asking me anything, for I'm not goin' to answer questions. You might as well understand that from the start. I'll listen to anything you've got to say, but you can't get anything out of me."

"Did you come back in answer to a summons from the District Attorney or from Commissioner Murphy?" was asked.

"I came back for the police trials to-morrow."

"But were you summoned?"

"I refuse to answer."

"Will you return to Saratoga to finish your vacation after the police trials?"

"I don't know. I like Saratoga, but I hate the trip out there."

"Will you say anything in answer to the charges made against you? If you have anything to say, now is your opportunity for a public statement."

"I don't want any chance," the Deputy Commissioner said, smiling.

Despite the questions that were being put to him he remained unusually cheerful. He relighted his cigar, leaned back in his big arm chair, and said:

"Now, boys, before you ask anything more I want to say that you'll get just as much out of men from now on as you did up to now. I'm not going to talk," and he laughed heartily.

"Do you know the man Whitney?"

"Not a word to say."

"Did you know that there was a system of 'tipping' the poolrooms direct from Police Headquarters?" was asked.

"Do you know it?" asked the Deputy Commissioner.

"Whitney says so."

"Does he?"

"What do you think of Bissert's sentence?"

"I don't think nothing. I told you that before."

"Well, how do you regard Capt. Diamond's indictment?"

"Nothing to say," said the Deputy Commissioner in turn. "Look here, I'd like to help you out and give you all you want to know, but when I say I won't talk you might as well understand."

The Deputy Commissioner then ushered his visitors to the door, still smiling.

"This is not the time for me to talk, and you know it," he said, as he bade the reporters good-day.

COL. MURPHY'S STATEMENTS.

Receives a Letter from Mr. Philbin Saying Deputy Commissioner Devery's Recall Is Unnecessary.

Ex-Mayor Edward Cooper went to Police Headquarters yesterday morning and was alone with Commissioner Murphy for a quarter of an hour. After he had gone, Col. Murphy said that no particular significance should be attached to the visit.

"It was a social call," he added. "Mr. Cooper came to express his regard for me just as, some time ago, did his brother-in-law, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt. Mr. Cooper's visit may, I am glad to say, be accepted as a vote of confidence."

The Commissioner went on to say in regard to the situation created by the arrest and confidences of Edgar A. Whitney that he had purposely refrained from reading any morning newspaper.

"I am too busy to wade through all that is printed and prophesied on the subject. I received from District Attorney Philbin an answer in my letter which placed the entire Police Department at his service to aid him in his investigation of reports on the relations between the police and evildoers. I shall not make it public. I will say that it was what I expected in view of the cordial understanding that has existed between us.

"As to Deputy Chief Devery, I have not seen him or heard of or from him since he went away, nor have I communicated with him. The story that Mr. Philbin asked me to send for him is untrue. If he is in town he has kept his word, for when he went away he promised to return so as to try policemen to-morrow.

"I will say nothing in regard to the stories growing out of this man Whitney's arrest. Nothing is before me. No member of the Police Department is directly accused.

"If Capt. Diamond is found guilty," the Commissioner continued, "he will be stricken from the rolls. I received no request from the District Attorney to hold 'Wardman' Glennon within call."

Police Commissioner Murphy received from District Attorney Philbin yesterday a letter written Tuesday, stating that the District Attorney did not deem the recall of Deputy Commissioner Devery from Saratoga necessary at this time.

LAURA MORET DISAPPEARS.

Justice Jerome Issues Bench Warrant —His Sharp Examination of "Wardman" Dwyer.

Laura Moret, the alleged proprietress of a disorderly house at 148 West Thirty-third Street, who Frank Moss declares was informed of a prospective raid by Acting Captain Sheils and "Wardman" Dwyer of the Tenderloin station, has disappeared. The woman was recently arrested by Parkhurst agents and held for examination in $300 bail by Justice Jerome.

When the case was called yesterday a clerk from Lawyer Lowenstein's office stated to the Court that by an error the case had been put down on the office calendar for trial to-morrow. Justice Jerome called for the calendar and then declared the woman's bond forfeited and issued a bench warrant for her arrest. The warrant was given to Court Officer O'Sullivan.

"Take this warrant up to Capt. Flood," said the Justice. "Tell him this woman has lived in his precinct for three years or more—has kept a house there—and that half a dozen of his men know her well. Tell him also that since her arrest her furniture has been moved out of the house. I'd like to hear from him about that."

The Justice then called "Wardman" Dwyer to the witness stand and examined him. Dwyer said he had been in the precinct about three months. On July 20, he declared, he and Acting Captain Sheils had walked through the precinct and had gone into the house at 148 West Thirty-third Street. They rang the bell and the cook came to the door. The two officers told the servant that the house had been reported to them as disorderly and asked if there were any women there. The cook said "No."

Superintendent McClintock of the Parkhurst society complained of the house to the Tenderloin police, and Dwyer admitted that he was ordered by Acting Captain Sheils to close the place. He went there

Continued on Page 3.

TENDERLOIN RAID ENDS IN SURPRISES

Parkhurst Society Agents Find Possible "Tip" on the Tape.

IT SAYS, "FOR UP TOWN. LOOK OUT"

One of the Prisoners Closely Guarded—He May Make Some Important Disclosures.

Justice Jerome paused long enough in his investigation into police affairs yesterday afternoon to issue warrants for arrests in an alleged poolroom, which he raided two months ago, at 109 West Thirty-seventh Street. As in nearly every turn he takes he finds some surprise, one awaited him here, for when the raiding party, headed by the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, broke into the establishment on the first floor of the place, where were sixty men trying to get out, they picked up the ticker tape, which contained the results of the Washington and Saratoga races, and just before it had broken off, were the words, "For uptown. Look out." Justice Jerome does not know what it means, but he will try to find out.

CAPT. FLOOD KNEW OF NO RAID.

While the raid was in progress Capt. Flood of the Tenderloin Precinct was on his way to the Criminal Courts Building in response to a summons to appear for examination before Justice Jerome. He received the news of the raid from "Wardman" Dwyer upon his arrival at Justice Jerome's chambers.

"I never heard of any poolroom there," was the Captain's side comment.

Superintendent McClintock of the Parkhurst Society went down to see Justice Jerome about 3 o'clock and get warrants for "Wicket" Farrell, "Card" Farrell, and "Cash" Farrell. He then got Roundsman Taggart and Policemen Donahue and Hahn of the Centre Street Court squad and started uptown with them. Assistants Hammond, Robert S. McClellan, Dillon, Reardon, and Rightenburger of the society had been notified to meet them at the place to be raided, and at 4:45 o'clock the house 109 West Thirty-seventh Street, bearing the sign "Opal Sign Company," was approached by a dozen men, a number of them policemen. A crowd was on the scene so quickly that it astonished the raiders, and they went to work at once.

The front door was open. There was another door half way up the inside stairs, and Taggart pushed it in. The picket inside ran up to the top of the stairs, and another door was found locked by McClintock and Taggart, who were leading, but Taggart pushed it down easily. This let the party into the big room, which was about 60 feet by 30.

PANIC IN THE ROOM.

Men ran to the windows and were told by policemen waiting below not to dare attempt to get out. Money was snatched up and thrust into pockets and satchels. One young man was so nettled at being caught that he rushed at Superintendent McClintock, crying out:

"Blast you; I'll kick you in the stomach." He tried to do so, but Dillon grabbed him and placed him under arrest.

"Don't be alarmed," said Superintendent McClintock, shouting so that all could hear him. "We only want three of you."

The crowd stopped their attempt at flight, and the Superintendent picked out Jacob A. Fish of 119 West Nineteenth Street, Henry Mann of 411 West Forty-sixth Streeet, and Charles Wilson of 109 West Thirty-seventh Street as the men wanted and put them under arrest.

McClintock then picked up the tape. He read over the race accounts, and then came to the end where it had been broken off. The last words were as stated, "For Uptown. Look out." He asked what it meant. If it was a "tip" it must have come in just as the raiders got there, for no one had had an opportunity to escape. He kept the piece of tape.

Then the raiders picked up all the paraphernalia they thought they needed for evidence. Then seized the telephone, the telegraph instrument, the ticker, the books, the sheets, the bettting tickets, and a quantity of peculiar cards which the raiders say are admission cards.

The prisoners, including the nettled young man, Amos Feurster of 1,033 Second Avenue, and the seized articles, were taken out to a patrol wagon in waiting. The others were allowed to go, watched by a large and curious crowd as they went. The prisoners were taken down town to Justice Jerome's rooms, in the Criminal Court Building.

The West Thirtieth Street Station had been directed to send a patrol wagon to the place, but the first address given them was 129 West Thirty-ninth Street, to which place the wagon was driven. When the officers found it was not wanted there the driver went to 209, and, not being wanted there, went back. Then the driver was told to go to 109 West Thirty-seventh Street. At the station the Sergeant on duty at the desk had said he knew nothing of any raid.

The admission cards bore the inscription, "Up-town Art Club," and a list of times and names on each side. One side of one of the tickets read as follows:

5 P. M.—Fatal.
5:05 P. M.—Finger.
5:10 P. M.—Fraud.
5:15 P. M.—Fluke.
5:20 P. M.—Flight.

The names and times are believed to be the passwords for entrance to the alleged poolroom.

ONE PRISONER GUARDED.

It was later learned that there were five prisoners made in the raid. The fifth, it is said, is the porter of the alleged poolroom. His name was not made public up to a late hour, nor did it appear on the records at the court. It was said, however, that he was perfectly familiar with all the occurrences in the place, and that he would tell all he knew when arraigned. He was placed in Justice Jerome's chambers and there closely guarded by men appointed by Detective McLellan. No one was allowed to go near him, nor question him, nor would any of the principals in the raid speak concerning this man.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly and Lawyer Lowenstein represented the prisoners. O'Reilly wanted to arrange for bailing them.

"What are they charged with?" asked Justice Jerome.

"I don't know. You issued the warrants and ought to know," responded O'Reilly.

"I don't know," said Justice Jerome, "I issued warrants for people in Thirty-seventh Street, but don't know that these are the men. I'm sitting to bail them; not as a committing Magistrate."

Assistant District Attorney Schurman objected to the men being bailed, saying he wanted to investigate the bonds first, as in some cases when bonds had been given in poolroom and gambling cases they had proved not good. Justice Jerome said he could give the District Attorney forty-eight hours, but would give him eight hours this time to investigate. Bail was fixed at $2,000. The examination was set for this morning.

Policemen Hahn and Donahue explained to Justice Jerome that Feurster had interfered with the police, but that they did not want to prosecute him. Justice Jerome discharged him.

Chicago to San Francisco
without change, by the "Overland Limited," every day in the year, via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Address North-Western Line, 461 B'way.—Adv.

MR. HAY IN WASHINGTON.

He Returns Unexpectedly—Belief that His Presence Is Due to the South American Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Secretary Hay, who left this city a month ago with the intention of remaining away until late in September of early in October unless called back by business of great importance, unexpectedly made his appearance at the Department of State this morning, and although he stated that his return was not significant, it has caused considerable conjecture.

An elaborate statement was printed to-day to explain that there was no necessity for the return of Mr. Hay, as Assistant Secretary Adee kept the Secretary fully informed day by day by wire and by letter of all business before the department. Yet with this state of things existing, Mr. Hay has come here. He will remain a day or two and then go to Ohio to visit the President on business. It is assumed by State Department officers that this business must certainly be important if it has drawn Mr. Hay from New Hampshire in the midst of the term he had fixed for his vacation.

It is admitted that the business for which Mr. Hay will go to Canton is not the negotiations looking to a settlement of the Nicaragua Canal dispute with Great Britain, as that matter is not sufficiently forward to call for action now. The general impression among the informed is that the consultation with the President will be upon the condition of affairs in Colombia and Venezuela. While the impression that the disturbances have been exaggerated is encouraged at the State Department, it is known that there is concern about the ultimate objects of Venezuela, and some disposition to ascribe to that country a desire to secure through a conflict with Colombia control of the Panama Canal route, possibly with some expectation that if the United States undertakes to acquire that route a settlement will have to be made with Castro.

Every effort has been made to minimize the difficulties in Colombia and Venezuela, and the proposition to send a battleship was negatived chiefly in order to avoid giving the impression that the disturbances were regarded as a serious menace to the United States. It is considered possible that Mr. Hay's consultation with the President will be held to determine upon a policy to be followed to maintain the neutrality of the route of the Panama Railroad. As this route is practically identical with the route of the canal, the policy that will preserve the one will protect the other.

CAPT. HOWGATE'S ESTATE.

Consists of $2,000 Life Policy and Government Will Take Part of It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Miss Ida Howgate, daughter of the late Capt. Howgate, was granted letters of administration today as the executrix of her father's estate. Her petition set forth that when her father died, on June 1, he left no real or personal property except a life insurance policy for $2,000 made payable to the executor or administrator of the estate. The petitioner declared that for twenty years she had paid the premiums on the policy as they became due, using her own earnings for the purpose. To keep the policy alive she had expended $868, which she asked might be reimbursed to her, with interest.

It is explained that after the deduction of the $868 and interest from the insurance fund the remainder will go to the Government to be applied on account of the shortage of Capt. Howgate while in the Signal Service.

CONTRACTORS' PLAN FOILED.

$12,000 Worth of Inferior Clothing for Indians Condemned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Commissioner Jones of the Indian Office has blocked a contractors' plan to defraud the Government by furnishing inferior clothing. Dealers who had contracts for clothing for the Indians tried to palm off on the Government goods of a poor quality in filling contracts made last June. Commissioner Jones was first informed that the contractors were furnishing clothing below the standard several weeks ago. He went to New York, personally inspected all the clothing that had been delivered under the existing contracts, and condemned $12,000 worth as not being up to the standard. He is now investigating additional complaints of the inferior quality of goods.

Mr. Jones says he will probably have to condemn another batch if the reports that came from New York are true. He says he will have clothing up to the standard for the Indians, or they will go without any until he can buy some in the open market and charge it to the contractors or their bondsmen.

ANOTHER GOLD FEVER.

This Time the Nuggets, Two of Them, Were Found Near Sprout Springs, O.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 14.—Sprout Springs, south of here, on the Detroit Southern Railway, is greatly excited over the discovery of gold. News of the "find" was brought in this evening by Roadmaster Lowery. A miner prospecting in the vicinity on Monday found two nuggets as large as peas, each worth $6. Some dust was also found.

Several months ago another miner discovered a little gold dust, but nothing was thought of it at the time. Now, however, the people of the village are in a fever of excitement.

ROBBED ON A QUEBEC BOAT.

Wife and Daughter of a New York Contractor Lose Valuable Jewelry.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEBEC, Aug. 14.—The wife and daughter of Mr. Donald, a New York contractor, who were passengers with him on the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's boat which arrived from Montreal this morning, were robbed on the journey.

While the party were at dinner the stateroom of the two women were broken into and all the jewelry was stolen. The robbers did not leave a trace. None of the company's officials has the slightest clue. The case has been placed in the hands of Detective Walsh.

The missing jewels are of considerable value. They were in a leather case, and include a gold bracelet set with two rubies, two sapphires, and one diamond; a gold ring with rubies and diamonds, a seal ring, four stick pins with pearls, a crescent brooch set with pearls, and a gold bow knot set with diamonds.

TEXAS TREASURER ACCUSED.

He Banked State Funds, Which Is Said to Have Been Illegal.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 14.—Because of the State funds amounting to $358,000 that were kept by State Treasurer John W. Robbins in the First National Bank of Austin at the time of that institution's failure, there is likely to be a lively political controversy. The Attorney General holds that Mr. Robbins had no authority under the law to deposit State money in any bank, and this view is shared by a majority of the members of the State Legislature.

There is talk of impeachment proceedings against Robbins, but whether such are to be begun will depend upon the report of the investigating committee of the House of Representatives which is examining into Mr. Robbins's official relations with the insolvent bank.

Short Line, Fast Trains to St. Louis.
The Pennsylvania Railroad operates the shortest line and fastest trains between New York and St. Louis.—Adv.

MISS HELEN GOULD IN A VILLAGE DISPUTE

She Contends that a Tarrytown Street Is Really a Street.

J. T. BARRON SAYS IT'S HIS

Mr. Barron Closes the Passageway—Miss Gould Has It Opened—Town Trustees Investigate.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The village and Miss Helen Miller Gould are arrayed on one side of a dispute, while John T. Barron, a well-known and wealthy broker of New York, is the opposing principal in a dispute over a roadway in the village, which, after some months of quiet argument, is about to be brought to a settlement.

Miss Gould and the village maintain that the street in question is a public street, while Mr. Barron maintains the said street is private property. The street which may be a street or a private possession is known as Millbrook Avenue. It connects Meadow Street, in the settled part of the village, and White Plains Road. It forms a short cut by which Miss Gould's employes come and go from their homes in the village.

Mr. Barron lives on White Plains Road, and for 200 feet or so owns the land on both sides of the disputed strip. He claims that the deeds for his property show that the strip claimed to be a street is his property. Miss Gould and others have claimed right along that the strip has been used as a street since early in the seventies at least.

Henry C. Griffin, a local lawyer, who was engaged to investigate the standing of the strip, says that unless Mr. Barron has a deed, which is not on record he does not own the strip of land. The dispute was waged quietly for some time, but Mr. Barron to establish ownership and place Miss Gould, who desires that the street remain open, and the village, which sides with her, on the defensive, built a fence across the disputed property shutting off travel and forcing every one to take a roundabout way.

Miss Gould ordered the Superintendent of her place to open the street, and Mr. Barron's fence was hauled down and the sections plied up on his land. Having made an effort to establish his claim, Mr. Barron held that he was not obliged to maintain a fence if the village did not give him protection, and therefore he had a case at law which would place him in the position of being in possession.

The dispute continued with unsatisfactory results to any one, so Mr. Barron made another effort to force the matter to a legal adjudication. He had his own employes haul a quantity of big boulders to the street and barricade it with them. Miss Gould stood ready to have them removed for the village, but this time the Trustees directed the work done and the corporation employes rolled the boulders over onto Mr. Barron's property, where they now rest. The street is once more passable.

It is now rumored that Mr. Barron will next build a stone wall of cemented boulders across the street at both ends of the strip. The Villages Trustees last night took the matter up, and it now looks as if the dispute would be pushed to a conclusion. The temper of the Trustees seems to be to stand by Miss Gould in her fight to have the street kept open. As a preliminary to anything definite, the board directed Francis J. Millard to make a full investigation of the history of Millbrook Avenue and report at the next meeting.

If Mr. Millard reports that the strip has never become a public highway by lapse, usage, dedication, or condemnation, it is probable that steps will be taken to have it condemned and declared a public thoroughfare.

GAVE $104,000 TO EMPLOYES.

Gen. Palmer Distributed 1,000 Shares of Rio Grande Stock When He Retired from the Directory.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 14.—It has just become known to outsiders that Gen. W. J. Palmer, when he retired from the directorate of the Rio Grande Western Railway, distributed among the employes 1,000 shares of the stock of the road.

At that time the stock was quoted at 104, and the value of the various gifts ranged from $10,000 to Vice President Dodge down to the single share given to each of the minor employes.

WHEAT TO GO TO $1?

Leading Traders of St. Louis Say This Figure Will Be Reached in the Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—The heaviest traders on the Merchants' Exchange predict that wheat will sell for $1 a bushel before the Fall is over. Not only do they openly state their belief, but apparently they are planning actively to bring about a realization of the prophecy. All of the traders interested in the advance of wheat kept out of the local market to-day, but inside information indicated that they were quietly buying through their agents on the Chicago Board of Trade.

One of the most conservative and uniformly successful exporters on the local Exchange openly proclaimed his belief that December wheat would sell for $1 in the St. Louis market. All of the big exporters accepted his estimate as conclusive. This trader, whose name is almost as well known as that of Phillips the "Corn King," said:

"I have not the slightest doubt but that wheat will sell for $1 a bushel on the present crop. The output, as shown by the Government crop report issued on Saturday, will be much smaller than has been expected. The supply will not equal the demand, even for domestic consumption. Conditions in the European wheat-growing countries have been no better than in the United States and in some instances they have been much worse. When the amount of grain needed for seeding shall have been taken out of the total crop it will be found that there is a considerable shortage.

"No manipulation will be necessary to send prices upward. Natural conditions will be of such a character that the market will not stop short of $1 a bushel."

While it is not asserted that there is a clique or a pool on the local Exchange to advance the price of wheat, those who have watched the recent doings of the big traders are convinced that they are acting with unanimity and that all of them have the same opinion as to the ultimate course of the December wheat.

Though there was considerable realizing in both corn and wheat to-day, the heavy traders did not let go their holdings. They are playing for big stakes.

KANSAS CROPS BETTER.

Recent Report Was Out of Date When Issued, So Rapid Had Been the Change.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 14.—A delay of twelve days in publishing the last Government crop report made that document entirely misleading. The corn supply is 50 per cent. greater to-day than it was when the report was written—so one of the Government's crop experts in the Wichita country notifies the Kansas City Grain Exchange.

N. F. Simonds of the firm of Simonds & Shields, the heaviest traders here, announced this afternoon that Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas would make from 30 to 40 per cent. of a crop. Three weeks ago this district reported a total failure.

From practically nothing the corn crop in many counties has jumped within the past four days to 30 per cent. Such progress in the fields never was known before. Manager Mohr of the Zenith Mills stated "on 'Change" this morning that farmers were notifying his concern hourly that they would not require wheat for which they had bargained during July. This wheat had been ordered by them for feed, but now they report that they have corn enough to feed their stock. It is believed that this same favorable change has taken place all the way to the Arkansas and Indian Territory lines.

Enough reports have come in since yesterday morning to show that the State line tier of counties in Kansas and Missouri have a 30 per cent. crop in sight. In the next counties there are about 25 per cent. crops already, but damaging rains are still falling in Central Kansas. The cattle feeders are selling the wheat they have contracted to use in the Fall for feeding, being assured there will be corn on the ground for their herd before "fatting time."

ORDERS HIS WEALTH BURNED.

Minnesota Recluse's Will Directs that $50,000 in Cash Is to be Reduced to Ashes.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 14.—Harry Scott, an eccentric recluse, who died at Faribault on Saturday, left a will in which he stipulates that all his cash, amounting to $50,000, shall be burned by his executors.

Scott was worth about $60,000. To his servant girl he left $5,000, but his nephew, his only known relative, does not get a cent. The bequest of money to the servant was in return for the care she gave to Scott during his last illness.

"After all funeral expenses are paid," says the will, "I direct that my administrators gather up all of my cash in bank, and, in the presence of witnesses, burn it till nothing but ashes are left."

Scott's nephew will probably contest the will on the ground that his uncle was of unsound mind, and it is not believed that any court will permit the money to be burned, but will find that Scott was insane. The money would then revert to the nephew.

Scott was eighty-six years old. Two years ago he became estranged from his wife, who died a few months later, and he then declared that no one should profit by his money.

CALL HIM "UNCLE RUSSELL."

Poughkeepsie Children, to Whom Mr. Sage Gave a Fine Picnic Yesterday, Use the Nickname.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Through the generosity of Russell Sage 1,000 poor children were given a fine outing at Upton Lake Park to-day. Mr. Sage leases the park, and the children were given its free use, carried to and from it without charge over the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad, one of Mr. Sage's few unprofitable investments.

Superintendent Madison of the Rescue Mission planned the picnic. The business men in Poughkeepsie furnished conveyances, contributed supplies, and in other ways aided in its success. There was a parade to the railroad station, in which hundreds of children took part. This was one of the most interesting features of the day.

A drum corps headed the parade, and in the first conveyance were seated Superintendent Madison, Superintendent Hicks of the railroad, and ex-Mayor J. Frank Hull, each with a merry little picnic maiden on his lap.

It is now rumored that Mr. Barron will next build a stone wall of cemented boulders across the street at both ends of the strip. The Villages Trustees last night took the matter up, and it now looks as if the dispute would be pushed to a conclusion. The temper of the Trustees seems to be to stand by Miss Gould in her fight to have the street kept open. As a preliminary to anything definite, the board directed Francis J. Millard to make a full investigation of the history of Millbrook Avenue and report at the next meeting.

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TO BLOW UP A BIG ROCK.

Second Largest Explosion Ever Produced in This Country Takes Place in San Francisco Bay To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The greatest explosion since Hell Gate was blown up will take place at noon to-morrow, when Arch Rock, the most prominent obstruction to navigation in San Francisco Bay, will be blown up. Thirty tons of nitro-gelatin, spread over two acres of rock beneath the surface, will be exploded by electricity, and the result will be the second largest explosion that ever was produced in the United States.

When the larger of two other rocks was blown up last year with only eight tons of nitro-gelatin it caused a magnificent upheaval of water and mud to the height of 1,000 feet. It is expected that the Arch Rock explosion, with nearly four times as much nitro-gelatin, will be a splendid spectacle.

Wires have been strung from thousands of holes drilled into the rock to a barge, upon which rests a dynamo. The vessel will be towed a mile away before the electric current is turned on.

THE ST. PAUL'S MONTANA LINE.

It Is Expected that Construction Work Will Begin at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Aug. 14.—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road has been making preparations to extend its line into Montana, and now has surveys and all necessary information as to traffic available.

The line will run from Evarts, S. Dak., through Wyoming and Southeastern Montana, the survey being completed to a point on the Yellowstone River between Miles City and Billings. Points for crossing the Yellowstone and Porcupine Rivers have been selected.

After the surveyors had done their work Assistant General Freight Agent Calkins went over the field to learn the amount of traffic available. He found ample wood, sheep, and cattle to justify the construction of the line, and no great difficulties on the route. It is expected, therefore, that construction work will begin immediately.

Helena, Butte, and Great Falls each want the Western terminus of the line. It is thought that the road will be ultimately extended to the Pacific Coast.

TO ST. PAUL'S SUBURBS.

Chicago and Great Western to Use Electric Power on Branch Line.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 14.—Chicago and Great Western Railroad officials contemplate the installation of electric motive power for the road's suburban service as far south as Randolph, a distance of thirty miles. Estimates and plans for the proposed change from steam power have been prepared by the chief engineer, and he has already submitted two plans to the company, one calling for the third-rail system and the other for an overhead trolley with a return circuit.

The Great Western has a heavy suburban business between St. Paul and Randolph and other suburbs within thirty miles of here. The rapid growth of the packing house industries in South St. Paul promises to swell the traffic to twice its present size, and the road is seeking more economical and effective means for handling its increased business.

First Car on Greenwich Tramway Line.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 14.—Starting from Portchester at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning, the first car to run over the tracks of the Greenwich Tramway Company was taken across the new Hawthorne Bridge and half a mile into Connecticut. President Singer and other officials of the New York and Stamford trolley line were on the car, with about forty guests. Among the latter was William H. Mead of Greenwich, who was a passenger of the first train that ever ran on the New Haven Railroad, on Christmas Day, 1848. Cars of the new tramway line will be coming into Greenwich within a month, the entire road being almost completed.

TWO HIGHWAYMEN ROB AN ADIRONDACK COACH

Shoot Two Horses to Make Driver Pull Up.

Male Passengers Take to Their Heels, but Robbers Get Women's Valuables and Money in the Mail and Express Packages and Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 14.—The stage coach carrying passengers, mail and express matter between North Creek, the terminus of the Adirondack Railroad, and Blue Mountain Lake Village was held up by two masked robbers this morning two miles north of Dunlap's Hotel, North River. "Coon Hill," the point where the hold-up took place, is about eight miles north of North Creek, a short distance from where the highway which follows the Hudson River for seven miles from North Creek strikes into the woods and takes a continuous up-hill course.

The stage coach was drawn by four horses, and the highwaymen, after the driver refused to stop, shot and killed the leaders, and then compelled the passengers to deliver their money and valuables. The mail pouches were ripped open, registered letters containing money rifled, and the express packages, also containing money, were taken away.

MEN TAKE TO WOODS.

As soon as the coach was brought to a stop three of the male passengers jumped off and took to the woods. The fourth male passenger had his wife with him, and he likewise would have sought shelter had it not been that his wife grabbed his coat tails and delayed his progress. There were seven passengers in the coach, four men and three women. The highwaymen treated the women with the utmost courtesy, and one of them remarked that no harm would befall them if they kept quiet and handed over what available cash they possessed, together with their rings, watches, and jewelry.

The women, very naturally, were frightened, and one of them was seized with hysterics as a masked highwayman poked his head through the coach window and invited them to step out. When the coach was stopped by the death of the horses, the sudden jolt threw the driver, "Bill" Eldridge, an old-time stage driver, beneath the horses. He was injured and the highwaymen did not disturb him, although he had a roll of bills in his pocket.

Then, while one highwayman covered the passengers with his rifle, the other one went through their pockets and collected quite a sum of money. Following this, the mail pouches were ripped open, and in the presence of the passengers the highwaymen opened all the letters and pocketed the cash. They then turned their attention to the express packages, which were piled upon the coach. After the highwaymen had concluded that there was nothing else in or about the coach they retreated to the woods, keeping the passengers covered until they were out of sight.

FUGITIVES RETURN.

The driver cut the harness from the dead horses and with his scared party drove back with two horses to Dunlap's Hotel, North River, where the story of the hold-up was related. Some time afterward the three men who had taken French leave from the stage coach put in an appearance at the hotel. They had been hiding in the brush.

It is supposed the highwaymen realized more than $1,000 by their haul.

In the excitement following the hold-up no one thought of ascertaining the names of the passengers. It is said, however, that some of those in the coach were residents of New York City, who had left Saratoga on the 8:40 o'clock train this morning to go to Blue Mountain Lake and other Adirondack resorts.

The route of the coach from North Creek Station is through an ideal stretch of country for a hold-up. Few people make their homes there, and the whole face of the land is of the wildest description. There are a thousand places a highwayman could hide in before the attack, and another thousand hidden ways by which he could escape should he be supplied with provisions.

As soon as news of the hold-up reached North Creek, William Waddell, who operates the stage line, called to his assistance a posse of Adirondack guides, and these men, who are familiar with the byways of the mountains, were started out to run down the robbers.

EXPLOSION IN CHICAGO PARK.

"Old Mill" Wrecked, a Man Dangerously Hurt, and the "Zoo" Inmates Terrified.

*

GOV. ODELL WILL TAKE NO ACTION

Absolutely Denies that He Will Remove City Officials.

NO CAUSE FOR INTERVENTION

Even If Formal Charges Were Presented Against High Officers, He Might Not Exercise His Power.

Gov. Odell will not interfere in any way for the present at least in the affairs growing out of the disclosures connecting the Police Department with the protection of vice in New York.

The Governor pronounces as absolutely untrue the published statements that if the Mayor or some other local authority did not do this, that, or the other thing within three days he would exercise his prerogative and put the official axe at work.

The Governor's remarks to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter at Manhattan Beach last night indicate that he is perfectly satisfied with the police situation, and is content to leave the matter with the voters to pass upon at the polls in November.

Gov. Odell came to town yesterday afternoon with his son and sister, and at once proceeded to the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach. He did not dine with Senator Platt, but had dinner with his relatives and E. H. Lalmbeer of the Third District of Kings County.

After the meal Gov. Odell had a long talk with Senator Platt in the rotunda of the hotel. When the Governor and Senator parted, the former was accosted by THE NEW YORK TIMES reporter, and he said:

"I have had a very pleasant talk with the Senator. In the main it was social, but there was some reference to politics."

"Do you intend to take any action in the scandal growing out of the Police Department disclosures?" the reporter asked.

"No. Why should I? There is no reason for my interference at this time," he answered.

"But if formal charges should be presented, what then?" he was asked.

"I don't know that I should interfere then," he replied.

"Then," remarked the reporter, "you propose to follow the motto, 'Be sure you're right, then go ahead'?"

"Davy Crockett," rejoined the Governor, with a pleasant smile.

"What about the published reports that you were going to remove a number of officials?"

"Nothing that I have said," the Governor answered. "would warrant such statements. Certainly I have said nothing that could be so construed."

"What about your conversation with the Senator? Anything in it that you are at liberty to disclose?"

"I think not," was Gov. Odell's reply.

"Am I to understand that you will not interfere at all in police matters?" the Governor was asked.

"I don't say that," he replied, "but I see no reason for my interference at this time. The people understand the situation."

Gov. Odell will remain at the beach for a day or two.

Senator Platt was then approached, and was asked whether he believed the Governor would interfere in the police matter.

"I don't see," replied the Senator, "how there can be any interference unless the Governor chooses to take the matter up."

"Will he?"

"You had better ask the Governor," was the Senator's reply.

"Did you see the statements in some of the morning papers?"

"Yes," Senator Platt answered. "What did they say?"

"They were to the effect that Gov. Odell might not interfere."

"I suppose that is so," remarked the Senator.

"Then you don't think there will be any interference in police matters?"

"I guess not," was Mr. Platt's answer.

"Is there anything in the talk about an extra session of the Legislature?"

"Not that I know of," Senator Platt replied. Then he added: "I am in thorough accord with the Governor in anything he may do in the police matter. I don't see that anything can be accomplished by the removal of Commissioner M. C. Murphy."

Gov. Odell corroborated the Senator in the intimation that there will be no special session of the Legislature.

HENRY M. FLAGLER DIVORCED.

Takes Advantage of Florida Law, Said to Have Been Passed for Him, to Cast Off Insane Wife.

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 14.—Henry M. Flagler, the multi-millionaire, has secured a divorce under the new statute which provides that insanity of four years' standing is sufficient ground for a decree. The case was heard in Chambers by Judge Minor S. Jones of the Circuit Court. Ex-Gov. Fleming, Mrs. Flagler's guardian ad litem, represented the defendant, but there practically was no defense.

The divorce of Henry M. Flagler from his insane wife is believed by many persons both here and in Florida to be a step preliminary to the marriage of Mr. Flagler to a young society woman of Florida. When the statute under which the divorce was granted was, as a bill, introduced in the Florida Legislature, it was charged that it was drawn solely in the interest of Henry M. Flagler, so as to permit him to cast off the insane wife and wed a younger woman.

Mrs. Flagler, who was Ida A. Shourds, the daughter of a Philadelphia clergyman, was married in 1883. At that time Flagler was not a man of extraordinary wealth. Later, when he became a factor in Standard Oil affairs and was recognized as one of the powers in the world of wealth, Mrs. Flagler began to brood over the fact that there was no child to inherit. This was ever on her mind. Nothing Mr. Flagler could do to draw her out of her melancholia was effective, and in 1897, hopelessly demented, she was committed to the sanitarium of Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald at Pleasantville. Aug. 5, 1897, she was declared legally to be insane.

COLUMBIA STUDENTS MEET.

Take Steps to Organize a Club Like That of Harvard and of Other Colleges.

About 100 Columbia University students gathered at Sherry's last night to organize a Columbia University Club and to establish a home in this city like that of the Harvard and other college clubs. Joseph P. Grace, '94, was made Chairman.

The purposes of the club were outlined by the Chair, who submitted a set of rules and by-laws which had been drawn up by a self-appointed committee. These were adopted with a few modifications. It was decided to hold the annual meeting in October and a Board of Governors and Committee on Membership were named which will have charge of the affairs of the club until October, when officers will be elected.

After the meeting there was a housewarming at the temporary quarters of the club, in the Royalton, on Forty-third Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. All Columbia men are invited to enroll themselves.

NATIONAL GLASS COMPANY.

Stockholders Decide to Increase Bonded Indebtedness to $2,500,000.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 14.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the National Glass Company to-day it was unanimously decided that the aggregate bonded indebtedness of the company be increased to $2,500,000. This is deemed necessary, as the company at its inception did not provide for sufficient working capital. Nearly 44,000 snares out of a total of 46,000 were represented at the meeting.

The following officers were elected:

President—A. W. Herron; Secretary—Addison Thompson; Treasurer—Myron L. Case; Manager of the Commercial Department—L. B. Martin; Manager of the Credit and Collection Department—A. L. Strasburger; Superintendent of Production—D. E. Carle.

Executive Committee—A. W. Herron, Chairman; Addison Thompson, Myron L. Case, L. B. Martin, and F. L. Stephenson.

Treasury Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $90,500 short term three per cent. bonds at $108.4495, and $38,300 fours at $113.1682.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

Convention To-day Will Denounce Those Who Voted for Quay as Traitors—State Slate Made Up.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 14.—The indications are that to-morrow's Democratic State Convention will nominate Judge Harmon Yerkes of Doylestown for Supreme Court Judge and State Representative Andrew J. Palm of Meadville for State Treasurer. The nomination of Judge Yerkes is practically assured, and unless there is a decided change of sentiment among the Democrats Mr. Palm will be named by acclamation. The platform will be patterned after that adopted by the Ohio Democracy, and will be confined almost entirely to State issues. Ex-Congressman William H. Sowden of Allentown, who has been substituted by one of the Lehigh delegates, will offer the following resolution to form a part of the platform:

That this convention hereby repudiates and condemns the action of Senators Harry G. Stiles of Lehigh, Harvey W. Haines of York, John F. Higgins of Schuylkill, Alfred M. Neely of Clarion, Albert D. Boyd of Fayette, O. R. Washburn of Crawford, and Representatives Madison A. Garvin of Adams, John A. F. Hoy of Clarion, Samuel H. Rothrock of Mifflin, William J. Galvin of Schuylkill, Arthur H. Squier of Wyoming, and Harry B. Shutt, John B. Kain, and L. S. Fake of York, members of the present State Senate and House of Representatives, who during the last session of the Legislature allied themselves with the Quay machine, and for their own personal aggrandizement and private greed basely betrayed their several Democratic constituencies and inflicted an irreparable injury upon the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania by voting for the most vicious and obnoxious machine legislation antagonistic to the best interests of the people and of the State.

The last Legislature will also be condemned for its "utter profligacy and its criminal betrayal of the people to political favorites," the "ripper" and trolley legislation, the "Capitol job and the shameless assaults upon public charities made necessary in protecting it" will be denounced.

VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS MEET.

A. J. Montague Nominated for Governor by Acclamation.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 14.—The Gubernatorial Convention met here to-day. The name of A. J. Montague was presented for Governor by Col. George C. Cabell, Jr., of Danville, and the nomination was seconded by W. B. Richards. There was no other nominations, Mr. Swanson having withdrawn from the contest to-day. Mr. Montague was nominated by acclamation.

After the nominee's speech of acceptance there were cries of "Swanson," and Mr. Swanson was applauded for his speech as much as was his successful opponent.

J. Taylor Ellyson of Richmond was unanimously elected Chairman of the State Democratic organization for his eleventh successive term.

H. R. Pollard of Richmond, in the course of a speech, said:

"Free silver is a dead issue. It met its Gettysburg in 1896 and its Waterloo in 1900."

This sentiment did not provoke any applause.

After an hour of uproar and disorder, to quell which required the services of the sergeant at arms and some police officers, the convention nominated J. E. Willard for Lieutenant Governor over Dr. George W. Lecato, the candidate of the Tidewater section. The convention then adjourned amid great confusion, without having begun the contest for Attorney General and without having received the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

It is said that the platform will embrace an anti-trust plank and favor serious discussion in regard to general primaries for the election of United States Senators. So far as is known there will be no mention of Bryan or free silver.

JUDGE BROWN'S SUCCESSOR.

Benno Loewy Strongly Supported for the Place by Germans.

It was reported at Manhattan Beach last night that the German-American political associations are binging strong pressure to bear to secure the appointment of Benno Loewy to succeed Addison Brown, who recently resigned a United States Judgeship, but Senator Platt would not discuss the matter.

The opinion seemed to prevail among politicians at the beach that the prize will go to E. D. Baldwin, now an assistant in the office of U. S. District Attorney H. L. Burnett.

ARIZONA RAILWAY DAMAGED.

Southern Part of Territory Flooded—Ten Miles of Track Lost on One Small Road.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 14.—All the southern portion of Arizona has been partially covered with water for many days, and the destruction of property, especially railroads, has been enormous. The Southern Pacific and the smaller roads have suffered many washouts. The "burro" road that runs from Benson to Nogales has been unfit for use several weeks, and nearly every day fresh floods destroy parts of the tracks.

More than ten miles of track have been swept away altogether on the "burro," and the company has all its surplus help at work repairing the damage.

The El Paso and Southwestern has suffered much damage between Benson and Bisbee, a dozen bridges having been swept away. On both the Maricopa and Phoenix and the Arizona and New Mexico a great deal of track has been lost, and trains are now very irregular.

PLANNING TO ENTER MONTREAL

New York Central Interests Control the South Shore Railway.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 14.—Robert J. Campbell of New York, who is President of the Cape Breton Construction Company, of which Dr. W. Seward Webb of the New York Central Road is Vice President, and which is building the line of the Cape Breton Railway from Canso to Louisburg, stated to-day that he had obtained control of 51 per cent. of the stock of the South Shore Railway Company. The price is believed to be $300,000. The road runs from St. Lambert, opposite Montreal, to Sorel.

All the men interested in the deal are closely connected with Dr. Webb and New York Central interests. New capital will be brought into the corporation, and the line will be completed to Levis, where an important connection will be made in the near future. It is generally believed that the New York Central will eventually gain an independent entrance to the City of Montreal over the proposed bridge.

Meanwhile an injunction has been taken by Mr. Hodge, Traffic Manager of the Rutland Company, to enjoin the transfer from several Canadian estates to Mr. Campbell of their rights in the South Shore Railway. It is believed that there is no hostility between the Rutland and New York Central, but simply between Mr. Hodge and Mr. Campbell, as each wants the construction work.

Oregon Short Line's New Traffic Manager.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—J. C. Stubbs has selected T. M. Shumaker as Traffic Manager of the Oregon Short Line. This is the first important appointment Mr. Stubbs has made since he took over the traffic management of the Harriman railroads. Mr. Shumaker is now the General Freight Agent of the Union Pacific on the coast, in which office he will probably be succeeded by Charles Clifford, General Agent of the Union Pacific in Cincinnati.

ILLINOIS INSURANCE SUIT.

Companies Say Collections on Unearned Premiums Are Illegal.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 14.—The Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company of Germany and fifty other concerns doing business under the laws of Illinois filed a bill in equity in the Sangamon Circuit Court to-day against J. P. B. Van Cleave, ex-Insurance Superintendent.

It is claimed by the plaintiffs that Van Cleave collected on unearned premiums. This, they say, was illegal. They also claim that sums amounting to several thousand dollars have not been turned over to the State Treasurer. They ask that Van Cleave and Henry Yates, present Insurance Superintendent, be enjoined from collecting a tax on unearned premiums in future, and that the sums thus improperly collected be turned into the State Treasury and restored to the complainants.

THE POLICE INQUIRY POINTS TO GLENNON

Continued from Page 1.

and told the cook to tell the proprietress that she would have to move.

"Didn't you exceed your authority in doing this?" asked Justice Jerome.

"We occasionally do exceed our authority," replied Dwyer.

"How many times between July 20 and Aug. 10, the day Mrs. Moret was arrested by Parkhurst agents, did you go there?" asked the Justice.

"Five or six times."

"About the fourth or fifth time didn't you begin to think the cook would recognize you?"

"Yes."

"How many times prior to the 20th of July did you go there?"

"I was in that neighborhood nearly every day. I went there four or five times and rang the bell and tried to get in."

"Why did you stop visiting the house?"

"I couldn't get admittance. The house was closed."

Dwyer admitted that he stopped going after July 21, the day of his visit with Acting Captain Sheils.

"But your orders to visit it were still in force, were they not?"

"Yes, but I took it for granted that the place was closed."

"Why did you disobey orders?"

"Other men went there and reported it closed. I did not pay so much attention to a place after I found out it was closed."

"Are you in the habit of disobeying orders?"

"No."

"This was an exceptional case, was it?"

"It might have been."

At evening roll call in the West Thirtieth Street Station Capt. Flood placed in the hands of Detectives Darcy, Hawkins, and Churchill the warrant issued by Justice Jerome for the arrest of Laura Moret.

THE SITUATION EXPLAINED.

Officials Carefully Following Whitney's Lead, Attempting to Corroborate His Statements—Question of Warrants.

It was understood yesterday at the Criminal Courts Building that those who have been following up the lead obtained by the arrest and the admission of Edgar A. Whitney will make no forecast as to the result. This statement was made by an official who is thoroughly familiar with the whole situation:

"Those who state that warrants have been issued for any one as a result of what Whitney has stated or that warrants are going to be issued or that warants will be issued make assertions that we are not responsible for. As a mater of fact no warrant has yet been drawn and the issuing of any will depend on results not attained.

Nor are we responsible for statements in regard to the quality of Whitney's admissions or the framing of any person as denounced or implicated by Whitney. This is not a brass band investigation and we have had no hand in keying up the public to a pitch of expectancy in the matter of revelations and results.

"We are slowly and carefully following a lead given by Whitney, trying to corroborate his statements. We would not think of putting Whitney on the witness stand without having legal corroborative evidence to back him up. The difficulties of the situation are akin to those in the Lexow investigation, almost insuperable. Until the scheme begins to break—if it breaks—they will remain so. No warrants can be expected in three or four days, perhaps not until next week. It's within the bounds of possibility that not a warrant will be issued."

GLENNON'S LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Declares He Was Not at Saratoga—Denies Another Report.

"Wardman" Glennon was recorded officially yesterday as absent with leave for two days on account of the death of his mother. One authorized to speak for him said that he denied that he was at Saratoga and insisted that he went only to West Saugerties to his family.

In regard to a report that he failed to recognize a request from Assistant District Attorney Gans to visit the Criminal Courts Building on Tuesday, he explained that the request was for 4 P. M., and that he first knew of it when he entered the West Thirtieth Street Station House at 5 P. M., too late to comply. The request had not been repeated.

CAPT. DIAMOND ARRAIGNED.

The Recorder Fixes His Bail at $2,000—His Counsel to Examine the Indictment.

Capt. Thomas J. Diamond, indicted for neglect of duty in failing to suppress a disorderly house at 27 Stuyvesant Street, was yesterday arraigned before Recorder Goff and admitted to bail in $2,000.

Capt. Diamond arrived at the Criminal Courts Building promptly at 10:30 o'clock. He looked quite cheerful, and listened attentively while Clerk Wolf read the indictment. Moses H. Grossman, of counsel, then moved that a reasonable time be allowed the Captain's counsel in which to examine the indictment. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Gans asked if the usual two days would be sufficient. Mr. Grossman asked to have until Monday. The Recorder allowed him until to-morroy.

Mr. Gans then asked that bail be fixed at $5,000. Mr. Grossman opposed this motion, and a sharp discussion between him and Mr. Gans ensued.

Mr. Grossman argued that as the offense charged against the Captain was simply a misdemeanor, and that as the Captain had voluntarily come to court and had no idea of running away, a more reasonable amount should be fixed. Mr. Gans held out for $5,000, stating that Capt. Diamond had practically convicted himself in his testimony during Bissert's trial.

Capt. Diamond during the argument whispered to his counsel and told him he was prepared to give $5,000 or more if it was wanted. Mr. Grossman so informed the Recorder.

The Recorder stated that it wasn't a question of anybody's financial responsibility, but a question of attendance at court when wanted, and that he thought $2,000 would be enough bail.

Louis M. Rosenthal of 87 Avenue A qualified as bondsman, giving as security the property 1,783-1,785 First Avenue, valued at $40,000.

CAPT. VREDENBURGH CENSURED.

Justice Jerome Berates the Oak Street Commander for Failing to Gather Evidence.

An interesting story was told in the Criminal Courts Building yesterday of an incident which happened on Tuesday, the dramatis personae being Justice Jerome, Captain Watson Vredenburgh of the Oak Street Station, and Deputy Assistant District Attorney Garvan.

The story is to the effect that Justice Jerome had decided to subpoena Peter De Lacy of 33 Park Row to come before him. Justice Jerome wrote out the subpoena himself, and while he was so doing Deputy Assistant District Attorney Garvan and Capt. Vredenburgh were in the room. When the document was ready, it is said, Mr. Garvan said to the Justice: "Why not let the Captain serve it?" To this Justice Jerome assented, and Capt. Vredenburgh took the paper. As he was going out of the room, Mr. Garvan said: "Wait a moment, Captain, I will go with you," and followed the Captain out.

When they reached 33 Park Row, Mr. Garvan, who is younger and more sprightly than Capt. Vredenburgh, sprang lightly up the stairs in the lead. When near the head of the stairs a voice was heard to exclaim, "Make that thirty to twenty-five," and a hand was thrust through an opening in a wooden partition, and in the hand was a book. Capt. Vredenburgh, who had caught sight of Mr. Garvan and was between the latter and the hand holding the book.

According to the story, Mr. Garvan said, sharply: "Take that book, Captain," believing it to be a book used in bookmaking, and consequently very valuable evidence. Apparently the Captain did not hear the remark, for quite an appreciable space of time elapsed before he drawled, languidly: "What was that you said, Mr. District Attorney?" the title being uttered with a rising inflexion of the voice.

The book was hastily withdrawn, and that was the last seen of it. Mr. De Lacy was found and accompanied the pair back to Justice Jerome.

Mr. Garvan was said to be hot clear through, and told Justice Jerome his experience. Then, according to the story, Justice Jerome berated the Captain severely.

BURGDORF OUT ON BAIL.

The Examination of Whitney Is Postponed by Justice Jerome.

Ernest Burgdorf, charged by Parkhurst Agent Dillon with complicity in Edgar A. Whitney's pool-room "tipping" operations, was yesterday released on $1,000 bail by Justice Jerome.

Burgdorf has maintained his innocence ever since his arrest, and Whitney has also consistently declared that his partner in the private detective agency was in entire ignorance of his agreement with the pool-room keepers.

Whitney's examination was adjourned until to-morrow, despite Lawyer Friend's demand for an immediate examination.

When the case of Burgdorf and Whitney was called Deputy Assistant District Attorney Garvan requested an adjournment until the examinations resulting from Whitney's confession were concluded. He stated that the interests of the people would be best subserved by such a postponement, and that none of the defendants' rights would be prejudiced.

Whitney expressed his willingness to have the case go over, provided he didn't have to spend Sunday in the Tombs. Burgdorf also consented, after Justice Jerome reduced his bail to $1,000. Mrs. Bertha Isaacs of 68 St. Mark's Place went on the bond.

POOLROOMS CLOSE IN QUEENS.

A Mysterious Tip Stops Long Island City Gambling on Races—A Queer Exodus.

There was a sudden shut-down of the "hand books" which have been running in Long Island City yesterday, and shortly after the makers of these shut down, the two poolrooms which were opened this week in Maspeth closed down, too.

On Monday, when the poolrooms opened they had fairly good crowds, but on Tuesday things were better, and the report that "everything" was all right caused big crowds to journey to them yesterday. The majority found the places closed, as they shut up prior to the first race, after booking a few bets. The principals in them departed singly for Manhattan by way of Brooklyn, Hunter's Point, and Astoria.

A good three-quarters of an hour before the poolrooms closed down the hand-book men closed their books and sat idle about the saloons where they have been holding forth. They remained long enough to pay off whatever advance bets had been laid, and, this done, they started across the river to Manhattan. What the tip was or what its cause or how it was so quickly circulated through a dozen different saloons was not disclosed.

MR. GUGGENHEIMER'S VIEW.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer was plied with questions yesterday as to what he intended to do in reference to the situation in the Police Department and whether he intended to act and remove some of the officials. He said:

"Act on what? I have nothing to act on. This is not Siberia and I cannot be a Czar."

"Do you believe that Mr. Croker has cabled to remove Deputy Commissioner Devery?" was asked.

"No. Certainly not. I do not think any one has received a cable from Mr. Croker on any subject."

Mayor Van Wyck in Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 14.—Mayor Van Wyck of New York City arrived here this evening on the Saratoga Limited train. He passed the evening in conference with John F. Carroll, the deputy leader of Tammany Hall. Neither the Mayor nor Mr. Carroll would comment upon the police situation in New York City.

THE THREE-PLATOON SYSTEM.

Inspector Brooks, who was Chairman of the committee that developed the three-platoon patrol scheme, said yesterday that it worked smoothly and without a single hitch during the first four of its eight hour-tours, and that its success was assured.

Some interesting data were gathered in regard to the operations of the plan from the consolidated returns made up to 8 A. M. yesterday.

In the first place it appeared that the old "dog watch" of 6 to 8 A. M. on Tuesday went unrecorded on the returns. The 1,817 posts on the city were covered for the twenty-four hours, starting at 8 A. M. yesterday, as follows: 8 A.M., to 4 P. M., 1,997 men; 4 to 12 P. M., midnight, 1,648 men; and midnight to 8 A. M., 1,563 men. There appears to be a discrepancy between the final and the other tours of about 400 men. This is accounted for by the duty done by the Broadway and bicycle and other squads doing day work, and the details yet in existence.

The "effective" force as of 8 A. M. yesterday was 5,008 and the quota 6,111 patrolmen in addition to 200 men on probation. The absentees from duty were 190 patrolmen sick, 546 on leave, 1 without leave, 2 with nights off, 2 suspended and 271 detailed. Included in the details not abolished are men at the recreation piers and baths, policemen held to duty with the patrol wagons, precinct detectives and the details at Bellevue Hospital, the House of Detention and elsewhere. In the majority of instances the details will have to be combined. When the vacation season ends the posts in the city will be covered without doubling, and not before.

As he was leaving the Central Office, Col. Murphy said that the first day's test of the three-platoon patrol system had found it to work well and smoothly.

RAIDS AT WEST ASBURY PARK.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ASBURY PARK, Aug. 14.—The township police, headed by Chief John Hulshart, raided six houses in the "red light" district early this morning, and arrested the proprietors and twenty-two of the inmates. The jail cells would not hold all the prisoners, and they were guarded in Justice Dodd's room until those who paid their fines departed.

The inmates of the raided houses were each fined $2. The proprietors of the dives were held for a hearing. Samuel G. Kelly, one of the dive keepers, is reputed to be a Baptist minister.

DROVE MINOR SON FROM HOME.

The unusual spectacle of a minor son appearing in a police court as complainant against his mother was exhibited in the Harlem Police Court yesterday afternoon. The boy was Arnold Lustig of 443 East Eighty-sixth Street, who had his mother, Mrs. Julia Lustig, summoned to court because she turned him out of the house and refused to allow him to enter because he had no position and did not pay his board. His mother declared that she turned him out of the house because he played craps and lost his money in gambling.

"Do you play craps, young man?" asked Magistrate Zeller of the young complainant.

The boy, who is a bright, clean-looking young fellow, spoke up quickly, saying:

"No, I do not play craps, Judge. I am a graduate of the College of the City of New York, and I hope that I have sense enough not to play craps. Your Honor, I got a position as assistant bookkeeper very shortly after I was graduated. I paid my board regularly then. I lost the position. My mother told me the very next day to go out and get a position or not to come home again.

"I then pretended that I had a position, because I did not want to be turned out of doors. I told my mother last Saturday that I had lost my money playing craps. I lied about it, thinking that she would not turn me out of doors. I was turned out, anyway. I have no place to go now, and I will pay my mother all I owe her when I get something to do.

"I am only seventeen years old, and I think a mother ought to give a young fellow a chance. My mother has a doctor who boards with her. I know that half the time he doesn't pay his board and nothing is said about it. It seems to me, Judge, that a mother ought to give her son the same chance as she gives a stranger."

Magistrate Zeller was impressed with the boy's statement, and criticised the mother for her conduct toward her son. He asked if she would take her son home. She replied with much asperity:

"No, I will not. He must pay his board before he comes back."

The Magistrate ordered a complaint made against the mother, and she, immediately on realizing the gravity of the situation, recanted. Magistrate Zeller said that Mrs. Lusti showed very little love and acted unnaturally. He ordered her to take the boy back and said to the boy:

"If your mother does not treat you rightly come to me."

Magistrate Zeller then instructed Agent St. John of the Children's Society to investigate and see what kind of a home the boy had.

WORKMEN MEET DEATH BY FIRE AND WATER

Temporary Water Works Crib Burned Near Cleveland.

ELEVEN KNOWN TO BE DEAD

Two Others Probably Suffocated in a Tunnel Leading to the Crib—Heroic Acts of Rescuers.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 14.—Five men were burned to death, four were drowned, and possibly two and probably four were suffocated and several injured as the result of a fire which destroyed a temporary water works crib two miles off the Cleveland harbor early to-day.

In addition to a large number of workmen who were in the crib, twelve others were at work in the tunnel leading from it 200 feet below the bottom of the lake. As air which was pumped from the crib to supply the men working in the tunnel was cut off as a result of the destruction of the crib, it was at first supposed that these men had all perished. Subsequently, however, nine of them were rescued after heroic work upon the part of their fellow-workmen. One of the three men still in the tunnel is known to be dead, and the other two could scarcely have lived all these hours. Several unsuccessful attempts have been made to reach them.

The fire was due to an overheated boiler smokestack. The boiler exploded soon after the flames broke out. The crib was of pine timber, built up straight from the water's edge. The men, who were asleep in their bunks, sprang up to find themselves in the midst of the flames. The boards all around them were burning fiercely. Down in the shaft the men were at work digging, and were unconscious, until the air supply was cut off, of the awful holocaust above them.

Fire and harbor tugs with rescuing parties on board reached the crib soon after the fire broke out, but when they arrived the structure was a mass of flame, and all hope of saving it was abandoned. Naked men could be distinguished swimming and floating in the water and shouting for help. Others were clinging to ropes which they had hitched or tied to the rafters, but these were burning the ropes away, and the men were falling into the lake.

The tugs circled around the burning crib, picking up men from the water, and playing heavy streams on the flames. Twenty men were rescued. After an hour's hard work, the firemen were able to climb up the charred steps and fight the fire from the interior. After two more hours of work five bodies were found, burned beyond recognition. Two were in the attitude of prayer.

Manager Van Deusen and three of his men were hanging in the water from a two-inch line suspended from the crib. Just as the line was burning away above the men's hands a boat from the barge Wilhelm, manned by two men, dashed into the veil of heat and smoke that enveloped the crib and rescued the four men on the rope at the risk of the boatmen's lives.

As soon as the five bodies were discovered the tug Kennedy returned to the harbor and notified the Coroner, and the rescuers tried to devise means to reach the men imprisoned in the tunnel. At times it was thought that voices could be heard. At the mouth of the shaft it was like a furnace, and the ironwork was red hot from the flames. The water that was thrown on it turned into steam at once.

Finally, after a deluge of water had been thrown on the smoldering shaft entrance, a voice was heard from the bottom.

"For God's sake, throw down a rope; throw down a rope!" a man called.

A line was quickly dropped down the shaft, and as it tightened a shout of joy went up from those at the top, who knew that the man in the tunnel had been able to grasp it.

He yelled again to the rescuers to pull him up. Slowly and carefully he was raised. His pallid face, covered with slime, his staring eyes and heaving chest told of the horror he had gone through. He was William Curry of Canton. As soon as he was at the top he said:

"They are all at the bottom of the shaft. Hurry up."

In quick succession six others were brought up. All were in a pitiable condition. They reported that two other men were lying unconscious at the bottom of the shaft. A workman volunteered to rescue these men, and he was quickly lowered into the shaft. In a few moments the unconscious men were brought up, but three others were too far from the shaft to be reached.

The "effective" force as of 8 A. M. yesterday was 5,008 and the quota 6,111 patrolmen in addition to 200 men on probation. The absentees from duty were 190 patrolmen sick, 546 on leave, 1 without leave, 2 with nights off, 2 suspended and 271 detailed. Included in the details not abolished are men at the recreation piers and baths, policemen held to duty with the patrol wagons, precinct detectives and the details at Bellevue Hospital, the House of Detention and elsewhere. In the majority of instances the details will have to be combined. When the vacation season ends the posts in the city will be covered without doubling, and not before.

Late this afternoon Plummer Jones of Warren, Ohio, an employe of the tunnel contractors and one of a party of rescuers, who descended into the shaft to look for the missing men, was overcome by gas and died within a few minutes. His body lies in the tunnel, seventy-five feet from the bottom of the shaft, and is covered with water. The life line attached to the body became fouled and could not be pulled out.

David Kelly, another member of the rescuing party, was overcome by gas and is in a precarious condition.

The tunnel, which has been in course of construction for several years, and is still far from complete, has been the cause, all told, of the loss of more than thirty lives. Four years ago an explosion in the shore section of the tunnel resulted in the suffocation of eighteen men. Two years ago, in a similar accident, several more men were killed at almost the same place.

The crib and machinery were the property of Shailer & Schninglau, contractors. Their loss will exceed $200,000.

Mayor Johnson expressed great indignation to-day when he learned that no boat or life preservers were provided as a safety measure at the crib. He declared that the case would receive the closest investigation, and that those found guilty of criminal neglect would be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

WINTERS STOLE $320,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—John Winters, who looted the vault of the Selby Smelting Works at Vallejo Junction last Tuesday morning, secured as his booty gold bullion to the value of $320,000, or nearly $50,000 more than the sum originally given out. An error was made in compiling the list of stolen bars.

The Boston Post, in its issue of Aug. 13, gives some facts in the history of John Winters which go to show that the man who conceived and executed the robbery of the Selby works is an old and trained criminal. It says:

"John Winters, alias 'Buck' Taylor, and many other aliases, who has confessed to the robbery of $283,000 from the Selby Smelting Works, at San Francisco, was once arrested on State Street in this city by Chief Watts and 'Andy' Houghton while he was making his exit from a National bank.

"The name 'Jack' Winters has puzzled the detectives all over the country, but when his aliases were learned, it was an easy matter for identification. Winters is one of the oldest and cleverest crooks in the world to-day, and has a reputation in many countries.

"It was in June, 1884, that Detective Watts, now Chief, and 'Andy' Houghton spotted Winters and another crook named Hovan coming out of a bank building. They were followed a short distance, arrested, and taken to headquarters on the charge of being suspicious characters. When searched Hovan had a piece of wax in his possession which was evidently used in taking the impression of a lock. As there was no evidence against them, both men were railroaded out of town the following day. At that time they were known as two clever bank sneaks.

"The next heard of Winters was in Europe, where he burglarized a bank in Munich of £50,000. Later he stole $150,000 in France. He has also been arrested in Toronto and in Philadelphia, where he stole $10,500."

Yachtsman Found Ill in His Boat.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 14.—W. H. Sarthburn, a resident of Long Island, was found ill in his sloop yacht E. Louisa off this place this afternoon. Several lifesavers saw the sloop drifting off Little Egg Harbor with no signs of life aboard. They went to the yacht and found Mr. Sarthburn lying helpless upon the cabin floor. He was brought ashore and attended by a physician. He will recover.

Renominated for the Assembly.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Thomas M. Costello was renominated at Pulaski today by the Republicans of the Second Oswego District for Member of Assembly for his seventh term.

Battle of the Kings

Greatest Trotting Event Ever Seen

Cresceus World's Fastest Trotter—Record, 2:02¼, vs. The Abbot

Champion Trotting Gelding—Record, 2:03¼.

For Purse of $12,000 TO-DAY and the Championship.

Three Other Stirring Contests: 2:20 Trot—The Hiram Woodruff Purse, $2,000. 2:10 Pace and 2:10 Trot. First Heat at 1 P. M.

Admission, $2. Ladies, $1. Field, 75c. Music by Lander.
Reserved Seats (To-day Only,) $2. Infield Open for Carriages.

All Routes to Coney Island lead to Brighton Track.

BRONX WATER SCARCITY.

A Complaint About Mr. Birdsall—A Scheme Alleged by One Resident.

All along Creston, Kirkside, and Briggs Avenues the King's Bridge Road, and the streets of Fordham Heights and Bedford Park, in the Borough of the Bronx, residents are complaining of a lack of water. They say that the condition is almost as bad as during the recent water famine. They can get no water at all above their first stories during the day, and at night only a small stream will flow from the faucets. Pumps and water tanks are being installed in many of the houses, although there is plenty of water in the William's Bridge reservoir, where the supply comes from.

George Armstrong of 2,771 Bainbridge Avenue, manager for the Wicke estate, which owns thirty-eight houses in the affected territory, says that conditions in this property are just as bad as they ever were, although when the $80,000 temporary pumping station was opened in June the residents were assured that they would have no more trouble about water. He says they have applied to the Water Department, but have received no redress whatever. He also says that the estate has been obliged to put in pumps and tanks in its houses and hire men to pump the tanks full.

He is satisfied that there is a scheme in the state of things somewhere for the reason that up to a month ago there was plenty of water in all the houses, and it dropped suddenly. A day or so ago, he says, he tested the matter by trying the pressure at a fire hydrant in the district, and found but seven pounds, where a short time before there had been twenty-five pounds. This was at Creston Avenue and One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street.

"In my opinion Chief Engineer Birdsall of the Water Department should be driven from office," he said.

Edward Ellio of 2,720 Creston Avenue wrote to Water Commissioner Dalton complaining of the condition of affairs and in reply received the following letter from James S. Haslin, Deputy Commissioner:

"Decrease in pressure of which you complain is the result of an unusually large consumption of water in the Bronx during the last month, and the consequent unavoidable fall in the water level in the Williams Bridge reservoir. There has also been some trouble with the pipes at the Jerome Park temporary pumping station. There also have been several breaks in the pipes, and efforts are being made to obtain additional pumps which, when installed, will sustain the water level in the Williams Bridge reservoir."

This letter, however, is offset by statements of Matthew Mallahan, the Superintendent of the William's Bridge reservoir. He says the water comes from Kensico Lake, sixteen m[illegible] main, carrying 20,000,000 gallons a day. The reservoir has a capacity of 160,000,000 gallons, and it also receives 11,000,000 gallons a day from the temporary pumping station at Jerome Park. He admits that 1,500,000 gallons a day are pumped out above Woodlawn by the Westchester Water Company. Yesterday there were twenty-nine feet of water in the reservoir, or 140,000,000 gallons, and Mr. Mallahan said that at no time has the water been less than twenty-seven feet, and that on two days last week it reached thirty-six feet.

Running out of the reservoir are three 3-foot mains, one to the east, one to the west, and the other running to the Jerome Park temporary pumping station. Mr. Mallahan says that there is also plenty of water there and that the surface of the reservoir is 180 feet above sea level, while the highest houses in Fordham Heights and Bedford are only 135 to 150 feet. He declares that the gates in the pipes leading out are less than half open, and this last fact, it is thought, may account in some measure for the scanty flow.

A FUNNY NEIGHBORHOOD ROW.

Caused the Arrest of James Carroll, Who Tried to Raffle Off a Moth-Eaten Sofa.

The family of Mrs. Patrick Lang of 229 West Forty-second Street was furious yesterday, when an old sofa was displayed in front of the residence of James Carroll, aged sixty-four years, of 22 West Forty-second Street. On the moth-eaten parlor settee was the following placard, hand painted on coarse brown wrapping paper:

This is a piece of Mrs. Paddy Lang's parlor furniture. Twenty-five cents a ticket to get a new dress for her homely daughter girl graduate.

This is a piece of furniture belonging to Mrs. Paddy Lang. Buy a 25-cent ticket for a raffle for it, so she can get 100 yards of ribbon for her daughter's new dress.

Both signs were produced before Magistrate Meade in the West Side Court, when Carroll appeared for trial on the charge of disorderly conduct yesterday morning. The complainant was indignant, and the defendant was penitent. Both sides admitted that it was a neighbor's quarrel, caused by Mrs. Lang

TWO STEEL MILLS OPEN; TUBE WORKS CLOSED

Former Workmen Aid in Opening Trust Plants in Pittsburg and Cleveland.

Works at McKeesport Closed—South Chicago Lodges Lose Charters Because They Refuse to Strike.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 14.—There were victories on both sides of the great steel strike to-day, but they furnish no direct line on the ultimate result of the conflict. The strikers succeeded in finally forcing the National Tube Works at McKeesport, probably the largest individual plant in the United States Steel Corporation, to finally close down. On the other hand, the steel corporation reopened the big Painter mill in this city, and also resumed operations with non-union men at the Crescent plant of the American Tin Plate Company at Cleveland. Two mills were on at the Painter plant, although one of them broke down during the day, and, according to the statement of the officials, half the mills in the Crescent plant were moving.

The forces at both the plants named are to be increased and the managers claim they will soon have them working in full. They make the fifth and sixth plants which the steel corporation has succeeded in starting with non-union men, the others being Wellsville, Hyde Park, Clark's, and Lindsay & McCutcheon's.

The starting of the Painter mills was a surprise to the strikers. One of the mills began work with a crew of old employes, who struck on the first order, and both were going before it was known that any such move was contemplated. It is said that another crew will be put on shortly, and the managers assert that many of their old men will come back. There was no disorder at the mill, and it is said that the old employes will not do picket duty for fear of being blacklisted in the future.

There was a great labor demonstration at Wheeling to-day and President Shaffer made a stirring appeal to his followers to fight on. In an interview, before he spoke, he said that if the Western lodges did not heed the final appeal of Assistant Secretary M. F. Tighe and come out they would be expelled from the Amalgamated Association and their offers of financial assistance spurned.

Locally the strike seems to drag and interest to flag. Large numbers of the strikers have gone away either for recreation or to work, and there has been scarcely any excitement, much less disorder. McKeesport and Wheeling are stirred up periodically, but there has been no violence at either place. Rumor again to-day settled the strike and lent a hand to restart the stilled mills. It was related that President Shaffer had acknowledged that he could not win, that the steel corporation feared that its rivals would profit by an extended strike, and that they were going to settle. No shadow of confirmation of the story was possible.

The general situation is thus briefly summarized: The spread of the strike at McKeesport and Wheeling has brought the number of men who answered the final strike order to something over 20,000 and increased the total number of men rendered idle by the three orders to about 65,000. Many of the men drawn into the movement, willingly or unwillingly, continue to accept other employment, and the exact number now idle is a guess. The strikers are fully in control at McKeesport, Wheeling, New Castle, Bellaire, Mingo Junction, and show some strength in Pittsburg. The manufacturers hold South Chicago, Bay View, Joliet, Youngstown, Columbus, the Kiskiminetas Valley, the tin plant at Monessen, and the Carnegie group.

Of the last-named property some doubt is expressed as to the Lower Union Mill, in Pittsburg. Some men have left their places there, and the strikers boast that they will close it down. It is running, however, and the managers say it cannot be stopped. The manufacturers have made no effort to break the strike at McKeesport or Wheeling with non-union men, and have given no indication of their plans in those districts. Both sides express their satisfaction with the progress of the strike.

Encouraged by success in keeping Monessen going and in opening their plant at Cleveland, the officers of the American Tin Plate Company are planning resumption with non-union men at other points. They will not say where their next move will be made, but say that it will be made quickly. They made the following formal statement to-day:

"As the result of the attempt by the American Tin Plate Company to start its Crescent Works at Cleveland in twenty-four hours half the mills were put in successful operation, manned largely by former workmen who have seceded from the Amalgamated Association, stating their belief that the officers of the association had done wrong in violating their written agreement with the company. The start at Cleveland having succeeded, the company will in a short time make a similar move elsewhere."

President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association started on his trip to Wheeling at 9:20 this morning, and reached that city shortly before noon. He was received by a large crowd, which cheered lustily when he appeared on the car steps. The local unions paraded and escorted him through the town. Before going to the State Fair grounds, where the demonstration was held, he made the following statement as to the Western men who refused to strike:

"If they do not come out they are non-union. It is a mystery why they did not obey the strike order from the start, and the only explanation I can think of is that given yesterday at Pittsburg by Mr. Adams, the Illinois deputy, who told me the men had wanted an extension of time in which to strike. Adams says they had been led to believe that an extension would be granted. We have instructed Mr. Tighe to call out these men at once, and in the event of their refusal their charters will be declared forfeited.

"I know these men, and I am confident they will now agree to come out with us in this fight. The skilled men are organized, and enough will strike to greatly cripple the production of the Western mills. We may not bring about a total suspension such as is seen here in the Wheeling district, which, by the way, is the banner district of the entire steel country, but we will do what we anticipated at the start, or I am greatly mistaken in Mr. Tighe's ability to present the matter in its proper light to the Western men.

"Taking the strike as a whole, we are making gains everywhere every day. Our membership is increasing at a rapid rate, and many non-union mills where we have never before been able to secure a foothold are now organized, or partially organized. Besides those already so organized, I know of others that will soon take the same action, though, of course, I cannot go into details on that score."

No word has been received from Wheeling as to the comment of President Shaffer on the action of the steel workers in South Chicago and the revocation of their charters.

Workmen began to-day to dismantle the Chartiers mill at Carnegie. The machinery will be taken to Leechburg, where the new mill will be located. Work on the W. Dewees Wood property at McKeesport has been suspended. It is said there is a mortgage of $2,000,000 on the mills, and that nothing towards dismantling them will be done until some arrangement is made as to the mortgage.

SOUTH CHICAGO MEN OUSTED.

Laugh When Shaffer's Threat to Expel Them from the Amalgamated Is Carried Out.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—There will be no strike of the employes at the Illinois Steel Company mills in South Chicago. This point was settled to-night, when the men refused to reconsider the action taken Sunday, at which time they decided to stand by their contracts with the mills and refused to join the strikers.

After they had declined to reconsider to-night, Assistant Secretary M. F. Tighe of the Amalgamated Association, who came to Chicago with the intention of securing a reversal of their action, if possible, declared that he revoked the charters of both lodges of the Amalgamated Association in the South Chicago mills, and declared the men outside of the organization. The men greeted his announcement with laughter and cheers.

Mr. Tighe arrived in the city yesterday and spent to-day arranging for a secret meeting of the two lodges of the Amalgamated Association to be held this evening. The men gathered at the appointed time, but there were so few of them in the hall that the end of the matter was a foregone conclusion. By far the greater number of the men had gone to work instead of coming to the meeting, and only a handful was present. Mr. Tighe made a long address, giving the men the story of the strike from the standpoint of the Amalgamated Association, and asking them to help the men in the East by quitting the mills in South Chicago.

Several speeches were made by the local members of the association in reply to Mr. Tighe, the general trend being that the men considered themselves bound by contracts with their employers and that they did not think that it was their duty to turn their backs on these contracts at the bidding of the officers of the association. At 11 o'clock a vote was taken on the question of reconsidering, and by an overwhelming vote the men refused to reopen the question. Mr. Tighe then announced that the charters of both lodges were revoked and the meeting dissolved.

After leaving the meeting Mr. Tighe expressed himself as greatly disappointed at the action taken this evening and said that he considered it to be one of the most severe blows dealt to the strike. He will go to the Bay View Mills at Milwaukee, and also to those at Joliet, to-morrow, and will repeat the programme of to-night at these places, explain to the men the causes of the strike, and, if they shall decline to reconsider their action in refusing to join the ranks of the strikers, he will declare the charters of all their lodges forfeited and rule the men out of the association.

SHAFFER TALKS AT WHEELING.

Tells Workers When They All Come Out Wall Street Will Tremble—Wants Negroes in the Amalgamated.

WHEELING, Aug. 14.—President Shaffer, in his address to workers at the Fair Grounds to-day, said, in part:

"It has been said that this is not alone a fight of the Amalgamated Association, but of all organized labor, and that is true. Even to-day in Wheeling I was approached by a committee of the Clothing Workers' Union and given assurances that they were with us, and would extend both moral and financial aid. We realize also that the glass workers are with us, together with the trainmen and, of course, the coal miner is with us.

"I want to say to the representatives of the various trades, the Amalgamated Association needs your moral and financial assistance. We do not ask you to disobey your own leaders or violate the law of your organizations. I have received letters from many subordinate locals of other unions, saying, 'We will stop working, too, if you say the word.' We don't want you to do that. Obey the directions of your leaders; see that your laws are preserved inviolate.

"I believe the time is coming in this defensive movement when, if necessary, your leaders will unite with the Amalgamated Association to preserve all labor organizations from the tyranny of trusts. When your leaders say, 'Come out,' there will be such a coming out as will make Wall Street tremble, and cause those whom we have enriched to tremble behind their piled-up millions.

"Let the Amalgamated Association so deport itself as to merit the approval we have already received, and win the encouragement and support of Church and State. What I say may not be received with favor, but right is right. This is a time when men's blood boils with indignation and hands are clenched in anger, but this is no time for angry words or overt deeds. If organized labor, by observance of the law, can win a peaceful victory it will be the grandest achievement known to the annals of the world. Hence, I ask you to be careful. Be law-abiding, but be determined.

"The trust cannot run the mills without you. There is not enough skilled labor left to make more millions for these men who have centralized capital. They have said 'Don't you dare to imitate our example.' Well, you have dared. Now be steadfast and true; don't yield an inch; stand firm in the position you have taken. My opinion is that you will win. I know if the men who are now out stay out the victory is sure and certain. If the mills ever run you will run them. You may as well enjoy a Summer vacation and make up your minds that when the mills are run again, you will run them right."

President Shaffer closed with a plea for the admission of negroes to membership in the Amalgamated.

NO MOVE AGAINST SHAFFER.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 14.—The strike headquarters were in charge of Secretary John Williams to-day, and several members of the Executive Board were on hand to advise with him and assist. They denied positively that there was dissatisfaction with the policy of President Shaffer; that there was any disagreement in the board, or that there was any wavering along their battle front. All stories to the contrary they pronounced canards started by the enemy to injure their cause.

They said that so many independent plants were being started and that those already in operation were taking so many of the skilled men on strike, that the steel corporation alone would suffer as a result of the strike.

IMPORTED MEN TO BE BARRED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Assistant Secretary Taylor of the Treasury Department has directed Milton Smiley, the Immigrant Inspector stationed at Columbus, Ohio, to proceed to Bellaire to investigate reports that have been received that the Steel Trust is preparing to import foreign workmen to take the places of strikers. A number of communications to this effect have been received from various sources. The suggestion is that the steel company proposes to find expert workmen in Europe and bring them to this country in such a manner as to secure their admission. If any can be found in Canada it is claimed the same thing will be done.

MILITIA GETTING READY?

PITTSBURG, Aug. 14.—The fact that the annual encampment of the Second Brigade of the National Guard of Pennsylvania was postponed, and that it is to be held at Somerset, near Pittsburg, is regarded as significant. The encampment begins this week and will last until the latter part of next week, and it is thought here that the strike has something to do with its postponement.

Within two days the State will be in a position to throw troops into Pittsburg, McKeesport, and Newcastle within a few hours. The present situation, however, does not warrant the calling of State troops.

RAILROAD ORDERED TO MOVE.

Jersey City Street and Water Board Seeks to Oust Pennsylvania Company from Pearl Street.

The Jersey City Street and Water Board yesterday notified the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to remove its tracks from Pearl Street. Railroad officials said the matter would be referred to the company's law officers.

Pearl Street has been occupied by the company's tracks for nearly twenty-five years. The street was two blocks long: It ran from Warren to Greene Street parallel with Plymouth Street, and one block north.

The company applied for the vacation of the street about 1874 and the city agreed to the vacation provided the company bought all the abutting property. This was done, and all this property, including the roadway, has since been covered with a network of tracks.

CADETS OFF TO BUFFALO.

Start to the Pan-American from West Point in Twenty-six Cars.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Comfortably distributed in twenty-six cars, divided into two trains, the United States Military Academy cadets left for Buffalo to-day by the West Shore Railroad.

The first section, with 25 cavalrymen, 15 artillerymen, 54 bandsmen, under the command of Capt. Greble and Lieut. Summerlin, and carrying all the tentage and equipments, started at 4:30 P. M. The second section, with twelve officers of the Tactical Department and 364 cadets, under the command of Col. C. G. Treat, Commandant of Cadets, left at 5:45. Daily exhibition drills are to be given at the Exposition by the cadets, who will remain in Buffalo until Aug. 28.

WANTS SCHLEY INQUIRY TO BE FREE FROM BIAS

To This End President May Relieve Rear Admiral Crowninshield.

Gen. Greely, Whose Arctic Expedition Was Rescued by Schley, to be Called as a Witness.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—It is understood here that the President is considering the advisability of relieving Rear Admiral Crowninshield from duty as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation to the end that the Schley court of inquiry may be free from the least suggestion of intimidation of witnesses. Acting Secretary Hackett refused to-day to deny the report to this effect. It was pointed out to Mr. Hackett that if the story were not true a denial from the Navy Department was needed to set it at rest.

"I can't help it," replied Mr. Hackett. "The Navy Department never makes public the relief of an officer until he has actually been relieved."

Further than this Mr. Hackett would say nothing. In consequence of his refusal to deny the story, and especially of the reason he gave for saying nothing, belief in Crowninshield's retirement is much more general this evening than was the case earlier in the day.

It is well known that the Bureau of Navigation can exercise its powers to terrorize officers who may be summoned as witnesses before the court of inquiry. It can reward or punish. Officers who testify adversely to the interests of the bureau may be kept in undesirable stations for years to come, while those who testify in its favor may receive pleasant and comfortable berths. Rear Admiral Crowninshield has recently been reappointed for a term of three years, and he could, if he desired, make it very uncomfortable for Rear Admiral Schley's witnesses for at least that length of time.

In view of the changed attitude of the Navy Department and Mr. Long's evident desire to have the court of inquiry take up the case in a fair and impartial spirit, Schley's friends say they at first supposed that this new spirit of fairness might extend to Rear Admiral Crowninshield. They did not, therefore, assume at first that there was any danger that he would use his power in an unfair way, but they declare, it has become very evident that the change of heart in the Navy Department does not go below Secretary Long and that Rear Admiral Crowninshield is as implacable as ever.

The friends of Rear Admiral Schley have been made very uneasy by what they term Crowninshield's evident desire to hamper and harass the Schley side as much as possible. They cite as an illustration his treatment of Capt. Parker of counsel for Schley when the Captain came here to look up the records. Crowninshield, these friends assert, issued his official power to hamper Parker in every way. The manifold annoyances and petty interferences which Parker suffered were such that he was at last obliged to appeal to Acting Secretary Hackett. Mr. Hackett interfered and compelled Crowninshield to moderate his treatment of Capt. Parker.

It is understood that Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the army, may be summoned as a witness on behalf of Rear Admiral Schley. His testimony will be needed to supplement the testimony of Secretary Long concerning the curious circumstance that Mr. Long and Rear Admiral Sampson knew of the presence of Cervera in Santiago Harbor on May 19, but took no action until May 27, and also the fact that Rear Admiral Sampson kept impressing upon Rear Admiral Schley the probability that the Spanish fleet was at Cienfuegos, and never gave Rear Admiral Schley any hint of the Signal Service reports that Cervera was in reality at Santiago.

Gen. Greely received the news of Cervera's presence at Santiago the very day he arrived, and directly after Cervera telegraphed to Spain announcing his arrival. It will be a question for the court why this news, which was known to Secretary Long and Rear Admiral Sampson, was not communicated to Rear Admiral Schley.

If Gen. Greely is summoned, his appearance on the stand will be one of the most dramatic incidents of the trial, for it was Rear Admiral Schley who saved Greely's life. It was Schley who, though he had never been in the Arctic Ocean before, volunteered to brave its dangers in an attempt to rescue the Greely expedition, and succeeded. In view of the fact that the charge of cowardice made by E. S. Maclay against Rear Admiral Schley will be before the court for consideration, Gen. Greely might be asked to tell what he knows of Rear Admiral Schley's cowardice or courage.

When Rear Admiral Schley reached Gen. Greely it was a month earlier than those waters had ever been navigated or have ever been navigated since. It was on June 23, 1884. The next earliest date is July 23, which was made in 1861 by Isaac Hayes, who anchored to a floe and floated with the current. In 1875 Allen Young tried twenty-seven times to cross the channel from Littleton Island to Cape Sabine, and was beaten back every time. That was in August. Rear Admiral Schley crossed it in June on the first attempt.

In arctic explorations the navigator usually staid in a warm cabin, but Rear Admiral Schley, in the words of one of the Greely survivors, "spent his time at the masthead in the crow's nest, a barrel-like affair, with just room enough to stand up in; and he did not go down into the cabin for warm meals, but had his cold victuals hauled up to him."

There was a reward of $125,000 for the finding of the Greely expedition, and four skilled navigators were racing with Rear Admiral Schley, anxious to get the reward. He, being a naval officer, could not accept any reward, but volunteered for the dangerous service from a sense of duty, though his previous naval experience had not only not been in the Arctic, but had been principally in the mild Southern seas.

TO BE COUNSEL FOR SCHLEY.

Attorney General of Maryland Will Appear at Rear Admiral's Request.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—It is announced here to-day that Isidore Raynor, Attorney General of Maryland, has been retained as one of the attorneys for Rear Admiral Schley before the coming court of inquiry. Mr. Raynor received a letter from Rear Admiral Schley on Sunday, in which he was asked to act as one of the counsel in the case, and at once accepted the commission. Speaking of the case, he said to-day:

"Immediately upon the receipt of Rear Admiral Schley's letter requesting me to become one of his counsel in this cause, I began an examination of the case. I had to some extent familiarized myself with the general surroundings of the controversy, but shall now enter upon a study of all its details and gather all the information obtainable. We have four weeks in which to prepare for the hearing of the case, and in that time I can readily acquaint myself with all of Rear Admiral Schley's movements, and those of his squadron from the time it left Hampton Roads to the battle of Santiago, and with the dispatches which passed from the Navy Department to Rear Admiral Sampson, and from Sampson to Schley.

"When you analyze all the facts in this case, as I am trying now to do, you will find that, with the exception of two charges embraced in the precept—Rear Admiral Schley's alleged failure to destroy the Colon and his alleged withdrawal twenty-five miles at night after the establishment of the blockade of Santiago—the whole controversy covers a period of only nine days; that is, from the time the Flying Squadron left Key West for Cienfuegos until it started back from Santiago by the Yucatan Passage for the purpose of coaling ships.

"I do not think, therefore, that the case will occupy as much time as contemplated, as it will be the effort of counsel, and no doubt of the court, to get right down to the salient points of the case, and hold up before the country every movement made by Rear Admiral Schley from start to finish."

CHINESE MAY BE ADMITTED.

Merchants and Manufacturers Are Likely to Appeal Against the Renewal of the Exclusion Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The impression is entertained by officials of the Treasury Department, who have necessarily become aware of opinion on the subject, that there will be some difficulty in the next Congress in passing a bill to renew the Chinese Exclusion Act. It is assumed that organized labor will make a demonstration in favor of still further excluding Chinese, and that Pacific coast organizations will repeat the arguments made originally to forbid free Chinese immigration. But there are many indications that a body of citizens larger than all bodies of organized labor combined will appeal to the Senate and the House to abandon a course toward China that has been regarded by the best men of that nation as a constant affront to a friendly people.

Just now, when the disposition of the Chinese toward the United States, in consequence of the American course at Peking since the outbreak of the Boxer troubles, is one of unconcealed gratitude, all the signs point toward a great revival and extension of United States trade with China. Merchants and manufacturers who hope to cultivate the Chinese market are determined that no obstacle shall needlessly be put in the way of the establishment of the most cordial commercial relations with China.

It is understood at the Treasury that representations will be made to show that little danger is to be feared from an excessive immigration of Chinese. The Chinese Government is now, as it has always been, opposed to the emigration of Chinese, and the number of those who would be enterprising enough to get away would probably be small as compared with the population of the Empire. The official who made these comments said that there was no doubt that very influential opposition would be felt when the proposition to extend the Exclusion Act is made.

LARGE EXPORTS IN JULY.

Goods Valued at $109,031,158 Shipped—Imports Were $72,897,087.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—July exports were larger than in July of any previous year, and the imports were larger than those of July in any year since 1895. The figures of the foreign commerce of the United States during the month of July were completed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics to-day. They show:

Total imports of the month, $72,897,087; total exports, $109,031,158; excess of exports over imports, $36,134,071, or considerably more than $1,000,000 a day. So large an excess of exports over imports in July is unusual, since July is usually a month of heavy imports and light exports. Prior to 1898 the July figures almost always showed an excess of imports over exports, and in no year prior to 1900 had the July exports reached $100,000,000. Prior to 1890, July exports averaged about $50,000,000; from 1890 to 1896 they averaged about $55,000,000; in 1897 they were $71,000,000; in 1898, $72,000,000; in 1899, $94,026,170; in 1900, $100,452,807, and in 1901, $109,031,158.

For the seven months ending with July, 1901, the imports were $506,337,191, an increase of $3,258,846 over the corresponding months of last year, and the exports were $830,883,816, an increase of $18,397,265 over the corresponding months of last year. The excess of exports over imports in the seven months is $324,546,625, against $309,408,206 in the corresponding months of 1900, and $239,298,180 in the corresponding months of 1899.

YELLOW FEVER CONFERENCE

Human Tests of Curative Serum to be Made by Discoverers in Havana.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—A War Department order has been issued convening at Havana a board of medical officers, headed by Major Havard, Chief Surgeon of the Department of Cuba, for the purpose of examining into the proposition of Drs. Caldas and Bellingaghi, who will submit a cure for yellow fever and a serum designed to prevent the contraction of that disease.

Dr. Caldas is a Brazilian, and his proposition was recently submitted to the War Department by the Brazilian Minister here. A letter received at the Surgeon General's office from Major Havard to-day stated that two suspected cases of yellow fever had been discovered at Havana.

HAVANA, Aug. 14.—For the experiments of Dr. Caldas to illustrate the efficacy of a serum designed to prevent the contraction of yellow fever, the Yellow Fever Commission will supply mosquitoes. The commission has eight insects which have bitten a person suffering with a bad case of yellow fever. Two of the mosquitoes subsequently bit two people who have developed well-marked cases.

The eight mosquitoes will be separated into two divisions. Two persons, whom Dr. Caldas will inoculate with his serum, will be bitten by two mosquitoes each, and the other four mosquitoes will bite two non-immunes.

REFUSE TO DOCK FLAGSHIP.

Southampton Dock Owners Say the Chicago Must Unload Ammunition.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Rear Admiral Cromwell is in London to-night, trying to arrange to dock the flagship Chicago at Southampton. The authorities there have refused to dock the cruiser unless she discharges all her ammunition. The Rear Admiral will not agree to this condition, and the upshot will probably be that the vessel will have to go to Havre or Portsmouth.

The fact that the United States cruiser Columbia was docked at Southampton for repairs a year ago caused the authorities to impose new regulations in order to avoid responsibilities. The Southampton dock is a private, not a Government, institution.

TEN NEW ARTILLERY COMPANIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Acting Secretary Sanger has issued an order for the formation of ten companies of Coast Artillery, in accordance with the increase of artillery recently made. The new companies and their stations are:

One Hundred and Seventh Company, Fort Preble, Me.

One Hundred and Eighth Company, Fort Williams, Me.

One Hundred and Ninth Company, Fort Greble, R. I.

One Hundred and Tenth Company, Fort Adams, R. I.

One Hundred and Eleventh Company, Fort Dade, Fla.

One Hundred and Twelfth Company, Fort Dupont, Del.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Company, Fort Mifflenry, Md.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Company, Fort Slocum, N. Y.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Company, The Presidio, San Francisco.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Company, Fort Screven, Ga.

These new companies will be made up of men transferred from other companies and new recruits in about equal numbers, so that some experienced men may be had for each organization.

The Monitor Amphitrite Disabled.

CHATHAM, Mass., Aug. 14.—The United States monitor Amphitrite, bound from New Bedford to Boston, is anchored in Chatham Roads with disabled machinery. Word has been sent to Boston, and it is expected that a tug from the Charlestown Navy Yard will be sent to tow the monitor to her destination.

New Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The President has appointed the following Postmasters:

New Jersey—Spring Lake Beach, Herbert C. Van Arsdale.

New York—Kinderhook, George H. Brown; Pelham, Seth T. Lyman.

Ex-Sheriff Hoxsie of Onondaga a Suicide

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 14.—John A. Hoxsie, ex-Sheriff of Onondago, and one of the best known politicians of the county, shot himself in the head at his home this evening and died in ten minutes. Coroner Mathews says that the ex-Sheriff had been somewhat demented of late.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. John S. Culp, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the Examining Board convened at Governor's Island, during the temporary absence of First Lieut. Allie W. Williams, Assistant Surgeon.

The transfer of Second Lieut. John B. Murphy from the First Infantry to the Artillery Corps, with rank from July 25, is announced. Lieut. Murphy is assigned to the Twenty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company.

Col. Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector General, will repair to Washington and report to the Inspector General of the Army for temporary duty.

Major Robert P. Bates is relieved from duty at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Penn.

Navy.

Lieut. H. H. Christy is ordered to the Academy.

GEN. MILES TO THE ARMY

A General Order Issued to Both Officers and Men.

The Commander in Chief Urges Patriotism, Discipline, Physical Training, and Other Requisites of the Soldier.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Lieut. Gen. Miles has issued a general order intended to improve conditions in the army. It admonishes officers and men regarding their duties, and points out the essentials of a good soldier, specifically mentioning patriotism, discipline, physical development, self-respect, self-reliance, and resourcefulness, and adding that professional knowledge is necessary at all times.

It is chiefly for the benefit of officers and soldiers who have had but limited experience in the military service that the order has been issued, says the Commander in Chief. He explains that military training, to be effective in time of war, must be uniform and must conform to certain basic principles. The following are extracts from the order:

Of these principles patriotism is of the first and paramount importance. An absolute and unqualified devotion to the welfare of their country of all in the military service is an indispensable prerequisite that constitutes the soul of an efficient army. It is essential that the army shall fully understand the character of our Government, shall realize the benefits and prerogatives granted by our Constitution, and shall be familiar with the brilliant achievements of our arms as recorded in our past military history.

The second principle—discipline—distinguishes thoroughly trained and instructed troops from an irresponsible, unwieldy, and disorderly aggregation of men. Respect for and implicit obedience to superior authority are its essential characteristics. Its vital importance must be thoroughly impressed upon all in the military service. Officers will always be exemplary in deportment, will exercise justice and impartiality, and will be considerate in their conduct toward all subordinates. Cheerful, earnest, and loyal obedience will be promptly paid by all subordinates to lawful orders of superiors. No orders will be issued without the provision for or power of execution and enforcement.

Recent reports indicate the existence of marked unsoldierly deportment on the part of some of the troops, a condition apparently cultivated recently under the mistaken idea that a certain uncouthness of exterior and laxity of manners are the essential characteristics of a soldier. As they are most subversive of discipline and efficiency, offenses of this nature must neither be ignored nor condoned.

Commanding officers are strictly accountable for the general appearance of their troops under all circumstances, whether they be in garrison, in camp, on the march, off duty, or on brief furlough.

Soldiers are as much responsible for their conduct while off the military reservations or out of camp as when in garrison.

The exchange canteen, recreation or amusement room, as it was originally called, will be made as attractive as possible, and the recent law concerning it will be faithfully and loyally observed.

The third principle to be observed is the highest possible physical development that will render the soldier capable of the greatest endurance on the march and on the field of battle. To this end athletic games are superior to prescribed gymnastics that require special apparatus, and marches of increasing length at 'attention' to those at route step with shambling gait and irregular cadence.

The fourth principle of importance comprises self-respect, self-reliance, and resourcefulness. The qualities making up a man's individuality are in a large measure inherent in the American soldier.

The fifth principle is that of greatest efficiency in professional knowledge. The art of war is the application of its principles to actual practice and of more importance that the science.

Military problems will be carefully and timely prepared for solution during important military drills and maneuvers.

Troops will be frequently occupied in extended field exercises, such as scouting, reconnoitring, and mapmaking expeditions and other practical field work. The officers and men will be required to apply the principles of security and information to the accidents of the terrain over which they may be engaged. Wherever practicable, extensive military manoeuvres will be practiced by detachment simulating larger bodies of troops, but all under a well-defined system.

In conclusion Gen. Miles says: "The long-established reputation of the army demands that nothing short of perfect proficiency in active service shall be accepted. To the accomplishment of this, officers are required to execute conscientiously and faithfully the requirements of this and similar orders from these headquarters."

ATTACK ON TAFT COMMISSION.

Pamphlet Circulated in Manila Calls Upon Natives to Rise Against "the Rickety Brawlers."

MANILA, Aug. 14.—A pamphlet was distributed broadcast yesterday containing a vicious attack on the United States Philippine Commission, signed by the Centro Catholico. All the members of that body indignantly deny having any connection with the publication. The leaders say that nobody was more disgusted at such a publication than themselves. They believe the pamphlet was issued by a local paper in an endeavor to create a sensation, as the paper was published simultaneously with the issue of the pamphlet.

The publication was nominally in favor of the Church, calling on the people to rise against Judge Taft, the Civil Governor, and "the rest of the rickety brawlers running the Government of the United States," and saying "they have declared war against God."

Prominent Catholics are awaiting Gov. Taft's return to Manila in order to repudiate, in behalf of the Church, the sentiments contained in the pamphlet.

An insurgent Captain and eighteen men belonging to Malvar's forces surrendered yesterday.

A DRAW GAME WITH PILLSBURY.

BUFFALO, Aug. 14.—In the tournament of the New York State Chess Association to-day, Howell of Brooklyn played a draw game with the champion, Harry N. Pillsbury, in the master event. Curt of Brooklyn finished his game in the second class, winning all and taking first prize. Pillsbury commenced his blindfold performance this afternoon, contesting sixteen games.

No games were finished at the adjournment for dinner, and at this evening's session a conclusion was reached at only four boards, three of which were drawn. The fourth was won by Pillsbury, who made a remarkable mate in eight moves.

Master Class.—Delmar defeated Howell, Pillsbury defeated Marshall. Karpinski-Napier game unfinished, Marshall defeated Karpinski, Howell drew with Pillsbury, Delmar drew with Karpinski, and Howell defeated Marshall. The scores: Pillsbury won 3½, lost ½; Howell won 2, lost 2; Delmar won 1½, lost 1½; Napier won 1, lost 1; Karpinski won 1, lost 1; Marshall won 1, lost 3.

First Class.—McMartin lost to Thornton, Luce defeated Underwood, Waller drew with Weeks, Weeks defeated Thornton, Luce defeated McMartin, Searle defeated Dixon, Waller defeated Cheney, and Swafield defeated Lucas. The scores: Thornton led, with 4 games won, 1 lost; Weeks second, with 3 won, 1 lost.

Second Class.—Boehm lost to J. S. Wood, Curt defeated the Rev. Mr. Wood, Curt defeated Boehm, and Igon defeated J. S. Wood. Close retired from the class. He has finished, winning all of his games and taking first prize.

Third Class.—Pierce drew with Cobry, Day lost to Gould, Thayer retired, Gould and Barber have equal scores in this class, with 3½ games won, ½ lost.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Cloudy, with occasional rain; fresh east to southeast winds.

For to-day unsettled weather with rain is indicated for the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, Tennessee, and the Lower Ohio Valley. Friday the weather will probably clear in the Gulf States with northwesterly winds. In the Ohio Valley, the lower lake regions, the Middle and South Atlantic States the weather will probably be cloudy and rainy, with increasing east to southeast winds.

Fresh east to southeast winds will prevail on the Atlantic Coast. On the east Gulf coast brisk southeasterly winds will continue to-day. On the middle Gulf coast strong north to northeast winds will probably shift to southwesterly to-day, diminishing. On the Texas coast brisk west to southwest winds are probable.

Storm warnings are displayed along the middle Gulf coast. Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh easterly winds and fog to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		—TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	72	71	74
6 A. M.	73	71	73
9 A. M.	76	73	80
12 M.	76	75	86
3 P. M.	74	73	79
6 P. M.	78	73	78
9 P. M.	76	71	76
12 P. M.	76	70	72

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76½
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date, 1900	76
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73

The barometer registered 30.15 inches at 8 A. M. and 30.06 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 81 per cent. at 8 A. M. and the same at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 76 degrees at 11 A. M. and the minimum 69 degrees at 6 A. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND.—District Attorney Eugene A. Philbin; John M. C. Paton, Nottingham, England; E. and William Bryan, London; Comte G. Diodati, Geneva; Comte A. Diodati, Switzerland; Baron Stoltzenberg, Berlin.

SAVOY.—Deputy Police Commissioner W. S. Devery and family.

SINCLAIR.—The Rev. Dr. G. C. Rankin.

EMPIRE.—H. L. Aldrich, Jr., Providence.

PLAZA.—D. S. Henderson, Aiken, S. C.; William Ross Proctor, Pittsburg.

MANHATTAN.—Clarence P. Dodge, Colorado Springs; F. C. Morgan, San Francisco; Mark Tucker, London.

GRAND.—J. O. Steger, United States Army; Lewis Voight, Jr., St. Louis; H. C. Blackeston, Newport News, Va.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—T. Brosseau, Montreal; Lieut. Commander Rebeur-Paschwitz, Naval Attaché, German Embassy, Washington.

GILSEY.—Arthur T. Cooper and W. S. Gamler, London; W. S. Witham, Atlanta.

VICTORIA.—Col. M. Rose, Syracuse; Judge Henry Likly, Rochester.

HOFFMAN.—George Birchall, London; Arthur W. Russell, Edinburgh, Scotland; P. Eliot Scott, Shrewsbury, England; A. Hassell, London; Col. S. Shafer, Kingston, N. Y.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Comte and Comtesse Navailles, France; George H. Coltain, London; ex-Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Plant, H. J., & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. J. D. Plant, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Michaels Brothers, Athens, Ga.; T. Michaels, dry goods; B. C. Turner, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Lazard, C., Company, New Orleans, La.; J. C. Lazard, clothing; E. C. Lazard, woolens; 99 Franklin Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. L. Drain, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street.

Wallenstein & Cohn, Wichita, Kan.; G. C. Cohn, notions and furnishing goods; 374 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Johnston & Larimer Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; W. W. Johnston, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss R. Foley, millinery; 450 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. F. Dalzell, dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; M. H. K. Malone, furnishing goods and ladies' and infants' wear; 43 Leonard Street.

Famous, The, St. Louis, Mo.; E. A. Marks, notions, fancy goods, laces, and embroideries; J. A. Witt, cloaks and suits, 760 Broadway.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Dutton, silks, 454 Broome Street.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. E. Tucker, millinery, 454 Broome Street.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery; 98 Franklin Street.

Peck, B. D. G., Company, Lewiston, Me.; M. J. Fox, cloaks and suits; Everett House.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Miss K. Dolan, ladies' and infants' wear; Westminster Hotel.

Rubel, A., & Co., Corinth, Miss.; A. Rubel, notions; Union Square Hotel.

Partridge & Walsh, Detroit, Mich.; H. Schneerman, cloaks and suits; Gerard House.

Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. Rosenberg, laces and ribbons; Gerard Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Roch

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock, Noon.

The Wanamaker Store

First Fall FASHION SHOW

In past years many good friends from a distance, who visit New York only on their August vacation trip, have been disappointed because they had to go home before the new styles were on view.

This year we have arranged matters differently; and not only have Dresses and Wraps ready in the new styles, but have provided quite a large display, to show the expression of the new ideas in various fabrics and combinations.

The particularly striking feature of the new dresses is the serpentine skirt. In front the lines curve in from hips to below the knees, and then flare sharply outward.

A strange, unnatural garment, many will think it. Yet it is charmingly graceful and effective when properly carried.

The jackets of the walking suits are made in cutaway style, with much of the Louis XV. effect. They harmonize gracefully with the new skirt.

There are dinner, evening and theatre dresses, of light and dark silks. There are walking suits of velvet and corduroy velvet. There are new shooting suits for women, of striped flannels, very smart and effective.

There are full length and three-quarter length coats of velvet and cloths.

There is quite a broad collection of separate dress skirts and walking skirts. Splendid variety of entirely new garments for visitors to take home with them; and such a display of new style-pictures as will delight and surprise our New York public.

We have a fine array of the very practical tailor-made suits, in the new styles, and at exceptionally low prices, too. This one illustration:

Suits of canvas weave cheviot, in black and Oxford mixture; made with Eton jacket; long line in front, outlined with satin strapping, and showing vest of fancy velvet. Skirt made with flaring flounce; silk drop skirt, finished with knife-plaited ruffle. **Price, $20.**

Second floor, Broadway.

This FURNITURE SALE

And Its Logical Success

Nothing but intense popular enthusiasm could make such a tremendous success as this August Furniture Sale.

Nothing could make such productive enthusiasm, except the presence of such furniture values as are unheard-of at other seasons of the year.

The whole operation is logical—masterfully planned and prepared; most liberally carried out.

The manufacturer sees ultimate profit, either in clearing out his factory at a loss, or in giving us such bargains for our August Sale as will make us remember him when buying regular stock.

We know that the entire August movement depends on our offering you such positive economy on thoroughly worthy furniture as you cannot obtain except during this Sale.

Thus our entire organization goes into the struggle that has brought such splendid results this year.

Today's specific information is about Bedroom furniture, which is complete in every detail from chairs and rockers to the finest bedroom suite. Particular word of these four special items:

$12, from $20—Box or wardrobe couches; 6 ft. long, 30 in. wide; full spring top; muslin-lined box, 8 in. deep; patent spring lifter to top; all-hair upholstery; covered in plain or figured denims; Bagdad denim and fancy drapery cloths. We will make the above couch to order during the balance of this week, selling as many during that time as we can take orders for. This is our regular $20, all-hair box couch, and it will be withdrawn from sale on Saturday.

$15, from $20—Quartered golden oak, full swell front bureaus; moulded edge top, 42x21 in.; 2 long and 2 short drawers; upright, oval French plate mirror, 22x28 in.; fine construction and highly polished.

$18.50, from $25—Mahogany veneered bureaus; moulded edge top, 44x21 in.; shaped legs; 2 long and 2 short drawers; pattern plate mirror, 24x30 in.; mahogany veneer on drawer fronts and top, and mirror frame and standard.

$23, from $36—Quartered golden oak bureaus; serpentine front; moulded edge top, 44x21 in.; 2 long and 2 short drawers; French pattern plate mirror, 32x36 in.; carved frame and standard.

Bedroom Suites—

$35, from $53—Two pieces, mahogany.
$42, from $65—Three pieces, golden oak.
$47, from $70—Three pieces, mahogany.

Bedroom Suites—

$50, from $75—Three pieces, imitation mahogany.
$55, from $80—Three pieces, golden oak and mahogany.
$60, from $90—Three pieces, golden oak and mahogany.
$65, from $100—Three pieces, golden oak.
$80, from $95—Two pieces, mahogany.
$70, from $115—Three pieces, golden oak.
$80, from $125—Two pieces, golden oak.
$80, from $125—Three pieces, mahogany, twin beds.
$90, from $115—Two pieces, mahogany.

Bureaus—

$13.50, from $18—Golden oak.
$18.50, from $25—Golden oak.
$20, from $30—Mahogany.
$22, from $30—Golden oak.
$25, from $38—Mahogany.
$23, from $36—Mahogany.
$28, from $43—Golden oak.
$28, from $38—Mahogany.
$30, from $45—Mahogany.
$32, from $45—Golden oak.
$35, from $45—Golden oak.
$35, from $48—Mahogany.
$40, from $60—Mahogany.
$46, from $65—Golden oak.
$52, from $75—Golden oak.
$80, from $115—Mahogany.

Toilet Tables—

$14, from $20—Golden oak.
$14, from $21—Curly birch.
$16, from $25—Golden oak.
$18, from $25—Mahogany.
$19, from $27—Mahogany.
$20, from $31.50—Mahogany.
$21, from $31—Bird's-eye maple.
$22.50, from $30—Mahogany.
$25, from $32.50—Golden oak.
$25, from $33—Bird's-eye maple.
$28, from $40—Mahogany.
$45, from $60—Mahogany.
$50, from $75—Mahogany.
$60, from $87—Mahogany.

Wardrobes—

$22, from $33—Mahogany veneered, panel doors.
$25, from $38—Mahogany veneered, panel doors.
$25, from $40—Golden oak, panel doors.
$30, from $40—Bird's-eye maple, panel doors.
$37, from $55—Golden oak, mirror doors.
$37.50, from $50—Mahogany, chiffonnier pattern, mirror door.
$40, from $60—Golden oak, mirror doors.
$70, from $90—Bird's-eye maple, mirror door
$75, from $100—Mahogany, chiffonnier pattern, mirror door.

Fourth floor.

Fine Imported Desk Furnishings

At a Third of Their Value and Less

This is a collection of over six hundred artistic pieces, made of silver, bronze and leather. Productions of the best makers of London, Paris and Vienna. A few of the bronze pieces are from Rubinstein, Bergman and Kalmar.

There are few duplicates in the collection. All are last year's productions, and are only offered at today's decisive reductions because large quantities of new goods are already on the way.

The collection includes Inkstands, Paper Weights, Folio Blotters, Travelers' Inkstands, Paper Holders, Stamp Boxes and Desk Ornaments. Prices have been $4 to $30. Today they are marked at **50c to $10 Each**

All are truly artistic, practical and decorative things, worth three, four, five times today's prices.

Tenth street side.

Today's SHOE NEWS

Five remarkable groups of splendid summer Shoes which are to be hurried out of stock and put into good service at once, are offered at the following little prices to-day:

Men's Shoes, at $1.75—

Oxfords and tan lace Shoes that have been selling at a third off—for $2.40 and $2.65—all grouped for quick sale at $1.75.

Men's Oxfords, at $2.85—

From our regular stock of $4 and $5 shoes, in patent leather, kid and calf. The best shoes that can be made, and conceded to be a dollar better than sold elsewhere at their regular prices.

Women's Oxfords, at 60c—

Slippers and Oxford Shoes, soiled by handling, but splendid shoes; were originally $1.50 to $3; not all sizes, but worth looking over.

Women's Shoes at $1—

Tan and black kid dress boots, and black kid Oxford shoes; mostly $2 and $3 grades, thus sharply reduced to rearrange stock quickly.

Women's Oxfords at $2.50—

$4 and $5 shoes from our regular stock; the last of the lines that are not kept all year round. Handsome shoes and good range of sizes.

Annex Store, Fourth ave. and Ninth st. Basement.

A rare chance for those whose vacations are still ahead; and all others who want reliable new shoes at little cost.

Printed COTTON DUCK

8c, instead of 10c

This fabric is just as staple the year around as yard-wide muslin; and the established selling price is ten cents a yard, in all good stores. But on account of the quantity we took we were able to buy this lot cheaper than others, so that we can make the price to you eight cents, instead of ten. The patterns are the favorite polka dot in three different sizes, in white on navy blue and black grounds; also plain navy blue and black.

Rotunda.

$2 Madras Shirts

At 85 Cents Each

This is a collection of about six hundred handsome shirts just received, fresh and perfect, from the manufacturer.

They are made of fine imported madras; made up in the best manner known to shirt-making. There are no better shirts sold regularly for two dollars, anywhere, than are these offered today at

Eighty-five Cents Each

They are in smartest styles and choicest color combinations; made with cuffs attached.

Sizes 14 to 17.

Broadway and Ninth.

Framed PICTURES

Three groups of very attractive, but very low-priced pictures are offered today.

Every housekeeper who loves beautiful walls will appreciate the chance to pick from these, while handsome pictures cost so little.

Platinum and carbon photographs n wood frames; 20 x 24 in.; all good subjects. At $1, worth $3 to $4.

Etchings in pleasing landscape subjects; framed in gilt frame, 17 x 26 in. At $1, worth $2.

Etchings, matted and framed in gilt frame, 18 x 38 in.; all good subjects. Would be fairly priced at $4.50; now at $2 each.

Fifth floor, Ninth street.

The 10c BATISTES

At 4c a Yard

Still plenty today. Very satisfying variety, too.

You probably paid ten cents a yard for the same fabric earlier in the season—you did, if you bought it.

The designs are all of this season's—about one hundred different kinds in conventional figures and stripes in white on grounds of pink, heliotrope, French and navy blues. They make the daintiest of gowns for house wear during the Autumn and Winter; as well as for street wear for the next two months. At the rate you took them yesterday the 70,000 yards will be gone shortly.

Main aisle, Fourth avenue and Basement.

FANCY THINGS

For Fairs and Parties

The Candy Store announces some very low prices on these things which so interest children and older folks at fairs and parties.

Those who have such occasions in prospect will of course be interested.

Flower Pots containing a dozen mottoes; were $1, now 25c each.

Crackers containing caps and mottoes, at 5c, from 8c a dozen.

Fancy crackers containing caps, toys and jewels, at 40c, from 75c a dozen; also 50c, from $1 a dozen.

Basement.

Men's COATS and Trousers

For the Littlest Price Yet

This is a very arbitrary and positive performance; but it should clean out these odd lots of men's clothing in a jiffy.

There are Coats and Trousers of flannel or wool crash; coats are double or single-breasted; and some are in Norfolk jacket style. Just exactly the clothes wanted by men who have vacation time ahead. Colors are light or dark.

Prices were $8.50, $10 and $12. Today choose for

$6.50

There is good picking for big men, as well as those of medium size.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BOYS' CLOTHING

At Scant Prices Now

School suits will soon be needed; but such price-news as is given below will be a thing of the past. Parents who are forehanded will have well-dressed boys at very insignificant cost.

Of course there are special offerings for the older boys, though today's particular word is for the little fellows.

About one hundred and fifty Sailor and Vestee Suits, of serges and cheviots, in all the popular shades; sizes have been broken, leaving only 3, 4 and 5-year sizes. The values are $3.50 to $7.50; now at $2.50 and $3 a suit.

Boys' Blouse Flannel Waists, in neat stripes and checks; sizes 6 to 14 years. Worth $1.25; now at 75c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Still Chance to Share in This CARPET Clean-Up

The selling has been rapid this week; but we had thirteen thousand yards in the offering.

Carpets for every room in the house—each the best in its grade—all picked out of our regular stock.

No need to worry about the laying of the carpet, if you are away from home, or don't want it down yet. You can pick out what you want, and we will deliver and lay it later on, at your convenience.

These are the prices:

$1.40 Axminster Carpets at $1
$1.40 Velvet Carpets at $1
$1 Velvet Carpets at 75c
70c Tapestry Carpets at 45c
85c Tapestry Carpets, best quality, at 55c
65c Ingrain Carpets at 50c

Third floor.

Imitation Shell Combs

Half Price, and Less

The manufacturer wanted to clean up these odd lots quickly, and made the prices little enough to tempt us to distribute them.

You'll be glad to help, when you find what worthy goods are offered, at these little prices:

Side Combs, 25c and 50c; values 50c to $1.25.
Chignon Combs, 25c and 50c; values 50c to $1.
Pompadour Combs, 25c; value 50c.
Turquoise mounted Combs, 25c; value 50c.
Barrettes, 10c and 15c; values 15c and 25c.
Hair Pins, 25c half-dozen; value 50c.
Hair Pins, 10c dozen; value 25c.

Tenth street elevator Counter.

Monkey-Skin CHATELAINE BAGS

At $1, instead of $2 and $2.25

We are just as anxious for bargains in August as the most eager of our customers; and we shop even more sharply.

This was a good find; and women who are not already provided will find these the most remarkable Chatelaine Bags ever offered

at a Dollar

Made of genuine monkey-skin, in two sizes; with leather-covered frames; lined with chamois; pocket on outside. Regular values $2 and $2.25. Now $1.

Broadway.

PARIS NOTES

From the Office of

JOHN WANAMAKER

44, Rue des Petites-Ecuries, Paris, August 2d, 1901.

The few smart women who still linger in this town of "chic" and chiffons foregather every day at six P. M. in the Allee des Acacias or the Pre Catelan and dawdle away a few evening hours in the inestimable Bois, which is the only place that is supportable in this warm weather, for the heavy foliaged trees and other flora make the air fragrant and refreshing. The tables at Armenonville and Madrid are filled every evening with smartly dressed "grandes dames," and it is a noticeable fact that at these gatherings Louis XVI. modes are distinctly to the fore. Among the many pretty and well dressed women dining at Armenonville one evening last week was Madame Ephrussi, in pale pink voile with incrustations of lace and a brown "Trianon" hat wreathed with pale pink roses. Another lady at the same table was in pale blue and white Pompadour muslin with lace incrustations, a dainty figure. Very few foulards are seen on these autocrats of the social world—embroidered linons and tucked transparencies of all sorts have entirely replaced the soft silk, which is no longer considered entirely smart. Sashes are nearly always an accompaniment of these airy-fairy confections, the long flowing ends being either of tulle, gauze, or chiffon, in many cases threaded through with ribands of narrow velvet. The groups of exquisitely gowned women sitting under the shadow of the trees and listening to the strains of the enthralling Tzigane Band while discussing their menu, form a picture that is particularly pretty and charming to the eye.

Everything, from fine silk gauze lingerie to petticoats of the filmiest fashion, and on to the untrammelled collarless throat, tends to an ease and freedom and an all-pervading suggestion of airiness never before achieved. Dainty blouses and muslin frocks are being daily sent off to the chateaux near Paris, where so many elegantes are whiling away a few days. For a party at Valliere this week, one of the Rue de la Paix couturiers has just sent off a chemisette of the finest pale sparrow's-egg blue batiste, all tiny tucks from neck to waist, alternating with a very dainty embroidery in white thread, open-work, the collar of the embroidery and sleeves terminating at the wrist with the same—a charming finish being effected by a black velvet waistband and narrow tie of the same, clasped with a tiny gold buckle at the knot. The simplicity of this blouse is its great charm, but it requires a French "ouvriere" to achieve the dainty effect of the whole.

At all the seaside places white is the favorite of the moment, and every well-dressed woman has taken with her a good supply of batiste, piques and muslins. Some very lovely pink linens are being worn at Trouville, one in particular being adorned with an embroidery of coarse white flax, just round the buttonholes and finishing the waist and wrist bands. The simple tailory sort of frock has never exploited anything with better result than these simple sort of embroideries, and the elegantes have become most partial to these distinctive dainty touches of handiwork.

White taffetas, encrusted with lace, and worn with very wide collars of lawn and lace, is the favorite wear for the "table d'hote" at the fashionable hotels at Trouville and Etretat—pale muslins, garlanded with Pompadour roses, and made with a fichu and elbow sleeves are also frequently seen on those occasions, and with all these light and airy frocks, black tulle hats are "de rigueur."

The ruffle is about to die the death that an overdone fashion invariably dies in Paris, by being adopted by every other woman and consequently dropped by the "haut monde." Autumnal hats for country fetes and garden parties are garlanded with wreaths of every variety of flower, which, meeting at the back of the crown, continues in a single trail, fastening on the shoulder and being finished off by a bow and ends of tulle. The fashion is designed to replace the ruffle, but is almost an exaggeration of adornment which requires a very pretty and smart woman to carry off with success.

It is rather early to speak of Autumn fashions, yet the brains of the couturiers are busy evolving several startling novelties for the early days of September. Combinations and selections are being made and materials and colors chosen, and often a visit to the picture galleries in the Louvre influence Parisian fashions—it is being whispered that the armour worn by Charles-Quint and Louis XIV. in two celebrated paintings will be reproduced in the design of Autumn gowns.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

RACING YACHTS DRIFT

Constitution-Columbia Race Declared Off Because Wind Failed.

Skipper Rhodes Gained the Advantage of the Manoeuvres and Put Constitution in Commanding Position.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—After a drifting match of three hours and forty minutes to-day, the Columbia and the Constitution gave up the race and were towed to the city. At that time the wind had fallen to a flat calm, neither boat had steerage way, and the outer mark was still over four miles away. The race will not be resailed to-morrow, as both boats are now on their way up the Sound in tow, to be on hand for the Larchmont regatta on Friday. When the race was given up there was nothing to choose between the two yachts. So far as could be judged, the distances to the turning buoy were about equal.

The Constitution was the first to run into the calm streak, being then about an eighth of a mile ahead and slightly to windward. The Columbia carried her wind a little longer, and ran up on even terms. Then for half an hour there was not wind enough to stir the racing pennants, and seeing no hope of a finish till long after dark, at 3:22 both boats gave it up.

The Columbia was the first to take in her sails and signal her tender for a tow. The Constitution's tender, Mount Morris, did not go out to-day, and so the press tug Storm King ran alongside and ofered towing service to the new boat, which her manager, Mr. Duncan, accepted.

While the light wind lasted, the Constitution maintained the advantage which she had gained at the start, but so fluky were the airs that there was almost no test of relative speed.

The yawls and seventy-footers, seeing the Columbia and Constitution coming, also turned about and headed for the city, the Virginia being the first to start sheets. At that time the committee boat was down near the outer mark, and had not yet called the race off. Soon after, however, the signal was set and she steamed back to Newport.

The wind was strongest at the start, and for about an hour after, but at no time did it pipe up to a six-knot breeze. The committee on former Commodore Gerry's steam yacht Electra signalled a windward and leeward race at 11:30, with the compass course south-southeast. The preparatory and warning guns came at 11:35 and 11:40, and the start at 11:45. Both boats did their jockeying under the lightship, which was well to windward of the Electra. The official time of the start is as follows: Constitution, 12:46:18; Columbia, 12:46:38.

Rhodes had come out of the manoeuvres with a decided advantage, and when the Columbia went on the port tack inshore, he was able to put the Constitution about in a commanding position on her weather. The clever jockeying at the start afforded the only bit of excitement of the day, for after that very little that was noteworthy occurred while the race was in progress.

For two hours the two boats never were far apart, the only event to relieve the monotony being a change on the Columbia from a baby jibtopsail to a larger sail at 2:13. For over an hour after this they hardly had steerage way, and then they gave it up. Both came back to the harbor, but only remained a short time. Their Captains wished to take advantage of the smooth sea for the tow to Larchmont, and early this evening started up the Sound.

The official start of the yawls and seventies was as follows:

Vigilant, 11:55:58; Navahoe, 11:58:33; Rainbow, 11:56:10; Virginia, 11:56:48.

The Navahoe had picked up on the Vigilant and was on even terms with her when they put back. When the Virginia turned back, the Rainbow had a good lead, having been helped by a lucky streak of air in the last hour.

POLICE FOR CUP COURSE.

U. S. Revenue Cutters to Prevent Interference with Yachts in International Race.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Capt. C. F. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Marine Service, has sent orders to Capt. Thomas D. Walker, commanding the revenue cutter Gresham, at New York, to prepare to police the yacht races for the America's Cup. Capt. Walker will be in full charge, and will have under him, in addition to the Gresham, the cutters Windom, Onondaga, and Seminole of the first-class vessels and the Dallas and Dexter, together with such yachts as volunteer to assist and to act under the directions of Capt. Walker, with a revenue officer detailed to each volunteer to exert police authority. Capt. Walker has been directed to put himself in communication with the officers of the New York Yacht Club, and to make such arrangements convenient to them as may be deemed necessary.

In 1899 the Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service prepared the rules for the regulation of the races, and, having submitted them to the New York Yacht Club, they were approved. It was then assumed that, as the regulations were made by the Cutter Service, the vessels and officers supplied by the Treasury, and the work proposed to be done entirely by the Revenue Cutter Service, the fleet of police boats would be immediately under command of a revenue officer. But by the intervention and pressure of some persons interested in the New York Yacht Club the President was prevailed upon to consent to the detail of Capt. R. D. Evans of the navy to command. He made one slight change in the regulations for the race, and then directed the movements of the fleet of revenue cutters and auxiliaries from the bridge of the Manning.

Capt. Shoemaker some time ago addressed a letter to Secretary Gage relating the history of the patrol fleet in 1899 and the high praise accorded to it for the thoroughness with which it discharged its duties, and urged the designation of the revenue cutters to perform like duty in the coming event, but not subject to the command of a naval officer. As the work was all cut out and performed by the Revenue Cutter Service, he argued that that service should gain the credit for it.

Secretary Gage promptly wrote his approval of the proposition of Capt. Shoemaker, subject to the approval of the President, and the President has adopted the recommendations of Secretary Gage and Capt. Shoemaker. Capt. Walker was selected to command the fleet because of his peculiar high qualifications for such service.

SHAMROCK DRY DOCKS TO-DAY.

Lipton's Challenger Will Be Ready for Tuning-Up Spins Next Monday—Is Now Fully Rigged.

Shamrock II. will go in dry dock at 8 o'clock this morning at Erie Basin, where she will remain until Saturday to have her underbody put in racing trim. The steam yacht Erin was about out of the hands of the painters and cleaners yesterday afternoon, and she will leave the dock at 7 o'clock this morning, and Shamrock II. will take her place as quickly as possible.

The work of refitting the challenger was carried on with a rush all day yesterday under the direction of Rigger William Cochran, and the "Irish beauty" is two days ahead of her predecessor's record in preparatory work on this side. All the running rigging was put in place, the standing rigging set up, and all the peak and throat halyards rove. The big main boom, which arrived on the Anchor liner last Tuesday, was shipped, as was the steel gaff. The boom, which is an enormous affair, and said to be 117 feet in length, was shipped in the canvas covering in which it crossed the ocean. This is the larger of the two booms in the challenger's wardrobe and the one she used in her racing on the other side. The one that preceded the challenger ten days ago has never been tried on her.

Her mainsail, to be used with this spar, weighs five tons, and will be secured to the mast by twenty-eight loops. No sails will be bent on the challenger until she comes out of dry dock, but they are all ready, and she will be able to enter upon her trial races on Monday or Tuesday.

Her bowsprit is a beautiful piece of timber, and runs outboard for a distance of 25 feet. The bobstay attaching to this spar is the largest steel one ever seen here in such service, and makes those of Constitution, Columbia, and Independence seem like embroidery silk by comparison. The bobstay plate is also a most substantial affair, and King Edward could now take a ride on the Irish sportsman's craft and feel certain of safety so far as these portions of her rig are concerned. The martingale is of much stouter proportions than those in the American 90-footers, and looks as if it might stand several hundred years of rusting before it would bend into the fishhook shape that Columbia's did during a race last month. In short, all the rigging is more substantial than that seen in any former challenger for the cup, and as an old "shellback" said yesterday after a close inspection, "She could be lifted out of the water by it." Capt. Sycamore is greatly pleased at the rapid rate in which his charge is getting into racing form, and he and the crew are everywhere on her at once, looking after little details of work apparently too small to be noticed.

During the afternoon the docking crew of the yard were busily at work setting up the keel blocks which the challenger will use in dry dock to-day. In this the old bed piece which was used on Shamrock I. was called into play. This is long and troughlike, and about 30 feet in length, and will conform to the bottom of the keel when it rests upon it.

The Porto Rico, the big ocean steamer which will be used as Shamrock's tender during her sojourn here, has nearly finished her fitting-out in a slip near by her charge. The challenger will have the largest tender ever brought into play in an international cup race. Porto Rico is about 240 feet long, and has refrigerating and electric light plants and every modern convenience. The challenger's crew will sleep aboard her, and all her spare spars and gear will be stowed on her. Sir Thomas Lipton's representative here, David Barrie, will have his headquarters on her during the campaign. The Erin, when she goes out of dock to-day, will coal and lie at anchor off Tompkinsville, S. I., to await the arrival of Sir Thomas.

LIPTON STARTS FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Sir Thomas Lipton started for the United States this morning, leaving a cheering crowd of acquaintances and well-wishers who had assembled at the station to bid him farewell. His compartment on the train was half filled with flowers, including a model of the Shamrock II., the hull being of manganeze bronze, from the trimmings of the plates used on the Shamrock II., gold plated; the rigging of gold cords, and the sails of woven flowers. It was the gift of Miss May Morell.

Sir Thomas's party included Charles Russell, J. B. Hilliard, and Robert Ure. George L. Watson, the yacht designer, will join the party at Liverpool.

When the time drew near for the train to leave the crowd cheered Sir Thomas Lipton, sang "For He Is a Jolly Good Fellow," and called for a speech. Sir Thomas thanked those present for their kind wishes and expressed the hope that the Shamrock II. would fulfill all expectations.

"We have done all on this side that could be done," said he, "and the boat is in the hands of the most skillful yachtsmen in the United Kingdom. If we fail we shall know we have been beaten by generous, high-feeling sportsmen who know more about the game than we."

Sir Thomas stepped on the moving train amid outbursts of cheering.

CANADIAN YACHT WON.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The Canadian yacht Invader won again to-day in a grand race and the Canada's Cup goes back across the border, but accompanied by five challenges.

Captain William Hale Thompson and the crew of the defeated Cadillac are crestfallen at the result of the international sailing match and it seems to be generally felt that they have reason to hang their heads, for they were beaten at all points of the game by the more skillful Canadian skipper and sailors.

Chicago yachtsmen are not dismayed and both the Chicago and Columbia Yacht Clubs challenged immediately for the cup. Each club sent a challenge direct to Toronto immediately after the race, at the same time handing Commodore Gooderham, of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, a duplicate. The Rochester Yacht Club also challenged at once and so did two Detroit yacht clubs. The Canadian commodore says he cannot tell which of the five will be given preference.

Those who have held that a Hanley centreboard boat is invincible in the 35-foot class find it hard to acknowledge that the creation of the famous Massachusetts designer and builder is inferior to a fin-keel boat—an English cutter drawn by an English designer—and they give Capt. Jarvis and his men all the credit.

Invader, the challenger and winner of the cup, was designed by Sibbick of Ryde, England, whose name now becomes as famous on this side of the Atlantic as at home.

From his design, and plans the boat was built excellently by James Andrews of Oakville, Ontario, and magnificently sailed by Capt. Aemilius Jarvis, Charles Lowndes, Vincent Hughes, James McMurray, and Frederick Turner, all, Toronto amateur yachtsmen, and William Fisher, a Toronto professional.

At 11:20 A. M. the Captains were given their course, southeast by south, which was dead to windward, but the breeze was not stronger than five miles an hour.

About half way home Cadillac, which was half a mile astern of Invader, now began to pick up a bit, but not enough to look like a winner at any time, and Capt. Jarvis took his boat over the line an easy winner, two minutes and twenty seconds ahead of Cadillac. His victory was greeted with a storm of cheers and steam whistles.

The clever Canadian skipper and his crew received their congratulations modestly, but steadfastly refused to say anything more than that they were glad to win such a sportsmanlike contest and pleased with the very fair manner in which the Chicago Yacht Club had treated them throughout. The times were:

	Start.	Turning Buoy.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Invader	11:30:00	1:57:40	3:07:38	3:37:38
Cadillac	11:30:00	1:59:45	3:09:58	3:39:58

Indian Harbor Y. C. Regatta.

The thirteenth annual regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club will be sailed over the club courses on the Sound, off Greenwich, Conn., next Saturday, Aug. 17. Events have been provided for the big yawls Ailsa, Vigilant, and Navahoe, and all classes of schooners, sloops, catboats, twenty-one-foot raceabouts, Manhasset raceabouts, and Indian Harbor sailboats. Yachts enrolled in any recognized club are eligible to compete in the races, which will be started at noon.

On account of the possibility of lack of wind on the morning of the race, and the consequent delay to yachts in getting to the starting line in time to take part, it is requested that all boats entered for the race rendezvous at the club anchorage on the previous day.

An entertainment, which all owners of yachts entered for the race and their guests are invited to attend, will be given at the clubhouse on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Independence to Race Yawl.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—The understanding is general among the yachtsmen to-night that Mr. Lawson will challenge Royal Phelps Carroll for the Brenton's Reef Cup, thereby giving the Independence a chance to race against the yawl Navahoe. Capt. Haff, who went to Duxbury, Mass., for Mr. Clapp yesterday, did not return to-day, as expected. There is a general hope that the report will be true, for the race would be of considerable interest.

POINT JUDITH WON AT POLO.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—The second day's play in the polo tournament at the Westchester Club grounds brought the Point Judith and Philadelphia Freebooters together in the second match for the Newport Cups. The Point Judith team was a scratch one, gotten together for the tournament without team practice, and received an allowance of one goal from the Philadelphia players. The play showed that the Point Judith team should have allowed the other, for in the first, second, and third periods it played all around the Philadelphians and scored an easy victory. In the fourth period the Philadelphians put up a stiff fight and kept the Point Judith players from scoring, but could not score themselves. Line-up:

POINT JUDITH.	Hcp.	PHILADELPHIA F. S.	Hcp.
1—W. A. Hazard	3	Alexander Wheeler	2
2—R. La Montagne	4	George McFadden	5
3—W. Keith	4	R. E. Strawbridge	4
Back—J. W. Appleton	4	J. F. McFadden	5
Total	15	Total	16

FIRST PERIOD.

Goals. Made By—	Time.
Point Judith, La Montagne	0:48
Point Judith, Hazard	2:44
Point Judith, La Montagne	1:29
Philadelphia, Wheeler	2:25
Point Judith, Appleton	3:25
Point Judith, Appleton	3:35

SECOND PERIOD.

Point Judith, Keith	1:21
Point Judith, La Montagne	6:22

THIRD PERIOD.

Point Judith, La Montagne	3:13
Point Judith, La Montagne	10:00
Point Judith, La Montagne	1:46

FOURTH PERIOD.

No goal made.

Point Judith made 10 goals by play, received 1 by handicap, and lost ¼ by safety by La Montagne; total, 10¾. Philadelphia made 1 goal by play, lost ¼ by safety by J. F. McFadden; total, ¾. Referee—R. L. Agassiz. Timekeeper—T. A. Havemeyer.

ONWARD SILVER WINNER

Fleet Trotter Took Bonner Memorial in Five-Heat Race.

HETTY G. FIRST IN 2:06 PACE

Large Crowd Again Saw Good Harness Sport on a Fast Track at Brighton Beach.

Fast horses racing for rich prizes and the novelty of thoroughly high-class harness sport on an easily accessible track drew another large crowd to the Brighton Beach course yesterday. The weather, as if to make amends for the postponement that the rain caused on Monday, was even brighter and better than that on Tuesday, and the track was dry as gunpowder and as smooth as ice. Again the crowd had to come early, as the racing was announced to begin at 1 o'clock, so that the unfinished event of Tuesday and the extra race put on to bring the programme up to date, together with the regular card for the afternoon, might be finished within the limits of time fixed by law and before dark.

It kept the racing officials on the move, but the task was accomplished, and with the decision of seventeen heats the long programme was concluded and the meeting was brought within one race of the schedule arranged. This afternoon, with that one race on as an extra event, the club will have a chance to catch up with the original arrangement of races.

The chief event of the afternoon was the race for the five-thousand-dollar Bonner Memorial Stakes for 2:12 trotters, three in five heats, for which twelve of the sixteen horses entered went under the starting judge's orders, with the fast mare May Allen, the fleet Onward Silver, and the sixteen-thousand-dollar horse Metallas as the best backed and nearly equal favorites. The race was a thoroughly interesting one, and the result was one that the majority of the horsemen present anticipated, for the big stakes went the same way as did the free-for-all trot on the opening day, into the winnings of the stable of E. F. Geers, who duplicated his success with Lord Derby in the free-for-all by driving Onward Silver to the victory in handsome style after a race of split heats.

Onward Silver took the first heat, after having to race all the way, the skill of Geers having much to do with this result. With the heat to his credit Onward Silver was able to take his time and wait until the field thinned out before he went for the race. In the first heat Metallas behaved as if possessed, and after much bad conduct was left off last of the double row of horses that scored for the start. Metallas followed up his misfortune at the word by making a break on the first turn, and thereafter dropped so far out of the race that he was shut out in the heat, Cuprum being behind the flag in the same heat. Geers was said to be laying up in the second heat, which was won by the stout Dolly Dillon, after a smart brush through the stretch with Cornelia Bell and Confessor, but if Onward Silver really did not want the heat he was amazingly well up and busy throughout the mile.

Again in the third heat Onward Silver was well forward, Cornelia Bell taking first place this time, and as three heats then had been trotted, the contest was reduced to the three heat winners. With only the two mares against him then Onward Silver settled down to his work, and, easily taking the next two heats, added the stakes to the spoils of the Geers establishment.

For the 2:07 pace Hetty G. was always a hot favorite, and racing in splendid form and with the steadiness of a bit of machinery, easily took the first two heats, and then looked to have the race so much at her mercy that there was no further betting, the speculation being confined to which of the three that opposed her would finish second.

There was a sensation in store for the crowd, however, for Riley B. in the third round of the course went on with the favorite, and, hanging to her with the pluck of a bulldog, made a move for the heat when they turned into the straight. Hetty G. tried her best to shake him off, but Riley B. was still with her when they fought under the wire, both under whip, with so little space separating them that spectators could not decide which had won. Hetty G. got the decision and with it the race by a head. One other stirring struggle was that for the third heat of the 2:24 class trot, the last event of the afternoon. In this Easter and Captain Bracken, winners of the first and second heats, respectively, and Henrietta and Alberta D. were together at the head of the home stretch, where Easter broke and fell back, leaving the others to fight it out. The three came on to the wire, with the heat in doubt to the last moment, when Captain Bracken showed in front and was declared first by the judges. That left the race between Bracken and Easter, and Bracken was so much the fresher horse that he was able to come on and win after breaking on the last turn and when Easter had a big lead, the latter being so tired that she was staggering the finish. The 2:24 class race was a one-sided affair for the fast Shadow Chimes, in Geers's stable, he winning in straight heats and distancing four of the seven horses that started against him in the first heat.

The unfinished 2:20 pace left over from Tuesday threatened to have a sensational ending after Dick See won the first heat of the day, and the fourth of the race, but a change of drivers being ordered for Captain Brino, that horse went out for the fifth heat and won a hard race after a break had seemed certain to beat him.

Just after the third heat of the fourth race the champion trotter, Cresceus, was led on the track to the strains of "Hail to the Chief," and stripped of his harness to be admired by the crowd. Later The Abbot was exhibited in the same way and cheered as warmly as Cresceus. John J. Scannell was present and took quite as much interest in Cresceus as George H. Ketcham did in The Abbot. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—The Metropolitan, 2:20 pacing; purse, $2,000, three in five heats. Three heats paced Tuesday.

W. G. Stovel's Captain Brino, blk. s., by Wild Brino-Columbine, by Red Feather, (Kennedy and McDowell)	1	1	2	2	1
S. S. Lyman's Dick See, b. s., (Lyman)	2	3	1	1	2
Edgar Bronk's Star Pugh, ch. g., (Lockwood)	3	2	3	4	*
G. W. Leavitt's Darnette, blk. m., (Carpenter)	5	6	3	*	
W. C. Floyd-Jones's Snits, ch. g., (Davis)	6	5	5	*	
D. W. Maloney's Helen D., b. m., (Maloney)	4	4	dis.		
T. L. Arthur's P. H. Flynn, b. g., (Arthur)	7	dis.			

Withdrawn—East View Stock Farm's Dan Derby, Henry Hogmaier's Marchust, J. T. Wyman's Pure Gold, and Garden Farm's Allertsen.

Time—2:07½; 2:10; 2:10½; 2:11; 2:10.

Pools—First Heat—Star Pugh, $50; field, $60. Second Heat—Captain Brino, $50; field, $35. Third Heat—Captain Brino, $100; field, $30. Fourth Heat—Captain Brino, $50; Dick See, $30; Fifth Heat—Dick See, $50; Captain Brino, $20. *Ruled off.

SECOND RACE.—Pacing; 2:24 class; purse $1,500; three in five heats.

E. F. Geers's Shadow Chimes, b. s., by Chimes-Charmer, by Mambrino King, (Geers)	1	1	1		
The Terrace Farm's Terrace Queen, br. m., (Shaffer)	2	2	2		
Scott McLane's Xava, ch. m., (McLane)	3	3	3		
F. T. Keefe's Cubanola, blk. s., (Greer)	dis				
J. C. Kirkpatrick's Thornway, b. s., (McHenry)	4	dis.			
H. P. Adams's St. Patrick, b. g., (McVay)	dis				
J. E. Hubinger's Reckless, b. g., (Foote)	dis				

Withdrawn—N. W. Hubinger's Frasier and Louis Streuber's Funston.

Time—2:10¼; 2:13¾; 2:16¼.

Pools.—First heat—Shadow Chimes, $100; field, $30. Second heat—Shadow Chimes, $100; field, $15. Third heat—No pools sold.

THIRD RACE.—The Banner Memorial Stakes, 2:12 class, trotting; purse $5,000; three in five heats.

Ed. F. Geers's Onward Silver, ch. s., by Onward-Sylvan Maid, by Aberdeen, (Geers)	1	6	4	1	1
C. S. Rannells's Cornelia Bell, b. m., by Onward-Bel Onward, (Kirby)	7	2	1	2	2
Santa Rosa Stock Farm's Dolly Dillon, b. m., by Sidney Dillon-Dolly, (Sanders)	8	1	2	3	3
G. W. Leavitt's Dolly Bidwell, b. m., (Carpenter)	2	7	5	ro.	
A. C. Maynard's Confessor, ch. g., (Bowne)	3	3	3	ro.	
Frank D. Creamer's Frank D. Creamer, br. g., (Snyder)	4	4	6	ro.	
Smathers & Shaffer's Dr. Book, b. g., (Spencer)	5	5	8	ro.	
Arden Farm's Elsie S., b. m., (Andrew)	10	8	7	ro.	
M. H. Reardon's May Allen, ch. m., (McDowell and Wilson)	9	10	9	ro.	
Isaac L. Goff's Lady Geraldine, b. m., (Dickerson)	6	9	dis.		
N. W. Hubinger's Metallas, b. s., (Shillinglaw)	dis.				
Nathan Straus's Cuprum, b. g., (Thompson)	dis.				

Withdrawn—Parkway Farm's Kellmant and Charles E. Simmons's Beldia.

Time—2:10¼; 2:09¾; 2:10; 2:10¼; 2:11¾.

Pools.—First Heat—Onward Silver, $500; May Allen, $600; Metallas, $250; Cornelia Bell, $400; Dr. Book, $80; Dolly Bidwell, $90; Dolly Dillon, $30; Confessor, $20; field, $40. Second Heat—Onward Silver, $100; field, $70. Third Heat—Dolly Dillon, $70; field, $200. Fourth Heat—Cornelia Bell, $16; field, $50. Fifth Heat—Onward Silver, $100; field, $10.

FOURTH RACE.—Pacing, 2:06 class; purse, $1,500; three in five heats.

The East View Farm's Hetty G., b. m., by Egg Hot-Nora B., by Betterton, (McCoy)	1	1	1
P. J. Liston's Riley B., blk. s., (Erwin)	2	3	2
C. L. Griffith's Bonnie Direct, blk. s., (McHenry)	4	2	3
Henry Schulmbach's Eyelet, gr. m., (Kenney)	3	4	4

Withdrawn—Kelly & McDowell's Martha Marshall and C. J. Powell's Egazen.

Time—2:06¾; 2:07; 2:06½.

Pools—First heat, Hetty G., $100; field, $40. Second heat, Hetty G., $100; field, $10. Third heat, no betting.

FIFTH RACE.—Trotting, 2:24 class; purse, $1,500; three in five heats.

W. F. Erwin's Captain Bracken, b. g., Earl Baltic-Director Mare, (Erwin)	3	1	1
James Golden's Easter, b. m., (Golden)	1	2	2
W. J. Young's Henrietta, blk. m., (Geers)	2	3	3
N. W. Hubinger's Alberta D., ch. s., (Shillinglaw)	4	5	2
Parkway Farm's El Milagro, br. s., (W. Dickerson)	6	4	5
J. E. Hubinger's Nutbearer, br. s., (Foote)	7	7	6
A. B. Hutching's Leola, b. m., (Hutchings)	5	6	dis.
George M. Travis's Lady Travis, blk. m., (Flynn)	dis.		

Withdrawn—Nutbourne Farm's Governor Roosevelt, J. J. Timmins's Harry Davis, Smathers & Shaffer's Iva Dee, and the Maple Valley Farm's Sonata.

Time—2:13¾; 2:13¾; 2:13¼; 2:16¾.

Pools—First heat, Alberta D., $1,000; field, $1,000. Second heat, Easter, $50; field, $60. Third heat, Captain Bracken, $50; field, $22. Fourth heat, no betting.

GREAT TROTTERS RACE TO-DAY.

Champion Cresceus and ex-Champion The Abbot Meet in Match at Brighton Beach.

The two fastest trotting horses in the world, Cresceus (2:02¼) and The Abbot, (2:03¾,) respectively world's champion and ex-champion, will meet in a special match race for a prize of $12,000 at Brighton Beach race track this afternoon. Both horses have been trained specially for the meeting this afternoon, and both are pronounced by their owners and trainers to be fit and ready to do all they can do.

Cresceus has proved his condition on three occasions this season, when he has cut down records, first beating the world's record against time, made last year by The Abbot, and next clipping a half second from his own mark against time and a full second from the old world's record. The Abbot has not raced this season, he having been thrown back in his training by an attack of influenza, but he has recovered completely now, and under the care of one of the greatest trainers of trotters that the turf has ever known, has been fitted for his match with Cresceus. Though he is reported not to have a full mile faster than 2:09 this year, it is said that he has all of the wonderful speed that made him the champion of the years 1899 and 1900.

The track they will trot over gives promise of being one of the fastest in the world, and though it was used exclusively for running races until the present harness meeting began on Tuesday, already has been proved to be thoroughly adapted to the needs of the harness horse in speed trials. Unless there should be rain before the time set for the great match, the track should be lightning fast this afternoon, and then the only requisite for the establishing of a new world's race record will be speed on the part of the horses.

The meeting to-day will not be the first that the rivals for the championship have had. In the former meetings the honors have always been with The Abbot, his most notable victory over Cresceus having been at Lexington, Ky., where The Abbot won a five-heat race after Bingen had won two heats, Cresceus finishing behind them both, though he fought out for every heat. The Abbot, foaled in 1893, is now eight years old, and for four of these years has been on the turf, he having held the championship last year, and in 1899 gone through the grand circuit unbeaten winner of ten races. Cresceus is seven years old, and has been on the turf since he was a two-year-old. He has a splendid record of winning races, though through the fact that he has raced against all comers his career is not as brilliant in aspect as that of the carefully placed The Abbot. Still, he was second to but one horse last season, and that one was The Abbot, the then champion. This season Cresceus has taken first place, and it remains for the race to-day to decide whether or not he shall hold it. Horsemen seem to think he will for in the betting on the match Cresceus is a very strong favorite. The entries for to-day's races:

FIRST RACE.—The Hiram Woodruff; 2:20 class; trotting; purse $2,000; three in five heats. A. T. Miller's Aldine Medium, W. F. Steele's Allright, J. C. McCoy's Baron Belt, Smathers & Shaffer's Corey, W. J. Sinnott's Crealine, John T. Donovan's Effie G., Mart Demarest's Free Silver, E. T. Bedford's General Shafter, George Dresch's George Smith, Arden Farm's Helen Grace, A. W. Bruner's Harry Madison, John O'Hagan's Hullman, Parkway Farm's Janina, Isaac Goff's Lorna Morgan, Monarchal Farm's Monarchal, Prospect View Stable's My Chance, G. W. Baum's Neva Simmons, J. E. Hubinger's Nutbearer, William H. Ludlum's Pierrot, Clyde McBride's Pristini, Alexander Maclaren's Quoddy Girl, Albert C. Bostwick's Rose, George B. Gaines's Roommate, W. B. McDonald's Truffles, and Edgar Bronk's Toledo Bee.

SECOND RACE.—The Brighton; 2:10 class; pacing; purse $2,000; three in five heats. E. E. Frost's Carmine, H. A. Beale, Jr.'s, Dan L., R. L. Davis's Dan Patchen, Fred Gerken's Fred S. Wedgewood, G. W. Leavitt's Ituna, F. O. Ceideburg's Little Squaw, Smathers & Shaffer's Sphinx S., W. H. Sturgis's Sophia, C. S. Hendrickson's Timepiece, and J. E. Hubinger's Tom Calhoun.

THIRD RACE.—Special match; trotting; purse $12,000; three in five heats.

George H. Ketcham, Toledo, Ohio, ch. s. ..... Cresceus, 2:02¼

By Robert McGregor-Mabel, by Mambrino Howard. (Ketcham.)

John J. Scannell, New York, b. g. ..... The Abbot, 2:03¾

By Chimes-Nettie King, by Mambrino King. (Geers.)

FOURTH RACE.—2:10 class; trotting; purse $1,500; three in five heats. Santa Rosa Stock Farm's Janice, T. W. Price's Joe Watts, W. C. Floyd-Jones's King Chimes, Theodore Pope's Little Dick, C. King's Maggie Anderson, Henry Schmulbach's Sister Alice, B. O. Van Bokkelen's Scannell, James Golden's Temple Wilkes, W. F. Steele's Tom P., Charles E. Clark's Toggles, Alexander Maclaren's Wistful, and W. C. Floyd-Jones's Woodford C.

Harness Races at Glens Falls.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The third day of the Grand Circuit harness races here was signalized by the largest attendance in years. Nearly every business house in the city closed to allow employes to attend.

Before the last heat of the 2:18 trot the judges removed the driver of Susie J., placing A. McDonald in the sulky. The new driver made Charlie Mc. go in 2:11¼, the fastest heat of the race.

Janie T., 2:14, winner of the Kentucky futurity in 1897, and here to-day at the Suburban Stock Farm. She was owned by the Spier estate, having been purchased by Mr. Spier when four years old. Summary:

2:06 pace, The Marion; purse, $1,000.

Mazette, b. m., by Tennessee Wilkes, (A. McDonald)	1	1	1		
Maxine, ch. m., (Grady)	4	2	2		
Daniel, b. m., (A. F. McDonald)	3	4	4		
The Maid, b. m., (Garth)	4	5	3		
Edith W., br. m., (Turner)	2	2	dis		

Time—2:06¼; 2:07¼; 2:06¾.

2:28 trot, The Glen; purse, $1,500.

Eleata, blk. m., by Dexter Prince (Marsh)	1	1	1
Country J., ch. g., (Macey)	2	2	2
Forto Rico, b. m., (Johnson)	3	3	4
Lady Patchie, b. m., (Hignight)	4	4	3

Time—2:13; 2:13½; 2:12½.

2:18 trot; purse, $1,500.

Charlie Mc., b. g., by McKinney, (Durfee)	1	1	1
Susie J., rn. m., (McKee)	2	2	2
Belle Curry, ch. m., (Marsh)	3	3	3
Ebba, gr. m., (Summerlin)	3	dis	
Re-elected, gr. s., (Macey)	5	dis	

Time—2:13¾; 2:14¾; 2:11¾.

Other Harness Racing Results.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 14.—The attendance at the races this afternoon was the largest in the history of the track with the exception of the days of the New England Fair. Summary:

2:29 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $500.

Gayety Girl, b. m., by Red Wilkes, (Bass)	4	1	1	1	
Easter Lily, b. m., (Palmer)	1	2	2	4	
Maud T., ch. m., (Johnson)	2	4	3	2	
Graham, b. g., (McPherson)	8	3	4	5	
Hallie Bird, b. s., (Knapp)	5	5	5	3	
Mackay Wilkes, br. s., (Galvin)	3	6	7	6	
Sulphits W., br. s., (Miller)	6	7	6	8	
Robera, b. m., (Avery)	7	8	8	7	

Time—2:19¼; 2:15¼; 2:15½; 2:17½.

2:10 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $500.

Ambulator, b. s., by Ambassador, (Bass)	6	3	2	6	1	1	1
John R., ch. g., br. Nutburn, (Dore)	7	6	1	1	3	4	4
Emma E., b. m., (Lawrence)	2	1	3	3	2	2	2
Joe Pilot, b. g., (Kilborn)	1	2	4	4	5	3	3
Marion G., b. m., (O'Neill)	9	9	7	2	6	ro.	
Amelia, ch. m., (Poirier)	3	4	5	5	7	ro.	
Jewel, b. g., (McPherson)	8	8	9	9	4	ro.	
Light Star, ch. g., (Blanchard)	4	5	6	7	9	ro.	
Early Bird, Jr., blk. g., (Knapp)	5	7	8	8	8	ro.	

Time—2:10; 2:09¾; 2:09¼; 2:09¾; 2:09½; 2:11¼; 2:12¾.

2:13 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $500. (Unfinished.)

Consuela S., b. m., by Direction, (Pierce)	1	2	1
Dan T., b. g., (Pattison)	2	1	5
Alkalone, blk. g., (Dore)	6	6	2
Genevieve, b. m., (Brady)	3	3	6
Leona, b. m., (Knapp)	4	4	3
Hunter Hill, b. g., (Humphreyville)	5	5	4

Time—2:14¼; 2:11¼; 2:13½.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The second day's racing in the four days' meet of the Hudson and Mohawk Valley circuit was held on the half-mile track of the Newburg Driving Park to-day. Summary:

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $400, (finished from yesterday.)

Mattie Smelts, ch. m., by Cardiff, (Doble)	1	2	2	1	1
Marion, b. m., (Coville)	4	1	1	4	2
C. E. J., b. g., (Aldrich)	2	3	3	3	5
General Johnston, blk. g., (James)	6	5	5	2	3
Charles D. Jacobs, ch. g., (Strader)	5	6	4	5	4
Charlotte W., ch. m., (Hardy)	7	7	7	7	6
Pleasant Hill Belle, b. m., (Davis)	9	4	6	6	dr
Santon, b. g., (Maxfield)	5	9	8	8	dr
Edith L., ch. m., (Brower)	8	8	dis		

Time—2:18½; 2:17¼; 2:18¼; 2:19¾; 2:18½.

2:34 Class.—Pacing; purse $300.

Duke Sheldon, b. g., by Ned Sheldon, (Sheldon)	2	1	1	1	
Rio Alto, b. s., (Trimble)	1	3	10	10	
Oscar, br. g., (Cummings)	3	4	4	2	
Maud M., ch. m., (Hendrickson)	4	2	5	6	
Easter, ch. m., (Dudley)	8	5	2	4	
A. S. D., ch. g., (Titlow)	5	8	8	3	
J. R. P., b. g

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TWELVE PAGES.

RAPID TRANSIT AND LOCAL POLITICS

It must be a source of grieved reflection to those Tammanyites who are capable of sustained thought about anything else than the satisfaction of their appetites that the great municipal achievement of the present Tammany administration is one from which that administration cannot possibly derive any credit. In fact, no great public work will have been finished during the existing Tammany raid upon the wealth and decency and civilization of the city, and of course none can have been begun. The Tammany notion of a great public work is a gigantic steal like the Tweed Court House or the Ramapo job, something "to give the boys a chance." But before the excellent Mr. VAN WYCK took his seat in the City Hall the Rapid Transit Commission had been put with care beyond the changes and chances of municipal administration and secured from the raids of Tammany. When Tammany came in it found the project, like the farmer's fence, "horse-high, bull-strong, and pig-tight." All honor to the public servants who made it so, and to the Municipal Government which, with all its faults, was always found arrayed upon the side of civilization.

The careful exclusion of Tammany from the scheme of rapid transit has been followed by an equally careful exclusion of Tammany methods in the prosecution of the work. It has been pushed with equal energy and regard to the rights of the public. Imagine what it would have been if Tammany had had the running of it, how it would have rendered the town uninhabitable, as lesser enterprises under Tammany management have gone so far toward doing. It is a good many years since the contractors for public works have shown a cynical disregard for the rights of the people, and a proud conviction that the meek contractor who made himself a public nuisance from the Bronx to the Battery should "inherit the earth." To do the Metropolitan Railway Company justice that corporation first set the example, on a large scale, of bettering things, alike in its works of construction and its works of reconstruction. But Mr. MCDONALD has bettered the instruction, and this in spite of his having had some previous relations with Tammany, as indeed every contractor who worked extensively has for years been forced to have. But he has pushed his work, he has so pushed it that, at every stage and in every detail, he has respected the rights of the public in such wise that his respect has been obvious to every wayfaring man. Of course his profits are more or less a matter of conjecture. There is a large element of chance in such an enterprise. With the most careful preliminary calculations and investigations, the profits must be doubtful until they are actually earned. But whatever this contractor's profits may turn out to be, nobody will grudge them to him for so enormous a job of public work, honorably obtained in fair competition, and honorably performed.

To say that a job of public work has been so obtained and so performed is to say that it has been obtained and performed according to anti-Tammany methods. Every member of the local public has seen this work going on, has had occasion to admire the manner in which it has been carried on, and has been moved to wish for some guarantee that all public work should be as well done. This means that it should be done in distinct opposition to the methods of Tammany, which are just now illustrated by the performances of HOLAHAN and DALTON. It is a great object lesson. If it could be illustrated in the nomination of the anti-Tammany municipal ticket it would be a source of encouragement to the public and of strength at the polls.

SHAFFER.

The mind of SHAFFER is inscrutable. He ordered the employés of the steel companies to go out on strike on the ground that the companies would not permit some of them to organize unions. Now he threatens to take away the charters and organization rights of the Western members of the Amalgamated Association because they will not obey his order to strike. He would inflict on them the very hardship from which the strike was intended to protect the Eastern men. The companies said that the men might join the union if they wished, but they would not compel them to join. SHAFFER says the Western men shall not belong to the union unless they obey him.

He has set up the doctrine that union membership is an inalienable right. Before his strike is a week old he threatens to divest of that right a large and respectable body of workmen.

It is very evident that SHAFFER is too light-minded and unstable to be trusted with the great powers he thinks he wields. In argument he loses every point. What point has he at any time made against the companies, what grievance has he shown to exist, what justification has he shown for his strike? In action he blunders into defeat at the very outset. After six weeks of agitation and commands he has called out only 17 per cent. of the men in the mills of the Steel Corporation.

It is plain that the men themselves perceive the incompetence of their chief and the demerit of his cause. It seems that the one sure result of the strike must be the downfall of SHAFFER. Men of his stamp usually rise to places of prominence in organized labor through the possession of the gift of gab. They can talk fluently, they can address a meeting. The men hastily assume that these talents constitute capacity for leadership. Organized labor has been many times cruelly undeceived on that point. It is now passing through an experience of undeceiving about SHAFFER.

If the universal laws that govern the conduct of bodies of men are in full force in the domain of organized labor it would appear that some time a tendency would be set up toward the choice of wiser leaders. POWDERLY, IRONS, and DEBS were dismal failures, and MITCHELL would hardly have succeeded but for the exigencies of a Presidential campaign. SHAFFER is about the weakest, though not the wildest, of the lot. The cost and suffering inflicted upon the men by bad leadership are enormous. They can be avoided only by choosing leaders who have sense enough to know when not to order a strike. If there is any sound solution of the labor problem, it will come about in that way.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We have already admitted that the District Attorney of this city must be more or less actuated by "political motives," and we have vindicated his right and even his duty to be so actuated in performing the functions of his office. When a great city has fallen under the control of a gang of looters, and can be delivered from that terrible and disgusting domination only through a popular election, it is the duty of every citizen in it to take thought how any action or even any speech of his own may affect the issue of that attempt to "turn the rascals out." More especially is it the duty of a public prosecutor who is also a good citizen.

We think it is the general judgment that Mr. PHILBIN has, upon the whole, been fulfilling his public duty in a very satisfactory manner. He has directed his attention largely to those conditions which render the conditions of living and doing business in New York highly satisfactory to the devil, and correspondingly less satisfactory to the citizen in proportion as his point of view differs from that of the devil. Mr. PHILBIN has not been swift, but thus far he has been sure. He had not previously had any experience in criminal practice, which is the branch of the profession with which contests with Tammany are necessarily most closely connected. But he has obtained one important conviction, upon grounds which a Judge would incur grave criticism, if not suspicion, for disregarding. He has obtained the indictment of a Police Captain. It is true that he might have secured an indictment for perjury, which would have been politically more valuable. Neglect of duty is nonfeasance, which is negative. Perjury is misfeasance, which is positive. The verdict of the jury in the Bissert case meant that DIAMOND had neglected his duty; but it also meant that, in the judgment of the jury, he had sworn to the thing that was not. And perjury is, in its political effects, a much graver offense than a neglect of duty, whereof a man might purge himself by explaining that he had sickness in his family, and retire from court without very much of a stain on his character.

But nevertheless we all have reason to be grateful to Mr. PHILBIN. And we have reason to expect that he will have many chances to exhibit his public spirit and his professional acumen within these coming weeks at the expense of the leaders of Tammany and toward the amelioration of the conditions of life in New York. Gov. ROOSEVELT was extensively criticised for removing ASA BIRD GARDNER, and putting Mr. PHILBIN in his place, and in our judgment, which is that of one of the critics, criticised with justice. He removed GARDNER upon charges which amounted to this, that GARDNER, as a District Attorney, was absurd and impossible. Quite true, he was. But, without proofs of specific malfeasance in office, it seems absurd and impossible for a Governor to remove an elective officer simply upon proof of absurdity and impossibility, which are recognized and defined by no statute. But see how the illegal and outrageous action of the Governor has been overruled for good! Does anybody imagine that BISSERT, or any other Tammany felon, would have been brought to justice if GARDNER had remained District Attorney? On the contrary, everybody knows that all complaints against such scoundrels would have died on the threshold of the District Attorney's office, and never been heard of more. The Tammany District Attorney was outrageously, and by an abuse of authority, got out. But what greater abuses of authority would he not have committed, had he staid in?

CLOSING OBSOLETE PLANTS.

The plans of the United States Steel Corporation relative to the removal of some plants from trades-union-controlled districts to districts where the wage-earners have not learned to make trouble for trouble's sake, and the permanent closing down of others which until the present strike began were running full, illustrate a phenomenon in the industrial development of this country which is perhaps least comprehensible to our British and Continental competitors. The rule here seems to be not to wait until a plant is worn out before discarding it, but to "scrap" it the moment it appears that its output can be produced more cheaply or to better advantage in some other way or in some other place. The correspondent sent to this country a year and a half ago by The London Times to see what conditions especially favored us in industrial competition was more struck with this than with any other fact which came to his notice. More recently The London Statist, in commenting on the causes of the admitted disadvantage of British manufacturers as compared with those of the United States, said:

> It is a matter of common knowledge that our manufacturers have not been alive to the necessity of improving their plant and reducing the cost of working. In only one direction has any great industry in this country recognized the drift of things. The great shipping companies undoubtedly have been a marked exception to the general rule. The quickness of the shipping companies to recognize in which direction they ought to move was due, no doubt, to the keen competition to which they were exposed, competition not only domestic, but also international; whereas in the home market our people had assumed that nobody could compete with them, and therefore they grudged the expense of rejecting machinery which still was able to work fairly well, though it was rapidly becoming antiquated. If our manufacturers are to keep the position to which they have been accustomed they must change their policy. They must, like the great shipping companies and American manufacturers, make up their minds that, costly as it may be at the moment, in the long run it is the only profitable policy to keep abreast of the times and to have machinery of the very newest and most efficient type.

Sending to the scrap pile machinery which cannot maintain a maximum output at a minimum cost is no new thing in American experience; but picking a plant up and moving it into another State or another manufacturing district to take it out of the control of organized labor which has also secured control of the Loca Government, as at McKeesport, is new, and it is not to be wondered at that organized labor finds it somewhat bewildering. Such heroic measures of protection and reprisal would have been impossible under any but exceptional conditions prior to the era of industrial consolidation. It would have ruined the most prosperous business thus to change its plant from one location to another, and to do so was possible only when a concern was large enough to have two plants and to let one gradually shrink as the other developed.

The United States Steel Corporation is in a position to dismantle and remove as many mills as it thinks would be more useful somewhere else. That its action in this matter is less precipitate than it seems is quite probable, but its purpose in the matter was confirmed by the state of public opinion in McKeesport which made it possible for Mayor BLACK to offer to the strikers the "freedom of the city" for any riotous purpose they might desire to further. Within the next year or two quite a number of changes of location for useful machinery are likely to be agreed upon, and several mills which are not making a satisfactory showing will probably be closed. That there will be a gradual withdrawal of productive machinery from the cities is also probable. It may have been advantageous for small manufacturers to group themselves in the great labor markets, but under existing conditions of industrial organization it is no longer so regarded.

THE THEFT OF IDEAS.

The story of the burglary of the residence of Prof. PUPIN by thieves in search of a drawing embodying some profound scientific secret may be true, but if so, the burglars were very simple-minded and credulous persons. It is doubtful if Prof. PUPIN has a drawing in his collection which he would not be quite willing to show to any one having enough interest in the subject to really care to see it.

The day of scientific and industrial secrets is past. The best protection the inventor can have, both for his reputation and his pocket, is to make as many people as possible acquainted with his work, so that it may be identified as his if the question of priority is ever raised. It should also be remembered that the patent laws of this country give the inventor the right to use his invention publicly for two years before applying for a patent, and this privilege is frequently availed of to the end that the patent claims may be broadened by the results of experience.

All that the inventor needs to look out for is that he can establish his dates by the evidence of trustworthy witnesses, and this is possible only when he takes a good many people into his confidence and makes them witnesses under conditions which enable them to identify not only drawings, but dates. If what the burglars who broke into Prof. PUPIN's house wanted was not portable property of value, it was something very different from a blue print or a drawing, which would have been of no use to them and no loss to him.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Dr. DOTY has done well repeatedly to call attention to the fact that though his recent operations in Staten Island have been more than fairly successful in the way of clearing a restricted area of the malaria-bearing mosquitoes which infested it, the spraying of ponds and puddles with oil is after all a temporary expedient and only commendable as the most convenient method of minimizing the effects of causes which it does nothing to destroy. As he has repeatedly stated, what is needed in Staten Island and everywhere else where mosquitoes threaten human health and temper, is not the occasional or even the frequent use of petroleum or other insecticides, but a thorough utilization of the means which modern sanitary science provides for improving general health conditions. It is a peculiarity of the new theories in regard to the harmfulness of mosquitoes that, utterly at odds as they are with the old ideas as to the cause and nature of malarial disease, they do not disprove the need of any of the precautions formerly advised, but simply give, for the first time, a definite and comprehensive explanation as to why those precautions are effectual and emphasize the wisdom of adopting them. The drainage and cleanliness that were supposed to destroy "miasms" really do away with the breeding places of the mosquitoes. Formerly, in this as in many another matter, right conclusions were reached from wrong premises. Now, with conclusions unchanged, but with sound premises, intelligent and therefore comparatively easy action can be taken. One who is not adequately impressed with the seriousness of the situation has suggested to us that the unusual number of mosquitoes reported everywhere this Summer indicates that somebody or other has been engaged in the nefarious work of propagating the insects on a large scale. In his opinion, the somebody is the Standard Oil Company, which, burdened with a vast supply of petroleum from the new fields, and knowing the widespread confidence in that product as a mosquito-killer, has seen to it that there shall be plenty of mosquitoes to kill, and so has kept up the price of oil. This theory has its merits, but we have not yet adopted it as our own.

—What to do with our ex-Presidents is a question which, if it hasn't really worried any great number of American citizens, has at least supplied a lot of them with a topic of conversation and enabled them to enjoy the pleasure of discussing something which they assumed was of more importance and dignity than neighborhood gossip or "shop." Among the last to take for granted the existence and gravity of this ex-Presidential problem is the Hon. CHARLES CARROLL BONNEY, and he contributes to The Open Court, a Chicago publication fond of such things, a sweetly solemn essay which, unlike most of its kind, not only states the case as the author sees it, but also tells what he thinks the American people ought to do in the matter. They are all, he declares, eager to make some suitable provision for surviving ex-Presidents, and he therefore respectfully urges that the National Constitution without delay be amended so as to provide that all ex-Presidents, without distinction of party, shall become honorary life members of the United States Senate, enjoying the remuneration, rights, privileges, and immunities of an ordinary Senator, but without the ordinary Senator's voting power. Thus would the country benefit from the experience and wisdom of the great men whom it had so highly honored, and—Mr. BONNEY doesn't say this, but it's evidently what he means—the great men themselves would be kept out of mischief. The suggestion has its merits, and yet there is excuse for doubting the necessity for the action proposed. Without it our ex-Presidents have managed to get along something more than fairly well. Even though they have saved nothing from their salary, they leave office with a prestige which is of no little pecuniary value, and opportunities for its entirely legitimate use are so numerous that the ex-President is in no danger of starving. If the people want to send him to the Senate—and he wants to go—there is nothing to prevent it. A life Senatorship would be an anomaly in our Government, and on the whole a pension would be the better form of charity, if that is what ex-Presidents need.

—Replying to somebody's complaint that the Southern newspapers, despite the opposition of most of them to lynchings in general and burnings at the stake in particular, have not put an end to these outrageous crimes, The Mobile Register declares that the failure does not, as the critic hints, demonstrate that the newspapers are without influence over their readers. To prove this curious contention The Register makes the assertion—it is an amusingly safe one—that nobody can deny that many persons have been deterred from resorting to lynching by the continuous efforts of the newspapers to show that lawlessness reacts upon the community which indulges in it. "The fact," says The Register, in conclusion, "that lynching is not a more frequent practice is due primarily to the exhortations of the newspapers." Possibly, but this defense of the Southern journals and the influence of their exhortations seems to reflect with no little severity upon the Southern people, for lynchings even now are extremely numerous, and no tendency toward either a decrease in number or in fiendishness of detail is apparent. What, pray, would be the record if the journalistic mentors should get discouraged and cease their efforts to prevent a bad matter from getting worse? Perhaps the Southern papers have not conducted their anti-lynching campaign in quite the proper way; perhaps their willingness to condemn mob violence and private vengeance in the abstract has not always stood the test of application to concrete cases, when the condemnation would have had to be allotted to well-known "best citizens" living just around the corner from the publication office. We have rarely seen in the Southern press urgent and persistent demands for the adequate punishment of county officials who made no resistance when their prisoners were taken away from them, and still more rarely have we noticed their praises of the few officials who shot to kill when would-be lynchers refused to let the law take its course.

THE TUNNEL NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Park Avenue tunnel nuisance and annoyance to the traveling public will never be righted if the agitation of the matter in the press is suspended. THE TIMES has done great work in such matters in behalf of the public. "The greatest railroad in the world," "The only four-track railroad in the world," tells us that the greatest engineers in the world cannot solve the problem of rectifying the bad air conditions of the Park Avenue tunnel, a distance of less than two miles. There is nothing for us humble people to do but to bow in acquiescence to the sublime intelligence of the greatest engineers in the world!

But I have observed in a limited existence that agitation kept constantly in motion has accomplished most remarkable results. I am fearful the tunnel agitation may decline, and the railroad controlling the tunnel is keeping quiet until it blows over, and then rest peacefully in the aphorism, "What are you going to do about it?" In order to keep the ball rolling, and presuming that whatever relates to the tunnel matter, even if cognate only, will keep the agitation agitated, I would submit the following faithful and accurate statement of facts for the consideration of travelers on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

On Aug. 6 the train leaving Mamaroneck at 10:30 A. M. was due and arrived at New York on time. The car in which I was seated was numbered 140, modeled after the prehistoric formula, and had three clusters of double kerosene lamps. Of these six lamps two only, in the centre of the car, were lighted, and they were carefully turned down so that the light was barely visible. The train was run through the side tunnel, (no fault, of course, of the New Haven Road,) but emphasizing the absence of light, which on any decently conducted road would have been of at least twenty gaslets.

I would suggest, if permissible, to the profession which we call "light fingered" that a fine opportunity is afforded them on the New Haven Road to practice their vocation.

One more suggestion, and I am done. Let the commuters on the New York Central and the New Haven Railroad hold a meeting and vote a big leather medal to the New York Central Railroad, to be given to the greatest engineer who cannot solve the tunnel puzzle, and another, almost as large, to the New Haven Road, which is compelled to economized for the poor stockholders' sake in the care and carriage of their patrons. I will contribute to both causes. C. T.

Mamaroneck, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1901.

TRADES UNIONS AND STRIKES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been my contention for years that the solution of the trades union and strike problems is to be found in the scattering of industries. Where there are many large manufacturing establishments situated in a single city, opportunity is afforded for trades union agitators to prosecute their work of organizing quietly, effectively, and perhaps for a time unnoticed. Large bodies of men can frequently be influenced more easily than small bodies. Besides, in large cities, where there is a strike on, an opportunity is afforded for the hoodlum element to come to the front as sympathizers and abettors of the strikers, thus complicating matters for the authorities in such cases very seriously.

Where there are only one or two large mills situated in a place, the tendency on the part of the employes is to buy land and build homes for themselves. When this has been accomplished they will think a good many times before going on a strike which may result in depriving them of employment and later on in the loss if their homes.

Take the City of Paterson, N. J., for instance, which is in a chronic condition of unrest with one or more strikes on hand nearly all the time. If the silk industry of that city were to be moved into surrounding towns—one or two mills in a place—the manufacturers would have far less trouble than they are having now.

The United States Steel Corporation seems to have grasped this phase of the question in its recent order for the dismantling and removal of one of its large mills at McKeesport, Penn., to a small town.

New York, Aug. 10, 1901. M. T. R.

THE STEEL STRIKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In many instances strikers to a greater or less extent have the sympathy of the public in their demand for fair and remunerative wages, but in the present strike, the people, failing to perceive any just cause or reason for it, condemn the action of the leaders and followers, knowing that there is no oppression or tyranny, nor cause for the workmen and their families suffering, while an abundance of work is waiting for them at remunerative rates of $1.50 to $4 per diem, and at the same time the hours for labor conceded.

The deprivation of the rights of liberty, complained of, appears to be up to the leaders, in that they demand that the Steel Company shall force the non-union men to become union men, whether they will or no. This the company refuses to do, any more than it would insist that all their workmen should either join a Protestant, Catholic, or Mahommedan Church.

Without doubt a large portion of the workmen in the steel industries are not at heart in sympathy with the action of the leaders and advisers of the labor associations, but so long as they remain members of the union they feel that they are not at liberty to violate their obligations to it.

The results of the desire of the leaders for glory and the ability to exhibit their power in the matter are the crippling of the industries of the country, misery and distress to thousands of men and innocent women and young children, the ruin of the farmers and tradespeople who are almost wholly dependent upon the patronage of these people, the permanent closing of mills and works in certain sections, where the authorities and workmen are particularly inimical to the Steel Company, leaving little or no hope in the future of these men obtaining employment, besides the wiping out to a large extent of the business of the place.

Does all this pay? S.

New York, Aug. 10, 1901.

CHURCH-GOING A DUTY, NOT A WHIM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being very much interested in what "the New York Physician" had to say about church attendance in Summer, and Dr. Campbell Morgan's power to attract large audiences, I went over last Sunday to hear the famous preacher, and to my delight found the large church well filled upon one of the most trying days of the season. The sermon, especially as to delivery, was good, sound, and wholesome, for the most part, and calculated to leave a lasting impression.

But there was a "fly in the ointment," and in my estimation it was a big one. At the most critical part of the sermon, when he had won his entire audience over to the truth he was setting forth, and was applying the lesson from the beautiful text, "Come unto Me, all ye that labor," &c., the preacher went out of his way to insist that Christ did not ask men to "Come into the Church," to "join the Church." The whole inference was that the Church was in the way when it was a matter between our Lord and our soul. We do not need the Church to have our Lord's life in us, to have Him give us rest and peace. The speaker may not have meant quite so much as this, but there was no qualification whatever in a remark which was entirely unnecessary at the time and place. It was an uncalled for fling at the Church, and was at best only a half truth, which, as we know, is often more dangerous than a "whole lie."

I mention this to say that this is one of the reasons why men care so little for the Church. Prominent men use their fine opportunities to destroy faith in the Church and its ministry among men. The whole character of the Church is obscured or ignored, and we cannot wonder when we hear men say: "We don't need the Church in order to be religious," and so church attendance is reduced to a mere whim instead of being considered a glad, solemn duty. I confess I felt sorry to hear so strong a man lending his weight to such a misconception. How much better to have heard that mighty man of God, Philips Brooks, with no loss of power over much greater audiences say: "Come in among these best souls that believe in and are finding God." I lift the words above all low formality that clings to them and say: "Come, join the Church. Not in mere outward act, but in true inward fellowship, stand boldly with those who are trying to work for God," &c. M. S. WATERS.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 12, 1901.

CHURCH ATTENDANCE IN SUMMER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Church Attendance in Summer," in your issue of to-day, Monday, Aug. 12, reminds me that some time ago I expressed my feelings on the subject in an article I sent to, and which was published in, two New York religious weeklies. In it I wrote that several of our best preachers within, say, four or five hours' railroad ride of the city might return to the city Saturday and bring two of their best former sermons, as many of them are worth repeating, and return to their Summer country residence Monday morning.

No wonder there are small audiences in the churches that are open during the Summer, as their pulpits are mostly occupied by generally such indifferent supplies, which is a great imposition on those who are used to and appreciate good preaching and are obliged to remain in the city.

One of our prominent city pastors some few years since went to spend his vacation at Shelter Island, at the eastern end of Long Island, and Saturdays left there for New York, to preach twice in the city the next day, and returned Monday to Shelter Island. He deserved great credit for so doing. Others should do likewise. Above suggestion, rather late for this season, is from one who has read your paper for over thirty years. LAYMAN.

Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 12, 1901.

EAST SIDE NUISANCES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the public is at the present time interested in the wiping out of nuisances in this city, I would call attention to one of long standing which has not yet been mentioned. It is the nuisance of slaughter-houses and fertilizing factories within the city limits. For the past seven years I have been a resident on what is known as "Prospect Hill," a section of the city from East Fortieth to Forty-fourth Street, between Second and First Avenues. I am the owner of several pieces of property in this district. I manage to keep these houses in first-class condition; but I cannot manage to keep any first-class tenents in them for the sole and simple reason, as they tell me, that they cannot stand the fetid and nauseating odors arising from the slaughtering and fertilizing establishments on First Avenue, from Forty-third to Forty-eighth Street.

To retain the old tenants and attract new ones, I am forced to lower the rents from year to year, although the valuation of these properties in the Tax Bureau remains at the same figure. Every owner of property in this district has the same story to tell. Property in this east central neighborhood instead of increasing has depreciated 30 per cent. in value during the past ten years and only from this cause.

Now, there is no reason why this state of things should exist, because the Board of Health is vested with sufficient authority and power to wipe out this nuisance. It exercises it upon the little property owner, when through oversight there is a defect in plumbing in his house, endangering perhaps the health of a family or two, and it is in this case quickly compiled with and remedied; why it does not exercise it upon these big corporations when they knowingly, openly, and deliberately vitiate the atmosphere of thousands of families is a puzzle to me. The law which applies in the one case ought to hold good in the other.

The Board of Health cannot claim ignorance of these facts because its attention has repeatedly been called to them. In answer to these complaints it sends an Inspector around who promises the afflicted relief, but the next wind coming from the right direction will be laden with the same old stench.

When riding on the east side elevated the conductors need not call out the Forty-second Street station when the wind is from the east. The passengers can smell it.

Just think of it! These stench and pest breeding establishments within a quarter of a mile of the centre of such a great metropolis as the Greater New York! The law exists for ridding the city of this nuisance, and the proper body is here, vested with authority to carry out the law. Does not that suggest "protection"?

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

New York, Aug. 12, 1901.

THE QUESTION OF ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think sufficient time has elapsed since my letter which you very aptly headed "The Evidence of It" appeared in your journal, in answer to the bold assertion of the Rev. Mr. Smith of Riverside respecting "eternal punishment," to lead the reverned gentleman to give us good and sufficient evidence of his belief in his doctrine. As I said in my previous letter, the question at issue is of more vital importance to the nations of the world than any other that could be named, by reason of the extraordinary position and responsibility which it places upon the great Master of the Universe, and the very questionable authorities which he, the Rev. Mr. Smith, quotes, and upon whom he evidently relies to support his arguments.

But he has made no sign. I am not surprised, beeause I have watched many controversies respecting the value of the witnesses he calls to his aid for the past fifty years, and I have yet to hear one solitary, logical, and reasonable piece of evidence that such witnesses can be depended upon positively. It is a very serious matter, Mr. Editor, that well educated men should mount the pulpit or platform or take up their pens to utter such doctrines to the masses of the people, who are in the very great majority either ignorant, uneducated, or illiterate, or all three, and others who are well educated in a general way, but perhaps incapable of reasoning out theological doctrines by reason of their inaptitude, or their religious training which may have so encompassed their minds that they are afraid. I have a sad case in my own family of a lovely mind and life wrecked by the violent teachings of a certain church of which she was a member, and she is now in an insane asylum in consequence. She was a good girl, and from her organism would have been good had she lived under any religious associations—Mohammedan, Christian, Jew, or pagan.

But the Christian teachings of this eternal damnation sect drove her into a madhouse, where she is now—an old woman. I am not certain that the reverned gentleman is wrong, but "I want to know." But I assure the gentleman I shall have to hear some good solid evidence other than he has quoted before I shall consider that he has proved this case. And I must respectfully insist that this serious question which the Rev. Mr. Smith has opened up shall not be assumed to be settled until all the necessary evidence which I have suggested shall be by him produced. But if he is unable to do so, and is, as I assume, an honest gentleman, he will acknowledge his mistake and teach the love of God alone, and the obedience to His natural laws, as sufficient creed to make good men and women. My creed is summed up in the words of Pope's "Universal Prayer":

> Who gave me in this dark estate
> To know the good from ill;
> And binding nature fast in fate,
> Left free the human will.
> What conscience dictates to be done
> Or warns me not to do,
> This, teach me more than hell to shun;
> That, more than Heaven pursue.
> Teach me to feel another's woe,
> To hide the faults I see,
> That mercy I do others show
> That mercy show to me.
> If I am right, O teach my heart
> Still in the right to stay.
> If I am wrong, Thy grace impart
> To show the better way.

H. W. ELLIS.

Westchester, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1901.

ADMIRAL EVANS AND EX-SECRETARY CHANDLER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans's action in criticising ex-Secretary Chandler in his book lately published is hardly likely to meet with severe censure by the public unless it can be proved beyond a doubt that the Secretary had conducted himself in an exemplary manner throughout his term of office. Though it may properly be considered a serious breach of etiquette, a debt of gratitude is often owed to men in high position who are willing to throw etiquette to the winds if a disagreeable truth is to be made public or if some good end is to be served.

As an instance of the latter case one may mention the historic letter of Col. Roosevelt to the Secretary of War from Santiago, which led to the immediate withdrawal of the United States forces from Cuba when delay might have caused the deaths of thousands through exposure to the climate and unsanitary conditions. Americans are not formalists, and they always consider the surrounding circumstances before passing judgment.

The writer is by no means an admirer of Rear Admiral Evans, but, notwithstanding this, it is refreshing to find a man who, having something to lose, is willing to take the risk implied in an attack on a former Secretary of the Navy whom he believes to have been unfaithful to his duties and unjust.

It is only through some such means that politicians who, throughout their careers, have chosen crooked methods, may be brought to justice after the safeguards which have protected them and the influences which have sustained them in power have passed away. It is only the fear of such exposure that will deter men of low standards from so conducting their offices as to lower the efficiency of whatever department may be dependent upon them. We may therefore be thankful that there are a few simple-minded men in the service who will, on occasion, say what they please without fear or favor, and that an official may be called to account for maladministration after his career is at an end. WILLIAM M. ELLICOTT.

Blue Ridge, Penn., Aug. 10, 1901.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The current notes upon the Sunday school lessons in the Old Testament are full of Gospel truth. They come each week fresh with interest and inspiration. The scenes and incidents in the first chapters of Genesis so far distant in time are obscured in the long perspective.

The story of "man's first disobedience," the family life of Adam and Eve and their children, Cain and Abel, and the history of domestic life after sin had entered the world need to be brought to us in a way that shall give us a living conception of spiritual truth and a knowledge of the principles and the facts that were made manifest and were laid down in the foundation of the world. In these notes the life of Christ, in all its fullness of event, purpose, and results, is made apparent. The Gospel truth is made clear to the mind either of this or of any age of the world, from its beginning. The same yesterday, to-day, and forever.

We can in these first chapters of Genesis understand how Paul, "in his manner ever went in unto them and three Sabbath days reasoned with them out of the Scriptures, opening with alleging that Christ must needs have suffered and risen again from the dead, and that this Jesus whom I preach unto you is Christ." With the Bible references we can recall Christ after He had passed through this mortal body, had died, been buried, and had risen again, then met His disciples on their way to Emmaus and "opened their understanding, and, beginning at Moses and the prophets, expounded unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself." This after the resurrection.

We need one to-day to read to us the love of God distinctly and to give the sense and cause us to understand the reading of the story of Adam and Eve, of Cain and Abel, and of Abraham and the promises.

This is the work of Prof. Whitney, and all lovers of the Bible and of Christ are most grateful to him.

LIZZIE WHITE DURAND.

Stockbridge, Mass., Aug. 12, 1901.

THE COIN-WEIGHING MACHINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in THE TIMES this morning of a "machine which does the work of six bank clerks in weighing gold coins, which was introduced in several Chicago banks to-day." "The standard weight coins," the dispatch continues, "are returned to one compartment, and the underweight coins to another. The machine makes no mistakes."

It was my fortune to represent the Associated Press at London from 1871 to 1875. When I first went there, more than thirty years ago, like all good Americans, I went through the Bank of England on the invitation of its Governor. After holding in my hands the well-known "million sterling," which all well-disposed visitors are allowed to do, I was escorted to another department, where the machine so correctly and completely described by your Chicago correspondent to-day was even then in operation. As I stood gazing in astonishment at the unerring accuracy with which coins literally "weighed in the balance and found wanting" were incontinently and ignominiously hustled into a box out of sight, I was just about to express my admiration, when the superintendent, having read my card and knowing my nationality, anticipated me with the good-natured remark, "You need not say a word; it's a Yankee invention."

WILLIAM APLIN.

369 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, Aug. 13, 1901.

A SUGGESTION TO MR. MACLAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the naval battles of to-day are to be fought to a finish in the books it is timely to recall that in 1853 or thereabouts a smart battle of the books was imminent between ex-Senators Benton and Foote. There was no love lost between the two, and each was preparing a book for publication. Accordingly a prediction of fun ahead was made with pleasurable anticipation by various contemporaneous newspapers, in consequence of Gov. Foote's public promise that he should give Col. Benton "a conspicuous place" in the book he was making.

"This predicted combat is a mistake," says The Saturday Evening Post of Feb. 26, 1853. "We understand on the best of authority that on reading what Gov. Foote had declared as his intention, Col. Benton addressed a note to Mr. Venable in which he said: 'This [the giving Col. Benton "a conspicuous place" in his book] is more than I shall do for him. His name will not be in my book. I put no name in it which is not worthy of history—of which something good cannot be said.'" S. E. C.

Scranton, Penn., Aug. 12, 1901.

BLUE ANCHOR SOCIETY'S CLAIMS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My letter on behalf of the Blue Anchor Society urged its superior claim to one-half of the proceeds of the entertainments usually given for charity on the Atlantic steamships on the special ground (not sufficiently emphasized in that letter) that it is probably the only relief society relating to the sea and having an international character, as it gives blankets, clothing, and other necessaries to all classes of people, of all nations whatsoever, who may be shipwrecked on our coasts, and supplements in a practical way the work of the life-saving stations.

Our United States Government does not and probably cannot well supply such aid after people are brought ashore, and neither should the employes of the stations be called upon.

I have understood that nearly always one-half of the collections goes to the Seaman's Orphans' Home at Liverpool.

About twenty years ago the Cunard and the White Star Lines declined my request to turn over one-half of collections to the Blue Anchor Society, but Mr. Guion, owner of the Guion Line, at Liverpool, on Aug. 26, 1882, promptly assented, and ordered that such division should be made on all the ships of the Guion Line to the aforesaid Orphans' Home and Blue Anchor Society, and it was so done thereafter until the line ceased to run. ALBERT CRANE.

New York, Aug. 6, 1901.

The Police May Discriminate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The little talk that Whitney is giving out from his place of seclusion regarding the police brings to mind the first verse of the old hymn:

> Hark, from the Tombs a doleful sound;
> Mine ears attend the cry.
> Ye living men, come view the ground
> Where ye must shortly lie.

I am a little mixed in my mind about the last word, but trust the police to discriminate. F. J. R.

New York, Aug. 12, 1901.

NUGGETS.

His Record as an Abstainer.

She—Are you a total abstainer, Col. Blue Grass?

He—Yes, ma'am. I hain't touched water for forty years.—Chicago News.

A Shooting Trip.

He—Did you shoot anything while you were up in Canada?

She—Yes, indeed! We went out in a boat one day and shot the loveliest rapids you ever saw.—Philadelphia Record.

Fortune Knows When It Is Well Off.

"And you will not smile upon me?" faltered the Man.

"No," answered Fortune sadly. "For if I do I shall get myself disliked by the women who have refused to marry you!"—Detroit Free Press.

Within Limits.

"Money is like blood," said the Spendthrift Nephew, "it isn't any good unless it keeps in circulation."

"Yes," answered the Wise Uncle, "but you shouldn't let either of them get away from you."—Baltimore American.

Earthly Longings.

Hogan—I suppose you must have some idea of Heaven; what is it?

Gorman—I think it must be a place where all the people who were fat on this earth are thin, and where all who were thin are fat.—Boston Transcript.

WHEN PA BEGINS TO SNORE.

James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

My Pa's got somepin' in his nose that's fassened there to stay,
That all the neighbors wishes he would lose or give away.
Some sort o' bellerin' affair, like bulls has in their throats,
Or like a big bass horn, except it never plays no notes.
Ma says it's sleepin' on his back, he says it is katarr,
But you can bet your bloomin' life whatever it may are
It's there fur doin' bizness, an' it does it, too, fur sure,
As all the neighborhood kin tell when Pa begins to snore!

Ma says if she'd 'a ever knowed that he was sich a fright
A try'n' to skeer the livin' out an' rise the dead at night,
She'd never have consented fur to be his lovin' wife
An' share his sorrers an' his joys an' lead a sleepless life.
It's hard on me the same as her, fur when I git asleep
An' dreamin' I'm a hunter bold out in the forest deep,
I feel my hair a r'isin' up to hear a lion roar
An' then wake up in fright to hear it's Pa begun to snore!

Ma says that someday when we git to heaven afterwhile,
Where every prospeck

OCEANIC'S PASSENGERS PRAISE SHIP'S OFFICERS

Pleased with Work of Crew While Rescuing Kincora's Sailors.

Took Up a Purse for Families of Men Who Were Drowned—Mrs. Richard Croker Returned on the Ship.

The White Star liner Oceanic arrived in port yesterday afternoon. At 1 o'clock last Thursday morning, just eight hours after her departure from Liverpool for New York, she ran down and sank the steamship Kincora of Waterford, Ireland. Seven of the ship's crew went down with the vessel. The only signs that the Oceanic had been in a collision were a dent in her bow and the absence of some paint.

The Kincora had twenty men on board, thirteen of whom were rescued by the life crews from the Oceanic. A dense fog that prevailed at the time was responsible for the accident, which, according to a number of passengers, was unavoidable. Most of the passengers were asleep when the two vessels crashed, and many of them were not awakened by the shock. A majority of them, however, were aroused, and most of them rushed to the decks.

There was no panic, and the passengers cheered the sailors as they worked to save the lives of the men on the Kincora. The seven that were lost stood on the deck of their vessel seemingly dazed, while those on board the Oceanic and the sailors in the lifeboats yelled to them to jump. They sank with their ship. After this the Oceanic hovered near until morning in the hope of rescuing some of them. None of them was ever seen again, however, and when the sun rose the great liner once more got under way and resumed the voyage to Queenstown, where the thirteen men that were rescued were landed.

According to the statement made by Capt. Cameron when the Oceanic arrived off Quarantine yesterday, the Kincora went down in exactly ten minutes after she was struck. In this statement he said that the Oceanic sustained no damage from the collision. During the voyage the passengers got up a testimonial for Capt. Cameron and his men, in which they praised their seamanship, and congratulated them on the coolness and dispatch with which they went about the rescue of the crew of the Kincora. The passengers also made up a purse for the families of the men that were lost. The purse amounted to $1,000.

Among the saloon passengers on the Oceanic was Mrs. Richard Croker. She has been abroad since June, visiting in France, Germany, and England. She was met at the pier by her son, Frank Croker. On the way to the pier from Quarantine Mrs. Croker was told that everybody was awaiting with interest the return of Mr. Croker.

"Yes, he is keeping them guessing, isn't he?" she replied. "And I guess he will keep them guessing for some time to come," she added with a smile. Mrs. Croker went to the Waldorf-Astoria.

Miss Ethel Barrymore was another passenger on the Oceanic. She went over three weeks ago, gave a copyright performance of "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," and then caught the next steamer back. She said that though her visit was a flying one, she had nevertheless found time to thoroughly enjoy herself. William Ziegler of the Baldwin-Ziegler polar expedition, who went abroad with the intention of witnessing the departure of Mr. Baldwin and his party from Tromsö, Norway, in search of the north pole, came back without doing so. Mr. Ziegler said that his son, William Ziegler, Jr., had been taken ill in London about the time he intended to leave for Norway. One year from now, Mr. Ziegler said, he expected to meet Mr. Baldwin on the eastern coast of Greenland. At that time, he said, he hoped to receive the pole as a present from the explorer.

Col. R. P. Dawney and Lady Victoria Dawnay, who is a sister of Lady Minto, the wife of the Governor General of Canada, landed from the Oceanic en route to Montreal, where they will pay a visit of five weeks to Lord Minto. On the Oceanic was also Richard Carle, who comes over to stage the "Ladies' Paradise," a play that is to be put on at the Metropolitan Opera House by Alfred Aarons.

Election Inspectors Examined.

About 1,600 nominees for Inspectors of Elections presented themselves at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon to be examined as to their fitness for that office. These men will serve at both primaries and at the general election on the Democratic side. On Friday the Republican nominees will be elected. The examination is merely a formality, and very few are rejected.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Grand Opera House management has decided upon Aug. 24 to begin its season, and will then present the musical comedy, "A Runaway Girl."

Ludwig Englander has been engaged by George Lederer to write the musical numbers for Dan Daly's new play, which will go into active rehearsal on next Monday.

The Garrick Theatre will be one of the first of Charles Frohman's theatres in New York to open. Rehearsals were begun yesterday of "Are You a Mason?" for the presentation on next Monday night.

William H. Seymour, who has been directing the stage during the Summer at the Lafayette Square Theatre, Washington, has returned to this city prepared to take up the preliminary staging of Sadie Martinot's production of "The Marriage Game."

Frank McKee has received a scenario of "Graustark," George B. McCutcheon's novel, in a dramatic version of which he plans to present Mary Mannering in the future as the Princess Yetive. The completion of this play will be expedited as much as possible.

Frank L. Perley has secured the services of Walter Jones for one of the principal rôles in "The Chaperons," the musical comedy by Frederick Ranken and Isadore Witmark. He will create the part of the English valet, a low comedy rôle that is cast opposite to the character taken by Eva Tanguay, the dancing soubrette.

The Greenwall Theatrical Circuit Company has completed its stock organization for the coming season at the American Theatre. The leading female parts will be taken by Jessaline Rogers and the leading male rôles by James E. Wilson. Several of the popular leading people of last season have been re-engaged. The new members will be Lillian Bayer, Frank E. Jamison, Robert Elliott, Victor Moore, and Arthur Maitland.

Popular prices and all seats reserved will prevail during the six weeks' season of grand opera in English to be given by the Castle Square Company at the Broadway Theatre beginning Sept. 16. The scale of prices adopted is as follows: Entire lower floor, $1.00; first balcony, 50 and 75 cents; second balcony, 25 cents, and general admission, 50 cents. At the Wednesday matinée the entire lower floor will be reserved at 50 cents, and both balconies at 25 cents.

Charles Frohman has decided to postpone for several days the opening of the Criterion Theatre, with William Faversham, in "A Royal Rival," which was to have been effected next Monday evening. This, Mr. Frohman says, is due to the incomplete state of repairs now going on in the theatre, and it may be possible that these repairs may necessitate a further postponement, in which event Mr. Frohman will have Mr. Faversham appear for his first week at the Empire Theatre some date later to be decided upon.

Manager Edward Rosenbaum of the Casino has gone to Saratoga, where he will spend a week's vacation. During his absence Treasurer Gilbert Gordan will look after the business end of the theatre. Manager Fisher of the "Florodora" company has definitely decided that Miss Vidal and Miss Mayne, the two Englishwomen whom he specially brought to this country for the sextet, will make their initial appearance on Monday evening. Miss Drina Waters, the third one of these English girls, who was operated upon for appendicitis at the Post Graduate Hospital, was reported out of danger yesterday.

Miriam Nesbitt, who was leading woman with James K. Hackett in "The Tree of Knowledge," and later appeared in the Lyceum Theatre stock company, has been engaged by William H. Crane as his leading woman for the coming season.

Numerous erroneous reports have been in circulation regarding the opening date decided upon by James K. Hackett for his initial appearance in this city in Victor Mapes's play, "Don Caesar's Return," at Wallack's Theatre. Mr. Hackett, when seen yesterday during the rehearsal, said: "I wish positively to deny the prevailing rumors which have been and are in circulation to the effect that I intend to produce "Don Caesar's Return" at a date earlier than that originally announced. The first metropolitan performance, therefore, will be Sept. 3.

CZAR HONORS WALDERSEE.

Confers a High Order on Him—German Papers Say the Field Marshal Is Talking Too Much.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—The Lokalanzeiger says the Czar has conferred on Field Marshal Count von Waldersee the Andreas Order "with diamonds and swords." This is one of the highest Russian decorations, and the order "with swords" has been conferred only twice before. The Czar's action is regarded as emphasizing the excellent official relations between Germany and Russia.

The papers begin to complain that Count von Waldersee is talking too much. The National Zeitung says:

"All the glory-crowned commanders of our great wars of 1866 and 1870 together did not talk publicly so much about those wars as Count von Waldersee has talked regarding the China campaign, which was insignificant from a military point of view."

The Muenchener Allgemeine Zeitung, commenting upon Count von Waldersee's speech at Hanover, points out the impropriety of an officer praising the supreme commander (the Emperor) in public speeches, and says that this is against the traditions of the German Army. The relations this paper sustains to the Government give exceptional significance to its words.

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung says that if Count von Waldersee's speeches were shorter they would better correspond with military tradition.

M. Witte Not Going to Manchuria.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 14.—The Rossiya says that the Assistant Minister of Finance, M. Romanoff, is going to Manchuria in August instead of M. Witte, the Finance Minister.

Anniversary of Relief of Legations.

PEKING, Aug. 14.—The anniversary of the relief of the legations passed almost without notice, although to-night the American officers entertained the British officers, and the American civilians gave a banquet to the soldiers.

Says Kitchener Will Be Supplanted.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Daily Mail, reviving speculation as to the date of Lord Kitchener's return from South Africa and as to his successor, says it understands that he will return to England about the middle of next month, Gen. Lyttelton assuming the chief command.

The Younger Pretorius Dead.

JAGERSFONTEIN, Orange River Colony, Aug. 14.—Commandant Pretorius, who was recently shot through the eye, is dead.

IN THE MEXICAN SHOP.

The Mexicans and Indians send us some of the most attractive articles to be found in the city. Everything from hats to footwear, even shirtwaists which are of the prettiest drawn work. These latter are not made up, but come in separate pieces of linen, with the drawn work ready to cut and put together, some almost entirely of the drawn work, some with simple bands of it, and all the coolest and most attractive in effect, and what is equally desirable, durable. They cost from $5 and $6 a pattern waist to $15, according to the amount of work in them.

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Very fine work is to be found in bands of drawn work made on the finest and sheerest of linen to make up into lighter waists and gowns than the shirtwaist patterns, which are of heavier linen. The bands of drawn work are sold by the piece averaging five yards in length at $10.

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Little turnover collars are to be found in the Mexican drawn work, and in many different designs. There is the regular turnover collar with two straight turnovers, with a band of the drawn work around the edge, turnovers with the two side pieces and a little point in front, and a very pretty one has five points of solid drawn work like lace. This will cost 75 cents, and so will a regular turnover collar with a band of the drawn work. The collars range in price from 50 cents to $1.25. One has in addition to the drawn work an edge of fine torchon lace.

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Tiny sachet bags are of linen, with a band of drawn work at the top. They are tied at the neck with colored ribbons, and sell for 25 cents.

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Some of the squares of drawn work are made for handkerchiefs, but there is too much work in them for use, and they are made up with gowns in a little bow or rosette, or set in in some way in which they are not harmed. One of these has the broad band of drawn work in the centre of the square in most attractive wreaths worked in solidly. Some squares of this design cost $12.50. People who own these pieces treat them as they do their treasures of real lace.

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Finger bowl doylies cost from $3 a dozen up, and there are other pieces which range in price according to the work. Many pieces are made in a long and narrow shape, and are intended for slender pin cushion covers.

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Quaint belts are of maguey fibre, a woven white straw, with two strands of the material at one end and two loops at the other. There are different ways of fastening the belts, the simplest being to knot each of the two strands into a button and button the loops over them. The belts are cool-looking with Summer suits and Summer hats, and cost only 50 cents. They have an advantage in being washable.

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Indian bead belts are most effective. The wife of a well-known New York man bought one recently, and at the same time a silver button made by the Indians, which she took to a jeweler to be mounted for a buckle to wear appropriately with the Indian bead work. The belts as they are worn by the Indians are fastened by two little thongs on either side of the two ends which tie. They are lined usually with leather.

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The engraved leather belts from Mexico are many of them as soft and flexible as silk. They cost from 75 cents up. The passion flower is a popular design for belts, and these come straight or shaped and cost $2. Some of the most beautifully engraved belts have golf designs upon them—golf clubs and bags. They cost $2 and $2.50. There are also belts with tennis designs. An interesting belt has a cut-out design over a background of green glazed leather. In the pattern of this belt there are roses of the leather, setting upon it like little balls at intervals. This is one of the most elaborate and costs $4.50.

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The big sugar-loaf crowned Mexican Palma hats are the most durable of articles, and so soft and pliable that they can be bent into any shape and tucked away in a small space. A big straw double hat, which will cost $1.50, is like two hats woven together, bound with silver braid, and with a band of the same and the Mexican eagle on the side. Another hat, with a little difference in the trimming, is made of a single straw and very light.

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So are the Honolulu straws, which are quite new this year and extremely pretty. There are colors combined with the regular straw color—some blue and black, or a deeper straw shade. A café au lait is woven into fancy bands in the hat, either one or two around the crown and another around the edge of the hat and in most attractive designs. These hats are featherweight, and can be dampened and the crown dented in if desired, or bent into any shape. There is a rather high round crown to these, but quite different from the Mexican crown. They are untrimmed.

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The bands of silver braid which trim the Mexican hats can be purchased separately and used for those or other kinds of head coverings.

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The striped scarfs or bandas which in bright colors are used for hat trimmings, are characteristically Mexican. They cost 50 and 75 cents. They are worn around the waist by men in Mexico.

BRITISH PLANS FOR FAST LINE TO EUROPE

Steamers May Cross in Four and a Half Days.

Parliament Approves a Project for Building a Pier at Berehaven, Ireland—Admiralty Officials Assent.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The House of Lords took an unusual step yesterday morning in suspending the sessional arrangements in order to pass to its second reading the bill granting special powers to build a pier and other works at Berehaven, (or Bear Haven,) Bantry Bay, Ireland. The bill had already passed the House of Commons.

Lord James of Hereford (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster) remarked that such great public interests were concerned that the Government desired to pass the bill at the present session. He added that the promoters desired to construct harbor works, with the object of inaugurating a line of steamers to the United States. The steamers would be built in the United Kingdom and would accomplish the voyage in four and a half days. The assent of the Admiralty officials, who were constructing naval works at Berehaven, had been given to the building of the proposed works on the foreshore.

Considerable excitement has been caused in shipping circles by the plans for the new transatlantic service. The shippers have been taken somewhat by surprise. They generally express the opinion that the projected line will be equipped with turbine engines.

The plans for the harbor are presented by an Irish electric railroad company, and were prepared by S. G. Frazer, a Dublin engineer. No date has yet been announced for the beginning of the work? It is understood that some American capital has been guaranteed in connection with the steamship service.

It is believed that the enterprise includes an express line across Southern Ireland and a Channel ferry connecting directly with the Great Western Railway, for passengers to London.

The cost of the Berehaven harbor works and the railroad will be £800,000.

MALTESE BECOME RIOTOUS.

Tear a Union Jack to Pieces and Disfigure Queen Victoria's Statue.

VALETTA, Malta, Aug. 14.—The discontent here, arising from the language question and other grievances, is growing more acute.

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On Sunday a Union Jack was torn to pieces in the streets by a large body of demonstrators. This was followed by the disfiguring of Queen Victoria's Jubilee Statue last night. The marble was deluged with damaging acid.

The perpetrators of the outrage have not been discovered.

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From 1800, when Great Britain captured Malta, until now the islanders have given very little trouble, regarding themselves as fortunate to be under a stable Government. The present difficulties, however, are regarded as serious. They are said to be chiefly the result of the disinclination of the Maltese to put themselves to trouble, and an order of the British Colonial authorities directing that English be the official language meant a good deal of trouble for the natives.

Most of the Maltese speak only Italian, and to learn English is a task which they do not relish. Mr. Chamberlain, however, remained firm in his attitude, and the members of the Maltese Legislative Council thereupon refused to vote money for supplies. Mr. Chamberlain then telegraphed to the Governor of the island, directing him to raise the necessary sums by an order in (Executive) Council.

ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE.

French Proposal Adopted by Committee of the Berlin Congress.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—The most important question before the Zoological Congress came up to-day in the Committee on Nomenclature.

Three propositions were presented. The French delegation proposed to make the existing nomenclature conform with classic Latin, grammatically and etymologically. The American delegates proposed to make no changes except in the case of obvious typographical errors. The Germans made a compromise proposition, which did not find favor.

After a warm discussion the French proposition was accepted, the Swiss delegates giving the deciding vote for the proposal. The Dutch delegates and part of the German delegation voted with the Americans. The British delegates voted with the French.

British Naval Works Bill.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—In the House of Commons yesterday, in the course of the discussion on the Naval Works bill, E. G. Pretyman (Conservative,) advanced as an argument in favor of the expenditure for coaling facilities the recent report of the United States Bureau of Equipment. He said that Great Britain could not afford to be behind the United States in this matter. The bill asks for a total of £27,500,000 to increase docking accommodation, coaling stations, and reserve of ammunition. The reconstruction of the Malta breakwater, which will cost £1,000,000, and railroads connecting the South Wales coal fields with home ports and works, is already in progress.

Kaiser Displeased with Tariff Bill.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—"In Court circles," says the Berlin correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, "it is said that Emperor William is little pleased with the new tariff bill. He regards as the chief task of Count von Bülow that of securing a renewal of the commercial treaties. Count Bülow's fate as Chancellor depends upon his success in that direction."

Macedonian Committeemen Acquitted.

SOFIA, Aug. 14.—The trial of ex-President Sarafoff of the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee and other prominent members of the committee, charged with being connected with the murder of an alleged Turkish spy and with the assassination of Prof. Michaeleánu of Bucharest, ended to-day in the acquittal of the accused. The result was received with popular rejoicing.

Another Berlin Banker Arrested.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—Max Opitz, proprietor of a large private bank in Berlin, was arrested to-day, charged with heavy defalcations and forgeries. It is said that his customers will lose several million marks.

BEATS A CHAMPION AT GOLF.

H. Thacher Wins from Howard Colby of Ardsley on the Kebo Valley Links.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 14.—The finest golf of the season was brought out in the first and semi-final rounds of the annual open tournament here to-day. There were surprises, just as there were yesterday, and the most disappointing was the putting out of Howard Colby, the Ardsley champion and the only scratch man left after yesterday's havoc among the cracks. H. Thacher accomplished this after some capital golf and he now looks like a certain winner. The other sensational match of the morning round was the defeat of H. Emmons by W. R. Thurston, the Northeast Harbor champion, by one up.

In the semi-final round in the afternoon Thacher played in consistently fine form, several times bettering bogey and getting his match with Thurston five up and four to play. C. C. Auchincloss had a hard fight with Radcliff, taking 19 holes to win. In the Consolation Dr. Collins and L. R. Littlejohn were left in at the end of the day's play. The final matches to-morrow will be 36 holes. A large gallery has followed the play each day and great enthusiasm and interest have been shown.

Summary:

First Round.—H. Thacher beat H. Colby, 4 up and 3 to play, W. R. Thurston beat H. Emmons, C. C. Auchincloss beat C. R. Auchincloss, 3 up and 2 to play, Radcliff beat Livingston, 2 up and 1 to play.

Semi-Finals.—H. Thacher beat W. R. Thurston, 5 up and 4 to play, C. C. Auchincloss beat Radcliff, 1 up in 19 holes.

Consolation, First Round.—Condon beat Hodges, 2 up, Dr. Collins beat Soutter, 2 up and 1 to play, King beat Littlejohn, 4 up and 2 to play, Robbins beat Burrill, 3 up and 2 to play.

Semi-Finals.—Collins beat Condon, 1 up, Littlejohn beat Robbins, 4 up and 2 to play.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP SCHEDULE.

For Seventh Annual National Competition at Atlantic City.

An official programme was sent out yesterday by the United States Golf Association giving the details of play in the seventh amateur championship of the United States, to be held at the Atlantic City Country Club, Sept. 9 to 14, inclusive. The winner will receive a gold medal and his club the custody for the year of the one-thousand-dollar trophy. There is a silver medal for the runner-up, and bronze medals for the third and fourth in the race. The medal play qualifying round will be on Monday, Sept. 9, the hour of starting to be fixed later, according to the number to enter. It will be at thirty-two holes, and the United States Golf Association offers prizes for the three lowest scores.

Thirty-two will qualify for the championship, who will begin match play on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. All the match play rounds will be at thirty-six holes, the play on Wednesday and Thursday beginning at 9:30 o'clock, and for the semi-finals and final on Friday and Saturday at 10:30 o'clock. Competitors shall enter through the Secretaries of their respective clubs, and an entry fee of $5 must accompany each entry and must be received by the Secretary of the United States Golf Association not later than 6 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 2. All entries are subject to the approval of the Executive Committee of the association.

The contest is expected to bring out the best golf that has as yet been witnessed among amateurs in the United States. It will include F. S. Douglas, the former amateur champion, who led the field in the recent all-comers' tournament at Hollywood until the last round, when, through one poor drive, the professionals were able to pass him, and probably Walter J. Travis, the present champion, who is now abroad and increasing his renown by the fine game he has displayed against the best players of Scotland and England. The potentiality of the contest that will attract the most interest will be the showing made by the younger set, who will for the first time enter in force. Two, C. H. Seeley and Will L. Thompson, have beaten Travis within the twelvemonth, and, since his good showing abroad, they are encouraged to meet him again. Of the older set of whom something is expected, A. Lockwood, the Bostonian; C. M. Hamilton and C. B. Macdonald, the winner of 1895, may be mentioned. The two others who have held the title, H. J. Whigham and H. M. Harriman, are not regarded as starters this year, the former being abroad and the latter not having played of late in tournaments. The Atlantic City Clubhouse and grounds will be open to competitors for a week before the contest.

EXPOSITION CYCLE RACES.

Pittsburg Rider Won the Only Final in Pan-American Championships.

BUFFALO, Aug. 14.—There was only one final in the Grand Circuit meet of the National Cycling Association on the quarter-mile board track at the Pan-American Stadium to-day. It was the half-mile handicap, amateur, and was won by P. W. Brown of Pittsburg. The weeding out for the grand semi-finals and finals to-morrow brought out some good contests and some surprises, especially in the Pan-American circuit championship. The fight for the money in this event has narrowed down to Kramer, Fisher, Lawson, and Owen Kimball. Tom Cooper of Detroit failed to get a place in the first trial heat.

The English riders did better work to-day. Jack Green won the first heat of the one-mile 2:10 class professional, and, getting a place in the semi-finals, won the right to compete in the grand semi-final to-morrow. Besides Green, Bowler and Newkirk of Chicago and Otto Maya of Erie have qualified in this event.

Walter Smith made a mistake in entering a match race at fifteen miles. He tired after ten miles had been covered and could not hold his pace, Dahlke winning by a lap and a quarter. Summary:

Mile professional Pan-American circuit championship semi-finals, first two to qualify for grand semi-final. First semi-final won by Frank L. Kramer, New Orange, N. J.; John F. Fisher, Chicago, second. Time—2:11 3-5.

Second semi-final won by Iver Lawson, Buffalo; O. S. Kimble, Louisville, second. Time—2:11 1-5.

Grand semi-final and final to-morrow.

Mile, 2:10 class, professional, first two in each heat to qualify for grand semi-final.

First semi-final won by Ted Newkirk, Chicago; Jack Green, England, second. Time—2:41 2-5.

Second semi-final won by James Bowler, Chicago; Otto Maya, Erie, Penn., second. Time—2:40 3-5.

Grand semi-final and final to-morrow.

Half-mile handicap, amateur, won by P. W. Brown, Pittsburg, (50 yards;) Fred Schade, Buffalo, (50 yards,) second; Warren Zurbrick, Buffalo, (scratch,) third. Time—1:00 3-5.

Half-mile, handicap, professional, two first in each heat to qualify for final. First heat won by Sidney Jenkins, England, (60 yards;) George F. Campbell, Toronto, (50 yards,) second. Time—0:57 4-5.

Second heat won by Jack Green, England, (60 yards;) Otto Maya, Erie, Penn., (60 yards,) second. Time—0:57 1-5.

Third heat won by Major Taylor, Worcester, Mass., (scratch;) Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, (15 yards,) second. Time—0:56 3-5.

Fourth heat won by Ted Newkirk, Chicago, (70 yards;) James B. Bowler, Chicago, (50 yards,) second. Time—0:56 4-5.

Match race, fifteen miles, between Fred H. Dahlke of Buffalo and Walter Smith of New York, paced by motor tandem, won by Dahlke. Time—5 miles, 8:39; 10 miles, 17:08 1-5; 15 miles, 25:21 2-5.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There is very little doing in society, except at Newport, where for the week it will be extremely gay with tennis, yacht racing, dinners, and luncheons. Bar Harbor and other resorts have also fallen into line. The season at all the Summer places will be very late, and it will be way into September before the last dance or dinner will be given.

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Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood has left her country house, Fairie Lea, for Newport, where she will remain for some time and from there go to Bar Harbor. The Rumson Road cottagers have been very gay during the past two weeks, and luncheons have been given by Mrs. Bloodgood, Mrs. E. D. Adams, Mrs. Street, and Mrs. Neeser.

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Mr. and Mrs. John M. Bowers are at their country seat, Lakelands, near Coopers-town, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. George Hyde Clarke have had a party of young people at Hyde Hall for their daughter, Miss Anne Clarke, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Stokes at Woodside Hall, and Mr. and Mrs. William Constable at Glimmer Glen, have house parties.

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Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shaw Safe are expected in this country within a fortnight from England. They will go direct to Newport, where they will remain for the rest of the season.

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Among the dinners given recently at Southampton were those of Mrs. Harry P. Robbins, Mrs. Manice, Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, and by Albert de Goicouria.

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And now is the time for the coachmen's and servants' dances. There will be one at Southampton next Wednesday given by the smartest coachmen of the most fashionable families. The coachmen's ball at Newport will take place later in the season.

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The Auguste Victoria, which sails today for Hamburg, has booked among her passengers Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Honore, Jr., of Chicago; R. C. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Platt, and Walter Geer. On the Majestic, which sailed yesterday, were Mrs. P. D. Armour, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Catlin, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaffray, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Newton Smith, and Bishop J. W. Alstork.

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On the Oceanic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, there came, among others, John McE. Ames, T. H. Ashcroft, Pierre L. Barbey, Charles Bishop, G. S. Bowdoin, the Rev. J. David Burrell, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Carhart, G. A. Cox and Mrs. Cox, E. W. Cox, K. B. Fullerton, Mrs. B. Fullerton and Miss Fullerton, Col. L. P. Dawnay, Lady Victoria Dawnay, Master Alan and the Misses Margaret and Vere Dawnay, Henry Delafield, Col. H. F. Dutton, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Duveen, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. French and Miss Mina Roberts French, Miss A. S. Guthrie and Miss M. H. Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Hunt, John Hyde and Miss Emily Hyde, R. L. Keen, Thomas Kelly, Eugene Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Knowlton and the Misses Carrie M. and Helen G. Knowlton, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kobbe, W. Leeming, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Morgan, James H. Neilson, James G. Newcomb, J. Armstrong Rawlins, G. W. Robbins, C. B. Roberts, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Robertson, W. W. Rossiter, Mrs. F. C. E. Roby, Frederick Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scott, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Torrance, J. Douglas Walker, Peter Marié, W. M. Warren, J. Hobart Warren, and Mrs. Warren, Robert Winsor, and Robert Winsor, Jr.

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Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes and Master W. E. D. Stokes also arrived on the Oceanic, as did H. Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Anna Phelps Stokes, Miss C. Phelps Stokes, and Miss Mildred Phelps Stokes.

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Peter Marié, who arrived yesterday from France, via Liverpool, will go to Southampton and thence to Bar Harbor.

Rockefeller—Crandall.

C. M. Rockefeller, soliciting agent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and of several other freight lines, was married on Aug. 10 to Mrs. Jennie Crandall. The ceremony was performed by Alderman Armitage Mathews. Mrs. Crandall comes from Springfield, L. I., and Mr. Rockefeller is well-known among railroad men and shippers in this city.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 14.—Tennis at the Casino this morning and a polo match in the afternoon attracted society people out of doors.

A dance given at Wayside by Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., in honor of her daughter, Miss Laura P. Swan, was to-night's chief social event. The guests numbered 160, and Mr. J. Hude Neilson, with Miss Swan as his partner, led the cotillion. Many among the guests at the dance attended earlier in the evening the dinners given by Mrs. Frederic Neilson and Marquis de la Gandara.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., gave an elaborate dinner at the Courts villa in Harrison Avenue. The table was decorated with allamandas. Each of the twenty-four guests, as is now the custom, received a pretty floral souvenir.

Mrs. Frederic Neilson's dinner was at Gravel Court. The veranda and drawing room were tastily decorated, and on the dinner table was a mass of white flowers and evergreens. American Beauty roses were placed in vases about the dining room, contrasting with the table flowers.

Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French entertained at dinner.

Mrs. W. F. Whitehouse gave a dinner at Eastbourne Lodge.

Lispenard Stewart's dinner was at White Lodge, and Marquis de la Gandara's at Berger's. Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., gave a dinner for twenty-four guests. Another of the evening's entertainments was that of Dr. Austin Flint, Jr.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons gave a luncheon in the afternoon to twenty guests; Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie a children's party, and Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll an entertainment on board the sloop yacht Navahoe.

Mrs. William T. Bull gave a reception at Dudley Place, at which Mme. Ladonia Breitner of Paris rendered several violin selections.

Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold Haven have arrived at their villa on Narragansett Avenue.

The first rental of a cottage for the season of 1902 was made to-day, the Dresser place on Bellevue Court going to Joseph Harriman, who has occupied this same cottage for two years.

The price paid by Major J. C. Mallory for the Hatch estate in Kay Street was $23,437.50. The house is an old stone one, and is in a poor condition, having been unoccupied for fifteen years. The furnishings and furniture are also old and very much out of fashion. Major Mallory will make extensive alterations and repairs preparatory to occupying the house next Summer.

W. F. Powers, Frank S. Witherbee, J. Frank McFadden, William P. Burden, Fradish G. Johnson, G. T. Bishpam, Jr., W. A. Hazard, Samuel B. Blagden, Jr., H. King, and Palmer E. Presbrey are registered at the Casino.

United States Senator Kean of New Jersey, George A. Huhn, and R. T. Wilson arrived to-night from New York.

Mrs. Paul A. Andrews returned to-night from the White Mountains.

H. King of New York is the guest of William P. Thompson.

George T. Bishpam, Jr., is at the Redwood cottage.

Mrs. Julien T. Davies has sent out cards for dinners on Aug. 17 and 23.

Miss Leary will give a dinner on the evenings of Aug. 16 and 23.

Senator Kean is the guest of Sidney Webster at his villa, on Harrison Avenue.

W. A. Hazard, Miss Jessie Hazard, Miss M. P. Hazard, and Réné L. La Montagne, Jr., of Long Island, are at the Newcliffs.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones will give a luncheon at the Ravemeyer villa to-morrow afternoon in honor of Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse.

Bradish G. Johnson and William P. Burden are guests of Willing H. Spencer.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 14.—Bar Harbor has been gay to-day. At Kebo the tennis and golf tournaments have kept the club lively. The largest affair of the season is taking place at the Malvern. It is the weekly ball, and the dinners preceding it were unusually large ones.

Among those who entertained were Mr. and Mrs. Fabbri, Mrs. Nicholas Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. de Grasse Fox, G. W. Van Nest, Mrs. Platt Hunt, Mrs. C. S. Wadsworth, Mrs. John Harrison, Mrs. Frederick Joy, and Mrs. W. A. Rutherford.

Mr. and Mrs. Fabbri entertained Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Livingston, Sumner K. Gerard, Miss Coles, Miss Van Rensselaer, Mr. Hubby, Phoenix Ingraham, and Alexander Fe[illegible]t.

Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Jesup entertained Dr. and Mrs. Robert Abbey, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, and Mr. and Mrs. Stickney.

Mrs. Fox's guests were Mr. and Mrs. Quincy Thorndyke, Mr. and Mrs. Stefagarge Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Miss Biddle, Miss Baird, Miss Rodgers, Arden Robbins, Mr. Beale, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Thorndyke, Mr. De Blit, Miss Sylvia Fox, and de Grasse Fox.

At Mrs. W. A. Rutherford's dinner were Mr. and Mrs. L. McIlvaine Luquer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Groome, Miss Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Miss Hare, Miss Strong, Miss Ripley, Miss Keyser, Mr. Denby, Mr. Conkling, Capt. Bush, Mr. Rutherford, Montgomery Sears, and Mr. Cochran.

Mr. Van Nest entertained Mr. and Mrs. Suydam, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Harrison Grant, George B. Dorr, Creighton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stuart Barney, Miss Gregory, Miss Hollins, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Miss Davis, and Pierpont Davis.

Mrs. L. Platt Hunt had as guests at her dinner Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Vos, Miss Natalie Barney, Miss Grace Seeley, Mr. Grepp, Mr. Rodgers, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Platt.

At the dance nearly all the members of the Summer colony were present.

Morris K. Jesup gave a reception to Booker T. Washington this afternoon.

FUNERAL OF SIGNOR CRISPI.

Immense Crowds in the Streets of Naples—The Body Now on the Cruiser Varese.

NAPLES, Aug. 14.—The funeral of Signor Crispi took place to-day, and was an imposing ceremony.

Troops lined the route of the procession, which was through the principal streets, and presented arms as the funeral car passed. The car was drawn by eight black horses with sable trappings. The cords of the pall were held by the Mayors of Rome, Naples, Palermo, and Ribera, Sicily; (Crispi's birthplace;) the Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies and other State officials. A caisson draped with flags was followed by cars piled high with floral tributes.

Those in the procession included King Victor Emmanuel's Aide de Camp, representing the King; the German Consul, representing Emperor William; Senators, Deputies, Ministers, Generals, members of patriotic societies, Garibaldian veterans, and military and naval detachments. Immense crowds occupied the streets, balconies, and windows. All present uncovered as the coffin passed.

At the Arsenal the body was taken on board the cruiser Varese, where there was a short service, minute guns being fired in the meanwhile. The Varese sails at midnight, escorted by two armored cruisers, conveying the family of Signor Crispi and the Government representatives.

SIR WILLIAM LAIRD DEAD.

A Well-Known Scottish Ironmaster—Born in 1830 and Knighted in 1897.

GLASGOW, Aug. 14.—Sir William Laird, the ironmaster, is dead.

Sir William Laird was made a Knight Bachelor in 1897, at the time of Queen Victoria's jubilee, when many business men were similarly honored. He was the son of a Scottish farmer, and was born at Blairgowrie in 1830. Educated at the parish school, he was intended for the legal profession, but he showed a fondness for engineering, and entered the service of William Baird & Co., ironmasters of Gartsherrie. In 1878 he became a partner in the firm.

Sir William took keen interest in politics, and was at one time President of the National Union of Conservative Associations for Scotland. He was a member of Conservative clubs in Glasgow (in which city he resided) and Edinburgh. In 1899 he became Chairman of the North British Railway Company.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Wilbur J. Chamberlin.

Wilbur J. Chamberlin, staff correspondent for The New York Sun at Pekin for the last year and long a well-known newspaper writer, died in Carlsbad, Germany, yesterday. His death was due to cerebral congestion and heart failure. The news came as a surprise, for about three weeks ago he was reported as convalescent.

He was born in Great Bend, Penn., March 12, 1806, but when ten years old removed with his parents to Plainfield, N. J. A mercantile career proving distasteful at the very outset, he attached himself to the staff of a Jersey City newspaper and soon was supplying New Jersey news to leading New York and Philadelphia papers. He joined the staff of The Sun in 1887, and from that time on took a prominent part in many of the most noteworthy news-gathering exploits of his day.

He was a war correspondent during the war with Spain, and wrote a ten-column report of the land battle at Santiago which attracted wide attention. He wrote it while crossing the Caribbean Sea in rough weather in a yacht to reach a telegraph office.

Mr. Chamberlin

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building. 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized.
Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf; 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St. 487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St. 67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

First National Bank STOCK.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3402—JOHN.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBER NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
44 and 46 Broadway, New York.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
MARGINAL AND INVESTMENT ORDERS IN ALL QUANTITIES. INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL MATTERS GLADLY FURNISHED. ISSUE UPON REQUEST, "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS." MONTHLY FLUCTUATION SHEETS. DAILY AND WEEKLY REPORTS.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

Stoppani & Hotchkin
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Telephone, 3078 Cortlandt.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

PUBLICATION BY THE MANHATTAN COMPANY of New York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689 of the Bank Laws of 1892, State of New York:

1893. Luyster, Isaac, unknown $66.87
DIVIDENDS.
70 dividends, 2 shares; Keefe, Thomas, unknown $296.00
98 dividends, 2 shares; Keefe, Thomas, unknown 411.50
117 dividends, 16 shares; Moss, Henry, unknown 2,891.07
130 dividends, 1 share; Murphy, Johanna, unknown 272.49

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier of the Manhattan Company of New York, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 7th day of August, 1901.
W. S. JOHNSON,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.
au8-1aw6wTh

15 PER CENT.
GUARANTEED TO AN INVESTOR
WHO WILL ADVANCE $50,000 ON A BUILDING OPERATION EXCEEDING $100,000. MONEY TO BE REFUNDED WHEN PERMANENT LOAN IS PLACED. BUILDING LOAN HAS BEEN SECURED; also
WANTED A PARTY TO INVEST $100,000 IN A LARGE OPERATION UNDER THE SAME CONDITIONS AS ABOVE.
THE PROPONENT WHO DESIRES THESE RESPECTIVE ADVANCES HAS JUST SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED A SIMILAR OPERATION INVOLVING ONE HALF MILLION DOLLARS. ADDRESS H. L. PHELPS, 168 WILLIS AVE., N. Y. CITY.

Office of the Michigan Central R. R. Co
Grand Central Station.
New York, N. Y., August 15th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given to the holders of the JACKSON, LANSING & SAGINAW RAILROAD EXTENDED CONSOLIDATED BONDS, maturing Sept. 1st, 1901, that the principal of the same will be paid on presentation of the bonds at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York City, on and after September 3d, 1901. Holders of the bonds who may prefer to receive payment at the office of the Ninth National Bank, New York City, (where the bonds by their terms are payable,) may present the same at said bank.
F. MIDDLEBROOK, Assistant Treasurer.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR,
Vice President. Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING,
Secretary. Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY
Treasurer. Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WANTED—100 shares Northern Pacific common; answer immediately. J. M., Post Office Box 1,074.

Lost and Found.

LOST—Certificate 493 for twenty shares of Brooklyn Ferry in name of Chas. C. Edey & Sons; also Certificate 3,132 for ten shares Am. Car Foundry common in name of C. M. Bouggy. Transfer stopped and application made for new certificates. Return to Chas. C. Edey & Sons and receive reward.

Lost—Certificate of deposit of U. S. Trust Co. drawn to Mary L. Ferris; reward. Hoyt's Pharmacy, 73 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Lost—Bankbook No. 133,062 issued by the Franklin Savings Bank to William Kennedy or Thomas Kennedy. Finder please return to bank.

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000 SURPLUS $2,500,000

Interest on Accounts Subject to Check. | Letters of Credit for Foreign Travel. | Transacts a General Trust Business.

OFFICERS:
GEORGE W. YOUNG.....President — CLARK WILLIAMS.....Treasurer
LUTHER KOUNTZE.....Vice-President — WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.....Secretary
JAMES TIMPSON.....2d Vice-President — RICHARD M. HURD.....Asst. Secretary
ARTHUR TURNBULL.....3d Vice-President — CALVERT BREWER.....Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS, Manager Foreign Department.

DIRECTORS:
Samuel D. Babcock,
Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Charles D. Dickey, Gustav E. Kissel, Charles M. Pratt,
Frederick O. Barton, William P. Dixon, Luther Kountze, Mortimer L. Schiff,
C. Ledyard Blair, Robert A. Granniss, Charlton T. Lewis, James Timpson,
Dumont Clarke, G. G. Haven, Jr., Richard A. McCurdy, Eben B. Thomas,
C. C. Cuyler, Charles R. Henderson, Robert Olyphant, George W. Young.

Proposals.

OFFER OF $9,000,000
3½ PER CENT.
PHILADELPHIA CITY LOAN

Office of The Mayor.

Philadelphia, July 15th, 1901.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Mayor, Room 202, City Hall, Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock noon, the 19th day of August, 1901, for nine million (9,000,000) dollars of desirable City Loan in amounts and on conditions as follows:

Nine million (9,000,000) dollars of the twelve million (12,000,000) dollars Thirty-year Water Loan, authorized by ordinance of City Councils approved March 15th, 1900, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize the creation of a loan or loans by the City of Philadelphia, for the sum of twelve million (12,000,000) dollars for the installation of works for the improvement and filtration of the water supply of the City of Philadelphia."

In conformity with the provisions of the ordinance and the amendment thereto, approved July 15th, 1901, the principal of the loan offered above, viz.: Nine million (9,000,000) dollars, will be paid thirty (30) years after the date of issue of certificates, and the rate of interest shall not exceed three and one-half (3½) percentum per annum, and shall be payable at the office of the fiscal agent in the City of Philadelphia half yearly on the first day of the months of January and July.

Bidders are advised that under the ordinance authorizing the loan, certificates of loan will be issued in such amounts as the lender may require, in sums of one hundred dollars and its multiples of the registered form, and shall be made payable in the lawful money of the United States, free from all taxes.

Proposals must be made upon the prescribed form on blanks which may be obtained upon application at the office of the Mayor.

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by certified check or certificate of deposit, drawn to the order of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia for five percentum of the amount of the loan for which bid is made. Checks or certificates accompanying bids not accepted will be returned to bidders within forty-eight hours after the opening of bid, and deposits of successful bidders will be applied in partial payment of the amount of loan awarded them. It is distinctly announced, however, that no allowance will be made for interest on deposits from the time of the opening of the bids until the time of settlement. Should there be more than one proposal at the same price, a pro rata award may be made.

Settlement in full for the loan awarded must be made with the City Treasurer on or before the 24th day of August, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon.

The Mayor reserves to himself the right to reject any or all proposals or to award only a portion of the loan for which bids were received, as he may deem best for the interests of the City of Philadelphia.

SAMUEL H. ASHBRIDGE,
MAYOR.

$20,000 PARK BONDS.

Office of City Treasurer,
Trenton, N. J., Aug. 13, 1901.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1901, for the purchase of the whole of twenty thousand dollars of twenty-five-year three and one-half per cent. Park Bonds of the City of Trenton, N. J.

The above bonds will be in registered form, in denominations of $100 or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually. Bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.

Each bidder will be required as an evidence of good faith to inclose with each bid a certified check on a National Bank for $1,000, payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

The bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

Bonds authorized by ordinance of Common Council, passed June 18, 1901, and by acts of the Legislature approved March 14, 1883; March 18, 1885, and March 17, 1893.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton Park Bonds," and addressed to
W. J. B. STOKES,
City Treasurer.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW York City, Aug. 12, 1901: Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., Aug. 27, 1901, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing to the U. S. Quartermaster's Department at New York, Boston, Chicago, or San Francisco, 10,000 Yellow Oilskin Pommel Slickers, Fish Brand, or equal, conforming to the sealed standard sample at this Depot; preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. Blank forms for bidding can be obtained at this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Pommel Slickers," and addressed to MAJOR F. VON SCHRADER, Q. M., U. S. A., Act'g Depot Qr. Mr.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY GUARANTEED 3½% TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES A.

Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement dated September 1st, 1897, proposals are invited for the sale and delivery to the Trustee of Certificates at a price not exceeding par and interest, to the extent of $50,000, the sum now available in the Sinking Fund.

Proposals should be addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Pa., and will be received until Saturday, August 31st, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
CHARLES JAMES RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, August 15th, 1901.

Dividends.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Chicago, Ill., August 5, 1901.

A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Directors, payable August 31st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business August 17th, 1901.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12 o'clock M. August 17th, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M. August 31st, 1901.

GEORGE HIGGINSON, JR., Secretary.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company.

A dividend of 2 Per Cent. upon the preferred stock of this Company from the net earnings of the six months ending June 30th, 1901, will be paid August 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 5th, 1901. The preferred stock transfer books will be closed August 5th, 1901, at 3 P. M., and will reopen August 16th, 1901, at 10 A. M. Dividends on stock registered at the Boston office will be paid at 50 State Street, Boston, Mass.; and dividends on stock registered at the New York office will be paid at the office of Robert Winthrop & Company, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 24th, 1901.

The transfer books will close in New York on August 10th, 1901, at noon, and will reopen August 20th, 1901, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Fort Wayne & Jackson Railroad Co.

The semi-annual dividend, due September 1, 1901, on the preferred capital stock of the Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad Company will be payable on and after that date at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York. The transfer books will be closed from August 20th to September 3, 1901.

EDWIN S. MARSTON, Treasurer.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT THE PARTNERship heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of HOLLOWAY & IRISH, was dissolved by mutual consent this day. The affairs of the said copartnership in liquidation will be conducted by WILLIAM F. IRISH, at 136 Liberty Street, New York City.—Dated August 1, 1901.

W. F. IRISH.
W. F. HOLLOWAY.

27 William Street,
New York, August 15th, 1901.

Mr. Charles Einsiedler has this day been admitted as a partner in our firm.

Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
American Smelting & Refining Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Smelting and Refining Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, at No. 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 11th day of September, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and for the consideration and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the stock of this Company will be closed at the close of business on the 22d day of August, 1901, and will be reopened at the opening of business on the 12th day of September, 1901.

Dated New York, August 12th, 1901.

EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, September 28th, 1901.

The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 3d, and reopen on Monday, September 30th.

JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

AMERICAN ELEVATED COMPANY.

Efforts to Call Attention to the Stock—Attempts to Use Device Similar to the "Loop the Loop."

For the last two or three days efforts have been made to call attention to the stock of the American Elevated Railroad Company, a Mr. Tomlinson appearing on the "curb" for the purpose of trading in the stock and making it known in the outside market. Yesterday in particular, attempts were made to interest the outside brokers in the stock, and several sales, amounting in all to 500 shares or more, were reported to have been made.

These sales, however, were said by many brokers to be to all appearances "wash sales," and apparently few, if any, of the brokers took the matter seriously. The day being a dull one, some of the brokers appeared to take much interest in the affairs of the new company, being themselves much amused at what they called the crudity of the efforts to introduce the stock.

Osborn Conjelton, President of the company, disclaimed efforts to establish trading in the stock, saying that the company is not ready for that yet. It is believed that he had in mind some pending litigation involving the right of the company to the electrical device, which resembles that in use at Coney Island in the "loop the loop" and "flip-flap railway."

Concerning this device, George Westinghouse is quoted in the prospectus as saying:

"This system can be run with perfect safety 200 miles an hour."

Mr. Conjelton, when asked what interests were behind the company, replied:

"Some of the persons have had something to do with the West Street elevated scheme, and also know something about such a thing as an elevated franchise on Broadway, from Fourteenth Street to Harlem."

Wall Street financiers, when questioned, were at a loss to know what Mr. Conjelton meant, as they know nothing of a Broadway elevated franchise.

CITY OF ALBANY SUED.

Traction Company Wants Money for Cars Destroyed During Strike.

ALBANY, Aug. 14.—A suit has been begun by the United Traction Company to recover damages from the City and County of Albany on account of the destruction of cars and other property during the strike. The suit is based upon the alleged failure of the authorities to afford the company ample protection.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

American Heel Protector Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Koppel Friedland and I. L. Miller, New York City; Selig Holstein, Paterson, N. J.

Palisade Co-operative Association of New York City, to deal in real estate; capital, $20,000. Directors—E. Wald Bittorf, F. W. Gaiser, and Jacob Gaiser, Jr., New York City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 14.—The following corporations were chartered at Dover to-day:

Co-operative Savings Loan Fund of the Employes' Mutual Benefit Association of the United States of Fox Chase, Penn.; to create a loan fund among workingmen; capital $300,000.

Dr. Zig Medical Company of Bradford, Penn.; to manufacture drugs, chemicals, and medicines; capital $50,000.

Massachusetts Wharf Trust Company of Brookline and Bedford, Mass.; to deal in real estate, particularly wharf lands; capital $50,000.

Allison & Randolph Company of New York; to organize and promote various enterprises; capital $100,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS

	Shares.
Aug. 14	465,473
To date this year	196,134,004
Corresponding date last year	74,384,843

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 14	$2,026,500
To date this year	$700,799,220
Corresponding date last year	$323,339,760

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf	1¾	Int. Power	¾
Am. Locomotive	1½	King. & Pemb	2
Am. Sugar	1¼	Long Island	1
Am. Tobacco	½	Louis. & Nash	½
Balt. & Ohio	¾	Mexican National	½
Brunswick	1	Minn. & St. L.	¾
Canada South	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¾
Canadian Pacific	¾	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Chi. & Alton pf	1½	Missouri Pacific	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	2½	Nat. Salt	1½
C., M. & St. P. pf	2	N. Y. Central	1⅝
Chi. & N. W.	1¼	St. J. & G. I.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Col. Fuel & I.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Consol. Gas	3¼	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1⅝
Cont. Tobacco	1	Twin City R. T.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	½	Union Pacific	⅝
Denver & R. G. pf.	1⅛	Union Pacific pf	¾
Evans. & T. H.	1	U. S. Leather	1
General Electric	4	U. S. Leather pf	1⅞
Gt. North. pf	2	U. S. Steel	½
Hock. Valley pf	⅞		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	½	Kansas City So.	1⅝
Am. Locom. pf	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1⅝
Am. Sugar pf	3½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	North American	1
Col. So. 2d pf	½	Pacific Mail	½
Denver & R. G.	½	St. Law. & Adir	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Erie 2d pf	½	St. L. S. W.	½
Illinois Central	⅝	Texas & Pacific	½
Int. Paper	½		
Int. Paper pf	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., I. & L. ref. 5s	2½	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1¼
C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	1	Va. Mid. gen., stpd.	1

Bonds Declined.

Erie 1st con. 4s	1	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 4s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Continuing improvement shows in the security market. Business does not broaden much, but the market has solid character. Commission house transactions are not large, but from every commission broker comes uniform testimony to the fact that public interest is awakening and may need but slight impetus to duplicate the buying movement of last Spring. Yesterday's market, after a strong opening, was subjected to concerted bear attack, which it withstood easily, disclosing the familiar situation of shortage of floating supply and resulting in a quick responsive rally.

Leadership was assumed by St. Paul, 70,000 shares of that stock changing hands at a net advance of 2⅝, the last price being also the highest. There can be no more important leadership—none more significant—than that of St. Paul; the St. Paul system is pre-eminently representative, its operations reflecting more clearly than any other single railroad the drift of commercial and financial tendencies. It is a "three-crop" road, carrying both Spring and Winter wheat and corn, serving a territory more diversified than does any other system; and the market action for its securities is construable as evidence that capitalists are convinced that no disaster is impending because of reduced corn yield. It is true that statements have been put out anticipating an increase in the St. Paul dividend next month, but it is very doubtful whether these are an appreciable factor in the rising price for the stock, which is entitled to its leadership and its advance on fundamental facts. Corroborative of this view is the kindred strength for properties affected by similar conditions, conspicuously Atchison and Union Pacific, distinctly following the St. Paul movement. Next to St. Paul the largest volume of transactions took place in Union Pacific, of which over 41,000 shares changed hands at a net advance of about a point. This stock is a favorite target for bear attack, but it exhibits a resiliency threatening to the short interests.

Other securities in which transactions exceeding 10,000 shares took place were Sugar Refining, Atchison, Erie, Louisville and Nashville, New York Central, Norfolk and Western, People's Gas, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, United States Leather, common and preferred, and United States Steel, common and preferred. With the single exception of People's Gas, which declined a fraction, each of these securities closed at advances. The Steel shares were less conspicuous than usual of late, not much over 30,000 shares of the common and preferred being traded in, and fluctuations in them were of meagre character. The significance of this marketwise is the elimination of the strike issue—Wall Street having reached the opinion that the contest is already decided in favor of the Steel Corporation.

The less active stocks were in the main strong, fair rises being recorded in most of them. Net declines were rare and insignificant.

Total transactions again slightly increased, reaching about 450,000 shares. London buying represented about 40,000 shares, chiefly of Union Pacific, Atchison, and St. Paul. Some local shorts ran to cover on the early London buying, evidently fearing that it foreshadowed a strong upward movement.

The Chicago grain markets were slightly reactionary, wheat and corn each declining about ⅝, furnishing further evidence that crop damage has been discounted. The export demand for wheat continues active, notably at outports, some 400,000 bushels being reported yesterday engaged at Baltimore. The grain situation, after due allowance for the corn damage, tends constantly toward favoring conditions for the security market; wheat production and the foreign demand for that cereal form a distinct offset to the damage suffered by corn; and speculative recognition of this phase of the situation is beginning to be apparent; it has been somewhat tardy, but will doubtless exert influence from now on.

An important and favorable feature is the continued ease of money; the call loan rate yesterday was at no time much over 2 per cent., the majority of loans being placed at 2¼. Time money is correspondingly easy. Sterling exchange has weakened a little under the heavy offerings of wheat drafts, and there is no expectation now of immediate gold shipments.

Speculative interests are gaining confidence. The apprehension excited over the corn situation is quieting down under the influence of the Government crop report, which failed to bear out the extreme prophecies of disaster so freely proclaimed from interested sources. The Steel strike has ceased to exert any marked influence. Facts and figures again receive consideration—and they are all one way—confirming the records of continued prosperity, of which the most easily grasped and understood are the current reports of railroad earnings, which with scarcely an exception continue to surpass all records.

ABSORBING VANDERBILT ISSUES.

Mr. William K. Vanderbilt has recently invested $8,000,000 in the stocks of the lower-priced properties of the Vanderbilt system, including over 20,000 shares of Nickel Plate common and an equal amount of Lake Erie and Western.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Developments of importance seem to be impending in Canadian Pacific Railway affairs. Hints are heard again of a possible change in control. European buying orders have been executed by Hallgarten & Co., Zimmermann & Forshay, A. A. Horsman & Co., and other Stock Exchange houses with foreign connections.

One current report has it that the company may increase its next dividend, depending on the outcome of reported negotiations for the sale of extensive holdings of land. The company owns about 15,500,000 acres. The Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie, controlled by the Canadian Pacific, is expected to reap great benefits this year from the bumper crops harvested in Manitoba, Minnesota, and Northern Dakota. These crops far exceed the average of those of other States in quantity and quality. This subordinate stock appears to be bought by Canadian Pacific insiders.

PAPER PLANT TO BE REPAIRED.

The popular thirst for International Paper stock was somewhat abated yesterday, transactions aggregating only about a quarter of the 6,000 shares suddenly demanded on the day before. An officer of the company says that extraordinary expenditures must be made upon the company's plant.

IRON TRADE SITUATION

In its review of the iron trade situation The Iron Age this morning will treat the Amalgamated strike as sure of collapse. It says:

"The scarcity of material for prompt delivery has caused a sharp advance in tin plate, sheets, hoops, skelp, and bars. Still in the latter some good contracts for long-time delivery have been closed, among them one lot of 14,000 tons to an Ohio agricultural implement maker. In the plate trade further good orders have been placed for ships on the lakes. The American Bridge Company has taken a number of good orders, among them some notable ones for highway bridges, a department which is being cultivated.

"The pig iron statistics for Aug. 1 show that the make of coke and anthracite iron declined from 303,793 tons weekly on July 1, to 297,269 tons weekly on Aug. 1. The stocks of pig iron reported by makers remained practically stationary, thus showing that consumption is taking care of the current output, large as it is."

CHRONICLE FIRE TABLES.

The Chronicle Fire Tables from 1901, have been issued showing a record of the fire losses in the United States by States and Territories during 1900 with exhibits of the monthly, annual and aggregate fire losses in the country during twenty-six years. The comparative statement of losses by fire in the United States for five years shows the loss for 1900 as $161,000,000 as against $153,000,000 for 1899, $131,000,000 for 1898, $116,000,000 for 1897 and $118,000,000 for 1896. The year of greatest loss was 1893, when the figures reached $167,544,317. Of the 109,092 risks burned last year, 50,447 were dwellings, boarding houses, etc., 17,547 were retail and wholesale stores, offices, etc., and 10,337 were livery stables, barns, tobacco barns, etc.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

$5,000 Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company 3½ per cent. consolidated mortgage, "Series E," due 1949, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Company,) coupons August and February, 85¾.

$1,800 Newark Gas Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1944, coupons April and October, 140½.

2 shares Lykens Valley Railroad and Coal Company, $20 each, $16 per share.

44 shares German Exchange Bank, $100 each, 513.

132 shares Stuyvesant Insurance Company, $25 each, 55.

18 shares National Broadway Bank, $25 each, 310¼.

5 shares National Shoe and Leather Bank, $100 each, 111¾.

650 shares Delaware River and Atlantic Railroad Company, $50 each, $1 per share.

6 shares Bank of the State of New York, $100 each, 250.

50 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each, 696.

10 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 383.

500 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each, 225.

$12,000 Georgia Midland Railroad 3 per cent. bonds, due 1946, interest April and October, 67¾.

150 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 235.

100 shares Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company, $100 each, 147½.

11 shares Market and Fulton National Bank, $100 each, 260.

180 shares American Banknote Company, $54 per share.

2 shares Central Trust Company, $100 each, 1,107.

$900 Securities Company 4 per cent. registered consols, 92.

2 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 316.

$1,000 Securities Company 4 per cent. registered consols, 91.

$10,000 Gas and Electric Company of Bergen County, N. J., 5 per cent. bonds, 62.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Statement that the option obtained by a New-York syndicate on the Flat Top Coal Land Association has been extended for sixty days.

According to Joplin (Mo.) dispatches, the steel strike has seriously interfered with the demand for zinc ore.

Tax valuation of railroads in California fixed at $1,559,730 more than last year.

An official of the Burlington quoted as saying that as the last dividend included one extra month, the next meeting for action on the dividend, which regularly would have been held this week, will probably not be held until about this time next month.

Advices from Victoria, B. C., stating that, owing to the lack of shipping facilities through strikes, the mines of the new Vancouver Coal Company have practically closed.

Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad extended consolidated bonds, maturing Sept. 1, will be paid on Sept. 3.

Heavy purchase of pig iron, amounting to $177,000, made by the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company.

Approval by the stockholders of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago of the increase in the capital stock from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4@4¼ per cent. for ninety days, and 4¼@5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rate: 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $158,590,539; balances, $6,711,420; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,490,203.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝@2 7-16 per cent. for short bills and 2 7-16@2½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85¼@4.85⅝; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.88¼@4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.84½@4.85⅝.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ less 1-16@5.18¾, and 5.16¼ less 1-18@5.16⅞; reichsmarks, 95 and 95⅝; guilders, 40 1-16@40¼ and 40¼@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—20@16 2-3c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c@$1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—There was no special demand for money to-day, and discounts were easy.

On the Stock Exchange the tone was more cheerful. Consols were well maintained. High-class securities were in demand. Home rails and foreigners were quiet but steady. Rio Tintos were lower. Argentines improved. Mines were good.

Little business was done in Americans, but they were buoyant, particularly St. Paul, on dividend rumors. Steels continued good. Grand Trunks and Canadian Pacifics were firm throughout.

Consols for money, 94⅝; consols for the account, 94 11-16; Anaconda, 9⅛; Canadian Pacific, 114⅜; St. Paul, 167½; Louisville, 105½; Illinois Central, 147¼; New York Central, 156; Pennsylvania, 74¼; Southern Pacific, 57⅝; United States Steel, 44⅜; preferred, 95¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 99; Atchison, 76⅝; preferred, 98⅝; Baltimore and Ohio, 101⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47½; Chicago Great Western, 22½; Denver and Rio Grande, 43½; preferred, 94; Erie, 38½; first preferred, 66⅞; second preferred, 51; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27⅜; preferred, 54½; Norfolk and Western, 54⅜; preferred, 90; Ontario and Western, 34¼

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Conditions in the outside market yesterday were a continuation of those prevailing earlier in the week. Transactions were still very limited, but as on the previous day prices held firm, and in some instances showed substantial advances. The strength of the Stock Exchange market accounted in large part for the better prices on the curb, there being few specific reasons for the improvement which appeared in various parts of the list.

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AMERICAN CAN was traded in to the extent of 800 shares, between 24½ and 24⅝. It closed at 24 bid, as compared with the previous day's close at 24⅛ bid. Transactions in the preferred stock amounted to only 200 shares, which sold at 73⅞ and 74.

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CONTINENTAL TOBACCO BONDS, which have been in demand for several days past, were again actively dealt in. On sales of about $170,000 they rose from 66⅞ to 67⅝. The closing bid of 67⅝ showed a net gain of seven-eighths of a point. The buying of the bonds was stimulated by the report that application would be soon made to have the trading in the bonds transferred to the Stock Exchange.

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SAFETY CAR HEATING sold at 148, and afterward 148 was bid for the stock. The day's transactions in the stock on the curb amounted to 100 shares.

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STANDARD OIL sold at 775 and then advanced to 778 bid, at which figure it closed with a net gain of 5 points.

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UNITED STATES REDUCTION common sold in full lots at 29, with sales of odd lots at 28½ and 28¾. The highest price of the day represented an advance of 2 points over the best bid recorded at the close of the previous day.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS preferred was strong, but no transactions were made. It closed at 80¾ bid, with no stock offered. St. Louis Transit shared the strength and closed at 27 bid.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE preferred advanced to 49 on the purchase of 200 shares. The common stock was traded in to the extent of 100 shares.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 14. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 13. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can	24	24¼	24⅛	24⅜
American Can pf	73¾	74¼	73⅜	74⅛
American Chicle	82	86	82	86
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9½	8	9½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	35½	37½	36½	37½
American Malt 6s	93½	94½	93½	94½
*American Thread pf	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	26½	30	29½	50
*British Columbia Copper	13½	14¼	14	14½
British Exchequer 3s	98	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
*California Copper	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
Camden Land	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	32	33⅜	32	33⅜
Central Fireworks	25	32	25	32
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	10½	12	11½	12½
Con. Refrigerating	6¾	7	6¾	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2¾	4	3½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	26½	29	26½	29
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	35	27	35
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i	67¾	67⅞	67⅛	68⅛
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	107	104	107
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i	14½	15	13⅞	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i	40½	41	40½	42
Detroit Southern 4s	34	36	35	37
Electric Boat	17	20	17	20
Electric Boat pf	44	50	44	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf	12	15	12	15
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅜	3	⅜	3
General Carriage	¾	⅞	1	1⅛
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Oil Signal	38	44	39	44
Harvey Coal	3	8	3	8
Havana Commercial pf	43½	45½	43½	45½
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	73¼	74¼	73¼	74¼
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	87	88½	87	87
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Marleen Copper	1⅛	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞
Mexican Nat. Construction pf. $17 paid	7⅞	8½	7⅞	8½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	22	28	22	25
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	84	87	84	87
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	½	1	½	1
N. Y. & Q. Gas L. & P. pf	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10½	11¼	10½	11¼
Otis Elevator	32¼	33½	32¼	33⅜
Otis Elevator pf	97	98	96½	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	74	70	74
Pletsof	46		46	
Pletsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf	99½	100	99½	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	148	152	151	154
St. Louis Transit	27	27½	26½	27¼
Seaboard Air Line 4s	101	101½	100	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	81¾	82½	81⅝	82½
Seaboard Air Line	27½	28	27¼	27⅞
Seaboard Air Line pf	48½	49¼	48⅜	48⅞
Singer Mfg	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & Trac	39	42	39	42
Southern Light & T. bs	31½	32½	31½	32½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	773	780	773	775
Storage Power	7	10	5	9
Tennessee Copper	17	17½	17	17½
Tel. & Tel. Co of A., full paid	3	6	3	6
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	70	83	70	80
Union Copper	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼
Union Typewriter	60	62	60	62
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf	116½	119	116½	119
United Rys. of St. L.	80¾		80¾	80⅞
United Rys. of St. L. pf	80¾		80¼	81½
U. S. Cotton Duck	29¼	30	29¼	30
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90¼	91¼	90¼	91¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref	23½	30	27	29
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	40	45	40	45
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds				100
Universal Tobacco, w. i		20		20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i		58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C	7	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	40	45	40	45
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16¼	17½	16¼	17½
Worthington Pump pf	112¼	113½	112½	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	244	248	244	249
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	241½	244	241½	244
Brooklyn. B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	200	220	208	220
Cent. Pk. N. & E. R. 1st	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	109½	110½	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	20	20½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Ave. R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R	173		173	
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	60	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	102	111	109	111
Union 1st 5s	111½	117	111½	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅞	1	⅞	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6¾	7½	6¾	7½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13¼
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103		103	
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	70	75	70	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	65	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	305	315	305	310
New Amsterdam 5s	108	108¼	108	108¼
N. E. Gas & Coke	5¼	6¾	5¼	6¾
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	52	53	52	53
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	48	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¾	88¼	86¾	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	97	100	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109½	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19	21	19	21
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92¼	93½	92¼	92⅝
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80¼	82½	81	83
Union Ferry	40¾	41	40¼	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	93	96½	93	96½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1901.

	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
2s, r.	103⅞	103½	Int. Steam P.	35½	39				
2s, c.	103⅞	103½	J. S. P. pf.	78	84				
3s, r.	107⅛	107¾	J. & Chi.	175					
3s, c.	108¼	109	Kan. & M.	30	32				
1918, sm.	108	109	K. C. S. pf.	38½					
4s, r.	1907..113	113⅜	K. & D. M.	7	8				
4s, c.	1907..113	113¼	K. & T. M.						
4s, r.	1925..137	138	pf.	30	35				
4s, c.	1925..137	138	Lacl. Gas.	87	92½				
5s, r.	1904..107¾	108¼	Lacl. G. pf.	100	101				
5s, c.	1904..107¾	108¼	L. E. & W.	59	62				
D. C. 3-65s	124		L. E. & W. pf.	122	128				
Adams Exp.	170	180	Lake Shore	251¼	275				
Alb. & Sus.	220		Man. Beach	12	18				
Alle. & Wes.	120		Md. C. pf.	70	78				
Am. Ag. Ch.	28½	29	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	36	36½				
A. A. pf.	85	89	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	92½	95				
Am. Bicycle	3	4	Mich. Cent.	105					
Am. Bic. pf.	20		Mil. El. R. & L. pf.	116	117½				
Am. Coal	180	200	M. & St. L. pf.	116	117½				
Am. D. Tel.	34	38	M., St. P. & S. M. pf.	70	75				
Am. Exp.	193	199	Mob. & O.	82½	83				
Am. Lin. Co.	22	27½	Mor. & Es.	108	108				
A. M. Co. pf.	27½	28	N. C. & St. L.	75	100				
Am. Snuff	41	45	Nat. Biscuit.	43¼	43¾				
Am. S. pf.	95	98½	Nat. Bis. pf.	101½	103				
A. T. & C.	98	101	Nat. Lead	20	21				
Am. T. pf.	140	145	Nat. S. pf.	76	78½				
Am. W. Co.	16½	18	New Cent. C.	27	35				
A. W. Co. pf.	75	80	New & W. pf.	87	90				
Ann Arbor	21½	29	Nor. Pac. pf.		100				
Ann Arb. pf.	52	55	Ont. Mining.	8	9½				
B. A. L. pf.	108		Pac. Coast.	87	70				
B. Un. Gas.	216	220	P. C. 1st pf.	90	98				
B. R. & P.	86½	90	P. C. 2d pf.	66	72				
B. R. & P. pf.	123	125	Peo. & E.	23	26				
C. C. & C.	40		Pere Marq.	72	75				
C. R. R. of N. J.	159	162	Pere M. pf.	78	81				
C. & E. Ill. pf.	133		P. C. C. & St. L.	70	74				
C. G. W. pf.	81¼	81¾	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	102	102¼				
C. G. W. 4s	48¾	48⅝	P. F. W. & C.	189					
C. G. W. 1st pf.	91	93	P. F. W. & C. pf.	157					
C. & A.	70		Pressed S. C.	40	41¾				
C. C. C. & St. L.	116	117	P. S. C. pf.	83	85				
C., L. & W.	30	35	Pullman Co.	206	208½				
C., L. & W. pf.	66	69	Quicksilver	3	4				
Cleve. & P.	189		Quicksil'r pf.	9	10				
C. F. & I. pf.	123	132	Rens. & Sar.	204	215				
C. & H. C. & I.	19½	20	R. W. & O.	138					
Com. Cable	180	190	Rub. Goods.	27½	29½				
Consol. Coal	60		R. G. pf.	73½	77½				
D., L. & W.	224	228	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	78	80				
D. & S. W.	66	69	S.-S. S. & I.	31	32½				
D. & S. W. pf.	77	82	S.-S. S. & I. pf.	77	82				
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	115	150	S. R. & T.	6¼	6¾				
Diamond M.	144	145	T. P. L. Tr.	32	39				
D. of A. pf.	27	29	Third Av.	121	124				
Ev. & T. H. pf.	86	88	T. P. & W.	6½					
Ft. W. & D. City	30		T. C. R. T. pf.	145					
G. Sug. Ref.	55½	57	U. S. Exp.	87	93				
G. S. R. pf.	104	107	U. S. Rub.	18	20				
Homestake	35		U. S. R. pf.	53	58				
Ill. Cent.	141½	142	Va.-Car. Ch.	58	59				
Int. Silver	6⅞	7	W.-F. Exp.	140	150				
Int. Sil. pf.	33¼	40	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	50½	52				
			W. & L. E. 2d pf.	29	31				

Total sales 465,473

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¾	108¼
2s, c., 1930	107¾	108¼
3s, r., 1918	108¼	108½
3s, c., 1918	108¼	109
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	113	113⅜
4s, c., 1907	113	113¼
5s, r., 1904	107¾	108¼
5s, c., 1904	107¾	108¼
D. C. 3-65s	124	
Adams Exp.	170	180
Alb. & Sus.	220	
Alle. & Wes.	120	
Am. Ag. Ch.	28½	29
A. A. pf.	85	89
Am. Bicycle	3	4
Am. Bic. pf.	20	
Am. Coal	180	200
Am. D. Tel.	34	38
Am. Exp.	193	199
Am. Lin. Co.	22	27½
A. M. Co. pf.	27½	28
Am. Snuff	41	45
Am. S. pf.	95	98½
A. T. & C.	98	101
Am. T. pf.	140	145
Am. W. Co.	16½	18
A. W. Co. pf.	75	80
Ann Arbor	21½	29
Ann Arb. pf.	52	55
B. A. L. pf.	108	
B. Un. Gas.	216	220
B. R. & P.	86½	90
B. R. & P. pf.	123	125
C. C. & C.	40	
C. R. R. of N. J.	159	162
C. & E. Ill. pf.	133	
C. G. W. pf.	81¼	81¾
C. G. W. 4s	48¾	48⅝
C. G. W. 1st pf.	91	93
C. & A.	70	
C. C. C. & St. L.	116	117
C., L. & W.	30	35
C., L. & W. pf.	66	69
Cleve. & P.	189	
C. F. & I. pf.	123	132
C. & H. C. & I.	19½	20
Com. Cable	180	190
Consol. Coal	60	
D., L. & W.	224	228
D. & S. W.	66	69
D. & S. W. pf.	77	82
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	115	150
Diamond M.	144	145
D. of A. pf.	27	29
Ev. & T. H. pf.	86	88
Ft. W. & D. City	30	
G. Sug. Ref.	55½	57
G. S. R. pf.	104	107
Homestake	35	
Ill. Cent.	141½	142
Int. Silver	6⅞	7
Int. Sil. pf.	33¼	40

TRENTON'S NEW TAX SCHEME.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 14.—The Board of Assessors of Trenton to-day completed its assessment upon the property of the corporations using the public streets. The assessment shows an increase of over $600,000, about one-half of which is assessed against the local trolley companies.

These increases are made by placing a value upon the rights of way which these companies enjoy, and are made under the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the North Jersey Street Railway case. The companies involved will be given a hearing next week before the assessments are finally confirmed.

North Pennsylvania Dividend.

The North Pennsylvania Railway has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable Aug. 24.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been declared on the Pere Marquette Railroad Company and the Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad Company, details of which will be found in the advertising columns.

William B. Franklin and George Isham Scott, with Ellis Wainwright as special partner, have formed a new firm for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds, and investment securities, with a branch office in Baltimore and St. Louis and Chicago connections. George Isham Scott is the New York Stock Exchange member of the new firm.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Hide & L 6s		Erie, Penn, col tr 4s	
4,000	95½	20,000	92¾
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Kings Co El 4s	
6,000	97	2,000	91½
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		Louisville & Nashv unified 4s	
10,000	103⅞	30,000	101¼
1,000	103⅝	Mex Cent 1st inc	
65,000	104	20,000	32½
3,000	103⅞	40,000	33
1,000	104	1,000	33¼
1,000	103¾	50,000	33
25,600	104	Mex Cent 2d inc	
Registered		10,000	21½
5,000	103⅝	10,000	21¾
Adjustment 4s		2,000	21⅞
1,000	97	8,000	21⅝
3,000	97¼	70,000	22
Stamped		101,000	22¼
82,000	94½	Mich Cent 5s, 1902	
Balt & Ohio 4s		5,000	102
4,000	104	Mo Pac trust 5s	
2,000	103⅜	1,000	106⅞
15,000	103½	15,000	107
Balt & Ohio 3½s		Mob & Mal inc	
74,000	95¼	5,000	107
7,000	95	N Y Cent & Hud Riv, L S col 3½s	
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s		9,000	95
9,000	90¼	N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s	
Balt & O sub ctfs for 4s, con, gtd, 1911, 6th ins pd		3,000	95⅜
10,000	105½	5,000	95¼
10,000	105⅜	37,000	94½
10,000	105⅝	10,000	94⅝
5,000	105⅝	N Y, O & W ref 4s	
20,000	105½	5,000	104
1,000	105⅝	Nor & W con 4s	
Canada South 1st		4,000	102
1,000	106½	North Pac 4s	
Cent of Ga con 5s		2,000	104⅝
1,000	107	2,000	104⅜
2,000	106⅞	6,000	104½
Cent of Ga 2d inc		3,000	104⅝
21,000	29	North Pac gen 3s	
2,000	29¼	15,000	72
Cent Pac gtd 3½s		Ore R & N con 4s	
6,000	87⅝	5,000	102⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s		Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s	
15,000	107¼	1,000	117½
10,000	107	3,000	118⅝
Chi & Alton 3½s		Reading gen 4s	
5,000	84½	7,000	95
2,000	84⅞	Rio Gr West col tr 4s	
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds		1,000	98
159,000	97½	Rio Gr West 1st	
20,000	97⅝	20,000	101½
8,000	97½	St L, I M & South gen 5s	
5,000	97⅝	5,000	116⅝
64,000	97½	St L S'w'n 2d	
Chi & E Ill con 6s		3,000	76
10,000	137½	20,000	76⅝
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		San A. & A. P 4s	
1,000	123	1,000	85½
Chi & Ind Coal 1st		12,000	85¼
1,000	119½	South Pac 4s	
Chi, Ind & Lo refunding 5s		9,000	92
5,000	111	South Ry 1st 5s	
5,000	111½	9,000	116
Chi, Ind & Lo refunding 6s		Tol & O Cent gen 5s	
5,000	121½	3,000	108½
Chi, Mil & St Paul con 7s		Tol, St L & W prior lien 3½s	
12,000	181	10,000	90½
Chi Term Tran 4s		Union Pac 1st 4s	
1,000	94	2,000	104⅜
10,000	94½	10,000	104½
Cin, San & C 1st		Union Pac conv 4s	
2,000	114⅜	2,000	106⅞
Col Coal & I 6s		10,000	106⅝
20,000	101½	10,000	106⅞
Col & South 1st 4s		10,000	106⅞
1,000	87¼	40,000	106⅞
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s		250,000	107
6,000	102¼	20,000	106⅞
4,000	20F 102	3,000	106⅞
Denver & South gen 5s		45,000	106⅞
5,000	94½	10,000	106⅞
East Tenn, V & G con 1st 5s		10,000	106⅝
2,000	118¼	Va Mid gen 5s, gtd, stamped	
Erie 1st con 4s		5,000	116
9,000	98⅜	Wabash deb, B	
6,000	98⅝	5,000	61⅝
28,000	98	20,000	62
Erie 1st gen 4s		8,000	61¾
18,000	85½	17,000	61½
Hock Val 1st 4½s		10,000	61⅝
10,000	107	5,000	61¾
Illinois Cent 3½s		25,000	61
3,000	104	Wheel & L E 1st con 4s	
Total sales		7,000	93
	$2,026,500		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,660	Amal. Copper	113¼	113½	112⅞	112⅞
90	Am. Car & Fy.	29⅝	29⅝	29½	29½
10,750	Am. Sugar	131⅝	132	130	132
10,560	A., T. & S. F.	74⅝	75¼	73¾	74½
100	A., T. & S. F. pf.	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¼
490	Brooklyn R. T.	74⅝	75	74¼	74½
10	Ches. & Ohio	46½	46½	46¼	46¼
19,300	C., M. & St. P.	162¼	164¼	162	164¼
60	C., R. I. & P.	139¼	140	139¼	140
4,110	Erie	37⅝	38	37	37⅝
1,560	Louis. & Nash.	102⅞	103⅞	102⅝	103
480	Manhattan	117½	118	117	117¼
50	Mex. National	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
540	Mo. Pacific	97⅜	98	97	100⅞
30	N. Y. Central	153	154	153	154
130	N. Y., O. & W.	33	33⅝	33	33¼
50	Norfolk & West.	53¼	54	53	54
20	Pennsylvania	145	145	145	145
910	People's Gas	111¼	111¾	110¾	111¾
860	Reading	42	42	41½	41⅝
80	Reading 1st pf.	77⅝	77⅞	77⅜	77⅝
20	Reading 2d pf.	52	52	52	52
10	Rep. Steel	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
60	St. L. & S. F.	74⅝	75	74½	74⅝
8,020	Southern Pacific	55⅞	56¼	55¼	55⅜
3,600	Southern Ry	30	30¼	29½	29⅞
370	Tenn. C. & I.	61½	62	61¼	61¼
180	Texas Pacific	42⅜	42⅜	41½	41⅜
15,480	Union Pacific	97⅜	98¼	96⅞	97
3,350	U. S. Leather	13¼	14	13¼	14
40	U. S. Leather pf.	80½	81⅝	80½	81⅝
9,100	U. S. Steel	43⅝	44	43	44
100	U. S. Steel pf.	93½	93½	92⅜	93
10	Wabash	21¼	21¼	21⅛	21⅜
130	Wabash pf	39¼	39⅝	39	39
400	West. Union	93½	93½	93	93⅜
92,780					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	A., T. & S. F. adj	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
5,000	Mex. Cent. 2d inc	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
$8,000					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con.	.03	.02
Andes	.03	.03
Belcher	.06	.06
Best & Belcher	.13	.14
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.30	.30
Challenge Con.	.34	.37
Chollar	.05	.06
Confidence	1.30	1.35
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.90	2.00
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.09	.10
Gould & Curry	.15	.16
Hale & Norcross	.28	.26

BRONX RESIDENTS ANGRY.

Say Factories Are Burning Soft Coal and that the Smoke and Soot Are Unbearable.

Showers of soot and clouds of black smoke are of nightly occurrence in the Borough of the Bronx, according to the residents of Alexander and Willis Avenues. They say that the law against the burning of soft coal within the city limits is violated with impunity by the Jacob Ruppert ice plant, on East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. Many complaints have been made to the Health Department and other authorities, but the nuisance still continues. So annoying has it become during the last two nights that the aid of the courts probably will be asked by a citizens' committee. W. G. Marshall of 181 Alexander Avenue, one of the complainants, says:

"The dirt that falls in our houses every twenty-four hours would fill a pail. Nothing can be kept clean. Every morning, in Alexander Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets, the soot, cinders, and dirt can be shoveled up by the bushel. It is the worst nuisance I know of. The Health Department should put a stop to it."

Ex-Police Magistrate Charles E. Simms, who lives at 167 Alexander Avenue, said last evening:

"This nuisance is of long standing, and some action should be taken to prevent it. The soot and cinders even sift through the patent ventilators which I have in my house, and in the mornings, especially when the wind is from the south, you can write your name on the window sills. The owners of the ice plant, I understand, say that the cinders and soot come from the elevated railroad, and the engines in the yards of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. This is untrue, for I lived on Alexander Avenue before the ice plant was built, and was never annoyed as we are now. I, for one, will join heartily with my suffering neighbors in any action they may take to have the nuisance abolished."

Dr. J. F. Curry of 203 Alexander Avenue was very bitter in regard to the nuisance. "On several occasions lately," he said, "the women folks in the house have found it necessary to have the clothes rewashed after leaving them on the clothesline over night."

Herman Weil of 199 Alexander Avenue, J. F. Coonley of 172 Alexander Avenue, and others made similar statements, and expressed their determination of banding together for the purpose of putting an end to the nuisance. George Kinkel, Jr., manager of the Jacob Ruppert ice plant, when interviewed yesterday, said:

"I am sorry Mr. Ruppert is not here to speak for himself. The statement as to cinders and smoke is really a mistake, for Mr. Ruppert, in building the plant, put in the latest devices for preventing smoke and cinders. It is my opinion, from the observations I have made along the line of the railroads in the vicinity that much of the trouble complained of emanates from them. Out of the twenty-four hours which we are operating our plant there is only a period of about five minutes or so when any smoke is seen coming from our chimney. We, of course, burn soft coal, but as for burning it after dark to hide our operations, that is absurd."

Complaints have also been made about the burning of soft coal by the Union Railway Company, at its power house, in West Farms, but no attention has been paid to them by the authorities, and the huge chimney belches forth great, black clouds all day long. On a warm day, when there is no wind, the cloud of smoke from this chimney can be seen for miles.

COMPANY TO BE SOLD OUT.

Philadelphia Concern's $2,000,000 Mortgage Foreclosed by New Yorkers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—Judge Dallas, sitting in the United States Circuit Court to-day, directed the entry of a decree for the sale of the property of the American Woodworking Company. This decision is the result of a suit brought by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, which foreclosed a mortgage for $2,000,000, given to secure an issue of bonds.

The properties to be sold are located at Philadelphia; Williamsport, Penn.; Borough of Montgomery, Penn.; Norwich, Conn.; Green Bay, Wis.; Rochester, and Brooklyn. The company defaulted in the payment of interest on its bonds in December, 1897, and in June of the following year.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Old Landmark at Chambers and Hudson Streets to be Replaced by New Buildings—Other Dealings.

The old building at the northwest corner of Chambers and Hudson Streets has been sold by E. Albert Tower of Poughkeepsie to James O'Donnell. The structure was recently condemned, and the new owner will erect on the site a four-story business building. The plot has frontages of 27.5 feet on Chambers Street, 60.1 feet on Hudson Street, and a westerly line of 53.10 feet. It is understood that the price paid for the property was about $45,000. Negotiations were conducted by the John M. Thompson Company. The present structure has been for many years one of the landmarks of the district. Ridley & Co.'s candy store was opened there in 1806, and it has been occupied by the same concern up to the present time—during recent years as a factory.

Jeremiah C. Lyons has sold the four-story dwelling, 26 West Eighteenth Street, 25 by 92.

George R. Read has sold for John C. Umberfield to Miss Myra Moffat the five-story American basement dwelling, 321 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, now nearing completion.

McVickar & Co. have sold for Charles W. Cooper to George W. Stetson the three-story dwelling, 147 west Forty-fifth Street, 19.1 by 100.5. Mr. Stetson recently acquired Nos. 141, 143, and 145, and now controls a frontage of 68.7 feet at that point.

It is reported that Dowd & Masten have sold the two three-story brownstone-front dwellings, 142 and 144 West Forty-ninth Street, 42.2 by 100 and irregular.

D. Lodge Brandt has sold for Louisa Hanley to a Mr. Walker the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 232 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 15.11 by 70.2.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for a client of the firm of Sondheim & Sondheim the five-story brick flat, with store, on the north side of One Hundred and Second Street, 150 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 100.

George F. Johnson & Sons have sold to Charles F. Parsons, for $10,500, the two-story brick and stone dwelling, 34 Beck Street, 25 by 100.

George F. Johnson & Sons have sold 49 Beck Street, a two-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, lot 25 by 100 feet, house 20 by 50 feet, to Sophia M. Blank for $10,000.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

227 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 268.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Ida Zeller..... $8,900

To-day's Auction Sale.

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 307 Seventh Avenue, east side, 99.5 feet south of Thirty-first Street, 20.3 by 103.7 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement, with four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $21,938.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Brook Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, fer a one-story brick dwelling, with store, 25 by 60; August Kuhn of 141 Broadway, owner; William H. Birkmire of 396 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 219 and 221 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, to two four-story brick dwellings and day nursery; Mrs. A. D. Russell, Princeton, N. J., owner; William F. Wallace of 202 West Eighteenth Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 27 West Thirtieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with offices; Horace S. Ely of 19 East Fifty-fifth Street, owner; M. C. Miller of 27 West Thirtieth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 54 Chrystie Street, to a six-story brick tenement, with store; William H. Carpenter, Mamaroneck, N. Y., owner; Horenberger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $25.

Nos. 531 and 533 East Seventy-ninth Street, to a one-story brick market; L. S. Newman, premises, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 2,258 and 2,260 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick store; First Dutch Reformed Church of 182 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, owner; J. Boskill & Son of 54 Bond Street, architects; cost, $750.

No. 246 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; Isaac Epstein of 246 Third Avenue, owner; J. W. Davis of 211 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 355 Broome Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Horace S. Ely of 64 Cedar Street, owner; A. G. Rechlin of 365 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $900.

No. 362 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, to a two-and-one-half-story brick dwelling; John J. Schacht of 1,986 Burnside Avenue, owner; Arthur Boehmer of 751 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Walton Avenue, east side, 250 feet north of Cameron Place, to a one-story frame building; E. Schuhmacher of 182 Morris Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $100.

Morris Avenue, west side, 225 feet north of Cameron Place, to a two-story frame dwelling; E. Schuhmacher of 182 Morris Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $2,300.

No. 45 West Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; C. G. Barber, Ossining, N. Y., owner; D. Barber of 24 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $400.

No. 219 West Sixty-ninth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Charles Jackson of 31 Nassau Street, owner; Charles B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $300.

Park Avenue, Broadway, Thirty-fifth to Thirty-sixth Street, to a three-story newspaper and printing office; New York Herald, premises, owner; McKim, Meade & White, architects; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth to One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, Locust and Walnut Avenues, to a two-story brick boiler house; Central Union Gas Company of 350 Alexander Avenue, owner; H. S. Inher of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 338 Sixth Avenue, to four-story brick showrooms and stores; Bradish Johnson estate, 1 Broadway, owner; Bonn & Hauser of 1,125 Broadway, architects; cost, $4,000.

Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Second Avenue, to a one-story brick meter room; Consolidated Gas Company of 4 Irving Place, owner and architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 209 and 211 West Thirty-third Street, to a two-story brick warehouse; Thomas P. Fitzsimons of 502 Seventh Avenue, owner; A. H. Taylor of 53 West Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 138 Fifth Avenue, to four-story brick offices and stores; Countess La Salla, Paris, France, owner; H. A. Jacobs of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Wednesday, Aug. 14.

ASH AV, n s, Lots 32 and 33, map of Laconia Park, 50x100; John W. Newbery to Annine L. Newbery, all liens..... $1

ASH AV, n s, Lots 32 and 33, map of Laconia Park, 50x100; Annie I. Newbery to Caroline Newbery..... 1

BATHGATE AV, w s, 131.11 ft s of 180th St, 21.1x94.8; Mary R. Schwarz to Patrick M. Carolan..... 5,500

BAINBRIDGE ST, 2,571 w s, 18x70.11 to Poe Place x18x70.9; William Hodgson to Frances Yettler, (R S 75 cents)..... 1

BAINBRIDGE ST, 2,568 w s, 18x70.8 to Poe Place x18x70.7; William Hodgson to John L. P. Wuerth, (R S 75c)..... 1

CANAL ST, 79; Stephen Lavery to Samuel J. Silberman, (mtg $25,000)..... 1

COLUMBIA ST, 93, w s, 25.1x75; Leopold Lafkowitz to Abraham Schwartz, (mtg $17,500, R S 75 cents)..... 1

CHATHAM SQUARE, 10, n s, 20x80x19.2x80; Morris Vollman to Samuel Vollman, ½ part, (mtg $20,000, R S $3)..... 1

INTERIOR PARK, 49.8 ft s of 40th St and 100 ft w of 2d Av, runs w 5x s 25.7x e 5x n 25.7; Andrew S. Fraser to John T. Mulhall..... 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, new, e s, 200 ft n of Wakefield Av, 32.5x126.3x36.10x116.3; Jennie Ericson to Philip C. Hall, (mtg $4,000)..... 1

LENOX AV, 515, w s, 16.8x75; Josephine M. De Lay to David Levy, (mtg $8,500, R S $2.50)..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 78.3 ft s of 42d St, 20.6x100; George K. Sherman to Lottie M. Sherman, (R S $28.75)..... 60,000

MANGIN ST, 63 to 71, w s, 125x99; 335 and 335 Rivington st, s s, 50x75; Samuel Volman to Morris Voliman, ½ part, (mtg $142,000, R S $10.25)..... 1

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of 156th St, 25x90; Coleman J. Burke to Louis M. Ebling, (mtg $22,000)..... 24,000

POPLAR ST, n s, Lots E and F, map of Andrew Arno estate at Westchester; Carrie B. Ghee to John F. Powers and wife 1

TAYLOR AV, s e s, Lot 172, map of Belmont Village, 100 ft to Clay Av x100x98x100; Arthur Av, e s, Lots 444 to 446, map of S. Cambreling, 75x87.6; Martha G. Jarvis to the Brainerd Shaler & Hall Quarry Company..... 1

2D AV, s w s, 49.4 ft s of 40th St, 24.8x100; Andrew S. Fraser to John T. Mulhall, (R S $2.50, mtg $16,000)..... 1

3D AV, e s, 32 ft s of 82d St, 20.2x70; William Schuyler to William Thomann, (R S $3, mtg $15,000)..... 100

5TH AV, 1,393, e s, 17.8x100; Ferdinand Preiss to George Marinus, (mtg $16,000). 1

5TH AV, 1,393, e s, 17.8x100; Morris Muetzler to Ferdinand Preiss, (mtg $16,000)..... 1

28TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 22x74.1x irregular; Barbara J. Bonn to Francis C. Bonn, (mtg $15,000)..... 30,000

42D ST, n s, 291.8 ft w of 5th Av, 20.10x100.5; John A. Straley, referee, to Eugene A. Hoffman, (R S $1.75)..... 6,000

79TH ST, 415 East, 27x102.2; Daniel P. Ingraham to Hannah Wallach, (mtg $15,500)..... 15,000

81ST ST, s s, 218.9 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.9x102.2; Esther A. Rodman to George E. Rodman, (R S $2)..... 1

101ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 17x100.11; Nineteenth Ward Bank to John L. P. Wuerth..... 1

101ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 17x100.11; Robert Wallace to Anna T. Geyer, (mtg $21,000, R S $3.75)..... 100

117TH ST, 435 West, 18.4x100.11; Frank W. Doolittle to William Gow, (mtg $28,000)..... 1

120TH ST, s s, 225.3 ft w of 8th Av, 24.9x100.11x25x100.11; Josephine M. De Lay to David Levy, (mtg $20,000, R S $1.75)..... 1

121ST ST, s s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Paul Zigler to Max Blecher, (R S $1)..... 100

123D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.8x100.11; Benjamin Patterson, referee, to Richard L. Van Tassell, (R S $15.75). 34,000

123D ST, s s, 233.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.2x100.11; Benjamin Patterson, referee, to Richard L. Van Tassell, (R S $14.25). 31,000

123D ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.2x100.11; Benjamin Patterson, referee, to Richard L. Van Tassell, (R S $15)... 32,250

123D ST, s s, 268.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.2x100.11; Benjamin Patterson, referee, to Richard L. Van Tassell, (R S $15)..... 32,500

123D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.8x100.11; Richard L. Van Tassell to Colonial Trust Company, (R S $15.75)... 1

123D ST, s s, 233.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.2x100.11; Richard L. Van Tassell to Colonial Trust Company, (R S $14.25)... 1

123D ST, s s, 268.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.2x100.11; Richard L. Van Tassell to Colonial Trust Company, (R S $15)..... 1

123D ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.2x100.11; Richard L. Van Tassell to Colonial Trust Company, (R S $15)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ELDRIDGE ST, 202; Samuel Birnbaum to Jacob Kruger and another, 2 years..... $2,940

MAIDEN LANE, 71; H. L. Kingsbury, executor, to William McAllister & Co., 5 years..... 450

ROBBINS AV, 467 and 465; John Niestermann to Elise Oser, 5 years..... $750 900

ROBBINS AV, 467 and 465; Elise Oser to Henry Oser, 5 years, from July 1, 1901..... $780 900

TREMONT AV, 1,331; Ellen Carroll to Thomas H. Murphy, Aug. 6, 1901, to Sept. 1, 1903..... 720

WESTCHESTER AV, corner of Union Av, 150x195; Margaret Kelley to Christian Muhl, 3 years 9 months..... $780 900

32D ST, 110 to 114 West, part, Terrence J. Duffy to the National Electric Improvement Company, 9 months, from Aug. 1, per year..... 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BAILEY, Mary E., to American Mortgage Company; 17th St, 219 West, 3 years... $4,000

BERLIN, Zax K., to Irving and Julius Bachrach; 93d St, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 11,000

BUTLER, Emma J., to Hattie Leland, trustee; Pleasant Av, w s, 250 ft n of 2d St, Olinville, 3 years, 6 per cent.... 3,000

DIAMOND, Joseph, to Louis Fleischmann; Bronx Park Av, e s, 241.2 ft n of West Farms Road, 3 years..... 3,000

DIAMOND, Joseph, to Louis Fleischmann; Bronx Park Av, e s, 141.2 ft n of West Farms Road, 3 years..... 3,000

DIAMOND, Joseph, to Louis Fleischmann; Bronx Park Av, e s, 191.2 ft n of West Farms Road, 3 years..... 3,000

EATON, Eliza, to Charles T. Fairchild; 167th St, s s, 189.6 ft e of Kingsland Road, 3 years..... 1,900

ERTS, Peter, Jr., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 112th St, 214 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 3,500

FLEIG, Ferdinand, to Rex Realty Company; 40th St, 336 East, prior mortgage $12,500, installments, $500 yearly, 6 per cent..... 3,000

FLEIG, Ferdinand, to the American Savings Bank; 40th St, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years..... 12,500

GREER, Lawrence, to the Mercantile Trust Company, trustees; 58th St, s s, 235 ft e of Park Av, due Sept. 1, 1903, 4 per cent..... 18,000

GROSZ, Marie F., to Jacob D. Butler; 162d St, 558 West, 3 years, 6 per cent... 3,000

HALL, Philip C., to Jennie Ericson; King's Bridge Road, new, e s, 200 ft n of Mindham Place, installments, $25 monthly, 6 per cent..... 1,850

KUHN, Elizabeth, to Sophia Romer; 30th St, 229 West, due July 1, 1903..... 600

LINCK, John M., to Julius Schmidt; Willis Av, n w corner of 143d St, 2 mortgages, 5 years, 4½ per cent., aggregating..... 46,000

MILLER, Barnett, and others to Harry Fischel; 3d St, 47 and 49 East, prior mtg $35,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

MILLER, Barnett, and others to Ruth Livingston; 3d St, 47 and 49 East, due Sept. 1, 1906..... 35,000

MORAN, Eugene, and wife to Louis Fleischmann; St. Lawrence Av, e s, 150 ft s of Mansion St, 3 years..... 1,800

NEVEBERG, Caroline, to Agnes R. Doherty; Ash Av, n s, Lots 32 and 33, map of Laconia Park, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 350

PORTER, Margaret, and another to Stephen Cross; Westchester Village to Pelham Bridge Road, n w s, adjoining land of William Palmer's estate, 5 years.... 3,000

ROHAN, Margaret, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 93d St, 126 East, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 500

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; Bergen Av, s e corner of 149th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,436

SCHWARTZ, Abraham, to Leopold Lefkowitz; Columbia St, 95, installments, semi-annually..... 2,500

SEYBEL, Daniel E., to American Mortgage Company; 67th St, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 mortgages, 1 year, aggregating..... 97,000

THOMANN, William, and wife to William Schwegler; 3d Av, e s, 82 ft s of 82d St, prior mtg $1,500, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 2,000

WOLF, Alois, to William Rienecker; Newell Av, e s, 275 ft s of Elizabeth St, Olinville, 3 years..... 500

WALKER, Arabella T. C., to Thomas E. Thorn; Church St, w s, being part of Lots 81 and 82, map of farm at King's Bridge of Mary C. P. Macomb, 1 year, 5 per cent..... 2,000

WITTENAUER, Charles, to Citizens' Savings Bank; 15th St, s s, 80 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent., gold..... 70,000

WUERTH, John P. M., and wife to William Hodgson; Bainbridge Av, 2,569, 3 years..... 2,500

ZETTLER, Frances, to William Hodgson; Bainbridge Av, 2,571, prior mtg $2,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 900

ZETTLER, Frances, to William Hodgson; Bainbridge Av, 2,571, 3 years..... 2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

DUGRO, P. Henry to Louis C. Raegener, guardian..... $5,005

FORD, Henry W., trustee, to Louisa F. Parkins and another, as trustees..... 17,000

ROSENSTEIN, Gustavus, and another, executors and trustees, to Emma Rosenstein..... Nom.

SHOTWELL, Jane E., to John Carle, Jr.. 7,500

SHOTWELL, Amelia E., to John Carle, Jr..... 7,500

Mechanics' Liens.

MOTT AV, e s, 200 ft n of 144th St, 110x102; Mackenzie Brothers against Jerry Altieri, owner and contractor..... $3,509

PERRY ST, 47, Antonio Cheila against Benjamin Weisman, owner; Benjamin Weisman and Abram Abelman, contractors..... 375

ROBBINS AV, 504; Herrmann Horenburger against Henry Whinker and another, owners; Herman Hafker, contractor. 125

WHITE PLAINS AV and Morris St, s e corner, —x—; Andrew Bickhardt against Bella A. Devoe, owner; Wilford Dusoir, contractor..... 103

4TH ST and Avenue D, n w corner, 41x80; Meyer Amolsky and another against Samuel Goldberg, owner and contractor. 375

5TH ST, 642 East; Jacob Sweetman against Carrie Fleblowitz, owner; David Fieblowitz, contractor..... 171

7TH ST, 210 East; Nathan Bloom against Jacob Horowitz, owner; Israel Becker, contractor..... 97

17TH ST, 419 West; Antonio Cheila against Benjamin Weisman, owner; Benjamin Weisman and Abraham Abelman, contractors..... 255

42D ST, s and 7 East; the Newchatel Asphalt Company against Dunlevy Milbank, owner; Andrew J. Robinson Company, contractor..... 364

95TH ST, 40 West; James D. McEntee against Norman L. Hobart, owner and contractor..... 233

103D ST, s s, 402 ft e of 1st Av, 150x35; Herrmann Horenburger against Harlem Market Company, owner; Frank C. O'Donnell, contractor..... 81

103D ST, s s, 402 ft e of 1st Av, 150x35; Robert S. Bishop against Harlem Market Company, owner; Frank C. O'Donnell, contractor..... 216

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS,

Chapter 28, under Laws of 1900.

BRONX PARK AV, e s, 141.2 ft n of West Farms Road, 25x100; Louis Fleischman, with Joseph Diamond..... 3,000

BRONX PARK AV, e s, 191.2 ft n of West Farms Road, 25x100; Louis Fleischman, with Joseph Diamond..... 3,000

BRONX PARK AV, e s, 241.2 ft n of West Farms Road, 25x100; Louis Fleischman, with Joseph Diamond..... 3,000

137TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; City Mortgage Company, with John Alexander..... 18,000

154TH ST and Bradhurst Av, s e corner, 102.5x½ block; City Mortgage Company, with John Alexander..... 32,000

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418,

Laws of 1897.

LEXINGTON AND PARK AVS, 66th and 67th Sts, block; Christopher Mally, on City of New York, to Bradley & Currier Company..... 488

Lis Pendens.

GREENWICH ST, 110; Mary I. Smith against Robert L. T. Irvin and another, (partition); attorney, C. C. Smith.

MONTGOMERY ST, 59 and 61; Isaac Rothfeld against Samuel Cantor and another, (action to reform mortgage; counter claim, &c.;) attorney, A. H. Schleimer.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,302 and 1,304; Leopold Hutter against Egbert Winkler, Jr., executor, (specific performance;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.

1ST AV, e s, 151.1 ft n of 104th St, 25.2x100; Mitchell Valentine against Rosa Baumgarten, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. F. Coffin.

57TH ST, n s, 309 ft e of 5th Av, 16x100.5; Elizabeth Lynes against Charles T. Parker and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cannon & Cannon.

133D ST, n s, 385 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x99.11; Lottie A. H. Vaillent against Amanda Barker and another, (action to obtain dower;) attorneys, Stern & Sporborg.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM A. HEARN.—Schedules in the assignment of William A. Hearn who kept a restaurant at 51 Beaver Street, show liabilities of $13,839, nominal assets, $3,176, and actual assets, $581.

— PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM H. TRAENDLY.—William H. Traendly of 145 West Sixteenth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $4,506 and no assets The debts were contracted from 1896 to 1900 when he was in business as a florist. He has been identified with the florist business for over ten years.

BERNHARD N. REIMERS.—Bernhard M. Reimers, clerk, of 48 Greenwich Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,617 and nominal assets of $387 in a debt due him. Mr. Reimers was in the grocery business at 46 Greenwich Street from 1883 to 1898, and has since been acting as manager of a grocery store.

L. TOPLITZ, SON & CO.

Executions Against Firm Manufacturing Knit Goods—Statement Regarding Solomon B. Toplitz's Affairs.

Deputy Sheriff Strauss has put a keeper in the place of business of Solomon B. Toplitz, manufacturer of knit goods, Scotch caps, &c., at 28 Prince Street, having received three executions against him in favor of the Wollwaarenfabrie Mercier, $912; Samuel Hollander, $261, and the Mohawk Valley Cap Factory of Utica, $5,446.

Mr. Toplitz uses the style of L. Toplitz, Son & Co., proprietors of the Sterling Knitting Mills. The Sheriff has received a stay on the Hollander execution, and it is expected that the judgment of the Mohawk Valley Cap Factory, which was taken by default, will be reopened.

Henry Brill, attorney for Mr. Toplitz, said yesterday that he had sent a representative to Utica to reopen the default, and the order to show cause was returnable on the first Saturday in September. Mr. Toplitz was served by the plaintiffs with an unverified complaint, and accordingly filed an unverified answer, which the attorneys for the plaintiff would not accept, and took judgment by default. He had no doubt that the judgment would be reopened. Mr. Toplitz has ample assets to pay all his creditors if allowed time to dispose of them, and will in a few months resume business on a considerable amount from the sale of his father's estate. Creditors appreciate the circumstances in which Mr. Toplitz has been placed, and have granted him extensions from time to time.

Mr. Toplitz has a large stock on hand, said to be worth $50,000, but as it is composed of Winter goods there is no market now, and he cannot sell them for a month or two yet. He is one of eight heirs of Lippman Toplitz, his father, who died on Jan. 2, 1897, leaving an estate which was then estimated at $1,000,000. There has been considerable litigation over the estate, and a sale of a portion of the property in partition last Spring was subsequently set aside, and the resale will take place in October. Solomon B. Toplitz's share of the real estate is expected to amount to at least $50,000.

Lippman Toplitz began business in 1860, and after his death in 1897 his two sons, Solomon B. and Samson L., succeeded to the business, which they carried on under the style of L. Toplitz Son & Co., until Dec. 31, 1900, when they dissolved by the withdrawal of Samson L. Toplitz.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLEN, Rudolph—I. Walker..... 171

ANDERSON, John, and Joseph Hoffman—S. A. Kavanagh..... 72

ACKERMAN, Frederick—Hanover Realty Guaranty Company..... $95

Excursions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Saturdays only,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 8:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 11:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

SUNDAY at SHELTER ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT or SAG HARBOR.

By the Elegant Sound Steamer

SHINNECOCK.

The Most Delightful Saturday Afternoon Trip Out of New York.

Leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., SATURDAYS, 1:00 P. M., reaching above points same evening. Returning arrive in New York 7:00 A. M. Monday.

EXCURSION TICKETS $2.50.

On MONDAYS the steamer Shinnecock, for above landings, leaves Pier 13 E. R. at 8:00 A. M.; returns same evening, arriving in New York 7:00 A. M. Tuesday; for this trip,

EXCURSION TICKETS $2.00.

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 18TH.

L. I. R. R. AND NORWICH LINE STEAMER "CITY OF WORCESTER."

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WITH PARLOR CAR.

Leave foot of E. 34th St., N. Y., at 8:20 A. M. Leave Flatbush Av. Station, Brooklyn, at 8:23 A. M., stopping at Franklin Av. 8:28, and East New York 8:35.

Due at Newport at 3:15 P. M.; leave at 5:15 P. M.

Tickets on sale, commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations.

Sale of tickets limited.

The right is reserved to postpone the excursion, and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.

Music and Refreshments on Steamer.

$1.00 Excursion $1.00

TO

LAKE HOPATCONG

VIA

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Sunday, Aug. 18, 1901

SPECIAL TRAIN Leaves Liberty St. 8:40 A.M. Leaves South Ferry 8:35 A.M.

A Charming Saturday $1.50 Half Holiday Trip . . .

A Rare Combination of Travel by Water and Rail.—Take Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN of New Haven Line, Saturdays, at 3 P. M., from Pier 25, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, or 3:15 P. M. from foot East 21st St., for New Haven, returning via express train due New York 10:00 o'clock same evening. Tickets good only on date for which sold. Ask for Saturday Half Holiday tickets. The sail up the East River and through Long Island Sound is a most delightful trip, abounding in fascinating features.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Best accommodations, lowest rates. Send for booklets. WEEKLY TRIPS CO., 1,185 Broadway, Room 416, New York.

Surrogate Notices.

BECKER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH BECKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 1 West 73d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1901. JOSEPH WILLIAM BECKER, MORRIS BELL, DORETHEA BECKER, Executors. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap25-1aw6mTh

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the grace of God free and independent, to OSCAR KOHN and the brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts and cousins of Leopold Kohn, deceased, and to the children, if any of the brothers and sisters and uncles and aunts and cousins who may have died, the next of kin of Leopold Kohn, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown, and cannot after due diligent inquiry be ascertained, send greeting:

Whereas, Ferdinand A. Straus of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated February 20th, 1886, and a codicil thereto dated April 20th, 1901, relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament and codicil of Leopold Kohn, deceased, late of the County of New York; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 17th day of September, one thousand one hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failue to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

jy25-1aw6wTh

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Miron Winslow, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, April 3d, 1901. SUSAN R. WILLIAMS, MIRON WINSLOW, Executors. ap4-1aw6mTh

BACH, Albert—C. F. Stoppani	543
BECHER, Philip—G. Solomon	393
BARKER, Charles B.—W. Reiman	782
COMYN, Felix—Thomas Conville Brewing Company	2,891
COHEN, Benjamin—S. M. Rosenblatt	121
CENTURY ENGRAVING COMPANY—C. H. Sandford	206
COSTELLO, Owen—H. Goldberg	101
D'AMBROSIO, Antonio—L. C. Frese, administrator	2,055
EGGERS, Bernard C.—R. H. Luthin	320
IVERSON, Isabelle—H. Eddy	40
FILER, Adolph—R. J. Hoguet	170
FELIX, Bertha—M. H. Westin and others	131
FLANAGAN, James—J. B. Hands	89
FREIBERN, Bertha—Eppens-Smith-Weimann Company	124
GILLETTE, William W.—C. E. Dungey	130
GREENVILLE COAL AND ICE COMPANY—E. A. Budge	188
HASSETT, Thomas—Manhattan College	435
HELGAUS, Elias and Jul

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDWARD A. PRICE and Caroline M. Butterfield, as surviving executors, &c., plaintiffs, against HENRY HAWKES, John W. Haaren, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the City, County, and State of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) and being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fifth Avenue distant forty-one (41) feet one (1) inch southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining on the northerly side thereof one hundred feet, thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue seventeen feet two inches, thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining on the southerly side thereof one hundred feet to the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Fifth Avenue seventeen feet two inches to the point or place of beginning, the northerly and southerly walls of the building standing on the lot hereby described being hereby declared to be party walls, said property being now situated in Section 6, Block 1,620, on the Land Map of the County of New York.—Dated New York, July 19th, 1901.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.

JAMES W. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 155 and 157 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,395 Fifth Avenue:

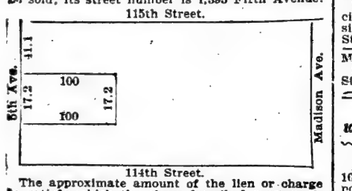

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,246.18, with interest thereon from the 10th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $562.29, with interest from the 12th day of July, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $325.20, and interest.—Dated New York, 19th day of July, 1901.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.

jy25-2aw3wTh&M&au15

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BRADLEY L. EATON, plaintiff, against EUGENE M. BOWMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, in Section 9, Block 2,489, on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Gerard Avenue, distant 350 feet northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Gerard Avenue with the northerly side of 167th Street, (formerly James Street,) as the same is measured prior to the widening of 167th Street, but now 339.61 feet northeasterly from the said corner formed by the said intersection of said streets, running thence northwesterly and parallel with the northerly side of 167th Street 100 feet; thence northeasterly and parallel with Gerard Avenue 25 feet; thence southeasterly and again parallel with the northerly side of 167th Street 100 feet, to the westerly side of Gerard Avenue; thence southwesterly along said westerly line of Gerard Avenue 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being described on a certain map entitled "Mortgage map of the farm of William H. Morris, situated at Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.," dated November 13, 1868, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as (a part of) Plot No. 10.—Dated New York, July 29, 1901. WILLIAM C. DAVIS, Referee.

ARTHUR KNOX, Attorney for Plaintiff, 171 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

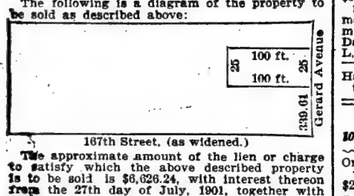

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $6,626.24, with interest thereon from the 27th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $284.28, with interest from July 27, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $27.60 and interest.—Dated New York, July 29, 1901.

WILLIAM C. DAVIS, Referee.

jy30-2aw3wTu&Th&au20

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —SAMUEL H. STONE and others, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 29th day of April, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Ninth Street, distant two hundred (200) feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches; thence westwardly, parallel with West One Hundred and Ninth Street, fifty (50) feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly line of West One Hundred and Ninth Street; thence eastwardly, along the northerly line of West One Hundred and Ninth Street, fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 14th, 1901.

JAMES F. C. BLACKHURST, Referee.

WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

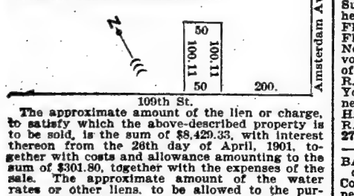

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is the sum of $8,429.33, with interest thereon from the 26th day of April, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to the sum of $301.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, is the sum of $41. The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage of $12,000.00, with interest thereon at four and one-half per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, August 14, 1901.

JAMES F. C. BLACKHURST, Referee.

au15-2aw8wTh&S&s5

Surrogate Notices.

RAY, ALFRED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED RAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 3 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New York, the 17th day of July, 1901.

THEODORE E. LEEDS, Executor. EDW. J. McGANNEY, Attorney for Executor, 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

RINTELEN, ADAM C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM C. RINTELEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, No. 3 New Chambers Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of February, 1901. ELIZABETH RINTELEN, Surviving Executrix. H. A. BOLTE, Attorney for Surviving Executrix. f21-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES N. McCALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Nash & Jones, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighteenth day of November next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1901.

ALFRED D. HEWITT, CHARLES N. McCALL, Executors.

NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Executors, 63 Wall Street, New York City.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Right House in the Right Place.

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson opposite Grant's Tomb. 270 feet above the River.

A coarse newspaper cut gives but a poor idea of this really attractive house, and the many other styles of architecture displayed in the group of residences advertised we cannot show at all. But it will pay to see them.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

New dwellings, modern, 6 rooms and bath, $15, $18, $20; first-class neighborhood, 24th Ward; just built, Westchester Av., best $5,500 dwellings ever offered. See us about these. Terms to suit. Gleason Realty Co., 128th St., 3d Av.

Choice building lots, $375 up; seven-room house built to order, $1,500, payment $15 up, principal and interest; property near "L" extension, trolley. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St. Open Sundays.

Morningside Av. five-story apartment; best paying in city. E. W. Larner, 594 McDonough St. Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

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FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.

Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Home with desirable surroundings; 12 per cent. investment; two-story dwelling, 3 sets improvements, 15 rooms; only $2,150 buys 1,623 Atlantic, near Troy Avenue; occupy middle flat; others always rent. Finch, on premises.

Extraordinary Opportunity.—Two lots East 2d St., Flatbush, $280; mortgage, $175; investigate. Jones, 189 Montague St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

'Phone "559 Cort'l." for the high-dry-choice

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.

50c. weekly. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

Half mile water front, South Bay; 250 acres; modern house, 30 rooms; fine location; price, $35,000; cheap; easy terms. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

$200 cash and $8 monthly buys house with seven rooms, $1,600, Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$300 Cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; on plot 50x100; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day. John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Half price, corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St., B'klyn.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

On beautiful Delaware, opposite Callicoon, Sullivan Co., 62½ acres; house, barn, orchard; $2,300. Owner, 851 East 165th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Houses and flats to let, also money to loan on bond and mortgages from private people. E. J. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., real estate.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WANT CALIFORNIA IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR $30,000 EQUITY NEW YORK APARTMENT. Z, BOX 159, TIMES.

For Sale or Exchange—For free and clear lots in Bronx; house, 22x40; lot, 30x100; 7 rooms and bath; all improvements. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

Exchange—Desirable flats, other property, for private houses, lots. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Five-story triple flat for lots of frame flats in Bronx. Lasere, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

Surrogate Notices.

McMANNIS, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM McMANNIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of February, 1901. GERTRUDE PUTNAM McMANNIS, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. f28-law6mTh

NASON, FLORENCE WILLIAMS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLORENCE WILLIAMS NASON, formerly Florence May Williams, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William R. Baird, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 22d of April, 1901.

HARRY B. WILLIAMS, Administrator. RAIMOND BAIRD, Attorney for Administrator, 271 Broadway, New York. ap25-law6mTh&o24

BAIRD, MATTHEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matthew Baird, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 433 East Ninety-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1901. ISABELLA BAIRD, Executrix. SHEPARD, HOUGHTON & STODDARD, Attorneys for Executrix, 137 Broadway, N. Y.

BENEDICT, LAURA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Coleman Benedict, George Lane Benedict, Emma R. Knapp, Nannie Wallace, Fannie C. Mann, Nellie C. Speers, Mary C. Dodd, Jesse B. Carter, Robert Douglass Carter, Edward C. Griffin, Nelson F. Griffin, Hermon Griffin, Arthur B. Griffin, Clinton R. Griffin, William W. Van Voorhis, Jr., Barton W. Van Voorhis, and Kate B. Freeman, all of full age; Helen Van Voorhis, an infant over 14 years of age; Benedict Van Voorhis, an infant under 14 years of age, send greeting:

Whereas, Ernest F. Faye and Jessie B. Faye of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 24th day of November, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of LAURA BENEDICT, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the City and County of New York, on the 4th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

jy11-law6wTh

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Everything for the Pan-American. Special Excursions for Labor Day.

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Telephone Downtown, 4637—Cortlandt; Uptown, 1796—Madison Sq.

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NEW YORK.

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Saratoga, The Grand Union

WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, New York.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

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PAVILION HOTEL NOW OPEN.

Golf, Tennis, Driving, Bowling, &c.

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Send for Pamphlet. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

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AND COTTAGES.

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Jackson, White Mts., New Hampshire. Write for circular. C. W. GREY, Prop.

The Maplewood, PITTSFIELD, Berkshire Co., Mass. Send for booklet. Open June 1st to Nov. ARTHUR W. PLUMB, Prop.

New Hampshire.

THE PEQUAWKET, White Mountains, Intervale, N. H. Golf, superb views. Modern equipment; most comfortable in the mountains. Booklet. C. C. SMALL.

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North Conway, White Mountains, New Hampshire, the great Summer, Fall, and Winter resort.

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GLENWOOD AND COTTAGES.—In the pines; largest hotel on Lake Bonnosean; terms, $7.00 to $12.00. W. C. Mound, Hydeville, Vt.

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THE RUMSON INN,

On the famous Rumson Road; just the spot to rest up over Saturday and Sunday; suites with bath connecting. P. O. Address, Red Bank, N. J. Telephone, 60A Seabright.

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BEACH HOUSE.

Directly on the beach; beautiful situation. Coolest place on the coast. Every sea shore advantage. JOHN H. RISDON.

Asbury Park.

THE GUY MANSION, 2d Av., near beach; convenient to points of interest; no infants or nurses.

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Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA. THE KITTATINNY.

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Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

CARPETS and FURNITURE.—Bought, sold, and exchanged. Call or address Norden, 61 West 125th St. (Open Saturday evenings.)

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 366 East 126th St.

Lawyers.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Persons having lost money through alleged medical cures or other swindles, address Lawyer, Box 123, Times Office.

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Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; inventors' Guide free. EDGAR TATE & COMPANY, REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS.

Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.

Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

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$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

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BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST. LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

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$75—Elegant rosewood Steinway; rich tone; great bargain; cash or installments. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

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Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family; large airy rooms; bath; breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c.; references. F. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Hillside Spring Farm.—Pure mountain spring water, fresh farm products, good board; city improvements; ample shade; pleasant surroundings; station 1 mile. Particulars, Barber.

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20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES.—Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeltfuss, 60 Fulton St.

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Fur garments altered and repaired; Summer prices; write or call for estimate. Green, 59 West 21st St.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. and Mrs. Naftel, 744 6th Av.

Carpet Cleaning.

All kinds of carpets cleaned, 3c. yard, cartage free. Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 184th St., Marion Av.

Wanted.

Why lose your diamonds? Examined and reset while you wait. Isakowitz & Bacharach, 54 Maiden Lane.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, IN THE Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC L. DAVIS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold, under the direction of Benjamin Barker, Esq., receiver, at public auction, by Greenwald, Kupferberg, Karp & Co., Jos. Shongood & Sons, U. S. Marshal's Auctioneers, 28 Lispenard St., in the City of New York, on 15th day of August, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. A description of the property is as follows:

Clothing, moleskins, linings, trimmings, buttons, &c.

The receiver reserves the right to withdraw any of the said property from sale, unless it shall bring 75 per cent. of the appraised value.

Order of BENJAMIN BARKER, Receiver.

ALEXANDER A. TAUSKY, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway.

NO. 4,054.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DANIEL J. LAVERY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Daniel J. Lavery of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt,

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Daniel J. Lavery was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 14th, 1901.

NO. 3,200.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—PATRICK McINERNEY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Patrick McInerney, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 13th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 14th, 1901.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Instruction.

20c. per line $4.80 per line for 30 times.

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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT, STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

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Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.

Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.

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These terms include all the studies.

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Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

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ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, EPISCOPAL, 6 and 8 East 46th St., New York. Day and Boarding School for girls. Address Sister Superior.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Piano.—Sight reading, perfect time, measure; French (Conversational) Literature; novel, delightful method. Magras, 155 West 80th St.

Boarders Wanted.

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19th St., 12 West.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, with superior board; table boarders accommodated.

21st St., 145 East, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small rooms, southern exposure; parlor dining room; arrangements Fall and Winter.

46th St., 315 West.—Comfortable, airy rooms; running water; suitable for two; also small; excellent table; refined.

122d St., 150 West.—Superior accommodations for two couple in small private boarding house; references exchanged.

126th St., 149 West.—Large and small room; parlor suitable for physician; Fall arrangements; references.

$4.50 weekly; educated people. Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av., near 135th St.; country branch.

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15th St., 222 West.—Nicely furnished front room; also hall rooms.

17th St., 55 West.—TRAINED NURSES, SPECIAL PRICES; telephone service; use parlor, kitchen, laundry; references respectability given and positively required.

18th St., 13 West.—Very large handsomely furnished rooms; good accommodations; Summer rates; transients.

19th St., 331 East.—Nice furnished room; running water; suitable for one or two.

22d St., 45 East.—

NO ACCUSATIONS MADE IN THE SILK FRAUDS

Appraiser Wakeman Acknowledges that Losses May Be Heavy.

Denial that C. C. Browne Was "Complimented"—The Protest of the Merchants.

Appraiser Wakeman was questioned again yesterday in regard to the developments in the matter of frauds in the importation of silks. In response to questions he gave out the following typewritten statement:

"In regard to the recent investigation as to Japanese silk, &c., I regret that so much publicity has been given to the matter. From my experience I believe that nearly all of the importers bring in their goods with correct value, classification, and weight. I also believe that nearly all of the customs officers in this service are thoroughly efficient and honest. It has been my effort to correct abuses and to protect the revenue. I shall welcome information from any one which will enable me to give a fair and honest administration of this office.

"It is true that certain transfers have been made in this office recently. It is true that I have found irregularities. It is true that Mr. Charles C. Browne, examiner in this office, a member of the local Civil Service Board, was transferred to the docks, and that Examiners John D. Smith and Rudolph Streuli succeeded him in the examination of the goods heretofore examined by Mr. Browne, and it is not uncommon for officers to be transferred, just the same as they may be transferred in a business establishment."

Upon being questioned further, Mr. Wakeman made the definite admission that frauds had been discovered, but he positively declined to give any details. He said:

"I returned one invoice yesterday. I found what I expected to find."

"What will be the total amount of the frauds?"

"That I cannot say—certainly not at this stage of the investigation. That it may have been a considerable amount you can tell from the fact that the duty on silks varies from 90 cents to $3 per pound. If goods that ought to have been classified so as to pay $3 really paid only 90 cents, the difference would be considerable, especially if the weight returned were less than the real weight."

Mr. Wakeman said that he had not preferred any charge against Examiner Browne or any one else, and he could not say that he would prefer any. Mr. Browne's course in telegraphing to the Secretary of the Treasury, asking that he be suspended pending an investigation of the charge against him, the Appraiser said, was unusual. Ordinarily, such a request would be forwarded through the Appraiser, and an order suspending the examiner would also come through the Appraiser. Mr. Wakeman has not yet received any such order from Washington.

In an interview from Paterson, Mr. Browne is reported to have said that he regarded the order transferring him to the docks as being complimentary to him, and that the letter to him directing the change stated that, owing to the great influx of travel from Europe, the best men were needed at the docks. It was stated to-day that no such letter had been sent from the Appraiser's office.

Mr. Wakeman said he could not tell whose invoice it was that he had returned to the collector yesterday. He referred inquirers to the Collector, or to the Secretary of the Treasury. He did not think that the amount of silks ordered to the Public Stores for examination at the present time would amount to half a million dollars in value, as reported, but it was a very large sum. He said: "This is not the first investigation of the kind,. In fact such investigations are going on all the time, only they do not happen to leak out."

Mr. Wakeman admitted that the man Bloch, referred to in a statement by Gen. Spaulding, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, had called on him recently. He would not admit, however, that Bloch's disclosures alone had started the present investigation. The Appraiser said also that the reference in his recent report to the Secretary regarding a certain importer, one of those who preferred charges against himself, had nothing to do with the present investigations. The Appraiser referred to one of his accusers as having been guilty of improper practices.

Mr. Wakeman also said yesterday that more than one firm is concerned in this investigation, and that it was an error to single out one solitary firm as having been accused. John M. Peters, Chairman of Committee on Customs Administrative Law of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and Chairman of Committee of Merchants who called upon the Secretary of the Treasury regarding transfers in the Appraisers' Department at New York, and yesterday:

"A statement credited to some one who is in a position to know, and which appears in a number of morning papers, concerning the silk frauds, contains the following reference to the protest of merchants against the appointments made by the Appraiser.

"The importers, when they found what was going on, looked into the matter up and they found that under the civil service rules, there are two lists; one of the examiners on the piers and one for the examiners in the public stores. They protested at once to the Civil Service Commission that the rules were being violated because the Appraiser had transferred examiners from the public stores to fill the new vacancies on the piers and had appointed the temporary examiners from the head of the public stores list.

"This is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. The protest of the importers was not made to the Civil Service Commission, but to the Secretary of the Treasury; it was not against a violation of the Civil Service Law, but against a violation of Section 2,940 of the Revised Statutes, which provides in clear and unmistakable language for the qualifications of examiners in the Appraisers' Stores, and it was not against removals or transfers, but against the appointments which followed them.

"The communications addressed by the merchants to the Secretary of the Treasury have been pretty fully printed in the newspapers, and to any one who reads them carry their own refutation of the misstatement quoted above, which has evidently been made for the purpose of befogging the merits of the case and lessening the moral effect of the action of the department in sustaining the protests of the merchants as to Mr. Wakeman's violations of the law.

"There has been no protest against the removal or transfer of any Appraiser, but the merchants have only respectfully insisted that vacancies in the force of examiners, however occurring, should be filled with competent men, as provided in Section 2,940, Revised Statutes."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The request of Charles C. Browne, the examiner of Japanese silks at the port of New York, who is under suspicion of having under-valued silk importations in the interests of one or two prominent silk-importing firms in that city, that he be suspended pending investigation, has been referred by the Treasury Department to the Appraiser at New York for recommendation.

Wakeman replied to the Secretary's reference, stating that he was short of examiners, and needed Mr. Browne's services on the docks. The department so informed Mr. Browne.

J. A. DOUGLASS GUILTY OF MURDER

He Is Sentenced to Confinement in Sing Sing for Life.

One murder case was disposed of and another taken up yesterday by the special session of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court presided over by Justice Gildersleeve, which is a result hardly anticipated by the District Attorney, who requested that the Court sit for the purpose of trying Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell and William M. Marks for alleged irregularities in purchasing supplies for the Fire Department.

J. Axel Douglass, who shot his wife on April 1, while she was employed as a domestic, after he had failed to support her, withdrew his plea of not guilty, and, with the consent of the District Attorney, pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to State's Prison for life. George Schmitt, a scow trimmer, who shot and killed Joseph Hass at Second Avenue and Eightieth Street on June 24, was placed on trial, the jury box being filled despite a great scarcity of talesmen.

Willis Avenue Bridge Opening.

It has been announced that the celebration of the completion of the Willis Avenue Bridge over the Harlem River would take place on Thursday, Aug. 15, but owing to the fact that the bridge will not be completed by that time the celebration has been postponed until Aug. 22.

IMMIGRANT NOW A CONSUL.

Italian Coming Here Poor, Returns to Represent This Country in His Native City.

Pietro Cuneo, who fifty-three years ago landed in New York a penniless Italian immigrant, sailed for Southampton on the American liner St. Louis yesterday morning en route to Turin, Italy, the city of his birth, where he is to take up his duties as a United States Consul.

When Mr. Cuneo came to America, over half a century ago, he was accompanied by his father. They brought with them a hand organ, with the proceeds derived from the playing of which they eventually were able to bring the rest of the family over. Later the family moved to Ohio, settling in Canton.

NEW YORK LAWYER ARRESTED.

Prisoner in Brooklyn Because of a Dispute Over a Promissory Note.

Lawyer Henry M. Heyman, who has an office at 116 Nassau Street, Manhattan, was a prisoner in the Ewen Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, on complaint of Edward F. Cook, Vice President of the Robinson Stoneware Company, who accused Heyman of obtaining $185 on a promissory note for $500, signed by Frederick Brandt.

Brandt, it is alleged, gave Heyman the note for the amount mentioned, and Cook advanced $185 to him on the strength of it. When the note was presented to Brandt for payment he alleged that it had been obtained by fraud. Cook than had Heyman arrested. Heyman's counsel did not deny that the money was obtained on the strength of the note, but said that the note was received in the ordinary course of business, and that he had every reason to believe that it was worth the amount stated. The case was adjourned by Magistrate O'Reilly.

MRS. ABREU GETS HER MONKEY.

Men Who Returned It to Her Tried to Get Her to Drop the Case Against the Thief.

Joacquim Calabiero, the young Cuban who was charged with stealing a monkey from Mrs. Rosalie Abreu, a rich Cuban widow at present living at Long Branch, was again arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon, and was remanded to the Tombs for thirty days to await requisition papers.

While waiting for his case to be called Calabiero constantly tried to attract the attention of Mrs. Abreu, but she would not notice him. Finally he sent word to her by his attorney that he would like to see her alone a moment, but she refused to see him. Mrs. Abreu said that Calabiero took $10 from one of her servants while he was at her house and that she had heard him frequently boast that when he visited at various places that he had taken silverware from the tables. She said further that since she caused his arrest for the theft of her monkey she learned that he had tried to kidnap her litle eight year old son, Jean.

Mrs. Abreu recovered the monkey last Tuesday night at the Hoffman House. Tuesday morning she received a letter telling her to call at the Hoffman House in the evening and her pet would be returned to her. She went with a private detective and in the ladies waiting room found three men awaiting her. They gave her the monkey and tried to induce her to drop the case against Calabiero, which she refused to do.

RESCUES HIS OWN SON.

Policeman Unknowingly Dives to Save His Own Child, Who Was Drowning.

Without knowing that it was his own son who was drowning Policeman William Cosgriff of the Bedford Avenue Station, Brooklyn, was called to rescue a seven-year-old boy, who had fallen from the Recreation Pier at North Second Street yesterday. Cosgriff came on a run in answer to the cries of the spectators, and, throwing down his helmet and uniform coat, plunged after the little one as he sank.

The boy would hardly have come to the surface again, for he was deep down in the water, and apparently lifeless, when the policeman seized him. Cosgriff has rescued many from the river, and it was an easy task for him to swim on his back to the pier holding the little head above the water, and it was not until many willing hands had started to draw the inert body up the face of the pier that he recognized his boy, and gave a wild cry.

Cosgriff worked frantically to resuscitate his child by rolling him over a barrel, and the boy opened his eyes as an ambulance from the Eastern District Hospital reached the scene. The surgeon gave the boy stimulants, and took him home, while the father, trembling from the shock, went to the station house for dry clothing.

MARRIED AFTER MIDNIGHT.

Couple in Jersey City Afraid of the 13th, So Waited Five Minutes.

Mary Louise Baer, twenty-four years old, of 31 West Sixty-third Street, and George Millman, forty years old, of Flemington, N. J., were married in Jersey City at 12:05 A. M. yesterday by Justice Charles Sweeney. They called at the Seventh Street Police Station at 11:40 P. M. to look for a Justice, and were directed to Mr Sweney's house.

Just as they arrived there it occurred to the groom that it might be unlucky to be married on the thirteenth day of the month, and so the ceremony was delayed until five minutes after midnight. The couple declined to say why they elected to be married in Jersey City at midnight, and went at once to the bride's home.

FAMILY IN DISTRESS.

Man Does Laundry Work to Support His Stricken Wife and Children.

Mrs. August Rinke of 611 Spring Street, West Hoboken, is confined to the North Hudson Hospital, suffering from an operation for appendicitis, and her husband, who is seventy years old, is supporting himself and their two children by washing and ironing clothes.

The wife, suffering from appendicitis, was eight weeks ago taken to the North Hudson Hospital to be operated upon. Besides supporting himself and the two children, the husband manages to pay 65 cents each week for insurance on the lives of himself, his wife, and children. He is now worrying because, while the result of the operation performed on his wife was a success, the hospital physicians say that she must wear a belt during the rest of her life, which cannot be purchased for less than about $8. Where the money is to come from he does not know, yet without the belt the woman must remain a helpless invalid.

LIEUT. GOV. WOODRUFF HERE.

Spent the Day in Brooklyn and Conferred with M. J. Dady and Others.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff spent the day in Brooklyn yesterday. He will leave for Syracuse to-day. In the evening Mr. Woodruff spent his time at the Montauk Club. Here he met Michael J. Dady and several other Republican leaders. He afterward said that there had been no conference, that he had met several friends and had talked politics with them, but that nothing of importance had been done.

With relation to the resignation of Michael J. Dady as Chairman of the Executive Committee, he said that Mr. Dady had found that his business in Havana was demanding too much of his attention to permit him to act as Chairman of the committee. Mr. Woodruff said that the story that Dady had been forced out was absolutely without foundation.

Divorce for Mrs. J. Marshall Williams.

Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on the report of Daniel F. Murphy, as referee, granted a decree of absolute divorce to Mrs. Maude E. Williams from J. Marshall Williams on the statutory ground. Mrs. Williams is permitted to resume her maiden name of Maude E. Miller and is awarded the custody of the only child of the marriage.

New Cases of Smallpox.

The following additional cases of smallpox were reported last night: Gertie Tosner, five weeks, 54 East Fourth Street; William Lancer, forty years, removed from Olive Tree Inn, Twenty-third Street, near First Avenue.

MANHATTAN'S TAX RATE FIXED AT 2.31

Republicans Say Rate Is the Result of Extravagance.

Alleged that Franchise Tax Law Compensates for All Mandatory Expenditures.

There was a contest at the joint meeting of the Municipal Assembly yesterday over the adoption of the tax rate for 1901. The Tammany members claimed that the high tax rate was due to the mandatory acts of the Republican Legislature at Albany, which forced the Board of Estimate to make large appropriations for several city departments, including the Police, Fire, and Board of Education.

The minority Republicans wanted a report to show just what caused the increase and asked that the adoption of the tax rate be deferred for a week so that the city officials could make such a report. After talking an hour, the tax rate was adopted as fixed by the joint Committee on Finance of the Municipal Assembly and approved by Deputy Controller Levey and President Feitner of the Department of Taxes. The following is the amount which taxpayers will have to pay on $100 of assessed valuations:

Manhattan and the Bronx, $2.31733; Brooklyn, $2.38853; Queens, $2.35702; Richmond, $2.35191.

During the discussion the minority members under the leadership of Aldermen McInnes and Goodman attacked the administration of Mayor Van Wyck as extravagant. The budget to be collected by taxes is $85,308,463.55.

The members of the Municipal Assembly had been warned that unless the tax rate was adopted before Aug. 31, each member would be liable to a fine of $500. The members talked about the minority report of the Republicans, and when Chairman Goodwin called the meeting to order yesterday, the place was crowded. Alderman Muh moved that the report of the Joint Committee fixing the tax rate be adopted. This motion brought Alderman Goodman to his feet. He said:

"The real reasons for the high tax rate should be learned. There should be an investigation of this matter."

Alderman Bridges made one of his characteristic speeches, in which he said:

"The Legislatur' is at fault. If youse want to know why the people of New York will have to pay more taxes this year go up to Albany, and ask some of your Republican Senators."

Alderman Bridges said that there should be no adjournment for investigation, but if the Republicans wanted to make a minority report they should do so. Then he said:

"They dasn't do that, and they know they dasn't."

Alderman McInnes said that 32 per cent. of the budget was discretionary, and that the Board of Estimate could fix the amounts to be spent by the various departments at their own figures. Councilman Hottenroth said:

"The Legislature has caused the large increase in the tax rate, and all this talk is for theatrical effect."

Alderman Goodman's motion to defer action on the tax rate for one week was defeated by a party vote of 47 to 17.

The next oratorical contest was started by Alderman Goodman, who introduced the minority report, which he moved be adopted instead of the first report. The minority members claimed in their document that mandatory legislation at Albany had added over $70,000,000 to the assessed valuations of property in New York through what is known as the franchise tax law.

The reduction of the State taxes was fully set forth, and there is a claim that the City of New York really gains through acts of the Legislature the sum of $5,819,722.

The report sets forth that the high tax rate was due to the increase in the expenditures by the city officials. From the beginning of the present administration the city expenses increased from $68,000,000 to $98,000,000. The report contrasts State expenses, which are gradually decreasing, and city expenses, which are constantly increasing.

The Republican members declared that the Tammany officials should not increase the assessment on real estate to very large figures in order to make an apparently small tax rate. Continuing, the report said:

"It is not to the people's interests to be deceived as to what they are really paying for the governmental work performed for them. The responsibility should be placed on the 'Tax Commissioners.'" The report concludes with an attack on the Tax Department for assessing clerks and other poor people having no taxable means for amounts ranging from $5,000 up or personal property without any basis for the assessments.

Alderman McInness attacked the City Administration, saying in part:

"We will have a lower tax rate when we have a more economical administration of city affairs. Our tax rate will be more acceptable when the city receives a dollar's worth of labor for every dollar spent. The minority only desires that we shall have an honest tax rate, and not a tax rate fixed for political reasons, and which will result in a deficiency of millions which must be met by the next administration, no matter what the political complexion of that administration may be."

Alderman Parsons, after a long wrangle, succeeded in getting a resolution honored which provides that the item of deficiencies in the budget be increased from 2 to 5 per cent. The tax rate was adopted by 68 votes in the affirmative and none in the negative.

Boston's Tax Rate $14.90.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The Assessors this afternoon declared the tax rate for 1901-2 as $14.90 a thousand. The warrant is $17,169,290, and the total valuation is $1,152,309,209.

VOORHEES LAW AND SALOONS.

New Jersey Justice Holds that It Does Not Apply to Them, but to "Gambling Houses.

Supreme Court Justice Franklin F. Fort of New Jersey, holding court at Long Branch, yesterday handed down a decision relating to the Voorhees law passed at the last session of the Legislature. He holds that it applies only to gambling houses and other forms of illegitimate business, and does not apply to saloons.

The decision is a sweeping one, and is interpreted to mean that, under the Voorhees act, city or county officials cannot be considered guilty of a misdemeanor for allowing liquor dealers or saloons to violate the Sunday excise law, but applies only to gambling houses and others, which in their very existence are a violation of the statutes. In other words, it cannot be applied to a business which is at any time legitimate.

NAVY YARD INVESTIGATION.

Court of Inquiry Trying to Fix Blame for Unsanitary Marine Barracks.

The court of inquiry now conducting an investigation at the Brooklyn Navy Yard devoted the entire session yesterday, according to report, to an examination as to who is responsible for the unsanitary condition of the Marine Barracks.

Among the witnesses that appeared before the court was Dr. James C. Byrnes, head of the medical department at the yard. Just what he said could not be learned. Civilian carpenters who have been engaged at work on the barracks have given their testimony as to the manner in which the work was conducted. It is alleged by them that more work than could be done in the allotted time was apportioned to each man, and that if any one did his work carefully he was discharged and another man employed in his place.

A Practical Joker's Crime.

A practical joker in Union Hill came near causing the death of Henry Zinnkann, a butcher of 129 Palisade Avenue. The joker unscrewed the nut on one of the wheels of Zinnkann's wagon, and, while the butcher was on his rounds yesterday the wheel came off. Zinnkann was thrown out of the wagon onto the street and was badly shaken up. The horse took fright and ran away, wrecking the wagon.

SECTION MEN TRIED TO LYNCH FOREMAN.

He Had Nearly Killed One of the Gang at Yonkers—Besieged in a Building and Rescued by Police.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Frank Squartz is lying at St. John's Hospital, in this city, with his skull fractured as the result of a brutal assault by Gustave Vincent, a railroad section boss. Squartz was knocked into an excavation and landed head first upon a jagged rock, which tore off his scalp and fractured his skull in several places.

Vincent is locked up in the city prison awaiting the outcome of Squartz's injuries. He narrowly escaped death himself. Had the police been a minute later they would have had to call the Coroner. Vincent is a foreman, employed by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. This afternoon he was engaged on work on the Putnam Division at McLean Avenue, this city. The track had been jacked up, and was held up by a wooden support. As the work progressed, Squartz was assigned to stand ready to knock away the support at a given signal.

When the signal was given Squartz failed to obey promptly, and Vincent flew into a rage and knocked him down. As Squartz arose, it is alleged that Vincent started at him with a pick handle, and that Squartz fled. He ran down the track, with Vincent following. Finally Vincent came within striking distance, and with another blow, it is said, knocked the man into an excavation, where he landed upon the rock.

The rest of the gang had been following the two, and when Squartz was hurled upon the rocks, the men, the majority Italians, started to kill Vincent. They were armed with picks and crowbars. Vincent ran and managed to reach the company's office building, where he sought shelter. Some of the clerks parleyed with the Italians, while another called for the police in a hurry. Officers were sent at once.

The Italians got tired of talking, and attacked the doors with their picks. They made short work of the outer door, and were battering down the door of the apartment where Vincent had taken his final stand when the police interfered. The Italians had to be beaten back with clubs before they would desist, and more police had to be summoned before it was safe to take the foreman out of the building.

NEGRESS STABBED TO DEATH.

White Man Arrested and Charged with Having Killed Her.

Louise Jones, twenty-three years old, a negress, was stabbed to death in the furnished room where she lived at 496 Seventh Avenue at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and Arthur C. Edminister, a conductor on the Belt Line, as he ran from the house was arrested and charged with murdering her. They had quarreled during the night, and the woman roused a neighbor with her dying strength as the man fled. An alarm was shouted from the windows and Policemen Pickhardt and Powers, of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station chased him but he did not stop until they had fired a shot after him.

Edminister was the only white man who lived in the house. He said the woman had tried to murder him with the dirk with which she was killed and had accidentally stabbed herself in the struggle. Coroner's Physician Higgins, who performed the autopsy, found that the woman had been stabbed twice in the left lung and that either wound would have caused death. Edminister was remanded to Coroner Fitzpatrick by Magistrate Meade, in the West Side Court, and by him committed to the Tombs.

CONTEST FOR WINSTON CHILD.

Walker Winston Would Send His Daughter to a Church School.

The fight between Mrs. Lillian Walker Winston and her husband, Walker Winston, for the custody of their nine-year-old daughter Lillie was continued yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice O'Gorman, who took testimony as to the fitness of either or both of the parties to be declared the custodian of the child.

Mr. Winston swore he was making $7,000 a year, and would, if given charge of his daughter, place her educated in a first-class Protestant Episcopal school. Justice O'Gorman reserved decision.

$100,000 FIRE IN FLORIDA.

Eleven Business Houses of Chipley Burned—Incendiarism Suspected.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 14.—Early today fire broke out at Chipley, Fla., a railway station, and destroyed a large part of the town. The losses were $100,000. The following general merchants were burned out: Ball & Co., Harper Brothers, L. E. Johnson, C. G. Allen, McGree & Co., Wells Brothers, J. B. Williams, J. S. Barfield, F. M. Farrier, McCormick & Johnson, and F. W. Havey.

This fire, which is said to have been of an incendiary origin, was the third in the town within the past sixty days. The citizens will offer a large reward for the apprehension of the incendiaries, who are supposed to be negroes.

$6,000 TO CHANGE HIS NAME.

Offer Made to Lumas H. Holmes in Miss Louise Frisbie's Will.

Under the will of Miss Louise Frisbie, filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday, Lumas Hoyt Holmes, her favorite nephew, will receive a legacy of $6,500 provided he changes his name to Louis David Frisbie within six months. If he declines to accept this condition he will receive but $500, and the balance of the legacy will go to establish a scholarship at Vassar College.

The testatrix explains that David Frisbie was the name of a great-grandfather and greatuncle of her nephew, and she wishes him to perpetuate in his own person the name they bore and their manifold virtues, which she sets forth.

Miss Frisbie died at the Ashland House, where she had lived for many years, on July 1. She was eighty-four years old and a successful operator in the stock market, her estate being valued at something more than $50,000. Among other bequests are $17,000 to endow a professorship in political economy at Wellesley College and $5,000 to establish a free scholarship in that institution for Connecticut young women, Miss Frisbie having been a native of Norfolk, in that State.

Hungarian Republican Club's Outing.

The Hungarian Republican Club of the City of New York has arranged an outing and fete champetre on Labor Day at the vineyards of Messrs. Karatsonyi & Kmetz, in Glenwood, L. I. This festival will differ entirely from the usual chowder parties of political organizations and will be in the nature of a Hungarian national festival. Among numerous novel features is the vintage festival and the famous Csardas to the tune of a genuine gypsy band.

Woman Burned to Death.

SPRINGFIELD, L. I., Aug. 14.—Mrs. Katherine Staffens lost her life in a fire that destroyed Joseph Gunther's Hotel, on the Merrick Road, this morning. Mrs. Staffens, who was Mr. Gunther's mother-in-law, was asleep in her room on the second floor when the fire started. Her body was afterward found in the ruins. The building was totally destroyed. The loss is $15,000, insurance $4,000.

Noted Passengers Returning.

Among the passengers expected to arrive in New York on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse next week are Mme. Modjeska, Miss Anna Held, Director and Mrs. Heinrich Conried, Baron and Baroness De Luze, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Phil Lewisohn, David W. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Watson, Richard Bartholdt, and Robert L. Gerry.

Killed by a Cave-in.

William Bryulli, twenty-six years old, of 351 First Street, Jersey City, was killed in a cave-in last night. He was employed in laying iron pipe for a sewer on Pacific Street, Jersey City, when the earth suddenly gave way around him. He was completely covered with the earth and when taken out he was dead. The body was taken to the Morgue. The work was in charge of Contractor Patrick Connolly.

In August, the law of compensation provides: that not getting quite as good an assortment, nor quite so much from which to choose, you get lower prices.

Here and there among the suits, shoes, hats and furnishings.

During August stores close at 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

CHAPPAQUA'S NEW STATION

The Central Road Decides to Change the Site.

Victory for the Rev. Dr. Clendenin, Who Deeds Property to the Company for Grounds.

The dispute among the residents of Chappaqua, N. Y., as to whether or not the station of the New York Central's Harlem Branch should be moved to a new location has been decided by the officials of the Central Road in favor of those who desire a new location.

The people of Chappaqua who deemed a new site for the station desirable were headed by the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Clendenin, while the opposition's efforts were directed by a livery stable proprietor and saloon keepers. The latter party sent in a series of petitions to the New York Central's officers, pointing out the advantages of the present location. Dr. Clendenin, however, did more than get up petitions. He not only worked up a strong sentiment among the leading people of Chappaqua in favor of a new site, but he convinced the railroad officials of the correctness of his point of view by deeding over to the company sufficient land for a right of way and the station grounds. He also gave them a new highway for access to the station grounds, besides giving certain lands to the village improvement society to be used for park purposes around the station.

The Doctor's plans have been indorsed by Chief Engineer Wilgus, and on his recommendation have been accepted by the company. In consequence of this arrangement plans will be drawn for a new station, and the plans which had been prepared for one to be built on the old grounds will be discarded. The new station will be built of field stone. The driveway leading up to the station from Greeley Avenue will be broad and inclosed on each side by a park. Near the station the road will open into a semicircle adorned with flower beds, so that the grounds will be among the prettiest on the Harlem Division.

The location of the railroad station has been a matter of dispute at Chappaqua ever since the New York Central proposed to replace the old station structure with a picturesque modern building. This occasion was considered a propitious one to moot the proposition of a change of site, which was considered desirable for the reason that the direct route from the village to the station had been interfered with and made a circuitous one by the erection of a saloon, a factory, and a livery stable. All of these buildings had been erected during the last few years, and since the day that the people of Chappaqua, a village which had been known as a temperance town, voted to license a saloon in order to reduce the steadily rising tax rate. The saloon keepers and the livery stable keeper say they will have to move their business, as their distance from the new station would militate against successful conduct of their establishments.

ROOSTER SPOILED HIS SLEEP.

So Brooklyn Man Sues Owner for $500 Damages—Defendant Denies Having a Chanticleer.

The crowing of a rooster has caused trouble in the Borough of Brooklyn. One Alfred Gardner, a citizen of that borough, alleges that his sleep has been disturbed and his health undermined by the persevering crow of a rooster at unseasonable hours of the day and night. For these injuries Mr. Gardner asks damages in the Municipal Court to the amount of $500.

The defendant in the case is Robson Dalton of 372 Bainbridge Street. He was yesterday summoned to court on the twenty-third day of the month to reply to the complaint, failing whereof judgment will be duly entered. Now Mr. Dalton has this to say of the trouble:

"I am a vaudevillist, and in the course of my act it is necessary to imitate the crowing of a rooster. The human vocal chords not being shaped precisely as those of a chicken, it is necessary to practice this feat perseveringly. That is what has annoyed my neighbor, Mr. Gardner.

"As a matter of fact, I have no real rooster at all. I don't want to annoy any one, and this looks so like a case of spite that I haven't paid much attention to it. Letters have been written to me on the subject, but I have paid no heed to them and shall continue to practice my trick until forced by the courts not to do so."

Strahl & Dreyer of 261 Broadway, lawyers for Mr. Dalton, say that Mr. Gardner's recourse is to the Board of Health, and not through a suit for damages. A general denial will be entered. At the same time Mr. Gardner maintains that a rooster has been annoying him.

NAVY YARD IMPROVEMENTS.

Government Begins Work in Brooklyn That Will Cost $2,000,000.

The Department of Yards and Docks at the navy yard is about to begin the construction of four new buildings to cost in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. An additional expenditure of $1,000,000 will be required for the construction of a coaling pier at the cob dock and a number of buildings on the ordnance dock. All of these improvements are expected to be completed before the end of next Summer and will be the greatest series of improvements that has ever been undertaken in the history of the Brooklyn Yard.

The ordnance pier is to be converted into a depot for the receipt and distribution of everything used in the armament of a war vessel. This will, when completed, be the best equipped depot of the kind in the country, if not in the world. The department has already begun work on the ordnance slip to be cut into the dock on the shore side. The first of the ordnance storehouses will be 300 feet long and 60 wide, two stories in height, and will cost about $50,000. Directly opposite, extending into the East River, will be built three long piers capable of berthing a whole squadron of warships.

On the site of Building 21 there is to be built a large house to be used for the storage of the small boats of men-of-war. This is to be 300 by 100 feet and three stories in height, and will cost $200,000.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Distributing the Plums.

GET YOUR SHARE!

$18, $20, $22 and $25 Cheviot, Serge and Striped Flannel Suits . . . . . $12.50 and $15.00
$15 Suits . . $9.75 — $3.50 White Vests, $1
$8 Trousers . $4 — $1.50 Pajamas, . $1
$5 Trousers . $2.50 — 75c. Underwear, 50c
$5 and $6 Shoes, $3 — Children's Suits at half.

It's a wise man that knows when to think of next Summer.

Smith Gray & Co. Broadway & 31st Street, NEW YORK. Broadway and Bedford Ave. and Fulton St. and Flatbush Ave., BROOKLYN.

ESCAPE FROM BURNING BOAT.

Hay Barge in Flames—Captain Barely Saves Himself and Wife—His Daughter Hurt.

Five lives were gravely imperilled on the double-decked hay barge Merchant when that vessel caught fire in her slip at West Forty-fourth Street at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and was burned to the water's edge. Capt. George W. Shear, his wife Anna, and their eighteen-year-old daughter Bertha were asleep in their cabin when the former was awakened by the smell of smoke. He ran first to the upper deck to rouse his son, Moshier Shear, twenty years old, and George Bartenberg, twenty-five years old.

The fire burst about him as he proceeded, and the young men, without waiting to put on any clothing, leaped down to the pier and escaped. Capt. Shear made his way back to his women folk and found them crouching in a corner of their room overcome with terror. He dragged his wife on deck, the girl following. There a sheet of flame wrapped itself around them, setting fire to their hair and clothing.

The girl leaped to the pier, a distance of eight feet, but slipped and broke her ankle and hurt herself internally. The hawsers had burned through, and at that moment the blazing barge began to drift out into the Hudson.

Taking his wife in his arms, Capt. Shear jumped with her into the river on the leeward side of the boat. A powerful swimmer, he struggled desperately to keep their heads above the water in the midst of a fiery rain of sparks and suffocating smoke from the burning hay which shrouded them from the view of those on shore who would have helped them.

Their cries were heard on the tug Dandy, passing up the river, and the little steamer at great risk ran close in to the burning barge and rescued them. Then the Merchant went on out into the stream with billows of flame rising from every part of her cargo of 2,500 bales, while the fireboat Zophar Mills and several tugs turned ineffectual streams upon her.

She grounded finally on the Weehawken flats and there burned out. The barge was owned by H. Slingland of Coeymans, on the west bank of the Hudson, just below Albany, and those on board also live in the same little town.

FEAST OF THE ASSUMPTION.

Italian Catholics Celebrate the Feast of the Virgin.

The Assumption of the Virgin Mary, one of the holiest of the Catholic feasts, was celebrated with great pomp last night by the Italians of New York. Elizabeth Street, from Grand to Prince Street, was a mass of arches, and every house was gayly decorated and illuminated. Hundreds of gayly colored lanterns were hung from the awnings and windows and arranged in all manner of fancy designs. Strings of lanterns were stretched across the street from one end to the other, at intervals of about ten feet, the effect being that of a single huge arch covering the whole street.

Crowds of men, women, and children thronged the street until the early hours this morning, laughing and joking with one another, or commenting on this or that decoration, each apparently entering with his whole soul into the spirit of the occasion.

Near Grand Street the decorations were the most lavish, and it was at this point that the principal part of the festivities occurred. It was here that the altar in front of which burned the incense, was erected, and where was placed the receptacle for donations to pay the expense of the feast.

Here also was the band stand, from which Lulle's Brass Band delighted an audience of several thousand with a long and carefully selected list of Italian and American airs. In front of the band stand it was almost impossible to walk, for the street was crowded with dancing children and happy men and women.

This evening at 6 o'clock the Feast of the Virgin will end, and the Feast of St. Rooke will be begun. St. Rooke was one of the saints of the fourteenth century. This feast will be on a larger scale than the one in honor of the Virgin, the decorations being more elaborate, and the scene of festivity covering a larger area in the Italian quarter.

THOMAS H. CULLEN'S WILL.

Leaves His Son, Who Married an Actress, Only $100—The Son Will Contest.

The will of the late Thomas H. Cullen will be offered for probate this morning. By its terms Thomas H. Cullen, Jr., the son, is left but $100, while the balance of the estate is left in trust to the testator's wife and daughters. George W. Gibbons of 245 Broadway, attorney for the son, announced yesterday that he would file objections to-day which will bring the will before the Surrogate's Court for a contest this Fall.

The estate, Mr. Gibbons says, is valued at half a million dollars, and consists of stocks, bonds, and real estate. Mr. Cullen died on July 26. On the March 14 preceding his death his son was married to Florence Bell, the actress. On the next day the father made the will, cutting the son off with $100.

The will which will be contested was filed for probate on Aug. 2. The first clauses leave to the wife of the testator his residence, with its contents, at 52 West Seventy-second Street. To the daughters, Adele Martin and Hattie M. Cullen, a legacy of $1,000 each is left. Then the residue of the estate is given in trust to the wife of Mr. Cullen, the income to be paid to her during her lifetime. In case of her death it goes to the daughters.

Except in the clause leaving the legacy of $100 to the son, the name of Thomas H. Cullen is not mentioned in the will. There is a clause providing that any one of the beneficiaries contesting the will shall not inherit under it.

THREE GIRLS DISAPPEAR.

Thomas McPherson's Wife and Daughters All Desert Him.

Thomas McPherson, a printer, who lives at 26 Beach Street, reported to the Sergeant in the Leonard Street Station last night that his three children, May, fifteen years; Frances, thirteen, and Carrie, seven years, had mysteriously disappeared from home Tuesday morning and not the slightest trace of them had been obtained. The father asked the Sergeant to institute a search for the girls, and a general alarm was sent out from Police Headquarters.

McPherson's wife left him about five years ago. He describes his daughters as having auburn hair, gray eyes, and all light complexions.

Shirtwaist Girls Strike.

The strike of shirtwaist girls which began in two factories spread yesterday to factories at 99 Prince Street, 548 Broadway, 80 Crosby Street, 15 Elizabeth Street, and Brownsville, where the silk waist makers employed by Lubinsky & Zelikon quit work. Two hundred girls who struck at Stone Brothers' factory, 658 Broadway, on Tuesday, won their strike.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. AT 3:30 SOUSA AND HIS BAND. At 8 P. M. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. PINAFORE Evs. at 9. Mat. Sat. at 4. NEXT MONDAY JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS A ROYAL ROGUE.

PROCTOR'S 5th Ave. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock. Laughing Shows—Low Prices. "Incog." Big Hit. "Meadow Sweet," curtain raiser. Continuous—1 to 10:30.
23rd St. OPENS SAT. AFT., Aug. 17. Grand Triple Bill (Stock Co.) Vaudeville, etc.
125th St. Opens Sat. Aft., Aug. 17. "FORBIDDEN FRUIT," big vaudeville, etc.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN. 66th St. and Columbus Ave. Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts. Every night 8:15. Adm. 50c. To-night Wagner. COOLED BY ICE MACHINERY.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BARGAIN MATINEE every Wednesday. Prices 25c & 50c. No Higher. Commencing NEXT MONDAY. (seats now ready.) THE MORMON WIFE. A Homespun, Sympathetic Story of Utah Life.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & Broadway. Opens Next Monday Evening.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; southwesterly winds.

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FAST GETTING PROOF OF POLICE COLLUSION

Indictments Expected in Spite of Inharmonious Inquiry.

TWO CAPTAINS MENTIONED

Reported That the District Attorney Objects to Methods of Justice Jerome and Mr. Moss.

Police Captains Watson Vredenburgh and John F. Flood will be indicted next week by the Grand Jury for neglect in failing to suppress poolrooms and disorderly houses in their precincts, unless the present plans of Justice Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Schurman are changed.

The indictments will be the result of Justice Jerome's judicial inquiry in the case of "The people of the State of New York against Edward G. Glennon and others," growing out of the confession of Edgar A. Whitney, the poolroom tipster.

Whitney's statement implicating Devery, Glennon, and several poolroom people in a conspiracy to warn poolrooms of impending raids has not been corroborated. The inquiry is now being directed solely against Vredenburgh and Flood.

A prominent county official, fully conversant with the proceedings before Justice Jerome, declared yesterday that Frank Moss's revelations of police corruption were premature; were made without opportunity being afforded the District Attorney to corroborate Mr. Moss's discoveries on account of the latter's vanity and desire to have for himself all the credit for the disclosures.

This immediately gave rise to reports that the District Attorney was not working in harmony with Mr. Moss and Justice Jerome, and that friends of the District Attorney felt that should no arrests, indictments or convictions result from Justice Jerome's secret inquiry, the Public Prosecutor would be blamed and censured therefor, whereas he had had in reality to take up the effort to obtain legal evidence against the police officials accused by Mr. Moss, handicapped by the publicity which had been given to the accusations.

Mr. Moss and Justice Jerome denied that they were not in perfect accord with the District Attorney's representatives, Messrs. Garvan and Schurman, who are assigned to the inquiry.

When these reports were circulated attention was called to the fact that dissensions of the sort now alleged to exist between those interested in suppressing police corruption had caused the Committee of Fifteen to cease its operations against gamblers and gambling house protection when so much prominence was given to Justice Jerome and his methods.

Deputy Commissioner Devery resumed the discharge of his official duties at Police Headquarters yesterday, and presided with characteristic individuality at the trials of delinquent policemen.

THE ACCUSED OFFICIALS.

Capts. Flood and Vredenburgh, "Wardman" Dwyer, and Sergt. Sheils Involved, It Is Said.

Police Captains Watson Vredenburgh of the Oak Street Station and John F. Flood of the "Tenderloin" Precinct, together with Sergt. and Acting Capt. Shiels and "Wardman" Dwyer of the latter precinct, will, in all probability, be indicted for neglect of duty next week by the Grand Jury as a result of Justice Jerome's secret inquiry in the case of "the People of the State of New York against Edward G. Glennon and others."

Practically no corroboration of Edgar A. Whitney's confession implicating Glennon and many others in a conspiracy to notify poolrooms of prospective raids, and mentioning Deputy Commissioner Devery's name in the same connection, has been obtained by Justice Jerome, Frank Moss, and Assistant District Attorney Schurman.

During the course of the secret proceedings, however, it developed that a poolroom had been conducted at 33 Park Row for some time, in Capt. Vredenburgh's precinct, and that a disorderly house at 148 West Thirty-third Street did business for some time and was not closed by the Tenderloin police. Laura Moret, the proprietress of this place, who was arrested by Parkhurst Society agents, has mysteriously disappeared.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Garvan and Capt. Vredenburgh visited the poolroom at 33 Park Row together on Wednesday. Mr. Garvan was much annoyed at the Captain's failure at that time to capture an individual escaping with a book in which the District Attorney believed there were evidences of betting.

On the day Frank Moss and Parkhurst Society Agent Dillon sent the false tip over the Police Department wires that caused the quick emptying of thirty or forty poolrooms, Capt. Vredenburgh in person received the tip at his station house. Shortly thereafter a man, said to be a precinct detective attached to the Oak Street Station, was seen to enter De Lacy's, and immediately the patrons of the place filed out and the employes walked down into the restaurant below carrying books and other portable paraphernalia of the place.

Sergt. Shiels was examined yesterday. He was in charge of the Tenderloin station at the time Superintendent McClintock of the Parkhurst Society complained of the Moret woman's place. Sheils and "Wardman" Dwyer went to the house, saw the cook, and told her a complaint had been made about the place. They threatened to drive the patrol wagon around and move the furniture into the street. This was on July 20th. Neither of the policemen went back after that time until Frank Moss had the Moret woman arrested on Aug. 9 by Parkhurst agents.

Justice Jerome examined the report book of the West Thirtieth Street Station yesterday. It is said that there was no police report of the existence of the poolroom at 109 West Thirty-seventh Street, which was raided on Wednesday. Capt. Flood said yesterday when he was told of the raid by "Wardman" Dwyer, upon his arrival at the Criminal Courts building, that he never heard of any poolroom at that address.

The $500 bail of the Moret woman, Justice Jerome said yesterday, had been paid to the City Chamberlain by Barnet Marcus, her bondsman, who said the Moret woman had gone to Europe. Marcus offered himself as bondsman for some of the prisoners taken in the Thirty-seventh Street raid on Wednesday, but the District Attorney refused to accept him.

DISCORD AMONG INVESTIGATORS.

Frank Moss and Justice Jerome Not Considered to be Working Harmoniously with Mr. Philbin.

Rumors of a lack of harmony between Justice Jerome and Frank Moss on one hand and District Attorney Philbin on the other, were rife in the Criminal Courts Building yesterday. In fact little else was talked about in connection with Justice Jerome's "judicial inquiry before the issuance of warrants."

Mr. Philbin, according to an official who has been keeping in close touch with Justice Jerome's investigations, did not believe that much legal evidence would be brought to light by the investigation, and attempted corroboration of Edgar A. Whitney, the poolroom tipster's confession. At the most, Mr. Philbin, it was said, expected only indictments for neglect of duty, a misdemeanor, to result against Capt. Vredenburgh, Capt. Flood, and possibly some of the latter's subordinates.

Mr. Philbin's position was described by this official to be that of the prosecuting officer of the county directing a proceeding about which he had not been consulted before hand, and for the results of which he would be held responsible. As this official put it:

"The revelations were premature. But for Mr. Moss's vanity and desire to obtain all the credit for the disclosures, much more legal evidence might have been secured. If Mr. Moss had consulted the District Attorney before making public his reports and moral evidence against the police, it might have been possible to get some corroboration of the matters which, under present conditions, is well nigh impossible.

"Before Whitney made his confession Mr. Moss himself expected no practical results from his disclosures. However, after Whitney made his confession it was referred to the District Attorney, and if there were no results from the investigation of the admitted accomplice's statement, District Attorney would receive censure for the failure to get indictments or convictions."

Frank Moss, when told of these statements, said:

"I'm accustomed to such criticisms. They have no more effect on me than water does on a duck's back. Our primary object in these revelations was to stop the violations of the law and to protect our society from blackmailers. We did not start out feeling that we would be able to cause the arrest of any high police officials. Whitney's confession has led us into matters we did not expect to touch on when we started out. Nothing, however, has happened to discourage us, and we are going right on.

"There is no friction between the District Attorney's office and myself. Mr. Philbin's assistants, Messrs. Schurman and Garvan, are co-operating with us, and everything is harmonious."

Justice Jerome, when seen and told of the rumors and statements, said:

"No amount of adverse criticism will deter us in this investigation. We will pursue it to the end. We have not made any promises as to results. We are in harmony as to methods and object, and criticisms won't interfere with the investigation at all."

Mr. Philbin himself said yesterday afternoon:

"I have received no report of important evidence or disclosures by the investigation from my assistants who were present today. If anything important had come up I think I would have been notified."

JUSTICE JEROME'S INQUIRY.

Sergeant Sheils of the "Tenderloin" Precinct and Sergeant Schulum Testify—Sheils Is Amused.

Sigmund Neftelburg, said to be a friend of certain gamblers, was subjected to a lengthy examination by Justice Jerome yesterday afternoon during the course of his judicial inquiry. Neftelburg's presence under subpoena gave rise to the report that he would make startling revelations about the policy shops of the city.

On the contrary, Neftelburg, who was formerly a Parkhurst agent, was called in relation to a portion of Whitney's confession, in which the latter states that he had given money to Neftelburg to be given to Superintendent Edward J. Reardon of Capt. F. Norton Goddard's Anti-Policy Society.

Reardon, when before Justice Jerome some days ago, emphatically denied that he had ever received a cent from Whitney directly or indirectly. Neftelburg yesterday, according to a Parkhurst agent, substantiated this statement, and admitted that he had kept the money himself. Reardon has been active in recent raids of the Parkhurst Society and the Anti-Policy Society.

Other witnesses before Justice Jerome yesterday were Sergeant Sheils of the "Tenderloin" Precinct, and Sergt. Schulum of the East Fifth Street Station, who was briefly examined. Sheils was before Justice Jerome for nearly two hourse. When he came out he wore a broad smile. "They asked me a lot of questions, but they didn't amount to anything," he said.

A VOLUNTEER WITNESS.

Krumm, Who Was Before the Lexow Committee, to Testify.

Charles Krumm, who testified against the police before the Lexow committee, went before Justice Jerome yesterday and volunteered to give testimony against the police in the present investigation. He stated that he knew as much about police corruption as any man in New York. He was told to be on hand to-day. After his talk with Justice Jerome, Krumm, who kept a concert hall in Chrystie Street previous to the Lexow investigation, said:

"Yes, I offered to testify against the police. They have hounded me for years. I was once wealthy. I owned tenement houses and had a nice bank account. Now I don't own two bricks. The police have brought me to this pass, and I will get even if I can. When I was in Chrystie Street Glennon was the same as my landlord. He called regularly for his rent.

"Devery was the Captain of the Eldridge Street Station then. I have records of the payments I made in my books. To-night I will look up these matters, and will be prepared to tell an interesting story. When before Justice Jerome I expressed my willingness to tell all I knew, provided I was assured that the investigation was in earnest and that the indictment of some police officials was really aimed at. I wanted to be certain of this. I was not a willing witness before the Lexow committee, but I will tell all I know without reservation now."

Krumm was the complainant against Wardman Jeremiah Levy. He remained in business but a short time after the Lexow investigation. He declares that he was driven out of business, and out of the city for a time, by police persecution. It is not

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Wheat, No. 2 red, 78¼c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 61¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 40c; cotton, middling, 8c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western Creamery, 20½c. Commercial World.—Page 9.

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Str. Chester W. Chapin on Saturday stops at East 22d St. for up-town passengers. —Adv.

NINE INJURED IN CRASH ON DEAD MAN'S BRIDGE

Trolley Car Dashed Into Another at Coney Island Creek.

Both Were Crowded and Passengers Were Panic-Stricken—One of Them Says Motorman Was Asleep.

Nine Brooklyn people are known to have been injured last night in a rear-end collision between trolley cars on the trestle over Coney Island Creek, which from the many ghastly occurrences which have occurred upon it has come to be known as Dead Man's Bridge.

Car 614 of the Third Avenue Division of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, in charge of Motorman Thomas Anderson of 191 Fifty-ninth Street, bound for Coney Island, was going at a terrific rate across the bridge when it crashed into Car 693 of the Fifth Avenue Division, throwing it from the track. Both cars were crowded. The dashboards were crushed like paper where they met, and every window in both cars were broken.

Rain was pouring down at the time, and all the lights went out. The passengers were terror-stricken, and many, screaming, leaped from the cars upon the skeleton framework of the bridge. One of the wounded passengers, John J. O'Brien of 102 Bergen Street, declares that Car 614, on which he was, had hardly passed the old Brooklyn city line when Motorman Anderson sat down on his stool, and that gradually his head sank lower and lower upon the dashboard as the car ran faster and faster. He says the motorman did not change his position once, and is satisfied from his view of his back that he was sound asleep, and that this caused the accident.

Sergt. Sheehan, with a dozen policemen from the Coney Island Station, and Dr. Schenck with an ambulance from the Emergency Hospital there, quickly reached the scene and succeeded in allaying the panic. It was ninety minutes, however, before the damaged cars could be moved from the track.

In the meantime the injured people had been transferred to the Sea Beach Station terminus of the road, where their hurts were temporarily dressed by Dr. Schenck, and all were then sent to their homes in coaches provided by claim agents of the railroad company, who had reached the spot before the sufferers were brought in. The injured, so far as the list could be obtained, were as follows:

Thomas F. Anderson, motorman of Car No. 614, had cuts on face and shock; Charles Anderson, 260 Forty-ninth Street, conductor of Car No. 693, right leg wrenched; John J. O'Brien, twenty-two years old, of 102 Bergen Street, passenger on Car No. 614, right knee, foot, and wrist injured; Samuel P. Foley, twenty-seven years old, of 1,391 Third Avenue, conductor of Car No. 614, contusions of left thigh and cuts on the head and face; Elizabeth Muir, twenty-three years old, of 28 Windsor Place, Brooklyn, contusions of the left elbow and sprain of left leg.

Nellie Burns, twenty-one years old, of Kensington Walk, Coney Island, contusions of body and right leg wrenched; Ray Hamilton, eighteen years old, of 279 Bergen Street, cuts on head and face, principal injury caused by her teeth striking side of car; James Laffen, 150 Bond Street, Brooklyn, sprained right ankle and cuts on hands.

THEY CAN SHOOT IN CHICAGO.

Policemen There Challenge Force of New York and San Francisco to Pistol Match.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Policemen of Chicago are so proud of their skill with the revolver that the following challenge has been sent to New York and San Francisco:

We hereby challenge the police forces of New York and San Francisco to a three-cornered pistol shooting match under the following rules:

Ten men teams; distance, 50 feet, 100 feet, 125 feet, and 150 feet; two scores of five shots per man at each distance; each five shots to be fired within one minute; total scores at all distances to determine the winner; weapon to be the standard weapon of Police Departments in the cities in question, barrels limited to six inches; any kind of open sights, and any kind of trigger pull; American standard ring target, adjusted to the various distances as follows:

Fifty feet, two-inch bull's eye; 100 feet, four-inch bull's eye; 125 feet and 150 feet, eight-inch bull's eye. The match to be shot on some Saturday before Oct. 1, to be mutually agreed upon, and to be for The Chicago American Trophy, presented by W. R. Hearst.

THOMAS J. FORD,
President Chicago Police Shooting Club.

THE ARMY'S CRACK SHOT.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., Aug. 15.—Private Schmidt of Company D, Fourteenth United States Infantry, now camped at the rifle range near this city, yesterday made a score at shooting 600 yards that broke the record of the whole army. The target was a dummy man. Nineteen out of twenty of his shots took effect in such parts of the dummy that if it had been a living body, they would have caused instant death, while the twentieth shot would have inflicted a serious or fatal wound.

Schmidt's achievement is said to be not only unparalleled in United States Army rifle shooting records, but also without precedent in similar practice anywhere in the world.

ASBURY PARK WATER CARNIVAL

Spectacle Witnessed by 25,000 Persons—Pretty Electrical Effects.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 15.—The boat boys who traffic on Wesley Lake gave their annual water carnival this evening, and the pretty spectacle was enjoyed by 25,000 spectators, who occupied points of vantage on both sides of the lake.

There were nearly 100 boats in the parade. Each craft was decorated and illuminated, and fireworks and Greek fires were burned as the procession moved up and down the lake. The Ocean Grove Festival Chorus occupied a grandstand on the south bank of the lake, and, led by Prof. Tali Esen Morgan, sang a number of patriotic songs and selections from oratorios.

The electrical effects were unusually pretty. There were strings of vari-colored electric lights reaching from a high tower to the shore, and between the two bridges a model of the yacht Constitution, composed of hundreds of incandescent lights, was shown.

American Day at Asbury Park.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 15.—American Day was observed here to-day by thousands of Junior American Mechanics, who came to the Park in special trains from Newark, Jersey City, Elisabeth, New Brunswick, Camden, and Philadelphia. In former years the young patriots paraded, but this feature was cut out of to-day's celebration, the 5,000 visitors putting in the day on the beach.

Baltimore Bank Increases Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—The stockholders of the Citizens' National Bank of this city, at a meeting to-day, decided to increase the capital stock from $500,000 to $1,000,000. Present stockholders will have the privilege of subscribing to the new stock up to one-half of their present holdings. In addition to doubling the capital the premium realized on the new issue will increase the surplus and undivided profits from $800,000 to about $1,700,000.

Pennsylvania Railroad's Triple Terminals

at West 23d Street, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, accommodate travel to and from all sections of Manhattan.—Adv.

IMPORTANT CAPTURES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Col. Martin Cabrera a Prisoner—A Number of Officers and Men of Malvar's Command Surrender.

MANILA, Aug. 15.—Second Lieut. Walter S. Grant of the Sixth Cavalry, while scouting with a detachment near Taal, Batangas Province, has made what the military authorities consider to be the most important capture since Aguinaldo was made prisoner. He captured Col. Martin Cabrera, his Adjutant, and six other insurgents. Cabrera had been growing in power for some time. He controlled all the insurgents in Southern Batangas, and also those westward of the City of Batangas.

Col. Panganiban, a Captain, and twenty men, with twenty-six rifles and considerable ammunition, have surrendered to Lieut. Smith of the Twentieth Infantry, near Luzos. They formed a portion of Gen. Malvar's command. After having taken the oath of allegiance they were released.

Capt. Policarpio, a Lieutenant, and five men from the Sixth Company of Malvar's command, surrendered to Col. Baldwin, refusing at the same time payment for their rifles and revolvers, and saying that they surrendered for peace, and not for money.

Capt. Evans reports that he has not seen or heard of any insurgents recently on the Island of Mindoro. He reports burning a camp, however, and he succeeded in capturing thirty tons of rice. He says the people in the valley back of Naujan reside in the richest farming country of the island. The district is thickly settled, and plentifully supplied with cattle and rice.

Gen. Chaffee is greatly pleased with these reports from Batangas and Mindoro.

CROWDED YACHT DISABLED.

Passengers on the Zella in Great Peril by Her Dismasting Off Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 15.—The sloop yacht Zella, Capt. William Somers, took a party of visitors out yachting this afternoon, and they came very near not getting back. The yacht had gotten in the middle channel, about a mile off the inlet wharf, and was just going about when a heavy gust of wind dismasted her, carrying everything by the board.

The boat came very near going over, but the anchors were put out and she was made fast. The bar was only fifty feet from where the accident occurred and, had the anchors failed to hold, the yacht would have been dashed to pieces and all on board lost, as a heavy sea was running.

On board the yacht were R. S. Hopkins, F. Sheibern, F. W. Gordon, J. J. Mealy, and Mrs. H. T. Johnson of Philadelphia; Mrs. Hannah Rook, Mrs. Clarence Moyer, Miss James and Grant Bargess of Rochester, N. Y.; the Misses Grace Trueston, Minnie Stiles, and Jennie Montgomery of Richmond, Va.; Jennie and Elizabeth Elliott, Fred Reese, Mrs. Bertha Larkins, and Samuel Staubaner of Baltimore; Nellie Edwards, William Merriman, W. O. Jones, F. W. Gordon, and Philip Meany of Pittsburg.

The yacht Pittsburg, Capt. Samuel Monroe, came in with a party, and after landing her passengers she put out to the Zella and towed her ashore. A purse was given to Capt. Monroe, which he distributed among the crew.

PREACHED A "DOLL" SERMON.

Evangelist Charles H. Yatman's Illustration of His Missionary Work.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 15.—A congregation numbering 3,000 listened to a "doll" sermon preached this morning in the Young People's Temple by Evangelist Charles H. Yatman, who explained that the sermon grew out of his missionary journeys throughout the world.

There were ten dolls used, a couple, male and female, for each of the five races of the world. They represented the American Indian, the Malay, Caucasian, Mongolian, and African. The dolls were carried to the platform by four young ladies, followed by four more with banners bearing Bible texts.

Mr. Yatman made a few remarks in reference to each, and related his experiences as a missionary among the various races. Next week he will deliver his candle, chemical, bottle, and cup sermons.

HE SLAPPED MRS. NATION.

To Cure Him of the Nicotine Habit She Had Grabbed at His Cigar.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 15.—While Mrs. Carrie Nation was taking a trip on one of the St. Lawrence River boats to-day she tried to cure passengers of the nickotine habit, taking cigars and cigarettes from some of them by force and using her eloquence on others. She made a grab for a cigar in the mouth of Eugene Foley, a shoe salesman of Clayton, and he slapped her in the face with his open hand. She then discontinued her crusade and watched the scenery. Foley afterward apolgized.

Mrs. Nation delivered lectures this afternoon and evening at Glen Park, under the management of a local saloonkeeper. She did not know of her manager's trade until she arrived here. After recovering from her surprise, she said she was glad he was what he was, as she wanted to reach that kind of people. But few people attended her lectures.

CURIOUS X-RAY REPORT.

Karl Wambold of Chicago Thought to Have a Double Heart.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—According to a report given out to-day at the X-ray laboratory, Karl Wambold has two healthy hearts. It was said that the X-ray to-day proved his possession of the double organ.

The right heart is said to perform its functions as properly as the left heart, against which it presses slightly, and both are as free from disease, apparently, as any normal heart.

SCHLEY IN WASHINGTON.

Will Consult with Attorneys Who Are to Appear in His Case.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Rear Admiral Schley arrived in the city to-night on business in connection with the coming court of inquiry asked by him in regard to the Santiago campaign. He was accompanied by Mrs. Schley. He declined to make any statement bearing upon the work soon to be begun by the court.

During his stay here the Admiral will consult with Jeremiah Wilson and his other attorneys, as to the conduct of the case. It is expected his presence will be required here for several days.

Gen. Tracy Not to Act for Sampson.

Gen. B. F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy, yesterday denied the report sent out from Washington that he had been asked to act as one of the counsel for Rear Admiral Sampson before the coming court of inquiry.

Mrs. Delpit Now Wants Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 15.—Through her attorneys, Messrs. Taillefer & Herbert, Mrs. Delpit has entered an action in the Practice Court here for separation as to bed and board from her husband, Mr. Delpit, who is at present in Maryland, and has been given leave to proceed in forma pauperis. After Delpit failed in his divorce suit, he agreed to pay her $20 a month, but on his departure to the United States violated this agreement. Her lawyers explained that this action is preliminary to one in the American courts to recover possession of the children. No difficulty in the new action is anticipated, as Delpit has abandoned his wife.

NEWPORT EXCURSION, Sunday, Aug. 18th, via LONG ISLAND R. R. and STEAMER from Greenport. See Excursion column.—Adv.

THE SOUTH STORM SWEPT

Great Destruction of Property Near New Orleans

A NUMBER OF LIVES LOST

Extent of Damage to Shipping Unknown, but Many Vessels Have Sunk and Grave Fears for Others Are Entertained.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—The storm which has been sweeping the gulf coast westward from Pensacola during the past two days has prostrated telegraph and telephone wires to such an extent that news from the outlying sections is hard to get.

The greatest fears have been entertained for the safety of the people living at Port Eads, at the mouth of the Mississippi River, and for the ships that started for sea just before the storm began. The wires to Port Eads have been prostrated since Tuesday night at 8 o'clock, but The Picayune has a statement from a man who left there at 2 o'clock yesterday. He is at Buras, sixty miles down the river from here, and the furthest point with which there is wire communication at the present time.

This man describes the storm which swept the Port Eads section as a tidal wave, similar to the one which resulted in such awful loss of life in 1893. He says all the people living on the east bank of the river have moved up to the "Jump," fifteen miles from the mouth of the river.

The house of a man named Cobden, half a mile above the Quarantine station, was swept away, and the fifteen members of the family, including nine children, were drowned. The quarantine buildings were badly damaged, but no one injured. The big towboat Chamberlain was driven high and dry in the marsh, but her crew are safe.

The Government boat General Reese is believed to be lost. Capt. O'Brien's house was swept away, but he was on the boat.

The piledriver at Port Eads was sunk. The steamboat Buras was driven ashore near the lighthouse, and later it was reported that she had sunk. Her crew were believed to have been saved.

The tugboat Velasco went down to Pass a l'Outre, which is the eastern mouth of the river, with two barges. When last seen she had her decks awash, and is believed to have gone down. If this boat and her barges have been lost, twenty more people have been drowned.

There are numerous reports of individual casualties all along the river from Buras down to the Passes.

All the steamers which started for the sea on Tuesday remained inside the passes until last evening, and then went out safely, among the number being the Cromwell liner Proteus and the British transport Mechanician, which was the object of the supposed Boer plot a few days ago.

Not a single vessel has passed up the river since the storm began, and great fears are entertained for those which are expected.

There is serious apprehension concerning the Cheniere Caminada and Grand Isle sections on the South Louisiana coast west of the Mississippi River, where 2,000 lives were lost in 1893 by the tidal wave. Up to this writing no word has been received from that section, which is largely inhabited by fishermen, mostly Chinese and Malays. A number of Summer residents are also there.

Up to last midnight everything seemed to be safe at the Mississippi coast towns, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Biloxi, Mississippi City, and Ocean Springs, but since then not a word has been heard from them. All wires are down, but no great fear is entertained. The only reports of damage so far received are of destroyed bathhouses and uprooted trees.

There has been much damage done at Shelbach, a settlement on Lake Borgne, which is east of this city and connects with Lake Pontchartrain. All the buildings there have been swept away. There are reports of fatalities among the fishermen, but the exact loss of life is not known. A tidal wave swept over the land there, as it did nine years ago.

In the City of New Orleans and its suburbs there has been considerable damage. At Milneburg, one of the lake resorts, the railroad pierhead, running out into the lake for a distance of a thousand yards, has been destroyed and all light buildings demolished. The big buildings on shore withstood the gale. There was no loss of life.

The steamer Neptune, tied up to the pierhead, was pounded to pieces, and sank.

At West End the lake rushed over the revetment and destroyed nearly all the buildings there. The big dancing pavilion at Lake View was pounded to pieces by wreckage washed up by the waves. The shell road to West End has been under three feet of water, and Bucktown, a gambling resort at the end of the revetment, has been swept away. It was at the mouth of a canal, and the sweep of water into the canal from the lake carried everything before it.

The Old Basin Canal, coming into this city on Toulouse Street, overflowed its banks, inundating the entire Second District. A thousand men have been put to work on it and are raising its banks.

A coal float of twenty-four barges belonging to the Monongahela Coal Company, and anchored at Coalport, nine miles above the city, had a rough experience, and every tug in the harbor was sent there to save the barges. Six of them, with an aggregate capacity of 6,000 tons of coal, sank. The towboat Henry Marx, belonging to the Inter-State Transportation Company, pounded a hole in her bottom at Graetna this morning and sank.

MOBILE, ALA., ISOLATED.

No News Received Since 6:30 Last Evening—Summer Resorts Were in the Storm's Path.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 15.—The tropical storm, which has been raging along the Gulf coast for two days, has to-night completely cut off the city of Mobile, Ala., from the outside world. It is known that considerable damage has been done along the water front in Mobile, but whether there has been loss of life or not is mere conjecture. Nothing has been heard from the country south of Mobile since the time when the last wire to Mobile failed.

At half-past four o'clock this afternoon the Western Union office in Mobile was abandoned, the water at that time being three feet deep in the operating room. At noon the river had overflowed the cotton wharf and Front and Commerce Streets. Water Street was flooded, and rowboats had been employed to take out members of the Cotton Exchange.

At 6:30 P. M. communication was obtained with Mobile for a few minutes. The Associated Press operator there had made his way to the operating room in a boat. He took up his position on top of the switchboard, several feet above the flooded office, and, detaching the wire from its place in the board, sent this message:

"I am on top of the switchboard here with a lineman. The water is over three feet deep in this room and it is still rising. The wind is blowing at the rate of fifty miles an hour and we look for worse things to-night. The business district is deserted—"

Here the wire failed, and nothing more could be heard from the operator, although the most persistent efforts were made.

The water at 8 P. M. was reported as high as in the great flood of 1893, although the wind was not as high as then. From Mobile to Fort Morgan is a distance of thirty-five miles, and on both sides of the bay Summer resorts and Summer homes are located. These were, it is believed, in the direct path of the storm. The telegraph line to Fort Morgan runs around the bay through the country, and covers eighty-five miles before it reaches the Government reservation.

It is feared that there has been some loss of life on the islands in Mississippi Sound, just outside the bar, below Fort Morgan. These islands, which are inhabited by French fishermen, rise only four or five feet above the water under ordinary circumstances, and were the scene of great loss of life in 1893.

According to advices received, there are wash-outs on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad near Chefmenteur, Lake Catherine, Lake Lookout, and Rigolets. Twenty miles of Louisville and Nashville track through the Tensas Swamp, west of Mobile, are reported under water.

All trains have been abandoned for the present.

Several bridges are reported out of plumb.

Weather Official Marbury said to-night: "Port Eads report on the weather conditions has been missing two days, and that from Mobile twenty-four hours. This storm will probably move up the Mississippi Valley, and then eastward to the Atlantic Coast. Atlanta is likely to get a touch of it in heavy rains or high winds to-morrow. Emergency warnings were sent to-day to over 100 towns in Alabama, indicating heavy rains and high winds for to-morrow."

The Western Union Company has gangs of men and special engines waiting at several points to move toward Mobile as soon as the tracks are clear of water. It is possible that they may restore communication from this end within twenty-four hours, but from reports received of damage done between New Orleans and Mobile, it is believed that several days will elapse before the wires are all restored.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15.—The office of the Division Superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad reports that the passenger train which left Montgomery at 11 o'clock to-day is tied up at Magazine Point, six miles north of Mobile, and cannot enter the city.

From Magazine Point into Mobile the railroad parallels the Mobile River. Passenger trains leaving here to-night will not attempt to go further south than Flomaton.

All railroad wires are down and details of the damage to railroad and other property are not obtainable.

VESSELS IN THE STORM'S PATH.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 15.—The hurricane signal is flying as a warning to shipping, but the Weather Bureau since this morning has been emphatic in its statement that the storm would strike inland to the east of Galveston. The tide here to-night is normal.

The Mallory Line steamer Nueces, which was due from New York yesterday, has not arrived.

The steamer Ceres left here on Aug. 8 for Rotterdam with a cargo of wheat.

The steamer Alnmere, which left here for Havre with 168,000 bushels of wheat on Aug. 9, may have encountered the storm.

On Aug. 10 the steamer Penare sailed for Havre with 161,000 bushels of wheat and miscellaneous cargo; the Enidwen, with 198,367 bushels of wheat for Antwerp, and the Blodwen, with 153,005 bushels of wheat for Rotterdam.

Two steamers sailed on Aug. 12. The Selma, with a full cargo of wheat for Hamburg, sailed in the morning, and the Harrison Line steamer Orion, with a full general cargo for Liverpool, sailed at noon.

The steamers which sailed on Aug. 10 and 12 are almost certain to have encountered some portion of the storm.

MUCH DAMAGE IN TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 15.—The rise in the Tennessee River continues here. The rainfall has continued uninterruptedly for the past eighteen hours.

High water is doing much damage throughout East Tennessee, and probably in the coal regions.

A body of water covering about fifty acres, and from ten to thirty feet deep, rests against a railroad embankment at Coal Creek. It is feared that the embankment will break, and this would mean the loss of much property.

The houses in the railroad section of this town are flooded. A number of branch roads and side tracks for coal mines are reported washed away.

All the trains are late to-day on account of the flood damage. A cave-in occurred near Loudon, on the Southern's main line, last night, delaying all trains until nearly noon to-day.

DRAFT OF PROTOCOL SIGNED.

PEKING, Aug. 16.—The Ministers of the Powers have signed the preliminary draft of the protocol in order to bind their Governments and to prevent further exchanges. They expect to sign with the Chinese plenipotentiaries next Tuesday.

ON THE BACK OF A BULL.

Asbury Park Women Rode One and Lives to Tell the Tale.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 15.—Mrs. Dora McElroy, a skilled horsewoman who thought she could ride on the back of an angry bull, is now nursing injuries that will keep her in bed for some days. It was only due to good luck that she escaped alive from her adventure.

She is from Asbury Park, N. J., and is visiting some relatives who live on a farm at Sherman, near here. Priding herself on her skill with horses, she conceived the notion of surprising her friends by a spectacular ride on the back of the big Jersey bull at the farm. She made friends with him, so that he would come to a stone wall and have his muzzle stroked and eat dainties from her hand. While he was doing this last night, she stepped on the wall and sprang from it upon his back.

Terrified by the unaccustomed burden, the animal reared on his hind legs, and Mrs. McElroy grasped his horns and hung on. Her frightened friends shrieked to her to cling to the horns for her life. Then she, too, became thoroughly terrified. The bull pawed and plunged and dashed about the field, but could not unseat his rider. At last, bellowing with rage, he dashed over the gate bars and sped down the road. She clung to him for more than a mile until her strength was gone. Then she was thrown violently, but fortunately landed in a clump of bushes, which not only broke her fall, but hid her from the bull. He, after pawing up the ground for a while, as though eager to crush out the life of something, trotted back along the road. She was found later by her friends, unconscious, severely bruised, and suffering greatly from the shock.

S. B. NEWBERRY DIVORCED.

His Wife, Ambassador White's Daughter, Gets a Decree in Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Aug. 15.—Mrs. Clara White Newberry, daughter of Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany, and wife of Spencer B. Newberry, who was Professor of Chemistry at Cornell University while Mr. White was President of that institution, obtained an absolute divorce from her husband here to-day.

Mr. Newberry is now at the head of the big Portland cement plant at this place. No order was issued as to alimony.

Ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—The condition of ex-Gov. William J. Stone is reported to-night to be very serious. He has been sick for almost a month with an acute case of dysentery, which yielded very slowly to treatment and only recently have the attending physicians and nurses felt that he was on the fair road to recovery. He was seized with a severe attack of indigestion to-day, which discounted the recent progress toward recovery and gave his friends new cause for alarm.

A Centre of Activity.

The West 23d Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad is convenient to the shopping, hotel, and theatre sections of Manhattan.—Adv.

CRESCEUS IS WINNER AND RECORD BREAKER

Great Trotter Beats The Abbot and World's Best Race Time.

THE OLD CHAMPION DISTANCED

Crowd of 20,000 Saw the World's Fastest Harness Horse Take Special Match at Brighton Beach.

Cresceus, the fastest trotting horse in the world, yesterday clinched his claim to the title of champion of the trotting turf at the Brighton Beach race track by not only beating his chief rival, the ex-champion, The Abbott, but also by distancing that pretender, and in the same race reducing the world's record to 2:07¼. It was truly a great contest and the attendance was worthy in every way of the occasion, for with the setting of the new world's race record, there was set also a new record for the attendance at a New York trotting meeting. Estimates of the crowd that gathered to witness the most important match race for harness horses that has ever been decided in the history of the American trotting turf, varied amazingly, but beyond question, the largest crowd that ever gathered at the famous running racetrack in the twenty odd years of its existence was present yesterday, and that, too, in the face of threatened rain and the actual presence of gloomy weather early in the day.

As a matter of fact there were many persons who contemplated attending the big harness contest who were so doubtful of the race taking place that they hesitated to start on the trip to Brighton Beach, but there were also many thousands who took no heed of the weather conditions and were on hand so early that while the managers of the meeting were discussing the question of a postponement the crowd arrived and decided the matter off hand. There were turnstiles yesterday, but the official figures have not yet been announced, and a conservative estimate of the crowd put the gathering at not less than 20,000 people, while outside there was such a mob as no race in recent times has drawn.

IMMENSE CROWD SAW THE RACE.

Drawn by the fame of the great trotters who were matched to struggle for the title of champion of the trotting turf, people who evidently had never before been on a race track were on hand,

and the official timer swung out the announcement that the first fourth of the heat had been done in 0:30¾. Then the cheer that had greeted the perfect start was repeated with interest, and had hardly died away when the horses were past the half mile, Cresceus still two lengths in front and going with the regularity of a machine, while the bay horse behind him still seemed to be trotting at his ease and awaiting the time when he should go on and make his effort for the heat.

NEW CHAMPION IN THE LEAD.

The time hung out for the half mile—1:01¼—revived the cheering, both horses then seeming to be going so easily and steadily that the horsemen among the crowd began to grow excited over the prospect of a new world's record, the pace telling plainly that the race record would be beaten if the clip carried was held up, while there was a chance that all records might be eclipsed.

There had been not the slightest change in the positions of the horses to that point, Cresceus still having two lengths the advantage, while it looked as if Geers, with the Abbot, was content to hold his place, at that distance in the rear. The tactics of the drivers led many among the spectators to predict that Geers would win the heat with The Abbot, whose electrical burst of speed when called on was familiar to them. The admirers of Cresceus, however, refused to believe that any horse could catch Cresceus going as he was.

With the partisans of each full of confidence awaiting the finish the champion and the ex-champion swept around the last turn, and ere the shouts that had greeted the time for the half mile had died away, the three quarters had been done, with Cresceus the same two lengths in advance, and trotting as steadily as if he were jogging at a three-minute gait, and The Abbot going in the same true style behind him. The time again was displayed, 1:32¼, for the three-quarters, and once more the cheering arose, with a roar of anxiety and excitement attending it. Hot as the pace had been to that point, it was not until the stretch was reached that the struggle for the heat really began.

CHAMPIONS IN THE STRETCH.

Then it was that Geers called on The Abbot, and then it was also that Ketcham, who had carried a stiff gait into the last quarter in the hope that he could make the Abbot stop or break, had to bring into play something more than the wonderful speed that Cresceus possesses. Ketcham had profited by watching Geers drive other races at the meeting, and with the advantages of the pole, and the lead of two lengths that he had maintained through the heat, he was fortified against strategy on the part of Geers. Geers began to close with The Abbot before they were well into the stretch, and was close enough up to take advantage of any mistake that Ketcham might make, but Ketcham made none.

The driver of Cresceus neither swung in to the straight on the pole nor went wide, but took the new champion just far enough out to leave so little room that The Abbot could not come inside and pass him and just far enough out to compel The Abbot to lose several yards if he went to the outside. Then, settling to the brush home, Ketcham sent Cresceus on at the same smooth and steady clip that he had carried through the race.

Geers took in the situation in an instant, and, doing the best he could under the circumstances, went out only far enough to give The Abbot a straight way to the wire, and then, leaning far forward, with his whip out and dangling over The Abbot with more of threat than punishment in the move, went on with a rush. Cresceus, however, had a rush left, too, and Ketcham promptly used it. The Abbot getting to the sulky wheel of the new champion only and never getting further forward, for when he had closed that far Cresceus began to draw away again, and in the last furlong plainly had the heat won.

Geers persisted just long enough to satisfy himself that Cresceus really had speed enough to hold The Abbot safe and then ceased even the slight use of the whip that he had made, and, finishing on his horse's courage, began to drop back.

CRESCEUS FIRST IN RECORD TIME.

Ketcham, looking behind, saw that he had the heat safe, and he, too, eased up, Cresceus finishing in a jog through the last fifty yards, but even then breaking the world's race record of 2:05, made by himself only a few weeks ago, by finishing a mile in 2:03¼, the fastest mile ever trotted in a race and time that just exactly equaled the record held by The Abbot when he was the world's champion last season, though The Abbot made his championship mark in a race against time.

The cheering that had been a steady accompaniment of the horses as they went around the course broke out in increased volume as the great trotters finished, Cresceus first with just about a yard and a half between the rear of his sulky wheel and the nose of The Abbot, and with women joining with men in the applause, 20,000 voices were raised in greeting to the turf king who had so gallantly proved his claim to the title. The cheering was renewed when the official time was displayed, for it did not require the announcement made a minute or two later to inform the crowd that a new world's race record had been established.

After the heat there was practically no betting, the race being conceded to Cresceus by all except a few of the most hopeful of The Abbot's admirers, the few who still thought The Abbot had a chance basing their belief on the fact that Geers had not driven out for the first heat, after he found he was beaten, and arguing that as The Abbot had had a comparatively easy heat, he might come back fresher than Cresceus. All these hopes and arguments were without foundation, however, for the second heat was no race at all.

The horses, as in the first heat, scored twice before a start was made, Cresceus on the pole then going away and racing out into the lead again.

THE ABBOT DISTANCED.

On the first turn The Abbot seemed to swing out as if he intended to go outside and race after Cresceus, but just as he swung out Geers took him to the inside again with a rather sudden turn, and the twist, at the speed that the horse was carrying, took him off his feet into a break. Cresceus went on alone, and had a lead of a half furlong before The Abbot settled into a trot again. Geers seeming to take his time about sending the horse on again and dropping so far back that the only question for the heat was whether or not The Abbot would be able to save his distance.

Cresceus went on in the same steady level trot that he had carried from the start, and drew further and further away, until at the head of the stretch it was plain that unless Ketcham eased up, the champion must distance the ex-champion. The crowd hoped in vain that Cresceus would be pulled back, but Ketcham evidently had decided that he had better make the race an easy win while he could. Though Cresceus was well within his powers through the last three-quarters, he went fast enough to hold his advantage over The Abbot, and jogging home in 2:06¾, still was so far in front that the distance flag caught The Abbot at least half a dozen yards behind it.

That ended the champion's race, and there were horsemen present who were inclined to believe that the end was just what Geers wanted after he found that he could not win. On this argument it was said that the break by The Abbot was in no way a disappointment to Geers, who was not inclined to give The Abbot a hard losing race. Short as was the champion's competition, it seemed to satisfy the crowd, but there was another outburst of enthusiasm when it was announced that Ketcham would send Cresceus an extra mile in an exhibition, with a view to breaking the race record for three heats.

In this trial Cresceus was accompanied by running horses, and easily accomplished his task, but as the race with The Abbot ended with the second heat, the third mile can rank only as an exhibition; though it gave Cresceus a chance of distinction of having gone the three fastest heats ever trotted—2:03¾, 2:06¼, and 2:05.

Cresceus now is the holder of the world's championship in so many ways that even if The Abbot should come around to his old form and should beat Cresceus, the stallion still will hold many world's best records. The records now held by the great stallion are the fastest mile in a race and against time, and the fastest two and three heats, while the fact that he is a stallion would give him claims, even should The Abbot beat him.

After the race Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with The Abbot's performance, saying it was even better than he had anticipated, as it took the greatest heat ever trotted to beat his horse. At the same time he said that The Abbot was not at his best, as he had not recovered entirely from his recent sickness. Trainer Geers had nothing to say beyond that The Abbot was not at his best form and had been beaten by a great horse. The Ketcham party was jubilant but not vainglorious. Though nothing was agreed on, there was talk at once of a return match, the details of which will be talked over within the next few days.

The remainder of the races were interesting throughout, and several heats ended in sensational finishes. All Right took the Hiram Woodruff Stakes after a five heat race, while the other events were of four heats each, Sphinx S. winning the Brighton Stakes after a hot fight with Carmine, and Toggles taking the 2:10 trot from King Chimes. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—The Hiram Woodruff Stakes, 2:20 class, trotting, three in five heats, purse $2,000.

G. W. Baum's Neva Simmons, b. m., by Simmons-Neva, by Squire Tal-					
madge, (Price)	1	1	2	2	1
W. F. Steele's Allright, b. g., by Enright-Fannie T., (Hyde)	4	6	1	1	2
The Arden Farm's Helen Grace, r. m., by Blue Dawn-Annie Stevens, (Andrews)	2	2	3	*	
George Dresch's George Smith, b. g., by St. Vincent-Ella Short, (Weigle)	3	4	4	*	
Alexander Maclaren's Quoddy Girl, b. m., by Domineer, (Kelly)	5	3	5	*	
E. T. Bedford's General Shafter, gr. g., by Hawpatch, (Snyder)	5	5	6	*	
I. L. Goff's Leonora, b. m., by Mendocina, (J. Dickerson)	7	7	7	*	
G. B. Gaines's Roommate, b. g., by Rumor, (Rites)	6	8	†		

*Ruled off. †Drawn.

Withdrawn—Mart Demarest's Free Silver, J. C. McCoy's Baron Belt, A. T. Miller's Aldine Medium, and John O'Hagen's Hullman.

Time—2:13¾; 2:11¼; 2:11¾; 2:11½; 2:11½.

Pools—Neva S., $100; Helen Grace, $65; field, $100.

SECOND RACE.—The Brighton Stakes; 2:10 class; pacing; three in five heats; purse $2,000.

Smathers & Shaffer's Sphinx, ch. g., by Sphinx-Winnie S., by Pascas, (Spear)	4	1	1	1
E. E. Frost's Carmine, b. s., by Symbaleer-Dauntless Bess, by Lock, (Golden)	1	2	6	2
F. O. Celdeburg's Little Squaw, blk. m., by Kewanee Boy-Pet, by Walter, (Erwin)	2	7	2	*
H. A. Beale's Dan L., b. g., by Judge Craven-Emma Bell, by Ganymede, (J. Dickerson)	6	4	3	*
W. H. Sturgis's Sophia, b. m., by Anderson Wilkes, (Lindsley)	7	3	4	*
G. W. Leavitt's Ituna, b. m., by Bourbon Wilkes, (Carpenter)	3	5	7	*
J. E. Hubinger's Tom Calhoun, ro. g., by Fred S. Wilkes, (Foote)	5	6	5	*

*Ruled off.

Withdrawn—C. S. Hendrickson's Timepiece and R. L. Davis's Dan Patchen.

Time—2:07¾; 2:08¼; 2:09¼; 2:09¼.

Pools—Carmine, $250; Sphinx, $95; field, $75.

THIRD RACE.—Special match, trotting championship, three in five heats; purse $12,000.

George H. Kotcham's Cresceus, ch. s., 7 years, by Robert McGregor-Mabel, by Mambrino Howard, (Ketcham)	1	1		
John J. Scannell's The Abbot, b. g., 8 years, by Chimes-Nettie King, by Mambrino King, (E. F. Geers)	2	*		

*Distanced.

Time—	Quarter.	Half Mile.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	0:30¾	1:01¼	1:32¼	2:03¼
Second heat	0:31½	1:02½	1:35	2:06¼
Third heat	0:30½	1:01¾	1:34	2:05

Third heat was an exhibition mile against time by Cresceus, accompanied by running horses, to finish three heats against the world's record for three heats, 2:07¾, 2:06, and 2:06. The performance by Cresceus, 2:03¾, 2:06¼, and 2:05, is faster than the record, but it does not constitute a race record, though it does take precedence as the fastest consecutive three heats.

Pools—Cresceus, $500; The Abbot, $175.

FOURTH RACE.—2:10 class; trotting; three in five heats; purse $1,500.

Charles E. Clark's Toggles, br. s., by Strathaway-Fly, by Pasha, (Clark)	4	1	1	1	
W. C. Floyd-Jones's King Chimes, b. g., by Chimes-Queenie King, by Mambrino King, (Davis)	1	2	5	2	
James Golden's Temple Wilkes, b. g., by Kentucky Wilkes-Miss Pilot, by Pilot Mambrino, (Golden)	2	5	3	ro	
Henry Schumback's Sister Alice, b. m., by Baron Wilkes-Beulah Medium, by Happy Medium, (Kenney)	7	3	2	ro	
Theodore Pope's Little Dick, br. g., by Harry Plummer, (Pope)	3	4	6	ro	
Sanford Ross Stock Farm's Janice, b. m., by William Harold, (Sanders)	6	8	4	ro	
Alex McLaren's Wistful, b. m., by Wedgwood, (Kelly)	5	7	7	ro	
W. F. Steele's Tom P., b. g., by Combat, Jr., (Hyde)	8	6	dr.		

Time—2:11¼; 2:09½; 2:10; 2:14½.

Pools—Toggles, $100; Sister Alice, $100; field, $65.

Entries for Brighton Beach Trots.

FIRST RACE.—2:18 class; trotting; purse $1,500; three in five heats. A. B. Hutchings's Ashby L., Scott Hudson's Alice Carr, J. J. Ryan's Bettine, F. Lafferty's Ballentine, Parkway Farm's El Milagro, Louis Streuber's Eula Mac. John T. Donovan's Effie G., Nutbourne Farm's Governor Roosevelt, T. M. Linscott's Hydrastine, M. J. Sinnott's Hickorywood. Smathers & Shaffer's Iva Dee, Parkway Farm's Jantina, W. N. Tiffany's Juno T., A. B. Hutchings's Leola B., John E. Turner's Maurine, W. G. Durfee's Maggie McKinney, Float Jolly's Neighbor Girl, F. C. Olney's Oneonta, Smathers & Shaffer's Pettibone, James Mallon's Videmark, W. F. Steele's Tom P., Uncle Sam's Stable's Uncle Sam, and B. O. Van Bokkelen's Vic Scheller.

SECOND RACE.—The John H. Shults Stakes for three-year-olds; trotting; purse $2,000; three in five heats. J. H. Thayer's Carrie Bel, the Ketcham Farm's Crescent Route, Maple Valley Farm's Dupuytren, East View Stock Farm's Direct Light, John E. Turner's Errange, Oakhurst Farm's Melton, George W. Leavitt's Nelly Hoon, Palo Alto Stock Farm's Rowellan, David Cahill's Willie Herr, and J. E. Hubinger's Starch.

THIRD RACE.—2:08 class; pacing; purse $1,500; three in five heats. W. F. Erwin's Bell Boy, W. K. Smith's Bernice, Dick McMahon's Carmelita, M. E. McHenry's Dan Patchen, J. B. McKenny's George, Kelly & McDowell's Martha Marshall, Dick McMahon's Major Marshall, W. F. Steele's Paul Revere, Fulmer & Hoag's Patsy K., W. H. Moffatt's Sidney Pointer, and R. D. Berry's The Bishop.

THOMPSON IS GUILTY.

Havana Postmaster Convicted of Embezzlement and Sentenced to Fine or Imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow has received a cablegram from the Inspector General of Posts in Cuba, Mr. Fosnes, stating that the trial of E. P. Thompson, formerly Postmaster at Havana, has been concluded.

Thompson was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $400 or serve six months in prison. He was accused of causing to be issued in his own behalf, while Postmaster, four money orders of $100 each, preserving his own due bills for the amount instead of cash. It was further charged that, in learning of the coming investigation, he replaced the due bills with $400 from remittances he had just received, postponing the entry of these remittances until after the inspection, when he withdrew the $400, substituted his due bills, and entered the remittances.

The case of Thompson is regarded at the Post Office Department as the least reprehensible of all those growing out of the Cuban postal investigation. The officials say that the other cases will probably be ready for trial within a month or six weeks, and that all the evidence wanted from this country has been forwarded to Havana, except that of witnesses who refused to testify.

POPULATION OF CANADA.

Increase of 503,827 in Ten Years According to New Census.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Aug. 15.—The population of the Dominion of Canada, according to the census returns, which will be given out tomorrow, is 5,337,166, an increase of 503,827 over the census of 1891. These returns are not authorized by the Census Commissioner, but they are understood to be those which the department will give to the public.

Token by provinces, the increases will be as follows: Quebec, 132,434; Ontario, 53,657; Manitoba, 92,212; Northwest, 79,300; Yukon and unorganized district, 43,113; British Columbia, 92,000; and maritime provinces, 11,000.

In a number of instances, such as in the Yukon and the unorganized districts, the department has made an estimate, as the returns have not yet been received. The result is disappointing, and the only explanation is that the returns for 1891 were padded.

According to the returns, Ontario will lose about five members and the maritime provinces three or four. Manitoba ought to increase its representation by three members, and the Northwest, including Yukon and British Columbia, ought to bring the representation up to about what it is now —213 members in all.

Elbert C. Roosevelt's Competency.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Supreme Court Justice Dykman has appointed M. J. Tierney of New Rochelle a Commissioner to inquire into the competency to manage his own affairs of Elbert C. Roosevelt, a wealthy resident of New Rochelle, who is alleged to be an incompetent person.

Mr. Roosevelt will contest the inquiry. The petition was made by Annie J. Roosevelt of Pelham Manor, the mother of the young man. She says that for over two years he has been incompetent to manage his affairs by reason of habitual drunkenness and neglect of business.

Actions at Funeral Land Him in Asylum

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 15.—Nelson Palmer was committed to the insane asylum at Trenton a few days ago from Perth Amboy for various unbecoming acts. Chief among these was a habit of attending all funerals in Perth Amboy and informing the relatives as they stood about the grave that the dead person had gone to Hades. Naturally the bereaved friends resented such an intimation, so the man was sent to the asylum.

James E. Bedell Released.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 15.—James E. Bedell, the New York forger, whose pardon was announced a few days ago by Gov. Odell, was released this afternoon. His brother and nephew were here waiting for him. He thanked Warden Johnson, and then the other officials of the prison. He attired himself in clothing brought by his brother, and took a train for New York.

FAST GETTING PROOF OF POLICE COLLUSION

Continued from Page 1.

thought that he can tell very much of importance against the present police authorities.

THE EFFECT OF THE RAIDS.

Mr. Moss Believes Disclosures Recently Made Will Have Great Influence Upon the Coming Election.

Frank Moss talked yesterday concerning the effect of the revelations of police collusion with poolroom proprietors, as shown by the disclosures of himself and Agent Dillon, and the confession of Edgar A. Whitney.

"There are many men in the city," said Mr. Moss, "whose attention is so concentrated on their business and personal affairs that they needed something almost sensational to rouse them to a fitting sense of their civic duty and to revive their interest in municipal affairs.

"This, to my mind, is one of the chief benefits to be derived from the recent exposures," he continued. "Raids on gambling houses and poolrooms demonstrate, as nothing else can, the open violation of the law with the knowledge and consent of the police authorities.

"These exposures will have a great influence upon the coming election. Those persons profiting by the protection of crime are not wanted as candidates, no matter what the party may be. It is not a question of party. It is a fight against machine rule, for one machine is as bad as another. The work we are doing is waking people up to a realization of this fact.

"If indictments result, or convictions are had from these exposures, we shall be pleased, but if nothing more than the arousing of public sentiment is accomplished, we shall be satisfied."

TOOK BRIBES, IT IS SAID.

Law and Order Society Officials Accused of Accepting $100 to "Protect" Slot Machines.

The so-called Law and Order Society, the Rev. Frederick B. Russell, President, again came into prominence yesterday as a result of the crusade against the police. The Rev. Mr. Russell was accused by a newspaper of having authorized the society's Secretary, Alvin E. Smith, to accept a bribe of $100 as an agreement not to molest an owner of slot machines who was looking for "protection." The owner of the machines, according to the story, was a newspaper man in disguise, who passed himself off as "J. S. Patterson of Philadelphia," desirous of planting his machines in various saloons in the Borough of the Bronx.

"Patterson" had his dealings with Treasurer Smith and Inspector James L. Forbell. These did not feel that they should act without consulting the Rev. Mr. Russell, and in company with "Patterson," they met the President in McGurk's saloon at 110 Third Avenue. From this point on the stories as told by Mr. "Patterson" and the officers of the society differ. "Patterson" says that Mr. Russell bound himself to fulfill any contract which Smith might make, and agreed, in consideration of $100, not to interfere with the slot machines.

When a reporter called at the office of the society at 34 Park Row Mr. Russell was not in, but Messrs. Smith and Forbell were interviewed.

"We knew that the man who wanted protection for himself and his machines was a reporter," said Smith. He seemed so anxious and asked so many questions. We led him on to see how far he would go, but at no time had we the intention of taking the money. When we took him up to see Mr. Russell, we were hoping that Mr. Russell would devise some means to get rid of the man, for he had bothered us very much.

"It seems incredible that our motives can be doubted," continued Smith, while Forbell nodded assent. "For five years we have been waging a war against vice in this community, and as recently as four years ago we raided several gambling dens on Herkimer Street, Brooklyn. Since then we have instigated the raiding of several dives here in New York City."

Russell is the editor of The State Sentinel which indorsed Detective Bissert after he had been indicted. The State Sentinel has also editorially upheld Devery, Flood, Diamond and other Police Captains.

"The statement that we accepted bribes in this office is a lie," said Mr. Forbell. "There is not a man connected with this society who would take a bribe from a dive-keeper or anyone else. We have been offered bribes many times, and have always refused them. Sometimes people come in here, and in order to test us offer us bribes, but we invariably refuse them."

The Rev. Mr. Russell, it was explained, was a very hard man to see, as he was very busy and found time to drop into his office only now and then.

RAID PRISONERS GET BAIL.

Justice Jerome Fixes $2,000 as the Surety for 37th Street Captives.

The three prisoners taken in the raid of Parkhurst society agents under Superintendent McClintock on the poolroom at 109 West Thirty-seventh Street Wednesday were yesterday admitted to bail in $2,000 by Justice Jerome.

The bonds of Jacob A. Fish and Henry Mann were signed by Samuel Werner of 344 Seventh Avenue. Charles Wilson's surety was Henry Walz of 309 Seventh Avenue.

Justice Jerome, after the arraignment, was asked if there would be any new developments in the police situation during the day. He looked out at the sky dubiously and then repeated Deputy Commissioner Devery's remark of the day before, when asked if he had been recalled from Saratoga:

"It looks as if we're goin' to have a storm."

MR. PHILBIN IN POLICE COURT.

Visits Essex Market to Study East Side Criminal Life.

District Attorney Philbin, for the purpose of studying certain phases of social life on the east side, went to the Essex Market Court unexpectedly yesterday, and sat for a time on the bench with Magistrate Cornell.

One of the cases which excited the lively interest of the District Attorney was that of Wolf Kaminsky of 69 Forsyth Street, charged with abandoning his wife and four small children. Mrs. Simon of the United Hebrew Charities told Magistrate Cornell that her organization had been contributing to the family's support since 1899, and that three weeks ago the society gave Mrs. Kaminsky $5, of which amount Wolf took $4.

Mrs. Simon declared that unless Kaminsky went away or was made to assist in the support of his family the society would withdraw its aid. Kaminsky stood before the bar and wept and ran his fingers through his hair during Mrs. Simon's recital.

"That's a common sight in this court," remarked the Magistrate, directing Kaminsky to pay $5 a week to his family or go to prison.

Upon his return to his office the District Attorney declared that he had taken the trip in fulfillment of his long-entertained intention of going to the court to observe certain sociological conditions.

J. J. Corbett Subpoenaed.

James J. Corbett, the ex-pugilist and saloon keeper, was said yesterday to have been subpoenaed to appear before Justice Jerome to-day, and tell of his dealings with the West Thirtieth Street police in regard to the closing by the latter of Corbett's saloon for violations of the excise law. Mr. Corbett said last night: "I have learned that I am to be summoned to-morrow. I do not know what they can want me for."

GEN. GRANT PRAISES POLICE.

Returning from Russia, He Says New York's Force Is as Good as Any in the World.

Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, who for the past few weeks has been visiting in Russia, Austria, and Germany, arrived here yesterday. The General looks the picture of health, and soon after his arrival began making preparations for his return to military duty in the Philippines. He expects to sail from San Francisco on Sept. 1.

Gen. Grant was at one time Police Commissioner of New York. He was seen at his home, 25 East Sixty-second Street, last night, and in answer to a request for a statement of opinion on the charges of corruption in the Police Department said that he was not very well informed on the present situation, but that he thought the Police Department of New York as a whole was a splendid body of men.

"Speaking from my own experience with the force," said Gen. Grant, "I think that the New York police force is as good a one as is to be found in any city in the world."

Referring to his trip abroad, Gen. Grant said:

"I found the feeling of the people of the upper and middle classes in Russia distinctly friendly to the United States. There seemed to me to be little, if any, trade jealousy against the United States on their part, such as is to be found in other Continental countries. The Russians generally appeared to regret the trouble over the sugar tariff. This is due to the fact that they consider America more as a country to buy from than as one to which to export their products.

"The farmers of Russia buy farm implements from us in great quantities, and they regard with the greatest regret any difference between the two countries that seems likely in any way to hamper them. The additional fact that they are able to play us off in competition against the manufacturers of Germany, England, and Austria results very profitably to them."

Gen. Grant said he did not know whether his daughter, the Princess Cantacuzene, would visit America soon or not. Mrs. Grant, he said, would not accompany him to the Philippines.

TENDERLOIN RAIDS BY PARKHURST SOCIETY.

Alleged Proprietors of Five Disorderly Houses Arrested on Warrants by Justice Jerome.

Agents for the Parkhurst Society, accompanied by policemen, descended upon five disorderly houses in the Tenderloin a little after 1 o'clock this morning and arrested the supposed proprietors of each one of them. The arrests were made upon warrants issued by Justice Jerome, although the Tenderloin Police Station was not asked for assistance in the serving of them.

Superintendent McClintock, of the Parkhurst Society, with Assistant Superintendent Hammond and two other agents went to Policeman Reilley, who is on post in West Twenty-ninth Streeet, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, and told him they had warrants. Two policemen from neighboring posts were called and the raiding was commenced immediately.

The places raided were 116, 118, 127, and 133 West Twenty-ninth Street and 117 West Thirty-third Street. West Twenty-ninth Street is known as one of the most notorious streets in the city.

In each of the houses raided from a dozen to two dozen women were found. None was arrested except the supposed proprietors. The warrants were made out in the names of Smith, Doe, and Robinson families.

One man was arrested. He gave his name as Jacob Benjamin of 1,731 First Avenue. He attempted to prevent the police from entering the Thirty-third Street house. Here the detectives were compelled to force the door down before gaining entrance. When the police got into the hall Benjamin showed fight, but he was overpowered.

The prisoners were taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station and locked up. They will probably be taken to the Criminal Court Building to-day for examination by Justice Jerome. No charges were registered against the women, they being arrested on bench warrants. The charges will doubtless be preferred this morning. The house at 117 West Thirty-third Street is just a few doors from the house at 148, which was raided a few nights ago, and in which raid Laura Moret, who subsequently disappeared, was arrested.

Taking the prisoners to the Criminal Court Building instead of the Jefferson Market Court is a move on the part of Justice Jerome to find out, if possible, if the women paid protection money. He will have them arraigned first, it is believed, for examination and then he and Frank Moss will examine them.

Policeman Charged with Extortion.

Thomas Clancey of 335 East Nineteenth Street, a probationary policeman attached to the East Twenty-second Street Station, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Olmsted in the Centre Street Court charged with extortion. The complaint alleged that Thomas Clancey had on Nov. 4, 1898, received from John and James Clancey and Michael Mongovan $150 each, for which he promised to get them positions on the police force. The case was dismissed under the statute of limitations.

SHOOTING BY POLICEMAN.

Investigation Begun of Riot on Goerck Street Last Saturday.

Judicial investigation into the riot at Goerck and Rivington Streets last Saturday night, when nearly a score shots were fired while the police were trying to subdue a gang of rowdies, was begun in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday. Thomas Cummiskey, who was shot in the head and leg during the affray, was arraigned on a charge of having assaulted Policeman Frank Burns of the Madison Street Station the night before.

Burns had ordered a party of disorderly young men to disperse, and he alleges that Cummiskey, who was one of them, knocked him senseless with some blunt instrument. Policemen O'Farrell and Corbett were sent out to arrest Cummiskey, and when they found him, they say, the rioting began by friends who tried to rescue him.

Cummiskey, on the stand, testified that he was sitting on the steps of his house, eating sardines with some friends, when the police came up, and that O'Farrell opened fire on him. He says O'Farrell told him later he did it for attacking Burns.

Magistrate Cornell adjourned the case until this morning, when other witnesses will be examined.

Accuses Policeman of Theft.

A janitor of a saloon said in Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning that he saw Policeman O'Neill of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station take $16 belonging to a woman in a Second Avenue saloon, for the theft of which Mary Johnson of 342 Second Avenue was arrested. The policeman denied the story, and the woman was held.

CHICAGO POLICE ON THE RACK.

Chief O'Neill Investigating False Traveling Expense Accounts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Chief of Police O'Neill's investigation promises to shake the entire force of police and detectives. It is said that there has been for years a systematic robbing of the city by certain officers sent out of the State to bring back criminals, and the exposure of one policeman, who put in a seventy-five-dollar bill for a trip to Cleveland, after the criminal was brought back by another man, has led to this examination of expense accounts.

Certain railways supply detectives and policemen with passes or tickets at reduced rates, in exchange, so it is said, for protection. But the officers have in some cases turned in full bills for mileage. The "rake-off" under such circumstances is liberal. On a few of the Eastern roads the best that detectives can do is to secure half fare, but over a large majority of the railroads they can get free transportation. There is scarcely a Western road that the detective cannot "work."

To New York is a favorite trip for several reasons—because it is 1,000 miles long and because the policeman has a chance to work in a great many "extras." From $70 to $100 is said to be the net profit of a New York trip, not to mention the fun the officer has.

Big Wood Pulp Syndicate Organizing.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 15.—A syndicate of Ontario and American capitalists is about to undertake the manufacture of wood pulp on a very large scale along the north shore of the St. Lawrence, utilizing for that purpose the 1,000 miles in the Manitou district purchased by Meany & Co. at the recent sale of provincial wood lands. An immense pulp mill, to cost upward of a million dollars, is to be constructed at Sept Isle, where the Stolaf was wrecked last November. This location is chosen because the promoters expect to be able to ship their products from it the whole year round, believing in the possibility of the Winter navigation in the lower St. Lawrence.

MAYOR RESPONSIBLE, SAYS GOV. ODELL

New York Must Settle Its Own Police Troubles, He Declares.

Mr. Murphy Should Be Removed, If Facts Warrant—Political Conferences at Manhattan Beach.

Gov. Odell spent yesterday at Manhattan Beach. Neither he nor Senator Platt came to town. They had as visitors Postmaster Van Cott, President Morris of the Republican County Committee, Internal Revenue Commissioner Archie Saunders of Batavia, Justice James A. Blanchard of the Supreme Court, and Quarantine Commissioner Charles H. Murray.

The Senator and the Governor spent much of the time on the verandas of the Oriental Hotel. Political affairs were discussed with President Morris and Postmaster Van Cott. Much was said about the coming Mayoralty campaign, but both the Senator and the Governor stated last night that no candidates were considered. Each believes that an anti-Tammany candidate can be elected. Who that candidate will be they are not prepared to state. In fact, they profess not to know.

The Governor is still of the opinion that there is no necessity for interference on his part in the situation in New York. He believes that if the properly authorized city authorities do not act that the people will when they cast their ballots in November.

"I don't say," Gov. Odell remarked, "that existing abuses are not sufficient to warrant interference, but I mean that the people of New York have the power to remedy the evil."

"By throwing Tammany out of power?"

"Yes, before that," replied the Governor, "but through the proper authorities."

"Then you believe it is 'up to' Mayor Van Wyck to remove Commissioner Murphy?"

"Yes," he answered, "if the facts warrant it."

"But suppose neither Mayor Van Wyck nor Acting Mayor Guggenheimer should not remove Mr. Murphy?"

"There is no necessity," remarked the Governor, with a smile, "to cross a bridge until we reach it."

Gov. Odell was full of fun and said he had vainly tried to induce Senator Platt to go to Coney Island with him and "loop the loops." "Then," said the Governor, "I endeavored to have the Senator 'boom the booms' of Mayoralty candidates.

Of course we talked about the coming campaign," continued the Governor. "But no name was seriously cofsidered in connection with the Mayoralty nomination. I have not seen Dr. Seth Low, nor has any one talked to me about him."

"Did you discuss the selection of an Adjutant General to succeed the late Gen. E. M. Hoffman?"

"No," replied the Governor; "nothing was said about that. To tell you the truth, I shall do nothing in that matter for some weeks to come. Gen. Phisterer is doing very well."

During the evening Gov. Odell signed a pardon for Charles Oscar Keller. He has been left a fortune by relatives in Russia, and his term would have expired in about a month.

One of the Governor's visitors was an aged woman, who came all the way from Buffalo. Her son is serving a twenty-year sentence for assault. While expressing sympathy for the mother, the Governor decided that it was not a case for Executive clemency.

Gov. Odell will come to the city to-day, but will return to the beach this afternoon. He expects to go to Newburg to-morrow.

HUNTING THE STAGE ROBBER.

Armed Men Searching the Adirondack Passes for the North Creek Bandit.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 15.—There was but one bandit implicated in the robbery of the Adirondack mail coach near North River yesterday, and not two, as at first reported. In the coach at the time were four men and three women. The women's names could not be learned today, but the men were Edward Bernstein and J. A. Laffey of New York, Edward Marquette of Meriden, Conn., and John Case, of Blue Mountain Lake. William Eldredge of North Creek was the driver.

It was in one of the wildest spots of the Adirondacks that the highway robbery took place, directly between the North Creek end of the railroad and Blue Mountain Lake. When the robber first appeared and ordered the occupants of the stage to hold up their hands, the latter thought a joke was being perpetrated on them. They did not wake up to the true state of affairs until four shots from the bandit's rifle had been fired at the horses, killing the leader and wounding another.

As the shots were heard Marquette, who was on the inside, secreted what money he had with him in his trousers, so the thief got only $20 from him. No attempt was made to molest the women. The driver, having in his pockets $400 of the stage company's money, fled on one into the woods, followed by the other men. There they hid, and while they were away the bandit rifled the mail pouch, in which there were no registered letters, and took from a small safe under the driver's seat some valuables.

Not until after the robber had disappeared did the driver and the four men come back to the scene of the attack. Then the whole party proceeded to Indian Lake, the next stop, whence all except Case continued their journey with the driver.

There is no little excitement in the countryside over the affair. Scores of armed men are scouring the mountain passes. It is thought, from the descriptions given by the travelers, that the bandit is a short, thick-set man, who stopped at Duhlap's Hotel night before last and departed yesterday with a fishing rod and rifle.

Search for the man who held up the stage is still going on. A harmless suspect was to-day shadowed for some distance before he proved his innocence. Some berry pickers report that a strange man threatened them with a revolver, but no importance is attached to their story.

Several United States detectives are here to-day, and it is said that they expect to make an arrest immediately. They suspect a stranger who has been dividing his time between North Creek and North River for about twenty days, and who has not been seen since yesterday afternoon.

The officers refuse to tell what his name is. He wore a wide-brimmed slouch hat that attracted much attention, and such a hat, unclaimed, has been found on Coon Hill, the scene of the hold-up. There is also a suspicion that some young men who had been seen loafing in the vicinity of the hill for a few days had something to do with the robbery.

CRUSHED TO DEATH IN TUNNEL.

A bowlder weighing 600 pounds fell from the surface of the rapid transit tunnel work at One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway last night into the tunnel, a distance of 120 feet, and struck Edward Moran, twenty-two years old, of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Broadway, who was driving a mule car. It crushed him to death.

Fifty men who witnessed the accident were so sickened that they picked up their tools and refused to work for the night. What loosened the boulder from its position near the surface and why it was left so close no one knows.

A man was killed on the same section two months ago.

ON MR. MENIER'S ISLAND.

The Chocolate Manufacturer's Rising Industries on Anticosti.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 15.—Mr. Menier, who has left for Anticosti, reports that the agricultural exhibit of the island was much admired at Buffalo.

The chocolate manufacturer will soon reap some return for the vast sums of money he has expended on Anticosti. On the steamboat Savoy there has just been brought to Quebec from the island a consignment of canned lobsters, the product of his fishery from May 1 to July 31. It is valued at $40,000 and will be shipped to the French market on the steamship Wassau of the Franco-Canadienne Line. In a short time Mr. Menier will begin to export wood pulp to France on a large scale, having already started the manufacture of that commodity on the island.

The Flying Sulkies!
TO-DAY AND SATURDAY
Last Days of the Seaside Meeting at
BRIGHTON BEACH TRACK
3 Stirring Contests Each Day
TO-DAY'S CARD
2:18 Trot—Big Field of Fast Ones.
Three-Year-Old Trot—The John H. Shults Purse, $3,000.
2:08 Pace—Eight Crack Sidewheelers.
FIRST HEAT AT 2 P. M.
Admission $2. Ladies $1. Field 75c.
MUSIC BY LANDER.
All routes to Coney Island lead to the Brighton Track.

UNIQUE REAL ESTATE SWINDLING SCHEME

Ex-Convict Buys Apartment House for $5,000 and a Mortgage.

Collects Rent for Months in Advance, Pays No Debts, and Then Disappears —Former Owner to Foreclose.

Tenants of the large apartment house at 9 West Ninety-first

JOLIET STEEL MEN OBEY STRIKE ORDER

Unanimous Decision Reached After Six-Hour Session.

THREE THOUSAND MEN OUT

Workers Had Contract Similar to That of South Chicago Employes, Who Refused to Stop — Tighe to Go to Milwaukee.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 15.—The four lodges of the Amalgamated Association employes of the Illinois Steel Company at the Joliet mills by a unanimous vote decided to-night to obey the strike order of President Shaffer. The conference was in session from 8 o'clock this afternoon until 9 o'clock to-night before the decision was reached.

The steel mills were closed at noon, to enable the members of the association to attend the meeting, which was called by National Assistant Secretary Tighe after his arrival here this morning. He was accompanied by Vice President Davis of the Fourth District. Both men presented the side of the association to the local members. It was argued that in order to secure the organization of non-union workers in the East it was esential that the Western men would have to join the strike movement.

Mr. Tighe also appealed to the fealty of the men in the association. He urged them to be men and stand by their union. His remarks were received with enthusiasm and presaged the vote that followed.

This action will close the entire steel plant here, throwing out of employment nearly 3,000 men. Fires will be drawn to-night.

The Joliet men had the same contract with the Illinois Steel Company as the South Chicago workers, who last night refused to listen to the arguments of Secretary Tighe. Mr. Tighe will leave for Milwaukee to-night.

QUIET DAY IN PITTSBURG.

President Shaffer Issues Statement—Reported Trust May Get Republic Iron and Steel.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 15.—Once more there are efforts afoot to settle the strike being waged against the United States Steel Corporation by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, but their success is problematical. Neither side will admit that there has been a single step toward bringing about a reapproachment or that there is any prospect of an exchange of peace proposals.

B. M. Caldwell, formerly a mill owner of Mingo Junction, is known to have conferred with the strike leaders with a view to sketching a basis of settlement, which he plans to place before the officials of the Steel Trust. He is believed to be the man who conferred with President Shaffer for more than two hours at the strike headquarters to-day, although the latter said that he had not seen Mr. Caldwell for months.

Both sides vigorously denied that they had either made overtures or received proposals, but it is known positively that the plan is under consideration. Mr. Caldwell is acting independently, and does not represent either the manufacturers or the men. No statement from him was obtainable, and no line on the terms that have been considered can be had. It is believed there could under certain circumstances the contending sides could be brought together and a settlement effected, but whether such will be the case remains to be seen.

President Shaffer in a significant statement, made at noon to-day, said that personally he was for peace and that he was fighting only because he was on the defensive and forced to fight. Meantime the contest between the two great interests is being waged with vigor and slightly varying fortune.

The Steel Trust seemed to be somewhat stronger at the Lower Union Mill of the Carnegie Company, in this city, although the strikers are still working hard to cripple or close it. The corporation also added to the force at Wellsville and announced that at last it had the plant running to its full capacity. It had been anticipated that the day would show some move on the part of the American Tin Plate Company toward opening its plants or more of its plants with non-union men, but nothing was done and there were no attempts at extensions in other directions.

Three hundred men employed at the seamless tube plant at McKeesport, an auxiliary of the National Tube Company, threw down their tools and joined the strikers. It is said that they quit because they would not handle non-union-made material. The plant is largely engaged in the manufacture of projectiles for the United States Government. During the day the strikers kept a close watch on the plants that are being operated with non-union men and also kept a sharp picketing of the Carnegie plants and the works that are completely closed down. There were few developments, and, except in the instances enumerated, there have been no changes in the general situation. Good order was general throughout all the strike districts.

President Shaffer did not appear until shortly often noon, when he issued the following statement to the public:

"I will say officially the Amalgamated Association has submitted no proposition to the Steel Corporation, nor has the Steel Corporation offered any proposition directly to the Amalgamated Association. We have not heard from the corporation officially since our last conference in New York. I will say, however, that certain men, formerly connected with the Amalgamated Association, are interfering in this matter, and interfering with our fight. They had better keep out of it or they will get the worst of it. Personally, I wish the fight were settled, but now that we are forced into a fight and called upon to defend ourselves, we are fighting on successfully. I know of no plan for a settlement, and can assure you that no representative of the Steel Corporation has been to these headquarters.

"The statement in a morning paper that there is a movement to depose me and that we are not working in harmony is a lie. It is more than false—it is a lie."

Mr. Shaffer did not name the men whom he charged with unwarranted interference in the affairs of the organization, but ex-President M. M. Garland is believed to be one of the number.

The local strike leaders are very anxious to secure a reversal of the vote by which the South Chicago men remained at work, and some of them seem confident that something will be accomplished.

It is reported that the United States Steel Corporation is negotiating for the absorption of the Republic Iron and Steel Company. There have, it is said, been a number of conferences between prominent stockholders in the two companies, and that the terms of purchase have been practically agreed upon. The Republic plant is a large one, and its purchase would add greatly to the commercial strength of the Steel Corporation. No statement as to the terms is obtainable.

Youngstown advices say that the officials of the American Steel Hope Company have asked a few strikers to attend a meeting to-morrow, at which they propose to lay before them the terms offered at the manufacturers and strike leaders' conference. The Amalgamated officials are opposed to the meeting and will forbid the men attending.

President George Powell of the International Tin Plate Workers' Protective Association was in conference with the Amalgamated officials to-day. It was stated that they discussed the report that the American Tin Plate Company was to import black tin plates from Wales. President Powell declined to talk when he left the strike headquarters.

The five local lodges of the Amalgamated Association at McKeesport have made an appeal to the local merchants for financial aid, and collectors are going about in behalf of the strikers. They say that they are meeting with liberal responses. President George E. Holloway of Enterprise Lodge stated to-day that since the strike began thirty-seven lodges had been formed in United States Steel properties by the Amalgamated Association.

The strikers are stirred up by the report that the Demmler tin plant is to be started with non-union men from Monessen. The plant has been fenced in with high boards and barbed wire.

GROTON BRIDGE MILLS CLOSED.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The Groton Bridge Company of Groton, which was recently absorbed by the big United States Steel Corporation, posted a notice to-day to the effect that the mills will be closed down indefinitely Saturday night. Men have been put to work to remove some of the machinery, and all the material on hand will be shipped to other plants of the corporation.

Manager Landon says the plant will be closed for at least three months, but he is of the opinion that they will be reopened again, though he can give no positive assurance of this. The plant employs 400 men and for fourteen years has been the sustaining industry of Groton. Most of the employes have built houses for themselves, and if the mills are removed, it will be a severe blow to the men. Until the time the plant was absorbed by the corporation, the plant had all the work it could handle.

LOOKING FOR ARBITRATION.

Mr. Gompers Said to be Willing to Resume Negotiations.

A statement from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, is printed in the current issue of the official organ of the federation, and is in part as follows:

The iron and steel workers of America are face to face with the giant trust of our time. Many have been the inquiries from the outside public as to whether our affiliated organization, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel and Tin Workers, could not have avoided this conflict.

We answer without hesitation that the present contest could have been avoided with but one result, and that, the dissolution of the organization of the workers, and with it the destruction of the scale of prices. Then reduction after reduction of prices would have been inevitable, until the lowest possible point had been reached.

After referring to the negotiations for a settlement, Mr. Gompers says that the ultimate object of the officials of the United States Steel Corporation was the weakening and probable destruction of the steel workers' organization. He ends by declaring that the Amalgamated Association will receive the support and sympathy of all the trades unions.

It was stated yesterday by a member of the American Federation of Labor that Mr. Gompers is ready to return to New York as soon as the officials of the United States Steel Corporation may show any signs of a willingness to arbitrate. Secretary Ralph M. Easley of the National Civic Federation, who was here for a day or two in the interests of arbitration, but could not find an opening, has gone to Pittsburg, it was said.

Pressed Steel Car Plant Stops.

JOLIET, Aug. 15.—The strike among the employes of the Pressed Steel Car Works has closed the plant. The management to-day posted an ultimatum that unless the men, number between 400 and 500, shall return to work next Monday the plant will be closed indefinitely. There are rumors that if the affairs shall reach a crisis the plant may be moved elsewhere. Men for two weeks have been trying the piece-work schedule, but claim it means a great reduction in wages. They assert they will not return.

Bellaire Furnaces Out.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, Aug. 15.—There was no change in the Wheeling district strike situation to-day, outside of the shutting down of the Bellaire mill. At that plant the bottoms were dropped out of the furnaces at midnight and all work was discontinued.

Steel Strike Affects Cotton Planters.

SHARON, Penn., Aug. 15.—The cotton planters of the South are beginning to feel the effects of the steel strike, according to advices received here. The closing of the mills of the Steel Hoop Company cuts off their main supply of cotton ties, and they seem willing to pay any price in order to have even a sufficient supply when the time comes to move cotton. The steel hoop company's largest mill, situated at Youngstown, is idle, and the workmen say they are determined not to return to work.

OPERATIONS OF SAVINGS BANKS.

Anti-Trust League Wants to Know How Funds Are Used.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The joint committee of the Anti-Trust League and District Assembly No. 66 of the Knights of Labor to-night adopted a resolution for a thorough and immediate investigation of the operations of certain savings banks in New York, Boston, Pittsburg, and other money centres, "to discover whether the managers of those institutions are using the funds of depositors in an unlawful manner, for the furtherance of stock gambling and labor-crushing schemes of the organizers of the Steel Trust and other outlaw corporations."

A preamble to the resolution recites that "Morgan-Carnegie-Rockefeller Steel Trust has announced that it has raised a pool of $200,000,000 to keep up the stock market price of the United States Steel Corporation shares to aid them in breaking the steel strike."

BUFFALO CHESS TOURNAMENT.

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.—The tournaments of the New York State Chess Association were continued to-day, with the following results:

Master Class.—Fourth Round—Delmar drew with Napier. Fifth Round—Delmar defeated Marshall, Napier defeated Howell, Pillsbury defeated Karpinski. Sixth Round—Pillsbury defeated Delmar, Howell defeated Karpinski, Marshall vs. Napier adjourned. Pairing in the seventh round—Pillsbury vs. Napier, Howell vs. Marshall, Delmar vs. Karpinski.

General Tournament—First Class—Waller defeated Luce, Swaffield defeated Underwood, Searle defeated McMartin, McMartin defeated Dixon, Dixon defeated Waller, Underwood defeated McMartin. Second Class—Lyon defeated C. W. Wood, J. S. Wood drew with Orvis, J. S. Wood defeated C. W. Wood. All the games are finished in this class, Curt of Brooklyn taking first prize, Boehm of Buffalo and Lyon of Buffalo second and third. Buffalo Young and Gould of Buffalo have finished their games in the third class and divide first and second prizes.

The scores at the end of the sixth round of the master tournament are:

Pillsbury, won, 5½; lost, 1½; Howell and Delmar, each, 3, 3; Napier, 2½, 1½; Karpinski and Marshall, each, 1, 4. In the first class of the general tournament Swaffield leads with five wins, one loss; Thornton and Weeks each have four wins, one loss. In the seventh round of the master class Pillsbury defeated Napier, Delmar defeated Karpinski, and the Marshall-Howell game was adjourned.

ASPHALT COMPANY LAUNCHED.

Ex-Senator Towne Chief Stockholder in Beaumont Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 15.—The charter of the Central Asphalt and Refining Company, with a capital stock of $2,000,000, was filed in the Secretary of State's office to-day. The principal stockholder is ex-Senator Charles A. Towne of Duluth, Minn.

The other incorporators include Martin Howard, Frederick W. Short, George F. Culmer, James A. Fullenwider, all of Chicago, Stephen W. Scott of Beaumont, Texas, and Henry J. Hopkins of Buffalo.

The purpose of the corporation is to erect and operate a large refinery at Beaumont and to manufacture asphalt and other products from the crude oil by the refining process.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Partly cloudy, preceded by showers on coasts.

For to-day showers and thunderstorms are indicated in New England and generally to the southwestward to the Middle Gulf coast. For to-morrow, fair weather, with rising temperatures, is indicated for the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, with probably rain in the Middle Atlantic and New England States.

The winds on the lower lakes and the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will continue fresh southwesterly to-day. On the South Atlantic Coasts the winds will be fresh south to southeast, probably increasing.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh southwesterly winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		—TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	72	72	72
6 A. M.	72	73	73
9 A. M.	74	76	90
12 M.	77	77	85
3 P. M.	78	79	85
6 P. M.	76	78	81
9 P. M.	75	76	77
12 P. M.		76	75

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78½
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1900	76
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73

The barometer registered 30.02 inches at 8 A. M. and 29.88 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 82 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 76 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 79 degrees at 1 P. M., and the minimum 70 degrees at 1 A. M.

SETH B. HOWES'S WILL SURPRISES FRIENDS

Shows that Circus Man Had a Daughter They Did Not Know Of.

She Lives in New York City and Is Left Valuable Property — Testator's Romantic Career.

The discovery, after many years, of the existence of a daughter hitherto unknown to the public, of Seth B. Howes, the late well-known showman of the village of Brewster, in the Township of Southeast, Putnam County, N. Y., has created no end of comment in the village and throughout the neighborhood for miles around, where Mr. Howes was known by almost everybody, from the oldest citizen to the youngest street urchin in the place.

Mr. Howes died on May 16 last. In his will, which was recently filed and probated, he bequeaths valuable real estate in Chicago and in Putnam County, N. Y., to Julia H. Boisse, whom he characterized as his "dear daughter." As intimate friends of the family assert that they had never heard of this daughter until the provisions of the will were made public, there has been much headshaking and whispering in consequence. Inquiries on the subject are usually met with the statement that it is "just another one of the mysteries about old Seth Howes."

It was learned last night that Mrs. Julia Boisse is the wife of Prof. Lewis Boisse of 137 East Seventy-third Street, this city. Mr. Howes had been married twice. His first wife died, and the daughter, Julia, then a child, was taken abroad to be educated. Prof. Boisse married her in Paris. There is also another daughter by the first marriage. Prof. Boisse was for many years instructor of French in the Berkeley School. About a year ago he resigned that position and has since been Secretary and Treasurer of the Non-Inflammable Wood Company, at 1 Madison Avenue. Prof. Boisse is a Frenchman, but has lived in this country many years. For many years Prof. Boisse has been a Warden of the Holy Sepulchre Church, in Seventy-fourth Street. He was for some years President of the French Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. He has, also, for many years been a prominent supporter of the Church du St. Esprit, in East Twenty-seventh Street. There was at one time talk of ordaining him as minister of that church.

Mr. Howes left property variously estimated at from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000. Common gossip had it that he was even richer than that, but no exact estimate of his wealth is determined, much of it being tied up in real estate of variable and uncertain value, and a large part being in various stocks and railroad bonds. Although a great traveler, he built a magnificent mansion at Southeast, where he lived during the later years of his life.

Mr. Howes began life as a circus rider and acrobat, and his wife had been connected with the circus also. A daughter, who married the Rev. Frank Heartfield of Southeast, is also mentioned in the will for a considerable amount of property. Mrs. Howes is made the residuary legatee, and gets the use of the mansion Morningthorpe, in which Mr. Howes lived up to the time of his death, together with the use of all of the books, furniture, and bric-a-brac.

This property upon her death is to revert to a grandnephew, Leander Townsend Howes, Jr., son of the Rev. Reuben Wing Howes second, now residing at 40 West Ninth Street, in this city. Similar disposition is made of other lands and property owned by the testator in the town of Southeast. He leaves to his nephew, Seth Howard Howes, $5,000, and to each of his grandnieces $2,000.

MRS. BOISSE LIVES IN THIS CITY.

That Mr. Howes did not believe in allowing anything to be left to chance in the making of his will is also evident from a clause in which, after giving to the Milltown Rural Cemetery Association a large parcel of ground and some valuable stocks, he specifies that the Trustees of the cemetery shall expend annually $150 of the net income of the real estate devised in annual improvements and adornments with vases, shrubs, or other ornaments as they may see fit, of the grounds known as the Howes plot, "formerly purchased by myself and brother, Jacob O. Howes, where my father and mother lie buried, and of the lots adjoining the above, purchased and selected by me individually for the interment of myself and wife, and on which my mausoleum is erected. And that they have the walks and driveways bordering said grounds and lots kept in good order, and at the proper season have said grounds and lots adorned with flowers and shrubs." It further states "that the devise is made upon the condition that the Chairman or President of the Trustees be himself the caretaker of the keys of my mausoleum and of the mausoleum itself, and that he or she is to be named as is interred in said mausoleum, except myself and wife. Also that the inside granite door and grating are always kept fastened with three locks when not opened for interments or for inspection, to see that it is clean, safe, and in proper order, or for the purpose of putting proper inscriptions on the tables at the opening of the two catacombs when myself and wife are interred."

In the will, which was probated on July 23, in the office of William Wood, Surrogate of Putnam County, at Carmel, N. Y., Mr. Howes gives to his wife, Amy Howes, and to her heirs and assigns forever eight lots in Hyde Park, a village near Chicago, with all improvements on them. Also all the lands in the town of Southeast, Putnam County, N. Y., purchased Sept. 12, 1892, and including Morningthorpe and all other buildings on the property.

His grandnephew, Leander Townsend Howes, Jr., who gets the Morningthorpe property after Mrs. Howes's death, also gets 100 feet of property on Madison Avenue, Chicago, a lot in Hyde Park, and two lots in Ridgewood, Ill. To his daughter, Mrs. R. M. Heartfield, he leaves property on Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, and certain property in Southeast.

In the third clause of the will he says: "I give and devise unto my dear daughter, Julia H. Boisse, and to her heirs forever," certain lots which he describes and which are situated in Chicago. "Also the residence owned by me in Southwest Centre, Putnam County, N. Y., known as Stonehenge, together with all the land inclosed by the fence surrounding the same, including Stonehenge lodge and barn," and certain other lots in Cook County, Ill.

FAMILY KNEW OF DAUGHTER.

It was the third clause which surprised the people of Southeast. That Mr. Howes should have another daughter of whom they had not heard seemed strange to them, and they did not hesitate to say so. On the other hand, members of the family seen yesterday said that they had all along been aware of the existence of this daughter. They declined, however, to make any further comment on the ground that it was a family matter. Mrs. Howes said:

"I am surprised that any one should care anything about this. It was not a surprise to me, and I certainly see no reason for people to gossip about it. As for any further information in regard to Mrs. Boisse, I certainly shall have nothing to say."

The Rev. Mr. Heartfield also said that the family was aware of the existence of this daughter. He added that the will had been probated, and there were no objections on the part of anybody to its provisions.

One of the witnesses to the will said that, while he believed that the immediate relatives knew there was another daughter, it was certainly not known to the people of Brewster, where Mr. Howes and the other members of his family are well known.

"It is a mystery," he added, "but more than that, I do not know. Mr. Howes was a reticent man, and even his best friends did not know a great deal about him and his affairs."

He names as the executors of his will his wife Amy Howes, and his friends Myron L. Pearce and George W. Newcomb, both of Chicago. The will was signed on July 5, 1897.

Mr. Howes's life, from boyhood, was more than usually romantic. A descendant of John de Huse, who as far back as 1605 was stated to have been a large manorial holder in England, he was born, for a short time a carpenter's apprentice, but began what may be called his active career in the sawdust of the circus ring. He was born at Southeast, Aug. 15, 1815. When he was about fifteen years old a traveling circus pitched its tents near his home. It was the first show of the kind seen in the neighborhood, and it fired the boys of the village with ambition to emulate the example of the gayly dressed performers at whose feats they marveled. Barns and farm yards became improvised gymnasiums, and, in the open lots and commons, the farmer boys tried to perform difficult feats on the bare backs of raw-boned plow horses.

Young Seth, as he was then known, succumbed to the same fascination as his comrades. He learned to tumble and to ride, and when his brother Nathan A. Howes organized a little one-ring circus to travel through the country, Seth was easily persuaded to join it. In 1841 he performed in the circus in the Bowery on the east side, just above Bayard Street, where, with the Turner brothers, he was a star rider. Unlike the Turners, he did not do somersault feats from his horse, but made a feature of a "Classical Riding Act," in which he posed as Mercury and other mythological figures, while the horse sped about the ring.

He was afterward associated with P. T. Barnum, and in company with him managed Barnum's first traveling show in Europe.

After retiring from the ring he devoted himself to the business affairs of the show. Some years later he went to Chicago, and engaged in the real estate business there, with Paul Cornell as a partner. During this period he and his partner purchased of James Crane of Southeast, then a merchant in Chicago, a tract of land in what is now known as Hyde Park. Later he invested heavily in property within the bounds of the city proper. During a journey through England and France he met Henry Franconi, proprietor of the Great Hippodrome, and conceived the idea of bringing the show to this country. On the 1st of May, 1853, the exhibition opened here, and it was the first Roman hippodrome ever exhibited in America.

Mr. Howes's brother, Reuben W. Howes, was the founder of the Park Bank in this city, and afterward became a member of the banking firm of Macey & Howes, which failed in 1873.

Mr. Howes's home, at Southeast, is a magnificent structure of cut stone. In appearance it suggests an old feudal castle, with great turrets. Many stories abound that illustrate Mr. Howes's peculiarities. Although a wealthy man, a friend who visited him some years ago said that he then kept only one buggy and one horse, and the horse was a very inferior animal. While the house contained much that was rare and beautiful, Mr. Howes would never permit the use of lamps or gas. He clung to candles for illuminating purposes, and on the occasion of a dinner some fifty or more wax candles furnished the light in the dining room.

GEORGE H. PHILLIPS COMPANY.

Petition in Bankruptcy Filed in Chicago and Temporary Receiver Appointed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—On the request of three creditors of the George H. Phillips Company, a petition in bankruptcy has been filed for the company in the United States District Court. George H. Phillips and two other Directors of the concern filed their consent that the petition be allowed, and the Chicago Title and Trust Company has been appointed temporary receiver.

By reason of the filing of the petition and the appointment of the receiver, the company will be enabled to continue in business. One of the Directors, W. K. Sackett, has been appointed by the receiver to manage the business, and will assume his duties to-morrow.

The three creditors who signed the petition are J. A. Greenlee, H. F. Babbitt, and W. L. Hutchins, whose claims range from $5,000 to $25,000. The statement is nearly complete and the exact condition of the company's Financial Secretary will soon be known.

Since the middle of July, when the tangled condition of the books was discovered, every effort has been made to straighten out the concern's affairs. Expert accountants have overhauled the accounts and have, in some degree, brought order out of chaos. It is estimated that the company's assets will aggregate $250,000, and that the liabilities will not exceed $200,000.

The two Directors who joined with Mr. Phillips in consenting to the filing of the petition are C. B. Moore and W. K. Sackett, and the remaining Director is John P. Collis.

The Record-Herald to-morrow will say:

"Mr. Phillips, when seen last night, made an effort to appear composed, but it was evident that he felt deeply the final step in the disentanglement of his affairs, which had been forced upon him through the action of three of his company's creditors.

"By his own statement the company is insolvent. The liabilities he places at about $200,000, with assets, taken at their face value, amounting to $225,000 or $250,000. Of this he believes $100,000 is in worthless accounts, so that the company will fall short approximately $100,000 in a settlement.

This Mr. Phillips declares, he will make up to the creditors to the last cent. He says he has lost or given up all his money and real estate, but that accepting the offer of financial assistance, he will resume business individually.

"Voluntarily he proposes to give for the benefit of the creditors every dollar of profit he makes in his transactions over and above $2,500 a year, which he will keep for himself and family."

CINCINNATI WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 15.—Mrs. Felix Kahn, forty years old, of Cincinnati, left her room early this morning, and going to the porch of the hotel where she and her husband were stopping, jumped to the ground and fractured her skull, dying immediately.

Mr. and Mrs. Kahn came here last Monday. Mrs. Kahn had been suffering from nervous prostration. After her husband had fallen asleep last night, she left the room. When Mr. Kahn awoke he missed his wife, and not finding her in the bathroom, he looked out of the window, and saw her lying on the ground.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 15.—Mrs. Felix Kahn was the wife of a wealthy stove founder of this city, living at 3,343 Reading Road, in Avondale, and was one of the most prominent women in that aristocratic suburb. Mr. Kahn, with several brothers, operates a big stove foundry at Hamilton, Ohio. His brothers were hastily summoned to Cincinnati upon receipt of the telegram here to-day announcing her death.

At the home of the family no information could be obtained as to the cause for Mrs. Kahn's action. She had been suffering with nervous prostration and it was thought the sea air would restore her to health. She was forty years of age and was born in Europe.

Hill-Anderson Weddings.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 15.—The Rev. Archibald A. Hill and Miss Mary D. Anderson were married to-day at the Neighborhood House. Mr. Hill is head resident at the West Side Social Settlement of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church in New York and his wife, a Vassar graduate, is well known in social settlement work. They will live in New York.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOFFMAN—R. F. Kolb, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. C. M. Daniels, Buffalo; Norman E. Mack, Buffalo; S. D. Crenshaw, Richmond; Henry Brant, Albany.

GILSEY—William A. Wallace, Paterson; H. R. Wade, Toledo; E. A. Buckley, Syracuse; E. Lyons, Washington; B. H. Ellington, Richmond, Va.

FIFTH AVENUE—Byron L. Oliver, Los Angeles; G. W. Carroll, Beaumont, Texas; John W. Drew, Boston; A. Montgomery, San Antonio, Texas.

WALDORF—R. Hall McCormick, Chicago; Felix Oppenheim, Paris; Davis Elkins, West Virginia; Samuel Disston, Philadelphia; William Thaw, Pittsburg; A. D. Provand, London; E. S. Cramp, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—Lorenzo Wilson, Jacksonville; E. E. Chandler, Chicago; Lockwood Honore, Chicago; Remsen Varick, Manchester, N. H.; Erskine M. Phelps, Chicago; Kenneth Lord, Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN—C. S. Pharis, Syracuse; Lloyd Harris, Toronto; I. Ozaki, G. Kitamura, and K. Morishita, Japan; C. B. Rugg, Pittsburg; W. A. Dick, Pittsburg; T. D. M. Burnside, London.

MURRAY HILL—A. N. Carpenter, Norwich, Conn.; C. M. Austin, Seattle; T. A. Pope, Fort Riley, Kan.; W. L. Burt, Ogden, Utah; S. Gurnsey Lapham, Syracuse; Dr. E. S. F. Arnold, Pine Hill, N. Y.

ASTOR—E. Edward Bok, Philadelphia; William F. Sellers, Wilmington, Del.; Major Thomas N. Wood, United States Marine Corps; George M. Bispham, Philadelphia.

PLAZA—L. B. Martin, Pittsburg; J. Setssen, Bonne Terre, Mexico.

NETHERLAND—F. Appleton, Philadelphia; H. E. Hooper, London; A. B. Cody, Chicago; Hugh A. Holmes, Detroit; B. E. Baker, Boston; James G. Graham, Detroit; J. G. Deuzsch, Cincinnati.

ASTOR—James Coleman, Washington; K. S. Blanchard, Syracuse; T. M. Wallace, Albany; John S. Bradbury, Boston; Daniel W. Carter, Havana; Wallace Morgan, Philadelphia.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:30 A. M.—2,214 Fifth Avenue; Joseph Sherick; damage, $25.

7:50 A. M.—418 East Ninth Street; Harry Market; damage, $300.

11:45 A. M.—415 East Forty-fourth Street; Steifel & Co.; damage, $25.

5 P. M.—1,990 Second Avenue; Joseph Fucito; damage, $10.

8 P. M.—24 Second Street; owner unknown; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 15.—The plaster-grinding mill of the Alabastine Company, located just outside the city limits, was entirely destroyed by fire to-day, the loss being $60,000, with insurance amounting to $25,000.

25% Discount Now

on prices of our entire range of high class imported fabrics. An excellent opportunity to secure the choice weavings of the standard mills. No reservation of patterns or qualities.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

SHAMROCK II. IN DRY DOCK

Lines Show a Craft Greatly Superior to Her Predecessor.

LOOKS LIKE THE COLUMBIA

Will Carry More Sail than Constitution and Will Allow Her About Twenty-seven Seconds Over Cup Course.

Robbed of the encircling waters that have for so long kept her secrets from curious eyes, Shamrock II. stood in the dry dock at Erie Basin yesterday, a vision of loveliness that called forth praise for her from even the Anglophobists. In all her surface there was not a sharp nor hard line anywhere, but a beautiful symphony, as it were, of symmetrical, easy-flowing curves ran from bow to stern, from garboard strake to deck rail. She has nothing suggestive of Shamrock I. about her, but resembles Columbia, although her ends are more finely drawn than those of the champion of 1899.

As the grimy waters of the dock receded from her an excellent view was had of her model and lines, which are different from what they were supposed to be, judging from her topsides, where they appeared to be much finer. The flat floor which was suggested from her centre disappeared, and she was found to have a dead rise of about 10 degrees, but the greatest surprise of all is the fullness of her midship section, in which her whole power lies. This fullness of body is carried all through her underbody and is continued forward in long, straight lines. Her bilges, while easy, are low, and give her a much larger displacement than any of the previous cup challengers or any of the defenders. The garboards round in in a graceful curve to the floor of the yacht amidships, but as they curve to the sternpost they turn more abruptly until they finally disappear in the flat counter.

THE YACHT'S DIMENSIONS.

Her draught is about 21 feet 4 inches, which with the fullness of the midship section should enable her to carry an immense spread of sail. But at the same time to do this Designer Watson has had to put ten tons more lead in her keel, so that the apparent advantage gained is lost by the force necessary to drive the bigger body through the water.

After careful figuring, measurement, and calculation it can be stated that the principal dimensions of the new challenger are as follows: Length over all, 137 feet; length on the water line, 89 feet 6 inches; beam, 25 feet 6 inches; draft, 25 feet 4 inches.

The Shamrock has a forward overhang of 21 feet 4 inches, while her after overhang tapes just 25 feet 8 inches.

Nickel steel frames were used in the construction of the Shamrock, while her plating is of what is known as Immadium bronze (an alloy of copper and tin.) There is a larger proportion of tin in the metal than in Tobin bronze.

The plates are rather narrower than those used in the Columbia and Constitution, so there are 9 strakes from keel to sheer plank and 5 strakes from keel to garboard. The depth from garboard to bottom of keel is 13 feet, and the depth of hull proper is 8 feet. Her construction is of the lap straked order, or the raised and sunken system.

The rudder is rather narrow, being only 3 feet wide, and the rudder post rides at an angle of 45 degrees. The rudder head is very long, and like all challengers the Shamrock steers with a tiller, which is made of steel. The rudder frame is a bronze casting, filled with wood, and copper plated. From the heel of the rudder post the bottom of the keel runs straight for 14 frames, then for 4 frames more there is a gentle curve upward to the top of the lower strake, making the total length of the lead 30 feet, as the frames are spaced about 20 inches apart. From this point the forward end of the fin runs in a straight line, or at an angle of 30 degrees vertical for 2 strakes and 2 frames. From here there is an easy curve upward and forward to a point a little forward of the mast step, where it runs in a straight line to the curve of the stem head. This straight line covers 24 frames, or about 40 feet.

The stem head is formed by flanged plating, the rivets being driven through the flanges and plating. The lower part of the stem plate being also riveted to vertical keel plates, and strengthened on top by riveting to what would be known as the gunwale bar, a steel angle iron which is riveted to the deck its entire length, and to the sheer strake of the plating, known as the plank sheer in wooden boats. There are seventy-nine frames in all, spaced twenty inches on centres. At frame seventy-nine there is a bulkhead, to which is fastened the bracing of the forward main sheet traveler. Three feet aft of this comes the after main sheet traveler, which is also riveted to another bulkhead.

The Shamrock's mast is stepped between frames twenty-five and twenty-seven. There are fifty-four frames on the water line, and the forward end of the water line is at the twelfth frame.

At this point are five water line marks, showing where experiments were made with the water line.

THE YACHT'S GOOD CONDITION.

At the butt straps the riveting is crosser, and is staggered longitudinally. There are two rows of crosser riveting on the butt straps. The only break or damage that could be seen on the boat after her long journey, was a rivet which had been started on frame twenty-four, just forward of the mast. Her greatest beam is aft of the mast station, about ten feet, and her greatest body at the mast station.

In general appearance she resembles Columbia, but is much longer and finer at both ends, particularly aft. She is not so flat as Columbia on the floor, in fact, her floors are not flat at all, and show a sweeping curve below the turn of the floors. Her lead is much lower than Columbia's, and is noticeably bulged forward, and fines aft until at the rudder post it is of the same thickness. She has a very easy entrance forward, easier than that of Columbia or Constitution. She has more sheer than Columbia. Her deck line shows a sweeping curve from stem to taffrail, while in this respect Columbia has a long, straight side. She will increase her water line more quickly forward than Constitution or Columbia, but she will not gain length so rapidly on the quarter. She will carry a larger sail plan than Constitution, and will allow her time in the cup races. From the forward side of the mast to the forward point of measurement, is 75 feet. The mast is 2 feet 3 inches in diameter, and the boom is 112 feet long, making the total base-line 189.3 feet. The mast is 158.6 feet long, and buries about 8 feet in the step, and is 3½ feet from the upper side of the boom, and 1 foot from the topsail halyard block at the truck, making the length for measurement 142 feet 6 inches. The gaff is 69 feet. Figuring on this spar plan, she will spread about 14,741 square feet of canvas, and her racing length will be 105.65 feet, and on this measurement she will allow Constitution about 27 seconds over the cup course.

The Shamrock was taken out of dock at 7:30 yesterday morning, and as soon as she was warped clear, the Shamrock took her place. As soon as she was correctly lined up over her blocks the giant pumps began their work, and the water began to disappear at a rapid rate, and by noon the big dock was dry.

A great many persons came throughout the day to inspect the cup hunter, among them several of the local designers, who expressed the opinion that she would give the defender an awfully close race for the old cup.

The challenger will remain in dry dock until to-morrow afternoon, when she will be floated out. Her racing sails will be sent aboard her tender, the steamship Porto Rico, and the pair will go to either Sandy Hook or Tompkinsville.

CUP YACHTS RACE TO-DAY.

The Constitution and Columbia came down through the Sound last night and anchored at City Island. Both are ready for to-day's race, under the auspices of the Larchmont Yacht Club, which may be to windward and return or on a triangular course—which will depend upon the wind.

There was much interest along the Sound last night in the result of the first contest in calm waters. The people representing the Shamrock II. will watch these races with much interest, also. There is no knowing what the weather will be, but the chances are in favor of a light southwest wind.

ATHLETIC GOVERNORS MEET.

Metropolitan A. A. U. Officials Discipline Athletes for Various Offenses.

The Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union held a special meeting last night at the Astor House and cleared up a lot of important business preparatory to the annual meeting of the association.

The report of the Committee on Club Investigation showed that since Sept. 17 last the following clubs have been admitted to the Metropolitan Association: Seventy-fourth Regiment Athletic Association, Buffalo; West Side Branch Young Men's Christian Association, New York; Sixty-fifth Regiment Athletic Association, Buffalo; Greenpoint Branch, Young Men's Christian Association; Mohawk Athletic Club, Flushing; Warren Athletic Club, Jersey City; Central Young Men's Christian Association, Buffalo, and the Valencia Boat Club, Hoboken.

The committee reported unfavorably upon the application of the West Side Ramblers' Club, and decided to return the membership fee accompanying the application.

The report of the Registration Committee was next taken up, and as a result a number of athletes were either suspended from further competition or else reinstated after various periods of idleness.

J. H. Wright and O. F. Luders of the New West Side Athletic Club were suspended for having failed to pay their entrance fees at recent games. The case of P. J. Brennan, who is under similar charges, was held over until later.

William H. Rodenbach was suspended for two months for using abusive and improper language to one of the officials of the P. A. games. Rodenbach's sentence was made light by reason of his having apologized to the official in question.

Max Wiley of the Rochester Athletic Club, charged with having wrestled with a professional, was suspended indefinitely.

The various amateur swimmers who were suspended under the rules recently for taking part in unsanctioned swimming contests were reinstated. The suspended took part in the Larchmont Yacht Club contests, the Captain's Pier Association contests, and the women's contests at the Yorkville Bath. The Yorkville Swimming Bath and the Captain's Pier Association were suspended for two weeks from Aug. 1, for having accepted the entries of unregistered athletes. Both

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock, Noon.

The Wanamaker Store

Dining-Room FURNITURE in
This AUGUST TRADE SALE

If furniture is needed this Fall, it is flagrant extravagance to let this chance go by.

If the home is not fully furnished at every point, it is wasting a remarkable opportunity if you do not come and see what fine pieces are here, and how surprisingly little are the prices.

Today's particular story is of dining-room furniture.

Next to the parlor, the dining-room is the place where you entertain your friends. Here it is that your best friends come in closest touch with you, and where the good housekeeper is most particular about the appointments.

This August Sale is particularly strong in Dining-room Furniture; and today we bring forward some better offerings than have yet appeared. High-class, well-made, well-finished goods, at reductions never equalled until today:

At $2 from $4—Quartered golden oak Dining Chairs; high back with banister panel; box seat frame; square legs with square stretchers; moulded edge and shaped seat frame with fine cane seat; of best construction and finish, and highly polished. Only a hundred to sell.

At $12.50 from $25—Golden oak Sideboards in quartered oak finish; 6 feet high with swell top base, 44 x 23 in.; two swell front drawers, one lined for silver; long linen drawer; double cupboard; top has three shelves with fluted post supports; French plate mirror, 30 x 18 in., bevel edges; well built and finished.

The following prices show the great value of other pieces throughout the stock. There is not a better assortment of dining-room furniture than this one anywhere in America. The choicest patterns of Colonial design sideboards, in both mahogany and oak, are shown, as well as the best of American original designs.

$3.50, from $4.50—Golden oak, leather seat dining chairs.
$6, from $9—Golden oak, leather seat arm chairs to match.
$2.75, from $4—Golden oak, cane seat dining chairs.
$5.75, from $8.50—Golden oak, cane seat arm chairs to match.
$4, from $6—Golden oak, leather seat dining chairs.
$6, from $9—Golden oak, leather seat arm chairs to match.

Sideboards—
$27, from $44—Golden oak.
$30, from $40—Golden oak.
$30, from $45—Mahogany.
$32, from $48—Golden oak.
$33, from $50—Mahogany.
$35, from $55—Golden oak.
$40, from $65—Mahogany.
$42, from $60—Golden oak.
$45, from $75—Golden oak.
$48, from $62—Mahogany.

Sideboards—
$50, from $70—Mahogany.
$50, from $80—Golden oak.
$55, from $85—Mahogany.
$60, from $85—Mahogany.
$60, from $90—Golden oak.
$60, from $105—Flemish oak.
$65, from $90—Flemish oak.
$65, from $100—Mahogany.
$70, from $110—Golden oak.
$75, from $120—Flemish oak.
$75, from $125—Mahogany.
$80, from $105—Mahogany.
$95, from $135—Mahogany.
$95, from $155—Golden oak.
$100, from $150—Golden oak.
$110, from $165—Mahogany.
$150, from $195—Golden oak.
$250, from $300—Golden oak.

Buffets—
$12, from $16—Golden oak.
$15, from $23—English oak.

Buffets—
$18, from $28—Mahogany.
$20, from $28—Mahogany.
$20, from $30—Mahogany.
$21, from $33—Golden oak.
$22, from $32—Mahogany.
$23, from $35—Mahogany.
$24, from $40—Mahogany.
$25, from $40—Golden oak.
$26, from $42—Golden oak.
$28, from $40—Mahogany.
$45, from $75—English oak.

China Closets—
$17.50, from $27—Golden oak.
$22, from $30—Golden oak, mirror back of top shelf.
$30, from $40—Golden oak,
$30, from $40—Golden oak corner closet.
$40, from $65—Mahogany.
$35, from $55—Golden oak.
$45, from $60—Mahogany, mirror back of top shelf.

China Closets—
$50, from $67.50—Golden oak corner closet.
$50, from $70—Flemish oak, mirror back, glass shelves,
$50, from $70—Mahogany, mirror back.
$60, from $80—Mahogany, mirror back, glass shelf.

Extension Tables—
$18, from $25—Mahogany, 6 ft.
$20, from $28—Flemish oak, 8 ft.
$22, from $32—Mahogany, 8 ft.
$25, from $40—Mahogany, 8 ft.
$28, from $40—Mahogany, 8 ft.
$30, from $45—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$38, from $60—Flemish oak, 10 ft.
$38, from $65—Golden oak, 12 ft.
$45, from $75—Mahogany, 12 ft.
$50, from $75—Golden oak, 10 ft.
$50, from $80—Mahogany, 12 ft.
$55, from $72—Antique oak, 10 ft.
$60, from $100—Mahogany, 10 ft.

Fourth floor.

The Fall FASHION SHOW
Continues

This is such an exhibition as could scarcely have been expected until a month later at least. There was enthusiastic admiration from the throng of visitors to our second floor yesterday; and expressions of immense satisfaction from strangers who get to New York only in August, when other stores have nothing new to show.

The representatives of stores throughout the country probably appreciate this display more than all others. It helps them in knowing what to buy, when certain styles are shown with approval at Wanamaker's.

No store—not even our own—ever had such a brilliant display ready so early. Never before could Summer vacationers to the seashore take away with them the smartest of Fall garments, for their first appearance back home, where of course the new things will be otherwise unknown for weeks to come. Chiefest of the attractions are:

The new Serpentine Skirts.
The new styles in Silk Dresses.
The new Tailor-made Dresses.
The new three-quarter and full length Coats.

In addition to the striking and elaborate garments are many styles that are as smart, correct and new, while perhaps more practical for early wear.

These price-suggestions:

Tailor-made Suits, $16.50 to $90
Walking Suits, $16.50 to $36
Dress Skirts, of cheviot, $5 and $6.50; of velvet, $30 to $37.50
Walking Skirts, $4.75 to $13.50

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's SHIRTS and NIGHT SHIRTS
At Little Prices

We have another good supply of the Shirts that you have been taking away fast as we could get them—the best shirts ever made for

HALF A DOLLAR EACH

Today we have both white and colored sort in quantities that should be sufficient to make a full day's selling—

100 Dozen Percale Shirts—
Plaited bosoms, good colors, detachable cuffs.

150 Dozen White Madras Shirts—
Plaited bosoms, good madras, nicely made.
Either sort at 50c each.
Also fifty dozen

Men's Cambric Night Shirts at 25c Each
Some made plain, others fancy trimmed. Sizes 14 to 19 inches. Regular 50c value.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Boys' Bicycle Clothing

Some Bicycle Suits and separate bicycle trousers are to be closed out quickly.

The boy will wear them almost all year 'round; and many boys who do not ride bicycles prefer these smart clothes—or their parents prefer them for them.

See how little they cost—

One hundred Boys' Bicycle Suits, in sizes for 7 to 11 years; they were marked $5 to $7.50. Today choose for $3 a suit.

One hundred Bicycle Trousers, of fancy mixtures; in sizes for 7 to 16 years. Worth $1.75 to $2.75; today at $1.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Girls' Dresses
at a Little Price

This is the final clean-up of these very handsome white lawn and organdy dresses.

They are choice styles nicely made, and elaborately trimmed with lace, embroidery and ribbon. They are in sizes for 6 to 12 years. Former prices ranged up to $15. Today choose for

Five Dollars Each

Second floor, Ninth street.

French NEGLIGEES
and Dressing Sacques
at Half Price

These are the luxurious yet very practical home wear-things that every tasteful woman loves; and many who enthuse over them deny themselves possession because of the rather high prices which they rightfully demand.

Today the cost is cut in two; and possession is no longer extravagance.

Of course the lots are small, and you must be prompt to share them.

At $5.25, from $10.50—Negligees of black albatross, with sailor collar; trimmed with ruffle and edge of white albatross and black embroidery.

At $15, from $30—Negligees of India silk, in solid colors of light blue, pink and lavender; sailor collar, trimmed with white silk, hemstitched.

Dressing Sacques of albatross, in solid colors; some lined, others unlined; trimmed with albatross ruffle and embroidery. Were $4 to $12; now $2 to $6.

Little French Store, Second floor.

Attractive Prices on MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Several lots of Chemises and Night Gowns, taken from our regular stock, to clean up certain lines.

These hints of garments and prices:

Chemises—
At 75c—Of lawn; skirt length with ruffle round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon. Regular $1.25 value.
At $1.25—Of nainsook; square neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon. Regular $1.75 value.
At $1.50—Of nainsook; V neck; yoke of two rows of insertion and lawn, trimmed with lace. Were $2.
At $1.50—Of nainsook; round neck, trimmed with lace; fancy front, trimmed with insertion. Were $2.

Night Gowns—
At 38c—Of muslin; square neck; front yoke of hemstitching and plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed with lace. Regular 50c value.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Men's Summer CLOTHES
At Remarkably Little Prices

The man whose vacation is still ahead need pay little for a very smart and correct outfit of clothing.

Even the men who have only Saturdays and Sundays in the country will want to brighten up their wardrobes when the cost is so little as here and now.

No better or handsomer ready-made Summer clothes are to be had than these lines represented in today's offering:

Men's Coats and Trousers of imported serges, in white grounds, with neat hair-line stripes; double and single-breasted coats; also cream flannels, coats and trousers only; values $15, $18 and $20, now $10.
White Duck Trousers that were sold at $2 to $5, now $1.50.
Men's odd Vests, of cheviots, serges and fancy mixtures, all marked at $1 each.
Men's Trousers, of blue and black serges, light color striped flannels and crashes; were $3.50 to $5, now $2.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Four Stirring Offerings of
UNDERWEAR and Hosiery

It is necessary to close out certain lots of Summer goods quickly; so we have made prices that should clean up the entire collection in a day.

Splendid investment for wear this season or next.

Note the remarkably little prices:

Women's Vests—
10c each, 3 for 25—White cotton vests, fine ribbed; low neck, short or no sleeves; also low neck, no sleeves; fancy trimmed; silk tape through neck.

Women's Stockings—
3 pairs for 50c; worth 38c a pair—Regular made lisle thread stockings, in fast black, cardinal or cadet blue, with white extracted polka dots.

Men's Half Hose—
18c pair, 3 pairs for 50c; worth 25c a pair—Fine gauge imported cotton; extra strong heels and toes; in fast black or tan, and fast black with unbleached feet.

Children's Stockings—
12½c pair; worth 18c—Fine ribbed, fast black cotton stockings; double knees; elastic and durable.

Broadway.

Choice Cotton Dress Goods
At Absurdly Little Prices

Plenty of wearing-time yet this season; but selling-time by our standard is over—except for hurried clean-up which this word announces.

Here are the finest and daintiest Cotton dress goods, made at home and abroad—many at half their value and less, and many will buy them for the present season; many more will pick out dress patterns to lay away for making up next season.

These hints of the new prices today:

At 18c, from 40c—French Printed Organdy Mulls, in exclusive designs, in floral effects on white, tinted and black grounds.
At 20c, from 50c—Silk-figured striped Mousseline, in self-colored pink, light blue, Nile and black.
At 20c, from 45c—Mercerized Sublime Cloths, in self-colored cream, gray, heliotrope, pink, cadet, royal and navy blues.
At 20c, from 35c—Printed Irish Linen Lawns; designs in ring dots, figured stripes and small floral patterns on white, pink, cardinal and black grounds.
At 25c, from 50c—Embroidered dotted Swiss Muslins; designs in self-colors on primrose, heliotrope, old rose, cardinal and black; and black dots on primrose and heliotrope grounds.
At 37½c, from 60c—Silk-figured striped Mousseline, in self-colored pink, light blue and royal blue.
At 37½c, from $1 and $1.50—Embroidered figured Swiss Muslins, in a variety of handsome designs, in figures and stripes on tinted grounds.

Tenth street.

The Campbell Pianos
The Best Pianos Ever Made to Sell for $180

Very many thousands of homes where music is loved and where real musical talent exists cannot afford to buy a Chickering or a Vose. Yet the possessor of quite moderate means may possess a very accurate ear for music; and will not be satisfied with a mean instrument, although not prepared to pay more than a moderate price.

This fact was in our mind when we began, more than a year ago, to search out a thoroughly worthy piano at a low cost.

Today we have a piano which we are proud to recommend. Well constructed, made over a very excellent scale; with a tone never before equaled in a piano at its price.

Fully guaranteed; and sold on easy payments, if you so desire.

Women's GLOVES

For ordinary wear at this season silk or lisle gloves are wanted, and many stores allow their stocks to get broken in sizes. Not so here. All sizes are complete—particularly in black and white.

These two sorts are very popular now:

Kayser Finger-tipped Silk Gloves, at 50c. Suede Lisle, two-clasp Gloves, at 25c.

For traveling or mountain wear the following are particularly desirable:

Women's one-clasp Cape Gloves, for driving or other out-door wear, $1.
Women's one-button (large pearl) Suede Gloves, Paris point, to use when it is just a little too cool to wear silk gloves, or when the costume requires skin gloves, $1.

Tenth street.

Women's Bathing Suits

We still have a broad variety. Many women have not had their vacation yet; and the bathing suit is a very important part of the apparel for a vacation by the sea.

Styles were never so attractive before; yet prices are quite low. This lot in particular:

At $4—Suits of black or blue mohair, with pretty sailor collar and shield fastened with bow of polka-dot silk; short sleeves. Value $6.

Other Bathing Suits at $2 to $12.

Second floor, Broadway.

25 RECENT NOVELS
At $1 Each

This has been a year wonderfully productive of really good novels. The Summer vacationer has so many to choose from that he or she needs aid for the choosing.

The twenty-five listed below are good, past peradventure.

Jack Raymond. E. L. Voynich.
Elder Boise. Everett Tomlinson.
The Land of Cockayne. Matilde Serao.
The Manager of the B. and A. Vaughan Kester.
When a Witch Is Young. 4-19-69.
Prince Rupert, the Buccaneer. Cutliffe Hyne.
Our Friend, the Charlatan. George Gissing.
The Kidnapped Millionaires. Fred. N. Adams.
The House of De Mailly. Margaret H. Potter.
The Puppet Crown. Harold MacGrath.
Truth Dexter. Sydney McCall.
The Potter and the Clay. Maud H. Peterson.
The Crisis. Winston Churchill.
Days Like These. C. W. Townsend.
Every Inch a King. Josephine C. Sawyer.
The Octopus. Frank Norris.
In Search of Mademoiselle. Geo. Gibbs.
The Column. Chas. Marriott.
Arrows of the Almighty. Owen Johnson.
A Carolina Cavalier. Geo. Eggleston.
J. Devlin—Boss. Francis C. Williams.
Cinderella. S. R. Crockett.
Sister Teresa. George Moore.
Mills of God. Elinor M. Lane.
Her Royal Highness Woman. Max O'Rell.

Book Store, Ninth street.

JAPANESE BRONZES
And Other Fancy Articles Very Much Under-Price

These quaint, curious, and often quite practical things—most of which come from China and Japan---have accumulated in too large lots in some cases, and stock-righting finds them out and hurries them away.

You'd likely pay the full prices very readily a month or two later; but new things demand their space, hence these sharp price-changes today:

Blue and white Vases, 14 and 16 in. high, that were $1.50, at $1.
Fancy Vases that were 75c to $50 each; now 50c to $25.
Bronzes, Vases, Koros and Jardinieres at one-third to one-half off original prices.
Cloisonne cabinet and mantel pieces at one-third to one-half former prices.
Call or Dinner Gongs, in sets of 3, 4 and 6 bells, at $1 to $10; were a third more.
Plaques for wall decorations, in blue and white Owari; also the Imari and Kaga colorings on porcelain; were 75c to $20; now 50c to $10.
Lacquer Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, at 25c and 50c; worth a half more.
Papier Mache Trays, in Japanese designs, at 50c; were 70c.
Fancy articles of antimony, comprising trays, match boxes and stamp boxes; prices, 5c to $1; worth a half more.

Main aisle.

Molasses Jumbles

No need to do without the delicious molasses candies because it is August.

Our candy factory rolls in a heart of cool peppermint that gives a zest to the taffy outside. Then the jumble is neatly wrapped in oiled paper, and there is no stickiness when you eat them.

And, my, how you can eat them!

20c a pound

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Brigade Matches for Prizes on the State Range.

TWENTY-FIVE TEAMS SHOT

Seventh Regiment Marksmen Won Both the State and the First Brigade Trophies.

The annual competition for New York State and First and Second Brigade and Naval Militia matches was held at Creedmoor yesterday under the direction of Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Ordnance Officer, N. G. N. Y., assisted by Major Kirby, Headquarters N. G. N. Y. There were twelve teams entered in the Brigade and Naval Militia matches and thirteen in the State match. The Thirteenth Regiment, heavy artillery, being attached to Headquarters, N. G. N. Y., only shot in the State match. These matches were open to teams of twelve officers and men from each organization, five shots at each distance of 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards. Prizes in the State match, a trophy presented by the State of New York, value $300, in the First and Second Brigade and Naval Militia matches, a trophy presented by the State of New York, value $100. Positions standing at 200 yards, kneeling or sitting at 300 yards, prone at 500 yards, and any at 600 yards. Major Gen. Roe, commanding the National Guard of New York, was an interested spectator during the entire day. The Seventh Regiment won both the New York State and First Brigade prizes, the Twenty-third won the Second Brigade prize, and the Second Naval Battalion of Brooklyn the Naval Militia prize. Results follow:

First Brigade Match.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Aggregate.
Capt. Underwood	20	23	22	22	87
Lieut. Crall	20	22	22	22	86
Sergt. Evans	18	21	22	18	79
Private Phillips	21	21	19	19	80
Private Bovier	20	19	23	17	79
Private Palmer	20	22	22	17	79
Sergt. McAlpin	20	23	22	23	88
Corp. Short	21	22	22	20	85
Lieut. Wiswell	23	21	20	23	87
Corp. Wells	23	20	22	12	77
Private Meyer	20	24	21	23	88
Private Stevens	21	21	25	23	90
Total					1,005

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Capt. Clark	20	21	19	18	78
Lieut. Jenkins	19	21	20	20	80
Lieut. Byers	19	20	22	13	74
Lieut. Bruch	20	20	21	17	78
Sergt. Doyle	20	23	21	20	84
Ord. Sergt. Daube	21	21	21	22	85
Capt. Flack	21	22	18	22	83
Sergt. Corbett	22	21	22	18	83
Lieut. Corwin	22	21	22	18	83
Capt. Wells	21	20	20	18	79
Lieut. Hunter	22	22	22	20	86
Capt. Casey	20	21	18	21	80
Total					1,005

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Capt. Clark	20	21	19	18	78
Lieut. Jenkins	19	21	20	20	80
Lieut. Byers	19	20	22	13	74
Lieut. Bruch	20	20	21	17	78
Sergt. Doyle	20	23	21	20	84
Ord. Sergt. Daube	21	21	21	22	85
Capt. Flack	21	22	18	22	83
Sergt. Corbett	22	21	22	18	83
Lieut. Corwin	22	21	22	18	83
Capt. Wells	21	20	20	18	79
Lieut. Hunter	22	22	22	20	86
Capt. Casey	20	21	18	21	80
TWELFTH REGIMENT.					
Major Huston	20	20	19	19	78
Sergt. McDermott	20	17	19	17	73
Corp. Buckridge	21	18	19	12	70
Sergt. Corris	22	23	22	23	90
Sergt. Fields	20	17	18	20	75
Private Dardingkille	20	19	18	19	76
Private Van Huesen	23	21	19	20	83
Private Coughlin	21	20	19	17	77
Sergt. Smith	21	21	21	22	85
Sergt. Lamb	21	25	24	20	90
Capt. De Russig	21	19	16	17	73
Sergt. Loughlin	20	22	21	20	83
Total					935

EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Col. Duffy	21	17	16	10	64
Lieut. McGuire	19	19	21	13	72
Private Coughlin	18	19	20	21	78
Private Tracey	12	17	18	18	65
Q. M. Herfmuller	17	21	23	21	82
Capt. Evans	23	23	25	22	93
Private Delaney	20	14	20	13	67
Sergt. Mullins	18	20	21	21	80
Private Donellin	19	19	20	15	73
Capt. Kirkpatrick	19	16	14	15	64
Capt. Kerr	22	19	19	22	82
S. Major Boyce	21	19	22	9	71
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.					
Capt. Murphy	21	15	19	12	67
Sergt. Hutcheson	21	21	18	10	70
Corp. Swansky	19	20	21	19	79
Priv. Sleisinger	12	20	24	21	77
Corp. Wendel	19	19	19	16	73
Priv. Thomson	19	17	22	11	69
Capt. Haubold	15	19	12	17	67
Capt. Lilliandahl	18	20	15	13	66
Priv. Stripe	17	16	19	22	74
Corp. Johnson	17	17	24	18	76
Art. Dean	14	11	11	19	55
Corp. Meyer	21	15	14	22	72
Total					846

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Sgt. Stein	19	17	20	14	70
Sgt. Huttelmein	18	14	23	18	73
Sgt. Janson	17	18	16	14	65
Corp. Hirsch	12	18	19	8	57
Priv. Laragh	15	18	18	16	67
Sgt. Murphy	17	17	17	15	66
Capt. Cipobari	21	18	19	15	73
Capt. Staubach	16	17	20	14	67
Capt. Jacoby	15	19	21	11	66
Capt. Hiecke	14	17	20	17	68
Sgt. Egan	11	15	12	13	51
Priv. Heisher	14	20	20	14	68
Total					791

NINTH REGIMENT.

Capt. Winteroth	18	11	11	8	48
Capt. Ford	13	19	17	16	68
Lieut. Thierey	13	15	15	13	56
Sergt. Piskons	20	19	24	22	85
Sergt. Harris	14	17	14	8	53
Sergt. Ganley	21	15	14	21	71
Corp. Ganley	17	17	18	20	72
Sergt. Golden	19	16	16	18	69
Private Ingram	18	18	20	17	73
Corp. Fristone	15	11	13	6	45
Sergt. Montevell	14	19	17	10	71
Sergt. Kolberger	14	19	17	10	71
Total					760

NAVAL MILITRAY MATCH—SECOND NAVAL BATTALION.

G. M. Ladd	22	18	23	18	81
Ensign Langthorn	13	21	16	15	65
Seaman Morro	17	19	18	14	68
E. M. Hamilton	15	14	8	17	54
Lieut. Hirsh	13	16	16	17	70
Lieut. Com. Ford	20	20	19	22	82
B. M. Montamat	18	21	15	20	74
Lieut. Martoin	21	19	19	11	70
Gun. Hardenburgh	14	15	21	22	72
C. G. M. Free	17	19	16	15	67
G. C. Smith	16	17	19	17	69
Winquest	15	12	18	19	64
Total					836

FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

G. C. Crawford	18	18	19	12	67
Lieut. York	14	12	17	8	51
Lieut. Barnard	17	6	11	2	36
G. C. Taylor	14	16	10	3	43
Sea. Middlebrook	15	23	12	7	57
Ensign Ginon	14	18	16	18	66
Lieut. Raynor	14	16	20	17	67
Sea. Brandt	13	18	18	14	64
Lt. Com. Craven	13	15	18	5	51
G. C. Wait	19	12	23	15	69
G. C. Male	16	18	15	9	58
C. C. Brigham	11	19	8	16	54
Total					683

SECOND BRIGADE, TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Lt. Dubois	18	18	15	17	68
Capt. Barnum	20	23	22	17	84
Private Ledlard	18	18	17	20	73
Lieut. Stafford	18	19	22	18	77
Sergt. Just	22	18	21	17	78
Sergt. Bryant	19	22	21	14	76
Sergt. Cook	19	19	23	22	83
Sergt. Phillip	17	22	20	18	77
Sergt. Todd	23	18	19	20	80
Sergt Oonderdonk	14	18	22	19	73
Capt. Napier	18	19	21	17	74
Capt. Wells	24	22	22	19	87
Total					924

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. Lent	22	20	20	23	85
Capt. Jannicky	18	18	13	18	67
Corp Norton	19	19	20	13	71
Capt. Jackson	19	19	13	18	69
Lieut. Schaeffer	17	19	19	7	62
Sergt. Christoffel	15	15	21	18	69
Lieut. Hoffy	19	22	22	19	82
Private White	15	18	13	20	70
Sergt. Connolly	17	14	14	14	59
Lieut. Nash	17	15	16	16	64
Corp. Wolf	19	19	16	14	68
Capt. Henry	17	21	16	15	69
Total					835

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. Wingate	19	16	24	13	72
Private Shedd	21	17	15	13	66
Sergt. Farrell	17	17	20	13	67
Sergt. Wright	17	14	12	13	56
Sergt. Murray	20	18	15	18	71
Sergt. Wingate	22	18	17	17	74
Lieut. Maurell	15	16	19	14	64
Capt. Claus	15	18	17	13	63
Lieut. Donovan	18	16	12	20	66
Capt. Harding	21	18	19	19	77
Capt. Quate	18	20	22	14	74
Major McComber	18	18	16	18	70
Total					816

NEW YORK STATE MATCH.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. Underwood	21	22	20	15	78
Lieut. Crall	21	20	22	17	80
Sergt. Evans	22	20	21	20	83
Private Phillips	18	20	23	19	80
Private Bovier	21	21	24	15	81
Capt. Palmer, Jr.	21	20	22	21	84
1st Sergt. McAlpin	20	23	24	21	88
Corp. Short	22	23	20	19	84
Lieut. Wiswell	21	25	20	24	90
Corp. Wells	21	18	22	21	82
Private Meyer	21	22	23	21	87
Private Stevens	25	23	23	20	89
Total					1,006

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Capt. Clarke	21	22	23	21	87
Lieut. Jenkins	21	16	23	17	77
Lieut. Byers	19	20	23	24	86
Capt. Bruch	21	22	24	21	88
Sergt. Doyle	24	21	22	24	91
Ord. Sergt. Daube	21	23	23	20	87
Capt. Flack	19	20	20	18	77
Sergt. Corbett	21	21	22	20	84
Lieut. Corwin	19	22	22	16	79
Major Marsh	18	17	19	18	72
Lieut. Hunter	20	24	22	16	82
Corp. Casey	21	22	22	20	85
Total					997

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Major Huston	20	20	20	18	78
Sergt. McDermott	20	20	22	19	80
Corp. Buckridge	20	17	22	16	75
Private Alexander	22	21	15	15	73
Sergt. Corrie	25	23	23	21	92
Sergt. Loughlin	21	21	24	23	89
Sergt. Fields	20	19	18	19	76
Private Dardingkille	20	22	19	15	76
Private Von Heusen	25	22	22	23	92
Private Schrieber	21	19	17	11	68
Sergt. Smith	23	23	24	18	88
Sergt. Lamb	23	24	23	24	94
Total					981

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieut. Dubois	18	18	20	21	77
Lieut. Barnum	21	23	24	20	88
Private Ledlard	19	16	21	22	78
Lieut. Stafford	17	18	23	15	73
Sergt. Zust	20	19	18	22	79
Sergt. Bryant	20	21	21	16	78
Sergt. Cook	19	20	20	18	77
Sergt. Phillip	20	24	21	16	81
Sergt. Todd	18	17	19	20	74
Sergt. Onderdonk	17	21	22	20	80
Capt. Napier	20	19	23	21	83
Capt. Wells	23	21	23	24	91
Total					959

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, H. A.

Sgt. McNevin	20	22	19	12	73
Corp. Lewry	21	17	21	20	79
Corp. Clark	20	15	20	21	76
Priv. Dixon	21	20	18	14	73
Priv. Donelly	21	19	16	16	72
Lieut. Penday	18	20	16	20	74
Lieut. Dewey	20	21	24	22	87
Major De Forest	21	19	20	18	78
Capt. Warbasse	20	19	21	20	80
Lieut. Reilly	22	15	18	19	74
Lieut. Becker	18	20	23	21	82
Lieut. Johnston	20	18	22	17	77
Total					925

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Col. Murphy	23	20	19	17	79
Lieut. McGuire	18	20	22	22	82
Priv. Coughlin	19	19	23	20	81
Sergt. Doyle	18	19	18	11	66
Q. M. Herdmuller	19	20	24	19	82
Capt. Evans	19	22	23	22	86
Priv. Delarey	21	12	19	16	68
Sergt. Sullens	21	21	21	21	84
Priv. Donellan	19	20	18	14	71
Capt. Kirkpatrick	12	14	15	16	57
Capt. Kerr	20	20	23	21	84
S. Major Boyle	20	22	23	19	84
Total					924

SECOND NAVAL BATTALION.

B. M. Montant	17	22	20	17	76
L. J. G. Martin	19	20	20	14	73
Sea. Hardenberg	17	20	19	20	76
C. G. M. Free	21	19	19	22	81
G. C. Smith	16	20	17	17	70
C. M. Winquest	19	20	20	11	67
G. M. Ladd	20	22	20	19	81
Ensign Longhorn	21	19	22	21	83
Sea. Morro	16	18	21*	20	75
B. M. Hamilton	19	16	22	19	76
Lt. J. G. Hirsh	19	20	19	9	67
Lt. Com. Ford	23	17	17	16	73
Total					898

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

St. M. Stern	22	20	18	18	78
Sergt. Huttelmeir	17	20	17	19	73
Sergt. Ganson	15	19	20	15	69
Corp. Elsworth	14	18	18	13	63
Private Laragh	17	19	19	16	71
Sergt. Murphy	18	20	19	20	77
Capt. Cipolari	20	17	19	16	72
Capt. Staubock	13	19	20	22	74
Capt. Jacoby	21	18	20	19	82
Capt. Henke	19	19	22	12	72
Sergt. Brady	16	19	17	15	67
Private Heisler	20	21	19	18	78
Total					888

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Capt. Haubold	17	19	17	17	70
Capt. Lilliendabe	21	16	21	17	75
Private Stupe	19	19	21	17	76
Corp. Johnson	21	18	21	16	76
Sergt. Dean	15	21	19	6	61
Corp. Meyer	19	19	16	17	71
Capt. Murphy	20	19	23	21	83
Q. Sgt. Hutchison	20	15	23	18	76
Priv. Sansicky	19	15	16	13	63
Private Slesinger	19	19	15	19	72
Corp. Wendel	20	21	23	17	81
Private Thomson	17	19	17	18	71
Total					875

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. Wingate	21	17	21	14	73
Private Shedd	19	18	19	19	75
Q. Sergt. Farrell	20	20	16	13	69
Sergt. Wright	16	19	21	16	72
Sergt. Murray	17	17	14	19	67
1st Sgt. Wingate	19	20	19	19	77
2d Lieut. Maxwell	17	19	17	18	71
Capt. Claus	17	17	16	14	64
1st Lt. Donovan	20	22	17	16	75
Capt. Holding, Jr.	18	19	21	18	76
Capt. York	20	20	23	18	81
Major Macumber	17	20	18	13	68
Total					861

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Hobbs	19	18	22	15	74
Private White	14	20	15	11	60
Sergt. Connolly	20	17	17	19	73
Lieut. Nash	17	15	16	16	64
Corp. Norton	17	16	17	16	66
Capt. Jackson	19	16	15	17	67
Lieut. Schaeffer	16	17	14	21	68
Sergt. Christoffel	17	22	23	15	77
Total					849

FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

Lieut. Raynor	17	18	19	24	78
Sergt. Brandt	16	17	23	20	76
Lieut. Craven	19	13	20	16	68
G. C. Wait	20	17	20	21	78
G. C. Neal	17	21	19	21	78
G. C. Brigham	18	18	11	17	64
G. C. Crawford	21	18	14	5	58
Lieut. York	14	13	12	7	46
Lieut. Barnard	5	14	9	14	33
G. C. Taylor	21	17	2	0	40
Sergt. Middlebrook	15	19	9	12	55
Ensign Guion	17	16	18	18	69
Total					743

NINTH REGIMENT.

Capt. Winteroth	20	7	11	7	45
Capt. Ford	19	16	12	12	59
Lieut. Thiedy	16	20	18	13	67
Sergt. Piskons	19	21	18	20	78
Sergt. Harris	16	19	8	14	57
Sergt. Gauley	19	18	15	14	66
Corp. Gauley	17	18	15	8	58
Sergt. Golden	21	12	12	17	62
Private Ingraham	18	11	11	9	49
Corp. Fraston	17	9	19	10	55
Sergt. Montevedi	18	15	14	14	61
Sergt. Kohlberger	16	14	10	4	44
Total					701

TENNIS FOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—With the exception of one match, the National tennis tournament has gone through the second round. One step more brings it to the semi-finals. The Davis-Wright match, which is a day behind, will be played to-morrow. The winner will play Hobart on Saturday. The other third round match will be played to-morrow, the pairings being Ware and Leonard, W. A. Larned and E. P. Larned, Little and Clothier. Those matches will decide the four men to meet in the semi-finals.

The interscholastic has narrowed down to I. C. Wright and E. P. Larned, representatives respectively of Harvard and Princeton preparatory schools. They also will meet to-morrow.

Davis at once showed a more cautious game than he formerly did. Ward, running to the net and cutting the ball off very sharply, took the three straight games. The fourth game went to deuce four times, but finally went to Ward, also giving him a good lead of 4—0. Davis took the fifth game, largely by virtue of his excellent service. Though he had a lead in the sixth game, he lost it by his own errors. The next went to Ward at love, making it his set, 6—1.

In the first match, Davis continued his successful tactics in the fourth set, and quickly ran to three love, though the third game went to deuce five times. The fourth Ward took on his opponent's errors, but the fifth went the other way, and Davis had a lead of 4—1. Ward took a brace and pulled out the next two games. He got one more, but Davis then ran the set out 6—4, and the match, 1—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

The struggle between J. P. Paret and W. J. Clothier was important in that it was to decide who was to meet R. D. Little in the third round. It was a player of great promise against one older and more experienced.

In the first set the play was quite even, though Clothier was continually getting a little the better of it. In the second, Paret won six straight games on exceedingly steady play. The third was largely a repetition of the first, the fourth was harder fought, finally going to Paret. Then, although the older player had taken three straight games in the fifth, Clothier braced. He gradually pulled up, then took the lead, and finally won out, 6—4, 0—6, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

Of the other players, only Larned had any difficulty in winning. He had two hard deuce sets with Richard Stevens. Summary:

First Round.—D. F. Davis beat H. Ward, 1—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

Second Round.—L. A. Ware beat J. Seabury, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2; W. A. Larned beat R. Stevens, 6—1, 7—5; 8—6; E. P. Larned beat W. L. Foulke, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1; R. D. Little beat W. B. Kurtz, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4; W. J. Clothier beat J. P. Paret, 6—4, 0—6, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4; C. Hobart beat L. De Forest, 6—0, 6—3, 6—0.

Interscholastic.—I. C. Wright, (Harvard,) beat R. Le Roy, (Columbia,) 6—3, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3, and will meet E. P. Larned of Princeton tomorrow for the championship.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Boston Won First Game Yesterday—Eleven Innings Played Without Result.

Two interesting games of baseball were played yesterday at the Polo Grounds between the New York and Boston teams, and but one was decided, Boston winning this by the close margin of one run. The second game was a pitchers' battle, Mathewson and Nicols opposing each other again. Nine innings failed to decide the contest, and two extra innings were played without result. The game was then called on account of darkness, each side having made five runs.

Leitner, the New Yorks' new pitcher, made his first appearance yesterday in the first game, and he did fairly well despite the fact that the game was lost. He was hit safely ten times, and struck out three men. Consecutive hitting, however, enabled Boston to score her three runs, each in the third, fifth, and eighth innings. Pettinger pitched an effective game for Boston, the New Yorks making but eight hits and scoring but two runs.

Both teams scored in the first inning of the second game, New York tallying one run and Boston two. With two out, McBride lifted the ball over the right field ropes, and took his time jogging around the bases. Two singles, a sacrifice, and a fly to the outfield brought in Boston's two runs.

McBride hit safely in the sixth inning, and Selbach followed with a drive for two bases. Hickman hit to Tenney and McBride was caught at the plate. Strang's three-base hit scored Selbach and Hickman, Strang coming home on Warner's hit to Demont. Davis was hit with a pitched ball in the seventh inning and scored on Selbach's second two-base hit. Boston, however, scored twice in this inning, a base on balls to Moran, an infield hit by Slagle, a passed ball, and a single by Tenney being responsible for them.

Boston tied the score in the ninth inning. Hamilton batted for Moran and singled to left, and Slagle advanced and Demont scored him by singling. This was Slagle's fifth hit during the game. Selbach made a slightly better record. He made the same number of hits, but three of them were for two bases. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	0	0	1	0	0			Slagle, rf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Davis, ss.	1	2	5	5	0			Tenney, 1b.	1	0	2	7	1		
McBride, rf.	0	1	2	0	0			Demont, 2b.	1	3	3	4	0		
Selbach, lf.	0	0	0	0	0			Cooley, cf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Hickman, 2b.	1	1	1	5	0			Murphy, lf.	0	2	5	0	0		
Strang, 3b.	0	1	2	4	0			Lowe, 3b.	0	1	1	1	1		
Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0			Long, ss.	0	0	1	2	0		
Warner, c.	0	1	3	2	0			Kitridge, c.	0	0	7	2	0		
Leitner, p.	0	1	0	2	0			Pettinger, p.	1	1	0	1	0		
*Mathewson.	0	0	0	0	0										
Total.	2	8	27	18	0			Total.	3	11	27	11	2		

*Batted for Leitner in the ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—3
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Earned runs—Boston, 3. First base on errors—New York, 2. Left on bases—New York, 7; Boston, 8. First base on balls—By Leitner, 2. Struck out—By Leitner, 3; by Pettinger, 5. Two-base hits—Demont, Pettinger. Double play—Davis and Ganzel. Hit by pitcher—By Leitner, 1; by Pettinger, 1. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—One hour and 55 minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	0	1	3	0	0			Slagle, rf.	2	5	3	0	0		
Davis, ss.	1	1	6	2	0			Tenney, 1b.	1	2	9	2	0		
McBride, rf.	1	3	1	0	0			Demont, 2b.	0	1	5	4	0		
Selbach, lf.	1	5	3	0	0			Cooley, cf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Hick'an, 2b.	1	0	0	0	0			Murphy, lf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Strang, 3b.	1	1	2	3	1			Lowe, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0		
Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0			Long, ss.	0	0	3	8	0		
Warner, c.	0	1	10	4	1			Moran, c.	1	1	7	0	0		
Mat'w'n, p.	0	0	0	4	0			Nichols, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
								*Hamilton	1	1	0	0	0		
								Kittridge, c.	0	0	1	1	0		
Total	5	12	33	13	2			Total	5	13	33	17	0		

*Batted for Moran in the ninth inning.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0—5
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0—5

Earned runs—New York, 2; Boston, 1. First base on errors—Boston. Left on bases—New York, 9; Boston, 8. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 2; off Nichols, 1. Struck out—By Mathewson, 9; by Nichols, 4. Sacrifice hit—Demont. Home run—McBride. Three-base hit—Strang. Two-base hits—Selbach, (2,) Slagle. Hit by pitcher—By Nichols, 2. Passed ball—Warner. Time of game—2 hours and 5 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Smith.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	2	1	0	2			Hartzel, lf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Padden, 2b.	0	0	4	3	0			Green, cf.	1	1	2	0	0		
McGann, 1b.	0	2	7	0	0			Chance, rf.	1	1	1	0	0

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE MANAGEMENT OF STRIKES.

In sending Vice President TIGHE to Chicago to demand the submission of the Amalgamated members in that city to the general strike order or cancel the charters of their lodges, did Mr. SHAFFER act on his own judgment or by direction of the board from which his authority is derived? His worst enemy, or the worst enemy of the Amalgamated Association, could not have devised a more suicidal move than this. It not only breaks the back of the strike beyond surgery, but it completes the ruin of the association. If SHAFFER initiated this plan he is even more dangerously incompetent than the public had supposed. If he acted by direction of his official board of advisers, the Chicago steel men may count themselves well out of a relation which brought them into very bad company. From his own account of the matter it looks as if he was the brilliant originator of this expedient to deprive the Amalgamated not only of its membership, but to close the door to the financial aid promised from Chicago. If in this Mr. SHAFFER acted on his own responsibility it is time he was put under restraint.

Organized labor may learn a great deal from the experience of the past few weeks. A great strike, involving many thousands of men, is a very serious matter. An impulsive fanatic should have no independent authority in beginning, conducting, or ending it. His orders, proclamations, propositions to employers, and instructions to his subordinates should be in strict accordance with a well-defined and carefully guarded policy, and only in matters of routine should the President have discretionary powers. Mr. SCHWAB is a much wiser man than Mr. SHAFFER, for example, but we venture to say that he would lose his place very quickly if he undertook to run the business of the United States Steel Corporation in his own way, and especially if he rushed to the platform or into print with every thought, born of high excitement, which took shape within his brain. Mr. GOMPERS and Mr. MITCHELL have both shown capacity for clear thinking and moderate counsel, but neither could be safely trusted to organize and manage a strike.

It is a pretty safe generalization that in matters affecting the interests of labor the one-man-power principle calls for greater men in the positions of leaders than have yet been found, and that when they are found they will be the ones least likely to be willing to trust their own judgment in matters affecting the welfare of thousands.

THE POLITICAL OBSEQUIES OF MR. BRYAN.

To bury a public man without the formalities of a public funeral is a proceeding which would be justified only under conditions of exceeding exigency. Such conditions have existed, but they do not seem to exist in the case of Mr. W. J. BRYAN, whose political death has been so gradual as to recall the incident of the venerable colored woman, who said: "Ah don't know how it is. Some folks dies just as easy as nothin', but it mos' kills me to die." The least the Democracy could do would be to give Mr. BRYAN a first-class funeral, but if we can accept the assurances of Senator BARKSDALE of Virginia he is already buried. In his speech as temporary Chairman of the Virginia Democratic Convention, which met in Norfolk on Wednesday, that eloquent gentleman said:

> Twice we have followed WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN and free silver to the sepulchre and not once to the resurrection. There can be no more resurrection of the dead, no more rising from the grave. In the Democratic temple of fame, which is the hearts of the people, alongside THOMAS JEFFERSON, ANDREW JACKSON, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, and other great leaders of the Democracy, we will place the equally great Nebraskan, and in the memories of our past glorious record, free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 will have an abiding place as another cause nobly fought and hopelessly lost.

Mr. BARKSDALE indulges in grim but not inappropriate metaphor. How it will strike Mr. BRYAN is a matter of speculation, but we venture to suggest that possibly his high appreciation of a new and startling figure of speech will afford him an amount of gratification calculated to soothe his wounded pride in learning that, in the estimation of his party, he is not only dead, but buried beyond the hope of a glorious resurrection. For him the vision of the infinite future which prompted the brilliant HOLLEY to refer with professional inspiration to the time "when this combustible shall put on incombustion," does not materialise.

Whether Mr. BRYAN belongs of right in the same family vault with THOMAS JEFFERSON, ANDREW JACKSON, and SAMUEL J. TILDEN is a question to be decided by those most concerned. As a suggestion, he might feel more at home in the mausoleum in which are entombed what the Democrats are still permitted to cherish as the relics of the unsuccessful candidates of the party. There have been a good many of what the archaeologists engaged in the study of the mounds of the Mississippi Valley describe as "intrusive burials" in the Democratic cemetery, but not many have found a resting place in the Jeffersonian crypt. That is sacred because inaccessible.

GEN. MILES TO THE ARMY.

It cannot be said that Gen. MILES's general order to the army has no occasion. On the contrary, it has the most exigent of occasions. It is, in effect, a new army that he is addressing. In anticipation of the war with Spain, instead of the increase of the army which every professional soldier believed to be the best and cheapest mode of meeting the situation, Congress in its wisdom chose the costly method of organizing a volunteer army. Partly, no doubt, the decision was due to the tradition against a standing army as "an engine of despotism," partly to the silly belief, propagated by all the fools in Congress, that in the fighting business, alone of human employments, an amateur could beat a professional. Luckily for us we had a little regular army, which we have reason to say is the best in the world for its size. It was this regular army which fought the brief and brilliant campaign in Cuba, fought it alone, and is entitled to all the credit of it. But the Philippine problem, in so far as it was a military problem, was met by the organization of a volunteer army, a most awkward and costly contrivance for garrisoning and fighting in a distant land, which is evidently work for professionals in the strictest sense. Now, this volunteer force, which ought never to have been raised, is disbanded, and the army of the United States is once more an army of regulars, several times larger than we have ever had occasion for before. It is this new and enlarged army that its Commanding General now addresses.

It is a suggestive address which Gen. MILES makes, and which is by implication addressed to the new soldiers of the old army who now are converted from amateurs to professionals. The emphasis which he lays upon the importance of discipline is thus explained. It is an emphasis which is needed in a democracy like ours far more than in countries in which deference to superiors, superiors in wealth, in education, in social status, is ingrained. Mr. OWEN WISTER, in one of his excellent and illuminating stories of the Southwestern frontier, mentions that the frontiersman, whom he exhibits as, in a general way, the scum of the earth, yet manages to despise as well as to hate the enlisted man of the army, upon the ground that the enlisted man "lets another man command him." There is that feeling, and it is incompatible with the efficiency of a soldier. FITZ JAMES STEPHEN, in his book on "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity," argues that it is a feeling essentially base and mutinous. But, whatever it is, it is a feeling which our institutions tend to develop. It can be overcome in the mind of an American recruit only by the belief that his superior is, as to the military business, a better man than he. Discipline, in the United States Army, thus depends not upon any factitious advantages the officer may have, but upon his personal ascendency, upon the knowledge of the men he commands that he has the right to command them in virtue of knowing his business better than they know it.

We believe that in the great majority of cases the condition is fulfilled. At any rate, it is only by fulfilling it that an American army, or at least an army of Americans, can be brought to the same pitch of perfection in the matter of subordination which European soldiers spontaneously show toward European officers. The greatest agency we have by far for producing this wholesome and necessary state of feeling in the ranks is the Military Academy. Gen. MILES is not himself a graduate, but we believe he would cheerfully subscribe to that proposition. The British or German officer who "joins," is supported in his official authority by the superiority of his class. There is no such thing here. Men will not anywhere follow blindly the judgment of a man whose judgment they do not trust. Least of all will Americans do that. They will not follow a dunce or a coward simply because he wears shoulder straps. The more the commanding General insists, and rightly insists, upon the necessity of discipline, the more it behooves every officer, down to the lowest subaltern, to feel that this requisite depends, so far as his command is concerned, upon his personal efficiency as an officer.

OFFERING TO TEACH ENGLISHMEN.

There has been, and still is, a large foreign ownership in American railways, but it would be a decided novelty to have foreigners, even Englishmen, propose to take American railways out of American management for the benefit of American shareholders, the proposers to get their profit only as they might be able to increase earnings. Yet precisely this proposal was made to the Southeastern Railway of England by Americans, who offered to make a deposit of $5,000,000 to guarantee their performance. The proposal was made at the sixty-fifth annual meeting, at which it was necessary to pass the dividend and announce a deficit. In these circumstances it required courage to offer to take a forty years' lease with a guarantee of dividends rising from 3 to 5 per cent. How could they do it? The answer would be an interesting object lesson in more countries than England and the United States.

For our part we do not think it could be done at all with English rolling stock, or with English methods, perhaps not with English hands. The experiment would show conclusively whether English criticism of American locomotives is just. And English traffic masters would see freight cars carrying double the usual English load, and trains of triple or quadruple the English tonnage—to speak moderately. It would take generous burning of coal to operate in this manner, but the earnings, at English rates, would make the pockets of the Americans bulge, after dividends were deducted, unless unexpected obstacles were met. English labor problems would be for Americans one unknown quantity. Another would be the shortness of the haul, the trains scarcely getting under way before stopping as compared with our continental journeys. Upon such short trips the burden of terminal charges would be disproportionately heavy, according to American experience. There are also respects in which English railway practice has the defects of its merits—for example, the absence of grade crossings is admirable, but it may be found to be realized only by lowness of bridges, and requirements of other dimensions, which might be found limitations upon American experience. But, upon the whole, the Americans must think they see their way through.

It strikes us that the attempt would dwarf any international contest ever waged, short of war. The blue ribbons of the turf, or the ocean, or the river are paltry things compared with the blue ribbon of railroading. We may think we deserve it, but foreigners may with equal candor claim it for themselves. There could be nothing so conclusive as the American proposal to the Southeastern Railway.

"REASONABLE DOUBT."

We do not see any justification for the criticism in which several of our contemporaries have indulged upon Judge HOOKER of Chautauqua County. He has not, as they seem to assume, given a certificate of "reasonable doubt" in the case of BISSERT. He has only issued an order that the prosecution shall show that there is no occasion for such a certificate. This is a perfunctory and almost obligatory duty, which the city Judges are doubtless grateful to this country Judge for relieving them from the necessity of either performing or refusing to perform.

The trouble is not with the Judge, but with the law. It is absurd that a sentence should be suspended while a lawyer is running around the State trying for a certificate of reasonable doubt. Not that the privilege of applying should be denied, but that the preliminary order, such as Judge HOOKER has granted, should not operate as a stay. When a man is sentenced to the State prison he ought at once to be put there. And any subsequent argument as to the rightfulness of his conviction and sentence should take place while he is serving his sentence.

Except in capital cases, and then not, for the obvious reason that a judicial error in such a case is not corrigible after the man is dead. But a conviction reverses the presumption of innocence which prevails up to that point, and converts it into a presumption of guilt. To hold that a convict shall not begin to serve his sentence until his case has been reargued is to continue the presumption of innocence after it has been reversed. The administration of justice thus brings itself into contempt.

GOOD WORK OF SUMMER CHARITIES.

According to official statistics last month was the hottest July which New York City has experienced in thirty years. If that statement is correct—and its accuracy is not likely to be questioned by any one who was compelled to do business in the city in those torrid days—it is a remarkable fact that the death rate among the little children of the poor—always the greatest sufferers from a protracted term of intense heat—was not as high as at one time in the Summer of 1872, notwithstanding the great increase in population. This gratifying state of affairs is largely owing to the vigorous activity of the admirably organized and efficiently conducted children's Summer charities.

Take, for illustration, those under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society. The Sick Children's Mission has had a staff of ten experienced physicians busily engaged since the middle of June treating sick infants in all parts of the city whose parents from various causes were found to be unable to command the services of a private physician. In this way 1,500 little children have already been restored to health and 2,000 other ailing ones with their mothers have been treated to steamboat excursions to the seaside. At the society's Summer home at Bath Beach—an ideal children's resort—2,400 children have had a week's outing; 2,700 boys and girls, many of them in delicate health, were enabled to spend a day there, while 150 poor crippled children spent two happy weeks at the home. At the Health Home, West Coney Island, 2,250 mothers and sick children have enjoyed a week's outing which was of great benefit to the little ones suffering from the various ailments which prove fatal in so many cases in their crowded tenement homes. Besides these, 1,200 poor boys selected from the poorest quarters of the city were enabled to spend a week each at the Brace Model Farm at Kensico, where pure air, good food, and enjoyable exercise brought color into many pale cheeks and afforded a taste of wholesome farm life which, it is hoped, many of these lads will by and by adopt as a permanent occupation.

It is pleasant to think that by the intelligent application of such methods as these charity has saved a great many children who would otherwise have perished during an exceptionally trying Summer.

A SAGE WEATHER FORECAST.

Deputy Commissioner of Police DEVERY is not credited by common report with the possession of a graceful wit or a talent for light and airy persiflage. It cannot truthfully be said of him as of the chameleon:

> He has the gift, extremely rare
> In animals, of savoir faire.

As the rule, his pleasantries are not such as scintillate in the dark, or linger in the memory as sayings to be quoted when favoring fortune brings one into the goodly fellowship of appreciative listeners. Hence we are at a loss to know whether he was making a grim joke or only changing the subject when, in reply to the inquiries of eager and insistent reporters who really wanted to know whether Commissioner MURPHY did or did not summon him home to submit himself to persuasive interrogation at the hands of the District Attorney, he said: "It looks like it's going to storm."

As a weather forecast, Mr. DEVERY's remark was concisely and accurately prophetic. An ominous storm cloud has arisen on the horizon of Tammany, and very few of "the boys" have their cyclone cellars ready. The first bolt which leaped sizzling from it hit Wardman BISSERT, and eliminated him from the scenes of his congenial and fruitful industry. The second has hit Capt. DIAMOND, but it will be some time before we know just how badly he is hurt. DEVERY is too attractive not to be favored in like measure.

These are but the preliminaries. When the storm breaks in November in a veritable cloudburst of ballots, it will effect a more rough cleansing of New York than Commissioner NAGLE has attempted since he began to rattle around in the spacious vacancy left by Col. WARING. It promises to wash Tammany's political supremacy into the sewers whence it emanated, and to leave New York a much more wholesome place to live in than it has been in many years.

DEVERY was right, and a great many anxious politicians and well-placed heelers are watching the sky and whispering to one another: "It looks like it's going to storm."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—From some unimaginable quarter The Toronto Mail and Empire has learned that "the Americans," as it quaintly calls the inhabitants of the United States, have suddenly decided that the admiration they once bestowed upon the work of Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING was utterly undeserved. We ourselves have heard of no such decision. There has been, to be sure, both in this country and elsewhere, a good deal of rather severe criticism of Mr. KIPLING's recent productions, both verse and prose, but so far as we are aware appreciation of his earlier efforts has not decreased in the slightest degree among us. Having imagined, however, a change that has not taken place, The Mail and Empire proceeds to give an elaborate explanation of our fickleness—two explanations, to be accurate. "About the time," it says, "that the mass of Americans withdrew from him their patronage, Mr. KIPLING had an unsuccessful contest in the courts with one of their countrymen, which called forth the forcible, if not elegant, observation from the press, 'The hog has got his due.' And in conflict between Great Britain and her enemies, in the face of false friends within and foes without, he had the manhood, the patriotism, and the courage to stand by the empire." Then the wise man gravely adds: "If these things had anything to do with turning the tide against him in the United States they will not prevent other people from giving the poet his due." Now, isn't The Toronto Mail and Empire just a little bit ashamed of its small, provincial self for talking such nonsense as that? Those whom with commendable modesty it designates as "Americans" are utterly indifferent to Mr. KIPLING's squabbles with publishers and relatives, and they have only the faintest of interest in him as a politician. The fervent applause they gave him as a writer of stories and poetry they have not thought of regretting, and if they find fault with him now it is because they think he deserves it—as a writer of stories and verse.

—They had a real nice time in the Texas Legislature this week. It started when somebody offered a resolution, thanking the members of the committee which entertained the delegation from the New York Chamber of Commerce that went to Texas last Spring on the invitation of its Governor to examine into the natural resources and advantages of the State. No sooner had the resolution been read than a sturdy patriot rose and vehemently opposed its adoption on the ground that the New Yorkers while guests of Texas had upon several occasions openly criticised in the most unfavorable terms the anti-trust and other corporation laws of the State. The speaker declared that if the New Yorkers saw fit to condemn the State of Texas, he saw no reason why Texas should thank them for visiting its domains. Another man, who ventured the suggestion that perhaps the Texas corporation laws were not perfect, was savagely attacked as one who would put legislation on the side of capital and indorse the views of New York monopolists. A particularly excitable statesman said that he hoped the Lord would paralyze him if he ever took the side of capitalists against the labor unions. A proposition to thank the committee and the Governor without saying anything about the visitors was voted down, but finally the House did compromise matters to a certain extent, saying that "they hoped the interests of Texas and those of New York would some day be in common," and thanking the Governor and Legislative Committee for the invitation and entertaining the visitors, but adding: "We cannot concur with any of them in the belief that our laws ought to be changed."

—An extremely interesting episode in a journalistic career is eloquently narrated by The Buncombe Pioneer; at any rate, the tale is so credited by The Atlanta Constitution, a paper which we cannot suspect of trying to deceive us. And, though we never heard before of The Buncombe Pioneer, we do know that there is a Buncombe County—and a very fine county it is, too, according to all accounts—in North Carolina, so it is easy enough to believe that there is a Buncombe Pioneer. The story, moreover, is told with a convincing air of sincerity, and as we want to admit the authenticity of the credit line we're going to do it. "We were fired at twice last night," the narrative runs, "as we were seated in our sanctum peacefully devouring cold turkey with cranberry sauce and two loaves of home-made bread, sent us by Sister TRIPP, who has been a subscriber to our paper for twenty-five years—ever since she lost her third husband, who was one of the best men in this country, and stood six feet four in the woolen socks she knitted for him with her own hands, which are never weary in well-doing, and which will one day receive a crown of glory in lands beyond the sky. Well, as we said before, we were fired at twice last night, but both shots missed us and only killed our foreman and the yellow dog by which he was distinguished.—Verily, the Lord will provide." There is illustrated, it seems to us, a particularly happy style, flowing with gentle murmur over the pebbles of the irrelevant and carrying the delighted reader along to his destination without once reminding him of the length of the journey. Not everybody can write that way. All things considered, perhaps that is fortunate, and yet—well, we rather regret that the merits of The Buncombe Pioneer were not called to our attention before.

—In a long letter to The London Times, Mr. SOMERS CLARKE, architect to "the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's," tells in detail of the numerous and serious injuries which the cathedral has suffered recently from the settling of its foundations, and of the still more alarming consequences which he is sure will follow any further disturbance of the ground in its vicinity. In effect, Mr. CLARKE warns the Londoners that the cathedral will tumble down if they allow any more sewers, underground railways, and similar products of modern ideas to be constructed in that part of the city, and, with what, to some believers in sanitation and progress, will seem amusing frankness, he makes it clear that in his opinion the great church should not be sacrificed or even imperiled for the sake of the so-called improvements. Mr. CLARKE says that mediaeval builders, as a rule, troubled themselves very little about foundations, but he insists that Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN took all the precautions that were known or practicable in his time. He found that the London clay at this point lay some thirty-five or forty feet beneath the surface, while above it was a layer of wet gravel and sand, and above this, again, was another stratum of clay, or "pot earth," as he called it. This last is from 4 to 6 feet thick, and upon it WREN laid his foundations, making them particularly broad, in the expectation that his great edifice would float, as it were, above the soft but safely confined stratum of wet sand. And so it did, with only inconsequential settlings of the heaviest portions, until the too enterprising engineers of these latter days dug through the "pot earth" into the sand, and below, and thus gave the imprisoned water a chance to escape. The rapidity of the present subsidence, Mr. CLARKE declares, will increase with every new opening, and he thinks that if the railways now planned are built no precautions that can be taken will enable the cathedral to stand more than fifty years longer. "And what," he asks, "is fifty years in the life of a great national monument, one of the most magnificent buildings in the world, and which, if taken due care of, may last for a thousand years or more?" What, indeed!

THE CHANDLER-EVANS INCIDENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thanks for your editorial in to-day's issue, headed "Mr. Chandler's Views on Libel." I had been waiting for some one to voice my sentiments. But why did you put on gloves in order to handle the ex-Secretary? Such a mean and contemptible spirit as he has shown throughout this matter deserves more emphatic disapproval than you have given it. I have not read "A Sailor's Log," (though it is on my list of books to read,) and hence know nothing about the original controversy, but am willing to assume as truth the Admiral's statements. As he refrained from naming the "then Secretary," no libel was committed, for few persons outside of Mr. Chandler's immediate friends would ever have known who was alluded to, if the guilty party had not squealed and made a fuss.

Did he ever do anything as Secretary to entitle him to the shallowest kind of a niche in our history? There is great satisfaction, as well as just retribution, in that, after William E. Chandler and other pie-yune Secretaries, who have been placed by political pull in positions of a little temporary authority at Washington, are dead and forgotten, the names of "Fighting Bob" and his compeers will be remembered with gratitude and affection by their countrymen, without regard to politics.

A REPUBLICAN.
Minnewaska, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1901.

A SUGGESTION TO SENATOR PLATT

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your excellent editorial in to-day's issue, "What Does It Mean?" should be read by every man who voted for Benjamin F. Tracy at the last election. Your closing sentence, "If the people will not now drive out those agents of Satan they deserve nothing better than to be ruled by the like of them forever."

Will this have any effect on the Hon. Tom Platt, the indirect cause of Van Wyck, Murphy, Devery, Bissert, of the majority of gambling houses, and houses of prostitution? Will he not advise his political admirers next Sunday at the Oriental Hotel that it is a great deal more advantageous for the G. O. P. to elect a Tammany Democrat than a man like Seth Low, as he did in 1897? OZONE PARK.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Memory Serves at the Wrong Time.

"If my memory were only a little worse than it is," said Mr. Suburbs, "it would be pleasanter. Now, every time I take a car I remember that I have forgotten something."—Indianapolis News.

His Sympathy Aroused.

She met him at the door, all breathless with excitement.

"John," she cried, "baby's cut a tooth."

"Poor little fellow," he returned, commiseratingly; "is it a bad cut?"—Chicago Post.

The Police Uniform.

A Chicago policeman was enabled to catch a thief by donning a silk hat and swallow-tailed coat. We have always thought that our policemen were dressed in a conspicuously to be effective.—Rochester Herald.

The Kind He Wanted.

"Young man," said the fortune teller, going into a trance, "I can see you, in the near future, with an airship—"

"Make it an heirship to a million, can't you?" eagerly exclaimed Ardup, slipping another half dollar into her hand.—Chicago Tribune.

A Miraculous Survivor.

Hobbs—Tubbs is the most remarkable man I know.

Dobbs—In what way?

Hobbs—He weighs about 180 pounds, and according to his own account he never eats anything and hasn't had a good night's sleep for thirty years.—Chicago Record-Herald.

TO-DAY.

Lowell O. Reese in San Francisco Bulletin.

You're going to start for the top of the hill
And blazon your name to the world;
All obstacles passed by the strength of your will,
Your banner triumphant unfurled,
You'll fling to the breezes that flow from the sky
All never earth-tainted you say;
'Tis noble and grand and delightful; but why—
But why don't you do it to-day?

The good that you think and the good that you do
Are millions of long miles apart;
What good to the earth, if you're good and you're true—
But never outside of your heart?
The generous deeds you intend to perform
Are all very lovely; but say:
While your soul is so high and your heart is so warm,
Why don't you perform them to-day?

PENNSYLVANIA ISSUES SHAPED BY DEMOCRATS

Republican Corruption Denounced by Convention at Harrisburg.

QUAY DEMOCRATS CONDEMNED

National Questions Ignored — Philadelphia Faction Fight Referred to a Committee—An Incipient Riot.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 15.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated Judge Harman Yerkes of Doylestown for Supreme Court Judge and State Representative Andrem J. Palm of Meadville for State Treasurer. The platform makes no reference to William J. Bryan or National affairs, being confined entirely to State issues. In the closing moments of the convention resolutions were adopted without debate, and by a practically unanimous vote, which will have the effect of blocking any effort that may be contemplated looking to the withdrawal of the candidate for State Treasurer and the substitution of an anti-Quay Republican on a fusion ticket.

The platform is as follows:

The Democracy of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, makes this declaration of its convictions and purposes in the coming election:

Waiving all questions and propositions upon which the people of the Nation divide into political parties, we call upon all honest citizens to unite with us for the redemption of our Commonwealth from the political freebooters who now control it.

We invite all political parties, all organizations of men heedful of the public welfare, and all Pennsylvanians to join us in a crusade for the purification of the polluted channels of public authority.

We deplore, with all good men, the need of making the question of common honesty and decent administration an issue to divide the people of a great State, but to this deplorable necessity we have been brought by the outrages of Republican machine government.

With incredulous amazement the people of our sister States turn their eyes upon the spectacle presented by our Commonwealth. Every department of our State Government is honeycombed with profligacy, dishonesty, and a reckless disregard of Constitutional or moral obligations.

The powers of government are prostituted to the purpose of public thieves.

Constitutional restraints and commands, the sanctity of law, the obligations of official oaths, and the demands of common honesty are thrust aside by the substitution of a higher law, the demands of an insatiate greed of public plunderers for money, money, more money.

Shamelessly and openly the votes of legislators are bought and sold persistently and constantly that market values for legislators have been established by settled custom.

The apparent indifference of our people to these outrages emboldened the corruptionists to such an extent that the last session of our Legislature out-Heroded Herod in its infamies.

All men pronounce it the most corrupt legislative body that ever convened in any State of the Union. Its very organization was founded on the purchase of venal legislators with money and place, and it closed its session with the crowning infamy of that most stupendous franchise steal, shocking the moral sense of the entire country. The selection of a United States Senator was accomplished in a carnival of corruption and bribery. In the reckless determination to punish enemies and reward subservient tools established Municipal Governments were ruthlessly overturned and the chosen servants of the people expelled from their offices to make place for the creatures of a corrupt machine.

The faith of the people in the sanctity of the judiciary was broken by its halting efforts to find plausible excuse for the crime. Foiled in its efforts to rob the State of millions of dollars, of valuable coal deposits, the Legislature proceeded to that other and greater robbery of the railway franchises of the State, worth millions to the plunderers, and stripping every city, town, and township in the Commonwealth of the proper control of its streets for trolley improvements.

Even the public charities of the State—its hospitals and asylums and the comfort of their unfortunate inmates—were made the sport of political greed and their appropriations measured and determined by their use and services to the machine.

No possible field of corruption was left uncultivated by the crew of public plunderers who have seized upon your State—plunderers who, in the name of a great political party, have prostituted all the purposes and powers of government to their own enrichment. For these crimes we indict the Republican organization of Pennsylvania as it is now controlled.

Of the participation and assistance of unworthy Democratic legislators in these wrongs this convention declares its strongest denunciation. They have betrayed their constituents, inflicted lasting, irreparable injury on their party, and proved themselves unworthy of public confidence. We leave to their immediate constituents the infliction of political punishment.

We cannot refrain at this time from commending and thanking those Democratic members of the Legislature who stood manfully and faithfully by their party against the perpetration of their wrongs.

In our efforts to save our State from further dishonor we ask all friends of good government to join. We make this fight, not as a political organization seeking a partisan advantage, but in the interest of all Pennsylvanians, and will welcome a closer union with all political organizations honestly pledged to the same purposes.

The contest between the rival Philadelphia factions for recognition by the convention resulted in a harmony agreement between the recognized leaders of the two elements. A committee was designated to co-operate with ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison, Chairman of the regular City Committee, in adjusting the differences that may arise in reorganizing the party in Philadelphia. The action of the convention was indorsed in vigorous speeches by Mr. Pattison and ex-Judge James Gay Gordon, the leader of the Young Democracy of Philadelphia.

Following the ratification of the harmony programme an effort was made by J. O. Ulrich of Schuylkill to expel the Philadelphia delegates. He made a speech criticising the harmony resolutions and condemning the leaders of the Philadelphia Democracy. He said it was merely a subterfuge to cover up the slime that permeates the Philadelphia Democracy, and made such pointed charges against Messrs. Donnelly and Ryan of Philadelphia that their friends in the Philadelphia delegation created great disorder. Threats of personal violence were made against Mr. Ulrich, and one man struck him, but order was finally restored.

The police interfered, and after much excitement the Ulrich resolution to expel the delegates was rejected. The decision of Chairman Keenan was appealed from and was sustained.

VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC ISSUES.

Admiration for All Leaders from Jefferson to Bryan—State Questions in Front.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 15.—The Democratic State Convention, which yesterday nominated A. J. Montague for Governor and J. E. Willard for Lieutenant Governor, completed the ticket to-day by nominating William A. Anderson for Attorney General.

The platform adopted contains no mention of National issues, and no reference to Mr. Bryan, beyond the following opening paragraph:

"The Democrats of the State of Virginia in convention assembled reaffirm their allegiance and unfaltering devotion to the National Democratic Party, and declare their admiration for its leaders from Jefferson to Bryan, who have borne the party standards in victory and defeat."

The administration of the affairs of the State by the Democracy is commended at some length, with especial reference to the handling of the public debt and improvement in the public school system.

The convention declared itself in favor of the principle of the selection of party candidates by a primary election, and directed the State Central Committee to provide a primary election plan for the choice of candidates for the United States Senate. The platform also contains the following anti-trust plank:

"We declare unalterable opposition to the criminal trusts, and to every illegal combination of capital. We denounce such trusts as a serious menace to public welfare restricting the opportunities and absorbing the substance of the people. They are the direct product of partial and unjust legislation, and a reckless multiplication of corporations without suitable provisions for their control. The rights of American freemen must not be sacrificed in the interests of corporations banded together for their destruction. We arraign the Republican party both for its failure to enforce existing laws and to enact others against the trusts."

NEW DESTROYERS LAUNCHED.

The Whipple, Truxtun, and Worden Now Afloat at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—Three new torpedo boat destroyers for the United States navy were christened and launched at the shipyards of the Maryland Steel Company this afternoon. They are the Whipple, Truxtun, and Worden.

The three new boats are dissimilar in name only. By far the largest vessels of their type belonging to the United States, they are also among the largest in any navy of the world. Their superior size has enabled the designer to provide quarters for the officers and crew which are far more commodious than on other torpedo boat destroyers. All the furnishings in the cabin will be made of metal. Asbestos sheathing takes the place of veneering in the finishings, and wood is totally absent.

Measuring 259 feet and 6 inches in length "over all," the Whipple, Truxtun, and Worden are 22 feet and 3 inches in their beams, 14 feet and 8 inches deep, and draw 9 feet of water, with a nominal displacement of 433 tons. Each of them will be propelled by two four-cylinder triple-expansion engines, developing 8,300 horse power, at a speed of 340 revolutions to the minute, with a steam pressure of 315 square feet, and a heating surface of 17,768 square feet. With this machinery they are expected to attain a speed of thirty knots an hour under natural draught. Each is supplied with two torpedo tubes, and will have eight rapid-fire guns, of which six will be six-pounders, and the remainder two-pounders.

Contracts for the building of the vessels were let in October, 1899, and they have been built under the supervision of Commander J. D. Ford, assisted by Assistant Naval Constructor D. H. Cox. The approximate cost of each vessel, when completed, will be about $385,000.

MONTREAL'S SOCIAL CENSOR.

City Official to Name the 800 Guests at Royal Reception.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 15.—Montreal has selected a social arbiter, upon whom devolves the duty of deciding who constitute the 800 of Montreal society. In this fact there exists all the elements for the liveliest kind of a row, and already there are heart-burnings and bickerings. The selection of a Ward McAllister is rendered necessary, as a civic reception is to be given to their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, in September.

The Joint Civic and Citizens' Committee had decided on making it a big event and inviting 2,000 persons, when a polite intimation was received from the Governor General's secretary that it was necessary to limit the number of invitations, so that there might be no unseemly crush, as otherwise their royal highnesses would decline to attend. This was sufficient to arouse antagonism and brought forth sharp criticisms.

The committee decided to limit the number of invitations to 800, and then came the question who was to name the society 800. The members of both the Civic and the Citizens' Committee, at the head of which is the Hon. George A. Drummond, Senator and Vice President of the Bank of Montreal, declined the responsibility. They decided to apportion the task to Assistant City Clerk Rene Brauset, and he is thus made the social censor of the city, with the duty of drawing up a social directory, the first of its kind in Montreal. He is simply deluged with letters from those that consider they should be included. Mr. Brauset has wisely decided to keep the list a secret until the day after the reception.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

State Commission Met Yesterday to Approve This City's Amended Regulations.

ALBANY, Aug. 15.—Amendments to the New York City Civil Service Rules, the outcome of the investigation of abuses in the manner of making promotions in the Police Department of that city, were to-day approved by the State Civil Service Commission at a meeting held in Syracuse. The rules also apply to both the Police and Fire Departments. They were adopted by the Municipal Civil Service Commission on the recommendation of the State Commission, and then submitted back to the State body for approval. The following statement relative to the amendments and their scope was given out to-night:

"The Municipal Commission adopted, with one exception, the recommendations made by the State Commission. This exception is in the relative weights given to elements of merit in promoting from a lower to a higher grade. The State Commission recommended that 33 1-3 per cent. be given to each of the following: Competitive mental examination, seniority in rank, and records of previous service, including efficiency, character, and conduct.

"The Municipal Commission adopted a rule providing a rating at 25 per cent. to the first two named elements, and 50 per cent. for records of previous service, claiming that the rating proposed by the State Commission was too great for the former elements and too little for the latter. The State Commission ratified the change.

"According to the new rules, the Civil Service Commission, and not the head of a department in which a candidate has been employed, shall be the judge of the rating to be given him for efficiency, character, and conduct in an examination for promotion to a higher grade in the department, the rating to be based upon a certified copy of the record of the candidate.

"Other changes made in the rules are purely technical, and relate to the character of the examinations."

It was because the New York City authorities wished the amended rules prepared in time for service in regard to the coming police promotions that to-day's meeting in Syracuse was held.

BEAUMONT SMITH DEAD.

Actor, Once With Booth and Barrett, Succumbs to Consumption in Denver.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—Beaumont Smith, actor, is dead in Denver, Col. The news was received here to-day.

Mr. Smith, whose father was Gen. A. J. Smith of this city, achieved his first real success on the stage with Booth and Barrett, with whom he played for three seasons. He died in the County Hospital of Denver, and until after he was dead the physicians there did not know his name. Several weeks ago he went to Colorado to die, having been told that he had consumption.

He was manager of the Auditorium Theatre, Kansas City, last year, and was to have held the same position next season, had not his illness compelled him to leave.

"Beau" Smith, as he was known, first came before public notice on the stage in connection with the Dickson Sketch Club, which included Guy Thomas, Della Fox, Guy Lindsley, and Edward Abels. He was two seasons with Mme. Modjeska and two with Stuart Robson. At the time of his death he was forty-one years old. His body will be brought to St. Louis by his friends in this city and interred in the family burial place at Bellefontaine Cemetery.

MICHAEL DAVITT IN CHICAGO.

Reproaches United Irish Societies for Not Helping Motherland More.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—"We are going to keep up the fight for National liberty at home as long as a Celt remains who refuses to live contentedly under the British flag, whether you help us or continue to help England by encouraging more of our people to desert our colors."

This was the keynote of the speech, which Michael Davitt, the Irish leader and ex-member of Parliament, delivered this afternoon at the celebration held by the United Irish Societies at Sunnyside Park.

Mr. Davitt's speech was in some parts practically an arraignment of the Irish of this country for the scanty aid which has been given to the struggling nation beyond the sea.

"The notion obtains in many minds here in America," he declared, "that nothing would or could have been done at home during the last twenty years were it not for the unstinted monetary support which has flowed across the Atlantic. That is a ridiculous delusion. I venture to say that our people at home, poor as they are, have subscribed five dollars for every one given by our friends here. It is not America which has been pouring its treasures out to Ireland, but the other way.

"And now what are our own kith and kin doing for the cause of the land of their birth? Unquestionably you are helping England a thousand times more than you are aiding us, though you are doing it not with that motive or intention. Every ocean passage paid for here is that much more money to the English Government, with which to carry on the fight against a weak people.

"It is the poor that are left behind, and here again is another deadly injury inflicted on our country by our own race, against which there appears to be no adequate remedy."

COLOMBIA REBELS ACTIVE

Continual Attacks on Places Along the Railway Line.

Both Sides Committing Atrocities—United States to Send a Warship to Panama as Well as to Colon.

COLON, Aug. 15.—Raids continue almost daily and nightly along the railway line, owing to the entire absence of military protection.

Last night Matachin was again raided, and cattle belonging to sympathizers with the Government stolen. Two women were kidnapped at Gorgona station on Sunday night, and the Chinese there were pillaged. On most occasions of this character the Chinese are the chief sufferers. Consequently they are daily transferring provisions and merchandise to Panama, thus intensifying want and suffering all along the line.

About fifty armed guards still accompany each passenger train.

The presence of the French cruiser Suchet tends to allay uneasiness, and the arrival of the United States gunboat Machias is anxiously awaited.

Beyond the loss of dynamite and powder the railroad has sustained no injury, and traffic across the Isthmus continues without interruption, although far fewer local passengers than usual are now crossing.

The Government is concentrating troops from the more remote provinces. Telegraphic communication with coast points is interrupted, and hence nothing is known here regarding the situation at Cartagena and Barranquilla. Gen. Alban has not yet returned to Colon, but he is expected at any moment with reinforcements.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 15.—The British steamer Darien, from Liverpool, via St. Thomas and Colon, has arrived here from the last-named place, and brings reports of heavy fighting in Lordaya on the outskirts of Panama and Colon. The rebels were steadily advancing on the towns proper. A large number of wounded men belonging to the Government troops were taken to Colon on Monday. This is regarded as an indication of the persistency of the rebel attacks.

The converted cruiser Namouna has been found practically useless, owing to the bungling attempts to mount heavy guns on her. The Colombian Government is now negotiating for the purchase of the West India and Pacific Steamship Company's steamer Bernard Hall.

The Darien brought forty passengers who were obliged to leave Colon in order to escape the danger and avoid conscription. The British Consul at Colon has entered a protest against Jamaicans being compelled by the Colombian Government to fight against the rebels.

The passengers of the Darien say that the chances of the Liberals' success are better than at any time since the beginning of the revolution.

Both sides are committing atrocities. In the attack made on the Government troops on Sunday a few miles out of Colon the rebels defeated the Government soldiers, and one of the latter was afterward found, shot in the abdomen, and with both legs amputated. This was a reprisal for the torture by the Government of political prisoners.

The steamer Bernard Hall sailed from Liverpool on Aug. 3 for New Orleans, by way of West Indian ports. She is a single-screw iron vessel and was built in England in 1880. She is 338 feet long, has 38 feet beam, and is 26 feet deep. She registers 2,678 tons gross and 1,706 tons net. She belongs to the West India and Pacific Steamship Company, Limited, of Liverpool.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—It has now been definitely determined that the United States will send a warship to the Pacific side of the Isthmus of Panama as well as to the Atlantic side. Thus far the Ranger has been held in readiness at San Diego, and the Iowa is going down to San Francisco to be in readiness to go South from that point. While the formal orders have not yet been issued, one or the other of these ships is to proceed to the Isthmus. The probability is that it will be the Ranger, as she is further down the coast, and the trouble does not yet appear to warrant the presence of a battleship.

At the Venezuelan Legation to-day, Señor Pulido, the Chargé, expressed his firm belief that there was no actual war between his country and Colombia. He said he would be immediately informed if war between the two countries had been declared, or even was imminent.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 15.—The gunboat Machias is fully armed and provisioned for a run to the isthmus, but was unable to leave Hampton Roads on account of the heavy storm in the vicinity of Cape Hatteras.

MANY TURKS EXILED.

704 Persons Sent to Arabia—They Include Women Implicated in the Yildiz Kiosk Fire.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 15.—Seven hundred and four exiled persons, many of them women, started for Yemen, Arabia, yesterday on board the transport Muruvet.

The prisoners include those who were implicated in the recent fire in the harem of the Yildiz Palace.

The persons exiled from Turkey on Wednesday most likely include Cherif Safda Pacha and the party of Egyptians who were arrested while dining at Safda's house. Sentence of banishment on them was recently pronounced.

The fire at the Yildiz Kiosk, which occurred last month, was a mysterious affair, and only a few details in regard to it have been allowed to transpire. It seems certain, however, that it was caused by some of the women of the harem, whether with the idea of harming the Sultan or some one else is not definitely known.

One account says that the fire was the result of an intrigue against the Lady Treasurer of the harem, whom the other women disliked. The conspirators, so it is said, persuaded a negress to place materials for a conflagration in a corridor of the palace and to set light to them. This was done in such a manner that the Lady Treasurer was suspected, dismissed from her office, and imprisoned.

All that is known of the later developments is that several of the harem women were tortured in the hope of extracting confessions from them. The fire, according to the reports, was not near Abdul Hamid's private apartments, but he is morbidly nervous in regard to his own safety, and, as the fire slightly threatened it, probably some of the ringleaders have not escaped with banishment, but are now reposing in sacks at the bottom of the Bosporus.

GERMAN MILITARY JUSTICE.

Men Accused of Killing Capt. von Krosigk Again on Trial, After Being Acquitted.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—The second trial of the non-commissioned officers, Marten and Hickel, who were previously acquitted of the charge of murdering Capt. von Krosigk, began to-day at Gumbinnen, East Prussia.

Capt. von Krosigk was a Prussian officer who was, it is said, hated by his subordinates because of his cruelty to them. Last January, while he was drilling a company of men in the riding school at Gumbinnen, he was shot and killed, the shot being fired through a window of the school.

Suspicion pointed to three non-commissioned officers, but they were tried and acquitted. The military authorities appealed from the verdict, and kept one of the accused, Sergt. Hickel, in custody, at the same time offering a reward of 1,000 marks and immunity to the informer for information which would lead to the conviction of the murderers. This action of the authorities, especially the continued imprisonment of Sergt. Hickel, was severely criticised in the papers.

The public was excluded during the greater part of the first trial. The present trial is the first at which the public will be present, under the new military procedure. Intense interest in the case is taken throughout Germany, opinion generally being that the accused men are innocent. This opinion is supported by the fact that last March another non-commissioned officer committed suicide, leaving a letter in which he confessed that he had killed von Krosigk.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN DEFENDS THE BRITISH WAR POLICY.

Says the Government's Attitude Is the Only Method of Ending Hostilities—Asquith Praises Kitchener.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The waning session of the House of Commons was enlivened yesterday by a vigorous tilt between Sir William Vernon Harcourt (Liberal) and the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, over Lord Kitchener's proclamation.

Sir William characterized the proclamation as "a mischievous document, the inspiration of neither Lord Kitchener nor Lord Milner, but of the Ministry of Natal." He declared that the Government, in arming the natives, was reverting to a practice which had left the darkest stain on the history of the war between Great Britain and America. The new policy of the Government, he remarked, promised to be neither creditable nor effective, and was in contravention of all the fundamental principles of civilized warfare. The country would welcome an ante-adjournment statement on the status of the war, on which it was still spending £5,000,000 a month, although it was declared ended at the close of the last session.

Mr. Chamberlain said the war status was clearly indicated by Lord Kitchener's weekly reports. He, himself, had gone out of the prophesying business, but he assured Sir William that the Government's attitude was the only method of ending the war. The use of native troops was no new policy. It had been pursued without adverse criticism. The Indian troops in China had been co-operating with the troops of five of the highest civilized powers.

Regarding the banishment of burghers, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"Great Britain has a perfect right to enact what laws she chooses for the government of a country acquired by conquest. The Boers must be taught that they can no longer carry on a guerrilla war at no personal risk while Great Britain feeds their women and children."

The Secretary compared the conditions in South Africa and the Philippines, and said the policy of America, as declared by Gen. MacArthur's proclamation, would certainly be the policy of Great Britain if the campaign degenerated into a war with banditti.

Regarding the devastation policy, Mr. Chamberlain said it was nothing compared with Gen. Sherman's campaign. He had talked with Gen. Sherman himself, and Sherman justified his action on the ground of humanity.

Mr. Chamberlain also said that there was no foundation for the report that Lord Kitchener was coming home.

The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith (Liberal Imperialist) denied that there was any question of international law involved in Lord Kitchener's proclamation. "The people of these territories are both de jure and de facto the King's subjects," he continued, "and the proclamation is a warning on the lines of the option given to the inhabitants of Alsace-Loraine at the end of the Franco-German war. At the same time, I hope the Government will not relax the military efforts to end the war."

Mr. Asquith said he had the utmost confidence in Lord Milner, while Lord Kitchener had shown a combination of energy, patience, zeal, and moderation that would entitle him to a high place among the great soldiers of the country.

Mr. Balfour, replying, declared that not a horse or a man would be withdrawn from South Africa unless the military situation justified it, but that the Government had every reason to hope that, on the reassembling of Parliament next year, warlike operations in South Africa would be practically over.

Earlier in the day Mr. Chamberlain informed Sir John F. L. Rolleston (Conservative) that the customs tariff of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies had not yet been taken in hand, but there was no intention of adopting a system of protective discrimination against foreign goods.

Warns Boers Against Privateering.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 15.—The official Handelsblad is incredulous regarding a report in the Paris Matin that an attempt is being made to persuade Mr. Krüger to sign a document authorizing privateering against Great Britain. At the same time it warns the Boer leaders that "no civilized power could approve of the adoption by the republics of a mediæval system of warfare like privateering."

ERASMUS MORTALLY WOUNDED.

MIDDELBURG, Aug. 15.—Col. Gorringe fought a successful engagement with Gen. Kritzinger and Commandants Erasmus, Fyper, and Cachet, near Steynsburg, on Tuesday.

Erasmus and Cachet were mortally wounded.

LONDON PAPER IN TROUBLE.

Editor and Publisher of The Globe to Appear at Bar of the Commons—Made Charges Against Nationalists.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The House of Commons yesterday, on the motion of John E. Redmond, the Nationalist leader, ordered the editor and publisher of The Globe to appear at the bar of the House this afternoon for gross breach of the privileges of the House in accusing the Nationalist members of corruption in connection with private bill legislation.

The Globe's editorial to which exception is taken said:

"The same spirit and the same motives which have made Tammany the synonym for political obloquy have made the Nationalist Party what it is. Many connected with it are the very ruck of the population, whose sole object is to make as much money by political jobbery and corruption as they can. Any one who has had connection with Irish private bills, corporation contracts, and franchises across the water can bear ample testimony to this."

The Globe, on hearing of Mr. Redmond's proposed action, attempted to explain that it had not meant to make any imputations on members of the House of Commons, "but upon the wire-pullers and parasites who have made politics in Ireland a profession, as their kinsmen have done in New York."

Mr. Redmond, in calling attention to this "very degrading and scandalous libel," said the libel concerned the House of Commons as a whole far more than the Irish members. The latter had not complained of the violent, rancorous attack of Mr. Chamberlain at Blenheim, because they knew him of old in connection with Irish politics, and his opinion was valueless. But the charge of personal corruption was a different matter, and the House ought to vindicate its own honor. He moved that the House declares The Globe's article to be a gross breach of the privileges of the House.

Mr. Balfour, the Government leader, concurred. He said there could not be the smallest doubt that a breach of privilege of the gravest character had been committed. He could not imagine an accusation more unjustifiable. At the same time, in regard to the course to be taken, he had always held that the House could not commit greater folly than to enter into a controversy with the press.

Mr. Asquith (Liberal) and Mr. Healy (Nationalist) supported Mr. Redmond, whose motion was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Redmond then proposed that the editor and publisher of The Globe be ordered to appear at the bar of the House. The motion was carried unanimously.

The Globe is one of the oldest London evening newspapers, and is stanchly conservative in politics. Its editor is George Elliot Armstrong, an ex-Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and eldest son of Sir George Armstrong, who was made a Baronet in 1892. Sir George is the sole proprietor of The Globe and part proprietor of The People.

Both father and son have served with distinction in the navy, and both are looked upon as high experts on naval affairs. Mr. Armstrong is the author of a work on torpedoes and torpedo boats which is regarded as an authority on the subject.

Both Houses of Parliament have the power to commit persons to prison, and a breach of privilege of the House of Commons is an offense which is usually harshly dealt with. The term of commitment cannot last, however, after the House is prorogued.

A sentence by the House cannot be remitted or inquired into by the courts, and the offender cannot be admitted to bail.

The Nicaragua Canal Negotiations.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—In the House of Commons yesterday R. W. Perks (Liberal) sought information regarding the course of the Nicaragua Canal negotiations, but the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Lord Cranborne, was only able to confirm the press dispatches on the subject. He said unofficial communications were passing between Washington and London, through Lord Pauncefote, but no formal reply had yet been received to Lord Lansdowne's dispatch of last Feb. 22.

CHINESE TRADE RELATIONS.

To be Considered When the Protocol Is Signed—Appraiser Sharretts Will Probably Represent America.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The State Department is awaiting a reply from Mr. Rockhill as to the date of the signing of the protocol, as the disposal of this subject will pave the way for taking up the question of new commercial treaties with China. Whether the present treaty relations are sufficient, or an entirely new arrangement will be required, depends considerably upon the terms of the protocol.

It is expected that this document will be mailed by Mr. Rockhill, and not until it is in hand will the authorities here wish to reach a final determination as to the scope of negotiations on each new commercial treaty relations as may become desirable. The protocol itself appears to contemplate the creation of an international board, to sit probably at Shanghai, and to have charge of certain details of commercial relations between the powers and China. It is expected that the powers will further consider the question of forming this board before it is actually brought into existence.

The appointment of Thaddeus S. Sharretts, now a member of the Board of General Appraisers at New York, to be the American representative in China in connection with tariff details is now practically determined upon. In case an international board is organized Mr. Sharretts will be the American representative on the board, otherwise his services will be valuable in putting into effect such a new tariff system as may be adopted. Mr. Sharretts is an authority on tariff questions, and has served as a Government expert, assisting Congress in arranging tariff legislation.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The State Department has received from Mr. Squiers, Secretary of Legation at Peking, a report covering the trade of the Chinese Empire during the first quarter of 1901 and showing to some extent the effect of the Boxer movement on trade.

The returns for the first quarter of 1900 showed an increase of about $720,000 over the same period of 1899, and notwithstanding the fact that the country was still suffering from the bad effects of the war, the revenue collected during the first quarter of 1901 was a trifle more than for the same quarter of 1899.

Out of the twenty-eight treaty ports, eighteen show an increase over last year. Among the ports which report a falling off are Shanghai, Tien-Tsin, Han-Kow, Fu-Chow, Amoy, and Swatow. The total trade at the treaty ports for the first quarters of 1901, 1900, and 1899 amounted, respectively, to $3,362,591, $3,888,200 and $3,120,376.

American cotton interests have suffered a good deal, the trade in drills having dropped from nearly 420,966 pieces in 1899 to but 119,175 pieces this year, and in suitings from 1,103,915 pieces in 1899 to 47,945 pieces this year.

On the other hand, American kerosene oil has made a better record, and as compared with the Russian product shows large gains, having increased from about 3,300,000 gallons in 1899 to over 5,700,000 gallons this year. Russian oil dropped from 7,859,720 gallons in 1900 to 2,429,330 this year.

It is difficult to ascertain exactly to what extent American trade decreased during the recent troubles, because it is impossible to trace in the customs returns all goods of American origin. Mr. Squiers says he has been informed by one of the largest importers of American goods at Shanghai that the native merchants there have recently given large orders for American goods, especially cotton, and he has no doubt that as soon as the negotiations are concluded trade will receive a fresh impetus and in a short time make up for all that has been lost.

AMERICANS' FEAT IN THE ALPS.

Messrs. Anchor and Friars Went Up the St. Bernard in an Automobile.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Geneva says:

"Two Americans, Messrs. Anchor and Friars, have made a daring ascent of the Great St. Bernard, from Martigny, in an automobile, to the amazements of the monks, such a feat never having been attempted before."

Jamaica to Help Sugar Factories.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 15.—The Government has decided, with the sanction of the imperial authorities, to further the establishment of several large central sugar factories by guaranteeing the interest on the investment for a certain number of years. An expert to advise the Jamaican Government is coming from England. On his arrival a conference with the planters will be held. Opinions are divided as to whether American or British machinery is the best. The larger section of the planters believes that the former is the less expnsive and more efficient. The hope is expressed that American manufacturers will send representatives to the conference.

A Motor Funeral in England.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The first motor funeral on record in this country took place to-day at Coventry, on the occasion of the burial of an old employe of one of the automobile companies. The hearse was a specially-constructed six horse-power car. All the three cars used were draped with black. An interested crowd watched the funeral.

The German Crown Prince in England.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Although it is understood that the arrival of the German Crown Prince Frederick William in England to-day is the fulfillment of a long-standing promise, the rumor is revived that it is in connection with a matrimonial suit for the hand of one of the daughters of the Duke of Connaught. The Crown Prince will go to the North of Scotland to-morrow to shoot grouse.

Von Berger Committed for Trial.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Franz von Berger, also known as Dr. Emil Blum, and by other aliases, was committed for trial at the Bow Street Police Court to-day, on the charge of stealing a check for £543 from Helen Creydt, (a German governess who advertised for a husband,) and with forging an indorsement of the check.

Prof. Schenck Addresses Zoologists.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—Prof. Schenck addressed the members of the Zoological Congress to-day upon his method of predetermining sex, explaining the facts leading to the discovery of his theory. A warm discussion followed, in which many leading delegates participated. Prof. Schenck's views were not unconditionally rejected.

Assemblyman Lewis's Renomination.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Thomas D. Lewis of Fulton was renominated for member of Assembly by the First Oswego District Republican Convention here to-day. The Congressional delegates were instructed to vote for State Senator Stranahan, unless a candidate agreeable to Jefferson and Lewis Counties should be named.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named officers will report to Lieut. Col. John Tiernan, Artillery Corps, President of the examining board convened at Governors Island, New York City, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: First Lieut. Joseph A. Baer, Sixth Cavalry, (promoted from Second Lieutenant subject to examination;) First Lieut. Allen Smith, Jr., Third Infantry, (promoted from Second Lieutenant subject to examination.)

Capt. Harry H. Pattison, Fifteenth Cavalry, is transferred to the Third Cavalry, Troop L, and will join that troop.

Transfers—Major Henry E. Robinson, from the Twenty-seventh Infantry to the Fourth Infantry; Major Walter S. Scott, from the Fourth Infantry to the Twenty-seventh Infantry.

The following-named officers of the Artillery Corps, recently promoted, are assigned as follows:

First Lieut. Henry B. Clark, Twenty-seventh Company Coast Artillery.

First Lieut. Francis N. Cooke, Fifty-ninth Company Coast Artillery.

First Lieut. Stanley D. Embick, First Battery Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Ralph S. Granger, Seventy-second Company Coast Artillery.

Lieut. Clark will join his company.

Lieut. Embick, when relieved from the command of the Sixteenth Company Coast Artillery, will join his battery.

Navy.

I. C. Wettengel is commissioned Lieutenant, junior grade, from May 6.

A. Bronson, Jr., is commissioned Lieutenant, junior grade, from May 20.

Lieut. V. Blue is ordered home to wait orders.

J. E. Cann is commissioned Pay Inspector from Jan. 31.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Philadelphia has arrived at San Francisco.

The training ship Hartford has arrived at Gravesend, England.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

At Newport there is not as much gayety as usual. But the winding up of the tennis tournament, the polo matches, and the numerous dinners and luncheons keep it from being dull. The dance at the Casino last evening was very well attended. This evening will be quite gay for Southampton, for besides the club dance, before which there will be many dinners, there will be a large dinner to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burr Barnes.

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The engagement has been announced at Newport of Miss Olivia D. Cushing, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Cushing of this city, and Andreas Anderson, the artist. Miss Cushing is a niece of Thomas F. Cushing, and, therefore, a cousin of Miss Edith Cushing. Through her mother, who was the beautiful Miss Dulany of Baltimore, and a sister of the late Mrs. Gardiner Howland, she is a cousin of Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, who was Miss Howland.

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Miss Frances Griscom of Philadelphia and well known in New York is still abroad and is practicing daily under Benjamin Sayers at the golf links at North Berwick, Scotland. She intends returning in a short time and will play at the Baltusrol links this Autumn.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert Means Thompson have been at Newport on the Reverie, their yacht, and have had a party of friends with them. Miss Frances Coster Jones, who is at Narragansett Pier with Mrs. Grenville Snelling, is often seen at Newport.

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The recent death of the widow of James Gilbert Gregory—Mrs. Eliza Morgan Gregory—at a Newport hotel throws her sister, Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, and Eliot Gregory, her son, into mourning. Mrs. Gregory had been ailing for many years. She lived in Paris for a long time, but of late years had spent most of her time in Washington. She was a Miss Morgan of Staten Island, one of the old families.

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Mrs. Richard Irvin arrived in Newport last week and is still there. Mrs. Clarence Mackay returned from Saratoga to the New Cliffs Hotel at Newport on Monday. She was in New York last Sunday.

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Lady Curzon is at Braemer, Scotland, where she has a castle, and where she will remain during September. In October she will return to India. Mrs. Leiter, her mother, is with her.

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Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Mrs. Grant, and Ulysses S. Grant have returned from their visit to the Prince and Princess Cantacuzene. Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer are still abroad, and will visit the Princess before they return.

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Mrs. Francis H. Leggett and her daughter, Miss Alberta Sturgis, are expected to arrive to-morrow from England. They will go direct to Ridgely Manor, Mr. Leggett's country place, for the late Summer and Autumn. Mrs. Leggett will return to London next season, and will take a house there.

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Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia have closed their country house at Islip and have gone to Manchester for the Autumn. They will return in the middle of September.

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Miss Georgiana Wilmerding arrived in New York yesterday, after a visit to Southampton, where she was the guest of Judge Alonzo Monson. Miss Wilmerding was present at the dance last Saturday, given by Judge Monson for his granddaughter, Miss Morris.

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August Belmont has taken Cottage No. 12 at the United States, Saratoga, for the racing season. He arrived there last Saturday, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay have taken Cottage No. 17 and Miss Babcock is to be their guest. Clarence Mackay and Craig Wadsworth are playing in the polo tournament at Saratoga this week. William C. Whitney and Sydney Paget are among those who have cottages at the same hotel.

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An engagement of interest announced from Newport is that of Miss Greta Pomeroy, the daughter of Mrs. Charles Coolidge Pomeroy, formerly Miss Edith Burnet, and Philip Clark. Mrs. Pomeroy, who is at Newport, lives at 365 West End Avenue in this city. Mr. Clark is a well-known polo player, and has recently settled in New York. Miss Pomeroy is a very close friend of Mrs. George Gould and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. She is a fearless horsewoman, is an adept with a gun, and is a great social favorite.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Gould are anchored off Whitestone, L. I., in their yacht, the Sybarite. They will remain there several days. J. Pierpont Morgan, on the Corsair, has been at Great Neck to see his daughter, Mrs. Herbert Satterlee. Miss Morgan is in California.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 15.—Although the weather to-day was not at all pleasant, a fairly good crowd saw the tennis games at the Casino, and the society women appeared in new gowns that seemed quite unsuited to the rainy, foggy day. There was also a number of onlookers at the polo games on Bateman's Point, although the fog during the match was the thickest of the day and later developed into a drizzle which made storm coats necessary.

Many entertainments were given during the day and evening. One enjoyable luncheon was that of Mrs. Pembroke Jones at the Havemeyer villa, given in honor of Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse. Covers were laid for twenty-four guests, and the house had been practically refurnished and rearranged on the drawing room floor until that whole floor was made to seem one extensive conservatory. Palms were placed in all the principal rooms, and there were scattered around the different corridors and hallways vases of red roses and yellow, pink, and white flowers. Among those invited to meet Mrs. Whitehouse were Mrs. Charles A. Childs, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, and Mrs. John R. Drexel.

Miss Leary's Thursday afternoon reception was held as usual. A large tent had been erected on the grounds at the rear of the house, and there the refreshments were served. The drawing room was handsomely decorated with American Beauty roses in vases, while palms and greens were used on the piazzas and lawns. Over the entrance way, which was particularly attractive, were hanging grape vines, full of clusters of fruit. An excellent musical programme was rendered.

On Henry Walters's steam yacht Narada, while she was in use as the committee's boat for the race of the thirty-footers to-day, was a large buffet table, on which the decoration consisted of a little full-rigged sailing vessel, made entirely of flowers, with all sails set.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry entertained at luncheon to-day on the steam yacht Electra and gave a dinner to-night at their villa, "Leavergo."

Mrs. Eli Livingston Ludlow gave a card party, and Miss Pauline French a young people's party.

Dinners were given by Mrs. W. F. Whitehouse, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. F. H. Benedict, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, and Mrs. J. L. Van Alen.

Mrs. Watts Sherman has placed at the disposal of the Natural History Society the sum of $100, to be used for money prizes to people who will prepare local collections on some definite subject. Mr. Sherman believes that the competition thus caused will be found advantageous in fostering that love for natural history pursuits which the society has tried to encourage for the last eighteen years.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will give their first social function of the season on Saturday night—a dinner on the steam yacht Nourmahal.

Two dinners will be given Sunday evening at the Casino, one for fifty guests by J. F. D. Lanier and the other for thirty-five by Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie.

Newport people are becoming alarmed over the presence of the elm-leaf beetle, which is destroying many beautiful shade trees hereabout. The Natural History Society has appointed a committee, consisting of Misses Esther Morton Smith, Edith Wetmore, Anna F. Hunter, M. Theodora Taylor, Mary Edith Powel, and Agnes Caroline Storer, to raise and expend funds for the extermination of this and other undesirable Newport insects.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., will give a large dinner at Beaulieu on Monday evening.

Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood of New York is at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Oliver S. Campbell is here for the tennis tournament and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott.

Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., is the guest of Prof. Alexander Agassiz.

Jamestown held its annual fête to-day, Jamestown Day, as it is known locally. The first of these celebrations was held in 1898 and was so successful that it has been repeated every year. The buildings in the business part of the town were handsomely decorated with bunting and flags and every part of the town was in gala dress. The parade of decorated carriages, bicycles, and other vehicles started at 3 o'clock and moved through the principal streets to the new house of the Quononoquot Club, where prizes were awarded the best displays. Many of these were striking. The carriage of Stewart Baird, with Mr. Baird in Japanese costume astride the horse and two young women in the carriage dressed as Geisha girls, was a winner.

In the baby show there were seven entries, and the dog show and exhibits of bicycles, trade wagons, runabouts, brakes, carriages, donkey carts, ox carts, and riding horses were all interesting. The committee in charge of the fête consisted of Dr. George McClellan of Philadelphia, Capt. Theodore F. Jewell, and Waldo Story. They succeeded in pleasing everybody by giving prizes to practically every exhibit in the parade.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 15.—All the fashionable set who were not at the Kebo Valley Club watching the golf and tennis tournaments were attending the reception given to-day by Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. M. Ray of New York. It was a large affair. Among the prominent people present were Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. R. H. McCormick, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Judge and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Count and Countess Laugler-Villars, Johnston Livingston, Miss Fox, and Miss Bend.

Mrs. Albert Clifford-Barney entertained at luncheon to-day Misses Lawrence, Seeley, Sharswood, Hinkle, Fox, Theobald, Hollins, Conover, Sedley, Davis, Leffingwell, Bend, Martin, Thomas, Willing, and Draper.

Several dinners were given to-night. E. J. Curley entertained at the Malvern Judge and Mrs. Patterson, Judge and Mrs. Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie, Col. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Bowler, Mrs. Larz Anderson, Charles Howe, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Miss Furniss, ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle, Mrs. Nicholas Anderson, Mrs. McCormick, Miss McMillan, Mr. Van Nest, and Mrs. Joy.

Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle entertained Mrs. McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Lowell, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Wadsworth, Miss Draper, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. James Ross Todd, Miss Seeley, Mrs. Ingalls, Waldron Bates, Miss Henderson, Mr. Jordon, and Mr. Rodgers.

Dr. and Mrs. Anderson entertained Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. McCook, and Major Gen. and Mrs. Brooke.

Movements of American Yachts.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 15.—The American steam yacht Margarita, owned by Anthony J. Drexel, sailed from here yesterday for Philadelphia.

GRAVESEND, Aug. 15.—The American steam yacht Valiant, owned by William K. Vanderbilt, has arrived here.

Watterson—Casanova.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—Lieut. Henry Watterson, Jr., son of the Louisville journalist, and Miss Blanca Esther Casanova, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Juan J. Casanova, formerly of Cuba but now of this city, were married here at noon to-day.

The bride is the niece of Gen. Casanova, who was killed in battle during the Cuban-Spanish war. She met Lieut. Watterson, who was with the American forces that were sent to Cuba.

IN THE SHOPS.

The woman's Norfolk jacket has arrived, and it is the same attractive garment that it always is. One may call them shooting jackets at will, but there are many more women who will wear them for a general rough-and-ready garment than will go shooting in them. They are made with a yoke back and front, with one plait running from the yoke to the lower edge of the jacket in the back, the belt of the material outside the plait and two plaits extending from the yoke down in front, the belt carried under these. What could be prettier for a nice little rainy day suit than one of these jackets, with a short unlined skirt which will perhaps have fewer rows of stitching around the lower edge than the outing skirts which women have been wearing?

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Pockets are to be seen in some of the trim little Fall suits. There are two in the jacket of a plain little blue cloth, very dark, the skirt made plain, no stitching, and no flounce around the lower edge, which still has something of a flare. The blouse in which the pockets appear is very much like those which have been worn, a short blouse outright in the back and sloucing in front, and finished at the waist by a shaped belt of the material. There are two trim little pockets set up on either side of the front, each finished with a little metal-rimmed cloth button. There is a velvet turndown collar and revers of stitched silk, and there is a neat little suit.

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Double-breasted jackets will be worn in the Fall, if the first notes prove true. A neat little dark blue suit is finished with a tight-fitting jacket, double-breasted, with two rows of silk buttons down the front. The jacket is pointed back and front, ever so little, just below the waist line, for it is short as may be. There is a flounce to this skirt, with a pointed front, where it dips down following the line of the short jacket above it, then gradually growing deeper toward the back.

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The backs of these skirts are finished with inverted plaits, but several other skirts have entirely plain backs as far as the material is concerned, though in many cases there are stitched bands to relieve the appearance of plainness.

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One brown suit is finished with stitched bands of the material. There are three of these in the back and two in the front, each about an inch wide. Beginning at the shoulders, they are carried to the waist of the jacket, and on the skirt from the waist to the lower edge the centre band stitched as are the others on both edges, being exactly in the centre of the back where there is no fullness. There are two, one on either side of the front of the jacket, and these, too, are carried to the lower edge of the skirt, giving a panel effect, which will probably be more seen this Fall and Winter than it has been this Summer. There are bone buttons on this suit, though the tendency seems, as has been apparent for some time, to run to silk, satin, or stuff buttons of some kind. There is a brown velvet turndown collar to the suit, and the jacket is finished at the waist line in the back with a velvet band which stops at the stitched bands on either side of the front.

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The skirt of a light mixed brown canvas cheviot suit is finished in an exceedingly pretty fashion. There are inverted box plaits on the lower edge, beginning with one in the centre of the front of the skirt, which is not deep, and from there the plaits continue at intervals to the back, each plait making a big step higher until the last at the sides of the back run half way up the skirt. The skirt in the back is finished with a big box plait about three inches wide at the top and broadening out fan-shaped to the lower edge of the skirt and the fullness falling over the last of the inverted plaits on either side of the skirt. This gown is attractively trimmed. Jacket and skirt, with stitched points in bands of silk about half an inch wide and some three inches in width set horizontally all over it. There is a cream lace front and sleevelettes, the sleeve of the jacket flaring into an exaggerated bell above it.

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It is something the shape of the old bell skirt revived, the new serpentine skirt, very pretty and graceful, and will make the woman look slimmer than ever as it tapers down from the hips and in just below the knees, and then flaring out again to give room for the pretty swath of ruffles that every woman loves to feel around her feet.

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There is a flounce on many of these skirts, not very deep in front, and rising rather suddenly to the back. There are bands of trimming above these flounces frequently, put on just where the skirt is drawn in, and they give the effect of making that indrawing line themselves. There are some things in which women delight because they are fashionable; there are others which give them a genuine pleasure aside from the attractive desire to be in the mode, and this skirt is one of them.

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There are long pointed sleeves in these first Fall designs, which are appearing, sleeveless, also very full. The regular sleeve in some cases is fulled out into a deep puff on the forearm before it is guthered in at the wrist.

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Long light coats show deep hoods, such as have been worn in Paris this Summer, or deep capelike pieces of lace falling over each shoulder. There are the full long frills of lace, Louis XV. style, at the wrists in some sleeves, a charming fashion.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John D. Elliott.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 15.—John D. Elliott, who was a Colonel in the Confederate Army, is dead at his country home near Fort Logan, south of this city.

He was Acting Governor of Mississippi in 1853, when Gov. Henry S. Foote lay stricken with yellow fever, and organized while in that office the most extensive relief system ever known in the South to cope with the epidemic of yellow fever. Later he was a political leader in Texas, with his home at Benham. As an editor, he published newspapers in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. Since 1879 he has lived in Denver, where he gained a reputation as a lawyer. He fell ill in June while returning from Texas, the sickness developing later into dropsy of the heart, which caused his death. His wife and one son, J. C. F. Elliott, of Texas, survive him.

Ex-Judge John B. Storm.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Aug. 15.—Ex-Judge John B. Storm died to-day in his rooms in the Burnett House after a long illness. He was one of the leading Democrats in Eastern Pennsylvania, and served four terms in Congress. After the death of Judge Drehr, in 1894, he was appointed a Judge in the Monroe-Carbon district. A year later he was defeated for the office by Judge Craig, and since then he has not taken an active interest in politics.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM H. DOWNINGTON died suddenly yesterday at his home in Newark of hemorrhage of the stomach. Mr. Downington was born in Elizabeth in 1833, and was a descendent of Sir Richard Townley, who owned a large part of old Elizabethtown. He lived in Newark for many years and ran a dry goods store there. A daughter survives him.

Capt. WILLIAM GRIMES, well known in the waters about New York, died on Tuesday at the Hudson Street Hospital. Capt. Grimes left Elizabeth, N. J., where he lived, on Tuesday morning in command of the Anthracite, and was stricken with apoplexy in the pilot house of his vessel. He was born in Rondout, but had lived in Elizabeth for the past twenty-five years. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

GEORGE WARREN SMITH, head of the firm of George W. Smith & Co., died at Northeast Harbor, Me., on Tuesday at the age of sixty-seven years. He was senior Director of the Bank of the Manhattan Company. He was also a Director of the German-American Insurance Company and of the Greenwich Savings Bank. He belonged to the Union League Club, Lafayette Post, G. A. R.; the Ardsley Club, the Metrop

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, $2,100,000.00 SURPLUS, AND PROFITS, $2,100,000.00 UNDIVIDED
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities
List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit
available throughout the world.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS: GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

First National Bank STOCK.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3402—JOHN.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS. COTTON. WHEAT.
ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. Tel. 560 Broad

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
135 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Up-town office,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

To the Owners and Holders of the First Mortgage Preference Bonds
OF THE
Georgia & Alabama Railway:
You will take notice that the Georgia and Alabama Railway in the exercise of the right of redemption secured to it by the terms of the bonds and the deed of trust securing the same, will, on the first day of October, 1901, redeem and pay off at 105 and interest, all of its First Mortgage Preference Bonds dated October 1st, 1895, and secured by deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Railway to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of the same date, and all owners and holders of said Preference bonds are hereby notified to present the bonds respectively held or owned by them at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in the City of Baltimore, Md., to be then and there redeemed and paid off by said Railway. Holders of First Mortgage Preference bonds may at any time prior to October 1st, 1901, surrender the same, together with all unmatured coupons thereon, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., and receive in exchange therefor First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds in like amount bearing coupons corresponding to those on the bonds so surrendered, differences in interest, owing to dates of maturity of coupons, being adjusted.
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

Ohio Southern Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.
Holders of certificates of Central Trust Company of New York, issued on deposit of abovenamed bonds under agreement of June 21, 1896, upon surrender thereof at office of Central Trust Company of New York, will be entitled to receive for each bond with December, 1896, and all subsequent coupons attached, represented by such certificate, $1,000 Detroit Southern Railroad Company, "Ohio Southern Division" First Mortgage 4% Gold Bond, bearing interest from June 1st, 1901, the sum of $48.33 in cash, ($8.33 thereof being interest from March 15th to June 1st,) and a certificate entitling holder to participate pro rata in any future distribution of cash when received by the Committee, and as determined by it, as provided in the agreement of February 20th, 1901.
Dated New York, August 16th, 1901.
WILLIAM A. READ,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY SANFORD,
THOMAS DENNY,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
Committee.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

HOLDERS OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS, BONDS
are requested to communicate with us, giving description of bonds held, and will receive full particulars of refunding proposition.
NOEL-YOUNG BOND & STOCK COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WANTED—100 shares Northern Pacific common; answer immediately. J. M., Post Office Box 1,674.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.
NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.
TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:
Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.
Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.
Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.
Dated New York, August 6, 1901.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:
Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.
All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

33 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, August 12, 1901.
To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Union Trust Company of New York under the Agreement dated May 10, 1900, for Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds:
The undersigned Committee under the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned hereby give notice, pursuant to the terms of said agreement, that the Committee has entered into a contract with the Wabash Railroad Company for the acquisition by said Railroad Company of the railroad and property described in the first mortgage of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, a copy of which contract is lodged with said Union Trust Company of New York, and the terms of which, briefly summarized, are as follows:
First. The Wabash Company shall acquire said property upon the confirmation of the foreclosure sale (provided it can be obtained at a satisfactory price,) shall pay all receivers' certificates, preferential liabilities, costs, counsel fees, compensation of Trustees and Committee, and shall issue a first mortgage upon said property to secure a total issue of Three and One-half Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due in 1941, with interest from the date thereof, payable semi-annually. The bonds shall be for $1,000 and $500. The total amount of bonds issuable under said mortgage shall be $8,500,000, and $500,000 thereof shall be reserved and applied solely to the improvement and equipment of the mortgaged property.
Second. Such three and a half per cent. bonds, to an amount equal to eighty per cent. of the par value of the principal of Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited with the Union Trust Company, shall be delivered to said Trust Company for distribution among the holders of its certificates of deposit at the rate of $800 in new bonds for each $1,000 of Omaha and St. Louis bonds. Scrip will be provided for fractional amounts.
Third. All stock of the Omaha and St. Louis Company held by the Committee is to be surrendered to the Wabash Company, and the suits brought by the Committee to enforce the personal liability of certain Directors of the Missouri Railway Construction Company are to be discontinued.
Fourth. Said contract is subject to the following conditions:
1. That the stockholders and debenture holders of the Wabash Company assent to its acquisition and mortgaging of said property.
2. That the holders of Union Trust Company certificates for Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited under said agreement of May 10, 1900, assent to said contract; and,
3. That the net preferred liabilities against the property which are to be paid by the Wabash Company do not exceed $475,000.
By the terms of said agreement of May 10, 1900, it is provided that any holder of Union Trust Company Certificates who does not expressly dissent from such contract in a writing delivered to the Committee within twenty days after the first publication of this notice shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to such contract.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH,
As a Committee constituted by the Agreement of Omaha and St. Louis bondholders, made May 10, 1900.

WE WISH TO BUY:
Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Stock,
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Income Bonds,
Syracuse Rapid Transit Stock & Bonds,
Retsof Mining Bonds,
Celluloid Stock,
Pacific Bank Stock,
American Surety Stock,
Mechanics' Bank Stock,
Corn Exchange Bank Stock,
Trust Co. of America Stock,
Hanover National Bank Stock,
Butchers' & Drovers' Bank Stock,
Lawyers' Title Insurance Stock.
AND HAVE FOR SALE:
Mount Morris Bank Stock,
National City Bank Stock,
National Park Bank Stock,
Bowling Green Trust Stock,
TOBEY & KIRK,
25 BROAD ST.

Office of the Michigan Central R. R. Co
Grand Central Station.
New York, N. Y., August 15th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given to the holders of the JACKSON, LANSING & SAGINAW RAILROAD EXTENDED CONSOLIDATED BONDS, maturing Sept. 1st, 1901, that the principal of the same will be paid on presentation of the bonds at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York City, on and after September 3d, 1901. Holders of the bonds who may prefer to receive payment at the office of the Ninth National Bank, New York City, (where the bonds by their terms are payable,) may present the same at said bank.
F. MIDDLEBROOK, Assistant Treasurer.

Greene Consolidated bought and sold; state quantities, best terms. Arthur Brenton Cook, Drexel Building, New York.

Copartnership Notices.
27 William Street,
New York, August 15th, 1901.
Mr. Charles Einsiedler has this day been admitted as a partner in our firm.

Lost and Found.
Lost or Stolen—Bank book No. 112,165 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Dividends.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
Dividends for the half-year ended 30th June, 1901, have been declared as follows:
On the Preference Stock two per cent.
On the Common Stock two and a half per cent.
Warrants for the Common Stock dividend will be mailed on or about 1st October to shareholders of record at the closing of the books in Montreal, New York, and London, respectively.
The Preference Stock dividend will be paid on Tuesday, 1st October, to shareholders of record at the closing of the books at the Company's London office, 1 Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C.
The Common Stock transfer books will close in London at 3 P. M. on Friday, 23d August, and in Montreal and New York on Friday, 6th of September. The Preference Stock books will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, 2d September.
All books will be reopened on Thursday, 3d October.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.
Montreal, 12th August, 1901.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
Chicago, Ill., August 5, 1901.
A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Directors, payable August 31st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business August 17th, 1901.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12 o'clock M. August 17th, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M. August 31st, 1901.
GEORGE HIGGINSON, JR., Secretary.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, Aug. 12th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901.
The Transfer Books will be closed on August 23d at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of September 4th, 1901.
GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

New York & Hoboken Ferry Company.
Hoboken, N. J., August 12th, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 2d, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 21st, 1901. The transfer books will close August 21st, 1901, at 3 P. M., and reopen September 3d, 1901, at 10 A. M.
C. C. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Company
No. 18 Broadway, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1901.
DIVIDENDS NOS. 86 AND 87.
The Trustees of the Company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent., and an extra dividend of one per cent., on its capital stock, payable Aug. 26th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from Aug. 16th to the 26th, 1901. E. A. JACOBY, Treasurer.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.
25 Broad St., New York, Aug. 15, 1901.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. will be paid Sept. 3, 1901, to common stockholders of record at 3 P. M. Aug. 24. Common stock transfer books will be closed from Aug. 24 to Sept. 4.
JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

The Mexican Northern Railway Co.,
NEW YORK OFFICE, 27 William Street.
August 15, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular quarterly Dividend of 1%, payable September 3d, to Stockholders of record at close of business on August 21st.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting OF The Hocking Valley Railway Co.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Columbus, O., August 14, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all committees thereof since the last meeting of stockholders,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors from five (5) to six (6.)
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Wool Exchange, to act upon a motion to reduce the number of Directors from nine to seven, and to fill vacancies in the Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Number 260 West Broadway, New York City, on the 19th day of August, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
Transfer Books will close five days prior to such meeting, and will open immediately thereafter. T. M. IVES, Secretary.

Proposals.

$20,000 PARK BONDS.
Office of City Treasurer,
Trenton, N. J., Aug. 13, 1901.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1901, for the purchase of the whole of twenty thousand dollars of twenty-five-year three and one-half per cent. Park Bonds of the City of Trenton, N. J.
The above bonds will be in registered form, in denominations of $100 or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually. Bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.
Each bidder will be required as an evidence of good faith to inclose with each bid a certified check on a National bank for $1,000, payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.
The bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.
Bonds authorized by ordinance of Common Council, passed June 18, 1901, and by acts of the Legislature approved March 14, 1883; March 18, 1885, and March 17, 1893.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton Park Bonds," and addressed to W. J. B. STOKES, City Treasurer.

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
8th August, 1901.
Sealed proposals for installing a Coal-Handling Apparatus at the Manhattan State Hospital, West, Ward's Island, New York City, may be sent by mail, or delivered in person, up to four o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 26th day of August, 1901, to Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, Manhattan State Hospital, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. At this time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.
Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol, at Albany, New York.
Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidders, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the Board of Managers reserves the right to reject all bids.
(Sig.) HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President, Board of Managers.
New York City, Aug. 13, 1901.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW York City, Aug. 12, 1901: Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., Aug. 27, 1901, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing to the U. S. Quartermaster's Department at New York, Boston, Chicago, or San Francisco, 10,000 Yellow Oilskin Pommel Slickers, Fish Brand, or equal, conforming to the sealed standard sample at this Depot; preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. Blank forms for bidding can be obtained at this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Pommel Slickers," and addressed to MAJOR F. VON SCHRADER, Q. M., U. S. A., Act'g Depot Qr. Mr.

BENICIA ARSENAL, BENICIA, CAL., AUG. 16, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 11 A. M., Sept. 16, 1901, for purchase of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores, including cannon, projectiles, small arms ammunition, scrap metal, etc. Information furnished on application to COLONEL A. MORDECAI, Ord. Dept., Com'dg.

Bergen Turnpike Bonds Approved.
The stockholders of the Jersey City, Hoboken, and Paterson Street Railway met at the main office of the company, 23 Hudson Place, Hoboken, yesterday, and voted to approve the action of the Directors in assuming responsibility for the issue of $1,000,000 in bonds by the Bergen Turnpike Company, which is part of the Jersey City, Hoboken, and Paterson system. The money raised is to be used in reconstructing the Bergen turnpike from Hoboken to Hackensack, and building trolley lines along the entire route.

Will Declare F. D. Carley a Bankrupt.
NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 15.—Referee Frederick W. Leonard announced to-day that he would close the examination in the bankruptcy proceedings brought by Francis D. Carley, the former Wall Street banker, and would report at once that he should be discharged as a bankrupt.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 15	466,738
To date this year	196,600,742
Corresponding date last year	74,598,584

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 15	$1,026,500
To date this year	$701,825,720
Corresponding date last year	$324,204,260

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½ @3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Laclede Gas pf	2
Am. Smelting	1½	Lake Erie & W	2
Am. Smelting pf	½	Long Island	1
Am. Sugar	2¼	Louis. & Nash	1⅞
Am. Tobacco	1	Manhattan	1½
Anaconda Copper	½	Met. Street Ry	1½
At., Top. & S. F	1⅝	Mexican Central	⅞
At., T. & S. F. pf	1	Mexican National	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Mo., K. & T.	⅞
Brooklyn Rapid Tr	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf	1½
Brunswick	½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Mobile & Ohio	1
Chi. & Alton	½	National Biscuit	½
Chi., Ind. & L	1⅝	N. Y. Ont. & W	⅝
Chi., L. & E. pf	1½	Norfolk & West	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P	1⅝	North. Pac. pf	½
C., M. & St. P. pf	5⅝	Pacific Coast	4
Chi. & N. W	⅝	Pacific Mail	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac	⅝	Penn. R. R	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	⅝	Reading	½
Col. Fuel & I	2	Reading 1st pf	½
Col. So. 2d pf	½	Reading 2d pf	⅝
Consol. Gas	1	Rep. Steel pf	⅛
Cont. Tobacco	½	Rubber Goods	⅛
Cont. Tob. pf	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	½
Del. & Hudson	½	St. L. & San F	⅛
Den. & Rio Gr	½	St. L. Southwestern	⅛
Den. & R. G. pf	⅝	Southern Pacific	⅝
Des M. & Ft. D	½	Southern Railway	½
Erie	1½	Southern Ry. pf	⅝
Erie 1st pf	1½	Tenn. Coal & I	2½
Erie 2d pf	1½	Texas & Pacific	1½
General Electric	4	Union Pacific	1½
Gt. North. pf	2	U. S. Steel	½
Illinois Central	1¼	U. S. Steel pf	½
Int. Power	½	Wabash	⅛
Int. Pump	1⅝	Wabash pf	⅛
Iowa Central	1	West. Union Tel	½
Iowa Central pf	2	W. & L. E. 2d pf	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Bicycle	1	Chi. & N. W. pf	2
American Ice	½	Glucose Sugar pf	1
Canadian Pacific	⅜	Minn. & St. L. pf	1½
Chi. & Alton pf	⅝	Wells-Fargo Exp	3

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Michigan Central 5s, 1931 3

Bond Advanced.

Stand. R. & T. inc. 1 | Wabash 2d 2½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Again the daily list of net changes in Stock Exchange quotations is largely—almost wholly—on the side of advances. More than recent activity showed in yesterday's market, and the stocks of higher character which have been leading current improvement were still conspicuously at the front. Union Pacific rose to within a fraction of par, while St. Paul and others of the class touched new figures for the present improvement.

No bad news of any sort intruded; reports from the steel strike centre indicated practical collapse of the strike in so far as it could have been considered seriously threatening. Crop news had better tone, and there were developments in the sterling exchange market which indicate the improbability of any important gold movement to Europe—these developments being likely to have early publicity.

Commission house transactions were on a more liberal scale than recently shown. But the chief and most effective buying seemed still to come from quarters where the strongest financial power of Wall Street centres. Interests having relations with Mr. Morgan, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Keene, and the Standard Oil party have been the notable confident buyers.

European buying orders were yesterday again in evidence, and from important international banking authority came the statement that one interest in London had taken over 100,000 shares of stocks, particularly Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and St. Paul, during the past ten days; the same authority intimated that such European buying was part of a movement which might be expected to develop soon into much more importance. That Union Pacific will on the next dividend declaration be advanced to a 5 per cent. basis is forecast also by the same authority—and it is an authority which can be counted as practically official.

About 40,000 shares of the steel stocks were yesterday traded in, their advance being over a slight fractional range. In these stocks, as in Union Pacific and most of the Granger properties, there remains a persistent short interest, and there is a substantial borrowing demand for almost every one of the stocks against which bear attacks have been directed. The character of the rise from recent low levels has not been of a kind to hasten short covering; securities have advanced gradually, steadily, without sensational features, and on restricted trading. Rises like this do not startle the short interest into covering—the technical situation now revealing extensive short commitments. An encouraging factor is the report of the National Bureau of Statistics on foreign trade for July, the remarkable feature of which is the gain in merchandise exports over imports, and the actual gain in the value of exports, the total for the month being $109,031,158, and the excess over exports being $36,134,071. The value of exports far exceeds any previous July and the excess is much greater than for any previous July except that of last year, with which it compares closely. Total exports for the first seven months of the year reached the gigantic figures of $830,883,816, and the excess over imports for the same period is $324,546,625, breaking all records. This wonderful showing exerted a marked influence on yesterday's security market in the late trading.

The grain markets showed further reaction, wheat declining about 2 cents per bushel and corn about 1½ cents. The Cincinnati Price Current (a conservative authority) states that there is no further lowering of corn conditions, and estimates the crop at 1,400,000,000 bushels. This confirms the estimate of the statistician of the New York Produce Exchange. The Price Current estimates the wheat crop somewhat higher than the Produce Exchange authority, figuring out a yield of 715,000,000 bushels, on which it estimates an exportable surplus of 300,000,000 bushels, for which there will be full demand abroad.

METROPOLITAN TRANSIT CO. CHARTER.
Osborn Congelton, President of the American Elevated Railroad Company, when asked yesterday for further details regarding his statement as to the existence of an elevated franchise on Broadway from Fourteenth Street to Harlem, said:
"The charter was granted by the State Legislature some time in the 80's to a corporation known as the Metropolitan Transit Company, and provided for the privilege of constructing an elevated road from Harlem down Broadway to University Place. We have legal advice that the charter is still valid, and that the road could be built at any time."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Westinghouse Electric Company said to have had the best business in its history in the last six months.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Resumption of operations by the Atlantic Iron Company, an independent concern, of New Castle, Penn., after an idleness of thirteen months.

National Glass Company's bonded indebtedness to be increased $2,500,000, to provide necessary working capital.

According to Boston dispatches, it is understood that the Directors of the General Electric Company will not take action on the next quarterly dividend on the common stock until early in September.

Ruling of the Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange that dealings in St. Louis and San Francisco first and second preferred and common will hereafter be considered to be in stock, except in cases where the trade is specifically made in the certificates.

Official announcement that over 90 per cent. of the bonds of the Newburg Electric Railway, the Newburg and Orange Lake Railroad, and the Waldoon and Orange Railroad have been deposited and the proposed reorganization plan has been declared operative.

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Details for consolidating the outside agencies of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads said to have been completed.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.
Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months.
Mercantile paper rate: 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.
Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $181,530,016; balances, $8,505,603; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,087,244.
Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.
Foreign exchange was weaker. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand.
Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85⅛@$4.85¼; demand, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅜; cables, $4.87⅞@$4.88; commercial bills, $4.84⅛@$4.85⅜.
Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅞ less 1-16@5.18¾, and 5.16⅞; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95 5-16@95⅜; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅛@40 5-16.
Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—16 2-3c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—There was an improved demand for money to-day in connection with pay day. Discounts were quiet.
On the Stock Exchange hardly any business was done beyond concluding the settlement. Consols and gilt-edged securities continued firm, and there were indications of an increased demand. Home rails hardened. Foreigners were steady, but lifeless. Rio Tintos had a better tone. Kafirs were firm. A moderate business was done in these securities.
Americans generally were harder, but there were few transactions. Steels were very hard. Grand Trunks were easier on profit-takings. Canadian Pacifics receded. The close was steady.
Consols for money, 94 11-16; consols for the account, 94¾; Anaconda, 9⅛; Canadian, 113⅜; St. Paul, 168⅝; Illinois Central, 147½; Louisville, 106⅜; New York Central, 157½; Northern Pacific preferred, 101; Pennsylvania, 71½; Southern Pacific, 57⅛; United States Steel, 44⅛ ex-dividend; preferred, 95⅜; Atchison, 76⅝; preferred, 98½; Baltimore and Ohio, 99⅜ ex-dividend; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47¼; Chicago Great Western, 22⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 43½; preferred, 94; Erie, 39¼; first preferred, 67⅞; second preferred, 51½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 24⅝; preferred, 64½; Norfolk and Western, 54⅜; preferred, 89 ex-dividend; Ontario and Western, 34½; Reading, 21½; first preferred, 39¾; second preferred, 28⅜; Southern Railway, 30⅝; preferred, 87¼; Union Pacific, 100½; preferred, 91½; Wabash, 22; preferred, 41; Rand Mines, 42⅜; Spanish 4s, 69⅞.
Bar silver steady at 26 13-16d per ounce.
Money, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.
The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £124,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.50; Madrid, 40.12; Lisbon, 39.

In Continental Centres.
BERLIN, Aug. 15.—Business was extremely quiet on the Boerse to-day, owing to the Boerses in Catholic countries being closed on account of the celebration of the Feast of the Assumption. Bank and iron shares, after fluctuating, grew firmer. Home funds were dull. Foreigners and Canadian Pacifics were steady. Transvaals were weak.
Exchange on London, 20 marks 43½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 1⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.
PARIS, Aug. 15.—Holiday.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £1,688,000, circulation decreased £498,000, bullion increased £1,190,417, other securities decreased £318,000, other deposits decreased £1,438,000, public deposits increased £3,056,000, notes reserve increased £1,663,000, and Government securities increased £299,000.
The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability is 50.93 per cent.; last week it was 49.18 per cent.
Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Thirty-five cents discount was the New York exchange rate to-day. Interest charges for call and time loans were unchanged at 4½@5 per cent.
There was little demand for local stocks to-day, and in those sections of the market in which an attempt to sell was made prices showed an easier tone. Northwestern Elevated common declined to 46 on the marketing of a small amount of stock. Diamond Match eased off to 145. Tin Can and Biscuit were held steady at about yesterday's range. Lake Street Elevated debentures declined to 103, the trading in these being the heaviest that has been seen in some time. Lake Street stock sold at 13.
Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
760	American Can	24½	24¼	24¼
220	American Can pf	74	73½	74
18	American Radiator pf	110¼	110¼	110¼
5	Central Union Telephone	45	45	45
3	Chicago Telephone	273	273	273
100	Chicago Union Tr. pf	59	59	59
600	Diamond Match	145⅝	145	145¼
235	Lake Street Elevated	13¼	13	13½
10	Metropolitan Elev.	36½	36½	36½
50	Metropolitan Elev. pf	93	93	93
550	National Biscuit	43⅝	43¼	43⅝
50	National Biscuit pf	103	103	103
302	Northwestern Elev.	47	46	46
1	Northwestern Elev. pf	95	95	95
20	Shelby Steel Tube pf	35	35	35
6	South Side Elevated	109	108	108
50	West Chicago	100½	100½	100½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—Money loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 3 and 4 per cent. and New York funds sold at 16 2-3 cents' discount. Exchanges, $20,544,646; balances, $2,005,864.
On call, money rules most from 4 to 4½ per cent.; there are exceptions at 3½ and 5 per cent. Time money is quiet, with 4½ to 5 per cent. generally quoted for four to six months on acceptable collateral. In commercial paper there is a good demand at 5 per cent.; very choice paper would shade this figure.
The stock market was dull, but with an upward tendency. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
824	Atchison	76	74½	76
37	Atchison pf	96⅝	96½	96½
9	Boston & Albany	256½	256½	256½
50	Boston Elevated	180	180	180
1	Chi., B. & Quincy	194	194	194
100	C., J. R. & S. Y	159	158	158
10	Mexican Central	24¾	24¾	24¾
22	N. Y., N. H. & H	215	214½	215
6	Pere Marquette	66	66	66
10	Rock Island	142⅝	142⅝	142⅝
50	So. California pf	20	20	20
850	Union Pacific	99¼	97¾	99¼
25	Union Pacific pf	90	89¾	90

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market yesterday were considerably larger than those of the past few days. At the same time the recent strength was continued, and quotations again advanced, in some cases materially. Conditions in the Stock Exchange market being favorable, trading in the outside market was stimulated and in a general way the day on the curb was the best in a week or more.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were the most active issue. They were in general demand, and fully $400,000 of the bonds were bought at prices ranging from 67⅞ to 68¼, odd amounts selling as high as 68⅝. They closed at 68 bid, showing a net gain of five-eighths of a point.

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DOMINION SECURITIES COMPANY.—For several days past there has been some trading in the stock of the Dominion Securities Company, yesterday's sales being made around 67½, which represents an advance of about 5 points since the beginning of the week, when the stock was first traded in on the curb. The company, which is capitalized at $1,500,000, is empowered to deal in stocks, bonds, and securities of all kinds, and at present it is engaged in financing railroad undertakings in Nova Scotia, including the building of the Cape Breton Railway. This road is being built on the subsidies granted by the Canadian and Nova Scotia Governments, and on terms which, it is said, will be very profitable to the Dominion Securities Company. The assets of the company, it is stated, in addition to about $300,000 in cash, include practically all the stock of the Cape Breton Railway and 75 per cent. of the stock of the South Shore road, which has just been acquired. It is further stated that the company has no obligations. The directors of the Securities Company are William Seward Webb, Samuel R. Callaway, John Jacob Astor, Arthur L. Meyer, Henry L. Sprague, Percy Clement, Thomas Robertson, Edgar Van Etten, Alfred Schiffer, and Frank E. Webb.

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AMERICAN BANK NOTE was traded in yesterday more actively than for a long time past. Sales amounting to over 100 shares were made at 56, and the stock closed at 55½ bid.

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KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS preferred sold to the extent of 400 shares at 74¼ and 74½. The closing bid of 73⅜ showed a net gain of half a point.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE issues were all strong. The preferred stock sold up to 50, an advance of one and a half points, and the common closed at 28 bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point.

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UNITED STATES REDUCTION common made a net gain of nearly three points after dealings in 300 or 400 shares. It closed at 31¼ bid.

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STANDARD OIL sold at 772½ ex. dividend. The stock closed at that price, showing a net gain of 2½ points.

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AMERICAN CAN was fairly active, but no change occurred in the price of either issue. The common closed at 24 bid.

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UNIVERSAL TOBACCO common sold for the first time in a long while. A sale of 100 shares was made just at the close at 20.

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RAILWAY AUTOMATIC SALE sold to the extent of 100 shares at 15.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 15. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 14. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55½	57	56	58½
American Can	24	24½	24	24⅝
American Can pf	73⅜	74½	73⅜	74⅝
American Chicle	82	86	82	86
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9½	8	9½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	35½	37½	35½	37½
American Malt 6s	93½	94½	93½	94½
*American Thread pf	4	4⅝	4	4⅝
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	28½	30	26½	50
*British Columbia Copper	13½	14¼	13½	14¼
British Exchequer 3s	98	98⅜	98	98⅜
*California Copper	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Camden Land	1	1½	1	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6¼	6⅜	6½	6⅜
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	33	34½	33	34½
Central Fireworks	23	25	23	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	15½	17	15½	17
Con. Refrigerating	6¼	7	6¼	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	3½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf			26½	
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27		27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	68	68⅛	67⅝	67⅝
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	107
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	14	15	14¼	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	40½	41	40⅝	41
Detroit Southern 4s	94½	96	94½	96
Electric Boat	19	22	17	20
Electric Boat pf	44	50	44	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf	8	12	8	12
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅜	1¾	1⅜	1⅝
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅔	3	⅔	3
General Carriage	1		1	
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8½	9½	8	10
Havana Commercial pf	43½	45½	43½	45½
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	73¼		73⅛	74⅛
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	85½	87	85½	87
Lorillard pf.	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1⅛	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7⅜	8½	7⅜	8½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	23	25	22	25
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	84	87	84	87
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Gas	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
N. Y. & Q. N's E. & P. pf	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. N. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10½	11¼	10½	11¼
Otis Elevator	32¼	33½	32½	33½
Otis Elevator pf	97	98	97	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	74	70	74
Retsof	46	46		
Retsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf.	99½	100	99½	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	147½	150	148	152
St. Louis Transit	27	27½	26½	27¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101½	101	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82½	82½	81¾	82½
Seaboard Air Line pf	28	28½	27½	28
Seaboard Air Line pf	49⅝	50	48½	49¼
Singer Mfg.	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & Trac.	39	42	39	42
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J.	772½	775	778	780
Storage Power	5	9	5	9
Tennessee Copper	17	18	17	17½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	3	6	3	6
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼
Union Typewriter	60	62	60	62
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116½	119	116½	119
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	89¾	88	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf	30¾		30¾	
U. S. Cotton Duck	29½	30	29½	30
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90½	91¼	90½	91¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref.	31½	33	28½	30
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	40	45	40	45
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.		100		100
Universal Tobacco		21		21
Universal Tob. pf. w. i.		56		58
Va. Coal, I. & C.	7	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	40	42	40	42
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16½	17½	16½	17½
Worthington Pump pf	112½	113½	112½	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	244	248	244	249
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	106
Brooklyn City R. R.	241½	244	241½	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100⅝	103	100⅝	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	230	240	230	240
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	106
Columbus Railway	45½	46¼	45½	46¼
Columbus Railway pf	165	168	165	168
Con. Traction of N. J.	67	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	105½	106½	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. 1st	113½	114½	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 5s	81¼	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98¾	97½	98¾
New Orleans Traction	27	29	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	206	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	175		175	
Steinway R. R. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	60	70
23d & 23th St. 5s, 1996	109	111	109	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116½	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov.	110	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1¼	¾	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) Gas pf	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	...	103	...
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	70	75	70	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	107¾	108	107¾	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	5¼	6¼	5¼	6¼
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	52	53	52	53
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	96¼	98¼	96¼	98¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	153
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas 1st 5s	97	100	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19	21	19	21
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96¼	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92¾	93½	92¾	93¾
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80½	82½	81	83
Union Ferry	40½	41	40¾	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	96½	95	96¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Tenn Settlement 3s		Mex Cent con 4s	
5,000	96¼	2,000	84½
Am Hide & L 6s		Louisville & Nashv col trust 4s	
5,000	96	5,000	100⅜
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		5,000	100¾
1,000	97	2,000	100⅝
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		Mex Cent 1st inc	
500	104	10,000	32½
1,000	104	15,000	32⅝
500	103⅜	2,000	32½
16,000	104	5,000	32¾
500	103⅜	40,000	33
29,000	104	Mo, K & T of T 5s	
Adj 4s, stamped		10,000	106
5,000	94½	Mo Pac trust 5s	
500	94	2,000	107
2,000	94½	Moh & Mal inc	
Balt & Ohio 4s		3,000	107
22,000	104	Morgan's L & T 1st 6s	
Balt & Ohio 3½s		2,000	123
1,000	95¾	N Y Cent & Hud Riv, L S col 3½s	
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s		10,000	90¼
10,000	90¼	N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s	
Balt & O sub ctfs for 4s, con, gtd, 1911, 6th inst pd		12,000	94½
1,000	105½	N Y, C & St L 4s	
5,000	106	2,000	107¾
B'klyn Un El 1st		Nor & W con 4s	
1,000	100⅞	2,000	101½
Canada South 1st		3,000	102
2,000	106⅜	North Pac 4s	
3,000	106¾	20,000	104½
Cent of Ga 2d inc		North Pac gen 3s	
2,000	29	10,000	72
5,000	29⅜	Peoria & E 1st 4s	
7,000	29½	10,000	97¼
5,000	29½	St L, I M & South gen 5s	
Cent Pac gtd 4s		1,000	116¼
29,000	101	St L, I M & South unif & ref 4s	
Cent Pac gtd 3½s		1,000	92½
44,000	87⅜	San A & A P 4s	
Ches & O gen 4½s		1,000	107⅝
4,000	107⅝	4,000	107⅞
Chi & Alton 3½s		San F, P & P 1st	
10,000	84¼	10,000	111
3,000	84⅜	South Pac 4s	
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds		2,000	91⅞
43,000	97⅝	4,000	91¾
2,000	97⅝	4,000	92
10,000	97⅝	10,000	91⅞
10,000	97⅝	South Ry 1st 5s	
9,000	97¾	4,000	116¾
Chi & Ind gen 5s		2,000	116⅜
1,000	123	Stand R & T inc	
Chi, Ind & Lo refunding 6s		5,000	8
23,000	122	Tol, St L & W 4s	
Chi, M & St. P. S Minn Div 6s		1,000	83¼
3,000	116	4,000	84
Terminal 5s		Union Pac 1st 4s	
2,000	111½	5,000	104½
Chi & N'w'n deb 5s, 1933		15,000	105
2,000	122	Union Pac conv 4s	
Chi Term Tran 4s		140,000	107
3,000	94½	2,000	106¾
Col & South 1st 4s		17,000	107
1,000	87¾	10,000	107⅛
11,000	87⅝	5,000	107¼
Erie 1st con 4s		1,000	107
1,000	98	5,000	106¾
Erie 1st gen 4s		16,000	107
32,000	85¾	2,000	107¼
2,000	85½	20,000	107
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B		3,000	106⅜
1,000	9½	10,000	106⅝
Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s		50,000	107
3,000	107⅜	Wabash 2d 5s	
Leh C & N B Coal ext gtd 4½s		1,000	107½
1,000	104⅞	Wabash deb, B	
Long Island unified 4s		25,000	61½
4,000	90½	10,000	61¾
Manhattan con 4s		25,000	61¾
3,000	104⅛	5,000	61¾
1,000	104⅞	Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s	
5,000s20F	104½	7,000	93
Michigan Cent 5s, 1931		Wis Cent gen 4s	
2,000	130	12,000	88
Total sales	$1,026,500	3,000	87¾
		3,000	87⅝

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.08	.03
Belcher	.06	.06
Best & Belcher	.12	.13
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.30	.30
Challenge Con	.33	.34
Chollar	.05	.05
Confidence	1.25	1.30
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.85	1.90
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.07	.09
Gould & Curry	.13	.15
Hale & Norcross	.26	.28
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.06	.05
Kentucky Con	.04	.02
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.13	.04
Occidental Con	.02	.02
Ophir	.80	.82
Overman	.10	.10
Potosi	.06	.06
Savage	.07	.06
Sag Belcher	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.12	.14
Standard	3.65	3.65
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.12	.13
Utah Con	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.31	.33
Silver bars	68¼	68¼
Mexican dollars	47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.05	.06
Telegraph	.07½	.07½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 15.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	16½	16⅝	16⅞	17⅛
Alamo	13¾	13½	13½	13½
Argentum	11	18	10	12
Anaconda	32½	35	34	35
Battle Mountain	16	17	16¼	17
Blue Bell	14½	16	14	16
Butterfly	40	41	40	41
C. C. Cons.	8	8½	8	9
Cortelian	10	11¼	10¾	12
C. C. & M.	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
Columbine Victor	7	8	7	8
Danto	5	6	5½	6¼
Doctor Jackpot	60	61½	61½	62
Elkton	17¼	180	176½	177½
El Paso	51½	52	51½	52
Fanny Rawlings	19⅜	20½	18	20½
Findlay	9¾	10	9¼	10
Gold Dollar	17⅝	18	17⅝	18
Golden Cycle	64	66	64	66
Golden Fleece	36	40	36	40
Gold Knob	4	4½	3⅞	4¼
Gold Sovereign	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Gould	16½	18	16¾	16⅝
Hart	8	10	8	10
Ingham	14½	15	14⅞	16
Isabella	44½	45	42½	43
Jackpot	39	42	40	45
Keystone	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¾
Last Dollar	55	67½	53	67½
Lexington	6	6¼	6	6⅛
Little Puck	7¼	7½	7¼	7½
Mint	18½	20	18	20
Molly Gibson	40	42	38	39
Molly Dwyer	7	7¼	7	7⅛
Mary Cashen	13	15	13	14¼
Moon Anchor	31½	32½	29½	30
National	3¾	4	3¾	3⅝
Nugget	17½	18	18	20
New Haven	5¼	5½	5¼	6
Orphan	17½	18	17½	18
Pharmacist	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
Pinnacle	7¾	8½	7	8¼
Pointer	7¾	8¼	8	8¾
Portland	308	305	302	309
Rose Maud	5⅜	5½	5½	5½
Rose Nicol	6	6¾	6¾	6¾
Republic	4¾	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
Rocky Mountain	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
Sedan	6¾	7	6¾	7
Vindicator	116½	118½	116½	120
Work	13	14	13⅝	14
Zoe	3	3½	3	3½

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in August showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific	$5,002
Northern Pacific	98,441
Total increase 2 roads	$103,443
Increase previously reported	843,881
Total increase 40 roads	$947,324
Decrease 7 roads previously reported	29,026
Net increase	$918,298

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Aug. 15, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
170	180	12	Adams Express	175	175	175	175	.....
113½	113¾	8,970	Amalgamated Copper	113⅝	114	113	113½	+ ⅝
3	4	350	American Bicycle	3	3	3	3	−1
29½	29⅝	1,080	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29⅞	29⅝	29	29⅜	+ ⅛
84	84½	300	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	84	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
34	34½	700	American Cotton Oil	33⅝	34¼	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
32½	32⅝	700	American Ice Co.	32	32	32	32	− ⅜
24½	25	1,100	American Locomotive	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½	.....
60½	62½	50	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	60¼	60½	60½	60½	.....
53½	53⅝	3,245	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	51⅝	53½	51⅝	53½	+1½
100⅞	101½	1,300	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	100¼	100⅞	100¼	100⅝	+ ⅞
133⅜	134	9,220	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	131¾	134½	130⅝	134	+2⅝
137	138	2,100	American Tobacco ctfs	136¼	136½	136	136½	+1
44⅜	44⅝	100	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	+ ⅛
76½	76⅝	22,100	At., T. & S. F.	76¼	76⅝	74⅝	76½	+1⅝
96⅝	96¾	7,000	At., T. & S. F. pf.	96	96⅝	95⅝	96⅜	−1
99½	99⅝	1,400	Baltimore & Ohio	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99⅝	+ ⅜
92½	93½	1,135	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	93	93	93	93	− ½
75½	75¾	2,850	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	75¼	75½	75	75½	+ ⅜
214	216	100	Brooklyn Un. Gas, x d.	215	215	215	215	.....
111	111½	400	Brunswick City	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
68	70	100	Canada Southern	70	70	70	70	− ⅝
111⅝	112	3,550	Canadian Pacific	112¼	112¼	111½	111⅞	.....
158	159	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	157	157	157	157	.....
46¼	46⅞	1,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	46⅛	46⅞	46	46⅜	+ ⅜
37⅞	38	2,100	Chicago & Alton	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
77	78	300	Chi. & Alton pf.	77½	77½	77	77	+ ⅛
22⅝	22⅞	2,725	Chicago Great West.	22⅜	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅜
81½	81⅝	130	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	81½	81⅝	81	81⅝	.....
37	37¼	3,700	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	36¼	37½	35½	37½	+1⅜
70¼	71⅛	100	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	+1½
165⅝	165⅞	38,850	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	164½	165⅞	164⅛	165⅝	+1⅝
191¼	192	2,555	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	187¼	191¼	187¼	191¼	+3⅝
192	195	200	Chicago & Northw.	193	195	193	195	+1
...	...	200	Chi. & Northw. pf.	215	220	215	220	−2
143½	143¾	4,070	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	140	143½	140	143	+3½
18½	18⅝	400	Chi. Term. Trans.	18⅜	19	18½	19	+ ⅛
38⅜	38⅞	275	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38¼	38½	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
98	99	600	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	99½	99½	98	98	−2
42	42¼	100	Consolidated Gas	42	42	42	42	+ ⅛
92½	92¾	930	Denver & Rio Grande.	92¼	92¾	91¾	92	+ ⅛
36¾	38½	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge...	37½	37½	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
145	146	550	Diamond Match	144¾	146	144¾	146	+ ⅛
8	8¼	100	Dist. of America	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
10½	10⅝	800	Dul., S. S. & At.	10⅜	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
38⅞	39	31,810	Erie	38¼	39	38⅛	38⅞	+1⅛
66⅛	67	4,300	Erie 1st pf	65¾	67	65¾	66⅝	+1⅛
51	52	800	Erie 2d pf	51	51⅝	51	51⅜	+1⅛
262	265	1,200	General Electric	262	261	257	261	+4
104	106	200	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	106	106	106	106	−1
182	182¼	2,000	Great Northern pf.	180¼	182	180¼	182	+2
52⅜	53	100	Hocking Valley	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	.....
75½	76¼	330	Hocking Valley pf.	75⅞	76	75¼	76	+ ⅛
145¼	145½	1,500	Illinois Central	144⅞	145¼	143⅝	143½	−1⅞
24	25	1,750	International Paper	23	23⅞	23	23⅝	+ ⅛
38¼	40	12,000	International Pump	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	+1⅜
92⅜	93	1,100	Internat. Power Co.	92¼	93	92¼	92½	+ ⅛
7⅛	7¼	1,100	International Silver	7	7	7	7	− ⅛
40	40½	7,600	Iowa Central	39⅝	41	39¾	40½	−1
75½	76	800	Iowa Central pf.	75	76	75	76	+2
19	20	100	Kansas City Southern.	19	19	19	19	.....
100	102	500	Laclede Gas pf.	101	101	101	101	−2
161	164	300	Lake Erie & West.	163	163	163	163	−2
75	80	100	Long Island	78	78	78	78	−1
104½	104⅝	7,925	Louisville & Nashville.	103¼	104⅝	103¼	104⅝	+1⅝
118½	118⅝	7,700	Manhattan Elevated..	118	118⅝	118	118½	+1½
167⅜	168½	500	Met. Street Railway	167⅜	168	167½	167⅝	+1½
25¼	25½	2,250	Mexican Central	24½	25¼	24½	25⅛	+ ⅝
11⅞	11½	6,400	Mexican National ctfs.	10⅞	11⅝	10⅞	11⅝	+ ⅝
108	109	100	Minn. & St. Louis	108¾	108	108¾	108¾	+ ⅝
115	117	100	Minn. &

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Pearl Street Building Sold—New Apartment Hotel on Forty-ninth Street—Other Dealings.

Lovejoy & Noyes have sold for Henry L. Godwin to an investor the six-story building 307 Pearl Street, 25 by 90. The property was leased last year through the same brokers to Parke, Davis & Co.

Hallahan & Ahearn are the buyers of the plot, 42.2 by 100, at 142 and 144 West Forty-ninth Street, the sale of which by Dowd & Maslen was reported yesterday. An apartment hotel, costing about $300,000, will be erected on the site. Negotiations for the sale of the property were conducted by Theodore Rogers Brill.

Greene & Taylor have sold for Emma R. Ludium to Charles J. Coulter the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 6 West Forty-ninth Street, 20 by 100.

G. Tuoti & Co. have resold for S. Epstein to B. Weinstein the five-story double tenement with stores 2,099 Second Avenue, 25 by 100.

Francis J. Healey has bought the three-story dwelling 243 East Fifty-seventh Street, 16.8 by 100.5.

David Stewart and John H. Deane have sold for D. N. Dubois and Mrs. Eliza Dubois to an operator the plot on the west side of Third Avenue, 130 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 110 by 122.

Sumner Deane has sold for Clark Brooks, as attorney, to Charles Metzger the plot, 50 by 200, on the east side of Nagle Avenue, 500 feet south of Elwood Street.

George F. Johnson & Sons have sold to Sophia M. Blank, for $10,000, the two-story brick and stone dwelling 49 Beck Street, 25 by 100.

A plot of six lots on the east side of Anthony Avenue, 194 feet south of Burnside Avenue, has been sold through B. H. Weisker, Jr. It is said that the buyer will erect thereon six two-family dwellings.

Plans were filed yesterday for the eighteen-story building to be erected at the southeast corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane by the Broadway Building Company, of which Stewart Browne is President. The estimated cost of the structure is $1,200,000.

Warren, Wetmore & Morgan have prepared the plans for the two American-basement dwellings which John T. and James A. Farley will build on Fifth Avenue, just north of Sixty-fourth Street. The houses will cover a frontage of 70 feet, and will cost $500,000.

The only auction offering announced for yesterday—the foreclosure sale of 307 Seventh Avenue—was withdrawn.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, 1,395 Fifth Avenue, east side, 41.1 feet south of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 17.2 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,608.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William Plaikie, referee, 113 West Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 120 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $32,874.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fifth Avenue, east side, 30.7 feet north of Sixty-fourth Street, for two five-story brick dwellings, 49.9 by 100; John T. and James A. Farley of Forty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, owner; Warren, Wetmore & Morgan of 3 East Thirty-third Street, architects; cost, $500,000.

Nos. 213 and 215 West Sixty-second Street, for a six-story brick model tenement, 50 by 80; City and Suburban Homes Company of 281 Fourth Avenue, owner; Howells & Stokes of 47 Cedar Street, architects; cost, $52,000.

Fulton Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Westchester Avenue, Wakefield, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21 by 26; Mary M. Sharkey, Matilda Street, near Westchester Avenue, owner; T. W. Ringrose of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 45 to 51 East Eleventh Street, and 93 and 95 University Place, for ten-story brick lofts, 83 by irregular and 43.8 by irregular; Josof Steiner of 219 Mercer Street, owner; George H. Van Auken of 3 and 5 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $500,000.

Broadway and Maiden Lane, southeast corner, for an eighteen-story brick office building, 76.7 by irregular Stewart Browne of 1 West Eighty-first Street, owner; Clinton & Russel, architects; cost, $1,200,000.

Oak Terrace, south side, 111 feet east of Crimmins Avenue, for a three-story brick dwelling, 25 by 65; Anna M. Schmidt of 352 East Eighty-fourth Street, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Seventy-second Street and Park Avenue, northeast corner, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. Edward Davis, of 59 East Sixty-sixth Street, owner; McIlvain & Tucker of 19 Liberty Street, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 44 Forsyth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Solomon Cohn, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, 6,000.

No. 614 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, a two-story frame dwelling; James Brandum, premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson, of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

No. 415 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, to a two-story brick dwelling; Vito S. Ferrari, premises, owner; Edward Wenz, of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Kingsbridge Road, east side, 200 feet north of Coles Lane, to a three-story frame dwelling; Edward T. Schoonmaker, of 171 Kingsbridge Road, owner and architect cost, $2,500.

Nos. 1 to 11 Greene Street, to a five-story brick loft, with stores; Adrian Iselin, premises, owner; The Rusling Company, of 26 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Tenth Avenue and Forty-first Street, southwest corner, to five-story brick flats and stores; Gesche Muller, of 246 West Forty-ninth Street, owner; Louis Muller & Son, of 246 West Forty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Thursday, Aug. 15.

BATHGATE AV, 2,075, w s, 131 ft s of 181st St, 21x94; Mary A. Randall to Mary R. Schwarz, all title..... $100

BOWERY, 40, w s, 125 ft n of Bayard St, 16.8x120; Martha H. Juenger to Julia F. Karsch, (mtg $7,000, R S $2.75). 1

FREDERICK ST, e s, Lots 191 and 192, map of property of Campbell and others at Fordham, 75x87.6; Otto H. and Edward J. Scheibel to John L. Burgoyne, (mtg $1,000, R S 50 cents)..... 1

FREDERICK ST, e s, Lots 191 and 192, map of property of S. Cambreleng and others at Fordham, 75x87.6; Augustus S. Nicholson and others to John L. Burgoyne. (R S 50 cents)..... 150

INVERNALE AV, e s, 85.8 ft s of Freeman St, 26.6x74.6x irregular; Charles N. Flint, Jr., referee, to the Bank Clerks' Co-operative Building and Loan Association..... 4,000

JENNINGS ST, e s, 94 ft w of Stebbins Av, runs s 63x28x n 77 to street x e 22 to beginning, gore; John H. Ives and another, as executors and trustees, to John F. Fuchs, (R S 75 cents)..... 3,750

LIBERTY ST, 97, n s, 237.9 ft w of Broadway, 30x irregular; John S. Hill to Mary F. Iselin and others, (mtg $240,000, R S $100)..... 100

LOTS 258 and 259, map portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; George W. Buskirk to David B. Levy..... 1

LOTS 258 and 259, map portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; David B. Levy to Peter Handibode, Jr., (R S $1.50).... 1

MOORE ST, 30 to 34, w s, 67.6x irregular; Caroline Harper and others to John E. Jennings St, s s, 94.6 ft w of Stebbins Av..... 1

MOTT AV, 563, w s, 175 ft s of 150th St, 25x90; George W. Walker to Thomas R. Abbott, (R S $2.75)..... 1

OGDEN AV, e s, 25 ft n of 164th St, 25x 123 to w s of Nelson Av, x25x121; Joseph H. Jones to Isidor Hillebrand, (R S $3.50)..... Nom.

PITT ST, 30 and 32, e s, 112.9 ft n of Broome St, 37.6x100; Eugene L. Emery, referee, to Sigmund Freund, (R S $1.50)..... 1,500

PROSPECT AV, 3?s, 37 ft s of 165th St, 108.4x irregular; Moses & Sigmund Mendelson to Andrew D. Parker, (R S $4.50)..... 11,325

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 333.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x72.4; Thomas A. McKennell to Caroline de P. Coelho..... 1

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 317.5 ft n of Westchester Av, 16.9x72.4x16.9x72.6; Thomas A. McKennell to Caroline de P. Coelho. 1

ROOSEVELT ST, e s, 23.9 ft n of Batavia St, 27x56.2x36.3x81.2; Eugene Smith, referee, to the Amanda Missionary Association, (R S $18.75)..... 40,000

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 143d St, runs w 125x s 199 to n s of 142d St x e 125 to w s of avenue x 199 to beginning; Bayard M. Brown to Edward B. Amend, (mtg $38,000, R S $22.75)..... 86,000

UNION AV, old, w s, 103.8 ft n of Denman Place, 20.8x106; Julia D. Armstrong to Mary Kelly, (mtg $3,000)..... 1

UNION AV, w s, 170.9 ft n of Mosholu Place, 25.6x irregular; Anna B. Johnson to Arlington C. Hall, (mtg $5,500)..... 1

WILKINS PLACE, e s, 181 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; John C. Eichelman to Ernest B. Wintersmith, (mtg $3,000)..... Nom.

WILLIS AV, w s, 24.10 ft n of 143d St, 25x106; John M. Linck and wife to Frederick A. Bohnig, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

1ST AV, 585, w s, 21.1x100; George Bruestle to Milly Stern, (mtg $7,000, R S $1.75)..... 12,800

2D AV, w s, 126.3 ft s of 109th St, 25x 100; Mabel Suydam to Bernard Weinstein, (mtg $17,500)..... 1

3D AV, 749, e s, 25x95; Jeanette Kahn and others to Kari M. Wallach and another, (mtg $27,000)..... 100

3D ST, 138, s s, 60 ft e of 6th Av, 20x 50; Charles W. Smith to Clara Luyten and Louis Valle, (mtg $6,500, R S $2.50) 14,000

3D ST, 321 and 323, n s, 120 ft w of Avenue D, 40x96; Edward A. Rawlings to Alexander Tillman..... 1

3D ST, 138 West, 20x50; Joseph A. Spratt and wife to Charles W. Smith..... 1

5TH ST, s s, 113 ft e of Avenue B, 25x 103.3; John Zimmer, by guardian, to Sebastian Dumser, 1-9 part and all title. 1,333

24TH ST, 223 East, 19.5x98.9; John D. Gogerty to John Kelly, (mtg $7,400).... 10,750

31ST ST, 6 to 10, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 75x irregular; Ellen M. Hennessy to Marshall Field, (R S $103.75)..... 1

37TH ST, n s, 305 ft e of 6th Av, 20x½ block; George W. Smith to Frederick C. Smith..... 1

40TH ST, s s, 274.6 ft e of 7th Av, 25.6x 100x irregular; Samuel Stewart to Charles G. Braxman, (R S $2.50, mtg $31,000)..... 1

49TH ST, s s, 274.6 ft e of 7th Av, 25.6x 91.6x irregular; Margaret J. Stewart to Samuel Stewart, all liens..... 1

51ST ST, 251, n s, 100.6 ft e of 8th Av, 22x100.5; Frank V. Ketcham to John J. Boyle, (mtg $13,500, R S $3.50)..... 100

53D ST, n s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.5; George A. Stimpson and wife to Henry E. Jones, (mtg $11,500, R S $5.75) 1

54TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.5; Sarah McWood to James A. Farley, (mtg $25,000, R S $40.75)..... 100

79TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.5; Charles N. Taintor to George G. Benjamin, (mtg $30,000, R S $10)..... 1

62D ST, 216, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.8; 624 St, 212, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Mary E. Arthur to Koppel Friedland, (mtg $30,000, R S $3.75)..... 1

72D ST, s s, 60.11 ft w of Broadway, 25x102.2; Mary L. Gray and another, trustees, to Robert Moore, (mtg $54,000, R S $7.25)..... 60,000

76TH ST, 12, s s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; James Carlew to Elizabeth H. Ritchie, (mtg $50,000, R S $15.25)..... 100

82D ST, 33, n s, 345 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Isabel K. Dos Passos to Samuel T. Carter, (R S $14)..... 30,150

84TH ST, s s, 168.6 ft w of Avenue A, 19.6x102.2; Carl Rosenwald to Frank Hersig, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

91ST ST, 332 East, 25x100.8; Tillie Wolf to William Henne and wife, (mtg $21,000)..... 1

103TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Jos. Tousick to Annie Kayes, (mtg $16,500, R S $1)..... 1

109TH ST, n s, 86 ft e of Broadway, 39x 35; John Hickey to Mary Kilfoil, (mtg $15,500)..... 1

109TH ST, s s, 147.6 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x 100.11; Annie Kayes to Jacob Rosuck, (mtg $4,275)..... 1

110TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100; Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee, to Jacob A. Suydam, (R S $9.75)..... 21,750

112TH ST, 123 and 125, n s, 101 ft w of Lexington Av, 49.9x irregular; Abraham Fox to Theodore M. Johnson, (mtg $58,250, R S $3)..... 66,250

117TH ST, 120 East, 20x100.11; Israel Lilienthal to Louis Levy, (R S $6)..... 100

129TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 49x 99.11; Emil Engelmann and others to Eugene Sondheim, (mtg $69,400, R S $13.50)..... 100

135TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, runs s 99.11x w 300x s 99.11 to n s of 134th St x w 50x n 99.11x w 300 to e s of Riverside Drive extension x n e — to s s of 135th St x w 574.4 to beginning; also 135th St, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway; also 12th Av, e s, 49.11 ft n of 134th St; The New York Investment and Improvement Company to John O. Baker, (R S $348.75)..... 100

137TH ST, n s, 620.10 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Catharine F. Gowdey to John J. Whalen, (mtg $7,000)..... 2,000

144TH ST, s s, 306.9 ft — of St. Ann's Av, 25x95; Henry C. Helfrich to William Burgess, (mtg $13,000, R S $2)..... 100

148TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x106.6; Isidor Hillebrand to Kiesling Brothers, (R S $2.50)..... 1

149TH ST, n s, 166.8 ft e of Broadway, 33.4x100.11; Thomas R. Abbott to George W. Walker, (R S $17.75, mtg $25,000)... 38,000

169TH ST, 1,075, n s, 79 ft e of Stebbins Av, 18.9x106.3x18.9x105.1; Henry F. Finnessey to Josephine Trube, all title, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

169TH ST, 1,075, n s, 79 ft e of Stebbins Av, 18.9x106.3x18.9x105.1; John W. Finnessey to Josephine Trube, all title, (R S 25 cents)..... 1

169TH ST, 1,075, n s, 79 ft e of Stebbins Av, 18.9x106.3x18.9x105.1; Mary E. Rabinson, all title, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

182D ST, s s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 25x70; John P. Leo to Hannah Williams, (mtg $15,000, R S $2.50)..... 100

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 615, s e corner of 90th St, store, &c.; Pierce Dunne to Owen McCann, 7 years..... $1,440 and 1,500

COLUMBIA ST, 22, s e corner of Broome St; Jacob Fritz to Morris Silver, 3 years. 720

HOUSTON ST, 354 East, store, &c.; Regina Greenbaum to Benjamin Friedman, 2 years..... 1,200

MULBERRY ST, 174; Louis Gordon and others to Aniello De Nisco, 5 years..... 480

ROGE ST, 112 and 114, all; Abraham Goodman and another to Harris Flaxman, 4 years..... 6,400

SPRING ST, 200, corner of Sullivan St; Jacob Mohrman to D. Wendelken, 3 years..... 600 and 780

3D ST, 58 East, all; Abraham Levy to Abraham M. Schweitz, 3 years..... 1,248

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ABBOTT, Thomas R., to George W. Walker; Mott Av, 563, 1 year..... $5,000

BAKER, John O., to the New York Investment and Improvement Company; 135th St, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway; 135th St, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway; 12th Av, e s, 49.11 ft n of 134th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 525,000

BECKER, William, and others to Samson Lachman and another; 1st Av, 347 and 349, due Oct. 8, 1901, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BENJAMIN, George G., to Charles N. Taintor; 59th St, s s, 375 ft e of 9th Av, prior mortgage, $30,000, installments, 5 years..... 12,000

BOHING, Frederick A., to John M. Linck; Willis Av, w s, 24.10 ft n of 143d St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

BOYLE, John J., to Frank V. Ketcham; 51st St, 251 West, prior mortgage $13,500, due Dec. 1, 1901..... 5,000

CITY HOME IMPROVEMENT COMPANY to James Douglas; 137th St, n s, 300 ft e of Willis Av, due Nov. 15, 1901, 6 per cent..... 20,000

COELHO, Caroline de P., and another to Willie L. Brown; Rogers Place, w s, 317.2 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

COELHO, Caroline de P., and another to Charles E. Neier; Rogers Place, w s, 317.2 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 535

COELHO, Caroline de P., and another to Charles E. Neier; Rogers Place, w s, 338.11 ft n of Westchester Av, prior mortgage $2,000, due June 10, 1902, 6 per cent..... 672

CORN, Henry, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; 8th Av, 87 and 88, e s, due Aug. 8, 1902, 6 per cent..... 350,000

DAMSER, Mary E., and others, to The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 155th St, s s, 113 ft e of Avenue B, 3 years..... 4,500

DE GRASSE, Thomas, to Harlem Savings Bank; Ritter Place, Lot 27, map of Elizabeth Ashe, 1 year..... 2,750

DUNPHY, Richard, to Peter Doelger; 2d Av, 745, store lease, demand, 6 per cent. 6,000

DUTTING, J. Henry, and wife to Colonial Trust Company and another, as trustees; 48th St, 321 East, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 12,000

FARLEY, James A., to New York Security and Trust Company; 54th St, n s, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 70,000

FAULKNER, Nannie J., to William A. Spencer and others, trustees; 77th St, 61 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 17,000

FERBER, Nathan, and wife to Isaac Blumberg; Pike St, 53, secures notes, 6 months, 6 per cent..... 1,000

FOX, Julius B., to Anna M. N. F. Benziger; 11th St, n e s, 252.6 ft n w of 2d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 21,000

FOX, Julius B., to Joseph Benziger; 11th St, n e s, 252.6 ft n w of 2d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent, equal lien with last mortgage..... 10,000

FREUND, Sigmund, to Mary G. L. Murray; Pitt St, 30 and 32, 5 years. 38,000

FREUND, Sigmund, to Herman Abrams; Pitt St, 30 and 32, 1 year, 6 per cent... 3,000

FREUND, Sigmund, to Morris Goldstein; Pitt St, 30 and 32, due April 28, 1902, 6 per cent..... 7,000

FRIEDLAND, Koppel, to Mary E. Arthur; 62d St, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av; 62d St, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mortgage $30,000, 3 years..... 3,250

FUCHS, John F., and wife to John H. Ives and another, executors and trustees; Jennings St, s s, 94.6 ft w of Stebbins Av..... 2,250

GORDON, Mary W., and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 9th Av, n w corner of 41st St, prior mortgages $15,000, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 10,000

HART, William, and others to American Mortgage Company; 13th St, 303 West, 3 years..... 4,000

HEIM, Jennie, and another, to William P. Ferguson; 119th St, n s, 245 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 12,000

HUNTER, William C., to Frederick G. Potter; 124th St, n s, 175 ft e of Broadway, prior mortgage $125,000, two mortgages, rerecorded, demand, 6 per cent, assigned..... 25,268

JANSEN, Edward, to United States Trust Company; 18th St, 112 to 116 West, due as per bond..... 90,000

KOLB, Edward H., to Jacob Ruppert; 2d Av, 2,450, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,600

KOPETZKY, Samuel J., to Antonie Kocher; Park Av, n e corner of 121st St, secures notes, 15 months..... 450

LEMON, Thomas K., to John J. Lynes, as trustee; 8th Av, w s, 25.11 ft n of 113th St, due Feb. 1, 1900..... 37,500

LEVY, Annie and Louis, to Conrad R. Schmitt; 117th St, 120 East, prior mortgage, $9,500, due July 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 1,500

LEVY, Annie and Louis, to Charles A. Thorwelle; 117th St, 120 East, due July 1, 1904..... 9,500

LORGE, Julius B., to Max Stern; Webster Av, n e corner of 180th St, due, 6 per cent., notes..... 1,000

LUYTEN, Clara, and another to Charles W. Smith; 3d St, 138 West, due July 24, 1905..... 6,300

Bank; Macomb's Dam Road, w s, 25.4 ft s of 153d St, secures notes, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,075

McCOOL, Marie L. B., to James McCool; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 87th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 18,000

McILHARGY, Charles A., and others, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 19th St, 440 West, due Aug. 5, 1904, 4 per cent..... 2,000

MIERS, Samuel, to John W. Vaughan; 134th St, 318 West, secures notes, demand..... 1,500

MONAHAN, Patrick, to Peter Doelger; Greenwich St, 166 and 168; Cortlandt St, 58, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent.... 4,000

MOORE, Robert, to William H. Gray, Jr., executor and trustee; 72d St, s s, 69.11 ft w of Broadway, installments, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 11,000

PARFITT, Henry, to Anna M. Martin and others, executors and trustees; Bronxdale Av, w s, Lots 144 and 145, map of 211 lots, part of Downing estate, 3 years. 2,500

PARKER, Andrew D., to Moses Mendelsohn and another; Prospect Av, e s, 37 ft s of 165th St, 1 year..... 9,000

PUNCHARD, Henry, to the East River Savings Institution; Market St, N W corner Water St, 1 year, 4 per cent.... 3,000

ROSENBERG, Daniel, to United States Trust Company; 11th St, 281 and 283 West, two mortgages, interest and time due as per bond, each..... 20,000

STERN, Milly, to George Breustle; 1st Av, 585, 6 months, installments, 6 per cent..... 4,000

STIMPSON, George A., to Katherine C. Mead; 53d St, n s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, prior mortgages $8,000, demand..... 2,000

STIMPSON, George A., to Miriam Collins; 53d St, n s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, prior mortgage $4,000, demand..... 4,000

STIMPSON, George A., to Morton P. Collins; 53d St, n s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, prior mortgage $10,000, demand..... 1,500

TYRRELL, James, to Ann Livingston; 9th St, being ½ of Lot 258, map of Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 700

WILKENS, John H., to P. Ballantine & Sons; 11th Av, s e corner of 34th St, lease, demand, 6 per cent, note..... 5,845

WINTER-SMITH, Ernest B., to John C. Eichelman; Wilkins Place, 2,368, installments, 4 years..... 1,600

WOLINSKY, Charles, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Avenue A, 121, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to William O. Moore and others, executors. $1,000

FICK, John, and wife to Henry Rosenwald..... 4,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Herman H. Neslage..... 5,000

LUDLAM, Matilda, to Annie C. Thompson and another; re-recorded from April 24, 1900..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

FORSYTH ST, 55 and 57; Jacob Sonnschein against Hyman Israel, owner and contractor..... $11

LENOX AV, 339; Theodore C. Wood against Jacob B. & Max S. Grifenhagen, owners; Ambrose A. Garigan Company, contractors..... 275

LENOX AV, 339; Peter E. Moran against Jacob B. & Max S. Grifenhagen, owners; Ambrose A. Garigan Company, contractors..... 245

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 35 ft s of Dater St, 25x100; Hugh J. Pace against James T. Blaney, owner; Frank Zanetti, contractor..... 22

27TH ST, 26 West; Hugh Colwell against Rebecca Walker, Jr., owner; Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., contractor..... 330

33D ST, 347 East; Meyer Hellman against Nathan Cohen, owner; Molle & M. J. Katz, contractor..... 37

51ST ST, 104 West; John C. Orr & Co. against Alexander Andaluft, owner and contractor..... 2,196

42TH ST, 101 West; John Hooper against Jacob B. & Max S. Grifenhagen, owners; Ambrose A. Garigan Company, contractors..... 580

134TH ST AND MADISON AV, n e corner, 35x99.11; N. Y. Architectural Terra Cotta Company against Davis Karp, owner and contractor..... 325

141ST ST, 1,180 East; W. C. Dickerson against Granville Gibbons, owner and contractor..... 100

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAP. 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

99TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 122x 100x114x—; Citizens' Savings Bank with Toussaint Boucher..... 175,000

Lis Pendens.

FORSYTH ST, 152; Michael Garlick against Lena Lewis, (specific performance;) M. Silverstein.

GREENWICH ST, 110; Mary I. Smith against Robert L. Irvin and another, executors, (amended partition;) attorney, A. C. Smith.

JACKSON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 158th St, 33.4x 87.6; Henry E. Stevens, Jr., against Mary A. Kirchner, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

TINTON AV and 168th St, n e corner, 24.6x100; Bradley & Currier Company against George W. Flagg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

VERIO AV, e s, 74.2 ft s of 234th St, 50x100; Louis S. Paulmier and another against George W. Oakley and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. W. Cromley.

3D AV, w s, 161.4 ft w of 123d St, 50.3x97x50x 101.10; Etta Hanlon against Timothy J. Hanlon and another, (partition;) attorney, L. J. Langbein.

5TH AV, 2,076; George P. Upham against Julius Kline and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

86TH ST, 129 West; Katharine M. Beekman against Ella M. Sanger and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Philbin, Beekman & Menken.

117TH ST, n s, 385 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; J. Herbert Carpenter, trustee, against David Burton and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin.

149TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Tinton Av, 50x75; James F. Tapley and another against Joseph W. Tracy and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Manheim & Manheim.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM A. SCHLEY.—Deficiency judgment for $23,047, was docketed yesterday against William A. Schley, in favor of the Borough Realty Company, growing out of the foreclosure sale of 218 and 220 West Twenty-first Street.

HENRY M. DENTON.—Deficiency judgment for $10,149 was docketed yesterday against Henry M. Denton, in favor of the American Home Missionary Association, growing out of the foreclosure sale of 68 New Chambers and 76 Roosevelt Street.

NICHOLAS WITSCH, an employe of the American Lithographic Company, at 50 West Nineteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $23,133, and nominal assets $10,200. The assets consist of $10,000 debenture bonds of the American Lithographic Company pledged as collateral to the Germania Bank for a loan of $3,600, and ten shares of stock of the same company, par value $200. The principal unsecured creditor is Howard M. Stover, $11,000 on a deficiency judgment. Mr. Witsch's life is insured for $20,000 in favor of his wife.

SIMON GANTZ, tailor, of 89 Eldridge Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,624, contracted principally in 1894, and no assets.

S. B. TOPLITZ A BANKRUPT.

Involuntary Petition Filed in Interest of Three Creditors — Not Connected with L. Toplitz & Co.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Solomon B. Toplitz, doing business as L. Toplitz, Son & Co., manufacturer of caps, toques, and Tam o' Shanters at 28 Prince Street, whose financial troubles were published Wednesday, by Edwin F. Stern for three creditors whose claims aggregate $2,024, all on notes.

It was alleged that Mr. Toplitz is insolvent and that he permitted three creditors to obtain a preference by legal proceedings on judgments to the amount of $6,620, on which executions were issued. He also admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt.

Mr. Stern said that he understood that the liabilities of Mr. Toplitz were between $50,000 and $60,000, and that some of the creditors had been secured to the extent of $40,000 to $50,000. The stock fixtures and accounts are nominally $25,000. He thinks Mr. Toplitz ought to realize $70,000 to $80,000 from the sale of his father's estate, which is to take place in October. If the assets are properly conserved, by October or November he ought to be able to pay his creditors in full.

In the account of the business troubles of the firm of L. Toplitz, Son & Co., 28 Prince Street, which was published yesterday, the inference was given that this firm, which is conducted by Solomon B. Toplitz, was the successor of L. Toplitz & Co. This is incorrect. Lippman Toplitz, the founder of the firm of L. Toplitz & Co. and father of Solomon B. Toplitz, began business in this city in 1847. In 1867 Herman Schwarz was taken into the firm, and it became the firm of L. Toplitz & Co. Mr. Toplitz died in January, 1897, and since then Mr. Schwarz has continued the business under the firm name at 207 Seventh Street, and has no connection with the firm of L. Toplitz, Son & Co.

Jacob Hess's Creditors Meet.

A meeting of the creditors of ex-Police Commissioner Jacob Hess, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on July 26, with liabilities of $10,199 and assets of $765, was held yesterday at the office of Seaman Miller, referee in bankruptcy, at 346 Broadway. Only one creditor filed a claim, that of Acker, Merrall & Condit, the amount being $417. Mr. Hess was present, but was not examined.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALTER, Nathan—S. Matahak..... $110

ANSTEY, Herbert—J. F. Millikan..... 172

BALMER, George F.—J. V. Lawrence and others..... 227

BENTILE, Christopher—E. Hilson..... 98

CONGER, Latham H.—C. F. Judson and others, costs..... 47

COHEN, Charles—Columbia Typewriter Manufacturing Company..... 12

COCHENOUR, William M.—J. Wanamaker..... 97

DENTON, Henry M.—The American Missionary Association..... 10,149

DOOLEY, Peter—Rapp & Spiede Iron Works..... 2,906

DOSCHER, John—W. Meyer..... 270

DOSCHER, John, and John Bollwinkel—W. Meyer..... 2,615

DASSEL, L. Howard—G. W. Cudlipp..... 100

ELBERSON, Benjamin W.—George H. Simpson & Co..... 90

EGGERS, Bernard C., and Arthur H. MacKenzie—E. O. Wagner..... 165

EGGERS, Bernard C., and Arthur H. MacKenzie—E. O. Wagner..... 117

FICKEN, Richard—R. B. Shimer and others..... 1,048

FIELD, Joseph W.—Gorham Manufacturing Company..... 490

HEINSOHN, Peter W.—J. Ruppert..... 1,687

HAWKES, Roy H.—D. C. Beerman..... 84

JONES, John J.—D. L. Hardenbrook..... 2,577

KREES, E.—E. Dess..... 92

KRIESER, Samuel—L. Bauman..... 41

KILSHEIMER, Albert—Security Refrigeration Company..... 126

LIVOTE, Joseph—Phoenix Towing and Transportation Company..... 123

LEONHARDI, Herman C.—C. Melville and others..... 40

MARTYN, Florence S.—Merchants' National Bank of Middletown, N. Y..... 157

MELVEY, George E.—W. F. Duckworth.. 169

MOUNT, Gertrude M., executrix—C. A. Mount, trustee..... 8,721

McGRATH, Launcelot—C. D. Robinson, receiver..... 2,069

POWERS, Thomas, and William R. Valentine—S. T. Van Arsdale..... 386

PRUDOVSKY, Jacob W.—The J. B. Orgutt Company..... 1,091

ROSENAGEL, Charles—A. Bruenn..... 27

SKLARSKI, Albert, and Joseph Gruber—James S. Price Manufacturing Company 71

SCHLEY, William A.—Borough Realty Company..... 23,047

SISNETT, Mary—C. D. Robinson, receiver. 1,972

SCHUTTE, Charles, jr.—H. Carstens..... 94

STURGEON, Thomas E.—C. H. Stonebridge..... 485

STARR, Charles—E. P. Glason Manufacturing Company..... 36

STEIN, Louis—E. Baum..... 261

SOKOLOWITZ, Jake—L. Goldman and others..... 140

TURREL, Frank B.—S. M. Barber..... 40

THE LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILroad Company—J. Dillon..... 100

THE LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILroad Company—J. Campbell..... 100

TALLMAN, Gertrude L.—Utica City National Bank..... 104

WILLIAMS, Charles, jr.—Cook & Bernheimer Company..... 143

WEINTRAUB, Morris—J. Bauman and others..... 22

Excursions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.
MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Saturdays only,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:30, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

LEAVE NEW IRON PIER CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route
to
LONG BRANCH.

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"COLUMBIA."

Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.*	1:30 P. M.*	3:45 P. M.*
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

*Iron Steamboat "Taurus."

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS. SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Amusement and Education Combined.

GLEN ISLAND

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TAB

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY E. HOWLAND, as substituted trustee under the last will and testament of Jacob R. Nevius, deceased, against JOHN E. DOYLE and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date July 31, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and lying in the block designated on the land map of the City of New York as Block 2,546, in Section 10, and further bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of the Southern Boulevard at a point distant one hundred and twenty-five and seventy-one one hundredths (175 71-100) feet easterly, measured along the northerly side of said Southern Boulevard, from the easterly side of Saint Ann's Avenue; thence northerly, parallel with Saint Ann's Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-seven and sixty-five one hundredths (87 65-100) feet to a point distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet easterly at right angles from Saint Ann's Avenue; thence easterly and at right angles to said Saint Ann's Avenue, five (5) feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Saint Ann's Avenue, five (5) feet; thence easterly, again at right angles to Saint Ann's Avenue, twenty (20) feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Saint Ann's Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, eighty-nine and twenty-three one hundredths (89 23-100) feet to the northerly side of the Southern Boulevard, and thence westerly along said northerly side of the Southern Boulevard twenty-five and twenty-three one hundredths (25 23-100) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 2, 1901.

AUGUST C. NANZ, Referee.

HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street number is 841 Southern Boulevard.

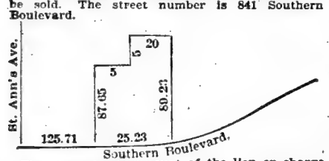

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $15,156.52, with interest thereon from July 31, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $340.97, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, (including taxes for 1901, if then a lien,) assessments, and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,175.00.—Dated New York, August 2, 1901.

AUGUST C. NANZ, Referee.

aug2-2aw3wF&Tu&Aug23

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FLORENCE N. ROSE, Plaintiff, against JEREMIAH FLANAGAN et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bernard Smyth & Sons, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue distant seventy-five feet and eight inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; running thence westerly parallel to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street seventy-five feet; thence running southerly and parallel to Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue nineteen feet and eight inches; thence running easterly and parallel to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue; thence running northerly along the westerly side of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue nineteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning; be said dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1901.

MAX MOSES, Referee.

STUDIN & EHRICH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 287 Lenox Avenue:

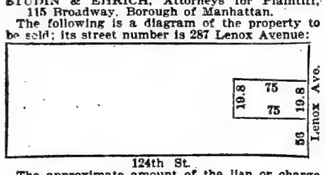

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,698.90, with interest thereon from the 17th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $195.39, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee is 650 dollars and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $15,000 and interest thereon at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum from the 1st day of January, 1901, and also subject to a lease expiring on the 1st day of May, 1903, at an annual rental of 1,600 Dollars, payable as follows: $225.00 on May 1st of each year and $125.00 on the first of each of the other eleven months of each year during said term of said lease.—Dated New York, 26th day of July, 1901.

MAX MOSES, Referee.

jy30-2aw8wTu&F&au22

112 WEST 86TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARTHA M. HALL, plaintiff, against JOHN C. BARTH et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 16th day of August, 1901, at twelve (12) o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-sixth Street, distant one hundred and thirty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Eighty-sixth Street with the westerly line of Columbus Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, more or less, to centre line of block between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets; thence running westerly along said centre line of block twenty feet; thence running southerly, again parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly line of Eighty-sixth Street; thence easterly along said northerly line of Eighty-sixth Street twenty feet to the point of beginning. Both the side walls of said building being party walls. Being the same premises known by the street number One Hundred and Thirteen West Eighty-sixth Street in the City of New York.

Dated New York, July 26th, 1901.

WILLIAM BLAIKIE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

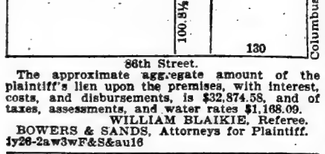

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $32,874.58, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates $1,168.09.

WILLIAM BLAIKIE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

jy28-2aw3wF&S&au16

Surrogate Notices.

JORDAN, WALDO H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALDO H. JORDAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of March, 1901. GEORGE W. JORDAN, Executor. EDWARD A. SCOTT, Attorney for Executor, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. City, Manhattan.

McDONALD, ALEXANDER L.—IN PURSUance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER L. McDONALD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 11 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of March, 1901. GEORGE E. GARTLAND, JULIAN BOTTS, Executors. CHARLES E. SIMMS, Attorney for Executors, 11 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh22-1aw6mF.

SCOTT, MARY JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY JANE SCOTT, also known as JANE SCOTT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of George W. McAdam, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1902.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1901. ANNIE S. GREEN, Executrix. ROBERT C. SMITH, Executor. GEORGE W. McADAM, Attorney for Executor and Executrix, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Right House in the Right Place.

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson

opposite Grant's Tomb.

270 feet above the River.

A coarse newspaper cut gives but a poor idea of this really attractive house, and the many other styles of architecture displayed in the group of residences advertised we cannot show at all. But it will pay to see them.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

Real Estate.

50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,

38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

Wanted—Two-payment loan, $7,500, 6 per cent., 3 years, on 40 lots and 2 houses; White Plains village; value, $17,000. Keil, 159th St. and Elton, Bronx.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

TO AN INVESTOR.—Large, modern apartment house, within 500 feet of new rapid transit station; handsome building; fully rented and in A1 order; nets handsome return on investment. Address Principal, Box 10 Times Office.

Office building, new, prominently located for advertising, 3d Av. Bridge entrance, 37.6x65x100; retiring from business, owner will sell sacrifice. Gleason Realty Co., 128th St., 3d Av. (On premises.)

Choice building lots, $375 up; seven-room house built to order, $1,500, payment $15 up, principal and interest; property near "L" extension, trolley. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St. Open Sundays.

Morningside Av. five-story apartment; best paying in city. E. W. Larner, 594 McDonough St. Brooklyn.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

EDGEMERE,

LONG ISLAND, N. Y. CITY.

Between Arverne and Far Rockaway.

Directly on the Ocean.

All Improvements. We offer

FOR SALE

building sites adjacent to the magnificent EDGEMERE HOTEL, and within three minutes' walk of the R. R. station.

Title Insurance Policy to each purchaser without cost.

Call or send for illustrated book of EDGEMERE, containing cuts of HOTEL, SUMMER HOMES AT EDGEMERE, and views of surrounding country.

Agent on premises to show property and give full information.

C. C. WALTER CUSHIER, Agent, Edgemere, Long Island, N. Y.

$200 cash and $8 monthly buys house with seven rooms, $1,600, Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$300 Cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; on plot 50x100; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day. John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Half price, corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St., B'klyn.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

On beautiful Delaware, opposite Callcoon, Sullivan Co., 62½ acres; house, barn, orchard; $2,300. Owner, 851 East 165th St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

For Sale or Exchange—For free and clear lots in Bronx; house, 22x40; lot, 30x100; 7 rooms and bath; all improvements. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

Exchange—Desirable flats, other property, for private houses, lots. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. We will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Palisades Park, N. J.—Cottages, all prices; improvements; gas; electric lights; photographs. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

100 FACTORIES 100

Reduced rents for entire Buildings or Lofts to woodworkers, metalworkers, confectioners, cigars. D. W. HAYNES, 235 Broadway, Room 1.

CHAMBERS ST.

4th loft, 25x125; 5th loft, 25x100; 6,250 sq. ft.; well-lighted; freight and passenger elevator; all improvements; rent to May 1st, 1902, $1,500; 2d year, $1,650. Vernon J. Miller, 150 Nassau St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

332 Broadway, Corner Worth St.—Large loft; 25x90; elevator service; reasonable. Inquire of E. H. Eldredge.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; show cases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and that it has duly qualified as such Receiver and does hereby require that

First: All persons indebted to said corporation render an account to the undersigned at its office, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such Receiver and to pay the same to it on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Second: All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation deliver the same to said Receiver on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Third: All the creditors of said corporation deliver to it their respective accounts and demands duly proven by affidavit in the usual form at the place and within the time aforesaid.

Fourth: All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing in detail to said Receiver at the place and within the time aforesaid.—Dated 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 8th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

DURING the past week several sales have been made to former residents of the Central Park section of New York, who learned by actual experiment that they could reach down town in much quicker time, and that for the rent of an apartment a house can be had on a large lot, amid the best social surroundings, with every possible improvement—sewer, gas, water, electric lights, asphalt pavements, beautiful lawns and flowers. No dust.

Houses now ready for occupancy—contain 12 rooms, tiled baths with shower, inlaid parquet floors, open decorated plumbing in every room, buffet sideboards, china closets, rich mantels, special designs in electric fixtures, cheval mirrors in dressing rooms, decorations in real silks, tapestries, burlaps and buckrams, Kings Holland shades at every window, steam heat. Terms of purchase very easy. Take Kings Co. L or Flatbush Ave. trolley marked Brighton Beach and get off at Beverly Road. 27 minutes from bridge.

DEAN ALVORD, Owner,
257 Broadway, New York.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.

Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Bargains for a Home.—Ten-room house; lot 37½ x100; $3,500; easy terms; will exchange. John Van Orden, 150 Broadway, New York City.

Extraordinary Opportunity.—Two lots East 2d St., Flatbush, $290; mortgage, $175; investigate. Jones, 189 Montague St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

'Phone "559 Cort'l," for the high-dry-choice

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.

50c. weekly. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Four-story basement brownstone dwelling; 2 baths; open plumbing; rent, $1,500. 148 West 121st St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

THE ALLSTON,

17 and 19 East 38th St., cor. Madison Ave.

A choice apartment of two rooms and bath-room will be available October first; $600 per annum. Caterer on premises.

Also one apartment of four rooms and bath-room, $1,200 per annum.

Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, Cor. 44th St.

THE MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.

Bijou apartments, six rooms and bath, elevators, telephone, electric lights, exposed plumbing, gas ranges, &c.; rents, $33 to $40.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS OF TWO rooms and bath to let; rents, $550 and $600.

American Safe Deposit Building,
501 5TH AV., COR. 42D ST.
Elevator runs all night.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS,

19 AND 21 WEST 31ST ST.

Unfurnished family apartments from Oct. 1st; rents, $600 up. Meals served. Apply to Supt.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

FROM OCTOBER 1ST, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, NEW 3-STORY AND BASEMENT MODERN DWELLING; NEVER OCCUPIED; HARDWOOD TRIM THROUGHOUT, TILED BATHROOM, AND 1ST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT. BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED IN BEDFORD SECTION. RENT, $60. Ernestus Gulick Co., Fulton, Cor. Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

3½-story extension 25-foot dwelling; all modern improvements; 16 rooms, 2 baths; select block; rent, $1,800.

Ernestus Gulick Co., 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

PARK SLOPE.

3-story extension, swell-front dwelling; one block from Prospect Park; all improvements; perfect order; rent, $900.

Ernestus Gulick Co., 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FROM OCTOBER 1ST, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, 6 ROOMS AND BATH, JUST DECORATED AND WITH EVERY NEW IMPROVEMENT, INCLUDING HOT WATER SUPPLY FROM CELLAR; GAS RANGE AND TILED BATH. ALL OUTSIDE, LIGHT ROOMS, (NO SHAFTS.) BEAUTIFUL LOCATION IN BEDFORD SECTION. RENT, $40. Ernestus Gulick Co., Fulton, Cor. Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES,

CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam-heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bath-rooms, letter chutes, large light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

167 TO 173 WEST 81ST ST.

7 rooms and bath; all light; rents, $50 to $70. Premises or F. R. Wood & Co., Orleans, 80th & Columbus Av.

ON THE DRIVE, 2,054 7TH AV., between 122d and 123d Sts.; single flats; all improvements; 7 large, light, clean rooms; $35, $40.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,901.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—SOLOMON BERLINER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Solomon Berliner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 14, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 4, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 15, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KARL GEISERT, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Karl Geisert of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Karl Geisert was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1901, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 13th, 1901.

NO. 3,902.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL HARRIS and RUBIN MELZER, bankrupts.

To the creditors of Samuel Harris and Rubin Melzer, individually and as members of the firm of Harris & Melzer, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Samuel Harris and Rubin Melzer were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 15th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—DAVID HERSHKOWITZ, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that David Hershkowitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 1st, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Aug. 15, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JACOB L. HERZ, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob L. Herz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 18th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 4, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 15th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ROBERT E. JOHNSTON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Robert E. Johnston, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 19th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September, 18th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 15th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES LINDE, individually and as a member of the firm of Linde & Lawrence, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Linde, individually and as a member of the firm of Linde & Lawrence, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 29th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Aug. 15, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—THE MORTON BOARDING STABLES, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the Morton Boarding Stables, bankrupt, has filed its petition, dated July 11th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all its debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Aug. 15, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PETERS VREDENBURGH, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Peters Vredenburgh, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 5th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Aug. 15th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LORENZ F. J. WEIHER, Jr., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Aug. 15th, 1901.

Surrogate Notices.

MORA, JOAQUIN FRANCISCO.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To DOLORES MARIA MORA, Pedro Luis Mora, Alvaro Joaquin Mora, Ernesto Jose Mora, Flora Maria Mora McManus, R. Menocal, a creditor; Craft C. Carroll, an alleged creditor, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOAQUIN FRANCISCO MORA, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

WALTER L. McCORKLE, Attorney for Executor, 29 Wall Street, City and County of New York.

STORMINGER, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA STORMINGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 320 West 27th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1901. KATHERINA SCHAEFER, Executrix. BILGER & NIXON, Attorneys for Executrix, 7 Beekman Street, N. Y. City.

Instruction.

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Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. One hour from New York. Only forty boys received. Terms, $300. JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Prin.

148 MADISON AVENUE.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker. School for Girls, Miss Bartlett, Vice Principal, reopens Oct. 2d. Classes for Boys. College Preparatory Classes. Resident students.

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Kindergarten, Elementary and High School. Kindergarten Normal Department.

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THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL,

Boarding and Day

ALWAYS GET A "TIP" IS DEVERY'S ADVICE

But "If You're Caught, Show Your Nerve."

ADMONITION TO THE POLICE

Deputy Commissioner, at Police Trials, Explains His Ideas of Police Discipline—Col. Murphy Pleased.

Deputy Police Commissioner William S. Devery was at Police Headquarters for nearly three hours and a half yesterday. He appeared to be aggressively healthy and in the best of humor. His coming vitalized the Central Office. Hardly had he time to sit down when signal bells rang, messengers scurried here and there and in the next place, and every one stood at "attention."

Into the office of Mr. Devery filed on summons the Senior Inspector, Moses W. Cortright, with nearly every other Inspector not on vacation, and Capts. Flood, Creamer, and Herlihy. He was busy with them for a quarter of an hour, and then went to Commissioner Murphy's offices with a sheaf of official papers in his hands. He transacted business with Col. Murphy standing, and returned to his rooms at 11 o'clock to try police delinquents.

He had a short calendar in the trials. The first case was that of Henry A. Byrnes, a watchman, who accused Patrolman Peter Diffley of the Leonard Street squad of clubbing him. Byrnes and two witnesses for the complainant testified that at 9 P. M. on Aug. 1 he sent out an alarm for a fire in the neighborhood of Washington and Harrison Streets. Diffley, when he came appeared to resent Byrnes's action, and, disregarding his warning that a fire was in progress, he struck him with his night stick.

Diffley denied clubbing Byrnes, and stated that Byrnes had a grudge against policemen and had made a number of complaints.

"This case is closed," remarked Mr. Devery, after hearing both sides. "You, Byrnes, are down there doing night watchman's work, and you mustn't antagonize the police. You must be friendly with them. Police officers are not to be sneered at by anybody. If they violate the rules of this department, it's different. Diffley, you've got no defense at all. I see by your record that you've been up here for assaulting citizens several times, and once it was your own wife. Here's a man who discovered a fire for you, and you, instead of getting to the fire as quick as you could, so that you could be of some assistance to the public, touching to the saving of lives, or the like, you started in to club him. You haven't a foot to stand on. I reserve my decision."

Matthew J. Reilly of the Charles Street command was charged with entering the flat of James O'Mahoney, a butcher, at 123 Ninth Avenue, and demanding a glass of beer from Mrs. O'Mahoney, and next day abusing her husband. It came out in the evidence that O'Mahoney had made complaints against Reilly's seven children because they were inquisitive and threw things in at the windows.

Reilly had a dozen neighbors down to testify that O'Mahoney was quarrelsome. One of these was a rival butcher, a Jew, and another a Jew shoemaker. They testified that O'Mahoney was especially bitter against Jews. The testimony in this regard brought forth from Devery the assertion: "Jews have just as much rights as the Irish." Mr. Devery finally dismissed the case, saying to O'Mahoney: "You think you own the whole block there, but you only own a little of it."

John Hessian of the "Tenderloin" precinct was accused by Roundsman Sehnett of having been seventeen minutes in conversation with a woman in a doorway at 430 Fourth Avenue shortly after 2 o'clock A. M. on Aug. 6. Hessian declared that he was not talking with the woman.

"I saw this officer talking with the woman," insisted the Roundsman, "and I went up behind him and stood for two minutes within four feet of him. Then I went to the corner and timed him for fifteen minutes longer."

"Why didn't you see this Roundsman?" asked the Deputy Commissioner. "Are you near-sighted?"

"No, Sir; my back was turned to him."

"Well, if you was standing with your back to the Roundsman, the lady must have been facing him. Didn't she 'tip' you off?"

"No, Sir."

"Well, there's a good deal of 'tippin' off' going on nowadays. I wouldn't stand talking fifteen minutes with a young lady who wouldn't 'tip' me off when the Roundsman came up. That's getting in pretty close. You wouldn't have any little tin soldier running around after you long and not nail you. You're easy—like a lot of other people—when they're put up against it fails to it—haven't got any nerve. When you're caught with the goods on you and can't get away with it, you want to stand up with nerve and take your medicine; you don't know nothing then. No matter under what circumstances, a man doesn't want to know nothing when he's caught with the goods on him. Don't stand up here and try to throw your Roundsman when he's got you right. You tell that young lady when you're talking to her next time that when you've got your back to the Roundsman she must look the other way. Always get 'tipped' off. Now, I'll fine you ten days' pay for not getting 'tipped' off."

Roundsman Walsh of the East Twenty-second Street Station charged Patrolman Chester T. Seiford with having been off post for an hour and ten minutes on Aug. 8. Seiford said he had gone to make an arrest. Walsh said the patrolman's prisoner was a lodger in the Olive Tree Inn and that he had said to the Sergeant that Seiford had offered to give him something if he would allow himself to be arrested. Turning to the accused Devery said:

"You're trying to beat this case. Just as the Roundsman says, you made a 'fake' arrest of that 'bum' and tried to cover yourself. I'll fine you thirty days' pay."

Soon after the trials were over Mr. Devery left Headquarters in company with Capt. Herlihy. When asked if he would make any statement the Deputy Commissioner replied:

"I have no more to say than I had yesterday, and that's nothing. Now, will you please let me alone? I'm back here and going to remain."

Police Commissioner Murphy was not talkative yesterday. He seemed to relish a report of the trial of John Hessian, a patrolman of the West Thirtieth Street squad, who was fined by Mr. Devery ten days' pay for not getting "tipped off" while talking with a girl so that a Roundsman was able to book him for a complaint. "That's not bad at all," he exclaimed.

SHOT AT A SUPPOSED BURGLAR.

But Mr. P. J. Van Cott Narrowly Missed His Friend and Neighbor.

P. J. Van Cott of Union Place, Chestnut Hill, Borough of Queens, nearly put an end to the existence of his friend and neighbor, Samuel Boothroy, on Wednesday, by shooting him, under the impression that he was a burglar. Boothroy, who was on his way home, stopped at his friend's house, although it was rather late, and the latter not recognizing Boothroy as he stood on the porch, fired at him. It was only by calling out aloud that Boothroy prevented Van Cott from firing again. Luckily the first bullet missed its mark. The readiness with which Van Cott fired was due to the fact that the neighborhood has recently been frequently visited by burglars.

Two men, giving their names as Frank Miller and James Morgan, have been arrested on suspicion of knowing more than they should about these burglaries.

LORILLARDS AND RANCOCAS.

Denial that Negotiations for Purchase from Mrs. Allien Are in Progress.

James B. Fielder, one of the executors of the estate of the late Pierre Lorillard, said in his office, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, yesterday that he knew of no negotiations for the purchase of the Rancocas farm. He knew of no proposition of the heirs to buy the place of Mrs. Allien.

"Why should they want the place?" he said. "It is an expensive luxury. Mrs. Allien may want to sell it, for all I know, but I know of no negotiations."

The appraisement of the farm has been completed by ex-Sheriff John J. Toffey and George F. Perkins, President of the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company. None would give any information as to the amount of the appraisement.

BURST MAIN CAUSES FLOODS.

Rapid Transit Tunnel at Lafayette Place Invaded—A Mission Home Fire Put Out.

By the bursting of an elbow of a twelve-inch water main at Lafayette Place and Great Jones Street at 5:40 o'clock yesterday morning, the excavation for the rapid transit tunnel between that point and Fourth Street was flooded to a depth of eight feet, and all constructive work suspended for the time being.

The result would not have been so serious had it not taken city employes half an hour to find a water gate a short distance below the break, where they were able to shut off the flow of water, which in the meantime had been pouring into the cutting in tremendous volumes. The earth had been removed from all pipes at this point, and they were supported on wooden trestles which had sagged unnoticed and caused the break. The rush of waters undermined more of the woodwork, and three large gas mains and an electric conduit of the Edison Company sank a considerable distance.

The walls of the tunnel are already concreted, so adjoining cellars were saved from the flood. Enough water, however, found its way into the kitchen of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, at Lafayette Place and Fourth Street, to extinguish the kitchen fires on which breakfast for 400 boy inmates was to be cooked. The boys had a change of diet as a result, being fed from nearby restaurants.

For a time a considerable section of the city was left without water. An employe said that the damage would amount to $25,000, but this estimate was not confirmed by any of the officials. Chief Engineer Birdsall of the Department of Water Supply, said that though the city made the repairs, the contractors on this section of the tunnel, Holbrook, Cabot & Daly, would have to pay the cost.

TO LIMIT FREE SHOE SHINES.

Dealers Think They Polish Too Much Footwear that They Never Sold.

There is a disposition growing on the part of the large retail shoe firms in this city to limit free shines. The reason given is that the privilege has been abused, and that they have been shining many shoes which they did not sell.

The bootblack department costs some firms thousands of dollars, and was introduced primarily to draw trade. One firm, which has been running four chairs and employed as many bootblacks, claims to have shined as many as 600 pairs of shoes on some days. Of this number, the firm has estimated, more than 150 pairs were shoes it did not sell. This firm estimates that the system of gratis shines costs them annually about $5,000. The question which has recently very much concerned them is, does it pay?

Another firm has posted up this notice:

After Oct. 1 all customers wishing shines must present ticket which will be given with the purchase of shoes on and after this date.

While the shoe firms are considering the limiting of the practice of free shines, barber shops are taking the matter up, and in several of the larger places up town signs can be seen which read: "Free shines here."

BRONX SMOKE NUISANCE.

J. Rupper Ice Company's Officer Says Their Chimneys Are Not at Fault.

Herman Betz, Chief Inspector of Offensive Food and Trades of the Department of Health, said yesterday that his department had received many complaints against the smoke nuisance of the ice plant at Lincoln Avenue, in the Bronx. He said that whenever he sent his men to investigate the nuisance would be abated, but that in a short time it would be as bad as ever.

Ex-Magistrate Simms and others found fault, and Chief Betz ordered his Inspectors to go to the ice plant and make arrests if the nuisance was not abated permanently.

Regarding these statements, E. Friedmann, Superintendent of the J. Ruppert Ice Factory, said yesterday:

"I was surprised to see that our plant was mentioned. We put in one of the best and most expensive smoke consumers that we could find, and can say that it works successfully and that no smoke comes from our chimneys. I am safe in saying that the Board of Health will find nothing to complain of when it shall investigate our plant."

LEGACY FOR MISSING SON.

Mrs. Horchler Leaves $10,000 for Louis Horchler, Who Disappeared in 1886.

If Louis Horchler, who left his home in Brooklyn fifteen years ago, is alive and returns to Brooklyn he will find awaiting him there an inheritance of $10,000, being the greater part of the estate left by his mother. The mother, Mrs. Louisa Horchler, died on Aug. 5 last.

By her will, filed in the office of the Surrogate yesterday, she leaves her residuary estate, amounting to $10,000, to her only son, Louis Horchler. If he does not appear within eight years to claim his inheritance then the property is to go to the descendants of Mrs. Horchler's deceased sister, Caroline Winzelburger. Since his disappearance in 1886 no trace has ever been found of Louis Horchler.

OCTOGENARIAN MARRIED.

Jersey City Hotel Proprietor Holds Open House for the Occasion.

Martin Stenzel, the octogenarian proprietor of Stenzel's Hotel, Pearsall Avenue, Jersey City, and Mrs. Sophia Lehmann, thirty-four years old, of 110 Hudson Street, Hoboken, were married in the hotel parlor there at 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday. The Rev. Henry Mellen of Newark officiated. J. B. Metzger of Bayonne was best man and Mrs. Metzger was matron of honor.

Only the immediate relatives witnessed the ceremony, but at 8 o'clock the hotel was thrown open for a reception, to which the general public was made welcome. The evening was devoted to music, dancing, and singing. Bride and bridegroom received many congratulations, and Mrs. Stenzel was the recipient of a large number of presents.

JULY PAYMENT ON THE TUNNEL.

Contractor McDonald's Requisition—Total Payments, $7,067,000.

The Rapid Transit Commission yesterday held a meeting lasting about five minutes. The only thing done was to approve the July requisition of Contractor McDonald for $800,000. It was much lower than was expected. This was due to the heat during July, which made it impossible for many men to work.

The payments which have thus far been made for tunnel work are as follows: For the year 1900—August, $265,000; September, $187,000; October, $346,000; November, $359,000, and December, $528,000. For 1901—January, $564,000; February, $372,000; March, $773,000; April, $977,000; May, $805,000; June, $863,000, and July, $800,000; total, $7,067,000.

Aid for Mrs. Rinke.

Hugo R. Kirsten, manufacturer of orthopedic appliances in this city, touched by the case of Mrs. August Rinke of West Hoboken, who is suffering from an operation for appendicitis in the North Hudson Hospital, and whose husband, at the age of seventy years is supporting his family by washing and ironing clothes, has offered, through THE NEW YORK TIMES, to supply the supporting belt which Mrs. Rinke needs during the rest of her life. In addition to this offer, acknowledgment is made to "J. W." for $2, and to Maurice C. Landau for $1 to be forwarded to Mr. Rinke.

No Pay for Kings County Contestants.

Corporation Counsel Whalen sent an opinion to Controller Coler yesterday in the matter of the claims to the position of Commissioner of Jurors in Kings County. The contestants are Jacob Brenner, a Republican, and William E. Melody, a Democrat. Mr. Whalen has decided that the courts must settle who is entitled to the place, and that no salary is to be paid until the Court of Appeals so decides.

Gilman Estate Hearing Adjourned.

A hearing for the purpose of determining the extent of the estate of the late millionaire tea merchant, George F. Gilman, which was set down for yesterday, by William Halkin, State Transfer Tax Commissioner, was adjourned to Sept. 12, to suit the convenience of counsel.

Brace up!
200 dozen pairs of suspenders 25 cents, instead of the usual price of 50 cents.

During August stores close at 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

PROPERTY OWNERS' RIGHTS

City Enjoined from Having Refuse Dump on Water Front.

Exterior Street Property the Case in Point—Supreme Court Justice Says Ashes and Odors Are a Nuisance.

Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, on the application of owners of property adjoining Exterior Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, yesterday granted an injunction restraining the city from maintaining a dump for refuse at the foot of that street.

Underneath the dumping board there are compartments for the sorting of rubbish which is available to the city for sale. Laborers pick over the deposits in the scows and place the materials deemed of value in the compartments. Justice Russell says:

"Such an occupation of the river front is a serious disturbance to the valuable use of the plaintiffs' premises for any present or future purpose. The ashes and cinders sometimes float in the air with the prevalence of wind, and the refuse emits at times odors which are offensive. The river front cannot be utilized by the plaintiffs, and its practicable value to them for commercial purposes is substantially destroyed.

"Their lots face the westerly side of Exterior Street, but the public waterway on the easterly side of that street is closed to them, although the waterway is a navigable stream open to public use, even though the city owns the bed of the river. There are added considerations which especially favor the position of the plaintiffs. They do not stand simply as property owners upon a public street complaining that a nuisance is maintained 135 feet away. They were the owners of land in the City of New York, part of which was taken by that city under the power of eminent domain for the public purpose of creating Exterior Street and then especial interest in its proper maintenance was recognized by the Commissioners in awarding compensation and determining benefits by assessments upon them which they have paid.

"They have a particular interest in the maintenance of that street by reason of accessibility to the water front, which springs up from its creation, and any compensation awarded to them, and assessment burden, imply that the equivalents of reward and taxation are based upon the uses for a public street in the land taken bounded by the navigable waterway. Hence, to justify such an invasion of the rights of the private owner, the power must be expressly conferred by law, or arise by clear and unquestionable implication.

"Abutting owners may legally object to a diversion of the street use from its implied purpose. In all cases of nuisance a complete remedy may be administered by the court in equity, and even the erection of a bridge in a public street of a city enjoined."

HIS BET COST HIM HIS LIFE.

Italian Thought He Could Stop a Train, but Was Run Down and Killed.

Alfonso Biancia, an Italian employed in the West Shore Railroad yards at Granton, N. J., yesterday boasted to his brother Pietro, according to the latter's story, that he could, by ordering the engineer to do so, stop any passing train through the yard.

Pietro doubted this, and a bet was made. Alfonso tried to carry out his bet by standing on the tracks and waving his arms at an approaching switch engine. The engineer tried to stop, but could not do so quickly enough, and Alfonso being slow in getting out of the way, was hit by the engine and killed.

LEGAL NOTES.

VAULTS UNDER SIDEWALKS.—Maurice W. Deshong's suit against the city to recover $914, which he alleged he paid the city authorities under duress to secure a permit for the construction of a vault under the sidewalk in front of 54 and 56 West Third Street, yas yesterday decided by Justice Clarke of the Supreme Court in favor of the city. It appeared that a vault had existed there for twenty-one years, but when Mr. Deshong began the erection of a new building the appropriate bureau of the Department of Highways threatened arrest unless he paid a fixed amount. The sum of $914 was paid under protest, and the present suit begun, the plaintiff alleging that the exaction of that sum by the city authorities was illegal. "There is no claim," says Justice Clarke, "that if this had been a new vault the demand and the amount thereof would not have been proper. There is no claim that a property owner has any right to excavate in the public streets of the city and build vaults therein without permission of the public authorities and payment for the privilege. Nor is any proof offered that any permit had ever been obtained for the vault theretofore existing in front of said premises. It is claimed, however, that, it being in evidence that the vault had been in existence for twenty-one years without protest or interference from the city authorities, it must be presumed that its existence was lawful and that a permit had been obtained. The city gave proof from the records of permits issued in the appropriate offices from 1857 down that there was no record showing the issuance of a permit for the vault in question, and, invoking the presumption that public officers charged with the performance of official duty have not neglected the same, but have duly performed it at the proper time and in the proper manner, in the absence of proof to the contrary, argues that plaintiff's presumption is met by this negative proof and presumption, and that, therefore, plaintiff has failed to sustain his case."

Warrants for State Island Officers.

Justice Thomas W. Fitzgerald, sitting in Special Sessions at New Brighton, Richmond Borough, yesterday, issued bench warrants for the arrest of Robert Goggin, a City Marshal, and Edward Donnelly, a Deputy Sheriff, for failure to appear for trial on a charge of forcible entry. The officers broke into the Thorpe mansion on Grymes's Hill in order to take possession of the place, the ownership of the property being in dispute. The attorney for the men yesterday produced a doctor's certificate that they were sick in bed, but the Court refused to accept the same, and the warrants were issued.

Mr. Birdsall on Bronx Water Supply.

Engineer Birdsall of the Water Supply Department said yesterday that there was no danger of a water famine in the Bronx Borough this year. He said that the water had dropped 14 feet in the Kensico Reservoir, and nearly the same in the Williamsbridge Reservoir, but as soon as the Fall rains set in the situation would be more satisfactory.

Just Arrived

at a point when we let go of odds and ends at a price which demands attention.

Men's Flannel Suits, $15—were $20.
Trousers that were $7.50, $7 & $6.50, NOW $5.00.
Trousers that were $6, $5.50 & $5, NOW $4.00.
Trousers that were $4 & $3.50, NOW $3.
Fine Madras Negligé Shirts, cuffs attached, former price $2.00, NOW $1.15.
Fine Madras Wash Ties, in Butterfly & Batwings, 2 for 25c.
Bathing Suit at 20 per cent. discount.
Watch our "ads"—more good things coming.

Stores close at 1 o'clock Saturday.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Rest for Wearied Clothing.

Tired of your light-colored clothes? About this time many early-season purchases need rest.
Look at these:

Dark shades in striped flannel suits; blue, black, dark gray and dark green. Single and double breasted, latest style straight and semi-straight fronts. Sizes to fit anybody. Formerly $15 and $18, now

$12.50 and $15.

Have you noted the reductions in Trousers, Hats and Furnishings?

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway & 31st Street,
NEW YORK.

Broadway and Bedford Ave. and Fulton St. and Flatbush Ave., BROOKLYN.

FEAST OF SANTA MARIA.

New York Sicilians Honor Memory of Patron Saint—Three Hundred March Barefooted.

The festival of Santa Maria of Sciacca, the patron saint of Sicilians, was celebrated last night in "Little Italy." The shrine of Santa Maria was erected on the pavement in front of the tenement house at 122 Elizabeth Street. The panels of the shrine were of blue and red bunting, with trimmings of gold and silver paper.

From the shrine, looking up and down the street, the scene was one of thousands of lights. Tiny red and white and green lights tied to very small wires were strung across the streets from house to house. Japanese lanterns, huge paper lights in the form of bleeding hearts and other religious and semi-religious designs, hung from roof tops, and in the light of thousands of Roman candles and red fire the flags and colors of Italy and of the United States arose plainly; literally covering fronts of the tenements.

Uniforms were everywhere. The blare of brass bands playing Italian national airs came from a dozen quarters. Skipping through the crowd here and there were little girls dressed in white, with white veils, carrying candles. Threading their way among these came the "penitents," barefooted, carrying their shoes in their hands, and ready to make the pilgrimage to the little church, there to offer thanks for blessings received during the year.

The "penitents" were numerous, though, strictly, the shoeless walk to the church was more an act of gratitude than one of penance. If a father is sick or if a child is dying the Sicilian promises Santa Maria that if she helps he will go, on her feast day, barefooted to her shrine. There were over 300 of these barefooted ones in the line of march as the parade started from the head of Elizabeth Street.

Opposite the shrine, in a little booth of red bunting, there lay a huge tray heaped high with silver coins and jewels. Only an aged man was there to guard the money, and his work was to sell candles and to tell those who wished to donate where to deposit their gifts. Huge pendant earrings, golden and silver bracelets, watch chains, rings, breastpins, and dozens of other kinds of jewelry, once the pride of their owners, lay on the tray as an offering to Santa Maria.

Meanwhile the procession marched down Elizabeth Street, up Mulberry Street, and to the Bowery, thence straight to St. Nicholas Church. From the church the procession returned to the shrine.

BIDS FOR GARBAGE REMOVAL.

Contracts Amounting to $1,000,000 to be Advertised in Brooklyn.

Commissioner Nagle of the Street Cleaning Department will advertise for bids for removing garbage from the Borough of Brooklyn for a period of five years. The aggregate amount of the contract will be about $1,000,000. The work is being done at present by the Cranford Company, which in turn disposes of the garbage to the Sanitary Utilization Company on Barren Island. The contract with the Cranford Company expires on Jan. 1 next.

Assistant District Attorney George W. Schurman yesterday began his investigation of the letting of contracts for garbage disposal by Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle. Mr. Schurman has been delayed in this investigation by the police disclosures. Yesterday, however, he summoned Deputy Commissioner Gibson to his office and held a long conference, during which the latter was questioned about matters in the Street Cleaning Department. Mr. Schurman also had a lengthy talk with Commissioner Nagle at the latter's office.

While the investigation has been begun merely upon the complaint of the Central Federated Union that certain contracts for garbage disposal were let at exorbitant rates, it may become sweeping and take in an examination of the entire transactions of the department.

The Central Federated Union complained that from $150 to $175 was being paid by the city for garbage removal to Elizabethport and other places, when it could be done by other companies at about $70 a scow. Mr. Schurman will continue his inquiry to-day.

MRS. STOKES'S CHAIN SEIZED.

A Present from Her Husband, but She Did Not Know Where It Was Purchased.

A gold neckchain belonging to Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes is in the possession of Collector Bidwell at the Custom House, and will be held until Saturday. The chain was taken from Mrs. Stokes by Special Treasury Agent Theobald when she landed from the White Star liner Oceanic on Wednesday.

Mrs. Stokes said that the chain had been given to her as a present by her husband, W. E. D. Stokes, from whom she is now divorced, and she was unable to swear that it had been bought in the United States, or, if abroad, that the duty on it had been paid. Under the law the article had to be seized, and Collector Bidwell must hold it until proof of its purchase is forthcoming.

To the customs Inspector on landing Mrs. Stokes declared that she had purchased jewelry worth $5,870 while abroad and that in her handbag she had $50,000 worth of jewelry which she had brought with her from this side of the ocean. The neckchain for which Mrs. Stokes was unable to satisfactorily account was among the jewels in the handbag.

Mrs. Stokes paid nearly $3,000 duty on her foreign purchases, and took all save the neckchain home with her.

Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes was also a passenger on the Oceanic. She left her baggage on the White Star Line dock until yesterday, when she called upon Col. Story and paid the duties on the things which she had bought while traveling in foreign lands.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. AT 3:30 SOUSA AND HIS BAND. At 8 P. M. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. NEXT MONDAY PINAFORE Evs. at 9. Mat. Sat. at 4. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS A ROYAL ROGUE.

PROCTOR'S 5th Ave. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock. Laughing Shows—Low Prices. "Incog." Big Hit, "Meadow Sweet," Fountain raiser. Continuous—1 to 10:30

23rd St. OPENS SAT. AFT., Aug. 17. Grand Triple Bill (Stock Co.) Vaudeville, etc.

125th St. Opens Sat. Aft., Aug. 17, "FORBIDDEN FRUIT," big vaudeville, etc.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BARGAIN MATINEE every Wednesday. Prices 25c & 50c. No Higher. Commencing NEXT MONDAY, (seats now ready,) THE MORMON WIFE, A Homespun, Sympathetic Story of Utah Life.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & Broadway. *Opens Next Monday Evening.* Original laughing Wallack's Theatre Comedy Cast. ARE YOU A MASON? Seats now on sale.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. POSITIVELY MONDAY EVG., AUG. 19TH. Augustus Thomas' ARIZONA. Seats on sale. Regular Mats.

KNICKERBOCKER Ev'gs 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15. AL. HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors. FRANCIS WILSON & Co. LAST 3 WEEKS of 100. In Geo. W. Lederer's Direction Nixon & Zimmerman. "The Strollers"

"PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12. On the Combined (Glass Enclosure) (Fully Protected) Roofs of the Victoria and Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert. Republic Thea's.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE A-Top N. Y. Theatre. Every night at 8:30. Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine. AMERICAN and EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. 30 BIG ACTS 30 Best Show in Town. PRICES 25 & 50c.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

The New York Times Saturday Review

Newsdealers always sell out their supplies early. To be sure of a copy

ORDER TO-DAY

BUYERS' ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Elect Officers for the Year and Decide to Hold Weekly Meetings.

The Buyers' Association of America held its fifth annual convention last evening at 26 East Twentieth Street. About forty members were present from various parts of the country. After an executive session papers of interest to the members were read.

"The Captain, the Prima Donna, and the Buyer," was the subject of a paper by Sigmund Hirsh of New Haven, Conn. The other papers were: "The Responsibility of a Notions Buyer," by A. L. Fletcher; "Securing the Market," by E. M. Sostman; "Picking the Wheat from the Chaff Among Samples Submitted," by George M. Butler; "Co-operation Among Buyers," by B. H. Sinks.

The following officers were elected:

President—I. N. Levinson, New York.
Vice Presidents—Charles L. Smith, Brooklyn; A. L. Fletcher; B. H. Sinks, Cleveland, and J. Fliegenheimer, Richmond, Va.
Treasurer—E. M. Sostman.
Secretary—Louis Bobbe.
Executive Board—Joseph Lewis, New York; G. M. Butler, New York; H. S. Bernhard, New York; T. J. Churchill, Newark; R. C. Dickman, New York; Alfred Fant, Brooklyn; J. H. Gilbert, New York; Arnold Wolff, New York; Sigmund Hirsh, New Haven, Conn.; Martin Roman, New York; Jacob Springer, Brooklyn; George W. Scheerer, Jersey City; George Sloan, St. Paul; Jean C. Tanty and W. C. C. Mathews, New York.

The Secretary's report showed a large increase in the membership of the association during the year. It was decided to hold meetings on Thursdays of each week, at which matters of interest to the members will be discussed.

Cost of Printing Molineux Testimony.

Edward R. Carroll, Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, has transmitted to Controller Coler a bill for $7,829.69 for printing the volume of testimony taken at the trial of Roland B. Molineux for murder. The Controller was in doubt as to whether the work should not have been done by contract, but Corporation Counsel Whalen has informed him that the preparation of the Molineux record was not work done and printing required for the City of New York, and did not have to be advertised for by competitive bids.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

Supply Your Wants To-day

It Is the Last Shopping Day of the Week

A DAY BRIGHT WITH BARGAINS
From Opening Until Closing Time at Six.

FRIDAY BLANKET SPECIALS

11-4 White and Col'd	.98		
11-4 Heavy White and Col'd	1.25		
10-4 White—strictly all wool	1.69		
10-4 White—fine all wool	2.98		
10-4 Scarlet—all wool	3.98		
11-4 White—fine California	4.98		
11-4 White—heavy California	5.98		

Above are exceptional values!

WHITE CORSET SPREADS

Full size—hemmed—value .98	.69
Full size—fringed—value 1.25	.98
Extra large—hem'd and fringed	1.25
Full size—satin Marseilles	1.79

LINEN TOWELS, Etc.

Prices to Make Quick Sales!

All Linen Satin Damasks—70 inch—extra heavy—regularly .69	.49
All Linen Napkins—18 inch—cream and white—dozen—value 1.20	.98
Union Huck Towels—16x29	6½
20x40	9½
Bleached Turkish Towels—20x46—extra heavy—regular .19	12½
All Linen Toweling—18 inch—red and blue checks—value .14	9¾

"DWIGHT ANCHOR" SHEETINGS

How are these for values?

BLEACHED.

42 inch	9½	7-4	.14½
5-4	10½	8-4	.16½
50 inch	11½	9-4	.19½
6-4	12½	10-4	.20½

UNBLEACHED.

5-4	9½	8-4	.14½
6-4	11½	9-4	.16½
7-4	12½	10-4	.18½

Also

Feather-proof Tickings—extra heavy	12½
German Linen Tickings—plain red and Fancy Stripes—33 to 66 inches wide	.25 to 1.19

SENSATIONAL MUSLIN VALUES

Wamsutta Gold Medal Muslins—yard wide—everybody knows their clear bleach, soft, yet firm finish—our price for this sale	5¾

wholesalers ask 9½ cents other retailers sell at 12½

"Our Special"—a good strong unbleached muslin, free from specks—40 inch 3⅞

Such a price needs no comment.

NO MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

TURANIAN SMYRNA RUGS

Oriental and Medallion designs—best colorings—

9 x6 feet—value 6.98	4.98
10.6x7.6 feet—value 10.00	7.49
9 x12 feet—value 12.00	9.98

WINDOW SCREENS—all reduced—

ONE PANEL—

Height.	Extension.	Were.	Now.
24-inch	25 to 30 inch	.23	.17
30-inch	30 to 35 inch	.29	.23
30-inch	34 to 39 inch	.32	.27
34-inch	34 to 39 inch	.39	.31

TWO PANEL—

Height.		Were.	Now.
24-inch	extend to 37-inch	.26	.21
27-inch	extend to 37-inch	.29	.25
27-inch	extend to 42-inch	.32	.29
27-inch	extend to 47-inch	.39	.32

REMEMBER
We close all day Saturday.
Supply your wants to-day.

GREAT VALUES IN WATCHES

Ladies' Chatelaine—were 4.98	2.49
Ladies' Solid Silver Chatelaine; also Boys' Black Steel Watches—were 6.98	3.49
Ladies' Enamel Gun Metal and Solid Silver Chatelaine; also Boys' open face—were 8.98	3.98
Ladies' Gold Filled Chatelaine; also Boys' Hunting Case and Open Face—were 10.98	4.98
Ladies' Solid Gold Chatelaine; also Boys' Solid Silver Hunting Case—were 18.98	7.98

American and Swiss Movements.

Also

Baby Sets with chain...were .29	.19
Gold filled Cuff Buttons..were .59	.39
Sterling Nethersole Bracelets—were .59	.39

SPECIALS IN SILVERWARE

Rogers Tablespoons and Forks—fancy designs—½ doz.—value 1.25	.98
Rogers Teaspoons—½ doz.—value .75	.49
Silver-plated Dinner Knives and Forks—½ doz.—value .98	.69
Quadruple plated Bread Trays "Bread" engraved—also Cracker Jars—plated top—value .98	.79
Quadruple plated Pickle Casters, Chocolate Pots, Candle Sticks, Cake Baskets, Fern, Butter and Fruit Dishes, Sugar Bowl with rack—value $2.00	1.79

STATIONERY FOR TO-DAY

Whiting's Stationery—pound package—octavo, commercial or Lakewood size—Royal Satin or Linen finish—value .25	12½
Envelopes to match—per 100	.19

HANDKERCHIEF SPECIALS

Ladies' Hemstitched Initial	.5
Hemstitched, Emb'd, scalloped, or lace edge—value .19	12½
Men's Unlaundered Initial	12½
Men's Linen Hemstitch—value .15	.10

LEATHER GOODS, ETC.

All Leather Combination Pocket Books—with or without sterling corners—value 1.25	.79
Grain Leather Chatelaine Bags—in and outside pocket—pat. catch	.49
Surah Silk Shopping Bags—lined throughout—value .75	.59
Ladies' White Leather Belts—value 49 cents	.19

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Night Shirts—fast color emb'y	.39
Night Shirts—low neck—were .69	.49
Suspenders—value, .39	.19
Colored Negligee Shirts—sep. cuffs—value .79	.49
Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers—all sizes—value, .39	.29
with Double seat—value .50	.39

WASH DRESS FABRICS

A Few of Many Bargains:

Yard wide Percales—value 12½	6¾
Fancy Duck Suitings—value 12½	7¾
American Ginghams—value 10	6½
Imported Ginghams—value 35	.19
Fancy Dimities—value 10	4½
Grenadine Stripe Lawns—value 19	9¾
Lace Stripe Silk Mulls—violet and gray only—value 45	.18
Fast Black Organdies—value 15	8¾
Fancy Mercerized Sateens—value 15	9¾
Extra fine Twilled Sateens—36 inch—fast black—value 24	.15

DRESS GOODS SPECIALS

52 inch Mohairs—value .69	.49
44 inch Cashmeres—value .49	.29
All Wool fancy Cheviots—value .39	.19
All Wool Homespuns—value .49	.29
54 inch Oxford Suitings—value 1.19	.89

FRIDAY BARGAINS IN SILKS

Black Hemstitch Taffetas; Black Gros Grains—col'd dots; Black Taffetas—value .69	.49
White Corded Wash Silks; also col'd stripe Wash Silks—value .39	.29
Fancy fig'd Foulards—value .59	.39

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair fresh southwest winds, becoming variable

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GOV. ODELL FAVORS A BROOKLYN REPUBLICAN

Thinks Mayoralty Candidate Should Come from That Borough.

Senator Platt, It Is Said, Has Abandoned the "Independent Democrat" Idea and Now Agrees with the Governor.

Gov. Odell does not believe in the nomination of an independent Democrat as the anti-Tammany nominee for Mayor of New York. It is his opinion, there is every reason to believe, that the choice of the City Convention should not only be a Republican, but a resident of the Borough of Brooklyn. Whether that man is an organization man or an independent is of little concern.

Furthermore, it can be stated that Senator Platt is gradually receding from the position that he took that an independent Democrat ought to be named, and is not averse to accepting a Republican.

Gov. Odell said at the Oriental Hotel yesterday that he and the Senator are in thorough accord with regard to the Mayoralty campaign. The Governor is understood to favor the nomination of a Brooklyn Republican for Mayor and to allow the anti-Tammany associations to name the other candidates from Manhattan and the other boroughs.

Gov. Odell stated that no name had yet been seriously considered in connection with the office of Mayor.

There is good ground for saying that the nominee of the anti-Tammany joint bodies is to be found in the following list:

Col. John N. Partridge, now State Superintendent of Public Works.

Willis L. Ogden, Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Citizens' Union.

Alfred C. Barnes, Colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment.

William Cullen Bryant, proprietor of a Brooklyn daily paper.

Ludwig Nessen, who has long been prominent in clean politics.

F. A. Schroeder, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn.

Andrew D. Baird, a wealthy contractor, who was once the Republican nominee for Mayor of Brooklyn.

William Berri, formerly President of the Board of Trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge.

Alfred T. White, long engaged in the tea importing business across the river.

Charles A. Moore, an iron founder and a warm personal friend of President McKinley and other prominent Republicans. He accompanied the President on his recent trans-Continental trip.

Gov. Odell pronounced as false the story printed in a Brooklyn paper yesterday that he was at odds with Senator Platt with regard to the municipal campaign. The Governor would not commit himself with regard to the probable candidacy of Seth Low or any other particular man, but the fact that he is understood to favor a Brooklynite seems to eliminate Seth Low as a factor.

It is stated that Capt. F. Norton Goddard of the Twentieth District of Manhattan has discussed the Mayoralty question with Senator Platt, and as a result the Captain is considered an impossibility.

Col. E. M. Knox, who is at the Oriental Hotel, last night disposed of the proposition that he might be named. He does not want the nomination under any circumstances.

Gov. Odell and Senator Platt came to the city early yesterday. After a brief stay the Governor went to Paterson, N. J., on personal business. His visit to New Jersey had absolutely nothing to do with a comparison of New York and New Jersey eleemosynary institutions.

The Governor believes there is room for economical reform in the institutions in this State, but he is opposed to any newspaper discussion of the subject, because, while he wants to do all he can in the interest of economy, the public, if the statement is paraded that he wants to do this and that thing with a pruning knife, will expect him to do much more than he can accomplish.

There is no change in the police situation so far as the Governor and Senator are concerned. They are agreed that the time has not arrived for any interference.

Gov. Odell will leave Manhattan Beach early this morning, and will not return there this Summer. He will go to Newburg, and during the day will go to Lake Mohonk to rejoin his family. He will remain there about ten days. Leaving Lake Mohonk, he will go to Albany, and soon thereafter will leave, with Col. John N. Partridge, Superintendent of Public Works, on a tour of inspection of the canals. The purpose of the tour of the Governor was stated as follows:

"At every session of the Legislature bills are introduced for the erection of a bridge over the canals. This canal, that, and the other place, at the expense of the State. These structures are quite costly. It is my intention to familiarize myself with the exact condition of the bridges, so that I will be in a position to act intelligently when any bridge bills come before me."

The Governor dined with Senator Platt last night. Then they had a long talk on the plazza. No politicians of note disturbed them. Senator Platt had little to say to reporters. He retired earlier than usual. He did say a good word for Col. Alfred C. Barnes of Brooklyn when asked if he endorsed him to be a candidate for Mayor, and added:

"Gen. Barnes has a good record, but as his name seems to have been published merely as a guess, I don't suppose my guess would be of any more interest than that of anybody else, so I won't make any guess at all. Besides, it is too early."

Before bidding the reporters good-bye last night, Gov. Odell said that he expected to visit New York about once a week after his tour of the canals. This was construed to mean that he intended giving the anti-Tammany people the benefit of his advice in the coming campaign.

EX-SENATOR GORMAN HERE.

Stopped Over on His Way to Saratoga, Where He Will Meet N. E. Mack.

Ex-Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland was in the city yesterday on the way to Saratoga for his annual visit. There he will meet Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, Democratic National Committeeman from New York, who believes that some of Mr. Gorman's recent actions tend toward imperialism.

That is something Mr. Mack does not approve of, and he will so inform Mr. Gorman. The ex-Senator declined to discuss politics with reporters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, saying that the weather was altogether too hot for that sort of discussion.

TO-DAY:
TWELVE PAGES,
with
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregular, Financial Affairs.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 79½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 63½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 40c; cotton, middling, 8c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western Creamery, 20½c. Commercial World—Page 9.
Amusements—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers—Page 3.
Business Troubles—Page 5.
Court Calendars—Page 9.
Insurance Notes—Page 9.
Legal Notes—Page 12.
Losses by Fire—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails—Page 9.
New Corporations—Page 9.
Railroads—Page 2.
Real Estate—Page 10.
Religious—Page 5.
Society—Page 7.
United Service—Page 7.
Weather Report—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires—Page 3.

As a Summer day's entertainment nothing can excel the Hudson River Day Line trip.—Adv.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S CHILD REPORTED TO BE ILL.

Little Daughter Elsie Said to be in Roosevelt Hospital—All Information as to Her Illness Refused There.

At an early hour this morning it was said that one of Vice President Roosevelt's daughters was a private patient at the Roosevelt Hospital, where, it is said, she is suffering from a mild attack of fever.

At the hospital all information was positively refused. The clerk of the institution answered a telephone call as to the condition of the patient and said that she was "doing very nicely" and that there was "nothing serious the matter." Information as to the nature of the child's disease and when she was taken to the hospital was refused. To a reporter the clerk said all employes of the hospital had been positively instructed not to say one word about the patient.

"It's a private case," said he, "and we are not allowed to give out any information concerning such patients."

It was said that it was Col. Roosevelt's daughter Elsie who is at the hospital, but this could not be confirmed.

It was also reported that Mrs. Roosevelt, mother of the patient, was in attendance upon her. Neither could this be verified.

Efforts to ascertain if Vice President Roosevelt was in the city or had returned after his hurried trip through town from the Grand Central Station to the Long Island Ferry were equally unsuccessful.

At the town residence of Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Col. Roosevelt's sister, at 422 Madison Avenue, it was found that the house was closed for the Summer. No one answered the door bell.

At the house at Oyster Bay it was said that Col. Roosevelt had not been there yesterday. All information as to his daughter's illness was refused.

Vice President Roosevelt has six children—Alice, the oldest; Theodore, who was fourteen last September; Kermit is two years younger; Ethel is ten years old; Archibald Bulloch, eight, and Quentin, four.

The Governor's children are brought up under an old-fashioned régime, the English rule that "little folks should be seen and not heard." Mrs. Roosevelt has plainly expressed her disapprobation of anything which would have a tendency to make the children think themselves of any importance to the public.

It was learned at 2 A. M. that the child was suffering from an abscess of the cheek, which had been cut out. Her illnes is not considered serious, and it is believed that she will be out soon.

She is said to have a slight fever, also, as the result of the constitutional disturbance caused by the abscess.

COL. ROOSEVELT BACK FROM WESTERN TRIP.

Vice President Looks Healthy, but Refuses to Talk Politics.

Vice President Theodore Roosevelt arrived at the Grand Central Station at 2:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon after an extended tour of the West.

He appears to be in excellent health, and is as brown as a berry. He was besieged by a group of reporters, but passed them by hurriedly with a good-natured "Excuse me," and joined Mrs. Roosevelt, whom he greeted affectionately. Then, turning to the newspaper representatives, he said:

"Really, gentleman, I have nothing to say. I have had a very delightful trip, feel splendidly, and my great anxiety now is to get home as soon as possible."

Then he entered a cab with Mrs. Roosevelt, and they were driven away.

The Vice President will start on a Southern tour in a few days. He has accepted an invitation from Booker T. Washington to speak at Tuskeegee, Ala., and will then speak at different points in that State. Thence he will visit the larger cities in Georgia.

Politicians are freely commenting on Mr. Roosevelt's Western tour, and the strongest organization men predict that while there is little chance of his being nominated for President in 1904, he will develop much strength and will be a factor to be counted with.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts is known to favor Mr. Roosevelt's Presidential aspirations. He is expected to give him the Bay State delegation and through that to influence other New England delegates.

But no New York Republican seems to have the faintest idea that the Vice President can get any of the delegates from this State.

THE DRUMLUMMON MINE.

Certain Parts of It to be Abandoned as Not Profitable—Owned by Rothschilds.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Aug. 16.—The pumps were pulled to-day out of the 1,600-foot level of the famous Drumlummon mine at Marysville, twenty miles north of Helena, and hereafter only the upper levels will be worked.

A vast amount of prospecting work has been done on the lower levels and has failed to show any pay ore so orders have been given to abandon them. The mine is expected to fill with water up to the 700-foot level, but there is enough ore above that level to keep the mill running for two years. The owners of the Montana Mining Company of London are also working a cyanide plant of 400 tons a day on the tailings of the mill, and have enough tailings to keep the plant running for four years.

The company has a number of other properties in the vicinity of the Drumlummon, which it is now developing. It has also bought a good mine in Nevada, to which it has shipped 20 of the 110 stamps in its two mills at Marysville, as well as eight Vanners.

The Drumlummon Mine is one of the famous mines of Montana. It was discovered thirty years ago by Thomas Cruse, a poor Irishman who persisted in running a long cross-cut tunnel to cut the vein, in the face of the ridicule of his neighbors, and of such poverty that he had hardly enough to buy bacon and beans.

He finally struck the vein, and about twenty years ago sold the mine for $1,500,000 to the Montana Mining Company, organized by the Rothschilds. That company has taken about $20,000,000 out and has paid rich dividends. Mr. Cruse has become one of the richest men in Montana and is now a leading Helena banker.

ST. LOUIS NEEDS BRICKLAYERS.

So Much Work in Hand that Employers Are Paying More than Union Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—Prosperity attendant on the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has struck St. Louis so hard that the master bricklayers and contractors are complaining that they cannot get enough men to do the work already in hand. The building boom that began two months ago has given every bricklayer in town all he can do, and if there were more here they would have work.

For the past two months the bricklayers have not missed a work day. It is estimated that in that length of time over $250,000 has been paid to them.

The union rate of wages is 55 cents an hour, but because of the scarcity of men and the immediate need of them several employers are paying 60 cents.

Some of the master bricklayers complain that the labor organizations have sent men out of town to create the scarcity, so that the wages will be increased.

Fast Express Service, and Unexcelled Equipment, characterizes the BERKSHIRE HILLS ROUTE of the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. for Pittsfield and Lenox.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
The aristocratic whiskey. Luyties Brothers, N.Y. —Adv.

LIBERAL LEADERS ACCUSED

Charged with Accepting a Bribe from Cecil Rhodes.

HE GAVE £5,000 TO THE PARTY

This Is Said to Have Caused the Liberals to Abandon Their Policy in Regard to Egypt.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—An anonymous letter to The Spectator recently asserted that Cecil Rhodes, by a contribuation of £5,000 to the funds of the party, had induced the Liberals to abandon their policy in regard to Egypt, which favored evacuation. Thereupon The Spectator insinuated that this arrangement explained the tenderness which the Liberals displayed toward Mr. Rhodes in the inquiry as to the Jameson raid.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, on behalf of himself and Sir William Vernon Harcourt, declared the story "a lie from beginning to end."

To-day Mr. Rhodes writes to The Spectator promising to get the correspondence on the subject from Africa and to publish it, adding that the correspondence "speaks for itself."

The anonymous correspondent also reveals himself as Charles Boyd, who, according to The Daily News, is a journalist having confidential relations with the British South Africa Chartered Company.

From the comments of the Liberal papers it now appears conclusive that the late Mr. Schnadhorst, the Liberal organizer, accepted £5,000 from Mr. Rhodes.

The Spectator itself charges the Liberal Party with accepting a bribe.

The Daily Graphic, in the course of an impartial statement, says that both The Spectator and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman have been over-hasty, that the transaction appears perfectly legitimate, and that it would be well if all transactions with regard to party funds were as innocent and straightforward.

BIG FIND OF AMBERGRIS.

Three Men at Point Conception, Cal., Discover a Lump Said to be Worth $40,000.

Special to The New York Times.

SALINAS, Cal., Aug. 16.—From Point Conception comes news that a find of ambergris has been made, the value of which promises to exceed $40,000.

F. W. Walraven, a bridge carpenter at work on the Southern Pacific Road; T. M. Reddington, the agent at Conception, and J. Bosby, the night operator, found a large mass of whitish oily stuff. They took some of it to Santa Maria, and sent a sample to San Francisco for analysis.

The report received proves that the substance is almost pure ambergris.

CHICAGO DISEASE-RIDDEN.

Dirty Streets, Filthy Alleys, Impure Water Cause Epidemic of Typhoid Fever and Malaria.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Typhoid fever and malaria are epidemic in the Nineteenth Ward. So general have the diseases become that the Nineteenth Ward Improvement Association held a mass meeting to-night at Hull House to discuss ways and means of stamping out the cause of affliction. Visiting nurses from Hull House are taking care of more than thirty patients, and every priest and minister in the district has half a dozen cases on his calling list. In nearly every block there are from one to five persons stricken with fever.

Dirty streets, filthy alleys, impure water and milk, and unwholesome food stuffs, vegetables and fruit, combined with crowded tenement conditions, are among the causes which started the epidemic. Of these evils the filthy alleys are said to be the most injurious to the health of the public. Most of the streets that are paved were improved twenty years ago, and many of them have not been cleaned for five years.

The alleys naturally are in an even worse condition. In many places garbage was thrown out on the ground, without even a wooden box. It was in all stages of decomposition, and the city wagons had apparently not been around for weeks.

The meeting to-night made an appeal to the City Health Department to help remedy conditions, and also issued a bulletin on the unsanitary conditions.

GAIN IN ST. LOUIS STOCKS.

Securities of Ten Banking and Trust Companies Have Increased $14,000,000 in Value Since Jan. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—Ten of the most active bank and trust stocks issued by local institutions, and listed on the St. Louis Stock Exchange, have shown a record-breaking increase in value since the beginning of this year. The total advance in these securities has been nearly $14,000,000, as shown by figures compiled from the records of daily sales and transfers on the Exchange. No such advance has ever before been shown by banking and trust company stocks in St. Louis during a similar period.

The advance has been steady, and there has been no evidence of an unhealthy boom. The greater portion of the gain has been realized in the last two months. Local financiers do not believe that the trading in bank and trust company stock is in the nature of a World's Fair speculation.

They are of opinion that it is based on sound commercial reasons. Several of them believe, however, that the increase is partly due to the successful financing of the fair and the advertising of St. Louis which followed.

Brokers who have watched the course of the market say that more St. Louis capital is invested in St. Louis enterprises than ever before.

CHICAGO ROADS MAY UNITE.

Metropolitan and South Side Elevated Companies' Rumored Consolidation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—There is a persistent rumor, though without authority, that the Metropolitan and South Side Elevated Railroad Companies will be consolidated within a brief period in an alliance for mutual advantage and protection against the Northwestern Consolidated.

The two roads are now said to have in contemplation a joint invasion of the Stock Yards district, and both companies are known to have made surveys and secured estimates of the cost of lines to that territory.

The rumored scheme, while not admitted by the officials of the roads, is asserted by persons in touch with the companies to consist of a plan for an extension by the Alley Elevated from Thirty-ninth Street to the yards at Halsted Street, and by the Metropolitan from the turn of the Douglas Park Division southward, crossing the river at Ashland Avenue and connecting with the South Side at Halsted Street, where the two lines are to combine with a stem running two or three miles south into Englewood.

Both the elevated railroad companies see a menace in the quiet efforts of the American Railway Company to get into the Chicago transportation business. The application for a franchise, pending in the City Council, has aroused this concern.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

THE TEXAS COTTON CROP.

Yield Not Likely to Exceed 2,800,000 Bales—Big Shortage Certain in Parts of the State.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 16.—Col. E. S. Peters of Calvert, President of the Texas Cotton Growers' Association, in response to inquiries to-day as to the cotton crop conditions in this State, replied that under certain highly favorable conditions, which were unlikely to occur at this stage of the season, the cotton yield of Texas might reach 3,500,000 bales, but from present prospects the yield would not exceed 2,800,000 bales. In Southern Texas the cotton prospects were better than at this time last year. The boll weevil had reappeared, however, in the counties along the lower Brazos, and it might do great damage, as it did last year. The weevil did not do its destructive work in the Brazos Valley last year until after the September storm.

Col. Peters said that in North Texas there was bound to be a big shortage. The crop would be greatly benefited by a heavy general rain, but this rain must come within the next two weeks in order to do any good. The plant was fruiting prematurely, which was the best indication of a shortage of yield. In Central Texas the situation was even worse than in North Texas.

Col. Peters said that Harvey Jordon of Monticello, Ga., President of the National Cotton Growers' Association, had just made a ten days' tour of the Texas cotton belt, and his conclusions were that there would be a considerable shortage of the Texas crop.

The conditions in some of the other Southern States are also unfavorable.

Good Crop Outlook in Italy.

ROME, Aug. 16.—Favorable crop reports throughout Italy indicate the wheat prospect as slightly in excess of last season's harvest of 42,000,000 hectoliters. The wine outlook is also promising, there being no disease affecting the vines. For the first time in several seasons the olive crop will be good, and hemp, corn, and rice prospects are uniformly bright.

SHOT AT MORTON HOUSE.

Engineer, Supposedly a Suicide, Dies in the Company of a Mysterious Woman.

Strange circumstances surround the death of Andrew M. Lester, forty-one years old, an engineer on the steamer Montauk, plying between this city and Block Island, at the Morton House, at 6 o'clock last evening. The man was killed by a pistol shot wound in the right temple in Room 61 of the Morton House while in the company of a strange woman, who will only describe herself as Elizabeth Anderson, a corset maker, and who, largely because of her reticence, was locked up in the Mercer Street Police Station as a "suspicious person."

There is little doubt, however, that the wounded man was a suicide. Mrs. Law, housekeeper of the hotel, heard the shot, and Policeman Schick and Detectives Sheehan and Binnings of the Mercer Street Station were soon on hand. The woman Anderson refused to say where she lives. She was somewhat intoxicated. She is 6 feet in height and weighs 210 pounds. She said that she met Lester, whom she had known but a few months, at the steamer's pier by appointment during the afternoon, and after he had lost his place and seemed despondent.

They drank together in various saloons and then went to the Morton House. They had not been there an hour, when, she said, the man, without warning, killed himself in a closet connected with the room. Lester, it was found, lived in East Twenty-sixth Street, near Voorhees Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, with his wife and their nineteen-year-old daughter, Helen, and his mother, who is more than seventy years old.

Friends in Sheepshead Bay said that Lester had been very ill for weeks from typhoid fever, and that he had gone out for the first time Monday, and had not been seen since, and the family were in a measure prepared for the call of the Sheepshead Bay policeman who informed them of his death. No one could even guess as to who the woman who was present at his death could be.

STEAMSHIP EVELYN WRECKED.

Pensacola-New York Liner Aground and Failing to Pieces Off Florida Coast.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 16.—The French steamship Cyrano, which arrived this morning, reports that the American steamship Evelyn, ten days from New York for this port, went aground at 8 o'clock yesterday morning about eight miles from Pensacola Bar. She is fast going to pieces.

Very rough weather was experienced by the Cyrano herself, which is twelve days from Savannah. She beat up and down the beach for three days, waiting for a chance to come in.

The Evelyn was the first steamship built for the Pensacola-New York line. Tugs have gone to her assistance. It is reported that her cargo is valued at $400,000.

Railway tracks north and south of here were washed out, and the train from Jacksonville, due at 11 o'clock last night, did not arrive until noon to-day. There has been no train from New Orleans or Mobile since yesterday.

W. A. CLARK CLOSES A MINE.

Would Lose Millions Rather than Grant Miners an Eight-Hour Day.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOENIX, Arizona, Aug. 16.—United States Senator Clark has shut down the United Verde Copper Mine, which brings a revenue of $12,000,000 yearly, because he refuses to grant the miners' demand for an eight-hour day. As he put it, "I would rather let the grass grow in the streets of Jerome than grant my men an eight-hour day."

Mr. Clark has studied the eight-hour movement and he does not believe it can prevail in copper mines. He is watching the course of the steel strike, and upon its outcome will depend the starting up of the mine.

As he is losing $1,000,000 a month by the lockout of his miners he is very anxious that they shall resume, but he will keep the mine closed down for a year rather than surrender.

CHICAGO PACKERS IN MEXICO.

Secretary of Beef Company Investigates Concessions at Uruapan.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Aug. 16.—John W. McKay, Secretary of the North American Beef Company of Chicago, and James H. Davidson, a lawyer of Chicago, are investigating the recent purchase of the packing concessions at Uruapan, State of Michoacan.

Uruapan is well located for the business, as it is contiguous to the States of Jalisco, Guerrero, and Oaxaca, the largest cattle States in Mexico with the possible exception of Cupatizo Falls.

Mr. McKay says that the company expects to start operations with 50,000 cattle a year, and to put in a water-power plant of 8,000 horse-power at Cupatizo Falls.

To Climb High Mexican Peak.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 16.—Prof. A. R. Crooks of the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., has started to climb Orizaba Peak, a volcano 18,314 feet high, on the edge of the Mexican plateau. The mountain is very difficult of ascent, but Prof. Crooks, who has done much climbing in Europe and Asia, is confident he will reach the top. He is fully equipped for the expedition, carries a photographic outfit, and expects to secure valuable data for use in his class work.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA

Venezuelan Consul Now Acknowledges that It Exists.

Says Captured Troops Wore Colombian Uniforms and Were Commanded by Regular Army Officers—Colombia's Army.

The breach in the relations between Venezuela and Colombia has reached the stage where the Consular and diplomatic representatives of the two countries no longer think it necessary to refrain from discussing the situation. Heretofore, Col. E. Gonzales Esteves, Consul General of Venezuela, has refused to talk of the cause of the present trouble between the two countries.

Yesterday he received official advices from his Government regarding the battles that have been fought between Venezulan and Colombian troops. These caused him to make the following statement to a TIMES reporter:

"Colombian officials have been busy discrediting the report that the recent invasion of Venezuelan territory was made by a Colombian army. In reply to these denials, it can be pointed out that Señor Herran, Colombia's Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, has not yet contradicted the report of his Government's participation in the invasion nor the presence on the Venezuelan frontier of Gen. Gonzales Valencia, former Colombian Minister of War.

"But there are more convincing proofs than this. The Caracas Government has been officially informed by the commander of our army at San Cristobal that among the troops who invaded Venezuela were the Colombian regiments known by the names Sucre, Bombona, Giraldot, Vencedores, Tenerife, and seventeen more commanded by Colombian Army officers. Some of these were Gasparini, Pedro Leon Canal, and Riascos.

"My advices say that the killed, wounded, and captured of the other side wore the uniform of the Colombian army. Two of the prisoners wore the insignia of the 'Grenadiers of Cucuta.' The Venezuelan authorities on the frontier have ordered an investigation, which it is expected will yield further evidence of Colombia's complicity in the two successful raids on our territory."

As to the probable outcome of the attacks made by Colombia, Consul General Gonzales Esteves did not care to speak.

Señor Tomas Herran, Chargé d'Affaires of Colombia's Legation at Washington, is in this city awaiting the arrival of his family from Colombia. He was not at all optimistic yesterday over the outlook.

"I have really had no late news from my Government," said Señor Herran. "It is true that relations between Colombia and Venezuela are somewhat strained, but I have not been informed of a declaration of war. No, I do not care to make predictions. There is no doubt that Venezuela has given help to the rebels in Colombia."

Then the Colombian Chargé added significantly:

"We have an army of 40,000 well-trained troops, who have become seasoned by the year and a half of fighting against the revolutionists. This number can be doubled very quickly."

TWO WARSHIPS FOR PANAMA.

The Iowa and the Ranger to Go There as Soon as Possible—The San Francisco May Also Be Sent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—A telegram has been prepared at the Navy Department, to go forward to the Iowa immediately upon her arrival at San Francisco, ordering her to prepare immediately to go to sea. When the department is advised that she is ready an order will follow for her to proceed at once to Panama.

The little cruiser Ranger, which is at San Diego, was to-day ordered to sail. It is not believed that there will be any delay in her departure, as she has had several days' notice in which to prepare for sea. She is very slow, however, making not more than six knots, and as the distance to Panama is about 2,700 miles it will require almost fifteen days for her to reach her destination. The department therefore decided to dispatch the Iowa as soon as the battleship arrives at San Francisco and can prepare for the trip.

The cruiser Philadelphia, which arrived at San Francisco yesterday from Samoa, is to go at once into dry dock at the Mare Island Yard for overhauling and general repairs. The Navy Department has decided that this vessel shall be immediately placed in condition in order that she may be prepared, if occasion arises, to go to the Isthmus.

The State Department to-day issued the following:

"The Department of State is advised by a telegram from Mr. Russell, Chargé d'Affaires in Venezuela, that the departure of the Colombian Minister from Caracas was voluntary and that he has the intention of returning to his post. Mr. Russell has taken charge of the Colombian Legation property and archives during the Minister's absence. Mr. Russell does not state that he has assumed charge of Colombian interests, as he was authorized to do if requested and with the assent of the Venezuelan Government. It is inferred that he has not been asked to do so."

ATTACKS THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The London Saturday Review Speaks of It as "Outrageous."

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The weekly papers discuss the quarrel between Venezuela and Colombia.

The Saturday Review, which takes its usual strong anti-American tone, says:

"The time will come when the outrageous Monroe doctrine will produce a deadlock between the European and American Governments. Neither Germany, Spain, France, nor Great Britain will surrender legitimate claims to expansion in South America."

The Spectator thinks that "American interference will have grave results" and that it is not impossible that the United States will occupy Panama, but it can see no reason why Great Britain should oppose such a course.

GERMANY MAY SEND A CRUISER.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The South American difficulty is attracting considerable attention here. The German cruiser Vineta left Bahia, Brazil, on Aug. 12 for Trinidad, where she will await orders.

The Tageblatt says the new German cruiser Niobe is going to Caribbean waters after the Autumn manoeuvres, and that she will remain there permanently. It is also expected that the German cruiser Geier will go to the Caribbean Sea when she can be spared from her station in Chinese waters.

Guards Removed from Isthmus Trains.

COLON, Aug. 16.—The situation yesterday was quiet everywhere, the Government office being closed on account of the Feast of the Assumption. Since yesterday trains have been crossing the isthmus without military escort. Several stations along the line have again been garrisoned with small detachments of troops.

Chicago to San Francisco
without change by the "Overland Limited," every day in the year, via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Address North-Western Line, 461 B'way.—Adv.

MIDNIGHT RAID ON AN ILLICIT STILL.

Brooklyn Police Climbed a Six-Foot Fence and Captured Three Men Making Whisky.

What the police say was the biggest illicit still ever discovered in Brooklyn, was raided at 900 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, with many exciting incidents, by a large force from the Herbert Avenue Police Station. The place was located in an old barn in the rear of a tumble-down two-story frame cottage at the address given. It was discovered several days ago by the sensitive nostrils of Detective Connelly of the station, who, with Detective Langan, led the raiding party. Connelly was passing the place about a week ago when he detected the odor of the mash and watched and made inquiries.

The police crept through an alley in the rear of the place, which is inclosed by a six-foot fence, over which they threw themselves at the word of command. There were lights gleaming through the chinks of the barn then, but they had no sooner gained the door than these all went out. They had lanterns, however, and charged into the building. The first object they came upon was a little table, upon which stood a pan of spirits, which evidently had been tested there, for a hydrometer stood close by.

The spirits flashed as the lantern was waved across them, and there was an explosion and burst of blue flame, which sent the policemen staggering about the place. They quickly recovered, and passing into the second floor found four great stills in full operation, with these men cowering about them: Hyman Burnster, twenty-three years old, of 68 Boerum Street, Brooklyn, and Barney and Jacob Sipperstand, twenty-two and twenty-three years old, of 900 Metropolitan Avenue, the last two being the reputed owners of the establishment.

Four great retorts were running at their fullest capacity at the moment of the raid and among the property seized were eighty gallons of mash, 100 one-pound cakes of yeast, and forty bags of brown sugar. The bulk of the stuff made, the police say, was disposed of at once, and not allowed to accumulate. It was sold somewhere in Manhattan and was transferred in ten-gallon casks, which were entirely concealed by butter tubs pressed upon their ends.

The police mounted guard over the place after three captives had been led away, and after midnight this morning no word had come from the Internal Revenue Department, so the police consider the story of the capture all theirs.

POLICE AFFAIRS IN CHICAGO.

Charges of Bribery and Corruption to be Investigated.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Charges, recriminations, and confessions are coming fast in the Police Department as a result of the alleged discovery that a detective had fraudulently taken $75 on a fictitious bill of expenses. It is certain that an inquiry will bring forth a criminal state of affairs in the Detective Bureau. Charges against a Lieutenant were drawn to-day. It is a serious complaint, and may lead to startling developments.

The protection given to crooks is another chapter that will be added in the story. The experiences of "Billy" Barrett, burglar and thief, show how the game is worked. Barrett is an ex-convict and bank robber, with half a dozen aliases, and wanted in half a dozen places throughout the country. On Aug. 16, 1899, he stole a roll of bills in a Milwaukee bank and escaped. May 22, 1900, he was captured and returned to Milwaukee. He was allowed to give bail, but jumped his bond and fled. Jan. 7 he was arrested here and locked up in a cell at the City Hall, and the Police Department of Milwaukee was notified that he was here.

Word was then sent to Capt. Colleran by Milwaukee's Chief of Police to the effect that a detective with requisition papers would come to Chicago to take Barrett back. The next day he was booked at the Harrison Street Station on a charge of vagrancy, and Justice Prindiville fixed his bail at $200. This he furnished, and fled again, and when the Milwaukee officer came here he found that his man was gone.

Now, the Merit Board will ask Capt. Colleran why it was that he allowed Barrett to be admitted to bail on such a petty charge, when he knew that a Milwaukee policeman was on his way to get him.

SIXTY TEACHERS MARRIED.

Large Percentage of Those Sent to Manila Said to Have Been Wedded at Honolulu.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Aug. 16.—According to a letter from a teacher appointed from this place, of the 400 American teachers who sailed on the transport Thomas from San Francisco to Manila, sixty, on reaching Honolulu, were married.

The teachers were chosen from the many normal colleges of the country, and were strangers to each other. Their acquaintance and courtship extended over a period of less than ten days.

The Captain of the Thomas refused to permit the weddings at sea, and the thirty couples, upon the arrival of the transport at Honolulu, sought out a clergyman and were married. A boat was then chartered, and the couples made a tour of the bay.

CIRCUS MAN KILLED.

Manager of Sautelle's Circus Shoots a Former Employe in Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—What appears to have been a cold-blooded murder was committed this afternoon near the main entrance of Signor Sautelle's circus. Joseph C. Banks of Seneca Falls, manager of the circus, shot and killed Herbert Tackaberry of Ottawa, Canada, a discharged employe.

Three shots were fired, all of them taking effect. Quarrels about various show matters and over one of the women performers had taken place between them, and Tackaberry is said to have threatened Banks's life. The latter claims he killed Tackaberry in self-defense. He is held for trial on the charge of murder.

INDIANA WOMAN MISSING.

Nettie Walsh, Formerly Wife of James O'Neil, the Actor, Has Disappeared.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—A reward of $500 is offered for information regarding the present whereabouts of Nettie Walsh, who was formerly the wife of James O'Neil, the actor.

She disappeared from the home of her cousin, Edwin Walsh, a wealthy farmer near South Bend, Ind., three weeks ago, and Mr. Walsh is now in this city urging the police to search for her.

According to Mr. Walsh, his cousin was married to James O'Neil in this city in 1883, and separated from him three years later. She took her maiden name and went back to her old home in Indiana. Three weeks ago she left her cousin's farm with a horse and carriage, which later were found near a creek.

Miss Walsh's hat and parasol were on the bank of the stream. Mr. Walsh, however, is confident that his cousin has not committed suicide, and believes she is in this city.

Str. Chester W. Chapin, for New Haven, will hereafter make landing at foot East 21st St. instead of East 31st St. See Adv.—Adv.

One-half Business Day Gained.
LACKAWANNA'S new train leaves at noon, arriving at Buffalo 10 P. M.—Adv.

DETECTIVE'S DEFIANCE OF JUSTICE JEROME

"Wardman" Turley Refuses to Swear in the Secret Inquiry.

STORMY SCENE IN COURT

The Policeman Finally Relents, but May Yet Be Punished—Mr. Devery's Comment.

Capt. James Gannon's "wardman," John J. Turley, refused yesterday to take the oath before Justice Jerome in the judicial inquiry directed against "Edward G. Glennon and others" until he was told who "the others" were, and was immediately ordered under arrest by the Justice, charged with contempt of court.

After an hour and a half's reflection Turley, when arraigned before Justice Jerome, decided to take the oath, and did so. The contempt proceedings were not dropped, but will be heard on Monday afternoon. The District Attorney will at that time, Justice Jerome intimated, move the dismissal of the complaint.

Turley was directed by Police Inspector Cortright at District Attorney Philbin's request to appear before Justice Jerome. He has been in attendance at the Justice's chambers for two days past, and his desire to go before the Justice and talk did not increase with the delay.

"Wardman" Turley is the detective who was in a barber's shop underneath a poolroom in East Twenty-third Street at the time the poolroom was raided by Parkhurst agents. Hurrying out of the barber's shop, he ran into Parkhurst Agent McLellan. McLellan arrested Turley and Turley arrested McLellan. Charges and countercharges were preferred, and Magistrate Brann in Yorkville Court heard the complaints and fined McLellan $5.

At 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon Turley was summoned into Justice Jerome's chambers. Immediately from behind the closed door there arose loud voices raised in angry altercation. There was a hurried call for Roundsman Lane of the Criminal Courts squad, and Turley, his face flushed with rage, threw open the door of the Justice's private chambers exclaiming, "I've got a right to know who I'm swearing against." He was closely followed by the Roundsman, who pushed the wardman into a chair.

Turley, who is of a nervous temperament, was much agitated. Roundsman Lane stated that Justice Jerome had ordered Turley's arrest for contempt of court.

"I wanted to know who I was swearing against," said Turley, restraining his feelings with difficulty. "They wouldn't tell me in there, and I wouldn't take the oath. Then they put me under arrest."

Turley was hurried down stairs into Sergt. Langan's office and there calmed himself. His lawyer, ex-Deputy Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly, appeared in the courtroom in a very short while, and before the excitement incident to Turley's refusal to be sworn and subsequent arrest had subsided. Mr. O'Reilly kn

concluded the Justice, was contumacious and defiant.

"We ask for an examination," said Mr. O'Reilly.

"I set it for Monday at half-past one," replied the Justice curtly.

"You will fix bail?"

"At $500."

"Will you parole the defendant in my custody?"

"I will not. You may come here on Monday prepared, Mr. O'Reilly, despite the District Attorney's reluctance to too rigidly prosecute this officer, to have me consider whether or not I will exercise my authority and summarily commit this defendant to Ludlow Street Jail for a period not exceeding thirty days and to fine him $250. It is but justice to this officer to say, however, that he may have the opportunity now to purge himself of contempt."

"He wishes time to receive the advice of counsel."

"Do I understand him to refuse now to purge himself?" inquired the Justice brusquely.

"No, no," said Turley, loudly.

Mr. O'Reilly began to say that the defendant did not know but that he was one of the "others." Justice Jerome said Mr. O'Reilly ought to know that anything Turley would have said on the inquiry could not be used against him. Then, looking at the prisoner, the Justice demanded:

"Does he still refuse to purge himself?"

"He is willing to be examined by yourself and the District Attorney's representatives in the presence of no one else," said Mr. O'Reilly, hastily.

"There have been no persons present at this inquiry whose presence was not authorized by law," returned the Justice dryly. "If the defendant will take the oath now I will lay aside all personal sense of outraged pride—"

"The prisoner meant no offense to you, your Honor," hurriedly apologized Mr. O'Reilly.

"It was grossly offensive," replied the Justice. "Does the defendant still refuse to purge himself of the contempt?"

Mr. O'Reilly seemed about to say "Yes," but Turley muttered "No, No. I'll purge myself."

"Then take the oath," directed the Justice.

The Roundsman held out the worn Bible and Turley stepped upon the witness stand. Justice Jerome repeated the oath ending with the words "Against Edward Glennon and others," and Turley in a loud voice said: "I do."

The Justice then directed Turley to be on hand on Monday at 1:30 o'clock and paroled him in his counsel's custody. The bail was revoked.

When the news of Turley's attitude reached Police Headquarters, Deputy Commissioner Devery was asked for his opinion.

"Hasn't that man got any rights?" exclaimed the Deputy Commissioner. "Hasn't he got as much right as a man accused of murder? No man accused of murder is compelled to testify against himself. That's what they're trying to make him do. Are we in Russia?"

The Deputy Commissioner was reminded that Turley was not on trial, but had refused to testify before a Court of Inquiry, whereon he replied.

"Well, anyhow, hasn't a man a right to know what he's agoing to testify to? What would you do? I think it is an outrage."

It was understood about Headquarters that the police would take Turley's part and fight Justice Jerome in court.

CONFERENCE OF INVESTIGATORS.

Mr. Philbin Declares that He Is Working Harmoniously with Messrs. Moss and Jerome.

District Attorney Philbin, Justice Jerome, and Frank Moss yesterday denied that there was any friction between any of them. District Attorney Philbin departed from his usual course, and issued a statement in part as follows:

"There is no friction whatsoever between Mr. Moss, Justice Jerome, and myself. This is made clear by the fact that my assistants have been conducting the investigation now being made before Justice Jerome, and it is also true that the entire force of this office is at the disposal of both of those gentlemen.

"Mr. Moss has certainly rendered a great public service in bringing to light the matters in question, and the efforts that he and Justice Jerome are making to attack police corruption cannot be too highly valued."

Justice Jerome, when shown this statement, evinced much satisfaction, and said:

"That's true, every word of it. You cannot state too strongly that there is no friction between me and the District Attorney. I know of no legal proceedings in which the District Attorney's office and a Magistrate have acted in such harmony. Whatever my opinion of Mr. Moss or Mr. Philbin may be or whatever their opinion of me may be, none of us has ever expressed it so far as I know."

Shortly following these solicitations, Justice Jerome called upon the District Attorney, and was closeted with him for a long time. This was the first time Justice Jerome has been in the District Attorney's private office for many weeks. The conference gave rise to the report that the two were again on cordial terms.

Frank Moss also denied that he was at loggerheads with the District Attorney. He was asked why it was necessary to make the arrest of Whitney when it was done.

"I will not explain just now," said he, "except to say that it was necessary. We had reasons for so doing, which we deemed of importance. The success of the whole scheme would have been in danger if we had not acted when we did. Very few persons know the real reasons, and I do not think the District Attorney is one of them."

Mr. Philbin and Justice Jerome stated that their conference related to Whitney's confession.

RESULTS OF THE INQUIRY.

Justice Jerome Intimates that Much Evidence of Police Collusion Has Been Found.

Justice Jerome's secret inquiry yesterday was directed chiefly against the police of the "Tenderloin" precinct. Sergt. Schulum, Patrolman Hynes of the headquarters telephone bureau, and the record book of the West Thirtieth Street Station were examined at length.

Mrs. Deborah Gilman, one of the women arested in the raids of Thursday night, who lives at 118 West Twenty-ninth Street, was also examined lengthily, as were two other women and one man whose names Justice Jerome declined to make public. They were questioned regarding disorderly houses in the "Tenderloin" precinct. At the conclusion of the day's session Justice Jerome was asked what the results of the week's inquiry were. He said:

"That is a difficult question to answer. It can never be a satisfaction to any right-minded District Attorney or Magistrate to have a charge of crime substantiated before him by legal evidence. It sems to me that any right-minded man would always prefer that persons charged with crime should appear innocent rather than guilty, and especially should any citizen prefer that this should be so when charges are made against officers paid and sworn to do the very opposite from that they are charged with doing.

"From this point of view I must say that the investigations of the week just ended have been most eminently unsatisfactory."

"What standing has Mr. Moss in this proceedling?" the Justice was asked.

"The Code requires that an inquiry held to determine whether a warrant shall be issued must be secret. Certain persons are privileged to be present. Among these are the complainant and counsel, and the defendant and counsel, where there is one. There are two rooms here, and you may rest assured that no one has been present who did not have a legal right to be here."

RAID AT CONEY ISLAND.

Police Descend Upon a Gambling Place on the Bowery.

Coney Island police made what is said to have been their first successful gambling raid in two years yesterday afternoon when Detectives Lynch, Taylor, Murray, and Balmann descended upon a resort at the Bowery and Tilyou's Walk and seized a complete layout for playing craps, including a green table as big as a billiard table and a varied assortment of dice and dice boxes.

They arrested Albert Tice, forty-two years old, who lives in the place, on a charge of conducting a gambling house, and Frank Connelly, Francis Taylor, George Core, and Arthur Kenson, who were found there, on a charge of being common gamblers. Many complaints have been made concerning the place, and an unsuccessful attempt to raid it was made a few days ago.

Raid Prisoners Held.

Marion Gilman of 118 West Twenty-ninth Street; Fannie Elser of 116 West Twenty-ninth Street; Mary Hall of 133 West Twenty-ninth Street, and Jane Valentine of 127 West Twenty-ninth Street, four of the women arrested in the raids made on Thursday night by agents of the Parkhurst Society on alleged disorderly houses, were arraigned before Justice Jerome yesterday and held in $500 bail each for examination on next Wednesday afternoon. Henry Walz of 709 Seventh Avenue, furnished bail.

DEVERY PLEADS FOR NEW YORK'S GOOD NAME

Calls Mr. Moss and Fellow-Workers "Highbinders."

SAYS BUSINESS IS INJURED

Reformers Keep Traders Away, He Declares—"Unfortunate Women" Oppressed in Order to Club Him.

Deputy Commissioner Devery, who since his return from Saratoga on Thursday morning had refused to talk about the police situation, yesterday afternoon made a statement in which he said that he thought the District Attorney was letting Mr. Moss and his "gang of highbinders," as he called them, go too far in libeling the city and oppressing "unfortunate women" for purposes of politics.

"I have the utmost confidence in District Attorney Philbin," said the Deputy Commissioner, stenographically reported. "I had a consultation with him when he was first appointed touching on anything he might see fit for me to do, and offering him my assistance in any and all matters appertaining to his office that he might want investigated through this department, and to frame up a line of action on various violations of the law. I told him at that time I would aid and assist him all I could, but I dwelt especially on the social evil.

"I told Mr. Philbin at that time that I was Chief of Police, and as such had to enforce all laws, and knew that he as District Attorney had to do the same. I asked him at that time to call Mr. Baldwin or any number of gentlemen together with himself and myself, and talk the matter over relative to what action should be taken toward those unfortunate outcasts who are living by themselves within houses where there are no assaults, no robberies, where there is no soliciting from stoops or windows or any interference with any one outside, and where, in fact, the outside world would not know where they were. We parted at that time on friendly terms, and anything he has ever asked me to do I have always given prompt attention.

"But I do think he is permitting those people—I mean Mr. Moss and his gang of highbinders—to go among that class of women who, under the tenement house law, are compelled to vacate and are driven into the gutter by those highbinders. Now, if they will tell me where those poor unfortunates ought to go, I'll do the best I can. But the sooner the District Attorney of this county puts a stop to those people from carrying on their bulldozing tactics and permitting them to use the people's department for politics, the better.

"I don't think it just for men like Dillon and McClintock and the other agents to be going around among unfortunates who don't molest anybody when they are not interfered with, and try to drive them out into the street without providing any place for them to go. It looks to me, in the face of what all these people are doing, that they've all forgot that they have been born of women.

"I wouldn't talk now, but it is an unfair thing that men should stoop so low as to make a political issue at the expense of the outcasts, who have nobody to protect them, when they are interfering with nobody. It seems to me harsh measures on the part of anybody, and when they do these things they do not do them on the complaint of citizens who live in the immediate vicinity of these women, as they should do. This department will act on the complaint of citizens in the case of overt acts, but in my opinion those people are going too far."

"Have you anything to say about Justice Jerome?"

"Jerome is a judicial officer," said the Deputy Commissioner after a few moments' hesitation. "I have the highest respect for Mr. Jerome as a Magistrate, but not when he is in the street acting in concert with these people. I think the District Attorney should take them all before the Grand Jury and have them all indicted.

"They are a libel on the city. All this slander that they are uttering goes all over the country and hurts New York. Merchants who would come here to buy goods and trade with New York stay away from here on the advice of their wives, who hear all these things that this gang are saying. They are interfering with the business and the general welfare of the public."

"Have you anything to say about gambling and poolrooms?"

Mr. Devery hesitated a moment, and then replied: "When this department gets any evidence touching on that we will give it prompt attention. But we want to refrain from taking any extreme measures without proper evidence. When we get that evidence we will act in all occasions, and see that the law is enforced, and that, too, on complaint of any reputable citizen."

The Deputy Commissioner was asked if he wanted to say anything about the length of time that Mr. Moss has been campaigning against him—over a year—without any result except the conviction of Bissert. Mr. Devery did not seem to want to talk about this. It was some moments before he replied:

"The Bissert case is in the hands of the courts. I don't want to talk about that. There have been no results as far as I am concerned. Personally I don't fear any action they may take toward me. I have lived within the law and done my duty. I have tried to do as near right as I possibly could.

"It seems to me the newspapers ought to take this thing up, the way they're doing about these poor unfortunates, and hurting the City of New York. They don't need to let up on me unless they want to. I don't care how much Moss and his gang of highbinders try to strike at me, but I don't think it's right for them to use these poor women as a club in an attempt to hurt me."

Commissioner Murphy was asked if he had authorized the Devery interview or had suggested it, and he replied that Mr. Devery was not speaking for the department, but for himself. He said he did not want the interview read to him, and that whatever Mr. Devery said he had said for himself.

ARRESTED FOR BURGLARY.

Three Men Held Up in Long Island City, After They Had Opened Two Locks.

Detective John J. Nolan of the Seventy-fourth Precinct, Long Island City, was in a position to realize $100 in prizes early yesterday morning, which District Attorney Merrill of Queens recently offered in the hope of relieving the borough of burglars. The prizes were $100 for each dead burglar.

Nolan saw his opportunity about 12:30 on Friday morning when he caught a glimpse of three suspicious-looking men leaving a ferryboat at Ninety-second Street, Astoria. They carried baskets with wooden covers. The first queer and apparently useless thing which the detective saw the three men do was to lower an electric light lamp, smash it, and then hoist it again. At 82 Mill Street the three men took great interest in a padlock on a gate leading into a yard.

They removed this and entered the yard, and then the upper part of a barn, which is a pigeon coop. On the pigeon coop the three men encountered another padlock, and they experienced so much trouble removing it that they woke up the owner of the barn, Frank Kudile. Kudile chased the thieves.

Detective Nolan held them up at the point of a revolver. They were subsequently arraigned before Magistrate Connorton and held in $1,000 bail each for examination Aug. 19. They gave their names as George Peyerl of 308 East One Hundred and Second Street, Manhattan; William Street, Long Island City, and Thomas Kelly of 137 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, Manhattan.

Detectives Shay and Busby of the Seventy-seventh Precinct, Newtown, Borough of Queens, arrested two men whom they saw emerging from a car coming from Brooklyn at an early hour yesterday morning. They acted suspiciously, and were taken into custody before they had reached a Flushing car, which they seemed to be bound for. They gave their names as George Miller and James Morgan.

When being searched they were found to have a lot of burglars' tools in their possession. They were subsequently taken to Police Headquarters, Manhattan. Based upon information which the two accused men gave, two additional arrests were made on Park Row, New York. They said that they were William Gibbons and Charles Gibbons. Charles Gibbons was subsequently identified by Philip Tanlis, who owns a stone yard in Middle Village, as the man who had broken into his house on Sunday night last. The accused men are all at the Newtown Police Station.

Burglars Emptied a Store.

Some time during the early hours of Friday morning the jewelry store of Solomon Levy, at the corner of Jersey and Bill Streets, New Brighton, S. I., was robbed. About everything in the store was carried off except a few big clocks. The store has been opened only a few days, and had not been fully fitted up. The stock consisted principally of cheap jewelry.

Capt. Diamond Not Ready to Plead.

When Capt. Thomas J. Diamond of the Fifth Street Station was called upon to plead yesterday, before Recorder Goff, to the indictment charging him with neglect of duty, Lawyer Louis J. Vorhaus announced that Levy & Unger had withdrawn from the case and that hereafter he and Col. Henry C. Henderson of the Westchester County bar would look after the Captain's interests. Mr. Vorhaus asked for another week before his client should plead, but the Recorder refused to postpone it longer than Monday.

Whitney's Hearing Postponed.

Justice Jerome yesterday postponed the hearings of Edgar A. Whitney and his confrère Burgdorf until Aug. 30. This was done against the protest of Mr. Friend, the prisoners' lawyer, although the defendants themselves agreed. Application was then made to have Whitney's bail lowered, but the Justice set Monday as the day upon which to have that matter decided.

Policemen Were Exonerated.

Magistrate Cornell, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday held Thomas Cominsky, charged with feloniously assaulting Patrolman Byrnes of the Madison Street Station, in $1,500 bail for General Sessions. Byrnes was assaulted during the night of Aug. 7. The Magistrate also exonerated from all blame Patrolman Corbett and O'Farrell, who, it is alleged, had shot Cominsky while arresting him.

GERMAN FUGITIVE ARRESTED.

Gerhardt Terlinden of Duisburg, Charged with Forgery and Embezzlement, Captured in Milwaukee.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Gerhardt Terlinden of Duisburg, Germany, accused of forgery and embezzlement by the German Government, was captured in Milwaukee by Chicago Pinkertons to-day and brought to this city for safe keeping.

The prisoner is wanted by the German authorities for having forged and hypothecated 1,500,000 marks ($375,000) worth of charters and securities, the property of the Gerhardt Terlinden Company of Duisburg, of which he was manager. The business was a land improvement and investment enterprise, and it is said that a great number of poor people were ruined by the defalcations of the manager.

A little more than a month ago German Consul Wever placed a description of Terlinden in the hands of William A. Pinkerton. The next day one of his detectives learned that a man answering the general appearance of the absconder had changed 10,000 marks into American dollars at the First National Bank of Chicago. A canvass of the other banks showed that he had deposits in at least two of them.

It was found that he had lived for a few days at the Continental Hotel under the name Graefe. Thence he had gone to Milwaukee under the name above mentioned. Terlinden is a portly, blonde man of forty-one, polished in address, with a curly yellow mustache and small goatee. He wears eyeglasses and speaks English and French fluently, but with a pronounced German accent. He was educated at Leipsic.

Superintendent Stein of the Milwaukee Pinkerton office notified the Chicago office on Wednesday that the much-sought man was there. Chicago detectives, who had been at work on the case for a month, were dispatched to Milwaukee, and to-day the fugitive was found in a private boarding house. A Deputy United States Marshal from Chicago went thither on the afternoon train with requisition papers, and Terlinden was placed under arrest without difficulty.

The Pinkerton officials here admitted to-night that a considerable part of the prisoner's supposed booty was found in his pockets, and that more of it was on deposit in Chicago banks. They refused to give the names of the banks and admitted that they expected a fight against extradition.

WILLIAM E. DOUGLAS CAUGHT.

A Refugee from Philadelphia, He Admits His Guilt When Arrested in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—William E. Douglas, aged twenty-six, who is wanted by the Philadelphia police, charged with the embezzlement of $13,000 from the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company of that city, was arrested this afternoon in Roslindale. Until May 1 he was assistant teller of the company. On that date his resignation was asked for, and he promptly tendered it.

An examination of his books revealed the fact that he was about $13,000 short in his accounts and a warrant was issued for his arrest. His whereabouts were unknown. It is believed he left Philadelphia immediately after resigning, although he says now that he did not leave until June 28.

On July 12 the Philadelphia Superintendent of Police issued a circular offering $500 reward for the man's capture.

What caused the company to demand Douglas's resignation is not known. He does not deny his identity and admits that for two years he had been in the habit of confiscating his employers' money. He says he could not live up to his reputation without the use of the funds thus taken.

TRENTON HOSPITAL INQUIRY.

Attendants Testify that Bad Food Was Served for the Insane.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—The investigation into the food supply at the State Hospital for the Insane was resumed today. Two attendants, Beard and Kline, gave testimony similar to that of the other attendants as to the poor food. Beard said that sometimes it was necessary to open four or five eggs to get a good one.

Counsel for Warden Hayes said he would prove that when the attendants signed their petition it was simply a blank paper, and that it was filled in by some one to injure the management. Two attendants admitted that when they had signed the petition that they had not read or seen the contents.

A SHOOTING IN BUFFALO.

Special Officer in the "Free Midway" Kills a Laborer.

BUFFALO, Aug. 16.—Frederick Diebold, a special officer, to-day shot and killed Judson C. Burr of Albion, N. Y., who was engaged in tearing down a platform in what is known as the "Free Midway" outside the Pan-American Exposition grounds. The officer, who was in citizen's clothes, claims to have acted in self-defense, having warned Burr that he could not continue his work without a permit, when the latter struck him with a scantling.

After arresting the special officer the police authorities informed the District Attorney that he was employed by the management of the "Free Midway" to keep watch there. Burr is said to have been a mild-mannered, inoffensive man.

BLOW KILLS A PRIZEFIGHTER.

John Dion, Knocked Out in Lowell Thursday, Died Yesterday.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 16.—John Dion, the boxer, who was knocked out in the ninth round of a twenty round bout with Charles Armstrong at the Knickerbocker Club here last night, died from his injuries at St. John's Hospital at 4:35 o'clock this morning. Dion suffered from concussion of the brain, and never regained consciousness after the sudden termination of the contest.

The referee of the fight was "Billy" Kelleher of Lowell. Martin and Joe Flaherty, the boxers, were Dion's seconds, and "Billy" Gardiner, "Tommy" Tully, and Peter Allen acted in a similar capacity for Armstrong. Sam Cox was timekeeper. Both boxers were local men.

At a hearing to-day on a charge of manslaughter Armstrong was held in $5,000 bail; Desmond, the manager of the club, Kelleher, and the seconds in the fight were held in $800 each. The blow that injured Dion was an uppercut with the right, following a left swing for the body. Dion sustained terrible punishment, with little hope of winning, after the middle of the first round.

TROTTERS SPLIT HEATS

Harness Races at Brighton Beach Were Long Drawn Out.

DAN PATCH PACED TO RECORD

Chicago Horse Equaled His Own Mark in Last Event—Carrie Bel Won Trotting Stakes.

With heat winners distanced in two races and a generous splitting of heats straight through the programme, the harness racing at the Brighton Beach track yesterday made a brave departure from the somewhat tame character of the sport on the early days of the meeting, and matters became sufficiently tangled to satisfy the most exacting of the professional reinsmen, while the pool sellers were in their glory, and could hardly take time to breathe, so busy were they assisting the betting horsemen to "hedge" and get out of the financial complications attending the split heats. The attendance was rather light, as was natural after the great crowd of the day before, but the betting was even faster than that on the great special trot of Thursday, speculation being stimulated to a remarkable degree by the unusual happenings in connection with each race.

With the first two races, both long drawn out by the division of the heats, the third race was not called until late, and then could not be finished, as different horses won in each of the two heats paced before the approach of twilight compelled a stop and left the race to go over until to-day. The weather was perfect, however, and the track faster than it has been before at the meeting, as was illustrated by the time in all the races. In the final heat of the 2:08 pace, the unfinished race, Dan Patch, who was a strong favorite, equalled his own best record, 2:04½, after a hot finish with George, while the winner of the first heat was beaten half a dozen lengths. As the time of the first heat was 2:09, the result of the second left little room for doubt that Dan Patch and George both had "laid up" for that heat, but the judges took no action, nor did they make any move to punish the drivers who were responsible for a long delay in the start of the second heat.

In the 2:18 trot, the first race called, there were several unusual happenings, before Iva Dee, who got the second heat by a lucky decision in her favor, managed to win the race. Juno T. had won the first heat and figured against the field when the second was trotted. In this Maurine was first, but the judges set her back for a skip near the finish that really seemed to impede the mare, and placed Iva Dee first. Maurine then won two heats, after which Iva Dee came back and won the next two, distancing Juno T. in the fifth and shutting that mare out of the money.

The John H. Shults Stakes, for trotters three years old, produced an uncommonly stubborn contest of five heats, and was won finally by the Western filly Carrie Bel after the two fastest heats of the year by three year olds. Nelly Boca won the first heat, but was shut out in the second by Rowellan, who was first after a brisk finish, in 2:15¼, the first heat by three seconds for a three-year-old this season. Then Carrie Bel, who was the favorite before the race, took the third heat in slow time, but came back for the fourth and trotted a full second faster than had Rowellan, this giving her the record for the year by four seconds, though Rowellan made a good race and was beaten but a neck. In the deciding heat Rowellan carried the filly a hot clip all the way, Rowellan leading half way through the stretch and seeming to have the stakes won, when his driver, by crowding him too hard, forced him to a break and permitted Carrie Bel to go on and win. Summaries follow:

First Race.—2:18 class; trotting. Purse $1,500.

Stainless Dee, b. m., by Stainless Pilot, by Onward-Annine, by Warlock, (G. Spear).....2 1 7 2 1 1

John E. Turner's Maurine, b. m., by Hinder Wilkes-Sally B., by Leyer, (F. Turner).....6 2 1 1 2 2

W. N. Tiffany's Juno T., b. m., by Iowa Chief-Index mare, (W. N. Tiffany).....1 4 8 3 dis.

John T. Donovan's Effie G., b. m., by Alfred G.-Don Carlos mare, (B. Walker).....8 8 2 ro.

B. O. Van Bokkelen's Vic Scheller, b. g., by Hambletonian Wilkes, (Van Bokkelen).....4 3 4 ro.

Float Jolly's Neighbor Girl, b. m., by Robert L. (Jolly).....3 5 5 ro.

P. Lafferty's Ballerton, b. g., by Allerton, (Dunn).....7 7 3 ro.

A. B. Hutchins's Leola, b. m., by B. F. Clay, (Hutchings).....5 6 6 ro.

The Parkway Farm's Jantina, b. m., by Norcatur, (Dickerson)....9 9 9 ro.

T. M. Linscott's Hydrastine, ch. m., by Pilotoga, (W. F. Erwin)..Dis.

F. C. Olney's Oneonta, ch. m., by Blue Vein, (Olney).....Dis.

Withdrawn—Scott Hudson's Alice Carr, the Nutbourne Farm's Governor Roosevelt, M. T. Sinnott's Hickory Wood, and Uncle Sam Stable's Uncle Sam.

Time—2:13¼; 2:11¼; 2:14; 2:16¼; 2:14½; 2:19.

Maurine finished first in the second heat, but was set back for a break at the finish.

Pools—$100; field, $120.

SECOND RACE.—The John H. Shults Stakes of $2,000, for three-year-olds, trotting; mile heats, three in five.

J. H. Thayer's Carrie Bel, b. f., by Lynne Bel-Haw Patch mare, (J. H. Thayer).....3 2 1 1 1

Palo Alto Stock Farm's Rowellen, b. g., by Adbell-Rowena, by Azmoor, (J. Golden).....2 1 3 2 2

J. E. Hubinger's Starch, b. g., by Ashland Wilkes-Nutwood mare, (W. O. Foote).....4 3 2 r. o.

George W. Leavitt's Nelly Boca, gr. f., by Clay King-Frances Strong, by Strong Boy, (J. Carpenter)....1 dis.

The Ketcham Farm's Crescent Route, b. c., by Cresceus-Blessing, by Jay Bird, (G. H. Ketcham).....5 dis.

Withdrawn—The Oakhurst Farm's Melton and David Cahill's Willie Herr.

Time—2:18¾; 2:15¾; 2:20; 2:14½; 2:17¼.

Pools—Carrie Bel $50, field $65.

THIRD RACE.—2:08 class; pacing; purse $1,500.

M. E. McHenry's Dan Patch, b. s., by Joe Patchen-Oneida, by Nutwood, (McHenry)..4 1 1

Kelly & McDowell's Martha Marshall, b. m., by Grand Marshall-Abdallah Claymare, (A. McDowell).....1 3

J. B. McKenny's George, br. g., by Scarlet Wilkes-Pet, by Rattling Jim, (McKenny)...3 2

R. McMahon's Major Muscovite, b. s., by Billy Wilkes-Bennie Snyder, by Mambrino Abdallah, (McMahon).....3 4

R. D. Berry's The Bishop, b. g., by Argot Wilkes, (Berry).....5 5

W. F. Steele's Paul Revere, rn. g., by Brandon, (McDonald).....6 6

Fulmer & Hoag's Patsy K., b. g., by Billy Sherman, (Sweeten).....2dis

Withdrawn—W. F. Erwin's Bell Boy.

Time—2:09; 2:09½; 2:04½.

Pools—Dan Patch, $1,300; The Bishop, $1,000; George, Martha Marshall, and Major Muscovite, $100 each; field, $15.

Race unfinished; to be completed to-day.

Entries for Brighton Beach Trots.

FIRST RACE.—2:08 class, pacing; three in five heats; unfinished; two heats paced yesterday. M. E. McHenry's Dan Patch, J. B. McKenny's George, Kelly & McDowell's Martha Marshall, R. McMahon's Major Muscovite, W. F. Steele's Paul Revere, Fulmer & Hoag's Patsy K., and R. D. Berry's The Bishop.

SECOND RACE.—2:16 class, trotting; purse, $1,500; three in five heats. Scott Hudson's Alice Carr, John E. Turner's Ben Hal, Theodore T. Maxfield's Belilia, Lewis Streuber's Eula Mac, Parkway Farm's Lellmont, George R. Cole's Quarterstaff, Theodore T. Maxfield's Theresa B., and Richard Curtis's Waubun.

THIRD RACE.—2:15 class, pacing; purse, $1,500; three in five heats. T. L. Arthur's Alberta, A. B. Hutchings's Agnes Le May, Smathers & Shaffer's Barrister, J. E. Hubinger's Baron D., Terrace Farm's Beausesant, W. P. Biggs's Belle Cannon, W. F. Erwin's Captain Potter, F. P. Beamer's Electric Chimes, Dick McMahon's Fay Highwood, W. K. Smith's Honest John, Maple Valley Farm's Matin Bells, Theodore Pope's Mark Hendricks, Samuel McMillan's Onoto, S. R. Clark's Oudray, W. K. Smith's Rosetta, J. E. Hubinger's Reckless, Lyle Sterling's Special Boy, Terrace Farm's Terrace Queen, and P. McCabe's The Hero.

FOURTH RACE.—Champion free-for-all pace; purse, $3,000; two in three heats.

John Trout, Boston, Mass., b. g. Anaconda, (2:02½,) by Knight Haggin, mare by Algora.

James Golden, Medford, Mass., br. s. Frank Bogash, (2:08¾,) by Atlantic King-Nelly Gray, by Almont Pilot.

Dr. John L. Wentz, Scranton, Penn., b. s. Hal B., (2:04½,) by Hal Dillard-Helen M., by Blue Boy.

East View Farm, East View, N. Y., br. m. Hetty G., (2:05¼,) by Egg Hot-Nora B., by Betterton.

East View Farm, East View, N. Y., b. s. Klatawah, (2:05½,) by Steinway-Katie G., by Electioneer.

Mart Demarest, New York, b. g. Prince Alert, (2:02,) by Crown Prince-Till, untraced.

Another Trotter for Lawson.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 16.—The sale of Mary P. Leyburn, (2:21,) the three-year-old filly by Expedition, dam Rose Leyburn by Onward, owned and bred by P. P. Parrish of Midway, to Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston millionaire owner of Boralma, for $10,000 was announced to-day by Andrew G. Leonard, who negotiated the sale. The mare is very fast, having recently trotted the Lexington track in 2:15, the last eighth at better than a two-minute clip. She is regarded as being capable of a mile in 2:12, and is considered one of the brightest prospects for the Kentucky Futurity this Fall. She is also entered in the ten-thousand-dollar Louisville Prize, to be trotted here. Mr. Lawson's plans with reference to the filly are not known.

RACING AT SARATOGA.

Small Fields Rule on the Resort Track —Two Horses in Last Race.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The card today was a very ordinary one. In only one race was the field of good size. This was the fourth race for two-year-olds, which was won by Geraldyn, who was backed from 30 to 1 down to 10 to 1, and won in a drive from Chickadee.

Lady Sterling, at 20 to 1, won the first race of the day from the well-played Whiskey King. There was some irregular riding during the running of the race for which Beauchamp and Burns were held responsible. Alsike was an even-money favorite for the mile and a furlong race. He was beaten by both Nitrate, who won, and The Amazon.

The Beverwick Steeplechase had but three starters. Zinzibar, who was the even-money favorite, and The Bachelor raced in close company for two miles, where the latter went to the front and won, eased up, by two lengths. Trillion, the remaining starter, was beaten off.

Only Kilogram and Gay Boy started in the closing race. The two-year-old gave him a hard race, and was only beaten by a neck. Kilogram swerving in the stretch when called upon interfered with Gay Boy. Michaels, the rider of the latter, claimed a foul, and it was allowed, Kilogram being disqualified.

C. Davis has sold his half interest in the two-year-old colt Cameron to his partner, Jack Follansbee, for $4,000. Davis's half share originally cost him but $400.

J. C. Madden has disposed of Nitrate to John McCafferty for $1,000.

Jockey Harry Cochran was not seriously injured by his fall yesterday, and will be seen in the saddle to-morrow. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; handicap for two-year-olds. Lady Sterling, 90 pounds, (Creamer,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, won; Whiskey King, 110, (Beauchamp,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Smart Set, 118, (Spencer,) 13 to 5 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:08¾. Cold Stream, Rose of May, Grail, and Elsie L. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a furlong; for three-year-olds and upward; selling. Nitrate, 96 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 5 to 2 and 3 to 5, won; The Amazon, 94, (Mulholland,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 10, second; Alsike, 96, (Miles,) 9 to 10 and 1 to 4, third. Time—2:01¾. Infallible also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Two miles and a half; the Beverwick Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward. The Bachelor, 163 pounds, (G. Green,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, won; Zinzibar, 152, (Veitch,) even and 1 to 3, second; Trillion, 163, (Mr. Hayes,) 6 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—6:34 2-5. Only three starters.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Geraldyn, 110 pounds, (L. Smith,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Chickadee, 107, (J. Woods,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Batyah, 102, (Miles,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:11 2-5. Trump, Meistersinger, Woden, Ragtag, Goldaga, Shandonfield, Iridescent, High Carnival, and Broadstreet also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; handicap for all ages. Gay Boy, 89 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 13 to 10 and out, won; Kilogram, 100, (Wonderly,) 13 to 20 and out, finished first, but was disqualified for fouling. Time—1:51. Only two starters.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; seven furlongs. Isidor, 130 pounds; Caviar, 122; Dublin, 118 each; Coburg, 115 each; Demurrer and John Ruskin, 115 each; Chuctanunda, 113; Specific, 108; Colonel Ballantyne, 96; Rowdy, 95.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, gentlemen riders, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Sam Devere and Carbuncle, 161 pounds each; Dogtown and Macleod of Dare, 149 each; Dolando and Oil-o-Mac, 146 each; Crimson Rambler, 144; Cogswell, 129.

THIRD RACE.—The United States Hotel Stakes for two-year-olds, $10,000 guaranteed, penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs. Jim Tully, Dixieline, Pretoria, Granger, Golden Cottage, and Chilton, 117 pounds each; Knight, 114; Leonid, King Hanover, Caughnawaga, Masterman, and Saturday, 110 each; Lux Casta, Barron, and Queen's Messenger, 107 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Delaware Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Rockton, 124 pounds; First Whip, 115; Blues, 112; Knight of Rhodes, 111; Black Fox, 108; Bellario, 106; Decanter, 104; Kinnikinic, 100; Baron Pepper, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles and a half. Bullingdon, 155; Governor Budd, 148; Mars Chan, 139; The Driver, 136; Trillion, 135; Bacchanal, 133; Mr. Scoffel, 130.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a furlong. The Driver, 107 pounds; Mercer, 100; Blueaway, 104; Dolando, 103; McGrathiana Prince, 101; Thoroughbred, 96; Little Daisy, 90; Nitrate, 89.

CYCLE RACES AT BUFFALO.

Preliminary Heats in Ten-Mile N. C. A. Championship—Downing Won Match Race.

BUFFALO, Aug. 16.—Lace Downing of San José won a match race from Warren Zurbrick of Buffalo and George M. Holley of Bradford, Penn., won the five-mile motor bicycle championship in to-day's international Grand Circuit meet of the National Cycling Association at the Pan-American Stadium. The other numbers on the card were preliminary heats in the ten-mile championship, and the one-mile handicap, both professional events. Summaries:

Ten-Mile National Championship, Professional.—Trial heats of five miles, first six each heat to qualify for final at ten miles to-morrow. First heat—Won by Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; John T. Fisher, Chicago, second; F. A. McFarland, San José, third; J. A. Newhouse, Buffalo, fourth; Iver Lawson, Buffalo, fifth; Jed Newkirk, Chicago, sixth. Time—12:17. Second heat—Won by Major Taylor, Worcester, Mass.; W. S. Fenn, Bristol, Conn., second; "Tom" Cooper, Detroit, third; W. A. Bardgett, Buffalo, fourth; Otto Maya, Erie, Penn., fifth; Nat. Butler, sixth. Time—11:28 3-5.

Amateur Match Race.—Quarter-mile heats, best two in three, between Lace Downing, San José, and Warren Zurbrick, Buffalo; first heat—Won by Downing. Time—0:49 3-5. Second heat—Won by Zurbrick. Time—0:43 4-5. Final heat—Won by Downing. Time—0:44.

Exposition Motor Bicycle Championship, Professional. Five Miles.—Won by George M. Holley, Bradford, Penn.; W. D. Scherer, Baltimore, second. Time—7:12.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Three in each heat to qualify for final to-morrow; first heat—Won by J. T. Fisher, Chicago, (20 yards;) J. A. Newhouse, Buffalo, (50 yards,) second; Iver Lawson, Buffalo, (scratch,) third. Time—2:01 4-5. Second heat—Won by "Tom" Cooper, Detroit, (20 yards;) Frank Kramer, Orange, N. J., (scratch,) second; A. T. Bell, Los Angeles, (110 yards,) third. Time—2:13. Third heat—Won by James B. Bowler, Chicago, (70 yards;) F. A. McFarland, San José, Cal., (40 yards,) second; G. H. Collett, New Haven, Conn., (20 yards,) third. Time—2:09 2-5. Fourth heat—Won by Major Taylor, Worcester, Mass., (scratch,) Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, (20 yards,) second; George R. Leander, Chicago, (60 yards,) third. Time—2:13 4-5.

CYCLISTS' RACE IN FRANCE.

Six-Day Champion Charles Miller Behind Leaders in Paris-Brest Contest.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The contestants in an international bicycle race from Paris to Brest and return, a distance of 1,200 kilometers, about 746 miles, started at 4:53 o'clock this morning. There were twenty-seven competitors. Aucouturier and Lesna were the first to pass Dreux, 21 miles north of Chartres, at 7:16 o'clock. Charles Miller, the American, of Chicago, was the eighth to p

SOUTH CHICAGO STEEL WORKERS WAVERING

Said to be Willing to Take Another Vote on Strike Order.

Milwaukee Men Meet To-night to Take Final Action—Every Plant in McKeesport Closed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—It was reported today in South Chicago that some of the former members of the Amalgamated Association held a secret meeting last midnight and appointed a committee to go to Milwaukee and ask Assistant Secretary Tighe to return to South Chicago.

The news of the action of the workers in Joliet was discussed all day among the men, and caused much excitement. Some of them ventured to predict that its result will be to bring about a strike next Sunday in South Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 16.—Assistant Secretary Tighe came here this afternoon and met a few of the officers of the local lodge of the Amalgamated Association to-night. A meeting of the lodge has been called for to-morrow evening to give Mr. Tighe an opportunity to talk and lay the situation before them as to the conditions, and the necessity of ordering a strike here.

It is claimed by some of the men in the mills here that about 30 per cent. of the local men are in favor of following the example of the Joliet men and declaring a strike. However, there is a strong sentiment against a strike, and it is impossible to predict what the local lodge will do. It has developed that the action which the lodge took last Sunday was not against a strike, but was simply a decision to await developments and to take no action until it could be learned what the men at South Chicago and Joliet would do.

The more conservative element among the men here are as strongly against a strike as they ever were, and will vote against This class, together with the young men afraid of losing their standing in the labor organization should they refuse to go out. This class, together with the yong men who are in favor of a strike, under any circumstances, makes it uncertain what the men will do.

UNIONISM IN CARNEGIE MILLS.

Workers Have Become Members of the Amalgamated Association and Are Being Discharged.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 16.—The jubilation of the striking steel workers was increased to-night when it became known that the Carnegie Steel Company had begun to discharge all members of the Amalgamated Association to be found in the great works at Duquesne. The same plan will be pursued at Homestead as soon as something tangible has been found upon which to proceed.

There is no longer doubt that the Amalgamated Association has an organization at both the big plants. The Carnegie mill managers do not admit the discovery to-night. They do say, however, that as fast as they can uncover members of the Amalgamated Association discharges will follow.

The statement is made that efforts are under way to subject the steel workers at Duquesne and Homestead to tests that will shortly determine which men are union, then the discharges will follow, even if this method of handling the union question should lead to the closing of all the Carnegie plants.

The information to-night that the Amalgamated Association has strong membership at Homestead and Duquesne is the most exciting announcement of the strike. A steel manufacturer of this city whose sources of information are excellent, stated that the Carnegie mill managers have located several steel workers as members of the Amalgamated, and they have been notified of their discharge. It is estimated that under the known ratio of union men the company may discharge probably 500 men in the different departments.

The Duquesne plant is pretty well organized, as 500 men will make up the greater percentage of all the skilled men in the works. At Homestead the number of men is less than one-fifth of that at Duquesne, but the men occupy responsible positions which, if vacated, would temporarily embarrass the entire plant.

The Amalgamated Association men declined to discuss the situation at Homestead and Duquesne, but when informed that the main facts were known admitted that organization existed at Duquesne and Homestead. How many members were in the two big plants was not stated, under the plea that as the Carnegie Company had begun to discharge men on suspicion the association could not give any assistance by naming the number of Amalgamated Association workers in its mills.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 16.—The centre of interest in the steel strike to-day shifted to the West, where Joliet finally swung into line with the strikers and Milwaukee appointed to-morrow as the time for a final vote on the question. The news that came out of the West cheered the strikers throughout the districts in this vicinity as no other development since the labor war was declared. In their enthusiasm they count upon favorable action at Milwaukee to-morrow, and, carrying their hopes still further, say that they will yet win Chicago over. These successes, they declare with apparent confidence, will make them masters of the situation and win the strike.

The steel operators, on the other hand, say that the strikers are nearly at the flood tide of their success, and when the ebb comes it can never be stopped. They do not seem to be disturbed by recent events, and, with a confidence equal to that of the strikers, talk of the certainty of ultimate success. They assert that popular sentiment has never been behind the strikers and that the general interest which was once aroused by the contest is waning quickly. They claim that they are more than holding their own in the non-union plants that were affected or have been started since the strike began, and are preparing plans for reopening several plants now idle.

They also claim that many of their men, particularly at McKeesport, Wheeling, and Bellaire, were forced out by intimidation and will come back as soon as the excitement dies out and their safety is assured. Talk of peace has been dropped for the time being, and it is agreed that in its present aspects the situation indicates a prolonged and stubborn contest.

Two hundred men employed in the National Galvanizing Works of the National Tube Company at McKeesport struck today. They were the last remaining workmen in the affected trades in that city, and the tie-up is now as complete as possible there. Many of the tube workers, although on strike, have refused to join any union, and the opinion is expressed that there will soon be a break among the strikers. The leaders plan another rally for to-morrow night, to re-enthuse the men and check any break that may be possible. They have asked President Shaffer to go there and speak, but he has not yet said definitely that he would.

The organizers are working indefatigably to keep the men in line. They are also extending their operations to Duquesne and Homestead, the two great strongholds of the Carnegie Company, and claim to be gaining ground at both places. The recent gains here and at Joliet will bring the total number of men brought out by the third and final call of President Shaffer to about 30,000, and press the grand total to something over 70,000. Thousands of the men out have found other work, and the exact number now idle is unknown. The Amalgamated Association is organizing a series of employment bureaus, and plans to place many more of the idle men.

President Shaffer announced to-day that after Sept. 1 idle Amalgamated men would receive strike benefits of $4 a week each and that some provision would be made for men outside the organization.

Wellsville, Hyde Park, Painter's, Clark's, Lindsay & McCutcheon's, and the Crescent Tin Works, in Cleveland, the six properties opened partly or in full with non-union men since the strike began moved along to-day as usual. Another crew has not heard from Vice President Davis of Chicago, and do not know his position. I know what is going on in every mill in been secured for Painter's mill. The other United States Steel Corporation properties unaffected by the strike were also running without interruption.

White non-union men are being brought from the South to break the strike in the steel works at Monessen, and it is expected that a start will be made the first of next week.

President Shaffer and all of his official associates except Assistant Secretary Tighe were at strike headquarters, where a series of conferences were held during the day. Mr. Shaffer discussed the situation rather freely. He said:

"I have received a telegram from Mr. Tighe stating that the Joliet men are out, and that he will go to Milwaukee. I have the country, and am satisfied with the situation. I have reports from the local mills supposed to be in operation, and of their failure in turning out work. It looks nice to see the flames of these mills going up, but our men know there is nothing going on in them that amounts to anything.

"Mr. Tighe has the right to bring back the charters of Western lodges where the men refuse to go out, and will do so if necessary. If I were one of those men, I would be ashamed of myself."

Referring to the status of the men in the Western lodges who have refused to strike, President Shaffer declared himself as follows:

"The men of the Chicago lodges of the Amalgamated Association who refused to obey the strike order will be placed without the pale of the organization. Notices will be sent to all the lodges to receive no communication from them and to send none to them and to accept no working cards from them. Such notification will be given at once. A date will be set at which the intercourse must cease, the date to cover the recent defection of the men in the trust plants of the West."

The lodges of the International Tin Plate Workers' Protective Association throughout the country are passing upon the question of handling the Welsh plates which the American Tin Plate Company plans to import to replenish the supply cut off by the strike, and their decision will have an important bearing on the strike. The tin plate workers claim that on certain occasions in the past, when they asked for the aid of the Amalgamated Association, they received no satisfaction, and that the Amalgamated Association itself furnished precedents against sympathetic strikes.

A lengthy statement in behalf of the tin workers has been made public here. After stating that the Welsh plates are made by union men, the statement reviews the history of the organization after the American Federation of Labor convention in Kansas in 1898. President Shaffer conducted the formalities of its organization. The statement proceeds to say:

"Feeling at that time that the interests of the tin house men were identical with the members of the Amalgamated Association, we solicited Shaffer to enter into a defensive alliance, to strengthen the position of both organizations in trade disputes. Shaffer objected. He told us that the Amalgamated Association stood for the observance of its contracts, and that it could not enter into any defensive compact which would obligate the association to violate either the spirit or the letter of its signed agreements. He said he could only promise the 'moral and financial' aid provided in the laws of the American Federation of Labor, for which he acted when he organized the tin house employes. We finally got our scale adopted without any assistance from the Amalgamated Association.

"Two years ago, while we were discussing scale points with W. H. Graham, Vice President of the American Tin Plate Company, that gentleman showed a communication from President Shaffer, which was sent in a reply to a statement by Mr. Graham that if he granted certain wage advances to the Amalgamated members employed in the hot mills of the company, he would have to grant an advance also to the tin house men, as the union of the tin house men would undoubtedly demand it. Shaffer replied:

"'The tin house employes are not entitled to recognition in this discussion. They are not skilled men, and should not be organized.'"

The statement closes with an assertion that one year ago the Amalgamated men refused aid in settling the scale, and that at Connellsville and Cleveland the Amalgamated men aided the company in filling the places of striking tin plate workers.

JOLIET MILLS CLOSED.

Thirty-five Hundred Men Join the Strikers—Action May Force 3,000 More to Quit.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 16.—When the 2,500 employes of the Illinois Steel Company, a constituent company of the United States Steel Corporation, joined the ranks of the strikers to-day the streets of this city took on a holiday appearance. All the Illinois steel mills are closed, except the blast furnaces. The number of men now on strike in this city are:

Illinois Steel Company, 2,500.
American Tin Plate Company, 500.
Pressed Steel Car Company, 500.

By the closing down of the Illinois works idleness, for lack of material, is almost certain to come upon the following within a week:

American Steel and Wire Company, 2,000.
Joliet Stove Works, 500.
Phoenix Horseshoe Company, 500.
Miscellaneous, 200.

While the strike leaders and company officials were unusually reticent, it was stated by one of the latter that the furnace fires have not been drawn, in the hope of an early settlement. General Superintendent Sheldon of the Illinois Steel Company said plans are being made which probably will put a new phase on the situation. What these plans are he refused to say.

Samuel Adams, Vice President of the Amalgamated Association at Joliet, returned this afternoon from Pittsburg, where he has been in conference with President Shaffer. Adams at once issued a call for a joint conference of the four steel mill lodges to-morrow morning. He declined to tell the object of the meeting or to discuss the strike situation in any particular. It is reported that a movement is on to unionize all labor in the steel mills, outside the Amalgamated Association, bringing into the organization 1,000 skilled men, not now in the union, and all common laborers.

CONTROL OF BETHLEHEM STEEL.

C. M. Schwab of the Steel Trust Will Take Charge Soon.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—It was authoritatively announced to-day that within ten days the control of the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Bethlehem Iron Company will be assumed by President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Schwab holds an option on the stock of the companies at $24 a share, which expires Aug. 26. More than 240,000 shares out of a total of 300,000 are now in the vaults of the Girard Trust Company, which acts as the trustee in the transaction.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Bethlehem Steel Company to-day it was decided to ratify the purchase of the Bethlehem Iron Company, and to issue $7,500,000 of bonds, the purchase price of the iron company. There was not a dissenting vote, 236,443 shares out of a total of 300,000 being represented. The meeting was the result of the recent meetings at which the stockholders of the Bethlehem Iron Company voted to sell their holdings to the company. Joseph Wharton, one of the principal owners of the stock, said to-day:

"I do not think the United States Steel Corporation will get control of the properties. Neither do I believe that the plants will go to the Vickers-Maxim-Cramp interests. I do not think Mr. Schwab, himself, is certain yet what he will do with the plants. Capitalists often buy such properties without having any one else waiting for them."

SAYS TRUST VIOLATES LAWS.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 16.—"The spread of the strike," said President Shaffer tonight, "has not surprised me. It is not even up to my expectations. By this I do not mean that I am disappointed by the way the men have come out, but that I am certain that more will come out in a short time. All those who are out are going to stay out, too. There is no reason for believing that the men in McKeesport will break away from their present position in spite of the stories to the contrary. Other mills will be closed before many days and the spread of the strike will go on with the same regularity that has characterized it in the past."

"Any breach of the peace that has thus far taken place since the strike began has not come from us, but from the other side. We have obeyed all the laws and counseled peaceful means to conduct the strike. If the trust continues to openly transgress the laws as it is in Monessen, we cannot be held responsible for the consequences."

Mr. Shaffer then went on to describe how the Amalgamated men had had every inducement to riot and resisted the temptation. In one or two instances the matter had been referred to the authorities. In concluding this statement President Shaffer said that he would always endeavor to carry on this strike with perfect regard for all laws. It had been conspicuous for this reason thus far, and the Amalgamated Association intended to show the people that the steel workers were perfectly capable of handling the contest legally.

"The men have been insulted, aggravated, and abused, and have remained silent under this treatment," he said. "They have regarded every attempt on the part of those interested to draw them into a riot as direct agents of the trust who were seeking this very means of getting the police and militia to aid them in fighting the workingmen."

BIG BATTLE EXPECTED ON ZULULAND BORDER

Lord Kitchener Marching on Botha with a Strong Force.

BRITISH SCOUTS SURRENDER

Fifty of Gen. French's Men Are Captured Near Bethesda—The Defeat of Gen. Kritzinger.

DURBAN, Aug. 16.—Lord Kitchener, with a strong force, is moving on Hondweni, on the border of Zululand, where Gen. Botha is reported to have concentrated 4,000 Boers.

An important engagement will, it is expected, ensue.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Aug. 16:

"While a party of fifty of French's scouts were proceeding to join a column near Bethesda they were surrounded in the hills by a superior force under Theron, and surrendered. One was killed and three were wounded, Capt. Bethelheim dangerously."

Lord Kitchener does not give the date, but the casualty list indicates that it was Aug. 8.

Reporting upon the engagement between Col. Gorringe and Commandant Kritzinger near Steynsburg, Lord Kitchener says that the British commander drove the Boers north to Venterstad in confusion. He asserts also that Gen. French's other column in Cape Colony is gradually driving the enemy northward.

THE TRANSVAAL RAILWAY.

Great Britain Negotiating for Its Purchase from the Dutch and German Owners.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The Vossische Zeitung says it learns in Boerse circles that Great Britain has offered to the German Protective Committee of the Transvaal Railroad par for the obligations and 160 for the stock. The latter part of the offer has been declined. Negotiations for better terms will, it is expected, be resumed.

The German Government has promised to support the committee's further negotiations.

On April 16, 1884, the Transvaal Government granted a concession of all the railways in the country to a group of Dutch and German capitalists, and on June 21, 1887, the Netherlands Railway Company was floated. Many charges of corruption on the part of the officials of the South African Republic in connection with the railway concession have been made.

The German and Dutch capitalists own the line northward from Charlestown through the Transvaal, the line from Durban to the Transvaal border at Charlestown belonging to the Natal Government. The Dutch company also owns the lines from Delagoa Bay to Pretoria, and from Pretoria to the frontier of the Orange River Colony.

PEKING NOT YET EVACUATED.

Foreign Troops Still Hold Public Buildings—Ministers Disagreed About Destruction of Forts.

PEKING, Aug. 16.—The troops of the powers have not yet evacuated the public buildings. The British and Americans propose to occupy the Temple of Heaven and the Temple of Agriculture until their barracks are ready.

Sir Ernest M. Satow, the British Minister, thinks it would not be wise to withdraw before the protocol has been signed in conjunction with the Chinese plenipotentiaries, as withdrawals would remove the chief inducement to the Chinese to sign.

The Japanese still hold the northern section of the city. It is considered significant of their relations with the Chinese that a Japanese Colonel has been selected to command and organize the Chinese police.

The opinion is growing that the Court will refuse to return so long as the powers maintain such large forces in the Province of Pe-chi-Li.

The protocol does not provide for the destruction of the forts, the Ministers of the powers having failed to agree on this point.

GLOBE MEN GET OFF EASILY.

Appear at the Bar of the House of Commons and Are Dismissed with a Reprimand.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—In the House of Commons yesterday G. E. Armstrong, editor of The Globe, and W. T. Madge, manager of the paper, appeared at the bar in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, in accordance with the summons of the House. They were charged with gross breach of the privileges of the House in accusing the Nationalist members of corruption in connection with private bill legislation.

After the Speaker, the Right. Hon. William Court Gully, had notified them of the cause of the summons, both Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Madge expressed regret at the appearance of the article and apologized to the House. The Speaker then ordered the delinquents to withdraw while the House considered the matter. Both backed out, bowing low at each step, amid the derisive cheers of the Nationalists.

After a protest from John E. Redmond, the Nationalist leader, against the inadequacy of the apology, the offenders were recalled and asked if they were prepared to withdraw the allegations. This they did, in somewhat nervous tones. The Speaker then severely reprimanded the two newspaper men, who were permitted to depart, the members of the House jeeringly congratulating them on their escape from imprisonment in the Tower.

It is said that the article on account of which Messrs. Armstrong and Madge were censured was written by Viscount Mountmorres, whose father was the victim of an agrarian outrage a score of years ago.

The assassination of the fifth Viscount Mountmorres at Rusheen, near Ballinrobe, County Galway, on Sept. 25, 1880, created an intense sensation. He was shot from ambush, while driving in a trap, supposedly out of revenge for his hostility to the Land Leaguers.

The present Viscount is the only one of the late peer's three sons who is living. He is well known as a journalist, and when he was at Oxford carried off several honors.

SATISFACTORY INDIAN BUDGET.

Despite Famine and Agricultural Depression, the Best Since the British Crown Took Over the Empire.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, in the House of Commons yesterday presented the financial statement for India. He said that in spite of three years of famine and acute depression in the three agricultural staples, tea, indigo, and cotton, he was able to present the most favorable balance sheet since India came under the Crown. The relief expenditure for three years totalled £15,000,000, but the same period showed a surplus of £6,377,000. This season's rains, though below the normal, had been sufficient for agricultural purposes. The crop outlook was fair, and there was a prospect of a material reduction in the relief expenditure.

Lord George said the results of the gold standard policy had more than realized the Government's expectations. He highly praised the administration of Lord Curzon of Kedleston as Viceroy of India.

Referring to railway development, Lord George said that a special provision of the sinking fund would within the next fifty years give the Government possession of the rolling stock, now valued at £85,000,000. This, he contended, afforded conclusive proof of an upward economic movement.

The Secretary announced that it was the Government's intention to appoint a trained expert to assist the Government in developing the railways of India on the most modern practical lines. This expert would immediately visit the United States, and would prepare an exhaustive report upon the railway system there, especially concerning light railways, with a view to determining how far the American system would be applicable to conditions in India.

In the course of his statement Lord George said he expected that before long the production of steel would be begun in India.

BRITISH FARMERS AGITATING.

Say Americans Have Virtual Monopoly of the London Meat Market.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—There has been a recrudescence of agitation on the part of Irish and English farmers against what they term the practical monopoly of the London meat market held by Americans, and the Board of Agriculture has promised to inquire into the matter.

The agitators assert that the American importers of cattle have so influenced a corporation in London which controls the markets that they absolutely control the trade and rule prices to the practical exclusion of home farmers.

Americans Gaining Swiss Coal Market.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A dispatch from Geneva to The Daily Mail says:

"American coal has ousted British coal from the Swiss market, and the American syndicate is confident of eventually obtaining a monopoly of the entire Swiss coal market."

COMING HOME ON THE ST. PAUL.

Senator Depew and A. H. Hummel Sail from Southampton To-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 16.—The American Line steamer St. Paul, which sails from here for New York to-morrow, will take among her passengers Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio, George Westinghouse, and A. H. Hummel.

Alfred Gilbert, R. A., a Bankrupt.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Alfred Gilbert, the sculptor, has been declared bankrupt. His liabilities are not revealed.

Alfred Gilbert is regarded as one of the most original of modern British sculptors, and as a leader of the revolt against the old quasi-classical manner. He became an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1887 and a Royal Academician five years later. He has had no lack of public commissions, and one of his best-known works is the magnificent Shaftesbury Fountain at Piccadilly Circus, London. He executed the Duke of Clarence Memorial and a number of busts of eminent men, while his subject pieces include some of the most popular bronzes of the last fifteen years.

Mr. Chamberlain Not Coming Here.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Mr. Chamberlain, an interview with whom is published in The Daily Mail to-day, says there is no foundation for the rumor that he intends to make a tour of the United States and the British colonies during the Parliamentary recess. He says that it is doubtful, owing to the pressure of public business, especially with regard to South Africa, whether he will be able to leave England at all.

Danish Cruiser to Visit America.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 16.—The Danish Government, having determined to return the visit of the United States training ship Hartford, the cruiser Valkyrien, in command of Prince Waldemar, the King's youngest son, will sail for New York in January, and afterward visit other American ports.

Bark Founders Off Patagonia.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Advices have been received announcing that the new French bark Fervaal, in command of Capt. Mabon, which left Antwerp on May 31 and Cherbourg early in June for Portland, Ore., has foundered off the southeastern coast of Patagonia, near Staten Island. Part of the vessel's crew has landed at Puerto Gallegos.

German Crown Prince in London.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany arrived here this morning. He was met at Victoria Station by the members of the German Embassy and a large crowd, and received a cordial greeting.

PATENT CLERK DISMISSED.

Edward V. Shepard Wanted to Resign, but Was Ousted Instead.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Edward V. Shepard of Massachusetts, Chief Clerk of the Patent Office, was summarily dismissed from his position to-day.

This action was the culmination of an investigation that has been conducted for several days by Commissioner of Patents Duell, the Assistant Commissioner, and other officials in connection with the disappearance of certain moneys contained in unclaimed registered letters returned to the office.

Shepard entered a stout denial of criminal intent and offered to make good any shortage. At the same time he tendered his resignation, admitting that the loss was due to carelessness in his office. He was not permitted to resign.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALLERS.

A Hungarian Legislator and an ex-Consul of Spain Among Them.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 16.—Col. Myron T. Herrick, with his wife and his son, came here this afternoon as guests of President and Mrs. McKinley for a few days. The friendship between the families is of long standing.

Among the day's callers at the President's house were Louis de Levay of Budapest, a member of the Hungarian Parliament, and Fernando Stand, who was Spanish Consul at Chicago until the breaking out of the war, and who is now connected with the public schools of Chicago. Mr. de Levay is making a study of the customs and institutions of this country, particularly of the financial systems, for the benefit of his home country. He came to Canton especially to pay his respects to the President.

Mr. Stand has translated "The Star Spangled Banner" into Spanish, retaining the metre to correspond to the notes of the National air. The dedication to President McKinley describes the author's aim in making the translation. He hopes to have it officially introduced into the schools of Porto Rico and the Philippines, believing that, if sung in the native language of those countries, the patriotic sentiments engendered by it will be stronger.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Mr. Hays Said to be Dissatisfied.

Chairman Charles H. Tweed of the Southern Pacific Company said yesterday that he could neither affirm nor deny the report that President Hays had resigned. He said further that he had not been advised that such action is being contemplated by Mr. Hays. Advices from the Pacific Coast, where Mr. Hays is at this time, hint that the new executive is dissatisfied because of the alleged curtailment of his powers since the property was taken over by the Harriman interests.

Loving Cup for George T. Smith.

At the regular monthly meeting of the representatives of the Star Union Line east of Buffalo and Pittsburg, which was held at the Lawyers' Club on Thursday, a silver loving cup worth $300 was presented to George T. Smith. Mr. Smith was recently appointed General Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad in New York. He was formerly Eastern Superintendent of the Star Union Line. Charles F. Nye, successor of Mr. Smith as Eastern Superintendent, made a speech, and John T. Malin, Philadelphia agent of the line, presented the cup in the name of the representatives who were present.

Mother Could Not See Her Dead Child.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Mrs. Alice Louisa Spraker of Malden applied to the Superior Court to-day for permission to look at the face of her dead child before it was buried, but the Court could find no authority for granting the request. The Sprakers are divorced, the father, John C. Spraker, Jr., having had the custody of their only child, a little boy of four years, who died day before yesterday. The mother first made an appeal to the father to be allowed to see the body in its casket. Tears and supplications proved as futile with him as did the subsequent appeal to the law.

New Helmets for Policemen.

The contract for supplying the new Fall and Winter helmets for the policemen this year has been awarded to Benjamin J. Brown & Co. of Brooklyn. For several years the helmets have been furnished by Spellman & Co. The helmet furnished last year cost $1.80, while this year's will cost $1.90. The police pay for the hats themselves.

For the Nerves

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Nourishes, strengthens and imparts new life and vigor by supplying the needed tonic and nerve food.

Gives good appetite, perfect digestion and restful sleep.

Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

THE NEW TRANSATLANTIC LINE.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—S. G. Frazer, the Dublin engineer, who has prepared plans for the new harbor at Berehaven, Bantry Bay, Ireland, in connection with the proposed steamship line which will, it is expected, have vessels capable of crossing the Atlantic in four and a half days, stated yesterday that the line would consist at first of six large steamers, four for New York and two for the Canadian trade. It is intended that Texas oil be burned. The Canadian port will be Sydney or Halifax.

By building sixty-five miles of railroad and connecting Berehaven with all the Irish lines the new company will be able to take passengers and mails from Berehaven to London in twelve hours, thus carrying passengers from New York to London and vice versa in five days. The English port will be Liverpool or Southampton until the new works at Dover are completed.

J. Austen Chamberlain, Gerald Balfour, and George Wyndham, (respectively the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, the President of the Board of Trade, and Chief Secretary for Ireland,) besides Lord James of Hereford, (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster,) actively supported the bill, and advised silence on this side of the Atlantic until the bill was passed.

Mr. Frazer says much American capital is interested in the scheme.

John F. Clancy's Bail $20,000.

John F. Clancy, who shot and killed John Clark in East Thirty-fourth Street, near the Long Island Railroad ferry, a few weeks ago, was yesterday admitted to bail in $20,000 by Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, where he was brought on a writ of habeas corpus. Clancy was at first exonerated of the killing on the ground of self-defense by a Coroner's jury, but was subsequently indicted for murder.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—J. N. Buckley, Rochester; R. R. Quay, Pittsburg; W. G. Elliott, Wilmington, N. C.; Eben Richards, St. Louis; F. H. Prince, Boston.

HOLLAND—A. B. See, Lake Mahopac, N. Y.; John B. Burrall, Waterbury, Conn.; Dr. L. S. Eastlake, Chicago; J. C. Hunter, Duluth; J. Ramsey Speer, Pittsburg; Robinson Riley, Washington; Wilfred Buckley, Birmingham, England.

IMPERIAL—E. Newton Bowman, Washington; S. M. Allison, Cleveland; R. H. Kelth, Boston; Maurice Livingston, Bloomington, Ill.; H. T. Thomas, Seattle; George S. Kellogg, Buffalo; W. H. Nielson, Paris; H. W. Young, Atlanta; B. G. Harrison, Cleveland.

ALBEMARLE—Dr. J. H. Hartman, Baltimore; W. W. Swan, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—Arthur C. Wheatley, Mexico; ex-Senator A. P. Gorman, Baltimore; C. B. McVay, Pittsburg; P. M. Arthur, Cleveland; Joaquin Gelato, Havana; Manuel Marcado, Mexico; J. M. Carroll, Waco, Texas; Kent Dodge, Philadelphia.

VICTORIA—B. Welch, Buffalo; George W. Kelley, Omaha; George M. Pond, Rochester; Charles H. Camp, Mexico; Warren E. Smith, Milwaukee.

HOFFMAN—T. Miautany and J. T. Nishimura, Japan; N. E. Green, Richmond; W. B. Fleming, Louisville; James Westwater, Columbus, Ohio; T. C. Carter, Meridian, Miss.

GILSEY—H. W. Davis, Youngstown, Ohio; Ellis Clark Hammond, Philadelphia; A. W. Joel, New Orleans.

GRAND UNION—E. H. Powell, Springfield; George Halsted, Boston; C. Woodin, Detroit.

PLAZA—Albert Fink, Alaska; J. B. Patton, Milwaukee; H. W. Jackson, Boston; S. D. Bayne, Boston; William J. Marks, Chicago.

SAVOY—S. Harzfeld, Kansas City; C. H. Bennett, Bridgeport; Augustus Wood, Bridgeport; W. P. Granger, Albany.

NETHERLAND—G. S. Allmon, Pittsburg; Elias Rogers, Toronto; J. J. Crowley, Detroit; W. C. Stewart, Cleveland.

MANHATTAN—John E. Dean, Columbus, Ohio; Daniel Morrison, Worcester; Capt. John R. Bartlett, United States Navy; C. B. Poole, Boston; John Patterson, Hamilton, Ontario; James T. Sargent, Cleveland; Capt. Kenneth Campbell, London; C. A. Ellis, Boston; William P. Stanton, Troy.

MURRAY HILL—D. M. Field, Worcester; C. H. Platt, New Haven; Bronson B. Tuttle, Naugatuck, Conn.; D. J. Lindsay, Chicago; F. C. Strong, Winsted, Conn.; N. C. Preston, Rochester; F. C. Wright, Springfield, Mass.

ASTOR—J. E. Powell, Washington; George C. Bramlage, Hamilton, Ohio; J. Morton, Cincinnati; the Rev. Paul Whitehead, Lynchburg, Va.; John Galt, Newburg; R. B. Pope, Cambridge, Ohio; the Rev. P. Marshall, Ireland; Leslie Stanford, Buffalo; Wallace Morgan, Philadelphia.

EMPIRE—S. L. Jones, Georgia; Josiah White, Atlantic City; Mrs. John J. White, Landsdowne, Penn.; Milo A. Azeez, Boston; E. Tulchaurn Cuthbert, Boston; W. G. Burke, Arkansas; George F. Miles, St. Augustine, Fla.; Tobey Meyer, Rochester.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair to-day and to-morrow, with increasing cloudiness and probably rain, with cooler fresh southwest winds, becoming variable.

The winds on the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts to-day will be light to fresh southwesterly, probably becoming brisk southeasterly to-morrow. On the South Atlantic Coast fresh southeasterly winds will diminish in force. Fresh to brisk north to northeast winds, increasing, are indicated for the lower lakes and the southern portions of Lakes Michigan and Huron Saturday.

Storm warnings are displayed on Lake Erie and the southern portions of Lakes Huron and Michigan.

Steamers which depart Saturday for European ports will have fresh southwesterly winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—TIMES.		
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	74	72	75
6 A. M.	74	71	75
9 A. M.	75	75	85
12 M.	80	80	89
3 P. M.	84	86	90
6 P. M.	79	82	86
9 P. M.	78	80	87
12 P. M.	77	..	78

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	82¼
Weather Bureau	80
Corresponding date 1900	78
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	72

The barometer registered 30 inches even at 8 A. M. and the same at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 58 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 68 per cent. at 6 P. M. The maximum temperature was 88 degrees at 3:10 P. M. and the minimum 71 degrees at 6 A. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MARION, Ind., Aug. 16.—Fire to-day nearly destroyed the village of Landesville. Nothing is left standing but a grain elevator, the railroad passenger station, and two storerooms. The loss is estimated at $60,000.

CHAMBERSBURG, Penn., Aug. 16.—Dry Run, a small village near here, was almost entirely wiped out last night by a fire which originated in the Hammond Hotel stable. The hotel, four stores, and six residences were destroyed. There is no fire apparatus in the town. The loss is estimated at $40,000; partially insured.

BERKELEY, Cal., Aug. 16.—Fire broke out to-day in the Niehaus Brothers' planing mill at West Berkeley, destroying three acres of buildings, lumber piles, and finished products. John Everding's starch works and his residence adjoining were damaged, as were Moore & Co.'s oil works and the Haywood Lumber Yards. The losses were $120,000, of which $100,000 is on the planing mill, with insurance of only $16,500.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:25 A. M.—1,425 Avenue A; owner, John Bohate; damage, $25.

5 A. M.—78 Spring Street; owner, John Silperman; damage, $25.

6:25 A. M.—319 East Seventy-fourth Street; owner, Frank Karich; damage, $50.

11:45 A. M.—121 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; owner, Catherine Ackerberg; no damage.

4:20 P. M.—208 East One Hundred and Second Street; owner, D. Beslernick; damage, $25.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's 3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Gladiolus Day

To-day, in Connection with the Famous

Mill & Factory Sale!

To-day the Gladiolus holds court at Bloomingdale's. Thousands and thousands of them are here from the famous Floral Park, Long Island, John Lewis Child's Gladiolus Farm.

To every visitor to the store clusters of these beautiful August flowers will be given free—no restriction on the distribution whatever.

There is a special array of Mill & Factory Sale bargains to first make a shopping trip to Bloomingdale's most profitable.

Store Open All Day from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WE EXPECTED IT.

The steady increase in the demand for natural in place of doctored Whiskey is making our sales larger than ever before.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED

OLD CROW RYE

For Quality, Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

Supposed New Yorker Drowned.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—A man supposed to have been Joseph Schneider, traveling salesman for a New York jewelry firm, is thought to have been drowned at the Devon Avenue bathing beach last night. At midnight the owner of the bathing houses took the man's clothing to the police station and reported the disappearance of the bather.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Schwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; L. L. Schwartz, cloaks, suits, and waists; S. J. Schwartz, cloaks, suits, and waists, 43 Leonard Street.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; B. F. McCloskey, furnishing goods, 335 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Millington, carpets and upholstery goods, 157 Duane Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Harris, J., & Sons, Hornellsville, N. Y.; M. Harris, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Kilpatrick, T., Company, Omaha, Neb.; W. F. Baxter, cloaks, suits, domestics, furnishing goods, and manufacturing department, 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Koster & Blumenthal, Pine Bluff, Ark.; L. Koster, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Kohn Dry Goods Company, Shrevesport, La.; L. I. Kohn, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Kuhn & Co., Vicksburg, Miss.; S. S. Kuhn, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, cloaks and suits; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. A. Clairmont, domestics and linens; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; H. J. Gutman, cloaks and suits; 55 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Garbode, Elbond & Co., Galveston, Texas; H. A. Elbond, carpets, notions, and furnishing goods; 396 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Samuels, I. A., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; I. A. Samuels, overalls; Herald Square Hotel.

Thompson, Belden & Co., Omaha, Neb.; C. C. Belden, silks, dress goods, and domestics; Herald Square Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; S. Seliger, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Hexter, S. M. & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Hexter, tailors' trimmings; Hoffman House.

Rothschild, B., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens; 721 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Kelly, Stiger & Co., Omaha, Neb.; G. W. Kelly, cloaks, waists, and skirts; Victoria Hotel.

Leon, L. H., Austin, Texas, millin

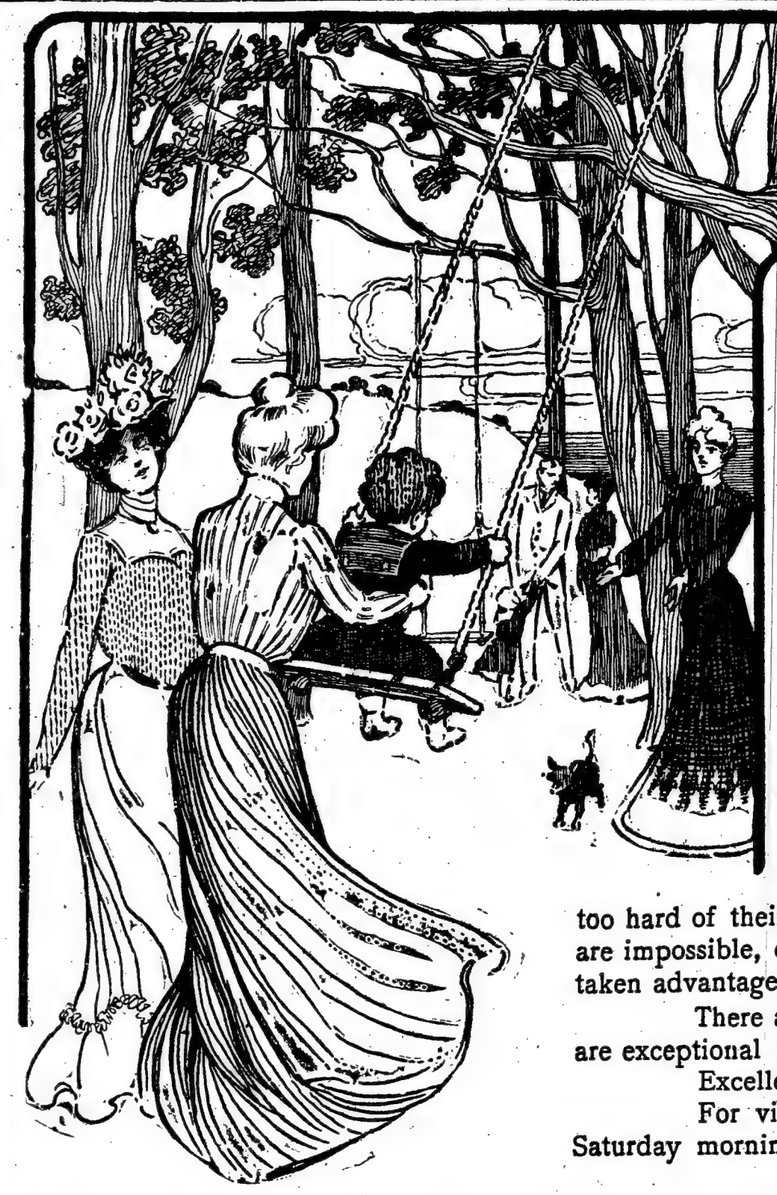

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes at 12 o'clock Today

The Needs of Saturday

SOME people don't need anything today—they provided beforehand. Other folks need many things very badly.

This store is open four hours this morning to supply people who find it more convenient to do their shopping on Saturday morning.

People from a distance find it more pleasant and profitable to spend the morning at Wanamaker's and the afternoon at the beach than to spend the whole day on the sand.

Today there is much new interest for visitors to this store. Chiefest attraction to women, and most men, is

The Early Fall Fashion Show

A broad collection of Dresses and Wraps, made up especially for this occasion after the most correct and handsome of the new Fall Styles. It is such a display as has never been seen before until the middle of September—prepared especially for visitors from a distance who cannot come to the store later on.

The August Furniture Sale

will interest all housekeepers and compel them to marvel at the wonderful price-advantages. But they must not think too hard of their home stores, because these handsome goods at such low prices are unheard-of *anywhere* except at Wanamaker's; and are impossible, even here, except during this August Trade Sale. Of course this is all the more reason why this opportunity should be taken advantage of by housekeepers who are fortunate enough to be here at this lucky time. (Further word of the Furniture below.)

There are remarkably low prices on ready-made clothing for men and boys; as well as on dresses for women and girls. There are exceptional offerings of Underwear, Hosiery, Shoes and Men's Shirts.

Excellent merchandise at exceedingly little cost attracts you to counters all over the store.

For visitors or homefolks Wanamaker's is an interesting place every day in the year; and of exceptional interest this Saturday morning.

White Plaited-Bosom Shirts
At Fifty Cents Each

Made of excellent white corded madras; with bosom plaited—not with plaits sewed on, as is the case even with many dollar shirts—plaited in same way as shirts sold at a dollar and a half. The style and character of the whole shirt will appeal to tasteful men, despite the little price—50c each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Boys' Washable Suits
At Small Cost

Here are two groups that make an attractive offering for a half-day's selling.

Very desirable suits; but in broken lots that we must clean up quickly.

These hints of suits and prices:

One hundred and ten Galatea-striped Sailor Suits, in sizes for 2½, 3, 4, 5 and 7 years. They were priced at $1.25 and $1.50; now at 75c a suit.

One hundred and fifteen of the finer grade Washable Suits; a few of all sizes from 3 to 12 years. They were priced at $3 to $6; this morning they are offered at $2.50 a suit.

Also two hundred All-wool Trousers; sizes for 3 to 16 years; the one-dollar kind at 65c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Little Prices on
Underwear and Hosiery

Trash is a poor bargain at any price; but when thoroughly worthy goods, of just the kind that immediate need demands, are offered at such prices as these, it is time to buy.

A good time to buy to lay away for next season. These prices:

Women's Vests—
10c each, 3 for 25c—White cotton vests, fine ribbed; low neck, short or no sleeves; also low neck, no sleeves; fancy trimmed; silk tape through neck.

Women's Stockings—
3 pairs for 50c; worth 38c a pair—Regular made colored lisle thread stockings, with white extracted polka dots.

Men's Half Hose—
18c pair, 3 pairs for 50c; worth 25c a pair—Fine gauge imported cotton; extra strong heels and toes; in fast black or tan, and fast black with unbleached feet.

Children's Stockings—
12½c pair; worth 18c—Fine ribbed, fast black cotton stockings; double knees; elastic and durable.

Broadway.

SHIRT WAISTS
And Dressing Sacques

Two interesting lots are here this morning—attractive in both style and price. These:

At 50c—Shirt Waists of chambray, in solid-color ox-blood, with full front and French back; with white lawn plaited shield and sailor collar; also trimmed with white lawn. Regular $1 value.

At $1—Shirt Waists of fine white lawn; full front with 16 hemstitched plaits from neck to waist; plaited back. Regular $1.50 value.

Dressing Sacques at 50c—
Of lawn, in neat stripes, with white border; made Kimono styles.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' DRESSES
Less Than Half Price

A small collection of Eton and Shirt-waist Suits, of pique, linen and chambray; in white, blue and tan. Made in various pretty styles; in sizes for girls of 12 to 16 years.

Price was $7.50; today all are marked at

$3.50 Each

Second floor, Ninth street.

Japanese Goods
At Low Prices

There is a refinement and artistic effect about even the simplest and most inexpensive of these articles, which makes them attractive to tasteful housekeepers.

Just now stock-righting makes prices littler than ever:

Fancy Vases that were 75c to $50 each; now 50c to $25.

Bronzes, Vases, Koros and Jardinieres at one-third to one-half off original prices.

Cloisonne cabinet and mantel pieces at one-third to one-half former prices.

Call or Dinner Gongs, in sets of 3, 4 and 6 bells; at $1 to $10; worth $1.50 to $15.

Lacquer Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, at 25c and 50c; worth a half more.

Placques or wall decorations, in blue and white Owari; also the Imari and Kaga colorings on porcelain; were 75c to $20; now 50c to $13.25.

Papier Mache Trays, in Japanese designs, at 50c; were 70c.

Fancy articles of antimony, comprising trays, match boxes and stamp boxes; prices, 5c to $1; worth a half more.

Main aisle.

Sharp Clean-Up Offerings of
Washable DRESS SKIRTS

One or two more Skirts will add much freshness to the Summer wardrobe, and today the cost is quite insignificant.

This stock is kept full and complete up to the middle of August; but now it is to go in a jiffy—this to the immense profit and satisfaction of every woman who shares these offerings today.

But be prompt. Even four hours are all too long for such bargains as these to remain here.

At $1—Skirts of pique, linen and polka-dot duck. Were $1.75, $2 and $2.25.

At $2—Walking skirts of pique and linen, and dress skirts of linen and denim. Values up to $6.

At $3—All of the skirts that sold at prices between $8 and $11.50. They are of denim, linen, canvas and pique; some trimmed with embroidery.

Second floor, Broadway.

Still Almost 20,000 Yards, and
About Sixty Patterns of the
10c BATISTES at 4c

You took over fifty thousand yards of these pretty cotton dress stuffs in two selling days this week, leaving less than twenty thousand yards of the seventy thousand yards we started with.

This is a wonderfully little price for such fine and dainty goods for dresses and wrappers, both this year and next.

Some sixty pretty patterns are here today to choose from, in figures and stripes of white on pink, royal and navy blues.

10c Batistes at 4c a yard.

Fourth avenue and Basement.

FURNITURE Surprises
For Housekeeping Visitors

People who have never been in our Furniture Store during an August sale have a revelation in store for them. Many people come here without the intention of buying; yet when they see what really fine pieces can be bought for so little, they order them sent home.

Dining-room furniture makes a particularly strong appeal to a housekeeper, and we have some stirring offerings to tell about.

At $2, from $4—Quartered golden oak Dining Chairs; high back with banister panel; box seat frame; square legs with square stretchers; moulded edge and shaped seat frame with fine cane seat; of best construction and finish, and highly polished.

At $12.50, from $25—Golden oak Sideboards in quartered oak finish; 6 feet high with swell top base, 44 x 23 in.; two swell front drawers, one lined for silver; long linen drawer; double cupboard; top has three shelves with fluted post supports; French plate mirror, 30 x 18 in., bevel edges; well built and finished.

The following prices show the great value of the other pieces throughout the stock:

$3.50, from $4.50—Golden oak, leather seat dining chairs.

$6, from $9—Golden oak, leather seat arm chairs to match.

$2.75, from $4—Golden oak, cane seat dining-chairs.

$5.75, from $8.50—Golden oak, cane seat arm chairs to match.

$4, from $6—Golden oak, leather seat dining chairs.

$6, from $9—Golden oak, leather seat arm chairs to match.

Sideboards—
$27, from $44—Golden oak.
$30, from $40—Golden oak.
$30, from $45—Mahogany.
$32, from $48—Golden oak.
$33, from $50—Mahogany.
$35, from $55—Golden oak.
$40, from $65—Mahogany.
$42, from $60—Golden oak.
$45, from $75—Golden oak.
$48, from $62—Mahogany.
$50, from $80—Golden oak.
$55, from $85—Mahogany.
$60, from $85—Mahogany.

Sideboards—
$60, from $105—Flemish oak.
$65, from $90—Flemish oak.
$65, from $100—Mahogany.
$70, from $110—Golden oak.
$70, from $120—Flemish oak.
$75, from $125—Mahogany.
$80, from $105—Mahogany.
$95, from $135—Mahogany.
$95, from 155—Golden oak.
$100, from $150—Golden oak.
$110, from $165—Mahogany.
$150, from $195—Golden oak.
$250, from $300—Golden oak.

Buffets—
$12, from $16—Golden oak.
$15, from $23—English oak.
$18, from $28—Mahogany.
$20, from $28—Mahogany.
$20, from $30—Mahogany.
$21, from $33—Golden oak.
$22, from $32—Mahogany.
$23, from $35—Mahogany.
$24, from $40—Mahogany.
$25, from $40—Golden oak.
$26, from $42—Golden oak.
$28, from $40—Mahogany.
$45, from $75—English oak.

China Closets—
$17.50, from $27—Golden oak.
$22, from $30—Golden oak, mirror back of top shelf.
$30, from $40—Golden oak.
$30, from $40—Golden oak corner closet.
$40, from $65—Mahogany.
$35, from $55—Golden oak.
$45, from $60—Mahogany, mirror back of top shelf.
$50, from $67.50—Golden oak corner closet.
$50, from $70—Flemish oak, mirror back, glass shelves.
$50, from $70—Mahogany, mirror back.
$60, from $80—Mahogany, mirror back, glass shelf.

Extension Tables—
$18, from $25—Mahogany, 6 ft.
$20, from $28—Flemish oak, 8 ft.
$22, from $32—Mahogany, 8 ft.
$25, from $40—Mahogany, 8 ft.
$28, from $40—Mahogany, 8 ft.
$30, from $45—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$38, from $60—Flemish oak, 10 ft.
$45, from $75—Mahogany, 12 ft.
$50, from $75—Golden oak, 10 ft.
$50, from $80—Mahogany, 12 ft.
$55, from $72—Antique oak, 10 ft.

Regina MUSIC BOXES
The Most Delightful Home Entertainers

The evenings are growing longer, and music is needed at the summer home to brighten the lengthening hours after dark.

The Regina Music Box meets this need exactly.

It can be sent anywhere quite easily; can be started by anyone; then plays itself.

The popular tunes of the day, as well as practically all other famous songs, marches, dances, and other musical pieces, are represented in the Regina tune sheets, from which you select what you wish.

The Regina Music Box entertains young and old all year 'round. It is the best of all automatic music makers; yet it is easy for any home to buy, on our club plan.

Come in and hear the boxes play; and let us tell you more about them.

Basement.

PARIS NOTES

FROM THE OFFICE OF
JOHN WANAMAKER

44 Rue des Petite-Ecuries,
Paris, August 5, 1901.

The fashionable "allees" and avenues which have been frequented all the season with smart equipages now present a scene of absolute desertion. The private "hotels" and the flats situated in the aristocratic quarters all display closed "persiennes," denoting the owner's departure for an annual "villegiature." These are busy days just now in the "ateliers" of the noted houses on the Rue de la Paix, for every mondaine is taking innumerable dainty light cambric and linon dresses to the "plage" and chateaux.

An item of importance this summer is the "costume de bains"; sea bathing is a great feature on the coast of France, and at many fashionable Norman seaside resorts crowds of fashionable society people throng the beach at the bathing hour to watch the daintily dressed swimmers and bathers, or those delighting in shrimping, who disport themselves in the gayest attire. For a shrimping dress, open short skirts are worn, with a culotte, which is effectively trimmed with white mohair braid or colored washing silk. A dainty broad brimmed straw hat, surmounted by wing bows of spotted foulard, and tied beneath the chin, completes the outfit. Thick linon, washing silk, and a new kind of coarse toile is considerably used for the smartest bathing costumes.

Rarely has the demand been so extensive for linons and cottons as this summer. The materials used are all in the prettiest of designs and colors. Some examples quite resemble tweed or coarse-grained cloth. Not twelve years ago a "chic" Parisienne would certainly not have promenaded in the street dressed in a white pique or linon costume, whereas today the making of a linon toilette has reached almost the perfection of a tailor-made garment, or even the more elegant "toilette de visite." Embroideries and lace incrustations with ribbon trimmings have ornamented many of the dressy cambrics made this season, while the plain tailor-made style is distinctly evident, composed of the coarse, colored linon in dresses for morning and seaside wear. A Parisian couturier has the art of introducing a detail of distinction by some slight etcetera, which adds a charming "cachet" to the most simple cotton gown.

More than one gown made entirely of Irish crochet lace has attracted admiration lately at the Trouville Casino. This lace looks best on a white silk foundation, though one very charming model was over blush rose pink. It was on one of our noted elegantes, and had a jabot front of delicate pink chiffon caught into a waistband of wide silver galon, embroidered in paste and coral beads. The Gainsborough black Tuscan hat which accompanied this toilette was trimmed with ostrich plumes and a little bunch of pink button roses nestling under the brim.

The rage for lingerie dresses of the most delicate and refined order—for lawns incrusted with precious lace, which are marvels of art—is as great as ever. A beautiful gown just sent off to a mondaine at Dinard is of white linon, ornamented with garlands of flowers in embroidery, forming four stripes to the flounce. The stripes terminate with another embroidery which passes all round the shaped flounce. The bolero is short behind, and opens over a chemisette of elaborately embroidered cambric. Another dress which will be donned by the same fair dame is of scarlet drill, with a big collar in coarse lace. The blouse is pouched, and the bolero is strapped like the skirt.

Eccentricity stamps many of the hats of the moment. A rustic straw plateau, seen in one of the leading "salons de modes," was tied up at the sides, and came over the face in front in a sort of scoop point, on which was perched a big bunch of shaded roses and foliage. A chou of black velvet ribbon was placed under the rolled-up brim. Another hat was of Tuscan straw, the entire brim turned inside out to come above the crown, and lined with ruched white chiffon bound at the top with black velvet.

As a protection against the sea breezes, the elegantes at Trouville are wearing a little manteau, styled "bonne femme," in taffetas.

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Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
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RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Episcopal General Convention to Consider New Constitution.

J. Pierpont Morgan and W. Bayard Cutting Lay Deputies — May Elect Bishops of Havana and Manila.

An unusual situation arose this year over the date of the Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of New York. The canon says it shall meet on the last Wednesday of September, but this year the Episcopal General Convention meets in San Francisco on Oct. 2. Bishop Potter considered whether he had a right under the canon to fix an earlier date to admit of delegates reaching San Francisco, and has just decided that he has not. The local convention will meet this year in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue, on Sept. 25. Usually it sits the second day, but there is talk of holding an evening session and so permit Bishop Potter and others to start one day earlier for the West.

Bishop Potter will, in his annual address to the local convention, make report upon the Huntington resolution of last year, which resulted in his letter to Mayor Van Wyck and started the public discussion of conditions obtaining around the Pro-Cathedral in Stanton Street. The Bishop has taken no one into his confidence, but Episcopalians are expecting him, in view of recent developments and police collusion with gamblers, to have something vigorous to say.

There are to be elected two additional delegates to San Francisco. By an oversight last year but three lay deputies were chosen, and President Low of Columbia University, one of the three, has announced that it will be impossible for him to be absent all of October. The other lay deputies from the Diocese of New York are J. Pierpont Morgan and W. Bayard Cutting. Mr. Morgan is to go in his private car. He will take some of the clerical deputies with him as guests and is to remain throughout the entire three weeks, occupying meanwhile one of the two Crocker mansions on Nob Hill.

The clerical deputies from the Diocese of New York are the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. A. A. Hoffman, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, and the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer. The alternates are the Rev. Dr. P. A. H. Brown, the Rev. Dr. W. M. Grosvenor, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Parks, and the Rev. Dr. C. B. Smith. The alternate lay deputies are Messrs. C. F. Hoffman, Jr., Everton P. Wheeler, Henry Lewis Morris, and Theodore N. Gibbs.

The Long Island deputies are the Rev. Dr. R. F. Alsop, the Rev. Dr. J. G. Bacchus, the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell; and the Rev. H. D. Waller; lay, Messrs. George Foster Peabody, Henry E. Pierrepont, John A. Nichols, and Wilhelmus Mynderse.

Newark deputies are the Rev. Dr. George S. Bennitt of Jersey City, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Holley of Hackensack, the Rev. Edwin A. White of Bloomfield, and the Rev. Dr. W. M. Hughes of Morristown; lay, Col. E. A. Stevens, Hoboken; Cortlandt Parker and Henry Hayes, Newark, and Alfred Mills, Morristown.

W. Seward Webb is one of the deputies from the Diocese of Vermont an will. it is said, go in his private car, taking a party with him. Bishop Doane of Albany will not attend, being afraid to cross the mountains because of health conditions.

From a popular standpoint there are five big questions to come up at San Francisco, but so great is to be the effort to expedite the sessions within a fortnight that it is now said scarcely one of them will be acted upon favorably. A new constitution has been making for some years and is now in shape to be passed finally without amendment. It is, however, declared to be so full of minor errors that it is not likely to be adopted. The canon on marriage and divorce, which started as a High Church project, has received strength from so many quarters, including the Bishop of New York two years ago, that it may pass. Still, some doubts are heard.

It is thought probable that a Bishop of Manila will be chosen, the Church Club of New York being active in providing, with other clubs, an endowment fund for the same, and an effort is to be made to elect a Bishop of Havana, to have jurisdiction throughout the West Indies. The Marginal Reading Bible and the division of the country into provinces are said to be doomed. Difficulty is still being had with the Bishop of Honolulu, who is not wanted in the American Church and who will not oblige by resigning. A committee may, it is said, be named at San Francisco to proceed to Hawaii later and try to adjust matters.

CONFERENCE OF METHODISTS.

Many Prominent Churchmen to Attend the Great Meeting at London in September.

Representative Methodists of the North, the South, and of Canada are sailing from this port this week and next to attend the Methodist Ecumenical Conference, which is to assemble in City Road Chapel, London, on Sept. 4. Delegates from the New York, New York East, and Newark Conferences, nearly all of whom have already sailed, include Presiding Elder Millard, the Rev. Dr. F. M. North, the Rev. Dr. A. B. Sanford, Presiding Elder Palmer, the Rev. Dr. Henry Spellmeyer, the Hon. John E. Andrus, Anderson Fowler, and William H. Murphy.

There will also go, some of them as delegates from other conferences, the Rev. Dr. Homer Eaton of the Book Concern, the Rev. Dr. S. J. Herben of the Christian Advocate, the Rev. Dr. W. I. Haven of the American Bible Society, the Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard of the Missionary Society, the Rev. Dr. J. M. King of the Extension Society, the Rev. Dr. E. M. Mills of the Twentieth Century $20,000,000 Fund, Bishop Hurst of the American University, Washington, and President Goucher of the Woman's College, Baltimore.

Methodists of the world have met twice before, the first time in London, the second time in Washington. Bishop Galloway of the Church South is to preach the opening sermon of the approaching conference.

Topics to be discussed include some of the vital ones in Methodism and in Christianity. Here are some of them: "Biblical Criticism and the Christian Faith," "Christianity and Modern Unbelief," "Is Methodism Retaining Its Spiritual Vitality?" "The Neglect of Family Religion and Worship," "Modern Indifferentism," "Practical Methods of Dealing with the Liquor Traffic," "Perils of Increasing Wealth and Luxury," and "Principles of Protestantism versus Modern Sacerdotalism." The sessions of this world conference will continue until Sept. 17.

National Unitarian Conference.

The Unitarian churches will hold their National Conference next month at Saratoga. Eminent specialists will speak on interesting subjects, in which the average minister sometimes gets beyond his depth. Sept. 25, the third day of the Conference, Prof. Giddings of Columbia University is to speak on "Sociology," Miss Jane Addams, the head of the widely famed Hull House at Chicago, will discuss "Settlement Methods," Prof. C. Sprague Smith of Columbia speaks on "The Church and the Unchurched," and Frank Moss, Esq., of New York follows the next day on "The Church's Interest in Good Government."

A New Moravian Church.

A new Moravian church will be organized in Manhattan next Thursday evening. It is interesting because it is made up of Moravians from the West Indies, chiefly from the Windward Islands. There are at least 400 of these Moravians in Manhattan, resident chiefly on the west side, above Fifty-ninth Street. For many years they have attended in small numbers the Moravian church at Lexington Avenue and Thirtieth Street, the Rev. Dr. H. A. Gerdsen, but last Winter there was begun in the chapel of the Children's Aid Society school, at Sixty-third Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, a Sunday afternoon school and a Sunday night service. The Rev. Victor G. Flinn was placed in charge of it. Mr. Flinn is assistant at the German Moravian Church in East Sixth Street.

To Preach at Riverside Baptist Church.

Several strong preachers have been engaged at the Riverside Baptist Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-second Street, of which the Rev. Robert Bruce Smith is pastor, to preach during the absence of the pastor. On Aug. 18 the Rev. J. A. Chambliss, D. D., formerly of Richmond, Va., and East Orange, N. J., will preach; the Rev. Curtis Lee Laws, D. D., the popular pastor of First Baptist Church of Baltimore, Md., will preach on Aug. 25, and the Rev. Daniel Shepardson, Ph. D., the wheelchair evangelist and Chautauqua lecturer, will occupy the pulpit on the first two Sundays of September.

Spingler Summer Home Improvements.

The Spingler Summer Home of St. Mark's Church, New York, is located at Morristown, N. J. The capacity of the home has been greatly increased this year by the building of a barracks, which accommodates a man and twenty boys. The home is under the charge of Deaconess Von Brockdorff, with Mrs. Mary E. Lovell as matron. About sixty children are kept at the home all the time, each party remaining two weeks. This charity is supported by Mrs. J. W. Davis, Mrs. J. B. Reynolds, Mr. Frederick T. Van Beuren, and Mr. Henry S. Van Beuren.

Services at the Collegiate Church.

At the Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., minister, the morning service will be conducted by the Rev. Winfred R. Ackert, pastor of the Vermilye Chapel, which is in charge of and maintained by the congregation of the Collegiate Church. Mr. Ackert will take for his topic "The Man Born Blind."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Aug. 25, 1901.

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SUBJECT—Abraham and Isaac.—Genesis, xxii., 1-14.

GOLDEN TEXT—By faith Abraham, when he was tried, offered up Isaac.—Hebrews, xi., 17.

When Abram obeyed God's call to leave Ur of the Chaldees, he rose to a very much higher personal and spiritual position than he had ever before occupied, however prominent and useful he may have been as a citizen of Ur. For then he passed out of the position of a heathen into that of a believer. Then he began to walk among men as one resting on the promises of God. Spiritually this was even a higher position than that which Adam occupied when he believed in a Divine Creator, or Abel, when he believed in the need of an atonement, or Noah, when he feared the judgments of God, for it included them all.

But when Abram stood upon the mountain top at Bethel, and understood all that was comprised in God's promises, he rose to a still higher position. For it is vastly more to comprehend the fullness of God's grace than simply to believe in it, even if it be with a loving confidence.

When he "drew near" to God in intercession for Sodom, however, as we saw last week, he rose to a yet higher position than at Bethel. His implicit confidence in the perfect fulfillment of all that God had promised brought him into the closest personal fellowship with God Himself, and he communed with Him, as a friend with a friend. It would seem that there could be no position higher or more blessed than this. But there is. It is revealed in the incident now brought before us. In this incident Abraham reaches the highest position attainable by faith.

In pleading for Sodom he "drew near" to God, it is true, but it was only as His "Friend." He and God, even then, stood a little apart; they were not perfectly one. In this scene, however, they are. For in it Abraham so completely yields up his will to God's will that there is but one will moving both. And now it is not he who draws near to God, but God who draws near to him. Like a father with a beloved child, He seems to throw His arms around him, and, clasping him to His bosom with affectionate confidence, He says, "Now I know that thou fearest God, seeing thou hast not withheld thy son, thine only son, from Me." (Verse 12.)

A TRIAL OF YOUR FAITH.

This is the high position to which every believer is called. He cannot know, however, that he has reached it until, as in the case of Abraham, it is tested and proved. Therefore we read, "My brethren, count it all joy when ye fall into divers temptations," (James i., 2,) "that the trial of your faith, being much more precious than of gold that perisheth, though it be tried with fire, might be found unto praise and honor and glory at the appearing of Jesus Christ." (First Peter, i., 7.)

If it is necessary, therefore, to try gold and silver "with fire" to ascertain whether they are fit mediums for the measurement of values, and for circulation; if it is necessary to test medicines and food that we may know whether they are fit agents for the body's health or not; if it is necessary to test man's work that we may be sure that it is safe for man's use, then it is necessary, and a thing to be highly prized by every child of God, that the faith by which he lays hold of eternal life should be tested and proved to be pure and strong and precious. This is what God did when He "did tempt Abraham," or "prove" him. (v. 1, R. V.)

It will be noticed that this trial of Abraham's faith was not made until that faith had become well developed. The record is that it was "after these things," (v. 1,) after all of his previous experiences. It was not at the beginning of these experiences, when he was first called out of Ur, as if to test whether he was worthy of the great possessions promised him. Neither was it immediately after he had comprehended the greatness of the promises. But it was after he had been admitted into the closest fellowship with God that his faith was tested and proved. This is generally God's way of answering the believer's prayer for spiritual growth; the hardest tests come when the closest relationships have been established.

If a man were not a sinner such testing would not be necessary. He would every day walk with God as Adam walked before his fall, and fellowship would take the place of faith. But as man is a sinner, there can be no lasting fellowship without a pure and proven faith. To unfallen man God's will was recognized as his highest good. But in fallen man his own will is so considered. Now one great purpose of redemption is to restore fallen man to his unfallen condition, and therefore the more perfectly man's will becomes conformed to God's will, the more perfectly in each individual case is the work of redemption accomplished.

To learn this is a long and difficult lesson. It is marked by many failures and recoveries, just as the seasons grow in intensity by many pulsations of heat and cold. So it is not surprising that, notwithstanding all previous experiences, it should now be written, "And it came to pass after these things, that God did tempt Abraham," and not at the beginning of his experiences. But it was God who tempted him, and not Satan. When Satan tempts it is to make us weak, and perish. When God tempts it is to make us strong and safe.

There was a peculiar significance, moreover, in this proving of Abraham's faith. It was not for the purpose of testing his character as a historical person, to see whether he was fitted to occupy the high position to which he had been called. Neither was it to test his experience to see what he had learned. But it was altogether a proving of his faith, to see how near it had brought him to God, and to ascertain what it would enable him to do. When his name was changed from Abram to Abraham, it was, God said, because "a father of many nations have I made thee," (xvii., 5;) "the father of all them that believe." (Romans, iv., 11.) He was thus to stand as the federal head or representative of all of God's believing children. As, therefore, Adam—the head of all mankind—was tempted, and as Christ—the head of all the Christ-kind—was tempted, so Abraham—the head of all of faith's-kind—must also be tempted, that it might be seen "how faith wrought with his works, and by works was faith made perfect." (James, ii., 22.)

When God called Abram out of Ur of the Chaldees the call was accompanied with wonderful promises. The fulfillment of these promises had been long delayed. They had been often repeated and enlarged. And yet the great gift which he longed for most of all, and the one on which apparently they all depended, the gift of a son, had been denied him. Supposing that he had misunderstood the promise in this respect, he undertook, in his own way, to accomplish its fulfillment. But it was a failure. The son of the bondwoman was not to be the heir of God's promises. (Galatians, iv., 22-31.)

GOD'S PROMISE FULFILLED.

In due time, however, the promise was literally fulfilled, and Isaac was born into his household. He was the child of his old age, the only child of his mother, the beloved of his father. In him all the promises of God were centred; through him they were all to be realized in their perfection.

At the time of this incident he had grown up to man's estate. Josephus says that he was twenty-five years old. This agrees with, or at least is not contradicted by, the Scriptures. At his birth his mother—Sarah—was "ninety years old." (xvii., 17.) When she died she was an hundred and twenty-seven. (xxiii., 1.) At that time, therefore, Isaac must have been thirty-seven, and if her death took place within a few years after the occurrence of this incident, as the whole tenor of the narrative seems to indicate, then at this time he must have been a full-grown man. The term "lad" (v. 5) cannot therefore mean a mere boy.

When Isaac had thus reached the prime of life, and when all of the fond expectations of his father were beginning to be realized, then God communicated His will to Abraham. It was probably in a vision of the night. The very terms of the command were calculated, at the outset, to prove a most delicate test of his faith. For they must have filled his mind with a most intense consciousness of the place Isaac held in his affections. It was not simply "take thy son," but the terms were repeated and emphasized, "Take now thy son—thine only son Isaac, whom thou lovest—and get thee in to the land of Moriah; and offer him there for a burnt offering upon one of the mountains which I will tell thee of." (v. 2.) There could be no misunderstanding of the Divine will. He must give up the very idol of his heart—the joy of his home, the stay of his old age, the heir of all his promises!

When the promise of a child was given to him in his old age, "Abraham fell upon his face and laughed, and said in his heart, Shall a child be born unto him that is an hundred years old?" (xvii., 17.) Then he staggered for a moment through unbelief. But he quickly recovered. Rom. iv., 20-22.) And now, with no hesitation, with no questionings, with no fear, but with perfect calmness, he "rose up early in the morning" (v., 3,) and prepared to do as he had been bidden. In His own way and time God had given him this son, and he was sure that even if He took him away He was still able to fulfill His promises. "In Isaac shall thy seed be called." (xxi., 12.) Thus, at the very outset of this experience, he did, as our commentator says, "by faith" actually in heart and mind, offer up Isaac, "accounting that God was able to raise him up, even from the dead; from whence also he received him in a figure." (Heb. xi., 17-19.)

"Early in the morning," therefore, with the servants and the implements necessary for an offering, Abraham left his home to carry out the will of God and the decision of faith. For three days (v., 4,) he journeyed on, and faith never allowed him to hesitate or draw back. God and His will had such a supreme place in his mind and heart that even Isaac and his love seemed to be but very little things.

When they drew near to the appointed place, leaving the servants and the beasts of burden, Abraham and Isaac went on together. Then the altar was built, the wood was laid in order, and Isaac willingly yielded himself to the will of God and of his father. He was bound upon the altar, and the knife was drawn to slay him. This was enough. The willing mind was accepted for the actual deed. The ram caught in the thicket was taken and offered upon the altar, and Isaac was delivered. Thus Abraham's faith was proved. He not only believed God, but through faith he yielded up to Him without a murmur or complaint that son, that only son, that only son whom he loved, even, that Isaac!

ABRAHAM'S TRIUMPH OF FAITH.

Now it must be noticed that this triumph of faith was not effected by a meek and passive submission to the Divine will. For that is not a true faith which simply submits to God, as to that which one cannot help. Neither is it sound philosophy. It is nothing more than a merely animal submission to the inevitable, and in this the very brute often shames his master. But it was not so with Abraham. In the whole course of this trial of his faith we find him not only yielding a prompt but an earnest, energetic, and co-operative obedience. This is particularly seen in the answer he gave each time he was addressed, whether the speaker was God Himself, or Isaac his son, or "the angel of the Lord."

Thus at the very beginning of this experience, when God called him, his reply was prompt and clear, "Behold, here I am," or, as the margin more emphatically translates it, "Behold me!" (v. 1.) He did not know why he was called, or pause to consider what the message might be, but although it was night, he recognized the voice, and was at once ready to listen and obey. His only anxiety was to know the will of the Lord that he might do it.

Then again when Isaac spoke to him and said, "My father!" the answer was just as prompt, as clear, and decided as before, "Here am I, my son." (v. 7.) Isaac was in doubt and troubled, but his father was not. Yet the three days in which they had journeyed together must have been to him days of torture, constantly growing more and more intense as nature and Satan wrestled with his faith. The feeling naturally excited when the command was first given had had time to abate. Cool judgment and fatherly love, and all that sight could see, had also had time to plead that the command was unreasonable and unnatural; if carried out, the very promises of God would be frustrated, and therefore he had probably been deceived by some misunderstanding.

When the silence of such thoughts was broken by Isaac's question, how very natural it would have been for Abraham to hesitate and re-examine his position! This would indeed have been the way of nature, but it is not the work of grace, and faith and obedience were equal to the emergency. For at once the answer came, "Here am I," believing, and trusting God; He "will provide Himself a lamb for a burnt offering." (v. 7.)

Then again "the angel of the Lord called to him out of Heaven, and said, Abraham! Abraham!" (v. 11.) He was then at the altar, and his knife was raised to slay his child. It was a most critical moment. But faith was not found wanting, nor obedience failing. The answer came back just as quickly, and as decidedly, as before, "Here am I." (v. 11,) doing what Thou hast required at my hand."

No obedience of faith can be more perfect than that which is thus ready to hear, to trust, and to do.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What had been the steps of Abraham's spiritual progress prior to this incident?

To what height does he now reach, and what is said of it?

When did this trial of his faith take place, and why are such tests necessary in fallen man?

What peculiar significance was there in this trial of Abraham's faith?

What is said of Isaac's birth, and how old was he probably at this time?

What was the command given to Abraham, and what made it at the outset a delicate test of his faith?

What did he immediately do, and how is it spoken of in "The Epistle to the Hebrews"?

What occurred on the third day?

How was it shown that Abraham's conduct was more than simply a blind submission?

What are the marks of the perfect obedience of faith?

TENNIS FOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Semi-Final Rounds in Singles to be Played Monday—Wright Beat Davis.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—The National honors in tennis singles now lie between L. E. Ware, W. A. Larned, B. C. Wright, C. Hobart, and R. D. Little, the five men who have survived the earlier rounds. The first two of these meet in the semi-finals Monday. Wright and Hobart play to-morrow, the winner meeting Little in the other semi-finals Monday also. The finals are scheduled for Tuesday. That such progress has been made is due to the favorable weather which, though not perfect, has not once prevented a schedule in the match.

Wright started the match between himself and Davis by playing to his opponent's backhand, which is known to be his weakest point, and by his own steady play and errors by Davis won the first five games, though three went to deuce. The set went to Wright, 6—2.

Davis won a lead of 3—1 and then 4—2 in the second set and looked safe, as he had shown a great burst of speed. Wright, however, had pluck, ran after everything, and kept the balls going back. Wright got this set, 8—6.

Davis seemed completely tired out in the third set, which proved to be the last. He made a gallant stand with the score 5—1 against him, and took two games, running up and smashing in something approaching his previous form. For the most part, however, both men played from the back of the court, and at this method Wright was distinctly superior. Wright won, 6—3.

The Clothier-Little match divided interest with the one between Wright and Davis, and it was a much more severely contested one than the latter.

The first set was Little's, 6—3. The second was one of the best seen here, and it took eighteen games to settle it. Little won, 10—8. In the third set Little seemed to have tired, for he let several easy strokes pass him and Clothier won, 6—1.

During the seven minutes allowed at the end of the third set Little apparently had time to remember what he learned yesterday of Clothier's play, for he started in the fourth with a rush. The first three games were easily his, the fourth went to Clothier, but the next three were Little's, the last two at love, Little won, 6—1. Summary:

National Championship.—Second round.—B. C. Wright beat D. F. Davis, 6—2, 8—6, 6—3.

Third round.—R. D. Little beat W. J. Clothier, 6—3, 10—8, 1—6, 6—1; L. E. Ware beat E. W. Leonard, 6—2, 6—1.

Interscholastic Final.—E. P. Larned, Princeton, beat I. C. Wright, Harvard, 6—3, 6—1, 5—7, 6—1.

Consolation Singles.—A. F. Fuller beat D. B. Eldridge, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2; C. E. Sands beat L. Deforest, 6—0, 6—1; T. R. Fell beat C. S. Lee, 6—2, 6—1; J. B. Read beat R. Leroy, 6—4, 6—4.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Brooklyn Won from New York Rather Easily by Bunching Hits in Two Innings.

Another series was started yesterday between the Brooklyn and New York baseball teams, and Brooklyn won the opening game at Washington Park rather easily by the score of 4 to 1. As far as the New Yorks were concerned, it was the same old story. During the game they made but five hits for as many bases, and these were made by three men, McBride and Davis getting two each, and Warner the odd one. Taylor pitched a fair game for the New Yorks, Brooklyn getting but eight hits during the game. The bulk of these, however, were made in the first and seventh innings. Sheckard doing some timely batting. Smith's hand was hurt in the opening inning, and Warner took his place. Selbach also retired in the third inning, Hickman going out to left field from second base, and Nelson playing second.

Davis tossed out Keeler in the first inning. Sheckard, however, singled, and Doland followed with another. Dolan was caught between the bases, and Sheckard stole home in the excitement, Dolan reaching second before the New Yorks recovered. Strang made a pretty stop but poor throw of Kelley's hit. Daly singled, scoring Dolan. Dahlen's fly was gathered in by Van Haltren, and Strang and Ganzel attended to Irwin.

New York's only tally was made in the second inning, wildness on Hughes's part sending Strang to first on balls, and Ganzel on a hit by pitcher, and they made a good double steal after Warner had filed to Sheckard. Strang reached home on Taylor's out.

Farrell doubled in the seventh inning, and Hughes sacrificed. Keeler was retired by Davis and Ganzel. Sheckard's two-base hit scored Farrell. Bases on balls to Dolan and Warner filled the bases, and Strang's wild throw of Daly's hit enabled Sheckard to score. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
V. Hal'n, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	2	2	7	0	Sheckard, lf.	2	3	4	1	0
McBride, rf.	0	2	2	0	0	Dolan, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Selbach, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Kelley, 1b.	0	1	11	1	0
Nelson, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0	Daly, 2b.	0	1	2	6	1
H'an, 2b&lf.	0	0	1	2	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	2	3	0
Strang, 3b.	1	0	2	2	2	Irwin, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0	Farrell, c.	0	1	5	0	0
Smith, c.	0	0	0	0	0	Hughes, p.	0	1	1	0	0
Warner, c.	0	1	1	1	0						
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Total	4	8	27	13	2
Total	1	5	24	17	2						

New York ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Brooklyn ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 ..—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Sheckard, Farrell, Hughes. Stolen bases—McBride, Selbach, Strang, Ganzel, Sheckard, Dolan. First base on errors—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—New York, 7; Brooklyn, 7. Sacrifice hit—Hughes. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 1; off Taylor, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Hughes, 1; by Taylor, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 5. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

At Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	1	0	1	0	Slagle, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Colv'n, 3b.	0	2	2	2	0	Tenney, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
Flick, rf.	1	2	2	1	0	Dement, 2b.	0	0	1	0	0
D'hanty, lf.	0	2	2	1	0	Cooley, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
McFarl'd, c.	0	1	6	1	0	Murphy, lf.	0	0	4	0	0
Jennings, 1b.	1	1	12	0	0	Lowe, 3b.	0	2	1	3	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0	Long, ss.	0	0	1	2	0
Cross, ss.	0	1	2	5	0	Kittredge, c.	0	2	4	2	0
Donohue, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Willis, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	3	9	27	15	0	Total	1	8	24	9	0

Philadelphia ..... 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 ..—3
Boston ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Boston, 1. Two-base hits—Flick and Slagle. Stolen bases—Flick, McFarland, and Slagle. Double play—Hallman to Jennings. Sacrifice hits—Wolverton and McFarland. First base on balls—Off Willis, 1. Hit by pitcher—Flick. Struck out—By Donohue, 3; by Willis, 4. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 4. Time—1:35. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	54	35	.607	Boston	46	50	.479
Philadelphia.	55	40	.579	New York	38	51	.427
St. Louis	55	43	.561	Cincinnati	38	54	.413
Brooklyn	52	44	.542	Chicago	38	61	.384

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Brooklyn in New York.
Boston in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Cincinnati.
Chicago in St. Louis.

American League Games.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 1; Cleveland, 0.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 10; Milwaukee, 2.
At Boston—Boston, 6; Chicago, 2.
At Washington—Detroit, 5; Washington, 1.

Eastern League Games.

At Toronto—Providence, 3; Toronto, 2. (11 innings.)
At Montreal—Montreal, 7; Worcester, 6.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 2; Brockton, 1.
At Rochester—Rochester, 11; Hartford, 2.

New York State League.

At Albany—Albany, 6; Schenectady, 4.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 5; Rome, 4.

Local Golf for To-day.

Metropolitan links will nearly hold their own to-day in regard to the number of events in golf with the links at the Summer resorts. At the Innis Arden Golf Club the qualifying round will be played for the cup given by its President, J. Kennedy Tod. The Seabright Golf Club members will meet in a match play bogey handicap for a cup donated by Clinton Gilbert. There will be a men's foursome at the Atlantic Highlands Golf Club, and the final for the Seggermen Cup will be decided. To close the mention of the more important Metropolitan happenings there will be "house warming" at the Freeport Golf Club, with the following programme:

Forenoon, 10 o'clock—A nine-hole handicap contest, open to ladies and gentlemen holding visitors' tickets. Prize, a driver, presented by A. R. Whittaker. 11 o'clock—Putting contest for ladies; prize, a putter, presented by H. F. Dunnison. 11:30 o'clock—A driving contest for men; prize, a driver, presented by Woodruff Leeming.

Afternoon, 2 o'clock—Foster Cup contest; open to lady and gentlemen members; eighteen-hole handicap; prize, silver cup, presented by William George Foster, to become the property of the member winning cup three times. 5 o'clock—Dedication of new house; raising of flag, presented by William George Foster, and colors of the club presented by the lady members, on flag pole donated by John C. Kelley, and awarding of prizes.

Golf Record at Dyker Meadow.

In a match with F. J. Phillips at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club yesterday, A. E. Whitney lowered the amateur record from 82 to 81. The old mark had stood since early in the last season, and, although the professional record is 73, held by Harry Vardon and George Low, to have lowered it is a great achievement for an amateur, as the course, while in ideal condition, abounds in blind holes that it is hard to negotiate in record golf. Whitney began his round with a par 5 and followed with a par 3. He lost a stroke on the third green, and only had a 5, a stroke over par. Thereafter, bar a 5 on the sixth, where a 4 should have sufficed, he played flawless golf for an amateur to the end of the round. Starting for the second round, Whitney gained a stroke by getting the first hole in 4. To the end thereafter the record was nothing but par on each hole. The card was:

Out ..... 5 3 5 4 4 5 6 5 5—42
In ..... 4 3 4 4 4 4 6 5 5—39—81

On Wednesday the fourth regular monthly handicap, at eighteen holes, medal play, for first and second prizes, will be held on the Dyker Meadow links.

Ekwanok Golf Up to Finals.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 16.—The play for the President's Cup on the Ekwanok Club links to-day reached the finals, which will be played to-morrow. H. R. Sweeney of the Albany Country Club defeated T. Reed of the Montclair Country Club 6 up and 5 to play, while Charles B. MacDonald of the Garden City Club, ex-amateur champion, won over C. B. Cory of the Oakley Country Club by 2 up.

Champion Travis to Return.

Rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, Walter J. Travis, the amateur champion, will defend his title at Atlantic City Sept. 9 to 14. He is now on his way home from Scotland, and is due to arrive here on Wednesday.

Indian Harbor Y. C. Open Races.

The Indian Harbor Yacht Club of Greenwich, Conn., will sail its thirteenth annual regatta to-day, the races to be open to all yachts enrolled in any recognized yacht club. Races are opened for twenty-three classes, ranging from the first class of yawls and schooners in racing and cruising trim, and 80-foot sloops, down to the "larks" and Indian Harbor sailabouts. The races will be over the three regular courses of the club, a twenty-four mile course for the largest of the boats, an eighteen-mile course for the middle class, and a twelve-mile course for the smallest craft.

Suitable prizes will be awarded in all classes in which one or more yachts start. Second prizes will be awarded in all classes in which four or more yachts start.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY.—Deficiency judgment for $1,936 was docketed yesterday against William H. Moloney, formerly Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, in favor of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, growing out of the foreclosure sale of the house 450 Lexington Avenue. The judgment is against him individually and as executor of the estate of Mary Agnes Moloney.

MANUEL ARGUESO.—Judgment for $7,994 was entered here yesterday against Manuel Argueso, a merchant of Humacao, Porto Rico, in favor of the Strong & Trowbridge Company of this city for merchandise sold to him in January last. The plaintiff attached a claim of Mr. Argueso against Collector Bidwell valued at $10,000 for refunding customs duties alleged to have been illegally collected by the United States Government.

JEROME B. WHEELER.—Judgment for $27,580 was entered yesterday against Jerome B. Wheeler, promoter, of 25 Broad Street, in favor of Frederick L. Upjohn on a note made by Mr. Wheeler on June 8, 1895, for $25,000, payable to the order of A. W. Rucker, which passed into the hands of Mr. Upjohn, on which note $9,593 was received on Sept. 22, 1900. The note was given to Mr. Rucker, an attorney, of Denver, Col., as a retainer in a mining suit on the representation, it was stated, that he possessed knowledge of certain facts which would be of great value to Mr. Wheeler, and would render valuable services in the case. Mr. Wheeler claims that he did not render any services, and did not communicate the information.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GUTTMAN COHN.—Guttman Cohn, clerk, of 381 East Seventy-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,727 and no assets.

MAX GLASSBERG.—Max Glassberg, cabinetmaker at 117 Bowery, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,515 and assets consisting of $175 in debts due him and $15 in cash, which he claims is necessary for the support of his family.

WILLIAM M. HAMLINE.—William M. Hamline, salesman, of 151 East Seventy-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $20,748 and no assets. The liabilities were contracted in 1886 at Lynchburg, Va., and are to eighty-five creditors.

FREDERICK W. KIMBALL.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Frederick W. Kimball of 3 Union Square by the following creditors: Ottilie Schubkegel-Finsterbusch, $774; James R. Brown, $203, and Herbert F. Andrews, $500. It was alleged that on April 16 he conveyed the property 303 West One Hundred and Fourth Street to his wife, Sarah E., for only a nominal consideration. Mr. Kimball has been selling anti-rheumatic rings at 3 Union Square for the past eleven years, and was previously in the same line in Boston and Chicago.

MEYER J. GOLDBERG.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Meyer I. Goldberg, manufacturer of clothing at 27 Walker Street, by Alexander A. Tausky, attorney for the following creditors: Theodore Tiedemann & Son, $462; Fleitman & Co., $234, and Julius Prince, $120. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on July 18 permitted judgment to be taken against him for $518 by Louis Sisenwein, under which the Sheriff levied on his property, and also paid money to various creditors for antecedent indebtedness in order to prefer them.

ABRAHAM POPKIN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Popkin of 1 East Fourteenth Street, whose business was carried on under the style of A. Popkin & Co., cloak manufacturers, by the following creditors: The American Woolen Company, $5,965; Prosnitz & Greenebaum, $270; Gudebrod Brothers' Company, $35. It was alleged that Mr. Popkin is insolvent, and on July 29 concealed or removed a portion of his property and also transferred a portion of his property to F. Vietor & Achelis, creditors, to prefer them. Mr. Popkin has been identified with the cloak trade for many years. On Nov. 16, 1899, he went into bankruptcy with liabilities $224,600, and subsequently compromised with his creditors at 40 cents on the dollar. In January, 1900, the business was incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000. On July 30 the Sheriff received several writs of replevin against the concern, but found very little goods in the place at 1 East Fourteenth Street.

SALESMAN A BANKRUPT.

Herman Kahn, salesman, of 119 East One Hundred and First Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $54,732 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $174 are personal debts and the balance as maker or indorser of notes for S. Ottenberg & Brothers, cigar manufacturers, of Eighty-fourth Street and Second Avenue, and for Simon Ottenberg.

The German Exchange Bank holds notes to the amount of $24,900, the Chemical National Bank $17,088, and Ottenberg & Brothers $8,591. Joseph Kohler, his attorney, said that Mr. Kahn had made or indorsed accommodation paper for

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TWELVE PAGES,
WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE PUBLIC THIEVES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

When the Democratic Convention at Harrisburg declared in its platform that every department of the Pennsylvania State Government "is honeycombed with profligacy, dishonesty, and a reckless disregard of Constitutional and moral obligations," and that "the powers of government are prostituted to the purposes of public thieves," it spoke the plain truth as it is known to all men and used language of warrantable emphasis in speaking it. The Philadelphia Press, a Republican newspaper, says that the platform is "elevated in tone and marked by a precision of statement which places it far above the ordinary convention deliverances."

It is not a partisan appeal that the Democrats of Pennsylvania have made. They recite such a catalogue of public shames and crimes that every honest and decent man in the State ought to be irresistibly moved with the desire to drive out the Republican rascals whose crowning act of infamy and hardihood was the stealing of public franchises for the enrichment of the band of robbers to which the Quay machine has turned over the State for looting. But it is not "as a political organization seeking partisan advantage" that they enter the campaign. They make the fight "in the interest of all Pennsylvanians," and ask all friends of good government to join them.

Is there any more respectable motive than sheer partisanship to prevent the decent Republicans of Pennsylvania from accepting this invitation? The Philadelphia Press reaches the astonishing conclusion that the anti-fusion resolution adopted by the convention forbids the redemption of the machine-ridden Commonwealth. We must conclude, then, that the Republicans of Pennsylvania will not vote for an honest candidate if he is a Democrat, not even to free the Commonwealth from the grip of the public thieves who have it bound hand and foot while they divide its wealth between them.

This is an amazing position for a respectable newspaper to take, but we can make nothing else out of the lament of The Press over the anti-fusion resolution. It says that "Pennsylvania and Philadelphia are both overwhelmingly and unchangeably Republican, and any political movement in which this fact does not receive recognition and control its official expression is doomed to failure." The Democrats of New York, when this State was overwhelmingly Democratic, did not beseech the Republicans to pander to their partisan scruples by opening a fusion pathway to reform. They rebuked the stealing of the State Senate by voting the Republican ticket direct, and MAYNARD went down under an adverse majority of 100,000 votes. The Democrats of New York did not find it difficult to vote against BRYAN by voting for MCKINLEY, not even in 1896, when there was a sound-money Democratic ticket in the field.

Nothing in the conduct of public affairs could be more shocking than the crimes denounced against the Republican Government in the State of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia by the Democratic Convention at Harrisburg. Does it not shock the Republicans of Pennsylvania? If so, how much are they shocked? Evidently not deeply enough to nerve them up to the awful apostasy of voting for a Democratic candidate for State Treasurer. QUAY is a monster, the public thieves are bold, and the disgrace the Republican machine has put upon the State sinks it lower than any other State in the Union has ever sunk. But shall we seek salvation by electing a Democrat to the office of State Treasurer? No, no; spare us that. It is too dreadful. Let us vote for the thieves' candidate, as usual. Pennsylvania is and must remain overwhelmingly and unchangeably Republican.

Every State has the kind of public thieves it deserves to have. The attitude of the Republicans of the overwhelmingly Republican State of Pennsylvania warrants the statement that that Commonwealth deserves the public thieves she has, and more. But we sincerely hope that the returns of the voting will show that The Philadelphia Press has misunderstood the sentiments and intentions of its party.

DEVERY ON VICE.

Nobody will dispute the competency of Chief DEVERY to talk about vice in the Borough of Manhattan. He knows all about it. He needs it in his business. But when he speaks about raids on disorderly houses which do not harbor the particular vice which he is popularly supposed to tax, he speaks from the doubly authoritative point of view of information and disinterestedness.

It behooves the municipal reformers, among whom we desire to be numbered, not to be among those "who will not serve God because the devil bid them," or, to come down to the case in hand, who will reject sense if it has the misfortune to be talked by DEVERY. Of course DEVERY has his own opinion of all raids which are meant to expose the connection between the criminal classes and the police. Because raiding one class of law breakers for evidence leads to raiding other classes, and where would DEVERY be then? He misrepresents the recent raids as if they were meant to scatter vice, whereas it is really only the proprietors of the places who pay tribute to the police who have been molested, and apparently molested that they might be shown the futility of paying tribute. But upon the general impolicy and inexpediency of raiding the inmates of disorderly houses, DEVERY is quite in the right, and the truth cannot be shamed because it is he who tells it.

The fact is that the Municipal Government of this city is not a theocracy, and that any attempt to make it so "will recoil upon the heads of the attempters." There is a society of which the title indicates the proper province of the Municipal Government toward these things. It is called "The Society for the Suppression of Vice." That is to say, that the function of the Government is not to extirpate vice, but literally to "suppress it," to keep it out of the notice of those who are not looking for it, and thus to preserve public decency. Paris, for example, where the municipal point of view is not at all that of the public morals, but of the public decency, preserves public decency immeasurably better than London, where the preservation of the public morals is much more recognized as a function of Government.

To come to our own case, we think that much moral and even more political mischief has been done by confusing these two entirely separate objects. One of them, the preservation of the public morals, is a matter for moral suasion. It is the function of the teacher and the pastor. The other, the maintenance of public decency, is the business of the Local Government. In our judgment, Dr. PARKHURST, with the best intentions, did great mischief by scattering vice. And undoubtedly Police Commissioner ROOSEVELT interposed great obstacles to the political reform of the city by the fanatical gusto with which he enforced laws and ordinances which had fallen into a condition of "innocuous desuetude." These are two warnings which ought to be admonitory to the municipal reformers this year. They will make a frightful mistake if they lead the majority of voters to believe that it is their purpose to make that majority conform, by the powers of the police, to the moral standards of the reformers.

THE AMALGAMATED AS A CONTRACT PARTY.

The success of Mr. TIGHE at Joliet in inducing the members of the Amalgamated Association in the mills of that city to break their contracts and go out on strike in obedience to the order of Mr. SHAFFER, is an event which fully vindicates the position of Mr. J. P. MORGAN in refusing to recognize any equality of moral or legal responsibility between the Steel Corporation and that union. It establishes the fact that the Amalgamated is no more to be trusted as a party to contractual obligations than "the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty" of a prairie dog city of the Arizona plains. Here was an instance of men without a grievance, working under a contract executed in good faith, the terms of which had been fully performed by the employers. To "stand by their union" was made to appear to them a duty paramount to that imposed by their contract. Mr. SHAFFER is "delighted," and awaits with impatience the information that the Milwaukee lodges have committed a like offense against business morality.

Meanwhile, he may find profit, if not pleasure, in reading the views of Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, President of the United Mine Workers of America, on the obligation of labor to stand by its contracts, and the duty of the unions to compel it to do so:

> The constitution and laws of nearly every labor organization make it an offense punishable by expulsion for any member to violate a trade agreement or even by subterfuge to evade any of its provisions. The officers of the trade organizations of the present day recognize the great responsibility resting upon them, and they are few indeed who dare, even if they were so inclined, ruthlessly to disregard the sacred obligations of a contract. I know of many instances where contracts which were in conflict with the constitution and laws of trades unions have been entered into with employers, and yet the officers and members of the trades organizations have insisted that the contracts superseded the constitution and laws and took precedence of them; in fact, I recall several specific cases where the members of a local union connected with a national organization went on strike for the purpose of enforcing a higher rate of wages than was provided for in the contract made between the national organization and an employers' association, in which the officers of the national union promptly filled the places of the strikers with other men in order that the union could not be charged with or convicted of breach of faith.

Mr. SHAFFER is a new man as a strike leader, and has much to learn. Probably the most important facts that he could derive from conference with wiser men, like ARTHUR, GOMPERS, MITCHELL, and others, not forgetting DESS and IRONS, are that to command public sympathy a strike must be justified by a sufficient issue, and that those who plead a grievance must not themselves be in a position to be impleaded for wrongdoing in the violation or repudiation of contracts from which they have benefited as long as it suited them to do so.

The Amalgamated cannot be put in a position to negotiate with a responsible corporation until it incorporates, makes itself amenable to the law and acquires property of value which can be attached to satisfy any judgment secured against it. So long as it refuses this and regards a contract executed for and on behalf of its membership as something to be set aside when it suits the purposes of the managers to have this done, it will have the standing and the character of a welcher at the races, who bets to win but not to lose.

MR. PHILBIN'S POSITION.

We do not quite know how urgent the necessity may have been for the District Attorney to make a statement of his position with respect to Justice JEROME and Mr. Moss. But we are glad that he has been moved to make it. It is not only a manly and honorable statement for the District Attorney to promulgate, but it is a statement politically valuable. It shows that all the official and unofficial forces in favor of municipal reform are working harmoniously. DEVERY has rendered to it the highest tribute in his power by uttering cries of pain and anger. In fact, it is good news for all New Yorkers who are neither themselves lawbreakers nor the taxers of lawbreaking in others.

Mr. PHILBIN'S remarks are calculated to make those municipal reformers "return upon themselves" who "withdrew their support" from Justice JEROME through inability to approve his methods of showing up the connection between Tammany and vice. Very likely these persons have the same sort of feeling about the methods of Mr. Moss. But it would be interesting to have them state their opinion whether the cause of municipal reform would be in a less or a more promising condition if Justice JEROME and Mr. Moss had not bestirred themselves.

As a matter of plain fact, the community is immensely indebted to these two citizens. Justice JEROME has worked long and hard and faithfully to reduce to legal evidence the general belief, not so fully verified before, that Tammany Hall was only another name for the organized exploitation of vice and crime. He has brought the connection clearly home to Tammany and made it visible to every intelligent citizen. It is a great service. Mr. Moss did not shine as an investigator of Tammany in the capacity of counsel to the Mazet committee. He did not do nearly so effective work as was done by Mr. GOFF when the Lexow investigation ran away with LEXOW. But his little trap for the police authorities was set with much skill and sprung at exactly the right moment, and everybody who wants a decenter City Government ought to feel much obliged to him.

In fact, the municipal outlook is very bright. This would be proved by the evidence that the Tammany leaders find it very dark, and they are good politicians and good judges. Every one must feel that the honest men of New York have a particularly good chance this year of coming into their own. And if they do they will owe much to Mr. PHILBIN, Mr. Moss, and Justice JEROME.

THE "BELFAST BUTCHER CASE."

In the discussion of the Taff Vale decision lately rendered by the British House of Lords, in our issue of Aug. 7, mention was made of what is popularly known in England as the Belfast Butcher Case. Files of The London Times containing the debate in the House of Lords on the appeal from the Court of Appeal in Ireland are now at hand, and warrant again referring to the case at some length, as its importance in establishing a precedent which cannot fail to influence the judgments of courts in all countries in deciding questions involving the responsibility of trades unions gives it exceptional interest for American readers. It is regarded by English jurists as of even greater significance than the Taff Vale decision.

This case began in a suit brought by a butcher named LEATHEM, doing business in Lisburn, against a trades union known as the Journeymen Butchers' Assistants' Association. The officers of this union had called upon the plaintiff, LEATHEM, to discharge some of his assistants who were not members of the union. With this demand he refused to comply, but he attended a meeting of the union and asked to have his assistants admitted to membership, offering at the same time to pay their dues and all expenses. His offer was accepted on the condition that he would punish some of his assistants for not having joined the union sooner by suspending them from employment for a year. This he declined to do. Then began a series of persecutions, including the inducing of some of his assistants to leave him without notice. Gradually the annoyance developed into a boycott. LEATHEM had done a large business with one MUNCE, a butcher in Belfast, who was notified that unless he ceased to have any trade relations with LEATHEM the union would call out his hands. MUNCE telegraphed to LEATHEM to send him no more meat, in consequence of which order the business of the latter was practically ruined. He began in 1895 an action against the union for damages. The jury found that the defendants had maliciously induced the plaintiff's servants to leave him; that they had entered into a conspiracy to maintain a boycott by means of which his customers were driven away, and had otherwise injured him to the value of £250, for which amount damages were awarded him. The Queen's Bench Division sustained this verdict, the Court of Appeal did the same without dissent, and now the House of Lords has confirmed it by dismissing the appeal with costs to the defendants. The meaning of the decision is that for any injury done by a trades union it can be sued for damages, and that for any judgment obtained the funds of the union in its treasury are subject to levy and attachment.

The great legal interest of this case arises from its relation to that of ALLEN against FLOOD, which was one of the most important to the trades unions of any ever tried in the English courts. It was in the courts from 1894 to 1897, was twice argued before the House of Lords, and in its final adjudication settled the fact that the agent of a union who informs an employer that unless certain men are discharged others will leave his service is not liable in damages to the men so dismissed. The generalization from the facts of this case, in law language, is that "an act lawful in itself is not converted by a malicious or bad motive into an unlawful act, so as to render the doer of the act liable to a civil action." In other words, however bad ALLEN'S motive had been, he had done nothing unlawful and used no unlawful means in getting men dismissed in the way he did.

Why this case gives added interest to the decision in that of LEATHEM against QUINN et al. will be understood when it is remembered that the final ruling in ALLEN against FLOOD was regarded by the trades union leaders as establishing them practically beyond the reach of civil prosecution for acts performed in furtherance of the ends of organized labor. Lord LINDLEY, who argued the Leathem-Quinn case at great length and went thoroughly into the law bearing upon it, discovers important points of difference between it and the case of ALLEN versus FLOOD, but the views of those best qualified to express opinions on the subject are that to a great extent the House of Lords has reversed itself, and that it has declared that a conspiracy to prevent others from working is, prima facie, unlawful.

The sustaining of judgments against a union, for which the funds in its treasury or the property of its members may be attached, will undoubtedly lead to important movements in the world of labor and may necessitate additional legislation to fix the status of trades unions. That this will take the shape of granting them special exemptions from their common law responsibilities is scarcely probable in the present temper of the English people. In his argument Lord LINDLEY put the equities very clearly in forcible language: "If the interference is wrongful and is intended to damage a third person, and he is damaged in fact—in other words, if he is wrongfully and intentionally struck at through others and is thereby damnified—the whole aspect of the case is changed. The wrong done to others reaches him, his rights are infringed, although indirectly, and the damage to him is not remote nor unforeseen, but in direct consequence of what has been done. Our law, as I understand it, is not so defective as to refuse him a remedy by an action under such circumstances."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—According to The Havana Post, the Cuban capital is infested by a large number of "dirty, loathsome, and criminal American tramps," and it demands either their immediate expulsion from the island or their commitment to prison. The police force of Havana, The Post declares, has always neglected its duty in respect to these unwelcome strangers, and not only Cubans, but reputable Americans, are wondering if the present Supervisor of Police, who brought to his office so high a reputation for competency and discipline, ever intends to remedy the evil. The men of whom complaint is made are said to be not those who cannot provide themselves with food by working for it, but those who are tramps, beggars, and criminals from choice. Surely this is a situation for which a cure can be easily found. That it exists as described by the Havana paper has been more than hinted by many reputable American correspondents, and resort to drastic measures would not excite objection in any quarter.

—We regret to notice in many of our contemporaries a disposition to hint, more or less openly, that the conduct of the men on the Adirondack stage that was "held up" by a lone highwayman was not such as to rank them among the heroes of the age. A few critics have gone so far as to impugn their courage in explicit terms. Only to the most superficial of observers do the facts in the case warrant these accusations. Remember what the facts were. Four male passengers and the driver, also male, all adults and fully justified in defending themselves, their property, and their feminine companions, even to the extent of taking the life, if necessary, of anybody who attacked them, were suddenly halted in the highway by a single man, armed with a gun. Cowards, in such circumstances, would have meekly ranged themselves at the bandit's command, and, with elevated hands, have submitted to the abstraction of their valuables. Men of only ordinary courage, being five to one, would have made a rush for the robber and overpowered him. In so doing, one of their number would probably have been wounded, might possibly have been killed, but the prospect was far from appalling, and, really, the danger, for commonplace people, would only have spiced pleasurably the excitement of the little battle. These, however, were not commonplace people. They scorned the highwayman's order and rushed violently off into the woods, thus deliberately taking the truly frightful risk of getting shot in the back! That they escaped death simply shows that the robber appreciated and admired their reckless daring, for from his point of view, they were carrying off money that belonged to him. In another way, too, these five daredevils showed the superiority of their courage to that of the ordinary citizen. The latter, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, is afraid to leave women to deal alone with a desperate ruffian. The noble and heroic five did it without a moment's hesitation, indifferent alike to appearances and conventions. Niches high up in the temple of fame are surely theirs, and we want folks to stop saying unkind things about them.

—Do or do not the managers of New York's street car lines expect and require persons not obviously infirm to get on and off the cars while the cars are in motion? We ask this not from any ignorance that innumerable passengers are daily forced to take these dangerous flying leaps to or from rapidly moving cars, if they would avoid, in the one case, being carried beyond their destinations, and in the other of being left raging on the crosswalk, but merely that we may get settled in our own minds whether the responsibility for this outrage lies on the companies or on the motormen and conductors. Here is a typical case: At exactly 12:48 P. M. yesterday a would-be passenger signaled to Car No. 2,257 on Central Park West as it passed Seventy-fifth Street on its way to South Ferry. The car was about half full, and it was neither too far from the car ahead nor too near the car behind. The motorman put on his brake—just enough to reduce his speed about one-half. At that rate the car passed the would-be passenger, and the latter, thinking it would soon come to a stop, ran along beside it for several rods. He did not, however, make any effort to get aboard, and the conductor, who was watching him with hand on the strap above his head, saw this, and with all the evidences of angry impatience gave the starting signal. The car resumed full speed, and the would-be passenger walked sadly back to the crossing. Now, for boys and athletes it is only fun to get on and off moving street cars, but even they are killed or injured more than now and then while doing it. Men who are old enough—and wise enough—to have lost their youthful delight in taking chances often make the flying leaps required of them by the system on which our street cars are operated, but they do it under protest, and only because a refusal involves an angry controversy, if on the car, and an annoying delay, if on the street. We suspect that a certain "schedule" has something to do with the matter, but we know that the matter has much to do with the length of the daily record of trolley car victims. And we do want to know who is to blame for it.

—Under the proclamation in which the present Governor of New Jersey enumerated the great public services that were rendered by one of his predecessors who had just passed away, we printed the other day a statement from The Trenton True American to the effect that WILLIAM A. NEWELL, the predecessor in question, had died in great poverty and that it had been necessary to postpone his funeral until sufficient funds could be raised to bury him decently. Other papers stated the circumstances of the ex-Governor's death in still more painful terms. His relatives resent the implication against themselves contained in all this, and declare that, though the ex-Governor had lost the fortune he once possessed, he was not in need, and that the members of his family were equally ready and willing to see that all due respect was paid to his remains. Mrs. ADELAIDE NEWELL MEEKS of Elizabeth, the daughter of the ex-Governor's eldest brother, indignantly declares that he suffered from no neglect on the part of his relatives, who appreciated and loved him, did all they could for his comfort in his advanced years, and took tender care of his body after he died in Allentown, where he had lived for many years. The funeral services, Mrs. MEEKS says, were delayed, not for lack of funds, of which the ex-Governor himself left more than enough for this purpose, but because it was thought fitting that Mrs. JORDAN, his only surviving child, who is daily expected home from Manila, should be consulted in regard to them. Relatives were with the ex-Governor when he died, and they gave directions for the preservation of the body and its removal to a receiving vault.

—Tammany Hall will doubtless note with some astonishment that the Irish members of Parliament, accustomed as they are to vehement criticism, drew the line when The London Globe charged that their motives and acts were like the great organization which rules the political destinies of New York City. Tammany Hall is not Irish, but there are a good many in it, and high in its councils at that, who call themselves Irish-Americans. These will not be pleased by the horror shown by the Irish members of Parliament when they are likened to Tammany men. This aside, the episode is interesting to all Americans, because there seems to be a chance of serious trouble for The London Globe. The woes of that paper will cause no sorrow here, however heavy they may be, for it has long utilized every opportunity it could find or make to express a malignant hatred of all Americans and everything American. Its ignorance of us being immeasurable, its slanders have been innumerable, and in any misfortunes that come upon it we can properly take a serene joy.

DEFENSE OF THE REV. DR. MORGAN

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter of M. S. Waters in THE TIMES of to-day, the 15th inst., it appears that the writer is certainly very much mistaken as to the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan's sermon of last Sunday. No minister of the standing of Mr. Morgan would attempt to belittle the Church in any particular. When Christ used the words, "Come unto Me," &c., we have every reason to believe that he meant precisely what He said. Christ did not mean for us to come to the Church, in that connection, but to come to Him, through no other visible agency.

The Church is a means to an end, and we should at all times treat it as such; it is a "means of grace," ordained by Christ. So that were there no convenient church for one to go to, nevertheless we can most truly go to Christ at all times. No man or body of men has a mortgage on Christ or on Christianity. "Apostolic Succession" and "the priesthood" notwithstanding. And that is what Mr. Morgan meant in his sermon, it seems to me. It requires a certain amount of care even to listen to a sermon, so that we will not misconstrue and misunderstand. A HEARER.

New York, Aug. 15, 1901.

An Address Desired.

Will "Napolen" kindly send her name and address to THE NEW YORK TIMES?

NUGGETS.

Wins Her Respect.

"Mary, will you marry me?"

"No."

"But you respect me for my good judgment, don't you?"

"Well, yes."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Woman's Disadvantage.

It is too bad, but when the dinner burns, or the baby falls, a woman can't coolly light a cigarette to show how calm she is under trying circumstances. It is said of nearly every man in an emergency that he coolly lights a cigarette.—Atchison Globe.

Put Not Off Until To-morrow.

"If I thought that any girl would accept me," casually remarked the bashful Mr. Dolyers, "I'd propose to-morrow."

"Why not this evening?" asked Miss Fosdick, coyly. The affair will take place in about a month.—Chicago Journal.

The Landlord Didn't Worry.

"Some of your guests," remarked the friend of the Summer hotel proprietor, "positively make themselves ill from overeating, seeming to think that otherwise they are not getting their money's worth."

"Oh, don't let that worry you," replied the hotel man. "I stand in with the only doctor in the neighborhood, and get a rebate."—Philadelphia Record.

OUT TO SEA.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

Seaward and seaward, and sail the barques away,
And one shall wait their coming home for many a weary day;
And one shall wave to phantom ships pale, unavailing hands
Where feeble watchfires flicker on desolated strands.

Seaward and seaward, still sail the barques away,
But the storm winds sweep the ocean and drown the prayers we pray;
The harbor bells are ringing—are ringing o'er the foam,
But who shall say what day the ships shall sight the shores of home?

Seaward and seaward, and so we drift away;
Be glad, dear heart, if life has known one withering rose of May;
The stars are still above us, the heaven is bending o'er,
Thank God for hearts that love us though we return no more!

SILK IMPORTATION FRAUDS

Collector Proceeds Against Firm Said to be Implicated.

Charge is that Cases Were of Greater Weight than Stated in Invoice—Investigations to Continue.

The frauds, or "irregularities" in the importation of silks, which were discovered by Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman, resulted yesterday in action being taken against one of the importing firms involved by Collector George R. Bidwell. After satisfying himself of the merit of the case he directed Col. Dudley F. Phelps of the Law Division of the Custom House to proceed against fifteen cases of Japanese silks imported by a Mercer Street firm. Unless the programme is changed the goods, which are in the Appraiser's Stores, will be seized today on the allegation that the greater part of them were heavier than was set forth in the invoice.

Prior to his decision Collector Bidwell went to the Appraiser's Stores with Col. Phelps, and, meeting Appraiser Wakeman, devoted four hours to the Appraiser's return in regard to the importation of the firm in question. The weights of silks in two of the fifteen cases were found to be the invoice weight. In all the other thirteen cases the weights were in excess of the invoice weight, and justified a seizure. The questions of value and classification in the matter of the invoice are not yet before the Collector.

Of the present phase of the silk importing situation the following statement was made at the Custom House last evening:

Collector Bidwell, it was said, having reason to believe that there was an excess of weight in silk imported by a certain firm, has instructed Col. Phelps of the Law Department to proceed against the importation, and there will be a seizure as soon as the papers are made out, probably to-morrow. At present all that is before the Collector is the question of the actual weight of the silks in question, and the weights set forth in the two invoices that were presented when they were entered.

Appraiser Wakeman, it was said, made a return in relation to this particular importation of Japanese silk, showing an excess in weight, and that the weights set forth in the invoice were not correct. The importers said they could not understand the discrepancy, as the goods came through their regular agencies. They were given up to the Appraiser in their original packages. They contended that there must be a mistake.

On receipt of the Appraiser's return the Collector, who would, under his bond, be responsible if he made a seizure that he could not sustain, went to the Appraiser's Stores, and personally superintended the weighing of the silk in the fifteen cases. He verified the correctness of the Appraiser's return. In two of the cases the weight of the goods corresponded to the invoice weights. In the thirteen other cases the actual weights were in excess of the invoice weights.

Neither the question of value nor of classification, it is said, is before the Collector. The representative of the firm has said that he is certain there was a mistake in regard to analysis of the goods. The Collector went to the Appraiser's Stores at the instance of the importers, and has now only to act under the law and seize the goods.

Neither Collector Bidwell nor Appraiser Wakeman would admit or deny that other "irregularities" had been discovered and that other seizures would be made. Mr. Wakeman said that the examination of silk invoices would continue, and that he would make returns of results to the Collector. He added that there were opportunities for fraud in the items of value, classification, and weight that should have had the attention of the Assistant Appraiser.

In relation to the absence of Charles C. Browne, who was silk examiner but was transferred to the Dock Department, Appraiser Wakeman said that he had not reported for duty, and that he did not know where he was. "There are no charges against Mr. Browne," he added.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 16.—At the home of Charles C. Browne of Great North this evening it was stated that he was not at home. The servant who answered the bell said Mrs. Browne was ill and that Mr. Browne had taken her away. Mr. Browne, she said, was expected back at any time.

SCHLEY AND COUNSEL CONFER.

Rear Admiral Will Remain in Washington to Prepare His Case—Refuses to Talk.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Rear Admiral Schley, who arrived here with his wife last night, will remain here until the court of inquiry which is to investigate the Santiago campaign completes its work. The interim between now and the opening of the sessions of the court, Sept. 12, will be devoted to the preparation of his side of the case. To-day he had his first consultation with his counsel, Judge Jere Wilson of this city, ex-Representative Raynor of Baltimore, and Capt. James Parker of New Jersey.

Rear Admiral Schley will go over everything relating to the matter with his counsel, and place them in possession of every fact pertinent to a thorough and complete understanding of the events of the campaign which are in controversy. He declines to talk about the case. He considers that the order of Secretary Long prohibiting officers of the navy from discussing any phase of it applies to him as well as others, and he is obeying it literally.

The naval regulations provide that every officer of the navy visiting Washington shall, within twenty-four hours after his arrival, register his name and city address at the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department. It is generally customary for officers to comply with this regulation by appearing in person, but under the practice which obtains this is not actually necessary. Rear Admiral Schley after his arrival here last night, wrote a formal letter to the department, containing a notification of his arrival, and giving his address, and such a letter is considered a compliance with the above regulation.

Capt. Parker was at the department today for a short time examining the records bearing upon the case.

TO THOMPSON'S RESCUE.

His Friends in Indianapolis and Cuba Will Pay His Fine.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 16.—Indianapolis friends of Edward P. Thompson, former Postmaster here and at Havana, Cuba, say they will pay his fine of $400 rather than see him sent to prison. They have been in communication with some of his friends in Cuba for several months, and the latter say that whatever aid he may need will be given to him there temporarily. Later his friends here may be called on.

It is the impression here that the fine was intended by the Government as an object lesson to Cuban Postmasters as much as a punishment for Thompson, and that it will be remitted and he will soon be free to return home.

AGRICULTURE IN ALASKA.

There Are Twelve Farms in the Territory, with a Total of 159 Acres.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The census bureau to-day issued a report on the agricultural statistics for Alaska. It shows that Alaska's total farm wealth, June 1, 1900, was $15,686, of which $2,196 was invested in live stock, $690 in implements and machinery, and $12,800 represented the value of buildings and other improvements. Buildings have been erected on nine of the twelve farms in the territory. Preparing the soil for cultivation has been the chief item of expense in opening farms, being in some instances $120 per acre.

The twelve farms have a total area of 159 acres, and vegetables are the principal product. Five of the farms are only small market gardens of less than three acres. The total value of domestic animals and poultry was $2,196. Potatoes and turnips furnished the principal income from vegetables. Next to vegetables grass cut for hay and ensilage is the most important agricultural product. From the standpoint of income upon capital invested poultry raising in 1899 was relatively the most profitable branch of Alaskan agriculture.

INCREASED BONDED DEBT.

City's Liabilities Now More by Over 28 Per Cent. than in 1897—Alderman Goodman's Statement.

Alderman Elias Goodman issued a statement yesterday showing the large increase in the bonded debt of the city since 1897 and also the increase in the tax rate. This statement was to have been incorporated in the minority report of the Republican members of the Board of Aldermen. The following are the figures:

Assessments of real and personal property in the districts comprising Greater New York for year 1897: Real property, $2,464,349,677; personal property, $420,775,295. Assessments of real and personal property in Greater New York for the year 1901: Real property, $3,237,778,261; personal property, $550,192,612. Total assessments in 1897, $2,885,124,972; total assessments in 1901, $3,787,970,873: net increase, $902,845,901.

The net bonded debt of Greater New York on Dec. 31, 1897, was $227,453,529.11; Nov. 30, 1899, $250,315,062.65; Nov. 30, 1900, $256,728,927.21; June 30, 1901, $292,454,786.29; increase in net bonded debt in three and one-half years, $65,001,257.18, or 28 5-10 per cent.

Alderman Goodman said that the increase in the bonded debt had helped to keep down the tax rate, and that the rate for 1901 would be very much higher if the city officials had not been very free in issuing bonds running for twenty to forty years for needed improvements.

THE VACATION SCHOOLS CLOSED.

Those in Manhattan Have Been Open Six Weeks—The Interscholastic Meet.

The sixteen vacation schools of Manhattan Borough closed yesterday at noon, after having been open six weeks. Superintendent Alfred T. Schauffler said yesterday that they had been more successful than ever this year.

Last year the ten schools had an average attendance of 4,021. This year the sixteen schools began with an attendance of more than 10,000 pupils, and the average attendance will probably be 7,500.

The school play grounds and open-air gymnasiums will be open until the end of the month, at least. There is considerable activity in them in preparation for the interscholastic competitions in gymnastics and athletics which are being arranged by the Superintendent and his assistants. The winners of the finals will be allowed to show their proficiency at a public exhibition on Aug. 31.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL DEATHS.

Denied that Letter-Carrier Gave Advance Information to an Undertaker.

It was learned yesterday afternoon that complaint had been made to the Post Office authorities that a letter-carrier had made a habit of "tipping off" an undertaker with regard to deaths in Bellevue Hospital. It was said that the letter-carrier made a memorandum of the names on the envelopes sent out from the institution that announced the deaths of patients.

These, it was alleged, he furnished to an undertaker, who sent agents to the relatives of the dead persons and tried to secure orders for the funerals. According to the story, one of the agents, who thought he had not been treated fairly, revealed the secret.

At the Post Office it was learned from Postmaster Van Cott that such a complaint had been received and been referred to Chief Inspector Swift. Mr. Swift said that he had investigated the matter and that it had been found that there was absolutely no basis for the charge. The letter, he said, was an anonymous one, and would not have been noticed ordinarily; but the charge was a peculiar one, and so he determined to have it looked into.

The undertaker who was said to have had the arrangement with the postman said that he would welcome any kind of an investigation.

MRS. STOKES'S JEWELED CHAIN.

Customs Officials Unable to Discover Whether Duty on It Was Ever Paid.

After a careful search of the records the customs officials were unable yesterday to ascertain whether the jeweled chain taken from Mrs. Rita H. Stokes, formerly Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, when she returned from abroad on the steamship Oceanic last Wednesday ever paid duty in this country.

As a result, Mrs. Stokes will probably avail herself of a clause in the law which will allow her to send the chain back to Europe, there to be dismounted by the maker. The chain will then be reimported, and in the dismounted state will pay duty at 10 per cent. on the diamonds, 20 per cent. on the pearls, and 60 per cent. on the setting. Intact the chain would call for an even duty of 60 per cent. each for diamonds, pearls, and setting, or 180 per cent.

The foreign value of the chain is about $3,000. Mrs. Stokes is acquitted of any attempt to defraud the authorities. On her last trip from Europe she brought in a quantity of costly apparel, jewelry, and trinkets, on which she paid duties amounting to $2,800.

IMITATED "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

Children Give Mimic Play and Uncle Tom is Badly Beaten.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 16.—John Wasco, a Hungarian boy, about eight years old, is suffering from the effects of a severe beating received at the hands of his playmates. An "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company gave a show here a few night ago. The play made a great impression on the children, and yesterday they determined to reproduce it. Wasco was cast for the part of Uncle Tom.

When it was time to beat him, all the members of the company fell on him. He fell to the ground with blood streaming from several gashes in his arms and legs. After the boy fainted his companions fled, but one of them mustered courage to tell Wasco's mother, who went out after her boy and found him trying to drag himself home.

BANK OFFICERS RESIGN.

When an Outsider Was Made Cashier They Decided to Quit.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 16.—The resignations of W. Stanley Grinsted, assistant cashier, and George F. Handel, receiving teller of the Second National Bank of Orange, which are to take effect Sept. 1, or earlier, have been handed by them to the President of that institution. Their action was prompted by the appointment of Elias Bonnell of Plainfield, as cashier, to succeed Charles R. Ely, who resigned to become Secretary and Treasurer of the new Federal Trust Company of Newark.

Mr. Ely had been cashier of the Orange institution since it was organized, nine years ago. Mr. Grinsted entered the bank as a clerk at the same time, and was quickly advanced to his present position. When Ely resigned, Mr. Grinsted thought he was in line for promotion, as he had frequently acted as cashier. Mr. Handel resigned because he felt that he should have been advanced to Mr. Grinsted's present position.

Government Survey of the Hudson.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The Coast Survey schooner Eagre has arrived here from Porto Rico and Cuba, and is engaged making Governmental surveys of the Hudson River from Tarrytown to Peekskill. The yacht was formerly the Mohawk, and belonged to Commodore Garner of the New York Yacht Club. She is commanded by Capt. J. B. Boutelle, and has a crew of twenty-five men. They expect to be busy making soundings and ranges for a month or more in this vicinity.

Cruise of the Kanawha.

ROCKLAND, Me., Aug. 16.—The steam yacht Kanawha, Commodore H. H. Rogers, arrived this morning after a two-days' cruise in a Maine coast fog bank. Mr. Rogers is accompanied by Thomas B. Reed, Samuel L. Clemens, Col. A. G. Paine, and Dr. C. C. Rice. Their cruise extended as far east as Yarmouth, and Bath is the next port of hail. Mr. Reed spent a few hours with Congressman Littlefield, after which the party drove about town in a buckboard.

Street Cleaning Investigation.

Assistant District Attorney Schurman yesterday afternoon resumed the preliminary investigation into the methods of the Street-Cleaning Department. Mr. Schurman said that he had a three-hour talk with Capt. Gibson, the Deputy Commissioner, and in consequence a number of witnesses will be subpoenaed next week.

CUP YACHTS' FREAK RACE

Constitution Drifted in First After Calms and Squalls.

LED BY MORE THAN HALF HOUR

New Cup Defender Was Much Favored by Luck, However, and Race Proved Nothing.

In a race that was as freakish and deceptive as the weather they sailed in, the new cup yacht Constitution and the old cup defender Columbia finished 31 minutes and 23 seconds apart, with Constitution in the lead, off Larchmont yesterday afternoon. Great as was the margin by which Constitution won, the victory meant absolutely nothing to the yachtsmen who witnessed the race, for the boats were only drifting when they crossed the line, and earlier in the contest, when they were not becalmed they were driven by the contrary and squally winds, which took a different direction for each yacht.

It was the luck of Constitution to be favored by the erratic breeze, while Columbia was hampered, and thus it was that the new boat gained the advantage which permitted her to win by so great a margin. The luck element came into play when the boats were on the second round of the triangular course of fifteen miles. Until that time the airs had been light and the yachts were making slow progress, and were but a short distance apart.

Constitution, leading by about two minutes, was rounding the first mark, after both yachts had come up from the home mark on a broad reach with a southwest wind, when black clouds which had been gathering in the northwest brought with them a small rain squall and a sudden change of wind. The Constitution was able to turn on a southwest wind and immediately after take a northwester, which lifted her out into the middle of the Sound, while the Columbia was making for the mark, close hauled on the port tack in the very last wind of the first and northwest squall. This let Constitution take advantage of the westerly wind, which followed out in the Sound, while the Columbia lay almost becalmed at the mark. The freak of the wind settled the race, for thereafter the Columbia was hopelessly out of it.

WIND SUITED CONSTITUTION.

The contest of speed was altogether in the first round, while the wind, which was at all times light, held true. On every leg the new boat gained and maintained her reputation as a wonderfully fast yacht in soft airs. But the Columbia, with her perfect sails, was also going fast, and in the first fifteen miles the new boat only made up twenty-seven seconds over her time allowance.

The most noteworthy spectator of the race was Capt. Sycamore of the Shamrock II., who came down from New York on the Lipton tug Lawrence, and followed the racers over the course. It was his first view of the American boats, and he got a very valuable line on the light-weather qualities of his rival.

The race was held under the auspices of the Larchmont Yacht Club, and was managed, like all Larchmont events, most admirably. The Regatta Committee, consisting of John F. Lovejoy, Howard W. Coates, and Frank Hardy, went to the starting line off the clubhouse at 10 o'clock, the official boat being the tug C. P. Raymond. At that time a fine six-knot breeze was blowing, which gave promise of more strength. But Sound winds are at times uncertain, and at 11:30, the starting hour, the wind had flattened so much that the committee decided to postpone the start. For nearly two hours the yachtsmen waited for wind. At 1:10 o'clock, a south-southwest breeze having come up, they set the signals for Larchmont course No. 1. Had the wind held true this would have given the yachts a broad reach of six miles, a beat of six miles, and a beam reach of three miles, a triangular course of fifteen miles, twice around. Meanwhile the Constitution and Columbia had been circling the committee boat all this time, working in and out among scores of small sailboats and launches, which crowded the line.

Among those on the Constitution were Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, while on the Columbia were Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan, who have sailed on her every race this season. On the Shamrock tug, which had come from Erie Basin, were David Barrie, Sir Thomas Lipton's American representative; Capt. Sycamore, who will sail the English yacht in the cup races, and Capt. Mathews of the Erin.

START DELAYED BY CALM.

The preparatory signal was given at 1:30 and the starting signal at 1:35. Each boat had two minutes to cross before being handicapped. Barr, in the meantime, had worked the Columbia well up to windward to get the weather gauge as usual. At the preparatory gun both yachts were reaching for the line. The Constitution was first to round and stand in shore. The Columbia followed immediately, keeping up to weather of her rival. Two minutes and thirty seconds before the starting gun, the Constitution jibed and headed for the line, the Columbia following. Capt. Rhodes had an opportunity to work up to weather of the Columbia, if he wished, but he sailed to the leeward end of the line, evidently preferring to do this so long as he could cross first and get his wind clear. Both boats were ahead of gun fire, and sailed down the line to kill time. With fine judgment, Rhodes headed the Constitution up and started for the line. She had good speed for such a light wind, and went over flying, only 11 seconds after the gun and 15 seconds ahead of the Columbia. The official time was: Constitution, 1:35:11; Columbia, 1:35:26.

Both broke out reaching jib topsails on the line. After bearing away to get clear of a long tow of barges the yachts luffed up and stood over toward the Long Island shore. Barr tried hard to get well up to windward and blanket Constitution, but whenever the Columbia would luff Rhodes immediately would follow with his boat, and, as a result, both went well over to the Long Island shore, steering much higher than the course. Half way down to the mark the big Sound steamer Richard Peck went under the lee of the two yachts and saluted. The Constitution, by following the luffs of the Columbia, was able to get her wind clear and added seconds to her lead. As a result of standing over to the island shore so far the last part of the first leg was a run dead before the wind, and both racers broke out spinnakers to starboard as they headed down for the mark. As they bore down on the stake boat both ran into a soft spot in the wind, but neither boat was put at a disadvantage. The first mark, as timed by the committee, was: Constitution, 2:15:48; Columbia, 2:17:16.

CONSTITUTION GAINED IN LEAD.

The Constitution had thus gained one minute and three seconds on the first leg under conditions in which she has always beaten the Columbia—a light wind and smooth sea. The beat to the second mark was a succession of short tacks along the Long Island shore. The Constitution stood further in and tacked on and off with great rapidity, only to be followed at once by the Columbia. Capt. Rhodes had the commanding position, and whenever he would put his boat about on the weather bow of the Columbia, Capt. Barr would tack and try to work out of the pocket. At the end of three-quarters of an hour of the windward work the Constitution lost her jibtopsail sheets, and the sail had to be taken down and reset. It was quickly done, and she was without this sail less than two minutes. The Constitution took a long starboard tack inshore, and then at 3:25 went over and stood for the buoy off Prospect Point, which was near at hand. The wind meanwhile headed the Columbia, her tack to the buoy was longer, and she lost several seconds. The time at the second mark was: Constitution, 3:25:54; Columbia, 3:28:04.

The Constitution thus gained 42 seconds in the six-mile beat to windward. The run to the home mark was under big jibtopsails and balloon staysails. The boats turned as follows: Constitution, 3:41:08; Columbia, 3:43:20.

On this short leg of three miles the Constitution added two seconds to her lead. On the first round of fifteen miles she gained on the Columbia 1 minute and 47 seconds. Reaching down to the first mark again, both boats ran under balloon jibs, and for the first four miles bowled along at a ten-knot gait in about the best wind of the day. Then came the fluke which put the Columbia out of the race. The time at the first mark on the second round was: Constitution, 4:13:06; Columbia, 4:18:02.

At one time the two boats were less than half a mile apart, going in different directions, one with a south wind and the other with a north wind. The Constitution had all the better of the flukes down to the second mark, and added minutes to her lead. The time at this mark was: Constitution, 4:52:55; Columbia, 5:08:42. The boats reached this mark in a westerly wind without tacking, and the Constitution added five minutes and fifty-one seconds to her lead.

The wind now fell almost to a calm, but still the Constitution sneaked along in a wonderful manner, and crossed the finish line, with Columbia about a mile and a half astern, almost in a dead calm. Following is a summary of the race:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Constitution..	...1:35:11	5:16:20	3:41:09	3:41:09
Columbia..	.....1:35:26	5:49:18	4:13:52	4:12:32

Constitution wins by 31 minutes 23 seconds, corrected time.

The Larchmont Club figures that the Constitution allows the Columbia on a thirty-mile course 1 minute and 20 seconds. The Constitution remained at anchored last night off the Club House, while the Columbia went across the Sound to Glen Cove. The yachts will meet again to-day in the second race of the series for the Marshall cups.

FAST WORK ON SHAMROCK II.

Work is being pushed ahead rapidly on the Shamrock II. and it is hoped to get her out of dry dock this afternoon. Fifty men were engaged yesterday in polishing her bronze hull below the water line, and some of her regular crew were busy with the rigging. Her sails have not yet been bent, and probably will not be until after she leaves the dock.

There was a large number of sightseers around the dock yesterday, but no one was allowed aboard the challenger. It is understood that when she comes out of dock Shamrock II. will proceed to Tompkinsville, and it is not expected that she will go out for a trial spin before Wednesday.

RUDOLPH ARONSON RETURNS.

Manager Rudolph Aronson, after a four months' trip to Europe and Africa, returned to this country yesterday on the steamship Aller, bringing with him a number of contracts with European celebrities for appearances in this country during the coming season.

Mr. Aronson, while abroad, entered into an arrangement with William Caspar for an American tour during the Fall of the realistic war spectacle, "Wild South Africa," now being produced with great success in Budapest. This spectacle has a company of 300 in the cast, and will be imported in its entirety. It has not yet been determined where the play will be produced here.

At Budapest Mr. Aronson engaged Radics Bela, known as the Strauss of Hungarian band conductors, and his twenty-five gypsy musicians. This band secured a five months' leave of absence, and will appear in this country this season for the first time.

While in Africa arranging the details for the production here of "Wild South Africa," Mr. Aronson composed for piano the "March Tangerienne," valse "Fleur d'Orient," and "Patrol Caravan." All of these pieces will be played in "Wild South Africa."

Negotiations for the appearance in the United States and Canada next season of Jan Kubelik, the violinist, are still pending between the latter's manager, Norbert Dunkl, and Mr. Aronson.

A fellow-passenger with Mr. Aronson was Signor M. Vittorio Carpi, the Italian baritone, who has sung with much success in Milan, Turin, Florence, Bologna, Palermo, Berlin London, Naples, Genoa, and other European cities. Signor Carpi will tour the United States under Mr. Aronson's management.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Walter B. Elliott, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, is assigned to the Thirtieth Infantry.

The following-named Second Lieutenants, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, are assigned as follows: Frank I. Otis, Eighth Cavalry; William G. Murchison, Eighth Infantry; Charles C. Finch, Eleventh Infantry; Thomas H. Crockett, Twenty-fourth Infantry. The officers named will join their respective regiments.

The following-named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, are assigned as follows:

First Cavalry—Second Lieut. S. D. Smith.
Second Cavalry—First Lieut. R. J. Reaney.
Fourth Cavalry—Second Lieuts. J. A. Degen, P. Mowry, W. W. Overton.
Seventh Cavalry—First Lieut. E. E. Booth, Second Lieuts. W. A. Austin, G. P. Tyner.
Eighth Cavalry—First Lieut. Duncan Elliot.
Tenth Cavalry—Second Lieut. E. C. Wells.
Twelfth Cavalry—First Lieut. H. N. Cootes, Second Lieut. O. S. Lusk.
Thirteenth Cavalry—First Lieut. W. W. Herringshaw.
First Infantry—Second Lieut. E. A. Jeunet.
Second Infantry—Second Lieuts. A. C. Voris, W. B. Bonham.
Third Infantry—Second Lieut. C. C. Jones.
Fifth Infantry—Second Lieut. C. R. W. Morison.
Tenth Infantry—Second Lieut. C. H. Danforth.
Fifteenth Infantry—Second Lieut. W. E. Gillmore.
Seventeenth Infantry—Second Lieuts. F. S. Young, W. H. Clendenin.
Nineteenth Infantry—Second Lieut. H. C. M. Supplee.
Twenty-eighth Infantry—First Lieut. A. F. Presscott, Second Lieut. G. E. Kumpe.
Twenty-ninth Infantry—First Lieut. F. H. Burton.

Lieut. Booth will report to the commanding officer at Fort Logan, Col., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his station.

Lieut. Herringshaw will report to the commanding officer at Fort Wayne, Mich., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his station.

Lieuts. Reaney and Elliot will report to the commanding officer at Fort Columbus, N. Y., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join their stations.

Lieuts. Cootes, Mowry, Smith, Bonham, Clendenin, and Morison will report to the commanding officer at Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join their stations.

Lieut. Burton will join his regiment at Fort Sheridan.

Lieut. Presscott will join his regiment at Vancouver Barracks.

Lieut. Weld will join a troop of the Tenth Cavalry in the Division of the Philippines.

Lieuts. Austin, Overton, Gillmore, and Jeunet will report to the commanding officer at Columbus Barracks for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join their stations.

Lieut. Degen will report to the commanding officer at Fort Ethan Allen for temporary duty, and upon completion thereof will join his station.

Lieut. Tyner will report to the commanding officer at Fort Sheridan for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his station.

Lieut. Lusk will join his regiment at Fort Sam Houston.

Lieuts. Danforth and Young will join their regiments in the Division of the Philippines.

Lieut. Jones will report to the commanding officer at Fort Crook for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his station.

Lieut. Kumpe will report to the commanding officer at Fort Harrison for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his station.

Lieut. Voris will report to the commanding officer at Fort Thomas for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his station.

Lieut. Supplee will report to the commanding officer at Fort McHenry for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his proper station.

Assignments in the Coast Artillery of Second Lieutenants recently appointed, with rank from May 2: Tilman Campbell, Ninety-eighth Company; John M. Dunn, Ninety-fifth Company; Homer B. Grant, Eighty-ninth Company; Robert W. Collins, Fifteenth Company; Alfred Hasbrouck, One Hundred and First Company; James L. Jones, One Hundred and Fifth Company; Earl C. Pierce, Fiftieth Company; Moses R. Ross, Fifty-third Company. Lieut. Campbell will report to the commanding officer at Jefferson Barracks for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his station. Lieut. Dunn will join his company at Fort Hancock. Lieut. Grant will join his company at Fort Banks. Lieut. Collins will join his company at Fort Barrancas. Lieut. Hasbrouck will join his company at Fort Totten. Lieut. Long will join his company at the Presidio of San Francisco. Lieuts. Pierce and Ross will join their companies at Fort Wadsworth.

Second Lieut. George A. Taylor is attached to the One Hundred and Fourth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Fort Washington.

Lieut. Col. Henry B. Osgood, Deputy Commissary General, will take transport from San Francisco to Manila about Sept. 16.

Capt. Theodore B. Hacker, Commissary, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the Commissary General for instructions.

Capt. John McA. Palmer, Fifteenth Infantry, will report to the Superintendent at the Military Academy for duty.

Navy.

Commander Arthur B. Speyers is detached from Cavite station and ordered to command the Brooklyn.

Lieut. Commander Theodore F. Burgdorff is detached from the New Orleans and ordered home.

Lieut. Andre M. Procter is detached from the Wilmington and ordered home.

Ensign John T. Bowers is detached from Cavite station and ordered to the New Orleans.

Medical Inspector Franklin Rogers, condemned by medical survey, is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered home.

Surgeon James E. Gardner is detached from Cavite Hospital and ordered to the Brooklyn, temporarily.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Middleton S. Elliott is transferred from the Annapolis to the Kentucky.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward M. Shipp is assigned to Cavite Hospital.

Assistant Surgeon William H. Ulsh is transferred from the Glacier to the Annapolis.

Assistant Surgeon Warren E. G. High is transferred from the Kentucky to the Glacier.

Assistant Surgeon John T. Kennedy is transferred from the Marine Brigade to the Brooklyn.

Assistant Surgeon Henry E. Odell is transferred from Cavite Hospital to the Marine Brigade.

Capt. Frederick H. Delano, Marine Corps, is transferred from the New York to the Marine Brigade.

Orders to Capt. Wendell C. Neville, Marine Corps, attaching him to the New York are revoked.

Second Lieut. Austin C. Rogers, Marine Corps, is transferred from the New York to the Marine Brigade.

GULF STORM DAMAGE IN AND NEAR MOBILE

Property Destroyed and Lives May Have Been Lost.

Railway Roadbed and Bay Shell Road Washed Out in Many Places—Several Boats Are Still Missing.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 16.—Considerable damage was done in Mobile by the Gulf storm, which was at its worst late Thursday afternoon, with a wind velocity of sixty-two miles an hour. Trees were uprooted, roofs of houses torn off, chimneys wrecked. Mohr & Sons' drug store, 161 Dauphin Street, with much of its stock, was wrecked. The flood water was backed by the southeast gale over the cotton wharf. Front, Commerce, and Water Streets and part of Royal Street for several blocks north of St. Anthony were covered with water.

In the Cotton Exchange the water was eighteen inches deep. Both the Western Union and Postal offices were flooded. Electric car service was shut down after 3 o'clock, and business in the wholesale district was suspended.

The tracks of the Louisville and Nashville, Southern, and Mobile and Ohio Railroads in Commerce Street were under water, traffic of course being stopped entirely. No afternoon or night trains came over the Mobile and Ohio from the South, and none is expected to-night. The bay boats made their morning runs from the eastern shore to Mobile, but no afternoon trips.

Nothing has been heard from Fort Morgan to-night. Two companies of coast artillery are stationed there, and the barracks undoubtedly received the full force of the blow. Nor can any communication be had with the Islands in Mississippi Sound, just outside the Bar, forty miles below here. News concerning the fate of the islanders, which is anxiously awaited, must come by boat.

A schooner, the George E. Bentley, Capt. Edwards, left a few days ago for Cienfuegos, but meeting the storm, put back, arriving here yesterday. Two other schooners, the Mary E. Morse and Mary E. Judge, sailed on Monday, and it is feared they have been wrecked in the storm. The fruit steamer Espana, from Puerto Cortez, with Gen. Cabell on board, was due yesterday, but waited outside and came in to-day, reporting very heavy weather. Many other boats delayed their entrance into port until to-day. A small vessel, laden with 600 barrels of resin for New Orleans, was overturned at the resin wharf, and a tugboat, the Venture, sank at the same place.

The pleasure yacht Mayflower, with Joseph McPhillips, Mr. and Mrs. William Pattison, Miss Retta Heutis, and Miss Marie Davis on board, was blown upon Cat Island, Mississippi Sound, Thursday. The party took refuge in a small house there and were rescued to-day by a searching party. Several yachts and naphtha launches owned here and at Portersville are reported wrecked, and the canning factory at Bayou la Batre, on the southern shore, is damaged. All the wharves and bathhouses at Fort Clear, on the eastern shore of the bay, were washed away, and the Bay Shell Road, a noted drive on the western shore, was washed out for half a mile, the entire road being left covered with logs and driftwood.

Superintendent Charles Marshall of the New Orleans Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad reached here to-day and reported that the road had been washed out in many places. He could not tell when traffic would be resumed.

While the storm was not as severe as the record breaker of 1893, there was much excitement among the people because of the memory of that catastrophe. Many passed the night out of doors and were drenched by the rain. An incident in the streets during the afternoon was the chase of a wild bull by men and boys. The animal turned and chased his pursuers, however, badly goring one man, Charles Wacker. Two horses were also injured, and one of them had to be killed.

After being in possession of the streets for three hours the bull was shot by a policeman.

During the storm the steamboat Lady Jane went to the rescue of the truck gardeners who live in the marshes between the Mobile and Spanish Rivers. All that could be reached were brought to the city. One marsh dweller and his family, ten in all, spent the night in an open boat and rowed to the city this morning. Their home is supposed to have been destroyed.

There is a report that the pleasure yacht Ariel, bound for Fish River, with Robert and Winthrope Halet of Mobile and some others on board as guests, was blown to pieces upon the wharf at Battle's, on the eastern shore. Nothing has been heard of the crew. From Fowl River it is reported that the schooner Marguerite was taken up bodily and left high and dry on the beach, with five men on board.

For fifteen hours there was no means of telegraphic communication with the outside world, and even now but few wires are working, and these very slowly. There is no line between Mobile and New Orleans and no prospects of any for several days. The wires on that division are exposed to the full sweep of the wind from the Gulf, and poles have been uprooted for miles.

SIX LIVES LOST.

Three Women, Two Men, and a Little Girl Drowned Near New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16.—Except for six fatalities along the river below the city, the storm seems to have done no great damage here. In the city the only injury was to the lakeside resorts and to the section flooded by the break in a canal bank, which was closed before morning.

Rice and orange farms on the lower coast were badly damaged. The inhabitants there believe that they were struck by a tidal wave, combined with a cyclone. Those who lost their lives were dwellers half a mile above Quarantine. A large house was overturned with fifteen people in it. Mrs. Rosa Walker, her ten-year-old daughters, Ida Walker; Miss Birdie Cobden, and Miss Ella Cobden were drowned. The crew of the tugboat Biloxi sought refuge a few hundred yards away, and two of the sailors, Blaine Davidson and Peter Yea, were lost.

MAJOR HOPKINS'S WILL.

Surrogate Decides that the Testament with the Canceled Signature Is Legally Valid.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Surrogate Silkman of Westchester County this morning decided that the will of Major Robert E. Hopkins of Tarrytown, over which there has been a contest pending, on the ground that the signature had been scratched out by some outside party, is a valid will.

The contest was brought by Robert E. Hopkins, Jr., through his special guardian, Joseph W. Middlebrook of Tarrytown. The contestant is a son of the deceased millionaire and one of the principal heirs. The will was executed by Major Hopkins on Nov. 14, 1891, and was filed for probate by Fannie W. Hopkins, his widow. When so filed the signature was canceled by fourteen vertical marks through it, made with pen and ink.

The special guardian instituted the contest on the special ground that the signature to the will had been canceled by Mr. Hopkins with the intention to revoke the will and that he died intestate. The Surrogate says in his decision:

"The evidence is that there is no change in his [the testator's] feelings toward any of the objects of his bounty, but that the ties grew stronger as the years rolled on. Under all these circumstances and under all the proofs that are before us, can we infer that he canceled his signature to the paper offered for probate with an intention to revoke it? I think not. I think that the inference is overwhelming that the cancellation was not made by the testator himself but by another hand. There is, however, no proof that it was made by another by his direction and consent as the statute requires."

TO CONTEST AKERS WILL.

Formal objections and notice of contest to the probate of the will of Frederick Akers of this city, who was well known in turf circles, were filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday by George H. Jefferies, a nephew of the testator. The contestant holds that the will is not the last testamentary writing of his uncle.

This belief he bases on the fact that across the face of the will and codicil are the words: "This will and codicil is hereby revoked."

In his will Mr. Akers bequeaths the stallion Id'e Gift to his friend, James P. Nieman, with instructions that when the horse has served his usefulness he should be destroyed as humanely as possible, and properly interred.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This afternoon there will be many entertainments at Newport. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's garden party will probably be the most original. It will have some circus features. In the evening there will be a number of dinners, including that of Miss May Van Alen. At Bar Harbor there will be the usual dinner and dance at the Kebo Valley Club, and at Easthampton there will be a dance at Clinton Hall, which will take the place of the burned Maidstone Club. There will also be a dance at Oyster Bay at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

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Among the amusements yesterday there was the Jamestown (R. I.) fête, which is one of the features of the season at that resort. Waldo Story and Richard Peters were among the judges. There were processions and dog and baby shows and Maypole dances and many other diversions. Notwithstanding other attractions at Newport, quite a number of the cottagers at the resort attended.

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Among he recent engagements announced at Newport has been that of Miss Phyllis Langhorne, the sister of Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson and Mrs. Robert Quincy Shaw second, to Reginald Brooks. Miss Langhorne is a great beauty and is well known in New York and Boston society. She has been taking an active part in the tennis tournament at Newport this Summer. The Langhorne family lives in Richmond. Reginald Brooks is the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks and a brother of Miss Gladys Brooks.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Delafield (Miss Margaretta Stockton Beasley) are spending the Summer with Mr. Delafield's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, at the Delafield seaside place, Sunswyck, Westhampton Beach, L. I. Mr. and Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., (Miss Lettice Lee Sands,) are at Tuxedo, where they will remain until September, when, with Mrs. Charles E. Sands, they will go abroad.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. W. Longfellow, (Miss Julia Livingston Delafield,) who were married last Spring, are at Fieldston, the Maturin L. Delafield place at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, occupying one of the cottages there.

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An entertainment is to be given by the Meadow Club at Southampton next Friday evening for the benefit of the Village Improvement Society. It is to be a vaudeville, and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor and Mrs. Barclay have been active in arranging the programme. There are to be "coon" dances by amateurs and a cotillion, for which favors have been given by Mrs. Oakman. The vaudeville is scheduled for 10 o'clock, the cotillion an hour later, and the supper for midnight. Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. Robert Olyphant, Mrs. James L. Barclay, Mrs. Walter C. Oakman, Mrs. N. Thayer Robb, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. James L. Breese, and others are among the patronesses.

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Miss Leontine Marie and Mrs. Robert Olyphant both gave luncheons at the Meadow Club on Wednesday and Thursday. Temple Merritt and Stephen Peabody gave dinners at the club last evening.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson and their family have left Southampton for the Adirondacks, where they will spend a month.

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As stated in this column last October, before Mrs. Barclay and her daughter went abroad, the marriage of Miss Beatrice W. Barclay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sackett M. Barclay, and Stockton Beekman Colt is to be celebrated in October at Cazenovia, N. Y. The date selected is Oct. 9.

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The engagement of Miss Angelica Church, daughter of Richard Church, and the Rev. Edward P. Hart, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church at Rochester, N. Y., has been announced. The wedding is to be celebrated at Belmar, N. J., where the Churches have a Summer place.

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The large dinner given on Narada last evening at Newport by Harry Walters for Miss Gwendolyn Burden was a charming affair. There were about seventy-five guests. The Neapolitan Quartet played and there was a vaudeville performance on the after deck. In addition to the young friends of Miss Burden there were some twenty older people, and these included Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. George Rives, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Storrs Wells, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Childs, and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman have cards out for a large dinner at their Southapmton cottage. It is to be given early in September in honor of Mrs. Henry L. Burnett.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edward Russell Thomas are expected at Southampton next Thursday on Gen. Thomas's yacht Taro. They are to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Breese.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mead Thompson, who were at Newport most of the week on their yacht Reverie, took with them in their party their niece, Miss Thompson, Miss Fanny Howland, Cecil Barrett, Theodore Fell, Malcolm Whitman, Richard Stevens, William A. Larned, E. P. Larned, and Oliver C. Campbell.

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Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney have been at Bar Harbor on their yacht Susquehanna and were entertained at a number of dinners.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Dawkins of England, who have been at Newport, are going to Bar Harbor the coming week and will be the guests of Mrs. Eustis. Miss Polly Dawkins has been there all the season.

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The Pittsfield (Mass.) Fair is to be held the second week in September, and its first day, Sept. 10, has been set for the "Lenox Day," and a number of Lenox cottagers will go over. Courtlandt F. Bishop's motor is one of the fastest in Lenox, and his brother, David W. Bishop, will soon arrive from abroad with another machine. A special town meeting has been called at Lenox for to-day to see if the town will vote to restrict the speed of automobiles to six miles an hour, the penalty for a violation to be a fine of $100 or ten days' imprisonment.

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Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson at East Islip. Schuyler Parsons and the Misses Parsons have gone to their country house at East Islip, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting and Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., are at Oakdale.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 16.—Henry Walters gave a dinner to-night on the steam yacht Narada in honor of Miss Gwendolyn Burden, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Townsend Burden. It was a young people's affair, with scarcely more than a score of the older folks among the seventy-five guests. All the débutantes of the season were present. Dinner was served on the after deck, which was inclosed and profusely decorated in white and yellow, and later there was a musicale.

Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll entertained at luncheon on the Navahoe to-day, and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay at Berger's.

Mrs. Edward J. Berwind had her second reception at The Elms.

Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. J. Amory Codman, and Mrs. Edward Parsons gave luncheons.

Dinners were given by Mrs. J. Laurence Van Alen, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., Mrs. Charles L. F. Robinson, Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliot, Egerton L. Winthrop, Lispenard Stewart, and Mrs. George L. Rives.

Count Sternberg was the guest of honor at a dinner given to-night at the Naval War College by Capt. French E. Chadwick.

The garden party to be given by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs to-morrow afternoon promises to be the leading out-door event of the season. Details of the entertainment have not yet been disclosed, and no one knows exactly what to expect. Harry S. Lehr is announced as the ring master and manager of the circus, which is to be a part of the entertainment.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, who gave a dinner for young people at the Casino last Sunday, will give a similar entertainment for older people to-morrow at the same place.

Marquis de la Gandara, who has been entertained by many of the cottagers during his stay here, will leave about Sept. 1 for a trip to British Columbia.

Mrs. Grenville Kane is visiting among the cottagers.

The Rev. Dr. Percy S. Grant of New York lectured in the Naval War College to-day on conditions in the Philippine Islands.

Mrs. E. B. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bergen, E. L. Winthrop, Jr., R. R. Remington, Joel Rathbone, D. Berkeley Updike, and A. H. Rutherford are registered at the Casino to-day.

Henry A. C. Taylor is entertaining A. R. Livingstone and Joel Rathbone of New York at his cottage on Annandale Road.

Miss Burnham of Boston is the guest of Mrs. John Clinton Gray.

Dr. and Mrs. William Appleton are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest.

Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French are entertaining Isaac Townsend and Miss Booker of New York.

Miss Nora Iselin is visiting Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane at Rosevale.

J. Pierpont Morgan at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 16.—J. Pierpont Morgan arrived here this morning on the yacht Corsair. His arrival created much interest, and a large number of people watched his debarkation. He came here from Great Neck, L. I., and will remain for the Horse Show. Mr. Morgan would not answer any questions. He said he had come to Maine to escape reporters, and that he had nothing to say either on the strike situation or anything else. He called on John S. Kennedy and William E. Dodge, and to-night gave a dinner on board his yacht.

Daughter Born to Governor of Kentucky

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 16.—A daughter was born to Gov. and Mrs. Beckham to-day at the Executive mansion.

Ex-Gov. W. J. Stone Better.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—Ex-Gov. W. J. Stone, Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who has been quite ill with dysentery for the past three weeks, is much better to-day.

FOR WOMEN'S WEAR.

It is warm weather to talk of velvet, but there are notes of Fall in the air, and it is well to think of the future. It is possible that we are to have a black velvet Winter. Nothing is more delightful in the way of coats and nothing more becoming and nothing more distinguished than a full suit of black velvet. Some of the coats of black velvet which have already made their appearance are half length, and, with the happy facility with which ideas change with the fashions, these seem everything that they should be. These are shaped coats, and some are made fastening close up in the front, one with a simple and stylish collar which turns over, and another a flaring standing collar with lace and fur combined.

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Braid enters into the trimming of the coats—coarse braids, both wide and narrow, put on in lattice work effects in some instances, and all more or less elaborate.

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A black velvet suit shows the panel effect in front, the Louis XV. shape coat, and the use of pipings. The skirt is plain, with satin pipings on either side of the front breadth outlining the panel. Inside the pipings on the two side breadths are knots of satin set on at intervals, having the effect of frogs. These are repeated on the jacket on either side of the white vest. This is an attractive vest, narrow, fitting into the figure with the jacket, on either side of the centre small battalions of black embroidered with dots in white, the battalions, which are very small and only called that by courtesy, outlined with an embroidered edge of white. There is a turn-down collar, fitting close up around the throat, having the same finish, dots, and edge. The velvet on either side of the vest is outlined with a satin piping, which extends around the edge of the jacket. The sleeves are long and pointed over the hand.

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Another velvet gown similarly made has a vest of white more elaborately ornamented with black embroidery, and on the jacket at the waist two large cut steel buttons on either side.

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Thick clusters of buttons are seen on many of the first exhibitions of Fall styles. One long light coat has small satin buttons in the thick clusters with knots of satin ribbon, having the effect of bunches of grapes. The massed clusters of buttons appear on different styles of garments.

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Folds are seen, some three or four rather wide folds edging a wide collar or sleeve tabs of lace, and forming the standing collar.

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The long light woolen coats show yokes from which rows of stitching having the effect of closing inverted plaits fit them to a little below the waist, where each seam opens and leaves the skirt of the coat full.

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With the large hoods on some of the coats there are tall flaring collars, and if there is the broad cavalier turnback cuff to the coat sleeve there is the full fall of lace inside any another at the neck. This is an adaptation of the Louis XV. styles.

***

A charming gown of some heavy black woolen material is combined with black silk moire. The collar and the whole upper part of the bodice and the sleeves are made of folds of this silk, perhaps a little more than an inch wide, and there is so little of the stuff on the waist that it seems at first glance to be entirely of the moire. There are quaint lapels on this gown, one on the left turning back and up, and the other very low, turning down. There is a point of heavy white lace on the collar in front, which gives a becoming touch, and is the only note of white in the gown. The skirt of this gown is after the new style, tapering in from the hips just below the knee. There is a flounce on the skirt of the moire, pointed low in the front, then graduating quickly up at the sides. There is a good effect given this ruffle by wide bands of the stuff of the gown, and more bands above it following the outlines gradually rising at the side give that drawn-in effect which is in reality the cut of the skirt. In places where narrow strappings are used in this gown taffeta takes the place of the moire.

***

On one of the plain backed skirts the bands of the material which finish it are put in an ornamental design across the back. This is not so satisfactory as plain, straight strappings.

***

Neat little suits are made with bodice pointed back and front, and a plain, narrow little vest of some light material, if the suit is dark, buttoning simply up the front.

***

One of the half length black velvet jackets which button up close in the back is finished from neck to waist with a ruffle of black silk set in at the side with good effect.

AID FOR THE RINKES.

Several Contributions for the Unfortunate West Hoboken Family.

Through the generosity of several readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES, temporary relief was provided for August Rinke, the aged man of 611 Spring Street, West Hoboken, who is supporting himself and two children by washing and ironing clothes. Rinke is totally blind in one eye and nearly blind in the other.

Rinke was happy in the thought yesterday that his wife is expected to come out of the hospital soon. Somebody in the hospital provided her with the belt she will have to wear after she leaves the hospital on account of the operation performed upon her for appendicitis. Rinke is worried now over his inability to provide his wife with nourishing food after she goes home. The food upon which he and his children are subsisting, he says, is stale bread, coffee, molasses, and lard.

Aside from the cash given to Rinke—$4 in all—Hugo R. Kirsten of 30 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, offered the belt which Rinke's wife needed. THE TIMES acknowledges the contribution of "J. J." of 41 for Mr. Rinke.

WILL DISCUSS RECIPROCITY.

President of Manufacutrers' Association Summons Executive Committee—Active Measures Proposed.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—President Theodore C. Search of the National Association of Manufacturers has called a special meeting of the Executive Committee of that organization for Sept. 4, to consider the question of reciprocity in all its phases, after which a call will be issued for a national reciprocity convention. This action is taken as the result of much dissatisfaction among manufacturers, especially those who are in the export trade, and strong pressure will be brought to bear on Congress at its next session to give the relief desired.

The Executive Committee of the association comprises representatives of some of the larg

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND PROFITS, $2,100,000.00 UNDIVIDED
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 262 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

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BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
45 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

First National Bank STOCK.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3402—JOHN.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange,
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company

CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 33, 35, 38, 64, 87, 88, 129, 141, 145, 166, 186, 202, 225, 239, 241, 303, 336, 398, 431, 540, 627, 717, 730, 738, 787, 819, 1034, 1051, 1056, 1060, 1096, 1144, 1257, 1363, 1372, 1373, 1428, 1443, 1474, 1489, 1542, 1544, 1568, 1600, 1617, 1654, 1661, 1705, 1710, 1727, 1732, have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of October, 1901, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, Atlantic Building, 49 and 51 Wall Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.
Nashville, Tennessee.
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1892, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned, Trustee, hereby give notice that five (5) bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 1, 103, 204, 309 and 486, have been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104½ and accrued interest. The bonds so drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Atlantic Building, Wall and William Streets, New York City, on the 1st day of September, 1901, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

Dated July 29, 1901.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689 of the New York State banking laws of 1892.

Isaac Brown, Aug. 21, 1884 ..... $69.26
Charles Carew, March 11, 1883 ..... 269.72
Ed E. Pryer, Sept. 26, 1894 ..... 56.64

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.: Theo. M. Bertine, Cashier of the West Side Bank, New York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892. State of New York.
THEO. M. BERTINE.
Sworn to before me this 12th day of July, 1901.
[Seal.] NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain Indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five per centum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company in New York City, at three o'clock P. M. on the 26th day of August, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice-President. } Trustees.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL.

Office of the Michigan Central R. R. Co
Grand Central Station.
New York, N. Y., August 15th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the JACKSON, LANSING & SAGINAW RAILROAD EXTENDED CONSOLIDATED BONDS, maturing Sept. 1st, 1901, that the principal of the same will be paid on presentation of the bonds at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York City, on and after September 3d, 1901. Holders of the bonds who may prefer to receive payment at the office of the Ninth National Bank, New York City, (where the bonds by their terms are payable,) may present the same at said bank.

F. MIDDLEBROOK, Assistant Treasurer.

Financial Agents Wanted.
We desire to arrange for reliable representatives throughout the East and Middle West to sell preferred securities in sound enterprises. Acceptable persons can arrange for permanent and highly profitable employment.
AMERICAN FINANCE & TRUST COMPANY,
New York City.

WANTED—100 shares Northern Pacific common; answer immediately. J. M., Post Office Box 1,074.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE. } Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debantures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

33 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, August 12, 1901.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Union Trust Company of New York under the Agreement dated May 10, 1900, for Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds:

The undersigned Committee under the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned hereby give notice, pursuant to the terms of said agreement, that the Committee has entered into a contract with the Wabash Railroad Company for the acquisition by said Railroad Company of the railroads and property described in the first mortgage of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, a copy of which contract is lodged with said Union Trust Company of New York, and the terms of which, briefly summarized, are as follows:

First. The Wabash Company shall acquire said property upon the confirmation of the foreclosure sale (provided it can be obtained at a satisfactory price,) shall pay all receivers' certificates, preferential liabilities, costs, counsel fees, compensation of Trustees and Committee, and shall issue a first mortgage upon said property to secure a total issue of Three and One-half Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due in 1941, with interest from the date thereof, payable semi-annually. The bonds shall be for $1,000 and $500. The total amount of bonds issuable under said mortgage shall be $3,500,000, and $500,000 thereof shall be reserved and applied solely to the improvement and equipment of the mortgaged property.

Second. Such three and a half per cent. bonds, to an amount equal to eighty per cent. of the par value of the principal of Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited with the Union Trust Company, shall be delivered to said Trust Company for distribution among the holders of its certificates of deposit at the rate of $800 in new bonds for each $1,000 of Omaha and St. Louis bonds. Scrip will be provided for fractional amounts.

Third. All stock of the Omaha and St. Louis Company held by the Committee is to be surrendered to the Wabash Company, and the suits brought by the Committee to enforce the personal liability of certain Directors of the Missouri Railway Construction Company are to be discontinued.

Fourth. Said contract is subject to the following conditions:

1. That the stockholders and debenture holders of the Wabash Company assent to its acquisition and mortgaging of said property.

2. That the holders of Union Trust Company certificates for Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited under said agreement of May 10, 1900, assent to said contract; and,

3. That the net preferred liabilities against the property which are to be paid by the Wabash Company do not exceed $475,000.

By the terms of said agreement of May 10, 1900, it is provided that any holder of Union Trust Company Certificates who does not expressly dissent from such contract in a writing delivered to the Committee within twenty days after the first publication of this notice shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to such contract.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH.

As a Committee constituted by the Agreement of Omaha and St. Louis bondholders, made May 10, 1900.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 BROADWAY.
New York, March 23rd, 1901.

The undersigned, the trustee under the mortgage executed by the **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY**, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the Cecilia Branch, being the branch railroad of the **LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY**, extending from Cecilia, Station on Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY**, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the instalment of **FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, (55,000.)** due on March 1, 1900, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY**, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1901, at its office in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of **FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS**, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

5	214	355	559	823
23	244	398	634	840
40	246	410	661	847
66	248	433	668	856
68	286	447	700	872
86	294	448	711	925
87	306	451	715	930
95	321	452	752	940
151	328	455	768	947
159	337	525	778	949
179	351	552	818	981

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above-mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1901, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt,	Homer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger,	George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Wardell,
William R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly,	Charles V. Forses,
Charles W. Morse,	Frank R. Lawrence,
	Jas. Ross Curran.

FINANCIAL.

SECURITYHOLDERS' COMMITTEE
OF THE
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois
AND OF THE
Litchfield & Madison Railway Company

To holders of the Income Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois, and of Income Mortgage Bonds and Common Stock of the Litchfield and Madison Railway Company.

It appearing to the interest of holders of the above-named securities that such Income Mortgage Bonds be converted into new First Preferred Stock, and that sale thereof be made only in bulk and as a unit, and that the existing and converted securities be held, managed, and sold as a majority and in bulk, an Agreement to accomplish said purposes and other objects has been entered into by holders of the above-specified securities to the amount of over a majority of the Income Mortgage Bonds of each of said Companies, and of all the Common stock and nearly a majority of the Preferred stock of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway Company, under which Agreement, dated July 17th, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary, the undersigned have been constituted a Securityholders' Committee.

Holders of the above-specified Bonds and Stocks hereby are offered the opportunity of depositing such securities under said Agreement and securing the benefits thereof on or before August 31st, 1901, with the First National Bank of the City of New York as Depositary.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement may be had from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1901.

THOMAS CARMICHAEL,
Chairman;
CHARLES F. DEAN,
E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Securityholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel,
T. C. WELLMAN, Secretary,
27 Pine St., N. Y.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
180 shs. Ohio & Indiana Consl. Natural & Ill. Gas Co.
100 shs. North Western Ohio Natural Gas Co.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$5,000 Knickerbocker Steam Boat Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
25 shs. Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis R. R.
$580 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. scrip of 1899, 1900, and 1901.
100 shs. People's Bank & Trust Co., Passaic, N. J.
60 shs. Verde Queen Copper Co. of Arizona.
$10,000 Council Bluffs City Works Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1906.
4 shs. Gallatin Nat'l. Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$4,000 Brooklyn & Montauk R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1911.
$10,000 N. Y. Central R. R. 4 p. c. Debt Certs., 1905.
$6,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 4 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1937.
$1,000 Pennsylvania R. R. Real Est. Pur. Money 4 p. c. Bds., 1923.
10 shs. Albany & Susq. R. R.
$600 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consols.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
2 shs. United States Trust Co.
100 shs. Cheesman Cotton Gin Co.
2 shs. N. Y. Sun Ass'n.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
10 shs. Bank State of New York.
$7,000 N. Y. Gas, Elec. Heat & Power Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.
50 shs. Phenix Ins. Co.
57 shs. Hanover Nat'l. Bank.
162 shs. Gas & Elec. Co. of Bergen County.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
60 shs. Phenix Ins. Co.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on Wednesday, Sept. 4th, at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
For account of whom it may concern.
10 shs. North Jersey Street R'way Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
NEW YORK, July 23, 1901.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 1901, a dividend of two (2) per cent. on the preferred stock of the Company, to be paid September 3, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 17, 1901. The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of two (2) per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on September 3, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 17, 1901. For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of the Company will be closed at 12 noon on August 17, 1901, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Sept. 3, 1901.
THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.,
by C. W. WOLFORD, Secretary.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1901.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the preferred and common stock trust certificates of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will close in New York at 12 noon on August 17, 1901, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on September 3, 1901.

On September 3, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute at their office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, the above dividends of two per cent. upon the preferred stock and two per cent. upon the common stock, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

William Salomon, Martin Erdmann,
Otto H. Kahn, Louis Fitzgerald,
Charles Steele, Voting Trustees.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 24th, 1901.

The transfer books will close in New York on August 10th, 1901, at noon, and will reopen August 20th, 1901, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Breece Mining Co.,
24 Broad Street, New York.
August 15, 1901.

Dividend No. 13 of (5) FIVE CENTS per share on the capital stock of this company will be paid September 3, 1901, to stockholders of record August 24th. Stock transfer books will close August 24 at (12) twelve o'clock M., and open September 5th at (10) ten o'clock A. M.

C. L. E. de GAUGUE, Secretary.

Office of Philadelphia Company,
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 27th, 1901.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.—The Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend on the Preferred Stock of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., (2½%) payable August 31st, 1901, to stockholders of record August 21st, 1901. Checks will be mailed.

C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, Aug. 23, 1901, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1, and will reopen Sept. 3 at 10 A. M.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 17, 1901.

Laclede Gas Light Company,
St. Louis, Mo., August 16, 1901.

The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Common stock, payable September 16th, 1901. Transfer books will close August 28th and reopen Sept. 17.

EMERSON McMILLIN, President.

National Biscuit Company.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock has been declared, payable August 31st, 1901. Transfer books will be closed from August 22d to August 31st, both inclusive.

J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

Copartnership Notices.

27 William Street,
New York, August 15th, 1901.

Mr. Charles Einsiedler has this day been admitted as a partner in our firm.

Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following corporations have declared dividends, details of which will be found in another column:

The Breece Mining Company, Philadelphia Company, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, Laclede Gas Light Company, and the National Biscuit Company.

Meetings and Elections.

Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
August 17th, 1901.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the DR. TAFT BROS. MED. CO. will be held on the THIRD DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of said company, at 79 East 130th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of N. Y., for the purpose of voting upon the following proposition, to wit: To increase its capital stock from $50,000 common stock, consisting of 500 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $300,000 of stock, to consist of 1,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $100 each and 2,000 shares of preferred stock of the par value of $100 each, such preferred stock to receive in each year dividends of 7 per cent. and no more, which dividends are to be cumulative; the control and management of the said corporation to be in the hands of the holders of the common stock, and the holders of the preferred stock to have no voting power until there has been a default of at least five consecutive years in the payment of dividends on said preferred stock. The corporation to have the right to redeem at any time the outstanding preferred stock at par and dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to the time of such redemption. The said preferred stock to be preferred as to dividends only.

JOHN S. PRICE, Vice President.
E. M. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co.,
NO. 80 Broadway, New York, August 15th, 1901.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY will be held on Wednesday, September 18th, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, at Indianapolis, Indiana, for the purpose of electing Directors in place of those whose terms shall then expire, and the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

Polls open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 11 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from August 28th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., until September 19th, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

The General Manifold Company,
Franklin, Pa., August 17th, 1901.
BONDHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the International Bank, of this city, has tendered its resignation at Trustee for the bondholders in the First Mortgage or Deed of Trust issued by this company, and that a meeting of the bondholders has been called by written request of the holders of at least one-fifth of said bonds to convene at the principal office of the company in this city on the 21st day of September, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting and appointing a new Trustee as successor to the said International Bank, Trustee.

THE GENERAL MANIFOLD COMPANY,
By SAMUEL J. MEYLER, Secretary.
Approved: CHARLES MILLER, President.

Proposals.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW York City, Aug. 12, 1901: Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., Aug. 27, 1901, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing to the U. S. Quartermaster's Department at New York, Boston, Chicago, or San Francisco, 10,000 Yellow Oilskin Pommel Slickers, Fish Brand, or equal, conforming to the sealed standard sample at this Depot; preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. Blank forms for bidding can be obtained at this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Pommel Slickers," and addressed to MAJOR F. VON SCHRADER, Q. M., U. S. A., Act'g Depot Qr. Mr.

BENICIA ARSENAL, BENICIA, CAL., AUG. 16, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 11 A. M., Sept. 16, 1901, for purchase of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores, including cannon, projectiles, small arms, ammunition, scrap metal, etc. Information furnished on application to COLONEL A. MORDECAI, Ord. Dept., Com'dg.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY'S REPORT.

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1901, It Shows Increase in Expenses.

From advance sheets of the annual report for the year ending June 30, 1901, of the Southern Railway it appears that the operating expenses for the last year showed a heavy increase, mainly due to heavy charges for new equipment, maintenance of way, and other permanent improvements. These items cut down the increase in gross earnings of $3,459,612 to an increase in net earnings of $947,434. The ratio of expenses to earnings decreased .14 per cent., if the lately acquired St. Louis Division is excluded. This branch, which was formerly the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis, shows a decrease in net earnings of 18.03 per cent., and an increase in the ratio of expenses to earnings of 7.44. The income account, with all the lines included, shows:

	1900.	1901.
Gross earnings	$31,200,869	$34,660,482
Operating expenses	21,831,446	24,343,625
Net income	9,369,423	10,316,857
Outside income	9,688,304	10,815,583
Interest and rentals	6,755,442	7,181,295
Other deductions	15,534	93,767
Balance	2,017,251	2,340,500
Dividends	900,000	1,200,000
Reserve for October dividends	900,000	1,200,000
Balance	1,117,251	1,140,500

Traffic statistics show that 7,437,404 passengers were carried, an increase of 10.53 per cent., at a rate of 2.326 cents per passenger per mile, a decrease of 0.98 per cent. The tons of freight carried were 14,121,181, an increase of 3.27 per cent., at a rate of 0.947 cent, an increase of 3.27 per cent.

NEW SALMON TRUST FORMED.

Last of Its Options Taken Up and It is Ready for Business—Permanent Offices at Seattle.

The Pacific Packing and Navigation Company, the new salmon combine, which was recently incorporated in New Jersey with a capital stock of $32,000,000, has taken up the last of its options and is now fully organized, with Delafield & McGovern of this city as selling agents of this country.

While the Alaska Packers' Association did not enter the trust, it is understood that a harmonious policy has been adopted. Should this firm enter the trust later, it is estimated that the total output would then exceed 3,000,000 cases annually. The company has in its employ five oceangoing steamship to transport supplies to its several stations between Alaska and Sacramento.

The present season, which will be over by Aug. 25, is the largest on record. On the Columbia River, where the finest grades of the fish are caught, the law is off from April 15 until Aug. 15, and in Puget Sound the fish begin to run from about July 15. The salmon, which are taken as they are entering the mouths of the rivers, are caught in gill nets, traps, seines, and wheels. The fishermen who take care of these traps are for the most part Scandinavians and Indians, while the work of packing is done almost entirely by Chinamen.

The permanent offices of the trust will be situated at Seattle.

ASKS FOR A RECEIVER.

Stockholders of American Spirits Manufacturing Co. Object to Distilling Co. of America's Control of Plant.

Bert Reiss, as stockholder and Chairman of a Stockholders' Protective Committee of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company of this State, which has been operated by interests connected with the Distilling Company of America, forwarded yesterday to Attorney General Davies a petition, in which he asks for the immediate appointment of one or more receivers of the property of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

The petition alleges that the company has remained insolvent for at least one year, that it has suspended its lawful business for at least one year, and that its Trustees, Directors, managers, and other officials have alienated its property contrary to law for purposes foreign to the lawful business and objects of the corporation.

It is further alleged that the Distilling Company of America has been conducting the financial policy and business affairs of the Manufacturing Company and regulating it to suit its own ends and its own benefit and the benefit of other distilling corporations, in which it owns stock, all to the detriment of the Manufacturing Company and for the sole benefit of the Distilling Company of America and its constituent companies, other than the Manufacturing Company.

Wants Cotton Exchange to Open Earlier.

The members of the New York Cotton Exchange will meet on Monday at 12:15 o'clock to consider the request of the Liverpool Cotton Association that the Exchange here open at 10:30 instead of 11 on Monday mornings during the Summer.

Treasury Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $70,500 short-term 4 per cent. bonds at 113.1787.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 16	470,831
To date this year	197,071,573
Corresponding date last year	74,745,737

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 16	$1,155,000
To date this year	$702,980,720
Corresponding date last year	$324,864,260

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2¼@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1⅝	Mo., K. & T.	½
Am. C. & F. pf.	½	National Biscuit	½
Am. Locomotive	2¼	National Biscuit pf.	2½
Am. Malting	½	Norfolk & West	½
Am. Smelting pf.	1½	People's Gas	2
Anaconda Copper	½	Rep. Steel	1
Cent. of N. J.	2	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Chi. & N. W.	¾	St. L. & S. F.	⅞
Del. & Hudson	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅞
Del., L. & W.	2	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Des. M. & Ft. D.	¾	Wheel. & L. E.	½
General Electric	2	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	3½
Int. Power	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1¼
Int. Pump	2¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelting	½	Missouri Pacific	1
Am. Sugar	1	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
At., T. & S. F.	1	Norf. & West. pf.	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Pressed S. Car.	⅝
Canadian Pacific	⅞	Pressed S. C. pf.	1½
Chi. Great West.	⅝	Reading	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	⅞	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Twin City R. T.	1½
Consol. Gas	1½	Union Pacific	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	⅞	U. S. Leather pf.	⅞
Gt. North. pf.	½	U. S. Steel	1
Illinois Central	⅝	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
Int. Paper	¾	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Mo., K. & T. pf.	½	Wabash	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. Un. Gas 5s	1½	So. Pac. of Cal. con. 5s	1
Col. Mid. 3-4s	1½	So. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s	1½
Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1	West Shore 4s, reg.	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1		
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & Alton 3s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1½
Pacific Coast 5s	1½		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's security market narrowed somewhat, and quotations were not aggressively strong. Reports were abundant from the strike centre representing more serious phases in the Amalgamated Association's contest, the Joliet incident being used to prove the theory that, after all, the Western workmen generally might quit work. In important quarters here (entitled to be considered as official headquarters of the Steel Corporation) there was, however, no disposition to regard the reported developments as in any way grave. Not at all strange, however, was the Stock Exchange tendency to take a slower pace at the close of the week, awaiting records which may be made over Saturday and Sunday. Renewed offers of compromise have been made in the interest of the Amalgamated Association. The effect on the market for United States Steel shares was but slight, trading in them remaining narrow and declines not extensive.

Despite the rather general reactionary tendency, there were some very strong spots, notably Norfolk and Western, Chesapeake and Ohio, People's Gas, and Amalgamated Copper, all of which scored substantial advances on active trading. The prominent general feature was that buying orders were much more effective on prices than were selling orders, declines being vigorously contested, while the advances were easily scored. This characteristic remained in clear evidence to the close.

Sugar stock moved in very erratic fashion, with wide jumps between quotations; it sold as high as 135 and as low as 133, closing at the latter figure, and it looked as if there were a very nervous short interest in the stock, regarding which there were no special news or rumors.

Of the routine news of the day, the conspicuous item was the report of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad for the fiscal year ended June 30, showing an increase in surplus after all charges of $354,121.91. The gross earnings of the road showed the remarkable increase of $2,776,571.22, which is further significant evidence of the great development of prosperity in Southwestern territory—a development which promises not merely to continue, but to increase.

The grain markets were again unsettled, and at times quite weak, but the main feature—the gratifying feature—continues to be the excellent foreign demand for wheat at prices yielding good profits to American producers. There is no surer basis of prosperity at large than the sale to Europe of a large wheat surplus, wheat being the international cereal. It was the European demand for wheat in 1897-98 which turned the tide in the business conditions of the United States and which prefaced the prosperity continuing to the present time. It seems certain now that we are entering into a period of even greater importance as regards the wheat trade, for we have a much larger crop than then and a much larger demand for the surplus. This fact cannot be kept too steadily in mind in arriving at conclusions regarding the securities of traffic-carrying properties.

The technical market situation has not materially changed. While commission house buying has somewhat increased during the past few days, there are still no extended public holdings on margin, nor has the short interest disappeared. The buying of stocks has been and is mainly by important banking interests who feel confidence in the market's future course and who have utilized the opportunity to accumulate properties cheaply, thanks to the pessimistic wave which lately swept over Wall Street. The ease of money, the scarcity of floating supply of securities, the excellent average yield of dividend payers, combine to make the carrying of stocks a profitable business operation—and hence the accumulation by powerful interests is logical—indeed, inevitable—for capital never neglects such opportunities.

FAILS TO CONTROL BANK.

Guy G. Major, who recently undertook to get a controlling interest in the Ninth National Bank, admitted yesterday that so far he had not obtained a sufficient amount of the stock, as a number of shareholders had pooled their interests and asked for $110 a share. Mr. Major said that

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the outside market yesterday was broader and more active than on any of the earlier days of the week. In the case of nearly all the active issues prices showed some improvement over those of Thursday, this strengin being the more notable because of the continuous strength of the past few days. For a good while the bulk of trading has been supplied by relatively few issues, but this was less the case yesterday than for some time past, and this broadening out of the market was another favorable feature added to the strength shown by the majority of issues.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO bonds were again the leaders in point of activity. About $350,000 of these bonds sold between 68¼ and 68½. They closed with a slight net gain at 68¼ bid. The business in them was well distributed, the demand for the bonds appearing quite general.

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UNITED STATES REDUCTION AND REFINING drew considerable attention by reason of sharp advances in both the common and preferred stocks. Within the last few days the common stock had advanced from about 25 to 31, and yesterday the quotation rose from this figure to 39 on sales of possibly 1,500 shares. A reaction at the close carried the stock back to 37, where it ended the day with a net gain of 5¾ points. There was very much less trading in the preferred, which advanced about three points to 44½, closing at that price. It was believed that the stocks were bid up by insiders.

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KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS preferred, on the purchase of 1,000 shares, rose to 75 and closed at 74½ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point. Practically all the purchases of the stock were made by a single house, whereas the selling was scattered.

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DOMINION SECURITIES sold to the extent of about 1,500 shares from 67⅞ up to 68½. It closed at 68½, a net gain of one point for the day.

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ELECTRIC BOAT common, which closed on Thursday at 19 bid, no stock having sold on that day, opened yesterday at 18, and then sold down to 17¼. Subsequently it sold up to 19, and closed at 18 bid, a net decline of one point. There was no transaction in the preferred stock, and no change in the quotation of this issue.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE preferred sold to the extent of 300 shares between 49½ and 50. The sale at 50 was made just at the close.

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CONSOLIDATED REFRIGERATING showed unusual activity, being traded in to the extent of 1,000 shares. It sold from 6⅛ down to 5¾, and closed at 5¾ bid.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 16. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 15. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55½	57	55½	57
American Can	23½	24	24	24¼
American Can pf	74	74¼	73⅝	74¼
American Chicle	82	86	82	86
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9½	8	9½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	35½	37½	35½	37¼
American Malt 6s	93¼	94½	93¼	94½
*American Thread pf	4	4⅝	4	4⅝
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	26½	30	28½	30
*British Columbia Copper	13¾	14	13½	14½
British Exchequer 3s	98	98⅝	98	98⅝
*California Copper	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Camden Land	1	1½	1	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6¼	6⅝	6½	6⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	33	34½	33	34½
Central Fireworks	23	25	23	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	80	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	15½	17	15½	17
Con. Refrigerating	5¾	7	6½	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	3½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	27	28½		28½
Con. Rubber Tire del. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	68¼	68½	68	68¼
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	107
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	12½	13	14	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	40	40½	41	41½
Detroit Southern 4s	83½	85	84½	86
Dominion Securities	68½	68⅞	67½	68
Electric Boat	19	22	17	20
Electric Boat pf	44	50	44	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf	10	15	10	15
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel 1st pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅜	3	⅜	3
General Carriage	⅝	¾	⅝	1
General Chemical	*83½	87	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8½	9½	8½	9½
Havana Commercial pf	43½	45½	43½	45½
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	74½	75¼	73⅝	
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	85½	86¼	85½	87
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Marconi Copper		1½	1½	1⅝
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7⅜	8½	7⅜	8½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	22	25	22	25
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	84	87	84	87
National Sugar pf	106	107	107	107
New England Transport		½	1	½
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10½	11¼	10¾	11¼
Otis Elevator	31⅞	33	32¼	33½
Otis Elevator pf	97	98	97	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	1	⅝	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	74	70	74
Retsof	46		46	74
Retsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf	99⅞	100	99½	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	148	150	147½	150
St. Louis Transit	27¼	27½	27¼	27½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101½	101	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82¼	82½	82¼	82½
Seaboard Air Line	28	28¾	28	28⅞
Seaboard Air Line pf	49½	50	49¾	50
Singer Mfg.	230	250	240	250
Southern Light & Trac.	39	42	40	42
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J.	772½	775	772½	775
Storage Power	5	9	5	9
Tennessee Copper	17⅝	18¾	17	18
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	3	6	3	6
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼
Union Typewriter	60	62	60	62
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	119½	120	119½	120
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	89¾	89	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf	80¾			80¾
U. S. Cotton Duck	20	31	29½	30½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90¼	91¼	90¼	91¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref.	37	37½	37¼	37½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	44½		40	45
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds		100		100
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	18	21	18	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.		56		56
Va. Coal, I. & C.	9	7		7
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	40	42	40	42
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16½	17½	16½	17½
Worthington Pump pf	112½	113½	112½	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	244	248	244	240
Broadway & 2th Av. 1st	101½	102	101¾	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Bway Surface 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	241½	244	241½	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 1st	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45½	46½	45½	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	109½	109¾	109¼	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	410	420	410	420
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81¼	82½	81¼	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf.	103	102	103	102
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	120	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	175		175	
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	60	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1905	109	111	109	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¾	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1½	1	1½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	7	5	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	58	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105¾	106	105¾	106
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103		103	
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	70	75	70	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	107¾	108	107¾	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	5¼	6¼	5¼	5¾
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	52	53	52	53
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	95	90	95

	Aug. 16. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 15. Bid.	Asked.
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¼	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	153
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	96	99	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19	21	19	21
Least Dower Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92¼	93½	92¼	92¾
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80½	82½	81	83
Union Ferry	40¼	41	40½	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	96½	95	96½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup
1,000 ..... 108⅞
Alabama, Class A
500 107
Am Hide & L 6s
4,000 96
Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s
5,000 ..... 97⅛
21,000 97
Stamped
10,000 ..... 94½
2,000 ..... 94⅛
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s
4,000 ..... 103⅞
Balt & Ohio 4s
5,000 104
Brooklyn City 1st
1,000 ..... 112½
B'klyn Un Gas 5s
1,000 119
Canada South 1st
4,000 ..... 106⅜
3,000 90
Cent of Ga 1st inc
1,000 78
Cent. of N. J gen 5s
5,000 ..... 129½
Cent Pac gtd 4s
9,000 101
Ches & O gen 4½s
2,000 ..... 107⅞
Chi & Alton R R 3s
10,000 88
5,000 89
Chi, B & Q con 7s
3,000 ..... 107½
Chi & Alton 3½s
11,000 ..... 84½
2,000 ..... 84⅝
Chi, Bur. & Q. 4s, joint bonds
31,000 ..... 97⅜
16,000 ..... 97⅛
5,000 98
20,000 ..... 97⅜
2,000 ..... 97½
49,000 ..... 97⅞
C, Mil & St Paul, W & M Div 6s
6,000 ..... 116½
C, Mil & St Paul, C & P W 5s
2,000 ..... 116⅞
13,000 ..... 116⅝
Chi & N'w'n deb 5s, 1921
2,000 ..... 117¼
Chi Term Tran 4s
2,000 ..... 94½
C, C, C & St L, C, W & M Div 4s
2,000 102
Col Mid 1st 3-4s
5,000 ..... 81½
Col & South 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 87¼
4,000 ..... 87⅜
Den & South gen 5s
18,000 ..... 94½
Erie 1st con 4s
38,000 98
Registered
5,000 99
Erie 1st gen 4s
1,000 ..... 86¼
10,000 ..... 86⅝
2,000 ..... 86½
13,000 ..... 86¼
Erie, Penn, col tr 4s
27,000 ..... 93½
L S & M S 3½s
2,000 109
Long Island unified 4s
5,000 ..... 98⅝
Louisville & Nashv
unified 4s
5,000 ..... 101¼
3,000 101
Louisv & N 5s
1,000 ..... 114½
Manhattan con 4s
1,000 ..... 101⅝
Mex Cent con 4s
7,000 85
3,000 ..... 85½
Mex Cent 1st inc
50,000 ..... 33½
46,000 ..... 33⅜
1,000 ..... 33⅞
Mex Cent 2d inc
10,000 ..... 22¼
30,000 ..... 22⅝
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
21,000 ..... 98⅜
10,000s20F 98½
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
5,000 82
Mo, K & T of T 5s
3,000 107
Moh & Mal inc
10,000 107
N Y, C & St L 4s, registered
10,000 106
N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s
20,000 ..... 94½
10,000 ..... 94⅜
7,000 ..... 94½
2,000 ..... 94¾
North Pac gen 3s
6,000 72
500 ..... 71½
Ore S't L 1st 6s
4,000 ..... 125⅛
2,000 125
Pac Coast 1st 5s
1,000 109
Reading gen 4s
14,000 ..... 95¼
St L S'w'n 1st
5,000 ..... 97½
St L S'w'n 2d
1,000 ..... 76¼
St Paul, M & M, Mon Cent 5s
1,000 121
St P & Sioux City 1st
2,000 129
San A & A P 4s
10,000 ..... 85½
So Pac of Cal con 5s, stamped
5,000 ..... 109½
South Ry 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 116½
Southern Ry, St L Div 4s
5,000 98
Stand R & T 6s
1,000 ..... 57½
Texas & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 118½
Union Pac conv 4s
20,000 ..... 107⅛
10,000 ..... 107⅛
15,000 107
10,000 ..... 107⅝
105,000 107
2,000 ..... 107⅜
60,000 107
2,000 ..... 106⅝
Wabash deb, B
10,000 ..... 61½
20,000 ..... 61¼
5,000 61
80,000 ..... 61½
10,000 ..... 61⅜
80,000 ..... 61½
West Shore 4s, registered
6,000 ..... 112½
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s
5,000 ..... 92⅞
Wis Cent gen 4s
10,000 88

Total sales $1,155,000

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—The market today was a shade more active, with a plentiful supply of strong points. Cotton duck incomes attracted some attention and moved higher; they have made a gain of three points since Monday. The prospective advance of $1 per barrel in the price of beer lifted Maryland Brewing issues, awakening more bullish sentiment in the group generally. Seaboards were prominent in the trading, though the preferred failed to hold all of Thursday's gain. Atlantic Transport made a net gain of 7½ points. United Railways common advanced a fraction.

Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,998 shares of stock and $183,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
640	Maryland Brewing com.	7¾	7¾	7¾
675	Maryland Brewing pf.	14⅝	14	14⅝
30	Atlantic Transport	24½	24½	24⅞
300	Nashville Railway com.	3	3	3
203	United Railways com.	16½	16¼	16½
550	Seaboard common	28⅛	28	28
350	Seaboard pf.	49¾	49½	49¾
$7,000	Seaboard 4s	82½	82½	82½
51,000	Georgia & Ala. pf., 5s.	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5,000	Ga. & Ala. consols, 5s.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
10,000	South Bound 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼
10,000	Norfolk & Carolina 5s.	116¾	116¾	116¾
13,000	United Railways 4s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
13,000	United Railways inc.	73	73	73
56,000	Cotton Duck incomes.	60	59½	60
6,000	Maryland Brewing 6s.	53¼	53	53
12,000	Virginia Century	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 16.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	United States Steel	43⅝	43¼	43⅝
225	United States Steel pf.	93¼	93	93¼
1,252	Electric Power pf.	70	68½	70
3,770	Mon. River Coal	15	14⅝	14⅞
200	Mon. River Coal pf.	47	47	47
67	West. Air Brake	183	183	183
735	Window Glass	62⅜	61¼	61¾
100	Crucible Steel	23¼	22¾	22¾
255	Crucible Steel pf.	84⅞	84	84⅞
35	Consolidated Ice	17½	17½	17½
530	Pittsburg Coal	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝
65	Pittsburg Coal pf.	94⅞	94¾	94⅞
140	Philadelphia Co.	40¾	39¾	40¾
50	Pittsburg Brewing	25¼	25¼	25¼
150	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	43⅞	43¾	43⅞

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,280	Amal. Copper	113⅛	116¼	113⅛	115½
10	Am. Car & F.	29½	29½	29½	29½
7,720	Am. Sugar	134⅜	134¾	132⅝	132⅞
5,930	At., T. & S. F.	76	76	74⅝	75⅜
250	At., T. & S. F. pf.	96⅜	96⅜	96¼	96¼
950	Brook. Rap. Tr.	75¾	75¾	75	75¼
100	Ches. & Ohio	46⅜	47¼	46⅜	47
40	Chi. Gt. West.	22¼	22⅞	22¼	22⅝
100	C., Ind. & L.	37¼	37¼	37¼	37½
10,260	C., M. & St. P.	165⅞	166	164	164⅝
50	C., R. I. & P.	143	143½	142⅝	143
5,040	Erie	30½	31¼	30½	30⅝
310	Louis. & Nash.	104	104	103½	103⅝
100	Manhattan	118	118⅜	118	118⅜
10	Mexican Nat.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
2,270	Mo. Pacific	102⅜	102⅝	101¼	101½
1,020	Mo., K. & T.	34⅝	35¼	34¼	34⅝
200	Norfolk & West.	55	55¼	54⅞	55
40	Pennsylvania	145½	146⅜	145½	146⅜
1,370	People's Gas	111⅛	113¾	110⅝	112⅝
2,620	Reading	42¾	43⅞	42¾	42⅝
240	Reading 1st pf.	78¼	78¼	78	78¼
190	Reading 2d pf.	52⅜	52⅞	52⅜	52⅝
1,000	Rep. Steel	20¼	21⅜	20¼	21⅛
40	St. Law. & Adir.	115¾	116¼	115¼	115¾
5,120	Southern Pac.	56⅞	57	55¾	56⅜
2,680	Southern Ry.	31⅜	31⅞	31¼	31½
40	South. Ry. pf.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
2,070	Tenn. C. & I.	63⅜	64	63	63¼
110	Texas Pacific	42⅜	42⅜	42	42
11,710	Union Pacific	99	99¼	97⅜	98¼
650	U. S. Leather	13⅜	13⅞	13½	13½
10	U. S. Leath. pf.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
3,750	U. S. Steel	43⅜	43⅞	43½	43½
210	U. S. Steel pf.	91	93	92¾	93
10	Wabash	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
70	Wabash pf	40¼	40¼	39⅝	40
140	Western Union	93⅜	93¾	93¼	93¼

76,750

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	97⅛	97¼	97⅛	97¼
5,000	St. L. S'west 1st.	97½	97½	97½	97½

$10,000

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Union Surety and Guaranty of Philadelphia has been licensed by the Kentucky Insurance Department to do business in that State.

The Superior Court of California has handed down a decision, in which it is held that school buildings may not be insured in mutual fire insurance companies.

The cabled reports of last week, intimating the existence of negotiations by the Phoenix Assurance Company of London for the control of the Atlas Assurance Company, were followed yesterday by the receipt of information in insurance circles through similar channels of an effort on the part of interests in the Alliance Assurance Company to purchase a controlling amount of the shares of the Imperial Insurance Company of London. While the information gained no official corroboration here, fire underwriters were disposed to credit the announcement that the Alliance is endeavoring to get hold of the Imperial. The latter comany has 60,000 shares subscribed at £20 each, and paid up to the exent of £5 each, making the paid up capital £300,000. The Alliance offer is said to be £28 a share.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 16, 1901.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
115⅛	115¼	29,075	Amalgamated Copper	113⅝	116½	113⅝	115¼	+1⅝
29	29⅜	200	Am. Agric. Chemical	29	29½	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
29¼	29½	600	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29⅜	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	— ⅛
85¾	85½	800	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	84½	85¾	84½	85¼	— ⅜
33⅜	34⅛	100	American Cotton Oil	33⅜	33¾	33¾	33⅝	— ⅛
32¼	32⅝	200	American Ice Co.	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
26	27	1,600	American Locomotive	25¾	27	24⅝	27	+2½
6½	7	400	American Malting Co.	6	6½	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
52½	52⅝	3,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	53¼	53½	52⅛	52⅜	— ½
101⅞	102	2,000	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	101	102	101	102	+1¼
85	86½	100	Am. Snuff pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	— ⅛
133	133¼	14,270	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	134½	135	133	135	—1
45	45⅜	5,400	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44⅞	45⅞	44⅜	45¼	+ ½
75⅛	75¼	19,700	At., T. & S. F.	75	76⅛	74¾	75¼	—1
95⅞	96	5,115	At., T. & S. F. pf.	96⅞	97	95⅞	96	— ⅝
97⅜	98	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio, x d.	98	98¼	97⅜	97⅝	
74⅜	75	3,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	75⅜	75⅝	74⅝	75⅛	
110⅝	111	3,920	Canadian Pacific	111⅝	112	110¾	111	— ⅛
159	162	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	159	159	159	159	+2
46⅜	46⅞	13,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	47¼	47½	46⅛	46⅜	
37½	37⅝	1,200	Chicago & Alton	37⅜	37⅝	37⅛	37⅜	— ⅛
77⅛	78	900	Chicago & Alton pf.	78	78	76½	77¼	+ ⅛
21⅞	22¼	1,800	Chicago Great West.	22¾	22⅝	22	22	— ⅛
82	85	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	82	82	82	82	+ ¼
..	..	700	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	37	37½	37	37	— ¼
..	..	100	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	71	71	71	71	— ½
164⅛	164¼	29,025	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	165¼	165¼	164	164¼	—1⅛
189	191	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	191	191	191	191	— ¼
192	196	300	Chicago & Northw.	194½	195¾	195¼	195¾	+ ⅝
142¼	142⅝	1,650	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	143½	143½	141½	142¾	— ⅝
18	19	20	Chi. Term. Trans.	19½	19½	19½	19½	
38	39	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38¾	38⅝	38¾	38⅝	+ ⅛
89	90	800	C., C., C. & St. L.	90	90¼	90	90⅛	+ ⅛
97	99	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	98	98	98	98	
13⅜	14	100	Colorado Southern	13⅜	14	13⅜	14	
52⅞	54	400	Col. Southern 1st pf.	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅛
22	23¼	1,500	Col. Southern 2d pf.	22⅞	23½	22⅜	23¼	+ ⅛
20	21	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	20	20	20	20	— ¼
22½	22⅜	300	Consolidated Gas	22⅜	223⅜	223¼	224¼	—1¼
68	69	600	Con. Tobacco Co.	68½	68½	68½	68½	+ ¼
117	118	1,000	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	117	117¾	117	117	
161¼	161⅞	200	Delaware & Hudson.	161¼	161¾	161¼	161⅜	+ ⅛
228	230	200	Del., Lack. & West.	228	228	228	228	+2
42	42½	100	Denver & R. G.	42¾	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
91½	92	1,000	Denver & R. G. pf.	92½	92½	91⅞	92	
37	39	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	38	38	38	38	+ ⅜
144	146	170	Diamond Match	146	146	146	146	
19	19¾	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	19⅜	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
38⅜	38⅝	30,110	Erie	38⅜	39¼	38⅜	38⅝	+ ⅛
66⅜	66⅝	4,150	Erie 1st pf	67⅛	67½	66⅞	67⅛	— ⅛
51½	51⅝	1,800	Erie 2d pf	52	52	51½	51½	— ⅛
263	264	900	General Electric	261½	265	261½	264	+3
54	56	75	Glu. Sugar Ref., ex d.	56	56	56	56	
181½	182	3,700	Great Northern pf.	182½	183	181	181½	— ½
52⅞	53	200	Hocking Valley	52⅝	53	52⅝	53	+ ⅛
75½	76	100	Hocking Valley pf.	75⅜	75⅝	75⅜	75⅝	— ⅛
144⅝	145	600	Illinois Central	145	145½	144¾	145	— ⅛
..	..	200	International Paper	23	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
77⅜	77⅝	300	Internat. Paper pf.	77⅜	77⅝	77⅜	77⅝	— ⅛
54⅜	55	34,450	Internat. Power Co.	55⅛	55⅝	54	54⅜	+

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Business Building on East Twentieth Street Sold — Other Dealings — Big Loan on a New Apartment House.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has sold to an investor the eight-story building 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, between Broadway and Fourth Avenue, 50 by 100. The seller acquired the parcel in April, 1900.

Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Amelia Phyfe to Julia Saul, for $40,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with three-story extension, 48 West Eighty-Seventh Street, 20 by 60 by 100.8.

J. T. Stockdale & Co. have sold for Mary Kilfoil the five-story flat 253 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, to R. E. Westcott, who owns the adjoining property at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Ninth Street.

L. J. Arthur has sold to K. Friedland the two five-story tenements 212 and 216 West Sixty-second Street, each 25 by 100.

Charles R. Faruolo & Co. have sold for the New York Building Loan Banking Company to Giovanni Attonasio, for $6,000, the three-story dwelling 327 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. The same firm has also leased for James R. Candler to Ralph Bellino, the front and rear tenements 517 East Fifteenth Street for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $10,000.

N. Jorgensen reports that he has sold for P. Lehnert to Leo Ehrmann the property 469 Seventh Avenue.

Joseph Weill has sold for Hugh Martin to a client for $30,000, a five-story brick flat on the east side of Courtlandt Avenue, just south of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 29 by 86 by 100.

Yesterday's recorded transfers show that John and William Van Winkle are the buyers of 307 Pearl Street, the sale of which by Henry L. Godwin was reported yesterday.

The Onward Construction Company, in which W. E. D. Stokes is largely interested, has secured from the Bank for Savings a loan of $1,500,000 on its apartment house, now nearing completion, covering the entire block front on the west side of Broadway, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets.

Architects Clinton and Russell announce that the estimated cost of the new building at the southeast corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane is $700,000. In connection with the filing of the plans on Thursday the figure was incorrectly given as $1,200,000.

Auctioneer Ryan will sell to-day on the premises, at 2:30 P. M., two large villa sites at Bayswater, Far Rockaway. One plot, containing thirteen city lots, is at the junction of the Strand and Westbourne Boulevard, and the other, containing seven lots, is at the corner of Bayswater Avenue and Trist Place.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

113 West Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 130 feet west of Columbus Avenue; 20 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, Jones the plaintiff, Martha M. Hall.....$25,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 49 West Third Street, for a six-story brick loft, with stone, 25.3 by 90; George H. Pigueron of 1,920½ Park Avenue, owner; Frederick C. Zobel of 41 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

Butler Place, east side, 150 feet north of Green Avenue, for a one-story brick shed, 12 by 13; Mrs. Auguste Meyer of 830 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; Walter Schmidt of 3,254 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $60.

No. 33 Inwood Avenue, for a four-story brick tenement, 21 by 70; August Kampfner, premises, owner; Rudolph Werner of 1,512 Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

Troy Street, east side, 305 feet south of Sidney Street, Spuyten Duyvil, for a three-story frame dwelling, 32 by 38; Gertrude K. Graham of 109 East Forty-fifth Street, owner; Ahnemann & Tounkhure, Nathalie Avenue, King's Bridge, architects; cost, $5,500.

No. 1218 East Seventeenth Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 20 by 69.8; Samuel Barnett of 1,163 Park Avenue, owner; Alfred E. Badt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

Fourth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, southeast corner, Ashland House, to a one-story brick hotel; estate of Willard Parker, 59 Wall Street, owner; Joseph Miller of 1,173 Fulton Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with stores; Robert J. Brown, owner; Paul Kissinger of 182 Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 815 Broadway, to two-story brick lofts and store; W. E. Roosevelt & Son of 33 Wall Street, owners; J. C. Westervelt of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

No. 46 Duncombe Avenue, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Annette L. Edwards, premises, owner and executrix; cost, $95.

Nos. 661 and 663 Eighth Avenue, to two four-story brick dwellings, with stores; E. Frey of 647 Eighth Avenue, owner; John L. Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, s w corner, to two three-story brick dwellings; William Hayes of 64 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $1,500.

Orchard Street, 47, to a six-story brick tenement, with store; Isaac Marx, premises, owner; Charles B. Meyers of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost $50.

Two Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 400 feet west of Cadiz Place, to a two-story dwelling, with stores; Joseph Defano, premises, owner; F. D. Miller of 736 East Two Hundred and Third Street, architect; cost, $800.

Two Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 425 feet west of Cadiz Place, to a one-story dwelling, with store; Joseph Defano, premises, owner; F. D. Miller of 736 East Two Hundred and Third Street, architect; cost, $500.

Two Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 425 feet west of Cadiz Place, to a two-story frame dwelling; Joseph Defano, premises, owner; F. D. Miller of 736 East Two Hundred and Third Street, architect.

No. 504 East Eighty-third Street, to a one-story brick stable; Henry Leopold, premises, owner; J. Hoffmann of 28 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, architect; cost, $900.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, Aug. 16.

AVENUE A, e s, 75 ft n of 84th St, 26.2 x98; Ludwig Kleinschmidt to Conrad Ochs, (R S $4, mtg $11,000).....$1

AVENUE B, e s, 100 ft n of Cedar St, 100x100; Charles H. Dietsch to John J. Dietsch, 1-6 part, all liens.....1

AVENUE C, 2VE, e s, 70 ft n of 13th St, 25x62.3; Alexander Spiro to Jacob Klein, all liens.....1

CRAVEN ST, n s, 25 ft e of Dawson St, 25x100; Gustave A. Rothmann to Reuben H. Krause, (mtg $5,250).....1

ESSEX ST, e s, 89.2 ft n of Delancey St, 18.10x75x18.11x75.1; Annie and Joel M. Chasis to Abraham I. Levy, (mtg $22,000, R S 50 cents).....1

FORSYTH ST, 182, s, 25x100; Lena Lewis to Michael Garlick, (R S $6, mtg $28,000).....1

FORT WASHINGTON AV, w s, part Lot 7, map of lands of Isaac P. Martin, —x—; Jeanne S. De Blolley to Mary R. Wright, quit-claim, all title.....1

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 80th St, 100x45; Mary A. and Henry W. Gordon to Annie Malcolm, (mtg $50,000, R S $23.75).....100

LEXINGTON AV, 751, e s, 20x80; James Stern to the Arcade Realty Company, all title.....1

MADISON AV, e s, 100.5 ft s of 123d St, 20.6x100; Patrick F. Griffin to Catharine A. Griffin, (R S $18).....1

OLIVER ST, 52, e s, 25x100; James M. Brady and another, heirs, to Angela Rofrano, all liens, (R S $7).....1

PARK AV, 70, w s, 24.6x80; John C. Bannon to Oliver Harriman, Jr., (mtg $40,000, R S $19.50).....81,500

PEARL ST, n w s, 25.2 ft s w of Ferry St, 25x90; Henry L. Goodwin to John Van Wyck and another, (R S $3.75).....45,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Mary L. Clark to Emil Engelmann and another, (R S $7.25).....100

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of Washington Av, 100x71.2x98.11x56.11; Jerry Altieri to Pasquale Catalano and another, (mtg $86,250).....1

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, at s e s of Bergen Av, 94.11x74x37.9x107.3; Thomas D. Malcolm to Mary A. Gordon, (mtg $60,000, R S $31.75).....100

2D AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 110th St, 25x100; Herman Nestrock to Jacob Grab, (mtg $16,000, R S $1.75).....21,750

3D AV, 740, e s, 25x95; Karl M. Wallack and another to Jeannette Kahn and others, (mtg $27,000).....100

5TH AV, e s, 47.6 ft s of 20th St, 22.6x100; Stephen H. Olin and another, trustees, to John F. Ruffner, (R S $48.75).....100,000

24TH ST, s s, 81.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x [illegible] Meyer Solomon to Simon Uhlfelder and another, (mtg $20,000).....1

33D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Samuel Rosenberg to Samuel Brasch, all liens.....1

33D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Samuel Brasch to Malle Katz, (R S $3.25, mtg $6,000).....100

38TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 75x98.9; John D. Karst, Jr., to Minnie J. Douglass, (mtg $77,000, R S $21.50).....1

43D ST, s s, 360 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.4; Sarah Kaempfer to John M. King, (mtg $10,000, R S $12).....26,500

64TH ST, n s, 115 ft w of 3d Av, 15x100.5; Robert Macklin to James R. Candler, (mtg $5,000, R S 75 cents).....12,000

69TH ST, n s, 265 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 80x100.5; Frederick Beltz to the Rector, &c., of Congregation of Transfiguration Chapel, (mtg $30,000, R S $21.75).....46,000

70TH ST, n s, 295 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.5; Amelia F. Baker to Rebecca Wolfman, (R S $6, mtg $20,000).....39,250

76TH ST, 330 East, 25x102.2; Mina Bremer to Anna K. E. Rainge, (R S $2.50, mtg $7,000).....1

77TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; Helen Mulvaney to Emma F. Mulvaney, undivided interest, (R S $11).....1

77TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; Emma F. Mulvaney to Henry Hesse, Jr., 1-3 part all title, (R S $9.50).....21,417

77TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; Mary R. Mulvaney and others, by guardian, to Henry Hesse, Jr., (R S $20.25).....42,833

100TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 450x irregular; William Ebling and another, executors, &c., to Jacob Schattman, (mtg $55,000).....1

109TH ST, n s, 86 ft e of Boulevard, 39x35; Mary Kilfoil to Robert E. Westcott, (mtg $15,000).....1

134TH ST, n s, 266.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Wilbur Larremore, referee, to Ida Zeiller, (R S $3).....8,900

136TH ST, n s, 675 ft w of Home Av, 125x100; Charles S. Andrews, referee, to Joseph M. Lennon, (R S $12.50).....26,500

146TH ST, 737, n s, 170 ft w of Brook Av, 20x50; Lena Gebhardt to Rosa Berkowitz, (mtg $3,000, R S 50 cents).....1

150TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Lorenz Weiher to Louisa Zinckgraf, (mtg $11,000).....100

165TH ST, s s, 20.3 ft e of Intervale Av, 50x irregular; Frederick C. Eaton and another, trustees, &c., to the People's Trust Company, trustees, &c.....1

184TH ST, n s, 228.6 ft w of Washington Av, 50x100; Thomas Gilleran, referee, to Charles D. Robinson, receiver, &c., (mtg $3,600).....4,600

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN ST, 176, store; Lewis C. Bach to Jacob and Samuel Hyman, 1 year, from May 1, 1901.....$3,000

BOWERY, 118½, all; Estate of Charles A. Chesebrough to Lawrence McGrath, 5 years, from May 1, 1901.....1,100

BOWERY, 261; Janet Rudd and another, executors, &c., to Michael F. Lyons, 20 years, from May 1, 1903.....2,700

DIVISION ST, 224 and 226, stable; Kate C. McAdam to Isaac Rosenthal, 5 years, from Sept. 1, 1901.....4,200

3D AV, 1,799, store, &c.; Emanuel Stern and another to Michael McFarland, 10 years, from April 30, 1903.....1,680

8TH AV, 831, n w corner of 50th St, all; Francis H. Davies to Joseph P. Burke, 4 10-12 years, from July 1, 1900.....3,250

31ST ST, 32 West, all; George M. Miller to Ellen T. Martin, 19 years, from Sept. 1, 1901.....6,000

81ST ST, 338 East, store, &c.; Maria Kayser to Adam H. Michel, 3 years, from May 1, 1902.....420

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified:

ARTHUR, Mary E., to Marie Rawson; 11th St, s s, Lot 272, map of Unionport, 1 year, 6 per cent.....$5,000

BERKOWITZ, Rose, to Lena Gebhardt; 737 East 146th St, installments.....2,300

BILOTTO, Nicola, and wife to Charlotte Plocke; 1st St, s s, Lots 109 and 110, map of village of Jerome, 3 years, 6 per cent.....2,750

BLAESIUS, Emile, to Christian Vorndran; Southern Boulevard, s w corner of 182d St, 1½ years, 6 per cent.....2,255

BRAKMAN, Charles G., to Samuel Stewart; 49th St, s s, 274.6 ft s of 7th Av, 9 months.....4,000

CERVANTE, Mary A. A., to Walter A. Burke, trustee; 134th St, s s, 234.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....18,000

CONNOR, Vincent J., to Harry C. Schwab; Lots 93 to 96, Block B; Lots 241, 242, 208 to 212, Block F, and Lot 26, Block A Mapes estate, 6 months, 6 per cent..25

DWYER, Ellen T., to Levi S. Tenney, trustee; 318 East 50th St, 3 years, gold..6,500

FOX, Julius B., to Jacob Klingenstein; 125th St, s s, 252.6 ft w of 2d Av, prior mtg $31,000, demand, 6 per cent.....15,000

GARLICK, Michael, to Lena Lewis; 182 Forsyth St, 5 years, 6 per cent.....8,000

HALL, George O., to F. B. Lord; Broadway, s e corner of 108th St, demand, 6 per cent., gold.....4,000

HARRISON, Alfred F., to F. G. Bourne; 183d St, 913 East, 5 years, 4 per cent..3,500

HECHT, Simon, to Bernhard Klingenstein; 2d Av, e s, 25 ft n of 49th St, demand, 6 per cent.....20,000

HESSE, Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 77th St, 29 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....40,000

HESSE, Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lexington Av, 961, s e corner of 70th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..14,000

KATZ, Malle, to Samuel Brasch; 33d St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $16,000, demand, 6 per cent.....9,100

KATZ, Malle, to Samuel Brasch; 33d St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $10,000.....1,250

KATZ, Malle, to Augustus F. Holly; 33d St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 8 months, 6 per cent.....10,000

KATZ, Malle, to Augustus F. Holly; 33d St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $6,000, 8 months, 6 per cent.....10,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; 28th St, s s, 121.10 ft w of 7th Av, demand, 6 per cent....20,000

KELLENBERG, Herman, and another to Adolph Hank; 148th St, n s, 200 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 10 years, 6 per cent..15,000

KING, John M., to Sadie Krempfer; 43d St, 244 West, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year.14,500

KUEHHAS, John, to John and Johanna Rooney; Spring Place, n s, 94.5 ft n of Boston Av, 3 years.....3,000

LENNON, Joseph M., to Alice W. Tucker and another; 136th St, n s, 474.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, due Nov. 1, 1904.....10,000

LENNON, Joseph M., to Alice W. Tucker and another; 136th St, n s, 499.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, due Nov. 1, 1904.....10,000

LENNON, Joseph M., to Samuel A. Bristol and another, trustees; 138th St, n s, 399.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, due Nov. 1, 1904.....10,000

LENNON, Joseph M., to S. Matilda Mygatt, trustee; 136th St, n s, 424.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, due Nov. 1, 1904.....10,000

LORENZI, Angelina, to Consumers' Park Brewing Company; 144 Bleecker St, demand.....1,668

McFARLAND, Michael, to Emanuel Stern and another; 117 East 128th St, collateral.....2,000

MEEHAN, Michael, to Minnie Smith; Prospect Av, w s, 100 ft s of Boston Av, 3 years.....8,500

MURPHY, Michael, to Rose A. Goodwin; Morris Av, e s, 25 ft s of Lowell St, 1 year, 4 per cent.....500

OCHS, Conrad, and wife to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York; Avenue A, e s, 75.4 ft n of 84th St, 3 years.....14,000

O'CONNOR, Margaret, to Henry H. Barnard; Amundson Av, e s, 100 ft n of Nelson Av, Edenwald, secures material, 6 per cent.....1,800

PACKTMANN, Harris J., and Harry Levin to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees; Clinton St, 240 and 242, 5 years.....40,000

RAMGE, Anna K. E., to Asa Heinemann and others, trustees, &c.; 330 East 76th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....9,000

RAMGE, Anna K. E., to Abraham Wolff; 330 East 76th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,000

RAMGE, Anna K. E., to John J. Sullivan; 334 76th St, 2½ years, 6 per cent..3,000

RUSSELL, Patrick, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; Inwood Av, w s, 47.5 ft n of 169th St, 27x irregular, 3 years.....2,500

SCHATTMAN, Jacob, to Atlantic Dock Company; 100th St, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, demand, 6 per cent.....60,000

SINGHI, Carrie J., to Louisa Zimmermann and another, executors; 184th St, s s, 18 ft e of Davidson Av, 3 years....6,000

STERNECKERT, Frederick, and wife to Bowery Savings Bank; 103d St, n s, 82.6 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..3,000

STOKES, William E. D., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; West End Av, 543 to 549, w s, 1 year, 4½ per cent., 4 mtgs, each.....17,000

STOKES, William E. D., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 86th St, 305 to 311, and 337 and 341 West, 6 mtgs, 1 year, 4½ per cent, each.....18,000

STOKES, William E. D., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 86th St, 332 to 338 West, 4 mtgs, 1 year, 4½ per cent., each.....18,000

STOKES, William E. D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; West End Av, 562 to 568, e s, 4 mtgs, 1 year, 4½ per cent., each.....16,000

THE ONWARD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to the Bank for Savings of the City of New York; Broadway, s w corner of 74th St, runs to 73d St, demand, 5 per cent. and 4 per cent.....1,500,000

THE RECTOR, &c., of Congregation of Transfiguration Chapel to Frederick Beltz; 89th St, n s, 265 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $30,000, due Aug. 1, 1904, 6 per cent.....10,000

THE RECTOR, &c., of Congregation of Transfiguration Chapel to Frederick Beltz; 89th St, n s, 265 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $40,000, due Jan. 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....3,000

TOMBACK, Samuel D., to Herbert H. Jackson; 90th St, 226 to 234 East, secures material, &c.....1,585

WITTNER, Hulda and Joseph, to Charles E. Scott; Scammel St, 29, 3 years, gold..15,000

WRIGHT, Mary R., to Pierce Mali, executor; Fort Washington Av, w s, part of Lot 7, map of the lands of Isaac P. Martin, due Aug. 15, 1904, 4½ per cent..100,000

ZINCKGRAF, Louisa, to Caroline Schneider; 150th St, n s, 325 ft e of Brook Av, 2 years, 6 per cent.....1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Edgar Logan.....$1

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Charles A. Sherman.....2,000

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Francis L. Core, Jr., and others, executors.....12,021

BRINER, Henry, guardian, to Edward Briner.....1

BROWN, John C., trustee, to John C. and James C. Brown, assigns two mortgages.14,000

COBY, Caroline, to John J. Brown.....455

FINCK, Anna S., to Anna Fahrenholz.....3,000

GEBHARDT, Lena, to Adolph G. Hupfel.....1

HALL, Grace H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company.....25,000

MARX-REINACH, Bertha, to Francis M. Marks.....10,000

MOORE, Mary F., to Benjamin B. Johnston.....21,500

MULLANEY, William, to William Hall's Sons.....1,700

PAYNTAR, Mary B., executrix, to Lydia A. Waldron.....4,500

ROBITZEK, William, to Mary E. Williamson.....1,000

SCHLESSEL, Nathan, to Louis Whitestone.....1

SEYBEL, Daniel E., to the Park Mortgage Company, assigns two mortgages..7,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, five assignments.....31,000

Mechanics' Liens.

HENRY ST, 80; Frederick Robinson against the Congregation Chebra Chai Odom Anshi Minsk, owner and contractor.....$700

JEROME AV AND 162D ST, n e corner, 100x250; Christian Vorndran against George H. Huber, owner; Horatio W. Powers, contractor.....165

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, between Sedgwick and Netcong Aves, 020x1,830; Andrew Newell against the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of the City of New York, owner; William Mertz and John Gibb, contractors.....138

5TH AV, 1,947; Henry E. Stevens and another against Hulda Wittner, owner and contractor.....828

5TH ST, 308 East; James Colletti against Louis Cohn, owner; Smith, Burke & Co., contractors.....327

6TH AV, w s, entire front between 21st and 22d Sts, 200x200; Charles Read against Adams Dry Goods Company, owner; Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, contractor.36

30TH ST, 240 East; Charles Ahlenwerk against J. P. Meagher, owner; Joseph Bernascheff, contractor.....28

73D ST AND 3D AV, n e corner, —x—; Charles H. Pasewort against J. P. Meagher, owner; Joseph Bernascheff, contractor.....67

79TH ST, n s, 69.8 ft e of Riverside Drive, 100x102.2; Frederick Petter against Thomas P. Sinnott, owner and contractor.....402

115TH ST, n s, 112.9 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x100.5; Philip Goldstein against Jennie Brown and Hulda Hirsch, owners; Harris Grobert and Jennie Brown, contractors.....50

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 28, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

BROADWAY, w s, entire front between 73d and 74th Sts, 213.10x249x204.4x205; Bank for Savings with Onward Construction Company.....$1,500,000

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

165TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Boston Road, 50x100; C. W. Wood on Mrs. Christiana Montog to the Frank C. McLain Company.....$1,050

Lis Pendens.

JEROME AV and 162D ST, n e corner, 100x250; Christian Vorndran against George H. Huber and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, O. E. Davis.

LENOX AV and 127TH ST, 20x100; Theodore C. Wood against Jacob A. Grifenhagen and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, W. F. Rimber.

LOTS 334, 335, and 336, map of Woodlawn Heights, 24th Ward, New York; Mary B. Washburn against Estella E. Warner, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Washburn.

PERRY ST, 77, and 79 West 17th St; Antonio Chella against Benjamin Weisman, (action to foreclose two mechanic's liens;) attorneys, Cohen Brothers.

SAWMILL LANE, n s, Lot 24 to 27 and part of Lots 28 and 29, estate of Robert Givan, containing 53 acres, and road leading from Eastchester village to Westchester village, w s, 1,748 ft s w of Boston Road, containing 4 22-100 acres; Joseph Stickney against Francis J. Schnugg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mitchell & Mitchell.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 200 ft s of Jennings St, 50x100; Fannie B. Wattress against Lena Stolz and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, C. B. Meyer.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 285.10 ft s of 180th St, 100x145; Abraham Boehm and another against Charles Wagner and another, (foreclosure of four mortgages;) attorneys, Rose & Putzel.

3D AV, e s, 75.5 ft s of 47th St, 25x85; Harris D. Colt and another, trustees, against David Rothschild and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Colt.

36TH ST, n s, 473 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Catharine M. Steinert against Annie Steinert and another, executors, (dower;) attorney, G. H. Kracht.

42D ST, n s, 173 ft e of 5th Av, 60x100.5; the Neuchatel Asphalt Company, Limited, against Joseph Milbank, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Smith & Bowman.

73D ST, n s, 310 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x102.2; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Estelle A. De Lima and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & C. J. O'Gorman.

108TH ST, 317 and 319 West; Elisha P. S. Wright against Patrick Flanagan and another, (action to obtain judgment, &c.;) attorneys, Holden, Safford & Frost.

119TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Benjamin B. Johnston against Joseph Hamilton and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Thompson & Ross.

147TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of Timpson Place, 25x100; Elise Goertz against George Haffen, Jr., and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Helderman & Helderman.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by said board, ought to be constructed and operated in Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit.

Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York will apply to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the First Judicial Department, at a term thereof to be held at the Court House thereof, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, in the County of New York, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners in the above entitled matter to determine and report, after due hearing, whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways in the said City, for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by the said board, and described in the report of the said board made to the Municipal Assembly of said City on or about the 5th day of February, 1901, ought to be constructed and operated.

The papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York, dated the 8th day of July, 1901, and presented to the said Appellate Division on or about the 9th day of July, 1901, and the affidavits and other papers accompanying the same, all of which were filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Appellate Division on or about that day, together with the certified copy of the consent of the Department of Parks of the City of New York, this day filed in the office of the said clerk, and in addition thereto such other papers as shall be presented to the said Court by the said board.

A description of the route and general plan of construction of the said railway or railways forms part of the said report of the said board to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, a copy of which report is included among the said papers upon which said application will be made. The following is a brief and substantial synopsis of the said route: Beginning at a point in the Borough of Manhattan at or near the intersection of Broadway with Park Row; running thence under Broadway and Bowling Green to State Street; thence under State Street and Battery Park to Whitehall Street; and thence under and across Whitehall Street and South Street to the East River; thence under the East River to the Borough of Brooklyn at a point in Joralemon Street between the East River and Furman Street; thence under Joralemon Street to Fulton Street; thence under Fulton Street to Flatbush Avenue, and thence under Flatbush Avenue to a point at or near its intersection with Atlantic Avenue. The route shall include suitable tracks and connections in the nature of loops under Battery Park, State Street and Bowling Green, and under the Borough Hall Park in the Borough of Brooklyn.

The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of Commissioners, who shall determine, after public hearing of all parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed and operated, and shall report the evidence taken to said Appellate Division, together with a report of their determination whether such road ought to be constructed and operated, which report, if in favor of the construction and operation of such road, as this board will ask that it shall be, shall, when confirmed by the said Court, be taken in lieu only, with consent of the property owners along the line of the said routes.—Dated New York, August 13th, 1901.

BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK:
By ALEXANDER E. ORR, President.
BION L. BURROWS, Secretary.
BOARDMAN, PLATT & SOLEY,
35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN,
111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Attorneys for the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners.

Surrogate Notices.

HOLMES, EDWIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOLMES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Agar, Ely & Fulton, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated April 30th, 1901. EDWIN T. HOLMES, Executor. AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
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WELLS, REBECCA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA C. WELLS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at office of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Colt, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of September next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of March, 1901. HENRY C. WELLS, Executor. CURTIS, MALLETT-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Executor, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
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Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
Coney Island.
LEAVE FOOT 22D ST., NORTH RIVER, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:40, 3:20, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
LEAVE NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00 5:40, 6:40, 7:25, 8:10, 8:40, 9:20, 10:00, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

OCEAN ROUTE TO
LONG BRANCH
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"Columbia."
Special Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9.30 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.
1.00 P. M.*	1.30 P. M.°	3.45 " *
3.30 "	4.00 "	6.30 " °

*Iron Steamboat "Tarus."
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 12:40 Saturdays only, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes, to 10:20 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 10:20, 12:00, 12:50, 1:20, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

LONG BEACH.
Trains leave N. Y., 34th St., E. R., week days, 7:00, 7:50, 10:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 1:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:30, 5:50, 6:50, 8:00, and 10:00 P. M.

Amusement and Education Combined.
GLEN ISLAND
THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.
TIME TABLE.—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 24 St., Brooklyn, 9.10, 10.10, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 3.30, 4.45 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 3.15, 4.45, 5.15, 6.30, 6.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 24 St., Brooklyn; 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 6.30, 6, 7 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS, Including Admission to All Attractions.

$1.00 Excursion $1.00
TO
LAKE HOPATCONG
VIA
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
Sunday, Aug. 18, 1901.
SPECIAL TRAIN Leaves Liberty St. 8:30 A. M. Leaves South Ferry 8:25 A.M.

A Charming Saturday Half Holiday Trip . . . $1.50
A Rare Combination of Travel by Water and Rail.—Take Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN of New Haven Line, Saturdays, at 3 P. M., from Pier 25, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, or 3:15 P. M. from foot East 21st St., for New Haven, returning via express train, due New York 10:00 o'clock same evening. Tickets good only on date for which sold. Ask for Saturday

Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Right House in the Right Place.

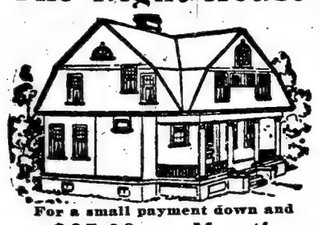

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

A coarse newspaper cut gives but a poor idea of this really attractive house, and the many other styles of architecture displayed in the group of residences advertised we cannot show at all. But it will pay to see them.

City Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE.

Below Chambers Street,

East of Park Row, a corner plot for improvement, containing over 10,000 square feet; desirable for printing or manufacturing. Price reasonable.

HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY,
64 CEDAR STREET.

Choice building lots, $375 up; seven-room house built to order, $1,500, payment $15 up, principal and interest; property near "L" extension, trolley. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St. Open Sundays.

WEST 42D STREET.
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We can name a better price on the very desirable property northeast corner Highland and Maurice Avs., Oakland, N. Y., than can be obtained from any other dealer commanding a corner so choicely located; size of plot, 180 on Highland Av., 175 feet on Maurice Av.; 12-room house in thorough repair, with barn; might exchange. For executors, James F. Markham, 60 Liberty St., New York City.

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Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS. 835 Broadway.

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Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and that it has duly qualified as such Receiver and does hereby require that

First: All persons indebted to said corporation render an account to the undersigned at its office, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such Receiver and to pay the same to it on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Second: All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation deliver the same to said Receiver on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Third: All the creditors of said corporation deliver to it their respective accounts and demands duly proven by affidavit in the usual form at the place and within the time aforesaid.

Fourth: All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing in detail to said Receiver at the place and within the time aforesaid.—Dated 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 8th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

WILLIAM BURGDORFF.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court made at a Special Term thereof, held in and for the County of New York, by Hon. David McAdam, Justice, on the 16th day of July, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on said date, notice is hereby given to all creditors of WILLIAM BURGDORFF, lately doing business at No. 1,235 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, the assignee of said William Burgdorff, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 17th day of October, 1901.

WILLIAM H. FRITCHMAN,
Assignee of William Burgdorff.
CLIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS, Esqs., Attorneys for Assignee, 58 Pine Street, New York City. au3-law6w8.

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Large, Light Rooms with Bath

Very select, private residence neighborhood. Every known modern improvement. Tenants renting at once may make superior arrangements. Moderate rentals. Apply to

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Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or
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B'way, Cor. 44th St.

The Inverness,

57TH STREET AND 7TH AVENUE.
Unfurnished apartments of 4, 5, 7, and 8 rooms and bath; all modern conveniences, including open plumbing, electric light, and continuous elevator service, etc.

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Bijou apartments, six rooms and bath; elevators, telephone, electric lights, exposed plumbing, gas ranges, &c.; rents, $33 to $40.
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Surrogate Notices.

SMITH, JOHN JEWELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JEWELL SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Baker, Smith & Company, No. 83 West Houston Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-first day of June, 1901. MARY ELLEN SMITH, Executrix. ELIAS D. SMITH, Executor. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Executrix and Executor, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je22-law6mS.

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TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Credit.—Watches, diamonds, $1 down, $1 weekly; our guarantee; perfect satisfaction or money refunded; write call. Globe Credit Watch Co., World Building, Room 144.

Typewriters all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted, Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier, & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry on weekly payments; lowest prices. Crown Watch and Jewelry Company, 9 Maiden Lane.

Epilepsy.—Imported Hungarian Tea; sure cure for Epilepsy. Borgos, 96 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

Diebold Safe and Lock Co., 30 Reade St.—Old safes almost given away to make room.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Piano.—Sight reading, perfect time, measure, French (Conversational) Literature; novel, delightful method. Magras, 155 West 80th St.

Surrogate Notices.

COOMBE, CHARLES H.—Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CHARLES H. COOMBE, late of the City of New York, in the said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the undersigned executrix of said estate, at the office of Frederick H. Denman, 5 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December, 1901.—Dated this 14th day of June, 1901. JULIE C. TOMPKINS, Executrix.

SIMON FATMAN.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To A. J. R. Landauer & Company, Solomon A. Fatman, Morris Fatman, Lazard freres, Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Company, Adolph Boscowitz, executors of Abraham Wolff, deceased; David L. Einstein, Meyer M. Friend, Bernasconi & Turati, Kaskel & Kaskel, Western Union Telegraph Company, Frederick Van Riper & Company, Karl Meissner, Josephine Lauman, Heineken & Vogelsang, W. B. Dana & Company, H. Henke, American District Telegraph Company, Crescent Towel Supply Company, E. A. Cruttenburg, G. di G. Guerrans, executors of Louis Ranger, deceased; Maurice S. Wormser, Postal Telegraph Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of Simon Fatman, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 17th day of September, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Solomon L. Fatman as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, [L. S.] a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

MEYER M. FRIEND, Attorney for petitioner, No. 11 Pine Street, Manhattan, New York City. au3-law6wS

JOHN V. VAN WOERT.—In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN V. VAN WOERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, Cephas Brainerd, 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, February 16th, 1901. JAMES B. VAN WOERT, Administrator. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Attorney for Administrator, 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f16-law6mS.

KORNARENS, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. KORNARENS, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Grasmuck & Ostrander, her attorneys, Room 406, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1901. META M. KORNARENS, Executrix. GRASMUCK & OSTRANDER, Attys. for Executrix, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

19th St., 12 West.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, with superior board; table boarders accommodated.

21st St., 145 East, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small rooms, southern exposure; parlor dining room; arrangements Fall and Winter.

21st St., 23 West.—Summer rates; pleasant large and small rooms; parlor, dining room; transients; Southerners; reference.

40th St., 315 West.—Comfortable, airy rooms; running water; suitable for two; also small; excellent table; refined.

113th St., 318 West.—Large rooms; board optional; especially suited for couples or bachelors; moderate; convenient.

122d St., 150 West.—Superior accommodations for two couple in small private boarding house; references exchanged.

126th St., 149 West.—Large and small room; parlor suitable for physician; Fall arrangements; references.

Furnished room; running water; bath; homelike; by widow. Inquire Mehne, 76 East 125th St.

$4.50 weekly; educated people. Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av., near 135th St.; country branch.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

17th St., 55 West.—TRAINED NURSES, SPECIAL PRICES; telephone service; use parlor, kitchen, laundry; references respectability given and positively required.

22d St., 45 East.—Desirable back parlor for physician; use of reception room; also second or third floors; references.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished, good-sized rooms; prefer permanent parties; references exchanged.

46th St., 343 West.—Large room, newly furnished; all conveniences. Also sma

"BERRY & CO." IS ARRESTED

James B. Kellogg in a Civil Suit on Charges of Fraud.

He Was Also the "E. S. Dean Company"—Assignee of Various Claims Will Try to Collect Them.

An aftermath of the "skindicate" scheme which flourished for eight months, in 1899, at 32 Broadway, as "Richard C. Berry & Co.," came in the arrest yesterday in a civil suit to recover money obtained by "fraud, deceit, and conversion" of James B. Kellogg.

Kellogg was the notorious E. S. Dean Company, whose collapse some time ago as a "discretionary pool" concern ruined hundreds.

Samuel O. Scott of Forty-fifth Street, near Third Avenue, had thirty claims against Kellogg growing out of the "Richard C. Berry & Co." scheme, and amounting to $3,520, assigned to him, and his attorney, Kern R. Billington, entered the suit in the Supreme Court.

Justice O'Gorman signed the order of arrest, which was executed by Deputy Sheriff Ahearn in Nassau Street, near Fulton street, at noon. Kellogg, who recently lived at 146 West Forty-fifth Street, and is now stopping at Asbury Park, gave bail in the Sheriff's Office in $2,000 and was released.

The papers in the suit comprise affidavits of Mr. Scott, Attorney Billington, Heroy Struthers, who was bookkeeper for "Berry & Co.," and Arthur M. Berkeley, Kellogg's negro porter.

Struthers, who lives at 100 Kingston Street, Brooklyn, betrays his employer with protestations of dense ignorance of the character of the "Berry & Co." scheme until near the moment that it became necessary for Kellogg to steal away and lie low. He said that Kellogg was no stranger to him when in May, 1899, he met him and said he was going to open a business as a discretionary pool broker in the Hudson Building. His plan was that his "customers" should send their money to different brokers, that he (Kellogg) would manage their accounts and buy and sell for them, but he would not handle their money.

Mr. Scott's affidavit sets out in substance that "Berry & Co." was a clean-cut, straight-out fool trap. The name was selected because it resembled the title of a respectable Exchange firm. Mr. Scott devotes much of his sworn statement to Kellogg's career. He says that he was the E. S. Dean Company, whose title was based on Estelle Synga Dean, daughter of Frank Moore of New Orleans, whose brother was one of the Big Four founders of the Louisiana Lottery. Kellogg because of the Dean Company transactions was twice convicted of criminal offenses. In 1900, he was sentenced after conviction due to the efforts of W. M. K. Olcott, to seven years in State prison, but he is out on bail on appeal in this case.

Less than three months ago in the United States Court he was convicted of using the mails improperly, and sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months and a fine of $500. On this case he appealed and was released on bail. Kellogg was also identified with the Kellogg Market Register, a machine manipulated by a crank which gave fortune hunters a slip telling them how to "play" the market. In 1900, with C. E. McCandless as manager, he conducted the X-Ray Medical Institute, and the manager "got into trouble." When he was arrested he was succeeded by Myron J. Bernard, who last May was convicted in the United States Court for his misuse of the mails in connection with the Dean Company.

Mr. Scott's affidavit states that the "Berry" scheme, which netted Kellogg about $25,000, lasted from May, 1899, to Dec. 11 of the same year, when a circular was issued stating that every cent was lost in a pool. The furniture of the office was moved to an obscure office in New Street and after that to Stone Street.

The circulars for the "Berry" scheme outshone in attractiveness, to those desiring to make fortunes quickly, those of any other similar operators along the line. The basic idea harped upon was that the "Barry" concern was handling a millionaire's pool and wanted to pass the plate to people who needed the money more than the big fish in the speculation. One of the circulars said:

> We have been operating accounts for our customers lately in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and in that stock a poor waiter named John Gruen, who got in when we first began to boom it, the 19th of April, when it was selling for 37, will tell you he made $100,000 in a very few months. A mere lad, Daniel S. Peters, borrowed $2,000 from his grandfather, who lives in Staten Island, and deposited it with a broker from here and thought no more about it, retaining his position as clerk at $12 a week. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was bought for him and he closed it in a few months $80,000 richer.

This was, of course, all the more false because the "Berry" concern did not exist in April.

The affidavit of the negro Berkeley, who lives at 205 East One Hundred and Third Street, corroborates the statements of Struthers.

Some of those who assigned their claims on Kellogg to Mr. Scott are: Dillyard Hicks, $300; Louis C. Williamson, $100; Jefferson White, $40; C. A. England, $1,000; H. H. Miller, $100; George F. Seifrid, $20; W. H. Stahl, $50; F. P. Stewart, $100; W. A. Scott, $25; Orson W. Dick, $30; Y. Kent Bowie, $20; C. P. Ulrich, $600; J. W. Zinmaster, $20; David Fisher, $20, and C. W. Myer, $20.

A FRANKLIN SYNDICATE SUIT.

Trustee Lord Seeking to Recover $140,000 for Miller's Victims.

Justice Rich, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted an order allowing service by publication of the summons in an action brought by John B. Lord, as trustee in bankruptcy of William F. Miller and the Franklin Syndicate, against Frederick W. Johnson of the brokerage firm of Seymour, Johnson & Co. and others.

Trustee Lord is seeking in the action to trace some of the money placed in the hands of Miller and the Franklin Syndicate by their customers. The trustee is seeking to recover $140,000 alleged to belong to the customers of the defunct syndicate.

HACKENSACK MEADOWS SUIT.

Pike Estate Heirs Offer Security to Pay Judgment Against Them.

George G. Tennant of Jersey City, counsel for Augustus Franciola, the New York lawyer, who recently attached the Pike estate on the Hackensack meadows for $76,500, in order to satisfy a claim he has against the heirs for legal services, was yesterday notified by Morris & Heisley, counsel for the heirs, whose share in the property was attached, that the heirs within a few days would file a bond giving security to pay any judgment that may be secured by Mr. Franciola.

It is understood that the property will be conveyed to Henry L. Sprague as soon as the bond is filed, but none of the lawyers connected with the case could say exactly when this would be done. Mr. Franciola's suit will come up at the September term of court.

MAN KILLED BY AN ELEVATOR.

David Crossman Was Leaning Over the Rail When Car Struck Him.

David Crossman, twenty-one years old, a salesman in the employ of A. J. Bolte & Co., dealers in men's shoes, who lived at 1,317 Third Avenue, was killed in the building at 15 Thomas Street last evening. He was leaning over the guard rail into the elevator shaft when a car struck him on the head.

Crossman evidently thought the elevator had stopped running, for he paid no heed to the warning shouted to him by a few of the employes. The body was taken to the Leonard Street Police Station, and later on the Coroner's permit was removed by the victim's brother.

Fortune Awaiting Missing Austrian.

A reward of 1,000 crowns, Austrian money, was offered yesterday by the Austrian Consulate here for information leading to the finding, or to the proof of death, of Alexander Zitterbarth, a native of Vienna. A large fortune is said to await Zitterbarth if he can be found. In the event of Zitterbarth remaining undiscovered, the fortune will be held in trust until 1916, when it will revert to his younger brother. When last heard of in this city Zitterbarth was living with a man named Francis Rogers at 221 West Sixteenth Street.

RESCUED DROWNING GIRL.

Dr. Daniel Shea Adds Another to His Natatorial Laurels.

Many women were witnesses yesterday afternoon to the brave rescue of a girl in Gravesend Bay, off Fifteenth Avenue, Bath Beach, by Dr. Daniel B. Shea, a young dentist, who is boarding for the Summer at 1,910 Benson Avenue, at that place.

A number of women from the house had gone out fishing with Dr. Shea in a sloop, the Captain of which was the only other man aboard. Among them were Mrs. L. Smith, Miss Agnes Smith, Miss Florence Smith, and Miss Elaine Golding. Juliette Golding, fifteen years old, a cousin of Miss Elaine, was paddling about in a canoe near by. She was struggling against a strong tide, while the others were dividing their time between watching her efforts—for she is a tyro with the paddle—and examining a gold medal worth $25 which Dr. Shea had won in a great aquatic contest last year, the inscription on which proclaimed him to be the champion amateur swimmer in all Brooklyn.

The girl in the canoe is the daughter of Thomas Golding, a retired hatter of Manhattan, who now lives at Fifteenth and Bath Avenues. She grew tired of her battle with the current and tried to turn the canoe around, but, paddle as she might, she could not change its course.

She became piqued by the comments of the spectators and a little frightened by the thought that the boat was running away with her, and jumped overboard. She was in her bathing suit, and a good swimmer, and the distance was less than a quarter of a mile.

But she had gone but a short distance when she was seized with a cramp, and uttered a sharp cry for help. Despite the pain she swam feebly with her hands, and kept her head out of water for the time.

Dr. Shea quickly jammed his prized medal into his pocket, and, throwing off his coat, plunged into the water. The distance was considerable, and he "trod" water for a few minutes while he disengaged himself from his clothing, which impeded his progress. As he came up with Miss Golding she sank for the first time. He dove and brought her up. She still retained consciousness, and, knowing enough not to grapple with her rescuer, they were soon in shallow water, where a large party of women, who had been almost in hysterics, ran down to meet them.

Dr. Shea held the girl for a time in waist-deep water, where the cramp was gradually passing off, and soon she was able to make her way up the sand and was taken home. Dr. Shea then swam back to his clothing, which had floated, donned it as he had taken it off, and swam to the sloop, there to receive the praise of his guests. A note of sympathy mingled with the congratulations, however, when the dentist found that his beautiful medal and $6 had slipped out of his pockets while the garment was adrift.

REFUSED AID AND DROWNED.

Unknown Man Jumped Into East River and Fought Off Would-Be Rescuers.

A number of men who were not doing anything in particular saw a well-dressed many twirling a cane saunter toward the Anna F. of Haverstraw, from which bricks were being unloaded and which was moored near a pier at East Thirty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon. The man sat down on the edge of the boat for a time and looked abstractedly at the water.

Then suddenly and very viciously he threw aside his cane, as though angry or disgusted. He did the same with his hat and then jumped into the river. To those who saw the man jump it appeared as though he could swim. A rope was thrown toward him, but he refused to grasp it, saying:

"I won't take it."

When it was apparent that the man was trying to commit suicide a boat was put overboard. One of the would-be rescuers, Adam Ginbelain of 119 Avenue C, got near enough to the man in the water to grab him by the coat, but he broke away. The last that was seen of him was beneath the paddle box of a Long Island ferryboat. The hat and cane were taken to the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station.

Child Swimmer Drowned.

John Reilly, ten years old, of 319 East Sixty-first Street, who could swim a few strokes, tried to reach a rope between two barges at the foot of Sixtieth Street last night, but the distance was too great, and he was drowned. His body could not be recovered. Reilly was an only son, and lived with his father. His mother died six months ago. The Sixtieth Street dock is a kind of recreation pier. A man and a woman fell overboard there on Thursday night, but were rescued.

Boy Who Could Not Swim Drowned.

Leon Nelson, nine years old, of 257 West Thirty-ninth Street, with Isidore Horn, of 237 West Thirty-ninth Street, and Richard Liebler of 255 West Thirty-ninth Street, went to the foot of Fifty-second Street and the North River, and after divesting themselves of their clothing went into the river. None could swim, but they clung to a raft which was fast near the dock. Nelson, however, lost his hold, and was drowned. His companions tried to rescue him, but failed. The body was recovered.

Bather Drowned at Long Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 16.—While bathing at the Hollywood bathing grounds this afternoon Fred Koch, a German, was drowned. He got beyond his depth and was unable to swim. John Vahlbusch, a barber, in the employ of the Hollywood Hotel, went to his rescue and brought the unconscious man ashore. Koch was about thirty years old, and was employed at the West End Hotel cottages.

Lost His Life While Bathing.

William Rockwood of 28 East Forty-second Street reported to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station police last night that while at the foot of East Forty-first Street earlier in the evening he had seen Thomas Maher, seventeen years old, of 538 Third Avenue swim out into the river and sink. His body was not recovered.

Seven-Year-Old Boy Drowned.

Charles Barchoto, seven years old, of 406 East Eighteenth Street, while bathing at the foot of East Twentieth Street last night, was drowned and his body was not recovered.

Identified After His Burial.

About a month ago the body of a man was found in the Hudson River at Jersey City. It was interred in Potter's Field. By means of the clothing the deceased was last night identified as Thomas Noonan, twenty-three years old, of 141 Pavonia Avenue. He was a brother of Roundsman Cornelius Noonan of the Jersey City police. The body will be exhumed and reburied in the Holy Name Cemetery.

TWO MEN KILLED BY SEWER GAS.

They Were Trying to Clean Out a Blocked Drain in Jersey City.

Two men lost their lives from sewer gas asphyxiation in Jersey City yesterday, and a third was taken to a hospital in a critical condition. They were Frank McGoldrick, thirty-eight years old, of 537 Henderson Street and James Giles, thirty-five years old, of 589 Henderson Street, dead, and John Reilly, fifty years old, of 259 Provost Street, in a critical condition.

The men were employed by Everett & Malone in their wool-pulling factory at Fourteenth and Provost Streets. They attempted to clean a sewer which was blocked in Provost Street, and opened a manhole over the sewer. McGoldrick went down first, and in less than a minute he dropped to the bottom of the sewer. The workmen above saw Giles attempt to take McGoldrick up. Reilly went in to assist Giles, and the men above saw McGoldrick, Giles, and Reilly all fall in a heap.

Patrick Haley volunteered to go down next with a rope around his waist. He was lowered into the hole and got the rope around Reilly, who was quickly raised. The poisonous gases had by this time escaped through the manhole to some extent. McGoldrick was dead. Giles died on the way to the hospital. Both leave families.

BIG BEAR UP A TREE

Bruin, Beaten in a Fight, Tries to Starve Himself.

Lasso Pulls Him Down, After His Three Days' Fast—The Pugilistic Monkey's Sorrows.

"Tommy," the big Korean bear of the New York Zoological Garden, in Bronx Park, who has always been considered the boss of the den, was lassoed and pulled from a treetop yesterday, where he fled broken in body and spirit three days ago after a fight to a finish with "Big Bill," one of his cagemates.

For three days "Tommy" had sat in the treetop nursing his wounds and watching every move of his enemy. It was thought that he would starve himself to death unless some action was taken. Not that "Tommy" desired to starve himself, for he usually got the lion's share of the daily dole of fish heads and raw meat that was thrown into the cage, and, in fact, it was this voraciousness that caused his downfall.

There were two other bears in "Tommy's" cage last Tuesday, one of which was "Big Bill," the brown bear, and the other a Chinese bear called the "Chinaman." When "Tommy," as usual, attempted to appropriate the largest portion of the "Chinaman's" dinner there were objections, and an encounter that made the fur fly took place. "Big Bill" jumped into the ring for the second round, and used his claws and teeth with such effect that "Tommy" turned tail and sprinted for the tree, where he sought refuge in its highest crotch.

Neither threats nor tempting food could induce "Tommy" to leave his perch, his sole occupation being to watch "Big Bill," who had taught him a very effective lesson. He staid there all Wednesday, Wednesday night, Thursday and Thursday night, and was still found up the tree yesterday morning looking very sad and weary. Director William T. Hornaday then decided that if "Tommy" could not be coaxed down, he must be pulled down from the tree, and he directed Keeper Hoey to do the work.

Hoey, who enters the den every day, is not in the least afraid of the bear family, and after trying vainly to coax "Tommy" down he started to climb the tree, carrying a long rope with a running noose at the end. Throwing it over "Tommy's" shoulders, Hoey drew it taut and began to pull.

"Tommy" dug his nails into the tree, and for a few moments there was a unique tug of war. Finally "Tommy" began to lose ground, and his claws slid along the tree trunk. Both "Big Bill" and the "Chinaman" seemed to enjoy the show immensely, for they capered about and grunted in a self-satisfied manner. "Tommy" protested every inch of the tree trunk, but finally reached the ground. On being released he made a run for the side bars of the den, and went straight up until he reached the overhang, where he remained, still watching his enemies in fear and trembling.

It was not until "Big Bill" and the "Chinaman" had been shut off by themselves that "Tommy" plucked up courage enough to descend and break his three days' fast, which he did with a meekness that proved the lesson taught him had been effective, and that he was on his good behavior.

Another inmate of the Garden who can sympathize with "Tommy" is "Jim," an inmate of the monkey house, who is going about with his arm in a plaster of paris cast and his neck in a large circular wooden stock. "Jim" aspired to pugilistic honors. On Wednesday "Jim" picked a fight with a member of his own family, but he picked the wrong monkey, for in less than a minute "Jim" looked as though he had been struck by a cyclone and dropped to the bround, breaking his left forearm.

Dr. Miller set the arm on Thursday, and placed it in a cast. "Jim" either did not like the encumbrance or enjoyed the taste of the plaster of paris, for he munched the first cast off and two others. Yesterday, however, Dr. Miller set the arm again, and in order to prevent a repetition of "Jim's" efforts to remove the plaster he put a wooden collar fourteen inches in diameter about his neck.

NEWSBOY'S SAD DEATH.

Street Car on Broadway Cut Off His Legs—His Little Brother Ran to His Aid.

While racing with other newsboys to a prospective customer on the other side of the square at Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street yesterday, Benjamin Levy, nine years old, of 245 West Thirtieth Street, was run down by a south-bound car, which cut off both his legs. A north-bound car had just passed, and the little boy darted across the tracks behind it, and did not see the other until it was upon him. Then he tried to leap, but a watering cart had just gone by, coating the pavement between rails with slippery mud, and he fell.

Henry Allen, fifty-one years old, the motorman, and his conductor, with a number of horrified bystanders lifted the child from the rail and carried him to a near-by building. Many sympathizing spectators gathered about sick at heart at the spectacle, and a little ragged boy of seven rushed through the group and fell on his knees by the dying lad, who sobbed out "Mamma, mamma," as he lay.

Several reached to draw the smaller boy away. "He's my brother," he cried, and they let him stay. Policeman George Feld of the West Thirtieth Street Station, one of the first to reach the spot, went to call an ambulance from New York Hospital, but as he did so saw a Roosevelt Hospital ambulance pass by with a patient already in it. He stopped it, and the wounded boy was put in with the other sufferer.

Though contrary to usual practice, the little brother was lifted in, too, and held the cold hands of Benjamin in his little warm ones all the way. The boy's legs were found to be hanging by shreds, and he died before nightfall. Motorman Allen, who lives at 500 Angelica Street, Hoboken, was arrested, and paroled in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

THE ART STUDENTS' LEAGUE.

Classes Will Reopen in September with Two Additional Instructors.

The Art Students' League of New York will reopen its classes for the Winter term in its studios and classrooms in the American Fine Arts Building, at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, on Monday, Sept. 30. Irving R. Wiles and Charles C. Curran have been added to the corps of instructors, while Messrs. Cox, Mowbray, Dielman, Twachtman, Burroughs, Barnard, Dow, Clinedinst, and Hornbostel will retain the same classes as last season.

The life classes for drawing and painting will hold five sessions daily. The portrait painting class will include painting from the costume model and head and from still life. There will be a day antique class, and a composition class. There will also be various other classes.

Mr. Wiles, one of the new instructors, will have charge of the portrait painting class for men and women. Charles C. Curran, the Assistant Director of Fine Arts at the Pan-American and Paris Expositions, will have charge of the men's afternoon life classes.

The Board of Control, which will manage the affairs of the league during its twenty-sixth year, is made up of C. Y. Turner, President; Carrie Gardner Helm and Charles D. Graves, Vice Presidents; Frederick W. Coburn, Recording Secretary; Mary S. Lloyd, Corresponding Secretary; Walter G. Ball, Treasurer, and Margaret C. Whitehead, Alice M. Simpson, Annis C. Fletcher, Walter M. Hardy, Arthur N. Fuller, and Robert A. Graham. William St. J. Harper is the Managing Director. A prize of $50 each will be given in the antique class, the architectural class, and the composition class. There are also six scholarships offered for the best work in various classes.

United States Consuls Return.

William Jarvis of New Hampshire, United States Consul at Milan, Italy, and James A. Smith of Vermont, United States Consul at Leghorn, Italy, arrived yesterday evening on the steamship Alle from Genoa and Naples via Gibraltar.

MR. NAGLE IS REBUKED

Acting Mayor Takes Exception to His "Garbage" Letter.

Action Wanted in Cleaning Beaches—Commissioner Impugns Motives of Women's Health Association.

A letter-writing contest was started yesterday between Acting Mayor Guggenheimer and Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle. A delegation of the Women's Health Protective Association called at the Mayor's office a few days ago and complained about the condition of the beaches in Greater New York being strewn with garbage.

In reply to a letter on the subject written by Mr. Guggenheimer, Commissioner Nagle replied yesterday, stating that very many intelligent people did not know what was meant by the word "garbage." He wrote further:

"The classification of garbage is understood to mean table waste or kitchen swill, and as this city has had a contract for the past five years with the New York Sanitary Utilization Company to dispose of this garbage accumulation, it sems to me most extraordinary that the beaches should be strewn with garbage, as complained of.

"Members of the Street Cleaning Department are now living at different seaside resorts in and near the City of New York, and I get daily reports from them as to the condition of the beaches. Last year there was no refuse dumped at sea at all, but I found it necessary to do so this year on account of the extra expense involved in the method employed last Summer in disposing of it, and which the appropriation of the present year will not admit of.

"It might be interesting to know in this connection that one of the ladies prominently connected with the Women's Health Protective Association has visited me on quite a number of occasions and solicited my aid of a garbage crematory in which she seems to be very vitally interested, and with her, I believe, one of her near relatives is closely associated. Since I have been Commissioner of this department I have found that to arrive at the real motive of some complaints one must be able to get also at the inner workings of what seems to be a hidden purpose."

Secretary Downes was directed to answer this letter by Acting Mayor Guggenheimer as follows:

"I am directed by Acting Mayor Guggenheimer to acknowledge receipt of your letter of Aug. 15, containing a very pleasant descriptive article on the definition of the word 'Garbage,' and to say that while this makes very good Summer reading, the Acting Mayor is anxious to know when you are going to send him an answer to his letter of Aug. 14, concerning the unsanitary condition of the beaches in the vicinity of this city."

DIPLOMAS AT ONLY $10 EACH.

Jersey City Medical "Professor," Said to Have Issued Them, Disappears.

Three weeks ago Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy of Jersey City was informed that the Central University of Medicine, located at 68 Montgomery Street, and managed by J. W. Norton-Smith, was doing an illegitimate business, the nature of which was not stated. He made an investigation, but Mr. Norton-Smith denied that he had carried on any business in Jersey City.

He said he conducted business by mail only, and would answer no questions except by mail. As Chief Murphy could find no one who had been swindled, he concluded that he had no authority to make an arrest. He informed Prosecutor Erwin and United States Commissioner Linsley Rowe, who approved his course.

The latter referred the matter to Postal Inspector Cortelyou, who reported that, so far as he could learn, the United States postal laws had not been violated by the Central University.

On Thursday Gov. Voorhees received a communication from Dr. J. M. Mitchell of Red Bank, N. J., saying that the Central University was furnishing diplomas to all persons who wished to become doctors at $10 each. He sent this information to Police Inspector Samuel Archibald, Chief Murphy being on vacation, and yesterday detectives were sent to the office to arrest whoever they might find in charge.

The officers found the doors locked, and were told by other tenants of the building that the office had not been open for several days. At 105 York Street, where J. W. Norton-Smith boarded, it was said that he went away early on Thursday morning and had not returned.

EXPLOSION IN AN ICEBOX.

Gas Had Escaped from Pipe, and Match Ignited It—One Man Injured.

There was an explosion of escaped illuminating gas in an icebox in the saloon of Gilligalion Brothers, at 718 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, which wrecked the box and caused injury to one man.

The man who was injured was Thomas Hyland, driver of a beer truck, who lives at 1,080 Butler Street. He was delivering beer at the saloon. The icebox had become filled with gas, which had escaped from a pipe running through it. Opening the door of the box, Hyland struck a match and started to enter. The explosion followed and Hyland was hurled across the room, while the icebox was torn almost apart. Hyland was taken to his home, suffering from shock and lacerations.

FOUND A BURGLAR AT HOME.

Intruder Discovered in an Upper West Side Flat.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dempsey's plucky efforts made a prisoner last night of a burglar whom they caught in the act of robbing their home. The Dempsey's live in a flat at 238 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street. Mr. Dempsey is a bookkeeper.

Returning to their home late last evening they heard a noise in the flat. Mr. Dempsey opened the door quickly, and there, but a few feet from him, was a negro endeavoring with a screw driver to open a bureau drawer. The negro made a rush to escape, but Mr. Dempsey grabbed him before he got to the stairs.

The burglar made an effort to stab Mr. Dempsey with the screw driver, but did not succeed. Mrs. Dempsey's screams brought the janitor and several tenants of the house, who assisted Mr. Dempsey in overpowering the negro. A policeman of the West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street Police Station was called, and he took the prisoner to the station. The negro there said he was Frank Robinson, thirty-seven years old, with no home. He will face the charge of burglary in the Harlem Police Court this morning.

MARRIED IN JERSEY CITY.

The Bride, "a Domestic," Richly Adorned with Diamonds.

Shortly after 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday two coaches, in each of which were seated a well-dressed man and woman, drove up to the office of Justice Thomas J. Luker, 43 Gregory Street, Jersey City. The first couple to enter the office said they wished to be married. The man described himself as Theodore L. Spiegelthal, thirty-two years old, a merchant and a widower, residing at Butler, N. J. The bride said she was May L. Hoyt, twenty-nine years old, a widow, and lived at Atlantic City. When asked her occupation, she said she was a domestic, although she was profusely adorned with diamonds.

The witnesses were the friends who accompanied the bride and groom. The man said he was Louis P. Michales of 321 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York. The woman said she was Miss Heffner, a sister of the bride, and lived at "11 South Elliott Place, New York." None of the party would give any further information. At the conclusion of the ceremony the party re-entered their coaches, telling the drivers to proceed at once to New York.

HUSBAND AND WIFE STRICKEN.

John Taylor of 1,461 Amsterdam Avenue and his wife, who were both taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital on Thursday evening and operated upon for appendicitis, were reported to be doing as well as could be expected last night.

Mr. Taylor, who is thirty-six years of age, is a Superintendent, employed in the new rapid transit tunnel. His wife is twenty-eight.

Talk clothing, shoes, hats and furnishings up to 12.
Then we're "dummy"—shut up.

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258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
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SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

National Guardsmen in Contests on the State Range.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S MATCH

Conditions Governing the Competitions with the Results of the Shooting Which Took Place Yesterday.

The annual competition for the Governor's and Adjutant General's matches was held at Creedmoor yesterday, under the supervision of Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Ordnance Office, N. G. N. Y., assisted by Major W. M. Kirby, Headquarters N. G. N. Y. The weather was fair, with a 5 o'clock wind. Conditions for the Governor's match are as follows: Open to individual members of the National Guard in uniform; distances 600, 500, 300, and 200 yards, (in order named;) five shots at each distance on a "B" target; position, any, with the head toward the target; prize, a trophy presented by ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower for annual competition; same to be held by the company whose representative shall win it until the next competition. Conditions: The match will be conducted on the principles governing a skirmish run. No sighting shots allowed. A halt will be made at the distances named above, and the bugle will sound "Commence firing," one minute allowed at each distance. At the expiration of the time limit the bugle will sound "Cease firing." Any shot fired before or after the signals named will be recorded as a miss.

Conditions Adjutant General's match: Open to one team of three from each company and one team from the field, staff, and non-commissioned staff of each regiment; 600 yards, standing, on an "A" target, 800 yards, any position, on a "B" target. Seven shots at each distance. Prize, a trophy presented by ex-Adjt. Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin for annual competition; same to be held by the organization represented by the team winning the same until the next competition. Capt. S. S. Stebbins, Company C, Twelfth Regiment, won the Governor's Cup with a score of 92 out of 100, and the team from the staff and non-commissioned staff of the Sixty-ninth Regiment won the Adjutant General's match with a score of 142. Scores:

Governor's Match.

Capt. S. S. Stebbins, Co. C, 12th Regt.	92
Sergt. W. S. Lamb, Co. E, 12th Regt.	89
First Sergt. John Carrie, Co. E, 12th Regt.	83
1st. Lieut. George W. Corwin, staff, 71st Regt.	82
W. Lediard, Co. E, 23d Regt.	70
W. S. Palmer, Co. G, 7th Regt.	77
F. M. Dardingkiller, Co. E, 12th Regt.	77
Capt. W. J. Underwood, Co. G, 7th Regt.	77
Lieut. R. Byars, Co. E, 71st Regt.	77
Corp. J. Alexander, Co. B, 12th Regt.	76
Sergt. F. J. Loughlin, Co. C, 12th Regt.	75
Lieut. T. C. Wiswall, Co. F, 7th Regt.	75
Sergt. C. M. Smith, Co. B, 12th Regt.	74
Alexander Stevens, Co. G, 7th Regt.	74
Sergt. A. Larson, 7th Sep. Co.	73
Capt. F. A. Wells, Co. B, 23d Regt.	73
Sergt. A. S. Corbett, Co. E, 71st Regt.	73
Sergt. Major W. A. Boyle, non-com. staff, 69th Regt.	72
Corp. T. F. Kerr, Co. E, 69th Regt.	72
Charles Hessler, Co. E, 8th Regt.	72
First Sergt. G. E. Bryant, non-com. staff, 23d Regt.	71
Quar.-Master Sergt. E. Heitmuller, non-com. staff, 69th Regt.	69
Capt. H. E. Evans, staff, 69th Regt.	66
M. P. Geailish, Co. E, 69th Regt.	65
Sergt. J. P. Murphy, Co. B, 8th Regt.	65
H. McWhirter, Co. D, 8th Regt.	64
Corp. S. B. Bard, Co. H, 71st Regt.	63
Sergt. F. Janson, Co. G, 8th Regt.	62
Sergt. Major N. M. Stein, non-com. staff, 8th Regt.	59
Ord. Sergt. H. Daube, non-com. staff, 71st Regt.	58
H. S. Hildreth, Co. F, 23d Regt.	54
Lieut. H. E. Crall, Co. G, 7th Regt.	54
W. McBride, Co. I, 8th Regt.	54
Capt. J. Clipsollaric, Co. B, 8th Regt.	52
F. Wessell, Co. E, 7th Regt.	51
A. E. Wells, Co. E, 7th Regt.	51
Lieut. E. H. Barnum, Co. K, 23d Regt.	48
Quar.-Master Sergt. D. J. Coughlan, Co. B, 12th Regt.	48
Corp. J. Elsroth, Co. E, 8th Regt.	46
Sergt. D. M. Boe, Co. B, 23th Regt.	45
A. Hassler, Co. B, 12th Regt.	45
Sergt. J. L. Brady, Co. B, 8th Regt.	40
Capt. F. Jacoby, Co. K, 8th Regt.	37
Lieut. William Dubois, Co. H, 23d Regt.	35
Capt. C. G. Trodd, Co. K, 23d Regt.	33
T. P. Ryan, Co. B, 23d Regt.	30
L. C. Woolf, Co. F, 8th Regt.	28
Sergt. G. H. Doyle, Co. H, 71st Regt.	21
Sergt. G. Huttelmaier, Co. G, 8th Regt.	12
A. D. Doty, Co. D, 12th Regt.	7

Adjutant Generals' Match.

STAFF AND NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.—SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Rank and Name.	300 Yards. Tot.	500 Yards. Tot.	Aggs.
B. S. M. W. A. Boyle	23343	24—21	34444
03—22—	43		
B. Q. M. E.			
Heltsmith	45445	54—31	02343
33—19—	50		
Capt. H. E. Evans	25335	44—25	34228
45—24—	49		
Total		77	65—142

COMPANY H—SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Lieut. J. Hunter	54444	43—28	33444
54—27—	55		
Sgt. G. Doyle	48544	54—29	24343
03—19—	48		
Corp. S. B. Bard	22442	40—18	00243
46—17—	35		
Total		75	63—138

COMPANY C—TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Capt. S. S. Stebbins	23444	34—24	02222
35—16—	40		
First Sergt. J. Carrie	44345	53—28	34453
04—23—	51		
Sergt. J. F. Loughlin	24433	04—20	44334
44—26—	46		
Total		72	65—137

COMPANY B—TWELFTH REGIMENT.

First Sergt. C. M. Smith	40454	43—24	44443
45—28—	52		
Corp. J. Alexander	34345	34—26	52050
00—12—	38		
A. Van Heusen	24243	03—18	24353
45—26—	44		
Total		68	66—134

COMPANY C—SEVENTH REGIMENT.

A. Stevens	44435	54—29	23324
53—22—	51		
W. N. Bovier	23224	83—20	34440
33—21—	41		
D. C. Meyer	02343	84—20	42044
44—22—	42		
Total		69	65—134

COMPANY G—SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. W. J. Underwood	33434	53—25	05304
52—19—	44		
Lieut. H. E. Crall	33444	45—27	00354
44—20—	47		
W. H. Palmer, Jr.	34343	43—23	44240
02—16—	39		
Total		75	55—130

COMPANY B—TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Sergt. H. R. Onderdonk	23034	34—20	34033
03—16—	36		
Sergt. D. M. Boe	35040	04—16	06554
53—25—	41		
Capt. F. A. Wells	43434	24—24	22445
44—25—	49		
Total		90	66—128

STAFF AND NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

	300 Yards.	500 Yards.
Major T. Marsh	42454	43—26
45300	33—18—	44
Lieut. G. W. Corwin	34443	32—23
04204	43—17—	40
Sergt. H. Daube	45450	32—23
00484	32—16—	39
Total		72
51	128	

COMPANY E, TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. W. S. Lamb	43445	35—28	35444
35—28—	56		
F. M. Dardingkiller	44434	33—25	34333
30—19—	44		
J. J. Dix	23000	34—12	20000
00—2—	14		
Total		65	49	114

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

CLOSED TO-DAY.

During July and August
Saturday here is full Holiday.

As in past two years, and so that Employees may obtain two full days for recreation each week during July and August,

WE CLOSE ALL DAY SATURDAY.

James A. Hearn & Son.

COMPANY K, TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Capt. C. G. Todd	24424	43—23	23043
00—12—	35		
Lieut. E. H. Barnum	30405	42—18	02444
23—19—	37		
Lieut. Wm. Du Bois	00435	43—19	03434
54—23—	42		
Total		60	54	114

COMPANY B, EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Capt. J. Cipollon	32335	54—25	00244
45—19—	44		
Sergt. J. L. Brady	40233	45—21	04000
00—4—	25		
Sergt. J. P. Murphy	24222	44—20	00043
50—12—	32		
Total		66	35	101

COMPANY E, SE

AUG 1901

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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New York Times Saturday Review,
One Dollar Per Year.

MR. WILLIAM E. FOSTER, Librarian of the Providence Public Library, in his annual report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1900, says of the success of the Standard Library established in that institution: "Its underlying aim—that of introducing readers to a familiar acquaintance with what is ideally best in all literature, has been realized, to an unexpected degree, in the use made of it. A printed list of the 103 authors and works represented on its shelves has been placed on the walls of the room, and it has been difficult to supply the demand for it on the part of individuals. Some progress has been made also toward an annotated catalogue of the editions here represented. A far wider use is confidently expected, in the future, for these inviting shelves of the best books of all time, but this first year's experience has made it plain that it is not so much a collection of the authors which everybody ought to admire, but which nobody reads, as it is a collection of the most vital part of literature—literature which has not lost its living force, and will not lose it."

We do not mean to say that publishers have found it unprofitable to speculate, as they did last year, in the uncertain merits of a multitude of new writers who seemed to have written around themes which were in accord with the apparent trend of public taste, but judging from the Fall lists that have come to hand, we should say that the approaching book season will be conspicuous for most promising efforts of well-seasoned writers. This is particularly true of fiction, and, although hitherto one-book authors, who have met with prodigious and in some cases unaccountable success, have delved again in the field of their initial endeavor, it is nevertheless striking that the books by old, well-tried authors, which are forming the subject of brief comment in our news columns, appear to invite attention on their sole merits as independent pieces of literature, oblivious alike of fads and faddists. This seems to be a healthful sign in the literary temperature. It indicates, too, a reaction, the lesson of which should be taken well to heart by very young writers and very young publishers with sensational proclivities.

The authorized edition of Maxim Gorky's novel, "Forma Gordyeeff," will be presented to the American public to-day through Charles Scribner's Sons. The translation has been made directly from the Russian by Isabel Florence Hapgood. Of M. Gorky we have had considerable to say lately; to-day this vagabond literateur is the literary lion of Russia, the chronicle of whose achievements has of late filled the literary press of England and the Continent. As early as April the Scribners opened negotiations with the author, then in Nijni-Novgorod, for the publication of his works in the United States. About the middle of May they received from him the following communication:

Having received your esteemed letter, I hasten to respond that I recognize Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons as the only publishers in the United States as translators of my works from Russian into English.

"Mary Queen of Scots, and Who Wrote the Casket Letters?" is the title of a two-volume work by Samuel Cowan, J. P., which will be published in America by James Pott & Co. Apparently the author does not deal so harshly with his subject as did Andrew Lang recently, although he appears to have drawn his information from the same sources. The book deals thoroughly with the murder of Darnley, the Bothwell marriage, the betrayal of the Queen at Carberry Hill, her abdication and escape, the Casket letters, and the Babington conspiracy. Several hitherto unpublished papers are reproduced—the official list of the Queen's jewels, the correspondence between the Regent Morton and the Earl and Countess of Argyll. There are also presented for the first time the letters of Queen Mary to Gilbert, Earl of Cassillis. Among the illustrations are fourteen photogravure portraits of the Queen.

Hall Caine's new novel, the composition of which has cost the author three years of toil and three visits to Rome, will be published in early September. It is unnecessary to say more about it now than that it is an attempt to deal with the political, religious, and social problems of modern Italy in the spirit of Christian democracy. To do this he has told a story that is decidedly unconventional, which develops under his hand through a masterly arrangement of dramatic incidents and the significant and feverish dialogue of which he is also master. We have been given to understand that "The Eternal City" in book form will differ in a few particulars of incident and many of text from the story as it appeared serially. In the meantime a curious criticism has gradually enveloped around the novel. Several Italian papers have been unceasing in their praise of the author's knowledge of Italian character, sentiment, and environment, while several observing and well-informed foreigners have deplored his very lack of this knowledge. The situation is certainly remarkable.

The new volumes of The English Men of Letters Series to be issued by The Macmillan Company, so far as decided upon, are "Samuel Richardson," by Austin Dobson; "William Hazlitt," by Augustine Birrell; "George Eliot," by Leslie Stephen, and "Lord Tennyson," by Andrew Lang, to which a writer in The Sphere makes this suggestive addition: "George Borrow," by Theodore Watts Dunton; "George Crabbe," by Edward Clodd; "Charlotte Brontë," by W. Robertson Nicoll; "Matthew Arnold," by William Watson, and "James Boswell," by Dr. Birbeck Hill. The writer adds that the present series could be "at least doubled," for, although publishers tell him that series are now played out, he is "confident that it is only the inventiveness of publishers that is at fault." Why is it, by the way, that we have no American Men of Letters Series in neat pocketable volumes?

Readers who have followed the series of authors-at-home papers that have appeared at intervals in these columns since the Supplement was started, will be interested to know that a volume of selections from the series will soon be brought out by James Pott & Co. of this city. Twenty-three of the papers will be given, including sketches of Stoddard, Burroughs, Van Dyke, Stockton, Mabie, Aldrich, Howells, Stedman, Mitchell, Bangs, Seton-Thompson, Paul L. Ford, and Joaquin Miller. A photogravure frontispiece showing the interior of the Authors Club will be printed, and seventeen unfamiliar illustrations of authors' homes. A selected list of books by these authors has been prepared, with an analytical index. The papers have been revised by the editor of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, who has made considerable additions to them, and has written an introductory essay on "The Author and His Home." The volume will comprise 300 pages of the 12mo size and will bear the title, "American Authors and Their Homes." It will be published on Sept. 15.

The Annual Library Week of the New York Library Association will begin on Sept. 21, not on the 28th, as first arranged. The clubhouse of the Lake Placid Club at Morningside, N. Y., will again be the home of the association, whose Secretary is Miss M. E. Haseltine, Jamestown, N. Y. Library Week is this year expected to attract some leading librarians from beyond New York, among these may be Herbert Putnam, the librarian of Congress, and F. M. Crunden of St. Louis.

We hear from London that Mr. Thomas Wright of Olney is busy writing a new "Life of Edward FitzGerald." He is said to have a large quantity of unpublished material relating to FitzGerald and his circle. Many of his new facts were obtained from Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire people who knew personally FitzGerald and his friends. The work will be about the size of the author's "Life of Daniel Defoe." In connection with this it may be stated that Mr. Wright's large edition of "The Letters of William Cowper" is shortly to appear in London from the press of Hodder & Stoughton. It will contain practically 200 more letters than Southey's edition. Mr. Wright's "The Letters of Daniel Defoe" is also in press.

GAIL HAMILTON.

Her Life and Letters Just Ready for Publication in Boston.*

A WOMAN is luckless who can write sharp things, even although, like Gail Hamilton, her ability may give her the privilege of informing imploring editors that her terms are "Two hundred dollars an article without limit as to length, and with free range over themes in this world and the next!" After one minim of acid has fallen from a woman's pen, the world takes it for granted that her speech is the purest verjuice, and that she can no more look pleasant than if she were sitting for a photograph, and if she also have a distaste for injustice, it will be impossible to convince the masses that she is not a termagant.

What Gail Hamilton really was one may learn from Mrs. Spofford's biographical sketch prefixed to the first volume of her "Life in Letters," a devoted daughter, a beloved teacher, "the pride and joy of a large and adoring family circle," generous with time, thought, and money both to individuals and to causes; honest, but not stupidly frank; loving nature, poetry, children, beauty in every shape; loved as few people have been, and held in honor by all who treated her honorably. In short, she was as unlike the fancied Gail Hamilton as Hamlet's father to Hamlet's uncle.

"The most brilliant woman of her generation," Mrs. Spofford calls her. It was the generation most profoundly affected by the abolition movement and the war; the generation which had never known the comparative calm of the days when abolition was not a political force; the generation which bore the stress of a war unlike any known to the traditions of its race; the generation in which women were forced to do the man's work and to speak the man's word, because the flower of the Nation lay under the sod and the dew, waiting the Judgment Day.

Gail Hamilton wrote almost from babyhood, and after the few years of teaching almost inevitable for the educated but not wealthy woman of her time, entered literature through the gates of The Independent, The National Era, and The Little Pilgrim and The Atlantic. A long visit to Washington gave her a taste for political writing, and the publications with which she was connected were eager for politics. She had the New England love for acting as a species of theological volunteer, violating all the rules of the regulars, but still dismaying the enemy, and both The Orthodox Congregationalist and The Baptist Watchman and Reflector found her as useful and valuable as she was deemed by The Independent and The Atlantic. Criticism from those of her own craft applied to the form of her work. How its spirit struck outside readers let this testify, the words sent to her from Chickamauga, in 1864, by a Captain in the Seventh Ohio:

I do not know whether authors care whether people love them for what they write or not. I do not think on the whole that men do, but you are a woman and I trust will listen patiently while I, with cap in hand, speak a word for myself and the brave boys who call me "Captain." You can never realize what strength we have found in your strong, womanly pages through these more than two long years. They have been the gleam of sunshine on many a lonely picket post and beneath the murky sky of many a battlefield. Did you think as you read of the charge along the crest of Lookout Mountain that some of your words went in our hearts up the craggy slope to that "Battle in the Clouds"? Did you know that the van of "Iron Hooker's" bayonets wore a fiercer, sturdier gleam for what you had written? You did not know what friends you were losing as that shattered, struggling line toiled up to that pestilent summit. When you read of other volleys and other charges sweeping down still more of the remaining handful of the Seventh Ohio, please remember that you lost friends in the carnage of that hour, who, though they knew you not, were content to stand at a distance and cherish your name. Pardon this freedom, but deign to accept this trifle from the grateful hearts of the Seventh Ohio.

In her younger days she was so shy that she would evade entering the room in which her hostess was entertaining a single guest anxious to meet her, and in 1864, after she had faced Hawthorne and Holmes and had enjoyed the beautiful hospitality of Mr. Fields's home, she could write:

People often irritate me because they think I am in the world, and they want me to do this and that and the other, which would be quite the thing to do, if I were indeed in the world, but they never see that I am not. I should like to be there. I look with pleasure on the people who are there. I think I should have done somewhat if I had been there, but I was born in the cave, and all I can do is to work from it, and do the best I can in it. I think I can do more for other people there than I could if I stood with them in the world, and that, I suppose, is the reason I was born there, but for myself directly I cannot do overmuch in the grotto.

Sharp things she could and did write for publication when dealing with impersonal subjects. When she tried to say them for herself she produced the one dull volume of her life, "The Battle of the Books," a work which it is impossible to read now, and was next to

*GAIL HAMILTON'S LIFE AND LETTERS. 2 vols. Pp. xiv.-1,000. Boston: Messrs. Lee & Shepard. $5.

impossible to read when it was first published even with the generally unfailing stimulus of knowing all the contestants on both sides. But in her home letters, in her unrestrained confidence with friends, she had so few unkind words to say of any person that rather careful search reveals very few. She had all the Lincoln Republicans' dislike of Buchanan; and Everett was too conservative for her taste; and she speaks accordingly, but there is no spiteful word in the whole thousand pages, unless a frank confession that an article of hers "skinned" Dr. ——, be spiteful. She certainly did skin him, much to the regret of friends, who, knowing the world, knew that she would be misjudged for doing what she deemed a duty.

Perhaps the best evidence of her real sweetness of nature is her words in regard to other women. She seldom speaks of her sisters except to praise, but once she loses both temper and manners and speaks of Dr. Mary Walker "in her infernal old trousers." It was in Sumner's drawing room, while he lay dying in the room above that Dr. Mary thus appeared, the only white person in a crowd of weeping black women. Did ever ill-tempered woman write ten hundred octavo pages of letters without more than once saying an unkind thing of another woman? But as to politics she could say a word now and then. Witness this:

> All outcry against the machine is useless; that the first thing its most violent opposers do is to make another. This country is too large to be carried on by hand sewing. The character of machine work depends entirely upon that of the men who run it.

President Grant she thought could not be a figurehead whatsoever else he might be, and President Garfield she declared "always was a gusher," and she told this little story of a call at the White House, when the President entered unexpectedly:

> I was on the sofa with my back to the light, but rose as he came up. He quite jumped at me, took my hands in both his—"Why, Abby Dodge! bless your little soul! or your great soul!" I could not help laughing. He always was a gusher, though I dare say a short course of Presidency will poke it out of him. We went in, heard the club sing, and then took leave of them to go around and look at the rooms, conservatory, &c., but the President would go, too, and he drew my arm into his perforce, and walked me off into the library upstairs, where we sat down by ourselves and had quite a talk before the others came up, and I told him how glad I was that if Mr. Blaine could not have it, he had it—and he seemed very pleased and grateful, and talked about his experiences, and the different advices he had, and the Cabinet, and a little gush to me for sweetening.

The list of persons mentioned in her letters includes nearly every name of prominence in Washington during her visits there; of half literary Boston and of merry New York journalists and authors, but it is not complete, and there is no index of subjects, but the letters are so grouped that reference is generally easy. The most interesting letters are those written to Mr. George Wood, to Judge French, and to the elder Henry James, to whom she wrote with perfect sincerity and earnestness, endeavoring to change his views in regard to the sphere of woman, and discussing theological matters. He began the correspondence by writing her an unsigned letter approving some of her work. Afterward reading a book of his she divined that he was her nameless correspondent, and addressed him. In the end they agreed to differ. One of the very few letters written to Miss Dodge and included in the book is this:

> My Dear Miss Dodge: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your note of Saturday evening and the book accompanying it, and to thank you for both. My anxiety to find where in New England any one can get "Twelve Miles from a Lemon" is so great that I shall hasten to read the book and if the place is equally distant from a Post Office or a telegraph station, I think I shall visit it. Very truly yours,
> U. S. GRANT.

The letters written from her own home show her as anything but the futile, incompetent person which it is usually supposed that a woman must be if she can write anything more literary than her own signature. She cleans house, she superintends the workman of Massachusetts while he builds a barn and discovers that he always has so much to do that he never can finish anything, she hangs curtains, she shops, she takes delight in pretty clothes, she rears chickens, she finds amusement in dull visitors, she makes the best of a life that would have been painful to most women, but that she, "in her cave," probably enjoyed.

This is the woman shown in the letters, the real woman according to her, for she persisted in saying that man was not what he wished to be in his essays, or what he owned that he ought to be, but what he really was to his family and friends, so that she stands revealed as more truly gentle than most women who write of serious subjects, more serious than most of those who found her too light hearted. If she had been a degree less witty, she might have been celebrated as an angel. As she was, she will long be remembered, and this book will probably outlive all her other works. Their principles, bold and daring when first published, were so forcibly enunciated that they have become parts of the people's thoughts, but their letters are the very woman.

The "Life in Letters" is illustrated by two photogravure portraits, one taken in 1866, in the uniform worn that Winter by every woman in the United States, dark red woolen stuff with pearl buttons. Not every woman, however, wore ringlets hanging in rows like Mrs. Browning's or Mrs. Stowe's or Anna Cora Mowatt's, and these same ringlets caused no small tribulation to their owner. In the other portrait, taken thirty years later, they are white and short. The face in the former picture is clever, in the latter, kind. The editor of the book is the author's devoted sister, Miss H. Augusta Dodge.

Magazine Poetry.

Poetry has gone begging in these latter days of commercialism in literature, and the editors have thrown it into scraps and ends of space left over by prose articles that did not fill to the bottoms of the pages. These charities were scant enough, but there are indications that even these are to be curtailed. One of the magazine editors has apparently concluded that the public does not read the tail piece quatrains which he has been paying for, or does not remember them if it reads them. At least he is repeating verses which did duty as stopgaps some years ago; and having bought them once, pays nothing to the author for their second appearance. The muse has already been reduced to broken victuals. Here is actual starvation staring her in the face.

The comment quoted above, which appeared in a New York paper the other day, is a fair sample of the kind of cheap talk about poetry that one encounters constantly everywhere and sooner or later learns to disregard entirely.

While undoubtedly it is true that many if not all magazine editors do fill out short pages with sonnets, quatrains, or the like, and quite naturally have many short pages to so fill, it is nevertheless absurd for any one to maintain that the only use they find for poetry is to "throw it into scraps and ends of space left over by prose articles." All of our best magazines are constantly publishing poems of considerable length. It is not very long ago that Mr. Stimson's "Rhinegold" appeared in Scribner's Magazine. Eight pages of another issue of the same monthly were given up to Mr. Harrison Morris's poem, entitled "The Three Kings," with its illustrations. In The Atlantic, hardly a year since, Mr. William Vaughan Moody's fine "Ode in Time of Hesitation," appeared in full, taking up five pages, while several of Miss Josephine Preston Peabody's poems have at different times occupied two or more of its pages.

As for the editor who is using over verses accepted and published some years ago, probably the class of people who read his magazine think this simply another indication of his cleverness. However, the mere fact of an editor reprinting poetry that has already been published is surely no discredit, if the poetry itself is of such importance as to warrant it. The poems to be found reprinted in almost any number of McClure's Magazine one who enjoys verse is glad enough to have brought to his attention again.

This idea, though, that people do not read the poetry in the magazines, whether "tail-piece quatrains" or more pretentious flights of song, is altogether unwarranted, and the notion that the muse has "actual starvation staring her in the face" is mere nonsense. Father Tabb's two books of verse, in neither of which is there much else than scores of these same sonnets and quatrains that have appeared in our magazines, have sold by the thousands, and there is at least one of our living poets, who, to the personal knowledge of the writer, for several years earned an average of one thousand dollars annually or thereabouts writing poetry.

Who Killed Ralph?*

Wildersmoor, with its rush-fringed pools and treacherous paths of marsh, was an ugly place to travel over, and when there was a fog it was a deathtrap. "It was dangerous even to those dwelling on it from childhood." There was, however, one man, Blind John of Wildersmoor, who could go all over the swamp and never lose his way. One foggy night John meets a stranger on the moor, who asks his way to the nearest railway station. John, who is a gossip, tries to find out who is the stranger. But the man is wary, and blind John's curiosity is not satisfied. Soon afterward the blind man finds the body of a man dead and lying in the moor. The dead man is Ralph Fleming, and Ralph was very far from being a reputable person. Now, who killed Ralph, and why was he murdered; was it for robbery or revenge? These are matters which form the groundwork of the romance. Mr. C. L. Antrobus introduces a countless number of personages who talk on all kinds of subjects, the most of which have no possible bearing on the story. Finally it turns out to be a case of manslaughter. It was Quentin Fleming, who, attacked by Ralph, had unintentionally done the killing. If only Mr. Antrobus had had the time to be shorter.

"Beowulf" by S. H. Church, a classic poem by the author of "John Marmaduke," "Oliver Cromwell," &c., is in active preparation at the Frederick A. Stokes Company's. It will be presented with illustrations by C. S. Reinhart.

*WILDERSMOOR. A Novel. By C. L. Antrobus. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 440. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THACKERAY.

Recollections of His Visit to America.—Afterward in London.

FIRST PAPERS.

HAVING seen Napoleon and Goethe, Thackeray used to say there was fame enough in those experiences to satisfy any reasonable ambition. On his way from England to India the ship stopped at an island, and his nurse—he was only a child then—took him up a long hill, some distance from a town, where there was a farmhouse and a garden with a wall around it. He saw a man seated in a chair under a tree, wearing a broad-brimmed hat and white clothes. His nurse pointed at the figure and said under her breath, "That's him! That's Bony." It was something to have seen "Bony," even as a child, and for a moment. In life he saw that great man no more, but a generation afterward followed his coffin to the Invalides, all France in mourning around it. The second funeral of Napoleon I. shows brightly on his page, but under all the funeral splendor of that occasion, the high sarcophagus riding the procession like a deathboat of Egypt on the flooding Nile, he saw an underside of tawdriness, and would have seen it in the obsequies of Caesar roasting under the smoke of Arabian drugs.

Of Goethe he saw little more than of Bonaparte, only the most seeing eyes of the modern centuries shining out of the old pallor of a face on which the ruining years could fling no cloud to obscure its nobility. Looking at Goethe, then at Weimar, himself of irreverent undergraduate years, was like looking at a marble Apollo in a gallery, its lips voiceless of their oracle. But it was a treasured memory to have seen him, and the interest of the great novelist's tale thereof was not diminished because it was a short one.

My first sight of Thackeray—a little more extended than his of the poet or conqueror—was during his visit to America in 1852, to deliver his lectures on "The English Humorists." It was in an art store on Broadway, nearly opposite what is now the New York Life Insurance Building, then the Society Library, afterward for a good many years Appleton's publishing house, and lastly given over to its present uses.

He came then, no doubt, to see what American artists were doing and what they had to show for their work. The house—that of Messrs. Williams & Stevens—was well known in those days and was the principal, almost only, depository for the sale of works of art which New York then contained. It could show canvases of Doughty, Durand, Lang, with perhaps a few heads by Inman, Charles L. Elliott, and Huntington, Casilean, Kensett, and Cropsey; Coleman and Gifford were just beginning, or about to begin; Frederic Edward Church was fairly launched, and his pictures were there on the walls for the distinguished visitor to see. I can well remember some of them, bits of Hudson and Connecticut River scenery, one or two with cows in the foreground, which the painter afterward painted out. His early pictures reflected the manner of Cole, who had been his master, but he soon demonstrated that he had a style of his own to display. The great novelist took up some of his pictures—they were small and could be handled—and held them close to his spectacles, being evidently somewhat nearsighted. He talked with Mr. Williams, the head of the house, about them, showed interest, and seemed to think that he had discovered a painter. Mr. Williams told him who the artist was; a young man from Hartford, father a jeweler and well to do, took up painting from a strong inward propensity thereto, and was the rising star of American art. Of the younger painters he so far led the list, and was soon to distance them all, young and old. His "Niagara" was not yet painted, but in no long time "the Cataract blowing its trumpet from the steep" was to sound abroad his fame; his great South American mountain scenes and Arctic icebergs to follow as the years went on.

The first impression of Thackeray was that he was a very big man. He was almost as tall as Bismarck, but lacked the mass of the latter, comparable to the Hercules of legend and victorious in greater toils. On most men he had to look down, the glance of his big gray eyes slanting from beneath big spectacles. Carlyle described him in a letter to his wife, just as the novelist began to be known, as a kind of half monstrous Cornish giant, but in him was no versimilitude. He looked like a gentleman laid out by nature on broad and generous lines, his head was large, and thrown slightly backward from his broad erect shoulders; he had a fresh, clean-shaven look; his face was rather pale, but with a trace of color. His hair was a trifle grayish; a British whisker, also grayish, ran down in front of each ear to his collar; his spectacles were large and insistent, and his nose more depressed than that of Michael Angelo after the mallet blow of Torrigiano. His gait and movement were free and swinging, his dress was of notable neatness and gentility, and his glance seemed to annex and appropriate everything it fell on. He was thirty-seven, "Vanity Fair," "Henry Esmond," and "Barry Lynden" were written; "The Newcomes" and "The Virginians" were yet to come.

Except at the lecturer's desk, this is all I saw of Thackeray during his American visits which lends itself to record. In 1858-9, however, I visited London and began to see him there with much frequency. I carried letters of introduction among others to Charles Dickens and John T. Delane, editor of The London Times, and through the acquaintances which these procured for me and brought into frequent and familiar companionship with men who had known the great novelist almost all his life. Some of them had worked beside him in the days of their common literary apprenticeship, which with Thackeray were long, arduous, and not without their discouragements. I naturally heard many interesting things about him, incidents of his college days, "when 'Pendennis' was plucked," of the roaring bohemian exploits of his early literary years, and about all the stages of his career, but memory of them comes back at its own vagrant will and not at my most earnest invocations.

His quarrel with Yates had just taken place, and the incident made a good deal of noise in London at the time; but as the case passed into and out of history, it was adjudicated and forgotten so long ago, it need not at this late day be reopened for any purpose of discussing its merits. The few essential facts relating to it are these: Yates was a young writer, a friend and protégé of Dickens, and was just beginning to be a little known in journalism and the minor fields of literary production. He contributed to a small weekly journal called Town Talk, then recently started, and which did not long survive, a sketch of Thackeray, giving an unwelcome description of his personal appearance, criticising the substance and manner of his writings, and some parts of the article Thackeray interpreted as designed to cast reflections on his character as a man of truth and integrity. An angry correspondence followed; Thackeray brought the matter to the attention of the Governing Committee of the Garrick Club, to which both belonged, and Yates was expelled. After a time Dickens wrote Thackeray a letter in the hope of mitigating his resentment, if he could not prepare the way for a reconciliation. But Thackeray's reply put an end to any expectation of this. The incident for a time terminated all relations between Dickens and Thackeray, but they were reconciled before the latter's death, four years later; and Dickens's eloquent words of farewell to his great rival can never fall out of the world's memory.

Here before me is a letter, beginning "St. James's Street, Monday," no date given, signed M. R. Sams, evidently modifying some arrangements which had been made for a theatre party. "On consideration," it says, "I think it better to postpone our journey 'Eastward Ho' until some evening next week." What has this to do with Thackeray? Well, it was in the shop of Sams that after my arrival I first saw him in London. That famous place was then near the corner of St. James's Street and Pall Mall—my lodgings were just across the way—in St. James's Place, No. 6, I observe by a letter which I yet preserve, bearing the signature of Mrs. Quiddington, the respected hostess of that mansion. Sams sold theatre tickets, sheet music, and I think Regalia Britannicas, though perhaps the tobacconist was next door. Commodore Arcedeckne, noted yachtsman and man-about-town in London during those years, had made Sams known to me as a good fellow; you could always get the best seats at theatres at his place. I had gone for one, and so, probably, had Thackeray, for I found him at the counter, the same tall, spectacled benignant figure I had seen in New York six years before. When he spoke I had no difficulty in remembering his voice. The half dozen years had not changed it in the least, and there was no perceptible change in his appearance. It was the same tall, free, swinging figure, the same spectacles, and, apparently, the same British hat I had seen among the pictures in the pinapothek before mentioned. He went out presently and my eyes followed him as he walked down St. James's Street and turned into Pall Mall, the very heart and core of clubland, which he knew so well and which holds so prominent a place in his chronicles. A little later I saw him not far from my lodgings, and he stood before a house and looked up and down at it, with every sign of interest. It was Rogers's house, poet, banker, and breakfast giver—in the last function peerless in all the records and traditions of Britain. What a procession of wit and wisdom had gone over that hospitable threshold, Byron and Moore, Scott, Sidney Smith, Disraeli, Macaulay, Sir James Macintosh—a list of their names would be a record of the literary glories of England almost since George IV. was King. The welcoming gates of that mansion had often been thrown open that Thackeray himself might enter therein—now closed to all welcoming and festivity. It is no wonder that he stood before them for a little space with the spell of old memories upon him, their sorcery potent as Prospero's to chain him to the spot. After a little he walked down the narrow street, its sidewalks hardly wide enough for his generous dimensions, and presently turned the corner into the next thoroughfare, only a few yards away, vanishing like an amicable giant who had strayed into byways too narrow for his proportions.

I first had speech with Thackeray at the Reform Club, when I was dining as the guest of a certain Capt. John Livesey, well known in the club and literary circles of that time, and an occasional visitor to America, where I had first met him. There were present also Mr. Lucas, a writer of literary criticism for The Times, and another gentleman not now remembered. In the course of the dinner one of them said, "Hello, there's Thackeray," and the great man presently came to the table and interchanged greetings with its occupants, all of whom, except myself, he knew. I was introduced to him as a young American just arrived. He said the Americans had treated him so handsomely that he ought to welcome an American. He asked me about my voyage, and said a number of civil things. "You haven't seen London

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yet," he said. "You'll never see it in such a fog as we've been having—even in clear weather it isn't all England, as I found that New York wasn't all America, by any means," Wherever I didn't go, he said, I must go to Oxford, and Windsor, and Canterbury. He spoke to Lucas about some recent article in The Times concerning Kinglake, then in Parliament, as active an enemy of Napoleon III. as Victor Hugo, at that time in his island exile girt around with the watery horizon of Jersey.

One of the guests said: "Thackeray wrote that poem in Punch this week," referring to it by its title. Of it I remember a single stanza, though I have not seen it in the intervening twoscore years, and I do not know whose going forth it so funereally celebrated:

> And the poor soul from life's eyiot
> Rudderless, without a pilot,
> Drifteth slowly down the dark;
> While mid rolling incense vapor,
> Chanted dirge and flaring taper,
> Lies the body, stiff and stark.

But Thackeray did not know its author, and none of the rest did; nor is it now of much importance. The great man presently took his leave, an incident of the occasion not relating to him being that just after he had gone another gentleman stopped at the table for a moment of greeting, and after he had gone I learned that he was Mr. Herbert Ingram, founder of the London Illustrated News, who a few years after visited America, and in company with his son was lost in a wreck on Lake Superior.

By the favor of Mr. Dickens I was made acquainted with Mr. Arthur Smith, manager of his readings, and also of the entertainment of his brother, Albert Smith, a panoramic representation of the ascent of Mont Blanc, with a running descriptive accompaniment, which was a popular show in London at that time. Mr. Arthur Smith was the genius of hospitality, and his situation at the Hall with some leisure hours every afternoon before the performance was highly favorable to its exercise. "Come round this afternoon," one of his notes reads, "about 4. Mrs. Keeley [renowned actress of that time] will be there, and Mrs. Yates, [the beautiful wife of Edmund Yates.] You know them both. There will be others. Don't trouble to dress. The ladies will have their bonnets on." Almost daily missives of like import from Mr. Smith dropped on me out of the blue, like feathers from some white overhanging bird of welcoming. Sometimes it was an interesting person or group whom I was bidden to meet, and sometimes another, but the occasions were always attractive. I went when I could, meeting a sparkling procession of theatrical, literary, and artistic people, some still remembered, but mostly, with Prospero's pageant, vanished into air too thin for the background of any retrospective delineation. My acquaintance with Mr. Arthur Smith made me known to his brother Albert, and one of the frequent dinners to which that hospitable gentleman bade me is brightly associated with a memory of Thackeray.

T. C. EVANS.

Surrey and Its Charm.*

"The man, Sir, who is tired of London is tired of life," said the great doctor. Nevertheless, in spite of this profound generality, Londoners, like all other urban dwellers, do at whiles tire of their town, with its noise and volume where the tide is ever at the flood and fretting. In such moods they long for the heaths and commons and woodland inexpressibly pregnant with peace.

Now, the little book dealing with the story and scenery of Surrey, in the Dent County Guide Series, makes one feel that it is a great thing for a city like London to have so much tranquil beauty so near, so easy to reach and enjoy. A journey of an hour by rail, or an hour and a half at most, will carry one from the crowded metropolis to any corner of that famous county of Fuller's, where the nightingales sing as loudly as in the Duke of Wellington's Elm Grove in the songful woods of Alhambra; where the turtle doves nest, and where the rabbits feed quite unconcerned at man's presence. What beauties of nature Mr. Jerrold makes you see as you follow him in his rambles, and how the soft golden air of Surrey seems to deaden all the din! One would incline to fancy that even the monstrous awe-engendering engines of the London and Southwestern Railway Company (whose main lines run right across the county, by the way,) instinctively imbibe the quiet and run as deft and as still as humming birds. Here is the "witching, winding Wey," with its sloping hills of pine and birch and oak; here is an antique abbey, moss covered and decayed, speaking of the transit of human worth and human vices, both of which Dante makes his Ulysses long for and seek to understand; here, a little to one side of the road where the foxgloves grow, is a red brick house covered with creepers dating from the days of Henry VIII.; here is an old church, with its Norman towers, its quaint gables and windows, whose mighty stones brood speechlessly upon the past; here are the grim ruins of some lordly castle's keep; here is some rambling bit of a village, with its picturesque graveyard. And here are Gilbert White's Surrey mountains!

Of course we know that it is not alone in scenic attraction that Surrey is rich. Is the little county not, also, full of historical associations, from the Meadows of Runnimede, where the Barons wrested the Great Charter from a King, to Sutton Place, where lived Sir Richard Weston, who "brought the first clover grass, about 1645, out of Brabant and Flanders" into England? In between these two poles of contemplation there are, to be sure, all shades and levels of historical values; and then, there are the literary associations, too, which are as plentiful as blackberries in the days of Shakespeare.

Was it not in that "long house" by the railway station in Chertsey, where "the last accents flowed from Cowley's tongue," (as Spence has it quaintly in his "Anecdotes,") while Dean Sprat was a-visiting? Was it not in the gardens of Sir William Temple's "Moor Park" that Swift first met Stella; was it not in the mansion of Moor Park that the "Battle of the Books" was written? and was it not here, too, that King William III. taught Jonathan "the proper way to cut asparagus?" Is not Farnham the birthplace of the best of all haters, William Cobbett, whose "Rural Rides" even to-day is one of the least conventional and most fascinating of guide books to Southern England? It was at Buford Bridge at the foot of Box Hill that Keats was staying in November of 1817 when he was finishing "Endymion." Hill, dale, and "little river" are there for us in the twentieth century, and but little changed from the times when Keats profited by them and shewed them to us in the latter half of his poem. It was at Buford Bridge, also, that Nelson staid awhile before leaving England on the journey which ended at Trafalgar. And it was in the hamlet of Bishopsgate that Shelley wrote "Alastor."

Yes, if Mr. Jerrold's book treats of one of the smallest of English counties, it treats certainly of one of the finest and choicest. If Kent, according to Fuller's history, be "the first Garden of England, Surrey ranks next and second, only because lacking a seacoast. Hear Fuller, the quaint, describing gardening as the first of Surrey manufactures:

> I mean not such which is only for pleasure (whereof Surrey hath more than a share with other shires) to feast the sight and smell with flowers and walks, whilst the rest of the body is famished, but such as is for profit, which some seventy years since [that would be about the last quarter of the sixteenth century] was first brought into the country, before which time there was great deficiency thereof. For we fetched most of our cherries from Flanders, apples from France, and hardly had a mess of rath-ripe peas but from Holland, which were dainties for ladies, they came so far and cost so dear. Since gardening hath crept out of Holland to Sandwich in Kent, and thence into this county, where though they have given six pounds an acre and upward, they have made their rent, lived comfortably, and set many people to work. Oh, the incredible profit by digging of ground! For though it be confessed that the plough beats the spade out of distance for speed (almost as much as the press beats the pen) yet what the spade wants in the quantity of the ground it manureth it recompenseth with the plenty of the fruit it yieldeth. * * * It may be hoped that in process of time aniseeds, cumminseed, (yea, rice itself,) with the other garden ware now fetched from beyond the seas may grow in our own land, enough for its use, especially if some ingenious gentleman would encourage the industrious gardeners by letting ground on reasonable rates unto them.

Mr. Jerrold points out that in process of time England has gotten far beyond the growing of cumminseed and aniseed, and ingenious gentlemen have passed laws by which industrious gardeners can obtain allotments of land for the purposes of what the French call la petite culture. "The extent to which this important manufacture of Surrey has grown," says Mr. Jerroid, "will be seen by great stretches of cabbage fields and other evidences of market gardening all along the Valley of the Thames."

It may be added that special articles on the ornithology of Surrey, the flora, the fauna, &c., make up one-third of the volume under notice, and will be found interesting to those who care for wild life.

"Sconset Cottage Life."*

"'Sconset has undergone some marked changes, mainly in the construction of many new and palatial cottages and a broad highway from 'town' since the events of this little book occurred," writes Judge Northrup in the preface to his second edition, now published; "but it and the life in it are essentially the same as twenty years ago." (It was a score of twelve-months back that the first edition saw the light.)" Yes, those who know their 'Sconset are aware that the tiny fishing hamlet on the south side of the Island of Nantucket is still drowsy with memories of the past; she has gathered them about her, and, draped in them, dreams on. There, still, many quaint customs survive the day when whale was king, the air is redolent of ship memories; there, still, the lichen grows on the cobbles of the narrow streets; there, still, the old town pump supplies the entire population.

Lovers of 'Sconset, therefore, will have a cordial greeting for this little book, which relates the actual experiences of the author and his family for one Summer in the hamlet, and which pictures the island scenery faithfully and well. Now it is the glamour of the moors at sunset, now it is a veil of sea fog rolling in from the ripe; now the sun, half hidden in mist, streaks across the soft turf of ancient sheep pastures, or strikes full upon the gleaming tower of Sankaty Headlight. The illustrations, too, of Mr. Northrup's book are an agreeable feature. The picture of the antique town pump, showing the narrow parallel lanes of streets running along the bluff with the cottages in little inclosures, two or three in a group; the tiny "Post Office," with Capt. Baxter's famous ship's figurehead in his dooryard; the lighthouse, situated on a bank eighty-five feet above the level of the sea—all these are full of meaning to those who have once sojourned among them.

*SURREY. By Walter Jerrold. With Special Articles on the Bird Life, Flowers, Entomology, Geology, &c., of the County. By J. A. Bucknall, M. A.; Edward Step, F. L. S.; the Rev. P. J. Vernon, Prof. E. Hull, LL. D., and Duncan Tovey. Illustrated by J. A. Symington. Pp. 312. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.; London: J. M. Dent & Co.

*"SCONSET COTTAGE LIFE. Being a Summer on Nantucket Island. By A. Judd Northrup. (Second Edition.) Illustrated. Chapters XVII. Pp. 160. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. $1.

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MR. SPOFFORD.

An Interesting Address on His Work in the Library of Congress.

AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD, for many years Librarian of Congress, and still connected with that institution, recently made a very interesting address before the New York School of Library Science. It pertained largely to his own work in the Library of Congress and the struggle that was necessary in order to secure an adequate building in which to house the Nation's collection. Below will be found the greater portion of Mr. Spofford's remarks.

"Your library class has had the good fortune to be born into an age which some of us hope will be known as the age of libraries, the age in which free public collections of books are being formed all over the country in numbers heretofore unknown; the age of State library laws, now in force in every American Commonwealth save ten; the age of Andrew Carnegie, patron saint of free libraries, whom earlier ages of belief would have canonized and perhaps worshiped as a being of superhuman beneficence. This more critical age regards him as a man of shrewd, realistic common sense, wise in bestowing his gifts for public benefit in his lifetime; wiser yet in bestowing them under the stern condition precedent that when he gives the building the community shall give the books and shall maintain a proper library force to administer them. Thus he secures a lively interest in the library; thus he teaches the great lesson that people must stand on their own feet and pay their own bills; thus the library becomes every man's care, and cities and towns will be better governed as the growing citizens grow more and more intelligent through the use of libraries. The Carnegie library methods are intensely practical. He does not belong to that ineffectual class who pray devoutly every day, 'Thy kingdom come,' but who never put their own shoulders to the wheel nor do anything whatever to help it come.

"If I were to attempt to tell you of the troubles that daily and hourly beset the service of books in those long years when the National Library was piled up in the Capitol, I should have to pour out upon you literally a whole Iliad of woes. I will only touch lightly the ungrateful theme, for after our long and weary struggles in that wilderness, we have at last reached the promised land. Fancy to yourselves your situation if required to put 600,000 volumes into a space whose utmost capacity for shelves was only 300,000. Picture to yourselves the librarian and his assistants, daily piling up the overflow in each department of the library, for the classification was kept up all the time, so that the accessions lined the floors everywhere near their related books upon the shelves. See them receiving by every mail a new flood of books, pamphlets, periodicals, musical compositions, engravings, prints, chromos, and photographs, to be added to the enormous mass, swollen by constantly arriving auction purchases of books from American or foreign sales, and by selections from the new books of the day not due the library by copyright. This went on year by year, until we were literally snowed under, only our snow was of a kind that never melted nor diminished, but kept on falling evermore. There we were, hourly engaged in endeavoring to construct out of our literary chaos some approximation to a cosmos. And in the midst of it all were the incessant calls of Congress and the public for books and information which required immediate search in the ever-growing piles of accessions to find what was needed. If the right books were not found by an assistant, I went for them myself, and, aided by memory of size or color of binding, (for nearly every book added had passed through my hands,) almost invariably found the work required.

"Is it any wonder that the absolute and pressing need of a library building was urged upon Congress? This was done year after year in the reports of the Librarian, setting forth the woeful distress of the situation, only too apparent even to casual observers; much more evident to those in Congress (few and far between) who took interest enough in the condition of its library to inspect it. While the joint committee of both Houses on the library were always earnest champions of a new building, there were others, high in influence and station, who opposed it. A distinguished Senator, Chairman of the all-powerful Committee on Appropriations, (who has since departed this life,) was one day in the library, when I took occasion to represent to him in few words the necessity of prompt and timely provision for the Nation's books, which were suffering increasing injury, besides unduly hampering and delaying the use of them by Congress and the reading public. He fended off the subject by insisting on the much greater need of some internal improvements or public works which he hoped to see provided for at that session, and said that all provisions for a library building must wait two or three years yet. 'But what shall we do with this ever-increasing flood of books in the meantime?' I inquired. 'Put 'em under the bed,' was the dignified reply.

"Another still more distinguished Senator, who vigorously opposed every bill providing for a separate library building, proposed and advocated a scheme for relieving the overcrowded library by shelving the inner concave surface of the Capitol dome, which might thus be honeycombed with books from the space above the pictures in the rotunda to the apex. This brilliant and original scheme, if carried into effect, would have accommodated less than twelve years' growth of the Library, and would, moreover, have immeasurably increased all the difficulties of its daily service. But some statesmen, like the eloquent departed one referred to, are quite impervious to any figures of arithemetic, being too much enamored of their own figures of speech.

"The Library Building, however, was carried through Congress at last by the triumphant majority of more than two-thirds, both in Senate and House. Long as it was waited for, fifteen years being consumed in opposition, disagreements, and postponements, it passed finally in such terms as to secure a much more ample, as well as more beautiful, structure than would have resulted from much earlier action. Congress had been gradually educated up to larger views of what a National Government library really means. Yet they viewed the result with surprise at its magnificence, for they had literally builded wiser than they knew.

"One of the numerous vexations that interrupted my proper work as Librarian was the immense burden of copyright business. I had no right to complain of this, for I had brought it upon myself by recommending to Congress in 1870 the transfer to the library of all copyright records, whether past or future, as the sole effectual means of securing the books to which the United States Library was entitled by law. Still, it proved a steady and increasing drain upon my vitality and time, and sorely tried a patience which I had once deemed inexhaustible. I could not delegate the countless questions arising of what, among the manifold printed articles coming in, were lawful subjects of copyright and what were not; for such decisions must be uniform, and must emanate from the sole responsible head. Then arose legal questions without end; such as claims of exclusive property in a noun or an adjective by mere copyright entry; or endeavors to convince the hard headed librarian that a label of Pears' soap was not an article of manufacture, but a literary production; or some other ingenious attempt to evade the patent laws and fees. The great case of infringement of copyright in the Encyclopedia Britannica by American reprints consumed much of my time and more of my patience, for I had to be examined and cross-examined by opposing counsel, who made a court-room of the library for days, or of so much of it as they could be squeezed into, while examining my records of copyright.

"On one of these days a peculiarly aggravating counsel for publishers, who had perverted my plain statement with persistent effrontery, pressed me to give over again an explanation that I had just made as clear as sunlight. I thought it was time to check his impertinence, and merely answered: 'I can only say to you, Sir, in the words of Dr. Johnson to similar demands, when his interlocutor professed not to understand: "Sir, I have found you an argument; I am not obliged to find you an understanding."' This penetrated even the thick skin of the pettifogger, and the examination proceeded with less waste of words.

"We librarians, if not too busy to observe, (as nearly always happens,) have rare opportunities for the study of character. As no two faces are alike among the myriads of the earth's population, so no two readers have identical ways or personal characteristics. The many-sided men and women that come and go under the eye of the library attendants are objects of interest in proportion as they exhibit freely the quality of their minds. There is the alert, positive person, with quick, decisive air, who asks in the fewest words for what he wants, and expects to be served instantly. There is the slow, deliberate plodder, who moves as if he had all eternity before him in which to possess himself of his coveted book. There are nervous persons, and persons utterly without nerves; modest and retiring people, almost afraid to ask, lest they trouble you, and brusque, almost brutal persons, whose very manner would knock you down if you were not superior to all annoyances.

"There are two classes of readers who are specially to be commended to your care: The ones who are ignorant of everything and the ones who are cocksure of everything. You know what to do for the former, and can guide them by easy steps into the elements of knowledge. As for the latter, you have to be more careful, for there is no ignoramus so difficult to help or instruct as the ignoramus who thinks that he knows it all. You should begin by mildly insinuating not that he is mistaken—oh, no—but that there are facts which may possibly have escaped his attention. Then you can proceed to put before him such illustrative matter as you know is pertinent to the topic in hand. Assure him, further, that if he does not find what he seeks you will produce other authorities. Treated thus diplomatically, the sciolist may often find out for himself his errors, and, if not wholly beyond hope, may learn more modesty and less assurance from the lesson you have given.

"You will find that among the most delightful of library occupations is the perusal of sale catalogues of books. It opens a wide and suggestive field of information as to prices and editions, at the same time that it exercises the memory as to what books you already have in the library, what you have long wanted to acquire, and what prices you have previously seen quoted for the same books. Thus every new catalogue becomes a study in comparative library economy, as well as an aid to that mental classification of your knowledge which goes on continually.

"A librarian is almost daily asked what this, that, or the other book is worth, (meaning in money,) and while the annual 'Book Prices Current,' which have come to our aid during the last ten years sometimes help us to auction values, their use is limited by the restriction that no sales are reported of books bringing less than £1 in the London and $3 in the American book sales. When you have no precedents to guide you in the wide field of books that are out of print, (which includes a great majority of what have been printed,) you can inform the inquirer that the book is worth what it will fetch at auction, according to the Hudibrastic axiom:

> For what is worth in anything
> But so much money as it will bring?

"I have always made a practice of marking every auction catalogue as received, checking in the Americana and some other departments every book not known to be already in the library, and after due search of the card-title drawers by assistants, affixing limited bids to be sent out. The appraisal for these bids is to be made by finding the original published price from the bibliographies of the country in which it appeared, and bidding half or two-thirds of that figure, at discretion, according as the book is more or less wanted, or to knowledge of other probable chances of buying it.

"The Library of Congress has been largely built up by auction purchases, and this, if judiciously managed, is one of the most economical means of recruiting any library. When one hears of the enormous prices paid for certain book rarities at public competition, and concludes that in these days book collecting must be confined to millionaires, he does not consider that multitudes of books at these same auctions were sold at $1 a volume, but, of course, went wholly unrecorded. When I see that a (Denton's) 'Brief Description of New York,' (1670) sold last year at $2,000, though only a little pamphlet of twenty-one pages and two leaves, or that a 'Titus Andronicus' of 1611 brought $3,100 last month in London, I am tempted to offset these preposterous figures by telling of my purchase of the great folio, 'Grand Atlas,' of Blaauw, 540 colored maps, in twelve volumes, bound in bright, original vellum, at $1 a volume, at a Boston auction, or of twenty years of The Philadelphia Daily Press, well bound, at $1.20 a volume, at an auction sale in Philadelphia.

"One of my persistently recurring experiences has been to be questioned by newspapers or other periodicals as to who, in my opinion, were the greatest poets or novelists, or what were the ten best or three best books of the year. This I always considered a comparison of literary merit without any warrant in sense or reason. It is an attempt to grade the creations of the mind by a mere mathematical standard, instead of a metaphysical one. It undertakes to measure men's books as you would measure off dry goods, by a yard-stick, or take the comparative weight of pigs or cattle, at so many pounds avoirdupois. Who knows which of two romances so totally unlike as 'Henry Esmond' and 'Les Miserables' is the greater novel? It would be quite as reasonable to ask if the planet Mars is more impressive than the planet Venus, or to demand of us whether a lily is more beautiful than a rose. Each has its own merits and each its own defects. If I am asked to pronounce whether 'David Harum' is the greatest novel of the age, I might reply that I see no greatness about it, except its great sale and great slang, and that the verdict of the next age will probably be that it is not literature at all.

"For this class of questions it is well enough to respond that it is not possible to measure literary merit by arithmetical standards, and that judgment on the relative value of authors is respectfully declined.

"Some years ago came out lists of what were naively denominated 'the hundred best books,' and Sir John Lubbock in an unguarded hour put his name to a selection many of which would make angels weep. Then that keen critic, John Ruskin, after tearing Sir John's list to shreds, a thing not at all difficult, produced a list of his own special favorites, some of which neither gods nor men could well endure, if required to read them through. Individual judgments will always be found of small value, because colored by the idiosyncrasies of the judges, or the unduly deep impression made by some certain books read in certain moods or at certain periods of life.

"Librarians are constantly asked what is the best encyclopedia, or the best history of the United States. I reply that there is no work of superlative excellence in either field; that all have certain merits and all palpable defects, developed on close investigation. Then the inquirer is supplied with the volumes that are in most request, and invited to examine them side by side. Indeed, it is hazardous to award to any book unqualified commendation, and one of the most frequent remarks to be made to the librarian's customers is, 'We don't warrant our goods.'

"Finally, my friends, let us not sit down in easy unconcern and felicitate ourselves that a library millennium has arrived, or is about to be ushered in. Such a golden age is not yet ready to dawn, even by the aid of the Carnegie millions. The library of the future must depend upon something more than money—its real foundation is man's immortal mind—that commanding power which is regnant over lands and seas—

> Whatever clime the sun's bright circle warms.

"Let me remind you that to most readers the librarian and his aids are even more than the library. Its widest usefulness comes from the skill and promptitude with which you are able to satisfy every want, to answer every inquiry, and to open every avenue to knowledge.

"In a very true sense the function of the librarian does not yield in importance to any of what are called the learned professions. We do not unduly magnify our office when we say that it, and it alone, has for its mission to gather and to dispense all the learning of the world.

"You will find plenty of cavilers to undervalue the work that is done in libraries and to claim that newspapers do far more than books to promote the public intelligence. Never believe them. While the ephemeral brood of the journals goes spawning on, and each day's output is quickly read and as quickly forgotten, the great thoughts that are garnered up in books remain evermore, inspiring and quickening the world of readers, generation after generation.

"There are no creations of the mind so influential or so permanent as the masterpieces of literature that are found in libraries. And there is no sphere of human effort more practically useful than the preparation of those keys to knowledge which we term bibliographies. He whose careful, unremitting labor furnishes the means of unlocking to all any of the vast stores of science and literature is a public benefactor. To this high mission you are dedicated. You have for incentives all that can appeal to generous minds enlisted in the great cause of human enlightenment. You have rare opportunities to study both the theory and the practice of the art which you have chosen. The day is not distant when all that you are now learning will aid you in achieving that to which every one should aspire—I mean a signally useful career.

"And when our mission on earth is ended, and our work done; when the frost comes to the head and the furrow to the cheek; when this human life, so rich in promise and performance, so full of labor and of fruition, shall close for each one of us, may we find others worthy to take up and carry forward the duties that we lay down, worthy to transmit the ever-growing heritage of knowledge to the ages that are to follow."

A Woman's First Novel.*

"Mills of God" is said to be a woman's first novel. If this be true, the author, Elinor Macartney Lane, has much to be proud of. She has studied her art and has a serious view of it. She is not timid in the use of fundamental incident, and while not especially ingenious in the development of plot, she is far from being without ability in the presentment of character. But the thoughtful reader will wish that she had laid her soul at nature's feet rather than in the lap of the time. She is a child of fashion, and she worships form. This novel is the product of a passing mood of humanity.

When are we to come to the end of the story of the wonderful, erratic, entrancing beauty of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century in the blessed colonies of his Majesty George of England? When is her faithful servitor, himself the victim of her fascination, to leave off telling us of her wonderful beauty, her courage, her pride, her force of character, and her waywardness? She is a delicious creature, indeed, and she sometimes is positively inspiring, but there is an end to our powers of enthusiasm. "A Lady of Quality" taught us much about this wonderful person in England, while Mr. Churchill found another side of her in America in his Dorothy Manners. Is she to become for us the eternal feminine?

And when will the novelists give over imitating what they fondly fancy to be the style of the earlier time? "The scarlet came into her face, and I thought for a minute she would leave him in anger, though in the end she did but sit down beside him on the garden seat, saying it was no great matter, and could easily go till dressing time." Again, "There was a wonderful braveness of bearing about him," and so on. It is not overhard to write in this manner, for the trick of it is not deep. And since one great master, now unhappily laid under the sod, left us such perfect models of it, we have easy access to the pattern. Robert Louis Stevenson showed us how to give the antique aspect to our stories and make the good serving man prattle with the dew of the dawn in his speech. For proof read "The Master of Ballantrae." And, for that, you can find a very fine touch of the same style in "Lorna Doone."

The truth of the matter is that many novels of this sort are being made just now to please the public taste, which by and by will change and leave the present novels for something different. The author of "Mills of God" has talent and can write a more original book. She will have to do so if she desires to live beyond the passing hour. For a first book this one is promising. Perhaps the action of the heroine in raising an illegitimate son as the child of her husband will excite some readers into supposing that a new power has arisen in fiction, but there is nothing of this sort that has not been tried by one author or another. There is no new wickedness under the sun.

If we were by way of wishing to "boom" this book we should call it shockingly immoral; for no author ever tried harder than this one to show her heroine doing a dreadful thing, while the narrator was presenting her to us as under the influence of the holiest of emotions. But so long as young wives do not take it too seriously, we suppose this book will do no great harm. If the young wives wish to be like Lady Elinor, they will not ask Mrs. Lane to furnish them with excuses.

We find the largest encouragement in this new author in the clearness of her presentation of character, in her ability to create an atmosphere, and in her forceful management of some of the dramatic situations in her book. There are places, however, in which the action drags, and in these the interest of the reader, too, grows somewhat slack. But these are the faults of an untrained writer, or at least of one who lacks larger experience. On the whole "Mills of God" is a well-written, interesting and readable novel.

*MILLS OF GOD. By Elinor Macartney Lane. Pp. 337. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Sidney Lee on Cosmo Monkhouse.

Incidental to a very graceful tribute which Sidney Lee pays the late Cosmo Monkhouse in the current number of the Athenaeum, we learn the extent of the latter's work in the "Dictionary of National Biography." His articles numbered 137 in all, and their subjects cover the whole field of English art. Among them are to be noted articles on the Sculptors Chantrey and Gibson; the portrait painters Gainsborough, Hopner, Sir Thomas Lawrence, John Opie, and George Richmond; the landscape painters Constable and David Cox, the animal painter Landseer, the genre painters Maclise, Moreland, Muiready, and Stothard; the historical painter Benjamin West; while not the least valuable are those concerning the water-colorists Girtin, Paul Sandby, Hunt, Samuel Prout, and Varley. Says Mr. Lee:

Monkhouse's most elaborate contributions to the "Dictionary" were probably his memoirs of Reynolds and Turner. These articles supply a vast amount of information in a small space, and illustrate his power of combining complete records of fact with critical appreciation of artistic achievement. In the forthcoming supplement to the "Dictionary" Monkhouse will be mainly represented by a memoir of Millais, which will, I think, be regarded as a very characteristic piece of work. He has also contributed to the supplementary volumes memoirs of the Academicians Armitage, Burgess, and Cope. In all regards Monkhouse proved himself an ideal contributor. He spared himself no trouble in collecting and testing his information. At every point he endeavored to respect the principles of the undertaking, and I never knew him to fail in cheerful response to the demands that his editor made upon him. It was not my good fortune to see him very often, but his genial and sympathetic nature made me feel whenever we met that he was a trusty friend.

1901

BOOKS AND MEN.

"Little Dumpy Puritans." The Essex House Press has in preparation for early issue two books, uniform in size, form, and binding, (white vellum,) with the Essex House Bunyan, the Press's third issue, a few copies of which are still unsold. The two books in question, "John Woolman's Journal" and William Penn's "Fruits of Solitude," will, with the "Pilgrim's Progress" already issued, make up a series of "little dumpy Puritans," dignified and pleasing in their typographical features. These three books have been universally beloved by all who have known them, and yet they have never been honored by good type, good printing, or good paper. It is hoped, therefore, that this Essex House edition may supply a long-felt want. The "Pilgrim's Progress," which contains a frontispiece by Reginald Savage, was issued in an edition numbering 750 copies; but the companion volumes will be limited to 250 copies of each, at £2 2s. per volume. "John Woolman's Journal" will contain a frontispiece engraved from a wood block by Reginald Savage.

"Piers Plowman." The next publication of the Elston Press will be a folio edition of "Piers Plowman." The volume will contain a page 12 by 9 inches in size, showing double columns, printed in the Chaucer type in black and red. This will be the most important volume so far undertaken at the Press; the text used being that edited by Prof. Skeat from the version revised and enlarged by its author about A. D. 1377. This text, generally considered the standard, has been implicitly followed, the early English spelling being preserved, even to the use of an arbitrary character originally designed by the scribes to serve three purposes. It is here, as originally, used for Y initially, gh medially, and gh or z finally. The wood blocks for the symbolical cuts and large initial letters at the beginning of each of the light passus are from designs by H. M. O'Kane. The edition will be limited to 300 copies on hand-made paper, bearing the water mark of the Press; the volume to be bound in plain boards with linen back, the title of the volume to be on paper labels. No tall copies will be issued, the price of the book to be $10 net. It is hoped to have the volume ready for delivery during September. Mr. Clarke Conwell's present address is the Elston Press, Meadow Lane, New Rochelle, N. Y.

"Alice in Wonderland." It is commonly supposed that the first edition of Lewis Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" was published in London in 1866 by The Macmillan Company. As a matter of fact it now appears that there was an edition published in London in 1865 and then shipped to the Appletons in this country in sheets. Only two copies of the original edition were retained in England. This imported edition was published in the United States under the date "1866." It would appear that after the sheets had been exported from England another edition was made up in England, and the first English edition was different in typographical arrangement from that placed on the American market in the early part of 1866. G. M. Williamson, the well-known book collector of Grand View, N. Y., has a copy of both the supposed first English edition, the real English first edition, and the first American edition. He finds upon investigation that the real first English edition, which is so very rare and valuable, and which was not placed upon the English market at all, is identical with the first American edition. Of this first American edition a large quantity was sold. It thus appears that the first edition of this strange book by a stranger author, although printed in England and being distinctly an English book, was really published in the United States. There is so little difference between the real and the supposed first edition that only careful examination discloses it, but the disclosure of the general fact will make nearly all "Alice" first editions much more inexpensive than they have been, book collectors believe.

Stevenson First Editions. George M. Williamson, the book collector, is having printed privately a volume containing facsimile reproductions of the title pages of all of Stevenson's works, including the very rare hand-printed books made by Lloyd Osborne in California. The volume will also contain several unpublished portraits of Stevenson, one fine etching being a reproduction of a picture of the Scotch author given by Stevenson's mother to Miss Cunningham, who was for so many years the author's nurse. There is to be also a reproduction of a medallion brooch, also a former possession of Miss Cunningham's, but now owned by Mr. Williamson, containing a lock of Stevenson's hair when he was a child. There are to be only about twenty-five copies printed, but they will be upon the finest hand-made paper, some upon Japan paper. The work will be similar, on the whole, to the volume of Eugene Field's Tribune Primer, published by Mr. Williamson last year and by many erroneously ascribed to Francis Wilson's origination.

History a Mohawk Might Write. Mr. J. O. Brant-Sero, a full-blooded Mohawk Indian descended from Joseph Brant, the great Captain of the Six Nations during the border wars of the Revolution, has himself considered the project of writing a book on the New York Indians. This fact appeared in a letter he wrote early in July to the author of "The Old New York Frontier." Mr. Brant-Sero was at the time visiting England, having just returned from viewing the war in South Africa. He says: "I as an Indian of the Mohawk Nation have been approached and reproached over and over and over again about writing a book on the same subject which you have dealt with. I quite realize the responsibility of such an undertaking, and I fear my failure in the matter has been on the side of caution. Although I grew up in an atmosphere of boundless tales of folk-lore and traditional histories of the past, there is a great barrier which I believe exists in all Indians preventing me and others from giving to the world this knowledge gained from the lips of our aged people. Libraries and reading of a far-reaching kind will alone enable us completely to throw off that stoical reserve inherent in our nature."

Dobson's "Carmina Votiva." The little volume of fugitive verse by Austin Dobson, which his friend Edmund Gosse selected and saw through the press—recently mentioned in a cable dispatch to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW—has now been distributed to the subscribers, (it was subscribed for five times over.) As has already been announced, it is called "Carmina Votiva, and Other Occasional Verses"; it bears the legend "Enter a Song Shading—Old Play" upon its title page, and is dedicated to "Andrew Lang, master of many things, (the lighter lyre included,) by his old friend the author." The "Carmina" are sixty-three in number, and occupy ninety-nine pages. On the closing page, by way of a motto, is a reprint of the rondel—

Too hard it is to sing
In these untuneful times.

The text is neatly printed upon good paper, but without ostentation. In the brief preface we learn that the "Carmina" are alike in this, that none of them is now to be found in any of the author's published (and still obtainable) volumes. Some of them are printed from ephemeral sources, others have never appeared before, one or two have been restored from the earliest issues of his poems. It may be added that several early lyrics which Mr. Dobson dropped out of his later editions and his "Collected Poems" are herein to be found. Among them is the charming rondeau beginning:

Rose, in the hedge-row growing,
Where the scent of the fresh sweet hay
Comes up from the fields new-mown,
You know it—you know it—alone,
So I gather you here to-day.

The Marriage of George IV. In Justin McCarthy's "History of the Four Georges and William IV.," published recently by Harper & Brothers, the author gives no details of the matrimonial alliance which the Prince of Wales, afterward George IV., made with Mrs. Fitzherbert, passing the affair by with allusions to the Prince's generally accepted "heartless" treatment of the lady. Mrs. Rawson's novel, "A Lady of the Regency," also published in the Spring by the Harpers, is the only romance we know that details in fiction the royal escapades and Court intrigues of this period, and it is gratifying to note that it is among the few genuine historical novels that are likely to survive the deluge of the last few years. Mrs. Rawson's sympathies are with the actual wife of the Prince, the unlucky Caroline of Brunswick, and she is as near to the historical character as an absolute creation can hope to be, which is more than can be said of most real personages in fiction. An additional interest attaches to the subject at present because of Mr. Fyvie's instructive article in The Nineteenth Century, which for the first time unfolds the facts underlying the sentimental morganatic marriage of George IV. to Mrs. Fitzherbert in 1785. This well-documented paper would show that the lady was far from being ill-treated, and received an annuity and lived in comparative luxury to the day of her death in 1837. Even when Caroline of Brunswick, at the accession, took her place beside George IV., as the actual Queen, his morganatic wife could scarcely have envied her. Princess of Wales she was not, and Queen she could never be, but, as Lord Albemarle says, "as far as the laws of her Church could make her so," she was the wife of George, Prince of Wales and King of England.

Matilde Serao. "The Land of Cockayne," which was recently published by Harper & Brothers, is attracting so much attention that possibly a few facts concerning the career of the author may be found interesting as supplementing the brief note about her recently presented in a cable dispatch to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. In private life Matilde Serao is known as the wife of Edouardo Scarfoglio, a Neapolitan journalist and the proprietor of the Mattino di Napoli, on whose staff she herself is an industrious collaborator. Her talent seems to be inherited from her father, who was also a journalist—one of that unfortunate group who suffered exile during the closing years of Bourbon sway in southern Italy. It was during this exile that Signora Serao was born at Patras, Greece, in 1857. For upward of a quarter of a century she has had an active experience in journalism, both in Rome and in Naples, and to this journalistic training, no doubt, much of her vivid and graphic style is due, as well as the fact that she is the only one of the prominent living novelists in Italy who has equaled the writers of fiction in other countries in the prolific output of her literary production. Her recent visit to the Holy Land has resulted in a delightful volume, entitled "The Land of Jesus." It is to be hoped that this volume will appear in the series of her works which Harper & Brothers are now publishing. Signora Serao leads an idyllic life in her charming home in Naples, dividing her time between her pen, four children, and her yacht, Fantasia, which takes its name from one of her early novels.

Brief Personals. T. Jenkins Haines, author of "The Cruise of the Petrel," recently published by McClure, Phillips & Co., is busy on a novel of the clipper ships of 1820 in which slaves were transported.

***For some time Rufus Rockwell Wilson, author of "Rambles in Colonial Byways" and other books of a semi-historical character, has been employed upon a work entitled "Washington: the Federal City," which will be issued in two volumes. It is now in press with the J. B. Lippincott Company. Mr. Wilson's treatment of the subject should give to his writing a wide interest. He treats of men quite as much as of events, and the close relations between the history of the Federal capital and the history of the country give the book more than a local aspect.

***It seems that we were mistaken in our theory that the topics discussed in The Bookman under the heading "A Chronicle of Our Own Times," are the work of a corps of specialists writing over the common pseudonym of "Mansfield Allan." There is really a Mansfield Allan; he is an associate editor of The International Year Book, and he writes all the items referred to himself.

***H. Phelps Whitmarsh, Civil Governor of the Province of Benguet, Luzon, who has just been exonerated at Manila from the charges made against him in connection with the administration of his office, is a well-known Anglo-American journalist and story writer. The son of an English clergyman, he left home at an early age and went to sea, meeting with all manner of hardships on land and water, and incidentally getting the material for an autobiographical volume called "The World's Rough Hand," published by The Century Company in 1898. This chronicles his adventures as a sailor, a jack-of-all-trades in Australia, a pearl-diver in the Indian Ocean, &c. Mr. Whitmarsh went to the Philippines as a correspondent, and was the first American to be appointed to a civil Governorship.

***Thirty-five large photographs, all views in the Island of Luzon, Philippines, have been placed on exhibition in the Astor Library Building. These pictures, which were presented to the library by Mr. Eliot Norton, are very clean products of the camera, and illustrate in an interesting manner the scenery of our new possessions in the Far East. There are views along the shore and inland, in towns and villages, on the highways and by-ways. Not only the topography of the country is illustrated, but its architecture, forms of boats, shipping, roads, plant life, and many other things which make up the life and surroundings of the natives.

***Says Everybody's Magazine: "To determine just exactly what quality it is that makes a book the 'best selling book of the year' is a task quite aside from literary criticism proper, and is about as futile and vexatious as to try and determine what it is makes women wear hoops one year and bustles the next. We have to leave the domain of ideas and come flatly down to mechanics, and then we begin to see that it is the same quality that makes a train of cars run down hill without an engine."

***It is curious how some catchword for a title will, by a strange coincidence, occur to several writers almost simultaneously. In rapid succession we have had "The Heaven-Kissing Hill," by Julia Magruder; "Dwellers in the Hills," by Melville D. Post; "A Princess of the Hills," by Mrs. Burton Harrison, and now we are to have as the September novel in the Harpers' American Contemporary Novels Series "The Strength of the Hills," by Florence Wilkinson. Miss Wilkinson was more original in the title of her first book, published by Herbert Stone & Co. two years ago, and called "The Lady of the Fire-Flowers."

***A monument to the memory of John Arthur Rimbaud, the so-called "French Poe," whose original morbidness enriched French literature with eight or ten remarkable poems, has just been set up in Charleville, France, his native place. Paul Verlaine "discovered" Rimbaud several years ago. The monument consists of a bust portrait designed by M. Gaterné, who has also written a sympathetic life of Rimbaud. But the latter never courted the laurels of literature, and always considered himself an amateur versifier. As an explorer, however, he took himself seriously. He was one of the first Europeans to win the good graces of Menelek, and from the then isolated Abyssinia he addressed valuable communications to the French Geographical Society, thereby gaining the esteem of savants who had never heard of his poetry. At the same time, his explorations were unknown in the Latin Quarter, where, believing him dead, his memory was revived by anecdotes and criticisms of his verse in bohemian journals and periodicals. When at last he returned to France a rich man, he was obliged to enter the hospital at Marseilles as a consequence of an accident due to a fall from a horse. His leg was amputated, but he died soon after. Owing to his literary gifts and his spirit of adventure he has also been called a modern Villon.

"The Traitor's Way," by S. Levett-Yeats, which will shortly be published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, is a novel the scene of which is laid at the time of the terrible struggle between the Huguenots and the Catholics in France, just before the massacre at St. Bartholomew.

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SPORT.

Mr. Aflalo's Account of the Sportsman in Europe.*

IN his preface Mr. F. G. Aflalo explains what is the character of the handsome volume with the title "Sport in Europe." "Here are articles on the sport obtained in the different countries, collected from the pens of representative sportsmen." The supremacy of the English sportsman is acknowledged, however, since three of the chapters are written by Englishmen, who have followed the game in foreign countries. Of course the appreciation of what is game varies, for as the editor writes: "An animal that is only trapped as vermin in one country may, however, be correctly coveted for the gun in another; and it is necessary when surveying under such guidance so vast and so variously populated an area as is Europe to take the broadest possible view of sport."

As to the game laws, nothing could have been more natural than the changes made since feudal times. Then the hunt was the privilege of the Court, the nobles, and the clergy. The death penalty awaited the deer slayer. The French Revolution at once deprived the nobility of their hunting rights. In France, the editor thinks, license has been carried too far, and in the volume under notice M. Caillard's article "is one long indictment of the present Government of France for its neglect of the most simple measures for restoring the former wealth of game." The Spanish and the Portuguese contributors to the work insist that in their own country "there are no game laws."

In Belgium and Holland it is the hare which fires the heart of the sportsman. In England the shooting of a fox is deemed as something near to murder, while in Scotland a man may shoot a fox and nothing is said. In Hungary the lynx is the most coveted of game, and in Roumania he is trapped as vermin. In Spain the eagle is considered as a fine game bird, since the Duke of Frias puts down the noble bird on his list, but then, too, vulture shooting finds admirers in Spain. There is no accounting for tastes.

Mr. W. A. Baillie-Grohman writes of sport in Austria. The stag, the prize of the chase in Austria, is not stalked as in Scotland. He is shot in the rutting season. It is a business requiring great skill and patience. The roe deer is also found apparently in large numbers, as 70,000 are said to be killed every year in Austria. Sometimes the hunter imitates the call of the doe. As to bears and wild boars, none of the latter is found outside of the private parks, and ursus is also rare. The chamois on the northern spurs of the Alps furnish fine sport. Fair chamois grounds may be rented at from $2,000 to $2,500 a year. There are some curious customs kept up in both Austria and Germany when big game is killed. It is called the presenting of the twig. "After a stag is killed, the keeper takes off his hat and lays on it a small twig of fir or pine (for chamois a twig of the latchen is taken) which has been drawn over the bullet hole in the hart's body, and thus presents it to the sportsman, be he his master or guest, who has brought down the beast." There must be fair fishing in Austria, for Mr. Baillie-Grohman tells of the grayling, trout, saibling, and in the Danube of the Salmo hucho, which weighs sixty pounds.

Baron Donald Schonberg is the authority for hunting and fishing in Germany. He believes that there is "close relationship" between the Teuton and the Englishman. The German is quite indifferent for the latest fashion in knickerbockers. He hunts not for show or for the pot. Pretty generally he is a fair naturalist. German keepers are men carefully selected, who have seen service in the ranks, and besides that are well up in forestry. Poaching is severely dealt with. "In Bavaria, Silesia, Posen, and Prussia, where big game is preserved, shooting a poacher at sight is the practice and often a necessity.

The old German custom of making a grand parade after the day's sport is still adhered to. "At the end of a day's shoot the game is collected and laid out carefully in due order of merit, and then the master and his guests examine it, generally just before or after dinner. Often after dark, when the castle yard or the country house lawn is lit up by torches, and the keepers sounding the halali on their bugles, it is a pretty sight, and a sporting conclusion to a day's good sport." The great elk is still to be found in the forest of Ibenhorst, in the Province of East Prussia. He is a sacred animal, that is to say, no common sportsman can shoot him. He is the quarry for royalty. The red deer holds the first place as game. Up to the seventeenth century royalty alone had the right to follow the red deer. In those benighted times the killing of a stag by a nobody was considered a greater offense than murder. On the Tyrolese frontier there are chamois and also red deer. In Brandenburg, Westphalia, the Rhine Provinces, and Alsace-Lorraine there are wild boars. There is no pigsticking. The boar, driven by dogs, is shot. Hunting with hounds, when the stag was followed, or coursing, rather belongs to the past. During the last thirty years, however, there has been a revival of hunting with dogs, and to-day there are many packs, "but most are of a more or less military character," and that sounds queerly.

For France, M. Paul Caillard writes: "Although the French have, with surprising aptitude, given themselves up to hard training for sport, it would, indeed, be difficult to institute any satisfactory comparison between the French and the English modes of practicing it." Physical education has been neglected. "To be frank," writes M. Caillard, "the true sportsman is a rara avis in France." In all France there is but one regularly worked pack of foxhounds and they are to be found at Pau. There are, however, several packs of staghounds in the neighborhood of Paris, as at Chantilly, Villiers, Cottrets, Rambouillet, Compiègne, and Fontainebleau. Let us here say a word of high praise in regard to a peculiar breed of dogs in France known as the Vireland. This dog probably is of a most ancient origin, and may be Gascon. Nothing can be finer than the work of this dog when following the roebuck. He is full of zeal, long-winded, and remarkably fast. He stands somewhat higher than most dogs, having rather long fore legs. We should very much wish that good Vireland dogs could be brought to New York for some of the coming dog shows. Certainly the followers of William the Conqueror carried to England their own dogs, and these breeds have been improved on in Great Britain. It is then not unlikely that the French griffon is the originator of the English otter-hound. France, according to our authority, is not the country for shooting. Proprietors of landed estates have no rights. In the north of France shooting is absolutely free for everybody. "Birds of passage like quail, woodcock, and wild fowl of all kinds, fall to the gunners, though two-thirds of those who hunt them, caring little for sport, make use of destructive nets." Where there really is game, that destructive wholesale slaughter called a battue is in vogue. Then the only dog used is a retriever, who picks up the dead and wounded birds. In Brittany alone there is still fair shooting. Poachers seem to have their own way in France.

In the United States we freely acknowledge our indebtedness to France for our first inkling of fish culture. The propagation of fish in France, M. Caillard writes, has been entirely neglected, and legislation is inadequate for the protection of fish. The salmon was once abundant in certain French rivers. It has to-day almost vanished. M. Caillard tells, however, of what was almost a discovery on his part, and it was of a salmon river, the Ellée, where he caught many fine salmon.

What about Spain? We should not forget that once Spain was the mistress of the world, and her fine gentlemen engaged in all kinds of sports. Bear in mind, too, that just as in the long past Spain made the finest swords, so she turned out the choicest of fire-arms. Chokebore fowling pieces! That is a Spanish invention of centuries ago. The Moors brought to Spain their fine huntings dogs. There are some learned in the history of the pointer who insist that that noble creature is of pure Spanish origin. The Duke of Frias presents a list of the game to be found in Spain. It begins with the red deer, includes the ibex, chamois, boar, bear, lynx, wildcat, wolf, and concludes in birds with the flamingo. To give the details of sport in Russia as presented by Demidoff, Prince of San Donato, would be to exhaust all the space allotted to us. Bears are widely distributed over the Russian Empire. One of the peculiarities of bear hunting is worthy of comment. A hunter in the business tracks a bear, then reports his exact locality, and next sells him to the eager sportsman at so much per pood, "the price per pood varying according to the facilities for getting at the beast, and the distance from the nearest railway station." If the bear is killed, and is larger than usual, an additional bonus is exacted. Coursing for wolves with borzois, as the Russian wolfhounds are called, must be a fine sport. It may be remembered that some years ago in the West a good Russian wolfhound was pitted against an American hound, and the latter quite got the better of the Russian dog. It is said that the Western wolf is a very much stronger and more savage brute than his Russian cousin. "Sport in Europe" is a volume of exceeding interest, and contains information of the most varied character. The illustrations are excellent.

*"SPORT IN EUROPE." Edited by F. G. Aflalo. Illustrated from drawings by Archibald E. Caldfell and E. F. T. Bennett and from photographs. Cloth. Decorated cover. 10 inches by 7½. Pp. 413. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $10.

*Count Luetzow has just edited and translated into English the "Labyrinth of the World," by the Bohemian writer Komensky, who is better known to readers of English as Comenius. The book is shortly to appear in London from the press of Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein. This little-known work ranks high among the works of mystic writers, and the descriptions contained in it incidentally throw a great deal of light on the social and political condition of Germany and Bohemia at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

"Mistress Joy," by Grace MacGowan Cooke and Anne Booth McKinney, which will shortly appear from the Century Company, has its scene laid in the last years of the eighteenth century, and one of the leading characters is Aaron Burr. Other books shortly to come from this house are "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," by Alice Caldwell Hegan of Louisville, Ky., a pathetic and humorous little story, which should make a popular Christmas book, and "An Oklahoma Romance," by Helen Churchill Candee, being a timely story of a love affair complicated with a land-claim.

MADEIRA.

Mr. Biddle's Account of the Islands in Two Illustrated Volumes.*

UNDER a somewhat ambiguous title, which partially conceals the nature of his book, Mr. A. J. Drexel Biddle has written an account of the Madeira Islands at the present day. The title-page shows Mr. Biddle to be not only a member of American Archaeological and Geographical Societies, but to be closely connected officially with the Madeira Government and to have already written on the subject.

The present book is in two volumes, on very thick, highly calendared paper and with a heavily leaded page. The typographical features of the book are poor, the title-page being particularly bad, and in every way the book would have been greatly improved by being put in a single, well-arranged volume of reasonable size.

In his preface Mr. Biddle says his aim has been to present a trustworthy description of the Madeiras of to-day, treating their history as apart from that of Portugal—the mother country—with which they are usually too closely connected. He calls the inhabitants Madeirans, instead of following the usual custom and calling them Portuguese—a term the natives resent; his reasons being that the settlement of Madeira having taken place previous to the discovery of America, the race has received a large admixture of foreign blood through the intermarriage of natives with colonists from all parts of the Old World. For this reason, the islanders of the present day are noticeably different from the people of Portugal, not only as to appearance and social characteristics, but as to language.

Mr. Biddle has been engaged in the preparation of the present work for the last twelve years; searching out all existing historical references to the islands and giving careful attention to a separation of history and tradition as regards the discovery and early history of the Madeiras, especially as to the details of the Machin story. Accounts of the latter are to be found principally in the historical archives of Portugal and in its folk-lore; modern historians, while sometimes referring to the story of Robert à Machin as too well authenticated to be entirely discarded, yet omit particulars, because such pre-discovery of Madeira is thought largely traditional.

The preface contains many facts in support of Mr. Biddle's belief in Machin's discovery of the Madeiras; a "postscript to the preface," at the end of Volume I. giving a synopsis of opinions to the contrary. Mr. Biddle's plan in the preparation of these volumes has been two-fold to make:

A ready reference book for the student, with a complete set of footnote references and alphabetical lists and indexes, and, on the other hand, a readable narrative for the lover of travel, exploration, and adventure. Hence, the contents of the work have been so arranged that Volume I. embraces the purely literary and descriptive matter, such as would interest the general reader or a prospective visitor to the Madeiras; while the more technical and scientific subjects are given separately in Volume II.

As a sort of sublimated guide book, it would be difficult to find volumes which would give the general reader or intending visitor to the islands a more comprehensive idea of Madeira, its history, natural advantages, hotels, points of interest, methods of getting about, native customs, prices, steamship lines, Consuls, doctors, native money, how and where to live, and countless other details. In fact, the book would be worth many times its price to travelers making an extended stay in that country.

From a literary standpoint, however, the book is far less successful. The volumes are, as already stated, full of information, but so disconnected, and so thoroughly deficient in both style and arrangement, as to repel rather than hold a reader's attention. As to the illustrations, too much could hardly be said as to their beauty and the fidelity with which they interpret the text. The volumes contain seventy-five full-page plates, many of which are reproduced from photographs taken during Mr. Biddle's visits to Madeira, while others are from photographs loaned him for the purpose. The volume also contains a section of the Medici map, reproduced from the Laurentian Portulans, dated 1351, the remaining maps having been made expressly for the book from the latest drawings of Admiralty and other surveys.

The arrangement of the book is somewhat peculiar, the pages being broken by short paragraphs, each having a sort of sub-title indicating its character, set in large type. The first chaper contains an account of the early discovery of Madeira. Be it tradition or history, this story of Robert à Machin and Anna d'Arfet therein set down is charming and thoroughly entitled to Mr. Biddle's heading, "Romance in History."

In England during the reign of Edward III. Robert à Machin and Anna d'Arfet fell desperately in love. Unfortunately, while Robert was only a noble of the second degree, Anna was of high rank, the law of the land and time being that people must marry within their rank and station. One moonlight night the lovers met as usual, Anna being followed by her father. The latter summoned his retainers, captured Robert, and forced his daughter into a marriage with a man whom she despised, but whose rank was high. After many unsuccessful attempts Robert escaped, and contrived to let Anna know of his presence, their meeting resulting in an elopement. A vessel secured by one of Robert's friends awaited them at Bristol; the lovers' plan being to cross the Channel and take refuge in France. But the ship was overtaken by a storm, swept out of its course, and for two weeks tossed about by a terrible tempest. At last, through the fog and mist, an apparently endless chain of mountains seemed to rise out of the sea, and the storm dying away, they drew nearer, and the weary voyagers saw a beautiful forest-covered island, "Ilha da Madeira"—or Island of Wood—and here the lovers, accompanied by their trusty crew, landed and spent several happy days. But again a terrible storm arose, and the vessel and some of its crew were swept away. After a short time Anna died and five days later was followed by Machin. They were buried in the same grave, a rudely constructed cross containing their history and a request that a church might some time be erected over their remains. The crew subsequently escaped, only to land in Africa and be made slaves by the Moors.

The subsequent rediscovery, or, as others claim, discovery of the islands by Gargo in 1418, is well known, but Mr. Biddle claims this explorer shortly afterward found the grave of the lovers and erected there a chapel, which was in existence at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Mr. Biddle describes the early settlement and modern history of the Madeiras, as well as their geography, geology, and climate. The second volume takes up the natives, their characteristics, religion, laws, and customs; their commerce and financial condition; the agricultural advantages; the flowers, trees, ferns, and mosses, as well as the animals, insects, fishes, and reptiles native to the country. A short chapter only is devoted to the "Vine and the Wine," which may be supposed to give the title to the book. Early in Madeira's history this vine was introduced from Crete, but was little cultivated until the sixteenth century. This chapter contains much practical information as to the famous wines of the country, largely drawn, however, from the pages of other books.

*"THE LAND OF THE WINE." Being an Account of the Madeira Islands at the Beginning of the Twentieth Century and from a New Point of View. By A. J. Drexel Biddle, author of the "Madeira Islands." Two volumes. Pp. 267 and 300. Illustrations and Maps. London, Funchal, Philadelphia, and San Francisco: Drexel Biddle. 1901.

A Volume of Verse.*

The poems of Sidney Roise Lysaght which will appeal most to the general reader are those which are to be found in the latter part of his volume entitled "Poems of the Unknown Way." As poems pure and simple these do not rank high. Their meter is rough, they lack music, they are devoid of imagery, they are bald in many ways. But they discuss those questions of religion which for some strange reason the general reader long ago decided were proper subjects for the muse. The true literary artist thinks that almost any subject is suitable for the muse provided it inspires her with divine song, and equally that any subject is unsuitable when it drives her to platitudes. But for some reason the general reader is easily bumbugged by rhyme, and when he sees a simple truth stated in metrical language he ranks the maker of the line as a poet.

Mr. Lysaght, therefore, ought to find a large and enthusiastic following, for he has discussed in the most prosaic verse the great questions of the nature and personality of God, the creation of evil, the imposition of the burden of sin upon mankind, the sentence of eternal punishment, the plan of salvation, and the resurrection. In fact, he has recited the creed, and, having set it up, has questioned it with the gravest inability to answer his own questions, but with the most perfect satisfaction in the process. But this is the sort of writing which thousands of well-meaning persons take for poetry, and which they prize far above the most beautiful pagan imaginings of a Keats or a Shelley, who were not theologians at all, but just artists to their very finger tips. We cordially commend Mr. Lysaght's "A Ritual" to the ungodly, who will find much comfort therein, and to the godly, who will discover in it the hymning of their own delectable doubts.

In the first half of his volume the author has placed his purely secular poems. Some of them are not without genuine merit. They are not of a high order, but at least they show sensibility and a tolerably wide sympathy. Several of them breathe something of the spirit of the mighty sea, which has touched the souls of so many poets. In this case the sea was so very much larger than the soul that the latter was quite overwhelmed, but even in that state it was not altogether without some power of expression.

*"POEMS OF THE UNKNOWN WAY. By Sidney Roise Lysaght. Pp. 170. 12mo. London: Macmillan & Co. $1.75.

*"The Bookworm" in The London Academy takes The North American Review gently to task for describing Mr. Alfred Austin as "Poet Laureate of England," saying: "It is a pity that our transatlantic brethren should be thus misled. We over here know that such a functionary as 'Poet Laureate of England' does not exist. In this country the Poet Laureate is a salaried member of the royal household—that, and nothing more or less. His name and emoluments figure in the official lists of that household. The appointment is a Court appointment; it has no national bearing or significance whatever. It so happens that the post was filled in succession by three notable men—two of them men of genius—Southey, Wordsworth, and Tennyson, and that fact has given to the office an altogether factitious interest and importance. England makes her own Poets Laureate; they are not appointed by Government."

AUG

1901

MAIL BAG HINTS.

Mabie's Shakespeare.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The divine moments of our being in which we feel the thrill of a godward impulse so often originate with a book that, as we pick up a new volume, according to the latitude of the subject embraced, we encourage a proportionate expectancy. Our knowledge of Shakespeare must be won from the wielders of superlative language—from the antiquarians who fondly hang over archaic footprints; from the detractors who unearth contested points; from men like Coleridge and Hazlitt, who pour their varied stores of learning and technique, who are fired by eloquence and poetical zeal as they deliver their rarefied essays in the manner of rational discourse. Such is our friendly expositor Hamilton W. Mabie, one of the latest comers, whose mind is steeled sufficiently to be drawn unopposedly to this human loadstone of the heart and intellect.

We can fancy the long years of pondering, the many hours of rapt and consecutive meditation, the laborious delving and sorting, the saunterings and pilgrimages, the letters of inquiry and response, and the midnight hours of reposeful sanction wherein the holiest fruits of contemplation were born, and yet all this fails to do justice to the value and import of such a work as Mabie's "Shakespeare," and the effect it is calculated to have in widening the influence of our greatest poet and dramatist.

New York, Aug. 12, 1901. J. F. F.

Bliss Carman's Works.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the article on "Book Collecting," in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 3, it is sugested that one might well point with pardonable pride to "a complete shelf of the first editions of Bliss Carman's numerous books of poetry, both privately and regularly published, together with the many 'leaves of song' he has had printed for distribution among his friends."

In the West Mr. Carman's verse has many admirers who are aiming to follow the bit of advice given above. A check-list of his books may prove not unwelcome:

Low Tide on Grand Pré.....1893
Low Tide on Grand Pré, (second edition,) with three poems added.....1894
Songs from Vagabondia, (with Richard Hovey).....1894
Behind the Arras.....1895
A Seamark.....1895
More Songs from Vagabondia, (with Richard Hovey).....1896
Ballads of Lost Haven.....1897
By the Aurelian Wall.....1898
A Winter Holiday.....1899
Last Songs from Vagabondia, (with Richard Hovey).....1900

Also these, privately printed:

"St. Kavin—A Ballad," (50 copies printed at the University Press).....1894
"At Michaelmas," (100 copies printed at Wolfville, Nova Scotia).....1895
"The Girl in the Poster," (100 copies printed by Will Bradley at the Wayside Press).....1897
"The Green Book of the Bards," (100 copies printed by Will Bradley at the University Press).....1898
"The Vengeance of Noel Brassard, (100 copies printed by Will Bradley at the University Press).....1899

In the last-issued book that embodies the joint authorship of Bliss Carman and Richard Hovey the initials of the author are appended to each title in the table of contents. In the two preceding books the authorship is not indicated. Mr. Carman's poems are the following:

In the "Songs": A Waif, The Joys of the Road, Spring Song, A More Ancient Mariner, The Two Bobbies, A Captain of the Press Gang, The War Song of Gamelbar, The Mendicants, The Marching Morrows, In the Workshop, The Mote, In the House of I-Die-Daily, and Resignation.

In "More Songs from Vagabondia": Earth's Lyric, Quince to Lilac, An Easter Market, Daisies, Karlene, (second,) Concerning Kavin, The First Julep, The Unsainting of Kavin, In the Wayland Willows, When I Was Twenty, Nancibel, A Vagabond Song, Wood Folk Lore, At Michaelmas, The Mother of Poets, A Good-by, In a Copy of Browning, At the Roadhouse, A Friend's Wish, Lal, Mr. Moon, Hem and Haw, Ina Kilrudden, Bude Annajohn, The Hearse Horse, The Garden.

The end papers of "Songs" are both Mr. Carman's; the end papers of "More Songs" are Mr. Hovey's. Mr. Carman wrote the dedicatory couplets.

HENRY E. LEGLER.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 15, 1901.

Twelve Best Books.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I cannot refrain from saying that the list of the "twelve best books," furnished by your correspondent, "G. F." would scarcely commend itself to the majority of students or general readers of any class or degree of culture. If one proceeded in cold blood to "select" a dozen books as the nucleus of a library he could scarcely get together a mass of literature more likely to make him a religious and political bigot, less conducive to breadth of view and modesty of spirit. What does one read for? I think to put himself in communication with those superior minds to whom nature has confided her great secrets; to be lifted for a while out of his own narrow circle of thought, and refreshed, enlightened, and inspired to noble uses.

One who loves books cannot "select" them any more than he could choose from the entire atmosphere a special stream of air to breathe. Let him but go where books are, and those which he needs appeal to him somehow; he is drawn to them. He cannot err if he obeys his instinct. But all have not this temperament, and most people buy and read books from every motive except a natural one. They might as well leave the business alone! No book is of any use to one unless the reading of it is a sort of revelation; an intensifying and widening of his better nature. And while some need one element, another must have its opposite. I fancy that there is as much absurdity in dictating to a person a course of reading as in prescribing through the medium of a magazine special diet for certain readers. As if any two persons had a disease in like manner.

I have been roused out of my reserve to defend the dignity of my dearest friends—books. How few really understand that while they may be bought and sold like chattels they never belong except to their lovers! Mine before me eyes now, and not one out of my little library circle is spared, yet, just as a suggestion to some young persons who want to know what twelve books may be considered from the point of view of broad culture indispensable, I put here the names of twelve of my friends:

1. "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."
2. Herbert Spencer's "Progress: Its Law and Cause."
3. Mrs. Stowe's "Poganuc People."
4. Mrs. Botta's "General Literature."
5. The Standard Dictionary.
6. Fouillée's "Education from a National Standpoint."
7. Dickens's "Pickwick Papers."
8. Thackeray's "The Virginians."
9. Tennyson's Poems.
10. Shakespeare.
11. Ribot's "Heredity."
12. George Eliot's "Scenes from Clerical Life."

FLORENCE HULL WINTERBURN.

New York, Aug. 16, 1901.

Books for Girls of Thirteen.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

May I add a short list of "books for girls of thirteen" to those already contributed by your readers? For I find that some of the prime favorites of my girl acquaintances and the adored of my childhood have been left out. These books are unflaggingly popular among the small patrons of my children's room, and are the sort that any mother can be glad to have her daughter choose. With one or two exceptions they are all stories about girls for girls.

The best thing a parent can do for her daughter is to begin when she is three rather than thirteen to teach her to read boys' books. Apart from the fact of their being stronger, fresher, more entertaining, there is not the gulf to bridge over between the "juvenile" and the "adult" book. The boy who likes "The Fur Seal's Tooth" and "The Book of the Ocean" will very naturally take to "Farthest North" and "The Cruise of the Cachalot." I know this to be true. But what hope is there for his sister?

Have you ever thought how limited the choice of subject or plot seems to be among the mass of writers of girls' stories? If not, it would afford you melancholy entertainment to observe how fruitful are the following themes: First there is theft of some sort. The girl villain of the plot steals or mutilates the prize-competing composition of one of her schoolmates, or a teacher loses a valuable ring. Suspicion fastens upon the noble little heroine, who, although she knows the real culprit, patiently endures martyrdom at the hands of her classmates and teachers rather than expose the bad little girl who would much better, for her own sake, be found out. Of course, it ends in the heroine's being dramatically cleared and receiving the plaudits and prayers for forgiveness of all her school world, from the haughty Principal down.

Another theme is the stepmother—not the cruel stepmother of Cinderella's day, but the beautiful and long suffering lady whose advent the stepdaughter burningly resents, making herself ridiculous and her mother miserable until brain fever or some other blight lays the girl low and the mother saves her life, when the curtain falls on the two locked in each other's arms in complete reconciliation.

A third type is more a development of recent years. I refer to what The Outlook in an article two or three years ago called "The Little Child Shall Lead Them" sort of story. In this sort, the hero or heroine, clothed in a tangled mass of golden curls and a Van Dyke lace collar, (if he isn't born to the collar he always acquires it before the end,) reforms a wicked parent, reunites a pair of lovers after a bitter quarrel, or melts the heart of a selfish aristocrat to deeds of generosity, &c., all this with the most artless, engaging, and picturesque lack of self-consciousness imaginable.

Really it is deplorable the stuff most of our growing girls read. Cannot a scheme be suggested for helping to suppress the publication of the flabby, sentimental juvenile stories, so flourishing at present?

The list I have selected are:

Alcott, L. M.	Little Women.
Baylor, F. C.	A Georgian Bungalow.
Baylor, F. C.	Juan and Juanita.
Brown, H. D.	Two College Girls.
Catherwood, M. H.	Rocky Fork.
Clemens, S. L.	Prince and the Pauper.
Deland, E. D.	Alan Ransford.
Deland, E. D.	Katrina.
Deland, E. D.	Oakleigh.
Deland, E. D.	Successful Venture.
Dodge, M. M.	Hans Brinker.
Ewing, J. H.	Six to-Sixteen.
Jackson, H. H.	Nelly's Silver Mine.
Jewett, S. O.	Betty Leicester.
Jewett, S. O.	Betty Leicester's Christmas.
Keary, Annie	A York and a Lancaster Rose.
Kirk, E. O.	Dorothy Deane.
Kirk, E. O.	Dorothy and Her Friends.
Longhead, F. H.	The Abandoned Claim.
MacDonald, George	At the Back of the North Wind.
Oliphant, M. O. W.	Agnes Hopetoun's Schools and Holidays.
Shaw, F. L.	Castle Blair.
Shaw, F. L.	A Sea Change.
Smith, M. P. W.	The "Jolly Good Times" series. 6 vols.
Smith, N. A.	Under the Cactus Flag.
Spyri, Johanna	Heidi.
Stuart, R. M.	Story of Babette.
Valle, C. M.	The M. M. C.
Valle, C. M.	The Orcutt Girls.
Valle, C. M.	Sue Orcutt.
Valle, C. M.	Wheat and Huckleberries.
Wiggin, K. D.	Polly Oliver's Problem.

C. W. HUNT,
Children's Librarian.

Newark Free Library, Aug. 6, 1901.

The Story of John Inglesant.

A short time ago it was announced by a London correspondent of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW that the author of that well-known novel, "John Inglesant," had made some interesting disclosures concerning his work. The story seems to be of sufficient interest to reproduce here, just as Mr. Shorthouse himself penned it:

With the exception of the author himself, the MS. of "John Inglesant" was seen by no one but Mrs. Shorthouse and the lady who copied it for the press. The copy was finished in 1877, but it was put by and was seen by no one till 1880. In January of that year the author took it to Mr. Rickman King, to whom he had been recommended by his brother, Mr. Edmund Shorthouse, and requested him to print it. The first proof was sent on Feb. 20 and the last on June 11, the first bound copy on July 1. (100 copies were printed.) Some seventy were presented to the author's personal friends, the rest were sold by Messrs. Corrish Brothers, at one guinea each. One copy was sent to each of the Birmingham morning papers, also to The Athenæum, one, at the suggestion of Mr. Linnell, (Corrish Brothers,) to Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. and one to The Guardian.

On June 18 appeared a very gratifying and talented review of the book in the Birmingham Daily Gazette, written by Mr. Walter Sylvester, brother of the then proprietor, Mr. A. A. Sylvester, to both of whom Mr. Shorthouse was a perfect stranger. The Athenæum reviewed the book very favorably on Oct. 30, 1880, and The Guardian also favorably on Jan. 19, 1881. The Birmingham Daily Post also noticed it on Jan. 14, 1881.

The manuscript was never sent to any publisher, and these were the only copies presented to the trade. The Rev. Arthur Jamson Smith, one of Mr. Shorthouse's most intimate friends, sent the copy he had received to Mr. Arthur Johnson of All Souls', Oxon., who, after he had read it, sent it to Mrs. Humphrey Ward, who took it with her on a visit to Knapdale, the residence of the late Mr. Alexander Macmillan at Tooting, and read some passages to him. Mrs. Ward told Mr. Johnson that Mr. Macmillan would like to have a copy, and one was immediately sent to him.

Mr. Macmillan wrote to the author that he would be pleased to publish it. Seven hundred and fifty copies were published in two volumes at 25s. They were ready by June 16, 1881. They sold readily. On an afternoon of the following month, July 16, Mr. Gladstone called on Mr. Macmillan in Bedford Street, "specially to thank him for the copy which had been sent him" in the regular course, "and to ask him to tell the author that he thinks it a work of real genius and of a class that interested him greatly." He added that there were a good many misspellings in the Italian proper names. Mr. Gladstone never wrote publicly about the book, but it is understood that he talked about it a great deal to his personal friends. The second edition, in two smaller volumes, was ready in December, 1881, at 12s. It sold enormously. This is the true story of the publication of "John Inglesant."

A Question of Plagiarists.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The notes on plagiarism in your last issue make me think that by these close critics we shall be brought to a standstill. We may not even flavor our writing with a touch of Horace or Boswell unless we are told that we are plagiarists. We say we are happy on our paternal acres, an elaborate footnote must be made; or we lightly allude to the touching of posts, a reference to the page and volume of Croker's Boswell is noted.

Readers generally well read are led from one beautiful reminiscence of their reading to another by the illustration in our writing—by the use of three or four words or a sentence from our masters. It is doubtful whether Macaulay ever read the Walpole letter, as it seems to have been unpublished at that time, and he of his own new thought had his man come from New Zealand, not Peru; and Dr. Johnson surveyed mankind from China to Peru. Was the Walpole letter written subsequently or does this traveling gentleman of Peru belong to one man only? And in using a similar traveler must the new woman come from Kalmasoo?

It is not conscious or unconscious plagiarism or cerebration; it is simply an author's relief and delight to use all previous work to adorn his tale.

GILBERT WAKEMAN.

Mallincourt, Millsack, L. I., Aug. 15, 1901.

J. DEVLIN—BOSS

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THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY, 78 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, AUG. 17, 1901.—16 PAGES.

LONGFELLOW.

Prof. O. L. Triggs of the Chicago University recalls in his professorial utterances the naval Captain in one of Mr. Gilbert's "Bab Ballads":

I do not think I ever knew
A man more wholly given to
Creating a sensation,
Or p'raps I should in justice say,
To what, in an Adelphi play,
Is known as "situation."

He is the same pundit upon whose remarkable review of Mr. Stedman's "American Anthology" we have already remarked. The essay was what its author would very likely prefer to call a "monograph." It had all the marks of the professorial monograph, in the worst sense of the term, meaning that it was a demonstration of something which was not worth the trouble of demonstrating. He took borings and cross sections of the "Anthology," and showed how many times the names of the poets, and particularly of the poetesses, began with B, say, and how instructive the coincidence was. But in his lecture room he seems to devote himself to making his classes "sit up."

He has said many queer things, but nothing queerer than his assault the other day upon Longfellow, whom he in effect described as milk for babes, not meat for strong men like Prof. Triggs. Anything is good that brings Longfellow up again, even silly remarks from the Professor of English Literature in the Chicago University. There is something about his verse so clean, so wholesome, and so thoroughly artistic withal, that it would not be very risky to say that he is the most poetical as well as far and away the most popular poet we have thus far produced. That was an excellent remark of Matthew Arnold's that Longfellow had far more "temperament," more sense of poetical form, than Emerson. It is quite true, on the other hand, that he is correspondingly inferior to Emerson intellectually. The theme of Longfellow's verse is common human sentiments and experiences, and the distinction of it is that these things are always presented with an unfailing artistry. Nobody who has written verse in this country, one is inclined to say, has quite so unfailing a "feeling of his business."

To be sure, his intellectual limitations prevent his poetry from being entirely satisfactory to serious minds. The perfection of his technique is best appreciated when it is not complicated with the question of his ideas, as, for example, in translation, of which he is one of the first masters in the English language, and quite the first in this country. But the man is to be pitied who can read, say, "My Lost Youth" or "The Jewish Cemetery at Newport," or the introductory sonnet to the translation of Dante, and find nothing in it.

The fact is that we are coming to require, not "meat," meaning substance, but high flavor, in our poetry. Ginger and tabasco will alone titillate the jaded palate of a Triggs, it appears. That is Longfellow's misfortune, but it is not he that is in fault. The same thing has happened in literature which Wagner brought to pass in music, that the zealots of the latter poetry cannot taste the simpler flavors of the older. A good musician said, not long ago: "Mendelssohn is down, but he will come up again." And the charm of Mendelssohn is curiously like the charm of Longfellow, the setting forth of common themes with flawless artistic workmanship and a never-failing mastery of form, and to a result of quiet beauty. We risk little in predicting that the poetry of Longfellow will outlive the criticism of Triggs.

GEORGE ELIOT.

It was welcome news to readers of George Eliot's work, as well as to those who think a well-written memoir is among the most fascinating of all forms of literature, that Mr. Leslie Stephen had decided to write a life of the creator of Mrs. Poyser and a long line of other imperishable characters.

The authorized biography in three volumes prepared by Mr. Cross, useful as it is in its way, is like many other authorized biographies, undeniably heavy. The unpublished letters contained in it, usually regarded as the "plums of a biography," were a dismal disappointment; failing to reveal one spark of the wit or humor to be expected from the writer of novels containing some of the most humorous characters to be found in the fiction of the Victorian era. Leslie Stephen being the possessor of unusual gifts as writer, critic, and biographer, should be the one man to give us a strong, virile picture of the woman of genius who exerted so strong an influence over her own generation.

Possibly because his point of view was too near, and because of too zealous care in preparing the life, Mr. Cross succeeded only in presenting to the world an overearnest woman, a not too perfect picture of the George Eliot in whom the world is strongly interested. It may well, however, be the side shown most often to the world during her later years. Mr. Stephen will undoubtedly give us a living biography of one who, although for a time overlooked, is once more coming to be recognized as not the least brilliant of the great Victorian novelists.

BIOGRAPHIES.

The clever division of memorial volumes into biographies, autobiographies, and ought-not-to-be-ographies is so near the truth that, but for its invidious distinctions, it might almost be adopted by our libraries as a working classification. In the third section would have to be included not only those collections of indiscreet reminiscences in which tacenda as well as dicenda are made public, but also the huge monuments beneath which indiscriminating zeal hides the occasional notable incidents of useful but uneventful lives. A contributor to the current Atlantic Monthly makes a timely protest against the lack of proportion of which so many biographers are guilty, and reminds us that Plutarch was not long-winded. There have been distinguished Americans, he points out, whose fitting record is a brief one, for either they have expressed the message of their lives in their books or, though men of action, they came to maturity in that poverty of which annals are few.

It will take many protests, however, to kill the tendency to compile such biographies as can be most adequately reviewed by means of a pair of scales and a tape measure. This ambition to satisfy an avoirdupois test is due not only to the enthusiasm of the loyal friend, but also to the reluctance of even literary men to believe that quality is more than quantity. Yet nothing is more certain than that high places on fame's roll have been won by men whose sum total of "output" is by no means impressive. The place of Gray in English literature is as secure as that of Dryden; and the "Elegy" has manifold more readers than anybody's "collected works."

In spite of the pessimists who believe that advancing civilization, while raising the level of average culture, will be fatal to great personalities, we may expect that the twentieth century will not come short of any of its predecessors in its legacy of men worth remembering. On a minimum computation it will have twelve and a half Presidents of the United States, to say nothing of eminent artists, poets, inventors, Generals, Stock Exchange Napoleons, and jockeys. We may be quite sure that the twenty-first century will be too busy to read their biographies, unless there intervenes a revolution in biographical method. The enthusiasm of our contemporary eulogists should therefore be curbed by reflection upon the fate that attends overzeal. Relentless time will make too big a book practically equivalent to no book at all. Writers who desire a reputation as permanent as Plutarch's will have to learn his secret, and especially to follow his careful exclusion of all that is irrelevant or tedious.

THE CLASSIC.

The readiest way to bring a word into disrepute is to have it freely in the mouths of those who cannot give a definition of it, if asked, and the most certain way to bring about its ultimate death and extinction is to tear it from its true and natural meaning. The word "classic" is among those that gain currency as representing something the existence of which is recognized, but the nature of which is only dimly apprehended, and we are constantly hearing of it on such nondescript conditions. If all things in literature to which the term has at one time and another been applied were catalogued, it would be a medley so strange that the finest conscience could not reduce it to order and harmony. It is noticeable that even men who read, and who use the term less or more, are in a mist when they do, and if asked to define it, hesitate, so nebulous is the idea in their minds. They will name a classic for you, but why it is known by the term is not so readily stated.

Much of the disputation that springs up and persists between us is consequent upon and fruitless because of the lack of a mutual understanding of terms, as, for instance, of what we mean by religion, by romance, by modesty, by manners, by poetry. These are among the things that are susceptible and in need of definition in order to their proper discussion, and it is doubtful if they can be said to exist at all for one who has not effected a definition of them. In like manner it is useless to raise the question of applying to this or that the epithet classical, so long as no understanding exists as to what a classic is.

We are accustomed to revert at once with the idea to the great names of ancient times, to associate it with the literatures of Greece and Rome. So Addison, in his "Letter from Italy," says:

Poetic fields encompass me around,

And still I seem to tread on classic ground,

which is the first use of a phrase now so common. We to some extent entertain the notion that age is an essential attribute of a classic; but those great authors are classic not because they are old, but rather because they are ever new. If we read an almost-word-for-word translation by Milton of one of Horace's Odes, we find it as true and fresh as when he penned it; it might be written to-day if there was any one to do it. For a classic does not belong to an era or a nation, but perceives and reveals the order and beauty of the world.

It is not because an author is of to-day that he is not a classic; though it is easy to conceive that, from various circumstances, he may not be appraised at his true value by his own generation. Shakespeare was not known as a classic a century after his death, in the time of Addison and Pope. He is in that age comparatively seldom named, and only incidentally. Even in Addison's essays on "Tragedy"—Spectator 39 and 40—he is only present by passing allusion. That wherein the greatness of the pagan Shakespeare consists was not apprehended by that Christian age. Had it been, we might have been enriched by such a series of essays as Addison has left us on Milton, in which he claims for "Paradise Lost" a higher place than the "Iliad" and "Aeneid," and boldly heads his first paper with the line from Propertius, "Give place, ye Roman and ye Grecian bards." There is then, perhaps, hope for some of our present day bustling poets that, as in the case of Shakespeare, they may in the course of time come to their own. On the other hand, the classic of to-day may be as one of those mysterious stars which appear, no one knows how, anon wane, and finally vanish, to be seen no more.

The name classic is a figurative application of what signifies the highest class of Roman citizen, and was first applied to writers by Aulus Gellius, in the second century. The rank of a Roman was readily ascertained, for it depended on the amount of his income; but the rank of a poet is not so easily estimated. Hence we have definitions. From among others we take those of Sainte-Beuve, Lowell, and Matthew Arnold. It is noticeable that in Lowell's definition he refers the name to the book, Sainte-Beuve, and Arnold to the author. Apart from this, the definitions of Sainte-Beuve and Lowell, which are each full and specific, are both on the same lines. Arnold in his well-known essay on "The Study of Poetry," calls him a "real classic, whose work belongs to the class of the very best;" and in characteristic fashion he gives us plain-faced examples, which we can carry with us to serve as tests in all cases. For a definition we shall quote Sainte-Beuve.

A true classic, as I should like to hear it defined, is an author who has enriched the human mind, increased its treasure, and caused it to advance a step; who has discovered some moral and not equivocal truth, or revealed some eternal passion in the heart where all seemed discovered and known; who has expressed his thought, observation, or invention, in no matter what form, only provided it be broad and great, refined and sensible, sane and beautiful in itself; who has spoken to all in his own peculiar style, a style which is found to be appreciable by the whole world, new without neologism, new and old, and easily contemporary with all time.

With a true grasp of this, there will go with it the appreciation of that in literature which imparts to the human soul a fuller love, and a fuller joy.

AS TO CLOTH BINDINGS.

The cloth bindings in which so large a majority of books are now clad are strictly an invention of the nineteenth century. First used in England in 1823, this style of book covering was soon generally adopted, great strides being made toward perfection, until at the present day many commercial bindings are worthy of good rank from an artistic standpoint.

Besides the fact that fine leather bindings—beautiful skins selected for color and effectiveness of the grain, put on by skillful craftsmen, and afterward hand-tooled in beautiful designs—are quite beyond the reach of the ordinary book-lover, there is undoubtedly a certain individuality about the cloth cover that the others lack.

Nothing is more attractive than a case of fine bindings, each bearing the stamp of a noted binder; indicated here by the use of a certain tool, in another instance by the individuality of the pattern, again by the brilliancy of the gold or by a certain skill in inlaying. We can well imagine the charm of a small but priceless collection, brought together by a wealthy book-lover, in which only the most perfect specimens obtainable shall be admitted. Beginning with the earliest known specimens, they come down, through good examples of work done for noted collectors, to the finest examples of well-known binders, all chronologically arranged, and including, of course, a representative collection of the work of to-day.

Fortunately for the poor book-lover, charming as would be such a collection, the books included would lose much of their individuality. Indeed, they become bindings rather than books. As one sits in his library, what is so charming as to gaze about the room, recognizing favorite volumes through characteristic features of their garb? Could any fine binding take the place of the head of Modestine on the back of the first English edition of "Travels With a Donkey"?

On the Continent books are still issued in paper covers, badly bound, on the assumption that if worth keeping collectors will wish to have them rebound. But in most instances cloth book covers are so charming, so thoroughly a part of the volumes—the stamp sometimes being designed by the illustrator of the book, like those by Hugh Thomson, for instance; or, on the other hand, by artists the beauty of whose designs make such covers well worthy of signature, as is becoming more and more the custom, at least in America—that we would miss such bindings if we had them not. While so many cloth covers are thoroughly artistic, there are from time to time books issued whose bindings are unbearable, but the general output is sufficiently good.

There is, however, one direction in which improvement may well be desired. There has been much written from time to time about this deterioration of modern leather bindings, which decay is attributed to gas, deficient ventilation, dampness, and, above all, to the use of acids in the preparation of the leather. A commission was lately appointed in England to investigate the subject, whose report has just been received.

Many modern cloth bindings are particularly susceptible to dampness, a book lately issued being more apt to be affected than one which has been published for several years. American cloth bindings are more apt to show actual mold than those issued in England.

Of course this condition exists only in Summer, and, curiously enough, affects certain books standing on shelves with others equally new which are never so attacked. In one particular library only one English binding has so suffered, while countless American cloth bindings have to be constantly watched and rubbed to keep away this enemy, which is always lying in wait to seize treasured volumes. Curiously, too, the issues of certain publishers, who in the circumstances should be nameless, are more susceptible to attack than the books sent out by other firms. It is an even more curious fact that out of every twenty books showing evidences of such dampness fifteen bear the imprint of one of the best of our publishing houses, and one which has for the last ten or fifteen years given an unusual amount of attention to overcoming this very condition.

It would certainly be desirable to discover just what produces this condition. It may be largely due to chemical properties in the dyes used in the preparation of the cloth, or in the introduction of some agent to give greater brilliancy to the color or effectiveness to the texture of the cloth. It is certainly true that in the library in question old books are never attacked; English books only in one instance; the books of certain of our best publishers frequently—a book once affected remaining peculiarly susceptible to attack—and, strangely enough, cheap volumes, issued with small care for mechanical details, often entirely escape from this great enemy to modern books.

AUG

1901

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

Copyright, 1901, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Vizetelly's new semi-autobiographic work, "A Lover's Progress" already mentioned in these dispatches, has not yet found an American publisher, but I am told by persons privileged to read the manuscript that it is a book of extraordinary power and vitality, although that it may be condemned as immoral by some prim critics is likely. Paul Reynolds, the English authors' agent in New York, has disposal of the book there.

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Hall Caine has been in London a week or so resting. He has just put the finishing touches to "The Eternal City," as it is to appear in book form about the first of September. He says the report is untrue that he is already working on a new novel, and feels averse to literary labor at present; he admits, however, that he has a splendid subject for his next story. The Bookman on this point appears to be enlightened, for it says that the recent failure of Dumbell's Bank and the terrible resulting calamities in the Isle of Man may suggest to him the subject of a novel on wealth and business speculation, capital and labor. At any rate, it is generally understood that the scene of Hall Caine's next novel will be laid in the Isle of Man.

***

Mr. Frederic Harrison will contribute to the English Men of Letters Series a volume on Ruskin. People who have read this author's essays on the great critic and patron of English art can have no doubt that he will acquit himself in a full and elegant manner.

***

The titles of two forthcoming English novels for the Autumn are familiar to English readers—namely, "Our Lady of the Ice," by Constance Sutcliffe, which recalls one of De Mille's strange tales, and "As It Was Written," by T. W. Speight. The latter happens to be the title of one of Henry Harland's earlier stories when he wrote under the pseudonym of "Sidney Luska." He takes little pride, however, in those books which he produced in the old days, and is quite likely to make no objection to the use of this title even though it marks one of the most powerful works which help to make his fame.

***

Edward Dowden, who is resting in Donegal, writes with enthusiasm of the peaceful charms of his retreat.

***

There are a number of books in press relating to the coronation; one of them is by the Rev. J. H. Pemberton on the coronation service, which will shortly be brought out; it embraces the oath and investment, and embodies much material from Cranmer and other authorities down, reproducing old historic manuscripts and plates.

***

Sidney Whitman, already well known in America through his "Life of the Emperor Frederick" and "Conservations with Prince Bismarck," has just finished an entirely new volume on the "Iron Chancellor," containing his personal reminiscences of the man and material never before published. The Appletons will bring it out next year.

***

Mr. Sydney Appleton is enthusiastic over the books he has secured for the New York house, particularly Tom Gallon's Christmas tale, "The Man Who Knew Better," with fine illustrations by Emperor Frederick" and "Conversa-Bigelow's story, which is similar to "The Visits of Elizabeth," and is called "When Charlie Was Away." Heinemann publishes the latter here next week.

***

The last of the Hollywell Street booksellers disappears to-day: This street, which had preserved for many years an unusual number of lofty gabled houses, is one of the most picturesque places in London. It draws its old name from a well said to have been situated under the Old Dog Tavern. Owing to the fact that it contained some bookselling tenants it was also dignified by the name of Booksellers' Row, Strand. Their removal has long been contemplated. Some of the dealers in old, curious, and rare books have gone to Charing Cross Road, where they are obliged to fight in order to work, for the Westminster Town Clerk refuses to permit them to display their wares on shelves outside the shops. The Athenæum to-day suggests the building of an arcade for all these dealers and their treasures.

***

In an interview to-day the Paris publisher Flammarion declares that de Maupassant is the best selling of all French writers, while the most popular English writers, like Hall Caine and Marie Corelli, are scarcely known in Paris. In a similar way the most popular French novelists of the hour, like Pierre Loti and Michael Corday, are unknown in London. In Paris the elder Dumas holds his vogue, while Zola's attitude in the Dreyfus case has not diminished this author's commercial standing. Translations of Scott, Dickens, and Thackeray still sell, while M. Filon's translation of Lord Rosebery's "Napoleon; The Last Phase," is popular, and "Quo Vadis" has run through a hundred French editions. M. Flammarion adds that the new literal translations of the "Arabian Nights" by Dr. Mandrus also sells well.

E. A. D.

Newspapers and Magazines in Colleges.

We hear a good deal nowadays about the influence and the freedom of the press. College students have found that the old adage, "The pen is mightier than the sword," is true of undergraduate life, and instead of breaking windows, and committing other lawless acts, they make known their grievances in the regular college organ, thus bringing the matter before the faculty in a legitimate way. Except in some rare instances the freedom granted the college press is remarkable. This by no means implies that the faculty is always in sympathy with the views expressed. Far from it.

With the decline of oratory and debate the literary life has found its only expression in the college magazine. The matter found in such publications as The Yale Literary Magazine, The Nassau Literary Magazine, The Red and Blue of Pennsylvania, the Amherst, Williams, Wesleyan and Dartmouth literary monthlies The University of California Magazine, and many others, shows that the ability of the student to express his thoughts in clear, vigorous English is not on the decline in our collegiate institutions.

According to the best information obtainable, the oldest publication is The Yale Literary Magazine, which was established in 1836. The next is probably The Nassau "Lit." of Princeton, having been founded in 1842. In no paper in the country can be found a better class of humor than in The Harvard Lampoon, The Cornell Widow, or The University of Michigan Wrinkle. It is the kind that does not leave a bad taste in the mouth.

Yale was the first college to have a daily paper. Ever since the first issue in 1878 The Yale Daily News has stood well in the lead, having a circulation at the present time of nearly twenty-five hundred. The Californian, The Cardinal of the University of Wisconsin, The Daily Princetonian, The University of Michigan Daily, The Pennsylvanian, and The Harvard Crimson are reported to have a thousand or over. The Brown Daily Herald and The Cornell Daily Sun, though not having so large a circulation, are well edited papers. It is needless to say, being true of most publications, that they are issued only during the college year. In one instance a Sunday edition is printed, with, however, an omission of the Monday's issue. This enables the students to get Saturday's news while it is still fresh, and does away with the Sunday work for Monday's paper.

From a journalistic point of view Yale is the foremost college in the country. At New Haven there are published Yale Alumni Weekly, Yale Courant, Yale Daily News, Yale Scientific Monthly, Yale Review, Yale Record, Yale Literary Magazine, and Yale Medical Journal. Possibly the first and last mentioned might not strictly belong under the head of college journalism. Harvard, Michigan, Princeton, and University of California are exceptionally well represented by student publications.

According to the latest reports there are two hundred and sixty-six collegiate periodicals printed in the United States. This is exclusive of all fraternity publications. Of this number one hundred and fifty are monthlies, sixty-five weeklies, eleven dailies, twelve quarterlies, ten biweeklies, nine semi-monthlies, three semi-weeklies, four tri-weeklies, two bi-monthlies.

High Prices for Italian Books.

On July 17-20 Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold the important collection of Italian books formed by the late Signor Pirovano, 1,052 lots, realizing £8,628 15s. Many of the items offered had not occurred at public sale for a number of years. The highest price of the sale was £540, given by Signor Rossi for a very rare and complete collection of "Landenspeider von Essen," copies of ancient Italian Tarots, comprising fifty plates, after the engravings by, or attributed to, Mantegna. There seems to be no record of another set as fine as this ever occurring at auction. The next highest price was paid for an early printed Book of Hours, "Officium Beatæ Mariæ secundum usum Romanum Ecclesiæ," an extremely rare volume printed on vellum at Venice by Hertzog, 1493, and consisting of 138 leaves, with fine, large woodcuts. This went to Signor Rossi for £395. Other important prices were as follows:

Aesop, "La Vita di Esopi Historiata," Venice, 1505. £52.

Amman's "Charta Lusoria," Nuremberg, 1588, fifty-five woodcuts by Amman. Very rare. £50.

Biblia, "Pistole Lezzione et Vangeli," &c., Florence, 1578. £71.

Capranica, "Incomincia et Prophemia," Florence, no date; a very rare Florentine imprint, thirty-three woodcuts and vignettes. £175.

Cessole's "Libro di Guocho di Scacchi," Florence, 1496, printed by Miscomini, fifteen woodcuts, finely bound by Lortic. £123. (A superlatively rare edition of this chess treatise.)

Book of Hours, Venice, Stagninum, 1512, with large woodcuts and woodcut borders containing subjects from the Bible. £125.

Ketham's "Fasiculo de Medecina in Vulgare," 1493, a fine copy of a rare book, but with a portion of the first leaf in fac simile. £61.

"Libellus de Natura Animalium," 1508, a very old and extremely rare little volume, composed of thirty-two leaves. £180.

Musaeus, "Herone et Leandro," Venice, 1494, the first Aldine book, excellent copy, £40. (Contains two woodcuts illustrative of the story.)

Ptolomy's "Cosmographia," Ulm, 1482, £68.

"Psalterium cum Hymnis," printed by Verard at Paris in 1487, very rare and unknown to Macfarlane, £200.

Simone da Cascia, "Al nome di Jesu Christo," &c., Florence, 1496, 115 woodcuts, £305.

Savonarola, "Dyalogo della Verita Prophetica," no place or date. £150.

Turrecremata, "Meditationes," Rome, 1496. £105.

"Vite de Santi Padri Historiate," Venice, 1491. £106.

Valturius, "Opera de Facti Precepti Militari," Verona, 1483, ninety-three woodcuts from designs by Matteo de Pasta. £50.

Voragine's "Legendario de Sancti Vulgare Storiado," Venice, 1494, 320 woodcuts. £107. (Another edition, Venice, 1503, £122; another, Milan, 1511, £118.)

There was not a single book in the English language in the collection.

BANCROFT'S SON.

John La Farge Writes of the Recent Death of John Chandler Bancroft, the Artist.

ON one of the pages of "The Martian" the hero escapes from his love, "for his day could be so thoroughly filled up by Henley and Bancroft and Armstrong and Du Maurier and the rest that there was no room for any other and warmer passion."

We all know a great deal about the little group of artists and literary men to whom this passage refers. There were others than those mentioned here, or in the story of "Trilby," who studied art together at the turn of the fifties into the sixties, and in Paris. Of that number, Du Maurier is dead, and so, also, is John Bancroft. Of him I have seen no sufficient notice taken, and it is for this purpose that I write you a few lines of reminiscence. John C. Bancroft bore, however, a well-known name; he was a son of George Bancroft, the historian, who is known more or less to all English-speaking people and to a great many in many countries.

John Bancroft was born in April, 1835, and, as a boy, through schooling in Europe, became acquainted with French and German so well that he might be said to possess them as well as his own language, in which he expressed himself when writing with great clearness and simplicity. In German, he corresponded with Clara Schumann, and he was fond of using French in writing to me upon artistic matters, because of its greater precision and absence from loose and sentimental connections of thought. Later, in 1850, Bancroft returned to America and passed through Harvard, being graduated in 1850. Already, at this time, to judge by the drawings which hang on the walls of the Hasty Pudding Club, Bancroft had a talent for expression in drawing as natural as his capacity for languages. Like many of us, he tried law for a year, then he went to Surinam with Dr. Morrill Wyman as a draughtsman. He brought back an external mark of sunburn which he kept through life, besides a fever which for a time broke his health and perhaps influenced the direction of his occupations.

On going to Europe soon after, he studied painting, working first, I think, at Dusseldorf, which was one of the natural mistakes that we make, and later in Paris. He also knew Dresden and Madrid. But there in Paris he knew the men whom Du Maurier mentioned. English-speaking and many others, among them Mr. Poynter and Mr. Whistler, now the most illustrious, and whose promise Bancroft long ago, in the early sixties, understood and explained to me. He worked also under the influence of the great Millet and saw something of Dupré, to whose work he often referred. I cannot remember whether he knew Rousseau and Corot, but he thoroughly understood their works, and lived under the influence of all the artists of whom these names stand as symbols, and whom we, rather commercially, group together as a school. Of Delacroix he rarely spoke, and, indeed, the turn of his studies and bent of his mind made him avoid the touch of idealism to rather a singular extent. I have known him avoid looking at photographs of some of the great Italians, because the subjects of their paintings were so important in the appeal to the imagination that they prevented his critical judgment of them as representations of nature. This was a side of his intellect which was clearly marked in all his studies and criticisms.

I did not know Bancroft until the war, which brought him back and kept both him and myself away from Europe. Circumstances brought us very much together, and for several years we were in constant relation in our studies. We happened to be very much together in Newport, which being a place quite separate and removed from all artistic influences, good or bad, made an ideal retreat for individual study. Both of us had become deeply interested in the possibility of obtaining help from scientific bases for the representation of light and color. We had not only tried to absorb all that had been studied out to that date, but followed with anxiety the later developments upon which we hoped to place a steady foundation for the art of painting.

At that time, before the birth of the so-called impressionist school, we had to remain singular and alone, for we met no sympathy in the world of artists and critics, nor even among scientific men. But whether we were supported, or, indeed, whether we were even right in our inquiries and deductions, our views served to hold together whatever we did as painters and to give to our studies something more than the mere accidental rendering of things seen or the blind practice of the studio habit. Our dreams went further than what has yet been accomplished and beyond what we ourselves were able to carry out.

Bancroft was interrupted by the necessity of making a sufficient income, and he abandoned painting and entered for a time upon a business life, which turned out to be in a short time very successful. He had been in no hurry to place his work before the public or to obtain a standing in the world of art, looking forward, with myself, to a long struggle of continuous work for obtaining a definite and fixed position. I remember an evening on the Newport rocks, when, discussing these questions of patience in carrying out one's methods, he objected to my shorter limit for attainment. I had placed the term at a quarter of a century as sufficient; he said that that was too short, and that forty years might be necessary to place one's self adequately before the world of art.

When, later, Bancroft's means allowed him to turn to art again, he told me that he had lost the habit and practice of the painter, which he found too heavy to take up again. He turned then to the carrying out of certain ideas of decoration, which, conformably to the habit of his mind, were to be strictly logical and measurable. In this way he did certain things in the way of geometric design, mostly of the kind that we call Moorish, and carried out the work personally, giving great attention to the actual mechanical finish and fitting. It is to be highly regretted that even if he confined himself to these narrow limits he did not deal more distinctly with the problems of color which might be involved. For even there his continuous studies might have found expression in some newer ways. He has done little for the public in this decorative way; the examples being usually hidden in a few private houses or his own.

He had been, very far back, with myself, an admirer of Japanese art, and used occasionally the examples of the landscape art of the prints as proofs of some of his general theories in the representation of colored light. On this ground we talked much, and I retain to this day the same appreciation of the simple lessons to be derived from the study of those particular examples of Eastern art.

During the last few years Mr. Bancroft had made a collection of Japanese prints and drawings which he was gathering together with a view of covering the entire field of the Japanese engraved work. He was in constant relation with Japan, and had gone over there in 1896. His collection which had become very large and comprehensive was bequeatned, I believe, to the museum at Worcester.

Mr. Bancroft's career, therefore, is a type of the many intellectual efforts which influence and help and determine the general movement, while the individuals whose minds have acted in this way are little known by name to the general public which still feels their intentions and their studies.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Bancroft has not left connected statements of his observations and theories with regard to color and light as representable. He had so intended, and had it upon his mind only a few years before his death.

Such a work or set of notes might have been of great value to the younger painters, who would be encouraged in the studies which have been going on, and would perhaps see new openings in our art. As for myself, I am glad to have made these few notes of a life which to me, as an artist, has been of great value and influence.

JOHN LA FARGE.

Love Laughing at Villai s.*

The guardians of wealthy marriageable maidens should see to it that no copy of Mr. R. Norman Silver's "A Daughter of Mystery" comes within their reach, for its teaching is that nothing can hinder such a one from wedding the man of her choice. Two villains, one thrice a murderer, the other a forger and fortune huntcr; a desperate woman haunted by the fear of the gallows; two minor sinners, one a forger, the other a perjurer, strive to separate the heroine and her lover, and two come to a violent end in consequence, and the happy pair arrive at the altar rather sooner than they had intended. The seasoned reader expects nothing else, but a surprise is reserved even for him, and he enjoys the last chapter quite as well as its forerunners. He should not, according to the lofty critic, enjoy it in the smallest degree, for every character in its pages is incessantly tolling at the top of his speed to make things happen, and the author does not once pause to analyze their feelings. But human nature is perverse. Shakespeare is still admired in spite of Charles Primrose and Mr. Bernard Shaw. Mr. Silver succeeds in amusing, and those desiring to be amused are many. His book will not minister to their love of literature, but it will not injure their morals.

It is an odd coincidence that makes a silver-haired lady named Constance the fate both of this story and of Mr. Marchmont's "A Heritage of Peril." The books are entirely unlike, but the two personages strongly resemble one another. Have they a common origin in some true tale?

*A DAUGHTER OF MYSTERY. By R. Norman Silver. 8vo. Pp. 299. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

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We publish to-day, Part IV. of *"The Furniture of Our Forefathers,"* dealing elaborately and pictorially with the period of the Dutch and English in New York from 1615 to 1776. The present work gives a remarkable insight not only into matters of antique furniture, but respecting the culture and manners of the past, putting life and reality into history.

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A YEAR'S SALES.

Features and Records Here and Abroad--Striking Advances in Prices.

FOR the season of 1900-01, auctions began in this country with unimportant sales in September, and in England with a sale of fair interest on Oct. 29. It has now ended here and in Great Britain. It may justly be called the most important season of the kind the world has ever known, when one reviews it from the standpoint of the extraordinary prices realized, and again from that of the character of the books sold. Choice rarities belonging to the departments in which the wisest collectors are now interested—Americana, early English prose and poetry, and modern English and American literature—excited unequaled competition and brought high, and in most instances, record-breaking prices, while the early Continental and English imprints, romances of chivalry, French literature, and illustrated and sporting books, sold better than ever before.

In America we had the three McKee sales, in November, 1900, and January and April, 1901, held by John Anderson, Jr.; the two sales of Mr. Arnold, at Bangs's, in January and May, 1901, and the French sale, at Libbie's, in Boston, in April, 1901. In England occurred the Ashburton, Davis, Fraser, and Stanley sales, all at Sotheby's, Nov. 14-17, Nov. 26-27, 1900; April 22-30, and June 17-25, 1901, respectively, and the Sir Henry Hope Edwardes sale, at Christie's, May 20-23, 1901. This does not take into consideration the several important miscellaneous sales held here at Anderson's, Bangs's, Henkel's, and Libbie's, and the many auctions possessing the highest interest, but also miscellaneous in character, held in London and Edinburgh, at Sotheby's, Pattick's, Christie's, Hodgson's, and Dornell's, which included such treasures as the £1,720 First Folio Shakespeare, the first edition of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the highest priced Shakespeare quarto play, and Milton's Bible.

To illustrate the high importance of the books sold during the season, I have selected from various catalogues forty-five items, which fetched $500 and over, extra-illustrated books, presentation copies, and books possessing personal interest, &c., being excluded:

Book and Sale.	Price.
1—"First Folio Shakespeare, 12¾x8¼ inches, margins of four leaves repaired, morocco, by Bedford.(July 16, 1901)	£1,720
2—"Royal Book," one of five perfect copies of one of the rarest Caxton imprints.....(Aug. 1, 1901)	£1,350
3—Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," 1678, 5 15-16x3¾ inches, with early and unique impression of portrait, one of two perfect copies known and the largest; the Nash copy, now in this country.....(May 6, 1901)	£1,475
4—Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus," 1611, unbound, several uncut leaves, now in this country...(Feb. 26, 1901)	£620
5—Poe's "Tamerlane," 1827, morocco, by Lortia, covers bound in, sold previously for $1,850 and $1,450; secured by Frederic R. Halsey, who now has two of the three known copies, the other, in the British Museum, lacks covers .....(McKee)	$2,050
6—Littleton, "Tenures," (London, Letton and Machlinia, about 1482, first book printed there,) cost Davis £48.. (Davis)	£400
7—Denton's "New York," 1670, unbound, perfect; now in this country, where we have the Barlow-Ives copy, the Columbia College copy, and an uncut copy, a showing England cannot equal .....(Ashburton)	£400
8—St. Jerome's "Treatise of Tyrannius Rufinas on the Apostles' Creed," Oxford, (printed by Rood, 1478,) first book printed there; one of eight perfect copies known.....(Edwardes)	£360
9—"Dialogues of Creatures Moralised," London, n. d., (printed by Rastell) .....(Edwardes)	£325
10—"La Mer des Histoires," Paris, Pierre le Rouge, 1488, from the Jesuits' College, Paris, and Heber's library. (Part I., £16 10s).....(Edwardes)	£305
11—"Chronica del Rey don Rodrigo," Seville, 1499, unique; sold unbound for £28 at Sunderland sale to Ellis; rebound by Bedford and sold to Edwardes; earliest edition known to Brunet, Salva, and Gallardo was of 1511 .....(Edwardes)	£200
12—Poe's "Al Aaraaf," 1829, boards, uncut, (the McKee copy, also boards, uncut, brought $1,100 earlier in season) .....(French)	$1,300
13—York and Sarum Psalter, Paris, Byrckman, 1522.....(Feb. 25, 1901)	£250
14—De Bry's "Voyages," fine set..... (Edwarden)	£245
15—Winslow's "Good News from New England," 1624, calf, (Deane's copy, $800.) .....(Ashburton)	£240
16—Bartholomæus's "Wynken de Worde," about 1495, title and next leaf inlaid, first book printed on English-made paper, (Ashburnham's copy, £195.).. (Davis)	£212
17—Sidney's "Artrophel and Stella," 1591, the only other copy is Malone's in Bodleian Library.....(May 6, 1901)	£200
18—Poe's "Murders in the Rue Morgue," 1843, one of two known copies.... (French)	$1,000
19—"The Germ," finely bound by Cobden-Sanderson .....(French)	$975
20—Sarum Breviary, Pynson's Press, on vellum, 1507 .....(Davis)	£175
21—Tristan, Paris, Denis Janot, 1533, beautifully bound by Chamboli-Duru and Marius-Michel; the Seillière copy, which brought £64 fifteen years ago. (Edwardes)	£170
22—Painter's "Palace of Pleasure," 1566-67, first edition of each part, last two leaves of Vol. I. in fac simile..... (May 6, 1901)	£170
23—Chapman's version of "Batrachomyomachia," manuscript corrections by translator .....(Edwarden)	£170
24—Milton's "Paradise Lost," first issue of first edition, original binding, (former record, £120, Lawrence sale, 1892) .....(Arnold)	$830
25—"Relation of Maryland," 1635, unbound, with rare folding map..... (Ashburton)	£160
26—Carmelanus, "Carmen," on vellum, Fynson's Press, about 1514; Jolley's copy, which brought £41 10s. in 1851; Grenville's in British Museum is the only other known.....(Davis)	£100
27—Smith's "Advertisements for Unexperienced Planters," 1631, unbound, with rare map; came to this country, (the Deane copy sold for $630)..... (Ashburnton)	£160
28—Spenser's "Faerie Queene," 1590-96, first issue .....(May 16, 1901)	£147
29—Colonna's "Hypnerotomachia," Venice, Aldus, 1499, bound by Derome, (the fine Edwardes copy, bound by Bedford, sold for £122 in May)..... (Stanley)	£143
30—Second Folio Shakespeare, Cotes for Aspley, 12⅞x8⅝ inches; perfect, bound by Lewis .....(Edwardes)	£140
31—Browning's "Pauline," 1833, edition, boards, uncut, slight defect in title leaf; bought at Sotheby's Dec. 5, 1900, for £120 .....(Arnold)	$700
32—Hariot's "Virginia," in French, Frankfort, 1590; fine copy; bound by Lewis, from Hamilton Palace sale, where it fetched £97 .....(Edwardes)	£134
33—Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," first edition, original calf .....(French)	$620
34—Breydenbach's "Sanctarum Peregrinationum in Montam Syon, Venice, Reinwich's Press, 1490 .....(Edwardes)	£132
35—Sidney's "Defense of Poesie," Pocsonby title page, 1595.....(May 6, 1901)	£120
36—"Les Neuf Preux," Lisbon, Gallarde, 1530, lowest copy, original vellum; bought for £68 at Sniffen sale..... (Edwardes)	£115
37—Scott's "Waverley," first edition, boards, uncut, but lacking half titles .....(Waller)	£115
38—Milton's "Poems," 1646, rebound, (not as good as Daly's, in original calf, which brought $490).....(French)	$555
39—Cicero's "Epistolæ ad Familiares," Venice, J. de Spira, 1469, on vellum, two leaves in manuscript.....(Stanley)	£106
40—Lederer's "Discoveries," 1672, with map, unbound, (Ives's, uncut, $275.). Ashburton)	£102
41—Shelley's "Adonais," first edition, original wrappers.....(Arnold)	$510
42—"Le Manuel des Dames," Paris, Verard, about 1519, Yemeniz copy.. (Davis)	£100
43—"Dives et Pauper," Pynson's Press, 1493, fine copy.....(Edwardes)	£100
44—Shakespeare's "Pericles," 1619, unbound; came to this country..... (Feb. 26, 1901)	£100
45—Fourth Folio Shakespeare, 14½ by 9 inches.....(Edwardes)	£100

With the exception of Browning's "Pauline," which brought $700—it would have brought $800 or more had it not been for a slight defect—each book mentioned alone fetched a record price, and "Pauline" came close to the record, the £145 given in 1896 for the mythical "Alfred Crampon's" rebound copy, with a note by the author. Though this list has its interest, a few tabulated statements of important items that brought less than $500 would be significant and suggestive. Accordingly, I select the most noteworthy of the lower priced, early printed books, continental and English.

Book and Printer.	Sale.	Price.
"Myroure; or, Glasse of Christ's Passion," 1534; Redman.....(Ford		£80
Dante's "Divine Comedia," with Landino's Commentary, Venice, 1484; Scotts. (Edwardes)		£75
"Enchiridon Ecclesia Sarum," Paris, 1528, on vellum, rare and perhaps unique; Kerver .....(Feb. 25, 1901)		£67
Thwrocz, "Chronica Hungarie," 1488.. (Davis)		£65
"Roberti Wakefeldi...Syntagma de Hebrœorum Codica Incorruptione," first English book in which Oriental characters are printed, about 1530, one of six known copies; (W. de Worde).....(March 28, 1901)		£62
"XII. Bukes of Eneados," translated by Douglas, 1553; (Copeland).....(Edwardes)		£53
Cologne Chronicle, Cologne, 1499, Eugene of Savoy's copy; Burgw.....(Edwardes)		£50
"New Kunstlich Boich," 1517, the first lace book; Quentell.....(Dec. 19, 1900)		£50
"Letters of Henry VIII. to a Letter of Luther," (1525,) no copy in British Museum; Pynson.....(May 6, 1901)		£50
Erasmus, "Sermon of the Mercy of God," London, n. d., Maskell's copy; Berthelet. (Stanley)		£39

Early voyages and Americana afforded the greatest bibliographical surprises of the season, the Ashburton library bringing into the market rarities of the greatest importance, for which record prices were paid. A number of the lower-priced books are given in the following table:

Purchas's "Pilgrimes," 1625-26, original vellum, fine copy.....(Edwardes)	£100
Higginson's "New England's Plantation," 1630, calf (Ives's copy, $185).(Ashburton)	£98
Vincent's "True Relation of Battell Between English and Pequot Savages," 1637; (Deane's remargined, $240 .(Ashburton)	£84
Bradford's "Laws," New York, 1710, one leaf missing.....(April 16, 1901))	$400
Gray's "Virginia's Cure," 1662, unbound, (Barlow's, $80).....(Ashburton)	£76
Thomas's "Pensilvania and West New Jersey," 1698, with map; (former record, $300, given by E. G. Asay in 1873 for Dr. Gilbert's copy).....(Ashburton)	£63
Vespucius, "D. Ora Antarctica per Regem Portugallae Pridem Quenta," 1505, with account of third voyage.(Edwardes)	£54
Wood's "New England's Prospect," 1635, with map, calf.....(Ashburton)	£46
Smith's "True Travels," 1630, fine copy; (Ives's, $265).....(Edwardes)	£42
Hamor's "Virginia," 1615, (Barlow's, $300; (Ives's, $275).....(March 28, 1901)	£30
Stobo's "Memoirs," 1800.(March 25, 1901)	£28
Capt. James Smith's "Captivity with Indians, 1755-59," Lexington, 1799; very rare; (Field's, $40).....(April 16, 1901)	$70

In addition to the above, a second copy of Denton's "New York," lacking the date, sold for £75, Feb. 25, 1901, at Sotheby's, and a second copy of Winslow's "Good News," title page slightly defective, some leaves stained, fetched £90 at the same sale, while Fraser's excellent copy of Purchas brought £58, and another copy of Lederer's rare book realized £55 at Puttick's March 28, 1901.

The items of chiefest importance in early English prose and poetry are given in the first list. The following are added, the list being headed by a remarkable copy of the third folio:

Book and Sale.	Price.
Third folio Shakespeare, 1664 issue, 13⅜x8⅝ inches, lacking two leaves, (the record price is £435, given in 1891 for a perfect copy, which also had the 1663 title page. April 22, 1901)	£385
Shakespeare's "Henrie the Fourth," second edition, 1599, lacking title page; furnished by a collector, who has copy lacking last leaf;.....(McKee)	$490
Dekker's "Satiro Mastix," 1602, modern morocco, (record price).....(Davis)	£95
Gardyne's "Garden of Grave and Godlie Flowres," Edinburgh, 1606, unique; Pitcairn copy.....(Edwardes)	£88
"History of Frier Rush," 1649, unique copy of hitherto unknown edition..... (May 6, 1901)	£76
Milton's "Of Education," 1644,) said to be unique.....(May 6, 1901)	£74 10
Chapman's "Blinde Beggar of Alexandria," 1598, record price, (this copy brought £1 1s. at Heber sale and £8 15s. at the Perkins sale in 1889).....(McKee)	$370
"Mirror for Magistrates," 1587, edition by Higgins, (the Turner copy).. (Edwardes)	£70
"Raigne of Edward the Third," attributed to Shakespeare, 1599, second edition, (the Roxburghe copy).....(May 6, 1901)	£68
Daniel's "Civile Warres," 1602, original vellum, rare in this condition.(Edwardes)	£62
Lyly's "Man the Moone," 1597, very rare; record price, (Almon W. Griswold's copy, which fetched $25 in 1871.....(McKee)	$300
Woodes's "Conflict of Conscience," 1581, the last play of its kind written in England; (Gaisford's copy).....(McKee)	$290
"Sir John Oldcastle," 1600, the edition with Shakespeare's name .....(McKee)	$290
Herrick's "Hesperides," 1648, original calf, (French's, rebound and only a fair copy).....(Feb. 25, 1901)	$55
Rabelais, (in English,) the five books, 1653-94, (said to be the only complete copy ever sold).....(July 16, 1901)	£55 10s
Cervantes's "Don Quichotte," 1620, translated by Shelton, (Sykes's Ashburnham copy, £28 at Slatter's sale.....(Edwardes)	£52
Florio's Montaigne, 1603, modern morocco. (May 6, 1901)	£51
Prestons "Cambises," the Aldo edition, (Gen. Hawkins's copy, which fetched $40 in 1870).....(McKee)	$250
Aliot's "England's Parnassus," 1600, original sheep.....(May 6, 1901	£50
Buxton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," 1621, original calf, (French's, rebound) ..... (Edwardes)	£50
"Birth of Merlin," 1662, "written by Shakespeare and Rowley," but probably by Rowley, (the Jolley copy).....(McKee)	$280
Porter's "Two Angry Women of Abingdon," 1599, the J. Hunt and W. Forbrand edition .....(McKee)	$240
"A Warning for Fair Women," 1599, (the Daniel copy) .....(McKee)	$240
Whitney's "Emblemes," 1586, original vellum .....(Edwardes)	£47
Beaumont and Fletcher's "Physicke," 1620, unbound.....(Feb. 25, 1901)	£46 10s
Heywood's "Spider and the Flie," 1556, modern morocco .....(Edwardes)	£45
Peele's "Battell of Alcazar," 1594, the only edition; (Gaisford's copy was resold for $90 at the Ives sale in 1891, and for $106 at Ades's sale in 1898).....(McKee)	$280
Jonson's "Art of Poetry," 1640, original vellum .....(May 6, 1901)	£36
Hooke's "Amanda," 1653, original wrap..(May 16, 1901)	£27
Shakespeare and Fletcher's "Two Noble Kinsmen," 1634, (Halliwell-Phillipp's copy—McKee's sold for $165).....(May 6, 1901)	£33 10s
Milton's "Paradise Regained," 1671, original calf.....(May 6, 1901)	£30

Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," first edition, original binding, which brought £620 at the French sale, was the most noteworthy eighteenth century English book sold during the season. Three other copies were sold: Fraser's first copy, bound by Bedford, £90; his second copy, modern binding, £65, and a copy, bound by Riviere, (May 16, 1901,) £85. A few other items are as follows:

Blake's "Europe," "Song of Los," and "Daughters of Albion," in one volume.....(Nov. 19, 1900)	£225
Lamb's "Poems on Death of Priscilla Farmer," 1796, paper, uncut.. (Feb. 25, 1901)	£50
Blake's "Book of Thel," 1789.. (Nov. 19, 1900)	£46
Sheridan's "School for Scandal," (1781,) first edition, half calf, (Bierstadt's sold for $210).....(McKee)	$230
Miss Burney's "Evelina," 1778, boards, uncut.....(May 6, 1901)	£45
Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," 1773, calf, by Bedford, (McKee's sold for $150) .....(French)	$215
Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," 1770, the only copy known of the second octavo edition, (see Luther S. Livingston's "Bibliographical Puzzle"...(Arnold)	$190
Collins's "Odes," 1747, morocco, by Bedford .....(Fraser)	£30.10
Landor's "Gebir," 1798, wrappers, uncut. (Feb. 25, 1901)	£23

Most prominent among the season's English books of the nineteenth century was "Pauline" Robert Browning's first book, which is given in the first list. Among other important items are these:

Book and Sale.	Price.
Keats's "Poems," 1817, boards, uncut, paper label, presentation copy from Keats to Charlotte and Marianne Reynolds, (Arnold's copy, rebound, but presented to John Byng Gattie, brought $500) .....(July 1, 1900)	£125
Shelley's "Queen Mab," boards, uncut, first issue .....(French)	$460
Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets," 1847, rebound; first copy sold at auction.. (Arnold)	$440
Tennyson's "Promise of May," paper, first copy sold at auction.....(Arnold)	$430
Mrs. Browning's "Battle of Marathon," calf, (Foote's sold for $330).....(Arnold)	$423
Tennyson's "Falcon," paper, (a copy sold in 1899 for £52).....(Arnold)	$410
Keats's "Lamia," boards, uncut.. (French)	$375
Byron's "Waltz," rebound..(July 1, 1901)	£71
Scott's "Guy Mannering," boards, uncut.. (Jan. 28, 1901)	£70
Shelley's "Alastor," boards, uncut, (similar copy at Sotheby's, a few months ago, £66) .....(French)	$350
Ruskin's "Poems," purple cloth, edges not gilded, (French's, green cloth, $325).. (Feb. 13, 1901)	$330
Stevenson's "Object of Pity," (sold with the answer,) another copy, July 1, 1901, £24 5s. This is the rarest of the Stevensons.....(Feb. 25, 1901)	£59
FitzGerald's "Rubáiyát," paper covers, leaves unopened, (French's, rebound, $255) .....(Feb. 13, 1901)	$260
Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound," boards, uncut .....(July 1, 1901)	£43 10
Shelley's "Cenci," boards, uncut.. (July 1, 1901)	£34
FitzGerald's "Salaman and Absal".. (May 6, 1901)	£31

In American prose and poetry, Poe's magical name overshadowed all authors. George D. Morse, who conducted the three McKee sales, and the dispersal of F. W. French's library, sold "Tamerlane" for $2,050, having sold it once for $1,850 and again for $1,450, and through his hands passed the finest two copies of "Al Aaraaf" that are known—McKee's and French's—and one of two copies known of "The Murders in the Rue Morgue." Whittier's "Moll Pitcher" advanced in price, $270 being paid for a fine but rebound copy, and there is no doubt a perfect copy, with both covers, would sell to-day for $500. Such a copy exists, but it is in private hands. An unknown Whittier item, "Pericles," 1827, came upon the market at Libbie's, March 5, 1901, but sold absurdly low. The best of the American books are given below. All the prices are records:

Book and Sale.	Price.
Anne Bradstreet's "Tenth Muse," (the Stainford, Heber, and Brinley copy).... (McKee)	$460
Hawthorne's "Fanshawe," boards, uncut, (the Poe copy).....(Arnold)	410
Lowell's "Commemoration Ode," boards, uncut, (Arnold's, $220).....(French)	410
Poe's "Poems," 1831, boards, uncut, (the Brinley copy, which fetched $150)..... (McKee)	360
Longfellow's "Outre Mer," 1833, original parts, (unique).....(Arnold)	310
Wolcott's "Poetical Meditations," 1725, (Brinley's second copy).....(McKee)	300
Irving's "Knickerbocker's New York," boards, uncut.....(McKee)	290
André's "Cow Chace," 1780, cut edges... (McKee)	270
Whittier's "Moll Pitcher," half roan, with front blue cover, only slightly cut, (McKee's cut copy brought $160, and was resold for $250 at Arnold's sale, and another was sold in Philadelphia for $190). (Brown)	270
Field's "Denver Primer," paper covers, (first copy sold at auction).....(French)	250
Payne's "Lisping of the Muse," 1815, (his "Juvenile Poems," 1813, fetched $98 at same sale).....(McKee)	121
Maria Rowell's "Poems," 1855, (McKee's, $87; Arnold's, $90).....(April 9, 1901)	95
Poe's "Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque," cloth.....(McKee)	88
Taylor's "Ximena," 1844, (author's copy). (McKee)	68
Stoddard's "Footprints," one of six copies. (McKee)	66

To mention the best manuscripts of the season would be simply to quote from THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW's report of the sale of the magnificent Barrois-Ashburnham collection. A Wycliffe Bible manuscript, fine, but not equaling Ashburnham's, sold for £1,200, May 16, 1901. A portion of the original manuscript of "Ivanhoe" (Vols. II. and III.) brought £340, May 6—in 1831 it sold for £12 at Evans's. At the Fraser sale the manuscript of Tom Moore's "Lalla Rookh" realised £330, while Keats's "Ode to a Nightingale" fetched £109 at the Townsley Green sale, May 13. The season's list of fine illustrated books—Cruikshankiana, &c.—and books lavishly adorned with extra illustrations, is a long one, the Fraser, Edwardes, Ashburton, and French sales containing many beautiful volumes. French literature and French illustrated books brought very high prices. The sale of the second part of the collection of the late M. Guyot de Villeneuve, President of the Société des Bibliophiles Français, realized 380,947 francs for 770 lots in March. The best book was Molière's "Oeuvres," 1682, one of the copies printed before the suppressions, and one of four now in existence. The sum of 13,700 francs was paid for it. At the Bertin sale in 1853 it sold for 1,200 francs.

The Grolier Club publications went back to the prices of 1897 at the French sale, though the presence of the vellum copies had much to do with the sums paid, the "Decree" bringing $200 and the "Rubaiyat" $215. The best New York prices were $100 and $185 respectively. The Fearing-French vellum Grolier books fetched high prices, the "Decree" $1,600, "Rubaiyat" $1,100, "Philobiblon" $825, and so on. The Kelmscott Press books sold better at the French and Arnold sales than they did in England. The Edwardes copy of the "Chaucer" brought £80, which is high for England. French's copy fetched $510 and Arnold's $500. Another copy sold for $480 at Bangs's on April 9. Mr. Arnold's copy of the trial page for the projected edition of Shakespeare realised $625. It originally sold for £11 at the sale of the collection of H. Halliday Sparling, Secretary of the Press, May 21, 1900. S. C. Cockerell has the only other copy. Mr. W. L. Andrews's books fetched prices that must have astonished their author, the "New Amsterdam," on Japanese vellum, selling for $170 at the French sale, and others showing a very considerable appreciation.

Many were the books remarkable for their associations—the Gray items at the Fraser sale, Milton's Bible, sold for £225, Feb. 25, and now in this country, and Burns's copy of Shakespeare's works, at the third McKee sale, among others. The most interesting of all, however, was the copy of Sidney's "Arcadia," 1613, in the Edwardes collection, for it once belonged to Mary Pembroke, to whom the "Arcadia" was addreessed, and on whom Ben Jonson wrote his deathless epitaph. The sum of £255 was given for this most precious volume, thus associated with "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother."

ROBERT F. RODEN.

Mr. Eggleston's Virginia Mountains Story.*

George Cary Eggleston is one of the good old-fashioned writers of stories for young people combining amusement with instruction. There was a time when such stories were regarded as the only sort proper to put into the hands of young people, but after the long life of "Sandford and Merton" a change came over the popular idea, and then boys were invited by their parents to read "Cast Up by the Sea" and other stirring accounts of the deeds of pirates, smugglers, and other dare devils. When it was found that the boys, and the girls, too, began trying to imitate the deeds of which they read, it was deemed advisable to return to the old kind of stories. But the youngsters, having once read real stories, could not be fooled any more. So it became necessary to write something still different, and thus came in the school of Oliver Optic and his kind.

Mr. Eggleston follows pretty closely in the path of the eminent Oliver, but with a difference. He does not give us any real villains. In "Camp Venture" the moonshiners of the Virginia mountains roar as gently as the sucking dove, and are so full of the milk of human kindness that they fairly run over. However, there is a deal of human nature in the book, and the boys, though they do so much more than any other boys ever could have done in the same circumstances, as boys always do in this class of story, are a healthy, hearty, wholesome lot, and by the time one has run through the pages of the book, he comes to like them all very well indeed. The instruction which is imparted in the pages is not dry, and some of it is far enough away from mountain lore. Altogether this is a meritorious book of its kind.

A Gardener's Wife. There is a little volume being just published bearing the imprint of G. P. Putnam's Sons which attempts to show off the philosophy of an English country woman in the same way that Mr. Dunne exploits the philosophy of a Chicago Irishman. "Mrs. Green"—the title has the same significance as "Mr. Dooley"—is the "wife of our gardener"—the rector's gardener—and the rector's daughter is her Boswell. When "we" are "out of a cook" or looking for a housemaid, Mrs. Green comes up to do a day's charing. Great are the confidences which delight the rector's daughter and retard the rector's dinner. Here is just a touch:

"Do you mean the bankruptcy courts, Mrs. Green?" I asked, after a moment's thought.

"I mean them courts what ses you needn't pay your debts unless you wants to," said Mrs. Green, meaningly, "which it seems to me no London folks could get along without 'em, if that's the way they're swindled."

It seems that the author of the volume, Evelyne Elsye Rynd, is actually the daughter of a rector in the Anglican Church, her father being the vicar of Brasted, in Kent.

*CAMP VENTURE. A Story of the Virginia Mountains. By George Cary Eggleston. Pp. 399. 12mo. Illustrated by W. A. McCullough. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

AUG

SAVONAROLA.

His Life as One of the World's Epoch-Makers.*

THOUGH he founded no school and left no organized band of disciples, Savonarola clearly deserved to be included in a series dealing with "The World's Epoch-Makers." In spite of the apparent failure of his career, he left a permanent influence upon the thought and action of Europe, both religious and political. He lifted the work of the Humanists to a higher plane; he aided the revolt from political despotism; he quickened the process of liberation from ecclesiastical officialism, and, especially, he stimulated the moral sense of his own and succeeding generations to a new conviction of the paramount obligations of personal and social righteousness.

Most people have gained from "Romola" certain general impressions of the life and character of this great Florentine preacher, but comparatively few have the time to study such complete biographies as the standard work of Villari. Dr. McHardy's volume fills a gap by supplying an adequate account of Savonarola within a moderate compass. It suffers in some parts from a slight intrusion of the pulpit tone, but is, on the whole, an excellent contribution to the valuable series to which it belongs. It presents in plain, unpretentious style the story of one of the most fascinating figures in all history.

In his boyhood Savonarola, who was born at Ferrara in 1452, was intended for the medical profession, but his studies in philosophy and theology diverted his attention to the Church. While still a stripling, he was much depressed by the corruption of the age, for the revival of pagan letters had seemed to bring with it a revival of pagan ethics also. At the age of twenty he expressed his protest in a poem, "De Ruina Mundi." In 1475 he entered the Dominican convent at Bologna, where he became conspicuous for his ascetic practices. His acquaintance with the life of the Church from the inside soon impelled him to write another poem, "De Ruina Ecclesiae." His great intellectual ability was mainly utilized in the task of superintending the philosophical studies of the novices. After nearly seven years he was transferred to the Convent of San Marco, at Florence, the varied life of which city is well described in one of the most striking passages of this biography.

In view of his later career, it is curious to note that Savonarola's early attempts at preaching were dead failures. It was not until 1481 that his gifts first disclosed themselves during an appointment at Brescia. For the next three or four years the authorities of his order kept him employed on a preaching tour in several cities of Northern Italy. He had by this time unfolded his prophetic programme, the main points of which were (1) that the Church would be scourged; (2) that it would afterward be regenerated; (3) that this would come to pass soon.

He returned to Florence with a new consciousness of his own powers, and with a sense of a special divine vocation. His expositions of the Apocalypse from the pulpit of the convent church kindled such enthusiasm that the cathedral itself was soon thrown open to him. The cathedral pulpit became, indeed, his throne. From that eminence he exercised for years a remarkable authority over the whole city. He did not concern himself, like Luther, about the reform of doctrines, but devoted his energies to the purification alike of Church and State. His public utterances were largely tinged by a mysticism which took the form of a belief that he was favored by such a special illumination as had been given to the ancient Hebrew prophets. His highly strung temperament converted his sagacious forecasts—formed by his skillful reading of events—into the appearance of visions. There can be no doubt that he was sincere in supposing himself to be visited by celestial apparitions, which communicated to him the predictions that became one of the most notable features of his preaching.

His election in 1491 as Prior of San Marco added to his influence. His refusal to render homage to the Medici on that appointment, began his alienation from the reigning family. Dr. McHardy rejects, however, the often-told story of his demand from Lorenzo, on the death-bed of the latter, for the restoration of the liberties of Florence. During the revolution which followed the French invasion the city owed more to Savonarola than to any other man for its freedom from the bloodshed and violence which might have been expected in such a crisis. This debt was increased by his wise statesmanship during the reconstruction period. Many eminent political thinkers have given high praise to his remodeling of the Florentine constitution.

Savonarola was now at the height of his influence. There seemed at last an opportunity of making actual that ideal of theocracy of which he had long dreamed. An astonishing change was soon visible in the manners and morals of the people. A typical illustration of the effect of his preaching was the strange scene at the carnival of 1497 (repeated in 1498) when a huge bonfire was made of articles which might minister to luxury and frivolity. This holocaust has often been made the basis of a charge that Savonarola was an enemy to art and culture. It is absurd, however, to bring an accusation of rabid fanaticism against the man who was the friend of many leading artists and Humanists, who numbered Michael Angelo among his hearers and admirers, and whose personal effort saved to Florence, in the very year of the burning of the vanities, the priceless treasures of the Library of the Medici. It was never against art, but against the debasement of art, that Savonarola fulminated, so we may readily believe that not much was sacrificed in the bonfire that did not well deserve burning.

The biography goes on to trace the difficulties that presently beset the reformer on many sides—the intrigues of political factions which he had offended; the attempts of the Pope to silence him as the main supporter of the French alliance; the disappointment of the populace at the failure of some of his predictions, and its reaction against the simplicity and severity of his moral requirements. His influence, however, was not easily destroyed. Even after his excommunication, the popular sympathy with him was so strong that he was allowed to continue his ministry from the pulpit of the Duomo. But the shadows began to darken. We soon come to the strange fiasco of the ordeal by fire, and the sad story of the alienation of the public sentiment from the man who had not long before been its idol. Then followed Savonarola's threefold trial, with its accompanying tortures, his condemnation to death at the age of forty-five, and the gibbet and fagots in the Piazza della Signoria. As the reformer was being stripped of his monastic vestments, the Bishop of Vasona stammered out in the confusion of the moment, "I separate thee from the Church militant—and triumphant." "Militant," rejoined Savonarola in correction, "not triumphant; that is not in your power." "Amen," said the Bishop, "may God lead you there."

In his review of the reformer's life Dr. McHardy does not attempt to minimize its mistakes. He sums them up as follows:

> In the attempt he made to combine the rôle of political director with that of religious teacher and reformer, he undertook a task which, by very necessity, involved him in meshes of perplexing entanglement. * * * He imposed a restraint which inevitably provoked revolt. * * * His honest but mistaken zeal in insisting on his prophetic and supernatural gifts excited expectations which he could not possibly fulfil, and which, when baffled, created an irritation fatally damaging to his influence and prestige.

But his career, though at the time it seemed to end in confusion and darkness, is seen to-day to be one of those bright and shining lights which have made the path of duty clearer for earnest and true men of all later generations.

*SAVONAROLA. By Rev. George McHardy, D.D., LL.D. 12mo, pp. 276. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1901. $1.25.

QUERIES.

"A READER," Wilson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Where can I obtain a volume or volumes of works on natural history by Francis Rudolph, Baron von Steeg?"

Our correspondent's reference is probably to Rudolph of Austria's "Notes on Sport and Ornithology," an English translation of which, by C. G. Danford, was published at 18s. in 1889 by Gurney & Jackson, 1 Paternoster Row, E. C., London. The book is in print here, but can probably be had from the publishers. It deals with the Danube, Palestine, Spain, &c., and is an excellent work.

CHARLES L. THOMPSON, Newman, Ga.: "Please answer the following questions: Are Maeterlinck's works written in a dialect akin to standard French? What are two or three of his most typical books? Would the German translations of Ibsen give the student a better idea of the original than the English version? Which are the two best English reviews?"

Maeterlinck's works are written, for the most part, in standard French. His plots are more remarkable than the language he uses. His two most characteristic plays are "Alladine and Palomides" and "The Intruder." The English edition of Ibsen's dramas, edited by William Archer, in six volumes, each $1.25, (Charles Scribner's Sons,) would be more useful to a student than a German translation. The two best English reviews are The Fortnightly and The Nineteenth Century and After.

C. E. MEISSNER, 1,035 Third Avenue, New York City: "Kindly let me know if the articles written by Mr. Brann and published in The Iconoclast, at Waco, Texas, during the year 1897 are published in book form, and where it could be procured. Is the above-mentioned paper still being published?"

The Iconoclast was continued after Mr. Brann's death, but is not published now, we believe. Mrs. Brann publishes, in two volumes, at $3, a book entitled: "Brann, the Iconoclast: a Collection of His Writings, with a Bibliography by J. D. Shaw."

C. S. CAMPBELL, Owego, N. Y.: "Philip Deignan, Willets Point, N. Y., will probably find Michael Bruce's poem, 'Elegy Written in Spring,' in Thomas Campbell's 'Specimens of the British Poets.' Bruce was born in 1746 and died at the age of twenty-one of consumption. His poems were necessarily few in number, but singularly plaintive and elegant, and interest is added to the elegy when it is known to be his Swan Song."

HENRY NORMAN, New York City: "Cushing's 'Dictionary of Literary Disguises,' says Jonas E. Whitling, an American writer of the present day, writes under the initials of 'J. E. W.' and the pseudonym 'Nick.' Further research discloses nothing."

"A. L. S.," Harrisburg, Penn: "Who was the 'German Hogarth'? Who designed the woodcuts in the first German Bible printed at Nuremberg? Can you tell me anything about Rode, the German artist?"

Daniel Nicolaus Chodowiecki, the German Hogarth, was born in 1726 and died in 1801. Few hold so high a place among the engravers of the eighteenth century. The woodcuts in the ninth German Bible were designed, according to some authorities, by Israel van Mickenen. They are from blocks which were used in the famous Cologne Bible, issued about 1480, and which were probably purchased by Koburger from Quentel. They have been called the finest work of the kind which had yet appeared in Germany. Christian Bernard Rode was born at Berlin in 1725, and died there in 1797. He was employed by Frederick the Great in embellishing the palace of San Souci.

AARON VANDERWERKER, 191 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "The following information is respectfully tendered in response to inquiries from various readers in 'Queries' and 'Appeals to Readers' in the late numbers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW: A. K. Fenton, 'The Dutch Chief,' by James De Mille, was published by Harper Brothers, New York, and undoubtless be had by addressing that firm or the American News Company, New York City. I do not think it is out of print. 'Melville'—The various lists of Herman Melville's works furnished by readers of THE REVIEW omit mention of his greatest book, and one on which his reputation as an author might well rest had he written nothing else—'Katerfelto,' the story of a horse. It was published about 1856, and reprinted in the Lakeside Library, Chicago, and, I believe, in Munro's Seaside Library, New York. Could probably be had of the American News Company. C. S. Parker—'Eveleen Wilson; or, The Trials of an Orphan Girl,' was written by Francis S. Smith, one of the editors of The New York Weekly, and published in that paper in 1857 or 1858. It has been reprinted once or twice in that paper and in book form, I think, in one of the cheap series published by that firm. Address New York Weekly, 238 William Street, New York. 'Theodosia Burr'—An inquiry was recently made by a correspondent for a portrait of Theodosia Burr. A picture of Theodosia Burr was engraved by John Sartain, for Sartain's Magazine, from a portrait by either Peale or Stuart, in one of the volumes from 1832 to 1835, which can probably be found in the Mercantile or Lenox Library. Mr. J. C. Buttre, lately deceased, also engraved her picture, which appeared in either Godey's Lady's Book or Peterson's Magazine between 1856 and 1860. His executors, whose names I do not know, probably have the plate or a copy of the picture. Their names can be obtained from the Register or County Clerk of New York County. The original is, I think, in the Congressional Library, in Washington, and was once owned, I believe, by Phineas T. Barnum."

Mrs. E. H. SQUIBB, West Hampton Beach, L. I., N. Y.: "Can you tell me the name of the author of and can you print the poem of 'The Water Mill,' the exact words of which I have forgotten, but the refrain is, 'The mill will never grind with the water that is past?'"

This is a proverb borrowed from the East. There is also a Spanish proverb, "Agua pasada no muele molino." In Sarah Doudney's "The Water Mill" occur these lines:

> Listen to the water mill,
> Through the live-long day,
> How the clicking of its wheels
> Wears the hours away!
> Languidly the Autumn wind
> Stirs the forest leaves,
> From the fields the reapers sing,
> Binding up the sheaves;
> And a proverb haunts my mind,
> As a spell is cast—
> "The mill will never grind
> With the water that is past."

W. J. DEGNAN, New York City: "What is the value of a book called 'Ferrand on Lone-Melancholy,' printed in Oxford in 1640?"

Its value is slight.

"E. C. H.," Newark, N. J.: "Will you please give sketch of life of Sir Walter Besant and also complete list of his numerous works?"

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW cannot spare space for a sketch of Besant and list of his works, but the information is given in Sharp's "Dictionary of English Authors," which should be in the Newark Public Library. Sketches of his career were published in a number of American literary periodicals at the time of his death.

G. BLOEDE, Freeport, L. I., N. Y.: "In replying to 'N. R. S.,' Atlantic City, N. J., in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of July 20 you omitted from the list of George Gissing's books no less than five older and more recent ones. Among them are 'Eve's Ransom,' 'Denzil Quarrier,' 'The Old Women,' 'The Whirlpool,' and 'The Crown of Life,' all of them of considerable interest and value. While there is little of what may be called beauty or poetry in Gissing's work, and he largely deals with the darker or 'shady' side of life, as well as very frequently with what might be called somewhat risky and objectionable topics and problems, though never with indelicacy, he is invariably strong and deep, and even powerful, and holds our vivid attention from first to last. All the books are remarkably alive, the characters, drawn with a firm, even hand, are flesh and blood; indeed, it is a throbbing piece of life itself that he seems to set before us."

It is not always possible for THE REVIEW to print a complete list of the writings of an author like Mr. Gissing, whose works are of comparatively recent date and easily obtainable from any bookseller.

Appeals to Readers.

H. W. KENWORTHY, Concord, N. H.: "I would like to get the address of some amateur autograph collector. I mean by this, some young person that collects them, but is not in a position to purchase—some one who would like to exchange, as I have some I should like to get others for, having two alike."

KATE E. NICHOLLS, Red Bank, N. J.: "Will some reader give me the whole poem (and the author's name) of which the following are the first lines?

> "'Two worlds there are,
> To one our eyes we strain,
> Whose magic joys
> We shall not see again.'"

A. CLOUGH, TIMES Building, New York City: "Can you or any of your readers tell me the name of 'the genial old pagan,' who is the author of these lines?

> 'It was the time when witty poets tell
> That Phœbus into Thetis' bosom fell!'" &c.

They were quoted in the delightful and certainly timely little article on 'The Sun and the Poets' in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of July 27. The sentiment is so charmingly pagan that I would like very much to know something of the author. Since last Saturday I have sought diligently in numerous volumes of quotations for some clue, but all in vain."

R. M. LYMAN, 137 Congress Avenue, Providence, R. I.: "Can any of your readers inform me where I can find the following quotation?

> "'As the Grecian mother to the child upon her knee,
> Sang of the land's heroic songs,
> Sang of Thermopylae, of Marathon,
> Of proud Platæa's day,
> Until the neighboring hills, from peak to peak,
> Answered the resounding lay.'"

MISS P. B. PATTERSON, 104 West Eighty-first Street, New York City: "Who is the author of the poem, 'Build a little fence of trust around to-day'?"

ELIZABETH H. COALE, Holden, Ill.: "Can any reader give me information as to the author of a poem entitled 'The Martyr,' the first verse of which is as follows?

> "'The Sabbath sun is shining clear and beautiful and bright,
> On Boston roof and holy spire it sheds its silent light;
> The hammer and the axe are still, the voice of mirth is o'er,
> The peaceful waters of the bay are slumbering on the shore.'

"The poem contains twenty-four of these verses, and in sentiment and style very much resembles Whittier's writing, but after a careful search through an edition of his works of ten or more volumes I failed to find it. I would also like to know where I can obtain a copy of a poem entitled 'The Untasted Cup,' first published some time between 1850 and 1855, in, I think, The Cincinnati Commercial, and written, I believe, by Edward Everett. The first verse is as follows:

> "'In the Duke of Montra's palace high
> A thousand torches burned,
> For the Duke, with pomp and revelry,
> In triumph has returned.'

"It describes the Duke's son as refusing to partake of wine at the banquet, the father's displeasure thereat, the boy's explanation of his refusal, and the father's reconciliation and endorsement of his son's conduct, concluding with a recital of the treasures of the ducal home, in these words:

> "'But the one most highly prized
> Is a 1761 untasted cup.'

"I have not seen it for forty years, but bitterly cherish such a memory that I would love to have it if it could be obtained."

NEW YORK'S JUDGMENT ON

"Days Like These"

A New York Novel.

By EDWARD W. TOWNSEND.

The New York Herald says:

"Mr. Townsend views all the exterior pageantry of politics, business and society. The book's characters are nearly all drawn from life."

The New York Sun says:

"Nobody will be injured by being taken for Polly Foster. Her letters (in 'Days Like These') are marbels of feminine correspondence."

The New York Independent says:

"There is abundant wit in the book. Polly Foster's letters are about the cleverest reading of the season."

"Days Like These."

By the Author of "Chimmie Fadden."

The New York Times says:

"No novel of New York since 'The Honorable Peter Sterling' has been so deserving of serious attention."

The New York Commercial Advertiser says:

"Mr. Townsend flings before the reader a wealth of observation and humor."

The New York Mail and Express says:

* * * *"A multitude of characters and events in this thoroughly New York tale."*

The Brooklyn Eagle says:

"It is alive from cover to cover."

"Days Like These."

By the Author of "Major Max."

The New York Journal says:

"There is not a dull line in the book."

The New York World says:

"It is full of life and of New York."

The New York Churchman says:

"An eminent success. We recall very few novels of the past year that we have read with such sustained interest."

The Bookman says:

"That this book will have an extraordinary vogue there is no use trying to deny. Its success is as certain as that of 'The Honorable Peter Sterling.'"

"Days Like These"

—BY—

EDWARD W. TOWNSEND.

$1.50.

Harper & Brothers, New York.

Bradford, England, Aug. 2, 1901.

"I hear that G. W. Dillingham Company have taken 'Captain Kettle.' It may help their advertising to know that 76,000 copies have been sold on this side."

—Cutcliffe Hyne.

Mr. Hyne's two wonderfully interesting books are "THE ADVENTURES OF CAPTAIN KETTLE" and "A MASTER OF FORTUNE." Both volumes are illustrated and attractively bound in cloth. Price, $1.50 each.

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A guide to a thorough knowledge of the various kinds of life found on the beach between tide lines. Fully illustrated and indexed.

The Century Co., Union Sq., N. Y.

NOTES AND NEWS.

IN early September Anthony Hope's new novel, "Tristram of Blent," will come from the press of McClure, Phillips & Co. Already—at most a fortnight before publication—it has gone into its second edition. Its plot is based on the differences between the Russian and English calendars. A man dies in Russia, and his wife, from whom he had long been separated, marries again without making allowance for any difference of time. The documents in the case show that she was married before her first husband was dead; the child of the second marriage grows to manhood stubbornly clinging to the property of Blent, which he considers his own, although legally there was no marriage between his father and mother. The evolution of the young man, who, because of a technicality, has no legal rights of inheritance, is said to furnish one of the most interesting elements of the story.

"When Love Flies Out o' the Window," by Leonard Merrick, will be published this month by D. Appleton & Co. The author therein depicts certain phases of stage life in London and in America. The influence of a woman's loyalty in bringing success to another is a motive developed with much incident and sympathy.

We have just received from the Lothrop Publishing Company a copy of Irving Bacheller's second story called "D'ri and I." It is a border tale of the war of 1812, and the scenes are laid in the same north country which was depicted in "Eben Holden," extending, however, beyond this to the French domain in Canada. The story is believed to be full of action and is drawn with a keen appreciation of the three types represented, French, English, and American. The book will be published within a fortnight, and such was the interest created in it during its recent run as a serial that already 60,000 copies have been disposed of.

"The Secret Orchard" is the title of a new romance by Agnes and Egerton Castle which the Frederick A. Stokes Company has in active preparation. The scene is laid in a château, a short distance from Paris, and the leading character is the Duc de Cluny, an illegitimate descendant of the Stuart pretenders. His wife, Helen, is an American girl of an aristocratic Southern family. These two characters, with Joy, a young girl whom the Duchess wished to adopt and whose life had been strangely interwoven with theirs, are the centre of action in the story.

"Shacklett," a story of American politics, by Walter Barr, will come from the press of D. Appleton & Co. this month. The scene of the story is the West, where the central figure of the tale passes through the various stages of clerk, lobbyist, legislator, and Governor. The author incidentally attempts to give an enlightening view of Western politics, in which he has woven a love story which is said to possess much human interest.

Another edition of George Eliot's novels is promised for the early Autumn by the J. B. Lippincott Company. It will be published in connection with William Blackwood's Sons of Edinburgh, and will be in twelve volumes, one volume being issued monthly. The illustrations will be photogravures, and the edition will be suitably bound in cloth.

"The Making of a Marchioness," by Frances Hodgson Burnett, will shortly be published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. The scene of the story is laid in an English country house, where an amiable English nobleman is the centre of matrimonial interest on the part of both the English and Americans present.

Sir Walter Besant's romance of modern days, "The Fourth Generation," is about to go into its fifth edition at Frederick A. Stokes Company's. It will be recalled that the motif of the story is the apparent injustice contained in the visitation of the father's sins upon the children.

H. D. Grahame has arranged with Lee & Shepard of Boston for the exclusive rights to dramatize "Uncle Terry," by Charles Clark Munn. The play will be written by William Gill, author of "Old Jed Prouty," "Adonis," "My Sweetheart," &c. The title rôle will be played by Mr. James R. Waite.

It is now positively announced that the reprint of Lewis H. Morgan's "League of the Iroquois," revised from the author's own copy, with additions and corrections, will be ready at Dodd, Mead & Co.'s early in October.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's new novel, "Circumstances," of which already there has been a large advanced sale through the trade, will come from the press of The Century Company early in October. It is a tale of modern life and character, which is said to be strong in plot and action, having withal some of the introspection of the author's "Characteristics" and "Dr. North." It may be added that the continued and increasing popularity of Dr. Mitchell's fiction has led to the publication of a new and uniform edition of his works.

John Kendrick Bangs will be represented in Harper's Portrait Collection of Short Stories by a new volume of tales called "Over the Plum Pudding," which will appear some time in December. The stories are said to have an essentially Christmas flavor—hence the title. It may be added that this author's "Pursuit of the House-Boat" and "A House-Boat on the Styx" have together sold to the number of 150,000 copies.

"In the Forest," by Maximilian Foster, will come from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co. Sept. 14. The author does not, like Mr. Seton-Thompson, attempt to make the animals talk, but in a series of vivid pictures puts before the reader the daily life and experiences of the inhabitants of the woods, beset by so many terrors from birth to death. The volume is said to have a peculiar literary charm that is in thorough keeping with its subject.

"The Victors," by Robert Barr, is on the Frederick A. Stokes Company's list for early publication. The title is taken from Andrew Jackson's famous phrase, "To the victors belong the spoils." Mr. Barr's principal character is the political leader of his party in New York, and is a frank and unscrupulous exponent of the spoils system. Besides the political issue, the author also treats of Christian Science.

"Johnnie Courteau," by Dr. William Henry Drummond, will be published this month by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Dr. Drummond is one of those few poets whose works sell better than the average novel. Dr. Drummond is a Canadian, and sings of the sturdy characters of the Dominion woods. In the forthcoming volume there will be seventeen photogravure illustrations, the artist being Mr. Frederick S. Coburn, also a Canadian.

"The American Church Cyclopaedia and Dictionary," by the Rev. W. J. Miller; "Pulpit Points from Latest Literature," collected by the Rev. J. F. B. Tingling; "Studies of the Soul," by J. Brierly, (third and fourth volumes;) "Memorial Days, and Other Poems," by Juliet C. Smith, and "In Many Keys," a volume of sermons by H. Wilmot-Buxton, are among the books announced for early Autumn publication by Thomas Whittaker.

George W. Cable will tell the story of a runaway slave girl, with illustrations by Christy, in the September Scribner's. There is also to be a long poem from the pen of Thomas Nelson Page, entitled, "The Voice of the Sea," while Walter A. Wyckoff will tell of his adventures as "A Burro Puncher" in Colorado and Arizona. Another feature of the number will be a descriptive article on Paul Revere as an engraver and silversmith, by William Loring Andrews, with some reproductions of the artist-patriot's best work.

The new romance from the pen of Lucas Malet, (Mrs. St. Leger Harrison,) entitled, "The History of Sir Richard Calmady," of which we have already made mention, will be published about the 1st of September by Dodd, Mead & Co. In the author's earlier novels—"The Wages of Sin" and "A Counsel of Perfection"—incidental mention has been made of the various persons who play important parts in this book, including Sir Richard Calmady himself.

"John Vytal," William Farquhar Payson's novel, recently published by Harper & Brothers, is highly praised by The Athenaeum, in which a reviewer acknowledges the services of the author in introducing to the readers of his novel "the ever-alluring personality of Kit Marlowe." "Mr. Payson," says The Athenaeum, "exploits him with much sympathy and plausibility, and the invention adds much to the pleasure of the narrative, which not only excels in martial incident, but for the most part is strong in characterization."

"Princess Puck," by Una L. Silberrad, author of "The Lady of Dreams," will be published early in October by Doubleday, Page & Co. It is unlike the author's earlier work. It is a love story, the scene of which is laid in a small English town which the author knows intimately, and the action centres around the heroine, who is said to have an unique personality. Her nickname forms the title. She is thought to be a creation full of character, strong and resourceful under the most trying circumstances.

"In Our County," by Marion Harland, which G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish this month, contains ten sketches which give a view of Virginia society before the war, each one dealing with a different phase, with description, incident, and even with plot.

"The Commonwealth of Australia," by Prof. Harison Moore, which will soon appear from John Murray's, in London, deals largely with the legal constitution of the new Anglo-Saxon power. The author writes an exhaustive exposition of the nature and extent of the authority with which the Federal Government has been invested and their relation to the powers of the individual States. The institutions of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and the other States are described, and the history of the federal movement is traced from the beginning.

In the field of fiction Thomas Whittaker has in preparation "The Captain of Five," by Mary H. Debenham; "Leal Souvenir," by Alice Weber; "Truth with Honor," by Christobel R. Coleridge and M. Bramston, and "Hollyberry Janet; or, The Girls of Ballyowen," by M. Suyington; also in children's books "Stories from English History," by Mrs. F. Boas; "History of the United States," by Mary Ford, both of these being new volumes in his Historical Series for Children, and "Cedric the Saxon," by Harriet F. Comstock.

"Tom Beauling," a romance of to-day, by Gouverneur Morris of this city, will be issued in a month or two by The Century Company, together with a story of the time of Charles II. by Ronald MacDonald, called "God Save the King." Mr. MacDonald, it will be recalled, is the author of "The Sword of the King," in the dramatization of which Julia Marlowe is soon to appear.

"Light Freights," by W. W. Jacobs, author of "Many Cargoes," "A Master of Craft," &c., will be published next month by Dodd, Mead & Co. Mr. Jacobs, who has done valuable work in his delineations of the life of the British sailorman, has suddenly taken high rank as a humorist in England, while in America he appeals to a large class of readers, who keenly enjoy his whims and the humor of his sudden and improbable developments.

The new edition of John Kimberly Mumford's "Oriental Rugs," which the Scribners will issue in a few weeks, will be eight months behind time for a reason not common in book publication. It seems that the original edition, presented nearly a year ago, was in a few weeks sold out entirely, and many orders were forced to go on the waiting list. It was impossible, however, to reproduce the colored plates in less than six months, and that is the cause of the delay.

The Putnams are about to bring out a new and amplified edition of "Till the Doctor Comes, and How to Help Him," by George H. Moore, M. D. The work is a practical guide in all cases of accident and sudden illness, and the new edition has been thoroughly revised and brought down to date by Mary J. Kydd, M. D.

"Urchins at the Pole," by C. B. Going and M. O. Corbin, which the Frederick A. Stokes Company has in preparation, is a sequel to "Urchins of the Sea." At the suggestion of the mermaid they decide to close up their house and take board at the pole, where it is never too warm and there is plenty of ice.

Dr. Hulbert Fuller of Chicago, author of "Vivian of Virginia" and "God's Reber," has just had the latter book brought out in London by Jarroid & Sons, where The Chronicle describes it as a "novel dealing with strikes and other working-class movements. Chicago, the unresting and the loud-roaring, is the scene of the novel. The central figure is a character of a type of which America has been somewhat prolific. He is a man of culture, whose observations among the working classes have aroused in him a sense of the wrong endured by multitudes of toilers and of compassion for them in their miseries. His advocacy of the workers' cause ends in the loss of his professorship in Rocklands University. After this he becomes an active leader of the working classes."

The Indicator: A Hesperian Leaflet, the second number of which John Scott, North Bend, Ohio, will publish in a few days, will contain a hitherto unprinted poem by John G. Whittier, addressed to a young lady in Ohio. W. D. Howells will contribute a charming little hot-weather essay, and there will be a sketch by Col. T. F. Allen, formerly of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, called "The Flag Still There."

"Composition and Rhetoric," by Sara E. H. Lockwood and Mary Alice Emerson, is ready this month from the press of Ginn & Co. Important features of the book are the cumulative method of treatment shown in the illustrative examples, the constant emphasis on the importance of the pupil's own thinking and writing, and the correlation of composition work with the study of the college requirements in England.

"The Seven Houses," by Hamilton Drummond, is down for early publication on the Fall list of the Frederick A. Stokes Company. It is a romantic story of chivalrous love and priestly intrigue by the author of "The King's Pawn," and the scene of action is laid at the time when a plague devastated a provincial French town.

A new volume by Gelett Burgess, called "The Burgess Nonsense Book," is in active preparation at the Frederick A. Stokes Company's. It is a collection of all Mr. Burgess's nonsense verses and stories which have appeared in The Lark and other publications, together with his quaint and original illustrations.

What is probably the first authentic popular history of Wales has just been written by O. M. Edwards for G. P. Putnam's Sons' Story of the Nations Series. The author first sketches the rise and fall of the princely class, and then describes the growth of a self-educated, self-governing peasantry. Mr. Edwards, who is the Lecturer on Modern History at Lincoln College, Oxford, had difficulties as to the manner in which the proper names should be printed—whether in Welsh or English. He has decided to give in the text the Anglicized forms, while in brackets in the index he has had printed the Welsh spelling. An edition of the work is also contemplated in the Welsh language.

"The Lion's Whelp: A Story of Cromwell's Time," by Amelia E. Barr, of which we have already made brief mention, will be published early in September by Dodd, Mead & Co. It is a romance of the middle of the seventeenth century, which follows the fortunes of two families living not far from London, each on its own estate—the De Wicks, devoted to the royalist cause, and the Swaffams, adherents of Oliver Cromwell, "The Lion's Whelp," through whose courage and honesty of purpose England's Lion attained a yet prouder position in the estimation of the nations of the earth. With this historical setting the romance between Prince Rupert and Lady Matilda De Wick is unfolded.

Boston Notes.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—The one little novel of the week is Mrs. Laura E. Richards's "Geoffrey Strong," a tale in which the New England spinster is presented in so fair a fashion that she will nevermore be content to be known as the superfluous woman. First is Miss Prudence, tenderly cherishing her sister Vesta, and next is Vesta herself, who, as the young hero very well says, is like nothing else but one of those lovely little roses that are not white because the faintest sea-shell tinted blush touches their petals, and lastly, there is Mrs. Tree, who at ninety years of age is as ready for quick exchange of what she would call "sass" as any maid of sixteen, and as ready to sympathize with lovers and to outwit any narrow-minded old lady of sixty inclined to interfere with the course of true love. The nominal heroine is a girl who wishes to be a physician, but practices her art but once and marries her first patient, but the honors of the tale are with Vesta and Mrs. Tree. There is not a gleam of reality about the story, but it is as pretty a bit of romance as one could ask for Summer reading. Also, there is nothing in its pages to exclude it from that fair abode of purity in literature and impropriety in sculpture, the Boston Public Library, from which one of Mrs. Richards's former books, "Love and Rocks," was shut out for a reason so very funny that it is a pity that its amazing prudery makes it unfit to tell.

The August Cornhill Booklet is made up of selections from Overbury's "Characters," of which every one knows "A fayre and happy milk-mayd," and not many know more. "An Old Man, The Proud Man, A Good Woman, A Timist, An Amerist, An Affectate Traveler, A Country Gentleman, An Ignorant Glory-Hunter, and a Worthy Commander of the Warres, and a few others are in the Booklet. The Timist and the Amorist are interesting because their titles are early examples of the vicious use of "ist" as a termination, but all of them are valuable chiefly as curiosities. "The Milk Mayd" seems to be the result of happy chance.

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. are bringing out an odd little book, probably destined to be unique, and furnishing indubitable evidence of great industry. The title, "Arline Valére," tells nothing, and the author's name, Joseph Hallworth, is equally dumb, but a glance at a page immediately secures attention, for the volume reproduces the author's manuscript, and consequently compels one to spend twice as much time upon it as if it were printed in ordinary characters. It imitates Dickens, and seems rather long-drawn in spite of nearly 200 small marginal illustrations which do their best to hasten its apparent movement. Collectors will find the book more interesting than it will seem to ordinary readers. The whimsical printing is evidently the author's idea, the publishers being anything but eccentric.

This is hardly the season in which to judge of the esteem in which an author is held by the orders given for a book to be published a month hence, especially when there is no doubt that the edition will be very large, and when the book has already appeared in a magazine and in newspapers. Still when one looks at the list of advance orders received for "Kim," notes that they have not quite mounted to a score, and come chiefly from libraries, one remembers the days of "Captains Courageous," and is amazed. One remembers something very like it after the appearance of the second part of "Locksley Hall," when those whom it wounded strove to destroy a reputation builded by a lifetime of noble toil, but still when one considers the originality and the amazing cleverness of "Kim," and looks at the pitiful little scroll of names, one's faith in the independence and judgment of Bostonians is severely shaken. If they neglect Mr. Kipling because bidden to do so, was their apparent admiration for him mere obedience to some masterful man?

Notes of German Books.

The fourth volume of the Biographisches Jahrbuch, edited by Anton Bettleheim, has been published at Berlin, (George Reimer,) and maintains the high character for thoroughness and accuracy of preparation and for the excellence of its typographical execution, which has been established by the prior issues of the series, as well as by the Biographische Blätter, to which it is practically a successor. This work is invaluable for reference, as it constitutes a perfect necrology, so far as Germany is concerned, and in the case of notables in every walk of life gives extended biographies.

The letters which were printed in the appendix of the biography of Gen. August von Goeben by Gebhard Zernin, published from 1895-8, have now been reprinted with a sketch of the life of von Goeben by Zernin, (Berlin, Mittler & Sohn.) As the letters constitute almost a diary, they afford a graphic picture of the campaigns of 1864, 1866, and 1870, composed from day to day by one who was actually participating in the stirring events.

A curious book has appeared in Berlin (Junk) that is bothering the German critics. Its title is "Polyphem, ein Gorilla," and its author is said to be a well-known writer under the pseudonym of "Th. Zell." The work is nominally a study of Homer's Odyssey, Book IX., verse 105. Its author, inclining to the theory that Odyssey's wanderings were around the coast of Africa, sets up the thesis that the Polyphemus whom Odyssey meets is a gorilla, and indulges in a scientific exposition of the "social conditions" of the Cyclops as pictured by Homer, in the light of the principles of jurisprudence and Darwinism.

To the series "Moderne Essays zur Kunst und Litteratur," edited by Dr. Hans Landsberg, (Berlin, Gose & Tetzlaff,) the editor has contributed a study of "Hermann Sudermann," and Rudolf Klein on "Arnold Böcklin."

Gnadenfeld & Co. of Berlin have published a "Geschichte der Prostitution in Frankreich bis zur Neuzeit," by P. Dufour.

An address by Ernst Possert on what scenic system is best adapted for the production of classic dramas, particularly Shakespeare's, has been published at Munich, (Beck.)

The fourth main division of Prof. Wagner's great work, "Lehr und Handbuch der Politischen Oekonomie," in which he has the collaboration of Finance Minister Buchenberger, Professors Bücher, Dietzel, and others, is devoted to the science of finance, and is prepared by himself. The second half of the fourth part of this division has been published at Leipsic, (C. F. Water,) and is devoted to the subject of taxation, and more particularly to taxation as it is in actual practice in Germany, imperial, state, and local.

Heinrich von Poschinger has finally completed his work on "Bismarck und der Bundestaat," with the publication of the fifth and concluding volume, (Stuttgart, Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt.)

A second edition has been issued of Dr. Otto Weddigen's work on the influence of Lord Byron on European literatures, with an appendix on Freiligrath as an inter-

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mediary between the poets of England and Germany.

A history of the development of French literature to 1901, by Ernst Dannheiszer, has been published by Lehmann of Zweibrücken.

The ninth volume of Kuno Fischer's "Kleine Schriften" has been published at Heidelberg, (Winter), and contains his "Grossherzog Karl Alexander von Sachsen. Gedächtnisrede."

W. Mangold has contributed a substantial addition to the Voltaire literature by the collection which he has made and published, (Berlin, Wiegandt & Grieben), under the title, "Voltariana inedita aus den Königlichen Archiven zu Berlin."

Those who are interested in the study of comparative literature will be anxious to obtain a copy of L. L. Schücking's "Studien über die stofflichen Beziehungen der englischen Komödie zur italienischen bis Lilly," which has been published at Halle, by Niemeyer.

Mayer and Müller of Berlin have published, "Sir Ysumbras. Eine englische Romanez des 14. Jahrhunderts," edited by J. Zupitza and G. Schleich.

A history of the Schor family, the great Hebrew publishing house, from the middle of the fifteenth century to the present time, written in the Hebrew language by B. Friedberg, has been published at Frankfort, (Kaufmann.)

A work of over 700 pages on the history of witchcraft and persecutions of those suspected thereof, by Joseph Hanson, together with a treatise on the history of the word "Hexe," (witch,) by J. Franck, has been published at Bonn, (C. Georgi.)

A new novel by Fedor von Zobeltitz, "Der Herr Intendant," published by Eisner of Berlin, has a season of the court theatre as the theme of its story.

A selection of the best of the literary essays and studies which Erich Schmidt has contributed to various periodicals during the last fifteen years, since the publication of his first volume of "Charakteristiken," have been collected and published at Berlin, (Weidmann), under the same title, with the addition, "Zweite Reihe." They cover ground from the time of the Reformation to the present day, as present in fact, as Rudolf Lindau and Ebner-Eschenbach.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Charles Bloomingdale, who is the "Karl" of The Press, is to issue, this Fall, a novel and a volume of poems. The story, to be called "A Failure," will be Mr. Bloomingdale's second venture in that direction, as some years ago, with his "Mr., Miss, and Mrs." he successfully entered the field of prose fiction. This latest title is not to be taken as in any sense prophetic. His verses are well known to Philadelphians, having appeared often in the columns of the daily papers. In journalistic phraseology they are "good sellers" for they are not only "smooth" in a sense other than that of slang, but "light" in the best sense of that much abused word. "Life" at its best publishes no verse a bit better than the best Mr. Bloomingdale buries from the world of general readers in a morning paper.

Another of The Press staff soon to stand sponsor for a novel is J. O. G. Duffy, whose "Glass and Gold" is to come from the Lippincott press in the early Fall. The story, which is of the society of New York, London, and California, is an exposé of the more mercenary life of American "upper circles" (so-called) that is both sarcastic and powerful. The author, who is a lawyer and journalist of reputation and influence, has told his story fearlessly, and the publishers predict that he will have a wide hearing. The book is to be one of the most pleasing examples of fine book-making that has come with the Lippincott imprint.

The Irish literary element, by the bye, is strongly represented in Lippincott's new list of fiction. George Moore, whose "Sister Teresa" has just been published, recently proclaimed his Irish predilections by fleeing from London to the green shores; Mrs. E. L. Voynich has Irish blood in her and was born in the Emerald Isle; Cyrus Townsend Brady cannot forswear his name, even if he were so inclined, and now comes James O. G. Duffy.

This same house is soon to issue a fourth in the series of "true" biographies begun by them a few years ago. Washington, Penn, and Franklin are now to be followed by "The True Thomas Jefferson," which comes from the pen of William Eleroy Curtis. Col. Henry Watterson of The Louisville Courier-Journal had been asked to write the book, but was forced to decline. At his recommendation, the work was intrusted to Mr. Curtis, who has been intimately associated with the political and pseudo-official side of Washington life and journalism for ten years or more. He is a Republican in politics, a man of wide observation and sane judgment, and a writer of experience and high ability.

This, with "Washington, the Federal City," already referred to in these columns, will represent the more serious and dignified of the Lippincott's Fall publications. Rosa Nouchette Cary's "The Web of Grace" will, with Mr. Duffy's "Glass and Gold," divide the honors in American fiction.

Hiram Macolley, a printer of this city, is the possessor of an old German religious book both curious and valuable. It is curious because it is capable of being opened in six different ways, a different story awaiting the experimenting reader in each instance. The first four parts of the book are devoted to sermons delivered in the years 1737 and 1739. The fifth and sixth parts contain the first book of Moses and the lives of Abraham and Isaac.

The book, which the present owner values at $2,000, was published at Beyreuth in 1730 by John G. Vierling, and claims as its author and editor Johann Georg Hagermann, first pastor of the Church of Brandenburg. It opens with a somewhat fulsome dedication to the house of Brandenburg-Culembach, and is elaborately bound in tooled red morocco. It is in an excellent state of preservation.

Edward Stern & Co., publishers of this city, have recently issued "A Rabbi's Impressions of the Oberammergau Passion Play." It is a book considerably out of the ordinary. The author, the Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, is a man very prominent in Philadelphia's philanthropic and scholastic as well as religious life. He possesses abilities of a high order as preacher and writer. He is a well-rounded, traveled scholar of broad views. He is a man both sane and sincere in thought and expression. For these reasons his book is not one of the thousand telling, in more or less pictorial manner of that world-famous religious observance of a Bavarian village. It is, on the contrary, a new work and presents a new thought. The position assumed by the author, Dr. Krauskopf writes:

"The Oberammergau Passion Play has not only a religious but a humanitarian aspect, and one should not be surprised to find that there are truths suppressed that ought be brought to light, and given the widest publicity, if the Jew is to be spared further suffering, and if the Christian is to be saved from further wrongdoing against Israel."

The six lectures now embodied in book form purpose to right matters, and whatever the result, it is certain that both manner and method of the counsel is earnest and logical. The personal racial touch appears when Dr. Krauskopf, in describing his impressions while seated in the theatre at Oberammergau, says:

"There were moments, when listening to the play, when, seeing one gross misrepresentation of the Jewish people after the other, I felt as if I had to rise and declare aloud to the thousands that crowded the auditorium that what they heard and saw, as far as it depicted or typified the Jew, was unhistoric in fact, false in interpretation, and cruel in inference."

Philadelphia art circles are justly elated over the successes won at the Pan-American by artists either born and living here or trained here to their profession. Six gold medals, eight of silver, nine of bronze, and nine honorable mentions is a record gratifying.

E. A. Abbey belongs here as much as so broad a worker can belong in any one place. He was born in Philadelphia, and first studied his craft at this city's academy. Cecelia Beaux, too, the only woman to win a gold medal at Paris, was born here, and here studied under Mrs. Janvier. Thomas Eakins, for the last quarter of a century, has been a leading figure in Philadelphia's art world, and William Sartain, though now of New York, was born and passed his early life here. This last might be repeated word for word of Robert Henri and Miss Emily Sartain. Henry R. Poore, E. W. Redfield, and Charles Grafly are Philadelphians of today.

Three of those receiving honorable mention for drawing, W. J. Glackens, Henry McCarter, and Howard Chandler Christy, are from the ranks of journalism. All three began their professional labors in the art rooms of The Philadelphia Press, all three have since studied abroad, and all three have now devoted their talents to illustrative work.

A word may well be said for Henry O. Tanner, who is the only negro who has attained pre-eminence as a painter. A native of Philadelphia and the son of a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he gained his art education at the Academy of Fine Arts. He next studied in Paris under noted masters, and has frequently exhibited in the salon. France has acknowledged his genius by purchasing one of his canvases.

Mr. Carl Becker has just finished painting a portrait of Brig. Gen. Henry Louis Carpenter, who was one of the aides on Gen. Sheridan's staff, and a portrait of Mr. Joseph Wright, who is an honorary member of the old City Troop. Mr. Wright has given Mr. Becker two commissions for portraits, one a small equestrian portrait of himself, and the other a portrait of his daughter, Miss Katharine.

Macaulay's New Zealander.

From The Philadelphia Times Saturday Book Review.

Somebody who has been reading Horace Walpole's letters for the first time has rushed into print with a discovery of the origin of Macaulay's New Zealander, and a paragraph about it is just now current among "literary notes." The passage from Walpole might have been found with less trouble in Bartlett, who cites it under the quotation from Macaulay. It is from a letter to Mason, in 1774, which has some interest for Pan-American readers of the present day. "The next Augustan age will dawn on the other side of the Atlantic. There will be a Thucydides at Boston, a Xenophon at New York, and in time a Virgil at Mexico and a Horace at Peru. At last, some curious traveler from Lima will visit England and give a description of the ruins of St. Paul's like the descriptions of Baalbec and Palmyra." This is certainly very close to Macaulay's passage about the Roman Catholic Church, in his review of Ranke's "History of the Popes": "She may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveler from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's." Macaulay had a way of remembering what he had read. For instance, he had read in Hume: "Even bear-baiting was esteemed heathenish and unchristian; the sport of it—not the inhumanity—gave offense. He wrote in his own history: "The Puritans hated bear-baiting—not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators." This idea of the traveler among the ruins he had used less successfully some years earlier in a review of Mitford's "Greece": "When travelers from some distant region shall in vain labor to decipher on some moldering pedestal the name of our proudest chief—shall hear savage hymns chanted over some misshapen idol over the ruined dome of our proudest temple." This recalls the passage in Volney's "Ruins": "Who knows but that hereafter some traveler like myself will sit down upon the banks of the Seine, the Thames, or the Zuyder Zee, where now in the tumult of enjoyment the heart and the eyes are too slow to take in the multitude of sensations? Who knows but he will sit down solitary amid silent ruins, and weep a people inurned, and their greatness changed into an empty name?"

Volney hardly could have read Walpole; but Kirke White had probably read Volney when he wrote in answer to the question, "Where now is Britain?" in his poem, "Time":

Even as the savage sits upon the stone
That marks where stood her capitols and
fanes
The bittern booming in the weeds, he
shrinks
From the dismaying solitude.

There is a still closer anticipation of Macaulay in Shelley's "Dedication to Peter Bell": "In the firm expectation that when London shall be an habitation of bitterns; when St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey shall stand shapeless and nameless ruins in the midst of an unpeopled marsh; when the piers of Waterloo Bridge shall become the haunt of sea-fowl, and cast the jagged shadows of their broken arches on the solitary stream, some transatlantic commentator shall, like other fellows in the scales of some new and now unimagined system of criticism, settle the respective merits of the Bath and Sloy Posters and their historian. An inquisitive young man with plenty of time would doubtless find many curious examples of the use of this and very recondite terms. But, after all, the interesting question is not who said a thing first, but who said it last—who said it, that is, in the form in which it is remembered. Walpole's traveler from Lima failed to strike the popular imagination; but when Macaulay brought him from New Zealand he became at once a familiar figure.

Correspondence and a Moral.

The following communication appears in the current number of The Bookman, preceded by the legend, "We have received the following letter, which we publish without comment":

Brighton, England,
June 12, 1901.

To the Editors of The Bookman:

Sirs: As I learn that the New Amsterdam Book Company are advertising a story of mine—"A Heritage of Peril"—as a new story, I wish to warn the book trade and the reading public of the United States that that statement is incorrect.

The story was written years ago for serial issue; it is crude, immature, conventional, hackneyed, and poor; it was not written for volume publication, and in my opinion it is not fit for volume issue. I have not been consulted as to its production now, have had no opportunity of revising it, and had I been consulted would have vetoed the issue altogether. The proof of this is, that although I still hold the British copyright, I shall not issue a British edition.

I am extremely proud of the very large American audience which my later work has secured, and naturally wishful to offer them nothing that I do not consider of my best, and thus most anxious that they should not be allowed to think that I am in any way responsible for their having put before them now a story of the sensational dime novel order as a serious example of my later and matured work. Such a thing is as unfair to me and to my reputation in the United States as it is insulting to the intelligence of the thousands of readers in America who buy my duly authorized books.

I am, Sirs,

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR W. MARCHMONT.

We, too, received a copy of the above communication, but, according to our custom where there appears to be two sides to a story, we did not publish it "without comment." We investigated, and the results, in the light of the letter in The Bookman, which originally appeared in The Publishers' Weekly five weeks ago, may not be uninteresting to our readers:

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

We beg to thank you for your courtesy in allowing us to make some reply to Mr. Marchmont's (if it be Mr. Marchmont's) very peculiar letter, relating to his novel, "The Heritage of Peril."

We are free to confess that we do not understand the reason of Mr. Marchmont's complaint. He sells his books in America through different agents. We bought "By Right of Sword" and "A Dash for a Throne," from Hutchinson & Co., "The Heritage of Peril" from Tillotson & Son; he has also sold one book through A. P. Watt & Son. We never had any correspondence direct with Mr. Marchmont regarding any of these books before they were published. They were offered to us as unpublished novels and accepted as such solely on their merits, we caring nothing about the time when they were written.

Of course, we are sorry that Mr. Marchmont objects to the publication of "The Heritage of Peril"; that we are exonerated will be plain to all who read the enclosed letter from Messrs. Tillotson & Son.

We believe that Mr. Marchmont is needlessly sensitive over this matter. The novel provides just the material that the public want. We can assure him that we are willing to buy all the "copy" he can turn out provided it is of the quality of "The Heritage of Peril." We wade wearily, month after month, through reams of verbiage, vainly hoping to find just such stories as Mr. Marchmont calls "crude, hackneyed, and poor."

We were not aware that Mr. Marchmont is at present visiting this country. If he is not, how is it that his letter is typewritten on American paper, signed "Arthur W. Marchmont, per E. A. P.," and mailed with an American two-cent stamp? Yours very truly, New Amsterdam Book Company,
William T. Henderson.

July 3, 1901.

The New Amsterdam Book Company:

Gentlemen: Our attention has been called to a letter recently received by one of the trade papers, purporting to have been written by Arthur W. Marchmont, in which he states that the recent publication by the New Amsterdam Book Company of a novel, entitled "The Heritage of Peril," was entirely unauthorized.

We would state that we purchased this manuscript from Mr. Marchmont; we sold the serial rights in the United States to some of the largest newspapers in the leading cities, and this Spring submitted the novel along with some other manuscripts by various authors, to the New Amsterdam Book Company. They purchased the rights of "The Heritage of Peril," and are now the bona fide owners of the American copyright, with full rights to publish the book. Very truly yours,
(Signed.) TILLOTSON & SON.
FRANK W. GRAVES, Manager.

July 1, 1901.

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BOOKS.

A Brief and Understandable History of Them from the Earliest Times.*

HERE by Gertrude Rawlings, we have the first issue of a "Library of Useful Stories" by English writers, in which attempt will be made to deal with various branches of useful knowledge, in language as free as possible from technicalities. Miss Rawlings's subject, the history of books, which is illustrated by views representing the interior of old printing presses, pages from manuscript and printed books, specimens of fine old type and printer's devices, will be found well covered and readable.

Naturally one would not expect to turn to the pages of a small volume of this character to find fresh information on disputed points, or to add to knowledge acquired through long familiarity with the subject, but it would be hard to find a book in which, in so short a compass, about 150 pages, so good an idea of the development of books—the passage from written to printed records and the gradual spread of printing and consequently of knowledge is so clearly set forth.

Miss Rawlings's introduction treats of the beginnings of writing and the ancient history of the manuscript volume, the origin of which is lost in tradition, each nation attributing the invention of writing to one of its own gods. She describes various early forms of books, all more or less clumsy to modern eyes, wood and bark being among the oldest substances to receive writing. The early Greeks and Latins used tablets of soft metal, coated with wax, on which written characters were impressed with a stylus. Pausanius speaks of the original copy of Hesiod's "Works and Days" as being on lead tablets. Wooden leaves bound together on one side—the forerunner of the present book—were called by the Romans caudex, or codex, (originally meaning tree stumps,) in distinction to the volumen, always a parchment or papyrus roll. The oldest manuscript in existence is on papyrus, the chief writing material of the ancient world. For although the discovery was early made that the skin of animals properly prepared made durable writing material, papyrus held its own in early Egypt, Greece, and Rome until about the fourth or fifth century of our era. The books of Babylonia and Assyria took the form of thick clay tablets, of varying sizes, on which characters were impressed with a triangular, pointed instrument, after which the tablets were baked, becoming exceedingly durable. It is uncertain whether the Old Testament was originally in the form of these Babylonian tablets on Egyptian papyrus or on parchment rolls. Possibly all three methods may have been employed at different times.

The earliest Chinese writings were carved on tablets of bamboo bark, and so, perhaps, hardly to be included under ancient methods of writing. At an early day, however, this nation invented paper, which remained unknown to Europe until about the tenth century, A. D. One of the earliest manuscripts on paper is an Arabic "Treatise on the Nourishment of the Human Body," about A. D. 960, but until after the invention of printing manuscripts on paper are rare, as compared to those on parchment or vellum.

Miss Rawlings traces in the same careful manner the preservation of literature. The Egyptian papyri, or cuneiform tablets, possess a much stronger historic than purely literary interest, while the writings of Greece or Rome, or those produced under Greek or Roman influence, so much more important from the latter standpoint, have survived to a much smaller extent. There is no known Greek manuscript older than 160 B. C., even these being fragmentary and scarce; while the earliest Latin document is dated 55 A. D. The preservation of the great mass of old writings is due to accident rather than design. Fire and war have been most disastrous to both manuscript and printed books, but carelessness, ignorance, and wanton destructiveness, as well as natural decay, have had much to do with such loss.

Miss Rawlings describes how a wealthy collector of ancient Rome would set about forming a library, procuring the oldest obtainable manuscripts and well-written papyrus rolls, containing the correct text of all Greek and Roman authors. Where a volume could not be bought, it might be had on loan and copied by skillful scribes, or it could be sent for to Alexandria, where there was an unrivaled store of books and the most skillful of scribes. The chapters on books and libraries in classical times, as well as those on the same subjects in mediaeval days, contain much information in small compass, and yet so put as to be eminently readable to all, as to celebrated manuscripts, libraries, and collectors. Sometimes as to the small beginnings from which great results have grown, as, for instance, in the foundation of the great Royal Library, now the Bibliothèque Nationale, by King John of France, with a small collection, some claiming to have contained only twenty volumes.

Manuscript books were largely prepared in monasteries, but there were from the earliest days secular professional writers. As early as 1403 there was in London a Brotherhood of the Craft of Writers of Text Letters, Limners, and Illuminators, and by 1501 the Company of Stationers was established, quite probably the same society under a general name. The revival of learning in the fourteenth century brought about an increase in the size and number of private libraries, the value and scarcity of books leading to the chained volumes so common in college and church libraries in England and on the Continent.

The chapters on the beginnings of printing are well done, Miss Rawlings tracing the first use of engraved wood plates carved in relief, which when inked could be printed on paper or other substance. Originating in China, this knowledge spreads to Japan, but although the plan of such printing was carried to Egypt in the tenth century Europeans are thought to have made their own discoveries, quite unaided by such knowledge both as to block-printing and the use of movable type.

The remainder of Miss Rawlings's story, although entirely interesting, is much more commonly known. The first European block printing was pictures of the saints, to be soon followed by block books, the earliest of which was the Biblia Pauperum, or Bible of the Poor, containing far less text than illustrations. This soon led to the invention of movable type, around which centres the Coster-Gutenberg legends.

Systematic accounts of early printing will be found in separate chapters: "Gutenberg and the Mentz Press," "Early Printing," "Early Printing in Italy," "Early Printing in England," "Early Printing in Scotland," "Early Printing in Ireland," and the allied art of "Book Binding." A concluding chapter, much more technical in its nature, has been added, by one familiar with modern processes, which follows the evolution of our present day book, from the time it goes into the hands of the printer's "reader," through all the stages of its manufacture, to its final issue; giving also accounts of modern machinery used in such work, and of stereotyping, electrotyping, and illustration.

*THE STORY OF BOOKS. By Gertrude Burford Rawlings. Illustrations. Pp. 160. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1901. 60cts.

A French Paper's Estimate of Margaret Fuller.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

If you think it werth while to add anything to what you have already offered pertaining to Margaret Fuller, the following extract from an estimate of her influence on American thought and literature, translated from the Revue des Deux Mondes, in 1852, may possess a certain peculiar interest, as from a Frenchman's point of view. Contemporary data show that the reviewer's conclusions startled the attention of American readers at that day. To quote one of these: "The reviewer evidently judges from what would be the influence of such a mind on France, not from what was Margaret Fuller's real influence here. Her reputation at home was quite sectional—her influence nearly limited to a literary clique."

With her uncommon intelligence, and her entirely misdirected mind, she is the most complete representative of the excellencies and defects of the most celebrated women of our time. Of all the celebrated women of the nineteenth century Margaret Fuller is certainly the most individual, the least abandonée; in short, has the most resistance and character. Proud and impetuous, she never abdicated her reason nor her will. She had only one thought—to govern; only one ambition—to reign. All her words, all her actions emanate from and circle around this single point. To those who have not understood this original vice or this innate virtue, whichever it may be termed, her character is most complicated—it is entirely inexplicable. A desire of power, misdirected, and always enveloped in the vapors of idealism, penetrates all her words. Give to her life a definite object, withdraw her from her German studies, instead of the world of métaphysicians and poets in which she lived throw her into the political and active world, and you would have immediately the chief of a party, a leader. Give her a strictly religious and Catholic education and you would see her submit to the most terrible experiences to found or reform some monastic order; and always the governor. Instead of the exclusively literary training to which the imprudence of her father condemned her, give her a more gymnastic education, if we may so express ourselves, the education of an Amazon instead of that of the scholar, and you would soon see her attempt the most perilous adventures, perhaps withdrawing to the desert to found kingdoms, and undertake political and military enterprises, after the manner of Lady Stanhope. The circumstances and the manners of her country, her education, and the mediocrity of her fortune prevented Margaret Fuller from launching into these dangers. * * *

Thus terminates the life of this ardent and feverish woman. Margaret Fuller has marked her place in the annals of her country. It is the first time such a character has appeared in the United States. Among all the symptoms indicative of a desire for change in the manners, moral life, and religion of the Americans, there is nothing more curious than this. We are interested in this question, we Europeans; such an existence may serve us for a moral thermometer, by which to measure the amount of influence which European ideas have had, and are still exciting, in the development of transatlantic civilization. The whole history of America is the result of the ideas of Europe. After Luther and Calvin, who may be regarded as the founders of New England, came Locke and Voltaire, who may be considered in their turn as the founders of the Union and the fathers of the Revolution. Now it is Kant and Hegel who are the apostles of a moral and intellectual renovation. America is thus a vast workshop of experiments. In moral things America is not a distinct and separate world; it is but the second hemisphere of our planet. All that Europe thinks America applies, whether it be an industrial invention or a system of morals. The Americans have not at present, and probably will not have for a long time to come, any ideas which are properly their own; but they know how to live a cosmopolitan life, and they receive all the influences of Europe. There, in that young and vigorous world, words fly more lightly than in our Europe; they are less easily rendered into action, and there is no such need to moderate one's enthusiasm. The influence of Margaret has not died with her; she still lives, she returns to us and will long return to us, under the form of books or essays. She, more than any other individual, has sown the harvest which is beginning to show itself in America and is slowly ripening there. Hence we have spoken of her with minuteness and sympathy, in order that hereafter, when all the facts an ideas which she has scattered in America shall bear their fruit, she also may sustain her share of the responsibility and receive her portion of the praise, for the evil and the good which these ideas and facts may ultimately produce."

C. E. S.

New York, Aug. 13, 1901.

NIETZSCHE.

The Prophet of Evolution, the Philosopher and Critic.*

NIETZSCHE as critic, philosopher, poet, and prophet is presented in a neat volume, the product of Thomas Common's scissors. The selections have been well made to present this mad philosopher and prophet of ethical evolution in his best light. Child of the stars Nietzsche certainly was, with intellect rapier keen and that scintillated in the coruscations of genius. He appeals to intellectual men and women that are charmed by strenuous mentality and a literary style abounding in aphorisms.

To become a leader in the van of moral evolution, he turned his back on generations of Christian teaching, repudiating the humanitarian sympathy of the Gospel and what he termed its slave morality. The vital questions of ethics and politics were exploited by him in what he thought "the light of the new knowledge shed upon them by evolution." Huxley and Romanes, to say nothing of Henry Drummond, whom Mr. Common dubs "a theological wag," saw that the light of evolution seeming so clear in the world of physics, failed altogether in the domain of ethics. In the empire of psychic phenomenon appeared a new kingdom with new forces, laws, and far-reaching results. All this is denied by Nietzsche with one sweeping denunciation. Christianity is a humbug, although the most stupendous event in European history. Its slave morality that seeks to help the weak is the product of a gigantic conspiracy on the part of the ignoble and exceptional classes to preserve for themselves a place by drawing on the sympathies of the wise and great and good, that they may not perish utterly from the social fabric.

Nietzsche preaches the ideal of the overman, which is nothing more or less than the dawn some time of a better race, to be evolved out of the better elements of the present through the rugged doctrine of the survival of the best, and thus to form the true aristocratic morality, which will be forever the morality of the future, while slave morality will be a thing of the past.

He seems to have a strange contempt for our common humanity or what is known as the masses in his aristocratic pride of intellect. Yet it is from these masses that the future overman is to be evolved. Natural selection of the best must be our fundamental principle in morals if we follow him. But what is the best that he talks about so forcefully? Here is a difficulty. The problem of Christianity is by no means so fully solved as his devoted followers appear to think.

His idea of the good and bad and his so-called new commandments exhibit the trend of his thinking. He preaches freedom and thinks he has attained it. To him God is dead, Jesus was simply an immature young man, the resurrection the arch humbug. He never takes the trouble to be even reverent. Here are some of his definitions:

What is good? All that elevates the feeling of power. What is bad? All that proceeds from weakness. The weak and the defective are to go to the wall, (the first principle of our charity.) And we are to help them thereto. What is more injurious than any crime? Practical sympathy for all the defective and weak—Christianity.

Inculcate such doctrines in the heads of the highly educated, the aristocracy of intellect, and work with them on the passions of the ignorant, and what will come out of it? Anarchy and broken heads. And this was just what Carlyle saw would result from Froude's doctrine that nothing is good or bad except as thinking makes it so.

Nietzsche does not hesitate to assert that Jesus was a decadent, childish and silly, but he modestly says of himself that he is "a decisive and fateful link between two thousand centuries." Then in imitation of Him at whom he scoffs with bitter hatred, he proceeds to formulate some new commandments of his own:

Do I advise you to love your neighbor? Flee from the nearest and love the furthest human being. Higher than love to the neighbor is love to the furthest human being. Love the overman. This is his wisdom of loving one's neighbor.

Ye should only have enemies to be hated, not enemies to be despised.

When a great injustice has been done you, do at once five more small ones.

Man must be trained for war and woman for the relaxation of the warrior.

Die at the right time.

These are the commandments that spring from the fateful link of many centuries. But what if ethical evolution is not true? What if the morality of the New Testament is not decadent? What if God is not dead? The seat of authority then remains in a personal will, not in a blind force or an eyeless principle. If Nietzsche's world could be ushered in at once, the hell of that hyena, as he calls Dante, would be a refuge from its formless, palpitating horrors.

As a critic, the ages and their great ones fare but poorly before this "fateful link."

Pontius Pilate, with Goethe and Emerson and two others, are about the only great ones known to fame for whom he has a good word. The worthy Pontius Pilate is the only one who has said a thing worth saying in all the New Testament. Mad philosopher and prophet of dreams, of the Roman Governor he says: "The noble scorn of the Roman, before whom a shameless misuse of the word 'Truth' was carried on, has enriched the New Testament with the sole expression therein which has value, which is the criticism and very annihilation of the book, 'What is truth?'"

*NIETZSCHE, AS CRITIC, PHILOSOPHER, POET, AND PROPHET. Choice Selections from His Works. Compiled by Thomas Common. With portrait. One volume. Pp. lxv.-261. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. London: Grant Richards. $2 net.

Champlain's First Fight with the Iroquois.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The interesting article on Champlain in last week's issue of your SATURDAY REVIEW is incomplete in the notice of his first battle with the "fierce people," the Iroquois, on July 4, 1609, the one several years earlier than the fight in Central New York. The place of conflict is an interesting and much mooted point with historians. I have examined with care, visited the various places assigned, and feel confident that the battle was at Sandy Point, Bulwagga Bay, Crown Point.

Champlain, ambitious to explore distant regions and extend the domain of his sovereign, left Quebec, May 18, 1609, with sixty Hurons and Algonquins, and two Frenchmen. With the crosier in one hand and a sword in the other, he entered the beautiful lake which now bears his name, with twenty-four bark canoes.

At Bulwagga Bay he was met by a war party of Mohawk-Iroquois, who claimed the strangers were invading their country. A conference was held, and each party landed and secured their boats. There was "blood on the moon," the native warriors on both sides were eager for a fight. Accordingly, on the following morning the battle commenced; it was the first in which firearms were used in the great lake and mountain region. The battle was short and decisive, and gave to France the mastery of the great lake region and entire Northwest for one hundred and fifty years.

Champlain led the advance with his French soldiers, each armed with an arquebus. Champlain, in his account of the battle, says: "I put four balls in my arquebus." Two principal chiefs fell at the first fire, another was wounded, and the war party fled in dismay, exclaiming, "The devil, the devil!"

It has been claimed the chiefs wore bark breastplates and woven-fabric protectors.

As already stated, difference of opinion exists as to the place of Champlain's engagement. O'Callaghan places it between Lake George and Crown Point, "probably in Ticonderoga." Parkman and others differ as to locality. Champlain says they "met the enemies at the point of a cape which juts into the lake on west side." Sandy Point alone answers this description, as all familiar with the lake from Port Henry to Ticonderoga will agree. I have carefully reviewed it, and fully agree with Judge Strong's view, who was an early settler and gleaned his facts from tradition and observation. In confirmation of this, Champlain did not proceed up the lake after his battle, but returned to the north. The Iroquois did not claim the country south of the Boquet River, and when attacked by the Algonquins on the lower lake, would retreat to Lake Avalatoris, (Lake George.)

We find among the papers relating to the de Courcele and de Tracy expeditions that "Lake Champlain terminates in the country of the Iroquois, at the extension of which we enter on the lands of the Mohawk-Iroquois." The extension of the lake into Bulwagga Bay and the contraction on the eastern or Vermont side, give the appearance of terminating abruptly. Old maps name the contracted water "Wood Creek." Champlain's fight with the Iroquois may have affected all subsequent events and crippled the power and prosperity of France in the New World. By judicious treatment the power and influence of the great Indian Confederacy—the Six Nations—which overshadowed the entire North and Middle West, might have been overthrown; the Government of the continent might have fallen to the French, and not the English. Not a drop of water percolated on the west side of the Alleghanies that did not fall upon soil claimed by New France. Had freedom guided the sword of conquest, the destiny of affairs on the North American Continent might have been different.

W. DE H.

Elizabethtown, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1901.

*The Fra who presides over the destinies of a certain enterprise in East Aurora, after having assured the general public that such a place really exists "eighteen miles from Buffalo," gives forth the following invitation:

To accommodate visitors at the Pan-American Exposition, who also wish to visit the Roycroft Shop, the railroad company now runs a train to East Aurora from the Central Station every hour. Visitors at the "shop" are always welcome. There are girls who make it their business to pilot the visiting "Philistines" around, or, should you prefer, you can wander about through the buildings, under the trees, or linger in the "rest rooms" at your own sweet will.

"A Crazy Angel," by Annette Lucile Noble, author of "Eunice Lathrop," will be published this month by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The first chapters are descriptive of the "Angel's" early childhood. Miss Noble shows an understanding and a sympathy with the heart of a child that puts her on a par with such writers as Kenneth Grahame.

AUG

1901

THE SUMMER GIRL.

Books She Reads, and When She Reads Them—She of New York, of Chicago, of Philadelphia, of Boston.

SEVERAL months before the Summer Girl starts on her annual trip to the seaside or mountains she is preparing an elaborate and magnificent wardrobe. Daily consultations are held with dressmakers and modistes, and when she appears for the Summer season her wonderful toilets display a richness, a splendor, a brilliancy, that Solomon in all his glory perhaps did not surpass.

Stowed away in a remote corner of one of her many trunks are the books with which she proposes to pass the odd moments left from the gayety and dissipation of watering place life. These books are few in number and light in character—not even standard novels are found among the Summer Girl's reading matter. Thackeray tells an interesting story about Macaulay and "Clarissa Harlowe":

I spoke to him [Macaulay] once about "Clarissa." "Not read 'Clarissa,' he cried out. "If you have once read 'Clarissa' and are infected by it you can't leave it. When I was in India I passed one hot season in the Hills; and there were the Governor General, and the Secretary of the Government, and the Commander in Chief, and their wives. I had 'Clarissa' with me; and as soon as they began to read the whole station was in a passion of excitement about Miss Harlowe and her misfortunes and her scoundrelly Lovelace. The Governor's wife seized the book; the Secretary waited for it; the Chief Justice could not read it for tears." An old Scotch doctor, a Jacobin and a free thinker, who could only be got to attend church by the positive orders of the Governor General, cried over the last volume until he was too ill to appear at dinner. The Chief Secretary—afterward Sir William Macnaughton, the hero and the victim of the darkest episode in our Indian history—declared that reading this copy of "Clarissa" under the inspiration of its owner's enthusiasm was nothing less than an epoch in his life.

The American Summer Girl has probably never heard of "Clarissa"; certainly she would not think of putting the five large volumes of Richardson's novel among her Summer books—nor the Waverley novels, nor Dickens, Thackeray, Bulwer, and other old favorites. Her reading is as light as her gowns, and quite as airy, nor does she devour books with the avidity with which Macaulay's friends devoured "Clarissa" in the Hills of India. The Summer Girl's small number of books, compared with the large number of gowns composing her Summer outfit, suggests Falstaff's famous pennyworth of bread and infinite deal of stack in his tavern reckoning. She is sure to have the latest novels which are most talked about, for a book that is not much talked about has no charms for her. She wants to read what other people are reading, whether it is worth reading or not.

There are Summer girls and Summer girls. The Summer girl of New York is different from the Summer girl of Baltimore, just as the Summer girl of Chicago is different from the Summer girl of Philadelphia. The New York Summer girl has a style and manner and tone and form which declares to the world that she is one of the four million of fortunate beings that inhabit the first city of the Western World. She is justly proud to call that imperial city her home, although she lives in it scarcely three months in a year, but, to be a New Yorker is, in her eyes, a distinction which she gladly claims. Her New York is a city of luxurious homes; her father is a millionaire, and she lives on Fifth Avenue, enjoying all the pleasures that money can buy. She knows nothing of that other New York, forming a seething mass of vice and villainy. The New York girl is generally refined, always dashing, often beautiful, seldom coarse, and never vulgar. Although she cannot boast of being the daughter of a hundred earls, she is frequently more aristocratic in her tastes and more elegant in her manners than the daughters of European Princes. It is, indeed, a remarkable fact in American civilization how soon wealth, leisure, and education refine and beautify—how quickly they learn the sweet courtesies of life and the requirements of fashionable society.

The New York girl is up to date in her reading as she is in her dress, amusements, and sentiments. Amid the multifarious occupations of watering place life—the morning drive, the lounge on the lawn or the piazza, the afternoon siesta, the nightly ball—little time is left for reading. See that tall, splendidly gowned young woman sitting on the piazza of the United States Hotel at Saratoga. She holds in her jeweled hand a book whose pages she turns listlessly over. It is the last and most stirring of the so-called "historical" novels, now so much in vogue. In twenty-five minutes she will get all she wants out of that romance, and sigh for other novels to read. She is a New York Summer girl who enjoys the present and anticipates the future, but is indifferent to the past.

The Chicago Summer girl is dashing, breezy, and independent. Her reading is as striking as her dress, and equally characteristic. She will never merit the reproach which Shakespeare bestows upon "home-keeping youths," for she is far from being of "homely wit." She has nothing of the domestic fowl in her tastes, and her days do not roll away inactive and inglorious. Her open, frank, and sprightly manner wins her many friends and admirers. The Chicago girl, with all her dashing independence and sentimental freedom, reads more than many of her American sisters, even when "on pleasure bent." Nor does she read, only to forget, novel after novel, good, bad, and indifferent. Venturing upon her privacy with the privilege of a narrator, we find her reading "The Crisis," "A Dream of Empire," and "A Friend of Caesar" during her Summer vacation. Nor does she confine her reading to novels, but in the poets of the world she finds a greater pleasure than in the passing romance. Shakespeare transports her in imagination to Prospero's enchanted isle to the fairy court of Titania; or, sweeter still, to Juliet's bower, where Romeo told his burning love. In the picturesque pages of Scott she witnesses the gay pageants of courts, the excitement of tournaments, the splendid scenes of chivalry. With Milton she wanders through the beautiful bowers of Eden, or joins the glittering train of Comus. Byron takes her to the loftiest peaks of the Alps, which are covered with perpetual snow; then to the lovely groves of Italy, which are clad in perpetual verdure. Tennyson takes her to King Arthur's Court to meet the gallant Knights of the Round Table. With Tom Moore she revels in the gorgeous groves of Lalla Rookh. Turning from these scenes of Oriental splendor, she lingers over the sweetly sentimental story of Lucille.

The characteristics of the Philadelphia girl are an elegant repose, a gentle dignity, a quiet reserve, but not the deadly, cold repose

Which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere.

Often the reserve of the fair Philadelphian is only surface deep, and disappears entirely upon a better acquaintance. I have in my mind's eye a sparkling Philadelphia girl, who, one Summer, dazzled and delighted the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs. She was young, gay, and dashing,

A lovely being, scarcely formed or molded,
A rose with all the sweetest leaves unfolded.

True to local traditions, the reading of the Philadelphia girl has a Quaker City flavor. A poem or romance written by a Philadelphian, or about Philadelphia, has a far greater attraction for her than a better book by a Bostonian, or about Boston.

Scant justice has been done the Boston Summer girl. She is popularly supposed to be angular in form, with spectacles on her nose, a metallic voice, and more devoted to Browning than to beaux—better versed in philosophy than to flirting. The Boston girl, as she is seen on the cliffs of Bar Harbor, or on the sands at Manchester-by-the-Sea, or amid the sublime scenery of the White Mountains, is as well dressed, as well mannered, and as susceptible to masculine influence as any other Summer girl. Newspaper wits have expended much time and paper in trying to laugh the Boston girl out of the court of love, and to bury her in all the bloom of youth in the incomprehensible pages of Ibsen and Schopenhauer. While there are some Boston women long since passed the sentimental days of youth who spend much time over abtruses and obscure writers whose meaning is like a grain of wheat hid in a bushel of chaff, the Boston Summer girl revels in romantic adventures and the tenderest love scenes. "The Helmet of Navarre," "In Search of Mademoiselle," and "In the Palace of the King" are her favorites this Summer.

The Southern Summer girl is the representative of centuries of culture and refinement. She is descended from a long line of patrician ancestors. She has been carefully protected from rude contact with the world. The divinity that doth hedge a king has been her shield. Hence that exquisite delicacy, which is woman's greatest charm, has ever been her distinguishing characteristic. She is deliciously feminine, fond of admiration, and inspiring it. It would be a pleasure to linger upon the many charming attractions of the Southern girl. The Baltimore poet, Pinckney, has described her as

One made up
Of loveliness alone—
A woman of her gentle sex
The seeming paragon;
To whom the better elements
And kindly stars have given
A form so fair that, like the air,
'Tis less of earth than heaven.

This incomparable creature inspires poetry, and reads it. On the lawn at the Greenbrier White, on the piazza of the Old Sweet, or by the dancing waves of the Chesapeake, at Old Point Comfort, she is seen with Poe, Timrod, Hayne, or Lanier in hand, filling her mind with beauty, and enriching her imagination with the kingly thoughts of the poets of her land.

EUGENE L. DIDIER.

A Library for Civil Engineers.*

The American Society of Civil Engineers, founded in 1852, has now attained a membership of about 2,500 and has collected a library of about 24,000 individual publications under some 16,000 titles, stored in the handsome building erected and owned by the society. The members are scattered all over the world. Less than one-third of them reside within a day's journey of the society house. These can easily consult the library at any time. Sixty per cent. of them are diffused over the United States, and in each of the great continents there are about 2 per cent. All of these widely separated men are interested in the creation of a central library of current technical literature in which the records of past achievements and the progress of engineering science of the present are kept note of constantly and systematically. To keep up this interest the members must be kept informed as to what the library contains, so that they can know whether it would be worth their while to visit it in person or to have certain data collected from it without an annoying waste of time and energy. To effect this has been the study of the Library Committee for many years. On the occupation by the society of its own commodious home with ample capacity for the storage and use of the library, three years ago, the committee placed in the hands of the secretary of the society, Mr. Charles Warren Hunt, C. E., the classification, arrangement, and indexing of the library, which took two years and involved the writing of some 58,000 cards. On the completion of this work the committee decided to issue for the use of the distant members this classified index, which contains approximately 18,000 titles, with the subject, date, size, and style of binding of each specified.

On undertaking this work, Mr. Hunt found at the outset that no existing system of classification in use among librarians was adapted to this particular case. There are not many purely scientific libraries, at any rate, and general libraries are rarely attempted to be arranged on any scientific basis, and so far such attempts have not been very successful. The arrangement and classification devised by Mr. Hunt seem after a somewhat careful study of this book to be rational, scientific and easy of comprehension. In its general features it is somewhat similar to the so-called Dewey system, but is adapted to the special case.

Of course, to the student consulting the library, this book cannot and is not intended to take the place of the card catalogue, which is in three distinct parts, arranged by classes, authors and subjects. The general list for ready reference must be compiled from all three of these by a species of "natural selection," and it is in the exercise of this selection that the skill of the compiler is shown. On examination of this book the selections appear to have been judiciously made.

The point to which especial attention should now be called, and concerning which unqualified commendation may be expressed, is that here is an intelligently systematized reference catalogue of an important scientific library which is owned and is meant to be used by civil engineers scattered all over the world, and which will enable its owners, wherever they may be, to know what their library contains and wherein it is deficient, and so lead them both to make practical use of the collection and to use all their efforts to have the gaps on the shelves filled up. In its collection of reports of the engineering work of municipalities and corporations, this library is now far ahead of any other, but many of the files of such are incomplete, and ought to be filled out. A great deal of the best work of the ablest minds in the profession is contained in reports on projects for public improvements which generally have a very limited issue and circulation, and which ought to be on file in the library of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

The same is true of the transcripts of expert testimony in many important litigations. It is that testimony which is really making the law of water rights and damages all over the country at this time. So, too, with the rights of railroad and other corporations and the contiguous property owners. The trained expert engineer has as much to do with the leading of the judicial mind into correct paths as the lawyer has, and the study of first-class expert testimony is as essential to the education of the civil engineer as mathematics and contractors' tricks. The engineers' central library of the United States ought to be thoroughly stocked with the records of what the best men in the profession have advised on preliminary examinations, what they have constructed after deliberation, what they have led their legal colleagues into formulating into law, and still more, what they have failed to accomplish and the reasons for their failure. The publication and wide dissemination of this book ought to inspire the recipients to make use of the library and to supply the deficiencies in it which they may note.

The mechanical execution of the work is greatly to be commended. The page is 9 by 6 inches, the most convenient size for handling and reference, the class title is repeated in capitals at the head of each page, the class and subdivision letters are at the upper left hand corner of each page, the shelf number of the book is in the first column, separate and distinct, the subject title is in small capitals indented so as to leave the number column clear, and the book title and description are in small type further indented. The description of the book includes its size in inches, which is much to be preferred to a classification as folio, quarto, octavo, &c., the number of pages and the kind of binding. The general arrangement of the matter is such that there is extraordinarily little strain on the eye and the mind in consulting the pages.

*"CATALOGUE OF THE LIBRARY OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS. Prepared by the Secretary, under the direction of the Library Committee. Published by the society, 220 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City, 1901. Full leather. Pp. 702.

Andrew Carnegie.

He said—this cannier son of canny sire—
"One only life, one only world I know,
And I shall fill and quaff before I go
The sweetest cup of life within my kire.
Good-fellowship I crave, the world entire
Shall pass the streams from Helicon that flow,
And stinted souls to stature full shall grow,
And hearts that hate to brotherhood aspire."

So spake the pleasurer—would level up
Mankind to bear him fitting company;
Spread the Parnassian board whereat to sup
In fo tmeale the eyes, the spirit free;
Bade all men eat and drink, and lo! his cup
Is sweet with love and boundless as the sea!

—WILBUR LARREMORE in The Boston Literary World.

Stephen Crane's "Wounds in the Rain" has gone into its fourth edition at the Frederick A. Stokes Company's. It is a collection of tales, tragic and humorous, whose scenes for the most part are laid in Cuba during the time of the Spanish-American war. It may be recalled that Mr. Crane was for many months in Cuba during and after the war, and his sketches serve a basis of facts and are not simply the work of the imagination.

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AUG
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LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The question, What books should be taken into the country for a holiday? still continues to interest the readers of The Outlook. There is a curious difference of opinion among those who suggest lists of holiday books. For example, one man would take nothing with him in the shape of literature except novels, and another thinks that scientific or historical works are the proper sort of reading for the country. Mr. E. F. Benson is reckless enough to dream of taking Tolstoi's "Resurrection" with him. Perhaps he wishes to spend most of his holiday in sleeping, in which case his selection of "Resurrection" is not so reckless as it might at first sight seem to be. Mr. Guy Boothby thinks that there are so many books especially fit for holidays that he hesitates to grapple with the list. Somebody else wants to take Dreyfus's story of his life in prison with him. I don't want to go into the country with that sort of man. Far sooner would I have as a companion a Scotchman and the Calculus. Fancy a man going to the seashore for his one holiday in the year and taking with him such a painful narrative as that of the prisoner of Devil's Island! But there is no accounting for tastes. There are people who can read Mr. Hall Caine's novels for amusement, and others who find relaxation in Napier's history of the Peninsular war. But of one thing we may be sure: People who make these curious selections for holiday reading know next to nothing of the real nature of the true holiday.

For my own part, I feel sure that any book that in the slightest degree compels a man to think is unsuitable for a holiday. The only time when you want to read during a holiday is the half hour before dinner—that longest of all half hours. You do not even need a book for a rainy day, for rainy days in the country should be spent in sleep. The best holiday book is a bound volume of Titbits or Tolstoi's "War and Peace." You can read either of these for half an hour without beginning at any particular page, and without reference to anything that has gone before the page that you happen to select. Neither of them requires the slightest mental effort, for Titbits, being a collection of anecdotes, could be read by a man with the brain fever, and, as for Tolstoi's masterpiece, the impossibility of ever grasping the plot, or of remembering the characters, makes it out of the question that the reader should try to think about the book while reading it.

After all, perhaps the only book fit to be a holiday companion is a fly book. A holiday ought to be something utterly different in every respect from the rest of the year. You read a good deal, let us suppose, during the rest of the year, therefore during your holiday, don't read anything. I once knew a literary man who spent the greater part of his annual vacation in playing "mumble-te-peg" with his young nephew. People said he was very foolish, but I fancy that he was one of the few men who really understand what a holiday means. At any rate, his holidays always did him a great deal of good, so long as his nephew was young enough to enjoy the game. After that the man took to reading during his holiday, and invariably came back to town rather more tired than he had been before taking a holiday.

Mr. Hardy is soon to publish a volume of verse. I wish he would not do it. Why should a man who is capable of writing "Tess" and "The Woodlanders" and "Far from the Madding Crowd" care to write verses? But it is the fashion nowadays for every men who can write good prose to try what he can do in the way of writing verse. There are good lines in some of Mr. Hardy's verses, but as a whole they can give him a place only with the minor poets, and not a very prominent place even among them. Mr. Hardy would never write weak jingle, but he will never, it is safe to say, rank as a verse maker within measurable distance of his rank as a prose writer.

Sir Walter Scott and Mr. Kipling are almost the only two men who have written equally well in prose and verse. Meredith, Hardy, and Stevenson have all written verses, but suppose they had never written anything else, would they have had any reputation except among a very few readers? I know that many men consider Meredith to be a greater poet than he is novelist, but most of us hold a different opinion. To have written two or three faultless verses, does not make a man a great poet. There are few unprejudiced men who will not admit that they hold "Richard Feverell" to be many times more precious than all the verses that Meredith ever wrote. And how many of us would be willing to exchange "Treasure Island" or "Catriona" for the whole of Stevenson's verses?

Mr. Kipling is at present on board the flagship Nile, during the naval manoeuvres. I cannot hear that he contemplates writing anything about the manoeuvres, but he is certain to do it before long. You cannot put a man like Kipling on board a flagship like the Nile and show him the close imitation of the "real thing" which he will see during the manoeuvres, without getting your literary reward for it sooner or later. Mr. Kipling is so closely associated in the popular mind with Tommy Atkins that we rarely remember that he is at least as popular with the navy as he is with the army, and as the only man who has sung the fame of the marines, and he ought to be idolized by them.

Mr. Hardy's volume will, I hope, be warmly welcomed, because it is Mr. Hardy's. We all owe a great deal to that admirable novelist, and we ought to wish him success in everything that he does. Still, the announcement of a volume of verses instead of a new novel from Mr. Hardy's pen depresses me. It means that we must wait at least another year for his next novel. I love his novels, and I can't read his poetry. Therefore I feel a sense of personal wrong when he spends his time in writing verses.

Speaking of poetry, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem is to appear in a very short time. It deals with the exploits of the early Phœnician—or, possibly, Egyptian—voyagers, and is to be, if anything, longer than "The Light of Asia." There are many people who heartily admire Mr. Arnold's poetry, and they will, of course, welcome the new volume. It will be sure to contain good sense even if it does not contain the very best of poetry.

Mr. Wells, if he lives long enough, will see many of his imaginary miracles materialized into prosaic facts. In his story of the Sleeper he described the wonderful roads, stretching in all directions from London, over which carriages ran at a tremendous speed. The automobile will, without a shadow of doubt, bring about just this state of things in a comparatively short time. Now that automobile vehicles can be driven at the speed of seventy-five miles an hour, as they have repeately been driven in France, there will be a demand for roads on which such a speed can be maintained with safety. We shall then see the reinvention of the road surface which made the fortune of Mr. Wells's sleeper, and when that day comes the Prophet Wells ought not to be forgotten, and due credit should be given to him.

Mr. Wells, like nearly all contemporary English writers, is living at present in the South of England. Why no author cares to live in the North I do not quite understand, but as a matter of fact Surrey and Sussex are the favorite counties of all the authors who have emancipated themselves from Fleet Street, and can live out of London. A good cyclist who should start from London on a visit to the homes of British authors could easily bag four or five authors in a single day by keeping to the Surrey roads and lanes. To mention only one, Mr. Robert Barr, who by the bye is far and away the most brilliant conversationalist whom I have ever met, Mr. Barr has built his soul—and also his body—a lordly dwelling house on the very highest land in Surrey. His house stands on the edge of a steep descent—so steep that from his veranda you could apparently jump a thousand feet down into the heart of Surrey. The view is magnificent. The whole of the southern downs and meadows, from Woldingham, where Mr. Barr lives, to the Devil's Dike, at Brighton, are spread out like a map, and the blue haze which gives softness to the landscape reminds one of the blue atmosphere of Lake Como. The house is large and beautiful, and the grounds extensive. I imagine that Mr. Barr must be on the high road to becoming a millionaire, for he raises his own vegetables and fruits, and having once lived in the country myself, I know what an expensive luxury your own home-grown vegetables are. There is a little stone church close to Mr. Barr's house, which dates from the time of the Canterbury pilgrims, who used to stop at the church for prayers on their way to Canterbury. Such is the legend, but why the pilgrims climbed the heights of Woldingham in order to go to Canterbury, instead of taking the easy path around the hill, I do not quite understand. Moreover, they must have been rather small pilgrims, for the church is so small that when it is filled with modern worshippers most of them are compelled to sit with their feet out of the windows. But Woldingham is a lovely spot, and although some of the Surrey authors live in houses that are full of history and uncertain drainage, Mr. Barr's house can give any of them odds in all things pertaining to comfort. Mr. Barr is just about to publish a new novel, which is the longest and most important one he has written. Of course it will be simultaneously published in America, where Mr. Barr's work is at least as popular as it is here.

Among the most recent novels, perhaps the best is Mrs. Harrod's "Hidden Model." It is entirely fresh in plot, and the story is admirably told. I have found it curiously fascinating. I fancy that its fascination is chiefly due to its atmosphere. This sounds unintelligible, but it really has a meaning—at least to me. It was the atmosphere of "Trilby" that made it delightful, and atmosphere in a novel is as necessary—and rare—as it is in a painting. I suppose that some of the readers of THE TIMES still remember "Trilby." Of course it was an impossible story, and, of course, it was also Thackeray and water, but I loved it when it was new, and I shall always love it.

Dr. Doyle's new story, "The Hound of the Baskervilles," in which Sherlock Holmes is to reappear, will begin in the August number of The Strand. I wonder if the author has conquered his repugnance to detective stories. He thoroughly disliked them at the time he was writing the Sherlock Holmes stories, but the public liked them. When he killed Holmes he thought he was done with him, but the importunities of editors have compelled him to revive the great detective. The Sherlock Holmes stories may not have been the highest form of art, but they were extremely readable, and there are few readers of Dr. Doyle's books who will not be glad to find that Sherlock Holmes is not quite so dead as they believed that he was.

W. L. ALDEN.

LITERARY TASTE.

An Inaugural Address by Mr. Asquith of Oxford—The Meaning of Academic Teaching.

MR. ASQUITH, K. C., M. P., (formerly Fellow of Balliol,) a fortnight ago delivered the inaugural address of the tenth Summer meeting of Oxford University Extension students. The reserved seats were occupied by the local Secretaries of the extension delegacy, and in all there were present about 1,400 persons, ladies largely preponderating. The following report of his address is taken from The London Times:

Mr. Asquith, who was very warmly received, said that the Romans, so they were told, used to preface their banquets by a short preliminary course, in which the viands were of the lightest and most insubstantial character and the wine was copiously diluted with honey. He invited his audience to follow their example. The programme, which showed what they were expected to assimilate in the next three or four weeks, was extensive enough and varied enough to tax the most robust intellectual digestion. They would, therefore, be grateful to him if the unpretending hors d'oeuvre, which was all he was able to offer, did not anticipate the strain to which they were about to be exposed, and they would accept with indulgence a few disjointed thoughts jotted down by a busy man in the odd quarters of an hour of a more or less distracted and distracting life.

He was old enough to remember the early days of the movement for university extension. He sometimes wished it had been baptized by some happier and more attractive name. From very modest and tentative beginnings it had now reached the stature of a national institution. He found that during last year in connection with the University of Oxford alone there were 128 provincial centres with 1,600 lecturers and no fewer than 19,000 students. Not the least significant and gratifying evidence of the vitality of the movement was to be found in these Summer meetings, when students from all parts of the kingdom came to Oxford to spend the best part of a month in actual contact with the realities of university life. There had been, as they knew, much controversy as to the historical origin of these ancient universities. The truth seemed to be that, like so many others of our institutions, they owed their birth more to accident than to design. There was a certain piquancy in the theory, which, he thought, Mr. Rashdall had shown to be more than a mere theory, that the academic existence of both Oxford and Cambridge was due in each case to a quarrel between Church and State.

If it had not been for the controversy between Henry II. and Becket and the consequent expulsion and recall of the large contingent of English students from the University of Paris it was possible that Oxford might never have attained the dignity of a studium generale. A little later it appeared to have been an incidental result of the strained relations between King John and the Pope that a colony of fugitives shook from their feet the dust of Oxford and perhaps carried with them the torch that first lighted the academic flame at Cambridge. Be that as it might, those two universities—and naturally he was speaking more particularly of Oxford—were for some centuries in the largest sense national and even cosmopolitan. Oxford never ceased to produce great men or to nourish the love of learning. But how low she had sunk by the eighteenth century as a centre of national education and culture they knew on the unimpeachable testimony of Gibbon, Southey, Bentham, and Thomas Warton. But that was the dark hour which preceded the dawn of a fresh day.

Among the many revivals of the nineteenth century few were more striking or more fruitful than the renascence of Oxford and Cimbridge. By the institution and development of the system of examinations, the throwing open of scholarships and Fellowships, the abolition of religious tests, and a hundred other internal reforms Oxford was enabled once more to attract and to mold the best intellect of the nation; and no sooner had she set her house in order than with the British instinct of expansion she became a colonist and began, by the machinery of university extension, to bring academic teaching home to the doors of those throughout the kingdom whose means or opportunities prevented them from seeking it within her own walls. And so it came to pass that within the first year of the twentieth century they were by their presence in that hall realizing the essential continuity in the life of their great and beloved university.

But what did they mean by academic teaching? What was its special differentia, its appropriate function, its peculiar value? A fair enough question which could, perhaps, be best answered by negatives. He would very roughly suggest one or two. First, then, university education, as they understood it, was not technical education. Its object was not to teach people particular arts and crafts, to initiate them into professions or businesses in which their after lives were to be spent and by which their livelihood was to be earned. Its aim was rather to awaken intellectual interest, to bring the student to conceive of knowledge, not as a means, but as an end, to arouse in him the ardor of exploration, to fit him to find his own way and walk on his own legs without leading strings or crutches, as he pushed on into strange climates and new territories. His temper should be that which Tennyson so finely expressed in the lines which he put into the mouth of the old and travel-stained Ulysses:

"Yet all experience is an arch wherethro'
Gleams that untravel'd world, whose margin fades
For ever and for ever when I move."

Next it followed that their aim should be not specialization, but catholicity. This had always been the idea, though not always the practice, of our universities, and nowhere had it been preached with a more tenacious loyalty than in Oxford. If the range of the great university teachers of the days of the schoolman was narrow, they covered the whole of it and had mastered every inch of the ground. He thought it was of Abelard that some one said "he took all the knowable for his province." The best use of the best kind of teaching was to enable us to multiply our intellectual interests, to cultivate an accessible and hospitable mind, not to edge it in and shut it off in an isolated field. "Profani si quid bene dixerint non aspernandi," said St. Augustine, with a happy mixture of the catholic temper of a great teacher and the circumspection which befitted a father of the Church. So far he had been speaking of the substance of academic education and of the spirit in which it ought to be both given and received.

He passed on to say a few words on its form and expression. We are starting the twentieth century with the loss of almost all the great masters of style—Tennyson, Froude, Matthew Arnold, Stevenson. But it was no use lamenting the lean years such as now seemed to be upon us, in which the field of genius, of all fields the most incalculable and capricious, yielded a deficient crop. "The wind bloweth where it listeth," and we must wait patiently for the appearance of some one strong enough to bend the bow of these departed heroes. Meanwhile each of them might in his humble degree do something to maintain the purity and to prevent the debasement of our language. Never was the need for such a task more patent or more urgent. They had to endure not merely the mistakes of the ignorant, but what was often more offensive to the taste, the strange dialects and vocabularies which found favor with the professors and exponents of culture itself.

Had they not all been vexed by the uncouth and pseudo-classical terminology of the men of science, by the tortuous and nebulous phrases of philosophers, by the pretentious conventionalities of the art critic, by the slipshod slapdash of the newest school of journalists, who kept their omniscience up to date? It mattered not for this purpose what particular study for the time engaged their attention. Clearness, simplicity, nakedness of expression were as important and as valuable to a chemist as to a metaphysician. They were moreover qualities which were within the reach of all. One might say that style—in the large sense in which he was using the term—corresponded in the sphere of thought and knowledge to good manners in the sphere of social relationship.

In looking over the statistics of their work he confessed he was a little startled to find that among all the immense variety of classes held during the last twelve months there had been only one in Greek at which the attendance reached the modest average of three. It seemed something of a paradox that in that place and within those walls one should be tempted to put forward a kind of apologia pro literis humanioribus, yet in these days, when they were all anxious, and rightly anxious, for a higher standard of commercial and technical education amid the clash of the cymbals of science there were, it was to be feared, few who had ears to hear the modest appeal of classical learning. He invited them to make the most of the labors of the month. They could not carry away with them the spell which came from Oxford's incomparable past. Its spirit and essence they could take with them and make their own if they were ready to devote themselves always and everywhere, so far as their powers and opportunities allowed, to the disinterested love of knowledge and the unswerving pursuit of truth.

Poems by Stephen Gwynn.*

Mr. Stephen Gwynn is known as a writer of prose works of considerable interest. He has ventured into several fields, studying the productions of portrait painters, the poetry of Tennyson, and the beauties of Ireland. He has also written a novel and some charming essays. He now comes forward with a volume of verse, entitled "The Queen's Chronicler and Other Poems." The poem from which the book takes its name is a really engaging piece of verse. It is not a great production, but it is out of the conventional ruts, and it has a clearly cut and piquant personality. It is a review of Brantome's account of Mary Stuart and his estimate of her character. It is written in a colloquial style, which at first sight seems copied from that of Byron's "Don Juan," but which is soon found to be individual. The chief fault of this style is that Mr. Gwynn makes it too often run to mere rhyming prose, as in such lines as these:

From the very first a certain friction
Declared itself—one might have said a strife;
Her almoner gave a rash benediction
To Protestants; they all but took his life
In Mary's presence; no obscure prediction
of Rizzio shrieking and the bloody knife.
And when the frightened Queen withdrew, a number
Of bagpipes skirled, to lull her into slumber.

However, Mr. Gwynn's mastery of conversational rhyming stands him in good stead when he comes to write society verse, in which he is uncommonly happy. His poem, "My Lady Nowadays," is delightful. It is fluent and dainty in humor, as well as in style, and it occasionally reaches epigrammatic smartness, as in this:

You have eaten of the tree of knowledge,
You look the world between the eyes,
And though you've never been to college,
You have the wisdom to be wise.
Ah! in despite of church and chapel,
There's still no flavor like the apple.

The author's serious verse is of no large importance, but it is far from being without merit. Such poems as "Out in the Dark" and "Known and Unknown" show force, both in conception and execution.

Gilbert Parker's new novel, "The Right of Way," which has just been concluded in the August Harper's, will appear early next month in book form. The story in its serial form has been followed with the greatest interest, and has been widely commented on by the press.

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*THE QUEEN'S CHRONICLER AND OTHER POEMS. By Stephen Gwynn. 12mo. Pp. 108. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; variable winds.

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WHAT LONDON IS TALKING ABOUT

Boer War Generally Regarded as Practically Over.

CLOSING DAYS OF PARLIAMENT

The Nationalists Beat Their Own Record for Triviality.

General Election Would Follow Passage of a Redistribution Bill—One M. P. Grateful for Ridicule.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 17.—While the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain has deliberately declared in the House of Commons that all stories to the effect that the British are arming and drilling the natives of South Africa are false, yet the belief is strong in certain circles that the Government intends before long to garrison the blockhouses with Kafir troops and to remove many British soldiers.

Mr. Chamberlain's denial that the Kafirs are now armed is of course accepted as literally true, and there seems no disposition on the part of the newspapers here to dwell at present on a matter which has excited so much sentimental mock horror among the pro-Boers and on the Continent, where a certain recent cartoon of armed blacks pursuing white women and children had much effect.

Though there is no confirmation of the reports that Lord Kitchener will leave South Africa when the latest proclamation goes into effect in the middle of September, and that it is as likely as not that he will go direct to India, there is an obvious inclination on the part of all but the most pronounced Radical press to acept the Government's idea that the war is technically over. The situation certainly seems brighter to-day than at any time since the war began. The term "Copperhead" has lately come into use here, but there is not as much chance as formerly to apply it.

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THE TWO CENSURED PAPERS.

It is curious that both the newspapers which have received Parliamentary censure in the session finished to-day are strong Tory organs. The punishment of The Globe for publishing an extravagant and silly article about the Irish members, which whispered rumor attributes to the amateur pen of a noble Lord who dabbles in journalism, is scarcely more effective than that of The Daily Mail some weeks ago. Of course the resemblance of the Nationalist obstructionists, who have no present influence in the disposal of money in Ireland and no patronage, to the members of Tammany Hall exists only in the perverted imagination of the writer of The Globe's leader. Tammany would have no use for men who do nothing but talk, and after years of obstructionism have accomplished nothing whatever.

The Government's submission to Irish sentiment in consenting to the exemption of laundries in Irish convents from official inspection was merely a politic move to secure the passage of the rest of the factory bill, which move, though generally condemned by Conservatives not in Parliament and not compelled to endure the torture of all night sessions, was probably sensible enough.

The defeat of the Government over the amendment to a clause in the same bill relating to the Saturday half holiday for operatives in cotton mills was really due to the refusal of members of the Ministerial Party to stand by their own guns in face of the opposition of labor agitators and sentimentalists. As a matter of fact, this arbitrary shortening by one hour of the time of legal labor in mills on Saturdays is likely to do more harm than good. It is felt here that there is too much of this sort of meddling legislation. All persons interested in the welfare of the cotton manufacturing trade were strongly opposed to the amendment, as the trade is in a poor way at best these days. But doubtless the organization of mill owners and others against the amendment, and their ill-judged tactics, hurt rather than helped their cause.

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NO REDISTRIBUTION BILL YET.

One of the best-defined results of the session is the strong determination of the Government party to effect a redistribution of seats in Parliament, so as to give each district of the United Kingdom its just representation according to the latest census. This plan, which would greatly lessen Ireland's representation, was clearly foreshadowed in the speeches at the Blenheim Palace gathering last week, and has received much consideration, especially in the Irish press, since.

No Redistribution bill can be introduced, however, until the last session of the present Parliament, and nobody can now say whether that will be next year or five years hence. A general election must immediately ensue on the passage of such a bill.

There is a general tendency in the reviews of the work of this session to dwell on the lassitude of the Ministerial Party and the obvious discontent of its younger members, and there is continual talk of pending changes in the Cabinet likely to precipitate a general election. A Redistribution bill can be so framed as to secure a majority in the Commons. The Irish Unionists, for instance, will insist on better representation of the so-called loyal districts in Ireland. There will also be a movement in favor of dividing some of the seats taken from the Irish Nationalists among representatives of the colonies, and though it seems now that a plan so radical is not likely to go into effect in the present generation there are signs of change on every hand.

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THE NATIONALISTS' TACTICS.

But even with the Nationalists deprived of thirty-one of their seats, there would still be over fifty of them to divide the Parliamentary fund collected in Ireland and America in larger shares, and to make quite as much noise as the present contingent makes. They have all been in their element during the last week of the session, and have beaten their own record for triviality, as when Jasper Tully of Leitrim, in the last debate over the King's title, took occasion to revile the character of the late Henry VIII. and to express his opinion that that great monarch was now sojourning in a place where he could light his pipe with his little finger.

That measure to modify the King's title was a delight to the Irish, and their grave efforts this week to suppress the phrase "Defender of the Faith" were uncommonly diverting. But the measure was passed, of course, and the King may now call himself whatever he or his Ministers choose, even, as a newspaper poet suggests, "Lord of the Land of Light."

It should be borne in mind, too, that not all the eighty-two avowed Nationalists are of the noisy obstructionist type, that their cause of home rule is as just as ever and one of growing importance, which gains adherents every day, and that there is more than one party in Ireland.

The Bishop of Derry, in a special sermon preached in Derry Cathedral in connection with the celebration of the Relief of Derry, declared "a slow and steady sap is undermining every Protestant interest in Ireland, even those which crouch and cringe in the hope of being the last to be devoured." He noted a constant struggle to get education in Ireland, from university to village school, in the hands of men "who hate because they must dread any real and liberal education." The touch of aggressive bigotry in that seems to indicate why Ireland is in constant religious strife.

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AN UNPRODUCTIVE SESSION.

The papers discuss the session of Parliament, ended to-day, which is characterized by The Times as "unproductive and disappointing." The first Parliamentary session of the twentieth century and of the reign of Edward VII., which was doubtless somewhat hampered by the incidents following Queen Victoria's death, was marked, according to this leading journal, chiefly by irritability and languor, and added to the reputations of but one or two politicians and of no party.

An amusing incident of the close of the session is a letter in The Times this morning from a new Welsh member, Alfred Davies, paying his respects to the lobby men of the newspapers, who have had much sport with him this year. He enumerates all the nicknames which have been applied to him, from "Pickwick" to "Falstaff," and felicitates himself on the popularity he has gained. His statement and his feelings, under the circumstances, seem unique.

E. A. DITHMAR.

SANTOS-DUMONT'S BALLOON.

Said to be Financed by an American—An English Clergyman's Experiments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 17.—The French people seem principally concerned just now about the air and waters. There are said to be no fewer than twenty-three new submarine boats in course of construction for the Government, while the partial success of M. Santos-Dumont in his ballooning experiments, said to have been financed by an American newspaper proprietor, seems to have transformed half the nation into amateur aeronauts.

The craze has crossed the Channel, too, and a clergyman named Bacon is making daily and nightly ascents in and around London, experimenting with sound and light signals and trying to get at the sources of London fogs.

Many London Streets Torn Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 17.—London still contains many Americans, especially of the tourist class. The streets are undergoing repairs, and more activity than usual in regard to public works is noticed, especially in connection with the County Council's immense improvement between Holborn and the Strand. The visitors from New York, who have so much worse at home, scarcely can sympathize with the Londoners' complaints of the difficulty of getting about.

RUSSIAN TRADE WITH ENGLAND.

Direct Business with Siberian Dairymen May Be Established.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 17.—Russia is largely and handsomely represented at the Glasgow Exposition, and since the opening of that show and the visit to England of many Russian business men increased interest in the trade between the two countries is manifested. It is reported to-day that direct trade between the Siberian dairymen and the English importers will be established. This business has hitherto been done through Danish and German middlemen.

Next month Prince Sherbatoff, President of the Moscow Agricultural Society, and a delegation of farmers and traders will visit England to examine the possibilities of Russian trade here. There may be a hint in this for American agriculturists.

LIVES LOST IN CRASH NEAR CONEY ISLAND

Train at Full Speed Runs Down a Trolley Car.

2 KILLED AND 18 INJURED

Scene of Panic and Terror Follows the Collision—Crossing Signals Set—Dead Motorman Blamed.

While a crowded train was returning from Manhattan Beach to the ferry at Bay Ridge at 11:10 o'clock last night it crashed into a trolley car of the Fifteenth Street Line, bound for Coney Island, at the crossing at Gravesend Avenue and Avenue D.

The train was running at nearly full speed. It struck the trolley car just about the centre and before any of the thirty-five or more passengers in the car realized what had happened it was torn to splinters about their heads and the locomotive rushed in among them.

The fragments of the car and the people it contained were scattered along the rails for a considerable distance and the air was filled with cries of pain and terror.

The bodies of two men were lying by the rails when the train backed to the scene of the collision and eighteen persons who were injured were picked up and sent directly on to Brooklyn in a following trolley car, on the Ninth Avenue Line, which passes within two blocks of the Seney Hospital, to which they were then transferred. The first news of the accident reached Brooklyn Police Headquarters at midnight. That report said that between four and six people had been killed outright and twenty-five injured at least.

The scene of the collision is an out-of-the-way place, and it took some time to notify the police, but as soon as word reached them all the reserves of the Flatbush Avenue and Parkville Stations were hurried to the place. Policeman Edward Wicks of the Coney Island Station, who was on his way from his home, at 383 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, to report for duty, remained on the scene, though badly cut about the head and face and internally injured.

He said there were not less than thirty-five passengers besides himself on the car, and after the accident the railroad men, assisted by passengers of the train from Manhattan Beach, picked up at least twenty-five of these and placed them on following trolley cars and sent them to within two blocks of Seney Hospital, to which about eighteen of them were transferred.

The police arrested Edward Rock, forty-one years old, who lives in Webster Avenue, Parkville, on a charge of criminal negligence. He was in charge of the tower which guards the crossing. He insisted, however, that his signals were set at danger for the trolley tracks and that the motorman deliberately disregarded the signals and ran upon the track.

The motorman was killed, his body being found close by the rails. No one knew his name. The place where the crash occurred is known as Kensington. Ambulances were at once sent to the scene from the Kings County, Norwegian, Long Island College, Seney, and Coney Island Emergency Hospitals.

Car 1,082, the one wrecked, was in charge of John Sermack, as motorman. He was 35 years old and lived at 580 East One Hundred and Forty-Eighth Street, Borough of the Bronx. He was a new man at the business and his last trip was the first he had ever made alone as a motorman.

The Manhattan Beach train was composed of nine coaches drawn by Engine 207. Robert Taylor of Neptune Avenue, Coney Island, ran the locomotive, while the conductor was Frank Bond of 156 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Sernack's body was taken to the Parkville station, and Policeman Ryan was sent out to arrest Taylor, the engineer. He surrendered himself as soon as he heard he was wanted, and was allowed to go to his home to change his clothing.

Three of the injured were: Morris Fitzgibbons, twenty-nine years old, a brass polisher, of Sackett Street and Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn; Katie Burns, twenty-three years old, a cloakmaker, 71 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn; James Mortheti, fifty-nine years old, 133 Concord Street, Brooklyn. These persons were treated at the station house by doctors who came with the ambulance from the Emergency Hospital at Coney Island.

TROLLEY RAN INTO A TRAIN.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 17.—Four persons were killed, one probably fatally hurt, and nine more or less severely injured in a collision at 8 o'clock to-night, at the Forty-seventh Street crossing, in which a trolley car of the Chicago City Railway ran into the Fort Wayne express.

The motorman of the car, Willis Bowman, was unable to use the brake as he approached the crossing and the car crashed through the gates and struck the mail car. The train was in rapid motion at the time. Among the victims was the motorman himself, who will probably die. After an investigation the police permitted the Fort Wayne train to proceed.

The dead are: Frederick O. Edwards, thirty-seven years old, 4,648 Butler Street; Ida Belle Osler, twenty-nine years old, 2,143 Bine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio; Harriet Sutcliffe, fifty years old, 4,648 Butler Street, and an unidentified woman twenty-five years old, who died at the hospital. Bowman, the motorman, who is fatally injured, lives at 3,255 Indiana Avenue.

THE GULF STORM'S RAVAGES.

New Orleans's Eastern Mail Shut Off—Further Reports of Damage Done at Mobile.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 17.—Louisville and Nashville Railroad officials here announced to-day that traffic over the line would begin again to-morrow. Nothing has come in over the road since Wednesday, nor has the Northeastern yet opened its line. This city depends for its eastern mail on the two roads, and the crippling of both has completely shut out all letters and papers from that section for several days.

Dr. Isaac Cline of the Weather Bureau received to-day from the weather observer at Port Eads a report stating that the wind on Wednesday carried away the aneemometer cups, which gauge the velocity of the wind. The highest velocity, taken just before the accident, was seventy-two miles an hour. The hurricane began west of the Mississippi and moved northeast. It will be several days before wire communication with New Orleans is re-established from Port Eads.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 17.—No coastwise vessels have reached here since the storm, and the exact state of affairs along the Gulf has not yet been learned. The greatest damage at Mobile was suffered by small craft and lumber mills. The market gardens of the marsh district suffered heavy losses, their homes being inundated and their gardens ruined.

On the eastern shore of Mobile Bay, the only damage was to wharves, bathhouses, and small boats. At Coden, on the western shore, fences, bathhouses, and boats suffered, but no lives were lost. The four-masted schooner Anna T. Stowell is reported to have gone to pieces on the beach, and the sloop Lyons was stranded. The steamer Harold arrived from the fruit islands to-day, and reported having sighted the schooner Foster Price of Pensacola dismantled, about fifty-four miles from Fort Morgan. The four-masted schooner Anna T. Stowell is still ashore on the Sound Island flats, between Mobile and Daphne.

The first advices received from the lower bay and Fort Morgan since the storm came to-day by the United States Quartermaster's steamship Poe. For three hours the storm blew at the rate of sixty miles an hour at the fort. Three kitchens of the officers' quarters were blown down. The mess hall was badly damaged, and the building adjoining unroofed. Tents used by the workmen were blown away, and the old shed on the quarantine breakwater was washed off. The railroad track acted as a breakwater for the camp, but finally gave way, allowing the camp to be flooded with water waist deep.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S WELCOME.

Bonfires All Over the State in Honor of Those Returning There for Old Home Week.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 17.—All over the State at 7:30 o'clock this evening bonfires were kindled in honor of the sons and daughters of New Hampshire who have come here for Old Home Week. This is the third annual gathering of the kind, and in every town where a beacon bonfire was kindled to-night its blaze was seen by many returning wanderers.

Leaving out of the question the almost inaccessible peaks of the Northland Mountains, New Hampshire has hundreds of eminences rising more than a thousand feet above the sea level, and almost every one of them, in towns where the Old Home Week idea has taken root, was crowned to-night with flames. Reports made to the State Association headquarters in this city indicate that beacons were kindled in every county, and in some sections in almost every town, while in a few of the loftiest sections friendly rivalry among the dwellers on different hills led to the building of half a dozen fires upon as many neighboring heights.

Nearest to the State's capital of all these beacons was that kindled upon the summit of the great hill just over the city line in Bow. Mount Kearsarge cast nearest to heaven its flashes of light of all the fires in the centre of the State. Other fires seen from here were on Knowlton's Hill in Boscawen, Garvins Hill in Chichester, Putney Hill in Hopkinton, Craney Hill in Henniker, and Fort Mountain and McKay's Mountain in Epsom.

SAYS WHITNEY IS THE MAN.

Col. Watterson Wants Him for President—These Two and Mr. Gorman Together at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Col. Henry Watterson of Louisville, who is at the United States Hotel, was interrogated to-day about his favoring ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney as an available candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. The Colonel replied that he would like to see Mr. Whitney nominated, and believed he would make a good candidate and one acceptable to all sections of the country, especially to business interests of the South, but he thought it too early to make a selection. At the same time, he doubted if Mr. Whitney would accept the nomination.

The Colonel said he was here merely on a visit for the benefit of the health of himself and Mrs. Watterson. He came from Philadelphia, Penn., where on Thursday, he attended the marriage of his son.

Notwithstanding his declaration that it was too early to boom anybody for the Presidency, it is stated that for almost two hours this morning he was in the company of Mr. Whitney and ex-United States Senator Arthur P. Gorman at the United States Hotel. Col. Watterson is quoted as saying that the trio simply enjoyed a social chat, and that politics was not for a moment seriously considered.

LUMBER CONCERNS IN TROUBLE

Receiver Appointed for Manor Company of Maryland—Bill Alleges Fraud on a Big Scale.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—Charges of fraud involving over $1,000,000 are contained in a bill filed in Baltimore County Court to-day by Benjamin Cross, a lumber dealer of Cincinnati. The bill asked for a receiver for the Manor Lumber Company of Maryland and for Charles Corkran, a prominent Baltimore County man. The Court named Osborne Yellott receiver for both the company and Mr. Corkran.

Mr. Cross, in his bill, alleges that the company was not incorporated for legitimate business, but formed as part of a scheme for operations covering a territory from Boston in the North to Chicago in the West and Asheville, N. C., in the South.

The bill says Mr. Corkran was already interested in several companies, notably the Chequasset Lumber Company, with branches in New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Norfolk, and Chicago; the American Hardwood Company of Cincinnati, with branches throughout the East and West, and the Chesapeake Lumber Company of Baltimore. Mr. Corkran, it is alleged, wished to increase the credit of these companies with the banks of the country, for the purpose of "kiting" negotiable paper through them. He organized companies, so it is charged, ostensibly engaged in the lumber business, from which he would on demand receive from $1,000 to $50,000 in negotiable paper, payable to the order of one or other of the parent companies.

This paper, Mr. Cross in the bill says, was discounted in enormous quantities, at various banks in the country, the banks being led to believe that each note represented a bona fide sale of lumber. It is alleged that among the twenty-one companies so organized are the Manor, Parkton, and Suburban Lumber Companies of Baltimore County, the Pocahontus Company of Norfolk, and the Sylvania Company of Philadelphia.

The bill further alleges that in order to better carry out his scheme, Mr. Corkran led the banks to believe that all these concerns were independent companies. In pursuance of the scheme, Mr. Cross alleges in the bill, Corkran has been discounting among the banks paper aggregating at least $1,000,000. Notes so discounted, it is charged, were obtained by Corkran from the treasurers of the various companies without the knowledge of the other officers or stockholders.

Within the past week, the bill recites, the scheme has been discovered by the banks throughout the country, and they have refused to discount any more of the paper. As a result, it is alleged, the notes the banks now hold have gone to protest.

Among the banks said to hold protested paper are the following in New York:

Merchantile National, Ninth National, German-American, Merchants' Exchange National, Hyde and Leather National, Irving National.

Mr. Corkran is living at the Chelsea, West Twenty-third Street. Last night his attention was called to the foregoing dispatch. He said:

"I learned of the appointment of a receiver for the Manor Company of Corbett, Md., to-night. What led up to the allegations in Cross's bill is just this: I am heavily interested in the lumber companies named. The New York concern, the Chequasset Company, owns a majority of the stock of the smaller companies, and I own a majority of the stock of the Chequasset Company.

"A Cincinnati company in which I am interested failed, and is in the hands of a receiver because of the action of its President, who is now in jail, indicted by the Grand Jury. We sent him money to buy lumber with. He bought it, but instead of putting it in our yard, he sold it to customers of his own. When we asked for the shipment of lumber from him, he said that it was green and was drying in the yard. That was a reasonable excuse for a time, but upon investigation we could not find the lumber. Then the man confessed.

"The man Cross, who brings the suit in Baltimore, is the son-in-law of the Cincinnati man, and brings it to force us to let up in the prosecution of his father-in-law.

"It is true that the companies in which I am interested are embarrassed financially, but that is due to the peculations I spoke of, and I have arranged that the stock and assets of all the smaller companies be turned over to the parent company, and then three bank Presidents will take hold as trustees for the creditors, and we will pay a hundred cents on the dollar.

"The notes and drafts mentioned in Cross's bill of complaint were in no way accommodation papers, neither was there any 'kiting.' Whatever paper we have discounted was given to us for lumber actually delivered, and not a dollar of it was obtained in any manner other than through legitimate business channels. Some of this paper has gone to protest, but the smaller companies owe the Chequasset Company over $700,000, and this, with the Cincinnati affair, has made it necessary for us to arrange the scheme of liquidation."

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

PILOT BOAT RUN DOWN; FOUR MEN DROWNED

German Steamer Alene Sinks the James Gordon Bennett.

Accident Occurred Near Scotland Lightship—Weather Said to Have Been Perfectly Clear.

The pilot boat James Gordon Bennett, No. 7, was run into and sunk off the Scotland Lightship at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the German steamer Alene of the Hamburg-American Line. Three of the five pilots on board and the cook of the boat were drowned.

The names of the drowned were Harry Mix of Stapleton, S. I.; John Godbey of Brooklyn, John Lennan of Brooklyn, pilots, and John Grube of Stapleton, cook. The pilots who were saved are Frank Hopkins and Alexander Dexter. None of the crew of the pilot boat was lost.

The bodies of Mix and Godbey were picked up by the steam pilot boat New York and brought to Stapleton. Those of the two other men were not recovered.

The James Gordon Bennett left Stapleton yesterday morning bound for the Southern Station. She was not in a hurry, and the men were reefing sail just before they were run down. The weather was perfect, and how the collision was possible is at present unexplained.

The survivors say the German steamer came bearing down upon the pilot boat, and that the latter was totally unable to avoid her. The big steamer struck the pilot boat abaft the rigging, on the starboard side, cutting her completely in two.

Frank Hopkins and Alexander Dexter were asleep in their bunks when the crash came. They awoke to find themselves in darkness and the water pouring in upon them. The men were in their night clothes, and both struck out for their lives. They managed to keep afloat until rescued by the steam pilot boat New York.

When the steamer crashed into the Bennet the crew of the latter rushed to the side of the boat and threw life preservers to the men as they sprang from the sinking boat into the water. The steamer being under full headway, passed on, but soon turned and came back, and quickly manned and lowered a boat in an effort to save the men of the pilot boat. The pilot boat New York had come up in the meantime.

The four men who were lost were probably sucked down with the sinking vessel. The boats from the Alene and the New York cruised about for some time, and at last the bodies of Mix and Godbey were picked up and taken aboard the New York. The Alene is bound for the West Indies.

Pilot Lennan, whose body was not recovered, was forty-two years old. His family are said to be somewhere in the Catskills for the Summer. Pilot Godbey was sixty-three years old, and had a grown family. Pilot Mix's wife is said to be lying at the point of death at her home. Her relatives have taken every precaution to keep from her the news of her husband's death.

The James Gordon Bennett was formerly known as the David T. Leahy. When the pilots consolidated their business five years ago they disposed of about eighteen of the boats of the old fleet, among which was the James Gordon Bennett. The Leahy was rechristened two years ago, the name of the old Bennett being bestowed upon her. She was a two-masted schooner, and was said to be the fastest in the fleet. She was built about twelve years ago, and cost about $20,000.

FEATURES OF ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Exhibits of Strange Peoples, as Well as of Home Industries, Will Be Arranged on New Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Fred W. Lehmann of St. Louis, representing the Committee on Ethnological Exhibits in the forthcoming show to celebrate the Louisiana Purchase, came here with President Thomas H. Carter of the United States Commission for the fair to lay before the authorities at Washington and the ethnologists of the Smithsonian Institution plans now being developed for quite the most ambitious exhibits of savage and semi-civilized people ever undertaken.

"The St. Louis exposition is not to be a dead, motionless exposition if we can help it," said Mr. Lehmann. "It is our purpose, and I am helping to carry it out, to have a moving exposition. Instead of making the ethnological exhibits mere side shows in a midway, it is hoped that we shall bring together some seventy-five groups of peoples, in numbers sufficient to make little villages of them, presenting them just as they live when at home. Whatever they are accustomed to do in the way of labor, their ways in the hunt or in fishing, their ideas of farming or manufacture, are to be shown to visitors.

"With proper use of time, it is expected that we shall not be content with Chinese and Japanese exhibits in this way, but that we shall bring to St. Louis types from Asia and Africa and the Pacific Islands that are stranger than some of the races introduced in another way to visitors to former expositions.

"You see, the ethnological exhibits are to correspond to the general idea of the whole exposition of 1893, which is to be one of industrial processes rather than of finished products alone. It may seem ambitious, but we intend, for instance, to let everybody have a chance to see iron as it comes out of the mine, as it is converted into pig, to let them follow it to the steel mill, thence to the rolling mill, and go on with the metal until it is drawn into railroad iron, steel wire, wire nails, and perhaps other forms finished for use.

"Yes, it will be expensive. It will cost effort as well as money, and it will deserve attention when completed. But the exposition must be novel, or it will not attract attention. We intend to make it so interesting and novel, as well as so important, that it cannot be neglected."

Texas Treasurer Exonerated.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 17.—The special committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate the relations of State Treasurer John W. Robbins with the First National Bank of Austin, which is closed and in the hands of a receiver, reported to-day that it had not been shown that Mr. Robbins was guilty of any criminality in keeping $358,000 of the State's funds in the bank.

CONEMAUGH CAPITALIZATION.

Increase in Steel Concern's Stocks from $5,000 to $29,000,000.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 17.—The Conemaugh Steel Company applied at the State Department to-day for permission to increase its capital stock to $29,000,000 and presented a check for $96,500 as a bonus. A charter was granted to this company, with a capital stock of $5,000, on July 1.

New Theatre for Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Another theatre, for which articles of incorporation have been asked, is to be added to the already long list of Chicago play houses. The new theatre is to be known as the People's, and is to be situated at the corner of Vanburen and Leavitt Streets, in the building formerly used by the People's Institute for church purposes. The seating capacity is to be 1,800. The value of the theatre is $75,000, and the capitalization of the operating company $25,000.

The most possible pleasure for $1.00 is a Hudson River Day Line Newburgh excursion.—Adv.

ST. LOUIS MOTHER'S HEROISM.

Jumped from Burning Building So that She Was Crushed in Protecting Her Baby.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—A remarkable deed of heroism on the part of a mother trying to save her child was enacted during a fire early this morning at 501 South Third Street.

Mrs. Joseph Bosek, seeing that all escape from her burning home was cut off, determined to jump from the third-story window. Believing the leap would result in death for herself and baby unless her body protected the child, she determined willfully to sacrifice her own life. Deliberately she stepped to the open window, folded the child closely against her bosom, and fell out backwards, striking the sidewalk below on her back and hips. Her breast shielded the child from all bruises, and when policemen hurried to the scene they found the babe crowing and cooing.

The mother is seriously hurt, but not fatally. At the City Hospital it was stated to-night that her back was severely wrenched, and that she was injured internally. Joseph Bosek, her husband, leaped from the burning building before his wife, expecting to catch the child, but he broke both legs when he jumped, and there was no choice left the mother but to leap with the child. As she law on a cot at the hospital, Mrs. Bosek said to-night:

"I suppose I may be injured for life, but my little one is safe, and I am happy. I am in pain, but she is not, so it's all right. I just held her close to my breast and let myself fall backward, and all I was afraid of was that I would turn in the air and fall on her."

BROOKLYN WAREHOUSE BURNED

Fire at Foot of Twenty-fifth Street Made a Spectacular Scene.

The upper bay was brilliantly illuminted for a time last night by a fire which destroyed the warehouse at the foot of Twenty-fifth Street, Brooklyn. While the loss amounted to but $15,000, the fire was a fierce one while it lasted and a spectacular one when viewed from the harbor.

The burned building stood upon a pier. It was two stories high and of brick and frame construction. The lower part was occupied by the American Hay Company and by Napoleon Snyder, a dealer in cement. The upper part was the sail loft of John Kenney. The cause of the fire could not be determined. For a time the yard of the Standard Lumber Company, adjoining the burning building, was seriously threatened. The firemen, however, prevented the blaze from spreading.

A barge in course of completion near the pier caught fire from the flying embers, but before it was much damaged the blaze was put out and the vessel towed to a safer anchorage.

DIVORCE DECREE SET ASIDE.

Mrs. Julia Marks Has Leave to Answer the Charges Made by C. M. Marks, an Actor.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Judge Vail to-day entered an order setting aside the default and the decree in the divorce suit of Charles M. Marks against his wife, Julia Marks, and granted leave to the defendant to file an answer to the complaint. The divorce was granted last June 24.

Marks is an actor who has been employed at the Victoria Theatre in New York and who has also appeared in Chicago. In his bill for divorce, filed last April, he charged his wife with being addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants, and also alleged that she had treated him with cruelty.

At the hearing on the default calendar Harry Stubbs and H. J. Cohen testified to having seen Mrs. Marks under the influence of liquor. Evidence was also presented to the court that Mrs. Marks had attacked her husband with an umbrella and had thrown china at him.

All these allegations are denied by Mrs. Marks, who, in her affidavit, asserts that the evidence was wholly false. She declares that she was deserted by her husband Nov. 13, 1899, two years after their marriage.

Oscar Hammerstein said last night that a Charles Marks was Treasurer of the Victoria Theatre two years ago. Since that time Mr. Hammerstein had known nothing of him and did not know he had been married.

THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

Non-Union Men from Here Met by Strikers, but There Is No Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Gaily decorated with flags and bunting, a bus with twenty-three New York non-union machinists was driven to the Allis Chalmers plant, Washtenau Avenue and West Twelfth Street, from the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway early to-day.

News of the arrival of the imported men had been carried to the strikers by members of the bicycle squad, and when the bus drew up at the entrance of the plant it was met by nearly 100 union men and their sympathizers, who did not attempt any demonstration, but quietly looked on while the non-union workmen walked from the vehicle into the shop.

When the new men had disappeared behind the closed gates, some of the strikers formed a procession and marched to Amity Hall, singing "The Star-Spangled Banner." Several men who say they were brought to Chicago to work on the plant of Fraser & Chalmers called at the Central Police Station to-day and asked the police to assist them in procuring something to eat.

COAL MEN WON'T COMBINE.

Indian Territory Operators Do Not Fear Fuel Oil Competition Yet.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 17.—It was stated here to-day that some of the principal coal operators of Indian Territory had declined to join the movement looking to the formation of a combine of coal and lignite interests to fight the fuel oil producers. These mine owners believe that their interests are not yet sufficiently threatened by the new competition to warrant such action.

They are willing to join in a fight against the oil men when the promised competition of the new fuel becomes a reality. Owing to this unexpected objection to the proposed combine, the mass meeting of coal operators may be deferred for several weeks.

Low Rate Tour to the Pacific Coast.

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT CALIFORNIA UNDER THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR SYSTEM.

On September 23 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run another low-rate personally conducted tour to the Pacific Coast, covering a period of thirty days. The party will travel by special train of Pullman sleeping, dining, and observation cars, and on the going trip will pass through the famous scenery of Colorado, stopping at the principal points of interest, including Salt Lake City. A stop of five days will be made in San Francisco during the General Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. On the homeward trip the route will lie through Southern California via the Grand Canyon of Arizona; thence across the southwestern plains to St. Louis. Round trip rate, covering all the essential expenses while traveling on the special train, $185.00 from New York.

For further information apply to Tourist Agent, 1,196 Broadway, New York, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.—Adv.

MILWAUKEE WORKERS JOIN STEEL STRIKE

Decision Not to Go Out Reconsidered.

BIG GAIN FOR STRIKERS.

Riverside and Duquesne Men Decide to Go Out, Also—Great Jubilation in Pittsburg and Joliet.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 17.—After five hours of continuous deliberation, the Bay View Lodge of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers decided this evening to go on a strike. The walk out becomes effective at once, and the local mills of the Illinois Steel Company will remain closed in all departments until a settlement of the great labor troubles is effected.

The action of the Bay View men will have an important bearing upon the strike situation. It is claimed by the labor leaders that a change of front of Bay View will have a strong influence on the men at South Chicago who recently voted to remain at work. They are now expected to follow the lead taken here and at Joliet.

The entire membership of the lodge was present when the meeting began, embracing 152 men, and nobody left the hall until the meeting was over, except for a few minutes at a time. A. F. Tighe, Assistant Secretary of the Association, made a strong appeal to the men to go out. He was supported by W. C. Davis, Vice President of the Fourth District. President Redfern of Bay View Lodge spoke against the strike, and addresses both for and against the walk-out were made by local steel workers.

Just before the meeting closed a secret ballot was taken, which disclosed a majority in favor of the strike. The vote was made unanimous and the meeting adjourned.

W. C. Davis of Chicago, after the meeting, spoke in strong terms of praise of the action of the lodge. Mr. Davis looks for an immediate change in the situation at South Chicago when the news of the result of the Bay View meeting shall become known to the men in his city.

If the strike shall be of long duration Milwaukee's suburb of Bay View will be seriously affected, as that section of the city is practically made up of mill men, and the merchants depend upon these patrons for their business.

Of the 1,400 men who were employed at the Bay View mills, 219 belong to the Amalgamated Association. They are the tonnage men. Besides the union men, there were 200 other skilled men employed. The engineers and roll turners formerly belonged to the Amalgamated Association and are in sympathy with it. Employment was given to 1,000 unskilled men, 200 of whom worked in the blast furnaces.

POSSIBLE INJURY TO STRIKERS.

With the vote of the Bay View men to strike, Secretary Tighe has accomplished his mission in the West and has materially strengthened the strike. The decision to strike, it is believed, will work an injury to the men at the Bay View Mills in that they have given no notice to the Illinois Steel Company, simply leaving the mills as they were this afternoon when shut down for the purpose of holding the meeting. Speaking of the result of the meeting, Secretary Tighe said:

"I never doubted the loyalty of the Milwaukee men when the case was stated to them correctly. The action of to-night settles the strike question so far as the West is concerned. With Joliet and Bay View out, the South Chicago men will not resist longer. They will also come out.

"The temper of the men was shown by the vote to-day. There were 152 men in the meeting, and the vote was unanimous. This shows that they are all right, and all that was needed was to put the situation properly before them. The tin mills at Joliet will also be shut down."

Superintendent George L. Reis of the Bay View plant of the Illinois Steel Company, said after the meeting that he was very much disappointed at the outcome. "I fully expected that when the question came to a vote the men would stand by their contracts with the Illinois Steel Company and refuse to strike. The amount of wages to be lost by the men going out will be $90,000 per month. The Bay View plant will be closed down indefinitely."

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 17.—The steel workers of the Duquesne plant of the Carnegie Company held a meeting to-night, and voted to join the strike. When the movement will begin was not stated, but an officer of the Amalgamated Association said that the strike might begin at any minute.

All the desirable men are not in the organization, and a strike now would not tie up the plant completely, as desired by the leaders. The Duquesne plant is the largest billet and bar plant in the United States.

The news that the Milwaukee men had decided to cast their fortunes with the strikers, supplemented by the wired announcement that the steel men in the Riverside plant at Wheeling and the Association men at the Duquesne mills had voted to strike, awakened new enthusiasm in the ranks of the Amalgamated Association and its followers.

There had been some doubt as to the final decision of the Milwaukee lodges, and it was feared that if the vote were adverse that Joliet might reconsider its last previous vote, and that the chances of winning Chicago would be greatly reduced. The Milwukee vote inspires them with the hope that Chicago can be prevailed upon to once more reconsider its vote and finally decide to come over to the strikers.

STRIKERS ARE JUBILANT.

When the news from Milwaukee and the Duquesne mill reached here to-night it was quickly spread among the strikers. They were highly enthusiastic over it, and renewed their assurances of their complete confidence in final success in their contest against the United States Steel Corporation.

The leading steel officials had gone to their homes when the news was received, and no expression on the subject was obtainable from them. An officer of one of the subsidiary companies said that it would merely make the steel corporation more determined than ever to win.

The words from Milwaukee and Wheeling came after a day of exceeding quietness throughout the strike districts. The forces at the non-union mills in operation were not increased during the day, and neither side had made an important move.

The employes of the Pennsylvania Tube Works, a plant in this city controlled by the National Tube Company, completed their organization as a lodge of the American Federation of Labor to-day, and made a demand on the management for a general advance in wages. There are about 1,000 employes in the works, and it is claimed that 85% of them have been organized.

They thre

to couple a demand in their behalf with their threat to strike.

The strikers are making a determined effort to extend their organization among the men employed by the great group of Carnegie mills. They have secured a foothold in the Duquesne property, and that the men who have joined them will be called out probably to-morrow or Monday. The officials of the company admit that they may lose some men, but that the boast of the Amalgamated men to close the plant down will never be fulfilled.

STRIKERS DISSATISFIED.

There is a stronge possibility that there will be an early break in the ranks of the strikers at McKeesport. Many of the unorganized men have become dissatisfied and make no secret of their threat to go boldly back to the National Tube Company and ask for their places just as soon as they gain sufficient following to withstand pressure from the strikers or are given a guarantee of protection.

Several of them, in stating their positions, say that they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by staying out. They have made no demands in their own behalf on their employers, but are merely out in an effort to strengthen the hand of the Amalgamated Association. Wherever and however the contest ends, they say they can see nothing in it for them but loss of wages and possibly a loss of places.

It is also claimed that sentiment in the city is shifting around in reaction from the wave of unionism that swept over it and that conservative opinion among business and professional classes favors the resumption of work by all men not directly concerned in the strike. One business man defined the strike as being topheavy.

The steel corporation has made no move toward breaking the strike in McKeesport, but unquestionably will do something if there is a further growth of the reactionary sentiment. The strike leaders scout the suggestion that their position in McKeesport is in any danger. They say they have the town tied up and that they will keep it so until the strike is won.

Good order has been preserved throughout all the strike districts, but the irritation at points of contact between strikers and strike-breakers is increasing, and it is believed here that there will be violence before another week elapses. Monessen is picked as one of the places where trouble is expected. It is stirred to the fighting point by the plan to start the steel mill with non-union men.

A force of the latter gathered in the South is expected at the mill daily, and the strikers have patrolled the town in expectation of its arrival. They declare that the non-union men shall not be permitted to enter the mill, and the steel managers are just as determined that they shall. The plant has been put in a defensive condition and arrangements have been made to house the workers on the property until there is no longer any danger that they will be molested.

CARNEGIE PLANTS GUARDED.

There is also danger of trouble at the Carnegie plants. They are all heavily guarded, and a demonstration against them by the strikers would, it is feared, provoke a serious clash. The strike leaders continue to warn the strikers to keep within the law, but say that if there is any aggression against them, or any attempt at the curtailment of their legal rights, they cannot be held responsible for their conduct.

President Shaffer and his associates have several times intimated that they had a surprise in store for the corporation, and the move against the Carnegie properties is now believed to be what they had in mind.

President Shaffer said to-day that if the Republic Iron and Steel Company was purchased by or came under the control of the United States Steel Corporation, that the men would be called out at once. He said the men were thoroughly organized, and that he had no doubt that they would promptly respond to a call.

The independent mills continue to take on skilled men from among the strikers, and in one instance a mill has allowed its men to make an arrangement with strikers under which the strikers do substitute work for a few days each week.

The strikers of the Keystone Mills and the Continental Tube Works in this city held a meeting in secret to-day to discuss the situation.

No more mills were started at the Painter Works to-day, but the company expects to have another mill going on Monday. There were no changes at the other local properties to-day.

SITUATION AT JOLIET.

Tin Plate Works May Be Closed Permanently—Delight Over Bay View Men's Stand.

Special to The New York Times.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 17.—"The Great Western works of the American Tin Plate Company never will be opened."

This declaration was made this afternoon by a representative of the trust. His statement, he said, was based on positive information, although he declined to give his authority. Following the utterance, however, came the announcement that General Manager J. M. Jones had been promoted to charge of a more extensive territory.

In addition to Mr. Jones's promotion, John J. Lafontaine, foreman for the company in the Joliet plant, was ordered to Cleveland, where he will take charge of mills controlled by the trust. General Manager Jones left for New York this afternoon for a conference with the trust officials concerning the future policy in his territory. He said before going:

"I do not anticipate that the mills will start up this Winter."

News that Bay View men had voted to strike, received at Joliet to-night, caused intense satisfaction among members of the Amalgamated Association here. They feel greatly encouraged in the fight, and confidently expect the South Chicago men to wheel into line before many days, making the Western tie-up complete.

Joliet strike leaders have asserted all along that the Bay View lodges would come out so soon as the situation should be made plain to them by Secretary Tighe, and his success there is not generally a surprise here.

Mill officials here heard the Bay View news in silence, refusing all attempts to induce them to talk. Strike leaders will now begin an active strike campaign, the first move being to increase the membership of the lodges. It is claimed that hundreds of applications will be acted upon next week. When Vice President Adams heard the news he said:

"I am surprised. I did not think Bay View would go out. Further than this I will say nothing."

H. Morrison, auditor of the Illinois Steel Company, posted a notice to-day notifying all former employes in the converter, billet, rod, and merchant mills, that they will be paid next Monday. These departments are controlled directly by the four striking lodges. Pay day for the rest of the plant will be Aug. 23.

It is reported that an attempt will be made to operate the mills here despite the strikers, but this is not generally believed. General Manager Theodore Robinson of Chicago was here to-day in consultation with Superintendent Sheldon, but neither gave out any information.

It is expected that the lack of rods at the American Steel and Wire mills will force them to shut down as early as Tuesday, thus increasing the number of men out to 6,000, nearly half of them involuntarily. The rods are furnished by the Illinois Steel Company.

There were no signs of violence to-day, though the streets were full of idle, talkative men. The announcement is made that an effort will be made to organize the skilled workmen in all Joliet mills. The scope of the movement has not been definitely outlined, but the strike leaders believe that a membership of close to 2,000 can be secured.

There is fear that the company may endeavor to operate several branches of the Illinois plant with what are known as skilled workmen and handy men not identified with the union or affiliated with the Amalgamated Association.

One of the first moves to be made will, it is said, be directed against the American Steel and Wire Mills. Four plants of that company in Joliet have no union, and all efforts to organize these men in the past have been frustrated. There are 2,000 men employed in these mills, and it is stated that at least 700 men are eligible to membership.

CHICAGO MEN'S POSITION.

They Maintain that They Are Still Loyal to the Association—Mr. Tighe Denies It.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 17.—Rumors that Secretary Tighe and other officers of the Amalgamated Association are about to make further efforts to swing the South Chicago steel workers into line were denied to-day by Mr. Tighe, who is now in Milwaukee. At the same time the representative of President Shaffer took occasion to deny that he is in any way in touch with the South Chicago men or that he had received any invitation to visit South Chicago, through a committee or otherwise.

If, at the meeting to be held to-morrow, it is decided to call upon him, the men of South Chicago will have to act quickly, as Mr. Tighe is going to return to Pittsburg.

Mr. Tighe is reported here to have said:

"Talk has been indulged in that I was about to revisit South Chicago, and speculation has followed as to the outcome. Nothing has occurred that would change the situation since I was there or warrant my return, and I have had no communication with them officially or otherwise. If the steel workers of South Chicago really expect me they are going to be badly mistaken."

The men insist that they are still legally members of the association and will contribute financial assistance, if it will be accepted. In regard to that, Mr. Tighe said:

"The members of Lake Side and Commercial Lodges, South Chicago, have maintained right along that financial assistance was the extent of their duty in the premises. They have been told that the Amalgamated Association did not thrive on blood money. I think there is no reason why they should be in doubt as to just where they stand."

MR. SCHWAB CAUSED STRIKE?

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 17.—Charles H. Davis of Newport, Ky., President of the Amalgamated Association of the Third District, will leave next week to visit the mills in his district. In an interview to-day Mr. Davis said:

"Our association was never in better condition to make a fight than at present, and we will surely win. If the matter had been left to Mr. Morgan, the strike would have been settled long ago, but Mr. Schwab will not agree to any concessions. He draws a big salary, and this fight means the downfall of union labor or his losing his job and that enormous salary."

In speaking of President Shaffer, Mr. Davis said he is one of the ablest Presidents the association has had for many years.

STEEL STRIKERS' POSITION.

Official Organ of the Amalgamated Association Blames Trust for Refusing to Arbitrate.

It was said yesterday among the labor unions likely to be affected by the strike of the steel workers in case a call is sent forth for sympathetic strikes, that the Amalgamated Association will wage these strikes on the ground that the officials of the United States Steel Corporation have refused arbitration. In support of this contention, copies of the current issue of the official organ of the Amalgamated Association were received yesterday in the headquarters of the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor containing the following statement on behalf of the Amalgamated Association:

"Every honorable means has been tried by the Executive Committee and Advisory Board to induce the United States Steel Corporation to settle the strike. At the late New York conference the Executive Committee modified the association's position by proposing that the scale be signed by all the organized mills. This was peremptorily turned down by Mr. Schwab, who said it could not be even considered.

"Since that conference the Advisory Board was importuned by an independent manufacturer to submit the differences that are causing the strike to an arbitration board, and after some deliberation the board gave its consent. The United States Steel Corporation refused to arbitrate, and the Amalgamated Association received the answer that they would not consider the proposition.

"Thus, it can be seen that the Amalgamated Association has taken advance ground and has now gone as far as it possibly can by inviting the United States Steel Corporation to settle the strike. It is now up to the public to take up measures that will make the arbitrary trust see that it is putting at defiance all usages and practices of civilization by refusing to submit a matter that vitally affects the general public to disinterested parties for settlement.

"Arbitration is resorted to by nations to arrive at honorable settlement of disputed questions after all other honorable means have been exhausted. Both parties can have their differences settled honorably by mediation, and when one side refuses to allow this course to be taken it must stand the onus."

President George H. Warner of the Central Federated Union said yesterday on the subject of the steel workers' strike:

"From what I have seen during a connection of many years with labor movements, large and small, I am forced to the conclusion that the strike would have been complete to-day if after the first conference between the officials of the Amalgamated Association and the Steel Trust, which was barren of result, the strike had been at once declared. The delay was what the trust wanted, and gave it time to prepare for fight. This, however, does not affect the ultimate success of the strike, as the strikers will win. It will be a great strike."

William J. O'Brien, delegate of the Granite Cutters' Union and ex-President of the Board of Walking Delegates, said yesterday with regard to sympathetic strikes in New York in aid of the steel workers:

"As soon as the Amalgamated Association asks the building trades to strike in sympathy the building trades will quit work, I believe. They may not have to quit, however. The contractors before the big skyscraping office buildings have all iron-clad contracts for the delivery of the structural iron. They will wait for a little while, and then put on the screws. If the iron is not delivered the contractors can sue for damages."

THE REMOVAL OF MILLS.

President Shaffer Says the Changes Were Determined Upon Before the Present Strike Began.

President Shaffer made a statement to-day with respect to the threat of the United States Steel Corporation to remove certain of their plants from cities where strong union sentiment prevails to communities that were inclined to be more friendly. He said:

"Ever since the United States Steel Corporation was formed the plan for concentrating plants in towns where economical operation was the strongest feature, has been discussed and practically decided upon. The only matter left to be settled was a favorable opportunity for carrying out this plan. While business was so rushed, it was decided to keep all mills in operation.

"They would not have been moved for some time had it not been that the men refused to work in them under the conditions imposed by the officials of the company. Now that the mills are idle and the trust believes that they will be for some time owing to the determined attitude of the men, this plan of removal will be carried out at once.

"The only feature of this removal worthy of note is the fact that all possible weight is being given its significance in order to influence the people in the towns that will be affected by the loss of the plants. The fact, however, that there will not be enough men to operate the mills even after they are removed, without our people, precludes the idea that the trust will gain anything by this threat which is utterly void of significance when sifted down to the bottom facts."

STRIKE AT BENWOOD.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 17.—The 300 Riverside steel workers at 10 P. M. voted to join the strike. These men have kept at work in spite of Shaffer's order.

They had a contract which calls for thirty days' notice, and many of them insisted that the notice be given. They were strongly urged, however, to strike summarily.

It was decided to notify the management that the steel workers would not return to work Monday morning, and that in the meantime they would be taken into membership in Wheeling Lodge, No. 5, of the Amalgamated Association.

This leaves only 150 men of the 8,000 in the Wheeling district mills of the United States Steel Corporation still at work. These 150 are the riverside furnacemen, and it is said they will be organized next week and strike.

ENGLAND SIDES WITH STRIKERS.

She Wants Our Industries to be Crippled, Says Congressman Grosvenor.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Prior to his departure for New York to-day on the American Line steamer St. Paul, Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio referred to the widespread interest taken in Great Britain in the American steel strike. The small items of news appearing in the press are discussed and repeated on every hand.

"The sympathy of the British public," said the Congressman, "is strongly with the strikers, not for any good feeling for the men, but they hope our industrial systems may be damaged and crippled as theirs have been. They hope the closing of our mills will force us to buy from theirs and permanently defeat our prosperity."

GEN. CASTRO DECLARES VENEZUELA WAS INVADED

Says the Attack Was the Work of the Colombian Government.

WHY WAR IS NOT DECLARED

Hostilities Not Regarded as an Act of the "People of Colombia"—Venezuelan Constitution Suspended.

The following cable message was yesterday received by The Associated Press from Dr. J. Torres Cardenas, General Secretary of Venezuela, in reply to a dispatch addressed to President Castro, asking for a statement on the Venezuela-Colombia situation:

Caracas, Venezuela, Aug. 17,

In the name of his Excellency Gen. Castro, I reply to your cablegram in the following terms:

The Government of Venezuela presided over by Gen. Castro, is fully justified in all its works and acts. It is essentially liberal in its practices. It is of the opinion that the Conservatives of Colombia, probably led by ruinous and wicked passions, have resolved to protect and assist in a revolutionary movement against Venezuela and her Government.

All of this has been actually proved by the official publications issued by the Cabinet in Bogota. They date from the 1st of April. This view has not been denied either by the Conservative Government of Colombia or by her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in this capital.

When the Government of Venezuela was surprised by the first and second invasions of her frontier by 6,000 and 2,000 men, respectively, the invaders were victoriously expelled by the Government and the people of Venezuela.

Since said events 10,000 men have been massed on the frontier for the defense and integrity of Venezuela and her national honor. These are quite apart from her active service troops on other parts of the frontier, as well as national troops scattered over the republic, and the reserve militia now under arms.

Venezuela has not accepted the invasion as an international attack by the people of Colombia against the people of Venezuela, but, knowing its real source, recognizes in it the work of the Conservative Government of Colombia against the majesty of the Nation of Venezuela.

TORRES CARDENAS,
General Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The State Department has received a dispatch, dated Aug. 1, from the United States Consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela, reporting that Dr. Rangel Garbiras invaded Venezuela with 4,000 men from the frontier at Cucuta. Everything was done by the Venezuelan Government to meet the invaders.

The first fight took place at Encontrados, and the invaders were obliged to retire.

The invaders took two steamers, intending to go on them to Maracaibo, but the boats were recaptured by the Venezuelan troops.

The Venezuelan Government has issued two decrees suspending Constitutional guarantees. One decree begins as follows:

"Considering that the peace in general has been greatly disturbed by an invasion of Venezuelan territory by an armed force of Colombians, commanded by the traitor Carlos Rangel Garbiras."

COLON, Aug. 17.—The steamer Canada, from Venezuelan ports, arrived here to-day. Her last port of call was Sabanilla, where the situation was said to be tranquil.

Dr. Rico, the Colombian Minister to Venezuela, was a passenger for Barranquilla, Colombia. He left Venezuela without awaiting his passport.

Gen. Jeffries arrived here on the Canada. He left the gunboat General Pinzon (formerly the American yacht Namiuna) with Gen. Alban on board, at Sabanilla.

ASSURANCES FROM GERMANY.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Various papers discuss the South American troubles. The Post this morning, referring to the steps contemplated by Germany, says:

"The Imperial Government, of course, has no intention of mixing itself up in American quarrels, for Germany has no political interests there to defend. On the other hand, the important financial and business interests of German subjects demand adequate protection, which the Government will give.

The Post does not believe that the newspapers of the United States will see in this a violation of the Monroe Doctrine, since Germany's action is wholly non-political and merely protective of business interests. The paper also believes that Washington will find nothing objectionable in Germany's action.

Officials admitted to-day that the Post's utterances on this subject were inspired, adding that the authorities at Washington were fully informed as to Germany's intentions, and were satisfied therewith.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS SAIL.

The Machias Starts for Colon and the Ranger for Panama—The Iowa Gets Orders to Go to the Isthmus.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 17.—Having been advised by the Weather Bureau that danger from the recent storm had passed, the gunboat Machias weighed anchor shortly after 12 o'clock to-day and sailed for Colon.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 17.—The Ranger, ordered to Panama, finished taking on supplies this afternoon, and started southward.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Word was received at the Navy Department to-day that the battleship Iowa had arrived at San Francisco, and she was instructed by telegraph to proceed as soon as possible to Panama. It is probable that she will have to take some coal aboard, but the department believes that she will be able to sail by to-morrow morning.

It is understod that the Navy Department has been looking over the situation as regards other ships available in case future events should necessitate reinforcements on the eastern side of the isthmus, and it has been found that a ship could easily be detached from the North Atlantic squadron at short notice.

There are indications that there will be a considerable gathering of foreign warships at the isthmus, and that the American ships will be brought into company with vessels of the British, German, and French navies. The authorities here will doubtless be desirous of having American interests represented by ships worthy of comparison with those from other countries. On the Pacific side the Iowa will be the largest ship among those present.

COLOMBIA WANTS NO HELP.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Colombian Minister, Dr. Silva, returned to Washington to-night from White Sulphur Springs, West Va., where he has been for the last month. His coming at this time may have an important bearing on affairs relating to the Isthmus of Panama, as he has received cable advices from his Government showing that it feels entirely able to cope with the situation. On the strength of these advices, Dr. Silva has announced that Colombia does not desire the landing of foreign forces for the purpose of keeping open the traffic of the Isthmus.

The dispatch to the Minister was dated Bogota, Aug. 14, and stated that traffic on the Isthmus was then perfectly free and secure, and that this state of things had been brought about through the efforts of the Colombian authorities.

COLON, Aug. 17.—Nothing was heard of the rebels yesterday. A certain degree of confidence has been restored along the railroad line, owing to the presence of the troops.

The French cruiser Suchet is coaling at the railroad wharf. Several of her officers went to Panama to-day on an excursion trip.

Plaza Elected President of Ecuador.

GUAYAQUIL, Aug. 17.—The Ecuadorean Congress, in session at Quito, after a scrutiny of the votes cast for President, declared Gen. Plaza legally elected to the office with a plurality of 65,000 votes. Gen. Plaza will assume office on Aug. 31.

WOODLAWN RESIDENTS ANGRY.

Object to Street Blockade by Contractors Building Wall Around Cemetery.

About 300 residents of Woodlawn held what they termed an indignation meeting in a hall at Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Katonah Avenue Friday night to protest against the manner in which the street is obstructed by the contractors who are building the wall around the Woodlawn Cemetery.

J. Vreeland presided, and speeches were made by ex-Assemblyman Wells, Col. Golden of Fordham, and Mr. Burton, a real estate man. It was charged that the obstructions on Webster Avenue were so great that the Union Trolley Line had been compelled to abandon work on their road, which was being extended to the city limits.

A committee of three was appointed to bring the matter before Commissioner of Highways Keating, and failing in this to bring whatever legal action may be deemed necessary.

WEALTHY MAN ARRESTED.

John Clemens, Seventy Years Old, a Retired Merchant, Locked Up for Being Drunk and Disorderly.

John Clemens, seventy years old, a retired merchant living at 120 West Twentieth Street, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station at 6 o'clock last night, by Policeman Patrick Hymas, who charged him with intoxication and refusing to leave the stoop of a private house at West Twenty-first Street, when ordered to do so.

Mr. Clemens has a large family, members of which say he is worth $300,000. They said last night that a suit he had brought for damages against Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, whose dry goods store adjoins his residence, and the illness of a son probably dying of consumption, so preyed upon his mind that he sought relief in drink.

When Mr. Clemens reached the station house he was in a pugnacious mood, and challenged Policeman Hymas, Sergt. Norton, and all the policemen in the house to fight. He was sure he could whip all, and the police had their hands full in searching him. They took from him for safe keeping a massive gold watch and $97 in money. Mr. Clemens's respectable and venerable appearance caused the police to take his defiances good naturedly, although he had to be held to prevent his doing injury to those within reach.

Shortly after Mr. Clemens had been locked up two of his sons, Hugh and Robert, appeared at the station, and Hugh wanted to bail his father out, but on the advice of Sergt. Norton, decided to let him stay in a cell until 9 o'clock. After the sons had departed, two daughters arrived at the station in a state of great concern. They went away feeling better, apparently, when told that their father would be home at 9 o'clock.

TWO LITTLE GIRLS DISAPPEAR.

Little Ethel Jenkins, daughter of the janitress of the apartment house at 109 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, near Lenox Avenue, has caused no end of excitement in the house on account of her disappearance on Wednesday last. A few hours before Ethel disappeared her sister, Gertrude, who was visiting friends on Forty-first Street, near Seventh Avenue, also disappeared. Ethel is seven years old, while her sister, Gertrude, is eleven years of age.

No trace of the two little girls has yet been found, although their mother, friends, and the police have been searching the city for them. Mrs. Jenkins separated from her husband a little over two years ago, and she believes he took the little girls. Mr. Jenkins, who is a watch and clock maker, with his shop at 313 West Forty-second Street, is non-committal on this point, and his neighbors say that he has not the children with him.

Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins were married about twenty years ago, and have five children, three sons and the two little girls. The oldest son, Walter, nineteen years old, holds a good position with a wholesale house, and lives with his mother. Everett, the second son, lived with his mother up to two weeks ago, when he went to his father. The youngest son is employed by an undertaker on Forty-first Street, and lives with him.

The little girl, Gertrude, had gone to visit at the undertaker's home for a few days, and was there Wednesday, when she was sent out on an errand and did not return. This was at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Ethel at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon was sent by her mother to mail a letter in the Post Office box at the corner of Lenox Avenue. This was an errand that always pleased Ethel, and she rushed out hareheaded to do it. She mailed the letter Wednesday and has not been seen since.

After she had been absent some thirty minutes her mother became alarmed and began to search for her. The police were notified and they advised that the mother be kept as quiet as possible while they went to work.

Meanwhile word came to Mrs. Jenkins that Gertrude had also disappeared. It was after this that Mrs. Jenkins decided that the father had taken the children. Matters stood in this position until yesterday afternoon, when Mrs. Jenkins had her husband, Walter H. Jenkins, summoned to the Harlem Police Court, before City Magistrate Zeller, with the hope of locating the little girls.

Mr. Jenkins appeared and said that his wife had deserted him, and was living with another man, and that if she behaved he would take her back. Without inquiring as to the whereabouts of the children, the Magistrate dismissed the case, declaring that the dispute must be settled in the civil courts.

The tenants of the apartment house indignantly joined in Mr. Jenkins's denial of this charge, and declared that Mrs. Jenkins was a hard-working woman and a good mother. Walter Jenkins, the oldest son, who is at home with his mother, said last night:

"I believe it will kill my mother if we do not get Ethel back. She was the baby, and we thought everything of her. While my father does not deny that he has Gertrude, he will say nothing about Ethel. I think my father has her, and I am going to get her back from him if I spend the rest of my life in the work.

Legal proceedings in the Supreme Court are to be instituted on behalf of Mrs. Jenkins by the tenants of the house as soon as they are thoroughly satisfied that Mr. Jenkins has both of the children. Mr. Jenkins was not inclined last night to add anything to his statements made in court or discuss the whereabouts of the children.

BROOKLYN MAN APPOINTED.

Charles E. Teale to be Indian Clothing Inspector Here.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Charles E. Teale of Brooklyn has been appointed Inspector of Clothing for the Indian Warehouse at New York, succeeding the incumbent, whose resignation was requested on account of recent discoveries that clothing not up to the standard was being furnished by the contractor. Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones returned to-day from New York, where he investigated the matter. He declined to discuss the question further than to say everything had been arranged satisfactorily and that all the inferior goods either had been or shortly would be replaced with satisfactory garments.

Mr. Teale is an ex-City Magistrate. His term of office, together with the terms of three other Republican Magistrates in Brooklyn, expired on May 1 last. The Legislature passed a law extending the terms of the four to the end of the present year, but later, on the application of a taxpayer, Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court granted a writ of mandamus directing the Mayor to appoint successors to Magistrates Teale, Worth, Kramer, and Lemon, on the ground that the law extending their terms was unconstitutional, and that their time had really expired on May 1. The Mayor, complying with the court order, appointed successors to the Republican Magistrates.

Besides being the head of the tailoring firm of Charles E. Teale & Co. of Brooklyn Mr. Teale is prominent in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a Director of the Young Men's Christian Association, the City Savings Bank, and the Brooklyn Choral Society. Before his appointment as a Magistrate, in 1897, he was a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education.

When seen last night at his home, Eighty-second Street and Eighteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, Mr. Teale said that his appointment as Inspector of Clothing in the Indian Warehouse in New York would probably be only temporarily. He and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs are personal friends. Mr. Teale said that at the request of Commissioner Jones he had consented to serve until "affairs had been straightened out." He has served in a similar capacity before.

Plans of Gov. Odell.

Gov. Odell left the Oriental Hotel at 8 o'clock yesterday morning to go to Newburg and thence to Lake Mohonk. After spending some days at Lake Mohonk he will go to Albany. His purpose is to come down to New York each week to keep in touch with the mayoralty situation.

SCHLEY TO GET NAVY LIST OF WITNESSES

Threats of Mandamus Said to Have Influenced Mr. Hackett.

Not Likely that the Admiral Will Get the Full List, However—Department's Course Unusual.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Navy Department discovered to-day that it could let Admiral Schley have a list of the witnesses to be summoned by the Department. Yesterday the department in the person of Acting Secretary Hackett was profoundly doubtful and quite ignorant on the subject. Mr. Hackett did not know anything about it, and was not at all sure that Schley could see the list.

This led to a report published in some of the papers this morning that Schley would not have a chance to find out who were to be the witnesses, although the Navy Department had his list. This afternoon Mr. Hackett knew all about it, and was very positive that Schley could see the list. He said there was no purpose to depart from the ordinary course in courts of inquiry, except in the matter of making the sessions public.

The ordinary course is to furnish the accused officer with a list of the witnesses against him and to do it without delay. It is not even insisted, in ordinary cases, that he shall demand it; he gets the list as a matter of course and right. The indecision and apparent unwillingness of the department yesterday to let Schley have the list led to rumors that Schley's lawyers would mandamus the department.

This rumor was published in a Washington paper, and is believed to have had something to do with the department's discovery that the ordinary course could safely be followed in Schley's case. Schley will probably ask for the list of witnesses on Monday. It is doubtful if he will get the list then, or for some time to come, because Judge Advocate General Lemly is away, and it is Mr. Hackett's practice to leave as much of these matters to Capt. Lemly as possible.

Mr. Hackett, indeed, declares that he has never seen the Navy Department's list, and does not know of its existence, and that Capt. Lemly alone knows whether there is a list and can say anything about it. Mr. Hackett says there is a list made up by the Bureau of Navigation, but that this list simply comprises the names of officers on foreign stations or some distance away from the city, and was made up simply in order that these officers might be summoned to Washington in time. This list is entirely distinct from the department's list of witnesses, and is simply an aid to its preparation.

Notwithstanding all this, there is a list of witnesses, which is in course of preparation. If Schley gets any list at all before Capt. Lemly's return it will probably be the Bureau of Navigation's list of officers away from the city, and it is doubtful if he will get that. Capt. Lemly will be back a week from Monday.

Admiral Schley's list of witnesses has been in the hands of the Navy Department for some time. The department officials in speaking of this matter, make a strong point of the fact that even when Schley gets the department's list it will not be a complete list, as the court reserves the right to summon other witnesses than those on the list.

This is true, but it applies also to Admiral Schley's witnesses, and persons interested in the case are unable to see why the department lays so much stress on the fact or considers it important.

Admiral Schley, of course, knows it as well as the department does, and he is desirous to see the list, not because he supposes it to be final, but because he wants to be informed of the names of those whom the department now intends to call against him.

Rear Admiral Schley again conferred to-day with his counsel, and Judge Wilson, who must make himself familiar with many things in the case, has about acquired a general acquaintance with the leading points and the application thereto of evidence assembled by Admiral Schley to meet the articles of the precept.

DIED WEIGHING 440 POUNDS.

Usual Weight Was 550, but Illness Had Pulled Mr. Lewis Down a Bit.

Erastus H. Lewis died at his home at 1,002 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday from a complication of diseases, the result of liver complaint. His normal weight for the last fifteen years was 520 pounds, but illness had "pulled him down a bit," as he said, and when he died his weight was only 440 pounds.

He was for several years President of the Fat Men's Association, which was organized by him, and he was also known as "the champion fat man of Hudson County." Mr. Lewis was born in Northern New York in 1844. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in a New York regiment and served until the war was ended. After that he made his home in Jersey City, entering the service of the Erie Railroad. He became train dispatcher, but resigned in 1887 owing to his extreme obesity.

"I had to resign," said he, when asked the reason, "because I have become so fat that I can't move without getting in my own way."

He then organized the Fat Men's Association and was made its President. He also opened a saloon, which became the club's headquarters. Neither lasted very long, and in 1891 Mr. Lewis returned to the service of the Erie Railroad as a clerk. He leaves a widow and one daughter, who is married.

LOCKED UP A MARSHAL.

Druggist Objected to His Taking Away Furniture, but Was Arrested Afterward.

City Marshal Max Gross was complainant in Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning against Leo J. Peisner, druggist of 238 East Sixty-third Street, whom he charged with disorderly conduct. Yesterday afternoon Gross, with two deputies, attempted to serve a judgment at Peisner's address, on his cousin, Mrs. Rebecca Herman, and take her furniture. Peisner locked Gross in a room and went to the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station. He was advised to give up the furniture and sue for it.

Upon his return to the house he found that Gross's assistants had kicked in the door and were taking out the furniture. Peisner attempted to stop Gross, and was assisted by several hundred people, who tore Gross's clothing and gave him a hard tussle. He was recued by Policeman Bowser, who had to draw his revolver and awe the crowd. He arrested Peisner and locked him up. The furniture was taken.

Peisner was discharged by Magistrate Brann. When he left the court room and was going through the corridor Herman Herman, the husband of Peisner's cousin, Mrs. Rebecca Herman, who is at odds with Peisner, attacked him. Policeman Bowser, who had arrested Peisner, arrested Herman also, and took him before the Magistrate. Herman was fined $10, which he paid.

MUCH OIL FOR HAWAII.

Two California Concerns Make Contracts to Ship 5,000,000 Barrels.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 17.—Two Kern County oil concerns have just made large contracts with Hawaiian sugar plantations. The San Joaquin Oil and Development Company has closed a five-year contract for a million barrels of oil with the Oahu Land and Development Company, and the Peerless Oil Company to-day made a ten-year contract for four million barrels with B. Dillingham & Co. of Honolulu, to be used on the latter firm's sugar plantations. In both contracts the price of the oil is 35 cents a barrel. These sales mark the beginning of the use of the new fuel by Hawaiian sugar planters.

A large amount of power is required to run the heavy machinery of pumping plants, cane mills, and traction engines, and the introduction of California oil is sure to reduce greatly the cost of production of Hawaiian sugar.

MUST PAY HIS OWN BILLS.

Secretary Brackett of Paris Exposition Commission Not Allowed to Charge His Living Expenses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Fred Brackett, Secretary to the Paris Exposition Commission and disbursing officer of that body, has received an unfavorable decision from Controller Tracewell, by the terms of which he must assume out of his own pocket the living expenses at the rate of about $210 a month that he charged against the fund allowed the commission.

The charge went first to the Auditor for the State and other departments, and was by him decided adversely to Secretary Brackett. He appealed, and Controller Tracewell has affirmed the decision of the Auditor.

According to the Controller, Secretary Brackett charged for traveling expenses while keeping house in Paris. In a note on the voucher, Mr. Brackett stated that it was not possible for him to itemize his expenses, as he was keeping house in the apartment where his own living expenses in rooms and food exceeded $7 per diem.

He continued for 287 days to live in this way, and charged the commission with the cost at $7 a day. The Controller found that he set a common table, hired servants, bought furniture, and paid all the household expenses in common. He kept no itemized account of common expenses, and no account whatever of his individual expenses.

Mr. Tracewell finds that when a person rents an apartment, furnishes it, moves his family therein, hires servants, sets a common table, pays the expenses thereon in common with his own expense, making no attempt to keep his individual expenses separate from those of his family, he must be held to abandon his status as a traveler, his expenses become common expenses, and are not divisible; he enjoys the comforts of home, and is not put to the trouble and extraordinary expenses of travel as contemplated by law.

While so living he cannot be allowed traveling expenses. He cannot be both traveler and householder, the two relations being inconsistent, and he must be bound by the consequences of having assumed the status of householder.

Commissioner Peck's expenses were allowed. It is understood, because he lived at a hotel and kept his expenses separate from those of his wife and members of his family. The decision against Secretary Brackett was rendered upon a voucher for one month, but it will apply to the entire term of 287 days.

SKIRMISH WITH FILIPINOS.

One Company of Infantry Kills an Insurgent General's Brother, Captures a Major and Two Captains.

MANILA, Aug. 17.—A company of the Twenty-sixth Infantry had an engagement with insurgents yesterday in the Camarines Province. The troops killed Zebastean Angeles, a brother of Gen. Angeles, and six privates and captured a Major, two Captains, and nine privates.

Another detachment captured Magasin Caballes at Lumbang, and also seized a large quantity of supplies.

Gov. Taft Welcomed at Vigan.

MANILA, Aug. 17.—Civil Gov. Taft and the Philippine Commission were enthusiastically received at Vigan, Province of South Ilocos, to-day. A Governor for the province and other officials were appointed. The commission will reach the Province of Benguet to-morrow. The Commissioners are agreeably surprised at the advancement shown in the places visited.

PORTO RICAN FREE TRADE.

Business Reviving Under the New Regime—Large Stock of Tobacco Rushed to New York.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Aug. 17.—Owing to the removal of the tariff the tobacco business is reviving. One big factory here resumed operations yesterday, and 150 hands were re-employed in making cigars. Other factories in the interior are also starting up, and a general boom is anticipated. The large stock of tobacco on hand is being rushed to New York. Formerly shipments of tobacco were unprofitable under the tariff.

The people are awaiting with expectancy the decision of Secretary of the Treasury Gage regarding the coffee tariff, and meantime are fortifying themselves by signing boycott agreements. The Council of Mayaguez has placed a prohibitive tax upon foreign coffee, and the San Juan Council will probably adopt a similar measure.

COFFEE ON FREE LIST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Felix A. Reeve, acting solicitor of the Treasury, has rendered an opinion on the question raised by Federico Degetan, resident Commissioner from Porto Rico, as to whether a customs duty of 5 cents a pound should not be imposed on all coffees imported into Porto Rico from the United States under the terms of the Foraker act. The solicitor holds adversely to Mr. Degetan's contention, and in the course of his opinion says:

"It is evident, from the care with which coffee was excluded in the Foraker act, from the free list in respect to importations from foreign countries, and in respect to importations from the United States during the existence of the 15 per cent. duty system, that it was the intention of Congress to recognize and protect the coffee industry in Porto Rico. It can hardly be doubted, also, that it was not the purpose of Congress that such protection should cease upon the enactment and installation of a local system of taxation in Porto Rico.

"The duty of 5 cents per pound on coffee was, I think, distinctly a protective measure. But I regret to say that I see no escape from the conclusion that the broad and unrestricted provision of Section 3, abolishing all tariff duties on merchandise and articles going into Porto Rico from the United States upon the enactment of a local system of taxation, embraces the duty on coffee as well as the duty on any other article of merchandise.

"The case seems to me to be one of mere inadvertence on the part of Congress. They merely neglected to make the exception of coffee from the free list applicable as well after the adoption of the new system of taxation as during the existence of the 15 per cent. duty system."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. William L. Kenly, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Fort Adams, Rhode Island, for the purpose of superintending the collection and shipment of the property of the Eighth Field Battery to its station at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon General, is detailed to represent the Superior Board of Health of the Philippine Islands at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association in Buffalo, Sept. 16 to 20.

Transfers—Capt. Parker W. West, from the Fifth Cavalry to the Eleventh Cavalry, Troop C. Capt. Lawrence J. Fleming, from the Eleventh Cavalry to the Fifth Cavalry, Troop I. The officers named will join the troops to which transferred.

A board of officers, to consist of Major Rogers Birnie, Ordnance Department; Capt. William Crozier, Ordnance Department; Capt. John S. Kulp, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. George W. Burr, Ordnance Department; First Lieut. Allie W. Williams, Assistant Surgeon, is appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, Sept. 24, for examination of such First Lieutenants of the line as may be ordered to appear before it, with a view to selections

CUP YACHTS' CLOSE RACE

Constitution Won by Less than a Minute, Corrected Time.

TRIAL WAS A FINE CONTEST

Big Sloops Were Together at the Start, and New Boat Proved Superiority in a Fair Test.

The race off Larchmont between the Constitution and the Columbia yesterday was only a matter of seconds. For the fourteenth time the two yachts finished a contest, and for the eighth time the Constitution was the winner. The margin of the victory was very small, for she beat the Columbia only 58 seconds, corrected time. In elapsed time the new boat won by 2 minutes and 18 seconds.

The race was sailed under conditions that favored the Constitution in a steady eight-knot breeze over a smooth sea. It was finished in 3 hours and 3 minutes, very nearly a ten-knot rate, which was fast time, considering the wind and the fact that twelve miles of the course called for windward work, although it was not a dead beat. The Constitution gained on her rival on every leg, doing her best in reaching. It was a fair test of speed, as the boats got the wind alike throughout, and there was little room for choice in the handling.

The race represented about what the Constitution can do against the old boat under the conditions which prevailed, and, while many yachtsmen who have followed the trials of the yachts are disappointed that the difference between them was not greater, quite as many more are satisfied that the Constitution, before the trying out is over, will have proved sufficient superiority to warrant her selection as the Cup defender. The crowding of the course yesterday by steam yachts, small sailboats, and launches was the only unpleasant feature of the racing. Time after time the committee warned off the encroaching boats, and once half a dozen Constitution sailors were yelling at steam yachts to get out of the way of the big sloops. The racing was so close at all times that a small boat coming too close could have changed the result. The race throughout was an intensely interesting one to thousands ashore and afloat. Every turn could be seen from the Larchmont clubhouse, and hundreds of craft of every description followed the boats twice around the triangle.

BIG YACHTS AWAY TOGETHER.

In the early hours of the day not a breath of air stirred. A mist hung over the Sound, and there was little promise of good racing weather. The committee again waited for wind and delayed the start until 1 o'clock. At that time the fog had cleared up and a good steady southwest wind was blowing. Course No. 1 was chosen, which meant a beam reach of six miles, a beat of six miles with a long and short leg, and a broad reach of three miles, twice around. The start was most exciting, and called forth cheers from the sightseers. It was one of the closest ever made by the big yachts, as they got off a few seconds after the gun and only two seconds apart. The narrow escape of the steam yacht Scud from collision with both racers added a sensational feature. The preparatory signal at 1 o'clock found the two yachts well down the course with the Columbia in her customary windward position. Capt. Rhodes was the first to put about and come back under the stern of the committee boat followed only a length behind by the Columbia. A minute before the gun the Constitution tacked ship with main boom off to port, and headed for the line. The Columbia just cleared her rival's stern and put about only a few rods on the Constitution's weather. Then came the hair raising incident of the Scud, which gave anxious moments to both racing Captains. There she was right on the line and directly in the way of both boats, so near were they together. Rhodes was trying to luff out and prevent the Columbia from blanketing his boat, while Barr's game was to bear down. The Scud was caught between them and for a moment it looked as if a collision could not be avoided. The little boat's speed saved her. She was sent ahead under full speed bell and worked out of the pocket, under the Columbia's bowsprit, just in time. It was a very narrow escape, and it is safe to say the Scud's Captain will hereafter keep off the line in races.

Once clear of the steamer both yachts were sent for the line at a twelve-knot clip very close together, with the Columbia on the weather beam of the Constitution. Nine seconds before the Constitution went over, the starting signal was given, and both were safely away for their thirty-mile race, breaking out reaching jibs with the gun. The official time of the start was: Constitution, 1:05:09; Columbia, 1:05:11.

This close start was the result of fine calculation and the cool heads of both Captains. Barr had the windward position, to be sure, but he was not able to completely blanket his rival, for when once away the Constitution began to reach through his lee and get her wind clear. The reach down to the first mark was made in quick time, and it was only a fast steam yacht that could keep up the pace. The Constitution gained slowly, but surely. She has always shown great speed qualities on a beam reach in a smooth sea, and on this point of sailing, with one exception, off Newport, she has proved her superiority over the Columbia. On this leg she made her greatest gain, and covered the six miles in 43 seconds less time than the Columbia. The boats were timed at the first mark as follows: Constitution, 1:37:01; Columbia, 1:37:46.

CONSTITUTION GAINS STEADILY.

After rounding the Constitution made a short tack in shore and came about on the weather bow of the Columbia just as the old boat luffed around the mark. Both boats now stood down on a long starboard tack toward the entrance of Hempstead Bay. The Columbia was seen to be doing better close hauled, and when half way down to the next mark went clean through the Constitution's lee, romping off with a good hard full. The Constitution, however, pointed well up and kept her windward position. Coming out into the bay the new boat caught the fresh wind first and added materially to her lead. Both boats were able to make the second mark with one long and short leg. At 2:16 the Constitution went inshore on the starboard tack. The Columbia stood on a minute longer, and then followed. They tacked around the second mark as follows: Constitution, 2:20:19; Columbia, 2:21:28. The Constitution had gained 24 seconds in the six-mile leg, close hauled. This was a satisfactory performance, as the Columbia heretofore has always done her best against the new boat in windward work in anything over a nine-knot breeze. The wind was now about the best of the day and was blowing well up to ten knots. Both boats came over to the home mark off Larchmont on a broad reach with big jib topsails and balloon staysails. On this short leg of three miles the Constitution added only a second to her lead, and they were timed at the mark as follows: Constitution, 2:36:28; Columbia, 2:37:38.

The Constitution covered the first half of the course in 1 hours 31 minutes 19 seconds, the Columbia taking only 1 minute 8 seconds longer. It was a close race, but, barring accidents and flukes, the new boat had the old champion beaten, as she was well within her handicap of time allowance. After rounding the buoy and starting the course the second time, the Constitution's men had trouble in shooting home the big reaching jib, and the sail was shaking in the wind for more than a minute. The wind still held, and the two boats ran to the first mark, a six-mile leg, in less than half an hour, the Columbia changing to a smaller staysail halfway down to the turning buoy. They were timed as follows at the mark: Constitution, 3:06:35; Columbia, 3:07:16.

The Constitution had added forty seconds more to her lead. Both went about on the port tack immediately after rounding, and stood down the Long Island shore for a long board. Halfway down four or five steam yachts got directly in the path of the yachts, and the two tugs had to do some vigorous whistling to warn them off the course. The Constitution, having a good lead, got out from under the headlands and into the open bay, and was first to get the increasing breeze. They tacked around the mark and stood for the finish line as follows: Constitution, 3:50; Columbia, 3:52:10.

On this leg the Constitution had gained twenty seconds more. Both broke out balloon jibs and spinnakers for the run in, the wind having shifted a bit into the south, at the same time coming lighter. The finish was as follows: Constitution, 4:08:23; Columbia, 4:10:43. The racers got a boisterous salute and repeated cheers from the attendant fleet. They had sailed a grand and close race, and it had been a marine picture well worth seeing.

The last race in the Larchmont series will be sailed on Monday. The two yachts will then go to Oyster Bay for the Seawanhaka events Thursday and Saturday. The New York Yacht Club race which was scheduled at Glen Cove for Wednesday has been called off. Mr. Duncan wishes to change the mainsail on the Constitution, and needs the time to get the new sail in proper condition. Summary of the race:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Constitution	1:05:09	4:08:22	3:03:14	3:03:14
Columbia	1:05:11	4:10:43	3:03:32	3:04:12

Constitution won by 2:18 elapsed time, or 0:58 corrected time.

INDEPENDENCE AT NEWPORT.

No Signs Yet of Preparations Being Made to Break the Yacht Up.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—The Independence lies at anchor to-night, with no signs of her returning to Boston. The forty-eight hours have gone by since Capt. Haff's return, but sailing orders have not been received from Mr. Lawson. The statement was that if the yacht was not admitted to the Larchmont or other cup races within forty-eight hours, she would be ordered to sail for Boston, there to remain until Sept. 1, when she would go out of commission. Everything on board remains in racing trim. She went out yesterday for a short spin to try some new clubtopsail spars.

Several days ago there was a report that Sir Thomas Lipton intended to give the Independence a race before he sends the Shamrock back to England, and that report was revived to-day and given as an explanation for holding the boat here in trim. Capt. Haff can say nothing, as he is under orders from the owner.

SHAMROCK II. LEAVES DRY DOCK.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Yacht Taken to Staten Island Waters.

The Shamrock II. was floated out of dry dock yesterday, and in tow of a tug passed down for Tompkinsville, where her sails will be bent on and the finishing touches put on the racer. Before she left the dock she was painted a light green about the water line. Sir Thomas Lipton's people hope to have the Shamrock II. in readiness for a cruise off the Hook on Wednesday to greet her owner when he comes in on the Teutonic, due that day.

Capt. Sycamore, who witnessed Friday's race between Constitution and Columbia, when asked what he thought of these two boats, remarked that they were so much alike that he did not care much which one would be put in against the Shamrock II. He thought, however, that the Constitution was a much finer finished boat than the Columbia, and that so far as he could judge there was little difference in the sailing qualities of the two American yachts.

Indiana and the Grand Army.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 17.—Much interest is being shown in this State as to who will be the next head of the Grand Army of the Republic. Indiana has put itself on record as favorable to the candidate from Pennsylvania, Thomas J. Stewart, and the delegation from this State will vote solidly for him at the next encampment.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers, variable winds.

Cloudy, unsettled weather, with occasional showers, is indicated for the Middle Mississippi and the Ohio Valleys, the lake region, the Middle and South Atlantic States to-day and Monday. It will continue moderately warm and humid in the Atlantic Coast districts, with light to fresh southerly winds. In the lake region the winds will continue fresh east to southeast to-day and probably Monday.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh south to southeast winds, showers, and fog to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1900.	1901.	—TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	76	75	78
6 A. M.	75	74	79
9 A. M.	78	83	90
12 M.	81	84	95
3 P. M.	79	86	93
6 P. M.	79	84	87
9 P. M.	77	81	83
12 P. M.	74	80	80

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	85⅞
Weather Bureau	80
Corresponding date 1900	77
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73

The barometer registered 30.05 inches at 8 A. M. and 29.94 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 83 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 76 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 86 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 74 degrees at 6 A. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Congressman Charles T. Joy, Missouri; C. A. Spreckels, California; Dr. C. B. Cooper, Honolulu; R. Aspiroz, Mexican Legation, Washington; Capt. H. T. Beresford, United States Army.

HOLLAND—H. Lee Ransom, San Antonio; R. Hetherington, Dumfriesline, Scotland; Hugh Waage, Christiania, Sweden.

GRAND—Frank Atwood, Seattle; Albert Chew, Bradford, England.

IMPERIAL—Joseph Scowcroft, Ogden, Utah; Milton Snyder, Paris.

HOFFMAN—James T. Dean, St. Paul; Charles Campbell, Kansas City.

VICTORIA—F. Macpherson, San Francisco; George G. Coffin, Boston.

GILSEY—John J. Ballessay, Portland, Oregon; F. A. Mansfield, Pittsburg.

ALBEMARLE—L. M. Tiffany, Baltimore.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL—J. H. Atherton Tiffing, Manchester, England; Herbert G. Chessher, London; President R. H. Plant of the Plant Railway System, Macon; E. B. Craig, ex-State Treasurer of Tennessee.

MANHATTAN—Dr. D. E. Lane, Alhambra, Cal.; N. Kennedy, London; T. C. Thorncroft, Japan; the Rev. F. L. Boyd, Teddington, England; E. M. Jarris, Milan, Italy; William Mulock, Dominion Postal Secretary, Toronto.

MURRAY HILL—Nathaniel B. Borden, Fall River; Mayor James K. McGuire, Syracuse; State Senator Frank M. Higgins, Olean.

NETHERLAND—A. de Geoffray, French Legation, Washington; M. F. de Sillac, La Haye, Holland.

ASTOR—H. G. Patterson, Durban, South Africa; Gustaf Nordblow, Stockholm.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. McBride, domestics, 51 Leonard Street.

Thompson-Belden Company, Omaha, Neb.; R. Nicholl, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Renwick Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. W. Renwick, millinery, 626 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Ames, carpets and rugs, 104 Worth Street.

Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. L. Chamberlain, jewelry, 398 Broadway.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; L. P. Garrett, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Nalley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Rauch, silverware, 708 Broadway; Gerard House.

Schuster, E., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Friedman, notions; Belvedere House.

Meyer Brothers & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; L. Morris, notions, 62 Worth Street; Union Square Hotel.

Havens & Geddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; P. M. Gallahue, carpets, 268 Church Street; Everett House.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; S. F. Smith, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.

Marx, W. S., & Langini Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. S. Marx, shoes.

Brett, George P., Incorporated, Marikato, Minn.; F. Kruse, cloaks; Cadillac Hotel.

Foley, W. L., Houston, Texas; D. C. Purce.

Kuttner, J., & Co., Rome, Ga.; I. May, dry goods, 737 Broadway.

Sherman, G., Columbus, Ohio, hatter.

Kearney & Co., Des Moines, Ia.; M. J. Kearney, millinery, 56 West Twenty-first Street.

Sonnenfeld Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. J. Waldron, millinery; Hotel Gerard.

Ward, T. R., & Son, Greensborough, Ala.; T. Ward, general merchandise, 125 West Twenty-first Street.

Ferdinand, Scherck & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. G. Woorsey, cloaks and furs; St. Denis Hotel.

Jacobs, M. E., & Co., Delaware, Ohio; M. L. Wolff, dry goods, 556 Broadway.

Jacobs, M. E., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. D. Warren, dry goods, 556 Broadway.

McDowell, F. & F. Co., Washington, Ind.; L. E. Hannersly, dry goods.

Bicker, M. T., Chicago, Ill.; M. T. Bicker, dry goods.

Schwarz, M. L., & Co., Lockhart, Texas; L. Schwarz, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Schwarz, B., & Brothers, Hempfear, Texas; B. Schwarz, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Parrott-Maloney Company, Wolf City, Texas; W. P. Maloney, dry goods and clothing; Criterion Hotel.

Templeman, R. B., & Son, Navasota, Texas; W. W. Sangster, dry goods; A. V. Cathrell, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Underwood Company, The, Honeygrove, Texas; R. D. Lane, general merchandise; R. H. Galbraith, general merchandise.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, 246 Broadway, New York Life Building.

THE CUP CHALLENGER, SHAMROCK II., AS SHE LOOKED WHILE IN DRY DOCK.

No cup-hunting yacht that ever came to America has attracted so much attention as has Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock II., nor has any other yacht sent after the America's Cup been subjected to more criticism, expert and otherwise. From the day that the English boat was warped into the basin at the Erie dry dock, and the black water of the bay drawn away from her underbody, there were few moments of daylight when there was not a crowd of visitors about, looking the yacht over and inspecting and comparing her lines to those of the vessels that came before her on the same errand and with those other vessels that have always sent the strangers back with that errand unaccomplished.

While the speculation as to how well the Shamrock II. will sail has been in progress, however, all yachtsmen who have seen the boat as she rests, bared to view, with her lines exposed, and every curve and swell of her hull in plain view, have agreed that in addition to being a wonderfully beautiful craft, she gives every promise of the speed that she was built to show in the international races soon to be held. There are many peculiarities in her construction that have stirred yachtsmen to argument, but none of these is of a character that would justify classification as freakish, the most notable departure from the accepted ideas of American yachtsmen being in the unusual fullness of her midship section, which, however, even those who criticise it are compelled to admit gives promise of extraordinary sail-carrying powers and a stability that will mean much in the races if the visitor is lucky enough to get "English weather" when Sir Thomas Lipton makes his second attempt to "life that cup."

As nearly as can be approximated the principal dimensions of the new cup hunter are: Length over all, 137 feet; length on the water line, 89 feet 6 inches; beam, 25 feet 6 inches; draught, 25 feet 4 inches. She has a forward overhang of 21 feet 4 inches, and an after overhang of 25 feet 4 inches. Her plating is a composition bronze known technically as immadium, an alloy of copper and tin, fastened on frames of nickel steel, the plates being slightly narrower than those used on the American yacht Constitution, that was built to compete with the Shamrock. Her rudder is narrow, and the rudder post is set at an angle of about 45 degrees.

As has been the custom on all the challengers for the America's Cup, the new boat steers with a tiller, which, in the case of the Shamrock II., is of steel. The rudder frame is a bronze casting, filled with wood, and copper plated. From the heel of the rudder post the bottom of the keel runs straight for 14 frames, then for 4 frames more there is a gentle curve upward to the top of the strake. From this point the forward end of the fin runs in a straight line for 2 strakes and 2 frames. From here there is an easy curve upward and forward to a point a little forward of the mast step, where it runs in a straight line to the curve of the stem head.

The stem head is formed by flanged plating, the rivets being driven through the flanges and plating. The lower part of the stem plate is riveted to vertical keel plates, and strengthened on top by riveting to what would be known as the gunwale bar, a steel angle iron which is riveted to the deck its entire length, and to the sheer strake of the plating, known as the plank sheer in wooden boats. There are seventy-nine frames in all, spaced twenty inches on centres. At Frame 79 there is a bulkhead, to which is fastened the bracing of the forward main sheet traveler. Three feet aft of this comes the after main sheet traveler, which is also riveted to another bulkhead.

The Shamrock's mast is stepped between Frames 25 and 27. There are fifty-four frames on the water line, and the forward end of the water line is at the twelfth frame.

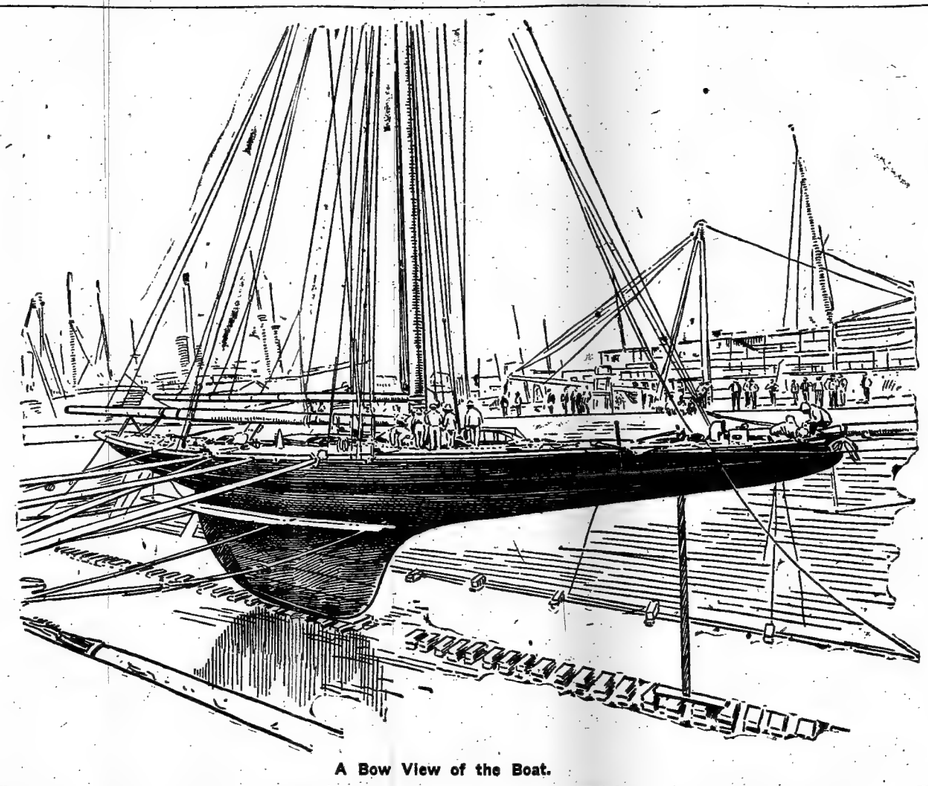

A Bow View of the Boat.

Stern View of Shamrock II.

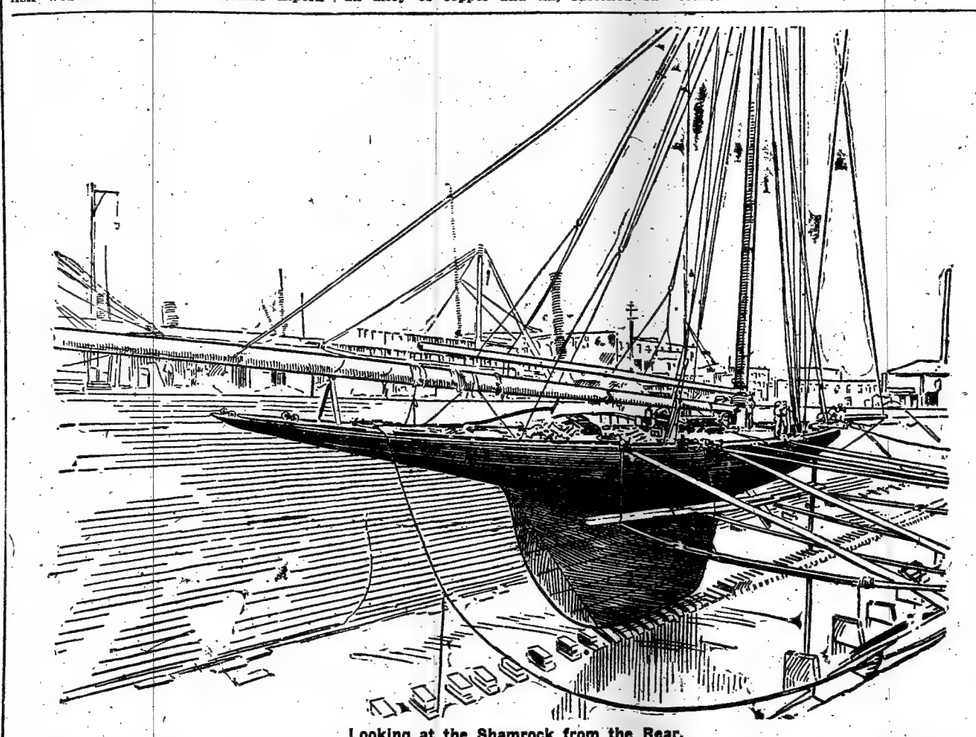

Looking at the Shamrock from the Rear.

STAR ROLE OF "RAJAH"

Zoological Garden's Orang Outang Eats Like a Gentleman.

Thousands Watch Him and Applaud His Care in Avoiding Breaches of Table Etiquette.

"Rajah," the educated orangoutang, who has been giving exhibitions of late in the New York Zoological Park, was graduated yesterday afternoon as a full-fledged "gentleman" in the presence of several thousand interested spectators. The announcement that the trained ape was to perform his new tricks drew the crowd to the open cage in front of the reptile house, wherein "Rajah" and his three companions are kept.

On the top of the cage, which was elevated about 8 feet, a platform was erected, and on this stood a red toy chair and a small folding table. A sign beside the cage announced that "Rajah" was to be fed at 5 o'clock. Promptly at that hour the curator, Mr. Ditmars, appeared with two keepers as assistants. "Rajah's" cage was opened, and out he walked extending a hand to Mr. Ditmars, who led him to the chair. On it was a boy's white and blue striped shirtwaist, supplied with buttons for the purpose of fastening knickerbockers.

"Rajah" assumed a bored expression as he permitted the assistants to put his arms through the sleeves of the waist. This was buttoned and a pair of grey knickerbockers were then produced. They fitted exactly, were creased properly, and had the usual three ornamental buttons at the knee. Then a red necktie was tied about "Rajah's" neck, a tennis belt about his waist, and he began to show interest in affairs.

A tray containing eatables was carried to the platform. On it were a blue bowl of milk and bread, (to be eaten with a spoon only,) a plate with sliced bananas to be eaten with a fork, (fingers barred,) a cup containing sweetened milk and a whisky bottle filled with sugar water, (to be emptied in regulation style.)

"Rajah" is as affectionate as a child, and during the long weeks of training with Mr. Ditmars has grown to love his master dearly. He feels strange in the unusual garb, and, therefore, has to be led up to the platform. When ready he extended his arms to the trainer and hugging him close and resting his homely cheek against the man's he was carried up to the platform.

At sight of the table, "Rajah's" interest in life increased. He let go his hold on the keeper's neck, walked briskly toward the table, and made a prompt effort to get the spoon. That was against the rules, and "Rajah" retreated at a word of warning, and then took his seat. He began the first course, bread and milk, and the crowd laughed. "Rajah" stopped short and looked disdainfully down his nose.

Only once did "Rajah" disgrace himself. It was when he turned in his seat to see who spoke behind him. Then he put his elbow on the table, but only for an instant. He ate the bananas with a fork, not once attempting to use his fingers. Once, he had trouble in getting one of the slices, and he handed the fork to his keeper, and when the slice was impaled carried it to his lips with satisfaction. He ate the bananas as he had eaten the milk and bread, slowly and with great dignity, and with unerring precision.

The next course was the cup with the milk and "Rajah" drank in sips while the spectators roared with delight as he took time between mouthfuls to examine the faces about him. These exertions were beginning to tell on him; at all events, he seemed to be getting sleepy, for his lids began to droop.

Finally was the cup empty when he picked up the whisky bottle and brought it to his lips. He did not drain it at a gulp, but removed the bottle from his lips between mouthfuls, and in the intervals again gazed at the crowd between half-closed eyes. By the time the bottle was empty he seemed very sleepy.

Then "Rajah" was helped down from his seat and was taken back to his cage. When he was taken to the mammal house for the night he promptly crawled into his box, where a blanket had been provided for him.

"Rajah" hereafter will repeat his performance every day at 5 o'clock P. M., weather permitting.

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COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN REPLIES TO MR. DEVERY

Robert Grier Monroe Talks of the Tenement House Evil.

Says Committee's Object Is to Prevent Corruption of Children of the Poor by Evil Surroundings.

Robert Grier Monroe, counsel for the Committee of Fifteen, made clear the object of that committee in driving disorderly women from the tenement houses yesterday, when remarks of Deputy Commissioner Devery "about driving poor outcasts into the streets" were brought to his attention.

To begin with, Mr. Monroe declared that the Committee of Fifteen was not driving the women into the streets, but simply endeavoring to rid the dwellings of the poorer people of the community of a type of women whose influence upon the morals of the children was highly undesirable.

No fight on disorderly houses, Mr. Monroe stated specifically, was being waged by the Committee of Fifteen, nor had the committee ever raided any disorderly house or does it intend to do so unless exceptional circumstances arose. On the contrary, Mr. Monroe declared, the committee was trying to enforce the provisions of the new tenement house law regarding disreputable women, and, with the hearty co-operation of the Health Board, was succeeding quite well indeed.

"The Committee of Fifteen," he said, "has been and is endeavoring to see that certain provisions of the tenement house law are enforced. Where disorderly women retain rooms in tenement houses and where we have sufficient evidence of the fact, a report is immediately made to the Board of Health and that body in turn notifies the landlord, whose duty it is under the new law to evict the objectionable persons. The provisions of the law relating to these women have been widely published, and we do not feel that we place any very great hardship on the landlord when we request him to dispossess disreputable women.

"The Committee of Fifteen," continued Mr. Monroe, "is of the opinion that a tenement house filled with young children is decidedly no place for women of questionable repute. Before taking any steps in this matter, however, we consulted with President Sexton of the Board of Health and with Assistant Corporation Counsel Steinert, on duty with the Health Department. Both expressed themselves as heartily in favor of the provisions of the new law affecting disorderly women in tenement houses. The Commissioner said he believed the sending of notices by the Health Board to landlords would have the effect of causing the latter to get the women out.

"We have reported about 100 tenements so occupied in various parts of the city to the Health Board, and have been notified by it that in about 75 per cent. of the cases the women were evicted without trouble. Many of these places complained of were in the Fifteenth Police Precinct, commanded by Capt. Diamond, who is now under indictment. The results so far have been satisfactory to us, and I believe that the new law will meet the approval of the community in time and that its provisions will be enforced, thereby ridding the houses of the poor of these most objectionable characters.

"What is the opinion of the Committee of Fifteen regarding segregation? The committee has not as yet made any public expression of opinion on this subject. Neither has it made any statement regarding the methods in vogue in certain European cities in the treatment of women of this class. So far as the committee has as yet acted the action has been directed toward women in the homes of the poorer people, where many children are helplessly crowded together. I have never heard it proposed by the committee to attack disorderly houses, and we certainly have no intention of driving the women into the streets. The committee has never raided a disorderly house, except certain concert halls, which were dives of the worst sort and which are technically known as disorderly houses. I don't think you will find that the committee will ever submit to a Magistrate any evidence against a disorderly house unless it is a part of a tenement or so near that it is on the same premises, or for exceptional reasons. I have met no person so far who did not think the enforcement of this new law eminently desirable and proper."

"What of the raids of the Parkhurst society in the Tenderloin Precinct, which prompted Devery's remarks about driving the women into the streets?" was asked.

"I know nothing directly with regard to the reasons for those raids," said Mr. Monroe. "I do not believe it was part of an attack on the women or the keepers of the houses, nor any desire to drive them into the streets. It was probably an exceptional case, and the arrests made for a specific purpose."

"You are quoted to the effect that the Committee of Fifteen in this tenement house movement desired to stop police blackmail."

"The truth of that matter is this: I ventured a personal opinion to an interviewer to the effect that the police undoubtedly were the recipients of blackmail from disorderly house keepers. The Committee of Fifteen's present operations have nothing to do with that, however."

"Will they in future?"

"I am not making any forecasts."

JUSTICE JEROME'S "BUSY DAY."

Has Two Stenographers at Lakeville, Conn., to Take Down Complaints in Police Cases.

Justice Jerome and Deputy Assistant District Attorney Garvan, taking with them the transcript of the week's testimony in the secret inquiry directed against "Edward G. Glennon and others," left for Lakeville, Conn., the Justice's country home, yesterday.

Justice Jerome and Mr. Garvan will not spend Sunday in quiet rest from their labors, but will fill in the day in collating the evidence taken before them against certain police officials and in dictating complaints against at least two Captains to stenographers. The stenographers, Messrs. Gould and Keyes, have been directed to appear in Lakeville with typewriters early to-day.

Justice Jerome stated positively before leaving that he would make absolutely no statement during his absence. When asked if anything was going to "happen" soon, he replied, in the words of Devery, "It looks like it's goin' to storm," and this remark was taken to be significant.

District Attorney Philbin will spend to-day at his cottage in Seabright.

The judicial inquiry presided over by Justice Jerome will be resumed to-morrow afternoon, when Wardman Turley will have an opportunity to testify under the oath he took after being arrested for contempt. The wardman will also learn then whether the District Attorney will push the contempt charges against him.

Assistant District Attorneys Gans and Sandford are hard at work preparing the argument of the District Attorney against the granting of a certificate of reasonable doubt to Wardman Bissert. If granted, the certificate will permit Bissert to be released on bail pending appeal. The motion to grant such a certificate will be argued before Justice Hooker, at Fredonia, N. Y., on Wednesday.

Messrs. Gans and Schurman will present to the court in opposition to the motion the ballots of the jury which convicted Bissert of accepting a bribe of $550 from a disorderly house keeper. On the first ballot the jury stood ten for conviction, one blank, and one for acquittal. The second ballot was eleven to one for conviction, Foreman Foster cast the vote for acquittal. The third and last ballot was unanimous.

COMMISSIONER MURPHY TALKS.

Thinks Reform Movement All Politics —Recalls the Mountain and the Mouse.

Police Commissioner Murphy yesterday backed up the statements made the day before by Deputy Commissioner Devery in regard to Frank Moss, and the incident in which Wardman Turley figured. At the same time he disavowed any intention of doing so.

"Senator Platt is quoted as saying that Mr. Moss, a Republican, is going too far in his attack on the Police Department, and commends you, Commissioner. Have you anything to say to that?" Mr. Murphy was asked.

"The trouble with that is that when there is any commendation of the department nobody pays any attention to it," said the Commissioner. "People only notice condemnation. The police system of patroling and watching things in New York has been in use for about forty-one years, and there has never been any serious complaint. I have been here two months and a little over, and the whole system couldn't be changed so quick as that."

"Possibly Senator Platt says that because he thinks Frank Moss is guilty of bad politics in going too far in reading disorderly houses in the past. They cannot be governed absolutely. I can't govern them. I don't see who could govern them. If anybody will tell me how to do it, I'll do it. This department has kept them out of the public eye, has kept them under the surface, and I think that when that is done we have done all we can do, and all that the people of New York want us to do."

"That is just about what Deputy Commissioner Devery said yesterday," was remarked.

The Commissioner raised his hand deprecatingly. "Well, I haven't anything to say about what the Deputy Commissioner has said," he replied.

Commissioner Murphy was asked what he had to say in regard to the actions of Wardman Turley before Justice Jerome yesterday. The Commissioner, as Deputy Commissioner Devery had done yesterday, took the part of Turley.

"Turley," he said, "refused to be sworn until he knew what his rights were. He was asked to take the oath as a witness against Glennon et al. He wanted to know whether he was included in 'et al.,' and refused to testify until he knew whether he was going to testify against himself. As soon as he learned that he was not, he took the oath."

The Commissioner was informed that men in charge of the investigation being made under Justice Jerome had stated that after all they had learned in the investigation they had not sufficient evidence to place anybody on trial, excepting perhaps Capts. Vredenburgh and Flood for neglect of duty. He was asked if he had anything to say about that.

"You have heard the old saying, 'The mountain brought forth a mouse,' or something like that," replied the Commissioner. "That's all I have to say to that."

The Commissioner had in an envelope a proof of a copy of a photograph made of him in his field uniform during the war. He showed it as he put it in his pocket ready to go home. Some one made the remark that he was in the midst of more trouble then than he is now, and that perhaps he thought there was more fire instead of so much smoke. The Commissioner laughed and replied:

"But it was a good deal pleasanter."

FIFTEEN'S AGENTS CAUSE ARREST.

Alleged Disorderly-House Keeper Held for Further Examination.

Madeline Gagelard was arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, charged by agents of the Committee of Fifteen with keeping a disorderly house at 131 Mulberry Street. The Magistrate held the woman in $500 bail for further examination. The complainants were Agents Conklin and Carbolte.

Col. Robert Grier Monroe of counsel for the Committee of Fifteen, when asked about this case, said:

"This woman refused to get out when ordered to do so. This is the first difficulty we have experienced in the eviction of disreputable women from the tenements. The landlord was willing and anxious to remove the woman, but she refused to go. She was the tenant of a portion of the house, which she used for disorderly purposes. She was defiant, and it became necessary to take summary action. She will be proceeded against for keeping a disorderly house."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:20 A. M.—795 Seventh Avenue; no damage.

1:35 P. M.—58 Rivington Street; John Berlin; damage, $50.

4:15 P. M.—270 West Seventy-seventh Street; Edwin Fowler; damage slight.

5:30 P. M.—242 Rivington Street; Moses Dresler; damage, $100.

8:20 P. M.—158 Orchard Street; Jacob Bock; damage slight.

8:25 P. M.—118 West Forty-fourth Street; George Nicholis; damage slight.

10:20 P. M.—1,776 Bathgate Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $500.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Aug. 17.—The Dresden Pottery, valued at $100,000, the third largest in this city, caught fire shortly after 10 o'clock to-day, and will be almost a total loss. There was a panic among the 200 employes, but all got out safely. Thousands of dollars' worth of valuable ware was destroyed, and only the brick walls of the main building, three stories, are now standing. The same plant was burned in 1893.

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KURDS MASSACRE MANY ARMENIANS

Raiders Destroy Twelve Villages, Killing All the Men.

War Is Said to be Threatened Throughout a Large Portion of Turkey's Dominions in Asia.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Constantinople says a body of 400 Kurds has been raiding part of Armenia and has destroyed twelve villages, leaving nothing but smoking ruins.

Only the young girls were spared. They were carried off to the harems. All the males were ruthlessly butchered.

The foregoing dispatch bears out reports coming from various sources that Turkey is face to face with a very serious state of affairs in Asia.

Recent advices stated that the part of the country known as Mesopotamia was held in subjection by the Kurdish chief, Ibrahim Pasha. The Kurds are the wildest and most warlike of all the nationalities of that part of the world, and the Porte supposed that it had solved a difficult problem by giving Ibrahim a free rein, stipulating that in return he was to uphold Turkish authority throughout his region. Turkey even supplied Ibrahim with arms.

The result was that after Ibrahim had brought into subjection the Kurds in a large territory he began to turn his attention to brigandage and looting. When asked by Turkey to explain, he said he was "quelling revolts." Some time ago he attacked an Arab settlement in the district of Racca and carried off 10,000 sheep and 300 camels. These Arabs belonged to the Shammar and Abou Assaf tribes, whose headquarters are near Bagdad and whose recognized chief is Farer Pasha. When the news of the disaster reached Farer he appealed to the Turkish authorities in Bagdad, and, on receiving no satisfaction from them, gathered a force of Arabs, variously estimated at from 8,000 to 15,000 men, and, together with detachments of the Kurdish tribes of Karagurtchi and Shikhan, who are deadly enemies of the Mellié Kurds, proceeded to Mardin.

In the meantime Ibrahim Pasha had demanded aid from the Turkish authorities, who sent him 1,000 infantry and 800 cavalry, which he added to his own well-armed irregular horsemen, and at once attacked the Arabs, who were slaughtered in large numbers. The number of Arabs killed, including women and children, is estimated at from 1,000 to 1,500.

As a result of this state of things, the opinion was recently expressed that a disastrous war would develop between the people north and south of the Euphrates. Apparently some of the Kurdish raiders have now gone north, so that the territory affected is even larger than was expected.

FAMINE IS IMMINENT.

Greatly Decreased Production of Wheat Likely to Affect 43,000,000 People in Russia.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Advices from Moscow say Russia is on the eve of another famine. Nearly a third of the provinces of European Russia are officially declared to have produced "insufficient," others "sufficient," and others still "under the average" crop of cereals. Only two provinces out of seventy have really good harvests. Among the "insufficient" are the best wheat-growing districts.

The official "insufficient" means utter starvation. The famine-stricken area exceeds half a million square miles, twice the area of France and about the same area as that of the great famine of 1891. The population numbers 43,000,000. The hopes founded on the report of two months ago have vanished.

The havoc has been wrought by the intense heat and entire absence of rain when needed. Afterward there were torrential downpours and hailstorms. The appearance of innumerable pests is completing the destruction. As the harvest is now in progress, these are final reports.

It might be supposed that Russia would still be able to draw on her vast resources in Siberia. But matters have not gone well there, though the figures have not been finally issued. Moreover, the bumper crops of Siberia avail little, for Russia has no roads but the railroads. Of the hundreds of thousands who perished, directly or indirectly from typhoid and other epidemics induced by starvation during previous famines the great majority were within one or two hundred miles of the railroads, and grain could not and cannot go to the starving Mujiks, though the streams take such quantities to the ports as to benefit the outer world.

CATHOLICISM IN AMERICA.

Cardinal Gibbons Tells Queenstown People of Irish Priests' Work.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 17.—Cardinal Gibbons, who is here awaiting the arrival of the Etruria, was the guest of the Bishop of Cloyne to-night, and addresses were presented to him from the Catholic societies and the Town Council.

The addresses commented in the warmest terms upon the advance of Catholicism in America during Cardinal Gibbons's primacy.

The Cardinal, in thanking his visitors, said that, despite his lineal Irish descent, Baltimore was his birthplace and the United States his mother country, but he was glad to testify to the great share Irish immigrants bore in building up America's prosperity and to the noble religious work of the devoted Irish priests in every hamlet and city of the United States.

Cardinal Gibbons will sail on the Etruria for New York to-morrow.

MAY JOIN REVOLUTIONISTS.

Colombia's Deposed President Would Like to Regain Lost Power.

Dr. Manuel A. Sanclemente, who was deposed from the Presidency of Colombia a year ago, has, it is said, with his followers of the National Conservative Party, seeing a favorable time for action in the present troubles, threatened to join the Liberals in the revolution.

Dr. Sanclemente, who still insists that he is the legal President, is living at Villeta, a summer resort sixteen miles from Bogota, the capital. He is practically a prisoner there, as the Government does not permit him to leave the village and keeps him constantly guarded by troops.

Señor Eduardo Espinosa, ex-Consul General of Colombia in this city, said yesterday:

"Unless Dr. Sanclemente is restored to his position there is absolutely no possibility of Colombia returning to its former condition of peace and prosperity. President Marroquin will never subdue the rebels. Had Dr. Sanclemente continued in office, this second Liberal insurrection would not have been started."

Dr. Sanclemente is the leader of the National Conservatives, while President Marroquin represents the Historical Conservative Party.

Residence Assigned to Prince Chun.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Emperor William has ordered the orangery building, in Sans Souci Park, Potsdam, to be prepared as a residence for Prince Chun, (the Chinese Special Envoy to Germany, who is to apologize for the murder of Baron von Ketteler.) Owing to the mourning for Dowager Empress Frederick, there will be no festivities on the Envoy's arrival, but Prince Chun will be invited to be present at several military functions.

Macedonian Moderates Prevail.

SOFIA, Aug. 17.—The Macedonian Congress has closed. The Moderates gained the day, and elected a committee, under the Presidency of Gen. Tzontcheff. The congress decided that the members of the committee should not be militant, but should peacefully promote the interests of their countrymen.

Germany to Have a Colonial Army.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—The Lokalanzeiger confirms the report that Germany intends to establish a colonial army.

Kaiser Honors M. Saint-Saens.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Emperor William has made Charles Camille Saint-Saens, the French composer, a Foreign Knight of the Order of Pour le Merite.

Minister Conger Back in Peking.

PEKING, Aug. 17.—Edwin H. Conger, the United States Minister to China, has arrived here.

GOSSIP ABOUT ROYALTY.

The Supposed Approaching Engagement of the German Crown Prince—Bonapartist Activity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The insinuations in the London press over the sudden coming to England of the German Crown Prince, and his prospective visit to the Duke of Connaught's family in Scotland, cannot fail to divert the many Americans now here, who must have heard or guessed that the Prince's mission is supposedly matrimonial. The Daily Chronicle this morning recalls that it was in Scotland that his grandparents were betrothed, and that his father first met his mother after a visit to Queen Victoria at Balmoral.

The report that the Duke of Cornwall and York is to occupy Marlborough House on his return home seems to dispose of the rumor that the Duke of Marlborough would have an opportunity to buy back the old home of his family.

Rapid progress is being made in preparing Buckingham Palace for the residence of the King. The changes affect chiefly the heating, lighting, and drainage. Most of the pictures and furniture remain as they were, and no alteration is thought of in the beautiful gardens, covering forty acres, in the heart of London.

The rents of apartments and houses in the neighborhood of the palace, especially in Buckingham Gate and the small streets off Buckingham Palace Road, have been enormously raised. Landlords have been repainting and refitting in the hope of making fortunes out of property close to the new monarch's new home.

Following the recent little stir in France about Prince Louis Napoleon comes an affectation at least of renewed interest in the accredited Bonaparte pretender, Prince Victor Napoleon, who, by the way, is now visiting Empress Eugénie at Farnborough. Cassagnac's recent summons to this rejected Prince to assert himself, which was read to the Imperialists who openly assembled in the Avenue de Clichy on St. Mary's Day, is at least part of the news of the hour.

It is said that Prince Louis Napoleon, like the late Henri d'Orleans, aims to be President, but Prince Victor's adherents declare that he must be Emperor or nothing.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—According to society gossip, the Connaught household is the Mecca of marriageable Princes. In addition to the report that the Crown Prince of Germany is to court one of the daughters of the Duke and Duchess, it is said that the betrothal of Princess Margaret of Connaught to the Czarewitch, (the Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Czar,) will shortly be announced.

King Edward's delay in going to Friedrichshof is explained by a society authority as being due to the necessity for getting new German uniforms for His Majesty in London, as the Emperor is a great stickler on this point of etiquette.

The King is now at Homburg. His habits are as unconventional as when he was Prince of Wales. He walks every day to the Elizabeth Spring and drinks the water.

"At Homburg, last year," says T. P. O'Connor's M. A. P., (Mainly About People,) "the Prince of Wales frequently accompanied an American mining man on the latter's motor-car. The host asked the Prince to accept a similar car, which he did. The King was consulted a few weeks ago as to where the splendid car, just completed, should be sent. The reply was that his accession had entirely altered matters. As King, he could not receive such a gift. The mining magnate reminded him that he accepted the motor as Prince of Wales."

"There are various versions," M. A. P. adds, "in regard to the sequel of the American's persistence."

EUROPEAN AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Julia Marlowe is now in London consulting Stephen Phillips, the poet, about a play for her on the subject of Joan of Arc. Mr. Phillips also has in hand a drama in verse for E. S. Willard, and has nearly finished "Ulysses" for Beerbohm Tree.

The theatres begin to reopen next week. The most interesting new play promised is "A Man of His Word," by Boyle Lawrence, to be produced by Herbert Waring at the Imperial Theatre. The scene is laid at a military post in India, but the drama is of the society type.

Perhaps because he is going to lecture in Chicago on "How to Wear One's Clothes," le Bargy, the popular actor of the Comédie Française, has lately taken part in a controversy in the Paris press in regard to carrying a cane in a drawing room. In "Les Effrontes," by Augier, he thus offends the artistic sense of Gustave Larroumet, but M. le Bargy hotly defends the practice.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—M. A. Kraus has returned to London from the Continent. He has arranged American tours for von Slivinski, the Polish pianist, who is to appear in forty concerts at Carnegie Hall, New York, opening Nov. 27, and for William Worth Bailey, the blind American violinist, who has just completed his education at Liege. He has also arranged with Charlotte Maconda for a European tour, opening at St. James's Hall, London.

"I am positively informed that Paderewski will not appear in America next season," said Mr. Kraus, "but he will go to America in 1902, when his opera is produced in New York."

C. T. YERKES'S LONDON PLANS.

He May Buy the Ganz Electricity System—George Westinghouse Competing with Him?

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The resignation of J. S. Forbes, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the District Railway Company, is taken as an indication that Mr. Yerkes is about to get control of that organization, as he has already obtained control of the sister corporation, the Metropolitan Railway.

It is reported that Mr. Yerkes will buy the Ganz system of electric traction too, if it is necessary to satisfactorily complete the electric equipment of London's underground roads.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—While Charles T. Yerkes has gone to Budapest to investigate the Ganz electrical system on behalf of the District Railway, George Westinghouse, who sailed for New York to-day on the St. Paul, has gone home partly in the interest of American capital in the Metropolitan Road.

The deadlock between these companies appears not to have been due to differences between Mr. Yerkes and the English owners of the Metropolitan, but is said to be due to a contest between the two Americans for the control of either or both the roads. Mr. Westinghouse, though not known here, as a large stockholder of the Metropolitan Road, has the confidence of the managers and is said to have suggested schemes for the installation of electricity on an enlargement of the road that took hold of their imagination as being far more splendid than Mr. Yerkes's plans.

The shrinkage in British railway dividends, followed by the steady and uncheckable depreciation of shares, is discussed by Robert P. Porter in a letter to The Times. Mr. Porter finds that the only salvation is in electricity. He says:

"For the purposes of concentrating the population in the morning and distributing it at night the steam locomotive must give way to the electric."

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED

Commons Visit the House of Lords to Hear the King's Speech.

Are Thanked for Provisions for the Maintenance of the Crown—Comment on the Session.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Parliament wound up its business to-day and was prorogued. Black Rod (Gen. Sir Michael Biddulph) summoned the Commons at about 4 o'clock to the House of Lords to hear the King's Speech.

The Royal Commissioners on this occasion were the Lord Chancellor, (the Earl of Halsbury,) the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Ashbourne, the Earl of Kintore, and Earl Waldegrave. They were all attired in their Peers' robes. On the arrival of the Commons the King's Speech was read. It began:

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

"It is satisfactory to be able to close the first Parliament of my reign with the assurance that the cordiality of the relations of Great Britain with the other powers remains undiminished."

A reference to China follows. It is merely congratulatory on the attainment of an agreement in regard to the indemnity, security for its payment, and the punishment of the most guilty offenders.

In regard to South Africa the Speech says:

"The progress of my forces in the conquest of the two republics by which my South African colonies have been invaded has been steady and continuous. But, owing to the difficulty and extent of the country to be traversed, the length of the military operations has been protracted."

The Speech refers to the signal success of the Duke of Cornwall and York's visit to the colonies as "additional proof of the patriotism, loyalty, and devotion of the people of my dominions over the sea."

The rest of the Speech merely records the King's satisfaction with the liberal provisions made for the naval and military services, the arrangements made for the maintenance of the honor and dignity of the Crown, "especially those which affect the state and comfort of my royal consort," and the authorization to change the royal title. The Speech concludes as usual:

"I earnestly commend you to the merciful protection and guidance of Almighty God."

On returning to the House of Commons, the members filed past the Speaker, shaking hands with him, and the first Parliament of King Edward VII. was ended.

The prorogation is the occasion of much doleful newspaper comment. The Pall Mall Gazette refers to the results accomplished, with annotations on "The Decay of Parliamentary Government" and "The Breakdown of the Constitutional System." Even The Times and The Standard point out the decline in the authority of the Ministers in the House of Commons.

The closure has been used more frequently than ever before. Mr. Balfour, the Government leader, has delighted the cynics by his cool unconcern in walking into the House of Commons at 11 o'clock and breaking off debate by the closure.

The Statist says the Government has bungled in the war and in finance. It defines Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (Chancellor of the Exchequer) as "a politician absolutely ignorant of finance, and who knows as little about the money market as any other country gentleman." The paper contrasts the effects of the enormous sums borrowed by the United States in the civil war and by France in 1870 with the fall in consols resulting from the methods of Sir Michael. It says there is a mistaken belief abroad that the resources of the country have been immensely exaggerated and that Great Britain is not so rich as imputed, and claims that the belief in the almost inexhaustible resources of Great Britain has been, heretofore, one of the great guarantees of peace.

WALDERSEE'S TALKATIVENESS.

Harshly Criticised by German Papers—He Is Accused of Aiming to be Chancellor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee reached Germany quietly on the eve of the Empress Frederick's funeral, but now that he has taken to speechmaking he seems likely to lose what reputation he has had as a military commander and man of affairs. The Berlin correspondents all agree that he is talking too much.

He is accused of aiming at the dignity of Prime Minister, to succeed von Bülow, and of foolishly flattering his Emperor, who has just conferred on him the distinction of the Order of St. Andrew, only twice conferred before.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Immediately after the funeral of the Dowager Empress Frederick a chorus of criticism of Count von Waldersee broke out in the press. Papers of the most different shades of opinion are weary of von Waldersee's talkativeness, which is regarded as not only in bad taste, in the allusion to other nations whose "names paled in China," but also as magnifying the China campaign far beyond its actual importance.

Many papers are discussing which nation von Waldersee meant as the one whose name paled. Most agree that it could only have been Great Britain. Indeed, the reference is regarded as being so direct as to be highly impolitic. The Anglophobe papers rejoice that von Waldersee "expressed himself so frankly," but even these papers advise him to "speak briefly, or not at all."

One of the inferences drawn from von Waldersee's speeches is that he hopes to become Count von Bülow's successor as Chancellor. This is widely believed, but those who saw how bent and weary Von Waldersee looked in the funeral procession cannot credit the story.

One of the sharpest criticisms of von Waldersee comes from the Cologne Volks-Zeitung, which compares him to Dr. von Miquel, (the ex-Finance Minister,) and refers him as "playing the rôle of a secret Gegen-Kanzler," (anti-Chancellor.) The paper asks whether von Bülow regards it as in Germany's interest that von Waldersee should make such speeches, adding:

"If things go on in this manner it will be impossible to maintain Germany's policy at all. If a zig-zag course is bad enough in internal politics, much more must many cooks spoil the broth in diplomatic affairs."

The article closes as follows:

"Either the nation will have to accept the Chancellorship of von Waldersee or he must stop talking."

The Hamburger Nachrichten (National Liberal) speaks of von Waldersee rather savagely. It says:

"His Hanover speech by no means shows his fitness for the Chancellorship. It is unstatesmanlike for him to boast of diplomatic achievements in China in a form directly wounding to other nations."

Women's Trailing Skirts Condemned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The excitement about tuberculosis following the congress and the generally unintelligent discussion about Prof. Koch's address has led to condemnation of the trailing skirts English women still cling to, even for hill-climbing in the country. It is claimed that the bacilli of consumption in the street dust are taken by that means into houses. The Daily Telegraph to-day commends the short skirts of many of the American women now in London, and indeed finds much more to admire in those visitors, including good humor and energy.

Machinist Stoekken Not Found.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Aug. 17.—The expedition commanded by Stoekken, the father of the missing Norwegian machinist of that name, sent in search of young Stoekken and the other lost members of the Abruzzi expedition, arrived at Sandefiord this morning, after having explored the south coast of Franz Josef Land. No trace of the missing men was found. The members of the expedition erected at Cape Flora the memorial stone sent by the Duke of Abruzzi.

B. Altman & Co.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT. (Third Floor.)

650 pairs RENAISSANCE SASH CURTAINS

(Net Centres) will be offered To-morrow, Monday, at ½ REGULAR PRICES, as follows:

	$1.90,	2.75,	3.75,	4.50,	7.25
Regular Prices {	$3.90	5.50, 6.50,	7.50, 8.00,	9.00, 10.50,	14.50 16.50

UMBRELLA DEPT. (First Floor.)

Monday, August 19th.

BLACK TWILLED SILK UMBRELLAS,

with English Natural Wood Handles, eight-rib frame, 26 and 28 inches, suitable for Men and Women.

Regular values $3.00 and $3.50, at $2.00

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

GEN. BOTHA TO SURRENDER?

Report that the Concentration of His Forces Is in Pursuance of an Understanding with Kitchener.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Sun yesterday said it heard that the concentration of Gen. Botha's forces at Hondweni, on the border of Zululand, (announced in a dispatch from Durban Friday, which also said Lord Kitchener was moving with a strong force on the place,) did not foreshadow a fight with Botha, but his surrender, in pursuance of an understanding reached between Gen. Botha and Lord Kitchener.

The Sun added that the Government was so satisfied that the war was virtually over that Lord Milner, now on his way back to South Africa, had in his pocket the draft of a complete constitution and plans for the future government of the annexed territories.

WEST-BOUND LINERS FULL.

Hundreds of Americans Unable to Get Berths—Andrew Carnegie Coming Home in October.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—As usual, hundreds of Americans must stay in England for six or eight weeks longer than they intended because they cannot get berths on homeward-bound steamers. They fill up the hotels and all places of interest. So many Americans visit and reside in London that an American Directory is being prepared, which will include upward of 10,000 names.

Wealthy Americans figure on the Scottish shooting grounds to an unusual extent.

One of the most attractive places in Scotland, for tourists, is the St. Andrew's golf links. The club has allowed visitors who are members of the better-known American clubs to play on the links.

W. J. Travis (the American amateur champion golf player) sailed for home Wednesday, leaving the impression, H. H. Hilton says, that he is a better player than the English golfers were inclined to think. "In style," Hilton says, "the American champion is essentially what might be termed a 'made' golfer, which cannot be called ornate. It is businesslike and determined."

Andrew Carnegie, who, with Mrs. Carnegie, is going home in October, is taking a great deal of interest in golf. He has given a handsome trophy to the Dornoch Club, and has also endowed an annual gold medal for the winner of the trophy.

AN AUTHORESS INJURED.

Mrs. Cummings Thrown to the Street While Stepping Off a Car—She Blames Trolley Conductors.

Mrs. Minnie L. Cummings, the authoress, is suffering from concussion of the brain at her home, 167 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, the result of an accident which befell her at Sixth Avenue and Broadway, on Friday evening. She was on a Sixth Avenue trolley car going south, and tried to alight at Thirty-fifth Street when she was injured.

When she neared Thirty-fifth Street, she states, she motioned to the conductor to stop for her. He did so. She stepped past the others who were on the seat in which she sat, and had gotten so far toward getting off as to have one foot on the car proper and the other on the board which serves as a step, when the car suddenly started, and she was thrown to the street, the back of her head striking violently. She became unconscious then, she says, and only knows that she was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where the wounds on her head were dressed, after which she was at her request driven to her home in a carriage.

Mrs. Cummings was not sufficiently well yesterday to receive visitors, but through a person whom she trusted sufficiently to convey her ideas accurately, she had something to say.

"In the first place," she stated, "I know how to get off a car—so many women do not. The trouble is, I didn't get a chance to touch the street at all until I touched it with my head first.

"The way in which persons who try to get in and off trolley cars in New York are treated is shameful. The trouble, it seems to me, is, that with the great travel here there doesn't seem to be conductors enough. More attention also seems to be paid by the conductors to collecting fares than to the safety of passengers—that seems to be a side issue.

"I have heard much also about the necessity for making schedule time. That motermen and conductors are compelled to make it at all hazards. How this can work much longer I cannot conceive. How a conductor who meets with the condition of being required to take on and leave off passengers at every corner can compete with the one who is lucky enough not to be required to stop for ten blocks at a time, I cannot comprehend."

PLAYGROUNDS FOR CHILDREN.

Two Indoor Places of Amusement Opened in a Tenement.

The opening of two indoor playgrounds for the children living in the big tenement house at Sixty-fourth Street and First Avenue, last week, was the occasion for considerable rejoicing on the part of the juvenile element of the neighborhood. The house is one of the model tenements put up by the City and Suburban Homes Company, of which Elgin R. Gould is President.

These are said to be the first home playrooms for tenement house children ever opened in this city. The playrooms, which are in the basement on the sunny side of the house, are about thirty feet long by twenty broad. The floor is of cement, and the walls bear a bright coat of red paint. They will eventually be hung with pictures designed to appeal to youthful eyes.

There are some 200 children in the block. The rooms will be for their use exclusively. Here they will be permitted to indulge their fondness for noise to their hearts' content. A small library may be started later.

RIOT ON EXCURSION BOAT

Paterson Iron Workers in a Row on the General Slocum.

Beer Glasses and Camp Stools for Weapons—Rioters Subdued by Captain and Crew—Several Injured.

Soon after the steamer General Slocum left on her first trip for Rockaway yesterday morning, with an excursion of the Dougherty & Wadsworth Iron Workers' Association from Paterson, N. J., on board, some members of the party who were intoxicated when they came on board the boat at Jersey City started a fight, which quickly assumed the proportions of a riot.

The Paterson excursionists numbered about 800, and the General Slocum had taken on board about 120 more at her various city landings before starting down the bay. The fight started on the lower deck as the vessel was passing through the Narrows, and some of the drunken men carried it to the upper deck, where the women and children were, and began throwing glasses and bottles about with reckless aim.

The passengers fled to remote parts of the boat; many women screamed, and a number of children were upset in the rush. Capt. W. H. Van Schaick, with Mate Somerville, mustered the steamer's crew and charged the rioters, who made a furious resistance. In the general fight which ensued beer glasses, camp stools, and evrything else handy were used as missiles.

In the end discipline prevailed, and the fighters were finally driven into a cabin and subdued, though not before Mate Somerville had received a bad cut on the head from a flying bottle, and others of the crew had been hurt.

Seven of the rioters were bound with ropes and shackles and placed in the hold. As the Slocum passed into Jamaica Bay, Police Launch No. 6 came alongside in response to her whistles for assistance and removed the prisoners. The police boat then ran on ahead and summoned the reserves from the Rockaway Station to the dock. Only one gangplank was thrown out, and as the passengers came down this in single file four men who had taken an active part in the disturbance, but who had hidden themselves when they saw they were pitted against a superior force, were pointed out and also arrested.

Upon the arrival of the Slocum at Rockaway Beach Dr. H. C. Dingley of Far Rockaway was called in to attend the injured. There were fifteen persons suffering from hurts who required medical attention, including women and children.

The arrested rioters were fined $5 each. Inspector Brooks, at Police Headquarters, received word from Rockaway that there might be another outbreak on the way back, and he ordered a detail from the West Twentieth Street Station to meet the Slocum on her arrival, but the return trip was without special incident. Off the Battery the police boat Patrol, under command of Capt. Smith, went alongside the General Slocum and accompanied her to the Erie Station, in Jersey City, where the Paterson contingent was landed.

FORMING A SHOVEL TRUST.

Ames Tool Company, with $5,000,000 Capital, Incorporated—To Control American Output.

The latest combination to be launched in Wall Stret is the Shovel Trust, which was formally announced yesterday, when its incorporation papers were filed in New Jersey. The capital stock of the company is $5,000,000, and consists of $3,000,000 in preferred and $2,000,000 in common shares.

The name adopted is the Ames Shovel and Tool Company, and its incorporators are Lawrence Greer, Herbert B. Taylor, and Oliver W. Mink, of whom Mr. Greer is connected with the law department of the Union Pacific Railroad.

In fact, the legal work attendant upon the organization of the company and the drawing up of its incorporation papers was engineered by the law department of the Union Pacific.

The combination is made up of five companies, its nucleus being the Ames Shovel Works of Massachusetts, one of the largest shovel concerns in the country and the first to manufacture shovels by machinery. This company was formed by Oakes Ames, who superintended a large part of the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The other companies which become constituent concerns in the combination are the Rowland Shovel Works of Philadelphia, the Wright & Alford Shovel Works of Terre Haute, the St. Louis Shovel Works, and the H. M. Meyers Shovel Works of Beaver Falls, Penn.

The Ames Works employ over 1,000 men and each of the other component companies employs several hundred men. There are about fourteen companies in the United States which are engaged in the manufacture of shovels, and the five forming the combination include the largest of these. Ten more shovel works are reported to be in process of organization, and the existing companies have figured in much legislation over the alleged infringement of patents.

The reason for the consolidation is said to be the better protection of these patents, it being stated that the combination does not expect to control the entire shovel output of the United States.

On the other hand, it is pointed out that the relative size of the constituent companies to outside concerns makes it probable that the combination must aim at controlling the bulk of the American output.

The charter of the combination authorizes it to manufacture agricultural, garden, and farming tools and shovels.

B. Altman & Co.

WAIST DEPARTMENT (Second Floor.)

An assortment of

Women's Corduroy Shirt Waists

for Autumn Wear, are now on display,

in Matelot Blue, Olive Green, Crimson, Beaver, and White; especially suitable for golfing and outing.

WOMEN'S COSTUME DEPT. (Second Floor.)

A number of the new

Close-fitting Dress Skirts

for Autumn Wear,

are now shown; of Cloth, Velvet and Cheviot; also the new separate skirt attachments, rendering the usual Underskirt superfluous.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

"BETTER THAN A COW"

Sweet Clover Brand Condensed Milk

Fresh from the Mohawk Meadows Daily

Children thrive splendidly upon this *ideal summer food.*

It's a safeguard to baby's precious health. It is four times richer than raw milk and is more easily digested. Sold by all grocers.

FREE—An artistic Porcelain Milk Server or a beautiful Silver-plated Milk Ladle given to all users of the superior *Sweet Clover Brand Condensed Milk*

Mohawk Condensed Milk Co.
Rochester, N.Y.
New York City,
89 Hudson Street.

Truth is Mighty and Will Prevail

A natural Whiskey, undoctored, is far more wholesome than the mongrels.

OLD CROW RYE

is the Washington of Whiskeys, honest and reliable. Thousands of people will not use any other.

Gold Medal Awarded Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, New York.

Y. M. C. A. EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Great Increase in Number of Students During the Past Year—Interest in Foreign Languages.

The annual report of the Educational Department of the Young Men's Christian Association, just made public, shows that during the year ending July 1, 1901, nearly 32,000 men took advantage of its educational opportunities, and of these nearly 27,000 were in attendance only at the evening classes.

The scope of this evening work is evident when the regular occupations of the students are taken into consideration. The students were for the most part matured men who in their youth were unable to gain the learning they now seek. About twenty-three per cent. of the students were office men, 4,217 in number. The clerks numbered 4,300; mechanics, 4,127; general tradesmen, 3,983, while only 1,538 were devoting their full time to study.

The enrollment for the year just ended was exactly 31,728, this being more by 1,304 than the attendance for the previous year. Of this total, 16,917 students during the last year took instruction in commercial subjects. The difference between this instruction and that afforded by colleges may be gathered from the fact that only 2 per cent. of the students elected political subjects.

Industrial subjects took up the attention of 4,602 students; scientific, 2,595; languages, 4,000; miscellaneous, 2,467, and boys, 1,014. The average expense to each of the students was as follows: Commercial, $4.14; political, $4.65; industrial, $7.36; scientific, $6.97; languages, $4.80; miscellaneous, $4.50, and boys, $4.96. These figures are for the entire term.

Out of the 380 associations reporting to the International Committee at the close of the year, 290 had special education committees, who carried out the general ideas of the Central Executive Committee.

In 181 associations literary societies were maintained, a total of 2,298 sessions being reported. At each of these sessions there was a discussion or a debate, and in many instances special instruction was given in the art of debate and extemporaneous speaking.

Seventy-six associations reported from one to fifteen men each as being assisted into better positions as a result of the instruction they obtained during the term. Instruction was given at a number of army post associations. One of the most striking features of the report is to be found in the increased number of students taking instruction in foreign languages, especially Spanish.

LUCANIA ANNOUNCED BY WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Messages Sent from Steamship Seventy Miles Out Received at Nantucket.

Reports of the approach of the Cunard liner Lucania, which vessel reached port early yesterday morning, were received here by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy on Friday afternoon, about 6 o'clock, while the vessel was still about seventy miles off Nantucket.

While the transmission of the wireless messages from the ship to the station on shore, at Nantucket, had been very successful, it was said on the vessel that the receiving from shore had not been so satisfactory. The operator on board the liner, while able to send the messages to land, was unable to make out the incoming messages, owing, it was said, to unfavorable atmospheric conditions.

All of the officers, as well as the passengers on the steamship, were, however, enthusiastic over the results, all expressing the opinion that it would only be a short time before the system would be in successful operation.

When the operator on the Lucania established connection on Friday with the station at Nantucket his first message to shore was one from Capt. McKay, bearing the intelligence that all was well on board the liner. After this several other messages were sent, some of them being from the passengers to friends or relatives on shore. Several of the persons to whom the messages were directed were at the pier yesterday when the Lucania docked, and were reported as saying that they had received the messages all right the night previous.

LUCANIA'S STORMY VOYAGE.

Had Taste of Winter Weather in Midsummer—Seaman Knocked Down by a Giant Wave and Seriously Injured.

The Cunard Line steamship Lucania arrived from Liverpool yesterday morning after an unusually rough passage for this time of the year. The weather all the way across, with the exception of the last two days out, was of the roughest. One of the passengers called it "the genuine Winter article."

Tuesday was the worst day of the trip. At about 7:30 A. M. on that day, Joseph Reilly, a seaman, went forward on the hurricane deck to strike seven bells. At the fourth ring the crest of a giant wave broke over the liner's bow, washing him from his feet, and throwing him to the main deck below. When found a few minutes later he was unconscious. Examination by the ship's surgeon showed that the man had sustained several bad fractures of the legs, besides other severe though not serious injuries. On the arrival of the Lucania in port he was transferred to St. Vincent's Hospital for treatment.

A woman in the steerage was also knocked down by a lurch of the vessel at about the same time. She escaped without serious injury, however.

The weather continued stormy until Thursday morning, when it began to improve, with the result that the remainder of the passage was a pleasant one.

The Lucania brought a large number of saloon passengers, among whom were many well known people. Capt. J. G. Beresford, a cousin of Lord Charles Beresford, was among them. He came over to see the international yacht races. Capt. Beresford will remain in this city a few days, and then go to Newport, returning to New York just before the races.

Besides Justin H. McCarthy, who will spend several weeks in New York as the guest of E. H. Sothern, there also arrived by the Lucania Louis Mann and his wife, Miss Clara Lipman. They have been in Holland, France, Germany, and England during the Summer. The new play in which they are to appear this season, of which Paul Potter is the author, has been named "Red Kloof." It is a Boer story, and deals with the Jameson raid.

Other passengers in the Lucania were the Hon. William Mulock, Postmaster General of Canada; the Rev. Franklin Babbitt, Austin Baldwin, and Dr. E. G. Janeway.

BOLD THIEF ROBBED WOMAN IN THE BRONX

Ran When Friends, Attracted by Her Screams, Came to Her Aid.

Afterward Returned, Passed His Victim's House, and Was Recognized—Caught After a Long Chase.

Within a block of her home, which is at the corner of Ogden Avenue and Devoe Street, the Bronx, Miss Mary Black, sixteen years old, last night was choked into insensibility and robbed of a necklace valued at $100, and a pocketbook containing $25. Her assailant was captured after a thrilling chase through a mile of streets, and locked up in the High Bridge Police Station. The money and necklace were found on his person, and he told the police where he had thrown the pocketbook. He gave his name as Frederick Slacker, said he was twenty years old, and that he lived at 636 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

Miss Black was returning home after visiting friends downtown. She left a Sixth Avenue elevated railroad train at One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, walked across the Putnam Railroad bridge, which abuts the station, and then up a path which leads to Sedgewick Avenue, which she traversed on her way home. She had got as far as Lind Avenue, but a block from her home, when a man jumped from behind a telegraph pole, and in gruff tones demanded her money.

Before she fully comprehended what the man meant he had seized her by the throat and thrown her to the sidewalk. Her piercing screams were heard by Charles R. Reid, who was entertaining friends on the stoop of his house but a short distance away, but before he reached the place she became unconscious, and the highwayman, who had snatched her pocketbook and pearl necklace, was running away.

When Mr. Reid and his friends got to the unconscious girl they paid no heed to the escaping thief, for they recognized her. They carried her to her home, where she was revived after hard work. While she was sitting on a chair on the veranda of her home an hour afterward telling the group of friends about her experience, she jumped to her feet, and exclaimed:

"There he comes now!"

Coming up the street she recognized the man who had assaulted and robbed her. Mr. Reid, who was one of the party on the veranda, waited until the approaching man was opposite the house and then he made a dash for him. The man ran, and ran fast, and there followed a chase during which a mile of street was traversed. Mr. Reid was joined by a constantly increasing crowd, which shouted "Stop thief!" At Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street Policeman Carney of the High Bridge Police Station caught the man. He started to fight, but the policeman's night stick quickly quelled him.

"Let up, let up!" the prisoner exclaimed as he held his arms above his head to shield off the blows.

"Where's that pocketbook?" was the first thing Policeman Carney said to his prisoner.

"You come with me, but don't hit me, and I'll show you," was the reply.

Led by the policeman and his prisoner a party then went to the Putnam Railroad Bridge, over which Miss Black had passed, and at the foot of a flight of stairs descending from the bridge, as the prisoner indicated, was the pocketbook. He had thrown it there after extracting the money. When searched in the High Bridge Station the pearl necklace and the $25 were found in his pockets.

Miss Black's father, Frederick A. Black, is a wealthy real estate man, who has had an office for many years at 121 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

BOY OF MANY ACCIDENTS DEAD.

Most of His Twelve Years Spent with Broken Bones—Died of Appendicitis.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Word was received here to-day of the death of Morgan Ellison, a son of Thomas J. Ellison, a business man of Eighth Avenue, New York, and a resident of this place. The boy was taken to the Nassau County Hospital several days ago to be operated on for appendicitis.

Young Ellison was twelve years old, and most of his few years he was a sufferer from broken bones and other accidents. He was under a doctor's care almost constantly. He had broken both his arms and both legs. Once he fractured a rib. Later, a horse ran away with him and he was confined to his bed for a month afterward. At another time Morgan fell from a tree, and it was several weeks before he recovered.

ARMY DAY AT BUFFALO.

Gen. Miles and His Escort, the West Point Cadets, Get Much Applause.

BUFFALO, Aug. 17.—This was Army Day at the Pan-American Exposition. The West Point Cadets left their quarters in the grounds early and took special trains on the Belt Line for the Terrace Station, thence to act as an escort to Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles. Soon after their arrival at the station the General appeared with Mayor Conrad Diehl and Director General Buchanan.

At 11 o'clock the procession started for the grounds, headed by detachments of bicycle and mounted police, following whom were the cadets, in command of Col. Charles G. Treat. Two carriages, in which were seated Gen. Miles, Major Diehl, Director General Buchanan, Lieut. Col. Henry E. Whitney, the General's aide de camp, and C. O. Howard, followed. Then came a platoon of mounted police in the rear. At Niagara and Main Streets the Sixty-fifth Regiment of the State National Guard, Col. Samuel G. Welch, was drawn up.

Gen. Miles, riding hatless and bowing this way and that, received enthusiastic applause everywhere, as did the cadets, whose marching and fine military appearance were very impressive.

Later there was a military luncheon to commissioned officers under the direction of Col. Welch, followed by a reception to Gen. Miles in the Temple of Music. The General, in his uniform, shook hands with those present. The reception was purely informal, no presentations being made. At 5 o'clock the cadets gave a dress parade in the Stadium, a large crowd looking on.

The fireworks this evening were witnessed by Gen. Miles, and among the devices was his picture outlined in fire.

To-day's attendance at the Exposition was 60,440.

CHICAGO TO CONTRIBUTE.

About $2,500 a Week to Go to Molders Who Are Not Working.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Every working iron molder in the city will contribute 50 cents a day to support the men who are still on strike. This action was taken at a mass meeting held last night.

Because the strike is independent of the Executive Board of National Organization no benefits are received from the National headquarters, and any assessment which might be levied by the local men would not be binding, providing any member wished to appeal. For this reason only the men who are actually at work were allowed to vote on the question, but they were unanimous in their support of the men on strike.

The assessment will, it is thought, bring about $2,500 a week into the strike fund to aid those still out on strike.

Negro Business League's Convention.

Prof. Booker T. Washington and T. Thomas Fortune of the National Negro Business League have issued an official programme for the National convention of the league, which has been called by Prof. Washington to convene on Aug. 21, 22, and 23 in Handel Hall, in Chicago. The officers of the league are as follows: Prof. Washington, President, Tuskegee, Ala.; Giles B. Jackson, First Vice President, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Albreta M. Smith, Second Vice President, Chicago, Ill.; Edward E. Cooper, Secretary, Washington, D. C.; Gilbert C. Harris, Treasurer, Boston, Mass.

ANTI-TAMMANY DEMOCRATS.

Their Campaign to Open Earlier Because of Disclosures Affecting High Police Officials.

The Greater New York Democracy, in which John C. Sheehan and E. Ellery Anderson are the leaders, has issued to all the Democratic voters of New York County a pronunciamento that, in view of the recent developments in the police situation, the campaign for the Mayoralty election will begin a month earlier than was expected. The following is the text of the circular, which has been mailed to all enrolled voters:

The developments of the past few days, showing conclusively the corruption of the city's police officials and bringing home to the real culprits the degrading state of affairs which have so long offended the self-respect of the Democracy, has precipitated the Mayoralty campaign fully a month earlier than is customary.

The Executive Committee have therefore opened their quarters in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District at the above address. The rooms will be open hereafter every evening until election day, and every Democrat and citizen who desires to have a Government which will be the guide in place of the shame of New York City should lend his energy to this much-needed movement.

It is not intended to bring forth a Mayor who will institute "Puritanical" laws, but the present system of blackmailing vice must be abolished. The main objects of the organization may be briefly stated as follows:

To establish a clean and business-like City Government; to secure to all Democrats a voice in the nomination of candidates for all public offices; to destroy the "one-man" power under which our great city has been degraded, most of our public officials debased, and all our taxpayers overburdened by the reckless squandering of the public moneys.

To abolish the practice now in vogue in nearly all public departments of exacting unlawful tribute from every citizen transacting business with them, and of using the powers vested in the heads of departments in furthering and influencing private instead of public interest.

To prevent any connection between public officials and the criminal classes, and root out the practice of exacting tribute from evil doers.

To discontinue the cruel practice of heads of city departments, who, while maintaining and even increasing the compensation of high-salaried subordinates, have the audacity to cut the city laborers to half time, thus allowing them only 50 per cent. of their comparatively small wages.

To rescue the Democracy from the dishonor brought upon it by the present leadership of Tammany Hall, by forming a permanent Democratic organization, broad and liberal in its policy, that will truly represent the sentiment of all honest Democrats of this city.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY FIGHT.

Senator Platt Not Wholly Won Over to the Acceptance of a Brooklyn Republican for Mayor.

Senator Thomas C. Platt has not been entirely won over to the idea that a Brooklyn Republican should be nominated for Mayor on the anti-Tammany ticket this Fall. Gov. Odell presented to the Senator in the most favorable light his views as to why a Brooklyn Republican should be named. When seen at the Oriental Hotel last evening, Senator Platt said that he had not changed his belief that an independent Democrat should be named.

Gov. Odell said to a personal friend that during his conversations with Senator Platt at least twenty candidates had been discussed for the anti-Tammany Mayoralty candidate, and that there was no favorite in the field.

Col. George W. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, came to New York yesterday after a tour of the State. He said that he favored the nomination of an independent Democrat for Mayor, as he thought that thousands more votes would be attracted by such a candidate. Col. Dunn will see Senator Platt at the Oriental Hotel to-day.

OPPOSITION TO MR. HOPPER.

Fight for the Tammany Leadership in the Thirty-first.

There will be a fight for the Tammany leadership of the Thirty-first Assembly District, according to the supporters of Isaac A. Hopper, the present leader. Besides Mr. Hopper there are at present no less than three candidates in the field, ex-Judge Welde, Benjamin T. Rhodes, and Frank Gerrity. Welde and Gerrity are old political enemies, and all efforts to patch up a truce between them has proved fruitless. Welde recently called a meeting to select a candidate to run against Hopper, but the meeting was captured by the latter's followers and it broke up in disorder. Since then ex-Judge Welde has lost interest in the contest.

The Tammany Hall General Committee of the district will hold a Summernights' festival at Sulzer's Harlem River Park next Thursday, and it is said that on this occasion at least one of the opponents will announce his support of the present leader, and the event will be celebrated by a set piece of fireworks showing the two clasping hands over a picture of the Tammany tiger.

New Jersey Democratic Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 17.—The New Jersey Democratic State Committee will meet here next Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. The conference will be held at the Coleman House. The meeting is for the purpose of fixing a date for the State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor. It is probable that the convention will be held in Taylor's Opera House, Trenton, on Wednesday, Sept. 18.

Herkimer County Republican Convention

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 17.—At to-day's meeting of the Herkimer County Republican Convention, in Herkimer, S. D. Alliston of Ilion was unanimously renominated for Assembly and I. R. Devendorf of Herkimer for County Judge.

HONOR EMPEROR FRANZ JOSEF.

Austro-Hungarians Celebrate His Seventy-first Birthday.

The seventy-first anniversary of the birth of Emperor Franz Josef was celebrated last night by the patriotic Austro-Hungarians of the city with a banquet at the New York Turn-Verein Hall, Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue. Covers were laid for 250 guests, but only about one-half of that number were present. The hall was decorated with the Austro-Hungarian flags, the national colors, and branches of oak. The oak is the favorite of the Emperor.

The presiding officer was Dr. Julius F. Vesteneck. The guest of honor was the Acting Consul General from Austro-Hungary, Dr. Ferdinand Freyesleben, who sat on the right of the Chairman, while on his left was seated Vice Consul Konrad de Weiser. The Chairman made an address of welcome and a speech eulogizing the Emperor.

The toast "Kaiser and King Franz Josef" was responded to by Heinrich Schmidt, and upon the conclusion of his remarks the national anthem was sung. Ignatius Weltner responded to the toast "The President of the United States," which was followed by the singing by the entire company of "The Star-Spangled Banner." There were a number of impromptu talks also.

ALICE ROOSEVELT BETTER.

Vice President's Daughter Expected Soon to Leave the Hospital.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, eldest daughter of Vice President Roosevelt, who was operated on for an abscess of the jaw, on Friday, was said to be much better yesterday morning. The Vice President and Mrs. Roosevelt both remained at the bedside through the night.

Col. Roosevelt, however, left at 8:20 o'clock in the morning for Oyster Bay, saying he did not know whether he would return during the day or not. Mrs. Roosevelt, it is said, however, plans to remain with her daughter until she is in a condition to go home, which will probably be within a few days. Late last night it was said that Miss Roosevelt's condition continued favorable.

Red Bank Yachts' Cup Race.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 17.—Five boats of the Red Bank Yacht Club sailed a ten-mile race in Sandy Hook Bay this afternoon for a cup presented by John Wagner, a member of the club. The race was five miles to leeward and return, a squally south wind blowing. John Wagner's Shrewsbury won, with J. C. G. Hupfel's Trim a good second. The other starters were George Gillings's Katherine, Andrew Murray's Jessie, and John Haskins's Tramp. Time—2:45.

WALTHOUR BEAT ELKES

Southern Cyclist Won Hour Race Easily at Manhattan Beach.

WINNER BY NEARLY HALF A MILE

Big Field in Five-Mile Amateur Handicap Resulted in Spill with No Serious Result.

Robert Walthour, the Atlanta (Ga.) middle-distance cycle rider, who won such a notable victory over Harry Elkes, James Moran, and Arthur Ross at the Manhattan Beach cycle track three weeks ago, met Elkes in an hour match race on the same track yesterday afternoon in the first of a series of championship match races and proved that his feat of three weeks ago was no accident by giving the former champion the worst defeat he has ever received. Walthour won a good and cleverly contested race by almost a lap and a half, or half a mile. As Elkes was admitted to be in perfect form and had demonstrated it by a record-breaking performance at Buffalo on Wednesday, his defeat was more marked than on the previous occasion, when he had ridden a fifty-mile race on the preceding evening and was admittedly in poor condition in consequence. Walthour rode 36 miles 2¾ laps in the hour, which is more than two miles behind the record, but this was due to the strong wind, which prevented all record breaking and made the work of the riders much more difficult.

The race was the first of a series of three for the middle-distance paced championship and a purse of $3,000. The second race will be between Walthour and W. C. Stinson of Cambridge, Mass., at Manhattan Beach next Saturday, and the third race on the following Saturday will bring all three riders together.

At the start Elkes had a lead of about a length, but Walthour had the pole, and soon forged ahead, obtaining a lead of about fifteen yards at the end of the first mile. In the second lap of the second mile Elkes came up alongside of Walthour, and for two laps they raced side by side, with Elkes only about a yard in advance at the end of the second mile. In the third mile, however, Elkes managed to gain about ten yards and to take the pole. Walthour came up in the fifth mile and endeavored to pass, but was unsuccessful, and Elkes opened up a gap of twenty yards in the next mile, which he increased to thirty or forty yards in the seventh mile. Then Walthour closed up the gap to ten or twelve yards, and in the tenth mile made another unsuccessful attempt to pass. A third attempt, in the fifteenth mile, also met with failure, though the wheels were lapped for almost an entire lap.

In the twentieth mile Walthour made a fourth attempt to pass, and this time was successful, getting a lead of about a foot just at the end of the twentieth mile and passing in the first lap of the next mile.

The spectators had been in sympathy with the Southern rider from the start, applauding his every effort to obtain the lead, and when he finally succeeded, the 4,000 persons in the stands rose to their feet and cheered wildly for several minutes.

After having regained the lead, Walthour rapidly lengthened the distance between himself and Elkes, and the latter, who had changed his pace just before being passed, made haste to change back again in the hope that he might regain the lost ground. The change was of no avail, however, and the triumphant Southerner continued to make steady gains.

There were about thirty starters in the five-mile amateur handicap, and there was the usual spill in the third mile, when they were well bunched, four riders going down together, but all escaping serious injury. Marcus L. Hurley, the amateur champion at one-quarter, one-third, one-half and one mile, and Harry Welsing of the Harlem Wheelmen were on scratch and caught the long-mark men in the third mile, but neither one would set the pace, and while they were manoeuvring, the accident occurred and Forrest of the Kings County Wheelmen led out and secured such a lead that he was not overtaken, winning by 200 yards. Summary:

Half-Mile Open Amateur.—First heat won by M. L. Hurley, New York A. C.; W. Courter, Newark, N. J., second. Time—1:07 4-5. Second heat won by "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J.; R. A. Brooks, Ianthia Wheelmen, New York City, second. Time—1:09 2-5. Third heat won by M. T. Dove, Columet Cyclers, New York City. Time—1:12 3-5. Fourth heat won by Charles Schlee, Newark, N. J.; E. J. Merkert, Unknown Wheelmen, Brooklyn, second. Time—1:15. Race won by Hurley, Dove second, Billington third. Time—1:14 3-5.

Unlimited Pursuit Race, Professional.—Won by John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I.; Joseph Coburn, Newark, N. J., second; William Coburn, Newark, N. J., third; James Urquhart, Boston, Mass., fourth. Time—10:43 3-5. Distance, 4 miles 1¼ laps.

Five-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Edward Forrest, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., (100 yards;) Harry Welsing, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City, (scratch,) second; M. L. Hurley, New York A. C., (scratch,) third; Menus Bedell, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., (60 yards,) fourth. Time—11:25 2-5.

One-Hour Paced Race between Robert Walthour, Atlanta, Ga., and Harry Elkes, New York City.—Won by Walthour. Distance, 36 miles 2¾ laps. Leader and time by miles follows:

Miles.	Leader.	Led By.	Record.	Time.
1.	Walthour....	15 yards...	1:29-2-5	1:37
2.	Elkes.....	1 yard....	3:01 2-5	3:12
3.	Elkes.....	10 yards...	4:30 3-5	4:45 2-5
4.	Elkes.....	10 yards...	5:59 3-5	6:21
5.	Elkes.....	2 yards...	7:26	7:57 2-5
6.	Elkes.....	20 yards...	9:05 1-5	9:34 4-5
7.	Elkes.....	30 yards...	10:32 1-5	11:07 4-5
8.	Elkes.....	25 yards...	12:24 1-5	12:41 3-5
9.	Elkes.....	10 yards...	13:26 1-5	14:17 1-5
10.	Elkes.....	12 yards...	15:49 4-5	15:53 2-5
11.	Elkes.....	15 yards...	16:22 2-5	17:32 1-5
12.	Elkes.....	20 yards...	17:49 3-5	19:14 2-5
13.	Elkes.....	30 yards...	19:36 3-5	20:51 2-5
14.	Elkes.....	40 yards...	21:07	22:29 2-5
15.	Elkes.....	5 yards...	22:37 2-5	24:07 2-5
16.	Elkes.....	10 yards...	24:08	25:44 1-5
17.	Elkes.....	15 yards...	25:38	27:19 3-5
18.	Elkes.....	20 yards...	27:08 4-5	28:56 1-5
19.	Elkes.....	20 yards...	28:39	30:32 3-5
20.	Walthour....	1 foot....	30:11	32:09 4-5
21.	Walthour....	50 yards...	31:40 3-5	33:43 3-5
22.	Walthour....	100 yards...	33:12	35:18 1-5
23.	Walthour....	200 yards...	34:41 1-5	36:54 3-5
24.	Walthour....	250 yards...	36:13 1-5	38:30 4-5
25.	Walthour....	½ lap.....	37:44	40:07 4-5
26.	Walthour....	¾ lap.....	39:15 1-5	41:44 1-5
27.	Walthour....	1 lap.....	40:46 1-5	43:18 1-5
28.	Walthour....	1 lap.....	42:17	44:58 1-5
29.	Walthour....	1 lap.....	43:47 2-5	46:42 1-5
30.	Walthour....	1 lap.....	45:18 2-5	48:24 3-5
31.	Walthour....	1 lap.....	46:51 3-5	50:05 2-5
32.	Walthour....	1 lap.....	48:24	51:48 2-5
33.	Walthour....	1 lap.....	49:55 2-5	53:32 2-5
34.	Walthour....	1½ laps.....	51:28 1-5	55:16 3-5
35.	Walthour....	1¾ laps.....	53:00	56:52 4-5
36.	Walthour....	1½ laps.....	54:31 2-5	58:30 3-5

CANOEISTS READY TO RACE.

Competing Crews Arrive at Canadian Camp for Coming Contests.

GANANOQUE, Ontario, Aug. 17.—With the arrival of the racing crews of the Toronto Canoe Club with their big war canoe to-day, and a number of other racing men who are expected to-morrow, matters will probably liven up at the camp of the American Canoe Association, on Mudlunta Island. The past week has been devoted to pleasure, but next week the annual regatta will be held and the annual election and business meeting of the association will take place. The Northern, or Canadian, division will also hold its election.

The racing will begin on Monday, and it is expected that it will be concluded by Wednesday, though, if the weather is unfavorable it may be necessary to postpone some of the events until Thursday. The order in which the events will be called will not be announced until the arrival of Chairman D. B. Goodsell of the Yonkers Canoe Club, to-morrow, but it is expected that the war canoe and the unlimited and trophy sailing races will be called Monday, and the paddling trophy race on Tuesday.

This afternoon the campers made a visit of inspection to Sugar Island, which was recently purchased for use as a permanent camp site, and this evening they attended the masked ball at the Gananoque Inn.

Yachtsmen Back from Long Cruise.

The schooner yacht Fleur De Lys of the New York Yacht Club, Dr. L. A. Stimson, owner, arrived yesterday from Gibraltar, via Madeira, after a fine passage of twenty-seven days. The Fleur De Lys, with her owner and a party of friends, left New York March 8 for a cruise on the Mediterranean Sea, and made the passage from land to land in twenty-four days. Heavy weather was experienced, but the yacht behaved splendidly and lost nothing except a sea anchor by the parting of its cable. Among the ports visited were Palermo, Malta, the Pireans, Corfu, Caltaro, Spalato, Venice, Naples, and Leghorn. No accidents occurred on the cruise. The Fleur De Lys will go into dock at the Morse Iron Works, South Brooklyn.

Westchester Team Won Polo Cups.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—The polo finals for the Newport Cups were played this afternoon at the Westchester Polo Club grounds by the Point Judith and Country Club of Westchester teams, and just as in the finals for the Rhode Island Cups at Narragansett Pier, the latter won out at the end by one goal after very hard play. The score was 9¾ to 8¾ goals. Point Judith allowed three goals, which, in view of the fast play of Havemeyer and Blair was more than they could make up. The Country Club led by a quarter of a goal when the last period began, but by strong defense and fast advance work they clearly outplayed their opponents and won handily.

Brother Killed, Sister Seriously Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Aug. 17.—Edgar Rosenthal and his sister, Pauline, both of New York, were knocked from the Water Gap Bridge by a train to-day. Edgar was fatally injured. They fell a distance of twenty feet, holding each other's hands in descending. Rosenthal's skull was fractured, his arm and leg were broken, and he died in a few minutes. Miss Rosenthal's arm was broken and her head badly cut.

Sister of Charity Killed in Runaway.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Sister of Charity Benedict Joseph of Plattsburg died in the City Hospital to-day from a fractured skull, received in a runaway accident last night. Before taking the veil she was Mary Benoit of Ottawa, Ontario. Three other occupants of the carriage were severely injured in the runaway.

Our 9th Half-Yearly Trade Sale of

Furniture and Home Furnishings

is an object lesson in economy to all shrewd, thrifty housekeepers and stewards. And economy in the purchase of the fittings of the home has much to do with the happiness and welfare of any family.

The sale is now about half over, and it will be another six months before such goods and prices will again be offered at The Big Store. Why not take advantage of the opportunity to buy whatever is needed to complete the comfort and appearance of your home for the coming Fall and Winter seasons when you can save money by doing so? If you don't need the goods right away, we will keep them for you for 60 days, provided a reasonable deposit is made at the time you make your selection.

Remember, we make no charge whatever for packing, storing or shipping.

Here are to-morrow's special offerings—every one of them a money-saver:

Furniture.

BEDSTEADS.

77 designs of Handsome Brass Bedsteads, in all the newest and most artistic designs; some with 2-inch pillars, some with 1½-inch pillars, some with exquisitely designed scroll patterns, and others with handsome bent designs; finest lacquer, excellent make and superior finish; specially priced for to-morrow as follows:

Actual value $30.00; special for to-morrow,		18.50
Actual value $40.00; special for to-morrow,		24.50
Actual value $45.00; special for to-morrow,		32.00
Actual value $50.00; special for to-morrow.		39.00
Actual value $58.00; special for to-morrow,		45.00
Actual value $60.00; special for to-morrow,		50.00
Actual value $67.50; special for to-morrow,		55.00
Actual value $71.00; special for to-morrow,		58.00
Actual value $77.50; special for to-morrow,		65.00
Actual value $84.00; special for to-morrow,		72.00
Actual value $102.00; special for to-morrow,		85.00
Actual value $115.00; special for to-morrow,		95.00
Actual value $132.00; special for to-morrow,		110.00
Actual value $152.00; special for to-morrow,		125.00

MATTRESSES.

Soft Hair Mattresses—45 lbs. in weight, made of good, clean hair, covered in A. C. A. or San Remo ticking, will hold their shape and give satisfaction; actual value $11.00; in this sale at	6.75
The same Mattress—50 lbs. in weight, made in two parts, for	7.75
Mattress of long black mixed hair, 40 lbs. in weight, covered in A. C. A. or San Remo ticking, made in one or two parts; actual value $18.00; in this sale at	9.50
Mattresses of black or gray South American hair, of an extra good quality, 40 lbs. in weight, made in one or two parts, covered with Amazon striped, A. C. A. or gold medal ticking; actual value $22.50; in this sale at	13.50

BED SPRINGS.

Forty-four different styles of Bed Springs for wooden or metal bedsteads, very heavy iron pipe frame, double woven steel wire, others with National steel linked fabric, well made and braced, and made to fit any size bed; specially priced for to-morrow as follows:

Actual value $3.00, special for to-morrow,	1.75
Actual value $4.00, special for to-morrow,	2.50
Actual value $5.00, special for to-morrow,	3.50
Actual value $5.50, special for to-morrow,	4.00
Actual value $5.75, special for to-morrow,	4.25
Actual value $6.00, special for to-morrow,	4.75
Actual value $6.50, special for to-morrow,	5.25
Actual value $7.00, special for to-morrow,	5.75
Actual value $8.00, special for to-morrow,	6.75
Actual value $8.75, special for to-morrow,	7.25

(Third Floor.)

BEDSTEADS.

186 different styles of Enamelled Bedsteads, in white, black and all the most beautiful colorings, Nile green, dark red, light blue, pink, dark green and numerous other hues. These bedsteads are of new and beautiful designs. Some have heavy brass scroll pattern trimmings. Specially priced for to-morrow as follows:

Actual value $4.25, special for to-morrow,	2.95
Actual value $6.50, special for to-morrow,	4.25
Actual value $8.50, special for to-morrow,	5.00
Actual value $9.50, special for to-morrow,	6.50
Actual value $11.00, special for to-morrow,	7.50
Actual value $13.50, special for to-morrow,	8.75
Actual value $15.00, special for to-morrow,	9.50
Actual value $15.50, special for to-morrow,	10.75
Actual value $16.25, special for to-morrow,	12.00
Actual value $19.00, special for to-morrow,	15.00
Actual value $22.00, special for to-morrow,	17.75
Actual value $24.75, special for to-morrow,	19.50
Actual value $27.00, special for to-morrow,	22.50
Actual value $29.75, special for to-morrow,	25.00
Actual value $33.00, special for to-morrow,	27.50

New

Floor Coverings.

CARPETS.

At 1.25 instead of $1.75 per yard, 55 patterns of Bigelow Axminster Carpets, the finest and most beautiful carpet made in America if not in the world.

At 75c. instead of $1.10 per yard, 65 patterns extra quality Velvet Carpets, all the new Fall styles and colorings, handsome and durable.

At 55c. instead of 90c., 475 rolls Smith's, Sanford's and other standard makes of extra quality Tapestry Brussels Carpets, artistic color effects, selected styles and coloring.

LINOLEUMS

At one-third less than elsewhere prices.

X quality Linoleums, worth 50c. per yard, sale price,	37½
XX quality Linoleums, worth 65c. per yard, sale price,	45
XXX quality Linoleums, worth 80c. per yard, sale price,	60

OILCLOTH CARPETS.

Well-seasoned goods, in handsome styles and colorings, at a saving of one-quarter.

The 50c. per yard grade at	37½
The 40c. per yard grade at	30
The 35c. per yard grade at	25

(Third Floor, Front, 19th St. Side.)

Fine China and Bric-a-Brac

Dinner Set, French Limoges China, 100 pieces, very handsomely decorated, including 16-in. Platter and Soup Tureen; large size plates; regularly sold at $22.00; special at	16.50
Dinner Set, 112 pieces, same as above, regularly sold at $28.00; special at	19.00
Dinner Set, Austrian China, 100 pieces, very handsomely decorated, regularly sold at $20.00; special at	13.40
Dinner Set, fine thin porcelain; richly decorated, 112 pieces, regularly sold at $11.00; special at	7.50
Tea Set, Austrian China, richly decorated, regularly sold at $7.00; special at	4.75
Tea Set, thin porcelain, richly decorated, regularly sold at $6.00; special at	3.25
An assortment of the newest shapes and decorations of our own direct importation, in a great variety of shapes and sizes, regularly sold at $1.50; special at	95
Bric-a-Brac: Large size Jugs, Vases and Centre Pieces, all very richly colored in new colors, handsomely decorated in miniature effects; regularly sold at $3.50; special at	1.75
Plaques, French Limoges China, all hand painted and coin gold edges, 10-in. size; regularly sold at $3.00; special at	1.50
14-in. size, decorated with game birds, regularly sold at $6.50; special at	4.75

(Basement.)

Sterling Silver Tableware

of a high quality, in the newest and most artistic designs, at prices that place it within the reach of all who need it—at prices that won't begin to buy it at the exclusive silversmiths'.

Sterling Silver, warranted 925-1000 fine, fancy handles, bright or French gray finish, with plain or gilt bowls:

Cream Ladles,	95c., 1.25 and 1.75
Gravy Ladles,	2.25, 2.50
Berry Spoons,	2.25, 2.50 and 3.50
Lettuce Forks,	2.75 and 2.95
Cold-Meat Forks,	1.75, 2.50, 2.75
Soup Ladles,	4.50 and 5.00
Sterling-Top Peppers and Salts, cut glass, with extra silver rim, worth 50c., on sale to-morrow at	25
Open-Top Salt Cellars, cut glass, with sterling silver rim, worth 50c., price to-morrow,	25
Rogers Nickel-Silver Tableware—Tea Spoons, per set of 6,	29
Table Spoons or Forks, per set of 6,	58

(Main Floor, Front.)

Housefurnishings.

Wash Tubs, galvanized iron, large size, at	55
Galvanized Ash Cans, full barrel size, at	1.10
Clothes Lines, good cotton, 90 ft., at	10
Clothes Line Pulleys, at	5
Ammonia, good quality, at	3
Wash Boiler, No. 7 size, copper finish bottom, at	50
Toilet Paper, finest quality tissue, large rolls, at	3
Parlor Broom, three-sewed, at	18
Curtain Stretchers, 7x14, worth $1.25, at	75
Step Ladders, 6-ft., without shelf, at	49
Ready Mixed Paints, per ½ pint, at	10
Scales, 20 lbs., with large tin plate, at	12
Clothes Horse or Driers,	10
Pastry Boards, 18x36, at	25
Clothes Baskets, large size, at	25
Tea Kettle, size No. 7, of gray steel enamel ware, no seconds, at	40
Tea or Coffee Pot, 2-quart size, gray steel enamel ware, no seconds, at	22
Feather Dusters, large size, at	10
Bread Boxes, of heavy japanned tin, good size, at	22

STOVES.

Our Edna Coal Cooking Range, made of extra heavy castings, 5 large cooking holes on top, extra large oven, patent dumping or shaking grate; guaranteed a good baker and cooker, complete with pipes, elbow and damper, and set up in your home; No. 7 size, special, at 8.75

(Basement.)

New Wall Papers.

Three advance offerings in the newest and prettiest of the Fall and Winter styles, at not more than half their actual values:

Wall Papers for Bedrooms, in dainty, dressy effects; per roll,	9
Wall Papers for Halls and Dining-Rooms, rich colorings and handsome designs that denote style and character, artistically perfect and worth twice what we ask for them, which is but, per roll,	14
Wall Papers for various rooms, in pretty and serviceable patterns, per roll, only,	3

(Third Floor, Front.)

$3.50 Framed Pictures for $2.00.

100 Handsome Colored Pastels of landscapes, fitted with maps in elaborate gilt frames, with matched corners, size 20x24 inches, at the very special price of 2.00

Visit our Gallery of Paintings on the third floor. It contains a lot of new pictures by well-known American and European artists that are well worth seeing—well worth buying, too, they're so moderately priced.

(Third Floor, Centre.)

Continuation of the Sale of *The Dover Mills Sheets,* Plain and Hemstitched, At 59c., 49c., 39c. and 29c. Each.

This sale started just a week ago with 48,000 pieces, and so successful has it been that all the pillow cases in the purchase have been sold and only 18,000 sheets remain unsold. There are sheets for single beds, for twin beds, for medium size beds, for extra size beds, for extra large beds, with plain hems or hemstitched, as preferred.

As the prices are so ridiculously low, housekeepers, stewards and others should stock up liberally.

(Main Floor, near Centre.)

Upholsteries.

LACE CURTAINS.

A few of the many, remarkably low priced:

Real Arabian Curtains, $40.00 quality, per pair,	24.50
Real Arabian Curtains, $20.00 quality, per pair,	12.50
Renaissance Curtains, $25.00 quality, per pair,	15.00
Renaissance Curtains, $15.00 quality, per pair,	10.75
Irish Point Curtains, $12.50 quality, per pair,	8.50
Irish Point Curtains, $9.00 quality, per pair,	5.85
Scotch Lace Curtains, $5.50 quality, per pair,	3.90
Fine Nottingham Curtains, $4.50 quality, per pair,	2.80
Nottingham Curtains, $2.75 quality, per pair,	1.65

PORTIERES

in scores of new, novel and remarkably beautiful designs and colors. Many of the present prices are wonderfully low:

Armure and Oriental Striped Portieres, reversible and fringed top and bottom, $3.50 quality, per pair,	2.45
Tapestry Portieres—300 pairs in nine different styles and thirty colorings; not a pair worth less than $5.00, many worth $7.00; at, per pair,	3.85
Tapestry Portieres, in the new border effects—Beauvais Tapestries, fine Mercerized Tapestries, Frou-Frou Tapestries, etc.; value $8.00 to $12.50; per pair,	6.85
French Silk Damask Portieres—some $18.00 all-silk goods with heavy fringes, some $20.00 Brocaded Damasks with satin borders and silk rope edges; many others; values up to $30.00; at, per pair,	13.50

WONDERFUL TAPESTRY VALUES BRIEFLY TOLD.

Basket Weave Tapestry, 50 in., value 69c.: per yard,	39
Petit Point Tapestry, $1.50 quality; per yard,	75

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWENTY-FOUR PAGES, WITH 24-PAGE MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

DISCLAIMING RESPONSIBILITY.

The most incendiary declaration yet made in connection with the steel strike is the disclaimer of Mr. SHAFFER of responsibility for consequences if the strikers resort to violence. It is all the worse because couched in language affecting concern for the evils which must inevitably result from any breach of the peace. To unfurl the red flag of anarchy and call upon his followers to burn, destroy, and kill, would have subjected him to unpleasant attentions from the police. It is much safer to imitate the historic example of Mark Antony beside the bier of Caesar, and incite to riot while apparently pleading with the people for self-restraint. Hence Mr. SHAFFER clothes his mischievous advice in the following words:

> Any breach of the peace that has thus far taken place since this strike began has not come from the side of the strikers, but from the other side. We have obeyed all laws, counseled peaceful means to conduct the strike, sent circulars and letters, and personally advised our people to keep wholly within the laws of the community in which they live and of the Commonwealth. If the grunt constantly continues openly transgress the law and defy the authorities, as at Monessen, and continues to show the same disregard for the rights of citizens we cannot be held responsible for the consequences.

This expedient not only lacks the quality of originality, but it deceives nobody. Furthermore, the disclaimer will in no sense absolve Mr. SHAFFER from whatever responsibility attaches to him as the leader of the strike movement in the interests of which such acts of violence as he professes to fear are imminent may be committed. In every instance in which disappointed strikers have perpetrated crimes against persons and property, the strike leaders have made haste to deprecate violence and lawbreaking, and have "disclaimed responsibility" for acts to which their own inflammatory proclamations had incited their followers.

In looking at this matter let us dispense with all sentimentality. It needs very little of such talk as Mr. SHAFFER is giving the Amalgamated strikers to incite them to riot. He knows this perfectly well, and can have no other purpose in view than to imitate the incendiary who lays his plans in advance to establish an alibi if suspected of kindling the fire from which he profits. No one is misled by such a transparent and cowardly subterfuge. What Mr. SHAFFER means is, that in the towns in which the authorities intend to afford to non-union workmen and to the plants in which they are employed the protection they are entitled to claim, the strikers are expected to look after their own interests by any means they see fit to employ. What he is saying is a direct and deliberate invitation to violence. His suppression by legal and proper means would be of immense advantage to the Amalgamated Association. To follow his extremely bad counsel, even to the extent of one step in the direction in which it points, would do the cause of organized labor lasting injury.

"FORCED LABOR" IN SOUTH AFRICA.

There cannot be much dispute, we think, in view of recent events, that the Right Hon. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M. P., has done the British Empire more harm than any other man who was born into it during the nineteenth century. The helplessness of the Parliamentary Opposition does not seem to denote that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is politically strong so much as that his opponents are politically weak. It is now plain to everybody inside and outside of Great Britain not only that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S policy of "brusquing things" was the proximate cause of a war which, given some statesmanship on the stronger side, was by no means inevitable, but also that the war has been a huge, incalculable calamity to the British Empire. It is the worst, as things stand now, that that empire has suffered since the success of the American Revolution. But that war was forced on Parliament and on a reluctant Ministry by the personal pressure of a pig-headed monarch. This one has been apparently, though only apparently, embarked upon with the assent of the nation after due Parliamentary discussion. We cannot blame the British people for preferring to trust Lord SALISBURY and the "Hotel Cecil" rather than their wrangling and irreconcilable opponents. But yet it is true that by the urgency of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and the apathy of his nominal chief Great Britain has been committed to a most unfortunate war, a war, as Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON, quoting LUCAN, pointed out, and Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT followed him in pointing out, "could have no triumphs"—

> Bella geri placuit nullos habitura triumphos,

But if the disorganized opposition is incompetent to administer, it is abundantly competent to criticise, and it is exhibiting this competency more and more. In the House of Commons on the 6th inst. there was a very interesting and illuminating debate on the situation in South Africa. It was brought up by the request of the Government for a grant of six and a half millions (sterling) "in aid of the revenues of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colonies." It appeared, under the searching of the Liberals, led by Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, that the money was mainly to be spent upon a constabulary force. And it further appeared that this constabulary force was to be largely employed in keeping the Kafirs quiet and regulating the labor of the gold mines. Sir WILLIAM had dug up the disclosures of the old investigations into the question of "forced labor" in the Transvaal, made long before the war broke out. With great skill and malignity he made it to appear that the mine-owners of the Rand had been trying to reduce the "natives," by the aid of the Boer Government, to a condition of "forced labor," not to be distinguished with ease from that "involuntary servitude" which is slavery. We have not space in which to follow the details of his demonstration. But it is interesting to remark that the "Chairman of the Association of Mines," in the ante-bellum days, pleaded with the Boer Government to put pressure upon the Kafirs to work in the gold mines, at low wages. He declared, did this interesting official, that "the native, at the present moment, receives a wage far in excess of the exigencies of his existence." A thrifty native, still according to this authority, could save $100 a year, and that amount would release him from the necessity of working any longer in the mines. Cut down his wages until he could not possibly save more than $25 a year, force him to work by arresting and harassing him whenever he was caught idling, and then, observed this humanitarian, you had him, and you had labor that would turn out gold at not too great or prohibitive a labor cost.

This looks sufficiently cold-blooded, but it is all there, in black and white, in the official reports which Sir WILLIAM had exhumed. Even the ingenious and pugnacious Mr. CHAMBERLAIN appeared very lamely in his attempt to break the force of the awful showing. For it appeared that the old Boer Government (all this was in 1896) had rejected these cold-blooded propositions upon grounds of humanity, and that, as a matter of fact, it had been found necessary to import "coolie," meaning forced, labor from elsewhere.

What makes this exposition more awful is that one of "the grievances of the Outlanders" which led Mr. CHAMBERLAIN to plunge the British Empire into a war "which could have no triumphs," was the allegation that the Boers were treating the natives with intolerable inhumanity. The maxim of equity that no man can take advantage of his own asking is very conspicuously pertinent to the case of the gold miners of the Rand, if not of the diamond miners of Kimberley.

It is really not good, and particularly not good for us in this country, that the leader of the modern world, as Great Britain so clearly in all political ways has been and is, should so shear herself as she has been doing in this business, of all the moral prestige which was the chief element in her equipment for the primacy of the human race. But we of British blood or British sympathies on this side of the ocean can do nothing about it. We have to leave it to the inhabitants of the British Islands to find a way out of their predicament which shall allow them at least a chance of regaining their leadership of the human race.

A TUNNEL IMPROVEMENT GUESS.

The Railroad Gazette hazards a guess at the nature and details of certain plans for the improvement of the tunnel train service now under consideration by the engineering force of the New York Central Railroad. Although these plans must pass the perilous "scrutiny of the higher officers of the company," it is pleasant to consider them and indulge in the possibly not illusory hope that they may sometime be adopted. We give our readers the benefit of the "guess" of The Railroad Gazette:

> We guess that it will not be a ventilation plan at all, but a plan which will get rid of possibly 80 per cent. of the products of combustion; possibly of all of them. The suburban zone will be electrified. All local trains, serving that zone, will be replaced by electric trains. Each of these latter will be a motor car and a trailer in the middle of the day, and longer trains will be built up by multiples of these, for the busy hours. Such trains might consist of ten or twelve cars, or even more if needed, for each added unit brings its own motor. These trains would be run with no schedule so far as the public is concerned. The intervals would be so short that the suburban passenger would go to the station whenever he got ready; just as one now goes to the stations of the elevated roads. * * * The great frequency of the movement, which is a vital part of the plan, would alone require a special set of tracks. Further, the complication of conductors (third rail or overhead wires) would be intolerable in a big yard. It follows that at some point the suburban tracks will probably be dropped under the yard, and a loop will be made around which the suburban trains will run without switching. The development of this plan opens up great possibilities for the accommodation of the public at the New York terminus.
>
> By the plan outlined the engine movement would be reduced to that which has to do with the through trains—now a very small proportion of the whole. But even this could be cut in half. Taking the local trains out of the yard would leave room to care for the through cars there instead of hauling them back to Mott Haven, and so the engine movement through the tunnel would be reduced to such proportion that perhaps no further means for clearing the air would be necessary.
>
> But if it should still be found that the tunnels were disagreeable, it would have become possible to consider the use of a fireless locomotive of some kind. It is now said that it is impracticable to change engines during the run because of the loss of time, among other reasons. While that objection is powerful as applied to local trains, it is not important as applied to through trains. Five minutes is a serious percentage of a thirty-minute run; it is a negligible part of a twelve-hour run.
>
> All this would have been accomplished by accepting the offer of the Rapid Transit Commission. But it is never too late to wake up, even though midday be past. We shall continue to hope that the guess of our technical contemporary is enlightened and based on information.

When we ventured to say some months ago that the officers of the New York Central had under consideration plans of this general nature for saving the lives and feelings of their passengers, the officers to our deep discouragement met us with a protesting and indignant denial. But the Legislature meets next January. It will have facilities for stimulating in a wonderful manner the minds of the officers of the Central.

THE RETURN OF WALDERSEE.

The news that the German Emperor has appointed his sister MARGARET, married to Prince FREDERICK KARL of Hesse, to the Colonelcy of a regiment of fusiliers may surprise people who happen to be unaware of this fashion among crowned heads. The regiment has been commanded hitherto by his mother, the late Dowager Empress FREDERICK. Regiments are supposed to hail with vast delight the appointment of a Queen or Princess as their Colonel, and it is certain that the higher officers of the regiment receive on account of such appointments invitations to Court functions which otherwise might be sighed for in vain.

In America we can scarcely imagine a female Colonel riding at the head of her regiment, although nowhere in the world, not even in horse-loving Albion, could one find more women who would acquit themselves in such a situation with grace and wit. In Germany the fashion seems peculiarly out of place, because the Germans have impressed the world with a very different sort of woman as their chosen ideal. She should hardly be able to ride a horse and would as soon summon up the courage to give commands to soldiers as to fly. As seen in literature, art, and the columns of the press, her figure is ever accompanied by a bundle of keys, signs of her thorough housewifery and economy. Like little children, she may be seen but not overmuch heard. Her two spheres are the kitchen and the kaffee-klatsch; in the one she is watching over the creature comforts of her spouse, and in the other she is sitting in judgment on the neighbors who are not so economical and house-broken as she.

Just now the German papers are concerned with the phenomenon presented by Count VON WALDERSEE. He has returned from a campaign in China, where he came too late for such little fighting as there was, and where his part consisted in trying to keep a lot of soldiers of different nations from quarreling. Yet WALDERSEE talks about the China expedition as MOLTKE would never have talked about Sadowa and Sedan. Before he left for China irreverent papers like Jugend made allusions to this warrior that constructively might be pushed to the verge of insult to the monarch; and ever since the Bavarian wits have used WALDERSEE'S asbestos house, which burned up, by the way; his camp furniture, and other conveniences as staples for jokes. But now the serious papers, which would not understand a joke if they stumbled into one, are anxious lest WALDERSEE'S laudation of the Emperor, the army, and the navy should rouse the inextinguishable laughter of gods and men. The Berlin National points to the discrepancy between the achievements in China and those in real wars. The Munich Universal Times tells him he is bombastic, and the German Daily Journal of Berlin begs him earnestly to cut his speeches short. But what is the poor man to do when not only German cities and German Princes, but the Czar of Russia himself is telling him what a great person he is?

WALDERSEE is the incarnation of Prussian military methods since the death of MOLTKE, BLUMENTHAL, and others of the old guard. The system of appointing high ladies as Colonels has had its effect on him; das Ewigweibliche has been putting in some fine work. Hence his care to take a house along with him to China—it is the Hausfrau introduced into the German Army by these female commissions who shows her thrifty influence. Hence his bathtub, concerning which the comic journals indulge in so much sport; hence his tendency to that garrulousness which accompanies the kaffee-klatsch. Women and the clergy are notoriously ruthless in military matters; hence the bloodthirsty expressions that accompanied the departure of the German troops from home and the slaughter that marked the useless raids WALDERSEE sent out from Peking. Hence the success that attended WALDERSEE as a peacemaker among jarring foreigners, the high social qualities he exhibited in dealing with our rough-and-ready CHAFFEE, the ease with which he outdid in courtesy the French Generals and diplomats. Since the good old days before the French Revolution, the Germans have not been represented by a warrior so ladylike, a knight whose foot was as ready on the carpet as in the stirrup, a General whom the rude Russ so much admires for his courtly ways and in whose presence the Briton had to veil his awful stare—softened, even he, by the witchery of WALDERSEE! Truly, the Germans are a great people. Between the wit and bonhommie of VON BUELOW, the Chancellor, and the feminine flow of speech of WALDERSEE, there is no knowing to what heights of diplomacy the Fatherland may not aspire.

AN INTERNATIONAL NEED.

It is impossible under ordinary conditions to write to any foreign country and inclose a stamp for a reply. A man may have a foreign stamp or two which he may send to his foreign correspondent, but he cannot supply such needs in any convenient manner. It is of course equally true that he cannot make any of the many small remittances which are ordinarily made in stamps as a convenient substitute for cash. Hence those wishing foreign manufacturers' catalogues, or periodicals, or small articles of merchandise are precluded from supplying themselves through the mails. To the individual this may or may not be important. In the aggregate its importance may be gauged by imagining the withdrawal of such privileges from domestic correspondents. The country would not stand it. We suggest that it would be well that those interested should not rest content with routine official declarations that it is impossible to supply an international stamp.

There are difficulties, of course, and Mr. HENNIKER HEATON, who efficiently supervises the English Post Office administration from the outside of successive Ministries, suggests what some of them are. We cannot go into the mysteries of the par of exchange between the currencies of all countries, nor is it necessary. It is a simple proposition that an international stamp should have one and the same value and price throughout the world, independent of all the vagaries of the relative values of gold, silver, and paper moneys. It would never do to permit buyers of postage to supply their needs in the cheapest market. If this were permissible dealers would sell in London or New York what they had bought under price elsewhere, and all postal business would be done at bargain prices. This is not theory, because the game is workable and worked even now. In London £1 buys 96 foreign postage stamps. In Seoul, the capital of Korea; the same English money is exchangeable for Japanese money which will buy 100 stamps which will carry a letter over the same route in the reverse direction. But if the Japanese money be exchanged for Korean money it will buy 120 to 140 stamps having the same postal value. Stamps are sometimes bought in Seoul in quantities of 40,000 to 50,000 for export. Occasionally the entire stock is exhausted by a single order, and the stamps are delivered as they come from the printing press, being made to order, so to speak. This is doubtless an extreme example, but others are available in more civilized countries. From Greece, for instance, 133 letters can be sent to England for £1, although the same money will send only 96 in the reverse direction. The English pound buys in London 96 foreign service stamps, which cost in the United States $4.80. But in gold the pound is worth $4.87. The terms of the equation being unequal, the proposition is commercially impossible.

Mr. HEATON suggests that each country should sell the other's stamps. These would not be good in the mails of the selling country, just as they are not honored now. But they could be inclosed in letters, and being sent to the country of origin would bring letters to the country where they were sold—which is the point aimed at. It would also seem feasible to issue stamps surcharged or overprinted with the name of the country to which it might be desired to send them, and which should honor them by virtue of receipt of their value from the country issuing them, which, of course, recoups itself from the buyer. Neither idea is perfect, but either is an advance of a practical sort toward a postal Utopia. It is irritating to be told that a mere question of international accounts cannot be managed when it is so well worth while to take the trouble. With the rates of postage between England and her colonies and between the United States and its colonies it is apparent that the cost of carrying the mails is no tenable objection. If the United States can exchange mails with Canada, Mexico, and the Philippines at domestic rates it can well afford to stimulate correspondence with the north and south poles at more than double domestic rates, without fearing loss, or caring whether loss is involved, since it cannot be proportionate to advantages. We wish there were a Mr. Heaton in the United States. If perchance there be one within the Post Office Department itself, as some recent events might be taken to indicate, we would respectfully refer this subject to his consideration.

GENERAL NOTES.

The police of Washington have but just now begun the practice of photographing the unidentified dead and filing the portraits away with the official records of the case.

* * *

Mr. Barna Haskell and wife of Oshkosh, Wis., celebrated a few days ago the sixty-seventh anniversary of their wedding. They were married in Whitingham, Vt., Aug. 13, 1834. Mr. Haskell is ninety-three years old, his wife eighty-three.

* * *

Bequests amounting to $9,500, which the late John A. Wolfe of Pittsburg, Penn., made from his estate of $79,000, to various charitable and religious associations, have failed because his will was not signed thirty days before the date of his death.

* * *

It will be a long way 'round to carry the Liberty Bell from Philadelphia to Waco, Texas, on its journey to the exposition in Charleston, S. C., but Mayor Ashbridge of Waco has asked that it be taken there, saying that no State and no people would appreciate a visit of the Liberty Bell more than would his.

* * *

Missouri has gone over into Wisconsin for a State geologist, the man selected being Prof. E. B. Buckley, who was Assistant Superintendent of the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Society and instructor of commercial geography in the University of Wisconsin. Gov. Dockery is reported as saying that there was nobody in Missouri available for the position.

* * *

John B. French has been re-elected at the age of eighty years to the office of City Clerk of Galena, Ill., which he has held for forty years. His father was the City Clerk for four years before him, and died while in office. For twenty years the City Council chose him. Then a new city charter made the office an elective one, and the people have since elected him at every election, usually without opposition. He is a Democrat.

* * *

Superintendent of Police Sylvester of Washington asks $806,825 for the maintenance of the police force of the National capital city for the ensuing year. Major Sylvester says there has been within the past few years a great improvement in the force, yet there remains much to be done before the department will be improved to such extent as will make it what it should be at the capital of the United States—the model for all others.

* * *

Father J. J. Keane, a Catholic priest of Minneapolis, Minn., who has lately returned from Rome, thus speaks of the Pope: "One thing I noticed in particular. When anything interests him he straightens up and seems to throw his eyes out of his head toward whomever he is talking with. I would not describe it as a look, for the eyes, with all the animation of a whole body, actually stand out from the face like lenses, piercing, it seems, almost through one; yet, behind it all, there is in the depth of those wonderful orbs a kindly look."

* * *

The students at the University of California at Berkeley have revolted against the local expressmen who have raised the price for carrying trunks to 50 cents each, and have formed their own express company. They will charge union rates to outsiders, but for students will ask only what the returning ones can stand. At present the company has but one horse and wagon, but when the 2,000 students swarm back at the beginning of the Fall term, they will supplement this with wheelbarrows and hand-drawn vehicles of all kinds, propelled by students. Meanwhile the local expressmen are not happy.

THE QUESTION OF PURE MILK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may seem trite to offer another contribution on the much-discussed subject of a pure milk supply for New York City; yet to me the problem of providing clean milk to millions of people is of perennial and never fading interest. Repeatedly has it been affirmed that the burden of supplying uncontaminated milk rests upon the owner of the dairy. With a view to determining to what extent the average Delaware County farmer is doing his duty in this matter, I made it my object to examine the conditions in some of the dairies in this part of the State.

I shall describe my impressions and experiences when I visited, not long ago, the so-called "dairy" of a farmer who boasted of his fine cows and of the purity of their milk.

Upon entering what it would be dignified to call a barn, the sight was enough to sicken the heart of even the least enthusiastic friend of public health. The floor was carpeted with straw, and the manure of horses, cows, and fowl. The stalls wherein were being milked a score or more cows were certainly no cleaner than the rest of the barn. The atmosphere was most trying to the nostrils. None of the usual measures that are prescribed by authorities on dairying had been observed by the farmer or his assistants. The cows' udders had not been carefully cleansed, the hands of the milkers had not been washed, and their clothes, in lieu of the immaculate white uniform which my imagination had pictured as appropriate for dairymen, were dirty, and suggested the odors of the pig-pen.

Thinking that this was a good occasion for a little missionary work in the service of public health, I entered into a discourse with the farmer upon the subject. With open-mouthed wonder he listened to my description of germ-life, and was startled to learn that the air of his dairy contained probably millions of germs, many of which were at that moment settling down upon the milk in the pails, there to begin their prolific multiplication. I told him that to prevent this contamination it was necessary for him to have his dairy scrupulously clean. For this purpose his dairy must be exclusively used for milking purposes, and must not serve the needs of a stable or chicken coop. Having concluded my sermon the farmer continued his milking with these words:

"Well, I don't fer the life of me see there can be any 'peisen' in this milk. Those cows are the healthiest cows in this country, and they feed on the best grass on my farm. I have lived on this milk all my life, and there has been no disease in my family, and they have been drinking this milk all along."

The best solution of the problem to my mind is this: The State should appoint a Board of Dairy Inspectors, whose duty should be to make periodical inspections of all the dairies in the State, and issue licenses to their owners; they should issue licenses to only those dairies where cleanliness and good methods are to be found. Only when this has been done shall we be able to say that the responsibility for pure milk does not rest with the farmer.

ALEXANDER SPURGAM, M. D.
Dunraven, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1901.

VICTIMS OF THE TROLLEY CAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the death of F. A. Mollenhauer one more victim has been added to the age of rush and the cheapness of human life. How long is the slaughter to continue? Is all human ingenuity exhausted in its attempt to protect the sacredness of human life?

Why is it that motormen only find out they have run over some one when the victim's bones are crunching under the wheels and his body bumping the car up and down? Is their vision defective? Has a motorman no lungs as well as no eyes? Could he not shout "Hie! Hie!" The pedestrian is always expected to be on the alert and get out of the way, but the motorman must bide his time for heavy trucks.

Are there not rules for clanging the gong? If so, why are they not carried out? The public is largely to blame for its want of public spirit and interest, not only in the matter of car service, but everything else. What is everybody's business is nobody's business.

There are certain places which may be called public crossings. Cortlandt Street is essentially one, and every car approaching such places should be compelled to loudly sound the gong and slow up. But they don't; they shoot along at lightning speed more often than not in silence. But with a child's life for a dollar in Jersey City, what can you expect? How many will take the trouble to write upon this subject? Very few.

I would write life to-day in another form is as cheap as it was in the middle ages. Surely such conditions should not only call for reflection, but for action, in a Christian age and Nation, if only for appearance's sake. Could not the dear clerics do something to awaken the public conscience? So far the ingenious trolley and the wonderful cable have proved veritable juggernauts. Let each ask himself how he would feel if his father, or brother, or mother, or sister were ground up like the man carried back and forth to Coney Island or poor, unfortunate Mollenhauer. The American people are too selfish to be worthy of the name of a Christian people. Is it not time we reflected? Life and future responsibility are something more than dollars, which we must inevitably find in our accounting in the great future. Slowly move the wheels of Christian progress, and little is each willing to do for all irrespective of reward.

WILLIAM SAUL.
Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 14, 1901.

POSTPONEMENTS OF MR. SCANNELL'S TRIAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit one of New York's sorely afflicted citizens to express commendation for your very excellent editorial concerning the present "intolerable police situation."

Your characterization of the Commissioner is plain and truthful. His imbecility and obvious unfitness for the position are indisputable, but Mayor Van Wyck's abject subserviency to Tammany dictation has inflicted this and other evils upon the community. Another department is under the ban, and it would be as well to hold it up for public view, for, owing to the recent disclosures respecting the police it may possibly escape attention. I refer to the indictment found so promptly and courageously against so prominent an official as Fire Commissioner Scannell.

The proceedings in this case are of interest. When called upon to plead thirty days' time was asked for by defendant's counsel on the plea that sufficient time had not been afforded for examination of indictment. Recorder Goff gave an extension of ten days. At the expiration of that time the matter comes up in another form, and a request is made for a transfer to another court to be convened in September. Judge McAdam was accommodating enough to grant transfer, but the vigilance of our worthy District Attorney prevented so great a delay, and it was ordered that the case be considered before Judge Gildersleeve. It was brought up on the 12th inst., and notwithstanding the just opposition of the District Attorney, a still further delay (two weeks,) was obtained by defendant, who, feeling assured of more favoritism, was not present. Our citizens have reason to be justly indignant at the manner in which this important matter is being treated by our Judiciary. It is high time that a halt be called.

JUSTICE.
New York, Aug. 13, 1901.

THE MAYORALTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times.

What is needed as a Mayoralty candidate is not an old political hack, but a strong, honorable man, who has the welfare and interests of the city at heart, and who could mold and give it a clean government. How would the name of Alexander E. Orr do for Chief Magistrate of this great city? He has all the needed qualifications to fill the office with honor to himself and credit to the citizens.

He has been schooled as a business man in one of the great commercial houses of this city. He is ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce, and President of the Rapid Transit Commission. He is a Director in many of the leading banking and other financial institutions, and is thoroughly familiar with the needs of this city. He masters all he undertakes, is a ready and forcible speaker, able to clearly and fearlessly express his views, either on the stump or with the pen, and is still vigorous and capable of hard work.

A Tilden Democrat, with these qualifications, he would be his own master, and would give the city a clean, honest government, which it is sadly in need of at present. I therefore suggest his name to the United Citizens' Committee.

GEORGE S. SCOTT.
New York, Aug. 16, 1901.

TROLLEY LINE ALONG THE HUDSON

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The unabated zeal and public spirit of THE TIMES in demanding a reform of conditions in the Park Avenue tunnel emboldens me to suggest one other avenue of escape from a state of affairs which has, long ago, passed the limit of forbearance.

I am not so optimistic as to hope or believe that the tunnel nuisance is to be abated by any voluntary act of the New York Central Railroad Company. It is highly probable that the astute managers of that corporation will be able to evade or defy both the presentment made by the last Grand Jury and any indictment which the District Attorney has said might be found against them in the future.

The only weapon with which to fight this leviathan is competition, and this alone will be effectual in arousing the high officials at Forty-escond Street to a sense of their obligations to the traveling public. Let the residents and property owners along the Hudson River encourage the establishment of an electric railway from the New York City line to Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, and Tarrytown, to compete for traffic with the steam railroads, and the latter would be seen to hasten with all possible speed to cater to that public whose demands they now can afford to ignore or despise.

It is almost inexplicable that this territory has not been invaded by the enterprising trolley people. No doubt the New York Central has done what it could to obstruct a move of this kind, and it is more than probable that they inspired a bill passed by the Legislature forbidding an electric railway on any part of Broadway in Westchester County. It is also quite likely that wealthy land owners through this district have assisted as much as they could in excluding the electric cars from highways where they could be profitably operated.

To the exclusive sense of many people in this part of our country the trolley is still an object of aversion and alarm. Many of our smartest folk will go to Newport and other fine towns and enjoy a trolley ride, but such a thing at home along the banks of the incomparable Hudson becomes a desecration. Very likely, though, this portion of our community are not patrons of the tunnel in Summer, and, therefore, would have very little fault to find with the New York Central monopoly.

It is impossible to say how long the people along the Hudson will hypnotize themselves into the belief that electric railways are inimical to the well being of this community. At all events they may rest assured that they will continue to roast and stifle in the Park Avenue tunnel until they can find some other means of transportation to New York City than over "America's greatest railroad." The time is ripe for an electric road through this country that will connect with the Rapid Transit Subway at King's Bridge.

"PROPERTY OWNER."
Irvington, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1901.

CANADIAN PROVINCIALISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day you bestow some deserved criticism upon The Toronto Mail and Empire's foolish claim that Americans do not like Rudyard Kipling's recent writings because he brought a lawsuit against an American publisher and has also been an ardent advocate of the Boer war. The Mail and Empire seems to be wholly ignorant that the condemnation of Mr. Kipling's work has been quite as severe in England as in this country.

But I wish to call to your attention the fact that few Americans are aware of the extraordinary things continually published in the Canadian press about this country and its people. Last week a writer, signing the initials "M. J. G., contributed to The Montreal Gazette a four-column review of Worthington Ford's "Life of Washington," in which the wonderful "M. J. G." overturned the conception of Washington universally accepted in this country and Great Britain. After working various other assaults upon his character, he asserts that Washington executed André in order to bind his Generals and himself together by the common tie of murder so that no other would dare to desert as Arnold did. "M. J. G." asserts that the rebellion then seemed to be at its last gasp, and Washington took this desperate means of compromising his Generals in order that the British Government would not receive and forgive any more of them as it did Arnold. "M. J. G." defends Arnold's action as right on the ground that, after a period of darkness and error, he was but returning to the King what was the King's own.

I read in another Canadian paper an urgent request that the Canadians save every relic of the coming visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Canada. The writer, after speaking of other articles, named the bridles and gear to be worn by the horses drawing the carriage of the royal pair. These, he said, could be cut in pieces and distributed among many persons, and the children and grandchildren of the recipients, long years afterward, could proudly show these memorable souvenirs of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York. All this was published gravely.

You have no idea of the narrowness and provincialism of life in Canada and the prevalence of prejudice and flunkeyism. This is why Canadian young men are so eager to leave their native land, and it is why so large and magnificent a country as Canada shows a scant five millions of population by its new census, an increase of less than a million in twenty years.

C. L. ANDRUS.
New York City, Aug. 16, 1901.

SUNFLOWERS AND MOSQUITOS.

The recent thinking that there is intimate relation of malarial diseases to the existence of certain varieties of mosquitoes and the statement by a newspaper correspondent that mosquitoes avoid the neighborhood of the plant named Ricinus corumunis, and from whose seeds the "castor oil" is derived, lead to my saying that another plant—the sunflower—has long been reputed as being a protector from both malaria and mosquitoes, and that its anti-malarial virtues may be because of its avoidance by mosquitoes.

When some of my forbears were pioneers in the settlement of what is now within Madison County, N. Y., they planted (as I was told) sunflowers upon the embankments of earth which were about their log houses, because of the current belief in their efficacy as preventive of "fever and ague." Shortly after the civil war of 1861-5, an officer of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, (a Colonel, as I remember,) told me that, while he had been encamped upon the lowland south of the City of Washington, he had surrounded his tent with concentric rows of sunflowers, and that, although there were many cases of "chills and fever" among others of the same encampment, neither he nor any of those who were "tented" with him had "chills and fever," or so much discomfort from mosquitoes as others, who had no such plantation of sunflowers.

He and my ancestors were mostly impressed by the reputed usefulness of sunflowers as preventives of malaria, and their infliction by mosquitoes was of such constant endurance, and this lack of appreciation and knowledge of conditions so primitive, as to suggest no connection between flies, flowers, and fevers.

With these I will also mention frogs, because of their serviceability through their eating of the "wigglers" that might otherwise hatch out as winged and aerial mosquitoes. Now that I recognize the relation of one to the other and remember the myriads of "wigglers" seen in boyhood, when I looked into the hogshead that stored some of the rainwater, shed from the roof of the "back wing," and I remember how mosquitoes did then bite, and that I didn't have "chills and fever," I am sensible of having "escaped a great mercy."

F. A. CASTLEN.
New York, Aug. 16, 1901.

MEMORIALS IN TRINITY CHURCH, NEWPORT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of late years, one after the other, four stained-glass windows have been put into Trinity Church, Newport, as memorials, in the place of the original small-paned windows of clear glass. Many complaints and objections have been made by those interested in preserving this historical building intact. At last the corporators are to be given an opportunity to decide by ballot as to whether more stained glass shall be put in or not.

Will you kindly insert a plea for the original windows that are left to remain unchanged? The church was built in 1698-1702, at a time when our Protestant forefathers in the Church were getting rid of stained-glass windows and rich ecclesiastical decorations of all kinds. It is a memorial of those colonists who preferred hardship and independence to the good things of life if a condition of submission to tyranny; an age of austere simplicity and self-denial, which is expressed in every line of the plain, square wooden building, the straight-backed pews, the white paint, and the clear-glass windows, which were to let in sunlight and fresh air with no stint.

The church is a perfect specimen of the architecture of those years, and, with its fine spire, is a conspicuous ornament to the town. Is it not a shame to mar its harmony with heavy, dark-colored windows suitable to a stone church of the Gothic style? Is it not a shame that one of the very few old buildings of our country should be changed and redecorated and modernized out of all recognition?

NEWPORT SUBSCRIBER.
Newport, R. I., Aug. 15, 1901.

Woman's Position in Europe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to supplement my recent communication anent the position of women in Continental Europe by quoting an item from the Vienna Extrablatt:

"Among the prisoners brought before the bar at the Josephstadt District Court was a Miss Amalia L., a professional musician and member of a ladies' orchestra, who was charged with 'forbidden return.' She had been banished from Vienna for a term of ten years, but had returned, had found a position, and had herself recorded among the arrivals as Miss Anna Weber. Professional jealousy induced one of her colleagues to inform a patrolman on the street that Miss L., who was just then returning from a performance, had been banished, and her immediate arrest followed.

"Judge—You know that you are not allowed to return to Vienna?

"Prisoner (weeping)—I was compelled, your Honor. My calling is that of musician, and in the provinces there are no lady orchestras.

"Judge—Then you ought to have looked for another means of support.

Prisoner—Oh, your Honor, I have tried to. Hunger forced me to seek employment as a menial, but I lacked the necessary servants' pass book and testimonials, and failed. I could find no work, and it came to such a pass with me that I was on the point of giving myself up to a life of shame, in the City of Brünn. Twice I attempted suicide, and was rescued. Then I walked on foot from Brünn to Vienna, and found my present position, when I was betrayed by another young lady of our orchestra.

"The Judge sentenced the prisoner to ten days' of stringent arrest, and cautioned her not to return to Vienna before the expiration of ten years."

O. DRESCHER.
Hohleborn, Germany, Aug. 2, 1901.

Silk Factories and Strikes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"M. T. R." writes in to-day's TIMES, suggesting the removal of silk mills from Paterson to smaller towns, to avoid strikes. A great many plants have already removed from Paterson, but the labor unions organized these outside mills, and have declared strikes just the same as in the City of Paterson.

I would remind "M. T. R." that when a silk plant removes from the Lyons of America it detaches itself immediately from dyers, throwsters, finishers, reelers, and an almost unlimited supply of experienced weavers, warpers, beamers, pickers, twisters, winders, quillers, designers, card-cutters, loom-fixers, and hard and soft silk workers on all clases of work.

Successful plants are now in full operation outside of Paterson, but it takes years to educate the help up to a satisfactory standard.

F. P. T.
New York, Aug. 15, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Firmly United.

"Is she well married?"

"I should say so. She's been trying for years to get a divorce, and can't.—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

Plenty of It.

"He seems rather proud of his ignorance."

"Yes; well, he's got a good big lot of it."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Secret.

Ella—Bella told me that you told her that secret I told you not to tell her.

Stella—She's a mean thing—I told her not to tell you I told her.

Ella—Well! I told her I wouldn't tell you she told me—so don't tell her I did.—Brooklyn Life.

Plain People.

"The payple OI lived wid before," said the new cook, "wor very plain, ma'am."

"Well, are we not plain here?" asked the lady.

"Troth, ye are so, ma'am, but in a different way. The others wor plain in their way o' livin', not in their looks, ma'am."—Philadelphia Press.

WHEN LOVE PASSED BY.

Solomon Solis-Cohen in St. Louis Mirror.

I was busy with my plowing
When Love passed by.
"Come," she cried, "forsake thy drudging;
Life's delights are few and grudging;
What hath man of all his striving,
All his planning and contriving,
Here beneath the sky?
When the grave opes to receive him
Wealth and wit and honors leave him—
Love endures for aye!"
But I answered: "I am plowing.
When with straight and even furrow
All the field is covered thorough,
I will follow."
Love passed by.

I was busy with my sowing,
When Love passed by.
"Come," she cried, "give o'er thy toiling;
For thy moil thou hast but moiling—
Follow me, where meadows fertile
Bloom unsown with rose and myrtle,
Laughing to the sky;
Laugh for joy the thousand flowers,
Birds and brooks—the laughing hours
All unnoted fly."
But I answered: "I am sowing.
When my acres all are planted,
Gladly to thy realm enchanted
I will follow."
Love passed by.

I was busy with my reaping
When Love passed by.
"Come," she cried, "thou planted'st grieving,
Ripened sorrows art thou sheaving;
If the heart lie fallow, vain is
Garnered store. Thy wealth of grain is
Less than Love's least sigh.
Haste thee—for the hours fast dwindle
Ere the pyre of Hope shall kindle
In life's western sky."
But I answered: "I am reaping.
When

Letters from Readers on Various Timely Topics

HOW TO PREVENT STRIKES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am one of those who believe the labor problem can never be solved by strikes, and therefore take somewhat the same ground as does THE TIMES in its leader of Aug. 16. The fact that the Social Labor Party condemns strikes shows how many of the wage earners view the matter.

Mr. Douglas of Brockton, the shoemaking magnate, and all his employes hold that strikes are unnecessary, and when in the Senate he was able to get a bill passed calling for a State Board of Arbitration. In his factories women receive equal pay with men for equal work, and if an employe invents an improved machine he is paid for it. Dust blowers keep the atmosphere of the factory pure, and the services of a doctor, who calls every day at noon, are free to all. This sort of prosperity sharing is the best preventive of strikes and discontent.

Mr. C. D. Borden, mill owner, of Fall River, also strongly condemns strikes, also all schemes for reducing wages, for the purpose of precipitating a strike, just to help the mill owners to reduce their output. This worthy capitalist has often been the peacemaker when an industrial war seemed inevitable, and when, in 1898, even labor leaders advised a 5 per cent. decrease in wages he posted in his mills a notice of 10 per cent. increase, thus obliging all the other manufacturers to follow his example. Thus came peace and prosperity instead of strikes and poverty.

M. Arthur Fontaine, director of the Statistical Department of the Ministry of Commerce in France, in his last report says there were in 1900 902 strikes, as against 740 for the year 1899, which was a record year, and he emphasizes strongly the fact that by going on strike the workmen, on the whole, lose more than they gain. In 1899 24 per cent. of the strikes were successful, and in 1900 this proportion fell to 22.73 per cent., while in 37 per cent. of the strikes the strikers' demands ended in an out-and-out failure, while if any compromises were reached it was after a long struggle, at the end of which the wage earners were much poorer than when they began the strike. Here we note the tragic element for the wage earner. Capital won't starve. Labor may. And now our giant combines have taken another step in the great conflict, and will proceed to remove many plants from trades union controlled districts, and in so doing wipe out so many successful and once happy villages. Alas, what ruin this all means to thousands of humble homes!

"Such heroic measures" (says THE TIMES of Aug. 16) "for protection and reprisal would have been impossible under any but exceptional conditions, prior to the era of industrial consolidation. And it is a question whether now such operations do not savor too much of monarchism in industry and do make our people feel they have maximized the corporation to the detriment of their own and the country's best interests.

Seeing the giant strides of these billion-dollar combines, one is led to think the present economic system is transitional and must lead either to public ownership or to complete economic oligarchy. James B. Dill, the famous legal authority on trusts, thus speaks of their future:

"The same movement which leads to the concentration under one control of the factories of eighteen different States will in due time lead us to a centralization of power to create, maintain, and regulate such companies in the hands of a power higher than is paramount in any single one of the eighteen States in which the corporation may choose to do business."

National, not State, control and regulation. Yes, that naturally must be the outcome if we would safeguard this giant Capital from his own greed and rapacity. We must humanize and naturalize him—in fact, make monopoly the creature not of greed, but of the people.

JOSIAH C. S. PUMPELLY.

New York, Aug. 16, 1901.

SYMPATHY FOR STRIKERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being a laborer for many a year, I never joined a strike and was the only "scab" at one time in Twenty-seventh Street, near Seventh Avenue, years ago, when I thought that my fellow-workmen were wrong, nor did I ever join any union or lodge with the single exception of the church.

I never could sign an agreement not to join a union of workingmen, however, because I maintain liberty of soul, and I am astonished that our steel strikers have laid so little stress on the fact that the trust exacting such a pledge committed a willful transgression upon our rights as men. Could they not just as reasonably make us sign a pact not to join the Odd Fellows, the Masons, or a church? I am certain that the laws of liberty throughout the land would, and should, protect the toiler against such a rule over his manhood by the trust, and if I understand the reason for the steel workers' strike at all, it centres in this citadel of human liberty, that capital must give up this hold on the souls of men.

I have no right to sell my liberty of choice; I have no right to promise not to join a union, a society, or a church, and workingmen would be unworthy of their name if they silently see their brethren sell their very souls. No wonder that trusts don't care to arbitrate! Possibly it was exaggerated to affirm that the trust was ready to crush that strike if it were to cost $200,000,000. As a mere fraction of their recent dividends, they could afford to pay several thousand dollars to every refractory workingman, over and over again, if that matter might thus be settled now, once and forever. But not every man has such a price, and all our Mammon of unrighteousness never will buy all the liberty of the land, will not buy up all the souls of men.

DR. FAUST.

Astoria, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1901.

APPEAL TO WORKINGMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that it is high time for the workingmen of Greater New York to seriously consider the matters involved in the coming municipal election next November. The writer of this has lived some thirty-five years in New York and Brooklyn. Tammany Hall is an enemy of everything decent and respectable. In every election district are policy shops galore, doing a flourishing and profitable business. These dens of infamy are patronized by men, women, and even children. One well-known policy backer, whose residence is in a fashionable section of Brooklyn, has fifty policy shops, principally on the east side of New York City. Frankfort Street, between William and Park Row, is blocked every day in the week by crap players, so that pedestrians have to take to the street; also, the City Hall Park.

These same conditions obtain all over our city. Hoodlums are allowed to roam our streets, throwing stones at pedestrians and with no attempt to stop them. It is utterly impossible to exaggerate the license which is allowed all forms of vice. Complaints made to the various station houses are unheeded.

The workingmen of Greater New York are honest and hardworking. A majority of them have families, whom they desire to see become good men and women. Every man and woman of average intelligence knows that Tammany Hall is rotten and vicious. Many—the most—of its leaders are men without a character. New York city is to-day at the mercy of a band of unscrupulous bandits, whose chief is spending his ill-gotten gains in England. If any one is anxious to know the class of people feeding at the public crib, let him visit the many public departments and carefully scrutinize the features of the army of public beneficiaries—faces bloated and utterly devoid of intelligence. There was a time in the history of New York when intelligent persons could be seen in the city departments.

In voting to continue Tammany Hall in power the workingman is voting to license vice, to foster corruption, to keep in power the Murphys, Deverys, the Carrolls, the Van Wycks, and a host of other equally disreputable men. To the workingman one word more: Do you want your children deprived of a full day's school attendance? Do you want policy shops in the blocks where you live?

A. M. E.

Brooklyn, Aug. 13, 1901.

SURFACE TRANSIT IN NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that Mr. L. J. Callanan is wrong in nearly every one of his contentions. Rightly viewed, the present plan of running the Sixth and Eighth Avenue cars on streets parallel with Broadway is in every way an improvement over the old method. Broadway is more than crowded as it is, and as Mr. Callanan does not object to walking "three or four blocks," why not walk to the Sixth and Eighth Avenue cars? Instead of the traffic from the west side being diverted to Broadway by the existing arrangement, relief is afforded to Broadway by the electric cars on West Broadway, Hudson, and other streets, not forgetting to take into account the through cars that touch Broadway at Canal Street.

Regarding length of cars, it will be a benefit to all concerned when every car run in the streets of New York is at least thirty-eight feet in length, which is the length of the longest cars now run by the Metropolitan Company. Even this is less than the length of many of the cars in New Jersey, Massachusetts, and other States. The interests of pedestrians, teamsters, and wheelmen are all conserved by long cars. If in one case fifty persons are carried on a car at a time and in another case only twenty-five persons are so carried, it is self-evident that, equal numbers being carried in a day by the two lines, pedestrians and teamsters have to look out for only half as many cars on the line that has fifty-passenger cars as they have to on the line that carries only twenty-five persons to the car. With the shorter cars also the number of stops to take on and let off passengers is greatly increased, thus still more congesting the streets and interrupting other traffic, besides reducing the average speed of travel, which is now altogether too slow. What is needed on all cars is a safety power brake. With this addition to equipment, it would be of great advantage to have fifty-foot cars, for the cogent reasons already stated.

Mr. Callanan appears to look back longingly to the old horse cars on the avenues. Well, New York has the shame of having more horse car mileage than any other Northern city—perhaps it would be more accurate to say than all other Northern cities. Horse cars are a relic of barbarism. When one takes into account the sufferings of the poor horses and the sufferings of poor humanity because of the filthy dust created by the horses, one wonders why New Yorkers have endured the nuisance for so long. It was done away with almost ages ago—ages ago measured by the speed of our mechanical advancement—in the small cities and towns of the country, and now is a thing of the past even in Boston and Philadelphia.

Mr. Callanan is grieved because he cannot get an electric car to stop unless he is on the side of the street where the car is, while the driver of the horse car in the fine old days would stop when Mr. Callanan was on the opposite side of the street. I am reminded that a good many years ago I found a steam railroad running from Rogers to Bentonville, in the wilds of Benton County, Ark., which was very accommodating to its rural passengers. The engineer would stop at a cross roads or in the middle of a farm to take on a passenger with a basket of eggs or a roll of butter. That was all right, perhaps, although somewhat annoying to a passenger who was in a hurry, but the rule hardly would be applicable to the Northwestern or the New Haven Road. The Arkansas stub bore about the same relation to these lines that the antiquated horse car does to the electric car.

CLOSE OBSERVER.

New York, Aug. 12, 1901.

THE SERVANT GIRL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have waited, hoping that some one with fuller information and a freer pen would take up the question so modestly introduced by E. T. Stedman, from the quaint seclusion of Middletown, Conn., in Monday's paper. His advice on "How to keep a servant" must have touched to the very depths the understanding of those unfortunates who are called upon to wrestle with this problem in a metropolitan community. And yet, not a soul has hearkened back a response.

I suppose it is because "everybody is out of town," as your grocer and butcher will tell you; pardon me, I mean as your "tradesmen" will say. As the army of the discontented increases the leaders naturally grow bolder in their demands, and a reform may then be said to be well on the way. That's how it is—I mean how it will be—in a great democratic republic—when we have it. So the advent of Mr. Stedman to the ranks of the despairing brings us a step nearer our rights, and if we do not get our rights, he can at least feel he has done a man's part in behalf of his suffering fellows.

Mr. Stedman evidently already has his rights, he discusses the subject with so much calmness, and it can therefore have for him no more than an academic interest. He says that "servants' rights" interest him—much in that tone of wise solemnity assumed by Oscar Wilde, whose announcement, upon arriving for the first time in America, that the Atlantic Ocean "disappointed" him, caused such a goodly number of us to smile. "Mistress and maid," he says, "should consider each other as human beings." This certainly is a deep thought and worthy of the great Sheldon himself, whose method in this line is as sweeping and unconventional as ever Coxey's was in his.

What kind of beings, I wonder, have "mistress and maid" been in the habit hitherto of regarding each other? "Their motto should be, 'Bear and forbear,'" according to Mr. Stedman. Now, according to me, nobody but the veriest churl will find fault with this. It is a brilliant and well-balanced proposition which, for example, a sleeping car porter, a janitor, or an elevator man could very well indeed afford to take to heart. Conductors on electric cars as well. "Bear and forbear." Indeed, yes, Mr. Editor; they ought to be appealed to to do both—every one of them—and thus leave the poor, common, work-a-day man free to that extent to pursue his humble career unhindered and as best he may. Living, in the absence of these troubles, is so hard anyhow—not to speak at all of the superimposed weight of the servant girl and her "claims"!

"We cannot do without a kitchen stove, still it is not to be placed with the piano in the parlor," Mr. Stedman exclaims. But the Rev. Mr. Sheldon maintains that the dining room is the place for it. Here we have what Lord Bacon would call an "incongruous confluence of commodities"—yes, and of testimony also, let me add. In the face of this, how can ordinary people be supposed to decide? A stove in the dining room would be as much behind the horizon as Sampson was at the battle of Santiago. But with Susan behind the stove in the dining room, we come at once upon an equitable adjustment of things. The author of "In His Steps" was willing that Susan should be there; but according to the dispatches from Kansas a few weeks back, Mrs. Sheldon was opposed to the idea, and now comes Mr. Stedman lining up on the same side, as you might say—for only querulous people can see a difference between sliding from and parlor, where it is a question of the location of Susan and the kitchen stove.

The mistress should remember, according to your correspondent, that "familiarity breeds contempt." It is good of you to open your columns to these things. This recommendation becomes more and more important the closer it is examined. We want leaders who can talk just like that. It is a profound idea. Had I not seen it in THE TIMES I should scarcely have conceived it possible that one man alone could have thought it out. It must have been "got up in convention," as the late J. W. Keely would say.

"If the mistress knows how the work should be done, the servant will respect that knowledge," your correspondent avers. This is kind on the part of the servant. But will she? See how near to a solution this brings the question—in Connecticut. The idea in New York has been that if the mistress is endowed with this information she should keep it to herself—mind her own business, in fact. They are obdurate, however, mistresses are, and cannot be prevailed upon to keep quiet, and as the poor servants know their rights—cooks especially—who can blame them if at times, in the midst of dinner, let us say, they demand their wages, and there and then walk out into the cold and cheerless world, ready once more to wrestle with the strenuous life? Who, I repeat, can blame them?

"Be pitiful; be courteous," says Mr. Stedman, and then, like a gallant warrior, lays down his pen. Mistresses always are pitiful in a trying crisis such as that—pitiful of their own sad selves. And as for "courtesy," enough said. If courtesy be not shown at that supreme moment, aye, in chunks so gigantic that you would almost mistake it for humility, there is crockery and china and glassware in plenty, and well does Susan know that a confluence of commodities such as these, when forced into violent collision, will cause a tuneful jangling that will drown the barrel organ of the Italian, and make the roar of the trolley and the "L" seem a heavenly harmony.

I have a notion. It is "un-American," I admit, and the answer to anything "un-American" by those who boast that this is the "greatest country on the surface of the globe" usually is, "Why don't you go to Europe and stay there"? Still, people will persist in having opinions, and will even brave adverse criticism in expressing them. My notion is that the average servant, or maid, or domestic, or help, or whatever is thought to be the most democratic and least "un-American" way of describing them, is a favored child of fortune in this good city. She has a good home, good food, good wages—extraordinarily good wages—and little responsibility. Mistresses are here to be exploited by her, and she exploits them. She knows her power and she uses it. She wields the lash. Mistresses may make an outcry, it is true, but woe be to the one who is caught in the act! You cannot attach the average servant to your household as in Europe. Oh, that horrid Europe! The more kindness you show her the more she wants.

The more wages you give her, the more she wants. She may not have read "Oliver Twist," but she has Oliver's "give me more" off by heart, nevertheless. Servants make their own terms. They make their own hours. They make their own rules. "Servants" indeed. "Servant" presupposes servitude. Where, then, is the servitude? I see now they have their own club and their own bridge whist in Newport, and they are even mistaken at times for their own "masters" and "mistresses." Goodness knows, they have advocates in plenty in the press, these poor, persecuted, down-trodden people; in fact, they may be said to have the press itself. I haven't heard it stated that they have as yet a lobby at Albany. But Rome wasn't built in a day! When one thinks of the average household girl, strong, plumpy, and buoyant, with no rent to pay, and no tenement restaurant to patronize, and then of the poor, patient, overworked girl behind the counter, on $5, $6, or $7 a week, and everything to pay out of it; and when one thinks further that for every word spoken for her in the newspapers there are a thousand spoken for the other girl, it must appear unfair, to say the least.

Doubtless all this will amaze and stupefy our friend from Middletown, who must see that his quaint receipts for a general settlement, while good in the abstract, touch merely the fringe of a question more complex and curious than Tammany Hall. On the other hand, there are many readers of THE TIMES who will think I have said nothing that they themselves would not say if they took the trouble to say anything. We cannot all live in Connecticut.

New York, Aug. 9, 1901. J. M. WALL.

THE BLUE ANCHOR SOCIETY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attention of one of the officers of the "Blue Anchor Society" has been called to several articles recently published relative to the disposal of the steamship collections for philanthropic purposes, and the proportion allotted to our "Blue Anchor Society," whose object is the furnishing of clothing, food, and other necessaries to the shipwrecked, through supplies constantly sent on requisition from the Government agent in Washington, D. C., to the 269 life saving stations on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and the lakes. It would be most unjust to allow this opportunity to pass without making a distinction between the companies which have, and those which have in a limited degree, or not at all, aided a society whose benefits are extended to all travelers of all nations—a society which, with Government sanction and co-operation, has been the sole resource of the rescued by the brave life savers of our United States Life Service for twenty-one years past.

In the present communication the writer desires to specially mention two of the companies which have been the main dependence of our society—the International Navigation Company and the Hamburg-American Lines. It is our intention, in the near future, to submit this question of the disposition of funds collected on board ship for charitable purposes to the representatives of the different lines, and to publish the result in the interests of the "Blue Anchor Society," it being a known fact that many of our friends have been surprised to learn that, of the money contributed by them to entertainments on board ship, under the impression that our society is shared in the distribution, we have not received and do not receive a cent from some of the largest passenger-carrying steamers. Americans form so large a proportion of the traveling community, and give so generously, that it is well they should be informed officially on this subject, and our society gladly takes advantage of the recent indorsement of our claims, through the valued letters of Mr. Albert Crane, to urge our fellow-countrymen specially, and also our foreign visitors, to interest themselves in our effort to secure the co-operation of those who have hitherto disregarded our object. As soon as the replies from the companies we shall publish their tenor, or, if too long delayed, the success of our application will be published from time to time.

It is important to state that, with the exception of rent for office rooms (which are utilized also for storage and packing our cases for shipment) and expenditures for stationery, postage, and incidental expenses, every dollar given is aplied to the object for which the association was created, there being no salaried official or employe.

Mrs. MARY GRAHAM YOUNG,
Treasurer.

Stapleton, S. I., Aug. 14, 1901.

MINISTERS' VACATIONS.

SUMMER CHURCH ATTENDANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After considerable debating in my mind I venture to write you because I see THE NEW YORK TIMES publishes letters from all classes of society. THE TIMES is very fair and impartial, as a rule, in its editorials. Our religious weeklies do not seem to be as broad and liberal with the people. Often it is some minister who has missed his "calling" who has finally squatted in an editor's chair, narrow, contracted, and very pliant to the religious professional. The layman and the public at large are lost sight of, and are not very welcome guests in his sanctum. Therefore I think your paper is really more truly religious than many of these so-called religious weeklies.

I have read with considerable interest five letters in THE TIMES referring to church attendance in the Summer in New York City. I desire to say a word from the standpoint of a layman, and one who is deeply interested in the churches here, as to what in my humble opinion is the primary cause of empty churches and closed ones in the hot weather. We must all admit that our Protestant churches, in brief, are governed by the elders, deacons, and Trustees. It is they who have the say as to the pastor, the music, the sexton, and, in fact, the running of the whole organization.

If these officials were a body of men who were truly regenerated, the spirit and methods of Wall Street would have nothing to do as regards securing money to run the churches, and having music especially attractive to draw and fascinate those who have money. Different standards would also govern the selection of the man in the desk, and the points regarding his appearance and gestures, and the nice things said, and about not being too severe to arouse consciences, so that the truth might disturb their peace of mind and make them ill at ease. Would that we had a revival of true religion among the officers of all our churches. If the Holy Spirit came with such power upon these men as to impress their hearts, then I feel assured we should see a Pentecostal time among the ministers of our churches, and living waters would flow from lips heretofore sealed, now broken by the power of the Holy Ghost.

We would soon see a quickening along the whole line of church work and perceive very distinctly a body of regenerated believers in the Lord Jesus Christ. As a grand result of it all there would be no closed churches in Summer, as these kind of people are Winter and Summer Christians.

I fear that the chief reason for so many of our churches being closed in the Summer is the result of years of the quiet sowing of this secular seed, things diametrically opposed to the spiritual life. These things have filtered in subtly among all the church services, until the spirit of this worldly life is the dominant principle, eating up the very vitals of the church, until, I am very sorry to admit it, the man or woman who is in earnest and who wants to grow into a more perfect character in the Christian life is set down as a crank and a fanatic, not by outsiders, but by what we call to-day church people.

I know of a case not a thousand miles from where I am, where the officials came to the pastor and told him he must not preach so much on the Holy Spirit. The poor man trembled and gave way, and, like Samson, lost his power and resigned. I have seen as many as 600 persons in that church on a regular prayer meeting night. Never since the above incident I refer to, though.

Many of the readers of THE TIMES as well as myself heard the late Dr. A. J. Gordon of Boston relate the crucial experience he underwent in changing the music in his church—how the officers rebelled, afraid they would lose the wealthy families if they made a change to congregational singing. How well I remember the sainted Gordon tell us of the fine musicians they had in their church—of course, high-priced ones, and good singers—who, when he came to preaching the sermon would leave the gallery and go into a saloon near by to get their beer and be back again before the sermon was over. After one Sunday he started to see one of the Deacons of his church and told him all about it, and the conclusion he had come to, "that the devil's children could not sing praises to God." The poor Deacon said all the wealthy families would leave if the singing was changed. However, the singing was changed, and, though many of the wealthy left them, when missionary Sunday came around, that "poor" congregation raised $30,000 in money, and the fragrance of Christ is felt in the foreign fields as never before. Be obedient to the voice of the spirit.

I. D. T.

New York, Aug. 16, 1901.

AS TO CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am very pleased to answer the query of your correspondent, Mr. C. M. Lindsay, in this morning's issue as to seeing Catholic churches closed. I can bear willing testimony that I never saw one closed on Sunday, either in the United States, or, having been at sea the most of my life, in any Continental country. I have also noticed that the doors are open every weekday for private devotion and meditation, and must confess it has been a source of pain to me on going into a Protestant church with empty pews to see the adjacent Catholic one crowded. Being shipmate for a number of years with Catholic crews, I have seen their efforts to go to mass under difficulties which have deterred others from going to church.

In reply to his other question, I would say that the Episcopalians do not close altogether; but I think most of them only have a morning service and that greatly abbreviated. In One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Convent Avenue we have Baptist and Reformed Churches pooled. Between Lexington and Madison Avenues on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street four are pooled. Bloomingdale and Seventy-third Street are pooled. Last year Ninety-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue was pooled with three others; I think it is closed this year, the pastor being in Europe, sick. I could give you a score of others.

It is a well-known fact that out of the millions of souls in New York it is only the wealthy and those comfortably placed who go away for the Summer. The rest of us have to "grin and bear it." Does it not force itself upon us that the paying members being absent, there is no desire to carry out the Master's example and preach the Gospel to the poor? Surely the season which tries us all so severely in our health is the time we must need the consolations of the Church; but, as poor Tom Hood sang on another subject,

Oh! it was pitiful,
So near a whole city full,
Home she had none.

How many church homes are closed during the Summer time? Let their pastors say when they give an account of their stewardship.

HENRY BUNTING.

New York, Aug. 13, 1901.

A DEFENSE OF MINISTERS' VACATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of the clergymen of this city have been criticised because they take a vacation. Let us be fair. If they take two months during the Summer, it is but a few days more than fifty-two, which but makes up to them for the Sundays of the year, which are never days of rest to them, as they are to most men. The minister's is practically the only profession called upon to perform its most exacting duties on the Sabbath.

Nor is a minister's only work that of writing and delivering sermons. He is constantly on the go from morning till night, investigating and relieving cases of need which have come under his notice or have been brought to his attention, be they in or out of his own church. He never turns a deaf ear to the tales of distress which are daily and hourly poured into his ears; he must breathe hope to the dying, administer comfort and consolation to the bereaved, visit the sick, act as adviser to the young, companion for the middle-aged, and staff for the aged.

These and many more things which are not dreamed of by the laity a good minister does. That the work is congenial to them does not make it the less fatiguing, nor their need of rest for body and mind less urgent. We will not, I know, when we have looked upon their labor in this truer light, begrudge them the time they reluctantly take for recuperation of their energy, which is spent so largely in the service of humanity. It is with gratitude to God for the service of His ministers that this defense of them is written.

EVA COOMBS.

New York City, Aug. 13, 1901.

A Question for Ministers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think that the "New York Physician" makes timely protest when he speaks on the subject of "non-attendance in our churches." Ezekiel says: "And they were scattered because there is no Shepherd." The thirty-fourth chapter explains the matter fully. When sentinels abandon their outposts the enemy will invade. Why are the clergy of to-day so feeble as to necessitate the annual European tours? Brokers, physicians, reporters, merchants, all brain toilers, are so chained to their business oars as to make such absence an impossibility. One can sympathize with the old-time clergyman with his "firstly to fourteenthly" and the somersaults of the hour glass, but, like Casabianca, he stood to his post in his pulpit, filling barrels with sermons in lieu of climbing the Rigi.

OLD TIMER.

New York, Aug. 12, 1901.

CHRIST AND THE CHURCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although being aware that "no good thing can come out of"—Newark, the writer was simply disgusted with the criticism and perversion of Dr. Morgan's sermon, which was made by a Newarker in a letter to THE TIMES of Aug. 14. In the first place, I do not suppose that Dr. Morgan thought for an instant that there was one in his large audience who would not understand his point, which was very clear, but it is evident there was just one.

As I also heard the same sermon, I desire to state as my opinion and impression that Dr. Morgan had in mind no idea of casting a slur upon or depreciating the value of the Church. He said—after most impressively setting forth the beauty of Christ's invitation to come upon Him—that he was glad Christ did not say come into the Church, but come unto Me, not intending to make of small account the Church, not even hinting that it is of no importance, but rather bringing out the idea that Christ is before the Church—that by coming into the Church we do not find rest and peace only as we first come to Christ.

I most emphatically contradict the critic from Newark when he says that "the whole inference was that the Church was in the way, &c." The weakness of the criticism is apparent in the admission by the writer of it when he says "the speaker may not have meant quite as much as this." Of course he did not, nor any of it.

A DEFENDER OF THE FAITH.

New York, Aug. 16, 1901.

THE OELRICHS' "CIRCUS"

Printed Programme One of the Striking Features at Newport Fete.

The "Wild" Animals—Pigs—Either Died or Disappeared En Route to the Menagerie.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—The garden party given by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs this afternoon was one of the most elaborate affairs of the season. It was primarily a children's party, and the "circus" part was an afterthought, at the suggestion of Harry Symes Lehr. A number of children were invited, and two or three others of more mature years were later summoned to see the fun, and so much had been said about the affair that expectations ran high.

Those who expected sensational features were disappointed. It was not an amateur circus in any sense. There were no amateur performers in the "ring," but a number of vaudeville professionals, gathered from New York and Boston, and specialties such as one may see in any outdoor vaudeville show.

The affair was held on the lawn in the rear of Rosecliff, overlooking the ocean. There was one large tent of red and a smaller one of the same color, both open at the sides. In these the various performances took place. Scattered about the lawn were games such as one is likely to see at country fairs, a ring toss, an artful dodger, a wheel of fortune, and various tests of strength.

The tents were pretty, decorated with garlands of yellow flowers along the side and on the poles. The broad piazza overlooking the scene had its pillars banked high with red flowers. The refreshment table had large centrepieces of pink hollyhocks. The programme for the afternoon was as follows, according to that document's own description:

"Opening performance with Prof. Walberti's great melange act, the only act of its kind in America.

"A high-class European novelty, introducing the celebrated milk-white horse, Dahl.

"Bareback riding, high-class trotting exhibition, &c.

"Louis A. Leslie, the equilibrist king, and foot juggler of America, in marvelous feats, presenting an artistic and finished performance with the dancing barrel and table.

"The Kennedy and Corono, comedy, Indian club, juggling, gun and hoop manipulators without equal.

"Prof. Burke and the World's Greatest Novelty Musical Dogs. These dogs play genuine music in perfect time and tune on the sleigh bells and introduce somersaulting, skirt dancing, and clown dog comicalities.

"Fritz, Eddie, and Leslie, the original comedy pantomimists, in their novelty pantomime act, 'The Enchanted House,' performing all sorts of acrobatic, grotesque, and gymnastic evolutions.

"Special: At the conclusion of the above act, don't fail to witness the grand concert in the big circus ring, for which the tickets are now on sale for the small sum of 10 cents for the best front seats. Hear the famous 'Magnolia Blossom' troupe of jubilee singers in their plantation pastimes. Nothing like it ever heard under canvas."

The "circus" bill, which included the programme, contained more of a sensational character than there was in the performance. It read as follows:

Coming for One Day Only.
"WATCH THE DATE!"
Newport, R. I., Aug. 17, 1901!
Will Exhibit on the Oelrichs Circus Lot, Oelrichs Avenue, off Bellevue Avenue.
The Great and Only
3-PAWS' AND 4-PAWS' ALLIED SHOWS.
(Not 4-Paws', which is forced by competition out of this territory.)
Presenting:
A Vast Array of Arenic Talent.
Immense Spread of Canvas Tents.
Side Show of Living Curiosities.
Mammoth Menagerie of Wild Beasts from All Parts of the World.
Watch for the Grand Street Parade!
Our Prices Never Change.

General Admission to Circus and Menagerie, 50c.; Children under 12 years, ½ price.

Notice! Don't fail to remain and witness the grand concert in the big circus ring after the performance. Tickets for best front seats, 10c. None reserved. First come, first served.

During the performance the gentlemanly ushers will pass around in the audience for the sale of tickets.
Attention is called to the Grand Gilmoore's 150th Regiment Brass Band Concerts in front of the main entrance ½ hour before each performance.

Ringmaster and Director,
BENEDICT LEHR.

Remember the prices! 50 cents General Admission to the Circus and Menagerie; Reserved Seats 25 cents extra; Children under 12 years of age, ½ price; 10 cents for the Grand Concert after the performance.

C. H. Smith, General Contracting and Advertising Agent and Master of Transportation.

Harry Lehr, who appears on the bill as ringmaster and director, was present, but not in an official character, arriving there with his wife and leaving while the performance was still in full swing. Mullaly's orchestra was stationed on the lawn near the tents and played during the afternoon. The floral decorations were by Hodgson.

One feature of the entertainment was the so-called menagerie of wild animals. There were animals in boxes, but they were not wild in any sense except one, that is, running wild somewhere in the vicinity of Bellevue Avenue. It was an ordinary black pig, which was to have been a part of the menagerie.

A farmer from Portsmouth had been engaged to furnish a pig from his sty, and brought one in a bag five miles to town, but on arrival at Rosecliff it was discovered that the pig had died on the way. The farmer started for home to secure another pig, and this one he put in a box with slats for the better keeping of his pigship. But this one, too, had resented his transfer, and on the way down Bellevue Avenue had broken off one or two of the slats and got out first into the wagon and then into the street.

The farmer proceeded on his way, ignorant of his second loss, and was surprised upon his arrival at the Oelrichs place to find that the second pig had escaped. He returned up the avenue, but could not find the animal, and the menagerie was lacking in that important feature.

The guests at the party included Mr. and Mrs. Harry Symes Lehr, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Miss Lilly Oelrichs, Peter D. Marlé, Charles A. Childs, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. John R. Drexel, the Misses Blight, Count Sternberg, Gerald Lowther, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, Marquis de la Gandara, Miss Marion Fish, Frank J. Otis, Miss Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Swann, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Miss Kathleen Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, the Misses Burden, Miss Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Thompson, Mrs. S. D. Schenck, the Misses Schenck, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., H. F. Eldridge, Center Hitchcock, E. H. Bulkley, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. W. E. Glyn, Reginald Brooks, Miss Phyllis Langhorne, Mrs. Augustus Jay, Augustus Jay, Jr., Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Carter, Mrs. Hamilton W. Carry, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. De Rham, Mr and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. W. Denison Hatch, Miss Hatch, Henry Walters, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, W. Rogers Morgan, the Misses Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sands, and Miss Anna Sands.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 17.—To-day's tennis games were over in time to allow the people to have their luncheons before the hour for Mrs. Oelrichs's garden party and circus. Later in the afternoon there were polo matches and more luncheons, and in the evening numerous dinners.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor's dinner on the steam yacht Nourmahal was given to seventy guests. The yacht was very prettily decorated with floral designs and brilliantly illuminated with electric lights. This was the first entertainment given during the present season by Col. and Mrs. Astor. The guests included all the young people prominent in society.

A clambake was given on Easton's Point this afternoon, and among the luncheons were those of Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, and Mrs. A. E. Tower, the last being on the steam yacht E. D. King.

Dinners were given to-night by Prof. Alexander Agassiz, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mrs. W. F. Whitehouse, Mrs. George B. de Forest, Miss May Van Alen, Gordon Mackay, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, and Francis J. Otis.

Col. Dyer and Capt. Benkard of the Twelfth Regiment, New York National Guard, are guests of H. Roger Winthrop.

Miss Marie Winthrop has returned from a visit to Bar Harbor.

George V. L. Meyer, United States Ambassador to Italy, is visiting A. Cass Canfield at the Pinard cottages.

Mrs. John Carter Brown has Col. William Goddard of Providence as her guest.

The second rental for the Summer of 1902 was made to-day, that of the Lyman cottage on Leroy Avenue to Robert Sedgwick of New York, who has occupied the cottage for two years.

Robert D. Wrenn, Benjamin Nicoll, R. J. F. Collier, and Capt. Theodore F. Jewell are registered at the Casino.

There was another runaway early this afternoon on Bellevue Avenue. A horse attached to a buggy owned by Col. Augustus Joy, and driven by a coachman, became frightened by an automobile and ran into the ruins of the Ocean House, throwing the driver from the carriage with such force that two of his ribs were broken and wrecking the carriage. The horse cleared itself and ran along the sidewalk up the avenue as far as the Bennett villa, where it crossed the avenue and dashed into the crowd in front of the Casino. There it was caught. The injured driver was taken in an ambulance to the hospital.

TUXEDO COTTAGERS RETURN.

House Parties, Luncheons, and Entertainments Precede the Full Season in September.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, Aug. 17.—This week many of the Tuxedo cottagers returned, and by the 1st of September Tuxedo will be again in full sway.

Many of the cottagers have been entertaining throughout the week, giving house parties and luncheons. The Roscoe Mathews, who occupy the George L. Rives cottage, have entertained numerous guests through the week to meet Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Thomas, Jr., of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler N. Warren gave a dinner on Tuesday evening at the Chester Davis cottage, on Tower Hill, at which were present many of the Tuxedo set. Also Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson, who occupy the John M. Glover cottage, gave a dinner on Saturday evening in honor of their daughter, Miss Marie Louise Gibson.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert McM. Gillespie entertained at dinner Friday evening at their cottage, on West Lake Road, at which were present Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable, Mr. Louis Preston, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Cooper have moved into their new cottage on Tower Hill. Mrs. George R. Preston has returned from Newport, and now occupies, with Miss Preston, the Halliday cottage. Mr. and Mrs. William Lord Sexton have returned from Canada and are now at the Ballard Smith cottage, on Tuxedo Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen returned to their Tuxedo cottage this week and gave a large dinner on Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, who are Summering at Beliport, L. I., will return to Tuxedo about the 1st of September; also Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer from Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart have arrived from Europe and are now at the Winter Club with Mrs. Brookman.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page, who occupy the small Juilliard cottage, have gone to Kineo, Me., for two weeks' visit.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Vechten Olcott are spending the week at Saratoga and Boston. They will return to Tuxedo at The Breezes next week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Converse of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman in the Stokes cottage, on Weewah Lake. Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane had gone to Newport for a few weeks, at Bateman's Point.

Those who will return to Tuxedo next week are Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradly, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelson Borland, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller Cutting, and others.

Mr. W. E. D. Stokes spent Saturday and Sunday at the club and as guest of Col. Thomas Stokes.

Miss McAnerney passed Saturday and Sunday at Monmouth Beach, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell are at Ridgefield, Conn., for a few weeks' visit.

Miss

PACER'S NEW RACE RECORD

Anaconda, in Winning Free-for-All, Cuts Down World's Mark.

BRIGHTON BEACH TROTS END

Four Events of Closing Day Are Won in Straight Heats in the Presence of a Large Crowd.

A new world's race record for pacing geldings, hard earned after the most sensational heat of the meeting, with the swift Anaconda the winner of that heat and the free-for-all pacing race in 2:01½, made a glorious ending to the inaugural harness races of the New York Trotting Association at the Brighton Beach track yesterday. Straight through the last day, the races went with a rush, and the programme was finished so early that the large crowd in attendance found the greatest surprise of the afternoon in the early arrival of the time for homegoing.

Interest centred in the championship free-for-all pace, the last event of the meeting, and the race fully justified the anticipations of the crowd. Only two horses started, but the two were the best and fastest pacers that are now campaigning, Prince Alert, (2:02,) holder up to yesterday of the race record for pacing geldings, and the sensational Anaconda, (2:02½,) the conqueror of the old champion, Joe Patchen, on the opening day of the meeting.

The victories of Anaconda earlier in the Grand Circuit season of this year naturally made that horse the favorite, but Prince Alert did not want for supporters, and at the prevailing odds, the Prince was heavily backed, the average of the auction pools being $100 for Anaconda and $50 for Prince Alert. J. C. Curry, the driver of Prince Alert, had thorough confidence in his horse, and, as Prince Alert performed this confidence did not seem misplaced, though an error in the driver's estimate of the situation cost him the victory. This error was in Curry's judgment of the powers of horses in other races, for anticipating a division of the heats in at least one of the earlier races, he took his time in warming up Prince Alert, and when every event before the free-for-all was decided in straight heats, Prince Alert was caught, just before the call to the post, unprepared for his own struggle, Curry not having completed his warming up.

As it was, he asked for more time, but John Trout, owner and driver of Anaconda, having in the meantime made ready for the contest, would not consent to this and, driving on the track, announced himself as prepared, and determined to make the most of the advantage this promptitude had gained for him. Curry went into argument, but Trout remained firm, and as the position taken by Anaconda's driver was in accordance with the rules, the judges could not avoid deciding in Trout's favor. Curry then refused to race unless some concession was made, and asked that the distance be waived, to which Trout finally consented. With this agreement the horses went out for the race.

Trout had the pole position, and at the word went on with Anaconda, who, hanging close on the rail, slipped away to the lead, and going with steady swift strides had the heat safe all the way. Curry with Prince Alert driving the heat simply as a warming-up mile, with nothing to fear from the red flag of the distance judge. Anaconda finished the first quarter in 0:30½ and the half in 1:01, and then was taken up and jogged home, reaching the three-quarters in 1:33¾, and doing the mile in 2:05½. Prince Alert, gaining on sufferance in the last half mile, finished in 2:07½.

The first heat thus was a gift practically to Anaconda, but it served the purpose that Curry meant it should, and Prince Alert then was ready to go on and race, and race he did when they went away for the second heat. Anaconda, with his advantage of the pole position, went out with a rush, but this time he did not slip away from Prince Alert. On the contrary he was busy as busy could be to keep Prince Alert from taking the pole from him and going away on his own account. Both horses were at top speed when the word was given and shot past nose and nose, in a terrific struggle for the advantage of place, Prince Alert going so fast that Anaconda, even with the shorter way around the first turn, just held level with his rival, and did not gain an inch until they were half way around the turn.

There his shorter course let him go to the front gradually, the quarter being passed in 0.30, the time when it came out drawing a cheer from the spectators. Through the back stretch there was no gain or loss by either horse, the half mile being done in a minute flat, at which there was another outburst of cheering. On the far turn Prince Alert made another desperate effort and even with the disadvantage of the outside, closed on the favorite, the two passing the three-quarters at the same even rate of speed, 30 seconds to the quarter, the time then being 1:30. It was too fast to last, however, and though neither of the champions showed any inclination to leave his feet, both plainly were tiring.

Game to the core, Prince Alert made another effort to wrest the lead from Anaconda as they swung around the turn into the straight, and there drove Trout, behind Anaconda, to the last resort, the whip dangling over the favorite from that point, while Curry went to work with voice and lash on the Prince at the same moment. Down the straight they flew, holding the same relative positions, though in the middle furlong of the stretch Prince Alert seemed to gain slightly. Twenty yards from the wire Prince Alert had his head at Anaconda's shoulders, but there he hung, while the crowd roared frantic encouragement to both drivers, and both horses, tired to the point of dropping, stoutly fought on.

The drivers simultaneously made the final move, and, lifting, leaning, yelling, and whipping, tried to push forward for the last inch of advantage. And still the same distance apart, the horses shot past the judges, a scant three-quarters of a length separating them, with Anaconda winner of the heat and the race in 2:01¾, the fastest heat that has ever been paced in a race by a gelding. Prince Alert timed separately finished the mile in 2:02. He then had just come to his best, and might have beaten Anaconda back in another heat, but the race was won in three heats, and was ended.

The first race, the unfinished 2:08 pace, which went over from Friday, was won in easy style by Dan Patch, who, having won a heat Friday, took the purse in two more heats. Waubun, a strong favorite for the 2:16 trot, had an easy time of it, and won in straight heats. Beauseant was the favorite for the 2:15 pace, but in the first heat Beauseant went away tangled up, and, never settling into his stride, was shut out by Onoto, who, taking the next two heats, captured the race. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—2:08 class, pacing; purse $1,500; mile heats, three in five; race carried over from Friday, when two heats were paced.

M. E. McHenry's Dan Patch, b. s., by Joe Patchen-Zelica, by Wilksberry, (M. E. McMenry)	4	1	1	1
Kelly & McDowell's Martha Marshall, b. m., by Grand Marshall-Abdallah, Clay m., (A. McDowell)	1	3	4	2
R. McMahon's Major Muscovite, b. s., by Billy Wilkes-Benny Snyder, by Mambrino Abdallah, (McMahon)	3	4	2	•
J. B. McKenny's George, br. g., by Scarlet Wilkes-Pet, by Rattling Jim, (McKenny)	7	2	3	•
R. D. Berry's The Bishop, b. g., by Argot Wilkes, (Berry)	5	5	5	•
W. F. Steele's Paul Revere, rn. g., by Brandon, (McDonald)	6	6	†	
Fulmer & Hoag's Patsy K., b. g., by Billy Sherman, (Sweeten)	2	‡		

Time—2:09; 2:04½; 2:07¼; 2:09¾.
*Ruled off. †Withdrawn. ‡Distance.

Pools—Dan Patch, $1,300; The Bishop, $1,000; George, Martha Marshall, and Major Muscovite, $100 each; field, $15.

SECOND RACE.—2:16 class; trotting; purse $1,500; mile heats, three in five.

Richard Curtis's Waubun, gr. g., by Pilot Medium-Althea, by Abdalbrino, (R. Curtis)	1	1	1	
Theodore T. Maxfield's Belda, b. m., by Jack Dawson-Florine, by Florida, (T. T. Maxfield)	3	2	2	
Lewis Streuber's Eula Mac, blk. m., by McKinney-Balance All, by Brigadier, (M. Sanders)	2	3	4	
John E. Turner's Ben Hal, b. g., by Tom L.-Blue Bell, by Blue Bull, (F. Turner)	4	4	3	
George Cole's Quarter Staff, br. s., by Quartermaster-Jessie, by Vernol's Black Hawk, (J. Yersance)	5	5	dr	

Time—2:12¼; 2:12½; 2:13¼.
Pools—Waubun, $100; field, $80.

THIRD RACE.—2:15 class; pacing; purse $1,500; mile heats; three in five.

Samuel M. Millan's Onoto, b. m., by Online-Sallie Clinker, by Clinker, (Curry)	1	1	1	
P. McCabe's The Hero, b. s., by Baradon-Gambetta Wilkes, mare, (R. D. Berry)	7	2	2	
W. P. Biggs's Belle Cannon, b. m., by Cannon Ball-Marguerite, by Echo, (Biggs)	2	3	3	
W. F. Erwin's Captain Potter, gr. g., by Arlie Latham, untraced mare, (Erwin)	6	4	4	
W. K. Smith's Rosetta, ch., m., by Red Wing, (Smith)	3	5	dr	
A. B. Hutchings's Agnes Le May, b. m., by Ashland Wilkes, (Hutchings)	4	6	dr	
E. Hubinger's Baron D., br. s., by Baron Wilkes, (W. O. Foote)	5	dis		
The Terrace Farm's Beauseant, b. s., by Bon Bells, (L. A. Schaffer)	dis			
Theodore Pope's Mark Hendricks, b. g., by Ethan K., (Pope)	dis			

S. R. Clark's Ondray, b. g., by Pedlar, (Clark) ..... dis

Time—2:10½; 2:10½; 2:10½.

Pools.—Beauseant, $85; field, $125. Second heat—Onota, $100; field, $50.

FOURTH RACE.—Champion free all, pacing; purse, $3,000; mile heats, two in three.

John Trout, Boston, owner; Anaconda, (2:02½,) b. g., by Knight-Haggin, mare by Algona, (Trout)	1	1		
Mart Demarest, New York, owner; Prince Alert, (2:02,) b. g., by Crown Prince-Till, untraced, (J. C. Curry)	2	2		

Withdrawn—East View Farm's Hetty G.

Time. Quarter. Half. Three-q'rs. Mile.
First heat ... 0:30 1:01 1:33¼ 2:05¾
Second heat.... 0:30 1:00 1:30 2:01¾

Pools.—First Heat—Anaconda, $100; Prince Alert, $50. Second Heat—Anaconda, $100; Prince Alert, $20.

BELMONT'S HORSE WON.

Masterman Captured the Rich United States Hotel Stakes on Saratoga's Track.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—August Belmont's Masterman won the $10,000 United States Hotel Stakes this afternoon in easy fashion, he being four lengths in front of Dixieline, who beat Caughnawaga a length for third money. Saturday, who was equal favorite with King Hanover in the betting, was crowded into the fence, on the far turn, McCue, his rider, being thrown off, L. Smith, who was on Queen's Messenger, also being thrown off. Smith was uninjured, but McCue was badly cut about the left leg.

The Delaware Handicap at a mile and a sixteenth went to Blues, who assumed the lead at flag fall and was never headed, his winning margin being two lengths. Blues was at 3 to 1 in the betting, while Rockton, the top weight, who finished second a head in front of Kinnikinic, was favorite at 11 to 5.

The race for gentlemen riders proved an easy thing for the 9 to 20 favorite Carbuncle, who was ridden by Sidney Paget.

It was a selling race, and Paul Miles, the owner of Cogswell, which finished second, bid Carbuncle up from $1,500 to $4,500. Carbuncle ran in the name and colors of William C. Whitney, who leased him for the race from Tom Hoaley, paying $1,000 for the use of the horse, and also agreeing to protect him in case he was bid up. So it cost Mr. Whitney $4,000 to win a race of the value of $470.

The track was in fair shape, the weather warm and muggy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs; handicap for all ages. Chuctanunda, 113 pounds, (Turner,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Specific, 108, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Demurrer, 115, (Garrigan,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:27 1-5. John Ruskin, Caviar, Colonel Ballantine, and Rowdy also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and seventy yards, selling, for gentlemen riders. Carbuncle, 158 pounds, (Mr. Paget,) 9 to 20 and out, won; Cogswell, 132, (Mr. Devereaux,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Dogtown, 149, (Mr. Mabee,) 40 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:51 1-5. Oliver Mc., Crimson Rambler, and Sam Devere also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; the United States Hotel Stakes, for two-year-olds. Masterman, 110 pounds, (Bullman,) 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, won; Dixieline, 117, (Beauchamp,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; Caughnawaga, 113, (Turner,) 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Jim Tully, Lux Casta, King Hanover, Baron, Golden Cottage, Saturday, and Queen's Messenger also ran. The last two horses lost their riders.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Blues, 112 pounds, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and even, won; Rockton, 124, (Turner,) 11 to 5 and even, second; Kinnikinic, 106, (Michaels,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:47 3-5. First Whip, Black Fox, Bellario, and Baron Pepper also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward; the long course, about two miles and a half. Bacchanal, 133 pounds, (Dayton,) 5 to 2 and 1 to 2, won; Mr. Stoffel, 150, (Owens,) 12 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Bullingdon, 155, (G. Green,) 3 to 5 and 1 to 4, third. Time—6:42 2-5. Gov. Budd also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a furlong, for three-year-olds and upward, selling. Nitrate, 89, (H. Michaels,) 13 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Dolando, 104, (Shaw,) 3 to 5 and out, second; Little Daisy, 90, (Muiholland,) 5 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:56 3-5. Blueaway also ran.

ELKS' FAIR AND RACES ENDED.

Crowd of Ten Thousand Enjoyed Sport at Lexington Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 17.—This was the last day of the Elks' fair and races. Ten thousand people witnessed the racing to-day, of which but two were harness events, while the horse show was another feature. Breeders of thoroughbred horses entered largely in the show ring. Milton Young of 'McGrathiana Farm took four firsts, landing the prizes for the finest stallion and mare with First Mate and Hare Belle, respectively. Col. W. S. Barnes was another of the winners. Premiums were awarded as follows:

Colt, One Year Old.—Won by Milton Young's ch. c., by Cayuga-Julia May; W. S. Barne's br. c., by Prince of Monaca, second.

Filly, One Year Old.—Won by W. S. Barnes's br. f., by Handspring-Minta Custer; S. K. Hughes's ch. f., by Deceiver, second.

Colt Foaled in 1901.—Won by Milton Young's b. c., by Requital-Juditha; Milton Young's b. c., by Onondaga, second.

Filly Foaled in 1901.—Won by E. H. Seller's br. f., by Tammany-Molly Pitcher; Milton Young's ch. f., by Cayuga, second.

Results of harness races:

First Race.—2:20 class. Pacing.

Dandy, b. g., by Monte Christo, dam by Young Jim	1	1	1
Lady of Quality, b. m.	2	2	3
Brown mare, unnamed	5	5	2
Billy Gaylor, b. g.	3	3	4
Oom Paul, br. g.	4	4	5

Time—2:27; 2:23½; 2:22¼.

Second Race.—For two-year-olds. Trotting.

Grace Elred, b. f., by Cecilian-Elred	1	1	1
Peter B., gr. h.	2	2	2
Lee Mask, br. g.	3		

Time—2:29½; 2:24¼.

Trotters in Six-Heat Race.

MARLBOROUGH, Mass., Aug. 17.—Six heats were necessary in the 2:26 trot at the Driving Park to-day. Jack Splan, Jr., captured the first, and Eager Bird took the next two. Ramsden was then put up behind Traber and succeeded in winning the race. The results:

2:25 Pace.—Purse $300. Won by Ed Wilkes, b. g., (Davis;) Bob Fitz, b. g., (Holmes,) second. Best time—2:21¼.

2:26 Trot.—Purse $600. Won by Traber, gr. g., (Quinn-Ramsden;) Eager Bird, b. m., (Gardner-Ponz,) second; Jack Splan, Jr., b. h., (Churchill,) third. Best time (by Jack Splan, Jr.)—2:25.

GOLF AT FREEPORT.

The New Clubhouse Opened with Special Entertainments.

There was a gala time at the Freeport Golf Club yesterday to celebrate the opening of the new clubhouse. The course, which was laid out two seasons ago, has the following playing distances: 256, 403, 187, 316, 160, 315, 180, 205, and 200 yards. It was crowded with players yesterday, for a series of contests kept the players busy from morning till late in the afternoon. After the playing an American flag, the gift of Mrs. George William Foster, and the club colors, presented by the women members, were run up on the flag staff and refreshments were served in the clubhouse. The prizes were then presented by John C. Kelley, the President of the club, to the successful players.

The prize for putting between the twelve contestants was won by Miss C. A. Kelley after a tie with Miss E. O'Shea, and the men's driving contest was captured by H. G. King from nine competitors. The scores in the regular handicaps follow:

VISITORS' HANDICAP—NINE HOLES.

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
Bigelow	45	6	39
Johnson	60	17	43
White	64	20	44
Barber	65	19	46
Miss Bigelow	70	23	47
Newell	59	5	54
Ripson	75	21	54

MEMBERS' HANDICAP FOR FOSTER CUP.

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net
Thomas Johnson	112	28	84
G. B. Smith	124	39	85
A. R. Whittaker	109	21	88
R. S. Kelley	101	12	89
Charles Mackay	110	19	91
Dr. Carman	133	42	91
T. B. Ryder	113	21	92
Miss Royce	140	46	94
D. S. Mahay	130	35	95
Woodruff Leeming	128	32	96
T. W. Jackson	111	14	97
D. F. Burtis	143	43	100
H. W. Ormsby	122	21	101
H. F. Gunnison	124	20	104
F. R. Vernon	142	35	107
A. R. Boerum	137	28	109
Mr. Storey	155	44	111

CUP GOLF AT PLAINFIELD.

Results of Weekly Matches at Hillside and Park Clubs.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 17.—Notwithstanding the warm weather, there was a good attendance at the links of the Hillside Golf Club to-day. In the contest for the Mellick Cup, played this morning, Miss Maude Van Boskerck carried off the honors, the scores being: Miss Maude Van Boskerek, 116, 12—104; Miss Herwerden, 110, 4—106; Miss May Holly, 137, 30—107; Miss May Wharton, 150, 35—115; Miss Louise Holly, 172, 35—137.

In the play for the Golf Committee Cup on the Hillside links, T. R. Van Boskerck led W. L. Glenny to-day by three points. The scores were: T. R. Van Boskerck, 92, 12—80; W. L. Glenny, 83, 6—83; Walter Petersen, 99, 15—84; W. C. Faber, 111, 27—84; C. W. Abbott, 94, 8—86; C. A. Stevenson, 116, 24—92; C. C. Burke, Jr., 111, 19—92; E. W. Hedges, 115, 22—93; J. W. Sandford, 107, 13—94; E. W. Newkirk, 122, 27—95; H. C. Tracey, 123, 27—96; L. H. Van Buren, 113, 15—98; J. R. Blake, 118, 18—100; H. C. Munger, 114, 12—102; R. Rushmore, 127, 20—107.

There was a comparatively small field in the weekly competition for the President's Cup at the Park Golf Club, and first and second honors went to Joseph L. Myers and Charles L. Nichols, respectively, who are newcomers in the race, while Charles B. Morse took third place. Senator Charles A. Reed still leads for the trophy.

The score cards better than 100 were: Joseph L. Myers, 117, 30—87; Charles L. Nichols, 119, 30—89; Charles B. Morse, 107, 15—92; William R. Faber, 113, 21—97; H. G. Phillips, 124, 25—99; Henry C. Wells, 118, 19—99.

GOLF AT BAR HARBOR.

H. Emmons First and Grenville Kane Second in Weekly Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 17.—H. Emmons of New York won the regular weekly handicap golf tournament of the Kebo Valley Club, with Grenville Kane of New York second. The summary follows:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
H. Y. Emmons	85	3	82
Grenville Kane	90	6	84
Paul Dana	95	10	85
Percy Pine	85	0	85
J. De K. Bowen	109	24	85
Dr. Collins	94	8	86
N. B. Burr	95	8	87
G. Robbins	98	10	88
Arden Robbins	89	0	89
I. Collier	95	4	91
H. Thatcher	94	3	91
W. R. Thurston	95	3	92
J. L. Tappin	103	8	95
C. Brigham	112	16	96
G. G. Hodges	104	8	96
T. G. Condon	103	6	97
W. S. Burrill	110	10	100
W. A. Taylor	108	8	100
J. Cleaves	108	8	100
J. H. Auchincloss	124	10	114
Dr. Amory	142	27	115
Dr. Abbe	150	27	123

On Innis Arden's Links.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 17.—The first of the series of the qualifying round for the J. Kennedy Tod Golf Cup was played today on the links of the Innis Arden Golf Club, at Sound Beach. Twenty-two participated. The scores made were as follows:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
G. Laughlin, Jr.	91	8	83
H. M. Nichols	104	16	88
J. D. Topping	108	20	88
L. Daniels	99	8	91
Dr. Schavoir	103	10	93
H. Wallace	104	10	94
F. K. Ruprecht	113	18	95
E. A. Bibby	111	16	95
R. R. Mamlok	120	22	98
C. W. Washburn	106	8	98
E. J. Lucas	111	12	99
J. H. Cooke	115	16	99
F. A. Ridabock	119	20	99
H. G. Lohman	126	20	106
P. D. Adams	127	20	107
C. Lutkins	125	18	107
C. H. McHarge	130	18	112
C. W. Wood	125	12	113
West Pollock	141	24	117
C. F. Dean	134	16	118
F. R. Sparks	147	24	123
Dr. Lewis	167	24	143

In addition to the Tod Cup in this contest, a cup will be awarded to the competitor making the best gross score, a cup to the competitor with the best net score, and a third cup to the runner up in the finals.

Golf on Saratoga Links.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 17.—The sixth qualifying round for the President's Cup was played on the links of the Saratoga Golf Club this afternoon. A. L. Story's 80, with 13 handicap, was the lowest score, but as he had already qualified he was out of the competition. A. J. McClure made the next lowest net score, and accordingly qualified for the finals. The scores follow:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
McClure	91	10	81
Ide	94	10	84
Butler	94	9	85
Rhinelander	102	17	85
Potter	103	18	85
Hasell	113	28	85
Cochran	101	15	86
W. C. Story	105	19	86
Rutter	104	16	88
Meehan	104	16	88
Robinson	104	16	88
Mitchell	98	8	90
Barton	103	13	90
Burd	109	19	90
Cluett	105	14	91
Clatworthy	112	20	92
Shoemaker	105	10	95
Minor	136	27	109

On Crescent A. C. Links.

In the Crescent Athletic Club's general golf handicap yesterday, the winning card was the following, returned by James Rhett:

Out .....6 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 5—40
In .....6 5 4 4 4 5 4 5 4—41 81 9 72

The full summary follows:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
James Rhett	81	9	72
E. B. Knowlton	92	16	76
H. S. Bowns	84	8	76
C. C. Mason	90	11	79
C. A. Sykes	93	15	78
G. W. Beckel	92	14	78
C. B. Van Brunt	90	10	80
G. S. O'Flyn	90	10	80
H. G. Plimpton	98	15	83

E. L. Maltby, G. S. Stebbins, H. Kryn, J. A. McKelvey, C. E. McMahon, J. Smith, George W. Titcomb, and C. T. Hamilton did not return cards.

Colonia Golf Team Beats Metuchen.

At the Colonia Country Club, at Rahway, yesterday the home team defeated the Metuchen Golf Club team by 19 up. The links last month were tendered to the Cotton Exchange Golf Club for its annual handicap, and in acknowledgment the brokers gave the Colonia Club a fine cup as a prize in a members' handicap. The handicap was played yesterday, W. S. Riley winning with the net score of 93. The team scores were:

COLONIA.		METUCHEN.	
C. D. Ward	0	R. E. Corbin	5
A. B. Maurice	7	A. T. Strong	0
A. E. Smith	0	J. P. Waite	7
E. S. Savage	3	T. Talt	0
W. S. Riley	10	G. M. Breck	0
Fred Coles	11	C. Tetson	0
F. C. Wheeler	0	W. Wilson	3
M. D. Valentine	3	L. Peck	0
Total	34	Total	15

Wylie Wins at Seabright.

Play for the Clinton Gilbert Cub in a bogey handicap was the feature yesterday at the Seabright Golf Club. The results were:

	Score.	Hcp.	Down.
W. G. Wylie	82	2	2
A. T. Dwight	82	0	4
E. E. Alves	83	2	4
J. W. Spaulding	90	2	5
A. Symington	94	4	5
M. Dargen	96	4	5
R. Havemeyer	99	7	9
F. W. Sanger	94	5	9
A. H. Porter	95	3	9

Golf at South Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, Aug. 17.—At the links of the South Orange Field Club to-day the contest for the August cup offered by the club resulted as follows: Class A.—Jeralemon, G. Lethbridge, Stone, and Hutchinson won from their opponents by default. Class B.—Brainard won by default; Newall beat Farrington, 4 up; Palen beat Williams, 2 up; Hutchinson beat Young, 1 up.

Handicap Golf on Ross Hall Links.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 17.—The scores of the monthly handicap of the New Brunswick Golf Club at the Ross Hall links this afternoon were as follows: Class A.—Asher Atkinson, 94, 7—87; T. L. Smith, 89, 2—87. Class B.—C. Deshler, 106, 16—87; L. Meeks, 109, 20—89; H. G. Parker, 111, 20—91.

Golf Handicap at Baltusrol.

In the golf handicap for the monthly cup at the Baltusrol Golf Club yesterday threre were a dozen starters, but on account of the hot wave only a few returned cards. The point winners were Lionel H. Graham, 91, 6—85, and Adolph de Bary, 106, 12-94. Special work will begin on the Baltusrol greens to-morrow to get them into the best possible condition for the women's championship in October.

Golf Matches Canceled.

Quite a number of the Metropolitan golfing fixtures failed to fill yesterday on account of the heat. The Baltusrol team did not play at Englewood and there was also a postponement of the Englewood handicaps. The Apawamis Club could not get its team together and called off its visit to Hillandale for the scheduled match.

Miss Anthony a Golf Champion.

HIGHLAND PARK, Ill., Aug. 17.—Playing golf that would have been a credit to many men, the Western woman champion, Miss Bessie Anthony of Evanston, Ill., today, on the links of the Exmoor Country Club, defeated Miss "Johnny" Carpenter in the finals of the Exmoor Cup competition by the decisive score of 6 up and 5 to go.

REGATTA AT BAY SHORE.

Annual Races of Penataquit Corinthian Y. C. on Great South Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Aug. 17.—The feature of the fifth annual open regatta of the Penataquit Corinthian Yacht Club, which was sailed on the Great South Bay off the clubhouse at Penataquit Point this afternoon, was the defeat of Regis H. Post's Constance by D. Hart Brower's new racer, Wynnabust in the race for the Queen of the Bay Cup, which was won last year by the Constance. The Wynnabust also won the prize offered by Rear Commodore Schieren. The Commodore's Cup, presented by Commodore J. Adolph Moilenhauer, was won by J. Campbell Smith's Amy Foster; the Vice Commodore's Cup, offered by Vice Commodore R. H. Post, was won by Allan Pinkerton's Pinkie, and the prize offered by Richard Hyde for Class T catboats was won by E. F. and F. C. Southard's Dorothy.

The course for the larger yachts was twelve miles, but the smaller ones in classes and W sailed only eight miles. The wind was from the southeast, and was steady. The annual ball was held in the clubhouse in the evening. Summary:

CLASS M—SLOOPS—36 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Start, 11:05 A. M.

Boat and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Alcatorda, (yawl,) Eugene Lentilhon	2:08:46	3:03:46
Quo Vadis, J. A. Hutchison	2:20:48	3:17:48

CLASS N—SLOOPS—30 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Start, 11:10.

Amy Foster, J. Campbell Smith	2:04:57	3:06:57
Pinkie, Allan Pinkerton	2:07:01	3:07:01
Fayety, Richard Hyde	2:09:23	3:09:23
Crotona, H. H. Hollister	2:13:21	3:12:21
Vanda, J. R. Suydam	2:23:23	3:23:23

CLASS Q—SLOOPS.

Start, 11:15.

Wynnabust, J. De Hart Brower	2:06:04	3:07:04
Constance, Regs H. Post	2:18:39	3:03:39
Microbe, F. T. Mitchell	2:28:39	3:13:39

CLASS S, CATBOATS. Start, 11:20.

Jupiter, Richard Brower	2:17:45	3:03:45
Uncle Yan, George Fabbie	2:27:33	3:13:33

CLASS T, CATBOATS. Start, 11:25 A. M.

Dorothy, E. F. and F. C. Southard	2:07:51	3:18:51
Ellen, F. K. Walsh	2:23:10	3:38:10

CLASS V, CATBOATS. Start, 11:30 A. M.

Mollie, Joseph W. Lawrence	1:46:45	2:04:45
Toddle, F. T. Peters	1:33:30	2:03:30
Little Doctor, Dr. W. Carmen	1:43:03	2:13:03

CLASS W, CATBOATS. Start, 11:30 A. M.

Kinkie, C. Coddington	2:21:25	2:09:25
Defiance, W. Ketcham	2:28:20	2:18:30

The winners were as follows: Class M—Alcatorda; Class N—Amy Foster; Class Q—Wynnabust; Class S—Jupiter; Class T—Dorothy; Class V—Toddie; Class W—Kinkie.

Ulster Yacht Club Secretary Weds.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17.—Hugh C. Kelly, Secretary of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, and Miss Ethel Forwood, daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Arthur B. Forwood, Bart., were married to-day here, and started for America on their honeymoon. They will witness the races for the America's Cup.

Firefly Led Knockabouts.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYSIDE, L. I., Aug. 17.—In the race for the Manhassett Bay knockabouts at the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club to-day, Guy Standing's Firefly won by 1 minutes 35 seconds. Philips & Morgan's Bab was second, G. A. Corry's Arizona third, S. W. Roach's Lambkin fourth, and A. K. Alker's Mist fifth. The wind was fresh and from the southwest.

Nonpareil R. C. Regatta.

The Nonpareil Rowing Club held its annual club regatta over a half-mile course on the Harlem River with a finish in front of the boat house at the foot of West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street yesterday afternoon. The races were well contested, with the exception of the senior double gig race in which a foul occurred, and which it was decided to row again tomorrow. Summary:

Single Gigs, Novice.—Won by G. Hahner, F. Loeser second, H. Shoemaker third. Time—2:15.

Junior Single Gigs.—Won by J. M. Eagan, H. Bartlett second; H. Lindau, third. Time—2:17.

Junior Double Gigs.—Won by No. 2 crew—bow, G. Pearse; stroke, G. Hahner. No. 3 crew second—bow, H. Bartlett; stroke, F. Loeser. No. 1 crew third—bow, L. Lindau; stroke, J. M. Eagan. Time—2:11.

Four-Oared Gigs—Won by No. 2 crew—bow, A. Crawford; 2, A. Kroll; 3, F. Dernbecker; stroke, H. Bartlett; coxswain, G. Bates. No. 3 crew second—bow, C. Hoffman; 2, H. Maurus; 3, E. Simpson; stroke, C. Arendt; coxswain, P. Roselle. No. 1 crew third—bow, F. Gaisel; 2, G. Pearse; 3, S. Lindau; coxswain, A. Dunn. Time—2:21.

Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by No. 3 crew—bow, C. Hoffman; 2, H. Maurus; 3, E. Nicola; 4, R. W. Weed, Jr.; 5, E. Simpson; 6, C. Arendt; 7, J. Pettit; stroke, J. Kraft; coxswain, F. Haight. No. 2 crew second—bow, A. Crawford; 2, A. Kroll; 3, F. Dernbecker; 4, H. Bartlett; 5, F. Loeser; 6, J. Nash; 7, R. Hunken; stroke, J. Murtagh; coxswain, P. Roselle. No. 1 crew third—bow, F. Gaisel; 2, G. Pearse; 3, S. Lindau; 4, G. Phildius; 5, J. M. Eagan; 6, J. T. Murphy; 7, G. Schneider; stroke, W. Tierney; coxswain, G. Bates. Time—2:24.

LAST OF BUFFALO CYCLE RACES.

Brown of Pittsburg Won Amateur Event by One Point.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The National Cycle Association bicycle meet at the Pan-American Exposition closed to-day with the largest attendance of the meet. The day was sultry, with no wind—an ideal one for the sport. The two-mile lap race for amateurs was a close fight between P. W. Brown of Pittsburg and E. C. Beam of Buffalo, the former winning by one point.

The final of the ten-mile championship was one of the best races of the week. Iver Lawson of Buffalo won by a half wheel, with Taylor a similar distance before Kramer. The two special prizes for leading at five miles and leading the greatest number of laps were won by Fenn. The five-mile team amateur pursuit race between teams composed of Lace Downing, San José, Cal., and P. W. Brown, Pittsburg, and Warren Zurbrick and F. M. Dahlke, Buffalo, was won by the Buffalo team. Summary:

Two-Mile Lap Race, Amateur.—Won by P. W. Brown, Pittsburg, Penn., (21 points;) E. C. Beam, Buffalo, (20 points,) second; Lace Downing, San José, Cal., (16 points,) third. Time—4:24 4-5.

Ten-Mile National Championship, Professional.—Won by Iver Lawson, Buffalo; "Major" Taylor, Worcester, second; Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J., (Pierce team,) third. Time—23:12. Winner of laps and leader at five miles—W. S. Fenn, Bristol, Conn.; laps, 15; time, 11:10.

Five-Mile Team Pursuit Race, Amateur.—Won by Fred. A. Dahlke, P. W. C., and Warren Zurbrick, K. A. C

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

The New Yorks Lose Two Games to the Brooklyns.

PHILADELPHIA WON TWO GAMES

Kitson and Newton Enigmas to New York Batsmen, Who Obtained but Thirteen Hits in All.

The New Yorks varied the monotony somewhat yesterday by losing two games in one afternoon, the Brooklyns winning each contest rather easily. The first game was much the better contest, and was marked by good pitching on the part of Kitson and Denzer, Kitson especially doing good work in the box, holding the weak-hitting home aggregation down to the usual number of hits they have been averaging lately, six to a game. The second game was more or less of a farce after the fifth inning, Brooklyn at that time having a decisive lead. Leitner pitched his second game for the New Yorks. On his League début he made a creditable showing, but yesterday the Brooklyns had little trouble in batting the ball, thirteen hits being made off his delivery. Newton had no trouble whatever in disposing of the New York batsmen, who went to the plate in the same demoralized way that they have for a month past.

Keeler was the first man up in the second game, and he singled to right. Sheckard forced him. Dolan singled, and then Sheckard stole third, Dolan attempting to pilfer second at the same time. The New Yorks started to run him down, while Sheckard started for home. Bowerman's throw to head him off was low, and both men were safe. Kelley also singled, Daly flied to Van Haltren, and Dahlen hit to Strang, the latter letting the ball get away from him. With the bases full, however, he threw Irwin out at first. Newton's double and Sheckard's single scored another run for Brooklyn in the second inning.

In the fifth inning the Brooklyns scored four runs on singles by Daly, Farrell, and Newton, a base on balls to Irwin, and a three-base hit by Keeler. New York's solitary run was made in the eighth inning. Hickman singled and Strang advanced him with another single. Bowerman's hit forced Strang, and Hickman scored when Ganzel forced Bowerman. Warner, to keep up the good work, forced Ganzel. The score:

At Philadelphia.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V'Haltren,cf	0	1	2	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Davis, ss	0	1	3	6	0	Sheckard, lf	1	3	1	0	0
McBride, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Doland, cf	0	0	4	0	0
Hickman, lf	0	0	4	0	0	Kelley, 1b	0	0	7	0	0
Strang, 3b	1	0	0	4	0	Daly, 2b	1	2	0	8	0
Bow'rm'n,2b	1	2	1	3	0	Dahlen, ss	0	0	7	2	1
Ganzel, 1b	0	1	12	0	0	Irwin, 3b	1	2	2	1	0
Warner, c	0	0	3	1	0	McGuire, c	0	0	4	1	0
Denzer, p	0	0	0	1	0	Kitson, p	1	2	0	1	0
Total	2	6*26	15	0		Total	4	10	27	13	1

*Kitson hit by batted ball.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
Brooklyn	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4. First base by errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; Brooklyn, 4. Bases on balls—By Kitson, 2. Struck out—By Denzer, 1; by Kitson, 4. Home run—Sheckard. Two base hits—Bowerman, Daly. Sacrifice hits—Bowerman, Dahlen. Stolen bases—Daly, Irwin. Double play—Daly, Dahlen, and Kelley. Wild pitch—Kitson. Time of game—1 hour and 30 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf	0	1	3	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	3	0	0	0
Davis, ss	0	0	2	2	0	Sheck'd, lf	1	1	4	0	0
McBride, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Dolan, cf	0	1	4	0	0
Hickman, lf	1	1	3	0	0	Kelley, 1b	0	2	8	0	0
Strang, 3b	0	1	1	5	2	McCr'ry, 1b	0	0	1	0	0
Bow'n, 2b	0	0	4	7	0	Daly, 2b	0	2	4	3	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	1	13	0	0	Dahlen, ss	1	2	2	3	0
Warner, c	0	1	0	1	0	Irwin, 3b	1	0	2	4	0
Leitner, p	0	0	0	1	0	Farrell, c	1	1	0	4	0
						Newton, p	2	3	0	1	0
Total	1	7	27	16	2	Total	6	14	27	11	0

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		1
Brooklyn	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0		6

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—New York, 10; Brooklyn, 11. Bases on balls—By Leitner, 2; by Newton, 4. Struck out—By Newton, 4. Three-base hit—Keeler. Two-base hits—Sheckard, Newton. Stolen bases—Sheckard, 2. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer. Time—1:57.

At St. Louis.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartzel, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Burkett, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Green, cf	1	3	4	0	0	Hèdrick, cf	0	2	2	0	0
Dexter, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Donovan, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Doyle, 1b	0	1	9	0	0	Wallace, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Raymer, 3b	1	1	1	3	1	Kruger, 3b	1	1	2	4	1
Childs, 2b	2	*0	1	2	0	Padden, 2b	0	0	1	0	0
McCor'k, ss	0	1	2	1	0	McGann, 1b	1	1	12	2	0
Kahoe, c	0	0	5	1	0	Schriver, c	1	1	4	0	1
Waddell, p	1	1	0	0	0	Sudhoff, p	0	0	1	3	0
Total	6	8	27	11	1	Total	3	6	27	12	2

Chicago	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0		6
St. Louis	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		3

Earned runs—Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 2. Two-base hits—Schriver, Kruger, McCormick. Three-base hits—Green, (2,) McGann. Home run—Waddell. Double play—McGann and Kruger. Sacrifice hit—Padden. Stolen base—Raymer. First base on balls—Off Waddell, 1; off Sudhoff, 4. Struck out—By Waddell, 4; by Sudhoff, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 6. Time of game—1 hour and 35 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf	0	0	3	0	0	Dobbs, cf	0	2	1	0	0
Beaum't, cf	0	1	1	0	0	Harley, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Davis, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Beckley, 1b	0	1	12	0	0
Wagner, ss	1	1	4	4	0	Crawford, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Branef'd, 1b	1	2	13	0	0	Magoon, ss	0	0	1	1	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	2	5	0	Steinf't, 3b	0	0	2	3	1
Leach, 3b	2	2	1	3	0	Fox, 2b	0	1	0	1	1
Zimmer, c	0	0	2	0	0	Peitz, c	0	0	4	0	0
Chesbro, p	0	1	0	1	0	Hahn, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	5	8	27	13	0	Total	0	5	24	8	2

Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2			5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2. Two-base hits—Leach and Fox. Three-base hits—Bransfield. Home run—Wagner. Sacrifice hit—Zimmer. Stolen bases—Leach and Dobbs. First base on balls—Off Chesbro, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Hahn. Struck out—By Chesbro, 1; by Hahn, 4. Wild pitch—Hahn. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Colgan.

At Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	1	1	2	0	0	Slagle, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Wolv'n, 3b	0	1	1	2	0	Tenney, 1b	0	1	7	0	0
Flick, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Demont, 2b	0	1	1	0	0
Delehanty, lf	0	1	0	0	0	Cooley, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Jackiitsch, c	0	1	5	2	0	Murphy, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Jennings, 1b	1	1	12	0	0	Lowe, 3b	0	1	1	2	1
Hallman, 2b	0	0	2	3	0	Long, ss	0	0	1	1	1
Cross, ss	0	1	4	5	1	Moran, c	0	0	7	1	0
Orth, p	0	1	0	2	0	Dineen, p	0	0	2	4	0
Total	2	8	27	14	1	Total	0	5	24	10	1

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0		2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Wolverton, (2.) Stolen base—Orth. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 5. Sacrifice hits—Hallman, Murphy. First base on balls—Off Dineen, 1. Struck out—By Orth, 5; by Dineen, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	1	1	4	0	0	Slagle, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Wolv'n, 3b	0	1	1	1	0	Tenney, 1b	1	1	8	2	0
Flick, rf	0	0	2	0	0	Demont, 2b	0	0	4	0	0
Deleh'ty, 1b	0	3	1	0	0	Cooley, cf	0	2	2	0	0
McFarl'd, c	0	0	2	1	0	Murphy, lf	0	0	2	0	1
Jennings, 1b	0	1	9	2	1	Lowe, 3b	1	1	1	1	1
Halim'n, 2b	1	0	3	4	0	Long, ss	0	0	1	7	2
Cross, ss	0	0	1	2	0	Kittridge, c	0	0	6	3	0
Duggleby, p	0	0	2	3	0	Pittinger, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	3	9	27	12	1	Total	2	*2	26	14	4

*Two out when winning run scored.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		3
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		2

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Flick, Delehanty, and Lowe. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 1. Stolen base—Cross. Double play—Tenney and Long. Sacrifice hits—Wolverton, Hallman, and Long. First base on balls—Off Pittinger, 4. Struck out—By Duggleby, 2; Pittinger, 5. Passed ball—Kittridge. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

MONTCLAIR A.C.6, ENGLEWOOD F.C.0

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, Aug. 17.—The Montclair Athletic Club and Englewood Field Club, clubs of the Amateur Baseball League, played here to-day, and the visitors were easily beaten by the score of 6 to 0. With Harrison in the box the Montclairs were beaten in a previous game between the teams. Grey, therefore, was given a chance to show what he could do, and his work was very effective, but three of the Englewoods hitting safely during the game. Humphrey, the Englewood shortstop, contributed in a measure to the defeat by poor work in the field. The score:

MONTCLAIR A. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ENGLEWOOD F. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burgess, cf	1	3	3	0	0	Tan'hill, rf	0	0	2	0	0
E.Wheel.,ss	1	1	5	5	0	B.Vorhis, c	0	1	6	1	0
Williams,2b	0	0	5	3	1	Hutc'gs, 2b	0	0	1	3	0
Milne, c	0	1	8	1	1	Tierney, lf	0	1	3	0	0
Whinery,1b	1	2	0	3	0	Cuming, 1b	0	0	10	1	0
Grey, p	1	2	0	1	0	Coe, 3b	0	0	0	2	1
S.Wheel.,rf	1	1	0	0	1	A.Vor., p,cf	0	0	1	0	0
Brigham,1b	1	1	10	0	1	R.Vor.,p,cf	0	1	1	0	0
English, lf	0	1	1	1	0	Hump'y, ss	0	0	0	2	4
Total	6	12	27	13	4	Total	0	3	24	9	5

Englewood F. C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Montclair A. C.	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	0			6

Two-base hits—Whinery, Brigham, and S. Wheeler. Double plays—B. Wheeler, Williams, and Brigham; B. Wheeler, and Brigham, (2.) Struck out—By A. Vorhis, 3; by R. Vorhis, 2; by Grey, 2. Bases on balls—By A. Vorhis, 3. Passed ball—Vorhis. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Hassett.

AMATEUR BASEBALL LEAGUE.

New York A. C. Beaten by Crescent A. C.—Englewood Loses to Montclair.

The New York Athletic Club baseball team lost a fine chance yesterday of resuming its lead in the Amateur League by losing to the Crescent Athletic Club, the winner of the championship last year, as the Englewood Field Club, the present leader, lost to the Montclair Athletic Club.

The game was played at Travers Island, the country home of the New York Athletic Club, and was a fairly interesting batting contest, the fielders having plenty of work to do. Clean fielding characterized the work of the Crescents, F. Quimby being the only man to make an error, which he more than redeemed by fine play in the field. The New Yorks, while they played a good game in the field, were not quite as lively as the Crescents.

Nearly all of the batsmen secured at least one hit, Richardson and J. Quimby leading with four each. Richardson's batting was one of the features of the game. He hit the ball hard each time, each one of his hits being for two bases. The New York Athletic Club was first to score, three runs being sent across the plate in the opening inning. The Crescents made four runs in the second inning, the New Yorks tying the score in their half of this inning and going ahead by making one more in the third inning. The Crescents, however, virtually won the game in the fourth inning by scoring five runs on as many hits. They added five more to their total in the last two innings, while the best the New Yorks could do was to score two runs in the last inning. The score:

CRESCENT A. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK A. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Quimby, 2b	0	2	4	2	1	Phillips, 2b	1	0	6	1	1
Affeld, 3b	2	2	1	4	0	Powell, ss	0	0	3	4	0
Reding'n, cf	3	1	2	0	0	Hayes, c	2	3	5	2	1
George, lf	2	1	2	0	0	Rich'son, 1b	3	4	4	1	0
J. Qu'by, ss	2	4	1	1	0	Cowan, cf	0	1	7	0	0
Dunne, c	0	1	7	0	0	Cobb, 3b&rf	0	1	1	2	1
Steven'n, p	2	1	0	4	0	Brown, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Blair, 1b	2	2	9	0	0	De Veau, p	1	2	0	2	0
Laren'n, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Walsh, rf	0	0	0	0	0
						Lambert, 3b	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14	15	27	11	1	Total	7	12	27	12	5

Crescent A. C.	0	4	0	5	0	0	0	3	2		14
New York A. C.	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	2		7

Two-base hits—Blair, (2,) George, Dunne, Larendon, Richardson, (4,) Cobb, Walsh, Hayes. Three-base hit—Redington. Sacrifice hits—F. Quimby, Affeld. First base on balls—Off Stevenson, 4; off De Veau, 7. Struck out—By Stevenson, 7; by De Veau, 3. Wild pitches—De Veau, 2. Passed balls—Dunne, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Stevenson, 2; by De Veau, 1. Umpire—Mr. Leifhauf.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	55	35	.611	Boston	48	52	.480
Philadelphia	57	40	.588	New York	38	53	.418
St. Louis	55	44	.556	Cincinnati	38	55	.409
Brooklyn	54	44	.551	Chicago	39	61	.390

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Chicago in St. Louis.
Pittsburg in Cincinnati.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Englew'd F. C.	6	2	.750	Crescent A. C.	6	4	.600
New York A.C.	5	2	.714	Knicker'r A.C.	3	4	.428
Montclair A.C.	5	3	.625	Morrist'n A. C.	0	10	.000

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	60	38	.612	Philadelphia	50	48	.510
Boston	57	40	.588	Cleveland	49	54	.426
Baltimore	53	41	.564	Washington	39	54	.419
Detroit	52	46	.531	Milwaukee	35	65	.350

American League Games.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 3; Cleveland, 2.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 8; Milwaukee, 5.
Philadelphia, 6; Milwaukee, 4, (second game.)
At Boston—Boston, 4; Chicago, 2.
At Washington—Washington, 5; Detroit, 1. Detroit, 2. Washington, 0, (second game.)

Eastern League Games.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 11; Brockton, 2.
At Toronto—Toronto, 6; Providence, 2.
At Montreal—Montreal, 2; Worcester, 1.
Worcester, 4; Montreal, 1.
At Rochester—Rochester, 8; Hartford, 1.

New York State League.

At Albany—Albany, 11; Schenectady, 6.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 1; Rome, 1, (6 innings, rain.)
At Ilion—Ilion, 5; Troy, 2.

LAWN TENNIS AT NEWPORT.

Wright Defeated Hobart in Hot Championship Match.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—The fifth day of the tennis tourney at Newport saw but one event in the championship singles. The match between Lee Ware and W. A. Larned was put over until Monday, leaving the Beals Wright vs. Clarence Hobart match of the third round the only one to attract a gallery. The warm shunshine drew a large and fashionable crowd to the grandstand court.

Although at Bay Ridge, in the latter part of June, Hobart defeated the younger man, the latter was a popular favorite, and his steadiness and accuracy were counted on to give Hobart all he could attend to. In addition to the match in the regular singles to-day, it was hoped to finish up the few remaining matches in the consolations.

The players appeared on time, and after a little warming up Hobart began to serve. He took the first game after deuce, making two places. Wright took the next three games, giving him a lead of 3—1, by some very clever net work, Hobart being unable either to pass him or lob over him. Hobart took the next game, but the sixth and seventh went to his opponent, and Wright was within a game of the set. Hobart had a good lead of 40—15, but lost it and the game went to deuce four times, before he could pull it out. The next went to the Boston man, and the set was his, 6—3.

Both men continued the same style of game in the second set, Hobart playing almost exclusively from the back of the court and Wright coming up on every opportunity. The games went in the same order as in the first set until the sixth, which left the men even. The games went to four all, when Hobart took the odd and the lead on an out and a double fault. Wright deuced the set, but Hobart again took the odd game. Hobart had a good lead in the next, but Wright evened it. The next two the Boston man took, one after deuce and one at 30. This made it his set, 8—6, and two sets to none.

Hobart started the third set with a lead of two games, Wright being a little unsteady at first. He soon braced, and on some weak smashing by his opponent, evened the games. Wright's endurance began to tell here, and though his opponent took two more games, Wright won the set and match, 6—3, 8—6, 6—4.

CHAMPION STAMBOUL DEAD.

Famous Trotting Stallion Was Holder of World's Record When on the Turf.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The great trotting stallion Stamboul died suddenly this morning at the Arden Farm, the property of E. H. Harriman.

The death of Stamboul, (2:07½,) the greatest trotting stallion of his time, and an unbeaten champion in horse show rings for nearly ten years, was reported at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday afternoon while the harness races there were in progress. Stamboul, 5,101 in the American Trotting Register, was bred by the late L. J. Rose at San Gabriel, Cal., in 1882, by Sultan, (2:24,) son of The Moor. His dam was Fleetwing, by Hambletonian, second dam Patchen Maid, by George M. Patchen.

Stamboul was campaigned after his two-year-old season until he was twelve years old, taking a record of 2:14¾ as a six-year-old, which season, 1888, he won the $20,000 National Stallion Stakes at San Francisco, after Woodnut took the first heat in 2:17, Stamboul coming back and winning the next three heats. At seven years he took a mark of 2:12¼; at eight a mark of 2:11, and steadily reduced his record to the last year he was on the turf, when he trotted in 2:07½, going in all the free-for-alls held in California, and also racing frequently against time.

He was purchased in 1892 by E. H. Harriman, who owned him when he died, from the Hobart estate, for $41,000, and was taken to Orange County and trained several years by Samuel Gamble, after which he was placed at the head of the Arden Farm Stud, owned by Mr. Harriman, where also is John R. Gentry.

Since he was a suckling colt, Samuel See has been his groom, and between the man and beast there was a great affection. Stamboul won among the many prizes he has taken in horse shows two first prizes at the National Horse Show in New York City in 1894, and two first prizes and the champion prize in New York in 1896 and 1897, and the first prize at the Philadelphia Horse Show in 1897.

In the stud, Stamboul was as successful as he was on the turf. He was the sire of forty-four trotters in the 2:30 list at the close of last season, and a number of new performers will be added to his credit this season. Among the most noted of his progeny are Stambuletta, 2:10½; Stam B., 2:11¼; Ellert, 2:11; Elsie, 2:11¾; Bonsilene, 2:14½; Hilda S., 2:15¼, and Crescent, 2:16½, while his sons and daughters also have been producers of speed and stamina.

Stamboul's 2:07½ was the stallion record until after the close of his career on the turf, and the great horse was the most talked of trotting stallion that raced until he was retired to the stud. His record was not beaten by a stallion until 1893, when Directum reduced it to 2:05¾, this mark in turn having been eclipsed by Cresceus to 2:04, last year. Cresceus only last Thursday, still further reduced the stallion record to 2:03¼ at Brighton Beach, in a match against The Abbot.

Orange A. C., 5; Knickerbocker A. C., 1.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, Aug. 17.—The Knickerbocker Athletic Club was defeated by the Orange Athletic Club to-day, the score being 5 to 1. McKenna's pitching was very effective, and it was backed up by fair work in the field. Disosway, for the Knickerbockers, also pitched good ball, but his work was nullified by poor playing in the field. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Orange A. C.	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	7	3
Knickerbocker A. C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	7

Batteries—McKenna and O'Neil; Disosway and Wood.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

National Guardsmen Contest in Major General's Match on the State Range.

The first competition for the Major General's match was held at Creedmoor yesterday. Weather favorable. Conditions: Open to teams of sixteen enlisted men from each regiment; distances, 800, 700, 600, 500, and 800 yards, advancing; 350, 450, 550, 650, and 750, retreating; twenty shots per man. Each competitor compelled to fire at least one shot at each distance. Thirty seconds allowed at each distance. The double time being taken up at each distance, both advancing and retreating. The Sixty-ninth Regiment team, having but fourteen men, were permitted to go over the run by Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston for practice only. Match was under the supervision of Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, National Guard of New York. Scores:

MAJOR GENERAL'S MATCH, SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Corp. E. E. Sanborn, Company D	42
F. Wessel, Company C	48
C. L. Asker, Company B	50
Sergt. Major E. S. Coy, N. C. Staff	42
J. K. Greene, Company A	30
Corp. M. W. Wilson, Company D	30
Sergt. W. H. Ford, Company A	26
W. N. Boyle, Company C	19
W. Reid, Jr., Company G	29
Sergt. W. H. Evans, Company G	21
W. H. Palmer, Jr., Company G	47
C. H. Plump, Company B	34
W. M. Phillips, Company D	49
Corp. A. E. Wells, Company E	35
D. C. Meyer, Company C	38
A. Stevens, Company C	32
Total	560

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Bat. Quartermaster J. F. Dowling, N. C. S.	44
Corp. C. J. Buckridge, Company E	56
Sergt. J. T. Verdon, Company E	17
Qr. Master Sergt. D. J. Coughlin, Company B	24
J. A. Dempsey, Company A	30
Corp. J. Alexander, Company B	43
Color Sergt. J. F. Fennell, N. C. S.	15
Sergt. R. M. Fields, Company G	38
Color Sergt. J. McDermott, N. C. S.	33
A. P. Massie, Company B	37
F. M. Darding Keller, Company E	49
A. B. Van Hausen, Company B	45
Sergt. C. M. Smith, Company B	48
Sergt. F. J. Loughlin, Company C	36
Sergt. W. S. Lamb, Company E	38
Sergt. J. Corrie, Company C	48
Total	598

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Sergt. G. E. Bryant, non-commissioned staff	46
Private H. S. Hildreth, Company F	26
Sergt. R. B. Cooke, Jr., Company E	41
Sergt. E. H. Miller, Company K	28
Private W. D. Slade, Company K	40
Sergt. C. M. Ward, Company E	29
Private F. T. Reeves, Company K	37
Private P. G. Farquharson, Company K	34
Sergt. H. R. Onderdonk, Company B	31
Private T. P. Ryan, Company B	25
Sergt. E. Codet, Company K	19
Sergt. B. M. Boe, Company B	19
Corp. W. W. Whitlock, Company F	55
Private E. C. Neilson, Company G	33
Private H. P. Piers, Company E	10
Private C. M. Ledlard, Company E	61
Total	520

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Bat. Quartermaster E. Heitmuller, N. C. S.	42
M. Grulish, Company E	26
Bat. Quartermaster P. J. Walsh, N. C. S.	0
J. Reid, Company C	3
W. Pash, Company K	22
H. McWhirter, Company D	22
Bat. Quartermaster W. A. Boyle, N. C. S.	40
T. Moore, Company K	2
D. O'Connell, Company D	27
T. O'Conner, Company K	15
Corp. E. M. Kirkpatrick, Company G	22
J. Coughlin, Company D	4
D. Byrne, Company K	0
Corp. T. F. Kerr, Company E	28
Total	240

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Sergt. A. S. Corbett, Company E	44
Corp. J. B. Borb, Company H	31
E. H. Powell, Company A	38
J. M. Evans, Company B	38
Corp. C. J. McGratty, Company B	11
Corp. H. Merz, Company B	9
Corp. E. F. Greis, Company B	11
Sergt. M. Kavanagh, Company B	9
Corp. L. Eben, Company B	15
S. W. Swift, Company H	17
T. B. McManus, Company H	24
C. E. Winterton, Company C	37
R. S. Ecclestone, Company B	37
Corp. K. K. V. Casey, Company B	36
Sergt. H. Daube, non-Commissioned Staff	56
Sergt. G. H. Doyle, Company H	44
Total	457

FLANAGAN'S DISCUS RECORD.

Weight-Throwing Champion Made New Figures at Union Settlement Games.

At the games of the Union Settlement Athletic Club, held at Celtic Park, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon, John Flanagan, formerly a member of the New York Athletic Club, who has recently made several attempts to make new weight-throwing records, threw the sixteen-pound discus a distance of 118 feet 9½ inches, which is one-half inch better than the record of 118 feet 9 inches held by C. H. Henneman of Chicago. The discus has yet to be weighed, but all the other requirements of the Amateur Athletic Union were observed.

The best race of the day was the 1,000 yards handicap, which was won by Harry Arnold of the Union Settlement Athletic Club in a close finish, with J. W. Murphy of the New West Side Athletic Club, who made the pace almost to the finish, and was beaten by Arnold by two yards. The summary:

75-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Otto Sauer, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, (20 feet;) F. S. Williams, Olympia Athletic Club, (19 feet,) second; J. P. Cooke, West Side Y. M. C. A., (13 feet,) third. Time—0:08.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by S. May, New West Side Athletic Club, (22 yards;) R. Campiglio, Xavier Athletic Club, (8 yards,) second; G. Goerwitz, Pastime Athletic Club, third. Time—0:21 4-5.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by F. Bohinlink, Union Settlement Athletic Club, (50 yards;) S. Curtis, National Athletic Club, (38 yards,) second; C. Sharns, Olympia Athletic Club, (42 yards,) third. Time—1:19 3-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by A. Velnert, Pastime Athletic Club; W. Ackerson, West Side Y. M. C. A., second; G. C. Biller, National Athletic Club, third. Time—1:30 4-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Harry Arnold, Union Settlement Athletic Club, (35 yards;) J. W. Murphy, New West Side Athletic Club, (68 yards,) second; J. H. Wright, Olympia Athletic Club, (20 yards,) third. Time 2:17 2-5.

Throwing the 16-Pound Discus, Handicap.—Won by M. J. Sheridan, Pastime Athletic Club, (9 feet,) with 113 feet 9 inches; John Flanagan, New York City, (scratch,) second, with 118 feet 9½ inches; G. W. Kidd, Pastime Athletic Club, (12 feet,) third, with 99 feet 9½ inches.

Putting the 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by R. Edgren, Pastime Athletic Club, (2 feet 6 inches,) with

FINANCIAL.

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Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
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Central National Bank
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Colonial Trust Company
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ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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FINANCIAL.

SOME PROBLEMS OF ADVERTISING.

There is science as well as art in advertising, and one who does much advertising must make it a studied business to get satisfactory results. The size of the circulation of a newspaper is not the only thing to be considered. The quality of the circulation is equally important, while the character of the paper is paramount. From these three factors large advertisers are able to get at the approximate value of advertising space in a newspaper. How much is a line of space worth in a newspaper where the factors above referred to are known? That's the question. Well, what business are you in? What have you to advertise? See the line of thought the answer compels? If you want to appeal to people with large purchasing power, the certainty of gaining the attention of such a public is worth to you a great deal of money. No other newspaper has such a large daily wealthy constituency as The Wall Street Journal. The certainty of reaching these people is emphasized by the fact that the paper is carefully studied and filed for reference. It is a high privilege you have to be able to buy space for advertising purposes in such a paper. The value now to you of a line in The Wall Street Journal is far above the price the publishers are at present asking. It is always profitable to buy something at a price below value. That is what operations in the stock market at times so successful. Prices being below value leads to booms.

15 PER CENT.
GUARANTEED TO AN INVESTOR
WHO WILL ADVANCE $50,000 ON A BUILDING OPERATION EXCEEDING $400,000. MONEY TO BE REFUNDED WHEN PERMANENT LOAN IS PLACED. BUILDING LOAN HAS BEEN SECURED; also
WANTED A PARTY TO INVEST $100,000 IN A LARGE OPERATION UNDER THE SAME CONDITIONS AS ABOVE.
THE PROPONENT WHO DESIRES THESE RESPECTIVE ADVANCES HAS JUST SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED A SIMILAR OPERATION INVOLVING ONE HALF MILLION DOLLARS. ADDRESS H. L. PHELPS, 168 WILLIS AVE., N. Y. CITY.

FINANCIAL.

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There is science as well as art in advertising, and one who does much advertising must make it a studied business to get satisfactory results. The size of the circulation of a newspaper is not the only thing to be considered. The quality of the circulation is equally important, while the character of the paper is paramount. From these three factors large advertisers are able to get at the approximate value of advertising space in a newspaper. How much is a line of space worth in a newspaper where the factors above referred to are known? That's the question. Well, what business are you in? What have you to advertise? See the line of thought the answer compels? If you want to appeal to people with large purchasing power, the certainty of gaining the attention of such a public is worth to you a great deal of money. No other newspaper has such a large daily wealthy constituency as The Wall Street Journal. The certainty of reaching these people is emphasized by the fact that the paper is carefully studied and filed for reference. It is a high privilege you have to be able to buy space for advertising purposes in such a paper. The value now to you of a line in The Wall Street Journal is far above the price the publishers are at present asking. It is always profitable to buy something at a price below value. That is what operations in the stock market at times so successful. Prices being below value leads to booms.

MONEY CHEERFULLY REFUNDED
IF OIL IS NOT STRUCK.
THE ONLY OIL COMPANY IN EXISTENCE THAT EVER OR SINCE ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED TO RETURN ALL MONEYS SHOULD THERE BE NO GUSHER.
THIS IS ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED BY TWO NATIONAL BANKS.
International Exchange Bank, El Paso, Texas.
Citizens' National Bank, Beaumont, Texas.
When oil is struck, which will be within the next thirty days, the shares will be worth at once several times their cost and the sale of sixty thousand barrels of oil a day at 30 cents a barrel will realize big dividends.
This is the first opportunity ever offered to purchase stock in an Oil Company owning Oil property situated in the midst of
THE GREATEST GUSHERS.
THE KING OIL CO.
OF BEAUMONT AND EL PASO, TEXAS,
Is capitalized with $300,000 ONLY, and each non-assessable share sells for
ONE DOLLAR.
In view of our BANK GUARANTEES, the investor takes no risk, but acquires the opportunity to make BIG profits. We ask the most thorough investigation relative to our holdings. The officers and Directors of this Company are all men of honest and correct business habits. Send in your remittance TO-DAY for as many shares as you desire at one dollar per share.
YOUR TIME IS LIMITED.
WELL DOWN NOW 220 FEET.
DRILLING NIGHT AND DAY.
Remember when the news to our Agents that our well has come in is flashed over the wire, likewise instructions will be forwarded then that all shares have been withdrawn for further sales, as the KING OIL SHARES will then be worth five times their present par value. This telegram, just received from the HEYWOOD OIL CO., drillers of the KING WELL:
"Beaumont, Tex., Aug. 14th, 1901.
"W. C. Williams, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.:
"Down two hundred and twenty feet; everything progressing in fine shape.
"HEYWOOD BROS."
This is not a speculation: It is a positively guaranteed investment, with dividends assured or money returned should there be no oil struck.
ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT OF STOCK IS OFFERED. YOUR IMMEDIATE ACTION **IS NECESSARY TO SECURE STOCK.**
For illustrated pamphlet, photographic views, and other information address or call on
H. H. CRAIG & CO., Fiscal Agents, 108 Fulton St., New York City.
P. S.—W. C. Williams, Secretary and General Manager of the KING OIL CO. will be at our office Monday or Tuesday. If any prospective investors desire to ask any questions, he will be only too pleased to answer them.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.
NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.
TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:
Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.
Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.
Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.
Dated New York, August 6, 1901.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:
Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.
All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

THE TIME TO BUY STOCKS
for the Fall campaign is now here. A resumé of last week's market will bear out the opinion expressed by us in our announcement a week ago under the caption "Opportunity in Reactions."
The market has been hardening all the week and prices have been advancing.
Now the Time to Enter the Market
STOCKS ARE RAPIDLY BEING ACCUMULATED AND THE UPWARD SWING WILL SOON BE IN FULL PROGRESS. IT IS A SAFE PRECEDENT IN TIMES OF PROSPERITY TO BUY STOCKS, AFTER DECLINES OF FROM 10 TO 25 POINTS!
We will be pleased to enumerate, upon receipt of letter or upon a call at any of our offices, the stocks, which in our opinion, should make the greatest advances.
If you have not already an account, why not open one with us and participate in the possibilities, now offering in Wall Street for making money? THE BEST WAY TO SECURE SOME OF THE BENEFITS OF PROSPEROUS TIMES IS TO HAVE AN INTEREST IN THE MARKET. We will be pleased to present you with a copy of our 400-PAGE, CLOTH-BOUND, ILLUSTRATED
"Guide to Investors"
upon request. It is conceded to be an authority upon financial matters, it is invaluable to business men generally, and ENABLES ANY ONE TO INVEST MONEY, KEEP THE PRINCIPAL INTACT, AND MAKE IT PAY AN INCOME. We offer equal advantages to the small as well as the large investor, and have every facility to handle your business to your complete satisfaction.
Write or call at any of our offices; the one most convenient to you. All being connected with the home office by direct and exclusive private wires, enables us from any of them to equally satisfactorily execute your orders upon the New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago Exchanges.

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ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WANTED—NORTHERN PACIFIC COMMON; price must be low; immediate. J. M., Post Office Box 1,074.

33 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, August 12, 1901.
To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Union Trust Company of New York under the Agreement dated May 10, 1900, for Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds:
The undersigned Committee under the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned hereby give notice, pursuant to the terms of said agreement, that the Committee has entered into a contract with the Wabash Railroad Company for the acquisition by said Railroad Company of the railroad and property described in the first mortgage of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, a copy of which contract is lodged with said Union Trust Company of New York, and the terms of which, briefly summarized, are as follows:
First. The Wabash Company shall acquire said property upon the confirmation of the foreclosure sale (provided it can be obtained at a satisfactory price,) shall pay all receivers' certificates, preferential liabilities, costs, counsel fees, compensation of Trustees and Committee, and shall issue a first mortgage upon said property to secure a total issue of Three and One-half Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due in 1941, with interest from the date thereof, payable semi-annually. The bonds shall be for $1,000 and $500. The total amount of bonds issuable under said mortgage shall be $3,500,000, and $500,000 thereof shall be reserved and applied solely to the improvement and equipment of the mortgaged property.
Second. Such three and a half per cent. bonds, to an amount equal to eighty per cent. of the par value of the principal of Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited with the Union Trust Company, shall be delivered to said Trust Company for distribution among the holders of its certificates of deposit at the rate of $800 in new bonds for each $1,000 of Omaha and St. Louis bonds. Scrip will be provided for fractional amounts.
Third. All stock of the Omaha and St. Louis Company held by the Committee is to be surrendered to the Wabash Company, and suits brought by the Committee to enforce the personal liability of certain Directors of the Missouri Railway Construction Company are to be discontinued.
Fourth. Said contract is subject to the following conditions:
1. That the stockholders and debenture holders of the Wabash Company assent to its acquisition and mortgaging of said property.
2. That the holders of Union Trust Company certificates for Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited under said agreement of May 10, 1900, assent to said contract; and,
3. That the net preferred liabilities against the property which are to be paid by the Wabash Company do not exceed $475,000.
By the terms of said agreement of May 10, 1900, it is provided that any holder of Union Trust Company Certificates who does not expressly dissent from such contract in a writing delivered to the Committee within twenty days after the first publication of this notice shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to such contract.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH,
As a Committee constituted by the Agreement of Omaha and St. Louis bondholders, made May 10, 1900.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. New York Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. 35 Congress st., Boston.
1,116-1o Broad Ex. Bldg.
25 Broad St.
Uptown office,
640 Madison Av,
NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
We solicit the patronage of those wishing to buy or sell stocks, either for cash or on margin.
Daily Advisory Letter sent upon application; also our Special Booklet, which is now ready.

POSITIVE INFORMATION
regarding a deal soon to take place which will insure a profit of at least 50 points in two stocks within the next three months. Those desirous of participating, and who will deal liberally with informant on the profits made, address Advantageous, care Kiernan Advertising Agency, 156 Broadway, New York City.

STEEL CASTING COMBINE.

Capitalization to be $15,000,000—Daniel Egan of Sharon, Penn., to be President.

SHARON, Penn., Aug. 17.—It is now settled that the capitalization of the steel casting combination will be $15,000,000. The President will be Daniel Egan of this city, and the Board of Directors will include W. D. Sargent of Chicago, Mayor Rolla Wells of St. Louis, and Charles Miller, President of of the Franklin (Penn.) Steel Company.
The principal concerns in the combination are the Seaboard Steel Casting Company, the Solid Steel Casting Company, the Eureka Steel Casting Company, all of Chester, Penn.; the American Steel Foundry Company and the Cullin & Gallagher Company of St. Louis, the Sargent Company of Chicago, the Franklin (Penn.) Steel Casting Company, the Pittsburg Steel Casting Company, and the Otis Steel Company of Cleveland. The constituent companies will accept stock in payment for their plant.

LEGAL NOTES.

ALIENATION OF A WIFE'S AFFECTIONS.—A judgment on a verdict for $1,000, secured by Isaac Millspaugh from a jury in the Delaware County Supreme Court in his action against Charles O. Potter to recover damages for the alienation of Mrs. Millspaugh's affections, has been reversed by the Third Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Smith. On the trial it appeared that the day after their marriage, and while the Millspaughs were passengers upon the boat from Albany to New York, Mrs. Millspaugh held a conversation with one Wilbur Bennett. Mrs. Millspaugh, while being examined as a witness, testified that her husband spoke to her about that conversation. The trial Justice, however, would not allow her to say what her husband said, on the ground that it was incompetent, because between a husband and wife. Neither would he allow her to say whether Millspaugh reprimanded her for conversing with Bennett. Counsel asked whether Millspaugh used profane language toward her, and that question was also ruled out. Other questions, as to why Mrs. Millspaugh declined to live with her husband and whether Millspaugh ever accused her of improper conduct with other men than Mr. Potter, were excluded.
Justice Smith says: "In these rulings we think the learned trial Judge erred. If prior to the separation of the wife from the husband the husband had struck her, proof of such fact would be clearly competent to show that the alienation of the wife's affections was not wholly due to defendant's conduct. We are unable to see any reason why abusive language, unfounded charges of adultery, and unreasonable reprimand may not be shown for a like purpose. The ground of the ruling of the trial court seems to have been that such charges and such abuse are confidential communications, protected by Section 831 of the Code of Civil Procedure. To this we cannot agree."
Justice Smith then says that he thinks it may be safely said that unfounded charges of immorality, abusive language, and profanity toward a wife are not such communications as the Legislature intended to protect, and when the plaintiff would charge another with alienating the affections of his wife he cannot shield himself behind the statute from proof by the wife of such acts as were in this action properly pleaded and sought to be proved. Justice Smith, continuing, says: "We think the defendant, further, should have been allowed to show by the wife her reason for refusing to live with the husband. Upon the evidence the plaintiff might lawfully claim damages for a permanent alienation of the affections of the wife and for a permanent separation caused thereby. The state of the wife's affections at the time of the trial was, therefore, a material fact upon the question of damages, and her refusal to live with her husband and the reasons existing in her mind therefor are material and relevant facts upon such an inquiry. Because this called for the operation of the witness's mind does not necessarily make the evidence incompetent."

ALLEGED LIEN FOR THE KEEP OF A HORSE.—J. John Hassett, the owner of a horse, permitted Emory G. Drake to use the animal for its keep until its owner could dispose of it. Without the knowledge or consent of Hassett, Drake made an arrangement with John Sanborn, a livery stable keeper, for the keeping of the horse, and agreed that Sanborn might hold the horse as security for the amount due him for such care and keep. A judgment against Sanborn in the Chemung County Court, awarding possession of the horse to Hassett and reversing judgment for defendant in the Justice's Court, has been affirmed by the Third Appellate Division.
Justice Edwards, for the Court, says: "The agreement between Drake and the defendant was not binding on the plaintiff. As against him the defendant had no right to hold the horse by virtue of the pledge of the same to him by Drake. That the naked possession of chattel confers no authority upon the bailee to dispose of the same by sale or pledge, without the consent of the owner, needs no citation of authorities. Nor could the judgment for the defendant be sustained on the ground of a lien outside of the agreement, for the reason that no such claim was set up in the answer or made on the trial. Had it been set up it would have been of no avail as a defense. At common law the defendant had no lien on the horse for its keeping. Nor had he a lien under the statute, for the reason that the board was not furnished 'under an agreement with the owner.'" (Laws of 1897, Chapter 418.)

Lost and Found.

Lost or Stolen—Bank Book No. 350,983, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Dividends.

Office of the American Coal Company,
NO. 1 BROADWAY,
New York, Aug. 12th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office, on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901.
The Transfer Books will be closed on August 23d, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of September 4th, 1901.
GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company,
New York, August 1, 1901.
The Directors of Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT., payable September 3d, to stockholders of record August 17th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from August 19th to August 31st, inclusive. A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, Aug. 23, 1901, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1, and will reopen Sept. 3 at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17, 1901.

The Utah Fuel Company.
Five per cent. Sinking Fund First Mortgage Bonds. Coupons maturing September 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid on and after September 3d at the Morton Trust Company, New York City.
New York, August 17, 1901.
JESSE WHITE, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Securities closed yesterday with general and substantial gains for the week, though not at the highest prices recorded. Speculative sentiment on Friday and Saturday was somewhat disturbed by fear of gains on the part of the steel strikers, due to the action taken as Joliet. Best opinion, however, continues to support the view that the cause of the Amalgamated Association is hopeless and must meet with early collapse, the officials of the company expressing themselves as satisfied with the course of affairs. Even at McKeesport, the very heart of the strike, public sentiment seems to be veering against the strikers, as evidenced notably by the scanty response to appeals for funds.

The grain situation is still a powerful influence in the security market, furnishing repeated opportunities for manipulation as varying estimates appear. It seems, however, well settled that the corn crop will not fall below 1,400,000,000 bushels, with the chance of its doing better, given favorable weather conditions from now to harvest. The price of corn stays well up and is at figures which mean large profits to those farmers who have it for sale, so that the purchasing power of the agricultural community, as a whole, will not suffer impairment from the reduced yield. No doubt corn prices have been sympathetically affected by the very strong situation in wheat, for which the export demand continues unabated, both actual shipments and engagements for future delivery being on a scale surpassing all previous Summers, while prices are satisfactory and show decided tendency to go yet higher. With wheat in demand other grains are not likely to decline materially in price—the entire cereal situation furnishing cause for congratulation, for had the wheat position been other than it is the damage to corn would have proved a much more serious drawback.

Another gratifying feature is that the section of the country on which corn loss chiefly falls is in strong financial position—able to bear easily what loss is suffered. Even in the State of Kansas the phenomenal wheat yield will vastly more than overcome corn loss, and to a large extent this compensation is enjoyed throughout the entire corn belt. It may seem wearisome to dwell so repeatedly upon the question of the grain crops, but there has been so much misrepresentation, so much exaggeration, and such violent effort to depress the security market in connection with the grain position, that reiteration of facts is warranted.

The technical situation of the security market has seldom been stronger. It is the unanimous testimony of Stock Exchange commission houses that they are carrying smaller lines for customers than at any time since the liquidation which followed the panic of last May. The public were then effectually frightened—speculation coming almost to a standstill, as shown in the heavy shrinkage of transactions. It is reckoned that daily transactions of an average of 400,000 shares would represent at least one-half board-room trades—the merely scalping operations of professionals who aim to secure small quick fractional profits, thus leaving an inconsiderable amount to represent investment and pool buying, and scarcely nothing for the outside public speculator. The result is that actual investment holdings are slowly growing, such purchases still further diminishing the supply of floating securities, while important buying is in evidence by the great banking interests which, while not strictly investment purchases (a portion at least being presumably for sale at prospective higher prices,) still further contracts floating supplies. This makes it difficult to conduct bear operations successfully, for while preliminary sales can easily be made the attempt to cover finds a market bare of stocks; hence the quick rallies of last week whenever any considerable quantity of stock was bid for.
It is certain that a powerful combination got heavily short of the market some weeks ago on the theory that corn damage must precipitate serious marked declines, and it is equally certain that much of these short sales remains uncovered, for while noteworthy recessions were brought about in the attack on the corn-carrying properties, there has not been enough trading in them since lower levels were reached to permit the profitable conclusion of bear contracts in great amount.

On the side of those who are carrying long accounts is the ease with which money can be borrowed, representing on the average far less outlay for interest than is derived from dividend yield—a most important technical element. There has been absolutely no scare among investors, transfer books showing minimum changes. Thus the technical situation favors advancing prices, particularly as it is supported by the continuance of excellent commercial conditions throughout the country, as shown in the authoritative reports of the commercial agencies.

The people of the United States are by temperament and by virtue of the great prosperity they are enjoying naturally inclined to be "bulls." Public interest in speculation can be frightened off for a time—as it has been this Summer—but it will inevitably revive when conditions are favorable. They are favorable now.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's transactions were very limited, less than 145,000 shares, and were marked by a reactionary tendency. The bear contingent professed to feel apprehension over the present phase of the steel strike, though this sentiment was not shared by officers of the corporation, who believe that the last move made by the strikers indicates the desperate situation of the Amalgamated Association. Bearing on this, the steel stocks themselves did not decline yesterday to such an extent as a number of the active railroads, the common showing a net loss of ⅝ and the preferred of 1 point, about 25,000 shares of both changing hands.
Bear attack was directed against St. Paul on the theory that expectation of an increased dividend next month would meet with disappointment. Other stocks relatively active and subject to pressure were Atchison, Union Pacific, and Amalgamated Copper. In none of them were the declines extensive, averaging about 1½ points, with good support and fair investment demand apparent at the decline.
Pessimistic prophesies from private sources were again current concerning the corn crop, but met with little attention, the basis of 1,400,000,000 bushels being now generally accepted in well informed quarters.
Notably firm features were Chesapeake and Ohio, Southern Railway, the Reading issues, and Norfolk and Western, all showing but slight fractional declines and all making handsome gains for the week, which, indeed may be said of the entire active railroad list.

SATURDAY.

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 17	142,615
To date this year	197,314,188
Corresponding date last year	74,817,874

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 17	$578,000
To date this year	$703,601,220
Corresponding date last year	$325,093,260

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more, were:

Stocks Advanced.

General Electric	1	Rubber Goods	¾
Glucose Sugar	½	Union Pacific pf	½
North. Amer.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1½	Int. Pump. pf	1¾
Am. Locomotive	1	Iowa Central	½
Am. Sugar	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	¾
At., T. & S. F.	1¾	Manhattan	1¼
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	1¾
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Missouri Pacific	¾
Brooklyn R. T.	1¾	N. Y. Central	½
Canadian Pacific	⅞	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	Norfolk & West.	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Penn. R. R.	1¼
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2	Rep. Steel	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Consol. Gas	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Cont. Tobacco	½	Southern Pacific	½
Del. & Hudson	½	Southern Railway	⅝
Dist. of Am. pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Erie	⅝	Twin City R. T.	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Union Pacific	1½
Evans. & T. H.	1	U. S. Steel	⅝
Ev. & T. H. pf.	6½	U. S. Steel pf.	1
Gt. North. pf.	½	Wabash pf.	¾
Hocking Valley	1	West. Union Tel.	¾
Int. Paper	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	¾
Int. Paper pf.	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

Can. South. 2d	1	Rio Gr. W. 1st	1

There were no advances.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Yesterday's bank statement showed the following changes for the week:

	Decrease.
Surplus reserve	$2,531,050
Loans	1,646,300
Specie	1,384,400
Legal tenders	1,334,600
Deposits	751,800
Circulation	1,514,200

Following is a comparison of the week's averages with the corresponding dates one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$884,810,300	$814,883,600	$747,733,900
Deposits	964,629,200	894,317,800	851,200,900
Circulation	29,039,000	28,083,000	13,976,800
Specie	181,711,100	168,922,900	173,816,200
Legal tenders	77,868,100	75,213,600	54,266,400
Total res.	$259,579,200	$244,136,500	$227,822,600
Res. req'd	241,157,300	223,579,450	212,800,225
Surp. res.	$18,421,900	$20,557,050	$15,082,375

The changes noted occasioned little surprise to the Street, the loss in actual cash being the only item concerning which there was much discussion. Speculative traders on the Stock Exchange received the statement with indifference, no noteworthy market fluctuations following the publication. It was generally the opinion that most of the changes shown in the statement resulted largely from the shifting of accounts incidental to the consolidation of the First National Bank and the National Bank of the Republic.
The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.	Decrease.
Loans	$886,455,600	$884,810,300	$1,645,300
Deposits	965,381,000	964,629,200	751,800
Circulation	30,533,200	29,039,000	1,514,200
Legal tenders	79,202,700	77,868,100	1,334,600
Specie	183,065,500	181,711,100	1,384,400
Reserve	262,298,200	259,574,200	2,719,000
Res. required	241,345,250	241,157,300	187,950
Surplus	20,952,950	18,421,900	2,531,050

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,787,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,600	24,185,675	34,693,675
Jan. 26	30,799,450	29,277,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,762,625	27,897,575	35,511,625
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,246,675	19,678,550	30,334,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,641,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,676,375	25,203,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,686,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,876,500	9,836,150	15,494,850
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,800	15,018,825
April 13	7,338,200	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,350	24,175,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,332,725	27,137,625
May 18	13,226,925	15,881,525	34,631,525
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,325	43,933,725
June 1	21,253,050	20,123,275	42,710,600
June 8	13,341,500	18,374,250	36,323,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,438,750	30,003,200
June 22	15,526,850	25,497,800	25,897,800
June 29	8,484,200	16,859,375	14,274,550
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,550	62,043,550
July 13	12,809,375	19,900,125	10,698,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,306,600
July 27	22,128,575	27,535,375	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,165,350	29,144,878	8,110,600
Aug. 10	20,952,950	28,125,950	14,395,375
Aug. 17	18,421,900	20,557,050	15,082,350

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$18,421,900	1895	$41,266,875.
1900	20,557,050	1894	67,806,650
1899	15,082,350	1893	*12,045,800
1898	28,839,250	1892	5,774,658
1897	38,882,725	1891	17,617,225
1896	9,400,175	1890	*615,725

*Deficit under the legal requirement.

MONEY PLENTY AND CHEAP.

Money market ease and continued lower exchange are predictions vouchsafed by leading banking interests at the end of the week, and, so far from the likelihood of there being gold sent abroad, the opinion was advanced that gold is more likely to come this way.

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PRESIDENT NASH OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK: "I see no reason why money should not continue to be loaned at easy rates, and I expect it will. There are no new developments in the local situation of any contrary significance. I do not look for gold exports. In fact, our volume of export trade is running so high that some gold ought to be coming from abroad in the near future."

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AN OFFICER OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE: "Persistency of easy money rates is the expectation of bankers for some time to come. The supply of money not only remains plentiful, but continues to be augmented by fresh receipts of gold from the Alaskan coast. It is also probable that Europe may send some gold here soon, because of the heavy aggregate of our exports, and this probability will be increased as the wheat crop begins to move, because the other sources of

19 of this year and the same date one year ago.

This table includes prices of vegetables, meats, dairy products, and fruits, as well as Board of Trade commodities. The showing is for higher values throughout the list, with the single exception of wheat. In many cases the increase exceeds 50 per cent. The table follows:

	1901.	1900.
VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes, per bushel	$1.15	.40
California potatoes, per bushel	.55	.60
Sweet corn, per sack	.65	.25
Peas, per sack	1.50	.25
Beets, per 100	1.50	.25
Radishes, per 100	1.50	.25
Canteloupes, per basket	.75	.25
String beans, per sack	2.00	.25
Lettuce, per barrel	2.00	.25
Cabbage, per 100	8.00	$1.00
Carrots, per 100	1.50	.25
Onions, per sack	1.25	.35
Tomatoes, per bushel	2.50	.65
Cucumbers, per dozen	.25	.04
Cucumber pickles, per bushel	1.00	.35
Parsley, per barrel	1.65	.25
MEATS.		
Beef ribs, per pound	.15½	.11½
Beef loin, per pound	.16	.12
Pork loins, per pound	.09	.06
Dressed chickens, per pound	.15	.09½
BUTTER, EGGS, AND CHEESE.		
Eggs, per dozen	.16	.13
Butter, per pound	.21	.19
Cheese, per pound	.11	.09
FRUITS.		
Apples, per barrel	3.00	1.00
Peaches, per basket	.30	.15
Blackberries, per crate	2.00	.70
Grapes, per box	.35	.18
Plums, per box	1.65	.85
Oranges, per box	5.00	3.50
Bananas, per bunch	1.35	1.00
Prunes, per pound	.06	.02
COMMODITY OPTIONS.		
September corn	.58¼	.39¼
September oats	.35⅝-¾	.22⅜
September rye	.58	.50
September barley	.61@63½	.42@ .44
September lard	8.72½	6.72½
September pork	13.97½	11.72½
September wheat	.71⅛@ .71¼	.76

Discussing the significance of this table, Mr. Lyle said:

"The heavy increase in the value of practically all food products other than wheat can only mean that in the cities people will curtail their consumption of meats, vegetables, fruits, &c., and in their stead eat more bread.

"I estimate this coming increase in the demand for wheat at fully half a bushel per capita, or 40,000,000 bushels for the year. Then in parts of Indiana and other sections of the corn country wheat is already being used to some extent for fodder, and this, taken with the heavier demand from abroad, stimulated by smaller yieldings from their other sources of wheat supply, means an increased demand upon American wheat, both here and abroad, of an amount of 50,000,000 bushels."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rate: 4½ per cent. for sixty to-ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $105,037,606; balances, $10,692,531; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $305,180.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅛@2⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was very weak. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¾; demand, $4.86¾; cables, $4.87¼; commercial bills, $4.84¼@$4.85¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¾ less 1-16@5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95⅜; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—10@12½c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The supply of money was plentiful to-day. About three and a half millions was circulated by, railroad dividends. Discounts were weak. This was attributed to small bill offerings.

On the Stock Exchange the business transacted was limited, but the undertone was good. Consols were firm. Home rails and foreigners were quiet. Argentines were firm. Americans were depressed on account of the Wall Street outlook and the steel strike, closing quiet. Grand Trunks were fairly supported. Canadian Pacifics were lower in sympathy with Americans.

Consols for money, 94⅝; consols for the account, 94 7-16.

Anaconda, 9⅛; Atchison, 76½; Atchison preferred, 97¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 100; Canadian Pacific, 113⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47⅝; Chicago Great Western, 23; St. Paul, 167¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 43½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94; Erie, 39⅝; Erie first preferred, 68; Erie second preferred, 53; Illinois Central, 148½; Louisville, 105⅞; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 54½; New York Central, 158; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90; Northern Pacific preferred, 101; Ontario and Western, 35; Pennsylvania, 74¾; Reading, 21⅝; Reading first preferred, 39¾; Reading second preferred, 76¾; Southern Railway, 31⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 87⅝; Southern Pacific, 57⅜; Union Pacific, 100⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 91½; United States Steel, 43¾; United States Steel preferred, 94⅛; Norfolk and Western, 55⅜; Wabash, 21½; Wabash preferred, 40; Spanish 4s, 70; Rand mines, 4⅞.

Bar silver steady at 26 15-16d per ounce. Money, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 2⅛ to 2⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.60; Madrid, 39.70; Lisbon, 38.50; Rome, 4.37.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day, under the influence of the easy settlement. Governments were maintained. Rio Tintos were in demand on favorable copper statistics. Thomson-Houston rallied, but reacted at the close. Spanish fours were active and improved. The closing was generally steady.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f. 57½c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 22½c. for checks.

Spanish fours, 71.02½.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Business was not particularly active on the Boerse to-day, but the tone was generally favorable. Home funds and Governments improved moderately. Chinese advanced. Transvaalers recovered sharply. Banks and Irons were strong. Canadians declined.

Exchange on London 20 marks 43½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 1¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased, 9,580,000 marks; Treasury notes increased 620,000 marks; other securities decreased 13,080,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 25,340,000 marks.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Trading in local stocks was dull, and prices for the leaders were shaded slightly in sympathy with the weaker tone in Wall Street. Tin Can common attracted the greatest amount of interest, selling at 28⅛. There were a few trades in the preferred at 73¼@73½. Biscuit was very quiet, the common easing off to 43⅝; total sales, 125 shares. Union Traction was steady at 116. The rest of the list was neglected. Exchange was quoted 15 cents discount. Money on call and time loaned at 4½ to 5 per cent. Complete stock transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
650	American Can	24½	23⅝	23¾
100	American Can pf	73¼	73¼	73¼
2	Chicago City Railway	201	201	201
200	Chicago Union Traction	18¾	16	16¼
50	Diamond Match	147	147	147
10	Lake Street Elev	13¼	13¼	13¼
20	Metropolitan Elevated	36½	36½	36½
12	Metropol. El. pf., ex div.	91	91	91
125	National Biscuit	43¾	43¾	43¾
5	Northwestern Elevated	45	45	45
50	West Chicago	100⅝	100	100⅝

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—Light trading and minor changes marked the stock market to-day, though there was a more cheerful feeling than in New York. Choctaw common advanced a point to 67; Bethlehem Steel advanced from 23 to 23½, as holders will get 24 under the Schwab agreement. Railways General and Electric Company of America scored light gains. Lehigh Valley continued its recession, and the Readings were weak. Consolidated Lake Superior was the only steel stock which sympathized with the weakness of United States Steel. Diamond Steel gained ⅝. The close was dull and listless.

Money is easier, though there is no change in rates. Call loans are made at 4 per cent., and time loans at 4½ to 5. Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Alkali	¾	¾	¾
125	Bethlehem Steel	23½	23⅛	23⅛
100	Camden Land	1	1	1
333	Choctaw t. c.	67	66	67
87	Choctaw t. c. ful pd.	66	66	66
100	Cam. Steel Drexel rcts.	24	23⅞	23⅞
600	Cam. Steel rects., 22½ paid	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
137	Cons. Lake Sup. pf.	75¼	74¾	74¾
25	De Long Hook & Eye	10	10	10
1,050	Elec. Co. of America	7½	7⅜	7⅜
1,196	Lehigh Valley	35¼	35	35
250	Philadelphia Co.	49½	49½	49½
100	Phila. Co. pf.	49	49	49
25	Phila. & Erie	37½	37½	37½
3	Phila. Traction	96	96	96
700	Phila. Elec.	5½	5¾	5¾
300	Railways Co. gen.	2¾	2¾	2¾
3,600	Reading t. c.	21 20 13-16	20 13-16	
100	Read. 1st pf., t. c.	38¾	38¾	38¾
100	Read. 2d pf., t. c.	26 3-16	26 3-16	26 3-16
415	Tidewater Steel	6⅝	6	6¼
40	United Gas Imp.	115	115	115
2,450	U. S. Steel com.	43¼	42¾	42¾
300	U. S. Steel pf.	92¼	91⅞	91⅞
6	Warwick Iron & Steel	7	7	7
30	Westmoreland Coal	72	72	72

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—The market to-day was conspicuous for dullness, there being nothing in the way of striking changes in tone or in price fluctuations. There were but 960 shares of stock sold, and $34,500 worth of bonds. The money market is a shade firmer, though the rates continue nominally the same. Prices to-day underwent no movement of note, the closing being about steady. Money on call was at 4½ to 5 per cent. Complete stock transactions for the day were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
290	Maryland Brew. com.	7¾	7½	7½
50	Maryland Brew. pf.	14½	14½	14½
600	Seaboard com.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
50	Seaboard pf.	49½	49½	49½
$6,000	Seaboard 4s	82½	82½	82½
5,000	Seaboard 1st pf. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼
1,000	Ga., Ca'o, & North. 5s	108	108	108
15,000	United Rys. incomes	73	73	73
6,000	Cotton Duck incomes	60	60	60

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Aug. 17, telegraphed to the Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1901.	1900.	P. C.
New York	$833,568,386	$612,381,662	+36.1
Boston	96,511,224	86,636,325	+11.4
Philadelphia	84,715,094	62,049,180	+36.5
Baltimore	15,046,090	12,620,592	+19.2
Chicago	118,459,173	100,084,113	+18.4
St. Louis	34,554,024	28,370,438	+21.8
New Orleans	*6,220,000	5,543,304	+11.9
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,189,053,991	$907,664,612	+31.0
Other cities, 5 days	214,817,409	186,637,926	+16.0
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,403,871,400	$1,092,302,538	+28.5
All cities, 1 day	291,986,241	213,458,555	+36.8
Total, all cities, for week	$1,695,257,641	$1,305,761,093	+29.8

*Four days.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
2d week Aug.	$33,587	$26,672	$28,521
From July 1	205,386	179,846	176,394
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	338
2d week Aug.	131,222	113,114	92,528
From July 1	794,702	701,914	453,729
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	885	820	775
2d week Aug.	65,824	61,963	63,468
From Jan. 1	2,651,967	2,233,274	2,154,646
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	510	510	509
2d week Aug.	48,472	40,767	44,214
From July 1	267,161	249,039	284,381
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,569	6,422	6,134
2d week Aug.	832,541	749,596	729,271
From July 1	5,192,275	4,667,071	4,876,037

ATLANTA & WEST POINT for June—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$49,656	$47,085	$2,571
Oper. expenses	23,064	36,127	*12,403
Net earnings	25,992	10,958	15,034
Fiscal year:			
Gross earnings	740,689	702,472	38,217
Oper. expenses	455,681	434,789	20,912
Net earnings	285,008	267,703	*12,695

BOSTON & ALBANY for the quarter ended June 30—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	2,500,927	2,471,963	28,964
Oper. expenses	1,442,867	1,776,912	*334,245
Net earnings	1,058,260	695,051	363,209
Other income	2,410	3,709	*1,290
Gross income	1,060,670	698,760	361,910
Charges	328,606	339,848	*11,242
Surplus	732,064	358,912	373,152

The balance sheet as of June 30, 1901, shows a profit and loss surplus of $537,374.

Fiscal year:

Gross earnings	9,931,395	9,740,110	191,285
Oper. expenses	6,207,381	6,569,231	*361,850
Net earnings	3,724,014	3,170,879	553,135
Other income	10,490	216,028	*205,538
Total income	3,734,504	3,386,907	347,597
Charges	1,141,092	1,363,222	*222,130
Balance	2,593,412	2,023,685	569,727
Dividends	2,187,507	2,000,000	187,507
Surplus	405,912	23,685	382,227

*Decrease.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for the year ended June 30—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	5,803,693	4,992,147	811,546
Op. exp and taxes	3,409,032	3,128,880	280,152
Net earnings	2,394,661	1,863,267	531,394
Other income	26,926	19,988	6,938
Total income	2,421,587	1,883,255	538,332
Int. and rent, &c.	1,736,238	1,317,281	419,001
Balance	685,305	565,974	119,331
Div. on pf., 6 p.c.	360,000	240,000	120,000
Div. on com., 2 p.c.	120,000	.....	120,000
Surplus	205,305	325,974	*120,669

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for the year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	721,965	732,991	*11,026
Op. exp. and taxes	420,400	385,003	35,398
Net earnings	301,565	347,990	*46,425
Other income	6,427	.....	6,427
Total income	307,992	347,990	*39,998
Int. and rentals	94,444	86,744	7,700
Balance	213,548	261,246	*47,698
Dividends	138,840	75,900	62,940
Surplus	74,708	185,346	*110,638

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for June—

Gross earnings	1,706,956	1,459,503	247,453
Op. expenses	1,189,447	1,004,004	185,443
Net earnings	517,509	455,499	62,010
Charges	244,417	224,313	20,104
Surplus	293,092	231,186	61,906
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	17,877,489	16,806,850	1,070,639
Op. expenses	12,755,037	11,749,263	1,005,374
Net earnings	5,121,852	5,057,587	64,265
Charges	2,916,962	2,866,538	50,424
Surplus	2,204,890	1,291,049	13,841

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for June—

Gross earnings	216,946	233,967	*17,021
Op. expenses	151,267	143,791	7,476
Net earnings	65,679	90,176	*24,497
From Jan. 1 to June 30—			
Gross earnings	1,168,524	1,242,286	*73,762
Op. expenses	790,823	764,729	26,094
Net earnings	377,701	477,557	*99,856

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN for the quarter ended June 30—

Gross earnings	7,082,469	6,307,163	775,306
Op. expenses	4,394,781	3,853,658	541,123
Net earnings	2,687,688	2,453,505	234,173
Other income	212,957	58,784	154,173
Total income	2,900,645	2,512,289	388,356
Charges	887,957	913,784	*25,827
Surplus	2,012,688	1,598,505	414,183
Surplus for year, $3,764,421; cash on hand, $1,581,810; profit and loss surplus, $13,255,051.			

WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA for the quarter ended June 30—

Gross earnings	1,039,449	936,784	102,665
Op. expenses	957,321	781,846	175,475
Net earnings	82,128	154,938	*72,810
Other income	6,234	29,326	*23,092
Total income	88,362	184,264	*95,902
Charges	242,841	225,843	16,998
Deficit	154,479	41,579	112,900
Deficit for year, $482,886; cash on hand, $260,235; profit and loss surplus, $614,526.			

*Decrease.

South Carolina's First Cotton Bale.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17.—South Carolina's first cotton bale from the new crop was received here to-day from Conners. The cotton was full middling and weighed 528 pounds, and the bale was sold to Inman & Co. for 10 cents per pound.

First Bale of Georgia Cotton.

The first bale of new crop Georgia cotton arrived here yesterday on the steamer Chattahoochee, from Savannah, consigned to Hubbard Brothers & Co., and will be auctioned off to-morrow in front of the Cotton Exchange.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $12,190,062. The imports of specie amounted to $131,973, and the exports of specie to $904,126.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Ames Shovel and Tool Company, to manufacture all kinds of tools. Capital, $5,000,000. Incorporators—Lawrence Greer, New York; Herbert E. Taylor, New York; Oliver W. Mink, Boston.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the outside market yesterday was on a smaller scale than on the last two or three days, but the total was larger than those of other recent Saturdays. The only notable change in the general conditions was a show of irregularity in place of the continuous strength of the previous three days. Reactions, however, were in no case very heavy and such as did occur were partly compensated for by advances in other parts of the list. The past week has brought about a decided change in the market as compared with that of a week ago. Then trading had come almost to a standstill and no part of the market was showing any real life. During the past week not only was there a considerable increase in activity, but trading broadened out considerably and a fairly large number of stocks were inquired for. As compared with the same period last year, the market for outside stocks during the past week was active and strong.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were somewhat irregular, with the rest of the market. They opened above Friday's closing bid, but subsequent transactions forced the price down about 1 point. At the close a slightly improved demand brought a recovery in the price of the bonds and they closed with a net loss of only one-eighth of a point, at 68 bid. Sales were made between 68½ and 67⅝, the total transactions amounting to about $150,000.

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AMERICAN CAN was duller and rather weak. Total sales amounted to about 500 shares, and both issues showed net losses, the common closing three-eighths of a point down, at 23⅛ bid, and the preferred 1 point down, at 73 bid.

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KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS preferred sold at 75½, an advance of half a point over the last sale. The bonds sold at 86.

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DOMINION SECURITIES advanced from 68¼ to 68⅝, closing at 68⅝ bid.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 17. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 16. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55½	57
American Can	23½	23½	23½	24
American Can pf	73	73½	74	74¼
American Chicle	82	86	82	86
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9½	8	9½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	35½	37½	35½	37½
American Malt	93¼	94½	93½	94½
*American Thread pf	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	27	30	28½	30
*British Columbia Copper	13	14	13¾	14
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	¾	¾	¾	¾
Camden Land	1	1¼	1	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	33	34½	33	34½
Central Fireworks	23	25	23	25
Central Fireworks pf	75	80	75	80
Cent. of Ga., Chat. Div 4s	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	106	105	106
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	15½	17	15½	17
Con. Refrigerating	6¼	7	6¼	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	3½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	..	..	26½	..
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	68	68⅝	68½	68¾
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	107
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	12½	13	12½	13
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	40	40½	40	40½
Detroit Southern 4s	83½	85	83½	85
Dominion Securities	68⅜	69	68½	68⅝
Electric Boat	18	22	18	22
Electric Boat pf	44	50	44	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1½	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf	10	15	10	15
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Baking	½	⅞	½	⅞
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Tobacco	3	4	3	4
Havana Commercial pf	43½	45½	43½	45½
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	75	76	74½	75¼
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	85½	86¼	85½	86¼
Lorillard pf.	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Mexican Nat. Construction pf. 1st paid	7¾	8½	7⅝	8½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	22	25	22	25
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	83	86	83	86
National Sugar pf.	106	107	106	107
New England Transport.	½	1	½	1
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10½	11¼	10½	11¼
Otis Elevator	31¾	32½	31¾	33
Otis Elevator pf.	97	98	97	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	74	70	74
Retsof	46	51	46	51
Retsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf.	98½	100	99½	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	149	152	148	150
St. Louis Transit	27	27½	27	27½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101½	101	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82	82¼	82¼	82½
Seaboard Air Line	27½	28¼	28	28¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	49	49¾	49½	50
Singer Mfg.	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & Trac.	39	42	39	42
Southern Pacific 1st 5s	111½	82¼	81½	82¼
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J.	771	775	772½	775
Storage Power	5	9	5	9
Trenton Potteries	17½	18½	17⅝	18⅝
Tel. & Tel. Co of A., full paid	3	6	3	6
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	70	83	70	70
Union Copper	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼
Union Typewriter	60	62	60	62
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118½	119	116½	119
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89¾	89	89¾	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf	80¾	..	80¾	81
U. S. Cotton Duck	30	31	30	31
U. S. Cotton Duck pf.	90¼	91¼	90¼	91¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref.	37¾	38½	37	37½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	44½	47	44½	..
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	..	..	100	..
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	18	21	18	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	..	..	56	..
Va. Coal, I. & C.	7	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	40	42	40	42
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16½	17½	16½	17½
Worthington Pump pf.	112½	113½	112½	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	104	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	243½	244	241½	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100⅝	103	100⅝	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	105	106
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf.	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	105½	109½	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Stallions	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St.N.Av. 1st.	112½	114½	113	115
42d St., M. & St.N.Av. 2d	101	99	101	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	31½	32½	31½	32½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20½	19½	20½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97¼	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
North Ave. R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R.R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R.R. consols.	119	120	118	110
Sixth Av. R. R.	175	..	175	..
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	52	70	60	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 4s	114½	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov.	108	109	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1⅜	1	1⅜
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	7	5	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	58	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	103	103¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. Y.	12	13½	12	13⅜
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	..	103	..
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas first	70	75	70	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	302	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	107⅝	108	107⅝	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	5¼	6¼	5¼	6¼
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	52	58	52	53
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	113	116	113	115
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¼	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st 5s	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	98	99	98	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¾

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19	21	19	21
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92¼	93½	92½	92⅝
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114

Horner's Furniture.

Fall Season.

A MOST OPPORTUNE TIME for supplying your Furniture needs is offered at our establishment by reason of the important price reductions now in force in order to reduce stock to make room for Fall purchases, also to close patterns not making again.

Included in the reductions are Bedroom, Dining Room and Parlor Suits, also hundreds of individual pieces of Furniture of every description, including Sideboards, Cabinets, Chiffoniers, Dressing Tables, Writing Desks, Fancy Chairs, &c., &c.

The opportunity of the year to buy High-class Furniture at such advantageous prices.

Purchases made will be held until wanted

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

GOVERNMENT SEIZED JAPANESE SILKS

Weight of Fifteen Cases in Excess of Weight Given in Invoice.

Collector Bidwell Says There Is No Evidence of Fraud Against Importers, Rosenthal & Co.—May Be Other Seizures.

The fifteen cases of Japanese silks, which were examined on Friday at the Appraiser's Stores, at the request of the importers, A. S. Rosenthal & Co. of 45 Greene Street, by Collector Bidwell and Appraiser Wakeman, in the presence of Col. Phelps, Chief of the Law Division of the Custom House, were formally seized yesterday.

At the Custom House yesterday afternoon Collector Bidwell sanctioned their statement of the transaction.

"So far the issue between the Treasury Department and Rosenthal & Co. is on the question of the weight of the silks seized. The weight of the goods in thirteen of the fifteen cases was in excess of the weight set down in the invoices on which the goods were entered. The questions of value and classification have nothing to do with the present status of the case. These will be passed upon later.

"The seizure does not in present conditions put any brand on the importing firm. The Treasury Department has so far no information which would give it reason to believe that it does not transact its affairs honorably or that its commercial standing is not of the highest. This is the first occurrence so far as the Custom House is concerned which has called for an investigation of any of its affairs. As the case stands there appear to have been irregularities, not fraudulent methods. No charge of fraud or deceit to avoid payment of proper customs dues has been made against Rosenthal & Co. The firm in the circumstances is bound to have its day in court so that it will not fail to have ample opportunity for explanation.

"One point in the firm's favor is that it could have prevented the Treasury Department from getting thirteen cases of the silks, which it had in its store, in the original packages, just as they were imported. If Rosenthal & Co. were doing fraudulent work the Treasury Department would not have got those goods in the condition in which they were. The firm has placed itself entirely at the disposition of the Appraiser and the Collector, and none of the officials has had any obstacle put in his way in the investigation, and when the thirteen cases were asked for they were promptly delivered over from the store.

"The explanation of the members of the firm in regard to the discrepancies in weight appears to be reasonable. These Japanese silks are not made in factories, but in practically the homes of the manufacturers. Agents or agencies collect the pieces from scattered places of manufacture. Details on which invoices are based are secured through interpreters, not one of them competent, and innocent errors are possible.

"No other seizures will be made before next week. What will occur in the future will be a result of the rigid examination that is going on. As to the loss to the Government by these irregularities or frauds no one can say with truth what the amount is. Just as well to guess $1,000,000 as $10,000. So far we have no basis for such an estimate. It is safe to say that the seizure of Rosenthal & Co.'s silks will not be the only one. Rosenthal & Co. are considering a suggestion that they place at the disposition of the Treasury Department invoices of goods imported while the firm was Rosenthal & Fried, which was dissolved at the beginning of this year. If we get such importations and weigh them against the invoice weights, the result will be a factor in determining the probity of the firm so far as customs dues are concerned."

Appraiser Wakeman declined yesterday to say if he was ready to place before Collector Bidwell a case similar to that of Rosenthal & Co., while he intimated that developments of a like character might be expected within a few days. It was denied yesterday by Mr. Wakeman and Mr. Bidwell that they had seen Assistant Secretary Spaulding of the Treasury Department, or that they expected a visit from him.

Examiner Charles C. Browne of the Appraiser's office reported for duty yesterday at the Public Stores. He explained his absence by saying that he had been with his wife, who is ailing. He was not asked where he was, and there are no charges against him of any character.

The current number of The Dry Goods Economist has an article on Japanese silks. It says in part:

To make the matter plain to those who are not familiar with the subject, it should be stated that these kaiki silks are ornamented with thick cotton cords, in various instances forming a stripe and in some cases a plaid effect. These, cotton threads are covered up with the silk in the process of weaving, so that to the uninitiated the fabric has the appearance of being wholly composed of silk.

To any one who is familiar with these kaiki silks, it is clear that goods containing less than 45 per cent. of silk may be fully as attractive and desirable as those which contain a higher percentage of the more costly fibre. Were the cords composed wholly of silk, the goods would not look any better and they would not bring any higher price.

Importers lay stress on the claim that in view of this fact there is no incentive to undervalue the goods; that they impress upon the producers in Japan the importance of putting in sufficient cotton to bring the silk down to the percentage which entitles the goods to the lower rate of duty —$1.30 per pound. They say that very few kaiki silks are imported containing less than 30 per cent. of silk, but that these goods vary because the Japanese do not realize the importance of adhering to an exact standard. Often the importer does not know how much silk his goods contain. Analysis of these goods is a simple matter. An examiner of experience could determine their value roughly at a glance.

The opportunity for profitably committing frauds upon the Government, in connection with the importation of Japanese silks, and at the same time of giving an overwhelming advantage to the interested importers, came with the putting in operation of the Dingley tariff, before that time silks of this kind were subject to an advalorem duty of 50 per cent.

The total importations of these goods amount to from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000 a year in value without the duty, and the duty averages something like 50 per cent., or from $3,500,000 to $5,000,000 a year.

One importer, who claimed to have inside information, stated that in one of the investigated shipments, invoiced at 840 pounds, 412 pounds came under the 45 per cent. classification—namely, $3 a pound, whereas the entire consignment passed the customs under the $1.30 classification. In another instance, he claims, the amount due the Government, by both weight and classification, was 100 per cent. more than was actually paid.

Steamship Evelyn Resting Easily.

A. H. Bull & Co., the New York agents of the steamship Evelyn, which is ashore twelve miles west of Pensacola, Fla., received a dispatch from Capt. Ritch of the vessel yesterday reporting that her steering gear was broken. He said that the vessel was resting easily, and that tugs had been sent for. It was expected the

One Sure Way — Ladies' Dept. Special Sale.

to gain a woman's favor—give her a bargain she never forgets. Scores of our customers have good memories.

Our entire stock of Shirt Waists including summer silks, ranging in values from 1.50 to 7.50.....**Now 50c., $1, $1.50, $2 & $2.75**
Polka Dot and Crash Skirts, values up to $3.00.....**Now $1.00**
All Pique, Linen & Wash Skirts, values up to $3.75.....**Now $1.25**
Linen & Wash Skirts, values up to $7.50.....**Now $2.75**
Black Brilliantine Walking Skirts, values up to $6.50.....**Now $2.95**
250 Medium & Fall Weight Walking Skirts, values up to $10.....**Now $4.50**
Shirt Waist Suits, values up to $7.50.....**Now $2.75**
Shirt Waist Suits, values up to $12.50.....**Now $5.00**
White Lawn and Dimity Dresses, values up to $10.....**Now $3.75**
Norfolk & Double-Breasted Walking Suits, fall weight, values up to $20.....**Now $12.50**
Tan Etamine, White Serge & Brilliantine Suits, over silk drop, values up to $37.50.....**Now $12.50**

We Are Also Showing New Designs in Man-Tailored Suits for Early Autumn Wear.

Hackett Carhart & Co.
Broadway and 13th St.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP OVERDUE.

The Nueces, Due in Galveston Last Wednesday, Not Yet Reported.

The Mallory Line steamship Nueces, due to arrive in Galveston last Wednesday morning, had not been reported, so far as her owners in this city knew, up to a late hour yesterday afternoon. At the offices of the line, however, it was said that a report of her arrival at the Texas port was momentarily expected.

The officials are of the opinion that the Captain put out to sea to escape the storm. They had no idea that the ship had met with any mishap.

The Nueces sailed from New York Aug. 7 with a cargo of merchandise and twenty-six passengers. The vessel carried a crew of fifty. The last report received of the Nueces was four days after she sailed from New York. At that time she was sighted off Jupiter, Fla. Capt. James L. Risk is in command.

GLEN ISLAND SHAM BATTLE.

United States Soldiers from Fort Slocum and Sioux Indians to Engage.

Great preparations are in progress at Glen Island for a sham battle which is to take place there on Wednesday between United States soldiers from Fort Slocum and the Brulé Sioux Indians, whose encampment forms an interesting feature of the popular resort. About seventy-five men will be engaged on both sides, the troops being in command of Capt. Bellew of the Twelfth United States Infantry, while Chief Hollow-Horn-Bear will lead the redskins.

The battle is unique, in that it is the first time that soldiers and Sioux have ever fought together for the fun of the thing. Their previous encounters have been rather earnest affairs.

Rehearsals will be held to-morrow and Tuesday mornings, so that no lack of preparation may mar the carrying out of the scheme of the exhibition fight, which turns upon the capture of a scout and his rescue after nearly all the contestants on both sides are supposed to have been finally disposed of with bullet or tomahawk.

MAUDE ADAMS'S MOTHER SUED.

Her Husband Asks for a Divorce on the Grounds of Desertion.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Aug. 17.—An action for divorce has been brought against Mrs. Asenatti Glidden, the mother of Maude Adams, the actress, by her husband, on the ground of desertion. Sheriff Wells served the papers, and the summons is made returnable in Wyoming.

The plaintiff is Mrs. Glidden's second husband, she having been formerly Mrs. Kiscadden. The couple were married in 1896 in New Jersey. It is alleged that Mrs. Glidden had remained away from her husband most of the time since their marriage. She has spent a great deal of her time with her daughter, at the latter's handsome home, in Ronkonkoma. Mrs. Glidden, who is known as Mrs. Annie Adams on the stage, has been a member of the Frohman stock company for several years.

She played in "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines" at the Garrick during part of last season. It is reported that Mrs. Glidden will not contest the suit for divorce.

PROCTOR'S THEATRES OPEN.

The Fifth Avenue and the Twenty-third Street Have Begun Their Seasons.

Manager F. F. Proctor opened two of his theatres yesterday afternoon, and with the Fifth Avenue open and the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre preparing to begin the season Aug. 31, his arrangements for the ensuing Autumn and Winter are practically in full swing. For the present week the Proctor stock company brings forward one of Bronson Howard's most successful dramas—"Young Mrs. Winthrop"—at the Fifth Avenue, where performances are continuous from noon till midnight. Vaudeville numbers are presented between acts and supply the entertainment during the time the stock company is not in possession of the stage.

The Twenty-third Street Theatre, which opened yesterday afternoon, will carry its opening programme through the week. Three one-act plays are offered as a new departure in the Proctor style of entertainment, vaudeville numbers being introduced to keep the amusement uninterrupted during the afternoon and evening. "Forbidden Fruit" was the bill offered by the stock company to open the season at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre, and it will be retained, like the other houses, during the ensuing week. There are enough vaudeville numbers to satisfy the most exacting, and the amusement goes on continually during the time the audience is in the theatre.

MANHATTAN'S FIRE CARNIVAL.

Pain's Twenty-third Annual Festival by the Seashore.

The Fire Carnival, which is the great feature of the season at Manhattan Beach, will be held next Saturday. There will be more magnificent effects and it will be on a more elaborate scale than ever before. This will be the twenty-third carnival. There will be afternoon festivities, and as night falls the grounds and the avenues leading to the amphitheatre will be lighted up with Japanese lamps. The carnival proper in the inclosure will begin earlier than usual on account of the length of the programme.

The "War in China" spectacle will be given as usual. The wonderful pyrotechnic programme in which it will be set will eclipse any previous display. One of the most remarkable pieces of mechanism and aerial ingenuity yet devised is an invention called "The Human Bomb." By means of a balloon a large bomb is elevated some hundreds of feet in the air. It is then liberated from the balloon; a short time after it bursts, and from the débris the aeronaut, Leo Stevens, will be seen making a descent to earth by means of a parachute.

The scene is said to be very thrilling. This, however, is only one of the many features of a remarkable pyrotechnic programme, which in set pieces will include Flora's bower of beautiful flowers, an array of the latest vessels of Uncle Sam's navy, the birth of Venus, and the Spirit of Niagara.

The aerial display will comprise innumerable rockets, maroons, and bombs, with Old Glory set in fire hundreds of feet over the heads of the lookers-on. In addition, there will be a Water Carnival of fireworks on a more extensive scale than ever seen here before.

THIS WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

Three theatres, the Academy of Music, the Garrick, and the Fourteenth Street Theatre will be reopened to-morrow night. This begins the theatrical season much earlier than usual. The season at the Academy of Music will begin with an elab-

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(Former prices $5.50 to $10.00.)

Also "Old Hickory" Stained and Enameled Reed and Rattan, or in natural colors—some with cushions, and odd cushions below cost.

Great reductions in Summer draperies, sofa cushions, etc. Summer carpets, rugs, and mattings.

So, you see, woodlands and meadows are not the only places in which "the gold of the year" may be found; not when such furnishings are now away below even factory prices, as you

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FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

and had such a successful run on Broadway last year, will be presented, it is said, on a lavish and a far more elaborate scale, than ever before. Last year the artists talked a great deal about horses, and the audiences, by the aid of mechanical devices, were almost hypnotised into believing that they heard the rapid hoof beats of the chargers hastily mounted by the dust-covered officers and privates of the Eleventh U. S. Cavalry. In the new production there will be no illusion. The horses, fifty of them, and the riders covered with alkali dust, jingling with spurs and accoutrements, will be plainly visible to the naked eye. The other scenes of "Arizona" have been enlarged commensurately. The cast, which will be seen contains several of last year and some new-comers. J. W. Cope will be the big ranchman; Frazer Coulter the Col. Bonham, Miss Eleanor Wilton, Mrs. Canby; Miss Grace Thorn, Estrella Bonham; Miss Alice Chandler, Lena Keller; Dunstan Farnum, Lieut. Denton; Miss Olive May, Bonita; William H. Hazeltine, Capt. Hodgman; Miss Agnes Muir, Miss McCullagh; while George O'Donnell, Edgar Selwyn, William Haworth, and Helme Calvert will be seen in their original characters, Dr. Fenlon, Tony Mostano, Sergt. Keller, and Lieut. Young.

"The Morman Wife," a new play of rural life in Utah, will be presented to-morrow night at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. It is from the pen of Howard Hall and Madeline Merli. A feature of the performance will be the appearance in the Mormon Tabernacle scene of Gertrude Haynes and her "choir celestial," a specialty which has figured quite conspicuously in the continuous bouses of the country. Manager Rosenquest with this attraction will begin popular prices for matinée on Wednesday, when the prices will be 25 and 50 cents for the best seats.

"Are You a Mason," as revived at the Garrick to-morrow night, will have nearly the former cast as seen at Wallack's Theatre last season. In addition to Leo Ditrichstein there will be John C. Rice, Thomas A. Wise, George Richards, Oscar Dane, Charles Halton, Charles Green, Gertrude Whitty, Esther Tittell, Hazel Chappell, Grace Hadsell, Amy Miller, Sally Cohen, and Maude Travers. It has been Mr. Frohman's policy ever since he has had this theatre to open the season with a farce. This has always proved profitable, and he therefore purposes to follow the same plan this season.

The Casino still remains the centre of attraction for visitors to this city, and "Florodora," with the new members who will make their first appearance to-morrow evening, Miss Clarita Vidal and Miss Molly Mayne, who take their places in the sextet, and Jeannette Lowrie, as Angela, promises to continue with unflagging spirit for some little time. "The Strollers" at the Knickerbocker continues its activity, and from the present large audiences the attraction is drawing the management feel they could continue for several months, but owing to previous bookings they are compelled to vacate for the attractions that follow.

At the Eden Musée, the afternoon and evening concerts continue as attractive features. Besides the orchestral music, vocal selections, both duets and solos, are rendered at every concert. During the Summer months many of the wax groups have undergone transformation and resetting. These and moving pictures have made the Musée a Mecca for artists and all of artistic taste. The moving pictures are arranged in appropriate series, and there is a change of series every hour.

Several new and catchy musical numbers have been introduced into "A Royal Rogue," Klein and Francis's operatic comedy, and will be heard for the first time in this city when Jefferson De Angelis begins his engagement at Manhattan Beach to-morrow night. There is a new opening to the second act, and a new waltz song will be sung by Miss Gertrude Mackenzie, a young Scotch prima donna, who has been in George Edwardes's London forces for the last two years. Mr. De Angelis has also added a number of new bits of foolery, and will be seen in all the songs and dances that became so popular last Winter at the Broadway Theatre. Sousa and his band, in daily concerts of the higher class of music, both popular and classic, in the theatre pavilion, as well as the Pain pyro-spectacle, "War in China, or the Siege of Peking," accompanied by brilliant pyrotechnics in the fireworks inclosure, continues to entertain the throngs of people who visit this very attractive seashore resort.

Mr. Kaltenborn's programmes have been quite interesting this season, showing, as they do, careful preparation and catholicity of taste. American composers have been encouraged in every way by the young orchestral leader, and many interesting new works have been introduced at the St. Nicholas concerts. To-night Mrs. Elizabeth Hazard will sing a group of songs by Albert Mildenberg, a young New York musician.

AT THE ROOF GARDENS.

At Paradise Gardens the Svengalis still continue to illustrate their mysterious powers nightly. This remarkable act has proved to be Mr. Hammerstein's greatest European importation. He follows this, however, with another novelty to be seen to-morrow evening. It will be the first appearance in this country of Coleman's cat and dog comedians, Berol and Berol, introducing their picture novelty, that of making beautiful scenes out of common rags, have proved to be very clever and amusing. All the other strong features of the current bill are retained. Regular Sunday night concert will be given as usual.

The usual attractive programme will be

Stern Brothers

will show Monday, August 19th,
Advance Fall Importations
in the below mentioned departments

Ladies' Cloaks

Paris and Berlin Long Garments
For Street, Carriage and Evening Wear
Coats, Mantles and Jackets

Silk Departments

Lyons, Paris and Domestic Novelty Silks
in exclusive styles and effects

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Dotted Maletasse, Fancy Cheviots, Silk and Wool Fancy Venetians, Illuminated Tricot Cord, Armures, Prunellas, Camel's Hair and Zibelines
French Broadcloths in various qualities and the latest colors

Clearing Sale

Ladies' Summer Dresses

Figured Lawns, White Organdies, Point D'Esprit, Linens and Piques, **$9.75, 12.50, 16.50**
Formerly $17.50 to $39.00

Blankets and Comfortables

At the following Special Prices

Blankets

10-4 size for single beds, **$2.75, 3.95, 5.25**
11-4 size for double beds, **$3.35, 4.75, 6.50**
12-4 size for extra large beds, **$3.85, 6.50, 7.85**

Comfortables

Figured Sikoline for double beds, new and desirable colorings, at **95c**
Sateen Down Comfortables in floral effects, for double beds, at **$3.50**

Exceptional Values in

Ladies' Underwear Dep'ts

On the Second Floor

Corset Covers, 75c, 98, $1.25
Night Robes, 63c, 89, 95
Lawn Kimonas, 50c, $1.35
Dressing Sacques of white lawn, trimmed with lace and embroideries, $1.95

Lace Curtains

New Importations at Unusually Low Prices

	Per Pair
Irish Point,	$3,75, 4.50, 6.50
Renaissance,	$5.50, 8.75, 12.75
Marie Antoinette,	$6.00, 7.50, 9.00
Point Arabe,	$9.50, 15.00, 21.50

Metal Bedsteads

Much Below Previous Prices

White Enamelled, brass trimmings, at **$4.95, 6.50, 9.50**
Reduced from $6.75, 8.75 and $12.50

Brass, at **$18.00, 33.00, 52.00**
Reduced from $25.00, 45.00 and $75.00

60 Sample Brass Bedsteads at **$35.00 to 50.00**

25% Less Than Regular Values

Pure Hair Mattresses, Feather Pillows and Bolsters, Spring Underbeds; Mattresses Remade; Hair and Feathers Renovated

West Twenty-third Street

and among the new numbers will be Hayes and Suits and Fred Niblo. Others who will make up the remaining part of the programme are Harry Bulger, Prof. Macart's baboon, dog and monkey circus, Hickey and Nelson, the four Lukens brothers, Ernest Hogan, Billy Gould & Co. in "The Lambeth Walk"; Mlle. Lotty in poses, Norma Whalley, Madge Fox, the Andersons, Johnny Johnson in "Love Me Like," Marwig's "North Star" ballet, "Fun on the Beach."

ON THE VAUDEVILLE STAGE.

At Keith's Union Square Theatre this week George Felix and Lydia Barry head the bill, presenting their popular sketch, "The Vaudeville Craze." Others on the programme are Trovello, the ventriloquial comedian; Guy & Guntram, eccentric acrobats; John Le Clair, juggler; Bush & Gordon, acrobatic clowns; new biograph novelties; Trask & Gladden, songs and dances; Margaret Scott, vocalist, and many other interesting acts.

The programme presented by the management at Huber's Museum proved so successful that it was deemed wise to retain many of the specialties for another week. In the theatre a double vaudeville company will perform.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Among the passengers who sailed for Europe on the Cunarder Umbria yesterday was Miss Harriet Ford, the author of the play in which Kyrle Bellew is to star this season. Miss Ford had the complete manuscript of the play with her, and expects to meet Mr. Bellew in London.

Mme. Modjeska is aboard the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which is due here Tuesday. Mlle. Anna Held is also a passenger on the same steamer.

Robert Griffen Morris has completed and turned in to Messrs. Lederer and Leavitt the manuscript of his modernized version of "Mazeppa," in which Vernona Jarbeau will play the title rôle. The company will begin rehearsing on Aug. 26. The cast was completed yesterday by the engagement of Miss Mabel Bouton for the leading juvenile rôle of Olinska and Miss Anna Martell for the principal soubrette part.

Work on the Manhattan Theatre is going rapidly forward, and there is no doubt that the house will be in readiness for the opening at the time contemplated. Mrs. Fiske is busy directing rehearsals of "Mirandа of the Balcony," and that work is also well advanced. The play is said to develop admirably in rehearsal, while the Manhattan company shows an associative strength that will meet all expectation based on its individual promise.

Miss Winifred Florence, a niece of the late "Billy" Florence, has been signed by Frank L. Perley for "The Chaperons," in which she will make her professional début. Miss Florence is a daughter of ex-Chief of Police Peter Conlin of New York and had arranged to go abroad to study voice culture when she was induced to remain for a season's actual experience on the stage.

The workmen digging the big pit under the Broadway Theatre stage for the crystal palace scene in Klaw & Erlanger's coming presentation of the Drury Lane fairy extravaganza, "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," have met with a difficulty that can only be overcome by great labor and expense. This pit is 40 feet long and 60 feet wide. It was first planned to dig it 24 feet deep. Later it was found necessary to go down 30 feet. When this depth was reached on Monday last, a water level was struck and the pit began to fill. To make the pit fit for use it will be necessary to plank the bottom and sides and tar and cement them water-tight. The crystal palace scene is a mystic effect, a great structure containing 28,000 pieces of glass rising from the stage, creating the illusion of magical appearance.

Rehearsals have commenced on the stage of the Lyceum Theatre with the combination company, playing "The Prisoner of Zenda," and "Rupert of Hentzau," which will inaugurate the season at the Metropolis Theatre, beginning Labor Day. Sept. 2. The cast is an exceptionally strong one, and includes several of the former company, and the scenic investiture promises to be upon a most elaborate scale.

Subscribers to former Castle Square Opera seasons in this city have made so many requests to Henry W. Savage for an outline of the season's répertoire that he and Mr. Jacob Litt have decided to follow the productions of "Aida" and "La Bohème," which are to be presented during the first week of the season, beginning Sept. 16, with the following operas: Week of Sept. 23, "Il Trovatore"; week of "Martha"; week of Sept. 30, "Carmen" and "Lohengrin"; week of Oct. 7, the double bill, "Cavalleria Rusticana," and "I Pagliacci" and "La Gioconda"; week of Oct. 21, "The Mikado" and "Tannhäuser." This arrangement will be subject to change in that Puccini's new work, "Mme. Butterfly," will be produced as soon as completed.

Miss May Edouin makes her début as a quick change performer at the Brighton Beach Music Hall early in September, when she and Frederick Edwards present Edmund Day's farcical sketch, "All in the Family," for the first time. The English comedienne will then appear in four widely varied characters, those of Chinese and a trained nurse. She makes each transformation in less than six seconds.

"Dolly Varden," the new musical comedy which has just been completed by Messrs. Stanislaus Stange and Julian Edwards, which Miss Lulu Glaser will appear in next month, is not modeled after the character of Charles Dickens's "Dolly Varden" in "Barnaby Rudge," nor after the little comedy that appeared in a great many years ago of the same name. "Dolly Varden" was selected for the reason that it is a pretty sounding name, and because it conveys the idea of a sweet, innocent, girlish character. Mr. Stange has laid his piece in England during the romantic period of 1725, under the reign of George I.

Miss Estelle Liebling, the young prima donna soprano who enjoyed such a remarkable success in the opera at Dresden last Winter, and was later heard in a number of operatic concerts in Berlin, arrived on Friday from Hamburg on the steamer Columbia. She comes to this country under the management of Mr. Henry Wolfsohn, who is now arranging a tour for her in the United States and Canada. Negotiations are also pending for her to appear with the Maurice Grau Opera Company in the beginning of the season, as well as in a series of concerts with both Kubelick and Josef Hofmann.

Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian violinist who played here last season, is to return again in January. He will open his season on Jan. 10 in Chicago with the Thomas Orchestra, after which he will visit the principal cities throughout the country. Kreisler is now in Paris, where he is preparing himself in a new répertoire for his coming tour here.

Josef Hofmann, who comes to this country in November next for his first extended tour, is now in Sweden, where he is spending most of his spare time in perfecting a new motor for his automobile. The latter he will bring to this country with him when he comes, and has already made application to the Patent Office in Washington for the protection of his latest invention. After his appearance with the Philharmonic Society in this city on Nov. 15 and 16, his manager, Mr. Wolfsohn, announces that he will give two recitals in Carnegie Hall on Nov. 23 and 29.

Miss Harriet Ford, who has made the dramatization of the Stanley Weyman romance, "A Gentleman of France," for Liebler & Co., sailed yesterday on the Umbria, taking with her the completed manuscript of the romantic drama for Mr. Kyrle Bellew's inspection. Mr. Bellew sailed direct to England from Sydney, New South Wales, early in July, and is due in London Aug. 22. Miss Ford will remain until Sept. 17, in order to make any slight alterations in the play that she and Mr. Bellew may regard as necessary, and will then return to this country.

The Dyspeptic, despondent, over-worked man will find in DR. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE a certain health-restorer.

JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is the surest of Blood Purifiers.—Adv.

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700 pieces of Plain, Cordstripe and Plaid Taffetas in all the desirable light colors, 3½ to 5 inches wide, at per yard, **19c**
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Satin Stripe Taffeta, 3¼ inch, at per yard, - - - **15c**
An abundance of Plain and Fancy Ribbons, 1 and 1½ inches wide, at per yard, - - - - - - - **5c**

There is still good picking among the
Embroidery Specials
advertised last Sunday, especially in the
Edgings and Insertions, one to eight inches wide, value 15c to 19c, at per yard, - - - - - - - **12½c**
Skirting widths, value 30c. to 35c., at per yard, - - **24c**

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F. F. Proctor's Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock.
150 STERLING ARTISTS.
SUMPTUOUS REVIVALS, PERFECT CASTS.
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"FORBIDDEN FRUIT"
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SEE PRICES: Aft., 15c., 25c. Eve., 15c., 25c., 50c.

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SIRE BROS.....Mgrs.
Every Evg. at 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
11TH MONTH.
42D WEEK.
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FLORODORA
ON FOR ALL SUMMER.
All Star Cast.
Edna Wallace Hopper, Ber. Waltzinger, R. E. Graham, Sidney Deane, Cyril Scott, Guelma Baker, T. A. Kiernan.
SEATS A MONTH AHEAD. CARRIAGES 11.
Extra Matinée Labor Day, Sept. 2d.

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E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
MONDAY EVENING.
GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR PRODUCTION OF AUGUSTUS THOMAS'S GREATER
-ARIZONA-
Management of La Shelle & Hamlin.
THE GREATEST OFFERING OF THE SEASON. SURPASSING EVERYTHING EVER BEFORE SEEN ON THE GREAT STAGE OF THE ACADEMY.
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GARRICK THEATRE Eves. 8:30. Mats. 2:15. 35th St., nr. B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVG.
RICH & HARRIS PRESENT
WITH THE BIG ORIGINAL CAST.
THE GREAT LAUGH LOOSENER
HERALD Says:
"Before you had finished laughing at one thing you found yourself splitting your sides over another."
ARE YOU A MASON?
THE FUNNIEST PLAY THAT HAS EVER HIT NEW YORK.
MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

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CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St.
3D SEASON OF THIS THEATRE OPENS
MONDAY EV'G, AUG. 26,
When Charles Frohman Presents
WM. FAVERSHAM
In a new play, in 4 acts, entitled
A Royal Rival.
London Telegraph says:
"We recommend 'A Royal Rival' as a surprise and a delight."
SEAT SALE THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

EMPIRE THEATRE Broadway & 40th St.
10TH SEASON OPENS SEPT. 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN WILL PRESENT
JOHN DREW | THE 2D IN COMMAND
SEATS READY THURSDAY, AUG. 29, 9 A. M.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.
AT 3:30 AND 8:30 SOUSA AND HIS BAND.
AT 8 P. M. (Except Sunday) China and Pain's Fireworks
COMMENCING MONDAY EVG. AT 9.
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS & COMPANY
A ROYAL ROGUE
AN OPERATIC COMEDY.
PAIN'S
ANNUAL CARNIVAL OF FIRE
Sat., Aug. 24
A GIGANTIC PROGRAMME.
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EVERY WEDNESDAY, BARGAIN MATINEE. 25c. & 50c. NO HIGHER.
SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.
—OPENING OF SEASON.—
TO-MORROW NIGHT.
FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK OF
A Genuine Dramatic Novelty,
THE MORMON WIFE.
A Homespun, Sympathetic Story of Utah Life.

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KNICKERBOCKER Ev'gs, 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
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August 18, 1901

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The New York Times.

Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

ARBUCKLE'S FLOATING HOTEL DISMANTLED

Lack of Patronage Caused the Company to Go Out of Business.

New York's Citizens Found Home More Enjoyable than a Night on the Water with Mosquitoes.

John Arbuckle's Floating Hotel Company has gone out of business, after a brief existence of not quite four weeks. The failure of the scheme is directly due, so it is said, to the unappreciative and conservative spirit of the people of New York and Brooklyn, who preferred the comfort of their homes, even on a hot night, to the promise of a cool night on a sailing vessel out on the lower bay.

The scheme which has thus come to grief was conceived and executed by the fertile mind of John Arbuckle, the Brooklyn coffee and sugar king, who believed that there were hundreds of people in Greater New York who would be glad to pay him $2.50 for the privilege of a berth, a night on the ocean, and two "homelike" meals. That he stood largely alone in this belief is shown by the fact that the number of passengers kept steadily falling off, with the result that Mr. Arbuckle is out the amount he put up to get his floating hotels under way.

The first regular trip of his floating hotel was made on July 18. On that evening about fifty passengers were taken on board the three-masted ship John A. Stamler, which was lying near Liberty Island. The John A. Stamler was formerly a petroleum packet of 1,000 tons, plying between New York and Havre. Besides, Mr. Arbuckle had chartered the yachts Gitana and Hermit, but they were not put into commission, as the patronage did not warrant it. The John A. Stamler had been fitted with fifty-four staterooms, accommodating 264 pasengers. The Stamler went out usually somewhere beyond Sandy Hook. On the Saturday night trip the boat staid out until Monday morning, anchoring somewhere near the Jersey coast.

The scheme, however, encountered many difficulties. Often there was not enough wind to enable the ship to proceed under her own sail. Then a tug had to tow the vessel out. This is admittedly rather a tame sort of substitute for a trip under full sail, which the patrons always expected to get. Then there were mosquitoes galore, which boarded the ship in swarms while she was lying off Liberty Island, and who took the trip right down to Sandy Hook, much to the annoyance of the passengers, who found it difficult to get sleep under such circumstances. Then the portholes were rather small, and consequently the cabins were very hot.

Those who took the trip found that, after all, it was not as comfortable and not cooler than in their own homes, and but few had the courage to go more than once.

Last Sunday the Stamler made her last trip. She was observed lying in the hot sunshine near Elberon, N. J. When the ship returned Monday morning she was taken down to Stapleton, S. I., where she is being dismantled, for she is really an old boat. The clerk in the ticket office at the dock, foot of Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, whence passengers were taken to the ship by a tug, packed up his belongings the Saturday before, and the office furniture has since been removed and the office closed up. The signs announcing that this was the pier of Arbuckle's Floating Hotel Company have been removed partly, though some of them still remain flapping their tattered and torn paper in the breeze.

John Arbuckle could not be found at his home in Brooklyn yesterday, and it was said that he had gone to the country.

PROPOSED NAMES FOR EAST RIVER BRIDGES.

Awards by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society for Best Lists Submitted.

Awards were announced yesterday by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society for the best lists of names proposed for the East River bridges. The four bridges for which names were asked are the present "Brooklyn Bridge"; the bridge in process of construction, usually referred to as the "New East River Bridge," the bridge proposed to be built between the two mentioned bridges, and now referred to in the Bridge Department as "Bridge No. 3," and "Bridge No. 4," proposed to be built across Blackwell's Island, terminating in Manhattan near Sixtieth Street.

The lists submited numbered 121, and the Trustees are unanimous in favoring the definite name "Brooklyn Bridge" for the present structure. The first prize is given to Miss Mary I. Smithson of East Orange, N. J., who offered the names Brooklyn, Manhattan, York, and Queens for the four bridges, respectively. The second prize goes to Franklin T. Nevin of Pittsburg, Penn., who suggested Brooklyn, East River, Manhattan, and Queens.

The first prize offered is the choice of a solid silver copy of the historical medal commemorating the consolidation of Greater New York, appropriately inscribed with the winner's name, or a gold double eagle or twenty dollars' worth of books. The second prize is the choice of a similar medal in bronze, a gold eagle, or ten dollars' worth of books.

Honorable mention is made of the lists submitted by six residents of New York, as follows: Moulton Emery—Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Manhattan, Hunter-Island; Robert E. Sibley—Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Wallabout, Blackwell; F. W. Ridgway—Brooklyn, Corlears, Rutgers, Blackwell; Miss Elizabeth Briggs—Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, Blackwell; Willis F. Johnson—Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Bowery, Ravenswood; Mrs. M. F. Peirce—Brooklyn, Greater New York, Manhatan, Long Island.

The Trustees also make honorable mention of collateral suggestions made by Leopold Freund, C. L. Overman, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, and Albert Ulmann of New York, concerning the public dedication and christening of the bridges and their embellishment with commemorative tablets, medallions, &c.

Among the many lists of names appear such designations as Lincoln, Columbia, Washington, and the United States. One person suggests Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, while the Van Twillers, Van Zandts, and other Dutch names figure in a number of lists. The name of Roebling, the engineer for the Brooklyn Bridge, is also suggested, and Indian and mythological names abound.

Some of the most unusual suggestions on the lists are Brooklyn Belle, Manhattan Swell, Dewey's Sound View, Queens Highway, Breukelen, Middlewout, Abram Hardentrowch, Three Peters, Iron Bismarck, Zenger, Queens Pride, Oloffe Van Cortlandt, Sampson and Schley both figure, and nearly every President is mentioned down to McKinley, who figures in several lists. The name of Helen Gould is also suggested.

The Veterinary Association.

The American Veterinary Medical Association will hold its thirty-eighth annual convention at Atlantic City Sept. 3 to 6. The topics to be discussed will be Prof. Koch's theory about the non-transferability phthisis from animal to man, the malaria transmitting capacity of the mosquito, and new methods of meat and milk inspection. The society will also hear the report of the committee on the formation of a regular veterinary surgeons' corps in the United States Army. Dr. William Herbert Lowe of Paterson, N. J., has charge of the arrangements for the convention.

To Enlarge New Jersey Central Building

Three stories will be added to the building of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, occupying the block front on the north side of Liberty Street, between Washington and West Streets, making it a thirteen-story structure. The work will cost $150,000, according to the estimate of Architect Louis Hoenune, by whom the plans were filed at the Department of Buildings yesterday.

PROF. KEENER'S RESIGNATION.

Dean of Columbia Law College to Escape Administrative Duties—Prof. Kirchwey May Succeed.

Prof. William A. Keener, for the past ten years Dean of the School of Law of Columbia University, has resigned, and Prof. George W. Kirchwey, the acting Dean, has taken administrative charge of the Law School. It was learned yesterday that, in all probability, the Trustees, acting with the President, will make him the Dean.

Prof. Keener's reason for relinquishing the Deanship is to escape purely administrative duties. He has a law office at 49 Wall Street, and is anxious to devote more time to legal authorship and consultation. At present he is at his Summer home in Maine. Prof. Keener, as Kent professor of law, will retain his chair in the law faculty, and will continue to give the courses which he has heretofore offered to the students of the school. It was stated positively yesterday that there had been no friction in the school, and that the faculty is in perfect harmony.

Prof. Keener succeeded Prof. Dwight as Dean, and introduced the case method of teaching law, this replacing the Dwight method, which was continued by Prof. Dwight at the New York Law School, where it is now maintained by Prof. George Chase.

Prof. Kirchwey was graduated from Yale in 1879, and was admitted to the bar in 1881. After some years of practice he became professor of law in Union University, and Dean of the Albany Law School, an allied institution. He became a professor of law in Columbia in 1891, and in 1898 the Nash professorship was given to him.

EIGHTEEN FAMILIES EVICTED.

Thrown Out of a Tenement on East Fifteenth Street with All Their Belongings.

Eighteen families were evicted yesterday from the front and rear tenement 517 East Fifteenth Street. Their belongings were put out, and the street and sidewalk were littered with blankets, mattresses, cooking stoves, and furniture. The families huddled about the doorways and spent the greater part of the day watching their property. According to their neighbors, the people were evcited not only because they failed to pay rent, but because they were a general nuisance in the neighborhood, being much given to carousing and noise. One old woman, when asked yesterday afternoon what was the trouble, answered:

"Woll, Ol'll till yiz, bein' as now yiz ask so noice. 'Tis becoz we're so kaind and gintle—so lovin' and toughtful of our naburs. 'Tis fer no other rason thon thot."

A red-faced woman came from the basement at this point, and, with an assumption of dignity, interrupted.

"And may I ask what you want to know?" she said.

The question was repeated, together with a statement that besides drink policy was said to have caused the misfortunes of the tenants.

"Policy," she repeated; "and phwat's thot?"

Of a short explanation made she caught the word "gig."

"Well, now," she said, "gig—gig—thot has somethin' to do with a horse, ain't it? And do you think the likes of us would be drivin' horses. 'Twas the rint thot was lackin'. Thot's all."

PETER COOPER HIGH SCHOOL.

Residents of the Bronx Desired It to be Named After the Morris Family—Mr. Hewitt's Letter.

Residents of the Bronx in the locality of the new high school at Boston Road and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street are considerably agitated at the action of the Board of Education in calling the school "the Peter Cooper High School." The Bronx people wished the school named the Morris High School, after Gouverneur Morris.

Following a recent meeting a letter was sent to ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt asking for an expression of the wishes of the Cooper family. This letter was sent by James L. Wells, President of the North Side Board of Trade; W. W. Niles, President of the Taxpayers' Alliance, and Joseph A. Goulden, President of the Fordham Club. A reply has been received from Mr. Hewitt, which in part is as follows:

"Until the receipt of your letter, the matter was never brought to the notice of the family of Mr. Cooper. You may be sure that they are extremely unwilling to be in the position of arrogating an honor which, in public judgment, ought under the circumstances to have been awarded to another family. Mr. Cooper, if alive, would be the first man to urge the association of the name of the Morris family with any public building which might be established in the territory in which they were more highly distinguished than any other family in that portion of the city.

"You are at liberty to present this letter in connection with the copy of the letter which you addressed to me to the Board of Education, as the evidence that the family of Mr. Cooper, grateful as they are for the honor which has been conferred upon them, feel that it will be a graceful act on the part of the Board of Education if the change desired can be made. When the commercial school is named, which I have seen is to be named after Mr. Cooper, I will consult with the Board of Education as to a name for that high school which, in my judgment, would be more appropriate even than that of Peter Cooper, whose memory is fully preserved by the institution which he erected, and by the noble monument which the public have dedicated to his honor in front of the Cooper Union Building."

HURT BY FALLING BEER KEGS.

The Result of a Collision Between Car and Brewery Wagon.

As a result of a collision between a trolley car and a brewery wagon at Liberty Avenue and Logan Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, Joseph Lang of 343 Glenmore Avenue was seriously injured by being buried under an avalanche of beer kegs. The wagon was loaded high with the kegs. Lang was seated on the curb at the point where the collision occurred.

When the car struck the wagon the kegs were hurled into the air, and most of them fell upon Lang. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the left leg, concussion of the brain, and internal injuries. The driver of the wagon, John Conboy of 704 Grand Street, received slight bruises.

ELEVATED CARS DERAILED.

Collision with Unattached Engine at Williamsburg Terminus.

Two elevated cars of the Broadway Line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were derailed yesterday at the terminus at the foot of Broadway, Williamsburg, by a collision with an unattached engine. The engine was also derailed, and narrowly escaped dropping to the street. There were no passengers aboard the derailed cars.

The train consisted of five cars, and was waiting the signal at the station to proceed to Rockaway. The passengers in the other cars were badly shaken up, but no one hurt. Several of the woman passengers became hysterical. The engineer of the unattached engine, although he saw the collision could not be averted, remained at his post. The accident is alleged to have been due to a wrong signal.

Pastor for a Greek Church.

A pastor has been secured for the Greek Orthodox Church of the Holy Trinity, in East Twenty-seventh Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues. The Most Rev. Procopius, President of the Holy Synod of Greece, has designated as the new pastor the Archimandrite Anthumus Joanides, now stationed in Athens. He comes as a successor to the Archimandrite Agathodoros, who retired about five months ago. The church will open about Sept. 1. Elaborate services will mark the installation of the new pastor.

Le Boutillier Bros

IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS in Ladies' Garments

LADIES' SUITS,

—tailor-made, fine quality dress materials—colors, black, brown, grey and tan, handsomely tailored; coat, silk lined; skirt percaline lined; many richly trimmed,

$15.75

were our $25.00 and $28.50 styles

SILK ETONS,

in Black Taffeta, white silk or satin lining; handsomely trimmed—a number having white lace collar,

$7.50 $11.95

were $15.00 to $20.00 were $25.00 to $36.00

Le Boutillier Bros
West 23rd Street.

MOSQUITO PEST ABATING

Dr. Doty Hears Good News from Points Where He Experimented.

To Test the Relation of Mosquito to Malaria—Patient from Cuba Under Observation.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty will, in a few days, have terminated his mechanical operations incidental to his experiments on Staten Island in the destruction of mosquitoes and their larvae. Of the tank of 125 barrels of Lima oil given by the Standard Oil Company, but half a dozen barrels remained yesterday. This oil will be used on the Government reservation at Fort Wadsworth. Dr. Doty will then continue in the Quarantine laboratory his bacteriological studies of the mosquito and the plasmodium, or germ of malaria.

"I have learned," said the Health Officer last evening, "that what I did at Concord has had the best results. Although the district is surrounded by the breeding places of mosquitoes which I could not deal with without going outside of my programme, the people in the basin which I experimented with have noticed a marked abatement of the pest. The cases of malaria there have all done well. One source of mosquitoes to the south of Concord, a marshy tract of several acres at Harmony Park, near the Grasmere Station, is to be redeemed. It will be drained. This was about the worst place in the neighborhood. It was outside of the Concord district, but I treated part of the slough with oil as an experiment, and destroyed countless larvae. I shall not be in a hurry to test the water of the ponds and cisterns at Concord, which were treated with Lima oil, for larvae. I may do this at the end of the month. So far I have not discovered the breeding of the insects in the places that were dosed.

"Our laboratory work at Quarantine has been going on all the time, and we have accumulated abundant material to work upon. We have the culicidae in all stages from the egg-laying female to eggs in the final stage of development. I obtained a fresh supply of anopheles, the mosquito which spreads malaria, from houses at Concord, where there are malaria patients. While we have found in the blood of one of these patients corpuscles invaded by the plasmodium or germ of malaria, we have yet to forge the most important scientific link by finding this germ in anopheles taken from a patient's house. This end will be attained. We have a very interesting collection of slides for the microscope to illustrate the culicidae and their relation to malaria. In order to have enough material for study I took a man who was in an acute stage of malaria from a Cuban steamship on Thursday and sent him for observation to Hoffman Island. Yesterday, while he was in a paroxysm of chills some of his blood was obtained, and this is now being studied in the laboratory to secure slides of the plasmodium. The man up to the time the blood was taken was by my direction kept from medication. He will get well quickly now.

"I have received many communications from all parts of the United States on the subject of mosquitoes and malaria, and invitations to address scientific bodies on the subject. I shall do nothing in this way until I shall have published, in The Medical Record, the details of my work in scientific form. But in compliance with requests from persons in several States who are going to endeavor to abate the pest of mosquitoes on the lines followed at Concord, I am about to issue a circular giving information and instructions on the use of oil, and the construction of apparatus and other data that may be useful. The bacteriological work here will be continued indefinitely. It is a fascinating study."

UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES.

Statistics Showing the Relief Work Accomplished in July.

The work of the United Hebrew Charities for July is summarized in statistics taken from the reports of the various committees and from the books of the society.

The total number of applications received and dealt with during the month reached 3,499, representing about 11,663 individuals. Of these, 2,764 applied to the Bureau of Relief, and 735 in the Employment Bureau. Of those who applied in the Bureau of Relief, 466 applied for the first time.

Relief was not given for sufficient causes in 671 cases. Regular monthly allowances were given to 411 cases, not included in the number of applications given. Fifty-eight persons were supplied with transportation to different parts of this country and Europe. One thousand seven hundred and seventy-six garments, 197 pairs of shoes, and 159 articles of furniture and bedding were distributed. Four hundred and eleven garments were made in the workroom, and 330 garments were repaired. Eighteen nights' lodging and 114 meals were furnished to homeless men and women. Thirteen bundles of clothing, consisting of 299 pieces, were distributed to mothers and infants. Six hundred and fifty-six visits were paid to 55 cases by the nurses. Fifty-five persons were supplied with nourishing food. Sixty-three bottles of wine and liquor, 7 bottles of maltine, were distributed; also 569 orders for groceries, 603 orders for meat, and 29 orders for surgical appliances.

In the Employment Bureau there was a total registry of 735 applicants. Work was found for 540. The disbursements in the various departments for relief were $12,349.74.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

During the Summer Our Closing Hours Will Be 5 P. M. on Week Days and 12 o'Clock Saturdays.

THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE.

Summer's waning has yet to come, summer needs form the substance of the items below. Shadows of autumn tinge, here and there, our announcement;—sufficient to throw many seasonable August specials into bold relief.

Monday's Prices Are Ludicrously Low, Contrasted with Earlier Rates.

In Silks We Find Five offerings Unmatched in Any Prior, or Current, Sale.

Imported White Taffeta, excellent quality..... 55c
Black Taffeta, recommended for wear..... 48c
White Habutai, 27 inches wide, desirable grade..... 38c
Shantung Silks, 24 inches wide, superior kind..... 58c
Black Habutai, 27 inches wide, Lyons dye..... 48c

Dress Goods.

50-inch all wool double faced Suiting, adapted to walking or golf skirts, medium and dark Oxfords. Any one conversant with the class of goods knows them to be $1.50 Cloths, everywhere and always. Our price..... 95c

50-inch all wool Broadcloth; include new fall shade of brown, smoked pearl, sea-mist gray, drab castor, canna red, ruby, burgundy, two blues and black—equal in every respect to everyday $1.00 Cloths. Monday..... 79c

Last Sweep of All Summer Suits and Skirts.

Fall, that seems so far away to buyers, looks only too near to us. Questions of receiving and storing new Autumn goods arise; the space-feature is a serious matter to us now. For that one reason alone, we swoop down on Suit and Skirt prices. You may miss a color, or perhaps a size, but the impressive bargains override all minor deficiencies.

185 WASH SKIRTS—$1.25 only the other day — new final price... 75c
147 WASH SKIRTS, quite recently $2.25—marked now..... 1.50
135 SKIRTS, prices were $6.25 to $10—now go for..... 3.75
75 WASH SUITS, reduced from $5.00 to..... 2.75
100 BATHING SUITS, assorted and rare values, for..... 1.95
LONG GARMENTS OF LINEN AND MERCERIZED POPLINETTE, only a handful; prices were $12.00 so $18.00, for..... 7.50
We are showing a few styles in LADIES' TAILOR MADE SUITS for the coming season—an earnest of the host to come.

Silk Petticoats To Put On Now, or a Month Later.

New Petticoats touched with the changed styles a new season has brought. Eyes sated with the fixed fashions of months will greet these new comers eagerly.

In Taffeta, with knife-pleated flounce, changeable, plain shades and black..... 3.98
In Taffeta, with knife-pleated flounce and silk under ruffle, new shades and black..... 4.98

A Beauty in Black Taffeta Waists.

Judged by its predecessors, $8.50 would not be over-dear for this novelty Black Taffeta Waist. Is literally almost covered with hemstitching, put on plastronwise. The back runs in 15 straight hemstitched rows, grouped in fives. A pointed fullness lends a chic dash, heightened by double revered collar and deep, wide hemstitched cuffs. The best we ever saw or sold at..... 4.98

Climax in Underwear Prices.

Nainsook and Cambric Gowns, square neck, long and short sleeves, lace and embroidery trimmed.....
Cambric Skirts, flounce of fine embroideries and clustered tucks.....
Nainsook and Cambric Drawers, lace and embroidery trimmed: also fine tucks, with extra full ruffle.....
Fine Nainsook Corset Covers, long and short, trimmed with lace embroidery and tucks.....
95c FOR CHOICE.

For Art Needleworkers.

There is on our fourth floor every possible variety of Cutwork Stamped Linens and every conceivable design in fine Round Thread Linens.

6 inch, 4c—9 inch, 6c—12 inch, 10c—15 inch, 15c
18 inch, 25c—20 inch, 35c—24 inch, 45c—33 inch, 79c

(Designs match in every size.)

A complete stock of embroidery silks to finish, and free instruction for every purchaser. A dozen typical examples of "Gibson's" best pen pictures are depicted on canvas pillow tops, originals that command hundreds of dollars apiece faithfully copied; cost 50c., top and back.

Women's Neckwear.

Half Regular Prices.

Turnover Protection Collars..... 5c
Lawn and Mull Ties..... 8c
Two Tone Lawn Barless..... 12½c
Closing out Grass Linen, Batiste and Lawn Sailor Collars..... 48c., 39c. and 25c
Grass Linen and Batiste Ties..... 18c
Kasheen, Mull and Lawn Ties, mostly white..... 45c and 35c

Trimming Laces,

comprising Wash Laces, Venise, Margot, Alencon, Chantilly, Lierre, &c. Edgings and insertions in black, white, butter and Arab shades.

6 lots at prices to bring about a speedy sale dispersal.

5c., 12 1-2c., 23c., 35c., 48c. and 79c.

Less than half price in every case.

Genuine "Utica" Sheets and Pillow Cases

Less than buyers pay for the bare muslin without counting the labor.

Sheets.

54x90 inches	37c	90x90 inches	56c
63x90 inches	42c	90x93½ inches	60c
72x90 inches	47c	90x99 inches	63c
81x90 inches	52c	90x108 inches	69c

Pillow Cases.

42x36 inches	11c	50x36 inches	14c
45x36 inches	12½c	54x36 inches	15c

Comfortables.

500 Figured Silkoline Comfortables, newest designs, best white cotton filling, each..... 79c.

Marseilles Spreads.

250 Marseilles Bed Spreads, full size, ready hemmed, regularly $2.69, each..... 1.98

(No mail orders filled.)

Semi-Annual Sample Sales of The Finest Upholstery Materials.

MANY THOUSAND SHORT ENDS—
24-INCH SQUARES TO CURTAN LENGTHS—
FRACTIONS OF ORIGINAL VALUES.

When the season ends, manufacturers summarily discontinue their lines, get them off their hands, make any sacrifice to us to use our swift selling power, and so turn their attention to next year's orders.

Several houses simultaneously sold us their stocks—numbering thousands of different styles—ready to make cushion tops or to seat chairs of any form and size. This includes Silk Damasks, Erminies, Armures, Organzine and Livonia Silks, with Titian, Silk and Verona Velours.

25c. AND 50c.

Will buy samples worth twice and thrice the money.

So with the Mattings, Very Much the Same Sort of Prices Are Named.

Newassa Japan Mattings, in carpet effects, and 30c a yard quality, cut Monday to..... 17½c
Finest of all Japanese Mattings, originally sold by us for 50c.; price cut almost sheer in half to..... 27½c

19th St. Sixth Avenue. 20th St.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

And Now to Prepare for STOCK TAKING

In other words, to sell all merchandise possible before August 31st.

Reductions will be even greater than usual, because our Summer trade has been so steady and so large that buyers have been compelled to carry much heavier stocks than ever, and now they must clear out the surplus.

THESE PRICES PARTLY TELL HOW IT WILL BE DONE.

Wash Dress Fabrics

Cut Prices to Reduce Surplus!

45 cent French Ginghams..... .19
39 cent Scotch Ginghams..... .19
20 cent Mercerized Zephyrs..... .12½
12½ cent plain and corded Zephyrs.. 8¾
18 cent Scotch Chambrays..... .12½
10 cent best American Ginghams... 6½
8 cent best Apron Ginghams..... 5¾
14 cent fancy Plumetis..... 9¾
12½ cent Jaconet Lawns..... 7¾
10 cent fancy Dimities..... 4½
12½ cent fine Batistes..... 6¾
29 cent Mercerized Foulard Sateens .17
24 cent Polka Dot Sateens..... .12½
12½ cent fancy Sateens..... 9¾
14 cent Zephyr Crepons..... 7¾
24 cent Grenadine Stripe Batistes.. 9¾
19 cent blk. Hemstitch Batistes.... .12½
19 cent blk. lace stripe Batistes.... .12½
17 cent Dotted Swisses..... .12½
15 cent blk. Organdies..... 8¾
12½ cent blk. Lawns—40 inch..... 8¾
12½ cent blk. Duck Suitings..... 7¾
35 cent fine black Pongees..... .19
24 cent blk. Sateens—36 inch..... 15
12½ cent fine Percales..... 9¾
12½ cent plain and fancy Ducks..... 7¾
10 cent yard wide Percales..... 6¾
8 cent Shirting Cambrics..... 3¾
30 cent Silk Mulls—gray and violet. .18
50 cent white Silk Muslin, blk. dot. .29
45 cent Ribbon Stripe Mousselines. .19
75 cent blk. Swiss Muslins, wh't dot .49

Blanket Department

WHITE CALIFORNIA WOOL.

value.	now.	value.	now.
10-4.... 3.98....	2.98	11-4.... 7.00....	4.98
11-4.... 5.50....	3.98	11-4.... 8.50....	5.98
11-4....were 9.98....	6.98		

FINE CALIFORNIA BLANKETS.

value.	now.	value.	now.
13-4....12.98....	9.49	14-4....15.98...	10.98
13-4....16.98....	11.49	14-4....17.98...	12.98

PURE WOOL CALIFORNIAS.

value.	now.	value.	now.
13-4....21.50...	14.49	14-4....24.98...	16.98
13-4....26.98...	18.49	14-4....29.98...	20.98

GOOD FAMILY BLANKETS.

11-4 Heavy White Wool—value 3.00.. 1.98
10-4 Fine White Wool—value 4.00.... 2.98
11-4 and 12-4—value 5.00 and 6.00.... 3.98
11-4—extra heavy—value 6.98..... 4.98
12-4—extra heavy—value 7.98..... 5.98

ALL WOOL BLANKETS.
Strictly all wool warp and filling.
10-4—11-4—special value 2.98..... 3.98

Gray, Natural Wool and Scarlet Blankets ALSO SPECIALLY LOW

Table Linens

Cut Prices to Reduce Surplus!

	Were	Now
58-inch Bleach Damasks.....	.25	.19
70-inch White Damasks.....	.49	.39
62-inch Silver Bleach Damasks	.55	.45
68-inch Heavy Satin Damasks.	.98	.67
24-inch Damask Napkins—doz.	2.29	1.49
18-inch Linen Napkins—doz....	1.29	.98
2-yd. Lunch Cloths—bordered..	.69	.49
2-yd. Linen Hemstitch Cloths..	1.69	1.29
Fringed Lunch Sets—in boxes— doz. Napkins—2-yard cloth....	2.19	1.79
2¼ yard cloth...	2.48	1.98
Damask Lunch Sets—fringed— gold border—8-10 and 8-12 cloths— dozen doylies.....	1.98 2.49	1.25
2-yd Fancy Cardinal Cloths...	1.48	1.24
Memphis Table Cloths—blue and white only—fast colors— 3 sizes.....	1.88, 2.18, 2.69	1.49
Full Bleached Doylies— 16 and 18 inch.....	7½	5
Linen Table Tops—38x45.....	.59	.39
Linen Tray Cloths—16x24— hemstitch and openwork.....	.24	.15

Muslin Department

Cut Prices to Reduce Surplus!

Bleached Muslins—soft and firm—no dressing or filling of any kind—regular price 7 cents..... 4¾
Unbleached Muslins—extra heavy—will wash white—value 6 cents..... 3¾
42-inch Unbleached Muslin—for Pillow Cases and Sheets—good quality—free from specks—value .10..... 6¾
(No Mail Orders.)

SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

These are not branded, as the mill wanted to close out surplus without affecting its regular stock—they are strictly first quality—no dressing—will be sold as bought—not at half off, but at very low prices.

PILLOW CASES.		SHEETS.	
42 x 36.....	.7	54 x 90.....	.25
45 x 36.....	.8	63 x 90.....	.29
50 x 36.....	.9	72 x 90.....	.32
54 x 36.....	.10	81 x 90.....	.39
		90 x 90.....	.42

(No Mail Orders.)

Feather Proof Tickings—plain and fancy stripes—value .11.... 6¾
Col'd Cheese Cloth and Batiste—value 9 cents..... 4½

Tapestries and Draperies

Cut Prices to Reduce Surplus!

Satin Russe Tapestries....value .39.. .29
Oriental Stripes.....value .59.. .45
Satin Finish Tapestries....value .98.. .67
Oriental and Satin Stripes..value 1.49.. .98
Silk Reps.....value 2.49.. 1.49
Gobelin Tapestries.....value 2.98.. 1.94
Silk Damasks.....value 2.98.. 1.98
Double Face Damasks.....value 2.98.. 1.98
All Silk Satin Damasks...value 3.49.. 2.49
All Silk Brocatels.....value 3.29.. 2.49
Velour de Chine—28 inch—16 colorings. .59

Jewelry Reductions

Cut Prices to Reduce Surplus!

	Were.	Now.
Solid Gold Scarf Pins.....	1.79	.98
Solid Gold enamel and jewelled.	.98	.49
Solid Gold Baby Pin Sets.....	1.39	.98
Baby Button Sets, with chain..	.69	.49
Baby Pin Sets, with chain.....	.29	.19
Gold filled Cuff Buttons.....	.59	.39
Sterling Nethersole Bracelets..	.59	.39

Ladies' White Waists—all reduced.

We Never Carry Stock from Year to Year!

Fine Lawn and China Silk—open back or front—bolero and shirt waist styles—tucks, hemstitchings, lace and emb'y insertings.

Earlier 1.69..... .98 Earlier 4.49.....2.49
Earlier 2.49.....1.25 Earlier 5.69.....3.49
Earlier 2.69.....1.49 Earlier 6.49.....4.49
Earlier 3.25.....1.98 Earlier 7.98.....5.98

Ladies' Colored Shirt Waists

We Never Carry Stock from Year to Year!

Those that were .69.....Now .39
Those that were 1.25.....Now .69
Those that were 1.69.....Now .98
Those that were 2.25.....Now 1.24

Millinery Reductions

We Never Carry Stock from Year to Year!

	Earlier.	Now.
White Leghorn Flats.....	.49	.29
Black Chiffon Hats.....	1.98	1.58
Rough Straw Sailors.....	.69	.25
Shirt Waist Hats.....	1.69	.98
Shirt Waist Hats.....	.59	.29
Trim'd Mourning Hats.....	5.00	2.98
Breasts—White, blk, dotted..	.69	.49
Large Rose Sprays.....	.49	.29
Feather Pompons.....	.98	.49

Ladies' Washable Dresses

We Never Carry Stock from Year to Year!

Plain and fancy—white, black, and col'd. Organdy, Point d'Esprit, Mercerized Linen and Sateen and Duck—all this season's most desirable Outing and Shirt Waist styles, as well as elaborate trim'gs of lace insertings, all over tucks, and shirred satin ribbons—ruffled or flounce skirts—plain or fancy collars.

Earlier 3.98....1.19 Earlier 18.98... 6.98
Earlier 5.98....1.59 Earlier 21.49... 9.98
Earlier 7.98....2.98 Earlier 26.98...13.98
Earlier 10.98....3.98 Earlier 29.98...16.98
Earlier 14.98....4.98 Earlier 35.00...19.98

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

We Never Carry Stock from Year to Year!

Serge and Covert Cloth—black and leading colors—Eton and Jacket styles—value 12.98.....Now 6.98
Fine Zibeline and Broadcloth—best colors—with and without fancy vests—value 16.98.....Now 8.98
Plain and Camel's Hair Cheviot—fly front jacket—flare or flounce skirts—plain or taffeta trim'd—value 19.98..... 11.98

Ladies' Black Silk Skirts

We Never Carry Stock from Year to Year!

Taffeta Silk—flare flounce—velvet band trim—value 11.98..... 5.98
Tucked Taffeta Silk—graduated flounce—fancy ruche—value 17.98..... 8.98

Girls' White Dresses—6 to 14 yrs.

We Never Carry Stock from Year to Year!

Linen Organdy and Point D'Esprit—high and low neck—fancy waist styles—plain or flounce skirts—elaborate trim'gs of laces, satin ribbons and embroideries—
Those that were 1.98.....now 1.39
Those that were 4.98.....now 2.98
Those that were 6.98.....now 3.98
Those that were 9.98 to 12.98....now 6.98

Misses' and Girls' Washable Skirts

We Never Carry Stock from Year to Year!

Pique, plain and mercerized Linen—flounce styles—insertings of emb'y; also braid trim—best styles—
Earlier 1.98, 2.98, 3.98.....now .98

Boys' Hat Reductions

We Never Carry Stock from Year to Year!

Wide Brim Sailors—were .49 and .69..... .19
Washable Garden Hats—were .49..... .19
White and Col'd Duck Tams—were .49..... .12½
Crash and Linen Golfs—were .49..... .12½
Duck, Linen and Striped Tams—were .69..... .29
White Flannel and Serge Tams—were .98..... .29
Soft Felt Garden Hats—were .69..... .29
Black and Brown Derbies—were .98 and 1.29..... .49
Cloth Sailors—Mexican and Wide Brim were 1.98..... .98

Boys' Shirts and Waists

We Never Carry Stock from Year to Year!

Stiff Bosom Shirts—(12 and 14 yrs. only) were .49..... .19
Percale Negligee and Stiff Bosom—were .49..... .29
Madras Negligee and Stiff Bosom—were .69..... .49
Laundered "Mother's Friend" and Star Waists—were .69..... .49
Blouses—3 to 8 yrs—Percale and Gingham—were .49 and .60..... .29
Unlaundered "Mother's Friend" Waists—were .29 and .49..... .19 and .29
Percale and Madras Blouses—were .49 and .69..... .29 and .49

Babies' Long Cloaks

We Never Carry Stock from Year to Year!

Bedford Cord, Bengaline and China Silks—double and single capes—elaborate trim'gs of embroideries, ribbons, braids and laces—
Earlier 2.69..... 1.98 Earlier 7.98.... 5.98
Earlier 3.98..... 2.98 Earlier 9.98.... 7.98
Earlier 6.49..... 4.98 Earlier 11.98.... 9.98
also
Silk Caps—special value—Earlier .69 to 1.98.....now .49 to 1.49

SATURDAY during July and August is CLERKS' HOLIDAY. WE CLOSE ALL DAY.

SELECT APARTMENTS TO LET

"THE LAURISTON" 89TH STREET and MADISON AVENUE.

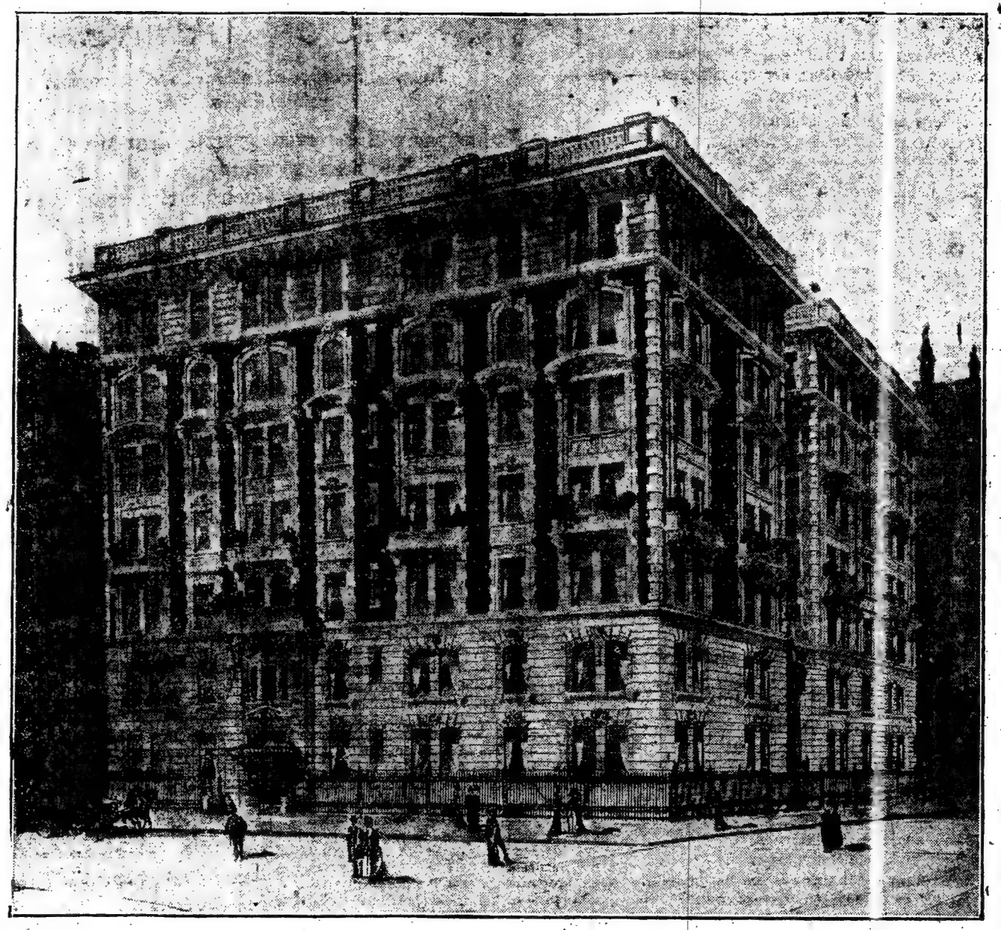

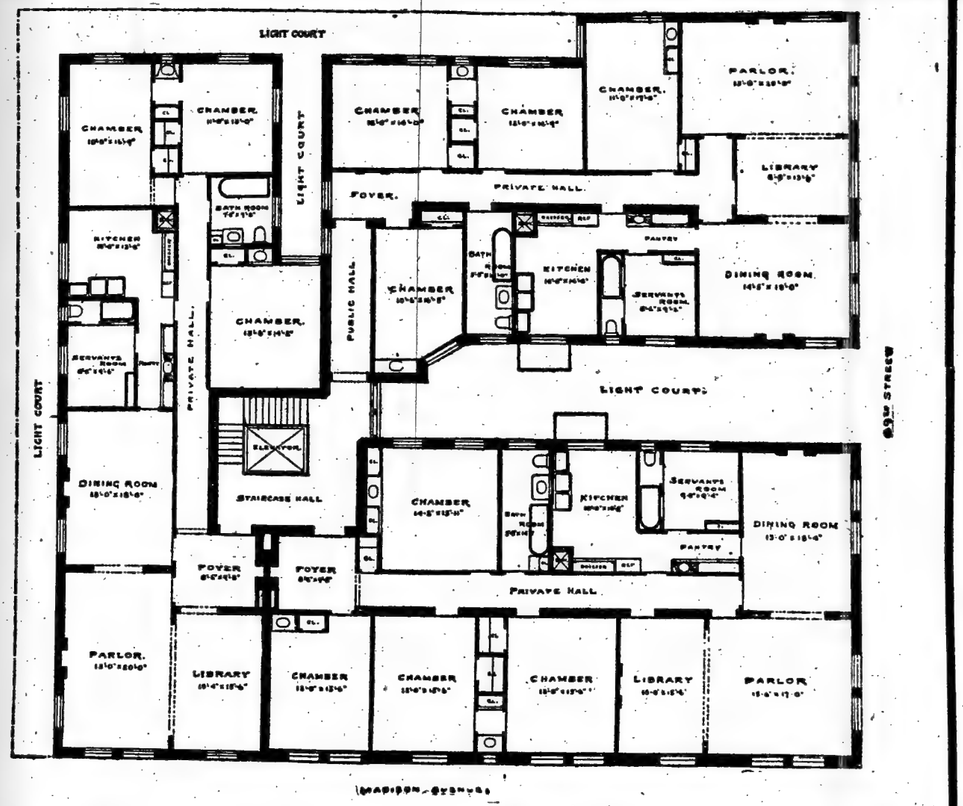

LOCATION.

Situated in the most healthful and also the most desirable and sought after section of the city.

Within one block of Central Park. Elevated Station at Eighty-ninth Street and Third Avenue. Easily accessible from all parts of the city. Transfer connections with all surface roads.

EXTERIOR.

The building is of the French Renaissance style of architecture, and the exterior is characterized by massiveness and solidity of appearance, and also ornateness and elegance of design.

Permanent light on all sides is ensured, owing to restrictions existing against the erection of buildings on adjoining property.

SERVICE AND ACCOMMODATIONS.

ENTRANCE. The vestibule and main hall are extremely rich and attractive in design and furnishings. Among the features of this imposing and elegant main hall is the public reception room designed and furnished in Louis XV. style, and supplied with stationery, writing facilities, etc.

ELEVATORS. The building is furnished with *Otis Elevators* of the latest 1901 pattern, with the *Otis Safety Controller*, thus ensuring absolute safety and freedom from accident.

Suitably uniformed elevator, hall-boy, porter and superintendent service are at the disposal of the tenants at all hours of the day and night. A special porter is employed to *clean all windows* throughout the building. During inclement weather, a *canopy* in front of the main entrance will be provided for the protection of the tenants.

BATHROOM. The walls are of the finest marble up to the ceiling, and the floors are tiled. There is also an open fireplace with gas logs. Needle and shower baths; soiled linen closet; marble medicine chests; glass towel racks, and a complete set of toilet articles, contribute among other features to make these the finest and most complete bathrooms to be found in any apartment house in this city.

SERVANTS' ROOM AND SERVANTS' BATH. These rooms are of sufficient size to permit of two beds. The servants' bath, having the tile flooring, etc., is complete in every respect.

CHAMBERS. Finished in curly birch and bird's-eye maple, with two windows, and each having a lavatory, pier mirrors, dresser lights and centre lights, these rooms are unusually attractive owing to their size, light and ventilation.

CEDAR CLOSETS. Each apartment has a mothproof cedar closet with an electric light attachment which automatically illuminates the interior upon the door being opened. Each apartment is furnished with a *Herring-Hall-Marvin fireproof Safe*. Each tenant has in his apartment *a long-distance telephone*.

PLAN.

A reference to the plan will show that the apartments are of unusual size and laid out in an exceptionally advantageous manner.

"THE LAURISTON"
89TH STREET AND MADISON AVENUE.

DAVID ROTHSCHILD
OWNER AND BUILDER.
Office, 1,238 Madison Avenue.

"THE LAURISTON"
89TH STREET AND MADISON AVENUE.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSE.
NORTHEAST CORNER MADISON AVENUE AND 90TH STREET.

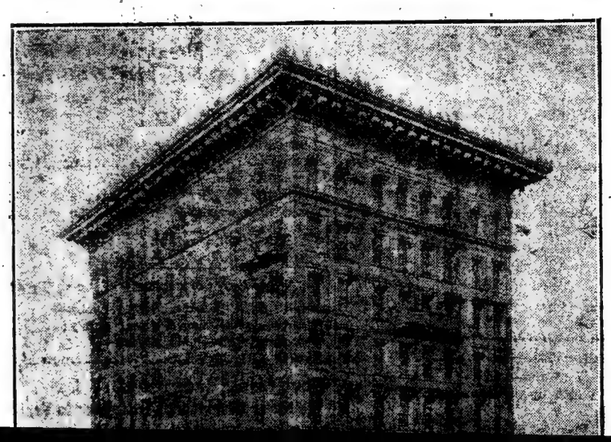

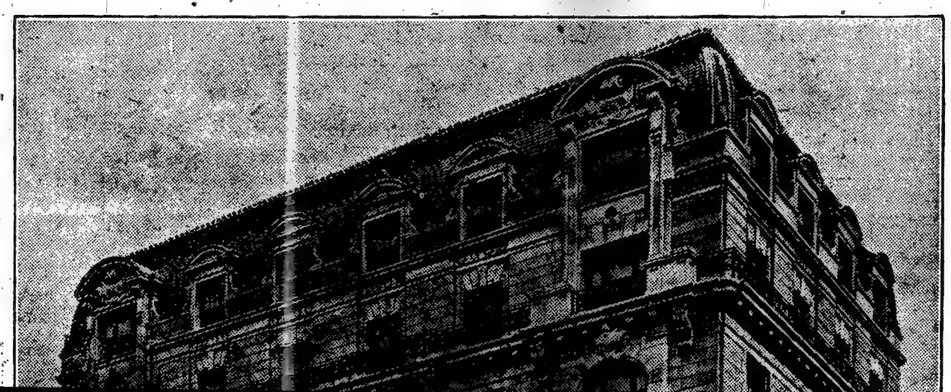

SELECT APARTMENTS TO LET

The DORILTON APARTMENTS

Sherman Square, N. W. cor. 71st St. and Broadway.

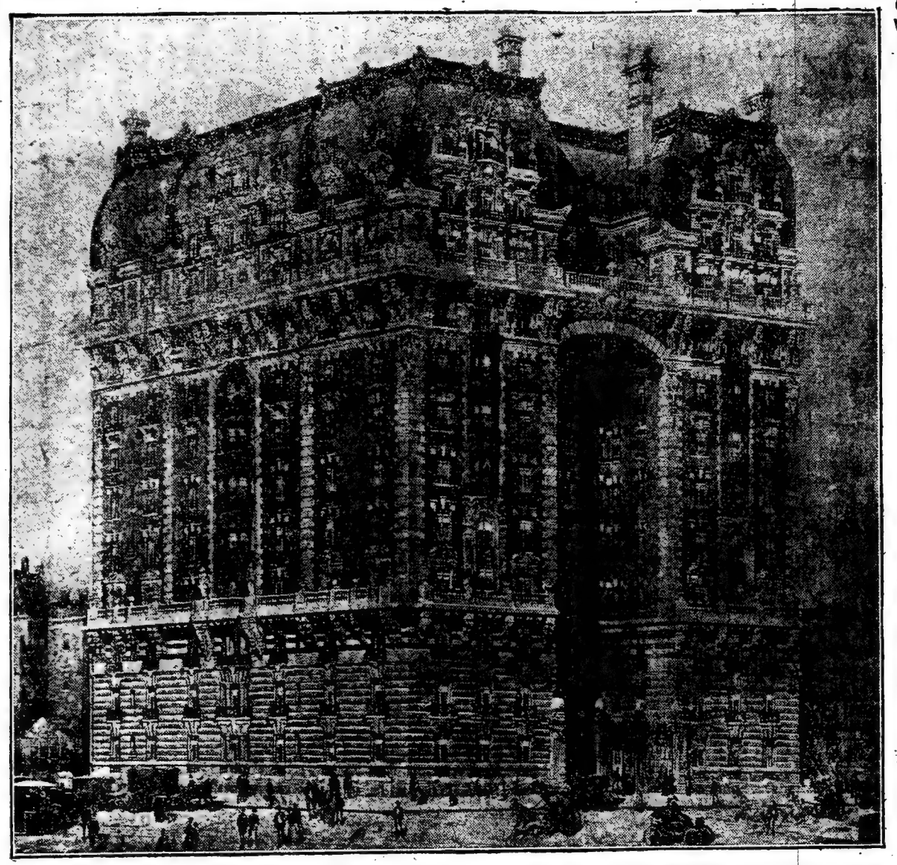

Hamilton M. Weed, Builder and Owner.

A site unsurpassed, at the radial point of three great arteries of travel, Amsterdam Ave., Seventy-second St., and Broadway; every method of local transit, underground, surface, elevated, at command; Central and Riverside Parks in proximity; within the bounds of the most exclusive residential district of Manhattan. Such is the position of "The Dorilton." In the fanciful and splendid style of the modern French Renaissance, its facades rise to a height of twelve stories, crowned by dome-like roofs. In the execution of this design no thought or expense has been spared to achieve the most artistic results.

The interior decorations are of various marbles, ornamental plaster, bronze work and leaded glass. The style reverts to the period of Louis XVI. There are five, seven, eight and ten room apartments, trimmed in mahogany, oak, white enamel, and bird's-eye maple. The halls contain wainscot panels. The ceilings of the dining-room are beamed, and a high, wooden wainscot is carried around these rooms under a Dutch Shelf mould. They are finished both in oak and mahogany. The parlors are of mahogany and white enamel. An innovation will be the use of glass doors separating the main rooms and between the conservatory and dining-room. Particular attention has been given to selection of mantels. A feature of the bathrooms is the wainscot of French plate mirrors above the tile. The floors are parquet. No comfort or luxury is omitted in the finishing of these interiors.

There are two magnificent large studios for artists on top floor. The view from the windows is panoramic of Manhattan Island and its environs.

The building has its own heating, lighting, refrigerating and power plant, situated in an open court which prevents any noise or vibration through the building. By the use of the Paul System of Steam Heating perfect circulation and a complete absence of "hammering" is insured. A glass-lined refrigerator in each apartment is artificially cooled and ventilated by the most approved methods. Electricity from a private plant is furnished free at all hours, from sunset to midnight. Three Otis Electric Elevators are provided. Two, for the exclusive use of the tenants, are equipped with a special device to give an easy, gradual start and stop. The third is for delivery, freight and servants. All are provided with the best safety devices known. Each apartment is equipped both with a long-distance pay station telephone, and one to the main hall connecting with the janitor's office. The Apartments are ready for occupancy Oct. 1st. Leases can now be made.

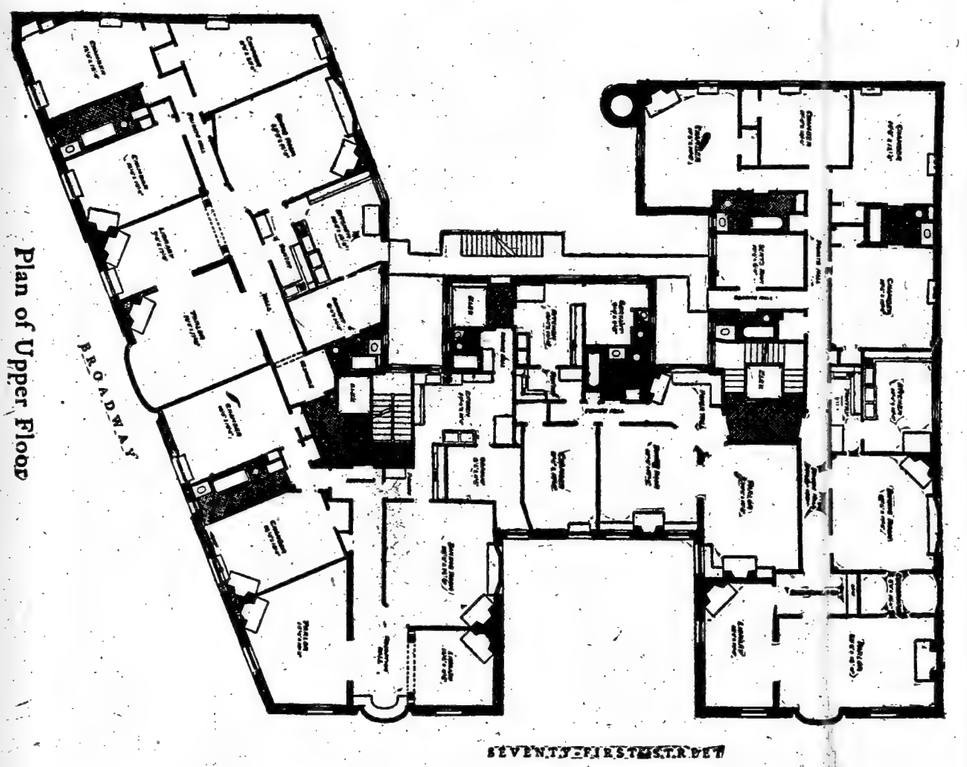

Plan of Upper Floor

RENTS:—Five rooms and bath, $1,500 to $1,800; 7 and 8 rooms and 2 baths, $2,500 to $2,700; 10 rooms and 3 baths, $3,000 and $3,500.

THE BARNARD.

This apartment house is located at the Southwest corner of Central Park and Seventy-first Street, covering an area of 100 feet by 125 feet and is ten stories in height.

Special attention is called to this location, being one of the highest points on the avenue, overlooking the picturesque parts of Central Park, and but one block from the main 72nd street entrance, making it without exception the finest location in the city.

The apartments are arranged in a very compact manner, making the private halls much shorter than is usually found in apartment houses.

The First Story.—This story opens from the vestibule into a spacious hall, lined with imported marbles and elaborately decorated, having a ladies' reception room on the right decorated and furnished in the Louis XV. style, and a general reception room on the left, furnished and decorated in the Moorish style. The entrance hall and reception room can only be compared with the finest hotels in the city. Passing through the reception hall, a corridor amply lighted by stained glass windows leads to the two passenger elevators, which are located together, thus bringing the landings on each floor within a short distance of the Entrance Foyer to each apartment. There are four suites on this floor.

DETAILS. The finish throughout the building is equal to that of the finest private residences; the parlors, libraries and music rooms trimmed in dark mahogany finish; the chambers in red curly birch, the dining room in old English oak with high wainscoting, and the halls in quartered oak.

The main doors throughout are made to slide, a feature usually found in private houses only; they can be closed without interfering with draperies, and the parlors, libraries and music rooms can be absolutely closed off from each other.

The plumbing is the best provided by sanitary science; the walls and floors of the bath rooms are laid in tile and have the most approved lavatory fixtures.

Parquet floors are laid in the Parlor, Library, Music room, Dining room, Entrance Foyer and Private Halls.

The Kitchens have white enamelled tubs and sinks, and the most improved Gas Ranges.

Tenants will be supplied with steam heat, electric light, hot water, at all hours, and with refrigeration by a system which makes the use of ice unnecessary, but are furnished with a recepticle for making ice if required.

The building is provided with two electric passenger elevators, and one for freight and servants, which will run all night.

Steam Clothes Dryers of the most approved style are located in the basement, with separate racks for each apartment.

The Long Distance Telephone is placed in each apartment, connected with a central office on first floor, so that a tenant may talk with any subscriber in this city or elsewhere without leaving the apartment.

A Mail Chute on each floor has been provided for the convenience of tenants in mailing letters.

A Bicycle Room will be found in the basement, also a storeroom for each apartment.

Separate servants' toilets and bathrooms.

Public halls are laid in mosaic tile.

The Barnard is an absolutely fire-proof building; *but as a further safeguard four additional stairways have been provided, in addition to the usual number.* There is also the latest and most approved fire apparatus in each public hall, with sufficient hose to reach each apartment.

RENT:—6 rooms and bath, $1,300; 9 rooms and 2 baths, $2,200 to $2,600; 11 rooms and 3 baths, $2,800.

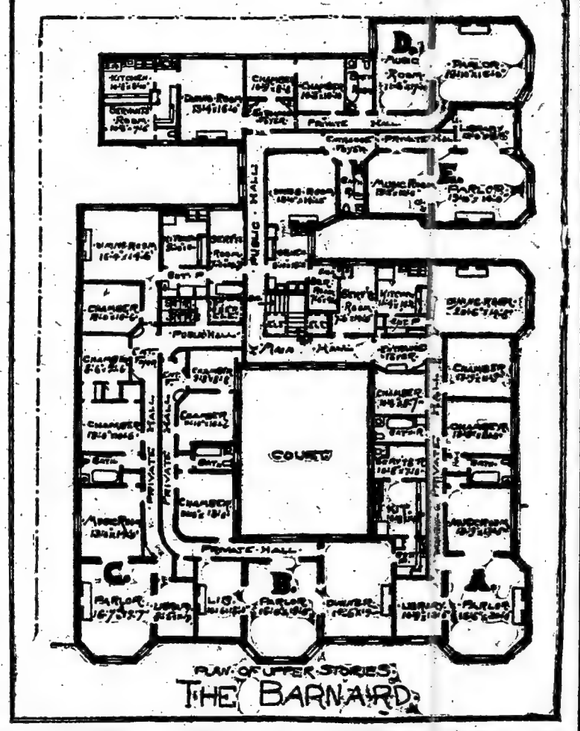

ARDSLEY HALL.

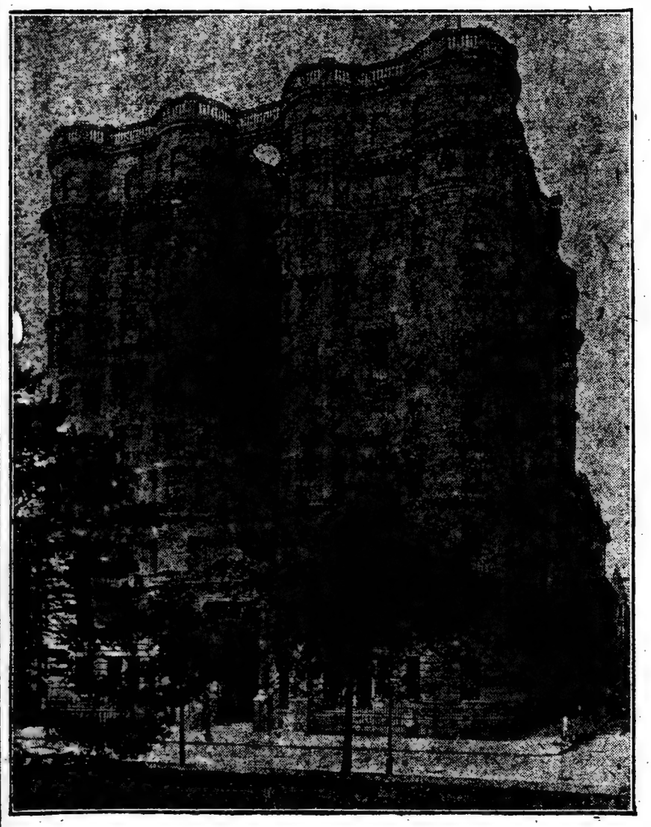

ARDSLEY HALL is situated on the highest ground on the west of Central Park, just opposite that picturesque bit of landscape formed by the lakes and reservoirs of the Park at Ninety-second Street and Central Park West.

It is a new, ten-story, absolutely fireproof structure, and will furnish homes—not mere apartments, but homes—for those who are fond of quiet comfort, with Nature's own surroundings; it being particularly so, even for Central Park West, as it is the highest ground on the west side and commands a view of the entire Park, the City, Long Island Sound, and the wooded hills of Long Island, Westchester County, and the Palisades; the view of Hell Gate is particularly fine.

ARDSLEY HALL is accessible from all parts of the City; Elevated Station at Ninety-third Street; Broadway cars, one block; Eighth Avenue in front of the door, and Crosstown at One Hundred and Tenth, Eighty-sixth, and Fifty-ninth Streets.

There are forty-three apartments, of from six to twelve rooms, not including pantry or baths

The six-room apartments have but one bath, and a water closet and basin, only for servant. All other apartments have baths for the family and servants, and large apartments have two baths for the family.

All apartment floors are of hardwood, with handsome borders for principal room and halls, and all are carefully finished for rugs. All rooms are well finished in hardwood cabinet work, except a few of the parlors and inner bedrooms, which are finished in soft woods, with the same workmanship, and the softwood parlors are enameled in genuine enamel and the bedrooms painted in light tints. Parlors, dining-rooms, and libraries are arranged to throw together, with large openings in most cases.

Leases will be by the year only. Rates, $1,500 to $3,800 per year.

SUITES of 6 and 8 ROOMS, with Two Baths, Larger, Handsomer and better planned than anything in this city. Direct Sunlight in every room.

Equipped with every modern convenience. Beautifully finished. Decorated to suit. The most up-to-date plumbing and bathroom appointments. Elevators and first-class service.

Only $540 to $900 for Six Rooms,

$800 to $1,200 for Eight Rooms.

Cheaper by one-third than any similar Apartments.

Booklets, with floor plans, etc., sent on application.

JACOB AXELROD

Builder and Owner.

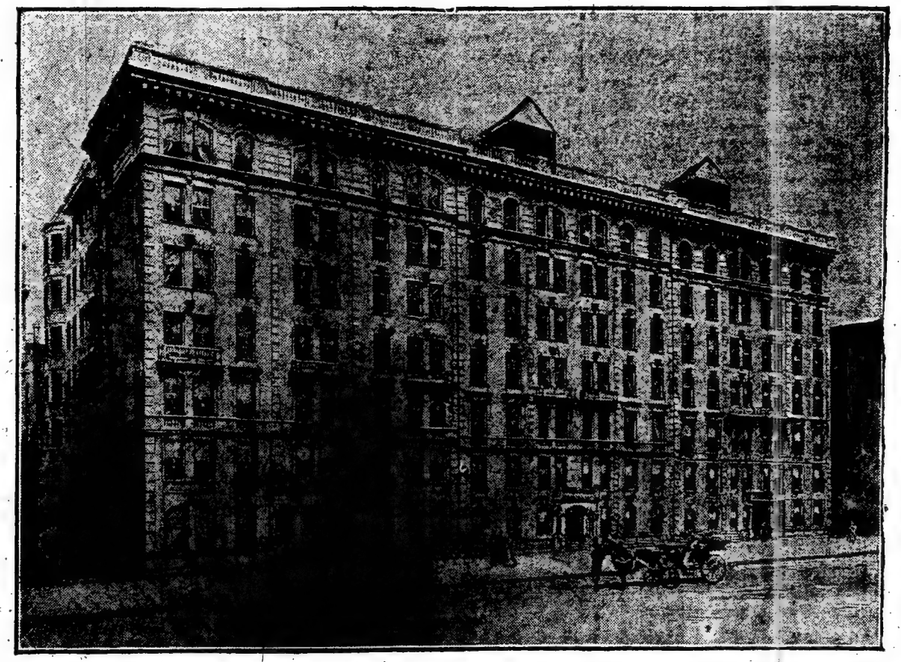

Earle's Court, Norfolk and Fremont

306, 308, 310 WEST 94TH ST.,

Between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSES,

READY FOR OCCUPANCY SEPT. 1ST.

For full particulars regarding all of the above houses, write or telephone

SLAWSON & HOBBS,

284 Columbus Ave., near 73rd St. **Telephone 2214 Riverside.**

SELECT APARTMENTS TO LET

JESSE C. BENNETT & CO.,

338 COLUMBUS AVENUE, CORNER 76TH STREET,

MANAGERS OF REAL ESTATE,

Offer for Rent Apartments in the Following Properties, for which They Are Sole Agents.

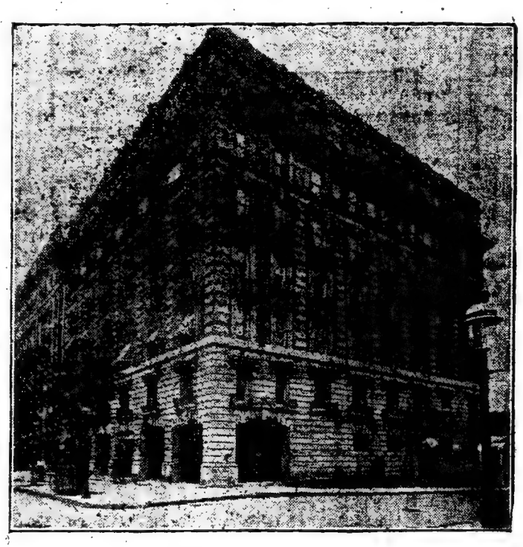

THE SAXONY,

No. 250 West 82d Street, Corner Broadway.

THE APARTMENTS consist of 9 rooms, 2 bath rooms, butler's pantries, and private halls. THE IMPROVEMENTS include everything which characterizes modern high-class apartments. THE ROOMS are large, well arranged, and have plenty of light and air. The parlors are unusually attractive, being finished in white and gold; have paneled walls with high paneled base, and ceilings enriched with ornamental relief work, motif being Louis XVI. Yearly Rents, $1,500 to $2,000.

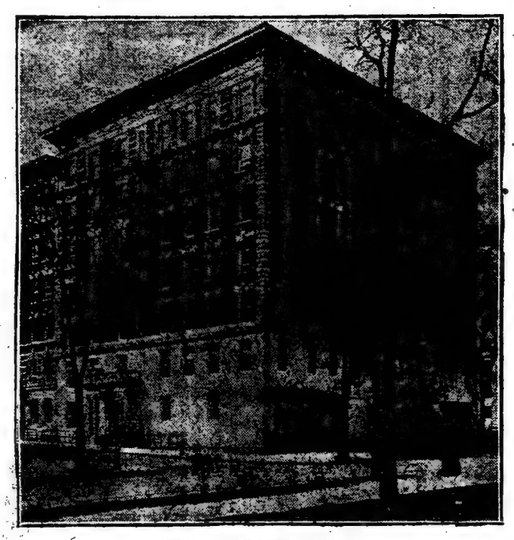

ELMHURST,

Northwest Corner Broadway and 98th Street.

THE ELMHURST, which is just completed, is thoroughly modern in all its appointments. It has open plumbing, tiled refrigerators, electric light fixtures, long distance telephone, and U. S. mail chute. The apartments are of six and seven rooms. The rents from $780 to $960, are lower than those of other houses of similar character.

HAROLD COURT AND BRITTANY,

Nos. 235 to 241 West 102d Street, Corner Broadway.

THE CONSTRUCTION of these buildings, together with the hardware, interior trim, and decorations, is considered better than that of any other building on upper Broadway. The apartments consist of six, seven, and eight rooms, and, on account of broad intersecting courts, ample light is secured to every room. Yearly Rents, $900 to $1,200.

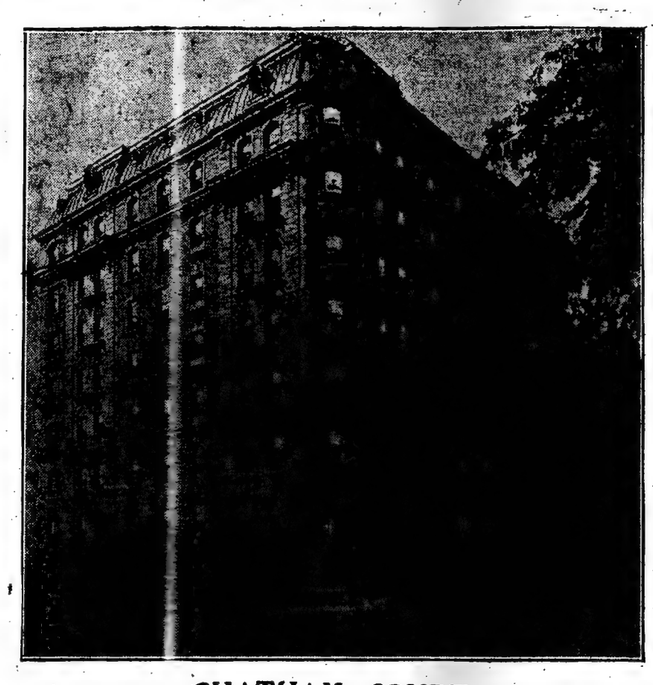

CHATHAM COURT,

Central Park West, Northwest Corner 67th Street.

CHATHAM COURT represents the most advanced type of family apartments in New York City. The location is most desirable, since it overlooks the Park and has every transit facility at hand. The new entrance to the Park at Sixty-sixth Street makes it convenient to the Sixth Avenue "L" station at 58th Street.

It is designed to meet the requirements of refined and discriminating people and is calculated to advance the comfort and convenience of its tenants. In point of light, ventilation, and sanitation, Chatham Court is unexcelled. In the centre of the building there is a court 30 feet square and on the northerly side an open space of 16 feet the entire length of the building, giving abundance of light to every room. It is arranged in suites of 8, 9, 10, and 11 rooms. Each of the nine, ten, and eleven room suites has two beautifully equipped bath rooms and a large store room. Some of the attractive features of Chatham Court are the exceedingly handsome entrance hall; the unusually fine woodwork, which has been made after special designs; and the very artistic decorations throughout. Yearly Rents, $1,600 to $3,500.

To people contemplating a change of residence, we shall be glad to furnish upon application descriptive catalogues showing floor plan and size of rooms of each apartment. We have also an extensive list of apartments at rents from $420 to $660 per year.

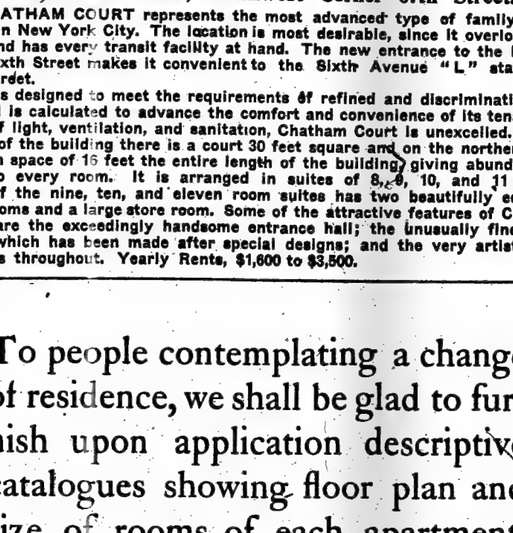

THE MELBA,

Northwest Corner Central Park West and 102d Street.

THIS HOUSE, recently built, is most elegant in its appointments, with rents much lower than any other apartment house on Central Park West, with an equal amount of floor space. The suites are of seven and eight rooms, besides bath and butler's pantry. The bath rooms are tiled and have solid porcelain tubs. In the kitchens, the walls are tiled and solid porcelain tubs and sinks are provided. Rents, $780, $840, $960, and $1,080.

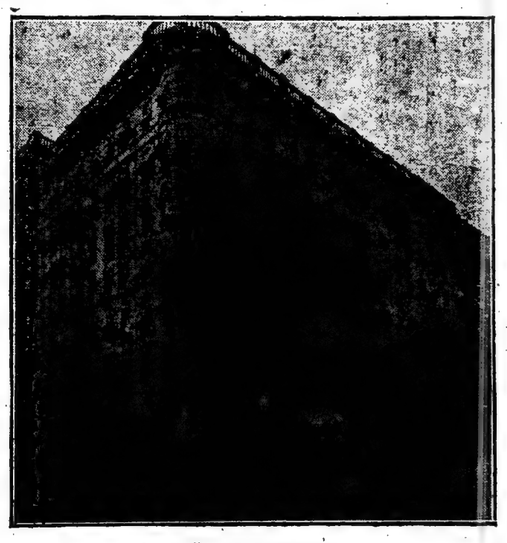

THE FORRES,

No. 251 West 81st Street.

IN THE FORRES there is nothing wanting to make it one of the most desirable apartment houses on the west side. Each apartment affords its tenant the luxury of an exclusive residence. It is close to Riverside Drive and Park, and convenient to the elevated station at Eighty-first Street, as well as to all surface lines. The architects have provided in this building a magnificent entrance and have judiciously laid out the apartments in convenient suites of 6, 7, 8, and 9 large, light rooms. Yearly Rents, $1,000 to $1,400.

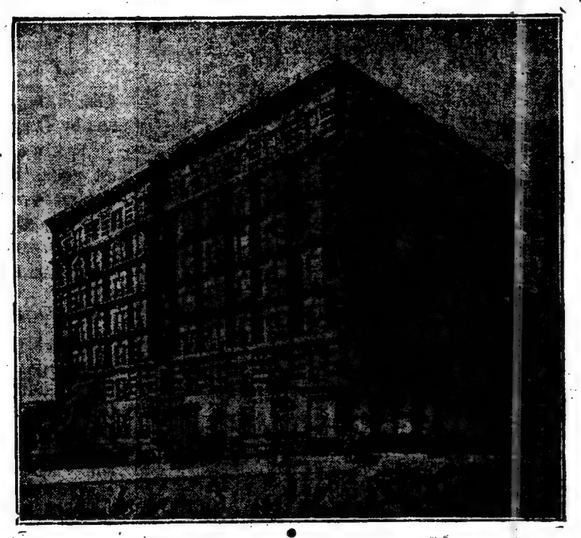

THE CORINSECA,

No. 209 West 97th Street.

THE CORINSECA is one of the best examples of modern semi-fireproof apartment buildings. It contains all the latest improvements, including United States mail chute. There is not a dark room in this building, in which suites of six, seven, and eight rooms may be had at moderate rentals. Each apartment is surrounded by an independent brick wall and is equipped with the latest sanitary plumbing, electric light fixtures, and long distance telephones. Yearly Rentals, $600, $660, $720, $800, $900, and $1,000.

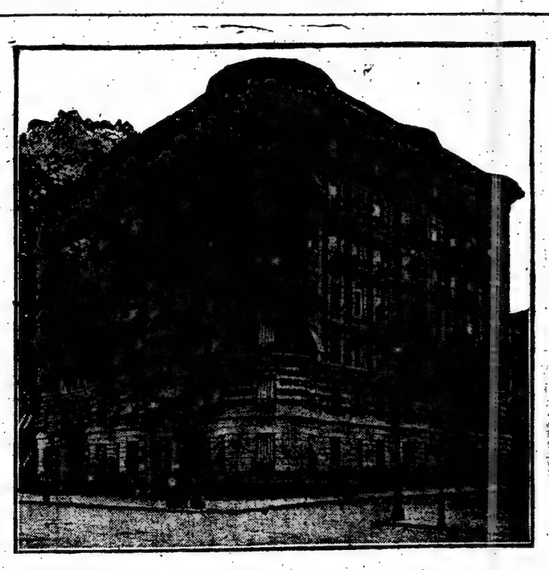

LARCHMONT AND GREENWICH,

South Corner of Central Park West and 105th Street.

ALL THE APPOINTMENTS and equipment of these houses are of a modern type, and, for light and ventilation, have many advantages over other apartment buildings which overlook Central Park. There remain only three apartments in the two buildings for rent; one of seven rooms at $780; two eight-room apartments at $900 each.

All the above houses referred to are of the high grade, modern type apartment buildings, fully equipped with all conveniences for the comfort of the tenants, including hall and elevator service day and night.

NOTE:---We are very particular as to the character and tenancy of all buildings in our charge. We make special effort to give first-class service and request that our tenants and visitors report to us any inattention on the part of our employees.

JESSE C. BENNETT & CO.

SELECT APARTMENTS TO LET

THE ACKERLY, 241 West 101st St.

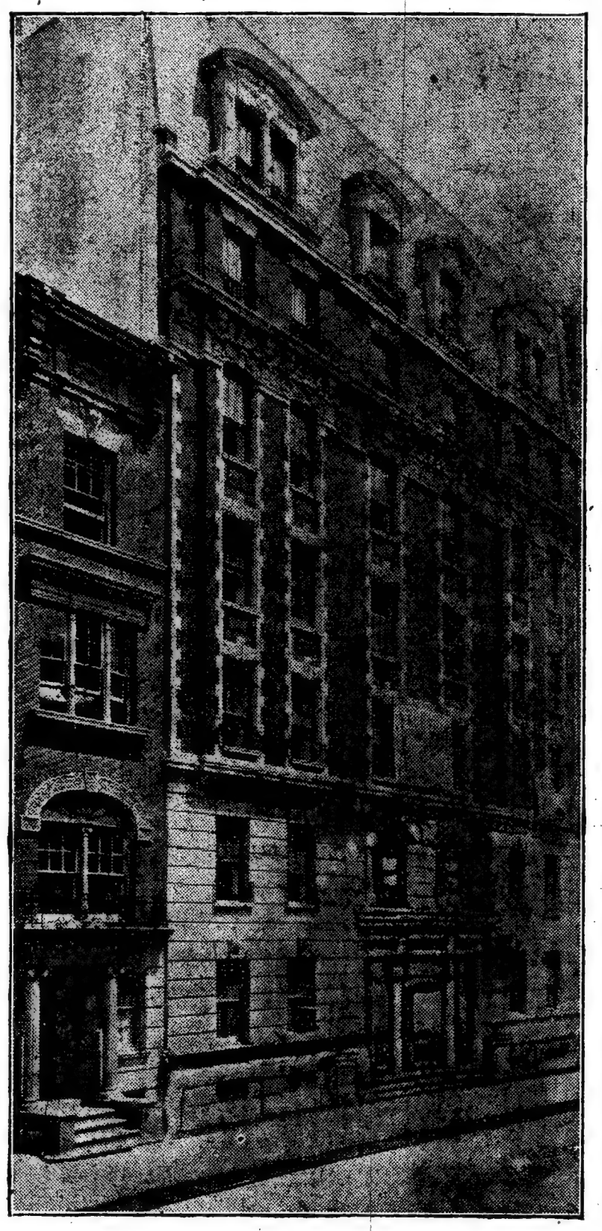

Ready for occupancy October 1st; 8 rooms, with two baths; remarkably light extra large rooms, superbly finished in all details; rents $1,000 to $1,600.

The Vahana, 305 W. 97TH ST.

OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON.

6 and 7 rooms and bath; large and all light; magnificent entrance; special inducements to those renting now.

A. N. BROWN, Owner and Builder. Telephone Connections.

RENTS, $540 TO $840.

The Austin,

215 West 100th St.

6 rooms and bath, large and light, $600. Only one vacancy in this large, elegant house speaks for itself.

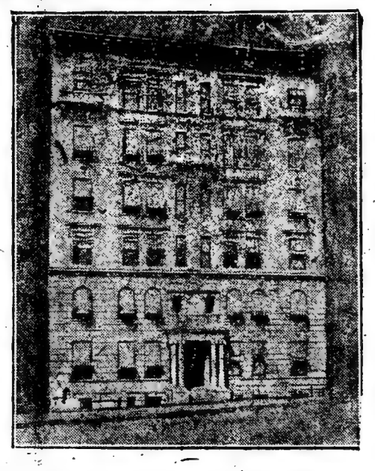

THE FRANCIS,

306 WEST 93D ST.

Overlooking the Hudson.

8 and 9 rooms; elevator; apartments with two baths; wonderfully large rooms; handsome entrance; rents, $720 to $1,100.

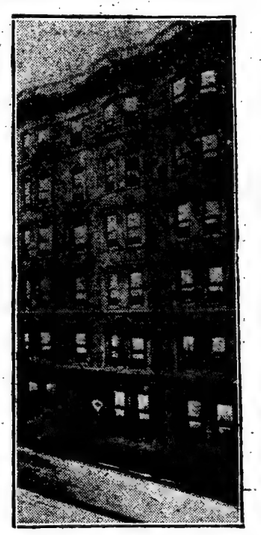

Our motto is immediate attention. Tenants leasing through us may be assured of absolute respectability and a high standard of tenants in our houses. We require the very highest of reference.

"The Linlaugh"

2647-2649 Broadway.

Suits of 6-7 rooms and bath. Large and light rooms. Magnificent entrance in marble. Rents only $600 to $1,000.

"The Ruskin"

217 W. 101st St.

New magnificent seven story apartment houses arranged in suites of 2, 4, 5, 6 rooms and baths. Magnificent exterior detached apartment house. Something unusual. Parties leasing now may make unusual arrangements. Rents $360 to $800.

271 W. 69th St.,

N. E. Cor. 69th St. and West End Ave.

Corner apartments; only $360 to $420.

104-106 W. 95th St.

107 W. 94th St.

12 rooms and 2 baths for large families. Only $600 a year. This is a unique opportunity.

CLIFFORD N. SHURMAN, Agent.

2,649 Broadway, 100th and 101st Streets.

Telephone Connections

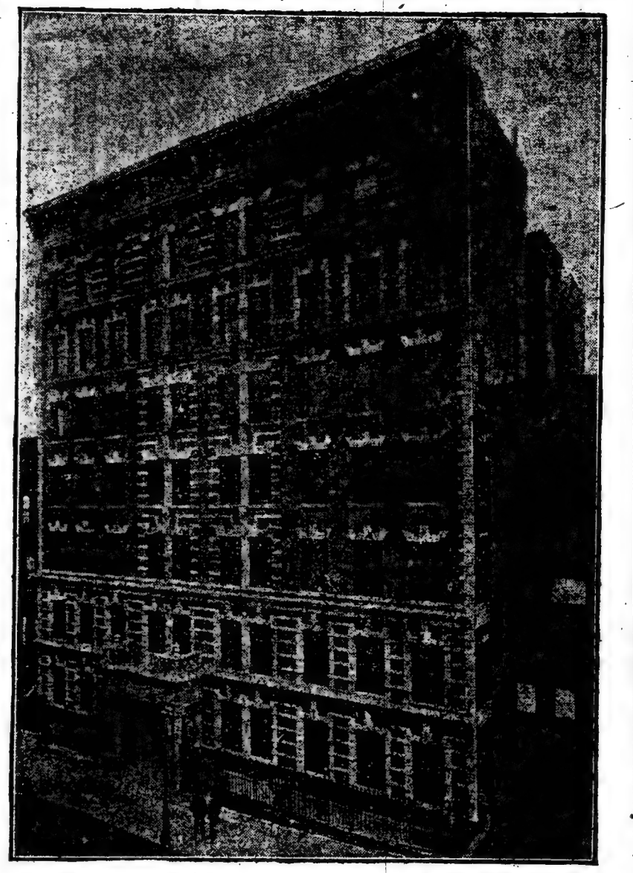

THE HUNTINGTON,

218 to 224 WEST 112TH ST.,

NEAR 7TH AVE. DRIVE.

HARLEM'S NEWEST AND FINEST APARTMENTS.

6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH.

Magnificent view from every window; elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.

RENTS $720 TO $900 PER YEAR.

McCREEDY & NEWMAN, Agents,

On Premises, or 581 Columbus Ave., Cor. 88th St.

Apartments open for Inspection Sunday.

AMSTERDAM AV., 828.
Four and five rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water.....$18 to $20

COLUMBUS AV., NO. 772.
Five rooms.....$15

AMSTERDAM AV., 815.
Six rooms and bath.....$18 to $20

WEST END AV., NO. 843.
Eight rooms, bath; steam heat and hot water; single flat, second floor.....$70

99TH ST., NO. 45 WEST.
Five rooms, bath.....$20

101ST ST., NO. 186.
Three and four rooms.....$10 to $14

102D ST., NO. 75 WEST.
Four and five rooms, bath.....$17 and $18

103D ST., NO. 155 WEST.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; rents.....$30 to $55

105TH ST., NO. 71 WEST.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; all light; rent.....$35

107TH ST., NO. 247 WEST.
Six rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water.....$27 to $30

117TH ST., NO. 65 EAST.
Five rooms and bath.....$19 to $21

109TH ST., NO. 251 WEST.
Six rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; rent.....$26 to $29

COLUMBUS AV., NO. 852.
Five rooms.....$15

COLUMBUS AV., NO. 932.
Five rooms.....$14 and $15

98TH ST., NO. 56 WEST.
Six rooms and bath.....$21 to $22

COLUMBUS AV., 984 AND 992.
Four rooms, bath.....$12 to $14

104TH ST., NO. 211 WEST.
Five rooms and bath.....$21 to $22

104TH ST., NO. 215 WEST.
Eight and bath; steam heat and hot water; all light; rent.....$42.50 and $45

102D ST., NO. 157 WEST.
Six and bath; all improvements.$28 and $30

106TH ST., 97 WEST.
Seven rooms, bath; steam heat and hot water.....$29 to $38

109TH ST., 102 WEST.
Four rooms, bath; steam heat and hot water.....$18

SEE JANITORS, OR

CHAS. S. KOHLER & BRO.,

306 Columbus av., near 104th st.

THE WHARFEDALE,

604 and 606 West 115th St.

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSES.

Magnificent view of the Hudson River and Palisades. One block from Columbia College. They are are suites of seven rooms and bath on first floors. Eight rooms and baths on all upper floors, with every modern improvement. Rents from $700 to $960 per annum. For further particulars apply to Builder on premises.

WILLIAM BROADBELT.

PORT ROYAL,

246 WEST 129TH ST.,

ONE BLOCK FROM 130TH ST. "L" STATION; MODERN SEVEN-STORY APARTMENT HOUSE; TWO ELEVATORS DAY AND NIGHT; ELEGANT HALL ENTRANCE AND LADIES' RECEPTION ROOM; 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH; LIBERAL CONCESSIONS TO PARTIES RENTING NOW.

Apartments of six large, light rooms and bath; every modern improvement; handsomely and newly decorated; rent only $25; 58 West 98th St. Agent Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

---

388 Central Park West, 98th and 99th St.
5 rooms and bath; elevator, electric light, telephones, and all modern improvements.
Rents, $45 per month; yearly leases.

148 West 64th St.
7 rooms and bath; all improvements; rent, $38 to $45 per month.

60 West 101st St.
5 rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $30 to $36. Janitors in each house, or
ROBERT RANKIN,
35 Manhattan Av., 102d St.

THE STUYVESANT,

238-44 EAST 13TH ST.,
a short distance from Broadway;
five to ten room Apartments, especially large and light; rents, $40 to $75 per month.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
A corner apartment, six rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply; only $25. Apply 2,474 7th Av., corner 144th St.
Agent, POCHER, 595 Lexington Av.

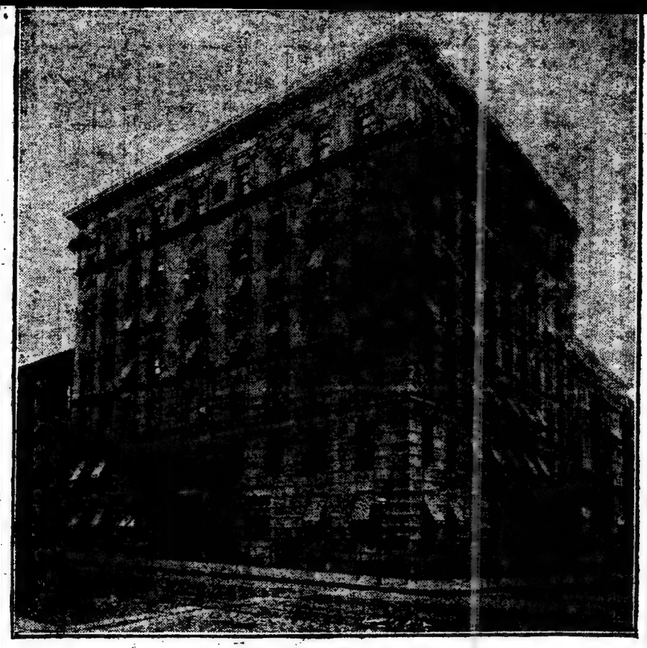

FAIRFAX.

MADISON AVE., S. W. COR. 94TH ST.

Fire-proof, seven-story Apartment House. Choicest location on Carnegie Hill. Highest altitude. Very attractive entrance; reception room off main hall; apartments of 7 rooms and bath; expensive decorations; parquet floors throughout; separate laundry and drying room in basement; telephone each apartment; all-night elevator service. Can be seen evenings.

ERNEST TRIBELHORN,

General Management of Real Estate, Agent, Broker, Appraiser.
CARNEGIE HILL, MADISON AVE., CORNER 91ST ST.
FINE APARTMENTS A SPECIALTY. FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

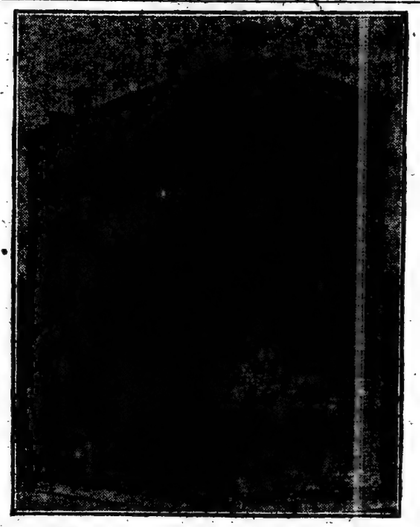

1,109-1,111 MADISON AVE.,

N. E. CORNER 83RD STREET.

One of the most healthful and central portions of the city, on a high elevation, and in close proximity to Central Park. Fire-proof building, constructed in the most thorough manner.

Each floor contains two elegant suites of apartments, finished in quartered white oak, with handsome parquet floors, tiled bathrooms, and open plumbing of the finest quality and workmanship. RENTS $1,600 TO $1,900 PER ANNUM.

CH. VOLZING & SON, 963 3RD AVE., Cor. 57th Street.

SELECT APARTMENTS TO LET

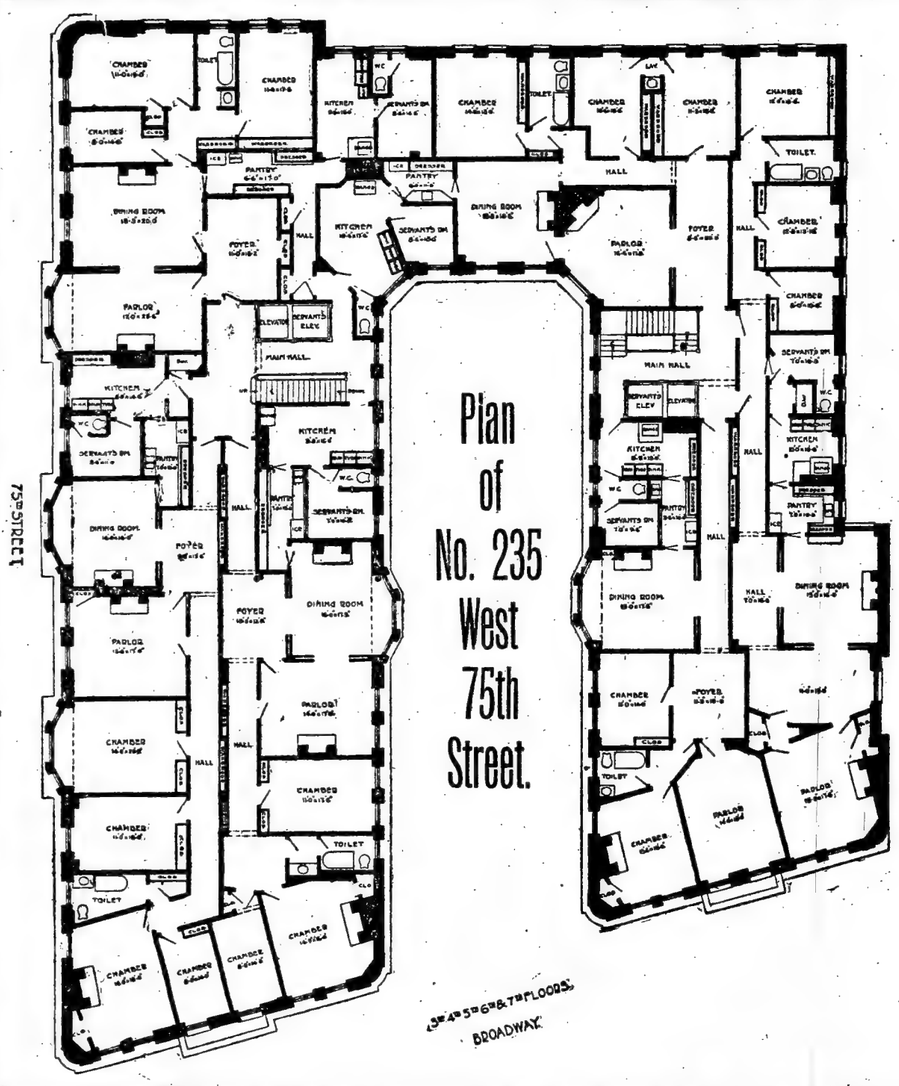

The New Astor Apartments

No. 235 West 75th St.

At N. W. Cor. of Broadway and 75th St.

A Fireproof Structure with 42 Apartments, Arranged in Suites of Seven to Nine Rooms.

Rents from $1,000 to $3,000.

This Apartment House is built around three sides of a Court, 32 by 102 feet deep. Apply at office of Superintendent on premises. Can be seen on Sundays by appointment only.

The Largest and most unique Apartment House in New York.

Graham Court

Suites of from 6 to 10 Rooms

Rents $1,000 to $2,000 a year.

AT THE MEETING OF

St. Nicholas & Seventh Aves., 116th and 117th Sts.

The apartments are planned on entirely new lines and are exceedingly comfortable and commodious. Numerous novel and attractive features have been introduced. An interior court and driveway 79x108 feet insures an amount of light and air for every room not equalled by any other house in this city.

Illustrated booklet mailed on application. Apply at Office of Superintendent on premises.

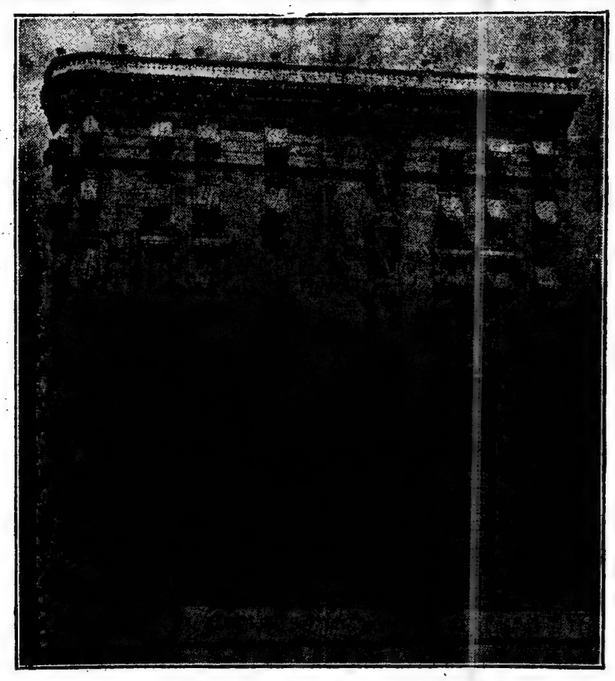

CENTURY,

Northeast Corner 119th St. and Lenox Ave.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

GEO. W. EGGERS,

BUILDER AND OWNER, ON PREMISES.

A FEW TO SELECT FROM

CARVEL COURT

NEW, SEVEN STORIES.
St. Nicholas Av., Corner 114th St.
OVERLOOKING 7TH AV. DRIVE.

5 and 6 Rooms.

Unusually large and sunny; mail chute; SHOWER BATHS; ample closet space

Rents Attractive.

CAN BE SEEN EVENINGS.

WARWICK

JUST FINISHED,
115th St., Cor. St. Nicholas Av., Facing 7th Av. and Open Plaza;

5 and 6 Rooms.

Large and sunny; abundant closets and storerooms; modern elevator apartment house.

AT MODERATE RENTS.

APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO

WHITEHALL

7th Av. Drive, Cor. 114th, "L."

7 and 8 Rooms.

unusually large; butler's pantry; abundant closet space; every convenience.

$1,000 AND UPWARD.

GREYSTONE

(JUST FINISHED.)
No. 304 West 99th St.

7 & 8 Large Rooms.

Baths fitted with every luxury; elevator and liveried service; abundant closet space;

Rents $65, $70 and $75.

CAN BE SEEN EVENINGS. Apply on premises or to

203-207-213 WEST 81ST ST.

7 or 8 Large Rooms,

unequaled for location and price, modern and in exquisite condition;

PRICES FROM $45 TO $60.

References required.

WILLIAMS & HAIG, 1,910 7th Av. at 116th St.

THE NEW CENTURY,

Northwest Corner 79th St. and West End Avenue.

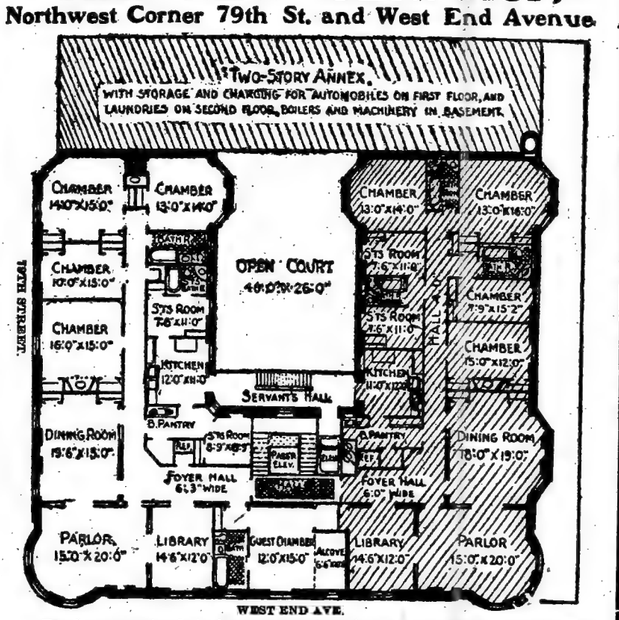

The best equipped and most complete Apartment House in the city. Ten and eleven large rooms (including two servants' rooms) and three bath rooms in each apartment. Electric light and refrigeration included in rent. Separate rooms for butlers and coachmen.

Storage and charging room for Automobiles.

RENTS $2,600 TO $3,600.

APPLY ON PREMISES, OR WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.

W. B. FRANKE, Architect and Owner, 401 West End Avenue.

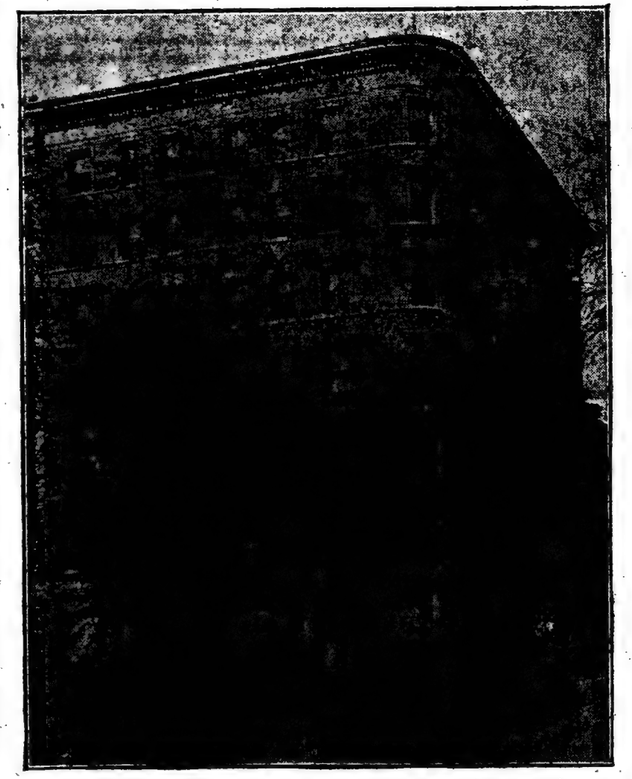

THE BROADWAY

Southwest Cor. 101st St. and Broadway

The cheapest elevator apartment on Broadway.
7 Rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements.

RENTS $800 PER ANNUM

Small select families are invited to examine. Apply on premises, or
Paul Mayer, Agent, 211 West 116th Street.

HILLCREST ....ON.... CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS

116th St., Between Morningside Park and Riverside Drive.

A superb apartment house, radically original in its constructive features, and especially designed for families who want commodious homes, large sunny rooms, together with all those appointments and conveniences that contemporary art and science have devised.

HILLCREST is situated at one of the highest points in the city, adjoining the grounds of Columbia College and commanding extensive views from every apartment. Riverside Drive, the Hudson River and the Palisades, all of upper New York, Long Island Sound, Morningside and Central Parks are all embraced in the magnificent panorama.

THE APARTMENTS CONSIST OF 9, 10 AND 11 EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE SUNNY ROOMS, AND BATHS.

A beautiful light reception room, ornamented with a handsome fireplace, is at the entrance of each apartment. The parlors, libraries and dining rooms are en suite, thus affording an amount of room for the entertainment of guests hardly equalled by the average private house. Many of the parlors have bay windows and stone balconies. The main bedrooms are corner rooms and have a southern exposure and are furnished with open fireplaces and mantels. The dining rooms have mullion windows with leaded glass and are finished in venetian oak with high wainscoting enclosing rare tapestry panels, Brained ceilings and superb electroliers.

SEVEN LARGE CLOSETS ARE PROVIDED IN EACH APARTMENT.

An especially attractive feature are the bathrooms, which are completely equipped with solid porcelain, including walls and floors, solid porcelain wash-stands and baths. All the fixtures and appliances are of the most modern type.

IN SHORT, EVERY KNOWN COMFORT AND LUXURY HAS BEEN PROVIDED.

In the matter of decorations and woodwork, gas and electric light fixtures, no money has been spared to secure rich and beautiful effects.

Among the various modern conveniences are a long-distance telephone in each apartment, a general laundry and steam dryer, special servants' baths, a U. S. mail chute to each floor, electric lights, Otis elevator, bicycle rooms, storage rooms, &c., &c.

HIGH-CLASS LIVERIED SERVICE DAY AND NIGHT

RENTS, $1,400 TO $2,200.

THE RENAISSANCE, Corner Nostrand Av. & Hancock St.

The finest Apartment House in Brooklyn. All improvements. Hot and cold water; open plumbing. Telephone. 7 rooms and bath. Convenient to all car lines. Rent, $600.00 to $750.00. Apply on premises or to
P. FRED'K LENHART, 578 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

CONCERNING

Two Thousand Dollar to Ten Thousand Dollar

APARTMENTS AT THE TURRETS

S. E. Cor. 84th Street & Riverside Drive.

America's most superb residential building, where all the disadvantages of housekeeping may be obviated. Superior in arrangement. Replete with conveniences and innovations not obtainable elsewhere.

Suites of Nine Rooms and Three Bathrooms and Two Servants' Rooms to Suites of Twenty Rooms and Six Bathrooms and Four Servants' Rooms. Dining-rooms wainscoted to the ceiling in Spanish Oak. Beamed ceilings. Open fireplaces, Inglenooks, Oriel and Shakespearian Windows. Radiators beneath window seats. Perfect Sanitation. Marble pastry tables in kitchens. Servants' bathrooms. Laundry, ironing and drying rooms. Yacht landing. Butler's and coachmen's rooms. Servants' rooms do not open into kitchens. No long, narrow, halls. No gloomy rooms.

AT THE TOWERS

N. W. Cor. 94th St. and Central Park W.
One suite of 9 rooms, 2 baths and 2 maids' rooms.

The most complete and luxuriously appointed building yet erected to meet the requirements of refined people. Apply to HARDE & SHORT, Architects, 3 and 5 West 29th St., or to Globe Realty Co., 135 Broadway, between 3 and 5 o'clock, at Room 515. Suites may be inspected between 9 & 12 noon only.

Choice Apartments and Store.

SOUTHERN EXPOSURE.

4 & 5 ROOMS

All improvements; all night elevtaor service;

SHOWER BATHS

Apply on premises, Northwest corner 101st St. and Broadway.

SELECT APARTMENTS TO LET

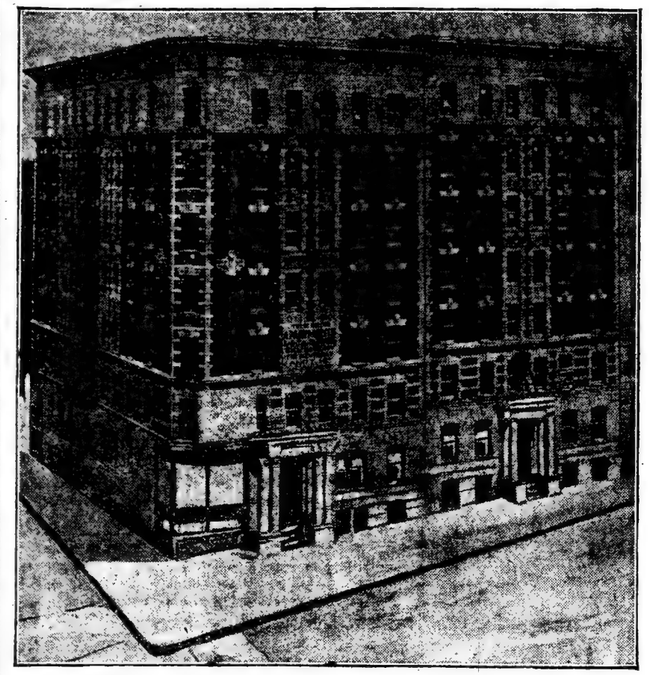

The BLYTHEBURN and the LORRAINE

Southeast Corner 99th St. and Madison Ave., Facing Central Park.

RENT FROM $450 TO $750.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY SEPT. 15.

Seven-story high-class elevator apartment houses consisting of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; shower bath, steam heat, hot water supply, hardwood floors, dining rooms; Dutch shelved in dining rooms on the European style; cabinet trim throughout; handsome colonial style mantel; A. B. C. elevators; large handsomely decorated halls, with electric light and telephone; hall attendance in uniform; convenient to all surface cars and "L." For further particulars apply to C. M. SILVERMAN, Builder and Owner, on premises.

Telephone 1754—79.

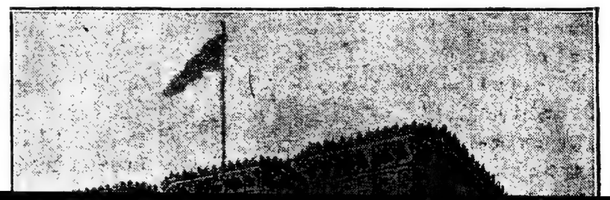

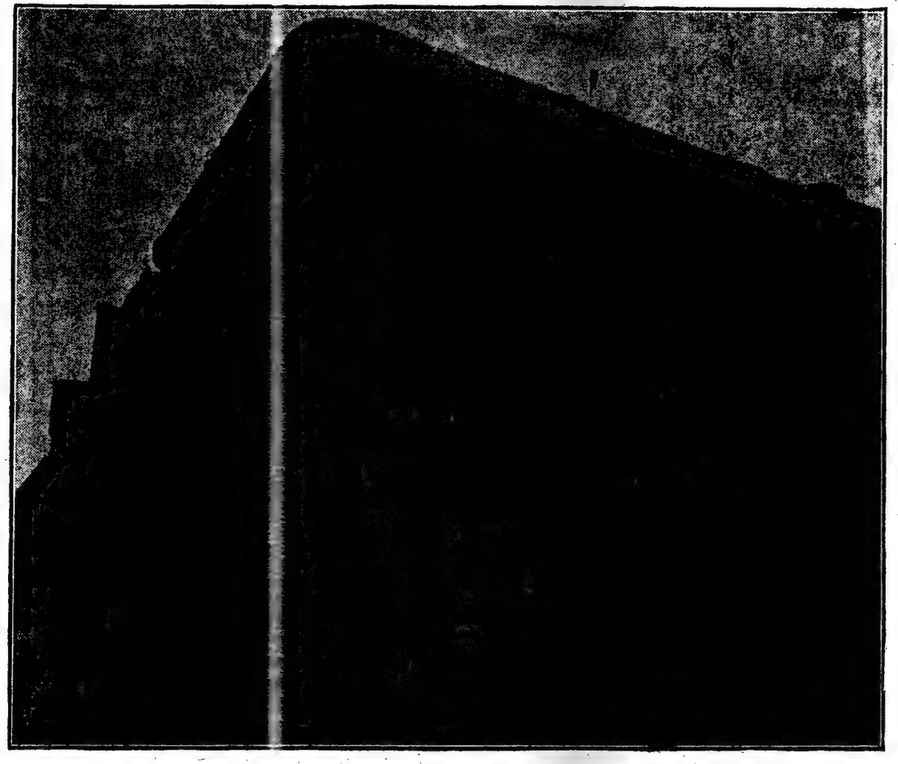

The ROSALIE and the ELSINORE

NEW APARTMENTS OF 7 AND 8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.

56 WEST 112TH STREET AND 26 LENOX AVENUE.

TELEPHONES 2286 HARLEM AND 2287 HARLEM.

Elevators, Electric Lights, and every modern convenience. Rents $720 to $960 per annum.

F. BRONSON MONELL, 31 Broadway. Tele. 1255 Broad.

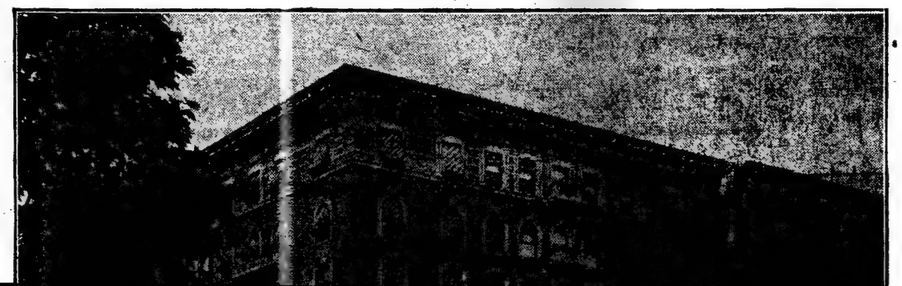

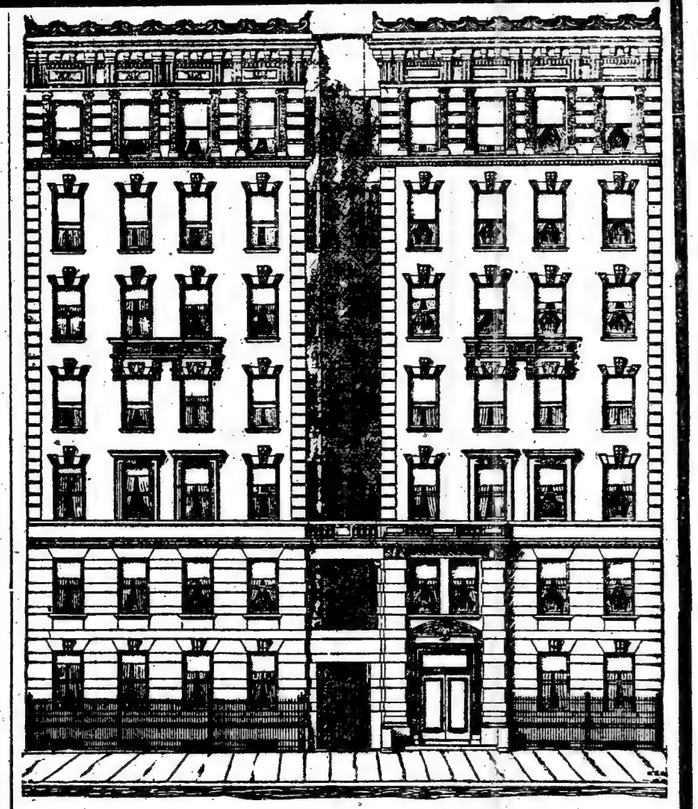

50, 52, 54 W. 112th St. De LEON Between 5th and Lenox Avenues.

Seven Story High Class Apartment House.

ONE BLOCK FROM CENTRAL PARK.

Main hall and vestibule are wainscoted with Italian marble and richly decorated and furnished. A. B. See electric elevator. Long-distance telephones. Combination gas and electric lighting. Every room is perfectly lighted and ventilated. The apartments are elaborately and expensively decorated. Every apartment has the following appointments: Hardwood cabinet trim throughout, grilles separating parlors from libraries, china closets in dining rooms, handsome mantels in colonial design, porcelain baths. Liveried hall attendance.

RENTS FROM $400 TO $600 A YEAR.

APARTMENTS CONSIST OF 5 AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.

Accessibility: One block from Madison Avenue cars, one block from the Rapid Transit Subway Station, one-half block from the 110th Street crosstown cars. The 116th cars connect by transfer to all parts of the city. Now open for inspection.

LEON A. LIEBESKIND, Owner and Builder. Telephone 2702B—Harlem.

SELECT APARTMENTS TO LET

680 TO 702 EAST 138TH ST.

1 Block from 138th St. L Station and Convenient to all Surface Lines.

A FEW STILL LEFT. RENTS COMMENCE SEPT. 1ST.

FOUR ROOMS AND BATH.....$22 TO $24 PER MONTH
SIX ROOMS AND BATH.....$28 TO $30 PER MONTH
EIGHT ROOMS AND TWO BATHS.....$38 TO $40 PER MONTH
TWELVE ROOMS AND TWO BATHS.....$55 TO $60 PER MONTH

EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE GOING WITH A HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT FURNISHED AT ABOVE EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

DAY AND NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE. STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER SUPPLY, OPEN PLUMBING, FREE GAS FOR COOKING, STEAM DRY ROOM AND LAUNDRY.

TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED MAIN ENTRANCE, RECEPTION ROOM, AND CONSERVATORY.

H. L. PHELPS, Agent on Premises. Day and Evening.

TELEPHONE, 704 OR 705 MELROSE.

Four brick and stone apartments on that garden block, Pacific Street, between New York and Nostrand Avenues. These buildings are constructed of Indiana limestone and are artistically designed in Colonial style; each building has four suites of apartments, each of which contains seven rooms, with bath, ample closets, and separate water-closet adjoining the bathrooms, all the rooms being well lighted and ventilated and pleasantly arranged. Glass lined cabinets, ice boxes, and Jewell gas ranges. The interior of each apartment is finished in antique oak. Vestibule and staircase halls are tiled in mosaics, all side walls being wainscoted, with white Italian marble, laid in panels. Vestibule doors are of wrought iron, with plate glass panels. The prices of the apartments range from $660 to $800.

JAMES R. ROSS, OWNER, 1297 FULTON ST., AT NOSTRAND AVE., BROOKLYN.

537 to 541 West 149th Street.

New, Handsome Apartment House.

Containing suites of 6 rooms and bath and all latest improvements, electric lights, telephone, and elevator service. Rents moderate. Finest location on Washington Heights.

W. W. & J. WATKINS, Owners and Builders,

Telephone No. 347 Highbridge.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,

Up-to-Date Apartments on the West Side.

1,200 to 1,500 — **265 West 81st St.** 9-story fireproof apartment building. 8 and 9 rooms and bath; every modern convenience; high-class service in every respect; passenger and servants' elevators.

1,200 to 1,500 — **The Buena Vista, 375 Central Park West, new bldg.** 8 rooms and 2 bathrooms; modern and select; elevators and electric lights; first-class service day and night.

1,000 to 1,200 — **345 West 85th St.** Modern equipped, and handsomely appointed apartments of 8 rooms and bath, elevator, electric lights, &c.

900 to 1,000 — **252 West 91st St.** 7 and 8 rooms and bath; elevator, electric light; convenient to "L" station.

720 to 960 — **The Iowa, 133 & 135 W. 104th St.** Fireproof building, 6 and 7 rooms and bath. A high-grade apartment building, surpassing in arrangements and conveniences most similar houses; elevator, electric light, &c.; a few choice apartments left.

600 to 850 — **161 West 80th St.** Single apartments of 8 rooms and bath, especially desirable.

30 to 40 Per Month. — **155 West 84th St.** Six rooms and bath; exposed plumbing; steam heat and all modern improvements; particularly good value, every room being light.

30 to 40 Per Month. — **132 West 112th St., near 7th Ave.** 7 rooms, tiled baths, gas ranges, &c. Extra wide house, giving large, commodious rooms.

900 to 1,500 — **Seventh Ave. Drive, N. E. cor. 113th St.** 6, 7, 8, 9 rooms and bath; every room exposed to light and air; location unsurpassed; elevators, electric lights, etc.

780 to 1,500 — **1845 to 1851 Seventh Ave.** ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT, 112TH TO 113TH ST. 5, 6, 7, 8 large, light rooms and bath; extra wide private halls, and rooms adapted for large furniture; electric elevators, lights, etc.; superior service.

360 to 600 — **1867-1869 Seventh Ave., 113th and 114th Sts.** A unique apartment building for small desirable families. 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms and bath; all up-to-date conveniences; elevator service day and night; laundry and steam drying rooms.

660 to 960 — **312 to 320 Manhattan Ave., block front, 113th to 114th Sts., facing Mor'gside Park.** HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS. 6 and 7 rooms and bath; parquet floors, electric fixtures, etc.; the situation, fronting Morningside Park, gives to these apartments the most delightful view obtainable.

1,000 to 1,200 — **"Eleonore," Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. near Seventh Ave.** Overlooking the most picturesque portion of Central Park; exceptional location, street being under the supervision of the Park Department; 8 large rooms and bath. Dressing rooms between bedrooms, with marble wash basins and shower baths with each suite; electric elevator.

32 to 50 Per Month. — **Manhattan Avenue, 117th St. to 118th St.** Cozy apartments of 5 and 6 rooms, gas ranges, tiled bath, open plumbing; very desirable, select tenants.

Application for apartments may be made at the various buildings, where courteous attendants will be found, or at our offices.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,

440 COLUMBUS AVE., Cor. 81st St. 1855 SEVENTH AVE., Cor. 113th St.

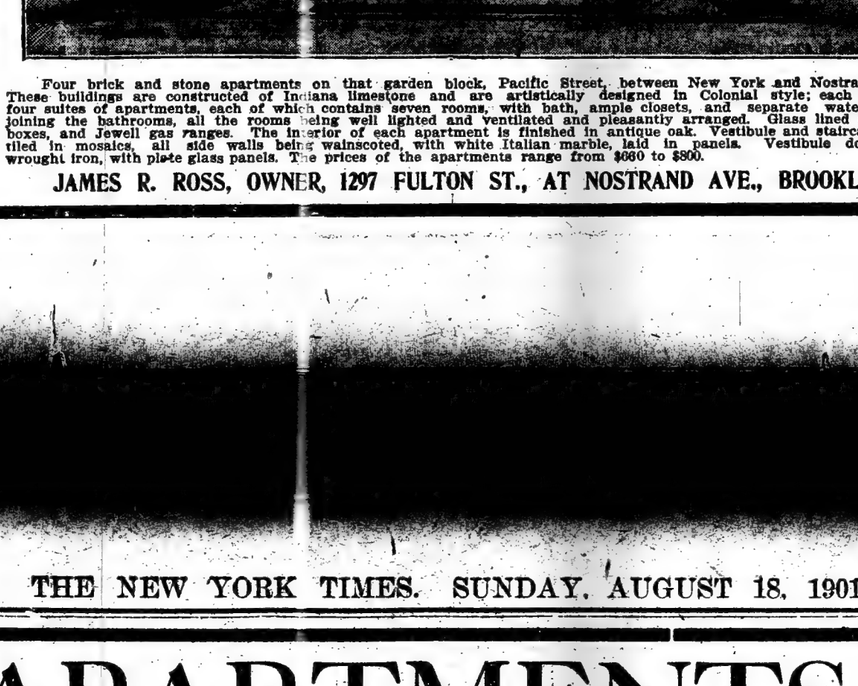

"THE GAINSBORO."

S. W. CORNER 120TH ST. AND 5TH AVE.

MOUNT MORRIS PARK SOUTH.

APARTMENTS OF { 4 ROOMS AND BATH; 5 " AND BATH; 6 " AND BATH; 7 " AND BATH } ALL LARGE ROOMS.

RENTS FROM $400.00 TO $800.00 PER ANNUM.

The largest type of modern Apartment House, overlooking the most picturesque Park in the city. BUILT ON THE NEW EXTERIOR COURT SYSTEM, THUS OBVIATING ALL ENCLOSED INSIDE SHAFTS, AND ASSURING AT ALL TIMES AN ABUNDANCE OF LIGHT AND AIR. Centrally located, being within one block of the Lenox, Columbus, Lexington, and Madison Avenue cars, and within five minutes' walk of the Third, Sixth, and Ninth Avenue Elevated, or the 125th Street Station of the New York Central Railroad.

All modern conveniences, including ELECTRIC LIGHT, 2 ELECTRIC ELEVATORS RUNNING DAY AND NIGHT, RECEPTION ROOMS, BALL ROOM, CATERING KITCHEN, TELEPHONES, STEAM DRYERS, etc., etc.

ALSO, A COMPLETELY EQUIPPED FIRE APPARATUS ON EACH FLOOR.

Open for inspection at all times. Apply on premises or write for descriptive pamphlet.

J. FLEISCHMANN & SONS, Owners and Builders, 1,490 FIFTH AVENUE.

TELEPHONE 1,775 HARLEM.

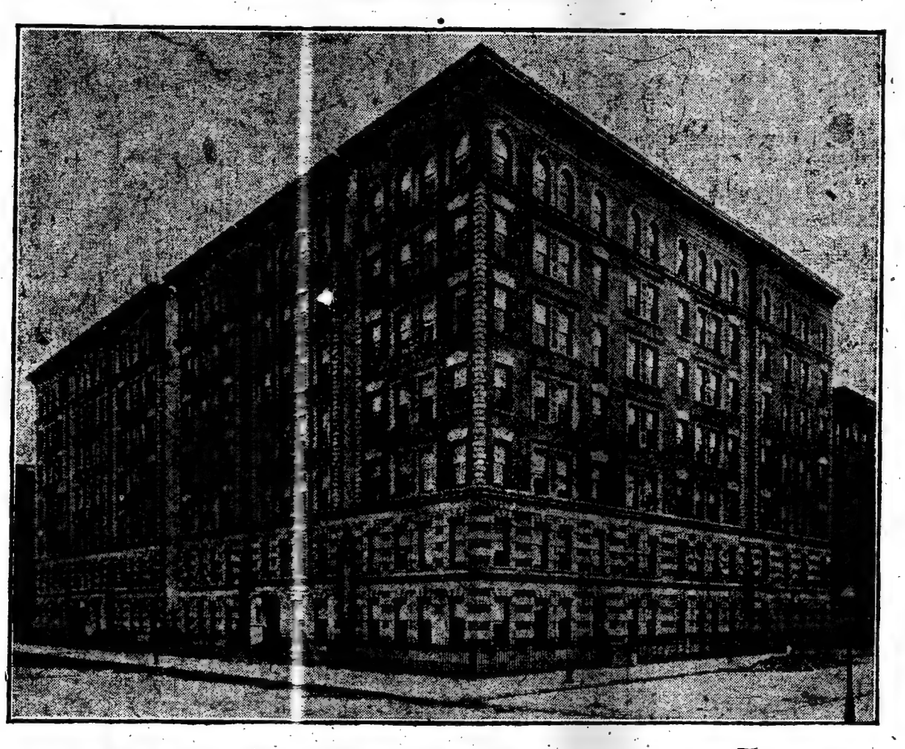

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS,

Manhattan Ave., between 117th and 118th Sts.,

HESPERUS and PARTHENON

RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.

4 and 6 room, including corners, apartments, rents $40 to $68. These beautiful elevator buildings are situated in a quiet and select neighborhood, within close proximity to Central and Morningside Parks, being two blocks from elevated station, and having mail chutes, electric lights, telephones, elaborate hall with service and elevator running day and night. Apply on premises or McCaul & Soles, owners.

PORTER & COMPANY,

159 WEST 125TH ST.,

OFFER A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS.

THE OREGON,
28 AND 30 WEST 127TH ST.
Eight large, light rooms and bath; modern in every detail; passenger elevator; uniformed hall service; each apartment 25 feet wide; direct outside permanent light and air.
RENTS, $65 TO $75.

THE LENOX,
NORTHWEST CORNER 118TH ST. AND LENOX AVE.
Seven and eight very attractive rooms; open plumbing; steam heat and hot water; hall attendance in livery; convenient to Lenox trolley and 116th St. "L" station.
RENTS, $40 TO $45.

NEW BUILDINGS.

118TH ST., 414 WEST,
NEAR COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
Model apartments of six large, light rooms; magnificent views of Morningside Park, the Hudson River, and the Sound; every up-to-date improvement; handsomely finished; exposed nickel-plated plumbing; elevator and electric lights; uniformed hall service; accessible to 116th Elevated and New Amsterdam Ave. electric cars.
RENTS, $45 TO $55.

THE ASTOR,
28 AND 30 WEST 128TH ST.
Large apartments, seven and eight rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat; hot water supply; passenger elevator; telephone.
RENTS, $45 TO $50.

THE BEAUMONT,
2,027 7TH AVE.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply; all light rooms.
RENTS $35.

131ST ST., 201 WEST.
CORNER APARTMENTS.
Six large, light rooms and bath; modern in every detail.
RENTS, $30.

118TH ST., 101 WEST.
Eight large rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat; hot water; uniformed hall service.
$40 TO $60.

128TH ST., 71 AND 73 EAST.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply.
RENTS, $30 TO $32.

Our list is now ready, giving particulars of many other locations. Send for it. Apply to janitors on premises or

PORTER & COMPANY,
159 WEST 125TH ST.

THE ARLINGTON, 62-64 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.

Select family apartment Hotel situated on the highest point of Brooklyn Heights, overlooking the Harbor, Staten Island, and Cities. Is but 15 minutes from the business portion of New York City, and but 30 minutes from the theatre and shopping districts, via South, Wall St., and Fulton Ferries and Brooklyn Bridge. Cars pass the door, transferring to all parts of the city.

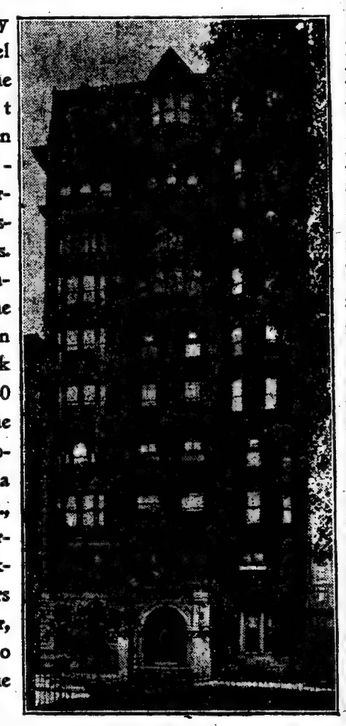

Apartments to lease from two Rooms and Bath to nine Rooms and two Baths. Rentals from $300 to $1,500 per annum unfurnished, or will be rented furnished, including full hotel service.

—•:•—

Restaurant on American plan. Board, $7.00 per week.

—•:•—

Special inducements to bachelors, including valet service.

—•:•—

Free telephone service, portage, and storage for trunks, bicycles, etc.

For further particulars apply at the Hotel, or to

R. S. BISHOP, Manager, 31 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:12	Sun sets...6:54	Moon sets...8:47

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy Hook...10:12	Gov. Isl'd...10:38	H. Gate...12:34
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook...10:23	Gov. Isl'd...10:40	H. Gate...12:36

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, AUG. 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aller, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Coleridge, Brazil	7:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Sud, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Horatio Hall, Portland		5:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monmouthshire, St. Croix, St. Kitt's, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21.

Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zeeland, Southampton and Antwerp	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 22.

Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lombardia, Naples	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at $1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. $17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Aug. $18. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. $18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. $22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. $26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. $30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver, B. C.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. $18 and up to Sept. $7, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Umbria, due at New York Sept. $7, for dispatch per steamship Ventura.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21.

Athesia, Hamburg, Aug. 7.
Cilurnum, St. Michaels, Aug. 11.
Glenartny, Gibraltar, Aug. 7.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Aug. 14.

THURSDAY, AUG. 22.

British King, Antwerp, Aug. 10.
El Mar, New Orleans, Aug. 17.
Ikbal, Southampton, Aug. 9.
Martello, Hull, Aug. 10.
Patricia, Hamburg, Aug. 12.
Pinners Point, Dundee, Aug. 8.
Yang Tsze, Hamburg, Aug. 8.

Arrived.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Parker, Liverpool Aug. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Leyland & Co., Limited. South of Fire Island at 10:36 P. M.

SS Norman Prince, (Br.,) Knudsen, Shields Aug. 2, in ballast to J. C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Aug. 10 and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:34 A. M.

SS Queen Mary, (Br.,) Simpson, St. Vincent, C. V., Aug. 3, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:35 A. M.

SS Comal, Woodward, Galveston Aug. 9, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Saint Hugo, (Br.,) Stable, Antwerp Aug. 3, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M., 16th.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Holst, Copenhagen July 31, Christiania Aug. 1, and Christiansand 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:35 A. M.

SS Apache, Pennington, Jacksonville Aug. 14 and Charleston 15th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Forest Castle, Taylor, Shields, England, July 31, to Peter Wright & Sons for orders. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 P. M.

SS Maracas, (Br.,) Jameson, Glasgow Aug. 4, with mdse. in transit to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Oneida, Chichester, Providence, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Sailed.

SS Ferndene, (Br.,) for Newport News.
SS Heathdene, (Br.,) for Wilmington, &c.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Capri, (Ger.,) for Rio Janeiro.
SS Cienfuegos, for Santiago, &c.
SS El Dorado, for New Orleans.
SS Frascati, (Br.,) for Kingston.
SS Aragon, for Newport News.
SS Corby Castle, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Deutschland, (Ger.., tank,) for Rotterdam.
SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Peconic, (Br.,) for Trieste.
SS Menominee, (Br.,) for London.
SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam, via Boulogne.
SS Tampican, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Falls of Keltic, (Br.,) for Shanghai.
SS San Juan, for Porto Rico.
SS Anchoria, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Zulia, for Maracaibo, &c.
SS Alene, (Ger.,) for Kingsland, &c.
SS Morro Castle, for Havana.
SS Bristol City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS David, for Port Antonio.
SS Waccamaw, for Georgetown, S. C.
SS Oranja Nassau, (Dutch,) for Haiti, &c.
SS Kentucky, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen, &c.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Umbria, (Br.,) for Queenstown and Liverpool.
SS Concho, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Buffalo, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Saxon Prince, (Br.,) for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, &c.
SS City of Macon, for Boston.
SS Louisiana, for New Orleans.
SS Calabria, (Br.,) for Marseilles, Leghorn, &c.
SS British Queen, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The marine observer at Sandy Hook reported at 11:58 P. M. that the lights marking Gedney Channel were extinguished.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) York, via Singapore, Manila, and Shanghai, arr. at Hiogo previous to to-day.

Spoken.

Bark Star of the East, (Br.,) Capt. Dill, from New York for Wellington and Auckland, no date, was spoken in latitude 5 south, longitude 32 west.

and bread, and about half a pint of milk just warm from his own cow. He had not then tasted a cup of tea or coffee for nearly forty years. After breakfast he worked till lunch time, his lunch consisting of a mutton chop and a glass of that ale which, as he himself always says, taken in moderation gives stamina and power. In those

execution against the International Arithmachine Company, manufacturer of computing machines, at 280 Canal Street, for $1,044, in favor of Herman Irwin, on notes and money loaned by different persons, and a keeper has been placed in charge. The company is an Illinois corporation, organized in March 1899, with a capital stock

NAUGHTON, Michael J.—J. A. Philbrick.	118
NABEL, William—Hills Brothers' Company	139
SMALL, Benjamin F.—J. Butler	935
TOPLITZ, Solomon B.—J. Loeb	1,062
WARD DRUG COMPANY OF NEW York—J. R. Brevoort	81
WELLMANN, William E.—Muskegon County Bank	290
WOOD, Nathaniel—Acker, Merrall & Condit	274

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Aug. 19.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Pearson vs. Cuthbert
2—In re Fox.
3—In re Metzgar.
4—Newman vs. Moffett
5—Cox vs. Clarke.
6—Fox vs. Peacock.
7—Minkoff vs. Wopetzky.
8—Hennessy vs. Goldstena.
9—In re Kiesow.
10—In re Mischo.
11—Clay vs. McKey.
12—Weyonarories vs.
40—Lanier vs. Reilly.
41—Bristow vs. Johnson.
42—In re Sulzbacher.
43—Chernick vs. Tiras.
44—King vs. Automatic Smoke Preventer Co.
45—Uhlfelder vs. Geller.
46—Kraushaar vs. Geller.
47—Stine vs. Greene.
48—Messinger vs. Spalding.
49—Reynolds vs. O'Con-

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10 A. M.

Max Fichtelberg. At 10:30 A. M.
Bridget Shinnick.
Katharina Hofmann.
James Dobbin.
Lewis J. Bach.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Gray, and Monks for the People.

1—Patrick Skelly.
2—Harry Kanofsky, Joseph Oerenstein.
3—Joseph Grande.
4—William Morrison.
5—Owen Curran, Martin Mager.
6—Thomas O'Brien, John Murray, James Byrnes.
7—August Berg.
8—George Desantes.
9—Richard Young.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Maurice Bernadin.
2—Edward Hennessy.
3—Isador Barnas.
4—Antonio Asparano.
5—George T. Anderson.

Pleadings.

1—Thomas J. Diamond.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Herrman for the People.

1—David S. Helsinger.
2—Edward Lewis.
18—Daniel Streeter.
14—People ex rel. Lizzie

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Summer Conditions More in Evidence, with Few Interesting Deals.

MORE BUYING NEAR LONGACRE

New Apartment House on Ninety-ninth Street Near Broadway—Other Sales —List of Auction Offerings.

Reports during the last few days have resembled more closely, both in number and in their general character, what is usually expected at this season, but in spite of this the week has not been without its interesting transactions, and as many brokers express the belief that the middle of next month will witness the beginning of Fall business, the "Summer dullness," so called, will have but a very brief period in which to make itself felt.

The Longacre Square section appears to be the only one in which the activity of Spring months seems to be maintained without any appreciable interruption. Last week Hallahan & Ahearn, whose previous building operations have been for the most part on upper Broadway and Central Park West, acquired a site in the Longacre district by the purchase of Dowd & Masten's lots at 142 and 144 West Forty-ninth Street. Almost directly across the street—at 147 and 149 West Forty-ninth Street, running through to Fiftieth Street—the recently organized Municipal Realty Company took title to a large plot. On Forty-fifth Street, just west of Broadway, George W. Stetson, who already owned 141 to 145, bought 147, giving him a plot with a frontage of 69 feet, available for hotel or apartment-house improvement. Further over toward Fifth Avenue, at 41 and 41½ West Forty-fifth Street, a single lot, with two narrow dwellings, changed hands at a reported price of $65,000. This figure, if correct, or even approximately so, shows a remarkable increase in value in that street, to which attention was directed only recently by the statement that Irons & Todd paid about $68,000 per lot for their new apartment-house, No. 2 running through from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth Street.

Of the week's scattering transactions few were in any respect noteworthy. With 157 Fulton Street now in its possession the National Park Bank is in a position to go ahead with the erection of its new banking house, running through from Fulton to Ann Street. The old building at the north-west corner of Chambers and Hudson Streets passed into new hands last week, and with its demolition passengers on elevated trains will have to discover some new landmark from which to get their bearings at Chambers Street.

A series of transactions, referred to in more detail below, has resulted in the acquisition and nearly all of the available vacant property on Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth Streets, just east of Fifth Avenue, by the City Real Property Investing Company, in which Charles D. Wetmore and Edmund L. Baylies are interested.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Jessie C. McBride has sold to Toussaint Boucher the plot on the south side of Ninety-ninth Street, 125 feet east of Broadway, 122.6 by 100. The buyer will erect thereon an eight-story elevator apartment house.

John F. Doyle & Sons have sold for A. Newbold Morris to the Central Brewing Company the plot 75.4 by 100 on the east side of Avenue A, 25.1 feet north of Sixty-eighth Street. The lots have been acquired as the site for an ice manufacturing plant.

Weil & Mayer have sold to Louis Halms the six-story brick tenement, with store, 221 East Ninth Street, 25 by 94.10, and the seven-story brick flat 58 St. Mark's Place, 25 by 97.6.

The block front on the west side of St. Ann's Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third Streets, 125 by 200, has been sold by Edward B. & Ament to the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, who purchased several months ago the rest of the block extending to Brook Avenue, as a site for a new hospital.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for John H. Havens the seven-story apartment house known as the Raleigh, 814 and 816 West End Avenue, 50 by 100.

The same brokers have also sold for Ferdinand Hecht a plot of twenty-seven lots on Trinity Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-sixth and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Streets; also, for Annie E. Powell, to Dr. O. F. Kinloch, the five-story double flat 1,736 Bathgate Avenue. The buyer of the latter property gives in part payment a farm at Ballston Spa.

Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Matthews & Eppenstein, to a client for occupancy, the five-story American-basement dwelling 317 West Eighty-fourth Street, 17 by 102.2.

W. P. Mangam has sold for H. Hubbard, to George Herbener, the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling 45 West Ninety-fifth Street, 18 by 100.8.

Further purchases by the City Real Property Investing Company on Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth Streets were disclosed by yesterday's recorded transfers. That corporation has bought from Francis J. Schnugg 17 to 23 East Ninety-ninth Street, four flats, on plot 100 by 100.11; from Edward Milius the lot on the south side of Ninety-ninth Street, 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue; from John H. Meuse the plot on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, 125 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 100.11; from Alexander J. Mayer, two lots on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, 175 feet east of Fifth Avenue, and one lot 95 feet west of Madison Avenue, and from the same seller, a plot, 50 by 100.9, on the south side of Ninety-ninth Street, 250 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

The Auction Room.

Two more cases of default by auction bidders during the last week have served to attract renewed attention to the evil, and it is highly probable that at the next meeting of the Auctioneers' Association some effective means of remedying it will come up for serious discussion. What is needed is not some protracted process of civil law, seeking to recover the deficiency usually developed at the resale after such defaults, but some swift and immediate way of dealing with the defaulters.

"If we could only make an example of two or three such bidders," said one of the auctioneers, "it would have the desired effect, and those people who come to the auction room to bid for somebody else would very soon learn to come prepared to carry out their purchases, in case the principals failed to be on hand."

Business itself in the salesroom last week was purely of the routine character, and it is not likely that any of the foreclosures announced for the next few days will be of interest to anybody except the various plaintiffs. Among these offerings, however, are the seven-story building 70 and 74 West Houston Street, near Wooster Street, to be sold on Tuesday by Bryan L. Kennelly, and 93 St. Mark's Place, a four-story flat, on lot 27.6 by 112, among Herbert A. Sherman's announcements for Thursday.

There were recorded last week 231 mortgages for $3,974,978, of which 74, for $777,927, were at 5 per cent.; 103, for $1,304,551, were at more, and 54, for $1,802,500, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 192 mortgages, for $4,506,201; of which 52, for $443,807, were at 5 per cent.; 90, for $3,296,384, were at more, and 41, for $766,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, AUG. 19.—By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Thomas J. Rush, referee, 452 West Forty-seventh Street, south side, 418 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 27 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $10,487.

TUESDAY, AUG. 20.—By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry B. Culver, referee, 70 to 74 West Houston Street, north side, 60.6 feet west of Wooster Street, 43.2 by 75, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $88,684.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene M. Pomeroy, referee, 24 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 270 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 21 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,045.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, William C. Davis, referee, Gerard Avenue, west side, 339.7 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 25 by 100, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $6,910.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Samson Lachman, referee, 1,379 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street, 25.11 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $18,832.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Campbell, Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry Grasse, referee, 417 and 419 West Nineteenth Street, north side, 210.8 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 42.10 by 80, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,318.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 1,393 Fifth Avenue, east side, 58.3 feet south of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 17.8 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,220; subject to other mortgages, $14,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilmore Anway, referee, 43 to 46 East Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 85 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 65 by 96.9, six-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $51,874; subject to other mortgages for $95,000.

THURSDAY, AUG. 22.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Ely, referee, 35 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 451.8 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,890.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Charles N. Flint, Jr., referee, 93 St. Mark's Place, or Eighth Street, north side, 80 feet east of First Avenue, 27.6 by 112.10, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,077.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, James J. McEvilly, referee, 331 East Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 275 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with one-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $7,691.

By Bernard Smyth & Sons, foreclosure sale, Max Moses, referee, 287 Lenox Avenue, west side, 56 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 19.8 by 75, three-story brick dwelling, with store. Due on judgment, $8,293; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

FRIDAY, AUG. 23.—By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederick L. C. Keating, referee, 214 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 201.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,443.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, August C. Nans, referee, 841 Southern Boulevard, 125.9 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 25.3 by 89.3 and irregular, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $11,497.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Walton Avenue, east side, 140.1 feet south of Fordham Road, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 26.10 by 45.10; Mary J. Kingston of 761 Travers Street, owner; Edwin R. Will of 1,362 Fulton Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Burnside Avenue, east side, 201.10 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, for a two-story frame stable, 25 by 22.4 by 25.6 by 17.10; Robert Ankin of 1,994 Burnside Avenue, owner; T. W. Ringrose of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $750.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 200 feet east of Harlem River, for a one-story frame shed, 12 by 10; Astor estate, owner; Edward Berrian, King's Bridge, architect; cost, $50.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 200 feet east of Harlem River, for a one-story frame shed, 19 by 150; Astor estate, owner; Edward Berrian, King's Bridge, architect; cost, $800.

Bronx Street, east side, 200 feet east of Samuel Street, West Farms, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 50; Justus D. Mitchell, Bronx and Clover Streets, West Farms, owner; T. W. Ringrose of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 172.4 ft east of Boston Avenue, to a two-story dwelling, with store; Martin Schmitt, premises, owner; T. W. Ringrose of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 21 Bowery, to a one-story engine room; Morris Jacoby, Times Building, owner; F. Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 316 West End Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; Sarah R. Smith, Cohassett, Mass., owner; A. W. McCrea, Jr., architect; cost, $625.

No. 110 to 114 West Thirty-second Street, to an eight-story brick office building; Mrs. T. J. Duffy of 215 West Eleventh Street, owner; William Kurtzer of Spring Street and the Bowery; architect; cost, $250.

No. 168 Eldridge Street, to a three-story brick stable and shop; Julie C. Tompkins, premises, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $50.

No. 151 Fifth Avenue, to a two-story brick church; Trustees of the Church of the Heavenly Rest of 551 Fifth Avenue, owners; James A. Kelly of 50 East Forty-first Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 340 to 344 Broadway, to a five-story brick and marble office building; estate of George Bliss of 71 Broadway, owner; James C. Hoe's Sons of 10 Liberty Place, architects; cost, $600.

No. 158 to 162 East Eighty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick clubhouse; Young Men's Christian Association of 158 Fifth Avenue, owners; J. E. Ware & Son of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $5,000.

Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, northwest corner, to a four-story brick theatre; estate of Jay Gould, 195 Broadway, owners; Charles E. Reid of 105 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 143 Liberty Street, to a ten-story brick office building; Central Railroad of New Jersey, premises, owner; Louis Hoenune, architect; cost, $150,000.

Nos. 2,189 to 2,193 Broadway, to a five-story brick tenement; George W. Hetson of 26 East Forty-fifth Street, owner; D'Oench & Yost and L. L. Barnard of 289 Fourth Avenue, architects; cost, $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Saturday, Aug. 17.

ACKERMAN ST, w s, 31.4 ft n of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company's land, 57x100; Robert Morrison to Albert W. Putnam, (mtg $3,000)..... $1

ANTHONY AV, new e s, 168 ft s of Burnside Av, new line, 150x irregular; Carrie Cornell and Louisa Smith to Bernhard Bloch, ⅜ parts, (mtg $4,500)..... 7,667

EVELYN PLACE, s s, 150 ft w of Jerome Av, 25x100; Robert T. Meeks, guardian, to Bertha B. Meeks..... 1

JACKSON AV, n w corner of 156th St, 225x79.3x225x176.11; Bertha Weinstein to Ferdinand Kursman, all liens, (R S 25c)..... 1

LOT 65, map of Gleason property, Twenty-fourth Ward, 25x100; George Mackenzie to Charles May, all liens..... 575

LOT 258, map of 370 choice lots of McGraw estate, near Van Nest Station; Karl and Josephine Perina to Charles Marek, (R S 50c)..... 600

LOT 429, map of Section A of Vyse estate; George W. Flagg to Henrietta M. Carter

MOORE ST, w s, 60.11 ft n of South St, 65.6x irregular; Charles W. Lang to John E. Thrall..... 1

PEARL ST, 273, n w s, 22.2x91.3x13.8x91.1; Charles H. Becker to Frances V. Dixon, (mtg $31,000, R S $3)..... 1

UNION AV, 1,146 and 1,148, e s, 76.9 ft s of Home St, 37.6x100; Katrina Hubner to Katrina Masche, all liens..... 1

WASHINGTON ST, e s, 78.4 ft s of Cortlandt St, 50.9x irregular; Jacob W. Kahn, referee, to Henry J. Norris, (R S $72.50)..... 72,500

WASHINGTON ST, 719 and 721, n e corner of 11th St, 337 to 345, 75x105x80x118; Thomas F. Kehoe, referee, to William L. Condit and others, executors, &c., (R S $25)..... 25,000

WASHINGTON ST, 719 and 721, n e corner of 11th St, 337 to 345, 75x105x80x118; William L. Condit and others, executors, &c., to John E. Thrall, (R S $46)..... 46,000

WEST END AV, w s, 94.4 ft n of 76th St, 22x irregular; George F. Vietor to Louise M. Powell, (R S $20.50)..... 43,500

3D AV, 3,972, s e corner of 178d St, 25x99.6x34.9x100; John Koster to Margaret Koster, (mtg $22,000, R S $1)..... 1

4TH ST, s e s, 100 ft n e of Union Av, 40x100, Westchester; 4th St., s e s, 200 ft n e of Union Av, 20x100, Westchester; the Eagle Real Estate Company to the Columbia Mutual Building and Loan Association, (mtg $5,400)..... 1

7TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of 4th Av, 25x114, Wakefield; Hannah Baum to Stephen Forshay, (R S 25c)..... 100

46TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 25x70.5; Margaretha Schmitt to Nanchen Muller and others, (mtg $6,500)..... 1

50TH ST, 148 to 152 West; 49th St, 147 to 149 West; Municipal Realty Corporation to William Rau, (mtg $65,500, R S $14)..... 1

66TH ST, 113, n s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; William Blaikie, referee, to Martha M. Hall, (R S $11.25)..... 25,000

88TH ST, 117 and 119, n s, 235.8 ft e of Park Av, 50.9x100.8; Annie Hogan to Theresa Weil, (mtg $37,000, R S $3)..... 1

98TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11; John H. Meuse to City Real Property Investing Company, (R S $23.75)..... 100

98TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Alexander J. Mayer to City Real Property Investing Company, (R S $19.75)..... 100

98TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Francis J. Schnugg to City Real Property Investing Company, (R S 50x100.9; Alexander J. Mayer to City Real Property Investing Company, (R S $56)..... 100

99TH ST, 17 to 23, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 100x100.11; Francis J. Schnugg to City Real Property Investing Company, (mtg $80,000, R S $16.75)..... 100

99TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.9; Leonard Lewisohn to Alexander J. Mayer, (R S $5)..... 1

99TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Edward Milius to City Real Property Investing Company, (R S $11.25)..... 25,000

101ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Jerry Altieri to Michael Lisante, all liens..... 1

113TH ST, n s, 121.2 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.11; William Koehler to Solomon May 1, 1901..... $740

108TH ST, 229 and 231 East, all; Vincenzo Garafalo to Liugi Pittilli, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1900..... 1,968

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BAYLES, Laura, to Emma R. Ashley; Lots 2, 2¼, 3, and 3½, in Block 2,918, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate, property of Charles B. Beck, 1 year, 6 per cent..... $1,000

BAYLES, Laura, to Emma R. Ashley; 3d Av, n e corner of 171st St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

BAYLES, Laura, to Emma R. Ashley; 7th Av, s e corner of 134th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

BENSON, Mary, to George E. Ferguson; Lot 476, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,090

BLOCK, Bernhard, of Carrie Cornell and another; Anthony Av, new e s, 168 ft s of Burnside Av, new line, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,266

BURNS, Denis, to Francis W. Pollock; 135th St, n s, 107.3 ft w of Washington Av, new line, demand, note..... 925

CITY REAL PROPERTY INVESTING Company to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 98th St, s s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, two mortgages, 3 years, 4½ per cent. each..... 17,000

CITY REAL PROPERTY INVESTING Company to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 98th St, s s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 17,000

CITY REAL PROPERTY INVESTING Company to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 99th St, s s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 34,000

CITY REAL PROPERTY INVESTING Company to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 99th St, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, four mortgages, 3 years, 4½ per cent. each..... 26,000

CITY REAL PROPERTY INVESTING Company to Charles C. Worthington; 98th St, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 25,000

CITY REAL PROPERTY INVESTING Company to Worthington Whitehouse; 98th St, s s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, prior mtg $25,000, 3 years..... 15,000

CITY REAL PROPERTY INVESTING Company to Edward Milius; 99th St, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 17,000

DELAMATER, William, to George H. Robinson; 13th St, n s, 260.10 ft w of 10th Av, &c., 1-6 interest, 3 years..... 15,000

DURYEA, Ella, to Louis V. Ebert; 63d St, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 6 months..... 5,000

GOLDBERG, Morris, to Ella D. Willits; 114th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 6 months, 6 per cent..... 26,000

MARCUS, Margaret E., to William N. Burgess, Jr.; 52d St, 242 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,200

MASCHE, Katrina to Louis F. Kuntz; Union Av, 1,146 and 1,148, 3 months, 6 per cent..... 300

MILES, Mary E., to Julius H. Caryl; King's Bridge Road, n s, 40.11 ft s of 171st St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

PADDELL, Timothy F., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 7th Av, 394 and 396, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 50,000

PADDELL, Timothy F., to Alvina V. McAleenan; 7th Av, w s, 115.2 ft n of 41st St; 7th Av, w s, 49.11 ft s of 42d St, prior mtg $50,000, due March 1, 1903..... 14,000

PADDELL, Timothy F., to Jane M. Jones; 7th Av, w s, 115.2 ft n of 41st St; 7th Av w s, 49.11 ft s of 42d St, prior mtge $84,000, due as per bond..... 10,000

PITILLI, Liugi, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 108th St, 229 and 231 East, leasehold, secures note, demand..... 320

POWELL, Louise M., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; West End Av, w s, 94.4 ft n of 76th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

STURDEVANT, Frank S., to Gerard B. Townsend; 161st St, s s, 172 ft e of Broadway, prior mtg $18,000, (secures bonds of Jay S. Heisler for $114,128 and interest)..... ....

STURDEVANT, Frank S., to Esther H. Byers and another, as trustees; 161st St, 570 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

STURDEVANT, Frank S., to Esther H. Byers and another, as trustees; 161st St, 572 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

THRALL, John E., to American Mortgage Company; Moore St, 30 and 32, 3 years.. 28,000

THRALL, John E., to William L. Condit and others, trustees; Washington St, 719 and 721; n e corner; 11th St, 337 to 345, 1 year, gold..... 40,000

TUBRIDGE, Alice, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 115th St, 229 East, 3 years..... 5,000

TUBRIDGE, Alice, to John E. Kehoe, guardian; 115th St, 229 East, prior mtg $5,000, demand..... 3,123

WANG, Cigwald, to George Ringler & Co.; Brook Av, s e corner of 149th St, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,200

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Bankers' Life Insurance Company..... $16,031

BALZ, Jacob, to Leo Von Raven..... Nominal

FLANAGAN, William C., executor, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company..... Nominal

GILBERT, Evelyn M., to William C. Nigiutsch..... 2,000

HANDIBODE, Peter, to Peter Handibode, Jr..... 2,400

MEEKS, Robert T., guardian, to Bertha B. Meeks..... 2,000

MEEKS, Robert, and another, as executors, to Bertha M. Weeks, assigns three mortgages..... 7,500

REISERT, Antony, to Anna Priester..... 6,000

SUAREZ, Benigno S., trustee, to Benigno S. Suarez, as executor..... 27,000

SUAREZ, Benigno S., as guardian, to Benigno S. Suarez, as executor..... 18,000

Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV, 1,875; Samuel L. Lewin against Henrietta Gordon, owner; Asher Gordon, contractor..... $145

MOTT AV, e s, 209 ft n of 144th St, 100x102; H. Rosenwacher against Jerry Altieri, owner and contractor..... 168

MOTT AV, e s, 209 ft n of 144th St, 100x102; Martha Manassa against Jerry Altieri, owner and contractor..... 218

WENDOVER AV, 741; Martha Manassa against Pasquale Catalano and others, owners; Jerry Altieri, contractor..... 9

WENDOVER AV, n s, 221.11 ft e of Webster Av, 75x84; Jacob Haft against Herbert Aldhous, owner; Lorimer Street Mill Company, contractor..... 381

3D AV, 3,884 to 3,890; Martha Manassa against Jerry Altieri, contractor; Newman Cohen, owner..... 81

10TH AV and 42d St, s w corner, 98.9x 120x irregular; 42d St, s s, 140 ft w of 10th Av, 139.9x98.9; 41st St, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 225x98.9; Robert J. Gray against New York Fireproof Dwelling Company, owner; John F. Connelly, contractor..... 23

10TH ST, 202 and 204 East; J. G. Miller & Co. against J. H. Rosenfeld, owner; Reale & Smith, contractors..... 90

34TH ST, 359 West; Munker & Campbell against Adolph Rupp, owner and contractor..... 454

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

114TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 65x100; Ella O. Willets with Morris Goldberg..... $26,000

Lis Pendens.

DEAN PLACE, e s, 100 ft s of Pierce Av, 25x100, Bronx, and other property in Westchester County; Frederick B. Conklin and another against Stephan Carney and another, (partition;) attorney, W. J. Marshall.

PARK AV, 3,700; Hedwig Edler, administratrix against Thomas A Fanning and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. J. R. O'Kennedy.

WENDOVER AV, n s, 221.11 ft e of Webster Av, 75x84; Jacob S. Haft against Herbert Aldhous and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, D. S. Decker.

80TH ST, 157 West; William I. Hughes against Thomas O. Bullock, (notice of attachment;) attorney, David A. Sullivan.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.78¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.64
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.40
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.08
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¾
Sugar, granulated	5.35
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	21.25
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	16.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	9.10
Butter, Western creamery	.20¾

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; Winter patents, $3.40@$3.50; straights $3.20@$3.30; clears, $2.70@$3.10; Spring specials, $4.20@$4.30; patents, $3.40@$3.70; straights, $2.80@$3.20; bakers', $2.20@$2.35; No. 3 Spring wheat, 69¼@71¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 60c; No. 2 oats, 36½@37c; No. 2 white, 38¾@39c; No. 3 white, 38½@39¼c; No. 2 rye, 58¾@59¼c; fair to choice malting barley, 59@63½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.62; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.64; prime timothy seed, $5.25; mess pork, per barrel, $14.10@$14.15; lard, per 100 lb, $8.80@$8.82½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8@$8.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7¼@7½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.50@$8.60; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.29; clover, contract grade, $10@$10.25.

COTTON.—The local market gave a further demonstration yesterday of what it could do with proper treatment from the bull side. Influences were very conflicting at the start, as they have been more or less all the week. Nevertheless, the bull contingent held the better position at the opening and refused to give way at any time during the session before bear overtures. The opening tone was steady, with prices 1 point higher to ½ point lower. From this level there was a decline of 2@3 points under scattering sales for profits by timid room longs and absence of public buying. While bullish at heart, many room traders feared that the pit was carrying considerable long and would be caught with cotton on the first indication of danger. Shortly after 11 o'clock buying orders from New Orleans began to sift in and covering became a feature. Prices rapidly worked higher on this demand and closed in Central Texas through protracted absence of rain, at the same time noting too much rain in other portions of the belt. The weather forecast gave generally fair weather for the western belt over Sunday, but indicated rains in the eastern belt, with clearing conditions before Monday. Trade reports of the week were strikingly unfavorable, but failed to have pronounced effect, the bull news being more popular from the first. The local market for spot cotton was steady in tone, with prices unchanged, at 8c for middling uplands and 8¼c for middling Gulf. Sales were 200 bales, to spinners.

The range of contract prices in the local market to-day was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	7.21	7.22	7.18	7.21@7.22
September	7.20	7.24	7.20	7.23@7.24
October	7.34	7.35	7.29	7.33@7.34
November	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.38@7.40
December	7.37	7.43	7.35	7.43@ ..
January	7.41	7.45	7.30	7.45@ ..
February	..	..	..	7.45@7.46
March	7.43	7.48	7.42	7.47@7.48
April	..	..	..	7.49@7.50

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17.—Cotton—Spot quiet; prices 1-16d higher; American middling, fair, 5 1-16d; good middling, 4 13-16d; middling, 4 1-32d; low middling, 4 5-16d; good ordinary, 4 1-16d; ordinary, 3 13-16d. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, of which 300 bales were for speculation and export, and included 3,800 bales American. Receipts, 2,300 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet but steady, and closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, August, 4 25-64@4 26-64d, buyers; August and September, 4 22-64d, sellers; September, 4 22-64d, sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 10-64d, buyers; October and November, 4 7-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 5-64@4 6-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 5-64@4 6-64d, buyers; January and February, 4 5-64@4 6-64d, buyers; February and March, 4 6-64d, buyers; March and April, 4 6-64@4 7-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Bearish conditions and to some extent sentiment also prevailed in the wheat market on Saturday, causing half a cent loss in prices during the regular session. Trade was featureless, apart from a little foreign buying at the start; Cables from English markets came ⅛ to ¾d net higher, and private advices claimed that France would require not less than 100,000,000 bushels this year, against anywhere from 30,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels heretofore estimated. The latter influence caused moderate steadiness here for a time, but was offset by indications pointing toward larger receipts next week, and by local unloading. The visible supply estimates were for a decrease again. Northwest weather news contained little feature except that harvesting districts were a little menaced by the storm now coming up from the South. Contrary to expectations seaboard clearances, through large New Orleans shipments, aggregated 71,500 bbls flour and 771,500 bushels of wheat. Northwest weekly receipts were 1,839 cars, against 2,245 cars last week, and 1,696 cars a year ago. On the late curb trade was narrow, September closing at 77c at 1 o'clock. No. 2 red was quoted at 78¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80¼c, and No. 1 hard, Duluth, 88¼c, all free on board, afloat.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 71c; September, 70¾c; December 73¾c; May, 78½c; No. 3 hard, 70¾@71¼c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 60¼c; September, 60¼c; December, 61¼c; May, 64¼c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 38c; September, 37¾c; May, 40¾c; No. 2 white, 39½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 17.—Wheat—Close: September, 68¼@68¾c; December, 70¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67¾c. Flour—First patents, $3.85@$3.95; second patents, $3.65@$3.75; first clears, $2.80@$2.95; second clears, $2.20. Bran, in bulk, $14@$14.50.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 17.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 73¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 71¾c; new, 71¾c; September, 70¾c; October, 70¾c; August, 70¾c; December, 71¾c; No. 2 Northern, 68¾c. Oats—36½@36¾c. Corn—56¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 17.—Wheat—Easier; close: No. 1 Northern, 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 70@72c; September, 71¼@71¾c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 59½c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 64c; sample, 40@63c. Corn—September, 58½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Rye Flour—Quiet; fair to good, $2.75@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.15@$3.50. Cornmeal—Firm; kiln dried, $3.20@$3.60, as to brand. Bag Meal—Firm; fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.60; coarse, $1.30@$1.35. Feed—Quiet; Spring bran, spot, $17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16@$16.25; Spring bran, bulk, $17.50; coarse Winter bran, $18.50@$20; city brands, $18.50; cornmeal, $20; linseed oil cake, $20; corn oil cake, $22.50; hominy chop, $21; oil meal, $29.50@$30.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	77⅝	77⅝	77	77⅛
October	77⅞	77⅞	77⅜	77⅝
December	79⅝	79⅝	78 15-16	79⅛
Corn—				
September	62¾	63	62¾	63
December	64½	64½	64½	64½
Lard—				
August	..	..	..	9.10

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	72	72	71¼	71¼
October	72½	72½	72	72
December	74½	74½	73½	73⅝
Corn—				
September	59	59⅜	58¾	58⅝
October	59½	60	59½	59½
December	61½	61⅝	60 11-16	60⅜
Oats—				
September	35⅝	36⅛	36	36
October	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝
May	40⅜	40⅝	39 15-16	39½
Lard—				
October	8.85	8.92½	8.85	8.90
January	8.87½	8.87½	8.85	8.87½
Ribs—				
October	8.20	8.30	8.20	8.27½
January	7.95	8.00	7.95	8.00
Pork—				
October	14.17½	14.20	14.17½	14.17½
January	15.50	15.50	15.47½	15.50

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $15.50@$16.50; family, $16.25@$16.50; short clear, $16.25@$17.50. BEEF—Quiet; mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—Steady; $20.50@22. DRESSED HOGS—Firmer; bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7¾c; 140 lb, 8c; pigs, 8¼c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies weak; smoking, 10¼c; 10 lb, 9¼c; 12 lb, 9c; 14 lb, 8¾c pickled shoulders dull, 7@7¼c; pickled hams quiet, 11c. TALLOW—Firm; city, 5c; country, 5@5¼c. LARD—Quiet, $9.10; city lard steady, $8.50; refined lard steady; South America, $9.85; Continent, $9.25; Brazil, kegs, $10.25; compound firm, 7@7¼c. STEARINE Dull; also, 9¼c; city lard stearine, 10¼c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market to-day was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	..	..	..	4.80@4.85
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72d St., near Columbus Av.; 4 story	4,000

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A.—We have to rent on 68th and 69th Sts., east of 3d Av., a few three-story highstoop dwellings; exposed plumbing; handsomely decorated; modern in every way; rents, $800, $900, $1,000, and $1,100; caretakers in 218 East 68th St. and 224 East 69th St.; houses pleasantly located in a block of private residences.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

73d Street West
between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
Three and four story houses.
Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or office of
CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St.

85th Street West
Between Central Park West and Columbus Av.
FOUR-STORY HOUSE.
Apply 73 West 85th St.; or office of
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A.—64th St., near Columbus, four-story private house; rent, $1,350.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—20th St., near 5th Av.; four-story, private; rent, $3,300; possession.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—4 East 37th St., four-story English basement house; rent, $5,000.
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A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
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Desirable four-story house, 17th St., near Irving Place; 18 rooms; $2,200.
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City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Beautiful neighborhood; seven light, airy rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water; well kept, quiet, select house; $37.50, $40, $45 per month. 787 Park Av. Gifford.

A.—Wanted for our Fall list, private houses, 8th to 86th St.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, $10 to $13, near schools, parks, and elevated station. Neubeck & Busher, Willis Av., 149th St.

121st St., 168 West.—Elegant seven-room, single apartment, overlooking Seventh Av.; $40. T. Darling, Agent.

Best city location; 509 West 112th St.; five rooms, elevator, electric light, telephone; $38-$45.

62d St., 149 West.—First and second flats; 6 beautiful, large rooms in each; free to September.

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60th St., 244 West.—Three rooms; tubs and gas; house entirely renovated; $7—$9.50.

98th St., 157 West.—Large, airy five-room apartments, newly decorated, $14 to $16.

124th St., 314 East.—Large apartment; six rooms, bath; newly decorated; $25.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

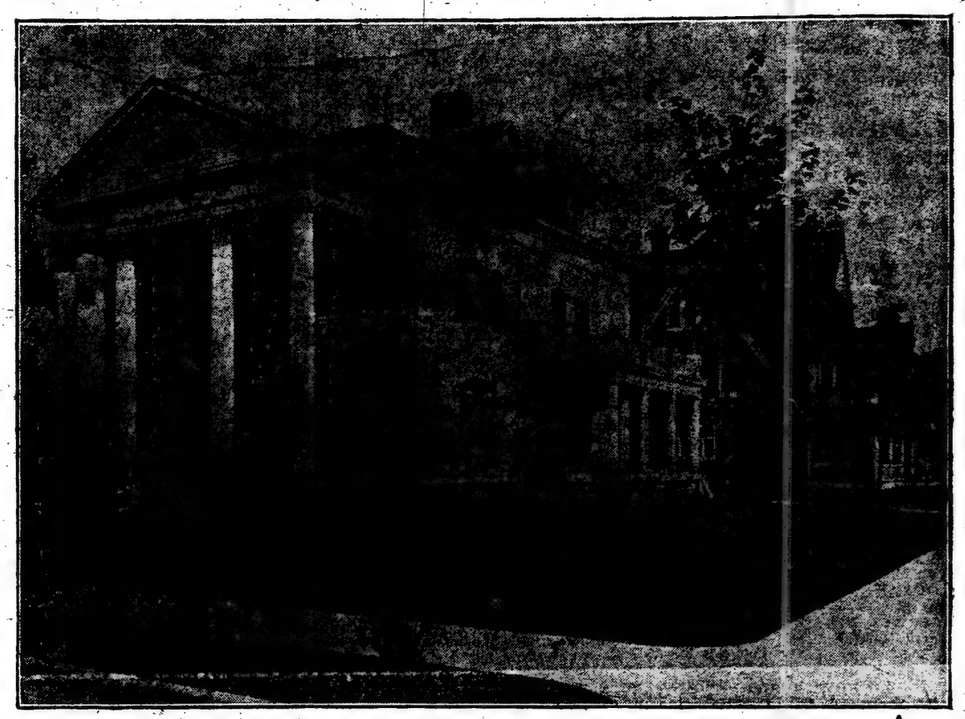

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FOR SALE—Would you like to spend a half hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with advances made in the Sciences and Arts of the Twentieth Century, for one-third the price of a home equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan? The largest operation ever attempted in either Borough. That beautiful row of thirty-two artistic, circular, octagon, and straight front dwellings on both sides of Sterling Place, forming the block between Underhill and Washington Avenues. Finished with the choicest hard woods; model all-tiled kitchens; electric light combination chandeliers; shower, tiled bathrooms; butler's pantry, and extension dining rooms; paneled ceilings.

Open daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.

Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.

Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place, (time, 22 minutes,) one block from main entrance to Prospect Park. The highest and choicest location in Brooklyn.

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REAL ESTATE BROKER,
505 Nostrand Ave.,
Near Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Detached Houses and Villa Plots. Estates managed a specialty. If you are contemplating making a change for fine residence property, can show you choice houses and apartments in the garden spot of Brooklyn; located in the St. Mark's Section.

LYONS

New houses near Boulevard and Park, $6,000; decorated Queen Anne, $3,500; Boulevard lots near Park entrance, $1,000 each; homes for sale, $200 cash, balance less than rent. Beardall, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Absolutely the best Nostrand Av. corner, Brooklyn; never a vacancy; income $28,000; mortgage $17,000; price $24,000; must sell. Address Atty, 530 6th Av., Manhattan.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Let.

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Houses, flats, and apartments to rent in the Bedford-Stuyvesant-Sumner district of Brooklyn. If you have not yet found a house to rent to your liking we may have on our list what you want. A few at $40, several at $45, others at $50 and upward. This district of ours is select and desirable.

Flats, with and without heat, ranging in price from $25 to $70.

This district of ours is choice, central, and handsome; only half an hour from N. Y. City Hall; one hour from Grand Central Depot.

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New 5-story modern Bronx corner flat; price, $48,000; mortgage, $25,000; rent, $4,600; want $10,000 cash and free and clear farm, Long Island; near water preferred. Borgstede, 3,273 3d Av.

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Exchange, exchange, exchange; over 200 exchanges all kinds. Beardall's Printed List, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Two Brooklyn privates; equity $10,000; will add cash for good income. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st.

Exchange—Desirable flats, other property, for private houses, lots. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

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17 AND 19 EAST 38TH ST.,
CORNER MADISON AV.
LOCATION UNSURPASSED. CATERER ON PREMISES.

A choice apartment of two rooms and bathroom will be available October 1st; $660 per annum. Also one apartment of four rooms and bathroom, $1,200 per annum.

Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

THE GANOGA,
25 EAST 27TH ST.

Unfurnished, one and two rooms and bath; southern exposure; hotel service; restaurant; all modern improvements. Apartments can be seen at any time. Descriptive booklet sent on application.

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Others adjoining at $720 to $1,000 per annum. Six rooms and bathroom, $45 to $55 per month. See janitor, 917 7th Av., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

112 WEST 44TH ST.
BACHELOR APARTMENTS; 2 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, $600.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

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105 East 18th St.

A few suitable apartments to let; large and small; furnished and unfurnished. Also six rooms and bath for housekeeping.

To rent furnished, an apartment of 7 all light (outside) rooms and bath; exceptional location; references required. X, Box 106, Times.

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An elegant cottage at Edgemere for season of 1902; open for inspection. T. J. McBRIDE, **71 BROADWAY—OR EDGEMERE.**

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

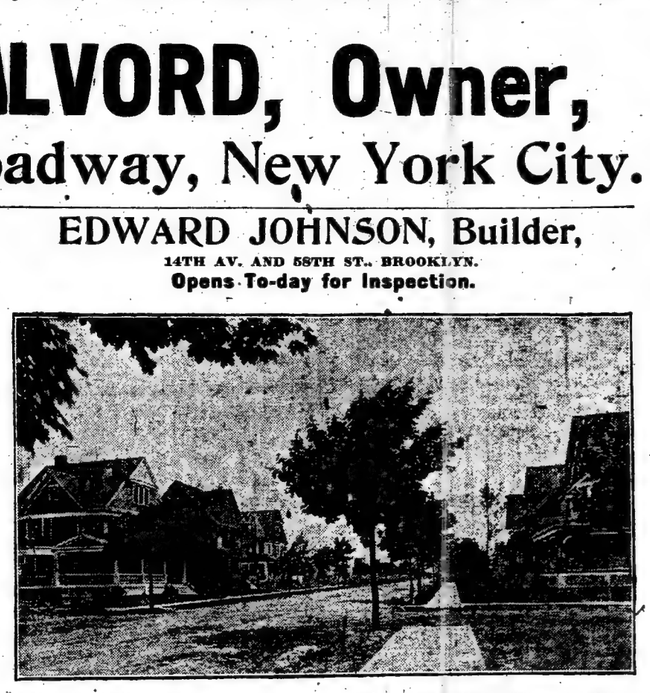

EDWARD JOHNSON, Builder,

14TH AV. AND 58TH ST., BROOKLYN.
Opens To-day for Inspection.

These modern detached houses at prices ranging from $4,500 to $7,500. A small cash payment arranged

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ADDITIONAL CAPITAL SUPPLIED.
Stock Companies Organized.
Charters Secured in any State.
Stocks and Bonds underwritten or sold under guarantee and on commission.
Good Inventions Marketed.
Cash furnished for any good enterprise.
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Ground floor proposition; unusual opportunity for investment in oil; has been in successful operation for eighteen months; operations to be extended; $100 invested now means $400 in a few months; wells a few hours' journey from New York; will bear closest investigation. L. C. Sutton & Co., 44 Broadway.

For Sale.—Housefurnishing business; established 5 years; stock consists of hardware, tin, enamel wood and willow, china and glass wares, toys and novelties; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Box 3,212 Station C, Philadelphia; no agents.

$1,000.00.—Livery stable; established 20 years; to close an estate; consisting of 5 horses, 3 coaches, 2 surreys, 3 rubber-tired runabouts, harness, whips, &c.; near New York City; rent, $20 month; boarding horses pay all running expenses. Executor X., Box 114 Times Office.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES.—Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. pkg. All druggists and Otto P. Zeltfuss, 60 Fulton St.

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$15,000 WANTED IN WELL-ESTABLISHED, rising young wholesale firm to keep up with rapidly expanding business; good opening for young man. M. L. X., Box 115 Times Office.

Secretary needed for oil company in active operation; unusual opportunity for a gentleman with few hundred dollars and influence. 44 Broadway, Room 412.

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Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

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$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
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CUT THIS OUT.
15 CENTS A POUND PAID FOR OLD pewter, britannia and plated ware; 5 pounds or 5,000 pounds bought; call or send postal; I will call. BORNSTEIN, 186 William St.

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All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

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We are the house that gives CREDIT.
Diamonds, Watches. Small amount down. Good value for little money. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane. 7th floor.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON E. H. ELDREDGE.
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Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

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Diamonds, watches, jewelry on weekly payments; lowest prices. Crown Watch and Jewelry Company, 9 Maiden Lane.

Send stamp for list of books which can't be bought elsewhere. Book Exchange, 406 East 75th St.

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Diebold Safe and Lock Co., 30 Reade St.—Old safes almost given away to make room.

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A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment, lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

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Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. and Mrs. Naftel, 744 6th Av.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and that it has duly qualified as such Receiver and does hereby require that

First: All persons indebted to said corporation render an account to the undersigned at its office, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such Receiver and to pay the same to it on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Second: All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation deliver the same to said Receiver on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Third: All the creditors of said corporation deliver to it their respective accounts and demands duly proven by affidavit in the usual form at the place and within the time aforesaid.

Fourth: All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing in detail to said Receiver at the place and within the time aforesaid.—Dated 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 8th, 1901.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

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ADIRONDACKS.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD
REMAINS OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1ST.
AN IDEAL SPOT FOR FISHING, HUNTING, GOLF, TENNIS, CROQUET, BOWLING, AND BILLIARDS.
Information, address CHAS. E. LELAND, Lake Massawepie, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. N. Y. Office, F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Ave.

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NEW DORP BEACH HOTEL The Manhattan of Staten Island.

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New Hampshire.

Littleton, White Mountains, New Hampshire,

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Located 1,600 feet above the sea, Littleton is fast becoming a great health centre. Thousands of persons every year enjoy its wonderful recuperative properties, and countless others delight in its diversified attractions. With its boundless area of wild and picturesque scenery, its soul-inspiring views, and its perfect system of sanitation, Littleton is, without question, the most magnetic settlement in the White Mountains. It is within easy access of Mount Washington, the White and Franconia Mountain Ranges, the great Crawford and Franconia Notches, the Old Man of the Mountain and the Flume, and all the delightful and alluring retreats along the banks of the Ammonoosuc. It has beautiful parks, electric lights, splendid driveways, golf links, (said to be the finest in the country,) and all the other advantages of a high-class American civilization. An all-year-round resort.

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Manufacturers of
SARANAC BUCK GLOVES.
THE GLOVES THAT WEAR.

THE GRAND VIEW.—Situated on a hill commanding views of whole mountain region. Rooms large, airy. Water from cool, sparkling spring. Everything first-class. Address FRED. O. NOURSE, Prop., Littleton, N. H.

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APTHORP, N. H. Post Office in store.

Special Inducements Are Offered Capitalists or Hotel Men Who Will Erect a $100,000 Hotel on Pine Hill. Address
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THE GREAT SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER RESORT.

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NORTH CONWAY, N. H.
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Open all the year. Every provision for comfort. Table excellent. Electric lights and the best of sanitary arrangements. Write for circular. Mrs. L. J. RICKER.

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Within easy access of all points of interest. Appointments perfect. Steam heat throughout the house. H. H. RANDALL, Prop.

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Delicious soda, home-made flavors, and ice cream. Home-made candies. fresh every day, pickles, preserves, and jellies.

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High altitude, no malaria, no mosquitoes, home comforts, excellent cooking, Otis elevator, sun parlor, golfing. Booklet at Schofield's, Madison Av. GEO. H. BROWNE, Mgr.

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SPEND YOUR VACATION ON LONG ISLAND.

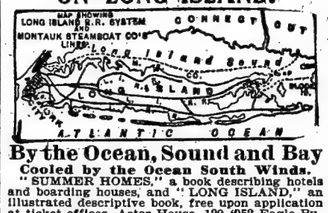

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A select, family hotel. Now open. Superior accommodations. Excellent cuisine. Fifty miles from New York City via N. Y. & Harlem R. R. and N. Y. & Putnam R. R. Telephone. Illustrated booklet.
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Beautifully situated in the heart of the Berkshire Hills; private family hotel. First-class table and service. Special rates for September. Address
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Rose Cottage, on Shawangunk Mountains; elevation 2,000 feet; large rooms; large piazza; one mile from village; daily mail at the house; fresh milk, eggs, poultry, &c. For further particulars address Benj. R. Wood, Prop., Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.

Hillside Spring Farm.—Pure mountain spring water, fresh farm products, good board; city improvements; ample shade; pleasant surroundings; station 1 mile. Particulars, Barber.

Shawangunk Mountains, Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.—Pleasantly situated; terms for adults $5 and $6; children, $3 weekly. For particulars address Mrs. E. E. Morrow.

Wanted—Summer boarders, Litchfield County, near lake; boating, bathing, fishing; trolley to lake; residence all improvements; shade, piazzas; board, $7. Box 84, Winsted, Conn.

Board, $6 to $8 per week, on El Dorado Farm; loveliest section Berkshires; surpassing table, really supplied from farm. A. M. Knowles, Box 130, Hinsdale, Mass.

Good table, home comforts, for August and September; fine hunting. D. B. Carroll, Applewood, Ulster County, N. Y.

Good Table, home comforts, for Aug. and Sept.; fine hunting. D. B. CANOLL, Applewood, Ulster County, N. Y.

Farm House.—High elevation, beautiful scenery, healthy place. Aug. Rapelyea, Hyde Park, N. Y.

$.50 for adults, $2 children; large farm; liberal table; home comforts. M. C. Young, Reaville, N. J.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 m., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. | Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:40, 6:25, 7:10, 7:55, 8:40, 9:20, 10:00, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

OCEAN ROUTE TO
LONGBRANCH
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"Columbia."
Special Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9.30 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.
1.00 P. M.*	1.30 P. M.*	3.45 " *
3.30 "	4.00 "	6.30 "

*Iron Steamboat "Cepheus."
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Through Express Trains
EVERY SUNDAY
FOR
Rockaway Beach
FROM THE
BROOKLYN BRIDGE
Via Long Island Railroad.
Half-hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M., stopping at Johnson St., Bridge St., Fulton St. and Flatbush Av. "L" stations. Corresponding trains returning.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD,
THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"
will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall st., 9.30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9.45 a. m. Returning, leave Glenwood 4.00, Sea Cliff 4.30 p. m.; due in New York 7.00 p. m.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M. West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. Round Trip. 50c.

NORTH BEACH
SWIMMING POOL NOW OPEN.
Large double-decked boats leave East 99th St. Sundays, hourly to 1 P. M.; then half hourly. Week days hourly, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Fare 10 cts.

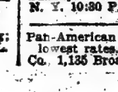

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

CATARACT HOUSE, WATER GAP, PA.
Strictly elite; tennis, bathing, golf, boating; coaching parties daily; elevation 1,600 ft. L. M. TUCKER.

Excursions.

GRAND GALA DAY
Wednesday, August 21st.
Thrilling battle between the Sioux Indian Tribe and a detachment of the United States Troops from Fort Slocum.

Amusement and Education Combined.

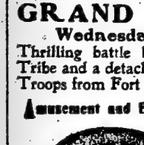

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.
TIME TABLE.—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 4.05 P. M. East 22d St., 8.38, 10.08, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 1.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 22d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn; 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 5, 6, 6.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS,
including Admission to All Attractions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York & Rockaway Beach Ry.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., on Sundays—6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time. Last train returning 11:15 P. M.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains Long Island R. R.
Leave foot Whitehall St., N. Y., Sundays, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 9:40 P. M.
Last train returning 10:39 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.
VIA NEW YORK AND ROCKAWAY BEACH RY.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, (9:30 Hammel only,) and 10:20 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 11:30 P. M.

LONG BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 4:00, 8:20, 10:50 A. M., 1:20, 2:50, 3:50, and 6:40 P. M. Last train returning leaves Long Beach at 9:36 P. M.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

SUNDAYS UP THE HUDSON 50c
ON SUNDAYS the Norwich Line Str. "CITY OF LOWELL" leaves Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., at 10 A. M.; 129th St., N. R., 10:30 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as POUGHKEEPSIE. No landing made. Returning, due New York about 6:00 P. M. Music. Table d'hote dinner; also a la carte. Main deck lunch counter, popular prices.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

*Lahn	Aug. 20	*Lahn	Sept. 17
Kaiser Wm. Gr.	Aug. 27	Kaiser Wm. Gr.,	Sept. 24
Kaiserin M. Th.,	Sept. 10	Kronprinz.,	Oct. 1, noon

*To Southampton-Bremen only.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPT'N—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN

Fr. der Grosse	Aug. 22	Barbarossa	Sept. 12
Gr. Kurfuerst	Aug. 29	Koenigin Luise,	Sept. 19
†H. H. Meier	Sept. 5	Fr. der Grosse,	Sept. 26

Sailing 10 A. M. pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.
†To Bremen only.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Aller,	Aug. 20, 10 AM	Main,	Sept. 14, 10 AM
Trave,	Aug. 31, 10 AM	Aller,	Sept. 21, 11 AM
H'h'zollern,	Sept. 7, noon	Trave,	Oct. 5, 11 AM

From Pier 24, foot of Amity St., Brooklyn.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Columbia,	Aug. 22, 10 AM	A. Victoria,	Sept. 12, 10 AM
F. Bism'k,	Aug. 29, 7:30 AM	Columbia,	Sept. 19, 10 AM
Pt'sdam,	Sept. 5, 10 AM	Fr. Bismarck,	Sept. 26, 7:30 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

*Phoenicia,	Aug. 24, noon	Penn'a,	Sep. 21, 10:30 AM
Patricia,	Aug. 31, 6 AM	Pretoria,	Sept. 28, 5 AM
Waldersee,	Sept. 7, noon	*Phoen'ia,	Oc. 5, 10:30 AM
*Palatia,	Sept. 14, 6 AM	Patricia,	Oct. 12, 5 AM

*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

*Zeeland	Aug. 21, noon	Philadelphia	Sept. 11, 10 AM
St. Paul	Aug. 28, 10 AM	St. Paul	Sept. 18, 10 AM
St. Louis	Sept. 4, 10 AM	Herman'd	Sept. 25, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

*Zeeland	Aug. 21, noon	Southwark	Sept. 4, noon
Friesland	Aug. 28, noon	*Vaderl'd	Sept. 11, noon

*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

BERMUDA Delightful Ocean Trip for Summer Tourists. 1400 miles on the Atlantic and a few days at Bermuda, the charming Ocean Resort and British military and naval depot.
11-day trip, including Hotel and all Expenses..... $42.50
From NEW YORK Aug. 10, 24, Sept. 7, 21, Oct. 5.
Programmes, berths, and information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.

MANITOU	Aug. 24, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA	Aug. 24, 11 A. M.
MESABA	Aug. 31, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS	Sept. 7, 11 A. M.
MARQUETTE	Sept. 14, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Anchoria...Aug. 17 noon | Ethiopia...Aug. 31, noon
Furnessia...Aug. 24, noon | Caledonia...Sept. 7, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"
Navagazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK.
Nord. America, Sept. 10 | City of Ditorino, Oct. 1
Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC
to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Peking	Aug. 21	Hong Kong Maru	Sep. 4
Gaelic	Aug. 27	China	Sept. 12

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Aug. 19, Nov. 4, Jan. 27
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Sept. 9, Dec. 2, Feb. 24
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Oct. 7, Dec. 30, Mch. 24
Imperial Limited, Montreal to Vancouver in 100 hrs.
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA
MIOWERA.....Sept. 20 | AORANGI.....Oct. 18
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE—For Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., weekdays and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
PROVIDENCE LINE—For Providence, Boston, North and East. Strs PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., foot Murray St., weekdays only, 6:00 P. M.
STONINGTON LINE—For Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston, and East. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., weekdays only, at 6:30 P. M. Saty night westward trips will be omitted from July 6 to Sept. 7, inclusive. Sunday night westward trips will be made during same period.
NORWICH LINE—For New London, Fishers Island, Watch Hill, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, East and North. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., weekdays only, at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays, from July 7 to Sept. 8, inclusive, steamer will leave New London at 10:30 P. M. for New York.
NEW HAVEN LINE—For New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R. Double service weekdays. Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. 3:00 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK,

HORSE SHOW NOW INTERESTS BAR HARBOR

Entry List Shows the Names of Many New Yorkers.

Privacy in the Cottage Colony a Feature of the Maine Resort—Dinner Dances and Fetes Champetre.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 17.—The season is rapidly approaching its height, and with the horse show the limit will be reached. These are very gay days at Bar Harbor, although different in many ways from other seasons. There is more privacy in the entertainments now than in other years, as the cottage element draws closer together. Of course, the principal affair of interest the coming week is the annual horse show and fair, which takes place on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week. The indications point to a very successful show. The entry list, which is larger than that of last year, includes among the exhibitors such well-known people as William C. Whitney, James B. Haggin, Mrs. Van Nest, J. T. Sanborn, William Lawrence Green, R. Hall McCormick, S. M. Wright, Col. Edward Morrell, E. G. Fabbri, George W. Vanderbilt, Dr. Seward Webb, and A. C. Barney. Miss Ruth Lawrence and Mrs. Alexander Van Nest have succeeded handsomely in securing donations of cups for the show. The ladies who have contributed are Mrs. Charles Abercrombie, Mrs. Rutherford, Mrs. S. M. Wright, Countess Laugier-Villars, Mrs. Dave H. Morris, Mrs. John Harrison, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. William H. Bliss, Mrs. J. T. Bowen, Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mrs. J. C. Livingston, Mrs. C. C. Harrison, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, three cups and a special cash prize of $25; Mrs. J. L. Kitterlinus, two cups; Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, two cups; Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, two cups; Mrs. Gerard, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Miss Furniss, Mrs. A. D. Addison, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, and Mrs. J. J. Emery.

THE ANNUAL REGATTA.

Immediately following the horse show will occur the annual regatta. In the same week there are several large affairs of note. On every evening during the continuance of the show there will be dinner dances either at the Malvern or Kebo, and on Thursday night Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt are to give the largest affair of the season, a dinner and ball at Point d'Arcadie. Friday Mrs. Burton Harrison will give a fête champetre on the lawn at Sea Urchins, when there will be enacted a play called "The Comedy of the Fan." Saturday Mrs. William Lawrence Green is to give another large garden party. Besides this there are an infinite number of dinners, receptions, and luncheons on the cards. There have been some rumors, more or less vague, that the North Atlantic Squadron may not visit here, as was expected, owing to their being detained in Massachusetts waters for manoeuvres. It is altogether probable, however, that such pressure will be brought by the leading Summer residents here as will succeed in bringing the warships down before September. The Board of Trade had already taken action, and petitioned the Secretary of the Treasury to that effect.

Saturday night at Kebo was a great crush. Every one now recognizes Kebo as the proper place on Saturday nights. Those who entertained at dinner were Mrs. Pulitzer, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. Catherwood, Mrs. Seely, Miss Sharswood, and Mrs. Condon. Among some of the more prominent people present were Countess Festetics, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Dr. Seward Webb, Countess Lagagrene, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wright, Dr. and Mrs. Henry D. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Miss Lota Robinson, Miss Mary Handy, Miss Biddle, Miss Whelen, Mr. Ingraham, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Amor, Mr. and Mrs. Huger Pratt, M. Brunn, the Danish Minister, and Baron de Strale.

The largest dinner given at the Malvern Wednesday was that given by Mrs. Gerard in the palm garden. The guests were Count and Countess Laugier Villars, Dr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Miss Fox, Miss Gurnee, Miss Edwards, Miss Bend, Miss Coles, Miss Furniss, Mr. Grant, Mr. Robbin, Mr. Pulitzer, Sumner Gerard, Capt. Bush, Mr. Goodrich, and Mr. Baldwin.

The other hostesses at the Malvern were Mrs. Haggin, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Suydam, and Mrs. Rutherfurd. Mrs. Pratt entertained Mr. and Mrs. Barney, Miss Barney, Miss Sedley, Mr. Greppo, Mr. Webb, and Mr. Pratt. Mrs. Hinkle entertained Mr. and Mrs. Perrin, Mrs. Ingles, Miss Hinkle, Waldron Bates, Victor Cushman, and Mr. Hinkle.

SOME OF THE DINNERS.

Several other dinners were given at the hostesses' residences. Mr. and Mrs. C. Morton Smith entertained Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fry, Mrs. Thorndike, and Dr. Mitchell.

Mrs. S. Megargee Wright entertained Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Wright, Miss Conover, Miss Amy Penn Gascall Hall, Mrs. T. G. Condon, D. W. C. Falls, Phoenix Ingraham, and Charles Winslow.

The leading event of Thursday was the reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman at Keewaydin. Mrs. McNutt assisted in receiving.

The Misses Seely entertained at luncheon last Saturday. The guests were Miss Draper, Miss Barney, Miss Davis, Miss Ripley, Miss Scott, Miss Edwards, Miss Hinkle, Mrs. Catherwood, Mrs. Allison, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Vos, Mrs. Mears, Mrs. Carey Hutchinson, Miss Seely, Miss Grace Seely, and Miss Helen Seely.

Several dinners were given Thursday evening. At her cottage in the Field Mrs. Robert B. Bower entertained Mr. and Mrs. John G. Carlisle, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Livingston, Miss Williamson, Miss Bowler, Gen. Kasson, Capt. Bush, and Mr. Bowler.

Mrs. A. C. Barney entertained at Ban-y-Bryn Mr. and Mrs. Francis MacNutt, Mr. and Mrs. Huger Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Nicholas Anderson, the Danish Minister, M. Brunn, Mrs. Platt Hunt, the Misses Barney, Mr. Thorndike, and Mr. Curley.

The Hon. Thomas B. Reed was here Thursday as the guest of Henry Rogers of New York on his large steam yacht Kanawha. The Kanawha put in here for a pilot and left early Friday morning for a trip along the coast and up the St. Lawrence River.

C. H. Cramp of Philadelphia has arrived at the St. Sauveur and will probably remain during the rest of the season. Other arrivals at the St. Sauveur are Mr. and Mrs. Edwin M. Lewis and Linsey Lewis of Philadelphia.

Dr. and Mrs. Seely entertained at dinner at Kebo on Saturday night Miss Ripley, Miss Bowler, Miss Frederica McLane, Miss Phoebe McCormick, Miss Grace Seely, Miss Helen Seely, John B. Henderson, Jr., Waldron Bates, Montgomery Sears, G. O. Thatcher, Victor Cushman, Arthur Patterson.

The popularity of the Ladies' Club is steadily on the increase. Nearly fifty women gathered for the Wednesday morning whist, and it is very much in use in giving private parties. Miss Torrey and Miss Larkin gave a bridge whist party there on Thursday evening. Chafing dish lunches and suppers are quite a fad this year. Among those who have recently joined the club are: Miss F. T. Sturgis, Mrs. Hodges, Mrs. John Stewart, Mrs. McMichael, Mrs. C. E. Grinnell, Mrs. F. E. Burgess, Mrs. J. G. Carlisle, Mrs. C. W. Potts, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. Merle Middleton, Miss Abby C. Brown, Mrs. George S. Hale, Mrs. Quincy Thorndike, Mrs. George Thatcher, Mrs. C. de R. Moore, Mrs. W. L. Horton.

GUESTS OF COTTAGERS.

Mrs. D. Henry Knowlton of New York, who with two of her daughters have been at Lynams the past week, was joined by her daughter, Miss Madeline Knowlton, on Thursday. Mrs. Knowlton and her attractive daughters have spent several seasons at Bar Harbor, last year occupying the Samuels cottage. Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Robbins (Miss Edith Knowlton,) will come to Bar Harbor soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Dawkins of England, who are at present at Newport, are coming to Bar Harbor next week, where they will be the guests of Miss Eustis at her cottage on West Street. Mr. Dawkins's daughter, Miss Dolly, has been with her aunt all the season.

The Eastern Yacht Club left Marblehead Sunday for its annual cruise, and is heading towards Bar Harbor, and it is expected here that most of the yachts will arrive at this port some time during the week. The club will cruise first to the Isle of Shoals, thence to Boothbay Harbor, Tenant's Harbor, Islesboro, and Bar Harbor. It is stated that some fifty yachts are in the fleet, but this is probably placing the figure a little high.

Sunday was a day of unwonted quiet in social circles, possibly to make up for the gayety of Saturday, when all the dancing people and many of the older ones turned their attention to the dance at Kebo and the dinners preceding it. Several of the latter were of a very elaborate mature, particularly those given by Mrs. Alexander Van Nest of New York at the Malvern, and by Miss Furniss at the Louisburg. As guests Mrs. Van Nest had Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Miss Gurnee, Miss Griggs, Miss Knowlton, Miss Davis, Miss Brown, Miss Draper, Mr. Bates, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Davis, Mr. Madison Grant, Mr. Cushman, Mr. Norman Grant, Dr. Stokes, and Mr. Van Nest.

At a large dinner given the same evening by Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle the guests were Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. J. M. Schofield, Major Gen. and Mrs. McCook, Senator and Mrs. Henderson, Dr. and Mrs. Seely, Dr. and Mrs. F. Fremont Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus.

The Misses Hinkle also entertained, their guests being Miss Seely, Miss Thomas, Miss Curtin, Mrs. Ingalls, Mr. Sears, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Watson, Mr. Goodrich, Mr. Gadby, and Mr. Shinkle.

The dinner given by Miss Furniss of New York at the Louisburg was a notable affair, both because of the high social standing of the guests and because it was the opening of the very unique Colonial private dining room. Miss Furniss had as guests Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Francis MacNutt, Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Poor, Miss C. Furniss, Mr. Whelen, J. J. Emery, and Charles How.

Mrs. Pulitzer, Mrs. Seely, Mrs. Catherwood, Miss Sharswood, and Mrs. Condon entertained at Kebo Saturday evening. Mrs. Seely had as guests Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Perrin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross Todd, Miss Halstead, the Misses Seely, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Baltz, and Mr. Falls.

Miss Furniss, Mr. and Mrs. Otis Norcross, Mrs. Henry M. Poor, Mrs. A. H. Davis, Miss Sing, and Miss Ballard entertained at dinner Sunday evening at the Louisburg.

There were a good number of entries for the weekly golf handicap at Kebo Saturday, and much interest was exhibited over the contest, although C. C. Auchincloss of New York had rather an easy win with his handicap of eight. For second place it was a close thing between the scratch man, P. R. Pyne, second, of Princeton, the ex-intercollegiate champion, and Paul Dana, and J. De K. Bowen, who had large handicaps, Mr. Pyne finally winning. The other entries were H. Thatcher, C. Brigham, Mr. Coakley, R. K. Thorndike, L. Gourlie, C. R. Auchincloss, J. B. Penno, M. S. Burrill, and James Cabot.

The ladies' putting contest brought out a large field, and in going out the record of the course was broken by Mrs. Beales, who made the nine holes in 18. Coming back, however, she did not do so well, and finished third, Miss Hinkle winning in 41, and Mrs. Condon being second. Mrs. Condon and Mrs. Beales, in fact, were tied at 42, but the former won in the play-off. The other contestants were Miss Seely, Miss Grace Seely, Miss Lawrence, Miss Barney, Mrs. Catherwood, Miss Kane, Miss Davis, Mrs. Conkling, Miss Kimball, Miss Berry, Miss Robinson, Miss Wellman, Mrs. Gooch, Mrs. Ireland, Miss M. E. Davis, Miss Shapley, Miss Frederica McLane, and Miss Theobold.

The yacht race Saturday was a very interesting affair. The three starters got away under a heavy breeze. The Helen, owned by J. Montgomery Sears of Boston, was soon in the lead. The Rip, however, passed the first mark in the lead, but soon after was disabled by an accident to her steering gear, and was forced to leave the race. The Helen continued in the lead for some time until she became becalmed near the Hallibut Hole and was passed by the Bobs, which came in some twelve minutes ahead.

The first of the races of the season of the Mount Desert Yacht Club, which comprises all classes not raceabouts, took place Tuesday. It was won by Fred May with the Rosalin. Arnold Watson was second with the Beatrice, and Willie Draper third, with the Kaybeyun.

J. P. Bass entertained a party at dinner Tuesday night. The guests present were Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Major Gen. and Mrs. McCook, Major Gen. and Mrs. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Chase, Major Adams, and Miss Barney.

On the same evening Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt entertained at Point d'Arcadie Mr. and Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. C. Morton Smith, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Shepard, George B. Dorr, and Mr. McNutt.

Mrs. C. B. Wright entertained at luncheon Tuesday. Her guests were Mrs. Rutlidge, Mrs. Auchincloss, Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Suydam, Miss Furniss, Miss Hall, Mrs. Drayton, Miss Snelling, and Mrs. Catherwood.

Miss Ellen R. Biddle is the guest of Mrs. C. B. Wright at Tanglewold.

Dr. W. Seward Webb is at the Malvern. The agitation for a swimming pool was considerably furthered by the meeting of the Board of Trade held Tuesday. The prospects are that the long-desired object will be obtained for next season.

AUTUMN GAYETIES PLANNED FOR LENOX.

Many House Parties Arranged for September—Tennis and Golf Tournaments Will Be Held.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 17.—The cottagers are now planning for the month of September, which promises to be filled with many interesting events, and it is predicted that it will be one of the gayest Septembers ever enjoyed in Lenox. There have been many house parties arranged, and the announcement made that there will be a tennis tournament as well as a golf tournament, has served to give people an opportunity to prepare to entertain their friends at these times. The tennis tournament is something new for Lenox of late years, and many crack players will be here. Some of the Lenox golfers will also take part, and they are daily practicing on the club courts, which are being kept in the finest possible condition just at this time.

The announcement was made this week that the Horse Show would be held on Friday, Sept. 20, and entry blanks will soon be sent out by the Secretary of the Horse Show Association, Dr. H. P. Jaques. It is proposed to have about the same number of classes as last season, so that the judges will not be too hurried in their decisions. One of the most interesting features of the show will be the driving competitions, in which some of the best whips among the society women in Lenox will take part. This will be the third Horse Show in Lenox.

The Lenox cottagers always enjoy attending the county fairs which are held in this vicinity, and the Berkshire Agricultural Society, which holds its exhibitions in Pittsfield, has set apart the first day of the fair, Tuesday, September 10, as "Lenox Day."

Gov. Crane and the members of his Council, who have been spending a week in the county, with the Hotel Wendell, in Pittsfield, as their headquarters, drove to Lenox on a four-in-hand on Wednesday and had luncheon at Curtis's.

The question of fast automobile driving is now being taken up by the cottagers and others who own fine horses, and it is expected that some action will soon be taken to prevent these machines becoming a menace to the highways. Cortlandt F. Bishop has one of the fastest motor carriages here. It is painted white and is an imported machine, and the announcement that his brother, David W. Bishop, is soon to arrive with another fast car does not tend to quiet people. A special town meeting has been called for Monday next, and one of the articles in the warrant is to see if the town will vote to authorize the Selectmen to adopt a by-law preventing any automobile from going at a rate of more than six miles an hour. A penalty of $100 fine or ten days in jail, or both, is attached. There is much discussion as to whether or not this matter can be passed and whether or not such a by-law could be enforced, but the cottagers, many of them, are in favor of restricting the speed of these machines.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed are among the cottagers who are at the seashore. They are spending a few weeks at Newport, but will return to Lakeside for the Autumn season.

Mr. Benjamin Welles and family are at Narragansett Pier for a few days.

Miss Caroline Morgan is at Wood's Holl, where she is the guest of Mr. Junius Morgan, son of Mr. George H. Morgan. Mrs. George H. Morgan has been visiting Mrs. William Pollock at Holmesdale, in Pittsfield, during the past few days.

Mrs. John Sloane returned this week from a visit at Southampton.

Mrs. Talbot J. Taylor will be one of the September arrivals in Lenox. She has been spending the Summer at Cedarhurst, L. I. Mrs. Taylor is a daughter of Mrs. James R. Keene.

One of the largest entertainments of the week was a tea, which Miss Anna Shaw gave at her residence on Cliffwood Street. The invitations for this event were general, and the cottage set was well represented.

Mr. F. Augustus Schermerhorn has returned to New York.

POLO AGAIN POPULAR IN NEWPORT

Large Attendance of Society at the Games.

Novel Amusements by the Cottagers—A Ball Scheduled for Every Night This Week—Preparations for the Horse Show.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 17.—This has been the liveliest week of the season, and one that has exceeded any other for the variety of entertainments. Tennis and polo have afforded an opportunity for the gathering of society people on new fields and for the women to make a preliminary display of their handsomest gowns before the supreme display at the Horse Show in September. Tennis was always a favorite sport in Newport—not that the society men and women care much for the game in itself, but that the favoring finger of Mrs. Grundy or whoever controls fashion in Newport has been pointed in that direction. Polo, however, has not for several years been popular in Newport for one reason or another, but this year the games have been largely attended by society, and every afternoon this week the polo grounds have been the lodestone of numerous carriages and automobiles and the scenes of years ago when polo was first introduced here have been repeated.

In the other line of entertainments there have been two dances, that on Monday night given by Mrs. W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse at Eastbourne Lodge and that of Wednesday night given by Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., at her residence, Wayside, on Bellevue Avenue. The latter was essentially a ball, without the attending dinner of the other dancing entertainments of this Summer. It was the first ball of the season and everybody was there. A notable luncheon was that given by Mrs. Pembroke Jones at the Havemeyer villa in honor of Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, for twenty-four guests, and a still more important function was the dinner given on board the Narada on Friday by Mr. Henry Walters in honor of Miss Gwendolyn Burden, one of the prettiest belles of the season. There were in the neighborhood of seventy-five guests at the dinner, and the decorations were of the most elaborate character. The most noticeable entertainmen of the week was Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's garden party with the circus accompaniment. Mrs. Burke-Roche's Sunday night dinner and musical and stereoptican exhibition was perhaps the most talked-about affair of the week. There have also been many dinners, luncheons, and receptions.

The week has also furnished one engagement, and the announcement of the date of Miss Oelrichs's wedding. So many dates had been named for this event that there was talk that it was doubtful if it would take place at all in Newport, but now it is definitely fixed for Tuesday, Sept. 17, at St. Joseph's Church. Invitations to the church will be general, but only a limited number will be invited to the wedding breakfast, which will take place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Oelrichs on Kay Street.

The engagement announced during the week was that of Miss Greta Pomeroy to Mr. Philip Clark of New York. Miss Pomeroy is a daughter of Mrs. Charles C. Pomeroy, who last year built a Summer residence on Ocean Avenue here, and is best known as a follower of the hounds and an expert horsewoman. She has been an intimate friend of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and prominent in all the functions given by that hostess in the past two years.

The most startling novelty of the season in Newport entertainments was that introduced by Mrs. Burke-Roche after her dinner last Sunday night. It was a panoramic representation on the lawn of "La Marchea l'Etoile," by Fragerolle, which is said to have been given in Paris at the Café Chat Noir about ten years ago, and ran for every night for several years. It was considerably changed from the original. It is a series of paintings illustrating the Star in the East, the birth of Christ, the adoration of the magi, and other scenes and incidents in the life of Christ, illustrated by appropriate vocal and instrumental selections.

Another novelty was the garden party, with circus accompaniment, given by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs Saturday afternoon. It was of an entirely different character, and was not open to the criticism that it used a religious subject for the entertainment of the guests. It was pure, unadulterated fun, and gave Mrs. Oelrichs's guests an opportunity to throw off all restraint of conventionalities and enter into a full enjoyment of the games and sports which were provided for their amusement. It was said in advance of the show that it was to be for the children, but like the parents who go to circuses ostensibly for the sake of the children, the older ones took much to amuse them in Mrs. Oelrichs's circus.

Next week the season will be at its height, with a ball on for every night and some of them of the most elaborate character. Monday night Mrs. I. Townsend Burden will give a ball at Fairlawn in honor of Miss Gwendolyn Burden; Tuesday night Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks will entertain at Rockhurst in honor of Miss Gladys Brooks, another débutante of the season; on Wednesday night Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson will give a ball at the Golf Club in honor of Mrs. Thompson's sister, Miss Evelyn Blight; on Thursday night Mrs. Pembroke Jones will give a ball at Friedheim; on Friday night Mrs. George Crocker will entertain in a similar way at the Issgood villa, and on Saturday night Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give a ball at Crossways. Of these that of Mrs. Pembroke Jones will be the most elaborate affair. The Havemeyer villa, which has been the scene of many a large entertainment, is not large enough for Mrs. Jones's entertainment, and she will have erected on the lawn a large temporary structure for the dancing, several tents for serving the dinner, and, it is rumored, a stage for a vaudeville performance in addition. Mrs. Pembroke Jones's invitation list will number 150 or more, and Mrs. Brooks's is fully as large.

Polo and tennis will last into next week, and on the 24th the fox hunts will begin and he held three days each week until September, and the golf tournament on Tuesday, Aug. 27, and continue through the week. The trial races for the selection of a cup defender will be held the last of August and the first of September, and the Horse Show and races will take up all the time of the first week in September, so that there is no lack of outdoor pleasures ahead, and the tennis enthusiasts are talking of a ladies' tournament at the Casino after the National tourney is ended.

The entries for the Horse Show, which closed Saturday, are the largest since the annual exhibit was given in Newport, and the success of the show is already assured in advance. The entries include all the best-known exhibition horses in this country, and the rivalry for blue rubbon honors is exceedingly keen.

In spite of the rivalry of the younger matrons and the more pretentious character of the present-day entertainments, the dinners of Mrs. William Astor and the receptions at Miss Leary's modest little house on Mill Street are as popular as ever, and invitations to attend either are as eagerly accepted as any that are sent out in Newport.

The gymkhana races and other contests to be held on the polo grounds the last week in August will probably be held on Thursday, the 29th, and already there is a strong rivalry in the contests, the decorated pony carts attracting the most attention, and several extensive displays have been ordered.

ROBBED A DEAD BODY.

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Charles S. Salzer, an embalmer, was arraigned here to-day on a charge of having stolen diamond earrings from the corpse of a woman. Salzer was employed by Louis J. Coulter, an undertaker of Mamaroneck.

On July 9 Mrs. Sophie Baraush, wife of Joseph Baraush of Mamaroneck, died. Mr. Coulter was sent for to take care of the body. Coulter sent Salzer to embalm it. After Salzer had left the Baraush house after embalming the body the diamond earrings which had been in the ears of the dead woman were missed. He was suspected of having taken them. Members of the family applied for a warrant for his arrest, but it was decided there was not sufficient evidence to hold him.

On Aug. 8, however, Coulter found among Salzer's effects a pawn ticket for a pair of earrings. This had been given at McAleenan's pawnshop, Brooklyn. He at once notified the Baraush family, and Mrs. Baraush's two daughters, Mrs. Katz and Mrs. Kelly, went to Brooklyn and identified the earrings as those of their mother.

Salzer was arrested last night and arraigned before Judge Baraush of Rye this morning. He waived examination, and was held for the Grand Jury in $1,000 bail.

FETES AND CARNIVALS AT NARRAGANSETT

Outdoor Entertainments and Surprise Parties at the Pier.

Children's Lawn Carnival a Success—Church Lawn Fete Well Patronized—Country Club Dinners Popular.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 17.—With the close of the annual polo tournament Narragansett has had to look in other directions for diversions, and the week has been filled with outdoor fêtes and carnivals and wining and dining in the open. One of the interesting events of late, in which some sixty of the cottage colony participated, was the surprise party tendered Mrs. Thomas B. Wanamaker at her Summer villa, Bass Rocks Farm, on Saturday evening. The occasion was her birthday, and early in the evening she was spirited away to an adjacent cottage, while her friends gathered at her cottage in the garb of masks and dominoes. After the party had arrived, Mrs. Wanamaker was summoned, and to her surprise found a merry gathering at her villa. Then a feast was served, and there was much merry making and dancing. Among those present at the festivities were Robert J. Collier of New York, Harry Lehr, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Warburton, Miss Sallie Barnes, Miss Ethel Hitchcock of New York, Mr. J. I. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Culbertson of Kentucky, Edward Connor, C. E. Garratt of England, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Kane.

At the Mathewson on Tuesday evening was celebrated the annual children's lawn fête and carnival. For weeks the children had drilled for this event under the direction of Mr. Oscar Buryea, who devised the entertainment and arranged the dances and tableau charades. The lawn was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. There were vari-colored electric lights and the flags of all nations fluttered in the breeze. In the background, over the strip of canvas which covered the lawn, was an immense frame in white and gold, and in this miniature stage the living tableaus were enacted. Among the pictures presented were: "A Flower Painting," by Misses Dorothy Taylor and Eugenia Scully, entitled "Sweet Peas." One of the girls wore a necklace of loaf sugar around her neck and the other a string of green peas. "The Flirtation Dance," by Mr. Duryea, Miss Vera Siegrist, and Miss Helen Brown, was an attractive bit of pantomine. "The Dance of the Flowers" was personated by Misses Ida and Edith Mathewson. The young dancers carried wreaths of red roses. Between the tableaus the entire party of children danced the polka and two-step on the lawn to the music of "San Toy" and "Florodora," which was rendered by Robb's New York Orchestra. The fête was the largest and most successful outdoor event witnessed at the Pier this season.

On the lawn of St. Peter's fashionable Episcopal Church by the Sea was held the annual fête and festival Wednesday, and about $500 was realized for this charity, the event being attended by the entire cottage colony. Among those having charge of the fancy tables and booths on the lawn were Mrs. William E. Shepherd of New York, who had the fruit table; Mrs. Henry Brevoort Kane of New York, and Mrs. P. M. Prescott of Washington, D. C., who presided at a large fancy table decorated with American flags. The ice cream and cake booth was presided over by Miss Matthews, the Misses Lane, Miss Ruth Robinson, Miss Grose, and Miss Florence Greene. The flower girl was Miss Olive Hitchcock of New York, a daughter of Dr. Charles Hitchcock.

At the Country Club table d'hote Thursday night there were over fifty who entertained. Among those giving dinners were Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Kane, Mrs. Frances Bohlen, Frederick Winston, Mr. Kellogg, Mr. C. Eustace Garratt of England, and George Batcheller. The table decorations were red and white Beauty roses, sweet peas entwined with ferns and natural vines. These table d'hote dinners at the Country Club have met with favor at Narragansett this Summer and have been largely attended every Thursday night.

The steam yacht Rapidan, owned by R. Hall McCormick of Chicago, arrived at Narragansett Tuesday. The yacht is now making her first visit in sea water, as she is a lake boat. Mr. McCormick joined her July 2 at Oswego, N. Y., and sailed on her through Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River to the open ocean. Cruising down the Atlantic Coast he stopped at Halifax, N. S., and St. John, later touching at Campobello and Bar Harbor. From this resort the Rapidan sailed to Newport, and Tuesday came over from Newport to the Pier, dropping anchor off the Casino. The Rapidan is about 120 feet in length, and is a rakish-looking craft with two masts.

GOLF AT STOCKBRIDGE.

Amateur Championship Tournament for the Stockbridge Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Aug. 17.—The programme for the annual tournament of the Stockbridge Golf Club has just been issued. Playing will commence on Tuesday, Aug. 27, for the Stockbridge Cup, which is open to competition to all amateur golfers eligible to compete for the championship of the United States Golf Association. The preliminary or qualifying rounds will be played at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. The first round will be played Wednesday morning and the consolation cup for those failing to qualify for the Stockbridge Cup will also be played for on Wednesday. Thursday will be devoted to playing for the Governor's Cup and on Friday and Saturday will come the third round and the finals for the Stockbridge Cup. A prize is to be given for the best score made during the tournament and suitable trophies will be given to the winner and runner-up for the Stockbridge Cup.

Tennis is very popular this season, and the tennis players of Great Barrington recently made a trip to Stockbridge to play a return match. There was a large audience to watch the games on the Casino courts. The deciding set was won by Doudge and Aymar, thus giving the victory to Stockbridge. These contests were of so much interest that it is likely other matches will soon be arranged.

Mrs. Iasagi and Miss Iasagi returned this week to Clovercroft, their beautiful country house here, after a visit of several weeks to the seaside.

German Fugitive's Money Attached.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Gerhardt Terlinden of Germany, who was arrested yesterday at Milwaukee and brought to this city on a charge of having disposed of duplicate stock in a German corporation to the extent of $375,000, was to-day made the defendant in a suit of attachment filed in the Circuit Court by counsel for the Disconto Gesellschaft of Berlin. United States Commissioner Foote postponed the hearing relative to Terlinden's extradition until Sept. 6, on motion of the attorney for the defense.

Central Park Observatory Report.

The report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 12 M. Aug. 17, 1901, shows an average barometer reading of 29.947 inches. The barometer reached its maximum at midnight on Aug. 13, when it was 30.038. The minimum was at 7 P. M., Aug. 15, 29.790. The average temperature for the week was 77 degrees. The maximum was 88 degrees, 3 P. M., Aug. 16; the minimum, 69 degrees, at 2 A. M., Aug. 13. The distance traveled by the wind during the week was 537 miles. The total rainfall for the week was .29 inch, divided as follows: Aug. 11, .01; Aug. 12, .28 inch.

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Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Now the Carpets and the Rugs.

Half-Yearly Sale That Overpowers All.

What You Want Never So Cheap.

The preparations for and the importance of this regular semi-annual sale so much overshadow former ones that we felt that our customers' interests would be best served by a notice a week in advance of the sale. By doing this last week we have given everyone a chance to have ample time to arrange to be present at the opening.

You will find dependable goods never so cheap, as well as an unanwerable proof that it is a very short-sighted policy to buy carpets less good than the best.

There are no very great radical changes in this year's designs over those of last season, but the real care and skill and taste which our buyers have used in seclecting the new patterns and colorings and worthiness break in everywhere. Quantities, qualities and prices generally are more alluring than at any of our former sales and nothing in prospect can better the present opportunities.

People within a hundred miles of us have a real economical interest in this sale—not a carpet or a rug of price that's not irresistably interesting and not a promise in these columns that isn't outrun by performance.

44c. and 53c. for 65c. and 75c. Extra Super Ingrains.

These are Extra Super Ingrain Carpets fresh from one of the very largest and best manufacturers of these carpets in this country.

43c. and 55c. for 65c. and 75c. Tapestry Brussels.

A splendid collection of Tapestry Brussels from the best makers; colorings and patterns the best.

75c. for $1.00 Three-Ply Carpets.

These are Extra Quality Tree-Ply Carpets, reversible and all wool.

64c. for 85c. and 90c. Tapestry Brussels.

These Extra Quality Tapestry Brussels are the kinds that usually sell at 85c. and 90c. yard.

79c. for $1.10 and $1.25 Wilton Velvets.

Wilton Velvets, handsome patterns for parlor, hall and stairs—very newest patterns and colorings.

98c. for $1.35 to $1.50 Body Brussels.

Body Brussels from the famous Bigelow, Lowell and Hartford Mills.

95c., $1.05 and $1.25 for $1.50, $1.65 and $1.75 Axminsters.

These Axminsters are from the famous Bigelow, Smith and Hartford mills.

$1.39, $1.59 and $1.69 for $2.50 to $3.00 Royal Wiltons.

Royal Wiltons are the best Carpets made and these from the best makers.

Rugs at Not-to-Be-Forgotten Prices.

The best collection of domestic Rugs we have ever shown—a rug for almost every use that can be thought of and at a price that has not been equalled. The styles and colorings are artistic and pretty and of the best quality of the kind made. A rug chance of a lifetime.

The Saxony Rug.

Heaviest and most durable domestic rug made, flat and smooth on any kind of flooring, and without being fastened down. They are strictly fine quality all wool pile, and their special weave gives them an appearance very much like the Oriental rugs.

6.9x 9.0	$17.50	regular	$28.00
6.9x10.6	20.00	"	29.50
9.0x10.6	26.50	"	39.00
9.0x13.6	33.50	"	52.00
11.3x13.6	42.00	"	60.00
11.3x15.0	46.50	"	65.00

Axminster Rugs.

Alexander Smith & Sons' best quality Axminster rugs—standard all wool and for a medium price, the best in the market to-day.

9.0x12.0	$18.75	regular	$22.95
8.3x10.6	17.50	"	19.75

Also Smith Moquette.

12.0x15.0	$32.50	regular	$45.00

Hartford Chenille Rugs.

An excellent, heavy, soft pile; rug woven in one piece in 9.0x12.0 size only, $29.50, regular $45.00.

Smyrna Rugs.

The very best quality.

9.0x12.0	$20.00	regular	$27.75
7.6x10.6	17.50	"	22.50
6.0x 9.0	11.95	"	14.75
4.0x 4.6	3.50	"	4.95
3.0x 6.0	3.25	"	4.25
2.6x 5.0	2.45	"	3.00
2.2x 4.6	1.95	"	2.50

Hall Runners.

3.0x12.0	$8.50	regular	$10.50
2.6x15.0	8.50	"	10.50
2.6x12.0	6.95	"	8.75

Wilton Rugs.

Not the kind with a little cotton mixed in, but those that are absolutely all wool pile.

9.0x12.0	$27.95	regular	$35.00
8.3x10.6	23.25	"	31.50

Small Rugs.

Smaller rugs by the hundreds; almost any kind you want at the same extraordinary prices.

4.6x7.6 Wilton, best $9.25, regular $13.50.

4.6x6.6 Wilton, imported, best $10.00, regular $22.00.

3.0x6.0 Axminster, extra heavy quality, $4.95, regular $6.25.

3.0x6.0 Velvet, best of this kind made; about 50 of this kind, in three styles only, in rich, dark Turkoman colorings, $3.50, regular $5.50.

Smith Moquettes, choice patterns.

3.0x6.0	$2.75	regular	$3.75
2.3x6.0	1.70	"	2.15

Matchless August Furniture Sale.

Nothing at Less Than 1-4 to 1-2 Reductions.

But Iron and Brass Beds and Bedding Away Under 1-2.

It is economy of the greatest kind to buy furniture of us now. Not in the history of the furniture business have we succeeded in gathering together such an array of beautiful good things in furniture as this August sale affords you. No end of the best kind of ingenious contrivances that immediately attract the interest of the good housekeeper. The leading manufacturers of the

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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THE MAN IN THE STREET.

A GOOD story is told at the expense of E. C. Benedict. During the May flurry in stocks he was a passenger on a commuters' train into the city over the New Haven Road. Mr. Benedict remembers faces well, but is rather weak at hitching the right name to the right face. He knew the man by sight who chatted with him about the market.

"'Spose you're pretty busy on the floor of the Exchange now?" said Mr. Benedict, to show that he remembered the face of his companion.

"Fairly so, fairly so," said the quiet man.

"Keeps one jumping these days, I suppose, though I must say I haven't been on the floor of the Exchange for some years now," said Mr. Benedict.

"Pretty hustling times."

"You're on the floor and up to your eyes in it, I suppose, with the market cavorting as it is," continued Mr. Benedict.

"Well, no; I don't get on the floor myself, but I'm pretty busy at times, busy enough to keep me out of mischief," said the quiet one, who wouldn't reveal his identity, and plainly enjoyed Mr. Benedict's discomfiture.

"I take it you're looking after the office end of the business," parried Mr. Benedict.

"Well, it needs a good hand and a firm hand at the wheel these days. Reckon time doesn't hang heavily on your hands now, does it?"

"Not exactly; I usually get down two or three days each week and look 'em over, if I have time. Like to keep the run of the office a bit, you know."

And so they chatted on until the Grand Central Station was reached. Then Mr. Benedict rushed up to a man he did know, and said: "For Heaven's sake, tell me who that man is over there. I rode into town with him and can't for the life of me think who it is."

"That—why, that's E. H. Harriman," said the friend.

"The devil!" exclaimed Mr. Benedict.

"Not exactly; only Harriman," was the laughing reply.

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W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., the other day got out of his fifteen-thousand-dollar German automobile, which is the pride of Newport, with a queer expression on his face.

"Run into anybody?" queried a friend casually.

Mr. Vanderbilt's expression expanded into a slow, full smile.

"Well, ye-es—in a way," he said. "The other day at a dinner I ran across an old bore of a fellow, who expressed the most ardent ambition to have a spin in my 'bubble.' As I didn't take any notice of his hints, my gentleman deliberately asked to be allowed to have a ride, to which I had to consent, as he was a friend of the family, you know, though I made an inward vow to shake him up a bit. You see, he had never before been on an automobile. Well, I took him along to-day. I started at a quiet little skim, very prettily, taking care not to increase the speed gradually, as of course he would not then have felt it. But just when he was in the midst of an ecstatic eulogy on the 'calm, even, floating motion of automobiling' I turned on full speed and let the thing fly. He clung to the seat with his two hands, his eyes fairly shining and bulging with fear and excitement.

"'How d'you like it?' I asked, as the wind whirled his hat off.

"'Wh-why,' he stammered between his puffings for breath, 'my lad, I've just solved the problem of how to be happy though miserable!'"

◆ ◆ ◆

Most persons have an idea that Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans acquired his nickname of "Fighting Bob" from some gallant service in the navy. A naval officer who was a cadet at Annapolis when Evans became a cadet, tells this story of how he was christened. Along in 1859 and 1860 there was a saloonkeeper named Robert D. Evans, who continually got drunk. Every time this happened, and it was several times a week, five or six policemen had to be called to carry the drunken chap to jail and he was dubbed "Fighting Bob." So the minute a cadet appeared bearing the name of R. D. Evans, the nickname was applied to him also. Brother officers of the now Rear Admiral say that he got the luckiest nickname on record.

◆ ◆ ◆

They were talking about Senator Platt on the porch of the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach the other evening when a man who has known him intimately for a number of years said, "I have an immense admiration for the Senator's manners, which I began to note after this incident. There was a meeting of the man who make one kind of politics in New York in the Senator's room in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and a pair of trouble makers in the crowd had just handed the Senator a hot proposition that made him as angry as I have ever seen him get. Just then a charming but very 'fresh' young woman who had been calling on Mrs. Platt came noisily into the room to gush a good night to the Senator, unmindful of the angry looks on the faces of the party. As easily gallant and as smiling as though at a lawn party the Senator rose to his feet as soon as he saw her, grasped her hand cordially, at the same time bidding her a polite good night. No one else had thought of rising when she entered the room, as they were all too much engrossed with what was in their minds. The Senator's suave politeness that prompted his act made an embarrassing silence in the room as the young woman went chattering away."

◆ ◆ ◆

The Rev. Dr. Samuel McComb, until recently pastor of Rutgers Presbyterian Church, is an excellent story teller. One of his anecdotes is that of a country clergyman whose custom it was to read his sermons. One Sunday morning he forgot his manuscript. He determined to take his congregation into his confidence, and he accordingly announced:

"My friends, this morning I have come without my sermon. So you must take what the Lord gives me. But to-night I will come better prepared."

◆ ◆ ◆

Frederick M. Potts, who writes statistical things for English publications, was coming out of Astor Place the other day with a scowl on his face.

"What's up, Potts?" asked the writer.

"Bother me if it isn't quite disgusting," said he. "I have been at work on a story about your bloomin' way of making laws over here for a staid old sheet in Lancashire, and I've been getting data from a file of THE NEW YORK TIMES over at the Astor Library. I got on swimmingly those hot days when no one was about, but now that the herd can get around I have to get up and almost take my place in line to get at the files."

The writer, curious to see what could be the real cause of Mr. Potts's discomfiture, went to the library and sought the South Hall, where current publications are kept. The file of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which extends from 1858 to the present time, and numbers many volumes, was scattered out over the tables, each with a reader, generally making notes. When inquiry was made as to whether this was an unusual state of affairs, one of the librarians said that it was not, and that THE TIMES file had as many readers as possibly any volume in the library, due to many reasons, the chief of which was the accuracy of its dates and its reputation with lawyers for always printing the kernel of facts.

◆ ◆ ◆

"You see that wheat field over there," remarked J. J. Hill to a party of friends while speeding through the wheat belt of North Dakota the other day. "How much do you suppose it will yield?"

It was a fine-looking field as it appeared from the train, which was nearing a small station, and estimates were made all the way from fifteen to twenty-five bushels per acre.

"No, you're wrong," replied the Great Northern President. "That field is hardly worth cutting. You make the mistake of judging by appearances. That's the way half the crop estimates are made. It is the heads, not the straw, that fill the grain bins. Now I will show you," and he ordered his special stopped for the party to alight. They went well into the field, and all except Mr. Hill were surprised to find but few kernels to a head, and many of these shriveled up. The stalks, while of good length, were almost white, a certain indication, as the railroad manager knew, of lost vitality and strength. Growth had been obtained at the expense of the heads and grain.

Further along Mr. Hill pointed out a number of fields, giving his estimates of their yields at seven, ten, and twelve bushels per acre, never placing his figures higher. With him was one of his subordinates whose duty is is to estimate the grain tonnage and be able to say just how the crop is progressing, and it was suspected by members of the party that Mr. Hill took this opportunity to teach him an object lesson, without condescending to instruct him personally.

◆ ◆ ◆

"If Admiral Dewey's hosts of admirers could have seen him as I saw him one lovely evening recently," said a Portsmouth woman, "they would love the man as sincerely as they commend the brave and far-sighted sea-fighter.

"He stood on the broad piazza of the hotel at Little Harbor, where the memories of gallant Colonial days yet linger. He was talking with friends when a girl, still only a child, said: 'I wish I could speak to Admiral Dewey.' A woman heard her and answered, 'You shall, and so shall all the children.' They came, boys and girls, fifty or more. Their pleasure, their pride as the Admiral greeted them you can well imagine, but only the French artist of the middle period of the nineteenth century could depict on canvas the grace, the winning courtesy of the Admiral's attitude as he greeted them."

"'But I am not surprised that the little ones love' him," said another woman who was present. 'Portsmouth knows the man; the world only knows the hero.'"

◆ ◆ ◆

In the main hall of the stately home of the Hamilton Club of Paterson, N. J., is an elk's head with a noble spread of antlers, and a gem of the taxidermist's art. Behind its appearance there is a story. It was once an adornment of the almost feudal-like residence of Catholina Lambert, known as Belle-visto Castle, in the outskirts of Paterson. Mr. Lambert prides himself on a collection of paintings on which he has expended a fortune. A few years ago Mr. Lambert invited a party of friends in this city, artists and critics, to inspect his collection. They did so, and while praising the paintings, many of them seemed to reserve their most rapturous words for the elk's head, which had a prominent place in the castle. This annoyed the picture-loving owner. So the next morning at breakfast he commented, en famille, on the bad taste of his guests, and wound up his rather sneering comments by turning to his son and remarking:

"I say, my son, take that elk's head down to the club and make them a present of it. I don't want it to disturb the peace of mind of New York art-lovers. There may be some more of them out here some time!"

◆ ◆ ◆

Gowned in exquisite taste, almost regal in her bearing, Mrs. Clarence Mackay passes out of the United States Hotel at Saratoga on her way to the races. One Summer girl there sighed: "I would almost rather be one of Mrs. Mackay's maids than some of the rhododendrons of the piazza," she said, as she glanced at the wallflowers. "Just think of it! The Mackays have three cottages here on the hotel grounds, and one of them is set apart for my lady's servants! Fancy having such a luxury just for one's servants. And even some of the most assuming patrons of the house have to be satisfied with hall bedrooms on the top story."

◆ ◆ ◆

At the Army and Navy Club the other evening a group of officers were discussing the recent difficulties of ex-Senator Chandler with Rear Admiral Evans. One of the officers, now retired, mentioned incidentally the fact that Mr. Chandler, upon taking up the navy portfolio, was not as familiar with nautical matters as might be desired.

Soon after taking hold of his official duties the Secretary had occasion to visit what was at the time one of the larger vessels of the navy. Upon the morning following his arrival the commanding officer, after a brief exchange of greetings, said:

"Mr. Secretary, would you care to see the marines mustered on the quarterdeck?"

"H'm," replied the head of the department, so the story goes, "it seems to me that for the Secretary of the Navy at least a half-dollar-deck should be provided."

◆ ◆ ◆

All the trials of the dramatic profession do not beset the manager. The man who writes plays comes in for them as well. As A. E. Lancaster left the theatre a few days since, where a rehearsal of his new play, "The Forest Lovers," had been in progress, he was approached by a young man of melancholy but gifted appearance, his latter condition entirely due to the arrangement of his hair. The young man was a stranger to Mr. Lancaster, but the playwright was not an unfamiliar figure to the young man of gifted appearance. Upon being asked what ailed him, the young man said that he had genius. This affected Mr. Lancaster as if the young man had declared a beautiful case of smallpox. He said:

"Well, young man, you know that I am in no way to blame for it."

"No," replied the young man belligerently, "but I can tell you I have played Richard the Third so that after the dream scene I was in such a condition it took four men to hold me."

"And had you arranged with any one to hold the audience, young man?" asked the writer of plays, stonily.

"The audience didn't —." And then the young man felt there was something wrong and went away.

◆ ◆ ◆

Charles Battell Loomis recently gave a lecture in a little church in Scotch Plains, where he makes his home. The subject of his lecture was "American Humor." After the author had quoted from and criticised several so-called American humorists, and had eulogized a few that pleased him well, he drew to the close of his lecture by reading what he called "several bits of really exquisite humor." When the lecture was over, and the author was on his way home, a friend who had accompanied him asked interestedly:

"By the way, Loomis, who was the author of those last few bits you gave?"

"Well, I'll tell you," said the author, lowering his voice confidentially, "I've received so many contrary criticisms on my 'wit' that I was anxious to know whether I really had any or not. I decided to put it to a test. Those last few bits, which sent our rural friends into spasms of laughter, were poor things, but mine own!'"

◆ ◆ ◆

The other day Richard Harding Davis was asked by a vivacious hostess to tell some story about the Spanish-American war that was funny and not gloomy, "for," said she, "there must have been very many amusing incidents also."

"Well," said the young author reflectively, "of course no great tragedy is complete without its element of comedy. I remember particularly one little incident in the crudely fixed up hospital tent in Siboney, which despite its pathos was so droll as to bring a smile to even the faces of the boys on the stretchers. There was one young fellow who had been laid up with a bad case of fever. He was a big, raw-boned, overgrown fellow, came from 'Cincy,' he said, and as he tossed about from side to side, he kept telling me that he was restless as a wildcat, tired of being chained to a blank cot, sick of being coddled like a baby, the smell of disinfectants made him iller; he was aching not from fever, but from a longing to get out into the air with the boys and be in the fight.

"'Can't you get the doctor to let me out, Mr. Davis?' he begged pathetically.

"'I'll do what I can,' I said, and as the doctor happened to be passing I called him over and put the matter before him.

"'Nonsense!' he exclaimed. 'Just look at him. Is he fit—now, is he? Look at that face, will you—red and blotched with fever. He's in no condition to get out.'

"The boy had gradually raised himself eagerly on to his elbow, but as the doctor finished speaking his head fell back hopelessly.

"'Fever! Red!' he cried querulously. 'I paint, doctor! It's just paint, I tell you.'"

◆ ◆ ◆

Mark Twain recently sent the following letter to Andrew Carnegie:

My Dear Carnegie: I see by the papers that you are prosperous. I want to get a Lynn book; it costs six shillings. If you send me this hymn book I will bless you, God will bless you, and it will do a great deal of good. Yours truly,

MARK TWAIN.

P. S.—Don't send me the hymn book; send me the six shillings.

◆ ◆ ◆

"J. Brisben Walker has one of the most adventurous natures of any man of importance I know," said Harvey Wells of Denver, who is at the Savoy. "When Walker was remaking a mile or so of river front in Denver that he later turned into a fine park, a sudden rise of the Platte washed away a lot of things, including the ground from under a stable on the improvement Walker was making. When Walker came on the scene to look over the damage done a horse that had been in the stable was half submerged, and in danger of being smothered in the quicksand and rolling mud that the angry waters made of the half-prepared new ground. Walker asked several men to go and help the horse. When they refused he started laying planks along the treacherous ground, just as they do to get drowning persons from out an icy river. In a short time he was in a position where a false step meant an even chance for life or death. He got both the horse and himself out of the scrape. Then he turned around and discharged every man on the job, and wound up by giving the horse away."

◆ ◆ ◆

John Hare says there is wit as well as wisdom in silence, and tells a story to prove it.

W. S. Gilbert has the reputation of living much for his own convenience, and he does not always find it convenient to be entertaining to others. And again, he has his cynical moments. He had one of them at dinner one night when the company was a peculiarly notable one. Toole and Irving, F. C. Burnand, then editor of Punch; Hare, Gilbert, and several women of artistic fame were all about the board.

Gilbert and Hare sat together. The merriment was in full swing and Gilbert had sat by, somewhat bored with the chatter about him, in which he seemed to have no part. His mood was cynical. Indigestion is no stranger to him. After a time he leaned over to Hare and said: "Presently I shall pretend to whisper something to you, and you must laugh tremendously—don't you fail, now, Hare."

Hare nodded. Presently Gilbert leaned near him and moved his lips. Immediately Hare burst out laughing. The company at the other end of the table ceased to chatter and looked inquiringly at Hare and Gilbert, neither of whom seemed to notice any attention on the part of the others. The company presently began to enjoy itself in an exclusive manner again. Again Gilbert leaned over to Hare and appeared to have whispered to him. Again Hare laughed—laughed loudly, convulsively. Again the other guests became silent with curiosity and looked at the men. This manœuvre was repeated a third time

whereupon the distinguished editor of Punch said:

"See here, Gilbert; say some of that to us. Are you telling Hare these funny things you write for Punch that never get printed?"

"I don't know who writes the funny things for Punch," said Gilbert, "but I do know they never get into it."

◆ ◆ ◆

A few days ago a party of Washington people were out on a yachting trip. During the day the daughter of a prominent Senator found herself next to a modest, quiet-looking young man, who seemed a stranger to most of the party, and whose name she had not quite heard. In some way or other their conversation from the ordinary chitchat and small talk that new acquaintances usually begin on had drifted into politics, and the young girl found herself soon smartly quarreling with the young man on the subject of Admiral Dewey, for whom she seemed to feel immense disdain, possibly sharpened by the fact that her companion took a directly opposite point of view, contradicted her constantly, and even stood up for what she considered the Admiral's most glaring defects. Finally in sheer exasperation she left his side, and, crossing to the hostess of the yacht, said in a thoroughly impatient voice:

"Who on earth is that stupid man I've been talking to?"

"Stupid!" said her hostess. "Why, I never found him so. He's rather quiet and unassuming, but never stupid, indeed."

"Oh, well," said the girl, "he has such a slavish adoration and admiration for the redoubtable Admiral Dewey."

"Well, and why shouldn't he have?" exclaimed the other lady, "and the Admiral his own father!"

◆ ◆ ◆

Though John Arbuckle, the millionaire coffee merchant, who has lately promulgated his practical philanthropy of the floating hotels, has an apt tale with which to adorn every happening, he does not rely entirely on memory to furnish his conversation. He has a well-worn leather notebook, fitting into his vest pocket, in which he records all his humorous stories, and a glance through it at an opportune moment gives his memory sufficient jog to afford his auditors an evening's entertainment. Whenever he hears a good story it is added to his store, and he has rather a novel way of keeping it in mind. He instantly jots it down on his cuff, and at his leisure preserves it in his notebook. He may very often be found writing a lengthy story all the way around the cuff. Then to the onlookers' surprise he calmly replaces it on his wrist to await the advent of another tale worthy of a place in his collection.

◆ ◆ ◆

F. Q. Barstow of the Executive Committee of the Standard Oil Company has a remarkable fondness for fresh fish. The other afternoon he selected a particularly fresh and tempting-looking fellow at a Washington Market stand for his dinner, had it wrapped up, and, boarding the train for South Orange, settled himself in a seat and began to read the afternoon paper. Shortly after a laboring man took a seat in the car, his garments reeking with the odor of an offal heap at which he had been working. The scent reached the nostrils of Mr. Barstow, whose first thought was of his recent purchase. Looking about him to see that none of his friends was watching, he hastily placed the paper containing the fish to his nose. Appearing satisfied, he replaced the package in his lap and continued reading. The odor was still manifest. Without further ado, he reached for the package, while still appearing engrossed in reading, raised it quietly to the window of the car, and dropped it to the ground. When he reached South Orange three of his neighbors left the train with him. One of them remarked to another:

"Did you observe what a disagreeable odor that laboring man in the car had about him?"

"Really," remarked the one addressed, "I thought there was the odor of fish about it."

"By the way, what was it you dropped from the window so suddenly, Barstow?" asked the third.

Mr. Barstow agreed to be one of a party of four at a quiet little dinner the following day, with the understanding that it should go no further, but it leaked out in some mysterious way.

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Judge William E. Werner of the Court of Appeals recently related the alleged experience of a prominent country lawyer, who, becoming nettled at the ruling of a Judge, picked up his hat and started to walk out of the courtroom. He was halted by the Court with the inquiry: "Are you trying to express your contempt for the Court?"

"No, your Honor," was the reply. "I am trying to conceal it."

◆ ◆ ◆

The conviction of Wardman Bissert and his testimony on the witness stand recalled to Acting Mayor Guggenheimer another extortion case. "I remember when Mr. MacGregor was in charge of the Building Department," said Mr. Guggenheimer, "that an Inspector was charged with extorting $100 from a builder. When the man was called to tell his side of the story he said that he saw the man take something and roll it up in a very small ball between his thumb and first finger and flip it up in the air.

"'What became of it after it was flipped in the air I don't know,' was the innocent way this official explained. In some ways it is a more ingenious statement than 'I don't recollect.'"

◆ ◆ ◆

F. Aug. Heinze, the millionaire copper miner of Butte, Mont., who recently sued Mr. Saloman of New Jersey for a Panama hat, around which was developed quite a comedy of errors, was much gratified over the incident at the Waldorf the other evening. As he called the waiter to him so as to make a period in the conversation he said:

"It may hurt my reputation as a 'Prince,' as some of my newspaper friends call me occasionally, and I wouldn't like to be called a 'chubber.' A forty-dollar Panama hat isn't much to go to law over, and the proceedings would cost much more. But I never seek the law unless I feel I am absolutely right. It is one of my principles to get what is coming to me, by whatever means may be the least unpleasant, whether it is a copper mine or a yellow dog. If you don't believe it, come out to Butte and look my record over."

◆ ◆ ◆

Miss Isabel Shirley, one of the founders of the Chinese Sunday School in Brooklyn connected with the Central Congregational Church, likes to keep in touch with her "boys," as she calls the Chinese pupils, while she is away during the hot weather. A little attention helps to hold their interest in the school during the season while teachers are few and the work lags. So through the Summer she writes to different scholars occasionally, and they respond. To one of them she sent recently a little picture of herself in her country surroundings, taken by an amateur photographer in the family. It was warmly appreciated, and the young Chinaman wrote his thanks immediately, concluding his enthusiastic note with, "I feel like to shake hands. Oh, how smile it is!"

◆ ◆ ◆

One of the more prominent down-town Government officials, who is regarded by his friends as destined to rank as an associate of the "mute and inglorious Miltons" because of his unwillingness to sign his name to his numerous squibs in verse, "turned out" the following fragment last week, after reading the account of the naval battle at Santiago by the "greatest living historian":

Who was it shattered Spain's waning power?
Who won the fight that glorious day?
Why—Evans, safe in his conning tower,
And Sampson, miles and miles away.

◆ ◆ ◆

In view of reports that a certain Consul had been talking indiscreetly, a Washington newspaper correspondent visited Acting Secretary of State Adee and asked him what were the rules that applied to the case of overtakative Consuls.

"I can't give the Consular rules offhand," replied Mr. Adee.

"Can't you give the gist of them, so far as they draw the line between what sort of talk is permissible and what is not?"

"Oh, yes, I can do that," replied Mr. Adee. "The rules governing Consuls in their relations to the people of the nations to whom they are accredited may be summarized as follows:

If wisdom's ways you'd surely seek,
Five things observe with care:
Of whom you speak, to whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where.

◆ ◆ ◆

The huge elk's head, with its six-pronged antlers, that had for so long had a place of prominence in the office of Flower & Co., has had to retire to obscurity, thanks to the marksmanship of United States Senator Spooner of Wisconsin. Frederick S. Flower of that firm is a friend of the Senator, as was the late ex-Governor Flower, founder of the firm. So when Senator Spooner shot an elk at Jackson's Hole, Wyoming, with seven prongs on the antlers he had the head mounted, and has sent it to Mr. Flower. The Spooner elk now occupies the place of honor in the room where bulls and bears of the Street prepare for their lamb-hunting expeditions.

◆ ◆ ◆

Lawyer Robert Christy continues to go about the streets of Washington these Summer days with a budget of epigrams to unload upon any chance acquaintance. "No," he said the other day, "I'm not so heavy as I once was. To keep his flesh a man should be without nerves and possessed of a good bank account. While I am no longer fat, I reflect with satisfaction upon the fact that undertakers are getting rich attending to the last needs of the robust men who never had any but their last illness, and had that too early. I have never been without some trouble that required nursing, and I have outlived many patterns of physical perfection."

◆ ◆ ◆

"Speaking of curious wills," said the Georgian, "the will of Col. W. H. Jackson of Athens, Ga., a member of one of the best-known families in our State, provided that a massive oak tree that he owned, around which he had played and which he had been taught to love as a child and later as a man, should, in the language of the document, 'have entire possession of itself and of all land within eight feet of it on all sides.' No one ever contested his will, and the oak still stands as its own owner."

◆ ◆ ◆

J. Howard Klein is just back from China, where he learned among other interesting things, that Li Hung Chang owns at least 60 per cent. of the stock of the pawn brokerage business of the Flowery Kingdom, which is controlled by the Government. "The old man so loves the glitter of precious stones," said an American merchant who has had much to do with Li, "that, feeble as he is and uncomfortable as it may be for him to travel, he will go quite a distance to appraise a stock of jewels that some potentate may have offered as collateral for a 'loan,' which generally means a couple of million taels or thereabouts."

◆ ◆ ◆

Winfield Scott Stratton of Colorado Springs, Col., who discovered the Independence Mine, in Cripple Creek, and sold it for some $10,000,000, is probably the richest carpenter in the world. But he is still a carpenter, belongs to a carpenters' union, and takes an active interest in its affairs. When he goes to the meetings he always wears an ordinary journeyman's hat.

The Extinct Passenger Pigeon

THE Hon. Charles T. Dunning of Goshen, ex-Chief Clerk of the New York State Senate, has a fine collection of mounted specimens of birds, and among them is one of a bird that is to-day extinct, so far as any one has been able to discover, although less than fifteen years ago it was abundant on this continent and to the people of this State was as familiar as sparrows now are. Its disappearance came as suddenly, one might say, as the snuffing out of a candle. One day in 1889 these birds were apparently as numerous as they had ever been within the memory of man. The next day they had disappeared, and no one has seen or heard positively anything of them since.

This bird was the wild or passenger pigeon, which was the wonder of naturalists from the earliest discovery of America. It was found nowhere else but on this continent and was not infrequently the mainstay of the pioneer backwoods settler and for time out of mind a source of great pleasure and profit to the sportsman and pothunter and snarer.

Audubon advanced the theory that the wild pigeons formed one great colony. This seemed to be borne out by the fact that sometimes in one part of the country they would cover an area of woods more than ten miles square for their nesting and roosting places, while they would be seen in other parts of the country simply as isolated flocks on swift wing, all flying in the direction of the great nesting ground. But while the wild pigeons might have been one great colony of birds, they usually arranged to nest in several great divisions in different parts of the country—the beech woods of New York and Pennsylvania, Canada and Northern Michigan being their favorite resorts—according to the condition of the feeding grounds.

Proximity to beech woods was the chosen spot always for the annual pigeon roosts. One of the greatest of these was in Sullivan County, this State, and the beech woods of the adjacent Counties of Wayne and Pike in Pennsylvania, not more than 100 miles from New York City. The last appearance of any wild pigeons as far east as that, however, was in 1876, when they occupied the beech woods by the million. They never nested east of the Allegheny River after that, but in the hemlock and beech forests of Cattaraugus County, in this State, and Pennsylvania counties south of it they roosted and nested as late as 1886.

What must have been the main body of the great continental colony of wild pigeons took possession of the forest of Northwestern Pennsylvania, in Forest, Warren, and McKean Counties, in 1880, when it filled not less than ten square miles of that beech and hemlock wilderness. That locality was ever a favorite resort for the pigeons, the thousands of acres of beech that were scattered among the areas of pine and hemlock affording the necessary food condition, and the big adjacent woods the nesting and roosting places. This was the case when the first settlers entered that wilderness, more than a century ago, and, until the pigeons so mysteriously and suddenly disappeared, there never had been a year within the memory of any one in that region in which at least one large portion of the great body did not roost there, unless the beech nut crop was a failure. The main colony itself filled these woods in 1867, 1868, 1871, 1878, and 1880. So important a factor were these birds in the economy of Western Pennsylvania that their disappearance came to the backwoodsmen and professional netters of the birds as a blow almost as severe as the disappearance of the woods themselves would have been.

The beech tree is uncertain in its yield of nuts, and seldom bears well two years in succession. When the trees are in full bearing in a beech forest, thousands upon thousands of bushels of the nuts fall to the ground after the frosts of Autumn have touched the burs. The nuts are covered by the falling leaves, and the whole mass of this, which is called "shack" in backwoods nomenclature, is buried deep beneath the succeeding snows of Winter. The soundness and sweetness of the beech nuts are thus preserved, and on the approach of Spring the wild pigeons were wont to seek the backwoods to feed on the nuts lying thus from the season before, and at the same time to make nests and hatch their young in the neighboring pine or hemlock woods. The condition of the nut crop, so old woodsmen declare, was learned the previous Fall by the birds, flocks of scouting pigeons visiting the woods for that purpose on their flight southward, and guiding the colony the following Spring to the localities where the conditions had been found favorable.

As soon as a colony of wild pigeons was settled in its roosting place the mating of the birds began. The cooing of the thousands upon thousands of pigeons in the roost during the courting period was kept up constantly for three days. It was the love note of the males. A "tom" pigeon, as the male was called, selected the hen he favored, and wooed her. If another "tom" sought her for his mate, a fight between the rivals was sure to follow, and it was always a fierce one and to a finish. The hen pigeon in dispute would perch on a limb near by while the fight was going on, and went with the victor. She had no other mate during nesting season, and if her mate should be lost or killed she remained a widow.

The nest building of the wild pigeon was rude and done hastily. The tom pigeon gathered a few sticks and the hen fashioned them into a rough and almost flat nest on the bough of a tree. A single tree would frequently contain 200 or more nests, and the weight of the nests and the brooding hens would often split large limbs from the tree, and send them crashing to the ground. Each nest contained two eggs. Thirteen days was the hatching period, and the squabs were fed thirteen days by their parents. Food was frequently carried fifty miles or more, for the nesting places were not the feeding places. By some mysterious process the food was changed to a milky substance in the old bird's crop during the flight homeward. This the young birds would extract by thrusting their beaks into the old one's open mouth and into the crop.

At the age of thirteen days the squabs would be as fat as balls of butter, and were then left to themselves by their parents. These nesting places were known as pigeon cities, and the woods would be filled with squab hunters, both white people and Indians, from the Cattaraugus and other reservations in New York State and Pennsylvania, some camps comprising scores of tents and cabins. The squab hunters sought the nesting places so as to be on hand when the squabs were fully fattened and yet unable to take wing. The young pigeons were jarred from the insecure nests by using heavy timbers as battering rams against the trees, the shock sending the helpless squabs to the ground like chestnuts out of their burrs. Squabs that were not thus disturbed in the nests would tumble out themselves when the old ones ceased feeding them, and the woods would often be full of the comical-looking birds, stumbling and staggering about like tipsy men, to be scooped up by the thousand by the squabbers, who cured them as venison is "jerked" and shipped them to market on rafts and by packing in on horses.

A famous pigeon and squab gatherer of Western Pennsylvania was Larry Lyman of Potter County, whose camp employed dozens of men and women every Spring. He alone cured and shipped annually over 600 barrels of squabs to the Pittsburg market. They were worth from $10 to $15 a barrel. Old wild pigeons were shot and snared by the hundred thousand, many of them by professional snarers, who supplied the demand for pigeons for shooting clubs all over the country, the wild pigeon being superior to all others for trap shooting.

Each pair of wild pigeons hatched three broods during the nesting season, which often began early in March. After the three broods were hatched the colony broke up and separated and betook themselves to various parts of the country in flocks that would be seen in flight here and there from late in the Spring until Fall. In November they gathered together again and sought a common home in the South for the Winter.

In spite of all the destruction that weather, netters, gunners, squabbers, hawks, crows, and other persistent enemies of the wild pigeon worked in a pigeon roost, it was evident that more pigeons would leave the woods when the colony broke up than entered it at the beginning of nesting. In the pigeon year of 1880 the birds began to arrive in the woods as early as February, and for two weeks there was a ceaseless influx. The snow was still deep, but the pigeons swept down upon it by the millions, and by the movement of their countless wings uncovered the buried beechnuts. Untold thousands of the birds perished from cold and starvation during the early days of the roost. As long as that roost lasted, which was until the last of April, the pigeons were slaughtered and snared by thousands of hunters and netters, not only by day, but by night, and the squabs that were taken were beyong computation, yet it is the testimony of those who participated in the onslaughts on the colony during those three months that there were more pigeons in the woods when the colony abandoned them than when the birds came in. This remarkable fact was noticeable invariably at all pigeon roosts, so that the theory that the wild pigeon has become extinct, like the buffalo, through ruthless slaughter, will not hold. Moreover, that theory is overthrown by the fact that on the last appearance of the wild pigeon, in 1880, which was in the forests of Northern Michigan, the colony was fully as large as it had ever been known to be in that favorite roosting and nesting place of the mysterious bird. They left the Michigan forests at the end of the nesting time that year, just as they had left them time and time again, but they never returned to that roosting place nor to any other roosting place they had been known to frequent as long as the memory of man could recall, and they have never been seen or heard of since. Where did they go? No one knows, nor has any one been able to advance any satisfactory theory to explain their sudden and mysterious passing.

ED MOTT.

Should Be Congenial.

"I have not much luck with Miss Edith—she's about as cold as the North Pole."

"So! I should think you'd get on famously then, for you're about as awkward as a polar bear."

AUG

1901

The Men of the Broadway Squad

Who They Are and What They Do.

IT WAS at Twenty-third Street where Fifth Avenue and Broadway join it and make a never-ending hubble and bubble and boiling confusion.

"Officer, have you seen my dog? He is a perfectly white fox terrier and wears a handsome gold and black collar. He jumped from my carriage a few moments ago while I was shopping and my coachman says he came this way. Now, won't you see if you can find him, please?"

"Very sorry, ma'am, but I can't leave here; I didn't see him around here, though, and you'd better get one of those flower boys to hunt him up for you."

"Well, I think it's a great shame you won't help me find him. I'd like to know what policemen are for, anyway." With an expression of disgust the searcher for the dog turned away angrily and was helped out of the maze of horses and carriages that had formed while the conversation was in progress.

"Now, wouldn't that jar you?" asked big John Day, the policeman to whom the requests had been made by an elaborately gowned, middle-aged, matronly-looking woman with red hair. "It's dollars to doughnuts she'll report me as soon as she gets time. But we're used to those kind of things, and it don't worry me like it used to when I first came down here."

Day is one of the tallest of the policemen who compose that spectacular and much-written-about branch of the New York police force known as the Broadway Squad. Naturally, too, he is one of the most even-tempered, agile, and alert of the fifty-six men of the squad, else how would he have been able to withstand the varying storms of this sort and others that for five years have been beating about him in the heart of one of the most conspicuous spots on the earth's surface?

This, however, is not to be a panegyric of Day. He has been used only as an introductory figure from which to proceed on down the line to the Produce Exchange, at Beaver Street and Broadway, to the last post covered by the Broadway Squad.

The recent introduction of the three-platoon system did not affect the Broadway Squad, of which there are two divisions. The lower one extends from the Produce Exchange north to Fourteenth Street. The men in this division report at the Tenth Precinct on Macdougal Street, over which Capt. Foody, one of the recently appointed Captains, presides. The members are looked after day by day by Roundsman Peter Prial. The upper division extends from Fourteenth Street to Forty-second Street. The men of this division report at the West Thirtieth Street Station, where Capt. Flood presides at present, and the Roundsman is Harry Graham. Police scandals barely affect these stalwart fellows, who have to be the possessors of many qualifications to fill a place on the squad, and they are generally immune from the many shakeups and shifts that occur in the Police Department. The patrolmen go on post at 8:30 in the morning, and remain on till any time from 5:30 till 6:30 in the afternoon, with an hour off at noon in which to eat luncheon and stretch on a chair for a slight rest from the back-breaking espionage and shift step that mark the day's work of every member of the squad. The men are on duty six days in the week, and on an average four Sundays in a year. There are several posts that have to be covered every Sunday, the more important of them being at the Chambers, Cortlandt, and Fourteenth Street corners. The duty is divided in a way which gives every man an equal number of Sundays off. With this exception there are few things to make the berth of the squad man an enviable one.

Such a request as that quoted in the introductory paragraph is a fair sample of the hundreds that are made to the Broadway Squad men every day. In addition to keeping an eye open in every direction for careless drivers, preoccupied pedestrians, lone children, or Uncle Ike and the folks from the country who may become panic-stricken in the din of the car gongs and the startling "Yee-up-yee" of drivers that dominates in the din of the main artery of the metropolis, they must be walking directories and animated encyclopedias of the city's sights.

There is a peculiarly close touch existing in the chain of men extending over the several miles of ground they cover, and if John Caulfield at Beaver Street has something of interest to impart to his fellows, it will be passed along the line in such a fashion that every soul on the squad will know it, and the man at Forty-second Street will be familiar with it in about the same time it would take to convey the information to him over the telegraph wires, if the usual procedure of sending messages were used.

Broadway Squad men are a peculiar and rather exclusive set of policemen with their own characteristic gossip and jests, their nicknames and stories about each other and of the people they serve. They never make an arrest if they can reasonably and without defiance of regulations avoid it. They have friends in every walk of life and every branch of business that lines Broadway. They are the confessors of hundreds; mediators in the quarrels of the street gamin, and frequently pose as Sandows or herculean prodigies, using their ponderous muscles to lift a wagon out of a "block" that the progress of commerce may not be impeded. They have few enemies and encounter some queer experiences.

Next to Day, at Twenty-third Street, one of the best-known men of the squad is "Big" Pfeiffer, whose post is at Fourteenth Street and Broadway, and the gory record of that corner would doubtless be doubly as large as it is were it not for the watchfulness and strong arms of Pfeiffer, who says he never had an interesting thing happen since he was "down here." But there are those who tell about a handsome gold something in a velvet case that came to him through the mail from a young woman who was pulled out from under the very claws of a cable car, as they used to swing pitilessly around that corner, and the one who did the pulling was Pfeiffer. There are several thousand shop girls who have to cross this corner twice a day, and many of them are sure that Pfeiffer is mistaken when he says nothing interesting ever happened since he has been there. Hairbreadth escapes and rescues almost heroic are but monotonous commonplaces with him, and he doesn't know what "nerves" mean.

At Prince Street, in addition to looking after the general interest of the public, "Gus" Pracht shares the self-imposed duty of looking after the eccentric merchant, Charles Broadway Rouss, with "Billy" Benkler, whose post is at Spring Street. Rouss, who has been so much written about, and who is blind, is frequently bothered by "cranks" of almost every type, who lie in wait for him when he appears on the street. As he is considered a "city sight" by the morbidly curious, there is generally a chance to evince something more than routine intelligence on the part of these two men, who see to it that the old merchant is not harassed from time to time. In speaking of Pracht, his associates refer to him as the "Jolly Schmier," owing partly to his good nature and partly to an inordinate love for certain cheeses, which a prominent Broadway merchant regularly sends him every Christmas as a reward for any little courtesies he may have been shown during the year.

At Canal Street, where a jam of trucks can congest traffic for miles to every point of the compass, Henry Klomberg, John Donnelly, and Louis Kurtz are very much to the traffic of that part of the city what the men who handle the switch levers in the signal towers of a big railroad are to its traffic. It is business with them all day long and there are few side lights to their wearingly monotonous daily routine.

There are few persons who regularly ride up and down on Broadway who do not know either by sight or reputation the big uniformed man at Walker Street, who is jocosely called "The Terrible Turk" by his associates, owing to the immense mustaches he wears, and which are really a sight to hold the average eye in wonder. His name is John McLaughlin, and he is rated "A1" both by the department and the business men in the vicinity where he stands every day.

At Worth Street "Tom" Harrigan is kept busy directing persons who throng the vicinity of the wholesale dry goods district and who, for the most part, are strangers to that part of the city at least. Harrigan has been at his present place but a comparatively short time, yet he is referred to as "The Dry Goods Directory," a title which comes to him from his exact knowledge of the location of the myriad of business houses in that line of trade. Before he became a policeman, Harrigan was the foreman on a dock over on West Street. His employer was a little man. Harrigan did not like something his employer did and he felt impelled to kick him for it. But as the man weighed but 142 pounds and Harrigan weighed 246, he decided to vent his feelings by writing some verse about him. In this he caricatured his employer so successfully that he was discharged. So he drifted to the police force.

At Warren Street huge, raw-boned, sunbrowned "Pat" Giblin looks after the folks from Brooklyn who come across City Hall Park to take the up-town cars. He has a speaking acquaintance with as many people as a successful and popular politician. He is particularly popular with and known to practically all the Judges, lawyers, and others who have business in the courts and municipal offices near by, and who go to find help and inspiration for work in the things liquid sold in a famous Warren Street establishment.

At Dey Street William Roberts has a busy time of it every day keeping the narrow street clear as a result of the jam of cars that so frequently occurs, and incidentally in aiding men like George J. Gould, of many interests besides polo, or Henry Hard of the Chatham National Bank to get across Broadway quickly when they are on some hurried business errand. The Western Union Building is at Dey Street and Broadway. George Gould and his brothers, Edwin, Howard, and Frank, have offices in this building, and they have occasion to pass and repass Roberts many times a day when they are in town. Roberts pays them the compliment of saying that they are the "pleasantest millionaires he knows." When asked if it was true that he had a speaking acquaintance with Russell Sage, who passes this corner frequently, he said, "There's nothing in it." His tone was so peculiarly pitched that his meaning was somewhat ambiguous.

At Cedar Street, by the big Equitable Life Building, James McDermott and John Barry look to it that nothing happens to the millionaires who constantly pass and repass at this point. McDermott says they are so thick there that one couldn't reach out a hand at any time of day between 9 in the morning and 5 in the evening, without touching one. McDermott has been at this point for years, and the heads of such banking houses as Kountze Brothers and the Laniers look on him as one of the parts of a day. August Belmont took the trouble to write a complimentary letter to the department about McDermott at one time, prompted thereto by a sentiment aroused by a little act of McDermott in lifting a lame dog out of a hole. Mr. Belmont has a high place in McDermott's estimation. The office of ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant is in this vicinity, and Barry says that if men who have the power to have them "broke," such as the Messrs. Grant and Belmont have, were as fault-finding and touchy as the average obscure person, who perpetually kicks, the department would have to be putting new policemen at work there every day.

At the corner of Wall Street and Broadway William Tyndall spends most of his time looking after strangers who come down to "rubber at Trinity Church," as he puts it. The average New Yorker who does business near this corner is so swift that he doesn't need any help. At least that's what Tyndall says.

Cornelius O'Keefe, at Rector Street, has a bit of a record as a man who knows a green-goods man as soon as he sees him.

The three-platoon system made a change in the hours of "Billy" Powers, the handsome young officer, who, while not of it, worked on practically the same schedule as the Broadway Squad. For years Powers has looked after the peace and safety of the public at the corner of Broad and Wall Streets. Just opposite is the office of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, from where, more than once since Mr. Morgan has become so prominent in public affairs, he has had to chase a crowd of the always curious that collect whenever Mr. Morgan is at the desk in his outer office. The Wormsers, James R. Keene, and many more of the men whose names are familiar to the reading world have had occasion to use Powers's services more than once. In the future Edward Frizzell, who wears a half dozen stripes on his sleeve, will share the post with Powers.

PANAMA A TRYING PLACE FOR FLIRTATIONS

ONE of the passengers who arrived here the other day on a steamship from Colon, United States of Colombia, was a young American, a native of one of the Southern States. While he was spending a week with friends in this city he was continually plied with questions about the revolution on the Isthmus of Panama.

"Oh, that wasn't the reason I left there," he said, when they began to interrogate him. "In Panama, where I was staying, we used to hear about fighting, but it was so far off that we didn't worry about it. The absurd customs of the Colombians were what bothered me and other fellows who had come from the States. Why, I was actually about to be thrashed by an old fellow because I called on his niece once a month for half the year. He said I couldn't come to the house any more unless I wanted to marry her."

It seems that the young Southerner, before he went to Colombia, was in the habit of visiting his girl friends as often as he liked, just as most young Southerners do—perhaps as often as three times a week or even very day. But when he went to Panama he found that young girls at their homes were treated as though they were novices of a convent. For a Colombian youth to visit his sweetheart was an unheard of thing, unless he had already been selected as a fitting husband for the daughter of the family by her parents, and even then his calls at her home were far between, and the mother or older sister or dignified aunt always saw to it that the two lovers could not get in a word in private. Their conversation was formal and in the presence of at least one member of the family.

"I had letters of introduction to some prominent men down there," said the Southerner from the isthmus. "But most of them, although they treated me courteously, asked me to dine with them at their club, and appeared to think I was not altogether bad, never thought of inviting me to call at their homes. This I thought at first was very peculiar, but soon I was instructed as to the native customs by those who had been in Panama for a long time and had gotten used to things there.

"All would have gone well after that, as I had decided it was no use for me to think of feminine society until I should return home again, but unfortunately an old Colombian merchant took a sort of fancy to me and informed me one day that he had half a mind to have me come to see his daughters. He remarked that he had lived in the States, that he understood the customs I had been used to, and that this was the reason he would make an exception in my favor. The young men of Panama, he said, should not come in his house at all—unless one of them happened to become engaged to his daughter.

"This was fine, I thought. It didn't take me more than two days to find the way to the old gentleman's home, and there he introduced me to his two daughters, the nicest girls you ever saw. They could talk English a little, and it was evident to my mistaken mind that life on the isthmus was going to be much more enjoyable after that than it had been before. Yet, in view of warnings I received from some of my friends, I didn't rush things a bit, only paying my visits once every month, or perhaps as many as three times in a period of two months.

"After a while I learned that a young chap in Panama, a native, was very much infatuated with one of the girls, although he hadn't ever spoken to her in his life. He wasn't permitted, of course, to come to the house, the only men having that privilege being myself and a fellow who was engaged to marry the other daughter. One day I received a letter from the lovesick Colombian, stating that he heard I was his rival and that he wanted to 'settle the matter.' I wrote back that he was much mistaken. Meanwhile I was told by the girl and her people that this chap was perpetually loafing around the street in front of the house, looking at the window of his inamorata. When she went out for a walk with her mother he would dart around corners so as to see her passing by him at least a dozen times during the afternoon. He never attempted to speak, but she was annoyed at his behavior.

"The old gentleman sent me a note at the end of six months, asking that I come to his office to see him about an important matter. I went. He said I had been coming to his house rather frequently. I reminded him that I hadn't been there more than eight times in six months. He replied that he thought that number of visits remarkable for such a limited time. I recalled the fact that he had said he knew my customs and had therefore invited me to call at his house. He remembered—yes, he had said that. But still he was sure I had called too often, and besides his daughter had told him I had paid court to her.

"'What?' I said.

"'Yes, she told me so,' he repeated.

"I couldn't tell him the young lady prevaricated. It might have caused trouble. So I said she was surely mistaken. Then I reminded him that never in my life had I seen the girl alone, everything I ever said to her having been in the presence of some member of the family. Oh, that made no difference, he said. One could pay court, make love, and propose marriage in Panama easily under those conditions.

"On being pressed to explain how I had made love to his daughter, he said I had been seen standing in the street near the house, looking toward her window. She told him this. It must be true. If I had done that, then I had made love. That was all there was to it. Such being the case, it was improper that I should call 'so often' at his house unless my 'intentions' were distinctly understood. He was very sorry, in view of my foreign ideas, that I hadn't understood the state of affairs.

"Well, I told the old idiot what I thought of him. I didn't go to see the girls any more. In love with them? Oh, no, of course not. But things were rather dull after that, you know, and the first chance I had to come back home I grabbed at it."

Before the Southerner left Panama the daughter for whom he was supposed to have whiled away his hours on the street corners had become betrothed, but not to the youth who had been annoying her so long.

"She was a nice girl," said the traveler from the isthmus, "but she had such a fool of a father. But they were all just alike on these matters of association between the sexes. I just couldn't stand such ways—that was all there was to it—and I don't see how any civilized citizen of this country could live down there."

Lovely Woman's Placket Hole.

"It's queer thing to me," said the cynical bachelor, gazing steadfastly at the woman ahead of him, "that lovely woman doesn't know how to fix her dress behind. I dread the shirtwaist season, because it furnishes forth so many waists and skirts that have parted company. Can't they nail them together, if they won't stay any other way?

"And then the placket hole, I believe they call it," he continued morosely, "I mean the opening in her skirt where she fastens it behind. Isn't there any way to fasten that, so that it will not gape forlornly, displaying all sorts and conditions of petticoats? These various devices which the dressmakers put on to hold the thing together don't seem to work. If women want to go in for preaching and politics and all kinds of things, can't they first find a way to fix the placket hole, so that whenever they endeavor to hold up their skirts the result will not be distressing?"

The woman ahead of him turned around and looked at the cynical bachelor, and he brought his lecture to a close.

One on the Captain.

Little Nephew—Say, uncle, do they call them cigarettes because they are little cigars?

Capt. Kelly (who is sensitive about his size)—I suppose so, Johnny.

Little Nephew—Then are you a Captainette because you are a little Captain?

How Cripples Are Taught to Make a Living

HELPLESSNESS and inefficiency are almost inevitably associated in the mind with the halt and the blind. There have been homes and charities established in the interests of the crippled and they have been legitimately cared for in one way and another; they have become professional "rounders" at the hospitals, until certain of them in large cities have become such familiar figures as applicants for admission to the hospitals that they are tabooed as recipients of charity.

The best that many of them can do is to beg, but for a year and a half there has been organized in New York City a class in several industrial schools for cripples only. Here the child, handicapped by the uselessness of a leg or arm, by blindness, spinal disease, or other infirmities, is taught to become self-supporting, helpful to their families, and made to view life with a clear and healthful vision, instead of with that bias of melancholy which belongs to the introspective mind, and to him who feels himself unfortunately marked.

There are 10,000 of these unfortunates in the State of New York and 3,000 of them in the city. Most of these cripples have become maimed from tuberculous diseases.

Those engaged in developing the abilities of these unfortunate children are chosen for their "infinite capacity for taking pains," for their inventive faculty and gentleness. Inventive faculty is no small factor in awaking the interest and developing the healthy instincts of hundreds of children—many of them morally blind when they first come to the schools—and in devising ways and means of securing their attention until methodical thought has become familiar and possible to them. The remarkable instances of apparent degeneracy vanishing upon the advent of opportunity, are many.

Perhaps the most pitiable truth in the lives of these unfortunate children is that revealed by the attitude of their parents toward them. With these poorest people life has become narrowed to a single point—the survival of the fittest. It is the preachment of their daily lives. This is so, partly from necessity, more because of the lack of the moral element in them. These people often seem to hold most cheaply all life but their own. When they have children their only right to existence seems to be to serve. If among those children one be crippled, requiring care and unable to give good service in return, that child becomes a grievous burden to the father and mother. This is so even under the circumstances of ordinary illness.

An incident which occurred in the school at 533 East Sixteenth Street illustrated this in a painful way. Mothers who have a crippled child in his school often call upon the officers for benefits in a general as well as a specific way. Not long ago a mother came to one of the teachers and preferred a request that she be given some cod liver oil for her sick baby. The teacher assured her it would be given her, and made some sympathetic inquiries into the case. The mother began immediately to excuse herself for asking help for so unimportant a thing as a sick baby, and explained that she had neglected to have the child's life insured or she would not trouble the teacher for the medicine.

"What?" asked the teacher. "If you had had his life insured do you mean that you would not have tried to save it?"

"Why, no," was the reply. "What would have been the use? But we let it go and now we must get it in better condition so that we can have it insured."

In such schools as the one referred to, and others like it, children with the use of but one hand are taught to sew; boys suffering from hip disease can use their hands, and use them expertly, if properly taught. Some of these develop ability as designers in iron work. There are those whose lower limbs are helpless, who have learned to support themselves by using the typewriter. One is to-day employed in a physician's office and addresses circulars and the like. One young girl who supposed herself to be helpless and entirely dependent upon charity has become an expert flower maker and is supporting herself and helping to support others. Though these schools have been organized but a short time much practical work of this kind has been done. One of the greatest obstacles those who are engaged in this splendid work encounter does not exist in the condition, mental or physical, of the pupil, but in the prejudices of healthy, whole men and women.

One would not expect to see a typewriter, however expert, engaged in a broker's office, if the operator had one leg shortened by disease and several of his fingers useless. Yet such a one with sufficient mental capacity has been taught to use a typewriting machine successfully. There is a universal prejudice against the employing of a cripple in public offices. Hence it is almost entirely a matter of individual influence which places these crippled pupils in positions which furnish them with a living.

Several of the officers connected with these institutions are enthusiastic "Settlement" workers, and thus avenues for employment are opened to these children which might not otherwise exist. There have been many methods contemplated by which this branch of the industrial school work could be developed and made easier. It is not only the purpose of these schools to instruct the children, but to place them safely and helpfully when they have become capable of doing good work.

Should there be any specific organization to furnish employment for these unfortunate people it would tend to make them marked for their infirmities. A bureau to secure "employment for cripples" is something to be avoided. This would speedily undo much work and gentle labor.

There is a tendency among the crippled to make much of their infirmities. A new pupil enters the school. That new pupil's first means of cultivating acquaintance with his fellows is to describe with much particularity his physical misfortune. Thus it is soon known to the whole school how many operations the new pupil has undergone, with how much fortitude he has endured the operations, the benefit derived, &c. He is much like the little girl who, when told by her playmate that "We have a piano at our house," proudly and emulatively replied: "Well, we have a funeral at ours."

This tendency to discuss disease and to make themselves marks for pity and sympathetic exaltation is a part of disease which the teachers set about to combat at once. These children are taught immediately never to refer to their physical troubles; to make as little of them as possible; not because these things may be repulsive to others, but because it is in bad taste to talk of one's self.

Some of these children have lived such pitiful, miserable, rayless lives, sitting alone day after day while all the family are occupied elsewhere, with nothing to contemplate but their own wretched and helpless condition, feeling themselves to be different in an unfortunate way from others; receiving only taunts from those who should be most tender; hurt by blows, withered by frowns and unkindness—some of these children have become so benumbed by circumstance that they enter the school practically as idiots.

One boy afflicted with a tuberculous disease of the knee seemed to present a hopeless proposition to his teachers. He arrived a half-senseless creature, with neither understanding nor good instinct. He rolled his head from side to side, he stumbled among the seats, and made uncouth noises like an animal. After weeks of painful effort on the part of those who had him in charge, they pronounced him, among themselves, a hopeless, helpless, degenerate, but in the face of the utmost discouragement the woman under whose charge the boy had been immediately placed continued in her effort to get a hole through his misunderstanding. To-day this boy is the ablest, most helpful, most kindly, and energetic boy in the school. Here inventive genius on the part of the teacher was made use of. Some mighty effort on her part aroused at last some slight mental response from this child, and after that the way was easy. His brain was all there, only he had not known it.

The influence of the industrial classes is felt in the homes of these children. From being a thing to be despised and misused because of his helplessness the cripple who has developed some ability for self-helpfulness has become a thing to be more or less proud of. This is not so because of his growing usefulness, but because those who represent an idea of dignity in the minds of the parents have taken an active interest in their children. The parents see the worthless thing become a valued member of society to certain representative people. Immediately he takes on a new aspect in the minds of his people. As the child becomes self-respecting and self-supporting he commands a certain blind homage from those of his kind, who do not very well understand the quality so newly aroused in the child.

Properly instructed, the helpless cripples learn to think of themselves as not unlike other people, because they have a quality common to the rest of humanity—the quality of usefulness. This turning of the mind to extraneous things operates most favorably upon the physical health of the subject. During their stay at school the children are constantly visited by competent nurses. Many are cripples who have been discharged from the hospitals as incurables, but this wise supervision and regular treatment, which is of an alleviating character if not curative, has wrought a change for the better in them. Their pain and suffering are relieved and they experience less exacerbation of the nerves and lose a certain irritability which naturally belongs to their condition.

An effort to introduce reforms of all kinds into their homes in an unobtrusive manner is made. Not long ago it was thought by one of the instructors that it would inculcate a certain carefulness and responsibility in these children to have some simple banking arrangement in the school. There are those who sometimes—very, very seldom—have pennies given them, or who have pennies earned, and she furnished the pupils with bankbooks. The children were to deposit their pennies with her and whenever they wanted to receive them back again they were to be given them upon the presentation of their bankbooks.

She explained to the children the necessity for taking good care of these books, impressing upon them that it was only thus that she could know what was due them. This method worked very well for some time, until one day a little boy asked for his pennies and she found he had lost his book. She reminded him of her caution and suggested that he go home and look for it. He had told her the correct amount of that which was due him, but she thought it a good opportunity to make him appreciate the worth of responsibility. The boy went home, and when he returned the next day his face bore marks of brutality. He seemed to be ill and complained, as he frequently had, of headache and nausea. She learned later that upon returning home without his pennies his drunken father and mother had beaten him and handled him severely. The child never told of this and endured his suffering as best he might. The stringency in the matter of bankbooks has often since then been relaxed. The teacher would have given her salary to have spared the boy pain, and yet her very efforts in his behalf had brought about his disaster.

These children are called for and returned to their homes in a stage hired by the charity organization. When proper clothing is lacking it is supplied to them. They are taken away in the Summer and helped to what life and health and happiness possible. When warm weather comes the schools are dismissed and the disappointment to the pupils is great. This is done because of the demands of the instructors, but since the physical diseases of the children are largely tuberculous it is thought expedient by the officers of the organization to disband the classes and thus lessen the possibilities of misfortune to those engaged in helping crippled humanity to help itself, to find hope and relief from suffering and the promise of happiness.

DOLORES BACON.

Proof of Its Genuineness.

Jenkins—Congratulate me, old chap; I've secured a real Panama hat.

Hunt—How do you know it's genuine?

Jenkins—Why, the first week I wore it I was ill, and the doctor told me I had the Chagres fever.

ABOUT WALL PAPERS.

THIS is the season when every other woman's fancy seriously turns to thoughts of wall paper, interior decorations, and those things which tend to put her house in order for the part of the year when she is a little more likely to be at home than any other. May is no longer the month for moving with the well-to-do, and Fall is the time for house decorating. The careful housewife in the Fall sets to work in earnest to get a new domicile and put into it the latest thoughts of the decorative artists who are doing better and better work here as well as abroad.

In the country house also more and more work is done in the Fall as country house life develops. There are better facilities for reaching the city, house parties are given until well over Christmas, and many families now live in the country during the Winter, coming up to town for only a few days of each week to take part in the pleasures of city life.

The chambers of city houses are furnished much in the same way as those of the country houses, and dining rooms take the same papers, especially now that people are building more pretentious country houses which are only a shade less elegant, if that, than the city house. Not only is the designer of the wall papers of the best type of the present day an artist, but the man who handles the products of his skill is another, and discusses the merits of the respective designs as he would the qualities of a fine picture. Imported papers are just now the popular thing, and these are either English or French. One of the best specimens of the paper of to-day is by a recognized magazine artist, who had to go to France to get his design accepted.

"Here," says the artist in paper, "is a paper which would give the best results in an old Dutch farmhouse. There are the large yellow roses upon a strong lattice of pale green, which repeats the colors of the foliage. It is strong and effective in a long, low room, which it fills with light. It comes in other colors, and the red roses are as attractive in their way, but giving a different effect from the yellow.

"The followers of William Morris are getting stronger every day, and the strong free curves of designs in paper show his influence. Here is a design that is suggestive of the Beardsley yellow book. A trumpet lily pattern all in soft yellows. There are strong continuous curves, and the pattern is not broken if the paper is covered in any part. Such a paper is well adapted to halls where it is continued up into the upper stories. It comes in other colors than the yellow, in shades of friar's brown, the tones harmonizing and blending into each other; in reds and blues and greens. It is a comparatively inexpensive paper, the yellow selling for 90 cents a roll, and the other, combining different colors, at $1.

"The verdure papers are soft and attractive. This French paper, hand-printed, is expensive, $4.50 a roll, with an effect only to be obtained by hand work. The softness of the coloring is delightful—the green of the foliage, the soft brown of the tree trunks, a gray background, and a bit of the sky showing at intervals.

"Here is an English paper, too, which is one of the prettiest chamber papers. It is called a 'bird meadow' pattern. There is a bird to heighten the meadow effect, with the green grass, red poppies, and yellow background, that combine in a way to suit the artistic eye and feeling.

"These new papers have a strong individuality, but the colors are so well blended and the curves are so strong and graceful that they are not aggressive. A darker paper, which is good for a den or a library, has a bit of background showing, with a golden hue, which brings out the sweeping lines of the slate blue, combined with a darker blue, which form the conventionalized iris pattern.

"Rooms furnished in bamboo, with a light Japanese effect, are something nearer the true Japanese than the heavily furnished dens hung with Japanese draperies and bronzes. For such there is a bright and cheerful paper, with wide blue stripes, looking as if they had been transferred from the piece of blue china, and between them Japanese scenes, a stork standing in the water, low rocks of green, and in the background a brilliant red sun setting behind the mountains.

"A replica of English chintz of 1840, with a pattern of clear cut flowers, has chintzes to match, and another quaint paper, also trees, a cock and his hen, gayly dressed in bird of paradise feathers. An attractive paper for country dining rooms with a wainscoting of dark wood has a rich design with a large peacock in green, poppies in soft red and mauve, and trees. It has both tapestry and chintz to match.

"Tapestry papers in deep, dull shades make an excellent background for old furniture. In two combinations of green and blue, with a design of iris and leaves, there are depths of tone which bring out all the beauties of old mahogany. There are a number of such designs made by Grantil of Paris.

"The foliage papers are among the best for country halls and dining rooms—forest and hunting scenes in large designs, but with free handling and a softness of coloring. In one of these can be distinguished chestnut leaves and burrs, oak leaves and acorns, and among the trunks of the trees a man on horseback, the hounds before him, all in browns and greens. One has a mass of foliage and the moon shining on a lake. There are delicate shadow tones, grays with pale mauve and soft greens, papers which suggest the work of Puvis de Chavannes in the Boston library. These papers are good in halls, dining rooms, and libraries.

"There is more of the strong free hand work in the designs of A. Shand Kydd, and only by hand work could the colors be blended as they are. His designs are bold and sweeping, representing the Morris idea. There are reds and greens, greens and blues and browns, startling combinations which only an artist could use. There is a melon pattern, the melon hardly discernible, but the idea conventionalized, carried out in strong, free lines. The pineapple is used in the same way in green with a background of blue and again in a soft red toning down to a crushed strawberry. There is one design which has the tones of burnt leather and blends excellently with a dark wainscoting.

"An Empire design in stripes of white, a pillar effect, with encircling wreaths, all in the white, has a combed background, the green combed before the pattern goes on to soften it. This paper was first imported by Vanderbilt for his house at Scarborough, where it was set in Wedgwood panels.

"One of the most expensive of the flowered papers cost $4.50 a roll, but the flowers upon the white glazed surface of the paper are so beautiful, the coloring exquisite, as to make it worth it. Roses predominate in the basket which is the pronounced pattern of the paper, tendrils join the baskets, while a passion flower floats between.

"A trellis paper which is used with excellent effect has yellow roses, not very large, upon a slender green trellis. This effectively covers the ceiling and upper part of the room, coming down about the width of the paper, some twenty inches, at the top of the room, a pale green paper covering the walls below. With this design of trellis paper and this shade of plain green the effect is charming; that of a delicate arbor of roses; but if the paper is not of exactly the right shade it is atrocious. With red roses it would be abominable.

"Here is a green paper with an indistinct design that is a true green, one of the few that will stand artificial light. Not many people understand this. This is a green with considerable yellow in it, and at the same time it is not a yellow-green. Turn on the electricity and it is still a green; but take a beautiful green of another shade, no yellow in it, and see what happens. It is everything that can be desired by daylight, but with electricity, the full blaze of the light on it, it is no longer green, but an ugly mud color.

"Cartridge papers have not the vogue they once had. It is because they change in color. Hang a picture on the wall and remove it a few months later and you have the print of it on the wall. There is in its place a paper with small hair lines on the foundation with fine lines plaiding it off closely above, which has the effect of a plain paper. With blue lines the effect is given of a plain gray. Other shades are in dun tones, one a burlap color.

"The boldly designed papers no longer call for a frieze, and other papers are finished with a simple molding, and the ceiling, when covered, should have only a plain, tinted paper over it."

1901

"Honi Soit Qui Mal y Pense"

Whereto should I disclose
The gartering of her hose?
—Skelton: Boke of Philip Sparrow.

FROM the days when Perseus donned the "talaria," or winged anklets of Mercury, as he set out to conquer the Gorgons, and on his return delivered the beautiful Andromeda from the power of the sea monster sent out by Neptune to ravage the coasts of King Cepheus's dominions, the early history of the garter has never seen light. Whether these winged anklets that Perseus borrowed from Mercury to speed him on his mission were the first shown to man I cannot pretend to tell, but in the history of dress the earliest records of the use of the garter point to its being derived from the custom of crossing the latchets or thongs of sandals over the foot and around as well as partly above the ankle, somewhat in the same manner as the talaria were fastened. This custom, which prevailed for years in Bible lands, was brought thence to Rome by conquering legions, that introduced it in turn into every country that they subdued. So, after all, the straps of Mercury's winged feet may have suggested the garter.

It is just possible that for the origin of the garter, as such, we must turn to the bandlets of gold and other precious metals worn originally above the ankle or below the knee by the women of far Eastern lands, as well as by Egyptian, Greek, and Roman ladies. Types of these—some shown as if enameled—are frequently seen in the pictured history of these people. In their allegorical designs, too, one can find them, and on the remaining walls of ruined Pompeii one may see the picture of a nereid with ankles encircled in bandlets of gold; but this is mere pictorial presentation. In the collection of antiquities at the British Museum, London, there are still extant several examples of chased bandlets in bronze, silver, and gold.

Historic records throw no light as to whether the armillae, or armlets, which were worn both by men and women, were first introduced and came to be worn later as anklets, or whether the anklet was the pioneer of the article now seen only occasionally in another form, as the bracelet. It suffices to say that no matter which came first, there exists to-day in the public museums throughout the world an infinite variety of these bandlets, some even jeweled, with which the ladies of ancient times, and especially the Roman women, loved to adorn themselves. Beck, in treating the garter, naïvely dismisses its origin in these words: "Necessity in this case must have been the mother of invention, and garters are probably of the same date as the hose they kept up."

Exactly when the garter became a common article of dress among English-speaking peoples is by no means certain. One of its earliest representations in use is found in the collection of manuscripts formed by Sir Richard Cotton, (Vespasian 8,) which contains a portrait of the Anglo-Saxon King Edgar (966 A. D.) in the regal dress of his time. Here we see the august monarch's legs are "enswathed up to the knee in garters of gold," which are tied in a fancy knot at the top and terminate in hanging tassels. In another of the Cottonian manuscripts (Tiberius C. C.) King David is shown with cross-gartered legs playing the harp.

Cross-gartering was the most popular form of gartering among the common people of the Anglo-Saxon period, and in some countries it survived as late as the sixteenth century, notably among the French peasantry, by whom it was shown in the form of a stocking bandage as lingette. In England it prevailed even to the dawn of the eighteenth century. Shakespeare mentions it several times in "Twelfth Night" at Malvolio's expense, whose cross-gartering Maria declares "most villainous; like a pedant that keeps a school in the church"; and Barton Holyday, who followed half a century later, refers to

Some sharp, cross-gartered man,
Whom their loud laugh might nickname Puritan.

Then the Cavaliers threw gibes at the common people for their simple dress while they affected small sash ribbons tied in bow-knots with heavy fringes at the knee. In some of the European mountain districts, as the Apennines, the cross-garter is still quite common, and is adhered to chiefly on account of the comfort it affords in mountaineering.

The reign of the tasseled garter of gold which upheld Anglo-Saxon dignity was cut short by the introduction of leather or skin hose, which were bordered at the top in such a manner as to remain in position without further need of support than the decorated border afforded. But fashion was as fickle then as now, and with the advent of William the Conqueror the Anglo-Saxons returned to their first love, cross-gartering, which they used in various colors diagonally, and the popularity of which has been attributed by some writers to the practice of enswathing the legs in hay-bands during the cold weather. The multi-colored gartering introduced by the Normans formed a striking contrast to the buff-leather thongs of the Anglo-Saxons. The Conqueror himself wore blue garters with gold tassels over bright red stockings.

There was little or no change in the form of the stocking supporter for many years after this, but a notable one was introduced under the chivalrous Edward III. that has survived to this day. It was in this reign that the circular embroidered garter, with buckle fastening, displaced the cross-gartering of the Anglo-Saxons among nearly all classes. It was worn in plain view by the men of the time, so that the embroidery might be seen to the best advantage.

To the lucky accident that permitted the Countess of Salisbury to let her garter fall at a Court ball, as she danced with her sovereign liege, the flower of England's knighthood owes the existence of its order to-day. The story of the King's gallantry as he picked up the dainty thing and tied it around his own leg has often been told, and the "Honi soit qui mal y pense" attributed to him, and which survives as the motto of the Order of the Garter, has the merit of stamping authenticity on an act of gallantry worthy of the days of chivalry in which he flourished, and accounts for its presence on the blue ribbon of to-day. Another story of the institution of this now world-famed decoration, which is certainly not borne out by any of its modern attributes, is that at the siege of Acre, Richard I. tied thongs of blue leather around the legs of some of his officers and men to distinguish them from the rest of his army as his own personal body-guard. These men, says Rastel in his chronicle, became known thereafter as the "Knyghtes of the Blew-thonge."

Another tradition concerning the famous order is that it was founded by the English King in memory of the battle of Crecy, at which it has been claimed he gave the signal for battle by hoisting his garter at the point of a lance. It is difficult to say which of these stories presents the most reliable source for the Order of the Garter; the first certainly has the merit of accounting for the motto which is overlooked by the others.

But the foundation of the order had also ill effects if the "Vision of Piers Plowman" is to be credited, for in his satire he denounced the Franciscan friars for their luxury in dress.

Francis had his brethren
Barefoot to walk;
Now have they buckled shoes,
Lest they hurt their heels;
And hose in hard weather,
Fastened at the ankle.

In the fifteenth century the price of garters was high, and "a garter of rudde [probably the equivalent of red] richly wrought with silk and gold cost no less than 18s., or about $4.50 in our modern money. But as the purchasing power of money has generally been conceded to have been greater then than now, it is almost impossible to estimate accurately the cost.

According to Smith's "Ancient Costume in England," the garter of Scottish royalty under James I. was a metal chain having a pendent loop through which the toes of the crackowes, or long-toed shoes then worn, were drawn in wet weather.

When James VI. of Scotland became King James I. of England it was customary for men to wear small silk sashes as garters at the knee. These were edged with lace and tied in large bows.

Extravagance in dress at this time, especially in England, received the attention of Parliament, that tried to control it by legislation, but to little purpose. Even later things did not improve, for according to John Stubbes, the lawyer martyr, who was deprived of his hand for writing a pamphlet opposing the marriage of Queen Elizabeth to the Duke of Anjou, described the garter of the Tudor period as "sometyme interlaced with gold and silver threads, as is wonderful to beholde." But not all men wore them then, for Peacham says that the Earl of Leicester wore long stockings without garters, a fashion followed by those "who had the handsomest leg."

Just as to-day there are garters and garters, so it was in the fifteenth century, and the price rose or fell in accordance with the quality used. Thus, according to an inventory of Thomas Passmore of Richmond, England, eight yards of gartering were valued at tenpence; another inventory taken in 1578 places the value of four pairs of garters at 2s. and six pairs at 18d. Evidently the latter were of inferior quality. When the home product sold cheaply French garters seem to have been highly prised, for they were valued at 20d. a pair, while those of other makes sold for prices ranging from 3s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. a dozen. As a matter of fact, every dozen French garters was appraised as imports as much as £3. But this may have been due to the fact that they were made of silk instead of worsted, which were sold for much less.

Of Venetian hose, Stubbes, in his "Anatomie of Abuses," issued in 1583, says "they reach beneath the knee to the gartering place of the legge, where they are tied finely with silke points or some such like, and laid on with rows of lace or gardes."

Competition to show appreciation of a mistress's favor must indeed have been keen in the age of chivalry, for the poets sing that garters were worn in the helmet as favors. Thus sang Dompton of the battle of Agincourt:

One wore his mistress's garter, one her glove,
And he a lock of his dear Lady's haire,
And he her colours whom he did most love;
There was not one but did some favour wear.

Garters of taffeta were introduced in 1539 and became more elaborate as the years rolled by, until John Taylor, "The Water Poet," who, although an ardent Royalist, disagreed with the spirit of extravagance in dress which prevailed among the courtiers in the stormy days when Cromwell ruled his native land, condemned those who wore

A farm in shoe-strings edged with gold;
And spangled garters worth a copyhold.

But garters were not so dear then, for there is preserved in the Ashmolean Museum a bill dated 1547 for clothing supplied to Peter Martyr and Bernardus Ochin, of which one item reads, "Two payer of garters of sylke ryband, 2s. 6d."—a sum which, considered from the modern purchasing power of money, is exceedingly modest.

Toward the close of the sixteenth century the country towns of England were completely overrun with city fashions, which the village cronies deplored and the gossips tattled about. Here is a characteristic dialogue of the time:

When we were maids (quoth one of them)
Was no such new-found pride,
They wore they shoes of ease, now of
An inch-broad-corked high.
Black kersey stockings, worsted now,
Yea, silk of youthful'st dye;
Garters of list, but now of silk,
Some edged deep with gold;
With coutier toys, for coarser times,
Than used perhaps of old.

And the gossips were right, for the garter had become a narrow scarf tied in a bow at the knee, and was embellished with pendants of rich point lace, or was made of puffed ribbons tied at the side in a large rosette. Then it was a costly article, obtrusively worn, and provoked Friar Bacon to sigh for the return of the days

When roses in the garden grew,
And now in ribbons on a shoe;
Now ribbon-roses take such place,
That garden-roses want their grace.

Several quaint customs concerning garters have been in vogue at different periods. One, which was followed as late as the last century, was the ceremony of removing a bride's garter that its ribbon and favor, which for this occasion was made pretty full, might be divided among the guests at the wedding and worn by them as a boutonnière in honor of the bride.

Another, popular among the simple peasantry of those lands of picturesque costumes where the short skirt enhances the charm of the native dress, was competitive, and led to the award of a prize to the young gallant who was most delicate and dexterous in detaching a garter from a country lassie's knee and replacing it in the shortest time. The competition generally took place on a public holiday at the village fair, and helped to develop the chivalrous side of the nature of the lads of the neighborhood. The garter used on this occasion consisted of several narrow, braided ribbons which each competitor had to wind around, tie, and finish off in a rosette. Then the matrons of the village, each of whom, no doubt, had stood in turn as model of the village lads of bygone years, came to see fair play and act as judges.

Yet another custom, the origin of which it is difficult to see, was that of "giving the garter." Oddly enough, in former days this was a sign of displeasure and the equivalent, apparently, of the more modern practice of dismissing any one by "giving him the mitten." It has been claimed that this practice was symbolic of administering punishment by striking the legs with a cord. To me the two are irreconcilable, but, after all, autre temps, autre moeurs.

As has already been pointed out, the garter was not always a concealed accessory to dress. Indeed, as it developed in the beauty of its embroidery, the elegance of its engraving, or the wealth of its decoration with precious stones, it became a veritable ornament, and ladies even deigned to wear it publicly in such a manner as it might be seen without giving any offense to their sense of nicety and refinement. At such a time the necessary adjuncts of the riding dress were richly embroidered stockings supported by bejeweled garters. There was less prudery then, and therefore less indelicacy, and "Honi soit qui mal y pense" was as much a motto of the common people as of the great.

Under Louis XIV. and his successor chased garters of gold, fitted with diamond buckles, were worn only by the wealthier classes, and even men took to wearing them to support the silk stockings which their luxury loving period made indispensable articles of dress. But in England, then, the Puritan ladies were almost as fastidious in their tastes, so far as the dress of their admirers was concerned, as are our young women toward their beaus to-day. Fairholt relates that a handsome Cavalier who wished to woo a Puritan maiden was greatly distressed because she found

My stockings light, my garters tied too long.
My gloves perfumed, and had a scent too strong.

As to the costliness of these taseled bows, it is said that in 1672 Louise de Querouaille, Duchess of Portsmouth, attended a fancy dress ball held at Whitehall Palace attired in male costume and wore a belt and garters which cost her nearly £4. At this time ladies wore embroidered on their garters the armorial bearings of their house. Sometimes a motto or some design expressing a tender sentiment replaced the family crest, but in each case a dainty buckle of some precious metal, in filigree, or set with gems, and otherwise decorated, finished off the band. No wonder that in the "Receipt for Modern Dress," published in 1753, we find ladies of the period advised to

Make your petticoats short, that a loop eight
yards wide
May decently show how your garters are tied.

Nowadays the garter is seldom seen in public. Men no longer wear them, and outside of theatrical circles, where the ingénue still dotes on jeweled buckles and fancy rosettes, its name is seldom heard. Yet it is to be found in many collections, showing that at one time or another it was deemed a work of art worthy of preservation. The examples that survived the ages have, it is true, been worn by great ladies, or by women with influence at Court, such as the renowned Nell Gwynne of the Merry Monarch's time. These are easily identified by the family crests of their fair owners, which are embroidered upon them.

The bandlet of silk or gold is doomed. Already it is being replaced by a more hygienic and less artistic substitute, which it is almost safe to predict will never be preserved as a model of modern art.

FRANK H. VIZETELLY.

A Husband Trust in Jersey.

OVER in New Jersey the way of the commuter is hard, but never quite as hard as now. In the aristocratic suburbs of Englewood, where the yellow-wheeled vehicles congregate at the station to meet papa or mamma or brother; where the spindle legs of the young man commuter surrounded by golf socks are very much in evidence; where hoary heads of families have fled to enjoy mosquitoes and other rural joys, and to give the young folks a chance to conduct themselves in their characteristically half-baked manner; there in Englewood lies the superlative of all these things, and the first letters of its name are I. S. O. A. H., which being interpreted means the In Search of a Husband Club.

The fascinating young woman of Englewood has discovered that Amalgamation, Coöperation and Organization are the thing. In the first place these things sound "labory," and Heaven knows it is a laborious matter for some women to acquire husbands. A sort of man-trust has presented possibilities to the feminine New Jersey mind. Not too much trust, of course, just enough to get a cinch on a man and to make him an honorary member for life. This club is properly officered, and is conducted on business principles.

Before this season the club has adjourned during the Summer months, because a hot Summer and a hot club were likely to make a hot town beyond endurance. But, owing to the extraordinary success of the club or to the desperation of its members, the club is now working overtime, and is doing business at the same old stand all the Summer.

The methods of the club members are sufficiently feminine to lure a commuter into its precincts once in a while, even though its courtships may be conducted parliamentarily, and according to Hoyle.

Several inducements are offered the man who shall consent to marry a club member. The club assists him to establish his household by giving to the girl pianos, clocks, baby carriages, chiffoniers, and the like. Besides these things he, of course, gets the girl.

The last girl to marry from the club will receive a vase, and upon it will be inscribed the names of all the members who have gone before. It is something to receive such a trophy, but it has its disadvantages, too. It will nail the member to the matrimonial cross as the last of the batch. It is suspected that there "ain't going to be no last."

For a long time the purpose of the club was not known to the men of Englewood. Unsuspecting men were invited to "just come in and look on." They came, not knowing precisely what they were to look upon. Incidentally, not knowing whither were they drifting, nor how to be happy though single, those who came to look remained to propose, and three of the club's members got married. This meant success enough to warrant the continued existence of the club. Three in three years is a good showing—under some circumstances. Without the club such a thing might not have happened to them in ten years—perhaps never.

One member of the club naïvely sets forth the club's purposes and methods thus: "There just didn't seem to be any way of letting the men know about us. I mean there was no way of letting them know we wanted to be married. Women are doing all kinds of things to help men nowadays, and so we just thought it would be a splendid plan—and it was. Three of us have got married because we organized, and it was, oh, so easy. We have days when we invite the men to come to the club. Before they knew what the club was for we did our very best, you know. We wore the best clothes we had, and made the most of ourselves. I think that was all right—the men were worth it. We sat around, and each of us said lovely things of the others, and it worked beautifully. It set the other girls up, and made the men realize how generous we were. We—we—well, we 'just played both ends against the middle,' as father says. After a while, when the men had found out what they were invited for we just didn't pretend any more, but sat around and looked as well as we could, and—and it went all right—with those who still came, and quite a good many came even after they found us out. We expect a good crop of engagements as a result of the season's campaign. What's that? Has it worked to advantage in my case? Look at that ring!"

Timely Warning.

Proprietor—I am satisfied with your work, Pusher, and I will raise your salary from $10 to $12 a week—but, mind, that does not mean that you must go and get married on the strength of it.

TRAINING SCIENTIFIC FARMERS

IN the Wintor of 1895-1896 the City of New York was crowded with able-bodied men unable to find work. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor in conducting its investigations among them discovered that many were sons of farmers, some of them from near-by portions of the State, who had crowded into the city to compete with the immigrants and swell the number of unemployed. This condition, not a novel one, but rather an acute phase of a chronic disorder, led to certain investigations which have had far-reaching results. George T. Powell, of Ghent, in this State, who has a national reputation as an agricultural expert, and Mr. Kelgaard, a Pennsylvania farmer, were engaged to secure certain information relative to farming conditions in New York State.

While the modern tendency of population toward urban concentration is now a hackneyed subject, a few figures as to New York State will be of interest. In the past 100 years the population or the State has multiplied itself seventeen times. In the same period New York City has multiplied itself forty-six times, Albany twenty-seven times, Rochester sixty times, Syracuse from 1850 to 1890 doubled four times, while the population of the State did not quite double in the same period. It has been believed generally that immigration was the sole cause of this disproportion. Investigations of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, however, have proved that migration from the country to the city was a salient factor.

Mr. Powell and Mr. Kelgaard prepared a list of questions, among which were the following:

How much has farming land depreciated in your locality during the last twenty-five years, and what is the cause?

Is there a tendency among farmers and their families to leave their farms and live in towns and cities? If so, what is the cause?

Is there an increase in tenant farming?

Are the principles of agriculture taught in any form in your schools?

Responses were sought primarily from farmers, but also from men of other callings, familiar with conditions. A very general response was received, and from the answers three conclusions were reached.

The average depreciation of land has been 48 to 50 per cent., in the face of an increase in the population of the State, from 1870 to 1890, of 1,610,389; an increase in the railroad mileage of the State during the same period of 4,182 miles, and an increase in the assessed valuation of real property, in the twenty-two years ending in 1892, of $1,659,634,908. Eighty-six per cent. of the answers state that the children as they grew up could not be induced to follow agriculture for a livilihood. In no instance was agriculture touched upon in the school curriculums, and the schools were universally reported to be inferior to those of the cities.

A careful analysis of the answers received was made. The general result garnered from them all was that there exists throughout the farming districts a widespread discontent with the conditions of life there obtaining. So it became manifest that the already congested cities bid fair to have their labor market still further glutted from the country. A variety of causes were assigned for the existing condition. Yet they could all be summed up in one sentence—the farmer had ceased to make money from his farm.

One bright spot was found in the generally depressing condition of the rural portions of the State. It was in the vicinity of Ithaca, where the United States Government Agricultural Experiment Station is located. Although a shrinkage of land value was found there, compared with the high prices of twenty-five years ago, it was not so great as to destroy the hope and ambition of the farmers. There was an air of prosperity about the farms not found in other sections. The influence of the experiment station was the reason for this. Farmers came long distances to investigate the experiments of the station, and afterward applied them to their own land. In short, the conclusion reached by the investigators was that new methods must be applied to farming in New York State. The opening of Western lands had rendered competition along the old lines impossible. New crops, adaptation to the market, and intensive cultivation, were plainly needed to make farming in New York State once more profitable.

The direct result of all this research was the founding of the school at Briarcliff Manor, which has just completed its first year, and is now busily occupied with preparations for its second. A train over the Harlem Railroad takes one from the Grand Central Station here to Pleasantville in fifty-nine minutes. Pleasantville is a beautiful little village in Westchester County, three miles back from the Hudson. For twenty-five cents a country stage, which goes meandering over the hills to Sing Sing, takes one as far as the Manor. There one finds a big Colonial building, set on a hill top, with a wide landscape of beautiful wooded country rolling away in every direction at its feet. The school building is plainly but artistically finished within; hard wood and rough plaster in the natural tints; wide halls, framing great pictures of hill and dale at either doorway, and pleasant class and living rooms.

The building was completed only at the end of the Spring term. All last year the school gave lectures in the basement of the public school building of Pleasantville, and the pupils lived wherever they could find board. The fact that, under such unfavorable circumstances, there were thirty pupils, although the school could not advertise because it had no accommodations, is considered very encouraging.

The avowed object of the school is to teach profitable farming, in fact it opens a new avenue of money making. This is proved by the sort of pupils who have taken it up. Not a farmer's son or daughter is among them, although the school was founded for the express purpose of reaching the farmer's son. But the young men who have come here are many of them college graduates; one is from Harvard, another from the Virginia Polytechnic, and so on. Nine-tenths of them are New Yorkers, graduates of the city colleges and high schools. Seven of the thirty are young women. The course does not differ for them at all. They go into the fields and farm yards with the boys, and learn the practical actualities of farming. Most of them, however, expect to specialize. One comes from Honolulu, and is going back there to practice floriculture. Two women in the class are going to start greenhouses when they finish their course. Another is planning to open a college of horticulture for women near Boston. Another expects to buy a small farm somewhere in New York State, and stock it with blooded cattle. The men have similar plans. Most of them expect to specialize, but they come here not only to learn their speciality, but to lay the foundation of a general knowledge of farming.

All have capital, and have chosen this as a means of making their living, just as any other profession or business is chosen. This indicates a very different state of things from that wherein the farmers' sons, having inherited their land to start with, refuse to stay upon it. It means a new kind of farming; gentlemen farming, in which brains and capital are employed. But although the school during its first year has not touched the farmer's son, the man that the founders were after, indirectly it will affect him in time, even if he never goes to school there. These student farmers, when they settle in the country, and put into practical application the things they are learning, are sure to have a vast influence upon the farming methods all about them.

Rotation of crops and adaptation to the market are two of the keynotes of the Briarcliff system. They urge their students to begin with general farming, and to specialize as the market opens before them. One cause of the old-fashioned farmer's failure, they consider his devotion to one or two crops. At Briarcliff they have any number of things under cultivation. For instance, they have 12,000 violet plants, each in a pot by itself, sitting in the shade under the trees. These will be transferred to the greenhouses at the proper time, and right after Christmas they will begin to cut the blooms for the New York market. The greenhouse is in four sections, all steam-heated. Two sections will be devoted to violets—which are specially profitable—but they will also grow carnations and roses.

In driving past the cornfield at the Manor one can see corn in assorted sizes; short and tall, and half way between. The instructors are giving their pupils practical lessons with it, as to the value of different kinds and quantities of fertilizer. They will ascertain by experiment exactly the amount and the nature of the fertilizer required to produce the best crop on their own soil; and the pupils will be instructed how best to experiment in similar fashion with the soil of their own farms when they buy them. Here is a thriving cabbage field, which produced a luxuriant crop of strawberries earlier in the season. The strawberry plants were plowed under, and the next year's strawberry bed is on another plot of ground. Rotation of crops is steadily followed, and two different crops a year is the rule.

The peach orchard is showing some remarkable results in early bearing. A year ago last May Mr. Powell, the Director of the school, while overseeing the putting up of buildings for the opening of school in September, 1900, had a peach orchard planted for the students' work of the present year. The little trees were but one year old from the bud, and when pruned and set were but eighteen inches high. They were mere sticks, every branch having been pruned away. They were set in sandy loam and given special fertilizer, consisting of muriate of potash, nitrate of soda, and ground bone. These trees in July, 1901, were eight feet high, and some of them bore as many as 150 peaches. The school management points to this as an example of what can be done in scientific agriculture.

"There are thousands of baskets of peaches shipped to New York every year," says Prof. Frazer, the practical instructor at Briarcliff, "which are small, poor, and half developed; nothing but skin, pit and fuss. We are taking up a line of instruction that will make it possible not only to bring orchards into bearing much sooner, from three to five years being the usual time, but to produce fruit of the highest and finest quality, that will command a market among people who want choice fruit and are willing to pay for it. The possibilities of peach culture in New York are as yet unknown. By our methods, preventing the trees from overbearing, we get a regular annual crop, save the vitality of the tree, and seldom have that dreaded disease, peach yellows."

The students thinned the fruit relentlessly this year, leaving but three peaches to develope to a tree, on account of the youth of the latter.

Mr. Powell has a large fruit farm of his own near Ghent, in Columbia County. Before he became a Government lecturer and director of farmers' institutes his farm was very heavily mortgaged, and he was staggering under the burden which oppresses so many of the farmers. He raised the mortgage and became prosperous by intensive fruit culture. He has on his place the only apricot orchard in that section. His large orchards of apricots and peaches were heavily loaded with fruit this Summer. Yet a force of men, women, and children went over them early in the Spring removing 75 per cent. of the fruit that had "set." Apricots were thinned to five inches apart, peaches from six to ten inches, and plums from two to four inches. Such very severe pruning is not common, but Mr. Powell claims that it pays in the end.

At the school they have begun an experiment with California prune trees. One-third of the field was planted this year, and the remaining thirds will be planted in the next two years, for the benefit of future pupils. This is the first prune orchard in this section, and the management confidently believes that it will produce fruit that will successfully compete with the California product. They are experimenting with all sorts of things, grass, potatoes, corn, and cabbage, as well as peaches and prunes. In one of their grass experiments, by an expenditure of $3 an acre for a fertilizer, consisting of nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia, they increased the yield from 2,000 to 3,600 pounds, a net gain of $9 an acre.

"The field for investigation and improvement in the common farm products is almost unlimited," says Prof. Frazer. "The average yield of corn for the whole country is the same to-day as it was thirty-four years ago—twenty-five bushels an acre. Yet if every stalk bore only one ear, planted at the usual distance apart, the yield would be forty bushels an acre. One hundred years ago the average sugar beet contained 5 per cent. of sugar. To-day we can get 20 per cent. The carrot, rutabaga, parsnip, potato, and other common farm vegetables, are waiting to show what they can do with the same kind of study and development.

"Then there is the study of insects. In New York State alone the annual loss from insects that destroy fruits, vegetables, plants, trees, and live stock is estimated at $26,000,000. This enormous destruction can be greatly lessened with proper care after proper education. For instance, there is the May beetle, whose larvae feed on the roots of corn, grass, and strawberries. At the very time when these pests are most active and villainous, the screech-owl is rearing its young, which eat the May beetles by millions. Yet the farmers will kill the screech owl on sight. The European cabbage butterfly will destroy cabbage and cauliflower in a way to make a truck gardener feel as if he could commit suicide. Yet he doesn't know that a remedy is easy and at hand, for one pair of wrens will keep half an acre free from the pests, as they raise their young at the very time the cabbage worms are thickest. The scientific farmer must know just these little things to convert his farm from a load on his shoulders to a source of profit."

Briarcliff has only sixty-five acres of its own, but the students have the run of the Briarcliff Farms, belonging to Walter W. Law. This great estate of 6,000 acres is generally accredited with being the most successful example of scientific farming in this country. There is a dairy herd of 1,000 blooded cattle. There are 500 pigs, large flocks of sheep, and many horses. Seven thousand "broilers" are killed in a season from the chicken yards scattered over the farm, each given up to one particular breed of poultry. The dairy house is fitted with every modern equipment, where the pupils have the advantage of studying the workings of a big dairy farm. They test the milk, and "score" the cattle, and take part in the care of all the different animals. Mr. Law has stores of his own in the city, where he sells milk at ten cents a quart, cream, butter, pot cheese, chickens, pork, and lambs, at the highest market rates, and students get a practical knowledge of how he does it, thanks to his courtesy. This requires more capital than the students at the school can afford on beginning business for themselves, but they are encouraged to establish business relations with hotels and other big institutions, which they can supply direct, thus putting the middleman's profit into their own pockets. This development of their own exclusive markets for their finer productions is a part of the training.

The pupils have the benefit of studying all Mr. Law's experiments. There was a swamp of twelve acres opposite his office which he cleared four years ago. Last year he took from it forty-five bushels of wheat to the acre. This year he took off three tons of hay to the acre. Under proper rotation he claims that wheat would pay for growing in New York State even now.

This Summer the students at Briarcliff are having a course in nature study at the school under the charge of Miss Louise Kline Miller of Pittsburg, with lectures by Mr. Powell and Prof. Fraser. It has been attended largely by teachers, who have sought instruction in this specialty for the benefit of their general class work. Miss Miller has also been giving a series of free talks on plant and animal life to the women of the neighborhood. One of the most interested students in the nature study class has been Miss Law, the daughter of the owner of Briarcliff Farms, who prefers this sort of thing to overmuch society. "The country wears a different aspect to me since I took this course," she says.

They need a great many things at Briarcliff Manor, if the school is to continue and increase its usefulness. While it is a great advantage to have the use of the Briarcliff Farms, it would be far preferable to have the same facilities on the school farm, where the work could be arranged with entire reference to the convenience of the school. A course in forestry is now under consideration, and Mr. Law will give 300 acres for the purpose, if the course is made possible in other ways. Forestry is an important branch of scientific farming, for there are many pieces of land whose most profitable crop would be trees. Apiculture is another branch which they wish very much to introduce, and there is a demand for a course in landscape gardening, which is a profession of increasing value.

The incipient idea of the school was to teach floriculture and market gardening; but the demands have forced it into the wider realm of agriculture, which includes all the branches mentioned and others. The subject of cold storage, for instance, is one of vastly increasing importance to scientific farmers, and one upon which they wish to give instruction so thorough that the school will be able to turn out cold storage experts. At present the school has not even a barn capable of holding its implements. They need complete facilities for poultry raising, one of the most important avenues of the modern farmer's income.

This school is only a part of the movement which, based on the investigations of 1896, has developed, in the line of nature study, courses in the schools of the State and an increased activity in this direction at Cornell. Such schools have passed the stage of experiment in England. Back in the '80's William Harcourt got a tax of twelve cents a barrel on beer, and this tax is used to support schools of scientific farming throughout England. Every county has one, excepting where two or three counties have combined to make one large school. The effect of these schools has been very apparent upon English farming. The State agricultural colleges of this country had this sort of training for their incipient purpose. But they have developed along different lines, and endeavor, to the best of their ability, to compete with the conventional college. They have drifted into training professional men, rather than scientific farmers. Prof. Frazer, who has charge of the department of practical agriculture at Briarcliff Manor, is a graduate of one of these English schools.

Briarcliff Manor is not yet endowed. The sum of $3,000 was subscribed by those interested, to try the experiment for three years. Mr. Law has been a warm friend to the school, advancing money for its expenses, erecting the buildings, and conducting the boarding house, besides giving the pupils the advantages of his farms. It is to be hoped that those interested in opening up a new way to make a living to the young people of this country, and in all that species of influence that goes to make the country a pleasant and profitable place to live in, instead of the best place in the world to get away from, will see in the Briarcliff Manor school a suitable institution for endowment.

MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.

Bridget's Tact

MRS. CHRISTY was more devoted to Angy, her Angora cat, than to any thing else on earth. In the morning Angy was her first thought, and at night her last one. If one of the human members of her household became sick, it was a serious matter; if Angy became sick, it was tragic. Mrs. Christy always declared that if her cat were to die she, too, would lie down and die within the hour. But Bridget, her maid-of-all-work, proved to Mrs. Christy how vain are human predictions. On a certain morning while Bridget was engaged in house cleaning, her mistress was upstairs, and Angy was watching Bridget, and thinking how pleasant it is not to belong to the working classes. Suddenly Mrs. Christy's ears were assailed by agonized feline howls and shrieks, interspersed by the horrified tones of Bridget's voice. What had happened? Mrs. Christy's heart stood still; she was afraid to ask.

"Mum!" came Bridget's tone from below.

"Oh, what is it? What has happened, Bridget?"

"Sur'n, Mum, your cat's dead!"

"Oh!" cried the stricken woman, and grasped the banisters for support.

Half an hour later, with inflamed eyes and disheveled locks, she crept weakly down stairs and into the kitchen to see her darling's corpse. What was her surprise and delight to see Angy, as large as life, sitting on the dresser and licking her paws.

"Why, Bridget!" she cried, "I thought you told me Angy was dead?"

"And so I did, Mum; I caught him in the door, and I thought it was all over with him, so I called up to you. I wanted to break it to you as gently as possible."

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WHO ARE THE JAPANESE?

Their Ethnic Mixture and Future as a World-Power

By CHARLES DE KAY.

THE western world has been a buyer for centuries at the sign of Japanese bric-à-brac; it has purchased Japanese porcelains, fayences, lacquers, and silks, and tried to imitate them with more or less success; but it was not prepared for the development of Japan as that development was shown in her war with China. During the late occupation of Peking it was again surprised at the efficiency of her army and navy. Japan has taken at a single bound the lead among nations of the Orient. In view of the likelihood that she will have much to say concerning the future of China, it might be well to consider the origin of the Japanese, if that be possible, and by examining the make-up of the race, its several ancestors, as it were, be in better position to understand what its strength and weakness are and what it may be expected to attain hereafter.

We have a general idea of the Japanese as a small-sized race, rather swarthy than fair, kindly and intelligent, very different from Chinamen, yet bearing something distinctly Asiatic about them. In this general idea only one thing is correct—the fact that the average size of the Japanese is small. They are not very different from Chinamen in appearance, for when dressed in Chinese garb it is difficult for Asiatics to distinguish them from Chinese. They are not any more kindly and intelligent than the inhabitants of the mainland, the Koreans and Northern Chinese, and as to their color, they vary so greatly among themselves that it would be hard to say whether as a race they are swarthy or not.

And yet in some respects they are superior to the men of the mainland and the inhabitants of Saghalien on the north and Formosa and the Philippines on the south. They are prouder, more warlike, more dignified; their ambition makes them more industrious and their insular position readier to study foreign lands and accept suggestions from foreigners. Before the visit of Commodore Perry their ruling class had Chinese precedent and rule before them as the ideal; but as soon as this "Chinese wall" was thrown down—and it was thrown down by themselves, not by a foreign conquest—they turned to other teachers, and have learned so quickly and well that they have met and overcome their old teachers the Chinese with the greatest ease.

In view of the comparative size of China and Japan, it is perhaps fortunate for the latter that she was deprived of her spoils by the jealous nations of Europe, by Russia and Germany and France, after she had brought China to her knees. For if Japanese had taken the Government of China as the Mongols and Manchus have done in historical times, it is more than likely that the huge, immovable mass of the Chinese would have begun at once to absorb the conquerors and turn them to the old views and antique methods to which they have been wedded for centuries. Japanese literature, art, her written characters and mode of living are so largely governed still by Chinese precedent; what is more, her blood is so similar in many of its strains to that of large sections of the population of China that the pull of the great Chinese mass would be almost irresistible. While the Japanese would prove far more acceptable as a ruling class to the Chinese than any European people, owing to blood, character, and similar ideals, the moral conquest of the conquerors by the conquered would only occur more promptly and completely for that very reason.

We often think that "all Chinamen are alike" or "all Japs are the same," but, of course, that is merely because we are caught by externals like a national dress, or absence of hair on the face, or a yellow skin, or prominent eyes, or smallish, broad noses, or high cheekbones. As soon as we see much of a race, live among them, study them, the differences between man and man become so marked that we wonder how we could have been so stupid. Not all the inhabitants of Japan are small, not all have narrow slit eyes or are scant of hair about the face, not all have broad, flat faces and short, broad noses and a yellowish skin. In Japan there are wide differences of type, perhaps wider than in the British Islands. For instance, there is in the United Kingdom and Ireland no such strong separation of types as exists in Japan between the Ainos of Saghalien and Yezo in the north and the inhabitants of the main island of Hondo, in the centre. And this is true, notwithstanding the fact that one can detect in the population of the main central island the signs of Aino admixture and can guess from the names of places that at one time the Ainos occupied the centre as their own.

A German observer of things Japanese named Baelz has been summing up his impressions of Japan, gained by a residence of a quarter of a century. As a physician he was able to examine the physique of Japanese of all sorts and by questioning his patients obtain facts which no other observer would be apt to elicit. He published a book on the physical attributes of the Japanese a decade or more ago, and since its appearance has continued his investigations among all classes in all parts of the islands, from Saghalien down to the Loo Choo Islands. He divides the chief strains of Japanese blood into (1) Ainos and Aino-types, entering the archipelago from the mouth of the Amur River by Saghalien, Yezo, and Hondo southward; (2) Manchu-Koreans, crossing from Korea into Izuma and Hondo, and (3) Mongol-Malays, coming up from the south from the Philippines and Formosa to Kiushiu. The last named were carried by the warm current from the equator, the Kuroshiwo, which is split by the southern islands of Japan into two streams. The cold polar current coming down the coast of the mainland in the Japan Sea strikes Korea and turns eastward, so that it makes a passage from Korea to Izumo Island easy. These three strains of peoples have reached Japan by these currents of ocean at different times and struggled for the mastery, leaving their special traces strongest on the islands they first occupied. Thus, the Mongol-Malay type is strongest in the southern and central islands, the Manchu-Korean on those nearest Korea, and the Aino on those to the north.

In the Aino population Dr. Baelz finds a remnant of a people that in their physical characteristics belong in the Caucasus and are West Asiatics, not East Asiatics. Very short of stature, they are heavily bearded and remarkably hairy as to their bodies, especially on their arms, breasts, and backs. The hair is wavy and has a different shape in cross-section from that of other Japanese, being oval instead of round. Very broad-shouldered, they have great torsos, large hands and feet, deep-set eyes, unlike Eastern Asiatics, often yellow irises, and chestnut hair. Their skins are rough, and in the women show red. Comparisons with Little Russians show a startling likeness between two far-separated peoples. It is so striking that one could scarcely deny the claim of a Russian, should he state that he is only recovering his own when he descends the Amur and occupies Saghalien. A portrait of Count Leo Tolstoi placed beside photographs of Ainos belonging to Yezo show men who might be brothers. Though rather hairier than most people, the Ainos seem more hairy because of the lack of hair on face and body among East Asiatics. This hairiness extends to the women, but, singularly enough, never affects their faces. They have no natural mustache, as one often sees in women of Southern Europe. But this is not regarded as a beauty; quite the contrary. To atone for nature's parsimony in this regard, the Aino women tattoo themselves about the lips, simulating a mustache and a little underlip beard, hardly a goatee, on the under lip. Their photographs resemble closely young Russian men whose mustache is just growing, but who have no beard.

What Dr. Baelz does not touch upon when speaking of the derivation of the Ainos from Western Asia or the Caucasus is the linguistic connection. Certain words in the Aino language are similar in sound and meaning to words in Finnish, and certain ceremonials are common to the Finns and Ainos, as the writer has shown in former papers and publications. The ceremonies attending the killing of the bear, for instance, are very much the same in Yezo and in Lapland. The name "Ainu" given themselves by the Ainos, is found as a male and female name in Finnish literature. Vaino or Wahsamoinen is the culture hero and god of music of the Finns; Aino is the name of the nymph whom he pursues in vain, a nymph of the water. The one is represented in Greek legend by Pan; the other by Syrinx.

The type of Japanese least known to us, strangely enough, is the ruling caste, which Dr. Baelz calls the Manchu-Korean because it embraces the caste that has ruled China and Korea for centuries with few interruptions. The term does not exclude an admixture of Mongol blood, but indicates a greater quantity of the Manchu strain. We know the Mongol-Malay section of the Japanese much better than the Manchu-Korean. The later comprises, roughly speaking, the families of the formerly ruling and still upper class; the former, those of the middle class. When we look at Japanese colored prints of noblemen and nobis ladies, of famous actors and actresses, of semi-historical characters and persons from romance, we are surprised to find a type of Japanese not discoverable among those who visit the United States. This is particularly noticeable in portraits and pictures of women. The type is a long, narrow face, weak chin, thin, aquiline nose, narrow shoulders and hips, cheekbones not very prominent. It is really a slight exaggeration of the Manchu-Korean type, just as the broad, round face of Osumi, the patroness and exemplar of kind, jolly women, is an exaggeration of the Mongol-Malays.

The upper classes, as a rule, do not travel much. They are in a way degenerate, and even in diplomacy the offspring of the sturdier middle classes are apt to make their mark and appear at the Japanese legations and consulates as the representatives of their people. Now and then a man of high rank comes to America and Europe who shows the characteristics of a section of the Japanese people which is all that remains of some conquest of the country from the mainland, somewhat like the conquest of Great Britain by the Normans. The mercantile class, whom the feudal government of Japan scorned and depressed in rank, is that we know best, a class chiefly from the big Island of Hondo, where Tokio lies, the capital, and, owing to prejudice of caste, recruited from the lower strata. We rarely see either the noble class or the agricultural. They are very different in looks and characteristics from the middle class.

The noble class of Daimios and Samurais is tall of stature and has kept its characteristics pretty well, because, as a rule, both wives and concubines have been chosen from the same class, not the Mongol-Malays—least of all the Ainos. Their thin arms and legs, bony hands and feet, languid look, and effeminate appearance are the result of centuries of sloth. They have high heads, short fore and aft, oval, fine-lined faces; delicate upper lips, weak chins, small beards and whiskers, long, slender torsos, and legs less than half the stature, although in proportion longer than those of the Mongol-Malays and Ainos. In their complexion they show that they, too, have Mongol blood; it is yellowish in tone, without red suffusion like that among the Aino women, and soft and velvety to the touch, like Malays and Mongols, instead of rough, like the Ainos. The cross-section of their straight hair is round instead of oval, like that of the Ainos. With the late Terrien de la Couperie, this latest writer on the origins of the Chinese believes that the primitive habitat of that conquering race he calls Manchu-Korean, the race that introduced literature and the arts to North China and Japan, was the Valley of the Euphrates. He considers it established that the earliest sign writing of the Chinese was a familiar form of the cuneiform.

The acceptance of this argument tends to bring the Chinese signs back to the same beginnings as our own alphabet and all other true alphabets of the earth, and makes it still more important than before to study the extinct civilizations on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates. Terrien de la Couperie insisted that the first beginnings of civilization in China were coincident with the flight of certain tribes named Bakh, who were dwellers in Elam, the hilly country to the east of Babylonia. They traversed the whole of Asia and conquered a large part of China from the aboriginal Miaotze, who still survive in mountainous parts of the Central Eastern China.

The Mongol-Malays, whom Dr. Baelz derives from the Philippines and Formosa, coming northward on the current of the Kuroshiwo through the Yellow Sea, fix the type for the general population of Eastern Asia—a small race, with particularly short legs, powerful torso, small hands and feet, yellow in color, with a very smooth skin, almost oily to the touch. These characteristics remain the same whether they live in the sub-tropics or under the arctic circle. They constitute at least two-thirds of the population in Japan. Like the Manchu-Koreans, they have prominent eyes—that is to say, the eyeballs do not lie deep in the sockets, as with Europeans and Ainos, but are well forward, so that they are nearly on a line with the forehead. Unlike the Manchu-Koreans, they have rather flat, short, broad noses and high cheekbones, so that the face is really very flat. Their eyelashes are short and placed peculiarly in the lids, which show a characteristic fold in their edges called the Mongol fold. The slit of the eyelids is narrower than that of Europeans, and by its peculiar curves often gives the impression of a squint, which is not, however, a real squint, but (in two senses) an optical delusion.

But the mark that tells the Mongol, and even a slight Mongol, strain of blood is found in young children. This is a dull blue mark or marks on the bodies of new-born children, which are not permanent, but usually disappear before the seventh year. Dr. Baelz analyzed these marks, and found that they ishere in the lowest skin and shine through the outer cuticle. No explanation is given of their appearance and disappearance. The colors of human skin, as of the negro and redskin, lie in the outer layers; hence the meaning and origin of this Mongol birthmark are doubly mysterious. It is found throughout Japan, with the exception of the Ainos, and forms one more sign of the deep gap that lies between the Aino and other races in the Far East.

Dr. Baelz has discovered the meaning of the word Wodjin, applied to the Japanese by the Chinese, a word the Japanese have always resented, because it means "little bent-over man," and was interpreted in the sense of "slave." The term exactly describes the Ainos, who, being very short in stature, have also a very curious way of walking bent over, with arms crossed on the breast. The term is therefore exact for the general appearance and greatest peculiarity of an Aino, superficially considered; in all likelihood it began at a time when the main population of Japan consisted of Ainos.

The question Who are the Japanese? may be answered by saying that they are a very mixed race, with a substratum of men similar to the Little Russians over which has flowed a much larger body of East Asiatics, part Mongol, part Malay. The original population has remained itself only in the two northern islands and the Loo Choos. Later came a Manchu conquering race from Korea, which has kept itself to some extent pure, leading back to the mainland from time to time armies of occupation. The latest reflux of this sort was the Chinese war, but European diplomacy did not permit occupation of any part of the mainland.

The parallels often drawn between Japan and England in their relation to the continent are many and can be extended. Thus we see the Kelt conquering, absorbing, or driving out the non-Aryan inhabitants; the Saxons doing the same by the Kelt, and mingling gradually but imperfectly; until the arrival of a race specialized for government—namely, the Norman, who was a different and more complete mixture of Teuton and Kelt. So the Manchu, with his Mongol, if not Malay, admixture, brought to Japan special gifts in the way of government, and organized the country.

At present the laws not only permit, but foster, a more perfect mixing of the ethnic parts of the Japanese people. The slothful, drink-loving Ainos are being educated and show themselves surprisingly intelligent. The ruling caste no longer monopolizes offices and careers. The nation seems to have, like Great Britain and Ireland, sufficient diversity in strains to make a powerful race, sufficient variety in character to supply the complicated needs of modern life, judged by Western standards. The ethnic mixture in Japan contains a strain of that race we consider the highest, the Aryan, and also strains of two great conquering races of Asia, the Mongols and Manchus. There seems no reason why such a people should not take the lead in Asia as the British from time to time have taken the lead in Europe, especially as Japan shares with Britain the great advantage of a natural defense in its insular position.

The Japanese with all their cleverness are often belittled in comparisons drawn between them and the Chinese, because, while the latter hold fast to their old forms of government, religious ceremonial, habits, and dress, the Japanese show astonishing suppleness and imitation. Their religion has been changed, their Government and many of their social forms, their laws and dress have followed foreign precedents. But we see the troubles the Chinese are in owing to this stubbornness of theirs. It may be admirable from one point of view, but it is not practical. The Japanese are enterprising and ambitious. Certainly it is not for Americans and Europeans to decry what is so fully their own characteristic. Doubtless it would please us, from the selfish side, to have the Japanese remain in their old, picturesque, artistic condition; for they would be as sheep for the Aryan shearer; but it is a little blind to cast up the contrary to them as a fault. If they continue to govern themselves as wisely as they have done during the last thirty years there is no reason why they should not be a world power in the Orient and put a wholesome check on Governments which squander the wealth of nations in attempts to seize countries which they do not need.

Fame of Comic Song.

THE actors who have made their fame on one play, the authors whose reputation rests upon one book, or the orators whose celebrity is connected with one speech, are not nearly so numerous as the singers who have become known through one song. The recent death of "The Great McDermott," who will go down to posterity as the singer of "By Jingo, We Will," the song which made the term "Jingoism" a familiar term to the English language, recalls the story of many of these one-achieved individuals.

"The most fickle and difficult to understand people in the world," said a theatrical manager a few days ago, "are the comic song public. Sometimes a song, with absolutely no merit to recommend it, will go like wildfire, while, on the other hand, some of the most clever and catchy songs ever written fall as flat as a smoothing iron.

"A song will sometimes be sung by a music hall singer which will seem to have in it no more of the elements of popularity than any other song. Yet suddenly it will become all the rage, and will be hummed and whistled by thousands of people all over the country who never heard the name of the singer and perhaps never put their foot in the music hall. Probably, then, a year or two later the same singer will appear with a song quite as taking apparently as the first one, yet it will fail to create the slightest stir, and will be a dead letter, except to those who have heard it in music halls."

Instances of the accuracy of this generalisation abound. It was Miss Lottie Collins who first sang "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" in a London music hall. Few thought it was a song out of the ordinary, even those who heard it, yet within a few days all London was humming it, and it was not long before it had become as familiar as "God Save the Queen."

It is said that there are at least a dozen singers of comic songs who are known in the profession as "one-song men." The meaning of the title is, of course, that they have sung one song which completely eclipsed all of their other performances. For instance, Charles Coborn, the man who sang "The Man That Broke the Bank of Monte Carlo," made more money out of other songs, but for one person who knows one of his other songs probably a hundred know this one.

Other familiar instances of the one-song success are Anna Held's "Won't You Come and Play with Me?" and Ernest Hogan's, "Who Said Chicken in this Crowd?" Both of these have sung many another song, but none of the others have had such extreme popularity. The authors of "Little Annie Rooney," "After the Ball Is Over," and other equally well known songs are almost unknown, yet in many cases their one song carried them to temporary fame

SUMMER ON THE PRAIRIES

To some the Summer of the plains is a monotonous succession of blue sky and fierce south winds. That is because they do not realize all that Summer means to the dweller in the new lands. Or it is because it is the viewpoint of the onlooker, and not of the participant. The true plainsman does not complain of the Summer heat or of the south winds. He expected them when he came upon the prairies, and he understands that they are a part of the level reaches that gather up the sunshine and the ozone of a continent for their children.

The first matter of interest to the plains dweller is that Summer begins very early. While yet the people of the New England States are wearing their Winter clothes, and while even in Ohio and Illinois there is not a suspicion that the heated term has begun, the plains are touched with the sun's torrid finger. The wheat that has for months been approaching maturity almost in a day blossoms out into a golden sheen that brings at once joy and hard work. For several years there has been each Summer a bountiful harvest. Each year the farmer has gone out and taken from each acre of the wheat field from twenty to thirty-five bushels of wheat that brought him at the local market 50 cents a bushel. He was put to little expense in harvesting it, and there was for him a clear profit of half he received. No wonder that he welcomed the Summer.

The first duty of the Summer is the gathering of the grain. It is something that makes the Westerner happy to a greater degree than the people of the East can understand. The number of bushels gathered from a field may be the deciding point of whether the mortgage shall be paid, whether the wife shall have a new dress, whether the sons and daughters shall go to college. Feverishly the farmer watches the oncoming of the grain. After the long uncertainty of the Winter is the doubt of the springtime. When this is passed and the fields are yellow as gold to the limits of the far horizon, he wonders if he can gather it all safely. He is not yet sure. One day there waved from our door 150 acres of beautiful grain. The heads of wheat were lifted beyond a tall man's shoulders, and there seemed promise of several thousand dollars—sorely needed on the beginning of the claim. The harvesters were to begin work on Monday. The preceding Friday afternoon there came out of the northwest a typical prairie storm, its black clouds fringed with a sickly green that told of celestial turmoil. When it had passed and dropped its burden of hail the wheat field was ruined, the straw beaten into the ground, and the harvesters never entered the area. It had been expected that the wheat would meet many debts and clear up a mortgage. There was nothing to do but bear it—yet it was a severe lesson of the uncertainty of things on the plains.

Much is written of the toil of harvest days on the plains—some of it in gross exaggeration. The work of garnering the grain is much the same East and West, only in the latter there is more grain to gather. The farmer with 100 acres of grain has made his preparations. He has his self-binder ready to tie up the sheaves and his men to carry them into shocks or to haul them direct to the thrasher. He needs extra men if he has many hundred acres—but he always gets them. From the States to the East come crowds of toilers who are anxious to gain a little wealth, and to see something of life on the prairies. They come on the freight trains, and when they arrive the farmers quickly engage them for the work of the fields. All sorts and conditions of men come into the harvest field. One day there was working on a Western Kansas ranch a smooth-faced man who said little, but did his work well. At the end of two weeks he asked for his wages and received them. "You are not going to leave us?" asked the farmer.

"Yes, I guess I'll go on West," was the reply. He went to town, sought the best hotel, and asked for a dress-suit case that was awaiting him. In his room he made a change of clothes and came out in stylish attire, ready to board a Pullman car for Manitou. He was a Chicago doctor, who had taken the trip as medicine for weary nerves—and found himself cured. In all his life he had never enjoyed a meal so much as he did the one on the dining car that evening.

It is to the women that Summer on the plains comes with particular severity. In the early days when the barren claims had no sign of shade, when the prairie for miles was one wide level of sod and struggling crops, they were really to be pitied. The little cabins of the settlers were ill-prepared to resist the heat or cold. The walls were thin, the roofs came close down to the living rooms, and the sun fairly baked the establishment into a sort of "done-ness" that made the dwellers therein feel that they had been through the fiery furnace. Those who lived in dugouts or sod houses were better off. The earthen walls and floors kept them from much of the suffering. Now there is at almost every farmhouse the beginning of a grove, and porches and commodious lawns are common. In the older settled portions of the West the farmers put up ice in Winter, and during the long Summer days they are as well prepared as are their friends in town to withstand the heat. There is, too, a growing cult of the bath tub that brings another comfort to the Western home.

Amusement is not lacking during the Summer. If it is a political year the party picnic is a common enjoyment. The nearest grove is selected, and on some Saturday afternoon the speakers come out from town to argue the burning questions of the day. The men and a few women surround the stand where the orator is expatiating on the glories of his faith, while the young folks sit in the swings and hammocks or ride on the merry-go-round that some enterprising speculator has set up. Likewise there flourishes the camp meeting. A half dozen sects take the Summer for outdoor devotions. Wherever there is a grove a few tents are pitched, and at night the young folks, the farmhands, and the families of the neighborhood come to hear the followers of Peter Cartwright expound with great vigor their gospel. The Sunday schools have their picnics along the creeks and rivers, the camping parties try to find enjoyment in similar places, and now and then a lodge takes an outing.

But it is all a troublous task. There is something about the hot winds that have traveled up from the far Southwest that lowers the nerve force and saps the ambition. Sometimes, as in the present season, there come along droughts that are like calamities to the people. Day after day the sky shows the same unbroken blue, the same wind surges out of the south, and the mercury climbs over the 100-degree mark. At first the people do not mind it much. Then there appear items in the papers that pastures are suffering and rain is needed by the corn. Everybody refuses to consider the crop as long as possible. That is the one hope of the season, when once the wheat is gathered. Corn means not only immediate resource, but all through the Winter months it is to feed the cattle and horses and prepare the stock for the market. Its promise comes very close home. Anxiously the farmers watch it, and every rolled leaf, every whitecap that appears on the greening sea that covers the broad fields, is one more thrill of doubt. At first the papers refrain from big headlines, but finally, when the situation becomes serious, they use their largest type and call attention to the dangers that threaten. They exaggerate the suffering of stock and tell of the privation that will follow the loss of the corn, forgetting for the moment that there have been long years of plenty in which to pile up a hoard for the lean seasons. At last they stop this and tell of the possibility of saving part of the crop, hopefully recounting the natural resources of the country. When they have reached this stage the worst of the Summer is over. It is henceforth a mere matter of what can be saved and how "roughness" can be secured for the cattle.

The "hot wind" is one of the terrors of the Summer season. It is not merely a time of heat, it is a peculiar wave of blighting air that comes from the furnace-heated South. It was more common in the early days than now. The farmer saw his corn green and flourishing in the morning; at noon it had begun to wither; two days more and there was no hope for the tassling stalks. It drove some men to tears, it sent others to the madhouse; it was a terror for the struggling settler and his wife. Its origin was the bare wheat stubble or brown prairie over which it traveled, becoming all the time more blighting.

No one can understand or appreciate the coming of a rainstorm unless he has lived on the prairies in Summer. To the Easterner the rain is but an incident; to the dweller on the plains it is an epoch. From the date of the rain are dated the events of many days; toward it is directed an eager gaze. Three or four weeks may have gone by without a storm cloud appearing in the sky. Here and there have been indications, but they have faded as they came. Then one afternoon, when the moisture has all been sucked into the air, the huge cumuli gather in a tumultuous array. They chase off to the southeast and then come back again on the wings of the wind that blows with steadiness into the northwest. Along late in the afternoon there appears above the horizon of the Northwest a dark rim. Higher and higher it climbs. On the forefront of the mass are tumbling, revolving masses of lighter clouds that have the fierce touch of lightning in their coloring. They hide the sun, they cover up the sky. Yet all the time the southeast wind is blowing and the southern sky is as blue and clear as ever. Suddenly the wind changes. In the streets of the prairie towns the dust comes with a swoop from the north; on the farms the haycocks and wheat shocks are sent whirling; the big pattering drops fall on the sizzling corn leaves; the deluge follows, and for half an hour the roadways are turned into rivers, the creeks run bank high, the slow-going prairie streams are made turbid and noisy—in a day enough water runs away to the sea to have matured the crops of a State, all because there was no provision for storage and utilization. But how glad were the farmers! They smile once more. The papers print under big headlines reports of the saving of the crops, and the whole country is again revived and happy. The midsummer rain on the prairies is like champagne to the waiting populace. In nothing else is there such sudden inspiration of tired spirits.

The town life of the prairie in the Summer is by no means as oppressive as that of the country. Not only are there many who are able to seek a respite from the heat and sunshine by going to resorts, but the townspeople have the cooling effect of waterworks and trees to assist them in spending the torrid days. Every town of size has some waterworks system, even if it be only a number of windmills owned by individuals to furnish water for private lawns. There are green spots, and the trees are kept in better form than are those of the farms. But the struggle with the lawns is a serious one. The grass that in the Spring was so promising becomes at times dead and brown, there is a rank growth of Summer grass and weeds that were not wanted. Wherever the sun strikes with its blighting effect there the blue grass dies. It is the same thing every season, but the replanting goes on, for hope springs eternal in the breast of the Westerner. In town cannas and caladiums have taken the place of the sunflower and hollyhock, castor beans have been relegated to the rear by all with true taste. The advance in the decoration of the lawns has been manifested in many ways, in none more directly than in the adoption of modern plants and flowers, and preparation for comfort in July and August. Awnings that were unknown in the West a few years ago are appearing on the porches, which, by the way, are being made wider and are furnished more comfortably. In other words, the dweller on the plains is learning how to meet the hot weather problem and enjoy as much of pleasure as possible.

Whatever may be the temperature in town, however close it may be where the trees are thick and the streets are dusty, out on the sodded hills it is different. One may drive a mile or two in the evening and reach the top of a hill that stands in an unbroken prairie. Around is the thick carpet of grass, a little browned and somewhat dust-laden from the burden of the winds. But turn to the south and face the breeze—it is sweet and cooling. For a thousand miles over prairie and cornfield it has come, and it brings the scent of it all. There is nothing more delightful on the plains than the night breeze on a high prairie. It is always there, it never fails to revive and soothe. The immensity of the canopy above, the star-flecked expanse that reaches to a horizon perfectly curved, the close touch with nature—all appeal to the most indifferent and bring to weary brains a period of rest.

A new generation is growing up on the plains—a generation that has never seen the ocean and has never felt the breath of a coast breeze. One day comes to most of these when in an era of good times they go back East and gaze upon the Atlantic. Those who have been born in the East and know the sea cannot understand this delight. There can come but one such experience in a lifetime. To most of the dwellers on the plain this dream of the sea is present long years before it is realized. It remains with them through the year, but is most vivid in Summer. Eagerly they look at the pictures presented in the magazines of ocean resorts, and a determination some day to enjoy the delights of the surf is in their hearts. For the one drawback of the plains is the lack of recreation. Life is so earnest. Even with money one must go half a thousand miles to find a cool place. And so many thousands who, if in the East, would gain relief, stay and work through it all. They go to the harvest field early and stay late; they follow the plow in late July and early August, preparing for the next year's crop. They toil at the kitchen stove year after year and wait for the cottonwood tree in the yard to grow to proportions that will furnish shade. To these Summer is a very long season. But each year the number of those who cannot get relief is smaller; each year the trees are larger, and even in the newer lands progress is being made toward those things that lead toward comfort and relief.

The ideal Summer on the plains is one in which the corn grows. If the corn fields are kept green and the stalks rise to their full height the people will be fairly happy. They will have cool nights—part of the time—and good rains often. There are more of these Summers as the years go by, and as the cultivation of the soil prevents the wastefulness that has been the fate of the earlier years. In the language of the old timer, "the Indian has been taken out of the soil," and the civilizing forces have had an effect in making the climate more equable.

However, the Summer days are long at the best fifteen hundred miles from the ocean and five hundred from the mountains and lakes. It can never be said that there is comfort in the prairie Summer, and each day that is counted off the calendar is unregretted. The heat lasts well into September, but at last it is conquered, and finally the nights become cool enough for covers, clouds pour down moisture for twenty-four hours at a time, there is a hint of coming frost in the air at times—and Summer is over.

CHARLES MOREAU HARGER.

Abilene, Kansas, August, 1901.

AUG

A Western Wilderness.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 15.—There are more than 8,000 square miles—5,283,000 acres—of vacant and unappropriated land in the United States land district of Duluth. This is a tract larger than the whole State of Massachusetts. It lies close to Duluth, none of it being more than 150 miles away, and yet it is inhabited only by a few Indians and occasional trappers and woodsmen.

It is not a desolate region. There are several thousand square miles of valuable timber lands, where grow pine, spruce, and hard woods; hundreds of miles of rich agricultural soil that will yield large crops, and areas of great extent known to be rich in minerals. Much of the mineral land is on iron ore formations. Some has in it the copper amygdaloid that extends up from the south side of Lake Superior, and there are also the silver-bearing rocks of the Thunder Bay district. Some gold, too, is in this region, and certain unfinished varieties of coal have been found at various places. There are dozens of undeveloped water-powers, that at Koochiching, or Fort Francis, alone being sufficient to generate 40,000 horse power.

Of the vast area more than 1,200,000 acres remain unsurveyed, so that people cannot enter it except as squatters and under squatters' titles. It is expected that much of the land will be surveyed after the coming session of Congress. In addition to the Government tract there are millions of acres in the same territory that are held by railroads under grants, and the greater part of these properties is unoccupied, though efforts are being made to bring in settlers. The figures given above are for the land surface alone, and take no account of the lakes, which form perhaps about 10 per cent. of the total area of Northern Minnesota.

Cook County, lying in the northeast corner of the State, bounded on the south and east by Lake Superior and on the north by Canada, has not a mile of railroad in its 1,000,000 acres. It has 800 inhabitants, one to every 1,200 acres. In this one county are $9,000,000 worth of standing white pine, and a great quantity of spruce, cedar, birch, maple, and poplar. Thousands of acres, too rocky for cultivation, have been burned over, but in the great stumps and logs of pine there is evidence that magnificent forests once covered them, and if future fires are avoided, will cover them again. The young pine is springing up everywhere. It is now between ten and fifteen years old, and in sixty or seventy years more will be worth hundreds of dollars to the acre. There are several entire townships that, on account of the rocky soil, are better adapted to forestry than to anything else, and these will in time be developed by the State. Elsewhere in the county, wheat, rye, oats, clover, and root crops yield abundantly. The surface soil and rocks of a large section resemble to a marked degree the noted iron mining regions of Wormland and Nerica, Sweden.

Itasca County has 3,500,000 unappropriated acres, nearly all timber and farming land. The remaining counties also contain large areas of good soil.

Two railroads are now being built from north to south across the wild area, and one, the Canadian Northern, across its northerly line.

With railroads, the region, no longer inaccessible, will undoubtedly receive as vast an influx of population as the adjoining lands to the south and west are now getting. Already large railroad corporations, owning hundreds of thousands of acres to the south, have sold out, and settlers are going there in droves. The Northern Pacific has in the past few months sold to large colonizing companies nearly 1,000,000 acres of land in the counties mentioned, and one colonization concern, the chief stockholders of which are Bostonians, has in a few months sold 30,000 acres, in small farms to actual settlers, who are now clearing and improving the lands.

This region of unappropriated and partly unsurveyed territory in the Duluth district is probably the country's largest and most available open tract that is reasonably fitted for agriculture.

Eskimo Time Tables.

"HOW do the Eskimos tell time?" was the inquiry made the other night of a man who has had considerable experience in North Greenland in connection with the Peary expeditions. He had just been telling something about the long arctic "day" with the sun circling round and round a short distance above the horizon, and the question was a natural one.

"They have two different methods," he replied, "according to the interval of time involved. For instance, if you are about to start on a journey and ask an Eskimo how long it will take, he will tell you 'three sleeps' or 'four sleeps,' corresponding to the number of days the trip will take, but he knows nothing about a day—only that every so often he has to stop to sleep. And fortunately the Eskimo finds it convenient to sleep about once in twenty-four hours, so that his 'sleep' means practically a day.

"On the other hand, I remember seeing Peary dispatching an Eskimo one morning with a message to a near-by settlement, and the explorer kept pointing to the sun, which at the time stood immediately above a rocky eminence across the bay. I wondered what it was all about, and asked Peary.

"'I want that fellow to be back here tomorrow at this time,' he replied, 'and the only way to tell him is to call his attention to the position of the sun. He knows that he is to return when the sun has gotten around to that point again.'

"Sure enough, the next morning when the sun had circled the horizon and was again above the point of rock, the Eskimo could be seen coming across the bay in his kayak."

Man's Most Difficult Task.

What is the most difficult thing for a man to do?

To find what he wants after his wife has put his study to rights.

1901

SONGS OF PAUL JONES

OVER the wintry seas drove the United States sloop-of-war Ranger, bearing to France the glorious news of Burgoyne's surrender—the news that was to win recognition for the new-born flag of the thirteen stars, and to secure the alliance of the arms of the ancient monarchy and the young Republic. And, as the wonderful little ship staggered along under every rag of canvas that could be spread to the November gales, her sailors sang the rollicking chorus composed by Midshipman Charley Hill of Barnstable:

So now we had him hard and fast,
Burgoyne laid down his arms at last,
And that is why we brave the blast
To carry the news to London!
Heigh-ho! Carry the news!
Ga! carry the news to London!
Tell old King George he's undone!
Heigh-ho! Carry the news!
Go! carry the news to London!

Perhaps, as the ever-courteous Capt. Paul Jones mildly objected, the ballad was not altogether polite to his Majesty George III., King of Great Britain and Ireland; but it had the full-breath'd rhythm of the sea in every line, and it is easy to imagine the men of the Ranger, on shore leave, rolling through the streets of Nantes and roaring out their favorite chorus to the wonder and delight of the sympathetic natives.

But the Ranger was designed for sterner work than mere courier service. The following April she sailed from Brest on the eventful cruise through the Irish seas that was to culminate in the capture of the Drake—the first British war vessel to lower her flag to the prowess of American gunners.

Admiral Luce has preserved in his collection of Naval Songs a splendid ballad, "The Yankee Man-of-War," which commemorates a stirring incident of the Ranger's cruise. The ballad was taken down from the recitation of a sailor, and it most certainly is the work of a seaman—no mere landlubber could have composed a song so genuinely nautical. Very probably it was written by one of the crew of the daring little ship—and who of that gallant company is as likely to be the author as Midshipman Charley Hill?

'Tis of a gallant Yankee ship
That flew the Stripes and Stars,
And the whistling wind from the west-nor'west
Blew through the pitch-pine spars.
With her starboard tacks aboard, my boys,
She hung upon the gale;
On an Autumn night we raised the light
On the head of old Kinsale.

It was a clear and cloudless night,
The wind blew steady and strong
As gayly over the sparkling deep
Our good ship bowled along;
With the foaming seas beneath her bow
The fiery waves she spread,
And bending low her bosom of snow
She buried her lee cathead.

After more equally spirited description, the ballad tells of the appearance of a British man-of-war with "consorts four," and concludes:

"Out, booms! Out, booms!" our skipper cried,
"Out, booms! and give her sheet!"
And the swiftest keel that ever was launched
Shot ahead of the British fleet.
And amid a thundering shower of shot,
With stunsails hoisting away,
Down the North Channel Paul Jones did steer,
Just at the break of day.

The panic occasioned by Paul Jones's later descent upon the Scottish coast, and the chagrin that followed the capture of the Serapis by the Bon Homme Richard, are clearly reflected in British ballads of the period. The Caledonian pen simply sputtered vituperation at the "pirate" and "traitor." A wretched bit of doggerel of 1779, entitled "A New Song of Paul Jones, the Cumberland Militia and Scarborough Volunteers, to the tune of the Abbot of Canterbury," begins in this promising manner:

Come, each loyal Briton of courage so bold,
As annals can show, you would ne'er be controlled,
It vexes my patience, I'm sure, night and day,
To think how that traitor Paul Jones got away.

This ballad goes on to tell with ludicrous gravity how, on the advent of the dreaded pirate, the brave militia and volunteers drew their swords—and put them up again. It also recounts how this wicked Paul Jones was once a servant of Lord Selkirk, and how he committed a murder and was condemned to death, and how he broke jail "and joined with the French for to pull down our laws."

While this song minimises the exploit of Commodore Jones by explaining that the Serapis and the Countess of Scarborough succumbed to odds of six to two, an American ballad of the time goes toward the other extreme by adding a merchant fleet to the Commodore's captures:

Now, my brave boys, we have taken a prise,
A large 44, with a 30 likewise;
With 25 merchantmen laden with store,
So we'll alter our course to the American shore.

Possibly the "25 merchantmen" is intended to summarize all the prises taken by the squadron during the cruise; if so, it is probably well within the truth.

Another British ballad entitled "The French Squadron" takes a humorous view of the situation, graphically describing the extreme terror that prevailed along the Scottish coast when Paul Jones was threatening a descent upon the town of Leith. The Commodore would probably have succeeded in his purpose of invasion and laid the town under ransom had not his ships been driven out of the Firth of Forth by a sudden gale. This ballad begins:

The French in this war, designed for Dundee,
To plunder the great Provost Fin'man;

The town was in steer, they trembled with fear,
Old wives they were greeting an' a', man.
Chorus:
So he ran, and she ran, and they ran;
They frightened both great and sma', man.
"If the French they come o'er to our unguarded shore,
They'll burn and plunder us a', man!"

Further on we learn that

Some swore by their saul, 'twas plundering Jack Paul!
The greatest rogue ever you saw, man!
And still further that
Sir John sent to see what ships they could be,
With a boat, a pilot, and a', man;
But instead of tea, they some powder did gie,
And the pilot did take awa', man.

This seemingly mysterious stanza is made clear by the following entry in Paul Jones's journal, dated Aug. 16, 1779: "A member of the British Parliament sent off a boat from the north shore to give information that he was greatly afraid of Paul Jones, and begging for some powder and shot. Capt. Jones set his fears to rest by sending him a barrel of powder with a kind message, but had no suitable shot." However, he detained "Sir John's" messenger as a pilot.

"Another Song of Paul Jones," to the tune of "Ye Jacobites by Names," was published by "Hackston, a schoolmaster of Borgue, Galloway, Candidate-laureate"—whatever that last may be. It was evidently inspired by the mournful piratical ballad that begins:

My name was Captain Kidd, as I sailed, as I sailed.

After catching the swing of the opening lines the reader can readily supply the necessary repetitions in the subsequent stanzas of Schoolmaster Hackston's interrogative masterpiece:

You've all heard of Paul Jones, have you not? have you not?
You've all heard of Paul Jones, have you not?
You've all heard of Paul Jones who in Galloway was born;
A roving vagabond, is he not? is he not?
A rogue and vagabond, is he not!

You've all heard of Paul Jones, have you not? have you not?
How he came to Leith Pier, and he fill'd the folks with fear;
And he fill'd the folks with fear, did he not?

He is a bold outlaw, is he not? is he not?
He is a bold outlaw; he has joined America
To destroy his country a'—has he not?

The French King does him uphold, does he not? does he not?
The French King does him uphold; he robs for British gold;
He is a pirate bold, is he not?

He took the Serapis, did he not? did he not?
He took the Serapis, though the battle it was hot;
But a rogue and vagabond—is he not?

He went to Lord Selkirk's hall, did he not? did he not?
He went to Lord Selkirk's hall, robb'd plate and jewels and all;
Which did his conscience gall, did it not?

He is a murderer, is he not! is he not?
He is a murderer, for he kill'd his Carpenter;
He kill'd his Carpenter, did he not?

The charge of robbery contained in the sixth stanza is based upon a much-discussed episode of the Ranger's cruise. A party of her sailors, landing on St. Mary's Isle, carried off a few pieces of plate from the castle of the Earl of Selkirk. This property Capt. Jones redeemed at his own cost, and, at the earliest opportunity, returned it to the Earl, who fully acknowledged the scrupulous conduct of the American commander. The more serious accusation embalmed in the last stanza is an echo of an incident that befell when Capt. Paul—as he was then called—was master of a merchant vessel. While on a trip to the West Indies he was compelled to knock down a mutinous mulatto with a belaying pin. Soon after the arrival of the ship at Tobago, the man died, although not until after he had taken passage on another ship. Paul Jones was fully exonerated by the authorities at Tobago, but, through the malice of secret enemies, was prosecuted for murder on his return to Whitehaven. He was again acquitted, first on the ground that it was doubtful whether the man's death was due to the blow, and secondly that the Captain's action was fully justified by the circumstances. Nevertheless, the matter has been constantly raised against him in every variety of distortions.

We Americans are too prone to think of England as united again against the cause of the Colonies in the Revolutionary War, forgetting the sturdy championship of such leaders as Lord Chatham, Charles Fox, Edmund Burke, Lord Shelburne, Lord Camden, and the Duke of Richmond, to say nothing of the opponents of the King's reckless policy among the rank and file of the nation. In the following ballad, published in 1779, and evidently by one whose sympathies were with the Americans, the names of Lord North and Lord Germaine, two Ministers largely responsible for the revolt of the Colonies, are clearly indicated by the cautious elisions, "N—th" and "G—n." "Jemmy Twitcher," the name of a scamp in Gay's "Beggar's Opera," who pastches on his comrades, is here intended to indicate the notorious Lord Sandwich, also a bitter enemy of American liberties.

PAUL JONES. A NEW SONG.

Of heroes and statesmen, I'll just mention four
That cannot be matched if we trans the world o'er;
For none of our fame ever stept o'er the stones
As Germain, Jemmy Twitcher, Lord North, and Paul Jones.

Through a mad-headed war, which old England did run,
At London, at Sea, and Independence, too,
The inglorious Lord Nth, and the prudent Germain
The losses he meets with, from such as Paul Jones.

Contractors about this bold rebel harangue
And swear if they catch him the traitor they'll hang;
But 'mongst these devourers of ten per cent. loans
Are full as great robbers as any Paul Jones.

How happy for England, would Fortune but sweep
At once all her treacherous foes to the deep!
For the land under burdens most bitterly groans
To get rid of some that are worse than Paul Jones.

To each honest heart that is Britain's true friend
In bumpers I'll freely this toast recommend:
May Paul be converted, the Ministry purg'd,
Old England be free, and her enemies scourged!

If success to our fleets be not quickly restored,
The leaders in office to shove from the board;
May they all fare alike, and the Deil pick the bones
Of Germain, Jemmy Twitcher, Lord North, and Paul Jones!

Observe how mildly "Paul" is to be dealt with—except, perhaps, in the last impatient stanza. He is not to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, only "converted." The song shows that even at this early date there was a tendency to be just toward a much-slandered hero. Many years may be needed to overcome the Englishman's prejudices and resentments, but ultimately he is sure to recognize the justice of even an adversary's cause, and to honor the memory of a gallant foe. Within a very few years Paul Jones was still blackguarded as a pirate throughout Great Britain; but it is memorable that on the publication of Mr. Buell's admirable biography of Paul Jones a leading English literary periodical not only fully recognized the excellence of the work, but also paid a notable tribute to the valor and the high personal character of our first great sea-fighter.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

Work of Handwriting Experts.

IT would seem from the frequent appearance of handwriting experts in the courts and the charges they make for their services that there must be something occult about the science of chirography, and that the ways of the handwriting expert must be queer and devious. To hear one of these men explain his science, however, it all appears exceptionally simple. One of the best known of these experts a few days ago explained his plan of work in this wise:

"When a writing of unidentified authorship is submitted to me I aim to determine the dissimilarities it exhibits from a conventional standard. Every person writes with a certain general movement. these movements being classified under the heads of forearm movements, wrist movements, and finger movements. The trained eye can see at a glance according to what general system the writing is penned.

"This anonymous writing we call the 'suspect.' The suspect is now carefully analyzed. Every letter in every word is dissected, and each departure from the standard is noted. These dissimilarities, taken in full, will be invariably found to be characteristic of the writer. In spite of himself, they will appear to a greater or less extent in everything that he writes.

"Having thus analyzed the suspect, I take up the specimens of known authorship and regarded as being very likely of identical authorship with the suspect. These specimens we call the examplars. They are analyzed and dissected, just as in the case of the suspects. It will be very easy in most cases to say that certain of the exemplars could not have been penned by the author of the suspect, and after more careful examination it will be possible to say with accuracy whether the suspect was written by the writer of one of the exemplars, and, if so, which one.

"In cases of disguised handwriting the difficulty is generally not greatly increased. A person simply cannot avoid betraying himself in his penmanship, and although he may successfully disguise a few letters, in the main the natural dissimilarities from the accepted standard will be evident and unmistakable.

"In cases of disguised handwriting the expert must first determine the method of the disguise so as to know what are the real and what the unreal features of the person's regular handwriting which are here displayed. Having determined the method, the rest is easy, for an adjustment can be made in every case, just as the surveyor allows in his calculations for abnormal influences upon his compass."

MOUNTAINS AND TAFFY.

On the beach at Atlantic City, a Westerner had scraped acquaintance with a tiny pickaninny who had "just growed" right there. When he mentioned the Rocky Mountains to this dusky mite, she tried at once to extract some information as to what that, to her, unknown thing, a mountain, might be.

"It is wonderful," he said, "how hard it is to explain such a simple thing to one who knows nothing at all about it. I told her all I knew about mountains, and yet I couldn't make her grasp the idea of a mountain at all. It was utterly beyond her comprehension. Finding myself so utterly routed and my pride so wounded, I gave up the job and changed the current of her thought by buying her some salt water taffy. She could thoroughly comprehend that."

Up-to-Date Hair Ornaments.

"Miss Hoboken is an original girl, isn't she?"

"Generally; what's she been doing now?"

"Why, last evening at Miss Englewood's whist she wore mosquitoes in her hair instead of the customary butterfly. Clever, wasn't it?"

Death Pays Some Men.

SAID the funeral man, who has been employed for years as an embalmer in one of the largest undertaking establishments in the South, to a reporter the other day: "Although it may be doubted, it is nevertheless a fact that the funeral director in the South is the only person engaged in a dead business whom one never hears complaining of hard times; he is always prosperous. The head of one of the principal undertaking establishments in the City of Jacksonville, Fla., where I am employed, rides to and from his office each day in a one-thousand-dollar automobile, besides being the owner of an elegant naphtha launch in which he sports on the silvery waters of the St. John's River for his own pleasure and those who have the honor of his acquaintance. Visitors to Florida naturally wonder how it is that its undertakers are always so highly prosperous. The explanation is simple: Every year thousands of invalids flock from all over the United States to the numerous Winter resorts in Florida in an endeavor to regain lost health through the influence of its balmy climate. The majority of these people are well-to-do and can therefore afford every luxury. Money, however, is not a panacea, and many of the health seekers never return home alive, as we undertakers well know and statistics prove. And it is owing to this fact that the undertaker reaps a profitable yearly harvest, for on the death of a wealthy sojourner he receives the order, in most cases either to embalm or cremate the body; an expensive coffin is made and everything in the way of etceteras is furnished preparatory to shipping it to its future (earthly) destination, regardless of cost. For embalming we charge from $100 to $200, and most of the work is clear profit. The establishment in which I am employed in Jacksonville did a business last year to the tune of $45,000!

"But there are other things in the business besides embalming and cremating that cost money for those who wish to have the body of a dear departed relative or friend decently laid to rest," continued the undertaker. "For shaving a dead man, for instance, we charge not less than $10. This may seem an exorbitant price, but it is well worth it, for the job, as you can well imagine, is not a pleasant one, and there are very few barbers who will perform the operation even for double the price. I know many that would much prefer to embalm a body than shave it.

"Some people, too, are very particular as to how a body shall be prepared for burial. It is surprising the amount of money that is squandered in this particular, especially when it is known that it cannot possibly benefit the dead. Of course it is done for purely sentimental reasons. A wealthy lady, whose husband died of consumption recently in the South, had the remains embalmed, the hair cut, and the face shaved, the nails neatly manicured, the false teeth removed and thoroughly cleaned, with a special preserving preparation, and replaced. The body was then bathed in water scented with attar of roses and afterward clothed in a magnificent silk robe that cost $75. The coffin itself was fit for an Oriental Prince. It was made of the finest California oak, beautifully upholstered inside, and mounted on the outside with solid silver trimmings. The letters of the dead man's name were set with genuine Indian rubies on a 14-karat heart-shaped gold plate, in the centre of the lid. The total cost of the casket was exactly $1,400, and is one of the most expensive, if not the most costly, that has ever been made in this country. I have no doubt that before the body was finally laid to rest it cost the widow close on $3,000, if not more. This, of course, is an exceptional case, but we frequently receive hurry orders to prepare a body for burial, and dispatch it to its former home, wherever that may be, that foot up a bill of between $700 and $800. And, mind you, this is practically all clear profit outside of the necessary expense for labor and time.

"Owing to the prosperous condition of the business in Florida, my employer added a motor hearse and carriages to his establishment last year; but, unfortunately, the innovation did not prove a success. The fact is the people in general did not appreciate his enterprise for they have the impression that in taking a body to its last resting place in such a conveyance all respect for the dead would be lost. Such talk, of course, is absurd and is the result of giving way to sentiment. I predict, however, that in a very few years from now the motor hearse will meet with general favor throughout the United States as it has in France. A funeral is a weird spectacle at any time, but to see a horseless funeral winding its noiseless way along the dusty highways of the country or the noisy streets of the city, would be a decided change from the melancholy appearance which the present black-plumed hearse, horses, and lumbering coaches, carry with them in their procession to the grave.

"It has always been a wonder to me why the people of the large Northern cities have not had the horseless hearse introduced to them long ago. Probably the undertaking business is not so brisk and profitable up here as it is in the South to warrant the expense. As soon as we can overcome the sentimental prejudice against the motor hearse in Florida we will again try to introduce it."

Professional Amenities.

First Pastor (proudly)—I noticed several new faces in my congregation last Sabbath.

Second Pastor (ironically)—At the appearance of infant baptism, I suppose.

SIGNS OF OVR DAY

MUCH money is spent, and high-salaried men devote great quantities of gray matter to the problem of presenting to the public eye salable articles in a salable way through signs used as advertising media throughout the city. There is probably even a more strenuous endeavor to catch and hold this shifty eye with glittering color or alluring form when articles are not, or should not be, salable. On this point silence is golden. The public is fickle. A sign that would please one person might disgust a hundred. The veriest nostrum, on the other hand, being offered through the agency of signs properly attractive to the mass of mankind makes slaves of thousands. Thus it is. This article may not discuss such a matter; it is with signs as signs, per se and no more, that it has to do.

The average New Yorker, to use a hackneyed but serviceable term, sees little of the signs that confront him. If he is impressed at all by them it is done unconsciously. Take the sandwich man, for instance. To read and inwardly digest the burden of every such individual one meets would be to abuse one's mind. Yet people walk the crowded streets and soak in particles of information, as it were, like rain drops on a wet day, not thinking whence they come nor whither they may go. Of a sudden one remembers that he needs a cuckoo clock or a cake of adamantine glue or a Panama hat, and the mind recalls the sandwich man who bore silent testimony of the very commodity he must now go and buy.

A leisurely stroll up Broadway from the Battery as far as Forty-second Street will repay ample return of pleasure for pains, if the stroller happens to be interested in signs. Probably nowhere else in all the world is there so great a variety of them as is displayed on this wonderful avenue. Scarcely two in all the exhibition are alike, and, although the idea of personality in signs may sound a little far-fetched, each in its own way maintains a certain dignity of self-respect, be it ever so battered, as who should say, superiorly: "I instruct!" And not a sign of them all but speaks to some willing learner and earns a night's repose.

It is a singular fact about signs that they express themselves in a polyglot language. Let not the facetious observe that theirs must be a true sign language, either. A painter of signs has, in fact, grown rich on this bit of a joke, for he advertises upon the wall of his establishment, not far from Broadway, in the digital characters of the deaf and dumb alphabet. Some few can spell out the meaning of the sign he has devised, or could have done so while they were in the fifth grade at school, where secret communication was a useful art. Others can imagine it without much difficulty. But this sign now speaks a plaintive tongue of its own—a pitiful pipe, as though it realized its structural weakness as a pun and would render an apology for pretending to mean anything.

The signs on the great business houses on Broadway are a study not alone in names, in which matter they range boldly from Abraham to Ziegfried, but in style, texture, physiognomy, so to speak. A certain huge building below Fourteenth Street is literally enmeshed in signs made on wire. They riot all over this building, from cellar to garret, sideways, lengthways, fat signs, lean signs, all of wire, the lettering appearing to stand alone above the fourth story. These signs are fine and business-like in appearance, laying no claim to anything ostentatious. They serve a useful purpose only in hailing the passer-by in the names of their owners.

Not so that monumental advertising scheme of a man who makes preserves in many varieties, and has immortalized himself by his trademark—his name on a cucumber. He had by far the most notorious sign in New York before transfers of real estate drove him from his stronghold, and his sign with him. Nevertheless his fame is gone abroad, and the old sign will be missed by more than a few who looked for it at night.

There is also another type of sign frequently met with of the large and forceful sort. This is the wall sign painted by bold artists slung by ropes over the edge of a roof, who dangle and paint at a giddy height in the utmost good cheer. He whose "system" this operation generically represents is known wide of New York, and when one travels one recognizes with a pleasure almost akin to pain the handiwork of the man with the sportsmanlike name, from Dan even unto Beersheba. There is a distinctiveness about it, even an artistic merit in many cases, that impresses the beholder with the great advantage of such signs. One of the sort is situate on a huge blank wall on lower Broadway, and is only temporary, the wall having been brought to light through the removal of adjacent structures. The sign represents a bibulous looking person of gigantic proportions and bloated face about to perpetrate a high-ball of a now popular brand of whisky. The bottle looks inviting. But the high-ball looks like a boiler explosion, and the man—well, if the whisky gave him his face it is up to proof, all right, and so is he. This is an unimportant point, however.

Brooklyn Bridge affords a panoramic view of much scope as well as enterprise in the way of signs. One of the most ingenious examples within sight from the bridge promenade is that of a manufacturer of soups, who, seizing on an available roof out of which once issued a harmless and necessary steam pipe, built the counterfeit presentment of a saucepan or skillet in such fashion that a constant cloud of presumably fragrant soupy vapor issues from the depths of his boiling pot. It is needless to say that the manufacturer's name appears to advantage on the saucepan.

The roofs of houses would seem to lack every advantage as a groundwork for signs. In this city, however, where the question of one's altitude is merely comparative and depends so little on the height of one's specific roof or another above the street level, roofs in general are excellent for signboards. Ascend any tall office building down town and look at the housetops below you. Cross Brooklyn Bridge. Go to Harlem on the elevated road. Several ingenious tradesmen have even copied the housetop idea for their covered delivery wagons. Unseen from the street, these wagon covers flaunt the name of the tradesmen in the eyes of all who look down from above.

As if in direct opposition to those signs which are designed to be looked down upon comes the aerial sign. A special feature of these was made during the last Presidential campaign. They depend upon the breeze for their success, wherein lies their one great disadvantage—if the breeze fails them they are lost. These kite signs take the form of banners mostly, and are to be seen any fine day from Battery Park, the top of a many-storied office building being utilized for the purpose of sending them aloft. They flutter gracefully, high in the air, midway between a bunch of tugging kites and their anchorage on the roof, and remind one forcibly of Mr. Dick and his scheme for the dissemination of knowledge. An interesting feature of this mode of advertisement is the kite. The average kite employed for the purpose is as tall as a man.

When one views the multiplicity of devices in signs one is led to wonder how it will all end. Can anybody think of a new thing under the sun? And yet, wherever you go, you find what is to all appearances new. City lines of transportation furnish a favorite opportunity for the display of signs, and it is here that one sees the exercise of gray matter on every hand. Ingenuity is at high tide, not only on surface lines, but in the elevated trains. Station platforms and the walls of the stations themselves teem with colored bills, posters, and "paper." One ascends the stairs from the street only to be confronted at every step with the statement in staring letters that a certain soap or baking powder or patent medicine is the best and purest on earth. At the landing you are made aware that you should chew so-and-so, or drink, smoke, wear, or hook your clothes together with such-and-such. It is all very distracting, but New York would be Sahara without it. And, as if to make use of every inch of space at hand, two concerns, simultaneously or nearly so, took possession of the tops of the horse cars about the city, causing to be placed upon either end thereof small tin flags, built to turn with the wind. One flag extols the advantages of a local watering place, the other the virtues of "the genuine" for mosquito bites; and the cars take them into byways and all sorts of odd places.

Another sort of sign, only valuable as such on close inspection, but serving an excellent purpose otherwise to those pedestrians who adhere to schedule up and down Broadway between office and home, is the clock sign. Afar off it is a public timepiece, and one throws on coal or opens the furnace door, as need be, when the clock gives the hour as ten minutes to 9 or a quarter after 5. Nearby one learns with consternation that it is really the hour of M to G, or F after P, and realizes that the time is truly out of joint upon spelling, instead of the customary numerals, the name of a firm of clothiers upon the dial.

Signs conform to no set rule as to logic or relevance to the subject at hand. A pretty example of this, perhaps all the more attractive to the public for the fact, is the one illustrating the frightful result of carelessness, wherein a lad, direct from Mother Goose, holds a fast shrinking bag of something under his arm, while a flock of clean, white geese advances over the brow of an adjacent hill to eat the contents of the bag as it pours upon the ground. What connection such a scene may have with an emollient for aches and pains remains to be seen. Perhaps the mystery will be laid bare in the case of the boy when he gets home. Such a contingency is likely to arise. At least this is one solution of the problem, and will be welcome as a suggestion to many readers who have pondered it in vain.

Some people there are, no doubt, who rejoice at the aggravation of being mystified. To such must come ever and anon most joyfully the sight of a sign bidding them "Watch this Space." One almost fancies them going out of their way or hanging around a corner with lolling tongues, awatch. Kin to this is the other similar to it containing a single word, or perhaps two, having no connection with anything past or present that humanity cares for, from a set of Shakespeare to a jar of eye ointment. After weeks of fancied impatience on the part of all to be shown another word or two, the patronizing advertiser has the goodness to change his sign and prolong his little agony.

Lastly, signs as they were intended to be are a good thing in their place. All have seen the absurdities of misassorted ones, however, the "three sheet," for instance, showing the head and shoulders of an eminently respectable actor sedately resting on the unidentified body, skirt, and legs of a lithe and willowy exponent of the ballet. An agglomeration of signs once existing on Third Avenue, save for the names, which are altered, that "no offense can be took," read in this way:

JOHN GRUNDY,
Undertaker.
* * *
BLANK'S SARSAPARILLA.
ENOUGH SAID.

ROY BENSON RICHARDSON.

Value of One Grass to One State.

COLORADO has one agricultural product which exclusive of all others is worth more than all her silver mines. The royal purple alfalfa, with its twelve-foot roots, is the pride of the Colorado ranch. The alfalfa crop in the State last year was worth $10,000,000. Yet in itself that was a small item.

The introduction of alfalfa into the State in 1862 solved the problem of forage, which up to that time had puzzled the pioneers, who had not been able to raise successfully any other form of forage. Alfalfa made possible the great stock growing industry of the State. Last year the aggregate number of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, according to assessors' returns, was 4,000,000, valued at $45,000,000. Excepting the range sheep and cattle, and some horses in the cities, alfalfa formed the greater part of the food of all these animals. Thus dairying, a new but rapidly developing industry, depends on the alfalfa.

The great grain farms and potato ranches need this product as well. Alfalfa is peerless as a soil renovator and enricher. Its long roots, penetrating to a depth below the surface that other plants cannot reach, gather the needed elements and, decaying, liberate them for the benefit of future crops.

The Colorado farmer has learned that rotating crops of wheat and alfalfa make the average yield of wheat in Colorado twenty-five bushels to the acre, while the average for the whole country is less than fourteen bushels. The same rotation has produced the famous Greeley potato, as inimitable in its way as the Rocky Ford melon.

The Colorado stock raiser has discovered that cattle may be fattened at home without sending them to corn States, and that alfalfa produces beef, not tallow. He has discovered that pigs turned into the alfalfa patch during the Summer are ready for market in the Fall, and that "alfalfa mutton" brings the top price in the East. The small rancher knows that his chickens, geese, ducks and Belgian hares are finer for the alfalfa that forms part of their daily food, and that his alfalfa honey equals, if it does not excel, the delicious white sage honey of California.

In the Suburbs.

Friendly Neighbor—Ah, good morning, Jones, what's that you are mending—your automobile?

Jones (perspiring over a cranky lawn-mower)—No! My auto-mow-grass, but it doesn't.

EXPERIENCE OF ONE "LATE TRICK MAN."

PROBABLY no line of work brings a man into contact with more different sorts of life, more unusual circumstances, both comic and pathetic, than does that of the reporter, the getter of news. He meets all kinds of people, sees them in all their different moods, and sometimes surprises them into playing parts that are, whether natural or not, altogether different from the parts they would play if they had time to think.

Not long ago a broker of this city, reputed to be the possessor of millions, was sued in a Chicago court for damages which the complainant alleged to be due by reason of some improper information that had come to him from the broker's office. The amount of damages demanded by the suitor was $1,000,000, which certainly seemed to indicate that the defendant was deserving of his repute as a wealthy man. It happened that notice of the suit was filed in the Western city late in the afternoon, and not until far into the night did a report of the affair reach this city, the newspapers getting it shortly before 2 o'clock in the morning. Doubtless most of the night city editors in town decided, on seeing the dispatch, that there was but a slight chance of waking up the defendant broker and securing from him his side of what promised to be a big legal controversy. But one enterprising editor did make an effort at "landing" the local end of the matter.

That the effort was successful was remarkable in itself, inasmuch as millionaires are not wont to endure an early morning awakening to be interviewed, but the way the thing happened and the experience of the reporter who was sent to fetch in the news were more remarkable still. It was just twenty minutes before 2 o'clock when the night city editor shouted across the editorial office for the "late trick man," who is the reporter kept on duty in case of late emergencies in the way of news. This "late trick man," very sorrowful because he had been waked from his nap over in the corner, growled aloud when told what he was expected to do, and muttered something about "ridiculous to send a man on a wild goose chase like this."

The broker in question lived in the upper west side, somewhere in the seventies. By good luck the "late trick" didn't have to wait for an elevated train, so within less than three-quarters of an hour after leaving the office on Park Row he stood before the doors behind which he thought the object of his search lay asleep. All during the ride up town he had been swearing inwardly, imagining to himself how the house would look, with the windows all dark and shut fast in front, but now that he was there he was surprised to see a dim light reflected through the storm doors, one of which stood slightly ajar.

"Some of the servants still up," growled the "late trick" to himself, approaching the stoop and screwing up his courage to ring the bell, an operation that is especially distasteful to "late tricks" for the reason that some missile is likely to be hurled at them out of an up-stairs window.

With a noise that seemed deafening in the dead quiet of morning the bell resounded through the house. A clock in the neighborhood struck once, and the reporter knew that it was half-past two. He would have just fifteen minutes in which to telephone the news in time for the last edition—possibly a little more than that, for the night city editor, owing to the importance of the story, might "hold up" just a few minutes.

Hardly a second passed before the inside door was softly swung open just a crack, and the "late trick" saw standing inside, as if afraid to come out, a man of about thirty-five years, well dressed and of a genial countenance. There was a worried look on his face, though, as he asked excitedly:

"What is it? What is it?"

"Thinks I'm a burglar," said the reporter inwardly. Then he said aloud: "Is Mr. Albertson at home?"

"No, no. He's not here. What do you want with him?" responded the man in the door, making the opening between himself and the visitor still smaller.

An explanation followed. The reporter told why he was there, saying that he would like to send up a message to Mr. Albertson if he was in.

"No, he's not in. I assure you he's not," said the man in the door.

"When will he be back?" was the next question.

"Any minute, almost any minute," answered the man, as if he really didn't know what he was saying, but wanted to kill time.

"I'll just wait for him," announced the "late trick" calmly, lighting a cigarette and beginning to pace the stoop.

The door closed with a snap; then it was opened again, and the man said: "You don't really intend to wait, do you? Are you really a reporter?"

"Yes."

Again the door closed. The reporter was more certain than ever he had been mistaken for a desperado. Once more the man poked his head out, and the reporter, who was now peering down the street to see if there was any sign of the approaching Albertson, looked around.

"What's that you've got in your hip pocket?" inquired the man, nothing but his head showing behind the door.

"In my hip pocket?" the "late trick" queried back, involuntarily feeling the place mentioned with his hand, at which the man jumped out of sight.

"He thinks I've got a gun," was the thought of the newspaper man, so he shouted: "I'm not a burglar, I tell you."

"I know you're not," answered the man inside, again showing his head; "at least I rather think you're something else. Take it out. If you're going to use it, now's your time. I might as well tell you that I'm Albertson. Come in."

The reporter made a dive into the door, which had been thrown wide open. "Tell me about it—why you are sued for a million—all about it!" he cried.

"Oh, come off, now," said Mr. Albertson. "There's no use bluffing me any longer. Take it out of your pocket."

"Take what out?"

"That subpoena. I know you've come to serve it on me. It's all right. I guess to-night will do as well as to-morrow."

It turned out that the millionaire, having heard of the suit against him several hours earlier than the newspapers, had been sitting up, expecting a subpoena-server; for, although he was a business man and a rich one, he hadn't happened to have any experience in such matters, and didn't know that there wasn't an officer in New York who would bestir himself at such an hour of the morning.

After many asseverations that he was not the bearer of a subpoena, the "late trick" at last convinced Mr. Albertson of his real mission. Then Mr. Albertson was apparently so glad to see him that he was about to forget the lateness of the hour, for this was the first time he had ever heard of a "late trick" being joyfully received by a millionaire at 2:40 A. M. He managed, however, to get Mr. Albertson to tell him about the suit, after which he ran as fast as he could to the nearest telephone and told his office enough facts about the case for a yarn with big letters at the top of it. Before he left the house, though, he stopped long enough to take a hasty high ball with the broker, who, it was afterward learned, had been steadying his nerves for four hours beside a tall bottle.

AUG

1901

THE BEST ROUTE from New York to Buffalo Awheel

JUST now, when many wheelmen are planning cycling trips from this city to Buffalo, requests for information as to the best route are pouring into the local office of the League of American Wheelmen. On the side path map recently issued by the New York State Division of the league the outlines of two routes are given, one following the Hudson River to Albany, and thence along the line of the New York Central Railroad through Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester to Buffalo, and the other through New Jersey and by way of the Delaware Water Gap, Scranton, and Binghamton. The latter is the shorter route, but it is very hilly and rough, particularly through the Delaware Water Gap, and can only be recommended to those who are willing to put up with a great deal of hill climbing and rough traveling for the sake of the picturesque scenery of the Water Gap. On account of these difficulties there is practically no difference in time between the two routes.

The other route, while furnishing good traveling the greater part of the way, will also involve considerable hill climbing and rough traveling from New York to Fishkill, as the roads through the highlands are necessarily very hilly. For this reason a combination of the two routes, substituting a detour through New Jersey to Newburg for that part of the route from New York to Fishkill, will make the trip very much easier and at the same time will not increase the distance to any great extent. This route has been carefully compiled from information obtained by the Touring Committee of the League of American Wheelmen, and has been corrected by the local authorities at various points. The entire distance is 469 miles and the time required for the trip will depend upon the ability of the rider.

A New York State side-path badge, costing 50 cents, will be necessary, as a portion of the route includes the side paths of Central New York. This can be obtained at the office of the New York Division of the League of American Wheelmen in this city. The route in detail with the distances to be ridden given in miles and decimals as shown by the cyclometer, is as follows:

Leaving New York, cross the Fort Lee Ferry, at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and go up the hill—the trolley cars carry wheels. Turn to the left down a hill which is dangerous, and must not be coasted, and ride straight ahead through Leonia and Bogota to Hackensack, 5.62 miles from Fort Lee. Turn to the left on Main Street and ride to Passaic Street, where there is another turn to the left before the ride through Arcola to Paramus, 9.75 miles. There turn to the left to Ridgefield, and on the edge of the village turn to the right to the first crossroad. Here turn to the left and then keep to the main road through Hohokus, Waldick, Allendale, Ramapo, Sloatsburg, Tuxedo, and Southfield, to Arden 37.65 miles.

At Arden take the left fork of the road and ride a little more than a mile to a white house with red barns standing near. Here take the right fork of the road and ride straight on through Central Valley, Highland Mills, and Woodbury Falls, to Mountainville, a distance of 48.25 miles. Here a turn to the left is necessary. Then cross the railroad and the creek at the grist mill. At the end of this road turn to the right to the first road, and here turn to the left to Vail's Gate, 52.4 miles. At the latter point turn to the right on the Blooming Grove Road, and at 54.1 miles turn to the left into Quassaic Avenue, and follow it to the first fork beyond the bridge; then follow the trolley cars to the ferry at the foot of Second Street, Newburg, 57 miles.

At Newburg cross the ferry to Fishkill Landing, on the east side of the Hudson, and follow the trolley tracks from the ferry six-tenths of a mile to the bank, where a turn to the left is made on the good road leading direct to Wappinger's Falls, 64.5 miles. Then follow the post road direct to Poughkeepsie, 71 miles.

At Poughkeepsie ride along Market Street to Main Street, and at Washington Street turn to the left to the Post Road, along which continue through Hyde Park and Staatsburg to Rhinebeck, 88 miles. Go straight through the town, and, after crossing the railroad track and creek at the outskirts, take the right fork and continue on the Post Road through Upper Nevis to Blue Store, 103.8 miles. At the hotel at Blue Store turn to the left for Hudson, 114.8 miles, going through Barren and McKinstreyville. Reaching Warren Street, Hudson, turn down it to North Fourth Street to Carroll Street to Short Street, passing Underhill Pond, and following the telegraph poles through Stockport and Stuyvesant Falls to Valatie, 129.9 miles.

Before reaching the railroad at Valatie turn to the left and, going past the water tower and cemetery, ride on the side path to the schoolhouse near the plank bridge. Here turn to the left and, going a short distance to a white schoolhouse, turn to the right and ride straight ahead to Schodack Centre, 146.8 miles. At the brick hotel here turn to the left and ride on Columbia Avenue to Albion Avenue, Rensselaer, 148.4 miles. At Rensselaer continue along Albion Avenue a short distance to Broadway, and there turn to the right on the asphalt to the bridge over the river, which you cross to Albany, 147.9 miles from New York.

At Albany turn to the left on the first street from the bridge, which is Broadway; go one block to State Street, pass to the right of the Capitol, and go along Washington Avenue and Central Avenue to the Schenectady cycle path, which leads direct to Schenectady, 15.2 miles from Albany by cycle path.

At Schenectady, wheel to the National Guard Armory, and there, turning to the right, follow the car tracks to the college grounds. Then turn to the left on the asphalt to the end of the street. There turn to the right, cross the bridge at Scotia, and there turn to the left on to the cycle path, which leads direct to Amsterdam, 17 miles from Schenectady.

At Amsterdam go down Main Street, where the cycle path is between the car tracks, and follow the path to Aiken, from which there is a path leading to Fonda. In this stretch the road is hilly and most cyclists walk up the hills. Caution must be used in riding down them. From Fonda the route is along its cycle path through Yost's, Palatine Bridge, Nelliston, St. Johnsville, and East Creek to Little Falls, 41 miles from Amsterdam. Turn to the left at Little Falls toward the river, and just before reaching it turn to the right to the cycle path to Herkimer, 7 miles away.

At Herkimer cross the Mohawk River, then turn to the right and continue, still on cycle paths, through Ilion, Magowan, and Frankfort to where the path ends at an iron bridge, which you cross. Veering to the left, ride over asphalt and macadam roads through the Masonic school grounds to Utica, 15 miles from Herkimer. At Steuben Lake, Utica, take the left fork, past the Soldiers' Monument, and after the asphalt ends continue on the cycle path to New Hartford, 4 miles from Utica. The path ends there, but keep straight on over Sanquoit Creek.

A little beyond the creek take the right fork of the road to Kirkland, which is three and a half miles from New Hartford. This stretch is fair only, but through Kirkland and further on there is good riding, past Lairdsville and Vernon to Sherrill, where a turn to the left at the schoolhouse leads across the railroad. Then turning to the right is found the road to Oneida Castle, twelve miles from which there is a fine straight road to Canastota, six miles away. Beyond that there is fine wheeling to Chittenango, another six miles.

At the last-named place, turn to the left to the schoolhouse and the cotton mill and then turn to the right and go over good roads through Mysenac to Fayetteville, eight miles from Chittenango. From Fayetteville there is a fine ride of six miles to the city line of Syracuse.

At Pine Street, in Syracuse, a turn to the right leads across the railroad tracks to East Water Street. Then ride to Salina Street, turn to the right on it, cross the canal, and at once turn to the left to West Genesee Street. Cross the railroads and the canal and take the right fork to St. Mark's Square. Take the first thoroughfare beyond the square, which is Willis Avenue, turning to the right, and continue on the cinder path through Solway, Belle Isle, Amboy, Warners, Ionia, and Jordan to Weedsport.

From Weedsport there is a good road through Center Port to Port Byron, three miles, where a turn to the left is made to the canal. There turn to the right and go along the towpath to Lyons, 24.7 miles from Port Byron. At Williams Street, near the railroad station at Lyons, leave the towpath and take Water Street, which follow until near the Newark railroad station, where there is another turn to the right to cross the canal. Again turn to the right just before reaching the railroad. This puts you on the direct road to East Palmyra, 9.7 miles from Lyons.

At East Palmyra turn to the left near the station and ride five miles to Palmyra, turning to the right on entering the town, continuing to the railroad station, where a turn to the left is made without crossing the tracks. Ride on to the first crossroads, turn to the right, and after crossing both railroads turn to the left on a good level road to Macedon Center, 6¼ miles beyond. Thence continue straight ahead on a good road to the line of Monroe County, where a cycle path begins which leads through Fairport, Allen Creek, and Brighton to Rochester, sixteen miles.

From the Rochester City Hall take Lake Avenue to Rowe Street, to Breezel Place; then turn to the right to the city line, nearly four minutes out, where a turn to the left brings good roads and side paths through Greece, West Creek, Parma, and Garland to Clarkson, nineteen miles. Then keep straight on through Murray, East Gaines, and Childs to Oak Orchard, a distance of twenty-two miles. There a turn to the right is made at the forks. Ride across Oak Orchard Creek bridge, and on through Ridgeway and Jeddo to Middleport, eight miles. Then turn to the left, cross the railroad, and turn to the right for Gasport and Pease Bridge, where a turn to the left is made, and the canal is crossed. Turn to the left to Young's Bridge, thirteen and three-quarter miles from Middleport.

Turn to the left at Young's Bridge, cross the canal, and ride two miles to Lockport, where, after a turn to the right, you ride one block, turn to the right again, cross the canal to Transit Street, on which you turn left to West Avenue. Then turn to the right, go across the railway tracks, and on to the cross roads, three and a half miles beyond, where there is a big tree on the corner. At that point turn to the left and follow the road to its end, where a turn to the right and a ride of three miles brings one to Beach Ridge, ten miles beyond Lockport.

At Beach Ridge the road bends to the left for a third of a mile, and then turns right across the railroad track. Then turn to the left, back across the track again, and along the creek to its end. Then comes a turn to the right and a ride alongside the railroad for about three and a half miles, where one must turn to the left. Take the road branching off to the right and ride to the mile line road, where there is a turn to the left and a run of a half mile to the forks. Here turn to the right, and, going through Tonawanda, cross the railroad tracks to Delaware Street. A turn to the left and a ride straight on for ten miles brings one into Buffalo. Go through the park and on Delaware Street to Huron Street, where a turn to the left to Main Street is made after a run of sixteen miles from Beach Ridge, 321 from Albany, and 469 from New York City.

Made It Plain.

He was a German, and couldn't understand the intricacies of the law. He was trying to mortgage his share of the old homestead. The lawyer couldn't quite see what he was driving at, and at last the German in desperation cried:

"Vell, at the expiration of my mother's death dot property is to be divided yet!"

HAS OPHIR BEEN FOUND?

YOU may have read about that great bar of gold just received in Montreal, an ingot so heavy that to carry it the strength of six men was required. It came from British America, and was worth very much over $100,000. Human cupidity is awakened when the gold of the Klondike is discussed. The term "El Dorado" is comparatively of but yesterday, of the most recent coinage. Long before it, and born in the remotest past, men spoke in bated breath of Ophir, that land of gold, silver, precious stones, where there were apes, and peacocks, and sandalwood, and ivory. Where did Solomon fill his treasury with gold? From Ophir. Now, where again was this land of untold wealth? In Sumatra, or India, on the Malabar coast, on the Persian Gulf, or in Eastern Africa? Some thirty years ago it would have been held as savoring of impiety for any one to have questioned the locality of Ophir other than on the Persian Gulf.

Fully eight years ago a writer in THE NEW YORK TIMES advanced the idea that the ancients, those dwelling on the Mediterranean, must have been acquainted with the gold of the East African coast. This general argument seemed to hold good, and it was, that the capabilities of the men of the long past as far as locomotion was concerned, were very much greater than has been supposed. It is only as yesterday that the discovery has been made that there must have been some kind of a commercial interchange between what is known as the France of to-day and old Egypt. Man ever has sought for the metals, and to make bronze there was the tin wanted. Where could the Phoenicians or the Egyptians have procured the much-needed tin but from the English islands? The Phoenicians, as the Egyptians, constructed good ships, and were unquestionably fearless navigators.

A recent letter of Dr. Carl Peters to The London Times tells in the most interesting manner of the discoveries made by him during the last two years along the eastern border of Mashonaland, between the Zambesi and Sabi Rivers. Here he found countless ruins, and all of them of the same type, showing where mining had been carried on, but more particularly the fact that extensive metallurgical processes had been carried out. Dr. Peters writes:

"I have everywhere found the same type of ruins. Over the whole district the cyclopean wall is the typical form of house-building, and in some parts whole cities are lying open to the eyes of the astonished explorer. In North Inyanga I found débris of ancient settlements with a diameter of from one and one-half to two miles. All over the country water furrows are still existent."

Dr. Peters, with great justice, gives to the late Theodore Bent the priority in the discovery of the ancient workings for the metals in Eastern Africa. In his volume entitled, "The Ruined Cities of Mashonaland," Theodore Bent first directed attention to this ancient proof of civilisation in remote Africa. The writer of the letter to The London Times says:

"His theory on the character of Zimbabwe and other ruins is undoubtedly correct. The symbols of phallus worship can be found from the Zambesi down to the Sabi, and there can be no doubt that the old race, which had lived there formerly and which had left these ruins, adhered to the cult of Baal and Astarte. Bent is also right when he points out that most of these ancient fortifications were built in connection with mining business. Not only are old workings on gold mines generally found in the neighborhood of these ruins, but I have also discovered this Summer a series of ancient copper mines along the eastern bank of the upper Sabi."

The natives informed Dr. Peters that traces of these old workings extended for many miles along the river, as much as twenty miles. The following are the conclusions the explorer arrives at:

"All these facts, which I was able to ascertain through my explorations, lead me to believe that the ancient conquerors belonged to a Semitic race, and the repeated appearance of the name of Massapa, Umsapa, Rusapi, Sabi, &c., makes it highly probable that they were Sabaeans, a race very nearly related to the Phoenicians of the Mediterranean. We have found in Mashonaland two stones with old inscriptions, which I have not been able to decipher yet, and which I expect presently in London. They seem to me also in old Semitic characters.

"These few explorations confirm more or less the opinions put forward by other explorers before."

Most curious are the philological arguments Dr. Carl Peters uses to show how there has been a connection with the natives of to-day and the men of the distant past. Then, too, something of the religion of the Egyptians has survived.

"Livingstone in his last diary already leads attention to the strange fact that a tribe on the Rovuma River showed tattoos of a decidedly Egyptian character. I have also wondered how it came that the Egyptian prefix 'Sa,' meaning 'land,' appears in the name of 'Sofala,' which was originally 'Sa-Ophara' or 'Ophirland.' During my last expedition I had a chance to get access to some newly discovered bushmen paintings, which are in form and in color of an absolutely Egyptian character. It is also known that etymologists have found in the Hottentot language traces of the ancient Egyptian. These all are very remarkable facts, which seemed to contradict the Semitic-Sabaean theory of ancient South African civilization. I am obliged to the chief of the police in Umtali to further and much more important evidence in this direction. I have brought with me a female, undoubtedly Egyptian, figure of 4¾ inches length, which is splendidly conserved. This figure was found about 17 degrees south and 33 degrees east, south of the Zambesi River. It has hieroglyphics round its waist which have not been deciphered yet. I take it that this figure is about 5,000 years old and a representation of the goddess Isis. This, now, is a most remarkable fact, for it is quite clear that the statuette cannot have come overland from the Nile to the Zambesi River. In connection with the other evidence I have mentioned it proves direct Egyptian influence in South Africa."

If, then, there is a great probability that Mashonaland was the Ophir of old, where was that mysterious country "Punt" or "Phoun"? Dr. Carl Peters writes:

"Now, you know that besides the 'Ophir' question the mysterious country 'Punt' or 'Phoun' has incited for centuries the curiosity of scholars. This country 'Punt' or 'Phoun' is mentioned in ancient Egyptian representations: 'And Sanch Kara of the ninth dynasty, about 2500 B. C., and the Queen Hatsepu of the eighteenth dynasty, about 1600 B. C., sent expeditions thither. They brought back gold, ivory, several kinds of valuable timber, leopard skins, and two kinds of monkeys, among them baboons, too. The interpretation of the word Punt is just as much disputed as that of Ophir; but, judging from the above-mentioned products, it is probable that under Punt an African country has to be understood' (see Dr. Carl Peters, 'King Solomon's Golden Ophir,' pages 77, 78,) and as the products of the 'Punt' expeditions are more or less identical with the returns of the 'Ophir' voyages, scholars as Carl Ritter have already concluded that 'Ophir' and 'Punt' were the same country."

The writer of the communication to The London Times thinks, and with good reason, that the country between the Zambesi and Sabi is the old Ophir, and he adds that in his last expedition there is evidence that Punt was in the same country. If there are absolute traces of the Egyptian in this African country there are also those showing the later presence of the Phoenician. There are more Phoenician than Egyptian indications. The theory then held is that the builders of the pyramids came first to the Zambesi land and were followed later by the busy and enterprising Phoenicians. Dr. Carl Peters advances the idea that the Phoenician did his mining and built his cities with their smelting plants some time between the reign of Queen Hatsepu, (1600 B. C.) and the period of King David (1100 B. C.)

With our modern geographical methods the distance from Egypt to the Zambesi River may be estimated. In a direct line overland it is about 3,400 miles. By the water route it must have been very much longer. The Red Sea had to be sailed over, then the African headland to be given a wide berth, next the African Coast had to be skirted, and so the distance a ship or a series of ships had to make must have been fully 4,600 miles. It might have been that there were connections between certain seaports and the land routes for the transportation of the treasures of Ophir.

She Had Been Afflicted Before.

He—May I read my last poem to you?

She—If it is your very last, yes.

LESS DEBT, MORE DIVIDENDS

WITH the course of market values for railroad securities on the New York Stock Exchange recently reversed from that which ruled earlier in the year, and that which may be said to have been in progress for the past three or four years, questions of doubt arise in some minds as to whether there was ever anything more than a partial foundation for the rise so long in progress. That rise saw many stocks taken up to a point which showed quotations more than doubled, and it altogether changed the face of the long list of securities dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange. It is the not infrequent experience of Wall Street to witness prices pushed to extremes, no matter in which direction the trend may be; and in the recent market it may be that not a few records have been made which will continue as records not soon to be reached again. But as to enhancement in the real and not the hypothetical value of railroad securities there would seem to be no question upon an examination of statistics furnishing reliable data. This is not saying that it is impossible for things so to change as to reduce value, or that new factors will not arise making it necessary to revise the estimate which at present can be put upon railroad property as it stands. What is revealed is just this; that to an enormous extent traffic has grown, revenues have increased, road and equipment have been raised as to their physical standard; and—hence—that the equity of stockholders has become more valuable.

But while significant and important factors—the most important from one point of view—this is not all that has developed as a strengthening and uplifting force upon railroad stocks, for while these developments have been in progress there has taken place only the most moderate expansion in funded debt, representing the mortgages held on the railroads as a whole, the lien which lies ahead of stock capital. The feature is one whose bearing will be found impressive upon investigation, and to aid in this it is a fortunate circumstance that official returns prepared by the Statistician of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, covering the completed fiscal year 1900, have been made available.

Following the wholesale bankruptcy resulting from the panic of 1893, and the subsequent depression, there was a tendency for funded debt totals to decrease in 1896 and 1897 in accord with the conversion of many securities into stock issues. Afterward there came important refunding operations and the natural increase in bonded indebtedness, due to new construction, and also for issues to cover improvements and additions found necessary to meet the growth of traffic. In what way funded debt has progressed may be seen by reference to these figures, which include all forms of bonds, omitting equipment trust obligations:

FUNDED DEBT.

	Capital Percentage.	Amount.	Increase.
1895	52.06	$5,385,495,573	.....
1896	50.54	5,340,338,502	†$45,157,071
1897	49.56	5,270,365,819	†69,973,683
1898	50.19	5,430,285,710	159,919,891
1899	50.02	5,518,943,172	88,657,462
1900	48.27	5,645,455,367	126,512,195

†Decrease.

These percentages indicate clearly that whatever may have been the amount of capitalization by which the total had been increased between 1895 and 1900, the larger proportion was borne by securities bearing no fixed obligation, $5,645,455,367, or 48.27 per cent., representing funded debt for the latter year, as compared with $5,385,495,573, or 52.06 per cent. for the former. What is of importance is to see how the respective totals of debt fared as to remuneration—how they participated in the improvement of revenues. In amount the funded debt in receipt of interest naturally fell off as the aggregate was reduced in 1896 and 1897, but the proportion which still bore interest remained almost without change. But while only a fraction more than 83 per cent. of the funded debt was remunerative during 1895, 1896, and 1897, and only 84.18 per cent. in 1898, the proportion rose to 89.55 per cent. for 1899 and reached the unprecedented figure of 93.21 per cent. for 1900—the amounts at the beginning and end of the period being $4,439,018,786 and $5,206,209,241. Put another way, while more than 16 per cent. of railroad funded debt received no interest as recently as from 1895 to 1897, less than 7 per cent. was so unfortunately situated in 1900.

FUNDED DEBT PAYING INTEREST.

	Per Cent.	Amount.	Increase.
1895	83.29	$4,439,018,786	.....
1896	83.74	4,429,474,129	†$9,544,657
1897	84.41	4,362,526,212	†66,947,917
1898	84.18	4,537,531,977	175,005,765
1899	89.55	4,904,474,078	366,942,101
1900	93.21	5,206,209,241	301,735,163

†Decrease.

Now, as to the development of stock capital. Reorganization plans offered liberal exchanges of stock for such senior obligations as could be displaced, thereby attaining the object sought—the reduction of fixed charges—and substituting for bonds those securities on which returns were contingent upon earnings yielding sufficient profits to warrant distribution. Funded debt totals were at first reduced, although it is not to be forgotten that new issues against new property were still being freely put out. Stock totals expanded in conspicuous amounts for all years but 1898, when there came a lull in the operation of creating new capital of that class. The proportion of stock to total capital increased from $4,961,258,656, or 47.94 per cent., for 1895 to $5,845,579,593, or 51.73 per cent., for 1900, offsetting the opposite movement in the proportion of funded debt to total capitalization.

CAPITAL STOCK.

	Capital Percentage.	Amount.	Increase.
1895	47.94	$4,961,258,656	.....
1896	49.46	5,226,527,269	$265,268,613
1897	50.44	5,364,642,255	138,114,986
1898	49.81	5,388,268,321	23,626,066
1899	49.98	5,515,011,726	126,743,405
1900	51.73	5,845,579,593	330,567,867

Naturally comes the inquiry as to what extent the enlarged stock total shared in the profits of the railroads, which were feeling the impulse of improved commercial and industrial conditions; and here it is that one of the most gratifying features of recent progress stands out in effective clearness. Not only did the increase in stock total not militate against the proportion of stock in receipt of dividends, but the latter has actually expanded enormously. To show the percentages and the totals in tabulated form with increases cited to help comprehension of the situation will be sufficient. Thus, from 29.94 per cent. of the smaller amount of capital stock participating in dividends in 1895, the gain has reacted to 45.66 per cent. of the larger amount for 1900.

STOCK PAYING DIVIDENDS.

	Percentage.	Amount.	Increase.
1895	29.94	$1,485,618,453	.....
1896	29.83	1,559,024,075	$73,405,622
1897	29.90	1,603,549,978	44,525,903
1898	33.74	1,818,113,082	214,563,104
1899	40.61	2,239,502,545	421,389,463
1900	45.66	2,668,969,895	429,467,250

In actual figures, dividends of $139,597,972 were paid in 1900 against only $85,287,543 five years before. This, of course, induces the question as to how much was paid out in interest during the two periods; and the answer is found in an amazing record. The showing is practically no increase at all in interest payment, an exhibit that is just phenomenal, taken in connection with the fact that, in the aggregate, funded debt has somewhat increased. Leaving no room for conjectures, interest payments for 1895 $252,512,920, and for 1900 $252,949,616. Here is the result of no other development than the reduction of interest on securities of reorganized roads and the reduction due to refunding measures recently effective. These extraordinary figures compare with the growth of dividend payments as follows:

DIVIDEND AND INTEREST PAYMENTS.

	Dividend.	Interest.	Totals.
1895	$85,287,543	$252,512,920	$337,800,462
1896	87,603,371	249,624,177	337,227,548
1897	87,110,599	247,880,230	334,990,829
1898	96,152,889	246,126,691	342,279,580
1899	111,009,822	251,158,087	362,167,909
1900	139,597,972	252,949,616	393,547,588

It is of importance to analyze the progress of railway income from which the increase in dividends has been drawn, and on which the fabric of security prices rests. It is notable that gross earnings in the five years ending with 1900 increased $411,673,352, or 38 per cent., and that net earnings increased $175,965,256, or 50 per cent. But the companies have a large income from "investments," and from other sources than traffic, the total of net earnings being thus raised materially. In 1900 this "other" net income was as much as $102,885,071. To some extent, however, there are offsetting disbursements beyond interest and dividends, the chief items including rentals that call for $100,000,000, with taxes aggregating $50,000,000 more. Nevertheless, such has been the growth of net income, that a surplus of $87,657,933 for 1900 took the place of a deficit of $29,845,241 for 1895, representing an improvement of $117,500,000 in five years, irrespective of the increase in dividends paid. It details in this wise:

	Net Income.		Net Result.
1895	$482,083,180	Deficit	$29,845,241
1896	506,205,063	Surplus	1,534,169
1897	494,655,019	Deficit	6,120,483
1898	567,555,124	Surplus	44,078,557
1899	605,355,102	Surplus	53,064,877
1900	688,501,374	Surplus	87,657,933

Here is an itemized showing condensed in tabulation which will aid comprehension of the phenomenally changed status of railroad stocks:

	1900.	Increase in 5 Years. Amount.	P.C.
Capital stock	$5,845,579,593	$884,320,937	18
Stock paying dividends	2,668,969,895	1,183,351,442	80
Funded debt	2,645,455,367	259,959,794	5
Debt paying interest	5,206,209,241	767,190,455	17
Dividends paid	139,597,972	54,310,429	63
Interest paid	252,949,616	436,696	..
Net income	688,501,374	206,418,194	43
Net result—surplus	87,657,933	117,503,174	..

Such an exhibit can hardly do less than confirm confidence in the substructure upon which railroad capital (and stock capital in particular) rests.

Against an increase of only 18 per cent. in share capital in the five years ending with 1900, and of no more than 5 per cent. in funded indebtedness, net income has actually increased 43 per cent.

And so trifling has been the increase in the amount called for as interest to railroad creditors (a merely nominal sum, equal to but fifteen-hundredths of 1 per cent.) that 80 per cent. additional capital stock has been placed upon the dividend lists—owners of railroad property receiving 63 per cent. per year more in dividends.

Supplement this wonder record with realization that progress along similar lines in the year just closed is beyond all question: and there is ample demonstration that American railway stocks need no apologists. Their business basis is right.

H. ALLAWAY.

Accomplishments of Engineering.

WHAT the civil engineer has done for the country in general, for the city in particular, was well set forth in the address of J. James R. Croes, President of the American Society of Civil Engineers, at their recent annual convention. After reviewing the work of individuals, Mr. Croes summarized that of the whole profession in these words:

"The most thorough exemplar of the condition of civil engineering at the beginning of the twentieth century is the modern office building in a great city. One hundred years ago the man of enterprise who resided fifty miles from a large city and wished to consult an engineer regarding a project for a new canal, arose before daylight, struck a spark from his flint and steel, which, falling on a scrap of tinder, was blown by him into flame and from that a tallow dip was lighted. In the same primitive manner the wood fire was kindled on the kitchen hearth and his breakfast was cooked in a pot and kettle suspended from the iron crane in the fireplace. Entering the cumbrous stage coach, hung on leather springs, which passed his door, he was driven over muddy roads, crossing the narrow streams on wooden trestle bridges and the navigable rivers on a ferry boat, the paddle wheels of which were turned by a mule on a treadmill. At last he was landed in the city, where he walked through dirty streets paved with cobble stones until he reached his destination, a plain three-story brick building, founded on sand, with a damp cellar and a cesspool in the back yard.

Entering an extremely dark hall, he climbed a wooden staircase and was ushered into a neat room, rag-carpeted, warmed by a wood fire on the open hearth and lighted by a sperm oil lamp with one wick, for it was early in this time. No wonder that before proceeding to business he was glad to take a good stiff noggin of New England rum.

"To-day, his grandson, living at the old homestead, while comfortably eating his breakfast, which has been cooked over a gas range, reads in his morning paper that the high dam of the irrigation reservoir in Arizona, in which he is interested, sprang a leak the day before, and he telegraphs to his engineer in the city that he will meet him at his office at noon. Then, striking a match, he lights the lamp of his automobile, which is fed by petroleum brought 200 miles underground in pipes from the wells, rolls over macadamized roads to the railroad station, where he boards a luxuriously appointed train, by which he is carried above all highways, through tunnels, under rivers, or across them on long-span steel bridges, and in an hour is deposited in the heart of the city, where he has his choice of proceeding to his destination through clean and asphalt-paved streets in electric surface cars at nine miles an hour, elevated steam cars at twelve miles an hour, or through well-lighted and ventilated tunnels at fifteen miles an hour. Reaching the spot his grandfather had visited, he finds there a huge and highly decorated building, twenty or more stories high. Founded on the primeval rock, far below the surface of the natural ground, the superjacent strata of compressible material having been penetrated by caissons of sheet metal sunk by the use of air compressed by powerful pumps driven by steam or electricity generated at a power station half a mile or more away, and these caissons filled with a manufactured rock such as the ordinary processes of nature would require millions of years to produce, there is erected a cage of steel, the composition of which has been specified, and the form and mode of construction of which have been so computed that the force of the elements cannot overthrow the structure or even cause it to sway perceptibly. Towering above the courts of law, the temples of religion, and the palaces of the arts, the meshes of this mighty cage are filled with products of the earth, the mine, and the forest, transformed so as to be strong and light and incombustible, and all interwoven with pipes and wires, each in its proper place and noted on the plans. In one set of these pipes there is pure water, which has been collected from a mountain area of igneous geological formation, depopulated and free from swamps, on which a record of the daily rainfall is kept, and in which impounding reservoirs have been constructed by masonry dams across its valleys. From these reservoirs the water, after filtration through clean sand, is conveyed thirty or forty miles through steel or masonry conduits to covered reservoirs, whence it is drawn as needed through cast-iron pipes to the building where it is to be used, and there distributed to all parts of it, chilled nearly to the freezing point through one system of pipes or heated nearly to the boiling point through another system. Another set of pipes carries steam, which, passing through radiators, keeps the temperature of the air throughout the building at the proper standard for comfort.

Sanitary conveniences are provided everywhere, and all wastes are consumed within the building by the surplus heat generated, leaving only ashes to be removed. Wires convey electric currents to all points, so that the occupant of a room, sitting at his desk, can by the touch of a button ventilate his apartment, illuminate it, call a messenger, be kept informed of every fluctuation in the markets, converse with anybody 'who is not 'busy' within forty miles of where he sits, and if entirely 'up to date' can require his autograph and portrait to be reproduced before his eyes for identification. He dictates his correspondence and his memoranda, and 'takes his pen in hand' only to sign his name. He need not leave his seat except to consult the photograph hanging on his wall, which shows to him the latest condition of the mine, the railroad, the arid lands irrigated, the swamps reclaimed, the bridge in progress, the steamship, the waterworks, the tunnel or the railroad, the dam, the filter or the sewage works, the town, the machine, the power plant, or the manufacturing establishment in which he is most interested.

"Entering the brilliantly lighted hallway of this building, the air of which is kept in circulation by the plunging up and down of half a dozen elevators, the visitor is lifted at a speed of 500 feet a minute, past floor after floor, crowded with the offices of financiers, managers, and promoters of traffic and of trade, lawyers, chemists, contractors, manufacturers, to the headquarters of the controlling genius of the whole organism, the civil engineer. For he it is to whom all the members of this microcosm must apply for aid and advice in the successful operation of their respective occupations. It is not his to mechanically transform elements into matter, or matter into other forms, or to show how energy may be produced, but to direct the application of energy to the various forms of matter, original or produced, in such way as to bring about the most satisfactory results in the most speedy and economical manner."

The New Spirit of Protest Against Public Discomforts

DULL, stupid tolerance of avoidable discomforts is one of the chief failings of civilized man, especially when huddled with his kind in large communities. You expect the savage in his cave to be indifferent to the somewhat obvious deficiencies of his environment. In the first place, he has never known what comfort is; his nervous organization enables him to get along very well with a bed of boughs or skins on a stone floor, to endure storm, heat, and cold, and to go without his supper now and then. And then he is helplessly incapable of bettering his condition. In so far as man fully civilized, sensitive, capable, and inventive puts up with discomforts that can be removed or avoided, he shows himself to be inert, slothful, and not yet altogether raised above the condition of the savage.

Any citizen of New York whose memory embraces say twenty-five years of strife and struggle and joy and misery and progress and triumph in this city, a period during which its growth in numbers and civilization has been wonderful, must be often reminded of the change in the public spirit. The community now protests wrathfully against outrages upon its peace and comfort that it used to bear with uncomplaining meekness, hardly realizing that they were outrages. The odors of Barren Island, the Hunter's Point nuisances, and the overcrowded horse cars were the stock subjects of grumbling a quarter of a century ago. A little earlier there was a successful public revolt against hogs in the streets, and a little later the driving of herds of cattle through the public thoroughfares to the slaughterhouses elicited vehement protests that put a stop to the practice. Only here and there a man—or woman—enlightened by foreign travel or gifted with prophetic foresight, lifted up a voice of remonstrance against city noises, filthy streets, ugly buildings, combustible hotels, and sidewalk obstructions; while a person who had demanded the abolition of mosquitoes and relief from the horrors of the New York Central's tunnel would have been hustled off to a private sanitarium.

The state of the arts did not in that remote time either suggest or permit the abatement of many nuisances and the cure of many evils that inventive genius has now not only enabled us to say are removable but has inspired us with the resolve to demand their removal. The formation of this resolve and the growth of the disposition to demand the suppression of the causes of public discomfort constitute one of the conspicuous changes that have come over the temper of the people.

All this is undoubtedly of happy augury for the future. The imagination can hardly picture forth the alleviations of our suffering that the advancement of science aided by the new intolerance of remediable ills will achieve in the years immediately before us. Plainly the great city and the country surrounding it are to be made more habitable, human life far more pleasant and free from wastes and burdens, and the daily routine of the toiler or of the man of leisure, of the rich and of the poor, is to be freed of a horde of plagues that now afflict countless ordinarily cheerful persons with moments of despondency in which they doubt whether life is really worth living.

The opening and operation of the underground rapid transit railroad will fill us all with wonder that we so long endured the torments and delays of surface transit in this long, narrow city, where there is actually not room enough in the streets to transport the innumerable multitude of passengers who seem to grow up to and overcrowd any new facilities almost as soon as they are provided. The mere saving of time is an increase of comfort, and to reach the upper regions of Harlem from the City Hall in the time now required to go to Union Square will effect redistributions of population and changes in domestic and business habit that it would scarcely be an exaggeration to call revolutionary. The new bridges across the East River and still more the tunnel to be constructed under its waters will make the wide area of Long Island so easily accessible that for permanent homes or Summer pleasuring room will be provided for the expansion of the city for decades to come. It is the discomfort of slow travel, changes from car to ferry and from ferry to car that now obstruct growth in that direction. The human stream, like the river's current, moves where it is invited to go, in the direction of least resistance.

There is another amelioration of life on Long Island that must already have suggested itself to the minds of the thoughtful. We refer to the coming extinction of the mosquito. Perhaps extinction is too sweeping a word. But surely the world has not lately seen a discovery of science come into such universal and unquestioning acceptance among professional men and the laity as the demonstration that the mosquito is the conveyer into the human system of the germs of malaria and yellow fever, nor has it seen science concern itself so promptly and eagerly with the devising of preventives and with so hopeful a prospect of complete success. The mosquito from his watery cradle through his pestiferous career to his death has been subjected to such intelligent study that we may now feel that we have acquired a sufficient knowledge of his habits to undertake with confidence the work of exterminating him or at least of so diminishing his numbers as to make him a negligible insect. On Long Island he is now by no means negligible. He turns the cool piazza into a place of gore and torment, the chamber of repose into an abode of insomnia, the shady grove into a spot where no humane lover would venture to detain his fair one even for the most hurried disclosure of his tender sentiments, and all exposed portions of the human body into red, raw, and unpleasant surfaces. What a transformation would be wrought in the lives of Long Island Summer residents if by the effusion of crude petroleum or any other bane the means of a general and effective mosquito infanticide could be put into the hands of everybody's gardener! What an advance in real estate values, what an enhancement of the pleasures of life in summertime, what unspeakable joy and peace even for the indurated natives!

Then there is the tunnel, of course—the Central's tunnel. From the bosoms of the thousands who submit their vital forces to the asphyxiating challenges of that vile hole in the ground, worse than the Black Hole at Calcutta, as Dr. Edson assured the Grand Jury, there will go up a great sigh of relief when the Legislature compels the slow and sleepy corporation to put out the fires of its polluting locomotives and haul its trains through the tunnel by electric motors, as it ought to be doing now. It is worth something, it is worth a great deal, even to the robust, to be rid of the discomfort of that tunnel. It is worth so much that the abatement of the nuisance ought to have been forced upon the corporation long ago.

But the aroused spirit of public protest will go one step further. The whole suburban service of the railroads centring within or upon the borders of the great city must soon be equipped with electric motors. When the state of the art permits the employment of a better and cheaper motive force, it is intolerable that the railroad companies should be allowed to continue the use of coal-burning locomotives that send their irritating and offensive gases through every opened window to choke the passenger, while the flying cinders imperil his eyes and defile his clothing. Over a properly ballasted railroad using electric power travel is a pleasure. It cannot be a pleasure so long as the foul breath of the locomotive affronts every passenger.

Within the city itself probably no reform now in progress can be compared with the betterment in the condition of the tenement house population, for mere enhancement of comfort is a small matter in comparison with the saving of human life. Mr. Hewitt was right when he said that the most important matter before the philanthropists of New York was the devising of plans to enable the poor to live cleaner and healthier lives. The progress already made in tenement house improvement is remarkable, and under the law that went into effect on July 1 it can and will be made impossible that anywhere in the city the old crowded, vile, dirty, unventilated, disease-breeding tenement shall exist. Air, water, and light should be reckoned among the indefeasible natural rights of man. This reform and the Summer charities for children are not simply works of mercy and humanity, but of such economic advantage to the community that their worth cannot be estimated. There is nothing so well worth saving as the lives of men and women.

Moreover, the attention which the community is giving to the safety and comfort of the poorer part of the population directly promotes the comfort and safety of the whole body of the people. Intelligent sanitation now makes this city practically secure against serious epidemic diseases, to which filth and overcrowding are direct invitations. In all these works of beneficence self-interest goes hand in hand with humanity.

The complete disappearance of the horse from the streets of the city will wonderfully promote the public comfort. He is doubtless a noble animal and a useful friend of man, but he is quite out of place in a big modern city. The street railways have discarded him save on a few unimportant lines, and he must soon lose the occupations still left to him of drawing trucks and public and private carriages. The universal use of vehicles that carry with them their sources of motive power, furnished with rubber tires and quite unproductive of noise and filth, together with the improvement in pavements which that reform will lead to, will remove causes of discomfort to which the highly civilized are acutely sensitive and which the heathen in his blindness, if he would tell the truth about it, would confess were annoying to him.

These are but a few of the removable sources of discomfort that can no longer be put up with by the community that has learned what potency resides in public clamor. This community has late but heartily taken up the practice of raising a tumult about the things it does not like and will not stand. It is a practice to be encouraged. It is going to have a visible effect in making life more livable hereabout. C.

Philanthropy and Children's Summer Suffering.

AUGUST is the month of highest mortality among city children. The heat gradually weakens the delicate infantile constitutions, and toward the end of August, sometimes even at the beginning of September, the death record of the little victims reaches its maximum. Adults as a rule have grown accustomed to the hot weather by this time, and bear very well temperatures that would have seemed insupportable at the beginning of the Summer. Sympathy for the little ones, apt to be so lively earlier when personal suffering added to the appeal for them, may grow less effective then, just when it is most demanded.

For the health of the coming generation much more than has been thought even by physicians depends on the reasonable well-being of the children during the first year or two of life. Infantile mortality is a serious drain on the population, but infantile morbidity often brings with it evils little less deplorable. The serious intestinal diseases that so often attack children in the late Summer not infrequently leave their marks on the sensitive developing organism in the shape of organic impairments whose effects are to be felt throughout life. There is a growing feeling among medical men that that newest of diseases, appendicitis, is usually the result of changes produced in the vermiform appendix in very early years. The conditions most frequently found at autopsy or after operative removal in appendicitis cases point to the existence of pathological alterations beginning many years before in some serious intestinal affection. The severe Summer complaints of the first year or two of life seem the most probable starting point, and this is only one of the serious conditions they induce.

The nervous system is the most delicate part of the very young child, and suffers most from severe disease. During the first year of life the nerve tracts are actively developing, being very rudimentary at birth. This accounts for the well-known instability of the infantile nervous system. Even slight irritation, if continued for some time, easily produces convulsions. These are evident signs of extreme nervous disturbance. Where convulsive seizures have occurred there is almost sure to be some enduring impairment of the central nervous system. In the mental and nervous diseases of later life, physicians inquire carefully for any history of convulsions in childhood, because of their value as evidence of early nerve injury.

In a word, care for the children is the best safeguard of the race, not only as regards numbers, but in the much more important respects of physical and mental health. Philanthropy can find no better expression of its desire to do good than by easing the hard lot of so many city children. It must not be forgotten that though we are approaching the end of the Summer, the danger to children, far from being over, is now about to take on its acutest phase. Of late years much has been done in this matter, but there is still opportunity for the charitably inclined to exercise a beneficent generosity of whose effect on the partakers there can be no harrowing sociological doubts.

J. J. WALSH, M. D.

Customs Annoyance Remedy.

WITH the return from Europe of thousands of Americans who went abroad in the Spring or early Summer, there will be, from now on and for the next two months, a constant agitation of the old question of the methods employed by the Customs Inspectors in examining luggage.

It is strange that a controversy that has for so many years raged between the traveling public and the Government should apparently be as far as ever from a solution satisfactory to either party.

A group of business men discussing this matter on a recent evening in an up-town café listened with particular attention to the views of one of the older men of the party who has crossed between New York and either Liverpool, Southampton, or Havre at least twice a year during the last quarter of a century.

"To my mind," this man remarked, "it seems as if there were a very easy solution of the difficulty close at hand. It is reasonable to suppose that the Government desires primarily to compel payment of duty only from those who are bringing in dutiable articles for the purpose of trade, for their own comfort, or the adornment of their persons or homes. It is also to be supposed that this last element should not be taxed for a reasonable supply of these comforts.

"My idea, therefore, would be that each passenger on entering this country from a foreign port, should be asked to sign an affidavit detailing his or her name, age, occupation, approximate income, address, and the articles in his or her possession subject to duty. This could be sworn to before a notary public. With such affidavits in their hands, the Customs Inspectors could then readily exercise a reasonable amount of judgment in the levying of duties.

"The diamond merchant or commercial man would not, of course, be allowed to bring in free any dutiable articles likely to be disposed of.

"The man or woman of leisure and of a fair or large income should be allowed clothing or jewels according to what people in their position would need for their daily use or adornment. For instance, I would say that Harry Lehr should be permitted to bring in two dress suits and at least seven changes of clothing, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, say, five ball gowns. Gen. Miles should be allowed two uniforms, should he choose to purchase these abroad—which is not likely. To the clubman, also in business, one dress and one Tuxedo suit, two business and one afternoon suit should be allowed.

"Close watch should be kept for the first few months, and any one perjuring him or her self should be severely punished and made to suffer the penalty of a heavy fine and imprisonment. One or two examples would soon put a stop to false affidavits, and the public would know what they would have to encounter, and at the same time there would be less likelihood of injustice in individual cases."

BIG FUR IMPORTATIONS

EARLY arrivals from the Summer resorts and the recent cool days have caused a rush of business for the storage rooms of the city, where nearly $3,000,000 worth of furs have been stored since the hot weather began. The activity around these places is caused by those who desire to have their furs remodeled or renovated, and who have been warned of the approaching busy season and want to be early with their orders so that they may have them filled before the new year comes. All the experts say that the coming season will eclipse any New York has ever had in the fur trade.

One of the experts on furs in the city is William R. Jameson of the United States Appraisers' Stores, who passes on several hundred thousand dollars' worth of fluffy-looking bundles every week now, and each of these bundles would make any normal woman's heart jump for joy in sheer admiration.

Seated beside a huge pile of silky sealskins, fresh from the hands of the dyer, Jameson had this to say of the coming season, and of furs in general:

"This is going to be a record-breaking season in the fur line. Every woman and her sister, too, will have furs this year, because every one has money, and next to diamonds come furs on the list of Winter luxuries for my lady. New York City leads the world as a consumer of furs, if such an expression is permissible, and therefore calls for the choice of the world's production. It is not immoderate to say that more furs are sold out of New York to the individual than in any other two cities of the world, although London and Leipsic still remain the main markets for the handling of pelts.

"In this connection let me tell you an interesting fact not generally known. Two-thirds of the pelts taken from the fur-bearing animals of America are shipped to London, where, from time out of mind, the brokerage houses in pelts have made the market for the world. The American manufacturer goes to London or Leipsic to buy the pelts that were obtained, perhaps, not a two days' ride from his own door. The time is coming when this will not be so, because the enterprise of the Americans is telling in this as well as in other lines, and the time is not far distant when New York will be the main market for the world's fur trade in every branch of it.

"At the present time, owing to closer study and many favorable local conditions, England leads in the curing and dressing of pelts; but when it comes to the making up of the dressed fur, America leads again, for the higher wages and enterprise of the employer here have attracted the best fur workmen from everywhere. Their ideas are being improved upon every day by the new generation springing up in the business. This is indicated by the fact that even now many firms on the European Continent send their dressed furs of a certain grade here to be made up.

"I was called on the other day to look after an invoice of furs that had been sent from London to a man here in the city to be dyed. This will interest many persons who have heretofore pooh-poohed the idea of any American dyer competing with the European workmen in that line. The American importers of furs are growing to be so numerous that in many cases consolidations are taking place between them, a matter which is of no particular consequence except in the saving of help to them, for the fur business runs so strictly on absolute quality that no one firm can best its competitors unless it is so fortunate as to have secured the first choice of a season's offerings.

"The grade and nature of furs have little fluctuation. The cheap fur bears no material profit for any one except when it comes from a relative to one of the first-class fur bearers, as in the case of the martens. The martens run from high-class to mediocre and are many named. There is the brown marten, the pine marten, and the stone marten, and they all bear a close relation to just plain cat. They are the furs made up and offered in the stores as collarettes and muff trimmings of the cheaper grade.

"With this exception there is no popular cheap fur, and no doubt the dealer is glad of it, for popularity for a fur means its early death as a 'seller,' as is shown by the brief reign of the monkey skin. They found several tribes of monkeys that had a fine pelt of furry hair that stood tanning and dressing, and they could offer it fairly cheap. We rarely see one of them now.

"I have just invoiced the second or third lot of magnificent Russian sables received in a week, which is always indicative of what the importer thinks of a coming season. There have been many thousands of dollars' worth of this superior fur sent here already for the Fall trade, and much more is to come.

"Next to the sable comes the fur of the silver fox, which gets caught up around Labrador and in Greenland. The silver and blue fox live in a climate where a human being has to have a red-hot stove near him in order to keep his breath from freezing into an icicle clear into his lungs. Hunting them is not exactly sport, and, while they have a superior pelt, it is so scarce as to be very expensive.

"Another rare and expensive fur we pass on here is the sea otter, whose skin is not nearly as big as its quality, for it brings from $300 to $400 dressed.

"The baby lambskin that has aroused so much turmoil in certain kinds of humane organizations still continues popular, notwithstanding the outcry against it. The best of it comes from Russia, and we are getting it in large quantities. The South American vicuna skin and the real chinchilla are having an immense run just at present and are coming in in heavy shipments.

"The fur that the middle classes find serviceable and obtainable, and which is called French sable, we receive the year round in regular quantities. French sable is a nice-sounding name for rabbit and a certain grade of European coney skin. They dress them up and dye them so well that they make a very handsome trimming and are used extensively on the ready-made fur garments.

"One of the handsome furs that is sold and handled in regular quantities is that of the lynx, whose pelt when dressed takes on a fine silky black gloss and is used extensively with high-class mourning garb.

"A fur that has not near the popularity it deserves is that of the American skunk. It is called Alaska sable by the trade for politeness' sake, and to my mind it is one of the handsomest of all the furs. The coonskin, which is shipped from America in great quantities and brought back again, is politely called silver marten. However, the name has nothing to do with its quality, which is really very good.

"Once in a while we pass on a high-class of brown bearskin here that is shipped in from Russia, and which is used for muffs and boas. It is scarce and expensive, however, and only those who can indulge in fancies buy it.

"Like all trades, the fur trade has its specialties, and we are called upon from time to time to appraise special bits of every grade of fur that has been sent as a present or as a special order to some one. I have here before me a Russian sable lining for a lady's coat, which, as you will notice, is made up of thousands of little pieces, such as the ears, the paws, and general bits of the beast that cut as waste in the treatment of the pelt. The man who sent this probably made a half hundred workmen sew this up on some dull day, and while it practically cost him nothing at all the recipient will be receiving a bit of fur worth from $75 to $100.

"Incidental to the general fur business I want to remark that the improvement in the method of storing furs in the city has been so great that it would astonish any one who did not follow it. The old method of storing involved lots of camphor. A firm in the city anxious to improve on this method put in a specially built cold storage plant for furs alone, and now the system is becoming so popular, so safe, and so cheap that almost any store that handles dry goods will contract to store your furs for anywhere from 5 per cent. of their value to almost nothing at all. Some of them have really fine places of their own, and others are simply the agents for these cold storage houses where, it is safe to say, nine-tenths of the furs of the city repose from May till September or October. In some cases a particularly valuable and rare set of furs, reserved for special occasions, is kept at the storage rooms the year round, except when in actual use."

Women Here and There

SHE is a very pretty girl, and is spending the Summer in the city. Whether this is because the many young men who appreciate all the good qualities of the pretty girl are also spending the Summer in town is aside from the matter in hand. At any rate, the young men appreciate the generosity, or whatever it is, that keeps the young woman here and are doing what they can to make the time pass pleasantly, and are incidentally enjoying themselves immensely. It was the other evening, when the girl was holding an impromptu reception, that she offered her guests refreshments. One of the favorite treats of the young woman is tea. It may be that she knows that she never looks so pretty and domestic and altogether charming as when dangling a tea ball in a pretty cup while she pours the hot water over it with an air of absorbed interest. However, that again is a matter aside. But the other night it was really too hot for tea. The veriest tea toper could not stand it, and the girl's proposition of iced tea was received with acclamation. So she began her preparations with the same pretty air of domesticity and know-it-all about household affairs. She took a big pitcher of ice water, a number of thin, cool-looking glasses, and the same pretty tea ball with her caddy of tea, and prepared for business.

Into a glass went the tea ball, generously supplied with tea, and with all her little domestic graces the girl, with look intent, carefully poured over it the ice water, watching closely to get just the proper color in the tea. But as the glass gradually filled with a crystal clear liquid not a tinge of amber to it, though she bobbed the tea ball up and down vigorously, a puzzled expression came over her face.

"Why, it doesn't come!" she exclaimed, finally. "It must be that this new tea that came to-day isn't good," and she doesn't know now why all the men roared with laughter and declared they would prefer ice water anyhow.

"Talk about intelligence," said the man in the country who is constantly taking large family parties of women and girls out for a drive, "you should see those horses of mine. You may not believe it, but those animals will stop of their own accord every time they see a flower."

That little nod of the plumes which the pretty sextet of girls give in "Florodora" was introduced quite by accident, as so many of those things are. It was at the dress rehearsal. The sextet was departing in the accustomed way, when the last of the girls suddenly spied a friend in the audience and gave a quick little nod, which set the plumes of her hat bobbing, just as she disappeared from view. That funny little nod with the quick little tip of the plume was effective. The stage manager saw it in an instant, called back the sextet, and at a given time every girl gave the quick little nod, with the result which has brought so many laughs from Casino audiences ever since.

There are all sorts of stories afloat concerning the accommodating habits of street cars in different towns and small cities. These are most of them true enough, as any one who goes outside of New York knows, but no one would accuse the New York cars of any such agreeable idiosyncrasies. On the contrary, the seeming intent to be disagreeable and make passengers and would-be passengers as uncomfortable as possible, has probably caused more intemperate language from men and intemperate thoughts from women than any other one thing in the whole of the Greater New York. So it is interesting to relate the history of the kind and complacent conductor and his car within the city limits and the woman who had forgotten her carfare.

It was in the homelike Borough of Brooklyn—it probably would not have occurred elsewhere—early last Sunday morning. The woman—big, stout, and comfortable looking—did not know until she was two or three blocks on her way on the Court Street car that she had forgotten her purse. To get out meant to take a long walk and be late at her destination.

"I'll tell you what, conductor," she said. "I am going to get out at a little bakeshop, and if you will hold the car a minute just there I will run in and be out with the 5 cents in a jiffy," and the conductor agreed. The passengers could not understand what the trouble was when they saw the stout woman jump off the car, run hurriedly into the shop while the car waited, the conductor lolling against the gate on the front platform talking to the motorman. Was he waiting until the woman did an errand? That was too much to believe, and while they were meditating out hurried the woman, handed her five-cent piece to the conductor with hearty thanks, and the car started on again.

"And to think I have never had even honorable mention, to say nothing of a medal," said the girl whose business keeps her much of the time on the surface cars in the crowded portion of New York. "And I can't tell you of the number of lives I save daily at a great expense of nerve force. I don't believe there is any one in the city who realizes as I do the number of hairbreadth escapes there are every hour. Horses, boys, dogs, men, and women all just escape instant death, saved only by my own and the motorman's quick action. He turns off the power and brings the car to a sudden stop, while I hold the victims—people, dog, or wagon, whatever it may be—with my eyes. The motorman sometimes swears, but I am too frightened to do anything but exclaim and start forward, holding on to the side of the car, while I keep my eyes on the poor horse, as it so often is, who only just misses having the car dash into his side or take off a foot. But I can't stand it much longer. If I don't get out of the city for a time where I can't see or hear a car I shall collapse, but in the meantime there will be the same danger to all the poor people and animals, and only the motormen to battle with them alone."

He will be a Harvard junior next year, and he has a pretty room at Cambridge, nicely furnished, with a comfortable little bed in it. The bed is worth mentioning; it is a valued piece of furniture, for the Harvard boy has known the want of it. When he started out to take care of himself and become a noble freshman, his first important duty was, of course, the furnishing of this room. He took great pleasure in it, and attended to everything himself—an unusual task. He expended the money to the best advantage, and was well pleased with himself. It was not until night that he discovered that one important omission had been made. He had entirely forgotten the bed. That first night he slept on the floor, and the next day set out to make the most inexpensive purchase possible, for he had spent all his housefurnishing money. A three-foot-wide cot was the best he could do, and for the whole of the freshman year he slept on it, and not a word did his mother at home know of the slight mistake he had made until the following Fall, when he was able to invest in a genuine bed. Then he told her how thoroughly comfortable it was.

The fur manufacturers are dyeing all their fox skins a peculiar, and what, until it is known that it is to be fashionable, does not look attractive, color—yellow—for this Winter. The Isabella color they call it, and so many people do not know what it is that a little explanation is in order. There was a certain Queen Isabella, who, like Semiramis of old, was a great Queen and devoted to her country, placing it even ahead of her personal comfort, convenience, and good looks. Semiramis, finding her country under siege by the enemy while her hair was only half dressed, refused to have the other half touched until her country was victorious. So the Queen of a later day is said to have declared that until her enemies were conquered she would not change her clothes. It was a rash vow, for the enemy was persistent, and time passed and Queen Isabella's garments took on a golden hue from much use. The ladies of her Court, not having the hardihood to follow the example of their Queen exactly, but not daring to dress differently, had cloth dyed Isabella color, that they might be dressed in yellow without the unpleasantness of the Queen's method. Hence the Isabella color, which became well known. The late Queen Victoria drove behind horses of a peculiar shade which nothing but Isabella color would describe. Now it is to appear in furs for the élite.

Miss Helen Gould has recently given a valuable collection of books to the Stockton (Kan.) Library Association, and the authorities, in thanking her, made an additional request for her picture to hang on the walls of the library. This is her reply, which is published in The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal:

You are very kind to ask for my photograph for the library, and I am sorry not to send it as you suggest, but, for two reasons, I have made it a rule to keep my likeness from public use; first, because I do not feel that I have done anything entitling me to such a distinction, and, secondly, because I am quite annoyed by cranks and it seems a little safer not to be too readily recognized—more comfortable at any rate.

With good wishes for the Stockton Library and the people of your community, I remain, very truly, HELEN MILLER GOULD.

Miss Gould does not give her picture to others than her intimate friends or send a letter with her autograph since an attempt was made to forge it by a man to whom she had, in connection with some kindness rendered, sent a personal letter.

A Brooklyn woman who has great fondness for cats and a special sympathy for the Summer waifs of the city has had eight forlorn specimens in the basement of the house in which she lives that she has been keeping from starvation. Another sympathetic woman in the house was her accomplice in the work, and together they have managed to elude the janitor and other less complacent tenants. From time to time—though it has given a hard pull at their sympathetic heartstrings—they have taken a few of the animals to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and in this way are sending them by degrees to their happy huntings grounds. By the end of the Summer they expect they will have disposed of them all.

An up-town man has discovered a way of selling his furniture almost without the assistance of clerks. All visitors are welcome to his establishment, and a sign in the windows to this effect brings in people not intent on purchasing furniture. Inside there are not too many salesmen around, and visitors can wander at will. Every piece of furniture is tagged; there is a sketch of the article itself, its name, and dimensions—length, breadth, and depth—with the price. Women like to browse around, and when unawares one strays into such a place as this she is delighted with this freedom and the information which she does not always like to ask for when she has no definite idea of buying. She falls in love with certain pieces of furniture, makes a note of the size, goes home, and if she finds the special nook she has in mind will hold it she then sends in a written order. It is a good thing all around.

An Omnibus Store.

Quaint old Jamesport, down at the eastern end of Long Island, believes that it has in one of its leading citizens the champion all-around business man in the State, if not in the country. Under one roof, and for the most part in one room, this man conducts a very multitude of enterprises.

His establishment is on Main Street, near the village Post Office. There he runs a barber's shop, a stationery store, a news depot, plumber's shop, millinery and fancy goods emporium, printing office, restaurant, livery stable office, ice cream saloon, and a bakery. Besides all these, the man of many businesses takes orders for coal, for carpenter work, and for dressmaking.

The dressmaking is done by his wife and the carpenter work by himself.

These many activities not being sufficient to take up all the time of this hustling Jamesport man, he fills in the gaps by driving a stage to and from the station and running a farm. He also finds it convenient to take a day off occasionally.

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GOWNS SEEN AT THE NEWPORT CASINO

ONE of the prettiest gowns worn at the opening day of the tennis tournament at Newport was on Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs. It was a lavender organdy, divided into small squares by raised bars of white. The skirt showed several horizontal insertions of pale yellow lace. The upper part of the skirt was plain and fitted closely. The bodice showed a bolero effect. The upper portion, or bolero, was of the organdy with vertical insertions of the lace. The lower edge of the short jacket was edged by a band of the lace, and the lower part of the corsage was formed of finely plaited white mull. The bishop sleeves had insertions of the lace at the wrist. Mrs. Oelrichs wore a medium-sized hat of pale blue tulle, which turned up abruptly on the left. A bow of lavender velvet nestled against the hair, and another bow of the same velvet was applied on the outside of the brim on the right side.

Mrs. George B. de Forest wore one of the most simple and charming frocks seen It was an Irish grass linen, especially silky and sheer. The skirt had the front breadth tucked in fine tucks from the belt to the foot, and down each side ran a four-inch band of white embroidery done on the grass linen. Several of these bands ran around the bottom of the back and side breadths. The bodice had a yoke outlined with the embroidery, and the bishop sleeves puffed above the wristbands of embroidery. Mrs de Forest's hat was a large écru affair, bent well over the forehead and over the coiffure in the back, and was held in place by a filmy veil. It was trimmed with a variety of delicately tinted flowers and ribbons.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who was with Mrs. de Forest, wore a light yellow batiste beautifully embroidered all over in a deeper yellow. The frock was close fitting and very simply made. Her large cream colored straw hat had bows of pale blue satin ribbon and a wreath of pink roses. She carried an exquisite parasol of rose pink silk, formed of three circular flounces on a plain foundation.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay was in a superb gown of heavy dead white lace over heavy silk. The skirt was long and trailing, and the lace Eton coat, stiffened with the silk, was worn over a chiffon blouse. Mrs. Mackay's hat was a large one, trimmed in white. She carried a plain parasol of pale blue silk with a five-inch border of light yellow hemstitched to the blue.

Mrs. George Crocker wore a white organdy figured in a broken pattern of black with occasional hints of pink. The skirt was trimmed with vertical appliques of black lace, and the close-fitting bodice matched. A small hat of black touched with white completed the costume.

Mrs James Laurens Van Alen was in a pale shade of blue mull. The skirt had a foot-deep flounce and a four-inch band of cream lace just above the hem. Two or three inches above the straight insertion ran an inch-wide insertion forming V points. The bodice had cream lace insertions in the yoke and fine scroll embroidery both back and front forming a yoke. The bishop sleeves had insertions of lace. Mrs. Van Alen's hat was a small one of white straw, simply trimmed with lace and with clusters of lilies of the valley at the left of the front.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray was in dull blue canvas cloth. The skirt was finished at the bottom in three clusters of three-quarter inch tucks, their own width apart. Above these a six-inch insertion of heavy blue lace of the same shade as the gown formed a heading. The skirt was plain otherwise. The tight-fitting bodice had tucks in the back and front, running vertically, and a deep yoke collar of the blue lace over white. The sleeves fitted rather closely and were of the ordinary bishop cut. Mrs. Gray's hat was a narrow toque of blue straw, matching her gown in color. On either side of the front were placed small masses of black feathers.

Miss Daisy Pierson wore a white pique golf skirt, with white shoes, a white shirtwaist, and white sailor hat. Miss Chloise Hatch, daughter of W. Dennison Hatch, wore a white pique skirt, with white shoes, and a thin plain white blouse. Her broad-brimmed sailor hat of rough écru straw had pale blue satin ribbon loops across the front of the brim, and a wreath of large, many-leaved, bluish-white flowers and carnation pinks almost concealed the front and sides of the brim. Miss Annie Lyman, who was with Miss Pierson, also wore a white cotton skirt and blouse, with a light-brown coat and a sailor hat.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs was out driving one rainy day in a simple frock of silky blue of a medium shade, with numerous quarter-inch dots in white scattered over it. The elbow sleeves had ruffles of the blue, with rows of white satin baby ribbon run in lines of two on the edge of each ruffle. The yoke was edged with the white-ribboned ruffle, and the stock was blue and white. A large blue hat trimmed with pale blue and white was worn. The skirt was simple, and had ruffles trimmed with the wee bands of satin ribbon.

Miss Cynthia Roche wore a short straight skirt of white pique. Like most of the wash skirts seen, it had no applied flounce, but the hip yoke, a foot deep, was formed of vertical half-inch tucks their own width apart. As these were left unstitched a foot below the waist they made the skirt quite full. The white blouse was not sheer and was absolutely plain. The hat worn was a tricorn shape, the under rolling brim of bright-red straw, the upper brim of a blended yellow and red. A big red chou was stuck between the front and the left points.

Miss Ellen Drexel Paul was in a sheer white muslin with horizontal insertions of delicate white lace. The narrow ruffles at the skirt's edge had these insertions, and the bodice had insertions in the yoke and bishop sleeves. Miss Paul's hat was a large one of pale blue, trimmed with two wide ostrich plumes of the same shade, which crossed in the front and drooped over the hair in the back.

With Miss Paul was Miss Gladys Brooks. The latter wore a simple cotton frock. The background, of a light cream color, was divided by waving lines of red an inch apart. In the centre of these stripes, and at intervals of an inch, tiny sprigs of dull red appeared. The skirt fell in straight unbroken lines to the floor, where it swept the least bit. The six-inch hem was headed by a band of hemstitching. The waist showed a little of the hemstitching, but was plain, blousing the least bit in front. The sleeves were small bishop shape, puffing above the wristband. A large round white hat was worn.

Miss Nathalie Schenck wore a frock of white pique. The long skirt had a deep hem running from the waist to the hem, both back and front, and on each side of the centre were four-inch bands of white embroidery. The blouse had bands of the same embroidery, running from the shoulder seams to the belt, in line with the meeting stripes in the skirt. The bishop sleeves had bands of the same width embroidery running from shoulder to wristbands. A simple trimmed white hat was worn.

Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg was seen on Monday afternoon in a simple blouse waist and wash skirt. The latter had satin finished stripes a sixteenth of an inch in width and an inch apart, and two bias bands an inch wide were stitched six inches apart near the hem. The blouse was a sheer one of white muslin. There was a straight yoke in the back and the material below was gathered slightly where it joined the yoke. There was no yoke in front, but two inch-wide insertions of lace on each side ran vertically from the shoulder seams to the belt. The stock was a band of creamy lace, and the plain bishop sleeves were gathered into bands that matched the stock. The blouse was worn over a high-necked, long-sleeved slip of palest blue. The girdle was a folded band of white satin ribbon, and in the back a tiny belt pin set with three turquoises caught it to the skirt. A pearl ornament with pendants was fastened in front, just above the bust line. Mrs. Ladenburg's hat was a rather small saucer-brimmed affair, set back from the face. Folds of delicate blue satin ribbon were placed around the crown, and formed a bow in front outside the brim. On the left side it was covered with pink tea roses, which were in turn half covered from above with the reddish tea rose leaves.

Mrs. James Hude Beekman was at the Casino the same afternoon in a tailor-made cloth gown of a bright deep blue. The skirt was absolutely plain, neither applied flounce nor a single tuck, and it showed no trail. The coat was an Eton jacket that covered the belt in the back, ran in short points below the waist line in front, and had a vest front of horizontal crossing bands of the palest shade of light blue and white cloth. The coat was not buttoned, although cut to be tight-fitting, and disclosed a simple white blouse. The hat worn was a small toque of golden brown straw trimmed with pale yellow flowers on the left side and one deep velvety red rose.

Miss Caroline Beekman, who was with Mrs. Beekman, wore a black and white foulard. The background was black, and was thickly covered with clover leaves in white, grilled with fine lines of black. The skirt was gathered very full in the back, and the tight-fitting bodice, which extended below the waist line, had insertions of black lace over white. There were black chiffon flounces, with ruchings of the same on the front of the skirt. A large black and white hat was worn.

Mrs. F. H. Benedict was in blue and white foulard. The groundwork was pale china silk, and the white was in trailing vines, with small round leaves. The skirt was plain, except that some dozen half-inch tucks an inch apart finished its lower edge. The tight-fitting bodice bloused only a trifle in front and from the underarm seam, placket like pieces of cream lace over white silk ran to the front, ending in tab-like ends. There were appliques of the cream lace around the neck, and a yoke was simulated. The stock was cream lace, and the close bishop sleeves were finished with the lace. Mrs. Benedict's round toque had its brim formed entirely of bluets, and no crown was visible.

Mrs. Charles Oelrichs wore at a recent dinner in Newport a charming frock of white mousseline over pink taffeta. The deep mousseline flounce at the bottom of the skirt was edged, both top and bottom, with insertions of white through which the rose pink silk was visible. The upper part of the skirt was trimmed with black velvet ribbon arranged in lengthwise stripes of four each, from the belt to the flounce, these clusters being their own width apart. The bodice repeated the skirt's design in velvet trimming, and the ribbon was applied in groups of four strips and ran on each side of the back from the shoulder seams to the centre of the belt, the lower ends being brought together so as to touch. Those on the skirt were also close together at the waist line, but gradually separated on the way down the skirt. The front of the bodice was a mass of fluffy lace and mousseline. Mrs. Oelrichs wore a large pink boa and her small oval toque was formed entirely of small pink roses.

Mrs. Edward Moore Robison wore a white lace princess slip over a tight-fitting under robe of taffeta. The lace was ornamented with sprayllke tendrils of spangles in silver and gold. The slip hung loose a bit at the waist line, and at the bust on the left side there was a large chou of white flowers and a few loops of black velvet, from which depended to the bottom of the gown long streamers of white chiffon. She wore a rather small black picture hat, set back from the brow, and gloves of black suede covered her arms to above the elbows.

Mrs. Charles Childs wore a frock of black net spangled in jet and steel over white taffeta, the skirt, long and sweeping, and yoke were transparent, and a large black hat trimmed with ostrich plumes. Miss Alice Blight wore a black frock. The material was figured gauze. The sleeves and yoke were transparent, and a large black hat, a Duchess of Devonshire, was worn. There was not a single touch of color anywhere.

Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury was in a Princess frock of delicate white lace over white silk. The lace was draped on, and there were glimpses of pale blue under the narrow ruffle of white lace that edged the bottom. A horseshoe of diamonds was caught in the centre back, and another diamond ornament appeared at the neck in the back. The sleeves were extremely short and white gloves met them. Mrs. Waterbury's large hat was of écru straw, with a brim turned down slightly. It was trimmed with flat bows of black velvet ribbon, and sprays of pink roses.

Mrs. De Forest Danielson of Boston was in black net, rather heavily jetted. The yoke and sleeves were unlined, and the jet was applied in large rings, in medallion effect, with jet centres. Her small black horsehair hat was set back from the face, and in the chou of black tulle under the edge one large diamond glittered. She wore a chain of diamonds with a large pear-shaped pearl pendant.

Pet Dogs of Society.

PET dogs are more in evidence at Newport and other fashionable resorts this Summer than ever before. The last cry in pet dogs is to have them match my lady's gown, which recalls the old story of the woman who said she married a bow-legged man because he matched her dachshund.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has recently appeared in an automobile on Bellevue Avenue, Newport, with a poodle, adorned, on different days, with satin ribbons tied in enormous bows to match the shade of her gowns. Mrs. Joseph Harriman is always accompanied by three poodles in leash, and these are generally ornamented with bows to match the gown worn. Mrs. Clinch Smith has as her attendants two Belgian griffons, which strongly resemble skye terriers, and these are also beribboned. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. E. L. Ludlow, Miss Schenck, Miss Post, and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, 2d, are other owners of beribboned pet dogs.

The craze has its disadvantages, and some recent manifestations at Newport and elsewhere have called forth protests from the lords of creation. On a recent polo afternoon at Newport all the butterflies of fashion attended in automobiles or traps, each with one or more dogs of all breeds and sizes. These became much excited over the rushing back and forth of the polo ponies in near proximity, and had to be tied to carriage wheels or chairs, where they kept up a chorus of barking and howling, while now and then one or more, particularly the fox or bull terriers, would slip their leashes and dash out on the field after the ponies' heels, to an accompaniment of curses from the players and laughter from the spectators.

The hotels of the country have drawn the line more closely this Summer than ever against the admission of dogs, and the ruses and subterfuges resorted to by the fair owners to get their pets within the precincts have been amusing and clever, to say the least.

A woman of some prominence and a fond owner of a Boston terrier recently applied for rooms at a well-known hotel at Narragansett Pier. The proprietor wrote her, giving terms, and stating that dogs would not be admitted. She accepted the terms, but when she arrived at the hotel her Scotch terrier was with her. The hotel man was courteous but firm in his refusal to accommodate the pair. After visiting two other hotels and being refused admittance with her dog, she returned to the first and asked permission to remain over night, or until she could find other quarters. Permission was given, and she ensconced herself. When the next day came and wore on toward night the proprietor intimated to her that she must leave. This she refused to do, and, tendering him a check for a week's board in advance, she said that he would have to put her out if he wished her to go. As she was known to and a friend of other guests at the hotel, and was a woman of some position and influence, the hotel man weakened, and she and her dog still remain. Meanwhile five other women in the hotel, who had applied in vain for the admission of their pets, sent to their homes for their dogs, and the canines have arrived. Some of them howl at night, and the proprietor is rendered unhappy by complaints from the dogless guests.

Thus was one hotel made a "doggery" by the persistence and cheek of one woman with a pet dog.

Debutantes of the Season.

DEBUTANTES of the coming season are naturally exciting a large amount of preliminary attention at Newport, Southampton, and Bar Harbor, where, with few exceptions, these buds are spending the Summer with their families or guardians.

The three most prominent of these at Newport are Miss Natica Rives, Miss Gwendolyn Burden, and Miss Gladys Brooks. Miss Rives is slight, with a decidedly English figure, dark hair, large dark eyes, and a rich, creamy, olive complexion. She is the daughter of Oliver Belmont, and her mother, who was Miss Sallie Whiting, married, after her divorce from Mr. Belmont, George L. Rives, the daughter taking the name of Rives. Miss Rives's Christian name was given her in compliment to her mother's most intimate friend in bygone days, Lady Lister-Kaye, who was born Miss Natica Yznaga.

Miss Gwendolyn Burden is not so English in figure. She inherits the good looks of her mother, who was Miss Judith Moale of Baltimore. She is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden.

Miss Gladys Brooks, the last of this trio of buds at Newport, and whose Summer début is to be made this month at a ball to be given by her mother at the beautiful Brooks villa, on the Newport Cliffs, is taller than Miss Rives, with a beautiful figure, and is a brunette. She dresses with much taste. Miss Brooks is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks. Her mother was Miss Higgins, a sister of Eugene Higgins and a cousin of the late Mrs. Jules Reynal. Miss Brooks's elder sister, Miss Josephine Brooks, married John R. Livermore, a son of the Baroness de Sellière by her first husband, the late Charles R. Livermore.

Another bud of the coming season who is spending the Summer at Seabright with her mother is Miss Dorothy Q. Roosevelt, a daughter of the late Hilborne L. Roosevelt, who was a cousin of Vice President Roosevelt. Miss Roosevelt is rather short and plump, and inherits the sweetness of manner of her mother, who was Miss Kate Shippen.

These buds are individually heiresses with considerable fortunes, Miss Rives promising to have the largest fortune of all.

A Burning Question at Bryn Mawr.

"Of course, some of our problems in mathematics are very puzzling," said the Bryn Mawr sophomore, "but there is a far harder question which is in no way connected with our studies. There is an unwritten law in Bryn Mawr that a girl must not walk alone with a professor, and we are all very careful about observing it. There is another rule, also unwritten, that a student must not walk about alone after dark. Now, if a girl is detained unavoidably in the evening, and while walking home meets a professor going her way, which rule is she to break? There have been a great many bitter discussions about that point, and nobody has ever reached a decision."

"Yes," said her friend, sympathetically, "it must be a very troublesome question. But what does a girl generally do when she is caught in such an embarrassing situation?"

"Oh, that," replied the young collegienne, "depends entirely on how well she likes the professor."

Worn at Dinard.

An American who spends many of her Summers at Dinard writes to a friend here that the dressing at Dinard is much smarter than at any previous recent season. The majority of the smartest women there wear during the day white piqué skirts, and these—heaven be praised—clear the ground. The skirts are either severely plain or are very heavily embroidered in white. The blouses, as a rule, are quite elaborate as to embroidery, tucking, lace, &c. The hats worn with these costumes are white straw, very much like the sailor, save that the brims roll up slightly all around. At the left, where they roll over to the crown, there is fastened either a bluish or a white bird.

LITTLE STORIES ABOUT TOWN

Some Helps for Some Maids.

NOT a maid in the large force of assistants at the Woman's Exchange, on Forty-third Street, notwithstanding the hot weather this Summer, has succumbed to the heat. One reason for this is the benefaction of one of the Directors of the exchange made during the first extremely hot days in June. The benefaction came in the way of a check, to be used, the Director said, to give the maids outings during the hot weather. It was not a large check, but the amount of good it has done this uncomfortable Summer it is difficult to estimate.

The first excursion made with the money was on the first Saturday in July, when sixteen of the maids from different parts of the house were sent to Fort George for the afternoon. There were kitchenmaids and waitresses, and the little maids who run errands from room to room in the sales departments. Christine, the little Swedish woman from the kitchen, who makes the waffles for which the exchange is famous, was on the list. She could not go, she sorrowfully confided to the manager. Upon inquiry it was found that Christine has a big handsome Swedish husband of whom she is very fond. When it was learned that she could not with a good conscience leave him at noon, she was told that there was not the slightest objection to taking him along if she liked, and he gave to the party the benefit of his presence.

To show how far a little money can go, that first excursion for sixteen people cost only $5, including the luncheon and five cents apiece for soda. The luncheon came from the exchange, and was a good one. There were sandwiches, fruit, cucumbers—the latter put in by special request—and some of the delicious exchange cake.

Since that first trip, when one of the maids is seen to look a little pale and tired, a small party is made up and they are started off to Midland Beach, to Glen Island, or some other cool place near by, and come back feeling greatly refreshed.

In addition to this, the money has been used to pay the car or boat fare for the maids on vacation trips. They are given two weeks with pay, and some are sent to a vacation home, where there is no charge; others to friends of the exchange who will take them in for that time, and one of the exchange managers is taking one of the little maids and her family, an aunt and little cousin, to stay the two weeks.

Another treat the maids of the exchange have been enjoying now for some time is the benefit of the traveling library from Albany. The bright idea occurred to the Superintendent of the exchange last Fall, and she wrote immediately to see if her thought could be put into execution. There came an affirmative reply from Melvil Dewey, and a case of fifty books was sent down immediately. This included several of Miss Alcott's works, Rosa Carey's books, Phoebe Cary's writings, Mrs. Dana's books on flowers, and a few histories and other books that promised to be useful.

This is called at the exchange "the little maids' library," and is on one of the upper floors of the building. Four o'clock Saturday afternoon is library hour, and there is a great scampering at that time, when the books are given out. The first book taken by the one colored maid in the exchange was "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The maids cannot read during work hours, but they take their books home, and read going and coming.

Several of the maids read their books aloud at home, one to a bed-ridden sister, another to a blind mother, and yet another to an old aunt. One little maid has read nearly all of the fifty books, and by Fall, when the books are exchanged, it is estimated that very nearly all will have been read by each of the maids.

Compass Points in New York.

AN old New Yorker, usually well posted, was reading an account of the recent accident to the Brooklyn Bridge structure and took exception to the references made to the scene of trouble as "the north roadway" of the bridge.

"Why will they persist in calling that the north roadway?" he went on. "The brige itself runs nearly north and south, and its sides should be designated as east and west."

"Bet you the cigars," said his friend, who also thought he knew something about the 'lay of the land' hereabout. "The bridge runs more nearly east and west than it does north and south."

"All right," rejoined the man who had started the trouble. "You look it up on a big atlas of the city or on anything else that will show accurately, and come around here next time with a couple of perfectos in your vest."

The man did look it up, and found that unless he split the points of the compass pretty finely the bet would have to be a "stand-off," because the line of the bridge is almost exactly northwest to southeast, and there is just as much reason for talking about the north and south roadways as about the east and west roadways. But in the course of his investigation he found that his ideas as to direction needed some revision, if he was going to do much betting on them, in which respect he was not unlike many New Yorkers.

Up town the avenues run considerably east of north, but one may "bank" on Broadway, for north of Union Square that thoroughfare runs very nearly due north until it reaches Seventy-ninth Street. Down town the general idea as to north is even more out of the way. Broadway does not run north and south or anywhere near it. Put ten men in the doorway of the publication office of THE TIMES, and it is a safe bet that not one of them would point toward the City Hall clock as north—yet that's right where it is. In fact, Park Row is but very little off the east and west line.

Down toward the Battery the streets seem to have been laid out with even less regard for the points of the compass, and it is no easy matter to find a street from which to get one's bearings. The State Street side of the Custom House runs north and south, as does also the block on Broad Street, between Beaver and Stone Streets.

Our ancestors were considerably more careful in this respect that we are, and many of the old farm lines, as shown on the large atlases of real estate brokers, followed the four points of the compass very closely. This is specially noticeable in the neighborhood of Union Square in the old Brevoort farm and in the Sailors' Snug Harbor tract.

The Girl with the Tan.

"BROADWAY is beginning to fill up with the girl of tan," said The Old Rounder at one of the hotels yesterday, "and it does my heart good to stand out and watch them go by these cool afternoons. What a difference there is between the nice girl of to-day and the nice one of some years ago. Then she went to the seashore or mountains and cost her papa or mamma a couple of hundred for a fine coat of tan. Then she came back and hurriedly began running up bills for face cream, bleaching powder, and other toilet plunder to take the tan off. She doesn't do that now. She has learned that if her skin is at all healthy the tan is doing it good and she comes back proud of her Indian-like skin. Long may she continue to do so. It looks a whole lot better than to see a lot of pale faces with a spot of artificial red on either cheek, and I'm hoping to live to see the day when the girl who doesn't finish the Summer with a coat of tan, whether she gets it at Newport or on an Eighth Avenue trolley car, will not be considered 'in it.'"

Starting a New Joke.

NO policeman was in sight, of course. That was because he was wanted.

"Hit him, Muggsy!"

"Soak him, Swipes!"

"Now youse got him!"

"Put it on ther smeller!"

These and many other edifying ejaculations were hurled at two small bootblacks who were earnestly engaged in spoiling each other's face with their fists, while a big crowd stood in a circle about them, in front of the Post Office.

It was going badly for the larger of the two boys when a member of the Boston Peace Society, or one of its branches, stepped in and separated the boys. For a wonder both seemed willing to stop. The peacemaker said:

"Well, what are you fighting about?"

Then an amusing explanation followed and a new idiotic joke was started on its journey through the town, for every man and boy in the crowd that heard the explanation started off to "spring" the joke on the first acquaintance he should meet, and possibly to be a participant in another fistic engagement. The boy said:

"This bloke comes up ter me and ses, 'Say, what's ther next to ther last letter in ther alphybet?'

"'Y,' ses I.

"'Cos I wants to know,' sess he, and he laughs and swipes me on ther back, en ther others they all laugh, too. I don't see no joke in it, so I hits him on ther peeper. Do youse see——"

He stopped short; a grin spread all over his dirty and bruised face. He looked sheepish and then laughed outright.

"Hully gee, I see it now. You're all right, Muggsy. Shake! Why, Y, sure. It's a good one, and I'll spring it on me bruddер."

They shook hands and went off together. The crowd laughed and each one hastened to spread the plague—a new joke.

The Young Man in Politics.

IT was at the family dinner, when coffee gave way to chitchat between parents and children.

"I'm thinking seriously of going into politics," said the elder of the sons, who has a serious turn of mind. "Affairs seem to be so shaping themselves as to offer a good opportunity for the young man in politics about whom father talks so much. Mother, what do you say? Would you like to think of your first-born as addressing the horny-handed multitude from the cart-tail of a wagon?"

"I should be delighted, my son, if you think it would be a means to your advancement. Don't say it's wholly a mother's pride, but I think you could surely teach the less well-educated as to their civic duties. But would you be bold enough to face their jeering and sarcasms, for your father says this is a thing that every public speaker must contend with. Could you withstand that?" was the anxious query.

"Oh, they couldn't fease him," put in the second scion.

"No, but he might jar the multitude mightily as an orater," put in the daughter, who never would take life seriously, anyway.

A Sneak Thief's Goose.

"DO you know what sneak thieves and pickpockets call the fellow who runs that place in there?" asked a detective while in company with a friend he was passing a small store in lower Sixth Avenue. The place was just like scores of others throughout the city, with its windows displaying numerous pawn tickets and pieces of jewelry and with a sign outside: "Pawnbrokers' Unredeemed Pledges."

Being answered in the negative, the detective went on: "The proprietor in there is known as 'the goose'—why, I don't know. After a thief has pawned a piece of jewelry or some other stolen article, he can still make a little more money out of his plunder by selling the ticket, and that's part of the 'goose's' business—buying those tickets, redeeming the jewelry or whatever it may be, and selling it, as he usually can, at a low figure, and yet at a good profit.

"Of course it's a legitimate business, in a way—that is, his trade is not wholly with crooks any more than is a pawnbroker's, and he may not be able to tell a crook when he sees one. Yet oftentimes, long after a robbery has been committed and a search of the pawnbrokers' places has been in vain, the missing article or the ticket for it may be found with the 'goose.'"

A Sidewalk Quadrille.

THESE warm nights are responsible for a number of unusual performances by people who either can't sleep or don't want to try to do so in their stuffy rooms. But it is odd that the heat should affect in the same way those who must not sleep at all, and who could therefore scarcely be expected to mind it much. But that they do mind it, and are affected by the silly season just as much as the less lucky ones who must labor by day and roll and toss between hot sheets at night, was shown by a little incident the other night.

About 2 o'clock a few mornings ago a crowd on a Broadway car was astonished to hear reproduced near Astor Place the sounds they had regretfully left behind at the various beaches an hour ago. In stentorian tones the various calls for a square dance were being roared forth, accompanied by a rhythmic tapping and tuneful whistling.

There was a general craning of necks, rewarded by a sight that even the conductor admitted was "the limit."

On the sidewalk stood a six-foot, red-headed policeman, shouting the "chassey your partners," &c., and beating time on the iron railing with his nightstick. On the broad pavement two sets of dusky dancers were flinging themselves through the figures, with here and there a cakewalk on the side, while lined up on the curb were three intensely black men, whistling the dancing tune with all the power of their lungs and lips.

In answer to a shout of encouragement from the car, the man in blue merely flung up his left hand in greeting, without interrupting his activity otherwise. As one man on the car put it, "Carter Harrison's singing 'cops' are discounted in New York."

What "Midsummer Dullness" Means

ONLY the man of complete or comparative leisure, who now and then finds himself compelled to fly across seas or come in from some watering place or Summer resort in mid-August to transact necessary business involving the seeing of a number of people, can fully appreciate how the vacation habit has grown on New Yorkers, and what the term "midsummer dullness" means. The old stock broker's advice to his customers, "Beware of Summer markets," which has this year been emphasized by the falling values and failing fortunes of many a man or woman with margined accounts, who left town in June with comparatively contented minds, was based upon his knowledge that in the heat of Summer, with the correlative absence of the majority of the great financiers and speculators, the market's props were withdrawn should trouble come.

A well-known clubman was summoned back to New York from Newport one day last week by an alarming statement of a heavy and to him inexplicable overdraft at his bank. After calling at the bank to learn that, although those institutions are supposed to be infallible, the clerk had made an error and taken the account of another man of the same surname for his, he went to Wall Street to collect some moneys due, intending to return the next day to Newport. Out of eighteen offices that he visited he found in two only any firm members or responsible persons in town. These two were at luncheon. With hundreds of dollars due him, he was unable to collect a cent, although all the accounts were good.

Next day, wishing to cash a small check at perhaps the best known of the up-town hotels, of which he had for many years been a patron, he found that the three cashiers who knew him were away, and that of all the employes, the steward, head waiters, and others, some fifteen in all, who knew him well and who could have O. K.'d his check for payment, every one was absent. He returned to Newport after two days' delay, an irritated and vexed individual, vowing he would never again try to do business in mid-August in New York.

A Couple of Chinese Curios.

IT is so seldom that Chinese children can be seen in public, even in the Mott Street district, that two little round-faced Celestials, who crossed the river on a Liberty Street ferryboat the other afternoon, were objects of much interest to their fellow passengers. They stood outside at the forward end of the boat, and seemed to be not in the least annoyed at the staring of the curious crowd, or even by a truckdriver's exhortation to "Git on to de Chink kids."

They were accompanied by an older Chinaman who either could not or would not understand questions put to him by those near by. When asked whether he was the father of the children, he declined to answer, but was more obliging in the settling of a dispute among the commuters as to the sex of the infants, by pointing first at one and then at the other and grunting, "boy—girl."

The boy looked like a pocket edition of Wu Ting-Fang—if pictures of the Chinese Minister are faithful likenesses—with his long silken frock, and a little round black cap with its top knot on his closely shaved head. His sister, if such she was, was dressed almost exactly the same, except that around the upper part of her frock was a yoke of different colored material. Her headdress, however, was quite different. For about two inches back from her forehead, her head had been shaved; then for a short distance further back the hair, of the shiniest black, was parted; while on a third area, so to speak, it was combed straight back—the whole forming a queue, which, helped out with strands of silk near its lower end, reached nearly to the ground.

Both the children looked to be about five years old, and judging by the way they kept pointing at different objects and firing questions at the "old man," they were not lacking in curiosity. On the Jersey side of the river, they hurried through the station and took a Washington train, their guardian selecting the extreme rear seat of a car, where his charges could noe be seen without a considerable craning of necks.

Chance for a Bargain.

Among the officers at the Brooklyn Navy Yard there seems to be little, if any, sentiment for the preservation of the old receiving ship Vermont as a naval relic. Most of these officers appear to be of the opinion that the place in history filled by the ancient frigate is not such as to warrant any considerable expenditure of money to preserve her. Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, the commandant of the Brooklyn yard, is one of those who has not waxed enthusiastic over the proposition that the Vermont be preserved as a relic. The other day, a man, who said that he "spoke for a great number of people," called upon the Admiral to talk about preserving the Vermont. The visitor did the talking, and the Admiral the listening. When the former had had his say, Admiral Barker quietly observed:

"Well, Sir, if you know of any man who would like to buy the Vermont to put in his museum, I dare say he might strike quite a bargain with the Government."

Mansfield Baby's Cackle.

Shortly after young Master Mansfield put in his appearance at the home of Richard Mansfield, the actor, he announced his arrival by several lusty yells as is the habit of less distinguished babies. A lady friend of the family happened to be in the house at the time with her son, a youngster of six years. The boy listened to Baby Mansfield's cries with great interest, and then asked his mother seriously:

"Say, mamma, what are they doing to that hen?"

Which One Is Missing?

Over in "Junk Shop Row," the following sign has been hanging in a window for several days. It has attracted quite a little attention and given passengers passing on the Fourth Avenue cars a chance to show their wit or lack of wit. It reads:

FOR SALE—SIX PRESSING VICES.

Are these the Seven Deadly Sins? And, if so, where is the missing one?

AUG

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Labor and the National Guard

SILAS LARRABEE ON THE USE OF THE MILITARY IN STRIKES

MR. SILAS LARRABEE has been impressed very much in the last few months with the attitude of various labor bodies toward the National Guard organizations of the several States.

"Here's another of 'em," he said yesterday. "A lot of printers, holdin' a convention up to Albany, passes a resolution requestin' folks that belongs to their organization to keep out of the Naytional Guard of New York.

"Seems as though the laborin' folks is goin' plumb crazy. They'll wake up one of these days and find they've been run away with by a lot of lunytics, and have been drug so far that they've got clean away from the people. Americans is the liberalest folks on the face of the earth; that's the reason they're so confounded long sufferin'—willin' to stand pooty nigh anything rayther than take the resk of treadin' on other fellers' rights.

"But they's a limit, and my jedgment is the laborin' people has passed it, and is goin' on so the fust thing you know the people will have to take a fall out of 'em.

"I sorter think the bulk of the laborin' folks sees it in about the same light. They know their leaders is raisin' the Old Harry with 'em. They feel like the old feller did that was hitched up with a yearlin' steer. I seen a picture of him in a restaurant out in South Dakoty.

"Seems the old man's boy didn't have but one steer. 'How be I goin' to break him, dad?' says the boy.

"'To-morrer is Sunday,' says the old man. 'Instead of goin' to church you and me and the calf will go out to the meader. I'll git into one side of the yoke and you can put the calf t'other side. Then you can drive us round the meader.'

"Out they went next mornin'. Things worked fust-class for a while, but all of a sudden the steer got scat and off he went, across the meader, over the fence, down the road past the meetin' house. Got in front of the meetin' house jest as the folks was comin' out.

"'For the Lord's sake stop us,' yelled the old man. 'Ketch that calf quick or I'm a goner.'

"I dunno what Americky would be like if the laborin' folks ever come into power and put into practice the idees they're settin' forth in their conventions. I tell you they'd git up a show in this country of ours that would make Barnum's Circus look like a Tuesday evenin' prayer meetin'. They ain't nothin' down to South Americky you could mention the same day of the week.

"It does seem to me that the folks that's passin' these 'ere resolutions is demandin' pooty nigh ev'ry durn fool thing that was ever heard of, denouncin' most everything that has a tech of decency in it, threatenin' every man that's got a dollar to his name and every institution that represents a capital stock.

"Down to the bottom of this foolishness is the ridiculous idee that we're livin' about four centuries before the Christian ery was opened up—livin' in a time when brute strength settled everything that had to be settled.

"Comin' home from Dover t'other day, I sat beside a feller that was considerable interested in the steel strike. He and me got to talkin' about it.

"'Lick 'em?' says he. 'Of course we'd lick 'em if we had a fair deal. If they'd only keep away from the courts and not call out no troops we'd fix 'em all right. That's the way they oppress us laborin' men. Tax us like the devil to git the means to keep us out of our rights when we up and demand 'em. We'll attend to 'em, though, one of these days. You'll see the time when Jedges won't be stickin' their noses into no labor troubles, and soldiers won't be called out to intimerdate laborin' men that's standin' up fer their jest rights agin a lot of miserable robbers.

"'We're gittin' after the Naytional Guard pooty sharp already. Time ain't fur off when a laborin' man will have to take his choice betwixt bein' a union man and belongin' to the Naytional Guard. We'll bust that thing up; jest wait a little while and see.'

"'My friend,' says I, 'You're puttin' the laborin' man on the same level with the highway robber. The robber says he wants your money and clubs it out of you if you give him any back talk. You propose to settle labor troubles the same way, provided you can git rid of the soldiers—settle 'em with a club. You want to abolish the only force they is in any State that can make you behave yourself.

"'What gives a laborin' man ground for sayin' he ought to be allowed to back up his demands with clubs? Where do you find anything in the statoots that says laws agin maltreatin' human critters and destroyin' property don't apply to laborin' men when they're havin' a strike? You can't find no sech thing. Before the law you and me stands jest alike.

"'I sold a cow,' says I, 'to a feller over to Kennebunk. That was over two year ago, and I ain't seen nary red cent of the $27.50 I sold her for. Would the law uphold me in tryin' to git that money with a club?'

"'Of course it wouldn't,' says the feller I was talkin' with.

"'No more does it uphold you,' says I, 'when you go at folks you work for with clubs and tell 'em you've got to have more pay and shorter hours and a big sign across the factory, "You can't work here without you belong to the Union."

"'The law says they shan't be no ruffians of any kind in the country; it don't say they shan't be no ruffians but laborin' men. The law says they shan't be no murders committed; it don't add on that laborin' men, however, may kill anybody and everybody that runs agin the union. The law is pooty tolerble hash in dealin' with them that blows up buildin's or burns 'em up; they ain't no exceptions that I ever hearn tell of in favor of them that destroys property belongin' to co'perations they're havin' a row with.

"'If they's a crime I detest wuss'n I do any other, it is mob violence agin men that's doin' nothin' but honest work. When I read about fifty or a hundred men chasin' some poor fellow that hasn't done nothin' but exercise his right to earn a livin' for himself and family—chasin' him and ketchin' him and poundin' the life out of him—I can feel the blood bilin' clean from the tip of my toes to the roots of my hair. I wonder sometimes why God Almighty tolerates sech things—why He don't pertect men from such brutal and cowardly mobs.

"'You demand for the union laborin' men perfect freedom to do anything they want to with other laborin' men that ain't in the union. That's what you want when you ask for a "fair deal."

"'You won't git no "fair deal" like that from me. Agin the perpetratin' of violence on laborin' men whose only offense is independence of a labor union, I'd put every particle of force I could command if I was a Governor. I wouldn't stand no foolishness, nuther. If it was necessary I'd send every soldier in the State to the front and I'd give 'em orders to see that they was no law breakin'. Nobody should raise his hand agin a law-abidin' laborin' man.

"Sech crimes ain't no place in Amerika; they don't belong to this country. And yet they come with most every big strike. They's nothin' I knows of that fetches out the brute that's in men like strikes, 'specially when the strikers begin to fear they ain't goin' to win; when they begin to git hungry and desperate. S'arch the history of the world and you won't find no record of wuss cowards and brutes than turns up pooty nigh every time a labor union gits into a long-drawn-out fuss with a factory.

"You've made your prediction. You say the Naytional Guard has got to go, and that it's got to go pooty mighty quick. Agin your prediction I'll put mine that it won't go, and that you'll never see the day when sech principles as you are advocatin' will be accepted by the American people. You ought to have lived about 2,300 years ago. Things would have jest about suited you then. If you'd had force enough behind you you could have helped yourself to enything in sight. But might don't make right no more.

"I kept on talkin' on them lines, but I didn't make no impression on that feller's mind. Somehow I reckon that j'inin' the union makes some fellers feel jest about as religion used to make some of 'em feel back in old times. This feller that I was talkin' with was as mild a lookin' man as you ever see, and yet he seemed to think they wasn't no more harm in killin' a non-union man than they would be in killin' a crow that you've ketched fattenin' himself in your cornfield.

"'What business has he takin' the bread out of honest men's mouths?' he asked.

"'Ain't he honest?' says I.

"'No, he ain't,' says he; 'he ain't nothin' but a rat; he ain't fit to live.'

"Well, they ain't but two things to do. We've either got to enforce the law and defend every man, poor or rich, agin them that tries to interfere with his rights, or we've got to make a new law sayin' that nobody shan't do nothin' that the labor union don't want done. They ain't no doubt in my mind how the people of the country stand on that propersition. We're goin' to keep on doin' what we've been doin' ever since the country was established. We're goin' to pertect the rights of American citizens accordin' to the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence.

"We ain't goin' to give up the only force we have that can put down mobs and keep order when strikes is ragin'. Experience has showed that soldiers is a necessary part of every State Government. Civil authorities sometimes can keep order, but won't; sometimes they want to, but can't. Either way they ain't no good pertection for life and property. But when the soldiers gits to the front it's different. Folks that was trackin' all over the civil authorities like they was swamps don't do much trackin' on the militshy after they once learn that their guns is loaded with bullets and that they will shoot if they git druv to it.

"I think it's time to come out and 'talk turkey' to the laborin' men of the country. Somebody ought to ketch the crazy calf that labor is yoked up with, the calf that's runnin' away with labor and headin' straight for the jumpin'-off place."

ROBERT W. WELCH.

Ogunquit, Aug. 15.

Deacon Blimber Remarks.

KYSERIKE, Aug. 14—Deacon Blimber was in particularly fine feather after supper last night. He sat down among the city boarders and overflowed with wisdom. Among other remarks he made incidentally were these:

"There ain't nothin' truer than that the race ain't always to the swift; but, all the same, if I was a bettin' man, I'd put my money on the fastest hoss."

"Don't never git down-hearted 'cause you hain't got somethin' good that somebody else has got. A hen hain't got no teeth, but jes' see the luck she strikes by it. She don't have to have no gum biles."

"I like to fish, an' I'd go a-fishin' now an' then ef I didn't know so many fellers, most of 'em keepin' two or three yaller dogs, at that, who spend seven days in the week settin' on the bank vexin' the water of the placid stream with a worm on a hook, while their wives is to hum vexin' the water in the washtub, so as to keep the house agoin'. That sort o' spiles fishin' fer me."

"Natur' is wonderful, an' no mistake. You can't beat her. Fer instance, I paid purty nigh forty dollars fer this set o' teeth o' mine, an' they don't look a mite better than my darter Jinny's does, an' Jinny's is only jest her own that natur' made her!"

"An' I want to tell you this. It ain't always the man what builds a sky-scrapin' buildin' that's goin' to have a mansion in the skies, an' you mind what I tell you!"

"There ain't no rose without its thorn. Jest look at new cider. If there's a luxury on 'arth sweeter an' fuller o' satisfaction than a tin dipper o' new cider I'd like to know it; but the achin' an' doublin' up it kin interduce into your system is a caution to wildcats!"

"The kitten that gets drownded ain't so bad off, after all, fer she won't live to have her tail pinched in the woodshed door."

"If you want your child brung up in the way he should go, you want to travel that way yourself, now an' then."

"Tit, there's sech a thing as bein' 'most too good. Take Mahlon Gody, that used to live up Skinhoppel way. Mahlon was so uncommon good that he wouldn't eat strawberries on Monday fer fear that they had been picked on Sunday; yit he run away with a neighbor's wife, an' stole his father's hoss an' wagon to do it with."

"Ef the left hind foot of a rabbit wards off danger so sartin, like some folks says it does, why don't it keep the dog frum ketchin' the rabbit? That's what I'd like to know."

"There hain't nobody as will go furder in standin' up fer the fair sex ag'in men folks than I will; yit somehow I can't never forgit that it's the he bird thet sings an' the she muskeeter that bites."

"Goodness ain't always rewarded jest accordin' to the way the books has it sot down. Now I never sold my mother's three-dollar brass kittle fer two shillin' when I was a boy, to git money to go to the circus, an' I never played hooky to see a ball game, an' I never robbed birds' nests, nor tied tin pans to dogs' tails, an' yit, by Josh, I hain't never got to be President yit!"

"It's awful to read in the papers about them unpardonable fellers that eats pie with their knife an' tucks their napkins under their chin, but sence I come to think on it, them ain't never the fellers that gits pulled up to be examined in supplement'ry proceedin's, so I've noticed."

"A yearnin' to learn things an' keep posted is somethin' to be commended, but a man that'll stop on the railroad crossin' to ask what they've got the danger signal up an' the bell a-ringin' fer, is carryin' the idee a little too far, accordin' to my way o' thinkin'."

A Genealogical Conclusion.

SHE had a mild sort of genealogical crase. Ancestors were her hobby and tracing them to and from old European families was the particular branch of the family tree she cultivated. With the discovery of a new ancestor or ancestral relative there was always a discovery that "he came from a branch of the family of the most unimpeachable character and some considerable wealth, who came to this country in sixteen hundred and something or other."

The flippant son heard of these new, eminently respectable, and wealthy immigrants so frequently that when the favorite subject was on tap the other evening, he casually remarked:

"I say, mother, don't your researches prove to you, as they certainly do to me, that it was only the 'bum' families of Europe that staid on that Continent? All the truly respectable and worthy ones seem to have emigrated to America to help found our family."

Nursery for Coddled Youngsters.

MRS. RUTH ASHLEY HIRSHFIELD of this city has an exhibit at the Pan-American which is one of the most popular on the grounds. It is a neat little cottage of white, with green blinds and lattice work—the typical American village cottage. Inside is a model nursery. Mrs. Hirshfield, who is a graduate of Wellesley, has made a study of the needs of young children, and she calls her exhibit "a materialized essay on the care of children in the home." The exhibit, which is entirely non-commercial, and purely ethical in its object, attracts the attention of every woman who passes through the Manufacturers' Annex, and of many of the men. Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister, made a prolonged call there the other day, bestowing an exhaustive examination upon the contents of the nursery.

The first aim in the latter is hygiene. The furniture is made of prairie grass, treated with a substance that makes it germ proof. It is a delicate green in color, and the walls are green likewise. They are covered with a prepared burlap, painted green, and able to be repainted at any time for cleanliness or sanitation. An enamelled hospital table is fitted up with a little icebox, set into the framework of the table; an ice cream freezer, which would make about two dishes of ice cream, but which could be used for keeping various articles of food cool; a hygiea nursing bottle, a patent sterilizer, a Bunsen burner, washes and toilet powder, witch hazel for his royal highness's bumps, and various varieties of baby's food, with the utensils to cook them. His majesty's dishes are not to be washed in the common kitchen. They receive special care in his own cuisine.

There are four thermometers in this nursery. One hangs high on the wall to register the temperature, the second is near the floor to give warning of draughts where the baby is creeping, the third is for the bath, and the fourth for the milk. Easy lies the head that wears a crown in this dainty, grass-green bed lined with point d'esprit over pink, hung with a canopy of pink silk and white lace, with the softest of wool blankets, the whitest and most lavender-scented of sheets. Mrs. Hirshfield does not banish flounces and lace hangings from her nursery, but she has them all made so that they can be removed with ease for washing. She combines ruffles and hygiene.

His royal highness has a beautiful silver service on the tray of his grass-green high chair. He has a tiny rocking chair, and a white dresser. There is a nurse's chair, with sewing pockets in the arms, and mother's rocker. The pictures are as carefully selected as are those of an art gallery. They are good from an artistic point of view, and they represent pleasant and interesting phases of child life. Mrs. Hirshfield believes that the baby gets his first ideals of the beautiful from the bright colors and pretty things with which he is surrounded in infancy.

The layette contains a fund of interest for mothers. Each tiny garment has been studiously designed for comfort. The little undergarments are all of knit wear, so soft and fine that it cannot irritate the tenderest skin. The tight bands, long skirts, and cumbersome garments of former years are excluded from his modern majesty's wardrobe.

All this for the very young baby. As he grows older, his majesty will find a jumper that will afford plenty of exercise for his royal legs; and as he gets still older he will find an entire physical culture outfit, with Indian clubs, dumb-bells, and so on, all so light and dainty in their make that he can use them with both ease and profit. When he gets to be three or four years old, there is a sand table, and a kindergarten table, with all the wonderful kindergarten occupations that seem to have such an influence on the children taught to use them. Most mature amusement of all for the baby, before he graduates from the nursery, is a pile of delightful story books, full of illustrated children's classics, from which the nurse will read to him.

As the visitor examines this fascinating place, he is apt to reflect, if he be reflective, on the numerous babies who have grown up without a nursery, or an antiseptic table; who never knew a measuring glass, or a spirit lamp; who rolled on the grass, or sprawled in the dirt in the back yard, almost as free from care as the little pappoose that its mother hung on the tree top, for the wind to rock to sleep. But if the baby can't have these things; if he can't roll in the dirt and learn to take notice through the countless interesting things of a humble country home—then probably a hygienic nursery is the very best substitute. If the baby has got to be the heir to civilization, here is the ideal of how he may have its best fruits.

An Effective Prescription.

Two Deacons of the same church were of different political faiths. Politics waxed warm in the little town where both made their home, and so, although they spoke when they met, as Christian brothers should, they never had much to do with each other. One day Deacon Smith's horse fell ill, and hearing that Deacon Brown's horse was troubled with a like malady, Smith approached Brown, and, after the customary short "Good morning," remarked: "My horse is sick; what shall I do for him?"

Deacon Brown responded: "Give him a pint of turpentine."

They passed on, and the next morning Deacon Smith on meeting Deacon Brown remarked:

"My horse died last night."

"So did mine," said Deacon Brown. "Good morning!"

AUG

Society at Home and Abroad.

THE last two weeks in August mark the end of the resort season. Newport continues a bit longer than the others, and those who make Bar Harbor their Summer home, and have for years, insist that September, when the crowd is away, is the most delightful of all the months. However, one begins to hear already of Autumn plans, and it will not be long before the first town house in the fashionable district is opened and the hotels and restaurants are crowded once more. But August in town is utterly hopeless, and even the strangers who usually begin to arrive at the hotels in the middle of the mouth have postponed their coming. With this week at Newport begins the season of the dance. The débutantes, now that ball and racquet have been laid aside, will have their inning. Tennis succeeded yachting, and now social pleasures will succeed tennis. The horse commences his career this week, and Wednesday will see the opening of the show at Bar Harbor, to be closely followed by Southampton and Newport.

One entertainment of much novelty was given at Newport yesterday. It was the amateur circus, with side shows and lots of fun, which had been arranged by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs. The very fact that Harry Lehr assisted gave a cachet to the affair, as his name is now a synonym for fun and drollery as much as that of Chauncey Depew stands for laughter and jest in an after-dinner speech. One expects it. This coming week will have any number of dances. Miss Burden and Miss Brooks will make their débuts, and it will end with the long-talked-of affair at the Crossways, where Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has promised many pleasant surprises.

Three engagements announced at Newport have added much to the interest of the season. That of Miss Greta Pomeroy to Phillip Clark was hardly a surprise, as Mr. Clark has been attentive to Miss Pomeroy for some time and the match is most suitable. Both are of the same tastes and are devoted to outdoor sports. The engagement of Miss Langhorne to Reginald Brooks was rather more sudden, so to speak, as Mr. Brooks has only been most assiduous in his attentions this past Summer. Miss Langhorne is a very beautiful girl of the Gibson type, as well she might be, for it is her sister who is the wife of the artist and who has been his most celebrated model since her marriage to him. Reginald Brooks is the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks and is one of the catches of New York. He is about twenty-five years of age. Another Newport engagement of the week announced there was that of Miss Olivia D. Cushing, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Cushing, and Andreas Anderson, the artist. Miss Cushing's mother was one of the Misses Dulany of Baltimore and a sister of the late Mrs. Gardiner Howland. She is a niece of Thomas F. Cushing and a cousin of Mrs. Percy R. Pyne and Miss Edith Cushing.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman are credited with the first rental for next season of a cottage at Newport. They have taken the house belonging to Mr. Le Roy Dresser, the brother of Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt. The many recent purchases of land on Bellevue Avenue and its vicinity should put to flight the idea that Newport will be deserted by fashion in a few years. For every departure there are many candidates to replace those who tear themselves away. New York society is large these days, and is adding to its number all the time, so that a few defections will simply bring about the survival of the fittest.

The Adirondacks have been quite lively and the camps are well filed, while the hotel proprietors are intoning a paean of joy. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid have had several parties, and this week the Upper St. Regis has been reinforced by Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and her daughters, who arrived on Wednesday from Europe. There are to be yacht races and a golf tournament on the Upper St. Regis. Several fishing and hunting parties have been organized for the Canadian clubs. Peter Gerry will start this week for the Far Northwest in search of big game. August Belmont and his sons have returned from Canada. Mr. Belmont is at Saratoga, and his eldest son has been at Southampton.

The meets of the hounds will commence at the end of the month. This is rather a novelty for Newport, although there were a few cross country rides last year and the year before P. F. Collier has not been able to go to Newport, but his son has been at the polo at Narragansett and at the City by the Sea and will attend to the first meets in person.

The programme for the Horse Show at Bar Harbor, which is scheduled for Aug. 20, 21, and 22, reveals quite an assortment of live stock. For not only horses, but dogs are also to be exhibited, and there will also be a cattle and pigeon exhibition. Miss Ruth Lawrence will show her wonderful curled poodle and there will be many other rare dogs shown, as there are some very good kennels in Maine. Cats will not be included, which is a pity, as there are some wonderful catteries in the State, whence cats are shipped all over the Union. Among the many donors of cups are Miss Ruth Lawrence, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mrs. Rutherfurd, Mrs. D. Hennen Morris, Mrs. Charles Abercrombie, Mrs. S. M. Wright, Countess Laugier Villars, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Miss Burniss, Mrs. Gerard, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. C. C. Harrison, Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, and Mrs. William Lawrence Green.

With the Horse Show the Bar Harbor season proper will close. There is no hope of a visit from the Squadron or the British fleet. Until September the dances at the Malvern and the Kebo Valley Club will continue.

Saratoga has been gay with the races. Mrs. Clarence Mackay left, however, last week, and passed Sunday in New York. This week she has been at Newport, and on Wednesday gave a beautiful dinner for Miss Wilmerding at the Casino. The dinner was served on the inclosed piazza of the grill room, after which the guests went to the cotillion of Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr. Clarence Mackay has been at Saratoga, where he has engaged in the polo, and Mrs. Mackay is expected there this week. Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene have not yet gone to Saratoga, but they will be there before the month closes. The floral fête will take place the first week in September.

Jamestown has had its celebration, and on Thursday there was a procession, in which many of the residents took part in decorated carriages. The judges were Waldo Story, Commodore Jewell, and Richard Peters. There was, besides the procession, a dog show, which was followed by an exhibition of babies, and which concluded with a May pole dance and a cakewalk, thus affording infinite variety of amusement to suit all tastes.

The week at Southampton has been gay, and many dinners were given, including those whose hostesses were Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Mrs. H. K. Porter, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. Henry C. Beadleston, Mrs. Henry B. Barnes, and by Newbold Edgar, Stephen Peabody, and others. Judge A. L. Monson gave a tea the middle of the week, which was followed in the evening by a Punch and Judy show, &c.

Next Friday evening the Meadow Club, at Southampton, will give a vaudeville performance, including coon dances by amateurs, to be followed by a cotillion and supper in aid of the Village Improvement Society. Tickets can be procured from Mrs. Henry G. Trevor at Meadowmere, or at the Meadow Club. The patronesses include Mesdames T. Wyman Porter, C. T. Barney, B. Aymar Sands, James L. Barclay, William Manice, Charles Coster, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Russell Thomas (Miss Linda Lee) are expected to arrive at Southampton next week. They will go down on Gen. Thomas's yacht Taro.

The engagement was made public during the week of Miss Angelica Church of 130 East Twenty-third Street, this city, and the Rev. Edward Hart of Rochester, N. Y. The wedding is to be celebrated, it is reported, at Belmar, N. J.

The wedding of Miss Beatrice W. Barclay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sackett M. Barclay, (Miss Cornelia Barclay,) and Stockton Beekman Colt is to be celebrated at Cazenovia, N. Y., where the Barclays' country place, Thornfield, is situated, on Oct. 9 next. The announcement was made nearly a year ago in this column that the marriage was to take place at Cazenovia in October of this year.

One of the most attractive affairs scheduled for the coming week at Bar Harbor will be the fête to be given at The Sea Urchins on Friday by Mrs. Burton Harrison. There is to be a procession around the grounds, followed by pastoral pantomime, and there will a gavotte and country dances, and tea will be served on the lawn.

On Saturday next the marriage of Miss Mary Spring Gardiner and Dr. Charles Harrison Frazer is to be celebrated at Northeast Harbor, Me., where the Gardiners have a Summer residence. Bishop Doane of Albany will perform the ceremony. He is a grandfather of the bride. Miss Gardiner is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Terry Gardiner of this city, and Dr. Frazer is a Philadelphian and a member of the Rittenhouse and Union League Clubs.

Robert Livingston Gerry is due here today from Europe. He has been away the greater part of the Summer, but he comes back for the Horse Show at Newport, in which he always takes a prominent part. His father and mother left Newport yesterday on the Electra, and will meet him. Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills, who were to have come over at the same time, will be here in about a fortnight, according to the present booking on the returning ships.

Among the arrivals from Europe last week was Peter Marié. A season at Southampton, Bar Harbor, and Lenox is unique without the presence of this genial gentleman, who is as generous as he is courtly. "Mr." Peter, as he is called by many, is a particular delight to every one, especially the young people, whom he delights to entertain and to have around him. He always gives charming little affairs at the golf clubs; and there are pretty prizes for every one. Mr. Marié will go first to Southampton, where his sister-in-law, Mrs. Joseph Marié, and his nieces, the Misses Leontine and Josephine Marié, are passing the Summer.

This week will see the annual ball of the Southampton coachmen. Next week the Bar Harbor coachmen will have their dance and there will also be a dance at Newport by the coachmen. The Newport and Southampton coachmen are content to give their dances in a hall in town, but the Bar Harbor brethren are more particular, and their dance will be held at the Casino, with the orchestra attached to the place as an attraction. High life below stairs has reached the plane described by Dickens and Thackeray, and the existence of a servants' club at Newport is a fact of several years' standing. The Southampton Horse Show will take place Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. Francis H. Leggett and Miss Alberta Sturgis, who had been visiting at Lord Norbury's, at Carlton Park, Market Harborough, the last week they were in England, have arrived in this country. They came in yesterday. Lady Cunard has been giving at Nevil Holt a number of charming house parties, and at one of the last her guests were the Marquis and the Marchioness of Granby, the Hon. Eddy and Mrs. Bourke, Lord de Walden, Lord Lytton, Gerald Nobel of Paris, Harvey Cust, and the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Clarendon. London is, of course, deserted. The shootings have begun. The Cowes week was a failure, and the bench show has been the only event talked about in the United Kingdom this week. Many of the fashionables have gone on the Continent, and yachting has suddenly sprung into favor.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel have concluded their cruise in the Margherita. They had as their guests during the Cowes week Lady Kilmorey, Mrs. Arthur Paget, and Mrs. George Keppel. Consuelo Duchess of Manchester and Lady Lister Kaye, who were at Cowes during the regatta week, have returned to London for a few days, and the Duke and Duchess of Manchester have gone back to Ireland.

Golf is of much interest at Homburg. The appearance of royalties on their way to the funeral of the Empress Frederick was also one of the events of the past ten days. Among the new American arrivals at Homburg is Miss Elsie Cassatt. Mrs. Clarkson Potter has been giving prizes for a special putting match at the golf club. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss May Goelet are at Homburg this week. They are stopping at Ritter's.

Among the Americans registered at Interlaken on Aug. 5 were Mr. John Willing and family of Philadelphia, Mrs. Warren Leland, and Mr. Graham Brush. At Lucerne were Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Forsyth, Mrs. Allan McLane, Miss McLane, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Appleton, and Mr. John Sinclair.

At Aix les Bains, which is having a very gay season indeed, are Mr. and Mrs. Varnum, Mr. and Mrs. Meredith Howland, who arrived last week from Homburg. Miss Delano and Mr. and Mrs. Morton Redmond. Mr. and Mrs. John Mackay left last Tuesday for the Lake of Como and Northern Italy.

A very careful review of the London season has been compiled by one of the authorities on fashionable intelligence in that metropolis. The season was a surprise. A very clever American woman said that it would be one of the gayest known for years, and her prediction was not much out of the way. It is true that there were neither Court functions nor political parties, but these, after all, are bores, and people only go to keep up their prestige. There were more dances than ever, although these were a bit disguised under the name of dinners with a little music afterward, or as "boy-and-girl" dances. The Americans had quite a showing. The dances were given by Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett and the dinners and musicales by Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Adair, the daughter of Mrs. Ronalds; Mrs. Herbert Eaton, the sister of Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt; Mrs. Ogilvie Haig, the second daughter of Mrs. Astor, and Cora, Lady Strafford. The most beautiful cotillion was the flower dance of Mrs. Jefferson, which was led by that veteran leader, Bertie Stopford.

The foreigners at Newport this Summer are represented chiefly by the Count Guarabassi, Count Sternberg, the Marquis Gandara, and the Count Gheradesca. The latter is an American, his mother being a Miss Fisher, and he is a near relative of Eugene and Thomas Hugh Kelly and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed. The Marquis Gandara has given some very handsome entertainments, among which was a dinner on the evening of the Dyer dance. Gerald Lowther is the British representative. The embassy has not yet entertained, and, owing to the death of the Dowager Empress of Germany, will not be seen in society the remainder of the season.

FLIRTATION IN A "MOBE."

THE automobile is a great and fearsome thing, but the togs of the man who runs one are even greater and more fearsome.

The days of the horse attached to the modest but confidentially constructed "buggy" are of the mellow past; so, too, is the modest but fearless young man and his modest but courageous best girl, and his rein arm, and his hither arm, and the good old dashboard which made any kind of arm superfluous for driving.

Gone are the simplicity and the gravity and much of the sweetness of moonlit nights and country roads. And gone are the "sprigged lawn" and a good deal of the trustfulness that went with the heart worn underneath it. "The sun do move," and we are now "Johnnie-on-the-spot," and all kinds of things that sound less fascinating than was the youth and beauty of the past.

Yes, gone are the days! Now we go "moboing," and we do it in the awfullest looking and feeling things ever invented.

A country road, shut out by palisades from the rude world; a cavalier in horrid goggles, set in silk or leather as if in a highwayman's mask, marring his manly beauty; a catskin, yes, a great coat lined with catskin—and only catskin is permissible—no matter what the weather; his admirable legs encased in lightsome pigskin, worn fore and aft as a carpenter's are worn; and then his hose, so thoughtlessly thought out, just common hose such as a common man might wear; and shoes like any shoes; no noisy crackerjacks, but a wheelman's modest shoe.

See his shirt—see it and call it, if ye will, and ye cannot go it better. It's honeycombed and rigid at the wrist; a very devil of a shirt, in fine. No vulgar striped thing with pattern up or round, but woven in little squares and good as armor to arrest the eye or any other shaft of latterday fine tilting.

Who would not run a "mobe" and have an "air," and be preceded by a dismal whistle and followed by a never-ending sizz, boom, a—a—a—h; and a stench that reaches to heaven? The while beside him sits the same old girl who waits upon the hour when old folks yawn and roads get more deserted; the willing time and hour and man. The man? He's doubtless willing, but how can he?

Then there's the leathern glove with slits within the palm, and knuckle-holes without; the man's a sight; and when his mailed hand goes forth to find its mate it makes the maiden tired.

Dost like the picture?

Having Fun with a Writer.

AMONG the younger women who write for the periodicals is one who earns her living almost solely by writing articles and stories on foreign countries and themes. Yet she has never traveled outside her own country, and little even there. This in no way disconcerts this undaunted writer, however. Quite recently she submitted to one of the magazines an article entitled "The Home and Social Life of the Chinese." Now, it happened that the associate editor of this publication was an old and much tried friend of the fair contributor. The following is the letter she received from him regarding her manuscript:

My Dear Madam: The reading of your paper on the "Home and Social Life of the Chinese" has suggested to us the subject for a similar article, and has further suggested that you are eminently fitted to write it. The subject, which will of itself explain to you the matter we desire handled, is "The Home and Social Life of the Angels." Perhaps, with your characteristic modesty, you will exclaim that you are absolutely ignorant concerning all matters angelic, but, in our opinion, you are as well furnished with knowledge of the beatific celestials as you are with the Celestials of China.

We will deem it a great favor, and would pay you for the same, if you will secure photographs for the illustration of this article.

If you see fit to handle this subject for us, and we trust you will, and if it meets with our favor and is found available, we shall ask you to accept the editorship of a column which we are contemplating starting, to be headed "Hints from Heaven."

Trusting to hear from you at an early date, we beg to remain,

Your humble servants,

——— & ———,
Publishers.

Such a fine piece of fun and sarcasm could not go unchallenged. Forthwith the young person began an autobiography of her own life, she being the only angel, she declares, with whom she is personally and intimately acquainted. It is not known whether the article proved available, but at any rate, true to her sex, she has had the last word.

Cucumbers and Malaria.

"With all this crusading against the mosquito," said the Jerseyite, "I have had not a little amusement and instruction from noticing what the little devils like—aside from human blood.

"I discovered something new the other night. While I was at dinner, there stood on the sideboard a small glass dish filled with cucumbers. In the course of the meal I happened to glance in that direction, and there on the cucumbers were roosting ten or a dozen mosquitoes—and this in spite of the fact that there were four, fine full-blooded human beings in the room. Just to satisfy myself I got up and 'shooed' the mosquitoes away, at the same time moving the cucumbers over to the other end of the sideboard. But within five minutes they were all back again.

"Perhaps some of the mosquito investigators can tell what there is about cucumbers so attractive to the usually bloodthirsty insects. Is it possible that cucumbers can have malaria?"

1901

Future Relations of Canada and the United States.

By HON. JOHN CHARLTON,

Member Canadian Parliament and Anglo-American Joint High Commission.

THE Anglo-Saxon occupies the energetic and a considerable portion of the subtropical zones of North America. His territorial possessions in this field reach a total of over 7,000,000 square miles. The English-speaking inhabitants of this great region already number nearly 85,000,000 souls. To-day it may fairly claim to be the centre of Anglo-Saxon power, and it will, beyond doubt, be in the future the theatre of the highest development of civilization. The area of this great region is about equally divided between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada. About two-thirds of the total arable area belong to the United States. Canada possesses the greater timber resources. The Canadian fisheries are at least twofold more valuable than those of the United States. The auriferous region of Canada is more extensive than that of the United States, and the two countries are both supplied with inexhaustible deposits of coal and iron ore, while Canada possesses the most valuable nickel deposits in the world, so far as known.

The United States is very far in advance of Canada in population, in wealth, and in the development of resources; but the disparity now existing in these respects will no doubt rapidly diminish in the future. In the Canadian Northwest is situated the greatest undeveloped wheat region of the world, where at least 250,000,000 acres are adapted to the growth of this cereal, and where only 2,000,000 acres are now under cultivation. Already the tide of immigration into this region has commenced to flow from the United States, and this movement must rapidly gain momentum, for Canada alone possesses great stretches of virgin soil, inviting the occupation of the pioneer settler.

The future relations of these two great countries is a matter of high importance to the inhabitants of each, and will be a matter of interest to the world at large. To the American mind the question of annexation when considering Canadian matters is generally in view, and the advantages to be derived from commercial and political union seems to him to be so obvious that surprise is felt that the Canadian does not see the matter in the same light. The American realizes the advantages that have been derived from unrestricted free trade between all the States of the American Union since the Constitution was framed. He thinks, and reasonably so, that the extension of the same system to Canada would result in material advantages equally great. The Canadian, however, has no object lesson to lead him to the same conclusion. With him it is an abstract question. The advantages likely to result from free access to the American market the Canadian has had but little practical knowledge of since 1866. For twelve years prior to that day the reciprocity treaty of 1854 gave free admission of Canadian natural products into the markets of the United States. The result of this treaty was that Canadian exports to the United States quadrupled in twelve years. The exports to the United States in 1868 were $44,143,000. The exports to the United States in 1900, without coin, bullion, and the precious metals, were $44,450,000, an increase in thirty-four years of less than 1 per cent. The export of farm products to the United States in 1866 was $25,046,000; in 1900, $7,367,000. During all of the years since 1866 the American tariff has borne heavily upon the importation of Canadian natural products, and with special severity upon farm products, by means of duties reaching in some instances 100 per cent.

If the American market, under a free-trade policy, can offer satisfactory prices to the Canadian producer extraordinary precautions have been taken by means of the McKinley and Dingley bills to conceal the fact from him, and within the last generation no practical demonstration that the American market would be a desirable one, has been offered. As a result the Canadian has become indifferent to American markets and American matters in general. Meeting the American tariff wall he has not wasted time in vain regrets, but has pushed the work of securing markets elsewhere, with great success. In 1890 the total exports of Canada to Great Britain were $48,353,000. In 1900 the total exports to Great Britain were $107,736,000. Of this amount $70,000,000 consisted of farm products, or ten times the value of exports in the same line to the United States. The same year the balance of trade in favor of Canada and against Great Britain was $62,000,000.

In 1849 an annexation manifesto was issued in Canada, and signed by a large number of leading public men. During the American civil war over 40,000 Canadians served in the Northern Army, and the two people were constantly being drawn into more intimate and cordial relations. Thirty-four years of American tariff legislation calculated to reduce to the lowest possible scale the volume of Canadian imports, has caused the state of feeling that led to issuing the annexation manifesto of 1849 to fade from public recollection, and to-day no annexation sentiment exists in Canada. Whether the inauguration of intimate and liberal commercial relations would lead to a reversal of this feeling is impossible to say, but that this feeling will ever again manifest itself while the present trade policy of the United States continues, it would be absurd to expect.

Canada is well satisfied with her own political institutions, modeled upon those of Great Britain, with executive responsibility to Parliament, and all the British safeguards of liberty, and with instant application of the popular will, as expressed as elections, and perhaps the best interests of the race will be prompted by allowing the American and the British systems of Government to develop side by side, with such international policy in force as will deal equitably with mutual interests and promote harmonious and intimate relations.

While the trade policy of the United States toward Canada has certainly been characterized by want of breadth and liberality, the trade policy of Canada toward the United States has in the main been quite the reverse. In 1900 the United States duties upon total imports were 25 per cent., and the duties upon dutiable imports were 49 per cent. The same year Canadian duties upon total American imports were 12¼ and upon American dutiable imports 25 per cent. This liberal policy has led to a great expansion of the import trade from the United States, the imports from that country having risen from $28,572,000 in 1866 to $116,972,000 in 1900, an increase of 309 per cent. Of the imports from the United States in 1900, $55,946,000 was on the free list. This was 73 per cent. of the total free imports of Canada. During the same year the free imports of the United States from Canada, aside from coin and the precious metals, were practically nothing. Of the Canadian imports from the United States in 1900, nearly $63,000,000 consisted of manufactures, $18,000,000 of which was on the free list. The same year the imports of manufactures from Great Britain were $38,000,000. In 1900 Canada imported farm products from the United States to the value of $17,862,000, and exported farm products to that country to the value of $7,367,000. The importation of corn free of duty from the United States nearly equaled the total export of farm products to that country The list of farm products which Canada imported from the United States in excess of her exports to that country comprised horses, pork, bacon and hams, meats, lard, hides, butter, cheese, poultry and game, eggs, oats, corn, cornmeal, oatmeal, wheat flour, mill feed, potatoes, hops, flaxseed and other seeds, hemp, tobacco leaf, trees and plants, apples, dried and green; cherries, grapes, plums, peaches, and berries, to the value of $15,915,000.

Canada is the best customer the United States has in the world. Her purchases exceed those of all Latin America, with 56,000,000 inhabitants. Her imports from the United States in 1900 were seventy times greater than the imports of the Philippine Islands from the United States. She is willing to continue to buy and buy freely, but she has reached a point when she is not satisfied with buying more than two and a half times as much as she is permitted to sell. An export of $24,000,000 of coin and precious metals and a balance of trade still remaining against her of over $48,000,000 is unsatisfactory. She asks no favors, but she wants fair play. When her farmers, who take $35,000,000 of the $63,000,000 of manufactures coming from the United States, see $7,000,000 of free corn coming in from that country, and a total of $17,862,000 of farm products, while they can only squeeze $7,367,000 of farm products into the United States past its prohibition tariff wall, they naturally conclude that some change should be made.

Of course, the United States possesses a perfect right to make her own tariff, and make it just as she pleases. Canada possesses the same right. She is in favor of reciprocity, and has striven for a generation to obtain it. She has the power at any time to adopt reciprocity of tariffs and advance duties from her own scale of 25 per cent. to the American scale of 50 per cent. on articles the manufacture of which she desires to promote in her own country. By adopting this course she could soon secure the feeding of the majority of the artisans who produce the $63,000,000 of manufactures she now imports from the United States. Is it good policy for the United States to force her to adopt this course?

The relations of the two great divisions of the Anglo-Saxon race upon this continent will be settled for a long period of the future by negotiations and decisions near at hand. Canada is a vast country in extent and in resources. She can sustain a population of 100,000,000. Unimpeded trade between herself and the United States is a matter of infinite importance to both. To secure this it may safely be promised that Canada will make no unreasonable demand and will make any reasonable concession. If met in the same spirit by her great neighbor existing differences and difficulties will be adjusted. An era of good will with mutually advantageous trade relations will be established and blessings to untold millions will follow.

Lyndoch, Canada, August, 1901.

TO THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE FLYING.

SEVERAL esteemed correspondents have written asking some general questions concerning flying, and as the matter is pertinent, and will presently be pressing, this opportunity is taken to give advice and warning to those of our readers who contemplate equipping themselves with wings.

In the first place, while flying in moderation is healthy, it may very easily be overdone, and Americans, as a people, are extremely likely to overdo it. For a gentleman of seventy years, who has not previously been in the habit of taking much exercise, to fly into business from the Orange hills every morning and out again every evening is well enough, especially in view of the extortionate charges of transportation companies, and always provided that he does not race with his neighbors, the other ex-commuters; but for the same gentleman to fly to Boston and back on a Sunday, before he has been thoroughly trained and seasoned, is very likely to do much more harm than good, and would probably result in his setting up as an invalid with "flying heart" or something of that sort.

Let everything be done decently and in order; go about this business (for after all's said and done it is more of a business than a mere sport) with soberness and circumspection. It is better for one beginning to engage a competent instructor rather than to rely upon self-tuition. Such engagement costs a little more, it is true, but it is worth the extra expense to be well grounded at the beginning in the fundamentals. Of course care should be exercised to select an instructor of unimpeachable moral character—especially for young folks.

A number of correspondents desire full instruction in the art of flying. This cannot be given them, however, by reason of the limitation of space in a newspaper. There is only room for a word or two about the two great requisites—self-confidence and poise.

Self-confidence is as necessary in flying as in swimming. When a person is about to launch himself in air from the thirty-second story of some building he must never have the least doubt concerning his ability to navigate the element on which he is embarking. Those who are not used to flying, however, should not be too ambitious at first. Let them begin by taking flight first from steps, then from fences, then from first-story windows of houses, then from the second story, thus progressing until they have obtained complete aerial mastery.

Before beginning at all, though, it is better to practise for some weeks with a wing machine in some convenient place. This exercises all the muscles of certain legs, back, and shoulders, just as they are exercised by the actual wings, and the confidence in the special muscles employed in flying the subconscious intelligence enjoyed by all muscles in regard to occupations in which they are constantly or frequently engaged.

After accustoming one's self to the use of the wing machine and the management of the real wings, the next great thing to learn is poise, or balance. This is extremely important, as is seen when we consider that a bird deprived of its tail feathers is unable to fly. Some argue from this that we, also, need such feathers, and must hasten to develop them; but there is really no such necessity—excellent substitutes can be found.

In balancing, one must remember that the head is heavier than the feet, and that—as our bodies are now constructed—the natural tendency is to fly feet upward. As a matter of fact, beginners almost invariably do this very thing. Half-pound weights attached to each ankle are found to be of service in dealing with this difficulty.

When packages are carried great care must be taken as to their disposal. There is no reason why the ex-commuter should refrain from carrying supplies from the city when he wings his way homeward, but they must be properly distributed about his person and securely strapped so that he will not be compelled to use his hands to hold or steady them. There can be no more carrying of carpet bags or bird cages.

At no time must the person who is flying give way to fear of falling. There is nothing about a fall to cause dread except the abrupt manner in which some persons habitually stop. The remedy, therefore, is to stop gently. When one has learned to do this all danger is removed. A good thing for a beginner is to have a greased pole in his garden with a spring platform at the bottom of it. Swooping toward this pole at a good speed, he grasps it with both arms and goes sliding down to the spring platform, which effectually breaks the force of his descent.

Several stout persons have written to inquire whether their forms are unsuited for aerial flight, and one quotes the well-known saying: "Pigs might fly, but they are very unlikely birds." It is impossible to pronounce with absolute authority on this matter, but the weight of evidence seems to show that the rounded form is rather favorable to flying. The flight of Aldermen, under certain circumstances, seems to establish this, and the wild dash, which is shaped after the fashion of an Alderman, shatters the air like a bullet, leaving all behind hold for bestial. As to the unlikeliness of pigs flying, that proves nothing, as the unwillingness of the pig is entirely attributable, and it alone would be responsible for the failure of the experiment. It is supposed that he has never given much attention to the subject of flying.

In regard to costume, a word or two will probably suffice. It should be snug. Ladies who fly must be content to sacrifice all frills and furbelows. The loose skirt must go, and so must the large hat. Bloomers are an absolute necessity because the—ah—lower limbs of the ladies, like the legs of men, must be depended upon to furnish the chief aerial motive power.

Colors to be worn are matters of taste. Individuals must choose for themselves in this matter. The general rules which govern the costuming of well-bred people must suffice to guide one's judgment in this instance. Doubtless there are those who will insist on making parrots of themselves, but it is enough to say that no lady or gentleman will aid in making the landscape garish.

Some correspondents are anxious to know whether there will be any impropriety in their flying to church. It seems perfectly safe to say there is no impropriety. A popular pastor in Harlem is already making arrangements for checking the wings of his congregation on the roof of the edifice in which he preaches. Others will doubtless follow this example.

SIDNEY REID.

Foibles of Some Women.

THE woman lawyer gazed reflectively upon the prospectus of the woman's law class. "Of course, it is very nice," said she, "and I thoroughly approve of women who have property familiarizing themselves with the law, either for practical business purposes or for the administration of trust estates or for its value in general culture and as a higher study for mental development. But it is just a little trying, after you have been slaving to get ready for your exams, to have a friend meet you and say: 'Why, I saw the list of graduates in your class the other day and your name wasn't among them. What was the matter?' People can't seem to understand that the woman's law class is not the regular law class of the university at all and that membership in it does not make a woman a lawyer or fit her to pass the examinations for entrance to the bar. It is simply a form of university extension. But because the women who attend it are rich society women a great deal of attention is paid to their commencement day, while comparatively none at all is given to that of the regular class, in which, perhaps, there are women who have pushed their way to the beginning of a legal career or poor boys from the east side whose parents were peasants.

"It is a curious thing," she continued, "that there are some rich women who are not content with social triumphs. They want also to grasp the hard-earned honors of the professional woman. I have noticed that women's press clubs have very few active newspaper women in them. Real newspaper women are usually too busy for club life. There is a percentage of women everywhere who are attracted by a certain glamour that seems to hang about that profession, just as there are others who are attracted by the theatrical atmosphere. They push their way by hook or crook into the press clubs, and as they usually have more time and money than do the writers, they go to conventions and kindly represent the real press women, who are hard at work at home.

"I knew one woman who was an associate member of a woman's press club in a Western city. She spent a good deal of her time in the East, and when National or international conventions were held she would be on hand to represent the club as a delegate, although she never wrote an article in her life and never could. She liked to be in the press club atmosphere, and I suppose it did not hurt any one. There was another who had a brother in the railroad business. She traveled a great deal on passes and would write articles to her home paper for the pleasure of seeing her name in print. Of course, when the conventions occurred she could always go, as her transportation cost her nothing. At the convention city she would be spoken of in the local papers as 'Miss So-and-So, the bright young newspaper woman,' or 'Miss So-and-So, the well-known journalist,' and so on. When she went to distant cities she invariably visited their press clubs, proudly wearing the badge of her home club. This class of woman dearly loves to reap such honors as come her way without doing any of the hard work to entitle her to them."

Children Like Chickens.

"My family is spending the Summer at a farmhouse in the Catskills, and I visited there last week," said the man who boasts that "little old Manhattan Island is good enough for him."

"I had a pretty hot and tiresome time, but there were compensating features. It is one of those large and roomy houses where 'children are not objected to,' and it seemed to me that the woods were full of them—also the public roads.

"Not long after my arrival the farmer fed his chickens, and it was amusing to see the manner in which his feathered friends foregathered from every part of the premises and followed him to the middle of the barnyard. In fact I saw but one thing that interested me more. It was shortly after the feeding of the chicks that the dinner bell rang. At the first tinkle children of all ages and in every stage of total depravity—if cleanliness is next to godliness—seemed to rise up out of the ground. They all made a bee line for the pump, where expectant mothers stood ready to give each cherub a somewhat superficial application of water to make them presentable at the table. The assembling of the 'kids' was so exactly similar to the carouse of the chickens that I am now and forever shall be a thorough believer in Darwin and his 'Origin of Species.'"

Philippine Labor Problems

What to do about the Chinese

The Indolence of the Natives

MANILA, July 1.—Capital interests are likely to be concerned with labor supply as soon as these islands can be brought into shape for the commercial growth expected of them. There is no precedent upon which to build definite forecast. The common impression of the native is that if he may own a caribou, escape direct taxation, and have plenty of leisure in which to sit in the sun in peace, his cup of content will be full. Industry, government, and such things may do what they like, so long as they do not bother him. This disposition to eat, sleep, and view the scenery rather than get down to daily grind, has not been indulged everywhere in the islands at all times, but the climate favors it, nature is a good provider, and experience and testimony that the Filipino likes to be his own easy master make out a fairly good case.

It may be a question where to find labor, if the native ambition should prove unequal to the projects of capital. China might furnish a ready answer, were immigration free, but the bars are already as high against immigration from that quarter as they are in the United States, and there is no policy upon which the native mind is more strongly committed than upon that of Chinese exclusion. It is commonly agreed that the business head of the average native family is the woman. The white soldier is so much out of the race when a colored hero in khaki appears as to suggest that the vexing problem of the disposition of the blacks in the South might be solved in this field, colonizing them where they would find climate and society alike congenial. Far from being objectionable, a new strain of blood is believed by many to be necessary to energize the people sufficiently for the demands of labor. It will not be reasonably opposed on the ground that racial purity should be preserved, for the aboriginal foundation has been superinduced by layers of Japanese, Chinese, Indian, Malay, and Spanish until only the assurance of the professional ethnologist, who may rely upon becoming so scientific that no one can follow him, can presume to furnish a competent analysis.

Although there is probably little danger that Chinese labor will be imported, the outlook points to an agitation in the not distant future in favor of changes in the law which will admit such labor, at least under temporary arrangement. Such native expression as has been heard upon this subject opposes utterly the admission of Chinese upon any pretext or for any purpose whatever. The view that favors their coming does not go beyond bringing them in on contract and sending them out as soon as the work for which they come is completed. Natives object to them because the Chinese absorb the retail trade, set examples of hustling that are both unwelcome and disagreeable, and become demoralizing social and commercial factors otherwise. Those who think they should be brought in for contract service say that they make the only reliable labor in this part of the world, and that large enterprise must halt unless their help can be had to push it.

If the Chinese could or would stick to their lasts, the natives might dislike them less. They come here generally as coolies, ready to go into the fields or to do any kind of heavy work for small pay. Presently they blossom out as shopmen. They manage after a little to lend money on crops and become a creditor class, almost before the natives realize it. They mingle with natives only when it is distinctly to their advantage to do so. They learn the language, marry the women, join the Church, attend the cockfights, and are usually around wherever there is a good profit to be pulled off or a chance for one. Scruples of the women probably furnish them with the leading motive for Church attachments, for the women wish to be properly married when they can be. Their willingness to marry Chinese is explained by the promise of more comforts of living than can come usually from a native alliance. Along with this prospect they are probably aware that the Chinaman has a wife or a betrothed in China, and that his interests here must be stronger than domestic ones to keep him in the island after he thinks that he has sufficient money to enable him to go home and end his days there in good circumstances. A Church connection under the old rule was at one time the only life insurance with which a Chinaman could provide himself. There is a cathedral in one of the outlying towns, in which the vestal fires have for many years been kept continually burning by Chinese, but whether from faith or tradition their consciences alone know. The tradition is that the convert who originally looked after the fires won the first prize in the Philippine lottery.

Some of the brightest people in the islands are the offspring of Chinese-Filipino marriages and some of the most unscrupulous. All that may be heard or said for or against half castes anywhere applies to the mestizos in these islands. They were behind the insurrection, Aguinaldo, and others of them being leaders in it. Much of the wealth of the islands in private hands is theirs. When agriculture flourished they made advances on crops and accumulated the mortgages with which much of the land is burdened. Export business was beyond their control, but they handled products up to the export point with all the profits accruing therefrom. They managed the juntas that fed the insurrection, scalping for themselves there also at every turn. It is the testimony of naval officers who have patroled the islands against smuggling of contraband, that, whenever they overhauled a boat engaged in this business, they invariably found mestizos, or Chinese, in it. The mestizos now lead in professions of loyalty to the United States, the Chinese again ably seconding them.

It has been urged on behalf of Chinese labor that the argument for exclusion which brought about the passage of the United States law cannot hold here, because of the radically differing conditions in the two places. In one case unrestricted immigration menaced and threatened to undermine energetic white labor; in the other, since labor has not acquired a dignity of its own, but has always been unwilling and indolent, it deserves no consideration. Conditions in Singapore are cited to show what might happen in the Philippines were immigration unrestricted. There the Chinese are among the most substantial residents and among the most highly respected. Of course only experience can furnish adequate material for judgment in such a matter, and one of the puzzles of the situation here is that, in spite of all that may be seen or heard against the Chinese, individuals of that race may be met in almost every section who have so fitted themselves into the social and commercial life of the islands as to have become as much a part of that life and as creditable to it as any other class. There is scarcely an important settlement in which Chinese may not be found who have lived there from forty to sixty years, who apparently enjoy the respect of the community, and who say that they know and expect to know no other home.

Perhaps there may be a suggestion in the fact that few Chinese have landed here except coolies, and that what they have accomplished has been accomplished through their own efforts, despite an environment never influential to repress tendencies toward vice and cunning and usually calculated to encourage and to develop such tendencies. The Chinese was always a despised race, and might well have felt itself under a perpetual challenge to display to the utmost its crafty qualities. It might not have been impossible to mold these people to habits and purposes having regard for ends not purely selfish, and for means not largely unscrupulous. Neither natives nor Spaniards concerned themselves about that. There was no incentive to the Chinese to have any object in life here, other than to make all the money or acquire all the property they could. They might naturally have made the most of their opportunities in any case, but here no inducement was put forward to make them honest or straightforward, and having one object in mind, the checks that restrain dealings in China not being imposed here they indulged their propensities unbridled.

While exceptions frequently appear, the rule supposed to guide Chinese conduct is to get money by any means. They became long ago notorious as adulterants of things to eat, drink, and wear. Philippine exports came under general suspicion when they passed through Chinese hands. They cheated in weight as well as in quality, and did everything possible to cast discredit on commerce. Yet, in spite of these tendencies and practices, and of native jealousy, hatred, and contempt for them, when at one time they were driven out, the Governor of the islands felt obliged to arrange for their return, because he found that business suffered by their absence. They were, and they continue to be, the vehicle of communication between the import and export houses on one hand and the consumer and producer on the other.

Chinese shopkeeping is not a business of competition among themselves. They will resort to every means to run out natives, but will not cut prices against each other. A wholesaler may thus send to every Chinese shopkeeper in a town goods to be sold at a certain price, and there will be no deviation from it. They have no bargains to offer, nor do they seek to induce trade otherwise. If consumers want their goods, their price must be paid. Since generally their thrift enabled them to lend money on land and products, they got the whip hand at almost all of the important trade centres. Country peddling also fell almost wholly to them. Natives formerly had the shops, but they never took to the migratory life and the burdensome toil of peddlers, so that in occupying this field the Chinese found chances for which the natives would never trouble themselves to look and helped their compatriots in the towns to reduce the demands upon native shops.

Having always in mind their one object in coming here, lack of scruple in gaining that object did not stop at imposing light weight, impure goods and top prices on those to whom they sold. Those from whom they bought received almost as little consideration. Wholesalers have always had to allow in their calculations for failures among merchants. Chinese make no half-way work in this line. When bankrupt assets run as high as 10 per cent., wholesalers count themselves lucky. Bankrupts have not always waited for inventories to be figured out. That process and its result being of interest to others rather than to themselves, they have frequently reached the China Coast before its completion, and sometimes before creditors became aware that it would be necessary. No means of identification or police methods were discovered to prevent hasty departures, or to detain, overhaul, or extradite Chinese who chose to round out their fortunes and terminate their foreign residence in this way. The petition of the Spanish Governor, after the Chinese massacre and expulsion, for the return of merchants from that country was granted upon an arrangement that involved the favored nation clause, and carried with it the privilege for Chinese merchants to go and come without question, thus adding to the other difficulties of restraining delinquents and bankrupts from seeking safe refuge out of the country when so inclined.

Tendencies and practices which lift Chinese immigrants here out of the coolie class and make of them shopmen, peddlers, merchants, money lenders, plantation factors, and schemers in commercial fraud level opposition particularly against the merchant class. It is barely possible that, if a way could be devised to confine Chinese immigrants to work in the fields and mines, the opposition would become less pronounced. Efforts in other years directed to that end proved futile, perhaps because of slack administration, or perhaps because it did not suit the corrupting and selfish plans of the officials to heed native prejudices. A contract system has been proposed whereby immigrants may come in by cargoes for specific purposes, contractors furnishing bonds for their delivery or return on demand. Since any such arrangement would virtually adopt for the islands the contract labor system, those who have to do with government would have to consider it not only with reference to existing conditions, and in view of the native hostility to Chinese immigration, but also mindful of the possible political development of the islands and of the prospect that the time may not be distant when the Constitution will follow the flag and the same laws become applicable both to the United States and the Philippines.

In spite of appearances, it would be rash to conclude that Filipinos may not become equal to furnishing the labor of the islands. As a matter of experience they have found themselves forced to do the drudgery when Chinese, who came here for that purpose, stepped out from the coolie class and left no substitutes to take up the tasks thus abandoned. Immigration laws heretofore have been such as to encourage native indolence, for the Chinese labor supply has never gone long without replenishment. It would seem that the lesson which conditions have taught should now be well learned. The widespread hostility to the Chinese certainly shows that it has not been lost. Just now the native mind is optimistic. It believes that new conditions of government will bring prosperity, in which labor will share. The prospect of getting better returns for work than was formerly possible is thus held out as an incentive to make such returns contribute to the welfare and comfort of those who are or will be fully identified with the islands, who will own no allegiance except to the flag that flies over them.

It will not be confessed that trouble heretofore has been because the natives could not work. When immigration had official backing and the returns of labor fell to the Chinese level, a feeling prevailed that the combination was too strong to make it worth while to fight it. So discontent was vented in hate, with murder as a frequent incident. Occasionally communities united to keep out the Chinese and succeeded. The pueblo of Taal, in Batangas Province, furnishes a case in point. All industry and business there are in native hands, much to the satisfaction of the people. This was accomplished at the cost of Chinese lives, and now one of that race would as soon think of going voluntarily to Taal as to the headsman.

Custom at this port has left in native hands the work of loading and discharging ships, than which there is no heavier work in the islands. Only natives may drive passenger vehicles in Manila, showing again what persistence in custom may do. On the other hand, the Chinese generally are the carpenters, the boilermakers, the mechanics, and the small tradesmen. Whether or not they are superior servants, they seem to be preferred as cooks. The army has found them faithful, submissive, and fearless as litter bearers, when natives could not be trusted for that work. This presents both sides of an agitation that is already exciting wide interest, and which threatens to increase as plans mature for the development of the islands. There can be no use in figuring in this connection upon reformatory methods that will apply to Chinese habits or aspirations. No influences yet operative can be expected to make of the Chinese either Americans or Filipinos in thought or action. They are after the dollar in order that they may take it back home and enjoy it there. Whether from lack of faith in the old rule, from popular hostility, or from a habit of thought in relation to affairs Philippine, inducing them to regard it as a field for temporary plunder, the Chinese have not yet been disposed to identify themselves with local life as they have in Singapore. The new rule may change that attitude, and admission is already urged as if such was the expectation. Since no chances in respect to permanency of abode and of interest need be taken, however, with the natives, it may be regarded as highly probable that the policy of exclusion will be continued until the natives shall have had a fair chance to show if they can supply the required labor, and that immigration, which has so far only corroded and sterilized the wealth of the islands, will not be permitted while labor resources otherwise remain unexhausted.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

Italy and Trained Nurses.

"DID you ever hear," said a trained nurse the other day, "of the difficulties attending the initiation of trained nursing in Italy? They are just starting it over there. A certain high and mighty Princess in Naples, who has been caught by the fever of women's work for women, having observed the beneficent work of training schools in other countries, decided that she would start one there, hoping thus both to improve the care of the sick and to afford an avenue in which educated but impecunious young Italian women might secure a livelihood. So the Opesdale Clinico was opened, and Grace Baxter, a graduate of the Johns Hopkins Hospital is now carefully engineering her first class through the many perils that lie in wait for the feet of innocent Italian girls cast into the wilds of professional life. In the first place, not one of them can remain in the ward unchaperoned. Miss Baxter has to chaperon them whenever they are on duty. And during the year she has had to deal with two well-developed and dangerous cases of flirtation between nurses and doctors.

"Just think of it! Two!"

And the trained nurse raised her eyelids as if to signify that this was an excessive number.

"But it might have proved an infectious disease, you know," she continued, gravely, "if it hadn't been taken in time. Anyway, when the Director heard of it, he acted as though the entire institution had been disgraced. It was all Miss Baxter could do to prevent him discharging the whole staff of internes, twelve in number, for the fault of the two involved. As for the poor girls, she only saved them by keeping them out of sight for days, and they had to take lowest rank for months after. The nurses are debarred from doing night work in the wards at all, owing to 'les convenances.' In private houses, unless they are married women, they will nurse women only. And the Princess is organizing a system by which the nurse will be watched over and only permitted to accept cases after the society has explored the ground. Still, there seems to be a demand for the new departure, for calls for nurses have come in all the year. The students, however, have been allowed to take cases only in a certain school, of which the Princess is President, and in the families of relatives, and in every case Miss Baxter had to oversee their work.

"In fact, the new institution was shaken to its very foundations by the flirtations. Dear me! Wonder what they'd do in America?"

Parliamentary Amenities.

BRITISH parliamentarians have a roundabout way of "passing the lie," as we call it in this country, that makes the occasional brutalities of our Congressional ways seem more brutal. This, for instance, from a recent debate in the House of Lords is rather fetching as an example of how to do the thing politely:

The Marquis of Salisbury—Where did the noble lord get that from?

Earl Spencer—I have heard it stated more than once that Germany did not regard Manchuria as being within the agreement.

The Marquis of Salisbury—Many things are stated.

Earl Spencer—Well, I shall be glad to hear that it is not so. The noble Marquis will correct me if I am wrong.

The Marquis of Salisbury—I do not think that it is competent for the noble Earl to state things of which he has no proof on the ground that it will procure either an affirmation or a contradiction from us. That is hardly correct, and the words as they fell from the mouth of the noble Earl do not correspond with any facts of which I have knowledge.

And here, for the benefit of budding Congressmen, is the way they do it in the House of Commons. Could anything be neater?

Mr. Chamberlain—It is the Colonial Secretary who is bringing forward this vote, and is responsible for it. I most certainly believe a very large amount will be got back.

Sir W. Harcourt—The right honorable gentleman has been good enough to tell us that he is an optimist; an optimist will believe anything.

Mr. Chamberlain—A pessimist will not believe even the truth.

A Japanese Personal.

The development among the Japanese of the prosaic spirit fostered by the wholesale adoption of the methods of Occidental civilization has not yet wholly supplanted the old-time romanticism associated with the land of the chrysanthemum and the cherry blossom groves, to judge from the following clipped from the "personal" column of the Anazawa-Shembum of Tokio:

"I am a beautiful woman. My abundant, undulating hair envelops me as a cloud. Supple as a willow is my waist. Soft and brilliant is my visage as the satin of the flowers. I am endowed with wealth sufficient to saunter through life hand in hand with my beloved. Were I to meet a gracious lord, kindly, intelligent, well educated, and of good taste, I would unite myself with him for life and later share with him the pleasure of being laid to rest eternal in a tomb of pink marble."

AUG

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

1901

No Russian "Missionaries" in China.

A recent number of La Revue Blanche contains an elaborate article on the work of Christian missions in China, by M. Alexandre Ular, in which the writer makes the surprising statement that there are no missionaries of the Russian Orthodox Church in China; that is, not according to the Western definition of the word "missionary." He says that the Chinese call the missionaries Tchouan-hsi-tziao-chi, which means "savants who propagate the doctrine of the West," which in no wise applies to Russian missionaries, for Russia is not a Western power in the eyes of the Chinese, but their northern neighbor, and she knows Chinese civilization too well to attempt to act on the popular mind by means of doctrines which are alien to their habits of thought. He points out that the Russian missions in Peking resemble in no way those of the other powers, constituting merely the Legation of the Orthodox Pope at the Court of the Son of Heaven as the spiritual head of the Chinese nation. The members of the mission spend their time and resources not in religious propaganda, but in the publication of linguistic and scientific books. Moreover, the Russians very adroitly utilize the rivalry existing between the Christian sects in China in their own interests, pointing out that Protestantism and Catholicism are both schismatic, and that their doctrines are "doctrines of the West" and are worthless.

M. Ular maintains that the Catholic missions have prospered more than the Protestant for the reason that the former have recognized Buddhist prejudices and have so presented their religion as to appeal to the intelligence and imagination of the native, assimilating Buddhist symbolism in their worship to such an extent that the Catholic churches seem with all their figures of saints to have descended from a Chinese pantheon.

The writer goes on to say that conversion is entirely confined to acceptance of this particular form of worship, for as to the moral doctrines of Christianity the Chinaman's first question is as to their practical utility, and he accepts only such as he finds serviceable. But to join a Christian community is to become a member of a secret society, which is contrary to the law, and for this disadvantage compensation must be given. The compensation consists in financial assistance, and the "unjust protection" given to converts by the foreign legations. This shows why so many poor, so many bankrupts, so many individuals of bad reputation allow themselves to be converted, and, in spite of themselves, the missionaries become the recognised heads of associations which have rather an economic than a religious character, and they themselves gradually tend to become business men. From this point to that of exploiter, says M. Ular, there is but a step, and the association very easily assumes the aspect of a band of conspirators and, before average Chinese respectable opinion, of a band of criminals. Russia, it is pointed out, has none of these incumbrances to her policy in China, and hence, when dealing directly with the Chinese Government, is able to outgeneral the other powers, whose diplomatic hands are tied by the missions.

Financial Condition of France.

The incongruity offered by the fact that, although France is one of the wealthiest countries in the world, if not the wealthiest in Europe, its Government remains among the poorest, is a subject which is just now agitating certain French political economists, with the probable results that an elaborate plan of fiscal reform will be agitated in the Chambers next Winter. The causes of the poverty of the State are obvious to every one who has given the matter any consideration. Many of the forms of taxation have been in operation for more than a century, while the difference between their returns on paper and the actual revenue has constantly widened. For the six months ended June 30 the revenue was nearly $15,000,000 under what it was for the same period last year, and about $8,000,000 below the estimate. When it is considered that the budget framed in the early part of the year showed a surplus of barely $80,000 on a total of $710,000,000, the seriousness of the decline is understood. In the meantime the hands of the Government are tied, for the national debt and pensions take nearly $280,000,000, the army and navy $200,000,000, so that some $420,000,000 must be provided before a sou can be diverted to education, public works, the furtherance of trade, or other interests of general public importance.

The debt of France is now $40,000,000,000, and this stupendous sum will continue to augment, under prevailing conditions, until the middle of the century, when all the railways now operated privately will revert to the State. That the growing debt has never troubled the French people is said to be owing to the constant accumulation of private wealth, but now certain legislators have been aroused to the fact that half a century is a long time to wait, and that the debt will soon grow out of all proportions to the estimated private fortunes. In 1901, besides the illusive factor of taxation of unrated lots, the national income is believed to be at least 25, probably, and more if administration, under the new régime, increases and some take the very sum of collected the miscellaneous classes under which individual incomes are grouped, that of money lenders and changers contributes by far the largest proportion. Political economists believe that the figures only illustrate too clearly the economic backwardness of the Indian population. The incidence of the tax per head is highest in Bombay and Burma, the commercial communities of Bombay and Rangoon contributing a relatively high proportion of the provincial collections.

Belgian Army Reform.

The Belgian Army Reform bill, to which attention has from time to time been called in these columns, has now been published in full. As has already been stated, the principle of enforced personal service, reported on favorably by the mixed commission, has been shelved. The commission proposed to overcome the annual shrinkage due to reduction of the time of service by raising the annual contingent from 13,000 men to 18,000. The bill, on the contrary, maintains the contingent on its present footing, and relies upon volunteers, to whom special inducements will be offered to enlist. Volunteers are divided into four classes: Those who choose the military profession, those who volunteer to draw for the contingent, those who offer themselves as substitutes, and the "volontaires avec prime," whose condition entitles them to special remuneration. In respect to pay they are placed on the same footing as regulars, the rate averaging from 30 francs to 35 francs per month, subordinate officers receiving from 40 francs to 50 francs.

Conscription is to be regulated as follows: If the number of volunteers exceeds 3 per cent. of the total number inscribed, the surplus is to be deducted from the contingent. If in any district the number so to be deducted equals or surpasses the total contingent, drawing by lot is altogether discarded. Thus, if out of a total of 60,000 militia to be raised by conscription, 1,800 volunteers present themselves, all volunteers beyond that figure take the place of a corresponding number of regulars.

The term of service has been reduced as follows: For infantry, 20 months, instead of 28 months, as at present, with one month's recall during the third and fourth years; for cavalry and artillery, 36 months, instead of four years, as at present; engineers, 28 months, and fortress artillery, 22 months, instead of four and three years, respectively.

In spite of the agitation of the press against the bill, it is expected that it will become a law without any radical changes.

M. Cambon on the French in America.

Among the speakers at the annual dinner of the Alliance Française in Paris the other day was M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador to the United States. The Alliance Française, which has branches in many foreign countries and a very important one in the United States, is a society for the preservation and spread of the French language and French culture abroad. M. Cambon gave an account of his visit two months ago to the Mississippi Valley and the region of the great lakes, which he said were not merely discovered but colonized and peopled by Frenchmen. He was received, he said, with something like affection by the descendants of the early settlers, for he was the first French Ambassador who had visited them. Enough was not, perhaps, done formerly to maintain the remote union between France and these former Frenchmen. In the last century the French Government and society were indifferent to the lot of their American countrymen, and he himself when at college was taught the history of the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards and of India by the English, but heard not a word of the exploits of Father Marquette or Cadillac in Western America. It was well now, he said, to take pride in the share of France in the ethnic formation of the American Nation. It had the qualities not of one race, but of all the races, which went from all parts of old Europe to conquer the New World. France was one of the elements of this new nation, whose destinies were beginning, and her spirit should remain one of the factors of this new Commonwealth, whose energies seemed to be on a level with its fortune. He added that probably one reason of French forgetfulness on this point was the lamentable issue of the attempt, made just as the Revolution was beginning, to plant a French settlement in Ohio. The Scioto Land Company, through mismanagement and fraud, came to a pitiful end.

The recent increase in the British income tax, and the ***Income Tax.*** probability that it will be still further augmented next year unless peace is made to prevail in South Africa, have drawn attention to the Indian income tax, which has remained unchanged since April 1, 1886, when the act imposing an income tax was passed. It was a measure which took the place of various local acts under which annual licenses were required for the exercise of trades, dealings, or industries. The proceeds of the tax have increased steadily from year to year at an average rate of 2 per cent. annually. Persons with annual income of less than 500 rupees and those form the vast bulk of the population—are exempt. The number of assessees has increased since the tax first came into operation from 194,854 to 422,427, a growth of 2½ per cent. in twenty years. Nearly 10 per cent. of the total amount assessed is paid by Europeans, although they do not constitute more than one-thousandth part of the population of the country. Trading companies pay about 5 per cent. of the total. The classes that benefit by the tax, such as bankers, merchants, and professional men, contribute but little to it, while the miscellaneous classes under which individual incomes are grouped, that of money lenders and changers contributes by far the largest proportion. Political economists believe that the figures only illustrate too clearly the economic backwardness of the Indian population. The incidence of the tax per head is highest in Bombay and Burma, the commercial communities of Bombay and Rangoon contributing a relatively high proportion of the provincial collections.

Scheme "to Work" Spanish Colonies.

The fact that Germany has secured from the Madrid Government the right of pre-emption of Fernando Po, in the Gulf of Guinea, West Africa, was announced in these columns July 28. Agitation of the affair in Madrid revealed the existence of open negotiations carried on between the Spanish Government and Belgian, German, and Spanish companies for contracts giving the companies interested exclusive rights, during sixty years, to administer and work all the Spanish colonies and territories in the Gulf of Guinea, including Fernando Po, also the Gold Coast Colony, in consideration of a small annual stipend. It is not positively known whether the Government was ready to make the concessions asked for, but the very existence of the negotiations has been sufficient to cause the Barcelona and Madrid anti-Government sheets to make much of the affair.

El Diluvio of Barcelona says that the great Bilboa firm of Aznar, to which recent reference was made in these columns, in connection with the extensive mining industry of Bilboa, is the real promoter of the scheme, of which only one-third of the capital is to be Spanish, and it challenges the parties interested to deny that some of the most prominent Liberal and Conservative statesmen are to be members of the Board of the West African Company.

This and similar utterances have caused the Government to declare through its semi-official press that it does not contemplate any temporary cession of the rights of sovereignty to any companies, even Spanish, and in any case that it would never do so to foreigners. The Government, moreover, announces that it has plans of its own for the colonization of its West African possessions, and for promoting its trade and public works. But nothing will be done until the mission recently sent out to survey and report on the colonies in question has accomplished its work.

The Government, however, has just increased in the budget for 1902 the credits granted for Fernando Po from $105,000 to $315,000, which is said to be incumbent upon it owing to the recent agreement with Germany.

France and Morocco.

The information by way of Paris presented in these columns a week ago, to the effect that the Sultan of Morocco had removed Kaid Mebedi el Menebhi from the post of Minister of War and had appointed Absiam Zemrani in his place, is somewhat qualified by mail advices from Tangier. It will be recalled that El Menebhi, while in England as the head of the Moorish embassy, was said to have exceeded his orders in the amount of arms and munitions of war purchased from British firms. The French Foreign Office asked the Sultan for an explanation, and the reply came that El Menebhi had been removed from his post. The sudden recall of El Menebhi from Berlin, whither the embassy had proceeded, and the fact that no retinue from the Sultan was waiting to receive him on his return to Marakesh lent color to the tale of his disgrace and satisfied the French Foreign Office. But it is now learned from Tangier that El Menebhi was recalled because the Sultan was anxious to learn the contents of autograph letters addressed to him by King Edward and the Kaiser of Germany, and that the appointment of Absiam Zemrani to the War Office was simply due to the fact that it was necessary to have an efficient official in office who could execute the plans which El Menebhi himself had conceived while in London and Berlin, while the fact that the Sultan had no officials waiting to receive him at Marakesh is said to be due to his unexpected arrival. But it seems that the Sultan himself hastened to Marakesh as soon as he heard of El Menebhi's arrival there. All things considered, it is believed in Tangier that the Sultan has received satisfactory guarantees from Great Britain and Germany that these nations will intervene should France attempt any high-handed methods in regard to Morocco.

In the meantime the French Foreign Office is imparting to the Paris press more and more details of the alleged agreement entered into between France and Morocco. Le Gaulois, which declares that it is in a position to state the exact import of the arrangements, describes the terms of the convention as follows:

1. The recognition by the Sheredian Court of accomplished facts in Southern Algeria; 2. The organization of a special police for frontier incidents; 3. Abandonment of the Sahara by Morocco; 4. Early opening of new regions to French trade; 5. Access to the French canal on the west side by the organization of Marabouts of the new tribes ceded to France; 6. The possibility of actively pushing forward the construction of the southern railroads under conditions which will diminish the expenses of the lines.

Baron Le Roux, the commercial agent of the French Office: "The preparatory steps had favorable results. Arrangements have been completed by common accord to settle the questions of the frontiers and the organization of the neutralized territories of Algeria. The question touching the Sahara will be settled by the treaty as well, which will permit the relations between the two countries. M. Delcassé, assisted by the French Minister to Morocco and with the help of the Governor General of Algiers, has succeeded in establishing with the Moorish mission, to the satisfaction of both parties, a friendly understanding calculated to hasten for the advantage of both countries the complete pacification of the regions bordering on our possessions in the Algerian hinterland."

For an Ethnographic Survey of India.

The ethnographic survey which the Government of India has in contemplation will be carried out according to the plans suggested by Sir Michael Foster on behalf of the British Association: 1. Ethnography, or the systematic description of the history, structure, traditions, and religious and social usages of the various races, tribes, and castes in India. 2. Anthropometry, or measurements, directed to determining the physical types characteristic of particular groups, and 3, Photography of typical individuals, and, if possible, of archaic industries.

It is believed by scientists that the investigation of the physical and sociological characters of the various races and tribes would greatly contribute to a sound classification of them, and special attention has been drawn to the Bhils, Gonds, and other jungle races of the central mountain districts, to the Naji and other cognate races on the Assam and Burma frontiers, and to the vagrant and criminal tribes of Northern Central India. Physical measurements are expected to throw light on the origin of the Dravidian tribes and of the Rajputs and Jats, and their relation with Scythian races. There is no doubt either that photographic reproductions of types will form a most valuable and interesting gallery.

The Census Commissioner, Mr. Risley, has been intrusted with the general direction of the scheme, and local Superintendents of Ethnography are being appointed to enter into correspondence with Government officers and other persons possessing special knowledge, and these inquiries are to be supplemented from reports, books, &c.

Punitive Expedition to the Upper Congo.

It is reported from Brussels that the Congo Free State authorities are making elaborate military preparations in the district of the Upper Congo to bring into submission the rebel tribe of Batatelas, who, notwithstanding repeated assurances of their final pacification, continue to give trouble to the trading posts situated in that region. It seems that the matter, which a few months ago had assumed serious proportions, was allowed to develop without the fact being published in Brussels, as it was feared that it might add an embarrassing element to the negotiations then going on between the King of the Belgians and the Parliament in regard to the future status of the Free State.

It now appears that for the last six months a force of 1,000 rebels, which has been constantly augmenting, has been at large and almost unchecked by the authorities. These rebels, who belong to the same tribe which gave the ill-fated Baron Dhanis so much trouble, have gradually moved southward, and at present occupy strong positions in the mountains bordering Lake Kassali, where by terrorizing the surrounding country they continue to make frequent allies. The punitive expedition which will be sent against them toward the end of the present month will be commanded by Major Malfeyt, who for several weeks has been on the defensive with 700 men at the confluence of the Congo and Lakiga. His second in command, Capt. Savaes, with 150 men, has taken up his position at the junction of the Lualaba with the main stream, while Major Vandenbroeck, with 200 men, has been ordered to hold himself in readiness at Kilwa, on Lake Moero. Smaller detachments will flank these outposts as soon as the order to advance is given, so as to make possible an enveloping movement which shall cut off a retreat either north or south, in the latter case preventing the enemy from passing into British territory.

Kitchen Outfits of Sovereigns.

There is, figuratively speaking, a great scouring of pots and pans in the kitchen of the palace at St. Petersburg, in preparation for the festivities incidental to the christening of the latest addition to the family of the Czar. The imperial kitchen is fitted up with great sumptuousness. The walls and ceiling are of black marble, richly decorated. The state cooking utensils are of solid gold. They date back to the time of the Empress Catherine, and are estimated to be worth $30,000. Several of the small saucepans are valued at $600. No fewer than 267 cooks and scullions are employed. The chef's salary is $40,000 a year; ten other cooks receive from $5,000 to $6,000 annually.

After the Czar's the most luxurious court in Europe is that of Spain. The "batterie de cuisine," which is very ancient, is valued at no less than $80,000.

But all this sinks into insignificance in comparison with the kitchen of the Shah of Persia, at Teheran. There the very caldrons are of gold, and the dishes on which the viands are served to the Royal table are of gold set with precious stones. The outfit of the kitchen is said to be worth $4,000,000.

At the Clerk's.

Tourist Witness—I see a man in the corridor writing a hand-book. You have much to write.

Tourist—Yes, sir; I've got to write up my hand-book for the press.

FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES.

Byron's Grave at Hucknall Torkard.

Beneath the smoke-bedarkened air,
Amid a squalid village bare,
In this mean church does Byron sleep
The everlasting slumber deep;
To this lone undistinguished tomb
They brought the famous dead, for whom
The storied minster found no room.

Voices august have given since then
Their music to the sons of men,
But none has reached his giant fame,
None blanched the splendor of his name.
The valley with its beauty meek
Yearns upward to the soaring peak,
The river in the drowsy plain
Sighs for the tumult of the main,
The minds that honeyed numbers cloy
May hunger for more strenuous joy,
And with a swift impatience turn
To Byron's grandeur, sad and stern.

Insist on the false notes, the flaws,
The careless scorn of rhythmic laws,
The halting phrase, the gaudy word,
The discords and redundance heard,
The callous flippancies that brood
In some fine fancy's neighborhood;
Remember, still, the lines that flow
As clear as light, as pure as snow,
The vivid thought who runs may read,
The teeming power, the stately speed,
The sealike swell, the strength and fire
That brace when tones more polished tire,
The vigor that uplifted flew
Like a bold eagle toward the blue,
The clarion that through Europe rang,
When Freedom's haughtiest minstrels sang,
The hero's dream, the soldier's death,
The unfinished words of failing breath,
The suffering, the self-tortured pride
That left the world when Byron died.

—JOSEPH TRUMAN in The Spectator.

Transmission of Sound.

From Chambers's Journal.

A striking example of the magical effects capable of being produced by any one conversant with the laws of sound was shown by the late Prof. Tyndall, in one of his lectures. He placed on the floor of the room an ordinary guitar. No one was near, and yet some unseen hand drew sweet music from it, so that all could hear. The guitar was replaced by a harp with the same result. A wooden tray was then substituted, and even from that issued mysterious harmonies. The marvelous effect was simply due to the sound-conducting quality of wood. In a room beneath, and separated by two floors, was a piano, and connecting the rooms was a tin tube containing a deal rod, the end of which emerged from the floor. The rod was clasped by rubber bands so as to close the tube, and the lower end of the rod then rested on the sound-board of the piano. As the guitar rested upon the upper end of the rod, the sounds were reproduced from the piano, and when the sound-board of the harp was placed on the rod it seemed as though the actual notes of the harp were heard, the notes of the piano being so like those of the harp. As the professor said: "An uneducated person might well believe that witchcraft was used in the production of this music," and it is certainly more than probable that if he had done the same thing publicly in an earlier age, he would either have been reverenced as possessing supernatural powers or have been burned as a sorcerer!

Early Trade Between America and China.

From The National Geographical Magazine.

America's relations with China have always been to her credit. Whether we consider the pioneer methods of our merchants and missionaries of a century ago or the work of our diplomatists and Generals today, our Government has little or nothing of which to be ashamed and much of which to be justly proud.

The records of relations begin with the report of Major Shaw, the clever supercargo of the ship Empress of China, which, loaded with ginseng, sailed from New York Harbor for Canton on Washington's Birthday, 1784, and returned on May 11, 1785, with a cargo of tea. The Secretary of State was then John Jay, who, like his successor, John Hay, was an honored advocate of the legitimate development of American interests. Major Shaw reported to him, and he submitted the report to Congress, which immediately resolved "That Congress feels a peculiar satisfaction in the successful issue of this first effort of the citizens of America to establish a direct trade with China, which does so much honor to its undertakers and conductors."

In the year 1832-3 there were sixty American ships at Canton, and our trade was even then valued at nearly $17,000,000 per annum. The first American missionary was Robert Morrison, a man of great learning and ability, who arrived in China in 1807.

American Railways and High Speed.

From The Engineering Magazine.

Step by step the present engine has been raised from 500 horse power to 1,500 horse power, and more in some cases, but not by means of startling novelties of any kind. The chief improvement has been secured through increasing the boiler power from 150 pounds per square inch, which was a maximum fifteen years ago, to 200 pounds as a rule and 225 pounds per square inch in some engines; but the steam-distributing details remain just where they were fifteen years ago, with some modifications in dimensions—none whatever in application. I believe that the cylindrical, corrugated firebox recently introduced by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt has great possibilities in the direction of still higher pressure, and in that direction is an advance; but higher pressures alone will not increase average railway speed 20 per cent., and at least that is demanded.

The greatest stumbling block is the line itself, as it exists on most American railways, and it seems hopeless to expect any improvement until the roadbeds of the railways of the United States are constructed for high speed. There is no object in building high-powered locomotives to drag trains up steep hills and around short curves, or upon gradients more or less heavy, by brute force. That is merely burning the candle at both ends, for it increases the expense of maintenance without correspondingly improving the service. High speed as obtained at present is costly—exceedingly so—and railway managers are well aware of it.

Housekeeping. A. D. 4000.

H. G. Wells in The Fortnightly Review.

In many houses there are still the offensive duties of filling lamps and blacking boots to be done. Our coming house, however, will have no lamps, and, as for the boots, really intelligent people will feel the essential ugliness of wearing the evidence of constant manual toil upon their persons. They will wear sorts of shoes and boots that can be cleaned by wiping in a minute or so. Take now the bedroom work. The lack of ingenuity in sanitary fittings at present forbids the obvious convenience of hot and cold water supply to the bedroom, and there is a mighty fetching and carrying of water and slops to be got through daily, but all that will cease. Every bedroom will have its own bath-dressing room which one will use and leave without the slightest disarrangement. This, so far as "up stairs" goes, really only leaves bedmaking to be done, and a bed does not take five minutes to make. Down stairs a vast amount of needless labor at present arises out of table wear. "Washing up" consists of a tedious cleansing and wiping of each table utensil in turn, whereas it should be possible to immerse all dirty table wear in a suitable solvent for a few minutes and then run that off for the articles to dry. The application of solvents to window cleaning also would be a possible thing but for the primitive construction of our windows, which prevents anything but a painful rub, rub, rub, with the leather. A friend of mine in domestic service tells me that this rubbing is to get the window dry, and this seems to be the general impression, but I think it incorrect. The water is not an adequate solvent and enough cannot be used under existing conditions. Consequently, if the window is cleaned and left wet, it dries in drops, and these drops contain dirt in solution which remain as spots. But water containing a suitable solvent could be made to run quite simply down a window for a few minutes from pinholes in a pipe above into a groove below, and this could be followed by pure rain water for an equal time, and in this way the whole window cleaning in the house could, I imagine, be reduced to the business of turning on a tap.

Dangers of Alcoholism.

From The Westminster Review.

It is needless to enter into details as to the consequences entailed by overindulgence in the use of alcohol. Most of us are familiar with cases of ruined lives and wretched homes as the result of the fatal habit, and in these days of high pressure living it is becoming more and more common. Mental worry, overwork, ill-health, want of sufficient nourishment and clothing, tend to swell the numbers of chronic alcoholists, and the habit so easily acquired is extremely difficult to relinquish.

The real danger to the race, however, lies in the fact that the great majority of inebriates need no incentive to acquire the habit; they are born with the tendency, and it is to this cause chiefly that we must ascribe the increase in the number of deaths from chronic alcoholism during the last twenty-three years. A reference to the table of statistics shows that in 1875 27 persons in 1,000,000 died as the result of chronic alcoholism; in 1898 these figures had more than doubled themselves, the number then being returned as 65 per 1,000,000 of population.

The following quotations point to the conclusion arrived at by some of the most eminent men of the day:

"Heredity as a causation is estimated to be present in nearly 60 per cent. of all cases of chronic alcoholism."

"Sur 97 enfants nés de parents alcooliques 14 seulement etaient sains."

"There are not a few human beings so saturated with the taint of alcoholic heredity that they could as soon 'turn back a flowing river from the sea' as arrest the march of an attack of alcoholism."

Much that has been said respecting insanity applies equally to inebriety. Both belong to the group of diseases of the nervous system, showing a marked tendency to degeneration, and both are liable to be transmitted hereditarily.

Dust Motes.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

We have certain means of examining and testing the actual dust motes that hang above us. The readiest of these are perhaps the showers of rain which wash the sky or the flakes of snow which, slowly falling, carry down the dust from great heights. By these agents careful and accurate analyses have been made times out of number of the dust which has gone heavenward, and which has proved to be organic as well as inorganic; but to deal adequately with the results obtained would need a separate article.

We have, however, to recognize that by no means all the dust has come from below. Some, and not a little, hails from no man knows where, except that it must be from the void of space. Thus, it may be supposed to have come from other worlds destroyed, or, if we like to think it, from worlds that were never formed. There is not only no doubt of this, but there have been very plausible calculations made as to the actual amount of cosmic débris that from this source alone comes into our atmosphere. Thus, one of our greatest authorities has arrived at the conclusion that it is approximately not greatly less than 100 tons or greatly more than 1,000 tons in the course of every day. This quantity, large in the abstract, may appear, after all, to be relatively small, and we have to look to our own earth and the forces which reside within it as the main source from which our great dust atmosphere, as we must regard it, comes.

And in truth the air does comprise a great dust atmosphere all its own. This has been made patent to all scientific explorers of the air. But results become far more remarkable and instructive when gathered far away from the reach of land. As one example of such a result we may cite that obtained by Prof. Piazzi Smyth, whose observing station was the lofty peak of Teneriffe, standing far out in midocean. This accurate observer records having seen, from high up the mountain, strata of dust rising to an altitude of over a mile, and extending to the limits of the visible horizon; sometimes, moreover, so dense as to hide the neighboring island mountain, the peak alone of which was seen standing out of what was virtually a dust ocean. Perhaps it is not altogether a welcome thought, and yet one that we must recognize, that even in our proverbially purest air—that which lies over the broad ocean—there is to be found this enormous admixture of what we have to regard simply as foreign matter.

The Sultan's Palace.

From The National Review.

Few men have ever entered within the inner palace precincts of the Sultan of Morocco, for there the women reign supreme. It is known, however, that there are beautiful courtyards and rooms, with floors and walls of mosaics of tiles, with ceilings of gorgeously painted and carved wood, and arches that are marvels of delicate plaster work. Yet the discomfort must be intense. No fireplaces, practically no drainage, draughts everywhere, and even the attractive tanks and fountains must look cold and damp in Winter. There is an appearance of mystery over all the great palaces, with their tall windowless walls inclosing acre upon acre of courtyard and garden and palace; walls that are topped here and there by the iridescent green tiles of a roof, by some rich mosque tower, or by the straight tall stems of the cypress. Now and again a European Minister and his suite are shown the great neglected gardens, the paths roofed with broken trellis hung with vines—wildernesses of orange and olive and pomegranate trees. The whole is rank with weeds, but everywhere there is water, and in their way they are beautiful gardens indeed. Scattered about, almost hidden in the dense vegetation, are little buildings, often consisting of only a portico and one room, rich in tiles and painted ceilings, and often marvels of native art. Here sometimes the Sultan sits to receive the representatives of the powers, reclining cross-legged upon a sofa—a white figure surrounded with its Oriental setting—while at his side stands his Vizier. The European diplomat, in his uniform of gold lace, attended by his military and civil staff, forms a strange contrast, and on one occasion the writer noticed that his Shereefian Majesty was much more interested in the busby of an officer of the Queen's Company of Grenadier Guards than in the conversation.

For England.

Of all great deaths on English ground,
thine most,
Simon de Montford, doth my spirit stir.
Thou fought'st for England, and thou
died'st for her,
Thyself of other race, from outland cast.
Law's mandatory and Freedom's, thou thy
host
Didst hurl against sceptred law-breaker;
Nor didst thou blench when Fate in plume
and spur
On Evesham field swept like a hungry
ghost.
Then for their lives thou bad'st thy nobles
fly.
"Thou dying, we would not live," they
made reply,
And dauntless round thy dauntlessness
were mown.
And thou, with wrath that hewed its way
on high,
Fell'st fighting the steep fight of Liberty,
In a crashing forest of the foe, alone.

—WILLIAM WATSON in The Atlantic.

Gulls and Turbots.

From The Contemporary Review.

The cod, pollock, whiting, turbot, brill, and all the flat fishes, and many more of these, with the pilchards and herrings, in the first stages, live in the surface of the sea, and most of the sea birds, especially the gulls, are ceaselessly preying upon them when in this helpless state, as nothing is easier than for these birds to pick up fish not larger than rice grains. On asking the fisher folk in the Spring months of the year why the gulls are so constantly dipping their beaks into the sea, they will tell us they are after bait, (young fish,) but without really thinking of the final results of these ceaseless activities.

To illustrate the destruction of these innocents, let me give a case or two such as are yearly happening off the coasts of Cornwall and Devon. In these waters, as the Spring advances, turbots leave the outer depths of the channel and move toward the land for the purpose of spawning. This interesting work is generally accomplished within the limits of some three, four, or five miles of the shore, the females shedding from five to fifteen million eggs, so that it must be at once seen that, as the turbot is one of the most productive of creatures, it ought to be one of the most plentiful fishes on the coasts. But note what follows.

By July young turbots, about half an inch in diameter, may be found in the surface of the sea, making their first journey toward the land. This effort takes them a month or six weeks to accomplish, their home being, for the first twelve months of life, on the sea bottom, within a hundred yards of the shore. But the crossing of this strip of sea leaves fearful results to these little ones. The destruction of Napoleon's hosts fleeing from their enemies across the frozen steppes of Russia will not compare with the yearly losses sustained by those innocents from the horrid beaks of these birds. History tells us the remnant left of the former was about one in a hundred of that wretched army, whereas I question if of the latter there are left as much as one in a million of these valuable creatures.

Aftermath.

When splendid day to sombre darkness
dies;
When all the riotous birds have hushed
their song,
And the blue water and the perfumed
throng
Of flowers are hidden; when sad shadow
lies
Where golden sunshine erstwhile filled the
eyes,
And all is dark and cold the hills among;
Oh, then the moon will rise, and, pure
and strong,
Flood the gray world with silver to the
skies!

So, when youth's glow and glory fade
away;
When the sweet laugh and dearer love-
words die;
The high endeavor and the happy play
Alike are past; perhaps in the dark sky
Another light will bring a lovelier day,
More tender, rarer, full of mystery.

—HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE in The Century.

Gold Supply and History.

From The North American Review.

There are only two periods in the history of the money metals that can be compared to the present, and to which we may look for any experimental light upon the subject. One of these was the period following the discovery of America and the exploitation of the treasures of Mexico and Peru, and the other the period following the discoveries in California and Australia. In the period of 150 years following the discovery of America, the depreciation of the metals was about two-thirds of their value; that is, in 1650 a given amount of gold or silver bought only about one-third as much as in 1500. The result, naturally, was extreme confusion in affairs, great suffering among wage earners, and embarrassment to all whose incomes were fixed in terms of money. The "poor laws" of Queen Elizabeth's time have been attributed to the distress caused by the rise of food without equivalent compensation to the wage-earning class. The quarrel of Charles I. with Parliament was undoubtedly aggravated by the necessity for new taxes to overcome the declining value of the revenues; and some historians hold that it was the deadly money question, the bane of politicians in all ages, that cost him his head.

Gold was discovered in California in 1848, and in Australia in 1851; and by 1852 these new fields were producing together over $100,000,000 a year. The first sign of the influx of the new gold into Europe was seen in the holdings of the Bank of England. They went up from about $40,000,000 in 1847 to $110,000,000 in June, 1853. To get this idle money into use the bank reduced its regular rate of discount to 2 per cent.; and the market rate, for a considerable time, was reported at 1½ per cent. The belief that the new supplies of gold would effect a permanent reduction at the rate of interest was so general that Mr. Gladstone, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposed in Parliament a scheme to refund the consols below 3 per cent. and fixed the rate on exchequer bills at 1½ per cent.

Theatrical Interpolations.

From Chambers's Journal.

It is related that Fechter was more than once the victim of an outspoken denizen of the topmost circle. On one occasion, in a melodrama, the tragedian was slowly paying over a sum of money to the villain. Everything depended upon whether he had sufficient money for his purpose, and the paying out was most deliberate—so deliberate, indeed, that a member of the audience, wearying of the scene, enlivened the proceedings by yelling: "Say, Mr. Fechter, give him a check." On another occasion, when the play was "Monte Cristo," the hour twelve-thirty, and the end not yet in sight, the curtain rose discovering Fechter in an attitude of contemplation; not a movement, not a sound broke the silence, until a small but clear voice in the gallery queried in tones of anxiety, "I hope we are not keeping you up, Sir?"

Europe and the Plague.

From The Popular Science Monthly.

Physical disease (1348) then as always brought moral degeneracy. A great catastrophe then as always weakened the virtues and strengthened the vices of poor custom-bound humanity. A physician at Avignon writes: "The father did not visit his son, nor the son his father. Charity was dead." Villani says of his neighbors at Florence that they behaved as "might perhaps be expected from infidels and savages." "Men gave themselves up to the enjoyment of the worldly riches to which they had succeeded." The English manor court rolls record more than one case where a house bereft of its occupants by the plague was plundered by the neighbors, and bodies of the dead stripped by their own fellow-villagers. The wealthy, in the months following the plague, gambled, reveled, steeped themselves in gluttony and lechery; the poor idled, brawled, took advantage of the necessities of their lords, and became irreligious and rebellious. Scarcely a writer fails to record the utter selfishness of the period of the visitation and the dissoluteness and lowered morals which followed in its wake. The surviving laborers insisted on higher wages, and employers used their influence with the Government to pass laws to compel the acceptance of the old rates. Contention raged between rich and poor, and the seeds

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were sown for Jacqueries and peasants' rebellions. The building of churches ceased for a time. The newly laid foundations of the vast nave and choir of the cathedral at Siena were left as they were, and have never been built upon to this day. A thousand partially built churches remained stationary for a time, and their construction was resumed only when architectural style had changed so distinctly that the line of division can still be seen. At Oxford and Cambridge and Paris the number of students was depleted and never again rose to its former number. The clergy suffered more than any other class in the community. Many a monastery had lost its whole body of occupants. In others the few survivors, with diminished income from their land and weakened devotion and discipline because of the death of their leading members, never refilled their numbers or regained their old prosperity and vigor. The Bishops were compelled to ordain to the service of the Church the young, the inexperienced, the illiterate, and even then there were too few for its needs.

The Nightingale.

The silence is no more; 'tis shattered by
  A frenzied rapture from a feathered throat.
Or is't a Seraph drifted down the sky
  The dreaming earth with sudden glory smote?

I know not: is it ecstasy, or pain,
  Or sated love, or unfulfilled desire,
That, crystallizing, falls in silver rain,
  And turns a bird's breast to an angel lyre?

O wizard-voice, dividing all the dark!
  O wonder-bird, that seeks night's sheltering wing!
Leaving the day to the ambitious lark,
  When all the world's awake to hear him sing.

Wherefore so humble, master of thy art?
  O peerless improvisatore! say.
Ah me! the answer comes from mine own heart:
  "The Songs of Sorrow are not for the day."

—M. HEDDERWICK BROWNE in Chambers's Journal.

A Dutch Fisherman's House.

From Outing.

The interior of one of these tiny Katwijk houses is a study in simplicity; the large room is kept for Sundays and for company—incidentally serving as bedroom for the family. In the walls are sets of doors, like cupboard doors; behind these are box-like compartments in which are built beds. The other room is kitchen and living room. The old Dutch hearth is in the corner; a copper kettle hangs from the crane. The table before the window, with its china coffee service always ready, is a feature of every home. In the cupboard are just enough plates, knives, and forks for the family. Cleanliness seems the watchword of every household, for everything glistens from the brick doorsteps, where lie the white sabots, to the fascinating brass and copper utensils hanging about. The women's duties are not many, their cares few; having scrubbed the house within and without, they linger about street corners gossiping or stand for hours out on the dunes, arms akimbo, looking out to sea. But out in the fields they do labor hard. Up through the gray mist their sturdy figures loom darkly as bending over hoe or stooping to the earth they toil silently, patiently, from dawn till dusk. Wives and daughters of the fishermen spend many of their days mending the huge nets, which, stretched out over the dunes, envelope them in a clinging veil of black. Along the edges sit the women, wooden needle and stout cord in hand, repairing the great gaps and yawning holes, stopping occasionally to drink a cup of hot coffee brought out to them in pots by the children.

Our Manufacturing Establishments.

Carroll D. Wright in The World's Work.

The number of manufacturing establishments in 1890 was 355,415. At the present time the Census Office has received the schedules of 653,000, but probably not more than 500,000 of these are for establishments comparable with those counted in 1890. Taking this calculation as fairly correct, however, there has been a gain in the ten years of nearly 150,000 establishments engaged in the manufacture of goods. The total value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing, in 1890 was $9,372,437,288. Basing an estimate on the increase in the number of establishments and the tabulations of States already completed, a most conservative figure for the value of all products in 1900 is $15,000,000,000.

The statistics of manufactured products show that the United States is easily in the supremacy relative to any country in the world. The commercial statistics are equally satisfactory. For the calendar year 1900 our exports of domestic products were greater than those of any other country, their total value for that year being $1,453,912,639. Great Britain ranked next, with $1,418,848,000, and Germany next, with $1,050,611,000.

A Questionable Pet.

From The Spectator.

The kinkajou is certainly interesting, and, when in good humor, very lovable, but, having enjoyed an intimate acquaintance with one, I cannot recommend it as a pet for the ordinary mortal. Unless it is continually shut up in a cage, in which case it is useless as a pet, the animal must be let out every day, and then the trouble begins. When loose in a room it cannot be left to itself like a dog or cat, as it insists on being played with. Its idea of play is to bite and scratch gently, or to run about the tables, &c., and upset all the ornaments it can. It can be taught to run after you, but as it can run on the flat as fast as a man, and can get downstairs a good deal faster than any one I know, the play is exhausting, while it generally tries to bite and scratch you in play when it has caught you. It is passionately fond of flowers, fruit, and sweets, and will cause any amount of destruction in the pursuit of them. Should you, however, carefully shave an egg, as it is partly a carnivorous animal, it will lap it up with avidity, and will also eat cooked meat. Its tail is extremely prehensile, and it will wind it round your arm or leg, and then suddenly jump, and bite their ankles. Occasionally it is subject to paroxysms of rage, and attacks man furiously. It is extraordinarily tough and strong for its size, and its sharp canine teeth inflict great wounds, while it clings on with its tail and four legs. I believe it would be able to kill an old or infirm person in a short time without warning. It makes such a noise tumbling about its cage at night that even in neighboring rooms sleep is at times interfered with. As it is crepuscular in its habits it must be played with in the evening, but it requires food and attention at other times. For any one who has much leisure, a tough skin, a large space with nothing breakable in it, and no other pet likely to be killed by it, the kinkajou will prove an interesting acquisition.

Oldest Egypt and France.

From The Monthly Review.

One finds on examination that the very oldest inscription in the whole world, whose age is fixed generally at 6,000 years, represents the Egyptian King Snefura, who reigned about 4000 B. C. (before the building of the Pyramids), conquering an Arabian or Asiatic enemy. The face of the kneeling enemy and the surrounding hieroglyphics put this interpretation beyond doubt. And where was this ancient record found? In the copper mines of Wady Magerah; which are not in Egypt at all, but in the peninsula of Sinai. Here then, as early as 4000 B. C., over all the stormy times of the invasion of the shepherd kings, &c., we find an obvious intercourse between nations already beginning, and the influence of Egypt always persisting. The great wars of the eighteenth Egyptian dynasty (wars provoked by envy of Egypt's wealth and power; fights, therefore, like all great fights, fundamentally for trade) led to campaigns in Asia on a great scale, in which Egypt came into collision with powerful nations, and for a long time she was the dominant power of Western Asia, extending her conquests from the Persian Gulf to the Black Sea and Mediterranean, and receiving tribute from Babylon to Nineveh. Nor were the west-lying countries forgotten. Prof. Flinders Petrie and others, in the course of their researches, have brought the clearest evidence of an extremely ancient movement between Egypt and the very Western Mediterranean even from the earliest times. In a lecture delivered recently at Cambridge the former began by showing a series of figures exhibiting marked stratopygia from the early prehistoric Egyptian graves, from Malta, and from the neolithic remains of Brassenpouy, in France. Here then was a clear and undoubted intercourse before the rise of history between Egypt and Malta and France; for all the remains are of the same approximate date. And that intercourse, like all real intercourse, was carried on by sea, otherwise how could it have reached Malta, or further, France?

Treatment of Servants.

From The Cornhill.

It should be remembered in the first place that servants are not superior to the rest of humanity, and that gratitude is a rare virtue and generally short lived. A servant—or anybody else—may feel grateful at the time of receiving a kindness, but you cannot expect him or her to go on feeling grateful forever, which is, I gather, what people generally expect. Must we have full payment for every little kindness we do? For gratitude certainly is a payment, though the check by which it discharges its debt be crossed on the bank of our vanity or self-complacency, instead of being paid direct to the account of our pocket or our personal trouble. Then "consideration" means many things. It may mean a weak indulgence or a moral torpor, as well as a just regard for another's rights or difficulties, and a servant will never thank you for going without what you are too lazy or too cowardly to insist upon. I believe that what appeals to, what is most valued by, servants is justice, an attitude toward them and their failings not determined by the caprice or mood of the moment, but by the merits of the case; a self-control on the part of the mistress equal to that demanded from the maid. I have always thought it must be almost unbearably trying to stand still and be found fault with, without being allowed to "answer back," even if one were wrong, and if one were, perhaps, partially in right, or had a fair excuse if not an adequate reason for one's shortcomings, how hard to be properly respectful! Justice in the crown of authority, and authority fitly exercised, that is to say firmly and with kindliness, will, in normal conditions, obtain from ordinary human nature a reasonably diligent and honest service.

The Secret Society in the Philippines.

Col. Kennon, U. S. A., in The North American Review.

Men who aided the Americans were murdered. Three native policemen of Laoag, for accepting such positions, were enticed to an adjoining town, bound hand and foot, dropped head foremost into a well, and buried alive. Three women and an old man, falsely accused of being American spies, were cut to pieces with bolos, and buried, still alive, in an old well. A prominent Ilocano, accused of being friendly to the Americans, and eight of his companions, were shot near Puncan. A man of Tarlac, accused of "going to be an American spy," and his companion were placed bound and kneeling beside their open grave, knocked into it with a bar of iron, and buried alive, one on top of the other as they fell. Five more were murdered in the same town for suspected friendliness to the Americans. That the people might see the results of disobedience, these murders were not infrequently committed in open day before numerous witnesses. Sometimes tortures were added to make the lesson more impressive. This list of murders may be almost indefinitely multiplied. Friendly natives were slain by hundreds, perhaps thousands, no town probably has not had its list of murders by the Katipunan. Usually their work was done at night; the hidden corps would bring forth, and an armed band would seize its victim and execute the punishment. The natives thought the master, evil; and the retribution which overtook those who aided

Katipunan victims; the natives, terror-stricken, huddled in the towns; but even there, under the very eyes of the military authorities, the vengeance of the society would seek out and follow those who had been marked for "punishment." Not only offenders against the society were amenable, but its "justice" threatened their families, parents, brothers, sisters, and children. It was a reign of blood and terror.

The Sacred Seven.

From The Open Court.

The law demanded that a Hebrew slave should serve six years, and in the seventh he should go out free for nothing. (Exodus, xxi., 2.) In the temple service the priest had to dip his finger in the blood of the sacrificed bullock and sprinkle of the blood seven times before the Lord, before the veil of the sanctuary. (Leviticus, iv., 6.) A woman after the birth of a male child was unclean seven days. (Leviticus, xii., 2.) The Lord threatens to punish the people for disobedience with all kinds of terrors, and if they will not yet for all this hearken, then he will punish them seven times more for their sins. (Leviticus, xxvi., 18.) Balaam requested Balak to build seven altars and prepare seven oxen and seven rams. (Numbers, xxiii., 1.) In Deuteronomy we read among the curses on disobedience that the children of Israel will flee before their enemies on seven ways. (Deuteronomy, xxviii., 25.) but if they hearken unto the Lord their enemies shall flee on seven ways. (Deuteronomy, xxviii., 7.) The walls of Jericho fell on the seventh day before the blast of seven rams' horns, blown by seven priests, after having compassed the city seven times. (Joshua, vi., 4.) Bathsheba's child died on the seventh day. (Second Samuel, xii., 18.) Because David had numbered the people, the children of Israel were punished, and a choice was given him between seven years of famine, three months of flight, and three days of pestilence. (Second Samuel, xxiv., 13.) Naaman became clean of his leprosy by bathing seven times in Jordan. (Second Kings, v., 10-14.) Job's friends mourned with him seven days and seven nights. (Job, ii., 13.) Seven days is the time of mourning for a dead person. (Sirach, xxii., 13.) The psalmist sings that seven times a day he does praise God. (cxix., 164.) In Proverbs, xxiv., 16, we read that a just man falleth seven times and riseth up again.

Cricket Reminiscences.

From The Rambler.

When I was in Canterbury in 1848 I called upon my old Friends, John and Fuller Pilch, and found them in the Tailor's Shop which they were carrying on with their Father. The old Man was still working at the Trade, and did not disdain to sit cross-legged on the Sewing-board. Fuller Pilch was the finest Bats-man of his County (Kent) and Generation. A few Years later (in 1856) I happened to be in Paris, and it was my Fortune to see the first Cricket-match ever played in France by Englishmen. The Ground was Part of the Race-course at Longchamps, and the Season one of the red-hot Days of August. The Time was Three of the Clock in the After-noon. The Company was large and distinguished, and they watched the violent Work of the Players with Amazement. At last the Head of a small Party—a Lady—could repress her Desire for Information no longer; addressing me, she said enquiringly:—"And they are not compelled to do that? Not obliged?" I assured her the Exertion was perfectly voluntary, and with a Shrug of Wonder she said "Vraiment?" In the Year 1900 the French in Paris beat the English at Football.

The Future of Canada.

From The Atlantic.

There is no reason why Canada should not have 25,000,000 population within the span of the present generation. Her wealth is increasing at fourfold ratio. Her tremendous resources are only just beginning to be appreciated, and there is no apparent limit to their ultimate development.

Conscious of her value to her great neighbor, fully appreciating the necessity of the good will of that neighbor to her own prosperity, she is chagrined at the rebuff she believes she has met. With anxious interest she is now watching the war of Europe against the commerce of the United States, not in the hope that Europe will win, but in the expectation that all parties thereto will in time reach the conclusion that commercial war is a useless expenditure of valuable forces which should rather be utilised in the making of conventions to enable the trade of one country to fit advantageously into that of another. Canadian statesmen look with confidence to the future to bring about some such result, and anticipate with equal optimism an early awakening of the United States to the promise of her neighbor to become the first instead of the third greatest customer for the products of American labor.

The Story Without an End.

From The Independent.

Have you heard of my friend P., who used to write for The Stable Boys' Own? The publisher of that remarkable paper—I am not sure that it had an editor—offered P. a cent a word for a story of adventure, and P. agreed to write it in chapters, supplying them weekly till the tale had been told. The chapters went to press as fast as they came. Presently the publisher became restive. People in this story were doing extraordinary things, and never getting anywhere. P. left them in the most awful plights whatever he wrote "To be continued in our next." At the sixtieth chapter he was no nearer to a solution of the plot than he had been in the ninth. The publisher wrote to P. begging him to close the narrative as quickly as possible, but P. replied with another batch, which ended, like the others, with the heroine hanging over an abyss by the eyebrows and the villain holding her world-ed lacquer by the throat against the savage breast of the Esquimaux. Usually their work was done at night; the hidden corps would bring forth, and an armed band would seize its victim and execute the punishment. The natives thought the master, evil; and the retribution which overtook those who aided

cent-a-word contract, about $75 a week, and drank champagne. Violent threats at last obliged him to kill off most of his characters and write the long delayed word, Finis.

Wind of the South.

Wind of the South, take this message, and
  bear it afar on thy pinions,
Over the old red hills and the land of the
  long-leaved pine—
Northward hundreds of leagues to the
  Snow-King's wide dominions:
Bear unto her that I love, O Wind, this
  message of mine.

Whisper it into her ear when the errant
  birds, returning,
Flutter about her feet and tales of the
  springtime tell;
Breathe her a word from me while the
  sunset's beacon is burning,
When, in the gathering dusk, she waits
  for the twilight bell.

Tell her of Austral isles and the palm
  tree's magical glory;
Tell her of roses fair and of seas where
  the white sails shine—
Speak in what words you will, but simple
  and old my story:
Bear unto her, O Wind of the South, this
  message of mine.

—WILLIAM HURD HILLYER in The New Lippincott.

Modern Chivalry.

From The Empire Review.

The British soldier is the chief sufferer by the humanity of his countrymen living in ease and plenty at home. His Generals, obeying orders from the War Office, have made it clear to him that Boer property is sacred. Hence he has starved in a land of plenty. The eggs and the chickens, the pigs and the milk, were left for the commandoes of the enemy. For months Gen. Rundle's men, hungry and ragged and footsore, tramped the eastern part of the Orange River Colony, and the farms of the burghers in the field were as safe from petty thieving as the farms of Devonshire. "How honorable," said the humanitarian, and he never thought that the enforced self-restraint of Thomas Atkins was responsible for the terrible sick lists which have been such a melancholy feature of the war. He starved to please the sentimental humanitarian, and in too many cases he died for it. What did it matter? England's reputation for magnanimity was preserved.

Even the enemy's sticks were respected. It was at Senekal, half empty because the burghers were out on commando, and our men, after a hard day's march in which the sight of a tree or a shrub was an event, were sent out to collect fuel to cook their meat ration. There were plenty of wooden fences and trees in the town, but these were not to be taken on pain of imprisonment. A party of Royal Mounted Rifles, most of them unarmed, in their fruitless search for fuel, fell into an ambush, and five were shot dead. In Senekal itself British soldiers wandered up and down the streets collecting in their helmets and handkerchiefs half-dried cowdung, the Dutch women grinning and jeering at them from the windows. Over and over again when our men have been on short rations a full meal has been ordered for Boer prisoners, and over and over again our men, exhausted and hungry, have had to march on foot while Boer prisoners were being conveyed by us in British carts and wagons. This, by monumental ignorance of human nature, is supposed to conciliate the enemy. It only makes him despise us more and more.

The Camphor Tree.

From Good Words.

The camphor tree (Cinnamomum camphora) is an evergreen, a member of the laurel family, belonging to the same genus as the tree whose bark furnishes the spice called cinnamon, and is related to the bay and to the sassafras of the United States. Of symmetrical proportions, it is one of the noblest objects in the forests of Eastern sub-tropical Asia. In its native habitat it attains gigantic dimensions, notably in girth of trunk, some specimens measuring ten to fifteen feet in diameter. It is said they have been known to reach as much as twenty feet, and they may be sixty to over a hundred feet high, and live to a great age. As a rule, they rise twenty or thirty feet without limbs, and then branch out in all directions, becoming a mass of splendid and luxuriant foliage. Their leaves, broadly lanceolate in form, are of a light green color, smooth and shining above, and whitish or glaucous on the under surface. Small white or greenish-white flowers are borne from February to April, and by October ripen into berrylike, one-seeded fruits about three-eighths of an inch in diameter.

The Quaker Witness.

From Chambers's Journal.

Quakers are notoriously bad witnesses for lawyers "on the other side." The late Josiah Hunt of Bristol, a typical Quaker of half a century ago, was called as a witness in a case tried before the Recorder. The opposing counsel was an Irishman, who, although possessed of a full-flavored brogue, was very anxious to be thought an Englishman. Failing to obtain much information from the cautious replies of Mr. Hunt, the lawyer became rather angry, and thus addressed the witness: "Now, Mr. Hunt, be good enough to attend to me, and remember, Sir, you are on your oath." "Excuse me," said Mr. Hunt, "but I am not." "Your affirmation, then, Sir. I believe, Mr. Hunt, you are a Quaker?" The witness, looking straight at the lawyer, replied: "And I believe thou art an Irishman!" Every one in court, from the Judge to the messenger, knowing the lawyer's weakness, was greatly amused at the Quaker's home thrust, and it is hardly necessary to add that the Quaker was asked no more questions.

Dahlia and Fuchsia.

From Notes and Queries.

These names are misleadingly used, frequently misrepresenting, owing to neglect of their origin. It may pass in time that they commemorate two botanists, Dahl and Fuchs, we shall not give the matter second to the a in dahlia, and pronounce fuchsia as if the u were absent. Flower fanciers, horticulturists and botanists should make themselves acquainted with the correct pronunciation of the names of flowers.

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Old Shipping Days

THERE is a study of humanity at the steamship piers on steamer day that is peculiar to the outgoing or the incoming of the vessels. There are so many ships plying on the ocean ferries and so many people coming and going that the crowds at the docks make up part of an animated scene of which the ship is but a part and which almost invests the ship with a personality. When the lines are cast off and the whistle blows and the puffing tugs keep the ship straight as she moves out from her berth, a study of the people on board is worth taking. But it must be quick, and there is an involuntary feeling that the ship is almost a human custodian of hopes or affection.

Not so many tearful faces, fading from view, as there used to be when the voyage over sea was a longer one and the ships were smaller and not so numerous. Young faces, lighted up with all the brightness of a pleasant farewell, old faces with an ill-concealed look of sadness, and others with the stolid countenance that expresses nothing but the fact that somebody is going away and that the owner and manipulator of the countenance wishes he or she were going away also. In the crowd that presses toward the stringpiece and then surges toward the end of the pier all are waving everything, from 'kerchief to parasol, and throwing kisses with a liberality only equaled by the same kiss-throwing throng on the decks of the receding vessel.

For the incomer there is another phase of the human emotion. Expectancy is on every face; conversation is lively; the natty young man is restless at the restraint of the officer on the dock, and indignant at the regulations of the Custom House people, and "the smart-set" young woman, who has traveled over the highways and byways of the Old World, is generous with her descriptions of what she has seen, exchanges confidences with her friends, and takes special care that her costume is the most becoming she can wear, lest the revelation of some imported fashion, brought down over the gangplank upon the person of an expected friend, should be too startling a contrast. The optical illusion of recognition while the ship is coming in is one of the pleasant things of the custom of meeting friends, while the disillusions and surprises are punctuated freely with exclamation points.

There was a crowd of sightseers and friendseekers on the White Star dock when the big Celtic was coming in. It was more than an expectant crowd, and rather a hard one to manage. Places of vantage were limited. With a privileged few, there was alertness, and all was good-natured, the taller men having the best of it. As the Celtic came up stream and pointed in toward her berth, the pent-up anxiety broke out and then died away, only to break out again with the sweetest looks from the Summer girl of little avail in securing preferment.

There was a tall, modest-mienèd old gentleman hemmed in by a lot of pretty women, to whom, with a dignity that was almost grandfatherly, he seemed willing to give his place near the front. He had the look of one who had scanned the horizon from shipboard and surveyed the ship from water line to funnel top with a critical eye. When a man in the White Star Line uniform quietly said: "This way, Captain!" and gave him a better place, he nodded graciously, took the place, and, without any apparent intrusion on the good nature or courtesy of the official, took the writer with him.

"She's a big one, young man," said he, without looking away from the vessel, as she came in slowly. "Sets the water well, and handles like a rowboat!"

Soon the newcomer was in her place; the crowd had broken itself into groups. The first excitement of the Celtic's arrival had died away, like the ripple from a spent wave. The serious business of the day began, and the first-voyage passengers awaited revenue regulations with such serenity as they could command.

The old-time Captain went aboard ship and interestedly watched the newspaper men at their work, for a time. Then, as the writers separated the old Captain became reminiscent. In a pleasant lounging place astern he made an entry in a well-worn memorandum book, which he carefully treasured.

"This book's one of my treasures," said he, tapping it affectionately on its morocco cover. "That's the link between the old times and the new, to me—and it goes back more years than you've seen. You're in no hurry, and I've time to chat a little."

He stood, gazing out upon the river, and then surveyed the deck scene with an expert's eye.

"They're building big ships nowadays, and there are more coming. Well, there's business for them, and there doesn't seem to be any limit to skill and invention. Why, look over there—" and he pointed with his cane to the New Jersey shore, and swept the horizon with a motion that began away up stream and ended away down toward the Narrows. "New York isn't big enough for all the steamship lines, and there's a steamship town over the river. You see that big house, with the trees and a lawn about it, high up on the cliff? That's the old Stevens place, on Castle Point. Used to belong to Commodore Stevens—a big man in his day. It looks down on commerce now. Hoboken's a big place now—and it isn't as pretty as it used to be when they had the little old ferryboats running, and the Elysian Fields were a recreation ground for New Yorkers on a Sunday. Talk about it now to a man of to-day, and he'll ask you where it was, but his grandfather will tell him, if he has a grandfather, and he'll go back to the early days of the New York Yacht Club, when he tells it, and how the boats were anchored over there, and they had the boat builders in New York waters and turned out boats that could win races at home and send one over to bring back a cup from England and give us something to fight for.

"New York's a big place; skyscrapers in buildings and comparatively as big a development in the steamship business. The newspapers recently had pages of good reading about what a century has done. The half century closest to 1901 did fully its share of it. Fifty years isn't such a long stretch, after all, to an old New Yorker, who has seen the city grow till it takes in part of Westchester and holds Brooklyn fast with one big bridge and another coming.

"There's Staten Island; that used to be a garden spot, when the 'swell' people lived there, and the New York Yacht Club had its home there, and the races were sailed over a course that began at Owl's Head—where it sometimes took an hour to get away—into open water in the bay. They're trolleying or rapid-transiting the island now, but it has lost its place in the love of the present people.

"And Brooklyn's spread out all over, with its river front so full of piers and warehouses that there isn't room for more; and business is creeping up along the shore of Hell Gate at Ravenswood and Astoria.

"The shipping interests of New York have made great changes within that fifty years, and they're going further up stream every year. The East River shows it more than the North River, since the sailing vessels have sort of lost their hold. The North River always had its steamboat docks, and some big bulkheads, but the ships that come in wanted big, long piers, so they stretched them out as far as could be, and away up town they have planted steamship lines till the question is how much higher up they will have to go."

The memorandum book had been taken from the pocket, carefully opened, and referred to, and the old Captain continued:

"The ocean steamship wasn't my line of business. The clipper ship was my hobby, but when you've seen the spray fly from the bows of a big one, racing around Cape Horn, and think of the busy times in the fifties, and look at New York's shipping to-day, it leads up to the big lines under foreign flags, and you can't help thinking that the American Line is something to be grateful for.

"The Cunard people were the starters in the ocean trade, away back in 1840, with the sidewheeler Britannia. They ran ships to Boston and to Halifax. Sidewheelers were the boats first built. The old Scotia was the last of this kind, and everybody knew Capt. Judkins. He was a good ship master and a good fellow, afloat or ashore. All the stories told of Judkins would fill a book, and many a landsman's story has been credited to him—provided it was a good one, with enough salt water in it to make it go. The history of the Cunard Line is a story of steady work, and they pride themselves on the Lucania and the Campania and steady going.

"There was the start of an American Line with the Collins Line ships, about 1850. The Cunard people were having it their own way, and I think Congress granted a subsidy to Collins, and the Pacific was built and made a quick trip from New York to Liverpool—inside of ten days. They had the Atlantic, the Arctic, and the Adriatic—all fine ships. But bad luck goes with ships sometimes, and the story of the Collins Line is a sad one. The Arctic was lost in 1854, and Mr. Collins's family with her; the Pacific has never been heard from since she left Liverpool on a home voyage in 1855, and after a series of disasters and loss of confidence, the line, or what was left of it, went into the Inman Line in 1857.

"Then there came sharp competition with the Cunard people, and the ships of the Inman Line, such boats as the City of Brussels and the City of Berlin, were pulling down the time across the ocean pathway. Meantime the International Navigation Company had been formed, under Pennsylvania law, in 1871, and two years later began to run American-built ships, named after the States, between Philadelphia and Antwerp. Then they included a line from New York. All the interests of the Inman Line were bought by the International Company in 1886, and two famous ships, the City of New York and the City of Paris, were ordered. They were twin screw boats, and a revelation in shipbuilding. They were the pride of the seas, but under a foreign flag, and foreign built. Then Congress passed a bill to have foreign built vessels put under the American flag, when American owned, and in 1893 they were rechristened New York and Paris, and the American flag raised on them in New York Harbor. Their latest ships, the St. Louis and the St. Paul, are American built, and that's something to be proud of.

"The foreign lines are rich, and their service complete. The North German Lloyd started in 1857 with the steamship Bremen, and their biggest ship, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, came out in 1897. The Hamburg-American Line is their neighborly competitor, and their ships are big ones, and do a heavy business. They began record-breaking twenty years ago, with the Auguste Victoria, the Lahn, and the Columbia—but advance in shipbuilding outbuilt these ships, for speed. They are cracking the whip over the Deutschland, and she is playing her own game with the record now.

"The French Line began between New York and Havre in 1864 with a mail contract from France, and their advance has been steady. Their first ship was the Washington. They are proud of the Lorraine as their latest, and of La Savoie.

"The old shipping firm of Williams & Guion took to the steamship business in 1878, and the Guion Line boats Alaska, Nevada, and Arizona came over for their share of trade and got it, and in the early 80's the Nevada made the run from Sandy Hook to Queenstown in less than seven days, a record that was unbeaten for more than three years.

"The White Star Line are proud of the Celtic, though she isn't one of the flyers, and they have a right to their pride. She is the biggest ship afloat, or ever built, and overtons the Great Eastern—that big, strange-looking ship that came here in 1860. She had paddle wheels and a screw and seven masts. But she was more of a show ship or marine curiosity than a craft for service. She made three uneventful voyages to New York, and was consigned to Howland & Aspinwall. Her last trip was in '63 or '64, and she was anchored in Long Island Sound, off Flushing Bay. She was broken up in the Mersey in 1888.

The White Star began their work in 1889 with the Oceanic. Six years later they gave us the Britannic and Germanic, and began climbing down that record pole. I think they made some change of power in the Germanic, and she became a less than seven-day ship in 1896. Then they brought over the Teutonic and the Majestic, and in 1891 they clipped about a day from the record. The second Oceanic came over two years ago, and she is a good one, with more than 17,000 tons measurement.

"There's the old Anchor Line, still doing a good business, with its line to Glasgow, the City of Rome its biggest boat, and the Atlantic Transport Line, which runs its big ships from New York to London, doing a freight business that is immense and giving passengers accommodations that make people comfortable, where they want plenty of room and are not breaking up speed records.

"It's all true, when you hear people say that the foreign ships have the best of it. So they do; but the subsidies they've had were the cornerstones on which they built success. However, it's the more the merrier, and American prosperity will feed them all, and give the American lines their share.

"When an old fellow looks at the North River he sees enough to think about; but my early associations were with the East River, and, somehow, I don't feel happy when I go around the Battery and ride up along South Street. Forty or fifty years ago that East River was a busy place. The immigrant business was in the packet ships of Marshall's Black Ball Line and Tapscott's Line, and Spofford & Tileston's, and Magan. They were honest old craft, and took from twenty days to a month to make the voyage from Liverpool—that was before the steamships made a bid for steerage passengers and cut into the packet ships' trade. Now, there isn't anything of that sailing ship business left but the memory. There were such firms as Howland & Aspinwall, N. L. & G. Griswold, Snow & Burgess, Dunham & Dimon, Trask & Dearborn—all big houses, with vessels doing a good trade.

"South Street was a meeting place for everybody, and the coasting trade with the schooners, owned by Dallner, Potter & Co., Jonas Smith & Co., R. M. Demill, J. W. Elwell & Co., O. M. Pettit & Co., and the rest of them, kept the harbor masters busy finding berths for them, their pet places being between Peck Slip and Roosevelt Street, where the big bridge goes over the river now. They were smart-built fore-and-afters, and smart boats, too, and some of the little fellows in the fruit trade to the West Indies hurried up the fastest of the New York pilot boats, when they caught them down the Bay. The pilots acknowledged this, in those good, old-time days, when they met at Avery's old place in Water Street.

"There was a brisk trade with California in the 50's. It was a long trip around Cape Horn, but that was the only way; there wasn't any over-landing it then, and the clipper ships that were built down East, at Portland, East Boston, Bath, Rockport, and Kennebunk, were turned out as fast as money and labor could do it. And there were Webb, Westervelt, Stevens, Englis, and Poillon near by—all at work. Fast ships, those big clippers, and they sprung up all at once. Their lines were beautiful, and they were pictures to look at. They were sparred to perfection, and as to speed—there was the Challenger, a 2,000-ton ship, owned by the Griswolds. She was a racer. The Flying Cloud sailed from Sandy Hook to San Francisco in eighty-nine days in 1851. The Comet came from 'Frisco to New York in eighty-three days. There was the Sovereign of the Seas, the Red Jacket, the Young America—all big fellows—and the famous old Dreadnaught, that made steamer's time—thirteen days from Liverpool to New York in 1853. Sutton & Co., Snow & Burgess, W. T. Coleman & Co., were heavy California trade men, and A. A. Low & Brothers had the call on the tea trade with China, and their ships, the N. B. Palmer and the Samuel Russell, and the barks Benefactor and Benefactress were fast ones.

"The Lows had the Great Republic in 1853. She tonned 3,356, and was a four-master, built by Donald McKay at East Boston. The ship was a wonder, and was put on exhibition at Pier 28 East River on her arrival from Boston. There was a genuine affection for the Great Republic. Everybody had a pride in the big American ship that was to be sent around Cape Horn, to come back with a cargo of tea, silk, and firecrackers.

"She was all ready for sea, crew shipped, awaiting the expiration of a holiday to start away, when a fire broke out in Goodwin's cracker bakery in Front Street. With the stiff breeze toward the river, the sparks were carried to the upper rigging of the big ship, and she could not be saved. She was scuttled in her berth as a last resort, and after a long time raised and sent to Boston to be rebuilt. That was a hard fire along the docks. The Joseph Walker was burned at Pier 29, the Constellation was damaged, and a new clipper, lying at the end of Pier 28, was cut adrift and sent, all afire, up the river, on the strength of the flood tide, to go ashore on the Hell Gate rocks and burn to the water's edge. The big side-wheeled towboats, that afterward went into Government service during the war, made money. They went away out beyond Sandy Hook, to pick up the big ships and race into port, as it was first come, first, served when they got there.

"There wasn't room for all the big ships in those days. They were tied up, two or three deep, at the ends of the piers, waiting for turns in the slip or kept at anchor in the North River. Freight was piled up high on the piers, and the stevedores worked night and day. It was a grand sight, with the big fellows lying at the wharves, with their jibbooms stretching over the street, and it was something that no other city than New York could have seen.

"Then came the war. That altered everything. The coasting schooners were quick to get away to their home ports in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida. Their Captains made haste to get into their usual places of loading and get out again, with cotton and naval stores, as a last chance, and many of them became blockade runners. The big clipper ships were scattered everywhere; their voyages were changed, and some of them were destroyed at sea by the Confederate cruisers. After the war the Southern trade drifted into the way of small steamers and some "tramps," and American shipbuilding had a hard blow.

"This lasted about ten years, when there were two big ships built at Kennebunk. They were of the regular clipper class, and one of them, the Henry B. Hyde, made a record of 123 days to San Francisco.

"They're building some big schooners now, and have taken to seven masts. That's a revelation and a comparison with what they used to be. And there are other big ships under way in Maine; but the iron and steel boats have the advantage, and steam is crowding sail out of the question, even in the oil trade, while there are some good sized iron sailing ships, clipper built, in the same business.

"You can see this on the East River. The canal boats have their place down near Whitehall Street; there are few schooners below Wall Street, and you can find half a dozen barks and brigs. But the flags are mostly foreign, and the East River has changed into shedded piers for transportation lines to the railroads, some small steamboat lines, and some to the Eastern ports. The warehouses that were so much in demand are no longer prominent; the balance docks, where they took out the big boats, and had the Adriatic of the Collins Line out of water, are gone; the old Marble Yard, near Corlears Hook, has lost its calling, and it shows how everything will change. However, it's all right. There isn't any use for the clippers, with the railroads across from ocean to ocean; you know what the steamships are doing, and New York will take care of itself and make changes as she wants to make them."

CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN.

School in a Railroad Station.

One would not expect to find school in progress in a busy railroad station, and yet, just that was seen in the Pennsylvania Station in Jersey City a few nights ago. A man and woman, both foreigners and both past middle age, were deeply engrossed in "lessons." The woman had evidently enjoyed the advantage of living in America some time, and she was teaching her companion how to count in the English language.

The man had already made a little progress and without hesitation pronounced the numbers to twenty. Then he stopped and waited.

"Twenty-one," said his teacher.

He repeated the number, but fumbled again after thirty. So it went on until train time, the pair apparently oblivious to the curious listeners beside them. They finally left, talking in an unintelligible dialect.

Chicago's Theater Train---12:10 MIDNIGHT---New York Central.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Occasional rain: fresh southeasterly winds

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NEW RECORD MADE BY THE PENSION BUREAU

Mr. Evans's Report Shows 997,735 Persons on the Roll.

This Is an Increase of 4,206 Over Last Year—Since 1790 $2,763,350,033 Has Been Paid Out—Interesting Statistics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—"High water mark" in the pension business was reached in 1901, for on June 30 last there were on the pension roll 997,735 persons. The highest record was supposed to have been reached more than twenty years ago, but it has pretty steadily increased ever since. The cost of the roll for the year was $138,501,483, or less by $5,468,516 than had been expected by Congress when it appropriated $144,000,000 for the year 1901, ended June last. The country has now paid in pensions since July 1, 1790, $2,763,350,033, of which $2,666,904,589 has been paid since July 1, 1865. It will be a "round" three billion before the next Presidential election.

The net gain in the number of pensioners was 4,206 for the year. The gross gains were 44,225 names added for original claims allowed, and 3,567 renewals and restorations, while there were 38,153 losses by death, and other losses making up a total of 43,586. But the roll does not seem to be in danger of immediate exhaustion. There were 403,569 claims pending on June 30, 24,206 being claims for "accrued" pension, 33,532 claims arising out of the war with Spain, and 228,534 filed by persons who are already on the pension list and want to have their pensions increased. Of a like character are 41,399 claims for "new disabilities" discovered, in cases where pension has been already allowed for old ones, the newly and recently discovered disabilities being urged for increase of pension.

The classes of pensioners on the roll at the end of the year is shown in the following table:

	Survivors.	Invalids.	Widows.
On account of old wars, prior to 1861	8,655	.....	13,124
On account of general laws, disability of service origin, mostly civil war	.....	297,675	83,802
On account of act of June, 1890, disability not due to service, civil war	.....	438,114	145,111
Army nurses	.....	650	.....
On account of war with Spain	.....	3,555	2,049
Total	8,655	739,994	249,086

It is evident that the Commissioner of Pensions has so conducted the business of his bureau that the eager claimants for increase of pension, numbering, as has been shown, something like 300,000 pensioners, have been required to wait while attention was given to claimants who have not yet been recognized as entitled to draw money from the Treasury. This is apparent from the large number of cases of first payments of large amounts, carrying accrued pension. The total amount paid in first payments during the year was $9,934,763, or $106,238 more than was paid in first payments during the previous year.

This amount represents the "arrears" of pension due on the original allowance of the claim, and, as an illustration, in 675 claims allowed during the year, the first payments amounted to $1,010,690.20, or an average of nearly $1,500 to each case. On July 1, 1901, there were in the hands of the different pension agents 10,109 certificates involving first payments amounting to $878,170.26. These certificates were issued so near the close of the fiscal year that the pension agents were unable to obtain vouchers from the pensioners in time to bring the payment within the last fiscal year, and their payment will, therefore, be charged to the appropriation for the current year.

MORE MONEY PAID IN 1901 THAN 1900.

It was a better year for the pension attorneys than the year 1900. The Commissioner paid to these industrious cultivators of the pension roll $591,245, or $73,868 more than in 1900. This increase is attributed to the Spanish war, on account of which claims were allowed, in nearly all of which the attorneys had filed fee agreements for a $25 fee, the fees in such cases being deducted from first payment made on the certificate. The Commissioner has no discretionary power in such cases, the attorney being left free under the statute to charge any fee the claimant may be willing to give him.

The greed for new pensions and for increases of old pension has increased the cost of medical examinations. To so great an extent has it become the practice of pensioners to demand increase as soon as a pension or an increase of pension has been granted that there is a constant demand by claimants, backed by Senators and Representatives, for new physical examinations, made to find one or more of all the diseases and infirmities described in the medical dictionaries. When the Congress appropriated $700,000 for medical examinations in the year ended June 30, 1901, it was considered an excessive allowance; yet with the year only three-fourths spent there had been used out of the appropriation for this purpose $661,000, and the next Congress will be called upon to make a deficiency appropriation for medical examinations.

Of the large number of examinations 100,000 were unproductive, resulting in unfavorable reports upon claims, thus indicating that the pensioners had been getting all that their disabilities entitled them to receive, and that their new demands were simply the expression of a desire to get a little more from the Treasury.

Agitation to bring about the removal of the present Commissioner, on the ground that he has hindered the pension applicant from securing that money acknowledgment of his courage and patriotism to which he has been taught that he is entitled, does not seem to be justified by the report for the year. Commissioner Evans issued during the year 109,668 certificates, being about 4,000 more than ever issued in any one year. An examination will show that if the demands for increase have been delayed for action, that delay was largely due to attention to first or original applications, the applicants without pension being regarded as entitled to be first considered as objects presumably in greater need than those already on the list.

The largest class of pensioners is that receiving pensions under the act of July 27, 1890, as is shown by the following itemized statement: 104,834 receive $6 per month, 138,293 receive $8 per month, 38,452 receive $10 per month, and 156,217 receive $12 per month.

That there are eager applicants seeking to obtain advantageous awards from the Pension Bureau is shown by the statement that while there were 58,373 applications during the year, they were made by only 45,860 persons, 12,513 applicants filing under different laws. The number of applications in excess of the number of claims granted during the year was only 1,635, so that the pension-making machine is running pretty well up with the demands made upon it. There are in the bureau only about 12,000 applications upon which no action has ever been taken.

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS WANT PENSIONS

Soldiers' widows have been active during the year. There were granted to widows under the general act, during 1901, 16,610 pensions, or nearly 4,500 in excess of the number granted the preceding year. This jump in the widows' column is attributable to the amendment on May 9, 1900, of the act of June, 1890, by which the Congress permitted a widow with an income of $250 a year to obtain the pension formerly granted only when the income of the widow was not in excess of $96—the amount of the yearly pension obtainable for widows.

The Spanish war applicants for pensions who have been found qualified to go upon the pension roll of honor have drawn the neat sum of $1,175,224, as evidence of the gratitude of the Republic, an increase of $842,320 over the previous year. The record of payments on account of "old wars" is that pensioners on those accounts have received only $2,389,218 during the year, but the payments to survivors of the War of 1812 and their widows during the last thirty years reached the respectable total of $44,841,647, the payments on account of the Mexican War have been $30,201,186, and those for the Indian wars have been $5,402,054. There are 4,547 pensioners residing in foreign countries, and the Government has sent to them the sum of $641,161 during the year, not including $10,312 paid to pensioners residing in our insular possessions. There are seventy-two of these. The roll still contains the name of one survivor of the War of 1812 and of 1,527 widows of that war. There are 1,086 pensioned survivors of the Indian wars and 3,479 widows, while there are 7,568 pensioned survivors of the Mexican War and 8,109 widows pensioned on account of the same war.

The table below shows the growth of the pension roll, as set forth by its cost, for the last thirty-two years:

President Grant's first term	$116,136,275.00
Average per year	29,034,068.75
President Grant's second term	114,395,357.00
Average per year	28,598,839.25
President Hayes's Administration	145,322,489.00
Average per year	36,330,622.25
President Arthur's Administration	237,825,070.45
Average per year	59,456,267.61
President Cleveland's first term	305,636,662.23
Average per year	76,409,165.56
President Harrison's Administration	519,707,725.94
Average per year	129,926,931.48
President Cleveland's second term	557,350,407.28
Average per year	139,487,601.82
President McKinley's first term	560,000,547.24
Average per year	140,000,136.81

It is shown by this table that the cost for the four years of President Hayes's Administration was but little more than the average cost per year during President McKinley's first term.

AWHEEL OVER NIAGARA.

George H. Farrell Plans to Make Bicycle Trip on a Cable Across the Gorge.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 18.—If the plans of George H. Farrell are carried out he will soon cross the deep and dangerous Niagara gorge on a bicycle, his path to be a rope cable an inch and a quarter in diameter, stretched from bank to bank.

Farrell's home is in Chicago. He has been doing fancy bicycle riding in Toronto and other cities, and came here from Buffalo this afternoon to see William Leary about managing his proposed trip, and taking charge of the erection of the cable. Leary, an old hand familiar with all parts of the work, has permission to place the cable between the Michigan Central cantilever and the Grand Trunk steel bridge, just above the commencement of the Whirlpool Rapids.

In making the trip Farrell will use a bicycle having grooved wheels. Years ago a man named Jenkins rode across the gorge in a two-wheeled machine, but Farrell's proposed trip will be the first of its kind. Manager Leary expects to have the rope in position before the week closes and Farrell may make the trip next Sunday.

HAZARDOUS WEDDING TRIP.

Capt. Andrews Plans to Take His Bride Across Ocean in an Open Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 18.—A public wedding and then a trip across the ocean in an open boat containing only themselves. This was the plan of Capt. William Andrews, the intrepid navigator, and Miss Mary Sotuh of Pleasantville. Tonight before a crowd of several thousand people the two were made man and wife by Mayor Stoy on Young's ocean pier.

The bride was given away by Dr. Lawton Smith of Philadelphia. The hazardous wedding trip will be undertaken the latter part of the month. The sixteen-foot boat will be pointed first for the Azores Islands, some 2,300 miles distant from the pier from which the start will be made. They expect to complete the journey in six weeks.

A SNAKE EXPERIMENT.

Tail of an Adder Grafted to a Rattlesnake Successfully.

Special to The New York Times.

SEDALIA, Col., Aug. 18.—Prof. Dixon of Yale, who is camping on Indian Creek, has demonstrated the possibility of welding two snakes together so that their bodies will unite and continue to grow as one.

While it is admitted that human parts could be made to grow together, it has been contended that the sluggish circulation of reptiles would militate against such a process in their case.

The rattler was extended with an iron hook circling his head. An adder was obtained and cut in two. The rattler was treated in the same way. The tail of the adder was then sewed to the rattler with a strong thread, and after twenty-four hours the iron collar was removed and the composite reptile was put into a cage, where he squirmed around with every evidence of vitality.

Although the customary warning rattle was absent on its new tail, the supply of virus was not diminished by his curtailment, for when he struck a rabbit the latter began to swell, and in an hour was dead. The metamorphosed rattler will be kept under scientific scrutiny for the next few months.

TOBACCO FACTORY SOLD.

Universal Company Buys the Harry Weissinger Plant of Louisville.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 18.—The Universal Tobacco Company has bought out the Harry Weissinger tobacco factory, and will enlarge the plant and increase its production. Word has been received from New York, and a force of accountants is now here going over the books and accounts of the plant. Mr. Weissinger is out of the city, but it is understood the plant is to be run in his name.

Meanwhile it is said that the Universal is negotiating for the Piper Company, the large independent plant of St. Louis, and the Nall & Williams factory here. It has already acquired the McAlpin Factory of New York, and the Pall Mall Cigarette Factory, and is after other plants with established brands of plug tobacco and cigarettes. It is believed other important purchases will soon be announced.

Negro Emancipation Jubilee.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 18.—It is expected that fully 5,000 colored people will gather at Vail's Grove on Thursday of next week on the occasion of the emancipation jubilee. The speaker for the occasion will be Jessie Lawson of Washington, D. C.

TO-DAY:

TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW

AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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FORCE FROM ECUADOR TO INVADE COLOMBIA

Troops Ready and a Frontier Battle Imminent at Pasto.

MORE TROUBLE IN VENEZUELA

Emilio Fernandez on the Rampage There—The Strength of the Different Republics Compared.

QUITO, Ecuador, Aug. 18.—A force of Ecuadorean troops is ready to invade Colombia and a battle is imminent near Pasto, just beyond the Colombian frontier and about 150 miles northeast of Quito.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Aug. 18.—President Castro of Venezuela some days ago sent to Cucuta, Colombia, ammunition, arms, and men to assist the Colombian revolution.

Emilio Fernandez, ex-Governor of Caracas under Castro, and subsequently Administrator of Customs at La Guayra, has left Curacao, accompanied by sixty partisans, with the avowed intention of invading Venezuela. He declared himself against Castro some time ago.

It it also reported that Segudo Rivera has effected a landing.

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 18.—Statements made by passengers who arrived here yesterday on the steamer Canada from Venezuelan ports clearly show that there is considerable political unrest throughout Venezuela. The passengers were not permitted to land indiscriminately. No authentic version of the recent border engagements could be obtained from any of them, but the evidence points to serious internal dissensions.

It is reported here that the insurgent General, Ruiz, has landed near Panama from the south, probably from Guayaquil.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Señor Silva, the Colombian Minister, while without advices from his Government, expressed the belief that the expedition mentioned in the dispatch from Quito was a part of the revolutionary movement, and that it was in no sense organized by the Ecuadorian Government. He said that many years ago there had been friction between the two Governments, but that in recent years no important controversial issues had been raised between them.

Minister Silva is in receipt of a letter from Emiliano Isza, the Colombian Minister at Quito, referring to the cordial treatment he had received from the Ecuador officials and the courtesies generally extended to him in his journey through that country. Consequently Señor Silva is of the opinion that the new movement is in connection with the internal revolution in Colombia, unless something unforeseen, of which he has not been advised, has occurred. Señor Silva said that the Government of Ecuador always had protested against help given to the Colombian insurgents and had made the utmost effort to observe the neutrality laws forbidding these invasions.

With the official statement of President Cipriano Castro of Venezuela that that country has been invaded by Colombian Government forces, and that a state of war virtually exists, a comparison of the military strengths of Venezuela and Colombia has become a subject of interested discussion. Official figures of a nation's standing on land and sea are generally exaggerated, but from persons in this city who are indirectly interested in the South American republics, and, therefore, free from partisanship, some particulars have been learned which may be of value.

If there did not exist the compact between Venezuela and her liberal neighbors, Ecuador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, to help each other in the event of a war with the conservative Government of Colombia, the latter, it was stated yesterday by an authority on South American affairs, would have a decided advantage in strength of both the army and the navy. But with these countries to figure with, it is said to become quite another story.

Venezuela, which country boasts of the names of Bolivar, Sucre, and Flores, the three greatest fighting Generals that South America has produced, has present an army of 30,000 men. As that republic in time of peace has a standing army of not more than 3,000, it is intimated that it is now practically on a war footing. Should there come a declaration of war, the 30,000 now under arms could, it is claimed, be doubled, thus making, at once, all able male natives over sixteen years of age will be drafted into the service.

Whether President Castro anticipated some day to be confronted with the present situation, or merely intrenched himself against a possible insurrection, the fact remains that he has in the past year purchased in Germany 50,000 Mauser rifles. Besides these arms the Venezuelan Government has fortified itself with the most improved French artillery.

Venezuela's weak point is said to be her navy. Seven vessels, none of which is as large as J. P. Morgan's steam yacht Corsair, constitute that branch of her fighting force. The latest acquisition was George J. Gould's pleasure yacht Atalanta, which has been re-christened El Restaurador. This, like the rest of the fleet, is equipped with light guns of small calibre.

Venezuelans, however, are said to be not alarmed by his poor showing on sea, for they assert that in war with Colombia the fighting would be mostly on land, and there they claim to be the superior of the Colombians, if not in numbers, at least in fighting ability. That was the view taken by a sanguine Venezuelan speaking to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday:

Nicaragua, Ecuador, and Costa Rica are said to give Colombia much concern. Colombia is directly in the centre of these hostile republics. Of these, Nicaragua has the largest and best equipped army, and can easily put 20,000 men in the field. Ecuador can furnish not more than 10,000, and Costa Rica about the same number. The total force which Colombia will be compelled to cope with, therefore, must be figured close on to 100,000.

Colombia, on the other hand, has two advantages over her enemies. She possesses a superior navy, and her army has had the benefit of nearly two years of active campaigning against the revolutionists. As disadvantages, however, Colombia has an internal strife, poor finances, and difficulty in moving her armies because of the numerous great mountains and poor transportation facilities.

The Colombian Government is said to believe that in a war with a foreign foe the Liberals will abandon their rebellion and help it. This is hardly likely, it is said, as the latter would then be fighting against the Governments that represent their very principles and for the establishment of which they are now battling.

In case of war the seat of Government, it is said to be certain, would have to be moved to the coast, probably to Cartagena, which is now the centre of military operations. This step would be absolutely necessary, as the telegraph system has been crippled by the insurgents, who have cut the wires, and the time consumed in a trip from Barranquilla and Colon to Bogota is about sixteen days.

At present Colombia has in the field about 40,000 troops, who are kept exceedingly busy by the insurgents. By conscription this number would probably be increased to 80,000. The Colombian Army is well equipped with Remington rifles. Her navy consists of eight vessels of greater tonnage than those of Venezuela. Of these the Cordova, which was purchased here a few years ago, is the largest. Her tonnage is 2,400. The most recent addition to the navy was James Gordon Bennett's steam yacht Namouna, bought in Europe for $100,000. She is now the General Pinzon.

German Cruiser Ordered to Venezuela.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The German Government has ordered the cruiser Vineta, which is off the eastern coast of South America, to proceed to Venezuelan waters to be in readiness to protect German interests if an emergency should arise.

ICEBERG SINKS LINER.

Sixty-five Lives Lost by the Wreck of the Steamship Islander.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 18.—The steamer Islander of the Canadian Pacific Alaskan line struck an iceberg and sank immediately.

Sixty-five lives were lost.

BODY FOUND IN RIVER; MURDER IS CHARGED.

John J. Lyons, Son Alleges, Victim of Foul Play.

The body of John J. Lyons, fifty-six years old, foreman of pavers in the Department of Highways, was found Saturday in the East River, foot of Oliver Street. The body was taken to the Morgue and was yesterday identified by the son, James Lyons, of 409 West Forty-ninth Street. He had been missing from home since Wednesday.

The authorities at the Morgue say that young Lyons came to the Morgue on Saturday night, and did not recognize the body, which he subsequently identified as that of his father. Then, young Lyons, it is said, went to Police Headquarters and reported that his father had been murdered, his eyes gouged out, and that he had been struck on the back of the head.

When the body was removed from the Morgue by Mensing, an undertaker at 433 West Forty-ninth Street, it was placed in a metallic casket so that it was impossible to see whether the alleged injuries existed.

Lyons further complained that on Wednesday morning his father and a man named Barney Sweeny of 616 Second Avenue, a street paver in the employ of the city, had had a fight, and that since that time the elder Lyons had not been seen.

Central Office Detective Sergeants Devery and Fogarty last night arrested Sweeny, who, the police say, admitted having had some trouble with Lyons, but who said he knew nothing about his having been found in the river.

Young Lyons, when seen at his home, 409 West Forty-eighth Street, last night, said his father on Wednesday had left home to go to his work. That was the last seen of him alive by the family. When he did not put in an appearance on Friday, which was pay day, suspicions were aroused. Yesterday young Lyons, fearing foul play, went to the Morgue, where he found the body of his father.

Having been told that his father had had an altercation with Sweeney he then went to see the latter. Sweeney, Lyons says, acted peculiarly, and denied that he had anything to do with his father's death, showing him a list of names of people whom he said would corroborate his statement. Another man whom he saw on Oak Street, but whose name he did not divulge, Lyons said had told him that he had seen Sweeney when he knocked his father down, and that he (Sweeney) then threw his body overboard. Young Lyons is positive that his father met with foul play, the eyes almost gouged out, and blood stains on the clothing convincing him that this theory was the correct one.

Mr. Lyons was a well-known Tammany politician in his district, being, according to report, Senator Plunkett's righthand man. He had been intrusted with the administration of the political affairs of the district when the Senator was away.

HIGH TARIFFS IN EUROPE.

Action in Germany Regarded as First Step Toward Combination Against the United States.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—In a dispatch dealing at considerable length with the proposed anti-American trade combination the Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"The most influential representatives of the agricultural interests of Austria, at a recent session in the Government department intrusted with the preparation of commercial treaties, unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that they regarded the projected German tariff as the first step in the direction of such a combination and that one of the most important tasks of the Austrian Government would be to pave the way to an understanding with Germany on that subject.

"A resolution was also adopted declaring that the projected German tariff rendered an increase of the duties proposed by the Austrian agricultural interests necessary. This seems to confirm the anticipation that the powerful influence of the German Agrarians will compel all the Continental States to adopt high tariffs.

"Jealousy of the United States is also noticeable in the acrid comments on the affair between Venezuela and Colombia."

WASH-OUT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Trains Delayed by Accident at the Vosburg Tunnel.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 18.—No little damage was done by Saturday's washout on the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Vosburg, forty miles north of here. All traffic came to a standstill, and a large number of passengers, going to and from the Pan-American Exposition, were inconvenienced. The Black Diamond Express, bound west, was halted within six miles of the washout.

It was evidently impossible to get the train through the tunnel during the night, so the officials ordered it back to Wilkesbarre. Most of the passengers remained in the city over night. This morning some of them returned home, while others continued their journey west over the Delaware and Hudson.

Another Black Diamond express train, east bound, was held at Mehoopany, a small station five miles west of the Vosburg tunnel. The passengers were transferred to-day to the Harvey's Lake Branch, arriving in Wilkesbarre at 10 o'clock. They made a rush for the hotels and restaurants here, for the food supply on the dining car had given out last night and they were very hungry.

An investigation showed that a cloudburst had washed out the roadbed for over an eighth of a mile near the tunnel. Thousands of tons of loose earth had been washed down the embankment, carrying with it logs and other debris. The latter blocked the entrance to the tunnel, and the water accumulated on the tracks to a height of five feet. Early this morning an army of men were at work making repairs. At 10 o'clock to-night officials of the road said that the tunnel would be cleared before midnight, and that through traffic would then be resumed.

NEARLY DROWNED AT CAPE MAY.

Two Men, One a New Yorker, Tried to Swim Around the Iron Pier.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 18.—In attempting to swim around the iron pier at this place to-day, Leon Morris of Philadelphia and Alexander A. Duchemin of New York were nearly drowned.

Shortly after noon the two men, while in bathing, decided to swim around the pier. At this point the water is very rough and the sea high. As they reached the end of the pier both men became exhausted, and were swept against it. They managed to grab hold of the iron columns until somewhat rested.

While they were trying to regain the beach the waves passed over their bodies, and they were badly cut and bruised. They reached the beach in an exhausted condition, and were revived with difficulty.

Devote Morning to Business.
Leave on LACKAWANNA'S new train at noon, arrive in Buffalo 10 P. M.—Adv.

STRIKE MAY SPREAD AMONG OTHER TRADES

Iron Workers Expected to Refuse to Handle Trust Material.

Steel Trust Slips Men Into Monessen Mills—Strikers Rout Non-Union Men at Wellsville—Shaffer Is Sick.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 18.—There is talk to-night of the probable extension of the strike to other trades. The structural iron workers and bricklayers are becoming directly interested through the question of handling material made by the United States Steel Corporation. The strike leaders say that they have the absolute promise of support from these two trades, and that they will refuse to handle non-union-made material. They cite a number of instances where the structural men and brick masons have shown their sympathy and spirit.

A report from McKeesport at 1:30 this morning says that at least forty officers are patrolling the grounds that surround the big Duquesne works. It has been reported generally throughout the valley that one hundred and fifty men have gone on strike in the converting mill.

Nothing definite can be learned, but the officers seem to be much worried, and there is a great deal of excitement in and around the works. It is claimed that five lodges of the Amalgamated Association have been organized in the different departments of the works.

A party of strike breakers brought up from the South by special train were safely delivered in the steel mills at Monessen early this morning, and the United States Steel Corporation expects within twenty-four hours to add that plant to the number running partly or in full with non-union men. The Carnegie properties also resumed to-night without a break in the forces operating them, and that fact, joined with a promise of an early start at Monessen, leads the steel officials here to take a very hopeful view of the situation.

The strikers claim that men enough to start the Monessen mills cannot be obtained and that they have not yet shown their hand at Duquesne and the other Carnegie plants, but promise that later developments will indicate their strength to better advantage. It was expected that there would be trouble when the non-union men reached Monessen, for the strikers were watching the railroads and river and had expressed a determination to prevent the entrance of the strike breakers.

The men who were handling the movement for the steel corporation successfully veiled their action, however, and had their charges safely within the plant hours before it was known definitely by any one on the outside that the men had arrived. They were brought to Monessen by special train, and were landed at 4 o'clock in the morning. It is not known how many men were in the party, or where they were obtained.

The mills are guarded, and the men will be kept on the premises until all danger of trouble ceases. Bunks for about fifty men have been erected, and large quantities of food have been purchased for them. A fence has been thrown around the property, and guards posted to keep out all intruders. The strikers will undoubtedly make an effort to induce the strike breakers to quit, and the fear is expressed that there will be trouble if any demonstration is made against the men or property. The situation there is regarded as very delicate.

The steel managers may succeed in getting another mill on to-morrow at the Painter plant. Two mills were operated there last week with non-union men, and part of another crew was gotten together last week. Just as soon as enough men are available the third mill will be started.

The strain of the strike is telling on President Shaffer. He was ill to-day, and confined to bed most of the time. He declined to see any of the many callers who sought him, and his wife, who met them in his stead, explained that he was worn out and sick, and must have rest in order to carry on his work. It is expected that he will be at the strike headquarters as usual to-morrow, but his friends are afraid that if the strike is prolonged he will break down.

Ever since the strike began he has given his personal attention to every detail of it, and, although he has had assistance and the counsel of his associates, the real responsibility has rested upon him. He was unwell on Saturday, and in discussing his health, said:

"I simply must not get sick. I have not time at this stage." He is a man of large physique, and ordinarily very strong, but has lost in weight and color during the last two months.

McKeesport had a rather exciting day. Early in the morning the strikers were told that during the night a special train bearing strike breakers had passed through on the way to Monessen. Couriers were at once sent out and an effort made to locate the train. Later in the day a carload of immigrants was found at Brown's Station, and the strikers were sure they had found the non-union men.

Next it was reported that the Demmleer tin mills were to be started, and the watchers around the plant were doubled. Pickets patrolled the river banks and railroad stations, and every suspicious stranger was closely watched. Pittsburg was very quiet. All the properties affected by the strike were closely watched by pickets, but nothing happened.

MILWAUKEE MEN HOPEFUL.

Strikers There Expect to See Strike Compromised Within Two Weeks.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 18.—Everything was quiet at Bay View to-day. The majority of the strikers remained at their homes, but a few gathered in little knots on the streets and discussed the strike.

The fires at the Bay View plant have been put out, with the exception of the blast furnaces, which are not operated in this city. It is said 400 men are employed in the blast furnaces.

Some of the leaders at Bay View hope for a compromise between the United States Steel Corporation and the Amalgamated Association within the next two weeks.

JOLIET STRIKERS QUIET.

No Attempt to Start Closed Mill Expected This Week—Wire Mill May Close.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 18.—All is quiet in Joliet. Men are busy perfecting plans for keeping the local situation well in hand. At a meeting of the lodges to-day interest centred in reports from South Chicago. Great hopes are entertained by the leaders that South Chicago will follow the lead of Joliet and Bay View.

A joint meeting of four local lodges has been called for to-morrow. No attempt to start up the plant here is expected this week. The wire mills, it is believed, will be compelled to shut down before the end of this week. This will throw out 2,000 additional men.

NO MEETING AT SOUTH CHICAGO

Men Fail to Confer with Secretary Tighe, Who Says He Is Through with Them.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The situation at the Illinois Steel Works at South Chicago is unchanged to-night. The report that the Amalgamated men employed at the mills, who last week refused to obey President Shaffer's order to strike, were to hold a conference to-day with Assistant Secretary Tighe of the association, looking to a reconsideration of their action, was unfounded.

There was to have been a regular meeting to-day of Commercial Lodge, the smaller of the two local lodges of the association, but no meeting was held, it having been agreed that the two lodges shall meet only in joint session.

Assistant Secretary Tighe, the emissary of President Shaffer, and Mr. Davis, Vice President of the Fourth District, went to East Chicago early in the day, on invitation of the steel workers employed there at the independent mills. What was the object of the visit is not known at present.

Mr. Tighe, in speaking of the probability of the men at South Chicago reconsidering their action of last week, said:

"I will make no further effort with those men unless they come to me and ask for a conference. They are not now members of the association, and nothing can be done until they are reinstated."

NON-UNION MEN ROUTED.

Strikers at Wellsville Drove Them from Supper and Besieged Their Lodgings—More Trouble Feared.

WELLSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 18.—The strike among the steel workers in Wellsville livened up to-day, and to-night excitement among the men is up to fever heat. The fight between the union and non-union men on the streets Saturday night, coupled with the action of the steel company in obtaining lodgings for the new men throughout the town, has incensed the strikers greatly.

Saturday afternoon about thirty of the new men left the warehouse where they have been quartered and came down town and took lodgings previously obtained for them by the mill management. A local restaurant had taken a contract to feed the men.

This afternoon a party of non-unionists left their lodgings on Broadway and started to the restaurant for supper. They were pursued immediately by a party of strikers and chased back into the house, which was surrounded by a mob that hooted and jeered at the non-union men. A brick was thrown out of the crowd through the window of the room occupied by the non-union men.

Forty tin workers from Lisbon are on their way to Wellsville in carriages to assist the local strikers in preventing non-union men from going to work to-morrow morning. Sheriff Noragon and his deputy Chris Beck, of Lisbon, arrived from that place at 7 o'clock to assist the local police in maintaining order throughout the night.

UNION MEN DISCHARGED.

Cincinnati Carriage Makers Notified 2,000 that They Were No Longer Needed.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—More than 2,000 carriage workers were notified by seven shops here last night that their services were not needed, and that the places will open Sept. 3 as non-union shops. The following factories were closed:

Ratterman & Luth, Anchor Buggy Company, Lion Buggy Company, Sayres & Scovill, George Enger Company, Hukay Buggy Company, and the Sechler Carriage Company.

Hundreds of girls and boys also will be thrown out of work. Nine factories here were combined recently under one corporation, and announced that they would employ whom they pleased, fix their own wage scales, settle matter of apprentices, and piece work, and contract system.

At the American Buggy Company and the Brown Carriage Company, the owners discharged leading officials of the Carriage Workers' Union and replaced them with non-union men. The 300 employes of these two firms struck last Wednesday after submitting a proposal to the owners, who referred them to their recent circular, stating they would stand by it.

Appeal for Strikers.

The Executive Committee of the New York section of the Socialist Party, a new National organization which includes the Social Democratic Party, reported late last night that the National Executive Committee of the party has issued an appeal on behalf of the striking steelworkers. The appeal is dated from the headquarters of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party at St. Louis, Mo.

WILL BRING COUNTER-SUITS.

C. E. Corkran Says He Will Sue the Man Who Caused Receiver to be Appointed for Lumber Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 18.—Charles E. Corkran, President of the Manor Lumber Company, for which Judge Burke of the Baltimore County Court yesterday appointed Osborne Yellott receiver, returned from New York to-night and said that counter proceedings would be instituted here to-morrow against Benjamin Cross of Cincinnati, upon whose allegations the court appointed the receiver. Mr. Corkran places the blame for the trouble upon S. D. Albright, Treasurer of the American Company, who, a dispatch from Cincinnati says, is fully $50,000 short in his accounts. Albright was arrested in Nashville, Tenn., last Wednesday and taken to Cincinnati. After a preliminary hearing he was placed in jail, being unable to furnish a $5,000 bond.

Frank I. Duncan, attorney for G. Albert Mays, President of the Parkton Lumber Company of Maryland, will file a suit asking that a receiver be appointed for that company on the same grounds as are alleged in the suit of Mr. Cross against Corkran. Mr. Mays says: "Our company is perfectly solvent except for the notes negotiated by Mr. Corkran, which were never executed by our company in due form, and of which the officers of the company knew nothing."

The Parkton Company has assets of not more than $3,000. The amount of its notes exceeds $32,000. New York banks hold notes amounting to $9,153.

Charles E. Corkran is about forty years of age, and is the son of the late Francis Corkran, who was one of the most prominent men in Maryland and a warm personal friend of President Lincoln. The elder Corkran was engaged in the lumber business, and his son was associated with him. Mr. Corkran was ten years engaged in business with headquarters at Boston, but recently moved to New York, where he directed the operation of the various companies with which he is connected. He is a man of fine appearance and affable manner. He has been regarded as one of the best-posted lumber dealers in the country. He owns a fine Summer home at Lutherville, Baltimore County. He lived in fine style and drove one of the finest turnouts in the country. He seldom went into society.

WHOLE TOWN FLOODED.

Railroad Embankments and Buildings Floated Away in Danville, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

DANVILLE, Penn., Aug. 18.—This town is half under water, and much damage has been done by the flooding of Blizzard's Run and Hechler's Creek, the waters of the latter stream having formed a lake behind the Philadelphia and Reading embankment here, finally washing it away and leaving the tracks suspended four feet in the air. The stove works of the Bessemer Steel Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Station are partly submerged, and nearly a mile of track near the station is under several feet of water. John Keim's two brick yards were wiped out, with 200,000 bricks. Many barns and outbuildings have floated away. The Polish Brewery has water in it up to the second story.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

GEN. MACARTHUR TALKS ON PHILIPPINE AFFAIRS

Conditions in the Islands Are Generally Favorable.

Force, However, Is Needed to Suppress Bandits Who Prey on Americans and the Natives.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 18.—After an absence of more than three years, Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, ex-Governor of the Philippines, returned to the United States to-day on the transport Sheridan. He was the first passenger to walk down the gangplank.

But for a slight loss of flesh, Gen. MacArthur looks the same as when he left this city three years ago. He had no serious sickness during his stay in the Philippines, and boasts that he was able to perform his regular duties every day of the whole time.

As soon as quarantine was raised on the Sheridan, the tug Slocum came alongside, and Mr. Green of Milwaukee boarded the transport. He came as a representative of Milwaukee's citizens to invite Gen. MacArthur to visit that city, which was formerly his home. The invitation comes direct from the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, and is in the form of a beautiful booklet, decorated with water colors and engraving and bound in leather. The little book is inclosed in a handsome wooden box. Gen. MacArthur tendered his hearty thanks on accepting the invitation.

Many army officers and citizens called at the hotel during the day to see the returned traveler. Gen. Young, in command of the Department of California, was among the first to greet his former comrade in arms. His personal representative, Capt. Smedberg, previously met Gen. MacArthur at the dock and accompanied him to his hotel.

After staying here several days awaiting orders Gen. MacArthur expects to go to Washington to meet the President and Secretary Root, with whom he will confer in regard to the situation in the Philippines. On that subject he talked freely to-day, saying:

"A very satisfactory condition now exists in the islands—not perfect, of course, but such that it is very gratifying to both military and civil officers. The insurrection is almost entirely extinguished. A few groups of armed insurgents are still at large and give us some trouble, but they will undoubtedly surrender in a short time. The campaigning is practically confined to scouting and an occasional movement in force against some large party. These movements generally result in the surrender of the natives, with their rifles. Each such event has the effect of bringing in other natives, who through fear have kept away. The natives have now learned that to surrender does not mean death, torture, or other punishment, but the securing of larger liberties and freedom. I am well satisfied with the conditions.

"The civil administration went into effice on July 4 with impressive ceremonies. An immense gathering of natives was present, and they seemed to appreciate the change. I see no reason why the Government and the Civil Commission should not be entirely successful. The change was a welcome one to army officials, to whom the civil tasks were hard and tedious, although no one shirked his duty. The two departments are well set apart.

Conditions in the provinces are much improved. There is a great deal of freedom in movements throughout Northern Luzon, where insurrection has been dead for some time. We have had no trouble at that end for so long that it has ceased to worry us. I cannot say that it is entirely safe for individuals as yet, for there is a large criminal class among the natives. Members of this class wander about committing depredations on both Americans and natives. The latter suffer the most from the marauders.

"These robbers are the result of several years of war, during which no Government existed and men were allowed to wreak their criminal passions without restraint. It could not have been otherwise. But these criminals are not insurgents and have no connection with them. The insurgent leaders repudiate the marauders' actions. The situation in regard to the robber class arouses a question of importance

COSTON SIGNAL SECRET

The Late Inventor's Young Daughter Alone Knows It.

Mr. Coston's Aged Mother Is Left a Share of the Business—The Fatal Explosion.

Now that William Franklin Coston, son of the original inventor of the famous Coston light signals, is dead, the secret process by which those lights are made is known by but one person. That one is Mr. Coston's eldest daughter.

Miss Coston is going to keep her secret. So she said yesterday in West Brighton, S. I. She appears to be less than twenty years old, but an inquiry as to whether she was experienced enough to take up the management of her father's business was met with a scornful laugh.

"I can't tell you just what I'm going to do with the business," she said. "But I know all about the lights. For a long time I've been the only assistant of my father in his laboratory. He taught me all he knew himself, or as much as I had time to learn, and now, even if I should lose the formulae he gave me, I could write them off from memory."

Miss Coston's grandfather, Benjamin Franklin Coston, invented the light signals. His son perfected the system greatly. It was through his efforts and those of his aged mother, Mrs. Martha J. Coston, to whom a share in the business had been left by the inventor, that the system was adopted in this country and abroad, various National authorities putting the lights in their Weather Bureaus, signal stations, lighthouses, and life saving stations.

Mrs. Martha J. Coston, now more than seventy years old, lives in the old family home, Beaman Avenue, West Brighton. She, too, knows something about the formulae for making the lights, but young Miss Coston said yesterday that the formulae possessed by her grandmother were not complete. Yet the grandmother owns part of the business that the young woman alone knows how to keep going.

Within the last few months the Coston family has been in the public notice several times. There was trouble between Mr. Coston, his wife, and his mother. The elder Mrs. Coston originally owned the property on which was situated the family home in West Brighton. The younger Mrs. Coston had a claim to a dower right in the place. A disagreement arose on this account, and gradually the household became divided.

The daughter-in-law went to Greenwich, Conn., to live. Mr. Coston came to New York. But his laboratory, in which he had been accustomed to work regularly, was an outhouse in the back yard at West Brighton, and so he went there often. He also visited his wife, in Greenwich. In fact, contrary to the general idea, he kept on the good side of both the contesting sides of the household.

This was the state of affairs when Mr. Coston was badly burned by the explosion in his laboratory on Aug. 7. Two servants who were in the building with him had a narrow escape. There was talk of incendiarism in connection with the accident, and until yesterday there had not been made public by a member of the family any account of the occurrence.

"I know exactly how the explosion took place," said Miss Coston. "My father was simply mixing a compound of chemicals, in which alcohol was the principal element, when he accidentally rubbed against the compound some of the laboratory apparatus. The friction resulted in the explosion of the compound. Father stopped to try to save the building, and that was the reason he got burned."

It was learned that Mr. Coston's death on Saturday in the New Brighton Infirmary was not considered to be directly due to the accident. It was caused by cerebral meningitis, which may possibly have arisen from a bruise received by falling timber in the explosion, and hemorrhages from the lungs.

The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock in Trinity Church, Manhattan. Afterward the body will be taken to Philadelphia, to be interred in Laurel Hill Cemetery. The last ceremonies there will probably be Masonic, as Mr. Coston was a member of a lodge in Philadelphia.

NO TRACE OF SWIFT & CO.'S MISSING TREASURER.

Hayden's Shortage Now Said to be About $15,000—Had Been Playing the Races.

It was admitted yesterday by an official of Swift & Co., the Chicago meat dealers, that a warrant had been issued for John T. Hayden, the Secretary and Treasurer of the New York branch of the firm, who has been missing since Tuesday last. It was admitted, also, by the same official that the inspection of Hayden's books by the auditor, John Chaplin, had revealed a shortage of about $15,000.

Hayden's shortage is now said to be due to the fact that he had been playing the races recently. All the money which is missing was taken within the last few weeks. Before that time, covering a period of five years or more, Hayden's transactions were strictly honest.

No less than $25,000,000 in cash, it was said, passed through Hayden's hands annually. His salary is said to have been a "comfortable one" by one official, while another hinted at a possible reason for Hayden's shortage in the fact that his remuneration was not adequate for the work he had to do.

Hayden is said to have taken the money which he is accused of embezzling in large lumps. He drew the check upon which the warrant is based for $10,000. The others were for smaller amounts. He then deposited the money in a bank in the city, from which he is said to have drawn it.

Neither W. H. Noyes, the Vice President of the company, nor John Chaplin, the auditor, cared to be interviewed at length on the subject of Mr. Hayden's disappearance. Mr. Noyes simply said that he and Mr. Hayden had joined the Swift Company about the same time, and that he had never heard the slightest intimation against the Secretary and Treasurer until Tuesday last. Mr. Chaplin said:

"Personally, I do not know much about Hayden. He is under bonds, but I do not care to name the concern or person that will have to make good the loss. I can say that the bond is sufficient and that the company will not lose a dollar."

At Hayden's residence it was said that nothing had been heard of him.

FATAL SHOOTING IN OSSINING.

Two Negro Laborers, After a Night of Carousing, Kill John Clark of Croton.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 18.—John Clark, forty-five years of age, of Croton, was killed this morning by two negro laborers of the new New York water works dam. The shooting was the outcome of a night of carousing.

Yesterday was pay day at the dam. After the men were paid off they started out to have a good time. The jollification continued until morning.

The drunken and half-drunken negroes were about Croton village all morning, not having been to bed during the night. The supply of drink gave out, and this drove the men into the village. Among the negroes who visited the village were Daniel Doran and "Doc" Watts. The former lives in this town, while Watts is said to be from the South.

These two met Clark at about 10:30 o'clock in front of what is known as British Block, and demanded money from him. They searched him, and, it is supposed, obtained money. The men had been in a saloon, and Clark had seen them there. He went into the saloon, and demanded to know who the men were. He then ran from the saloon to where the two negroes were, a short distance away. They had made no effort to escape after the robbery. Clark obtained a knife somewhere, and with this he attacked Doran and cut him two or three times, it is said.

Clark turned to use his knife on Watts, and as he did so Doran drew a revolver and fired. The bullet entered Clark's face, and was buried in his head. He was dead a moment later. The negroes fled and have not been found.

Wanted to Derail a Train.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 18.—Passengers on a fast train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad had a narrow escape yesterday. At a point near Ford's, a short distance from South Plainfield, Detective James Moran caught Charles Garry, an eighteen-year-old young man, in the act of driving a spike into the ties of the road. When detected the young man took to the woods. Detective Moran succeeded in capturing the youth, however. Young Garry said he drove the spike just for fun to see the train jump the track.

EXCURSIONISTS ARRESTED.

Having Reduced Fare Tickets They Refused to Pay More on a Regular Train.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 18.—George M. Van Name, cashier of the Board of Works, and Adolph Lehman, a clerk in the employ of the board, were arrested in Rahway last night on complaint of W. S. Jones, a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, who accused them with refusing to pay their fare from Asbury Park. They were detained until early this morning, when they were bailed out.

Van Name and Lehman went to Asbury Park yesterday. They arrived at the station a few minutes after their excursion train had started on the return trip, and consequently had to take a later regular train.

Believing their excursion train tickets would not be accepted on a regular train, they purchased single return tickets. While awaiting the arrival of the regular train, they told the ticket agent of their supposed loss by missing the excursion train. He then informed them that their excursion tickets were good on regular trains, and agreed to redeem the tickets he had sold them. They returned the tickets and their money was given back to them.

When the men boarded the train Conductor Jones refused the excursion train tickets and demanded other fare. The men declined to pay, after telling Jones what the ticket agent had told them. Jones still refused the tickets, and when the train reached Rahway, summoned Chief of Police Wright, who with two of his officers boarded the train and took Van Name, Lehman, and another man to the lockup. A big suit for damages will be the result.

FIRE ON VESEY STREET.

Early Morning Blaze Does $3,000 Damage in William Roche's Factory.

Three thousand dollars damage was done by a fire that broke out early this morning on the top floor of the five-story brick building at 42 Vesey Street. The four upper floors of the building are occupied by William Roche, manufacturer of dry electric batteries.

Policeman Schneider of the Church Street Station discovered smoke issuing from the windows on the top floor and turned in an alarm. Before the firemen arrived the fire had gained considerable headway, the flames spreading to the roof and endangering the adjoining building at No. 40.

The building was stored with batteries and all kinds of electric supplies for automobiles and the early discovery of the fire, Battalion Chief Kruger said, prevented a serious blaze. The ground floor, which is occupied by G. Ruskman, a crockery dealer, was not damaged. The cause of the fire is not known.

Building at 108 and 110 Duane Street Damaged to the Extent of $6,000.

A fire, the origin of which is not known, did $6,000 damage to the five-story brick building at 108 and 110 Duane Street yesterday morning. It started on the third floor of the structure, and was confined to that section of the building.

The first floor of the building is occupied by William Neely & Co., shoe dealers, and the remainder is used by Joseph G. Ellery, a lithographer. The firemen were considerably hampered by smoke. Most of the damage occurred on the second floor, which is used as a stock room, and contains $35,000 worth of stock.

The shoe stock on the ground floor was injured to the extent of $500 by the water, and the building was damaged to about the same extent. Everything is fully insured.

THREE VERY YOUNG BURGLARS.

Youngest 9, Oldest 14—Pried Their Way Into House with Pieces of Wire.

Bicycle Policeman Leibold had three very small prisoners arraigned before Magistrate Zeller in Harlem Police Court yesterday morning. They were Michael Herlihy, nine years old, of 1,578 Third Avenue—no relattive of the Police Captain of the same name the boy said; Peter Langenach, fourteen years old, of 212 East Eighty-ninth Street, and William O'Connor, twelve years old, of Third Avenue, between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets. The charge against the boys was burglary.

Leibold said he was riding past the house, 69 East Ninetieth Street, occupied by a Dr. Walter, last night. He knew the doctor was away in the country with his family, so when he saw the three prisoners in the hallway of the basement he got off his wheel and arrested them. The boys had pried open the iron gate of the basement and the basement door with pieces of iron wire, which they had secreted in a piece of gas pipe when the officer caught them. He did not know what had been taken, and as the doctor would not return until next Thursday, he asked that they be remanded till then.

After looking the boys over, Magistrate Zeller said it would be absurd to hold the little nine-year-old chap, Herlihy, and so discharged him. The two other boys he remanded in care of the Gerry society till Thursday.

ROBBERY TOO PREVALENT.

So Magistrate Cornell Said, and Added that It Must Be Stopped.

"This thing is getting entirely too prevalent in this city, and has got to be stopped," exclaimed Magistrate Cornell at Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning when James McCormick of 55 Downing Street was arraigned before him on the charge of highway robbery.

The complainant was Christian Mahnke of 40 Morton Street. According to the complaint, Mahnke was passing along Bedford Street at a late hour Saturday night when he was set upon by three men, one of whom he identified as McCormick, and robbed of $75. He was thrown to the ground and held down by McCormick while the other two men went through his pockets. His cries brought Policeman Jackson of the Charles Street Station to his assistance, and McCormick was arrested.

When arraigned he pleaded not guilty and was held in the sum of $1,500 bail for trial.

CAME HERE TO SEE THE SIGHTS

Thirteen-Year-Old Baltimore Boy Spent His Money, and Was Bewildered.

The Rev. John R. Henry, pastor of the Seventh Street Methodist Church, observed at Fourth Avenue and Astor Place yesterday afternoon a boy who seemed to be bewildered with his surroundings. Mr. Henry spoke to him, and the boy told the minister that he was Frank McDonnell, and that he had come to the city on Saturday to see the sights.

He said his home was in North Baltimore, where he lived with his parents at 1,108 Guilford Street. He said he was thirteen years old. He had a few dollars when he left home, but had spent all but 50 cents, and hardly knew what to do.

Mr. Henry turned the boy over to Policeman Harris of the Fifth Street Police Station. The police of that precinct notified Police Headquarters, and a telegram was sent to the boy's parents in Baltimore, telling them of his presence here. Young McDonnell was sent to the Children's Society.

ATTACKED HIS BARBER.

Man Being Shaved Was Accidentally Cut and Rebelled.

Mark S. Price of 119 West 26th Street, who weighs at least 300 pounds, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street station yesterday morning on a charge of assault.

Mr. Price went into the barber's shop of Everard's Baths on Twenty-sixth Street, near Broadway, to get shaved.

Herman Traher of 443 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, who weighs not more than 130 pounds, was acting as barber. Traher alleges that when he accidentally clipped Price on the chin, causing just the tiniest bit of blood to flow, Price raised his hand and struck him in the face.

Price was so angry that all the barbers in the place and the customers as well feared for their lives. One of them called a policeman and Price was arrested. Traher made the complaint of assault against him. Price is said to be a horse breeder.

A Woman's Suicide.

Annie Stoltz, twenty-five years of age, of 97½ Seventh Street, committed suicide yesterday morning by jumping into the East River at the foot of East Eleventh Street. George W. Rank, Captain of a brick barge, jumped into the water and brought the woman to the surface, after diving repeatedly. She was dead. She was identified last night by her father, August Stoltz. He gave no explanation for his daughter's act.

ANIMALS HAVE TROUBLES

Frightened Bears and Crocodiles at Zoological Park.

Vicious Saurians from Cuba Have to be Separated—Corean Bears So Scared They Scarcely Eat.

Yesterday morning when Keeper George Stackdale of the New York Zoological Park in the Bronx went to open the reptile house he was confronted by one of the Cuban crocodiles, which recently became additions to the family of Saurians. These crocodiles are the gift of Col. A. G. Hammond of the Eighth United States Cavalry, and the species is considered the most ferocious of the entire crocodile family. One is five feet and the other six feet long.

The moment the crocodile saw the keeper it made for him, and the latter was forced to beat a hasty retreat. With the assistance of another keeper, Fred Dahl, ropes were placed around the reptile's head and tail, and it was dragged captive back to the tank.

Since the two crocodiles have been placed in the tank they have done nothing but fight, and yesterday morning when the smaller one was returning to the water the big fellow started after him. They kept up the fight all forenoon, and it was finally decided that if the two monsters were to be preserved alive they would have to be separated.

After considerable angling, which was made more difficult by the battle being waged all the time between the two crocodiles, a rope was secured around the smaller one's head, and he was drawn ashore. His temporary abode is a bathtub. Today a partition will be built in the tank, and the two neighbors, although wallowing in the same water, will occupy separate apartments.

What is puzzling Mr. Ditmars is how that crocodile managed to crawl out of his tank. "He must have been desperately frightened," said the curator, "to get out"

But the crocodiles were not the only ones who had troubles yesterday. Recently a large consignment of animals arrived from the Far East, and among the new arrivals were a number of bears of various species.

There were two black Korean bears, one of which was very timid, so timid that a few days ago it climbed a tree and was with difficulty brought down. The main cause of the Koreans' timidity, the keepers say, is that the cages adjoining are occupied by grizzly and cinnamon bears who keep up a growl all night long and frighten the Koreans very much. Indeed, so intense is their fright that they scarcely eat.

Two little sun bears, about the size of a bulldog, are in the same condition. They venture out only to snatch a piece of bread or lap up a few mouthfuls of milk and rush back into their kennels. The keepers are now at their wits' ends, and are trying to evolve some plan by which the timid bruins may be tamed.

Another little incident occurred at the park yesterday when the entire lot of crocodiles were fed. Incidentally it took just sixty pounds of chicken to appease their hunger. Big Louie, the giant alligator who was recently put through a course of chiropody, having several corns removed from his feet, has, since the operation been in a stupid condition. Yesterday, for the first time since his ordeal, he rose on all fours and, to the delight of the many sightseers, opened his huge jaws as wide as they would swing and devoured his quota of fowl with evident relish.

FLEAS IN CENTRAL PARK.

All the Animals in Distress from the Pest.

A perfect pest of fleas has infested the cages of all the animals in Central Park, causing discomfort and torment to them. Keeper Shannon, speaking of the plague, said that a number of fawns which were born some four weeks ago were almost mad from the tenacity of the little insects, and the lions rolled over and over in their cages in the vain endeavor to crush their tormentors.

The monkeys, which are always infested with fleas, at the present time are almost maddened. They jump and shriek day and night. Keeper Shannon said he could not give an explanation for the trouble.

POLICEMAN DIES IN BELLEVUE.

Suffered from Epilepsy and Drank Hard When Told He Could Not Be Cured.

Policeman Thomas Grogan of the Madison Street Station died yesterday in the alcoholic ward in Bellevue Hospital. For several years Grogan had been suffering from epilepsy, and two years ago when physicians told him that he could not be cured, he started to drink.

He was appointed on the force on Feb. 26, 1896, and until 1898 had a good record. In the early part of that year he was dismissed from the force for intoxication. He sued for reinstatement, and on May 10 of this year he was put back on the force on an order of the Supreme Court. He was assigned to the Madison Street Station and did efficient work there, his superior officers say.

Early last Friday morning he was seized with what was presumed to be an epileptic fit in front of 76 Jefferson Street while on patrol. Policeman Thomas McGuire of the same precinct summoned an ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital, and he was removed there by Dr. Williams in a serious condition. On Saturday Grogan was transferred to Bellevue Hospital, and there his case was diagnosed as alcoholism, and he was placed in the alcoholic ward as suffering from delirium tremens.

Dr. Williams when seen last night in Gouverneur Hospital said that when he was called to attend the policeman he found him suffering from epilepsy and not alcoholism. The doctor said, however, that it was evident that Grogan had been a hard drinker.

When Dr. Williams was taking a history of Grogan's case, the policeman told him that he had not been drinking of late, but that he had been smoking cigarettes inveterately.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR THE BRONX.

One to be Erected by the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis.

On the block below St. Joseph's Hospital for Consumptives, at One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Brook Avenue, the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, who for the past fifteen years have had charge of that institution, are to have erected a new general hospital.

The sisters only recently paid off the mortgage on St. Joseph's, and when that was done purchased the site.

ITALIAN ACCUSES ITALIAN.

Fred Cerruti Thinks He Was Being Burglarized—But Tony Mato Says Not.

Tony Mato, thirty years old, an Italian pushcart peddler, living on the top floor of 130 West Houston Street, was locked up in the Mercer Street Police Station last night. This morning in the Jefferson Market Police Court he will have to explain why he tried to force entrance to the room of Fred Cerruti, who lives on the first floor of 130 West Houston Street.

It appeared that the trouble was caused by the fact that neither prisoner nor complainant knew that the other lives in the house. Mato's work takes him away from home early each morning and keeps him away until late each night. So he never saw Cerruti and Cerruti never saw him.

Last night Mato heard some noises on the first floor of the house that he considered suspicious, and, having in mind the fact that a petty robbery had occurred there not long ago, he descended the stairs to investigate. The noise came from Cerruti's room.

Just what Mato did is a matter of dispute, but Cerruti declared to the police last night that when he opened the door quickly he found Mato standing outside with a big club in one hand and some keys in the other. He said Mato had been trying to unlock the door. Cerruti has a roommate who was so frightened by Mato's warlike appearance that he ran to the street half clothed.

Cerruti got a policeman and had Mato arrested. He insisted on making a charge, and Mato was accordingly accused of attempted burglary and locked up.

MR. KRUEGER TALKS.

Calls the Irish "Brothers in Oppression," and Says England Wants Transvaalers to be Slaves.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—There is published in The Freeman's Journal of Dublin an interview between Mr. Krüger and William Redmond in Hilversum, Holland. The ex-President of the South African Republic, expressing gratitude for Irish support, said he regarded the Irish as "brothers in oppression," and urged the Nationalist members of the British Parliament to continue their "efforts in the cause of justice and truth."

When asked what would be the effect of Lord Kitchener's recent proclamation and of Mr. Chamberlain's speeches, he replied: "My people are not to be frightened by such proclamations or speeches, which will only encourage them to continue fighting.

"The British have used armed natives against the burghers from the beginning, but we have not used armed Kafirs. It has always been against our principles to use the black man against the white."

Mr. Krüger emphatically denied the existence of a Dutch conspiracy against British influence in South Africa. Regarding Great Britain's promises as to treatment of the Boers after surrender, he said:

"I know Great Britain's promises. You in Ireland ought also to know them. The British promise to lend us money to put things right. If it were not repaid our land would be taken. They ask us to allow a rope to be put around our necks, and to call that freedom. We should be slaves."

After expressing his firm conviction that God in good time would give the Boers deliverance, he remarked: "Even now we could rebuild our country, but to do so we must have full independence."

He emphasized the word "full." When asked about farm burning and the concentration camps, he exclaimed:

"Why do they fight women and children? There are our own men to fight against. I do not believe the British people know what is being done in their name. If they did know they would stop it."

Mr. Krüger said nothing had been definitely settled on the subject of a visit to the United States. According to Mr. Redmond, his appearance belies the idea that he is breaking up either mentally or physically.

TO PROTECT THE OPHIR.

Royal Yacht to be Warned Off Reefs by Wireless Telegraphy.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 18.—Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy will be installed on Cape Race in order to communicate with the British Royal yacht Ophri, bearing the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, when she approaches the Newfoundland coast in October. The idea is to prevent the possibility of an accident to the Ophir in waters where so many vessels have been wrecked during the present season.

SIMONS TOWN, Cape Colony, Aug. 18.—The Royal yacht Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, has arrived here.

THE JAPANESE EXCITED.

They Think Russia Is Going to Stay in Manchuria.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—"Japanese public opinion," says a dispatch to The Times from Tokio, "is becoming excited over the Manchurian question.

"The newspapers contend that Russia contemplates a permanent occupation, in which Japan cannot possibly acquiesce."

Germans Want Tariff Rates Doubled.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The Standing Committee of the German Agricultural Council has adopted a resolution demanding the double tariff system in the case of agricultural products. The resolution calls for a minimum tariff of 6 marks on grain products and higher rates for animals, dairy products, and vegetables.

To Stop Gambling in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 18.—The Government has decided on waging war on the gambling houses, and Minister of War Reyes has decided to issue a circular order to all army officers notifying them if they are found in any gambling establishment they will be dismissed from the service and be turned over to the civil authorities. It was decided to-day that no more licenses be granted to public gambling houses. Merchants and bankers sustain this move heartily.

Pope Leo In Excellent Health.

ROME, Aug. 18.—This being St. Joachim's Day, the Pope held a reception. He seemed to be in excellent health. Twenty Cardinals and about 150 Archbishops and Bishops were present, and in the course of an address to them the Pope referred to the constant progress of the Roman Catholic Church, especially in the United States and Great Britain. He talked in an animated way with the Cardinals.

French Army Proves Its Loyalty.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—In the course of a speech at a prize distribution in Auxonne to-day, Gen. Andre, the Minister of War, created a sensation by declaring that the commanders of the various army corps had received letters from one of the pretenders designed to seduce them from their duty, but the fact that the letters had been sent on to him proved the army to be loyal to the Republic. Gen. Andre did not say whether the pretender in question was Bourbon or Bonapartist.

European Glass Works to Combine.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 18.—La Reforme announces that the glass works in Roux, Courcelles, Floreffe, and Mignies are to be combined into a single company, with a capital of 10,000,000 francs. If the four firms, however, fail to come to terms, the Roux concern will be the only one to accept the assistance of American capital.

German Police Arrest an Anarchist.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—Alexander Megret, a dangerous Anarchist, has been arrested at Dantzig. He is a good linguist, and a number of Anarchist pamphlets and forged passports in various names were found by the police when he was taken into custody.

LITTLE GIRL MISSING.

May Weidman Is Supposed to Have Been Drowned.

Mrs. Carrie Weidman of 1,952 Park Avenue called at Police Headquarters last evening and asked that the police make a search for her seven-year-old daughter May, who has been missing from her home since Saturday. The little girl has dark hair and complexion, and when she left her home wore a blue and white checked dress.

Mrs. Weidman, the missing child's mother, stated last evening, that she feared her daughter had been drowned. According to the woman's story, May, in company with a number of other children, left the house Saturday morning, and the party went down to the Harlem River, between Lexington and Fourth Avenues, to watch the dredge at work excavating near the bank.

At about 1 o'clock one of the children came to Mrs. Weidman and told her that while near the edge of the water May had slipped into the river and had been drowned. The family were not inclined to place much faith in the statement, but when May failed to return home for supper their fears were aroused and at last Saturday night a search was made without avail.

Drowned in Newark Bay.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 18.—Gustave Kolbach of 374 Market Street and Charles Hoffman of the same address went fishing in the Newark Bay last night. Early this morning, while seated in a rowboat near the Dyke, they were struck by a passing tug and thrown into the water. Kolbach sank immediately and was drowned. Hoffman managed to cling to the overturned boat until Charles Nenninger, who heard his cries for help, went to his rescue. The crew of the tug paid no attention to Hoffman's cries and steamed away.

MATCH YACHT RACE ON JAMAICA BAY

Lilly S. Wins the Inter-Club Event for Catboats.

Boats Covered a Ten-Mile Course—Jamaica Bay Yacht Racing Association May Be Formed.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., Aug. 18.—The first of a series of match races between the picked craft of the Canarsie Yacht Club and the boats of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club was sailed off the Jamaica Bay Yacht Clubhouse here to-day in the presence of a large crowd of yachtsmen. The race was regarded as opening the way for the organization of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Racing Association, and it is thought that by next season there will be a strong yachting association on the bay formed from five yacht clubs.

The race was postponed twice in the forenoon, but it was finally decided to hold it, and the event was sailed with three starters, the Lilly S., William Scheer, of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club; the Aurora, A. Wirsching, and the Tam o' Shanter, Daniel J. Brinsley, of the Canarsie Yacht Club. The course was from a float off the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club here at Hollands Station to and around the Spar Buoy off Block House Point, to and around a stakeboat off Broad Channel Drawbridge. The distance was five miles, and the contending craft covered the circuit twice.

The wind at the start was light southwesterly; on the last leg of the journey it shifted to easterly and gave the contending yachts a free run home to the mark. The first leg was a beat, the second leg was a free run, and the third leg was a reach the first time, and with the change in the wind a free run on the last time round. The Lilly S. was the first boat over the line, the Aurora following closely. On the run to the outer mark they retained their relative positions, but on the last leg the Tam o' Shanter was becalmed and had to be towed in. The victory thus went to the Lilly S., with Aurora second. The summary:

INTER-CLUB CATBOAT RACE.

Boat and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Lilly S., William Scheer.	3:40:45	6:49:20	3:08:35
Aurora, A. Wirsching	3:41:30	7:15:10	3:33:40
Tam O'Shanter, D. J. Brinsley	3:42:28	Did not finish.	

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB CRUISE.

Announcement of Conditions for Races in the Fleet Runs.

The Race Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club has issued a circular of the annual squadron cruise of the club, which will be held on Aug. 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28. All fleet runs will be races sailed under the direction of the Race Committee, and any yacht of the fleet crossing the line with racing numbers properly displayed will be considered as racing, and will be timed. Should there be sufficient entries, classes will be separated into racing and cruising trim, of which notice will be given on the morning of Aug. 24. The first division will consist of all schooner yachts; the second division of all sloops of Class K and larger; the third division of all other yachts.

Silver prizes will be presented for each day's run in each class. The Race Committee is composed of George Hill, Chairman; George W. McNulty, and A. F. Aldridge.

READY FOR CANOE RACES.

Course Laid Out for Contests to Begin To-day at Big Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

GANANOQUE, Ontario, Aug. 18.—All preparations are now completed for the annual regatta of the American Canoe Association, to be held off the camp on Mudlunta Island to-morrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday. A triangular sailing course, one-half mile on a side, and one and a half miles around has been buoyed out in the open water southwest of the island, where a good breeze is almost always to be found, and two half-mile sailing courses have been located close inshore, one on each side of the island, to insure smooth water for the paddling races, no matter what the direction of the wind.

The order in which the races will be called will depend upon the weather conditions, and will be announced each day on the camp bulletin board at 8:30 A. M. for the morning races, and 1 P. M. for the afternoon races. It has been decided to call the war canoe races to-morrow, and if there is wind enough, the unlimited and the trophy sailing races as well.

The prizes for the regatta, about seventy in all, are now upon exhibition at headquarters, and make an attractive display. The regular first and second prizes are polished oaken shields, upon which appear the device of the association in gilt and enamel, the date and place of the meet in metal letters, and the name of the event. There is also room for the name of the winner. In addition there are several special trophies, including the large silver paddling and sailing trophies; a special cup given this year by the British Canoe Association, and the war canoe trophy. The latter is a handsomely engraved copper plate mounted on heavy polished oaken shield, and was offered for the first time last year. It was then won by the Toronto Canoe Club. If won by the same club again this year it will become its property. The Toronto war canoe crew arrived last night, and will make a strong effort to secure the prize to-morrow.

Huguenot Y. C. Regatta.

J. Nelson Gould, H. C. Ward, and G. C. Allen, composing the Regatta Committee of the Huguenot Yacht Club of New Rochelle, N. Y., announce that the seventh annual regatta of the club will be sailed over the club courses on Long Island Sound next Saturday, Aug. 24. The regatta is open to yachts enrolled in any recognized club, and will be governed by the rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound except as otherwise specified. The classes will be as follows: 43-foot class of yawls, 36-foot class of yawls, 43, 36, 30, 25, 21, and 18 foot classes of sloops, 30, 25, 21, and 18 foot classes of catboats, raceabouts, Manhasset Bay raceabouts, and one-design dories.

The preparatory signal will be given at 12 o'clock noon, followed by the starting signal for the first class five minutes later. Suitable prizes will be awarded in each class in which one or more yachts start, and second prizes will be awarded in each class in which four or more yachts start. Entries will be received by the Chairman of the Regatta Committee, at 147 East Forty-second Street, New York, until 5 P. M. on the day before the race, and at the clubhouse until 10 A. M. on the day of the race.

New Races for Cup Yachts.

The Race Committee of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club announces that former Commodore Chubb has offered a cup to the winner of a match race between the 90-foot sloops Constitution and Columbia, to be sailed over a course on Long Island Sound, off Oyster Bay, on Aug. 22. A second cup for competition between the same vessels has been offered by Colgate Hoyt, Henry C. Rouse, J. Rogers Maxwell, D. LeRoy Dresser, R. W. Gibson, Herbert Jacquelin, L. L. Lorillard, Jr., F. G. Stewart, F. R. Coudert, Jr., and others, the race to be sailed on Aug. 24, over the same course, or a substitute course, and, at the request of the donors of both cups, the Race Committee of the club will take charge of the events. A limited number of tickets, entitling the holders to view the races from the committee tug, may be obtained by members for themselves or male friends at the club house, on and after Aug. 20. Applications may be addressed to the clerk of the club, and tickets will be assigned in the order of application. The tug will leave the club float at 11 o'clock, and the start of the races will be at 12 o'clock noon, if practicable.

Standing of the Cricket Clubs.

The cricket team of the Montclair Athletic Club wound up its championship season in the Metropolitan League on Saturday with a record of seven defeats and not a single victory. The eleven, however, played pluckily all through and deserve considerable credit for the sportsmanlike manner in which they filled all engagements, notwithstanding the many obstacles they had to contend with.

The Brooklyn Club still leads the race for the championship with but one more game to play. This match, however, will be against the club's most powerful opponent, the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, on Labor Day at Prospect Park, as an all-day match. Should the Knickerbockers win, in addition to defeating Nelson Lodge next Saturday—the only other game they have to play—they will retain the championship.

PRIZES FOR CENTURY RIDERS.

New Trophies Offered by the Roads' Records Committees.

The newly appointed century run and the Road Records Committees of the New York State Division Century Road Club of America have issued an announcement of the medals and other prizes offered for competition during the remainder of the present year. In addition to the gold medal for centuries for the entire year of 1901 and the gold medal for mileage for the entire year of 1901, which were pledged early in the year, and were the only two medals offered by the division, there are now offered the following:

A gold medal for centuries from Aug. 15 to the end of the year 1901. Twenty centuries necessary to qualify.

A gold medal for second in centuries from Aug. 15 to end of year. Fifteen centuries necessary to qualify.

A gold medal for membership from Aug. 15 to the end of year, to be awarded to the member who introduces the greatest number of new members in the time stated. For this medal the State officers will not compete.

A gold watch to the member of the New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America in good standing who breaks the 100-mile road record made over the Century Road Club official course on Long Island, under Century Road Club rules, and timed by Century Road Club officials. To be made with the assistance of human pace only.

A gold medal to the member of New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America in good standing who breaks the 200, 300, 400, 500 mile or twenty-four-hour record, said medal to have an extra bar for each of these records so broken, and with the time engraved on same, to be made with the assistance of human pace only.

In addition to the above, which are now offered by the State division, there are in competition the four national medals, two each for centuries, and for mileage for the entire year, and which will be positively delivered, making a total of eleven trophies, all of which can be won by members of the New York Division. Should the gold watch and medal offered for the long distance record not be won this year, they will be again tried for in 1902.

Through the courtesy of the two present leaders in the State century competition, the two century medals offered for the greatest number of centuries to begin from Aug. 15, can be won by any member now beginning riding, the two present leaders having consented to waive their claims to these medals in case they qualify for them. Those who have not been riding actively thus far this year for lack of proper incentive are now offered an opportunity to work for something worth winning.

All of these medals (including the two originally offered by the previous State officers) have been secured by individual subscription of members of the division, and without cost to the division. The newly appointed committee are composed as follows: Century Run Committee—E. J. Porter, Chairman; P. A. Dyer, Emil L. Kieger, Arthur R. Ebel, Wilson Higinson, and C. A. Lehritter; Road Records Committee—S. E. Belcher, Chairman; Spencer W. Stewart, and L. T. Singer. Attention is called to the change in address of the State Centurion, C. E. Nylander, which now is 48 Charles Street, New York City.

Swimmers to Race at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 18.—A series of swimming races for which prizes have been presented by a number of the Summer residents of Newport will be held at Easton's Beach beginning Wednesday next, and continuing three days, Aug. 21, 22, and 23. Friday William B. Johnson of England and F. Cooper of Newport will swim for the championship of America, distance five miles, and the winner will be matched for the world's championship. A number of prizes are offered for amateurs, which will be formally presented at the amateurs' swimmers' ball, Aug. 28.

SETH LOW FAVORED.

Citizens' Union Executive Committee Said to Want Him to be Candidate for Mayor Again.

Seth Low is said to be the favorite for Mayor among members of the Campaign Committee of 107 appointed at the convention of the Citizens' Union at Cooper Union.

Some time ago circular letters were addressed to members of this committee asking them to suggest names for candidates on the local tickets. Many answers have been received, and a member of the Citizens' Union is authority for the statement that in these answers the majority favor the nomination of Mr. Low for Mayor on the anti-Tammany ticket.

SENATOR PLATT'S QUIET DAY.

G. W. Dunn and A. L. Fox the Only Callers.

Senator Platt had a very quiet day at the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach yesterday. His only callers of note were Chairman George W. Dunn and Secretary A. L. Fox of the Republican State Committee.

The Senator had nothing to say about local politics. Chairman Dunn said he had not spoken with Mr. Platt about the Mayoralty or Assembly nominations. Mr. Dunn, however, still expresses the belief that the anti-Tammany forces should nominate an independent Democrat for Mayor.

THREE WORKMEN KILLED.

Eleven Others Injured in a Metal Explosion at Youngstown, Ohio.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Aug. 18.—An explosion of ten tons of molten metal in the blast furnace department at the Ohio plant of the National Steel Company to-day resulted in the death of three workmen and in the injury of eleven others, eight of whom will die.

The accident was the result of the breaking of the machinery which controlled the ladle containing the molten mass. This let the metal drop into a tank of water.

Two Convicts Escape.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 18.—William O'Brien and Robert Hartman, two short-term prisoners made their escape early this morning from the Mercer County jail, and have not been captured. The men escaped by breaking through the roof of their cells. The cells had been made less secure by the tearing away of some timber in connection with the building of the new Mercer County Court House.

Attacked by Footpads.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 18.—Joseph B. Short of Forest Hill successfully fought off two footpads who attacked him on Elwood Avenue early yesterday morning while on his way to his home at 632 Ridge Street. The men pounced on Short from behind a tree and tried to throw him, but he was too quick for them. He thwarted their blows, and then ran away. They followed a short distance, but Short's cries for help frightened them, and they retreated.

Stabbing in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 18.—Edward Criqui, twenty years old, is dying in the German Hospital in this city from stab wounds said to have been inflicted by John Ruchle, eighteen years old, during a row to-night. After the stabbing Ruehle managed to make his escape and has not been arrested. William Beck, who is also accused of having assaulted Criqui, was arr

THE ANNUAL REPORT ON CIVIL SERVICE

Sent to the President by the United States Commission.

THE LAW IN THE PHILIPPINES

Request for an Extension of Rules to Include the Library of Congress, the District of Columbia, and the House of Representatives.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—In the seventeenth annual report of the Civil Service Commission, which has been sent to the President and is signed by Commissioners John R. Proctor, John B. Harlow, and William A. Rodenberg, there is a summary of the work of the commission, with details of investigations, irregularities, and violations of the law, and a review of the recently enacted civil service law in the Philippine Islands.

A strong argument is made for the extension of the civil service law to include the employes of the Library of Congress and the forces of the Government of the District of Columbia and of the House of Representatives. A material increase of appropriation for a more adequoate force of clerks and examiners on account of the extension of the civil service rules to Federal places in the Islands of Hawaii and Porto Rico and also assist the Philippine Civil Service Board is asked.

During the year ending June 30, 1900, 46,763 persons were examined and 35,025 passed, 34,437 being applicants for original appointment to the service. Out of the last number 9,889 were appointed, this being the largest number ever appointed to the classified service through examinations in any single year. The report expresses gratification at the large increase in the number of appointments through examinations, and states that from July 16, 1883, the date when the Civil Service act became operative, to June 30, 1900, a total of 78,791 applicants have been appointed through examinations.

The provision requiring the apportionment of appointments in the classified service at Washington among the several States and Territories as fairly as conditions would permit the commission reports, has been fairly carried out as follows:

None of the States and Territories on June 30, 1900, had received less than 60 per cent. of their full quota; only four had received less than 70 per cent.; 17 had received between 70 and 80 per cent., and only six had exceeded their quota.

INTERNAL SERVICE'S NEEDS.

Attention is called to the large number of positions in the Internal Service which are excepted from the provision of the civil service rules, and the commission expresses the belief that at least all Deputy Collectors serving at the headquarters of the district, with the exception perhaps of the Chief Deputy, and also all deputies who have practically permanent locations at different points in the district, should be returned to the competitive classified service. The report says:

It is believed that the branch of the Government charged with the important duties of the collection of revenue should be placed upon the same business basis as prevails in the Railway Mail Service as a result of the rigid and conscientious application and observance of civil service laws and rules.

Under the provision of the rules, when any office is classified and brought within the civil service laws and rules, persons holding the positions thus classified at the time of the classification are given the same status as those who enter the service through examination and certification. Under this condition a practice grew up and assumed serious proportions whereby an appointing officer, anticipating the classification of an office, would appoint to that office, just prior to classification, any person he saw fit, and of course without examination; in other words, in the same manner as to any other unclassified position. Upon the subsequent classification of this office such person was by operation of the rules clothed with the full status of a classified employe and was at once eligible for transfer to other parts of the service. The subversion of real menace to the principles of the civil service law disclosed by such a condition are self-apparent, the possibilities of such a condition being justly alarming in their extent, as only the possibly limited number of offices to be newly classified could prevent the filling of all vacancies in the classified service through such channels without examination and certification. To prevent the continuation and the possibility of such practice; the commission has submitted an amendment to the provisions governing transfers whereby every person must actually serve for at least six months in a classified position before he is eligible for transfer. It is respectfully urged that this form of amendment, or some other suitable and effective remedy, be approved.

Attention is called to the excellent rule of the Treasury Department by which salary vouchers and pay-rolls are required to be checked by the Appointment Division before payment, each voucher being carefully compared with the record of appointment, and no payments being allowed unless the records of the department show that the appointment was made in direct conformity to civil service rules.

Mention is again made of the limited powers of the commission in the matter of investigations of violations of law. The Civil Service act imposes upon the commission the duty of making investigations concerning the facts and reporting upon all matters touching the enforcement and effect of the law and rules, concerning the action of officers and employes in the public service in respect to the execution of the Civil Service act. The authority of the commission stops, however, with the finding of facts and bringing the same to the attention of the proper department and of the President. Moreover, it is at a decided disadvantage in satisfactorily arriving at the facts in any case, owing to lack of vested authority to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses, to administer oaths, and to enforce the production of books and papers. In this respect the statute falls far short of the provision of the Civil Service acts of some of the States and cities. If the commission were clothed with proper authority in this matter, and action were required to be taken upon its findings, the enforcement of the law would thereby be very materially facilitated.

Owing to the inadequate force of the commission and appropriation for the purpose, it has not been possible satisfactorily to make investigation and inspection in many cases requiring the same in order to secure a full observance of the law.

ABOUT POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

The commission reports the alleged violations of the provisions of the Civil Service law against political assessments during the Ohio State campaign of 1899, subsequent to which it was proved that officials were members of a political committee, from which emanated circulars soliciting campaign contributions, and that these circulars were sent to Federal employes. In February, 1900, the matter was laid before the Department of Justice, and the result was the indictment of Wallace L. Turney, who entered a plea of guilty and was fined $100.

It is stated in the report that there has been a regular and systematic collection of political assessments from the employes of the Fifth Internal Revenue District of Kentucky. The matter was submitted to the President with a recommendation that the Collector be removed. The Attorney General brought the case before the Grand Jury in Louisville in November, 1900, and it is claimed in the commission's report "that after a thorough investigation of the case, it was decided to ignore the complaints."

The Treasury and the Post Office Departments are commended for issuing notices to all employes that they are under no obligations to make contributions or to render political service, and that they will not be molested or discriminated against in any way for failure to do so. The commission reports that the first important and practical step in the direction of keeping Federal employes from serving political organizations was taken by the Attorney General on Aug. 20, 1900, when a notice containing the following clause was issued:

"It is recommended that all officers and employes of the department refrain from membership and service on political committees charged with the collection and disbursement of campaign funds."

The following recommendation is made by the Civil Service Commission: "It is believed that it would be most beneficial if the other departments would issue similar instructions to their officers and employes, as refraining from membership and service on political committees on the part of Government officers must necessarily result in increased respect for and confidence in the purpose and ability of the Government to enforce the provisions of law against political assessments and the provision of executive circulars against pernicious political activity."

The report says that there is a general misunderstanding as to the status of excepted positions under the civil service rules and law. Such positions remain in the classified service, but are excepted from the requirement of competitive examination for appointment.

The commission is satisfied that the best interests of the service would be subserved if some of the positions now excepted were returned to the competitive class. The stability of those parts of the service that are subject to competitive examination and certification by the commission is in marked contrast with the instability in the excepted and unclassified positions. The exceptions under the rules have been made upon the theory, as urged by the appointing officers, that more satisfactory persons can be obtained without resort to examination and certification, but the large number of changes in these positions shows either that the persons appointed to the positions are incompetent, or else that competent men are removed for reasons not connected with the good of the service; in other words, either less efficient persons are appointed to excepted positions than to competitive positions or else many removals are made of competent men merely for partisan or personal considerations.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

According to the report, the results obtained by the appointment of employes of the House of Representatives have been very unsatisfactory.

We believe that candor compels to state that some of the faults in the Administration, we have observed, are attributable to the system and to the persistency of members of the House urging upon officers the appointment of their constituents and friends to subordinate places, and that such faults are deeply rooted, of long standing, and likely to continue under the administration of any political party as long as such a system is maintained.

The practical effects of the merit system are set forth fully in the report, and a short history of the improvements in the public service since the passage of the Civil Service act is given.

The aggregate salaries of positions in the classified service, numbering about 90,000, and to be reached only through competitive examinations, approximate $75,000,000 per annum, while the salaries of all unclassified positions in the executive branch of the Government, probably numbering slightly more than 100,000, are estimated not to exceed $30,000,000, of which 60 per cent. is for the compensation of the 4,429 Presidential Postmasters and the 72,165 Postmasters of fourth-class offices.

A plea is made for the publicity of all records connected with the classified service, and the Philippine Civil Service act is then discussed.

Although several months have intervened since the passage of the Philippine civil service law, little or no criticism has been made by the opponents of the merit system in the United States of the policy of enacting such a law for the Philippines. This fact is evidence of popular belief that a system of appointments based upon merit was necessary to insure the establishment by the United States of a stable and honest civil government for the Philippine Islands. Bright, capable men are given an incentive to enter the lower grades by the assurance that promotion will depend wholly upon demonstrated capacity, and that even the highest offices may be attained in this way without the necessity of personal or political favor.

The following are the final recommendations of the commission:

* * * that the provisions of the Civil Service law be extended to include the Library of Congress and the forces of the Government of the District of Columbia; some systematic plan for the employment of unskilled laborers is advised whereby these positions may be filled by persons who are competent and willing to perform laborers' duties, and whereby the practice would be discouraged of appointing persons to such positions and assigning them to clerical and other classified duty. It is pointed out that existing laws should be so amended as to provide for a corps of pension examining surgeons to take the place of the present local boards, such surgeons to be appointed under the provisions of the Civil Service law. * * * The interests of the service require that Indian Agents should be appointed upon some system of ascertained merit and qualification.

Not a single additional employe of the commission has been appropriated for by Congress since 1893-94, the report claims, and, although expenses have increased, no addition has been made to the appropriation.

PHILIPPINE AFFAIRS.

The Commission's Progress Good—Military Operations Successful.

MANILA, Aug. 18.—Both the civil and military officials are gratified at the progress now being made by the Philippine Commission. Everywhere throughout the northern islands the Commissioners find conditions ready for civil government, and Gen. Chaffee has received none but satisfactory news from Batangas and Mindoro, advices from those districts telling uniformly of captures or surrenders. Many rifles have been obtained recently, and large quantities of supplies secured. Malvar and his principal officers are being closely pressed.

Representative Julius Kahn, who left Manila to-day, says that the great needs of the Philippines are a fast line of steamers, to carry the mails and to keep the people in touch with current events; electric cars, and the removal of the nipa houses from Manila, these to be replaced by villas.

Mr. Kahn talked with many educated natives, and got the impression that by no means all of them were sufficiently versed in popular government to manage the affairs of the archipelago.

Quartermaster Gen. Ludington has been considering the possibilities of obtaining coal in the Philippines at a cost below the Japanese figures. In the opinion of those qualified to judge, however, the coal available in the archipelago is inferior, and the cost of transporting it to the coast, where transports could load it, taking into account the present exorbitant prices of everything, labor included, would probably bring the total outlay above what the Japanese product would cost.

Governor at officers are finding it difficult to retain the services of the best stenographers, as private firms offer much higher compensation.

The Municipal Board holds daily sessions, but most of the business transacted at present deals with minor appointments. Gov. Taft has wired Gen. Chaffee asking permission to appoint Capt. William H. G. Bowen, Fifth United States Infantry, to be Governor of the Province of Abra, owing to the jealousies which render a local appointment difficult.

FEVER TESTS ABANDONED.

Infected Mosquitoes Will Bite No More for Science's Sake in Havana, Because One Killed a Man.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—Chief Surgeon Havard announces to-day that the mosquito tests as to propagation of yellow fever will be discontinued.

This decision was reached because one of the non-immunes who was recently bitten by an infected mosquito died of yellow fever to-day. The man, who was a Spaniard, desired to become an immune and therefore allowed himself to be bitten by the mosquito. Another man who was bitten is also suffering from a very bad case. Both were bitten by insects that had been set apart for the experiments of Dr. Caldas, the Brazilian expert, who has been arranging to demonstrate the efficiency of a serum claimed to be a preventive against the disease.

According to Major Havard, the cases due to mosquito infection prior to the latest two were light. But, as the insect infection has assumed a more dangerous form than the first experiments led the Yellow Fever Commission to expect, it is now thought best not to allow Dr. Caldas's and other proposed experiments in this line.

The Cuban Presidency.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—"The supporters of Estrada Palma are propagating the idea," says the Realidad, "that he is the American Government's candidate for the Presidency of Cuba, and the only man who will be accepted by the United States. But there is no evidence to support this contention. All the Americans want is a man who accepts the Platt amendment."

POLITICS IN CUBAN SCHOOLS.

Have Much to Do with the Appointment of Teachers.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—Señor Varona has issued a circular to the Presidents of the Boards of Education throughout Cuba, reminding them that they should use great care in the selection of teachers and should not allow the political opinions of candidates to weigh for or against them.

Recently complaints have been made that the appointments of teachers by Boards of Education have not been marked by fairness, and the Patria, the Realidad, and the Neuvo Pais say the circular is much needed, although they express the opinion that nothing is likely to come of it.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

8:40 A. M.—40 Vandewater Street; Walter Flynn; damage, $50.

11 A. M.—110 Duane Street; Joseph E. Ellery; damage, $6,000.

12:40 P. M.—353 Broadway; Canadian Pacific Company; damage, $25.

GOSSIP OF WASHINGTON

It Is Mostly Talk About the Coming Schley Inquiry.

Tide Turning to Schley Among Officers —Opposition to New Street Names —Rural Mail Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The National capital is almost as barren of topics of news as it is of visitors and Cabinet officers. Secretary Gage remains at his post, living out at Chevy Chase. For a day or two he was all there was in town of the Presidential family. Secretary Hay's unexpected appearance on Wednesday stirred things up a little temporarily, but not even that mildly exciting interruption of the dog-day quiet was followed by happenings important enough to divert attention from the one interesting subject of discussion, the Schley court of inquiry.

Everybody talks about that, about everybody outside the Navy Department, including all the daily papers here, manifesting a decided leaning toward Schley, while the hostility that has always pervaded the Bureau of Navigation seems to have been shared by the entire department, of which that bureau is so influential a part. There has been a tendency among army officers, too, to hold a very critical attitude toward Schley, but some officers who were formerly inclined to favor Sampson on professional grounds have been found to waver in the light of the information, hitherto overlooked, that Schley might have acted differently at a critical period in the Cuban campaign if the important news of Cervera's arrival, obtained by an army officer, had been used as promptly as it was communicated by the army to the navy.

Army officers do not imagine that Secretary Long withheld from Sampson the information received of Cervera's arrival on the very day he reached Santiago, because he doubted its accuracy, but attribute the delay to the desire of the navy to make its own discovery before doing anything decisive. Mr. Long could not know, when he permitted the news from Spanish agents in Cuba to be treated as if it were doubtful, that it would result in Schley's confusion or that Sampson would have ventured to linger about Key West and Havana for five days after he had been informed daily that Cervera was certainly in Santiago Harbor, thus apparently wasting an opportunity to get to Santiago sooner than Schley.

Having failed to find any better explanation of the delay observed from the Secretary of the Navy down to the commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, army officers declare that they expect to learn, when the inquiry comes on, that it was simply a case of departmental rivalry and that the Navy Department was averse to admitting that an army officer had made the discovery of Cervera's arrival before the Spanish vessels had been seen by any vessel of the navy.

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Should it be made to appear that rivalry between the two departments will account for the slow movement of Admiral Schley to the eastward and Admiral Sampson's postponement of a similar move five or six days after he had been daily informed by the War Department that Cervera was in Santiago, a good many army officers will feel justified in assuming that the navy was chargeable on other occasions with endeavoring to "lift" credit due to the army.

There was a good deal of discussion along this line when Admiral Sampson made a speech at Morgantown, West Va., in which he informed the people, friends of Capt. Chadwick, who had come to see a sword presented to that officer, that the Spanish General Toral surrendered in consequence of a letter signed by Gen. Shafter, but dictated to him by Capt. Chadwick. That letter was described as carrying an awe-inspiring fear that the navy, which had just destroyed Cervera's fleet, might again bombard and then carry the harbor.

Army officers insist that the Spanish were convinced for several other reasons than those suggested by Capt. Chadwick. They had been closely invested on the land side, they were out of provisions, and they were afflicted with disease, when Gen. Shafter let them know that Gen. Miles, with reinforcements, fresh and numerous enough to fill tired Spaniards with dread, had just arrived, and that the fight would be renewed with vigor if the Spanish commander decided that there must be more conflict.

So prompt and energetic was the protest by the army against the astonishing suggestion made for Capt. Chadwick, that it has never been renewed, and even naval officers admit that it was a preposterous mistake to have made. Just critics in both services admit that the navy and army co-operated to advantage at Santiago, although some army officers who have studied the reports of the armament found in the Spanish batteries after the capture of the position, continue to assert that the navy might have gained greater distinction by forcing a combat in Santiago Bay instead of undertaking to seal up Cervera in the harbor, and thus preventing a conflict between the fleets either inside or outside.

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It is evident that the renaming of the city's streets, notwithstanding the many advantages claimed for the new system, is to be opposed. A citizen has written to the District Commissioners to tell them that they have no legal right to take away the name of a street and give it another name.

The street that is to be Bryant is now Roanoke, and another protestant says that he likes it better than Bryant, and thinks that it would be spelled correctly more often than Bryant. He suggests several names beginning with B, but he has neglected to observe that the name needed in the system is one of two syllables. So far as comment has been provoked, it indicates an unaccountable aversion for Bryant as a street name, and one writer refers with evident alarm to the possibility that it may be more frequently written and printed Bryan than Bryant. There is every probability that the system will be subjected to a court of public opinion before the Commissioners, and that everybody who wants to keep his present street name will be permitted to give a reason for his preference.

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It will take some years, probably, for New York to acquire the tree-planting habit in the degree that it is found here. In the last year, according to the report of the Superintendent of Parks, 3,125 trees, mostly sycamores, soft maples, Norway maples, sugar maples, and lindens, were planted in the District. 2,767 at public expense, and 358 at the expense of private planters who got the trees for nothing, but paid the cost of preparing the tree holes.

This has been going on for many years, and a nursery with 7,000 trees growing in it is maintained to supply the constant demand for trees for places not hitherto shaded and to replace old trees that have died out or young ones that have not acquired proper vigor. Nearly 900 trees were destroyed by the resetting of curbs and by injury inflicted in various ways. Urgent recommendation is made for a liberal allowance for tree trimming, this being one of the items of greatest expense.

The development of the shading of Washington has been prodigious in twenty years. In 1881 most of the trees along the streets north of K Street struck new-comers as mere saplings, and there were stretches of street that did not have even saplings to suggest future shade. Now the streets in the section referred to in many blocks arch the roadway, are well crowned and evenly grown into robust standards or veterans.

A good space of uncovered soil is left about each tree to give access of rain and air to the roots. About once each year the laborers of the Superintendent visit each tree to loosen the ground about the roots, and within the last week these cultivators have been pulling up huge weeds and bunches of grass that had been allowed to flourish for blocks and blocks. In one case the cultivators removed a very vigorous morningglory vine that had climbed about the wooden tree guard so as to almost completely hide it under foliage and brilliant blue and white blossoms.

The Daily Bulletin issued by the Post Office Department of orders and changes in the postal service contains daily illustrations of the steady absorption of the Star Route Service by that of rural free delivery. There was a group of announcements on Friday for Ohio that showed how the thing is working. Four Star Routes were discontinued and were marked as having been "superseded by R. F. D."

Efforts had been made in these and other instances recently reported to hold on to the "Star contractor," but there are some changes made where contractors were only too glad to get rid of contracts that had been found unprofitable. But other Star Route men had secured new contracts which hold them to provide "box delivery."

That simply means that the people along the "Star contractor" route will have their incoming letters left in boxes provided by them, but will not have letters taken up from those boxes. Rural dwellers are finding out the advantages of the rural free delivery over the box delivery, and soon will be demanding the larger facilities, including the chance to buy stamps and to secure money orders from the carriers.

The extension of rural free delivery is also accounting for many of the announcements of discontinued Post Offices. With rural free delivery more widely extended, members of Congress will become aware of the fact that they are losing some opportunities to dispense or direct patronage. The Bulletin of the 16th inst. announced the establishment of thirty new rural free delivery routes, to begin operations Sept. 1, and eleven Star Routes established with "box delivery." This is about the daily relative activity of the two branches of the service. A route with one carrier, from Elbridge, Onondaga County, will cover thirteen square miles, and a population of 500 will be benefited. E. G. D.

UNITED STATES COAL EXPORTS.

They Have Doubled in Value Since 1897 and Trebled in Quantity Since 1891.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Coal exportation from the United States during the fiscal year just ended, as shown by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, amounted to $22,317,496, against $19,502,813 in the fiscal year 1900, $13,661,028 in 1899, $11,608,643 in 1897, $10,646,062 in 1896, and $8,391,026 in 1891. Thus the value of coal exportations from the United States has doubled since 1897 and nearly trebled in the decade. These figures relate to values. Measured by quantity the increase has been even greater, the exports in 1901 being 7,676,149 tons against 2,399,039 tons in 1891, thus making the total exports of 1901 in quantity more than three times as much as in 1891.

The United States now stands third in the list of coal exporting countries of the world. The coal export figures of the principal countries of the world in 1899 show that while Belgium slightly exceeded the United States in the total number of tons exported, her imports were more than one-half as great as her exports, making her net exportation of coal much less than that of the United States.

The figures of coal exports during 1900 recently published by the British Government, a copy of which has just reached the Bureau of Statistics, show that the coal exports of the three principal coal-exporting countries—the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom—in 1900 were: United States, 7,558,000 tons; Germany, 18,055,000 tons, and the United Kingdom, 58,405,000. Thus, while the growth of the coal exports from the United States shows a large percentage of increase, these figures of the exportation of coal from Germany and the United Kingdom show that the field occupied by those countries is still much larger than that which the United States now supplies.

In growth of both exports and production, however, the United States had made much more rapid advance than any other country. The total quantity of coal produced in the United Kingdom was, in 1886, 157,518,000 tons; in 1900, 225,181,000 tons; while in the United States the production was, in 1886, 100,664,000, and in 1900, 245,422,000 tons. Thus the United Kingdom since 1886 has increased her production but about 50 per cent., while the United States has increased hers nearly 150 per cent.

The cost of coal has meantime increased much more rapidly in the United Kingdom than in the United States. The value of the 157,000,000 tons of coal mined in the United Kingdom in 1886 is put by the statement of the British Government above referred to at £38,000,000, and of the 225,000,000 tons mined in 1900, is put at £121,000,000. Thus, while the quantity mined in the United Kingdom has increased but 50 per cent. from 1886 to 1900, the value has meantime increased over 200 per cent. On the other hand, the value of the 100,000,000 tons of coal mined in the United States in 1886 was, according to the same authority, £22,000,000, and that of the 245,000,000 tons mined in 1900, £67,000,000. Thus, in the United States, while the quantity increased about 150 per cent. the value of the coal mined increased but a little over 100 per cent. Another table shows the relative value per ton of coal produced taken at the pit's mouth in the United States, United Kingdom, Germany, France, and Belgium in 1899 to be as follows:

Country.	—Value Per Ton.— Shillings.	Pence.
France	9	10
Belgium	9	11
Germany	7	9
United Kingdom	7	7
United States	4	8¼

The relative increase in the cost of coal in the United Kingdom and the United States is shown in an even more striking form by a table which gives the price per ton of coal in the United Kingdom and United States in 1888 and 1900, respectively. It shows that the price in the United Kingdom advanced from 5s. per ton to 10s. 9d., from 1888 to 1900, while in the United States it fell from 6s. to 5s. 5½d. per ton in the same time.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Occasional rain; fresh southeasterly winds.

Fresh easterly winds have prevailed in the lower portion of the lake region, but no velocities over twenty-two miles per hour have been reported. For to-day continued humid, showery weather will prevail in the Middle and South Atlantic States, and the rain area will probably spread over New England. There will also be showers in the lake region and the Upper Ohio Valley. On Tuesday showers are indicated for the Atlantic Coast districts, and probably for the lower lake region, and locally in the Middle and South Atlantic States.

Fresh south to southeast winds are indicated on the Atlantic Coast, and fresh east to southeast winds and probably thunder squalls on the lower lakes.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light southeasterly winds to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperatures for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—TIMES. 1900.	1901.	1901.
8 A. M.	72	72	80
12 M.	71	72	77
4 P. M.	78	73	79
8 P. M.	77	73	78
12 P. M.	79	73	78
4 A. M.	76	73	76
8 A. M.	74	72	75
12 P. M.	70	71	75

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	77¼
Weather Bureau	78
Corresponding date 1900	75
Corresponding date for last 25 years	72

At 8 A. M. yesterday the barometer registered 29.29 inches and at 8 P. M. 30.04 inches. At 8 A. M. there was 95 per cent. of humidity and at 8 P. M. there was 93 per cent. The maximum temperature was 78 degrees at 10 A. M., and the minimum 70 degrees at 4 A. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—A. W. C. Williams, Hartford; J. Carroll Payne, Atlanta.

HOLLAND.—T. C. Patterson, Philadelphia; Adiel Sherwood, St. Louis.

GRAND.—R. L. Campbell and T. R. Ronald, London; P. de la Chappelle, Paris.

IMPERIAL.—W. A. Goodwin, Cincinnati; Samuel Ellis, Buffalo; F. B. Craig, Yazoo City, Miss.

VICTORIA.—James Richardson, M. P., Liverpool; Dr. R. B. Brown, Atlanta; Mayor Fred. Hooper, Lynchburg, Va.

MANHATTAN.—Dr. L. M. Turbier, Chicago; Willard C. Poole, Gloucester.

MURRAY HILL.—E. Bushnell, Cleveland; J. C. Oakes, United States Army; D. R. Scott, Glasgow.

NETHERLAND.—S. B. Bryan, Rochester; Webb C. Ball, Cleveland.

PLAZA.—Ex-Senator R. F. Pettigrew, South Dakota.

SAVOY.—A. Moeller, Havana; Judge M. S. Stover, Amsterdam, N. Y.

FIFTH AVENUE.—C. Norman Jones, St. Louis; George W. Dunn, Binghamton.

HOFFMAN.—John T. Garrett, Calvert, Texas; S. Kline, Cleveland.

ALBEMARLE.—W. W. Swan, Boston.

ASTOR.—W. H. Holloway, Washington; C. H. Atwood, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Parisian Corset Parlor, New Orleans, La.; Miss S. E. Mueller, corsets; 377 Broadway.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; W. R. Black, cloaks, suits, and waists; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Root, L. B., Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; W. L. Galloway, domestics, dress goods, silks, linings, and white goods; L. Van Pruyn, dry goods; 396 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Joel, A., & Co., Athens, Ga.; A. Joel, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.

Stein, H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; H. Stein, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.

Robinson, J. M., Norton Co., Louisville, Ky.; G. M. Walton, linens; 258 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. Cope, linens and white goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Wright, W. H., & Sons Company, Ogden, Utah; E. J. Wright, cloaks and laces, 347 West Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; J. H. Gilhooly, notions, ribbons, laces, and leather goods; B. J. Hersman, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Spear Brothers, Middleton, Conn.; S. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Morrison, D. J., & Brother, Savannah, Ga.; D. J. Morrison, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Mertens, J. M., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. M. Mertens, woolens, 60 Leonard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; cloaks; Grand Hotel.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. F. Thomas, domestics and cloths; D. H. Ames, linens and white goods; Grand Hotel.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Evansville, Ind.; G. Walker, notions and furnishing goods; J. Smith, dry goods; 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Cohen, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Cohen, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Kunkel Dry Goods Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. H. Kunkel, domestics, linens, and upholstery goods; Hotel Imperial.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; E. P. Clancey, housefurnishing goods; 335 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Murphy, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. J. Michelbacker, notions, laces, and kid gloves, 396 Broadway; Holland House.

Scowcroft, John, & Sons Co., Ogden Utah; J. Scowcroft, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Brosnan Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; D. D. Brosnan, cloaks, suits, and waists; St. Denis Hotel.

Rogowski, William, Chatham, N. Y.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Jonap, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss I. Miller, cloaks and suits; Miss E. Marcuson, infants' wear, 395 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Williams-Echols Dry Goods Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; J. B. Williams, cloaks and waists, 55 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. A. Williams, silks; W. E. Smith, dress and wash goods; Hoffman House.

Lederer Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. M. Lederer, dry goods, 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Newberger, S. W., & Co., New Albany, Ind.; S. W. Newberger, notions and furnishing goods, 60 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. J. Blindell, domestics and dress goods; A. J. Mollenkoff, linens and white goods, 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Wolf & Flaxman, Houston, Texas; I. L. Wolf, notions and furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Landauer, dry goods; J. A. Landauer, dry goods; 396 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Panton & White, Duluth, Minn.; J. W. Scott, laces; H. J. Tonkemper domestics and linens; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Starr, C., Louisville, Ky.; boys' clothing, cloaks, suits, and waists; 14 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. J. Wolt, housefurnishing goods, harness, and smokers' articles; C. Rosenthal, cloaks, suits, waists, and ladies' wear; S. Strauss, toys, dolls, and musical instruments; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Wolf & Dessauer, Fort Wayne, Ind.; S. Wolf, dry goods; Miss Brown, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss A. Mansfield, muslin underwear and silk petticoats; Miss K. Maloney, infants' wear, 454 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.

Herzig Brothers, Bellaire, Ohio; H. Herzberg, clothing; M. Herzberg, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Strouse & Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Strouse, clothing, 733 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Stammeyer, ribbons, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; P. Bleason, laces, ribbons, corsets, jewelry, linings, notions, fancy and leather goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. A. Hecht, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Kuppenheimer, B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Kuppenheimer, clothing, 53 Leonard Stree; Hotel Savoy.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. G. Wallace, dress trimmings; Mrs. A. H. Morton, infants' wear, muslin underwear, corsets, and skirts, 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:13	Sun sets...6:52	Moon sets...9:18

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:51	Gov. Isl'd...11:14	H. Gate...1:10
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:58	Gov. Isl'd...11:14	H. Gate...1:10

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 19.

Jamestown, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 20.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Aller, Naples..... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville ..... 3:00 P. M.
Coleridge, Brazil..... 7:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
El Sud, New Orleans..... 3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon..... 9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Horatio Hall, Portland..... 10:30 A. M. 5:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen..... 6:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Monmouthshire, St. Croix, St. Kitt's, &c..... 12:30 P. M. *1:00 A. M. 3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk..... 3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21.

Comal, Galveston ..... 3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports ..... 12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
Mt. Vernon, Nagua and Haiti ..... 9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Oceanic, Liverpool..... 6:00 A. M. 9:30 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland..... 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Zealand, Southampton and Antwerp..... 8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 22.

Columbia, Hamburg..... 6:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen ..... 10:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre..... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Lombardia, Naples..... 10:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China. ("Registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 18 and up to Sept. 17, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Umbria, due New York Sept. 17, for dispatch per steamship Ventura.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, July 22; Sydney, July 23; Auck

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock, Noon.

The Wanamaker Store

AUGUST NINETEENTH---ITS TRADE-MARK "Progress and Economy"

Romance and Realism in Retailing

Go back twenty years. *Then* only the strongest fancy could picture the Wanamaker's of today. The prophetic vision of that period is found full-fledged in the realism of today. What of twenty years hence? The seer of today would be thought safest in a padded cell. Just so it was in the years when our present stores were a dream. Retailing of merchandise is a great social force. Leadership in its developments is a cause of satisfaction. Dreams realized inspire other dreams. Watch out for 1921.

If you care to think about the foregoing follow the ups and downs of current stocks and their prices as told on this page. Its news is universal and thus it differs from all other pages. News of finance, news of strikes, news of sports, news of politics, news of the drama—all limited, all special.

But goods. Everybody wants goods, therefore goods appeal to all.

This store has claims that are all its own. Its incidents inspire, its accessories contribute to its claims. At the Bureau of Information (first floor) you can

Consult Directories
Check Small Baggage
Make Inquiries

You will also find

Branch Post Office
Telegraph Office
Telephone Pay Station

On the fifth floor a restaurant better located than a roof garden. Ventilation without, agitation within; fans keep the air a-whirling—the result, Summer comfort unequalled in any similar place. Good service, good cuisine.

The returning tide of Summer travelers will not, cannot afford to omit a visit to Wanamaker's. Regrets at leaving sea cliffs or mountafns are modified, and reluctant steps toward home and work grow lighter at Wanamaker's.

In the Picture Gallery, fifth floor, is a permanent exhibition of important modern pictures—many of them prize-winners in the Paris Salons during recent years. Fifth floor.

How the Angelus plays the piano is wonderfully illustrated in the Piano Store many times daily. One may sit quietly and enjoy the harmony—music and art without cost.

On the Second floor the early dawn of Autumn fashions. Today the show is remarkable for the number of the pieces, their originality and novelty. Only here so much premature readiness. Like bird songs, the knowledge of their presence is in the air, and visitors are many.

Wanamaker's—a World Store. Literally the whole world is under contribution. Fifty sorts of goods have their special voyagers to foreign lands. Some go for single items. Quite a merchandise bourse is our Paris office. We are constantly teaching our own people to comprehend this store; few do. Our task is the same with our Public. Just in proportion as "we 'uns and you 'uns" know and understand the store the business grows.

Growth is proof of life. Stocks grow, sales grow, ideas grow. How much is this business growing? Prudence forbids figures. See the crowded shelves, the enlarging store space, the increased service. These evidences of growth abound. You feel the power of the fact.

Tales of Three SHOE STORES

Each statement is made remarkable by its exact truth. Each statement should be interesting to somebody. Together they should interest everybody.

They concern small lots of shoes. Some of them have four hundred pairs, some twenty pairs, others various numbers of pairs between these extremes.

The Annex Store for Men's Shoes

More than one thousand pairs of Men's Shoes at

One Dollar a Pair

They are *worth* $2 and $3 a pair. Russet and black, high shoes and Oxfords, of calfskin, kidskin, patent leather and Russia calfskin.

Other bargains for men at $1.90, $2.40 and $2.65 a pair.

The first named one thousand will go quick, and don't find fault if you come too late. Southwest corner Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Under-Price Store for Women's Shoes

More than three thousand pairs of Women's Shoes at

One Dollar a Pair

They are worth $2 and $3 a pair.

Among them 100 pairs Outing Shoes, for use on bicycle, golf field or road. Ten inches high. Worth $3 and $4.

This three thousand includes shoes for all sorts of needs—a complete variety in a single offering.

Other shoe bargains:

Oxfords, $1.20, $1.40, $1.60. High Shoes, $1.60, $1.80, $2.

Not a pair in these lots but would cost one-half more regular, most would be double. Basement, Main Store, Fourth avenue.

Regular Shoe Store

For Men. Every pair of Men's Summer Oxfords that we own is marked down to-day to $2.85. They have all been $5 and $3.90. Leathers: Calfskin, kidskin, patent leather, and Russia calfskin.

These shoes are of the best qualities for highest class trade, and at our regular prices were one dollar a pair below the market.

For Men. An added interest. Four hundred pairs of Box and Russia calfskin and patent leather shoes at $2.85; also of our regular $3.90 and $5 grades.

For Women. All styles of patent leather and kidskin, black and russet, Oxfords that will not be repeated for next season are reduced from $3, $4 and $5, at

Two Dollars and a Half a Pair

For Girls and Small Boys. Every pair of russet shoes in our stock is reduced about one-half.

Prices were $1.40 to $3. Prices now 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50.

The simple and reasonable cause for the foregoing offers is that we are willing to lose money very generously to close out all small and medium sized lots of shoes. It pays us to sell at a loss and it will pay you to buy.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

Some Stirring Offerings of CHINA and Cut Glass

Dinner Sets, Fancy China, Cut Glass and Chamber Toilet Sets at very sharp and positive price-concessions.

The figures tell it all.

Fancy China—
At Half Price. New shapes, richly decorated.
Salad Dishes, $1, were $2
Celery Trays, 75c, were $1.50
Condensed Milk Holders, 75c, were $1.50
Cake Plates, 85c, were $1.75
Vases, 85c, were $1.75
Crumb and Brush Trays, 85c, were $1.75
Candlesticks, 60c, were $1.25

Richly Decorated Plates—
$1, from $1.85 50c, from 70c
75c, from $1.25 40c, from 60c
50c, from 75c 30c, from 50c

Fancy China at 25c—
Articles worth 50c, and some even more.
Plates in various sizes Fruit Saucers
Sugars and Creams Candlesticks

Cut Glass—
8-inch Bowls at $3.50, regularly $5; at $4, regularly $7 each.
8-inch Nappies at $3.50, regularly $6; 7-inch at $3, regularly $5.
Celery Trays at $3, regularly $4.50 and $5; at $4, regularly $6.
Flower Vases, 8 in., at $1.50 and $5, regularly $2.50 and $9; 9 in., $5, regularly $8; 10 in., $2.25 and $7, regularly $4 and $12.
Water Tumblers, $3 doz., regularly $4.50.
Tankard Jugs, 3 pts., $9, regularly $12
Water Caraffes, $3, regularly $4.

Bohemian Cut Glass—
Mustard Pots, 75c., regularly $1.
Oil Bottles, 60c, 75c and $1; regularly 85c, $1 and $1.50.
Tooth Pick Holders, 25c, regularly 35c.
Syrup Jugs, 85c, regularly $1.25.
Knife Rests, 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c; regularly 35c, 50c, 60c and 80c.
Salts and Peppers, plated tops, 15c, regularly 25c.
Salts and Peppers, sterling tops, 25c and 50c; regularly 50c and 85c.

At 10c Each—
Neatly decorated Plates of various sizes. Also some German novelties; all worth 25c.
Main aisle.

Pressed Glass—
One of our best selling patterns at half price.
Water Bottles, 30c, from 60c.
Handled Nappies, 8c and 10c, from 15c and 20c.
Preserve Dishes, 30c and 40c doz., from 60c and 80c.
Sugar Bowls, 12c, from 25c.
Tooth Pick Holders, 3c, from 5c.

Fancy China—
All French china, in beautiful decoration; gold bead running around rim of china; light green ground overlaid with clusters of flowers.
Salad Bowls, $1.20, from $1.75 each.
Celery Trays, 85c, from $1.25 each.
Chop Dishes, $1.30, from $2 each.
Ice Cream Sets, 13 pieces, $6, from $9.
Pudding Sets, $3.40, from $5 set.
Plates, $2.75, $4 and $5.25 doz., from $4, $6 and $8.
Olive Dishes, 25c, regularly 40c each.
Main aisle.

Dinner Sets—
At $6, worth $8.50—English porcelain dinner set, 100 pieces; underglaze decoration.
At $10, worth $15—American porcelain dinner set, 100 pieces, with soup tureen; fine underglaze decorations.
At $10, worth $25—English porcelain dinner set, 112 pieces; several rich underglaze decorations; all pieces gilt.
At $14, worth $20—American porcelain dinner set, 113 pieces; fine flower decoration and gilt.
At $25, worth $35—Chas. Field Haviland, 100 pieces, with soup tureen; handsomely decorated.

Chamber Toilet Sets—
Handsome toilet sets for little more than half price, on account of so-called imperfections, which you in all probability will not be able to find.
Toilet sets, 11 pieces, with covered slop jar; flower decorations and stippled with gold; at $4.50; worth $7.50.
Toilet sets, 11 pieces, with covered slop jar; flowers on tinted grounds, pink, green and blue, at $6; regularly $10.
Basement.

Some Remarkable FURNITURE Offerings

Even the August Furniture Sale has outdone itself today. Here are some of the best offerings yet made, short as the space compels the story to be today.

At $20, from $35—Golden Oak China Closets—
Quartered golden oak, highly polished; 70 in. high, 43 in. wide; moulded top edge; carved back; half spiral column each side of door; three shelves; bent glass ends; glass door.

At $35, from $55—Golden Oak Sideboards—
Quartered golden oak, highly polished; 76 in. high; square top base, 54x24 in.; three small drawers, one long drawer, double cupboard; canopy top with two shelves; post supports with carved claw feet; French plate mirror, 40x22 in.

At $7.50, from $10—White Enamel Iron Bedsteads—
1¼-in. posts; ½-in. filling rods; brass top rails; 2½-in. brass vases; head piece 66 in. high, foot piece 42 in. high; detachable casters; best baked enamel; to be had in 3 ft., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.

At $18.50, from $25—Golden Oak Bureaus—
Quartered golden oak; shaped top, 41 x 21 in.; moulded edges; two shaped front drawers; two long drawers; upright oval French plate mirror, 24 x 30 in. In carved standard; highly polished.

At $15, from $25—Mahogany Chiffonniers—
Full swell front with top 33 x 19 in.; three long drawers, two short drawers and bonnet box; upright oval French plate mirror, 22 x 16 in.; highly polished and of fine finish.

At $6, from $8—Women's House Desks—
Quartered golden oak with drop lid; long outside drawer; 7 inside compartments and 1 drawer; French legs; highly polished.

At $9, from $14—Golden Oak Morris Rockers—
A big, heavy Morris chair in the style of a rocking chair; broad arms, high, adjustable back; spring seat; fitted with reversible, tufted velour cushions in plain or fancy patterns.

At $12.50, from $25—Mahogany Library Arm Chair—
Square legs; broad arms; split sole leather seat and back in Spanish leather finish; finest construction and highly polished.

At $10, from $15—Golden Oak Bookcases—
58 in. high, 28 in. wide; moulded top; 4 adjustable shelves; 1 glass door; quartered oak finish; highly polished.

At $12, from $18—Golden Oak Library Tables—
Moulded edge top, 48 x 28 in.; 1 large drawer; long lower shelf; heavy spiral legs with claw feet; quartered oak finish; highly polished.

At $20, from $30—Three-piece Parlor Suites—
Imitation mahogany frames; panel backs with mahogany veneer; shaped legs; full spring seat upholstered in figured tapestry of light shades; fine construction and highly polished.

Mattresses and Springs

The mattresses to be made up new in our own factory, of clean and carefully selected horse hair.

At $5 each, worth $8—Hair mattresses, 45 pounds, full size, one or two parts.
At $9.75 each, worth $14—Mixed hair mattresses, 40 pounds, full size, one or two parts.
At $12.50 each, worth $18—Pure black horse hair mattresses, 40 pounds, full size, one or two parts.
Covered in blue and white or fancy ticking, as desired.
At $1.50 each—Cotton Bed pads, 2½x6 ft., filling of white cotton, covered with blue and white ticking, and tufted. Never sold before for less than $2.25.

Woven Wire Springs—for wood or metal beds—
At $3 each, worth $3.75—Hard maple frames, steel wire covering; all sizes.
At $4.25 each, worth $5—Best wire covering, maple frames, adjustable ends; all sizes.
At $5.50 each, worth $6.50—The best woven wire springs made, hard maple wood frame, patent adjustable ends; all sizes.

Rabbet Edge Box Springs—for metal beds—
At $8.50 each, worth $10—For full size beds, covered in blue and white or fancy tickings. Fourth floor.

NOTIONS

Needfuls of Sewing Basket and Toilet Table at Little Cost

All are practical things, of worthy quality, at prices seldom matched.

Spring Hooks-and-Eyes, card of 2 doz., 2c
Basting Cotton, 500-yard spool, 3c
Sewing Machine Oil, 3c bottle
Fancy Case, containing needles, pins, hairpins and hooks-and-eyes, 4c
Fancy Case, containing needles, pins, hairpins, safety pins and hooks-and-eyes, 9c
Tubular Shoe Laces, 4c dozen
Egg Darners, fancy colors, 3c
French Hairpins, plain or crimped, 1c paper
Linen Finish Thread, 100-yard spool, 3c
Light-weight Dress Shields, 8c pair
Tomato Pin Cushions, 4c and 8c
Curling Irons, 2c
Frilled Elastic Garter Lengths, fancy colors, 10c
Glace Skirt Belts, 5c
Hat Pins, black or white, card of half dozen, 3c
Brush Edge Skirt Binding, black, 5-yard piece, 20c
Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding, black, 5-yard piece, 15c
American Pins, 1c paper
Fancy Box of assorted hairpins, 2c
Knitting Cotton, white, 3c ball
Strawberry Pin Cushions, 5c
Crimping Pins, box of dozen, 8c
Lisle Hose Supporters, black or white, 6c pair
Safety Pin Books, 5c
Darning Cotton, black or white, 7c dozen cards
Ironing Wax, with handle, 10c dozen
Tenth street.

Ready-made SHEETS and PILLOW CASES

Forty-five thousand pieces are provided for this sale. Made of the most popular standard sheetings; torn, not cut; neatly and substantially hemmed. Now offered ready-made at less than the sheetings cost by the yard.

Sizes indicate measurements of muslin before being hemmed.

Bleached Pillow Cases—
42 x 36 in., 12c
45 x 38½ in., 13c
50 x 38½ in., 14c
54 x 38½ in., 16c

Bleached Sheets—
54 x 90 in., 35c
63 x 99 in., 45c
72 x 99 in., 49c
81 x 90 in., 49c
81 x 99 in., 55c
90 x 90 in., 56c
Fourth avenue.

Men's and Women's HANDKERCHIEFS

One lot for each. Exactly the sorts wanted. Pure linen. Splendid value at former prices.

$2 a dozen, from $3—Women's fine all-linen plain hemstitched handkerchiefs.
$3 a dozen, from $6—Men's extra quality plain hemstitched handkerchiefs.
Half dozen of either at same rate. Broadway and Tenth street.

Good News of CHICKERING PIANOS

We have just received, from the Chickering factory, a number of entirely new Chickering pianos, put inside of the cases of instruments that they took in exchange for new models.

They have been made over inside and out. Tone, action—everything inside—is new. The cases have been re-finished.

They are practically entirely new Chickering Pianos, at a saving of a hundred dollars or more on each.

It is a rare opportunity to get the matchless Chickering quality so much under-price.

One Chickering upright; rosewood case, engraved panels; a beautiful piano and just the thing for a small apartment; was $450, now $350.
One Chickering upright; special style case; very handsomely carved; was $550, now $385.
One Chickering upright; carved case; exceptionally fine tone; was $550, now $385.
One Chickering upright; handsomely engraved case and rich tone quality; was $550, now $385.
One Chickering upright; handsomely engraved; was $550, now $385.
One Chickering upright; engraved case; was $550, now $385.
One Chickering upright; engraved case; was $500, now $400.
One Chickering upright; large size; handsomely engraved; was $600, now $425,
Piano Store, Fifth floor.

The two following are from our own stock; but have been used a little:

Chickering upright; apartment size; almost new and a splendid piano; was $450, now $365.
One Chickering mahogany upright; small case; been rented short time; cannot be told from brand-new; was $425, now $375.

Large Price-Concessions on ORIENTAL RUGS

Today's special offering comprises twenty-five handsome Oriental Rugs in carpet sizes. They are marked at the heaviest reductions from legitimate values that have probably ever been known on such fine rugs.

A rare opportunity for those who love these luxurious things.

Turkish Rug, 13½x11 2-3 ft., was $155; now $95.
Indian Rug, 16x10 1-3 ft., was $210; now $145.
Indian Rug, 15x11 ft., was $248; now $145.
Persian Rug, 10x8 ft., was $82; now $45.
Turkish Rug, 11¾x9 1-3 ft., was $148; now $75.
Turkish Rug, 13x9 ft., was $98; now $55.
Persian Rug, 16¼x11 1-3 ft., was $198; now $105.
Turkish Rug, 12 2-3x11½ ft., was $145; now $90.
Turkish Rug, 15x9¾ ft., was $158; now $90.
Persian Rug, 15½x12 ft., was $230; now $135.
Turkish Rug, 14½x9 ft., was $185; now $98.
Turkish Rug, 16½x12 ft., was $245; now $110.
Turkish Rug, 14½x9 ft., was $165; now $98.
Persian Rug, 14¾x12 ft., was $220; now $155.
Turkish Rug, 13¾x10¼ ft., was $125; now $85.
Turkish Rug, 14½x10½ ft., was $195; now $115.
Turkish Rug, 14 1-3x11 ft., was $138; now $95.
Turkish Rug, 14¼x11¼ ft., was $155; now $98.
Turkish Rug, 12¼x9¼ ft., was $168; now $95.
Persian Rug, 12¼x9½ ft., was $145; now $90.
Turkish Rug, 11¼x9½ ft., was $98; now $55.
Indian Rug, 16¾x9¾ ft., was $248; now $150.
Turkish Rug, 13¾x11 2-3 ft., was $138; now $75.
Turkish Rug, 12¼x9¼ ft., was $170; now $75.
Turkish Rug, 15½x10 ft., was $132; now $75.

Also the following small rugs:

25 Carabagh Rugs at $6.50 each; originally $9, $10.50, $12 and $14.
100 Anatolia Mats at $3, $3.50, $4, $4.25 and $5; from $4, $6, $6.50 and $7.50.
Third floor, Tenth street.

Women's Dresses

Sharply Under-Price

Sixty Shirt-waist Suits—
Thirty Organdy Dresses—
A Few White Mohair Eton Suits—

These are all that remain of our vast Summer stock of dresses. Now these must go in a jiffy. These are the prices to do it to-day:

Shirt-waist and Eton Suits of linen, pique and percale; some prettily trimmed. Formerly marked at prices up to $15; today at $3 each.
Dresses of Figured Organdy and Eton suits of white mohair; variously trimmed. Values up to $43.50; today at $15 each.
The balance of the organdy dresses, of values between $48 and $82; today at $26.50 each. Second floor, Broadway.

SILK WAISTS

At Half Price

Every week brings you nearer to the time when new Silk Waists will be demanded.

Save half the price by choosing from these:

Silk Waists of Taffeta, peau de soie, crepe de chine or India silk, in solid colors; light and medium shades. Also a large assortment of blacks. Many different styles; some lined, others unlined; plain or plaited; some plaited and hemstitched, others more elaborately trimmed with lace or narrow velvet ribbons, and others trimmed with white taffeta silk. Prices were $2.75 to $12.

Now $1.25 to $6

There are about 350 of these waists. Some are slightly mussed or a little soiled from handling.

There are also eighteen fine Imported Waists, of mull or batiste, in white, light blue and pink, trimmed with lace or embroidery. Prices were $6 to $20; now $3 to $12. Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's GLOVES

Kid, mocha and cape Gloves, picked from various lines of regular stock, for various reasons that impair their full value. All sizes; but not many 6¼. Choose today for 50c a pair.

Also a lot of Women's Lisle Gloves—the clean-up of 50c to 75c grades, with clasps and buttons, in colors, black and white. Choose now at 20c a pair. Tenth street.

Another collection in the Basement. Suede and Glace Kid Gloves, in sizes for small women and children—women's mostly in 5½ and 5¾; children's, from 4½ up. All at 25c a pair.

Hosiery and Underwear

Much Under-Price

Probably we want to sell just what you want to buy.

These are worthy, seasonable goods at very little cost.

Women's Stockings—
12½c a pair, worth 18c—Fast black lisle thread; seamless, elastic tops and narrowed ankles; extra fine gauge.
18c a pair; 3 pairs, 50c; were 25c to 50c a pair—Colored cotton, with stripes and polka dots; fast black cotton, Richelieu, Rembrandt or narrow ribbed; plain black or with unbleached feet. Also fast black lisle thread, open-work all over; and colored lisle thread, with extracted polka dots.

Women's Underwear—
12½c each; seconds of 25c grade—White ribbed lisle thread vests; low neck, short or no sleeves; plain or crocheted; also low neck in extra large sizes.

Men's Half Hose—
12½c a pair, instead of 25c—Extra fine cotton, imported regular-made, with double soles and high spliced heels; fast black or assorted shades of tan.

Men's Underwear—
25c each; were 75c—Drawers of light-weight white cotton, open-mesh; fine and durable. Broadway.

BEDSPREADS And Blankets

Quite liberal reductions on prices already the lowest for which equal goods could be bought.

White Bedspreads—
At 50c each, worth $1—Honeycomb spreads, in Marseilles patterns; for full size beds.
At $1.50 each, worth $1.85—Sateen-finished Marseilles bedspreads, in neat and bold patterns.
At $2.25 each, worth $2.75—Sateen-finished Marseilles, fringed, for full size beds.

Blankets—
At $3 a pair, worth $3.75—Fine white wool filling on light cotton warp; medium weight; for single beds; 60x80 in.
At $4 a pair, worth $5—All-wool in warp and filling; soft and fluffy; 70x82 in.
At $4.50 a pair, worth $6—Of selected wool on spool cotton warp; 78x86 in.
At $7 a pair, worth $8—Extra fine, long staple wool filling, with just enough cotton warp to keep from shrinking; 80x84 in.
Third floor.

TOWELS and NAPKINS

Good news from the Linen Store. Sharp reductions on linens as good as wheat, at their former prices.

Towels—
At 60c doz., from 95c—Bleached crash towels; hemmed ends; 14½x36 in. Not over 2 dozen to a customer.
At $1 doz., from $1.50—Grass-bleached huckaback towels; hemmed ends; 17x35 in. Not over 2 dozen to a customer.

Napkins—
75c doz., from $1.25—Bleached napkins, extra fine quality; 10 in. square; full assortment of patterns.
At $1.25 doz., from $1.75—Grass-bleached German napkins, drill patterns; heavy and extra serviceable; 22 in. square. Fourth avenue.

In the BOOK STORE

Literary manufacturers and merchants pay high tribute to the growth of Wanamaker's Book Stores. Idle that we should print the praises of our own book business—others speak them for us, voluntary advertising that does not carry the spectre of so much money per line.

You are lacking in needful current knowledge if you have not read

THE CRISIS, by Winston Churchill $1

It is history made charming. Every old patriot will be mellowed and enriched by renewing the touch of the best gentleness on each side of our Civil War, and the old blood will thrill again at the glimpses of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and Lee. Young patriots never know enough of the issues of that great crisis. This book gives them without bitterness.

Maud Howard Peterson has created a book that will live long.

THE POTTER AND THE CLAY $1

has the artistic touch of large treatment. A few bold confident strokes and the scene appears. She trusts you to fill in the details. A noble arm, strong characters, so strong that controversy often waxes warm between their several partisans. These things mark the book.

Grand, sympathetic, serious are the terms that describe

THE ARROWS OF THE ALMIGHTY $1

by Owen Johnson. This book easily holds a leading place in the ranks of the best current fiction. Put it on the list of your books for summer reading.

Among the books that harmonize with the period of the year is

THE SUMMER HYMNAL 90c

A romance of Tennessee by John Trotwood Moore. The question comes quite naturally: What is there in blue grass to create "Choirs Invisible" and the music for them. Certain it is that the "Hymnal" is an antiphon to the "Choir" for—there is music in the air of each.

As one ranges through the Wanamaker Book Store the fact comes home strongly that the Summer reader has never before been able to harvest so rich a crop of delightful fiction. Take these samples from the New Book Table:

The Puppet Crown. Harold MacGrath. $1.
The Land of Cockayne. Matilda Serao. $1.
Mills of God. Elinor Macartney Lane. $1.
Westerfelt. Will N. Harben. $1.
When a Witch Was Young. 4-19-69. $1.
A Kidnapped Millionaire. Frederick V. Adams. $1.
Joscelyn Cheshire. Sara Beaumont Kennedy. $1.
A Carolina Cavalier. George Cary Eggleston. $1.
The House of De Malley. Margaret Horton Potter. $1.
The Octopus. Frank Norris. $1.
Robert Annys, Poor Priest. Annie Nathan Meyer. $1.

All the foregoing are sold at Wanamaker prices—proper, popular prices for literature as merchandise.

There are choice pickings of cheapness in our Book Store.

First—A collection of fiction; thirty titles, all published within a year; original editions, publisher's price, $1.25 and $1.50. They go at *Forty Cents* a volume. Here is the list:

The Sign of the Seven Sins. Wm. Le Queux.
In Guiana Wilds. James Rodway.
The Shadow of Quong Lung. Dr. C. W. Doyle.
An Opera and Lady Grassmère. Albert Kinross.
Wisdom, the Defender. Simon Newcomb.
The Boarder of Argyle Place. George Toile.
God the King, My Brother. Mary F. Nixon.
The Wallet of Kai Lung. Ernest Bramah.
A Furnace of Earth. Hallie Erminie Rivers.
Fate, the Fiddler. Herbert C. Mac-Ilwaine.
With Hoops of Steel. Flora Finch Kelly.
A Georgian Actress. Pauline Bradford Mackie.
Poor People. I. K. Friedman.
Edward Barry, South Sea Whaler. Louis Becke.
On the Wing of Occasions. Joel Chandler Harris.
The Catacombs of Paris. E. Berthet.
A Dream of a Throne. Charles Heming Embree.
Punchinello. Florence Stuart.
Ouïdra. Countess Loveau de Chavanne
Sweepers of the Sea. Claude H. Wetmore.
Dauntless. Ewan Martin.
The Rhymer. Allan McAulay.
The Wreck of Conemaugh. T. Jenkins Hains.
The Strength of Gideon. Paul Lawrence Dunbar.
Her Sailor. Marshal Saunders.
The Prelude and the Play. Rufus Mann.
Knights in Fustian. Caroline Brown.
The Favor of Princes. Mark Lee Luther.
The Visier of the Two-Horned Alexander. Frank C. Stockton.
In Old France and New. William McLeeman.

Second—Two thousand volumes, paper bindings, at *Ten Cents*. Standard books, popular fiction, a generous library in the titles, all good.

It is impossible to print a list, the quantities are irregular.

It is also impossible to convey an idea of the good literature of this offering. Buy a few. Drop each volume after reading. Cost you nothing. The finder will be the gainer.

We are inviting and tempting you to the Book Store that is unique—complete—economical.

White Dress Shirts

A Remarkable Offering

A hundred and twenty dozens—
Splendidly made—
Finely laundered—

From one of the best shirt-makers in Troy. Even by our own high standards of value they are worth 75c each. Yet these are offered today at

35c Each: 3 for $1

Good muslin body, 3-ply linen bosom, single or double plait, eyelets, open back, two lengths of sleeves; all sizes.

A splendid opportunity to lay in a supply of white shirts for the coming season. Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Suits at $10

These are some of the choicest fifteen-dollar suits in our stock. Made of fancy wool crashes and cheviots, and gray, blue and black serges; some are quarter or half silk-lined. Fine suits for early Fall wear.

All sizes. $10, from $15 a suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BOYS' CLOTHING

This is fine time to buy early Fall clothes for the schoolboy. You'll probably pay a half more for similar clothes two or three weeks later on. These for the lucky folks who share them today:

Two hundred Double-breasted Suits with knee trousers; in fancy mixed cheviots and neat striped flannels; best fabrics and workmanship; sizes for 8 to 16 years. Were $4.50 and $5.50; now at $3 a suit.

Three-piece Suits—jacket, vest and trousers—about a hundred and fifty all told. In blue serge and fancy mixed cheviots; the sizes are somewhat incomplete, but all can be fitted from 9 to 16 years. Were $6 to $9; now at $5 a suit.

Seventy-five Fall Raglan Top-coats of Oxford gray cheviot and fancy check cassimere; sizes for 7 to 16 years. Were $12; now at $5 each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Lace Curtains and Portieres

Very handsome patterns, in carefully selected qualities; today offered at these concessions in price:

Lace Curtains—
Renaissance—In two patterns: Now at $6.75 and $9 pair; were $9 and $12.25.
White Irish Point—Now at $4.85 and $6 pair; were $6.50 and $8.
Ivory Irish Point—Now at $5.75 and $6.75; were $7.50 and $9.

Portieres—
Two patterns in Mercerized Tapestry Portieres, with cord on front edge and bottom, in latest patterns and good colorings. Now at $6.75 and $11.50 pair; were $8.75 and $15. Third floor.

Quadruple-Plated SILVER TABLEWARE

This is a collection of fine pieces of silver-plated ware, now marked at the lowest prices for which perfect goods were ever sold.

5-piece Tea Sets, $6; were $7.50, $9.50, $10.50 and $11.25
Butter Dishes, $1; were $1.50
Kettles, $2.50; were $4.75
Syrup Pitchers, $1.25; were $2
Bonbon Dishes, 50c; were $1
Baking Dishes, $2; were $4
Children's Cups, 25c; were 50c
Broadway and Tenth Street.

Good Laundry Soap

At $2 a Box

We have just a hundred boxes—12,000 cakes—of the Wanamaker Reliable Laundry Soap, to sell at this price. It is made for us by one of the best soap makers in the country. Today at

$2—for box of 120 cakes

or 3c a cake. Only one hundred boxes will be sold at this price.
Basement.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

JOHN WANAMAKER

INDIANS AT FOOTBALL

Carlisle Team This Year Will Be Strong as Ever in the Past.

SQUAD FULL OF FINE MEN

Practice by New Candidates for Places on the Eleven This Year Shows Plenty of Good Material.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Aug. 18.—The fifth season of the Carlisle Indian Football team, under the administration of Disciplinarian Thompson, of the Carlisle Indian School, will open here shortly with as promising a coterie of aspiring candidates as has ever graced a gridiron. The Indian School officials do not attempt to disguise the fact that the blow of losing a number of star players may possibly cripple the team badly during the opening days of the coming season, but are pointing with anticipatory pride to the ranks of redskinned athletes in the backbround, with the warning injunction to the university men all over the country to look out for dark horses.

Smith, last year's centre, has left the Indian school for good, but will find a worthy successor in Lubo, who is the former's equal in weight and activity. Wheelock, who has played left tackle several seasons, is expected to show up this Fall, as is Dillon, the giant right guard, who will play his last season this year. Dillon's work on the line promises to be a slight improvement on his former work. Hawley Pierce has been re-elected Captain of the team, and will divide his time between right tackle and fullback, as heretofore. Left tackle will be taken care of by Williams, the last year's substitute, who earned "Pop" Warner's praise.

Good material is found for the line, in case Capt. Pierce should play full permanently, in either of the Walker brothers, comparatively new men, or Bowen, a heavy line player. There is a strong probability of Hare, last year's regular, and Bender, who has proved an active back of the line man, being selected for the ends for this Fall's campaign, either one of whom, it is thought, will prove as competent as Rogers, who will not appear with the Indians again, notwithstanding newspaper reports to the contrary. "Whirlwind" Johnson is booked for the new quarterback, and will be backed up by the active Ruiz as a substitute. Another substitute for Capt. Pierce at full is found in Palmer, although the latter is rather too slow for the rest of the team, but at any rate Williams can be used efficiently, though he is not as speedy as might be desired.

Two new men who are rate as very swift are De Cora and Yarnett, each of whom weigh one hundred and fifty pounds, and have done fine second team work in the past. Chesaw is of the ice-wagen variety, but is very muscular, and might make the line. There are a few other big men who have entered during the year with the football bee in their bonnets, and it is thought that competition for places will be unusually severe.

The good fortune of Hudson, the school's prize goal kicker, is an inspiration to the Indian athletes, and will help the trainers wonderfully with their work. Hudson was engaged last year by the Duquesne team of Pittsburg, and floated through the season on a wave of popularity with a big salary without being required to practice like the common herd. He is now a Pittsburg bank clerk with good business prospects. Coach "Pop" Warner will be back to the Indian School shortly, and will take up heavy practice at once in preparation for the widely advertised game between Carlisle and Cornell, which will be played in the Stadium at the Pan-American Exposition in October, which game, it may be said, is expected to have the largest attendance ever accorded an athletic event in this country.

Disciplinarian Thompson of the Carlisle School, the father of higher Indian athletics, in an interview to-day set at rest the rumors as to Coach Warner leaving the Indians at the instance of one of the leading universities.

He says that he is pleased with Warner's work, and has good reason to believe that he will surprise the big colleges this Fall. In addition he gave unstinted praise to several of the Indians' former instructors. He credits Coachers Bull and McCormick with having done wonders in setting the redskins on the right track, and says that he appreciates the former's work much more now, than when he was here.

The Indians' officials have been vacillating between the plans of having individual coaches for all the men, or a single recognized authority to handle the whole team, and have finally come to the conclusion that the latter method is the best.

Fortunately, according to the latest statement of the team's finances, the Indians will not lack for money this year, and they will be the possessors of the finest football equipment in the game. The training table will be made to accomodate a small multitude, and the athletic field, upon which thousands have already been spent, will be thoroughly gone over.

The new policy of the Indian officials, as shown by the new schedule, will be to play as many large games as possible on the home grounds at Carlisle for the benefit of the coming generation of Indian athletes.

The schedule of this Fall's games is revised up to date, and shows two noticeable omissions of large colleges—Yale and Princeton. The latter, however, may be arranged later. The schedule follows:

Sept. 21, Lebanon Valley College at Carlisle; 28, Gallaudet College at Carlisle; Oct. 2, Gettysburg College at Carlisle; 5, Dickinson College at Dickinson Field; 12, Bucknell University at Williamsport, Penn.; 16, Haverford College at Carlisle; 19, Cornell University in Stadium at Buffalo, N. Y.; 26, Harvard at Cambridge, Mass.; Nov. 2, University of Michigan at Detroit, Mich.; 9, United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.; 16, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 28, Columbia University at New York City.

PRINCETON FOOTBALL PLANS.

With Old Players and Experienced Recruits a Strong Team Is Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 18.—Within four short weeks the football veterans of Old Nassau will have returned to Princeton and donned their moleskins for work on the gridiron. They will be agreeably surprised to find the field in well-nigh perfect condition, made thus by the careful and untiring efforts of Trainer James Robinson, who has spent the Summer here, working with his corps of laborers on the two fields which will be used by the Tigers this Fall. The regular 'Varsity field has been made level in every part and properly rolled, and the heavy coat of green turf which covers it offers an excellent sight. The trainer says everything is now in readiness and the men will be able to begin work on the day they arrive.

Capt. Williamson Pell and some of the veterans of the team will come in a day or two before the university opens, and will limber up for the preliminary work by light practice in the afternoons. All of the old players have been in light training this Summer, and will be in condition to enter the regular routine practice with plenty of snap and dash. Capt. Pell has declared every position on the team vacant, and even though the composition of last year's eleven remains almost intact—three members only having left the university—the entering men will have an equal chance of winning places on the team, and a lively competition is expected by the undergraduates.

Despite the fact that Princeton was completely outplayed by the sons of Old Eli last Fall and overwhelmingly defeated on her own field by the Yale eleven, there are several reasons for believing that the Orange and Black next November will prove no easy proposition for any of the big college football teams. First, most of Old Nassau's men who represented her last Fall will be here again to strive for the coveted positions on the team, while more than half of Yale's stars either graduated last June or for other reasons will not return to New Haven next month. In the second place, the Tigers will be instructed by the best coaches that ever stepped upon Princeton's gridiron, namely, Langdon Lea, head coach; Garrett Cochran, Johnny Baird, William H. Bannard, and Jesse Riggs.

Every undergraduate will have implicit confidence in these men to lead the Tigers through a successful season. Another reason that may be advanced for a bright outlook is the reports that at least a half dozen star football players, including representation from Lawrenceville, Andover, Phillips-Exeter, St. Paul's, and the Blair Hall Schools, have filed papers for admission to the university this Fall, and five of them have passed the required number of branches for entrance.

The following members of last year's team are still in the university: Left end, Roper; left tackle, Pell; substitute, Sheffield; left guard, Wright; substitute, Mills; centre, Losey; substitute, Butkiewicz; right guard, De Witt; right tackle, Davis; substitute, right end, Montgomery; quarter back, Meier; left half back, McCord; substitute right half back, Hart; substitute full back, Underhill. Reiter also may play again this Fall.

Among the other players who have shown promise are G. Poe, right end, and B. Hodgman, full back, who were kept out of the game last Fall on account of injuries; Hale, centre; Levick, S. McClave, and H. Henry, half backs. As most of these men were inexperienced in the game last Fall it is thought that strong coaching will develop a number of them into able players for the coming season.

Among the "stars" which Princeton will get this Fall, according to the list as shown by the June examination papers, are the following: From the St. Paul School, H. Short, the crack guard of the school team, who holds the record as being the strongest man in that school last year; W. Foulke, left half back and Captain of the team last Fall, and A. King, right half back, who also has a fine reputation as a line-bucker. Minott, the full back of the team, is said to be another able man. Andover will send at least one fine player in the person of Barney, last Fall's invincible centre among the preparatory school elevens. Phillips-Exeter will send down Hogan, who was considered the best tackle in the school last Fall. Lawrenceville contributes her usual number of men, the best of whom are probably Kafer, half back, and Tarbell, one of the tackles on last year's team. Blair Hall will send her quarter back, C. Henry, and F. Umberger, her full back, both of whom are said to be dashing players. It is also rumored that Mercersburg, the Hill School, and Newark Academy will be represented by a man or two each.

GOLF FOR THE WEEK.

Chief Events of Interest Will Take Place Outside the Metropolitan District.

As was the case last week, all the big tournaments during the coming week will be held outside of the metropolitan locality. Most important will be the second championship competition of the Western Golf Association, which will be played on the long eighteen-hole course of the Midlothian Country Club, near Chicago, beginning to-morrow and continuing through the week. The event will begin with the open championship of the West, the first time such a contest has been held. Willie Smith, the winner in the recent professional tourney at Hollywood, is the favorite to win. The competition will be 36 holes, medal play, and five prizes will be divided, $125 and the championship emblem going to the victor, and the others will be, in order, $75, $50, $30, and $20. The amateur championship is now held by William Waller, but one of the brilliant Chicago juniors is expected to win the cup this year, William Holabird, Jr., runner-up last year, being a strong favorite. He won the recent Onwentsia tournament, making a new record of 78 strokes for the links.

Other outside events will be the Maine State championship, beginning Thursday on the Portland Club links; the open tournament at the Mount Vernon Golf Club in the Adirondacks, and an open event at Kearsarge, North Conway, on Saturday. In the local world there will be several team matches and women's competitions, the events for the week being:

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21.

Atlantic Highlands—Boys' championship, qualifying round.

THURSDAY, AUG. 22.

Apawamis—Women's putting match.
Bayswater—Women's handicap.
Montclair—Women's handicap for the Governors' Cup.
Atlantic Highlands—Women's championship.

SATURDAY, AUG. 24.

Innis Arden—First and second match-play rounds for championship.
Apawamis—Team match with Englewood.
Harbor Hill—Monthly handicap.
Oakland—President's Cup competition.
Deal—Club handicap.
Bayswater—Men's handicap.
Seabright—Club handicap.
Ardsley—Monthly handicap, Classes A and B.
Wee Burn—Club handicap.
Rockaway—Members' handicap.
Glen Ridge—Club handicap.
Monmouth Beach—President's Cup.
Mahopac—Team match with Bedford.
Atlantic Highlands—Boys' championship, final round.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Cincinnati Won from Leaders in the Pennant Race—St. Louis Beat Chicago.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—Cincinnati won a close game from Pittsburg to-day. Davis's muff of Peitz's fly in the fifth proved costly. Phillips was at his best with men on bases. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf	1	3	3	0	0	Clark, lf	1	1	5	0	0
Harley, lf	1	2	1	0	0	Beaum't, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	2	9	2	0	Davis, rf	0	2	2	0	1
Crawf'd, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Wagner, ss	1	1	1	2	1
Magoon, ss	1	1	1	4	2	Branst'd, 1b	0	0	5	0	0
Steinfe't, 3b	0	1	0	3	0	Ritchey, 2b	0	2	2	1	0
Fox, 2b	1	1	2	2	1	Leach, 3b	0	1	0	0	0
Peitz, c	1	1	6	0	0	Yeager, c	0	1	6	1	0
Phillips, p	0	0	0	2	0	Tannehill, p	2	1	0	4	0
Total	5	11	27	14	1	Total	4	10*	23	8	2

*Magoon out for running out of line.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	—5
Pittsburg	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; Pittsburg, 3. Two-base hits—Beckley, Tannehill, Wagner. Home run—Clark. Stolen bases—Harley, (2) Peitz. First base on balls—Off Phillips, 1; off Tannehill, 1. Struck out—By Phillips, 6; by Tannehill, 3. Passed ball—Yeager. Time of game—1 hour and 35 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—St. Louis pounded Taylor to-day for sixteen hits, and were never in danger after the third inning. Murphy started to pitch, but retired after the first half of the first inning. The game was finished by Powell, who kept the few hits made off him well scattered. Attendance, 5,000. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	1	2	2	0	0	Hartzel, lf	2	2	1	0	0
Heidrick, cf	1	3	1	1	0	Green, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Donovan, rf	1	2	3	0	0	Dexter, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	1	3	3	1	Doyle, 1b	0	0	10	1	0
Kruger, 3b	2	3	2	2	0	Raymer, 3b	1	1	0	3	0
Padden, 2b	2	2	3	1	0	Childs, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
McGann, 1b	0	1	9	0	0	McG'n'k, ss	0	0	2	3	1
Ryan, c	0	1	5	0	0	Kahoe, c	0	1	6	3	0
Murphy, p	0	0	0	1	0	Taylor, p	1	1	2	2	0
Powell, p	1	1	0	1	0						
Total	8	16	27	7	1	Total	5	7	24	13	1

St. Louis	3	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	—8
Chicago	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Taylor, Wallace. Three-base hits—Hartzel, Raymer, Donovan, Powell. Home runs—Burkett, Green. Sacrifice hits—McGann, (2,) Green. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Chicago, 1. Earned runs—St. Louis, 8; Chicago, 5. Struck out—By Powell, 3; by Taylor, 6. Stolen bases—Ryan. Time—1:45. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	55	36	.604	Boston	46	52	.469
Philadelphia	57	40	.588	New York	38	53	.418
St. Louis	56	44	.560	Cincinnati	39	55	.415
Brooklyn	54	44	.551	Chicago	39	62	.386

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Philadelphia in Brooklyn.
New York in Boston.
Pittsburg in St. Louis.
Chicago in Cincinnati.

Eastern League Games.

At Rochester—Rochester, 22; Hartford, 3.
At Montreal—Montreal, 6; Worcester, 10.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 5; Brockton, 17.

New York State League.

At Utica—Utica, 5; Troy, 0.
At Albany—Albany, 5; Schenectady, 4.

Polo Matches at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 18.—There are to be two special polo matches at the West Chester Polo Club grounds this week. One on Wednesday will be between the Lakewoods and the Myopias, without handicaps. The former team will be made up of Foxhall Keene, R. J. Colder, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., and Lawrence Waterbury, and the latter of Robert G. Shaw, Rudolph Agassiz, Charles Wheeler, and probably Harry Payne Whitney. The second match will be between a team made up of Albert G. Vanderbilt, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., I. Townsend Burden, Jr., and Peter D. Martin, and one consisting of R. Livingston Beckman, Arthur Iselin, Reginald Vanderbilt, and W. A. M. Burden, also playing without handicaps.

POLO WEEK AT SARATOGA

Game Will Be Introduced on New Grounds with a Big Tourney.

FIELD IS IN SPLENDID SHAPE

Crack Teams from Polo Centres Gathered for the Opening of the Summer Competitions.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—For the first time in Saratoga's history, polo of National interest will be held here this week, when match tournaments will take place, under the auspices of the National Polo Association, on the recently completed grounds of the Saratoga Polo Club. The games will be played daily from Aug. 19 to Aug. 29, and teams from Lakewood, Westchester, Philadelphia, Boston, and Meadow Brook, and perhaps from one or two other clubs, such as Point Judith and Bryn Mawr, will play. Saratoga will also be represented by a quartet of capital players.

The introduction of polo here under the auspices of the National Association was due largely to the efforts last Winter of Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., the well-known player, who is spending the Summer here. Mr. Hitchcock has ofered a handsome cup to be competed for under the following conditions: Open to teams of four, under the existing handicap when played for. To become the property of the club winning it three times; to be played for annually on the grounds of the Saratoga Polo Club.

Individual prizes also have been offered as follows: For the Ballston Cups, presented by the Saratoga Polo Club; open to teams of four under the existing handicaps. For the Sanford Cups, presented by John Sanford of Amsterdam; open to teams of four whose aggregate handicap does not exceed sixteen goals—no member of the team to exceed five goals.

The clubs to compete in the matches will enter their regular teams, composed of crack players, known everywhere to followers of polo. Considerable interest attaches itself to the men who will make up the fledgling Saratoga four. The team has not yet been selected finally, but it will be chosen from among George T. Smith, Edward L. Smith, and Roland Smith, all of Ballston; John A. Manning of Saratoga, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., John Sanford, August Belmont, Edward Murphy, second, E. C. Potter, and Seward Cary, all of whom are taking daily practice.

Saratoga will have the benefit of one of the finest polo fields in the country. It was laid out by William Maccolini, who is considered the best expert in the country for this sort of work. He will be present daily at the matches, to direct the work of keeping the grounds in condition. An extensive system of water pipes has been laid to sprinkle the field. The piping only recently has been completed, but the season's abundant rains have served to keep the turf springy. It is now in excellent condition, but the system of sprinkling will be badly needed for the tournament. Nine thousand feet of pipe were required to complete the system.

Polo is taking on the appearance of a society fad here now, and daily after the races there is a stream of carriages going to the grounds. Practice matches are constantly held. In recent games the sides have been composed as follows: E. L. Smith, Captain; Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and John A. Manning versus John Sanford, E. C. Potter, and August Belmont. The former combination generally proves victor.

The fact that polo will enlist the interest of such men as August Belmont, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and John Sanford assures very high-class sport upon the same lines that have made racing here successful.

POLO FOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Players and Schedule of Games Announced for National Tourney at Brookline, Mass.

The names of the players who will compete, and the conditions to govern the polo championship tournament on the grounds of the Brookline Country Club from Sept. 3 to Sept. 12 have been announced by H. L. Herbert, Secretary of the Polo Association. Though the number of entries for both the championship and the junior championship fall under the number that struggled for the championships last year, the tourney this season will be none the less interesting, for the senior teams named to play are made up of picked men and represent the very best material of the American polo field. The entries number three each for the championship and junior championship, but as the team winning the junior trophy will be accepted in the greater event, under the rules of the tournament four teams will play for the William Waldorf Astor Cup, the chief trophy. There is no limit to the handicaps of entries for the championship, but the junior event is open only to teams whose aggregate handicap does not exceed twenty goals. This limit is simply to define the class, and all games in both classes shall be played without handicap. No player with a higher handicap than five goals on May 15 shall compete in the junior championship.

Special rules have been framed to cover points in the championship over which dispute might arise. It is provided that when the time limit of any period (except the last) expires, the signal shall be given, but the game shall continue until the ball goes out of bounds or a goal is made. Such overtime in any period shall be deducted from the playing time of the succeeding period. When the time limit of the last period is reached, the signal shall be given and the game shall then cease with the ball in its position at the moment of the signal. If a goal is made when any fraction of time remains to be played, the game shall continue. When the ball is out of bounds, and the limit of time expires before it is put in play, the period ends.

In event of a tie at the end of the last period, the game shall continue (after the usual interval between periods) until a goal or safety is made, or a foul is penalized. There will be four periods of fifteen minutes each actual play. Two minutes shall be allowed after each goal and intervals of seven minutes between periods, unless otherwise agreed. Time between goals and delays shall not be counted as actual play.

The teams and players on each, entered for the polo championship for the Astor Cup, to be held one year by the winning team, and for individual prizes, and the date and order of the games to be played are as follows:

Saturday, Sept. 7.—Myopia 1st, colors, pink shirt, canary sash; C. G. Rice, R. G. Shaw, 2d, R. L. Agassiz, and Charles Wheeler, vs. Lakewood, colors, yellow and black; J. E. Cowdin, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Foxhall P. Keene, and L. Waterbury.

Monday, Sept. 9.—Dedham 1st colors, white, yellow sash and cap; Allen Forbes, Edward M. Weld, William H. Goodwin, and Joshua Crane, Jr., vs. winners of junior championship.

Thursday, Sept. 12.—Final; winners of Sept. 7 vs. winners of Sept. 9.

The junior teams, which will open the tournament, will play in the following order: Tuesday, Sept. 3, Myopia II., James K. Proctor, Frederick H. Prince, Maxwell Norman, and F. Blackwood Fay vs. Rockaway, W. A. Hazard, R. La Montagne, Jr., and P. S. Collier, (one more player to be named:) Friday, Sept. 6, Dedham II., H. W. Foster, W. C. Forbes, B. N. Hamlin, and Moses Williams, Jr., vs. winners of Sept. 3.

In the six years that the polo championship trophy has been played for, the winners and players on the championship teams are as follows: 1895, Myopia Hunt Club team, Hamilton, Mass.—A. P. Gardner, R. L. Agassiz, R. G. Shaw second, and F. Blackwood Fay; 1896, Rockaway Club, Cedarhurst, L. I.—J. S. Stevens, Foxhall Keene, J. E. Cowdin, and G. P. Eustis; 1897, Meadow Brook Club, Westbury, L. I.—Whitney, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and Benjamin Nicoll; 1898, Meadow Brook Club, Westbury, L. I.—W. C. Eustis, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., C. C. Baldwin, and H. P. Whitney; 1899, Westchester Polo Club, Newport, R. I., by default.—J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Foxhall P. Keene, J. E. Cowdin, and L. Waterbury; 1900, Dedham Polo Club, Dedham, Mass.—Allan Forbes, William H. Goodwin, Edward M. Weld, and Joshua Crane, Jr.

The junior championship was played for the first time last year, and then was won by the Country Club of Philadelphia, composed of J. B. Lippincott, A. E. Kennedy, and G. Rosengarten, Jr., and J. F. McFadden.

QUIET DAY ON SHAMROCK II.

Weather Kept Crew Idle Below While Yacht Lay Off Stapleton, S. I.

Undaunted by the rain, many yachting enthusiasts boarded special steamers yesterday and went down the bay to visit the Shamrock II., which is lying at anchor off Stapleton, S. I. Those with bands on board circled around the yacht, the bands playing "The Wearing of the Green" and other airs, and the passengers cheering the cup challenger, the steam yacht Erin, and the yacht's tender, the steamer Porto Rico. The latter was flying a big Shamrock flag—Sir Thomas Lipton's private signal.

The Shamrock's yellow pole mast, towering far above the spars of other vessels at the anchorage, could be distinguished by the passengers on the Staten Island ferryboats soon after passing Bedloe's Island. Many stopped at Stapleton to view the yacht from the shore, but few ventured out in small boats on account of the bad weather, much to the discomfiture of the local boatmen, who had figured on harvesting many dollars between daybreak and dark.

Those of the Shamrock's sailors who were not on shore enjoying a few hours' liberty remained below, leaving one man on deck in oilskins to guard the gangway and to return the salutes of passing vessels. The yacht's deck looked bare as a man-of-war's cleared for action. Not a bit of stray gear was visible, all the running gear being kept dry below.

Capt. Sycamore, at the invitation of Alexander Barrie, a brother of David Barrie, Sir Thomas Lipton's New York representative, accompanied by Capt. John Hamilton, the Shamrock's navigator, and Capt. Cameron of the White Star liner Oceanic, was entertained at the Crescent Athletic Club in the afternoon. In the evening they took tea on board the tender Porto Rico with David Barrie.

It is Capt. Sycamore's intention to give the Shamrock's hull a final coat of green paint to-day if the weather is fine, and to bend the yacht's big mainsail as soon as the fresh paint on the boom and gaff is thoroughly dry. Sir Thomas Lipton is expected to arrive by the Teutonic on Wednesday. If the steamer comes in before dark the Shamrock will probably be put in commission when the steamer passes the yacht.

It is understood that the mooring buoy for the Shamrock is to be placed in Sandy Hook Bay in time for the challenger to make fast to it on Thursday, after which she is to take daily trial spins at sea, escorted by the steam yacht Erin.

The new forty-foot launch built in this country for Sir Thomas Lipton was delivered yesterday and tested. The boat is pronounced one of the finest crafts of her measure ever floated. She will be used as a means of traveling by her owner between the various vessels of his fleet and the shores. She has been christened the Duffern.

GREAT TROTTERS AT READVILLE.

Noted Horses Gathered for the Grand Circuit Meeting.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—The Grand Circuit meeting at the Readville mile track will open to-morrow, to continue for a week. The promise for high-class racing is uncommonly good, and stake events and the appearance of the great horses will present many features. To-morrow, the opening day, the Blue Hill $5,000 stake for 2:30 trotters will be decided. On Wednesday the Massachusetts Stakes, $10,000, for 2:12 trotters, will bring out such speedy horses as Eleata, who won the M. and M. Stake at Detroit; Onward Silver, who won a fast race at Brighton Beach the past week; Dolly Bidwell, George Leavitt's fast one, Dolly Dillon; Consuela B., Chain Shot, Dan T., and Pointdexter. The best race of the meet is scheduled for Thursday, the free-for-all trot, when Cresceus will start against Lord Derby and Charley Herr. Beralma will compete in the 2:08 trot on the last day against The Monk, Kingmond and Toggles.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Endurance by Right, 122 pounds; Gainfire, 117; Whisky King, 113; Belle's Commoner, 110; O'Hagen and Tribe's Hill, 106 each; Gyrfil, 104; Sister Juliet, 103; Lady Sterling, 99; Otis Hutch, 98; Lady Godiva, 93.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; seven furlongs. Dr. Riddle, 120 pounds; Bold Knight, 110; Charries, 106; Mercer, 105; Speedmas, Guesswork, and Sea King, 100 each; Connie, 98.

THIRD RACE.—The Mohawk Stakes, for three-year-olds; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Col. Padden, 111 pounds; Glade Run, Nitrate, Maister, and Lone Fisherman, 106 each; Rowdy and Arak, 103 each; Barbara Frietchie, 98.

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old; special weights; five and a half furlongs. Queen's Messenger, Clipper, Tenega, Happy, Torchlight, Royal Sue, Ohio Girl, Tiptoes, Katherine C., Batyah, Post, Lady Godiva, Rose of May, Maxille, Femesole, Blue Blood, Chicadee, Step Onward, Traner, and Foleux, 112 pounds each.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. First Whip, 126 pounds; Caviar, 121; Kamara, 117; Decanter, 114; Trigger, 106; Latson, 100; Alaise, 93.

Fall Out of Window Kills Jockey.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Ex-Steeplechase Jockey James McCue, by a fall out of a stable window, had his skull fractured, and death ensued inside of an hour at Horse Haven, the annex of the Saratoga race track, at 2 o'clock this morning. McCue, who was forty years old, was attached to the stable of Barney Schreiber of St. Louis, Mo. He slept in the second story of stable building No. 17, and by some means, rolled out of the window. Coroner R. H. McCarty is investigating the case.

Big Trotting Stake to Close.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 18.—S. M. Klotz, Secretary of the Detroit Driving Club, arrived in this city to-day, and will take charge of the Grand Circuit races at Charter Oak Park the first week in September. Entries close to-morrow, when the quarters for the Charter Oak Stake of $10,000 must be named. The entries will probably be made public on Thursday.

Goodwin's New Turf Guide.

"Goodwin's Turf Guide, No. 9," the second number of the second volume for this season's race records, has just been issued, and carries the records of Eastern racing up to the week just ended at Saratoga. The work retains all the usual good features, including the indexed form tables and data concerning all recognized race tracks in the United States and Canad.

GARIN WON FRENCH ROAD RACE.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The international bicycle race from Paris to Brest and return, a distance of 750 miles, was finished to-day and was won by Garin, who reaching the finishing point in the Paris Velodrome at 9:04 A. M., having covered the entire course in 52 hours and 11 minutes. He covered the last kilometre in 2 minutes and 10 seconds, thus beating Terront's time in 1891 by 20 hours.

Riviere finished second at 10:59:46, much fresher than Garin. In accordance with his custom, he had followed a time table he had prepared beforehand, and he arrived only 14 seconds ahead of this scheme. Frederick and Aucouturier arrived together at 11:40. The former by a spurt gained the lead in the final lap at the Velodrome, but he lost it again through mistaking the ringing of a bell for the ending of the race. Aucouturier kept on and got third place, Frederick being ten metres behind him and securing fourth.

Charles Miller, the Chicagoan, was fifth, arriving at 1:35 P. M. He was riding Tom Linton's machine, and made the best time for the last kilometre, 1 minute and 28 seconds. He covered the whole distance in 54 hours and 51 minutes. Lesna gave up the race a short distance beyond Alencon.

A protest has been lodged against Garin, signed by the Deputy Mayor and ten inhabitants of St. Maurice-les-Charenay, who allege that they saw him being paced by a motor car. Miller has also lodged a protest concerning Frederick.

Great interest was felt in the result of the race and thousands went to Versailles in the small hours of the morning on motors and cycles to watch the returning competitors. Garin says he could easily have ridden another hundred kilometers. He subsisted almost entirely upon raw eggs, of which he swallowed sixty in the journey. He drank only vichy and water. He was born in Roubaix, in 1871, and was formerly a chimney sweep.

Matinee Cycling Races.

On account of the length of the programme arranged for the weekly cycle meet in the Madison Square Garden this evening a special matinée will be given this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in which all the trial heats of both the professional and the amateur races will be decided. The events with the number of entries in each are as follows: Novice race, 25 entries; one mile, amateur, handicap, 42; five miles, amateur, lap race, 44; half-mile professional championship between Frank Kramer, "Major" Taylor, Iver Lawson, W. S. Fenn, Thomas Cooper, John Fisher, Lester Wilson, H. B. Freeman, Walter Bardgett, Owen Kimble, Thomas Butler, Sidney Jenkins, Thomas Gascoyne, Frank Cadwell, and E. A. Hausman. The one-mile professional handicap will bring out about 30 of the leading riders, and the one mile 2:10 class will have about 10 good men. The main and final event of the meet will be the fifteen-mile motor-paced race between "Jimmy" Michael and Floyd McFarland.

A Cyclist's Views on Training.

Will Stinson, the New England cyclist, who will meet Robert Walthour in the championship cycle race at Manhattan Beach next Saturday afternoon, has his own ideas about training. While he is an easy rider to handle in a managerial way, when it comes to the physical preparation for a race he generally has his own way. That his training methods have been successful is evidenced by the remarkable strength and stamina he has always shown in his busy career as a cyclist. He is what is known in cycling parlance as a "campaigner"; a rider who can ride day in and day out, week after week, and not suffer a collapse, and his boast earlier in the season that he would "ride a hundred races this Summer" seems likely to be made good. He is the only cyclist who ever rode over forty miles in an hour.

On July 26, at Providence, against Tom Linton, Stinson clipped 2 4-5 seconds from the world's mile record on a six-lap track, doing the mile in 1:24 4-5, his time was 0:14, 0:14 1-5, 0:13 4-5, 0:14 3-5, 0:14, 0:13 4-5. In this race he also smashed the track record for five miles, lowering the mark to 7:55 8-5. On July 31 at Boston he defeated Johnn Nelson by a lap in a sensational twenty-mile race, and again a few days later, in a fifteen-mile race, breaking all indor records. Since the latter event Stinson has beaten McEachern, Caldwell, Walthour, and several others.

"I have often been asked why it is I retain my strength so well," said Stinson in an interview on training methods. "Of course it is impossible for me to say positively, but I claim it is because I take plenty of sleep and exercise with the proper nourishment in the morning. I attribute my success to the latter, even more than to the two former. When a person arises in the morning he naturally does not feel like eating anything right away. Many riders go out and take a practice spin and have breakfast later. They feel weak and listless during the day, and cannot account for it. When I get up in the morning I drink a generous bowl of beef tea. If it is Winter I take it hot. In Summer I drink it cold. Then I do a reasonable amount of work, and when breakfast time comes I feel as hungry as a wolverine. If bicycle riders would make more of a study of the proper way to train they would be better off. An athlete in training should never do a minute's work on an empty stomach, no matter whether he be boxer, wrestler, baseballist, or wheelman. At least, that is my theory."

Southampton's Horse Show.

The final preparations for the Southampton Horse Show next Friday and Saturday are completed, and all is in readiness for an auspicious opening of the event. Judging from the enthusiasm manifested by Southampton's cottage colony the show will be a notable success. It will be held by the Southampton Horse Association at the latter's grounds, Interlaken. A feature at Southampton is the one hundred or more parking spaces surrounding the show ring, all of which have been taken. The entries number 200, their quality assuring keen competition. Roadsters will be shown by Thomas H. Barber, A. B. Claflin, Edward Bell, W. H. Dixon, and C. F. Hubbs. In the classes for carriage horses the exhibitors include Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Curtis, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, Henry E. Howland, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. W. A. Putnam, Richard Mansfield, George R. Schieffelin, Mrs. C. F. Hubbs, William Manice, George C. Clark, James L. Breese, Miss Mary E. Sands, William Laimbeer, Mrs. Charles Steele, R. M. Thompson, Edward Bell, I. Chauncey McKeever, Mrs. A. Hart McKee, G. T. Hollister, and George A. Crocker. The tandems and four-in-hands entered are those of Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Curtis, G. L. Boissevain, James H. Hyde, and Charles T. Barney. Among the owners of the candidates for honors in the saddle classes are Dr. G. T. Thomas, Harry T. Peters, Miss Louise G. Fisk, F. C. Hollins, Miss Ethel Moore, Henry Beadleston, John R. Abney, Mrs. R. R. Quay, Miss Elizabeth Morton, Mrs. Clarence Cary, James L. Barclay, Mrs. W. A. Putnam, J. L. Kernochan, and W. G. Park. For the jumping events Charles Coster, W. Scott Cameron, Charles B. Van Nostrand, Miss Ethel Moore, H. C. Beadleston, W. K. Mathews, and George R. Schieffelin have made nominations. The judges will be R. W. Rives, Charles P. Williams, E. C. La Montagne, and C. R. Fitz.

Life Savers' Swimming Race.

The Fort Hamilton and Bay Ridge Divisions of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps, under command of Capt. Charles L. Huson, held their second annual endurance test yesterday, at the Johnson's Dock station, at the foot of Ninety-ninth Street, Fort Hamilton. There was an exhibition of the methods of resuscitation of drowned persons by the life savers, followed by illustrations of methods of rescue. There was quite a crowd present to witness the swimming contest over a course extending a mile and a quarter, from the Clifton Boat Club's house, on the Staten Island shore, to the life savers' quarters, at the foot of Ninety-ninth Street, Fort Hamilton. Eleven men, all members of the corps, and one young woman—Miss Florence West of Bay Ridge—started. Edward Becker of Bay Ridge won, with Frederick K. Olsen second, Ernest Ballard third, and Morris Falvey fourth. Miss West finished eleventh. The time—0:55—was very good, considering wind, weather, and water conditions.

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AN IMPORTANT ADVANTAGE.

In the success attending the effort of Mr. TIGHE to induce the Amalgamated Lodge in the Bay View works at Milwaukee to follow Joliet, quit work and join the strike, we are told on the authority of President SHAFFER that the Amalgamated "has gained an important advantage." This action on the part of the Joliet and Milwaukee men undoubtedly extends the area of the strike and will probably put the management of the United States Steel Corporation to some inconvenience and much loss. To that extent it is as effective as an act of war as any other measure having for its object to injure and harass the enemy, but whether or not it will result in an important advantage to the Amalgamated, or in anything but lasting and irreparable injury to it as a body and to its members as individuals, is a question concerning which some differences of opinion are likely to exist.

The lodges established in Pittsburg, McKeesport, and other centres of the steel industry were ordered to strike because they could not get signed for those mills the kind of contract relative to wages, &c., they wanted for the year beginning July 1. For the Milwaukee, Joliet, and South Chicago mills a contract satisfactory to both sides was entered into and work began for the current year. With the refusal of the men in these mills to obey the strike order for the excellent reasons that they had no grievance and were obligated by a contract entered into in good faith and fully performed by the employers, the conclusion was warranted that, however difficult it might be to induce the members of the Amalgamated Association to enter into mutually fair and just agreements, when terms were once adjusted and a contract signed for both sides, the men had a sufficiently clear conception of the obligations of ordinary commercial honesty to hold to their promises. Mr. MORGAN and his associates seem to have doubted this, and it is now evident that their skepticism was fully warranted. The net "advantage" which the Amalgamated has gained from the success of Mr. TIGHE at Bay View is that it has forever destroyed any illusions in the minds of charitable people that the Amalgamated is to be trusted under any conditions, or that the mill manager who negotiates a scale with its representatives is not as one who writes upon the sand and expects the record to remain. Not thus is the cause of labor dignified or furthered.

President SHAFFER'S shallow sophistries in support of the contention that the acquisition through purchase by the United State Steel Corporation of a controlling interest in the stock of the Federal Steel Company absolved the men at Milwaukee and Joliet of any obligation under their contracts should move every self-respecting member of the Amalgamated Association to protest that such a code of business morals is not what he agreed to conform to when he became a member. Unfortunately, it is not likely to be thus reproved. In times like these the right-minded, conservative, thoughtful men in the membership of a trades union step aside and leave it to men of very different stripe to speak and act for them. For this reason they will have no right to complain if the employers reach and act upon the conclusion that never again will they agree to anything in the way of a contract or scale to which the Amalgamated Association is, or assumes to be, a party. A reputation for utter irresponsibility may be an "important advantage" as seen from the point of view occupied by Mr. SHAFFER, but in the final roundup it is not likely to be found an asset of much value to the association.

SUBWAY VIBRATION.

The commission appointed to investigate the causes and correction of the vibration experienced in buildings from the passing of trains through the Central London Underground Railway has made a report to Parliament through the Board of Trade. The inconvenience to residents and the damage to buildings from this cause are serious, and suggest that the creation of a like public nuisance from like causes in this city should be guarded against by anticipatory regulations applicable to the construction of permanent way and rolling stock. The commission employed the most accurate self-recording instruments available, and from a careful study of the data gathered it concludes that most of the trouble is due to the fact that the locomotives are so constructed that a large part of their weight is not carried on the springs. A new type of locomotive of American manufacture has been ordered, and tests will be made to see if this minimizes the vibrations sufficiently to render those inseparable from a faulty construction of the tunnel negligible. Beyond expressing the opinion that, under proper conditions, an underground tunnel can be operated without objectionable vibrations, the committee generalizes very guardedly.

Correcting a trouble of this character in connection with an important public utility in constant and indispensable use is a serious undertaking. It is much cheaper and much wiser to anticipate it in planning the original construction. If this has not been done in connection with the subway now building in this city, it may safely be predicted that the injury to property along its route will go a long way to offset its advantages when opened to use. Some authoritative information on this point would be of great public interest. Experience has shown that if a public nuisance of this character is once created the remedy is likely to be left for future generations. For example, the deafening roar of the elevated trains, due to a plan of car construction which makes them highly resonant, has made life a burden to all who have been compelled to live along or near the lines of this system. It has been the subject of complaint for years, but no attempt has been made to correct it. We cannot afford to have a like experience of preventable tunnel vibrations.

THE GROWTH OF CITIES.

It is unfortunate that the census bulletin showing the growth of cities during the past ten years does not give more fully the reasons for the figures which it presents. The fact that the cities are steadily gaining in population at the expense of the rural neighborhoods is full of interest, but the interest is increased when it is known that the reason for this apparent shifting of population is found in the fact that trolley lines have permitted the cities to annex and make part of themselves suburbs which, until electric railroads were made practical, were as much country as the corn fields of districts still too remote from the centres of population to admit of consideration as even possibly a part of them. The cities which show populations of 100,000 or more are now 38 in number, against 28 ten years ago. Those of 50,000 and over are 78, against 58; those of 25,000 and over are 161, against 124. Cities of 5,000 to 50,000 have increased in number from 566 to 759, and about this ratio is maintained as the scale declines.

The number of cities of 1,000,000 and over is the same as in 1890, and in this class (1) are found New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia. Class 2, of half a million up, also made up of three cities, includes St. Louis, Boston, and Baltimore. Class 3, of 400,000 to 500,000, which had 3 cities ten years ago, has none this year, all of those composing it having been advanced to Class 2. Class 4, composed of cities of 300,000 to 400,000, is wholly made up of cities advanced from Class 5 of 1890, and now includes Cleveland, Buffalo, Cincinnati, San Francisco, and Pittsburg. Class 5 includes New Orleans, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Washington, which were there in 1890, and has gained by promotion Newark, Jersey City, Louisville, and Minneapolis. Class 6, comprising cities of 100,000 to 200,000, 19 in all, has gained 7 since the last enumeration. The next ten years will undoubtedly show great gains in the number of cities of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth classes. Since 1850 the percentage of urban population to the total population of the country has increased as shown in the following table:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1850	12.5	1880	22.6
1860	16.1	1890	29.2
1870	20.9	1900	33.1

In looking for an explanation of the astonishing growth of urban populations it is not necessary to go beyond the improvement in facilities for communication between centres of population and their suburbs. About 1850 the horse car became in a small way a factor in determining the diffusion of population, gradually building up suburbs to which the leisure classes withdrew when seeking rural surroundings without entire separation from the advantages of nearness to a city. Anything within an hour of the business centre of a town or city was considered as admitting of suburban development, and an hour by the horse car did not take the passenger very far afield. With the passing of the horse car and the advent of the trolley car, the area of accessible suburbs expanded very rapidly. In an hour a passenger is whirled past the utmost limit of horse car service and into what five or ten years ago were farm lands, worth no more by the acre than they are now valued at per villa site, or under exceptionally favorable conditions per front foot. The suburbs were removed five, six, eight, and even ten miles from the former city limits, and the near-by neighborhoods were left no recourse except to annex themselves to, and become wards of, the cities they had formerly surrounded. Chicago furnishes a striking illustration of this in its recent growth by the annexation of outlying territory containing 598,725 residents, thus jumping its population 54½ per cent. What it thus assimilated represented a city larger than St. Louis. The same tendency is noticeable in nearly every large city, and it is encouraged and facilitated by the electric railroad, which is bringing everything within a radius of five to ten miles as near for all practical purposes as neighborhoods within the mile or two mile radius used to be. This means that what under the conditions existing before the era of electric railroads would have been a relatively small city surrounded by a fringe of villages, and having within a given number of square miles a population about equally divided for purposes of census tabulation between the urban and rural classifications, is now a city of steadily widening boundaries and with, say, twice the population which could be comfortably accommodated within its original municipal limits.

Probably the most noteworthy example of this spreading out of cities which will ever be seen will be furnished with the completion of the New York Rapid Transit Tunnel in the building of a radiating system of electric railroads connecting its northern terminus with every part of the country north and east of us available for residence purposes. In these roads we shall see very little in either construction, equipment, or operation suggestive of street railway practice. As showing what is meant by electric railroading at this time, it may be mentioned that the one-hundred-million-dollar syndicate owning the electric roads of Northern Ohio and Southwestern Michigan are now arranging to put on between Cleveland and Detroit a service of sleeping cars and a freight and express system which will bring their line into direct competition with the steam roads for every class of business. With such facilities, combined with high speeds and low fares, New York may very well count upon a rapid northern expansion along as many lines of development as there are ribs in a Japanese fan. Will our esteemed friends of the New York Central, the New Haven, and the Harlem railroads learn nothing until it is taught them in the costly school of experience?

AMERICAN RAILROAD STATISTICS.

In the years of greatest activity in railroad development, which culminated in the panic of 1873, the annual mileage of railroad built was a matter of exciting public interest. Of late the figures have attracted very little attention outside of financial circles, where they have a strictly business interest. The statistics of railways in the United States for the year ended June 30, 1901, as compared with those for 1898 and 1899, compiled for the forthcoming report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, are epitomized in the following summary:

	1901.	1899.	1898.
Miles of railroad completed	193,346	189,295	188,396
Increase in 12 months	4,051	2,899	1,968
Miles of track	4,051	2,899	1,968
Miles of road operated	192,556	187,535	181,048
Number of corporations	2,023	2,049	2,047
Number in hands of receivers	62	71	94
Mileage in hands of receivers	4,178	9,853	12,745
Locomotives	37,663	33,709	30,224
Cars, passenger	34,713	33,850	32,595
Cars, freight	1,365,531	1,295,510	1,248,826
Cars, total	1,450,838	1,375,916	1,328,174
Cars and engines with power brakes	1,005,729	808,074	641,262
Cars and engines with automatic couplers	1,404,132	1,137,719	900,574
Employes	1,017,653	928,924	874,558
Employes per 100 miles of road	529	495	474
Dividends paid, millions	$139.6	$111.0	$96.2
Gross earnings, year, passenger, millions	323.7	291.1	267.0
Gross earnings, year, freight, millions	1,049.3	913.7	876.7
Gross earnings, year, total, including miscellaneous, millions	1,487.0	1,313.6	1,247.3
Av'ge of same per mile	7,722.0	7,005.0	6,755.0
Operating ex., millions	961.4	857.0	818.0
Net earnings, millions	525.6	456.6	429.4
Other income, millions	162.9	148.7	138.2
Net income, millions	688.5	605.3	567.6
Fixed charges, &c., millions	461.2	441.2	427.2
Passengers carried, millions	576.9	523.2	501.1
Passengers, one mile, millions	16,039.0	14,591.3	13,379.9
Freight carried, million tons	1,101.7	959.7	879.0
Same, one mile	141,599.2	123,667.3	114,977.6
Average rate per ton mile (mills)	7.3	7.2	7.5
Average passenger fare per mile (cents)	2.0	1.92	1.97
Employes killed	2,550	2,210	1,958
Employes injured	39,643	34,923	31,761
Passengers killed	249	239	221
Passengers injured	4,128	3,442	2,945
Other persons killed	5,066	4,674	4,680
Other persons injured	6,540	5,253	6,176
Total killed	7,865	7,123	6,859
Total injured	50,320	44,620	40,882

This statement is so concise and so complete as to leave no room for explanation and very little for comment. A simple calculation shows that the equipment of the American railroads consists of an average of twenty locomotives and 753 cars per 100 miles of road. The casualty figures show that 1 in 399 employes was killed, and 1 in 26 injured. In the classification of trainmen, which includes engineers, firemen, conductors, and brakemen, the number killed was 1 in 137, and the number injured 1 in 11. This would seem to show that the work of the trainman is extra hazardous. One passenger was killed for every 2,313,684 carried, and 1 injured for every 139,740 carried. Calculating the casualties on the basis of train service, we find that the passengers killed averaged one to every 64,413,684 passenger miles accomplished, and the injured 1 for every 3,885,418 passenger miles accomplished. From these figures the habitual or casual railway passenger may calculate the risk he runs in journeying by rail. For the thirteen years ended with June 30, 1900, the casualty statistics show the surprising totals of 86,227 killed and 469,027 injured.

It is only fair to the railroads to say that the figures of killed and injured for the last fiscal year include persons classed as trespassers, meaning persons walking on the railroads' right of way without any business there; also persons who failed at crossing to watch out for passing trains. Of trespassers 4,436 were killed and 4,680 injured. At grade crossings 750 were killed and 1,350 injured. A large proportion of the injuries were of a comparatively trifling character, but about 99.9 per cent. were sufficient to furnish a basis for damage suits against the railroads. It does not need much of an injury to impair a twenty-five-dollar life to the value of $25,000—for purposes of a damage suit. Like Mercutio's wound, even if not as deep as a well nor as wide as a church door, "'twill serve."

One fond of arithmetical recreations will find much material to work with in the table above given. He will not have to do much figuring to be impressed with the fact that the railroad system of the United States is a great thing, and that it presents a series of very impressive totals.

EVIDENCES OF BRITISH CONVALESCENCE.

After a long and unusually severe attack of nervous prostration, induced by the discovery that England could no longer ignore a foreign competition which was dividing up her foreign trade and putting her manufacturers at a disadvantage even in her own markets, domestic and colonial, our British neighbors are showing symptoms of convalescence, so to speak, and are "beginning to take notice." This is gratifying. Hopeless despair is a morbid and generally unwholesome condition, obstructive of recovery, and often more alarming to the conscientious physician than more acute symptoms would be. At almost any time within the past year and a half the tone in which the British press has discussed industrial and trade questions has been that in which a world-weary invalid, conscious that the end was near and without any well-grounded hope of prolonging this life or enjoying the next, would be likely to address those gathered about the bedside. They have given us anything but cheerful reading, and we are the better prepared to welcome the feeble flashes of ill-nature which are usually regarded by experienced nurses as symptoms of improvement. An outburst of typical British ill-temper would do much to establish confidence in the recuperative powers of the nation and perhaps be of more advantage to the patient than perfunctory submission to the inevitable.

The Steel strike in this country, while as yet without important results and with the probabilities against its becoming so, has had a very stimulating effect upon the writers of English trade literature. Mr. SHAFFER'S frequent proclamations are as welcome topics for editorial discussion as were the bulletins from Brussels announcing the defeat of NAPOLEON at Waterloo. The fact that the Steel Corporation has failed to reopen in advance of its convenience and the completion of the midsummer repairs the mills closed by the strikers is accepted as evidence that the industry is paralyzed, that the Amalgamated will now proceed to dictate terms with which compliance will be impossible without the surrender of the control of the plants to Mr. SHAFFER and his associates, and that in future natural advantages will count for little as against the exactions of organized labor. The London Telegraph considers this result already accomplished. It says:

> If American trade should renew its conquering career, the Trusts will have to reckon with higher wages and lower tariffs, as well as with the rise in the cost of raw material, which experts believe to be inevitable, in consequence of the speed at which all the more easily won natural deposits are being worked out. All this means increase in the cost of production, with the likelihood of lower prices. British workmen have been taught reason by nothing but adversity, and the same severe teacher will probably be needed in America to secure that better adjustment of relations between capital and labor to which we have only recently attained. At the moment when the decision in the Taff Vale Railway case has given British employers a new security by making the funds of labor organizations liable for damages, trades unionism in its aggressive form has come at last in America, and come to stay.

There is nothing in this prophecy which suggests hedging. The future is as an open book before the writer, and the Hebrew prophets who prefaced their proclamations with the formula, "Thus saith the Lord," could not have felt any more confidence in the accuracy of their forecasts of what was about to happen. However, as we have already said, this is a good sign. It indicates that John Bull is again becoming the incarnation of cocksureness, and that the national traits are reasserting themselves. The Mrs. Wilfer attitude which he has maintained for some time past is not the one which best suits his natural temperament. In addition to being extremely "trying" it does not really reflect the characteristics which are most admirable in the Anglo-Saxon-Norman blend and which have made for British greatness through the centuries.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Much credit is given by Mr. MARTIN DODGE, Director of the United States Office of Public Road Inquiries, to what he calls "the reflex influence of the bicycle and the automobile" for forming the public sentiment which is crystallizing into the betterment of highways in all parts of this country and Canada. Writing in The Municipal Journal and Engineer, Mr. DODGE says that many States which formerly refused to spend any money on road improvement are now, in response to the general demand, making generous appropriations, and the prospects everywhere are encouraging to those who for years preached to deaf ears the economy of these expenditures. He also tells in detail of the admirable missionary work done in the South this season by means of the "Good Roads Train," which, carrying eight carloads of the best and most important roadmaking machinery and a party of expert operators, roadmakers, and engineers, has been slowly moving from town to town, giving in each a practical illustration of the speed and cheapness with which those who know how and have the proper utensils can create highways up to modern requirements. The train was made up in Chicago through the co-operation of the National Association of Good Roads, the Illinois Central Railroad, and several manufacturers of road-making machines. It started in April, and by the middle of July exhibitions had been given and information imparted to large numbers of deeply interested citizens in New Orleans, La.; Natchez, Greensville, Granada, McComb City, and Jackson, Miss.; Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Hopkinsville, and Owensborough, Ky., and Effingham, Ill. At most of these places two miles of specimen road were made, usually in less than two days, and the almost invariable result of the demonstration was the formation of a local society to push forward the good work. The train will soon be at the Pan-American Exposition, and special attention is sure to be attracted by the machine which moves four cubic yards of earth per minute as the first step in constructing a road.

—This paper is reproved with some severity by The Electrical Review for declaring that at least a part of the annoyances experienced by users of the telephone are due to "what seem to be the needless pranks of the central office staff." From the height of its indubitably superior knowledge our critic asserts that practically no business office of any kind is conducted under a more rigid system or with more scrupulous care to suppress "needless pranks" than a telephone central exchange. "The operators," it is explained, "speak only in low tones of voice; they are under the constant supervision of monitors who may put themselves in the circuit between the operator and the subscriber at any instant to supervise the former; they are relieved immediately upon showing signs of fatigue or illness, and their conduct is closely watched at all times. The management of a telephone exchange regards as its first duty the maintenance of the very best possible service and the avoidance of any complaint on the part of the users of the telephone. To this end a practically military state of supervision and obedience has been worked out and practiced for several years. To-day a telephone exchange is organized to work at the highest speed and under the most efficient conditions." Far be it from us to deny any of this, and yet to our certain knowledge, derived from a carefully arranged and executed plot, "central" sometimes says that the person with whom communication has been asked has failed to answer his bell, when, as a matter of fact, his bell has not been sounded. Isn't that a "needless prank"? But there, The Electrical Review doubtless means all right, and it knows a lot about telephones. That's why we are glad to learn from it that independent telephone companies are now invading the great cities of the East, and that their competition with the Bell monopoly will so lower the cost of the service that inevitably and soon the time will come "when the telephone will be as universal as the water faucet, and when any one can talk from his home or place of business to practically any one else."

—A recent re-enlistment has brought to the League Island Navy Yard a young gunner's mate, JOSEPH MITCHELL, who, as a sailor from the Newark, helped to defend the Peking Legations from the Boxers, and was severely wounded just before the end of the siege. While the fight was on, MITCHELL gave a fine illustration of that intelligent initiative which we all like to think is characteristic of the American in arms, even though his rank be low. When the situation of the imprisoned diplomats and their companions was most desperate, MITCHELL noticed an old Chinese cannon which was doing duty as a hitching post in one of the compounds. It had not been fired for 200 years at least, and looked like a most unpromising means of defense, but MITCHELL dug it out of the ground, and after a prolonged tinkering, got the relic in shape for mounting on the carriage of a disabled one-pounder the Italian detachment had been using. Then he secured ninety-six Russian shells, to which he attached Japanese fuses and brought it into effective action. When the shells were gone, stray bits of lead and pewter found in the compound supplied missiles which served to keep the barbarian hordes at a distance. "I have worked better guns," MITCHELL is quoted as saying by The Philadelphia North American, "and I guess did more execution with them; but that old boy served the purpose nicely. Any man would give his life, if necessary, to protect the women we had behind us. That's what we enter the service for. It was tough while it lasted; but now it's all over, it's just part of an enlisted man's record." A good man for a country to have within call, evidently, is JOSEPH MITCHELL, gunner's mate—a man whom emergencies do not confuse, and who can do things when the necessity to do things arises. A sentimentalist, of course, and he is not forgetful of pretty phrases heard from the heroes of melodrama, and yet some will prefer his talk to the polished essays of the anti-imperialists, who always put the word "patriotism" within quotation marks, and who can see in war nothing but blood and dirt.

—There was significance—amusing or sad, it is hard to tell which—in the vehement disinclination manifested by Mr. JOHN J. TURLEY to give testimony in the inquiry directed against "EDWARD G. GLENNON and others." Mr. TURLEY is a policeman, and, more definitely, the "wardman" of Capt. GANNON. Before he would say a word he wanted to know who those described as "others" were, assuming, obviously, that the privilege, so immeasurably precious to not a few New York policemen just now, of refusing to testify against himself, would be taken from him by Justice JEROME, acting in the abhorrent rôle of a reformer and enemy of police prosperity. Deputy Commissioner DEVERY made the same curious assumption the moment he heard of his subordinate's refusal to speak till the identity of the "others" was revealed. He called the Justice's course "an outrage," and plaintively asked, "Are we in Russia?" Beyond question, the legal principle that self-incrimination shall never be required is one of the chief glories of our judicial system, and in its maintenance policemen, like the rest of us, have right and reason to show tireless zeal, but yet it is well to be judicious in the showing and not to be too prompt in claiming inclusion among "others" when that vague word is used to designate persons accused of nefarious deeds.

THE NEED OF GOSPEL SERMONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A very learned clergyman, having many infidels within his parish, decided to preach a sermon on infidelity. Extensive publicity was given to his decision, and a large congregation assembled. Quite a number of infidels were present. The sermon was a very able discussion of the subject announced. At the conclusion of the sermon a feeble-minded old man arose in the centre of the congregation and shouted "Eternity! Eternity!! Eternity!!!" The minister closed the services, feeling much disconcerted at what he called a very unhappy occurrence. During the week information came to him that one of the infidels present was under deep conviction for sin. He called to see him, and in the course of the conversation he asked him what it was in the sermon which specially interested him and led him into his present state of mind. "Oh," he replied, "it was not the sermon—this I could stand—it was the word spoken by the old man, 'Eternity.' This has been ringing in my ears ever since. Eternity—what does it mean?"

The preaching of this clergyman was like much of the preaching of the present time. It is not shilly-shally, as one correspondent is pleased to call it. The clergymen of to-day are an able body of men, representing a high order of intelligence. They are learned not only in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, but they are fully abreast of human progress and current events. Why, then, are they not more successful in calling out the people and leading them to repentance and true faith in Christ? Because they preach too much upon infidelity, or the supposed—real or imaginary—present conditions of the human mind. They study current beliefs and current topics more than they study the Bible. The announcement of special subjects, in the daily press, is carried on to such an extent that it has become ad nauseam usque. The people look over these subjects and attend church, if at all, out of mere curiosity.

The Bible—not current beliefs or special human conditions—is the foundation upon which to build sermons. The spiritual condition and necessities of man are the same in all ages. He who looks into the Bible mirror will find these, at all times, perfectly reflected. The hypocrites and whited sepulchres of to-day are the same as those in the days of Christ. A true Gospel sermon will fit any clime and any degree of intelligence. Men are not converted by intellectual or reasoning processes, but by the plain presentation of Gospel truths. The world-renowned evangelists and preachers have not been known for their much learning, but for their plain and direct preaching. The writer was once privileged to listen to the late Dr. John Hall, and found special delight in thanking him for his old-fashioned Gospel sermon. Yes, we want Gospel preaching. We want preaching not for the classes, but for the masses. We want sermons pointed with Divine truth, and not whitewashed with human policy; sermons that come from the heart and are directed to the heart; sermons setting forth the exceeding sinfulness of sin—whether of belief or practice—and holding up the only remedy, the "great salvation" of Christ.

"LEANDER HALL.

New York, Aug. 12, 1901.

REV. DR. MORGAN ON THE CHURCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in yesterday's TIMES of your correspondent, M. S. Waters of this city, takes exception to Dr. Morgan saying that Christ did not ask men to "come into the Church," or "to join the Church."

Mr. W. should know from Scripture teaching that Dr. Morgan spoke truly. The Lord's invitation referred to Himself. "Come unto Me," He said, not "Come unto the Church." In fact, when the Lord spoke the Church was not in existence, nor did it exist until Penticost, as Scripture plainly teaches. If Mr. W. will carefully read the Epistles he will most assuredly fail to find any invitation to join the Church, but he will discover that all who accept Christ are joined by the Holy Spirit together and form the Church. Apart from any will of his own, each believer is constituted a member of the Church of God. Then, in being joined to a company of fellow-believers in church-fellowship, he manifests his faith, confesses Christ as his Saviour.

Mr. W. must admit that the first and grand necessity is to believe in Christ, not in his Church. Faith in Christ of necessity precedes the confession of that faith before men, and it is true that "we do not need the Church to have our Lord's life in us," and I have no doubt Dr. M. meant just that. There was no "fling at the Church," but an intelligent putting the Church in its proper place, subservient to Christ, not above Him. The Church would be "in the way when it was a matter between the Lord and our souls" if she claimed the precedence. And, in fact, how frequently joining the Church being urged upon devout souls keeps them satisfied with ritual and away from Christ. As to men caring little for the Church, the reason is they do not care for Christ. They are rejecting Him and His salvation, just following out the natural instincts of fallen humanity. Christ first, creed afterward, is the order. H.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 15, 1901.

CHURCH CLOSING IN SUMMER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been reading with interest the several communications which have appeared lately in your esteemed paper under the general heading: "Church-going in New York City in Summer," and a few days ago noted a letter by M. S. Waters of Newark, N. J., "Church-Going a Duty, Not a Whim."

Mr. Waters, having traveled all the way from Newark to New York to hear Dr. Campbell-Morgan at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, discovered that reverend gentleman "putting a fly in the ointment" and, horrible, "a big one," as Mr. Waters states. The fly consisted of, or is, that "at the most critical part of the sermon, when he—Dr. Campbell-Morgan—had won over," or to quote Mr. Waters correctly, "had won his entire audience over to the truth he was setting forth, and was applying the lesson from the beautiful text, "Come unto Me, all ye that labor," &c., the preacher went out of his way to insist that Christ did not ask men to "Come into the church—to join the church." Mr. Waters goes on to say: "The whole inference was, that the church was in the way when it was a matter between our Lord and our soul. That we do not need the church to have our Lord's life in us, to have Him give us rest and peace."

This, according to Mr. Waters, was the "fly in the ointment," and, no doubt, from Mr. Waters' standpoint, "A big one." But one is tempted to ask, what is the poor man, or the poor woman either, to do, whose soul, laboring and heavily laden, wishing for some place "to rest," bends her footsteps to "the church" (building), where he or she is accustomed to repair on Sunday mornings, only to find it closed, with perhaps a notice tacked on the door, "This church is closed for the Summer. Will be opened again on the last Sabbath in September. For urgent business, apply to the sexton. The pastor's address is ——, White Mountains." Poor laboring and heavily laden soul, your shepherd is taking his "well-earned rest" in the country, your "church" is closed. It almost seems to me that Christ had this state of things in mind when He spoke in the parable of the Good Shepherd, of "the hirelings" who flee and leave their sheep, when danger approaches, only in these instances there does not seem to be any particular danger; they "flee," well, simply because "they have that tired feeling," poor things.

But seriously, is it to be wondered at, that our Protestant churches are rather empty in Summer, when the clergy for the greater part finds it impossible to stay with their flocks, and those who manage to preach one sermon a Sunday seem to find the work so arduous that all—the church attendants as well as the pastor—seem glad when it is "over"? The serious-minded Christian it is undoubtedly a sad state of affairs, discreditable both to the pastors as well as to the "people committed to their charge," in that they make so very light of "the very things" which, according to their teachings, are of "the utmost consequence."

There are of course glorious exceptions! There are pastors who put "meat" and not "husks" before their people and whose churches are filled twice a Sunday even. But those pastors as a rule will tell their people, as Dr. Campbell-Morgan did according to Mr. Waters, that we may go to Christ direct with all our sorrows and burdens and that "He will give us rest," even though we do not go to Him through "church doors."

BROAD CHURCH CHRISTIAN.

New York, Aug. 17, 1901.

Pastors Not to Blame for Empty Churches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly allow me to give some facts in regard to "Empty Churches in Summer." So much has been said and written about this, and in almost every case the pastors are blamed. Now, I would like to see justice done to our pastors. Our pastor has remained at his post not only this Summer, but for the last five years.

Although receiving little encouragement, for the attendance is very poor during July and August, the majority of the members would rather see the church doors closed during this time, so they could go to some resort. The pastor is also much in need of rest and recreation, for does not he, who works not only bodily, but body, mind, and soul, need a vacation as well as other less hard-working men do? When our pastor calls on members during the week asking them: "Why were you not at church last Sunday?" in most cases the answer is:

"How can you expect us to come to church in this hot weather? Wait till it is cooler."

The pastor has taken special pains to see that the church is kept cool and also prepares his sermons conscientiously. Now these are facts, not only in our church, but many more. Any man or woman who is a Christian and works for the betterment of the community ought to know better than to characterize ministers of the Gospel as "idle," "selfish," &c., thereby diminishing their influence for the good of the people.

REGULAR CHURCH ATTENDANT.

New York, Aug. 12, 1901.

AMERICANS NOT SOCIABLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am just returning from a vacation, and have made an observation which I think worth while to be discussed in your paper.

I am an old traveler, having been in Europe, in nearly every country, and have been here now for ten years, and found that the American is not sociable at all while traveling.

When you sit at your table in the hotel the waiter brings some other guests to your table; when they are Americans you can be sure they would not say a friendly good morning or good evening; they sit there, don't talk, don't give you any encouragement to begin a conversation, &c. How different, for instance, is Germany? What a pleasant conversation you have with your neighbors while at the table d'hôte—you are sorry when it is over.

But here you are glad, because it is certainly not enjoyable. The little bit of sociability this country has has been brought over by Germans.

If anybody can convince me that the American way of enjoying the meals without having a nice pleasant talk with your neighbors is preferable, then I apologize.

New York, Aug. 17, 1901. S.

ALEXANDER L. HOLLEY.

Interest in Troy in the Proper Site for His Memorial Bust.

From The Troy Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES calls attention to the fact that the memorial bust of Alexander Lyman Holley, which was erected in Washington Square, New York, soon after the death of that distinguished engineer and metallurgist, is because of its poor location practically overlooked and therefore without meaning or significance.

THE TIMES advocates the removal of the monument to the grounds of Columbia University.

Trojans have more than an ordinary interest in this question, because of Alexander Lyman Holley's connection with this city. It was in Troy that he scored his greatest triumph. In 1863 he was sent to England by Corning, Winslow & Co. of this city to obtain information concerning the Bessemer process of steel manufacture. After purchasing the Bessemer patents, which were subsequently combined with the conflicting Kelly patents in this country, Mr. Holley returned, and under his supervision the first Bessemer steel plant to be built in this country was constructed in Troy. But Mr. Holley's connection with Troy did not end here, for from 1865 to 1867 and from 1870 to 1882 he served as a trustee of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Troians are therefore in a position to know the value of Alexander Lyman Holley's services to the country, and to appreciate the debt that the country owes to him. That debt can hardly be overestimated. When one stops to think of the magnitude of the steel trade as it exists in the United States to-day, and of the enormous financial benefit that the country derives therefrom, it becomes evident that the work of the pioneers in that trade is deserving of being remembered and exalted. The erection of a memorial of Alexander Lyman Holley was as fitting and appropriate as the action of the authorities of the City of New York in permitting that memorial, which is in itself most attractive, to remain in an unsuitable location is reprehensible.

Knowledge Is Wealth.

From The London Telegraph.

Since the days of Liebig the various German Governments have displayed increasing appreciation of theoretic and practical education in chemistry. The result of this policy is shown in the report of Dr. F. Rose, his Majesty's Consul at Stuttgart. In brief, it is this, that Germany stands to-day the foremost country in the world in all those industries depending upon the application of chemical principles to manufacture. The devotion of a few hundred thousand pounds per annum to that one science which far more than all others is concerned with the economic progress of a nation has been such that "the total value of the production of the German chemical industries in 1897 amounted to £47,301,132; for the year 1900 it must have been several millions in excess of this sum." This is part only of the story; the profits on the industry have been enormous. Dr. Rose tabulates the dividends in recent years of thirty-six works. They generally run into double figures, such as 20, 15, 16, 12½, 27, 14, 25, 18, 26, 24, and so on per cent. Very few are below 10 per cent. Dr. Rose says: "The growth of the German chemical industries has advanced hand in hand with the progress and discoveries made in chemical science and the increased facilities for chemical instruction. The annals of industrial progress show few examples of such an intimate relationship between pure and applied science." The first of the aniline dyes was discovered in England by Dr. Perkin. Nowadays the bulk of the manufacture is in Germany. By the irony of fate: "The red color used for the uniforms of the French infantry is almost exclusively manufactured in Germany."

NUGGETS.

The Secret of Longevity.

Reporter—To what do you attribute your long life?

Centenarian—Perseverance, just perseverance. I kept on livin' in spite of everything.—Philadelphia Press.

Angels' Advantages.

"Willie, I am glad to hear you say you would like to be an angel. What would you do if you were one?"

"I'd fly up to the top of that big cottonwood tree in our yard an' take my kite out of it."—Chicago Tribune.

Children.

The children of selfish parents are generally well-behaved. Father and mother are too careful of their own comfort to be willing to stand any fooling.—Somerville Journal.

Exchange of Compliments.

Man on Bridge—Time can't be very valuable with you, my friend. I've been watching you for two hours, and you haven't had a bite.

Man on Bank—My time's wuth too much, by gum, to waste two hours of it watchin' a man fish that ain't ketchin' nothin'!"—Chicago Times.

His Son Bill Could Tell.

"Have you any piscatorial diversion here?" asked the boarder from Boston.

"I kain't say rightly as we have," replied the farmer. "We ain't much on them new-fangled games up here, but my son Bill kin show you where there's good fishin'."—Philadelphia Record.

THE OLD-TIMER BEHIND THE STORY.

James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

Crossed the plains back in the '40's when
this great and boundless West
Was a terra incognita foot of man had
seldom pressed,
Slaughtered Indians by the dozens, left
their bodies on the spot,
And the wolves that feasted on them got
so fat they couldn't trot!
Used to sit and pick the arrows from his
punctured clothes at night—
Hadn't time from sun to sun to do a cussed
thing but fight!
Reminiscences crowd on him till his eyes
are all aplaze,
The man behind the story of the stirring
early days.

Always lies in wait for victims as the tiger
for its prey,
Does this single-handed talker, who is old
and bald or gray,
And his agile tongue is toughened through
its exercise of years
Pouring heated-air recitals into tourists'
yawning ears.
He is blessed with vocal powers that are
never known to tire,
And at times when memory fails him he's
a most accomplished liar—
O! he is the unscarred hero of a thousand
desp'rate frays,
The man behind the story of the stirring
early days.

He has chummed with old Jim Bridger,
helped him out in many a fight,
Shared his blankets with Kit Carson in
their hidden camps at night,
Drove a rolling six-horse Concord on the
red-hot Overland,
When the rattlesnakes lay frying in the
blazing desert sand!
Was so intimate with Frémont that he
always called him "Jack,"
Went with Albert Sidney Johnston cut to
Mormondom and back,
Was the chief of scouts for Harney in
his bloodiest affrays,
The man behind the story of the stirring
early days.

Every tenderfoot regards him with a sort
of creepy awe,
Thinks his yarns, so visionary, are the
truth without a flaw,
Holds it as a special honor when he says
he

REVIVALS AT OCEAN GROVE

Annual Camp Meeting Opened to Last for Sixteen Days.

Thirteen Services Held Yesterday Were Well Attended—8,000 in the Auditorium in the Morning.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 18.—The annual camp meeting opened here yesterday, and will continue for sixteen days. There were thirteen services held to-day, and, despite the frequent showers, every meeting was well attended.

The initial meeting of the day was held in the Tabernacle at 5:45 A. M., and was led by Vice President A. E. Ballard. At 8:45 the holiness meeting was held in the same building. "The Shouting Band," from St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, had charge of the service, which lasted for nearly two hours. Mrs. J. A. Fitch of Philadelphia, the famous camp meeting singer, aided the leaders.

Evangelist Charles H. Yatman talked to 1,000 young Christians at 9 o'clock in the Temple, while at the same hour the Rev. William Franklin conducted his "Helping Hand" meeting in the chapel.

There were 8,000 present in the Auditorium at the morning preaching service. Bishop FitzGerald presided. On the platform were seated a score or more ministers. Prof. Morgan's choir of 300 voices and orchestra of forty musicians gave a song service while the congregation gathered. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Courtland Myers, pastor of the Baptist Memorial Temple, Brooklyn, from the text: "And Jesus began again to teach by the seashore."

Mrs. Lizzie Smith, the evangelist, had charge of the revival meeting held in the Tabernacle at 1:30 P. M., and at 2 o'clock the three departments of the Sabbath school met.

Another large audience gathered in the Auditorium at 3 o'clock, when Evangelists Joseph Smith, "Jack" Cook, and Hayden Cook of England held an old-fashioned revival service, and a number of penitents asked for prayers.

A consecration meeting for children was held in the Temple at 4 P. M., with Mrs. Carrie Thompson in charge. At the same hour, in the Tabernacle, "The Shouting Band" from Philadelphia held another hallelujah service.

The beach meeting was held at 6 o'clock, and at 6:30 Evangelist Yatman led a vesper service in the Temple. The Rev. Dr. Myers preached again in the evening in the Auditorium. His theme was "The Heart of Christianity." After the sermon an altar service was held, when many held up their hands for prayers, and several came to the altar.

END OF OSSINING MEETINGS.

Annual Methodist Encampment Closed with Dullest Day.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The last day of the annual Methodist camp meeting in the woods back of this village was the dullest and poorest the camp has ever seen. There was an absence of the crowds which usually attend the closing exercises, due to the heavy rain of the night before and the threatening and rainy weather after daylight. Everything was muddy in the camp, and the tenters had an unpleasant time of it.

During the thunderstorm which preceded the steady rain lightning hit a big elm tree close to the speakers' stand. The tree was badly torn, and a number of persons were stunned, but none seriously hurt.

At the early morning service at 6 o'clock the smallest gathering of the camp attended. The meeting was led by Samuel Haight. At 9 o'clock there was a holiness meeting in the tabernacle. All the meetings and services during the day had to be held under cover. The principal meetings were at 10:30, when the Rev. Dr. Edward D. Casswell of Beekman Hill Church preached; at 2:30, when the Rev. Dr. J. G. Oakley of North Tarrytown was the preacher, and at 7 this evening, when the Rev. John Roe of Ardsley preached. There was a series of prayer meetings running through the entire day.

The March Around Jerusalem took place at 11 o'clock this evening. This marks the formal close of the camp for the year. In the march all the campers participated, marching two by two, singing hymns and shaking hands all round.

MONK PREACHES IN THE STREET

Open-Air "Agitation" Conducted in Brooklyn by the Rev. Father Francis.

The Rev. Father Paul James Francis, an Episcopalian monk, who is at the head of the Franciscan Order of the Episcopal Church, and stationed at the monastery in Graymoor, at Garrison-on-the Hudson, yesterday afternoon began a series of street services, or "agitations," for sinners, at Bleecker Street and Myrtle Avenue, Williamsburg. The services were under the auspices of St. Barnabas's Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. William H. Barnes is pastor, at Bushwick Avenue and Grove Street.

Father Francis spoke particularly against those attending the Sunday picnics in Ridgewood. He appeared in the open lot about 3 o'clock, and though it was raining constantly kept on preaching. Quite a gathering assembled to listen to him, many being evidently impressed.

The Rev. Father Francis is thirty-eight years old. He wore the gray habit of the order. He had on a skull cap, and on his chest was a crucifix, while at his side hung a rosary of beads. The spot where the monk preached has always been looked upon as a profitable field by missionaries. In the neighborhood is the Knickerbocker Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church and some German churches. It was made known to monks and missionaries that picnickers returning from the Ridgewood and Glendale Parks, especially at night, are inclined to desecrate the Sabbath by singing and shouting. Father Francis will try to fetch as many of these as possible to St. Barnabas's Church. After finishing his preaching, accompanied by the Rev. William H. Barnes, he returned to the church followed by several hundred people. Services were then held there.

SERVICE AT THE HAYMARKET.

Three Men Profess Conversion—Congregation Numbers Men and Women of Many Classes.

The Rev. Joseph Jones held another gospel meeting in the Haymarket, Thirtieth Street and Broadway, last night, and a fair crowd was in attendance. Many walks of life were represented. There were shabbily dressed men and well-dressed men; plainly attired women and gaudily decked women. The audience was orderly and rather devout.

Two well-dressed young men declared their intention of renouncing Satan and his pomps, and a man who said he was a Jew also went up to the stage and knelt down.

After A. J. Tate, who is said to be a conductor on the Long Island Railroad, had delivered an address, Jones rose and said: "Is there any one here who wants to start a Christian life in this Haymarket to-night and be prayed for? Let them raise their hand."

Several hands went up. Some were grimy, others tanned, while a few were shapely and covered with jewels. Several women in the gallery became mildly hysterical and put up their hands. Prayer was offered by Mr. Jones.

CHRISTIANITY IN PERSIA.

Miss Stenk Tells of the Persecution of Converts.

Miss Emma Stenk of Perth Amboy, N. J., for eighteen years a missionary in Persia, and whose health failed, causing her to return home, occupied the pulpit last evening at the New York Presbyterian Church, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.

"Christianity in Persia," said she, "means bloodshed and martyrdom. The Christian religion will eventually triumph, but not before a bloody war has been fought. This war will come within the next quarter of a century.

"The missionaries there are persecuted in all manner of small ways. The Government keeps a strict watch over them, and when a convert is made he is watched equally close. At the slightest pretext he is thrown into prison or put to death. Christianity is on the increase, in spite of all this."

THE KIND OF MEN IN THE NAVY.

Chaplain Jones Says They Are Brave, Tender-Hearted, and Sober.

The Rev. Harry Jones, Chaplain of the American training ship Monongahela, spoke last evening at the Church of the Strangers, in West Fifty-seventh Street, on "The Man-of-War's Man of the Twentieth Century." The general public, he said, connected the sailor with the ginmill and with rowdyism of every description, and many believed that a man got into the navy simply for the purpose of getting food and lodging. The Spanish war had shown a different state of affairs.

Chaplain Jones spoke of the boys who are getting into the navy. Many of them, he said, were sons of Congressmen and men in professional life. They come from all parts of the country, and most of them had the finest kind of home training. While a sailor is always ready to fight and delights in a row, yet there was no class of men who had a tenderer heart than a sailor, and every one of these boys had a warm love for the mother at home. Of the 438 men and boys that the Monongahela will take out on the cruise to Gibraltar, he said, 291 are total abstainers.

MRS. OSGOOD FIELD DEAD.

Husband's Bric-a-Brac Collection Now Goes to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

It was learned here yesterday that Mrs. Osgood Field of this city died at the Hotel National, in Lucerne, Switzerland, on Friday last. Her three cousins, Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. Lee, and Miss Julia Wells, were present when she died. She was the widow of Osgood Field, who died in Paris last November.

Before her marriage Mrs. Field was Miss Katherine Roxana Parker, daughter of Milton Parker of Utica, N. Y. She was also a cousin of Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan. Immediately after her marriage she went abroad, and for a quarter of a century had lived in the Palazzo Colonna, in Rome, Italy. She was considered the leader of the American colony at Rome, and numbered among her personal friends the present King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel III. Her body will be taken from Lucerne to Rome and buried in the American cemetery in the Italian capital.

When Osgood Field died he bequeathed his magnificent collection of bric-a-brac to his wife for life, after which it was to go to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in this city. Under the terms of the will, after the death of his wife the collection was to be forwarded to the United States at the expense of the estate. Mr. Field expended much time and energy upon gathering his treasures together, and the one condition upon which the bequest was made to the Museum was that "the collection be designated in some way by which it will be known who presented it to the Museum." The purpose of this condition, it is understood, was to encourage others to make similar bequests or gifts.

The bulk of the estate now goes to William B. Osgood Field, a nephew of Mrs. Field. He was constituted residuary legatee by Mr. Field. Several blocks of unimproved property in Chicago, owned by Mrs. Field, also go to him.

FENNER COUPLE FOUND.

West Point Cadet and His Bride Living at Smith & McNell's Hotel, New York.

Milton S. Fenner, recently a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point, and his bride, who was a Miss Della Engels of Cranston, Highland Falls, N. Y., about whom stories have been published to the effect that they were traveling through Connecticut on foot while their parents were distractedly looking for them, have been found to be in this city staying at Smith & McNell's Hotel.

The couple were married on Saturday, Aug. 10, at the Church of the Transfiguration. They immediately went to the hotel and have been there ever since. The groom is eighteen years old and the bride just seventeen. The parents of the young woman, she asserted yesterday, were not opposed to her marriage to young Fenner, but did not expect them to get married so soon. So they concluded to come to this city and have the ceremony performed. She said yesterday that when she read in a paper that her husband had been seen fishing in a Connecticut stream to get breakfast for his "poor wife" she was greatly distressed.

"Mr. Fenner was away at the time," she added, "and I just cried until he came back. But he seemed to think it was a good joke. He wrote to mamma on Friday, and so did I, and now everything is peaceful and happy. Mr. Fenner is going to stay here and get work, and I have some money of my own, so stories about our being in distress are absurd."

The marriage was the outcome of a romance that followed a Washington's Birthday party at Highland Falls last February. Fenner met the girl who is now his wife at a private dance and the two fell in love at first sight.

Mrs. Fenner said yesterday that her husband had received word from his father, who lives in Austin, Texas, that he had consented to the lad's resignation from the Military Academy.

MR. HENNES'S DISAPPEARANCE.

His Wife Apprehensive that Stories of His Drowning at Chicago Are Correct.

A dispatch from Chicago yesterday stated that Benjamin Hertz of 473 North Clark Street had unfolded a rather startling tale to the Summerville police there, in which he hinted that Joseph J. Hennes, a traveling salesman of this city, had been foully dealt with. According to the story told by Hertz, Hennes went in bathing with several soldiers at the Diversy Beach, and never came back. Hertz hints that the soldiers had thousands of dollars' worth of loot from the Philippine Islands, and then adds: "Hennes told me that he was having some trouble with those soldiers. He knew all their secrets."

Joseph J. Hennes was a jewelry salesman for Mills & Coleman, at Sixty-first Street and Madison Avenue. He left his wife and four children quite unexpectedly on the evening of July 10. When Hennes left New York his wife and children were living at 48 Grand Street. They have since moved to 156 Christopher Street.

Mrs. Hennes places considerable confidence in the story from Chicago. Hennes has twice before, according to his wife, disappeared from home. On a previous occasion he said he was going fishing and remained away for months. In one instance Mrs. Hennes had a general alarm sent out for him all over the country. Hennes is now forty-one years old.

NO FREE ELEVATORS.

Shirtwaist Factory Taxes Girl Employes for Its Use.

The Executive Committee of the Shirtwaist Makers' Union met yesterday, and decided to order strikes to-morrow in all shops where the advance in wages which has been demanded is refused. About 1,000 shirtwaist makers will strike at a time.

The shirtwaist makers say that in addition to a demand for wages they will ask for the abolition of a number of alleged grievances. In one factory they have to pay 25 cents each a week for machines and 12 cents a week for the expenses of running the elevator.

Textile Workers to Join Forces.

The International Association of Textile Workers, which has been in convention for two days in the Hotel Metropole, Forty-second Street and Broadway, decided yesterday to amalgamate with the American Federation of Textile Workers, which is composed largely of Fall River operatives. The amalgamated organization will be known as the United Textile Workers of America, and will have an aggregate membership of about 80,000. It will take in the silk weavers, carpet weavers, jute spinners, cotton spinners, and several other workers in the trade. The amalgamation will take place on Nov. 19.

TO LOWER THE RATES OF LIFE INSURANCE

Actuarial Society to Compile New Tables Regarding Mortality.

Improved Conditions of Modern Existence Said to Have Added Two Years to Average Life.

A movement is on foot in the Actuarial Society of America to compile a new series of tables for the life insurance companies of America. It is expected that the new tables will reveal a decreased mortality among the people in this country, and this would have its effect in decreasing the premium rates now charged by the insurance concerns.

One of the leading actuaries in this city says that the tables which have just been completed by the British life assurance societies display such a complete change in the conditions of modern life that the American companies feel the need of a complete reëxamination of the situation in this country. The tables now used by American companies are based, for the most part, upon the experience of one company up to thirty years ago.

The new series of tables will show the effect of occupation upon mortality. At the present time insurance companies make different rates for the hazardous occupations, but no compilation of the actual results in these occupations has been made.

The whole life assurance business is based upon mortality tables. A certain number of every thousand men insured are expected to die every year. Those expected to live must therefore pay enough to defray at least the entire cost of paying out the insurance on the lives of the deceased. The tables must be made up with the utmost care, and the expense of the process is very great. It is estimated that the compiling of the summary tables will entail an expense of some $30,000.

The International Congress of Actuaries is to meet in this city in 1903. The new occupation tables for the United States are to be completed by that time, and it is expected that the plan for the compilation of complete tables will itself be in operation by that date.

The tables which have just been completed in England, according to the actuary interviewed, show conclusively that modern conditions have lengthened the time a man may be expected to live, at any one stage of his life, and they show that fewer people per thousand die every year now than was formerly the case.

"The most interesting of these new tables," said that actuary, "shows how many males healthy at the age of ten years may be expected to be alive at later ages. The old table comprised results up to 1869, the new one those between 1863 and 1893—for it has taken eight years to complete these table shows the 'expectation' of males at years of age is as follows:

Age.	Old Table.	New Table.	Difference in Favor of New Table.
Ten	100,000	100,000	....
Fifteen	98,376	98,284	60
Twenty	96,223	96,453	230
Twenty-five	93,061	94,387	1,326
Thirty	89,865	91,942	2,077
Thirty-five	86,281	88,993	2,712
Forty	82,284	85,487	3,188
Forty-five	77,919	81,262	3,343
Fifty	72,726	76,185	3,459
Fifty-five	66,513	69,919	3,406
Sixty	58,866	62,073	3,207
Sixty-five	49,297	52,307	3,010
Seventy	38,124	40,615	2,491
Seventy-five	25,691	27,752	2,061
Eighty	13,930	15,530	1,600
Eighty-five	5,422	6,359	937

"The following tables have an even greater influence upon determining the premium rate than the foregoing ones, and they are of the greatest significance in revealing the improvement of the sanitary and other conditions of modern life. The new tables show that the average healthy male of ten years of age can expect to live 51.459 years longer, whereas under the old tables he could not expect to live more than 49.701 years more. This is an average increase for the new tables of 1.668. The table shows the 'expectation' of men at other ages:

Age.	Old Table.	New Table.	Difference in Favor of New Table.
Fifteen	45.661	47.323	1.161
Twenty	43.182	44.803	1.621
Twenty-five	37.905	39.018	1.178
Thirty	34.181	35.067	.886
Thirty-five	30.516	31.159	.643
Forty	26.819	27.360	.461
Forty-five	23.292	23.668	.376
Fifty	19.806	20.107	.301
Fifty-five	16.432	16.722	.260
Sixty	13.330	13.571	.241
Sixty-five	10.512	10.716	.204
Seventy	7.995	8.208	.213
Seventy-five	5.876	6.079	.203
Eighty	4.219	4.337	.118

"These figures will have many effects. Their immediate effect upon premium rates will not be so apparent as will the eventual adjustment. The new table will undoubtedly require smaller reserves at a given rate of interest than the old table did, and insurance companies will be able to lower the rate of interest assumed at their periodical valuations without actually increasing their reserves to the same extent as would have been necessary under the old basis.

"A table second only in importance to the table of average life expectations is that showing the 'expectation' after the first five years of assurance. The table showing the numbers out of every 100,000 living at certain ages is as follows:

Age.	Old Table.	New Table.	Difference in Favor of New Table.
Ten	100,000	100,000	....
Fifteen	96,070	96,043	....
Twenty	96,070	93,893	....
Twenty-five	91,380	90,810	....
Thirty	86,930	87,632	702
Thirty-five	82,980	84,268	1,288
Forty	78,650	80,591	1,941
Forty-five	74,170	76,413	2,243
Fifty	68,940	71,482	2,542
Fifty-five	62,650	65,472	2,822
Sixty	55,160	58,016	2,856
Sixty-five	46,680	48,811	2,861
Seventy	35,330	37,863	2,533
Seventy-five	23,720	25,861	2,241
Eighty	12,700	14,471	1,711

"The complementary table, showing the 'expectation' of life at each age, is as follows:

Age.	Old Table. Years.	New Table. Years.	Difference in Favor of New Table. Years.
Ten	47.963	48.904	1.031
Fifteen	43.727	45.476	1.749
Twenty	39.718	41.888	2.170
Twenty-five	36.648	38.242	1.594
Thirty	33.424	34.555	1.129
Thirty-five	29.922	30.854	.932
Forty	26.457	27.169	.712
Forty-five	22.933	23.541	.608
Fifty	19.515	20.022	.507
Fifty-five	16.267	16.669	.402
Sixty	13.194	13.543	.349
Sixty-five	10.421	10.704	.283
Seventy	7.943	8.205	.262
Seventy-five	5.831	6.079	.248
Eighty	4.196	4.336	.140

"Figures have also been gathered in England with reference to annuity business, and this experience discloses a superior vitality in all cases to that of the old regime. This is likely to discourage annuity insurance, and is certain to cause higher prices to be paid for it.

"Conditions of life in England are very similar to what they are in this country, so the foregoing figures indicate what would be very likely disclosed by a similar canvass in the United States. To make a compilation of this character is a matter of many years, but the Actuarial Society of America will undoubtedly undertake it within a very short time."

INHERITANCE TAX OF $30,000.

That Amount to Go to the State from the Property of Thomas W. Evans.

An order has been signed by Surrogate Fitzgerald giving authority to the State Controller to collect a little more than $30,000 as an inheritance tax upon the estate of Thomas William Evans, the American dentist, who died some years ago in Paris. The order is based upon the recommendations of Gilbert W. Miner, appraiser of the estate.

The report shows that, among other things, Dr. Evans owned 700 shares of stock in the William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company of Philadelphia, and some gas stocks, all of which are appraised at par. In the real estate there is included the block between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Street, Broadway and West End Avenue, valued at $400,000; 125 Fulton Street and 44 Ann Street, valued at $100,000; 64 Pearl Street and 88 Water Street, valued at $37,000, and 26 John Street, valued at $66,000.

Dr. Evans's bequests to relatives amounted to some $250,000, but the residuary estate was to go in trust for the establishment of the Thomas W. Evans Museum and Institute of Philadelphia. The estate was supposed to be worth $5,000,000 or $6,000,000, but after the doctor's death this estimate was found to be an exaggeration. Litigation tied up the estate for several years, but a compromise was at last reached, according to which the relatives were to receive $800,000 in addition to the sum bequeathed to them.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 18.—The principal function this evening was a dinner given by Miss Leary at the Paul cottage, in Mill Street, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed. It was her first dinner of the season, and was an elaborate affair. It was served in the drawing room on the west side of the house on one long table. The table decorations were American Beauty roses and ferns with trailing vines. Miss Leary's guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Marquis Del Vero, ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stewart, Mrs. Emmet, Mrs. George L. Rives, Benjamin Chew, Mrs. Frederick Nelson, Miss Travers, Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Count Guarabossi, Miss Louise Leary, E. N. Tailer, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. S. D. Schenck, Dr. Shires, Marquis Carymani, M. Astor Weeks, Arthur Drabegan, Mr. Appleton, Miss Pierson, Miola Gamba, Mrs. Robinson, and Cyril Barnett.

There were many other dinners during the evening, twelve being served at the Casino grill rooms during the evening concert, 192 guests in all being served at the various tables. The largeset party were the guests of J. F. D. Lanier, fifty in number, who occupied the entire glass inclosed section.

Dinners were also given there by Mrs. George A. Huhn, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, George R. Preston, Jr., Henry Hutt, Mrs. Seth Barton French, Mrs. William P. Thompson, Robert J. Collier, Richard Browning, Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, and Miss Edith Wetmore.

Mrs. Morse, who last week gave a dinner for young people, to-night entertained a party of older people.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer and Mrs. Burke-Roche gave dinners at their cottages.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr gave a dinner at the Ruthven Pratt cottage.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. William H. Sands, and Mrs. E. Moore Robinson gave luncheons this afternoon at the Golf Club.

Mrs. William T. Bull and J. F. McFadden gave luncheons at Berger's.

D. and W. W. May of London are at the Aquidneck.

Mrs. Robert Garrett will give a dinner Tuesday night and a luncheon Wednesday at her cottage, in Narragansett Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan will give a dinner at the Golf Club Friday evening, the guests coming later to Mrs. George Crocker's ball at the Osgood villa.

The first of the week's balls will be given Monday night at Fairlawn, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, in honor of their younger daughter, Miss Gwendolin Burden, who will on this occasion receive her formal introduction into society. The cotillion will be led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Miss Burden.

PRETTY NOTIONS FOR WOMEN.

The mission bell tower is a pretty piece of furniture for a country hall. It is in reality a stand, a small, square stand, with supports from the top upholding a thatched roof, from the inside of which hangs the Japanese gong ready to be sounded for dinner. The under part of the stand is closed in and gives a bit of closet room, to tuck away overshoes, possibly, and the two racks on either side of the stand will hold all the family's and visitors' umbrellas and canes. The tower costs $35, and is most attractive.

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The serpent finds his way into the homes by circuitous routes. One of them in which he appears to the best advantage is in a pair of bellows of dark wood carved, the nose being the raised head and curved neck of the serpent. That curved neck is an improvement upon the old straight nose of a pair of bellows.

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Opals from Mexico sell for from 25 cents to $10 apiece, unset, and large fire opals set in silver for stick pins cost $1.50.

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Women, men also, many of them like the regular Indian moccasin for home wear. The regular beaded moccasins cost, according to the work on them, from $1.75 to $5, unless they are the marriage moccasins, which are not useful for wear, but more ornamental for decorations. These are intended only for ceremonial use, and are covered entirely with beads, even the soles. The moccasins of the Western Indians are shaped to the foot, while those of the Northern and Alaskan Indians are shaped more like the ordinary shoe, coming to a point.

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The Navajo moccasin is more difficult to obtain than any of the others. These are higher, the leather coming up around the ankles and each moccasin is fastened on the side with one large silver button, Indian made, from Mexican silver coin.

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Elk skin moccasins are very heavy, soft and warm, and are impervious to moisture, and they might be worn in the street if one wished. They are easy and comfortable for hunting. The elk skin moccasins are not altogether an Indian product, as they are actually made in factories and after that embroidered with a tiny dot of embroidery on the toe, done in colored elk hair by the Indians. Women's elk skin moccasins cost from $2 to $3 and men's from $2.50 and $3.50 to $5. These moccasins have the extra piece set in at the top.

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There are some Indian beads to be found of wampum, but only one that can really be called Indian beads. There are glass beads and coral that the Indians have, but those are the beads which are sent out to the traders to use in exchange for genuine Indian goods. The wampum beads are not easy to find, but there are a few of them, little round flat disks strung and which the Indians use for barter, not as they did in old times, counting them off, so much value attached to each bead. Now they swap strings of the beads to any man who has something they wish more. A plain string of the wampum will cost $2.50, and there is a beautiful four-string necklace up town which is most decorative and altogether charming and which is valued at $17.50. This has the counters or large pieces of cut shell at intervals in the string, alternating with what looks to be green, or a bird's egg blue stone, but which is really the turquois matrix. The shell counters are tinted a delicate pink, and these with the turquois are effective.

***

The porcupine hair ornaments are strands of several short strings of brilliantly dyed porcupine quills. Englishwomen who come to this country have a number of them, show a great fondness for, and buy them to pin on to the fronts of their gowns as an ornament, worn perhaps in lieu of a necklace.

***

Pretty little Indian souvenirs found in New York are stickpins—genuine little birch bark canoes dangling from the end of the pin. They cost 10 cents each.

***

From Mexico come stickpins, made from Mexican silver 5-cent pieces, which have the eagle in the centre brought out by cutting away the silver around it, leaving it alone in the centre of the milled silver, which forms the outside. These are made by prisoners in Mexico. They cost 25 cents.

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The Mexican flag stickpins cost 50 cents.

***

One of the most interesting things in the way of Mexican goods is the rebosa or shawl, which the Mexican peon wears around his shoulders. In a combination of linen and silk theso cost $7.50, in cotton, $1, and in pure linen, $5. These latter have a deep woven fringe and are among the most attractive. The shawls are scarf-shape, and are used for different purposes. Sometimes for bandas, around the waist, in fancy dress parties. Milliners buy the brightly striped scarfs to use for their business, and they make convenient and unique little wraps.

***

For the housekeeper the Mexican children's toys have an attraction. Among these are quaint little earthen dishes, plain red earthenware, rough on the outside and glazed on the in, made exactly the shape of the cooking utensils of the older people. They are used for dinner parties, sometimes ices are served in them, and the dish is carried home as a souvenir, and hot entrées may be served, even baked in them, if need be, for they are fired and prepared for use exactly as the regular larger ones.

ART NOTES.

The equestrian Washington, for Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, to be presented by Register Howe, was given in competition to four sculptors, Messrs. Niehaus, Barnard, Noble, and Shrady. The jury, of which Mr. Charles A. Schieren was chairman, chose the model offered by Shrady, whose buffaloes and moose are prominent decorations of the Pan-American, and whose artillery groups, cowboys, and horses, and other statuettes have found a ready market. In Mr. Shrady's Washington there is a suggestion of Valley Forge. The horse stands firmly on all four hoofs, backed against a gale of wind which blows his mane and tail forward. Washington in greatcoat and cocked hat sits firmly in the saddle, with the broad collar of his coat blown against his neck, his head slightly turned to the left, his hands on the bridle before him. The horse pricks its ears and looks forward as if it saw something that interested it. There is extreme quiet in this equestrian monument, but it must be said that from behind there is nothing to indicate who the rider is. Only when viewed from in front, or on one side, only when one gets in view of the features, is it possible to guess the identity of the man. The horse is particularly well modeled, though perhaps not historically correct, being probably too fine and light for colonial saddle horses of the period, too much of a thoroughbred.

***

The design by Barnard, on the other hand, shows a heavy-limbed steed, such as we see in the pictures of the period. Niehaus cleverly turned the flank of the problem, how to arrange an equestrian group in a novel way, by dismounting his Washington and introducing an aide or orderly holding the bridle of the General's horse. Mr. Niehaus ought to carry out this idea on a larger scale; there will be other Washingtons wanted hereafter. With regard to the design chosen, it is too soon to tell whether it will be so good in a big statue as it is in a statuette. Can young Mr. Shrady stand the test of monumental sculpture? He has shown cleverness enough in sculpture on the statuette scale.

***

According to a London paper, Mr. Lungren, the American water colorist, whose pictures in oils, aquarelles, and black-and-whites have given us new impressions of the Arizona deserts, has made a mark in pastels. Last year his drawings of London mist and fog were among the most notable things at the Pastel Society; this year at the same exhibition "his impressions of Egypt and Arizona prove that he understands no less well the beauty of strong light." The same journal reports that after a course of experiments Mr. Lungren has discovered a method of fixing pastels so as to hold to the paper, but without using the ordinary fixicative fluids, which take off the fine bloom of the work. As the artist has not published his method yet, the statement may be accepted on its merits.

***

Old Chester in England is to have an arts and crafts exhibition during October, including enamels, jewelry, metal work, carving, embroidery, bookbinding, and decorative art. It is undertaken by the Chester Guild of Arts and Crafts. Americans are prone to believe that Chester has at least one well-developed industry, cabinetwork; for the quantity of mediaeval and sixteenth century pieces in black oak which it turns out would have made the mediaeval artisans gape with astonishment.

***

L'art nouveau in furniture has impressed a Mr. Donaldson so much that he has purchased a number of typical pieces and given them to the South Kensington Museum for the benefit of those who could not afford to see them in Paris. Some of the English papers protest against showing furniture which they consider built and decorated on bad lines. They are afraid that the taste of British cabinetmakers shall be corrupted. A writer in The Westminster says there is literally nothing to praise in the exhibit except perhaps the attention paid to the grain of the wood. One absolutely undecorated table is beautiful in this respect. Also that slight stains and no painting are used. He complains of the meaningless curves and combinations of l'art nouveau in furniture, and notes that French, German, and Scandinavian pieces are all very much the same. "In regard to form, l'art nouveau is in obvious indecision, both in decoration and in construction.

***

The decoration of buildings and the part the painter has begun to play in the architect's conception of interiors form the topic of two articles in The Architectural Record. One is by M. Jean Schopfer on "Modern Architecture and Decoration in France," and the other by Mr. Frank Fowler on "Mural Painting." In the latter Mr. Fowler speaks to American architects, urging them to grant more consideration to the requirements of wall painting when they make their designs, allow the painter to collaborate with them, and especially to have the entire decoration of one room or gallery. As an instance of the mistake made abroad in this last mentioned matter, he cites the Pantheon at Paris where Puvis de Chavannes should have been commissioned to carry out the decorations, not because Bonnat and Laurens are weak masters, but because their work is not in harmony with that of Puvis, while his does suit exactly the style of architecture in that classic building. Our architects, says Mr. Fowler, are interesting themselves in painting and sculpture. It is by consulting in advance, co-operating, in a word, that the question of light, quantity of mass in composition, and perfect key of color may be most effectively secured.

***

The July International Studio has some notable illustrations in colors to an article on medals and medal makers, and the August number a second paper on "The Art of True Enameling on Metal," by Alexander Fisher. A fine colored plate shows an enamel plaque by Fisher. These papers by an expert are of great value for artisans and for the amateur who is trying his 'prentice hand in a very beautiful art. Das Museum of Berlin for August has a paper by Paul Schubring on Italian medals of the fifteenth century, with illustrations in plates. Medals and coins, enamels and jewelry are getting more and more notice from the public and the art magazines.

***

The London critics have fallen foul of this year's Royal Academy in the usual strain, but as usual the Royal Academy points contemptuously to the sales of pictures as proof that the public buys just as freely now as heretofore. The crisis in manufactures and the South African war appear to have affected the picture market not at all. Perhaps the influx of colonial magnates, which has been one result of the war, may account for the healthy state of British art; home buyers are fewer, but colonial buyers fill the gap. The President sold his "Helena and Hermia" for over $5,000. La Thangue has obtained $5,000 for three paintings—"Gathering Plums," "A Provencal Village," and "December in Provence." "The Mystery of the Past," by Goodall, sold for $4,000, and "Marriage by Registry," by the popular anecdote painter Dendy Sadler, went for $3,750, while "Venus at the Bath," by Godward, was sold at the same figure. "The Home Wind," by Napier Hamy, fetched $5,000. The sum of $1,600 was paid for "Sons of the Soil," by Clausen, and the same for "The Wishing Well," by G. D. Leslie. A thousand dollars was paid for each of the following pictures: "Young Orphans," by Henry Hyland; "Evening," by Arnesby Brown, and "Be Thankful," a water color by H. S. Hopwood. During the past few years the average sales at the Royal Academy have aggregated $100,000, of which the Academicians and Associates have taken about $40,000 and outsiders about $60,000.

***

The sculptor John Tweed of London is finishing an order for Cecil Rhodes consisting of bas-reliefs for a monument to an affair not unlike the destruction of Custer and his men by the Sioux. It is the killing of Major Allan Wilson and twenty-four men by the Matabele in the war against Lobengula. Major Wilson and his troops, accompanied by the American scouts Burnham and Ingram, went on a reconnoitring trip, crossed a river, and were surrounded. The two scouts and one trooper dashed through the Matabele and reached the main body of 200 men, under Major Forbes, with a call for assistance, but the scouting party was assegaied where they were. Tweed has modeled the twenty-five men on horseback and foot in attitudes representing their death struggle. There are four reliefs in all, to be placed on the four sides of a monolith erected on the spot where the party fell.

THOMAS MURPHY'S FUNERAL

It Will Take Place from St. Patrick's Cathedral.

He Had Never Been Ill Till Accident Last April—His Friendship with Gen. Grant.

The funeral of Thomas Murphy, Collector of the Port of New York under President Grant, who died at his residence on West Ninety-third Street on Saturday evening, will take place from St. Patrick's Cathedral at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Murphy, who was eighty years old when he died, was a man of remarkable vitality, and had never been ill up to the time in April last when he was run down by a cab in front of the Hoffman House. Even from the effects of that accident he rallied, despite his age. About a fortnight ago he attended the Horse Show at Hollywood, and afterward complained of feeling ill. He went to his apartments in the Hollywood Hotel, where Dr. Hughes, who was called in, discovered that he was suffering from inflammation of the bladder, and that the kidneys were affected. The physician advised Mr. Murphy to come to New York, as he thought that an operation might prolong his life.

Upon Mr. Murphy's arrival in this city Dr. Herbert Constable and Dr. Samuel Alexander agreed than an operation should be performed, but Mr. Murphy failed so rapidly that it was not attempted. He was so much improved on Friday, however, that the physicians thought he might yet recover strength enough to make the operation possible, but on Saturday afternoon there came a turn for the worse, and at 5:30 o'clock he died.

With him when he died were his daughters, Mary Gibbs Murphy and Mrs. Helen Gibbs De Rivas, and his son, Walter Gibbs Murphy. Edgar Gibbs Murphy, another son, was at Atlantic City. He was summoned home by telegraph, and arrived in the city late on Saturday night.

Mr. Murphy was a native of Ireland. He came to this country as a young man, and engaged in the fur business, in which he amassed a fortune. He entered politics as a Whig, and when that party ceased to exist as such became a Republican. It was not until 1866 that Mr. Murphy accepted an office, and then he was elected to the State Senate. A split had occurred in the Democratic ranks, and his plurality over the leading Democratic candidate (Fields) was 1,277.

Mr. Murphy had at the time of Gen. Grant's election formed a close friendship with him, and was appointed Collector of the Port of New York in July, 1870. He held the office until November, 1871, when he resigned on account of political attacks by the Greeley faction. He named his own successor.

Mr. Murphy was a friend and patron of the horse. He established a fine stock farm at Deal, N. J., and his horses were trained on the Monmouth track, which he owned for several years. He was also considered to be one of the most expert real estate appraisers in the city.

Mr. Murphy was one of the committee of the Grant Monument, and was one of those delegated as Mrs. Grant's escort on the day of the dedication. In private life he was very liberal. When he had money "it belonged to his friends," as he was often heard to say. Not long before his death he exhibited about $75,000 worth of valueless paper, mementoes of favors he had done. His wife died April 30, 1897.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Clifford A. Hand.

Clifford A. Hand of the law firm of Hand, Bonney, Pell & Jones died suddenly Saturday evening of apoplexy at the Windsor Hotel in Elizabethtown, N. Y., where he was spending the Summer.

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
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CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
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FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Office of the Michigan Central R. R. Co
Grand Central Station.
New York, N. Y., August 15th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the JACKSON, LANSING & SAGINAW RAILROAD EXTENDED CONSOLIDATED BONDS, maturing Sept. 1st, 1901, that the principal of the same will be paid on presentation of the bonds at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York City, on and after September 3d, 1901. Holders of the bonds who may prefer to receive payment at the office of the Ninth National Bank, New York City, (where the bonds by their terms are payable,) may present the same at said bank.

F. MIDDLEBROOK, Assistant Treasurer.

Financial Agents Wanted.
We desire to arrange for reliable representatives throughout the East and Middle West to sell preferred securities in sound enterprises. Acceptable men can arrange for permanent and highly profitable employment.
AMERICAN FINANCE & TRUST COMPANY,
New York City.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
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WILLIAM H. LEUP. WILLIAM BARBOUR.
Vice President. Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING,
Secretary. Vice President.
ALBERT L. SANSTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY
Treasurer. Trust Officer.

WANTED—NORTHERN PACIFIC COMMON; price must be low; immediate. J. M., Post Office Box 1,074.

FINANCIAL.

33 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, August 12, 1901.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Union Trust Company of New York under the Agreement dated May 10, 1900, for Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds:

The undersigned Committee under the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned hereby give notice, pursuant to the terms of said agreement, that the Committee has entered into a contract with the Wabash Railroad Company for the acquisition by said Railroad Company of the railroad and property described in the first mortgage of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, a copy of which contract is lodged with said Union Trust Company of New York, and the terms of which, briefly summarized, are as follows:

First. The Wabash Company shall acquire said property upon the confirmation of the foreclosure sale (provided it can be obtained at a satisfactory price,) shall pay all receivers' certificates, preferential liabilities, costs, counsel fees, compensation of Trustees and Committee; and shall issue a first mortgage upon said property to secure a total issue of Three and One-half Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due in 1941, with interest from the date thereof, payable semi-annually. The bonds shall be for $1,000 and $500. The total amount of bonds issuable under said mortgage shall be $3,500,000, and $500,000 thereof shall be reserved and applied solely to the improvement and equipment of the mortgaged property.

Second. Such three and a half per cent. bonds, to an amount equal to eighty per cent. of the par value of the principal of Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited with the Union Trust Company, shall be delivered to said Trust Company for distribution among the holders of its certificates of deposit at the rate of $800 in new bonds for each $1,000 of Omaha and St. Louis bonds. Scrip will be provided for fractional amounts.

Third. All stock of the Omaha and St. Louis Company held by the Committee is to be surrendered to the Wabash Company, and the suits brought by the Committee to enforce the personal liability of certain Directors of the Missouri Railway Construction Company are to be discontinued.

Fourth. Said contract is subject to the following conditions:

1. That the stockholders and debenture holders of the Wabash Company assent to its acquisition and mortgaging of said property.

2. That the holders of Union Trust Company certificates for Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited under said agreement of May 10, 1900, assent to said contract; and,

3. That the net preferred liabilities against the property which are to be paid by the Wabash Company do not exceed $475,000.

By the terms of said agreement of May 10, 1900, it is provided that any holder of Union Trust Company Certificates who does not expressly dissent from such contract in a writing delivered to the Committee within twenty days after the first publication of this notice shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to such contract.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH,
As a Committee constituted by the Agreement of Omaha and St. Louis bondholders, made May 10, 1900.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $2,100,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
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EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
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Ohio Southern Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds

Holders of certificates of Central Trust Company of New York, issued on deposit of above-named bonds under agreement of June 21, 1896, upon surrender thereof at office of Central Trust Company of New York, will be entitled to receive for each bond with December, 1896, and all subsequent coupons attached, represented by such certificate, $1,000 Detroit Southern Railroad Company, "Ohio Southern Division" First Mortgage 4% Gold Bond, bearing interest from June 1st, 1901, the sum of $48.33 in cash, ($8.33 thereof being interest from March 15th to June 1st,) and a certificate entitling holder to participate pro rata in any future distribution of cash when received by the Committee, and as determined by it, as provided in the agreement of February 20th, 1901.

Dated New York, August 16th, 1901.

WILLIAM A. READ,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY SANFORD,
THOMAS DENNY,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
Committee.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits.....$1,895,000
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SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated July 17, 1889.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17, 1889, it will receive the sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a price not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-seven thousand six hundred and ninety-one 68-100 dollars, ($57,691.68.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 20th day of August, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

BOND SALE $44,000.
Village of Corinth, N. Y., water works bonds will be sold on sealed bids on Aug. 31st, 1901. Denominations $1,000. Coupon form, principal and semi-annual interest, payable at Citizens' National Bank of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; $2,000 due in 1906, $2,000 due each year thereafter. A CHOICE INVESTMENT. For notice of sale and particulars address JOHN S. ALEXANDER, Village Clerk, Corinth, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership lately subsisting between RANALD M. WINANS and HENRY A. DUNBAR, under the firm name of WINANS & DUNBAR, was dissolved on the 31st day of July, 1901, by mutual consent. RANALD M. WINANS and HENRY A. DUNBAR are authorized to settle all debts due to and by the firm.

RANALD M. WINANS,
HENRY A. DUNBAR.
New York, Aug. 3, 1901.

THE R. M. WINANS COMPANY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE INCORporation under the laws of the State of New York of the R. M. WINANS COMPANY. This Company will continue the U. S. Bonded and Free Warehousing business formerly carried on by WINANS & DUNBAR.
Main Office, 385 Washington St., New York City.

Lost and Found.

Lost or Stolen—Bank Book No. 350,933, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Meetings and Elections.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting
OF
The Hocking Valley Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Columbus, O., August 14, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all committees thereof since the last meeting of stockholders,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors from five (5) to six (6.)

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
INCOME B BONDS.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Indenture dated March 1, 1897, between the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company and The State Trust Company (now the Morton Trust Company) as Trustee, a general meeting of the holders of the above bonds will be held at the office of the Morton Trust Company, No. 38 Nassau Street, New York City, on September 4th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating two Directors of the Railroad Company.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By J. K. CORBIERE, 2d Vice-President.
Dated New York, August 19, 1901.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, September 28th, 1901.

The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 3d, and reopen on Monday, September 30th.

JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

Dividends.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share, on both the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on and after Oct. 1st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 3d, 1901.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Sept. 3d, 1901, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Oct. 9th, 1901, unless remaining further closed for the purposes of the annual meeting of Stockholders, to be held Oct. 8th, 1901.

Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, August 12th, 1901.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901.

The Transfer Books will be closed on August 23d at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of September 4th, 1901.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

Ontario Silver Mining Co.
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET.
New York, August 13th, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 221.

A dividend of TEN (10) CENTS per share has been declared, payable at the transfer agency, 15 Broad Street, September 3, 1901.

Transfer books close August 22d.

LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

Office of Philadelphia Company.
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 27th, 1901.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.—The Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend on the Preferred Stock of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%,) payable August 31st, 1901, to stockholders of record August 21st, 1901. Checks will be mailed.

C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, Aug. 23, 1901, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1, and will reopen Sept. 3 at 10 A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17, 1901.

New York & Hoboken Ferry Company.
Hoboken, N. J., August 12th, 1901.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 2d, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 21st, 1901. The transfer books will close August 21st, 1901, at 3 P. M., and reopen September 3d, 1901, at 10 A. M.

C. C. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

Proposals.

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
8th August, 1901.

Sealed proposals for installing a Coal-Handling Apparatus at the Manhattan State Hospital, West, Ward's Island, New York City, may be sent by mail, or delivered in person, up to four o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 26th day of August, 1901, to Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, Manhattan State Hospital, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. At this time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol, at Albany, New York.

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidders, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the Board of Managers reserves the right to reject all bids.

(Sig.) HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President, Board of Managers.
New York City, Aug. 13, 1901.

KENNEBEC ARSENAL, AUGUSTA, ME., AUG. 15, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 2 P. M., Sept. 5, 1901, for the purchase of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores, including 334,400 pounds of niter, small arms, equipments, tools, etc. Catalogues giving quantities, condition, etc., can be had on application to D. M. TAYLOR, Major Ord. Dept. U. S. A., Comdg.

BENICIA ARSENAL, BENICIA, CAL., AUG. 16, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 11 A. M., Sept. 16, 1901, for purchase of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores, including cannon, projectiles, small arms, ammunition, scrap metal, etc. Information furnished on application to COLONEL A. MORDECAI, Ord. Dept., Com'dg.

THE VIEWS OF HENRY CLEWS.

Henry Clews, discussing the stock market, the grain outlook, and business conditions generally, holds that the future of the market is encouraging. He says:

"There's plenty of traffic in sight for the railroads for the balance of this year at least, and we are likely to have a good export demand for our surplus products of the soil. The farmers as a class are sure of a year of more than average, though not record-breaking, prosperity. More or less improvement has taken place during the last ten days, and it must be borne in mind that the early damage reports were much exaggerated. Recent reports from well-informed bankers and merchants show that the injury and its consequences will be less serious than at first expected; there being a number of compensations, such as better prices, good wheat crop, a fair supply of fodder, and good financial condition of farmers, to offset largely the loss in corn.

"Our railroads were never in better physical and financial condition than to-day, and their prospects as dividend-payers are excellent. Very few are paying all they earn; consequently any moderate reduction in gross earnings would not affect dividends for the reason that the present large outlays for new equipment and improvements will not be permanent.

"The steel strike is waning and losing its shock upon the stock market, and the defeat of the unwise demands of the Amalgamated Association is a foregone conclusion. Some day labor will choose leaders better able to judge as to what is attainable and more capable of recognizing the rights of employers and non-unionists as well as their own claims."

STREET SPRINKLERS' TROUBLES.

Two Collectors Accused of Not Making Returns for Money Paid In.

Jacob F. Hilderbrandt of 544 West Twenty-fourth Street, President of the Street Sprinklers' Association, appeared in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning as the complainant against B. C. Hedges, who said he was of New York City, but didn't give any fuller address, and Julius Baar of 125 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. These men had been employed by the Sprinkling Association as canvassers and collectors, and it is alleged that they have collected money from the subscribers and have failed to make the returns.

Both men were held in the sum of $500 bail for examination on Aug. 19. President Hilderbrandt said that the association had been losing hundreds of dollars by the failure of collectors to turn in money collected, and also said that the association had much trouble with its subscribers because, not receiving subscriptions, they would send around a second time.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

With this week will end many of the vacations which important financiers have been taking. By the first of September the great majority of ordinary active Wall Street men will be in harness again, and from this time on almost every day will see the return of some one of consequence. In this is an encouraging element. It is fashionable to point out in these days of perfected telegraph and telephone communication that alert men absent from Wall Street can still be in close communication, can know all that goes on hour by hour, can take advantage of the situation with practically as much ease as though they were at their own offices. But what this agreeable theory neglects and ignores is that operators scattered over the country, however directly each may be able to reach Wall Street, are still—in practical ways—unable to co-operate. The man at Bar Harbor, his ally at Elberon, and their associates in the Adirondacks, may each know directly all that goes on hour by hour on the Stock Exchange, and may be able each from his own stopping place to give orders, make purchases, exercise market judgment in any way, and with all promptness; but the possibility of cooperation between the separated principals is too remote to be effective. And thus the home coming of actual leaders—most of whom are still absent—can have influence shown promptly.

An unexpected development in the latter part of last week was a break in the market for sterling exchange, in which rates have declined to a point precluding the possibility of gold shipments, whereas a week or ten days ago such shipments were looked for. No doubt the main reason for this change is the large supply of wheat drafts against exports. Of course with falling exchange there is no likelihood of higher money rates, (the two markets working automatically with each other;) thus, for the time, is removed one professed source of apprehension on the part of those seeking to depress values. In connection with this the Government figures for the values of exports for the month of July are memorable, and if present indications are fulfilled August and the succeeding months of the year will do equally well. Apart entirely from the ultimate disposition of the so-called balance of trade it is, of course, evident that with heavy exports going on mercantile drafts against them must supply the market amply, raising for the future not the question of gold exports, but gold imports. However, gold movement either way may be remote—at any rate not at present a matter having immediate bearing on the values of securities.

Most significant are the returns now quite numerous of important railroads for the fiscal year ended June 30. With scarce an exception they show heavy increases in gross earnings and correspondingly good net increases—after liberal charging-off of large sums to betterment account. These figures tell in brief and eloquent way the story of prosperity and are easily understood—worth more than a thousand arguments. Increased dividends, resumption of dividends, and beginning of new dividends marked the progress of the last fiscal year, which the present year bids far to outrival. Moreover, while dividend payments expand interest charges decrease by reason of refunding operations—all tending to better the condition of the shareholder.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

Messrs. Scott & Stringfellow, the Richmond bankers, members of the New York Stock Exchange, issue an analysis of the financial condition of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, presenting statistics in striking form. Taking the statement of earnings and expenses officially issued for the year ended on June 30 last, they figure as follows:

Gross earnings	$15,785,441
Operating expenses	9,445,459
Net earnings	$6,339,982
Miscellaneous income	73,562
Total income	$6,413,544
Fixed charges, &c.	2,249,717
Net income	$4,163,827
Four per cent. dividend on $23,000,000 preferred stock	920,000
Surplus applicable to dividend on common stock	$3,243,827

That is equivalent to 5.03 per cent. on $64,500,000 common stock, and Messrs. Scott & Stringfellow supplement the foregoing analysis by a tabulation of gross earnings for five fiscal years past, with a showing of dividends earned applicable to common stock, out of which only one dividend of 1 per cent. ($645,000) has been paid. This is the exhibit, (covering nine months for the 1897 period:)

Year.	Gross Earnings.	Surplus.
1897	$7,732,150.06	$459,848.28
1898	11,236,123.15	684,750.57
1899	11,827,139.69	752,054.23
1900	14,504,504.33	2,478,564.32
1901	15,785,441.00	3,243,827.00
Total		$7,619,644.40

"The above figures demonstrate what 'community of interest' is doing in the East," say Messrs. Scott & Stringfellow, "although Norfolk and Western will not enjoy the full benefit of stability in rates for six or eight months, inasmuch as a number of its contracts to haul coal were made when rates were much lower than they are at present, and having expired at different periods during the fiscal year just closed.

"The surplus applicable to dividend on common stock would have been sufficient to pay about 5¼ per cent. on this stock had it not been for the disastrous floods which occurred in the Elk Horn coal regions the latter part of June, thus causing the net earnings for June to show a decrease of $67,039; otherwise we think they would have shown an increase, the net earnings for the eleven months ended May 31, 1901, having shown an increase over the corresponding period last year of $817,113, or an average of $74,283 per month."

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 17th day of August, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption.....$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$291,556,689	Gold certificates outstanding	$291,556,689
Silver dollars	437,776,000	Silver certificates outstanding	437,776,000
Silver dollars of 1890	232,208	Treasury notes outstanding	45,091,000
Silver bullion of 1890	44,858,792		
Total	$774,423,689	Total	$774,423,689

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion		$71,360,960.93
Gold certificates		32,228,160.00
Standard silver dollars		18,657,072.00
Silver certificates		5,475,242.00
Silver bullion		1,734,994.61
United States notes		13,585,936.00
Treasury notes of 1890		96,546.00
National banknotes		8,426,511.79
Subsidiary silver coin		10,231,859.52
Fractional currency		113.10
Minor coin		613,950.40
		$162,411,346.35
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$95,821,085.78	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,662,800.79	
Total	$102,483,886.57	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	1,506,245.63	
		103,990,132.20
Total		$266,401,478.55
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$14,050,860.60	
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,258,116.82	
Disbursing officers' balances	59,341,724.31	
Post Office Department account	5,208,860.68	
Miscellaneous items	5,575,071.70	
		90,434,606.11
Available cash balance		$175,966,872.44

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$405,666.67	$11,894,157.51	$33,158,120.72
Internal revenue	840,733.44	12,685,847.46	41,023,538.03
Miscellaneous	126,157.75	1,445,530.09	4,163,716.29
Total receipts	$1,372,557.86	$26,025,035.06	$78,345,375.06
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	120,000.00	4,920,000.00	17,754,255.98
War	205,000.00	4,225,000.00	20,242,809.10
Navy	270,000.00	3,775,000.00	9,918,265.82
Indians	.....	620,000.00	1,675,375.93
Pensions	400,000.00	9,550,000.00	21,151,209.24
Interest	100,000.00	2,100,000.00	6,755,674.81
Total expenditures	$1,095,000.00	$25,190,000.00	$77,497,590.88
Excess of receipts over expenditures	277,557.86	835,035.06	847,784.18
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	696,820.20	11,709,646.09	31,511,917.95
Internal revenue	1,007,482.32	14,690,657.69	42,161,328.59
Receipts from all sources last year	1,811,219.22	29,064,234.33	78,019,394.05
Expenditures last year	1,960,000.00	82,295,000.00	86,274,653.10

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	.....	513,870.00	1,086,550.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	67,920.00	695,885.00	1,981,640.50
Notes received for current redemption	494,300.00	8,126,073.00	21,371,891.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—			
To date	$43,393,838.00	$3,883,427.00	$47,277,265.00
This fiscal year	1,936,468.00	76,102.00	2,012,570.00
This month	1,156,630.00	65,990.00	1,222,620.00
This day	20,000.00	40.00	20,040.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	43,393,838.00	3,883,427.00	47,277,265.00
This fiscal year	1,936,468.00	76,102.00	2,012,570.00
This month	1,156,630.00	65,990.00	1,222,620.00
This day	20,000.00	40.00	20,040.00

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
*Lahn .....Aug. 20 *Lahn .....Sept. 17
Kaiser Wm. Gr..Aug. 27 Kaiser Wm. Gr..Sept. 24
Kaiserin M. Th..Sept. 10 Kronprinz..Oct. 1, noon
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN
Fr. der Grosse..Aug. 22 Barbarossa.....Sept. 12
Gr. Kurfuerst...Aug. 29 Koenigin Luise, Sept. 19
†H. H. Meier...Sept. 5 Fr. der Grosse..Sept. 26
Sailing 10 A. M. pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.
†To Bremen only.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Aller, Aug. 20, 10 AM Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM
Trave, Aug. 31, 10 AM Aller, Sept. 28, 11 AM
H'h'zollern, Sept. 7, noon Trave, Oct. 5, 11 AM
From Pier 24, foot of Amity St., Brooklyn.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Columbia, Aug. 22, 10 AM Victoria, Sept. 12, 10 AM
F. Bism'k, Au. 29, 7:30 AM Columbia, Sept. 19, 10 AM
D'tschland, Sept. 5, 10 AM F. Bism'k, Sep. 26, 7:30 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
*Phoenicia, Aug. 24, noon Penn'a, Sep. 21, 10:30 AM
Patricia, Aug. 31, 6 AM Pretoria, Sept. 28, 5 AM
Waldersee, Sept. 7, noon *Phoen'ia, Oc. 5, 10:30 AM
*Palatia, Sept. 14, 6 AM Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM
*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
*Zeeland..Aug. 21, noon Phila..Sept. 11, 10 AM
St. Paul..Aug. 28, 10 AM St. Paul..Sept. 18, 10 AM
St. Louis..Sept. 4, 10 AM Haverf'd..Sept. 21, 10 AM
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
*Zeeland..Aug. 21, noon Southwark..Sept. 4, noon
Friesland..Aug. 28, noon *Vaderl'd, Sept. 11, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MANITOU.....Aug. 24, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 24, 11 A. M.
MESABA.....Aug. 31, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 7, 11 A. M.
MARQUETTE.....Sept. 14, 9 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Peking.....Aug. 21 Hong Kong Maru..Sep. 4
Gaelic.....Aug. 27 Chinа.....Sept. 12
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Anchoria..Aug. 17 noon Ethiopia..Aug. 31, noon
Furnessia, Aug. 24, noon

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. | Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

OCEAN ROUTE TO

LONGBRANCH

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER

"Columbia."

Special Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9.30A. M.	10 00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.
1.00 P.M.*	1.30 P. M.*	3.45 " *
3.30 "	4.00 "	6.30 "

*Iron Steamboat "Taurus."

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

GRAND GALA DAY

Wednesday, August 21st.

Thrilling battle between the Sioux Indian Tribe and a detachment of the United States Troops from Fort Slocum.

Amusement and Education Combined.

GLEN ISLAND

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE.—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 2.45, 5.15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.30, 4.05 P. M. East 22d St., 8.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 22d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn; 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 6.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS, Including Admission to All Attractions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Saturdays only,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:30 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.

Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M. West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. BatteryLanding:9:15,10:40A.M.,2:05P.M. Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. 50c. Round Trip.

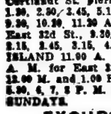

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.

STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free. EDGAR TATE & COMPANY, REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 345 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and that it has duly qualified as such Receiver and does hereby require that

First: All persons indebted to said corporation render an account to the undersigned at its office, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such Receiver and to pay the same to it on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Second: All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation deliver the same to said Receiver on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Third: All the creditors of said corporation deliver to it their respective accounts and demands duly proven by affidavit in the usual form at the place and within the time aforesaid.

Fourth: All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing in detail to said Receiver at the place and within the time aforesaid.—Dated 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 8th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, hereby calls a general meeting of the creditors of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, to be held at the office of said Receiver, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, at twelve o'clock noon on Friday, the 18th day of October, 1901. At such meeting or other adjourned meeting thereof, all accounts and demands for and against the estate and property of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, and all its open and subsisting contracts, shall be ascertained and adjusted, as far as the same may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.—Dated 68 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 9, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Surrogate Notices.

SCHLACHTER, FREDERICK D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK D. SCHLACHTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, Nos. 14-22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of April, 1901. FREDERICK HENRY BRETHAUER and MARIA L. SCHLACHTER, Executors. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for the Executors, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ap15-1awfmM

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Right House in the Right Place.

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

A coarse newspaper cut gives but a poor idea of this really attractive house, and the many other styles of architecture displayed in the group of residences advertised we cannot show at all. But it will pay to see them.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WEST 42D STREET.
50 FEET FRONT.
NEAR BROADWAY.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

TO AN INVESTOR.—Large, modern apartment house, within 500 feet of new rapid transit station; handsome building; fully rented and in A1 order; nets handsome return on investment. Address Principal, Box 10 Times Office.

Bargain.—Substantial 7-room house, finely located in ideal residence town; good altitude; pure air, superb view; entire house, newly and elegantly furnished. Price, complete, $6,000. James M. Hill, Middletown, N. Y.

156th Street, Near Westchester Avenue.—Several 20-foot single flats; will sell cheap to quick purchaser; terms to suit owner. Herrman, 333 East 119th St.

$500 will buy a 4-story brick corner large store and three families each floor; size, 25x86; will rent for $2,500. Williamson & Bryan, 147th St. and 3d Av.

$300 cash buys detached cottage, all improvements, near Rapid Transit Station, $3,000. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Beautiful house; open plumbing, tiled bathroom, mirrors, hardwood, gas logs, decorated; great bargain. 260 West 130th St.

Bronx.—9-room house; $300 cash needed; near trolley and elevated. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Great Bargain, Bronx.—4-story brick flat; all improvements; easy terms. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

3-story house, with stable for 8 horses, suitable for contractor. Neubeck & Busher, Willis Av., 149th St.

6 lots, suitable for builders, 150x115, in Bronx. Price, $20,000. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., real estate.

Morningside Av. five-story apartment; best paying in city. E. W. Larner, 594 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

P. J. HEANEY & CO., 787 TREMONT AVE. HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.

8th Av.—Three 5-story apartments, with stores; all rented; Big Bargain. Hayden, 320 W. 145th.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

'Phone "559-Cort'l." for the high-dry choice

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.

50c weekly. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, established 1868, has many fine investment properties for sale and exchange; flats, tenements, business properties, west side corners, lots, farms, cottages; large and small. Call, write, telephone.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$40 buys 5 acres fine soil, with river front; about half timber; terms, $2 down, balance $1 weekly. Harris, Box 28, Times Office.

Palisades Park, N. J.—Cottages, all prices; improvements; gas; electric lights; photographs. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

We can name a better price on the very desirable property northeast corner Highland and Maurice Avs., Ossining, N. Y., than can be obtained from any other dealer commanding a corner so choicely located: size of plot, 180 on Highland Av., 175 feet on Maurice Av.; 12-room house in thorough repair, with barn; might exchange. For executors, James F. Markham, 60 Liberty St., New York City.

For Sale—161 acres 2 miles of station; 2 sets of buildings; 8 acres in fruit; fine stock and fruit farm; price $5,500; $1,000 cash, bal. 10 years. J. R. McGonigal, Dover, Del.

Delaware Farms.—Famous for fruits, grain, stock, or poultry; close to seashore and market; all size farms; some nice country seats. J. P. Steward, Milford, Del.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W 116th.

Exchange—Desirable flats, other property, for private houses, lots. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

SEND FULL PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY YOU HAVE FOR EXCHANGE; I CAN TRADE IT. W. W. GRANT, 16 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

SONNABEND & GROMER, 162 W. 116TH ST., Buy, sell, and exchange real estate. Rents collected. Estates managed.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Owners having city property to sell or exchange, Send particulars to Vail & Metra, 171 Broadway.

A.—Wanted for our Fall list, private houses, 8th to 86th St. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Wanted—$15,000 on 346 lots in White Plains; principa's or lawyers only. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Piano.—Sight reading, perfect time, measure, French (Conversational) Literature; novel, delightful method. Magras, 155 West 80th St.

Piano soloist and accompanist; quick and experienced; limited number of pupils. Address Artist, 1,615 3d Av.

Watches and Jewelry.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 53. All goods guaranteed.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE—Would you like to spend a half hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with advances made in the Sciences and Arts of the Twentieth Century, for one-third the price of a home equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan? The largest operation ever attempted in either Borough. That beautiful row of thirty-two artistic, circular, octagon, and straight front dwellings on both sides of Sterling Place, forming the block between Underhill and Washington Avenues. Finished with the choicest hard woods; model all-tiled kitchens; electric light combination chandeliers; shower, tiled bathrooms; butler's pantry, and extension dining rooms; panneled ceilings.

Open daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.

Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.

Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place, (time, 22 minutes,) one block from main entrance to Prospect Park. The highest and choicest location in Brooklyn.

WM. H. REYNOLDS, BUILDER, ON PREMISES.

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

505 Nostrand Ave.,
Near Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Detached Houses and Villa Plots. Estates managed a specialty. If you are contemplating making a change for fine residence property, can show you choice houses and apartments in the garden spot of Brooklyn; located in the St. Mark's Section.

YONS

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Bargain!—2-story and basement frame house; price, $2,200; cash, $200. John Perry & Co., 373 Fulton St.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$300 cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; on plot 50x100; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day. John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Workingman's Opportunity.—Nice, house, Richmond Hill, $1,050; $200 cash, $10 monthly. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

$200 cash and $8 monthly buys house with seven rooms, $1,800, Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—We have to rent on 68th and 69th Sts., east of 3d Av., a few three-story highstoop dwellings; exposed plumbing; handsomely decorated; modern in every way; rents, $800, $900, $1,000, and $1,100; caretakers in 218 East 68th St. and 224 East 69th St.; houses pleasantly located in a block of private residences.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ORMISTON and LUCINDA

Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.

6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath. Every up-to-date improvement.
Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere. Superintendent on premises or

DUFF & CONGER, Agents, Madison Ave. & 86th St.

THE MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Bijou apartments, six rooms and bath, elevators, telephone, electric lights, exposed plumbing, gas ranges, &c.; rents, $33 to $40.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

58th St. and 7th Av., convenient to all cars. Corner apartment, eight large rooms, from October 1st, $900 per annum.
Others adjoining at $720 to $1,000 per annum. Six rooms and bathroom, $45 to $55 per month. See janitor, 917 7th Av., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS

19 AND 21 WEST 31ST ST.

Unfurnished family apartments from Oct. 1st; rents, $800 up. Meals served. Apply to Supt.

112 WEST 44TH ST.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS; 2 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. $6000. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,500 BROADWAY.

See These Before Renting Elsewhere.—117th St., 360-366 West; near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient trolley and elevated station; references; $24, $27.

THE PENATAQUIT.
128th St., 40 West; seven rooms and bath; high-class apartment; elevator, telephone, electric call; all improvements. Janitor.

5th Av., 1,048. Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, facing park; $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, $10 to $13, near schools, parks, and elevated station. Neubeck & Busher, Willis Av., 149th St.

Best city location; 509 West 112th St.; five rooms, elevator, electric light, telephone; $38-$45.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE UNITED STATES,

194 CLINTON ST.,

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest and most luxuriously fitted apartment house in the city; two elevators; large reception room, steam heat, sanitary plumbing; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

CARPETS and FURNITURE.—Bought, sold, and exchanged. Call or address Norden, 61 West 125th St. (Open Saturday evenings.)

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. and Mrs. Naftel, 744 6th Av.

Wanted.

Why lose your diamonds? Examined and reset while you wait. Isakowitz & Bacharach, 54 Maiden Lane.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Thomas J. Rush, referee, 432 West Forty-seventh Street, south side, 418 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 27 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $19,487.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

42nd St. West, at 5th Ave.

A BUSINESS CENTRE;
Stores, Offices, and Studios to Rent.
Apply to
JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO.,
or your own broker.

100 FACTORIES 100

Reduced rents for entire Buildings or Lofts to woodworkers, metalworkers, confectioners, cigars. D. W. HAYNES, 235 Broadway, Room 1.

LOFTS. LOFTS. CHAMBERS ST.
4th loft, 25x125; 5th loft, 25x100; 6,250 sq. ft.; well-lighted; freight and passenger elevator; all improvements; rent to May 1st, 1902, $1,500; 2d year, $1,650. Vernon J. Miller, 150 Nassau St.

Store, 19 Beekman St., with 2 large skylights, suitable for office, book store, stationery, druggist sundries, tailoring, newspaper advertising agency, &c. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS. 835 Broadway.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; show cases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3d Ave. & 59th St.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS.

Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS At $155.00

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.

Free—We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match, and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

PIANOS TO RENT

for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

STEINWAY PIANO, $100; CHICKERING, $165; 10 square pianos, special sale, $10 upward.
CHANDLER, 439 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" WISE, STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, BOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FURNITURE.

$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

CUT THIS OUT.

15 CENTS A POUND PAID FOR OLD pewter, britannia and plated ware; 5 pounds or 5,000 pounds bought; call or send postal; I will call. BORNSTEIN, 186 William St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

We are the house that gives CREDIT.
Diamonds, Watches. Small amount down. Good value for little money. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane. 7th floor.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON E. H. BILDERBACK, 332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Credit.—Watches, diamonds, $1 down, $1 weekly; our guarantee; perfect satisfaction or money refunded; write or call. Globs Credit Watch Co., World Building, Room 144.

Typewriters all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier, & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry on weekly payments; lowest prices. Crown Watch and Jewelry Company, 9 Maiden Lane.

Send stamp for list of books which can't be bought elsewhere. Book Exchange, 406 East 75th St.

Diebold Safe and Lock Co., 30 Reade St.—Old safes almost given away to make room.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

By virtue of a chattel mortgage, executed by James Wright to James Smith, dated May 10, 1901, and thereafter assigned by James Smith to Hattie C. Schoeller, Louis Levy, auctioneer, will sell to-day at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at No. 648 6th Av., Borough Manhattan, all the right, title, and interest that James Wright had on the 10th day of May, 1901, in and to the fixtures mentioned in schedule of said mortgage, consisting of restaurant fixtures, including tables, chairs, range, broiler, coffee and tea urns, cash register, kitchen utensils, knives, forks, and spoons, ice boxes, &c. By order of Hattie C. Schoeller, assignee of mortgage.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, office, 280 Broadway, will sell to-day, at 8:30 o'clock, Number 1,201 Third Avenue, Borough Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon, by order of attorneys for mortgagees.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Lawyers.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Instruction.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

STEVENS SCHOOL,

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J. REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

DR. J. SACHS,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
36 West 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
110 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1901.
Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.

The Loyola School,

65 East 83d St., corner Park Avenue.
PREPARATORY COLLEGIATE DAY SCHOOL, under direction of Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Each class limited to ten pupils. Building new; equipments modern. Gymnasium. Reopens Monday, Oct. 7. For circular apply to Vice-Principal.
N. N. McKINNON, S. J., Principal.
W. J. ENNIS, S. J., Vice Principal.

MISS KELLER'S DAY SCHOOLS.
Main School for Girls, 25 West 55th St.
Boys' College Preparatory School, 674 Madison Ave., (near 61st St.) Headmaster, J. W. Ganson, (Harvard, '91.)
Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Winter course, October to June.
Schools offer complete course (Kindergarten to College) combined with manual training.
For enrollment apply
Miss Eleanor I. Keller, Principal, 25 West 55th St.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,

435 Madison Avenue.
J. CLARK READ, WILLIAM H. CHURCH } Headmasters.
22d year begins October 1st. One of the headmasters will be at the school daily during September.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY.

Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
43 Madison Avenue.

New York University Law School { Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. Day Classes with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) Evening Classes, sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition, $100. For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, N. Y. City.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE

45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square N.).
Preparation for College & University. Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130. REOPENS OCTOBER 1ST.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

CASCADILLA SCHOOL,

President Schurman of Cornell says: "I believe this to be one of the best preparatory schools in the country." Model recitation and residence buildings. Complete gymnasium.
C. V. PARSELL, A. M., Principal, Ithaca, N. Y.

HEFFLEY SCHOOL,

243-245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn; Bookkeeping, Stenography, Typewriting, Preparatory, High School, Regents, Civil Engineering, Law for admission to bar and Commercial Law. Day and evening. Begin any time.

KINGSLEY SCHOOL,

ESSEX FELLS, Caldwell, N. J.
Boys 6 to 14 years. Location high and healthful, 22 miles from N. Y. Our aim the best—body, brain and CHARACTER. New gymnasium ready by Fall.
Summer Session, June-Sept. J. R. CAMPBELL, A. M.

WOOD'S SCHOOL,

5TH AND 7TH AV. ON 125TH ST.
BUSINESS AND STENOGRAPHY.
AMERICA'S GREATEST SCHOOL.
21 Teachers. New Buildings. Day and Evening Sessions. Telephone 1300 Harlem. Call or write.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,

West End Avs. and 83d St., N. Y. City.
RESIDENT AND DAY STUDENTS.
MILITARY OPTIONAL.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough academic, commercial, and Summer course; open all year; terms moderate; military drill, camping out for older students. Address BRO. AUGUST, West Chester, N. Y.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL

423 MADISON AVE., N. Y.
Reopens Sept. 30th. Principals at Home after Sept. 16th. Until then address for circulars Cotuit, Mass.

THE MADISON SCHOOL

for girls, formerly called The Misses Moses School, Reopens September 30th, at 778 and 780 Madison Av., New York.

IRVING INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. One hour from New York. Only forty boys received. Terms, $500. JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Prin.

Saint George's Hall, Summit, N. J.—A Home School for Boys, 11th year. Boarding and Day Pupils. Prepares for college or, for business. Healthful location. Excellent library. Certificate admits to several leading Colleges. Athletic field. Catalogue. Address Hartman Naylor, Head Master, Summit, N. J.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
9 East 49th St.,
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students Prepared for all Colleges. Circulars on application.
Reopens Monday, September 30th.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL { Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 West 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in two years; LL.M. in three years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

148 MADISON AVENUE.
Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker. School for Girls, Miss Bartlett, Vice Principal, reopens Oct. 2d. Classes for Boys. College Preparatory Classes. Resident students.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.—On Bound Brook R. R. 23d year. Co-educational. Healthful location. Home comforts. 17 experienced teachers. Catalogue free. Thomas O'Hanlon, D. D., LL. D., President.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St. REOPENS OCTOBER 2.

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ROAD CRITICISED FOR TROLLEY CRASH

Likely that the System of Running Cars Will Be Changed.

Two Victims Dead — Others Seriously Hurt—Seventeen in Seney Hospital — Roundsman Accused.

The wrecking of a trolley car crowded with people by a Manhattan Beach train at Kensington Junction on Saturday night did not cause much surprise yesterday among those familiar with the railroad situation at that point. It had been the opinion among railroad men in Brooklyn for a long time that the existing arrangements at the junction made it a danger spot, and these men expected that sooner or later a serious accident would occur there.

Up to last night the accident had resulted in the death of two men, the motorman of the car and a passenger. The persons known to have been injured number twenty-three. Seventeen of the injured are at the Seney Hospital. The dead and injured are:

DEAD.

SIRENECK, JOHN, twenty-five years old, motorman, 580 East Forty-eighth Street, Manhattan.

BESENBACKER, JOSEPH, twenty years old, coffee roaster, 334 East Thirty-sixth Street, Manhattan.

INJURED.

APRIOMENTI, ANTONIO, forty years old, builder, Eighty-sixth Street and Gravesend Avenue.

APRIOMENTI, CHRISTIE, fourteen years old, same address.

BURNS, KATE, fifty-three years old, 71 Fifteenth Street.

COLLINS, THOMAS, twenty-five years old, steamfitter, 358 Prospect Avenue.

DODGE, Mrs. E. N., forty-two years old, East Fourth Street and Avenue E.

FITZGIBBONS, LAWRENCE, Sackett Street and Fourth Avenue.

KRAEF, SLAVIN, twenty-three years old, bookkeeper, 75 Washington Avenue.

HASTINGS, NICHOLAS, twenty-one years old, cotton inspector, 185 Eighteenth Street.

MARTHELL, JAMES, fifty-nine years old, 133 Concord Street.

McHUGH, THOMAS, thirty-eight years old, conductor, 508 Eighteenth Street.

MUNCHMEYER, GEORGE, nineteen years old, icemaker, 34 Jackson Place.

MUNCHMEYER, ——, seventeen years old, same address.

MUSSABENA, GEORGE, forty-five years old, peddler, Tottenville, S. I.

MALLON, PATRICK, twenty-five years old, 516 East Sixteenth Street.

MURRAY, JOSEPH, thirty years old, 8 Steuben Street.

NARDO, LEO, thirty-two years old, baker, 31 Degraw Street.

PALMENTO, PIETRO, thirty years old, tailor, 72 Van Brunt Street.

REINBACK, GEORGE, eighteen years old, 256 Avenue B.

SCHUMANN, MAURICE, thirty years old, hostler, 527 Atlantic Avenue.

SCHNEIDER, FRANK, eighteen years old, driver, 274 Avenue C.

TRAPPENI, LORENZO, twenty-eight years old, carpenter, 36 Degraw Street.

TYCALLAH, W., twenty-three years old, 97 Washington Street.

WICKES, EDWARD, forty-five years old, policeman, 383 Fourteenth Street.

At the Seney Hospital last night it was said that several of the injured passengers there were in a very serious condition, and it was feared that they would not recover.

The accident has called forth a storm of criticism against the dangerous practice of operating trolley cars and heavy steam trains on the same line. All the trolley cars which are run to Coney Island over the old Culver route travel on the same tracks with the trains of the Thirty-ninth Street Branch of the Manhattan Beach Division of the Long Island Railroad between Parkville and Kensington Junction. At Gravesend Avenue and Avenue D the trolley cars going to Coney Island turn onto the tracks used by the Manhattan Beach Road, and continue on them half a mile until Parkville is reached. There the Manhattan Beach trains turn off to the left, while the trolley cars continue down Gravesend Avenue to the old Culver Station at Coney Island.

It was at the junction of Gravesend Avenue and Avenue D that Saturday night's accident happened. The Manhattan Beach train was on its way from that resort to the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry, while the trolley car was on its way to Coney Island. The train had the right of way. William Rock, the signalman at the point, declares positively that the red danger signals were set, but that the motorman, who, it is said, was a green hand, disregarded them and attempted to cross in front of the train. The motorman, John Sireneck, was instantly killed.

President Greatsinger and Superintendent Wheatley of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company put in the whole day yesterday investigating the accident. Superintendent Wheatley last night had the following to say about the accident:

"We are convinced that the motorman of the car was to blame. We have heard of a passenger on the car who, seeing the danger signal, shouted to the motorman and then jumped."

It was said last night that there would probably be a conference held some time to-day between the officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and those of the Long Island Railroad Company to consider the question of changing the arrangement of operating cars and trains between Kensington Junction and Parkville, so as to remove the danger there.

Complaint was made yesterday by the authorities of Seney Hospital against one of the Roundsmen in charge of the police at the scene of the accident. The accident happened in territory covered by the Kings County Hospital Ambulance Service. It is alleged that the Roundsman in question, because of this, objected to the greater number of the injured being taken to the Seney Hospital on a trolley car. He wanted all the injured taken to the Kings County Hospital in the ambulances.

After a delay of fifteen minutes Dr. Humpstone, who represented the Seney Hospital on the scene, took the matter in his own hands, and ran the car out himself with the injured on board.

MISS ROOSEVELT IMPROVES.

Vice President's Daughter Gaining Strength at the Hospital—Many Calls and Inquiries.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, eldest daughter of Vice President Roosevelt, who was operated on for an abscess of the jaw last Friday in Roosevelt Hospital, was said to be improving last night. Her condition was not regarded as at all dangerous. She rested comfortably Saturday night and yesterday.

With Miss Roosevelt yesterday were her mother and two nurses. During the day there were many callers at the hospital. Mrs. Roosevelt received many telegrams yesterday, and there were many inquiries over the telephone as to how Miss Roosevelt was progressing.

Col. Roosevelt was not at the hospital Saturday night, and was said to have been at Oyster Bay.

FURNITURE IN THE RAIN.

Effects of Evicted Fifteenth Street Tenants Still in the Street Yesterday.

The furniture, bedding, and household effects belonging to the families who were evicted from the front and rear tenements, 517 East Fifteenth Street, on Saturday, were still in the street yesterday. No attempt had been made to cover the property, and the rain added to the ruin that years of hard service had already wrought.

According to the neighbors and the police the tenants represented the hardest element of the Gas House district, and the only surprise expressed is that they were not put out long ago. On Saturday night Patrolman Garvan of the East Twenty-second Street Station, arrested John Devine, who was one of the tenants evicted from the rear tenement. The policeman said that the man was intoxicated.

Five of the tenants who had been put out returned on Saturday night and took up quarters in a vacant room in the rear tenement. Policeman McMullen of the East Twenty-second Street Station was called and again evicted them. The Bureau of Encumbrances has been notified, and the property will probably be removed from the street this morning.

ACCUSED OF SHOPLIFTING.

Women of Refined Appearance Alleged to Have Stolen Ribbons from a Broadway Store.

In marked contrast to the many other prisoners in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesteday morning were two middle-aged and handsomely gowned women who sat on a bench just inside the railing of the small inclosure where prisoners are placed preparatory to facing the Magistrate.

The women were in charge of Ella T. Harney, detective for a Broadway department store. The charge against them was that of shoplifting; the value of the goods alleged to have been stolen, $4. The names given by the prisoners appear on the court records as Clara Gutienez, forty-one years old, and Adele Gunman, thirty-three years old. The former said she is a clerk, while the latter gave her occupation as a music teacher.

When they faced Magistrate Cornell the detective said the two had been in the store Saturday afternoon for some time. They examined many pieces of ribbon, passing remnants back and forth to each other. The detective then saw them leave the store. She then accused them of having secreted some of the remnants about their clothing. The detective alleges she found two pieces of ribbon on the person of the Gutienez woman and one in the clothing of the other.

The women refused to give any street addresses. They admitted being of Cuban birth, the Gutienez woman saying she came here about eight years ago, while the Gundman woman has been here but a few months. Both wore clothing of expensive fabric and of the latest mode. They bore a distinct air of refinement.

When they were arraigned, Magistrate Cornell gave the prisoners a quick searching glance; looked first at them and then at their accuser, and said:

"Are you sure there is no mistake here?"

On being assured there was none the Magistrate said he could do nothing but hold the prisoners for examination. Bail was fixed in $500 for examination to-morrow. Neither of the women would make any statement. Their lawyer was equally reticent.

THE SUNKEN PILOT BOAT.

An Investigation of the Loss of the James Gordon Bennett Probable.

It is probable that D. C. Chase, President of the Board of the Pilots' Association of New Jersey, will make an investigation of the sinking of the pilot boat James Gordon Bennett by the steamship Alene on Saturday. Mr. Chase, who lives in Perth Amboy, was not at his office at Broad and South Streets yesterday, and at the office of the Pilots' Association, at 17 State Street, there was no one present who could talk officially of the accident.

It is believed that Pilots Albert Dexter of 743 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, and J. F. Hopkins of 280 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, who were saved when the boat went down, will make their reports to-day.

Capt. Nathan Wood, the pilot who took out the Spartan Prince Saturday afternoon, was at the office of the association yesterday. He said he could not understand how the collision came to take placed.

"When I was out there," he said, "it was clear, and I can't see a reason for the Alene cutting our boat down. The Bennett was two miles east of the Scotland Lightship and about eight miles from the Hook."

The last previous accident of the kind was on Dec. 11, 1883, when pilot boat No. 8 was sunk by the Guyon Line steamship Alaska. All on the pilot boat were lost. The collision occurred at night in a gale.

The steam pilot boat New York yesterday took on board Diver John Fergeuson of Tompkinsville, with full apparatus for deep sea work, and started down outside the Hook to make an effort to recover the bodies of the drowned men. Up to dark last night the diver had not succeeded in locating any of the bodies. He had not even been able to find the two parts of the Bennett, although the place where the boat went down had been most carefully noted.

The search will be continued this morning. The life savers along the New Jersey and Long Island shores have been asked to keep a careful watch for the bodies.

SAYS SHE SLAPPED HIS FACE.

Immigration Inspector Thiess Makes Charges Against Assistant Matron Taylor.

Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie has a row on his hands to settle, which will in due course reach the Treasury Department in Washington. A few days ago, while the passengers were being inspected from the White Star steamship Oceanic, Assistant Matron Helen A. Taylor got into an altercation with Inspector Augustus Thiess. The quarrel started over the admission into the country of an immigrant, and ended by Miss Taylor striking the Inspector a stinging blow in the face.

In the steerage of the Oceanic was an elderly man, his daughter, and the latter's two children. Miss Taylor inspected the woman and, because she could not answer satisfactorily certain questions as to where her husband was, ordered the whole family held for investigation by the Board of Special Inquiry.

Thiess was inspecting immigrants from the same ship, and when the man whose daughter had been stopped by the Assistant Matron came before him he decided that there was no reason why the man could not enter the country, and passed him.

As soon as Miss Taylor heard of the admission of the man she went to Thiess and demanded to know what he meant. Explanation that Inspectors alone had the right to hold men for special inquiry did not satisfy Miss Taylor, who accused Thiess of doubting her word and followed her remarks up, so Thiess says, by striking him a blow in the face. Both went before the Commissioner, with the result that charges were made by Inspector Thiess and will be forwarded to Washington.

Thiess was formerly a watchman at the entrance to old Castle Garden, and had been in the service for years before being promoted to Inspector. Miss Taylor some time ago caused the dismissal of Inspector Muscopolis, a Greek, because the latter, while under the influence of liquor, insisted on shaking hands with her.

ELOPING COUPLE HELD.

Bail Not Furnished for Miss Lillian B. Felsted and Alvin H. Cortright of Boston.

Miss Lillian Bell Felsted and Alvin H. Cortright, who eloped from Roxbury, Mass., on Sept. 7, 1900, and who were arraigned before Police Inspector Samuel Archibold, Jersey City, at 1 o'clock A. M. yesterday, did not secure bail as they expected. They had sent to Bayonne for a friend at whose house they boarded, and where they were arrested, but when he learned they were not married and that Cortright had deserted his wife, he refused to become security for them. Miss Felsted was then sent to the women's prison on the heights, and Cortright was locked up at the Gregory Street Police Station.

Mrs. Culver, the girl's mother, who married Joseph E. Culver after her first husband's death, and Mrs. Cortright arrived in Jersey City last night. Mr. Culver declined to allow either of them to see the girl, as he did not wish them to know she was locked up. Mrs. Cortright was allowed to see her husband for a few moments in Chief Murphy's room, and the interview was private.

Mr. Culver said that his wife and Mrs. Cotright were sisters, and that Miss Felsted was the niece of the woman with whose husband she had eloped. He said that Cortright was a stage carpenter at Keith's Theatre, in Boston. The couple disappeared together on Aug. 7.

Cortright and Miss Felsted will be arraigned before Police Justice Hoos to-day, but as the couple never lived in Jersey City there is doubt as to his jurisdiction. For this reason Mrs. Cortright will to-day go to Bayonne, and make a charge of desertion and non-support against her husband.

Won't Tell Who Cashed Forged Check.

William D. Llewellyn, cashier of the Bank of Jamaica, Queens Borough, refused yesterday to tell who it was cashed the check for $750 drawn on the Detroit Trust Company, which had been received by that institution and pronounced a forgery of the signature of the firm of Hammand, Standish & Co. of that place. Mr. Llewellyn said the check was presented and cashed by a well-known resident of Jamaica. He was able to meet the amount, and the bank would not be at a loss.

OUTING PARTY IN A CRASH

Many Injured in Trolley Car Collision in Long Island City.

Accident Occurred Just Before Daylight and Was Due to One Car Being Temporarily in Darkness.

Two cars on the New York and Queens County Electric Road crashed together on Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, early yesterday morning, and many persons were injured. The accident was due to the temporary darkening of the first car while the conductor changed the trolley pole connection. The motorman of the second car thus failed to see it through the heavy downpour of rain.

The cars were two out of eighteen which on Saturday evening took the members of the Luke A. Keenan Association and their friends on a trolley ride and outing. The destination was Max Zieden's Grove, in College Point. There were about 1,000 persons in the outing, many going to the grove independently of the special trolley cars.

The start for home was made between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. The cars were run at short intervals. It was pouring rain, and the trip in from College Point was made in slow time owing to the inability of the motormen to see distinctly. On reaching the Jackson Avenue junction Car No. 136, which was in charge of Michael Coleman as motorman, stopped to back down on to the tracks which would carry it into Astoria. Behind this car was Car No. 206 in charge of George Cordier.

The moment the car stopped the conductor of No. 136 pulled off the trolley and started to run around the car with the rope to put the trolley on the wire from what had been the front, but which from the position of the switch became the rear. Cordier's car, meanwhile, was rushing on without the crews or passengers being aware of the danger. When the trolley touched the wire there was an instant illumination of the car, and Cordier then for the first time realized the danger.

He was less than two car lengths away and traveling rapidly. He stuck to his post and did his best to stop his car, but had not succeeded in even checking its speed when the front end dashed into the other car. Both platforms were crushed in. The passengers on both cars received a severe shaking up. At least thirty men sustained bad bruises and cuts, but they did not give their names, and scattered to their homes as quickly as possible. Those most severely hurt were Carl Werner, forty-five years old, of Fulton Street, Brooklyn, who sustained a bad scalp wound; Herman Schrey, twenty-two years old, of 144 Third Avenue, Long Island Sity, who had a sprained ankle, and cuts and contusions about the head, and Cordier, the motorman, who was shaken up and bruised. These three were taken to St. John's Hospital, but yesterday Cordier and Werner were able to go to their homes.

The accident came near to being made more serious, as a third car narrowly avoided dashing into the wreck, but the motorman stopped in time. Men were then sent back to stop the remaining cars. As a result of the accident it was daylight before a large portion of the outing party reached home.

TROLLEY RUNS INTO WAGON.

Another Accident at Coney Island—Driver Was Severely Injured.

Shortly before 9 o'clock last night a collision occurred between a trolley car and a wagon at Sheepshead Bay Road and Eighth Street, Coney Island, which resulted in one man being seriously injured and several other persons being more or less badly shaken up.

The injured man was the driver of the wagon, John Walsh, who lives at 186 Frost Street, Brooklyn. He was on his way to the Coney Island Police Station to receive orders regarding some dead animals that he was to cart away. He was taken to the Emergency Hospital, Coney Island, suffering from internal injuries and several bad abrasions of the head and face.

The motorman of the car, which was No. 299, bound for Manhattan Beach, was John Wilson of Fortieth Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, and the conductor was Edward Ruppert of 360 Seventy-fourth Street, Brooklyn. Several witnesses to the accident declare that there was no light on the front of the car at the time of the accident, and also that the car was running at a furious rate of speed when it ran into the wagon.

The two front wheels of the wagon were torn off and the horses attached to it thrown down, falling on top of Walsh, who had been dislodged from his seat when the car ran into him. The damages sustained by the car consisted of the tearing off of a portion of the dashboard and the dislodgment of the fender.

Shortly after the accident Fire Chief Roberts of the Coney Island Fire Department came along and compelled the motorman and conductor of the car to move the wagon to a vacant lot some distance from the track. No arrests were made, and after a short delay the car was allowed to proceed on its journey.

LIBERTY STATUE CHANGES.

Efforts to Improve the Base and Approaches of the Monument—War Department's Intervention.

As a result of a recommendation made to him by Gen. Brooke, commanding the Department of the East, United States Army, Secretary of War Elihu Root will suggest to Congress, it is said, that the Statue of Liberty on Bedlow's Island be turned over to the War Department, and that Congress appropriate sufficient funds to complete the base of the statue and the approaches to it.

The officers and men of the army stationed at Fort Wood on Bedlow's Island take a great deal of interest in the statue, and it was through them that the agitation for the better care of the much-neglected figure originated. The base of the statue has never been completed, and the approaches to it have not been finished according to the original plans. The funds now in the hands of the committee are said to aggregate about $40,000.

Some time ago the commanding officer at Fort Wood, Major A. C. Taylor of the Artillery Corps, came to the conclusion that the Citizens' Committee was not taking the interest it should in the statue. As the island is under the control of three sets of officials—the War Department, the Lighthouse Board of the Treasury Department, and the Citizens' Committee, he recommended that the care of the single electric light in the torch of the figure should be transferred from the care of the Lighthouse Board to the War Department.

As a result, Col. D. P. Heap of the Engineer Corps, and Capt. William M. Taylor of the navy, who are members of the Lighthouse Board, visited Bedlow's Island and, after investigating the situation, decided to recommend that the transfer be made.

A paper published on Bedlow's Island has recently been started by the soldiers there. Through this medium Capt. MacArthur hopes that he will be able to awaken more than a passive interest on the part of the public in the statue, and that in the end the old figure so long neglected will receive the attention and care that is its due.

ONE MAN ATTACKED BY SIX.

Assault of a Passer-by by Loungers in Washington Square.

George Hopfft of 16 Fourth Avenue, while passing through Washington Square Saturday evening was set upon by six men and terribly assaulted. Two of the party were arrested, Stephen Dainno of 231 Thompson Street, and Harry Johnson of 261 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn. Both men were arraigned before Magistrate Cornell yesterday in Jefferson Market Court.

"Do you know these prisoners, policeman?" asked the Magistrate.

"They're all a set of grafters, Your Honor, and are loafing around the park constantly."

"Ten dollars each," said his Honor.

Policeman Biddings, who made the arrests, said that Hopfft was literally covered with blood when he arrived on the spot and arrested two of the assailants.

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HEAVY WEATHER FOR LA GASCOGNE

Four Days of Storms Make the Passage Uncomfortable.

An Immigrant Jumps Overboard to His Death—Engineer Drops Dead—Inspectors Search a Passenger.

The French liner La Gascogne steamed into port yesterday, and reported that she had encountered very stormy weather. For four days the great liner had been compelled to contend against the fury of the wind and rain. Though she was tossed about considerably, much to the discomfort of her passengers; she nevertheless came into port undamaged, not so much as a rail being bent by the heavy seas.

The storm began to gather on Sunday night, after which it raged, with practically unabated fury, until Thursday morning, when it subsided. After this, and into port, the weather, while not of the pleasantest sort, was nevertheless of a kind to make the remainder of the journey not uncomfortable.

On the afternoon of the 15th instant, about 4 o'clock, the cry of "man overboard" brought the passengers scurrying to the decks. Francesco Burro, a young Italian immigrant, in a fit of temporary insanity, had jumped into the ocean. The signal was no more than given before a lifeboat, manned by a crew of seamen, under command of Lieut. Paoletti, had been lowered. La Gascogne's engines stopped, and the crowd on deck cheered the rescuing party as they swung their boat in the direction of the place where Burro had been last seen.

After Burro struck the water, though, his body disappeared beneath the waves. After waiting for some time, and no trace of the body being found, Capt. Tournier ordered the lifeboat crew hoisted aboard, after which La Gascogne resumed her journey. Burro was traveling alone, and no one on board seemed to know anything about him.

On Saturday a death occurred on board. Yves Broudic, an engineer, died in the engine room of apoplexy. His body was brought to port.

When the passengers of the vessel landed yesterday, Special Customs Inspector Timothy J. Dowling, on the watch he sighted the earth on the rails while still some distance away, but was unable to entirely stop his train.

The engine plowed into the earth and left the rails, but the shock was so slight that the passengers did not know of the trouble until they began to wonder at the long delay.

LIGHTNING CAUSES FIRE.

Tank Holding 2,500 Gallons of Oil Ignites, Endangering Dwellings.

NEWTON, N. J., Aug. 18.—Lightning last night set fire to a large tank holding 2,500 gallons of oil at the gas works at this place. An explosion followed, which shattered windows and in other ways did considerable damage to houses.

After the explosion the oil became ignited, and burned fiercely the entire night. Excitement was great during the fire for fear some of the houses would catch fire. Prompt work, however, on the part of the Fire Department saved the houses.

Bad Washouts in Nyack.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 18.—A servere storm last night and this morning did much damage in Rockland County. There are bad washouts, which it will take a long time and much money to repair. More water fell than during any storm this year.

Rain Interferes with Volksfest.

Despite the unfavorable weather which prevailed 15,000 persons attended the Plattdeutsch Volksfest, in Union Hill, yesterday. The management found it necessary to postpone the entire programme, however, as it was too wet to run it off. The afternoon and evening were spent in dancing and listening to the band concert, and in drinking beer. The programme set for yesterday will be carried out to-day.

KILLED FRIEND IN QUARREL.

Altercation Between Maspeth (L. I.) Young Men Results in Fatality.

Emil Neilson, twenty-two years old, of Maspeth, L. I., struck Herman Holt, his articular friend, yesterday, during an altercation near their homes, and the blow, which landed on Holt's jaw, proved fatal. Holt was twenty-one years old. He leaves a wife, whom he married but a short time ago.

The two had been chums since they were small boys, and the strongest friendship existed between them. They were in each other's company Sunday morning as usual. At the corner of Jay and Fisk Avenues, in Maspeth, they began to "skylark." The play was rough but good-natured on the part of the two and several others who were with them. For some reason not explainable the two friends quarreled and were about to strike each other, when their companions forced them to desist and dragged them apart.

They said nothing, but as soon as released by their friends, who thought the incident ended, they rushed toward each other and exchanged blows. There are said to have been several passes between the two, and then Neilson struck Holt with his clenched fist on the point of the jaw.

Holt fell unconscious. He was carried to his home, Neilson aiding the others in getting him there. Dr. Schaussenghkeser was summoned, but was unable to revive the young man, and he died an hour afterward. Concussion of the brain is supposed to have developed a blood clot.

Neilson was arrested by Detective Peter Kelly and locked up at Newtown. He is heartbroken by the fatal result of his blow. He told the police that Holt hit him first and he returned the blow without intending to seriously hurt his friend. He will have a hearing this morning.

STORM IN NEW YORK.

Downpour of Rain During Most of the Day—Few Pleasure Seekers Ventured Out.

Excessive humidity and a downfall of rain that continued from early morning until late last night made yesterday exceptionally disagreeable in New York. The humidity varied from 93 to 95 per cent., and this made the minimum temperature of 75 degrees seem very much warmer than it really was.

The rain began to fall at 4:45 o'clock yesterday morning. The downpour was very heavy for an hour, and then it continued in a steady shower throughout most of the day. It was New York's end of the Gulf storms. The Weather Bureau reported last night that the rainfall would very probably continue for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours longer. The rainfall from 4:45 yesterday morning until midnight last night was .65 of an inch.

The rain yesterday had a perceptible effect upon the number of pleasure seekers that on August days ordinarily go to Coney Island or other resorts near the city. Comparatively few ventured out. It was the second Sunday in a month that rain had spoiled as a day for an outing, and many a Coney Island vender was heard to complain of his hard luck.

The rain in New Jersey was accompanied by heavy thunder storms and lightning, considerable damage being reported from certain districts.

STORM DAMAGES REPAIRED.

Wild Animals Were Driven Out of Swamp Near Mobile by the Floods.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 18.—After suspending business since the first day of the Gulf storm the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is operative again, the first train having arrived here from New Orleans to-day. Telegraphic communication with that city was obtained to-day also for the first time. Several linemen who have been working below here came in to-night, reporting that the superfluity of water in Tensas Swamp has completely demoralized the wild animals which have their haunts in, that waste.

Many deer came up on the railroad track to escape the flood, and the linemen caught one, which was so exhausted by swimming that it was unable to get away. A big black bear also came out of the swamp, but was not captured.

The American steamship Evelyn, ashore near to the entrance of Pensacola Harbor, lies in an easy position, and probably can be pulled off. Towboat men of Mobile are arranging to rescue her.

STORM AT HILLSDALE.

Lightning Carries Destruction in Bergen County—Hotel Guests in Panic.

HILLSDALE, N. J., Aug. 18.—A very heavy rainstorm, accompanied by a brilliant electrical display and heavy thunder, passed over the northern portion of Bergen County late last night. During the storm lightning struck the barns of Baumann's flower farm at Park Ridge. The buildings took fire, and the flames communicated with the house. This was also destroyed.

The inmates of the house were shocked by the lightning when it struck the barn, but they were not seriously hurt. Lightning struck near the Park Ridge Hotel and caused a panic among the guests, who thought the building had been hit.

LANDSLIDE STOPS TRAIN.

Engine Plows into Earth on the Track Rails at Croton.

CROTON, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The engine of an express train was derailed and travel over the Hudson River Railroad delayed for hours by a landslipe here last night. The rain was unusually heavy, and a big section of the terraces of the Grattin place here washed down onto the tracks. About 200 feet of the rails were buried under from a few inches to three feet of sand and earth.

Just after the earth slid down upon the rails an express train south-bound ran into it. The engineer had slowed down owing to the storm, and was running at local train speed. Being on the watch he sighted the earth on the rails while still some distance away, but was unable to entirely stop his train.

The engine plowed into the earth and left the rails, but the shock was so slight that the passengers did not know of the trouble until they began to wonder at the long delay.

O'Neill's

Dress Goods DEPT.

We place on sale to-day, Monday, a fabric that needs no introduction—it speaks for itself.

All Wool, Double Warp

Storm Serge.

It is 50 inches wide and the same quality for which you have heretofore paid $1.00 yard. You can have your choice this morning of seventeen of the most fashionable shades and black for

59c. YARD.

Don't confound these goods with the cheap, shoddy kind so frequently offered at special sales elsewhere. We don't handle that kind.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Great Special Rug Sale

ORIENTALS AND DOMESTICS.
in large carpet sizes.

New Hartford Rugs.

Are the heaviest and best domestic rugs manufactured in this country. They have a high pile, all-wool face, with a distinct Oriental appearance. The wearing qualities are equalled by no other rug.

Cannot Be Found Elsewhere in This City.

In addition we offer a line of WILTON, ARLINGTON, AXMINSTER, BRUSSELS and SMYRNA RUGS (in carpet sizes),

All at About One-half Price.

Made-up Rugs,

from odd pieces of Carpetings, in various grades, suitable for any kind of room,

AT REMNANT PRICES.

INLAID LINOLEUM

at a great reduction.
Odd pieces of Oil Cloths and Printed Linoleums
ALSO AT REMNANT PRICES.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

O'Neill's

Offer Exceptional Values To-day in Their

Cloak and Suit Dep't.

Women's Walking Skirts,
Made in Melton Cloths and Oxford Mixtures, rows of stitching around bottom; value 3.50 ..... 1.98

Women's Jackets,
Eton and fly front shapes, all well tailored, just the proper thing for cool evenings in August; value 6.00 ..... 3.98

Our First Showing of the New Tailor-Made Suits for the Fall Will Be Made To-day.

SALE OF
Beds and Bedding.
3d floor.

Two complete outfits at the lowest prices ever offered.

No. 1—Consists of one White Enamelled Bed, brass trimmed, extended foot, one good Woven Wire Spring, on steel frame, and one "O'Neill" Combination Mattress, in one or two parts.

Value 13.50.

For this sale 8.98

No. 2—Consists of one White Enamelled Bed, with brass head and foot rods, spindles and mounts, extended foot, one Double Woven Wire Spring, all iron, and one Hair Mattress, made in A. C. A. tick.

Value 17.00.

For this sale 12.98

Furniture Bargains!

A special assortment arranged for to-day's selling—all thoroughly reliable and all wonderfully cheap in price. Two specimen values:

Rockers.

Quartered Golden Oak Rockers, with saddle seats, high backs, nicely carved. Regular price 5.00.

Special 2.98

Couches.

A special lot, covered in Wellington Corduroy and Belgium Velours, best steel springs, all hair filled. Regular price 15.00.

Special 10.98

Another Great Bargain in Trunks. Ready for To-day's Selling!

A special lot of Travelling Trunks, like cut, made of selected basswood and covered with army duck, hardwood slats protected by steel clamps, all riveted; two straps; sheet iron bottom; "Excelsior" lock and strap hinges, 32, 34 and 36 inch sizes 5.98

Actual value 8.50.

Six Dollar Suit Cases at 3.98 To-day.

Only a little special line. They are made of cowhide, have steel frames, sewed all around, linen lined, 22 and 24 inch and strictly reliable.

While they last the price is 3.98.

Complete Line of Trunks, Suit Cases, Hat Boxes, Hampers, Steamer Chairs, Robes, Etc., at Lowest Prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Just the Suits You Want.

We have "sweetened up" the bargain tables with a few hundred suits in the stylish striped flannels; chiefly in the dark colors that you seem to like best.

Faultless suits in every particular. At the old prices of $15, $18, and $20 they were extremely popular.

Now $12.50 and $15.

$35 PANAMA HATS, $15.

A few dozen belated ones. Buy one for next Summer and credit yourself $20.

Smith Gray & Co.

Broadway & 31st Street, NEW YORK.

Broadway and Bedford Ave. and Fulton St. and Flatbush Ave., BROOKLYN.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

LIBRARY REDUCTIONS.

Now is the time to secure comforts for the Library, and make a cosy refuge for winter evenings. Here are some of our most luxurious designs:

FLEMISH OAK & MAHOGANY,

2 & 3 pce. Suites $75.00 to $215.00,
(former prices $113.00 to $304.00.)
COVERED WITH LEATHER, VELOUR & TAPESTRY.

ORIENTAL RUGS—$6.50,
(former prices $8.50 to $12.50.)
KAZAKS, HAMADIAS & CARABAGHS.

Many more odd pieces of furniture for beauty, as well as comfort, are equally reduced, so promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Amusements.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM.

SPECIAL ACTS, FEATURES, TRICKS.

THEATRE—10 BIG ACTS. Dancing, Singing, Sketches. Musical Acts. Iron Jawed People, Punch and Judy, White Cloud Indian Archery, Barnyard Circus, Needle King; Garic, Punch and Judy Julene Snake Charmer.

THEATRE—Double Vaudeville Company, all specialists; Jugglers, Comic Vocalists, Acrobats; Musical Comic and Serio-Comic Artists.

SUNDAY CONCERTS, 10 CENTS.

MANY REASONS FOR SUICIDE.

Heat, Drink, and Brother's Prominence Led William Dillon to Jump Into the Water.

William H. Dillon, twenty-seven years old, of 160 Ninth Avenue, who jumped into the river from Pier A on Saturday night, was arraigned before Magistrate Olmsfed in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning. He was allowed to go on his promise not to do anything of the kind again and to abstain from getting intoxicated.

Dillon admitted to the Magistrate that he had been drinking, and said that the liquor he had consumed, the heat of the day, and the worry caused by reason of his brother's prominence—his brother is Agent Charles Dillon of the Parkhurst Society—had impelled him to the act. He was very contrite and assured Magistrate Olmsted that the act was from a sudden impulse and was not premeditated.

Cornelius Brassil, a fireman on the police boat Patrol, who had fished Dillon out, said the man evidently repented of his act immediately he found himself in the water, as he at once started to swim to the pier.

BRONX FOOTPAD ARRAIGNED.

Frederick Flack of 636 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, who held up Mary Black, a telephone operator, living at 1,108 Ogden Avenue, on Saturday night, and snatched her purse from her, was arraigned before Magistrate Zeller in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday morning, and was held in $2,500 bail for further examination, in care of the Gerry society.

Miss Black is not related to Frederick A. Black, the real estate dealer of 121 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, as was at first reported. She is the daughter of H. E. Black, 1,108 Ogden Avenue.

Amusements.

GARRICK THEATRE Evs. 8:30. Mats. 2:15. 35th St., near Broadway.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30.
RICH & HARRIS PRESENT,
WITH THE BIG ORIGINAL CAST,
THE GREAT LAUGH LOOSENER,
ARE YOU A MASON?
HERALD SAYS: "Before you had finished laughing at one thing you found yourself splitting your sides over another."
THE FUNNIEST PLAY THAT EVER HIT NEW YORK.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.
3:30 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
At 8 P. M. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS.
Evenings at 9. Jefferson De Angelis | A Royal Rogue | An Operatic Comedy
Mat. Sat. at 4.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. FLORODORA

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE A-Top N. Y. Theatre. Every night at 8:30.
Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine.
AMERICAN and EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

27TH GRAND PLATTDEUTSCHES VOLKSFEST
Aug. 18, 19, 20, 21, and 25, 1901, at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J. Admission, 25 cents.
CHRS. D. REHM, Pres. C. HEEDE, Sec.

"PARADISE" GARDENS. Every Ev. 8:15 to 12, On the Combined (Glass Enclosure) Roofs of the (Fully Protected) Victoria and Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert. Republic Thea'e.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Special Attractions To-day.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. | 30—BIG ACTS—30 Best Show in New York. PRICES, 25c., 50c.
3RD AVE. THEA. MAT. TO-DAY. KING OF THE OPIUM RING

HUBER'S CASINO, Jerome Av., 162d St. Concert, variety. Cool spot. Dinner & Ale.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. and Irving Place.
TO-NIGHT: AUGUSTUS THOMAS' GREATER ARIZONA.
Prices, 25-50, 75-1.00
200 PEOPLE. TROOPS OF U. S. CAVALRY. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2. Evgs., 8:15.

PROCTOR'S 23rd St. 5th Ave. 125th St. | Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock. Laughing Shows—Low Prices. | Instant success of New Idea Triple Comedy Bill and Vaudeville. | "Young Mrs. Winthrop" by Bronson Howard. Big Vaudeville Stock Co., etc. | "Forbidden Fruit." Laughing Hit. The Open Gate. Big Vaudeville Stock Co

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66th St. and Columbus Ave.
Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts.
Every night, 8:15. Adm. 50c. To-night, Request.
COOLED BY ICE MAC

AUG

1901

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	7⅞	Louis. & Nash.	2⅝
Am. Car & Fdy	1½	Met. Street Ry.	1⅜
Am. C. & F. pf.	2⅜	Mex. Central	2¼
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	2	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	1
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	2¼	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Locomotive	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1⅜
Am. Tob. w. ctfs.	4½	Mo., K. & Texas	1½
Anaconda Copper	1⅜	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅜
At., T. & S. F.	1⅞	Mob. & Ohio, J. P.	
Balt. & Ohio	3	M. ctfs.	1
Brunswick City	1¼	Nat. Biscuit	1¼
Canadian Pacific	2¼	Nat. Bis. pf.	2¾
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	1	Nat. Salt	1½
Ches. & Ohio	2⅝	Nat. Salt pf.	1½
Chi. & Alton pf.	1⅜	N. Y., O. & W.	1⅜
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1⅜	Norf. & West.	3
Chi., Ind. & L.	3	North American	3
Chi., L. & L. pf.	1	Pacific Coast	4
Chi., M. & St. P.	5⅞	Pacific Mail	2⅜
C., M. & St. P. pf.	8½	Pennsylvania	1⅜
Chi. & N. W.	4½	People's Gas	4½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	Reading	2½
Chi. Term. Trans.	1⅜	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Chi. Term. T. pf.	2¼	Reading 2d pf.	2
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	3	Rep. Iron & S.	1⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron	3½	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	2
Col. South. 1st pf.	1⅜	St. J. & G. I.	1
Consol. Gas	2⅜	St. L. & San Fran.	1⅜
Cont. Tobacco	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
Cont. Tob. pf.	1	St. L. Southwest.	1⅜
Del. & Hudson	2⅜	St. L. Southwest. pf.	2½
Del., Lack. & West.	2	Southern Pacific	2⅜
Den. & Rio Grande	1⅜	Southern Ry.	2
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	2⅜	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅞
Erie	2	Tenn. C. & I.	2⅜
Erie 1st pf.	2½	Third Avenue	1
Erie 2d pf.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1⅜
General Electric	15½	Twin City R. T.	1
Great Northern pf.	5	Union Bag & Paper	1⅜
Hock. Valley pf.	1⅜	Union Pacific	2
Illinois Central	2⅜	Union Pac. pf.	1⅜
Int. Paper pf.	1½	U. S. Express	3
Int. Power	3½	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Int. Steam Pump	3½	U. S. Steel	1⅜
Iowa Central pf.	1⅜	U. S. Steel pf.	1⅜
Kings. & Pemb.	1	West. Union Tel.	1⅜
Laclede Gas pf.	2	Wheel. & L. E.	1
Lake Erie & West.	3	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	3½
Long Island	2	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	2½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Bicycle	1	Kan. City So.	1⅜
Am. Locomotive pf.	1⅜	Minn. & St. L. pf.	1½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	3½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1⅜
Chi. & N'west pf.	2	Pressed Steel Car	1⅜
Evans. & T. H. pf.	6⅜	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1⅜
Glucose Sug. pf.	1	Va. Car. Chemical	1⅜
Int. Steam Pump pf.	1⅜	Wells Fargo Ex.	3

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. sub ctfs. 4s.	1½	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1⅜
Brook. Union Gas 5s.	1½	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1
Chi., Bur. & Qy. 7s.	1½	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1½
C., Ind. & L. ref 6s.	2½	Mich. Cent. 5s, 1931.	3
C., M. & St. P. con. 7s.	1	St. P., M. & M., Mon. Cent. 6s.	1½
Chi. Term. Trans. 4s.	1	So. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s.	1½
Col. Mid. 3-4s.	1	Tol. & O. C. 1st 5s.	1
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s.	1	Va., Mid. gen. stpd.	1
Manhattan 4s.	1¼	West Shore 4s, reg.	1
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1¼		

Bonds Declined.

Canada Southern 2d.	1	Erie 1st con. 4s.	1
Ches. & O. con. 5s.	1	Pacific Coast 1st.	1½
Chi. & Alton 3s.	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s.	1
C., M. & St. P., H. & D. 7s.	2¼	St. P. & Sioux C. 1st.	2½
Chi., M. & St. P., term 5s.	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1½
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 4s.	1¼	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
		Wabash 2d	3
		W. Union coll. tr. 5s.	2

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Stock Exchange settlement last week passed easily. Money was quite plentiful. Stocks were generally higher and business took a wider range. Attendance on the Exchange is still meagre, owing to the holidays, but there are indications of legitimate buying for investment in the case of gilt-edged securities. This movement is accepted by many as indicating that the tide has finally turned and that better times are ahead after a long period of stagnation.

Signs are not wanting, however, that the professionals are making a preconcerted effort to work up a boom in all sections of the Stock Exchange, leading off with Kaffirs on the strength of a few gold shipments already received; but conditions do not favor such a movement. The steel strike is still a dark cloud over the American section.

The real end of the South African war is not yet in sight, and the fact that £100,000 in gold was brought in from the Rand during July has done but little to offset the feelings of taxpayers who have spent over £5,000,000 on the war during the same period, with the prospect of continuing the same indefinitely. Barring unforeseen developments of an unfavorable nature, it is probable that a healthy upward movement is not far off; but the likelihood is that several false starts will be made before this movement is fairly inaugurated.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 17..	2,263,237
Same week last year.....	1,263,014
To date this year.....	197,214,188
Corresponding date last year.	74,817,874
Bonds for the week.....	$6,902,500
Same week last year.....	$3,913,500
To date this year.....	$703,601,220
Corresponding date last year.	$325,093,260

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@3; at three months, 4¼; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE

Speculation Resumed Under Adverse Conditions.

Unexpected Influx of Gold from India and Australia Strengthens Bank's Position—Further Fall in the Money Market Will Cause Withdrawal of French Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—As expected, our money market has become weaker, and while some of the bill brokers were quoting 2½ per cent. for bills to people on your side of the water, the rate here was steadily working down to 2¼ per cent., thanks to the dull trade and the competition of the French houses. We may perhaps have about reached the lowest point, but I am not sure of it.

Only one thing is absolutely clear; our market cannot now go down much further without running the risk of seeing the French money at present invested in London bills to the amount of many millions beginning to be drawn away. The Paris open market discount rate is slightly below 2 per cent., and if our rate closely approaches that figure there will be no temptation to Frenchmen to keep their money with us. The attendant risk of loss by any sudden adverse movement in exchange would alone dissuade them from remaining our creditors. For this reason I think the market will not go much lower, but it is not likely to advance appreciably above the present figures until the end of the month at the earliest.

Something approaching St. Martin's Summer flush of cheerfulness has come over not merely the money market, but also the stock markets; and speculation for a rise has been initiated in all the leading sections of the Stock Exchange except in your rails. If the gamble went far it would soon compel the money lenders to ask higher rates in self-defense. I do not expect it to go very far, as conditions are too essentially adverse.

Excellent investment business is proceeding in a moderate way, but speculation so far is mostly professional, even in the Kafir circus, which is exciting itself somewhat over the prospect of an early cessation of war and the resumption of gold deliveries from the mines.

To tell the truth, we are receiving gold in an unexpected manner from several quarters. Looking at the adverse character of our foreign trade account we might have expected to see all the leading foreign Exchanges adverse and pointing to withdrawals of gold from London in the early Autumn. Nothing of the kind has happened, but on the contrary, quite £1,000,000 in gold has come from India, and more is likely to be shipped at an early date. Australia also has been sending us metal in hundreds of thousands at a time, and the gatherings in South Africa have already produced about £350,000, which has been shipped to London.

Thus the reserve of the Bank of England mounts steadily until stock, coin, and bullion are now up nearly £38,000,000. All this is not only unexpected, but puts us very much to the good, and will put our market in a better position to meet any strain toward the year's end should any such come upon it, as is by no means improbable.

Yet the fact remains that we are buying goods much more freely than we are selling them abroad, and from some points of view the receipt of gold in such unexpected quantities is an indication of poor trade rather than the reverse. We see the same thing going on internally. Currency is returning from circulation in greater volume and more swiftly than is usual at this time of the year because trade at home is languid.

In a like manner India is sending us gold, because she has no use for the stock of the metal borrowed for her, and our Australian trade is stagnant and not very profitable, partly because borrowings here have slowed down. Our position as a creditor forces gold out of the hands of our debtors under these circumstances, and its inflow is a little more conspicuous than usual because our ordinary commerce languishes.

For all that, we may be thankful that the banking position is being strengthened, because heavy pressure upon it seems certain later in the year. And the Bank of England's stock of gold is barely equal to 5 per cent. of the aggregate liabilities of bankers to depositors.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 19.

Wool Exchange—Special meeting.

Tuesday, Aug. 20.

American Cereal Company—Dividend payable.
American Linseed Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Barney & Smith Car Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Boston and Montana Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Great Lakes Towing Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Hartford and Connecticut Railroad—Books close.
Homestake Mining Company—Books close.
St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railroad—Books close.
United States Steel Corporation — Books close for dividend on common.

Wednesday, Aug. 21.

Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Mexican Northern Railroad—Books close.
National Biscuit Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New York and Hoboken Ferry Company—Books close.
Park Steel Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Philadelphia Company of Pittsburg—Dividend payable on preferred to holders of record this date.
Standard Consolidated Mining Company—Dividend payable.

Thursday, Aug. 22.

American Smelting and Refining Company—Books close for annual meeting.
American Window Glass Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Ontario Silver Mining Company—Books close.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

Friday, Aug. 23.

Boston Elevated Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Lead Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Norfolk and Western Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.

Saturday, Aug. 24.

Breece Mining Company—Books close.
Chicago and Great Western Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
General Chemical Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Northern Pennsylvania Railroad—Dividend payable.
People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago—Dividend payable.
Reading Railway—Books close for dividend on first preferred.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 17, total transactions included 2,263,237 shares of stock, $6,902,500 bonds, including $28,000 Government bonds and $17,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Aug. 18, 1900.	Aug. 17, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	1,263,014	2,263,237	223
Mining	1,300	.....	*1,300

BONDS.

	Aug. 18, 1900.	Aug. 17, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$3,882,000	$6,857,500	$2,965,500
State	2,000	17,000	15,000
Government	19,500	28,000	8,500

*Decrease.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 16, 1901	$12,130,062
Week ended Aug. 17, 1900	8,272,501
From Jan. 1, 1901	355,272,517
From Jan. 1, 1900	347,675,894

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 13, 1901	$8,412,705
Week ended Aug. 14, 1900	9,674,770
From Jan. 1, 1901	322,659,815
From Jan. 1, 1900	334,628,643

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 16, 1901	$40,139
Week ended Aug. 17, 1900	21,359
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,786,968
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,576,795

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 16, 1901	$1,003
Week ended Aug. 17, 1900	8,787,279
From Jan. 1, 1901	29,202,521
From Jan. 1, 1900	47,102,887

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 17, 1900	$8,765,920
From Jan. 1, 1901	27,415,553
From Jan. 1, 1900	45,526,092

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 16, 1901	$39,136

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 16, 1901	$91,834
Week ended Aug. 17, 1900	9,319
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,388,871
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,761,240

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 16, 1901	$203,133
Week ended Aug. 17, 1900	751,355
From Jan. 1, 1901	30,992,885
From Jan. 1, 1900	32,102,900

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 16, 1901	$811,299
Week ended Aug. 17, 1900	742,036
From Jan. 1, 1901	28,604,014
From Jan. 1, 1900	29,341,660

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 16, 1901	$131,973
Week ended Aug. 17, 1900	30,678
From Jan. 1, 1901	4,175,839
From Jan. 1, 1900	4,338,135

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 16, 1901	$804,136
Week ended Aug. 17, 1900	9,538,634
From Jan. 1, 1901	60,195,406
From Jan. 1, 1900	79,206,787

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 16, 1901	$772,163
Week ended Aug. 17, 1900	9,507,956
From Jan. 1, 1901	56,019,567
From Jan. 1, 1900	74,867,652

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Aug. 18.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, increase, 1,000 pesetas; silver in hand, decrease, 1,709,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 7,682,000 pesetas.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 17, 1901.

Range in 1900. High.	Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Aug. 17. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Aug. 17, 2,263,237.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Aug. 17. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 17, '01.
140	114	185	May 29.	147	Jan. 19.	170	180	...	Adams Express Co.	$100	$12,000,000	June 1, '01.	14	SA	175	175	175	175	...	12
99½	80¾	120	June 17.	83¾	Jan. 21.	118½	118¾	+ 1⅞	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,287,900	July 23, '01.	12	Q	111½	116½	111¼	113⅝	...	65,935
...	...	35	June 13.	26¼	May 21.	27	29	+ ¼	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	16,535,000	...	..	..	29	29¼	29	29¼	...	200
...	...	5¼	Apr. 23.	3	Aug. 15.	3¼	4	1	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500	...	..	..	3	3	3	3	...	350
25½	13½	35	June 14.	19	Jan. 21.	29¼	29⅝	+ 1⅛	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	½	Q	29	29⅝	29⅜	29½	15⅝	5,300
72	57⅝	89½	July 8.	67	Jan. 18.	85½	85½	+ 2⅝	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	84½	85⅝	83½	85⅛	63	1,775
37⅝	30	35½	June 17.	24	Mar. 8.	33½	34	+ ⅝	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,257,100	Dec. 1, '00.	3½	A	33½	34½	33½	33⅝	33⅞	1,770
100	88½	91½	Jan. 5.	85	Apr. 10.	89¾	91¼	...	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,900	June 1, '01.	3	SA	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¼	...	300
40½	27⅞	41⅝	Mar. 15.	30	May 19.	32	32⅜	+ ⅝	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Aug. 15, '01.	1	Q	28	33	32	32⅜	34½	2,100
78½	60½	77⅝	Mar. 22.	67¼	Jan. 4.	67	69	+ ½	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,827,200	July 15, '01.	1½	Q	69	69	68¾	69	65	420
16¾	6	30¼	July 9.	5¾	Jan. 24.	22	27½	...	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	...	..	..	23	23	23	23	15	10
63	54½	66	July 31.	51	Jan. 24.	61¼	62¾	...	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 15, '00.	1¾	..	62½	62¾	62¾	62¼	55¼	150
7⅝	3	8	June 20.	4½	Feb. 4.	6	6¼	+ ¼	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	...	..	..	6¼	6¾	6	6⅜	5	1,200
21½	18⅞	30	June 25.	22⅞	Feb. 8.	27½	28	+ ¼	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	27½	27¾	27½	27½	24	100
55⅞	34½	60	Apr. 20.	39¾	May 9.	52	55¼	+ 2	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	...	..	..	50¾	53½	50¾	52½	37⅛	14,335
90	...	104½	June 20.	88	Feb. 28.	101	102	+ 2¼	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 9, '01.	1¾	Q	98½	102	98½	102	89¾	4,054
...	...	32½	July 3.	22½	Aug. 13.	26	27	+ 1	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	...	..	..	25	27	22½	26	...	6,050
...	...	90	July 8.	83¾	Aug. 14.	85	86½	+ 1⅜	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,109,000	...	..	..	84¾	84⅝	83¼	83½	...	2,790
...	...	90	June 14.	76	Apr. 17.	85	86½	— ¼	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '01.	1½	SA	85½	86½	85½	85½	...	100
140	95¼	153	June 3.	130	Aug. 13.	135¾	135½	— ¾	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	36,968,000	July 2, '01.	1½	Q	135⅝	135	135	135⅜	124⅜	94,020
118	107	130	July 19.	117⅛	Jan. 3.	...	...	— 3¼	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	36,968,000	July 2, '01.	1½	Q	125	125	125	125	117	100
...	...	138¼	June 14.	128	July 18.	135¾	136¾	+ 4¼	American Tobacco Co. tr. ctfs.	...	...	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	131	138¾	131	136¼	98¼	4,400
22½	21¼	21½	Jan. 2.	15¼	Mar. 15.	18½	19	...	American Woolen Co.	100	39,624,000	...	..	..	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	...	50
76	70	85	July 1.	70	Mar. 22.	76	80	...	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	77	77	77	77	...	100
54⅜	47½	57½	Apr. 16.	44	May 2.	44½	44¾	+ 1½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
49⅞	19⅜	61	June 6.	23¾	Jan. 21.	70½	74	+ 1⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	70,000,000	June 15, '01.	1½	Q	71½	74	70½	73	28	147,000

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 17, 1901.—Continued.

Range in 1900. High.	Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Aug. 17. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	Stocks.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Aug. 17. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 17, '01.
89⅝	58¼	108	May 3.	70	May 9.	94⅞	95	..	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '01.	2½	SA	94	97	93⅝	94¾	71	28,202
59⅞	55¼	114¼	May 3.	81⅜	Jan. 4.	96⅞	97	+ 3	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	45,000,000	**Mar. 1, '01.**	**2**	**SA**	96¾	100	96¾	97	71⅝	11,450
90	72⅝	97	June 5.	83⅜	Jan. 4.	93¼	93	+ ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,227,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	SA	92¾	93½	92⅞	93	79⅝	1,560
88⅝	47⅝	88¼	Apr. 22.	65¼	May 9.	73½	74	+ ⅛	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	..	..	..	72⅝	75¾	72⅝	73¾	57¼	13,450
183	140	228	Apr. 16.	175	Jan. 18.	214	217	..	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	June 1, '01.	4	SA	215	215	215	215	..	100
16⅝	6½	14¾	Mar. 19.	8⅝	Jan. 10.	10	11½	+ 1½	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,080,000	..	..	..	11	11¼	11	11½	7⅛	700
61¼	47¾	78¼	Apr. 19.	54⅛	Jan. 4.	69½	70½	+ ¾	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	1	SA	68	70¼	68	70	49¾	1,900
99⅜	84⅜	117½	May 7.	87	May 9.	110½	110½	+ 2⅜	Canadian Pacific.	100	65,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2½	SA	108¼	113¼	108¼	110⅝	91	28,980
150½	115	167	June 28.	145⅜	Jan. 4.	158	160	+ 1	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,282,800	Aug. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	157	159	157	159	134½	510
42⅜	24	52¾	May 3.	29	May 9.	46¾	46½	+ ⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	30,080,400	Nov. 26, '00.	1	..	44⅝	47½	44⅝	46⅜	27⅜	28,000
42	31	50½	Apr. 30.	37	May 9.	37	37⅝	+ ⅛	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800	..	..	..	36½	37⅝	36¾	37⅝	..	7,000
78½	68½	82¼	Apr. 30.	72½	Jan. 4.	76½	77⅜	+ 1⅜	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '01.	3	SA	76	78	76	77⅞	..	2,600
100	88	135⅜	Apr. 29.	91	Jan. 2.	..	..	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	100	7,197,800	July 1, '01.	1¾	SA	122	122	122	122	..	10
125	119¼	136	Apr. 22.	120⅜	Jan. 3.	..	..	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	6,830,700	July 1, '01.	1½	Q	131	131	131	131	125	10
18	9⅝	26½	Apr. 30.	16	Jan. 3.	21⅜	22	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western.	100	21,815,500	..	..	..	21	22⅜	21	21⅜	11	9,225
82	68½	90¼	June 24.	75	May 10.	82½	83	+ ⅞	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	July 31, '01.	2½	SA	81⅞	82	81⅞	82	70⅝	330
45	30	56	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 3.	46⅝	48⅝	+ 1⅝	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,480,000	..	..	..	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	31¼	100
29	14	40¼	June 4.	23	Jan. 21.	36⅜	37½	+ 5	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	100	10,500,000	..	..	..	33½	37½	33½	37	22	8,800
64	45¼	72¾	Apr. 2.	58⅜	Jan. 21.	70	71	+ 1	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 29, '01.	2	SA	71	71½	70	70½	51	800
148¼	108½	188	May 6.	134	May 9.	162¾	162¾	+ 5¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	82,108,900	Apr. 25, '01.	3	SA	156¼	165⅞	156	162⅝	114½	204,700
188	163½	200	May 3.	175	May 9.	187	190	+ 8¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	44,658,400	Apr. 25, '01.	3½	SA	182½	191¾	182½	191	171	5,105
172¾	150½	212	May 1.	168¼	Jan. 4.	193	195	+ 4¼	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,300	July 8, '01.	3	SA	193	196¾	193	194¼	162¾	950
220	195¾	248	Apr. 11.	207	Mar. 1.	..	..	+ 3	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,396,000	July 8, '01.	1¾	Q	215	220	215	220	201	200
122¼	102	175¼	June 5.	116⅞	Mar. 21.	140¾	140¾	+ 1¼	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	59,780,700	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	138	143½	136½	140¼	107¼	10,220
126	110	145	Apr. 11.	125	Mar. 2.	125½	135	..	St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha.	100	21,405,200	Feb. 20, '01.	5	A	124	124	124	124	115	50
14⅞	8¼	31	Apr. 16.	16¼	Jan. 10.	18	18⅜	+ 1⅜	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co.	100	13,000,000	..	..	..	18	19	17⅜	19	10	3,330
39⅜	26½	57½	Apr. 15.	33	Jan. 18.	38	38½	+ 2½	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf.	100	17,000,000	..	..	..	36¼	38¾	36¼	38⅜	32⅜	1,485
76	55	92½	July 19.	72½	May 15.	89	90	— ¼	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	1½	SA	90	91	89	89	59	3,500
30	14½	37	Mar. 6.	27⅝	Jan. 7.	39	35	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	100	8,000,000	..	..	..	32	33	32	33	..	210
72	46	76½	Mar. 6.	67	Aug. 7.	68	69	+ 3	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '96.	1½	..	69	70	69	70	..	300
56½	29¼	136½	June 17.	41⅜	Jan. 21.	96½	98½	+ 3½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	..	95½	99¼	95½	98	35⅜	1,500
8¾	5	18	Apr. 29.	6¾	Jan. 21.	13⅜	14	+ ⅛	Colorado Southern.	100	30,995,000	..	..	..	13½	14	13½	14	6½	2,770
47½	36	56¼	Apr. 29.	40	Jan. 21.	53½	53⅝	+ 1⅜	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Feb. 1, '01.	2	A	52¾	53⅝	52⅞	53⅝	42½	2,560
20¾	14	28⅝	Apr. 29.	16¼	Jan. 29.	22⅞	23	+ ½	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	..	..	..	22½	23½	22¾	23½	16⅝	3,100
21	11½	25½	June 17.	14	Jan. 18.	19	20½	..	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,003,600	..	..	..	20½	20¾	20	20	15¼	278
201	164	238	Apr. 15.	187	Jan. 18.	221½	222	+ 2¾	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,833,100	June 15, '01.	2	Q	219	225	219	221¼	174	12,990
..	..	69¼	July 3.	53⅜	July 22.	67⅜	68¾	+ 2	Continental Tobacco Co. tr. receipts.	..	..	..	..	..	66	68¼	66	68	25⅜	8,700
95	70	124	June 10.	93¼	Jan. 2.	117	118	+ 1	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	July 2, '01.	1¾	Q	116	117⅞	116	117	78¼	3,300
134¼	106½	185½	Apr. 3.	105	May 9.	161¼	161¾	+ 2⅜	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	35,000,000	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	160⅜	161⅞	160	161¼	113⅝	1,810
194½	171½	244	May 29.	188½	Jan. 3.	225	227	+ 2	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	July 20, '01.	1½	Q	225	228	225	226	180	263
34½	16½	53⅛	May 6.	29½	Jan. 21.	41¼	42	+ ¼	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	..	..	..	42¼	42¾	41⅛	42¾	19⅞	500
87½	64½	103¼	June 14.	80	Jan. 21.	91¼	91⅞	+ 1⅝	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	40,501,820	July 15, '01.	2½	Q	91⅝	92¼	91	92	67⅝	4,680
21⅜	12	45	June 15.	30	Jan. 30.	35	40	— ½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,400	..	..	..	38½	38	36⅝	38	..	300
..	..	146	Aug. 7.	140⅝	July 22.	144¼	148	..	Diamond Match Co.	100	14,750,000	June 12, '01.	2½	Q	144⅜	146	144⅜	146	..	720
..	..	10¼	June 10.	7⅜	Aug. 7.	7¾	7⅞	..	Distilling Co. of America.	100	44,495,282	..	..	..	8	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	..	1,001
..	..	33⅜	June 25.	27	July 24.	28	31	— ½	Distilling Co. of America pf.	100	29,418,818	..	..	..	28	28	28	28	..	100
6¼	4	12½	June 5.	4½	Feb. 5.	10¼	11	+ ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	..	..	..	10⅝	11	10¼	10½	..	1,100
17⅜	12	22	June 5.	13⅝	Jan. 8.	18½	19⅜	+ 2⅜	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	19¼	20¼	19	19¾	12	1,700
27⅜	10½	45½	June 4.	24½	May 9.	37⅞	38¼	+ 2	**Erie.**	100	112,947,400	..	..	..	35½	39⅝	35½	37⅞	10⅜	103,277
68½	39⅝	73½	June 29.	59¾	Jan. 21.	66½	66	+ 2½	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,382,300	..	..	..	65½	67¾	65½	66	33⅜	16,400
48¼	15	61	Mar. 21.	39⅛	Jan. 4.	50½	51	+ 1	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	..	..	..	51	52⅞	50¾	51	17	2,300
54⅝	38½	68	Apr. 12.	41	Jan. 31.	54	55	..	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1¼	SA	54	56⅞	54	54	45	2,150
94½	74	95	Apr. 11.	81	Jan. 4.	88	90	— 6⅜	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,284,000	Apr. 16, '01.	2½	SA	88	88	88	88	..	100
81	64	101⅝	June 19.	30	July 12.	33	37	..	**Gas & Electric of Bergen County.**	100	2,000,000	..	..	..	35	35	35	35	76⅝	300
200	120	260½	June 24.	183¼	Jan. 10.	264	267	+15½	General Electric Co.	100	24,513,600	July 15, '01.	2	Q	250	265	250	265	136	3,600
60	44	65	May 2.	45	Feb. 16.	54½	55½	+ ½	Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	100	24,027,300	June 1, '01.	1½	Q	56	58	55	55½	54	920
103	92	107	Aug. 5.	93⅜	Mar. 4.	102	107	— 1	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	13,638,300	June 1, '01.	1½	Q	106	106	106	106	100	200
191½	144⅜	208	Mar. 15.	167½	May 9.	181	181½	+ 5	Great Northern pf.	100	99,303,450	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	178	183	178	181	152¼	7,550
42⅞	30	57	May 6.	40¼	May 9.	50	52	..	**Hocking Valley.**	100	10,383,600	July 20, '01.	1½	..	52	53	52	52	34⅜	1,500
74⅝	58	80	May 2.	69⅝	Jan. 21.	75½	76	+ 1⅜	Hocking Valley pf.	100	13,991,700	July 20, '01.	2	SA	74⅜	76	74⅜	75⅝	62½	930
133	110	154⅝	June 29.	124	May 9.	144	144½	+ 2⅝	**Illinois Central.**	100	68,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	3	SA	142¼	145¼	142	144⅝	117	4,500
26½	14½	28	Mar. 2.	18½	May 10.	21½	22	+ ½	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	21½	24¼	21½	22	22¾	10,140
75	58	81	Mar. 25.	59	Jan. 21.	76	77	+ 1½	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	July 1, '01.	1½	Q	76	78	76	76½	66	1,740
55⅜	24	100½	May 31.	54⅞	Jan. 2	92⅜	93	+ 2½	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	..	..	..	90½	93	90	92⅝	28⅝	3,900
10⅝	3¼	11	Jan. 5.	5½	Feb. 7.	7	7½	+ ⅛	International Silver Co.	100	9,944,700	..	..	..	7	7	7	7	5¼	100
29½	28	42	Apr. 16.	24½	Jan. 22.	40½	40⅝	+ 3½	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	July 1, '01.	1	Q	38⅝	40⅜	38⅝	40⅛	..	2,000
77½	76	84	Mar. 26.	74	Jan. 24.	81	83	— 1⅜	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	81½	81½	81½	81½	..	200
27⅜	11⅞	43⅜	June 21.	21	Jan. 21.	39¼	40	+ 2	Iowa Central.	100	8,512,900	..	..	..	39¼	41	39¼	40	19	8,750
58	39	87½	July 1.	48	Jan. 21.	74½	75	+ 1⅝	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,671,600	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	72	76	72	74⅝	42	1,800
25	10	41	June 15.	21	Jan. 8.	25	32	+ ¼	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	9,000,000	..	..	..	31½	31½	31⅓	31½	..	100
17½	17	25	Apr. 30.	13½	Jan. 4.	18	19½	— 1⅝	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,993,500	..	..	..	19	19	19	19	..	300
9¾	7	11	Aug. 14.	8	Mar. 6.	..	..	+ 1	Kingston & Pembroke.	50	2,204,000	..	..	..	9	11	9	11	..	600
100	96	101	Aug. 15.	95	Jan. 21.	100	102	+ 2	**Lacledе Gas Co. pf.**	100	2,500,000	June 15, '01.	2½	SA	101	101	101	101	99	500
52	20⅜	68½	Mar. 29.	39⅜	Jan. 21.	63	64	+ 3	Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,896,000	..	..	..	60	63	60	63	28	850
115	93½	130	Mar. 29.	103½	Jan. 21.	123	128	+ ½	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,860,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	126	126	126	126	..	165
80	47½	82½	June 27.	67	Jan. 3.	75	80	+ 2	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	74	78	74	78	..	800
89⅛	68¾	111⅜	June 17.	76	May 9.	102½	102⅝	+ 2⅝	Louisville & Nashville.	100	55,000,000	Aug. 12, '01.	2½	SA	100⅛	104⅝	100¼	102⅝	71⅜	27,410
117	84	131¾	Apr. 22.	83	May 9.	116½	117½	+ ¼	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	48,000,000	July 1, '01.	1	Q	115½	118⅝	115¼	116¼	91⅜	19,775
182	143⅜	177	June 24.	150	May 9.	166	166¾	+ 1⅜	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	166	168½	166	166	135⅜	3,250
17⅜	10½	30	May 2.	12¾	Jan. 21.	24⅜	25¼	+ 2¼	Mexican Central.	100	47,363,100	..	..	..	23⅛	15¼	23⅛	25¼	12	7,650
5	2⅜	15	Apr. 16.	3⅝	Jan. 18.	10½	11	+ 1	Mexican National certificates.	100	33,350,000	..	..	..	10	11⅝	10	11	3⅜	12,600
71½	45½	111¼	July 19.	67⅜	Jan. 19.	108	109	+ 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	107	109½	107	108¾	56	2,100
104¼	87½	117½	Aug. 9.	101¾	Jan. 7.	115	117	— 1½	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	116	116	116	116	94	100
27	14	27½	June 24.	15	May 9.	25	26	+ 1⅛	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	..	..	..	25	25⅞	24⅜	25⅝	..	1,000
39	47	78	June 25.	40	Apr. 9.	71	74	+ 1½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	..	..	..	71	77	70⅞	76	58	325
17⅛	9	35⅜	Apr. 20.	15	Jan. 21.	20½	27	+ 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	55,280,300	..	..	..	26	27⅜	26	27½	10⅝	1,600
47½	25⅝	68⅝	Apr. 19.	37	May 9.	53½	54½	+ 1⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	..	..	..	51	54⅞	51	54½	31	2,965
72½	38⅝	124⅛	June 14.	69	May 9.	100⅝	101	+ ¾	Missouri Pacific.	100	76,045,700	July 20, '01.	2½	..	98	102½	98	100¼	51	43,690
..	..	83½	July 12.	78	May 9.	83	84¼	+ 1	Mobile & Ohio J. P. M. & Co. certs.	..	..	..	..	..	83	83	83	83	..	200
40¾	27¾	46	May 3.	37	Jan. 21.	43⅝	43¾	+ 1¼	**National Biscuit Co.**	100	29,236,000	July 15, '01.	1	Q	42	43⅞	41⅝	43¼	31¼	1,900
98	79½	103	July 17.	92	Jan. 2.	102½	103	+ 2⅜	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	23,325,100	May 31, '01.	1¾	Q	100¼	103	*100¼	103	87	380
28¼	20⅞	25½	June 12.	15	Feb. 28.	20½	21¼	..	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	20	20	20	20	17	30
106½	83	93⅝	June 13.	81	May 16.	90	91	..	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	90	90	90	90	90⅜	100
46	32¼	50	Mar. 21.	40	Jan. 7.	42	43	+ 1½	National Salt Co.	100	7,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	43	43	43	43	..	200
76¼	69	84	Mar. 21.	72¼	Jan. 24.	74½	77	+ 1½	National Salt Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	76	77½	76	77	..	1,900
145⅝	125⅝	170	May 2.	139⅝	Jan. 21.	153¼	153⅜	+ 3	New York Central.	100	115,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¼	Q	150	155	150	153½	130	27,039
24½	11	41¼	Aug. 9.	16	May 9.	39	40	+ ½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	100	14,000,000	..	..	..	39	41	39	40	11¾	5,980
110	75	115	Mar. 22.	97	Mar. 1.	109	112	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	5	A	110	111¾	110	111¾	..	75
58¼	29	82¾	July 1.	47	Mar. 1.	79	81	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	..	78	81¾	78	79½	..	1,400
134	130	139	Feb. 21.	136	Mar. 29.	138	140	..	New York, Lackawanna & Western.	100	10,000,000	July 1, '01.	1¼	Q	137	137	137	137	..	32
215½	210	217	June 24.	210	Feb. 14.	214	216	— ½	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	53,707,100	June 29, '01.	2	Q	215¼	216½	215	215	..	210
32¼	18¼	40½	May 1.	24	May 9.	33½	33⅝	+ 1⅜	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900	..	..	..	31⅜	35¼	31⅜	33¼	21¼	49,700
45⅝	22⅜	57⅜	May 2.	42	Jan. 10.	54	54¼	+ 3	Norfolk & Western.	100	60,000,000	June 20, '01.	2	A	56⅝	57⅜	56⅝	56⅝	34	81,320
83	67	90½	June 13.	82	Feb. 15.	88	90	— ½	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	23,000,000	Feb. 23, '01.	2	SA	88½	88½	88½	88½	76	100
..	..	109	June 18.	73¼	Feb. 15.	99	100	+ 3	North American.	100	11,936,700	..	..	..	96⅞	101	96⅞	100	..	1,730
91½	67	113½	May 7.	84¼	Jan. 21.	..	..	— ½	Northern Pacific pf.	100	75,000,000	June 5, '01.	1	Q	96	97	96	97	71	400
62	46	73	June 19.	52	Feb. 1.	64	69	+ 4	**Pacific Coast.**	100	6,800,600	Aug. 1, '01.	1	Q	67	67	67	67	..	100
69½	57	75	June 13.	63	Jan. 8.	65	70	..	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	3,914,400	Aug. 1, '01.	1	Q	71	71	71	71	64	30
57	25⅞	47¼	Jan. 29.	30½	May 9.	39¼	40⅝	+ 2⅜	Pacific Mail.	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	..	39½	40¾	39¼	40⅜	32½	900
149¼	124⅜	161¼	Apr. 22.	121½	May 9.	144½	144⅝	+ 1¾	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	262,158,500	May 31, '01.	2½	SA	142	146¼	142	144⅛	129⅜	52,985
111⅛	81⅝	120½	June 21.	95¾	Jan. 21.	112½	113	+ 4½	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	28,668,800	May 25, '01.	1½	Q	108¼	113½	108¼	112⅝	97½	37,090
58¾	32½	52	Jan. 2.	30	Mar. 7.	40½	42⅜	— 1⅝	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	May 29, '01.	1	Q	41⅝	42⅝	41	41	40⅜	1,015
89½	70¾	89	Apr. 29.	72½	Mar. 5.	82¾	84½	— 1¾	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	May 22, '01.	1¾	Q	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	72½	210
10⅛	7⅜	12¾	May 28.	7	Mar. 20.	9	10	— ⅝	Quicksilver pf.	100	4,291,300	May 10, '01.	½	..	10	10	10	10	..	100
26	15	48¼	June 3.	24½	Jan. 4.	41⅝	41⅞	+ 2¼	**Reading.**	50	69,900,000	..	..	..	39¾	43	39¾	41⅞	16⅞	36,880
71⅝	49	80½	June 17.	63	May 9.	77½	77⅜	+ 1¼	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Mar. 8, '01.	2	SA	76⅜	78⅜	76⅞	77⅜	56¾	14,425
39⅜	23⅝	50¼	May 1.	38	Jan. 3.	52¼	52½	+ 2	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	..	..	..	51	53⅜	51	52½	28⅝	6,600
27¼	8¾	24	June 17.	12¾	Jan. 22.	20¾	21	+ 1⅜	Republic Iron & Steel.	100	27,191,000	..	..	..	19¼	21½	19¼	20½	11	18,020
70¾	49	82	Apr. 1.	53¼	Jan. 21.	75½	75⅞	+ 2	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	100	20,306,900	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	73½	76¾	73¼	75½	53	9,200
..	..	38½	May 2.	29	Aug. 9.	28½	29⅜	+ ¾	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	Q	27	29¼	27	29¼	..	400
8⅞	5	15¼	Jan. 8.	7⅞	Jan. 21.	11	13½	+ 1	**St. Joseph & Grand Island.**	100	4,600,000	..	..	..	12	12	12	12	7	100
64½	38½	78½	June 25.	58	Jan. 29.	64	68	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	3,491,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	66	68	66	68	43¼	225
21½	11⅜	36	June 5.	26	Jan. 24.	25	28	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000	..	..	..	27	27	25	26	15⅜	500
..	..	116	Aug. 8.	97	Jan. 29.	115	115½	— ½	St. Lawrence & Adirondack.	100	1,300,000	..	..	..	114¾	116	114¾	115¼	..	9,900
84½	85	54½	June 20.	21½	Jan. 4.	40½	41	+ ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco.	100	27,408,700	..	..	..	38¾	41½	38¾	40⅞	9⅞	3,900
78½	64	88	Mar. 12.	73	July 15.	78	80	+ ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	15,000,000	July 1, '01.	2	SA	76¼	79¾	76¼	79¾	..	126
55	31¼	76¼	June 19.	53⅛	Jan. 4.	67½	68	+ 1¾	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	14,335,700	Mar. 1, '01.	1½	SA	67	68¾	66⅞	68	34⅜	3,300
18½	8⅝	39½	Apr. 30.	16	May 9.	28½	29½	+ 1⅝	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000	..	..	..	30	30	29	29⅞	11⅜	900
45½	21⅞	71	June 10.	41¼	Jan. 3.	61¼	62½	+ 2½	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	60	63	60	63	28½	2,400
71	50	86	Apr. 2.	65½	Jan. 22.	76	80	..	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,100,000	July 1, '01.	1¾	Q	80	80	80	80	68½	100
45¼	30⅜	63⅝	June 5.	29	May 9.	55⅜	55⅝	+ 2⅜

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 17, 190

BONDS*

Sales Week Ended Aug. 17..$6,902,500

	Week Ended Aug. 17.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104½	105	104½	105	4
American Hide & Leather 6s	95½	96	95½	96	35
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	97	97	97	97	9
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	103¼	104	103½	103⅞	267½
Atchison, T. & S. F. general 4s, reg	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	23
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	96⅜	97¼	96⅜	97	34½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	94⅜	94½	94	94½	169
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95¼	95⅜	95	95⅜	94
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	103⅜	104	103⅜	104	82
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89⅜	90¼	89⅜	90¼	68
B. & O. sub. cts. for 4s con. 1911, 6th in. pd.	105	106	105	106	12
B. & O., Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	5
Brooklyn City 1st 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	100⅝	100⅞	100½	100⅝	15
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	119	119	119	119	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106	106⅜	106	106¼	14
Canada Southern 2d 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Central Branch, Missouri Pacific, 4s	90	90	90	90	3
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	106¾	107	106¼	107	16
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	78	78⅜	78	78	15
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	29	29½	29	29½	42
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	16	16	16	16	14
Central of New Jersey general 5s	129½	129¾	129½	129½	15
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	87⅝	88	87⅝	88	16
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101	101⅜	101	101⅜	35
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	107¼	108	107	108	45
Chicago & Alton 3½s	84½	84¼	84¼	84⅝	33
Chicago & Alton 3s	88	89	88	89	15
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 4s, joint bonds	97⅝	98	97½	97¾	877
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 4s, joint bonds, reg	96	96	96	96	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	107	107½	106⅝	107½	15
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	137½	137¾	137½	137¾	10
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	123	123	123	123	7
Chi., Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	111	111½	111	111½	10
Chi., Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	121½	122	121½	122	28
Chicago & Indiana Coal Railway 1st 5s	119¼	119¼	119¼	119½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul consol. 7s	181	181	181	181	12
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. 5s	116½	116¾	116¼	116¼	6
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. Pac. & West. 5s	116½	116⅞	116½	116⅝	18
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Mo. River 5s	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	5
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Hastings & Dakota 7s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	15
Chi., M. & St. P., Chicago & Pacific 6s	116½	116¾	116½	116½	5
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Southern Minn. Div. 6s	116	116	116	116	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111½	2
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 5s	106½	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	2
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1933	122	122	122	122	2
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1921	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106⅜	106⅝	106⅜	106½	12
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	94	94½	94	94½	25
Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland 1st 5s	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	2
C., C., C. & St. L., Cin., Wab. & Mich. 4s	102	102	102	102	2
Colorado Coal & Iron ext. 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	20
Colorado Midland 1st 3-4s	80½	81¼	80¾	81½	6
Colorado & Southern 4s	87½	87½	87	87½	25
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¾	10
Denver & Southwestern gen. 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½	19
Detroit City Gas 5s	100	100	100	100	1
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	118	118¼	118	118¼	3
East Tennessee reorganization lien 5s	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	5
Erie general 4s	85½	86½	85½	86⅛	90
Erie 1st consol. 4s	99	99	98	98	128
Erie 1st consol. 4s, registered	99	99	99	99	5
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	92⅜	93½	92½	93¼	88
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	108	108	108	108	9
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	85½	85½	85½	85½	1
Green Bay & Western debenture, B.	9½	9½	9½	9½	1
Hocking Valley 4½s	107	107	107	107	15
Illinois Central 3½s	104	104	104	104	3
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	3
Kings County Elevated 4s	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	2
Laclede Gas 5s	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	3
Lake Shore 3½s	100	100	100	100	2
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	110	110	110	110	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. gtd. 4½s	104½	105	104½	105	2
Long Island unified 4s	90½	90⅝	90½	90⅝	9
Louis. & Nash., South. & Nor. Ala. 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101⅜	101⅜	101	101⅛	49
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	14
Louisville & Nashville gold 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Manhattan Railway consol. 4s	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝	10
Mexican Central consol. 4s	84½	85¼	84½	85⅛	12
Mexican Central 1st income	32¾	33⅜	32¼	33	335
Mexican Central 2d income	21	22⅞	21	22⅝	301
Michigan Central 5s, 1931	130	130	130	130	2
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	102	102	102	102	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	98⅜	98⅜	96⅝	98⅝	41½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	82	82	82	82	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	106	107	106	107	13
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	107	107	106½	107	28
Mohawk & Malone income 5s	106⅜	107¼	106⅜	107	48
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas 1st 6s	123	123	123	123	2
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	126½	126½	126¾	126¾	2
National Starch 6s	110	110	106⅝	106½	16
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	95	95	95	95	16
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	2
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s, reg	106	106	106	106	10
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	94⅜	95⅝	94⅜	94½	124
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	104	104	104	104	7
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101⅞	102	101½	102	30½
Northern Pacific 3s	72	72	71⅝	72	65½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅝	42

BONDS.

	Week Ended Aug. 17.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	10
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	117⅜	118⅝	117⅜	118⅞	4
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	125⅛	125⅛	125	125	6
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	97¼	97½	97	97½	34
Peoria & Eastern income	65¼	66¼	65¼	65	28
Reading general 4s	95	95¼	95	95¼	58
Rio Grande Western 4s	101⅜	101½	100½	100½	23
Rio Grande Western coll. trust 4s	96	96	96	96	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	116	116⅜	116	116¼	8
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	92½	92½	92¼	92½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	125	125	125	125	2
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	97	97½	97	97½	22
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	76	76⅜	76	76¼	26
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Central 5s	121	121	121	121	1
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	129	129	129	129	12
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85¼	85¼	80
Santa Fé, Prescott & Phenix 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	10
Southern Pacific of Cal. cons. 5s, stamped	108½	109½	108½	109¼	5
Southern Pacific 4s	92	92	91⅝	92	53½
Southern Pacific 4½s	90½	90½	90½	90½	3
Southern Railway 5s	115½	116⅜	115½	116⅜	35
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	98	98	98	98	5
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	57½	57½	57½	57½	1
Standard Rope & Twine income	8	8	8	8	5
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	1
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	3
Toledo & Ohio Central general 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	3
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	83½	84	83½	84	5
Toledo, St. L. & Western prior lien 3½s	90½	90½	90½	90½	10
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104½	105	104¾	105	91½
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	105¾	107¼	105½	106¼	1,705
Virginia Midland general 5s	116	116	116	116	2
Virginia Midland general 5s, stamped	116	116	116	116	5
Wabash 1st 5s	118	118	118	118	9
Wabash 2d 5s	110	110	107½	107½	2
Wabash debenture, Series B	61	62	60¾	61	527
West Shore 4s, registered	112½	112½	112½	112½	6
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	119	119	119	119	8
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	1
Western Union collateral trust 5s	111	111	111	111	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	93	93	92¾	92¾	19
Wisconsin Central general 4s	88	88	87⅝	87⅝	62

Total sales.....$6,857,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 17, 1901.

United States 4s, 1925, registered	137	137	137	137	25
United States 3s, registered	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	2
United States 3s, coupon	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	1

Total sales.....$28,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 17, 1901.

Alabama, Class A	107	107	107	107	½
Tennessee Settlement 3s	96	96¼	96	96¼	14
Virginia def. 6s, certificates	7¼	7¼	7¾	7¼	2½

Total sales.....$17,000
Grand total.....$6,902,500
*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg.....Q. Jan.	106¾	June 6	103½	Jan. 21	106¾ June 6
U. S. 2s, 1903, coupon.....Q. Jan.	108⅝	June 29	105½	Jan. 17	107⅝ July 20
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.....Q. Jan.	114½	Jan. 10	112¼	June 4	112⅝ July 17
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon.....Q. Jan.	115¼	Mar. 30	112½	July 9	113½ Aug. 8
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg.....Q. F.	139	July 9	137	Aug. 17	137 Aug. 17
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon.....Q. F.	139½	Apr. 23	136¼	Aug. 6	137 Aug. 8
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg.....Q. F.	111⅞	Mar. 4	110	May 1	110 May 1
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon.....Q. F.	113¼	Jan. 4	110¼	July 22	110¼ July 22
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon...Q. F.	112	Mar. 22	108½	Aug. 1	108⅝ Aug. 16
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small...Q. F.	112	Mar. 29	108½	June 6	108½ June 6
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg.....Q. F.	111⅝	Mar. 27	108	Aug. 6	108⅜ Aug. 13
District of Columbia 3-65s....F. A.	126	July 22	105	Apr. 26	126 July 22
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s.....Q. Jan.	97¼	Mar. 2	96	Apr. 15	96 Apr. 15

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES. YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
Alabama, Class A, 1906.....J. J.	109½	Apr. 5	108½	Jan. 14	109½ Apr. 15
Alabama, Class B, 1906.....J. J.					109¼ Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906.....J. J.	103¾	Mar. 30	102	Feb. 13	103¼ Mar. 30
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914.....J. J.	109	Apr. 17	106½	Aug. 1	106½ Aug. 1
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910..J. J.	105	July 26	105	July 26	105 July 26
North Carolina 6s, 1919.....A. O.	136½	Mar. 14	135	Mar. 14	136¼ July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933.....J. J.					130 Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913.....J. J.	99¼	May 2	96	Jan. 17	96¼ Aug. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7	96 Feb. 7
Virginia, deferred 6s, certfs	10⅜	Mar. 30	7¼	July 30	7½ Aug. 13
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991.....J. J.	96⅜	Jan. 17	93½	July 1	94¼ Aug. 2

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 3	Holders of record Aug. 17	
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 3	Holders of record Aug. 17	
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 6
Boston & Maine	3	Sept. 2	Aug. 17	Aug. 20
Canadian Pac. com. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 6	Oct. 3
Canadian Pac. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 2	Oct. 3
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 20	Aug. 5	.....
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis com. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 2	Aug. 13	Sept. 3
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 10	Sept. 3
Erie 1st pf. (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 30	Aug. 1	Aug. 31
Fitchburg pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Ft. W. & Jack. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 2	Aug. 20	Sept. 3
Hartford & Conn. Western	1	Aug. 31	Aug. 20	Sept. 1
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 31	Aug. 1	Aug. 23
Mexican Northern R'y (quarter)	1	Sept. 3	Holders of record	Aug. 21
Norfolk & West. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 22	Aug. 9	Aug. 23
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 5	Aug. 6	Aug. 31
North Pennsylvania (quarter)	2	Aug. 24	Aug. 14	Aug. 30
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 10	Holders of record	Aug. 24
St. Lawrence & Adirondack	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 5
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 2	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
Southern Railway pf. (semi-annual)	3	Oct. 14	Sept. 25	Oct. 9
Union Pacific common	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 9
Union Pacific pf.	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 9

STREET RAILWAYS.

American Railways Co.	1	Sept. 16	Aug. 30	Sept. 20
Boston Elevated pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 23	Holders of record	Aug. 3
Detroit United Railway (quarter)	1	Sept. 2	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
Met. West Side El. of Chicago pf.	2	Aug. 31	Aug. 17	Aug. 31
Sacramento (Cal.) El., Gas & Ry., (month)	15c	Sept. 1	Aug. 28	Sept. 1

TRUST COMPANY.

People's, Brooklyn, (month)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 21	Sept. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Caramel Co. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 2	Holders of record	Aug. 18
American Cereal Co. (quarter)	2	Aug. 20	.....	.....
American Coal Co. (semi-annual)	4	Sept. 3	Aug. 3	Sept. 4
American Coal Co. (extra)	1	Sept. 3	Aug. 3	Sept. 4
American Window Glass com.	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 18
American Window Glass pf.	3½	Sept. 3	Aug. 22	Sept. 3
Barney & Smith Car pf. (quarter)	2	Sept. 2	Aug. 20	Sept. 5
Boston & Montana Mining (quarter)	$5	Aug. 20	July 22	Aug. 20
Boston & Montana Mining (extra)	$5	Aug. 20	July 22	Aug. 20
Breece Mining	5c	Sept. 3	Aug. 24	Sept. 5
Brooklyn Union Gas Co. (quarter)	2	Sept. 3	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf. (semi-annual)	4	Aug. 21	July 30	Aug. 22
Diamond Match Co. (quarter)	2½	Sept. 12	Aug. 31	Sept. 13
General Chem. Co. com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 3	Aug. 24	Sept. 4
Glucose Sugar Ref. Co. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 2	Holders of record	Aug. 17
Glucose Sugar Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 2	Holders of record	Aug. 17
Great Lakes Towing pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 20	.....	.....
Homestake Mining Co. (month)	25c	Aug. 26	Aug. 20	.....
Homestake Mining Co. (extra)	25c	Aug. 26	Aug. 20	.....
Laclede Gas Co. com.	2	Sept. 16	Aug. 28	Sept. 17
National Biscuit Co. com. (quarter.)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 16
National Biscuit Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 31	Aug. 21	Sept. 2
National Lead Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 16	Aug. 23	Sept. 17
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry Co. (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 2	Aug. 21	Sept. 3
N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining Co. (month)	1	Aug. 26	Aug. 15	Aug. 27
N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining Co. (extra)	1	Aug. 26	Aug. 15	Aug. 27
Niles-Bement-Pond (quarter)	1½	Sept. 5	Aug. 31	Sept. 6
Ohio & Indiana Cons. Nat. and Ill. Gas. (quarter)	1	Sept. 7	Aug. 17	Sept. 2
Ontario Silver Mining Co.	10c	Sept. 3	Aug. 22	.....
Park Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 2	Aug. 21	Aug. 31
People's Gas Light & Coke Co. of Chicago (quarter)	1½	Aug. 24	Aug. 10	Aug. 25
Philadelphia Co. (Pitts.) pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 31	Holders of record	Aug. 21
Pressed Steel Car (quarter)	1	Aug. 29	Aug. 8	Aug. 29
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 22	Aug. 1	Aug. 22
Standard Consolidated Mining	10c	Aug. 21	Aug. 7	.....
Standard Oil	$8	Sept. 16	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
U. S. Envelope pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 31	Aug. 15	Sept. 7
U. S. Steel Corporation com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 16

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Linseed Co.	Aug. 20	Sept. 11	Sept. 10	Annual
American Smelting & Ref. Co.	Aug. 22	Sept. 12	Sept. 11	Annual
Canadian Pacific Railway	Sept. 6	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Annual
Chicago Great Western	Aug. 24	Sept. 6	Sept. 5	Annual
Chi., Indianapolis & Louis. Ry.	Aug. 26	Sept. 19	Sept. 18	Annual
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Ry.	Sept. 3	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Annual
Dr. Taft Med. Co.	.....	.....	Sept. 5	Special
General Manifold Co.	.....	.....	Sept. 21	Bondholders'
Hocking Valley Railway	Sept. 3	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Annual
Monterey & Mexican Gulf Railroad	.....	Sept. 4	Sept. 3	Annual
Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Aug. 17	Sept. 12	Sept. 11	Annual
Union Pacific	Sept. 3	Oct. 9	Oct. 8	Annual
Wool Exchange	Aug. 14	Aug. 20	Aug. 19	Special

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 13.—There was no great change last week in the cloth market. Business, if anything, was a shade more quiet. Inquiry for large Eastern markets continues good, China especially purchasing at low rates for future delivery. The South American section is still unsatisfactory.

The home trade was also disappointing, little new business being done. At the same time the stock of cotton afloat and ashore is unusually limited, and the future supply depends largely upon the freedom with which the United States offer the new crop. Consequently the situation for the next few months will be unusually risky.

Yarns did not show much improvement. The turnover for the week was limited, with quotations a shade lower.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Aug. 17, 1901.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. On these pages is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. As'd.	
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995.....Q J	101	Mar 15	95	Jan 7	97	Aug 15	96	
Alt., Top. & S. F. gen.g.4s,1995.....A O*	104¾	Mar 13	101⅞	May 14	103⅝	Aug 17	103¾	104
Do registered.....A O*	104	Jun 17	102	Feb 18	103¾	Aug 17	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995.....Nov.	99	Jun 14	86¾	Jan 4	97	Aug 17	96½	97½
Do do registered.....Nov.	93	May 17	94	May 14	95	May 17	..	..
Do stamped	96¾	Jun 28	90	Jan 28	94½	Aug 17	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g.5s,1946.J D*	106	May 18	106	May 18	108	Aug 15	106	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J J*	97¾	Jun 28	95	Jan 8	95¾	Aug 15	95¼	95¾
Do do registered	95¾	Mar 18	95¾	Mar 18	95¾	Mar 18	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948.....A O	105	Mar 11	99	May 9	104	Aug 17	103¾	104
Do do registered	104	Mar 8	101¼	Jul 1	102	July 30	..	..
Do sub. certs. for conv. deb. gold. 4s, 1911, 6th installment paid	110	May 3	100¾	May 15	106	Aug 15	..	..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925..*J J	92	Jun 24	88¾	Jan 21	90¼	Aug 15	..	..
Do do registered	91	Jun 4	90¾	Jun 4	90¾	June 4	..	..
Do P.J.&M.Div.1st g.3½s,1925..M N*	91¼	Mar 18	87½	May 23	85¾	Aug 13	85½	89½
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990..*A O	..	..	..	..	102¼	Oct., 95	..	..
Mon. River 1st gold g. 5s, 1919..*F A	..	..	..	..	111	May 22,00	108½	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930..M S	..	..	..	..	111	Jne 6, 98	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937..M S*	116¾	Jul 9	115	Jan 3	115¾	July 3	116	118½
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921.....F A	131	Jun 3	130	Jan 3	131	June 3	126½	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J D*	130	Feb 7	129	May 23	129	May 23	126	129½
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g.5s,1943.*J J	..	..	..	..	105	Aug 14,97	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913.....A O*	..	..	..	..	100	No 18,99	..	..
Buf. & Susq. R. 1st ds. 1906.....*J D	108¼	Apr 15	103¾	Jul 8	105¼	Aug 6	105¼	..
Buf., C. R. & N. 1st ds. 1926.....*J D	127¼	Mar 10	119¾	Jan 15	122	Aug 9	122	..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s,1934.*A O	..	..	..	..	117	Nov 20,00	..	..
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14,97	..	..
M. & Pitts. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927.....*J D	..	..	..	..	111¾	De 6, 00	..	..
C.R.. I.F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s,1921.A O*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908.....*J J	109	Jun 27	103½	Jul 1	106¾	Aug 16	106	108¾
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*M S	111	Jan 23	107¾	May 10	109	Aug 17	109	..
Do do registered.....*M S	108	Mar 22	108¾	Apr 17	107	Aug 5	90	..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....J	105	Mar 27	91	Jan 2	105	Jne 29,99	..	..
Cen. R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1937.*M N	103¼	Apr 26	96	Jan 31	101¼	Aug 9	100¾	101½
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945..F A	130¾	Mar 25	110	Feb 7	129½	Mar 25	115¾	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N	108¾	Jun 24	97½	Jan 8	106¾	Aug 16	106	107
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000.....M N*	..	..	..	..	96	Oc 30, 00	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g.5s,Nov.,1945.Oct.	83	Jun 21	80	Jan 9	78	Aug 17	77½	78½
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945.Oct.	36¾	Mar 6	20	Jan 2	25¾	Aug 17	16	..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945.Oct.	21	..	8	Jan 18	16	Aug 17	..	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946.....*J J	..	..	..	..	95	De 27,99	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s,1947.*J J	..	..	..	..	102	Jne 29,99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.....J J	..	..	..	..	106	Oc 24, 00	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902...M N*	108	Mar 30	104¾	Jul 24	104¾	July 24	104	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987.....J J*	137¾	Mar 2	127	Jan 2	125¾	Aug 16	129	130
Do do registered.....Q J	137	Mar 2	127	Jan 17	130	July 24	..	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s,Nov.1,1912.Q M	106	Mar 15	106	Mar 15	106	July 9	..	..
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1911.....Q March	103¾	Jul 31	102	Jun 21	105	Aug 17	..	105
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921.....J J*	116¾	Jun 10	112	Jul 25	112	July 25	111	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July,1908.A O	117	Jun 10	113¼	Jun 8	115¾	July 26	113¾	116
Do g. 6s, Jan. 1911.....*M N	119	Feb 19	115¾	May 15	117¾	July 16	116¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	122	Feb 7	110	Jul 22	120	Aug 13	120	121¼
Do do registered.....*M N	121	Apr 26	116	Jul 22	116	July 15	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	108¾	Jun 15	104	Jan 4	108	Aug 17	107¼	108
Do do registered.....*M S	103	Apr 18	103	Apr 18	103	Apr 18	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989.*J J	107¼	Jan 10	104	Aug 1	104	Aug 6	103¾	104½
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	103	Jan 11	99	Jul 13	99	July 13	99¼	101½
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....J J*	..	..	..	..	103	No 26,00	105	..
Do Warm Sp.Val.1st g.5s,1941.*M S	..	..	..	..	101¼	Au 29,00	106	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902.....*M S	102¾	Jan 14	100¾	Mar 1	102	Aug 9	102	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903.....*M N	105¾	Jan 9	103½	Jun 4	103½	June 4	103¾	..
Miss. R. Bdge 1st 6s, s. f., 1912...A O*	..	..	..	..	102½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949.....A O*	94	Jan 12	88	Aug 16	89	Aug 16	..	90
Do certificates of interest	93¾	Jun 4	91¼	Jan 3	93¾	June 4	..	..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950.....J J*	87½	Jun 21	83¾	Jan 14	84¾	Aug 16	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J J*	109¾	Jun 28	106¾	Jul 8	107¾	Aug 16	107	..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....A O*	102½	Mar 1	100¾	Apr 9	100¾	Apr 23	100¾	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*M N	112¾	Apr 16	108¾	Jul 29	108¾	Aug 5	108¾	..
Do conv. 5s, 1903.....M S*	106¾	Apr 17	111¾	Feb 11	104½	Jne 23	..	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919.....A O*	114	Apr 12	114	Apr 12	114	Apr 12	115¾	..
Do do 4s, 1919.....A O*	107	Mar 8	104½	Apr 17	102¾	July 2	103¾	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*F A	104	Jan 24	101¾	Jun 24	102¾	Jne 8	100¾	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S*	100¾	Jun 4	100¾	Jun 4	100¾	June 4	..	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905.*F A	..	..	..	..	104¾	Ap 11,00	..	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....J J*	104¼	Jan 28	101¾	Jul 13	102¾	July 23	102¾	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927.....M N*	111¾	Apr 2	110½	May 17	110¾	July 27	110¾	111½
Do do registered.....*M N	112¾	Apr 17	109½	Aug 9	109½	Aug 9	..	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911.....*M S	123¾	Feb 25	121	Mar 13	121	June 25	121¾	..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907.....J D*	115	May 10	112	Aug 1	112	Aug 1	112	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.....A O*	140	Mar 29	135¾	Jan 11	137¾	Aug 14	137	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....M N*	127	Apr 26	116	Jan 2	122	Aug 17	121¾	..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	..	..	..	115	My 11,00	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936..*J J	125	Mar 19	112¾	Jan 23	111½	Aug 14	120	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
L. New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910..J J*	117	Apr 15	113	Jan 21	117	Apr 26	..	..
Chi. Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947.....J J*	114½	Jun 6	106¾	Jan 31	111½	Aug 14	109½	..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947.....J J*	126¾	Jun 18	115	Jan 15	122	Aug 15	121½	122
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
C. M. & St.P. 7s,$ gold,R.D.,1902.J J*	102¼	Apr 23	180	May 31	180	May 31	..	..
Do 7s, $, 1902.....J J*	..	..	..	..	172¾	Ap 10,00	..	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....*J J	100	Jan 28	188½	Jan 28	190	Jan 31	..	..
Do con. 7s, 1905.....*J J	104	Apr 20	180	Jul 25	181	Aug 14	..	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.....J J*	188	Apr 9	183¼	Jan 14	188	Apr 9	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.....J J*	117¼	May 22	113	Jul 30	113	Aug 8	..	116½
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919.....J J*	119	Apr 4	117¾	Jan 2	118	June 14	113¾	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910.....*J J	119¾	Mar 11	114¾	Jul 20	116	Aug 15	113¾	117
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910.....J J*	129¾	Apr 13	120¾	Aug 12	123¾	Aug 12	..	127
Do do 5s, 1910.....*J J	119¾	May 24	110¼	Jan 15	110¾	May 24	107¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.....*J J	119	Feb 7	116¾	Aug 12	116¾	Aug 12	116	116¾
Do Chi. & Pac. W. 5s, 1921.....J J*	122	Mar 5	116¾	Aug 12	116¾	Aug 12	110¾	117¾
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926.....J J*	122¾	Apr 1	118	Aug 6	118¾	Aug 13	118¾	118¾
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910.....J J*	110¾	Jan 9	108	Jul 30	108	July 30	107¾	..
Do Terminal 5s, 1914.....J J*	122	Mar 8	116¾	Jan 2	116¾	Aug 14	116¾	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907..M S*	123¼	Jan 8	120¾	Apr 10	120¾	Apr 10	121	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906..A O*	117¾	May 8	117¾	May 8	117¾	May 8	117¾	119
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.....*M N	140	Feb 19	136½	Jun 25	138	July 17	136¾	..
Do 7s, 1871-1901.....A O*	104¼	Feb 4	101¼	Apr 4	101¾	May 2	102	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....*J D	140½	Apr 9	136¾	Jul 10	138¾	Aug 5	138¾	140½
Do do registered.....J D	..	..	..	..	140	Oc 26, 98	132	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s,1921.*J J	136¼	May 23	133½	Jul 1	133¾	July 1	134	..
Do registered	..	..	..	..	135½	Se 14, 00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923.....F A*	119¾	Jul 2	115½	Mar 5	119¾	July 2	116	120¾
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923.....*M N	..	..	..	..	103¾	Oc 15, 00	109	..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917.M S*	147½	May 2	145½	Mar 19	147½	May 2	..	..
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s,1906.*A O	117	Feb 7	118	Jun 22	118	June 27	116¾	..
Do registered	..	..	..	..	122	Jne 6, 98	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906.....*A O	111½	Jun 18	111¼	Jun 6	111¾	July 1	..	..
Do do registered.....*A O	112¾	Feb 1	112	Jun 27	111¾	June 27	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921.....*M N	153¾	Mar 2	152¾	May 8	152¾	July 15	152¾	..
Do registered.....*M N	151	Jan 17	151	Jan 17	151	Jan 17	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936..*J	104¾	Jun 25	100	Jan 22	102¾	Aug 14	101¼	102¾
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*J	111	May 20	106	Jan 2	106	Mar 10	111	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928.....*J D	112	May 6	107	Jan 10	112	July 22	112	115
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g.5s,1929.J D*	98	Jun 28	94¼	Aug 14	94¼	Aug 17	..	96¼
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s,1917..M N*	111	Feb 28	108¾	Jan 16	111	Feb 28	..	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995.....*J D	102	Jul 22	102	Jul 22	102	July 22	..	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*J D	97¼	Mar 28	85	Jan 23	90¼	July 22	..	..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.....A O*	117¾	Jun 26	110½	Jan 16	115¾	July 30	115¾	..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928.*J J	..	..	..	..	92½	Fe 11,98	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937...*J J	115	Mar 18	112	Jan 11	113¾	May 17	116	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941.*M N	112¾	Apr 18	112¾	Apr 18	112¾	Apr 18	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N	110¾	Jan 7	118½	Jan 28	115¾	Jan 28	..	121
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....M S*	120¾	Jan 16	120¾	Apr 13	120¾	Apr 13	..	122
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*M S	118	Jan 26	111	Jul 29	111	July 29	..	116
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....A O*	124	Feb 11	123¾	Mar 6	123¾	Mar 6	..	123¾
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*J D	107	..	101	Jul 1	107	July 1	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....M S*	135¾	Feb 20	140	Apr 4	142¾	July 11	140	..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920..M S*	135¾	Mar 20	135¾	May 17	135¾	May 17	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....A O*	140	Feb 28	137	Jun 25	137	June 25	138	..
Buff., Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..*J D	138¾	Apr 3	136¾	Apr 3	136¾	July 3	135¾	136¾
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s,Jan.,1909.A O	108	Jun 3	105	Apr 10	108	June 5	107	108½
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982.....*M N	123	Apr 14	120	Jan 8	123	July 29	122½	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. 1st c.6s,1911.J D*	121	May 22	115¾	Aug 7	117¾	Aug 7	..	119
N. Y. & G'wood L.gtd.g.5s,1946.*M N	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	Oc 27, 98
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996.*J J	101¼	Jun 26	95¼	Jan 21	98	Aug 16	97¾	98¼
Do registered.....*J J	98	Aug 16	90	Aug 16	90	Aug 16	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996.*J J	91	Jun 24	82¼	Jan 21	86¼	Aug 16	86	86¼
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951.....*F A	96¼	Jun 13	92¼	Aug 12	93¼	Aug 17	93	..
N.Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref.g.5s,1937..J J	115	Mar 29	91	Jul 2	91	Mar 29	..	118½
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*F A	94	Feb 11	94	Feb 11	94	Feb 11	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940.....F A*	107¼	Jun 28	100	Mar 6	105	Aug 8	105	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....*M N	115¾	Jun 8	115¾	Jun 8	115¾	June 8	115¾	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942.*J D	111¾	May 3	107¾	Jan 11	110	Aug 9	106¾	110
Midland R. of N.J. 1st g.6s,1910.*A O	118¾	Mar 18	115½	May 16	115¾	May 16	116¾	118¼
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933.*F A	..	..	..	..	95	No 10,97	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921.....*J J	126	Jun 6	123	Jul 8	123	July 8	123	..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.....*A O	111	Mar 19	107	May 28	108	Aug 13	107	..
Do M. Ter. 1st g. 6s, 1923.....A O	..	..	..	..	110	May 33	..	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930.*A O	..	..	..	..	110	Sep., 91	..	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd.g.6s,1926.*J J	106¼	Feb 20	106	Feb 21	108	Feb 21	..	114
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s,1918..J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	Se 6, 00
Do con. g. 5s. 1943.....*J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	80¾	May, 96
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g.4½s,1941..J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	Mr 11,98
Ft. W. & Den.City 1st g.4-6s,1921.J D*	111	May 20	76¼	Jan 4	104	Aug 2	104	105
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928...J J*	92	Jan 6	67	Jan 21	87½	Aug 13	..	..
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s,1913.*A O	103	Jan 2	101	May 31	101	May 31	100	..
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g. 6s,1945.A O*	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	De 12,98
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945..J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	98½	No 27,00
Ga., Car. & No. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929..J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	96½	Ja 22, 00
Green Bay & West. deb certs., A.....	67¾	Feb 14	65	Jan 2	67¾	June 25	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B.....	11¼	Apr 22	7¾	Jan 7	9½	Aug 15	..	..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con.g.4½s,1999..J J*	109¼	Jun 25	103¼	Jan 7	107	Aug 14	106½	107
Col. & H. Val.1st ext.g.4s,1948..A O*	106¾	Feb 6	104¾	May 18	104¾	May 18	..	..
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951..*J J	115½	Apr 3	115½	Apr 3	115¾	Apr 3	113¾	..
Do registered.....*J J	..	..	..	..	113¾	Mr 12,00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1951.....*J J	107½	Mar 28	104	Aug 14	104	Aug 14	..	..
Do do registered.....*J J	..	..	..	..	102	Ap 15,98	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953.....*A O	106	Jul 8	104	Apr 12	105	July 24	103½	106
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	104	Fe 1, 99	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953.....M N*	106	Apr 10	102	May 16	106	June 28	101¾	105½
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	104	Ja 9, 00	..	..
Do West. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951..F A*	115¼	Jan 29	113	Feb 9	113¾	July 22	112	..
Do Louisville Div. g. 3½s, 1953..J J*	103	Mar 4	100¼	Jul 8	101¾	Aug 14	..	..
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950.....D*	..	..	..	..	102¾	Sep., 98	111¾	..
Do Mid. Riv. reg. 5s, 1921.....F A*	..	..	..	..	122	My 24,99	110	..
Do Springf. Div. 1st g.3½s,1951..*J J	..	..	..	..	100	No 7, 00	101¾	..
Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951.....*J J	91	Mar 23	90	Mar 5	90¼	Apr 17	..	..
Do do g. 3½s, 1951.....*J J	102¼	Jan 15	102	Jan 28	102¾	Apr 13	..	..
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	101¼	Oc 23, 99	..	..
Cin., St. L. & N. O. g. 5s, 1951..*J D	125¼	Jun 12	126	Jan 15	127	July 31	127	128
Do do registered	123¾	Feb 14	123¾	Feb 14	123¾	Feb 14	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1951.....*J D	..	..	..	..	100¾	No 14,00	99	..
Do Memphis Div. 1st g.4s,1951.J D*	107¼	Jan 16	107¼	Jan 16	107¼	Jan 16	..	..
Belle. & Carond. 1st 6s, 1923.....A*	130¾	May 16	124	May 16	124	May 16	..	..
St. L. South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931..M S*	..	..	..	..	102¼	No 16,00	103	..
Car. & Shawn. 1st g. 4s, 1932.....*M S	..	..	..	..	93	No 22,98	..	..
Ind., Dec. & W. 1st g. 5s, 1935.....*J	107	May 27	105	Mar 20	107	June 6	104	..
Ind., Ill. & Ia. 1st g. 4s, 1950.....J*	99¼	Apr 25	96¼	Apr 25	96¼	Apr 25	..	..
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919..M N*	126½	Apr 11	124	May 24	124¾	July 25	125¼	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1909.....*M S	102¾	May 16	102¾	May 16	102¾	May 16	102½	..
Do 3d g. 4s, 1921.....M S*	75	May 31	65	Mar 6	75	May 31	..	..
Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938.....*J D	118	Jun 24	115¼	Jan 21	115½	Aug 9	116	116½
Kansas City South. 3s, 1950.....*A O	72½	Mar 14	67	Jan 3	68¾	July 27	68¾	69
Do registered	..	..	..	..	63¾	Oc 16, 00	..	..
Lake Erie & W. 1st g. 5s, 1937...*J J	124¼	Apr 3	118¾	Jul 15	119¾	July 31	118¼	122
Do 2d g. 5s, 1941.....*J J	120	May 27	117	Jan 21	118¾	July 30	118½	..
North. Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945...A O*	115¼	Jan 9	110	May 13	110	July 16	..	..
Lehigh Val. (Pa.) col. g. 5s, 1897.*M N	110¾	May 13	110¼	May 13	110¾	May 13	..	..
Lehigh Val. (N.Y.) 1st g. 4½s,1940..J J*	111¾	Apr 9	109¾	Jul 12	110	Aug 13	109	..
Do registered.....J J*	111	Mar 25	109½	Jan 24	111	Mar 25	..	..
Lehigh V. Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1941.A O*	..	..	..	..	112	Jul 0, 00	117	..
Do registered, 1941.....A O*	..	..	..	..	106¾	Oc 18, 99	..	..
Leh. Val. C. Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1933.*J	109	Jun 27	109	Jun 27	109	June 27	109	..
Leh. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945..M S*	100	Mar 26	95	Jan 29	96¾	June 4	97	..
EL. Cor. & N. 1st g. pf. 6s, 1914.*A O	..	..	..	..	99½	Feb., 93	..	..
Do gtd g. 5s, 1914.....A O	..	..	..	..	104¾	Se 1, 99	..	..
Long Isl. 1st con. 5s, July, 1931.....Q J	123	Jan 10	121	Jul 23	121	July 23	121¼	..
Do gold 4s, 1932.....*J D	..	..	..	..	100	Oc 1, 00	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938.....*J D	106	Mar 20	101	Jun 13	101¾	July 18	100	102¼
Do unified g. 4s, 1949.....*M S	101	Mar 21	97¼	Mar 2	99¾	Aug 16	99	100
Do deb. g. 5s, 1934.....*J D	95	Feb 15	95	Feb 15	95	Feb 15	107½	..
Do Ferry g. 4½s, 1922.....*M S	102	Jan 2	102¾	May 20	106	Mar 29	106	..
Bklyn & Mon. 1st g. gtd.5s,1911..*M S	110	Feb 26	109¼	Jun 17	109¾	June 17	..	..
N. Y. & Rway B. 1st g. 5s, 1927..*M S	..	..	..	..	105	My 4, 00	107	112
N.Y. B. & M. B. 1st con.5s,1935..A O*	..	..	..	..	93	Oc 31, 00	111	..
L.I.,N.S.B.1st cn.gtd.g.5s,Oc.1932.O J	..	..	..	..	113	De 28,00	..	..
Louis. & Nash., Cecil. Br. 7s,1907..*M S	..	..	..	..	106	De 31,00	..	..
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930.....*J	120¾	Jun 11	130	Jan 19	130	July 23	129¼	..
Do do 2d g. 6s, 1930.....*J J*	119¼	May 17	119½	May 17	119¾	May 17	..	..
Do E. H. & Nash. 1st 6s, 1919..J D*	116	Apr 9	116	Apr 9	116	Apr 9	113¾	116¾
Do gen. 6s, 1930.....*J D	120¼	Apr 23	112	Jan 2	118¾	Aug 3	118	119½
Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920.....*M S	..	..	..	..	116	De 5, 00	..	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921.....*M S	126¼	Jan 22	126¼	Jan 22	126¾	Jan 22	126½	..
Do do 2d 3s, 1980.....*M S	..	..	..	..	65½	Oc 1, 00	..	73½
Do s. f. (S.&N.Ala.) g. 6s,1910..*A O	..	..	..	..	97¾	Jan., 92	..	..
Do g. 5s, 1937.....*M N	114½	Jul 16	111	Jan 24	114½	Aug 16	..	..
Do col. tr. 5-20 g. 4s, 1903-18...*A O	102	Mar 22	99	Apr 12	100¾	Aug 15	101	101¾
Do unified g. 4s, 1940.....*J J	104¾	Jan 29	99¾	Jul 2	101	Aug 17	101	101¾
Do Pen. & Atl. 1st g. 6s, 1921..F A*	113	Jan 2	111¾	Apr 12	113	Apr 18	113	..
Do col. tr. g. 5s, 1931.....M N*	114¾	Jan 26	110¾	Jan 3	113	July 19	..	..
L. & N. M. & M. 1st g. 4½s,1945..M N*	112	Jan 31	108	Apr 23	110¾	Apr 23	109¾	..
N. F. & S. 1st g. 5s, 1937.....F A*	115	May 28	112	Jan 8	115	May 28	111	..
Do S. & N.Ala.cn.gtd.g.5s,1936..F A*	112½	May 6	110	Feb 26	111	Aug 12	112	..
Ky. Cent. Ry g. 4s, 1987.....J J*	102	Jun 12	96¾	Jan 10	97	July 24	96¾	..
Louis. Ry

1901

OND LIST.

list of bonds which do
oper alphabetical or-
Bond Quotation List,"
red. Opposite each is
e system under which
table referred to:

E BONDS.

System.
.....Southern Railway.
.....Sav., Fla. & West.
.....Delaware & Hud.
.....Pennsylvania R.R.
.....Buff., R. & Pitts.
.....Central of N. J.
.....Southern Railway.
.....Southern Railway.
.....Southern Pacific.
.....Michigan Central.
.....Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906...J A*
.....Illinois Central.
.....Mo., Kan. & Tex.
.....Long Island.
.....Sav., Fla. & West.
.....Erie.
.....Erie.
.....Illinois Central.
.....Seaboard & Roan.
.....N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....Bur., C. R. & N.
.....Baltimore & Ohio.
.....Southern Pac. Co.
.....Erie.
.....At., Top. & S. Fe.
.....Illinois Central.
.....Pennsylvania Co.
.....C., C., C. & St. L.
.....C., C., C. & St. L.
.....Buff., R. & Pitts.
.....Pennsylvania R.R.
.....Pennsylvania Co.
.....Southern Railway.
.....Hocking Val. Ry.
.....Norfolk & West.
.....Chi., Mil. & St. P.
.....Mo., Kan. & Tex.
.....Pennsylvania R.R.
.....Chi., R. I. & Pac.
.....Chi. & Northwest.
.....Lake Sh. & M. S.
.....St. Paul, M. & M.
.....Southern Railway.
.....Chesa. & Ohio.
.....Lehigh Valley.
.....Pennsylvania Co.
.....Chi. & Northwest.
.....Chi., Mil. & St. P.
.....Pere Marquette.
.....St. L. & San F.
.....Southern Pac. Co.
.....Southern Railway.
.....Southern Pac. Co.
.....N. W. C.
.....Pennsylvania Co.
.....St. Louis South.
.....Chi., Bur. & Q.
.....N. Y. N. H. & H.
.....Southern Pac. Co.
.....Southern Pac. Co.
.....Chi. & Northwest.
.....Erie.
.....Lake Sh. & M. S.
.....Tol. & Ohio Cen.
.....Mo., Kan. & Tex.
.....St. L. & San F.
.....Louis. & Nash.
.....Chi., R. I. & Pac.
.....Southern Railway.
.....N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....Central of N. J.
.....Central of N. J.
.....Missouri Valley.
.....Erie.
.....Chicago & Alton.
.....Chi., Ind. & Louis.
.....Lake Sh. & M. S.
.....N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....Manhattan Rway.
.....N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....Chi. & Northwest.
.....Chi. & Northwest.
.....Lake Erie & West.
.....Southern Pac. Co.
.....C., St. P., M. & O.
.....N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....C., C., C. & St. L.

ation. Union Pacific.
.....Southern Pac. Co.
.....Union Pacific.
.....N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....Chi. & Northwest.
.....Missouri Pacific.
.....Louis. & Nash.
.....C., C., C. & St. L.
.....Pennsylvania Co.
.....Pennsylvania Co.
.....N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....Delaware & Hud.
.....Southern Railway.
.....Southern Railway.
.....Buff., R. & Pitts.
.....N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....Mobile & Ohio.
.....Missouri Pacific.
.....Wabash.
.....Ter. R.R. of St. L.
.....Illinois Central.
.....Northern Pacific.
.....C., St. P., M. & O.
.....Southern Pac. Co.
.....Norfolk & West.
.....Mo., Kan. & Tex.
.....Sav., Fla. & West.
.....Southern Railway.
.....Louis. & Nash.
.....Pennsylvania R.R.
.....Del., Lack. & W.
.....Mo., Kan. & Tex.
.....Southern Pac. Co.
.....Southern Railway.
.....Del., Lack. & W.
.....Southern Railway.
.....Northern Railway.
.....Southern Railway.
.....N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....Baltimore & Ohio.
.....Erie.
.....St. Paul, M. & M.
.....Chi. & Northwest.

US BONDS.
.....Tenn. C., I. & R.
.....Pac. G. & C. Co.
.....N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....Pac. G. & C. Co.
.....Pac. G. & C. Co.
.....Western Union.

		Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903	*J J	108 May 24	10½ Jul 24	104½ July 24	104⅝ ..
Do registered	*J J	107¾ May 17	107 Feb 4	107¾ May 22	.. ..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S*	106⅝ Jan 16	104 Jul 9	.... May 20	.. ..
Do do registered	M S*	106⅝ Feb 21	105 Apr 30	105¾ May 20	.. ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	103¾ Apr 30	10-¼ Jan 16	103¾ Apr 30	.. ..
Do do registered	*J D	102¾ Jan 16	10-¼ Jan 16	102¾ Jan 16	.. ..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	103¾ Apr 30	10- Jul 26	101 Aug 7	101¼ ..
Do do registered	*M N	....	....	102¾ Au 1, 99	.. ..
Do g. mtge. 3½s	J J*	110⅝ Apr 24	10-¾ Jul 13	108¾ July 13	.. 108
Do do registered	J J*	106⅝ May 20	10½ May 20	108¾ May 20	.. ..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	97¼ Jan 15	9-¾ Aug 1	94¼ Aug 8	93 96
Do do registered	*F A	97 Jan 22	9- Mar 27	96 Mar 27	.. ..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	F A	98 Jan 22	9- May 16	96 Aug 12	94¾ 95
Do do registered	*F A	97¼ Jan 10	9-½ May 1	97 July 17	95 97
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	116¾ Mar 5	11- Jan 11	113¾ Aug 9	112½ 113½
Do registered	*J J	116¾ Mar 28	11-½ Jan 16	112¾ Aug 16	110⅞ ..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	112¾ Jan 30	11- Mar 1	111 Mar 1	108 ..
Do registered	J J*	....	....	106 Jne 17,98	.. ..
Clear. B.C. 1st c. f. gtd. 4s, S.A. 1940	J J	....	....	95 Jul 25,98	.. ..
Do do registered	J J	....	....	104 Jul 24,97	.. ..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. o. 2000	*M N	....	....	115¾ My 2, 00	.. ..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	....	....	102 Fe 3, 00	103 ..
R., W. & O. cn. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	128¾ Mar 18	12-¼ May 20	128¾ Aug 5	126 ..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	....	....	109 Jan. 97	.. ..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1915	*F A	....	....	113 Ap 13,99	100½ ..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	....	....	110 Oc 15, 00	110 ..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1901	M S*	....	....	107¼ Jul 6, 00	104½ ..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1962	..Sep.	106¼ Aug 8	6-¾ Aug 6	107 Aug 16	100 ..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	122¾ May 8	12- Jan 18	122½ May 8	120 124½
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—					
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	J D*	117¾ May 15	11- Feb 13	117¾ May 15	117¾ ..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	110¾ Feb 21	10-¾ Jun 11	108½ Aug 7	108½ ..
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	111 May 21	10-¾ Jan 8	111 May 2	.. ..
Do g. 5s, 1997	*J D	111¼ May 17	10-¾ Jun 11	100 Aug 16	106½ 110
Do do registered	*J D	....	....	110¾ Mr 17,00	.. ..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd., L.S. & M.S. 1901	*A O	....	....	108¾ Je 1, 97	.. ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	128 Jun 19	12-.. Jun 19	128 June 19	126½ ..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	146¾ Apr 12	14-¾ Apr 12	146¾ Apr 12	140 ..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902	*M N	106¾ Mar 11	10- Aug 14	102 Aug 14	101¾ ..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902	*M N	103¾ Mar 11	10- Aug 14	102 Aug 14	101¾ ..
Do 6s, 1909	M S*	119 Jan 3	11-½ Apr 19	119 June 20	118½ ..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	131½ Jun 26	12- Jul 29	130 Aug 15	127¼ ..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	....	....	126 Oc 30, 00	.. ..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	110 Mar 8	11- Mar 8	110 Mar 8	.. ..
Do registered	....	....	....	106½ No 26,00	.. ..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	109¼ Mar 14	10- Apr 12	107¼ Aug 15	106⅞ 107½
Do registered	A O*	107 Apr 8	10- Jun 19	106 Aug 16	106 ..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	102 Feb 28	10- Feb 28	102 Feb 28	.. ..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	203¼ Jul 25	10- Apr 11	203 July 30	.. ..
Do registered	....	....	....	187 No 17,00	.. ..
Do do small certs., $100	....	197 Jan 17	19- Feb 21	195 Feb 21	.. ..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	136 Mar 12	13- Mar 8	134½ July 26	134 ..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	....	....	125¾ Fe 6, 97	117½ ..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	....	....	114 Ja 5, 00	.. ..
Do 1st 6s, 1908	J J	110 Apr 12	11- Apr 12	110 Apr 12	110 ..
N.Y.,O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	108 Jan 9	10-½ Aug 2	104 Aug 14	103½ 104
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	....	....	101¼ No 30,98	.. ..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	112¾ Mar 28	11-¾ May 14	112 July 23	111¾ ..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	136 Apr 2	13- May 21	132 May 21	133 ..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	133½ Mar 4	13- Apr 4	131¾ May 20	131 ..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	A O	132¾ Apr 23	13- May 20	132 May 20	131 ..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	107¾ Jun 3	10-¾ Jun 3	107¼ July 1	106 ..
Scl. V. & N.E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	103¼ Mar 14	10- Jul 16	100¾ July 30	99 101
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	104 Mar 9	10-¾ Jan 21	102 Aug 15	101¾ 102
Do registered	....	....	....	97¾ Jul 16,00	.. ..
N. P. Ry p.l.n.ry&l.g.g.4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	106 Mar 7	10- Jul 15	104¾ Aug 17	104¼ 104¾
Do registered	Q J	105¾ Mar 20	10-½ Jul 15	103¼ July 12	.. ..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	73¾ Apr 30	7- Jan 21	72 Aug 17	71¾ 72¼
Do do registered	Q F	72¾ Jun 5	7- Jun 5	72¾ June 5	.. ..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	102 May 28	10-¾ Jul 9	98¾ July 11	.. ..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	101 Apr 30	10- Aug 6	97¾ Aug 17	97½ 98
Do do registered	J J*	96 Aug 12	10- Aug 12	96 Au 12	.. ..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	131½ Feb 18	12- Jul 25	131 July 25	127 ..
Do registered certificates	Q F	....	....	132 Jul 28,99	.. ..
Wash. Con. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	....	....	88¾ My 31,00	85¾ ..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	*F A*	122½ Feb 13	12-¾ Feb 13	122¾ Feb 18	121½ ..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	117 Jan 9	11-¾ Apr 10	112 June 10	111 115
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	106 Jul 12	10- Feb 13	106 July 12	100 ..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	119 Jun 20	11-¾ Jul 8	115½ July 8	.. ..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	112¾ Jun 3	11- Feb 27	112¾ June 3	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	....	....	95 De 12,00	.. ..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901	J J*	....	....	75 Ap 4, 00	.. ..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	111 May 22	10-¾ Jan 9	109 Aug 16	.. 109½
Panama s. f. sub. 6s, 1910	M N*	....	....	106 De 15,00	.. ..
Do do 4½s, 1917	*A O	105 Jan 31	10- May 17	105 Aug 10	107 ..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	115¼ Mar 12	11- Jul 23	112 July 23	112 ..
Do registered, 1921	J J*	114½ Mar 8	11-⅜ Jul 16	110¾ July 16	.. ..
Do gtd. 2½s gen. col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*	....	....	102 No 11,98	.. ..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	126¾ Mar 22	12-¾ Apr 15	122½ Apr 15	122 ..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942	*J J	....	....	121 Oc 22, 00	120½ ..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*	....	....	102 No 7, 00	.. ..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. 4½s, A., 1940	A O*	118 Mar 28	11-¾ Jun 12	114¼ June 18	.. ..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	117¾ Feb 13	11-3 Jun 6	114 July 2	.. ..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	116¾ Feb 14	11-¾ Feb 14	116¾ Feb 14	.. ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	106¾ Jul 24	10-¾ Jul 24	106¾ July 24	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1940	F A*	99¾ Apr 18	9-7 May 16	97 May 16	.. ..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	136¾ Feb 19	13-¾ Apr 29	135¾ Apr 29	.. ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	136¾ Apr 12	13-5 Apr 12	136¾ Apr 12	134 ..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	136¾ Jan 28	12-⅜ Apr 11	130 Apr 11	129 ..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	....	....	108 My 12,97	.. ..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	....	....	117 My 1, 00	117 ..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	....	....	112¾ Mr 7, 00	.. ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	112¾ Jan 25	11-2 Jan 30	112 Jan 30	.. ..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	....	....	102 No 10,97	.. ..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	133¾ Jan 28	12-¾ Jan 22	133¾ Jan 28	.. ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	....	....	101 Oc 31, 00	.. ..
Pere Marquette—					
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	127 Feb 4	12-8 Jan 10	127 Feb 4	124 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	114¾ Mar 8	11-8 Jan 10	114 Aug 10	.. 114
Det., Hunt. & Mid. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O	115¾ Mar 28	11-9 Jan 19	115 July 19	114¾ ..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	....	....	137 No 17,97	.. ..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	....	....	107½ Oc 26, 98	.. ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	....	....	121 No 28,98	119¾ ..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Ja., 1928	A O	....	....	114 Mar., 93	.. ..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916	J J*	....	....	90 Jne 24,98	.. ..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	118 Feb 16	11-⅜ Mar 8	116¾ July 30	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	....	....	....	94 Jul 14,97	.. ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	100¾ Apr 4	9- Jul 15	99 Aug 15	.. ..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs	....	100¾ Apr 29	9- Jan 21	100 Aug 8	100 ..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	121¾ Mar 12	11- Feb 15	121¼ Mar 12	119 ..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	99 Jun 21	9-2½ Jan 3	95¾ Aug 17	95 95¼
Do registered	*J J	92 Apr 16	9- Apr 16	92 Apr 16	.. ..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	103¾ Jun 25	9-8¾ Jan 4	100¼ Aug 17	101 102
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Se. A, 1940	A O	96¾ Jun 12	9-3¾ Apr 8	96 Aug 14	.. ..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Ja. 1, 1918	A O	....	....	88¾ Se 27, 00	93 97
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	105 Feb 27	10-5 Feb 27	105 Feb 27	105 ..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	84 Mar 25	9-0¼ Feb 18	83¾ July 1	.. ..
Do guaranteed	J J*	94¼ May 23	9-2¾ Jan 3	92¾ July 22	.. ..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 5-4s, 1947	*J J	98 Jun 19	8-9¾ Jan 11	95 July 27	95 ..
St. L. & S.F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906	M N*	112¾ Feb 14	11-1 Aug 8	111 Aug 8	112 ..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906	M N*	114¾ Jan 22	11-¼ June 6	113 June 6	112 ..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	118¾ Apr 25	11-½ Jan 8	114¾ May 23	112 ..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919	F A*	....	....	113¾ July, 96	.. ..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	136¾ Jun 25	12-5 Aug 12	125 Aug 12	125 130
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	119 May 31	11-2⅜ Jan 3	115 Aug 9	114 116
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987	A O*	....	....	102¾ Oc 17, 00	.. ..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O	....	....	105 Oc 4, 97	.. ..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	101¼ Apr 23	9-¼ Jan 2	100 May 24	95 100
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	....	....	100 Apr 29	.. ..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*A O	100 Apr 29	9-6 Feb 8	100 Apr 29	.. ..
Do Northw. Div. 1st 4s, 1930	*A O	102¾ Jun 22	9-7 Apr 9	100 July 23	.. ..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, Ja. bd. cts., 1989	M N*	97¾ Aug 16	9-3¾ Aug 16	97 Aug 16	97 97½
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	82¾ Jun 8	7-1 Jan 18	76¾ Aug 17	75¾ 76½
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	118¾ Feb 20	11-8¼ Jan 22	118¾ Feb 20	115½ ..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	120¾ Feb 25	11-6 May 17	116 July 24	116½ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	142 Feb 11	13-3 Jul 2	138 July 22	138 ..
Do do registered	J J*	....	....	137¾ Fe 23,99	.. ..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	116¼ Jun 13	10-3 Jul 15	114 July 20	113 ..
Do do do registered	J J*	116½ Apr 15	10-¾ Apr 15	115¾ Apr 15	.. ..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	107¾ May 6	10-3 May 1	105¾ June 13	103¾ ..
Do do registered	*J D	108 May 6	10-6 May 6	106 May 6	.. ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	....	....	128 Ap 4, 00	.. ..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	140 May 24	13-2 Jan 21	140 May 24	138 142
Do registered	J J*	....	....	115 Ap 24,97	.. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1967	J J*	122 Mar 6	12-1 Apr 22	121 Aug 16	121 124
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	110 Feb 14	10-6¾ Jun 7	107 July 20	107 ..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	....	....	120 Ap 11,00	122 ..
Do registered	*J D	....	....	115 Ap 24,00	.. ..
St. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	111 Aug 15	10-4 Jan 9	111 Aug 15	106 ..
St. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	110¼ Aug 9	10-¼ Aug 9	110¾ Aug 9	110¾ ..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O	....	....	125¾ Ja 13, 00	129 ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	....	....	112 Mr 17,99	.. ..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J J*	94¾ Feb 15	9-4 Feb 6	94¾ Feb 15	.. 92½
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*	109¾ Feb 25	10-6¾ Feb 25	109¾ Feb 25	.. ..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	87 Jan 12	7-7 Jan 12	87 Jan 12	.. ..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J*	91¾ Jun 3	9-1¾ Jun 3	91¾ June 3	.. ..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 6s, 1926	J J*	....	....	104¾ Fe 5, 97	.. ..
Southern Pacific Company—					
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D*	101¼ May 31	9-8¾ Jan 24	99¾ Aug 17	99 99¼
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J D	95¾ Feb 19	8-8 Jan 3	92 Aug 17	91¾ 92
Do do registered	J D	....	....	85 No 6, 99	.. ..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	*F A*	103¾ Jul 12	9-10 Feb 14	101¾ Aug 17	101 101¾
Do registered	....	....	....	99¾ Jne 1, 00	.. ..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 5¼s, Aug., 1929	J D	111¾ Apr 11	10-8¾ Jan 18	88 Aug 17	87¼ 88
Gal. Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	*J D	113¾ Mar 22	11-2¼ June 24	110 Aug 13	110 113
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*J D	107¾ Feb 25	10-7¼ Feb 25	107¼ Feb 25	.. ..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1911	*N	108¾ Jun 26	10-6 Jan 2	106¾ June 26	106¾ ..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	J J*	113¾ Jun 27	11-0 Jan 2	110¾ July 15	110¾ ..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A O*	111¾ Jun 21	11-1 Apr 2	111¾ June 21	111¾ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*A O	95 Mar 21	8-6¾ Jul 9	90 July 13	90 ..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*M N	106¾ Feb 26	10-6 Jan 2	106¾ Feb 26	.. ..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	125 Feb 9	12-2 Aug 15	122 Aug 15	120 ..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A O	137¾ Jun 28	13-3 Apr 29	137 June 19	136 ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	107¾ Mar 29	10-6¾ Mar 16	107¼ Mar 25	.. ..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	J J	91¾ Jun 17	7-7¾ Jan 3	85¾ Aug 16	85 85¾
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	110¾ Feb 8	10 Apr 11	110 Apr 11	.. ..
Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	....	....	106¾ Ne 17,97	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	111¾ Jun 25	10-6¾ Jan 2	106¾ July 29	.. ..
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1910-16	J J	114¾ Jun 6	10-6¾ Apr 1	114¾ June 10	104 112
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	A O	111¾ Jan 9	10-6¾ Jan 11	106¾ July 26	106 ..

		Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Do do Series B	....	106⅝ Apr 22	106⅝ Apr 22	106⅝ Apr 22	106½ 111
Do do Series C and D, 1906	....	106½ Jul 16	106 Jun 4	106½ July 16	110 ..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O	120 Feb 15	119 Jan 19	120 Feb 15	119 ..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	....	....	107 No 27,00	.. ..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	109¾ Mar 28	106½ May 3	109¼ Aug 16	106½ 111
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	111 Jun 25	98 Jan 8	111 June 26	.. ..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	112¾ Jun 21	110 Mar 22	112¾ June 21	110 113
Gila V. G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N*	107 Mar 2	105 Jan 9	105 June 7	107½ ..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	....	....	98 Au 6, 97	.. ..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	113 Jan 4	113 Jan 4	113 Jan 4	.. ..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	121 Jun 25	111¾ Jan 4	116¾ Aug 17	116¾ 117¼
Do registered	J J*	119 Jun 22	116 Jun 4	117¾ July 12	.. ..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J J	110¾ Apr 1	109 Jan 21	109 Apr 24	110¾ ..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J J	98 Aug 16	96½ Aug 8	98 Aug 16	96 98
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S	116¾ Feb 5	113¼ Jan 15	114¾ Aug 16	114 ..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	120 Mar 25	120 Mar 25	120 Mar 25	115 ..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	95¼ Apr 25	93 Jul 13	93 July 13	.. 95
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	121 Jun 5	119¾ Mar 21	121 June 12	118¾ ..
E. T. Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	J J*	120¾ Apr 26	117¾ Jan 29	117¾ July 30	.. ..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	121 Apr 10	117 May 28	118¾ Aug 14	118 119
Do do registered	....	115 Jun 21	115 Jun 21	115 June 21	.. ..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J	126 Jun 1	124½ Feb 7	128 June 12	126 ..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	129 Apr 8	124¾ Jan 24	126 July 16	124 126¾
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*J J	124½ Jun 22	121 Jul 9	122¾ July 31	121½ ..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M S*	....	....	101¼ Jul 20,00	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*A O	111½ Jul 19	109 Apr 10	111½ July 19	111½ ..
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M N*	....	....	83 De 10,00	.. ..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N	116 Jun 14	113 May 15	116 Aug 13	116 ..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*M N	116 Aug 14	115 Jun 10	116 Aug 14	.. ..
Do serial, Series D	O*	....	....	102 Oc 13, 99	.. ..
Do serial, Series E	*A O	....	....	109 Ja 12, 99	.. ..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*F A	....	....	91¼ Se 14, 00	.. ..
West N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	120¾ Jun 8	110 Apr 29	120¾ June 8	118 ..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M N	110 Jun 26	106 Jan 4	106¾ Aug 9	.. 110
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J	....	....	117 Jul 25,00	.. ..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A O*	116 Mar 18	116 Mar 18	116 Mar 18	114½ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	F A*	116¼ May 23	115¼ Mar 12	116½ May 23	116 ..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	A O	115 Mar 6	115 Mar 6	115 Mar 6	112 ..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	*M S	104 Feb 15	104 Feb 15	104 Feb 15	.. ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	8	J	July 1, 01	530	..
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	269	270
Astor National...	350,000	..	..	.....	600	670
Bowery	250,000	6.	S	July 1, 01	300	340
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	305	315
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	115	120
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	175	195
Chase National...	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	7.0	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	320	335
Chemical Nat....	300,000	25	B	Mar., 1901	4025	4075
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	155	165
City (National)...	10,000,000	3	S	May 1, 01	670	680
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1898	300	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	310	..
Commerce (Nat.)..	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	328	330
Corn Exchange...	1,000,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 01	405	..
Commercial Nat..	300,000	..	..	.....	102½	..
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 01	147	155
11th Ward ($25)...	100,000	4	S	July 1, 01	150	..
Fifth Avenue...	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 01	3200	..
Fifth National...	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	330	..
First National...	10,000,000	25	Q	Mar., 1901	735	..
Fourteenth St....	100,000	3	S	May 1, 01	160	..
Fourth National..	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	230	242
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 6, 01	410	430
Gansevoort ($50)..	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	142	..
Garfield National.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	496	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)..	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	127	135
German Exch....	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	315	..
Germania	200,000	18	S	May 1, 01	500	..
Greenwich ($25)...	200,000	3	S	May 1, 01	175	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 01	161	..
Hanover Nat....	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	685	710
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 01	575	..
Irving Nat. ($50).	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	195	205
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Liberty National..	500,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Lincoln National..	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 01	910	1120
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 10, 01	315	..
Mar & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 01	235	265
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	265	275
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	145	..
Mercantile Nat....	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	265	280
Merch. Nat. ($50).	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	142	150
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	645	..
Mount Morris...	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	189	192
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 01	195	..
New Amsterdam..	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	1375	..
New York (Nat.).	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	320	340
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1400	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	195	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr 15, 01	145	160
Ninth National..	750,000	2	S	July, 1900	78	85
Nineteenth Ward..	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	205	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 01	180	195
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	190	200
Park (National)...	2,000,000	7½	S	July 1, 01	570	610
People's ($25).....	200,000	5	S	July 1, 01	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20).	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	105	110
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	495	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	215	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 01	465	..
Second National..	300,000	6	S	July 1, 01	655	..
Seventh National.	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	..	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.).	1,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 01	105	115
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 01	500	..
State of N. Y....	1,200,000	3	S	May 10, 01	245	260
Twelfth Ward.	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	112	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 01	125	..
Union Square...	200,000	3	S	May 28, 01	290	..
Western Nat....	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	595	630
West Side.....	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	595	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	240	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 01	260	280
Bowling Green.	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	180	190
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jun 29, 01	420	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 01	1940	1980
Central Realty Bond & Trust..	1,000,000	..	..	.....	515	550
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	380	415
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	375	405
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	415	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	July, 1901	1490	1525
Fifth Avenue.....	500,000	6	S	July 1, 01	1000	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 01	315	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	680	720
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	310	320
Kings County..	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 01	400	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	700	720
Lawyers' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	185	195
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	25	S	Aug. 1, 01	305	315
Long Island.....	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 01	270	..
Manhattan ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	460	..
Manufacturers' ..	500,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	335	345
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	July 1, 01	950	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	320	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	500	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1125	1300
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	207	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June, 1901	1300	1350
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 01	270	..
North American..	2,000,000	3½	S	July 10, 01	255	260
People's Trust.	1,000,000	1	M	Aug. 1, 01	345	..
Real Estate.....	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 01	370	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	510	530
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	255	270
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	July 10, 01	1360	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	445	475
United States....	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1675	1710
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	July 1, 01	330	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jun 29, 01	200	210

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	19	21
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946...	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1901	112½	114
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	68	70

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Do 1st 5s, 1922.	750,000	2½	S	May, 1901	96	97
N. Y. & Hoboken.	3,300,000	1½	Q	June 1, 01	65½	65½
Do con. 5s, 1948	3,300,000	2½	S	June, 1901	92¼	93½
10th & 14th St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	90	95
Do 1st 5s, 1919.	950,000	2½	S	June, 1901	106½	107
Union	2,000,000	½	Q	July 1, 01	40¼	41
Do 1st 5s, 1925.	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1901	95	96½

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Lt. & Trac.	3,793,200	..	..	.....	24	26
Am. Lt. & Tr. pf.	4,982,000	..	..	.....	92	94
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1¼
Binghamton Gas.	450,000	1	S	Jan 20, 01	25	31
Do 1st 5s, 1948.	509,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	94½	95½
Buffalo City.....	7,000,000	..	..	.....	4¾	6
Do 1st 5s, 1947.	5,805,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	70	75
Cent. Ua. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108¼	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932.....	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	106	107
Columbus Gas L. & Heat.....	1,698,325	6	..	1900	80	85
Do preferred....	3,085,800	3	S	Jun 15, 01	99	101
Conn. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948.....	923,000	2½	S	July, 1901	80	82½
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	900,000	3	S	May, 1901	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,050,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	30	34
Do 1st 5s, 1949.	2,400,000	2½	S	May, 1901	74	77½
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	48	54
Grand Rapids 1st 6s, 1915.....	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	104	106
Ind'apolis ($50).	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	60	..
Do 1st 6s, 1920.	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1901	99½	101
Ind., Nat. & Ill. bds	900,000	3	S	May, 1901	45	50
Jackson Gas ($50)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 01	68	72
Do 1st 5s, 1937.	250,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	101	102
Lafayette bonds.	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1901	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds....	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1901	47	50
Madison (Wis.).. deb. script.....	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	98	102
Do 1st 6s, 1926.	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	107½	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	5	S	July 10, 01	300	310
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948.....	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	107¾	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	5¾	6¼
Do 1st 5s, 1927.	14,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	52	53
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944.....	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind. bds.	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1901	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 6s, 1937.....	750,000	2½	S	July, 1901	95	98
St. Paul (Minn.).	1,500,000	1	Q	Aug 15, 01	60	63
Do gen. 5s, 1944	2,587,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	86¾	88¼
Standard (N. Y.).	5,000,000	1	..	Oct., 1899	130	132
Do preferred...	4,285,700	2½	..	Dec., 1900	149	151
Do 1st 5s, 1930.	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1901	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	18	22
Do 1st 5s, 1946.	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1901	90	93
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	96	99
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933.....	3,855,500	2½	S	May, 1901	107½	109¼

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1909	500,000	2½	S	July 1, 01	80	90
Am. Bk. Note ($50)	3,600,000	$1	Q	July 1, 01	*55	57
American Chicle..	6,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	82	86
Do preferred..	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	80	82
Amer. Hide & L..	11,000,000	..	..	.....	8	9½
Do preferred...	12,000,000	..	..	.....	35	37½
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,230,475	2½	S	July 1, 01	*4	4¼
Am. Tyne Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 01	55	60
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	..	..	.....	59	61
Do preferred...	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1901	95	97
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	1¾	2¼
Do preferred...	12,500,000	..	..	.....	9½	11
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919.....	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	68	70
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do preferred...	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 01	120	130
Do 1st 6s, 1942..	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*13	14
Brit. Exchequ. 3s..	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1901	98	98¾
Calif. Cop. ($5)..	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*¼	¾
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s, 2000	160,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99½	101½
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	July 9, 01	105	108
Cent. Fireworks..	1,408,150	1	S	Feb., 1901	23	25
Do preferred...	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb., 1901	70	75
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	July 15, 01	410	430
Compressed Air..	6,158,400	..	..	.....	14½	16
Con. Car Heating.	1,130,400	13	S	Aug. 1, 01	50	60
Con. Refrig'ating	.....	..	..	.....	6¼	7
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred...	549,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	4½
Do preferred...	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	..	26½
Cramp. Ship & Engine Building	4,648,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	77	79
Electric Boat...	4,907,800	..	..	.....	18	22
Do preferred..	1,600,800	..	..	.....	44	50
Electric Vehicle...	11,000,000	8	..	1899	5½	7
Do preferred...	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	10	15
El.-Pneumatic ($10)..	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1⅝	1¾
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	½	3
Gen'l Carriage.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	¼	⅞
General Chemical.	6,780,200	1	Q	June 1, 01	63½	67
Do preferred...	8,088,700	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99¼	100½
Havana Com'c'l	10,600,000	..	..	.....	8½	9½
Do preferred...	6,000,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	43½	45½
H'ing-Hall-M'vin.	1,650,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd..	680,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Do 2d pref'd..	1,050,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Hudson Riv. Tel..	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 01	120	123
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*½	¾
Iron Steamboat ($25)	500,000	..	..	.....	*½	1½
Do 1st 6s.....	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	40	60
J'seyC. B'raham	500,000	..	..	.....	5	..
Do preferred...	500,000	2	..	July, 1898	50	..
Lorillard pf.....	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	120	125
Mark's Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	1⅞
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 29, 01	104	..
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	..	..	.....	22	25
Do preferred...	7,658,600	1¾	Q	July 1, 01	83	86
Nat. Gramophone	800,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar pf....	9,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	107	110
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*½	¾
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	175	180
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910.....	968,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	115	..
N. Y. Trans., $20 pd.	28,500,000	..	..	.....	10½	11¼
Otis Elevator...	6,000,000	..	..	.....	31¾	32½
Do preferred...	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	97	98
Pea., Pec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
P., B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*24	26
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Proct. & Gamble.	4,500,000	3	Q	Aug 15, 01	325	335
Do preferred...	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 01	200	210
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	96⅞	100
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting....	3,750,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	149	152
Seaboard Air L..	29,107,650	..	..	.....	27½	28½

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Do preferred.	14,605,100	..	..	.....	49	49½
Do 1st 5s, 1950.	13,055,000	2	S	Apr., 1901	62	62½
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	18	Q	Jun 30, 01	240	250
South. Ld. & Trac.	1,600,000	1½	S	May 20, 01	39½	42
Do col. tr. 5s, 1949.....	1,600,000	2½	..	Mar., 1901	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	28	32
Do preferred...	800,000	4	S	July 1, 01	115	125
Standard Oil....	97,500,000	12	Q	Jun 15, 01	771	776
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	44	9
Swift & Co.....	20,000,000	1⅝	Q	July 1, 01	106	107
Do 1st 5s, 1914.	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	102
Tel., Tel. & C. A. ($15)	30,000,000	..	..	.....	*3	6
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*17½	18
Tex. & Pac. Coal.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 26, 01	..	101
T. & P. C. 6s, 1926	340,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	104	107
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	4	8
Do preferred..	1,250,000	2	Q	July 10, 01	68	70
Union Cop. ($10).	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*4⅜	5⅛
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	60	62
Do 1st pref'd..	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 01	119	121
Do 2d pref'd..	4,000,000	12	S	Apr. 1, 01	116½	119
U.S. Cast-Iron Pipe	12,500,000	..	..	.....	5½	6¾
Do preferred...	12,500,000	1¾	..	June, 1900	32	34½
U. S. Envelope..	750,000	..	..	.....	40	50
Do preferred..	3,750,000	1¾	Q	June 1, 01	96	98
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	7	9
Do 1st 5s, 1949.	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	40	42
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	28	Q	July 10, 01	*188	192
Worth'n Pump pf.	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	112½	113½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Citizens' ($20)...	800,000	4	S	July, 1901	113	116
Commonwealth ..	500,000	3	S	July 6, 01	100	105
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1901	600	..
Eagle ($40).....	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	320	..
Empire City.....	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	80	..
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1901	515	520
Germania ($50)...	1,000,000	7½	S	July, 1901	230	..
Greenwich ($25)..	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	170	180
Hamilton ($15)..	150,000	3	S	July 1, 01	100	105
Hanover ($50).....	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1901	125	140
Home	3,000,000	17	S	July, 1901	290	300
Kings Co. ($20).	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50).....	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	160	..
New York.....	200,000	3	S	Aug., 1901	90	100
Niagara ($50).....	500,000	5	S	July, 1901	190	200
North River ($25)	250,000	4	S	Apr 10, 01	140	153
Pacific ($25)....	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	100	120
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 01	135	143
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	205	215
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	50	60
Uni'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	130	140
W'chester ($10)..	800,000	8	S	Aug., 1901	330	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1901	460	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	759,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock....	900,000	¾	S	July, 1901	36¼	38
Do 1st 4s, 1950.	700,000	2	S	July, 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1901	246	250
Do 1st 5s, 1904.	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	101½	102¼
Do 2d 5s, 1914..	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905..	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	102	103
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933....	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1901	100¾	103
B'klyn C. R. ($10. Do 1st con. 5s, 1941.....	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 01	241½	244
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	111	112½
	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	116	118
B., Q. C. & Sub.	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	115	117
Buff. Crosst'n 5s.	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1901	118	..
Cent. Crosstown	800,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	265	280
Do 1st 6s, 1922.	250,000	3	S	May, 1901	122	124
Cen. P., N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1901	104	105
Chris't & 10th St.	550,000	2	Q	July, 1901	182	..
Columbus Ry....	3,500,000	..	..	.....	46	47½
Do preferred...	3,500,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 01	102	104
Coney Island & B.	1,938,000	24	Q	Aug. 1, 01	330	350
Do 1st 5s, 1903..	300,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100½	102
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948.....	1,238,000	2	S	July, 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N. J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	66	68
Do 1st 5s, 1933.	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1901	108½	109½
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	128
Do 1st 5s, 1932..	950,000	2½	S	June, 1901	115	117
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	163	104
Eighth Av. R. R.	1,000,000	3¾	Q	July, 1901	390	410
42d St. & Grand St Do 1st 6s, 1909.	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	390	410
42d St., Man. & St.	236,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	112½	114½
Do inc. 6s, 1915.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1905.....	500,000	2	S	May, 1901	98	100
Nassau Electric, B'lyn, 1st 5s, 1944	660,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	July, 1901	97½	98½
New Or. City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	27	29
Do preferred...	2,500,000	2½	S	July 10, 01	101	103
Ninth Avenue....	800,000	2	Q	July, 1901	196	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	23	25
Do 1st 4s, 1948.	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1901	79½	81
Rochester Ry....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	25	29
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	109½	112
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	27	27½
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916.....	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1901	85	..
Second Av. stock.	4,862,000	2	Q	June, 1901	215	218
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948.....	4,579,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	119	120
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,000,000	2½	S	May, 1901	106	107
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	July, 1901	103	..
Sixth Av. stock..	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1901	175	..
So. Boul. 5s, 1945.	250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	110½	112½
So. Ferry 1st 5s..	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	107½
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s.	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1901	119	121
Syracuse Rap. T..	2,750,000	..	..	.....	22	25
Do preferred...	1,250,000	..	..	.....	62	68
Do gen. 5s, 1948	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	100	102
Tarrytown, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928.....	100,000	2½

1901

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,539,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,600	24,185,075	34,693,675
Jan. 26	30,789,450	29,277,975	39,242,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,362,025	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,375,825
Feb. 23	14,246,675	19,678,550	30,334,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,641,550	24,978,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,576,375	23,265,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,686,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,857,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,338,150	15,494,850
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,500	15,018,825
April 13	7,938,200	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,350	24,175,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,332,725	27,137,625
May 18	13,299,925	16,555,225	24,631,525
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,225	43,933,725
June 1	21,253,050	20,123,275	42,710,600
June 8	13,341,500	18,574,250	33,323,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,498,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,611,350	15,526,850	25,697,800
June 29	8,484,200	16,859,375	14,274,550
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,550	62,943,550
July 13	12,909,375	19,980,125	10,698,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,305,000
July 27	21,128,575	27,535,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,165,350	29,144,878	8,110,600
Aug. 10	20,952,950	28,125,950	14,385,775
Aug. 17	18,421,900	20,557,050	15,082,350

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1900, 1899, and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Aug. 18	$20,557,050	$15,082,350	$28,839,250
Aug. 25	21,888,925	12,378,625	21,348,303
Sept. 1	27,078,475	9,191,250	14,981,050
Sept. 8	25,056,250	2,458,925	7,076,775
Sept. 15	20,836,175	275,450	4,240,400
Sept. 22	16,552,225	2,983,700	8,252,875
Sept. 29	12,942,000	1,724,450	15,327,150
Oct. 6	6,241,900	643,200	18,743,600
Oct. 13	4,403,925	1,177,350	19,661,553
Oct. 20	2,647,700	1,441,075	23,412,325
Oct. 27	5,031,825	3,038,825	26,091,850
Nov. 3	5,950,400	*338,350	19,023,050
Nov. 10	4,036,050	*2,788,950	15,011,800
Nov. 17	7,689,775	*312,025	16,667,375
Nov. 24	12,278,275	6,625,200	18,387,575
Dec. 1	10,893,675	8,536,700	17,097,950
Dec. 8	5,071,125	6,859,625	16,743,300
Dec. 15	6,326,375	7,025,825	16,973,375
Dec. 22	9,497,000	10,384,075	19,619,950
Dec. 29	11,528,900	11,168,075	19,180,975

*Deficit.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Aug. 17	$1,028,905,362	$1,149,068,358
Aug. 10	1,149,008,358	74,616,022
Aug. 3	1,138,155,610	78,874,142
July 27	1,251,530,071	67,322,632
July 20	1,582,096,472	88,367,011
July 13	1,991,148,455	86,508,815
July 6	1,135,609,389	64,705,689
June 29	1,515,857,123	68,723,639
June 22	1,637,368,353	74,983,762
June 15	1,537,239,886	99,599,166
June 8	1,849,334,383	87,835,090
*June 1	1,177,425,156	61,919,345
May 25	1,481,316,091	97,620,839
May 18	2,189,416,356	92,379,150
May 11	2,353,086,335	103,949,700
May 4	2,464,025,093	77,982,423
April 27	2,187,473,597	84,306,731
April 20	2,106,802,892	73,114,754
April 13	2,148,247,433	70,984,457
April 6	1,687,724,457	60,960,377
March 30	1,610,110,906	58,432,432
March 23	1,746,810,777	85,282,000
March 16	1,444,714,961	61,679,437
March 9	1,537,967,906	83,601,824
March 2	1,986,316,767	64,934,503
*Feb. 23	1,230,760,794	85,585,706
*Feb. 16	1,330,023,686	58,117,862
Feb. 9	1,630,897,950	65,725,662
Feb. 2	1,490,897,395	59,395,952
Jan. 26	1,424,272,223	97,276,620
Jan. 19	1,780,045,434	80,361,196
Jan. 12	1,589,927,717	57,606,209
*Jan. 5	1,691,518,292	66,866,538
*Dec. 29	1,283,043,089	54,615,731
Dec. 22	1,574,168,219	61,253,388
Dec. 15	1,300,727,401	53,193,411
Dec. 8	1,419,986,290	61,614,358
*Dec. 1	1,189,856,945	47,477,291
Nov. 24	1,589,539,179	56,616,109
Nov. 17	1,546,582,775	54,699,891
*Nov. 10	1,070,094,397	46,296,871
Nov. 3	1,072,849,698	53,380,910
Oct. 27	1,141,667,800	53,273,723
Oct. 20	1,023,592,101	51,766,686
Oct. 13	926,820,551	52,582,350
Oct. 6	989,961,743	54,889,111
Sept. 29	836,364,800	43,249,635
Sept. 22	812,632,414	47,270,376
Sept. 15	747,650,336	51,714,874
*Sept. 8	639,749,352	37,054,459
Sept. 1	659,777,454	44,471,076
Aug. 25	671,366,201	45,452,304
Aug. 18	776,780,286	49,880,774

*Five days.

Electric Railways in Germany.

From The London Standard.

BERLIN, July 31.—The company formed for experimenting with high-speed electric railways inspected the other day an electric car, specially constructed by the General Electricity Company here. Herr Lascha, one of its principal engineers, said the greatest speed hitherto reached by steam engines on American railways—111 kilometers an hour—can already be made by electric engines. The necessary data for determining exactly the economic superiority of electricity over steam on railways are, however, still lacking. The construction of cars, the amount of power, and the requirements for the permanent way are to be ascertained by experiments. The first of these will be made at a speed of 200 kilometers an hour; but this is not to be the highest rate. Another of the main purposes of the present experiments is to ascertain whether—and how far—electricity will bring the traveling public greater comfort than steam, and under what conditions, even with less speed, it will be cheaper and more comfortable. Also, the question of the feasibility of power transmission at the greatest distance must be considered in this connection. The electric current to be used as motive power for the railway is the three-phase current. The car itself is about twenty-two meters long. At each end there is a platform for the driver, so that he is able to stand at the front end of the car in whatever direction the train is going. The rest of the interior is for passengers. A special engine with cars attached is therefore not required, as by steam traffic. The car rests on two triple-axled turn tables, each of which is driven by two electro-motors, of a normal capacity of 250 horse power, which can be increased to 750. The four electro-motors are able to develop together up to 3,000 horse power.

The car was shown on the test platform in the factory of the General Electricity Company, with a full speed of 200 kilometers an hour, to the members of the committee, who expressed great satisfaction at the steadiness and silent motion of the carriages despite the rapid movement. The trial trips will be made, as mentioned previously, on the military railway between Berlin and Zossen, which is strong, and where the permanent way has been strengthened.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Aug. 17. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1901. Highest.		Lowest		Last Sale.	
220	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	July, 1901	3½	..	..	..	*205	Dec. 15, 1900
88½	89	Am. Ag. Chemical pf	17,044,900	April 1, 1901	3	91 June	16	81 May	20	90 Aug. 5, 1901
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	..	..	30 June	11	24⅞ May	10	26 July 25, 1901
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	July 1, 1901	1½	79 July	11	77 Jan.	7	79 July 15, 1901
..	50	Am. Bicycle pf	9,294,800	..	..	35 April	29	20 July	24	20 Aug. 5, 1901
180	200	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1901	5	180 Apr.	26	180 Apr.	8	180 May 15, 1901
34	38	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 15, 1901	1	40 May	3	34 Jan.	30	34 July 15, 1901
191	198	American Express	18,000,000	July 1, 1901	4	205 April	19	170 Jan.	12	197½ Aug. 8, 1901
41	48	American Snuff	11,001,700	..	..	40½ June	8	36 Mar.	18	46 June 22, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co	27,983,300	..	..	2¾ Mar.	29	2 Jan.	10	2⅛ Mar. 29, 1901
98	101	American Telegraph & Cable	14,000,000	June 1, 1901	1½	100 Apr.	13	95 Mar.	8	100 July 16, 1901
..	..	American Tobacco	54,500,000	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	144 June	8	99 May	9	130½ Aug. 6, 1901
140	145	American Tobacco pf	14,000,000	Aug. 1, 1901	2	150 July	12	137 Jan.	2	150 July 12, 1901
21¼	25	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..	..	30 Apr.	22	20 Feb.	20	24 July 11, 1901
52	55	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	..	..	64 Apr.	22	52½ May	15	53 July 15, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1901	3	..	..	..	..	*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	Beech Creek	5,665,000	July, 1901	1	..	..	..	..	100 Oct. 31, 1898
..	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1901	2	..	..	..	..	106¾ Nov. 14, 1899
108	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1901	2	95 June	20	77 Mar.	19	93 July 15, 1901
87	90	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1901	3	128½ June	24	116 March	1	125 Aug. 8, 1901
123¾	125	Burlington, Ced. Rap. & N	7,150,000	Aug. 1, 1901	3	135¼ May	21	120 Feb.	25	133 July 10, 1901
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	July 1, 1901	1	103¾ Jan.	9	103¾ Jan.	9	103¾ Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	38 Apr. 28, 1900
91	92	Chicago Great Western deb	22,577,000	July 15, 1901	2	94¾ March	15	90 July	27	90 July 27, 1901
..	..	Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha pf	11,646,800	Feb. 20, 1901	3	201 April	11	180 March	29	*189 Aug. 10, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1901	2	..	..	..	..	102½ May 1, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,493,200	July 1, 1901	1½	..	..	..	..	100 June 4, 1898
..	..	Chicago Union Traction	20,000,000	..	..	20¾ May	28	12 Jan.	17	17 July 15, 1901
..	..	Chicago Un. Trac. pf	12,500,000	Oct. 25, 1900	1¼	60 May	28	54⅝ Feb.	11	60 June 7, 1901
115	116	C., C. C. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	July 20, 1901	1¾	121 April	19	115¾ Jan.	12	117¾ Aug. 1, 1901
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,500,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1⅝ Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf	500,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	⅞ Oct. 31, 1900
123	132	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901	4	142½ Apr.	29	116 Mar.	19	128 July 12, 1901
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	11¼ June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,954,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 June 12, 1900
180	190	Commercial Cable	13,335,300	July 1, 1901	1¾	189 May	7	163½ Feb.	16	183 July 11, 1901
61	..	Consolidated Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1901	2	63 Aug.	2	56½ Jan.	30	63 Aug. 2, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	..	..	27⅞ Feb.	15	24½ May	10	24½ May 10, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¾	84 Mar.	15	81¼ Feb.	26	82 Mar. 27, 1901
..	69	Denver & Southwest	3,000,000	Aug. 10, 1901	1½	71 June	27	69 July	9	69 Aug. 1, 1901
..	69	Denver & Southwest pf	2,000,000	Aug. 10, 1901	1¼	69 July	29	69 July	29	69 July 29, 1901
115	150	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 1, 1901	7	130 April	1	123 Feb.	13	130 Apr. 1, 1901
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,825,500	May 15, 1901	2½	92 May	11	74 Aug.	2	74 Aug. 2, 1901
..	..	Detroit United Railway	12,500,000	June 1, 1901	1	77¼ Apr.	1	75¾ Apr.	2	77¼ Apr. 11, 1901
..	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July, 1901	3½	405 Mar.	21	405 Mar.	21	405 Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901	1½	..	..	..	..	*100 Dec. 20, 1900
..	..	Fort Worth & D. C	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	36 Apr.	20	17 Jan.	18	25½ July 15, 1901
..	..	Fort Wth. & Rio Grande	3,108,100	..	..	29 Feb.	8	25 Jan.	29	29 Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	Gold & Stock Telegraph	5,000,000	July, 1901	1½	..	..	..	..	*108¼ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901	3	59½ Apr.	9	50 Feb.	18	59¾ Apr. 9, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co	3,820,100	July 15, 1901	2	112 Jan.	11	110 Jan.	10	110 Feb. 28, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,400,300	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	..	..	..	..	*102½ July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,900	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	..	..	..	..	*106 Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	*105 May 20, 1899
95	..	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	July 25, 1901	50c	100 April	16	75 Jan.	8	95 June 11, 1901
102	..	Ill. Central leased line	10,000,000	July, 1901	2	108 Mar.	30	105 Jan.	22	106 Mar. 30, 1901
33½	39¼	International Silver pf	5,107,500	April 2, 1900	1¼	39⅞ June	24	32½ June	15	35 July 24, 1901
..	..	Kansas City Southern pf	21,000,000	..	..	40 April	30	35 Jan.	4	40 Aug. 1, 1901
7	8	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,000,400	..	..	10¼ Feb.	13	5¼ Jan.	3	8 July 8, 1901
30	35	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,900	July 2, 1900	50c	36 Apr.	4	24 Jan.	2	32½ July 12, 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	..	..	..	*22 Jan. 25, 1900
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf	1,000,000	April 2, 1901	1	50 Mar.	13	45 Mar.	8	50 Mar. 13, 1901
20	29	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	29 Jan.	8	12 Jan.	8	29 June 18, 1901
55	65	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi., pf	3,000,000	July 1, 1901	3	62½ June	14	50½ April	26	55 Aug. 2, 1901
85	93	Laclede Gas	8,500,000	Mar 15, 1901	2	95¼ July	8	70 Jan.	18	91 Aug. 3, 1901
251¼	275	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 29, 1901	3½	250 July	18	*230 April	11	250 July 18, 1901
..	..	Manhattan Beach	5,000,000	..	..	22 April	16	8¼ Jan.	28	14 Aug. 1, 1901
65	76	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	July 1, 1901	2¼	75 June	6	70 May	16	75 June 6, 1901
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Jne 29, 1901	2½	..	..	..	..	*152 May 31, 1899
36	36½	Met. W. S. El., Chicago	7,498,700	..	..	37 June	6	27 Jan.	9	35¾ July 17, 1901
91	93	Met. W. S. El., Chicago, pf	9,000,000	Feb. 28, 1901	1½	92 June	5	79½ Jan.	15	91½ Aug. 1, 1901
105	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, 1901	2	107¼ Mar.	4	107 Mar.	4	107¼ Mar. 4, 1901
..	117	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	118 Apr.	18	118 Apr.	18	118 Apr. 18, 1901
194½	196	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1901	3½	197¼ April	9	192 Jan.	12	194½ June 7, 1901
75	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	*75 June	19	*70 June	11	*75 June 19, 1901
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	3½ June 9, 1899
27	35	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900	2	37 Jan.	8	27½ May	23	27½ May 23, 1901
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	July 1, 1901	5	430 Apr.	3	420 Apr.	1	420 Apr. 3, 1901
..	..	New York Air Brake	8,012,500	July 15, 1901	2	175 April	26	133 July	15	135 Aug. 5, 1901
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1901	5	295 Jan.	12	294 Feb.	4	294 Feb. 4, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	July 15, 1901	1½	*173 June	5	*173 June	5	*173 June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1901	2	..	..	..	..	89¾ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 5, 1901	1	†700 May	9	77¼ Jan.	21	95 Aug. 2, 1901
..	..	Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas	9,000,000	June 1, 1901	1	..	..	..	..	*24 Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 Nov. 6, 1899
8	9½	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Apr. 20, 1900	30c	10½ March	1	6¾ Jan.	8	8 Aug. 7, 1901
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,341,300	July 2, 1898	1	..	..	..	..	*45 Nov. 18, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	1,125,500	July 1, 1901	2	..	..	..	..	75½ Oct. 7, 1899
90	96	Pacific Coast 1st pf	1,515,500	Aug. 1, 1901	1¼	98 Apr.	26	89 Feb.	25	*100 July 11, 1901
..	..	Panama	5,000,000	Mar. 26, 1901	2	..	..	..	..	*95 Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	June 1, 1901	1¾	..	..	..	..	*110 June 28, 1898
22	26	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	..	..	35 March	22	14⅞ Jan.	22	25½ Aug. 5, 1901
..	75	Pere Marquette	14,145,500	..	..	75 June	18	33⅜ Jan.	9	74¾ July 30, 1901
..	81	Pere Marquette pf	10,512,200	Aug. 15, 1901	2	88 June	17	72 Jan.	2	88 June 17, 1901
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	14,719,950	Apr. 20, 1901	1¼	109 May	27	90½ Mar.	22	104 July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 1, 1901	2	..	..	..	..	*117 May 16, 1899
70	78	Pitts., Ctn., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,000	Aug. 15, 1901	1	80 June	17	57 Jan.	30	74¾ July 22, 1901
102	102½	Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	22,640,200	July 15, 1901	2	105 May	7	98 Jan.	4	102 Aug. 5, 1901
190	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	19,714,200	July 1, 1901	3½	*190 June	21	*189½ June	8	*190 June 21, 1901
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	July, 1901	3	..	..	..	..	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
207	208	Pullman Company	74,000,000	Aug. 15, 1901	2	217 April	1	196½ Jan.	21	205 Aug. 6, 1901
3	4	Quicksilver	5,708,700	..	5¼	5¼ May	31	1¼ April	22	4 Aug. 9, 1901
204	215	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July 1, 1901	4	..	..	..	..	200 Dec. 10, 1900
..	..	Rio Grande Western pf	5,467,000	Aug. 1, 1901	1¼	108 June	19	93 Feb.	16	100 July 12, 1901
138½	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1901	1¼	140 April	24	135 Jan.	5	140 Apr. 24, 1901
..	..	Silver Bullion certfs	..	..	..	65½ Jan.	3	59¾ Mar.	28	60 Apr. 12, 1901
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1901	3½	..	..	..	..	200 Mar. 10, 1899
30½	32	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	7,500,000	..	..	41½ April	2	19½ Feb.	5	31½ Aug. 7, 1901
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	July, 1901	2½	..	..	..	..	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	July 15, 1901	2½	..	..	..	..	*14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	July 15, 1901	2½	..	..	..	..	*60 Apr. 9, 1900
32	39	Texas Pacific Land Trust	8,717,000	..	..	42¾ May	6	19 Jan.	8	38⅜ Aug. 7, 1901
8½	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,976,900	..	..	16 Jan.	17	10 Jan.	17	10 Jan. 17, 1901
146	..	Twin City R. T. pf	3,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¾	147¾ March	19	147½ Jan.	30	147¾ Mch. 19, 1901
72	74	Union Bag & Paper pf	11,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¾	75 June	17	65 April	11	72½ July 25, 1901
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	July 1, 1901	½	..	..	..	..	64 July 13, 1897
15½	19⅜	United States Rubber	23,668,000	Apr. 30, 1900	1	34 Jan.	2	17¼ Aug.	5	18 Aug. 10, 1901
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Mar. 30, 1901	3½	..	..	..	..	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	July, 1901	3½	..	..	..	..	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Aug. 15, 1901	1¼	..	..	..	..	120 Aug. 3, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1901	3	..	..	..	..	*96 Mar. 15, 1897

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Highest price "regular way"; highest price "cash 1,000." All stocks in this table par $100 except American Tobacco, Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, New York and Harlem, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, Morris and Essex, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph and American Coal are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

CHICAGO STILL NO SEAPORT.

Must Attempt to Reach Europe by Some Route Other than the St. Lawrence.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Chicagoans will regret to see Mr. Counselman and his company abandon their project of running a line of steamers from Chicago to European ports. It would be gratifying to the pride and ambition of the inland capital to be able to call itself a seaport as well, but the fates seem to be against it. The enormous cost of insuring cargoes over the new route has killed the project. Mr. Counselman is inclined to resent the demands of the insurance companies and to charge them with discrimination, but if there were no discriminations a serious difficulty would remain.

The real barrier that prevents the successful operation of a steamer line between Chicago and Europe is found in the dangers of the Lower St. Lawrence, which necessitates high insurance rates. The risk in the rapids above Montreal are of small importance compared with those of the estuary from the Island of Anticosti to the open ocean beyond Newfoundland. Proof of the fact may be found in the announcement that two of the large English companies which have been insuring vessels bound for St. Lawrence River ports have gone out of that line of business. They say that, despite the high rates collected for such risks, the business had been unprofitable. Accidents are so frequent as to eat up all the profits.

News of this decision of the insurance companies has carried consternation to the shipping interests of Montreal and Quebec, and probably nothing more will be heard of the rumored project to run a fast passenger service between England and the Lower St. Lawrence. The event may spur up the Canadian Government to improve the signal appliances around the mouth of the river, but the natural dangers are such as to make it doubtful whether they can ever be overcome. The frequent storms, dense fogs, changing currents, and rugged coast are a constant menace to navigation. Six large steamships have come to grief in the last few months on Cape Race and on cliffs in that vicinity. Under such conditions it is not strange that the insurance companies charge high rates. The refusal of two companies to take the risks at any figure is pretty good evidence that they are sincere. The remaining companies are not likely to lower their charges or to give moderate rates to a new line intending to run the gauntlet of the Lower St. Lawrence.

AUG

1901

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
LONDON OFFICES 33 LOMBARD ST., E. C. 60 ST. JAMES ST., S. W.

Capital.... $2,000,000. Surplus..... $4,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.
Acts as Trustee for Corporations, Firms & Individuals; and as Guardian, Executor & Administrator; Takes entire charge of Real and Personal Estates; carefully selected securities offered for investment.
TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world;
ALSO COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.
DRAFTS on all parts of Great Britain, France, and Germany BOUGHT and SOLD

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President. ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President. HENRY A. MURRAY, 3d Vice-President.
WM. C. EDWARDS, Treasurer. JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Department.
F. C. HARRIMAN, Assistant Treasurer. E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary.
R. C. NEWTON, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:

Samuel D. Babcock, George F. Baker, George S. Bowdoin, August Belmont, Frederic Cromwell, Walter R. Gillette, G. G. Haven, E. H. Harriman, R. Somers Hayes, Charles R. Henderson, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Augustus D. Juilliard, James M. Jarvie, Richard A. McCurdy, Levi P. Morton, Harry Payne Whitney, Alexander E. Orr, Walter G. Oakman, Henry H. Rogers, H. McK. Twombly, Frederick W. Vanderbilt.

London Committee:
ARTHUR J. FRASER, Chairman; LEVI P. MORTON, DONALD C. HALDEMAN.

United States Trust Company of New York

45 & 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL - $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS - $11,265,579.09

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GERMAN-AMERICANS IN ANTI-TAMMANY FIGHT

To Unite in Working for a Reform Administration.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE OF FIVE

Entire Harmony Not Shown at the Gathering of Delegates — One League Not Represented.

Representatives of German-American anti-Tammany associations at a dinner given by Herman Ridder at the Union Square Hotel last night agreed upon a plan of action to be followed in the coming municipal campaign.

The German-American Republican League, in which Ludwig Thomas and Benno Loewy are prominent factors, was not represented.

Henry Weissmann of the German-American Municipal League of Brooklyn presided. While entire harmony did not characterize the proceedings, an organization to be known as the German-American Union was formed and a committee of five was appointed to act for the united German-American bodies in all matters relating to the conduct of affairs in the coming campaign.

THE DELEGATES.

The following gentlemen took part in the proceedings, and with them were Gottfried Westernacher and others, who are identified with anti-Tammany organizations in Brooklyn:

German-American Reform Union, New York.—Charles Lutz, Fritz Guertler, Edward B. Amend, Joseph Winter, Fred Griesel, and Sigmund S. Schwab.

German-American Municipal League, New York.—Paul Goepel, Dr. L. K. Boehm, G. L. Davis, and Henry Meyer.

German-American County Organization of New York.—Dr. Gustav Scholer and Jacob Fowler.

German-American Citizens' League of Brooklyn.—Otto Kempner, Ch. Huennewinckel, Jos. Treumann, John Feierabend, F. O. H. Bergmann, W. Stiehler, and G. Schweppendick.

German-American Municipal League of Brooklyn.—Henry Weissmann, Jacob Neu, George J. Horn, Carl A. Evertz, Bela Tokaji, William Liebermann, Ernest F. Distler, Henry C. Deck, and Nicolaus I. Flocken.

At the opening of the meeting, Herman Ridder said:

"The German organizations, if united, represent about 33 per cent. of the voting population of New York. This element could be made a powerful factor in the coming election if properly directed."

When Mr. Weissmann was made Chairman he accepted the honor and said:

"The power of a federation of German-American political organizations in making war on dishonesty and inefficiency in municipal Government could not be foretold. The Germans want honesty in the administration of public affairs, and will fight to accomplish that end. Much can be gained by unity of action, for all of us know that Tammany is not giving this community that honest administration of public business which the taxpayers have the right to expect."

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Henry C. Deck of the German-American Municipal League of Brooklyn then offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, The concentration of all anti-Tammany organizations is an essential prerequisite of success for a non-partisan ticket at the coming local election, and

Whereas, The unification of the German-American voters would greatly contribute toward the emancipation of our City Government from the rule of the spoils system; therefore,

Resolved, That the organizations represented at this conference shall constitute themselves into one organization under the name "German-American Union," without, however, giving up their individual entity, character, or their special fields of activity.

Resolved, That Henry Weissmann, Charles Lutz, Otto Kempner, Dr. Gustav Scholer, and Herman Ridder—the latter as Chairman—shall constitute a Committee of Five, empowered to represent the German-American Union in all matters touching the election and conduct of the coming campaign.

George L. Davis of the German-American Municipal League of New York attacked the resolutions and said he was in no position to vote until he had reported back to his organization. Dr. L. K. Boehm and Henry Meyer expressed similar views.

Dr. Gustav Scholer of the German-American County organization of New York made a speech to the same effect, but added that the delegates should vote as they saw fit.

Gottfried Westernacher, who is identified with the Coffey faction in Brooklyn, then took the floor. He made a humorous speech in which he declared for unity of action and strongly supported the resolutions.

Then Ex-Assemblyman Otto Kempner had something to say, and all gave him respectful attention.

"We are all here for this movement heart and soul," he said. "We all know that if we organize a German-American Union it will give such an impetus to the reform movement that it will carry terror into the camps of Tammany, and insure the election of our ticket. The Germans cast nearly one-third of the vote, and if united against Tammany will be a potent factor.

"If we act together with other anti-Tammany bodies we can free this city from the domination of a boss who rules us from England. The present Mayor is a mere puppet who obeys the commands of his master beyond the sea.

"This city is at the mercy of a clique who are in league with all that is vicious and bad. We want an honest government. We want personal liberty, but we don't want vice and crime. Above all, we want honesty. We are opposed to bossism, and don't want to train with anybody who submits to it."

Charles Lutz and Joseph Winter made speeches in support of the adoption of the resolutions. They expressed the belief that any one opposing them was a traitor to his fellow-citizens and should be crushed.

ATTACK ON MR. RIDDER.

This statement apparently angered G. L. Davis, who attacked Mr. Ridder and intimated that all was not right. But he was promptly called to order by Chairman Weissmann, and William Liebermann sought to cast oil on the troubled waters.

"The Republican and the Citizens' Union forces," he said, "are like two great armies about to choose a General. We can compare them with the allied forces in China. Each stands distrustful of the other and ever on the alert. They cannot agree on a great General to lead them. It is the business of the German-American Union to bring them together. This German-American Union will, in my opinion, be so powerful that it may determine the result. Such an organization cannot be ignored.

"Senator Platt has said that a Democrat should lead the forces against Tammany Hall. I don't believe that Mr. Platt quite meant that. The idea he intended to convey was that an independent Democrat, or some one of that kind, could wield the influence to unite all the anti-Tammany forces. I believe there is a possibility that the German-American Union may yet attain the position to name the head of the ticket."

Then Mr. Ridder arose, and was greeted with applause.

"This dinner," said he, "is the outcome of a suggestion made by my friend Mr. Weissmann, who is presiding over our deliberations. I have never held office nor am I looking for office. [There was a report that Mr. Ridder desired to be named for Controller.] I am in favor of good government. I am an independent Democrat, and have spent much money in politics in the hope of securing a proper administration of public affairs.

"I have met many men in politics. Some were honest, others were rascals. My idea is that the German-Americans of Greater New York should act together. They can exert a great influence, and they should make that influence felt. These resolutions suggest what can be accomplished. Those who do not stand by us in this fight are to be distrusted, and we will work this thing out for ourselves. Let those who do not want to vote for these resolutions go. There is the door. We will do the fighting for them. We must crush out all attempt to stop this movement. The Germans cast about 33 per cent. of the vote of New York, and if we are united with other forces who want good government we can defeat Tammany Hall."

George L. Davis and Dr. L. K. Boehm were on their feet at once, and in German attacked the resolutions and Mr. Ridder. At least that is what those present represented to the reporters. Chairman Weissmann called Messrs. Davis and Boehm to order, and in English accused them of making statements that were at variance with the truth.

Joseph Treumann of Brooklyn resented the attack of Messrs. Davis and Boehm and advocated the adoption of the resolutions. He was followed in a similar strain by Dr. Scholer and Paul Goepel.

Dr. Boehm then moved the adoption of the resolutions and suggested that the delegates vote individually or for their organizations. The motion was favorably received except by Mr. Davis, who excitedly exclaimed:

"This is a cut and dried affair, and was gotten up by Herman Ridder, who is looking for something."

Then producing a printed slip, Mr. Davis added:

"Why this committee has been printed in advance. Here are the names on this proof sheet. That is no way to do. This matter should not be fixed beforehand.

Chairman Weissmann here interrupted Mr. Davis, and told him that if he wanted to speak he must confine himself to the question at issue and not depart from the truth.

Then he rapped vigorously with his gavel and Mr. Davis resumed his seat.

After further discussion the resolutions were adopted, and Mr. Weissmann thanked the delegates for their attendance and paid a compliment to Mr. Ridder.

Nicolaus I. Flocken, who was a Park Commissioner under Mr. Schieren; Carl Evertz, Henry Distler, and William Liebermann then indorsed the plan of action suggested by the resolutions.

Then, with a vote of thanks to Mr. Ridder and Chairman Weissmann, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

SEVENTH NATIONAL'S AFFAIRS.

Vice President Heath Says Depositors Will Probably Be Paid in Full.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 19.—One of the guests at the Grand Hotel, in this city, is Fletcher S. Heath, Vice President of the Seventh National Bank of New York. Mr. Heath, when seen to-day, said:

"My visit here is purely that of local business. I have a good many business interests in this vicinity, and I have not been here for several months. Concerning the affairs of the Seventh National, it has been agreed that no statements will be given out by any one except my attorney, Mr. Cromwell, or Mr. Thomas. I may say, however, that there is every expectation of a reorganization, and, of course, any plan of reorganization must contemplate the payment of the depositors in full."

"The venomous attacks on the officers of the Seventh National are very well understood to be for political purposes, because my brother is Secretary of the Republican National Committee. There is no apprehension as to the outcome of the bank's affairs. Just when any action will be taken is one of the matters of which I am not at liberty to speak, although I may say that a definite time has been agreed on."

Mr. Heath said he still has the confidence of his friends in New York and elsewhere, and was not disturbed over the attacks made on the officers of the institution. He repeated that he had no active personal connection with the Seventh National Bank. When asked if he would have an official connection with the reorganized bank, he replied:

"That is not for me to say. That will rest with the Board of Directors."

BRITISH THREAT TO CHINA.

Withdrawal of Troops from Peking May Be Reconsidered.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to The Times from Peking says:

"Sir Ernest Satow has notified the Chinese Peace Plenipotentiaries that unless the decrees for the punishment of the authors of the Chu-Chow massacre are carried out forthwith, Great Britain will reconsider the arrangements for the withdrawal of the British troops."

The Times, recalling editorially the circumstances of the Chu-Chow massacre, says:

"The fact that it occurred in the British sphere of influence justifies Sir Ernest Satow's demand and menace, the significance of which will be comprehended by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries and the absentee Court."

PEKING, Aug. 19.—Emperor Kwang-Su has issued a decree postponing the return of the Court to Peking until Sept. 6, because of the reports by the provincial authorities that the roads are impassable.

It is believed, however, that the continuance of the military occupation of the capital is the true reason for the postponement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—It is not known here whether Minister Conger, who arrived at Peking on Saturday, will take up the Chinese negotiations at the point to which they have been brought by Mr. Rockhill, thus leaving the latter free to come home, or whether he will leave the negotiations in Mr. Rockhill's hands until the final signing of the protocol.

The State Department will not send any specific instructions on this point, but will leave it to Mr. Conger and Mr. Rockhill to arrange plans to their mutual convenience.

OCEAN GROVE PEOPLE SHOCKED.

Col. Hadley Declares He Sees Evidence of Increased Drinking Habits.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 19.—Col. H. H. Hadley, the New York evangelist, shocked the people of Ocean Grove at the beach meeting last night by saying that in all the thirteen years he had been coming to Ocean Grove he had never seen so much evidence of drink as he had this Summer. He had also, he said, seen more Christians smoking here this Summer than ever before.

He therefore concluded that there was just as much room for Christian work at Ocean Grove as elsewhere, and he hoped that the camp meeting now in progress would do much toward converting people in Ocean Grove.

Man 113 Years Old Dies in Louisiana.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 19.—Napoleon Pierre Guicheveau, born in France 113 years ago, died at Breaux Bridge, La., late to-day. When sixty-five years old he moved to New York from France, but after a short time came to Louisiana. A few weeks ago he was enjoying good health, was cheerful, and appreciated a good joke. His hair was snow white and very thick. He never wore spectacles, and could read with but little difficulty until very recently.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

BIG IMMIGRATION FRAUDS

Officer of La Gascogne Trapped and Now Under Arrest.

FORGERY OF CITIZENS' PAPERS

Wholesale Smuggling of Undesirable Immigrants Going on for Years—Full Investigations Ordered.

A startling story of fraud which has been perpetrated against the United States Government for the last five or six years came to light early this morning when it was learned that one of the officers of the French line steamship La Gascogne had been arrested and would be arraigned this morning in the United States Circuit Court on a charge of having tried to bribe a United States Government officer. No names are mentioned in the story, but it emanates from a reliable source, and by to-night, it was promised, further startling developments would be made.

La Gascogne came to this port Sunday bringing several hundred Italian immigrants. For one of her officers a trap had been cleverly set. When the steamship was in this port on her last trip she was boarded by Assistant Commissioner of Immigration McSweeney and two Inspectors. On the way up the bay one of the Inspectors became confidential with the officer whom he had known for many years, and the officer confided to him a scheme to defraud the Government.

This was to admit into the country undesirable immigrants. They were to land at the company's pier, each immigrant paying $5 per head and $6 in case of a family. The officer told the Inspector further that for five or six years this swindle had been going on and advised his co-operation so that the "game" might be worked on a wholesale scale.

The Inspector reported the facts in the case to Mr. McSweeney, and the latter advised him to enter into any bargain that the officer might propose so that the full extent of the swindle could be learned and the guilty persons punished. The Inspector thereafter cultivated the acquaintance of the officer carefully and gained from him further particulars. He learned from the man that not only La Gascogne but the other vessels of the line, as he alleged, had been guilty of the same offense.

With each vessel entering the port some sixty or seventy immigrants were smuggled into the country. This, estimated at one ship a week entering port, the officer explained, meant a total of some 3,000 persons who were annually brought into the country without being inspected as to their eligibility.

As each person was assessed at least $5 for this privilege, the officer figured on $15,000 a year income out of the revenue thus extorted. The Inspector seemed highly pleased with the plan and asked for further particulars. He learned then the method by which it was possible to smuggle the immigrants into the country wholesale.

In order to entitle the immigrants to enter the country they have to appear on the ship's manifest as American citizens. This detail, according to the officer, was readily overcome by furnishing the "citizen" with the proper certificates. The certificates were in all cases forged closely after the form used by the Government. They gave the names of the persons, when they entered the United States on the previous occasion, how long they remained in the country before visiting their homes, &c. Upon payment of the price the certificate was turned over to the "citizen." By this means, also, the immigrant avoided paying the $1 head tax required otherwise.

As soon as he had questioned the officer the Inspector returned to the office of his chief and there made an affidavit. When La Gascogne entered port Sunday the trap was sprung. The officer, all unconscious that the Inspector was about to ensnare him, entered into a bargain with the Inspector, and the latter saw how seventy immigrants were smuggled by the Ellis Island authorities and were taken to the pier of the company, where they were allowed to land.

From then on the complication began. The immigrants never got further than the pier. They were reshipped at once to Ellis Island, and the officer was arrested. He will appear on a charge of having attempted to bribe a United States officer.

After the arraignment of the officer a complete investigation of the boarding division of the Immigration Bureau will take place, and following this another investigation into the Supervising Inspector's Division.

ALIVE AFTER BEING BURIED FIVE DAYS.

Two Men Supposedly Dead, Rescued from Cleveland Tunnel.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 19.—Adam Kest and Joseph Eugine, two of a dozen or more workmen who were trapped in the water works tunnel 200 feet below the surface of Lake Erie by the burning of Crib No. 2 on last Wednesday morning, were rescued from their horrible position late this afternoon, and are now lying in a semi-conscious condition at Huron Street Hospital. With careful nursing the physicians say they will soon recover their former strength, and probably be none the worse for their thrilling experience.

Shut off from the upper world, the men knew nothing of the catastrophe that killed so many of their comrades and imprisoned them. They knew that something had severed their connection with the crib. They knew that beyond the air lock, behind which they had taken refuge, the air was too foul to breathe. But they supposed that the trouble was temporary. Each day they expected their comrades to come down the tunnel to their rescue.

When their signal for help, tapped on the air pipe, was at last answered from the crib, Kest and Eugine were preparing to eat raw mule meat. Their deliverance came just in time to make unnecessary this desperate effort. At the hospital to-night the two men were permitted to talk for a short time, and they related some of their experiences. They said they did not know there had been a fire, and they could not account for their plight, unless some accident had happened, which would soon be repaired.

As the time passed by, however, and hours lengthened into days, the men were beginning to fear they were doomed to death, either by starvation, suffocation, or drowning. Their tapping on the pipe to attract possible attention was done with little hope of its being heard, but fortune favored them, and their condition was realized when a number of men who were at work repairing the burned crib heard the faint noise away down under ground, and immediately set out to rescue the unfortunates.

"We gave up more than once," said Kest. "We lost track of the time. I didn't know whether it was six days or three. The gas must have made us sleepy. We slept a lot, I suppose. We did not know whether it was day or night down there. The darkness was awful. We tried to get out several times. Each time the gas drove us back. At last we decided that it was best to get out or die, and we made a try, tapping on the pipe as we went along."

According to the story of these men, the first intimation they had on the fatal Wednesday morning when the crib burned was the shutting off of the lights. The two men were working far in advance of the gang, and when the latter made their rush for safety Kest and Eugine were sitting down behind the air lock waiting for the lights to be turned on again. They did not hear the shouts and cries of their fellow-prisoners.

Orange Bonds Awarded.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 19.—The bid of Dick Brothers & Co. of New York and Philadelphia, for an issue of $90,000 four per cent. water bonds, maturing in twenty-one years, was the highest of seven presented to the Orange Common Council to-night, and they were awarded the bonds. Their bid was $108,842.50.

SCHEMING AGAINST AMERICA?

Report that Russia, Austria, and Germany Are Discussing Plans to Prevent a "Trust Invasion."

LONDON, Aug. 20.—In a dispatch discussing the Russo-American tariff war, the Odessa correspondent of The Standard says:

"It is understood here that M. de Witte has already exchanged views with Vienna and Berlin with the object of preventing an American trust invasion of Central and Northern Europe."

EXPLOSION CAUSES DEATH AND WRECK.

Six Men Killed by Dynamite in Herkimer Railroad House.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The Mohawk and Malone Round House, at Herkimer, was discovered to be on fire at 10:30 to-night. Watchman Gilbert and an engine tender named John Deck, assisted by residents of the vicinity and members of the bridge building gang attempted to extinguish the flames.

While they were battling with the fire a large quantity of dynamite stored in the building exploded with terrific force, killing Gilbert and Deck and four others.

The bodies of the four last mentioned are unrecognizable.

The roundhouse was wrecked and burned. It is feared there are other bodies in the ruins. The roundhouse is owned by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. The explosion was heard in many parts of the county.

A number of workmen were sleeping in the roundhouse at the time. J. H. Vosburg was foreman of the gang. Bricks and fragments of iron were blown several blocks away. All the windows within several blocks were broken, and nearly all the plate glass windows in the village were shattered.

CAN BEAR LOSSES IN CORN.

Mint Director Roberts Says Farmers Are Making Much Money in Wheat —Nobody Discouraged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint, has just returned to Washington after a trip to San Francisco on official business and later visits to other points in the West, and he tells a cheerful story about the way the people look upon the corn losses through excessively hot weather.

"The corn crop," says Mr. Roberts, "has been hard hit, and it would be a serious matter were it not that the West has so much money in its wheat. It has the greatest wheat crop ever raised, and, with short crops abroad, it is bringing in a great deal of money. Kansas and Nebraska have done so well on wheat that they are in a position to stand the loss on corn. Minnesota and the Dakotas are better off than last year. But the loss on corn will be felt all through the great cattle and hog producing States. It means dearer feed and more costly meats.

"The encouraging feature of the situation is the cheerful manner in which it is accepted. Nobody seems discouraged, improvements are going on, trade is good, and everybody seems able to stand the loss without making sacrifices. It is convincing proof of the fact that the farmers of the West are on easy street financially. Farm lands are everywhere advancing in value, and there is an active movement in them.

"The country is under such a tremendous momentum of prosperity that neither the injury to corn nor the strikes seem to make any impression on it. There is a crying demand for men everywhere, and business seems to be in thoroughly healthy condition. The activity is that of industry and legitimate trade. There is little speculation, there is no town booming, there is no great amount of railway building. There seems to be no good reason why that kind of prosperity should not run on indefinitely."

FEMALE CONDUCTORS FAILED.

Indianapolis Street Railway Officials Say They Caused Jealousies Among Male Passengers.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 19.—The story of why the Madison Street Railway Company disposed of the services of female conductors was related to the State Tax Board to-day by officers of the company who were presenting an appeal from the assessment made by the County Board of Review.

It was explained that female conductors were first employed because they were cheaper than men, and because it was believed they would increase the traffic over the line. In this latter belief the officers say they were seriously disappointed. Instead of attracting male passengers, the women conductors invariably showed a preference for some particular man, and the others became jealous.

Superintendent J. B. Johnson assured the State Board that it finally came to a pass that each car carried but one passenger, and if the female conductor being engaged in animated conversation. Although the female conductors were replaced by men several months ago, the business of the company has not revived and the officers feel that they are assessed too high.

THOUGHT DEAD WOMAN LIVED.

So Funeral Procession at Ansonia, Conn., Went Back to the House.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., Aug. 19.—The funeral procession of Mrs. Eugenia Plummer, who died at Portland, Me., on Friday, had reached a point midway between the house and Pine Grove Cemetery, this afternoon, when the cortege was turned around and the entire procession went back to the house. There the coffin was reopened, the body carefully examined for signs of life, and the procession then moved again to the cemetery.

During the service the face of the dead woman had appeared unusually lifelike. A pink glow seemed to spread over the features, and many had remarked it. This so preyed on the minds of the daughters, the Misses Luella and Sarah Plummer, that on the way to the grave they ordered the body taken back.

Dr. George L. Beardsley was called, and after a thorough test he declared there was no sign of life. There was much suppressed excitement throughout the examination. Mrs. Plummer was the widow of William J. Plummer, one of the most prominent men of the city. She was on a visit in Portland when she died, and the body was shipped here in a sealed coffin.

SECOND VICTIM OF A MOSQUITO.

Another Man Subjected to Yellow Fever Test at Havana Loses His Life.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—The second man who was bitten by infected mosquitos that had been set apart for the experiments of Dr. Caldas, the Brazilian expert, died of yellow fever to-day.

Low Rate Tour to the Pacific Coast.
ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT CALIFORNIA UNDER THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR SYSTEM.
On September 23 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run another low-rate personally conducted tour to the Pacific Coast, covering a period of thirty days. The party will travel by special train of Pullman sleeping, dining, and observation cars, and on the going trip will pass through the famous scenery of Colorado, stopping at the principal points of interest, including Salt Lake City. A stop of five days will be made in San Francisco during the General Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. On the homeward trip the route will lie through Southern California via the Grand Canyon of Arizona; thence across the southwestern plains to St. Louis. Round trip rate, covering all the essential expenses while traveling on the special train, $185.00 from New York.
For further information apply to Tourist Agent, 1,196 Broadway, New York, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.—Adv.

SEVENTEEN DROWNED IN RIVER WRECK

Steamer City of Golconda Sinks Near Paducah, Kentucky.

She Encountered a Squall and Was Turned Over at Once While Preparing to Land.

PADUCAH, Aug. 19.—The steamer City of Golconda, plying between this city and Elizabethtown, Ill., was struck by a squall during a storm about 7 o'clock to-night as she was en route to Paducah. She turned over in ten feet of water, six miles above the city, as she was going into Crowell's landing.

Sixteen persons are reported drowned. The disaster occurred as supper was served and many of the seventy-five passengers were in the cabin. The wind struck the boat without warning and there was no time for those on the inside to escape.

Capt. Jesse Bauer and Pilot E. E. Peck were the last to leave the boat and swam to shore. They saved several persons struggling in the water and left the survivors in a house near the bank and came to the city. Capt. Bauer, who arrived here two hours after the catastrophe, said:

"The boat was getting ready to land when the squall struck her and she listed. Several of the passengers, who were inside, jumped overboard and were caught by the boat. The ladies, all of whom were in the cabin, could not be reached. The boat settled down in ten feet of water over a reef and two of the men who were in the cabin—H. E. Worten and N. S. Quartermouse—of Hampton, broke through the glass and were saved.

"Three colored deckhands saved a woman and child, and I think she was the only woman saved. A yawl that had broken loose was caught by some of those struggling in the water and taken to the bank. We returned to the boat on this, but could find no signs of life, and returned to shore."

The boat was valued at about $2,500, and had been in the trade for several years, being owned by Capt. Otto Bauer of Golconda, Ill. There is no way to determine the exact number of dead and their names until the boat's books shall be found. The Mary N. left for the scene soon after the survivors reached the city.

Among those believed to have been lost are:

BARNETT, Miss LUCY, Smithland.
BRAHAM, Miss LIZZIE, Greenville.
ADAMS, Miss TRIXIE, Greenville.
ADAMS, Mrs. DAVID, Smithland.
HAVIS, WATTS, a prominent farmer of Livingston County.
SLAYTON, CLARENCE, Lola, Ky.
Three colored deckhands.

The Mary N. returned at 11:30 o'clock to-night with those saved. They report that ten women were drowned and the total number of those who perished will reach seventeen or twenty.

None of the bodies were recovered, as the rescuers could not get into the cabin. The only woman saved was Mrs. Hayden, wife of the engineer.

NEWPORT MOTORS WILL RACE.

Police Commission Declined to Act on Application to Stop the Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—There will be no legal action taken to prevent the automobile races on Aug. 30. This was definitely settled by the action of the Police Commission this evening, that body failing to act on the request of Prof. Alexander Agassiz that automobilists be restrained from traveling on the public highways faster than the law permitted, and that the automobile races be prohibited.

The commission met in special session, and at the request of the commission City Solicitor Burdick was present, and gave an opinion regarding the duties of the police authorities. He said that he regarded the resolution of the City Council permitting the races to be held on Aug. 30 as of no consequence, and as giving to the Automobile Association nothing more than it already had. Automobiles may be driven on any highway if the speed prescribed by law is not exceeded, and the machines can be within the law at any time. The City Council cannot give permission for the violation of any law. There would be nothing to prevent races if the speed is kept down to ten miles an hour.

The police authorities, he said, cannot anticipate a violation of the law, and cannot take any action to prevent the racing. The board might vote, stating that it intends to enforce the laws, but that is unnecessary. It is presumed that the laws will be enforced. If the resolution of the City Council had permitted the road to be closed during the races the commission could prevent such action. The Automobile Association may hold the races, but if the law regarding speed is violated the drivers are subject to arrest and prosecution. Here the matter rested. It is understood that the promoters of the races are willing to be arrested and pay all fines.

Regulating Speed of Automobiles.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 19.—At a special town meeting this afternoon a by-law was passed regulating the speed of automobiles to eight miles per hour within the fire district and fifteen miles per hour outside. The penalty for infringing this law is placed at a fine of $100 or ten days' imprisonment.

OPPOSE COMMISSIONER EVANS.

Indiana Encampments of the G. A. R. Against His Continuance in Office.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 19.—Local officials of the Grand Army of the Republic predict that the effort to have Commissioner of Pensions Evans removed will appear in the coming National encampment of the organization in Cleveland. Indiana has been one of the most active States in the fight against Commissioner Evans, and these officials say the representatives from this State will probably be at the head of the movement to have the Grand Army take official action.

Two encampments of the Indiana department have adopted resolutions criticising Mr. Evans, as have the departments of some other States.

Col. Ivan E. Walker of this city, Past Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was considered a possible successor to Commissioner Evans, and was indorsed for the position by the Indiana department, but he is not now regarded as a candidate, and the Indiana men insist that their opposition to Commissioner Evans is solely because of his manner of administering his office.

A NEW FEAT AT NIAGARA.

C. D. Graham and a Woman to Risk Their Lives Together.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Carlisle D. Graham is arranging for a daring feat in company with Maud Willard of Canton, Ohio.

Miss Willard will go through the rapids in Graham's barrel. If she is swept out of the whirlpool Graham will leap into the river, protected by a life preserver, and will swim with the barrel to Lewiston. If Miss Willard is rescued in the pool, Graham will make the trip from the whirlpool outlet to Lewiston alone, the distance being four miles through frightfully rough water.

If Miss Willard goes to Lewiston she will be the first woman to go through the waters of the gorge.

Solid comfort on the Day Line strs., bet. N. Y. and Albany. Breezy, bright, beautiful.—Adv.

A MORGAN STEAMSHIP DEAL?

Report that J. R. Ellerman Has Bought the City Line for J. P. Morgan and His Associates.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—It is reported in Glasgow that J. R. Ellerman of the Leyland Line has purchased the old-established City Line of fourteen steamers engaged in the East Indian trade, the price being nearly £1,000,000.

Mr. Ellerman, according to rumor, is acting for J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates.

Most of the vessels of the City Line sail from Glasgow and Liverpool to Calcutta and back to London. Thirty sailings are made every year to and from these ports. There are also thirteen sailings to Bombay and Kurrachee, returning to Liverpool. All these steamers carry passengers to and from Malta and Egypt.

The City Line is a very popular one. It celebrated its jubilee at Glasgow in 1889, fifty years after its vessel, the Constellation, of 344 tons, had sailed from there to Calcutta.

The total tonnage of the vessels of the line is 69,000, of which 10,000 consists of sailing ships.

The line is owned by George Smith & Sons of Glasgow.

With this addition and two Johnson Line steamers recently purchased the Leyland Line fleet, which was formerly composed of fifty-eight vessels, would have seventy-four vessels and a tonnage of over 300,000.

C. M. SCHWAB TO RESIGN?

Report that When He Assumes Control of the Bethlehem Companies He Will Retire from the Steel Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—It is reported that when Charles M. Schwab obtains actual control of the Bethlehem Steel and Iron Companies, which will be in a short time, he will resign the Presidency of the United States Steel Corporation and devote his attention to the management of the property acquired on his own account.

A man connected with the Bethlehem Steel Company said to-day that this would be the case. This man, who asked that his name be not published, said:

"When Mr. Schwab began negotiations for the purchase of the Bethlehem companies no one thought that he would hold the properties for himself. It was first reported that he was acting as agent for the Vickers-Maxim-Cramp syndicate. I think every one can now see that this rumor was baseless.

"Then came a story that the Bethlehem property would be merged into the United States Steel Corporation. That would be folly, and the men in the steel corporation would never allow it. The Bethlehem company is the only one which competes with the corporation in furnishing armor plate to the Government. If the concerns were to be merged, the ultimate result would undoubtedly be the establishment of a Government armor-plate plant.

"Mr. Schwab has now an option on nearly 250,000 shares of the Bethlehem steel stock, which gives him control of the iron company also. Before Aug. 26, when the transaction must be closed, he will hold nearly 300,000 shares, leaving few outstanding. The profit of the company was more than $1,000,000 last year, and I believe that might be increased.

"Although Mr. Schwab gets $1,000,000 a year salary I think he will make more in the Bethlehem company. Leaving this out of the question, I know that Mr. Schwab has been anxious to make a change for some time. While not on bad terms with J. Pierpont Morgan, he has been in conflict with him at times, and for that reason wishes to take up the Bethlehem company."

FATAL OIL EXPLOSION.

Three Firemen Killed and Forty Injured at Point Breeze, Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—While a large force of firemen were endeavoring to check the fire in a nest of burning oil tanks at the Atlantic Oil Refining Company's plant at Point Breeze, in the southwestern section of the city, about 12:30 o'clock this morning, an immense tank of benzine suddenly exploded. Many firemen were in close proximity to the tank and fell victims to the blazing oil and flying pieces of iron.

Three or four were killed and about forty were badly burned before they could be rescued by their more fortunate companions. A general call was telegraphed for ambulances and patrol wagons and the injured were hurried to the hospitals in the lower end of the city.

At this writing the names of the dead firemen cannot be learned. They were horribly burned and their bodies badly mutilated. The bodies were hardly recognizable when brought to the morgue at 1:30 o'clock this morning. Some of the injured will die.

Ten or twelve tanks of benzine and petroleum have already been destroyed, and the fire has not yet been checked. The fire, it is thought, will not burn itself out for several days. The loss, it is estimated, will reach probably $500,000.

CROKER PREPARING TO SAIL.

It Is Settled that He Will Be Here About Sept. 5—Tammany Leaders Confer in London.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—It is now settled that Richard Croker will return to America by a steamer arriving there about Sept. 5.

Mr. Croker, John Fox of the New York Democratic Club, and Andrew Freedman, all of whom are now in London, were in conference to-day regarding the political situation in New York City. Mr. Freedman passed Sunday at Wantage, and will accompany Mr. Croker across the Atlantic.

Mr. Croker denied himself to-day to all callers except a few intimates, his excuse being that he was busy arranging for his departure for New York. Even Trainer Wishard, who came from Newmarket to consult with him as to closing up his racing affairs, said he was unable to see the Tammany leader.

PRIVATEERS NOT SANCTIONED.

Report that They Will Be Sent Out Without Authority—Czar Said to Have Complimented Krueger.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 19.—The Petit Bleu says that Mr. Krüger has rejected the privateering proposals recently made to him, but reserves the right to have recourse to privateers if the British shoot Boer prisoners captured after Sept. 15.

The promoters of the privateering plan intend to ignore Mr. Krüger's refusal of their offer.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—It is asserted in Boer circles in Brussels that Emperor Nicholas specially invited Mr. Krüger to send a representative to attend the recent wedding of his youngest sister, the Grand Duchess Olga, to Duke Peter of Oldenbourg.

According to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin it was the presence of this representative, M. Van der Hoeven, that prevented any member of the British Embassy in St. Petersburg attending, the Czar having ignored the British Ambassador's protest against the presence of M. Van der Hoeven.

Small Crowd at Ocean Grove.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 19.—There was a small attendance at the second day's sessions of the camp meeting. The morning sermon was preached by the Rev. E. C. Hancock of this place from the text, "Pure Religion and Undefiled." The sermon this evening was preached by the Rev. Dr. Wheeler of Philadelphia.

All Meals in Dining Cars
on the "Overland Limited," the luxurious train, Chicago to San Francisco, via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Address North-Western Line, 461 B'way.—Adv.

CHICAGO STEEL MEN JOIN THE STRIKE

A Dozen Men Quit Work, and Others Expected to Follow.

GAINS IN PITTSBURG ALSO

The Trust Reports Several Mills as Again at Work—Strikers Call It a "Bluff."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—A decided sensation was created to-night among the steel workers in the Illinois steel mills at South Chicago, when twelve of the Amalgamated men quit work and decided to join the general strike of the steel workers. These men heretofore have steadfastly refused to obey President Shaffer's order to strike.

As soon as Vice President Davis of the Fourth District was informed of the step he wired President Shaffer that if he would come to Chicago at once and call a joint meeting of the two local lodges the remainder of the 500 Amalgamated men employed in the South Chicago mills would be induced to strike.

"The South Chicago mills will be closed," declared Vice President W. C. Davis of the Amalgamated Association to-day with decided emphasis. "We are simply waiting to ascertain the final attitude of the men in South Chicago and one or two other mills. A week or ten days will bring on the second stage of the strike. That will be opened with a general appeal to union men of all trades for assistance.

"A series of sympathetic strikes will follow, for we know we can depend on the hearty support of loyal trades unionists in all lines. What good will it do the Steel Trust if a handful of backsliders from the association betray their organization in Chicago? Why, the bricklayers alone can tie up the mills so that no work can be done. When they refuse to do the routine work on the cupolas and furnaces the plant will be as dead as the Egyptian pyramids.

"The Knights of Labor can destroy the usefulness of the steel workers by pulling out their ore shovelers, and there are many other departments where the company is vulnerable. The concerted action of true union men would come like a thunderbolt. The members of Lakeside and Commercial Lodges know this, and they are just beginning to realize the full embarrassment of their position. They know that this is a death struggle, and that the Amalgamated Association must and will win.

"The storm of adverse criticism that has poured upon them has just commenced. It is growing like a whirlwind and all America will respond with expressions of contempt showered upon them in the form of resolutions passed by stanch union men. I am confident they will redeem themselves and come out."

The telegram sent yesterday by Vice President Davis inviting President Shaffer to come to South Chicago has not yet been replied to, but Mr. Davis is confident that nothing save physical disability will prevent the coming of the President. According to assurances made during the day by Mr. Davis, an almost complete change of sentiment has been experienced by the men, and it is not alone to the former members of the Amalgamated Association that the plan of Shaffer will be diverted, but to the non-union steel workers, the helpers, and other workers, whose aid will be asked to effect a complete tie-up in the plant.

FEES TO BE SUSPENDED.

For

them to-morrow. About 600 men left the Pennsylvania Works and it is almost certain that all of the remaining 600 will join the movement and completely tie the property up.

There are about 600 men in the Franksstown property, and the total number of men added to the army of strikers by the movement will be about 1,800.

When the strikers filed out of the Pennsylvania works they made no explanation to the officials, but to the newspaper men who met them outside they said that they had quit rather than work non-union made skelp.

It was understood earlier to-day that the National Tube Company had announced an advance in wages, and it was thought that it would hold the men.

There was an incipient strike at the Keystone Rolling Mills, which is an independent property, to-day. The men objected to furnishing material to the United States Steel Corporation, but the Amalgamated Association ordered them to resume work. This action is taken as meaning that all contracts made by independent mills before the strike began will be respected.

There was some disorder in the streets of Monessen during the day, but the local police never lost control of the demonstrative crowds, and there was no serious trouble. The reopening of the Monessen mill is believed to be the first of a series of aggressive moves on the part of the steel corporation.

Preparations are known to be in progress for reopening the Star Tin Mills in this city and for increasing the force at the Lindsay & McCutcheon mills. The old men at the Lindsay & McCutcheon mills are to be given one more chance to come back, and if they do not their places will go to non-union men. It is said that enough non-union men to start the ten-inch mill have been secured. It is thought to be only a matter of time before the strongholds of the strikers like Newcastle, McKeesport, Wheeling, Bellaire, and Mingo Junction will be invaded.

The strikers deny that any real progress has been made at either Monessen or Painter's, and say that they are not to be frightened by the burning of a lot of coal and the mere operation of machinery. They say that skilled men cannot be secured outside of their ranks, and that none of their men are deserting despite claims to the contrary.

PAINTER MILLS START UP.

The managers of the Painter mills, which now have four mills on, claim that part of the two new crews is made up of old employes who have come back to work. At the Clark mill, where the ten-inch was started for the first time to-day, and where everything except a small eight-inch mill is now being operated, it is asserted that more skilled men are offering their services than can be accommodated. Fifty more were taken on there to-day, bringing the total force up to 600. It was claimed that there were 200 men at work in the Painter mills, and that fifty of them were skilled.

The greatest fight in this district is for mastery at the Duquesne mills of the Carnegie Company. Both sides are working secretly, the Amalgamated Association to extend its organization and strength among the workers, and the steel company to block any plan to get the men out.

Neither side has shown its strength yet and it is impossible to get any line on the ultimate result. The claims made privately on either side are conflicting. The Amalgamated organizers assert that they have secured a strong position in the property, and that when the word is given that it will be shut down.

The managers of the mills admit that the strikers have some friends in the mills, but express absolute confidence in their ability to keep the entire plant in operation. Coal and iron police carefully guard the property, admitting none except employes, and they in turn are watched by secret pickets of the strikers.

Assistant Secretary M. F. Tighe returned from the West to-day and was closeted for several hours with President Shaffer. He was given a very enthusiastic reception by his associates, and returns a stronger figure in the organization than when he departed. Discussing his report Mr. Shaffer said:

"The Chicago mill men who remained at work are now no longer members of the organization. They are not entitled to a trial and will have none. They are at liberty to act as they see fit now, but if they go out they will do so on their own responsibility. We will do nothing about the matter from this time.

"THE FIGHT HARDLY BEGUN."

"On the whole, the strike is going on very well. We are getting out more men every day and will continue to do so. The fight is hardly begun. There will be plenty of trouble for the trust before long if they keep on in their present course. There has been no effort on any one's part toward peace, and there will be none on our part again. As to the situation in Dequense, all I can say is that there has been no strike ordered in that mill as yet. I said last week that when we were ready that mill would be attended to."

Mr. Tighe himself reviewed his trip to the West, and discussing the Chicago men, said:

"What the South Chicago men are going to do I do not know. The building trades council of Chicago the other day adopted a resolution condemning the action of the South Chicago men. Chicago workmen are wild with unionism. The South Chicago men are being branded in private and in the papers as scabs.

"All this may have an effect on them. I verily believe that the men will come back and go on strike. It is true their charters have been revoked, but if they should go on strike they no doubt would be taken back into the organization. For, you remember, an old hymn says that while the lamp holds out to burn the vilest sinner may return."

Mayor Black of McKeesport was not at his office to-day, and it is said that he has gone East with the idea of securing justice from certain newspapers as to the labor situation in that city. The Demmler Tin Plate workers want to run Mayor Black for Congress.

A non-union worker employed in the Wellsville plant was seriously beaten by a party of strikers early this morning. He had been to Vandergrift to spend Sunday and was returning to work. He was struck with a brick and then given a hard punching. He promised his assailants that he would not return to work.

Two meetings of the Switchmen's Union of North America were held here yesterday to discuss the strike. F. T. Hawley, Grand Master, was present and spoke at both meetings. It was decided that a strike in sympathy with the steel workers could not be ordered, but the heartiest moral and financial support was tendered to the strikers.

Grand Master Hawley suggested that the American Federation of Labor call together all the labor leaders of the country for conference on the strike, and expressed the opinion that some basis for favorably ending the strike would be forthcoming.

The situation at the Belfaire works of the National Steel Company remains unchanged. The last furnaces have been blown out preparatory for repairs, and steel works and plate mills are idle. Notices directing the men to report for their pay to-morrow have been posted by the management.

ORGANIZING AT BELLAIRE.

The Amalgamated organizers are still at work, and have taken the furnace men in, bringing their total membership up to 550. They say that they will have 1,000 men organized before they stop.

At a meeting of the tin house men, employed at the Star works of the American Tin Plate Company, held to-day, it was decided not to work any plate except that turned out by members of the Amalgamated Association. It is said that all lodges of the Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association are voting on this question.

McKeesport to-day organized a Senate of Labor. It consists of three delegates from each union and is to have charge of the strike.

Dispatches from Somerset, Penn., where the Second Brigade of the National Guard of Pennsylvania is in camp, report that a number of anonymous letters have been received by the regimental commanders containing threats in connection with possible strike duty by the soldiers. A fair sample is the following:

"In case your command is called upon to do duty against the steel strikers do not forget that there are many laboring men and union men in your regiment, and watch where you stand when you give the order to fire."

The matter has been placed in the hands of the United States postal authorities, and an investigation is said to be in progress.

CRESCENT MILLS OPERATING.

Three Plants Started Up and Others to Follow—Strikers' Picket the Place.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 19.—According to the statement of District Manager Banfield of the American Tin Plate Company, satisfactory progress is being made toward resuming full operations at the Crescent works in this city.

"We are running three mills to-day," he said, "and will soon start others."

The strikers kept a strong force of pickets around the plant to-day, but there was no disorder of any kind.

WILL SUPPORT THE STRIKERS.

New Jersey Labor Congress Pledges Itself to Do So—Asks Governor to Discharge Unpopular Officials.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 19.—The twenty-third annual Congress of the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey began here to-day. George Whittaker, Second Vice President, presided. A resolution was adopted pledging moral and financial support to the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron Workers. Another resolution which was adopted protested against the action of the architect and Commissioners of Essex County in requesting plans from architects in New York and Philadelphia and ignoring those resident in New Jersey. A petition to Governor Voorhees was framed requesting the dismissal of the Commissioners.

A resolution to boycott cigars not union made was referred to the Committee on Labor and Boycotts. The appointment by Gov. Voorhees of W. L. Conkling as Deputy Factory Inspector was indorsed unanimously.

The law permitting the granting or injunctions restraining persons from influencing workmen during strikes was denounced, and it was resolved to prepare a bill to be presented to the next Legislature repealing the law.

These resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

Favoring the election of the President and Senators by popular vote; denouncing the war in South Africa; favoring the publication of State laws in newspapers, and favoring a law compelling weekly payment of wages.

A new constitution was adopted and the name of the organization changed to the New Jersey Federation of Labor.

SITUATION IN MILWAUKEE.

Bay View Plant Closed Indefinitely—Strikers Expect a Settlement Shortly.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 19.—The Illinois Steel Company to-day posted the following notice at the Bay View plant:

"Owing to the deliberate action of the Amalgamated Association in violating its contract, these mills will be closed indefinitely. Employes are invited to call at the office and receive the wages due them."

Strike leaders expressed the opinion that a settlement will be reached within a few days. No attempt has been made to picket the mills.

JOLIET STANDS FIRM.

Efforts to Start Pressed Steel Car Mills Unsuccessful—Plant May Be Shut Down.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 19.—An attempt to resume work at the Pressed Steel Car Company's plant, under the ultimatum posted last week that unless the strikers should return to-day, the plant would be closed indefinitely, was not a success.

Less than 100 out of 500 strikers reported. These were put on old work.

Superintendent Allman announced that the strikers will be paid to-morrow, and if they still refuse the mill will be closed.

STEEL TRUST IN OHIO.

State Attorney General Threatens Suit Unless Regulations Are Complied with by Next Week.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 19.—No reply has yet been received by the Secretary of State to his notice to the United States Steel Corporation requesting compliance with the Ohio laws governing foreign corporations doing business in the State.

The company will be given until next week to reply. Attorney General Sheets stated that if a reply should not be received within a reasonable time, suit would be brought against the corporation to recover the penalties provided by the Ohio laws.

HORSE FOR STEEL STRIKERS.

A Pacer Donated by a Member of the Amalgamated Association.

It was learned yesterday at the headquarters of local officers of the American Federation of Labor that among the gifts to the strike fund of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, is a fine pacing horse, valued at $500.

The horse was donated by Patrick J. Hannan, a member of the association, and can be used, he says, for the benefit of the organization in any way that is thought proper. It is said that the horse may either be sold or used by a rider to go about and collect contributions.

SITUATION AT MILWAUKEE.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 19.—A report that the Illinois Steel Company will abandon its projected improvements, amounting to $1,500,000, at Bay View because of the decision of its men to strike, is current to-day because 900 men employed in making these improvements were laid off this morning. These men included laborers, bricklayers, hod carriers, machinists, blacksmiths, roll turners, carpenters, and handy men generally, who had patiently wended their way to the mill tunnel dinner pails in hand. They were informed on their arrival that they might go back to their homes again, as there was no work for them.

Much surprise was occasioned by the order laying off the men who were at work on the new furnace being built in the so-called top and bottom mill. It was thought that the company would carry the improvements forward in anticipation of resuming operations when the strike was settled. Superintendent Reis of the steel company refuses to say whether or not the work will be resumed.

When the strikers receive their pay to-morrow they will receive the 5½ per cent advance which the company agreed to give them from the 1st of July, notwithstanding they are regarded by the company as having violated their contract. Superintendent Reis made this statement yesterday, and added that as the company had never yet violated an agreement with the men, it did not propose to do so now.

TIN STOCKS VERY LOW.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—The steel strike threatens the tin as well as the steel trade, Cincinnati dealers say. There is not enough tin in Cincinnati to last thirty days. Small dealers and tin shops have practically none at all, and the larger firms cannot run much longer. A member of the tin firm of F. H. Lawson & Co. said to-day:

"The situation that confronts us is alarming. We cannot get our hands on a pound of tin, except scrap tin collected at the factories, and most of that has been gobbled up. We have exactly 700 boxes of tin on hand, probably half as much as there is in the city, and that will possibly run to Oct. 1. In New York they are paying $3 premium on a box of tin. Since the strike was begun tin has gone up $2.30 in Cincinnati, and we have to raise our price every forty-eight hours."

STRIKES DELAY WARSHIPS.

Labor Troubles in San Francisco Prevent Work on Vessels Being Completed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—Work on many vessels for the army and navy is being delayed because of the labor troubles in San Francisco. The Union Iron Works has contracts for six warships and two submarine torpedo boats. The most important of these is the battleship Ohio. This vessel was launched a few months ago in the presence of President McKinley, and the moment she took the water work was ceased on her. The machinists were then on strike, and few men have since been employed on the battleship.

Moored close beside the Ohio is the monitor Wyoming. She was launched last September, and is not yet completed. The torpedo boat destroyers Preble, Perry, and Paul Jones also are at the Union Iron Works. The Perry and the Preble have been given trial tests on the bay. Changes designed by the Navy Department to give greater speed were ordered about the time the machinists struck, and the work of alteration has not yet been started.

The transport Sherman has been at the Union Iron Works for over six months. The transport Logan is at the Mare Island Navy Yard for overhauling. There is no strike at the Government shipyards, and the Logan probably will be ready for use within six weeks.

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA.

Report of Consul General Stowe—This Country Still Second Among Those Exporting There.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The State Department has received a long report on conditions in South Africa from Consul General Stowe at Cape Town, dated a few days before his notice of resignation was received at the department.

The war and the plague, says Mr. Stowe, have prevented customs officials from collecting the usual annual statistics, covering the trade of the colonies for the calendar year of 1900, and, as all imports for the use of the imperial and colonial military forces are admitted duty free, it is impossible to make a comparison with the trade of the preceding year. However, the figures available show that the imports from the United States in 1900 were greater than those of 1899. This country still stands second among the countries exporting direct to South Africa, and, in addition, ships a large amount of supplies via the United Kingdom.

As to the general situation, Mr. Stowe says that, as the war drags along, trade in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colonies languishes, the fields are bare, and practically no planting has been attempted. The plague played havoc with incoming cargoes, there being at one time no fewer than 200 steaming and sailing vessels in the harbor of Cape Town, with cargoes valued at nearly $25,000,000, unable to discharge their goods on this account. The plague appeared among the dock laborers, and they, stopped work, the compulsory inoculation of all persons employed at the docks, aside from the instinctive dread of the disease, adding to their terror. All Governmental and military supplies had to be discharged first. For these reasons, several American ships were obliged to remain in the harbor for two and three months, and a stay of some weeks in the harbor was a usual occurrence.

In spite of all this, Mr. Stowe says, trade is not dead by any means, and orders have already been placed for steel rails and other railroad material, which will be needed when hostilities cease.

The total value of imports into South Africa from the United States amounted in 1900 to $20,086,128, an increase of nearly $3,500,000 over 1899. This does not include the imports for military use, nor the merchandise shipped via the United Kingdom. There was a considerable decrease in beef and flour, and in agricultural implements. The former was caused by Australian and Argentine competition, and the latter was a direct result of the war.

The cost of living in Cape Colony, it is stated, has increased to a marked degree, and the overcrowding of cities has forced rents up enormously, so much so that the various Town Councils are considering the erection of dwellings to house the working classes. Mr. Stowe adds:

"To make a list of all the articles of American manufacture sent here during the last four years would occupy many pages. They have, in the great majority of cases, been found efficient and durable. That is another handy American trick,' is a common saying. We cannot enter a home but what are seen some greatly appreciated American-made articles. Our kitchenware and furniture adorn many a home. The natives are astounded when they see light, strong, and efficient American agricultural implements at work in the field. The American organ is a frequent sight, and scholars sit in the schools at neat and comfortable desks made in America. American pews in the churches make poor services less tedious.

"The old and heavy English knives and axes are passing away and the American hatchets and scientific axes are cutting the kindling wood for the home and hewing down the forests. Where six yoke of oxen were once seen pulling an 8-inch plow, our American plows with one yoke now do the work, and the day is fast disappearing when it takes from six to eight yoke to draw a wagon; one American wagon, carrying the same load, can be drawn with two yoke, or a good team of horses.

"Imitation American products are ever present, but there is always something about them, some little addition or change, that discloses their origin."

Lehmann Resigns from The Daily News.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—R. C. Lehmann has severed his connection with The Daily News. It is said that this step is not a result of the pro-Boer policy of the paper, but that it is due to differences with the Directors regarding matters of management.

ISTHMUS SITUATION ALARMING.

Colombian Government Said to be Unable to Check Rebels—United States Not to Interfere Yet.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 19.—The British steamer Rosneath arrived here to-day from Central American ports, and brought advices from Colon of continued and persistent attacks by the rebels on the outskirts of Colon and Panama.

The repeated efforts on the part of the Government to repulse the rebels are said to have failed, and the belief is gaining ground that the Colombian Government is weakening.

When the Rosneath left Colon, on Aug. 15, the arrival of British and American war vessels was anxiously awaited. Business generally was crippled.

COLON, Aug. 19.—A force of rebels appeared at Emperador on Saturday night. The station happened to be without a garrison at the time, and so they looted the Chinese stores.

The rebels are avoiding the garrisoned stations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Colombian Minister, Dr. Silva, had a conference to-day with Secretary Hay. It was the first personal exchange between the Secretary and the representative of Colombia since the present disturbances started.

Dr. Silva informed the Secretary that a cable dispatch from Bogota, sent last Thursday, stated that traffic across the isthmus was entirely unobstructed as a result of the efforts of the Colombian authorities. He also expressed the fullest confidence that Colombia was able to maintain free traffic across the isthmus.

So far as the United States Government is concerned, there has never been any purpose to assert military force in keeping open isthmian traffic unless it becomes perfectly plain that Colombia is unable to do so. This view was doubtless made known to Dr. Silva, although the nature of the exchange is known only in the most general way. Both Governments are agreed that the first responsibility for maintaining free traffic is on Colombia, and that the United States is not called upon to act until Colombia finds herself unable to fulfil the primary responsibility.

When seen after his visit to the State Department Dr. Silva expressed himself as highly satisfied with the assurances given to him by Mr. Hay that the United States would not take a hand in affairs on the isthmus unless a request came from the Colombian Government or the need of intervention became so apparent as to make a request unnecessary. The Minister stated that some time ago he informed his Government that the United States would not put into operation the treaty provision for keeping open traffic on the isthmus unless Colombia found herself unable to do so. He says his interview with Mr. Hay strengthened this view of affairs, and that he has advised his Government of the entirely disinterested purpose of the United States.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT SITUATION

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Mark Lane Express, summing up the crop situation, says:

"The best authorities estimate the wheat crop of the United Kingdom at 56,000,000 bushels; that of France at 300,000,000 bushels, and the crops of Belgium and Holland at 40,000,000 bushels—a total of 396,000,000 bushels for the great wheat importing area of Northwestern Europe, which needs 664,000,000 bushels.

"America, with home wants not exceeding 400,000,000 bushels, has 675,000,000 bushels, and is therefore able to deal with the deficit single-handed. The Russian, Roumanian, Australasian, and Argentine surpluses are left to meet the wants of Italy and the newest buyers, like Cape Colony, Greece, Switzerland, Scandinavia, China, and probably Austria-Hungary, Spain, and Portugal.

"Egypt and India will be self-supporting for the next twelve months, but Egypt has dropped from the list of exporting countries, and India does not seem able to continue her exports. The Government has assumed that there will be an exportable surplus of 3,000,000 quarters, but an Indian crop authority denies that the famine is over and that the 1901 crop is abundant."

CATS LOSE A DEAF AND DUMB FRIEND

Little Old Clerk Fersenheim of Federal Building Dead.

Learned Parrot Also Mourns His Loss—Romance in His Domestic Life—Married in Old Age Sweetheart of His Youth.

Gustave Fersenheim, the little old deaf-and-dumb man in the Federal Building, who was down on the pay roll as a clerk, but whose principal self-imposed duty was to feed and preserve order among the cats in the cellar, is dead. He died of gastritis on Sunday evening at his neat and comfortable little home, on the third floor of 63 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, after a very brief illness.

The cats in the cellar of the Federal Building were not the only creatures who missed him yesterday. There is a parrot at his home, now thirty-two years old, which has refused to eat since the old man died, because he was the one who always fed it. The care of animals was Fersenheim's fad, that and the fact that he had been to Singapore when a young man. He never tired of telling of the sights he saw there when he met those who could understand what he said with his fingers.

Fersenheim, who was seventy-eight years old, became an employe of the Government on July 1, 1870. Somehow he always chose a residence far out toward the suburbs of the city. He did not parade his love for animals, in fact, tried to hide it where he could. So he found that the early hours of the day was the time when the fewest men were about at the Federal Building, his time for reporting for duty was 7 o'clock. In order to get time to attend to his cats, he had to leave his home very early; since he has lived in East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, as early as 5 o'clock. But he was astir much earlier than that, because it was necessary to get his liver and bits of meat ready for his feline boarders, and to feed the parrot.

At the Federal Building his duties as a clerk were considered a side issue by the numerous clerks there. He was known principally as the "dumb cat feeder," and without the slightest suggestion of decision, for everybody recognized the kindly nature of the man. There was only one thing which they had against him. He had everybody in the building burdened with kittens. He could not bear to drown them, and something had to be done with the numerous progeny of the cats. Occasionally, too, his feline pets got into mischief, and their doings into the papers. That caused him absolute pain, for he feared that they would be taken from him.

Some years ago the thing he feared so much happened. The cats became such a nuisance that one day, by the order of the powers that be in the Post Office Building, a wagon arrived with an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and nearly all of Fersenheim's pets were done away with. From what was left, however, a family of thirty felines now mourn the absence of the man who never forgot them.

Fersenheim came to this country from Germany in 1860. As soon as the law would allow he became a citizen of the United States. He married twice, the second time not more than six years ago. In his domestic life there is an interesting story, too. He loved a girl with whom he spent much of his childhood, and who also was devoid of the power of speech and hearing. They became separated. One day when they had both grown old, and had lost their respective partners in life, they met by accident in Dr. Gallaudet's Church for the Deaf and Dumb. Fernsenheim was then seventy-two years old and his sweetheart of early days fifty-eight years.

The marriage of the couple, both unable to hear or speak, created awkward conditions in their housekeeping. The parrot which had been many years in the possession of Fernsenheim was utilized to aid them in one predicament. It was taught by friends of the couple to say "Come in" when any one knocked at the door. In order to apprise the host and hostess of the approaching visitor it was taught to fly toward the door also.

Fernsenheim became ill on Friday evening last. He would not consent to lie in bed. He had learned to express a few words through a course of lessons which teach the dumb to use their lips. He became wonderfully skilful in this regard toward the end, and expressed the fact that he was dying at the last moment by saying so that everybody could understand him, "I am done."

DISTRUSTS AMERICA'S AIMS.

Berlin Paper Says It Looks as If This Country Is Trying to Fan the South American Troubles.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The Vossische Zeitung, discussing the attitude of American newspapers on the decision of European powers to send vessels to the Caribbean Sea, points out that a large United States naval force has been sent there, and raises the question whether the "American imperialists" view the present situation as offering a welcome occasion for extending the sphere and power of the United States, or whether an honest attempt will be made to restore peace. The paper continues:

"If the Americans intend nothing more than to protect the reasonable interests of citizens of the United States, then they should rejoice at the presence of European vessels having the same object in view. Even the co-operation of various powers would be possible. But the very fact that the United States Minister at Caracas undertook the business of the congeed Colombian Minister was calculated to arouse distrust of the intentions of the Washington Government, which thereby got control of events at one of the most important points."

Referring to the report circulated in Washington that the trouble is likely to spread to Nicaragua and Ecuador, the Vossische Zeitung says:

"It does not look as if the United States is trying to quench the flames, but, on the contrary, as if that country is trying to spread them as much as possible, in order, in any case, to have a pretext for military intervention."

ROYAL VISIT TO CAPE TOWN.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 19.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York arrived here at noon to-day from Simon's Town. They received an enthusiastic welcome.

The city was lavishly decorated.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to Cape Town and their enthusiastic reception there are commented upon by the morning papers with intense satisfaction, there having been some misgivings as to the prudence of the visit at the present juncture on account of the bitterness left by the war.

The fact that no unwelcome demonstration of pro-Boer or Dutch feeling was made is regarded as a hopeful sign.

ORDERED TO HAMPTON ROADS.

North Atlantic Squadron to Leave New England Waters—Order Not Due to South American Situation.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Aug. 19.—The North Atlantic Squadron has received orders to sail for Hampton Roads. All preparations for the continuance of the manoeuvres at this place have been countermanded.

The vessels were scheduled to be at Newport on Aug. 25.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—It was announced at the Navy Department to-day that the North Atlantic Squadron would sail from Newport about Aug. 25 for Hampton Roads.

When inquiry was made as to whether this order had any connection with the troubles in South America, the authoritative answer was given that it had no relation whatever to affairs in that quarter. It was explained that the manoeuvres of the squadron in New England waters had come to a close, and that the vessels would have been ordered to Hampton Roads even if there had been no disturbances in South America. The target practice could be conducted better at Hampton Roads than at any other place, and the headquarters of the squadron would continue to be Hampton Roads, unless the ships should be required in South Atlantic waters.

The effect of the movement, however, will be to place the vessels of this squadron about a day and a half's sail nearer to the scene of Southern difficulties than they would be if they remained on the New England coast, and also in good location for coaling and equiping for sea.

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

President Charles M. Hays of the Southern Pacific Resigns.

It Is Believed that His Successor Will Be S. M. Felton of the Chicago and Alton.

Charles M. Hays, President of the Southern Pacific Company, has tendered his resignation from that office, to take effect when agreeable to the Board of Directors. The resignation will be accepted, and may be announced at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southern Pacific Company on Thursday next. That his resignation was expected was announced in these columns shortly before Mr. Hays left for the West a week ago.

The resignation of Mr. Hays is entirely voluntary, as he had by contract been guaranteed a tenure of office of at least five years at a salary of $40,000 per annum. It is understood that he has received an offer from an Eastern railroad company to take charge of its administration, which he will accept.

Before Mr. Hays became President of the Southern Pacific Company he was General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway System, to which office he was called from the position of Vice President and General Manager of the Wabash Railroad.

Who the successor of Mr. Hays will be could not be learned yesterday, but it is believed that S. M. Felton, President of the Chicago and Alton, will become President of the Southern Pacific Company. Mr. Felton has worked in close sympathy with E. H. Harriman since his connection with the Alton system.

THE BUFFALO TICKET SCALPERS.

Judge Discharges Three and Holds Seven for Grand Jury.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Judge Murphy made known his decision to-day in the cases of the ten ticket scalpers who were tried by him last week on the charge of dealing in railroad tickets bearing the forged signature of Harry T. Smith, head of the joint agency. The Judge honorably discharged Louis A. Callahan, Abraham Fingebaum, and J. F. Kurtz.

Albert Reeves, Fred Young, H. S. Douglass, Theodore Wolfstein, Edward E. Sisson, John B. Pugh, and John T. Smith were held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A DENVER AND RIO GRANDE CHANGE

New Official to Follow Acquisition of Rio Grande Western.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 19.—The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad will, according to The News of this city, next week announce the appointment of a new official, following the acquirement of the Rio Grande Western. He is L. S. Robertson, division superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Mr. Robertson will come to Denver through the suggestion of General Manager Metcalfe of the Rio Grande system. Mr. Metcalfe having come from the same position on the Louisville and Nashville a year ago to the Rio Grande. The coming of Mr. Robertson is said to presage some important developments in Rio Grande operations. He will be connected with the traffic department.

ALGOMA CENTRAL PROGRESS.

Work Being Pushed, and Trains Are Already Running at "Soo" End.

Special to The New York Times.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Aug. 19.—Construction work on the Algoma Central Railway, between Michipicoton and the Canadian "Soo," is being energetically pushed at both ends and midway. At the "Soo" end forty miles have been graded, and trains are running for thirty miles. At the upper lake end about thirty miles have been graded, and tracklaying is progressing.

A large force is working both ways from Algoma in the middle section. The "Soo" Michipicoton branch will in all likelihood be in operation this Fall. The distance is about 140 miles. The road bed is perfectly ballasted and constructed, and eighty-five-pound steel is being laid. Iron ore from the Helen Mine at Michipicoton will undoubtedly be laid down at Clergue Company's immense steel plant at the Canadian "Soo" by rail this Winter.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD PURCHASE.

Louisville and Nashville Acquires Cumberland and Ohio Valley Road.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 19.—The Cumberland and Ohio Valley Railroad, extending twenty-six miles from Bloomfield to Shelbyville, Ky., has been purchased by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company for $150,000, and the check for the money delivered to P. Booker Reed, the President. Litigation is threatened over the sale, as Peter Arlund had been negotiating for the property and had agreed to pay $168,000 for it.

It was the plan of Mr. Arlund to acquire this line and also the Chesapeake and Nashville, and by connecting the lines establish a new line between Louisville and Nashville. He also projected an extension from Shelbyville, Ky., to Madison, Ind., thereby obtaining a connection with Pennsylvania and establishing a new and direct route from Chicago to Nashville.

Mr. Arlund has been in the East negotiating with the Colonial Trust Company of Philadelphia and others whom he had interested. It is believed the Louisville and Nashville, which had previously abandoned a lease to the property, took it over to prevent the construction of the proposed new line.

PASSENGER'S JEWELS SEIZED.

Inspector T. J. Donohue of the customs department, while on duty watching the passengers who arrived on the Holland-America Line steamship Maasdam yesterday morning, had his attention attracted by a tall, well-dressed man, who seemed uneasy while the customs officers were examining his baggage. When the passenger, who proved to be Julius Lehmann of New York, was about to leave the pier Inspector Donohue informed him that he was wanted in the seizure room.

Lehmann offered a mild protest, and expressed a willingness to be searched where he stood, but the Inspector insisted that he should accompany him to the seizure room.

Between the lining of Lehmann's clothing were found a pair of earrings studded with seven diamonds, two brooches studded with thirteen diamonds, four necklaces studded with about twenty diamonds each, and valued at about $500 each, and two long gold watch chains with lockets enriched with small diamonds. Lehmann insisted that he purchased the jewelry for his wife and daughters. Inspector Donohue decided to take the jewels to the seizure room. Lehmann was not placed under arrest.

CLARA MORRIS'S HOUSE ROBBED.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 19.—When the family of Mrs. F. L. Harriott, known on the stage as "Clara Morris," were asleep in their home here early this morning burglars forced an entrance into the house and carried off silverware and a considerable sum of money.

When the servants came down stairs at 6 o'clock they found the dining room in disorder and burned matches scattered about the floor. It was found that most of the silverware had been stolen, besides a large sum of money. The thieves gained entrance into the house by forcing a window in the dining room

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Refreshing entertainment after a hard day's brain work. A panacea to lull one into forgetfulness of business cares.

TO THE CHILD STUDENT
It is an instructor in the interpretation of difficult parts phrasing, tempo, expression and the fine points requisite to the intelligent rendition of music. It inclines a child to the study of music.

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WARRANTS WILL BE ISSUED FOR POLICEMEN.

End of the Secret Inquiry Following Whitney's Confession.

Warrants for the arrest of three persons of prominence in the Police Department will, in all probability, be issued to-day or to-morrow as a result of the secret inquiry Justice Jerome has been conducting in the case of "the People of the State of New York against Edward G. Glennon and others."

Justice Jerome practically concluded the secret sessions in this case, although he announced that he would continue to hear any witnesses that the District Attorney wished to examine before him in any matter relating to Edgar A. Whitney's confession or other police cases.

The day was occupied with the preparation of the testimony of the witnesses before the Justice and the signing of this testimony. Definite action, therefore, is expected within a very short time.

In addition to Glennon, against whom the inquiry was directed originally, those mentioned during the inquiry were Glennon's Captain, John F. Flood, Sergt. John H. Sheils, and "Wardman" John Dwyer, together with Capt. Watson Vredenburgh of the Oak Street Station; Capt. Gannon of the East Twenty-second Street Station and the latter's "Wardman," John J. Turley, who refused to take the oath before Justice Jerome because he was not told who "the others" were until after he had been arrested for contempt, and Sergt. Schulum of the East Fifth Street Station.

Capt. Flood of the Tenderloin Station, Sergt. Sheils and "Wardman" Dwyer signed their testimony yesterday. Sheils and Dwyer, during the progress of the examination, were closely questioned about the existence of a disorderly house, in West Thirty-third Street, conducted by Laura Moret. This place was complained of by Superintendent McClintock of the Parkhurst Society in July. Sheils and Dwyer went to the house, told the cook it had been reported as disorderly, and that if they found it so, they would move the furniture into the street. On Aug. 10, the agents of the Parkhurst society raided the place and arrested Laura Moret. Later she disappeared and her bail of $500 was deposited with the City Chamberlain.

While Capt. Flood was on his way to appear before Justice Jerome last week, the Parkhurst society agents raided a pool-room in Thirty-seventh Street, and the next night made a descent upon five disorderly houses in the Captain's precinct. The report books of the West Thirtieth Street Station for the past few days have been closely scrutinized by the official inquisitors, and it is said that no reports of any of the raided places have appeared thereon as being even suspected places.

EXCITING TRIP IN A LAUNCH.

Party of Six Narrowly Escape Being Drowned Near Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 19.—A party comprising Postmaster Harry Bachrach, Miss Hattie Hanstein, his fiancée, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bachrach, and Mr. and Mrs. William Westcott, and William Cochran, had a narrow escape from being swamped yesterday while out in the postmaster's launch. As it was, the boat was half filled with water when a landing was made.

The party left here to inspect recent purchases of land in Ventnor, taking the inside channel as a short cut. At the turnpike drawbridge the bridge tender refused to open the draw. After an argument about fifty bystanders took up the issue, and they opened the draw. After going to Somers Point the boat was headed for sea, Mr. Bachrach preferring to take chances outside rather than have further trouble with the bridge tender.

As the launch reached Longport the seas were running high and waves broke over the bows. The men bailed as fast as possible, and placed the women in the cabin. A strong sea struck the craft with full force, breaking a window of the cabin, which permitted the water to flow inside more freely.

After a hard fight the launch was made fast to the ocean pier, where the women were landed. They were sick and drenched to the skin. A great crowd had collected, as people thought the boat must surely go down in the gale. The women were helped to their homes. To-day the launch was taken to Mr. Bachrach's boathouse.

Robert P. Shortz Not a Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 19.—The Coroner's inquest into the recent death of Robert Packer Shortz, the novelist, author of "The Gift of Bonaparte," "The Girdle of the Gods," and other successful books, who was found dead on Tuesday last, returned a verdict that death was due to the accidental inhaling of illuminating gas, thus dispensing with the theory that he committed suicide.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander W. L. Burdick is commissioned from April 2.

Lieut. Commander H. Gage is commissioned from May 12.

Lieut. E. T. Fitzgerald is detached from the Torpedo Station to go home on two weeks' leave, thence to the Norfolk Yard as assistant to Inspector of Equipment, Newport News, Va., upon expiration of leave.

Lieut. A. MacArthur, Jr., is detached from the Torpedo Station; ordered to the Holland.

Lieut. R. Earle is ordered to duty at the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., Sept. 1.

Lieut. T. F. Carter is ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard, Sept. 5, in connection with the machinery of the San Francisco, and on board when commissioned.

APPOINTED BY THE

SUNK BY ICEBERG; SCORES DROWNED

Sixty-eight Lose Lives in Sinking of Steamer Islander.

CALAMITY ON THE PACIFIC

Vessel Had Sailed from Skagway with 198 Passengers, Many Laden with Klondike Gold — Wild Scenes Followed Collision—Blame for the Captain.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Aug. 19.—The news of one of the most appalling marine disasters on the Pacific Coast—the wreck of the steamer Islander and the loss of sixty-seven of her passengers and crew—was brought here to-day by the steamer Queen, which has just arrived from the north.

The Islander, the finest steamer in the service of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, had sailed from Skagway on Aug. 14. When nearing the southwestern end of Douglas Island, at 2 A. M. on Aug. 15, and when running at full speed, she struck a floating iceberg, and in less than twenty minutes went to the botom of the deep channel, carrying men, women, and children to watery graves.

The Islander had 198 passengers, and all were in bed when the vessel struck. The shock was so severe that many were thrown from their berths, and the wildest excitement prevailed. A general scramble followed for the lifeboats, while many jumped overboard and attempted to swim to the shore, only a short distance away.

In the scramble to reach the boats many were hurled headlong into the chilly water, which, according to passengers arriving from the scene, soon seemed to become alive with human beings. Before all the passengers had left the vessel the Islander gave a lunge and went down, bow first.

It is known that sixty-seven lives were lost, but it will be some time before their names can be definitely learned, as the purser lost his passenger list. Among those known to have perished were:

Mrs. Ross, wife of the Governor of the Yukon Territory, her child and niece.	Mrs. Phillips and child, Seattle.
Dr. John Duncan, Port Townsend.	J. W. Fall, Victoria.
W. G. Preston and bride, Seattle.	Mrs. Nicholson, wife of Capt. Nicholson, Vancouver.
F. Mills, Victoria.	Mrs. W. Smith, Vancouver.
Mr. and C. Henderson, Victoria.	J. A. Bethan, Vancouver.
W. [illegible] and two sons, Los Angeles, Cal.	Mrs. J. L. Wilcox, Seattle.
J. W. Douglas, Vancouver.	P. Burke.
	H. P. Burke.
	F. A. Doll and two children.
	H. Porter.
	Nell Falk.

The members of the crew lost are:

Capt. Foote.	A. Kendall, saloon waiter.
George Allan, third engineer.	"Joe" Bard, second pantryman.
Horace Smith, second steward.	Two waiters.
S. J. Pitts, cook.	G. Miller, barber.
Two Chinamen.	N. Law.
Buckhooder and Burke, oilers.	M. P. Jock.
Two firemen.	Porter and Moran, coal passers.

The Islander was a twin-screw steamer, 240 feet long, 42 feet beam, and 14.8 feet hold, and possessed great speed. She had accommodations for several hundred passengers and had a large freight capacity. She was built at Glasgow and cost over $200,000.

PASSENGERS WERE IN BED.

The disaster occurred while the steamer was proceeding out of the Lynn Canal. Most of the passengers and the members of the crew were in bed at the time. The majority succeeded in reaching the deck, and boats were quickly manned, but a large number went down in their staterooms.

According to the accounts of some of the officers and the passengers it would seem that the great loss of life might have been in a measure averted by prompt action on the part of Capt. Foote, who is said to have failed to appreciate the gravity of the disaster in time.

Pilot La Blanc, who had charge of the steamer when the collision occurred, says that after the vessel struck he stopped the engines and told the Captain that he had better hold for the beach.

The Captain, however, thought they would be able to run a short distance further down, where the shore was less precipitous.

Pilot La Blonde also said many of the passengers acted badly, attempting to jump into the boats before they had been lowered. Had it not been for this crowding and rushing he thinks most would have been saved. He says the iceberg was not visible when the steamer struck, and must have been level with the water.

Chief Engineer Brownlee says he encountered the Captain just as he left his room. The Captain inquired if the ship was taking much water.

"I told him," said Mr. Brownlee, "that within a very few minutes she would be under, and the Captain proceeded to the deck."

Continuing, the chief engineer said he received telegraph orders of "full speed astern," and "full speed ahead," but it was absolutely impossible to carry them out. The lifeboats and rafts were then hurriedly launched, and as many passengers as could do so got into them.

The boats had considerable difficulty in making the shore, on account of the heavy fog which prevailed. When they did so a party, headed by the Chief Engineer, at once started out for Treadwell, the nearest town, about twenty-five miles distant. The Treadwell steamers Lucy and Jenniker and the Juneau steamer Flossie were immediately dispatched to the scene of the wreck.

A passenger who arrived by the Queen says that on Thursday morning, when the tide turned, it brought in a large quantity of débris from the wreck, including parts of cabin stores, staterooms, trunks, &c. The Indians looted the wreckage, smashing trunks with axes and carrying off valuables.

STORIES OF THE SURVIVORS.

The scenes which followed the collision can best be given in the words of some of the passengers of the wrecked steamer, who tell of their thrilling experiences during the disaster.

F. G. Hinde-Bowker, late manager of the British-American Corporation of London, England, was one of the passengers. He said:

"I was in my cabin when the collision occurred. I got up, went out, and saw the steamer sinking at the bow. I woke my partner, Mr. Maghlen, and we dressed. By this time the steamer was still lower in the water, and when we got out of the cabin the water was about the smoking room floor.

"I went on the upper deck, followed by my partner. The boats were gone. Only the stern was now out of the water. I saw a raft over the side with eight or ten persons on it. I slid down the rope onto the raft. When the steamer sank the raft, with all on board was carried under water by the suction.

"I held on, and when the raft came up only two of us were left. We hailed three men, one a Chinaman, who were swimming and got them aboard. By this time the steamer had sunk entirely out of sight. Many people hung on to the raft at different times, but it was not airtight and we had much difficulty in keeping afloat. We were turned over once by others climbing on, but generally managed to right ourselves.

"The scene was heartrending. The boats were scattered and overcrowded and people were adrift, begging, pleading, and crying for help. We gathered lumber and made our raft float. We were picked up by one of the boats returning from shore. I cannot speak too highly of the officers and crew."

THREW AWAY BAGS OF GOLD.

M. Blumauer of Portland, who was bringing out a satchel containing $14,000 in Klondike gold, said he rushed to the upper deck when the boat was settling by the head, and Capt. Foote told him there was little danger. Soon there was a rush for the boats, and when he was boarding the lifeboat he was afraid to throw his satchel of gold down from the deck into the boat for fear that the weight would drive a hole through the bottom and cause the loss of the lives of those in the boat as well as remove his own chance of safety. He concluded to abandon his gold, and, dropping the satchel on the deck, he slid down into the water and was hauled to the boat, thankful to save his life.

One man who had just come out from the Klondike, and whose name could not be learned, is reported to have taken his portmanteau from the care of the purser, Mr. Bishop, and with the grip containing dust amounting in value to $40,000 grasped firmly in his hand, jumped from the sinking steamer to a boat close by. Failing to reach the boat he went down with his treasure.

Many other returning gold seekers, rather than risk their chances of safety, threw away their savings of the yellow dust amounting to thousands of dollars in value.

M. M. Brunabauer of Portland, Ore., had $14,000 in gold dust in his satchel, but promptly abandoned it, tumbled into the water, and was rescued. D. H. Hart of Klondike had $40,000 in gold dust, which he abandoned when he jumped into the last boat and reached shore safely. M. M. Manlin of Winnipeg dropped his satchel containing $4,000, and a friend left $3,000 behind.

United States Consul A. J. Smith, who was a passenger on the steamer Queen, saw Dr. Phillips of Seattle at Juneau. Dr. Phillips told him that he had lost his wife and child. The doctor insisted that no one called at his room, but he felt the sudden stoppage, and going out and seeing what had happened, he hurried back and told his wife to dress immediately. When they got from their room the steamer was sinking, and before they could jump from the deck his wife and child were caught in the suction of the ventilators and drowned.

Dr. Phillips was also drawn into a ventilator, but was caught by the head at the top and escaped being dragged down to death. He went down with the steamer, and caught hold of some wreckage, from which he was afterward rescued.

THE DEATH OF CAPT. FOOTE.

The death of Capt. Foote, according to eye witnesses, was very pathetic. He remained on the bridge until the steamer was foundering. When the vessel commenced to sink, and it was seen that no expedient could avail, the Captain, it is said, jumped into the liferaft, which was already taxed. Realizing that his weight would be fatal there, he exclaimed:

"I see there are too many here, so goodbye, boys."

Then he swam away. He was shortly afterward seen to sink.

Chief Engineer Brownlee had a miraculous escape. He was asleep and was awakened by Third Engineer Allen ringing his bell. He ran to the engine room. There two firemen died like heroes soon after he arrived. They were ordered to close the "stop wheel" and shut off the water, which was rushing from the forward part of the vessel. They tried to do so and were drowned.

Brownlee went down with the steamer and was standing on the upper deck holding the top rail when the steamer slid down by the head. He rose from the whirlpool and grasped some wreckage. Phillips of Seattle came up after him and together they clung to the wreckage until they were picked up.

N. A. Belcourt, M. P., and Gen. C. Ray of Ottawa were traveling companions on a trip to Dawson. Mr. Belcourt said the steamer was running at full speed, and, while possibly no fog had been encountered up to immediately preceding the collision, a dense fog prevailed when the accident happened.

On trying to open his stateroom door, Mr. Belcourt says, he was unable to do so. Mr. Ray tried, and was also unsuccessful. The concussion had evidently jammed the framework of the cabin, which caught the doors like a vice. Mr. Belcourt and Mr. Ray got out of the window. The former returned to procure a life preserver, but failing to find one immediately got out again, and getting upon the railing of the steamer instantly jumped to a boat that he saw below.

According to the stories told by some of the passengers, the proportion of the women saved was small. When the survivors were brought ashore, some of them were so numb and disheartened and had so little life left in them that they begged to be left alone, or left to their death.

CRITICISM OF THE CAPTAIN.

United States Consul Smith of Victoria, who was a passenger on the Queen from Juneau to that city, and who gleaned the story of the wreck from among forty survivors who were passengers on the Queen, says many of the passengers blamed Capt. Foote for the large loss of life.

"The Islander," he said, "left Skagway for Victoria on last Wednesday evening at 6 P. M., with 125 passengers and a crew of 61 men on board and 10 or 12 stowaways. All went well, the steamer making her usual record of 15 knots an hour, until at 8 o'clock Thursday morning, when Juneau was passed and the south end of Douglas Island was reached.

"Then, suddenly the steamer encountered an obstruction, said to have been an iceberg, and stopped with a jerk which aroused many of the sleeping passengers.

"Capt. Foote was having breakfast, and the pilot notified him of the trouble. When the vessel struck water rushed in forward in great volumes and the pilot advised that the vessel be run on the beach, not over half a mile distant. The Captain, it was said, objected, saying the beach was too abrupt. He thought there was no immediate danger, but would run a few miles further down where he knew there was a good landing.

"The Captain assured several passengers there was no immediate danger and that they could go back to bed, and sent the first officer down to examine. That officer reported there was great danger and urged that the vessel be beached at once.

"The first officer ordered the boats let down, but this order was countermanded by the Captain, who, however, finally realized the seriousness of the situation and allowed the first officer to get down the boats.

"The bow of the steamer steadily sank, and twenty minutes later the propeller and rudder were high in the air and useless, but the Captain remained on the bridge until the last and finally jumped on a life raft. He lost his hold and went under.

"Owing to the dense fog much difficulty was experienced in locating the shore. After a while water was heard trickling down the rocks, and all the boats reached shore. Many persons who jumped off the steamer were rescued later, only to die from exhaustion and the intense cold. Several persons recovered consciousness only after four or five hours' hard work by their comrades."

FEARS FOR SIR M. BOWELL.

Ex-Premier and Conservative Leader of Dominion Senate Supposed to Have Been on the Islander.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Aug. 19.—It is feared here that Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Conservative leader of the Dominion Senate and ex-Premier of Canada, is one of the passengers lost by the sinking of the Islander.

J. F. Wills, a barrister of this city, and his brother, Dr. A. E. Wills of Dawson City, who accompanied Sir Mackenzie on his trip, are supposed to be among the lost.

Sir Mackenzie and J. F. Wills went up to Dawson on the Islander, and were expected to return on the same ship.

Sir Mackenzie lived in this city.

Sighted Icebergs in the Atlantic.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 19.—Capt. Schroder of the German steamer Gut Heil, from Shields, reports that on Aug. 12, in latitude 48.44 north, longitude 49.01 west he passed an iceberg 300 feet high and 600 feet long. Shortly after he saw another 150 feet high and 500 feet long, bearing northwest, ½ west, from the first one.

THOUGHT FRIENDS WERE LOST.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 19.—The sinking of the Islander causes a big scare in this city, and for a couple of hours there was the wildest kind of a time in the various Italian settlements.

The Columbian Guards, with some twelve hundred friends, started this morning on an excursion up the Hudson. When the news of the sinking of the Islander reached this city the newspapers began to bulletin the facts as they came in. The steamboat used by the Columbian Guards was the Isabel. Some excitable person is supposed to have stopped long enough to get an idea of what was on the bulletin boards, confusing the Islander with the Isabel.

The police on duty in the vicinity of Drift Street five minutes later had their hands full. Men and women rushed about screaming and moaning. It took some time to ascertain what the trouble was. It then became known that the Italians supposed that the Isabel and the barge she was towing had gone down. The whole remaining population of Drift Street, two-thirds of it being away on the excursion, rushed to the Passaic docks. Within a little time the rest of the Italian population began to pour toward the lower end of the city. The excitable Italians wept and prayed, kneeling in the pools of water flowing down the docks, and in the mud of the streets. The police reserves were hurried to the scene to try and control the crowds.

Meanwhile the authorities and the newspapers were trying to obtain some word from the excursion. The New York police and those of Jersey City, Bayonne and Hoboken, had heard nothing of an accident, but the Italians would not accept this as good news. Finally word was telephoned from the grove to the newspapers here that the excursion was approaching the pier. Some Italians confirmed this and went about assuring their countrymen of the facts. This calmed them, and the crowds dispersed, but this evening gathered again, many not being convinced until they saw the Isabel coming up the river with the excursionists.

BROOKLYN RAILWAY CHECKED.

Injunction Restraining It from Laying Tracks on Union Street Made Permanent.

A decision handed down by Justice Stover in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday creates an entirely new feature in the war now being waged between the property owners of Union Street and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The Justice decided that owners of abutting property hold the fee of the street and that they may withhold the right to construct a railroad thereon.

The company has for some time been engaged in an effort to lay tracks on Union Street in pursuance of a franchise obtained by the Nassau Railroad Company and now controlled by them. Many of the property owners along the proposed route objected to the construction of the road, contending that it would depreciate the value of their property. Actions were brought by Borough President Grout to restrain the company on the ground that the consent of a majority of the property owners had not been obtained. These actions are pending before the Appellate Division.

The matter in which Justice Stover handed down his decision was the suits brought by Mrs. Florence A. Lott and Frederick Adee, who own property on Union Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. The company laid tracks on both sides of the property, leaving but fifty feet of Union Street without tracks. A temporary injunction was obtained, which Justice Stover has made permanent.

In handing down his decision the Justice said in part: "It is conceded that the street in question has been condemned for the purposes of a highway, but that the city, by such condemnation proceedings, acquired an easement only, and did not condemn a fee in the land in the proceedings for opening the street, but that the title in fee still remains in the plaintiffs, and this is the controlling feature in the case. While I have no doubt that the plaintiff in this particular action could be amply protected by condemnation proceedings, and that it would be beneficial to have the road constructed, yet I can find no authority for allowing the property to be taken without the plaintiff's consent."

The decision took the officials of the rapid transit company completely by surprise. They had made arrangements for the completion of the road as soon as a favorable decision had been obtained. The right to complete the road will be vigorously fought for by the company.

At the office of Mr. Grout it was said that the effect of the decision will be widespread, as the same conditions affect all the streets in Brooklyn.

IOWA DEMOCRATS ASSEMBLE.

Cato Sells States that He Is Not a Candidate for the Governorship—He Avoids Bryan Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 19.—Cato Sells of Vinton was the first to arrive for the Democratic State Convention. He was followed by Charles Walsh, Secretary of the National Committee. In view of the contradictory statements as to Mr. Sells's position with relation to the Governorship, he to-day gave out the following over his own signature:

"More than two months ago I gave out the statement that I would not be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and I have not changed my mind since. My especial interest in the work of the coming State Convention is that a courageous platform be adopted, which shall contain an aggressive but tenable and fairly disposed plank favoring the taxation of railways the same as farm and city property, and the nomination of a candidate for Governor known to be in full sympathy with the platform, who will inspire the confidence of all who are opposed to railroad domination and indirect taxation."

Mr. Sells fails to say who in his opinion would make such a candidate as is described in his statement. His failure to refer to silver or Bryanism is taken to mean that Mr. Sells favors a simple indorsement of the Kansas City platform.

Women Deny Mr. Nagle's Accusation.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer received yesterday a letter from Mrs. Sydney Rosenfeld of the Woman's Health Protective Association denying the accusations of Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle that a member of the organization was interested in a method of disposition of garbage, and demanding at the same time the name of the alleged member who through selfish motives was led to complain of garbage being scattered along the beaches. Acting Mayor Guggenheimer said that he had not received from Mr. Nagle a reply to his letter of Aug. 14 regarding these complaints.

J. Henry Crane Gets a Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 19.—Three years ago J. Henry Crane and Miss Mary Grant of this city eloped and were married. After living together for a few months, Mr. and Mrs. Crane separated, the wife refusing to live with her husband owing, it is said, to incompatibility of temper. Mr. Crane has secured a divorce on the grounds of desertion. The decree was granted last week. Mr. Crane is a private secretary to Richard A. McCurdy, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mrs. Crane is at present making her home with her mother, in this city.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN MISSOURI.

PIERCE CITY, Mo., Aug. 19.—Will Godley, a negro, was lynched by a mob composed of 1,000 armed citizens shortly after dark to-night for the murder of Miss Caralle Wild, a white woman, whose body was found to-day in the woods near here.

The mob went to the jail about 9 o'clock, battered down the doors, and threw ropes around the necks of Godley and Jean Carter, another suspect. Godley was hanged in front of the Lawrence Hotel, and his body was riddled with bullets. Carter's guilt was not clearly established, and he was taken back to jail.

Queen Alexandra Aids Home Industries.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Queen Alexandra has written a letter expressing an earnest hope that all ladies who attend the coronation ceremony will employ for their dresses as far as possible material of British manufacture and material embroidered by British workers.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Occasional showers, east to south winds.

It will be warmer to-day in the lower Ohio Valley, middle plateau, and cooler in the extreme Northwest. It will be cooler Wednesday in the Middle Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast winds will be fresh east to south. On the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts light south to southwest, and over the lake region variable, though mostly light east to southeast by Wednesday.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	New York Times. 1900.	New York Times. 1901.	Weather Bureau. 1901.
3 A. M.	69	71	75
6 A. M.	70	72	75
9 A. M.	75	72	75
12 M.	72	72	75
3 P. M.	82	70	73
6 P. M.	80	69	70
9 P. M.	74	68	70
12 P. M.	68	67	70

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72¾
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1900	74
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73

The barometer registered 30.10 inches at 8 A. M. and the same at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 91 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 90 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 75 degrees at 11:30 A. M. and the minimum 68 degrees at 9 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:10 A. M.—42 Vesey Street; William Roach; damage, $2,000.

6:20 A. M.—160 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Ella Strong; damage, $5.

11:20 A. M.—27 Jones Street; Mrs. Elire; damage, $25.

11:30 A. M.—63 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Gought Brothers; damage, $25.

11:45 A. M.—75 Market Street; Samuel Weisser; damage, $150.

2:10 P. M.—305 Tenth Avenue; Samuel Couser; no damage.

SAYS HE WAS TAUGHT TO STEAL

Boy Accuses His Father When Arrested for Stealing Milk and Rolls.

When seventeen-year-old Charles Hackenbrock was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday on a charge of stealing rolls and milk from the basement of a brownstone dwelling at 92 Keap Street, the youthful prisoner said that he had been taught how to steal by his father.

Policeman Robinson of the Clymer Street Station caught young Hackenbrock in the act of stealing and arrested him. At the station house at first he refused to talk, but finally declared that he had been without a home for a long time and had often been on the verge of starvation. When young Hackenbrock finally declared that his father had taught him to steal, Sergt. Gallagher, who was behind the desk, remembered the boy's father, who had been a policeman attached to the Hamburg Avenue Station several years ago.

According to Sergt. Gallagher, the father of the boy was caught one day stealing hams and other things from a grocery which had been systematically robbed. He was arrested and tried and was dismissed from the force. Father and mother, it is said, separated after this, and the boy became an outcast and has led a hard life for several years. Magistrate Higginbotham adjourned the hearing and remanded the boy.

REV. F. B. RUSSELL ARRESTED.

Law and Order Society Official Again Accused of Extortion.

The Rev. Frederick Bruce Russell of the New York Law and Order Society and editor of its organ, The State Sentinel, was arrested on the Bowery last night on a charge of extortion preferred by James H. Lawrence, a New York Herald reporter. Russell was taken to the East Twenty-second Street Station House, where his brother William bailed him in the sum of $500.

Lawrence went to the Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon to get the warrant. He was accompanied by Assistant District Attorney Stockbridge and Richard Henry Smith and William C. Wells, formerly employes of Russell. He told Magistrate Brann that he had got acquainted with Russell, taking as his name that of J. S. Patterson. He declared that on June 9 Russell, in company with Smith and Wells, visited the saloon of Benjamin Cohen, on Irving Place, near Fourteenth Street. Lawrence alleged that Russell told Cohen that he would secure protection for him for a consideration. Smith declared that he was present at the time, and that Cohen asked Russell if $15 would be enough. Russell responding: "Yes; you give it to Smith."

Wells's declaration was that he saw Smith hand $15 to Russell, and that it was the money he had received from Cohen.

When arrested Russell declared that the charge was nonsense. "There's nothing in it," he said.

Russell and Henry Smith, who was said to be employed on The State Sentinel, were arrested by detectives of the Eldridge Street Station on July 14, charged with extorting money from Barnet Nadler, a saloon keeper of 123 Delancey Street, and on July 19, in Essex Market Court, were held by Magistrate Flammer in $1,000 each to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ARRESTED ON ARSON CHARGE.

Man Accused by His Wife and Mother-in-Law Denies It.

Edward Eaton, thirty years old, a peddler living at 38 Bolivar Street, Brooklyn, was arrested last night by the police of the Classon Avenue Station on a charge of arson preferred by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Josephine Carruthers of the same address.

Mrs. Carruthers says she found at an early hour yesterday morning that her son-in-law had set fire to the furniture after pouring kerosine oil over it. She called in some of the neighbors and extinguished the blaze before it had done much damage. The she notified the police. This story is corroborated by Eaton's wife, and both women declare that he committed the crime, intending to collect the insurance on his property. Eaton denies that he set his place on fire.

MacLEOD WRIT DISMISSED.

Petitioner Must Get a Mandamus to See His Brother.

Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday dismissed the writ of habeas corpus secured on Tuesday last by Richard MacLeod to compel the production of his brother, Donald W. MacLeod, in court. He alleged that his brother was kept a prisoner by his wife at their home, 786 Carroll Street.

Donald W. MacLeod was not in court, several affidavits being produced to show that he was too ill to be present. Mr. MacLeod is said to be worth $500,000. He is sixty years old and his wife is thirty-seven.

After hearing the argument Justice Stover said that improper remedy had been taken and that he would dismiss the writ. He said that if Richard MacLeod thought he was being kept out of the house against his brother's will it was his duty to apply for a writ of mandamus.

WILL OF TILLY HAYNES.

Lease of the Broadway Central Hotel Goes to His Sister, Mrs. Webb.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—The will of Tilly Haines, the hotel proprietor, was filed today. The lease of the Broadway Central Hotel, New York City, is given to his sister, Mrs. Carrie Jenkins Webb, and that of the United States Hotel, in this city, to his other sister, Mrs. Addie Haynes Hickey. Two private bequests, amounting to $10,000, are made. The sum of $10,000 is given to the Park Commissioners of the City of Springfield conditionally. It is to be paid upon the completion of at least one section of the river embankment between Court and Elm Streets, in that city.

The residue of the estate is left in the hands of the executors and trustees for the benefit of the brothers of the testator, Cyrus, Charles, William, and John Haynes, and the sisters, Mrs. Webb and Mrs. Hickey, or their heirs.

The executors and trustees are Mrs. Hickey, Mrs. Webb, and Clifford Haynes, a nephew.

ASSEMBLY DEMOCRATIC LEADER.

Ex-Senator Hill Said to be Supporting George E. Palmer.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—Daniel Frisbie of Schoharie, who was the Democratic leader on the floor of the Assembly last Winter, is not a little worried over the movement recently started in Schoharie County to turn him down for the Assembly nomination this Fall and nominate ex-Assemblyman George E. Palmer of Schoharie, who preceded Mr. Frisbie as leader.

Ex-Senator Hill is said to be behind the plan to make Palmer the Democratic leader of the next Assembly, that it may place him in line for the Democratic nomination for Attorney General next year, and possibly later to get him in the field of Gubernatorial possibilities.

EDYTH PALMER MARRIED.

Made the Wife of Emil Biermann, the Musician, Who Abducted Her.

Edyth Palmer, the sixteen-year-old chorus girl who was abducted recently by Emil Biermann, a musician, was married to him yesterday in her mother's house, at 322 West Forty-third Street.

Miss Palmer went back last night to the theatre where she had been appearing before her spiriting away. To celebrate the happy ending of the couple's troubles, the management let her sing a song as leading lady rather than stand in her usual place in the chorus. And for just that one piece Biermann took the place of the orchestra's leader, directing the music while his bride sang.

Policeman Killed by a Car.

Policeman John Meagher of the steamboat squad stepped from behind one Third Avenue car at Thirtieth Street, shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when he was struck by another coming in the opposite direction and so badly hurt that he died in Bellevue soon after he was received there. Richard Green of 2,093 Madison Avenue, the motorman, was arrested, and in the Yorkville Court he was paroled until to-morrow for examination.

I. A. HOPPER GIVES OUT DONLIN'S STATEMENT

It Charges F. W. Geraty with Having Extorted $200 from Him.

Geraty Denies It, and Dead Man's Sister Says Hopper Took Donlin Away and Refused to Let His Family See Him.

Harlem politicians, especially those who are allied with Tammany Hall, are intensely excited by a story that Frank W. Geraty, formerly deputy district leader, and now Secretary to the Superintendent of Department of Buildings, extorted $200 from Policeman Thomas E. Donlin, who was dying of consumption, and the interest in the case has spread to all the residents of the district. Isaac A. Hopper, the leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District, and Geraty's political enemy, produces an ante-mortem statement from Donlin, who died but a few weeks ago, declaring that he paid the money to be relieved of uniform duty and remanded to an easy post. Mr. Geraty denies the charge. Mr. Hopper sent him the following letter in regard to the matter last night, dated from the district headquarters at 107 and 109 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street:

A number of newspaper men will be here at 10 o'clock to interview me on newspaper articles that were printed to-day. I would like to have you present, and so extend you this invitation. Hoping you will consent to come here, I am yours respectfully,

Mr. Hopper sent a messenger to the Carondelet Club, of which Mr. Geraty is a member, with this letter, and also had it taken to his, Geraty's, home, at 13 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. The messenger waited at the clubhouse until after 11 o'clock, but Geraty for the first time in weeks failed to put in an appearance. On the return of the messenger Mr. Hopper gave out the following statement, which he says he obtained just before Donlin's death:

City and County of New York.

Thomas E. Donlin deposes and says:

"I reside at West Farms Road and Lincoln Street, in said Borough of the Bronx. I am a member of the New York police force, acting as a Patrolman in the Thirty-second Precinct in the Borough of Manhattan. I am well acquainted with Frank W. Geraty. On or about the 10th day of March, 1900, I was applicant for a detail on special duty. I was at that time in poor health. Through the efforts of Isaac A. Hopper I received such detail. About the time of my appointment said Frank W. Geraty told me I would be obliged to pay the sum of $200 for said detail, and that this money was to go to headquarters. Believing this statement said Geraty to be true, I paid said Frank W. Geraty the sum of $200. I have since learned that such representations made by said Frank W. Geraty were absolutely false and untrue. I only learned of the falsity of that statement on June 1, 1901."

Mr. Hopper says that this statement was signed in his presence and in the presence of Donlin's wife, and Hopper added that when he heard of Geraty's getting the money, he went to him about it, and he admitted that it was true, but said he had sent the money "up higher." Mr. Geraty, when seen later at his home, said that the story was false from beginning to end.

"If I did get Donlin an easier detail, it didn't cost him 5 cents," he added. "Policeman Donlin was a first cousin of my wife, and I used my influence for him for that reason. It's pretty late in the day to start a story like this, but Hopper threatened to bury me politically because I changed from favoring him for leader to Wade. Before Donlin died he was delirious. If he made any such statement as Hopper alleges he must have been delirious. Hopper has been sore on me for some time for the reason that I have been working in the interest of Benjamin T. Rhoades, Jr., for the leadership of his Assembly district. The whole trouble is this: Mr. Hopper knows that he cannot win without me, and now he is trying this game to bury me."

While Geraty was talking to the reporters Mrs. Katherine Mulligan, a sister of the dead policeman, came in. She said that when her brother was finally compelled to go on the sick list and was confined to his bed Hopper called on him one day. She was surprised to see Hopper, and asked her brother if he was well acquainted with the district leader. Donlin, she says, replied that he was not, but that he was sorely in need of money and Hopper was going to help him out, and that he was going to do something for the leader. He confided to his sister that Hopper was going to give him $100 and take him to his country home, in Hurlyville, Sullivan County. A week later the dying policeman was removed to Hopper's country home, where he died after he had been there three days.

When Donlin's family went to see him they were refused admittance to the house by Hopper's mother-in-law, Mrs. Mulligan said, and not allowed to see him. It was with extreme difficulty that a Catholic priest was admitted to the house to administer the last rites of the Catholic Church. After Donlin's death his body was removed to his late home in Westchester. When his father and mother, both of whom are aged, went to view the remains they were sent away. The Captain of the Westchester Police Station was then appealed to, and he sent a policeman with the couple, and with the officer standing by their side they took a last look at their dead son.

"Poor Tom's wife," Mrs. Mulligan said, "has been in league with Hopper and has been instrumental in bringing this terrible charge against Geraty."

"When we were denied the right to see my brother I went to Police Headquarters and saw Chief Devery," Mrs. Mulligan continued, "but he said that he was unable to do anything for us, and advised us to bring in a Coroner. The whole affair is an outrage, and if I could only see this Hopper I would be tempted to do something that would be unladylike."

Police Commissioner Murphy was asked yesterday about the alleged statement made of Policeman Thomas Donlin. He said:

"No; I have not heard of the story. Isaac A. Hopper is a friend of mine and a very decent man. If there is any truth in the story he will tell me about it."

SLAPPED BROTHER COUNCILMAN.

A Scene in Ridgefield's Chamber Disclosed by a Resignation.

RIDGEFIELD, N. J., Aug. 19.—Councilman Frank Hall of the Borough Council has resigned his position. The letter announcing his purpose was received at the last meeting of the Council and the resignation was accepted without comment. The letter said the writer did not care to remain in a body which contained a man such as one of the Councilmen was.

This aroused much discussion, but it was not until to-day that the facts leaked out. It appears that in discussing the location of new electric lights a couple of weeks ago Councilman Leonard C. West desired a light placed not far from his house. Mr. Hall made a remark to the effect that the other Councilman was grasping. To this Mr. West responded by calling Mr. Hall names and slapping his face. Mr. Hall did not strike back and the incident ended there until the resignation was received.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Bishop M. J. Hobart, Scranton; E. Popp, Kobe, Japan.

EMPIRE—Herbert Rountree, South Carolina; J. A. Brown, Denver.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. A. Drake, President of the First National Bank, Corning; George Ayre Carr, London; Clifford Ramsden, England; Comte and Comtesse de Castelmenard, Englewood, N. J.

GILSEY—Capt. S. J. Roe, Albany; James P. Ramsey, El Paso, Texas; Edouard Medard, Paris.

HOLLAND—John Dyke, Liverpool; T. M. Adams, Lenox; F. Lindenberg, Vienna; C. R. Marples, Liverpool.

HOFFMAN—Col. A. B. Andrews, North Carolina; Walter T. Page, Omaha; J. Nelson, London; J. T. Irby, New Orleans.

IMPERIAL—A. Maurice Low, Washington; John P. Tillman, Birmingham, Ala.; Col. F. J. Ludington, Waterbury, Conn.

MANHATTAN—Col. G. T. Patterson, United States Army; Lieut. J. S. Bartlett, United States Navy; G. F. Swift, Chicago; Judge George S. Archer, Greenwich, Conn.

MURRAY HILL—W. H. Whittaker, Liverpool; William Lewis, Sydney, New South Wales.

NETHERLAND—E. P. Miller, Chicago; L. C. Hooper, Washington; Baroness Harden-Hickey, Paris; George H. Foster, San Francisco.

ST. DENIS—Mark Stebbling, London; Edward Major, England.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Herbert M. Gibson, Manchester, England; Senator Francis G. Newlands, Nevada; E. O. White, Honolulu; A. Guthrie Harvey, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Ia.; A. E. Fletcher, silks, 55 Franklin Street.

Dusty, A., Milwaukee, Wis., dress goods; Hotel Earlington.

Root, L. B., Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; G. E. Passmore, notions and fancy goods, 758 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Paul, E. S., & Co., Lewiston, Me.; E. H. Perry, cloaks, suits, and ladies' and infants' wear; St. Denis Hotel.

Rike Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; E. D. Rike, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; F. W. Greene, silks, 2 Walker Street.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; C. A. Harman, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Barnes, cloaks; 57 White Street.

May Company, Cleveland; G. P. Sanborn, cloaks, suits, and waists; 760 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Klemm, C. W., Bloomington, Ill., notions; Hotel Albert.

Connell, M. J., Company, Butte, Mont.; W. Shore, domestics, linens, and white goods and house furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; O. Dale, furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; T. H. A. Ford, dress goods and silks; Hotel Cadillac.

Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. L. Carter, laces; L. Welch, dry goods; E. Miller, infants' wear and muslin underwear; Hotel Rossmore.

O'Neil, M., Company, Akron, Ohio; W. T. Tobin, cloaks and suits, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Rice, S. M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; S. M. Rice, millinery, 657 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Oppenheim, Obermdorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Cabeen Brothers, Birmingham, Ala.; F. Cabeen, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Goldenberg, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Levi, J., Erie, Penn., dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Joseph, dry goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Normandie.

Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss J.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock, Noon.

The Wanamaker Store

LARGE AUGUST ECONOMIES

Are Offered From Every Section of This Store Today

EVERY store, of the three score stores that by their union make this one all-comprehensive store, is overflowing with economy interest this morning. Clean-up time is here and that brings stirring offerings of all Summer apparel—and many will be glad for fresh supplies at such trifling cost. Other clean-up sales offer wares for housekeepers that are wanted at all seasons—and there are reductions on these that are as radical as they are acceptable.

Furniture, China, Rugs, Upholstery Goods, Linens, Sheets and Pillow Cases, for the Housekeeper. Silks, Dress Goods, Ready-made Garments for Women. Clothing and Furnishings for Men and Boys. Shoes and Underwear for Everybody.

All at the most stirring reductions of the season!

It is rare economy-time for purchases of every sort. Much of the news was told yesterday, and more is added today. Read on:

CHINA and CUT GLASS

Best News for Many a Day

Stock-righting causes many very arbitrary doings in this store. Very fine wares get caught in our clean-up movements, and there is great good fortune for those who profit by the liberal price-cutting.

Here are radical reductions on very choice goods:

Richly Decorated Plates—

$1, from $1.85 — 50c, from 70c
75c, from $1.25 — 40c, from 60c
50c, from 75c — 30c, from 50c

Round dishes or plaques in two good sizes; plates in three sizes; cups and saucers, bowls and jugs in very bright sponge decorations on porcelain, reduced one-third.
Dishes or Plaques, 16 inch, $2 each, from $3
Dishes or Plaques, 18 inch, $2.50 each; from $3.75.
Plates, 85c, from $1.25 dozen.
Plates, $1, from $1.50 dozen.
Plates, $1.20, from $1.80 dozen.
Cups and Saucers, $1.20, from $1.80 dozen.
Jugs, 2 quarts, 70c each, from $1; 3 pints, 40c each, from 60c.

Fancy China at 25c—

Articles worth 50c, and some even more.
Plates in various sizes — Fruit Saucers
Sugars and Creams — Candlesticks

Cut Glass—

8-inch Bowls at $3.50, regularly $5; at $4, regularly $7 each.
8-inch Nappies at $3.50, regularly $6; 7-inch at $3, regularly $5.
Celery Trays, at $3, regularly $4.50 and $5; at $4, regularly $6.
Flower Vases, 8 in., at $1.50 and $5, regularly $2.50 and $9; 9 in., $5, regularly $8; 10 in., $2.25 and $7, regularly $4 and $12.
Water Tumblers, $3 doz., regularly $4.50.
Tankard Jugs, 3 pts., $9, regularly $12.
Water Caraffes, $3, regularly $4.

Bohemian Cut Glass—

Mustard Pots, 75c, regularly $1.
Oil Bottles, 60c, 75c and $1; regularly 85c, $1 and $1.50.
Tooth Pick Holders, 25c, regularly 35c.
Syrup Jugs, 85c, regularly $1.25.
Knife Rests, 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c; regularly 35c, 50c, 60c and 80c.
Salts and Peppers, plated tops, 15c, regularly 25c.
Salts and Peppers, sterling tops, 25c and 50c; regularly 50c and 85c.

At 10c Each—

Neatly decorated Plates of various sizes. Also some German novelties; all worth 25c.

Pressed Glass—

One of our best selling patterns at half price.
Water Bottles, 30c, from 60c.
Handled Nappies, 8c and 10c, from 15c and 20c.
Preserve Dishes, 30c and 40c doz., from 60c and 80c.
Sugar Bowls, 12c, from 25c.
Tooth Pick Holders, 3c, from 5c.

Fancy China—

All French china, in beautiful decoration; gold bead running around rim of china; light green ground overlaid with clusters of flowers.
Salad Bowls, $1.20, from $1.75 each.
Celery Trays, 85c, from $1.25 each.
Chop Dishes, $1.30, from $2 each.
Ice Cream Sets, 13 pieces, $6, from $9.
Pudding Sets, $3.40, from $5 set.
Plates, $2.75, $4, and $5.25 doz., from $4, $6 and $8.
Olive Dishes, 25c, regularly 40c each.

Main aisle.

Dinner Sets—

At $6, worth $8.50—English porcelain dinner sets, 100 pieces; underglaze decorations.
At $10, worth $15—American porcelain dinner sets, 100 pieces, with soup tureen; fine underglaze decorations.
At $16, worth $25—English porcelain dinner sets, 112 pieces; several rich underglaze decorations; all pieces gilt.
At $14, worth $20—American porcelain dinner sets, 113 pieces; fine flower decorations and gilt.
At $25, worth $35—Chas. Field Haviland, 100 pieces, with soup tureen; handsomely decorated.

Chamber Toilet Sets—

Handsome toilet sets for little more than half price, on account of so-called imperfections, which you in all probability will not be able to find.
Toilet sets, 11 pieces, with covered slop jar; flower decorations and stippled with gold, at $4.50; worth $7.50.
Toilet sets, 11 pieces, with covered slop jar; flowers on tinted grounds, pink, green and blue, at $6; regularly $10.

Basement.

Ready-made SHEETS And PILLOW CASES

Nine women out of ten would ask for this exact brand of Sheeting, if they came to select for themselves. Now we have—or had yesterday—forty-five thousand pieces at the remarkably low prices named below. They are torn, not cut; neatly and substantially hemmed. Now offered ready-made at less than the sheetings cost by the yard.

Sizes indicate measurements of muslin before being hemmed.

Bleached Pillow Cases—

42x36 in., 12c
45x38½ in., 13c
50x38½ in., 14c
54x38½ in., 16c

Bleached Sheets—

54x90 in., 35c
63x99 in., 45c
72x99 in., 49c
81x90 in., 49c
81x99 in., 55c
90x90 in., 56c

Fourth avenue.

Sharp Reductions on Our

Regular SHOE Stock

We pick our regular lines of Shoes with much discrimination, and we mark them at prices that average a dollar a pair below usual values. Reductions on such good shoes at prices already so low make the biggest possible bargains—and such is today's news from our Main Shoe Store.

Men's $3.90 and $5 Shoes at $2.85—

All our Summer Oxfords and laced shoes are included; about 600 pairs in all; patent leather, kid and calf. The best shoes that we have ever had at their regular prices.

Women's $3 to $5 Oxfords at $2.50—

Kid, patent leather and calf; all the small lots of lines not carried all the year. A good range of sizes, best in the narrow widths.

Children's $3 Tan Shoes at $1.50—

All russet shoes, which were formerly $1.40 to $3 now reduced to 75c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 according to size and quality; today should end this season's stock of tan shoes.

Fine Oil Cook Stoves

Much Under-price

This is a group of the splended *Brightest and Best* Blue Flame Oil Cook Stoves, which still remain in stock. They are the best—the quickest, safest, most economical of all oil stoves. 17 in. high, nickel trimmed. Three powerful central-draft burners, which give an even blue and intensely hot flame. No smoke or odor, and they cannot explode. Fount holds a gallon and a half of oil.

The early season price was $9.75; later they were sold at $7.50.

Today the price is **$5.75**

Basement.

One of the Choicest Groups in this

AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

This is a carload of furniture from one of the best manufacturers in the country. It is of that peculiar style that has been exploited by fine stores as *"MISSION FURNITURE,"* though we think it more correctly named Dutch or Flemish Colonial.

It has a refinement and distinguished character that is unequalled for the furnishing of halls, dens, libraries, sitting-rooms, dining-rooms and smoking-rooms. The maker is the most celebrated in the world, and is the only one that has successfully perfected the goods. The collection includes bungalow tables, settees, tabourettes, rockers, Chalet benches, seats, stools, magazine cabinets, tables, Manor hall seats, plant stands, fancy tea tables, and other fancy pieces, such as will add character and beauty to well-furnished homes.

This furniture is usually quite expensive—deserves to be, for it is made of fine woods, and by expert workmen. Now it is offered

At Just Half Value

The following hints give some idea of the pieces and prices:

Chairs—

$2.25, from $4.50—Austrian finished, tapestry seat.
$3.75, from $7.50—Austrian finish.
$3, from $6—Green ash dining chair.
$4, from $8—Green ash, rush seat.
$4, from $8—Austrian finish, roan leather.
$5, from $10—Green ash.
$5.50, from $11—Silver gray, denim.
$5.50, from $11—Austrian, roan leather.
$7.50, from $15—Flemish chair.
$8, from $16—Austrian diner, Spanish leather.
$9, from $18—Mahogany, Spanish leather.
$10, from $20—Green ash, burlap.
$11, from $22—Flemish, tapestry.
$12.50, from $25—Mahogany, Spanish leather.
$13.50, from $27—Austrian diner, roan leather.
$19, from $38—Mahogany, roan leather.

Tables—

$3, from $6—Flemish.
$3, from $6—Austrian.
$5.50, from $11—Austrian.
$6, from $12—Silver gray.
$6, from $12—Green ash.
$12.50, from $25—Austrian.

Odd Pieces—

$2.50, from $5—Austrian stool, leather top.
$2.75, from $5.50—Austrian stool, roan leather top.
$2.75, from $5.50—Golden oak table, magazine file.
$3.50, from $7—Flemish tables, magazine file.
$4.50, from $9—Austrian bookshelves.
$4.50, from $9.—Austrian magazine file.
$5.50, from $11—Smoker's cabinet, Austrian finish.

Odd Pieces—

$6, from $12—Austrian seat, roan leather.
$6, from $12—Smoker's cabinet, Flemish.
$6, from $12—Green ash stool, roan leather.
$6.25, from $12.50—Women's desk, hazel wood.
$7.50, from $15 — Bookcase, Austrian finish.
$9, from $18—Austrian seat, Spanish leather.
$30, from $60—Mahogany seat, denim cushions.
$35, from $70—Mahogany seat, leather cushions.
$35, from $70—Mahogany seat, leather cushions.
$35, from $70—Austrian hall bench.

Rockers—

$3, from $6—Austrian finish, roan leather.
$4.50, from $9—Austrian finish, roan leather.

Fourth floor.

The collection of other furniture is still broad and complete. Every sort of furniture, for parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room at a third to a half below its value. These general suggestions:

At $20, from $35—
Golden Oak China Closets—
Quartered golden oak, highly polished; 70 in. high, 43 in. wide; moulded top edge; carved back; half spiral column each side of door; three shelves; bent glass ends; glass door.

At $35, from $55—
Golden Oak Sideboards—
Quartered golden oak, highly polished; 76 in. high; square top base, 54x24 in.; three small drawers, one long drawer, double cupboard; canopy top with two shelves; post supports with carved claw feet; French plate mirror, 40x22 in.

At $7.50, from $10—
White Enamel Iron Bedsteads—
1¼-in. posts; ½-in filling rods; brass top rails; 2½-in. brass vases; head piece 66 in. high, foot piece 42 in. high; detachable casters; best baked enamel; to be had in 3 ft., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.

At $18.50, from $25—
Golden Oak Bureaus—
Quartered golden oak; shaped top, 41x21 in.; moulded edges; two shaped front drawers; two long drawers; upright oval French plate mirror, 24x30 in. in carved standard; highly polished.

At $15, from $25—
Mahogany Chiffonniers—
Full swell front with top 33x19 in.; three long drawers, two short drawers and bonnet box; upright oval French plate mirror, 22x16 in.; highly polished and of fine finish.

At $6, from $8—
Women's House Desks—
Quartered golden oak with drop lid: long outside drawers; 7 inside compartments and 1 drawer; French legs; highly polished.

At $9, from $14—
Golden Oak Morris Rockers—
A big, heavy Morris chair in the style of a rocking chair; broad arms, high adjustable back; spring seat; fitted with reversible, tufted velour cushions in plain or fancy patterns.

At $12.60, from $25—
Mahogany Library Arm Chair—
Square legs; broad arms; split sole leather seat and back in Spanish leather finish; finest construction and highly polished.

At $10, from $15—
Golden Oak Bookcases—
58 in. high, 28 in. wide; moulded top; 4 adjustable shelves; 1 glass door; quartered oak finish; highly polished.

At $12, from $18—
Golden Oak Library Tables—
Moulded edge top, 48x28 in.; 1 large drawer; long lower shelf; heavy spiral legs with claw feet; quartered oak finish; highly polished.

At $20, from $30—
Three-piece Parlor Suites—
Imitation mahogany frames: panel backs with mahogany veneer; shaped legs; full spring seat upholstered in figured tapestry of light shades; fine construction and highly polished.

The New Fall Dresses

With all our forehandedness we are none too soon with our new Fall dresses.

You were not only anxious to see what the new styles were, but the rapid way in which the dresses have been selling proves your eagerness to possess the new garments immediately. Fortunately this is not a mere display. Large supplies of the most wanted dresses are ready for you to take right away with you.

The chiefest attraction is the new close-fitting skirt, and the new petticoat attachment, which the new skirt practically demands.

Shall we show it to you?

Of course you'll be interested, too, in the beautiful silk dresses, and the new full and three-quarter length coats.

These hints of some popular suits:

At $26—Norfolk suits of cheviot in black, blue and brown; made with vest, turnover collar and belt of velvet, and finished with piping of satin; stylish skirt; silk-lined throughout.

At $35—New suits of cheviot in black and blue, with stylish fly-front coat; silk-lined throughout. The right weight for just now.

Then there are about a dozen styles of the prettiest Walking Suits we have ever seen. And a full assortment of walking and dress skirts.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's Cambric Night Shirts

50c Kind at 25c

These are the best Night Shirts we know of at half a dollar.

Made of soft, cool cambric, fine but strong; cut large and roomy. Plain white. Sizes 15, 16 and 17. Now half price—**25c each.**

Broadway and Ninth street.

Boys' CLOTHING

We have a group of handsome suits for the little fellows of 3, 4 and 5 years, which are marked for quick selling. They are Vestee and Sailor Suits, of serges and cheviots in various shades. Prices were $5 to $6.50. They are now marked at

$3 A SUIT

Boys' Flannel Blouse Waists in neat stripes and checks; sizes for 6 to 14 years; worth $1.25; now at 75c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Cotton DRESS GOODS

Fine Fabrics at Little Prices

This is the season's clean-up of cotton dress goods—the occasion that hundreds of well-dressed but thrifty women profit largely by.

Here are choice cotton goods, in very wide variety, that can be bought now at far below their value; and made up immediately, or laid away very profitably to be made up next season.

At 4c—regular 10c quality—Printed Batiste, in pretty figures and stripes in white on pink, royal and navy blue grounds.
At 8c—regular 12½c quality—Printed Batiste, in designs of black lacey stripes on white grounds.
At 10c—regular 35c quality—Irish Linen Suiting, in natural linen color.
At 18c—regular 40c quality—French Printed Organdy Mulls, in exclusive floral patterns.
At 20c—regular 45c quality—Mercerized Sublime Cloths, in self colors.
At 20c—regular 35c quality—Printed Irish Linen Lawns, in figured stripes and small floral designs.
At 25c—regular 60c quality—Striped Pineapple Grenadine, in colors on white, and white on colored grounds.
At 25c—regular 50c quality—Embroidered Dotted Swiss Muslins, in self-colorings.
At 37½c—regular $1 and $1.50 qualities—Embroidered Figured Swiss Muslins, in figured and striped designs.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Little-Priced SILKS

These are very desirable and popular silks—most wanted in summertime, and much wanted all the time.

This is the best buying time, unquestionably.

85c and $1 Printed Foulards at 50c—
All in navy blue and white printings, with small and medium designs; 24 and 27 in. wide, in a good variety of patterns.

65c Printed Habutais at 40c—
A large variety of colors and designs, most of them are white printings on navy blue and other good colors; some have black and white figures on colored ground; 24 in. wide.

Black Habutai Silks—
Black silks are more staple than any other. That is why these fine Habutais should attract attention at the new low prices. Suitable for dresses, waists and many other uses.
23 in. wide, 35c.; worth 45c. 27 in. wide, 50c; worth 65c. 27 in. wide, 75c; worth $1.

$1 Black Foulards at 55c—
24 in. plain black Foulard or twilled silks, at nearly half price. A splendid silk for traveling dresses.

Rotunda.

GIRLS' SUITS

Pretty and serviceable Sailor Suits for girls of 6 to 12 years are offered today at about half their value.

They are made in various styles, of red or navy blue serge, prettily trimmed. Just as handsome as can be, for school wear.

Have been marked at prices ranging up to $7. Today choose for

Three Dollars a Suit

Second floor, Ninth street.

Muslin UNDERWEAR

The assortment of dainty undergarments is very satisfying. New styles are constantly appearing, and the variety meets every wish of vacation travelers as well as those who are preparing for the coming season.

This particular word of a few styles:

Chemises—
75c—of cambric; round neck, trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle and ribbon.
$1—Of nainsook; square neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertion and lace edge.
$1.25—Of nainsook; round neck, trimmed with 2 insertions of torchon lace and beading.

Night Gowns—
85c—of muslin; V neck; yoke of cluster of hemstitched plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle.
$1—Of muslin; Empire style; trimmed with torchon lace insertion and edging.
$1.25—Of cambric; surplice style; neck trimmed with hemstitched lawn band; short sleeves.

Kimono Dressing Sacques—
50c—Of lawn, in neat stripes and figures, trimmed with plain white border.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

HANDICAPS FOR GOLFERS

Revised Rating of Players in Metropolitan Association.

DOUGLAS AND TRAVIS LEAD

Two Hundred and Forty-two Experts Placed in Division Eligible for Championship.

Mortimer M. Singer of the Metropolitan Golf Association's Handicap Committee, yesterday announced the revision of the April general handicap list, which in the absence of his fellow-committeemen, A. H. Larkin and A. De Witt Cochrane, abroad, he practically has had to arrange on his own account.

In former years one list proved sufficient for the season, but in view of the increasing number of open handicaps the Metropolitan Association at its annual meeting decided that thereafter the handicaps should be issued every April and August. The list is compiled on the judgment of the handicappers, who are aided in their task by special lists sent in by the secretaries of the forty-four clubs in the Metropolitan Association. The highest rating is 17, while the highest honor is to be at 10 or under, the rating which permits a player to be a starter in the Metropolitan championships.

More than 2,500 players had to be rated, of which 1,175 were found worthy of places on the list. The others may claim a handicap of 18. There were but 648 names put on the April list, the increase being conclusive proof that the Metropolitan players are steadily improving as a class in their respective games.

On the April list Travis was at scratch and forced to concede a stroke to Douglas. This comparison of the two men aroused a storm of dissent, and, as Douglas's game has been far better than Travis's ever since the publication of the list, it has been very evident that a mistake of judgment had been made. This has been rectified on the present list, and both men are at scratch.

Among the best known players Livingston, Seeley, Bayard, Hamilton, Kennaday, Davis, Proal, and M. Graham have earned the cuts of a stroke or more that they have received. The number of young players to earn the same distinction is remarkably large, many being cut down from two to five strokes.

The handicappers have taken a stroke each from Macdonald Cochrane, and Harriman. The latter, who was the amateur champion of 1899 and rated at two, is now back to five. Three other players who for a long period held a leading place in the game have also had little respect from the handicappers, for Henry P. Toler is now at 12, James A. Tyng at 7, and W. H. Sands at 8.

IN THE CHAMPIONSHIP CLASS.

In the division thought worthy of starting in a Metropolitan championship, 242 are named against 217 on the April list. Those who are qualified in this division are the following:

SCRATCH.

F. S. Douglas, Walter J. Travis.

THREE STROKES.

Louis Livingston, 2d, Robert C. Watson, Jr.
John Reid, Jr.,

FOUR STROKES.

A. De Witt Cochrane, C. B. MacDonald,
C. M. Hamilton, Charles M. Seeley.
H. B. Hollins, Jr.,

FIVE STROKES.

L. P. Bayard, Jr., H. M. Harriman,
W. H. Davis, A. Kennaday,
Archibald Graham, F. W. Menzies.

SIX STROKES.

H. Mortimer Billings, Edward S. Knapp,
Reginald Brooks, C. W. O'Connor,
George C. Clark, Jr., P. A. Proal,
Howard A. Colby, P. R. Pyne, Jr.,
W. B. Cutting, Jr., T. Markoe Robertson,
J. A. Janin, Jr., J. A. Stillman.

SEVEN STROKES.

A. Sydney Carpenter, Archie Reid,
Devereux Emmet, T. T. Reid,
R. M. Forrest, F. C. Reinhart,
Stuart J. Gillespie, Arden M. Robbins,
A. H. Larkin. M. M. Singer,
W. M. McCawley, Lindsley Tappin,
F. A. Marsellus, James A. Tyng.
M. M. Michael,

EIGHT STROKES.

Maturin Ballou, Robert F. Mathews,
J. G. Bates, C. H. Murphy,
George H. Bowley, S. P. Nash,
Ralph C. Carroll, A. L. Norris,
Daniel Chauncey, A. Pool, Jr.,
Alfred D. Compton, C. H. Robbins,
G. J. Cooke, R. H. Robertson,
C. B. Cory, W. H. Sands,
A. T. Dwight, Charles L. Tappin,
Samuel Frothingham, W. Taylor,
Malcolm Graham, Jr., Roderick Terry, Jr.,
C. Griswold, Jr., W. R. Thurston,
W. L. Gunther, John Wards,
W. L. Hicks, C. F. Watson,
J. G. Knapp, H. I. Wilson.
C. E. Martin,

NINE STROKES.

A. E. Barron, Jasper Lynch,
J. I. Blair, Jr., George F. Metcalf,
Douglas F. Bonner, L. C. Murdock,
Howard S. Bowns, John B. Naething,
E. B. Brown, Jr., A. E. Paterson,
J. E. Bullen, G. A. Phelps,
Clark Burnham, R. F. Phifer,
N. B. Cole, A. S. Pitt,
C. Colgate, F. F. Prial,
C. S. Cox, W. H. Rachan,
J. Gordon Douglas, Robert L. Redfield,
W. K. Fowler, A. M. Reed,
Dudley B. Fuller, Jr., A. W. Rossiter,
L. B. Garrettson, John Smith,
T. H. Harris, J. B. Taller,
T. A. Havemeyer, L. H. Thomas,
A. E. Heidstrom, H. K. Toler,
J. Ellis Hoffman, C. F. Watson, Jr.,
Thomas D. Hoopes, F. W. Wilson,
George H. Hull, Jr., G. Owen Winston,
G. Jenkins, R. H. Wylie,
Grenville Kane, S. G. Wylie,
W. D. Kirker, W. Gill Wylie.
Joseph P. Knapp,

TEN STROKES.

Samuel Morgan Allen, J. H. McKinley,
G. E. Armstrong, Sidney Maddock,
J. B. Baker, J. J. Manning,
B. Ballard, G. B. Martin,
H. B. Billings, J. M. Mason,
A. W. Black, C. V. Meserole,
Charles Bohlen, Alexander Moffat,
Irving Brokaw, John Moller, Jr.,
J. A. Brower, Laurence Mortimer,
W. S. Brown, De Lancey Nicoll,
I. T. Burden, Jr., Morgan J. O'Brien,
Grier Campbell, J. J. Donohue, Jr.,
R. W. Candler, G. S. O'Flyn,
J. Chadwick, Jr., Argyle Parsons,
J. R. Chadwick, Dwight Partridge,
L. B. Conklin, W. H. Patterson,
E. B. Parsons, C. W. Pierson,
F. H. Croker, A. H. Porter, Jr.,
H. S. Croker, Bruce Price,
E. B. Curtiss, P. C. Pulver,
C. W. Dayton, Jr., P. S. P. Randolph,
Joseph G. Deane, J. C. Rennard,
Victor M. Delano, James Rhett,
R. de Raismes, L. M. Richmond,
F. N. Doubleday, Herbert L. Riker,
Duncan Edwards, Archibald Rogers,
T. H. P. Farr, L. H. Ross,
A. H. Fish, A. W. Rossiter,
A. L. Fowle, L. Runyon,
F. M. Freeman, E. C. Rushmore,
H. P. B. Frelinghuysen, D. Sanford,
C. O. Gates, A. Schroeder,
H. A. Gildersleeve, E. O. Schuyler,
L. M. Greer, Hamilton Scott,
H. Griffin, W. G. Scott, Jr.,
Nelson F. Griffin, Herbert A. Sherman,
S. H. Harris, W. P. Stern,
Paul Harrison, L. B. Stoddard,
H. E. Havemeyer, C. T. Stout,
F. C. Hilliard, H. Suydam,
William T. Hilton, Henry P. Taller,
Arthur Hinds, J. B. C. Tappan,
O. Hinckmeyer, H. Tappin,
Harry Holbrook, S. Tarbell,
H. B. Hollins, J. L. Taylor,
R. W. Houghton, James S. Taylor,
Thomas Hovenden, W. Ledyard Thompson,
A. W. Hoyt, H. R. Townsend,
George L. Hubbell, J. D. Travers,
Jay S. Jones, C. Truesdale,
J. P. Kellogg, C. B. Van Brunt,
L. L. Kellogg, L. E. Van Etten,
F. P. Kimball, F. A. Walthew,
H. C. Knox, G. E. Watson,
W. A. Larned, W. B. Wheeler,
Louis E. Laroque, E. Whitney,
E. Leavitt, Frank H. Wiggin,
R. M. Littlejohn, Paul Wilcox,
H. R. Lounsbery, Jr., R. H. Williams, Jr.,
Joseph A. McCord, Grinnell Willis.

FAST POLO AT NEWPORT.

Lakewood, Led by Foxhall Keene, Won a Fine Victory Over Point Judith.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—The stars of the polo world, the Lakewood team, won their first match for the Westchester Club cups to-day on the grounds of the Westchester Polo Club by defeating Point Judith by 25¾ to 20¾, under conditions as to weather and grounds that would discourage any but the most ardent sportsmen. It rained hard all the afternoon, yet there was a fair attendance.

Among the spectators were Ambassador to Italy George Von Meyer, an enthusiastic polo player, and Mrs. Meyer. The match was the first in which Foxhall Keene has played since his return from Europe, and the work of his team under his skillful coaching was superb, and went a long way to justify his statement that to-day a first-class American team has nothing to fear from an English team.

The work of the Lakewoods in the second period, when it scored ten goals in 9 minutes and 39 seconds, by the fastest team play ever seen here, repaid the spectators for braving the weather. It was done by scientific team play. Point Judith was given 16 goals handicap, earned 5 by play, and lost ¼ goal by Appleton's safety. Lakewood earned 26 goals and lost ¼ by a safety by L. Waterbury.

FOG AND GALE STOP RACE.

Last Contest of Cup Yachts Off Larchmont Is Called Off.

The Constitution and Columbia did not race off Larchmont to-day, largely because the weather was too thick and partly because it blew a small gale. Neither reason alone was sufficient to cause postponement, but taken together they seemed strong enough. With the international event so near at hand it was not deemed wise to put in peril either candidate for the honor of defending the cup.

The Larchmont Regatta Committee was on hand at the starting line ready for the race, but when the time came for the preparatory signal both boats were out of sight. The committee waited half an hour and then steamed out into the Sound to hunt up the wanderers. When half way over to the Long Island shore the fog lifted and disclosed the two racers nicely tucked away in Hempstead harbor, under the lee of the headlands, with sails all furled. The committee tug at once put back to Larchmont without going in to speak the boats.

The committee said that the race would not be sailed to-day. So the Constitution and Columbia will not come together in a race again until Thursday and Saturday at the Seawanakah Club off Oyster Bay. After that they will go to Bristol and prepare for the trial races at Newport beginning Aug. 31.

The weather was very thick in the Sound early in the morning, and a good, stout northeaster was blowing. The mist, however, cleared away as the wind increased, and at 10 o'clock the Long Island shore could be seen from the Larchmont Club. The Constitution was anchored well outside the Larchmont breakwater, and was tugging hard at her cable. At that time there were no signs of preparations on board, and the committee steamed out and asked Mr. Duncan if he intended to start his boat. He said he would be ready to sail if the weather was not too thick. Soon after along came the Columbia out of the mist from her Long Island harbor, and preparations were made to start the race. The Constitution went down the Sound in tow of her tender and her mainsail was put up.

Meanwhile the Columbia was standing on and off, having sent down her small clubtopsail, which she had carried across the Sound. The wind was now blowing more than half a gale, a good, strong twenty-five-knot gait, and the waters of the Sound were stirred up into unusual seas. The Constitution cast off her towline, and, running up staysail and jib, stood off shore. The tug came in again, but not as thick as in the earlier hours, and the committee, having set the line, were ready to start the race. The Constitution, however, stood across to Long Island and found the Columbia. After an exchange of signals both boats went into Hempstead Harbor, anchored, and sent down their sails, without coming or sending across to notify the committee. The announcement that the race was declared off was made a short time later by the committee.

Shamrock's Crew Weather Bound.

Yesterday may be counted as a day lost in the outfitting of the cup challenger Shamrock II. for in the stormy weather absolutely nothing could be done toward preparing the yacht for her coming trials.

In the hope that the weather might clear by noon, float stages were moored alongside, but the gang of men sent from Brooklyn to paint the Shamrock were put to work scraping the hull of the steam yacht Erin. That vessel must be ready to go down the bay to-day or to-morrow to meet the steamship Teutonic, upon which Sir Thomas Lipton and Designer George L. Watson are expected.

Capt. Sycamore went to New York about noon. He does not expect to be able to have the Shamrock ready for a trial spin much before Saturday. An effort will be made, however, to have the yacht under sail when the Teutonic arrives.

FIRST DAY OF CANOE RACES.

Contests at Gananoque (Ontario) Camp Opened Auspiciously.

GANANOQUE, Ontario, Aug. 19.—The attendance at the camp of the Canoeists of America has largely increased in the past few days owing to the racing events which opened to-day under favorable auspices. The sky was cloudy and there was very little wind; in fact, it was perfect weather for the paddling and war canoe races. Events and the prizes won in them to-day were:

Novice Paddling.—Won by Robert E. Moody Toronto; A. G. Mather, Meadford, second; Fred Harrison, Toronto, third. Prizes, gold and silver shields.

Northern Division War Canoe Race, Half Mile and Turn.—Won by the Y. M. C. A. crew of Brockville; Toronto Argonauts, second. The Y. M. C. A. crew won by a length and a half. Time—4:06.

A. C. A. Championship, One Mile Straightaway. —Won by Argonauts of Toronto; Brockville Y. M. C. A., second. Time—7:45.

Tailend Race.—Won by R. Parmenter of Toronto; G. W. Begg of Toronto, second; P. S. Sims of Toronto, third.

Tandem Double.—Won by A. T. Minneth and A. McNicol, Toronto; R. N. Brown and J. J. Vaughan, Toronto, second; J. Mowatt and R. Parmenter, Kingston, third.

Rescue Race.—Won by R. Britton and R. Parmenter, Gananoque; A. T. Minneth and A. McNicol, Toronto, second; Mather and Hunter, Prescott, third.

War Canoe Tug of War.—Y. M. C. A. of Brockville against Toronto Argonauts; won by the Brockville C. A. Time—2:10.

Four Single Blades.—Won by Britannia, Ottawa, Ontario; Torontos, Toronto, Ontario, second; Kingstons, Kingston, Ontario, third. Time 3:58. The Torontos claimed a foul by Britannia, but the judges decided the race as finished.

MIDDLE STATES REGATTA PLANS.

Entries Will Close on Aug. 26 for Harlem River Races.

Arrangements for the annual regatta of the Middle States Regatta Association, to be held on the Harlem River on Labor Day, were completed at a meeting held last night at the Pabst in Harlem. It was decided that the entries shall close next Monday, Aug. 26, and if mailed must bear a date not later than that day. A meeting of the Regatta Committee to open and pass on the entries and to arrange the order of events will be held on the evening of Tuesday, Aug. 27, at the Pabst.

The Regatta Committee was instructed to hire two barges to be anchored at the finish, each to be provided with 500 chairs, to be sold at 50 cents each. The Secretary was instructed to write to the Captains of all the boat clubs along the Harlem River to ask them to do all in their power to keep the course clear on the day of the regatta. In addition the Government will be asked to send a revenue cutter to aid in keeping the course clear.

The Overbeck Boat Club of Palisade Park, N. J., was elected to membership. C. J. Dieges of the Dauntless Rowing Club was named a timer and James Francis of the Union Boat Club one of the judges. John Canavan of the Nonpareil Rowing Club was elected clerk of the course in place of William Mulcare of the Atalanta Boat Club, the policeman who shot and killed a longshoreman by the name of Bulkley a short time ago.

An informal canvass of the entries was made and the clubs present at the meeting reported entries as follows:

Atalanta B. C., senior four, and intermediate double; Dauntless B. C., senior and junior eights; Clifton B. C., intermediate and junior four gigs; Friendship B. C., intermediate and junior fours and junior single; Harlem R. C., senior eight; Hudson B. C., junior eight and junior four; Lone Star B. C., junior double, junior single, and association single; Metropolitan R. C., intermediate and junior fours, intermediate single, and association single; Nassau B. C., intermediate double and senior single; Nonpareil R. C., intermediate and junior eights, senior and junior fours; Union B. C., senior double, junior eight, senior single, and senior four; Bohemian B. C., intermediate and junior doubles and intermediate singles; Staten Island B. C., junior eight; Palisade B. C. of Yonkers, senior four; Wyanoke B. C., intermediate four-oared gig; New York A. C., intermediate double; Gowanus B. C., junior double.

WESTERN FILLY WON EASILY.

Endurance by Right Made an Impressive First Appearance at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Endurance by Right, the two-year-old chestnut filly by Inspector B.-Early Morn, belonging to John W. Schorr, made her first appearance in the East here this afternoon in the six furlong handicap for two-year-olds, carrying top weight, 122 pounds, and favorite at 5 to 2. She broke in front, galloped the whole way, and won with the utmost ease by a length and a half. Dr. Riddle, ridden by Shaw, was favorite for the seven furlong race, but he seemed anchored by his weight, and was unplaced. Bold Knight winning easily. Colonel Padden captured the Mohawk Stakes handily from the 40 to 1 shot Malster, whose performance was in marked contrast to his previous races at the meeting. The track was fast, and the weather warm and pleasant. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Endurance by Right, 122 pounds, (J. Woods,) 5 to 2 and even, won; Tribe's Hill, 106, (T. Burns,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; Gunfire, 117, (O'Connor,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Whiskey King, Belle's Commoner, Grail, Sister Juliet, Lady Sterling, and Old Hutch also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling, for three-year-olds and upward. Bold Knight, 110 pounds, (Sims,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Cherries, 106, (O'Connor,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Guesawork, 100, (McGinn,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:27 4-5. Connie, Dr. Riddle, Lee King, and Speedmas also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; the Mohawk Stakes, selling, for three-year-olds. Colonel Padden, 111 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 20 and out, won; Malster, 106, (O'Connor,) 40 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Lone Fisherman, 106, (Mounce,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:47 4-5. Rowdy, Arak, and Nitrate also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; for fillies two years old. Torchlight, 112 pounds, (Mounce,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, won; Royal Sue, 112, (Lyne,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Happy, 112, (L. Smith,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:08 4-5. Ohio Girl, Queen's Messenger, Tenagra, Fontenix, Batyah, Past, Blue Blood, Chickadee, Step Onward, Traner, and Maxille also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter; handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Decanter, 114 pounds, (T. Burns,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 4, won; Latson, 105, (Shaw,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Kamara, 117, (Odom,) 13 to 10 and 1 to 4, third. Time—2:06. Only three starters.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—The Summer Hurdle Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; two miles over eight flights of hurdles. Governor Griggs, 160 pounds; Draughtsman, 153; Holland, 146; Jack Carey, 142, and Wandering Minstrel, 130.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; seven furlongs. Hammock, 111 pounds; Blarneystone and Goebel, 107 each; Ringleader, 106; Scotch Lush and Bill Massie, 105 each; Sweet Tooth, 104; Bard of Avon and Anecdote, 103 each; Eloim, Oliver Mac, and Ventaro, 100 each; Annie Thompson, 99; Cogswell, 96; Great American, 95; Col. Ballantyne, 94; Difficience, 93; Barbara Frietchie and Gertrude Elliott, 84 each.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, special weights and allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Isidor, 116 pounds; Imp, 111; Bellarlo, and Jay, 107; Roehampton, 106; Alsike, Louisville, 101; The Rhymer, 96, and Sweet Lavender, 91.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. James F. Keating, 115; Arra, 109; Honolulu, 106; Shandonfield and Eddie Busch, 105 each; Bedlington, 104; Catspaw, 99; Casswell, 97; Atheola, 94.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth. Kinnikinic, 114 pounds; Specific and Trigger, 113 each; The Amazon, 103; Agnes D., 98; Hammock, 93.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. Connecticut, 115 pounds; Elsie L., 109; Keynote, 106; Montana Pioneer, Secret and Satire, 104 each; Equalize, 102; Oclawaha and Similar, 101 each; High Carnival, 99; Trump, 92.

Daly Estate's Horses in England.

Edward and John Hagyard, the veterinary surgeons who have had charge of all the horses of the Bitter Root Stud Farm, Hamilton, Mon., the property of the Marcus Daly estate, until the stock was sold in New York in the recent sales by the Daly estate, will sail for England to-morrow, where they will collect in one band all the thoroughbred stock, mares, foals, and yearlings, owned by the Daly estate for shipment to America. The mares in question include some of the best bred individuals of the American turf who were sent abroad, where they were placed on public breeding farms. Their foals, sucklings, and yearlings, by English sires, represent the best blood of the English turf, and the young horses that are to be brought back by the Hagyards will be the most notable shipment of the kind ever received here. These thoroughbreds will be sold in New York this Fall. Dr. Edward Hagyard has been for the past three years the veterinary in charge of Bitter Root Farm, which Mr. Daly had made one of the greatest breeding establishments in the world.

TROTTING AT READVILLE.

Country Jay Was Winner of $5,000 Blue Hill Stakes in Straight Heats.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 19.—The Grand Circuit races here had an auspicious opening this afternoon at the annual meet of the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, with an attendance much larger than usual for a starting day. Of the four events on the card the 2:30 trot for the Blue Hill stakes of $5,000 was the feature. For this Country Jay, the Kentucky gelding, was the favorite, and won easily in straight heats.

A drizzling rain prevented the finishing of the 2:25 class trot. Four heats were decided, however, with two of these to the credit of Alberta D. The gelding had high place in the pools from the first, with Easter second choice, and the other starters bunched in the field. The track was in a fair condition. Summaries:

2:13 pace, two in three heats; purse $1,000.
Junero, blk. m., Allerton-Kathrina, (McDonald) 1 1
W. H. Moody, ch. h., (G. Paige) 2 3
Bill Canoe, b. m., (Biggs) 4 2
Don Riley, b. g., (Hudson) 3 5
Special Boy, ch. g., (Sterling) 7 4
Beauty Spot, b. m., (Shockencey) 5 6
Hylle T., b. m., (M. Paige) 8 7
Cuba, b. m., (Preston) ..... 6 ds
Time—2:10¾; 2:10¾.

2:30 class, trot, Blue Hill Stakes, $5,000.
Country Jay, ch. g., Jay Hawker-Parkville mare, (Macey) 1 1 1
Poindexter, br. h., (Gatcomb) 3 2 3
Kozy, b. m., (Lockwood) 2 3 6
Ella Cannon, b. m., (Speart) 5 7 2
George Smith, b. g., (Weigle) 4 5 4
Sonata, b. m., (Shank) 3 4 8
Miss McDonald, blk. m., (Middleton) 7 6 5
The King, b. g., (Marsh) 6 8 7
Time—2:11¾; 2:13¾; 2:13¼.

2:16 class, pace, two in three; purse $1,000.
Shorty, ch. g., Sortie-Michigan Belle, (Reynolds) 1 1 1
Ellic, b. g., (Garth) 4 2
The Judge, b. g., (McDonald) 3 3
Frank Yokum, b. g., (Seely) 5 4
Agnes Le May, b. m., (Hutchings) ..... 2 ds
Midget, blk. m., (Bryant) ..... ds
Time—2:12½; 2:12¾.

2:25 class, trot, three in five; purse $1,000, (unfinished.)
Alberta D., b. g., Shenago-Hollis mare, (McHenry) 3 4 1 1
Bingen, Jr., br. g., (Garth) 2 1 2 7
Marique, ch. h., (Kenney) 1 6 6 3
Easter, b. m., (Golden) 9 2 3 2
Lauretta, ch. m., (Middleton) 2 3 7 4
Sonata, b. m., (Shank) 6 10 4 5
Captain Haff, br. g., (Humphreville) 5 7 5 6
Senator Mills, b. c., (Gallagher) ..... 10 5 8 ds
Nanita, b. m., (Proctor) ..... 8 8 ds
Baroness, ch. m., (G. Paige) ..... 7 12 ds
Leonora, b. m., (McQuaig) ..... 11 9 ds
Time—2:16¾; 2:13¾; 2:14¼; 2:16¾.

Cincinnati Harness Meet Extended.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—At a meeting of the Oakley Trotting Association here to-day it was decided to make the Grand Circuit meeting ten days instead of six days, as was originally announced, and to add ten additional classes. The purses for the added classes will be $1,500 each, and more than $50,000 will be distributed during the meeting. The meeting will open Sept. 17.

Noted Show Ring Hackney Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—Little Wonder, the celebrated hackney stallion owned by A. J. Cassatt, and imported by him in 1882, is dead from peritonitis. Little Wonder was the first hackney stallion imported to this country. Since coming here he had been exhibited at all the principal horse shows, winning many first prizes.

Roque Players Meet To-day.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 19.—Roque players of prominence in former tourneys are gathering again in this city for the annual games of the National Roque Association, which will begin to-morrow on the Rockwell grounds. Among them are ex-Champion W. H. Whaly, John D. Howard, and C. B. Bryant of Washington, D. C.; C. G. Williams, the National champion; Prof. Charles H. Jacobus of Springfield, Charles Cox of Cottage City, Mass., and L. P. Bryant of Northampton, Mass. The grounds are in good condition, four of the eight having been fitted with rubber borders.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

With Mathewson in the Box the New Yorks Are Defeated by Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Boston had no trouble in solving the delivery of Mathewson to-day and won with ease, New York failing to do anything in the batting line until the last two innings, Nichols pitching excellent ball for seven innings. New York played a poor game in the field.

Cooley's single, Hamilton's base on balls, Long's single, Kittridge's single, and Nichols's out netted the Bostons three runs in the second inning. Three more were scored in the fourth inning on three errors and as many singles. New York also scored in this inning. McBride got to first on an error after two were out, and Selbach brought him home with a single to right.

Slagle started the seventh inning with a single. Tenney did the same, but was caught stealing second. Demont was given a base on balls, and Cooley's single scored Slagle. Hamilton doubled and Demont and Cooley scored. Lowe hit to Davis, and the latter's throw hit Hamilton in the back, the batsman getting second. Long's hit sent in Hamilton and Lowe. Kittridge batted a fly to Selbach and Hamilton struck out.

New York tallied three times in the eighth inning. Mathewson, the first man up, singled. Van Haltren and Davis went out on fly hits. McBride singled and Selbach cleared the bases with a home run over the left field fence. Two more runs were scored in the ninth inning on a single by Ganzel, a double by Warner, and a triple by Van Haltren. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf	1	2	3	0	1	V. Halt'n, cf	0	2	1	1	0
Tenney, 1b	0	2	7	0	0	Davis, ss	0	0	2	3	1
Demont, 2b	1	0	1	2	0	McBride, rf	2	1	1	0	1
Cooley, lf	2	2	0	0	0	Selbach, lf	1	1	5	0	0
Hamilton, cf	3	1	0	0	0	Hickman, 2b	0	1	1	1	1
Lowe, 3b	2	1	3	2	1	Strang, 3b	0	0	2	3	1
Long, ss	2	5	7	5	0	Ganzel, 1b	1	2	10	1	0
Kittridge, c	0	1	5	2	0	Warner, c	0	2	2	1	1
Nichols, p	0	1	1	1	0	Math'son, p	2	1	3	3	0
Total	11	13	27	11	2	Total	6	10	24	13	5

Boston ..... 0 3 0 3 0 0 5 0 —11
New York ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 2— 6

Earned runs—Boston, 6; New York, 4. Two-base hits—Hamilton, Hickman, Warner. Home run—Selbach. Sacrifice hit—Kittridge. Stolen base—Hamilton. Double plays—Kittridge and Lowe; Davis, Ganzel and Strang. First base on balls—By Nichols, 2; by Mathewson, 3. Struck out—By Nichols, 2; by Mathewson, 1. Time—One hour and 42 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

At St. Louis.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf	2	2	0	0	0	Burkett, lf	2	2	2	0	0
Beaum't, cf	2	1	2	0	0	Heidrick, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Davis, rf	2	4	0	0	0	Donovan, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Wagner, ss	1	3	5	5	1	Wallace, ss	0	2	1	6	1
Beans'd, 1b	1	3	9	0	0	Kruger, 2b	0	1	0	3	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	5	5	0	Padden, 2b	0	0	1	6	4
Leach, 3b	1	2	2	2	2	McGann, 1b	0	1	13	0	0
Zimmer, c	0	1	8	0	0	Ryan, c	0	0	1	0	1
Doheny, p	0	0	0	1	0	Heydon, c	0	0	0	0	0
Phillippi, p	0	0	0	0	0	Harper, p	0	0	0	1	0
Poole, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	Beckley, 1b	1	1	0	0	0
						†Wicker	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	17	27	14	3	Sudhoff, p	0	0	0	1	0
						Total	5	9	27	15	4

*Batted for Harper in the third inning.
†Batted for Sudhoff in the ninth inning.

Pittsburg ..... 0 1 5 1 0 1 0 1 0—9
St. Louis ..... 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 0—5

Two-base hits—Heidrick, Zimmer, Wagner. Three-base hit—Schriver. Home runs—Burkett, Leach. Double plays—Harper, Wallace, and McGann; Padden and McGann; Wagner, Ritchey, and Bransfield. Wild pitches—Phillippi, Sudhoff. First base on balls—Off Sudhoff, 3. Struck out—By Harper, 1; by Phillippi, 2. Stolen bases—Beaumont, Davis. Earned runs—Pittsburg, 6; St. Louis, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Pittsburg, 6. Time of game—2 hours and 10 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf	0	0	3	0	0	Hartsel, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Barley, lf	0	0	0	1	0	Green, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	2	12	0	0	Dexter, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Crawford, rf	0	1	3	0	0	Doyle, 1b	0	1	15	0	0
Dragoon, ss	0	3	2	6	2	Raymer, 3b	0	0	2	0	0
Seinfeldt, 3b	1	0	1	3	0	Childs, 2b	0	0	1	3	1
Fox, 2b	0	0	1	2	0	McC'm'k, ss	0	1	0	4	0
Bergen, c	0	1	5	1	0	Kahoe, c	0	0	18	1	0
Rimmel, p	0	0	0	0	0	Hughes, p	0	0	1	0	1
Total	2	7	27	13	2	Total	0	3	24	8	3

Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 —2
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1. Two-base hits—Bergen. Stolen bases—Beckley, Magoon, (2.) First base on balls—Off Stimmel, 1; off Hughes, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 12; by Stimmel, 4. Time—One hour and 40 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	56	36	.609	Boston	47	50	.485
Philadelphia	57	40	.588	Cincinnati	40	55	.421
St. Louis	57	44	.564	New York	38	54	.413
Brooklyn	54	44	.551	Chicago	39	63	.382

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Boston.
Brooklyn in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in St. Louis.
Chicago in Cincinnati.

American League Games.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 4; Detroit, 3.
At Boston—Boston, 6; Milwaukee, 5, (thirteen innings.)
At Washington—Washington, 5; Chicago, 2.

Eastern League Games.

At Rochester—Rochester, 7; Hartford, 1.
At Toronto—Toronto, 8; Providence, 0.
At Montreal—Montreal, 6; Worcester, 5.

New York State League.

At Schenectady—Troy, 7; Schenectady, 0.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 9; Utica, 1.
At Waverly—Rome, 7; Waverly, 2.

BAR HARBOR HORSE SHOW.

Summer Visitors Largely Represented in List of Exhibitors.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 19.—Society regards the second annual horse show, which opens here to-morrow, as the event of the Summer. The golf links, the tennis courts, and the yachts will be deserted for the field at Robin Hood Park. In the quality and number of exhibitors the show will be the equal of the more important metropolitan exhibitions. There are 54 classes in the horse department, 110 in the dog show, and between 200 and 300 in the fair. William C. Whitney, James B. Haggin, Col. Edward Morrell, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, D. C. Blair, J. Montgomery Sears, George W. Vanderbilt, E. G. Fabbri, J. L. Ketterlinus, and J. Mercer Biddle have some of the best horses entered.

The complete list of exhibitors is a long one and includes almost every one of prominence who has a show horse here. A feature not often introduced in horse shows will be trotting and running races. There are twelve of these classes, and some of the fastest horses in the State are entered. From all over Maine crowds of sightseers have been arriving all day and the town is filled with visitors. The fair, which is combined with the horse show, is considered of equal importance with the Bangor State Fair.

The following ladies have offered prizes: Miss Ruth Lawrence, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Countess Laugier-Villars, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mrs. J. T. Bowen, Mrs. C. C. Harrison, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. Van Nest, Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, Mrs. Ketterlinus, Miss Frances Burton Harrison, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. J. J. Emery, Miss Furness, Mrs. Seely, Mrs. J. C. Livingstone, Mrs. John Harrison, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. R. Hall McCormick.

IRISH RIFLEMEN SAIL TO-DAY.

Ulster Association Team Coming to Shoot at Sea Girt, N. J.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Cunard Line steamer Servia, which to-morrow sails from Liverpool for New York by way of Queenstown, will have among her passengers the representatives of the Ulster Rifle Association who are to compete at Sea Girt, N. J., with a team representing the New Jersey State Rifle Association.

The Irish rifle team is coming here

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TWELVE PAGES.

MR. PLATT'S VIEWS.

The election of a Mayor this Fall will have much to do with all these questions. I have no individual candidate in mind, as I have frequently said. What we all want who desire the overthrow of Tammany is the best man, the man who has the confidence of the people to the greatest degree. The Governor and I are unanimous on that point. I have held for some time the view that the anti-Tammany candidate should be an independent Democrat. Although still of the same opinion, nevertheless I believe that any candidate, whether he be Republican or Democrat, who can best unite the anti-Tammany forces is the man we all want.—From the report of an interview with Senator THOMAS C. PLATT.

These are wise and sensible words. It is the opinion of Gov. ODELL also that an independent Democrat should be nominated for Mayor by the anti-Tammany forces. The nomination of a Democrat known to be opposed to Tammany would not be regarded as an attempt to extort a partisan advantage from the situation that confronts the city. That accusation might be made if a Republican were the nominee. A Democrat would hold more votes from Tammany than a Republican. But Republican or Democrat, says Mr. PLATT, the man "who can best unite the anti-Tammany forces is the man we all want."

We attach more importance to these expressions than to the more sensational utterances of Mr. PLATT in the interview from which we have quoted. For some reason the Senator prefers to agree with DEVERY about Mr. FRANK MOSS and the procurement of evidence of police corruption. He thinks Mr. Moss's "crusade" has amounted to nothing, and that the evidence obtained is "fake." We must doubt whether Mr. PLATT here spoke quite the thought that was in his mind. He is a man of widely extended and intricate political interests. He was not under the obligation of legal process, and if for any reason it was inconvenient for him to say just what he thought of the evidence obtained by Mr. Moss against the Police Department, evidence that has produced a profound impression among thinking persons in this city, why, he was within his right in giving Devery-like answers to the reporter's questions, and the world should respect his reticences.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

It is astonishing to find LI-HUNG-CHANG calling on the Russian Minister at Peking to "urge a settlement of the Manchurian question." Because the Chinaman who is most of all responsible for the present unsettlement of that question is the statesman who would be venerable if he were not so vulpine, and who is therefore less to be described as a sage than as an old fox. He has been the chronic representative of Russian desires and designs at the Court of Peking, and for reasons which are incompatible with the lowest degree of patriotism. The personal allusion to him was unmistakable in Lord SALISBURY'S public statement that Russia had prevailed over Great Britain in Chinese affairs because Russian diplomacy did not scruple to employ means and agencies which British diplomacy rejected.

It cannot, however, be quite without significance or promise that every other Power represented in China backs up the protest which China makes through this singular medium against the execution of the treaty which Russia, according to the cynical language of M. DE GIERS, has been induced to offer China "out of consideration for the long friendly relations between the two Governments." The cynicism of Russian diplomacy is still further illustrated by the presentation of a treaty which virtually annexes Manchuria to Russia, after repeated Russian protestations that the occupation of Manchuria was only temporary and for the re-establishment of order.

The mere protest of all mankind against anything that Russia found it convenient and profitable to do would not, so far as we have any reason to believe, have the slightest effect upon the Czar's advisers. But the expression of the Japanese newspapers that "Japan cannot possibly acquiesce" in the permanent occupation of Manchuria, undoubtedly represents the national feeling. Russia has to decide whether she will enter upon a struggle with Japan, which will not be with Japan alone, but with Japan reinforced by the moral support, and such material aid as the most benevolent neutrality can extend, of all the other Powers having large interests in the Pacific.

Our own commercial interests are of great, and ought to be of growing, importance in Manchuria. The province contains the chief port of entry for our manufactures. It is certain that our trade will steadily decline under Russian administration. We have not been pleased with the condition of our commercial relations under King Log. But we shall not be able to do any business at all with the Manchurians under King Stork. We have no doubt that prompt and proper steps have been taken at Washington to protect the American interests which the attitude of Russia threatens to destroy and the attitude of Japan promises to defend.

THE NEUTRALITY OF ISTHMUS TRANSIT.

Secretary SEWARD in 1865 gave an authoritative interpretation of the treaty under the provisions of which it is possible that we may be called upon to take action for the protection of the Panama Railroad against interruptions of traffic in the warfare between Colombia and her neighbors:

> The question which has recently arisen under the thirty-fifth article of the treaty with New Granada, as to the obligation of this Government to comply with a requisition of the President of the United States of Colombia for a force to protect the Isthmus of Panama from invasion by a body of insurgents of that country, has been submitted to the consideration of the Attorney General. His opinion is that neither the text nor the spirit of the stipulation in that article by which the United States engages to preserve the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama imposes an obligation on this Government to comply with a requisition like that referred to. The purpose of the stipulation was to guarantee the Isthmus against seizure or invasion by a foreign Power only. It could not have been contemplated that we were to become a party to any civil war in that country by defending the Isthmus against another party. As it may be presumed, however, that our object in entering into such a stipulation was to secure the freedom of transit across the Isthmus, if that freedom should be endangered or obstructed, the employment of force on our part to prevent this would be a question of grave expediency to be determined by the circumstances.
>
> This is broad enough to include any and every case in which danger of interruption of traffic might exist, yet adequately safeguarded against unwarranted appeals from the Colombian Government for help to put down insurrections. The language of the guarantee as given in Article 35 of the treaty of 1846 is as follows:
>
> The United States guarantee positively and efficaciously to New Granada by the present stipulation the perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned Isthmus, with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists.
>
> And in consequence the United States also guarantee in the same manner the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over the said territory.
>
> It is apparent that we do not here guarantee the neutralization of Colombia. Such a pledge would have given to her the status of Belgium, which under the treaty of guarantee of the great Powers, to be enforced by England, is a neutral country, not to be invaded or made a party to any war. We have given to Colombia, the successor to the rights of New Granada under the treaty, a pledge and guarantee of protection against any foreign invasion that should threaten to obstruct traffic across the Isthmus. It is "the perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned Isthmus" that we pledged ourselves to protect. The subject-matter of the guarantee is defined by the language of Article 35 as "the part of the Granadian territory generally denominated Isthmus of Panama from its southernmost extremity until the boundary of Costa Rica." We may not regard with entire unconcern the crossing of Venezuelan and Ecquadorian troops over the remote southern and eastern frontiers of Colombia, but we are not called on to intervene in behalf upon such an occasion. It would be preposterous to assert that we had agreed to take the part of Colombia with armed force in any falling out she might have with her South American neighbors. It is only when the vortex of war approaches or involves the Isthmus that our pledge becomes operative.

THE RIGHT TO REMOVE MILLS.

An interesting report reaches us from Pittsburg that the holders of the municipal bonds of McKeesport have under consideration an application to the court for an order restraining the United States Steel Corporation from removing the W. Dewees Wood plant from that city to some other place. The grounds for such action would be that the municipal bonds of McKeesport were purchased on the faith and credit of its industrial and commercial development and its population; that an important consideration affecting their value was the fact that the Wood mills were there and gave constant employment to a large number of men; that the existence of this plant added materially to the assessable value of property subject to taxation, and that if it is removed and the men employed in it are scattered in search of work real estate values will decline, the population will be reduced, the receipts from taxation will shrink, and the city will be rendered unable to pay interest on its bonded indebtedness or to accumulate a sinking fund for the redemption of its bonds at maturity.

If this is all there is of the complaint underlying the motion for an injunction, we can safely prophesy as to its outcome. The United States Steel Corporation is not understood to have guaranteed the municipal bonds of McKeesport. It is possible that in the days when towns ambitious of rapid industrial growth were offering special inducements to manufacturing companies to help their booms McKeesport offered the Wood Company a substantial consideration for coming there. This possibility occurs to us for the reason that it is scarcely conceivable that any sane man or association of men would waste money in bringing suit against the Steel Corporation on no better grounds than are above outlined as the basis of the complaint on which the motion for an injunction will be made.

Should it appear that McKeesport has established a claim upon the owners of the Wood plant for its permanence as a feature of the local industrial development, the resulting litigation will have interest for a great many thousand manufacturing concerns which have chosen their locations with reference to the amount of local capital which could be enlisted, the donation of free land, exemption from local taxation for a term of years, or other advantages deemed attractive by Boards of Trade. It is a question whether plants located under such conditions can be removed to more advantageous places at the pleasure of their owners, provided the holders of municipal securities object to such removal as impairing their value. Some very important enterprises would find themselves affected by an authoritative ruling by the courts on this point.

In the case of McKeesport an answer might be made to the effect that, since the citizens had elected as Mayor a dangerous Socialist allied with the forces of disorder and an open advocate of free riot, the city had become untenable by a manufacturing industry, and that any actual or implied contractual obligation created by local bounties or exemptions offered and accepted was dissolved by reason of the failure of the municipality to maintain conditions under which the defendants could safely do business. Where such conditions do not exist, and the only assignable reason for removal is that better advantages are offered elsewhere, a contractual obligation might, we think, be very easily established in the case of plants assisted in their days of small beginnings by local subscriptions, bounties, and exemptions, and their right to remove their machinery challenged with entire propriety. The common law does not encourage the view that one may expect something for nothing; and that, having exhausted the benefits to be had in one location, the owner of a manufacturing plant is quite at liberty to ship it to another locality offering new inducements, is a contention it would be difficult to sustain.

THE YACHT RACES.

It is a pity that the strong breeze which prevailed yesterday in the Sound, and raised more sea than is commonly seen at this season off Larchmont, should have been accompanied by "thick weather." It was probably the thickness of the weather rather than the weight of the wind which led the committee to call off the race. It is not very safe for two miracles of speed to be thrashing about the Sound, on a foggy afternoon, on a course which brings them into danger of collision with all the legitimate and every-day traffic of that estuary.

The committee would have been quite justified, however, if they had called off the race simply on account of the force of the wind. An international yacht race would have been sailed all the same. The danger of carrying away the spars of an oversparred boat would not have allowed either of the contestants to acknowledge that there was more of it for him than for his opponent. But that danger was too great to be risked by either of the two boats, of which one must be chosen to defend the cup. We are getting too near the date of the actual races to risk the disabling of a likely competitor.

Here there was nothing at stake except a fractional part of the question which of the two contestants should be chosen to defend the cup. Nothing could be proved beyond that. And the committee may well have thought that the result of the race would in that respect have simply denoted a foregone conclusion. That yesterday was "Columbia's day," or would have been if the race had been successfully sailed and without accident, was probably the opinion of all the experts who looked at the weather and considered the previous performances of the boats. It was the conclusion drawn in these columns, some days ago, from a careful analysis of those performances.

Of course, if the race had been sailed, it would have been an inspiring and exciting contest, in such a breeze, for such of the spectators as could have seen it, and for such of the participants as did not find it too exciting. But that was not a sufficient reason for risking the disablement of one of the two vessels upon which we are relying for the defense of the cup. In fact, no risks ought to be run with either until the question of superiority between them is decided and the decision officially announced.

When Sir THOMAS LIPTON appeared with Shamrock I. he comforted himself under defeat in some fast drifting matches with the belief that in a breeze he would have the better of it and that the challenger was, in comparison with the defender, a "heavy weather boat." That belief was shown to be a delusion when the two met in a breeze, and when the challenger was more decidedly beaten than before. He is probably not cherishing that belief now. The new challenger is modeled and especially is sparred with a distinct view to "American weather," and possibly with the expectation that she will be beaten in what the tautological sailor-man calls "a breeze of wind." If she had been "the other boat" yesterday, it would indeed have been a shame to postpone the race on account of the weather.

THE MICROSCOPE IN THE KITCHEN.

A high authority in matters pertaining to the safeguarding of unfortunate humanity against the manifold and subtle dangers which beset it in consequence of the malevolent industry of the ever-present microbe, puts the capstone on the structure of "preventive medicine" by advising that the kitchen furniture of every well-ordered home shall include a microscope of sufficient strength to reveal inconspicuous organisms, to the end that "in the case of suspected food, taint and tissue-change may be readily recognized." Reading this, the weary housewife will be apt to exclaim with her British sister in perplexity:

> We have boiled the hydrant water,
> We have sterilized the milk,
> We have strained the prowling microbe
> Through the finest kind of silk,
> We have bought and we have borrowed
> Every patent health device,
> And at last the doctors tell us
> That we've got to boil the ice.

The kitchen microscope is a happy conceit; but how about the kitchen microscopist? Fancy the average hired girl provided with a 700-diameter binocular and instructed to watch out for pathogenic micro-organisms! Imagine her amiable acquiescence if enjoined to be very particular to note the differences between micrococci, staphylococci, and streptococci, and not to forget to examine the milk for bacillus typhosus, or if cautioned to scrutinize the beef for the bacillus anthracis, and incidentally make sure that it is quite free from evidences of tissue metamorphosis indicative of morbid lesions. If during the investigations conducted in obedience to such instructions a croton bug should chance to move across her field of vision the unfortunate maid would be quite sure to have a cat fit forthwith, followed by an unconditional and immediate resignation of her high and responsible ofice and an expression of her preference, couched in the language of fine irony, for future employment in families less curious concerning animalculae. If the College of General Housework, of which we have heard something of late, ever takes its place among the great educational foundations of the country, microscopy may very well be made part of its curriculum, and the biological laboratory one of its most important departments, but what the function of the microscope would be in the hands of one who does not know what to look for nor how to recognize it when seen is not clear.

The microbe has its place in the economy of nature, and there is great danger that the new cult of sterilization will carry its crusade of extermination too far. It is by no means true that all bacteria are harmful. On the contrary, most of them are in the highest degree beneficent, and the worst that can be said of them may be said with equal truth of almost any one of us, that they are occasionally found in bad company. Whether they seek such company or are sought by it those who study their habits are not quite sure. They have reached the conclusion, however, that in wholesale sterilization we begin a process which, if carried too far, would do more harm than good. Chasing the bacterium to his lair with a microscope would represent excellent detective service if the hunter knew a deer from a calf, so to speak; but if he is to follow the rule of the Tammany policeman in dealing with a crowd—spit on his hand, grasp his club, and make a pass with it at every head within reach—we shall need a revision of the game laws to restrain his misdirected lust of slaughter.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As the tests made some months ago at Havana by a board of army surgeons proved conclusively that mosquitos both can and do serve as hosts for the yellow fever germ in one of its stages of development, and that the insects are, if not the only, at least the usual, carriers of yellow fever infection to human victims, it is hard to see what necessity there was for any further demonstrations of this enormously important fact. The result of the original experiments was obviously of such priceless value to mankind that even the anti-vivisectionists, prompt as they are to raise a hysterical outcry when by chance they hear of one of the innumerable trials upon human beings which the doctors are all the while making of new remedies and operations, had little or nothing to say against the inoculation of American soldiers and others with so terrible a disease as yellow fever. Even those of us who are not anti-vivisectionists, however, hold to the opinion that a little of that sort of thing goes a good way, and that Chief Surgeon HAVARD, instead of waiting for one of his voluntarily infected patients to die before taking action, might well have forbidden long ago duplication of perilous experiments that could not possibly teach anything new. The apparent object of the latest inoculations was to supply Dr. CALDAS, the Brazilian expert, with subjects upon which to test his new serum, but that is hardly justification, since it would not have been much trouble for the doctor to conduct his investigation in other ports, where yellow fever patients suffering from the disease against their will are only too numerous. We cannot understand, moreover, the expressions of surprise contained in the dispatches from Havana at the greater severity of the cases last produced by the bites of the captive mosquitos. If all yellow fever is conveyed by such bites, it was only luck that the first cases were light, and sooner or later fatal terminations to the experiments were inevitable. But Dr. HAVARD and his companions cannot fairly be judged on brief telegraphic reports. He can doubtless explain and defend all he has done.

—Real and practical good may yet come to the world—much to its surprise—from the journey around it which the Duke and Duchess of CORNWALL and YORK are now engaged in making. Hitherto the product of the tour, except for British sentimentalists, has been nothing better than a vast number of "addresses," prepared by the local magnates in the different colonial cities visited, and under the delivery of these loyal but always extremely dull effusions the royal pair have doubtless suffered much. Now, however, the route to be traversed runs through those most dangerous of waters, the entrance to the St. Lawrence, and either some of the people who regard the Duke and Duchess as important personages or the enterprising advertisers of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy have evolved the bright idea of establishing a Marconi outfit on Cape Race so that the steamer carrying the Prince and his consort can receive timely and certain warning, whatever the weather may be, of its approach to that cruel promontory, relentless foe of all that floats. Obviously, the plan is practicable. Imperfect as is as yet the development of wireless or space telegraphy, the giving of such a warning in such a place is well within its present limitations, and with the proper instruments and the proper operators on the cape it should apparently be possible, and even easy, to lead a ship, similarly equipped, safe into the gulf through the thickest fog. The other day communication more than adequate for telling a Captain exactly where he is was established with the Lucania when she was seventy miles from the signal station on shore, and, of course, the same thing can be done at Cape Race or anywhere else, not only in the interests of itinerant royalty, but also in those of ordinary passengers and of cargo boats. The Canadians who have been dreaming of a short route to Europe can now afford to discuss the project while awake. They have the short route, all right, and if a system of Marconi plants will make it viable they may be happy yet.

—We rejoice sincerely that as yet it is only the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society that has decided to fasten upon the East River bridges the names of "Brooklyn," "Manhattan," "York," and "Queens." If the society had as much authority as it has title its verdict in this matter, in our opinion, would not only prove its own lamentable lack of good taste in nomenclature, but it would inflict on the city a calamity not the less irritating because of its relative insignificance as compared with some of our other calamities. If it be true, as stated, that, of the 121 lists submitted in competition for the prizes generously offered by the society for good bridge names, these were really the best of the lot, then the suggestions must have been bad indeed, and the obviously proper course would have been to declare that no award had been earned, and to start all over again, taking care, this time, so to advertise the contest as to attract the attention and inspire the efforts of people with at least a trace of ingenuity and aestheticism. The names mentioned above have not, so far as we can see, a single merit. They are hopelessly commonplace and dull; they mean nothing, and they tell nothing, either to the resident New Yorker or to the stranger who would be within our gates if we had any. "Brooklyn Bridge," as a title for the first of the quartet, was a name that made itself, as did its common alternative, "the East River Bridge," was well enough formerly, as are all self-made names, but it no longer serves its purpose, and the old structure needs a designation as much as do its neighbors that are to be. Yet the society with the pretentious title would keep the outworn name! And why "Manhattan"? Does the first bridge run east and the second west? And "York"! There's a sticker. To what "York" does it refer? We know of none in this vicinity. "Queens" might do as a last and desperate resort, if we had a thousand bridges to name instead of four, but that is the best that can be said for it. We do not advise that the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society try again—its own clumsy title is too great a handicap—but that some other organization that knows a thing or two about names take the matter in hand at once and save the city's reputation for taste and civilization from irreparable injury.

—Latest of the many theories as to the Navy Department's hostility to Admiral SCHLEY is one presented yesterday by our Washington correspondent, to the effect that the Admiral is likely to focus attention on the lamentable results of jealousy between our land and sea forces. Because of that feeling, if this theory be true, the navy hunted for the Spanish fleet for days after the army had told it exactly where CERVERA was, and from the play at cross purposes all the trouble and confusion arose. This is not an agreeable explanation of the situation, but, alas, it does explain.

BETTER MANNERS NEEDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would ask permission to say a few words in connection with the pathetic letter of your German correspondent "S." in your issue of to-day.

There is no doubt that Americans in general are apt to be a little cold or distrait in the presence of strangers, but I do not think that this springs so much from a lack of desire to be agreeable as from a habit of training. Essentially the American mind is practical—averse to sentiment or expansiveness—and hence requires a bond of affection to stimulate it to sociability. However this may be, I wish to make a criticism. Here in New York we do not lack sociability so much as politeness.

It may be safely said, I think, that, though the metropolis, this is the worst-mannered city in the Union. I speak, of course, generally, or with reference to the masses of the people. When one goes from New York to Boston or Washington, say, he receives a shock—not of pain, but of delightful surprise. Wherefore? Because of the different manners of the people. There the rude or uncouth address, (the "Say!" and the "See here!" and the "You there!") the failure to return thanks or to apologize when necessary, the coarse, loud talk in public, the shoving and the jostling and the trampling upon feet—all these things, and a thousand others of the same ilk, are practically unknown. I freely confess that whenever I have traveled and contrasted the manners of the people I have met with those I have known at home I have felt ashamed of New York. Reform seems to be very much in the air these times. It were a consummation devoutly to be wished that while we are about reforming our morals we paid a little attention to our manners. F. M.

New York, Aug. 19, 1901.

Customs Officials' Ways.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Don't you find our Custom House officials perfectly lovely?

Such delicate fingers as they must have, that let whole bales of silk escape them, to grab frantically at a small gold chain!

Oh! every day I live I feel that I ought to be prouder and prouder of our Governmental management. L. S. D.

Gladstone, N. J., Aug. 16, 1901.

NUGGETS.

In a Bad Way.

This curious language of ours! A man that is "down on his luck" is said to be "up against it."—Indianapolis News.

Expensive Tastes Satisfied.

Nell—I didn't think Cholly would ever make up his mind to get married. He had such expensive tastes.

Belle—That accounts for it. He says his wife is the dearest girl in the world.—Philadelphia Record.

Had Met One.

Church—They say they've discovered some wonderful oil spouters down in Texas.

Gotham—Yes; there was one of them in my office to-day, trying to sell me some shares.—Yonkers Statesman.

Discretion.

It was 11:30 P. M., and they listened apprehensively to heavy feet coming down stairs.

"It is papa!" gasped the fair one. "Oh, George! I'm sure he is coming down to quarrel with you again!"

"Don't fear, darling!" said the young man, nervously. "I am going to take steps to prevent any such unseemly scene."

"Oh, George, how lovely! Steps in what direction?"

"Toward home!" and the young man seized his hat and faded away through the doorway silently and with great speed.—San Francisco Bulletin.

WAITING.

From The Washington Star.

We are waiting, we are waiting
For the katydid to sing;
When the hot wave is abating
And old Sol has had his fling.

We have sung about the roses,
But they withered yester-morn,
And each day the news discloses
Words of doubt on wheat and corn.

So we're waiting for the season
When the snow is on the ground—
When the rain drops, for their treason,
Are in chilly fetters bound;

When the sun's rude ray grows dimmer
And no teasing insect hums—
When the Summer's ceased to simmer
And the winsome Winter comes.

SCHLEY QUESTIONS ADMIRAL HOWISON

Possible Objections to Member of Court of Inquiry.

Sinister Statements Regarding Admiral Schley Said to Have Been Made—The List of Witnesses.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Judge Jere Wilson and Isador Rayner, counsel for Rear Admiral Schley in the coming court of inquiry, called on Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett to-day and advised him that a communication would be sent to him relative to certain statements reported to have been made by Rear Admiral Howison, a member of the court of inquiry, in regard to the Schley-Sampson controversy.

The letter to Secretary Hackett will inclose copies of interviews purporting to have come from Admiral Howison, stating, among other things, that the battle of Santiago was won by Sampson; that the latter's presence was unnecessary at that fight; that Schley deserved no credit for the victory, and that between the two officers Sampson was the better one.

Mr. Hackett is requested to forward this communication to Admiral Howison for his consideration, and a copy of that officer's reply to the department is asked for.

Admiral Schley's counsel also made inquiries regarding the department's list of witnesses. They were informed that the department had no prepared list; that the preparation of this list is in the hands of Capt. Lemly, the Judge Advocate of the court, who is now in Canada, and who is expected to return to Washington on next Monday.

They also were informed that counsel for Admiral Schley could write a letter to Capt. Lemly asking for the list, which letter would be forwarded to the Judge Advocate, or they could await his return and then make application to him.

Admiral Schley did not accompany his lawyers. It is understood that a letter will be addressed to the department by Admiral Schley's counsel, formally asking for a list of the witnesses. It is stated that the call on Secretary Hackett was informal.

Lieut. B. W. Wells, who was a Flag Secretary to Admiral Schley during the West Indian campaign, has been detached from the Kearsarge and ordered to Washington to assist Rear Admiral Schley in the preparation of his case. This action was taken at the request of the Admiral, who said he desired the assistance of Lieut. Wells because of his familiarity with all the correspondence during the time he (Schley) was in command of the "Flying Squadron."

The Navy Department has decided that the Schley court of inquiry shall be held in the gunners' workshop at the navy yard. The workshop is a large new building and well adapted to the requirements of the court.

ADVISES AGAINST FRANCHISE.

Attorney General Thinks Exemptions Awarded to Porto Rican Railway Were Unwarranted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Secretary of State has received from Attorney General Knox an opinion on the question of the approval by the President of a franchise granting to the Compania de les Ferrocarrilos de Porto Rico the right to extend its railway lines between certain points on the island.

The Attorney General advises that the franchise in question be not approved by the President, on the ground that the Executive Council of Porto Rico has undertaken to exempt the company and its property from all taxation for a period of twenty-five years.

These exemptions, the Attorney General holds, the Executive Council was not authorized to make. "Congress," he says, "did not delegate to it the sovereign power of taxation, including the authority to exempt from taxation. This was delegated to the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico. The two powers are different and distinct things."

The Council, therefore, it is held, has invaded the province of the Legislative Assembly, and the proposed exemptions are void.

TO STUDY ASIATIC COUNTRIES.

Prof. J. W. Jenks to Obtain Information as an Aid to the Philippine Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Prof. J. W. Jenks, head of the Department of Political Science at Cornell University, has been appointed by the Government a Special Commissioner to visit several countries in Asia and Europe and to report to the War Department on the economic conditions existing in those States. He is to start for the Orient about Sept. 1, and has been instructed by the Government to study monetary and labor conditions, police systems, and internal taxation, in connection with the work he had previously planned for his trip around the globe.

The information which Prof. Jenks will submit will be used by the Philippine Commission in making plans for the administration of the Philippine Islands.

The countries to which Prof. Jenks will devote most of his attention will be Burma, Java, the Straits Settlements, and the federated Malay States. When interviewed to-day, Prof. Jenks stated that he also intended to make investigations in China and Japan, but that the countries mentioned would be the most valuable for suggesting ideas for the administration of the Philippines.

The Government has recognized the ability of Prof. Jenks in making such investigations, and has made use of his services on the Industrial Commission. He is known as a keen and thorough observer and one whose judgment on economic questions is cool and candid.

FOR PRESIDENT OF CUBA.

Meeting at Havana Discussed Candidacy of Senor Estrada Palma.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—A meeting, convened at the request of Gen. Maximo Gomez, and attended by a number of revolutionary Generals and politicians representing all parties, was held to-day to ascertain the practicability of agreeing upon Señor Estrada Palma as a candidate for the Presidency of the republic.

Gen. Sanguily and and Juan Gualberto Gomez contended that before they could give their support to any candidate, they must know his political programme. The former pointed out that Señor Palma's recent letter to Señor Figueredo was very brief, and that he ought to be invited to set forth his intentions more clearly.

It was ultimately decided to appoint a committee empowered to address a communication to Señor Palma asking him to state more fully his intentions and purposes if elected President. Gen. Gomez was appointed Chairman of the committee.

Ordered to Fort Totten.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Company A, First Battalion Engineers, which has just arrived from the Philippines, has been ordered to Fort Totten, N. Y.

American Warships to Meet at Genoa.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Navy Department announces that the European squadron of American war vessels will rendezvous at Genoa, Italy. The cruiser Chicago, now at Southampton, will proceed south to that port, where she will meet the cruiser Albany and the gunboat Nashville, now at the Seychelle Islands.

ECONOMIC NEEDS OF CUBA.

Free Trade with the United States Not Wanted, Says L. V. de Abad.

L. V. de Abad, Commissioner for the Economic Association of Cuba, who is at present in this city, said yesterday that he did not believe the commercial elements of Cuba were desirous of establishing free trade tariff relations with the United States. In the course of an interview Mr. de Abad said:

"The prospect of the annexation of Cuba to the United States should make every reflective business man consider the question of what effect a political annexation might have upon the economic relationships of the island with the United States.

"In the United States, the removal of duties on Cuban products would be a deadly blow to the sugar, tobacco, and other agricultural industries.

"Those who state that Cuba wants free trade with the United States have either been deceived or are trying to deceive the American people. What Cuba really does want is to harmonize her interests with those of the United States. This could be done by removing from 30 to 40 per cent. of the import duties upon certain products.

"The present economic condition of the island is very bad, and there is no hope for relief until the tariff is changed. Many tobacco factories have reduced their output, and in many sugar mills wages will have to be decreased to 30 or 40 cents a day in order that the crop of 1902 may be placed upon the market.

"It is, of course, unfair to assume that revolution makers in all cases would take advantage of a time of economic distress to stir up trouble, yet a state of brigandage might be induced by a general poverty-stricken condition of the people which would be serious in its consequences.

"The United States is alone Cuba incalculable benefit by relieving her of her great public debt. This debt used to cost about $10,000,000 annually, and was part of a budget of $24,000,000.

"Cuban prosperity demands a reduction of import duties in the United States, but the protectionist here must not look upon the Cuban producer as his enemy. The fact that, in spite of the present high duty, Cuban sugar is imported into this country, shows that there is a market here for it. The reduction of duties to a certain extent would relieve the strain upon Cuban producers without injuring American interests. The same can be said of the tobacco industry."

NO MORE SILK SEIZED.

Custom House Officials Deny Other Seizures, but Admit Additional Investigations.

A report that eighteen more cases of Japanese silk imported by A. S. Rosenthal & Co. of 45 Greene Street had been seized was denied last evening by Collector Bidwell and Appraiser Wakeman. Such action may, however, be taken. Appraiser Wakeman has under consideration the reporting of another invoice of silk imported by the firm in question, and the merits of the case will be dealt with by the Collector and Col. Phelps, the head of the law division of the Custom House. Collector Bidwell said that the situation in regard to irregularities or frauds in the importation of silks was the same as on Saturday, when he ordered the seizure of fifteen cases of Rosenthal & Co.'s silks.

Members of the firm of Rosenthal & Co. said that yesterday they had thirty-four cases of silk in the Public Stores, including those seized. They had not so far learned what they had been accused of, if anything, but were ready to meet any action taken by the Treasury Department, and would be prepared to defend their mercantile and business integrity in the United States Courts. Until they knew fully how they stood they could make no statement. They had no information to lead them to believe that any more of their goods except the fifteen cases would be the subject of official action. They denied that when the goods arrived here they were entered as third-grade material.

CANAL TONNAGE INCREASING.

Shipments on Waterways in This State Show Large Gains Over a Year Ago.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—The report of the tonnage on the New York State canals for the week ended Aug. 14, as given out by Col. Partridge, Superintendent of Public Works, shows that business is still on the increase on the State's waterways. The total tonnage for the week was 114,420, while that for the corresponding week of last year was but 90,598, showing a gain of 23,822 tons

The principal items of increase were in wheat, lumber, pulp wood, domestic salt, and bituminous coal. The wheat shipment from Buffalo is reaching very great proportions. During the corresponding week last year there were shipped 1,695 tons, whereas this year the shipment was 14,674 tons.

The greater proportion of the increase in tonnage is in Eastern shipments, the shipments west being less than for the same period last year.

PRESIDENT VISITS ZOAR.

This Was a Communistic Village, Organized About Eighty Years Ago.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 19.—President McKinley to-day visited Zoar, originally a communistic village, organized about eighty years ago, and conducted on the Socialistic plan until two years ago, when a division of property was effected.

Mrs. McKinley, Col. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, their son Parmlee, and a few Canton relatives and friends, accompanied the President. The trip was made in Col. Herrick's private car, which was attached to a special train. The party returned to Canton late this afternoon.

MR. HAY TO GO TO CANTON.

He Will Leave for a General Conference with the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Secretary Hay will leave for Canton in a day or so, probably to-morrow. It is said at the State Department that more signifcance is attached to the visit to the President than the facts warrant. It appears that the President wanted Mr. Hay some ten days ago.

When the President is in Washington there are frequent opportunities for consultation with his Cabinet advisers, but owing to the absence of both the President and Mr. Hay there has been no opportunity for such an exchange between them for over a month.

VETERAN REUNION AT BUFFALO.

A "Porto Rican Army Day" at the Pan-American Exposition.

A reunion of the Porto Rican army of invasion is to be held at Buffalo on Aug. 26 and 27, under the auspices of the Society of the Porto Rican Expedition, of which Gen. Miles is the head. Aug. 27 has been named as "Porto Rican Army Day" at the exposition. On that day a reception will be tendered to Gen. Miles and the others visitors by the management, and there will be a parade and review of the veterans.

The army of invasion numbered about 20,000, and it is expected that a very large contingent will be present at this reunion. Among the distinguished persons who have been invited are Admiral Schley, Gen. Brooke, Gen. Schwan, Gen. Hains, Gen. Ernst, Gen. Gilmore, Gen. Griffin, Gen. Garretson, and Capt. Sigsbee. Headquarters from the reunion have been established at the Hotel Iroquois, and railroads have offered special rates for those desiring to attend the exposition at this time. The National Secretary of the society, Capt. George B. Donavin, of Columbus, Ohio, has immediate charge of the arrangements.

Sales of Town Lots in Oklahoma.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Secretary of the Interior has received telegraphic reports from ex-Gov. Richards of Oklahoma of the sale of town lots at the three county seats in the newly opened reservations. At Lawton 609 lots have been sold for $288,370; at Anadarka 647 lots brought $160,965, and at Hobart $107,194 was paid for 652 lots. These prices are considered very good.

Paper Company Transfers Property.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Aug. 19.—A deed was recorded in the Saratoga County Clerk's office to-day conveying from the Howland Paper Company of Sandy Hill to the Union Bag and Paper Company nineteen pieces of real estate, paper mills, water power, and easements, &c., lying in Saratoga and Washington Counties. The nominal consideration was one dollar.

MISS BURDEN'S DEBUT

Daughter of Mrs. I. Townsend Burden Introduced to Society.

Two Hundred Guests Attend the Ball at Newport — All the Prominent Debutantes of the Season Present.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—The first of the series of balls, to be continued uninterruptedly throughout the week, marking the height of one of the gayest social seasons Newport has seen for many years, was given to-night at Fair Lawn, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, to formally introduce into society their youngest daughter, Miss Gwendolyn Burden.

Invitations had been sent to nearly two hundred persons, including all the debutantes of the Summer. The house, rich in its permanent furnishings, was extensively decorated with rare flowers and plants, arranged under the personal supervision of Mrs. Burden. Numerous electric lights, inclosed in shields of delicate silk of various colors, gave a peculiarly pleasing effect to the scene.

Mrs. Burden, assisted by her two daughters, Miss Evelyn and Miss Gwendolyn, received in the main reception room. The guests were then ushered into the ball room. At midnight a supper was served. Then followed the cotillion, led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Miss Gwendolyn Burden.

There were six favor figures, the favors being handsome bouquets of flowers, sashes of ribbons, golf, polo, and tennis score cards, silver penknives, sachet bags, and silver trinkets, which were arranged on a screen by Miss Evelyn Burden, and fastened with long sashes of variegated ribbons. After the cotillion a second supper was served. The guests included:

Mrs. Astor, Miss Gaw,
Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Anna Sands,
Mr. and Mrs. L. Cass Ledyard, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke,
Frank W. Andrews, Jr., Roderick Terry, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Miss Twombly,
Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Henry F. Eldredge, Edward Brooke, Jr., Miss Davies,
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Howard, Atherton Blight, Miss Blight,
Mr. and Mrs. P. Jones, Henry Walters, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan,
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin J. Berwind, Miss Marion Fish, Stuyvesant Le Roy,
Thomas F. Cushing, Miss Gladys B. Brooks,
Miss Edith Cushing, Miss Edith D. Clapp, Miss Iselin,
Miss Josephine W. Johnson, Egerton L. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr.,
Miss Johnson, Craig Wadsworth,
Miss Nina Rives, Miss Pauline Postlick,
Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Rives, Henry S. Redmond,
Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, Miss Spencer, Willing H. Spencer,
James T. Woodward, Mrs. H. R. Emmet,
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, John Bolt, James De Wolfe Cutting,
Miss Gammell, Hon. Arthur Brebazon,
Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay,
Miss Laura Swan, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitehouse,
Miss Van Alen, Mr. Wanters,
Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Miss Bunham,
Miss Lily Oelrichs, R. L. Cotteret,
Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs, Benjamin Chew,
Peter D. Martin, W. De Lancey Kountze,
Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. Waysman,
Reginald Brooks, H. R. Taylor,
Miss Phyllis Langhorne, James W. Appleton,
Miss Thayer, Charles Sands,
Mrs. W. B. Duncan, Jr., Mr. Morris,
John S. Tooker, Miss Scott,
Col. Osmun Latrobe, Marshall Kernochan,
Mrs. Burke Latrobe, Louis T. Bruglere,
Mrs. Burke-Roche, George McFadden,
Miss Cynthia Roche, Woodbury Kane,
Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Bradish G. Johnson, Charles Welsh,
Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, Miss Greta Pomeroy,
The Misses Gerry, Waldo Story,
Robert L. Gerry, G. C. Munzig,
Miss Gwynne, R. B. Van Cortlandt,
Mrs. Moses T. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr,
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Francis L. Polk,
W. Dulan, Ambassador George Von L. Meyer,
W. F. Whitehouse, Jr., J. M. Waterbury,
The Misses Whitehouse, J. M. Waterbury, Jr.,
Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Austin Gray,
Ogden Codman, Jr., Mr. Wright,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanyear Norris, Miss Whittier,
Augustus Jay, Jr., Edward H. Bulkley,
Major and Mrs. J. C. Mallory, Mr. Mitchell,
The Misses Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens,
Philip Carroll, Arthur Gray,
Mr. and Mrs. Royal P. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse,
Mrs. G. B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edey,
George Griswold, 2d, Miss Wilmerding,
Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mr. Hooker,
Miss Natalie Wells, Gerald L. Hoyt,
Miss Kathleen Neilson, G. A. Munn,
William Cutting, Jr., Miss Wadsworth,
Lispenard Stewart, Col. George R. Dyer,
Reginald Vanderbilt, Capt. Benkard,
The Misses Wetmore, Lieut. H. R. Winthrop,
De Lancey Kane, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Shaw, Jr.,
Miss Schenck, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.,
Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mr. and Mrs. Knapp,
Count Gheradeschi, Miss E. Rutherfurd.

MISS ROOSEVELT IMPROVING.

The Vice President Visits His Daughter and Remains at Roosevelt Hospital Over Night.

It was reported at the Roosevelt Hospital last night that Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of Vice President Roosevelt, was steadily improving. Mrs. Roosevelt, who has been with her daughter almost constantly since last Friday, when an operation to remove an abscess of the jaw was performed, left the hospital yesterday morning and went to Oyster Bay to see her other children. Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by the Vice President, returned to the hospital at 11:30 o'clock last night.

They went at once to a room adjoining the room occupied by their daughter. Vice President Roosevelt left word at the office of the hospital that he was not to be disturbed. It is understood that he will leave the hospital this morning.

During the day several boxes of flowers were received by Miss Roosevelt from her friends and members of the family.

AUSTEN G. FOX'S GOOD FORTUNE.

Richer by $2,700 Through Awards of Which He Knew Nothing.

Through a legal step which was taken yesterday by Lawyer Harold Swain of the firm of Reeves, Tood & Swain, before Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, for the purpose of having a referee's report affirmed, the fact was disclosed that Austen G. Fox is $2,700 richer than he thought he was. The money will be paid to him by the city as awards which were made in cutting through Whittier Street from Hunt's Point Road to Whitlock Avenue, in the locality of Leggett's Creek.

The awards were made last year, and as the owners of the land did not appear the compensation for the property was simply credited to "unknown persons." But Lawyer Swain represented some persons who owned property adjoining that of the land for which no owner or owners could be found, and from one of them he got a "tip." A search through many titles and documents led to the discovery that the land belonged to Mr. Fox.

STEWART ESTATE CLAIMANT.

Court Petitioned to Place the Plaintiff Under Heavy Bond.

A motion was made before Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on behalf of Horace Russell, as executor of the estate of Henry Hilton, to compel John T. Stewart to put up a bond of $2,500, to disclose his residence, and also to show his authority for bringing a suit involving the millions of A. T. Stewart.

Some time ago Stewart brought an action in the Supreme Court to recover a share in the estate of A. T. Stewart, claiming to be one of the legal heirs of the millionaire dry goods merchant.

Mr. Russell contended in court that in order to shut off adventurers from bringing suits of this kind plaintiffs should be placed under heavy bond, as in many cases they were practically worth nothing financially, and it was impossible to collect costs from them when the defendant was successful in a suit.

Counsel for Stewart contended that the amount of bond asked for was excessive. He said that $250 would be sufficient, but that if the Court so decreed the plaintiff was able to furnish a bond of $1,000. The plaintiff, his counsel volunteered, was a resident of Ireland.

Justice O'Gorman reserved decision.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This week at the Summer resorts promises to be one of the gayest, if not the gayest, in the season. Last evening Newport had one of its large dances and the début of Miss Gwendolyn Burden, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden. This evening there will be the début of Miss Gladys Brooks, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks. At Bar Harbor to-day the horse show and fair will begin. It is to continue three days.

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Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills sailed last week for this port in the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and they are due here to-day or to-morrow. Mrs. Mills has been quite ill in Paris, and was operated on for appendicitis. According to present plans, Mrs. Mills and the Misses Mills will go to their country seat at Staatsburg-on-the-Hudson, which is being made ready for their reception.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney are among the guests at the United States Hotel in Saratoga. They will remain there a week and then return to Newport before going to Lenox, where they will be during a part of September on October Mountain.

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The Count and Countess de Castlemanardo have arrived at Narragansett Pier for a short stay. The Countess was formerly Miss Edith Van Buren. Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of Governor General Wood, is at Southampton. Judge A. C. Monson has purchased some eight acres of land on the Great Plains Road at Southampton, and is to build a handsome residence on it.

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The wedding of Harold Lomas and Miss Virginia Washington Swayne, daughter of Gen. Wager Swayne, will take place at Shinnecock Hills, L. I., on Monday next, Aug. 26. The ceremony is to be performed in the Church of All Angels, and the Rev. William Bodine of the Church of Our Saviour, Philadelphia, will officiate. Miss Swayne's maid of honor will be her sister, Miss Eleanor Swayne. The ceremony will be followed by a wedding breakfast at the Summer residence of Gen. Swayne.

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At the wedding on Oct. 9 at Cazenovia, N. Y., of Miss Beatrice M. Barclay and Stockton Beekman Colt, Miss Cornelia Barclay, younger sister of the bride, will be the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids selected are Ethel Van Cortlandt Colt, a sister of the bridegroom-to-be; Bessie Oakley, and Adelaide M. Barclay. Boudinot Colt is to be his brother's best man, and the ushers are to be Dr. Harold Barclay, George B. Post, Jr., Arthur Turnbull, and Lyman R. Colt.

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There were not so many well-known people seen in town yesterday as is usual on Monday. Mrs. Robert R. L. Clarkson was seen at the Waldorf, as were Miss Ethel Barrymore and De Courcey Forbes, who returned from Europe last Saturday. The Waldorf palm garden is now again open.

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The wedding of Capt. William Schuyler Beekman and Miss Eudora Elizabeth Austin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Wallace Austin, is to take place Wednesday, Aug. 28. It will be a small affair, only the members of the immediate families will be present.

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H. H. Hunnewell of Boston celebrated his ninety-first birthday last week at his cottage in the White Mountains. Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan are at Newport. Mrs. John L. Gardiner of Boston has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Cushing at the same place.

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Robert Livingston Gerry is another passenger on the Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrives to-day. Mr. Gerry has been abroad about two months. The Electra arrived yesterday in New York and is to take Mr. Gerry to Newport.

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William K. Vanderbilt is anchored off Dinard with the Valiant. The Duchess of Marlborough is at Dinard, having gone there from London last week. Mr. Vanderbilt and party will remain several days at the Brittany resort before going to Havre and afterward, perhaps, to the North Cape, if present plans are followed.

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Dr. W. Seward Webb is at Bar Harbor. Mrs. W. Seward Webb is at Shelburne Farms, and Miss Webb is to visit Miss Metcalf at Dark Harbor. The tennis tournament for amateurs begins to-morrow at Sorrento. It will be held on the hotel courts. William E. Iselin and a party have arrived at Dark Harbor in the yacht Emerald.

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Consuela, Duchess of Manchester, has taken Miss Langtry, the daughter of Mrs. Langtry, as a protégé, and has been chaperoning her at Cowes and other places. The Duchess of Marlborough is chaperoning Miss Gladys Deacon, the daughter of the late Edward Parker Deacon.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—Newport had to-day one of the very few stormy days of the season. The easterly rain, which set in about noon and continued almost without interruption until night, stopped all outdoor pleasures. It looked very little like rain early in the morning and a large number of society people gathered at the Casino to see the tennis match, and so little were the indications of a storm that few were dressed in anything but light Summer garments, with no umbrellas, waterproofs, or storm coats to protect them.

When the rain came during the tennis match there was a lively scramble for the Casino piazzas. Before a half hour there were many little gatherings of society people on the piazzas, but as the rain continued to fall, hurry calls were sent out for private carriages and the public cabmen had all they could attend to for an hour.

There were several dinners to-night, the guests generally going afterward to the Burden ball, which was the leading event of the night. Mrs. Astor's weekly dinner was made especially notable by the character of the guests who represented the older families prominent in society. The guests were Mrs. J. P. Kernochan, Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Witherbee, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Atherton Blight, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly, Col. and Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane, Col. and Mrs. John J. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. Richard Garrett, W. Forbes Morgan, Miss Fanny Read, Ambassador George Von L. Meyer, and Waldo Story.

The table decorations were of American Beauty roses in a golden service. In the dining rooms the flowers were rare orchids and fancy foliage, with palms placed here and there.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained at Beaulieu at dinner a party of thirty-six guests, who afterward went to the Burden ball. The floral decorations throughout the house were very handsome, but the grandest effect was in the treatment of the two dinner tables. One was of American Beauty roses and the other of Egyptian lotus flowers. The individual flowers were gardenias.

James T. Woodward entertained a party of twenty-six at dinner at "The Cloisters." Pink roses with fine greens were used for the table.

Mrs. W. Fitz-Hugh Whitehouse also gave a dinner at which the table decorations were of gioxlania flowers and feathery ferns. Gardenias and bunches of choice roses were given to the guests.

Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane, Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, and Mrs. William Grosvenor gave luncheons at their cottages.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained at luncheon on the yacht Rainbow, and Mrs. A. E. Tower gave a luncheon on the steam yacht Erl King.

Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Mrs. Thomas Jaffney, Mrs. William E. Carter, Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, Mrs. William P. Thompson, Mrs. George B. De Forest, and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, the last named being at Berger's.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White of New York are guests of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs at Rosecliff.

Mr. J. Leslie Cotton, who recently arrived in this country from Paris, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith.

To-morow night Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks will give a ball at Rockhurst, to introduce to society her younger daughter, Miss Gladys. The cotillion will be led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., with the débutante. There have been 150 invitations issued for the ball.

THEATRICAL SEASON OPENS

"The Mormon Wife" Produced on Fourteenth Street.

"ARIZONA" AT THE ACADEMY

A Revival of "Are You a Mason?" at the Garrick Theatre — Theatrical Gossip.

First of the new plays of the season is "The Mormon Wife." Howard Hall and Madeline Morli confess themselves responsible for it on the play bill, and Mr. Rosenquest used it to open the season at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. Its general character will be at once evident to those familiar with things theatrical when it is announced that it is an exploitation of Charles E. Blaney, who has amassed a comfortable fortune in the presentation of hair-raising, heartrending, blood-curdling plays of the so-called barn-stormers type on the remote country circuits. Occasionally Blaney brought joy to Broadway when the Star Theatre still existed, for he engineers the sort of things that appealed to Star theatregoers in the last half dozen years of its existence.

This is only preliminary to saying that neither the "Mormon Wife" nor the company that played it is a subject for serious criticism. It was a combination of bucolic low comedy, a thrashing out of the old story of the fights between Mormon and Gentile in the early days of Utah, with a lot of pathos and bathos mixed in with the sort of preaching that figured so popularly in "Way Down East" and plays of that type. For people who like this sort of a combination of religion and horse play, with sharp contrasts, such as give the gallery gods ample opportunity to applaud religious heroics and hiss Mormon depravities as received through the spectacle of a Christian dramatist, the play was just the sort of thing they wanted. Of course, the story of a Gentile who, with one wife, became a Mormon, was sealed to a second wife with the resultant breaking up of his home and the ultimate reconciliation just as he was murdered by one of the Destroying Angels of Mormondom.

There was an opportunity for some rather good emotional acting by Roselle Knott, the Gentile wife, and also for a display of termagantry by Meta Maynard, the second wife, which both availed themselves of. William Humphrey, as the husband turned Mormon, presumably had the "fat" lines of the production. If he did he took no one in the audience into his confidence, but so mouthed them in pantomime that what he had to say as to the progress of his affairs was kept a dead secret from such as would really like to have known what he had to say at critical periods of the play. He seemed to enjoy his own conversation. No one else was permitted to do so. Nothing was lost in his speech was vociferously atoned for by the high-pitched rantings of some of his associates, principally feminine.

Comedy of the bucolic sort was plentiful and a quintet consisting of Gertrude Swiggett, Clara Rainford, Oscar Figman, W. R. McKey, and Hal Brown managed to excite the risibilities of the crowd that packed the theatre to the doors and made the gallery a hot box.

But the hit of the play was made by Gertrude Haines, a vaudeville performer who attained some prominence with a "Celestial Choir" last season. The choir was on hand, and, robed in the choir vestments of the Episcopal Church, sang religious hymns in a Mormon tabernacle. Previously Miss Haines had saved the first act from complete ruin by playing a parlor organ with her nose and doing various other "stunts" on a parlor organ furnished with all sorts of contrivances to display her unique skill as a manipulator of that much-abused instrument.

The cast:

John Turner, a Mormon convert.....
William Humphrey

GENTILES.

Mary, his first wife.....Roselle Knott
Dr. Joe Mason.....Thomas MacLarnie
Dolph Mason.....Laurens Hascall
Deacon Mason.....Horace Lewis
Zeb Robbins.....Oscar Figman
Samantha Babbit.....Clara Rainford
Tilly.....Gertrude Swigget
Danny Huggins.....W. R. McKey
Frank Horton.....S. J. Cairns
United States Marshal.....George Tyford
Gorgie.....Master Walter Robinson

MORMONS.

Sally, John Turner's second wife..Meta Maynard
Mrs. Cora Young.....Grace Huntington
Hank Smith.....William Walcott
Samuel Slick.....William H. Turner
Susan Young.....Florence Rutland
Jonathan Wise.....P. A. Nannary
Dr. Satoris.....Harry Gwynette
Porky.....Hal Brown
Mr. Briggs.....Charles Mayne
James.....A. Scott
Walter Hart.....P. S. Fletcher
Frederic Hunt.....H. B. Hudill

A REVIVAL OF "ARIZONA."

War Drama Presented at the Academy of Music with New Features.

Augustus Thomas's war drama "Arizona," which nightly crowded the Herald Square Theatre last season, was revived last night, with a newly added realistic scene, which will go far toward making the play more popular than ever. While at home in the Herald Square Theatre, owing to the limited size of the stage one of the most effective scenes in the entire play had to be cut out. Instead, there came from behind the scenes the clatter of horses' hoofs as the cavalry dashed up, shouting and making other desirable noises, these taking the place of the actual picture of the approach of the cavalry.

On the large stage at the Academy of Music none of this was necessary. The entire troop, numbering some forty horses, dashed upon the stage, their riders covered with perspiration and alkali dust, and the applause which greeted the surprise showed it successful as one of the most effective scenes in the entire play. The staging was under the direction of Kirk La Shelle and Fred R. Hamlin.

The new cast of characters was as follows:

Henry Canby, owner of Aravaipa Ranch.....
W. Cope
Col. Bonham, 11th U. S. Cavalry.Frazer Coulter
Sam Wong, a cook.....Stanley Murphy
Mrs. Canby, wife of the rancher.....
Miss EleanorWilton
Estrella Bonham, wife of the Colonel.....
Miss Grace Thorne
Lena Kellar, a maid servant.Miss Alice Chandler
Lieut. Denton, 11th U. S. Cavalry.....
Dustin Farnum
Bonita Canby, Estrella's sister...Miss Olive May
Capt. Hodgman, 11th U. S. Cavalry.....
William O. Hazeltine
Miss McCullagh, a school teacher.....
Miss Agnes Muir
Dr. Fenlon, Surgeon 11th U. S. Cavalry.....
George O'Donnell
Lieut. Hallack, 11th U. S. Cavalry.....
Charles H. Welch
Tony Mostano, a vaquero.....Edgar Selwyn
Sergt. Kellar, 11th U. S. Cavalry.....
William Haworth
Lieut. Young, 11th U. S. Cavalry.Helme Calvert
Major Cochran, 11th U. S. Cavalry.....
Sterrett Johnson

"Are You a Mason?" Well Received.

The farce "Are You a Mason?" adapted from the German by Leo Ditrichstein, which amused so many people at Wallack's Theatre during the last weeks of last season, opened Garrick Theatre last evening. The audience that greeted the revival filled the theatre, and was an enthusiastic one. All of the players, most of whom were in the original cast, received a hearty welcome as they appeared on the stage, the reception accorded Mr. Ditrichstein being especially enthusiastic. The cast:

George Fisher, stock broker....Leo Ditrichstein
Frank Perry, his friend.....John C. Rice
Amos Bloodgood of Rockford, Ill., Perry's father-in-law.....Thomas A. Wise
John Halton, a gentleman farmer from up-State.....George Richards
Hamilton Travers, usher at a music hall..
Oscar Dane
Ernest Morrison, a young architect.....
Charles Halton
Policeman.....Charles Green
Mrs. Caroline Bloodgood.....Gertrude Whitty
Eva (Mrs. Perry).....Esther Titteli
Annie.....Hazel Chappel
Lulu.....Grace Hadsell
Mrs. Halton, Halton's wife.....Amy Miller
Lottie, cook to the Perrys.....Sally Cohen
Panchon Armitage, a cloak model at Mme. Jolivet's.....Maude Travers

'ROGERS BROTHERS IN WASHINGTON'

Opening Performance of the Farce Given in Buffalo.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The farce vehicle for Rogers Brothers for the coming season had its opening production at the Star Theatre to-night. "Rogers Brothers in Washington" is more expensive and elaborate than their previous ventures. The house, which was a record-breaker for size, applauded everything.

The first act showed the interior of the Democratic Club, with a painting of Richard Croker on the wall, and a stuffed tiger near by. It is said to be an exact reproduction of the room. The chorus work seemed to give immense satisfaction to the audience, and the dialect dialogue of the Rogers Brothers evoked abundant laughter.

The third act, representing the court of fountains at the Exposition, is where the varieties are introduced. The scenery and electrical effects are a feature of this act. The song, which is expected to win particular popularity is a sequel to "An Innocent Maid" and "When Reuben Comes to Town." It is called "The Wedding of Reuben and the Maid."

Hattie Williams, is the leading woman, with Jeanette Bageard and Edith St. Clair to help. The funmakers include Gus Weinburg, William West, and Eugene Jepson. Many of the West Point cadets saw the performance.

WORCESTER MUSIC FESTIVAL.

Programme for Its Forty-fourth Annual Celebration Arranged.

Announcement of the programme of the forty-fourth annual Worcester County Musical Festival has been made. George W. Chadwick is to be the conductor, as usual, and Franz Kneisel and Wallace Goodrich will continue as assistant conductor and organist.

Verdi's "Manzoni Requiem" will be the principal choral work. In the cast will be Mme Emma Eames, soprano; Mrs. Clara Poole King, contralto; Ellison Van Hoose, tenor, and Carl E. Dufft, bass.

In Cesar Franck's "The Beatitudes," the singers are to be Mrs. Shanna Cumming, soprano; Mrs. Clara Poole King, mezzo soprano; Miss A. J. Griggs, contralto; H. Evans Williams and E. C. Towne, tenors; Stephen Townsend and David Bispham, basses.

"Judith," a lyric drama by Conductor Chadwick, will be performed for the first time. It deals with the story of Judith and Holofernes, as related in the Apocrypha, and in it the chorus plays an important part. The singers will be Miss Gertrude May Stein and Messrs. Towne, Bispham, and Dufft.

For Mozart's motet, "Glory, Honor, Praise, and Power," Richard Burmeister has been specially engaged as piano soloist. Sixty-five members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra are also engaged.

An auction sale of 800 tickets will be held in Washburn Hall, Worcester, Mass., on Tuesday morning, Sept. 10. The festival will last from Sept. 23 to 27.

PADEREWSKI'S NEW OPERA.

For some time lovers of music here have been thinking that there was no chance of their hearing Paderewski's new opera, "Manru" in New York for at least two years. It is now said, however, that the production of the piece will be made during the coming Winter, and that Maurice Grau is now communicating with Walter Damrosch about the venture. Mr. Damrosch was in Asbury Park yesterday, but one who was familiar with the situation said:

"Mr. Grau has not concluded his contract with the composer's agent, but it will be signed soon, I understand, and then arrangements will be made to bring out the opera here early in the coming season. Mr. Damrosch now has the score. The cast can be easily filled. Mme. Eames or Mme. Sembrich will in all probability be the heroine, and there are parts in the opera that will suit various others of Mr. Grau's forces. The work will be sung in German, although there is an English translation."

Paderewski's opera is in three acts, and the scenes are laid in the country where he has his home, the mountains between Bulgaria and Servia. Peasants, gypsies, a beautiful girl and a dwarf are the principals in the action, and the scenery requisite for the production will not have to be very ornate.

SUMMER AMUSEMENTS.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—Mr. Kaltenborn's orchestral concerts draw well.

TERRACE GARDEN.—Nightly concerts, with vaudeville, orchestral, operatic, and vocal features, are announced.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Francis Wilson and his company in "The Strollers" will be here for a little while longer.

CASINO THEATRE.—"Florodora" is still going and is as popular, apparently, as ever. There were two new faces in the sextette last night.

EDEN MUSEE.—There are still afternoon and evening concerts every day, and not a few additional wax figures have been placed on exhibition of late.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—A "double vaudeville company" is advertised as the attraction here. This two-in-one concern gives new specialties daily, retaining such old ones as "caught" on the day previous. In the museum proper there are the usual freaks, from the talking fish that doesn't talk to the Chinese magician.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—This week's farce comedy is "The Vaudeville Craze," presented by George Felix and Lydia Barry. Others on the programme are Trovello, ventriloquist; Guy and Guntram, eccentric acrobats; John Le Clair, juggler; Bush and Gaddon, clowns, and Trask and Gladdon, and the biograph pictures.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE.—Among the attractions here are Hayes and Suits, and Fred Niblo, who are new to the programme. Of the old features many have been retained, among them Harry Bulger, Prof. Mozart's baboon, dog, and monkey circus, Hickey and Nelson, the four Luken brothers, Ernest Hogan, "Billy" Gould and company, in "The Lambeth Walk"; Mlle. Lorid, and "Johnny" Johnson's "Love Me Lize."

THE PROCTOR THEATRES.—In the Twenty-third Street Theatre three one-act plays are running daily, and interspersed throughout the programme are variety numbers a-plenty. Bronson Howard's little piece, "Young Mrs. Winthrop," which has been successful before, is the stock company's attraction, and here, too, are vaudeville specialties, some of which are very entertaining. In the Harlem house, in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, "Forbidden Fruit" is the short play. The performance of each theatre lasts from noon to nearly midnight.

MANHATTAN BEACH.—Jefferson De Angelis arrived in the theatre last night, reviving the popular operatic comedy, "A Royal Rogue," composed by Klein and Francis. Some new songs were introduced that were not heard on Broadway last Winter, one of these being the waltz song of Miss Gertrude Mackenzie, a young Scotch woman who has been appearing in London for several years. Mr. De Angelis himself had added to his stock of funny sayings considerably. Sousa and his band are still giving their concerts in the afternoons, and just after dinner time, before the theatre hour, Pain's fireworks are to be seen.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Dress rehearsals of "Don Caesar's Return," in which James K. Hackett is to make his first appearance here as an actor-manager in Wallack's Theatre on Sept. 3, have begun, the first one being held last night. Before producing the piece here Mr. Hackett will try it in Albany, on Aug. 29.

E. H. Sothern has decided to be his own stage director in "Richard Lovelace," although he has a long part in the play. The reason he is going to take on himself the extra duties is that he has spent the Summer mutilating the author's manuscript, affixing hieroglyphical stage directions in the margins. He thinks that nobody else will be able to read these notes about the "business" of the piece. In order to prepare for rehearsals the actor has made a miniature stage, on which toy players and scenery have been made to perform the proper movements.

"Fortune's Bridge," the late Charles Coghlan's play, was given for the first time in Denver, Col., Sunday night. The piece was written especially for Rose Coghlan, by whom it was produced. She telegraphed to a friend here that the opening night had been a success and that she had never been better suited in a part than now.

Bertha Galland's company, now rehearsing at the Lyceum Theatre under the stage management of William Seymour, includes the following players: Harry B. Stanford, late of the Henry Irving company; Frank G. Bangs, Stephen Wright, George W. Barbier, Mortimer H. Weldon, James Ottley, Daniel Jarrett, Edgar MacGregor, Lewis Harrington, Rhoda Cameron, Margaret Bourne, Blanche Weaver, Rachel Crown, Carrie Thatcher, Lillian Fagler, May Johnson, and Blanche McFarland. Miss Galland will open her season in the Lyceum on Sept. 10.

Novel Show at Paradise Garden.

Oscar Hammerstein introduced last night on his Paradise Garden, above the Victoria Theatre, an animal act that was something decidedly new in the line of Summer attractions. The feature, which had been imported from Europe, was on the programme under the name "Coleman's Dogs." Coleman, the owner of the novel troupe, showed when he appeared on the stage that a large part of his show had not been announced. There were almost as many cats as dogs, and the original part of the performance of the troupe was the combined acting of these usually hostile varieties of domestic animals. All the cats but one were beautiful snow-white animals, and the one exception was as black as tar. They rode on the dogs' backs, jumped through hoops, and did fancy steps.

FAT CHAMPION'S FUNERAL.

Pall Bearers for Erastus H. Lewis Will All Be Men of Weight.

Erastus H. Lewis, the champion fat man of Jersey City, will be buried from his home, at 1,002 Summit Avenue, this morning. Owing to the illness of Mrs. Lewis, the funeral will be private. Only the immediate relatives and the pall bearers will be present. The latter will be selected from members of the defunct Fat Men's Association, of which Mr. Lewis was President. Their names were not announced.

On account of Mr. Lewis's great size, the body was lowered from the room in which he died, on the second floor, to the first floor. In order to accomplish this it was placed on a stretcher, which was then slid down the staircase by means of ropes fastened to the ends. It was then placed in the casket, which is 6 feet 9 inches long and 3 feet 1 inch wide, outside measurement. It was specially made by the National Casket Company of Hoboken. Another difficulty experienced was in finding a hearse large enough to contain the casket, and Undertaker Brackner, who has charge of the funeral, was finally obliged to send to New York for one.

HIS LONG SEARCH REWARDED.

Body of Weidman's Daughter Arose in Harlem River Before His Eyes.

After two days of anxious search by Jacob Weidman of 1,952 Park Avenue for the body of his seven-year-old daughter, May Weidman, who was drowned Saturday afternoon, the child's body suddenly arose before his eyes in the Harlem River yesterday afternoon.

The little girl fell overboard while watching a steam dredge working between Park and Lexington Avenues, and her little playmates told her mother of what had happened. Weidman with some friends spent all day Sunday dragging the river in the neighborhood without success, and yesterday at daybreak resumed his dreary task alone. He is a strong swimmer, and dived repeatedly about the place where the little one went down. After an hour of this he sank exhausted on a float and was about to abandon his search when he saw what looked like an old skirt floating in the water but a few feet away, and, swimming to it, found it was his child's body. He brought it ashore and carried it to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, where he was so overcome that he had to be sent home.

BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM ONLY 17.

Priest Refused to Marry Them, So They Appealed to an Alderman.

May Hennesy and Edward Martinez, both seventeen years old, and both living in Brooklyn, have been married despite priestly opposition. She lived with her mother at Hicks and Baltic Streets, and is a saleswoman in a department store, while Martinez is bookkeeper for John Pierson, Jr., a stock brokers in Wall Street.

Four weeks ago they visited the Rev. Father Fitzgerald of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, and asked him to marry them, but he refused because of their extreme youth. After waiting a couple of weeks they came to Manhattan, where they found Alderman Smith, who united them. On Saturday Father Fitzgerald discovered what had occurred and authorize his assistant, Father Carroll, to perform the religious ceremony, and the young couple are now living at 454 Henry Street.

SOME ELABORATE GOWNS.

Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske is to wear some gorgeous gowns in her new play, "Miranda of the Balcony." In the first act she will wear the most elaborate gown of the play, a white satin evening dress embroidered in wheat ears of pearls and gold. The front breadth forms a panel and has inserts of lace at the sides, the outline of the lace applique is covered by tiny pearls and by gold. The side breadths also show insets of the lace near the foot of the gown, and these fall fluffily each side of the long, square train. This train has one immense cluster of wheat ears in the centre, and above it and on each side are sprays of wheat ears in gold and pearls. The edges of the gown are embroidered in gold and tiny pearls. The pointed bodice has shot sleeves formed of draped loops of the pearl and gold trimming. Clusters of crossing wheat ears run up the centre of the front and from under the arms across the front of the bodice, which has puffs of tulle along its inner edges. This gown took a first prize at the Paris Exposition.

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In the second act she is to wear a creation of pale mauve or meteor crepe. The skirt has a short train, finished by a full ruffle which has on its edge a tiny box plait running horizontally. The tunic overdress, which comes to the floor directly in front and rises a foot or more at the sides, is edged with a tiny fringe of changeable silk ornaments shaped like the old-fashioned bugle of our grandmothers' time. At the upper left side of the tunic—In which there are no tucks—is appliqued a spray of fine cream lace flowers. The pointed girdle, which fastens with a rosette at the left of the back, is laid in fine folds and the front point is covered with fine applique of cream lace flowers. This girdle is of pale mauve and blue changeable silk. The bodice has a bolero closing invisibly and bordered at the bottom and also at the top, where it is cut out in a circle, with the same kind of fringe as that bordering the skirt tunic. This bolero, which hangs loose at the bottom, is embroidered both back and front from underneath with metallic cords in blues and mauve and silver, and outlining the flowers and leaves on the upper or right side is a fine line of black silk thread embroidery. These sprays slant from the bottom to the shoulders, and there are also perpendicular sprays directly in the centre. The Thelawney sleeves have the upper part laid in vertical tucks with appliques of fine laces between the groups, and the lower part hangs loose and full to just below the elbow, where a fold of the changeable silk finished with several small rosettes confines the fullness. The lower sleeves are formed of tucked cream mulle with crosswise bands of narrow cream lace. Under the bolero the bodice is elaborately tucked to fit, and the upper part, just showing above the cut-out bolero, is laid in vertical tucks with cream lace appliques. The high stock is of the blue and mauve silk, partially covered, and edged with lace. The edge of the corsage is outlined with ropes of jet and large jet roses are placed at intervals around it, one on each shoulder, and from those placed at the sides of both front and back droop ropes of jet leaves.

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The most beautiful of the four gowns shown at White, Howard & Co.'s is that to be worn in the third act of the play. It is of white chiffon with hand-painted stripes in black. These stripes start from the waist in groups of two, the groups being perhaps four inches apart and the members of each group perhaps two inches apart and curving together about a foot below the waist, where a large black rose is painted, its petals edged—as are also the stripes—with fine steel spangles. On every other group of stripes the roses are larger and are much nearer the bottom of the gown than the smaller single roses. From these larger roses there run five hand-painted steel-edged bands that describe deep loops, and crossing the lengthwise stripes between join the large roses. Where these cross the intervening stripes there are painted two large roses, and from these roses other painted bands repeat the loops and in the ovals formed by them, and which come to the edge of the skirt, are painted three huge black roses, outlined with spangles. This overdress is edged all around with white chiffon ruchings and hangs over an under robe of plaited white chiffon, which in turn is mounted on white silk. Plaited flounces of white chiffon edged, with many

FINANCIAL.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 3391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

First National Bank STOCK.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3402—JOHN.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Up-town office,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBER NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
44 and 46 Broadway, New York.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
MARGINAL AND INVESTMENT ORDERS IN ALL QUANTITIES. INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL MATTERS GLADLY FURNISHED. ISSUE UPON REQUEST, "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," MONTHLY FLUCTUATION SHEETS, DAILY AND WEEKLY REPORTS.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.
NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES, FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers and entitle the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Notice to Holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of the first mortgage made by the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company to The State Trust Company (now Morton Trust Company) bearing date 1st January, 1897, this Company has elected to redeem and pay on the first day of October, 1901, at par with accrued interest to the date of payment, all of the first mortgage bonds of the said Company outstanding, being the outstanding bonds secured by the said mortgage. All holders of said bonds are required to present the same for payment at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the said first day of October, 1901. Interest will cease upon that day on all bonds secured by the said mortgage then outstanding, and which shall not then be or have been presented for payment.

June 30th, 1901.

COMPANIA METALURGICA MEXICANA.
By ROBERT S. TOWNE, President.

PUBLICATION BY THE HAMILTON BANK of New York City of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking laws of 1892:

Bannon & Sullivan, November 6, 1890.....$102.00
L. R. Harting, June 23, 1890..... 77.98
J. H. Haar Association, March 30, 1892... 104.62
Hannah Hirshbaum, February 3, 1894.... 100.00
Nellie E. Smith, April 13, 1893..... 65.00
Louis H. Schubert, May 14, 1892..... 74.64
State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

JESSE C. JOY, Cashier of the Hamilton Bank of New York City, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the Banking laws of 1892, State of New York. JESSE C. JOY.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1901.
[Notary's Seal.] ARTHUR E. WOOD,
Notary Public (114) New York Co.

Office of the Michigan Central R. R. Co
Grand Central Station.
New York, N. Y., August 15th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the JACKSON, LANSING & SAGINAW RAILROAD EXTENDED CONSOLIDATED BONDS, maturing Sept. 1st, 1901, that the principal of the same will be paid on presentation of the bonds at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York City, on and after September 3d, 1901. Holders of the bonds who may prefer to receive payment at the office of the Ninth National Bank, New York City, (where the bonds by their terms are payable,) may present the same at said bank.

F. MIDDLEBROOK, Assistant Treasurer.

WANTED—NORTHERN PACIFIC COMMON; price must be low; immediate. J. M., Post Office Box 1,074.

FINANCIAL.

33 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, August 12, 1901.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Union Trust Company of New York under the Agreement dated May 10, 1900, for Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds:

The undersigned Committee under the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned hereby give notice, pursuant to the terms of said agreement, that the Committee has entered into a contract with the Wabash Railroad Company for the acquisition by said Railroad Company of the railroad and property described in the first mortgage of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, a copy of which contract is lodged with said Union Trust Company of New York, and the terms of which, briefly summarized, are as follows:

First. The Wabash Company shall acquire said property upon the confirmation of the foreclosure sale (provided it can be obtained at a satisfactory price), shall pay all receivers' certificates, preferential liabilities, costs, counsel fees, compensation of Trustees and Committee, and shall issue a first mortgage upon said property to secure a total issue of Three and One-half Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due in 1941, with interest from the date thereof, payable semi-annually. The bonds shall be for $1,000 and $500. The total amount of bonds issuable under said mortgage shall be $3,500,000, and $500,000 thereof shall be reserved and applied solely to the improvement and equipment of the mortgaged property.

Second. Such three and a half per cent. bonds, to an amount equal to eighty per cent. of the par value of the principal of Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited with the Union Trust Company, shall be delivered to said Trust Company for distribution among the holders of its certificates of deposit at the rate of $800 in new bonds for each $1,000 of Omaha and St. Louis bonds. Scrip will be provided for fractional amounts.

Third. All stock of the Omaha and St. Louis Company held by the Committee is to be surrendered to the Wabash Company, and the suits brought by the Committee to enforce the personal liability of certain Directors of the Missouri Railway Construction Company are to be discontinued.

Fourth. Said contract is subject to the following conditions:

1. That the stockholders and debenture holders of the Wabash Company assent to its acquisition and mortgaging of said property.

2. That the holders of Union Trust Company certificates for Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited under said agreement of May 10, 1900, assent to said contract; and,

3. That the net preferred liabilities against the property which are to be paid by the Wabash Company do not exceed $475,000.

By the terms of said agreement of May 10, 1900, it is provided that any holder of Union Trust Company Certificates who does not expressly dissent from such contract in a writing delivered to the Committee within twenty days after the first publication of this notice shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to such contract.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH,
As a Committee constituted by the Agreement of Omaha and St. Louis bondholders, made May 10, 1900.

Stockholders' Committee of THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

To the Holders of Preferred and Common Stock OF THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY:

Holders, to a large amount, of Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company, have entered into a Stockholders' Agreement (dated July 22, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary), for the purpose of furthering a consolidation, or other disposition of property of, or the acquisition or lease of property by, The American Cotton Oil Company; and for the advancement of the interests of depositing stockholders through united action, whereby their respective holdings shall be held and managed in bulk during the period of the Agreement, and better results be secured than by individual action.

The undersigned have consented to act as a Committee under said Agreement, and hereby afford holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company the opportunity of participating in the benefits of said Agreement by thereunder depositing their stock with the First National Bank of the City of New York, as Depositary, on or before the 30th day of September, 1901.

Negotiable Certificates of Deposit will be issued for the deposited stock.

Copies of the said Stockholders' Agreement may be obtained from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, August 1, 1901.

GEORGE AUSTIN MORRISON, Chairman.
HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK,
EDWARD WINSLOW,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
Stockholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
R. F. MUNRO, Secretary to Committee,
27 Beaver St., N. Y. City.

To the Owners and Holders of the First Mortgage Preference Bonds OF THE Georgia & Alabama Railway:

You will take notice that the Georgia and Alabama Railway in the exercise of the right of redemption secured to it by the terms of the bonds and the deed of trust securing the same, will, on the first day of October, 1901, redeem and pay off at 105 and interest, all of its First Mortgage Preference Bonds dated October 1st, 1895, and secured by deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Railway to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of the same date, and all owners and holders of said Preference bonds are hereby notified to present the bonds respectively held or owned by them at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in the City of Baltimore, Md., to be then and there redeemed and paid off by said Railway. Holders of First Mortgage Preference bonds may at any time prior to October 1st, 1901, surrender the same, together with all unmatured coupons thereon, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., and receive in exchange therefor First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds in like amount bearing coupons corresponding to those on the bonds so surrendered, differences in interest, owing to dates of maturity of coupons, being adjusted.

JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

Ohio Southern Railroad Co. First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds

Holders of certificates of Central Trust Company of New York, issued on deposit of above-named bonds under agreement of June 21, 1896, upon surrender thereof at office of Central Trust Company of New York, will be entitled to receive for each bond with December, 1896, and all subsequent coupons attached, represented by such certificate, $1,000 Detroit Southern Railroad Company, "Ohio Southern Division" First Mortgage 4% Gold Bond, bearing interest from June 1st, 1901, the sum of $48.33 in cash, ($8.33 thereof being interest from March 15th to June 1st,) and a certificate entitling holder to participate pro rata in any future distribution of cash when received by the Committee, and as determined by it, as provided in the agreement of February 20th, 1901.

Dated New York, August 16th, 1901.

WILLIAM A. READ,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY SANFORD,
THOMAS DENNY,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
Committee.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,847,122.35
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V. Pres
Wm. H. Leupp, V. P. H. S. Manning, V. P.
R. J. Cherry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Secy.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, George Crocker, Willard Brown.
Wm. Barbour, Edw. C. Schaefer, Philip Lehman,
H. S. Manning, S. C. T. Dodd, Edwd. F. Cragin,
Saml. A. Maxwell, Joel F. Freeman, Geo. Blumenthal,
Myron T. Herrick, Anson R. Flower, Frank Jay Gould,
Chas. F. Cutler, H. S. Redmond, Wm. A. Clark,
Emers. McMillin, Jno. R. Hegeman, John W. Griggs.
Jas. M. Donald, C. I. Hudson.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
180 shs. Ohio & Indiana Consl. Natural & Ill. Gas Co.
100 shs. North Western Ohio Natural Gas Co.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$5,000 Knickerbocker Steam Boat Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
28 shs. Nash., Chat. & St. Louis R. R.
$580 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. scrip of 1899, 1900 and 1901.
100 shs. People's Bank & Trust Co., Passaic, N. J.
60 shs. Verde Queen Copper Co. of Arizona.
$10,000 Council Bluffs City Works Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1906.
4 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$4,000 Brooklyn & Montauk R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1911.
$10,000 N. Y. Central, Hudson River R. R. 4 p. c. Debt Ctfs., 1905.
$1,000 Pennsylvania R. R. Real Est. Pur. Mone. 4 p. c. Bds., 1923.
10 shs. Albany & Susq. R. R.
$600 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consols.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
2 shs. United States Trust Co.
100 shs. Cheeman Cotton Gin Co.
2 shs. N. Y. Sun Ass'n.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
10 shs. Bank State of New York.
$7,000 N. Y. Gas, Elec. Heat & Power Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1948.
60 shs. Phenix Ins. Co.
57 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
162 shs. Gas & Elec. Co. of Bergen County.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
50 shs. Phenix Ins. Co.
$10,000 Ohio Mining & Mfg. Co. 5 p. c. Inc. Bds.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
10 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
40 shs. Consumers' Brewery of Utica, N. Y.
100 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
142 shs. Henderson Bridge Co.

Richard V. Harnett and Henry W. Donald, Auc'rs.
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shares Bennington Petroleum Co., $5 each.
50 shares United States Hosiery Co., $100 each.
1,000 shares Montana Coal and Coke Co., $10 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 73 Liberty St.

Office of the Michigan Central R.R. Co.
Grand Central Station.
New York, N. Y., August 15th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the JACKSON, LANSING & SAGINAW RAILROAD EXTENDED CONSOLIDATED BONDS, maturing Sept. 1st, 1901, that the principal of the same will be paid on presentation of the bonds at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York City, on and after September 3d, 1901. Holders of the bonds who may prefer to receive payment at the office of the Ninth National Bank, New York City, (where the bonds by their terms are payable,) may present the same at said bank.

F. MIDDLEBROOK, Assistant Treasurer.

WATERLOO WATER COMPANY
OF MUSCATINE, IOWA.
6% Bonds, dated September 1, 1886,
DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage securing the same, the above bonds are called for redemption at 103 and interest, and will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City, on and after September 1, 1901.

New York, August 20, 1901.

Dividends.

Office of Reading Company.
Philadelphia, August 6, 1901.

The Board of Directors have declared from the net earnings of the Company a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the First Preferred Stock of the Company to be paid September 10, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 24, 1901. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 12 M. on August 24, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. September 11, 1901.

READING COMPANY,
By A. H. MOORE, Secretary.

New York and Philadelphia, August 6, 1901.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust certificates of Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 12 M. on August 24, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on September 11, 1901. On September 10, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO PER CENT (2%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, Aug. 23, 1901, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1, and will open Sept. 3 at 10 A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17, 1901.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 24th, 1901.

The transfer books will close in New York on August 10th, 1901, at noon, and will reopen August 20th, 1901, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

The Utah Fuel Company.

Five per cent. Sinking Fund First Mortgage Bonds. Coupons maturing September 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid on and after September 3d at the Morton Trust Company, New York City.

New York, August 17, 1901.

JESSE WHITE, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
INCOME B BONDS.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Indenture dated March 1, 1897, between the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company and The State Trust Company (now the Morton Trust Company) as Trustee, a general meeting of the holders of the above bonds will be held at the office of the Morton Trust Company, No. 38 Nassau Street, New York City, on September 4th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating two Directors of the Railroad Company.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By J. K. CORBIERE, 2d Vice-President.
Dated New York, August 19, 1901.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—U. S. Assay Office Receipts Lost.—A receipt issued by the U. S. Assay Office, N. Y., No. 160, dated July 22, 1901, for 103 70-100 ounces Silver Bullion, payable to R. & L. Friedlander or order, has been lost. The public are cautioned not to receive or negotiate the same, as its payment has been stopped at the U. S. Assay Office, N. Y.

R. L. & M. FRIEDLANDER.
Aug. 20, 1901.

Lost.—Union Bag and Paper Co. Certificate of Preferred Stock, No. A 1221, for 12 shares of preferred stock in name of Abigail M. Carpenter, indorsed to Caroline N. Wilbur. Notice is hereby given to show cause why a Duplicate Certificate of Deposit should not be issued. Carry M. Wilbur, Executrix for Abigail M. Carpenter's estate.

Lost or Stolen—Bank Book No. 350,933, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Lost or Stolen.—Bank Book No. 410,265 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers Street.

Lost—Certificate of deposit of U. S. Trust Co., drawn to Mary L. Ferris; reward. Hoyt's Pharmacy, 73 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Proposals.

KENNEBEC ARSENAL, AUGUSTA, ME., AUG. 15, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 2 P. M., Sept. 5, 1901, for the purchase of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores, including 334,400 pounds of nitre, small arms, equipments, tools, etc. Catalogues giving quantities, condition, etc., can be had on application to D. M. TAYLOR, Major Ord. Dept. U. S. A., Comdg.

BENICIA ARSENAL, BENICIA, CAL., AUG. 16, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 10 A. M., Sept. 16, 1901, for purchase of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores, including cannon, projectiles, small arms, ammunition, scrap metal, etc. Information furnished on application to COLONEL A. MORDECAI, Ord. Dept., Com'dg.

Copartnership Notices.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING as THE HARRIS COMPANY is this day dissolved by mutual consent, SOLOMON HARRIS retiring. The business will be continued under the same style, by ABRAHAM HARRIS, who will liquidate all debts and receive all moneys due. ABRAHAM HARRIS.
Dated New York, Aug. 16, 1901.

First New Cotton Bale from Georgia.

The first bale of the new cotton crop in Georgia was sold in front of the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday by Hubbard Brothers & Co. to John Collins at 10 cents a pound. The bale came from J. T. Stewart of Savannah.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 19	274,313
To date this year	197,580,501
Corresponding date last year	75,013,428

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 19	$637,000
To date this year	$704,238,220
Corresponding date last year	$325,764,760

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Am. Locom. pf.	2½	Mo. Pacific	1
At., T. & S. F.	2¼	N. Y. Air Brake	6
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
B'klyn R. T.	½	Norfolk & West.	2½
Canadian Pacific	1½	Ncrf. & West. pf.	1½
Cent. of N. J.	1	Pressed S. Car	½
Ches. & Ohio	¾	Rep. Steel	½
Chi. & Ill.	8½	Southern Railway	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	1¾	Southern Railway pf.	⅝
Chi., I. & L. pf.	2½	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	2⅜	Twin City R. T.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Union B. & P. pf.	1⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Union Pacific	1½
Consol. Gas	1¾	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Erie	⅝	Wabash	¾
Gt. North. pf.	½	Wabash pf.	⅝
Hocking Valley	1½	West. Union Tel.	½
Int. Silver	1	Wheel. & L. E.	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	¾
Manhattan	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1¼	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Linseed pf.	1	Kan. & Mich.	½
Am. Smelting	½	Minn. & St. L.	¾
Am. Smelting pf.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅝
Am. Tobacco	¾	Mo., Kan. & T.	1
Buff., R. & P.	3	National Lead	½
C., R. & P. pf.	1⅝	Pere Marquette	4
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Rubber Goods	1½
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	¾
General Electric	2	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	1
Illinois Central	⅝	Wis. Central	⅞

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & Ohio con. 5s. 1 | Iowa Cent. 1st 5s...1

Bond Declined.

Kan. & Mich. 4s.....1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The notable feature in yesterday's security market was that first prices were also lowest. At the opening there was a mild bear demonstration, based on the idea that the extension of the steel strike might prove an unfavorable influence, but all offerings were quickly absorbed, prices steadily rallying to the close. The steel issues were no exception to the rule, following the same course as the general list; about 37,000 shares of the common and preferred changed hands, each issue showing a fractional net gain. The prevailing view of the steel strike was that its extension must shorten its duration, as every man on strike decreases the financial capacity of the Amalgamated Association to carry on its struggle while it is meeting with no public financial support.

Other stocks traded in to the extent of over 10,000 shares were Amalgamated Copper, Atchison, St. Paul, Erie, Norfolk and Western, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, and Union Pacific, and all of them showed handsome gains, extending to 2⅜ each in St. Paul and Norfolk and Western. Trading was light outside of the issues mentioned, the total being but slightly in excess of 275,000 shares.

Norfolk and Western was in brisk demand, Philadelphia houses sending heavy buying orders. Coincident buying of Chesapeake and Ohio revived talk of the pending arrangements for a combination of the soft coal roads, a deal which has been in negotiation for some time past. The buying of St. Paul was good, inducing some covering of short contracts.

Chicago houses appeared as buyers of all the Grangers on better news from the corn belt, where weather conditions point to further recovery in the growth of that cereal.

The outward movement of wheat continues to attract attention. Yesterday's clearances reached over 1,750,000 bushels, the export demand continuing active and large. Wheat exports are unquestionably responsible for the break in sterling exchange, which has given such a new outlook for the money market. Exchange dropped still further, falling at one time ¾ of 1 per cent. Call loans fluctuated between 2 and 3 per cent., closing at the lowest figure.

In general, yesterday's security market revealed the same characteristics prevalent of late, scarcity of floating supply and indisposition of holders to sell, but short offerings decreased somewhat in volume, while efforts to cover were observable. Commission houses are still practically idle, but the tone of their advices to customers now generally favors the buying side.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

London Stock Exchange to remain closed next Saturday.

Western dispatches stating that there was a free movement of wheat in Chicago last week and Burlington still maintained its lead, carrying 21 per cent. of the total. The Illinois Central and the St. Paul were tied for second place, each getting 13 per cent.

Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad to vote Oct. 15 on question of purchasing the Peoria, Decatur and Mattoon, the Mattoon and Evansville Railroad, and a connection at Evansville and Stewartsville.

According to Chicago advices, officials of the Granger roads expect that the present rate of increase in earnings will be fully maintained for at least a year to come.

Reserve of outside banks $1,295,525 below legal requirements as shown by last week's statement, an increase of $342,875 as compared with the previous week.

THE LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—There was an abundant supply of money to-day, and the demand was moderate. Discounts were quiet and weakening.

On the Stock Exchange the dealings were insignificant, and operators were apprehensive of another period of stagnation. Consols and first-class securities were easier. Home rails had a downward tendency, and foreigners were lifeless, though their tone was good. Argentines and Brazilians were easier. Rio Tintos were harder. Kafirs were dull. Americans were affected by the New York prices and the strike news. Steels and St. Paul were weak. The close was steady. Canadian Pacifics improved on traffic earnings. Grand Trunks were easier.

Consols for both money and the account, 94¼.

Anaconda, 9⅛; Atchison, 76⅞; Atchison preferred, 97¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 89; Canadian Pacific, 113⅞; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47⅝; Chicago Great Western, 22⅞; St. Paul, 166⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 43¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94; Erie, 39½; Erie first preferred, 67⅝; Erie second preferred, 52; Illinois Central, 147⅛; Louisville and Nashville, 105¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 54½; New York Central, 157; Norfolk and Western, 56; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89½; Northern Pacific preferred, 98½; Ontario and Western, 34½; Pennsylvania, 74; Reading, 21¼; Reading first preferred, 39¾; Reading second preferred, 26⅜; Southern Railway, 32¾; Southern Railway preferred, 87¾; Southern Pacific, 57¼; Union Pacific, 99⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 91½; United States Steel, 42½; United States Steel preferred, 93⅜; Wabash, 21½; Wabash preferred, 39½; Rand Mines, 42⅛.

Spanish 4s, 70.

Bar silver steady, 27d per ounce.

Money, 1½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills was 2¼ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £513,000.

Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 132.30; Lisbon, 38.00; Rome, 4.30; Madrid, 39.70.

The Stock Exchange will be closed next Saturday, Aug. 24.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rate: 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $100,140,161; balances, $6,632,049; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $493,378.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was very weak until near the close, when there was a slight recovery. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅝; demand, $4.86⅝; cables, $4.87@$4.87¼; commercial bills, $4.83¼@$4.83½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜ and 5.17½@5.17½ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 15-16 and 95 5-16; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago— 25c discount. Boston—12½@15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened undecided, but later a more favorable disposition prevailed. Rio Tintos advanced on the higher price of copper. Kafirs were firm. Governments were supported. Rentes were firm, and industrials were irregular. Thomson-Houston was weak.

Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 65 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 23 centimes for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 71.15.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—Business on the Boerse to-day was fairly active, and prices were generally firm. Home funds were better. Coal and Iron improved, owing to the more satisfactory reports from Silesia, and the favorable state of the British iron trade. Italians and rentes were in demand for Italian account. Canadian Pacifics showed a hardening tendency, as a result of increased traffic receipts. Kafirs continued to improve.

Bankers in London, 20 marks 43½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅜ per cent.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27d per ounce and in New York at 58⅜c. Mexican dollars at 45¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 Brunswick sold at .99, 2,000 Comstock at .07, 600 Chollar at .08, 2,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 300 Isabella at .47, 500 Ophir at .83, and 100 Standard at 3.40.

PHILADELPHIA'S CIVIC LOAN.

Bids Opened for $9,000,000 Balance for Water Supply Construction.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—Mayor Ashbridge to-day opened bids for the $9,000,000 balance of the $12,000,000 loan authorized last March by an ordinance of councils for the construction and installation of the city's improved water supply. The interest rate is 3½ per cent.

Drexel & Co., and Brown Brothers & Co. of Philadelphia, and Harvey Fisk Sons' Co. of New York, Farson, Leach & Co., Redmond, Kerr & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., proposed to take the entire amount, their bid being $9,022,500, the syndicate to take all or none. The syndicate agrees to pay the interest on the bonds from July 1 to Aug. 24 as a premium.

Several other bids were received ranging in sums from $5,000 to $100,000. No award was made, but it is probable that the syndicate will be the successful bidder. When the loan was offered at 3 per cent. some weeks ago there was no bidder. The interest rate was then increased to 3½ per cent.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK SUIT.

Receiver Claims $50,000 on Assessment from Guy T. Major.

Forrest Raynor, as receiver for the Seventh National Bank, yesterday began suit, in the United States Circuit Court, against Guy T. Major, one of the stockholders of the Seventh National Bank. In the summons, which was served on Mr. Major at his office, at 32 Liberty Street, it is stated that judgment for $50,000 will be taken against Mr. Major, with interest from Aug. 15, if answer is not made within twenty days.

At the office of Opdyke, Wilcox & Bristow, at 20 Nassau Street, counsel for Receiver Raynor, it was said that no complaint had as yet been filed, and that, although Mr. Major was a Director in the bank, the suit was brought against him merely as a stockholder to recover assessments.

When seen at his office, Mr. Major said that the suit is for the assessment levied on the stock of the bank by the Controller of the Curr

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 19, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
114¾	115¼	12,700	Amalgamated Copper.	113½	115¾	113½	115¾	+1½
29½	29¾	365	Am. C. & F. Co.	29	29½	29	29½	...
84¾	85	356	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	— ⅜
32½	33	400	American Cotton Oil.	33	33	32½	32½	—1¼
193	198	100	American Express.	197½	197½	197½	197½	...
32	32½	300	American ice Co.	31¾	32	31⅝	32	— ⅜
60¾	62	120	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	61½	61½	61½	61½	—1
6	6½	200	American Malting Co.	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
51⅞	52	2,410	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	52	52⅞	51¾	52	— ½
101	102	200	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	101	101	101	101	—1
25¾	27	400	American Locomotive.	25⅜	25¾	25⅛	25⅜	— ¼
85½	86½	400	Am. Locomotive pf.	85¼	85¾	85⅛	85¾	+2¼
132	132¾	4,800	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	132	133¼	131¾	132¼	— ⅞
135⅜	135½	1,500	American Tobacco.	136	136	135½	135½	— ¾
45	45¼	1,400	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45	45¼	44½	45	— ⅜
76	76½	18,300	At., T. & S. F.	73½	76⅝	73½	76½	+2½
95⅜	95½	2,325	At. T. & S. F. pf.	94	95¾	94	95¼	+ ¼
97¼	97⅜	400	Baltimore & Ohio.	97⅛	97¼	97⅛	97¼	+ ⅛
73¾	74¼	2,325	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	73⅜	74¼	73½	74¼	+ ⅛
90¼	91	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	90	90	90	90	—3
123	125	200	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	123¾	123¾	123⅝	123⅝	—1⅜
69	70	100	Canada Southern.	69¾	69¾	69½	69¾	— ¼
111¾	111⅞	2,400	Canadian Pacific.	110¼	111⅞	110¼	111⅞	+1½
160½	162	200	Central R. R. of N. J.	160	160	160	160	+1
47	47¼	8,900	Chesapeake & Ohio.	45½	47⅝	45¼	47¼	+ ⅜
37½	37⅝	700	Chicago & Alton.	37¼	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	— ⅛
128¾	130	1,200	Chi. & East. Ill.	126	128¾	126	128¾	+8¼
22	22¼	1,000	Chicago Great West.	22¼	22¾	22	22	+ ¼
81½	85	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	+ ¼
38½	39	3,340	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	37½	39	37¼	38¾	+1½
72¾	73½	400	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	70¾	73	70¾	73	+2½
164⅞	165	16,220	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	161⅞	165	161⅞	165	+2⅝
188	190	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	189	189½	189	189½	—1½
140½	141¼	700	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	139⅞	141	139⅞	141	+ ⅜
18	18⅜	300	Chi. Term. Trans.	18	18	18	18	—1
89¾	90¼	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	90	90	90	90	+1
13½	13¾	300	Colorado Southern.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
53¾	54	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	53½	53½	53½	53½	— ⅛
22¾	23	100	Col. Southern 2d pf.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
223½	224	1,300	Consolidated Gas.	221	223	221	223	+1¾
67⅞	67⅞	800	Con. Tobacco Co.	68¼	68¼	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅜
161	161¼	100	Delaware & Hudson.	161	161	161	161	— ½
91¼	92	20	Denver & R. G. pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	.....
145	...	100	Diamond Match.	146	146	146	146	.....
18	18¾	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	—1
38¾	38⅞	11,625	Erie.	37¼	38½	37¼	38½	+ ⅝
65	66	1,725	Erie 1st pf.	65⅜	65⅞	65½	65½	+ ½
50⅞	51	100	Erie 2d pf.	51	51	51	51	.....
261	263	700	General Electric.	264½	264½	263	263	—2
101	104	10	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	.....
181½	182	2,775	Great Northern pf.	181	182	181	181½	+ ½
53	54	400	Hocking Valley.	51	53½	51	53½	+1½
73	75¼	200	Hocking Valley pf.	73¾	75¾	75½	75½	— ¼
144½	144¾	300	Illinois Central.	144	144	144	144	— ⅝
22	23	100	International Paper.	22	22	22	22	.....
76	78	100	International Paper pf.	76	76	76	76	.....
92¾	93	400	Internat. Power Co.	92⅜	92⅞	92⅜	92⅞	+ ⅛
7½	7⅞	400	International Silver.	7½	8	7½	8	+1
74½	75½	100	Iowa Central pf.	74½	74½	74¼	74½	+ ⅜
40¾	41	700	International Pump.	40½	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ¼
30¾	31½	100	Kanawha & Michigan.	31	31	31	31	— ½
103¾	103¾	4,010	Louisville & Nashville.	102½	103⅝	102¼	103¼	+ ½
117½	118	400	Manhattan Elevated.	117	117	117	117	.....
166	166½	800	Met. Street Railway.	165¾	166½	165¾	166	.....
25	25¼	200	Mexican Central.	25	25¼	25	25¼	.....
11	11⅜	1,200	Mexican National ctfs.	11	11½	10¾	11¼	+ ¼
107	109	100	Minn. & St. Louis.	108	108	108	108	— ⅜
25	25¾	100	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
26¾	27	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	26¼	26½	26⅛	26½	—1
54½	55	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	54¼	54⅞	54¼	54⅝	+ ⅝
101½	103¾	6,800	Missouri Pacific.	100½	101¾	100	101½	+1
...	80	...	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	75	75	75	75	.....
20¼	21	100	National Lead Co.	20½	20¾	20½	20¾	— ½
42	43	50	National Salt Co.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	.....
138	142	300	New York Air Brake.	140	141	140	141	+6
152¾	153¼	500	New York Central.	153	153½	153	153½	.....
39½	39¾	200	N. Y., C. & St. L.	39½	39⅝	39½	39⅝	— ⅛
77⅞	79½	700	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	79	79	78	79¼	+ ¼
6	6¼	6,100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ¼
56⅝	56½	31,725	Norfolk & Western.	53⅜	56½	53⅜	56⅜	+2⅝
90	100	200	Norfolk & West. pf.	90	90	90	90	+1½
144	145	9,600	Pennsylvania R. R.	144	145	143½	144⅝	+ ⅞
112½	112⅝	3,250	People's Gas, Chicago.	112	112¾	112	112⅝	+ ⅛
70	75	100	Père Marquette.	...	70¼	70¼	70¼	—4
41	41¼	300	Pressed Steel Car.	41½	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
41⅞	42	2,500	Reading.	41¼	42	41¼	42	+ ⅛
77⅞	78¼	500	Reading 1st pf.	77½	77⅞	77½	77⅞	+ ⅛
52¼	52⅝	2,200	Reading 2d pf.	52	52¼	52	52¼	.....
20⅞	21	1,600	Republic Iron & Steel.	20¼	21	20⅜	21	+ ½
75	76	617	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	73½	75½	75	75	+ ½
28¼	29¼	300	Rubber Goods.	28⅝	28⅝	28	28	—1¼
114⅜	115⅜	300	St. L. & Adirondack.	114⅞	115½	114⅞	115½	— ⅛
40⅜	41	800	St. L. & San Fran.	40	41	40	41	+ ⅛
68	68½	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	67½	67⅝	67½	67⅜	— ¼
62	63	100	St. Louis Sou. pf.	61½	62	61½	61½	—1½
56¼	56¾	15,600	Southern Pacific.	55⅜	56⅝	55⅜	56¼	— ¼
31⅜	31⅝	10,075	Southern Railway.	30⅝	31⅝	30⅝	31⅜	+1
86¼	86¾	1,980	Southern Railway pf.	85¼	86¼	85¼	86⅛	+ ⅝
62½	63	1,200	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	61⅜	62¾	61⅜	62¾	+ ⅛
42	42⅜	3,450	Texas Pacific.	41¼	42⅜	41¼	42⅜	+ ⅛
33	33½	400	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½	— ⅛
97	97½	300	Twin City R. T.	97	97¼	97	97¼	+1¼
15¾	16½	100	Un Bag & Paper Co.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	.....
72	74	100	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	—1⅝
98	98¾	16,500	Union Pacific.	96⅝	98	96¼	98	+1⅝
89¾	90½	675	Union Pacific pf.	89⅞	90	89⅞	90	.....
43⅞	43¾	24,225	United States Steel.	42¼	43⅝	42¼	43⅜	+ ⅛
91¾	91⅞	8,470	U. S. Steel pf.	91¼	91⅞	91¼	91¾	— ⅛
13⅜	13¾	800	United States Leather.	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
80½	81⅝	700	U. S. Leather pf.	80¾	81	80¾	81	.....
57	59	300	Va.-Car. Chemical.	58	59	58	59	+1
120	125	500	Va.-Car. Chemical pf.	121½	121½	120	120	—1
21¾	21⅝	700	Wabash.	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅜
39¼	39⅝	1,200	Wabash pf.	39	39⅝	39	39½	+ ⅜
93¾	93½	1,600	Western Union Tel.	92⅜	93½	92⅜	93¼	+ ½
19	19¼	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
32	32¾	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¾
20	20¼	100	Wisconsin Central.	20	20	20	20	— ⅞
Sales.		274,313						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105⅜	105½	Iowa Cent... 39	39½	
2s, c., 1930	105⅞	106⅛	J. & Chi.... 175	...	
3s, r., 1918	108¾	109	Kan. C. So. 18	20	
3s, c., 1918	108¾	109	K. C. So. pf. 39½	41	
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109	K. & M. 7	8	
4s, r., 1907	113½	113¾	K. & D. M. pf. 30	32½	
4s, c., 1907	113	113⅜	King. & P. 8	12	
4s, r., 1925	137	138	Kn. Ice, Chi. 27	27	
4s, c., 1925	137	138	Lac. L. pf. 55	65	
5s, r., 1904	107¾	108¼	Lacl. Gas... 85	92½	
5s, r., 1908	107¾	109¾	Lacl. G. pf. 100	102	
D. C. 3-65s	124	...	L. E. & W. 60	63¾	
Adams Exp.	170	185	L. E. & W. pf. 125	127	
Alice & Sou.	220	...	Lake Shore.. 251¾	275	
Ala. & W.	120	...	Long Island.. 70	80	
Am. Ag. Ch.	27	29¾	Man. Beach. 12	18	
A. A. C. pf.	88	89	Md. C. pf. 65	75	
Am. Bicycle.	3¾	4	Met. W. S. El., Chi. 36	36½	
Am. Bic. pf.	25	29	Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf. 91	93	
Am. Coal.	175	200	Mexican Cent. 105	...	
A. C. O. pf.	90	91	Mil. El. R. & L. pf. ..	117	
Am. D. Tel.	34	38	M. & St. L. pf. 114	117	
A. I. Co. pf.	68	69	Mil. St. P. & S. S. M. pf. 73	75	
Am. Lin. Co.	29	29½	Mob. & O.... 85¼	84½	
A. M. Co. pf.	27¾	28	Nat. Biscuit. 43¼	43½	
Am. Snuff.	41	45	Nat. Bis. pf. 102	103	
Am. S. pf.	85½	86½	Nat. L. pf. .. 90	91	
A. S. R. pf.	122	125	Nat. S. pf. 75½	76¾	
A. T. & C.	98	101	New Cent. C. 27	35	
Am. T. pf.	140	145	N. Y. & N. H. 214	217	
Am. W. Co.	17	18¼	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf. 109	112	
A. W. Co. pf.	75	80	North. Am.... 99	99¾	
Ann Arbor..	21¾	23	Nor. Pac. pf. 96	97	
Ann Arb. pf.	22	25	Ont. Mining.. 8	9½	
B. & O. pf.	91	93	Pac. Coast.. 64	69	
B. & L. pf.	108	...	P. C. 1st pf. 90	96	
B. Un. Gas.	214	217	P. C. 2d pf. 04	70	
Bruns. City..	10	11½	Pacific Mail. 40	42¾	
C. C. & C.	40	...	Peo. & E.... 21	29	
C. & A. pf.	17	78	Pere M. pf. 80	81	
C. & E. Ill. pf.	.....	133	P. C. C. & St. L. 70	78	
C. G. W. pf.	.....	48¾	P. C. C. & St. L. pf. 102	102¼	
C. G. W. 4d.	90½	92	P. F. W. & C. .190	...	
C. & N. W.	190	194	P. F. W. & C. sp. .185	...	
C., St. P., M. & Om.	125	140	P. S. C. pf. 81	84½	
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	175	185	Pullman Co.	206	208
C. T. & T. pf.	37	37⅞	Quicksilver.	3	4
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	115	116	Quicksil'r pf.	9	10
C., L. & W.	30	35	Rens. & Sar.	204	215
C., L. & W. pf.	66	69	R. W. & O.	138	...
Cleve. & P.	189	...	Rub. G. pf.	76	78
C. P. & I.	96	99	St. J. & G. I.	11	12½
C. F. & I. pf.	.....	123	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	25	28
Com. Cable.	180	190	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	78	80
Consol. Coal.	60	...	St. L. & S. W.	28½	29
Cont. Tob. pf.	117¾	118¾	St. L. & S. W. pf.	32	32
D. & S. W.	69	...	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	64	68
D. & S. W. pf.	.....	69	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	25	28
D., L. & W.	222	226	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	78	80
D., S. & G.	42½	43	St. L. & S. W.	28¼	29
D. & M. & Ft. D.	35	38½	S.-S. S. & I.	30½	32
E. M. & Ft. D. pf.	115	150	S.-S. S. & I. pf.	78	80
D., S. S. & A. pf.	10¼	10½	S. R. & T.	5¾	6
Dist. of Am.	7¾	8	T. P. L. T.	32	35
D. of A. pf.	28¾	30	Third Av.	121	123
Ev. & T. H.	53	54	T. P. & W.	8½	...
Ev. & T. H. pf.	.....	88	Tol., St. L. & W.	19½	21
Ft. W. & D. City	27	30	T. C. C. R. T. pf.	145	...
Gas & Elec., Berg. Co.	32	36	U. S. Exp.	87	93
Gluc. S. R.	54	55½	U. S. Rub.	18	19½
Homestake.	85	...	U. S. R. pf.	56	57
Int. Sil. pf.	36	39½	U. S. Exp.	150	175
Ill. Cent.	141	02	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	51½	52
I. S. P. pf.	82½	83	Wis. C. pf.	41	42¼

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Royal Exchange Assurance Company of London has withdrawn from Texas, because of the unwillingness of its home office manager to sign the anti-trust affidavit required by the new Texas Secretary of State, under the provisions of the Texas anti-trust law.

R. H. Grinnell & Son have been appointed Grand Rapids agents of the Springfield Fire and Marine Company.

J. J. Coffey & Co. have been appointed Chicago agents of the Mechanics and Traders' Insurance Company of New Orleans.

Charles S. Hill has been appointed special agent of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford for Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and New Mexico.

H. O. Havemeyer Recovering.

Private advices from his Long Island home state that H. O. Havemeyer, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, is steadily recovering from his recent illness. It is stated, however, that should his convalescence take too long a time, Mr. Havemeyer's place in the American Sugar Company will be temporarily filled by Lowell M. Palmer, one of the company's leading Directors, or by Vice President Thomas, whose headquarters are in Boston.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup	3,500	105⅝	Met W S El of Chi 4s	4,000	101½	101½	
La con 4s	3,000	106⅞	Mex Cent 1st inc	30,000	33		
Am Hide & L 6s	1,000	96		10,000	33¼		
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s	4,000	104		5,000	33		
	1,000	103⅞		15,000	33¼		
Balt & Ohio 4s	3,000	104	Mo K & T of T 5s	1,000	107		
Registered	2,000	101½	Mo K & T 2d 4s	1,000	82		
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s	1,000	90	Moh & Mal inc	5,000	106¾		
	1,000	90¼		5,000	106⅝		
	5,000	90		1,000	95		
B'klyn Un El 1st	5,000	106⅜	N Y, C & St L 4s, registered	6,000	106		
Cent of Ga con 5s	1,000	106½	N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s	10,000	94½		
Cent of Ga 1st inc	4,000	78½	North Pac 4s	1,000	104½		
	3,000	78	North Pac gen 3s	4,000	71¾		
Cent of N J gen 5s	2,000	129½		1,000	71⅜		
	4,000	130	Pitt, Ft W & C 1st	500	132½		
Ches & O con 5s	15,000	121	Reading gen 4s	18,000	95¼		
Ches & O gen 4½s	5,000	107⅜		7,000	95⅝		
	7,000	107⅝		20,000	95½		
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st con 4s	3,000	103½	St L S W'n 1st	20,000	97½		
Chi & Alton 3½s	1,000	84	St L S W'n 2d	3,000	76¼		
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds	40,000	97⅜	South Pac 4s	2,000	97⅛		
	20,000	97⅝		10,000	91⅞		
	10,000	97⅝	South Pac 4½s	1,000	99½		
	10,000	97⅝	South Ry 1st 5s	4,000	117		
Chi, Ind & L 4s	20,000	106⅜	Stand R & T 6s	10,000	58		
Chi Term Tran 4s	25,000	94½	Tol, St L & W 4s	6,000	84		
	22,000	95	Union Pac 1st 4s	1,500	104½		
Col & South 1st 4s	1,000	87⅜	Union Pac conv 4s	26,000	106		
East Tenn, V & G con 1st 5s	1,000	106½		10,000	106⅝		
	1,000	118		40,000	106½		
Erie, 1st con 4s	5,000	98¾		37,000	106½		
	3,000	98¾		3,000	106¾		
Erie, Penn, col tr 4s	2,000	106¾		2,000	106¾		
	2,000	93	Wabash 1st 5s	1,000	118		
Iowa Cent 1st 5s	4,000	110¾		1,000	117⅝		
Kanawha & M 1st	1,000	96	Wabash deb, B	5,000	69¾		
Manhattan con 4s	15,000	104½	Wis Cent gen 4s	24,000	61		
				2,000	87⅜		
				1,000	87¾		
Total sales		$637,000					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,310	Amal. Copper	113½	115⅝	113½	115⅝
2,670	Am. Sugar	132½	133½	132⅝	132⅝
6,680	At., T. & S. F.	73½	76½	73½	76½
90	At. T. & S. F. pf.	94½	95¼	94½	95¼
1,480	Brook. Rap. Tr.	73½	74½	73⅜	74½
90	Ches. & Ohio	46½	47¼	46½	47¼
30	Chi. Gt. West.	22	22⅜	22	22⅜
8,720	C., R. I. & St. P.	102	105½	102	105½
10	Chi., R. I. & P.	141	141	141	141
2,500	Erie	37⅜	38½	37⅜	38¼
260	Louis. & Nash.	102½	103¼	102½	103⅜
30	Manhattan	117½	117½	117½	117½
640	Mo. Pacific	100⅜	101⅝	100	101⅝
330	N. Y., Ont. & W.	33⅝	34⅜	33½	34⅜
1,480	Norf. & West.	54⅜	56½	54⅜	56⅜
40	Pennsylvania	144⅜	144⅜	144⅜	144⅜
330	People's Gas	112	112⅜	112	112⅜
1,500	Reading	41¼	42⅜	41¼	42
20	Read. 1st pf.	78	78	78	78
40	Read. 2d pf.	52	52⅜	52	52⅜
20	Rep. Steel	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
40	St. Law. & Ad.	115	115	115	115
2,690	Southern Pac.	55⅞	56½	55⅝	56½
2,880	Southern Ry.	30⅞	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛
10	Southern Ry. pf.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
1,260	Tenn. C. & I.	62¼	62⅜	62	62⅜
30	Texas Pacific	42¼	42¼	42¼	42½
8,170	Union Pacific	96⅝	98⅛	96½	98⅛
170	U. S. Leather.	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
7,180	U. S. Steel	42¼	43¼	42⅜	43⅛
180	U. S. Steel pf.	91⅜	91⅝	91¼	91⅝
20	Wabash	21½	21½	21½	21½
20	Wabash pf.	39½	39½	39⅜	39½
50	Western Union.	92⅝	92⅞	92⅝	92¾
57,020					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	Mex. Cen. 1st inc.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
6,000	St. L. S. W. 1st.	97½	97½	97½	97½
10,000	Wabash deb. B.	61	61	61	61
$23,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,553	7,433	6,952
2d week Aug	$701,000	$571,000	$567,000
From Jan. 1	18,700,983	17,685,038	16,141,362
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,641	1,524
2d week Aug	126,028	106,390	86,164
From July 1	826,096	740,764	613,925
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	726	711	648
2d week Aug	117,700	100,500	93,400
From July 1	706,829	617,809	586,400
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	920
2d week Aug	166,811	138,093	116,349
From July 1	930,269	783,714	690,193
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	546	546	537
2d week Aug	93,841	75,991	82,133
From July 1	565,393	464,990	490,465
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	107	102	93
2d week Aug	32,079	26,198	24,480
From July 1	196,723	171,334	148,404
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,675	1,673	1,666
2d week Aug	227,000	229,200	193,400
From July 1	1,464,500	1,308,000	1,036,500
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
2d week Aug	25,058	21,214	.....
From July 1	153,331	138,224	.....
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	589	589	589
2d week Aug	54,165	61,047	.....
From Jan. 1	1,531,771	1,600,141	.....
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week Aug	6,476	8,358	7,213
From July 1	42,851	40,199	45,124
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	168	168	167
2d week Aug	33,498	33,493	30,075
From July 1	183,277	171,307	172,237
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
2d week Aug	112,114	101,993	86,998
From July 1	632,979	570,337	477,350
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
2d week Aug	18,196	14,034	11,308
From July 1	108,965	95,814	66,395
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,261	3,183	2,988
2d week Aug	533,825	489,015	496,450
From July 1	3,379,260	3,021,309	3,152,650
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,186	2,054	2,016
2d week Aug	320,546	312,044	244,874
From Jan. 1	10,830,698	10,837,516	10,183,758
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,323	1,266	1,266
2d week August	128,846	151,657	128,930
From Jan. 1	4,737,559	4,921,073	4,265,193
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,480	2,222	2,197
2d week Aug	290,644	246,545	230,355
From July 1	1,837,802	1,423,484	1,324,891
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,938
2d week Aug	690,000	601,000	509,000
From Jan. 1	20,619,447	17,732,650	15,701,616
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week Aug	31,000	31,000	28,000
From Jan. 1	810,091	799,118	691,889
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week August	10,468	10,618	9,477
From July 1	65,267	63,769	52,103
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,708	1,659	1,385
2d week August	223,769	189,842	144,627
From July 1	1,404,594	1,045,262	847,543
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,527	1,514	1,492
2d week August	171,965	141,353	125,815
From Jan. 1	6,114,275	4,917,398	4,570,199
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	393	393	371
2d week August	52,150	50,470	39,943
From July 1	347,306	307,181	253,598
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
2d week August	24,573	22,893	19,568
From July 1	138,002	147,029	125,116
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,358	2,358	2,326
2d week Aug	372,583	330,133	318,340
From July 1	2,277,439	1,996,173	1,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Northwest Corner of Madison Avenue and 102d Street Sold—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

W. P. Mangam has sold for Abraham Siegel the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street, 100 by 70, to Alexander J. Mayer, the owner of the adjoining property on the street. As a result of this sale, the entire north side of One Hundred and Second Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues, is now owned by Mr. Mayer and John S. Phipps.

Hallahan & Ahearn, the buyers of 142 and 144 West Forty-ninth Street, have also acquired No. 146, giving them as a site for their new apartment hotel a plot 64.3 by 112.3 by 64.9 by 104.6.

B. F. Hillery has sold for Mrs. Elizabeth J. Duffell the two-story brick dwelling 241 West Tenth Street, 20 by 60 and irregular.

John N. Golding was the broker in the recent purchases of property on Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth Streets, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, by the City Real Property Investing Company.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold for the New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Emile James, a two-story frame dwelling, with stable, on Chrystle Place, Fordham Heights.

The Schuyler apartment house, 59 and 61 West Forty-fifth Street, 37.6 by 100.5, was conveyed yesterday by Arthur W. Eager to Margaret D. Hopper for $75,000 over a mortgage for $200,000.

William M. Ryan sold at auction on Saturday, at Bayswater, Far Rockaway, the southeast corner of the Strand and Westbourne Boulevard, a plot containing thirteen city lots, to E. Lehman, at the rate of $425 per lot, or a total of $5,665.25; also, a plot at the northwest corner of Bayswater Avenue and Trust Place, containing seven and a half city lots, at the rate of $305 per lot, or a total of $2,250.00, to Mrs. James McCafferty.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

432 West Forty-seventh Street, south side, 418 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 27 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, to R. & H. Weber.....$22,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry B. Culver, referee, 70 to 74 West Houston Street, north side, 82.6 feet west of Wooster Street, 43.2 by 75, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $85,684.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 24 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 270 feet west of Third Avenue, 21 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,045.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, William C. Davis, referee, Gerard Avenue, west side, 339.7 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 25 by 100, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $6,910.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Samson Lachman, referee, 1,879 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street, 25.11 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $18,832.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Campbell E. Locke, referee, 460 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 172 feet west of Convent Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,643.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 1,056 Washington Avenue, east side, 168.5 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 25 by 200, two-story frame dwelling and stable. Due on judgment, $6,503.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Academy Street, south side, 100 feet east of Seaman Avenue, for a one-and-a-half-story frame shed, 28 by 20; Emma B. Leven, Inwood, owner; John Leven, jr., premises, architect; cost, $200.

Washington Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 50; Andrew Kelly of 1,413 Washington Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

No. 163 Eighth Avenue, to a two-story and attic brick dwelling, with store; Louis Lowenstein, premises, owner; John B. Mooney of 114 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 10 West Eleventh Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; H. Edward Ficker of 7 East Eighth Street, owner; George Vassar, Son & Co. of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $350.

Nos. 330 to 338 West Fifty-ninth Street, to five five-story brick tenements, with stores; Municipal Realty Company of 115 Broadway, owner; Pollard & Steinan of 3 East Fourteenth Street, architects; cost, $600.

Seventy-fifth Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; M. S. Manne of 495 Fifth Avenue, owner; Pollard & Steinan of 3 East Fourteenth Street, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 1 East Fifth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Daniel Kohn of 406 Central Park West, owner; O. Reisemann of 32 First Street, architect; cost, $200.

No. 1 East Ninety-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Frederick W. Marks, premises, owner; John Fulton, jr., of 451 West Thirty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

To Build $100,000 Stable.

D. G. Reid will follow the example of his associates in the United States Steel Corporation by having in this city in addition to a fine Fifth Avenue residence a stable which, in point of cost, surpasses the majority of dwellings. Architect C. P. H. Gilbert filed at the Building Department yesterday the plans for Mr. Reid's new stable, which will stand on a plot, 60 by 100, recently acquired on Seventieth Street, near Park Avenue. The cost of the building, according to Mr. Gilbert's estimate, will be about $100,000.

Only recently William B. Leeds, through his architects, Hunt & Hunt, filed plans for a stable to be erected on East Eighty-seventh Street, at a cost of $95,000, while on Fifty-sixth Street, near Seventh Avenue, W. H. Moore is putting up a similar structure at an outlay of $100,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Monday, Aug. 19.

45TH ST, 59 and 61 West, 37.6x100.5; Arthur W. Eager to Margaret D. Hopper, (R S $36.25, mtg $200,000).....275,000

83D ST, n s, 149.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50.8x102.2; Edward Wilckens to Elias Kempner, all liens, (R S $25).....1

12TH ST, 339 to 347 East, 100x103.3; Solomon Miller to Elias Kempner, (R S $3.50).....1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 212 ft s of 175th St, 1x109.5; Emma B. Lewis and another to Lucius A. Rockwell.....1

125TH ST, s s, 265 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11, and property in Brooklyn and Bayside; Henry C. Mangles to Paul W. Ledoux, 1-5 part.....1

146TH ST, 307 West, 25x75; Percy G. Honeyman to Melvina G. Honeyman, (mtg $15,000, R S $3.75).....1

15TH ST, s s, part Lot 129, map of Wakefield; Lucia O. Streeter, by heir, to Frederick Nies, all liens.....25

UNION AV, 1,142 and 1,144, e s, 37.6x100; Katrina Masche and another to Kathie Heil, all liens.....1

96TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11; John Scheuring to Edward Muller, all liens.....1

5TH AV, e s, 25.8 ft s of 84th St, 26.6x100; John W. Simpson to Benjamin A. Williams, (R S $62.50, mtg $27,500).....1

122D ST, 72 East, 20x100.11; John A. Stewart and others, Trustees, to George F. Anger, (R S $8.75, all liens).....19,400

126TH ST, s s, 302.6 ft w of 7th Av, 17.6x99.11; Florence M. Westcott and another to Florence M. Westcott, (mtg $11,000).....1

8TH AV, 605, w s, 25x80; Antonio Minaldi to Herman M. Weaver and wife, (R S $20.25).....43,000

93D ST, 40 West, 17x100.8; E. D. Philips to Frank Donnatin, (mtg $18,000).....1

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,804, w s, 25x100; Caroline Docter to Simpson Cohnman and another, (mtg $23,000, R S $2.75)..1

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ARBUTHNOT, John, to George Ehret; South St, 370 and 371, demand, 6 per cent.....1,200

BUSSENSCHUTT, John, and another to George Ehret; 3d Av, 838, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent.....2,500

GAYLORD, Herbert A., to Knickerbocker Building Loan Company; Barker Av, s e corner of Juliana St, installments...2,600

GARTMAN, John R., to George Ehret; 26th St, 443 West, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent.....700

KOCH, Mary, to John F. Steeves; Grant St, e s, Lot 231, map of East Tremont, due Feb. 17, 1902, 6 per cent.....603

PFENNING, Arnold, to Adam Hoppel; 139th St, 104 West, prior mtg $21,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....2,000

139th St, 106 West, prior mtg $21,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....2,000

WEAVER, Herman M., and wife to Antonio Minaldi; 8th Av, 605, w s, demand, 4 per cent.....25,000

ANGER, George P., to John A. Stewart and others, trustees; 122d St, 72 East, due Aug. 19, 1904, 4½ per cent., gold...17,000

GREIM, Leonhard, and wife to the German Savings Bank; 72d St, s w corner of Avenue A, 1 year.....8,000

HAARDT, Charles, and wife to Ashbel P. Fitch; 153d St, s s, 225.3 ft e of Morris Av, 2 years, gold.....1,000

ORCUTT, Gilbert E., to Phillip Semmer Glass Company, Limited; 27th St, s s, 140 ft e of Lexington Av, prior mtg $135,000.....6,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to the Greenwood Cemetery; 50th St, s s, 237.9 ft e of 2d Av, due Aug. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent.....39,500

TILLEN, Anna P., to United States Trust Company of New York; Lexington Av, 285, e s, due as per bond.....20,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julius, and another to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; 7th Av, s w corner of 141st St, prior mtg $12,000, due Feb. 19, 1903, 6 per cent.....90,000

JEREMIAH, George, executor and trustee, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings, City of New York; 34th St, n s, 200.6 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent.....12,250

JEREMIAH, George, executor and trustee, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings, City of New York; 34th St, n s, 325 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent.....12,250

MAECKLER, John, to George Ehret; 27th St, 223 West, store lease, demand.....1,500

O'CONNOR, John, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York; 79th St, 218 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....9,000

SPAPE, Marie W., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 73d St, 113 West, 1 year, 4 per cent.....1,000

WILLIAMS, Benjamin A., to John W. Simpson; 5th Av, e s, 25.8 ft s of 84th St, due Aug. 19, 1903, 4 per cent.....89,500

Recorded Leases.

MADISON AV, 1,443; Richard Dudensing, jr., to Herman Graf, 3 9-12 years, $600 to.....600

86TH ST, 203 east room; New York Life Insurance Company to United States of America, 3 years.....2,650

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,295; The Teichman & Potter Company to Frederick J. Buckman, 5 years, $900 to.....$1,200

PARK AV, 381, n e corner of 53d St; John Becker to Freund Brothers & Co., 3 9-12 years, $600 to.....700

8TH AV, 285; Carolina M. Isaacs to Dorothea Marrano, 4½ years.....1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRASCH, Samuel, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another.....1

LIPPMANN, Elizabeth, to John Feinler. 10,000

WIENER, Aaron, executor, to Reuben Grunauer.....9,180

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, w s, entire front between 108th and 109th Sts, 201.10x100; Stroh & Huber against John Doe, owner; William Noble & Co., owner and contractor.....$26,522

156TH ST, 904 and 906 East, and 717 Jackson Av; Morris Goldstein against A. d'Andre, owner; Joseph Cacace, contractor.....68

73D ST and 3d Av, n e corner, 25x100; Hyman Ginsberg against Joseph P. Meagher, owner; Joseph Bernachiff, contractor.....82

COLUMBUS AV, 472; Cesare Casanova against George Block, lessee and contractor.....175

125TH ST, 530 to 536 West; Jackson & Ludinsky against Stefano Greco, owner; United Realty and Construction Company, contractor.....2,600

51ST ST, 41 East; Philip Goldstein against Jennie Brown and Hulda Hirsch, owners and contractors; Harris Grobert, contractor.....50

17TH ST, 419 West; Frederick Adler against Benjamin Weiman, owner; Abraham Abelman, contractor.....100

Lis Pendens.

34TH ST, 359 West; George Munker and another against Adolph Ruff, (action to enforce mechanic's lien;) attorneys, C. R. & C. U. Carruth.

123D ST, 51 East; Anselin Jakobi and another against Leon A. Liebeskind and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, L. S. & A. M. Bing.

SHERIFF ST, 35; Department of Buildings against Oscar L. Richards and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, C. J. McCafferty.

57H ST, proposed, n s, 348.11 ft e of Green Lane, or avenue, 25x100, Bronx; Margaret J. Smith and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. B. Meyenborg.

BROOK AV, e s, 219.6 ft s of 170th St, 50x100.5; 7th St, s s, and 6th St, n s, south ½ of Lot 137, map of Unionport, and 169th St, n s, 173 ft w of Baretto St, 41.3x67.6x44.3x83.6, two actions; Richard Weber against George Stolz and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, M. J. Early.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.— CORONADO. A.— New fireproof corner building, 7 and 8 sunny rooms to rent, $70, $85, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ORMISTON and LUCINDA
Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.
6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath. Every up-to-date improvement. Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere. Superintendent on premises or
DUFF & CONGER, Agents, Madison Ave. & 86th St.

THE MARGUERITE, 2,731 Broadway, near 104th St. Bijou apartments, six rooms and bath, elevators, telephone, electric lights, exposed plumbing, gas ranges, &c.; rents, $33 to $40. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

58th St. and 7th Av., convenient to all cars. Corner apartment, eight large rooms, from October 1st, $900 per annum. Others adjoining at $720 to $1,090 per annum. Six rooms and bathroom, $45 to $55 per month. See janitor, 917 7th Av., or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS
19 AND 21 WEST 31ST ST.
Unfurnished family apartments from Oct. 1st; rents, $600 up. Meals served. Apply to Supt.

See These Before Renting Elsewhere.—117th St., 360-366 West; near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms; bath; steam heat, hot water; convenient trolley and elevated station; references; $24, $27.

THE PENATAQUIT.
128th St., 40 West; seven rooms and bath; high-class apartment; elevator, telephone, electric call; all improvements. Janitor.

5th Av., 1,048, Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, facing park; $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

City Flats to Let—Furnished.

Fireproof building, elegantly furnished, 8-room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

ONLY $800 PER ANNUM.
149th St., 542 to 558 West; beautiful four-story American basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bathrooms. Caretaker in 538, or Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

54-56 WEST 105TH ST.
Seven large light rooms, bath, all modern improvements; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, hardwood finish; near Central, Riverside, and Morningside Parks; convenient to all surface cars and L station; owner on premises; $480-$540 yearly.

167 TO 173 WEST 81ST ST.
7 rooms and bath; all light; rents, $50 to $70. Premises or F. R. Wood & Co., Orleans, 80th & Columbus Av.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, $10 to $18, near schools, parks, and elevated station. Neubeck & Busher, Willis Av., 149th St.

Best city location; 509 West 112th St.; five rooms, elevator, electric light, telephone; $38-$45.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE UNITED STATES,
194 CLINTON ST.,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest and most luxuriously fitted apartment house in the city; two elevators; large reception room, steam heat, sanitary plumbing; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Second floor and one room third floor; 145 Clifton Place, Brooklyn; a bargain; $10.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, established 1868, has many fine investment properties for sale and exchange; flats, tenements, business properties, west side corners, lots, farms, cottages; large and small. Call, write, telephone.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Right House in the Right Place.

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A NO. 1 STORES AND LOFTS TO LEASE. Fine 25-foot store and first loft over, in new fireproof building, No. 64 Fulton St.; will carry 250 lbs.

Also at 5 West 14th St., beautiful store, 25x103 feet, with gallery and light basement, and very choice light lofts, just completed. On premises or BUEK & CRAWFORD, Agents, 503 5th Av., cor. 42d St.

156th Street, Near Westchester Avenue.—Several 20-foot single flats; will sell cheap to quick purchaser; terms to suit owner. Herrman, 333 East 110th St.

$300 cash buys detached cottage, all improvements, near Rapid Transit Station, $3,000. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Beautiful house; open plumbing, tiled bathroom, mirrors, hardwood, gas logs, decorated; great bargain. 260 West 130th St.

Bronx.—9-room house; $300 cash needed; near trolley and elevated. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Great Bargain, Bronx.—4-story brick flat; all improvements; easy terms. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

3-story house, with stable for 8 horses, suitable for contractor. Neubeck & Busher, Willis Av., 149th St.

6 lots, suitable for builders, 150x115, in Bronx. Price, $20,000. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., real estate.

P. J. HEANEY & CO., 787 TREMONT AVE. HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.

8th Av.—Three 5-story apartments, with stores; all rented; Big Bargain. Hayden, 320 W. 145th.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

"Phone "559-Cort'l," for the high-dry choice

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.

50c weekly. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$40 buys 5 acres fine soil, with river front; about half timber; terms, $2 down, balance $1 weekly. Harris, Box 28, Times Office.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Real Estate Wanted.

SONNABEND & GROMER, 162 W. 116TH ST., Buy, sell, and exchange real estate. Rents collected. Estates managed.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Owners having city property to sell or exchange, Send particulars to Vail & Metra, 171 Broadway.

Wanted—$15,000 on 346 lots in White Plains; principals or lawyers only. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

100 FACTORIES 100
Reduced rents for entire Buildings or Lofts to woodworkers, metalworkers, confectioners, cigars. **D. W. HAYNES, 235 Broadway, Room 1.**

Store, 19 Beekman St., with 2 large skylights, suitable for office, book store, stationery, druggist sundries, tailoring, newspaper advertising agency, &c. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
Tel., 795—38th. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., 116 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; show cases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

265 Franklin Av.—3-story and basement brick house; a bargain; $38. Haviland & Sons, 982 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Bargain!—2-story and basement frame house; price, $2,200; cash, $200. John Perry & Co., 373 Fulton St.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$300 cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; on plot 50x100; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day. John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Workingman's Opportunity.—Nice house, Richmond Hill, $1,050; $200 cash, $10 monthly. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

$200 cash and $8 monthly buys house with seven rooms, $1,600, Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

AN ELEGANT COTTAGE AT EDGEMERE FOR SEASON OF 1902. OPEN FOR INSPECTION. T. J. McBRIDE, EDGEMERE, OR 71 B'WAY.

Watches and Jewelry.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Samuel K. Ellenbogen, Auctioneer, by virtue of an execution will sell to-day, at 11 A. M., lot of lead joints, and brass fittings at 174 Canal St. Order of Charles Comisky, Marshal.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Lawyers.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Wanted.

Why lose your diamonds? Examined and reset while you wait. Isakowitz & Bacharach, 54 Maiden Lane.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Naftel, 744 6th Av.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

21st St., 23 West.—Summer rates; pleasant large and small rooms; parlor dining room; transients; Southerners; reference.

28th St., 337 West.—Very comfortably furnished rooms; large and small; excellent board; moderate terms.

32d St., 11 East.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; permanent, transients; table board; references.

46th St., 315 West.—Comfortable, airy rooms; running water; suitable for two; also small; excellent table; refined.

80th St., 182 West.—Special rates offered gentleman and couples for season; house first-class; table excellent.

122d St., 122 East.—Large, nicely furnished room, with board; also medium-sized room; terms moderate.

139th St., 140 West.—Cozy room, 1 or 2 gentlemen; excellent home; transients accommodated; board optional. Osborne.

$4.50 weekly; educated people. Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av., near 135th St.; country branch.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

15th St., 353 West.—Large airy room; also hall room; board optional; American family; reasonable.

17th St., 55 West.—TRAINED NURSES, SPECIAL PRICES; telephone service; use parlor, kitchen, laundry; references respectability given and positively required.

19th St., 16 West.—Desirable furnished rooms, large and small; references.

22d St., 158 East.—Furnished rooms; gas, bath; transients accommodated.

22d St., 45 East.—Desirable back parlor for physician; use of reception room; also second or third floors; references.

45th St., 236 West.—Handsomely furnished room adjoining bath, suitable for bachelor's quarters; valet attendance.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished, good-sized rooms; prefer permanent parties; references exchanged.

46th St., 343 West.—Large room, newly furnished; all conveniences. Also smaller room.

49th St., 235 East.—Nicely furnished rooms; small and large; suitable for two; board optional.

49th St., 234 West.—Desirable rooms; private family, with or without board; reasonable.

53d St., 141 East.—Parlor floor, suitable for business; other rooms, $2, $5; transients.

55th St., 304 West.—Three connecting rooms and bath; will divide; also pleasant parlors for doctor.

64th St., 101 West.—Couple have furnished rooms to let, with service. Dentist.

76th St., 119 East.—Furnished rooms, $2 and $5; references. Dufour.

88th St., 185 West.—Large parlor, bedroom, bath, beautifully furnished; meals if desired; exceptional single room. King.

95th St., 70 West.—Cool rooms, single, double; private block; Park, Riverside, L; reasonable. Wickerson.

128th St., 26 West.—Nicely furnished front basement for housekeeping for man and wife; $2.50; references.

St. Ann's Av., 282, near 138th St.—Pleasant front room, with every new convenience. Roell, 1 flight up.

To Let—At 46 Hudson St., fourth floor, six rooms, in good order. Apply to housekeeper. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST. 267 WEST 125TH ST.

CUT THIS OUT.
15 CENTS A POUND PAID FOR OLD pewter, britannia and plated ware; 5 pounds or 5,000 pounds bought; call or send postal; I will call. **BORNSTEIN, 186 William St.**

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

We are the house that gives CREDIT.
Diamonds, Watches. Small amount down. Good value for little money. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane. 7th floor.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON E. H. ELDREDGE, 332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Credit.—Watches, diamonds, $1 down, $1 weekly; our guarantee; perfect satisfaction or money refunded; write or call. Globe Credit Watch Co., World Building, Room 144.

Typewriters all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier, & Thomson, 303 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry on weekly payments; lowest prices. Crown Watch and Jewelry Company, 9 Maiden Lane.

Send stamp for list of books which can't be bought elsewhere. Book Exchange, 406 East 75th St.

Diebold Safe and Lock Co., 30 Reade St.—Old safes almost given away to make room.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale.—Housefurnishing business; established 5 years; stock consists of hardware, tin, enamel wood and willow, china and glass wares, toys and novelties; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Box 3,212 Station C, Philadelphia; no agents.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES.—Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeltfuss, 60 Fulton St.

Business Corporations.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, No. 165 Broadway.

$15,000 WANTED IN WELL-ESTABLISHED, rising young wholesale firm to keep up with rapidly expanding business; good opening for young man. M. L. X., Box 115 Times Office.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS.
Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS At $155.00
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.

Free—We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match, and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

PIANOS TO RENT
for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

STEINWAY PIANO, $100; CHICKERING, $165; 10 square pianos, special sale, $10 upward.
CHANDLER, 439 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" WISE, STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

Summer Resorts.

TOURISTS GOING TO
LONG LAKE RESORTS
will find a restful stopping place en route at the
WILDERNESS INN,
LONG LAKE WEST,
P. O. address, Sabattis, N. Y., on the ADIRONDACK DIVISION of the New York Central, the most direct route to all points on the Lake.
GEO. A. DUKELOW.

NEW YORK.
Long Island.

Manhattan Beach
HOTEL
and
Oriental Hotel
Now Open.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
PAVILION HOTEL NOW OPEN.
Golf, Tennis, Driving, Bowling, &c.
Sulphur Bathing Establishment Now Open.
BATHS, DOUCHES, INHALATIONS.
Send for Pamphlet. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

New Hampshire.

GREY'S INN,
Jackson, White Mts., New Hampshire. Write for circular. C. W. GREY, Prop.

The Chiswick Inn and Cottages.
White Mountains, Littleton, N. H.; on the slope of Pine Hill, overlooking Mount Washington and the Presidential Range; always cool; elevation 1,600 feet; appointments perfect; $7 to $12 per week; circular. Mrs. William Spratt, Prop.

LITTLETON, WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, THE GREAT HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.
North Conway, White Mountains, New Hampshire, the great Summer, Fall, and Winter resort.

Massachusetts.

The Maplewood, PITTSFIELD, Berkshire Co., Mass. Send for booklet.
Open June 1st to Nov. ARTHUR W. PLUMB, Prop.

Asbury Park.

THE GUY MANSION, 2d Av., near beach; convenient to points of interest; no infants or nurses.

NEW JERSEY.
Delaware Water Gap.

CATARACT HOUSE, WATER GAP, PA.
Strictly elite; tennis, bathing, golf, boating; coaching parties daily; elevation 1,600 ft. L. M. TUCKER.

NEW ENGLAND.
Connecticut.

NEW LONDON, CONN.
PEQUOT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES.
Famous Harbor. Yachting Headquarters.
Combination of Seashore and Country Life.
GOLF, &c. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.
ALLEN & HAGER.

Country Board.

Hillside Spring Farm.—Pure mountain spring water, fresh farm products, good board; city improvements; ample shade; pleasant surroundings; station 1 mile. Particulars, Barber.

Shawangunk Mountains, Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.—Pleasantly situated; terms for adults $5 and $6; children, $3 weekly. For particulars address Mrs. E. E. Morrow.

Board, $6 to $8 per week, on El Dorado Farm; loveliest section Berkshires; surpassing table, really supplied from farm. A. M. Knowles, Box 180, Hinsdale, Mass.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Soiled overalls bought; machinists, printers, engineers; any condition, if in good repair; 20 cents each; send postal; wagon will call. Scott, 1,008 Brook Av.

CARPETS and FURNITURE.—Bought, sold, and exchanged. Call or address Norden, 61 West 125th St. (Open Saturday evenings.)

Don't sell your household furniture, carpets, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 4,050.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNHARD N. REIMERS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Bernhard N. Reimers of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Bernhard N. Reimers was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. GEORGE C. HOLT,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 19th, 1901.

NO. 4,052.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of CHARLES C. KEENER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Charles C. Keener of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Charles C. Keener was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, Referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. THEODOR AUB,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 19, 1901.

NO. 3,924.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JOHN BOARDMAN, JR., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John Boardman, Jr., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 19, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 4, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. THEODOR AUB,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 19, 1901.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of WM. H. BURROUGHS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the stock consisting of bicycles and bicycle sundries and the fixtures of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction by Chas. Jacobs & Co., Auctioneers, on the premises of the bankrupt, No. 9 Parkiay St. City, on August 19th, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEO. H. GILMAN, Receiver.

SAM MARX, Auctioneer.

The above-mentioned sale has been postponed until Thursday, Aug. 22, 1901, at the same time and place as above.

GEO. H. GILMAN, Receiver.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and that it has duly qualified as such Receiver and does hereby require that

First: All persons indebted to said corporation render an account to the undersigned at its office, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such Receiver and to pay the same to it on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Second: All persons having in their possession any property of said corporation deliver the same to said Receiver on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Third: All the creditors of said corporation deliver to it their respective accounts and demands duly proven by affidavit in the usual form at the place and within the time aforesaid.

Fourth: All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing in detail to said Receiver at the place and within the time aforesaid.—Dated 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 8th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

Surrogate Notices.

BERTH, SOPHIA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA L. BERTH, late of the County of New York, Borough of the Bronx, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Moody & Getty, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of August, 1901. W. ROYAL BERTH, Executor. MOODY & GETTY, Attorneys for Executor, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CHEEVER, GERTRUDE Y.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gertrude Y. Cheever, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, namely: At the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of September next.—Dated, New York, the 9th day of March, 1901. EDWARD BEMENT, Executor. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Executor, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

mh12-1awT6m

LAZZARI, CAROLINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JOHN B. LAZZARI, Francois Sage, Marie Wehn, Adele Cachot, Louis Bedeaux, Agatha Rochat, Joseph Bedeaux; Lucie Bailly, otherwise Lucie Neu Hermance Bailly. And to Francois Sage and —— Sage, (Christian name of the last named unknown,) the last two named being the children and heirs at law of Anatole Sage, a deceased brother of the testatrix. And to all and every other heir at law and next of kin of Caroline Lazzari, deceased. The above named being the husband, heirs and next of kin of Caroline Lazzari, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Nathalie Rolet, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, dated December 5th, 1900, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Caroline Lazzari, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York, to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

EDWARD JACOBS, Attorney for Petitioner, Office and P. O. address, 25 Broad Street, N. Y. City, Manhattan.

au20-1aw6wTu

PECK, KATE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated the 8th day of March, 1901, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE A. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of March, 1901. EDWIN H. PECK, WALTER J. PECK, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STORM, THEODORA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEODORA M. STORM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of J. Van Vechten Olcott, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the thirteenth day of May, 1901.

EDMUND GUILBERT.
ORLANDO H. HARRIMAN.
J. VAN VECHTEN OLCOTT,
Executors.

My14-1aw6mTu

WILSON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eustis & Foster, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 23rd day of July, 1901. CHARLES H. WILSON, Administrator. EUSTIS & FOSTER, Attorneys for Administrator, 80 Broadway, New York City. jy23-1aw6mTu

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free.

EDGAR TATE & COMPANY, REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Referees' Notices.

79 EAST 125TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY E. GERETY, plaintiff, against MARY E. GERETY, individually and as administratrix with the will annexed of the estate of Joseph L. Gerety, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the first day of August, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twelfth day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, distant ninety feet one inch westerly from the northwesterly corner of Fourth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; running thence westerly along the said northerly side of said street twenty-seven feet eleven inches; thence northerly ninety-nine feet and eleven inches, parallel with Fourth Avenue, to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Streets; thence easterly along the centre line parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street twenty-seven feet eleven inches, and thence southerly parallel with Fourth Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all the right, title, and interest, if any, of the parties to this action or either of them of, in, and to a strip of land adjoining the above premises on the easterly side thereof, being one inch in width in front on 125th Street and one inch in width in the rear, and being in length on each side ninety-nine feet and eleven inches. Also subject to covenants against nuisances and party wall agreement, if any.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 19th, 1901.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

EDWARD W. FOX, Attorney for Plaintiff, 335 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 79 East 125th Street:

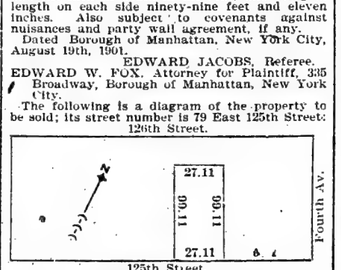

All taxes, assessments, and water rates, liens on said premises on the date of the sale, are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for thirty-nine thousand dollars, ($39,000,) with the interest due thereon from July 17th, 1901, at the rate of four and one-half per cent. (4½%) per annum.

Subject also to a lease of one of the stores on said land to Peter Happ, which expires May 1st, 1902.

Subject also and as in the description herein set forth.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 19th, 1901.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

aug20-2aw3wTu&F&sept12

BROADWAY-108TH STREET, WEST SIDE.—New York Supreme Court, New York County.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN W. NOBLE, Jr., et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by John M. Thompson, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard) with the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street; running thence westerly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Broadway two hundred and one (201) feet and ten inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street one hundred (100) feet to the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Broadway with the southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence southerly along the said westerly side of Broadway two hundred and one (201) feet and ten (10) inches to the corner, the point or place of beginning.

The foregoing property is sold subject to the lien of certain mortgages aggregating the sum of $461,730.50 and interest thereon.

Dated New York, August 20th, 1901.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

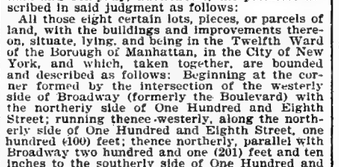

108th Street.

The approximate aggregate amount of the prior liens on the said premises is $486,353.69; the approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $59,921.48.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, au20-2aw3wTu&F&s10

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EINAR CHRYSTIE, plaintiff, against JAMES J. HAGERTY and others, defendants.

Action No. 1.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John M. Thompson, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of 162d Street distant 227 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Boulevard with the southerly line of 162d Street and at a point opposite the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof, and running thence southerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of said party wall 99 feet and 11 inches; thence easterly and parallel with the southerly line of 162d Street 18 feet; thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof 99 feet 11 inches to the southerly line of 162d Street at a point opposite the middle line of the last mentioned party wall; thence westerly and along the southerly line of 162d Street 18 feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances and dimensions more or less, being part of the premises heretofore conveyed to James J. Hagerty by Jacob D. Butler and wife by deed dated September 25, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Section 8, Liber 10 of Conveyances, Page 236, on the 23rd day of September, 1897, and known as number 550 West 162nd Street, and lying in Section 8, Block 2120 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Subject to the restrictions and covenants against nuisances contained in an agreement made between Jacob D. Butler and James J. Hagerty, dated the 24th day of January, 1898, and recorded in Liber 12, Section 8 of Conveyances, Page 1, on the .... day of ....., 1898.—Dated New York, August 19th, 1901.

CHASE MELLEN, Referee.

TOWNSEND & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, said premises being known by the street number 550 West 162nd Street.

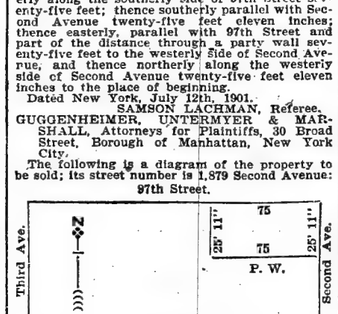

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,554.00-100, with interest thereon from seventh day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $319.75-100, with interest from July 15th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee is $219.65 and interest.—Dated New York, July 22, 1901. CHASE MELLEN, Referee.

au20-2aw3wTu&S&sep10

Surrogate Notices.

KLING, ABRAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAM KLING, late of the County of New York, City and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, namely, at the office of Rastus S. Ransom, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of August, 1901. ADELAIDE N. KLING, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y. au6-1aw6mTu

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FANNY C. LYON and others as trustee, etc., plaintiffs, against JOHN D. HALLORAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2nd day of July, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of August, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and designated as lot number thirteen (13) and part of lot number eighteen (18) on Block number One on a Map entitled "Map showing part of property near Port Morris belonging to Samuel E. Lyon, Esq.," dated August 27th, 1880, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on October 15th, 1880, as Map number 855, and which is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Concord Avenue, distant two hundred and fifty (250) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Concord Avenue with the northerly line of Division Avenue as laid down on said Map, and running thence northwardly along the westerly line of Concord Avenue twenty (20) feet to the southerly side of lot number fourteen (14) on said Map, thence westwardly and parallel with Division Avenue aforesaid and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet to the easterly side of lot number nineteen (19) on said Map, thence southwardly and along the easterly side of said lot number nineteen (19) and parallel with Concord Avenue aforesaid twenty (20) feet to the northerly side of lot number twelve (12) on said Map, thence eastwardly and along the northerly side of said lot number twelve (12) and parallel with Division Avenue aforesaid and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet (100 ft.) to the point or place of beginning. The streets and avenues above mentioned and shown on said Map being referred to herein and shown thereon for convenience in description only and not with intent to dedicate the same to public use. Excepting a narrow strip, if any, taken from the front of said lot by the city of New York for Concord Avenue at the opening thereof.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1901.

JOHN V. McAVOY, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 347 Concord Avenue, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York:

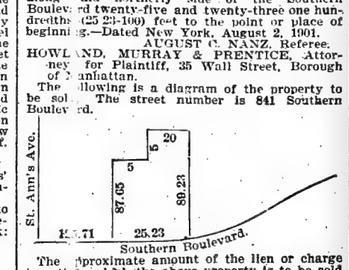

Division Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is three thousand one hundred eighty-seven and 5-100 dollars, ($3,187.05) with interest thereon from the 19th day of June, 1901, together with the plaintiffs' costs and allowance, amounting to two hundred fifty-three and 60-100 dollars, ($253.60,) together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates and other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is two hundred sixty-nine and 50-100 dollars ($269.50) and interest, and also the taxes and water rates for the year 1901 in case they are liens upon the above described property at the time of the completion of the sale, and also any assessment which may become a lien on said property between the date hereof and the completion of the sale.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1901.

JOHN V. McAVOY, Referee.

au6-2aw3wTu&W&au27.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT and PETER V. STOCKY, as trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Clausen, Jr., deceased, Plaintiffs, against JAMES A. CASSIDY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan City of New York, on the sixth day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of 97th Street and Second Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly side of 97th Street seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue twenty-five feet eleven inches; thence easterly, parallel with 97th Street and part of the distance through a party wall seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Second Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Second Avenue twenty-five feet eleven inches to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,879 Second Avenue:

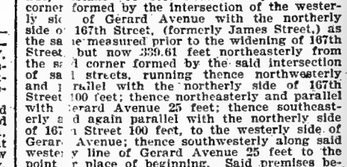

96th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,510, with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $322.90, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $578.76 and interest.

Dated New York, 12th day of July, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 20th day of August, 1901, at the same time and place.

Dated, New York, Aug. 6th, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EINAR CHRYSTIE, plaintiff, against JAMES J. HAGERTY and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John M. Thompson, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of 162nd Street, distant 209 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Boulevard with the southerly line of 162nd Street, and at a point opposite the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof, and running thence southerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of said party wall 99 feet and 11 inches, thence easterly and parallel with the southerly line of 162nd Street 18 feet, thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof 99 feet 11 inches to the southerly line of 162nd Street at a point opposite the middle line of the last mentioned party wall; thence westerly and along the southerly line of 162nd Street 18 feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances and dimensions more or less, being part of the premises heretofore conveyed to James J. Hagerty by Jacob D. Butler and wife by deed dated September 25, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Section 8, Liber 10 of Conveyances, Page 236, on the 23rd day of September, 1897, and known as number 550 West 162nd Street, and lying in Section 8, Block 2120 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Subject to the restrictions and covenants against nuisances contained in an agreement made between Jacob D. Butler and James J. Hagerty, dated the 24th day of January, 1898, and recorded in Liber 12, Section 8 of Conveyances, Page 1, on the .... day of ....., 1898.—Dated New York, August 19th, 1901.

CHASE MELLEN, Referee.

TOWNSEND & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, said premises being known by the street number 550 West 162nd Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,554.00, with interest thereon from seventh day of June, 1901; together with costs and allowances amounting to $319.75, with interest from July 15th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $219.65 and interest.—Dated New York, August 19, 1901.

CHASE MELLEN, Referee.

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Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY E. HOWLAND, as substituted trustee under the last will and testament of Jacob R. Nevius, deceased, against JOHN E. DOYLE and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date July 31, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and lying in the block designated on the land map of the City of New York as Block 2,546, in Section 10, and further bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of the Southern Boulevard at a point distant one hundred and twenty-five and seventy-one one hundredths (175 71-100) feet easterly, measured along the northerly side of said Southern Boulevard, from the easterly side of Saint Ann's Avenue; thence northerly, parallel with Saint Ann's Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-seven and sixty-five one hundredths (87 65-100) feet to a point distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet easterly at right angles from Saint Ann's Avenue; thence easterly and at right angles to said Saint Ann's Avenue, five (5) feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Saint Ann's Avenue, five (5) feet; thence easterly again at right angles to Saint Ann's Avenue, twenty (20) feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Saint Ann's Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, eighty-nine and twenty-three one hundredths (89 23-100) feet to the northerly side of the Southern Boulevard, and thence westerly along said northerly side of the Southern Boulevard twenty-five and twenty-three one hundredths (25 23-100) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 2, 1901.

AUGUST C. NANZ, Referee.

HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street number is 841 Southern Boulevard.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $15,956.52, with interest thereon from July 31, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $340.97, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, including assessments and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,175.00.—Dated New York, August 2, 1901.

AUGUST C. NANZ, Referee.

aug2 2aw3wF&Tu&Aug23

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BRADLEY L. EATON, plaintiff, against EUGENE M. BOWMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 27th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

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Waldersee, Sept. 7, noon *Phoen'ia, Oct. 5, 10:30 AM
*Palatia, Sept. 14, 10 AM Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM

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Etruria, Aug. 31, 7 AM Umbria, Sept. 14, 7 AM
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SUPPOSED ATTACK BY PLATT ROUSES MOSS

Denies His Activity Against Police Is a Bid for Office.

Says He Declined to Seek Reward by "Licking the Master's Hand"—Evidence of Official Corruption.

Frank Moss, counsel to the Parkhurst Society, moved yesterday by the publication of statements attributed to Senator Platt characterizing most of the evidence so far collected against the police as "fake," issued his first official statement of the proceedings leading up to the pool-room-police collusion exposure, and Edgar A. Whitney's subsequent confession.

Senator Platt was quoted as saying:

"No evidence has as yet been presented in the police scandal which would warrant the Governor in taking action. Most of it is 'fake.' Moss doubtless is hunting something for himself. I don't know what."

Senator Platt, when his attention was called to the alleged interview, said:

"I have never made any remark reflecting upon Mr. Moss personally, notwithstanding all purported statements of mine to the contrary."

Mr. Moss's statement follows:

"The statement of Mr. Platt, printed in this morning's papers, leads me to say a few words.

"I do not see that my personality is of much importance in the matter. I am not claiming any credit, nor do I think that I deserve any prominence either of praise or abuse. I have simply given voluntarily such time as I could spare from my business for advising in the society's movements.

"If anybody should be thanked for anything that has happened, it is not the counsel of the society, it is Dillon, whose rugged honesty stands out so splendidly; it is Superintendent McClintock and Hammond and McLellan, and the others who, at the greatest personal risk, sometimes suffering personal injury, are making demonstrations constantly of the existence of protected gambling and other crime.

"I am not after any office. I do not think this is the way to get office. I had my opportunity two years ago to get close to the men who seem to determine such things. Had I licked the master's hand, as some men do, I would have been rewarded. I tried to make that hand show itself and demonstrate its purity, after I had been warned not to do so, and that ended my hopes for any official position that needed the indorsement of the master.

"No, this little incident came about in a most natural and orderly way, and it has lessons that we are in danger of overlooking. Let us see.

"These stalwart young men, members of the City Vigilance League, and engaged on the paper which it publishes, went into the service of the Committee of Fifteen and had much to do with the overwhelming exhibition of poolrooms obviously running under protection which that committee made. They were then employed by the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and under its direction they continued to expose and raid poolrooms, while the Commissioner of Police declared there were none, and his deputy consorted openly with Frank Farrell, who, by the way, was the alibi witness on one of his trials.

"Being alert as well as traightforward they managed again and again to elude the tips that were sent after them, and once they caught the tipster. They were so handy with the axe and crowbar and were so quick in catching their John Does that they earned the title of highbinders conferred by the learned Deputy Chief, who cannot look upon such activity with tolerance.

THE TRAPPING OF WHITNEY.

"Then Dillon was approached by Whitney, who offered on behalf of the poolrooms to pay him for information of the society's movements. The rate was half of $25 a month for each of the forty or fifty poolrooms on the growing list. A code of signals was furnished, with telephone numbers. Communications were made through Police Headquarters and a station house. The important questions were, whether Whitney came from the gamblers or from the police, and whether the list and its representations were genuine. The places on the list were examined and evidence was procured; money was received by Dillon from Whitney.

"It was determined to arrest Whitney suddenly, to empty the poolrooms by the use of the telephone signals, and to try to trace Whitney's principal.

"It all worked out; Police Headquarters, police station houses, and poolrooms all understood the signals; the poolrooms were emptied. A smashing raid was made on one of the rooms at 156 East Twenty-third Street, and a trapped policeman arrested, who beat one of the raiding party. Whitney was caught while 'sizing up' the society's new men, and he tried to destroy the evidence that was in his pocket.

"Up to that point we had accomplished all that we had set out to do. We were anxious to catch the go-between, to teach the gamblers of New York that they could not buy our men—and to show that the poolrooms so long denied by the Police Commissioner were in such a flourishing condition that they would 'put up' $25 a month apiece to silence our little society.

"If they were paying $25 a month to quiet this little organization, with an amateur force not exceeding 25 persons, directed by men who must sacrifice their business to find time, how much were they paying to quiet the great police force consisting of Devery and 7,500 other professional policemen? The proof that they have done this is in the repeated declaration of the Commissioner that there are no poolrooms, and in the fact that the police never or seldom raid a poolroom, or make a bona fide arrest. This and the fact that tipping signals could be sent over the police telegraph system were demonstrated.

"We did not pretend nor profess that we had secured evidence for the arrest or indictment of any high police official.

"On the following day Whitney, realizing that he was caught fast, and that other charges were coming in against him, confessed to Judge Jerome and to the District Attorney. That confession gave an opportunity for widening the case, which those gentlemen thought should be followed up. They desired the assistance of our society, and we have been attending for that reason.

"It has been thought best not to give out the confession, but enough has been made known for me to say that it shows that one of the men who employed Whitney to do this work was a member of the police force, whose relations to the actual head of the Police Department might have been closer in an official way, but could not have been closer in the personal sense.

"This matter must not be judged by indictments and convictions under the criminal law. Those at best would reach but a few of the persons engaged in the corrupt system. Larger and broader uses of these revelations are necessary.

"No matter who criticises or opposes, we shall proceed with all our power and resources, for the complete exposure and overthrow of the vicious police system that oppresses decent people and makes partners of law breakers.

AS TO DISORDERLY HOUSE RAIDS.

"One word in explanation of the arrest on Friday night of five women who kept disorderly houses in the 'Tenderloin' Precinct.

"In June last, their decent neighbors complained bitterly of them to the society. It notified the Captain of the precinct. He put the houses under 'police inspection,' and then reported that there were no disorderly houses in his precinct. The raids were made to demonstrate that his report was untrue, and that in that precinct, as in others, vice is not only tolerated, but is protected. The inmates of the houses were not arrested, only the proprietors.

"The Society for the Prevention of Crime has not raided a dozen disorderly houses in five years—and only does so when neighbors complain, or when a raid is necessary as an object lesson. It does not arrest the inmates or the women of the street, who are more to be pitied than blamed."

Defaulting Treasurer Released.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 19.—George H. Morrison, the defaulting Treasurer of Rensselaer County, who has served nearly five years in prison, and whose sentence was commuted by Gov. Odell, was released from Clinton Prison to-day. He left at once for his home, in Troy. In accordance with his request, there was no one at the prison to meet him as he stepped out of the gate. Morrison kept the books in Principal Keeper Vogan's office while in prison, and it is said was a model prisoner. He is fifty-one years old.

FELL AT HUSBAND'S FEET.

Just Admitted to Ophthalmic Hospital a Woman Jumped Out of Window and Was Fatally Hurt.

Annie Stahl of Webster and Fulton Avenues, Borough of the Bronx, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping from a third-story window of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, at Twenty-third Street and Third Avenue.

Mrs. Stahl, who was thirty-one years old, went to the hospital suffering from conjunctivitis. She was accompanied by her husband, who, as soon as she had been admitted, kissed her good-bye and went down stairs to the street. As he reached the sidewalk the form of a woman fell at his feet. Horrified, he picked her up and found that she was his wife. Twenty-third Street in the neighborhood of Third Avenue was crowded, and the jump was seen by a large number of people.

The woman was carried back into the hospital. An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital, and the surgeon, Dr. Payne, said that she was suffering from internal injuries and a compound fracture of the right leg. She was taken to Bellevue, where she died a few hours later.

The only reason that can be ascribed for the act is the suffering she endured from the affliction to her eyes, and the thought that she might perhaps become blind.

SAYS HE WAS ROBBED ON CAR.

Coney Island Police Didn't Believe This Man's Story and Locked Him Up.

John J. Hamilton of 762 Myrtle Avenue reported to the Coney Island police early yesterday morning that while riding in a trolley car of the Thirty-ninth Street (Brooklyn) line he had been held up by four negroes, who took from him $76 in money and a gold watch and chain which he valued at $250.

The police did not believe his story, and he became angry, being somewhat under the influence of liquor, and was locked up in the Eighth Street Police Station on a charge of disorderly conduct, as a result of his strong language. He was arraigned a little later before Magistrate Voorhees, in the Coney Island Police Court, who released him under suspended sentence as soon as he had told his story.

Hamilton said he had noticed the men following him for some time, and that when he boarded the car they jumped on after him, and immediately crowded about him, robbed him, and decamped. In proof of his tale he showed a broken watchchain and a cut in his coat, where he said the highwaymen had slashed his pocket in their haste to get his money. In spite of this showing, Police Captain Driscoll, when asked about the matter, dismissed it by saying: "Oh, that fellow didn't have any $76. He was drunk."

PILOT BOAT INVESTIGATION.

New Jersey Commission Trying to Fix Blame for Sinking of the James Gordon Bennett.

The sinking of the pilot boat James Gordon Bennett by the Hamburg-American Line Atlas Service steamship Alene on Saturday off the Scotland Lightship, by which Pilots Godby, Mix, and Lennan, and Steward John Grube lost their lives, was investigated yesterday afternoon by D. C. Chase, President of the New Jersey Pilot Commission, at his office, 129 Broad Street.

Pilots Frank Hopkins and A. L. Dexter, who were among those saved from the Bennett, were questioned concerning the disaster, and made the following statement:

"We were cruising off Scotland Lightship at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. All of the pilots aboard, with the exception of Mix, were in the cabin asleep. Mix was in charge of the deck. On deck with Mix were all the members of the crew. The steamship Alene, bound for the West Indies, had discharged her pilot and put him aboard the station boat New York, and was proceeding on her way. She was heading very near the Bennett, and those aboard the latter vessel supposed that she was going to pass under the stern of the pilot boat. But when she got very close she still headed for us. Mix then made the remark to the boat keeper: 'I wonder what that steamer is trying to do?' and jumped forward on the deck and hailed the approaching steamer, telling those in charge of her to steer off. As the liner still kept her course, Mix called down into the cabin for us all to get on deck as quickly as possible.

"Dexter, Lennan, and myself rushed on deck in our nightshirts, and found the steamer within fifty feet of us, coming full speed. Seeing that a collision was inevitable, we immediately rushed to the rail, jumped overboard, and swam as hard as we could to get away from the steamer's screw. We had no sooner struck the water than the Alene crashed into the pilot boat, cutting it in two. The steamer had so much headway on that she must have gone half a mile before they could get her lifeboats lowered. They then turned in our direction, and picked up those remaining alive in the water. Mix's and Godby's bodies were soon afterward recovered. When Mix was picked up an effort was made to resuscitate him, but without avail. The bodies were transferred aboard the pilot boat New York, and she proceeded with them to Staten Island.

"The Captain of the Alene stated in the presence of Mr. Dexter, myself, and some of the Bennett's crew that he had given orders to the Quartermaster three times to starboard his vessel, but he put the wheel to port instead."

The loss of the Bennett and the statements of Pilots Hopkins and Dexter will be considered at the meeting of the New Jersey Pilot Commissioners, which will be held at the Imperial Hotel, Jersey City, Sept. 12.

BEGGAR ABUSES CLERGYMAN.

Often Befriended by Mr. Crosby of Trinity, He Turns Upon His Benefactor and Is Arrested.

Struggling to get free, an ungrateful beggar received rough usage at the hands of a policeman of the Oak Street Station last night, after he had abused and threatened to assault the Rev. Thomas James Crosby, one of the assistants in Trinity Church, who had befriended the mendicant on many occasions.

Several months ago the man appeared at the door of the Trinity Parish House, at 61 Church Street, and asked to see one of the ministers. The Rev. Mr. Crosby received him and listened to a long tale of hardship and suffering, and, feeling sorry for him, gave him money and sent him on his way. It was not long before the beggar was a regular visitor at the parish house, and the clergyman always helped him. As time wore on, however, the young minister, seeing no improvement in the man, forbade him to come near the parish house any more.

It was then that the beggar began to annoy the minister as he walked to and from Trinity Church. A month ago he accosted the clergyman on the street and began to abuse him. This was kept up for some time, until Mr. Crosby's patience was tried and he appealed to the police of the Church Street Station.

Detectives were detailed to watch for the man, but he had apparently suspected trouble and kept out of the minister's way. Last night, however, as Mr. Crosby was walking down Broadway he met the beggar at Rector Street, and immediately received a request for alms. The minister refused to give him any, whereupon the beggar cursed him and threatened to assault him.

The clergyman hurried on, and finally, turning into Nassau Street from Fulton, espied Policeman James Hart of the Oak Street Station standing at the corner of Beekman Street. Telling the officer that the beggar, who had followed him, was abusing him, he requested Hart to arrest him. Hart replied that he had seen the beggar do nothing wrong, but that if the minister would go to the station house and lodge a complaint against the beggar he would arrest him. The minister consented.

Hart and his prisoner walked through Beekman Street, the minister following, and when William Street was reached the beggar showed fight. He suddenly turned on Hart and grappled with him in an endeavor to get free, cursing at the top of his voice and attracting a large crowd. During the struggle the prisoner also attempted to draw a knife and stab the officer, and Hart brought his club into play.

When Sergt. Butler, at the station house, asked the prisoner his name, he replied that he was Abraham Lincoln, and that he lived at 515 Fifth Avenue. Nothing could induce him to give his right name. The Rev. Mr. Crosby said that he had known the prisoner's name, but had forgotten it. The minister said that he would appear against the beggar in the Centre Street Police Court this morning.

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS FOR CAPT. DIAMOND

Recorder Goff Denounces the Action of His Counsel.

HE CHARGES FALSE PRETENSES

Justice Dykman, Who Granted the Order, Refuses to Modify It or See Mr. Philbin's Deputy.

Gen. Henry C. Henderson, of counsel for Police Captain Thomas J. Diamond, indicted for neglect of duty in failing to suppress a disorderly house, obtained yesterday morning from Supreme Court Justice Dykman at White Plains a stay of all proceedings against the Captain pending argument upon a motion to transfer the case to the Supreme Court of some other county.

The production before Recorder Goff in General Sessions of the stay and order upon the District Attorney to show cause why the change of venue should not be granted caused the Recorder to angrily characterize Gen. Henderson's action as unprofessional, and to declare that the adjournment of Capt. Diamond's pleading from last Friday to yesterday had been obtained upon false pretenses. District Attorney Philbin endeavored ineffectually later to have Justice Dykman modify his order.

Capt. Diamond's case was on the General Sessions calendar for pleading on last Friday. At that time Lawyer Vorhaus of the firm of House, Vorhaus & Grossman announced that Levy & Unger had retired from the case and that his firm and Gen. Henderson would conduct the Captain's defense. Mr. Vorhaus asked that the pleading be adjourned for a week to allow Gen. Henderson to familiarize himself with the case. The Recorder allowed an adjournment until yesterday. Gen. Henderson, when the case was called, arose, and, addressing the Court, said:

"Your Honor, we have procured an order staying all proceedings in this case until argument may be heard upon a motion to transfer the action to the Supreme Court of some other county. We have requested the change of venue on the ground that owing to the public sentiment in this county no fair and impartial trial can be had here.

"We urge the transfer to the Supreme Court on account of the novel, intricate, and important points of law likely to arise, and because the matters involved have attracted the widest publicity and because great care will, therefore, necessarily have to be exercised to avoid doing injustice to the defendant."

THE RECORDER'S REPLY.

Recorder Goff, apparently much displeased at Gen. Henderson's action, said sharply:

"I cannot express to you, Sir, my appreciation of your unprofessional conduct in obtaining a postponement of pleading in this court and then applying to a Judge of another department for a stay of proceedings."

"I regret that your Honor takes that view of the matter," replied Gen. Henderson. "What I have done has been in the interests of my client. I regret doing anything that even suggests a reflection on this court."

"When the adjournment was secured Friday I did not know what action we would take in the matter, but Saturday morning was this procedure determined upon. I could secure no stay in this department in time to appear before you at 10:30 to-day. I live in White Plains, and therefore sought the stay there before coming here. I hope your Honor will see clearly that what was done was for the best interests of my client, and not meant in any way as a reflection upon this Court."

"You could do nothing, Sir, that would be a reflection upon this Court," replied the Recorder severely. "I repeat that you obtained this adjournment for the very purpose of going into another court for a stay. The application for this adjournment was made last week under false pretenses."

"I do not wish to stand charged in this court with unprofessional conduct," began Gen. Henderson hotly, "when I have only done what the law permits me to do in the interests of my client. The same thing was done in the Scannell case. I suppose the high standing of the counsel in that case prevented any reflection being—"

"That will do, Sir," said the Recorder. "I do not care to hear more on the subject."

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Gans, after a consultation with Mr. Philbin, hastened to White Plains to the residence of Justice Dykman. The object of Mr. Gans's visit, as stated at the District Attorney's office, was to request Justice Dykman to modify the time set for the argument on the motion—Aug. 28—as to permit of immediate argument and to further modify the order so that the stay would apply only to the trial of the action and not to all proceedings in the case. This would have compelled Capt. Diamond to plead immediately, or to make such motions attacking the indictment as he might be advised to do.

JUSTICE DYKMAN'S REFUSAL.

According to Mr. Gans's report to the District Attorney the following is what happened when he went to Justice Dykman's house:

Mr. Gans, upon arriving, sent word to Justice Dykman that he was District Attorney Philbin's representative and that he would like an audience with the Justice. The reply came back shortly, says Mr. Gans, that the Justice was unable to see him. The District Attorney's representative then sent up to the Justice a request for a modification of the stay. Justice Dykman sent word that he had nothing to say.

A note was then written by Mr. Gans setting forth the District Attorney's reasons for requesting the modifications. The message was thereupon returned again that Justice Dykman had nothing to say.

Mr. Gans then asked if Justice Dykman would see him to-day. The same reply, says Mr. Gans, was returned, to the effect that the Justice had nothing to say regarding the case.

District Attorney Philbin appeared much annoyed at the reception accorded to his Deputy Assistant, as indicated in the latter's report. The District Attorney would not discuss the matter for publication.

When Justice Dykman's residence was reached by telephone it was stated that the Justice was ill.

"Is he too severely indisposed to come to the telephone?" was asked.

"He is," was the reply.

"It is said at the District Attorney's office that the representative of the latter was denied an audience by the Justice. Is that correct?"

"It is. The Justice could not see him."

"On account of his illness?"

"Wait a minute and I will see," was the response. After a few seconds the reply was made:

"The Justice has nothing to say about the case."

It was said in White Plains that the Justice was ill at his home, and had not held court for a month. He sees lawyers, however, and signs papers for them. The order granted by him is returnable before Justice Giegerich, in Part I., of this department of the Supreme Court, on Aug. 28.

Justice Jackson Odell Dykman retired from the Supreme Court Bench on Jan. 1, 1897, after twenty-one years' consecutive service, having reached the age limit of seventy years.

He was empowered by an act of the Legislature, passed soon after his retirement, to hear motions and sign orders. He does not preside at any trial term, but holds a special term for ex parte motions on Saturdays. The holding of a special term on this day was inaugurated by him.

Gen. Henderson was counsel for Capt. Price before the Mazet investigating committee, and was fined $5 by Chairman Mazet for contempt, in advising Capt. Price not to answer a question.

Danish West Indian Society.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—The Danish West Indian Society of America was incorporated to-day to encourage Danish West Indians in America to unite, for educational, social, and political purposes. The principal office will be in Brooklyn. The Directors are Louis A. Yeppe, Oswald W. Francis, Carl W. Pedro, Albert Emanuel, Robert Wilson, J. W. Solomon, Edward Emmanuel, and Ruppert Jackson of Brooklyn, and P. C. Bishop of Ozone Park, L. I.

TO SELL LORILLARD HORSES.

All the Rancocas Yearlings to Go Under the Hammer on Sept. 12.

The first definite news forecasting the future of the noted Rancocas Stock Farm, willed by the late Pierre Lorillard to Mrs. Lillian Barnes Allien, appeared yesterday morning when it was advertised that on Sept. 12 the "entire crop of Rancocas Farm yearlings, comprising forty-two head," would be sold at auction at the Fasig-Tipton Company's Sheepshead Bay paddocks. It was inferred from this that all the stock was to be sold, but Dr. Carter, the Superintendent of the farm, at Mount Holly, denied this, and says only the yearlings are to go. Many believe that the coming auction will mark the beginning of the disposal of all the stock.

The horses to be sold have been entered liberally in the important two-year-old stake races. Mrs. Allien, it seems, has abandoned her first intention of racing the horses, as they would have been raced by their late owner. One of the reasons for the change of plan is ascribed to the fact that Mrs. Allien was unable to claim for herself the colors of the late millionaire, as the colors had already been claimed and registered by a member of the Lorillard family.

BURGLAR GOT A SURPRISE.

New Jersey Man Heard Him at the Door and When He Entered Knocked Him Down.

Albert Wehcraft of 198 Hancock Avenue, Jersey City, heard a noise in the rear of his house at 1 o'clock A. M. yesterday, and on looking out of a window saw a man trying to force the door of the cellar. Wehcraft ran down stairs and reached the cellar just as the intruder entered, and dealt the fellow a blow that felled him. Believing the man to be unconscious, Wehcraft ran up stairs to get a revolver. When he returned the burglar was gone.

Wehcraft went to the yard and fired two shots from his revolver. The reports summoned Policeman James Waters, who intercepted a man who was running away, and whom he placed under arrest. At the Webster Avenue Police Station he said he was Raphael Deamaleo, thirty-four years old, and lived with his wife and three children at 111 Graham Street. He denied having been in Wehcraft's premises.

He will be arraigned before Police Justice Murphy. In the meantime the police will inquire into the man's antecedents. Several of Wehcraft's neighbors identified Deamaleo as a man they had seen in the neighborhood several times, and who, claiming to be ill, had asked for money to buy medicine.

WAITERS HAD NARROW ESCAPE

Were Capsized at Manhattan Beach While Sailing and Were Almost Drowned.

Three waiters at the Manhattan Beach Hotel had a very narrow escape from drowning off Oriental Point, Sheepshead Bay, when the thirty-five-foot catboat owned and sailed by Capt. Pardon of Sheepshead Bay, capsized in a stiff squall at 9:30 A. M. yesterday. They had hired Pardon and his boat and were the only passengers, and Pardon was the only one who could swim. Fishing was the ostensible purpose of the trip, but the men carried along a large supply of liquid refreshments. They were Louis Steager, Herman Leyslus, and John Hoffman.

Superintendent Parsons of the Manhattan Beach baths first saw the danger of the men and called Herbert Taylor and John Saunders, life savers employed at the Sunshade Baths, at that resort, and they put out in their boat for the struggling men who were about half a mile away. At the same time Oscar Lyons and Cornelius Quinn, fishermen and boat renters at Sheepshead Bay, who were on the shore about half that distance from the capsized boat, started to swim to the rescue.

The boat got there first, and speedily rescued all but Hoffman, who fought with Taylor in the water, while Saunders was busy with the others. Just then Quinn arrived, and, raising himself in the water, dealt Hoffman a blow on the point of the jaw that rendered him unconscious. Then he was hauled in, and all went ashore in the boat, Capt. Pardon returning, righted his craft, and sailed her to her anchorage.

NEW JERSEY ELOPERS FREE.

Wife Refused to Make a Charge Against A. H. Cortright, Who Ran Off with Miss Felsted.

Miss Lillian Bell Felsted and Alvin H. Cortright, the Roxbury (Mass.) elopers who were detained in Jersey City, were yesterday taken to Chief of Police Murphy's office, where they met Mrs. Cortright and the girl's stepfather and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Culver.

"I would like to say a few words to my husband," said Mrs. Cortright, "and I want this girl to hear it. Do you love my niece?"

"Yes, I love her," replied Cortright, slowly but distinctly.

"Do you love her better than you love your wife?" was the next question. Cortright hesitated before answering. Miss Felsted watched him intently with dilated eyes.

"That is not a fair question," said Cortright finally. "I will not answer it."

"Are you sorry for what you have done?" was Mrs. Cortright's next question.

"Yes, I am sorry for it all," replied Cortright.

"Would you marry her if you were free?"

"Yes, I would marry her within five minutes," said Cortright, "if I could. I love her."

That ended the conversation. As it had been decided that Police Justice Hoos had no jurisdiction in the case, Miss Felsted and Cortright were taken to Bayonne, where they had been arrested. There they were arraigned before Recorder Lazarus. In the meantime an understanding had been reached, and Mrs. Cortright refused to make any charge against her husband. The complaint was then dismissed.

Miss Felsted returned to her home with her mother and stepfather, and Mr. and Mrs. Cortright returned to Roxbury together.

COULDN'T KILL THE CAT.

Gave It Chloroform and Put It in a Coffin, but It Came to Life and Escaped.

Remarkable vitality possessed by a family cat has caused great tribulation in a family living in the Berkshire apartments, at the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, whose identity, however, is kept a carefully guarded secret by all concerned. A middle-aged woman brought puss to Kinsman's drug store, beneath the elevated railroad station at that corner, late Saturday afternoon, and told Manager Charles Bailey that she and her family were about to start for the country, and wanted to have it painlessly destroyed. Its leg was broken, she said, and application to their friends had proved that they couldn't give it away.

They didn't want to turn it out into the streets, and doubted the efficacy of the methods of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in such cases. Mr. Bailey intrusted the task to Ernest Richardson, the store boy, who took the creature to the cellar and held a chloroform soaked piece of cotton to its nostrils until it stretched out, apparently dead. Then he dropped the carcass into a rubbish barrel. Soon after, two young women, the daughters of the household, came to the store with a neat paper box, and told Mr. Bailey that the cat had been a great pet in the family, and they were determined not to go away without giving it a decent burial.

The boy got the body, and they placed it in the box, wrapped and tied it neatly, and started to find a pretty place for a grave. They came upon one in a cool nook in Morningside Park, out of sight of passing policemen, and began to dig quickly. Their labors were about half done when there was a scratching and yowling within the improvised coffin, the lid flew off, and the cat darted away amid the trees.

It was not seen again by those who knew it until Sunday night, when Mr. Bailey was going home with his own dog, Ted, who is named because of his beautiful teeth, and his big cat Dick, who always accompany him on his journeys to and from the store, when he saw the cats who ought to have been dead and buried, sitting on the base of the Hancock Statue at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, sadly nursing its broken limb. He tried yesterday to find its former owners, but was told that they had already gone away.

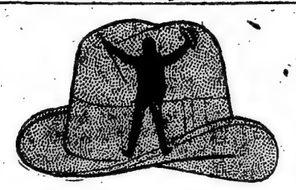

There's a time when the straw hat gets soiled and dingy.
A time when the derby seems too dark and heavy.
That's Alpine time.
That time is here.
$2.50, $3.50, $5.

During August stores close at 5.30 P. M.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

TROUBLE OVER LETTER CARRIERS' UNIFORMS

Talk of Coercion on the Part of the Superintendents.

Charge that Men Are Required to Buy Clothing of a Certain Firm—President Fitzgerald's Explanation.

A member of the Letter Carriers' Association called at THE NEW YORK TIMES Office to charge that undue influence was brought to bear by the association on some of the men to compel them to buy their uniforms of a certain dealer who, it was complained, "stood in" with the Superintendents of the various branch Post Offices. According to this member, Superintendents of branch Post Offices throughout this city required of their men that they buy their uniforms of Jacob Reed's Sons, and it was asserted that in return for putting business their way the firm made uniforms and several suits of clothing free of charge for the Superintendents.

The trouble started originally when the Post Office Department posted the following notice:

Letter carriers at this office and its branch stations will report for duty Wednesday, Nov. 6, in full Winter uniforms in good and serviceable condition, and of regulation pattern and material.

In accordance with the regulations of the department, opportunity has been given to the clothing trade to compete for the furnishing of the uniforms of the pattern prescribed in Postal Laws and Regulations, amended Section 631, and bids for the same have been received and examined by a committee of carriers, who have selected the bids of:

	Coat.	Vest.	Tr'sers.	Suit.
Jacob Reed's Sons	$8.55	$1.75	$4.85	$15.15
Maher Bros.	9.75	1.50	5.70	16.95
Browning, King & Co.	8.35	1.35	4.80	15.20
The Feibelmer Bros. Co.	8.30	1.50	5.65	16.45
W. H. Wanamaker	9.22	2.37	5.03	16.59
S. Abrahams & Co.	7.25	1.75	4.50	13.50
Mark Cowen & Co.	8.75	1.75	4.75	15.25
Brill Bros.	8.75	1.75	4.50	15.00
Wm. Shapiro & Co.	8.75	2.00	5.00	15.75
Siegel, Cooper & Co.	8.70	1.75	4.75	15.20
John Wanamaker	8.00	1.75	4.25	14.00
	9.00	2.25	4.75	16.00
Boylan Mfg. Co.	8.25	2.50	5.25	16.00

Carriers shall be at liberty to procure their uniforms, or any portion thereof, of either of the firms above named, and Superintendents of General Post Office Delivery and of all branch stations will forward at once to General Superintendent of Delivery a memorandum of the total number of orders for each firm. The terms of payment offered by above-named firms are: For full suit, or for coat and trousers, one-half on Nov. 6, the other half on Dec. 1; trousers and vest or any single article to be paid for Nov. 6.

Having thus been notified to procure new uniforms, numbers of the men had already picked out their clothes when they were surprised to find a second notice, which was distributed throughout the branch Post Offices of this city. This notice was signed by the President of the Letter Carriers' Association, and it read as follows:

Dear Sir and Brothers: At a meeting of the Executive Board last Friday, Aug. 9, I was requested to see the firm of Jacob Reed's Sons and explain the dissatisfaction of some of our members in regard to last Summer's uniforms. I paid a visit to the head of the firm, and was promised good fit, good workmanship, and prompt delivery of our Winter uniforms. Now, in view of the fact that the Executive Board has passed resolutions to support the firm of Jacob Reed's Sons, I trust you will do all you can to have all members give their orders to the said firm for—in union there is strength.

M. FITZGERALD.

When Mr. Fitzgerald was seen yesterday in the General Post Office he said that the Letter Carriers' Association consisted of 1,750 men out of about 1,900 employed in the entire city, and that it was one of the first principles of the association to support, as far as possible, only "union concerns."

"The entire misunderstanding hinges on this very thing," said Mr. Fitzgerald. "To begin with, no one is being coerced into buying anywhere except where he pleases. But for the good of the men themselves and for the good of united labor at large the Executive Committee took the step requesting men to patronize the manufacturer who was selected, for very good reasons, to do the bulk of the work—that is, as far as it could be pushed his way by request to the men.

"When the Post Office Department issued the list of manufacturers we looked over the shops and found among the list only three houses that were union houses. Therefore we decided to keep the patronage of the men with one of the three houses, at the same time conforming to the requirements of the department by not going outside of the houses listed. The Executive Board went into session after having asked for samples of work from each of the three union houses selected. These samples were uniforms, and it was judged purely on merit that of the three competitors the uniform offered by the Reed people was the best one. No man, not even a union man, is forbidden to buy clothes wherever he pleases. I think the circular itself implies as much.

"As to a Superintendent getting a 'rake-off,' that is absurd on the face of it. The Letter Carriers' Association consists not of Superintendents, but of the men whose name it bears. The Executive Board which put through the order was duly elected by the men themselves. All are men in whom the carrier has confidence, and the board is made up of one carrier from each office. But we have in this department, the same as everywhere else, men who are at loggerheads with everything that is progressive."

DUG UP 600 POUNDS OF EELS.

Men Excavating a Foundation at Chappaque, N. Y., Make a Remarkable Find.

Mining for eels promises to become a lucrative industry in Chappaqua, N. Y., the residents of which place yesterday reveled in fish dinners, the material for which had come from deep down in the ground. Laborers on the excavation for the proposed railroad station of the Harlem Division of the New York Central, the site for which was donated by the Rev. Dr. Clendennin, made the surprising discovery.

They broke into an old drain, and out wriggled a great mass of eels, as fat and healthy as though they had come fresh from the waters of New York Bay. The whole find, or catch, weighed just about 600 pounds, enough for everybody in town to have some. Last night nothing else was talked of about the local places of resort, and old timers recalled that the ground once was a part of the old Greeley Swamp, which was filled in more than a quarter century ago by the great editor.

It was always supposed that the tons and tons of loam that were then dumped upon the soft ground would effectually destroy all life, but it has long been noticed that in different spots about the old marsh the land trembles perceptibly beneath any heavy load, and the generally accepted theory now is that the earth beneath is honeycombed with water courses, or perhaps traversed by a subterranean river, permitting fish to pass at will between buried springs and basins.

STERN BROTHERS

Ladies' Tailoring and Dressmaking Dep'ts
(Third Floor)

Until Sept. 1st orders will be accepted for
Tailor-made Gowns, Riding Habits, Golf Suits and Street Costumes
at Substantial Reductions
from prices prevailing during the regular season

West Twenty-third Street

Fall Opening Sale of
Turkish and Persian Rugs.
Commencing
Tuesday, Aug. 20th.

73 Carpets,
8x11 to 12.6x17 ft.,
$41.00 to $150.00.

150 Mosul Rugs,
average size 4x7 ft.,
$13.50.

Reduced for this occasion only.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Odd Chairs Reduced.

MAHOGANY, ANTIQUE, GOLDEN AND ENGLISH OAK,

$2.50 to $17.00,
(former prices $5.00 to $28.00.)

Suitable for den, library, dining-room, hall, office, consulting-room, etc. Upholstered in tan, green or red leather, tapestries, or with rush and cane seats.

Office Desks Reduced. A lot of flat or roll tops, $16.00 to $68.00, (former prices $22.50 to $96.00.) Superior in design and finish, with interior fittings of greatest convenience. Revolving bookcases with compartments of various sizes.

To have the office a veritable oasis in the business desert, you must

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

"DYING" MAN MUCH ALIVE.

His Wife Deceived the Court and at First Got Case Against Him Dismissed.

Patrick Quinn of 356 Henderson Street, Jersey City, was cited before Police Justice Hoos yesterday for annoying Mrs. Mary Coburn, a neighbor. When Quinn's name was called a woman arose in the audience. She appeared to be grief stricken, and her story elicited the sympathy of all who heard it. She said she was Quinn's wife, or widow, she did not really know which. She said she had left her husband at home sick unto death.

"He has heart disease," she concluded, "and has just been anointed by Father Smith of St. Mary's Church."

Justice Hoos expressed his sympathy for Mrs. Quinn and dismissed the case. Mrs. Quinn thanked him and left the courtroom hurriedly. She had scarcely disappeared when Mrs. Coburn entered. After scanning the people present, she turned to the court officer.

"Where's that man Quinn?" she asked.

"He's at home, dying," said the officer.

"At home, is he, and dying? That's queer," said Mrs. Coburn. "He must have been taken sick suddenly. Half an hour ago he was in front of my house, cutting up worse than ever."

Justice Hoos thought there must be some mistake about the matter, but Mrs. Coburn was so positive that an officer was sent to investigate. He soon returned with the "dying" man, who looked particularly healthy just then, and was evidently in good spirits. He was accompanied by his wife.

What did you mean by telling me your husband had been anointed by Father Smith?" asked Justice Hoos, addressing Mrs. Quinn.

"So I was, your Honor," said Quinn, answering for his wife. "She only made a little mistake about the time. It was six weeks ago, and I've got over the sickness now."

Justice Hoos lectured Mrs. Quinn for deceiving him and put Quinn under bonds not to annoy Mrs. Coburn for at least six months.

CLEANING OF ELEVATED CARS.

Agitation to Prevent the Work While Trains Are on the Track.

A number of delegates belonging to local assemblies of the Knights of Labor, especially those affiliated with Building Constructors' District No. 253, stated yesterday that they have started an agitation to petition the Board of Health to prohibit the cleaning of the cars of the elevated trains while they are on the tracks.

Some of the delegates who are conducting the agitation say that after midnight the cars are shifted to the third track above One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, on Eighth Avenue, where the mats are shaken and the floors of the cars swept, the microbe-laden dust flying in at any windows which may be open. The petition is to be circulated for signatures among the residents on the avenue.

A. B. Hudson Died of Heart Disease.

County Physician Charles B. Converse of Jersey City is of the opinion that Alfred B. Hudson of 212 Park Avenue, Paterson, N. J., who was found dead in Hudson Square Park, Hoboken, early Sunday morning, died from heart disease. It was said that Hudson was one of the excursionists on the steamboat General Slocum on Saturday, and it was thought that he might have been injured in the riot which took place on the trip to Rockaway, but no marks of violence were found on the body. Dr. Converse will to-day decide whether he will order an autopsy or grant a permit for the removal of the body to Paterson.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

We invite all intending purchasers to inspect our NEW FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Adjoining Our Main Carpet Building.

The general verdict is that no such display can be found in this city or the country. Everything is new, artistic, and serviceable in FINE PARLOR FURNITURE (all our own upholstering;) also Library and Dining Room Sets, and odd pieces in the latest designs and finishes

All at prices, for high-class Goods, far below any to be found elsewhere.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Av., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—Great Special Rug Sale in our Carpet Department this week.

Amusements.

"PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12; Glass Enclosure; Fully Protected; On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Generally fair; light southerly winds.

VOL. L...NO. 16,106. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

REPUBLICAN CITY COMMITTEE AT ODDS

Resolutions Presented by William Halpin the Cause.

Capt. Goddard and Mr. Gruber Protest—Convention to Meet in Grand Central Palace Sept. 24.

The meeting of the Republican City Committee yesterday was trought with incidents for which many are seeking an explanation. "What are they driving at?" is a question frequently asked by politicians and others gathered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the Executive Committee met in Parlor D. R.

The members had scarcely been called to order when William Halpin, one of ex-Senator F. S. Gibbs's lieutenants in the Ninth Manhattan District, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Republican City Committee of the City of New York recommends to the Republican City Committee the adoption of the following resolution at the meeting of such committee to be held this evening, Aug. 20:

"Whereas, This committee is in full accord with all the efforts now being made by the several committees on conference of the Citizens' Union and the other anti-Tammany organizations in the City of New York desirous of effecting a union of all the bodies and people in this city opposed to a continuance of the maladministration of this city by Tammany Hall, and is not only gratified at the results of, but also indorses and approves, the work of the several conferences as surely promising the union desired and the success of a union municipal ticket at the coming election; and,

Whereas, To complete the efforts of the various Committees on Conference appointed by the several Republican County Committees in the City of New York to meet the Citizens' Union and other anti-Tammany organizations in the City of New York it is necessary that the Republican City Committee appoint a Committee on Conference, which committee will represent the Republican City Committee of the City of New York in all conferences with the organizations now engaged in promoting the nomination of a union municipal ticket in the coming election; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican City Committee of the City of New York is hereby directed and authorized to appoint a Committee on Conference, of which the representation of each borough of the City of New York shall be apportioned as nearly as possible to the respective vote cast in each such borough for Republican candidate for Governor in 1900, except that no borough represented on such committee shall have less than one vote, and the members of the several Committees on Conference appointed by the several Republican County Committees shall be members of this committee; and be it

Resolved, That this Committee on Conference is authorized and empowered to represent and act for the Republican City Committee of the City of New York in all conferences which may be held with other organizations.

Such members as Capt. F. Norton Goddard and Abraham Gruber vigorously opposed the propositions advanced and for which no one offered an explanation.

Mr. Gruber said, so it was reported, that there was no necessity for the adoption of such resolutions. Each organization opposed to Tammany Hall had appointed conferrees, and the suggestion to appoint others to represent the City Committee would create a suspicion that the Republican organization wanted to be in a position to act independently of all others if the occasion arose. He could only see in the resolutions a chance to confuse all the plans that had thus far been arranged by the conferrees.

Mr. Gruber then pointed out that William H. Ten Eyck, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, was not restrained to the numerical strength of the City Committee of Conference so long as there was an equalization in the different boroughs. He thought the resolutions, if adopted, would be very humiliating to the conferrees who had been appointed on the part of the New York County Republican Committee. He insisted that if new conferees were to be named that included in the list should be those who had been acting for the New York County Committee.

This latter proposition was asquiesced in.

Capt. Goddard took the floor and attacked the resolutions which, it stated, he said were liable to result in serious consequences. He saw no good reason why such resolutions should be presented.

The resolutions, however, were adopted, 21 to 15, and among those voting in the negative were Messrs. Gruber, Goddard, Lewis, and O'Neil of Manhattan.

When the full committee met in the Murray Hill Lyceum last night there were many evidences of a lack of harmony.

George H. Roberts of Brooklyn presided. The first business transacted was the election of James G. Timolat of Richmond, as treasurer of the committee, to succeed the late Hugh McRoberts. This was done on the recommendation of the Executive Committee and against the protests of a Richmond County member, who insisted the treasurer should be elected by a vote of the City Committee.

Secretary George R. Manchester then read the official primary statement of the committee. It provides that the City Convention shall meet at the Grand Central Palace at noon on Sept. 24, and that the 1,362 members of the Republican City Committee shall be chosen at the primaries on Sept. 17. Manhattan and the Bronx will have 741 members, Brooklyn, 531; Queens, 61, and Richmond, 29. There will be 540 delegates in the city convention apportioned as follows: New York County, 293; Kings, 211; Queens, 24, and Richmond, 12.

The resolutions discussed at the session of the Executive Committee in the afternoon were then called up. William Halpin moved the adoption of the first two paragraphs. This motion was seconded by President R. C. Morris of the County Committee, and adopted without debate. The balance of the resolutions were, on motion of Mr. Halpin, referred back to the Executive Committee with power.

On motion of Thomas Brannix of Richmond the committee then adjourned, out of respect to the memory of Hugh McRoberts.

There was much informal discussion after the adjournment, and some questioned the propriety of the resolutions that had been presented by Mr. Halpin, and matters were not improved when he admitted he was not the author of them and declined to state with whom they originated. It was pointed out that William H. Ten Eyck, who is empowered to appoint the conferrees, is an Aqueduct Commission by the appointment of Mayor van Wyck.

Some members of the committee, while refusing to permit the use of their names, stated that the public would be very suspicious and liable to doubt the sincerity of the Republican organization in the fight against Tammany. It was alleged that the new Conference Committee could be so made up that the Republican organization, with its allies on the Joint Conference Committee, can dominate the action of that body.

Mr. Halpin said he believed it was the intention to have the City Committee's Conferrees number twenty-six, of which Manhattan would have twelve and Brooklyn nine members. The membership of the Joint Conference Committee is sixty-eight, and with the proposed changes the Republican organization will have a safe working majority.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 77½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 62½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38c; cotton, middling, 8 1-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter 20½c.—Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
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Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

BRIBERY IN COFFEE SUITS IN TOLEDO CHARGED.

Judge Meck Declares $1,000 Was Offered to Him—Arbuckles' Counsel Say Offer Was Made to Them.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 20.—Direct charges and counter-charges of attempted bribery were made to-day by Judge Charles Meck and the several attorneys who represent the Arbuckles in their various suits here. The case was that in which State Pure Food Commissioner Blackburn recently secured a verdict of guilty against A. D. White, a local grocer, charged with selling a glazed coffee manufactured by the Arbuckles.

The attorneys for the Arbuckles had mandamused the Judge to compel him to sign a journal entry and bill of exceptions, so the case could be appealed to a higher court. The attorneys had said a number of cutting things to the Judge, when the latter remarked to a number of newspaper men standing by:

"I can't say now, but if they persist in making such attacks on me I will give it to you for publication. All I can say now is that I was offered $1,000 to let the defense have the jury, and later was offered $1,000 to take the case away from the jury."

"Can you not tell the names of the three?" the reporters persisted. The Judge then named three well-known Toledoans, but insisted that the matter be not disclosed, at this time at any rate. "I may have to later defend myself," he said.

"Then I will let them know whether I was crooked or some one else."

"What's that," said Clarence Brown when he was told of the charges in order to get his side. "I can say that they are nothing but lies pure and simple. They are absolutely without foundation as far as we know. I will say that an offer was made to us to secure a verdict for the defendant in the case for a consideration, and the price was named. We don't say it was done by Meck's authority, for we don't know."

To-night it is announced that sensational charges are likely to be preferred which will bring the State Dairy and Food Department and some high officials of the Arbuckles in New York into court and that startling developments will follow:

A PHYSICIAN'S SACRIFICE.

Dr. Knapp of St. Louis to Shut Himself Up with a Leper—Leaves Wife and Children.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—Dr. Louis Knapp, aged forty, a practicing physician of this city, has given up his wife and four children and will isolate himself from the world. He is to nurse Dong Gong, a Chinese leper, who was found here two weeks ago. The doctor, who is a graduate of a Detroit medical college, took final leave of his family to-day.

Dr. Knapp and his patient will live in a three-room frame house now being built by the city authorities at quarantine until necessity for his service shall have ended. Dr. Knapp will take his library to quarantine and will devote the greater part of his time to the study of leprosy. There were five other applicants for the position.

CAUGHT ROBBING THE MAIL.

Eighteen-Year-Old Massachusetts Boy Then Confessed to Twelve Other Burglaries.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH, Mass., Aug. 20.—George W. Bosworth, an eighteen-year-old lad, of Rockland, was caught robbing the mail in the Post Office here early this morning. The police think in him they have captured the thief who has broken into several houses in South Weymouth and nearby towns.

Bosworth has confessed that he committed twelve burglaries unassisted, and he instructed the police where to find a large amount of stolen plunder which they recovered during the day. The boy admitted that among the places he entered was the South Weymouth National Bank.

CAUGHT A BIG SWORDFISH.

It Was Captured Off the Isle of Shoals and Weighed Nearly Half a Ton.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 20.—The Carrie F. Roberts came in from a trip off shore to-day with the biggest swordfish introduced to the Boston market within recent memory. Before he was cut up or sawed off, he tipped the scales at nearly half a ton. His length was close to 17 feet. He was armed with a rapier of three feet with which by chance he might have rammed and sunk a dory if not a schooner. After dressing he weighed exactly 680 pounds.

Aboard the Carrie F. Roberts it was stated that the capture had been made southeast of the Isle of Shoals, after the monster had been harpooned. The play lasted for two solid hours. They pulled the fish in and let him run time after time. Once the fellow went down at the whole length of the line, and had the boat down to the gunwale in the water. Again he dashed away so fast and so furiously that the schooner under sail could hardly keep within speaking distance. But he was growing weaker, and at the end was vanquished.

When the swordfish had been sufficiently drowned to be tractable a lance was thrust into him at the gills. Then a stout rope was tied about his tail, and he was lifted aboard ship by manual labor of the hardest kind. But the work was made pleasant to the sailors by the thought that $00 was at the end of the string that they were hauling.

AMERICANS' PROPERTY STORED.

Goods Worth $1,500,000 Cannot Be Moved in Colombia.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Chicago merchants have been compelled to store at Barranquilla and along the Magdalena River property owned by them to the value of $1,500,000 as a result of the troubles in Colombia. The property consists of hides, coffee, and mining machinery. The last named is en route to Saragoza, where several new gold mines are to be opened.

The hides, which were bought from the natives along the Magdalena River, are owned by Armour & Co. of Chicago and the National Leather Company of Boston. These hides have passed through the salt leather process, and unless moved before cold weather sets in will become moldy and lose much of their value. At present they are lying in small thatched warehouses at various points along the river. In one place, Mompos, there are 80,000 hides in storage. Much of the coffee is owned by Sprague, Warner & Co. and Steele, Wedeles & Co.

W. J. Bryan Buys Oil Land.

Special to The New York Times.

EVANSTON, Wyoming, Aug. 20.—William J. Bryan, following the example of his colleagues in the late fight against the oppressive trusts, Jim Hogg of Texas, ex-Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, and ex-Senator Charles A. Towne of Minnesota, has purchased oil land and will prepare to enter into active competition with the Standard Oil Company from the petroleum-soaked regions of Spring Valley, near here, at which place he has acquired a promising claim.

Proposed Tax on Texas Oil Output.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 20.—Gov. Sayers has recommended to the Legislature, now in session, that a law be enacted imposing a tax on the output of the oil wells. A bill embodying this recommendation will be introduced in the House of Representatives to-morrow. If the proposed tax is not unreasonably high the oil producers will not oppose the measure.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT TO ABATE TUNNEL NUISANCE

Commissioner Cosby Says Trains Might Be Stopped.

ROAD OFFICIALS NOTIFIED

Action Taken as Result of Investigation by Sanitary Inspector Sprenger, Indorsed by Dr. Roberts.

The officials of the New York Central Railroad were notified yesterday by Dr. Crosby of the Department of Health that the nuisances found to exist in the tunnel running out of the Grand Central Depot must be abated or drastic action might be taken.

Dr. Cosby claims that the condition of affairs in the tunnel have become such that the authorities would be justified in stopping all traffic in the event of the railroad officials refusing to abate the nuisances. Dr. Cosby is emphatic in his statement that traffic will not be interfered with unless the railroad officials ignore the recommendations of the authorities of the Department of Health and set some time when the nuisances in the tunnel will be abated.

The papers sent to the railroad company's offices contain a copy of the report of Inspector Sprenger as to tunnel nuisances and an indorsement by Dr. Charles F. Roberts, Sanitary Superintendent. The following is Dr. Roberts's report declaring the tunnel dangerous to life and detrimental to health:

I have the honor to report that in company with the Hon. John B. Cosby, Commissioner of Health, and Frederick Sprenger, Sanitary Inspector, I have at various times personally inspected and verified the facts stated in this report, and, in my opinion, said tunnel is in a condition dangerous to life and detrimental to health for the following reasons:

That offensive sewer odors are emitted from the sewers under the floor, which have been broken in laying the tracks in said tunnel.

That there are no accommodations provided for the fifty employes in said tunnel.

That the tunnel is not properly or sufficiently ventilated. It is divided into three parts, forming one central and two side conduits. The lack of ventilation is much more marked in the side conduits than in the central one; in fact, in some portions the means used to ventilate the side conduits is so inadequate the air is at all times foul, and endangers the life of those who are obliged to breathe it.

I recommend that the sewers under the surface of the floor of the tunnel be properly closed gastight.

That proper and sufficient water closet accommodations be provided for the employes in said tunnel.

That the brick and stone sustaining walls between the three sections of the tunnel be removed, and proper and sufficient steel girders and columns be placed in lieu of same.

That the small shafts with which to ventilate between Sixty-seventh and Seventy-first Streets and between Eighty-first and Ninety-fifth Streets be enlarged and extended on every block in a like manner to conform to the ventilating shafts from Fifty-sixth to Sixty-seventh Street.

Dr. Cosby said last night:

"I had my attention called to this matter several weeks ago, and have made a thorough investigation of the tunnel from Fifty-sixth Street to Ninety-sixth Street. It is my own affair, and I take the responsibility for it, as I am only one of the Commissioners of this board. It is not my intent or disposition to interfere with traffic in any way, but to look into the sanitary conditions which exist and inform the railroad company what must be done to abate the nuisances. I told William H. Newman, President of the New York Central Railroad, that I would make this matter public. One of the counsel for the road called upon me and asked me to give them time.

"I inspected the tunnel, and Dr. Roberts, Sanitary Superintendent, made many visits to the tunnel. Much of the space in the tunnel is taken up with ill-devised stone and brick construction planned many years ago. We do not care to take any drastic action. I don't care whether they substitute electricity or other motive power, but they ought to set a time limit in which to make the alterations. Of course, I don't intend to interfere with the traffic of the road, but the people are entitled to consideration from this corporation. I know nothing about the expense of making the alterations. That is something I have no jurisdiction over, and I have given the matter no thought.

"The average layman can have no idea of the condition of the affairs in the tunnel until he goes down and sees it.

"This is not an order of the Board of Health, but a personal solution of my own. I do not know what action my colleagues will take in the matter. If it was necessary we could stop the running of the road by determining that it is dangerous to life and health—if it was absolutely necessary. I don't want to convey the idea that we have any such idea. We have no disposition to annoy the railroad people. The main thing is ventilation. The kind of oxygen that is fit for human beings to breathe. It is up to them to remedy the trouble. I have done my part.

"The construction of the tunnel is absolutely bad. The modern use of steel and steel girders is such that the whole thing could be reconstructed with proper ventilation if the recommendations made in my report are carried out. I don't care whether they arange with the people along the line to take the top off, but that would remedy the difficulty at once. At this I realize that the citizens and property owners would enter an earnest protest. It would improve the tunnel greatly to take out all the mason work and the stone and brick partitions, which are large and clumsy and occupy considerable air space, and substitute steel girders and steel columns.

"If, after the New York Central authorities had had a reasonable time, and if they refuse to remedy these nuisances, and were indifferent to them, and if the same conditions existed as are now reported, and if they refuse to put in toilets and to remove the walls as recommended, I would vote to suspend traffic on that road through the tunnel. This statement is made with the proviso that they peremptorily decline to remedy the nuisances which exist to-day. Our object is only to abate the nuisances. I sent the copy of the report of Inspector Sprenger to the President of the New York Central to-day with the indorsements and recommendations. I simply wanted the railroad officials to know in advance what I was going to do. I know that this condition exists. I know that these nuisances are detrimental to health and should be abated."

Inspector Sprenger in his report says that the tunnel passes beneath forty-one streets and is about two miles in length. "There are three sections," he continues, "the middle section containing two tracks and each outer section containing one track. The width of the middle section between walls is about twenty feet, and the three sections combined fifty feet.

"There are seven independent and direct openings from the top to side tunnel. Owing to the thick dividing walls in places and the indirect method of providing light and air to the side tunnels, they are, in consequence, in places always dark and damp.

"There are six signal stations in the tunnel. Two each at Fifty-ninth, Seventy-second, and Eighty-sixth Streets. At each of these stations three signalmen are employed during the day and night. In addition there are flagmen at each station. There are about fifty men employed in various capacities in the tunnel. No accommodations are provided in any part of the tunnel. At Seventy-fourth Street a platform and roadbed are laid across a large public sewer, six feet in diameter, which drains a considerable area. The top of this sewer was cut away in laying the tracks, and is loosely covered with planking, allowing the free escape of sewer air. At Seventy-eighth Street is a broken-plank bath.

"As the tunnel is cut through soil and rock, being in places quite a distance below the street level, it naturally forms an outlet for more or less underground water and subsoil drainage.

"The gutters adjoining the tracks, not having a smooth bottom, allow the accumulation of water more or less offensive, especially in the dark sections of the tunnel.

"There are 530 to 550 trains or locomotives using the tunnel during each week day, and according to the time tables there are 342 regular trains on week days and 140 on Sundays which arrive at and leave the Grand Central Station.

"The does not include shop trains or locomotives going to or from the Mott Haven yards.

"During the past ten years there has been a large increase in the traffic through the tunnel, and larger locomotives have been constructed, consuming more fuel, so that at times there are seven trains going through the tunnel in about five minutes. During this time no added facilities have been provided. The products of combustion are kept in the tunnel in moist and warm weather for some time after the train has gone through. A train on entering the tunnel, the side tunnels especially, forces the air before it for a considerable distance, forming a suction, drawing it at the rear. In the side tunnel the heat and gases are discharged against the top of the tunnel with much force, driven downward to be carried along with the train to a large extent, and are forced and drawn by other trains when running close together. Exhaust steam from locomotives adds considerable moisture to the air within the tunnel.

"From the facts presented in this report it will be noticed that the principal quarters of complaint are insufficient lighting and ventilating facilities in portions of the tunnel. In my judgment, if no coal-consuming locomotives were used, additional light and ventilation for the dark portions of the tunnel would still be necessary."

MISSOURI MOB'S WORK.

Kills Three Negroes, Burns Their Homes, and Drives Every Negro Out of Pierce City.

PIERCE CITY, Mo., Aug. 20.—For nearly fifteen hours, ending about noon to-day, this town of 3,000 people has been in the hands of a mob of armed whites, determined to drive every negro from its precincts. In addition to the lynching last night of William Godley, accused of the wanton murder of Miss Gazelle Wild and the shooting to death of his grandfather, French Godley, the mob to-day cremated Peter Hampton, an aged negro, in his home, set the torch to the houses of five blacks, and with the aid of State militia rifles, stolen from the local company's arsenal, drove dozens of negroes from town.

Reckless firing broke several plate glass windows and a train was fired into. None of the passengers was hurt. The local hardware stores sold out their arms early, but several applications from negroes were refused. The mob was composed of a thousand or more, and no masks were worn. Thirty negro families were driven from their houses.

After noon the excitement died down, the mob gradually dispersing, more from lack of negroes upon whom to wreak their hatred than for any other cause. Many of the negroes who fled the city are hiding in the surrounding woods while others have gone to neighboring cities.

Every negro has left the town except a few railway porters known to be respectable, but these also will leave.

It is now believed that the man, William Godley, lynched, was not the real culprit. A negro named Stark, under arrest at Tulsa, I. T., across the border from here, tallies exactly with the description of the assailant. He is held there awaiting identification. Unless the man is brought back here it is believed there will be no further trouble. If returned here he will be lynched. Eugene Barrett, also known as Carter, in a confession while a rope was around his neck to-day, accused Joe Lark, a 'Frisco railroad porter, of being implicated in the crime, and Lark was arrested to-day at Springfield. This afternoon Lark gave a detailed statement as to his whereabouts Sunday, and he is not believed to be guilty.

The funeral of Miss Wild took place to-day, and was witnessed by several thousand people.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., Aug. 20.—William Favers, the copper-colored negro porter who is under arrest here, accused of the murder of Miss Wild at Pierce City, Mo., admits that he was in Pierce City last Sunday, but says he can prove his innocence by five men. He says he was at the station from 10:10, the time when the "bob" train returned from Monnett, until after the finding of the girl's body.

Texas Negro Burned at the Stake.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 20.—Alf Wilder, a negro charged with the murder of Mrs. Caldwell, a Grayson County farmer's wife, was burned at the stake near Red Ranch to-night.

SECRETARY HAY'S CANTON TRIP

Says Again that It Is of No Great Public Importance—Status of the Canal Negotiations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Secretary Hay has gone to Canton see the President, and before leaving he again assured those who called upon him that he had no object of great public importance to accomplish by his Ohio journey. He has discounted the conjectures that attributed to him some striking announcement concerning the disturbed conditions in Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador, and gives no support to the report that his return to Washington and his visit to the President have anything to do with plans for an Isthmian canal, either across Nicaragua or Panama.

The Department of State does not understand that negotiations for a transfer to the United States of the Panama Canal, or the right to take up that incomplete work, are any more forward than they have been since M. Hutin was here last. The rumor that the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission is to be withheld until just before Congress meets is understood at the department to be based not upon any notion that the Panama Canal can be easily or cheaply obtained from its present stockholders, but because the commission desires all the time it can get to digest the material provided by the engineers who examined all the routes.

M. Hutin has never proposed anything but the most general terms for the disposition of the Panama Canal, and there is some doubt as to whether upon his return here he will be clothed with authority to sell upon terms that could be considered or that would be assented to by the Congress. The stockholders insist that he must get a large price from any purchaser. The state of the matter lends support to the assertion that Mr. Hay will not talk Panama Canal to the President.

The Nicaragua Canal question, as involved in a treaty with the United States, is declared to be in almost as doubtful case as the Panama question. But there is greater expectation at the department in that matter than in the other. Those who are informed, however, decline to describe the state of the negotiations, while expressing confidence that Lord Pauncefote and Mr. Choate are making good progress in the direction of reaching an agreement upon which the Senate will place the seal of approval.

Secretary Hay, it now appears, is holding himself responsible for the visit to Canton. There were several matters of busines that he could not attend to in New Hampshire, where he had no secretary with him, and he decided to come here to devote a few days to them. In the mean time he had written the President asking when he expected to be in Washington. As the reply informed him that the President would not return for some weeks, and was accompanied by an invitation to come to Canton, Mr. Hay accepted the invitation. He will not return to Washington direct, but will go back to Newbury.

Reports About Bishop Doane Untrue.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTHEAST HARBOR, Me., Aug. 20.—It is stated here on the authority of intimate friends of Bishop Doane of Albany that the published statements in regard to the state of his health are untrue. The report that the Bishop will be unable to attend the General Convention in October is declared to be absolutely baseless.

410 Miles After Lunch.
LACKAWANNA'S new train leaves at noon, arriving at Buffalo 10 P. M.—Adv.

GLENNON IN THE LAW'S HANDS NOW

Arrested, with Sergt. Sheils and Detective Dwyer.

NEGLECT OF DUTY CHARGED

Devery's Friend to Face Graver Accusations a Little Later.

Whitney's Disclosures and Witnesses' Depositions Made Public—Deputy Commissioner Directly Involved—Bribery Alleged by a Woman—Police Protection of Evil Resorts.

"Wardman" Edward G. Glennon, the intimate associate and reputed representative of Deputy Commissioner Devery, now attached to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, Sergt. Sheils, and Precinct Detective Dwyer, were yesterday arrested upon warrants issued by Justice Jerome, charging each with willful neglect of duty in failing to suppress the disorderly house at 148 West Thirty-third Street, recently raided by the Parkhurst society. The officers are also charged with aiding and abetting the maintenance of the disorderly house.

The arrest of the three policemen was the result of the secret inquiry Justice Jerome has been conducting for the last ten days, following the arrest and confession of Edgar A. Whitney, who disclosed the plan of collusion between the police and the poolroom proprietors.

Superintendent McClintock of the Parkhurst society is the complainant against Glennon, Dwyer, and Sheils. He placed the information before Justice Jerome which resulted in the convening of the secret inquiry.

The warrants were issued after Whitney, Capt. Flood, Sergt. Sheils, Dwyer, Superintendent McClintock, and Mrs. Eliza McAuliffe of 146 West Thirty-third Street had given testimony and sworn to their depositions.

Whitney swore that Glennon had approached him with a proposition to notify poolrooms of intended action of the Parkhurst society against them. He declared that Glennon had given him money and that Deputy Commissioner Devery had given orders that he should be connected with the West Thirtieth Street Station, in order that a "tip" might be given.

Mrs. McAuliffe testified that the house 148 West Thirty-third Street had long been disorderly. She swore further that she had seen policemen on post receive from the proprietress what seemed to be money, and that all of her complaints against the place to the police had been unavailing.

Capt. Flood's testimony and that of Sergt. Sheils indicated that Glennon was not under the same discipline as the other precinct detectives, but that he did about as he pleased.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan stated that, although Glennon was accused simply of neglect of duty, there were other charges against him, not yet put in legal shape, which would eventually make this the most serious charge ever presented against a policeman.

Justice Jerome fixed bail for Glennon at $3,000, and at $2,000 for Sheils and Dwyer. Mr. Garvan declared that it was the District Attorney's intention to present the cases of the three policemen immediately to the Grand Jury.

ACCUSED MEN ARRESTED.

Their Arraignment Before Justice Jerome—Glennon Shows Signs of Perturbation—The Bail Bonds.

Warrants were issued for the arrest of "Wardman" Glennon, Sergt. Sheils, and Precinct Detective Dwyer by Justice Jerome late yesterday afternoon, after everything had been prepared for the arrest of the three officers.

The decision to issue the warrants instead of taking the matter directly before the Grand Jury had been decided upon by Justice Jerome and the District Attorney's representatives on Monday evening, but owing to the inability of some of the witnesses to subscribe to their testimony before yesterday, action was delayed until that time.

The warrants, when issued, were placed in the hands of Roundsman Lane of the Criminal Courts Squad for execution. The Roundsman turned them over to several of his officers, and they proceeded at once to the West Thirtieth Street Station to serve them. The information that they were coming preceded them. Glennon was the only man the officers found in the station house. Dwyer was standing on the corner of Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue. Sheils was not on duty and not in the station house.

The court officers bearing the warrants, one of whom was Patrolman Donohue, asked Sergt. Todd for Capt. Flood. They were directed to his private office. Glennon was already there. Donohue read the warrant to Glennon, and the latter was visibly perturbed. His face could be plainly seen through the open door. Capt. Flood hastily closed it. There was a conference of some length, and then the Captain came out and used the department telephone for some time.

THE START FOR THE COURT.

Then Glennon also talked over the wire for a long period. Two officers were sent for Dwyer, and he came in shortly and was notified that he was under arrest. Sheils was also notified to go to the Criminal Courts Building and surrender himself. Capt. Flood, Glennon, and Dwyer then started for Justice Jerome's Chambers.

Glennon and Capt. Flood walked in advance. Dwyer and the court officers brought up the rear. No one would have supposed that either Glennon or Dwyer was a prisoner. The Criminal Courts Building was reached about 6 o'clock. Sheils, accompanied by his counsel, A. I. Elkus, had preceded his associates and joined them in Sergt. Langan's office. Together the officers under arrest and their fellow-policemen walked up the stairs to the Court of Special Sessions and ranged themselves in front of the bar just as Justice Jerome took his seat on the bench.

Col. Robert Grier Monroe of the Committee of Fifteen, who had been awaiting the arrival of the arrested officers, stood near the railing.

Glennon's hands shook, his face was slightly pale, and he glanced furtively at Justice Jerome. Dwyer did not seem to be particularly concerned. Sergt. Sheils, the oldest man of the three, seemed indignant at his arrest. Capt. Flood was the coolest man of the party.

Glennon was arraigned first. Justice Jerome stated the charge against him, and the others, and said that as the complaint was somewhat voluminous, he would not read it.

Mr. Elkus demanded an examination at once, and that bail be fixed. Mr. Elkus is the former law partner of the late Col. E. C. James, who appeared for Deputy Commissioner Devery when the latter was indicted for extortion. Assistant District Attorney Garvan before his appointment was connected with Mr. Elkus's office. Mr. Garvan asked that bail be fixed at at least $10,000.

"This officer," said Mr. Garvan, "is accused of having actively refused to do his duty in reference to this house at 148 West Thirty-third Street. This place was run openly and notoriously for more than two years. Men have been robbed there. Men making complaints have been intimidated into withdrawing them by the police. Money has been handed from the windows to policemen.

"Besides, this defendant, by the testimony of Whitney before your Honor, entered into a conspiracy with the latter to 'tip' poolrooms of impending action against them, and actually paid Whitney $100. This tipping was done after a conversation held by Whitney with Deputy Commissioner Devery over the phone. Besides this is not the defendant's first appearance in court under criminal charges. The last time he jumped his bail and fled the Court's jurisdiction."

"Never, Sir, never," broke out Glennon. This was the only remark he made during the proceedings.

"Officers of his precinct," Mr. Garvan continued, "have had an opportunity before your Honor to exonerate him of this charge. They have failed to do so, and have implicated him so much more deeply that we have found it necessary to incorporate these officers' testimony in the complaint."

PLEA FOR THE ACCUSED MAN.

Mr. Elkus immediately backed up Glennon's denial that he had ever jumped his bail.

"The District Attorney has confused Glennon with one Burns, a 'wardman,' who jumped his bail and has never been heard of since," said he. "The only other charges against Glennon, after Capt. Devery's acquittal, were preferred by the Police Board. He was dismissed on those charges and reinstated by the Supreme Court. His bail was never forfeited."

"What was the bail in the Diamond case?" asked Justice Jerome.

"He was not arrested until after indictment," said Mr. Garvan, "and there were no circumstances in that case such as are set forth in the affidavits before your Honor. This charge is probably the most serious that has ever been made against a New York City official, involving as it does, other grave accusations against him. From reading the affidavits it must appear that the defendant is guilty of other more grievous crimes. Furnished with the information that reputable citizens can give such damaging evidence against him, he must be the more tempted to depart the jurisdiction of the Court."

Justice Jerome said that the Magistrate could only assume that the testimony was true, although he must recognize from experience that much that looks incriminating is susceptible of explanation.

"The only function of bail," he added, "is to secure attendance, and I do not suppose that there is any doubt of the appearance of this defendant, but in view of the extraordinary character of the charges I will fix the bail at $3,000 in the case of Glennon and $2,000 each for Sheils and Dwyer."

Mr. Elkus protested that the Magistrate could only consider the crime charged and could not take into account other crimes not specified, but Justice Jerome said that the Magistrate had to regard the information laid before him. Mr. Elkus said that his clients were prepared to furnish the bail at once.

"Will Monday suit for the examination?" asked Justice Jerome.

"I prefer Thursday," said Mr. Elkus.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. Garvan interposed, saying:

"After consultation with the District Attorney, it is only fair to state his position in regard to these cases. The information was drawn with great care, and with the one object of apprising the defendant of the charges against him in full. It was felt in the light of past occasions that it was his duty to take the case to the Grand Jury without an examination before a Magistrate. The defendant would doubtless move to have the case transferred, so that he might have a jury trial, and the District Attorney thinks that he is entitled to that, as is also the public. The District Attorney also has in mind the fact that Your Honor will sit in this court for the next four months, and without any disrespect to Your Honor, he feels that after all that you have heard you could not but be prejudiced against this defendant."

"I suppose, Mr. Elkus," said Justice Jerome, "that the case would undoubtedly be transferred, anyhow."

"I don't think that I should make such a motion," said Mr. Elkus. "I imagine that the cross-examination of these witnesses would end the case in a Magistrate's court. It is very easy to concoct a story when no one is about to point out discrepancies in the story and cross-examine the witnesses. It is very easy for the District Attorney to create, as he has done, a great amount of public excitement, and then bring these defendants here on pretense of giving them a fair chance of meeting and examining the witnesses against them and then take the case before the Grand Jury where they will have no opportunity of facing and cross-examining the witnesses. We are powerless in the matter, but we demand the examination before your Honor which the law entitles us to."

"You will find, Mr. Elkus," said Justice Jerome, "by examining these depositions that the really vital testimony is not that of any person at all discredited, like Whitney, but has been given by Police Captains, citizens of unblemished reputation, the station house blotters, and reputable officials. The testimony is of such a character that it has to be attacked by argument, rather than by cross-examination."

"Your Honor has an advantage," remarked Mr. Elkus, "in being both Magistrate and prosecutor."

Justice Jerome then fixed to-morrow at 2 P. M. for the examination, and said that the first witness would be Capt. Flood. He then retired to his chambers and said he would wait there to prove the bail bonds, when they had been drawn.

BAIL GIVEN FOR ALL.

Bail was furnished by Peter McCarthy of 42 Greenwich Street and Louis Schofield of Kingsbridge, and the three officers left the Criminal Courts Building together.

Sergt. Sheils's sole comment on his arrest was as follows:

"I am entirely innocent of any offense against the law. I have done my duty as a police officer always, and my record is open to the closest scrutiny. There is nothing against me."

Capt. Flood was asked for a statement concerning the arrest of his subordinates.

"I have nothing at all to say," he observed.

"You are Captain of this precinct. You ought to know if your men are guilty of neglect of duty?"

"Well, now, you can appreciate my position. You can't expect me to say anything."

Glennon and Dwyer declined to say anything.

Commissioner Murphy said last night that he had been notified of the arrests.

"I have not been sufficiently informed about the case," said he, "to make any statement. I have only a bare outline of the allegations. I can form no correct estimate of the gravity of the charges until I am more fully acquainted with the testimony given against these men."

Deputy Commissioner of Police Devery was found last night at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, at the spot which has come to be known as "Devery's corner," because of his almost nightly presence there. Mr. Devery was composed and seemed to be well posted on the events of the day and evening. "Nothing to say," he said when asked for some expression about the latest developments in the police situation. When the argument was used that he should talk because the opponents of the department were saying so much, he quietly rejoined:

"When they get through we will talk."

Edward G. Glennon was appointed a patrolman May 6, 1885. He served under Deputy Commissioner—then Captain—Devery in the Eldridge Street Station, and was dismissed with the latter by the Police Commissioners on Aug. 30, 1894. Fifty-six specific charges, ranging from neglect of duty to bribery, were preferred against him as a result of Lexow investigation testimony. Glennon was found guilty. He was dismissed by a unanimous vote. He was afterward reinstated by the Supreme Court.

He was also indicted with Devery for extortion. When Devery was acquitted Glennon's case was dropped. Subsequently he served under Devery in the West Forty-seventh Street and other stations. He is regarded as one of the Deputy Commissioner's most intimate friends.

John H. Sheils was appointed a policeman in January, 1884. Dwyer was appointed Feb. 8, 1887.

WHITNEY'S FULL CONFESSION.

His Charge that Glennon Proposed that He Aid the Police in Protecting Law Breakers.

Edgar A. Whitney made the following statement:

"I know Edward Glennon, a patrolman of the municipal police force of the City of New York, attached to the Nineteenth Precinct. I met Edward Glennon the latter part of April, or the 1st of May, 1901, at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue. He shook hands with me and after some little conversation he asked me if I knew any of the agents of the Parkhurst society. The Society for the Prevention of Crime is commonly known as the Parkhurst society. This conversation with Glennon occurred soon after McClintock became the Superintendent of the society.

"I told Glennon I knew Mr. Hammond, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. McClintock, agents of the society. Glennon asked me what kind of fellows they were. I told him that I had always found them to be all right. Glennon said that the poolrooms were about to open, and that if I could get inside information from the society as to when any raids were going to be made there would be good money in it.

GLENNON'S PROPOSAL.

"I told Glennon that I didn't know that any such thing could be done. But I did not think it could. He told me to find out if such a thing could be done, and let him know later; that I could see him most any

operator asked me my name, and I told him it was Whitney. He said he could not connect me as it was against the rules of the department.

REFERENCE TO DEVERY.

"I told him to connect me with the office of William S. Devery, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, at 300 Mulberry Street, which he did, the said Devery coming to the telephone and answering. I have known William S. Devery for a long time, and have conversed with him, and have heard him talk to others, and am familiar with his voice; and the voice that spoke to me over the 'phone I identified as that of the said Devery.

"I told Devery I was Whitney, and the operator had refused to connect me with the Thirtieth Street Station House, and that I would like to be connected as I had an important communication for Eddie Glennon. I then heard Devery call 'Hello, downstairs,' and then Devery said, 'Connect that party whenever he wants you to.' The operator then connected me with the Nineteenth Precinct Station House, and I was informed from the Nineteenth Precinct Station House by the party answering the telephone that Glennon was not there. When I left my office that day I went to the Nineteenth Precinct Station House and left a note for Glennon, that I mentioned above.

"On or about Aug. 7 I met Glennon at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue. He gave me a one hundred dollar bill and said it was for 148 West Thirty-third Street, and that he had seen the madam of the house. He told me that he was going on a vacation, to start Aug. 13, and for me to meet him on Aug. 12 and he would have the August money for me from the poolrooms, a list of which he had previously furnished me. Glennon told me that the woman that kept the disorderly house at 148 West Thirty-third Street had been running for some time, and he did not like to disturb her. The one hundred dollar bill last mentioned that Glennon gave me on account of 148 West Thirty-third Street I deposited with other money in an account in a bank which I opened.

"In one of my conversations with Glennon subsequently to my talk with William S. Devery over the 'phone I told Glennon about my having called up Police Headquarters, and that they would not connect me with the West Thirtieth Street Station, and that I had called up Deputy Commissioner Devery and had Devery connect me, and Glennon said, 'Yes, Devery told me about it.'"

CAPT. FLOOD'S ADMISSIONS.

His Doubt Regarding Glennon's Specific Duties—Few Reports of Poolrooms or Disorderly Houses.

Capt. John F. Flood of the Tenderloin Precinct was examined by Assistant District Attorney Garvan. The examination was as follows:

Q.—Is Edward Glennon one of your "wardmen?" A.—Yes, Sir—No, Sir; he is not one of my "wardmen" in the sense——

Q.—I don't mean to be offensive. What is his position? A.—He is a patrolman assigned to duty in citizens' clothes.

Asked what the duties of Glennon were, Capt. Flood replied that he was detailed to make investigations of complaints that came in to the station house from citizens or from Police Headquarters. Capt. Flood said he had one precinct detective, whose name is John Dwyer, and certain patrolmen were assigned to do duty in citizens' clothes, and they all did the same class of duty as Glennon.

Mr. Garvan asked what the method of procedure was in giving these special officers assignments of duty, and Capt. Flood replied that when matter came before him which he thought required special attention he assigned a man best qualified for the work. The assignment was either oral or written, and the reports were the same.

Q.—Do you make any record of their oral reports? A.—Except when the oral reports refer to some communication which I have to report on, and I use their oral report as the basis of my report. This goes to headquarters if the first communication comes from there.

QUESTIONED ABOUT GLENNON.

Q.—Since you have been Captain of the precinct, have you ever given any written directions to Edward Glennon? A.—I don't recall any; I may have. I will have to examine the blotter to determine that.

Q.—If no written directions to Glennon appear on the blotter it shows you have given no written directions to him, doesn't it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever received any written report from Edward Glennon while you have been in the precinct? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—You have received written reports from all your other men, have you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you offer any explanation of why you have never received any written report from Edward Glennon? A.—Nothing, except that all the men who are now doing duty in citizen's clothes, excepting he, came to the precinct before I came there, so I made no change in his way of working so far as those reports were concerned.

Q.—The only person in the precinct doing duty in citizen's clothes who had not been brought there at your request was Glennon?

To this Capt. Flood replied that, in addition to Glennon, men had been brought from other precincts and selected by him for special work.

Q.—If I understand you rightly, Captain, all the other men who were doing duty there in plain clothes except Glennon were expected to make written reports to you about each and every one of the duties that they were to perform? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And Glennon during the time you have been in that precinct has never made any written report to you? A.—No.

Q.—Can you tell us of any one investigation that Officer Glennon has performed during that time? A.—Yes, I guess I could.

Q.—Will you mention it? A.—I prefer to look the records up before making any statement.

Q.—Can you mention any from memory? A.—I cannot.

Q.—At the present time you remember no official duty that Glennon has performed since you have been in the precinct? A.—I would not say that.

JUSTICE JEROME'S QUERIES.

By Justice Jerome—Do you recollect assigning Glennon to perform any specific piece of police duty? A.—Yes, I recollect having assigned him to investigate, for instance, a theft that occurred in the Hoffman House one night not very long since. I have directed him to investigate orally certain complaints which I could tell you about better by referring to the records.

Q.—When other plain-clothes men receive such assignments they report the result of their investigation in writing? A.—Not every one.

Q.—You directed others of your plain-clothes men to investigate complaints with reference to disorderly houses? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did they report to you in writing? A.—Some of them did.

Q.—Did every one except Glennon? A.—No, Glennon did not report; I am speaking about the men except Glennon.

Q.—Has Glennon ever made a report to you in writing with reference to disorderly houses? A.—I can't recall that he has.

Q.—If it appears, then, that on your report filed there are written reports from Edward Glennon and none had been sent to the District Attorney, there are none in existence made by Glennon to you? A.—No, Sir.

Capt. Flood further testified that he assigned Glennon to investigate 148 West Thirty-third Street upon the receipt of a complaint from Superintendent McClintock. Glennon was told to investigate and report to Capt. Flood. The latter received no written report from Glennon, as he did from all other officers assigned to investigate this particular house. Capt. Flood said that Glennon orally reported that he had investigated the house; that he had looked it over at different times in the day and at illegal hours; that he failed to find any evidence that the place was a disorderly house or evidence that would warrant him in taking any police action in regard to it.

Q.—What condition did he say he found the house in? A.—He informed me that he went to the place on two or three different occasions and was not permitted to get in.

Q.—Where is the list of disorderly houses furnished you by the Captain that preceded you? A.—That is in a book in my safe.

Q.—In your private custody? A.—Well, yes; it is behind the desk, but it is not accessible to me alone.

THE CAPTAIN'S CONTRADICTION.

Later Capt. Flood was asked about this memorandum, and he said he didn't recall having said that the memorandum was in his safe; he hadn't any safe up there at all, he said.

Q.—Did you at any time ask Officer Glennon for a list of the disorderly houses? A.—I may have; I don't recollect.

Q.—Going and surveying the house from the outside would not alone be considered by you a sufficient discharge of an officer's duties when he was instructed by you to ascertain whether it was a disorderly house, would it? A.—Well, no, it would not.

Q.—Were you in the Police Department in 1894 and 1895? A.—Yes.

Q.—You remember that Glennon was indicted on ten indictments or a number of indictments? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You remember when he was called for trial he did not appear? A.—I do not remember that.

Q.—Don't you remember that he was absent without leave in Ireland? A.—No, I don't remember.

Q.—You knew his bonds were forfeited because he did not appear for trial? A.—Yes, but what he was dismissed for was being absent from trial on account of sickness; I don't believe he was out of the United States, and I don't believe that he went to Ireland.

Q.—Do you know that he was called on his bonds and they were forfeited at Headquarters? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—So you knew that at the time you allowed this man Glennon to go on his leave that he was previously accused of felony by a court of competent jurisdiction in this city! A.—I knew that in a general way.

Poolroom slips were shown the Captain, and he was asked to cast his eyes over them. He said they are all unfamiliar to him.

Q.—Haven't you taken any pains as commander of that precinct to familiarize yourself with how these places are conducted which are engaged in infraction of the law? A.—I see the stuff brought into my station house. These slips look to me like poolroom paraphernalia.

Q.—Why did you have Glennon in this precinct? A.—There weren't any other men except Glennon there; that is, citizen's clothes men.

Q.—Did you ever ask to have Glennon transferred? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—So there were at least six plain clothes men in that precinct whose specific duty it was to ascertain whether or not those premises [148 West Thirty-third Street] were maintained as a disorderly house? A.—Yes, Sir.

DETECTIVES GOT NO EVIDENCE.

The Captain's further testimony showed that none of his detectives found any evidence that the house was disorderly. Regarding the poolroom that was raided by Mr. Moss's men, Captain Flood was asked:

Q.—Have you ever had any complaints against 109 West Thirty-seventh Street as a poolroom? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were there not reports about this 109 West Thirty-seventh Street? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—You saw in the newspapers what purported to be a list of poolrooms given by Edward Glennon in your precinct to a fellow by the name of Whitney; did you examine that list to see whether on it there were any places in your precinct? A.—I don't recall having examined it for that purpose.

Q.—Did you take any action with reference to the places mentioned in that Whitney list? A.—Some of the places were places which we had under surveillance; No. 109 closed and was off our list; we would mark it off after finding that it was closed.

With reference to the arrest of Whitney, the Captain was asked:

Q.—Now, after you heard Whitney had been arrested, did you have any conversation with Glennon regarding it? A.—I don't remember any.

Q.—It would be natural for you to recollect it? A.—Well, I don't remember.

Q.—Well, was it that night that Glennon told you that he was going on his vacation next day? A.—I knew some weeks before that he was going early in August.

Q.—Do you say you casually remarked with Glennon about Whitney's arrest? What were the casual remarks? A.—I don't remember. I may have said, "Did you read the papers?" or something like that.

Q.—You knew that Glennon had been charged with crime by Whitney, and you thought it entirely proper that you should allow a man charged with a felony to leave the town? A.—I knew where he was going.

SERGT. SHEILS'S EVIDENCE.

Glennon Received No Orders, Even When Witness Was Acting Captain of the Tenderloin Precinct.

Sergt. John H. Sheils, who has been in the Tenderloin Precinct for about a month and a half, going there on June 27, testified that he had heard of the house at 148 West Thirty-third Street from the detectives attached to the precinct. Capt. Flood never had spoken to him about it. On July 15, Capt. Flood went on his vacation and Sheils was in command of the precinct. Sergt. Sheils was questioned by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Garvan.

Q.—Was Edward Glennon attached to that precinct during that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And was he under your orders? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever give him any orders? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What did he do during the time Capt. Flood was away? Did he ever make any reports to you. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you gave him no orders? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he make any arrests during that time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he report regularly at the desk? A.—Yes, Sir.

Sergt. Sheils went on to say that Capt. Flood was absent on vacation for twenty days, returning on Aug. 6. Mr. Garvan continued his examination.

NO ORDERS FOR GLENNON.

Q.—And during that time you gave no orders to Edward Glennon and received no reports from him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you did not know what he was doing? A.—The same as the rest of the citizen men.

Q.—How did you know that he was there every day? Did you talk to him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ask him what he was doing? A.—He was around through the precinct.

Q.—Why did you require reports from the other men and not from him? A.—That I cannot answer.

Q.—Why can't you answer that? A.—The Captain requested these other men each to make reports, and I being only Acting Captain, in charge of the precinct, did not interfere with him.

Q.—Why did you not have any written reports from Glennon? A.—I presume that he was going on with the same routine as before the Captain went away.

Q.—The matter is then that he did as he wanted to? A.—That I could not say.

Sergt. Sheils said that he had given no orders through the precinct detectives except to tell them to look over disorderly places and to keep them quiet. That is, he gave these orders to all the men except Glennon, saying that he had no reason in particular for excepting him, letting him go on in the same way as he had when Capt. Flood was in charge.

Q.—Why did you not issue orders to Glennon? A.—Because he was not making reports.

Q.—How did you know? A.—None showed up.

Q.—Did you look to see? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you found Glennon did not make any reports? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How do you know whether he was making reports or not? A.—I examined the reports and he did not have a report among them.

Q.—These are official reports? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you found Glennon was not making any reports? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And therefore you did not require him to make any reports? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you issue any orders to him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Why did you except Glennon? A.—Simply because he was going on just the same while the Captain was there. I did not interfere with him.

Q.—And you saw this condition of affairs and you thought it was your place as Acting Captain to do as your Captain had done, and let Glennon go his own way as he was? A.—No, Sir. I did not know what Capt. Flood's orders were. I did not know anything about his orders, and I myself did not issue any orders to him.

Q.—And you never knew Capt. Flood to give him any orders? A.—Not in my presence. No, Sir.

KNEW WHAT HIS DUTY WAS.

In reply to Justice Jerome, Sergt. Sheils said he had been on the force for nearly sixteen years, for ten of which he had been a Sergeant. He admitted that as Acting Captain it was his place to see that every one of his subordinates did his full duty unless he was on leave of absence or did not draw his full salary. It was the duty for each of the wardmen, he said, to report in writing on all houses in which the law was broken. He was aware, he admitted, that in the last few years the police had been criticised for neglecting to close gambling houses, poolrooms, disorderly houses, and other places.

Q.—Now, bearing in mind the fact that you have told us that you believe the whole responsibility of that precinct was on you except so far as you believed you were relieved from that responsibility by orders from your superior officers, was there when you assumed command of that precinct in July last any order of any superior officer in regard to Glennon? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—So that you are absolutely free from any overruling order from your superior officers in regard to your duties toward them? A.—Yes.

Q.—And there was no reason why Glennon should not be treated by you as any other police officer attached to that station house? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Now, not knowing whether Glennon had any orders to report or not to report, why did you not ascertain whether he had such orders on assuming the responsibilities? A.—On account of him not making a written report.

Q.—Then, because Capt. Flood had not required the plain-clothes men to report to you, although you knew the responsibilities of the precinct were on your shoulders, and it was your duty to make every police official there who is not on leave perform duty, you did not ask Glennon or any one else whether or not he had any orders as to what duty he should perform? A.—No, Sir. I did not ask him.

Q.—And while you were Acting Captain did you give him any orders in regard to his discharge of any duty that was official? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you gave him no order in regard to any duty as a police official for any other reason except the fact that in examining the reports of the other plain-clothes men you found that he had not made any reports? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that is the only explanation you can give of your conduct toward Glennon? A.—Yes, Sir.

SAW NO VIOLATION OF LAW.

Mr. Garvan then questioned Sergt. Sheils as to the house at 148 West Thirty-third Street, kept by Laura Mauret. He admitted that he had received complaints about the place, but that the men who visited the house reported that there was no violation of law. He told of a visit made to the place on July 20 by himself and "Wardman" John J. Dwyer. Again Justice Jerome questioned the Sergeant about Glennon.

Q.—Did you ever know him to do anything? A.—Stand around and do the same as the rest of them.

Q.—Did you ever know Officer Edward Glennon to do any police duty in that precinct since you have been attached to it? A.—Yes, I have known him to bring in arrests.

Q.—What—men or women? A.—Both.

Q.—How many times? A.—That I could not state exactly.

Q.—During the period that you were Acting Captain did you know of him doing any police duty? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What? A.—He was around the same as the rest of them—in citizens' clothes.

Q.—Did you by inquiring from him know of him doing any duty? A.—I have seen him on the street.

Q.—Did you make inquiries of Glennon in regard to any duty he had performed? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—So that during the time you were Acting Captain you neither gave him any order nor did you make any inquiry of him in reference to the discharge of police duties? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You know of him doing no police duty in that period? A.—Seeing him around through the precinct.

Q.—Except seeing him walk in and out, do you know anything about what he was doing? A.—No, Sir.

In the course of his further examination Sergt. Sheils again told of his visit to 148 West Thirty-third Street on July 20. He said eight of his men had reported to him on two occasions that the law was not violated in the house. He said that when he took command of the precinct in Capt. Flood's absence only six disorderly houses in the precinct were shown on the books of the station house.

In ending his testimony Sergt. Sheils said that although he had seen Glennon after the arrest of Whitney, he had not spoken to Glennon about it.

A POLICE "TIP" GIVEN.

Charge of Supt. McClintock Against Sheils and Dwyer in Connection with an Unlawful Resort.

Superintendent Thomas L. McClintock of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, in his deposition, describes as follows his meeting with the Tenderloin "wardman" on the afternoon of July 20, 1901:

"While in the house at 146 West Thirty-third Street, I saw Acting Capt. Sheils and Officer John Dwyer enter the house 148 West Thirty-third Street. Soon after they entered I and others heard Officer Dwyer say: 'Close up, we have just received word that the society is to raid the place. Get these women out. I am from the Captain. They are coming to-night.'

"Immediately after this I saw Sheils and Dwyer leave the premises and go in the direction of Sixth Avenue. In company with George P. Hammond, Jr., Deputy Superintendent of the society, I immediately left 146 West Thirty-third Street and pursued and caught up with Sheils and Dwyer, when the following conversation took place: 'I said to Dwyer: 'Do you think the house will close to-night?' Dwyer said: 'It is closed.' I then said to Dwyer: 'Do you think the house will close to-night?' Dwyer again answered: 'It is closed.' I then said to Dwyer: 'It was not closed ten minutes ago by the clock?' Dwyer answered: 'It is closed now.'

"Sheils and Dwyer then left me and went down Sixth Avenue, whereupon I directed Agents Dillon and McClellan to return to said house, which they did. I then went down past the Nineteenth Police Precinct Station House and saw Acting Captain Sheils and Officer Dwyer inside."

SAW BRIBES GIVEN, SHE SAYS.

Dressmaker's Deposition Accusing Policemen and Complaining of an Unsuppressed Disorderly House.

Eliza McAuliffe, a dressmaker, testified before Justice Jerome respecting the character of the house at 148 West Thirty-third Street. Her testimony was important, she charging that she saw bribes given. Her deposition is as follows:

"I am a dressmaker and reside and have resided for many years at 146 West Thirty-third Street. That at 148 West Thirty-third Street for the last three years there has existed a disorderly house. This disorderly house has been occupied by a woman known to deponent as Miss Laura, whose real name is Laura Mauret, as this deponent is informed and believes. That when said Laura Mauret first established a disorderly house at 148 West Thirty-third Street she occupied only one apartment; that she gradually obtained possession of one apartment after another in the said house, until on Aug. 1, 1901, on obtaining possession of the basement from a Chinese laundry, she occupied the entire building.

"That she has maintained there disorderly women to the number of seven or eight. That the said disorderly women have solicited men from the windows of the said house. That the said Laura Mauret deponent has been often solicited day and night as he passed the house, and friends coming to visit your deponent have complained that they have been invited into said house from the windows of said house by disorderly women. That these solicitations were carried on day and night, and that the only time said house appeared to be closed was from 4 A. M. until 7 A. M. That the women appeared at the windows of said house at such times in garments exposing their arms and shoulders.

"That deponent has often complained to the officers on post before said house of said nuisance, but without result; that often when complaints were made by deponent to the officer on post said officer was removed and a new one appeared; that your deponent and her family have been disturbed at all times of the day and night by conversations in said house, by loud language, by shouting and screaming from apparently drunken men and women in said house; that your deponent has often heard men issuing from said house complaining of having been robbed therein, and your deponent has seen said men complain to officers on post and has heard said officers advise said men until they withdrew their complaints.

"That your deponent has seen Laura Mauret hand what seemed to be money to the officers on post; that your deponent has seen an officer while talking to the Chinaman who formerly occupied the basement of this house, 148 West Thirty-third Street, reach up and take something from the hand of Laura Mauret, which hand was extended from the stoop of the first story; that your deponent has seen Laura Mauret approach a policeman on post and hand him something, which he immediately put in his pocket and which seemed to your deponent to have been money.

"That there are a number of families dwelling at 146 West Thirty-third street, at which address your deponent resides, and that the families occupying the house are reputable families, with minor children of various ages, girls as well as boys, and that such occurrences as have been heretofore set forth have taken place at such times and under such circumstances as to render it impossible to prevent the parents of these children keeping the knowledge of these occurrences from such children, and that your deponent has for a long time earnestly desired that the nuisance, which has been intolerable, should be abated."

VETERANS CENSURE YORK.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 20.—At to-day's session of the New York State Spanish War Veterans Association, resolutions censuring Second Deputy Police Commissioner Bernard J. York, of Greater New York were unanimously adopted.

Deputy Commissioner York was criticised for having failed to render a decision in the case of Patrolman Nicholas Callan, who was tried on the charge of committing a vicious and unprovoked assault on Capt. M. F. O'Rourke of Hubbell Corps, Spanish War Veterans.

The resolution authorizes the Hubbell Corps to lay the case before Police Commissioner Murphy.

TENEMENT PLANS APPROVED.

Commissioner Wallace of the Department of Buildings decided yesterday that the plans for sixty-two tenement houses filed by Michael Bernstein, the architect, were within the legal limits and approved them.

The Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society charged that Mr. Bernstein, just prior to the date when the new tenement house law went into effect, filed arbitrary plans for buildings so as to evade the new law. The society claimed that he filed all sorts of plans in no way relating to the particular buildings to be erected, and that subsequently he filed "amendments" to these plans, which were practically new plans.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Ex-Senator Thomas H. Carter, Montana; E. V. White, Honoluiu; Charles Prichard, London.

HOLLAND.—Berish Wilkins, Washington; P. Walker Posner, Nottingham, England; J. W. Buerck, Germany; Edouardo Viela, Palermo; Mme. Modjeska; Butler Aspinall, K. C., London.

MURRAY HILL.—H. S. Rowe, Clarendon, Texas; Alexander E. Tucker, Bermuda; Col. J. C. Kidd, Houston, Texas.

IMPERIAL.—J. H. Foote, Chicago; W. Sebbling, London; Col. Howard Claiborne, Dallas, Texas.

GILSEY.—C. W. Deibel, Youngstown, Ohio; Percy Wright, Providence.

VICTORIA.—F. P. Strong, St. Paul; Col. W. D. Lamar, Macon; F. Hess, Rochester.

HOFFMAN.—George C. Knapp, Chicago; Cecil Paget, London; A. Vedder Brown, London; Norman E. Mack, Buffalo.

ALBEMARLE.—Dr. George Fales Baker, Philadelphia; Franklin Murphy, Newark.

FIFTH AVENUE.—James Evans, McKeesport; Matthew Jones, Newcastle, England; Col. Israel Rosenfeld, Baltimore.

MANHATTAN.—Baron and Baroness R. d'Luze, France; Dr. D. C. Trott, Bermuda; C. H. Duell, Commissioner of Patents, Syracuse; Col. G. B. Sanford, United States Army.

PLAZA.—Edward Colburn, Salt Lake City.

SAVOY.—E. N. Taller, Newport; F. Ziegfeld, Jr., Paris; Baron Paul Vietinghoff, St. Petersburg, Russia.

NETHERLAND.—Senator W. A. Clark, Montana; George de Geofroy, Paris; A. de Geofroy, French Legation, Washington.

ASTOR.—R. S. Chace, Providence; B. Harvey Welch, Philadelphia; Paul Rutsch, Zurich.

"CANDLE SERMON" AT OCEAN GROVE MEETING

Evangelist Yatman's Sermon of Illuminated Tableaus.

Conversion of the World and Spread of the Gospel Represented by Lighted Candles.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 20.—Evangelist Charles H. Yatman preached his annual "candle sermon" in the temple this morning before a large audience.

On the platform was a table draped with a large black cloth, representing the world of sin. On it was placed a candle, which, when lighted, represented the light of Christ in the world.

The departure was depicted by extinguishing this candle, and the coming of His spirit by the lighting of a small alcohol spirit lamp. This remained burning while numerous candles representing the "Doll sermon," given last week, were brought in. They were placed on the table and lighted by the spirit lamp, showing how the different races of the world had been enlightened and converted.

After this ceremony candles representing Mr. and Mrs. True Blue and Mr. Hard Heart were lighted. The last-named candle had to have the excess of wax about the wick cut away before Mr. Hard Heart could be converted. There were then brought to the platform three elegantly dressed candles. They represented society women and were lighted to show that they also could be converted.

The final ceremony was the introduction of many little candles representing an infant Bible class. In the centre was a large candle, the teacher. They were also touched with the flame of the spirit lamp to show that young children could receive light. The preachers at the camp meeting to-day were the Rev. Dr. Hugh Mason of Camden and the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Mead of Hoboken.

THE LOSS OF THE ISLANDER.

Inquest at Juneau Said to Have Partly Exculpated the Captain—Only Forty-two Perished.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 20.—J. T. Snyder, a resident of Juneau, Alaska, who was on the wrecked steamer Islander when the latter was sunk by an iceberg off Douglas Island, between Skagway and Victoria, arrived on the steamer Farallon today, and brings a story which may tend to exculpate Capt. Foote for blame in not beaching the Islander at once.

Mr. Snyder after the collision was in the water for three hours, clinging to a raft, and was finally picked up unconscious. He left the boat just half a minute after the Captain jumped overboard, and they both held on to the same raft for fully half an hour. In conversation with him the Captain said he could not understand why the boat went down so quickly.

At the inquest held at Juneau, which Mr. Snyder attended, evidence developed which may explain this.

"The pilot," Mr. Snyder said, "testified that he was on the bridge, and that as soon as the steamer struck he told the Captain he was going to beach her, but the Captain said: 'No, there is a better place about three miles from here, and she will easily float that long.'"

The pilot's testimony, according to Mr. Snyder, showed that there was a stowaway in the forward water-tight compartment. When the vessel struck the water rushed in on him, and he set up a howl, and being immediately under the sailors' quarters, one of them thoughtlessly rushed down and opened the compartment, which allowed the sea to come rolling into the hold, carrying the body of the stowaway and the sailor with it. This was done without the Captain's knowledge, and may have excused him for thinking the vessel would float several hours, which it would have done had the watertight compartment not been opened.

It was established, said Mr. Snyder, that if the pilot had carried out his intention he could have gotten her on the beach without the loss of any lives except the stowaway.

Latest reports of the loss of life by the sinking of the Islander reduce the first estimates. It is now stated that only forty-two persons were lost.

THE PADUCAH DISASTER.

It Is Believed Now that 22 Were Drowned When the City of Golconda Turned Turtle.

PADUCHA, Ky., Aug. 20.—Seventeen lines are known now to have been lost when the river steamer City of Golconda turned turtle in a windstorm last night while the boat was being worked into the landing at Crowell's, six miles from Paducha. The number may be increased to twenty-two, as five persons are yet unaccounted for. There were sixty persons aboard.

Of all the women aboard the steamer only one, the wife of Engineer Hayden, was saved. The passengers were at dinner in the cabin when the storm struck. There was absolutely no chance for those in the cabin to escape. The usual rocking of a steamer capsized by the wind was not felt. The boat simply turned over and sunk in eighteen feet of water. Captain Bauer and Pilot Peck jumped overboard and reached the shore, where they got a boat and rowed around the wreck, picking up the few who had been able to throw themselves overboard.

Of those who were inside the cabin when the steamer turned over, only two, H. E. Whorten and N. S. Quarternous of Hampton, Ky., escaped. They got out by breaking a hole through the glass top-work, and were picked up by boats.

Captain Bauer said that those in the cabin must have been drowned instantly, for he heard no screams. He declares that the accident happened so quickly that it was a mystery to him how a single person escaped.

As the boat's passenger list was lost, as well as all the ship's papers, an absolutely accurate list of the persons drowned has not yet been obtained.

Three divers and a salvage corps are at work now on the wrecked steamer. They reported this afternoon that the cabin, which was closed when the storm came up, is full of bodies. Only three were recovered up to noon, those of Miss Tricie Grimes, Miss Lucy Barnett, and Mrs. David Adams.

The boat is seventy-five yards from the Kentucky shore, head down stream, and difficult of access in every way. Recovery of the bodies will be slow work.

POINT BREEZE OIL FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—The fire which began yesterday afternoon at the works of the Atlantic Refining Company at Point Breeze, in the southwestern section of the city, is still burning fiercely to-night, and Chief Baxter of the city Fire Department has given up hope of saving any of the company's property. An explosion late this afternoon carried away the pumping machinery, so the fire will have to be permitted to burn until all the oil is consumed.

It is believed to-night that the five lives lost in the explosion of the big gasoline tank to-night completes the list of fatalities. In the explosion which occurred this afternoon fifteen persons were injured seriously enough to be taken to the hospital and about forty others were treated on the scene by the ambulance surgeons. All together, 100 have been hurt.

The fire is eating up oil at the rate of $100,000 a day. The tanks of benzine are going. Earthworks have been thrown up to keep the Schulkill River from becoming flooded with blazing oil.

LORIMER STODDARD VERY ILL.

Lorimer Stoddard of 329 East Fifteenth Street, the well-known playwright and former actor, is lying desperately ill at his home, suffering from throat and lung trouble.

His mother said last night that her son was very ill indeed and, she feared, near death's door. He had recently returned from a sanitarium at Liberty, where he had been treated for lung and throat trouble. Mrs. Stoddard said an effort would be made to-day to take the patient to Sag Harbor, there it was hoped the change of air might prove beneficial.

Mr. Stoddard is about thirty-seven years of age and is well known among the theatrical profession. He achieved some prominence in his dramatization of "Napoleon," which Richard Mansfield produced, and in his dramatization of Marion Crawford's "In the Palace of the King." He also dramatized "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," produced by Mrs. Fiske.

Prior to his work as a playwright and dramatist Mr. Stoddard was with Stuart H. Robson and made the part of Lord Arthur famous in "The Henrietta." He is a member of The Players Club.

You are invited to inspect the new Fall shapes of

Knox Hats.

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212 BROADWAY, Cor. Fulton St.;
194 FIFTH AVE., (5th Ave. Hotel);
340 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN;
187-189 STATE ST., CHICAGO.

And by the representative hatters in every city in the United States.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE TRADE-MARK.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

What the Annual Report of the Erie System Shows.

Increase in Local Passenger Traffic—Improvements in the Property Made and Contemplated.

The Erie Railroad yesterday published its annual report in elaborate form. Complete tables of earnings, expenses, &c., are preceded by a twenty-two-page introduction addressed to the bond and share holders and signed by E. B. Thomas, Chairman of the Board of Directors.

According to the report, the ratio of expenses to earnings was 66.57 per cent., which is a decrease of 1.98 per cent. as compared with the previous year. This notwithstanding the fact that the number of tons carried shows a decrease of 3.52 per cent. The average rate per ton per mile, however, increased 5.01 per cent., and was 5.87 mills. The falling off in tonnage is explained to have been due to the short period of business depression in the beginning of the fiscal year. The average revenue received per ton per mile, says the report, indicates the greater stability of rates which existed during the first part of the fiscal year.

Of the passenger traffic the report says that it showed a very encouraging growth and was quite satisfactory. The greater part of the increase was in the local traffic, although the through traffic also showed an increase. The Pavonia Ferry over the North River handled 14,002,418 passengers, an increase of 338,605.

Regarding the improvements of the property the report says:

By an agreement made between the Erie and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis the two single main tracks of the two companies between Galion and Marion, Ohio, running parallel with each other, are now operated as a double-track railroad, with equal rights to each company, thereby greatly increasing the carrying capacity and the safety of operation of both railroads, and materially decreasing the transportation expenses by giving to each company two miles of double track without additional increase of capital or expense to either.

Shortly after the purchase by the Erie Railroad of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, it became necessary to establish somewhere near tidewater and within easy reach of industries consuming large quantities of coal, a storage plant for anthracite coal. Thirty-three acres of land have been purchased for that purpose on the line of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad near Rochelle Park, and near its junction with the Bergen County Railroad, nine miles from the tidewater coal docks.

Contracts have been made for a plant capable of storing 150,000 tons, with the necessary machinery to convey from cars to storage 3,000 tons per day, and to reload from storage piles to cars an equal amount. It is estimated that the whole plant, including grading, tracks, and drainage, will cost $228,900, and that it will be finished early next Winter.

During the year 121 new manufacturing industries were located along the lines of the Erie Railroad.

Regarding the purchases of various coal companies and railroads made during the last year, the report says that the results have been very satisfactory.

TO BUILD A FIVE-MILE TUNNEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—It is stated that if the plans of E. H. Harriman are carried out, the longest railroad tunnel in the United States will be built through the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California.

The tunnel will cost from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000, and will be 27,000 feet in length —3,300 feet longer than the Hoosac Tunnel—though in the heart of the Sierras. Besides saving a climb of 1,500 feet, it will shorten the Southern Pacific line about seven miles. Preliminary surveys are now being made.

Granted Franchise for New Road.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The State Railroad Commissioners to-day granted the application of the Cooperstown and Mohawk Valley Railroad Company for a franchise to build a ten mile steam road from Cooperstown to Springfield Centre, Otsego County. This is part of a plan of a railroad project to connect the Mohawk Valley with Richfield Springs and Cooperstown. The company is capitalized at $200,000, and the construction work will begin at once.

Mr. Hays as World's Fair Director.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 20.—Immediately upon the resignation of Charles M. Hays as President and General Manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad he was mentioned as possible Director General of the World's Fair here. Mr. Hays is a former St. Louis man. He was connected with the Wabash Railroad in this city as General Manager for a number of years.

Brief Railroad Items.

Regarding the retirement of Charles M. Hays from the Presidency of the Southern Pacific, it was reported yesterday that Mr. Hays had been asked to return to the Grand Trunk Railway as Vice President and General Manager.

It was rumored yesterday that J. P. Morgan, E. H. Harriman, and J. J. Hill had had a conference at Bar Harbor on the yacht Corsair, at which important railroad questions were discussed. The report could not be verified.

ERASTUS H. LEWIS BURIED.

The funeral services of Erastus H. Lewis, the champion fat man of Jersey City, took place at the family residence, 1,002 Summit Avenue, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. They were conducted privately in accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Lewis, who is ill. Only the immediate relatives and a few close friends were present, but a great crowd, composed mostly of women and children, gathered in front of the house.

The religious services were conducted by the Rev. William Johnston, of Janes Methodist Church, and the burial was in Grove Church Cemetery, North Bergen. A number of floral offerings were placed on the grave, including one from the Fat Men's Association, inscribed: "Our President."

A Quarter of a Million Copies

have been demanded of Mr. Winston Churchill's new novel

THE CRISIS

The Most Popular Novel in the United States at present.

Owing to the extraordinary demand the publishers have found it impossible to keep up with the orders and for a few days must beg the indulgence of the public. The next edition of the book will be ready on Monday, Aug. 26, and it is hoped that all orders now in hand can be filled on that date.

A FEW OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

Mr. Winston Churchill has not gone back. He will not be among those authors who achieve fame in a month only to lose it again in a few years. He will always be a dignified and impressive figure in American letters, and his books will always have an immense sale.—THE LONDON ACADEMY.

THE CRISIS is a book which it is a pleasure to recommend. It promises to be one of the popular successes, and, unlike a good many popular successes, it really deserves to succeed.—NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Above all, THE CRISIS is a book every American should know, for it teaches him anew to revere the memory of the men to whom this nation owes its continued existence, to bow in gratitude to even the least of them who struggled on the hustings and in daily life, or later shouldered a musket that this nation, under God, should have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, should not perish from the earth.—NEW YORK MAIL AND EXPRESS.

The book has eight charming Illustrations by HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY. In size and style it is uniform with "Richard Carvel," being 12mo, cloth, gilt top, $1.50.

THE CRISIS

PUBLISHED BY

The Macmillan Company

66 Fifth Avenue, New York.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Davis, Fred., Chicago, Ill.; H. Chichester, dry goods; N. A. Chichester, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.
Ehrens, E. H., Merchant Company, Great Falls, Mont.; department store; Hotel Albert.
Williams, C. A., Denton, Texas; dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Heiman, L., & Co., Streator, Ill.; M. L. Sinnott, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.
Lyon Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; H. S. Ames, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
Eastham, L. B. & J. C., Denison, Texas; J. C. Eastham, dry goods; S. R. Vaun, dry goods; St. George Hotel.
New York Dry Goods Company, Huntsville, Texas; W. H. O'Bannon, dry

STRIKERS TIE UP TUBE COMPANY'S PLANTS

Steel Managers, on Other Hand, Reopen an Idle Mill.

CHICAGO NOW A CRUCIAL POINT

On Action of Men at Illinois Company's Works Will, It Is Said, Depend Next Step at Joliet.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 20.—Developments in the steel strike situation to-day lacked the interest which has attached to some previous moves in the fight between the United States Steel Corporation and the Amalgamated Association. Still, there were evidences that both the officials of the steel companies and the leaders of the strikers were far from inactive, and that each side was diligently working out its plans.

On the part of the trust officials, the determination to reopen as many mills as possible with non-union laborers, and thus put to an immediate test the Amalgamated Association's strength, was again evidenced. More men for the Painter and Monessen mills were, it was stated, being arranged for, but no intimation was given of the time when the effort will be made to reopen the works at McKeesport, Wheeling, New Castle, and Bellaire. The managers succeeded in starting the last idle mill at the Clark plant, and intend to start the Star Tin Mills in this city and increase the force at the Lindsay & McCutcheon Mills.

The strikers meet the movement to reopen the mills with non-union men with the claim that it will be impossible to secure a sufficient number of skilled hands to operate them. The union men, they declare, are standing firm, and must be consulted before the mills run. They say they have the situation well in hand, and are continuing their work of organization, with a view to crippling more plants belonging to the corporation.

TUBE COMPANY PLANTS CLOSED.

The tying up of the Pennsylvania and Continental Tube plants of the National Tube Company in this city, which was commenced last night, was completed to-day. Counting both plants, about 1,800 men went out, and both the properties are shut down.

The closing of these mills completely tied up the National Tube Company in this district and Wheeling. The company has made no effort to start up at any point.

The strikers claim that the Chicago operatives also will in the end come out and that there is no danger of the Joliet men going back to work, whatever Chicago does. They are still fighting for a foothold in the Carnegie properties, but so far have not shown their hand.

Claims as to the advantage at the Duquesne mills are still highly conflicting, but the managers declare that the fight there is over and that the Amalgamated Association has given up.

That South Chicago and the great steel works situated there have become a vital centre in the strike is evident. On Monday Organizer and Vice President Davis, who failed nine days ago to influence the steel workers there to strike, sent an urgent telegram to President Shaffer, appealing to him to go there and use his powers to force a reconsideration and a strike.

Moreover, the four lodges of the Amalgamated Association in Joliet, who voted last week to strike, seem now to be wavering on the verge of a return to work, their intention being, apparently, to let their policy hang on the decision of the South Chicago steel workers. If the latter decide to strike, the Joliet men will remain out, while if the South Chicago operatives remain at work the Joliet workers will resume their tasks.

NO OVERTURES FOR PEACE.

Joseph Bishop, the Ohio arbitrator, appeared at Pittsburg again to-day, but both sides promptly repudiated the suggestion that another move for peace was being considered.

President McMurtry of the American Sheet Steel Company returned to-day from a tour through the five mill towns of the Kiskiminetas Valley. He inspected the non-union mills running in all of them, and also looked over the two non-union properties being operated at Scottdale. He said production was above the maximum average for this season of the year.

District Manager P. F. Smith of the same company said that the Wellsville plant lacked but six men of having every crew full; that the product was coming out nearly perfect, and that if their men were not interfered with and assaulted by the strikers the situation would be eminently satisfactory. He said, also, that the best sentiment of the community indorsed the policy of the company.

Veryl Preston, representing President Schwab, was here to-day, and conferred with a number of the leading officials of the companies federated in the Steel Corporation, and it is understood that general plans were discussed. Mr. Preston said to officials whom he met would not talk for publication beyond expressing their satisfaction with the situation.

PRESIDENT SHAFFER SATISFIED.

President Shaffer and his associates were at strike headquarters all day and were busy. The executive work in connection with the strikers' end of the fight is enormous. There is a heavy mail pouring in all the time, the leaders are constantly in communication by telegraph with the strike centres and organizers, and the number of callers constantly increases.

The leaders expressed themselves as very much pleased with the situation. They claimed that the Lower Union Carnegie Mill in this city was badly crippled; that the effort to start Monessen had proved a failure, and that the Lindsay & McCutcheon Mill did no work to-day. They also promised to act at Duquesne in proper time. They charged that the borough officials at Monessen are openly against the strikers and constantly infringe on their rights. They said that if the men were not fairly treated they would seek protection for them through proper legal channels.

President Shaffer said to-night:

"The situation is satisfactory to us. The fact that the mills are not shipping any product shows that they are not making it. The strike at the Pennsylvania and Continental Mills was not a surprise to me. Slowly but surely we are creeping ahead."

The organized strikers at McKeesport plan a general strike headquarters, one feature of which will be a press bureau. The leaders say the latter will give out strictly truthful strike reports and stop the exaggerated tales which, they say, are injuring the town and Mayor Black.

A great amount of attention is being devoted by the Amalgamated officials to strike relief plans. Many of the men who are out need money already, and the demands in that direction are growing. The leaders say that donations of a liberal nature are being made to the cause.

Among the callers to-day was Count Frederick von Luxberg of the German Diplomatic Service, who is making an official inquiry into the strike. He had an extended talk with President Shaffer.

WON'T BREAK CONTRACTS.

South Chicago Workers Issue Statement Giving Reason for Refusing to Strike.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—A statement addressed to labor organizations and to the public, signed by fourteen men who claim to represent the members of the Amalgamated Association employed in the steel works at South Chicago, was issued to-night.

The statement is an extended argument in justification of the refusal of the South Chicago men to violate their contract with the Illinois Steel Company, which specifically provides that the wage agreement can be broken under no circumstances except by either party to the agreement giving three months' notice of its intention, the notice to be given previous to Oct. 1.

The statement quotes a decision rendered in 1897 by M. M. Garland, then President of the Amalgamated Association, disavowing the action of certain rail straighteners who sought to violate a similar contract with the Illinois Steel Company. It also quotes statements heretofore made by President T. J. Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association and John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, upholding "the sacredness of labor contracts."

In conclusion the statement says:

"After taking legal advice we feel certain that President Shaffer's claim that our contracts are void because the Illinois Steel Company, with whom our agreement was made, has been absorbed by the United States Steel Company, is without foundation.

"The principles of union labor are as dear to us as to any men in the country who earn their living by honest toil, but we do not think we should be expected to violate every rule of business integrity and personal honor for a matter of sentiment, for this is a time when we must not let our sympathy get away with our better judgment.

"It may not be generally known, but the fact is we were supported by our district Vice President in our action in refusing to strike."

JOLIET STRIKERS TO MEET.

Object of Conference Not Stated—Steel and Wire Plants Are Working.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 20.—The steel strike situation here remains unchanged. The striking lodges will meet in joint conference again to-morrow afternoon, but the object is not known.

The American Steel and Wire Company's plants are all at work and if rods can be obtained will be kept running.

The Pressed Steel Car Company's plant closed to-day indefinitely, owing to the refusal of the men to go back to work on a piece price schedule.

SHAFFER MAY GO TO CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—There was no conference to-night between the steel workers employed in the Illinois Steel Works at South Chicago and Vice President Davis, head of the affairs of the Amalgamated Association of the Fourth District.

It was reported during the afternoon that Mr. Davis had asked for a meeting of the men, and that a conference would be held this evening and an effort made to inaugurate a strike, but the report proved to be untrue.

The presence of President Shaffer, however, or one of the leading officials of the Amalgamated Association, has been promised for the contemplated general meeting of the steel workers of the Illinois Steel Company in South Chicago, which probably will be held next Sunday. Vice President Davis urged that some forceful orator was needed to imbue the men with the spirit of unionism and to consolidate the wavering factions.

There is little if any change in the situation, although an unusual number of men have asked to be excused from their work, alleging sickness.

MR. SCHWAB AND THE TRUST.

Report that He Will Resign Called Ridiculous by a Prominent Official —The Bethlehem Company.

A prominent official of the Steel Trust characterized as ridiculous the report that Mr. Schwab would resign the Presidency of the Steel Trust.

At the conclusion of a long conference between President Schwab and Chairman Gary of the Steel Trust and Robert Bacon of J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday afternoon, unofficial announcement was made to the effect that arrangements are making whereby a Morgan syndicate will plan to take the Bethlehem Steel and Iron Companies off Mr. Schwab's hands.

Last Spring the Cramp-Vickers-Maxim interests bid 22½ per share for the property, but Mr. Schwab succeeded in getting the property at 24, in order to turn it over to the shipbuilding combine, which was outlined in April, but afterward came to naught. This left the property on Mr. Schwab's hands.

The Steel Trust could not take over the property, as that would create a monopoly in armor plate, which might lead to the establishment of a Government armor plate plant. The Morton Trust Company and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., which were credited in the original place with representing the Cramp-Vickers-Maxim interests, were said to have been approached again, but refused to buy at higher than the original 22½.

The purposes of the new syndicate have not yet been disclosed.

Mr. Schwab, when asked if it were true that he had had a misunderstanding with Mr. Morgan regarding the purchase of the Bethlehem Steel and Iron Companies, hesitated a moment, and then said:

"I have nothing to say—nothing at present."

Strikers Enjoined from Picketing.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 20.—Ex-Congressman John J. Lentz and Louis G. Addison appeared before United States Judge Clark to-day and secured a permanent injunction restraining strikers at the plant of the Ohio Pressed Brick Company of Roseville, Ohio, from establishing pickets at the works and interfering with the work. A temporary injunction was issued two weeks ago. The men have struck because the firm refused to compel several non-union men in its employ to join the union.

Strike in Wholesale Grocery House.

Shortly after noon yesterday about fifty men employed as laborers or trucking men by Austin, Nichols & Co., wholesale grocers, at the corner of Hudson and Jay Streets, struck for an increase in wages and for shorter hours. The men congregated about the house, where their actions became so threatening that a squad of reserves was called out from the Leonard Street Police Station to preserve order. The strikers attempted to induce the remaining employes of the house, numbering nearly 400, to join them, but up to the time of closing they were unsuccessful.

Cleveland Tin Plate Works Running.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 20.—District Manager Banfield of the American Tin Plate Company said to-day that eleven more men were at work in the Crescent Tin Plate Works than on yesterday, and that as a result three mills were being operated three turns. He added that six mills would undoubtedly be running three turns per day within a week. The union men admit the company is gaining some here, but say it will be different at other points.

BIG SMELTER TO CLOSE DOWN.

Argentine Plant at Kansas City to be Given a Cleaning Up.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 20.—The Argentine smelter, one of the largest plants owned by the American Smelting and Refining Company, and which employs 800 men, will, it is announced, be closed down on Sept. 15.

Assistant Superintendent McDonald says the shut-down is to give the plant a thorough cleaning, and denies as utterly untrue a rumor that the purpose is to trace an alleged shortage of $100,000 in the ore accounts.

It is stated that the work can be finished by Jan. 1. Whether the smelter will reopen at that time will, it is said, be determined by the Board of Directors at its meeting in New York on Sept. 11. A. R. Miners, a local member of the board, is now in that city, and Superintendent Page is in Virginia.

During the shut-down the business will be handled by the Omaha plant. Some of the employes will be transferred to the El Paso plant.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S POSITION.

Mr. Knox Replies to Anti-Trust League's Request for Information Regarding the Steel Trust.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20.—Attorney General Knox to-day sent a letter to the joint committee of the American Anti-Trust League and District Assembly No. 66, Knights of Labor, in reply to one from the committee requesting information from Mr. Knox regarding the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Knox's letter was as follows:

Washington, D. C., Aug. 20, 1901.

Mr. H. B. Martin, Chairman Joint Committee of American Anti-Trust League, etc.:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Aug. 19, 1901, in which you request me to obtain for you certain information with reference to certain alleged "agreement or agreements made between the constituent companies and individuals who organized the United States Steel Corporation." You ask me to afford you all the information that I may "possess or can obtain," and you specifically refer to an alleged "trust or syndicate agreement," which you state the President of the United States Steel Corporation, Mr. C. M. Schwab, "refused to furnish to the United States Industrial Commission when on the witness stand before that body," and you further state that your request for information is to be understood as covering any "other contracts of a similar kind with which you are acquainted or which you can obtain for us."

You also state that your request for information is "founded upon information and belief that at the time this contract, or these contracts, was or were made," that I was "in some way officially connected with the Carnegie Company," and you, therefore, assume that the information which you request must be in my "possession or conveniently at hand." I am, therefore, requested to give you the substance, or, if possible, a copy thereof.

Primarily, permit me to say that your request is founded upon an erroneous assumption. I do not know who the individuals are who organized the United States Steel Corporation. If they are the persons usually named in the newspapers as the promoters of that organization, with the single exception of Mr. C. M. Schwab, I do not know, I never saw, and was never in any way connected with any of them. I never heard of any agreement between them and the constituent members of the steel corporation.

Neither at the time of the formation of the United States Steel Corporation nor at any time was I officially connected with the Carnegie Steel Company. I was formerly one of its legal advisers in the conduct of its manufacturing business, but was never consulted with reference to the formation of the United States Steel Company, nor in relation to the sale to that company of the shares of stock held by the stockholders of the Carnegie Company. I have never seen the papers or agreements to which you refer, nor have I been informed of their contents. I have no knowledge whatever of their existence, terms, or scope. I am thus specific, as I desire to cover both the spirit and the letter of your inquiry.

I may say, moreover, that I have no access to the agreement or papers to which you refer. I know nothing of the one to which you especially refer, and do not even know that such an agreement is in existence. The information which you request, therefore, is not in my possession or "conveniently at hand," as you assume, and it is, therefore, impossible for me to comply with any of the requests set forth in your letter. All this information could at any time have been acquired through the usual method of direct personal inquiry, thereby avoiding the doubtful propriety of addressing me through the medium of an open letter, which you concurrently delivered to the press.

Whether, if such papers were accessible to me, it would be my duty to obtain them and furnish them for use in legal proceedings to which you are a party, and the nature of which you do not explain, is a question which I do not care at this time to discuss.

If I may regard the letter as addressed to me officially, I will say:

If this department is under obligations to furnish information to prospective litigants in undisclosed proceedings, its responsibilities and labors are necessarily greater than they have ever been imagined from the time of its formation. Indeed, as there are generally two parties to every controversy, it would be difficult to discharge such alleged duty to both parties in view of conflicting interests. This department was not called into being to furnish information to private litigants. Its duty and its object is to enforce the Federal statutes as interpreted by the courts wherever there is probable cause for believing that they have been violated. Very respectfully,

(Signed.) P. C. KNOX, Attorney General.

VITRIOL THROWN ON HER.

Woman Accuses a Man, Who Denies the Charge, but Is Locked Up.

Mary McCullough, a young woman, giving her occupation as seamstress and her residence as 253 East Fourteenth Street, walked into the East Twenty-second Street Station about midnight last night and informed the Sergeant that Robert De Gess, thirty-eight years old, of 145 East Fifteenth Street, had thrown vitriol on her at Irving Place and Fifteenth Street, a few moments before. The woman's arms were burned by some kind of acid, her neck had been also burned slightly by splashes of the acid, and the front of her dress was burned.

She said the man, with whom she was only slightly acquainted, had suddenly approached her, thrown the acid at her, and decamped. She did not know why he should have sought to injure her.

Detectives Kelly and Kain were told to find De Gess, and at 12:30 he was brought in from his home. He denied that he knew the woman; that he had seen her that night, and that he had thrown acid on her or any one else. He was locked up as a suspicious person. De Gess is a waiter in a hotel on Broadway.

MOTOR ROAD RACE IS OFF.

Buffalo to Erie Contest Abandoned by Automobile Club.

The following statement was issued from the headquarters of the Automobile Club of America, Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday:

Owing to the failure of the Pan-American authorities to secure the necessary consent for the proposed hundred-mile road race between Buffalo and Erie in September, 1901, the Automobile Club of America regrets to announce that its annual sweepstake race and one-mile record race will not be run over this course. Although the consent has been absolutely promised for some time, it has not been secured, and failing such consent no definitive action could be taken by the club. The time now is entirely too short in which to receive entries and successfully organize a race of such an international character as this was intended to be.

The Governors of the club have therefore decided to endeavor to hold the annual sweepstake race and the mile-record race elsewhere in October, preserving its international character by inviting entries from abroad as originally proposed.

Believing that without these two races it would be impossible to organize a successful week of sports in Buffalo the Governors have recommended that the same be abandoned.

F. M. BUTLER, Secretary.

Saratoga Polo Season Opens To-day.

The entries and arrangement of the games in the polo tournament for the Ballston, Sanford, and Hitchcock Cups on the new polo field at Saratoga have been announced by the Saratoga Polo Club with three teams engaged to play for each of the three trophies. Under the plan announced the first game will be to-day in the contest for the Ballston Cup, the new Saratoga Club against the team of Squadron A, N. G. N. Y. On Saturday the winners of that game will finish the contest against the team of the Country Club of Westchester. The play for the Hitchcock Cup will begin on Monday, Aug. 26, between the Saratoga and Squadron A teams, the final to be played on Wednesday following between the winners and Westchester. Play for the Sanford Cup will begin on Tuesday, Aug. 30, between Westchester and Saratoga, the winners to finish with Squadron A on Monday, Sept. 2. The team to be put in the field by Saratoga will be made up of Seward Cary, H. T. Davis, E. L. Smith, and J. A. Manning, while the team of Squadron A will be composed of William C. Cammann, Raymond L. Herbert, H. M. Cowperthwait, and H. S. Skip.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST. — Generally fair; light southerly winds.

There will be showers to-day over portions of the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the slope region, the extrema Southwest, and the middle plateau, and showers Thursday in the Upper Mississippi Valley and northern and western upper lake region.

There will be no decided changes in temperature over any considerable area. On the new England Coast the winds will be light east to south. On the Middle and South Atlantic Coast light to fresh southerly. On the Gulf Coast light to fresh and mostly northerly, and on the great lakes light easterly.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light east to southeast winds and fog to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		—TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	69	69	70
6 A. M.	68	69	70
9 A. M.	68	72	74
12 M.	71	78	87
3 P. M.	71	81	83
6 P. M.	73	80	80
9 P. M.	71	79	78
12 P. M.	69	79	77

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	77⅞
Weather Bureau	75
Corresponding date 1900	70
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73

The thermometer registered 30.10 inches at 8 A. M. and 30.40 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 90 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 81 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 82 degrees at 5 P. M., and the minimum 68 degrees at 1 A. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 20.—The freight sheds and fifty freight cars belonging to the Union Pacific Railroad were burned at the transfer depot of that company in Council Bluffs, to-day, causing a loss estimated at $100,000.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., Aug. 20.—The Winery of W. H. Hotchkiss & Co., was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is $150,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:15 A. M.—34 Desbrosses Street; West Indies Milling Company; damage, $10.

1:30 A. M.—2,226 First Avenue; Mrs. Salvano; damage, $15.

1:30 A. M.—365 Broadway; owner unknown; damage, $100.

6:10 P. M.—410 East Twenty-fourth Street; New York University and Medical College; damage, $100.

7:20 P. M.—2,151 Second Avenue; Sarah Rusner; damage, $100.

8:30 P. M.—238 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; B. Le Vine; damage, $5.

8:50 P. M.—1,505 Lexington Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

9:30 P. M.—53 Horatio Street; Mrs. Crepler; damage, $100.

THREE MEN ACCUSED OF COUNTERFEITING

Arrested in San Francisco by Secret Service Agents.

Charged with Passing Notes from Plates of a Defunct State Bank of New Brunswick, N. J.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—Secret Service agents have arrested three men here on the charge of passing notes printed from the stolen plates of the defunct State Bank of New Brunswick, N. J. They are Frank J. Perry, Wm. Hogan and E. W. Smith. The latter has been for eight years chief clerk of the Life Saving Service in this city. Perry, who has been under arrest a week, gave the information on which Hogan and Smith were taken.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 20.—All the old bank notes which were printed but not issued by the old State Bank of this city are now in the hands of the authorities except those that have been fraudulently placed in circulation. Contrary to supposition, the notes circulated were not reprinted from the old plates, but were printed by the bank itself, but were never signed by the President and cashier. After the bank went into the hands of a receiver the old note plates were sold to Adam Ludwig, a junk dealer of Richmond Street. The junk dealer also bought the waste paper and all the junk out of the bank. In the waste paper he found about half a million dollars' worth of notes. These were in the original sheets and uncut and unsigned. These he sold or gave to Jacob Weigel, who is a collector of coins and old notes. He kept them some years and then began to dispose of them to coin dealers.

Among others, he sold some to Greenburg & Smith of Montgomery Street, San Francisco. This firm, Mr. Weigel says, afterward sent him large orders for the notes, and in all purchased some $175,000 worth, counting their face value.

Mr. Weigel has still same $200,000, or had until last night. The plates remained in the possession of the junk dealer.

Last night Secret Service agents came to this city and saw Mr. Weigel. They were satisfied with his explanation and he gave them what he had remaining of the notes. Ludwig, the junk man, turned over the plates. These were still in the packages in which they were wrapped after last being used. The seals were unbroken.

A Big Family Reunion.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 20.—The third annual reunion of the Joslin-Asbury Association will be held at Golden City, Mo., Aug. 29, 30, and 31, and Sept. 1. About sixty years ago three brothers named Joslin married three sisters named Asbury, and a multitude of their descendants are scattered over the whole Mississippi Valley. Five generations will be represented at the meeting, and 300 Joslins are expected from the surrounding cities. Kansas City will furnish fifteen. The reunion will be in a large grove, with tents and a platform for speaking and singing. A programme of music and addresses has been arranged for each day.

RACING AT CANOE CAMP.

Contests of Speed and Skill at Gananoque, Ontario.

GANANOQUE, Ont., Aug. 20.—The events in the meet of the American Canoe Association which were held to-day resulted as follows:

Paddle and Sailing Combined.—Won by F. C. Moore, New York; George McTaggart, Winchester, second; D. J. Woods, New York, third.

Relay Race.—Won by E. J. Minneth, J. J. Vaughan, and A. McNichol, Toronto Club; A. Mather, R. N. Brown, and R. Moody, Rochester crew, second; Ladd, Buchanan, and Latham, New York crew, third.

Trophy Paddling.—Won by A. McNichol; E. J. Minneth, second; R. N. Brown, third.

Tandem, Single blade.—Won by E. J. Minneth and A. McNichol, Toronto; A. Hunter and A. G. Mather, New York, second; R. N. Brown and J. J. Vaughan, Toronto, third.

Fours, Double Blade.—Won by E. J. Minneth, Vaughan, A. McNichol, and R. N. Brown, Toronto; R. Moody, C. Muirhead, R. H. Britton, and J. J. Vaughan, Toronto, second.

Decked and Open Canoe, Double Blades.—Won by Minneth, Toronto; McNichol, Toronto, second; Brown, Toronto, third.

Open Sailing.—Won by McTaggart, White second, Moore third.

Mixed Tandem.—Won by Miss M. H. Britton and R. H. Britton, Gananoque; Mrs. Taylor and A. G. Mather, Toronto, second; Miss English and A. Hunter, New York, third.

Gunwale Race.—Won by George McTaggart, New York; R. Parmenter, Toronto, second; G. Warren, Toronto, third.

Hurry Scurry Run, Swim, and Paddle.—Won by R. H. Parmenter, Toronto; R. H. Britton, Gananoque, second; C. Eastwood, New York, third.

STINSON HAD TWO RACES.

One Was Against Michael, the Other Against Constables.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—There were two events of interest to the crowd at the Revere cycle track to-night, one the Michael-Stinson match, which the former won, and the other not down on the programme, namely, a race between Stinson and constables who were after him to serve papers for alleged breach of contract in not riding to-night at the Worcester track. Stinson was kept out of sight of the officers until his match was called, when he was pushed out on the track, got headway enough to prevent interference, and then rode against Michael with a flying start.

Immediately after the race Stinson was seized for legal service in behalf of the Worcester management. Michael had an easy time in the 25-mile event due to Stinson several times losing his pace at the cost of from one to three laps. At the eighth mile Michael took the lead by forcing Stinson so fast as to really make him go by his motor tandems. At the finish Michael was six and an eighth laps ahead. The other events were interesting. Summary:

Two-Mile Tandem, Amateur, Handicap.—Won by T. T. McKinnon and E. F. Logan, (50 yards.) Time—4:04.

Twenty-five-Mile Motor-Paced Race Between "Jimmy" Michael and Will Stinson.—Won by Michael. Time—38:44 2-5.

Ten-Mile Open, Amateur.—Won by L. E. Mettling. Time—24:20.

STANDING OF THE CYCLISTS.

Frank Kramer Still Has a Remarkable Lead.

On account of his remarkable winning streak, Frank Kramer has an extraordinary lead in the contest for the season's championship of the National Cycling Association. The score to date, including the meet at Madison Square Garden, Aug. 19, being as follows:

Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Points.
Kramer, Frank	9	3	8	50
Taylor, Major	4	4	3	27
Lawson, Iver	4	2	2	22
Cooper, "Tom"	1	2	6	14
Fisher, John	2	1	4	14
Fenn, W. S.	1	3	3	13
Wilson, Lester	1	1	4	10
Collet, George	0	3	0	6
Freeman, H. B.	0	1	4	6
Gascoyne, T. J.	1	0	1	5
McFarland, F. A.	0	1	3	5
Kimble, Owen	0	0	4	4
Hausman, E. C.	0	0	1	1
Butler, "Tom"	0	0	1	1
Newhouse, J. A.	0	0	1	1

WRIGHT PLAYS LARNED TO-DAY.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—Of the fifty-six men entered for the National tennis tournament, only two, Beals Wright and W. A. Larned remain. These have won their way through to the final round by virtue of brilliant play, and have proved themselves superior to all the players they have met. Their last matches were against R. D. Little and L. E. Ware, respectively, Wright winning in four sets and Larned in three straight. The score:

Singles.—Semi-finals—W. A. Larned beat L. E. Ware, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2; Beals Wright beat R. D. Little, 7—5, 2—6, 6—1, 6—2.

To-morrow these two will meet to decide the seventh National championship. In the afternoon the long-delayed final match of the consolations was played, C. E. Sands winning easily from J. B. Read by the score of 6—2, 6—2.

GREEN COAT FOR SHAMROCK II.

Cup Challenger Was Painted Yesterday; Will Be Rigged To-day.

Encouraged by the fine weather yesterday, Capt. Sycamore and his crew of the Shamrock II. went to work with a will overhauling the yacht's running gear and light sails on board the tender Porto Rico, which is anchored close to the cup challenger, off Stapleton, S. I.

Just before noon a gang of painters from Brooklyn set to work painting the Shamrock's hull a dark green. They began at the stern and worked forward on both sides. By dark the work was completed, and the yacht looked every inch a racer. She will be ready, it is said, and perhaps under sail, when her owner, Sir Thomas Lipton, arrives by the Teptonic. The Shamrock's mainsail will be brought this morning from the Erie Basin shed where it has been stored, and will be put on board the yacht. Then all hands will "turn to" and bend it to the hoops and boom. By noon they expect to have it hoisted.

By sundown the painters and varnishers were through with the steam yacht Erin. Steam will be kept up on that vessel, and as soon as Capt. Matthews hears the Teutonic is sighted the Erin will slip her mooring and go down the bay to meet her.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Wins an Eleven Inning Contest—Murphy at Second.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The constant shifting about of the New York players in the hopes of securing a winning combination was continued to-day, and for the time being it worked with good effect, the New Yorks beating the Bostons in a cleverly played contest which required eleven innings to decide, and in which not a run was scored until the final inning. Catcher Bowerman had a chance to demonstrate his ability as an infielder, and from the way he showed up at third base it looks very much as if he will be retained in that position.

Murphy, the Fordham College player, who played left fielder for Boston this season, played his first game with the New Yorks to-day, and covered lots of ground about second base, accepting nine chances without an error. Hickman, who has played practically every position on the New York team, and whose playing has suffered in consequence, is practicing pitching, Manager Davis deciding to give him a trial in that position.

Taylor was in excellent form, and kept the Boston's hits well scattered, but five of them hitting safely. Willis was just as effective for ten innings, but one New York player reaching third base in that time. In the eleventh inning, however, he weakened, and before the inning was over three runs had been scored and his game lost, as the Bostons failed to do anything in their half of this inning.

Davis was the first man up for New York in the eleventh inning, and he hit the ball safely to centre. McBride bunted, and reached first on a poor throw by Willis. Selbach singled and Davis crossed the plate with the first run of the game. Murphy's bunt could not be fielded in time, and the bases were filled. Bowerman hit to Long, who threw McBride out at the plate. Cooley caught Ganzel's fly, but Selbach scored. Warner's hit was an awkward one to handle, and Demont could not field it in time to keep Murphy from scoring. Long threw Bowerman out at the plate. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf.	0	0	1	1	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	2	13	1	0
Demont, 2b.	0	1	1	5	1
Cooley, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Hamilton, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Lowe, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0
Long, ss.	0	1	6	4	1
Kittridge, c.	0	1	7	1	0
Willis, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*Nichols	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	0	5	33	15	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V'Haltren, cf.	0	1	4	1	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	6	6	0
McBride, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
Selbach, lf.	1	2	1	1	0
Murphy, 2b.	1	1	3	6	0
Bow'rm'n, 3b	0	0	2	2	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	15	0	0
Warner, c.	0	2	0	0	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	3	8	33	17	1

*Batted for Willis in eleventh inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—3

Earned runs—New York, 1. Two-base hit—Tenney. Stolen bases—Willis, Demont. Base on balls—By Willis, 2; by Taylor, 2. Struck out—By Willis, 2. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

BROOKLYN WON TWO GAMES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—Brooklyn won two games from Philadelphia to-day by timely hitting. In the first game Donovan had the locals completely at his mercy. Good fielding on Philadelphia's part saved Townsend from being hit more frequently. The locals had a chance to win in the ninth inning of the second game. With three men on bases and two out, Delehanty forced Flick at second. Emslie was taken ill and retired after the first game, players umpiring the second.

Through a mistake in signals, one of McGuire's fingers was badly injured by a pitched ball in the first game, and Farrell took his place. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Keeler, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Sheckard, lf.	2	2	1	0	0
Dolan, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Kelley, 1b.	0	2	8	1	0
Daly, 2b.	0	0	2	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	3	3	1
Irwin, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0
McGuire, c.	0	1	5	1	0
Farrell, c.	0	0	1	1	0
Donovan, p.	0	0	1	4	0
Total.	4	8	27	12	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	1	1	1	0
Wolv'ton, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0
Flick, rf.	1	1	6	2	0
Delehanty, lf.	0	2	0	0	0
McFarl'd, c.	0	1	6	2	0
Jennings, 1b.	0	1	5	0	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0
Cross, ss.	0	0	3	0	0
Townsend, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total.	1	4	27	10	0

Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Sheckard, Flick. Stolen bases—Wolverton, Jennings. Double play—Donovan, Dahlen, and Kelley. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—By Donovan, 5; by Townsend, 2. Struck out—By Donovan, 4; by Townsend, 3. Passed ball—Farrell. Wild pitch—Donovan. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Keeler, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Sheckard, lf.	1	4	2	0	0
Dolan, cf.	0	0	3	1	0
Kelley, 1b.	0	1	14	0	0
Daly, 2b.	0	1	1	5	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	3	3	0
Irwin, 3b.	1	0	1	2	0
Farrell, c.	0	0	1	0	0
Hughes, p.	0	1	0	5	0
Total	3	11	27	16	0

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	2	4	0	0
Wolve'n, 3b.	0	3	1	1	0
Flick, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Delehan'y, lf.	1	2	5	0	0
Douglass, c.	0	1	4	2	0
Jenn'gs, 1b.	0	1	4	0	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	0	4	2	0
Cross, ss.	0	0	4

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock, Noon.

The Wanamaker Store

Economies That Gratify for Years---In This August TRADE SALE of FURNITURE

IN spite of the threatening weather yesterday morning, the response to the announcement of the offerings of "Mission Furniture" was so prompt and enthusiastic that more than half of the very large collection was sold by a little after ten o'clock.

There is practically none of it here today. Of course it was furniture that people of refined taste were familiar with, and many were anxious to buy; but careful housekeepers, even with the means at hand, had resisted the temptation to indulge their fancy because of the high prices that such goods demand in the only other stores that handle goods of their high character. The opportunity to buy goods that they had been wanting, at half of the very lowest previous prices, brought enthusiastic purchasers by scores.

That group is practically gone; but there is another collection of pieces of equally high character, though of a distinctly different type. These are exquisitely inlaid desks and tables from one of the most famous concerns in America—a concern that never let any of their goods go on the market underprice until our furniture chief obtained this special lot this year; and he got it—not because they wanted to sell, but because he claimed that the immense amount of goods which the Wanamaker Stores bought at regular prices entitled us to a special concession for this August movement.

For no other reason were the prices reduced.

The patterns of the desks and tables, and the inlaid decorations, represent the various Louis periods, Empire and Art Nouveau. The pieces will make the most elegant gifts for birthdays, weddings, or would be well worth while buying now for Christmas presents.

Of course the little prices will tempt housekeepers to buy them for their own homes.

These hints of the pieces and prices:

$12.50, from $25—Gold wood; round-top center table; fine design, with an elaborate marquetry border around the top.

$15, from $30—Art Nouveau mahogany center table; marquetry top in leaves and fruit design.

$15, from $30—Mahogany parlor table; Art Nouveau design with top in fine marquetry work.

$30, from $60—Four mahogany table desks, Art Nouveau design; marquetry work on drawer fronts and top; very rich design.

$30, from $60—Mahogany cabinet desk with large drop lid; fine marquetry work on lid in flower designs; three outside shelves.

$35, from $70—Five mahogany table desks, Art Nouveau design; long drawer with swell front; fine carving and rich marquetry work.

$37.50, from $75—Three mahogany table desks, Louis XV. design, with cabinet top; elaborately carved and inlaid.

$45, from $90—Mahogany desk with cylinder lid; back in same shape; elaborately inlaid with finest marquetry on front, back and drawer fronts.

$47.50, from $95—Four mahogany desks; Art Nouveau design; finest marquetry on ends, top and front; richly carved and of finest finish.

But fine pieces must come after the home is well started in furnishings. Those who are just beginning this important work will be more enthusiastic over the superb variety of splendid furniture of the more necessary kinds, of which suggestions are given below:

GOLD PARLOR FURNITURE

At all times we show a good assortment of the choicest gold furniture in parlor suites, cabinets and tables. Just at present the stock is at its best, and with the exception of a piece or two we offer the entire line at reductions that will average a third below regular prices. Better goods cannot be had at the prices, and better are not manufactured than we show. Our cabinets are from the really only first-class maker in America, and from the workmanship to the gold leaf, the decorations, the plate glass they are the best that can be manufactured.

Parlor Cabinets—

$35, from $55—Vernis-martin finish.
$70, from $125—Gold.
$85, from $125—Vernis-martin finish.
$90, from $115—Gold.
$95, from $130—Gold.
$120, from $150—Gold.
$125, from $165—Gold.
$125, from $160—Vernis-martin finish.
$150, from $185—Gold.
$175, from $225—Gold.
$180, from $275—Gold.
$200, from $230—Gold.
$260, from $300—Gold.

Parlor Tables—

$55, from $90—Gold with onyx top.
$70, from $90—Gold with onyx top.
$120, from $150—Gold with onyx top.

Gold Parlor Suites—

$120, from $200—Three-piece suite; Louis XVI. in tapestry.
$135, from $200—Three-piece suite; Louis XV. in light tapestry.
$140, from $210—Three-piece suite in cream tapestry.
$155, from $250—Three-piece suite in tapestry.
$155, from $250—Three-piece suite; Louis XVI. in tapestry.
$190, from $285—Three-piece suite; elaborate frames; with carved figures; satin damask cover.
$200, from $300—Three-piece suite; very ornamental frames; satin damask cover.

Gold Parlor Suites—

$225, from $350—Two-piece suite; elaborately carved, with carved heads; tapestry cover.
$250, from $375—Three-piece suite; Louis XV. in satin damask.
$275, from $385—Three-piece suite; Louis XV. in satin damask.

Golden Oak China Closets—

$20, from $35—Quartered golden oak, highly polished; 70 in. high, 43 in. wide, moulded top edge carved back; half spiral column each side of door; 3 shelves; bent glass ends; glass door.

Golden Oak Sideboards—

$35, from $55—Quartered golden oak, highly polished; 76 in. high; square top base, 54x24 in.; 3 small drawers; long drawer; double cupboard; canopy top with 2 shelves; post supports with carved claw feet; French plate mirror, 40x22 in.

White Enamel Iron Bedsteads—

$7.50, from $10—1¼-inch post; ⅝-inch filling rods; brass top rails; 2½-inch brass vases; head piece, 66 in. high, foot piece, 42 in. high; detachable casters; best baked enamel; to be had in 3 ft., 4 ft., and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.

Golden Oak Bureaus—

$22, from $30—Quartered golden oak; shaped top, 41x21 in.; moulded edges; two shaped front drawers; two long drawers; upright oval French plate mirror, 24x30 in., in carved standard; highly polished.

Mahogany Chiffonniers—

$15, from $25—Full swell front with top, 33x19 in.; 3 long drawers, 2 short drawers and bonnet box; upright oval French plate mirror, 22x16 in.; highly polished and of fine finish.

Women's House Desks—

$6, from $8—Quartered golden oak with drop lid; long outside drawer, 7 inside compartments and 1 drawer; French legs; highly polished.

Golden Oak Morris Rockers—

$9, from $14—A big, heavy Morris chair in the style of a rocking chair; broad arms, high, adjustable back, spring seat; fitted with reversible, tufted velour cushions in plain or fancy patterns.

Mahogany Library Arm Chairs

$12.50, from $25—Square legs; broad arms; split sole leather seat and back in Spanish leather finish; finest construction and highly polished.

Golden Oak Bookcases—

$10, from $15—58 in. high, 28 in. wide; moulded top; 4 adjustable sheives; glass door; quartered oak finish; highly polished.

Golden Oak Library Tables—

$12, from $18—Moulded edge top, 48x28 in.; large drawer; long lower shelf; heavy spiral legs with claw feet; quartered oak finish; highly polished.

Three-piece Parlor Suites—

$20, from $30—Imitation mahogany frames; panel backs with mahogany veneer; shaped legs; full spring seat upholstered in figured tapestry of light shades; fine construction and highly polished.

Men's SERGE SUITS
$12 Kinds at $8.50

We propose selling every serge suit we have this season. You'll help us, if we make the price right. We've done that today; and this lot will likely be sold in a jiffy.

Sack Suits of blue or black serge, of absolutely fast color, smartly made, and fairly priced at $12; now at $8.50 a suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's BATHING SUITS
$1.50 from $2.50 and $3

These suits have jerseys with alternate stripes of black and orange; sleeveless, or with quarter sleeves. There is a stripe of orange at bottoms of the black trunks. Colors are fast; suits are all-wool. Sizes 34 to 44. Sold formerly at $2.50 and $3; now at $1.50 a suit.

Broadway and Ninth.

Men's GARTERS
3 Pairs for 25c

Excellent garters of lisle thread webbing, in large variety of colors, with strong cords and buckles. These are the best made garters that we have ever seen for the price. Few men think of paying less than 25c a pair for garters, until they see these. When adjusted they are the most comfortable and convenient garters made. Box of three pairs for 25c.

Broadway and Ninth street.

The New Black Sateen PETTICOATS

These very practical and good-looking petticoats are shown in a wide variety of new styles, that will be pleasing to women generally.

They are serviceable, give a remarkably good appearance, and cost little.

At 85c—Petticoats of black sateen, with deep corded flounce.

At $1—Of black sateen; umbrella ruffle, trimmed with 3 stitched bands.

At $1.25—Of black sateen; deep flounce; small ruffle on flounce; cluster of plaits above.

At $1.50—Of black Mercerized sateen; deep flounce, with knife-plaited ruffle on flounce; cluster of cording above.

$1.75—Of black Mercerized sateen; deep flounce; with 3 small plaited ruffles.

Many other styles of black sateen petticoats, up to $4.25. Mohair petticoats, in many styles, at $1.75 to $5.

Second floor.

Dressing Sacques—

At 85c—Of flannelette, in Persian designs, in pink and blue grounds; fitted back and full front; deep collar, trimmed with ribbon.

Basement.

SCRAP BOOKS
At Low Prices

This collection of very popular kinds of Scrap Books was obtained very much under value, and those who have use for them can buy them for very little today. These:

Mark Twain Scrap Books—

Half cloth binding; 100 pages; 11 x 16 in.; regular price, $1.75; now $1.

Half cloth binding; paged and indexed; 100 pages; 7¾ x 10 in.; regular price $1; now 60c.

Half roan binding; paged and indexed; 100 pages; 7¾ x 10 in.; regular price, $2; now $1.25.

Half roan and cloth binding; 150 pages; 10½ x 12 in.; regular price, $3.50; now $2.

Other Scrap Books—

Half roan; cloth sides; white paper; 160 pages; 14¼ x 17⅛ in.; regular price, $2.75; now $1.35.

Half roan; cloth sides; white paper; 160 pages; 12 x 13⅛ in.; regular price, $1.90; now $1.

Half duck binding; Manila paper; 200 pages; 9¼ x 12 in.; regular price, 75c.; now 40c.

Full duck binding; Manila paper; 250 pages; 9¼ x 12 in.; regular price, 85c; now 45c.

Half Russia binding; Manila paper; 250 pages; 9¾ x 14 in.; regular price, $1.20; now 65c.

Half Russia binding; green cloth sides; 144 pages; 9¼ x 12 in.; regular price, $1; now 60c.

Half duck binding; Manila paper; 200 pages; 10¼ x 16 in.; regular price, $1.30; now 70c.

Albums for Unmounted Photographs—

Cloth sides; leather back and corners; 18 leaves; 12¾ x 10 in.; regular price, $1.85; now $1.10.

Cloth sides; leather back and corners; 18 leaves; 14½ x 11 in.; regular price, $2.25; now $1.40.

Cloth sides; 24 leaves; 7½ x 11⅛ in.; regular price, $1.60; now $1.10.

Cloth sides; 18 leaves; 6 x 7½ in.; regular price, $1.10; now 60c.

Basement.

New CHICKERING PIANOS
In Re-finished Cases.

The real virtue that makes the Chickering piano the best in the world is all inside of the case. The tone, the action, are everything. When these are made up new and in the matchless Chickering quality, one can safely economize on the case.

The Chickering factory had a number of cases which had come to them in exchange. The old pianos were taken out, the cases were refinished, so that only an expert could tell them from new; then absolutely new pianos were put in them—exactly the same in every way as new pianos at the value prices we name.

Not a dollar is saved at the sacrifice of quality.

This makes a rare opportunity for those who love an instrument of the highest artistic quality, and yet wish to save a hundred dollars or more when they can get the same quality for this immense saving.

This is the best offering which even this Piano Store has ever made.

One Chickering upright; rosewood case, engraved panels; a beautiful piano and just the thing for a small apartment; was $450, now $350.

One Chickering upright; special style case; very handsomely carved; was $550, now $385.

One Chickering upright; carved case; exceptionally fine tone; was $550, now $385.

One Chickering upright; handsomely engraved case and rich tone quality; was $550, now $385.

One Chickering upright; handsomely engraved; was $550, now $385.

One Chickering upright; engraved case; was $550, now $385.

One Chickering upright; engraved case; was $500, now $400.

One Chickering upright; large size; handsomely engraved; was $600, now $425.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

The two following are from our own stock; but have been used a little:

Chickering upright; apartment size; almost new and a splendid piano; was $450, now $365.

One Chickering mahogany upright; small case; been rented short time; cannot be told from brand-new; was $425, now $375.

SHOES for a Dollar
And Other Remarkable Offerings

Values grow bigger and bigger in our under-priced Shoe Stores. Each new offering must be better than any before; hence today's splendid shoe news.

3,200 Pairs $1.50 and $2 Oxfords for Women at One Dollar—

Of black kidskin, in half a dozen styles; kid and patent leather tips and plain toes; high and low heels; narrow, full round and common-sense toes. The best value of the season.

$3 Tan Kid Lace Boots at One Dollar—

The price seems ridiculous when you see the shoes. Plenty of black shoes worth $2 also here at half price.

Basement.

Rubber Sole Oxfords of Canvas at 35c—

For men, women and children; black, brown and white canvas uppers; rubber soles sewed on. Pays to buy them for one trip to the seashore.

Basement.

Men's $4 Heavy Soled Oxfords at $2.65—

Patent leather, calf and kid; some samples in this lot that are worth $5.

Annex Store.

Boys' Stout Shoes of Calf and Kidskin at $1.10—

Worth a half more. Broad easy soles; sizes 12 to 5½.

Men's White Canvas Shoes, with Rubber Soles, at $1.50—

The yacht races make this sort of shoe a necessity. Tennis players find them easier and cooler than leather. This is about half price.

Annex Store.

Framed Pictures

Several interesting lots of pictures are sharply reduced in price today. They are odd lots that we wish to close out quickly.

At 50c, worth $1.50—Platinum photographs in 3-inch black frames; 13x16 in. All good subjects.

At 75c, worth $1.75—Hand-colored photographs, matted, and framed in gilt frames; 14x17 in.; figure subjects.

At $1, worth $3—Carbon and platinum photographs, matted and in wood frames; 20x24 in.; all good subjects.

Tenth street elevator Counter.

The New Dresses and Skirts

An interesting feature of the new serpentine skirt is the bisected petticoat, which it practically demands, if you wish to have the best effect and fullest possible freedom.

Yesterday we demonstrated its effect—showing the bisected petticoat as it actually appears when worn. We also show a number of pretty styles.

But the new dresses are the reason for it all; and they deserve all the admiration which has been so constant, this week and last.

Perhaps the most popular garments in the showing are the new Walking Skirts, wanted for immediate wear; now here in quite wide variety. These hints of a few:

At $4.75—Skirts of double-faced cheviots and camel's-hair effects; in Oxford and blue; well tailored and finished with rows of stitching.

At $5 and $6—Skirts of double-faced materials; the former finished with successive rows of stitching; the latter with stitched flounce.

At $6.50—Skirts of corduroy, in tan and brown.

At $7.50—Skirts of blue tailoring material, with pin stripe of white.

At $15—Some very stylish skirts. One style made of heather-mixture, with strapped habit back.

Second floor, Broadway.

GLASS and CHINA
Very Much Under-Price

This August clean-up sale is one of the best opportunities of the year to buy fine China and Glass. Certain lots must be cleaned out, and values receive small consideration in the pricing.

These price-hints:

Iridescent Glass—

Reduced a third.

Vases, $1, from $1.50; $1.50, from $2.50; $2, from $3; $3, from $5; $4, from $6.

Rich white and gold Glass—

Fruit, Salad and Jelly Dishes, $1.50, from $2.25; $2.25, from $3; $3.50, from $4.50.

Cut Glass—

8-inch Bowls at $3.50, regularly $5; at $4, regularly $7 each.

8-inch Nappies at $3.50, regularly $6; 7-inch at $3, regularly $5.

Celery Trays at $3, regularly $4.50 and $5; at $4, regularly $6.

Flower Vases, 8 in., at $1.50 and $5, regularly $2.50 and $9; 9 in., $5, regularly $8; 10 in., $2.25 and $7, regularly $4 and $12.

Water Tumblers, $3 doz., regularly $4.50.

Tankard Jugs, 3 pts., $9, regularly $12.

Water Caraffes, $3, regularly $4.

Bohemian Cut Glass—

Mustard Pots, 75c, regularly $1.

Oil Bottles, 60c, 75c and $1; regularly 85c, $1 and $1.50.

Tooth Pick Holders, 25c, regularly 35c.

Syrup Jugs, 85c, regularly $1.25.

Knife Rests, 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c; regularly 35c, 50c, 60c and 80c.

Salts and Peppers, plated tops, 15c, regularly 25c.

Salts and Peppers, sterling tops, 25c and 50c; regularly 50c and 85c.

Pressed Glass—

One of our best selling patterns at half price.

Water Bottles, 30c, from 60c.

Handled Nappies, 8c and 10c, from 15c and 20c.

Preserve Dishes, 30c and 40c doz., from 60c and 80c.

Sugar Bowls, 12c, from 25c.

Tooth Pick Holders, 3c, from 5c.

Fancy China at 25c—

Articles worth 50c, and some even more.

Plates in various sizes — Fruit Saucers
Sugars and Creams — Candlesticks

Richly Decorated Plates—

Round dishes or plaques in two good sizes; plates in three sizes; cups and saucers, bowls and mugs in very bright sponge decorations on porcelain, reduced one-third.

Dishes or Plaques, 16 inch, $2 each, from $3.

Richly Decorated Plates—

Dishes or Plaques, 18 inch, $2.50 each; from $3.75.

Plates, 80c, from $1.25 dozen.

Plates, $1; from $1.50 dozen.

Plates, $1.20, from $1.80 dozen.

Cups and Saucers, $1.20, from $1.80 dozen.

Jugs, 2 quarts, 70c each, from $1; 3 pints, 40c each, from 60c.

At 10c Each—

Neatly decorated Plates of various sizes. Also some German novelties; all worth 25c.

Fancy China—

All French china, in beautiful decoration; gold bead running around rim of china; light green ground overlaid with clusters of flowers.

Salad Bowls, $1.20, from $1.75 each.

Celery Trays, 85c, from $1.25 each.

Chop Dishes, $1.30, from $2 each.

Ice Cream Sets, 13 pieces, $6, from $9.

Pudding Sets, $3.40, from $5 set.

Plates, $2.75, $4 and $5.25 doz., from $4, $6 and $8.

Olive Dishes, 25c, regularly 40c each.

Main aisle.

Dinner Sets—

At $6, worth $8.50—English porcelain dinner sets, 100 pieces; underglaze decorations.

At $10, worth $15—American porcelain dinner sets, 100 pieces, with soup tureen; fine underglaze decorations.

At $16, worth $25—English porcelain dinner sets, 112 pieces; several rich underglaze decorations; all pieces gilt.

At $14, worth $20—American porcelain dinner sets, 113 pieces; fine flower decorations and gilt.

At $25, worth $35—Chas. Field Haviland, 100 pieces, with soup tureen; handsomely decorated.

Chamber Toilet Sets—

Handsome toilet sets for little more than half price, on account of so-called imperfections, which you in all probability will not be able to find.

Toilet sets, 11 pieces, with covered slop jar; flower decorations and stippled with gold, at $4.50; worth $7.50.

Toilet sets, 11 pieces, with covered slop jar; flowers on tinted grounds, pink, green and blue, at $6; regularly $10.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SHADOW CHIMES BEATEN

Geers's Sensational Pacer Finished Behind Audubon Boy.

GOOD RACING AT READVILLE

Admiral Dewey Was Returned Winner in Straight Heats for the Colts' Purse.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 20.—The hard rain which came to the Grand Circuit Park to-day left the track soggy and slow, nevertheless the crowd, which was larger than yesterday, had some fine sport watching Audubon Boy steal the 2:24 class for the Norfolk Stake of $5,000 from Shadow Chimes, the favorite, owned and driven by E. F. Geers. Shadow Chimes had to be contented with the third heat, the first and the last two falling to Audubon Boy, a Kentucky pacer, driven by the owner, Scott Hudson. Audubon Boy paced the first heat in the remarkably good time of 2:06¾. The field felt happy when New Richmond, A. W. Richmond's horse, took the second heat, but after that the heat winner went to pieces. It was a splendid struggle between Geers and Hudson. Third money went to Cinch, the Athol gelding, and fourth to Dairy Queen.

In the 2:10 class trot Toggles, a California gelding, was the choice of the talent, and the race went to him after a one-sided contest, his best time being 2:11¼.

Admiral Dewey, the son of Bingen and a descendant of Nancy Hanks, was the winner in the trot for foals of 1898. The colt is one of J. Malcolm Forbes's promising horses, and to-day he showed what he was by winning the race in straight heats, with his best time 2:14¼.

Early in the afternoon the judges announced that Scott Hudson, who drove Hawthorn, had been fined $100 for disorderly conduct. The 2:19 trot was not finished. Summaries:

2:25 Class.—Trotting; three in five; purse, $1,000. (unfinished Monday.)

Alberta D., b. g., by Shenango-Hollis mare, by Col. Morrill, (McHenry).	8	4	1	1	1
Marique, ch. h., by Expedition, (Kennedy)	1	6	6	3	2
Bingen, Jr., b. g., by Bingen, (Garth)	12	1	2	7	4
Easter, b. m., (Golden)	9	2	3	2	3
Lauretta, ch. m., (Middleton)	2	3	7	4	6
John Hooper, ch. g. (Bristol)	4	11	9	8	5
Sanita, b. m., (Shank)	6	10	4	5	ro
Captain Haff, br. g., (Humphreville)	5	7	5	6	ro
Senator Mills, b. c., (Gallagher)	10	5	8	8	dis.
Nanita, b. m., (Broctor)	3	8	dis.		
Baroness, ch. m., (Pair)	7	12	dis.		
Lenora, ch. m., (McQuaig)	11	9	dis.		

Time—2:16¼; 2:13¾; 2:14¼; 2:16¾; 2:16¾.

2:24 Class.—Pacing; three in five; the Norfolk Stakes, $5,000.

Audubon Boy, ch. g., by J. J. Audubon-Flaxey, by Bourbon, (Hudson). 1 5 6. 1 1

Show Chimes, br. h., by Chimes, (Geers)	2	7	1	2	2
Cinch, ch. g., (Blanchard)	5	9	2	3	5
Dainty Queen, blk. m., (Munson)	7	2	5	5	6
Louise G., b. m., (Merrill)	3	4	3	6	4
Star Pugh, ch. g., (Lockwood)	9	10	8	7	3
New Richmond, g. h., by Brown Hal, (Benedict and McHenry)	8	1	9	dis.	
Rajah, b. g., (Welch)	4	6	4	4	ds
Amber Spinx, b. m., (Moody)	10	8	7	dis.	
Go See, b. g., (Proctor)	11	11	10	dis.	
Heloise, blk. m., (Biggs)	12	12	11	dr.	
Terrace Queen, br. m., (Shaffer)	6	3	dr.		

Time—2:06¾; 2:11; 2:10¾; 2:08½; 2:09¼.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; two in three. Purse $1,500.

Toggles, br. g., by Strathway-Fly, by Pasha, (Clark)	1	1
Little Dick, b. g., (Pope)	3	2
Temple Wilkes, b. g., (Golden)	2	3
Sister Alice, b. m., (Kenney)	4	3
Janice, b. m., (Sanders)	Dis.	

Time—2:12½; 2:11¼.

Foals 1898.—Trotting; two in three. Purse $2,000.

Admiral Dewey, b. s., by Bingen-Nancy Hanks, by Happy Medium, (Titer)	1	1
Carrie Bel, b. f., (Thayer)	2	2
Roxellan, br. g., (Golden)	7	3
Hawthorn, r. f., (Hudson)	3	7
Nelly Boca, gr. f., (Carpenter)	4	5
Melton, c. c., (Young)	5	4
Say Tell, b. c., (Pierce)	6	8
Boralma's Brother, b. c., (Ryan)	Dis.	

Time—2:17¼; 2:14¾.

2:19 Class.—Trotting; three in five. Purse $1,000. (Unfinished.)

Sallie Simpson, b. m., by J. C. Simpson-Sallie Foster, by Price Williams, (Middleton)	1	1	2	5	
Leola, br. m., by C. P. Clay-Fourteen, (Hutchings)	2	1	2		
Vic Scheller, br. g., by Hambletonian Wilkes, (Van Kokkelen)	10	13	9	1	
Limerick, b. g., (McClary)	2	7	12	6	
Hermitage, b. m., (Young)	4	6	3	3	
Sphinx Lassie, b. m., (Turner)	8	3	5	4	
J. B., ch. g., (McLaughlin)	3	15	4	10	
Charles D. Jacobs, ch. g., (Kenney)	4	9	8	12	
Ben Hal, b. g., (F. Turner)	5	5	7	8	
Easter, g. m., (Elborn)	15	11	6	7	
Debut, b. h., (M. McHenry)	12	6	11	9	
Oneonta, ch. m., (Olney)	7	10	10	11	
Roberta, b. m., (Ryan)	11	8	14	13	
Mary C., b. m., (Johnson)	9	12	15	dr	
The Spaniard, b. h., (McDonald)	13	14	13	dr	

Time—2:15¾; 2:16; 2:15¼; 2:15¾.

Goshen Trotting Meet Opened.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 20.—In the first day's races of the Goshen Driving Park Association, favorites won two of the three events. J. R. H., owned by ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, the favorite in the first race was compelled to take second place. Mr. Grant chartered an engine and car on the Erie Railroad, and made the run from Jersey City to Goshen in 59 minutes, to see the performance of his horse. Twenty-five hundred persons witnessed the races. The summaries:

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000.

El Milagro, br. g., by McKinney, (W. Dickerson)	1	1	5	1	
J. R. H., ch. h., by McEwen, (McGee)	5	2	1	2	
Joe Steiner, ch. g., (Nickalls)	4	4	3	3	
Dirigo, blk. h., (J. Dickerson)	3	5	4	4	
Bonnie Maid, blk. m., (Titlow)	2	3	2	5	

*Distanced.

Time—2:24½; 2:22¾; 2:23¼; 2:18¼.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000.

Helen Grace, rn. m., by Blue Dawn, (Andrews)	1	1	1	1	
C. E. J., br. g., by Sable Wilkes, (Aldrich)	2	2	2		
Marion, br. m., (Coville)	3	5	3		
George C., br. g., (Coates)	6	3	6		
King Vasco, b. h., (Cummings)	4	6	4		
Roommate, b. g., (Wright)	5	6	5		
Santon, b. g., (Maxfield)	7	*			
Pullman, b. g., (Punsey)	*				

*Distanced.

Time—2:20; 2:18¾; 2:17¼.

2:33 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000.

Nancy Roy, ch. m., by Faultneroy, (Dudley)	1	1	1
Aline, b. g., by Outline, (Rash)	2	5	3
Maude M., ch. m., (Hendrickson)	3	2	6
Delsea, ch. m., (Maloney)	8	2	3
Nellie Staples, s. m., (Rosenmeyer)	4	3	4
Carrina, b. m., (W. Dickerson)	6	8	5
Teocalli, b. g., (Lyman)	5	7	7
Kitty Thistle, g. m., (Arnold)	9	9	8
Mabel D., ch. m., (Goble)	3	4	9

*Withdrawn.

Time—2:16¼; 2:18½; 2:19¼.

ROEHAMPTON BEAT IMP.

Follansbee's Three-Year-Old Won from Famous Mare at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The track to-day was fast and the weather warm and muggy. Roehampton met Imp in the mile and a sixteenth race for horses who had not won $1,000 this year. In the betting they were equal favorites at 6 to 5. Imp went off in the lead and piloted the way down the backstretch to the far turn, when O'Connor shot Roehampton to the front, and, increasing his lead at every jump, the three-year-old won in a gallop by six lengths.

Only two took part in the two-mile hurdle race, Holland and Draughtsman; the former was favorite and led all the way, winning by three lengths. Hammock, at 15 to 1, landed first in the seven furlong selling, with Barbara Frietchie second. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Two miles, over eight hurdles; handicap, for four-year-olds and upward. Holland, 146 pounds, (Veitch,) 4 to 5 and out, won; Draughtsman, 153, (Monahan,) 11 to 10 and out, second. Time—4:01 2-5. Only two starters.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs, for three-year-olds and upward; selling. Hammock, 111 pounds, (Landry,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, won; Barbara Frietchie, 84, (G. Thompson,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; Satire, 104, (Shaw,) 13 to 5 and even, third. Time—1:30. Scotch Bush, Mamie, Oliver McCogswell, Annie Thompson, Anecdote, Colonel Ballentine, Eloim, Diffidence, and Gertrude Elliott also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth, for three-year-olds and upward. Roehampton, 106 pounds, (O'Connor,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 4, won; Imp, 111, (Fairgood,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 3, second; The Rhymer, 98, (McGinn,) 12 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:46 4-5. Sweet Lavender also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; selling; for two-year-olds. Honolulu, 106 pounds, (Shaw,) 1 to 3 and out, won; Arak, 109, (Mounce,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Shandonfield, 105, (McGinn,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Bedlington, Catgaw, Athenia, and Caseville also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; handicap, for all ages. Kinnikinic, 114 pounds, (Shaw,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; The Amazon, 102, (Cochran,) 16 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Trigger, 113, (Odom,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:48 4-5. Specific and Agnes D. also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; selling; for two-year-olds. Elsie L., 109 pounds, (T. Burns,) 7 to 10 and out, won; Keynote, 106, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 10, second; Oelawaka, 101, (L. Smith,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:07 2-5. Dark Secret, Connecticut, Equalize, Trump, Montana Pioneer, and Similar also ran.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; six furlongs. The Musketeer, 120 pounds; Chuctanunda, 117; Demurrer, 116; John Ruskin, 109; May W., 104; Sly, 102; Bells of Lexington, 95; Lucent, 93.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Albert Vargrave, 111 pounds; Blueaway and Alsike, 106 each; Larkspur, 104; Dolando, Bowen, and Lord Ogelby, 103 each; Inshot, 92; Chaos, 88.

THIRD RACE.—The Grand Union Stakes of $10,000 guaranteed, for two-year-olds, with penalties and allowances; six furlongs. Goldsmith and Masterman, 127 pounds each; Albert, 122; Stranger, South Elkhorn, Pretorious, Peninsula, and Dixieline, 117 each; Leonid, Barron, King Hanover, and Saturday, 110 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Isidor, 126 pounds; Bellario, 109; Lucent, 105; Ben MacDhui, 104; Specific, 103; May W. and Louisville, 102 each; St. Finnan, 88.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, at special weights, with allowances; five and a half furlongs. Yankee and City Bank, 115 pounds each; Broad Street, Dragoman, Stranger, and Goldsby, 110 each; Rose of May, 107.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY FALL RACES.

Schedule of Stakes Announced for Coney Island Club's Meeting.

The book programme for the Autumn meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club at the Shepshead Bay race track has been issued, with the full arrangement of the races for the thirteen days of the meeting, which begins on Saturday, Aug. 31. Following the custom of the club, the race for the Futurity Stakes for two-year-olds, which this season will have a value of more than $40,000, will be the chief feature of the opening, with two other stakes in the Inaugural Steeplechase Handicap and the Fall Handicap, the first part of the Autumn serials handicaps, this at six furlongs on the main track, set for decision on the same afternoon. Two or more stakes will be run each day of the meeting except on Friday, Sept. 6, when the Reapers, one mile and three-sixteenths, for three-year-olds, is to be the only stake event. The programme as announced follows:

Saturday, Aug. 31, inaugural steeplechase handicap, Fall handicap, and Futurity.
Monday, Sept. 2, Autumn maiden and Twin City handicap.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, Partridge and flying handicap.
Wednesday, Sept. 4, Flatbush and Dolphin.
Thursday, Sept. 5, dash and turf handicap.
Friday, Sept. 6, Reapers.
Saturday, Sept. 7, great fifty and Century.
Monday, Sept. 9, Sapphire and Ocean handicap.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, flight and Mineola hurdle race.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, Autumn and September.
Thursday, Sept. 12, Belles, Omnium handicap, and Rockaway Hunters' steeplechase.
Friday, Sept. 13, Golden Rod and Russet handicap.
Saturday, Sept. 14, Great Eastern handicap, annual champion, and Westbury steeplechase.

TRAVIS ON BRITISH GOLF.

American Champion Says Links in England and Scotland, He Found, Tested Play Better than Courses Here.

Walter J. Travis, amateur golf champion of the United States, arrived from abroad yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He was accompanied by E. H. Jewett, Dyker Meadow Golf Club, and C. L. Tappin, Westbrook Golf Club, who have been his traveling companions. John M. Ward, Fox Hills Golf Club, who was with the party in Scotland, and then golfed at the excellent eighteen-hole course at Trouville, France, was also on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. All the golfers spoke with enthusiasm of their experiences abroad.

Travis said that he would certainly play in the amateur championship at Atlantic City. While in England he spoke with Ryder Richardson, Secretary of the Sandwich Golf Club, and with Harold H. Hilton, amateur champion of Great Britain, regarding the often-discussed rumor of the visit of a team of the best English amateurs to this country. Both players said the team could not be brought over unless all its expenses were paid by the American clubs. This would forfeit the standing of the players under the United States Golf Association rules, although allowable in the United Kingdom, so there is no chance of the team project going through.

While golfing is as enjoyable here as abroad, Travis was of the opinion that the links of Scotland and England are far better tests of golf than any we have here. In comparing the players, the difference in links must be considered, he said, and under most circumstances he thought America's best men would win in a team match here, while American golfers would stand little show in a team match on the links abroad. In a general way Travis was not so greatly impressed by the driving and brassie plays of the Scotch and English amateurs, for he thought the best men in the United States quite up to the English and Scotch players in these respects. In making approach shots and in putting the players abroad show a perfection that is almost mechanical. None of the players here does as well, he said.

One advantage they have in putting on their own greens is something that no American may attain to unless after years of residence abroad. It is the familiarity with the rolling irregularities of the greens, for their putting is on natural and not on made greens.

Travis and Hilton played a match at Hoylake, the latter winning by 5 up and 4 to play. It was the first time on record that the amateur champions of the two countries have ever been pitted together. In the afternoon, with the noted Liverpool amateur, H. Fairbairn, Travis won a foursome, with Hilton and Mr. Blaine. At Richmond, playing with J. H. Taylor, the former open champion, Travis had some enjoyable foursomes with Fry and Worthington, two leading English players.

In Scotland, Travis and his friends played at Troon, Prestwich, North Berwick, St. Andrews, Carnoustie, Barnton, and Muirfield; then, crossing to England, the itinerary included Hoylake, Sandwich, Deal, Formley, Woking, and Richmond. It was the longest golfing tour ever taken by a party of American players, and, bar two days, they had thirty-six holes of golf each day. The four left here on June 29 on the City of Rome, and Glasgow was their first stop.

Among Americans met at Sandwich by Travis and his friends were R. H. Robertson, President of the United States Golf Association; Markoe Robertson, the Yale golfer, and the H. B. Hollins, father and son, of the Westbrook Golf Club.

Emerald Gun Club's Trap Shoot.

JAMAICA, L. I., Aug. 20.—The Emerald Rod and Gun Club of New York City held a live-bird shoot at Dexter Park, Jamaica Avenue and Enfield Street, to-day, at which many famous wing shots were present. The club intends to try for the State championship next month, and yesterday's efforts at the traps were the first of the series of events that were proposed to bring out the best gunners of the organization. Three straight scores of ten kills each by club members were those of William Dudley, Gus E. Graliff, and W. Roberts.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

The temperature conditions of the week have been favorable, except on the North Pacific Coast, where it has been excessively warm. The Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States, including Tennessee, have suffered from heavy rains, the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and Tennessee experiencing damaging winds as well as injury from overflows. The greater part of Texas and portions of the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and upper lake region continue to suffer from drought, and drought is beginning to affect crops in Oregon and Washington. The Rocky Mountain region and California have had an exceptionally favorable week.

A very general improvement in the condition of late corn is indicated in the principal corn States. In Iowa the crop is materially improved and more promising than was deemed possible Aug. 1, but the yield is still contingent upon additional moisture very soon, and the absence of frosts the greater part of September. Late corn has improved in extreme Southeastern Nebraska, but continues to suffer for rain in central and northern counties. In the eastern and western portion of Kansas late corn is much improved, but in the central counties rain came too late to save the crop. In some portions of Missouri late corn is progressing well, but in most sections it is suffering for rain. Good rains in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio have improved the outlook, especially in Indiana; but, as in other portions of the corn belt, the greater part of the early corn has been ruined. The propitious outlook for corn in the Middle Atlantic States and New England continues.

The weather has been favorable for Spring wheat harvest in all sections. Harvesting is nearly finished in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Oregon, and is in progress in Washington, where, owing to excessive heat, the grain has ripened somewhat too rapidly. In North Dakota, owing to shrunken berry and poorly filled heads, the yield of Spring wheat is proving disappointing.

The central and eastern portions of the cotton belt have suffered from heavy rains, while drought has become more serious over the greater part of the western districts. In the Carolinas too rank growth is reported, especially on stiff lands, and in Georgia, Florida, and Alabama heavy rains and high winds have caused injury, rust and shedding being quite prevalent. In Tennessee, Mississippi, and portions of Arkansas the crop has improved. Cotton needs rain throughout Texas, and is failing rapidly in the central, southern, and southwestern portions. Picking is general in Texas, and is beginning over the southern and central portions of the eastern districts.

Tobacco has sustained injury from rains in portions of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, but has been greatly benefited in the last-named State, as well as in the Ohio Valley, where cutting is in progress.

The general outlook for apples continues very unpromising, although slightly improved conditions are reported from portions of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The excessive rains have caused peaches to rot extensively in the Middle and South Atlantic States.

Generally to the east of the Mississippi River the soil is in excellent condition for Fall plowing, and favorable progress with this work has been made in Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma; but in the Upper Mississippi Valley the ground is generally too dry.

BUTTONS BREAK

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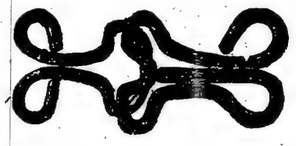

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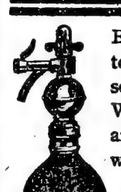

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Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by said board, ought to be constructed and operated: Brooklyn Annex, Manhattan Section.

Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York will apply to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the City of New York, in the First Judicial Department, at a term thereof to be held at the Court House thereof, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners in the above-entitled matter to determine and report, after due hearing, whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways in the said City, for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by the said board, and described in the report of said board made to the Municipal Assembly of said City on or about the 5th day of February, 1901, ought to be constructed and operated.

The papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York, dated the 8th day of July, 1901, and presented to the said Appellate Division on or about the 15th day of July, 1901, and the affidavits and other papers accompanying the same, all of which were filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Appellate Division on or about that day, together with the certified copy of the consent of the Department of Parks of the City of New York, this day filed in the office of the said clerk, and in addition thereto such other papers as shall be presented to the said Court by the said board.

A description of the route and general plan of construction of the said railway or railways forms part of the said report of the said board to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, a copy of which report is included among the said papers upon which said application will be made. The following is a brief and substantial synopsis of the said route: Beginning at a point in the Borough of Manhattan at or near the intersection of Broadway with Park Row; thence in a general southerly and Southwesterly direction under Broadway and Bowling Green to State Street; thence under State Street and Battery Park to Whitehall Street; and thence under and across Whitehall Street and South Street to the East River; thence under the East River to the Borough of Brooklyn at a point in Joralemon Street between the East River and Furman Street; thence under Joralemon Street to Fulton Street; thence under Fulton Street to Flatbush Avenue, and thence under Flatbush Avenue to a point in Flatbush Avenue at its intersection with Atlantic Avenue. The route shall include suitable tracks and connections in the nature of loops under Battery Park, State Street and Bowling Green, and under the Borough Hall Park in the Borough of Brooklyn.

The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of Commissioners, who shall determine, after public hearing of all parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed and operated, and shall report the evidence taken to said Appellate Division, together with a report of their determination whether such road ought to be constructed and operated, which report, if favorable to the construction of such road, as this board will ask that it shall be, shall, when confirmed by said Court, be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners along the line of the said routes.—Dated New York, August 13th, 1901.

BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK:
By ALEXANDER E. ORR, President.
BION L. BURROWS, Secretary.
BOARDMAN, PLATT & SOLEY,
35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan,
City of New York.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN,
111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan,
City of New York,
Attorneys for the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners.

Surrogate Notices.

DORTIC, HENRY T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY T. DORTIC, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 36 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1901. ELIZABETH DORTIC, ADELA A. DORTIC, ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Executors. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh20-1aw6mW

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Public Notices.

ARMSTRONG, CATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE ARMSTRONG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Carter & Fallows, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2nd day of October, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of March, 1901. STEPHEN W. BALDWIN, SAMUEL T. CARTER, Jr., Executors. EDWARD H. FALLOWS, Attorney for the Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. mh27-1aw6mW

BLOOM, FRANK A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK A. BLOOM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Oulton & Dickey, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1901. ALICE E. BLOOM, Administratrix. LUDIN & CAHEEY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 45 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. jy10-1aw6mW

GOURDIER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GOURDIER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of David McClure, 22 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of April, 1901. EDWARD GOURDIER, Administrator. DAVID McCLURE, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. ap3-1aw6mW.

GOLDENBERG, JOEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOEL GOLDENBERG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Benedict S. Wise, No. 206 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1901.—Dated New York, the 6th day of August, 1901. HERMAN GOLDENBERG, SAMUEL L. GOLDENBERG, Executors. BENEDICT S. WISE, Attorney for Executors, 206 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. au8-1aw6mW

McPHERSON, EDLA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDLA J. McPHERSON, late of Jersey City, State of New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Church Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of May, 1901. AARON S. BALDWIN, Ancillary Executor. READ G. DILWORTH, Attorney for Executor, 102 Chambers Street, New York. my15-1aw6mW

OTTENDORFER, OSWALD.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSWALD OTTENDORFER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward Harding, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1901. LEWIS CASS LEDYARD, JULIUS W. BRUNN, ANNA WOERISHOFFER, Executors. EDWARD HARDING, Attorney for Executors, 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my15-1aw6mW

SAZERAC, JULES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULES SAZERAC, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 85 Water Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1901. JULES VATABLE, Executor.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TURNER, JOHN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN T. TURNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James and Thomas B. Troy, No. 16 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of May, 1901. EMILY F. TROY, JOSEPH B. TURNER, Administrators. JAMES and THOMAS H. TROY, Attorneys for Administrators, 16 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

WILLIAMS, HANNAH E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH E. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 76 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of January next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of July, 1901. ELLIS P. WILLIAMS, FLETCHER C. WILLIAMS. HENRY D. WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WILSON, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1901. GEORGE W. McADAM, Executor of Estate of John H. Wilson, deceased. ap16-1aw6mW

Surrogate Notices.

RHODES, RALPH BROWN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ralph Brown Rhodes, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Bolton Hall, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of June, 1901. ANNE H. R. HINTON, Administratrix. BOLTON HALL, Attorney, R. 130, 111 Broadway, New York City.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FANNY C. LYON and others as trustee, etc., plaintiffs, against JOHN D. HALLORAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2nd day of July, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of August, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and designated as lot number thirteen (13) and part of lot number eighteen (18) on Block number One on a Map entitled "Map showing part of property near Port Morris belonging to Samuel E. Lyon, Esq.," dated August 27th, 1880, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on October 15th, 1880, as Map number 855, and which is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Concord Avenue, distant two hundred and fifty (250) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Concord Avenue with the northerly line of Division Avenue as laid down on said Map, and running thence northwardly along the westerly line of Concord Avenue twenty (20) feet to the southerly side of lot number fourteen (14) on said Map, thence westwardly and parallel with Division Avenue aforesaid and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet to the easterly side of lot number nineteen (19) on said Map, thence southwardly and along the easterly side of said lot number nineteen (19) and parallel with Concord Avenue aforesaid twenty (20) feet to the northerly side of lot number twelve (12) on said Map, thence eastwardly and along the northerly side of said lot number twelve (12) and parallel with Division Avenue aforesaid and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet (100 ft.) to the point or place of beginning. The streets and avenues above mentioned and shown on said Map being referred to herein and shown thereon for convenience in description only and not with intent to dedicate the same to public use. Excepting a narrow strip, if any, taken from the front of said lot by the city of New York for Concord Avenue at the opening thereof. —Dated New York, July 25th, 1901.

JOHN V. McAVOY, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 347 Concord Avenue, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York:

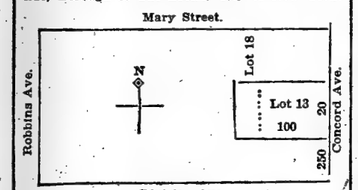

Division Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is three thousand one hundred eighty-seven and 8-100 dollars, ($3,187.08,) with interest thereon from the 19th day of June, 1901, together with the plaintiffs' costs and allowance, amounting to two hundred fifty-three and 80-100 dollars, ($253.60,) together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates and other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is two hundred sixty-n

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The annual report of the United States Civil Service Commission is interesting, but not exactly pleasant, reading.

The duties of the Commissioners are extremely delicate as well as important. They are appointees of the President, and are charged with the double function of advising him in the execution of the law and the rules, and of inquiring and reporting on the way in which the rules and the law are enforced. In the discharge of their first obligation they have felt called upon to urge a number of improvements in the rules which the President has not seen fit to adopt, and to oppose a number of changes which he has made. In the discharge of the second they have been obliged to point out what amounts to a systematic evasion and violation of the principle of the rules, which it is in the power of the President alone to repress and punish, and which have not been punished or repressed. The unavoidable inferences from the facts as brought out in the records of the commission are not flattering to the Administration, and yet it is an unwritten law of officialdom that subordinates shall not criticise superiors. The reports of the commission, therefore, are to be read in the light of the facts stated by them and of other facts which are matter of common knowledge.

Interpreted in this manner, we are happy to state that there are features of the report which are distinctly encouraging. One of the most significance is the statement that the President's order requiring removals to be made only for cause, the cause to be stated and the person removed given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense, has worked admirably where it has been enforced. Another is that a system of checking the payment of salaries has been adopted in the Treasury Department which prevents much evasion. These are in the right direction, and show what can be done by faithful and honorable action. Apart from these facts, the record is not good. There is a long list of cases of chicanery and deceit which would be more in accordance with a story of Tammany than in an account of the work of an Administration pledged to the maintenance and extension of the merit system. We do not need to recite these. They are familiar to our readers. But there is one of them that cannot too often be exposed. It consists in filling up an office which is about to be brought under the rules in order that the persons thus appointed for favor may afterward be transferred to other classified offices from which they would, without this trick, be shut out. That is a device that has been severely condemned in the practice of our city government, but it was copied from the Federal service, to which the credit of its invention belongs. It is a shabby thing.

We hear a great deal from well-meaning persons about the way in which the civil service rules hamper officers in the choice of their subordinates, but it is to be noted that the commission reports that in all branches of the service where the rules are applied there are far less numerous changes than in the other branches. It is plain, as the commission points out, that in the latter either the appointments are not so good as in the former, and have frequently to be changed, or that good men are removed to make room for others not so good. Probably both explanations are correct.

It is to be remarked also that the civil service system adopted for the Philippines is far more consistent and effective than that considered adequate for the service in the States. This is highly creditable to the President. He doubtless felt unwilling to subject himself to the consequences that would have been very conspicuous had he been as lax in the Philippines as he has been at home. And it is true that the States can stand what the new possessions cannot stand. But they ought not to be forced to do so. The work in the islands is good, but this the President ought to have done and not left the other undone.

PACIFIC CABLES.

There was an interesting debate in the House of Commons on the 12th upon the Government proposition for a Pacific cable. The precise route of the proposed cable does not clearly appear, but, as it is to connect both Canada and Australia with the continent of Asia, that is a mere matter of surveying, and the general direction of the cable can be made out from a glance at the map. What is certain is that the British Government proposes to spend some $10,000,000 for the laying of the cable, and to set aside afterward between $100,000 and $150,000 a year for maintenance. This is an obvious innovation upon the past policy of the Government, which has "taken over" the domestic telegraph lines built by private enterprise, but which has heretofore refused to "nationalize" deep-sea cables. So lately as 1899 the Government refused to entertain the proposal which the present Government has made its own. During the debate in question one of the Irish members made the change the occasion of attributing mercenary and venal motives to the Colonial Secretary, whose son, AUSTEN, had charge of the bill. But it is more plausible, as well as pleasanter, to attribute it to the fact that the colonies are much more considered now in schemes of imperial policy than they were two years ago. And there is no doubt that both Canada and Australia are anxious for some new telegraphic communication between themselves and the mother country, though they are not in a position to provide it for themselves.

We ourselves, with our possessions in Hawaii and the Philippines, and with our commercial interests in China and Japan, have a great interest in facilitating telegraphic communication across the Pacific. That communication now does not take in Hawaii at all, and the route between Washington and Manila is absurdly circuitous—from Manila to Hongkong, then either across the whole breadth of the Chinese Empire to the Russian land line in Manchuria, or south to Singapore, and by way of India and Persia to the Suez Canal, and so across Europe and the Atlantic. One of the projects which engaged the last years of CYRUS W. FIELD was a cable from San Francisco to Japan and China via Hawaii. That would be a very handy thing for us to have now, and would undoubtedly much reduce the existing toll of something over $2 a word to Manila.

It seems that the British, and still more the colonial, desire for a more direct communication with the Far East comes from what the Australians regard as the oppression of the present monopoly, the Eastern Telegraph Company and its connections. Mr. HENNIKER HEATON, doubtless the first authority in the House of Commons on all questions of postal and telegraphic communication, charged that the Australian Government concerned was "jockeyed" thirty years ago by JOHN PENDER into an absurdly costly and circuitous land line, which had largely increased the tolls, and that monopoly had increased them arbitrarily. It is still, according to him, only a heavy Australian subsidy which has reduced the tolls from the original frightful figure of $50 and $60 a word between England and Australia to the present rate of about 80 cents.

It was urged, to break the force of Mr. HEATON'S remarks, that he had spent most of his life in Australia as a newspaper owner, and that he was therefore a prejudiced witness as to Australian cable tolls. The opponents of the proposed subsidy declared that the rate now was really very cheap for the distance, and, indeed, it does not seem to be dear, considering some other telegraph charges. At any rate, after a thorough debate, the bill was ordered to its second reading by the decisive vote of 183 to 59.

Mr. HENNIKER HEATON indicated that the route would take in various groups of islands which are now without telegraphic communication. In that case there would be a comparatively short line to lay from the nearest of these to Hawaii. When this was done it would doubtless be a profitable enterprise to connect California with Hawaii, and so with Asia and the Philippines, and Congress would be deprived of further excuse for taking trouble and spending money upon a matter which we should much regret to see intrusted to its hands.

RELIGION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The London Spectator has a well-considered article on the probable, or, rather the possible, future of religion among the Filipinos. It points out that the work of the Catholic missionaries is but obscurely known, and that, such as it is, it is likely to be in some degree abandoned in consequence of the opposition to the friars, and it asks with anxiety what is to be the result. It speculates, after the ingenious fashion peculiar to The Spectator, on the possibility of reversion to the original ideas of the Malay population, or of a Mohammedan revival and proselytizing, or the influence of Japanese or Indian origin. It concludes:

> Needless to say that though we state the reported facts of the situation, we do not regard with anything but regret and dissatisfaction the possibility of the de-Christianization of the Philippines. Such a retrogression would be deplorable. There is also another alternative which we ought in fairness to state. It may be that the Roman Church, touched to the heart by the spiritual condition of the Filipinos, may send forth bands of devoted missionaries who, without thought of money or power, will re-evangelize the half-hearted Catholics of the Philippines and make them converts to a nobler and better type of Roman Catholicism. Probably this is the best thing that could happen, for though we do not pretend that we should not in the abstract prefer to see the Filipinos Protestants, we expect, considering their past history, that a purer form of Roman Catholicism would be the type of Christianity most likely to hold the Filipinos.

The problem considered by The Spectator is one of the most intense interest and of very great importance to the Americans who are now responsible in great degree for the future of the Filipinos. It is clearly one that should engage the careful attention of the leaders of religious bodies in this country of all sects. It is not one as to which the Government can take any direct steps, but it is certainly one that the Government should inform itself about, and as to which its influence might be extremely useful. It is, as we have often pointed out, a matter apparently of necessity that our Government should seek a radical change in the relations of the friars to the natives, and it is almost certain that their removal from activity in the islands would be most desirable, if not imperative. Their functions and privileges have been so largely of a secular and political nature, and the abuses of their power have created such animosity among the natives, that their purely religious usefulness must have been, if not destroyed, very much impaired. It is not only proper, but obligatory, for the Government to consider how the religious needs of the natives can be served after the retirement of the friars, if that takes place.

In this work, we have hopes that the Catholic authorities would co-operate in the spirit indicated by The Spectator. Of course our Government is bound to maintain the utmost freedom for all missionary effort of whatever sect in the islands. It cannot wish to restrict that of Protestants any more than that of any other organization. But it need not and should not ignore the fact that such instruction and help in the exercise of the Christian religion as the natives have so far received have come from the Catholic Church, and that that Church is, therefore, in a position to continue the work with greater promise than any other. In view of that fact, the Government is justified in securing to the agents of the Catholic Church all the advantages that can fairly be accorded. The purchase of the land of the friars is a case in point. If, as seems probable, that purchase can be made beneficial to the policy of order and education which it is the duty of our Government to further in the islands, the help that would accrue to the Catholic Church in consequence would be a consideration in favor of the action rather than opposed to it. "We expect," says The Spectator, "considering their past history, that a purer form of Roman Catholicism would be the type of Christianity most likely to hold the Filipinos." The expectation is quite justified, and the extension of this form of Christianity under fair and equal conditions is an object to which our Government could properly give its aid.

OSTRICH-LIKE SECRECY.

Passengers, or would-be passengers, for New York from Albany on Monday by the Hudson River Railroad who sought to take the 2:35 P. M. train were informed that no express train would leave for the south before 5 o'clock. To all inquiries as to the cause of this delay of nearly three hours the only response was a statement that the trains from the West were behind time. The new station at Albany is a cheerful place compared with the sheds that formerly existed there, but its resources in the way of comfort and pastime for weary men, women, and children are neither varied nor extensive, and chewing the cud of reflection as to lost connections or engagements made impossible of fulfilment does not lessen the tedium of waiting.

It is one of the perverse tendencies of the human mind to derive a certain consolation for misfortune from a fairly full understanding of its cause, and in a case of this sort it would have been a real assuagement to have the details of the matter to think of or to discuss. A corporation is apparently ignorant of this tendency or indifferent to it, and leaves its victims, so to speak, to stew in the fat of their own helplessness. The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company is no worse than many another in this regard. But why should any of the transportation companies be as bad as they are? The facts that are of any importance are sure to be made public sooner or later. Why not give patrons the satisfaction of knowing them promptly? It could easily be done, for the companies have ample use of the telegraph and all the means of spreading information. It would soften the asperities of travel and foster good will among travelers. And good will is an asset.

D. D., C. O. D.

The Rev. Mr. ENGLAND of Washington, N. J., is entitled at once to condolence and to gratitude. To condolence for being beguiled into thinking that an honor had been conferred upon him by an institution of learning, when he had in fact been simply bunkoed by an academic operator. For gratitude for making prompt exposure of the person who pretends to be an institution and who has beguiled him. Incidentally he has exposed a reverend clergyman who seems to have been acting as "roper in" for the pretended institution of learning in question.

Why any clergyman should want to be a D. D. except by the spontaneous action of some recognized institution is not very apparent. An M. D. can use the handle to his name in his business. If a D. D. can do so it must be to a very small extent. If he be a dull preacher nobody will hear him more gladly because he has the handle to his name, neither is the handle likely to be considered in his salary. It may indeed be said that, after a certain age, it is not so much an honor to be a D. D. as it is a reproach not to be. Mr. LABOUCHERE once remarked in the House of Commons that if any human being took pleasure in having a "Sir" prefixed to his name it would be inhumane to refuse it to him. And it is to that feeling that a great number of honorary degrees doubtless owe their being. Mr. BEECHER once declined the doctorate, not upon the ground that it would be a misfit, as obviously it would have been, but that "the use of such a title ended with the expression of a wish to confer it." But the clergyman who stands convicted of buying a degree deserves to suffer the torments of the D. D.

It appears that the Chicago institution has already been satisfactorily exposed. Some curiosity still exists about the Rev. G. H. S. CAMPBELL, D. D., who is accused of having driven quite a thriving trade in doctorates. Did he get a commission on each clerical "come on"? Or did he get his own doctorate free, as getters up of clubs used to get their own subscriptions for a magazine? In any case, it seems that the sale of honorary degrees ought to be made a penal offense, as the sale of professional degrees already is. It is a particularly mean way of obtaining money under false pretenses.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Secretary EDWARD H. HALL of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society replies so good-naturedly to our somewhat fervid comments on the names for the East River bridges selected by his organization for reward with prizes, that we willingly note, as he suggests, that the society admitted, in announcing its awards, the lack of ideal fitness in any of the names submitted to it by the competitors. We cannot, however, admit his claim that the society would have been charged with bad faith if, after offering its prizes and receiving lists of names, it had declared that none of those sent in was worthy of reward. That is far from an infrequent proceeding in similar contests, and we still think that if "Brooklyn," "Manhattan," "York," and "Queens" really was the best of the lists submitted, that was the proper course to pursue. Mr. HALL writes at some length on the necessity for choosing short, euphonious, and familiar names for popular use, and we agree with him perfectly, but if the short, euphonious, and familiar name has no relevancy or meaning, as applied, it is after all a wretched thing—not a name at all, in fact, when judged by the standards of reason and taste. Mr. HALL is in error when he assumes our sympathy with his fear lest the present temporary designations of the new bridges as "No. 2," "No. 3," and "No. 4" become fixed upon them. Of course, those are titles both "dull" and "commonplace," but they do tell something, and therefore they are preferable to names that show an equal lack of intelligent ingenuity, and are, besides, without any significance, direct or remote, when distributed among four bridges standing near together and over the same river. Mr. HALL expresses the hope that this discussion will elicit new and better suggestions. In that aspiration we heartily join, and our columns are open—to people who will write short letters and interesting ones.

—Friends of the late WILLIAM A. NEWELL, once Governor of New Jersey, have recalled an old story in which he figures as the rock upon which the Presidential hopes of JAMES G. BLAINE were wrecked in 1876. The ex-Governor, who was a physician as well as a politician, was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in that year, and he was prominent among those members of the New Jersey delegation who favored Mr. BLAINE'S nomination. While the struggle for the various aspirants was in progress the news came that Mr. BLAINE had been stricken with what was variously described as apoplexy and sunstroke. This event was eagerly seized upon by the two or three Jersey delegates who favored Mr. CONKLING, and these, hearing that Dr. NEWELL had expressed a fear that the effects of such a "stroke" as Mr. BLAINE had suffered might seriously and permanently affect his mental faculties, saw an opportunity, as they thought, to help their candidate. They secured a conference of the delegation, and, when it had met, they called upon the ex-Governor to give his opinion, as a medical man, as to whether, in the circumstances, it would be prudent to nominate the Maine statesman. The answer, given with extreme reluctance and regret, and of course entirely sincere, was in the negative. Mr. BLAINE'S hold upon the New Jersey delegates was immediately broken, but their votes ultimately went, not to Mr. CONKLING, but to Mr. HAYES. Those who like to ascribe great effects to small causes saw, at the time, in the inaccurate, long-distance diagnosis of Dr. NEWELL the explanation of Mr. BLAINE'S failure to reach the Presidency, for they say that, though he was defeated in 1884, if he had been nominated in 1876 he would have been elected.

The Closed Church.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am inclined to the opinion that very much of the complaint against the "closed church" is from those who are rather careless, to say the least, in their attendance when the church is open. It is the thing that is not given that appears to be most largely desired. To deny the average man anything is to sharpen his wits as to the best possible way of obtaining it, and the seeker usually finds the relief sought.

Even the closing of the saloons on Sundays does not appear to be so serious a denial as the closing of the church, for the back door of the one is usually wide open; or if not, there is one or more across the river to which access is possible.

JOHN BURT, JR.

New York, Aug. 19, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Simplicity Itself.

"There are only two points in success."
"What are they?"
"Work, and keep other people from working you."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Single Ever.

I called her my wild Irish rose, and asked her to marry me.
"But wild roses are always single," cried she, with a mocking laugh.—Detroit Free Press.

Not Entirely Worthless.

"I see that $50,000 in counterfeit railway tickets was recently found in the possession of some St. Louis ticket brokers."
"They ought to be good for passage one way to the nearest State prison."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

One Little Boon Asked.

A man whose wife passes the Winter in Florida, the Spring in Europe, the Summer in Newport, and the Fall in Lenox, is endeavoring to get her to spend an old home week in Boston.—Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

THE RIVALS IN THE STREET.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

All day in the street there's a jumble,
The people go hurrying past;
The proud and the careless and humble
At many a corner are massed,
And many a man in a hurry
Goes dodging the trucks and the cars,
With no inclination to worry
O'er the state of affairs on the stars—
Each hopes to eclipse all the rest
Who are pushing and rushing along,
And the weak and the timid are pressed
Aside by the bold and the strong.

All day in the rush and the rattle
The contest continues, and ne'er
On the field of the bloodiest battle
Were rivals more willing to dare
Than are they that go wildly pursuing
The maddening dollar all day,
Each ready to work the undoing
Of any who stands in the way—
Each hoping to pass all the rest
Who are pushing and stumbling along,
Where the weak and the timid are pressed
Aside by the bold and the strong.

Far away from the racket, the riot,
Two men are asleep and serene
Where only the birds break the quiet
That reigns o'er the flowery scene—
But lately as rivals they hurried
Where the proud and the humble contend,
And each of them watched and was worried
Lest the other should win in the end—
Each hoped to outstrip all the rest
That galloped or stumbled along—
And the weak and the halt are still pressed
Aside by the bold and the strong.

AGENTS OF COLOMBIAN REVOLUTIONISTS HERE

Lawyer Beam Also Arrives and Tells of Interview with Castro.

The President of Venezuela's Proclamation Concerning the Repulse of an Invading Force.

Secret agents of the revolutionists who are seeking by force to unite Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, and other Central American republics in a great Colombia, arrived in this city yesterday on the steamship Athos, Adirondack, Orizaba, and Maracaibo from different ports in those warring countries. They brought word of the spread of the insurrection and of battles, but no tidings of the whereabouts, if alive, of Gen. Rafael Uribe Uribe, who is known as the head of the revolutionary movement. He was reported to have been killed in the fight at San Cristobal on July 25, and many of his supporters here now fear that the news of his death, which came by way of Bolivia is true.

The same steamships also brought official messages to Señor Thomas Herran, Chargé d'Affaires of the Colombian Legation at Washington; to D. C. Arturo de Brigard, Consul General of Colombia in this city, and to the Secretary of State from the United States Consular officials in Central America.

Col. J. R. Shaler, Superintendent of the Panama Railroad, who arrived on the Orizaba from Colon, said he did not believe the encounters alleged to have taken place on the Isthmus had really occurred.

Henry Willar Beam, counsel for the Barber Asphalt Company, who arrived from Venezuela on the Maracaibo, said:

"Caracas is quiet. Everything is proceeding as usual. The guarantees of the Constitution have, however, been suspended on account of the invasion of Venezuelan soil, according to information received by President Castro to that effect. War bulletins are issued at frequent intervals. Gen. Castro, in an interview had with me on Aug. 10, told me that he had a force of 10,000 men at San Cristobal, commanded by his brother, Celestino Castro, and that he had 10,000 other troops in the three border States. He said that no option was left to him in the matter; that he must protect Venezuela. Martial law exists in these three States—Merida, Trujillo, and Tachira.

"I am not aware that Dr. Rico, the Colombian Minister, on leaving the legation in the hands of the American Chargé d'Affaires, had either demanded or received his passports. I know, however, that he felt it was impossible for him to remain longer, and he went with the purpose of communicating with his Government. Gen. Pulido, the ex-Minister of War, who was replaced by Gen. Guerra in the early part of August, left the Cabinet because he could not approve of the war with Colombia.

"My source of information as to the reported Colombian invasion is the statement made by Gen. Castro as above. The impression I received from my interview with President Castro was that he was fully determined to continue administering the affairs of Venezuela along the aggressive lines indicated by his recent actions."

That President Castro is in a thoroughly fighting mood is indicated by the following extracts from his war proclamation, taken from Restauricion Liberal, the official journal at Caracas:

> Venezuelan Patriots: Loyal hearts, who live clinging to the fortune of the country, and are ready to offer blood and life rather than bend the neck beneath a foreign yoke, let us rejoice! Our honor is untouched, our flag streams in triumph over the Colombian frontier—the enemy has fled—victory is ours.
>
> In vain treachery spread its snares. Conservative hate sharpened its bayonets, it spied a favorable moment and violated our sacred frontier, hurling on to our land like a storm of bullets its 6,000 pretorians.
>
> A handful of the men of Tachira—a glorious incarnation of the heroism of Venezuela, a genuine sign of the national feeling—crossed it while it was in the full tide of triumph, put forward its unarmed breast, challenged it to the combat with a singular daring, and with the cry of "Down with the Colombians!" struck terror and put them to flight.
>
> Well, now you have proved it, proud satellites of Colombian conservatism, in Venezuela the profanation of the sovereignty of the country does not go unpunished, nor the trampling of our banner, nor the insult to the revered ashes of our forefathers, without receiving point blank the avenging stroke of an unjust offense.
>
> It was in vain that Rangel Babiras, more traitorous than Eunuch Ephialtes, the seller of Leonidas, showed you the road to his country, and then tried to surprise the watchword of our soldiers in order to betray you with unparalleled shamelessness.
>
> Then happened that which always will happen when any foreign enemy, strong as it may be, lifts an insolent hand against the sovereignty of Venezuela; brave to heorism, fighters to desperation, self-denying to sacrifice, no one wished to turn the sword against the enemy nor to dishonor his standard.
>
> Sucre! Your name was the palladium which gave the victory to Celestino Castro and his unconquered companions; your name awoke their enthusiasm and it was for that that the brave men of Tachira, eager to honor your shade, with a last charge decided the victory.
>
> There they go in flight and disorder. At the head of the fugitives flies the traitor, eager to escape the holy anger of the conquerors. There they go, their files broken, and their regiments confounded—the proud battalions of which the Conservatives boasted so much. On the field of battle fell 800 bodies, their artillery abandoned, many taken prisoners, and their banners torn. And they were coming to conquer! Let us rejoice, Venezuelan patriots! Our honor is untouched! Our ensign streams triumphant over the Colombian frontier! Victory is ours!

Castro's proclamation was issued after the fracas at San Cristobal, and it was followed by the following War Bulletin, (No. 6,) dated at the same place on Aug. 8:

> Gen. Gonzales Valencia has returned to invade us, by the way of San Fostina probably, although he has concealed his movement as much as possible. Thinking that possibly his advance might be on Colon, (Tachira,) I gave orders to Gen. Ruben Cardenas in order that with his battalion he might meet the enemy at La Cumbre, where I judged the enemy would have made his advance. In reality, since midnight there was an assault, and we have resisted the enemy. I take all means to drive back the enemy, with all the patriotism and energy of our character; this no new aggression against the sovereignty of our nation and the integrity of our territory. But in every case you must hope that we will fulfill our duty. GEN. CELESTINO CASTRO.

COLON, Aug. 20.—Dr. Rico, Colombian Minister to Venezuela, published a letter while in Curacao, denying the assertion of President Castro that Colombia had invaded Venezuela. In the course of the letter he declared emphatically that Gen. Rangel Garbiras, who is a Venezuelan, was the chief invader, and that it need surprise no one if he were aided by a few insurgent Colombians under the direction of Gen. Uribe-Uribe.

Dr. Luis Deroud, one of the Commissioners for defining the boundaries of Colombia and Venezuela, has arrived at the isthmus.

THE ATTITUDE OF NICARAGUA.

Consul Donaldson Says That Republic Will Not Become Involved in the South American Troubles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—Chester Donaldson, United States Consul at Managua, has arrived here on a two months' leave of absence, during which he will visit his old home in New York. Speaking of affairs on the Isthmus, he said to-day:

"I do not believe that Nicaragua will join forces with Venezuela. The republic is at peace, and the revolutionary spirit has died out altogether. President Zelaya rules with a strong hand, and has become very popular. He will not allow Nicaragua to become involved in the troubles of the South American States.

"In his last message to the Nicaragua Congress, President Zelaya took a decided stand in favor of having the Isthmian Canal constructed by the United States. That is also the popular sentiment.

"In commerce with Nicaragua, the United States has been making great progress during the past few years, and now holds first place. The influence of the United States is stronger in Nicaragua than that of any other country. President Zelaya has often said to me that he looks on the United States as the protector of the small republics, and in case of trouble would look first to this country. He told me not long ago that he would never make a treaty with any power that might be detrimental to the interests of the United States."

AMERICAN SEAMEN SECURED.

Two, Engaged as Officers in Colombia's Navy, Start for Colon.

The Government of Colombia is engaging American seaman as officers in its navy. On board the steamship Finance, which sailed yesterday for Colon, were Joseph A. Merritt and John Grundal, who have been engaged as first and second officer respectively. They will be assigned to duty on the gunboat General Pinzon, which was formerly James Gordon Bennett's steam yacht Namouna and recently purchased in England for $100,000.

The British officers refused to serve on her after they delivered the yacht at Panama. Then Gen. Carlos Alban, Governor of the Department of Panama, commissioned Capt. Sukefort of the steamship Advance to secure Americans capable of filling the places. A third American was to accompany Merritt and Grundal, but he asked more for his services as first assistant engineer than the Columbian Government cared to pay. The two who have already accepted billets have contracts calling for a substantial monthly allowance payable in United States gold. They have been connected with steamship companies in the capacities they are to fill in Colombia's Navy.

The Iowa Sails for Panama.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Navy Department has been informed of the sailing of the battleship Iowa for Panama. She will stop at Acupalco for coal. The distance from San Francisco to Panama is 3,374 miles, and the trip will occupy about twelve days.

Colombian Money Much Depreciated.

COLON, Aug. 20.—Exchange at Barranquilla is rising by leaps and bounds. An American dollar is now equivalent to $41 in Colombian paper money.

THE MOCCASIN LAUNCHED.

Miss Grace Day of Richmond, Va., Names the Government's New Submarine Craft.

The Moccasin, another one of the submarine vessels which the Holland Torpedo Boat Company is building for the Government, took its initial plunge into the water from its cradle in the Crescent Shipyards at Elizabethport, N. J., soon after 12 o'clock yesterday. Before the red, whalelike craft began to move Miss Grace Day of Richmond, Va., the sister-in-law of Senator Thomas S. Martin of Virginia, gave the stern of the boat a vigorous blow with the decorated bottle of champagne, which she had impatiently flourished at her side a few minutes before. "I christen you Moccasin," she said, hurriedly, when she could, the wine dripping from her face.

For a minute the workmen who stood as though on the back of the big fish holding to a line which had been stretched longitudinally from bow to stern on the boat, leaned to the south a little, and then stood up erect again. It was all over; the launching was a success.

To enable those directly interested in the new boat to see the launching the Josephine, a pretty craft, took a little cluster of men and women, perhaps thirty or more, to the Crescent Shipyards from Pier A. Among them were Senator Martin, Mrs. Martin, Amos J. Cummings, Miss Day, Rear Admiral John Lowe, Isaac L. Rice, President of the Holland Company; L. T. Paul of Philadelphia, Howard T. Alexander, E. B. Frost of the Holland Company, Mrs. Frost, I. M. Sittenheim, Frank T. Cable, William Watson of Washington, D. C., and H. V. Clever.

Even before the Josephine could be fastened to permit the party to land, Lewis Nixon of the Crescent Shipyards waved the party a welcome. He took charge of the launch and informed Miss Day when the precise moment had arrived for her to name the boat.

At the shipyards a party of distinguished men and women, several of them representatives of the Mexican and Russian Governments, joined the little crowd from New York. Among them were Col. Flaviano Paliza, President of the Mexican Commission of Inspection, and Mme. Paliza, Consulting Engineer George Coward, Capts. G. Miranda, R. Alcivar, R. Espinosa, L. Autigar, and F. Salas; Capt. Stehensnovitch, President of the Russian Commission of Inspection, and Naval Constructor Stuart Farrar Smith, United States Navy, and Lieuts. Buchanan and Herbert, United States Navy.

The boat launched yesterday is of the same type as the Adder and the Fulton, which have been described before. Seven of these boats were ordered by the Government. The Holland Company is also building five for the English Government.

JAPANESE LABOR IN HAWAII.

Minister Takahira Asks on What Terms His Countrymen May Enter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Japanese Minister, Kogoro Takahira, called at the Treasury Department to-day and had a talk with Assistant Secretary Taylor regarding several matters in which the Japanese are interested. Some time ago the Japanese Government issued an edict forbidding emigration to the United States, and since that time the planters in Hawaii have been exerting themselves to secure a modification of the edict, so as to allow Japanese workingmen to go to Hawaii to work on the sugar plantations.

The Minister to-day inquired whether, in case his Government should see fit to change its decision, his countrymen would be admitted into Hawaii. Mr. Taylor explained the provisions of the alien contract labor law, and informed the Minister that if the men came under contract they must be returned to Japan. In case they did not come under contract there was nothing to prevent them from landing.

It is understood that several small parties of Japanese will soon go to Hawaii on their own account, with a view to getting employment on the sugar plantations.

ALASKAN CABLE BROKEN.

That Between St. Michael and Nome City Reported by Signal Service to be Useless.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Col. H. H. C. Dunwoody, acting chief signal officer, has received a dispatch from Capt. Frank Greene at St. Michael, Alaska, reporting upon the conditions of the Alaskan cable between St. Michael and Nome City.

It appears that this cable has been broken in several places, and parts of it lost or destroyed. Capt. Greene says that it is inexpedient for the Government to repair or to rent a new cable at this place.

NO FAMINE IN ILOILO.

Offer to Start Subscriptions Declined—$25,000 for Public Works.

MANILA, Aug. 20.—The fears expressed here of a famine in Iloilo are not taken seriously by the authorities, and the offer of the Manila papers to start subscriptions has been declined. The Government has already advanced $25,000 in gold for public works in Iloilo, to tide over the difficulty.

The Treasurer of the province, who was recently in Manila, said Iloilo was naturally rich, and a little judicious assistance was all that was necessary.

Gen. Davis has left Manila to relieve Gen. Kobbe at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao.

PORTO RICANS TAX COFFEE.

San Juan and Arecibo Place a Duty of Five Cents a Pound on It.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Aug. 20.—Two more port cities have levied prohibitory taxes on foreign-grown coffee. The San Juan and Arecibo Councils have passed five-cent per pound taxes, following the action of Mayaguez. There is serious question of the effectiveness of the action taken unless all the cities join in it.

Merchants are watching carefully suspected importers. No man dares to import openly coffee, as it would mean his ruin by boycotting. Protests are also being made against the troops of the garrison and the local Porto Rican regiment using Brazilian coffee.

Porto Rican Bay Rum Taxable.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes has held that bay rum manufactured in Porto Rico and brought into the United States is subject to the internal revenue tax as distilled spirits.

Vice President Roosevelt at Home.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 20.—Vice President Roosevelt reached his home here today. He will remain until Thursday and will then go to New York. He will return with his daughter, who is now in the hospital, and will remain until Aug. 27, when he starts for Chicago to commence his Southern trip.

The Vice President's Daughter Better.

At the Presbyterian Hospital late last night it was said that Miss Alice Roosevelt was doing well. Her mother was still at her bedside. A number of messages of inquiry were received during the evening from friends as to the young woman's condition.

MME. MODJESKA'S WELCOME BY THE POLES

The Actress Tells of Her Tour in Austria and Germany.

Is Still Barred from Russia—Honors Showered on Sienkiewicz by His Fellow-Countrymen.

Among the passengers who arrived from Europe on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday was Mme. Hélène Modjeska. At the Holland House, where she is stopping, Mme. Modjeska was seen last evening. She appeared to be in excellent health, and said that she had had a most pleasant sojourn abroad, although she had not been able, as she has so long desired, to visit Russian Poland, from which she was banished by the Russian Government. Many stories have been printed lately about the ban having been removed. They were, however, it appears, untrue, the original decree still being in force. Concerning her trip, Mme. Modjeska said:

"I am not barred from visiting German and Austrian Poland, and in those sections of my country, one of which, Austrian Poland, is the place of my birth, I received a most enthusiastic and affectionate welcome from the people. In Cracow, which is in Austrian territory, I gave three performances, playing the leading rôle in a play by a remarkable Pole named Wyspianski. He is what you may call a universal genius, being both artist and playwright. The name of the play, which up to that time had not been produced, was 'Versovienne.' At the end of the last act I was brought before the curtain, and the author advanced and placed on my brow a silver crown, an act which was greeted with the heartiest approval, and brought tears to the eyes of my auditors.

"I also saw and had a long talk with Sienkiewicz, the great Polish author. I tried to persuade him to visit America, where he has so many admirers, but was unable to get any promise from him to that effect. Sienkiewicz is idolized by all Poland, and the people never tire of showing in every imaginable way their love and admiration for him. They have recently presented him with a magnificent estate, the money to buy which was raised by public subscription. They, after securing the estate, had it equipped with every modern convenience, and then passed the title to the author. The name of the estate is Oblegorck.

"The occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Sienkiewicz's literary career was elaborately celebrated throughout all of the Polish provinces in Russia, Germany, and Austria. In Germany the people were not allowed to celebrate the event to any extent, however, the Government of that country, in its anxiety to Germanize the province, prohibiting in every way possible anything that will tend to keep alive the old national pride of the Poles.

"You ask me why Sienkiewicz did not copyright his works in this country and thus have prevented the wholesale liberties that were taken with them by so many people. I also asked him that question. He informed me that all of them had been originally printed first in Russia, where there is no copyright law. The result was that everybody that wanted to print, play, or do what they would with them, had only to procure the desired volume and carry his or her desire into effect. Now, however, he has learned better, and the next novel he will produce will be first brought out in England and duly copyrighted.

"I also saw and talked with Paderewski, and witnessed the production of his opera 'Manru' in Lemberg, which is a great work, and will, I understand, be produced in this country. Paderewski seemed to be much depressed in spirit, due to the recent loss of his crippled son, to whom he was so much attached.

Mme. Modjeska will this season be seen with Louis James, under the management of Wagnalls and Kemper, her season commencing in Montreal on Sept. 30. Whether she will appear in New York is as yet undecided. Mme. Modjeska thinks it is unlikely, as New Yorkers, she says, are not very fond of Shakespeare. Her repertoire will consist of "Macbeth," "The Merchant of Venice," and "Marie Stuart."

Next season Mme. Modjeska hopes to be able to present "The Queen of Castille," adapted from the Spanish by John Malone.

JUSTICES FORM A TRUST.

Jersey City Magistrates Begrudge Marriage Fees to Outsiders.

Justices of the Peace who reside in and were elected from the First Ward of Jersey City have been greatly incensed within the past week because a number of Justices from other parts of the county have recently established offices in the ward. This they have a right to do under the law, but the resident Justices think the invasion will not only decrease their fees, but so divide up the business that there will be no profit in it for any one.

For this reason they held a meeting at the office of Justice Duffy, at 27 Montgomery Street, on Monday night and decided to form a trust, the object of which is to bar out the invaders. No plan was devised by which this could be done, but a committee was appointed to consider the matter.

The view taken by most of those present was that the only way to accomplish the object was to have Robert Davis, the Democratic leader, issue a decree requiring the invading Justices, who are all Democrats, to confine themselves to their native bailiwicks under penalty of being refused a renomination at the expiration of their present terms. Whether Mr. Davis can or will do this could not be learned, as he is now on a vacation at Acra, near Cairo, in the Catskills.

The chief business of most of these Justices is marrying persons who come from New York, the First Ward being that district in which the Pennsylvania Ferry is situated.

An interesting adjunct of the case is that the Hackdrivers' Association may take part in the fight with a view to driving all Justices out of the First Ward. Their interest in the matter lies in the fact that they pick up nearly all the marrying couples who cross the ferry and the further they have to drive to find a Justice the better the fee they get. It is also hinted that some of the Justices reward hackmen for bringing them a couple to marry, the dividend being dependent upon the wedding fee which the Justice receives from the more or less happy bridegroom.

SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

Col. Murphy's Application for a New Police Headquarters Building.

Police Commissioner Murphy yesterday asked the Sinking Fund Commission to transfer the site and building of the College of the City of New York, at Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, to the Police Department for a new headquarters building. Commissioner Murphy said that place would be more centrally located than the Mulberry Street headquarters and that a new building was now being erected for the college. Acting Mayor Guggenheimer said that the application was rather premature, and no action was taken.

The commission decided to transfer $2,500,000 from the interest fund of the city to the

NEW YORKERS WIN HORSE SHOW PRIZES

Carry Off Most of the Awards at Bar Harbor.

Col. Edward Morrell's Exhibits Outclass Those of Mrs. Alexander Van Nest —Great Crowds at the Show.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 20.—Raw winds and threatening clouds failed to keep away society from the second annual horse show and fair, which opened here this morning. From the first bugle call for trotters until Col. Edward Morrell's fancy tandem team took the ribbon from Mrs. Alexander Van Nest's horses late in the afternoon, the fashionable set was present in large numbers.

The show is being held at Robin Hood Park, a beautiful inclosure a few miles out of town. The roads leading to the park were jammed all day with vehicles. Visitors from all over the State have come on for the three days, and the town is crowded to-night.

Col. Edward Morrell shared the honors to-day with Mrs. Alexander Van Nest of New York. Their exhibits were the same that were shown at Madison Square Garden last Winter and the Philadelphia Horse Show this Spring. Col. Morrell drove his own horses and Mrs. Stuart Barney (née Van Nest) drove the Van Nest entries.

Ralph Pulitzer took two ribbons in two hotly contested classes. New York entries carried off the majority of the prizes.

The morning was given over entirely to the show features, while this afternoon the first of the trotting races were run off. The judges were Gen. Edward Ripley, Clarence Moore, Harrison K. Caner, John C. Groome, W. M. Roberts, E. H. Greely, Mercer Biddle, Capt. Thomas Bush, and S. Megargee Wright.

The events which aroused the greatest interest were horses for park use, saddle horses, and the tandem class. In the first Mrs. Barney, driving Royal Turk, Mrs. Van Nest's entry, scored the most popular victory of the day. There were seventeen entries. Mrs. Van Nest also took second prize with Royal King. Ralph Pulitzer was third with American Beauty. W. P. Draper, E. G. Fabbri, Col. Morrell, and Dr. Stokie of New York were other competitors in this class.

The class for saddle horses brought out a large field. There were eighteen entries. Ralph Pulitzer took the blue ribbon with American Beauty, Miss Edwards of New York was second, and Miss Helen Sears's entry was third. The tandem class was a notable exhibition. There were five entries, Col. Morrell, with his famous pair, Belmont and Glory, received the blue ribbon. J. L. Sanborne's entry was second, and Mrs. Van Nest's Beau Nash and Cadet were third.

The spectators thought the Van Nest pair, driven by Peter Manning, should have had the first prize. Their conformation was excellent, and their action superb, but owing to a peculiar bit by which they were driven, the judges refused them the first prize.

An interesting feature of the afternoon's performance was the exhibition of Nelson, the famous trotting stallion, with a mark of 2:09. Maine's greatest horse. He was driven an exhibition against St. Gothard, one of the few living sons of George Wilkes.

Nelson is nineteen years old, and St. Gothard twenty-four, but the veterans stepped a mile in 2:23. Summaries.

Class for Trotters.—Prize offered by Mrs. Pulitzer—First, Happy Bothard, Col. Morrell.

Class for Roadsters.—Prize offered by Mrs. Ketterlinus—First, Eclipse, H. D. Foss; second, Dandy, G. P. Smith; third, Topsy, J. E. Foster.

Class for Pair of Horses, three years or over, shown before appropriate vehicle.—Prize offered by Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison—First, Tom and Jerry, A. L. Stafford; second, Topsy and Nelson, E. Foster.

Class for Ponies Under 12 Hands.—Prize offered by Mrs. Hinkle—First, Tady Craigie Lippincott; second, Kate, Miss Helen Sears.

Class for Ponies, 13 hands, prize offered by Mrs. Van Nest—First, Sid Willing, Lawrence Green; second, Rico, Miss Julia Whiting.

Class for Horses, 15 Hands, Suitable for Park Use.—Prize offered by Mrs. John O. Livingston—First, Royal Turk, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest; second, Royal King, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest; third, American Beauty, Ralph Pulitzer.

Class for Horses Over 15 Hands.—Prize offered by Mrs. S. Megargee Wright—First, Lothair, J. S. Sanborn; second, Cadet, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest; third, Marjorie, J. S. Sanborn.

Class for Saddle Horses.—Prize offered by Mrs. William E. Dodge—First, American Beauty, Ralph Pulitzer; second, Lord Algy, Miss Edward; third, Saxton, Miss Helen Sears.

Class for Tandems.—Prize offered by Mrs. Joseph S. Bowen—First Belmont and Glory, Col. Edward Morrell; second, Marjorie and Marguerite, J. S. Sanborn, third, Beau Nash and Cadet, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest.

A BRITISH CONSUL SUED.

Gen. Bearson, the Boer Representative, Says Mr. Vansittart Demanded His Arrest—Wants $20,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 20.—Gen. Samuel Pearson, the representative of the Boer Government, at present in this city, brought suit in the United States District Court to-day against the British Consul here, Arthur Vansittart, for $20,000 damages, on the ground of alleged slander.

It is claimed by Gen. Pearson that Mr. Vansittart demanded his arrest, charging him with complicity in the attempt to blow up the mule transport Mechanician.

PROMINENT BOERS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Lord Kitchener's weekly report from Pretoria, dated Aug. 19, shows that 64 Boers were killed, 20 wounded, 248 were made prisoners, and 95 surrendered in the seven days.

The prisoners include Steyn, Landrost of Vredefort, Commandant de Villiers, father of Mrs. Schalk-Bürger, wife of the Acting President, and Commandant Breytenbach of Lilliefontein.

TO DESTROY CHINESE FORTS.

PEKING, Aug. 20.—The omission from the peace settlement protocol of a provision for the destruction of the Chinese forts was due chiefly to Li-Hung-Chang's protests. He represented that it would be a great disgrace to himself, who had built the forts, to sign an agreement for their destruction. Moreover, he might be punished for so doing.

The omission in no wise affects the destruction of the forts, which will be carried out on the ground of military necessity.

The clerical work of preparing copies of the protocol is likely to delay the signing for a few days.

COMPLAINS OF THE GERMANS.

Mr. Conger Wants Action Taken In Regard to the Occupation of Tien-Tsin University.

TIEN-TSIN, Aug. 20.—Minister Conger is urging Washington to take action in regard to the persistent occupation of Tien-Tsin University by the Germans.

They refuse either to vacate the building or to pay rent, thereby preventing Dr. Tenney from continuing his educational work, which the Chinese desire him to resume.

The "Hero of Fashoda" Promoted.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—Lieut. Col. Marchand of Fashoda fame has been promoted to the chief command of a brigade of French troops in China.

Wagner Theatre at Munich Opened.

MUNICH, Aug. 20.—The opening of the new Wagner Theatre, constructed to carry out the ideas of the composer for the production of his operas, took place to-night in the presence of a brilliant audience of specially invited guests. The greatest enthusiasm was displayed.

Appointed Bishop of Durham.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Rev. Handley Carr Glyn Moule, D. D., Norrisian Professor of Divinity at Cambridge University, has been appointed Bishop of Durham in succession to the late Dr. Westcott.

TO FIGHT THE GERMAN TARIFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 7.—The statements made by the Russian press in the name of the Minister of Finance, that a renewal of the Russo-German commercial treaty will be impossible if the proposed new tariff schedules are adopted by Germany, should not be accepted literally. Nevertheless, there is a strong feeling here that Germany's new policy must be met firmly.

The thought that the United States and Russia, the principal furnishers of the goods which Germany is seeking to exclude, could profit from the pursuit of a common policy toward Germany has arisen in many quarters. The prevailing sentiment appears to be that, without entering into a hard and fast defensive commercial alliance against Germany, the United States and Russia should settle their little differences, perhaps revise the old commercial treaty, and clear the way generally for intelligent action when the German tariff shall have been determined.

The St. Petersburg Viedomosti voices this sentiment in an editorial which has been much commented on.

After noting the tendencies toward a relaxation of the protective system in the United States, the paper asks why Russia should not revise her commercial treaty with America. Russia, it is said, has little benefit to expect from the development of commerce with Germany, the lion's share of the advantages having been reaped by German merchants settled in Russia and the German manufacturers. The paper concludes:

"The quicker we settle our outstanding difficulties with the United States and reach a mutually satisfactory agreement the better. When we shall have determined the conditions of mutually profitable commerce with America, we shall be in a position to decide whether commercial treaties with our Continental neighbors are necessary and indispensable."

SULTAN FORCED TO TERMS.

Complies with France's Demands After Threat to Break Off Diplomatic Relations.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 20.—It is now definitely known in Constantinople that the Sultan's compliance with the French claims regarding the concession to the French Quays Company and the credits of the French bankers, followed a threat on the part of M. Constans, the French Ambassador, to break off diplomatic relations with the Porte unless the Sultan's promises were fulfilled by noon of Aug. 10.

THE CZAR TO VISIT FRANCE.

Accepts M. Loubet's Invitation to Attend the Manoeuvres Next Month—The Czarina May Accompany Him.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—Parisians are delighted by an unexpected announcement to-day that the Czar has accepted President Loubet's invitation to witness the close of the grand manoeuvres at Rheims, and that he will land at Dunkirk after having previously witnessed, with President Loubet, a review of the Northern Squadron, which will welcome his Majesty to French waters. It is also said that the Czarina will accompany the Czar during his visit to France.

There is a drop of bitterness mingled in the cup of joy, for the Czar will stop on his way here for the purpose of seeing Emperor William. The papers, however, assert that the interview will take place at sea, off Dantzic, so that the Czar will not set foot on German soil before treading that of France.

The papers are already publishing elaborate so-called official programmes, but it is learned from the Foreign Office that these are largely imaginary, as even the exact dates of the arrival and departure of the Czar are not known. The only things certain are that he will arrive between Sept. 15 and Sept. 20, will remain four or five days, and, with President Loubet, will review 150,000 troops about Sept. 19.

The officials of the Foreign Office intimate that the exact dates are purposely withheld, in order to prevent possible Anarchist plots.

The Temps say the visit was personally arranged between President Loubet and the Czar, through a Russian Court official. President Loubet only informed the Ministers of the visit a fortnight ago, when the matter was practically settled. He then showed them the warm letter of invitation which he had sent to the Czar, whose cordial acceptance was shortly afterward received.

The Temps also says the Foreign Office has no news of a meeting of the Czar, Emperor William, and King Edward at Kiel, on Sept. 7, reported from Berlin this afternoon. The Foreign Office thinks the story untrue.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Judge Lynde Harrison Says His Countrymen Now Recognize the British as Brothers.

GLASGOW, Aug. 20.—The International Law Association began a four-days' session here to-day, the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Alverstone, presiding. Regret was expressed at the failure of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

Judge Lynde Harrison of Connecticut, said that, speaking as an American citizen, since the Spanish-American War Americans had recognized the British as brothers. The Judge also said he believed that the Senate, in the next session of Congress, would accept a treaty on the same lines as the one rejected. The American people were now in favor of such a course.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE WINS.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 20.—Another test of the respective merits of English and American locomotives on the railroad here has resulted in a great victory for the American engine, which drew 126 tons over the heaviest part of the line in seven minutes under the schedule time. The English locomotive completely failed to pull the same load, and, when materially lightened, failed to make even regular time. English experts and the local railroad officials were present at the test, which was a great disappointment to the Englishmen. Having in mind the relative cost of the locomotives, the Government here is expected to make strong representations to the crown agents in London, who arranged the purchase of English engines.

THE SCHLEY INQUIRY CASE.

Capt. Parker Asks for a List of Witnesses—A Lieutenant's Log May Figure at the Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett, had on his desk to-day the letter from Admiral Schley's counsel, relative to a reported interview by Admiral Howison, one of the members of the court of inquiry. Beyond admitting that the letter had been received, Mr. Hackett would not discuss it. It is the general expectation, however, that the letter will be forwarded to Admiral Howison, with a request for a reply.

Capt. Parker, one of Admiral Schley's counsel, held a brief conference with Mr. Hackett during the morning. A formal request for a list of witnesses to be summoned by the Judge Advocate was made by Admiral Schley's counsel to-day. The request will be complied with as soon as practicable.

The consultation between Rear Admiral Schley and his counsel to-day made it plain that under the tuition of the Admiral and with the aid of Capt. James Parker they are rapidly becoming familiar with the subject to be investigated. Capt. Parker has a clear understanding of the incident, beginning with the promotion of Capt. Sampson to be a Rear Admiral down to the time that the controversy began.

In a pamphlet written by Capt. Parker dealing with the Schley-Sampson case it is mentioned that after the fight at Santiago Lieut. Sharp, commanding the Vixen, a little vessel that was not strong enough in armament to venture into the battle, sent to Rear Admiral Schley a copy of a log written out by him and by Lieut. Harlow, giving chronologically a story of the contest from the moment of the appearance of the Spanish vessels until the arrival of the New York after the surrender.

This log was printed in the appendix to the report of the Bureau of Navigation for 1898. When Capt. Parker compared it with the copy of the log sent to Schley he found, he says, that it had been reduced in such a manner as to minimize the importance of the Brooklyn and expanded to magnify the New York by introducing mention of her when that vessel was merely a spectator ship. Over and over again, the New York, Capt. Parker says, is made to appear in the log in places where the original, as found in the Navy Department, and in Schley's copy, does not refer to her.

The relevancy of this log as testimony, when supported by the evidence of Lieut. Sharp in person, will be to the ninth article of the precept for the court, which calls for inquiry as to the position of the Brooklyn and the making of the famous "loop."

As to that "loop," it understood that the counsel of Rear Admiral Schley are prepared to show that if the Brooklyn had turned to the north instead of the south she would have come into collision with the Viscaya, besides exposing herself to close-range fire from the entire Spanish fleet.

Lieut. Sharp is executive officer of the Hartford, training ship, now at London. It is not known whether his name will be found on the witness list of the Bureau of Navigation.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Charles D. Parkshurst, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Myer, Va., vice Major Peter Leary, Jr., Artillery Corps, relieved.

Major George A. Dodd, Fourteenth Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for the purpose of adjusting a quantity of property belonging to Troop F, Third Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Frederick L. Dengler, Artillery Corps, is attached to the One Hundred and Sixteenth Company, Coast Artillery. Lieut. Dengler will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will be ordered by the department commander to proceed to join his company at Fort Screven, Ga.

Lieut. Col. William C. Forbush, Tenth Cavalry, is relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will join his regiment in the Department of Cuba.

Transfers at the request of the officers concerned:

Capt. William C. Rivers, from the Eleventh Cavalry to the First Cavalry. Capt. Herbert A. White, from the First Cavalry to the Eleventh Cavalry, Troop E. Capt. Rivers will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander. Capt. White will join the troop to which he is transferred.

First Lieut. Harry L. Steel, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Fort Greble, R. I., on official business pertaining to the transfer of public property.

Contract Dental Surgeon Edwin P. Tigner will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan., and report for duty.

Major Medad C. Martin, Quartermaster, upon the completion of his duty at Fort Warren, Mass., will proceed to Fort Preble, Me., thence to Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

First Lieut. Charles De F. Chandler, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty at the Signal Corps post, Fort Myer, Va., and will proceed to San Francisco, and there take the first available transport for Manila, P. I., where, upon arrival, he will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the United States powder depot, Dover, N. J., on official business pertaining to the supplies being procured by the Ordnance Department.

The army retiring board convened at Governors Island, N. Y., by Special Orders No. 125, May 28, 1900, is dissolved. An army retiring board is appointed to meet at Governors Island for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it: Detail: Major Gen. John R. Brooke, Col. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General; Col. Henry Lippincott, Assistant Surgeon General; Major William H. Corbusier, Surgeon; Major Louis V. Caziare, Artillery Corps, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. James T. Dean, Tenth Infantry, aide de camp, Recorder.

Capt. Edward T. Winston, Nineteenth Infantry, is directed to report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, President of the army retiring board appointed to meet at Governors Island, N. Y., for examination by the board.

Capt. Henry A. Reed, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at San Juan, Porto Rico, vice Lieut. Col. James A. Buchanan, Porto Rico provisional regiment of Infantry, (Major, Twenty-eighth United States Infantry), relieved.

The transfer of Second Lieut. Harry C. Williams from the Fifteenth Infantry to the Artillery Corps, with rank from Oct. 5, 1899, is announced. Lieut. Williams is assigned to the Fifty-first Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Transfers of officers of the Artillery Corps:

First Lieut. Harrison Hall, from the Seventh Battery Field Artillery, to the Tenth Battery, Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. Harry E. Mitchell, from the Fourteenth Battery, Field Artillery, to the Eighth Battery, Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. Edward Canfield, Jr., from the Seventy-eighth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Seventh Battery, Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. William H. Pettison, from the Eighth Battery, Field Artillery, to the Fifth Battery, Field Artillery.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department:

Capt. Arthur Edwards, Commissary, is relieved from duty as assistant to the Purchasing Commissary at San Francisco, and as Commissary of the camps at the Presidio of San Francisco, and after turning over to his successor all the money, property, and records for which he is responsible and forwarding accounts and returns for the same, will proceed, accompanied by his authorized clerk, on the transport to sail from San Francisco about Sept. 16, 1901, to Manila, P. I., and report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Major Albert D. Niskern, Commissary, is relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines, to take effect upon the arrival of Capt. Edwards in that division, and after turning over to his successor all the money, property, and records for which he is responsible and forwarding accounts and returns for the same, will proceed to San Francisco, and, upon arrival, report by telegraph to the Commissary General for instructions.

Transfers to take effect this date:

Capt. Charles H. Bonesteel, from the Twenty-first Infantry to the Twenty-seventh Infantry. Capt. Bonesteel will proceed to join his regiment at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander.

Capt. Charles R. Howland, from the Twenty-seventh Infantry to the Twenty-first Infantry, Company G.

A board of officers, to consist of Major Frank Thorp, Artillery Corps; Capt. William C. Rafferty, Artillery Corps; Capt. Daniel E. McCarthy, Quartermaster, and Capt. Charles S. Riché, Corps of Engineers, is appointed to meet at the office of the Chief Engineer Officer, Galveston, Texas, on Tuesday, Sept. 3, to examine into and report upon the condition of the defenses of the Harbor of Galveston, with a view to determining the advisability of re-establishing garrisons at Fort Point, San Jacinto, and Fort Point, or of concentrating the entire garrison at Fort Crockett, Texas. The board will consider the necessity for or advisability of the purchase of eighty acres of land lying north of the present site of Fort Crockett, in case of the concentration of the garrison at that point.

Second Lieut. Robert E. Grinstead, Twenty-eighth Infantry, will report to the commanding officer, Fort Thomas, Ky., for temporary duty.

The following-named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter indicated, and will be assigned to troops and companies by their respective regimental commanders, who will promptly report the assignments by letter to this office:

Eighth Cavalry, Second Lieut. Alexander B. Coxe.

Eleventh Cavalry, First Lieut. James E. Shelly.

Twelfth Cavalry, First Lieut. John J. Ryan, Second Lieut. James S. Butler.

Thirteenth Cavalry, First Lieut. James Longstreet, Jr.

Fourteenth Cavalry, First Lieut. Theodore Schultz.

Nineteenth Infantry, Second Lieut. John F. McCarthy.

Twenty-fourth Infantry, Second Lieut. Robert B. McConnell.

Twenty-sixth Infantry, First Lieut. Mack Richardson.

Twenty-seventh Infantry, Second Lieut. Harry E. Comstock.

Twenty-ninth Infantry, First Lieut. Albert B. Sloan.

Thirtieth Infantry, Second Lieut. Albert J. Bright.

Lieuts. Longstreet and Butler will report to the commanding officer, Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will be ordered by the commanding officer of that post to join their proper stations.

Lieut. Ryan will join his regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Lieut. Schultz will join his regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Lieut. Shelly will join his regiment at Fort Myer, Va.

Lieut. Sloan will join his regiment at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Lieut. Coxe will report to the commanding officer, Fort Snelling, Minn., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will be ordered by the commanding officer of that post to join his proper station.

Lieut. McCarthy will join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines.

Lieut. Bright will report to the commanding officer, Fort Thomas, Ky., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will be ordered by the commanding officer of that post to join his proper station.

Lieut. Comstock will join his regiment at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Lieut. McConnell will report to the commanding officer, Fort Crook, Neb., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will be ordered by the commanding officer of that post to join his proper station.

Lieut. Richardson will report to the commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will be ordered by the commanding officer of that post to join his proper station.

Second Lieut. Garrison Ball, Artillery Corps, (recently appointed, with rank from May 8,) is assigned to the One Hundred and Second Company, Coast Artillery. He will report to the commanding officer, Fort Columbus, N. Y., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will be ordered by the commanding officer of that post to join his company at Fort Caswell, N. C.

Second Lieut. Fred L. Perry, Artillery Corps, (recently appointed, with rank from May 8,) is attached to the Seventeenth Company, Coast Artillery, and will report to the commanding officer at the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will be ordered by the commanding officer of that post to join his proper station.

Second Lieut. Donald W. Strong, Artillery Corps, (recently appointed, with rank from May 8,) is attached to the Nineteenth Company, Coast Artillery, and will report to the commanding officer, Fort Columbus, N. Y., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will be ordered by the commanding officer of that post to join his proper station.

Navy.

Capt. W. H. Emory is detached from the command of the Monongahela upon the reporting of his relief, ordered home, and wait orders to assume command of the Indiana, Aug. 29.

Lieut. Commander C. B. T. Moore is detached from the command of the Brutus, when placed out of commission, ordered home, and wait orders.

Lieut. B. B. Bierer, Ensign C. E. Gilpin, and Ensign F. T. Evans are detached from the Brutus, when placed out of commission, ordered home, and wait orders.

Commander C. P. Rees is detached from the torpedo station, and ordered to the command of the Monongahela, as relief of Capt. Emory.

Commander A. B. Speyers is detached from the Cavite station, and ordered to the command of the Monadnock, instead of the command of the Brooklyn.

Frail, fretful, sickly children can almost always be restored to health with DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE; it destroys the parasites of disease, and builds up the system.

For all Colds use

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

—Advertisement.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The entire seacoast population hailed the advent of bright, fair weather yesterday afternoon. At Newport the weather had been cold and rainy, and it affected all the out of door sports along the coast. Yesterday at Bar Harbor was a gala day, as it saw the successful opening of the Horse Show and Animal Fair. Last evening the ball given by Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks for Miss Gladys Brooks took place, and this evening Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson will give a dance at the Golf Club for the début of Miss Evelyn Blight, and there will also be a dance at the Malvern at Bar Harbor.

***

The arrival of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was the main event of importance socially in New York yesterday. On the steamship were Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, the Misses Mills, and Ogden Mills, Jr., Mrs. Maturin, Robert Livingston Gerry, and David Wolfe Bishop. Others on the same ship were Richard Melchers, Muller-Ury, George D. Matthews, the Misses Delano, Corbin Edgell, Mrs. George S. Edgell, (Miss Corbin,) Franklin L. Guenther, Mrs. G. B. Herbert, Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Ingraham, W. C. King, Col. Arthur H. Lee, Mrs. Arthur H. Lee, the Baron and Baroness de Luze, Mrs. W. W. McAlpin, Miss McNamee, the Baron Pierre de Mecogues, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Miss Post, E. Spencer Pratt, ex-Minister to Persia, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar B. Stevens, and Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Watson.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills and Robert Livingston Gerry went to Newport, the Electra having been in port yesterday to take them there. Mrs. Mills was also on board the yacht. David Wolfe Bishop, who was one of those who sent a wireless message to his mother, Mrs. John E. Parsons, from the ship, will go to Lenox. He has brought with him a wonderful motor car, which he will use in the race at Newport next week.

***

The Oceanic, which sails to-day for Liverpool, has booked among other passengers Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mrs. H. F. Hadden and Miss May Hadden, the Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt, J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. William Livingston, and E. Harmon Denny. On the Teutonic, which arrives to-day, are Mr. and Mrs. John Churchill, Miss Emmett, Sir Thomas Lipton, H. C. Pitney, Miss Pitney, the Hon. W. W. Vivian, Capt. H. S. Ramsay, Mrs. George Keppel, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Robbins, Hon. Charles Russell, O. L. Garrison, Jr., and Mrs. William Moir.

***

The attendants at the wedding of Miss Virginia W. Swayne and Harold Lomas next Monday are to be as follows: Miss Eleanor Swayne will be her sister's maid of honor, Miss Edna G. Loew and Miss Leonie Lenthon will be the bridesmaids. Paterson A. Bates will be Mr. Lomas's best man, and the ushers selected are Augustus L. Kountze, Gano S. Dunn, and Arthur L. Dorenus. The wedding is to be celebrated at 12 o'clock, in the Church of All Angels, and will be followed by a breakfast at Niamogue, the cottage occupied by Gen. Swayne and his family.

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The wedding of Miss Jean Martin, daughter of the Rev. Thomas W. Martin of Trinity Church, Far Rockaway, and Dr. Mortimer Roland Beaudoin-Bennett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Beaudoin-Bennett, is to be celebrated at Hewletts, L. I., to-day. Arthur Gouverneur Morris, Benjamin C. Vandewater, George Perry Dillenback, and René Corillo de Albornez are to be the ushers. Miss Margaret Allan will be the maid of honor. Archdeacon Henry C. Bryan of the Garden City Cathedral, assisted by the bride's father, will officiate, and Richard Henry Lee Martin will give his sister away.

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Charles E. Pugh and family of St. Paul are at Childwold Park for the rest of the season, and are occupying Camp Iroquois, which overlooks Lake Massawepie. Senator Higgins and his family are also at Childwold.

***

Mrs. George Keppel, who is to arrive to-day on the Teutonic, is one of the guests of Sir Thomas Lipton, who is bringing over quite a party. Mrs. Keppel is considered one of the most brilliant women in London society, and she occupies a remarkable social position. She was a great friend of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and this friendship for herself and her husband has not abated in the slightest since the Prince has become King. George Keppel is interested in the business affairs of Sir Thomas Lipton. Mrs. Keppel was a Miss Edmonstone, the daughter of Sir Archibald Edmonstone, and George Keppel is the brother of Lord Albemarle. He has been in New York this past Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Keppel will go to Newport, where they will be entertained.

***

The Hon. Mr. Vivian, who comes over also, is a son of the second Baron Vivian and a brother of the Hon. Claud Hamilton Vivian who married Miss Sartoris.

***

Among the latest arrivals at Saratoga are Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Livingston, who are at the United States Hotel for the rest of the season.

***

Eugene Higgins will arrive in the Varuna at Newport next week. The Margarita, with Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel on board, has passed the Azores en route to New York.

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Among the invalids, Miss Ethel Post has nearly recovered from her very serious illness at Southampton. At one time it was feared that blood poisoning had set in, Miss Post's malady resulting from a small abcess near the back of her neck. S. Howland Robbins, who has been at the Presbyterian Hospital, is also doing well. He went there immediately on landing, some weeks ago, from Europe. He had been at Carlsbad, and his health had not been good for some time.

***

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles James Welch at their home at Davenport's Neck, New Rochelle, on Monday. Mrs. Welch was Miss Elizabeth K. Livingston, and she and Mr. Welch were married on Oct. 20 last by Archbishop Corrigan in his private chapel. The child will be christened on Saturday, and Father McMahon of the cathedral will perform the ceremony. It is to be named Charles Andrew Livingston Welch.

Rothschild—August.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 20.—Mrs. Theresa August, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kessel of New York, and David Rothschild, head of the banking firm of D. Rothschild & Co., of that city, were married to-day by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El at the home of bride's parents, in the white cottage on Sairs Avenue. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Rothschild left for Saratoga, where they will spend their honeymoon. The bridegroom has been a guest at the Hollywood Hotel during the season, and met Mrs. August on the promenade of the West End Hotel one Sunday evening about three weeks ago.

Spencer—Rice.

News was received in the city yesterday of the marriage in Herts, England, of Nelson S. Spencer, a lawyer, of 31 Nassau Street, to Katherine Rice, daughter of George S. Rice of this city. Mr. Spencer is prominent in the matter of civil service reform and is a law partner of Samuel H. Ordway.

Manager Conried's Successful Trip.

Tanned and fresh from the deck of the Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, Manager Heinrich Conried returned yesterday to his office, in the Irving Place Theatre, and announced the result of his recent three months' trip in Berlin, London, Paris, and Vienna. A number of prominent actors have been engaged for the coming season, among them Adolf von Sonnenthal and Ferdinand Bonn. Mme. Hélène Odilon will also appear. Manager Conried has secured the rights of sixty-three plays, from which he will choose his bills for the coming season.

Anna Held Back from Europe.

Anna Held, with nearly a score of trunks filled with costumes which she is to wear in the forthcoming production of De Koven & Smith's musical comedy, "The Little Duchess," in which she is to star this season, arrived on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday morning. Miss Held spent all of her time abroad in Paris and Ostend.

"The Little Duchess" is in three acts, the first being placed at Ostend and the last two in Paris. Charles Bigelow will again be Miss Held's leading man. "The Little Duchess" will open at the Casino in this city on Oct. 14.

MINISTER OF CHILE DEAD

Don Carlos Morla Vicuna Succumbs to Pneumonia in Buffalo.

A FAVORITE IN WASHINGTON

One of the Most Popular South American Diplomats Ever Sent There—Held Many Important Posts.

BUFFALO, Aug. 20.—Señor Vicuña, the Chilean Minister to the United States, who had been ill at his hotel in this city for a month, died this morning.

Señor Vicuña came to Buffalo from Washington on July 18 to attend the ceremonies on the occasion of the formal opening of the Chilean Building at the Pan-American Exposition. He took to his bed the day after his arrival, having contracted a cold on the journey. This developed into pneumonia, which became further complicated. Señor Vicuña was believed, however, to be improving, but last night suffered a relapse from which he did not rally.

Señor Vicuña's wife and sons, his private secretary and an attaché of the Chilean Legation were at his bedside when the Minister died.

The body was prepared to-day for shipment to Chile. When the news of the Minister's death was received at the Exposition grounds, the Chile Building was at once closed and draped in mourning.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The news of the death of Señor Vicuña was received with the greatest regret here. He had endeared himself to the officials and diplomats in Washington by his charming personality and his ability. Of late the legation in Washington has been closed, the Minister and his family and the entire official establishment being removed to Buffalo.

Soon after the receipt of the dispatch announcing the Minister's death Secretary Hay sent a message of condolence to the family. Mr. Hay, in conversation to-day, said:

"The death of Mr. Vicuña will be profoundly regretted here and in Chile. He was a man not only of great learning and experience, of remarkable ability in the field of diplomacy and politics, but also a most charming and attractive personality. He neglected no occasion to act in the interest of his own country, but he was a man of such delightful address and such true amiability that he was a favorite everywhere among his colleagues and among those American officials who were brought into contact with him. He will be deeply mourned and greatly missed in this country, while his death will be to his own Government a lamentable loss."

A dispatch has been sent from the State Department to Director General Buchanan of the Pan-American Exposition authorizing him to represent the department in such funeral ceremonies as are held and asking him to send a floral wreath in the name of the department.

Don Carlos Morla Vicuña was one of the best known and most popular of the diplomats ever sent from South America to Washington. His public career began, as it ended, as a representative of Chile in this country, but between his first and last residence in Washington many years elapsed.

When Señor Vicuña was appointed First Secretary of the Chilean Legation in Washington in 1870 he was twenty-six years old. He soon became a great favorite at the capital, and enjoyed the personal friendship of President Grant and other members of the Administration. Afterward he was appointed First Secretary of the Chilean Legation in London, and when he was sent from there to fill a similar position in Paris he was appointed Financial Secretary of Chile, in connection with the various European legations.

In 1895 Señor Vicuña was appointed Minister to Uruguay and Paraguay, and in 1896 was transferred to act in the same capacity in the Argentine Republic. In the latter part of 1896 he was Secretary of State in the Chilean Cabinet, and after holding that office for a period of ten months was sent as Minister to the United States, succeeding Señor Gaña.

Señor Vicuña was not only Minister to the United States, but also Chile's Commissioner to the Pan-American Exposition. He was recently a delegate to the Chilean Claims Commission.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 20.—Society was not as well represented in the attendance at the tennis tournament to-day, and there was only one social event of importance to-night, the dinner dance given by Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, at Rockhurst, to formally introduce her younger daughter, Miss Gladys Brooks, into society. The spacious grounds were brilliantly illuminated along the driveway from the gate to the entrance of the house. In the vestibule and hallway were many handsome palms from the Rockhurst greenhouses. In the various rooms, particularly the drawing room, where Mrs. Brooks and her daughters, Mrs. J. R. Livermore and Miss Brooks, received, rare orchids, choice roses, and other flowers were used in vases to offset the permanent decorations of the house.

Dinner was served to the 180 guests on the 18 round tables, which were placed in the dining room, hall, and vestibule, each table having a distinctive color in its decoration, white, cream, scarlet, and lemon-yellow being used with candle shades to match in every case. The cotillion, which followed the dinner, was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., with Miss Brooks, and was danced in the white and gold ballroom, which is one of the handsomest rooms in Newport. The guests included the leading society people here.

Mrs. Robert Garrett gave a dinner for twenty-six guests at her villa in Narragansett Avenue. The table decorations were American Beauty roses.

Mrs. Edward Browning gave a dinner at her cottage on the Cliffs, the table decorations being pink asters and maiden-hair fern.

Mrs. Frederick P. Sands gave a dance for children this afternoon at her residence in Catherine Street.

Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock gave a luncheon to introduce her niece, Miss Funstal-Smith, of Baltimore.

Mrs. John R. Drexel gave a luncheon.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a musicale to-night.

Mrs. William Grosvenor and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow entertained with dinners.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Beresford of New York have arrived at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Hollis Hunnewell, Jr., of Boston, has rented the Tyler cottage, on Bellevue Avenue, for the season of 1902. He has occupied the cottage for two years.

John F. Albee of Dover, N. J., is the guest of J. Edward Addicks.

To-morrow night Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson will give a ball at the Golf Club in honor of Miss Evelyn Blight, the younger sister of Mrs. Thompson.

Admiral Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dundas Lippincott, George Tucker Bispham, and George T. Bispham, Jr., of Philadelphia, W. Forbes Morgan of New York, and Mr.

FINANCIAL.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Phenix National Bank
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Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
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Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
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Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
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Direct Wire to Exchange.
Telephone call 3030 and 3031 Broad

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Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
Unlisted Bonds and Stocks, whether interest paying or defaulted, bought and sold. Quotations furnished. Also opportunities for small investors. Write or call.
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FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 49 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 30 Coleman Street, London, E. C.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & COMPANY,

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK. 13 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.

OFFER SUBJECT TO SALE OR ADVANCE IN PRICE,

15,125 SHARES

BEING THE UNSOLD BALANCE OF AN ISSUE OF SIXTY THOUSAND (60,000) SHARES OF THE

Worcester Railways and Investment Company,

At a price of $100 per share and accrued dividends at the rate of $4.50 per share per annum from August 1, 1901.

The shares are exempt from Taxation in the State of Massachusetts.

The WORCESTER RAILWAYS AND INVESTMENT COMPANY is a voluntary association managed by a Board of Trustees, in whom is vested the ownership of the entire capital stocks (except only qualification shares held by officers of the corporations) of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, and of certain other corporations, holding charters under Massachusetts laws, which are engaged in enterprises closely identified with that of street railway transportation. The Company also controls other securities of the corporations referred to, and other valuable property rights. The corporations controlled by the Company have a total bonded and mortgage indebtedness of $1,519,000.

Under the Deed of Trust, an original of which is filed with the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, the present Board of Trustees is constituted as follows:

A. GEORGE BULLOCK, Worcester, Mass. . . Until annual meeting, 1905.
STEPHEN SALISBURY, Worcester, Mass. . Until annual meeting, 1904.
SAMUEL CARR, Boston, Mass. . . . . Until annual meeting, 1904.
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR., Manchester, Mass. Until annual meeting, 1903.
WILLIAM A. READ, New York, N. Y. . . . Until annual meeting, 1903.

It is stated to us in a letter from the Eastern Audit Company that for the year ended September 30, 1900, the various corporations now controlled by the Company earned an amount more than sufficient to pay Four Dollars and Fifty Cents ($4.50) per share per annum on Sixty Thousand (60,000) shares of the Worcester Railways & Investment Company.

It is expected that for the present dividends on these shares will be paid at that rate. The past records of the growth of the business lead us to believe that larger dividends can in time be paid on the shares, particularly when we take into consideration the economies of operation that we feel confident will result from the consolidation of the street railways recently effected and referred to in a letter of Mr. Francis H. Dewey, President of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, in which he states:

"The Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, as now constituted, is the result of a consolidation of the following Massachusetts street railways, completed March 1, 1901:

WORCESTER CONSOLIDATED STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
WORCESTER & SUBURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
WORCESTER & MARLBOROUGH STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
WORCESTER & CLINTON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLINTON & HUDSON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
LEOMINSTER & CLINTON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
FITCHBURG & SUBURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

"Prior to the consolidation, the companies named had been operated independently. Under separate management and operation, the gross receipts of the OLD Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, which was practically operated only in the City of Worcester, increased sixty-nine (69%) per cent. from 1895 to 1900. The extent of this increase may be realized when it is stated that the gross receipts of the West End Street Railway system, now controlled by the Boston Elevated Railway Company, increased only thirty-one (31%) per cent. during the corresponding period.

"The present consolidated company has a total mileage of 135.85 miles, and includes not only the entire and only street railway system of the city of Worcester, but also connects that city by numerous suburban lines with the following fifteen flourishing cities and towns in which its railway is also operated: Fitchburg, Leominster, Lancaster, Hudson, Boylston, Berlin, Clinton, Westboro, Marlborough, Northborough, Shrewsbury, Grafton, Milbury, Leicester, Spencer."

A copy of the Agreement of Trust under which the Company is organized may be seen at our offices. All proceedings in connection therewith have been approved by our counsel, Mr. Bentley W. Warren, from whose opinion we quote as follows:

"In my opinion the Worcester Railways & Investment Company is organized in entire conformity with the laws of Massachusetts and **its shares are exempt from taxation in that State.**"

Temporary printed certificates of shares are now ready for delivery, exchangeable for engraved certificates as soon as the same can be prepared.

A prospectus containing fuller information, and embodying the letters of counsel, auditors and the President of the Street Railway Company, may be seen at our offices or will be forwarded on application.

Application will be made to list the shares on the Boston Stock Exchange.

After a thorough investigation of the properties we recommend the shares of the Worcester Railways & Investment Company as a conservative investment.

New York and Boston, Aug. 21, 1901.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital..... $1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits. 1,000,000
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady, William A. Nash,
John D. Crimmins, James N. Jarvie,
Michael Coleman, James H. Post,
Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.

Ohio Southern Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds
Holders of certificates of Central Trust Company of New York, issued on deposit of abovenamed bonds under agreement of June 21, 1896, upon surrender thereof at office of Central Trust Company of New York, will be entitled to receive for each bond with December, 1896, and all subsequent coupons attached, represented by such certificate, $1,000 Detroit Southern Railroad Company, "Ohio Southern Division" First Mortgage 4% Gold Bond, bearing interest from June 1st, 1901, the sum of $48.38 in cash, ($8.33 thereof being interest from March 15th to June 1st,) and a certificate entitling holder to participate pro rata in any future distribution of cash when received by the Committee, and as determined by it, as provided in the agreement of February 20th, 1901.
Dated New York, August 16th, 1901.
WILLIAM A. READ,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY SANFORD,
THOMAS DENNY,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
Committee.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
180 shs. Ohio & Indiana Consl. Natural & Ill. Gas Co.
100 shs. North Western Ohio Natural Gas Co.
20 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$5,000 Knickerbocker Steam Boat Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
28 shs. Nash., Chat. & St. Louis R. R.
$580 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. scrip of 1899, 1900, and 1901.
100 shs. People's Bank & Trust Co., Passaic, N.J.
60 shs. Verde Queen Copper Co. of Arizona.
$10,000 Council Bluffs City Water Works Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1906.
4 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$4,000 Brooklyn & Montauk R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1911.
$10,000 N. Y. Central, Hudson River R. R. 4 p. c. Debt Ctfs., 1905.
$1,000 Pennsylvania R. R. Real Est. Pur. Money 4 p. c. Bds., 1923.
10 shs. Albany & Susq. R. R.
$800 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consols.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
2 shs. United States Trust Co.
100 shs. Cheesman Cotton Gin Co.
2 shs. N. Y. Sun Ass'n.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
10 shs. Bank State of New York.
$7,000 N. Y. Gas, Elec. Heat & Power Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1948.
60 shs. Phenix Ins. Co.
67 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
182 shs. Gas & Elec. Co. of Bergen County.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
50 shs. Phenix Ins. Co.
$10,000 Ohio Mining & Mfg. Co. 5 p. c. Inc. Bds.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
10 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
60 shs. Consumers' Brewary of Utica, N. Y.
100 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
142 shs. Henderson Bridge Co.
25 shs. First Natl. Bank, N. Y.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated July 17, 1889.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17, 1889, it will receive the sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a price not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-seven thousand six hundred and ninety-one 38-100 dollars, ($57,691.38.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 29th day of August, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.
NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.
TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:
Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.
Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.
Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.
Dated New York, August 6, 1901.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:
Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.
All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

33 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, August 12, 1901.
To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Union Trust Company of New York under the Agreement dated May 10, 1900, for Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds:
The undersigned Committee under the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned hereby give notice, pursuant to the terms of said agreement, that the Committee has entered into a contract with the Wabash Railroad Company for the acquisition by said Railroad Company of the railroad and property described in the first mortgage of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, a copy of which contract is lodged with said Union Trust Company of New York, and the terms of which, briefly summarized, are as follows:
First. The Wabash Company shall acquire said property upon the confirmation of the foreclosure sale (provided it can be obtained at a satisfactory price,) shall pay all receivers' certificates, preferential liabilities, costs, counsel fees, compensation of Trustees and Committee, and shall issue a first mortgage upon said property to secure a total issue of Three and One-half Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due in 1941, with interest from the date thereof, payable semi-annually. The bonds shall be for $1,000 and $500. The total amount of bonds issuable under said mortgage shall be $3,500,000, and $500,000 thereof shall be reserved and applied solely to the improvement and equipment of the mortgaged property.
Second. Such three and a half per cent. bonds, to an amount equal to eighty per cent. of the par value of the principal of Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited with the Union Trust Company, shall be delivered to said Trust Company for distribution among the holders of its certificates of deposit at the rate of $800 in new bonds for each $1,000 of Omaha and St. Louis bonds. Scrip will be provided for fractional amounts.
Third. All stock of the Omaha and St. Louis Company held by the Committee is to be surrendered to the Wabash Company, and the suits brought by the Committee to enforce the personal liability of certain Directors of the Missouri Railway Construction Company are to be discontinued.
Fourth. Said contract is subject to the following conditions:
1. That the stockholders and debenture holders of the Wabash Company assent to its acquisition and mortgaging of said property.
2. That the holders of Union Trust Company certificates for Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited under said agreement of May 10, 1900, assent to said contract; and,
3. That the net preferred liabilities against the property which are to be paid by the Wabash Company do not exceed $475,000.
By the terms of said agreement of May 10, 1900, it is provided that any holder of Union Trust Company Certificates who does not expressly dissent from such contract in a writing delivered to the Committee within twenty days after the first publication of this notice shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to such contract.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH,
As a Committee constituted by the Agreement of Omaha and St. Louis bondholders, made May 10, 1900.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $4,000,000
OFFICERS:
LEVI P. MORTON, President
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE, 2d Vice-Prest.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary
EUGENE E. VARET, Asst. Secretary
G. L. WILMERDING, Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer
DIRECTORS:
John Jacob Astor, Joseph Larocque,
George F. Baker, D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind, Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell, Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke, W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler, George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven, Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix, Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt, Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie, Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston, John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard, William C. Whitney.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
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JACOB H. SCHIFF,
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SAFETY CAR HEATING & LIGHTING STOCK
FOR SALE BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
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Telephone 3686 Broad.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

SECURITYHOLDERS' COMMITTEE
OF THE
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois
AND OF THE
Litchfield & Madison Railway Company
To holders of the Income Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois, and of Income Mortgage Bonds and Common Stock of the Litchfield and Madison Railway Company.
It appearing to the interest of holders of the above-named securities that such Income Mortgage Bonds be converted into new First Preferred Stock, and that sale thereof be made only in bulk and as a unit, and that the existing and converted securities be held, managed, and sold as a majority and in bulk, an Agreement to accomplish said purposes and other objects has been entered into by holders of the above-specified securities to the amount of over a majority of the Income Mortgage Bonds of each of said Companies, and of all the Common stock and nearly a majority of the Preferred stock of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway Company, under which Agreement, dated July 17th, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary, the undersigned have been constituted a Securityholders' Committee.
Holders of the above-specified Bonds and Stocks hereby are offered the opportunity of depositing such securities under said Agreement and securing the benefits thereof on or before August 31st, 1901, with the First National Bank of the City of New York as Depositary.
Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.
Copies of the Agreement may be had from the Secretary of the Committee.
Dated New York, July 19th, 1901.
THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Chairman;
CHARLES F. DEAN,
E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Securityholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel,
T. C. WELLMAN, Secretary,
27 Pine St., N. Y.

TO HOLDERS OF MORTON TRUST COMPANY'S CERTIFICATES FOR ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY 4 PER CENT. REFUNDING MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS:
The Morton Trust Company is now prepared to deliver 4 per cent. refunding mortgage gold bonds of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, in accordance with the terms of the above certificates, upon surrender thereof.
Bonds are in denominations of $1,000, and no scrip will be issued, and fractional amounts must be adjusted at the option of the certificate holder, by purchase or sale. Fractional amounts will be purchased at the rate of 97½ flat and sold at 98½ flat.
Holders forwarding their certificates to the Trust Company are requested to state whether they wish to buy or sell fractions, and whether the refunding mortgage bonds are to be sent to them by registered mail or by express, at their expense.
J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
Syndicate Managers.

Meetings and Elections.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting
OF
The Hocking Valley Railway Co.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Columbus, O., August 14, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all committees thereof, since the last meeting of stockholders,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors from five (5) to six (6.)
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.
The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.
The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

Union Pacific Railroad Company.
ANNUAL MEETING.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on TUESDAY, October 8th, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of fifteen Directors of the Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
The books for the transfer of stock (both Common and Preferred) will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901, and will be reopened on the day following said meeting, or any adjournment thereof.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
Dated August 20, 1901.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
INCOME B BONDS.
In pursuance of the provisions of the Indenture dated March 1, 1897, between the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company and The State Trust Company (now the Morton Trust Company) as Trustee, a general meeting of the holders of the above bonds will be held at the office of the Morton Trust Company, No. 38 Nassau Street, New York City, on September 4th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating two Directors of the Railroad Company.
MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By J. K. CORBIERE, 2d Vice-President.
Dated New York, August 19, 1901.

Dividends.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, Aug. 12th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901.
The Transfer Books will be closed on August 23d at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of September 4th, 1901.
GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

Norfolk and Western Railway Co.
New York, July 3, 1901.
The Board of Directors has declared on the Adjustment Preferred stock a semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share, payable at the office of the Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York, on and after August 23d, 1901, to the Adjustment Preferred stockholders as registered at the close of business August 9th, 1901.
The transfer books for Adjustment Preferred stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., August 9th, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M., August 23d, 1901. A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, Aug. 23, 1901, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1, and will reopen Sept. 3 at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17, 1901.

Breece Mining Co.,
24 Broad Street, New York.
August 15, 1901.
Dividend No. 13 of (5) FIVE CENTS per share on the capital stock of this company will be paid September 3, 1901, to stockholders of record August 24th. Stock transfer books will close August 24 at (12) twelve o'clock M., and open September 5th at (10) ten o'clock A. M.
C. L. E. de GAUGUE, Secretary.

National Biscuit Company.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock has been declared, payable August 31st, 1901. Transfer books will be closed from August 22d to August 31st, both incidsive.
J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

Proposals.

BENICIA ARSENAL, BENICIA, CAL., AUG. 16, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 11 A. M., Sept. 16, 1901, for purchase of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores, including cannon, projectiles, small arms, ammunition, scrap metal, etc. Information furnished on application to COLONEL A. MORDECAI, Ord. Dept., Com'dg.

KENNEBEC ARSENAL, AUGUSTA, ME., AUG. 15, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 2 P. M., Sept. 5, 1901, for the purchase of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores, including 334,400 pounds of niter, small arms, equipments, tools, etc. Catalogues giving quantities, condition, etc., can be had on application to D. M. TAYLOR, Major Ord. Dept. U. S. A., Comdg.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 20	449,147
To date this year	198,029,648
Corresponding date last year	75,129,197

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 20	$1,200,500
To date this year	$705,438,720
Corresponding date last year	$326,888,760

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	½	Kan. City So.	1
Am. Malting pf.	½	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Locomotive	½	Manhattan	1½
Am. Locom. pf.	1	Met. Street Railway	1
Am. Sugar	1¼	Mexican National	⅝
Anaconda Copper	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	Missouri Pacific	½
Brooklyn R. T.	⅝	Mobile & Ohio	1¼
Canada Southern	⅝	N. Y. Central	⅛
Cent. of N. J.	1	N. Y. Ont. & W.	½
Chi. & Alton	1¼	Pacific Mail	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅛	Penn. R. R.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2	Pressed S. C. pf.	1½
Chi. Term. Tr.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	½
Consol. Gas	½	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Del. & Hudson	2½	St. Law. & Ad.	½
Diamond Match	½	St. L. & S. F. pf.	½
Erie	½	Southern Pacific	1½
Erie 1st pf.	¾	Southern Railway	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	⅞
Glucose Sugar	1½	Texas & Pacific	¼
Illinois Central	⅞	Union Bag & P.	½
Int. Pump	1½	Union Pacific	1½
Int. Pump pf.	1½	Wis. Central	¾
Iowa Cent. pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed pf.	⅞	Int. Silver	½
Am. Tobacco	¾	Iowa Central	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	3	Nat. Salt	⅞
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	Norfolk & West	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	St. L. S. W.	⅞
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	Tex. Pac. land tr.	3
Col. Fuel & Iron	3	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅞

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Norf. & W., New River 6s	2⅝	Norf. & W. ext. & imp. 6s	1
		Wabash deb., B	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Hide & L. 6s	1	Louis. & Nash. coll. tr. 5s	2
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1⅛
Gal., H. & S. A., Mex. & Pac. 5s	1	N. Y. Cent., L. S. 3½s, reg.	1⅛
Iowa Central 5s	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's market was narrow but strong, a reaction just at the close not much disturbing the general movement. The market's tendency is, however, to harden rather than to advance materially. Throughout the whole list there seems to be steady absorption. Commission houses do not report increased orders, but they agree that clients are alert, and will be ready to join in any betterment that promises headway. More conspicuous than any other element is the maintained position of important financial interests—taking stocks every time professional manipulators effect any reaction. Thus there seems to be fixed buying orders in practically every prominent stock, not in any quarter, though, showing any effort to bid up prices. They whose interests are dominent seem not only ready to wait—but desirous of waiting—upon such developments as will later give sure foundation for lasting improvement.

At the opening yesterday there was continued activity in Norfolk and Western, and some further gains, but it encountered large realizing sales, and closed at a net decline of ½, about 25,000 shares changing hands. The greater volume of trading was in Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, St. Paul, Atchison, and Southern Railway, all of which, with the exception of Atchison, scored fair rises, Atchison reacting near the close to a fractional decline. In each of the stocks named trading approximated 40,000 shares. The Erie issues were strong, sales of the common exceeding 14,000 shares. Reading issues were also well bought. The steel stocks moved within a narrow range; the common, which sold "ex" the quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., showed a net fractional decline and the preferred a fractional gain—over 32,000 shares of the issues combined were traded in. Of the more active stocks, strength developed in Baltimore and Ohio, Chicago and Alton, Rock Island, Delaware and Hudson, and Pennsylvania, all of which advanced on light trading.

Wheat clearances fell off as usual on Tuesday, but still were nearly half a million bushels. The price of wheat declined about 1 cent per bushel. Corn also showed some decline. The general features of the grain situation, however, remain unchanged, and strongly make for an improving security market.

There was less activity in the sterling exchange market, and it advanced ¼. Call loan rates continue to fluctuate between 2 and 3 per cent., again closing at lowest.

There is some talk of impending rights to be issued on Union Pacific in connection with its purchases of Northern Pacific. The stock was as strong as any on the list yesterday, with a fair amount of short covering in it evident; indeed, Chicago houses were conspicuous purchasers of all the Grangers and Pacific stocks.

At the close of business a very firm feeling prevailed, which was helped by the materially increased volume of transactions, which, however, still remain far below the standard of last Spring, the shrinkage being mainly in commission house trading. News of the day may be entirely of routine character, not of a nature to much affect values, the strength developed being due to growing appreciation of the excellent nature of general conditions.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—U. S. Assay Office Receipts Lost.—A receipt issued by the U. S. Assay Office, N. Y., No. 160, dated July 22, 1901, for 163 70-100 ounces Silver Bullion, payable to R. & L. Friedlander or order, has been lost. The public are cautioned not to receive or negotiate the same, as its payment has been stopped at the U. S. Assay Office, N. Y.
R. L. & M. FRIEDLANDER.
Aug. 20, 1901.

Lost or Stolen—Bank Book No. 350,933, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Proposals.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
GUARANTEED 3½% TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES A.
Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement dated September 1st, 1897, proposals are invited for the sale and delivery to the Trustee of Certificates at a price not exceeding par and interest, to the extent of $50,000, the sum now available in the Sinking Fund.
Proposals should be addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Pa., and will be received until Saturday, August 31st, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon.
GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
CHARLES JAMES RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, August 15th, 1901.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rate: 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $200,017,078; balances, $10,787,757; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,852,802.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market,

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was more active than it was on Monday, but prices continued somewhat irregular. No sharp declines occurred, but the upward movement of last week was not continued excepting in a few stocks, the majority remaining at about the previous day's figures. Once again trading in the Tobacco bonds was quite heavy after the comparative dullness of Monday, and this issue supplied a considerable portion of the total for the day.

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SAFETY CAR HEATING.—The strength shown by Safety Car Heating recently was explained by the announcement of special dividends declared at a meeting of the Directors held last week. The circular sent to the stockholders states that they will receive a stock dividend of 10 per cent., and in addition that there has been declared an extra cash dividend at 3 per cent., payable Oct. 1. This later dividend is in addition to the regular 2 per cent. quarterly dividend declared a few weeks ago. No trading was reported in the stock yesterday. It was quoted at 150 bid.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4's were traded in to the extent of $348,000, between 67¾ and 67¼. The last sale of the day was made at 67¼, and the bonds closed at 67¼ bid, showing a net loss of three-eighths of a point. Yesterday's trading in these bonds was about seven times as heavy as it was on Monday.

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AMERICAN CAN common closed unchanged at 23 bid. Not a single transaction was made in the common stock. The preferred sold at 72⅞ and 73 and closed at 72¾ bid.

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UNITED STATES REDUCTION made further gains on larger transactions than any thus far recorded in the stock. The common rose to 40 closing at 39¾ bid, a net gain of 1½ points. The last sale in the preferred stock was made at 51¼, an advance of 7 points over the best bid of Monday. This issue closed at 50 bid.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE was somewhat firmer but dull. The preferred stock closed with a net gain one-half point at 49¼ bid.

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DOMINION SECURITIES was traded in to the extent of about 500 shares between 69 and 69¼. It closed at 69⅝ bid.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 20.		Aug. 19	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	23	23¼	23	23¼
American Can pf	72¾	73	73	73½
American Chicle	82	86	82	86
American Chicle pf	40	42	40	42
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9½	8	9½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	35½	37½	35½	37½
American Malt 6s	93½	94½	93½	94½
*American Thread pf	4	4⅝	4	4⅝
American Typefounders	80	90	80	90
American Copper	27	30	27	30
*British Columbia Copper	13¼	14½	13	14
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	¾	¾	¾	¾
Camden Land	1¾	1¾	1	1¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	7½	7	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	35½	54½	33½	34½
Central Fireworks	23	25	23	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cen. of Ga., Chat. Div. 5s	89	90	89	78¾
Central of So. Car. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	14½	16	14½	16
Con. Refrigerating	6¼	7	6¼	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2¼	4	2¼	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf		28½		28½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	67½	67⅝	67½	67⅝
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern	12½	13	12½	13
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	39½	40¼	40	40½
Detroit Southern 4s	83½	84½	83½	85
Dominion Securities	69½	69½	68⅝	69
Electric Boat	19	22	18	22
Electric Boat pf	44	50	44	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Electric Vehicle	3½	7	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf	10	15	10	15
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	2	1⅝	1¾
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100¼
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8½	9½	8½	9½
Havana Commercial pf	43¾	45¼	43¾	46½
Hudson River Tunnel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	76¾	76¾	76¼	76½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	85½	86¼	85½	86¼
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid on	7½	8½	7¾	8¼
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	21	25	22	25
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	83	86	83	86
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transit	1	1	½	1
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10¼	11	10¼	11
Otis Elevator	31¾	32½	31¾	32¼
Otis Elevator pf	97	98	97	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	74	70	74
Retsof	6	8	6	8
Retsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf	99½	100	99½	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	150		149	152
St. Louis Transit	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼
Seaboard Air Line	100¾	101	100¾	101
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82¼	82¾	82½	82¾
Seaboard Air Line	27¾	28¼	27¾	28
Seaboard Air Line pf	49¼	50	48¾	49
Singer Mfg	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & Power	39	42	39	42
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	768	773	771	775
Storage Power	5	9	5	9
Tennessee Copper	17½	18½	17½	18½
Tel. & Tel. Co of A., full paid	3	6	3	6
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼
Union Typewriter	60	62	60	62
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	114½	119	116½	119
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	89¾	89	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf	81	82	80¾	
U. S. Cotton Duck	30	31⅝	30	31⅝
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90¼	91¼	90¼	91¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref.	39	40	37½	38½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	50	52		44½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.		100		100
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	19	21	18½	20½
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.		58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C.	7	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	40	42	40	42
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16½	17½	16½	17½
Worthington Pump pf	112½	113½	112½	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Per value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 5s	114	115	114	115
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	241½	244	241½	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100⅝	103	100⅝	103
Central Park, N. & E. R	208	220	208	220
Central, N. & E. R. 7s	106	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	49½	45¼	49½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	109½	109½	109½	110
Second Avenue Railroad	410	415	410	415
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	29	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98¼	97½	98¼
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R	175		175	
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	110	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	62	70	60	70
58th & 59th St. 5s, 1906	109	112	109	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1¼	1	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	7	5	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st 6s	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. Y.	13½	14		13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103		103	
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	70	75	70	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	63	60	63
Ind. Gas bonds, 5s	99½	101½	99½	101¼
Mutual Gas of N. Y	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam Gas	107¾	108	107¾	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	5¼	6¼	5¼	5¾
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	52	58	52	58
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	103	110	103	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	95	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¾
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y. pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	110	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	97	99	96	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¾	107¼	109¾

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19	21	19	21
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96¼	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92¼	93¼	92¼	92¾
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112¼	114
Hoboken Ferry	80¼	82½	81	83
Union Ferry	40¼	41	40¼	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	96	96¼	96	96¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks —Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
115⅜	115¾	11,250	Amalgamated Copper	115¾	116	113½	115⅝	+ ½
27	30¼	100	Am. Agric. Chemical	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
29⅜	29½	920	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29½	29⅝	29⅛	29⅜	+ ¼
84⅝	85	235	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	85	85	85	85	+ ¼
31⅜	32	200	American Ice Co	32½	32¼	32	32	
60½	62	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf	60½	60¾	60¼	60¾	- ⅛
6	7	200	American Malting Co.	6½	6¾	6½	6½	
27¾	28	100	Am. Malting Co. pf	28	28	28	28	+ ½
52	52½	1,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	52½	52½	52	52	
26	26½	900	Am. Locomotive	26	26¾	26	26¼	+ ⅛
86½	87	450	Am. Locomotive pf	86	86¾	86	86¾	+ ¼
133½	133¾	3,260	Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	133	134	132¾	133½	
122	127¼	512	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	124	125	124	125	
134½	134¾	500	American Tobacco	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	- ¾
145	150	100	American Tobacco pf.	145	145	145	145	- 3
43⅜	45¾	1,100	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45½	45¾	45½	45½	+ ⅛
76	76½	37,320	At., T. & S. F.	76	76⅝	75¾	76	+ ⅛
96¼	96½	3,050	At., T. & S. F. pf.	95½	96⅝	95½	96½	+ 1¼
98	98½	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	97¾	98½	97¾	98½	+ 1¼
91	92½	400	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	92	92	92	92	- 1
74⅞	75	5,800	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	74⅜	75¼	74⅛	74⅞	+ ⅝
70⅝	70½	600	Canada Southern	69¾	70⅝	69¾	70⅜	+ ⅛
111⅝	111⅞	1,700	Canadian Pacific	112	112	111½	111⅞	- ⅛
161	162½	350	Central R. R. of N. J.	160	161	160	161	+ 1
46¾	47	5,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	47⅛	47⅝	46⅞	46⅞	- ⅜
38⅜	38¾	5,800	Chicago & Alton	37⅜	39¼	37⅜	38¾	+ 1⅛
128½	129	200	Chicago & East. Ill.	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞	+ ⅝
21⅞	22¼	2,400	Chicago Great West.	22¼	22⅜	22	22	
39	39¼	5,000	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	39½	39½	39	39	+ ¼
72	73	600	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	73	73	72½	72½	+ ½
166	168¼	36,423	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	165⅜	166⅞	165¼	166⅞	+ 1⅛
188	190	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	189½	189½	189½	189½	
190	195	25	Chi. & Northw.	195	195	195	195	
142¾	143	1,840	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	142	143¼	142	143	+ ⅜
18½	18¾	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅜
38	38½	310	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37½	38	37½	38	+ ⅜
90⅜	90¾	1,200	C., C., C. & St. L.	90¼	90⅝	90¼	90⅝	+ ⅜
95	96	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	95	95	95	95	- 3
13⅜	13⅞	100	Colorado Southern	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
23	23¼	300	Col. Southern 2d pf	23	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅜
223½	224	400	Consolidated Gas	223	223½	228	223½	+ ½
67¼	67¾	400	Con. Tobacco Co.	67¾	67¾	67⅝	67⅝	
163¼	164	1,800	Delaware & Hudson	162	163¼	162	163¼	+ 2¼
91½	92	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ⅝
146	147	100	Diamond Match	146½	146½	146½	146½	+ ½
7⅜	8	175	Dist. of America	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
28	29	200	Dist. of America pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
10⅜	11	100	Dul., S. S. & At.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¾
18¾	20	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	
39	39½	13,200	Erie	38⅞	39¼	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
66	66½	1,200	Erie 1st pf	66	66¼	66	66¼	+ ¼
31¼	31½	900	Erie 2d pf	31¼	31½	31¼	31½	+ ½
55	55½	300	Glucose Sugar Ref.	55½	56¾	55½	56¾	+ 1¼
182	183	3,400	Great Northern pf.	182¾	183	181¼	181¼	- ¼
53⅞	54	600	Hocking Valley	53	53⅞	53	53⅞	+ ⅛
144½	145	1,100	Illinois Central	145¼	145½	144⅞	144⅞	+ ⅛
76	77	100	Internat. Paper pf.	76	76	76	76	
92¾	93	500	Internat. Power Co.	93	93	92¾	92¾	- ⅛
7	7¾	210	International Silver	8	8	7½	7½	- ½
39	39½	100	Iowa Central	39½	39½	39	39½	+ ½
74¾	75½	100	Iowa Central pf.	75	75	75	75	+ ½
41¾	42	2,200	International Pump	40⅝	42	40⅝	42	+ 1¼
82½	84	100	International Pump pf.	83	83	83	83	+ 1¾
		100	Kanawha & Michigan	31	31	31	31	
20	21	100	Kansas City South	20	20	20	20	+ 1
103⅜	103⅝	4,750	Louisville & Nashville	103⅜	104¼	103½	103⅞	+ ⅝
118⅛	118⅝	4,050	Manhattan Elevated	118¾	118⅝	117⅝	118⅛	+ 1⅛
166½	167½	1,450	Met. Street Railway	166½	168¼	166½	167	+ 1
25⅜	25½	1,000	Mexican Central	25⅜	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
11⅜	11⅝	9,500	Mexican National ctfs.	11⅜	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
107½	109	10	Minn. & St. Louis	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	
25½	26	500	M., S. P. & S. S. M.	25½	26	25¼	25¾	+ ⅜
27	27¼	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	27	27¼	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
55	55¼	600	Mo. Kan. & Texas pf.	55	55¼	54⅝	55¼	+ ⅛
102	102¼	4,800	Missouri Pacific	101½	102¼	101½	102	+ ½
		100	Mobile & Ohio	84½	84½	84½	84½	+ 1¼
		500	National Biscuit Co.	43⅞	43⅞	43¼	43⅞	+ ⅛
103	105	400	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	103	103¾	103	103¾	+ ⅛
		10	National Salt Co.	42½	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅛
136	143½	10	New York & Brake.	144	144	144	144	
154	154½	2,900	New York Central	153½	154½	153½	154	+ ⅛
39¾	40	800	N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	39¾	40	39¾	40	+ ⅝
		200	N. Y., Chi. & S. L. 2d pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	
84½	85	7,525	N. Y., Ont. & West	84½	84¾	83¾	84¼	+ ⅛
56⅜	57	25,150	Norfolk & Western	56⅜	57¼	55¾	55⅞	- ½
97	97	100	Northern Pacific pf.	97	97	97	97	
40¾	41⅛	800	Pacific Mail	40¾	41⅞	40¾	41⅛	+ 1⅛
143½	145⅝	7,750	Pennsylvania R. R.	143½	145⅛	144⅝	145½	+ ⅝
112¾	113¼	2,700	People's Gas, Chicago	112¾	113⅝	112½	112¾	
		100	Pressed Steel Car	41½	41½	41½	41½	
83	84½	850	Pressed Steel Car pf.	83	84½	83	84	+ 1¼
42¼	43	5,420	Reading	42¼	43	42⅛	42¾	+ ⅛
78¼	78⅝	5,400	Reading 1st pf.	78¼	78⅝	78	78⅝	- ⅛
52½	53½	3,700	Reading 2d pf.	52½	53½	52½	53½	+ 1⅛
20½	20⅝	2,400	Republic Iron & Steel.	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
75¼	75¾	300	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	75¼	75¾	75½	75½	+ ¼
115¼	115½	300	St. L. & Adirondack	115¼	115½	115¼	115½	
113¼	113½	700	St. L. & Ad., ex div.	112¾	113¼	112¾	113⅛	+ ⅛
41	41	500	St. L. & San Fran.	41	41	41	41	
68¼	68⅝	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	68½	68⅝	68¼	68⅝	+ ⅛
29	29	100	St. Louis Southw.	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
56⅝	58¾	51,600	Southern Pacific	56⅝	58¾	56⅛	57⅝	+ 1½
31¾	32¼	38,000	Southern Railway	31¾	32¼	31¾	32¼	+ ¼
86¼	86⅞	5,900	Southern Railway pf.	86¼	86⅞	86¼	86¼	+ ⅛
62⅝	63	1,700	Tenn. Coal & Iron	62⅝	63	62⅝	63	+ ⅛
42¼	42⅝	3,700	Texas Pacific	42¼	42⅞	42⅛	42⅝	+ ⅛
37	37½	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	35	35	35	35	- 3⅜
97½	98	400	Twin City R. T.	97½	98	97½	97½	+ ¼
17	17⅜	600	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	16	17	16½	17	+ ¼
73	74	100	Union R. & P. Co. pf.	74	74	74	74	
98¼	98¾	39,700	Union Pacific	98¼	99⅜	98¼	99¼	+ 1¼
90¼	90¾	1,300	Union Pacific pf.	90¼	90¾	90	90¾	+ ⅝
43⅜	43⅝	350	United States Steel	43⅜	43⅝	43½	43½	
42¼	42⅝	20,900	U. S. Steel, ex div.	42¼	42⅞	41⅞	41⅞	- ⅛
92¼	92½	10,100	United States Steel pf.	92¼	92½	91⅞	91⅞	+ ⅛
13½	13¾	500	United States Leather.	13½	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
81¼	81¾	1,200	U. S. Leather pf.	81¼	81¼	81	81	
18	19½	200	United States Rubber.	18	18	18	18	
58	58	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	58	58	58	58	- 1
21½	21¾	600	Wabash	21½	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	- ⅛
39¼	39¾	4,000	Wabash pf	39½	39⅞	39½	39¾	+ ⅛
92¾	93¼	3,900	Western Union Tel.	93¼	93¾	92⅞	92⅞	+ ¼
19½	19½	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	19½	19½	19½	19½	
52	52½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	52	52	52	52	- ⅛
31¼	32¼	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	
20¼	21	400	Wisconsin Central	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ¾
Sales		449,147						

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$176,014,851
Gold	102,739,741
Silver	25,687,102
United States notes	13,626,813
Treasury notes of 1890	1,116,688
National bank notes	8,348,356
Total receipts this day	1,170,951
Total receipts this month	29,089,973
Total receipts this year	81,410,313
Total expenditures this day	1,130,000
Total expenditures this month	27,495,000
Total expenditures this year	70,802,590
Deposits in National banks	103,934,252

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$291,696,689
Silver dollars	438,189,000
Silver dollars of 1890	184,208
Silver bullion of 1890	44,758,792
Total	$774,828,689

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$291,696,689
Silver certificates outstanding	438,189,000
Treasury notes outstanding	44,943,000
Total	$774,828,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$71,620,731
Gold certificates	31,119,010
Silver coin and bullion	20,016,572
Silver certificates	5,670,020
United States notes	13,626,813
Other assets	19,408,318
Total in Treasury	$161,462,066
Deposits in National banks	$103,934,252
Total	$265,396,319
Current liabilities	$89,381,468
Available cash balance	$176,014,851

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
2d week Aug	$43,727	$38,042	$36,484
From July 1	256,838	223,270	229,960
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,697	1,476	1,445
2d week Aug	324,584	303,817	246,177
From July 1	1,959,559	1,806,269	1,543,609
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	643	643	508
2d week Aug	62,742	50,023	49,458
From July 1	419,867	355,580	299,883
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,555	1,551	1,561
2d week Aug	259,844	236,220	231,058
From July 1	1,827,294	1,764,422	1,452,901
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	1,766	1,766	1,789
2d week Aug	180,632	161,332	144,227
From Jan. 1	5,196,605	4,617,722	3,883,446
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,727	6,809	6,277
2d week Aug	661,955	633,772	551,383
From July 1	4,104,041	3,910,136	3,381,923
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
2d week Aug	54,347	44,052	
From Jan. 1	1,636,451	1,120,695	
ERIE, all lines, for the year ended June 30—	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	39,102,802	38,293,032	809,270
Op. exp., taxes, and betterments	28,406,974	28,448,605	*41,631
Net earnings	10,695,828	9,844,427	850,901
Other income, including coal companies	1,496,078	420,108	1,075,970
Total income	12,191,406	10,264,535	1,926,871
Int. on bonds, &c.	9,364,249	5,601,104	767,145
Surplus	2,823,157	1,668,431	1,159,726

*Decrease.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD for the quarter ended June 30—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	1,869,239	1,206,458	1,198,170
Op. expenses	269,139	704,238	867,079
Net	600,100	412,170	331,091
Other income	118,562	94,747	58,478
Total income	618,562	476,917	389,569
Charges, taxes, &c	366,086	330,812	319,000
Surplus	252,476	146,105	70,569
For the fiscal year:			
Gross earnings	4,562,347	4,508,594	4,662,475
Net	1,345,642	1,232,520	1,311,105
Other income	285,910	324,577

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings Confined to Small Properties—The Day's Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

John R. Davidson has sold for Mrs. S. J. Witherill to William Burkelman, for about $17,000, the five-story double flat 114 Bradhurst Avenue.

F. J. Wood has sold for Katz & Schorer to a Mrs. Bloomfield the two-family house on the east side of Anthony Avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 25 by 100.

Mrs. Lydia A. Clark of Leavenworth, Kan., is the buyer of the dwelling 353 Riverside Drive, sold recently by Stewart & Smith through L. J. Phillips & Co.

The property at Elberon, N. J., recently purchased by Henry Seligman, will be improved from plans now being prepared by Architect C. P. H. Gilbert. The improvements will include a large residence, stables, gardener's cottage, bathhouses, &c. The work of construction will be begun immediately.

Two deeds were recorded yesterday affecting the factory property at the northwest corner of Avenue A and Fifty-second Street, the sale of which was recently reported. By one deed the parcel was conveyed by Thomas E. Crimmins and another to Bayard Redfield, while by the second instrument Mr. Redfield transferred it to Moses Mendelsohn. The consideration was stated at $54,000 over a mortgage for $100,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

70 to 74 West Houston Street, north side, 69.6 feet west of Wooster Street, 43.2 by 75, seven-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees.....$86,000

By William M. Ryan.

24 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 270 feet west of Third Avenue, 21 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, the Trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum..... 20,000

By John T. Boyd.

Gerard Avenue, west side, 339.7 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 25 by 100, three-story frame flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Bradley L. Eaton..... 7,000

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

1,056 Washington Avenue, east side, 168.5 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 25 by 200, two-story frame dwelling and stable; foreclosure sale, to Charles Foster..... 4,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry Grasse, referee, 417 and 419 West Nineteenth Street, north side, 210.8 feet west of Ninth Avenue. 42.10 by 80, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,318.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 1,393 Fifth Avenue, east side, 58.3 feet south of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 17.8 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,220; subject to other mortgages for $14,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilmore Anway, referee, 42 to 46 East Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 85 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 65 by 98.9, six-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $51,574; subject to other mortgages for $95,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, for a four-story brick loft, with shop, 75 by 50; Richard H. Handley of 115 Broadway, owner; John P. Leo of 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; architect; cost, $8,500.

West Newell Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Elizabeth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 42; Raphael Sars of 38 White Plains Avenue, owner; C. Makenzie of Union Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Eightieth Street, north side, 26 feet west of Prospect Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 20 by 56; Charles Krahmer of 558 Brook Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse of 631 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

One Hundred and Eightieth Street, north side, 26 feet west of Prospect Avenue, rear, for a one-story frame stable, 30 by 16; Charles Krahmer of 558 Brook Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse of 631 Eagle Avenue, contractor; cost, $300.

Monroe Street, south side, 150 feet east of Jackson Street, for a seven-story brick loft, 25 by 90; John H. Oetes of 148 West Ninety-eighth Street, owner; John Hoe of 1,270 Amsterdam Avenue, architect; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 168 to 172 Seventieth Street, for a three-story brick dwelling and stable, 57.7 by 90.5 by 57.7 by 100.5; D. G. Reid, Hotel Netherland, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $95,000.

Alterations.

Hampden Street, north side, 100 feet east of Sedgwick Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; William D. Peck, premises, owner; W. Jones Foiln of 182d St. and Webster Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 329 West Eighty-third Street, to a six-story brick tenement; James Noble and Frederick Gauss, premises, owners; Gustave Schwarze of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $100.

No. 817 Tenth Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; Sarah J. Brooks of 349 West Fifty-sixth Street, owner; cost, $1,000.

No. 47 East Fifty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Ida R. Larkin of 128 Broadway, owner; S. E. Gage of 3 Union Square, architect; cost, $4,500.

No. 237 Rivington Street, to a six-story brick shop; John McNulty of 308 Rivington Street, owner; H. Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $750.

No. 278 East Houston Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; A. Reidman, premises, owner; Fred Ebelling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Tuesday, Aug. 20.

AVENUE A, n w s, 44.10 ft s w of 53d St, runs n w 94 x s w 119.2 x s e 120.5 x s e 75 x n e 138.5 x n w 100; also Avenue A, n w corner of 52d St, 21.7x95.5x36.10x94, with land under water; Bayard Redfield to Moses Mendelsohn, (R S $25.75, mtg $100,000) 100

AVENUE A, n w s, 44.10 ft s w of 53d St, runs n w 94 x s w 119.2 x s e 120.5 x s e 75 x n e 138.5 x n w 100; also Avenue A, n w corner of 52d St, 21.7x95.5x36.10x94, with land under water; Thomas E. Crimmins to Bayard Redfield, (mtg $100,000, R S $25.75) 100

BANK ST, 122.... s s, 25x95, 1-17 part; 44th St, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5, all title; Patrick Cosgriff to Michael Dyer 1

BATHGATE AV, e s, 25 ft n of 174th St, 24.8x95.7x25x95.7; Annie E. Powell to Osman F. Rinlock, (mtg $13,300) ..... Exch.

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 28.8 ft s of 152d St, 29x100; Hugh Martin to Charles Zink, (mtg $21,000, R S $3.25)..... 30,000

EAST BROADWAY, 143, s s, 25x75; Wolf Catzen and others to Isaac Raffel, (mtg $17,000) 1

INTERIOR LOT, 137 ft e of Ogden Av and 312.6 ft n of 168th St, runs n 50x e 50x s 50x w 50; Andrew Anderson to the Union Reform Church of Highbridge.. 700

JACKSON AV, s w corner of 156th St, 90x75; Antonio D'Andre to John Bambey, (mtg $48,200) 1

LAFAYETTE ST, w s, Lot 413, map of Unionport, 100x108; also Avenue A, n w corner of 11th St, 108x106; also 14th St, s s, e ½ of Lot 463, map of Unionport, 50x108; Catherine E. Allison to Thomas F. Doherty, (mtg $1,600, all liens, R S $2.) ..... Exch.

LENOX AV, 192, e s, 18x35; Patrick H. Whalen, referee, to Bowles Colgate and another, trustees, (R S $7.25)..... 17,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 353, e s, 41.1x100; Peter M. Stewart and another to Jydia A. Clark, (mtg $60,000, R S $38.25)..... 100

ROCKFIELD ST, s s, 373.6 ft w of William's Bridge Road, 50x100; Eleanor B. King to Elizabeth A. O'Neill, (mtg $2,900) 1

TIFFANY ST, n w s, 118.3 ft s of 165th St, 88x100; Frederick Thilemann, Jr., to the F. V. Smith Contracting Company, quitclaim, all liens 1

WASHINGTON ST, e s, 78.4 ft s of Cortlandt St, 50.9x110.2x50.9x121.5; Greenwich St, 156 and 158, w s, 51.2x108.2x49.8x98.1; Henry J. Norris to Mary E. Fleming, (R S $50) 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft s of 170th St, 56.6x90; Kelly, or 152d St, n w corner of Wales Av, runs n 58.5x n w 49.9x s 101.5 to street x e 25; Moses Mendelsohn and another to Emile F. Wojan, (R S $11.25) 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft s of 170th St, 56.6x90; Kelly, or 152d St, n w corner of Wales Av, runs n 58.5x n w 49.9x s 101.5 to street x e 25; Emile F. Wojan to George S. Bonner (mtg $40,000, R S $11.25) 1

WEST PLAINS ROAD, e s, 75 ft n of 6th St, 39x105; Mary A. Hayes to Charles I. Donahue, (mtg $2,000)..... 100

WILKINS PLACE, 2,368, e s, 25x100; Ernest B. Wintersmith to Nicholas Gagliotti, (mtg $4,600) 1

47TH ST, 73 East, 25x100; Samuel Makransky to Dore Golding, (R S $3.25, mtg $25,000) 100

220 ST, 226 West, 20x98.9; Charlotte J. M. Husson to Mary L. Rogers, (R S $5.75)..... 14,000

....., n s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 22x78.5, with strip on rear, 22x68.7; Sophie Aun to Frank Spaeth and another, (R S $3.25) 2

36TH ST, s s, 130 ft e of Park Av, 25x98.9; Anna Whiteside to John M. Ellsworth, (R S $27.50) 1

76TH ST, 132 East, 18x102.2; John L. Scherz to Carrie Scherz, (mtg $12,000). 1

91ST ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; Harris Rubine to Samuel H. Rubine, (mtg $13,500) 1

104TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; William D. Phillips to Joseph D. Sawyer, (mtg $40,000, R S $11.50)... 1

104TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Emma Rosenbaum, widow, to Rachel Blumberg, ½ part, (mtg $9,000).. 1

109TH ST, s s, 171 ft e of Park Av, 10x100.11; Gabriel Orelli to Natan Wishny, (mtg $7,500) 10,000

116TH ST, s s, 347.6 ft w of 2d Av, 18.9x100.11; Minnie Levy and another, heirs, to Florence Riggio, (mtg $8,500)..... 11,000

116TH ST, s s, 62.3 ft e of Park Av, 37.9x100.11; the Metropolitan Savings Bank to Charles Miller, (R S $31)..... 54,250

116TH ST, s s, 62.3 ft e of Park Av, 37.9x100.11; Charles Miller to Milton M. Reismann, (mtg $50,000, R S $6.50)..... 1

144TH ST, 710 east, 25.1x103.8x22x101.4; Mathilda Eichhorst to William Schellhas, (R S 75 cents, mtg $12,500)..... 16,300

Recorded Leases.

BOWERY, 74, w s; William Arenfred, Jr., to Esther Frank, 3 years..... 1,800

BROME ST, 107; Henry Elfers to Samuel Anater, 3 years, from Sept. 1, 1901.. 504

BROOK AV, 497, w s; August Kuhn to George Keller, 9 7-12 years....$720, $840, 900

ORCHARD ST, 178 and 180; Samuel Wacht to Louis Burstein, 5 years..... 7,600

RIVINGTON ST, 120; Robert A. B. Dayton, executor, to James Bernstein, 5 years 540

3D ST, 132 East; the Fred Oppermann, Jr., Brewing Company to Christian Baer, 4 9-12 years 1,032

22D ST, 56 West; Isidore Bloche to Leopold Puhr, July 29, 1901, to April 30, 1910..... 4,500

457TH ST, 433 West; Mary McGinn to Michael Farrell, 3 years..... 540

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ALEXANDER, John, to the City Mortgage Company; 137th St, s s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 16,000

ALEXANDER, John, to the City Mortgage Company; 137th St, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 16,000

ALEXANDER, John, to the City Mortgage Company; Bradhurst Av, s e corner 154th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 42,000

BLOSSOM, James B., to Samuel B. Goodale and another, executors and trustees; Teasdale Place, n w corner of Cauldwell Av, 3 years..... 18,000

BOOMAN, Amelia W., and others to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 45th St, s s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 25,000

BRADY, Robert J., to John H. Schulze, administrator; 9th St, s s, being s ½ of Lot 191, map of Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent., gold 500

BRADY, Alice, to John J. Leslie and another; Lots 167 and 168, map of 370 lots, McGown estate, near Van Nest Station, due July 1, 1904..... 200

CAMPOMINOSE, Peter, to Mabel R. Cushing; Macdougal St, 126 and 128, 1 year, 6 per cent., gold..... 7,000

DOHERTY, Thomas F., to American Mortgage Company; 1st Av, w s, being Lot 327, map of Pelhamville, Westchester County, N. Y.; 14th St, s s, being e 4 of Lot 463, map of Unionport; Lafayette St, w s, being Lot 413, map of Unionport; Avenue A, n w corner of 11th St, being Lot 469, map of Unionport; High St, n s, being Lots 228 and 233, map of Fleetwood; High St, n s, being Lot 238, map of Fleetwood, 1 year. 17,000

FLEMING, Mary E., to United States Trust Company; Washington St, e s, 78.4 ft s of Cortlandt St, see Cons., due as per bond..... 87,000

GAGLIOTTI, Nicolas, to New York Building Loan Banking Company; Wilkins Place, 2,368, installments, $44.80 per month, 6 per cent..... 5,975

HUPFELD, Louisa C., and others to Otto A. Hupfeld; Willis Av, s w corner of 143d St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,500

JACOBSON, Morris, to Mabel R. Cushing; 58th St, s s, 160 ft w of 2d Av, demand, 6 per cent., gold..... 27,000

KASSEWITZ, Matilda, to Jonas Weil and another; 30th St, 203 to 316, demand, 6 per cent..... 60,000

MANGES, Mary, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 2d St, n s, 268 ft w of Avenue D, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 12,000

MILLER, Charles, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 116th St, s s, 62.3 ft e of Park Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 5,514

OUSSANI, Joseph, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 5th Av, e s, 100.11 ft s of 111th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 50,000

RUSH, Michael J., and wife to Henry Elias Brewing Company; 62d St, n s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, demand..... 20,000

SCHEELAN, William, and wife to Mathilda Eickhorst; 144th St, 710 East, 1 year 2,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to Samuel Blumenthal; 50th St, s s, 237.9 ft e of 2d Av, 1st mortgage $39,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

SMITH, William H., to Pauline Hauser; 25th St, 114 and 116 East, (mtg $27,500, ½ part, due Sept. 1, 1902, 6 per cent., collateral)..... 6,000

SMITH, Magdalena, to the Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings; Hughes Av, n w corner of 191st St, monthly installments, 6 per cent..... 2,000

SPAETH, Frank, and another to Randolph Hugenheimer; 23d St, 349 East, 3 years, gold..... 12,500

STEWART, Perez M., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Riverside Drive, 353, 1 year, 4 per cent. 60,000

TOWNSEND, Emily F., to Alfred Stegman; Webster Av, e s, 50 ft s of 70th St, 3 years, gold 22,500

WOJAN, Emilie F., to Moses Mendelsohn and another; 152d St, or Kelly St, n w corner of Wales Av, 3 years, gold.. 17,500

ZINK, Charles, to Hugh Martin; Courtlandt Av, e s, 28.8 ft s of 152d St, installments, 3 years..... 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company, assigns 2 mortgages ..... Nominal

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company..... Nominal

FRANK, Henry, to Pauline Hauser... Nominal

HOFELD, Clara, to Westchester Trust Company ..... Nominal

HUPFELD, Otto A., to S. Hartwell Chapman, executor 5,300

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMpany to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, 4 assignments, aggregating 65,000

NICHOLS, Martha A., to Union Dime Savings Institution 10,000

PATRICK, Cecelia E., to Julia A. Feck.. 5,076

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Agnes F. Tompkins, as trustee. 6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

LENOX AV, 339; Frank S. Grob against Ambrose A. Gavigan Company and H. Abban Reever, contractors..... 198

MADISON AV, 1,675; Michael Casner against Henrietta Gordon, owner; Samuel L. Lewin, contractor..... 31

MONROE ST, 27; Christian Jacobs against Well & Mayer, owners; M. Shapiro, contractor 60

RIVERSIDE DRIVE and 84th St, s e corner. 112.3x126.8; Excelsior Terra Cotta Company against Dudley S. and Herbert S. Harde, owners and contractors..... 7,855

71ST ST, 114 and 116 East; Jacob Landsberg against Frank W. Herter and another, owners; Frank W. and Rosamond Herter, contractors 803

97TH ST, 205 and 207 East; Christian Jacobs against Well & Mayer, owners; M. Shapiro, contractor 65

103D ST, s s, 402 ft e of 1st Av, 150x35; William T. Hookey against Harlem Market Company, owners; Louis L. Cavinato, contractor 2,303

Lis Pendens.

LENOX AV and 111TH ST, n e corner, 33.11x100; Title Guarantee & Trust Co. and another against John Fish and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

ROAD leading from Hunt's Point to village of West Farms, e s, adjoining land of I. Simpson, 125x —, 23d Ward; Catharine R. Appleton against Arthur J. O'Leary, executor, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Kearney.

47TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of Greene St, 20x56.5; Noel B. Fox against Marie K. Manier and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. V. Thornall.

71ST ST, 255 East; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Benjamin Reichmeier, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

84TH ST, s s, 110 ft e of East End Av, 21x102.2; Jenny Cohen against Henrietta Levenson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Bernard.

154TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100, two actions; Joseph Henning and another against George Kellermann and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. F. Frees.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE W. B. DANFORTH COMPANY.—Justice O'Gorman of the Supreme Court has appointed Charles Divine of Brooklyn temporary receiver of the W. B. Danforth Company, stationers at 33 and 35 Liberty Street, in proceedings brought by two of the Directors, Charles Divine and William J. Murray, for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. Mr. Divine is the Secretary and Treasurer, and held 128 shares of stock in the company. William B. Danforth was President and held seventy-one shares, and William J. Murray held one share. The company was incorporated on Aug. 31, 1900, with a capital stock of $5,000. The liabilities are over $1,100 and nominal assets $1,000, consisting of merchandise $564, office fixtures $107, accounts $220. Mr. Divine stated that Mr. Danforth, who was in charge of the business, has since July 1 neglected to attend to it, has become involved in litigation.

Out of Town.

HENRY L. WILSON'S SONS.—Edward A. Wilson and William A. Wilson, individually and copartners, trading as Henry L. Wilson's Sons of this city, were adjudged voluntary bankrupts in the United States District Court at Philadelphia yesterday. Partnership liabilities, $64,569.82; assets nothing.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SIDNEY UNGER.—Sidney Unger, a clerk, of 1,096 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $100 and no assets.

MORRIS APPLE.—Morris Apple, manager at 621 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,040 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1895 and 1896.

BERNATH HEYMAN.—Bernath Heyman of Newburg, a manager there, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $1,855 and assets of $32 in cash. The liabilities were contracted in Jersey City in 1895 and 1896 when he was in the clothing and furnishing goods business. There are thirty-seven creditors in New York City.

BERNARD ZOLTY.—Bernard Zolty, maker of picture frames at 300 Grand Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $224 and no assets. He has only one creditor, George Blair, who obtained a judgment against him on Jan. 27, 1891, for merchandise. Mr. Zolty went through bankruptcy once before in May, 1899, when he had liabilities of $9,054 and no assets.

HARRY M. GOLDLEAF.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Harry M. Goldleaf, dealer in paints, formerly at 281 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, by the following creditors: George C. Choate, as Choate & Co., $139; Bridget Goodman, trading as Hanlon & Goodman, $168, and the Atlantic Varnish Works, $297. Mr. Goldleaf resides at 300 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, Manhattan. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on Aug. 1 gave a bill of sale of the business to Kempler & Seider, and also transferred real estate.

JAMES MCWALTERS.—James McWalters, builder, of 170 West Ninety-seventh Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $27,500, and nominal assets $1,300, in unliquidated claims. This is Mr. McWalters's second petition in bankruptcy, and includes six claims aggregating $1,569, which were omitted from the schedules in the first petition. One of these claims is for $1,180 in favor of Julia Collins, who obtained a judgment against him on May 21, 1900. She brought supplementary proceedings against him, which he objected to on the ground that he had been discharged in bankruptcy on July 25, 1901. Last Friday Judge Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court rendered a long decision, in which he refused to vacate an order for Mr. McWalters to appear for examination in these supplementary proceedings, on the ground that as her debt was not scheduled it was not discharged by the bankruptcy proceedings. To support Mr. McWalters filed a new petition, in which her debt is scheduled. The largest claim mentioned in the new schedules is that of Simon Troll for $25,000 for damages for personal injuries in operating an elevator at 522 West Forty-third Street.

Against the Large Tree Company.

Deputy Sheriff Ahearn has received two attachments against the New York Large Tree Company in favor of James G. Riley, $196, and Jane G. Smith, as executrix, $221, on claims for labor and services. They were obtained on the ground that it is a Virginia corporation. The company has been engaged for several years in transplanting large trees. It transplanted thirty large trees sixty feet high to the grounds of Andrew Carnegie, at Fifth Avenue and Ninety-first Street. The Sheriff served the attachment on a representative of Mr. Carnegie to attach a payment of $400 to the company.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BEECHER, Henry W. and Henry B.; Beecher, Schenck & Co., and the Southern National Bank of New York—S. Benedict and others, costs..... $453

BEECHER, Henry B., Henry W., and Beecher, Schenck & Co.—S. Benedict and others 1,527

BEECHER, Henry B.—S. Benedict and others 25,320

BEECHER, Henry W.—S. Benedict and others 5,514

BERRY, Wilton L.—G. B. Hecker and others 90

BELL, Thomas H.—Mackenzie Brothers.. 339

BELL, Thomas H. and George W.—E. Shaw 31

BELL, Thomas H.—G. B. Hartell..... 598

BURKE, Joseph P.—S. Gero..... 317

BEAUDET, Homer, Jr.—New York Telephone Company 270

CRUICKSHANK, Harry D.—G. L. Woolley 670

CONSTANT, William S.—New York Telephone Company 28

CROSS, Benjamin F.—The Reform Club.. 115

DUNLAP, William A.—T. Healy..... 70

DORIS, Denis J.—Mary Adams..... 18

DUFFY, Catherine C.—Schroeder..... 160

DAIBERT, Christian K. and George W.—M. Dowling 201

ELLERY, Chaning—F. Tupan..... 150

EVANS, George C.—H. S. Manning and others 719

EGERS, Alexander—The John Kress Brewing Company 1,395

FISHER, Peter F.—F. M. Burke..... 156

FOSTER, James J.—D. M. Koehler & Son, Company 34

GALLIGAN, Patrick H.—D. B. Duncan.. 132

HAY, James—D. Floro..... 182

HICKOK, W. Hyatt—K. E. Driscoll..... 287

HARRINGTON, Edwin L.—E. S. Eunson. 85

HEILMAN, Sarah, and another—Meyer H.—The Irving Savings Institution..... 635

KOHN, Jesse—United Electric Light and Power Company 40

KIMPTON, Edward—Richard D. Qualle.. 109

LINDSAY, Jeffery D.—J. B. Kickbride.. 799

LEVNER, Bertha—F. Grunit..... 542

MORRISON, James—J. Schaefer, receiver. 76

MELTONER, Joseph and Philip—M. S. Cronin 835

MATHEWS, Andrew W.—Ficken Paint and Oil Company..... 305

MORIARTY, John J.—H. S. Judd Company 219

MILLER, Samuel—J. C. Simon and others 247

PEAKES, Albert D.—D. Floro..... 182

PRUDEN, W. Edgar—Eureka Cement Company 1,913

REESE, Jacob Augustus—M. G. Pailliser..... 3,155

SCHNELL, Philip, Jr., and John—Armour & Co 787

STEVENS, George C.—A. W. Farlinger... 110

SLAVIN, Tully F.—E. D. Depew and others 115

TAIG, Jacob—J. L. Bernstein and others. 30

TRACY, John S.—Sonn Brothers' Company 313

WHITE, Frank N.—W. R. Hunter..... 99

WENDORFF, Harris—H. B. Claflin Company 466

WILBUR, Charles S.—L. W. Lawrence.... 3,329

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Aug. 21.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned case.

1—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Debohlow. Cases noticed.
2—Schneider vs. Gray.
3—Bailis vs. Le Main Optical Co.
4—Cent. Trust Co. of N. Y. vs. U. S. Flour Milling Co.
5—McIntire vs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
6—Raphael vs. Trask.
7—Starkey vs. Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway Co.
8—Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik vs. Klipstein Co.
9—Knippenberg vs. Wolff.
10—Von Faber vs. Faber
11—Schneible vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
12—Henning vs. Boyle.
13—Laurichesse vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
14—Wolf vs. Grant.
15—Am. Sugar Refining Co. vs. U. S.
16—Same vs. same.
17—Moore vs. Navarre Hotel & Importation Co.
18—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. Bankruptcy proceedings. Motions.

In re H. L. & B. Rosenthal.
In re Samuel Weiss, (2.)
In re Emil Henschel.
In re Gross, Millman & Co.
In re David Herskowitz.
In re Joseph H. Schoen.
In re C. E. Jones.
In re Jacob Slomka.
In re Klein & Co.
In re Solomon J. Stahl.
In re Purdy & Wyatt.
In re Max J. Lewinson.
In re Fanny Morris.
In re Andrew J. Debenham.
In re Ed. E. Rice.
In re Weissler & Heltter.
In re Tobias Simnowitz.
In re H. Kantrowitz.
In re Wechsler & Heltter.
In re Lacon & Henkin.
In re O. M. Trumbull.
In re Union Cloak and Suit Co.
In re Solomon Feldstein.
In re Catharine W. Arnheim.
In re M. C. Boynton & Co.
In re Read & Co. In bankruptcy.
2963—M. A. McMonagle.
3773—Abbe Mfg. Co.
3847—A. Goldman & Son
4017—Samuel Margulies. Discharges.
3942—Charles M. Maxwell.
2559—William W. Fleming.
3856—George W. Regan.
3927—Frederick Fischer.
3891—Joseph Goldberg.
3780—Jacob Kleiner.
3559—Sarah W. Searles.
3752—J. B. & W. Cathcart.
3944—Henry Berman.
3489—Safier & Wasserman.
3875—Oliver M. Trumbull.
3862—Mary E. Lease.
2833—Fred. C. Maston.
3762—Thomas M. Rasin.
3909—Cornelius Olsen.
3947—Abram Steinhardt.
3307—E. Z. Straight.
3078—Solomon & Hauben.
3737—Julius David.
3795—Charles Kilburn Under objection.
3913—Deutsch & Eichler.
3854—Zindle vs. Corenman.
3841—Isidore Kosak.
3828—Howard W. Sumner.
3301—John V. McEvily.
3113—Samuel Wolff.
3911—Jeremiah Goldberg Adjourned cases.
3668—Richard C. Garhart.
3816—Samuel Bieber.
3343—Abraham Bolton.
3829—August D. Meyer.
3840—Samuel Kraft.
3338—Henry A. Seymour
2136—Orienstein & Brull.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Van Auken vs. Myllus.
2—In re L. Bindewald & Co.
3—Ralli vs. Pearsall.
4—Haskins vs. Haskins
5—Kahn vs. City of N. Y.
6—Dodge vs. Hartwell.
7—In re Tuttle.
8—Morris vs. Wicks.
9—Sherman vs. Tucker.
10—Stelp vs. Greene.
11—Byriter vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12—Englert vs. same.
13—Bradley vs. same.
14—Redlich vs. same.
15—Demarest vs. same.
16—People, &c., vs. O'Shea.
17—Messinger vs. Spaulding.
18—People ex rel. Newman vs. Moffett.
19—Hollister vs. Hollister.
20—Blacker vs. Bittner.
21—Knickerbocker Trust Co. vs. Carson.
22—Bordenstein vs. Dorf.
23—Beeckman vs. Farmer.
24—Ratinez vs. Levy.
25—Lowery vs. Caring.
26—In re Marquand & Co.
27—Murphy vs. Murphy.
28—Gibb vs. Mertz.
29—Harlem Sav. Bank vs. Entwistle.
30—In re Shipman.
31—Kresler vs. Sloane.
32—Collins vs. Carter.
33—Coyle vs. Scannell.
34—Revel vs. Revel.
35—Booth vs. Dodge.
36—Finkelstein vs. United Garment Workers of America.
37—Baldwin vs. Dryden.
38—Kirk vs. Reinhardt.
39—Kelly vs. City of N. Y.
40—In re Mueller.
41—Hildreth vs. McCaul
42—Hinterhoff vs. Noulett.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned until Monday, Aug. 26.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Louisa R. Vance,
Catharine Von Covern,
James McKie,
Lisette Hahn,
Mary E. Prucha,
Alice S. Brown,
Fredericka Meyer,
Caroline R. Butler,
Elizabeth M. Dorsey,
Samuel J. Aschheim.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Gray, and Monks for the People.

1—George Desantes.
2—Edward Taylor.
3—William R. Hand.
4—Harry Macklin.
5—Paolo Lecentra.
6—Charles Hunter.
7—Frank McBride.
8—Barney Posimansky.
9—Maurice Bernardine.
10—George T. Anderson.
11—Paul B. Hudson.

To fix a day for trial.

1—John Melinsky, Frank Mosky, Frank Mysesky.
2—Thomas Nolan, Catherine Nolan. Pleadings.
1—William Martin.
2—Frederick Slack.
3—Abraham Ritterman, Joseph Danseyar.
4—George Carroll.
5—Frank Robinson.
6—John A. Henderson.
7—Robert Adams.
8—Camille Radfort.
9—Samuel Ross.
10—Marcus H. Martinband.

3—Mary Johnson.
12—James Clark, Jr.
13—William C. Riehl.
14—James Farrell, Joseph Grady.
15—Ernest A. Smith.
16—Antonio Spicola.
17—Louis Marchiodi.
18—Charles Brooks.
19—Thomas Cummiskey.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Herrman for the People.

1—John Newhouse.
2—Ferdinand O. Jamin.
3—John Doreski, Hanah Doreski.
4—Jacob Sternkopf.
5—Lewis H. Silver.
6—Thomas McMahon.
7—John Yates.
8—George Kelly, Patrick Shea.
9—Pasquale Getze.
10—Isidor Gordon.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Philip Goldstein.
2—Henry Smith.
3—Meta Bauer.
7—Gustave Grossman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—In re W. B. Danforth Company—Charles Divine.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Christian G. Moritz vs. Joshua B. Carter—A. Welles Stump.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Sheridan vs. Redmond—Thomas O'Callaghan, Jr. In re W. B. Danforth Company—Thomas H. Rouayne.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Sonn Brothers Company vs. Gallagher—Frederick L. Dresher.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Announcement is made of the formation of the Wisconsin Accident and Sick Benefit Association to begin business on Sept. 1.

W. J. Greenwood has been appointed Indiana general agent of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York.

Local fire underwriters say that advices from Evansville, Ind., do not show as yet any material likelihood of a rate war as the result of the competitive rate circular issued last week by the Northwestern National Fire Insurance Company.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and that it has duly qualified as such Receiver and does hereby require that

First: All persons indebted to said corporation render an account to the undersigned at its office, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Man

City Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A NO. 1 STORES AND LOFTS TO LEASE. Fine 25-foot store and first loft over, in new fireproof building, No. 64 Fulton St.; will carry 250 lbs.
Also at 5 West 14th St., beautiful store, 25x103 feet, with gallery and light basement, and very choice light lofts, just completed.
On premises or
BUEK & CRAWFORD, Agents,
503 5th Av., cor. 42d St.

156th Street, Near Westchester Avenue.—Several 20-foot single flats; will sell cheap to quick purchaser; terms to suit owner. Herrman, 333 East 119th St.

3-story house, with stable for 8 horses, suitable for contractor. Neubeck & Busher, Willis Av., 149th St.

6 lots, suitable for builders, 150x115, in Bronx. Price, $20,000. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., real estate.

P. J. HEANEY & CO., 787 TREMONT AVE.
HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.

8th Av.—Three 5-story apartments, with stores; all rented; Big Bargain. Hayden, 320 W. 145th.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

'Phone "359-Cort'l." for the high-dry choice
MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.
50c weekly. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Real Estate.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,
Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, established 1868, has many fine investment properties for sale and exchange: flats, tenements, business properties, west side corners, lots, farms, cottages; large and small. Call, write, telephone.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA & TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 18, B'way, N. Y.
SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$40 buys 5 acres fine soil, with river front; about half timber; terms, $2 down, balance $1 weekly. Harris, Box 28, Times Office.

Palisades Park.—Cottages, all prices; improvements; high ground; gas, electric lights; photographs. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W 116th.

Real Estate Wanted.

SONNABEND & GROMER, 162 W. 116TH ST., Buy, sell, and exchange real estate.
Rents collected. Estates managed.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Owners having city property to sell or exchange, Send particulars to Vail & Metra, 171 Broadway.

Wanted—$15,000 on 346 lots in White Plains; principals or lawyers only. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Bargain!—2-story and basement frame house; price, $2,200; cash, $200. John Perry & Co., 373 Fulton St.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$300 cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; on plot 50x100; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day. John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Workingman's Opportunity.—Nice house, Richmond Hill, $1,050; $200 cash, $10 monthly. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

EDGEMERE,

LONG ISLAND, N. Y. CITY.
Between Arverne and Far Rockaway.
Directly on the Ocean.
All Improvements. We offer
FOR SALE
building sites adjacent to the magnificent EDGEMERE HOTEL, and within three minutes' walk of the R. R. station.
Title Insurance Policy to each purchaser without cost.
Call or send for illustrated book of EDGEMERE, containing cuts of HOTEL, SUMMER HOMES AT EDGEMERE, and views of surrounding country.
Agent on premises to show property and give full information.
C. WALTER CUSHIER, Agent,
Edgemere, Long Island, N. Y.

Long Island Property to Let.

AN ELEGANT COTTAGE AT EDGEMERE FOR SEASON OF 1902. OPEN FOR INSPECTION. T. J. McBRIDE, EDGEMERE, OR 71 B'WAY.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale—Plot 65 acres, surrounding Underhill Homestead, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; frontage Central Park Av.; suitable for high-class subdivision; see owner on premises. T. B. Underhill.

Purchase and Exchange.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Soiled Overalls Bought.—Machinists, printers, engineers; any condition, if in good repair; 20 cents each. Send postal. Wagon will call. Scott, 1,008 Brook Av.

CARPETS and FURNITURE.—Bought, sold, and exchanged. Call or address Norden, 61 West 125th St. (Open Saturday evenings.)

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 208 East 125th St.

Auction Sales.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of
WILLIAM BYRON, BANKRUPT.
Greenwald, Kupferberg, Karp & Co.
Jos. Shongood & Sons, U. S. Marshal's Auc'rs, sell this day, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., at 26-28 Lispenard St., the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dress goods, materials, trimmings, fixtures, machines, cutting tables, forms, &c. Order of
LEO FRANK, Trustee.
MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER,
Atty. for Trustee, 309 B'way.

Machinery.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

"THE LAURISTON"

89th St. and Madison Ave.

These apartments are of the highest grade, consisting of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths.

Perfect in every detail, and built under the personal supervision of the owner.

Ready for occupancy October 1st.

Booklets are ready and may be had of the Superintendent on premises or through any broker.

David Rothschild,
Owner and Builder.

ORMISTON and LUCINDA
Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.
6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath. Every up-to-date improvement.
Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere. Superintendent on premises or
DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
Madison Ave. & 86th St.

Choice large light apartments to let of eight rooms and bath.
MASON, 6-12 EAST 58TH ST.,
CLOSE TO CENTRAL PARK PLAZA.
All modern improvements; elevators run all night; rents, $1,400 and $1,600. Possession Oct. 1. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

THE MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Bijou apartments, six rooms and bath, elevators, telephone, electric lights, exposed plumbing, gas ranges, &c.; rents, $33 to $40.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

58th St. and 7th Av., convenient to all cars. Corner apartment, eight large rooms, from October 1st, $900 per annum.
Others adjoining at $720 to $1,000 per annum. Six rooms and bathroom, $45 to $55 per month. See janitor, 917 7th Av., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS
19 AND 21 WEST 31ST ST.
Unfurnished family apartments from Oct. 1st; rents, $800 up. Meals served. Apply to Supt.

112 WEST 44TH ST.
BACHELOR APARTMENTS; 2 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, $600.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

See These Before Renting Elsewhere.—117th St., 260-306 West; near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient trolley and elevated station; references; $24, $27.

THE PENATAQUIT.
128th St., 40 West; seven rooms and bath; high-class apartment; elevator, telephone, electric call; all improvements. Janitor.

129th St., 116 West.—Newly decorated, steam heated; hot water supplied; hall service; seven and eight large light rooms and bath; reasonable rents.

5th Av., 1,048, Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, facing park; $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

City Flats to Let—Furnished.

Fireproof building, elegantly furnished, 8-room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

54-56 WEST 105TH ST.
Seven large light rooms, bath, all modern improvements; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, hardwood finish; near Central, Riverside, and Morningside Parks; convenient to all surface cars and L station; owner on premises; $480-$540 yearly.

A.— CORONADO. —A.—
New fireproof corner building, 7 and 8 sunny rooms to rent, $70, $85, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, $10 to $13, near schools, parks, and elevated station. Neubeck & Busher, Willis Av., 149th St.

Best city location; 509 West 112th St.; five rooms, elevator, electric light, telephone; $38-$45.

133d St., 138 West.—Six elegant rooms, bath; hot water; rent, $21; choice location.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

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A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE UNITED STATES,
194 CLINTON ST.,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest and most luxuriously fitted apartment house in the city; two elevators; large reception room, steam heat, sanitary plumbing; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Second floor and one room third floor; 145 Clifton Place, Brooklyn; a bargain; $10.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

265 Franklin Av.—3-story and basement brick house; a bargain; $38. Haviland & Sons, 982 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

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100 FACTORIES 100
Reduced rents for entire Buildings or Lofts to woodworkers, metalworkers, confectioners, cigars.
D. W. HAYNES, 235 Broadway, Room 1.

Hamilton Building, 22 Thames Street.—Large floor space, where good light is essential, for manufacturing or other purposes, with freight and passenger elevators and steam heat; power if required; rents moderate. P. M. Fletcher, 22 Thames Street.

Store, 19 Beekman St., with 2 large skylights, suitable for office, book store, stationery, druggist sundries, tailoring, newspaper advertising agency, &c. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; show cases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Continental Storage Warehouse, 313-319 West 43d St., just off 9th Av. Telephone 2,597 38th St.

Wanted.

Why lose your diamonds? Examined and reset while you wait. Isakowitz & Bacharach, 54 Maiden Lane.

Instruction.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT, STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

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DR. J. SACHS,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

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110 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1901.
Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.

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PREPARATORY COLLEGIATE DAY SCHOOL, under direction of Fathers of the Society of Jesus.
Each class limited to ten pupils. Building new; equipments modern. Gymnasium. **Reopens Monday, Oct. 7.** For circular apply to Vice-Principal.
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Boys' College Preparatory School, 674 Madison Ave., (near 61st St.) Headmaster, J. W. Gainsh, (Harvard, '01.)
Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Winter course, October to June.
Schools offer complete course (Kindergarten to College) combined with manual training
For enrollment apply
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J. CLARK READ, }
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22d year begins October 1st. One of the headmasters will be at the school daily during September.

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Boys from six to nine years.
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New York University Law School { Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. **Day Classes** with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) **Evening Classes,** sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition, $100. For circulars address
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Preparation for College & University. Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
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Christian Brothers, Boarding and Day Scholars, Boulevard and 131st St., New York.
COURSES LEADING TO A. & B. S. Modern Languages, Civil Engineering, Architecture, Naval Architecture, General Scientific, Pedagogical, Commercial Courses.
Preparatory Department.
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THE CURRICULUM EMBRACES PRIMARY, GRAMMAR, AND PREPARATORY COLLEGIATE COURSE.
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE ACADEMY OR SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.

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College for Young Women and Preparatory School for Girls. Teachers Specialists in every department. Lecturers of National reputation. System of education thorough and progressive. Regular and elective courses. Extensive grounds. Location unsurpassed. Suburb of Baltimore. Spacious buildings, completely equipped. Charles Street Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

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ESSEX FELLS, Caldwell, N. J.
Boys 8 to 14 years. Location high and healthful, 22 miles from N. Y. Our aim the *best—body, brain* and CHARACTER. New gymnasium ready by Fall.
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AMERICA'S GREATEST SCHOOL.
21 Teachers. New Buildings. Day and Evening Sessions. Telephone 1300 Harlem. Call or write.

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NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
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Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse after September 16th.
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RESIDENT AND DAY STUDENTS. MILITARY OPTIONAL.
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Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough academic, commercial, and Summer course; open all year; terms moderate; military drill, camping out for older students. Address BRO. AUGUST, West Chester, N. Y.

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71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

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Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
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A select school for a limited number of pupils.
Students Prepared for all Colleges.
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NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL { **Day School,** 35 Nassau St. **Evening School,** 9 West 18th St. **"Dwight Method" of Instruction.** LL.B. in two years; LL.M. in three years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

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KINDERGARTEN IN FRENCH.
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The American Institute of Phrenology. Address Fowler & Wells Co., 27 East 21st St., New York.

Home Boarding and Day School for Girls. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner, 607 5th Av.

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Close to Cornell.
President Schurman of Cornell says: "I believe the
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to be one of the best preparatory schools in the country." Registration 1900-'01 from 26 States. Ideal equipment.
C. V. PARSELL, A. M., Principal, Ithaca, N. Y.

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THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL,
Reopens September 30th at
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$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

CUT THIS OUT.
15 CENTS A POUND PAID FOR OLD pewter, britannia and plated ware; 5 pounds or 5,000 pounds bought; call or send postal; I will call. **BORNSTEIN, 186 William St.**

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72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

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Diamonds, Watches. Small amount down. Good value for little money. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane. 7th floor.

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TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Credit.—Watches, diamonds, $1 down, $1 weekly; our guarantee; perfect satisfaction or money refunded; write or call. Globe Credit Watch Co., World Building, Room 144.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier, & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry on weekly payments; lowest prices. Crown Watch and Jewelry Company, 9 Maiden Lane.

Diebold Safe and Lock Co., 30 Reade St.—Old safes almost given away to make room.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—JESSIE D. SERVADIO, plaintiff, against RICHARD D. VAN NAME, Harriet L. Van Name, Howard Van Name, Theodore S. Van Name, Margherita M. Servadio, Beatrice A. Servadio, Carrie L. Dudgeon, Franklin P. Dudgeon, Henry C. Dudgeon, Frank Dudgeon, Phoebe W. Dudgeon, William M. Dudgeon, Louise L. Dudgeon, his wife; Archibald D. Dudgeon, Helen Louise Dudgeon, William M. Dudgeon, as executor of the last will and testament of Richard D. Dudgeon, deceased, Caroline A. Dudgeon, as executrix of the last will and testament of Richard H. Dudgeon, deceased, defendants.—Summons.—Trial is desired in New York County.
To the above-named defendants and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York City, January 10th, 1901.
HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, office and Post Office address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the defendants Richard D. Van Name, Harriet L. Van Name, Howard Van Name, Theodore S. Van Name, Margherita M. Servadio, and Beatrice A. Servadio:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 15th day of July, 1901, and filed with a copy of the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of July, 1901, the original complaint herein having been filed in said County Clerk's office on the 14th day of January, 1901.
Dated New York, July 16th, 1901.
HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy17-1aw6wW.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB ROZINSKI, bankrupt. In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Jacob Rozinski of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Jacob Rozinski was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
August 20th, 1901.

NO. 4,069.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX GLASSBERG, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Max Glassberg of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Max Glassberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Aug. 20th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES L. WARD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,985.
Notice is hereby given that Charles L. Ward, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Aug. 12, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 4th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M. and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Aug. 20, 1901.

NO. 4,038.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEOPOLD H. WERTHEIMER, bankrupt.
To the creditors of Leopold H. Wertheimer of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Leopold H. Wertheimer was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 20th, 1901.

Pianos and Organs.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS.
Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
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Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
Free—We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match, and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

PIANOS TO RENT
for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

STEINWAY PIANO, $100; CHICKERING, $165; 10 square pianos, special sale, $10 upward.
CHANDLER, 439 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" WISE, STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardmen upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

Summer Resorts.

LABOR DAY TRIPS,
Including Railroad Tickets, Hotels, &c.
Pan-American Exposition and Niagara Falls, 5-day trips from Thousand Islands, Rapids, Montreal, and Lakes, 4-day trip. **$13.50 $30.00**
Independent Tickets Everywhere.
Particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.

REMINGTON COTTAGES,
Remington Av.; second house from ocean. High-grade Family Hotel; capacity, 100. Large, ocean view rooms. E. C. McBRIDE.

BEACH VIEW HOUSE. L. I. East Moriches, Facing Great South Bay; spacious grounds; modern appointments; booklet; (temperance house.) J. H. MILLER.

MORICHES INN, CENTRE MORICHES, (NOW OPEN.)—New and handsomely furnished. Latest improvements. Most healthful spot on Long Island. Terms reasonable.

SPRINGVILLE HOUSE, Good Ground, L. I. Directly facing water. (Pleasant and homelike.) Shady grounds, first-class table, boating. PETER NEHNBASS, Prop., owner.

THE SANTAPOGUE, BABYLON, L. I. Delightful location. Airy rooms. High-class table. Spacious grounds. Boating, fishing, bathing. Reasonable.
MRS. J. HEALY.

PEARL HOUSE, SAYVILLE, L. I., on the Great South Bay. Grand location. Airy rooms. Generous table. $7.00 to $9.00. E. F. SKINNER.

Far Rockaway.

THE EUREKA. FAR ROCKAWAY. (Select Family Hotel.) Delightful location, (always cool;) every modern appointment. Large airy rooms. High-class cuisine, sanitary plumbing; boating, bathing, fishing; electric lights. Reasonable. N. GRAF.

HOTEL WINDSOR, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I. Delightful location. Large shady lawn, (always cool.) Cheerful rooms. Superior cuisine. Modern improvements. First-class café, a la carte rates $10.00 up. Mrs. Pearse. A. LEVY, Manager.

NATIONAL HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY.—(ALWAYS COOL.) Few minutes from beach; airy rooms; generous table. M. A. CASLIN.

Staten Island.

NEW DORP BEACH HOTEL The Manhattan of Staten Island.

NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

LITTLETON, WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, THE GREAT HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.
North Conway, White Mountains, New Hampshire, the great Summer, Fall, and Winter resort.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

VICTORIA, On SOUTH CAROLINA AVE. MINUTE WALK FROM BEACH. ENLARGED & REFURNISHED COMPLETE. (OPEN ALL YEAR.) 30 hot and cold seawater baths have been added in New Brick Annex for accommodation of guests. M. WILLIAMS.

Atlantic Highlands.

THE BRANDON HOUSE. — Comfortable rooms, excellent table, electric lights, bathing, boating, fishing; terms reasonable. Mrs. S. HOOPER.

Point Pleasant.

RESORT HOTEL, Point Pleasant, N. J.
Yachting, fishing, golf, ocean and still bathing, orchestra. For terms and booklet address
FYE & FOSTER, MANAGERS.

Sea Girt.

THE TREMONT,
SEA GIRT, N. J. On ocean front. Every room has full ocean view. Excellent cuisine. Booklet. **I. S. HINKSON.**

THE NORTHERN. North Asbury Park, N. J.; accommodations for 100; terms from $10 to $12; booklet. K. A. Wyatt.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mt. Pocono.

POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
MOUNT POCONO.
Trout fishing, private ponds and brooks; pine-laden air; pure water; grand scenery; shady walks and drives; cuisine high class; long-distance 'phone. Booklet. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

Country Board.

Hillside Spring

LA GASCOGNE'S STEWARD ACCUSED OF BRIBERY

Further Arrests Expected in the Immigration Fraud Case.

The French Line Will Offer Every Aid in Exposing Those Guilty of Illegally Passing Aliens.

Steward Ernesto Sapelli of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique steamship La Gascogne was the man who on Sunday last bribed a United States Treasury officer detailed as an Inspector to the Immigration Service to pass alien Italians as United States citizens. He planned in this way to enable nine men to avoid the scrutiny of the Ellis Island officials, and the bribe was $41 and a gold piece of 10 francs.

Sapelli was arrested yesterday on La Gascogne by Deputy United States Marshals Blake and McAviney, who were directed to this duty by Assistant United States District Attorney C. S. Houghton after he had advised with Dr. Lorenzo Ullo of the law firm of Ullo & Ruebsamen, attorney for the United States Commissioners of Immigration. When Sapelli was brought to United States Marshal William Henkel's office he was vehement in indignation, and he protested that he had done nothing to warrant his arrest. He wore the uniform of a steward of the French Line, and was garrulous about his career. He asserted that he was once in the service of the wife of Count Lyof Nicolaivitch Tolstoi, the Russian novelist.

He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander by the Marshal. Dr. Ullo appeared with District Attorney Houghton, and Inspector Junker made a complaint in part as follows:

William E. Junker, being duly sworn, says he is an officer of the Government, to wit, an Inspector in the United States Immigration Service, and as such officer it is his duty to inspect all immigrants arriving on vessels from foreign ports to the Port of New York, and to discharge United States citizens returning as steerage passengers from foreign countries; that on the 18th day of August, 1901, said Ernesto Sapelli, steward of the French steamship La Gascogne, did unlawfully promise, offer, and give to the said William E. Junker a certain sum of money, to wit, $41 in United States money and one 10-franc piece, with intent to influence the said William E. Junker to do an act in violation of his lawful duty, to wit, to discharge aliens who were not entitled to land, for a consideration of $5 apiece.

Commissioner Alexander decided to hold Sapelli in $2,500. The prisoner clamored for a lawyer, and again protested that he had not offended against the law. He was committed to the Ludlow Street Jail until this morning, when an examination will be had before Commissioner Alexander. Sapelli, when he went away with the Marshals, said he had relatives in New York, and would have them hunted up, so that he could secure his liberty on bail.

Oscar O. Czuchois, Assistant Agent of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, was indignant because the stories of what occurred on La Gascogne on Sunday between the Immigration Inspectors and some one on the ship appeared to reflect on the line. This he said was an insinuation that he could not be expected to tolerate. All that he would say on the subject officially was:

"The officials of the French Line say that if any one of its ships' companies can be found to have acted wrongly in the matter of immigrants or in collusion with any official he will be properly punished. Every facility will be given to the Immigration Bureau officers to have the subject thoroughly investigated, no matter who may be implicated."

Thomas Fitchie, Commissioner of Immigration, is on a short vacation. Assistant Commissioner E. F. McSweeney, who sanctioned the laying of the trap into which Sapelli fell, was in yesterday morning in conference with Dr. Ullo and others, who are fathoming the extent of the system discovered by Sapelli's confidences to Inspector Junker.

"The story of the immigration frauds published in THE TIMES," said the Commissioner, "was correct, but I deprecate any sensationalism in this regard. We are utterly in the dark as to the extent and duration of this scheme to get immigrants through. It is an unexpected development that we are investigating. It may be a sporadic case of petty money-making, and it may be more serious. So far I have direct evidence of collusion between Treasury officers and Sapelli, or between Sapelli and the officers of the steamship company.

"At any rate, no statement in regard to the case will be made from the Commissioner's office. The matter is under investigation, and any report that is made will be made solely to the Treasury Department. Its officials will make public what they see fit. It will take three or four days to make up the report which will go to Washington. In the meantime it would not be prudent to give any inkling of what has been discovered. On the one hand, such publicity might hinder or thwart us. It would certainly serve no good end. I cannot in truth say if the passing of aliens in this way has been going on for a long time or not, and I do not know if any alien has so passed. I certainly know of no system of false naturalization papers. As to letting immigrants land at the ship's pier, that's absurd, as in any event they would have gone to Ellis Island. Just as absurd is a story that 'diseased' immigrants sought to evade scrutiny by bribery."

Dr. Ullo said it was likely that the arrest of Sapelli would be followed by others. A rigid investigation of the matter, he added, was in progress both by the Treasury officials and those of the steamship line, and it was not likely that any one implicated in the scheme would escape detection. Dr. Ullo would not say if the inquiry would be confined to immigration by the French line.

POWDERLY NOT YET INFORMED.

Believed that Fraud System Was Exposed by Shifting of Inspectors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—T. V. Powderly, Commissioner General of Immigration, said to-night that he could give no information about the reported discovery in New York that immigrant Inspectors had been offered bribes by the officers on steamships. He was looking for a report about the matter, but until that arrived, which he expected would be the case to-morrow, he must decline to indulge in any speculation or afford any information, all his information about the case being confined to what he had learned from the newspapers.

It is ascertained at the Treasury Department that the practice alleged to have been uncovered in the case of La Gascogne has been suspected for some time, and that steps had been taken to prove all doubts. The business was managed with some care by those who had practiced the frauds, the manifests of passengers being so changed as to mislead the agents, and render it impossible to follow the immigrants after they had been landed.

The impression is that a change of Inspectors had been made and that the steamship officers who were in the habit of transacting business with trained Inspectors were not aware that the new men put on were not "coached" to do business in the old way. If this was the case, and the Inspector who learned of the willingness of an officer to pay for the release of an immigrant was discreet, he could have ascertained not only that the law was being evaded, but that there was a schedule of prices for which immunity from inspection could be procured.

The extent to which the frauds have been practiced is matter of conjecture wholly, but it is admitted by one Treasury officer who was not constrained by the official reticence that prevented Mr. Powderly from talking, that 10,000 is a very low estimate to give as that of the number of aliens who have thus secured the privilege of landing without going to Ellis Island. As stated before, the machinery run by the conspirators against the laws got the emigrants so safely out of reach that it will be next to impossible to prove anything by them.

CO-OPERATIVE BREWERS DIFFER.

Consumers' Company Stockholders Object to Salaried Managers Named by Board.

A circular has been sent out by the stockholders of the Consumers' Brewing Company of Hudson County, whose brewery is located in West Hoboken, which has created much interest among the parties involved.

At a meeting of the Directors held on May 24 last, it was resolved that the persons appointed as managers for five years should receive the following salaries: F. William Bender, $6,000; Edward Bergman, $5,000; Clause Basse, $4,000; Gustave Zimmerman and William Von Twistem, $2,500 each.

John Gerken, the New York liquor merchant, resigned as Treasurer of the company a few months ago. Mr. Bergman was then elected Treasurer. Mr. Gerken is one of the signers of the circular, which states:

When this brewery was organized it was expressly understood and agreed that no salaries would be paid to the officers or Directors until they had placed it on a paying basis, and had declared a dividend of at least 10 per cent.

We have been tied to the millionaire brewers and have been struggling to rid ourselves of them. In order to do this we started this co-operative brewery, and now we own the brewery and plant, and have the privilege of voting on one day in the year, at the annual election, to retain or change the management of our company, if it has not been properly conducted. But now, before the brewery is actually started, we find the combination among the Directors which has put the burden of a chain around our necks for five years. It will deprive us of our dividends and will burden us with large salaries for themselves. It is now up to you to attend at the election and determine whether you will disapprove such action or quietly submit when you have been imposed upon.

A majority of the stockholders are opposed to this sort of business and demand that the contracts provided for by this resolution shall be annulled and voided. If the present Board of Directors refuses to carry out our original plans, then new ones must be elected to succeed them who will do it.

The circular is signed by F. Brakman, J. A. Logan, and John Gerken.

F. William Bender is President of the company, Clause Basse is First Vice President, and Morton Bishop Secretary. The company started to brew recently and will not begin to sell beer for a couple of months.

THIS SHELTER CLOSED AT NIGHT.

So Sick Woman Sat for Hours in the Rain on the Steps of St. Barnabas House.

Shortly after midnight yesterday morning a well-dressed woman was noticed sitting in the drizzling rain on the doorstep of the St. Barnabas House, 306 Mulberry Street. The St. Barnabas House is an Episcopalian institution meant to shelter friendless women and children. The woman was seen to tug at the bell a number of times, but there was no response. At last she went away.

She wandered about the streets for over an hour, and finally, in desperation, accosted a policeman. She gave her name as Mrs. Olsen, and asked the policeman to arrest her so that she might at least have the shelter of a cell. She explained that she was about to undergo an operation in the Presbyterian Hospital, and that when she called at the hospital Monday night expecting to find a bed ready for her she was told that none could be had until morning. She was advised to go to the St. Barnabas House for shelter for the night, and though weak from sickness, had walked all the way from the hospital. The policeman urged her to return to St. Barnabas House and try again to gain admittance.

At 4 o'clock in the morning she began to ring the bell of the place, but could not attract attention. At 7 o'clock a Police Headquarters reporter found the woman sitting on the steps in a pouring rain. She was weeping, and when asked to explain told her story. Thereupon the reporter took a hand at ringing the bell, and when it remained unanswered, pounded the door until someone opened it and admitted the pair. When she learned that she had to do with a reporter, however, she would not give her address.

It was learned that every night at 9 o'clock the bell at St. Barnabas House is disconnected. The attendant who opened the door said that the Superintendent was not to be seen at that time, but that she herself could give all necessary information.

"You see, we have got to sleep some time," she said. "If the door bell was not disconnected we would not get a wink of sleep."

"Is that an official reason?" was asked.

"It is," answered the woman, who declined to give her name.

BIG LINER'S QUICK PASSAGE.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Reaches Here from Cherbourg in 5 Days 17 Hours 24 Minutes.

The North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, the first transatlantic steamship to make the westward passage this season via the short or northern track, came into port yesterday morning after a voyage lasting five days seventeen hours and twenty-four minutes from Cherbourg Mole to Sandy Hook Lightship, the fastest westward run she has made.

The vessel was not reported until she arrived in Quarantine at 8:24 o'clock, a fact accounted for by the almost impenetrable fog that from early morning till noon enveloped the harbor and lower bay. It was hours later when the Kaiser reached her dock. The marine observers said that it was impossible for them to make out any object any distance away, and though the Kaiser is one of the largest craft afloat she managed to slip by them unobserved.

On Monday afternoon about 3 o'clock she made out a two masted schooner flying a signal of distress. She bore down and inquired what the matter was, and the skipper of the sailing vessel replied that he was very anxious to know just where he was as he had lost his reckonings in a storm. Capt. Hogemann gave the desired information.

The cabins of the Kaiser were filled with tourists returning from a Summer abroad. All the way across they made merry and many were the stories of big poker games, concerts, and other forms of amusement that the passengers related as having occurred. One of the poker games was a very interesting affair in which the limit, it was affirmed, at the start was $5 and at the end $100. Among those in the game, which lasted one day and well into another, were Jacob Rothschild, Beriah Wilkins of Washington and Florence Ziegfeld the husband and manager of Anna Held. Luck, it was reported, favored Messrs. Ziegfeld and Wilkins.

The Marconi wireless telegraph operator aboard the Kaiser managed to get connection with the new station at Nantucket as the vessel neared port. Several messages from people on board to friends ashore were successfully transmitted, it was said.

While the Kaiser was docking the yachts Irene and Electra were lying just off the pier. When the Electra backed away she came very near getting in collision with the Irene. As it was her bowsprit carried away the gold knob on the end of the Irene's flagstaff, causing the flag to drop into the river. Then the Irene backed out into the stream, and had it not been for the cool headed Captain of the tug Theresa Vernon she in all probability would have collided with that craft. Her bowsprit passed within a foot of the upper works of the tug, the Captain of the tug saving both boats from damage by ringing full speed ahead in the nick of time.

CAPT. ARTHUR LEE HERE.

Ex-Military Attache Denies that He Refused to Meet Bourke Cockran—Says Boer War Is Over.

On the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse there arrived yesterday, Capt. Arthur H. Lee, ex-Military Attaché of the British Embassy at Washington. He is accompanied by Mrs. Lee, and after spending some time at Winter Harbor, Me., will go to Washington to renew old acquaintances, and then come to New York to witness the contest for the America's Cup.

Concerning a recent cable dispatch to the effect that he had refused to meet Bourke Cockran when the latter was introduced to him by Winston Churchill, Capt. Lee said that the report was incorrect.

"I did not refuse to meet Mr. Cockran," said Capt. Lee, "but I did take occasion to remind him that I had heard him deliver a very eloquent oration at a pro-Boer meeting in Washington."

The Boer war from a military standpoint, Capt. Lee said, was at an end. It was now, he explained, a police rather than a military problem.

The English, said Capt. Lee, had a very high opinion of the American soldier. Asked to what this was due, he replied:

"I told them all they know, and naturally they would have a high opinion of the American soldier."

Consul Berliner's Marriage.

Congressman-elect H. M. Goldfogle will be best man at the wedding of Consul Solomon Berliner to Miss Jennie Otterberg. The ceremony will be performed in Carroll Institute Hall, Washington, D. C., on Sunday, Sept. 1. Miss Bertha Otterberg will be the maid of honor. Consul Berliner will leave for his post in the Canary Islands soon after the wedding.

DISCORD AMONG THE GERMAN-AMERICANS

Mr. Ridder Attacked by the Municipal League's Secretary.

George H. Davis Intimates that His Organization Alone Represents the Unbiased Reform Element.

While the indications were on Monday night that all of the German-American political associations intended to act in concert in the coming local campaign, there were developments yesterday that foreboded serious internal dissensions.

George H. Davis, Secretary of the German-American Municipal League of New York, was one of the delegates to the dinner and conference at the Union Square Hotel on Monday night, and he then impugned the motives of Mr. Ridder, who, he says, is working to secure the nomination of his brother-in-law, Edward B. Amend, for Justice of the Supreme Court.

"The German-American Municipal League of New York," Mr. Davis said yesterday, "was organized last December. Paul Goepel was made temporary President and I was chosen temporary Secretary. Last week our organization was made permanent, and Mr. Goepel and myself were, respectively, elected President and Secretary.

"We also elected the following Executive Committee, with power to increase the membership: Francis Charles Bonn of 280 Broadway, Dr. L. K. Boehm of 320 Broadway, George H. Davis, 1 Madison Avenue; Edgar Francken, 1 Madison Avenue; Paul Goepel, 200 Broadway; Gustav Loeb, 32 Broadway; Henry Meier, 346 East Eighty-seventh Street; Henry W. Metzing, 210 East Ninth Street; Paul Pfotenhauer, Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway; John T. Roelker, 270 Third Avenue, and Andrew Zerban, 334 Lenox Avenue.

"There is a very large element among German-born citizens who want nothing to do with Herman Ridder. He is looked upon with distrust. Organizations represented at the meeting last night other than the German-American Municipal League are purely political. Our organization was formed to cast out the votes of who could not be influenced by politicians. The members of our league are business men, and many of them belong to the Liederkranz. They are looked upon, by the thinking citizen, as more than professional politicians, and can exert more influence. We are not fighting for ourselves; we are not fighting for the recognition of the German-Americans. Every so-called German-American should be an American, and nothing else. Our aim is to work among a certain class of voters that others cannot influence.

"Some time ago I suggested to Mr. Goepel, and he proposed the idea to Herman Ridder, that voters of German parentage should make Carl Schurz the Chairman of a united German organization. Mr. Schurz declined, on account of his age and ill-health.

"Next an attempt was made to unite on Hubert O. Gillis, an ex-President of the Liederkranz and Vice President of the Germania Life Insurance Company. But nothing definite resulted.

"Then Mr. Ridder sent for me and proposed the organization of a union committee of seven, but stipulated that he was not only to be the Chairman, but that the German-American Reform Union was to be given two members of the committee and the Brooklyn Democracy (Otto Kempner) one. The two German-American Municipal Leagues and the German-American Republican County Committee were each to furnish one member of the committee. This would give Mr. Ridder control.

"I conferred with the members of our organization on the proposition, and as there was a division of opinion I called a meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday. Henry Meier and myself, the delegates to the conference, as a result of that meeting, were instructed not to vote or commit ourselves. We were directed to hear what was said and report back to the organization.

"Our league wants to get out a vote against Tammany that Mr. Ridder cannot secure. I don't approve of a distinct German-American movement. We are all Americans.

"Mr. Ridder wants the German-Americans recognized. We want good candidates, regardless of their nationality. If it is good politics to put a German on the ticket, well and good, but we won't insist on it.

"The fact is Mr. Ridder wants to nominate his brother-in-law, Edward B. Amend, for Justice of the Supreme Court. Now, our organization is decidedly against a union of German associations under the domination of Mr. Ridder. I shall call a meeting of our Executive Committee for Friday or Saturday, and we will then make our position plain.

"I have every reason to believe that the German-American Republican County Committee, of which Dr. Gustav Scholer is President, will not act with Mr. Ridder. The German-American Republican League, in which Ludwig Thoma and Benno Loewy are prominent, manifests a similar spirit, and they refused to send representatives to the dinner last night.

"Now, personally, I am a Republican, but I am not a Platt Republican. I live in the Twenty-ninth District, and we are going to beat Platt's man, Alexander T. Mason, who was forced on us at leader. Our candidate is Frank H. Partridge of 13 East Fifty-fourth Street, and it is our intention to elect him."

Herman Ridder yesterday expressed satisfaction with the result of the meeting on Monday night. He declared, however, that it was useless to talk of the nomination of Gustav H. Schwab or Arthur Von Briesen for Mayor, because they had approved in a letter of the action of Theodore Roosevelt as Police Commissioner.

In the published reports of the German-American conference on Monday night Dr. L. K. Boehm was erroneously reported as opposing Mr. Ridder. He supported that gentleman, but he spoke in German, and the person who translated his remarks for the reporters misunderstood him.

SENATOR HANNA TO REST.

With Wife and Children He Leaves for His Country Home in Michigan.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 20.—Senator and Mrs. Hanna, accompanied by their two daughters, the Misses Mabel and Ruth, left Cleveland to-day on the steamer Northwest, for Hay Lake, near Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., where the family will spend a few days at the Hanna Summer cottage.

Mr. Hanna will take an active part in the formal opening of the Republican State campaign, which probably will take place at Delaware on Sept. 21. Among the speakers will be Senators Foraker and Hanna, Gov. Nash, and Carl L. Nippert, candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Virginia Republican Convention.

ROANOKE, Va., Aug. 20.—The Republican State Convention will meet here to-morrow. The ticket seems now to be fairly well decided upon. Col. J. Hampton Hoge of Roanoke very likely will be the nominee for Governor. Judge L. L. Lewis has telegraphed that he will not accept the nomination. Gen. Thomas L. Rosser of Charlottesville is a possible candidate. A. P. Gillespie of Tazewell almost certainly will be the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, and Lawrence Groner of Norfolk for Attorney General. For the first time in many years in this State the Republican State Convention will seat few negroes. The delegates have been chosen from among the whites in pursuance of a policy which seems to have been adopted to that end.

Mr. Adler Named for Sheriff.

Friends of Assemblyman Charles S. Adler of the Eighth District are urging his nomination for Sheriff on the Union Anti-Tammany ticket. It is understood that Mr. Adler is willing to make the race. His friends assert that it would be good politics to make Mr. Adler the nominee for the shrievalty as his selection would arouse an enthusiasm east of Broadway that would bring many votes to the ticket.

WILLIAM BELVIN IN HOSPITAL.

Once Wealthy Broker Declares that He Has No Home.

A well-dressed man walked into Bellevue Hospital yesterday saying that he felt very ill and needed medical attendance. He said he was William Belvin, forty-one years old a broker. Asked to give his address, he declared that he had no home. He was then asked to give the name of his best friend and replied: "James R. Keene of 30 Broad Street." The man was examined by a doctor and sent to the alcoholic ward.

At the office of Talbot J. Taylor & Co., 30 Broad Street, where Mr. Keene makes his headquarters, it was said that Belvin's use of Mr. Keene's name was unwarranted.

It was learned that Belvin was at one time a broker, but that of late years he has done nothing, and that he is seldom seen in the Street. It was also said that he lost $250,000 in a wheat corner.

HENRY HART'S MISSING STOCK.

Inquiry Begun Before Justice MacLean—Testimony of Jules S. Bache.

Judicial inquiry to enable Henry Hart to discover what became of 8,500 shares of stock of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, which he says belong to him, commenced in a vacant room of the County Court House yesterday under the direction of Supreme Court Justice MacLean, being the first hearing in Mr. Hart's suit against Jules S. Bache, William J. Wollman, Herbert A. Scheftel, Samuel Hessberg and C. Loucheim, composing the firm of J. S. Bache & Co., stockbrokers. This action may enable Mr. Hart to form a proper complaint upon which to base further proceeding. Mr. Hart was represented by L. J. Morrison, as counsel, while the attorneys for the other parties were Louis Marshall and Arnold Nathan.

It is alleged that during the late difficulties of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, Mr. Hart put up 20,000 shares of its stock, then above par, as collateral for a loan of $2,000,000, agreeing to take the stock back at 125. He says that he did not get back the shares in question.

Mr. Bache who was the first witness, denied handling any of the stock, or that his firm had hypothecated any of it in the name of Mr. Hart. He was asked if any Third Avenue stock was transferred in January of February, 1900, from Henry Hart to his firm.

"I don't keep the books of the Third Avenue Railroad," he replied testily. "It would be impossible for me to know that. We have handled thousands of Third Avenue shares over our counters. Whether they were in the name of Henry Hart, I don't know."

Further questions only brought out more denials of transactions alleged and the hearing was adjourned until to-morow.

FRANK S. THOMAS MISSING.

Absence of Montgomery Auction and Commission Company's President Declared to be Unaccountable.

The disappearance of Frank S. Thomas, President of the Montgomery Auction and Commission Company of 132 Front Street, became generally known in the tea and coffee district yesterday, where his house has been regarded for years as a tea exchange. A meeting of the Directors was called for the afternoon, but owing to the difficulty of getting them together it had to be postponed.

Mr. Thomas has been missing from the city since early in July. On July 8 he was in his down-town office, and was last seen the next day in his apartments, 25 East Forty-fourth Street, by the servants in the building. His wife was then in the country.

A little later F. R. Thomas, a brother in this city, received a letter postmarked New York, which, according to Secretary Winters of the company, advised the family not to worry, that the missing man was not about to commit suicide, and that there was no woman at the bottom of the affair. When the fact of Mr. Thomas's absence was made known to his wife she at once gave up their apartments in the Forty-fourth Street house and removed to Bay Ridge.

Rumors of a shortage were taken to Frank F. Winters, the Secretary and Treasurer of the company. Said he:

"It is true that there is a loan on the books of the company made to Mr. Thomas, but the thing is entirely above board and known to the officers and Directors of the company. I do not care to say whether that amount is $5 or $20,000. There can be no criticism about that. The only fact that requires explanation is the disappearance of Mr. Thomas. He certainly has not disappeared as the result of a discovery of a shortage. There was nothing morbid about him. He was a man of literary and artistic tastes, as well as a musician.

"His disappearance is inaccountable. We have tried to have a meeting of the Directors to-day, but there seems to be some difficulty in getting them together. There is no significance in the meeting, however, as we are in the habit of having them monthly.

"The Montgomery Auction and Commission Company has been for years the only institution of its kind in the country. It is devoted solely to tea, and its sales here to brokers representing interests the entire country over determine the price of tea hereabouts. The fact of Mr. Thomas's disappearance and the loan to him in nowise affects either the finances or the standing of the house."

A rumor that Mr. Thomas had borrowed $6,000 on securities before leaving the city of the firm of B. H. Howell, Son & Co. was denied at the offices of the sugar house, 109 Wall Street. There it was admitted that Mr Thomas had borrowed the money in question, but it was said to be a loan of some three years' standing and made on the personal securities of Mr. Thomas, having nothing to do with the affairs of the company of which he was President.

The Directors of the Montgomery Auction and Commission Company are Frank S. Thomas, William P. Roome, Valentine P. Snyder, Edward Byrnes, Alfred M. Bull, George W. Kenyon, and Frank F. Winters.

LUMBER COMPANIES' TROUBLES

Receivers Appointed for Muskoka and Chequasset Concerns—New Trust to be Formed.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Aug. 20.—Justice Kruse, in the Supreme Court, to-day, appointed receivers for the Muskoka Lumber Company and the Chequasset Lumber Company of North Tonawanda. This action is the result of the recent developments in Baltimore involving the alleged wholesale "kiting" of promissory notes.

When application was made for the appointment of a receiver of the Manor Lumber Company of that city, Milford F. Childs was appointed receiver of the Muskoka Lumber Company on his filing a bond in the sum of $75,000. The total assets of the Muskoka Company were said to be $282,913.75 and the liabilities $385,055.13. The company was incorporated in October, 1896, and was capitalized at $100,000, with its principal office in North Tonawanda. The dissolution became necessary because the company was unable to meet promissory notes for which it was liable, and also because suits have been instituted against it.

The failure of the Chequasset Company involves larger sums, and is alleged to be due to the failure of the American Hardwood Company of Cincinnati, which recently went into the hands of a receiver. The papers submitted set forth the actual insolvency, and state that Charles E. Corkran is the President and director. Eugene F. Perry, Secretary of the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, was appointed receiver of the company on his filing a bond in the sum of $100,000.

The total liabilities of the Chequasset Company are $443,447.12 and the assets $376,104.13. The company was organized last November, and was capitalized at $300,000. Its Directors are Charles Corkran of New York and Charles W. Manning of Brooklyn. They and Kirk W. Hobart and Charles R. Demarest also are the sole holders of the 3,000 shares of stock. Mr. Corkran owns 2,090 shares, Mr. Hobart 250, Mr. Manning 150, and Mr. Demarest 1.

Charles E. Corkran, President of the Chequasset Lumber Company, at 66 Broadway, said yesterday that there is to be a new corporation formed from the old company. He said all the contingent liabilities had to be included in the total indebtedness, and the actual liabilities are not large.

From another source it was learned that the new company is to be called the Chequasset Company, the word lumber being omitted. All the stock of the new company is to be issued to Mr. Corkran, who will transfer it to the Trustees, after which the assets of the various other companies to be transferred to the new company, as well as the liabilities, by the receivers of the various companies. The Chequasset Company will then issue its obligations to the various creditors at 100 cents on the dollar at 4 per cent. interest.

The following organizations, it is said, will be absorbed by the new company, Mr. Corkran being a large owner in each: The Chequasset Lumber Company, New York; American Hardwood Company, Cincinnati; Muskoka Lumber Company, North Tonawanda, N. Y.; Sylvania Lumber Company, Philadelphia; Daniel & Colline Co., Pittsburg; Baltimore Lumber Company, Baltimore; Chesapeake Lumber Company, Baltimore; Strock Lumber Company, Baltimore; Towson Lumber and Coal Company, Towson, Md.; Manor Lumber Company, Corbett, Md.; Parkton Lumber Company, Parkton, Md., and the Suburban Coal and Lumber Company, Garrison, Md.

FLOUR TRUST CASE ENDED

Former Hecker-Jones-Jewell Company Property to be Sold.

Judge Thomas, in Handing Down His Decision, Criticises the Attitude of the Complainant.

Judge Thomas, sitting in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday handed down a final decree in the suit brought by the Central Trust Company of this city as Trustee of the United States Flour Milling Company, against the United States Flour Milling Company and Samuel Thomas, Albert C. Loring, and Charles Kimball, Trustees.

The decree provides a method of procedure for the sale of the property formerly held by the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, a member of the trust. It is directed that the property formerly owned by the defendant company in this city shall be divided into two portions, and that bids for these two portions shall be called for by the Central Trust Company. After the reception of these bids, other bids shall be called for the property as a whole. If the bid in bulk shall be greater than the two sums bid for the two portions, the property shall be disposed of to the highest bidder, otherwise the two portions shall be disposed of to the highest bidder, respectively, for each part.

It further provides that the Trustees are entitled to $25,800 expenses and compensation. The principal on mortgages, coupons, and interest of the Milling Company is placed at $8,270,158.

The decree also provides for the sale of all of the property of the United States Flour Milling Company wherever situated in this country.

Judge Thomas also handed down the following opinion:

"The complainant presented a form of decree herein for settlement, and a decree has been signed at this date pursuant to the decision heretofore rendered, leaving such amendments to be made as were not passed upon at the time of the argument.

"Upon the hearing of the motion it was obvious that the conduct of the foreclosure action enured to the benefit of the bondholders who had submitted their interests to the scheme of reorganization, and that such scheme did not offer adequate protection to such bondholders as declined to yield to the plan that had been concocted, therefore, it was ordered that the securities and stocks within the jurisdiction of this court should be sold separately in the City of New York at not less than an upset price to be agreed upon by those interested, if possible, or by the Court, if such agreement could not be reached.

"After the hearing and decision of the motion, the complainant, in aid of the bondholders interested in the plan of reorganization, and for the purpose of thwarting the direction of the Court, procured an order discontinuing the action, and attempted to remove the subject matter of the action from the jurisdiction of this court. The propriety of such proceeding on the part of the complainant is not now in question; however, it has disturbed the confidence usually entertained that suitors will treat the commands of the court with a certain conventional respect, and raises a doubt concerning the inclination of the Trustee to protect the interests of bondholders who have not suffered themselves to be constrained by the plan for reorganization; therefore, the decree is signed in conformity to the court's decision.

"If the complainant has not been consulted respecting the phraseology of the decree, it is for the reason that it has forfeited the privilege by its manifest efforts to embarrass the court in the formulation of its orders."

PLOW TRUST MANAGERS SUED.

Accounting Asked of Charles R. Flint's Profits in Forming Combine.

Frederick M. Pease, a promotor from Chicago, yesterday filed papers in the County Clerk's Office, instituting a suit against Charles R. Flint to obtain an accounting of Mr. Flint's profits from the formation of the American Plow Company, or Plow Trust, and asking an injunction restraining Mr. Flint, Joseph S. Auerbach, and George W. Young, President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, the American Plow Company, and about thirty other plow companies, from continuing any proceedings in the actual work of forming the syndicate.

Mr. Pease asserts that in 1897 he conceived the idea of combining the plow companies, and succeeded in interesting Mr. Flint to such an extent that the latter entered into a working agreement with him which continued for eighteen months, when, Mr. Pease says, Mr. Flint declared the project impracticable, and apparently dropped it. Mr. Pease says that the announcement of the actual formation of the trust last June made it clear that his idea had proved of value, and to determine that value the present suit is brought.

The concerns named as defendants include the Moline Plow Company, the Rock Island Plow Company, the Peru Plow and Wheel Company, the Morrison Manufacturing Company, the Grand-Detour Plow Company, B. F. Avery & Sons, the Chattanooga Plow Company, the Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing Company, the Butcher & Gibbs Plow Company, the Parlin & Orendorff Company, the David Bradley Manufacturing Company, the J. I. Case Plow Works, the South Bend Chilled Plow Company, the T. M. Bissell Plow Company, the Princess Plow Company, Alexander Speer & Sons, the Lacrosse Plow Company, the Syracuse Chilled Plow Company, the Gale Manufacturing Company, the Kingman Plow Company, the A. B. Farquhar Company, the Toledo Plow Company, the Pekin Plow Company, the Sattley Manufacturing Company, Deere & Co. and the J. Thompson & Sons Manufacturing Company.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET WEAK.

Corn, Wheat, and Provisions Show Fractional Declines.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—A falling off in clearances, heavy receipts, and an improvement in the corn crop prospects influenced the grain markets to-day. Trade was active moderately, and at the close was weak, wheat, 1⅛@1¼c; corn, ⅞c., and oats, ⅜c lower for September delivery. Provisions closed 12½@15 to 25c depressed.

Holders of provisions, influenced by the downward course of grain prices, sold freely during the session, and the result was a lower level of values.

GOLD AND CURRENCY.

The New York Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $1,400,000 for Australian gold deposited at the San Francisco Mint.

The sum of $200,000 in currency was transferred to New Orleans.

The Suit Against Guy G. Major.

Guy G. Major said yesterday that his 539 shares of Seventh National Bank stock were sold for him by a Stock Exchange house before the bank failure to a man of means, able and willing to pay any assessment, and that the price obtained was $5 a share. Mr. Major added that the chief question in Receiver Raynor's suit against him was whether the actual stockholder or the stockholder on record was liable to assessment, and that in the latter event he would then have recourse to his purchaser. He also said that he did not expect to get hold of the Ninth National Bank.

To Attend the Hay Convention.

President Barnes of the New York Produce Exchange has named a delegation to represent that body at the National Hay Convention, to be held at Indianapolis on Sept. 10, 11, and 12. The delegation will consist of Henry D. McCord, Theodore B. Chase, and Samuel Ingersoll.

To Prevent "Corners" in Grain.

The members of the Produce Exchange on Sept. 9 will meet to consider a committee recommendation to permit the delivery of inferior grades of grain at an allowance of 2 cents a bushel, the object being to prevent "corners" in the grain market in the future.

For an Extra Cotton Exchange Holiday.

A petition to close the Cotton Exchange on Aug. 31, the Saturday preceding Labor Day, is being circulated among the members of that body.

What a lot of men have already shed their straw hats!

And generally speaking, the new roof raised over their heads isn't the hard, stiff, winterish derby, but the soft, easy Alpine.

Sensible, isn't it?

Alpines, all shapes. $2.50, $3.50, $5.

During August stores close at 5.30 P. M.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

BLAMES LAWYER FOR BIGAMY.

Woman Says She Was Told by Him that She Had Been Divorced from First Husband.

When Rosa Levey of 7 Conway Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned in the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of bigamy, she accused Henry Kunz, a lawyer, having offices in The World Building, with having deceived her, declaring that it was upon his representation that she was divorced that she contracted a second marriage.

Magistrate Furlong directed that she make an affidavit in accordance with her statement, and issued a summons for Kunz to appear before him and reply to the charges.

Mrs. Levey told the Court that she was married to Julius H. Levey, a Government life saver, stationed at Coney Island, about a year ago. She lived with him only ten days. After this, she said that she employed Kunz to obtain a divorce for her, paying him in installments. She says that the lawyer assured her that he would get her the divorce without compelling her to go on the stand. A few months ago he told her that she was free, and acting upon this assurance she became the wife of Joseph Goldstein, a trolley car conductor. Her husband discovered her first marriage, left her, and secured a summons for her a few days ago on a charge of bigamy.

She was held by Magistrate Furlong in $1,000 bail for further examination.

FIRE EXCITES BELLEVUE.

Slight Blaze in Building Opposite Hospital Causes Apprehension.

A slight fire was discovered at 6:10 o'clock last night, on the fourth floor of the unoccupied building at 410 East Twenty-sixth Street. Though it in no wise endangered Bellevue Hospital, directly across the street, intense excitement was created in the neighborhood, partly because of the location and because of the large number of engines that responded to the alarm.

The damaged building at 410 East Twenty-sixth Street was formerly occupied by the University of the City of New York. Its ownership is now a subject of litigation between Bellevue Hospital and Cornell University.

MURPHY WILL NOT PROBATED.

Grandson of Contractor Files Objection —Hearing Set Down for Oct. 7.

A contest is in prospect over the will of John Murphy, who died at the Park Avenue Hotel on July 30. Mr. Murphy, as a partner in the firm of Nesbit & Murphy, supplied the city with large quantities of building materials under the Tweed régime, and in this connection acquired the name of "Bricks" Murphy. By his will, recently offered for probate, he left all his property to his widow, who was his second wife.

The claimant for a share in the estate is Mr. Murphy's grandson, John J. Murphy, now about twenty years old. Ex-Senator John C. Boyd, as attorney, secured on Monday from Surrogate Fitzgerald, an order appointing Alexander Thain special guardian for John J. Murphy, and yesterday filed in the Surrogates' Court, on behalf of Mr. Thain, objection to the probate of the Murphy will. The case was set down for Oct. 7.

Ex-Senator Boyd said yesterday that he would not undertake to estimate the value of the estate. John J. Murphy said that he had heard estimates placing his grandfather's wealth at about $300,000.

STRONG ESTATE INVENTORY.

Total Value, $55,192—Legacies to Rutgers College and Y. M. C. A.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 20.—An inventory of the estate of Charles Strong has been filed at the office of the Surrogate. Mr. Strong was a hotel keeper and left legacies to Rutgers College and the Young Men's Christian Association.

The inventory shows the entire value of the estate as $55,192, although it was expected that it would amount to several hundred thousand dollars. The trust fund created by the will amount to about $28,000. Of this one-fourth upon the death of the life tenant goes to the Young Men's Christian Association, and another fourth after the life tenants' death to the Wells Hospital, three-eighths to Rutgers College and one-eighth to the Children's Industrial School.

EMMET ESTATE TO BE DIVIDED.

Justice Dykman Names Commissioners to Partition the Property.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 20.—In the matter of the suit of William Temple Emmet against Grenville Temple Emmet and others, among whom are Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh, Katharine Emmet Keogh, his wife,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy, variable winds.

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SIR THOMAS LIPTON HEARTILY WELCOMED

Harbor Noisy with Salutes While the Teutonic Slowly Passes.

SHAMROCK II. DIPS HER FLAG

British Yachtsman's First Words an Expression of Hope that Good Feeling Will Mark the Great Race.

Sir Thomas Lipton, smiling and bubbling over with enthusiasm over his new yacht Shamrock II., arrived here yesterday on the White Star Line steamship Teutonic. The vessel was sighted off the Scotland Lightship at 4:20 P. M.; she did not reach her dock until 8 o'clock.

The Teutonic was hardly past the lightship when the Erin, Sir Thomas's steam yacht, hove in sight, discharged a cannon shot, and ran up the signals, "Welcome." Soon afterward the Kanawha, with H. H. Rogers, her owner, and a party of friends on board, passed on her way to Long Branch, and a siren was started.

From then until the vessel reached her dock, the harbor was full of salutes. Even an old oil ship, the Helios, that was passed just outside the Narrows, tooted her welcome, while many excursion boats passing on their way to Sandy Hook, Long Branch, or Coney Island, seemed beside themselves in their efforts to make noise.

Just outside the Narrows the steam yacht Priscilla came alongside and fired a salute. On board her were Alexander Barrie, J. R. Buckler, Henry Siegel, Mr. Beach, Mr. Benjamin, and others. The steam yacht Wachusett of the Atlantic Yacht Club, owned by Edward Weston, was another of the welcoming craft.

Sir Thomas Lipton stood on the deck of the Teutonic bowing and waving his cap at every vessel that went by. Even the dingy o'd tug, the James A. Lawrence, which has been chartered to tow the Shamrock II., and do other errands, received her share of attention from him.

Dr. Doty and his little tug found the Teutonic out in the Lower Bay and quickly turned her over to the revenue officers, who, contrary to their usual custom, went outside the Narrows to board the vessel and give Sir Thomas a welcome of their own.

HIS WISH FOR GOOD FEELING.

Sir Thomas was on deck waiting for all who should wish to speak to him. He remembered many of the reporters, and called them by their first names as familiarly as if he had seen them the day before. They immediately began asking questions about the Shamrock, and as soon as this topic was broached, Sir Thomas replied:

"Now, there is just one thing I want you to remember, and I hope it will be kept in mind from now until the day when I set sail for home once more. That is that no matter how the race turns out, I hope we will retain the good-will of the American people. I would not be a sportsman if I did not want my yacht to win, and want that very badly, but there is going to be just as much good feeling this year as there was two years ago. Of that I am sure.

"I don't want any better treatment than I received from the New York Yacht Club and the American people two years ago. The welcome they gave me and the good-bye were as cordial as any one could wish. We are going to have a good race, and I want the best boat to win. If I haven't got the best boat this time perhaps I will have it next time."

Sir Thomas wore a flannel suit, with thin gray stripes running down it, white canvas shoes, and a dark blue cap with a visor coming very close to the eyes. He is slightly heavier than he was when here before, and his ruddy complexion and dark mustache make him look a much younger man than he is.

He had scarcely begun to talk when David Barrie, Sir Thomas's American representative, told him that a number of snapshot photographers wished to take his picture. He promptly went out on deck, called to his side Mr. Barrie and the Hon. Charles Russell, his friend, and stood on the upper deck while the photographers plied their trade for fifteen minutes.

Sir Thomas was anxious to hear about the Columbia and the Constitution. He said he had no opinion of either of them, but hoped the better boat would be sent against his. As soon as he learned that a race was to be sailed to-day at Oyster Bay he began planning to try to see it.

As the Teutonic passed Shamrock II. the little boat dipped her colors, and Sir Thomas looked at her with all the pride that a mother takes in her child.

"That is a good boat," he exclaimed, "and I am so happy to see that she is in such good condition. By the way, how do the people here who have seen her like her?"

He was greatly pleased to learn that certain yachting critics had said of the boat that she was without question a superior vessel to Shamrock I.

SHAMROCK II.'S SPEED.

"There is no doubt about that," he replied. "We tried the two yachts in a ten or twelve knot breeze just before Shamrock II. came to this country, and we found that the new boat, on a thirty-five-mile sail, was about nine minutes faster than the old one. The old Shamrock is several minutes faster than she was when she was here, too. I do not believe the old boat is even yet as fast as the Columbia, but she is in fine trim."

Sir Thomas said he did not himself know the length of the boom of his new boat, though, he added, the guess that her mast was 158 feet 6 inches in height was not far wrong.

"We have built a boat this time," he continued, "for the kind of weather we expect to get off Sandy Hook. It is not built primarily for English weather at all. We want to lift that cup, and in order to do it we must win the race in American waters. Therefore we have made our arrangements accordingly.

"We have lots of work before us, and I propose to devote my time to this work from to-morrow morning until after the races are over. We are going to work just as hard as we can, and get every inch of speed out of our boat."

Sir Thomas said that very much more interest was taken in England in the race for this year than was the case two years ago, although even then the whole country seemed excited about it. He said that the peculiar concern the King had manifested in the vessel's success had added to the interest. In speaking of King Edward, he said:

"We had an awful scare when the King was aboard the vessel and her big mast broke off. Had it not been for the fact that the yacht was careening over very gently at the time, some one would undoubtedly have been killed. As it was, the sail was already so near the water that when the mast broke it simply fell right off, and did not have to fall across the deck at all. We were all fearfully frightened, however."

Every item of information concerning American yachting seemed to interest Sir Thomas. He was especially interested in the Independence, he said.

"I know very little about Mr. Lawson's boat," he said, "except what I have read in the papers, but I am very much interested to hear of her. I had a letter some time ago asking if arrangements could be made for a race with that yacht independently of the contest with the boat the New York Yacht Club would select. My reply was that my first consideration was the New York Yacht Club. After the contest there was finished I could talk about other things, but that until that was over I could not consider any other proposition.

"I would like very much to see the Independence, and I hope that I may get an opportunity to witness her sailing powers. There is nothing in the report that she is to sail with us off Sandy Hook while we are preparing for the races. I have heard nothing from the managers of that yacht since the correspondence I refer to."

THE DESIGNER'S OPINION.

Sir Thomas took the reporters down into a stateroom to see G. L. Watson, who designed the yacht. Mr. Watson is a typical Scotchman, and was evidently very confident of the possibilities that lie in Shamrock II. He said of her:

"She is the best boat I have ever seen or know anything about. We had to design her peculiarly because of the peculiar and very, very faulty tonnage rules that prevail in this country, but I think we have a boat that will give a good account of herself. I don't know whether the Shamrock II. will carry more sail than the Constitution, because I know comparatively little about the new American vessel. But we have a yacht that is equally good in light or strong airs, and I look for a very close race."

When Sir Thomas learned of the race between the Columbia and the Constitution, scheduled to take place to-day, he immediately said that he would like to see it. He sought Mr. Watson, and they consulted as to the advisability of taking Shamrock II. out for her first trial spin to-morrow.

"But, no," he said, "the sailors wouldn't think of going for the first sail on a Friday. They would rebel against it unanimously. So, I'll tell you what we will have to do. We will take a little spin out to Sandy Hook in the morning, just to say we have had a sail, and just to see how the boat does with her mast and spars, and then we will go up to Cold Spring Harbor to see the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club's race. Then, on Friday, we will take the real first trial spin. That will satisfy the sailors, and it will give all who wish to do so an opportunity to witness the race to-morrow and see our first trial spin, too."

Subsequently Sir Thomas decided that it would be best to go out for a full sail to-day. He will see the Constitution-Columbia race on Saturday as the guest of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, afterward dining at the club, to meet Vice President Roosevelt. He will see the races from the Erin.

Sir Thomas and Designer Watson will go aboard the tug James A. Lawrence at the foot of West Twenty-second Street at 11 o'clock this morning, and will board the Shamrock at Sandy Hook.

"After I have seen that race to-morrow, however, I shall not touch foot on shore again nor have anything to do with anything whatever, except the sailing of the Shamrock. I hope to see something of my American friends after the race is sailed. It is very pleasant to get back to New York, and I know I shall enjoy myself."

There were no members of the New York Yacht Club at the pier to meet the visiting yachtsman. He and his party got off the pier very quickly, by special courtesy of the Customs Department, which volunteered to examine Sir Thomas's baggage aboard ship, so as not to inconvenience him at all when landing. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was the only man on hand to extend a personal welcome to the visitor.

A stage from the Waldorf-Astoria was in waiting, and Sir Thomas and his party immediately boarded it and were driven to that hotel. A crowd was in the corridor as he passed through, and he was bowing to every one of them and beaming with happiness. He rushed up to the suite of rooms that had been engaged for him, and was down in the corridors again within fifteen minutes.

He then went into the Palm Room for a dinner party, at which the following were present, in addition to the members of Sir Thomas's party: Henry Siegel, Alexander Barrie, Samuel Jarvis, A. J. McIntosh, E. P. Benjamin, E. G. Vaughan, Daniel Beach, R. R. Conkling, and John R. Butler.

News of the death of Pilot Godbey, who was drowned in the collision which sank the tug James Gordon Bennett last week, was told to Sir Thomas at the Waldorf last night, and he said it was the first he had heard of it. He expressed great sorrow. Godbey was the old Shamrock's pilot last year, and was to have held the same position on the new Shamrock. Sir Thomas said he did not know whom he would engage, that he had re-engaged all his old men as far as possible, and that he did not want a finer set of men.

Accompanying Sir Thomas on the vessel yesterday were the Hon. Charles Russell, son of the late Lord Chief Justice, who was a great friend of Sir Thomas's; J. B. Hilliard, the well-known English yachtsman, who was here for the former races; C. O'Malley, another yachtsman; Mr. Watson, the designer; W. M. Duncan and J. Westwood, secretaries to Sir Thomas, and a valet.

According to Sir Thomas, Mr. Ratsey, the sailmaker for the Shamrocks, and Capt. Jameson will come over next week on the Campania. Capt. Ring will come over later, as will Mr. Fife, the designer of Shamrock I. and assistant designer of Shamrock II.

WOMAN KILLED IN CAR CRASH.

Train at Gloucester City, N. J., Dashed into a Trolley Car—Fourteen People Badly Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 21—A train on the Camden, Gloucester and Mount Ephraim Railroad, a narrow gauge branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, tonight ran full speed into a trolley car at Gloucester City. One woman was killed, two girls were injured, probably fatally, and twelve other passengers received injuries. Mrs. Albert Winters, aged forty, was the woman killed. Her neck was broken.

The accident happened at the corner of Broadway and King Street, where the tracks of these two lines cross, and where there are no safety gates. The train left Camden for Grenloch at 6:40 o'clock, and when it reached the King Street crossing Engineer Ward failed to slow up. The engine struck the car a glancing blow that cut off the rear end of the car and hurled it some feet away, while the other part of the car was jammed into a telephone pole beside the trolley tracks.

The cars on the north-bound tracks of the trolley road were filled at the time with persons leaving the farmers' picnic at Washington Park. Many of these passengers assisted the trolley men in clearing away the débris. Mrs. Winters's body was jammed under the wrecked portion of the car. A screwjack was necessary to enable the men to reach the body.

Low Rate Tour to the Pacific Coast.

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT CALIFORNIA UNDER THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR SYSTEM.

On September 23 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run another low-rate personally conducted tour to the Pacific Coast, covering a period of thirty days. The party will travel by special train of Pullman sleeping, dining, and observation cars, and on the going trip will pass through the famous scenery of Colorado, stopping at the principal points of interest, including Salt Lake City. A stop of five days will be made in San Francisco during the General Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. On the homeward trip the route will lie through Southern California via the Grand Canyon of Arizona; thence across the southwestern plains to St. Louis. Round trip rate, covering all the essential expenses while traveling on the special train, $185.00 from New York.

For further information apply to Tourist Agent, 1,196 Broadway, New York, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.—Adv.

SCHLEY MAY NOT QUESTION HOWISON

Department Refuses to Ascertain If Sinister Statements Were Made.

Having Once Agreed to Howison for Court of Inquiry, Schley Cannot Challenge Him Now.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Rear Admiral Schley must challenge the right of Rear Admiral Howison to be a judge of his conduct during the war before the court begins its work, but may not challenge it now. Having declared that Howison would be an acceptable member of the court to him, he is admonished by Assistant Secretary Hackett that he may not now, upon the strength of a newspaper publication setting forth that Rear Admiral Howison has expressed opinions showing partiality for Sampson in the Santiago campaign, retract his decision to accept Howison as entirely acceptable.

Mr. Hackett determined also that Howison shall not be permitted to say whether he made the statements attributed to him by a Boston newspaper, and which Schley had not heard of at the time he accepted Howison as unexceptionable as a judge. The decision of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy was the result of two days of correspondence, interrupted by a visit.

The letter from Rear Admiral Schley asking that the Howison interview from Boston be sent to Admiral Howison reached the department yesterday morning. Receipt of it was acknowledged. Then Capt. Parker called upon Mr. Hackett, and had a conversation with him, during which the visitor spoke of his intended visit to Boston, and his purpose to make inquiries for himself and Admiral Schley concerning the assertion that Howison had made remarks to a reporter showing his preference for the Sampson side of the Santiago controversy.

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Some inkling of the decision leaked out and was talked over, but Mr. Hackett officially waited until the correspondence had been written out, the reply to Admiral Schley sent to him, at his hotel, and assurance brought that he had received it before it was given to the press.

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TRIED TO LYNCH MOTORMAN.

Big Crowd Attacked Him When His Car Killed a Little Girl on Madison Avenue.

Motorman Julius Seibel of 1,697 Madison Avenue was in charge of Car 863 of the Madison Avenue line last night when near One Hundred and First Street it knocked down Annie Emory, nine years old, the daughter of a carpenter at 22 East One Hundred and Second Street, cutting off the back of her head. While the body of the girl lay under the car the crowd of men, women, and children who sat on the stoops of the neighborhood, ran out and attacked Seibel.

The girl at 8 o'clock started across Madison Avenue between One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second Streets, where there is a sharp hill rising toward One Hundred and Second Street. Car No. 863 was coming down town at the usual rate of speed. The girl saw the car, stopped in the middle of the track, and then turned around to go back. At that moment the car hit her. The women and children who saw the accident shrieked, and all the people dashed toward the motorman, crying "Lynch him!" "Kill him!"

The motorman seized his controller to defend himself. One was snatched out of his hand and the man who got it tried to hit him on the head with it. Seibel dodged, a man hit him in the face, a woman struck out at him, and in a moment the crowd was struggling around him, each one trying to do him some damage. Seibel struck out right and left, but was pressed back against the car. He fought on, and when the man with the controller struck at Seibel again, Seibel rushed the crowd, and was in the midst of a mob of men and women, when Policeman Fisher of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station and Probationary Policeman Costin, who was with him, ran up. They fought their way to Seibel's side and found him almost exhausted.

"Don't let them get me!" cried out Seibel, who stood with doubled up fists ready to continue his battle for life. The crowd came again and Policeman Fisher kept it back. Policeman Swirz came up, and the three men surrounded Seibel and moved off with him. The crowd followed the party all the way to the station house, the policemen with difficulty keeping it from attacking Seibel.

All the time the forgotten body of the girl lay under the car. It was many minutes before she was thought of, and then a man pulled the body out. It was taken to the station house, followed by the girl's half-crazed father.

MRS. BECKHAM ILL.

Wife of Governor of Kentucky, a Bride of Nine Months, Lying at Point of Death.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 21.—The wife of Gov. Beckham, a bride of nine months to-day, and a mother of five days, is lying at the point of death in the Executive Mansion. Her disease is diagnosed as septicemia.

Since the accouchement, Mrs. Beckham had apparently progressed favorably, but this morning alarming conditions were discovered by the attending physicians, Drs. E. E. Hume and C. C. Owens.

They telegraphed to Louisville, asking several noted physicians to come at once. Meantime a special train was provided for.

Of the physicians asked for only Drs. A. M. Cartledge and Frank C. Simpson could be found in time. The train departed at 11:15 o'clock, covering the fifty-seven miles to Frankfort in an hour and seven minutes. The physicians found Mrs. Beckham's temperature 105, and her pulse 120. There were other alarming symptoms. They set about at once to reduce the fever, and resolved to remain with her over night.

Late this afternoon and again this evening it was announced from the Executive Mansion that Mrs. Beckham's condition was unchanged. The crisis is expected before morning. Mrs. Beckham's mother, Mrs. J. A. Fuqua, is at her bedside, as is Gov. Beckham, who has not left it to-day. Her father arrived from Owensboro this evening. Other relatives have been summoned. The little daughter is doing well.

At 8 o'clock to-night the physicians attending Mrs. Beckham gave out the following bulletin:

"Mrs. Beckham is alarmingly ill. Her temperature was 106½ and her pulse 130 at 1 P. M. Septicaemia, complicated with nephritis, is the cause of her illness. Her condition shows a little improvement at 8 P. M."

Mrs. Beckham has not lost consciousness, or ceased trying by smiles and jests to dispel the gloom caused by her illness.

At midnight the doctors in attendance on Mrs. Beckham stated that her condition was more favorable than at any time during the day. Her temperature was 102¾ and her pulse 110.

WHEAT PAID CHURCH DEBTS.

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countries, a condition not ended until after the settlement of the contention by an arbitration tribunal.

It is admitted by persons in the State Department familiar with affairs in Europe that there may be phases of this dispute between Turkey and France, not known here, that may make the controversy more dangerous than it is believed to be from such information as was received to-day. At present, however, war is not regarded as a necessary or even probable outcome of the disagreement.

GERARD A. LOWTHER PROMOTED.

Secretary of British Embassy at Washington to be Minister to Chile.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Gerard A. Lowther, First Secretary of the British Embassy at Washington, has been appointed Minister of Great Britain to Chile.

Gerard Augustus Lowther is now at New port, where the British Embassy is situated for the Summer, and in the absence of Lord Pauncefote, he is Charge d'Affaires. He is regarded as one of the ablest of the younger British diplomats, and becomes a plenipotentiary at an earlier age than is usual in the British Diplomatic Service.

Mr. Lowther was born in 1858. He is a son of the Hon. William Lowther, (brother of the third Earl of Lonsdale,) who was also in the Diplomatic Service, being at one time Minister to Argentina. Mr. Lowther's mother was before her marriage the Hon. Charlotte Alice Parke, and is the youngest daughter of the only Lord Wensleydale. Mr. Lowther was educated at Harrow, and entered the Diplomatic Service in 1879. He served in Madrid, Paris, Constantinople, Vienna, Sofia, Bucharest, Tokio, and Budapest before taking up his present position.

Since he came to this country Mr. Lowther has become very popular in society, and hardly an important entertainment has been given at Newport this season at which he has not been present.

GERMAN MILITARY JUSTICE.

Conviction of Sergt. Marten Raises a Storm of Protest.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—A storm of protest throughout Germany has followed the verdict and sentence in the second trial of Sergt. Hickel and Sergt. Marten on the charge of murdering Capt. von Krosigk. The papers are unanimous in their condemnation of the methods of German military tribunals.

The new trial, which resulted in the acquittal of Sergt. Hickel and the conviction and sentence to death of Sergt. Marten, produced no evidence, in the opinion of the press generally, beyond that upon which the accused were acquitted at the first trial, although the military authorities offered a very large sum for fresh evidence.

The Public Prosecutor asked for a verdict of manslaughter only, but the military judges pronounced a death sentence.

Revision will probably be granted in deference to public sentiment.

THE FIGHT TO SAVE BISSERT.

Convicted Man's Counsel Plead Before Justice Hooker for a New Trial—District Attorney Philbin's Argument.

FREDONIA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Oral arguments were present to-day in Justice Warren B. Hooker's court on the order granted by him compelling the people to show cause why a certificate of doubt should not be granted in the case of George Bissert, convicted of receiving bribes while a policeman in New York City. At 10 o'clock the chambers of the Justice contained several metropolitan lawyers who were prepared to argue the points at issue.

After the array of counsel had discussed the case thoroughly Justice Hooker granted them ten days in which to prepare and submit briefs. He will consider these documents and then decide whether there is warrant for granting the convicted policeman a new trial.

District Attorney Philbin and Assistant District Attorney Gans of New York were present to oppose the granting of the certificate. Louis J. Vorhaus and Henry Unger of New York and ex-Judge J. Rider Cady of Hudson, N. Y., represented Bissert.

Judge Cady opened the argument. The second indictment, he said, had been served against Bissert while the action in the first indictment was still pending. A demurrer had been filed against the first indictment on the ground that the time when Policeman Bissert is charged with having received the bribe was not mentioned. He accused the District Attorney of error in stipulating the time of Bissert's acceptance of money from the woman who kept the disorderly house as Aug. 15, when she swore that it was Sept. 20 in the second indictment.

Judge Cady's closing remarks were that Bissert could not be legally convicted without the conviction of Lena Schmidt, the woman who gave him the bribe.

Mr. Vorhaus followed Judge Cady and submitted a brief. Mr. Unger concluded the argument for the defense, and then the people's representatives had an opportunity to reply.

District Attorney Philbin opened his address shortly before 3 o'clock, saying that he would speak of the facts in the case and would leave the technical part to his assistant, Mr. Gans. Mr. Philbin denied many of the statements made by Judge Cady in regard to the indictments, and further stated that he considered it an insult to the Justices of the First District to have Bissert's attorneys seek a certificate of reasonable doubt from a Justice in the Eighth District. He also considered that a new trial for Bissert would defeat rather than conserve the ends of justice, as he was legally convicted.

Assistant District Attorney Gans followed with a mass of evidence showing the conduct of Bissert and Capt. Diamond, his superior officer. He answered the technical points raised by the defense by citing cases to prove that the whole matter from the time of Bissert's arrest was strictly in accordance with the statutes of the State. He stated that Bissert's attorneys had ample time to appeal before Bissert was sentenced by Recorder Goff, therefore, the charge of sharp and unfair practice could not be raised with truth.

KILLED HIMSELF IN HIS AUNT'S PRESENCE.

Fred H. Porter, a Young Brooklyn Man, Drank Acid in a Restaurant.

Fred H. Porter, son of James F. Porter, a wealthy real estate broker, with offices at 134 West Twenty-third Street, committed suicide yesterday afternoon in the presence of his aunt, Miss Josephine Gibson, by taking carbolic acid. In her efforts to prevent the young man from killing himself she was severely burned by the fluid.

Young Porter, who was twenty-four years old and had caused his father much trouble through his wild habits, was driven away from his home, at Eighty-sixth Street and Twentieth Avenue, Bensonhurst, two days ago. When this happened, Miss Gibson, who also lived at the house, declared that she would not remain where her nephew could not stay, and went to the home of a friend in Remsen Street.

The nephew called on her there yesterday, and they had a long talk together. He was much discouraged, and his aunt had hard work to cheer him up. She gave him some money she had earned as a seamstress, and he made her promise that she would take luncheon with him in the afternoon. At 3 o'clock he met her, and took her to a restaurant on the second floor of 52 Court Street. After talking for a while he ordered two drinks, and insisted that she drink one of them. Then, taking a sheet of paper from his pocket, he started to write a letter to his father.

After writing for a few minutes he said he was tired of being an outcast and that he would end everything. Thereupon he extracted from his pocket a bottle of carbolic acid and drank the contents. Miss Gibson caught his arm, but was too late, for he had taken the greater part of the liquid. As he fell to the floor, writhing, Miss Gibson grasped his sleeve and attempted to raise him, some of the acid dropping on her left arm as she did so.

By the time a hospital surgeon arrived the young man was dead. His body was removed to the Adams Street Police Station. Young Porter was a grandson of the late Rev. Dr. Porter, at one time pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of Williamsburg.

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN OF THE REPUBLICANS

County, Borough, Assembly, and Aldermanic Convention Dates.

The Time Designated for the Nomination of Judicial and County Candidates, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The Republican County Committee at a meeting held in the Assembly Chamber of the Public Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, last night, made arrangements for the County, Borough, Assembly, and Aldermanic Conventions. President R. C. Morris presided.

William H. Ten Eyck, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presented a report and moved its adoption.

It provides for the election of a County Committee of 215 members to be chosen at the primaries on Sept. 17, and this body will meet for organization in the Public Charities Building on Sept. 19.

The County Convention of 293 members to nominate candidates for county offices and Justices of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District is to be held at the Murray Hill Lyceum, on Thirty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, on Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The Manhattan Borough Convention will meet at the Murray Hill Lyceum on Oct. 2. It will be composed of 261 delegates.

The Bronx Borough Convention of 32 members will assemble on Oct. 3, at the Union Republican Club, 1,004 Boston Road.

The Assembly Conventions will meet on Oct. 7 at the following places:

First—Republican Club, 41 North Moore Street.
Second—Republican Club, 156 Park Row.
Third—Republican Club, 3 St. Luke's Place.
Fourth—Republican Club, 280 East Broadway.
Fifth—Lincoln Club, 12 East Eighth Street.
Sixth—Republican Club, 37 Marion Street.
Seventh—Republican Club, 16 Abingdon Square.
Eighth—Lincoln League Club, 271 Grand Street.
Ninth—Republican Club, 253 Eighth Avenue.
Tenth—Progress Republican Club, 40 Second Avenue.
Eleventh—Republican Club, 265 West Thirty-fourth Street.
Twelfth—Republican Club, 464 Grand Street.
Thirteenth—Republican Club, 625 Eighth Avenue.
Fourteenth—Republican Club, 246 East Tenth Street.
Fifteenth—Republican Club, 758 Eighth Avenue.
Sixteenth—Alpha Republican Club, 73 Avenue D.
Seventeenth—Republican Club, 838 Ninth Avenue.
Eighteenth—Republican Club, 283 Third Avenue.
Nineteenth—West End Assembly Rooms, 125 Amsterdam Avenue.
Twentieth—East Side Republican Club, 225 East Thirty-first Street.
Twenty-first—Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue.
Twenty-second—Republican Club, 135 East Forty-ninth Street.
Twenty-third—Liberal Republican Club, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue.
Twenty-fourth—Republican Club, 241 East Fifty-seventh Street.
Twenty-fifth—Madison Square Republican Club, 1,146 Broadway.
Twenty-sixth—Republican Club, 179 East Seventy-third Street.
Twenty-seventh—Republican Club, 769 Sixth Avenue.
Twenty-eighth—Republican Union Club, 165 East Eighty-first Street.
Twenty-ninth—Republican Club, 624 Madison Avenue.
Thirtieth—Hell Gate Republican Club, 310 East Eighty-sixth Street.
Thirty-first—Mount Morris Republican Club, 25 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.
Thirty-second—Central Republican Club, 101 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.
Thirty-fifth—Union Republican Club, 208 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.
Thirty-sixth—Republican Club, 1,850 Lexington Avenue.
Thirty-seventh—Republican Club, 158 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.
Thirty-eighth—North Side Republican Club, 2,661-2,663 Third Avenue.
Thirty-ninth—Turn Hall, 585 Courtlandt Avenue.
Fortieth—Union Republican Club, 1,004 Boston Road.
Forty-first—Tremont Republican Club, 4,117 Third Avenue.
Forty-second—West Farms Republican Club, 2,042 Boston Road, West Farms, between One Hundred and Seventy-eighth and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Streets.
Forty-third—Hoffman House, Main Street and Eastchester Road, Westchester.
Forty-fourth—Keating's Hotel, White Plains Avenue and Twelfth Street, William's Bridge.

The Assembly district committees to be chosen on Sept. 17 will meet for organization in the respective districts on Dec. 23.

The report was adopted and the committee adjourned.

VIRGINIANS NAME HOGE.

A Day of Wrangling for Republicans—Hugh Gordon Miller Prominent in the Debates.

ROANOKE, Va., Aug. 21.—The Republican State Convention assembled here in the Academy of Music at noon to-day, and late to-night Col. J. Hampton Hoge was nominated for Governor. When the convention assembled, on the faces of the 1,200 persons in the auditorium there was a look of expectancy. This is the first Republican convention that has named a straight ticket in this State since the days of Gen. William Mahone.

The crowd was good-natured, and every one seemed to feel kindly disposed to his neighbor, whether Hoge or anti-Hoge. If there was bitterness it was latent, and was to become evident, if at all, later on when the proceedings were under way.

Pictures of McKinley and Roosevelt were in prominence. While the roll was being called a great storm was aroused by the decision of the Secretary to omit from the call Richmond and Roanoke because of contesting delegations from those places. Hugh Gordon Miller of Newport News tried to speak on the ruling of the Secretary, but his voice was drowned in the tumult. He finally succeeded in having the contesting delegations sent to the Credentials Committee.

C. A. Hermans of Montgomery was made temporary Chairman. The names of J. Hampden Hoge and Generals Wade and Rosser were cheered. Of the five living Confederate Generals in Virginia four are in attendance.

The convention spent nearly three hours to-night in hearing speeches and wrangling over committee reports. Among those who addressed the convention was Hugh Gordon Miller of Norfolk. The report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted. It recommended the seating of the contesting delegation from Richmond and that both Roanoke delegations be seated and allowed half a vote each. The regular delegations from Goochland and Orange were seated.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows: Permanent Chairman—S. Brown Allen of Staunton; Secretary—Asa Rogers of Petersburg. At that hour (11 o'clock) there was confusion in the convention hall.

Chairman Allen, in taking the chair, pointed with pride to the achievements of the National Administration and touched upon the election "farces" in Virginia. The Committee on Resolutions said it would not be ready to report before to-morrow.

Thomas L. Moore of Montgomery then placed Col. J. Hampton Hoge of Roanoke in nomination for Governor and was greeted by a regular ovation. Gen. John Roller of Harrisonburg nominated Warren S. Lurty of Rockingham for Governor.

NEW JERSEY FIGHT OVER A DOG.

Has Caused Arrest of Man That Killed It, His Wife, Constables, Justice, and Recorder.

It was Recorder Hensel's turn yesterday, so he was arrested in the much-complicated dog case in Union Hill, N. J. As matters now stand every person who has had anything to do with the case has been under arrest. They are the man who shot the dog that bit his child, that man's wife, the Constables who served the summons, the Justice who issued the summons, and now, the Recorder.

The dog bit the child of a man named Bauer, and he got permission from Recorder Hensel to shoot the dog on the street. He shot the dog, but it is said he did it on its owner's property. Justice Francois issued a summons for Bauer, and sent Constable Sontag to serve it. There was a fight, and counter-charges of assault followed. Then another summons was issued for Bauer, and Justice of the Peace Francois and Constable Ruland went to serve it. They searched the house, and were afterward arrested on warrants issued by Recorder Hensel charging them with having stolen while making the search money from Mrs. Bauer's pocketbook.

Then the Justice and the Constable had the woman arrested for perjury. She was discharged, and so were her accusers, on the charge she made against them. After their discharge Ruland charged the Recorder with having caused his arrest illegally. Ruland then swore to a complaint before Justice Francois, charging the Recorder with false arrest. The papers were drawn and served upon the Recorder, who was marched before the Justice. Mayor Bergcamp became the bondsman for the Recorder.

This evened up Ruland's grievance, but Francois found he could not proceed criminally against the Recorder. He might follow the same line as Ruland, but did not believe another Justice would issue a warrant. He, therefore, directed that his counsel proceed civilly against the Recorder for alleged defamation of character. The suit is to be based upon an alleged remark made by the Recorder. Francois decided that $20,000 would about assuage his injured feelings.

The whole affair, it is said, is a fight on the part of the Justices of the Peace against the Recorders. The Recorders take away from the Justices many dollars in fees, and have practically wiped out their business. This feeling exists all over the State.

CLEVELAND TUNNEL EXPLODES AGAIN.

Five Men Killed—Mayor Johnson Takes Action to Insure Future Safety—Grand Jury Inquiry.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 21.—Five men were killed last night at Waterworks Crib No. 8. An explosion of gas wrecked the shaft and let in tons of mud and water on the gang working at the bottom. The force of the explosion blew seven of the steel cylinders lining the tunnel forty feet into the air.

A wild panic among the workmen on the crib followed the explosion. The accident extinguished the lights. When it was discovered that the danger was past the crib men tried to signal to the shore for help.

Crib No. 3, five miles from shore, and two miles beyond Crib No. 2, where nearly a dozen lives were lost a week ago, was the scene of the latest accident. The work of sinking the big in-take shaft at this point was completed yesterday, and five workmen were engaged in digging a tunnel in the direction of No. 2 crib when the fatal explosion occurred.

The accident occurred early last night, but nothing was known of it on shore until to-day. For some unexplainable reason no boats are kept at the cribs. Thirty men who were on the crib when the explosion took place spent the night vainly signaling for assistance. It was long after daylight before a tug reached them.

Mayor Johnson visited the scene of the accident early to-day and immediately upon his return ordered all construction work on the tunnel stopped until every safeguard shall be provided for the protection of the men. The Mayor said that in his opinion the city was now justified in taking the work out of the hands of the contractors, and that if possible, this would be done.

As to the cause of the explosion the most plausible theory yet advanced is that in lowering a heavy steel rib to the bottom of the shaft and electric light wire was cut, causing a spark, which ignited the gas in the tunnel.

Judge Dellenbaugh of the Common Pleas Court has summoned the Grand Jury to meet to-morrow to inquire into the disaster and place the responsibility.

Subsequently Mayor Johnson decided not to interfere with the construction of the tunnel and operations will at once be resumed. The cribs will, however, be supplied with boats, life preservers, and rockets, to be used as signals. Experts will also be employed to detect the presence of gas in the tunnel and in other ways to look after the safety of the workmen.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CENTRAL TUNNEL PROBLEM.

President Newman Says the Health Department Has Made No Demand for Immediate Action.

Regarding the Health Department's action on the tunnel problem, President Newman of the New York Central, who returned to town yesterday from an inspection trip, said that he had received from Dr. Cosby a copy of the report of the Sanitary Inspector, with a note from the doctor, which, however, contained no demand by the Health Department for action.

Mr. Newman stated that there was nothing new in the way of plans, and that no remedy had as yet been settled on. Later in the afternoon Mr. Newman had a conference with H. McK. Twombly, who is reported to be the personal representative of Mr. Vanderbilt. It is believed that the tunnel problem was the subject discussed by the two men, but nothing definite could be learned about what was decided.

It is generally understood that nothing further will be done by the officials of the company until the Executive Committee has acted on the matter. When the next meeting of that committee will be held has not yet been decided, but it is expected that it will be within a very short time.

WABASH ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

New and Shorter Routes to Chicago and Pittsburg—Stock Movement.

The cut-off of the Wabash Railroad between Montpelier and Toledo, Ohio, which shortens the line between Cleveland and Chicago, will be ready for traffic early in November. When it is completed the Wabash will have the shortest route between Cleveland and Chicago, and for that distance will be on a standard line footing. When the line to Pittsburg is completed that city will be also very much nearer to Chicago by way of the Wabash. Opposition to the entrance of the Wabash into Pittsburg has been withdrawn, and that project will now be carried out as originally planned.

These facts, its was said yesterday, were responsible largely for the activity developed by Wabash securities on the Stock Exchange, the stock being traded in to the extent of 26,000 shares, and the Wabash Debentures B constituting nearly half the volume of transactions in the bond market.

ATCHISON'S PACIFIC TRAFFIC.

May Have Its Own Steamships—San Diego Contract Not to be Renewed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—It is stated positively here that at the end of the present year the Santa Fé Company will abandon its trans-Pacific steamship line from San Diego, and will establish an Oriental service from this port with connections for Central and South America. San Diego's steamship line is owned by an English corporation, the California and Oriental Steamship Company.

It is said the traffic contract with the Santa Fé, which terminates at the end of the year, will not be renewed and that notice to this effect has been given.

SENATOR PLATT SAYS GIBBS MUST EXPLAIN

Credited with the Authorship of New Conferrees' Resolutions.

Ex-Senator Advised Mr. Morris to Further Their Passage—Mr. Ten Eyck Disclaims Responsibility.

The talk in political circles yesterday centred on the resolutions for another Republican Conference Committee adopted at the meeting of the Executive Branch of the City Committee on Tuesday, and which, because of the great dissent occasioned by their introduction, were not pressed to a passage at the full meeting of the committee on the evening the same day at the Murray Hill Lyceum on 34th Thirty-fourth Street.

Senator Platt disclaims all knowledge of the intention to present the resolutions, which were printed in full in THE TIMES. Their authorship is generally attributed to ex-Senator Gibbs, who was not in the city yesterday.

The presentation of the resolutions was regarded in many quarters as part of a plan to discredit some of the gentlemen elected by the Republican County Committee to represent that body in the joint conference of the anti-Tammany organizations.

These resolutions were presented by William Halpin, a lieutenant of Mr. Gibbs, and were bitterly attacked by Abraham Gruber and Capt. F. Norton Goddard. The former in his remarks is said to have asserted:

"You iterate and reiterate so much that many are inclined to doubt the sincerity of the Republican organization in the fight against Tammany Hall."

The resolutions were adopted, 21 to 15, a very strong minority in an organization supposed to be operated under practical tactics. Five committeemen from New York County voted in the negative. They were Franklin B. Miller of the Seventh; F. Norton Goddard of the Twentieth, Abraham Gruber of the Twenty-first, Richard J. Lewis of the Twenty-seventh, and Ambrose O. Neal of the Thirtieth.

MR. MORRIS SAW MR. GIBBS.

The statement was made yesterday by two members of the County Executive Committee that President R. C. Morris called on ex-Senator Gibbs and asked the latter if he had any suggestions to make with relation to the action that should be taken by the executive branch of the Republican City Committee.

"Yes," Mr. Gibbs is alleged to have replied, "I think these resolutions should be introduced."

Then, it is said, he handed a copy of the resolutions to Mr. Morris, who after reading them is alleged to have inquired:

"Is it your best judgment that these resolutions should be offered?"

"It is," Mr. Gibbs is said to have answered.

Some minor changes were made in the phraseology and then paper was then handed to Mr. Halpin with instructions to have an amended copy prepared. The latter was the document adopted by the Executive Committee at its meeting in Parlor DR at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Tuesday afternoon, and not adopted at the meeting of the whole committee in the evening.

When the attention of Senator Platt was called to the matter yesterday afternoon he expressed great surprise that an effort should have been made to create another Conference Committee, which would have the power to control the anti-Tammany conference, and he seemed pleased that the plan was foiled at the later meeting of the whole committee. He denied that he had any knowledge in advance of a purpose to have Executive Chairman W. H. Ten Eyck appoint a new committee.

"Was not the real purpose of such a resolution to give the Republicans control of the anti-Tammany conference?" he was asked.

"It looks very much that way," he answered. "I don't understand the motive that prompted the resolution."

"Was President Morris consulted about the matter?"

"I undestand that he was not," replied the Senator. "He was in to see me this morning, and he came to the conclusion that the whole thing was the work of Fred Gibbs. I want to see Mr. Gibbs about it, but I understand he is at his country place near Long Branch. From what I learn it is up to Mr. Gibbs to explain."

"Don't you think, Senator, that the adoption of the resolutions would have discredited the present Republican Conference Committee, and have given rise to a suspicion that certain Republicans were not working in the interest of harmony?"

"It would look that way," was Senator Platt's reply, "and that, too, at a time when all good Republicans ought to be doing all they can to insure harmony. There must be absolutely fair treatment all round if we are to have an effective anti-Tammany force this Fall."

"Do you consider W. H. Ten Eyck, Aqueduct Commissioner under Tammany Hall, the man to manage the Republican local campaign?"

"I don't think, under the circumstances," was the Senator's answer, "that Mr. Ten Eyck would accept the job of running the campaign."

MR. TEN EYCK'S PROTEST.

When Mr. Ten Eyck was questioned, he said, with a smile:

"Some people seem to have their hammers out. The resolutions did not originate with me, and I have no feeling over their defeat. I am not satisfied with the present Republican representation in the anti-Tammany conference. It is not equitable or fair and ought to be changed.

"The Republicans ought to have votes in proportion to their party strength. It makes no difference whether we are represented by one man or 100 men if we are allowed to cast votes in a ratio proportioned to the size of our organization."

Asked about a report that the committee would issue an official statement to-day about the resolutions and their origin, Mr. Ten Eyck replied:

"I don't know, but I won't say that such a statement will not be issued."

When the same question was put to President Morris last night he answered:

"Such a matter has been informally discussed, but no decision has been arrived at. It is possible that a statement may be given out to-morrow."

It is conceded, however, that no further attempt will be made to pass the resolutions which were referred back to the executive branch of the City Committee.

Capt. F. Norton Goddard, one of the Republican County Committee's conferrees in the anti-Tammany bodies, did not attend the meeting on Tuesday night, although he was near at hand. Postmaster Van Cott, another of the conferrees, left the meeting, a circumstance which induced Capt. Goddard to remark.

"I have great faith in Mr. Van Cott. I believe he is doing all that a man can to compass the defeat of Tammany. There are times when I cannot attend meetings, and I send John Shea to represent me. I have instructed him to watch Mr. Van Cott and vote as he does. I think I will add to the instructions and tell him to leave if he sees Mr. Van Cott go out."

Willis L. Ogden of the Citizens' Union, who is Chairman of the Anti-Tammany Conference, said yesterday that there was no reason for any change in the Republican conferrees. The members of the present committees had worked loyally and in perfect harmony with the representatives of all the other organizations, and no good purpose could be served by changing to a new committee at this time.

LETTER TO PASTOR KELLER.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 21.—The Postal authorities at Washington have been communicated with in regard to the registered letter sent to the Rev. Mr. Keller of Arlington on Aug. 1, by H. R. Kearns, Secretary of the Thomas G. Barker Defense Association. The receipt for the delivery of the letter has never been received by Mr. Kearns, who said to-day:

"I wrote to the Postmaster of New York, from which city the letter was sent on Aug. 14, and asked why I had not received a card that the letter had been delivered. A tracer was sent out, and the answer I received was that the letter was at the Arlington Post Office and had not been delivered."

Mr. Kearns has requested the Washington authorities to inform him by what authority the letter is being held back. It is understood that an effort was made to deliver the letter and that it failed, and that the letter has been held the usual length of time and will now be returned to Mr. Kearns in the usual form.

H. M. Flagler to Marry Saturday.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 21.—A telegram received here to-night announces that Miss Mary Lilly Kenan and Mr. H. M. Flagler will be married at Wilmington next Saturday. No further particulars were given.

CHILE MAY IGNORE THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Chamber of Deputies Refuses to Grant Funds for the Country's Representation.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 21.—The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Chamber of Deputies has refused to grant the funds necessary for the representation of Chile at the Pan-American Congress.

It is probable that Chile will not take part in the Congress.

The refusal of the Chilean Chamber of Deputies to appropriate funds for the republic's representation at the Pan-American Congress, to be held in Mexico City, will probably prove a surprise to the State Department at Washington.

Chile, it is known, has all along protested against the Tecna and Arica territory dispute with Peru being brought up before the congress for settlement or even discussion. It was believed, however, that it had been agreed that this long-standing dispute over the land taken by Chile from Peru in the war of 1878 should not be settled by the congress.

While the dispatch from Santiago does not say why the Deputies have taken the action reported, it is said to be probable that they have not received sufficient assurance that Peru would not bring the matter before the Congress.

If the decision of the Chamber of Deputies is the final word of Chile the Pan-American Congress will be robbed of much of its importance.

NEW SHIPPING COMPANY.

United States Corporation to Operate Steel Vessels on the Lakes—Capitalization $1,200,000.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 21.—The United States Transportation Company, with headquarters at 161 Washington Street, this city, filed articles of incorporation at Trenton to-day. The company intends to build and operate steel ships on the great lakes. Its headquarters will be in Cleveland, Ohio.

The company is capitalized at $1,200,000, divided into shares of $100 each. William A. Jones of Whitehead & Hoag of this city, a Director and stockholder in the new company, will be the legal agent in the East. The Incorporators of record are William A. Jones, six shares; Joseph B. Short, two shares; Melville A. Carpenter, two shares.

The controlling interest in the corporation, it is said, is owned by prominent shipping men of Cleveland and by capitalists of Syracuse, N. Y. Beyond this Mr. Jones will not talk.

PENATAQUIT Y. C. ELECTION.

Reports of Officers Showed Prosperous Condition of Club's Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

BAY SHORE, Aug. 21.—The annual election of officers of the Penataquit Corinthian Yacht Club was held to-night in the clubhouse on Penataquit Point. There was a large attendance. Reports of officers showed that the club was more prosperous than ever before. The following amendment to the club laws was adopted:

The Governing Committee of the Penataquit Corinthian Yacht Club may elect to honorary membership any adult citizen of the United States. Honorary members so chosen shall not pay any initiation fee or annual dues. They shall be entitled to the privileges of club membership excepting voting and holding office.

Officers were elected as follows: Commodore—J. Adolph Mollenhauer; Vice Commodore—Regis H. Post; Rear Commodore—Charles A. Schierin; Treasurer—R. A. Bachis; Secretary—J. E. Owens. Members of the Board of Governors—Rawson Underhill, B. R. Richardson, Charles A. O'Donoghue, William A. Hulse, Allan Pinkerton, George W. Burchell, John R. Suydam, and J. Campbell Smith.

SHAMROCK'S MAINSAIL BENT.

Challenger in Racing Rig, Ready for a Spin To-day.

Ready for business, the Shamrock II. swung at her anchor off Stapleton, Staten Island, at sundown last night. In the afternoon her crew, under Capt. Sycamore's direction, had bent the big cross-cut Ratsey mainsail with its dark yellow tint, and the jib and staysail and a couple of club topsails were on board.

When the yacht's owner, Sir Thomas Lipton, hove in sight at Quarantine, soon after 6 o'clock, his private signal—a shamrock—was at the cup challenger's masthead, the Royal Ulster Yacht Club's ensign at her stern, and the mainsail was snugly stowed away on the boom under a sail cover.

Capt. Sycamore and his crew lined up on the starboard side and gave Sir Thomas three British cheers as he passed up the bay in the Teutonic, and then went contentedly to supper on board the Porto Rico—the tender.

This morning the Shamrock II. will be taken in tow by the tug James G. Lawrence, Capt. George Brandon, and moored in Sandy Hook Bay. In the afternoon it is expected she will take a trial spin off Sandy Hook. All her sails were delivered on board the Porto Rico during the day, but only those needed were bent.

Yachts at City Island.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Commodore David Banks's schooner yacht Water Witch, Atlantic Yacht Club, has been hauled out on the marine railway at the Jacob yard to prepare for the Atlantic Yacht Club cruise Monday. J. R. Maxwell's sloop yacht Humma has been hauled out at Wood's yard, and is receiving the necessary attention for racing. The last of the City Island Yacht Club one-design craft was finished last week. An interesting series of races was looked forward to, but through dissatisfaction over some members carrying more sail area than others a regatta cannot be held without protest.

Cycle Racer Attacked Rival.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—At the final Grand Circuit meet in Washington to-night, McFarland, claiming that Lawson caused him to fall by a foul in the semi-final for the half-mile circuit championship, pulled Lawson off his wheel and struck him a vigorous blow in the face. The police interfered and the race was given to John B. Fischer, who finished third. Tom Cooper started in the mile consolation race for the first time in his professional career, winning by three lengths. Summaries:

Half-Mile, Circuit Championship, Professional.—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; John T. Fischer, Chicago, second. Time—1:46 2-5.

Half-Mile Invitation, Amateur.—Won by John Hill, Washington. Time—1:41 2-5.

One-Mile Professional Handicap.—Won by Iver Lawson, Chicago, (scratch;) H. B. Freeman, Portland, Ore., (30 yards,) second; Jack Green, (60 yards,) third. Time—2:01 2-5.

One-Mile Consolation.—Won by Tom Cooper, Detroit; Owen S. Kimble, Louisville, second; Otto Mayo, third. Time—2:34 3-5.

Madison Square Garden Cycle Races.

Marcus Hurley, the amateur cycling champion, will make his first appearance at the Madison Square Garden to-morrow evening in a special match team race. George Schreiber of the Harlem Wheelmen will be Hurley's team mate, and the pair will compete against McConnell and Metting of Boston, two of the fastest riders in New England, in a match race, to be run in mile heats. The other events will be as follows: One-mile, handicap, amateur; half-mile, open, amateur; half-mile, National Circuit championship; one-mile, handicap, professional, and one-mile, 2:10 class, professional. Kramer, Lawson, Fenn, McFarland, Cooper, Jenkins, Kimble, Collett, and Fisher are among the professionals who will start, while in the amateur races Hurley, Sullivan, Schreiber, Van Cott, Schofield, Billington, Losee, Haggerty, Lindley, and over twenty others have already entered.

New Cycle Path at Oakdale.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ISLIP, L. I., Aug. 21.—Commissioner L. A. Higbie has just finished the construction of what promises to be one of the most used cycle paths on Long Island. It furnishes communication with some of the leading highways in this vicinity, and has been laid out through a most beautiful country. The path is cut through the woods at Oakdale, and is splendidly made. It has been thrown open to the public, and cyclists who have used it say it is one of the best they have ever ridden over.

GEN. URIBE ASKS FOR ARMS FOR HIS FORCES

Also Wants Cartridges for Captured Field Pieces.

Rebel Chief Wires, "Enemy Retreating; Will Pursue"—Rifles and Cartridges Will Be Sent to Him.

Dr. A. J. Restropo, diplomatic representative of the Colombian revolutionists, received a cable dispatch yesterday from Gen. Rafael Uribe Uribe, in which the latter asks that arms be shipped immediately for his increasing army, and also for cartridges to be used in the field pieces taken from the Government forces in the battles on the Venezuelan frontier. The message, which is a long one, was sent from San Cristobal, Venezuela, via Maracaibo, although Dr. Restropo believes that Gen. Uribe is now in the interior of Colombia, and that the message was sent by messenger to the frontier of Venezuela, whence it was cabled here.

The rebel chief adds: "Enemy retreating into interior. Will pursue. Clericals severely beaten in both battles. Have no time to write letters. Am busy fighting." The battles referred to are those which took place at San Cristobal, in which the General led the combined Venezuelan and Liberal Colombian forces.

"I will send Gen. Uribe immediately 5,000 rifles and a quantity of cartridges for the captured guns," said the diplomatic agent last night.

"Will you send these from New York?" he was asked, whereupon he changed the topic of conversation.

Other news of a favorable character was received. One story was to the effect that Col. Andreas Marquesz had landed an expedition from Trinidad at Boyaca. This filibustering expedition, which reached its destination by way of the Rivers Orinoco, Meta, and Arauca, is supposed to have landed 5,000 rifles and 5,000,000 cartridges.

Gen. Vargas Santas, Commander in Chief of the insurrectionary army, who is now at Curacao, where he is directly the organization of the rebellion, reports that everything is progressing favorably. He is seventy-five years old, but says he is determined to return soon to Colombia and take up the fight against the Government where he left it off.

Representatives of the Colombian Government here continue purchasing war materials. They have just bought a Driggs-Seabury gun, which will probably be shipped on the steamship Athos within a week. Five hundred rounds of ammunition will also be sent.

That several battles have recently been fought in the interior of the republic was positively confirmed by advices that Señor Tomas Herran, Secretary of the Colombian Legation at Washington, received yesterday. These say that one battle took place at Tumaco, in the south of Cauca. The Government is reported to have been victorious, taking several prisoners and arms and ammunition. The prisoners have been confined on board the gunboat Caltan. Another battle was fought at Anapoima, in Tolima, but the details are lacking, and both sides claim the victory.

Señor Herran said yesterday: "It looks as if the situation was getting serious. Gen. Marin, they say, has now quite an army. The guerrilla bands have probably united." The force of Gen. Marin, it is known, numbers 2,500 men, and their objective point is Bogota, the capital. It was this army that fought the Government troops at Anapoima.

Since the visit here of Gen. Herbert O. Jefferies, the American who is now taking an active part in the warlike preparations being made by the Colombian Government, it has been known that military supplies were being quietly shipped from American ports to Colombia. These shipments were quietly made, and some of the arms are said to have been manifested as machinery.

Gen. Jefferies, since his return to Colombia, has been fitting out the yacht Namouna, which has been converted into a small warship, and is now called the General Pinzon.

COLOMBIAN GUNBOAT LOST.

La Popa Sinks Near Cartagena—Only Four Persons Known to be Saved.

COLON, Aug. 21.—News received here from Cartagena says that four men in an open boat have arrived there and report that the Colombian gunboat La Popa is lost.

The vessel last week struck a rock in the vicinity of the harbor of Savanilla, injuring her bottom, her stern, and her propeller. She managed to get to Cartagena, where temporary, faulty repairs were effected. On the return journey to Savanilla the bottom plates of La Popa appear to have given out immediately, for she collapsed and sank by the stern.

There were some troops and several passengers on board. Their fate is not yet known, but hopes are entertained for their safety, as the gunboat had some gigs, in first-class condition, on board.

As soon as the news of the loss of the vessel was known steam launches were dispatched to search for La Popa, but no trace of the gunboat was found. She recently underwent a thorough overhauling at Colon, the repairs costing $25,000.

La Popa was an iron auxiliary schooner gunboat, built in 1887 at Wilmington, Del., and having one propeller. She was 120 feet long, had 20 feet beam, and was 11 feet deep and cost $65,000.

PRESIDENT CHOSEN BY LOT.

Procedure Followed in Nicaragua If the Holder of the Office Is Unable to Perform His Duties.

MANAGUA, Aug. 3.—The Nicaraguan Congress has designated José D. Gamez, Lino Oguel, and Juaquin Samson, members of Congress, as the three persons from whom a successor to President Zelaya is to be chosen in the event of the inability of the President, from death or other cause, to perform the duties of the Presidential office.

The names of the three candidates are each placed in a tube. The tubes are then sealed and placed in a box, which is also sealed and given into the charge of the Minister of State. On the disability of the President the Minister opens the box in the presence of the public, and a blind-folded child takes one of the tubes therefrom. The name that this tube contains is that of the President of Nicaragua until another person is elected to that office.

The man whose name is on the selected tube usually announces himself to be "Dictator," and, after he has matters in readiness, orders an election for President. The election is nominally free to all legal voters, but, in practice, only the friends of the Dictator vote.

PRESIDENT ALFARO HOPEFUL.

**Chief Executive of Ecuador Says Colombian-

NOTHING BUT RUMORS IN STRIKE SITUATION

Steel Managers and Men Preserve Respective Positions.

No More Mills Started, and Ranks of the Strikers Have Received No Further Accessions.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 21.—There were many interesting rumors afloat to-day bearing on the steel strike, but of actual developments there was little of importance. Among the rumors was a story of a plot to destroy the Monongahela tin plant. This was emphatically denied at strike headquarters. Another report was that the steel corporation contemplated the removal of its largest works to England. This was denied by the trust officials. Both sides denied a further rumor that negotiations looking to a settlement were under way.

No gains were made, apparently, by either the managers or the strikers to-day. There was no extension of the strike, and, on the other hand, the steel managers did not attempt to start more mills. Late in the day the fires were lighted in the Demmler tin plate works at McKeesport, but the machinery was not started and no attempt was made to operate it.

It is believed, however, that the move there is preliminary to a start with non-union men. The managers of the company have been preparing for several days to reopen a number of their properties, and it is thought that they have decided to act at once. Their Monessen plant is moving ahead uninterruptedly with full crews, and the Crescent works at Cleveland has about half the machinery in operation.

There has been no break in the Carnegie group, and the mills that have been started with non-union men since the strike began are going ahead with about the same force. The leaders on either side were busy all day, but at nightfall both said there were no announcements to make.

Veryl Preston was at the offices of the Carnegie Steel Company and conferred at length with President W. E. Corey and other leading officials. President Shaffer was at the office of the Amalgamated Association all day, and spent most of the time conferring with delegations of strikers.

It was another day of peace in all the strike districts, although the general probability of trouble still holds good at the places where feeling runs high.

John Sternsdroff, a rougher, from Richmond, Va., who claimed that he was a member of the party of strike breakers brought to Monessen on Sunday by "Alabama Joe" Carter, was at strike headquarters to-day. He said that Carter had entirely misrepresented the facts to him, and that he had slipped out of the works the first time a chance presented itself. He says that fourteen men left Richmond; that five deserted en route, and that three left when he did. He placed the number of men now in the mill at eighteen, and said very little work was being accomplished. The strikers welcomed Sternsdroff, and when told that another party was being formed to come North took steps to head it off.

According to the strike leaders, only twenty men who were formerly members of the Amalgamated Association have gone to work in mills that are now being operated partly or in full with non-union men. The steel managers place the number of desertions at a higher figure.

Assistant Secretary M. F. Tighe of the Amalgamated Association said to-day that he was still of the opinion that most of the men in the South Chicago mills would be out before the end of the present week.

President Shaffer said that the strike would be won by the men. He believed that when he started the strike, and he still believed it. He said he was still prepared to discuss honorable terms of settlement with the steel corporation, but that he c not look for any move in that direction for some time to come.

President Shaffer added later that he had well-defined plans to bring the strike to a close. This, he said, was to be done by bringing about such a crisis in the differences between the steel corporation and the Amalgamated Association as would force a settlement. Just how this was to be accomplished he would not say.

President Shaffer further said:

"I have told the other side that personally I would consent for disinterested arbitration in the hands of such public men as Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Potter, and Seth Low. Although I did not, as an officer of the association, suggest such a move, I was willing to advise it."

The report of an attempt to wreck the Monongahela works of the American Tin Plate Company had its origin in a story told by John Schuster, general labor boss of the plant, who said that a pressure gauge was knocked off of an eight-inch gas main and burning paper thrown into the place. Schuster said he plugged the break before the brand was thrown, and saved the works. The strikers indignantly deny that they had anything to do with any plot to wreck the plant, and are inclined to discredit Schuster's story entirely.

At the general offices of the American Tin Plate Company the incendiary theory was also discredited. The officials said that during the evening a broken gas main had been discovered and repaired, and that was all there was to the incident.

At Martin's Ferry to-day, the American Tin Plate Company put a force of men to work building a high board fence around its plant. It is believed there that this clearly indicates an early attempt to reopen the plant.

Seven strikers were arrested near the gates of the Pennsylvania Tube Works in Soho this evening. When the whistle blew at 5:30 o'clock a crowd of about 1,500 gathered to give a warm reception to any workers who might come from the mill. None came, but the crowd became noisy, and the large force of policemen on hand ran the leaders, who were all foreigners, into the mill office and called for the patrol.

American Federation officials offered bail for the prisoners, who are charged with disorderly conduct, but the Magistrate refused to accept it. The men will have a hearing in the morning.

JOLIET MEN MAY GO BACK.

Striking Steel Workers Hold Another Meeting and Rumor Says They Will Resume Work.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 21.—The striking steel workers held another joint conference to-day. They were addressed by Vice President Davis of Chicago. Nothing official could be learned of the proceedings, but persistent rumor is that the men are preparing to go back to work.

It is said that if notice is posted calling them back the men will go, and such notice is looked for by Sunday. The rod mill men may hold out, but the others will go back.

Superintendent J. Y. Brooks of the American Steel and Wire Company has resigned, and will go to Pueblo, Col., to take charge of the works of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

REPLY TO ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Anti-Trust League Asks If Reward Will Be Offered for Evidence Against Steel Trust.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21.—H. P. Martin, Chairman of the joint committee of the American Anti-Trust League and District Assembly No. 66, Knights of Labor, has made a reply to the letter of Attorney General Knox, sent to the committee yesterday and generally published. The reply is, in part, as follows:

We were not aware that there was any impropriety in a citizen or body of citizens publicly addressing the chief prosecuting officer of the United States in reference to grave violations of law that were being committed, to the great injury of the people of the United States.

Attorney General Knox says: "Neither at the time of the formation of the United States Steel Corporation, nor at any time, was I officially connected with the Carnegie Steel Company." This looks like a very sweeping denial on the part of the Attorney General as to the many charges that have been made in the public press to the effect that he was formerly connected with the Carnegie Company or the steel trust. But the force and effect of this denial are entirely destroyed by the remarkable admission which the Attorney General makes in the next sentence when he says: "I was formerly one of its legal advisers in the conduct of its manufacturing business." This language of the Attorney General certainly looks evasive in view of the fact that it is currently believed that the members of the steel combine selected one of their former attorneys for Attorney General in order that they might have a friend at court in time of popular clamor for the enforcement of the law against trusts.

We will give him an opportunity now to reassure the people as to his desire and intention to enforce the law against trusts. Will Attorney General Knox offer a reward for the production of the incriminating evidence against the trusts for which we asked, and which he says he does not possess? Will he announce to-morrow that the Department of Justice of the United States will pay a substantial reward to any person or persons who will produce evidence that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or corporation guilty of violating the Federal statute against trusts? Let him do this and institute vigorous proceedings against trust lawbreakers and the people will no longer have doubts as to his faithfulness to his oath of office, and he will no longer be the target for criticism, innuendo and invective on the part of the press because of the fact that while the trusts ride rough-shod over the people, the Attorney General, who is the sole officer under the Federal law who is vested with authority to prosecute them, refuses to take any action.

QUESTION OF INCORPORATION.

Trust Official Says Strikers Show No Disposition to Become Responsible.

United States Steel Corporation officials yesterday said that there were no developments here in regard to the strike troubles. A denial was made of a report that Samuel Gompers was seeking to bring about arbitration.

One of the officers was asked what would be the chance of the strikers getting their original demands, provided they first filed incorporation papers for the Amalgamated Association. His reply was:

"If the Amalgamated Association were incorporated, so that employers as well as employes would have legal redress in the case of the violation of contracts by either party, matters would of course stand very differently, but there seems to be no disposition on the part of the strikers to make their body a legally responsible organization."

It was stated that the Bethlehem Steel Company will meet in Philadelphia to-day, and that at this meeting Edward M. McIlvain, Vice President of the company, will be elected President.

TAMPA STRIKERS GIVE UP.

Citizens' Committee Threatened More Kidnappings and That Ended It.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 21.—The Business Men's Committee, which deported thirteen of the leaders of the striking cigarmakers two weeks ago, yesterday notified seventeen of the new leaders of the union who constitute the Central Committee, that they must leave the city within twelve hours.

The committeemen at once resigned, and all but three of them have already left, it is said, for Key West and Havana. Between 400 and 500 members of the Resistencia Union seceded from the ranks of the strikers and issued a manifesto to the business men of the city and the cigar manufacturers, that they wished to go back to work at once.

The secessionists will resume work tomorrow, and by Monday all of the strikers, it is believed, will be at work again. The manufacturers reserve the right to select and control their own selectors, packers, and pickers, and have arranged to get as many of these as are wanted from New York and Havana.

TROY STRIKER SHOT IN THE HEAD.

First Act of Violence in the Collar, Shirt, and Waist Cutters' Troubles.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The first act of violence that has attended the strike of the Collar, Shirt, and Waist Cutters' Union in this city took place at 6 o'clock last evening near the factory of the United States Shirt and Collar Company. Joseph Dugrenier, one of the strikers, was shot in the head by John Morris Collins, a non-union cutter, and sustained a severe scalp wound.

Collins and his brother left the factory at 6 o'clock, and were met by a number of union men at the corner below. The union men tried to induce the Collins brothers to join their ranks, but they refused. John Collins says one of the union men grasped him by the coat and pulled him about. Collins and his brother both drew revolvers and the former fired the bullet striking Dugrenier.

The Collins brothers were released on bail. Charles C. Hovey, a non-union cutter, used a billy in an altercation with strikers last night and was arrested. He was bailed for examination.

PREACHER HANGS HIMSELF.

Mr. Harnington of Oxford, N. J., Commits Suicide a Fortnight After Marriage.

BELVIDERE, N.J., Aug. 21.—The Rev. George B. Harnington, who has been preaching in the Methodist Church at Oxford, committed suicide to-day by hanging himself in the belfry of the church. He was twenty-nine years of age, and was still a student at Drew Seminary, not yet having been admitted to full orders. While acting as pastor of the church at Oxford he gave great satisfaction. His home was in Delaware.

He was married here two weeks ago to the organist of his church, and had seemed happy since then. This morning after breakfast he remarked to his wife, as if joking, that he guessed he would kill himself during the day. Mrs. Harnington says she thought nothing of the remark after saying to him that it was a sorry joke to talk in that way. He did not return to the house at noon as usual, and search for him was begun. It was learned that during the morning he had visited the store of the Oxford Mining Company and had there purchased a piece of half-inch rope. The church was one of the last places searched, and it was late this afternoon before the body was found.

STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

Both Were Crowded with Excursionists at Sayville, L. I., but None Was Hurt.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 21.—A collision between the steamer Bivalve and the steam yacht Ditto caused much excitement here this morning. The two boats were crowded with excursionists for Cherry Grove Beach. They were members of St. Ann's Episcopal Church, and numbered about 300. The vessels left the wharves at the same time, and had not gone far when the accident happened. It is said that the Bivalve's pilot signaled to the yacht that he was about to pass her, and for her to keep on her course. The Captain of the yacht, it is supposed, misunderstood the signal, and he steered directly across the path of the steamer.

The Bivalve struck the yacht, and knocked a hole in her at the water line. The force of the impact threw many of the passengers to the decks, and for a short while there was danger of a serious panic, but the officers and crew of the two vessels soon quieted the passengers. A big piece of canvas was fastened over the gap in the yacht's side, and the vessel returned to her pier, where the passengers were transferred to another boat. The steamer was not damaged.

To Impeach Texas State Treasurer.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 21.—In the lower house of the State Legislature to-day Representative Henderson of Lamar introduced a resolution for the impeachment of State Treasurer Robbins, in connection with the depositing of State funds in the First National Bank at Austin, which failed on Aug. 3, and which had more than $300,000 of the Treasury funds on deposit, in violation of the State law. The resolution went over till to-morrow.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ELMA, Iowa, Aug. 21.—Fire to-day destroyed one block of business buildings, including the stocks of eight merchants occupying the block, together with the Post Office and four residences. Loss, $75,000, with little insurance. There was no protection against fire and the flames burned themselves out.

HARBOR SPRINGS, Mich., Aug. 21.—Fire to-day destroyed three business buildings with their contents. Loss, $53,000, partly insured. Above the stores were flats occupied by Summer visitors. Several of the occupants had narrow escapes. The Petoskey Department arrived in time to check the fire, just as it was communicated to the Foster-Burke department store.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:10 A. M.—155 Norfolk Street; Morris Fisher; damage slight.

3 A. M.—33 Essex Street; Fannie Wolf; no damage.

3:10 A. M.—719 Seventh Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

3:15 A. M.—2,413 Second Avenue; Michael Carfell; damage, $100.

2:30 P. M.—201 West Fifty-third Street; Patrick J. O'Connor; damage, $500.

REPUBLICANS MEET IN PENNSYLVANIA

Democrats Charged with Subserviency to "Yellow Journalism."

GOV. W. A. STONE COMMENDED

President McKinley Indorsed—Senator Quay Not Present at Convention, Which Lasted an Hour and a Half.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 21.—The Republican State Convention met in the Harrisburg Opera House to-day and nominated Judge William P. Potter of Pittsburg for Supreme Court Judge and State Representative Frank G. Harris of Clearfield for State Treasurer. Senators Quay and Penrose and other party leaders were absent, and there was an unusually small attendance of active party workers.

Judge Potter was formerly Gov. Stone's law partner, and was appointed to the Supreme bench last year to succeed the late Judge Green. Mr. Harris is serving his third term in the House of Representatives, and has always been a follower of Senators Quay and Penrose.

The platform opens with a commendation of the Administration of President McKinley and the prosperity of the country, and a recital that "the right of capital to make proper and legal combinations has been recognized by legislative enactments in many of the States."

In regard to the State issues recently raised by the Democrats, the platform says:

We are amused rather than concerned by the declarations of the late Democratic State Convention, for we readily recognize, as all the people must, the co-operation of certain newspapers in their preparation, which papers, failing in their attempt to disrupt the Republican Party, have crawled under the tents of the Democracy with their stale and false charges and succeeded in having them adopted as a Democratic platform. The platform of the late Democratic State Convention will be found in the files of the so-called yellow journals during the past few months. We believe in surrounding the press with every constitutional guarantee vouchsafed to it since the foundation of our Government, but it is a public menace that these constitutional guarantees should be so misused as to have permitted many of our newspapers to have degenerated into a yellow journalism such as is detrimental to any State or country. We charge the so-called yellow journals with being subsidized by the full-page advertisements which they carry. The advertiser is permitted to dictate their policy, and at his behest these newspapers have perverted the news columns and the editorial page from being an honest record of daily events to a labored attempt to misrepresent facts.

We arraign the Democratic Party as incompetent, incapable, insincere, and untrustworthy. The citizens of our State, within a very few days, have witnessed a spectacle seldom seen in the history of a political party asking the suffrages of the people. The Democratic Party, ashamed of its record in the past, and afraid to name a single issue of a National character on which it is willing to appeal for support, asks the people to forget that in the past, when intrusted with the administration of public affairs, it has ruined our business enterprises, shut down our mills, closed our factories, put in idleness our great laboring classes, ruined credit of the State and Nation, and now appeals to the public on what it chooses to call local issues. We condemn it in the administration of our State affairs as much as in the incompetency shown in its administration of our National affairs.

When the Democracy went out of power in our State it left to the Republican Party a legacy of almost forty millions of dollars of debt. This debt, by wise administration under Republican rule, has been almost entirely paid. We have increased the appropriations to the common schools until we stand at the head of the American States in support of popular education. Under Republican administration, there has been paid each year for educational purposes more than was appropriated by the Democratic Party in their quarter of a century of misrule. We have increased our appropriations to charitable and eleemosynary institutions until we can justly boast that our State and the other two oceans supports these institutions as well as does our own. Our seven millions of people are industrious, honest, law-abiding, and happy. Yet, surrounded as we are on every side with prosperous business conditions, with people happy, employed, and contented, with every avenue of business and trade fully occupied, and with the prospect of the future brightening and growing more hopeful, the old historic party of obstruction and negation sets up a hysterical cry of false pretense, hypocrisy, and insincerity for the purpose of misleading the people and regaining lost power.

Indorsements of United States Senators Quay and Penrose, Gov. William A. Stone, and the record of the last session of the State Legislature conclude the platform. The convention, which was called to order at 11 o'clock and adjourned at 12:30 o'clock, was said to be the briefest in the history of the party.

After its adjournment Gen. Frank Reeder was re-elected Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

IOWA DEMOCRATS INDORSE FREE SILVER.

By a Narrow Vote the Kansas City Platform Is Reaffirmed — State Ticket Nominated.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 21.—The Democrats of Iowa here to-day nominated a full State ticket on a platform reaffirming the National platform adopted July 5, 1900, at Kansas City, with the addition of a plank on State issues, demanding reform in taxation laws, the repeal of the mulct liquor law, and the enactment of local option license law, and several other matters. The ticket nominated was as follows:

Governor—THOMAS J. PHILLIPS, Ottumwa.

Lieutenant Governor—G. E. FERGUSON, Logan.

Judge Supreme Court—JOHN SHORTLEY, Dallas County.

Superintendent of Schools—W. P. JOHNSON, Carroll County.

Railway Commissioner—A. C. BRICE, Bedford.

The chief contest in the convention was on the adoption of the platform. The struggle began in the district caucuses held before the convention assembled in the morning, the anti-silver forces succeeding in naming a majority of the Committee on Resolutions. There was a protracted session of this committee, and finally at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon a majority and two minority reports were submitted to the convention.

The majority report ignored National issues entirely and confined itself exclusively to the State issues outlined above. The first minority report agreed with the majority report, except in a preamble which reaffirmed the Kansas City platform.

The second minority report differed from the others in its preamble only, which set out that State issues were paramount in this campaign. The first minority report, reaffirming the Kansas City platform, was adopted on the call of roll by counties, amid much confusion, by a vote of 668¼ to 550½.

E. M. Sharon of Scott County was temporary Chairman of the convention. He said in part:

"We are facing to-day conditions that are monstrous, destructive to our industries, our commerce, and the welfare of our people—conditions that have been created by the Republican Party in violation of the Democratic doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none—that it was the destiny of the United States to be the great American power—the dominant power of the Western Hemisphere.

"Imperialism and trusts are the two great dominant evils of our National life. They produce the two great issues which the Democratic Party must meet.

"The colonial policy of the Administration had its inspiration and its demand from place hunters, concession grabbers, from those who have or seek special privileges in our acquired possessions.

"There can be no solution of the trust problem, there can be no breaking down of monopoly until Government favor is withdrawn from them. Destroy monopoly and special class privileges and you kill the trusts. Commence in the Patent Office, the fountain head of legalized monopoly.

"If Congress persists in refusing to submit necessary amendments to the Constitution of the United States, it is the duty of the States to call a convention for that purpose and revise the Constitution by adding to it the grants necessary to enable Congress to control the trusts, destroy monopoly, provide for the election of United States Senators by the people, and provide for an income tax on persons and corporations sufficient in time of peace to pay the greater part of all the expenses of the National Government."

For Nervous Debility
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
A food and strengthening tonic for the nerves, restoring to their normal condition organs that have been deranged, and vigor and vitality where there has been debility and exhaustion.
A Tonic and Nerve Food.
The genuine bears the name "Horsford's" on label.

MAYOR OF NEWARK FAVORED FOR GOVERNOR

Majority of New Jersey's Democratic State Committee for Him.

Members Met at Asbury Park and Discussed the Holding of the State Convention—Will Ignore W. J. Bryan.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 21.—The New Jersey Democratic State Committee met at the Coleman House at noon to-day. The members present were Chairman William B. Gourley of Passaic, Harry B. Paul of Camden, Edward E. Grosscup of Cumberland, Col. E. Livingstone Price of Essex, William H. Martin of Hunterdon, James W. Lanning of Mercer, David S. Crater of Monmouth, Charles L. Rogers of Ocean, Louis F. Braun of Passaic, William J. Keys of Somerset, and Peter Egenolf of Union. Hudson County was not represented at the conference.

Chairman Gourley reported that the opera house at Trenton could not be secured for Wednesday, Sept. 18, so it was decided to leave the matter of calling the Gubernatorial Convention with the chairman. The Republican State Convention is to be held at Trenton on Thursday, Sept. 26. The Democrats want to hold their convention after the Republicans, so it is likely that Chairman Gourley will direct the Democratic clans to assemble at Trenton on Tuesday, Oct. 1, or the following day. Committeeman Crater of Monmouth suggested that the convention be held in Asbury Park, and in case a suitable date cannot be secured for Trenton, Chairman Gourley may decide to call the convention for this place.

The matter of selecting a temporary Chairman for the convention was left to a committee composed of Chairman Gourley and Committeemen Price and Crater.

There will be 1,089 delegates in the convention. The basis of representation will be one delegate for each 200 Democratic votes cast in the Gubernatorial election of 1898, and one for each fraction of the same over 100. This is the basis of representation as used at the last State Convention, held in May, when delegates were chosen for the Kansas City Convention.

It was developed at to-day's conference that a majority of the committeemen present favored the nomination of Mayor James M. Seymour of Newark for Governor. Committeemen Lanning, Egenolf, Martin, Grosscup, Price, and Rogers were outspoken in their advocacy of Mayor Seymour, while Committeemen Crater, Keys, and Braun, while non-committal, declared in favor of the strongest man, no matter who he may be.

Committeeman Paul stood out for the nomination of former Judge Carrow, and said that South Jersey practically was united for him. Chairman Gourley declined to express his preference. It was hinted at the conference that an effort would be made soon to arrange a conference between the Seymour and anti-Seymour factions, with a view to induce former United States Senator James Smith, Jr., to withdraw his opposition to Seymour, providing he could be convinced he was the choice of the rank and file of the Democratic Party for the nomination.

The committeemen will try to make the campaign on State issues and will ignore the Kansas City platform. Nearly all favor throwing W. J. Bryan overboard.

BOLD MOUNT VERNON BURGLARS

They Loot the Whole House, but Find Time to Eat and Drink Their Fill.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The house of Charles Barry, a carriage manufacturer of New York City, on Chester Street, Chester Hill, this city, was entered by burglars yesterday or early last night. It was so thoroughly stripped that the burglars must have used a wagon to cart away the booty.

No less than $5,000 worth of property was taken. Mr. Barry and his son, Dr. James F. Barry, discovered the burglary. They had been sleeping in the house nightly, while the women members of the family were away in the country. The house was all right when they left it on Tuesday morning, but by the time they returned at midnight everything was in confusion. The thieves had taken away several sealskin coats, a lot of clothing, jewelry, silverware, and bric-à-brac. Even the hall clock was taken.

Drawers, closets, trunks, bureaus, dressers, and a sideboard had been forced open, the contents hauled out and picked over. What the thieves did not want they threw on the floors.

In the course of their operations the burglars went to the kitchen and served themselves with supper. From the icebox and pantry they obtained food of various kinds, which Mr. Barry and his son had kept on hand. A fire was kindled and a big pot of coffee made, also a bottle cracked.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Partly cloudy, variable winds.

Temperatures are lower in the Missouri Valley, portions of the Southwest, and in California, and have generally risen elsewhere. There will be showers to-day in the Southern and Southwestern States and upper lake region, and probably showers Friday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the lower lake region, and eastern upper lake region; elsewhere generally fair weather will prevail. Temperature changes will not be marked.

On the New England Coast the winds will be light east to south. On the Middle and South Atlantic Coast light southerly. On the Gulf Coast variable, and over the great lakes light east to south.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light east to south winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		—TIMES.	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
3 A. M.	69	74	70	76
6 A. M.	68	74	78	78
9 A. M.	68	78	86	86
12 M.	71	84	90	90
3 P. M.	71	84	88	88
6 P. M.	73	81	82	82
9 P. M.	70	75	80	80
12 P. M.	69	74	78	78

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	82¼
Weather Bureau	80
Corresponding date 1900	70
Corresponding date for the last 25 years	73

The barometer registered 30.07 inches at 8 A. M. and the same at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 93 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 80 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 87 degrees at 2:20 P. M. and the minimum 74 degrees at 7 A. M.

"With my last interview with King Edward still uppermost in my mind, I may be allowed to say that nobody takes a greater interest in this race of ours than Edward VII., and that the American nation has no greater admirer than he. That he wishes good luck to SHAMROCK II. on patriotic grounds is only natural. But if I may make a guess at another motive for his Majesty's desire that she may win, it would be this: Her victory would mean the return visit of American boats to our shores, and a royal welcome to American yachtsmen."—*Sir Thomas Lipton in Collier's Weekly.*

LIPTON IN Collier's

Sir Thomas Lipton arrived on the Teutonic yesterday. He has prepared a statement of his hopes and ambitions concerning Shamrock II., which is published in Collier's Weekly—out to-day. What he says may be taken not only as an expression of his own kindly feelings toward American sportsmen, but also as a MESSAGE FROM KING EDWARD VII. to our yachtsmen. The King has taken a deep interest in the outcome of the pending aquatic struggle, and offers one gracious reason, among many, why he hopes for Sir Thomas Lipton's success.

Price 10c. *All News-Stands*

OUT TO-DAY

OUT TO-DAY.
CONAN DOYLE'S
— NEW SERIES OF —
SHERLOCK HOLMES
Stories, Just Begun in the
STRAND MAGAZINE
HARVEST NUMBER, 10 CENTS.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH'S WORK.

The Teutonic Sighted in Fog from the Marconi Station.

The top of the Marconi signal pole at Nantucket Lightship was sighted by the Teutonic through the heavy mist at 5:10 o'clock yesterday morning, but those aboard the steamship did not think that the lookout had reported the vessel. They were surprised to learn upon their arrival that their whereabouts had been announced by wireless telegraphy from the Nantucket Lightship at 5:15 A. M.

Charles Dixon, artist of The London Graphic, arrived on the Teutonic. He will sketch the international yacht races. The Right Rev. Samuel Morley, Bishop of Tinnevally and Majura, India, on his way for a short visit to friends in Toronto, Canada, was another passenger.

New White Star Liner Here.

A new White Star liner, the Suevic, commanded by Capt. Alford and flying the flag of the British Naval Reserve, arrived here late yesterday afternoon from Liverpool. She brought 127 cabin passengers and general merchandise. She was built for Australian service, and on the voyage hither was used as an extra ship. She was made by Harland & Wolff at Belfast, measures 12,482 tons gross register, is 565 feet long, 64 feet in breadth, has four masts, and a single smokestack. She is a twin-screw vessel, but is not an express steamship, although supplied with all the modern improvements for ocean travel.

Gold Bullion Thief Sentenced.

MARTINEZ, Cal., Aug. 21.—Jack Winters, who recently stole $320,000 in gold bullion from the Selby Smelting Works, was sentenced to-day to fifteen years in the Folsom Prison.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, Albany; Sir Thomas Lipton, Hon. Charles Russell, and George L. Watson, of the Shamrock II.

WESTMINSTER—Sir Cecil and Lady Moon, London.

HOLLAND—Neil Turner, London; Preston Gibson, Chicago; D. J. Russell-Duncan, London.

CAMBRIDGE—F. Mayer, Germany; H. Frerichs, Mobile.

GRAND—M. D. Furland, London; J. W. Forsyth, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—Alcides Modrado, Brazil; G. A. Sacher, Johannesburg, South Africa; Edouard O. Olivera, Buenos Ayres.

VICTORIA A. W. Street, General Manager of the Northern Steamship Line, Buffalo; State Senator George E. Green, Binghamton; Col. W. H. McCord, Omaha.

FIFTH AVENUE—Lieut. D. W. Blake, United States Marine Corps; Howard H. Berry, Melbourne, Australia; G. Wade Shaw, London.

HOFFMAN—Major A. Reynolds, United States Army; Aaron Walker, Jackson, Tenn.

MANHATTAN—Willard Potter, Philadelphia; James McCredie, Albany; C. F. Gildersleeve, Montreal.

MURRAY HILL—F. Kenney-Tynte, Clevedon, England; James H. Drake, Chicago; the Rev. H. von E. Scott, Eastbourne, England.

NETHERLAND—H. E. Everett, Columbus, Ohio; J. M. Taylor, Washington; H. P. Eells, Cleveland.

PLAZA—James Mungall, Dumfermline, Scotland; L. D. York, Portsmouth, Ohio.

SAVOY—E. Anheuser, St. Louis; Angelo Myers, Philadelphia; F. W. Higgins, Chicago.

ASTOR—Lloyd F. Jennings, Bardstown, Ky.; Louis d'Levary, Budapest, Hungary.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; S. E. Loewy, suits, waists, and wrappers; Herald Square Hotel.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. Von Ende, dress goods and silks; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Filene & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. A. Filens, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Petersen, J. H. C., Sons, Davenport, Iowa; H. F. Petersen, linens, carpets, notions, and underwear and hosiery; A. L. Petersen, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Vanzwall, C. M., Chicago, Ill.; hats and straw goods; Victoria Hotel.

Keene, Leo, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Keene, cloaks and suits; Hotel Marlborough.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. B. Argo, notions; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.

Sonneborn, H., Sons Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. B. Sonneborn, woolens; Hoffman House.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. D. French, notions and toilet goods; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Albert.

Halle, Schwarz & Skall, Cleveland, Ohio; S. L. Halle, overalls; S. M. Skall, overalls; 14 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; A. Silberberg, domestics, linens, and white goods; 337 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Ambach Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Sonneborn, H., Wheeling, West Va.; furnishing goods; M. Sonneborn, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. G. O'Brien, dry goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre.

Clarkson, E. E., Company, Burlington, Vt.; E. E. Clarkson, cloaks, suits, notions, laces, and ribbons; Hotel Imperial.

Wright, W. L., & Sons Co., Ogden, Utah; P. T. Wright, cloaks and laces; 347 West Broadway; Criterion Hotel.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons; 450 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Navarre.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. F. Hart, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hunter, A. S. & C., Utica, N. Y.; P. M. Hogue, carpets; J. J. Nicholson, dry goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

Hoyt, Kent, Safton Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Hoyt, dress goods and silks; Miss Rohl, millinery; Hotel Rossmore.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; A. Reid, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Lawrence, Mass.; J. J. Hughes, notions, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Cairo, Ill.; A. Kaufman, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; K. Solomon, clothing, 13 Astor Place; Hotel Netherland.

Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. W. Morton, dress goods, 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Hertle, notions, 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. B. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Loveman, D. B., & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. A. McLeod, ribbons, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry, 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Nathanson, R., Washington, D. C.; S. Behrend, notions and hosiery; Herald Square Hotel.

Loveman, Joseph, & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; H. B. Litten, furnishing goods, 51 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; T. B. Hamilton, dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Holland House.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; F. Gromter, silks; Hotel Earlington.

Schwartz, A., & Sons, New Orleans, La.; G. Dieberman, laces and infants' wear; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; O. R. App, ladies' wear; 13 Astor Place; Hotel Cadillac.

Panton & White, Duluth, Minn.; H. L. Gilkieson, furnishing goods; J. W. Walsh, ladies' and infants' wear; 377 Broadway.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Cator, notions and furnishing goods; 621 Broadway; Albermarle Hotel.

Tunkis, C., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. Wells, millinery; 57 White Street.

MacInnes, J. C. Co., Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods, silks, and cloaks; A. S. Dagleish, millinery; 57 White Street.

Solomon, S. & B., Wilmington, N. C.; B. Solomon, notions; Belvedere House.

Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; S. G. Jessup, dress goods and silks; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Meldrum, H. A., Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Soules, house furnishing goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. W. Porter, ribbons; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Earlington.

Nugent, B., & Brother, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; R. A. Mills, cloaks and suits; 106 Grand Street; Westminster Hotel.

Besten & Langen, Louisville, Ky.; H. Besten, cloaks and furs; Hotel Navarre.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; D. G. Braham, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.

Rhea, R. P., Company, Forney, Texas; Miss E. F. Jones, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.

Hack & Co., Dayton, Ohio; A. W. Hack, merchant tailors; Hotel Gerard.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney, St. Louis, Mo.; M. B. O'Quoh, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Mayer, E., & Co., Montgomery, Ala., dry goods; Rossmore Hotel.

Feets, F. M., Salt Lake City, Utah, E. M. Feets, dry goods; Rossmore Hotel.

Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane, Washington; E. Crosby, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.

Frange, H. C., Company, Shenyagan, Wis.; S. C. Hedgeman, dry goods; Ashland Hotel.

N. B. Josey, Scotland Neck, N. C.; N. B. Josey, general merchandise.

H. Ward & Co., De Kalb, Texas; H. Ward, general merchandise, St. George Hotel.

E. Guggenheim & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; S. D. Guggenheim, ladies' waists; Hotel Albert.

Kahn, Heller Company, New Castle, Ind.; B. Heller, dry goods.

J. W. Allison, Danville, Ill., dry goods.

Ringheim & Ringheim, Nevada, Iowa; A. M. Ringheim, dry goods.

Mott & Co., Decorah, Iowa; B. Mott, dry goods.

Nebraska Shirt Company, Omaha, Neb.; R. N. Burgest, manufacturer of shirts.

Fitzgerald, D. G., Company, Lincoln, Neb.; Lizzie Stevens, dry goods.

J. T

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock, Noon.

The Wanamaker Store

LARGE SAVINGS on FURNITURE
Which Bears Not the Least Taint of "Cheapness"

WHAT a fine collection of new goods it is! Nothing old, nothing imperfect, nothing cheapish among the thousands of pieces of furniture offered in this sale, at such decisive reductions in price.

It would be the poorest economy to buy furniture you didn't like, merely because it was *cheap*. But it would be far worse to risk getting furniture made of badly seasoned wood, poorly put together, and glossed over with paint and varnish.

You may spend your whole lifetime with the furniture you buy this year. For your pocket-book's sake you want it to last—for your own sake you want to have furniture you like. There is no need to take any quality risk, for Wanamaker furniture—for the August Sale, as well as all other times—comes only from factories that use best woods and employ expert labor.

Getting just the furniture you like is provided for here in two ways. First, because every piece we show is refined and artistic in style, however low its price.

Second, there is now on our floor such a wide variety of excellent furniture as few other stores can show in their fullest regular stock, when prices are a half more, or even double the prices that are marked on the splendid pieces that comprise this August Sale.

Today there is some very special news of Wicker Furniture that will interest immensely every wise and wide-awake housekeeper.

The details follow:

WICKER ROCKERS

200 wicker or reed rockers at prices a third less than regular. An unexpected shipment that must be closed out at once.

At $4.50, from $8—Thirty-eight wicker rockers; full roll back and arms; deep apron below seat; maple seat frame with cane seat; finished in natural shellac.

At $5, from $8—One hundred and twenty reed rockers; large size; of finest quality reed; back and arms made with a continuous roll; maple seat frame with cane seat; deep apron below seat. A splendidly finished rocker.

At $6, from $10—Thirty-nine reed rockers; high back; full roll back and arms; ornamental reed work in back; cane seat; natural shellac finish.

At $6.75, from $10—Thirty-three reed rockers; large size; full roll arms and back; ornamental reed work on legs; cane seat; shellac finish.

Throughout the furniture store in every line will be found a good assortment of furniture at the August sale prices. In fact, the selection is about as complete now as when the sale opened. We have unloaded a number of cars that should have had attention the first week of the sale, but through the crowded condition of our warehouse, samples from these cars have just reached our show rooms.

SACK SUITS to Order
At Reduced Prices

More than one hundred men can share in this splendid opportunity to anticipate their needs of a Fall suit, and save $5 or $10 by so doing.

We have grouped about that number of handsome patterns—no two alike—of fancy cheviots and neat worsteds, in the medium weights that will be extremely comfortable wearing a few weeks hence, and given them all a new price-marking of

Twenty Dollars a Suit

These are materials from which a suit made to order has cost, until now, from $25 to $30 a suit. To the man given to looking ahead a little, this opportunity to get a Fall suit made to order, for the price of a ready-made suit, is too valuable to be passed by. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BOYS' CLOTHING

Have Summer days, crowded full of out-of-door pastimes, played havoc with the youngster's wardrobe? Here's material for repairing damages—at next-to-nothing prices:

Blouse Suits, with belt, and Vestee and Sailor Suits, in fancy and plain cheviots, for boys of 3, 4 and 5 years, worth $3.50 to $5, at $2.50.

All-wool Trousers, made of remnants of choice suitings, sizes 3 to 16 years; good value at $1; now 65c. Second floor, Ninth street.

Mid-August Offerings of HOSIERY and Underwear

Items of interest to both men and women are included in these offerings of excellent kinds of Summer hosiery and underwear, at much less than customary prices.

If you are thinking of replenishing a perhaps depleted supply of these articles, or are getting ready for the vacation you have deferred until now, these hints will prove helpful and economical:

Women's Stockings—
At 12½c pair; worth 18c—Fast black lisle thread; open work allover in neat patterns.

Men's Half Hose—
At 12½c pair; value 18c—Fast black fine gauge cotton, imported; regular made, with double soles and high spliced heels.

Women's Vests—
12½c each—White ribbed lisle thread vests; low neck, short or no sleeves; plain or crocheted. Regular 25c grade, with slight imperfections, which do not affect their wearing quality. Broadway.

Upholstery Helps
For Home Furnishers

You undoubtedly know of many a corner around your house that could be made more attractive if you only knew how to go about it. Effective hangings and window draperies play an important part. Odd pieces of picturesque furniture brighten many a nook. Hints of such things now marked at reductions that are very much worth while, follow, for the benefit of those housekeepers that are open to suggestion:

Portieres—
Two lots of tapestry portieres, with a heavy valance fringe at top, and edging on bottom, in a good line of colors. Closed out at these prices:
At $5 and $7.25, from $6.50 and $10.

Lace Curtains—
Tambour at $3.75, $5.75, $7 and $7.75, from $5, $7.25, $9 and $9.75 pair.
Renaissance at $5.50, $6.50, $9.50 and $12.50, from $7, $8.25, $12.25 and $15.75 pair.
White Irish Point at $3.85, $4.65, and $7.75, from $4.85, $6.50 and $10 pair.
Ivory Irish Point at $5.85, $8.35, $11 and $14.25, from $7.50, $10.50, $14 and $18 pair. Third floor.

Sash Muslin—
36 in.; figured and in three patterns; suitable for full size and half sash curtains, at 12c, from 18c yard.

Decorated Furniture—
Fancy art furniture, pyro-etched, "burnt" and tinted.
Tabourettes, in large variety, at $4.25 to $10.50, from $5.50 to $13.50.

Folding Tables—
At $5, from $6.50.

Writing Desks—
At $10.50 to $17, from $13 to $21.

Foot Rests—
Covered in leatherette, at $1.35, from $1.75.

HAMMOCKS
At Distinct Price-Savings

If you have given your hammock the hard usage that is apt to fall to its lot in Summer, you are probably ready for a new one by now. Or perhaps the needs of your Summer guests make one or two additional hammocks necessary.

At any rate, here are several splendid kinds, full of prospective comfort for just such days as yesterday, and all marked at considerably less than their real value:

At $1, regularly $1.50—Assorted colors; open weave; pillow, spreader and valance; 36x72 in.
At $1.50, regularly $2—Assorted colors; canvas weave; pillow, spreader and valance; 40x80 in.
At $1.75, regularly $2.75—Assorted colors; canvas weave; pillow, spreader, 2 end bars and valance; 48x80 in.
At $2.75, regularly $3.75—Large size; canvas weave; pillow and spreader; 2 end bars; wide valance, assorted colors.
At $2, regularly $2.75—All white or with red and blue stripe; no pillow or valance; made of heavy twine and very strong; can be rolled up very small; large size; especially suitable for camping.
At $4.50 regularly $6.50—Large size; strong canvas weave; pillow and spreader; 2 end bars; wide valance.
At $1.50, regularly $2.50—Baby hammocks with canopy. Not many of these left.
At $4.50 and $6—Paris Lawn Swings.
Annex Store, 770 Broadway, or 76 E. Ninth street

Children's APRONS
For the Approaching School Days

Too early to think about school-time? Mercy, no. We began planning for the children's school needs in the middle of play-time, and here are some of the results.

Children's school aprons—almost as necessary as school-books. Indispensable, if the little dresses are to be preserved. We have gathered a most attractive assortment, which is ready for you to-day.

All kinds are here—some of serviceable and good-looking gingham at 25c and 50c; others of white lawn, prettily trimmed with hemstitching, insertion, embroidery or plaits, in Mother Hubbard or bib style, at 30c, 38c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 75c, 90c, $1, $1.15, $1.50, $1.85 and $2.25. Sizes for 2 to 12 years. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

We give prices in some of the lines.

Odd Bureaus—
$16, from $22—Bird's-eye maple
$18.50, from $25—Mahogany
$22, from $30—Golden oak
$23, from $36—Mahogany
$25, from $38—Golden oak
$30, from $40—Golden oak
$32, from $45—Golden oak
$35, from $48—Mahogany
$40, from $55—Bird's-eye maple
$42, from $55—Mahogany
$40, from $62—Golden oak
$52, from $75—Golden oak.
$90, from $118—Bird's-eye maple

Toilet Tables—
$11, from $15—Golden oak
$12, from $16—Bird's-eye maple
$14, from $20—Mahogany
$14, from $21—Curly birch
$16, from $25—Golden oak
$20, from $31.50—Mahogany
$21, from $31—Bird's-eye maple
$25, from $40—Bird's-eye maple
$38, from $60—Golden oak
$45, from $60—Mahogany
$50, from $75—Mahogany

Chiffoniers—
$12, from $18—Golden oak
$15, from $25—Mahogany
$18.50, from $25—Bird's-eye maple
$20, from $30—Golden oak
$20, from $40—Bird's-eye maple
$22, from $30—Mahogany
$25, from $35—Mahogany
$26, from $36—Golden oak
$28, from $40—Golden oak
$30, from $48—Bird's-eye maple
$32, from $40—Mahogany
$32, from $48—Curly birch
$35, from $55—Curly birch
$40, from $55—Mahogany

Chiffonniers—
$40, from $60—Golden oak
$60, from $85—Mahogany
$90, from $110—Mahogany

Sideboards—
$18, from $25—Golden oak
$27, from $44—Golden oak
$30, from $45—Golden oak
$40, from $50—Golden oak
$42, from $60—Golden oak
$48, from $62—Mahogany
$50, from $80—Golden oak
$55, from $85—Mahogany inlaid
$60, from $90—Golden oak
$65, from $100—Golden oak
$70, from $120—Flemish oak
$75, from $100—Golden oak
$75, from $125—Mahogany
$95, from $135—Mahogany
$165, from $225—Mahogany

Extension Tables—
$18, from $25—Mahogany, 6 ft.
$20, from $28—Golden oak, 6 feet
$25, from $32—Mahogony, 8 feet
$30, from $45—Golden oak, 8 feet
$38, from $60—Flemish oak, 10 feet
$40, from $52—Mahogany, 8 feet
$40, from $67—Golden oak, 10 feet
$50, from $80—Mahogany, 10 feet
$55, from $72—Golden oak, 10 feet
$60, from $90—Mahogany, 10 feet

China Closets—
$22, from $30—Golden oak
$27, from $35—Mahogany
$30, from $40—Golden oak
$35, from $55—Golden oak
$40, from $65—Mahogany
$50, from $70—Golden oak
$45, from $60—Golden oak
$60, from $85—Mahogany

Decorated LAMPS, Globes
And ELECTROLIERS—at Half, or Less

Are these last weeks of August fraught for you with plans for Autumn decoration and embellishment of your home? The sagacious housekeeper begins her Fall campaign long before the leaves turn yellow.

This rich collection of handsome Lamps, Lamp Globes and Electroliers offers an easy solution of the lighting problem for the house at prices on which actual savings average a half, or more. The Main Aisle holds the display.

Among the Lamps are beautiful specimens in metal and Louwelsa ware, others mounted on bronze vases, and elaborately decorated Banquet and Reception Lamps. Five groups:

At $15, Lamps that were $30, $35 and $40
At $10, Lamps that were $18, $20 and $25
At $4, Lamps that were $7 and $8
At $3, Lamps that were $5 and $6
At $6, Lamps that were $10, $12 and $15

The Electroliers, of bronze, and holding 2 to 5 lights, have been exhibited by us as samples, and have become somewhat scratched or tarnished in consequence. Note the effect on the prices:

At $50, Electroliers worth $150
At $45, Electroliers worth $125
At $40, Electroliers worth $100
At $37.50, Electroliers worth $75
At $17.50, Electroliers worth $35
At $30, Electroliers worth $90
At $20, Electroliers worth $50

Lamp Globes—Here is another lot of 11 and 12 inch Lamp Globes, handsomely decorated on light and dark grounds. $1 for Globes worth $2 to $3.50. Main aisle.

New Fall Styles in
Women's Tailor-made Suits

Women who are leaving the seashore in order to spend the last few weeks of their vacation at the mountains, will want new dresses. Those who are particular in the matter will prefer to wear the new Fall styles, which are already here in abundance—provided for just such needs.

These brief descriptions of some of the new Tailor-made Suits:

At $20—Three styles—one of canvas cloth, one of cheviot and one of Venetian cloth. The first has close-fitting Eton jacket and is silk-lined throughout. The others have variously shaped Eton jackets, and stylish skirts; percaline lined.

At $22.50—Smartly tailored street suits of Venetian cloth, in blue and black; made with fly front jacket and gored skirt; all silk-lined.

At $26—Yoke Norfolk suits; both waist and skirt finished with piping of satin on stitched bands; all silk-lined.

At $35—Suits of pebble cheviot; made with tight-fitting Eton jacket, and turnover collar of velvet; both waist and skirt artistically trimmed with braid, and silk-lined throughout.

At $40—Covert suits with flaring collar.

At $60—Suits of pin-stripe tailor cloth, with three-quarter jacket and new serpentine skirt.

The new Bisected or Garter Petticoats are attracting wide attention. They are a distinct novelty; and yet women are already enthusiastic over the promise of relief from heavy, bulksome petticoats.

The garter petticoat is so new and different that it must be seen to realize its effectiveness. Second floor, Broadway.

More Good News of
Excellent PIANOS

Most of these pianos are very fine instruments; but they have been used. Some of them were taken in exchange, and have since been thoroughly gone over by our expert tuners. Others have been rented for a short time, but are practically as good as new.

You'll not expect much of the twenty dollar piano named below; but you'll find it surprisingly good for such an insignificant price. These hints of them:

Grand Pianos—
One Chickering Concert Grand, was $1,000; now $375.
One Chickering Baby Grand, was $750; now $475.

Upright Pianos—
One Royal, studio size, was $175; now $135.
One Marshall & Wendell, ebony case, was $300; now $135.
One Weser Bros., ebony case, was $300; now $135.
One Cable Upright Grand, was $350; now $145.

Square Pianos—
One Kranich & Bach, was $350; now $115.
One Worcester, was $250; now $60.
One Ullman, was $350; now $75.
One Chickering, was $450; now $95.
One Decker & Sons, was $400; now $75.
One Waters, was $300; now $75.
One Peek & Son, was $300; now $75.
One Chickering, was $500; now $145.
One Hallet & Cumston, was $325; now $75.
One Walker, was $300; now $20.

Vose Pianos—
One Vose Upright, very latest style, in beautiful mahogany, was $325; now $275.
One Vose Upright, largest size, elaborately carved case, was $390; now $315.

Symphony Self-playing Organs—
One mahogany Grand, beautifully carved, was $750; now $495.
One Walnut Grand, was $275; now $195.
One walnut, small size, was $180; now $125.
One Æolian, with cabinet and about 60 rolls of music, was $450; now $125.

Angelus Orchestrals—
One mahogany, was $285; now $200.
One walnut, was $250; now $165.
One mahogany, was $250; now $165.
Fifth floor.

Mason's JARS
and Jelly Tumblers

Fine perfect jars for less than "seconds" cost elsewhere.

This is fine news for preserving time. We owned an immense stock of the best machine-made Mason's Jars *before the price jumped up so high.*

These are of clear glass, with *smooth* tops, yet selling at the following little prices:

Pints, 45c a dozen Quarts, 55c a dozen
Half Gallons, 70c a dozen

Covered Jelly Tumblers—perfect in every way, at 18c, 20c and 25c a dozen.
Basement.

For the Fruit Season
The "MUDGE CANNER"

Peaches and pears are at their best just now. But how difficult to retain their delicious flavor in preserving them. And the toil, heat, and trouble of it all! No wonder the housekeeper shrinks in terror from "preserving time."

But the "Mudge Canner" has changed all that. You needn't even take the pains to cut up the fruit, unless you want to. Just pop it into the Canner, whole, and take it out in a wonderfully short time, sterilized, perfect in form, color and taste—good to keep all winter.

We will show you how to preserve peaches and pears with the "Mudge Canner," in the basement today.

Prices are $2.25 to $9
Basement.

News of CORSETS

Women buying Corsets, now, do so with a view to their Fall needs. Numerous excellent sorts are here, in appropriate Autumn styles, among which our two notable corsets, the "Lillian" and "L. R.," are especially deserving of further mention.

At $1.50—L. R. corsets, straight front, in white and drab.
At $2—L. R. corsets, straight front; of white and drab coutil and black sateen.
At $3.75—L. R. corsets; excellent model; low bust; straight front; of coutil.
At $2—Lillian corsets, of coutil or batiste; short; low bust.
At $3.75—Lillian corsets of coutil or batiste, straight front; short over hips; no side steels.
At $4.50—Lillian corsets, of batiste or coutil; low bust; extended hips; straight front.
Other graceful models, of whalebone; straight front; from $5 to $14.
At 25c and $1—Summer corsets, of strong net; sizes 18 to 21; worth $1 and $1.75.
Second floor, Tenth street.

New Flannelette Wrappers

With the advent of the first cool September days—maybe even earlier—comes a demand for these light, but cozy wrappers of flannelette. We have prepared for your wishes, and this is the first word about a varied and attractive collection of these comfortable house-garments that is now awaiting your viewing.

Brief mention, too, of Kimona Dressing Sacques at a little price:

Wrappers—
At $1—Of flannelette, in pretty stripes; yoke front; trimmed with 2 rows of braid; fitted back; flounce on skirt.
At $1.25—Of flannelette, in figures; full front; bretelle over shoulder; trimmed with braid; flounce on skirt.
At $1.50—Of flannelette, in stripes; full front; trimmed with braid, forming yoke; bretelle over shoulder; fitted back; flounce on skirt.
At $1.75—Of flannelette; yoke front; trimmed with 2 rows of braid; pointed ruffle over shoulder; deep flounce on skirt.
Many other styles, in light and dark colors, up to $3.75.

Kimona Dressing Sacques
At 50c—Of white lawn, with colored borders, in light blue, pink, and lavender.
Second floor.

Women's Suede Lisle GLOVES
20c a Pair

Much too late for us to carry in stock such things as suede lisle gloves. Far from being too late, however, for you to wear them—weeks of Summer glove weather ahead of you yet.

Looking at it from *our* point of view, we have marked all these splendid gloves—half of them regular 50 cent values, the rest 25c and 35c kinds—at

Twenty Cents a Pair

—an end-of-the-season price. Whites and grays, mostly—all sizes.
Tenth street

Gen. Funston's Own Story
OF THE
Capture of Aguinaldo

In the September Number of
EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE

The public has long awaited the picturesque Kansan's own narrative of his audacious exploit. Here, for the first time, is told the marvelous story, with all the graphic details of dangers and hardships encountered and overcome by true American grit and wit.
Published in the September Number, which is now on all news-stands.

Price, Ten Cents

Besides Funston's Story the September Number contains a dozen other bright and timely articles and stories.

JOHN WANAMAKER
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JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GREAT TROTTERS RACED

Onward Silver Lowered His Record to Beat Fleet Eleata.

CONTEST TOOK FIVE HEATS

The Mare Won the First Two, Then the Victor Went on in the Next Three at Readville.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 21.—When Eleata, Frank Jones's mare, the M. & M., winner, trotted the second heat in 2:09 in the race for the Massachusetts Stake, worth $10,000, at the Grand Circuit meeting here this afternoon, and lowered the stake record by one-half second, the crowd in the grand stand rose as a unit to applaud the performance.

When, in the next heat, Onward Silver strode over the mile in 2:08, the enthusiasm was redoubled. The race went to Onward Silver, for he took the last three heats, and thereby thousands of dollars changed hands, for Eleata, having taken two heats in comparatively easy style, was a tremendous favorite, the betting standing $100 on the mare to $25 on the field. Third money in this event went to Cornelia Belle, the West Virginia mare, and fourth to Alan, an Indiana gelding. Veteran turf followers will tell for a long time of the notable heat in which Onward Silver defeated Eleata, and at the same time reduced the stake record held by Boralma by 1½ seconds.

It was just after Cresceus, the king of trotters, was exhibited to the admiring crowd, that the word was given for that third heat, which was really the decisive one. Eleata led even to the beginning of the home stretch. It was then that Geers gave the word, and Onward Silver closed up the gap. Twenty-five yards from the wire Onward Silver's head was up to Eleata's shoulders. As they went under the wire Geers's horse had no more than the tip of his nose in front of the black mare from New Hampshire.

In the next heat Eleata was coming home beautifully with Onward Silver close behind, when all of a sudden the mare went into the air, and Onward Silver sped to the finish line fully four lengths ahead of Cornelia Belle, who was just in front of Alan, with the favorite fourth. In the fifth heat Geers seemed to be in great good fortune. On the home path the mare broke as she did before, although not so badly, and the heat and the race went to Onward Silver.

The 2:14 class trot for $1,500 was won handily by Susie J., after the first heat, with Miss Whitney, the favorite, second, and Alkalone third. Miss Whitney went to pieces after the first heat, and in the third it was a string of horses with Susie J., at the head. The 2:15 class pace was unfinished, with Frazier first in two heats. Summaries:

2:19 Class.—Trotting; three in five. Purse $1,000. (Concluded.)

Leola, br. m., by C. F. Clay-					
Lady Pepper, by Onward, (Hutchings)	4	2	1	2	1
Sallie Simpson, b. m., by J. C. Simpson, (Middleton)	1	1	2	5	3
Henrietta, blk. m., (Young)	6	4	3	3	2
Vic Scheller, br. g., (Van Bokkelen)	10	13	9	1	6
L. B., ch. g., (McLaughlin)	3	15	4	10	7
Easter, b. g., (Kilborn)	15	11	6	7	4
Roberta, b. m., (Ryan)	11	8	14	13	5
Limerick, b. g., (McClary)	2	7	12	6	dr.
Sphynx Lassie, b. m., (L. Turner)	8	3	5	4	dr.
Charles D. Jacobs, ch. g., (Kenney)	4	9	8	12	dr.
Ben Hal, b. g., (F. Turner)	5	5	7	8	dr.
Debut, b. h., (McHenry)	12	6	11	9	dr.
Oneonota, ch. m., (Olney)	7	10	10	11	dr.
Mary C., b. m., (Johnson)	9	12	15	dr.	
The Spaniard, b. g., (McDonald)	13	14	13	dr.	

Time—2:15¾; 2:16; 2:15¼; 2:15¾; 2:15¾; 2:17¾.

2:05 class, pacing, three in five; purse $1,500.

Royal R. Shelton, blk. g., Constantine-			
Flaxie, by Bourbon Wilkes, (O'Neil)	1	1	1
Edith W., b. m., (Turner)	2	2	2
The Maid, b. m., (Garth)	3	3	3
Bonnie Direct, blk. h., (McHenry)	dis.		

Time—2:05; 2:07; 2:06¾.

2:12 class, trotting, three in five, the Massachusetts Stakes; value $10,000.

Onward Silver, ch. h., Onward-Sylvan Maid, by Aberdeen, (Geers)	7	3	1	1
Eleata, b. m., by Dexter Prince, (Marsh)	1	1	2	4
Cornelia Belle, b. m., (Kirby)	3	4	5	2
Alan, b. g., (L. Turner)	6	3	4	3
Dan T., b. g., (Pattison)	4	8	6	6
Chainshot, b. g., (McDonald)	5	6	7	5
May Allen, ch. m., (Wilson)	2	2	8	dis.
Dolly Dillon, b. m., (Sanders)	8	7	4	dis.
Bell Kuser, b. m., (Rice)	dis.			

Time—2:09¾; 2:09; 2:08; 2:10¼; 2:11¾.

2:14 class, trot, two in three; purse $1,500.

Susie J., r. m., Jayhawker-Millionaire, by Norwood, (McKee)	8	1	1
Miss Whitney, b. m., by Edgemark, (McDonald)	1	3	13
Alkalone, blk. m., (Dore)	2	4	2
Glory, ch. g., (Paige)	4	2	3
Eula Mc., b. m., (Sanders)	3	10	12
Captain Bracken, b. g., (Ervin)	7	9	4
Coxey, b. g., (Spear)	6	5	9
Bird Eye, ch. m., (Biggs)	5	7	7
Prince of India, br. h., (Lyons)	13	12	5
May C., b. m., (Cahill)	11	8	6
Listerine, b. m., (Clark)	9	6	10
Axtello, b. g., (Marsh)	10	11	8
Hunter Hill, b. g., (Humphreyville)	12	13	11
Lita W., br. m., (Hutchings)	14	14	14
Ebba, g. m., (Winnings)	Dis.		

Time—2:12½; 2:13¾; 2:13.

2:25 Class.—Pacing; three in five; purse, $1,000. (Unfinished.)

Frazier, ch. g., by Sphynx, (McHenry)	1	1
Reed Patchen, ro. g., (Hyde)	5	2
Tommy Mc., b. g., (McCarthy)	2	7
Darnette, blk. m., (Carpenter)	3	3
The Grazer, b. g., (Lyons)	4	5
St. Patrick, ch. g., (McVey)	7	4
Dandy C., b. g., (Garrison)	6	6
Fred H., g. h., (Noble)	Dis.	

Time—2:14; 2:14.

TURF TRIUMPH FOR WHITNEY.

First and Second in Saratoga Stake Race with King Hanover and Goldsmith.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—W. J. Arkell's filly Belle of Lexington broke the track record for six furlongs this afternoon. She covered the distance in 1:12 2-5, the previous record being 1:12½, made by Voter two years ago. Belle of Lexington's weight was but 95 pounds, and, aided by her light impost, she went to the front early in the race and won easily by two lengths from Chuctanunda, who was shut off on the back stretch and made up a lot of ground.

William C. Whitney scored a double triumph in the Grand Union Hotel Stakes, in which his two-year-olds King Hanover and Goldsmith finished first and second, respectively. King Hanover made all the running, and won by half a length, ridden out, while Goldsmith finished four lengths in front of Dixieline, with Masterman a neck away. The track was fast, and the weather very warm. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; handicap for all ages. Belle of Lexington, 95 pounds, (Rice,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, won; Chuctanunda, 117, (Turner,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; Demurrer, 116, (Garrigan,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:12 2-5. John Ruskin, Sly, Lucent, and The Musketeer also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Bowen, 104 pounds, (J. Woods,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won; Alfred Vargrave, 111, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Blueway, 106, (McGinn,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:47 4-5. Larkspur, Aislke, Lord Oglesby, Chaos, and Inshot also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Grand Union Hotel Stakes of $10,000; for two-year-olds; six furlongs. King Hanover, 110 pounds, (T. Burns,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Goldsmith, 127, (Turner,) coupled with King Hanover in betting, second; Dixieline, 127, (Beauchamp,) 8 to 1 and 11 to 5, third. Time—1:13 1-5. South Elkhorn, Stranger, Masterman, Saturday, and Homestead also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Isidor, 126 pounds, (Shaw,) 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, won; Ben MacDhui, 104, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; St. Finnan, 88, (H. Michaels,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:43 4-5. Bellario, May W., and Louisville also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Rose of May, 107, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, won; Broadstreet, 110, (Bullman,) 7 to 2 and 3 to 5, second; City Bank, 115, (O'Connor,) even and 1 to 4, third. Time—1:07 3-5. Goldsby also ran.

Morris Park's Autumn Stakes.

A comparative statement of the number of entries for the Fall Stakes of the Westchester Racing Association for three-year-olds, issued by Secretary H. G. Crickmore, shows an average of increase for the coming Autumn meeting that promises well for the racing to be provided. The total number of entries received for the fixtures of the October meeting of 1901 are as follows:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
For Two-Year-Olds.—Hurricane, 68 entries; Rancho del Paso, 69; Silver Brook, 59; Castleton, 30; Nursery Handicap, 100; Champagne, 80; White Plains Handicap, 86.			
For Three-Year-Olds.—Hunter Handicap, 21 entries; Belle Meade, 32; Fairview, 22; McGrathiana, 14; Dixiana, 38; Ramapo, 33; Jerome, 28.			
For Two-Year-Olds and Upward.—Autumn Serial, 77 entries; Manhattan Handicap, 40.			
For Three-Year-Olds and Upward.—New Rochelle, 32 entries; Municipal, 48; Morris Park, 44.			
Steeplechases and Hurdle Races.—Champion Steeplechase, 50 entries; Autumn Hurdle, 38; October Steeplechase, 39.			
F. H. Webster	97	20	77
A. E. Whitney	90	6	84
D. Chauncey	92	6	86
H. Whitney	96	9	87
S. S. Baldwin	113	16	97

The entries for the Belmont Stakes for the next three years also show a general increase. For the thirty-sixth Belmont, to be run in 1902, seventy-two entries have been received; for the thirty-seventh Belmont of 1903, sixty-six entries, while for the thirty-eighth Belmont, to be run in 1904, the entries number one hundred and eighteen, with a second closing on Aug. 15, 1902, still to be heard from.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; special weights; six furlongs. Dublin, King Pepper, Rockstorm, and Maister, 110 pounds each; Paul Clifford, 107; Golden Cottage, 100; Gunfire, 97.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year olds; selling allowances; six furlongs. Advocator and Waterrun, 115 pounds each; Mona and Lauderdale, 114 each; Icicle, Tros, and Pathfinder, 112 each; Thrilled, Appreciation, Maria Bolton, and Infallible, 110 each; Welsh Girl, 108.

THIRD RACE.—The Huron Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and three-sixteenths. Bellario, 113 pounds; Baron Pepper, 104; The Rhymer, 98; Sentry, 87.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Smart Set, 117 pounds; Francesco, 116; Flora Pomona, 113; Foundling, 112; Goldream, 109; Tribes Hill, 107; O'Hagen and Belle's Commoner, 104 each; Lady Sterling and Sister Juliet, 97 each; Byrne of Roscrea, 90; Lady Godiva, 88; Clipper, 85.

FIFTH RACE.—For mares and geldings, three years old and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Mayor Gilroy, Astor, and Althea, 106 pounds each; Dolando, 105; Larkspur and Lee King, 104 each; Oliver Mac, 103; Lady Chorister, 100; Anecdote and Ventoro, 98 each; Little Daisy, 97; Inshot, 96; Gertrude Elliott, 91; Pleasant Sail, 89; Amorita, 86.

Sheriff Saves Race Track Gamblers.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—A posse of forty constables with warrants for the arrest of the managers and others connected with the gambling at the Delmar Park racetrack, was frustrated by Sheriff Hencken and his deputies to-day.

The Sheriff, who is in sympathy with the track managers, hearing that the constables were coming, posted seven deputies, with shotguns, near the gate. He then placed all the bookmakers and the management of the track under arrest on a charge of violating the breeders' law, and declined to surrender the prisoners to the constables.

The stand taken by the Sheriff and his supporters and the display of guns caused the constables to withdraw. When they were gone the Sheriff released his prisoners and betting proceeded as usual. Bond was given later for the bookmakers, and their trials will occur early in September.

Isidor Sold to Hurricana Stud.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—G. E. Smith (Pittsburg Phil) this evening sold to Stephen Sanford & Sons of the Hurricana Stud the stallion Isidor, by Amphion-Isis, for a price said to have been $20,000. A condition was made that the horse shall never be raced again.

LAKEWOOD POLO TEAM WON.

New Jersey Players Earned Victory in a Fast Game.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—The best match of the polo season at Newport was played on the Westchester Club grounds this afternoon by Lakewood, George Gould's all-conquering team, and Myopia. The teams played without handicap allowance, as will be the case in the championship matches. This gave the Lakewoods an advantage, as under the handicap they would allow three goals.

They more than made this good, however, by winning by a margin of 8¼ goals, Myopia scoring only four times. The play was fast and rough, and very many times it seemed as though a foul had been made, but only one was called on Foxhall Keene for drawing his horse in front of Mr. Agassiz. Mr. Shaw bumped his head into Mr. Waterbury's elbow in the second game and a rest was called until he could resume play. The score:

LAKEWOOD.	MYOPIA.
R. J. Collier.	C. G. Rice.
J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	R. G. Shaw, 2d.
Foxhall Keene.	R. L. Agassiz.
L. Waterbury.	Charles Wheeler.

Lakewood—Goals earned, 13; penalties, ¾. Myopia—4.

FIRST SARATOGA POLO GAME.

Picked Team Opened Season by Beating Squadron A.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The second annual tournament of the Saratoga Polo Club opened this afternoon. A picked team won by a score of 2 to 0 as follows:

PICKED TEAM.	H'cp.	SQUADRON A OF N. Y.	H'cp.
1—August Belmont	5	1—W. C. Carmanan	2
2—T. Hitchcock, Jr.	10	2—H. L. Herbert	2
3—H. P. Whitney	8	3—H. M. Cowperthwaite	1
4—E. C. Potter	3	4—H. S. Kipp	0
Total	26	Total	5

Picked Team—Goals earned, 23. Allowed by handicap, 0. Penalties, 0. Total score—23.

Squadron A—Goals earned, 0. Allowed by handicap, 21. Penalties, 0. Total score—21.

The Saratoga Polo Club to-day purchased of Benjamin Ryalls the thirty acres comprising the polo field, and on which the club held an option.

HARD-FOUGHT TENNIS TOURNEY.

J. F. Sammis Winner at Huntington After Extraordinary Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Aug. 21.—One of the most remarkable tennis matches ever played in this country was decided in the tournament of the Ketawanoke Tennis Club, which was concluded here to-day. In the singles Jesse Fleet Sammis defeated Theron H. Sammis, but it took sixty-seven sets for him to accomplish the feat. In the doubles, with Addison W. Sammis as his partner, Sammis was successful again, thus winning two championships. Summary:

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Addison W. Sammis and Jesse Fleet Sammis defeated Percy B. Jarvis and Walter T. Lindsay, 6—3, 6—4; Frank C. Brown and E. Davidson defeated Theron H. Jarvis and Norman Sammis, 5—7, 6—2, 7—5. Semi-Final Round—Brown and Davidson defeated Jarvis and Gibson, 6—1, 6—0. Final Round—Sammis and Sammis defeated Brown and Davidson, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1.

Men's Singles.—First Round—Percy B. Jarvis defeated Walter T. Lindsay, 6—2, 6—4; E. Stanley Jarvis defeated Gordon M. Gibson, 6—2, 6—4; Jesse Fleet Sammis defeated Addison W. Sammis, 6—2, 6—4; Frank C. Brown defeated E. Davidson, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2; Theron H. Sammis defeated Norman Sammis, 6—1, 6—0. Second Round—Jesse Fleet Sammis defeated Percy B. Jarvis, 6—3, 6—4; Frank C. Brown defeated E. Stanley Jarvis, 6—4, 6—4. Semi-Final Round—Jesse Fleet Sammis defeated Frank C. Brown, 8—6, 6—4, 7—5. Final Round—Jesse Fleet Sammis defeated Theron W. Sammis, 11—13, 6—2, 6—3, 5—7, 8—6.

ROW IN BASEBALL GAME.

Player Strikes Umpire and Is in Turn Struck by Spectator.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Washington-Chicago baseball game to-day was interrupted in the fourth inning by a disgraceful scene. Shugart, Chicago's shortstop, hit Umpire Haskell, and Katoll tried to do the same, but before he succeeded both men were arrested. The climax of a running dispute was reached when a pitched ball passed Sugden and hit Haskell. According to the rules, this entitled Clingman, who was on third, to score. Katoll became exasperated and was benched. The whole Chicago team surrounded Haskell, and in the confusion Shugart dealt him a heavy blow in the face. The crowd overflowed into the field and serious trouble seemed imminent. One spectator hit Shugart, but, fortunately, the police reached the scene in time to avert a riot. Mercer pitched an excellent game for Washington, and with good support easily shut out the visitors, the score being 8 to 0.

West New York and Cuban Giants.

Rain having caused a postponement last Sunday of the scheduled game between the West New York Field Club and the famous Cuban Giants, the teams will play next Sunday at the Weehawken grounds.

Golf Handicap at Dyker Meadow.

There was some good golfing in the fourth regular monthly handicap of the season yesterday at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club. A. E. Whitney, who made the new eighteen-hole record last week at Dyker, covered the course in 90, which was 2 strokes better than Chauncey returned. Twenty started, but after Webster's net of 77 had been posted, few of the others would make returns. The cards were:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
F. H. Webster	97	20	77
A. E. Whitney	90	6	84
D. Chauncey	92	6	86
H. Whitney	96	9	87
S. S. Baldwin	113	16	97

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a continuous and a very interesting exhibition of the very latest weavings and colorings in woolens; in selected fabrics chosen for the most exclusive and exacting trade and the prices are quite as pleasing as the qualities.

Burnham & Phillips

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LARNED TENNIS CHAMPION

Defeat of Wright and Default of Whitman Gave Him Title.

NEWPORT CONTEST FINISHED

Brilliant Play in Final of National Tournament Was Witnessed by a Large Crowd.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—W. A. Larned is now National tennis champion, he having earned the title by defeating Beals C. Wright in the final round at Newport of the championship tournament by the score of 6—2, 6—8, 6—4, 6—4, and through the default of Whitman, the old champion, in the challenge round. Larned is the seventh to hold the title, he having been preceded by R. D. Sears, H. W. Slocum, O. S. Campbell, R. D. Wrenn, F. H. Hovey, and M. D. Whitman.

Larned's victory was earned by the most brilliant tennis shown during the tournament. He overcame his opponent by the speed and sharp angles of his strokes, and refused to go to pieces or be worn down, as he always has been before at Newport. At the end of the match he was the freshest of the two. Larned once won the all-comers' tournament, but was defeated by Whitman. He has been runner-up four times.

The final struggle for the National championship was begun under cloudy skies, and with weather conditions rather threatening. The weather, however, failed to check the ardor of the immense crowd present. Each player had a large following, and it was impossible to say that either was the favorite. In three previous meetings this year Larned had carried off the honors, but only by the narrowest margin. It was expected to-day that he would play the dashing, risking game that he displayed against Ware, while Wright would try to wear off the edge of his attack by the steadiness of his game, and then make his effort to win as he did against Davis, Hobart, and Little.

Larned began serving in the sun court and took the opening game of the big match at love by the most aggressive play. The second game was a long deuce one, the call coming five times before Larned took it, aided considerably by Wright's two double faults. In the third Wright took a brace and scored a love game, Larned taking a turn with double faults. After that Larned got the Bostonian on the run and allowed him only one more game, the sixth. Larned himself placed more than half his points and refused to be dislodged from his position at the net, though Wright tried both passing strokes and lobs.

Larned started the second set with a bit of unsteady playing, making three double faults in the opening game, which went to Wright after 14 points had been placed. In the next game he got on his own service, but Larned began to pick up then, taking the third at 15 and the fourth after deuce. This made the games even at 2 all. The odd went to the older man at love on his own service, his smashing being a great factor. Wright evened it, and though Larned had a lead of 40—0 in the seventh, pulled up and took it and the lead after deuce twice. Larned took the eighth and it was four games all. Each lost a game on his service and then each won a love one on his own opening stroke. Wright then bunched the necessary counts and took the set, 8—6, making it one set all.

Wright took the first game of the next set and held his opponent to 2 all. Larned then got one of his brilliant streaks and ran a lead of 4—2. Wright made a beautiful stand in the next and took it on well-played shots. He made one more stand with the score 5—3 against him, but could not do more, Larned playing as brilliantly as ever and taking the set, 6—4, and the lead by two sets to one.

After a short rest Larned again began to serve. Wright took the first two games, Larned being a little off in his direction. The Summit crack reversed the story in the third, but lost the fourth, after making a good fight for it. The pace throughout was slower than before, both men being tired by their previous efforts. Larned pulled the next out of a bad hole, and took courage from the performance, running four games in quick succession, making it 5—3 in his favor. Wright made a great stand at this point, and took one game and forced the next to deuce twice. Larned took it, however, and the match, 6—2, 6—8, 6—4, 6—4. This makes Larned National champion and the seventh to hold the honor. There will be no challenge match, as Whitman defaults.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Both Home Teams Beaten—New York by Boston, Brooklyn by Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Errors lost to-day's game for New York, not a run being earned off Denzer's delivery. The New York management made no new players were in the same positions that they held yesterday. It was due to Bowerman's errors that the hits made in the eighth inning tallied three runs for the Bostons. Murphy, however, played well on second.

Van Haltren started the game with a single to right field. Davis put the ball over Slagle's head for two bases. A long fly to Slagle by McBride tallied Van Haltren, but Davis was left on base. Selbach pop-flying to Tenney, and Murphy being thrown out at first by Dineen.

No further scoring was done by either team until the sixth inning, when Boston scored two runs. The first two men up, Tenney and Demont, reached first on hits. Ganzel dropped Bowerman's throw of Cooley's bunt, and the bases were filled. Hamilton hit to Murphy, who threw Tenney out at the plate. McBride spoiled a chance for a double play and allowed Demont to score by muffing Lowe's line hit. Cooley scored on Long's fly to Selbach. Murphy and Ganzel attended to Kittridge. Three more runs were scored by Boston in the eighth inning on hits by Demont, Kittridge, and Slagle, a base on balls, and errors by Bowerman.

Selbach began the ninth inning for New York with a two-base hit. Murphy struck out and Bowerman singled. Ganzel forced Bowerman at second, but Selbach scored. Warner hit safely. Hickman, who batted for Danzer, ended the game by forcing out Ganzel. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	3	10	1	0
Demont, 2b.	2	2	5	5	1
Cooley, lf.	2	0	2	0	0
Hamil'n, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Lowe, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0
Long, ss.	1	0	3	4	0
Kittridge, c.	0	2	2	2	0
Dineen, p.	0	2	1	2	0
Total	5	10	27	14	1

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	2	3	6	0
McBride, rf.	0	0	2	1	1
Selbach, lf.	1	1	3	0	0
Murphy, 2b.	0	0	0	4	0
Bower'n, 3b.	0	2	2	4	2
Ganzel, 1b.	0	2	9	0	1
Warner, c.	0	2	8	1	0
Denzer, p.	0	1	0	0	0
*Hickman	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	12	24	14	4

*Batted for Denzer in ninth inning.

Boston	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 3 .—5
New York	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Earned runs—New York, 2. Two-base hits—Davis, Denzer, Demont, Selbach. Double plays—Long, Demont and Tenney; Long and Tenney. Bases on balls—By Dineen, 1; by Denzer, 1. Struck out—By Denzer, 2; by Dineen, 2. Time—1 hour 37 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

PHILADELPHIA, 6; BROOKLYN, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—Pitcher Kitson's winning streak for Brooklyn was broken here to-day, when the Philadelphias made twelve hits and six runs. White was invincible after the third inning. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	2	2	1	0	0
Wolvert'n, 3b	1	0	2	0	0
Flick, rf.	2	3	1	0	0
Delehanty, lf.	0	1	8	0	0
Douglass, c.	0	1	4	0	0
Jennings, 1b.	0	2	10	0	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	0	0	4	0
Cross, ss.	1	2	3	3	1
White, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	6	12	27	12	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Keeler, rf.	0	0	0	1	0
McCreery, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Dolan, cf.	1	0	2	1	0
Kelley, 1b.	1	1	7	1	0
Daly, 2b.	0	1	4	1	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	1	0	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	0	3	3	1
Farrell, c.	0	1	5	1	0
Kitson, p.	0	0	1	1	1
Total	2	4	24	8	2

Philadelphia	1 0 0 0 0 2 3 0 .—6
Brooklyn	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned run—Philadelphia. Two-base hits—Wolverton, Daly. Sacrifice hit—White. Stolen bases—Thomas, (2,) Flick, (2,) Delehanty, Jennings. Struck out—By Kitson, 7; by White, 1. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; Brooklyn, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Kelley. First base on balls—Off White, 2. Time of game—1 hour and 45 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

At St. Louis.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf.	0	1	5	0	0
Beaum't, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Davis, rf.	1	3	2	0	0
Wagner, ss.	0	0	5	5	0
Beau'd, 1b.	1	1	8	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	2	3	3	0
Yeager, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Zimmer, c.	0	2	6	1	0
Tanneh'l, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Total	3	10	33	12	1

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	2	5	0	0
Heidrick, cf.	1	1	6	0	0
Donovan, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Wallace, ss.	1	4	2	3	0
Kruger, 3b.	0	1	2	2	2
Padden, 2b.	0	1	3	3	0
McGann, 1b.	0	3	10	1	0
Ryan, c.	0	0	6	3	0
Powell, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Total	4	14*	35	15	2

*Wagner out on infield hit. †One out when winning run was scored. Heidrick out on attempted bunt.

St. Louis	2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—4
Pittsburg	0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Pittsburg, 2. Two-base hit—McGann. Three-base hits—Wallace, Zimmer. Sacrifice hits—Ryan, Tannehill. Stolen bases—Wallace Kruger. Left on bases—St. Louis, 11; Pittsburg, 6. Bases on balls—Off Powell, 2; off Tannehill, 2. Struck out—By Powell, 2; by Tannehill, 4. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Brown. Time of game—2 hours and 13 minutes.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Harley, lf.	0	0	7	1	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	0	5	0	0
Crawford, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Maroon, ss.	0	0	1	2	1
Steinfeld, 3b.	0	1	3	4	2
Fox, 2b.	0	0	3	1	0
Bergen, c.	0	0	5	1	0
Weyhing, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	1	3	27	10	3

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	1	4	2	0	0
Green, cf.	0	1	4	0	0
Dexter, 3b.	0	0	4	1	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	5	3	0
Raymer, ss.	0	0	1	2	0
Childs, 2b.	1	2	3	2	0
Menefee, rf.	2	1	1	0	0
Kahoe, c.	3	2	8	1	0
Waddell, p.	2	1	3	2	0
Total	9	11	27	11	0

Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
Chicago	1 0 0 4 0 2 0 2 0—9

Earned runs—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 1. Two-base hit—Steinfeld. Three-base hits—Hartsel, 2. Home run—Crawford. Double plays—Steinfeld, Bergen, and Beckley; Harley, Fox, and Beckley; Kahoe and Childs. First base on balls—By Waddell, 2; by Weyhing, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Waddell, 2. Struck out—By Waddell, 5; by Weyhing, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Behle.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	67	37	.606	Boston	48	51	.485
Philadelphia	58	42	.580	Cincinnati	40	56	.417
Brooklyn	56	45	.554	New York	39	55	.415
St. Louis	57	46	.553	Chicago	40	63	.388

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in St. Louis.

American League Games.

At Baltimore—Detroit, 9; Baltimore, 0. (Game forfeited 4th fourth inning.)
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 8; Cleveland, 7, (first game.) Philadelphia, 7; Cleveland, 3, (second game.)
At Boston—Boston 8; Milwaukee, 5.
At Washington—Washington, 8; Chicago 0.

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TWELVE PAGES.

"ALL POLITICS."

Commissioner MURPHY'S insistence that the activity of the Society for the Suppression of Vice and of the District Attorney in bringing police derelictions to the attention of the Grand Jury is "all politics," no doubt seems to him a complete and sufficient answer to any public suspicion that the police force is "no better than it should be." In a sense Col. MURPHY is right as to the fact, but not at all in the conclusions he draws from it. No higher duty can devolve upon the citizen at this time and under existing circumstances than to do all in his power to magnify the political significance of every fact which is characteristic of Tammany misrule. If that organized conspiracy for public plunder lays itself open to attack on its record, as it cannot help doing and fulfill the object of its existence, the obvious duty of the right-minded and public-spirited citizen is to proclaim it, to the end that voters who are inclined to be forgetful of the enormities of the Tammany system may be aroused to a sense of their duty to co-operate actively and intelligently with those who are trying to redeem New York from the predicament of Laocoon and his unfortunate sons, entwined in the folds of serpents which seem to have the power of stupefying as well as crushing their victims.

Between now and November many things will be done which are "all politics," and the disinterested student of municipal affairs cannot help wondering that in this crisis of its affairs Tammany is guilty of so many and such conspicuous errors of political judgment. It would seem that this was a good time for "the organization" to cease lending itself to indictment and prosecution and to make at least a pretense of self-purification. It has always been the governing precept of Tammany that the machine was greater than the individual, and that any man who became an incumbrance and an obvious discredit to the party must give place to some one not yet detected. If Mr. CROKER were at home attending to business this rule might now be enforced. Meanwhile, however, Tammany is going on making mistake after mistake of the most egregious kind, and doing all in its power in a blundering way to make it easy for the friends of good government to roll up a vote this Fall that will relegate the whole unsavory gang to the limbo of political oblivion.

Col. MURPHY'S appointment to the position he occupies was a mistake. A more conspicuously unfit man could scarcely have been found, and his utter helplessness in the present desperate emergency of his department would be pathetic if fraught with less serious consequences to the city. Mr. SEXTON'S appointment to the Presidency of the Health Department was a mistake. Ignorant of all a man in that position should know, and of pretty much everything else; incapable of acquiring the confidence or securing the co-operation of the medical profession, and performing the duties of his exigent office in a way to make the unskillful laugh and the judicious grieve, he cannot be regarded in any other light than an unpardonable blunder. Commissioner NAGLE is another mistake, in that he did not know enough to follow the path not merely blazed but made smooth for him by a capable predecessor. But why particularize? The entire record of Tammany for the past three years has been a sequence of political mistakes of which the Ramapo job, the ice combine with its special wharf privileges, the vagaries of the Board of Education, the scandals of the Fire Department, the negligence of the Brooklyn Bridge staff, and the condonation by Building Commissioner WALLACE of BERNSTEIN'S wholesale evasions of the tenement house law are luminous examples. Most conspicuous of all has been the unblushing corruption of the Police Department, continued up to the moment of indictment and arrest by uniformed blackmailers who knew they were under suspicion and seemed to enjoy the excitement of wrongdoing under surveillance, confident of evading detection, and sure of immunity if caught red-handed.

It should be "all politics" from now until after the next municipal election, and for the especial interest which attaches to the reform movement now taking shape Tammany has itself to blame. The greater the political significance which can be made to attach to the revelations which are shocking and disgusting right-minded people, the more useful the present activity of the agencies of reform.

HALF MEASURES WITH THE TUNNEL.

The high officers of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company will read with sleepy eyes Dr. COSBY'S report and recommendations concerning their horrible tunnel, and then they will turn over and doze off again. It is not by the polite tat-tat of recommendation that these persons can be aroused. The ponderous sledge hammer of the public mandate must be heard thundering on their office doors before they will really sit up and attend to their duty.

In transmitting the findings of Sanitary Superintendent ROBERTS as to the outrages and perils which the community endures and incurs at the hands of this slothful corporation, Dr. COSBY indicates certain half-measures of alleviation which in his judgment would make passage through the tunnel more bearable. But this is only his "personal solution" of the tunnel problem, not an order of the Board of Health; although he says that if after a reasonable time the corporation refuses to abate the nuisance he would vote to suspend traffic through the tunnel. Nevertheless he is at pains to say that the board does not "care to take any drastic action," and that it is not his intent or disposition "to interfere with the traffic in any way."

The sucking dove is a turbulent bird compared to Dr. COSBY. Why, drastic action is the only remedy that will take hold of the disease, and a rough and stern interference the very treatment called for. Dr. COSBY and the Board of Health know very well that they will never order a suspension of the tunnel traffic. The New York Central people know it even better than the Board of Health. That would inflict an even greater discomfort on the community; it might just suit the officers of the company—they would save money by it.

It is no less futile to look for action by the company within a reasonable time or any other time, save under the compelling stimulus of an act of the Legislature. The New York Central acts, and sometimes acts boldly, for the protection and increase of its Western passenger traffic and its great freight business. Upon the commuter and the daily suburban patron begging for a little of the pure air of heaven it turns the stony countenance of denial. It may now and then astonish the public by betterment voluntarily achieved, as in the case of the new Grand Central Station arrangements; but it did not adopt the block system until it heard the command of the Legislature; it will not act or consider any action in regard to the horrible tunnel at the deferential suggestion of the Board of Health. Thirty years ago last Winter the counsel of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, a most persuasive and agreeable gentleman, who has since then become a United States Senator, or something of the kind, appeared before a committee of the Legislature to oppose the grant of a charter to an underground railroad company in the City of New York. "Why, gentlemen," said he, with the air of one who solemnly says an undisputed thing, "the company I represent is upon the very eve of offering to the people of New York the most admirable and comprehensive system of rapid transit ever conceived. Five thousand men stand with uplifted picks waiting only for your decision to begin that work." They still stand there, that ghostly five thousand, with their incorporeal picks raised in air. Mr. JOHN B. MCDONALD'S men have to shoo them away from the new tunnel's brink or they would tumble into the ditch they never dug and impale themselves on the picks that never struck a blow.

This tale is true, except as to the shooing, and it is also characteristic. That spirit of initiative that is born of enlightened self-interest is but imperfectly exhibited in the policy of the New York Central, and in respect to the horrors of the tunnel its management has defiantly continued to employ facilities that may have represented advanced railroad practice in 1870, long after the passengers who submit to daily tortures have demanded that it adopt methods made possible by the contemporaneous state of the art.

We give ear to tales of plans under consideration in the engineering department of the New York Central, and as a matter of confirmed habit we persuade ourselves that the tales are true. But the confidence they inspire is sickly and ephemeral. We cannot be confident where hope has so often been destroyed. We cannot put faith in the mere unenforceable recommendations of a physician of the Board of Health, who with the best intentions in the world has suggested measures of possible relief, not of certain cure. There is no cure save in the exclusion of coal-burning locomotives from the tunnel, and as to that reform we have no idea that the company will yield to any pressure save that of an act of the Legislature, made enforceable by a daily money penalty for non-performance equal to the daily money income.

The tunnel issue must be kept in view by the voters of this city and of the counties to the north of this city during the campaign for the election of Assemblymen this Fall.

MR. TEN EYCK'S LITTLE PLAN.

It is known to everybody that many Republicans in this city would be gravely inconvenienced by the defeat of Tammany in the Mayoralty election this Fall. It is therefore a fundamental proposition of politics and of morals that a Republican office holder under Tammany is ineligible to the post of director of the anti-Tammany campaign. It could have been foretold by any man in the street that the silly little plan put forward by the Executive Committee of the Republican City Committee by which the attempt was made to give the control of the anti-Tammany conferences into the hands of Mr. WILLIAM H. TEN EYCK, an Aqueduct Commissioner appointed by the Tammany Mayor, would be denounced and repudiated by the responsible chiefs of the party; and they did, in fact, so denounce and repudiate it.

The significance of the incident lies not in the resolution nor in its fate. The Ten Eyck conspiracy has importance only as a symptom of Republican bad faith. The party leaders are not yet in full possession of the confidence of the all-the-year-round foes of corrupt Tammany government, because upon the latest occasion when they were invited to aid in the overthrow of Tammany they turned in and helped to restore it to power. Such conduct gives rise to anxiety and begets the habit of observation. The Ten Eyck scheme kindled suspicion, the prompt strangling of it by high authority puts the minds of the watchful at ease again.

It is perhaps fortunate that the chiefs have had this opportunity to show that they are playing fair. The public is very ready to believe in their good faith, altogether hopeful that they will devote all their influence and all the party strength to the furtherance of the work in hand, without thought of mere partisan or personal advantage. The occasional trouncing of the openly unfaithful will be salutary as proof of right intentions.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

Dr. GRAVES, the Bishop of Shanghai of the Protestant Episcopal Church, contributes to the current number of The Churchman an extremely interesting article on "The Situation in China." It is from a point of view somewhat novel, since all the communications we have heretofore had from missionaries have been from missionaries who "have had losses," and whose views were necessarily influenced by the desire to repair them. Bishop GRAVES does not seem to be in that class. At least his concern is more for the future condition of the people of China than for the extraction of the uttermost pound of flesh by an indemnity.

His view of what has actually been accomplished by the allies in China is by no means so rosy as that, say, of Field Marshal the Count VON WALDERSEE. China can pay the indemnity, according to Bishop GRAVES, but only at a frightful cost to the people of China. And this, not because the indemnity is excessive, but because the corrupt and rapacious mandarins, through whom it must be collected, are sure to extort a very much greater sum than they will hand over. He points out, also, that the Court is just what it was before it was driven out of Peking, that the Dowager Empress and her advisers have suffered no change of heart, but that they are as impenitent as Pharaoh. The greed and brutality of the allies have made the situation worse rather than better, and no real improvement can be made "until foreign nations begin to consult the interests of the Chinese people." Like all the rest of us, the Bishop "rejoices in the honorable and high-minded way in which the diplomacy of the United States has been carried on." But he points out that "the continued occupation of Manchuria by the Russians, and the control of China by the party of reaction, who hold the rightful Emperor in duress, threaten to defeat the objects of that policy, and to bring on another crisis at no distant date." All this is in accordance with the conclusions of the most careful and disinterested American students of the question. And the words of the Bishop which follow will be recognized by all such students as words of truth and soberness, and, we may add, of Christianity:

> The Powers have declared that they have no concern with the internal reform of China, but sooner or later we must face the fact that the internal reform in China, which so many of the best Chinese so heartily desire, so far from being a question outside the range of practical politics, is, in reality, the pivot on which everything hangs. Our position as a nation in China, and our political and commercial interests, as well as those important objects of education and enlightenment which we desire to promote, are one and all attacked if the present state of things in China is to continue, and can only be secured by securing first the peace and well-being of the people of China.
>
> To call the present state of things peace, or to speak of "settlement," is a misuse of terms. Some temporary arrangement may be patched up, but it will contain within it the seeds of future trouble. Everybody would rejoice at a stable and honorable peace, but the present seeming peace is not founded in honesty, nor can it be stable, for it leaves the forces of reaction, usurpation, and corruption in full possession, and until these are defeated and dispossessed they will continue to block all progress, not only so far as missionary work is concerned, but in commerce and in any advance of international relations beyond the elementary position of force on our side and fear on theirs.

PACIFIC CABLES.

We are indebted to Mr. SCRYMSER, the President of the Pacific Cable Company, for enlightening the ignorance to which we yesterday confessed about the precise route of the proposed and what seems likely to be the executed British Government Pacific cable. It leads straight from Vancouver to Fanning Island, 3,337 miles; thence to the Fiji group, and thence to Norfolk Island, all three points in a nearly straight line. From the last it makes a sharp turn to Queensland.

Obviously this line will do little to relieve our commercial or political necessities for more direct communication with Hawaii and the Philippines. For that we must rely upon American enterprise. It is to be hoped, as we have said before, that we shall not be forced to trust in Government construction of such a work. There are additional reasons for this hope if, as is claimed in a pamphlet published by the Pacific Cable Company, the naval expert of the Government airily dismisses as a "plateau" a tract o' sea bottom the depth of which varies from 2,415 feet to four miles!

THE SEATS OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

Among the wonders of Tammany rule, as disclosed by Mr. EDGAR A. WHITNEY, is his revelation of the places in which the Municipal Government is actually carried on. The Manhattanese "lamb," if asked what was the seat of Municipal Government, would say the City Hall. That is where he would be fooled. That is only where the Mayoral end of the City Government receives expostulatory citizens. No Tammany man would call that "doing business."

On the other hand, the blackmailing of lawbreakers is business, and consequently politics, in the most intimate sense of the term. And this important function of the Tammany Government seems to be discharged upon the sidewalk. True, in the case of BISSERT, it was proved that certain lawbreakers, out of chivalric consideration, possibly, for their sex, are not dealt with on the sidewalk, are not even notified by mail to "walk up to the Captain's office and settle," but are waited upon at their residences, which are also their places of business, by a wardman with a bill. But as to the gamblers, no such consideration prevails. Read WHITNEY, passim: "I met EDWARD GLENNON, the later part of April or the first of May, at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue." "He told me that I could see him most any night around that corner." 'I asked him [DILLON] to meet me that afternoon at Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth or Nineteenth Street." "Two or three days afterward I met DILLON in front of his residence, 160 Ninth Avenue, and gave him a list of poolrooms." "This identical money I received from GLENNON a day or two before at Twehty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue." "After this GLENNON called me up on the telephone and asked me to meet him at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue." "On or about Aug. 7 I met GLENNON at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue."

One great proverbial truth has impressed itself upon our noble rulers, the truth that "walls have ears." The prudent DEVERY set the precedent by establishing his office, for the transaction of real business, on the sidewalk at Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue. One must not trust even the trustiest barkeeper with state secrets. In fact, the only interior in which WHITNEY seems to have done any business is that of the Nineteenth Precinct Station House. But of course, that is different, and things there are doubtless "all right."

One sweetly solemn thought, in conclusion. When there is a hard rain the operations of the Municipal Government must be entirely suspended. In the language of DEVERY, "It looks like it was going to storm now."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is easy enough to charge the Captain of the Islander—who is dead—with a fatal error of judgment in that he did not heed the advice he is said to have received after the collision with the ice, and instantly start his vessel at full speed for the nearest land. His failure to do so, and his apparent hesitation in favor of a remoter beach, do not by any means prove that his first or chief anxiety was for his ship instead of for his passengers. As a matter of fact, what was best for one was best for the other. To save the steamer was to save the passengers, and the Captain, who knew the coast well, also knew that the chances of escape from a steamer sent crashing upon a steep shore in a heavy gale were not such as to be hastily accepted. His momentary indecision was at least excusable, and there is little to show that it made much difference which course he followed. At any rate, Capt. FOORE remained at his post on the bridge until the last obligation to stay there had disappeared, and all accounts agree that after he had gained a place on one of the rafts he plunged into the water again on finding that the frail support was overloaded. The man who thus sacrificed his life for others would hardly have hesitated to save his passengers by the destruction of the vessel he commanded if he had believed that by so doing he could accomplish the higher purpose. It is well to reserve criticism and condemnation for the ruffians who rushed into the Islander's boats ahead of women and children. Of these brutes some were saved, and action against them is not even suggested. Perhaps it is impracticable, but it is truly a pity that the officers of the steamer did not have, and use, revolvers in maintaining discipline.

—Evidently with the purpose of putting the public on its guard against efforts to make the recent statements of Prof. KOCH an excuse for relaxing precautions against the infection of human beings with bovine tuberculosis, the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the National Live Stock Association has issued a restatement of exactly what the German bacteriologist said, with a running commentary which The Philadelphia Medical Journal pronounces admirable. All the basis for the professor's suggestion that bovine tuberculosis is incommunicable to human beings—he hardly went further than a suggestion—was his failure in nineteen attempts to convey human tuberculosis to cattle. Now there is not on record a single case of experimental inoculation of a human being with either human or bovine tuberculosis, and the cases of such inoculation by accident rest on suspicious evidence. The proof of contagion from man to man, therefore, is no better than that from cattle to man, yet no one doubts it. The only positive result obtained by Prof. KOCH was that bovine tuberculosis can be conveyed to cattle, and this is a narrow ground on which to build a great superstructure of doctrine and practice. It has been demonstrated by others, however, that bovine tuberculosis can be communicated to other animals, and that its action on them is even more violent than that of human tuberculosis. Whoever wants to make inferences in a matter that can properly be settled only by observed facts has some reason for concluding that the bovine infection is particularly dangerous for men also. Plainly the situation is not one to justify the slightest diminution of care with respect to tuberculous cattle. The precautions now taken are at worst only useless, and the theory of their uselessness is antagonized rather than sustained by the actual knowledge now available.

—While Mr. EDISON was wandering over the grounds of the Pan-American Exposition the other day, possibly enjoying himself in a quiet way and certainly not interfering with the enjoyments of anybody else, a representative of The Western Electrician spied and drove him into a corner whence he did not escape until he had talked "shop"—and good, salable "copy"—for half an hour. The inventor was shrewd enough, however, to make the conversation profitable to himself as well as to the interviewer, for not a few of his remarks consisted of assertions as to the superiority of the new Edison storage battery over all its predecessors and rivals, and thus was an excellent advertisement of that device secured at other than regular rates—perhaps. It wasn't possible, however, to talk storage battery all the time, and a question as to the future utilization of Niagara's power betrayed Mr. EDISON into making a statement that is sure to bring down upon him much fierce denunciation from those who, with horror more or less sincere, protest against any plan for diminishing the majesty of the cataract as a cataract. Asked if, like Lord KELVIN, he looked forward with satisfaction to the time when all the water from Lake Erie would reach Lake Ontario only after it had turned big wheels at the bottom of a tunnel, Mr. EDISON admitted that he did. "I think that is what ought to be," he said. Then he hedged a little by adding: "If they will thin the water down from six feet to six inches, where it goes over the Falls, it will give all the—what do you call it?—aesthetic effect called for by romantic people, and all that the commercial people want, and everybody will be happy." Now let the outeries begin! Niagara, with six inches instead of six feet of water, at the crest of the precipice, would be reduced to the rank of "bridal veil" falls, and its present grandeur would be changed to spray and prettiness. The practically complete utilization of Niagara is inevitable, but it is quite certain that everybody will not be happy when it comes, even if the Edisonian compromise is made.

—We are glad—in a mild sort of a way—to be convinced by The Mobile Register that we were wrong when we said that Southern newspapers rarely commend Sheriffs who shoot to kill when would-be lynchers try to take prisoners out of their hands. The Register declares that such commendation has been well nigh universal—on the few occasions, which it mentions, when opportunity to praise Southern Sheriffs for the courageous and determined performance of their sworn duty in this aspect presented itself. Still, The Register makes its point, and, though it is against ourselves, we will help to emphasize the success by noting the fact that in a copy of The Vicksburg Herald, just at hand, we find an editorial article which, after eulogizing Sheriff KYLE of Tuscaloosa, Ala., and Sheriff FLY of Gonzales County, Texas, and others, unnamed, in Charlotte, N. C., and Panola County, Miss., all of whom met and repulsed mobs almost single-handed, makes the absolutely correct statement that "with the right man for Sheriff the law will triumph every time," and that the fact "that the mob is a coward needs only to be tested to be proved." The same admirable article also supplies us with the following quotation from The Houston Press: "Nerve staggers a mob. Relying on numbers, confessing to the criminality of their purpose by exhibiting a preference for the night as the time for attempting its accomplishment, they cannot withstand serious resistance. Banded together for the purpose of avoided individual responsibility, it is unusual for lynchers to risk their own lives or to take the lives of officers of the law in endeavoring to reach the object of their vengeance." Now, to change front under attack, suppose we say that the Southern papers rarely show sufficient severity in condemning by name Sheriffs who do not shoot to kill when mobs attack their jails. If The Mobile Register can disprove that assertion also, we will be even more grateful than for its first correction.

The Question of Hydrophobia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The interest in and uncertainty of hydrophobia are of so much importance to the community and the medical profession that it is desirable that anything which can aid in settling the diagnosis should be made use of.

The numerous cases of "mad dog" reported in the daily papers and the brave policeman who kills the dog show the popular feeling. On the other hand there are many who deny the existence of such a disease.

I would suggest that if the bodies of the dogs killed, instead of being left upon the streets until the offal wagon comes around, could be taken to some laboratory and carefully examined much valuable information might be obtained.

It would seem that the Board of Health should undertake this work. If this is not feasible I believe the S. P. C. A. would be willing to do it.

STUYVESANT F. MORRIS, M. D.
Quogue, L. I., Aug. 19, 1901.

The American Nose.

To the Editor of The New York Times;

Apropos of the letter of "F. M." in today's TIMES on American manners, permit a stranger from far Australia to mention what strikes him as a distinct peculiarity of American manners, viz., the extreme sensitiveness that Americans manifest for their noses.

You look at an American in the street and he immediately commences to rub or pick or blow his nose, or he will endeavor to conceal his embarrassment by whistling or spitting. And yet the Americans, as a general rule, have as well shaped and as white noses as the Australians, who are much less sensitive on the subject.

C. S. STEWART.
Jamaica, L. I., Aug. 20, 1901.

NUGGETS.

A Hasty Judgment.

There is a certain African chief who has 255 wives. He is probably the worst liar on earth.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Another Opening for Mr. Carnegie.

"There is something strange about that circulating library in our town," said Blithersby.

"What is it?" asked Withersby.

"It isn't big enough to go around."—Baltimore American.

No Cause for Complaint.

Mr. Ferguson—Did you have a good time at Mrs. Highmore's tea, Laura?

Mrs. Ferguson—No; I was miserably lonesome.

Mr. Ferguson—Lonesome?

Mrs. Ferguson—Yes; I was the only woman there who hadn't been having trouble with her help.—Chicago Tribune.

Jungle Talk.

"Hello! Where are you going?" cried the lion as the fleet-footed stag dashed by him.

"O! I'm just traveling for my health," panted the stag. "Why do you ask?"

"My friend the tiger invited me to participate in a stag dinner party to-day, and I was wondering if you were the party."—Philadelphia Press.

BEING KIND.

Anne H. Woodruff in The Ram's Horn.

So many bright-hued hopes are vain!
So many years doth Time devour
In fruitless strivings after gain
To serve the pleasures of an hour!
We toil and struggle hard to reach
Some bright ideal good, and blind
To happiness within our reach—
The reflex joy of being kind.

With aspirations pure and high,
For some grand, noble work to do,
To bless our fellows ere we die,
We strive with hearts sincere and true;
Ignoble aims we cannot brook,
Our duties we have well defined,
But 'mid their clamor overlook
The one most weighty—being kind.

If backward o'er our lives we cast
A glance, we see transfigured there
Sweet faces—"plain" in that dim past—
Halo-encircled now, and fair:
"What is this wonder-working power
Which glorified?" we ask, and find
The secret like the scent of flower,
So simply sweet—just being kind.

CENSUS REVEALS LOWER DEATH RATE

Decrease of Nearly 10 Per Cent. Since the Year 1890.

THE AVERAGE LIFE IS LONGER

Shreveport, La., Shows Highest Death Rate—St. Joseph, Mo., the Lowest—Mortality in Cities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Census Bureau to-day made public the mortality statistics for the year 1900. W. A. King, chief of the vital statistics division, says:

"The most important feature of the results presented is found in the decrease in the general death rate in the registration area of 1.8 per 1,000 population, a decrease of nearly 10 per cent., and the decrease in the rates from the particular diseases to which the general decrease is due.

"The effect of the advances made in medical science and sanitation and in the preventive and restrictive measures enforced by the health authorities is still more strikingly shown in the comparative rate for the registration cities of the country taken together. In 1890 the death rate in 271 registration cities of 5,000 or more population was 21 per 1,000, in 1900 the rate was 18.6 per 1,000 in 341 cities of 8,000 population and upward, a reduction of 2.4 per 1,000. The gross population of the cities comprehended was 14,058,254 in 1890 and 21,660,631 in 1900.

"The entire significance of these figures can be properly weighed only when the rates for the individual cities are considered in connection with known conditions of local improvement in sanitaton and health regulations—factors which are not of a statistical nature, and which were not developed by the inquiries.

"The decrease in the general death rate and in the rates due to diseases most frequent in the early years of life on one hand, and the increase in the rates due to those diseases occurring generally at advanced ages on the other, mean also increased longevity.

"The average age at death in 1890 was 31.1 years, in 1900 it was 35.2 years. The total number of deaths reported in 1900 was 1,039,094; in 1890 it was 841,419. The increase was therefore 197,675, or 23.5 per cent. As the percentage of increase in the population was but 20.7, this indicates a more complete return of deaths than in 1890.

"The record of deaths upon which these statistics are based was obtained from two different sources, namely, the return by the enumerators of deaths reported to them at the decennial enumeration, and the registration record of deaths recorded under local laws and ordinances."

In the non-registration States no comparison with 1890 is made. The total deaths in the various States and Territories for 1900 are as follows:

Alabama, 25,609; Arizona, 1,223; Arkansas, 22,518; California, 22,906; Colorado, 7,428; Connecticut, 15,422; Delaware, 3,075; District of Columbia, 6,304; Florida, 6,482; Georgia, 26,941; Idaho, 1,242; Illinois, 61,229; Indiana, 33,586; Indian Territory, 5,286; Iowa, 19,573; Kansas, 16,281; Kentucky, 27,091; Louisiana, 20,955; Maine, 12,148; Maryland, 20,422; Massachusetts, 49,756; Michigan, 33,572; Minnesota, 17,005; Mississippi, 20,251; Missouri, 38,084; Montana, 2,188; Nebraska, 8,264; Nevada, 438; New Hampshire, 7,400; New Jersey, 32,735; New Mexico, 2,674; New York, 130,268; North Carolina, 21,068; North Dakota, 2,287; Ohio, 53,362; Oklahoma, 3,181; Oregon, 3,396; Pennsylvania, 90,199; Rhode Island, 8,176; South Carolina, 17,166; South Dakota, 3,088; Tennessee, 30,572; Texas, 34,160; Utah, 3,079; Vermont, 5,829; Virginia, 25,252; Washington, 4,910; West Virginia, 9,588; Wisconsin, 24,928; Wyoming, 767.

The registration area includes Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont, with the cities therein, and many cities in other States.

In the registration area the death rate is given in figures showing percentages, but such figures are not given for States which make no official registration of deaths. The percentages for the registration States for 1900 and 1890, respectively, are as follows:

	1900.	1890.		1900.	1890.
Connecticut	17.0	18.6	New Jersey	17.4	19.7
Cities	17.0	20.9	Cities	18.8	23.1
Rural	16.9	17.0	Rural	15.5	15.2
Dist. of Colum.	22.8	23.7	New York	17.9	19.6
Maine	17.5	..	Cities	19.2	23.2
Cities	20.5	..	Rural	15.2	13.9
Rural	16.9	..	Rhode Island	19.1	20.9
Massachusetts	17.7	19.3	Cities	19.2	21.4
Cities	17.9	19.9	Rural	18.8	20.3
Rural	17.1	17.2	Vermont	17.0	15.8
Michigan	13.9	..	Cities	17.6	18.6
Cities	13.5	..	Rural	16.9	15.6
Rural	13.3	..			
N. Hampshire	18.0	18.2			
Cities	18.8	18.9			
Rural	17.5	17.9			

The cities with a population above 100,000 show the following death rates for 1900 and 1890, respectively:

	1900.	1890.		1900.	1890.
Washington	22.8	23.7	Louisville	20.0	20.1
Boston	20.1	23.4	New Orleans	28.9	26.7
Fall River	22.4	23.2	Baltimore	21.0	22.9
Worces'r, Mass.	15.5	18.0	Minneapolis	10.8	13.5
Detroit	17.1	18.7	St. Paul	9.7	14.9
Jersey City	20.7	25.6	Kansas City	17.4	17.3
Newark, N. J.	19.8	27.4	St. Joseph	9.1	..
Paterson, N. J.	19.0	22.2	St. Louis	17.9	17.4
Buffalo, N. Y.	14.8	18.4	Cincinnati	19.1	21.0
Roch'r, N. Y.	15.0	17.3	Cleveland	17.1	20.2
Syracuse, N. Y.	13.8	19.6	Columbus	15.8	14.7
Providence	19.9	21.1	Toledo	16.0	18.9
Los Angeles, Cal.	18.1	20.0	Allegheny, Pa.	18.4	18.2
San Francisco	20.5	22.5	Philadelphia	21.2	21.3
Denver	18.6	23.0	Pittsburg, Pa.	20.0	20.1
Chicago	16.2	19.1	Scranton, Pa.	20.7	21.8
New York	20.4	25.3	Memphis	25.1	25.3
Indianapolis	16.7	17.3	Milwaukee	15.9	18.8

*Estimated.

St. Joseph, Mo., with a death rate of 9.1 per 1,000 shows the lowest mortality, and Shreveport, La., with 45.5, the highest. In the registration area the fifteen principal causes of death with the rate per 100,000 was as follows:

Pneumonia, 191.9; consumption, 190.5; heart disease, 134.0; diarrheal diseases, 85.1; kidney diseases, 83.7; apoplexy, 66.6; cancer, 60; old age, 54; bronchitis, 48.3; cholera infantum, 47.8; debility, 45.5; inflammation of brain and meningitis, 41.8; diphtheria, 34.4; typhoid, 33.8, and premature birth, 33.7. Death from all the principal diseases shows a decrease since 1890, the most notable being in consumption, which decreased 54.9 per 100,000.

SECRETARY HAY AT CANTON.

Talked with the President and Left Again for Washington—Says United States Will Not Intervene in South America.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 21.—Secretary of State John Hay reached Canton shortly before 11 A. M. to-day to confer with President McKinley on a number of matters demanding consideration in the State Department. The morning train was over half an hour late, and, as Mr. Hay had planned to return to Washington on this afternoon's train, the arranged conference was short to that extent.

Secretary Hay was met at the station by Secretary Cortelyou and taken to the McKinley home, where greetings were barely exchanged before the Chief Executive and the premier of his Cabinet were deeply engrossed in the work that occasioned the meeting. During the Secretary's stay the President denied himself to all callers.

Secretary Hay, later in the afternoon, left by way of Pittsburg, for Washington. He said that as to the Central American situation there is nothing at present demanding special attention. The United States, by sending a force to the Isthmian waters, has prepared to protect its interests, if occasion shall arise, but it is not probable there will be any occasion for such action, as the Colombian Government seems able and willing to protect the rights of other nations.

He further said that under no circumstances would the United States intervene beyond the point of keeping traffic open and protecting its other treaty rights.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Executive Clemency Granted in Seven Cases and Denied in Three.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—President McKinley has returned to the Department of Justice a number of cases placed before him for executive clemency. The President granted seven pardons outright, commuted the sentence of three, and denied five applications.

Among those pardoned was Michael Bar, who pleaded guilty on April 22, 1901, to embezzling $710 of the Post Office money order funds at Canton, Ohio. He was sentenced to imprisonment for two years in the Ohio Penitentiary. Bar was a clerk in the Post Office, and had reimbursed the Government for the loss before he was indicted. There are said to be mitigating circumstances in his case.

Among the other pardons granted is one to C. W. Lewis, serving a sentence of twenty-eight years in the Kings County Penitentiary for pension swindling. Lewis was an ignorant old negro, and it is thought he has been sufficiently punished.

The most important application for pardon that was denied was the case of J. M. McKnight, convicted in Kentucky of embezzling funds of the German National Bank, of which he was President, and who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, dating from Oct. 26, 1900. McKnight has not been committed to the penitentiary.

THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

Proclamation by the State Department Inviting Other Nations to Participate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The State Department has issued a proclamation, signed by President McKinley, inviting the nations of the world to participate in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held at St. Louis in 1903. The proclamation is as follows:

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas notice has been given me by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission, in accordance with the provisions of Section 9 of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1901, entitled "An Act to Provide for Celebrating the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Purchase of the Louisiana Territory by the United States by Holding an International Exhibition of Arts, Industries, Manufactures, and the Products of the Soil, Mine, Forest, and Sea, in the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri," that provision has been made for grounds and buildings for the uses provided for in the said act of Congress;

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said act, do hereby declare and proclaim that such international exhibition will be opened in the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, not later than the 1st day of May, 1903, and will be closed not later than the 1st day of December thereafter. And in the name of the Government and of the people of the United States I do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory, an event of great interest to the United States and of abiding effect on their development by appointing representatives and sending such exhibits to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition as will most fitly and fully illustrate their resources, their industries, and their progress in civilization.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 20th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

[Seal.] WILLIAM McKINLEY.
By the President.
JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

THE MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.

Congress in Buffalo Next Month to Have an Attractive Programme.

Plans for the Congress of Mayflower Descendants, to be held at Buffalo Sept. 6, 7, 8, and 9, have been announced and include many attractive features outside of the regular order of business. The convention will assemble in the New York State Building at the Pan-American Exposition at 10 A. M., when a number of matters of importance will be brought forward. In the evening the banquet will be held at the Castle Inn. Governor General Henry E. Howland will preside, and other distinguished speakers are expected.

On the following day, Saturday, there will be an excursion to Niagara Falls, and on Sunday a Pilgrim memorial service in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension. The congress will terminate its session on Monday with a special railroad trip to Lewiston and a steamboat excursion across the lake. Arrangements for transportation have been made with the West Shore Railroad. The Committee of Arrangements is composed of Richard Henry Greene, the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, and James Le Baron Willard, Secretary, 43 Leonard Street.

THE TONNAGE TAX RECEIPTS.

Last Year's Collections Highest Since the Change of the Law in 1884.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain has prepared a report showing that the tonnage tax receipts during the last fiscal year amounted to $903,138, which is the largest annual total since the change of the law in 1884. The tax rates, however, are lower than those in the principal British and German seaports.

From corresponding light dues Great Britain received $2,421,907, and expended on its lighthouse and buoy system $2,393,142. The appropriations for the lighthouse service of the United States were $3,894,591. American vessels paid only $87,704 tonnage taxes. British vessels paid $559,357.

CUBAN CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—According to a statement given out to-day by the Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department the total receipts at the Custom Houses in Cuba during the calendar year of 1900 were $16,099,923 as against $14,854,261 for 1899. The receipts from duties on imports were $14,273,141 as against $13,400,649, and from duties on exports $1,066,006 as against $764,106. Most of the Custom Houses show substantial increases, although Trinidad, Nuevitas, Baracoa, and Zaza show decreased receipts. The receipts at the principal Custom

ASBURY PARK BABY PARADE

More than 600 Tots Delight 50,000 Spectators.

The Affair More Successful than Ever This Year—Baby Carriages Gorgeously Decorated.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 21.—Asbury Park's eleventh annual baby parade attracted 50,000 spectators to the shore front this afternoon. In the crowd were hotel guests from Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, and cottagers from Long Branch, Elberon, Allenhurst, Deal, Avon, Belmar, and Spring Lake, all of whom cheered to the echo the 610 babies and children as they passed in review before the judges. The weather was perfect, the babies were in fine fettle, and the spectators in good humor. The parade of 1901 was the most successful in every way ever held, thanks to Manager Harold B. Ayres and his assistants, who have been working hard for the past three months.

The parade took place on Ocean Avenue, which was covered with matting for its entire length. The spectators occupied points of vantage along the board walk and on the west side of the avenue, while thousands paid 50 cents for seats in the grand stand adjacent to the Auditorium, the rendezvous for the paraders and their attendants. The Ocean Grove Cadets, under command of Major E. W. Kilmer, patroled the line of march and kept the crowd from interfering with the tots.

In the front of the grand stand sat the judges, Miss Grace Crawford, gowned in a Grecian robe of spotless white, acted the Queen. Her maids of honor were Misses Florence Broadbent and Mabel Parks of Philadelphia, Miss Bessie Dickerson of New York, Miss Ruth Dunbauth of Pueblo, Col.; Miss Hazel E. Osterman of Kingston, N. Y., and Miss Inez Q. Phillips of Cleveland, Ohio. The Queen rode to the reviewing stand with her maids in open carriages, escorted by outriders dressed as knights of the sixteenth century, with a trumpeter in the lead to herald her approach.

Members of the Ancient and Honorable Order of Toddlers rested in tiny coaches, while their nurses or mammas wheeled them in review before the applauding onlookers. The coaches were decorated with cultivated and wild flowers, ferns, vines, hay, cotton, silk, paper, and every other kind of adornment, while a number were covered with American flags and bunting. Little Eileen Passedoit of Paris, France, rode in a coach trimmed with Old Glory and the tri-color of her native land. James Bradley Giffard of Asbury Park, a son of Township Collector William Giffard, reclined happily in a vehicle covered with 5,000 roses. Much originality was displayed in preparing the baby carriages, for prizes aggregating over $1,000 in value, ranging from $25 to $150, were offered for the best decorations, and in several instances parents spent as much as $200 in beautifying the chariot of their youngster.

The participants realize as they passed the judges that they were expected "to look cute," for not one of them cried while being wheeled past the reviewing stand. In the throng were ten sets of twins, representing Glen Ridge, N. J.; Chicago, Asbury Park, Trenton, Ocean Grove Heights, Brooklyn, New York City, and Newark. In all, the paraders represented sixty-five cities.

There were eight divisions, each in charge of a Captain and a corps of aides. Waters B. Day of Morristown was the Grand Marshal, and ex-Police Captain William F. Kirchner of New York acted as Captain of the line of march. A squad of young soldiers attached to Baptist Boys' Brigade, now in camp down at Belmar, headed each division.

Miss Edith Mitchell had charge of the first division, made up of little girls pushing doll coaches containing make-believe babies. Mrs. Harold B. Ayres was Captain of the second, composed of infants in decorated go-carts. Then followed the babies in their dazzling coaches, hundreds of them, with Mrs. E. B. Reed as Captain. This, of course, was the most interesting part of the pageant.

Express wagons and fire and police patrols, drawn by children, dogs, and goats followed, under the Captaincy of L. B. Sanders. The next section was made up of boys and girls dressed as Indians, Chinamen, Japanese, Filipinos, Africans, French belles, German peasants, Italian dancers, flanked by Uncle Sam and Miss Columbia. It was a moving panorama of the child life of this and foreign lands, with Miss Ida Wyckoff in charge of the division.

Boys and girls, mounted on Shetland ponies and seated in wagons and vehicles drawn by diminutive horses, came next. This section was under the direction of Wesley B. Stout. The next division, devoted to allegorical floats, was commanded by Prof. J. H. Richards. Here could be seen make-believe battleships, real farm wagons loaded with hay, the Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe, the Discovery of America by Columbus, and other effects illustrating history and mythology. The last division, mounted by William J. Dean, was composed of children in fanciful masquerade costumes.

The route of the procession was from the Beach Auditorium, down Ocean Avenue, to Second Avenue, and return. As the line countermarched there was a confetti battle, in which the children and the spectators participated. Thousands of bags of confetti were used, and for fifteen minutes the air was full of the tri-colored particles of paper. This was the prettiest feature of the parade, barring, of course, the babies.

After the parade was over the coaches and their occupants and the children on foot returned to the Auditorium, where the judges viewed the competing carriages and floats and selected the winners. The judges were:

Doll Coaches—Col. George Blauvelt of New York City, S. G. Negus of Jersey City, and Mrs. B. O. Bowers of Plainfield; Go-Carts—B. Rodrique of Pittsburg, Thomas Cosgrove of Braddock, Penn., and Mrs. A. R. Parsons of Philadelphia; Baby Coaches—Judge Otto Crouse of Jersey City, E. C. De Villavardi of New York, W. T. Stillwell of Baltimore, and Mrs. Samuel Crawford of New York, (the first prize in this class a one-hundred-and-fifty-dollar sterling silver loving cup;) Express Wagons—R. O. Moon of Philadelphia, Charles J. Taylor of Baltimore, and William L. Wise of Baltimore; Representation of Child Life in Foreign Countries and America—J. Kuhlman of New York, J. M. Kelly of Brooklyn, and Mrs. L. E. Allen of New York; Pony Turnouts—J. H. Cavanaugh of Troy, Mrs. J. C. Stanley of England, and J. H. Hurd of Newark; Allegorical Floats—Capt. Frank Patrick O'Brien and Oscar R. Handley of Birmingham, Ala., and Mrs. S. H. Bettes of Paris, Texas; Novelties—James Dixon, Jr., Charles D. Frost, and Mrs. Samuel H. Gardner, all of New York.

A children's carnival was held in the Auditorium this evening as a finale to the afternoon parade. Queen Titania and her band of fairies attended and held a reception, when the prize-winners in the baby parade were announced and the awards made. Then followed a pantomime, entitled "The Deserted Village," fancy dancing by children from the hotels, a Maypole dance, a drill by the Ocean Grove Cadets, and another confetti battle. The evening entertainment was arranged by Prof. Lawrence E. Dare of New York.

A FRUIT STEAMER SUNK.

The Agnes Struck by the Uller in Port Antonio Harbor—Can Probably be Raised.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 21.—The Norwegian steamer Uller, Capt. Boe, from Baltimore Aug. 13 for Port Antonio, collided this morning in Port Antonio Harbor with the Norwegian steamer Agnes, Capt. Irgens, from Philadelphia Aug. 3 for Port Antonio.

The Uller, without a pilot and with her anchors up, was awaiting pratique when she unaccountably went full speed ahead, and before her engines could be reversed she crashed into the Agnes, rending the latter amidships from her deck to the water line. The Agnes filled and settled in the mud. It is believed that she can be easily raised.

The United Fruit Company, to which both the Uller and the Agnes are under charter, received a dispatch from Port Antonio yesterday saying that the Agnes was at her dock at Port Antonio, loading cocoanuts for Philadelphia, when the Uller, coming into the harbor, struck the Agnes and cut her in two. Both steamers were engaged in the fruit trade, and carried no passengers.

NEWPORT'S COMING RACE MEET

Large List of Subscribers Insures Handsome Proceeds for Polo Club.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—The first races of the Rhode Island Jockey Club at Bateman's Point on Thursday and Saturday, Sept. 5 and 7, promise to be very successful. The races are held for the benefit of the Westchester Polo Club, and the proceeds will go to the erection of a clubhouse on the polo grounds.

There will be six races, including two steeplechases, on each day's racing card, and as the prizes are liberal, it is expected that some of the best running horses and steeplechasers will be entered.

The subscribers to the races include:

Elbridge T. Gerry,	H. Ray Miller,
George H. Norman,	H. F. Webster,
T. A. Havemeyer,	Henry S. Lehr,
Pembroke Jones,	P. F. Collier,
George P. Wetmore,	Edwin S. Cramp,
George J. Gould,	C. L. F. Robinson,
H. McK. Twombly,	F. M. Ware,
H. F. Eldridge,	R. Mortimer,
Senator Hitchcock,	M. O. Wilson,
Prescott Lawrence,	Victor Sorchan,
E. D. Morgan,	Clarence H. Mackay,
E. L. Winthrop, Jr.,	J. R. Drexel,
W. R. Travers,	R. A. Canfield,
H. H. Hunnewell,	Mrs. F. Pearson,
Arthur T. Kemp,	Lispenard Stewart,
Edward De V. Morrell,	G. L. Rives,
Henry S. Redmond,	W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.,
Francis J. Otis,	William O. Blanding,
William Cutting, Jr.,	Elisha Dyer, Jr.,
J. B. M. Grosvenor,	H. D. Burnham,
S. Barton French,	O. G. Jennings,
E. J. Willing,	Mary H. Busk,
A. De Navarro,	Mrs. C. L. Best,
Benjamin Thaw,	S. Horatio Whitwell,
A. Lanfear Norrie,	W. Watts Sherman,
George Crocker,	M. A. Wilks,
C. F. Hoffman, Jr.,	Reginald Brooks,
E. L. Ludlow,	E. C. Post,
F. H. Benedict,	J. J. Wysong,
Peter D. Martin,	Woodbury Kane,
James T. Woodward,	Hermann B. Duryea,
George A. Huhm,	James H. Beekman,
Stanley Mortimer,	Edward H. Bulkley,
Thomas Janney,	W. P. Thompson,
Frank P. Mitchell,	Joseph E. Widener,
William D. Hatch,	Clarence W. Dolan.

This list of subscribers insures the success of the meet both financially and socially.

MRS. MYLES STANDISH HURT.

Thrown from and Trampled on by Her Horse Near Mabbettsville, N. Y.—Her Recovery Doubtful.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Mrs. Myles Standish of New York City, one of the many Summer residents in the neighborhood of Millbrook, Dutchess County, was thrown from her horse while riding near Mabbettsville yesterday morning, and badly injured.

Mrs. Standish is regarded as one of the best horsewomen among the Summer residents, and is fond of taking canters over the surrounding hills. Yesterday her mount was a horse known as a "stumbler," and while on the road the animal stumbled and fell. Mrs. Standish was thrown and struck the ground violently, being rendered unconscious.

When the animal made an effort to recover himself he kicked wildly, and one of his hoofs crushed Mrs. Standish's face and also struck her a severe blow on the chest. The injury to her chest is considered a very serious one.

Some persons driving by took Mrs. Standish to the nearest doctor, and afterward she was conveyed to her husband's Summer home on Breeze Hill.

Mrs. Standish did not recover consciousness until this morning, and it is to-day regarded as doubtful whether she will recover.

State Odd Fellows Elect Officers.

SARATOGA, Aug. 21.—The New York State Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows to-day elected the following officers: Grand Master—John P. Kellas of Malone; Deputy Grand Master—Leon Lewin of New York; Grand Warden—Joseph Ackroyd of Utica; Grand Secretary—John G. Daubert of New York; Grand Treasurer—John T. Bullenhaup of Brooklyn; Grand Representative to Sovereign Grand Lodge—Alfred A. Guthrie of Albany. The State Grand Lodge will meet in New York City in August, 1902.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The army retiring board convened at the Philippine Islands May 1 is dissolved. An army retiring board is appointed to meet at Manila from time to time at the call of the President of the board for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it by the commanding General, Division of the Philippines. Detail: Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Assistant Commissary General; Col. Stephen W. Groesbeck, Judge Advocate; Lieut. Col. Stephen C. Mills, Inspector General; Major Richard W. Johnson, Surgeon; Major Walter D. McCaw, Surgeon; Capt. Grote Hutcheson, Sixth Cavalry, Recorder.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Fort Riley, Kan., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determined their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. George B. Rodney, Artillery Corps; Major Charles M. O'Connor, Fourteenth Cavalry; Major Eugene E. Woodruff, Surgeon; Major Harry R. Anderson, Artillery Corps; First Lieut. Robert N. Winn, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Henry W. Butner, Artillery Corps, Recorder.

The following-named officers will report to Col. George B. Rodney, Artillery Corps, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kan., at such time as they may be required by the board for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Major George H. Scott, Tenth Cavalry, (promoted from Captain, subject to examination,) and First Lieut. Henry B. Dixon, Eighth Cavalry.

Capt. William S. Peirce, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan., for the purpose of investigating the premature explosion of a shell in the seven-inch siege howitzer.

Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Barry, Assistant Adjutant General, will repair to Washington and report to the Adjutant General of the army for duty.

Capt. John J. Pershing, First Cavalry, is transferred to the Fifteenth Cavalry, Troop C.

Second Lieut. Henry H. Scott, Artillery Corps, will proceed to the station of his present leave of absence to the commanding officer, Washington Barracks, D. C., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof to proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for duty with the Eighty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.

Capt. George C. Barnhardt, Fifteenth Cavalry, is transferred from Troop C to Troop H of that regiment.

Capt. Edwin B. Winans, Jr., Fourth Cavalry, will report to the Commanding General, Department of the Lakes, Chicago, for assignment to duty, until the arrival of his troop at its station in the United States.

Contract Surgeon William E. Musgrave will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., and report to the commanding officer of the Army and Navy General Hospital for duty.

Second Lieut. Selwyn D. Smith, First Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, and he is assigned to Troop G of his regiment.

The following changes in the stations and duties of contract surgeons are ordered:

Alva R. Hull will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

G. Parker Dillon is relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to take effect upon the arrival of Contract Surgeon Hull at that post, and will then proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to the Philippine Islands, where, upon arrival, he will report in person to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Navy.

Commander C. K. Curtis is detached from the command of the Vixen, upon reporting of relief, ordered home, and wait orders.

Lieut. Commander C. G. Calkins is detached from duty in charge of the branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, upon the reporting of relief, ordered to the command of the Vixen as the relief of Commander Curtis.

Lieut. Commander J. B. Milton is detached from the Wisconsin, upon the reporting of relief, ordered to duty in charge of the branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, as relief of Lieut. Commander Calkins.

Lieut. Commander R. M. Doyle is detached from the Bethlehem Iron Works, South Bethlehem, Penn., Sept. 15, ordered to the Wisconsin as executive and as relief of Lieut. Commander Milton.

Lieut. Commander S. Cook is detached from the Independence, Sept. 10, ordered to duty as senior Inspector of Equipment and Ordnance at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

Lieut. J. H. Hetherington is detached from the compass office, Bureau of Equipment, ordered to the Independence as executive, Sept. 10, as relief of Lieut. Commander Cook.

Lieut. H. F. Bryan's order directing him to report to the Naval Academy is revoked. He is ordered to duty as assistant to the Inspector of Ordnance at the Bethlehem Iron Works, South Bethlehem, Penn., Sept. 1.

Ensign W. C. Asserson is detached from the Bennington and will report for duty on the Indiana at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 1.

Assistant Surgeon C. R. Burr is detached from the Monongahela; will proceed home on a leave of one month. His resignation is accepted to take effect at the expiration of that period.

ARMY AND NAVY APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

ARMY.

Captains, Artillery Corps—Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Adrian S. Fleming, Brooke Payne, Harry F. Jackson, Robert E. Callan, William S. Guignard, Edwin Landon, Clarence H. McNeil, Joseph P. Tracy, Lloyd England, James W. Hinkley, Jr., Percy M. Kessler, Johnson Hagood, George T. Patterson, Frank K. Fergusson, Robert S. Abernethy, Edwin O. Sarratt, Albert J. Bowles, Bertram C. Gilbert, Lawrence S. Miller, George H. McManus.

First Lieutenant, Infantry—Hiden Olin.

Second Lieutenants, Infantry—Morris C. Foote, Roy C. Kirtland, Shepard L. Pike, Wylie Conway.

NAVY.

Commander—Charles E. Vreeland.

BAR HARBOR HORSE SHOW

Clear Skies and a Mild Breeze Favored Second Day's Events.

The Grand Stand a Sea of Color—Many Fine Entries in Different Classes—The Trotting Events.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 21.—Clear skies, a bright sun, and a mild sea breeze made the second day of the Horse Show at Bar Harbor a brilliant picture. Society was here in force, and when the show was at its height the ring was lined with breaks and tally-hos, from which the gayly dressed occupants waved encouragement and applause to their favorites.

The grand stand was a sea of color and pretty faces. The towering old mountains looked down in surprise and wonderment at the scene being enacted in the usually quiet valley. Through the inclosure about the green nearly 200 people were scattered. They had come long distances, and from places not on the map, to witness this society Horse Show at close range.

For their benefit the tintype man, the dodging "nigger," the "babies," the fortune teller, and the "monte" man were all present. On one side the fashionable Horse Show was under way, while on the other a down-East fair held folks with its realistic charm. Society and those who were not society mixed freely in both places.

The horse exhibits were splendidly contested, and the New York entries carried the bulk of the blue ribbons. The Van Nest horses were again the favorites, although entries by Miss Dorothy Whitney and Col. Edward Morrell were close up. There were features without number. Society was treated to the sight of a distinctly Maine institution—a hose race—and enjoyed it immensely. The race is run against time by various volunteer fire companies from small towns through the State. All the manoeuvres of getting a hosecart under way, the hose adjusted, and a stream started were gone through. The run is a distance of 600 yards, with 18 men on the ropes, and the spectacle of the firemen dashing wildly down the track with a hosecart at their heels brought the gathering to their feet with loud cheers.

The morning was given entirely to the horse exhibition. The first class of importance was for horses of over 14 hands, shown before an appropriate vehicle and driven by a lady. Mrs. Van Nest's entry, Royal King, driven by Mrs. Stuart Barney, won the blue ribbon from a large field of entries.

Lady Mab, another of Mrs. Van Nest's entries, took second prize, and Miss Dorothy Whitney, with Golden Girl, captured the third. There were fifteen entries in all, including several winners at the Madison Square Garden last Winter. Col. Morrell scored a popular win with My Lady in the class for harness horses; Miss Whitney was second.

The classes for heavy saddle horses and ladies' saddle horses were both very even, but with New Yorkers taking the ribbons in both classes. In the former class Mrs. William Lawrence Green's entry, Conroy, won from a large field. Col. Morrell was second, with Gray Fox, and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison was third, with Agrette. In the class for ladies' saddle horses Miss Dorothy Edwards of New York was first, with D. Hill's entry, Lucy, ridden by Miss Hinkle, second, and Ninish, ridden by Miss Sharswood, third.

The opening class in the afternoon—stallions for carriage horses—was won by J. S. Sanborn, who showed three magnificent French coach horses.

The next class was the star event of the day—a pair of horses not exceeding 15.3 hands, before an appropriate vehicle, driven by a lady. Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison took the blue ribbon with a beautifully matched pair of bay mares, driven before a spider phaeton. Miss Ellen Barney, driving Miss Dorothy Whitney's entry, Jack and Golden Girl, took second, and the third went to Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, whose entries were driven by her daughter, Mrs. Stuart Barney. There were eight entries in all.

The class for pair of horses shown before a victoria followed. J. L. Ketterlinus won the blue ribbon with Harry and Charley; Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison was second with Piquita and Attempt, and D. C. Blair was third with Bob and Beauty. Mr. Blair's entry took the blue ribbon in this class at the Madison Square Garden show last Winter.

The concluding exhibition of the day was the four-in-hand class. This was a spectacular and closely contested event. Four finely matched teams were shown. They were sent on a dead run about the half-mile track. J. L. Ketterlinus, with two bays and two chestnuts, took the blue ribbon. Col. Morrell was second, with four handsome bays, and S. Megargee Wright was third.

The trotting events furnished some great sport. Following were the summaries:

Class for Best Pair Ponies Before an Appropriate Vehicle.—Prize offered by Mrs. W. W. Seely.—First, Miss Helen and Louis Bowen, with Punch and Judy; second, A. L. Stafford, with Kate and Tom.

Classes for Harness Horses Not Exceeding 15 Hands.—Prize offered by Mrs. Rutherford—First, My Lady, Col. Morrell; second, Golden Girl, Miss Dorothy Whitney; third, Firefly, J. S. Sanborn.

Class for Saddle Horses up to Carrying 165 Pounds.—Prize offered by Mrs. John Harrison—First, Conroy, Mrs. W. L. Green; second, Gray Fox, Col. Morrell; third, Aigrette, Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison.

Class for Ladies' Saddle Horses.—Prize offered by Mrs. William Lawrence Green—First, Lord Algy, Miss Edwards; second, Lucy Glitters, William D. Hill; third, Ninish, A. L. Stafford.

Class for Pair of Horses Over 15 Hands.—Prize offered by Miss Furniss.—First, Beau Nash and Cadet, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest; second, Harry and Charley, J. L. Ketterlinus; third, Marjorie and Margaret, J. S. Sanborn.

Class for Horses Over 14.2, Driven by a Lady.—Prize offered by Mrs. A. D. Addison—First, Royal King, Mrs. Van Nest; second, Lady Mab, Mrs. Van Nest; third, Golden Girl, Miss Whitney.

Class for Pair of Horses, Driven by a Lady.—Prize offered by Mrs. Abercombie—First, Piquita and Attempt, Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison; second, Jack and Golden Girl, Miss Dorothy Whitney; third, Imp and Ruth, Mrs. Van Nest.

Class for Four-in-Hands.—Prize offered by Mrs. R. Hall McCormick—First, J. L. Ketterlinus; second, Colonel Edward Morrell; third, S. Megargee Wright.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

In addition to the many dinners to be given in Newport this evening the much-discussed ball of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will take place. If the weather is fine, the dancing will be on an outdoor platform. This is the third and last day of the Bar Harbor Horse Show, and will be the gayest of all three. The Southampton Horse Show begins to-morrow, and there will be threatricals and a dance at the Meadow Club. At Bar Harbor the garden fête at Sea Urchins, Mrs. Burton Harrison's beautiful home, will be given to-morrow.

***

The arrival of Sir Thomas Lipton and his party on the Teutonic was one of the events of yesterday. Mrs. Keppel was one of the party. Mrs. Francis H. Leggett and Miss Alberta Sturgis arrived on the Minnehaha and have gone to Ridgeley Manor for the Autumn.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen are at Buffalo for the week seeing the Pan-American Exposition. James J. Van Alen intends to sail for this country on Sept. 6. He will go to Newport, where Miss May Van Alen has been entertaining much this Summer at Wakehurst.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Beach have returned from Saratoga, and are at Narragansett Pier for the rest of the season. Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson have been in town for a few days, but have gone back to their country home on Long Island.

***

Miss Louise Ward McAllister is the guest of Mrs. William Grosvenor at Newport, and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock is entertaining Miss Fernstal-Smith of Baltimore.

***

An engagement of interest to many New Yorkers is that of Miss Katherine L. Chambers, daughter of the Rev. Dr. James Chambers, ex-pastor of the Calvary Presbyterian Church, and Francis G. Hood of Saginaw, Mich. The Chambers family is at Edgehill, their country home at Sherbourne, N. Y.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart are at Tuxedo with Mrs. Henry D. Brookman, Mrs. Carhart's mother. They returned from Europe a few days ago.

***

Mr. and Mrs. De Forest Danielson of Boston were among those who sailed yesterday on the Oceanic. They spent much of the Summer at Newport. Mrs. Danielson is considered one of the best-gowned women in America, and is partial to all black costumes.

***

Private letters from the White Sulphur Springs sing the praises of that quaint old resort, which is still the Summer Mecca of many of the best Southern families. The morning cotillion of ante-bellum days is still kept up, and the dancing in the magnificent old ballroom sometimes lasts three or four hours into the early part of the day. Not only are there hundreds of pretty Southern women there, but, strange to say of a Summer resort, many young men are on hand also. There are few New Yorkers among the visitors, but many of the Southerners are well known in New York. One of them, Mrs. Andrew Simonds of Charleston, gave a fine supper one evening this week.

***

At Lawrence and Far Rockaway the season has been quietly gay with dinners, luncheons, and small entertainments of every sort, and numberless small house parties. Bridge whist and euchre are much in vogue. Mrs. Marshall C. Lefferts has invitations out for a card party there this afternoon.

***

The announcement has been made in Baltimore of the engagement of Miss Elizabeth F. Johnson of Montclair, N. J., and the Rev. Oliver Huckel of the Associate Congregational Church, Baltimore. Miss Johnson is a descendant of Sir William Johnson.

***

Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt, who sailed yesterday for England, will remain in that country this Autumn, at their country place near Nevil Holt. J. F. D. Lanier, who was a fellow passenger, is to be away only a short time.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss and Miss Bliss have closed their place at Oceanic and will pass the month of September in the White Mountains with Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hoadley gave a large dinner on Tuesday at Narragansett Pier in honor of Joseph Leiter. The Misses Leiter and their father started for Mexico recently on a special car, and will be absent several weeks.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind have cards out for a large dance at their Bellevue Avenue residence, Newport, on Friday, Aug. 30. Mrs. Berwind gave a reception when she moved into the new house some weeks ago, but the dance is to be the official housewarming.

***

The engagement of Miss Emily Beauveau Rhodes and S. Deas Sinkler, both of Philadelphia, is announced. Miss Rhodes is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Mauran Rhodes (Miss Emily Borie.) Her sister, Miss May Aborn Rhodes, was married on Oct. 11 of last year to Guy Phelps Dodge of New York. Another sister is Miss Elizabeth McKean Rhodes. Mr. Sinkler is a son of Dr. Wharton Sinkler, whose wife was Miss Ella Brock. No date has yet been set for the wedding.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 21.—Another débutante of the Newport season was to-night formally introduced into society by a grand entertainment at the Golf Club, making the third in a brilliant series of coming-out balls this week. The débutante was Miss Evelyn Blight, daughter of Mr. Atherton Blight, and the ball was given by Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson, the latter being Miss Blight's sister. The club grounds were brilliantly illuminated, and the driveway leading to the main entrance banked on either side with masses of palms and hydrangeas in full bloom, and within the doorway was a bower of tall tree ferns and palms. Mrs. Thompson and the Misses Blight received the guests just within the ballroom doorway.

In the ballroom heavy strands of dark green foliage were hung from the centre of the dome to the lower ends, being caught up at regular intervals along the front of the balcony, which extends entirely around the room. Handsome double garlands of flowers, held up by broad sashes of pale pink ribbons were suspended along the face of the balcony. In the several small niches in the side walls were bright flowering plants and fancy foliage plants, lighted up with electric lights. Dinner was served on thirty small tables seating four, six or eight guests, some of the tables being placed on the verandas and others in an inclosure erected over the graveled court on the north side of the club house.

The cotillion was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., with Miss Blight, the favors being arranged on screens and other devices at one end of the ballroom.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs entertained a company of twenty-six at dinner at "Rose Cliff," the guests going later to the ball at the Golf Club.

Mrs. N. Devereaux Clapp and Miss Clapp gave a dinner at "Tiny Corner," the guests also later going to the ball.

Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane gave a dinner for fifteen at "Rose Vale."

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a luncheon for twenty guests this afternoon.

Luncheons were also given by Mrs. Robert Garrett, Mrs. William T. Bull, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, and Mrs. James Hopkins.

Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Edwin Parsons and Mrs. George S. Scott. The Harvard Club of Rhode Island held its annual dinner at the Casino this evening. The special guests were Francis C. Lowell, representing the University Corporation; Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and Commander J. B. Murdock of the Naval War College.

To-day's arrivals at the New Griffeth Hotel include Joseph Jefferson, Mrs. Jefferson, the Misses Lauretta and Dot Jefferson, Frank Jefferson, Prince Albert de Broglie, Prince Jacques de Broglie, Count Edouard de Gramedo, and M. Marc Fassey of Paris; Mrs. A. B. Hall and the Misses Hall of Baltimore.

Mrs. Charles A. Childs has cards out for a dinner Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll.

Charles H. Post is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster.

Mrs. Robert Goelet is expected at her villa on the Cliffs Saturday afternoon.

P. F. Collier has arrived, bringing with him the Monmouth County hounds, and the first of the series of fox races will take place Saturday afternoon, the start being at the One-Mile Corner. The hunts will be held Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays until the last of October.

Announcement was made to-day of the sale of "Gray Crag Park" to Sarah Wood Clark, wife of John Hitchcock Clark of New York. The park, which contains about five and a half acres, is situated on Paradise Avenue, in Middletown, and about three and a half miles from Newport.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 21.—The Malvern ball to-night was the gayest of the season. Earlier in the evening dinner parties were given by Mrs. Thomas Leaming, Miss Rutherford, Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. C. B. Wright, Mrs. John Harrison, Mrs. W. W. Sey, Mrs. H. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. Dimock, and Mrs. Van Nest.

Several small dinners were given at Kebo, preceding the ball at the inn.

Dr. Horace Stokes gave a luncheon today in honor of Mrs. Nathan Powell.

Miss McLane won the ladies open golf tournament to-day by 4 up and 3 to play, defeating Miss Willing.

Another International Engagement.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Morning Post announces that a marriage has been arranged between Major C. Cunliffe-Owen and Miss Hilda Everett, daughter of Mrs. Sidney Everett of Boston, Mass., and Shanklin, Isle of Wight.

M. Loubet Honors Dr. W. R. Harper.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—President Loubet of France has conferred on President W. R. Harper of the University of Chicago, the decoration of the Legion of Honor. The presentation of the decoration was performed to-day by M. Mérou, French Consul in Chicago. The decoration was given to President Harper in acknowledgment of his services in connection with the Alliance Francaise, the institution which was recently affiliated with the University of Chicago.

Bar Association in Convention.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 21.—The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the American Bar Association opened here to-day with a large attendance. Among the features of the session was the address by President Edmund Wetmore of New York, reviewing the important changes in the statutes of the Nation and the States.

AGAINST MR. LEDERER.

Three Creditors File a Petition in Involuntary Bankruptcy—Mr. Englander's Claim.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against George W. Lederer, theatrical manager, whose office is in the New Zealand Building, at Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street, 1,440 Broadway, by three creditors, William C. Cubitt, Ludwig Englander, and D. Frank Dodge, whose claims aggregate $8,701.

The claim of Mr. Cubitt is $500 for money advanced to Mr. Lederer on Dec. 12, 1898. The claim of Mr. Englander is $7,000, for royalties, for composing music for comic operas produced by Mr. Lederer. They were composed at his special request between July 1, 1898, and July 1, 1900. No part of the claim has been paid, and Mr. Englander holds no security therefor. The claim of Mr. Dodge is $1,201 for services and materials furnished between Sept. 15, 1897, and Dec. 15, 1899.

It was alleged that within the past six weeks Mr. Lederer has committed an act of bankruptcy by permitting, while insolvent, a creditor to obtain a preference by legal proceedings, thus allowing judgments for $1,875 to be taken against him by Herman Fromme, surviving partner of Fromme Brothers, for legal services. It was also alleged that there are various other actions pending against Mr. Lederer, that he paid Herman Fromme $1,300 within the past six weeks as preferences, and also paid money to other creditors as preferences.

Mr. Lederer was seen at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night. All he would say was that he was going to fight the case; that it was against him personally, and that it would have nothing to do with the Lederer Amusement Company.

CHORUS GIRLS WERE SCARED.

They Were Ducked Also When an Automatic Fire Extinguisher Broke at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

Half a dozen chorus girls were frightened badly, considerable damage was done to scenery, and a delay in the performance was caused by the bursting of an automatic fire extinguisher on the stage of the Knickerbocker Theatre last night. The first act had just been called, and the stage was set with a double scene representing a prison interior and a magistrate's office.

A number of the members of the chorus were lounging about, and just as the stage manager called "clear stage" there was a deluge. The canvas ceiling sagged suddenly and a volume of water soaked through. The girls shrieked, then ran. It took some time to restore pink blush and sparkling black eyes that had not been made waterproof.

In the meantime it was seen that the set was badly spotted with the water, and an old scene was brought up to replace it. A delay of some twenty minutes resulted, and then the performance of "The Strollers" was given as usual. The damage was estimated at $150, which does not include blonde tresses that may have to be renewed.

SHAM BATTLE ON GLEN ISLAND.

Sioux Indians and Soldiers from Fort Slocum Amuse the Crowd.

There was a sham battle on Glen Island yesterday. A band of Sioux Indians routed by agreement several companies of United States Infantry. The affair was highly spectacular, the fighters had had several rehearsals before the final clash. It was feared that some of the Sioux Indians might be carried away with excitement and do some damage, but the only casualties were slight burns sustained by two soldiers because the Sioux warriors insisted on using their blank cartridges at close quarters.

In the first scene the Sioux band, in full war paint, came from their tepees and captured an unfortunate white man. He was condemned to the stake, and while the entire band was yelling the death dance, the infantrymen scaled a large wall and opened fire. The soldiers and the Indians soon rushed to close quarters, and then the Indians manoeuvred on their ponies until they forced the soldiers to retreat in order. A crowd of over 20,000 people witnessed the battle.

Preparing for the Carnival of Fire.

This has been the busiest week of the season in Pain's open-air theatre at Manhattan, for next Saturday will be the annual carnival of fire, and everybody is working hard to get ready for it. It will be the first fire carnival of the twentieth century, and nothing will be left undone to make it a magnificent sight.

Court Prevents Sale of "Florodora."

In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice O'Gorman granted an injunction upon the application of John W. Dunne, restraining Thomas Ryley and another from disposing of the play "Florodora," pending the settlement of a suit to decide whether J. W. Dunne is a partner in the ownership of the play.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Lorimer Stoddard, the playwright, who has been ill seriously with throat and lung trouble, was removed yesterday to Sag Harbor. His father and mother accompanied him. At his home, 329 East Fifteenth Street, it was said yesterday that he was somewhat brighter during the morning, but grave fears are entertained for his recovery.

Maude Adams, who arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, on Tuesday, will go to her Long Island home to once prepare for the coming season. She will put in her time studying for the part she is to play in "Quality Street," the new play written for her by Mr. Barrie, and Rosalind, which she is to give at a few special performances.

At the Third Avenue Family Theatre William A. Brady and Joseph Grismer's production of "A Stranger in a Strange Land" will be seen next week, beginning with a matinée on Monday.

Virginia Buchanan, a member of James K. Hackett's company, was injured by a fall from a car at Thirty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue yesterday morning. She was on her way to rehearsal of "Don Cæsar's Return," at Wallack's. Her physician said that she may be able to continue rehearsing in a few days. Miss Buchanan was in the cast of "Unleavened Bread," at the Savoy Theatre, last season.

Blanche Walsh's new play, "Joan of the Sword Hand," dramatized by Jeannette L. Gilder from S

FINANCIAL.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,484,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

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STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
MARGINAL AND INVESTMENT ORDERS IN ALL QUANTITIES. INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL MATTERS GLADLY FURNISHED. ISSUE UPON REQUEST, "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," MONTHLY FLUCTUATION SHEETS. DAILY AND WEEKLY REPORTS.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

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FINANCIAL.

Stockholders' Committee
of
THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

To the Holders of Preferred and Common Stock OF THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY:

Holders, to a large amount, of Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company, have entered into a Stockholders' Agreement (dated July 22, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary), for the purpose of furthering a consolidation, or other disposition of property of, or the acquisition or lease of property by, The American Cotton Oil Company; and for the advancement of the interests of depositing stockholders through united action, whereby their respective holdings shall be held and managed in bulk during the period of the Agreement, and better results be secured than by individual action.

The undersigned have consented to act as a Committee under said Agreement, and hereby afford holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company the opportunity of participating in the benefits of said Agreement by thereunder depositing their stock with the First National Bank of the City of New York, as Depositary, on or before the 30th day of September, 1901.

Negotiable Certificates of Deposit will be issued for the deposited stock.

Copies of the said Stockholders' Agreement may be obtained from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, August 1, 1901.

GEORGE AUSTIN MORRISON, Chairman.
HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK,
EDWARD WINSLOW,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
Stockholders' Committee.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.

R. F. MUNRO, Secretary to Committee,
27 Beaver St., N. Y. City.

PUBLICATION BY THE MANHATTAN COMPANY of New York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689 of the Bank Laws of 1892, State of New York:

1893..Luyster, Isaac, unknown.....$66.87

DIVIDENDS.

70 dividends, 2 shares; Jenkins, Margart, unknown $296.00
96 dividends, 2 shares; Keefe, Thomas, unknown 411.50
113 dividends, 16 shares; Moss, Henry, unknown 2,891.07
120 dividends, 1 share; Murphy, Johanna, unknown 272.49

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier of the Manhattan Company of New York, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of August, 1901.

S. JOHNSON,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

au5-1aw6wTh

Office of the Michigan Central R.R. Co.
Grand Central Station.
New York, N. Y., August 15th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the JACKSON, LANSING & SAGINAW RAILROAD EXTENDED CONSOLIDATED BONDS, maturing Sept. 1st, 1901, that the principal of the same will be paid on presentation of the bonds at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York City, on and after September 3d, 1901. Holders of the bonds who may prefer to receive payment at the office of the Ninth National Bank, New York City, (where the bonds by their terms are payable,) may present the same at said bank.

F. MIDDLEBROOK, Assistant Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & COMPANY,

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK. | 53 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.

OFFER SUBJECT TO SALE OR ADVANCE IN PRICE,

15,125 SHARES

BEING THE UNSOLD BALANCE OF AN ISSUE OF SIXTY THOUSAND (60,000) SHARES OF THE

Worcester Railways and Investment Company,

At a price of $100 per share and accrued dividends at the rate of $4.50 per share per annum from August 1, 1901.

The shares are exempt from Taxation in the State of Massachusetts.

The WORCESTER RAILWAYS AND INVESTMENT COMPANY is a voluntary association managed by a Board of Trustees, in whom is vested the ownership of the entire capital stocks (except only qualification shares held by officers of the corporations) of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, and of certain other corporations, holding charters under Massachusetts laws, which are engaged in enterprises closely identified with that of street railway transportation. The Company also controls other securities of the corporations referred to, and other valuable property rights. The corporations controlled by the Company have a total bonded and mortgage indebtedness of $1,519,000.

Under the Deed of Trust, an original of which is filed with the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, the present Board of Trustees is constituted as follows:

A. GEORGE BULLOCK, Worcester, Mass. . . Until annual meeting, 1905.
STEPHEN SALISBURY, Worcester, Mass. . Until annual meeting, 1904.
SAMUEL CARR, Boston, Mass. . . . . Until annual meeting, 1904.
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR., Manchester, Mass. Until annual meeting, 1903.
WILLIAM A. READ, New York, N. Y. . . . Until annual meeting, 1903.

It is stated to us in a letter from the Eastern Audit Company that for the year ended September 30, 1900, the various corporations now controlled by the Company earned an amount more than sufficient to pay Four Dollars and Fifty Cents ($4.50) per share per annum on Sixty Thousand (60,000) shares of the Worcester Railways & Investment Company.

It is expected that for the present dividends on these shares will be paid at that rate. The past records of the growth of the business lead us to believe that larger dividends can in time be paid on the shares, particularly when we take into consideration the economies of operation that we feel confident will result from the consolidation of the street railways recently effected and referred to in a letter of Mr. Francis H. Dewey, President of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, in which he states:

"The Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, as now constituted, is the result of a consolidation of the following Massachusetts street railways, completed March 1, 1901:

WORCESTER CONSOLIDATED STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
WORCESTER & SUBURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
WORCESTER & MARLBOROUGH STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
WORCESTER & CLINTON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLINTON & HUDSON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
LEOMINSTER & CLINTON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
FITCHBURG & SUBURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

"Prior to the consolidation, the companies named had been operated independently. Under separate management and operation, the gross receipts of the OLD Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, which was practically operated only in the City of Worcester, increased sixty-nine (69%) per cent. from 1895 to 1900. The extent of this increase may be realized when it is stated that the gross receipts of the West End Street Railway system, now controlled by the Boston Elevated Railway Company, increased only thirty-one (31%) per cent. during the corresponding period.

"The present consolidated company has a total mileage of 135.85 miles, and includes not only the entire and only street railway system of the city of Worcester, but also connects that city by numerous suburban lines with the following fifteen flourishing cities and towns in which its railway is also operated: Fitchburg, Leominster, Lancaster, Hudson, Boylston, Berlin, Clinton, Westboro, Marlborough, Northborough, Shrewsbury, Grafton, Milbury, Leicester, Spencer."

A copy of the Agreement of Trust under which the Company is organized may be seen at our offices. All proceedings in connection therewith have been approved by our counsel, Mr. Bentley W. Warren, from whose opinion we quote as follows:

"In my opinion the Worcester Railways & Investment Company is organized in entire conformity with the laws of Massachusetts **and its shares are exempt from taxation in that State.**"

Temporary printed certificates of shares are now ready for delivery, exchangeable for engraved certificates as soon as the same can be prepared.

A prospectus containing fuller information, and embodying the letters of counsel, auditors and the President of the Street Railway Company, may be seen at our offices or will be forwarded on application.

Application will be made to list the shares on the Boston Stock Exchange.

After a thorough investigation of the properties we recommend the shares of the Worcester Railways & Investment Company as a conservative investment.

New York and Boston, Aug. 21, 1901.

83 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, August 12, 1901.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Union Trust Company of New York under the Agreement dated May 10, 1900, for Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds:

The undersigned Committee under the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned hereby give notice, pursuant to the terms of said agreement, that the Committee has entered into a contract with the Wabash Railroad Company for the acquisition by said Railroad Company of the railroad and property described in the first mortgage of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, a copy of which contract is lodged with said Union Trust Company of New York, and the terms of which, briefly summarized, are as follows:

First. The Wabash Company shall acquire said property upon the confirmation of the foreclosure sale (provided it can be obtained at a satisfactory price,) shall pay all receivers' certificates, preferential liabilities, costs, counsel fees, compensation of Trustees and Committee, and shall issue a first mortgage upon said property to secure a total issue of Three and One-half Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due in 1941, with interest from the date thereof, payable semi-annually. The bonds shall be for $1,000 and $500. The total amount of bonds issuable under said mortgage shall be $3,500,000, and $500,000 thereof shall be reserved and applied solely to the improvement and equipment of the mortgaged property.

Second. Such three and a half per cent. bonds in an amount equal to eighty per cent. of the par value of the principal of Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited with the Union Trust Company, shall be delivered to said Trust Company for distribution among the holders of its certificates of deposit at the rate of $800 in new bonds for each $1,000 of Omaha and St. Louis bonds. Scrip will be provided for fractional amounts.

Third. All stock of the Omaha and St. Louis Company held by the Committee is to be surrendered to the Wabash Company, and the suits brought by the Committee to enforce the personal liability of certain Directors of the Missouri Railway Construction Company are to be discontinued.

Fourth. Said contract is subject to the following conditions:

1. That the stockholders and debenture holders of the Wabash Company assent to its acquisition and mortgaging of said property.

2. That the holders of Union Trust Company certificates for Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited under said agreement of May 10, 1900, assent to said contract; and,

3. That the net preferred liabilities against the property which are to be paid by the Wabash Company do not exceed $475,000.

By the terms of said agreement of May 10, 1900, it is provided that any holder of Union Trust Company Certificates who does not expressly dissent from such contract in a writing delivered to the Committee within twenty days after the first publication of this notice shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to such contract.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH,
As a Committee constituted by the Agreement of Omaha and St. Louis bondholders, made May 10, 1900.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Treasurer. Trust Officer.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that I, the undersigned, have lost Certificate of Deposit issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 88, dated June 5, 1899, for First Mortgage 6% Bond of the Evansville Street Railroad Company, and that on the 15th day of October, 1901, I will apply to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the issuance to me of the Bond and Cash to which I would be entitled upon the surrender of said certificate, and that ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to show cause to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at its office, at 22 William Street, New York City, why said Bond and Cash should not be paid to me without the production of such certificate.

SUSAN E. EDGELL, Woburn, Mass.
Dated August 14, 1901.

Proposals.

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
8th August, 1901.

Sealed proposals for installing a Nat-Hadling Apparatus at the Manhattan State Hospital, West, Ward's Island, New York City, may be sent by mail, or delivered in person, up to four o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 26th day of August, 1901, to Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, Manhattan State Hospital, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. At this time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol, at Albany, New York.

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidders, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the Board of Managers reserves the right to reject all bids.

(Sig.) HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President, Board of Managers.
New York City, Aug. 13, 1901.

BENICIA ARSENAL, BENICIA, CAL., AUG. 16, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 11 A. M., Sept. 16, 1901, for purchase of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores, including cannon, projectiles, small arms, ammunition, scrap metal, etc. Information furnished on application to COLONEL A. MORDECAI, Ord. Dept., Com'dg.

KENNEBEC ARSENAL, AUGUSTA, ME., AUG. 15, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 2 P. M., Sept. 5, 1901, for the purchase of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores, including 334,400 pounds of niter, small arms, equipments, tools, etc. Catalogues giving quantities, condition, etc., can be had on application to D. M. TAYLOR, Major Ord. Dept. U. S. A., Comdg.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
American Smelting & Refining Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Smelting and Refining Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, at No. 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 11th day of September, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and for the consideration and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the stock of this Company will be closed at the close of business on the 22d day of August, 1901, and will be reopened at the opening of business on the 12th day of September, 1901.

Dated New York, August 12th, 1901.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co
Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 17, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Minneapuolis and St. Louis Railroad Co of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Co., in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, Oct. 1st, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of August 31st, 1901, to October 2d, 1901.

JOSEPH GASKELL, EDWIN HAWLEY.
Secretary. President.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
INCOME B BONDS.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Indenture dated March 1, 1897, between the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company and The State Trust Company (now the Morton Trust Company) as Trustee, a general meeting of the holders of the above bonds will be held at the office of the Morton Trust Company, No. 38 Nassau Street, New York City, on September 4th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating two Directors of the Railroad Company.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By J. K. CORBIERE, 2d Vice-President.
Dated New York, August 19, 1901.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, September 28th, 1901.

The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 3d, and reopen on Monday, September 30th.

JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

Dividends.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, July 30, 1901.

The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of one per cent. on its PREFERRED STOCK for the quarter ending September 1, 1901, payable September 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in Berlin, at the closing of the transfer books on August 9, 1901.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on August 9, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1901.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company,
New York, August 1, 1901.

The Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT., payable September 3d, to stockholders of record August 17th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from August 19th to August 31st, inclusive. A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, Aug. 23, 1901, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1, and will reopen Sept. 3 at 10 A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17, 1901.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 24th, 1901.

The transfer books will close in New York on August 10th, 1901, at noon, and will reopen August 20th, 1901, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

The Utah Fuel Company.

Five per cent. Sinking Fund First Mortgage Bonds. Coupons maturing September 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid on and after September 3d at the Morton Trust Company, New York City.

New York, August 17, 1901.
JESSE WHITE, Treasurer.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT THE PARTNERship heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of HOLLOWAY & IRISH, was dissolved by mutual consent this day. The affairs of the said copartnership in liquidation will be conducted by WILLIAM F. IRISH, at 136 Liberty Street, New York City.—Dated August 1, 1901.

W. F. IRISH.
W. F. HOLLOWAY.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 21	393,725
To date this year	108,425,373
Corresponding date last year	75,215,591

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 21	$2,213,000
To date this year	$707,651,720
Corresponding date last year	$327,610,060

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2¾ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
Am. Smelting pf	½	pf.	2
Am. Sugar pf	2½	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Woolen	½	National Biscuit pf	1
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Peoria & Eastern	2½
Chi. & N. W.	¾	Rubber Goods	1¼
Col. F. & I.	2¾	Rub. Goods pf	½
Col. So. 1st pf	1	St. L. S. W.	1½
Col. So. 2d pf	½	St. L. S. W. pf	¾
Consol. Gas	1	Southern Railway	⅝
Del. & Hudson	2¾	Southern Ry. pf	⅞
Det. Union Ry	6¾	Tenn. Coal & I	1
Diamond Match	1	Twin City R. T.	1
Gt. North. pf	3	U. S. Steel	⅝
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Steel pf	½
Int. Paper	½	Wabash pf	⅝
Int. Paper pf	1½	West. Union Tel	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	½	Minn. & St. L.	⅞
Am. Locom. pf	½	Nat. Salt pf	1½
Araconda Copper	½	N. Y. Ont. & W.	⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	½	Pacific Mail	⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Pressed S. Car	1
General Electric	3	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Icwa Cent. pf	1	Wis. Central pf	2
Met. Street Railway	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. H. & L. 6s	1	Peo. & East. inc	3
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1¼		

Bond Declined.

Col. Mid. 3-4s 1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

In yesterday's market were evident the same features which have been conspicuous throughout most of the current month—buying for the account of important financial interests whose representatives seek to accumulate securities, not to boom prices. Under such influences, quotations creep up slowly, even stealthily, but surely; and thus, at the end of the first half of the week substantial additions to value are shown. This is true particularly of those stocks whose value is beyond the debating point. Among the issues which depend upon manipulation to help quotations there is lack of activity, no indication of any improving elements.

Against the market's better course the professional crowd on the Stock Exchange pit themselves sturdily; they make attacks wherever opportunity gives them a chance to leave impression, but seem given much more to talk and boastfulness than to that sort of courage which adds to the short interest, already widely extended.

Meantime, all business developments are encouraging developments; railway earnings continue to make records unprecedented; and the annual reports of operations are showing that net income and surplus accounts are keeping pace with the splendidly large gross revenues exhibited throughout the year. The dragging steel strike and the corn crop shortage are practically the only bad factors that even professional Wall Street can quote against market values; and both of these have already been tremendously over-discounted.

In another week important men of affairs now absent will be getting back to business, and with co-operation among such operators the market can easily be given the consequence it had last Spring. Business facts are on that side almost wholly. Incidentally, a suggestive conference has been going on at Bar Harbor this week.

In yesterday's market Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and the Granger stocks generally were absorbed throughout the day. Union Pacific was at par, and Southern Pacific touched a new high figure. In these two stocks important developments impend. Union Pacific "rights" are to be officially announced, the gains to Union Pacific from Southern Pacific's phenomenally increased earnings being an especially helpful factor.

Erie's annual report made favorable impression upon the Street, and the entire coal group, and the Eastern trunk lines generally, were strong. Interests close to Morgan-Vanderbilt headquarters are predicting that Erie and Reading will soon prove to be the leaders of Stock Exchange activity, in so far as securities of low price are concerned. Further unification of the Vanderbilt system (larger participation in profits by the shareholders of the subsidiary lines) is to be soon arranged—signifying good results, especially for the Nickel Plate and Lake Erie and Western properties.

Money market conditions stay easy and promise to continue so. Government bond purchases help maintain this status. Important international banking houses are finally beginning to discuss the probability of early imports of gold from Europe.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2¾ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rate: 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $153,991,951; balances, $7,427,728; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $318,285.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was fairly steady. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84½@$4.84⅝; demand, $4.86⅞@$4.87⅛; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.84⅛@$4.84⅜.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 and 5.18⅞; reichsmarks, 94 15-16 and 95 5-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40¼@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—12½@16 2-3c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1@$1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The abundance of supply and the infinitesimal demand cheapened money. Discounts, in spite of the ease of money, were fairly good.

On the Stock Exchange to-day the business and attendance were poor. There was a good tone, but the transactions were featureless. Consols were firm, owing to the cheapness of money. Home rails were dull and irregular. Foreigners were neglected, with the exception of Italians. Rio Tintos eased. Americans were maintained. Union Pacific was favorably affected by the rumor that the stockholders will benefit by the Northern Pacific deal. The closing was firm.

Consols for both money and the account, 94¾.

Anaconda, 9¼; Atchison, 78⅝; Atchison preferred, 98½; Baltimore and Ohio, 101; Canadian Pacific, 114; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48⅛; Chicago Great Western, 22½; St. Paul, 170½; Denver and Rio Grande, 43⅞; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94½; Erie, 40⅝; Erie first preferred, 67⅞; Erie second preferred, 51½; Illinois Central, 148; Louisville and Nashville, 107¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 54½; New York Central, 158; Norfolk and Western, 57⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90½; Northern Pacific preferred, 98½; Ontario and Western, 35⅝; Pennsylvania, 74½; Reading, 21⅝; Reading first preferred, 40; Reading second preferred, 27¼; Southern Railway, 33⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 85¼; Southern Pacific, 59¾; Union Pacific, 102¼; Union Pacific preferred, 92½; United States Steel, 43¼; United States Steel preferred, 94⅜; Wabash, 22; Wabash preferred, 41.

Spanish fours, 70⅜; Rand Mines, 42.

Bar silver steady at 27⅛d an ounce.

Money, 1½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills was 2½ per cent.

Gold premiums: Rome, 4.25; Buenos Ayres, 132.90; Madrid, 39.55; Lisbon, 38.00.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—At the beginning of business to-day there was a hardening tendency, owing to buying orders; and prices remained firm in spite of a few realizations. The news of the break-down of the negotiations between France and Turkey at Constantinople caused rentes to relapse, but Turkish securities were little influenced. Spanish fours were favorably affected by the increase in the Spanish bank rate. Spanish rails were active. Portuguese and Italians were firm. Rio Tintos were weaker on lower Copper. Kafirs were undecided.

Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 75 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 23 centimes for checks.

Spanish fours closed 71.50.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—Transactions were limited on the Boerse to-day. The tendency was generally firm, apart from small declines. The changes in local shares were entirely in favor of the holders. Italians hardened. Canadian Pacifics and Transval bonds were steady. Northern Pacific improved, in sympathy with New York. Toward the close locals, banks, and mines rallied.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43 pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1¾ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅜ per cent.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—The Bank of Spain has increased its rate of discount from 3½ to 4 per cent.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Paris cables stating that a local banking house has completed arrangements to float $8,000,000 of Russian Government bonds in this country.

Discount rate of the Bank of Spain increased from 3½ to 4 per cent., the first change since May 22, 1900.

Belief of United States Treasury authorities that $175,000,000 worth of wheat and flour will be exported in the year beginning July 1.

According to Chicago dispatches, the July earnings of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé will show an increase in gross of about $12,000,000.

International Power Company, capital $5,000,000, with power to increase it to $250,000,000, chartered by a special act of the Legislature of Connecticut.

Reduction in the Bank of England's rate of discount to-day considered probable, owing to the large actual and impending arrivals of gold in London.

Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company to distribute to its stockholders on Sept. 1 a stock dividend of 10 per cent.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅛d per ounce and in New York at 58¾c. Mexican dollars at 43½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares Brunswick sold at .10, 1,000 Comstock at .07, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 500 Iron Silver at .60, 200 Isabella at .48, 1,000 Phoenix at .09@.17, 300 Mollie Gibson at .40, 100 Standard at 3.30, and 300 Yellow Jacket at .30@.28.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

20 shares National Shoe and Leather Bank, $100 each, 110.

28 shares Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad, $100 each, 75¾.

$580 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company scrip, viz., $180 of 1899, $200 of 1900, and $200 of 1901, 104¼.

100 shares People's Bank and Trust Company, Passaic, N. J., $100 each, 131.

$10,000 Council Bluffs City Water Works Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1906, coupons April and October, 61.

$10,000 New York Central and Hudson River Railroad 4 per cent. debenture certificates, registered, due May 1905, interest May and November, 101⅛.

10 shares Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, 230¼.

$7,000 New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1948, coupons June and December, 114⅛.

10 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each, 695¼.

2 shares Central Trust Company, $100 each, 1950¼.

10 shares Lawyers' Surety Company, $100 each, 100.

10 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 250⅛.

100 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each, 315.

Calumet and Hecla Meeting.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—The annual meeting of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company was held here to-day, with less than a dozen stockholders present. The old Board of Directors, consisting of Alexander Agassiz, Francis L. Higginson, Francis W. Hunnewell, Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., and James N. Wright, was re-elected by 75,207 shares. President Agassiz, in reply to certain criticisms with respect to the payment of a portion of large dividends out of the surplus, said that in view of the high price of copper, it was considered advisable to distribute in dividends a portion of the surplus cash, the accumulations of a number of years.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

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PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—Cambria Steel was the feature of the local stock market. One house, the same that yesterday took all the Bethlehem Steel that was offered—took over 3,000 shares, up to 24¼. This activity brought out no trading in Bethlehem. Yesterday was the last day for the turning over of Bethlehem stock under the offer from Mr. Schwab, and it is said that several large blocks of the stock were not turned over. The Bethlehem Directors will meet next Tuesday, and if Mr. Schwab shall have by that time paid for the 16,000 shares bought and for all other shares turned over at 24, the Directorate will probably resign to make way for representatives of Mr. Schwab. Philadelphia Company was active at between 40 and 50¾, closing at 50½, a net gain of ¼. Its strength was upon reports that negotiations for the merging of the Pittsburg properties will be renewed soon.

The money market is slightly easier, though rates are unchanged. Call loans, 4 to 4½; time loans, 4½ to 5; commercial paper, 4½ to 6. Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

14	American Railways	40	40	40			
200	American Cement	63⅞	63¾	63¾			
300	Camden Land	1½	1⅝	1⅝			
10,935	Cam. Steel Drexel rcts.	24½	23¾	24⅜			
350	Choctaw, t. c.	67	66¾	67			
40	Choctaw, t. c. rcts.	66¼	66	66¼			
200	Choctaw pfd. t. c.	54½	54½	54½			
14	Diamond State Steel	2¾	2¾	2¾			
200	Easton Cons. Elec.	19¼	19½	19½			
5	Girard Nat. Bank	207	207	207			
11	Girard trust warrants	50	50	50			
50	Hunt and Broad Top pf.	51	50½	51			
9	Invest. of Phila. rcts.	50	50	50			
210	Lehigh Valley	35½	35	35¼			
6	Lehigh Nav.	69	69	69			
337	Marsden Co.	5½	5½	5½			
4	National Asphalt	5½	5½	5½			
6	National Asphalt pf.	11¾	11½	11¾			
20	Pa. Elec. Vehicle	1	1	1			
11	Pennsylvania	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝			
1,310	Phila. and Erie	37	37	37			
100	Phila. Elec.	5¼	5⅛	5¼			
1,310	Phila. Co.	50	50	50½			
100	Phila Co. pf., ex. div.	48	48	48			
4,203	Reading, t. c.	21 9-16	21¼	21 5-16			
875	Reading 1st pf. t. c.	39 7-16	39¾	39⅜			
550	R'd'g 2d pf., t.c.	26 13-16	26 13-16	26 13-16			
475	Southern Railway	33¼	32⅞	33⅛			
100	Susqu. Iron and Steel	1¾	1¾	1¾			
215	United Gas Imp.	115	115	115			
1,025	U. S. Steel com.	42½	42¼	42½			
300	Union Trac.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝			
105	Warwick Iron and Steel	74	74½				
35	W. Jersey and Seashore	65¼	65¼	65¼			

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.—The market today developed a little more activity in the stock list, with the Seaboards the leaders in the trading. The buying of the latter reflected the rapidly growing bull sentiment with regard to the stocks, and the consequent increase in the speculative demand. The price movement of the common and preferred both was strongly upward. The majority of the stocks traded in revealed at least fractional advances. The recent strength of the list, while as yet it has allowed comparatively few outsiders into the trading, has brought forth a number of inquiries about the leading issues, thus showing a slow but certain reawakening of outside interest. There are several issues in the local list on which the Street is unusually bullish, and these are expected to be used as levers with which to lift the market generally. Money on call was at 4½ to 5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,046 shares of stock and $52,000, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
28	Fidelity & Dep. Trust	167	166	166
3	Light & Power pf.	38	38	38
100	Maryland Brew. com.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
75	Maryland Brewing pf.	14	14	14
500	Nashville Ry. common	33¾	33¾	33¾
100	United Rys. common	16¾	16⅝	16¾
5	Northern Central	98	98	98
735	Seaboard common	28⅜	28	28¼
1,600	Seaboard pf.	50½	50	50⅜
$16,000	Seaboard 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾
5,000	United Rys. 4s	98	98	98
1,000	United Rys. incomes	73	73	73
1,000	City Passenger 4½s	104½	104½	104½
5,000	Maryland Brewing 6s	53	53	53
20,000	Light & Power 4½s	86	86	86

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$175,714,488
Gold	104,642,007
Silver	25,397,722
United States notes	13,920,859
Treasury notes of 1890	54,557
National bank notes	8,980,646
Total receipts this day	2,168,864
Total receipts this month	31,258,838
Total receipts this year	83,575,178
Total expenditures this day	1,205,000
Total expenditures this month	28,700,000
Total expenditures this year	81,007,590
Deposits in National banks	102,076,207

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$291,766,689
Silver dollars	438,189,000
Silver dollars of 1890	184,208
Silver bullion of 1890	44,758,792
Total	$774,898,689

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$291,766,689
Silver certificates outstanding	438,189,000
Treasury notes outstanding	44,943,000
Total	$774,898,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$73,123,077
Gold certificates	31,518,930
Silver coin and bullion	19,036,863
Silver certificates	5,480,859
United States notes	13,920,859
Other assets	19,971,617
Total in Treasury	$163,932,207
Deposits in National banks	102,076,123
Total	$266,008,331
Current liabilities	90,293,842
Available cash balance	$175,714,488

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.05	.03
Alpha Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.03	.02
Belcher	.05	.05
Best & Belcher	.10	.10
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.25	.24
Challenge Con.	.28	.28
Chollar	.04	.04
Confidence	1.11	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.80	1.75
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.06	.06
Gould & Curry	.12	.11
Hale & Norcross	.24	.25
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.04	.04
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.12	.12
Occidental Con.	.02	.02
Ophir	.77	.75
Overman	.09	.09
Potosi	.04	.04
Savage	.06	.06
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.13	.13
Standard	3.50	3.50
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.11	.11
Utah Con.	.05	.04
Yellow Jacket	.32	.27
Silver bars	58¾	58¾
Mexican dollars	.47@47½	.47@47½
Drafts, sight	.07½	.05
Telegraph	.10	.07½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 21.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅞
Alamo	13½	13⅝	13¼	13½
Argentum	13	14	12⅞	13⅜
Anaconda	31	35	32	33
Battle Mountain	15⅝	16⅜	15⅝	16⅜
Blue Bell	15	16	14	16
Butterfly	38	41	38	40
C. C. Cons.	8	8⅝	8	8⅜
Cortelyou	10¼	10⅞	10½	11
C., C. & M.	7¼	8	7¼	7⅞
Columbine Victor	6	7¼	6½	8
Dante	5¼	6	5¼	5½
Doctor Jackpot	62	66	62	63½
Elkton	175½	181	182	183
El Paso	51¾	52	51	51½
Fanny Rawlings	18	20½	18	20½
Findlay	9¾	10	9¾	9¾
Gold Dollar	10⅜	10½	15⅜	20
Golden Cycle	64¾	66	64	66
Golden Fleece	36	40	36	40
Gold Knob	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
Gold Sovereign	4½	5	4⅝	5
Gould	16⅜	17⅞	16⅞	17⅜
Hart	8	8¼	8	11
Ingham	15½	15⅜	15½	16
Isabella	40½	50	46¾	47¼
Jackpot	41	45	40¾	45
Keystone	8⅝	9½	8⅝	9½
Lone Star	..	..	59	65
Lexington	..	..	6¼	6½
Little Puck	7¼	7¾	7½	7¾
Mint	18	20	19	20
Mollie Gibson	37	38¼	38¼	40
Molly Myers	6¼	6¾	6¾	7
Mary Cashen	13½	14	13¾	14
Moon Anchor	31	31¼	30	31
National	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Nuggett	15	19	18	19
New Haven	5¼	6	5	5¼
Orphan	17	18	17½	18
Pharmacist	9¼	9¾	8½	8¾
Pinnacle	8	8½	8½	8¾
Pointer	8	8¾	8	8½
Portland	310	315	305	306
Rose Maud	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Rose Nicol	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¾
Republic	4½	5	4½	5
Rocky Mountain	3½	4½	4	4½
Sedan	6¾	7	6¾	6¾
Vindicator	110½	118	115	120
Work	13¾	14	13¾	14¼
Zoe	2¾	3	2¾	3

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1901.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
115½	115⅝	7,790	Amalgamated Copper	115⅜	116¼	115½	115½	− ⅛
29½	29½	400	Am. C. & F. Co.	29¼	29¼	29	29	− ⅛
84½	85	200	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	− ⅛
32⅝	33	100	American Cotton Oil	33	33	33	33	+ ½
31¼	31½	300	American Ice Co.	31⅜	31⅝	31½	31½	+ ½
52⅛	52¼	1,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	52⅜	52⅝	52¼	52¼	+ ¼
100	100⅞	240	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
26	26½	1,400	American Locomotive	26½	26⅝	26	26¼	− ⅛
86	87	1,200	Am. Locomotive pf.	85½	86¾	85	86¼	.....
133⅝	133⅞	3,400	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	133½	134⅜	133½	134⅛	.....
122	127	500	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	125	127⅞	125	127½	+2½
134½	134⅝	1,600	Am. Tobacco ctfs.	134¾	134¾	134½	134½	− ⅛
17	18	100	American Woolen	17½	17½	17½	17½	− ½
45	45½	1,566	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45⅝	46	45	45	− ⅛
76⅛	76¼	18,800	At., T. & S. F.	76¼	76⅞	76⅛	76¼	+ ⅛
96⅜	96⅝	2,800	At., T. & S. F. pf.	97	97¼	96⅝	96⅝	+ ⅛
100	100½	3,800	Baltimore & Ohio	98¾	100	98¾	99½	+1½
91	93	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	92	92	92	92	.....
74¾	75	4,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	75⅛	75½	74¾	74¾	− ⅛
215	217	800	Brooklyn Union Gas.	215	215	215	215	.....
70⅝	70¾	300	Canada Southern	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	− ⅛
111⅜	111⅝	800	Canadian Pacific	111½	111½	111	111⅜	− ⅛
46½	46⅝	3,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	47	47¼	46⅝	46⅝	− ⅛
39	39½	2,800	Chicago & Alton	39	39½	38⅝	39	+ ¼
77¼	78	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	+ ¼
22⅜	22½	1,800	Chicago Great West.	22⅜	22½	22	22¼	+ ¼
39	39¼	3,500	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	39¼	39¾	39	39	.....
72	73	100	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	72	72	72	72	− ½
165⅜	165⅞	18,750	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	165¾	167⅛	165½	165¾	− ⅛
192	195	100	Chicago & Northw.	195	195	195	195	+ ¼
141	142¼	1,158	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	142	143⅜	142	142	−1
85¾	84½	125	Chicago Term. Trans.	18¾	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
100	100	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	+2¾
97¾	97¾	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	97¾	97¾	97½	97¾	+ ⅛
137⅜	137⅝	100	Colorado Southern	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
54	54	1,100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	54	54½	54	54½	+1
23¾	23¾	700	Col. Southern 2d pf.	23½	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
223¼	223½	1,500	Consolidated Gas	223¼	224½	223¼	224½	+1
67¾	67¾	1,250	Con. Tobacco Co.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	− ⅛
163½	163⅝	2,300	Delaware & Hudson	163½	165½	163½	165⅜	+2½
82	83¼	200	Detroit United Ry.	82	82	82	82	+6¾
147	148	100	Diamond Match	147½	147½	147½	147½	+1
11	11	100	Dul., S. S. & At.	11	11	11	11	− ⅛
39	39¼	12,450	Erie	39	39¼	38⅞	38⅞	− ⅛
66¾	66¾	2,300	Erie 1st pf	66¼	66¾	66¼	66¼	.....
51¼	52	1,100	Erie 2d pf.	51½	52	51½	51⅝	+ ⅛
54	54	200	Evans. & T. H.	54	54	54	54	.....
260	260	200	General Electric	260	260	260	260	−3
56¼	56¾	98	Glucose Sugar Ref.	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	.....
182½	183	4,200	Great Northern pf.	182½	185¼	182¼	184½	+3
75⅞	76	300	Hocking Valley pf.	75⅞	75⅞	75½	75½	.....
145	145½	1,100	Illinois Central	145	145½	145	145⅜	+ ½
22	23	140	International Paper	22½	22½	22¼	22½	+ ½
77	78	600	Internat. Paper pf.	77	77¾	77	77½	+ ½
92¾	93	400	Internat. Power Co.	92¾	93¾	92¾	92¾	− ⅛
39¼	39½	200	Iowa Central	39¼	39½	39¼	39½	+ ¼
74¾	74½	400	Iowa Central pf.	74¾	74¾	73⅝	74	−1
42	42¼	1,900	International Pump	42	42¼	42	42	.....
83¼	84	100	Internat. Pump pf.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ¼
20	20	200	Kansas City South.	20	20	20	20	.....
63	64	100	Lake Erie & West.	63	63	63	63	.....
125	126	125	Lake Erie & West. pf.	126	126	126	126	.....
77	78	200	Long Island	78	78	78	78	.....
104	104½	5,150	Louisville & Nashville.	104	104½	103¾	103⅞	+ ⅛
118	118	800	Manhattan Elevated	118	118¾	118	118¼	+ ⅛
167	167	800	Met. Street Railway	167	167¼	166½	166½	− ½
25¼	25½	600	Mexican Central	25¼	25½	25¼	25¼	− ⅛
11⅜	11⅝	2,400	Mexican National ctfs.	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11½	− ⅛
107⅛	108	100	Minn. & St. Louis	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	− ⅛
25½	26	100	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	26	26	26	26	+2
73	75	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	73	73	73	73	+2
27	27½	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	27	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
54¾	55¼	850	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	54¾	55	54¾	55	+ ½
102¼	102½	6,000	Missouri Pacific	102¼	102¾	102¼	102½	+ ¼
44	44⅛	900	Nat. Biscuit Co.	43¾	44¼	43¾	44	+ ¼
100	103	200	Nat. Bis. Co. pf., x d.	102½	102½	102½	102½	+1
75	76	500	Nat. Salt Co. pf.	76	76	75½	75½	−1½
154	154¼	200	New York Central	154¼	154½	154¼	154¼	+ ¼
78	80	300	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	80	80	79⅞	80	+ ¼
214½	216½	11	N. Y., N. H. & H.	216	216	216	216	.....
34	34⅛	5,500	N. Y., Ont. & West.	34½	34⅞	33⅞	33⅞	− ⅛
56	56⅛	12,810	Norfolk & Western	56½	58⅜	55⅞	56	+ ⅛
97	99½	100	North American	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	− ⅛
.....	.....	100	*Northern Pacific	122½	122½	122½	122½	.....
96½	97¼	100	Northern Pacific pf.	97	97	97	97	.....
40⅝	41⅛	500	Pacific Mail	41¼	41¼	41	41	− ⅛
145½	145⅝	3,300	Pennsylvania R. R.	145½	146	145½	145½	.....
112¼	112⅜	3,000	Peoples' Gas, Chicago	112⅝	113	112	112⅝	+ ⅛
27	28	500	Peoria & Eastern	26	28	26	28	+2½
135	135	100	Pressed Steel Car	40¼	40¼	40½	40½	−1
83¼	84½	200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	82½	82½	82¼	82½	.....
42⅜	42½	14,900	Reading	42⅞	43⅜	42⅜	42⅝	+ ⅛
78½	78¾	3,900	Reading 1st pf	78½	79	78½	78¾	+ ⅛
53	53¼	2,700	Reading 2d pf	53½	54	53	53⅛	− ⅛
21	21	4,600	Republic Iron & Steel	21	21⅜	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
75½	75¾	600	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	75½	76	75½	75½	+ ⅛
28	30	300	Rubber Goods	29	29	29	29	+1½
100	100	100	Rubber Goods pf.	77	77	77	77	+ ½
113⅜	113⅝	1,900	St. L. & Adirondack.	113⅜	113¾	113⅜	113½	+ ⅛
103	103½	760	St. L. & San Fran.	41	41⅜	41	41	.....
68	69	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	68	68	68	68	− ⅝
30	30¼	900	St. Louis Southw.	29⅞	30⅜	29½	30½	+1½
62¾	62¾	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	62¾	62¾	62¼	62¼	+ ¼
54¼	54¾	100	Southern Pacific	54¼	55⅜	54¼	54¾	+ ⅝
32⅜	32⅝	54,100	Southern Railway	32⅜	33½	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
87⅝	88	58,740	Southern Railway pf.	87⅝	88	87¼	87⅞	+ ⅛
64	64½	3,000	Tenn. Coal & Iron	63½	64⅞	63½	64	+1
42⅜	42¾	2,900	Texas Pacific	42⅜	43¼	42⅜	42⅞	+ ⅛
33½	34	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½	.....
98	98½	900	Twin City R. T.	98	98½	98	98½	+1
16½	17¼	700	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	17	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
73½	74	662	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	74	74	74	74	.....
99	99¾	27,400	Union Pacific	99	100	98⅞	99	− ½
90¼	90⅜	200	Union Pacific pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	− ⅛
25	25	100	United States Express	89	89	89	89	.....
43⅜	43⅝	13,400	United States Steel	42¼	43⅝	42¼	42½	+ ⅝
92¼	92½	4,750	U. S. Steel pf.	92½	92⅝	92¼	92⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	13⅝	1,100	United States Leather	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
81¾	81¾	650	U. S. Leather pf.	81¼	81⅞	81¼	81¼	+ ⅛
21⅞	22¼	11,670	Wabash	21⅝	22¼	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
39⅞	40¼	14,100	Wabash pf.	39⅞	40⅞	39⅞	40⅝	+ ⅛
93	93¼	300	Western Union Tel.	93½	93⅝	93½	93⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	200	Wisconsin Central	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	42	42	42	42	−2
Sales		393,725						

*Seller 20 flat.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¾	108⅛	Ft. W. & D. City	27	30
2s, c., 1930	107¾	108⅛	G. S. R. pf.	101	105
3s, r., 1918	108¼	109	Hock. Val.	50	53
3s, c., 1918	108¼	109	Homestake	35	..
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109	Hud. & M.	111	112
4s, r., 1907	111½	111⅝	Int. Silver	7	8
4s, r., 1925	113½	113⅝	Int. S. pf.	33	39
4s, c., 1925	137	138	Joliet & Chi.	175	..
5s, r., 1904	107¾	108⅛	Kan. & M.	31	31½
5s, c., 1904	107¾	108⅛	K. C. S. pf.	41	42½
D. C. 3-65s	124	..	K. & D. M.	7	8
Adams Exp.	175	185	K. & D. M. pf.	30	35
Alb. & Sus.	220	..	King. & P.	8	10¼
Alle. & W.	120	..	K. I. & T. pf.	57	75
Am. Ag. Ch.	28	30½	Lacl. Gas.	91	93
A. A. C. pf.	87	90	Lacl. G. pf.	100	102
Am. Bicycle	3¼	4	Lake Shore	251¾	275
Am. Elec. pf.	9	12	Man. Beach	12	15
Am. Gas	180	200	Mar. Mid. pf.	63	76
A. C. O. pf.	90¼	91¼	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	36	36½
Am. D. Tel.	34	38	Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	91	93
Am. Exp.	192	198	Mich. Cent.	105	..
A. L. pf.	87	90	Mil. El. R.	15	20
Am. Lin. Co.	21½	27⅞	& L. pf.	117	..
A. L. Co. pf.	60½	62½	Mil. & S. & L. pf.	114	117
Am. M. Co.	6	6½	Mob. & O.	84	..
A. M. Co. pf.	27¾	28½	M. & St. L.	99	101
Am. Snuff	145	..	Nat. Lead	20½	21
Am. S. pf.	85¼	86½	Nat. Lead pf.	90	91
A. T. & C.	96½	100	Nat. Salt	42	43
Am. Tob. pf.	145	150	New Cent. C.	27	35
A. W. Co. pf.	77	80	N. Y. A. B.	141	143½
Ann Arbor	21¼	22	N. Y. C. & St. L.	90⅝	..
Ann Arb. pf.	52	55	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	109	112
B. A. L. pf.	108	..	N. Y. C. & W.	133	141
Bruns. City	10	11½	N. Y. & W. pf.	88	90
B. R. & P.	90¼	91	N. Y., L. & W.	35	40
B., R. & P. pf.	125	127	N. Y., L. & W. 1st pf.	109	112
C. C. & C.	40	..	N. Y., L. & W. 2d pf.	88	91
C. R. R. of N. J.	161½	162½	N. & W. pf.	88	90
C. C. E.	118	127	Ont. Mining	8⅝	9½
C. & E. Ill. pf.	133	..	Pac. Coast	66	68
C. G. W. pf.	82½	85	P. C. 1st pf.	90	96
C. G. W. 1st pf.	..	..	P. C. 2d pf.	67	70
C. G. W. 2d pf.	189	..	Pere Marq.	75	81
C. F. & I. pf.	123	132	Pere M. pf.	..	..
C. & H. C. & I.	19	20½	P. C., C. & St. L.	102	102¼
Com. Cable	180	190	P. C., C. & St. L. pf.	78	80
Consol. Coal	61	..	P. F. W. & C.	190	..
Cont. T. pf.	117½	118¼	P. F. W. & C. pf.	145	..
D. & S. W.	69	..	P. & W.	8½	..
D. & S. W. pf.	..	..	P. & W. pf.	20	21
D. M. & F.	69	..	R. & G.	42	42¾
D. M. & F. pf.	91¼	92	R. & G. 1st pf.	52	52¾
D. M. & F.	35	39	R. & G. 2d pf.	32	32½
D. M. & F. pf.	120	150	Rens. & Sar.	204	215
Dist. of Col.	7¾	8	R., W. & O.	137	..
D. of A. pf.	28	29	St. J. & G. I.	11	13
D. S. S. & A. pf.	19	20	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	65	68½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	88	90	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	25	28
			St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	78	80
			St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	30½	32
			St. L. & S. W.	35	..
			St. J. & G. I.	11	13
			St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	65	68½
			St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	25	28
			St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	78	80
			St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	30½	32
			Tol., St. L. & W.	20	21
			T. C. R. T. pf.	145	..
			U. S. Rub.	18	19¾
			U. S. R. pf.	56	57½
			Va.-Car. Ch.	57½	59
			Va.-C. C. pf.	120	122
			W.-Ep. Fix.	153	175
			W. & L. E.	18½	19
			W. & L. E. 1st pf.	52	52⅝
			W. & L. E. 2d pf.	32	32½

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in August showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	$58,907
Grand Trunk	91,811
Pittsburg & Western	11,833
St. Louis Southwestern	28,187
Total increase 4 roads	$190,738
Increase previously reported	768,940
Total increase 36 roads	$959,678
Decrease 6 roads previously reported	70,301
Net increase	$889,377

Another Transaction in Northern Pacific.

Northern Pacific common stock was dealt in yesterday for the third time since the week following the panic of May 9. A sale of 100 shares at 122½, "seller twenty days flat," was reported.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,891	1,898	1,838
2d week August	$381,115	$322,208	$303,469
From July 1	2,337,499	2,007,063	1,861,735
GRAND TR

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Yesterday's Dealings by Private Contract and at Auction—Broadway Corner Transferred.

Charles Rubinger has sold for Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Joseph C. Zauderer for $45,000 the six-story and basement flat 232 Ninth Avenue.

D. Kempner & Son have sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine to David Crawford for about $43,000 the two five-story tenements, with stores, 232 and 234 West Twenty-eighth Street, 50 by 98.9.

Elizabeth Wightman has sold the three-story dwelling 313 West Ninetieth Street, 20 by 52 by 102.

Dr. William E. Draper is the buyer of the dwelling 121 East Thirty-sixth Street, sold recently by the estate of Susan E. Spring, through Douglas Robinson to Charles S. Brown & Co.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold for Ernest Sass to Frank Schuldes the plot on the east side of Lawrence Avenue, 350 feet north of Lind Avenue, 75 by 100.

W. C. White has sold for T. F. Costello to Mrs. Josephine Ireland the two-story frame dwelling on the east side of Valentine Avenue, 111 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, on a plot 50 by 200.

The large plot at the southeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-third Street, which has been under contract to Isaac H. Clothier for several weeks, was conveyed to him yesterday by Sarah M. Orvis, as executrix.

Henry Corn has secured a building loan of $350,000 from the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company on the property 87 and 89 Fifth Avenue.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

417 and 419 West Nineteenth Street, north side, 210.8 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 42.10 by 80, six-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Lowenfeld & Freiger.....$36,375

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.—foreclosure sale, James R. Ely, referee, 35 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 451.8 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,890.

By Herbert A. Sherman—foreclosure sale, Charles N. Flint, Jr., referee, 93 St. Mark's Place, or Eighth Street, north side, 80 feet east of First Avenue, 27.0 by 112.10, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,071.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, James J. McEvilly, referee, 331 East Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 275 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with one-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $7,691.

By Bernard Smyth & Sons, foreclosure sale, Max Moses; referee, 287 Lenox Avenue, west side, 96 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 18x50 three-story brick dwelling, with store. Due on judgment, $3,293; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Inwood Avenue, east side, 575 feet south of Belmont Street, for a one-story frame dwelling, 30 by 24; James Russell, Inwood Avenue, owner; William A. O'Hea, Woody Crest Avenue, architect; cost, $1,250.

Bethune Street, north side, 200 feet east of Washington Street, for a lumber rack, 22 by 24; Van Vliet & Place of 23 Abingdon Square, owners; W. H. Selfridge of 580 Hudson Street, architect; cost, $40.

Alterations.

Nos. 118 to 120 East Forty-second Street, to a four-story brick carhouse; Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Amsterdam Avenue, and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, to a one-story brick carhouse; Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $400.

Lexington Avenue, east side, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, to a three-story brick carhouse; Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $2,000.

Bowery, northwest corner of Bayard Street, to a one-story brick carhouse; Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $2,000.

Spuyten Duyvil, east side, 250 feet south of New York Central and Hudson River Railroad tracks, to a three-story brick storehouse; I. G. Johnson & Co., premises, owners; Ahnemann & Younkhere, King's Bridge, architects; cost, $750.

No. 311 East Twelfth Street, to a three-story brick home for girls; Children's Aid Society of 105 East Twenty-second Street, owner; W. I. & J. W. McCullagh of 148 West Fourth Street, architects; cost, $50.

No. 419 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, to an apartment house, with store; Nicola D'Alexandra, premises, owner; Pasquale Forino, architect; cost, $150.

No. 22 Catharine Street, to a seven-story brick loft, with store; David Abraham of 170 Canal Street, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $400.

No. 1,839 Bathgate Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling; Walter S. O'Brien, premises, owner; Arthur Bochmer of 151 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 504 Sixth Avenue, to a one-story brick dwelling, with store; Benjamin Sire of 22 West Fifty-ninth Street, owner; Thomas S. Goodwin of 392 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $250.

No. 1,126 Park Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; George L. Felt of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Morningside Avenue, owner; Frederick C. Broome of 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Cromwell Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, to a two-story brick dwelling; Thomas Hogan of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, owner; William A. O'Hea of 205 Woody Crest Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Nos. 309 and 311 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, to a four-and-a-half-story brick dwelling; Benjamin Stern of 7 West Fifty-third Street, owner; Turner & Killian of 2,291 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 7 to 11 New Chambers Street, to a six-story brick factory; Joseph A. Cozzine of 56 West Fifty-third Street, owner; Cleverdon & Petgel of 41 Union Square, architects; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 15 and 17 Lewis Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Cohen & Glauber of 35 Nassau Street, owners; Sass & Smallhuser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $500.

No. 2,428 Second Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; Eva Wagner, premises, owner; A. G. Recklin of 365 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 560 Broadway, to a six-story brick loft, with store; estate of William Astor, owner; Trowbridge & Livingston of 424 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner, to a five-story brick tenement; George R. F. Schiefelin of 11 William Street, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $30.

No. 47 University Place, to a three-story and attic brick dwelling; Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, premises, owners; George B. Post of 33 East Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Wednesday, Aug. 21.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 63d St, runs e 123.4 x s 84.11 x w 25 x n 62 x w 85 to Broadway x n 25; Broadway, e s, 25 ft s of 63d St, 24x73x20x85; Broadway, e s, 49 ft s of 63d St, 20x62x17x73; Sarah M. Orvis, executrix and trustee, to Isaac H. Clothier, (R S $57.50).....$117,500

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 118th St, 16.8x65; Esther A. Wheaton to Gertrude A. Gabay.....1,000

LOT 20, map of Washingtonville; William D. Miller to Charles J. Reinhardt.....1

LOT 281, map of Van Nest Park; Louis Springhorn to James W. Cooper, (mtg $2,400).....1

LOTS 1 and 2, map of part of Gleason property, 25x100; William Bull to Charlotte Bull, quitclaim.....1

MULBERRY ST, 172, e s, 26.1x86.7x18.6x24.4x100.4; Louis Gordon and others to Thomas Farese, (mtg $32,500, R S $4.50)

OLIVER ST, 74, e s, 26.2x100.6x25.3x100.6; Thomas Farese to Louis Gordon and others, (mtg $22,000, R S 75c).....1

PARK AV, e s, 125 ft n 127th St, 25x144.11; Grenville B. Winthrop, referee, to James D. Putnam, (R S $5.50).....13,400

PARK AV, e s, 100 ft n e of 171st St, 25x144.11; Grenville B. Winthrop, referee, to James D. Putnam, (R S $5.50).....13,500

PRINCE ST, 7, 9, and 11, n s, 61.2x53.10x irregular; Isaac Marx to Philip Marx, (R S $3) 1-9 part.....100

SOUTH ST, e s, 25 ft in length, lying in front on n s of South St and 75 ft e of Jackson St, with wharfage, &c.; Edward F. Reeder and another to Arthur D. Weeks, (R S 50 cents).....1

WEBSTER AV, w s, 111.2 ft n of land of William H. Morris, 20x90; Daniel Hoffman to Clarence A. England, all title.....1

1ST AV, w s, 100 ft s of 79th St, 20.9x 92; Wilhelmina First to Samuel D. Wohlfeil, (R S $4.25, mtg $7,500).....10

1ST AV, 854, e s, 25x75; George Uhl, by attorney, to Rudolph J. Muller.....100

2D ST, n s, 138.4 ft w of 4th Av, 33.4x 114, Wakefield; Wilford Dessoir to Percy B. Young, (mtg $3,000, R S $1).....1

8TH AV, w s, 25.5 ft n of 114th St, 25x 100; Edward Rafter to Bernard Hauser, (R S $3.25, mtg $25,000).....100

8TH AV, w s, 25.5 ft n of 114th St, 25x 100; Bernard Hauser to Lazare Bader, (R S $4.25, mtg $25,000).....100

14TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 19x103.3; Michael Tanner to Adolph David, (R S $2, mtg $32,500).....1

14TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 19x103.3; George V. N. Baldwin to Adolph David, (mtg $28,000, R S $5).....Exchange

15TH ST, s s, 160 ft w of 6th Av, 20x 103.3; Louisa Hiller to John Fackimer, ½ part, (R S $1.50).....5,333

27TH ST, n s, 202.2 ft w of 7th Av, 19.6x 98.9; Henry B. Wesselman, referee, to Timothy Donovan, (R S $2.50).....7,325

56TH ST, 422 and 424 West, 50x69.5x 50.6x75.6; Augustus J. Scanlon to Edward A. O'Brien, (mtg $26,000).....50

83D ST, n s, 312.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x102.2; Lucia M. Solis-Cohen to Edward T. Kelley, (mtg $16,000, R S $5).....1

106TH ST, 155 West, 25x100.11; Lydia C. Endall to Ernest B. Wintersmith, (mtg $22,000).....100

140TH ST, n s, 124.4 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; James T. Barry to Meta Meyer, (R S $4).....10,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BROWN, Nicholas T., and wife to Frederick T. Hill, trustee; Madison St, 44 and 46; also James St, 48 and 50, 2 mtgs, 5 years, 4½ per cent., gold, aggregate.....$73,000

CIMINO, Vito, and wife to Giovanni Lordi; Mulberry Street, 110 and 112, demand, 6 per cent.....830

CLOTHIER, Isaac H., to Sarah M. Orvis, executrix and trustee; Broadway, s e corner of 63d St; Broadway, e s, 25 ft s of 63d St, 1 year, 4 per cent.....100,000

COHEN, Alfred N., to William H. Tauber; 8th Av, 418; n e corner of 51st St, 257 and 259; 2 years, 6 per cent.....5,000

DONEHUE, Josephine, to Frederike Koppelmann; Tinton Av, e s, 242.6 ft s of 166th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....375

FARESE, Thomas, to Louis Gordon et al; Mulberry St, 172, semi-annual installments, 5 years, 6 per cent.....8,500

FREY, Mary A. A., formerly Fleming, to William H. Bormann; Macomb's Dam Road, s w corner of 170th St, 3 years, 6 per cent.....1,500

FRIEDMAN, Robert, and wife to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Thompson St, 107, prior mtg $17,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....12,000

GOLDING, Dore, to Samuel Makransky; 4th St, n s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, installments, $250 per month, 6 per cent.....2,800

GREENBERG, Tessy, to J. Frederic Kernochan and others, trustees; Henry St, 226, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....26,500

HAMILTON, Elizabeth M. M., formerly Meyer, to James T. Barry; Daly Av, n w s, being parts of Lots 277 and 278, map of East Tremont, prior mtg $5,300, 4 months, 6 per cent., collateral.....2,500

HANSEN, Niels, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; interior lot, 45 ft n of 157th St and 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....20,000

HEDDERICK, Agatha, formerly Waldorf, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 112th St, 128 East, 5 years.....17,500

KATZENBERG, Fannie, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 2d St, 288 East, 1 year, 4 per cent.....8,000

LYDECKER, Charles E., to Margaretta M. Sickels; Lexington Av, 425, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....13,000

MEYER, Meta, to James T. Barry; 140th St, n s, 124.4 ft w of St. Ann's Av, as now laid out, 3 months, 6 per cent.....10,500

MEYER, Meta, to James T. Barry; 140th St, n s, 124.4 ft w of St. Ann's Av, as now laid out, demand, 6 per cent.....3,000

O'CONNOR, Lawrence, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 88th St, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent.....7,000

PFEIFFER, Gustav, to William Kirchhop and another; 139th St, 108 West, prior mtg $21,000, 2 years, 6 per cent.....2,000

PIERMONT, Moses, and wife to Aaron M. Janpole and another; 111th St, 112 to 118 East, demand, 6 per cent.....7,870

QUINCY, Samuel, to the Paine Lumber Company of Oshkosh; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 140th St, demand, secures materials.....4,000

QUINCY, Samuel, to Raviteh Brothers; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 141st St, demand, secures material.....3,392

REDFIELD, William H., to William Hogencamp; 127th St, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, demand, 6 per cent.....5,000

REDFIELD, William H., to William Hogencamp; 7th Av, s w corner of 119th St, demand, 6 per cent.....7,500

REDFIELD, William H., to William Hogencamp; 7th Av, n w corner of 146th St, demand, 6 per cent.....7,500

TANNER, Michael, to Adam Schulz; 14th St, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....4,500

WENGMANN, Ernest, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Clay Av, w s, 49.11 ft n of 165th St; Clay Av, e s, 32.10 ft n of 165th St, due Sept. 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....50,000

WHITE, Frederick L., and wife to Carl Degenhardt and another; 12th St, n s, 218.9 ft n w of 7th Av, leasehold, due Dec. 4, 1902, 6 per cent.....500

WITTNER, Hulda, and another, to Charles E. Scott; James Slip, 1, s w corner of Cherry St, 77 and 82, 3 years, gold.....10,000

WOHLFEIL, Samuel D., to the German Savings Bank; 1st Av, 1,503, 1 year, 6 per cent.....12,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY and 97th St, n e corner, 100x150; Felix Ferago against Kate Wilson, owner; George Colon, contractor.....$100

BROADWAY, w s, entire front between 108th and 109th Sts, 200x100; City Fire Proofing Company against John Noble, Jr., owner; William Noble & Co., contractors.....4,956

CHERRY ST, 157; Hyman D. Baker against Arthur H. Hamann, owner and contractor.....

CLINTON ST, 30 and 32; Jakob Mason against John Doe, owner; Jacob Pernik, contractor.....90

FIRST ST, 81 and 83 East; Mike Lakner & Co. against Adolph Jacobs, owner and contractor.....1,100

HENRY ST, 89; Frederick Robinson against Congregation Chebra Chai Odom Anshe Minsk, owner and contractor.....2,850

LENOX AV, and 130th St, n e corner, 100x125; Morningside Brothers Company against Frederick W. Sauer and another, owners; Herman Trittler, contractor.....1,430

WENDOVER AV, n s, 221.11 ft e of Webster Av, 75x84; Lorimer Street Mill Company against Herbert Aldhaus, owner and contractor.....800

33D ST, 347 East; Harry W. Bell against Braech & Fober, owners; M. J. Kats, attorney and contractor.....12

33D ST, 347 East; Hyman D. Baker against Molle Katz, owner and contractor.....25

80TH ST, 228 to 234 East; City Fire Proofing Company against Samuel D. Tomkins, owner and contractor.....306

102D ST, 104 East; Sussman & Philip against Emma Rose, owner; George F. Rose, contractor.....123

135TH ST, 245 West; George Schwepphenhauser against Marvin D. Hubbell, owner and contractor.....

138D ST and Arthur Av, s e corner, 25x 120; John Bell Company against R. J. Fell, owner and contractor.....135

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAP. 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, ft n of 157th St, 31.1x82.7x30x90.10; Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York, with Niels Hansen.....20,000

57TH AV, 87 and 89; the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, with Henry Corn.....350,000

146TH ST, n s, 124 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; James T. Barry, with Meta Meyer.....3,000

Recorded Leases.

BAYARD ST, 106, n e corner of Baxter St; Louis Pelsano to Antonio D'Ambrosio, 5 8-12 years.....$1,420, 1,500

WENDOVER AV, 741 to 745, part; Jerry Altieri to Joseph Taubles, 1 year from April 1, 1901.....240

WENDOVER AV, 741 to 745, store; Jerry Altieri to Antonio Petrone, 2 years.....350

WESTCHESTER AV, corner of Union Av; Westchester, 150x195, hotel; Margaret Kelley to Christian Muhl, 3 9-12 years.780-900

3D AV, 935; Otto Doepfner to Andrew J. Blackburn, 5 years.....$2,700, 3,000

3D AV, 3,411; Peter Kiefer to Charles Roesler, 10 4-12 years.....1,200

10TH ST, 651, s w corner of 46th St; Thomas Thedford to Francis Gallagher, store, &c., 5 years.....1,501

72D ST, 210 West; Robert Moore to Mary Phillips, 5 years.....3,000

114TH ST, 316 East; Elodia D. Onofrio to Antonio Amorsa, 3 years.....1,080

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Corn Exchange Bank.....$30,025

ASTON, William K., to Charles S. Guggenheimer.....1

BLUMENKRANZ, Lizzie, to Joseph Larchan and wife.....6,221

CORNELL, Mary E., guardian, to American Mortgage Company.....6,098

GLAUBER, Emanuel, to Sigmund Glauber, ½ part, all title.....1

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to Charles S. Guggenheimer.....1

HOLLY, Augustus F., to Charlotte A. Thurston.....1

McGUIRE, Thomas J., to Milton Hopkins.14,000

SIEGEL, Jacob, executor, to John Paul...3,000

WEINBERG, Charles, to Abraham L. Newburger.....1

WHITEMAN, W. Barrett, to Mamie J. Kelly.....1

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, e s, 219.6 ft s of 170th St, 50x 100.6; 7th St, s s, and 8th St, n s, Lot 135, map of Unionport, and 160th St, n s, 172.11 ft w of Baretto St, 41.3x67.6x44.3x88.6, two actions; Richard Webber against George Stolz and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, D. J. Early.

KEPPLER AV, e s, 80 ft n of Kemble St, 40x 100; Carrie W. Cole against Charles D. Smith and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. I. Eckerson.

11TH ST, 58 East; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Frank Brettell and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace.

124TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 108x100.11; Sigmund Adler against William C. Hunter and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.

155TH ST and 8th Av, n e corner, 20x90; William W. De La Mater against Harriet G. Coogan, (action to recover 1-100 part;) attorney, C. M. Ironside.

156TH ST and German Place, n e corner, 120x 78.1x irregular; Adolph M. Bendheim against John De Hart and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Marx.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned until Monday, Aug. 26.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

John MacLachlan, Traugott Wiegand, George L. Schmeyer, Louisa R. Vance.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Gray, and Monks for the People.

	Pleadings.
1—Tony Trafelil.	1—James McCormick.
2—Robert Pentecost.	2—William O'Neill.
3—Harry Kanobsky, Joseph Oerenstein.	William McGonigle.
4—George Tare.	3—Samuel Belding.
5—Jeremiah Sullivan.	4—George Green.
6—Frank Simkins.	5—Abraham Rothstein.
7—Isidore Banias.	6—Louis Malchiordi.
8—Edward Hennessy.	7—Philip Adasso.
9—Edward Phillips, Edward Derphy.	8—Raffaele Verlotto.
To fix a day for trial.	9—James Malley.
1—Thomas B. McElvaney, William McElvaney.	10—Pasquale Galletta.
	11—John W. Merriman.
	12—John Young.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Herrman for the People.

1—Patrick McAndrews.	7—Pasquale Pappe.
2—Daniel Walsh.	8—Lewis H. Silver.
3—Arthur P. Torcelli.	9—Frederick Slack.
4—Daniel A. Breckinridge.	10—John Doreski, Hannah Doreski.
5—Patrick Lee.	To fix a day for trial.
6—John Scrivani.	1—Rosie Link.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—John B. Gibb vs. William J. Mertz—William E. Burke.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Hinternhoff vs. Noulett—Samuel Cohn. In re West 190th St—D. P. Ingraham. In re Halsted Press—Warren L. Sawyer. In re Rohlfs—Richard M. Henry. Dodge vs. Hartwell—William H. Willis.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Stuart vs. Smith, (two cases)—John E. Eustis. Morton Trust Company vs. Buellesbach, (two cases)—Thomas N. Rhinelander. Koblenzer vs. Amend—Solomon Kohn. New York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Eskens—Eldon Bisbee.

Surrogate Notices.

RAY, ALFRED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED RAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of transacting business, No. 3 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New York, the 17th day of July, 1901. THEODORE E. LEEDS, Executor. EDW. J. McGANNEY, Attorney for Executor, 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BECKER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH BECKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 40 West 73d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next. Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1901. JOSEPH WILLIAM BECKER, CORNELIA DOROTHEA BECKER, Executors. OPPENHEIMER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ap25-1aw6mTh

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ALMET S. MOFFAT.—Almet S. Moffat, journalist of Newburg, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $8,886, and no assets. The liabilities were contracted in New York City between 1893 and 1897 for merchandise and borrowed money.

ADAM FISHER.—Adam Fisher of Verplancks, near Peekskill, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $17,369 and assets of $440 in debts due him. Of the liabilities $7,850 are on bond and mortgage on property formerly owned by him, which has been sold long ago. He has not been in business since 1892.

ROSE SCRIBNER.—Rose Scribner, dressmaker, of Peekskill, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $6,115 and no available assets. She has clothing, furniture, and sewing machines valued at $175, which are exempt, and a legacy of 6 cents, which she refuses to accept. Of the liabilities $5,240 are as indorser on notes, and $875 for merchandise and services.

JOHNSTON & PECK.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed here yesterday against Charles R. Johnston and Jesse A. Peck, composing the firm of Johnston & Peck, stationers and printers of Newburg, N.Y., by the following creditors: Hudson River Valley Paper Company of Albany, $586; Troy Paper Company of Troy, $70, and Carter, Rice & Co. of Boston, $105. It is alleged that they are insolvent, and made an assignment on May 17 to W. T. Hilton.

S. P. HYMAN & Co.—Samuel P. Hyman and Theodore Meyer, who compose the firm of S. P. Hyman & Co., silk commission merchants, formerly at 39 Mercer Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with firm liabilities $9,442, and assets $925 in accounts. They transferred all their stock and most of their accounts to creditors in August, 1896. They were also partners in the firm of S. Maas & Co., importers of hosiery and underwear, formerly at 8 Mercer Street, and on that account Mr. Hyman has liabilities of $77,703, and Mr. Meyer, $75,928. These liabilities were contracted in England, France, Germany, and New York. They left that firm on Jan. 1, 1896.

Receiver for Manhattan Ice Company.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Theodore M. Taft receiver of the assets of the Manhattan Ice Company of 44 Broadway, against which a creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed on May 6 with a bond of $1,000. Moritz Frank, attorney, represented to the court that no schedules had yet been filed, that some of the officers and T. C. Delavan, the receiver appointed by the Supreme Court, have assumed an attitude of hostility and obstruction to all proceedings in the Bankruptcy Court, and all the books are in Mr. Delavan's possession. It is believed by the petitioning creditors that $100,000 of stock was issued at par or nearly par, and they want to see the books to find out what became of the money.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to fifteen bankrupts, among whom were Henry A. Seymour of Seymour, Johnson & Co., stock brokers, formerly at 71 Broadway, whose liabilities were $682,630; Thomas M. Rasin of 253 West Twenty-second Street, liabilities $208,000; Charles M. Maxwell, clerk of 2,493 Broadway, formerly in the storage business, liabilities, $34,077; and Cornelius Olsen, carpenter, at 1,170 Simpson Street, liabilities, $17,570.

A Receiver Appointed.

Judge O'Gorman of the Supreme Court has appointed William E. Burke receiver in the suit brought by John B. Gibb against William J. Mertz, who composed the firm of Mertz & Gibb, contractors, at 156 Fifth Avenue, for a dissolution of the partnership. The bond of the receiver is fixed at $10,000. The receivership includes several race horses owned by the firm.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

ALTIERS, Petro—S. Moebins	$237
A. POPKIN & CO.—O. Schreiler and others	1,067
AMERICAN UNION LIFE INSURANCE Company—De Wit C. Merriam	1,071
BRILL, David—S. Brill, costs	24
COSTELLO, Owen—A. Woods	251
CLARK, Charles E.—C. Stein	273
CUNNINGHAM, Daniel—C. A. F. Casanova	2,040
COZANS, Luke F.—A. M. Davis	59
COMISKY, Charles—H. D. Dumont, assignee	110
CLEMENT, Anna M.—J. H. Rogan	171
COWLEY, Edward A.—C. J. Zippel and others	235
DURYEA, Garret, Jr.—Sonn Brothers Company	152
ELLIS, Benjamin O.—F. W. Dodge Company	142
FARNETT, John C.—J. B. Brown	4,020
GLASS, John, Jr.—W. R. Gold and others	15
GREEN, Grant—G. E. Silleck and others	166
HOLDORF, Charles—T. G. Knight	213
HICKS, Henry T.—A. Kuhn	28
KOSTER, Henry and Annie—G. Greenberg	74
KLENERT, William—R. Bailey and others	137
LAMENSDORF, Jacob—M. Steiner	344
LUKAS, Max—P. W. Engs & Sons Company	100
LEONARD, George—J. E. Marks and others	31
LYMAN, John—Julius Kessler Company	33
MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY of the City of New York—S. Hecht	34
MARKS, Abraham F.—A. Hayes, Jr., assignee, costs	2,070
MARSHALL, Frank H.—Columbia Phonograph Company, general	362
MOTT-CRANE, Charles H.—C. H. Arnold and others	107
MATTHEWS, George H.—E. Brenner	115
O'SULLIVAN, John F.—H. Schmidt	140
O'HARE, Stephen J.—J. A. Dempsey	407
PRATT, Charles W.—T. E. Edgar and others	521
RAIMO, Margareta—G. Raimo	78
ROTHAUS, Samuel—M. Gold and others	43
STEWART, Theodore L.—D. T. Mallett	83
SHANNON, James A.—S. Oppenheimer and others	74
SCHMITT, George—P. W. Engs & Sons Company	47
STEBBINS, Emil H.—I. Blumberg	207
SMITH, Lewis A.—J. Long	52
TOPLITZ, Solomon B.—S. W. Ehrich and others	62
VALOSKI, Pessa—M. Duckman, costs	13
WILLIAMS, Charles J. and Roswell D.—J. F. Loughlin	531
WHITESIDES, Walker—C. D. Herman	535

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Conner.	24—Corbett vs. Keating.
2—Heller vs. Van Brink.	25—Sizer vs. Hampton & Branchville R. R. & Lumber Co.
3—In re J. R. Willard & Co.	26—Morris vs. Hoyt.
4—Coston vs. Coston.	27—Catalano vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5—In re White.	28—Dieko vs. same.
6—In re De La Montaigne.	29—Howie vs. Kasnowitz.
7—Nat. Fireproofing Co. vs. Gallagher.	30—Bruen vs. Cullen Brothers.
8—Griffith vs. Cohen.	31—In re J. C. Witter Co.
9—Daily vs. Myers.	32—Deisler vs. Deisler.
10—Fox vs. Clapp.	33—People, &c., vs. Gray
11—King vs. Automatic Smoke Preventer Co.	34—O'Brien vs. Burke.
12—Melchers vs. Wyatt Printing Co.	35—Hollenberg vs. Greene.
13—Bach vs. Walton.	36—Northern Assur. Co. vs. Van Rensselaer.
14—Speirs vs. Unique Hat Co.	37—Amende vs. Stewart.
15—Bernstein vs. Cook.	38—In re McCord & Son.
16—Hawie vs. Building Department.	39—In re Truesdell.
17—Signell vs. same.	40—In re Sanders.
18—Silverman vs. same.	41—Held vs. McCorken.
19—Ruth vs. same.	42—People, &c., vs. Kalisky.
20—Ruth & Hoffman vs. same.	43—Messinger vs. Spalding.
21—Sobel vs. same.	44—De Frina vs. De Frina.
22—Keltenbach vs. Jacobson.	
23—Chase vs. Chase.	

Excursions.

Amusement and Education Combined.

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled medicinal mineral springs and museums. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Bathing, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE.—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.00, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 3.00, 3.50, 4.05 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 3.15, 3.45, 5.15, 6.30 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn; 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS, Including Admission to All Attractions.

BY RAIL TO THE SEA
MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Saturdays only,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

150th Street, Near Westchester Avenue.—Several 20-foot single flats; will sell cheap to quick purchaser; terms to suit owner. Herzman, 333 East 119th St.

3-story house, with stable for 8 horses, suitable for contractor. Neubeck & Busher, Willis Av., 149th St.

6 lots, suitable for builders, 150x115, in Bronx. Price, $20,000. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., real estate.

P. J. HEANEY & CO., 787 TREMONT AVE. HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.

8th Av.—Three 5-story apartments, with stores; all rented; Big Bargain. Hayden, 320 W. 145th.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

'Phone "539-Cort'l." for the high-dry choice

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.

50c weekly. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, established 1868, has many fine investment properties for sale and exchange; flats, tenements, business properties, west side corners, lots, farms, cottages; large and small. Call, write, telephone!

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Bargain!—2-story and basement frame house; price, $2,200; cash, $200. John Perry & Co., 373 Fulton St.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$300 cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; on plot 50x100; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day. John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

$200 cash, $8 monthly, buys seven-room house; $1,800; Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway, New York.

Workingman's Opportunity.—Nice house, Richmond Hill, $1,050; $200 cash, $10 monthly. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Long Island Property to Let.

For Sale—Cheap, the finest water fronts on the Great South Bay; price from $3,500 to $400,000; easy terms; I have got them; come and see me; I can please you; try it. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

AN ELEGANT COTTAGE AT EDGEMERE FOR SEASON OF 1902. OPEN FOR INSPECTION. T. J. McBRIDE, EDGEMERE, OR 71 B'WAY.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

NUTLEY, N. J.,
45 minutes from New York; new, modern, artistic house; near station; high, healthy location; contains reception hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, and butler's pantry; four bedrooms and tiled bathroom; exposed sanitary plumbing and heating; gas and electric light; artistically decorated; good verandas; will sell for $4,000; small cash payment; balance about $30 per month. LAMBERT, Owner, 90 Nassau St., New York, and Nutley, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 18, B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$40 buys 5 acres fine soil, with river front; about half timber; terms, $2 down, balance $1 weekly. Harris, Box 28, Times Office.

Palisades Park.—Cottages, all prices; improvements; high ground; gas, electric lights; photographs. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

On beautiful Delaware, opposite Callicoon, Sullivan Co., 62½ acres; house, barn, orchard, $2,300. Owner, 851 East 165th St., New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. a line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W 116th.

Real Estate Wanted.

SONNABEND & GROMER, 162 W. 116TH ST., Buy, sell, and exchange real estate. Rents collected. Estates managed.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Owners having city property to sell or exchange. Send particulars to Vail & Metra, 171 Broadway.

Wanted—$15,000 on 346 lots in White Plains; principals or lawyers only. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

One brown mare, one buckboard wagon, one buggy, and one set of single harness, owned by Francis A. Clark, will be sold at public auction on September 6, 1901, at the salesroom of Van Tessell & Kearney, Nos. 130 and 132 East 13th St., Borough of Manhattan, New York, to satisfy a lien thereon held by William H. Heddendorf.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, sells today, at 9 o'clock, No. 414 7th Av., Borough of Brooklyn, saloon fixtures, by order of mortgagees.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by said board, ought to be constructed and operated: Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit.

Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York will apply to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the First Judicial Department, at a term thereof to be held at the Court House thereof, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, in the County of New York, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners in the above entitled matter to determine and report, after due hearing, whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways in the said City, for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by the said board, and described in the report of the said board made to the Municipal Assembly of said City on or about the 5th day of February, 1901, ought to be constructed and operated.

The papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York, dated the 8th day of July, 1901, and presented to the said Appellate Division on or about the 9th day of July, 1901, and the affidavits and other papers accompanying the same, all of which were filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Appellate Division on or about that day, together with the certified copy of the consent of the Department of Parks of the City of New York, on that day filed in the office of the said clerk, and in addition thereto such other papers as shall be presented to the said Court by the said board.

A description of the route and general plan of construction of the said railway or railways forms part of the said report of the said board to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, a copy of which report is included among the said papers upon which the said application will be made. The following is a brief and substantial synopsis of the said route: Beginning at a point in the Borough of Manhattan at or near the intersection of Broadway with Park Row; running thence under Broadway and Bowling Green to State Street; thence under State Street and Battery Park to Whitehall Street; and thence under and across Whitehall Street and South Street to the East River; thence under the East River to the Borough of Brooklyn at a point in Joralemon Street between the East River and Furman Street; thence under Joralemon Street to Fulton Street; thence under Fulton Street to Flatbush Avenue, and thence under Flatbush Avenue to a point at or near its intersection with Atlantic Avenue. The route shall include suitable tracks and connections in the nature of loops under Battery Park, State Street and Bowling Green, and under the Borough Hall Park in the Borough of Brooklyn.

The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of Commissioners, who shall determine, after public hearing of all parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed and operated, and shall report the evidence taken to said Appellate Division, together with a report of their determination whether such road ought to be constructed and operated, which report, if in favor of the construction and operation of such road, as this board will ask that it shall be, shall, when confirmed by said Court, be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners along the line of the said routes.—Dated New York, August 13th, 1901.

BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK:
By ALEXANDER E. ORR, President.
BION L. BURROWS, Secretary.
BOARDMAN, PLATT & SOLEY,
35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN,
111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Attorneys for the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners.
au1-law6wTh

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ORMISTON and LUCINDA
Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.
6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath.
Every up-to-date improvement.
Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere.
Superintendent on premises or
DUFF & CONGER, Agents, Madison Ave. & 86th St.

THE MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Bijou apartments, six rooms and bath, elevators, telephone, electric lights, exposed plumbing, gas ranges, &c.; rents, $33 to $40.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

58th St. and 7th Av., convenient to all cars. Corner apartment, eight large rooms, from October 1st, $900 per annum.
Others adjoining at $720 to $1,000 per annum.
Six rooms and bathroom, $45 to $55 per month. See janitor, 917 7th Av., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

See These Before Renting Elsewhere.—117th St., 360-366 West; near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient trolley and elevated station; references; $24, $27.

THE PENATAQUIT.
128th St., 40 West; seven rooms and bath; high-class apartment; elevator, telephone, electric call; all improvements. Janitor.

129th St., 116 West.—Newly decorated, steam heated; hot water supplied; hall service; seven and eight large light rooms and bath; reasonable rents.

5th Av., 1,048, Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, facing park; $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

City Flats to Let—Furnished.

Fireproof building, elegantly furnished, 8-room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

54-56 WEST 105TH ST.
Seven large light rooms, bath, all modern improvements; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, hardwood finish; near Central, Riverside, and Morningside Parks; convenient to all surface cars and L station; owner on premises; $480-$540 yearly.

A— CORONADO, —A—
New fireproof corner building, 7 and 8 sunny rooms to rent, $70, $85, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

17th St., 300 West.—Near 8th Av.—New building; elegantly decorated flats, 5 rooms, bath, hot water supply; elevator service; latest improvements; rents reasonable.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, $10 to $13, near schools, parks, and elevated station. Neubeck & Busher, Willis Av., 149th St.

Best city location; 509 West 112th St.; five rooms, elevator, electric light, telephone; $38-$45.

133d St., 138 West.—Six elegant rooms, bath; hot water; rent, $21; choice location.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ONLY $800 PER ANNUM.
149th St., 542 to 558 West; beautiful four-story American basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bathrooms. Caretaker in 538, or Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE UNITED STATES,
104 CLINTON ST.,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest and most luxuriously fitted apartment house in the city; two elevators; large reception room, steam heat, sanitary plumbing; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Second floor and one room third floor; 145 Clifton Place, Brooklyn; a bargain; $10.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

265 Franklin Av.—3-story and basement brick house; a bargain; $38. Haviland & Sons, 982 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

42nd St. West, at 5th Ave.
A BUSINESS CENTRE;
Stores, Offices, and Studios to Rent.
Apply to
JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO.,
or your own broker.

100 FACTORIES ICO
Reduced rents for entire Buildings or Lofts to woodworkers, metalworkers, confectioners, cigars.
D. W. HAYNES, 235 Broadway, Room 1.

Store, 19 Beekman St., with 2 large skylights, suitable for office, book store, stationery, druggist sundries, tailoring, newspaper advertising agency, &c. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; show cases; steamship elevator; janitor.

14th St., 124 East.—2d and 3d lofts; power; rent, $50 each. A. K. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and that it has duly qualified as such Receiver and does hereby require that

First: All persons indebted to said corporation render an account to the undersigned at its office, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such Receiver and to pay the same to it on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Second: All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation deliver the same to said Receiver on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Third: All the creditors of said corporation deliver to it their respective accounts and demands duly proven by affidavit in the usual form at the place and within the time aforesaid.

Fourth: All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing in detail to said Receiver at the place and within the time aforesaid.—Dated 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 8th, 1901.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANTS.—In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA vs. OBERLIN M. CARTER et al.—In equity, bill, &c. April Term, 1901.

The complainants having commenced in this Court a suit as above-entitled to enforce a legal and equitable lien upon and claim to, and to remove incumbrances, liens, and clouds upon the title to real and personal property within the district, and particularly as to the real estate on 8th Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, known by street number as the premises No. 280 Eighth Avenue, and other property more particularly described in said bill, and the defendants, Oberlin M. Carter, Lorenzo D. Carter, I. Stanton Carter, and Beirne Gordon, not being inhabitants of or found within the said district, and not voluntarily appearing thereto; it is ordered by this Court that said above-named defendants shall appear, plead, answer, or demur to said bill on or before the 12th day of September, 1901, at which time, or as soon thereafter as the case can be heard, the question of the appointment of a receiver and issue of injunction pendente lite will be heard.

Let a copy of this order be served upon the said defendants if practicable wherever found, and upon the person or persons in possession or charge of said property.

Let a copy of this order be published once a week for six consecutive weeks prior to the date fixed herein for the appearance of said defendants in The Mail and Express and The New York Times, newspapers of New York City.

In open court, July 30th, 1901.
EDWARD R. THOMAS, U. S. Judge.
MARION ERWIN, Special Asst. Attorney General.
HENRY L. BURNETT, U. S. Attorney.
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Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

TOURISTS GOING TO
LONG LAKE RESORTS
will find a restful stopping place en route at the
WILDERNESS INN,
LONG LAKE WEST,
P. O. address, Sabattis, N. Y., on the ADIRONDACK DIVISION of the New York Central, the most direct route to all points on the Lake.
GEO. A. DUKELOW.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga, The Grand Union
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, New York.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
PAVILION HOTEL NOW OPEN.
Golf, Tennis, Driving, Bowling, &c.
Sulphur Bathing Establishment Now Open.
BATHS, DOUCHES, INHALATIONS.
Send for Pamphlet. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

Long Island.

Manhattan Beach
HOTEL and Oriental Hotel
Now Open.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

NEW LONDON, CONN. PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES.
Famous Harbor. Yachting Headquarters.
Combination of Seashore and Country Life.
GOLF, &c. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.
ALLEN & HAGER.

New Hampshire.

GREY'S INN,
Jackson, White Mts., New Hampshire. Write for circular. C. W. GREY, Prop.

The Chiswick Inn and Cottages.
White Mountains, Littleton, N. H.; on the slope of Pine Hill, overlooking Mount Washington and the Presidential Range; always cool; elevation 1,600 feet; appointments perfect; $7 to $12 per week; circular. Mrs. William Spratt, Prop.

THE PEQUAWKET, White Mountains, Intervale, N. H. Golf, superb views. Modern equipment; most comfortable in the mountains. Booklet.
C. C. SMALL.

LITTLETON, WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW HAMPSHIRE. THE GREAT HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.
North Conway, White Mountains, New Hampshire, the great Summer, Fall, and Winter resort.

Massachusetts.

The Maplewood, PITTSFIELD, Berkshire Co., Mass. Send for booklet.
Open June 1st to Nov. ARTHUR W. PLUMB, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

CATARACT HOUSE, WATER GAP, PA.
Strictly elite; tennis, bathing, golf, boating; coaching parties daily; elevation 1,600 ft. L. M. TUCKER.

NEW JERSEY.

Asbury Park.

THE GUY MANSION, 2d Av., near beach; convenient to points of interest; no infants or nurses.

Country Board.

Hillside Spring Farm.—Pure mountain spring water, fresh farm products, good board; city improvements; ample shade; pleasant surroundings; station 1 mile. Particulars, Barber.

Shawangunk Mountains, Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.—Pleasantly situated; terms for adults $5 and $6; children, $3 weekly. For particulars address Mrs. E. E. Morrow.

Board, $6 to $8 per week, on El Dorado Farm; loveliest section Berkshires; surpassing table; really supplied from farm. A. M. Knowles, Box 180, Hinsdale, Mass.

Sheepshead Bay—Shore Road.—Torrey House. Large rooms, running water, gas; excellent table; terms moderate. Torrey.

Sullivan County.—The Arlington, Eldred, New York. Boating, bathing, fishing; farm; liberal table; special rates; booklet.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale.—Housefurnishing business; established 5 years; stock consists of hardware, tin, enamel wood and willow, china and glass wares, toys and novelties; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Box 3,212 Station C, Philadelphia; no agents.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES.—Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto F. Zeitfuss, 60 Fulton St.

A Good Investment.—Five thousand will take half interest in new and up-to-date mill in best hardwood belt in Canada. For full particulars apply to Box B, Uplands, Parry Sound, Ont.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Machinery.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES. CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Surrogate Notices.

BAIRD, MATTHEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matthew Baird, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 433 East Ninety-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1901. ISABELLA BAIRD, Executrix. SHEPARD, HOUGHTON & STODDARD, Attorneys for Executrix, 137 Broadway, N. Y.

BENEDICT, LAURA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Coleman Benedict, George Lane Benedict, Emma B. Knapp, Nannie Wallace, Fannie C. Mann, Nellie C. Speers, Mary C. Dodd, Jesse B. Carter, Robert Douglass Carter, Edward C. Griffin, Nelson F. Griffin, Herman Griffin, Arthur B. Griffin, Clinton R. Griffin, William W. Van Voorhis, Jr., Barton W. Van Voorhis, and Kate B. Freeman, all of full age; Helen Van Voorhis, an infant over 14 years of age; Benedict Van Voorhis, an infant under 14 years of age, send greeting:

Whereas, Ernest F. Faye and Jessie B. Faye of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of the County and City of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 24th day of November, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of LAURA BENEDICT, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the City and County of New York, on the 4th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
jy11-law6wTh Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Miron Winslow, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, April 3d, 1901. SUSAN R. WILLIAMS, MIRON WINSLOW, Executors. ap4-law6mTh

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS.
Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash; $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash; $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash; $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash; $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS At $155.00
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
Free—We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match, and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

PIANOS TO RENT
for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

STEINWAY PIANO, $100; CHICKERING, $165; 10 square pianos, special sale, $10 upward.
CHANDLER, 439 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" WISE, STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FLORENCE N. ROSE, Plaintiff, against JEREMIAH FLANAGAN et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bernard Smyth & Sons, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York,

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue distant seventy-five feet and eight inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; running thence westerly parallel to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street seventy-five feet; thence running southerly and parallel to Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue nineteen feet and eight inches; thence running easterly and parallel to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue; thence running northerly along the westerly side of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue nineteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning; be said dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1901. MAX MOSES, Referee.

STUDIN & EHRICH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 287 Lenox Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,098.00, with interest thereon from the 17th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $195.30, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee is $50 dollars and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $15,000 and interest thereon at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum from the 1st day of January, 1901, and also subject to a lease expiring on the 1st day of May, 1903, at an annual rental of 1,600 Dollars, payable as follows: $225.00 on May 1st of each year and $125.00 on the first of each of the other eleven months of each year during said term of said lease.—Dated New York, 26th day of July, 1901. MAX MOSES, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —SAMUEL H. STONE and others, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 29th day of April, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Ninth Street, distant two hundred (200) feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches; thence westwardly, parallel with West One Hundred and Ninth Street, fifty (50) feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly line of West One Hundred and Ninth Street; thence eastwardly, along the northerly line of West One Hundred and Ninth Street, fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 14th, 1901.
JAMES F. C. BLACKHURST, Referee.
WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Nos. 213 and 217 West 109th St.

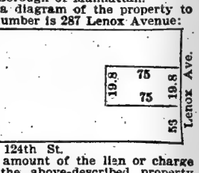

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described properties is to be sold, is the sum of $8,429.33, with interest thereon from the 26th day of April, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to the sum of $301.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, is the sum of $41. The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage of $12,000.00, with interest thereon at four and one-half per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, August 14, 1901.
JAMES F. C. BLACKHURST, Referee.
au15-2aw3wTh&S&s5

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES N. McCALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Nash & Jones, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighteenth day of November next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1901.
ALFRED D. HEWITT,
CHARLES N. McCALL,
Executors.
NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Executors, 63 Wall Street, New York City.

McMANNIS, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM McMANNIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of February, 1901. GERTRUDE PUTNAM McMANNIS, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. 128-law6mTh

Instruction.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 80 times.

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Reopens September 30th at
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Reopens Sept. 30th. Principals at Home after Sept. 16th. Until then address for circulars Cotuit, Mass.

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Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

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DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.
TWENTY-THIRD STREET YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
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Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
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The **PAIN

SUES AUNT AND UNCLE FOR FATHER'S PROPERTY

Daughter of the Late John McGuire Says It Is Kept from Her.

Alleges that It Was Transferred to Her Aunt to Escape Paying Judgments in Damage Suits.

In the Supreme Court to-day before Justice MacLean the preliminary examination of witnesses in a novel suit will be heard. The action is brought by a daughter to have set aside the conveyance of her father's property to his sister. The transfer was made at a time when there were damage suits pending against him. The daughter alleges that the consideration received for property worth over $100,000 was but $10, and that up to the time of his death her father was unable to get his sister to reconvey the property to him. Then, she says, her relatives have ignored the in trust agreement under which the transaction was made.

Mrs. Hannah Van Ness, the daughter of John McGuire, brings a partition suit against Catherine McGuire and Philip McGuire, her uncle and aunt. In her complaint Hannah Van Ness sets forth that her father and uncle, John and Philip McGuire, were partners for thirty years in the contracting business and in real estate ventures. Catherine McGuire was the sister of the contractors and was supported by them. When John married, the brothers had a violent quarrel, which resulted in a division of their property. Philip took the east house and John the west of the two houses, 326 and 328 East Thirty-eighth Street, in which they had been living. Each then had a separate home.

In 1885 the partnership was resumed, with an extension of their real estate dealings. Building lots on One Hundred and Second Street, in the vicinity of First Avenue, were bought by the brothers for tenement house purposes. Two years later the firm had a contract for opening Sixty-fifth Street through to the East River. This required heavy blasting. There were then a number of accidents, with resulting damage suits. Then, according to the complaint of the daughter, the brothers decided to put their entire real estate holdings into the hands of their sister. Deeds were drawn by which the sister, for the sum of $10, was made owner. This included the two houses in Thirty-eighth Street and the up-town tenements. Her father, the daughter says, was careful to tell her that his sister was not the owner of the property in reality, but that he would get back his share when he went out of the blasting business.

"Papers making it a trust agreement are in a safe place ready for that time," she says he told her.

John McGuire died in 1897. Several times before his death, his daughter alleges, he made attempts to get the property back. At one time, in the presence of the family, who were at what they supposed was his death-bed, he cried out:

"I want this property put back where my daughter can get some benefit from it."

"Oh, wait until Monday," the daughter says her uncle replied.

Again, several days before his death, John asked his brother to have a lawyer in to execute deeds, and again he expressed a desire to wind up the affairs of the firm. Hannah alleges that his brother and sister told him he was too ill to think of attending to that business, and to let it go over to the next day. When her father died, in October, 1897, the daughter says her aunt exclaimed:

"Now, my lady, I've got you where I want you."

Hannah continued to collect rents, as she had been in the habit of doing, from a tenement whose revenues her father had always used. Shortly afterward she was told by her aunt to turn over the money to her. The daughter further alleges her aunt failed to provide properly for her brother and sister, and finally life was made unbearable for her, and so she left her aunt and went to work in a department store. Subsequently she was married.

The suit is put down for the Special Term of the Supreme Court, in October. This is the partition suit proper having for its object the compelling of the dividing of the property among the heirs, but, owing to the nature of the deeds, a complication has arose. To the complaint in the partition suit proper the aunt of the plaintiff made answer that she was the sole owner by deeds of the property in question. Attorney William J. McCormick, acting for the daughter, tried to get an order from both Justices Blanchard and Andrews compelling the examination of Catherine and Philip McGuire before the trial in October.

His object was that he might have an opportunity to ask them if the deeds under which Catherine held the property were not really trust obligations. The application was denied twice. A third attempt was then made. The defendants' motion to vacate was overruled, and Justice O'Gorman held that the preliminary examination was in order. His opinion stated that the usual remedy for Hannah Van Ness, the daughter, would have been to bring suit to set aside the deeds or to enforce the trust agreements, but "in this case the question of title can now be determined." The examination of Catherine and Philip has been set for to-day, after postponement.

At the residence, 328 East Thirty-eighth Street, of the defendant McGuires yesterday all information was refused. Thomas J. Ganson of 56 Wall Street, their attorney, was declared to be out of town.

PORTO RICO RELIEF MEETING.

It Is Decided How Balance of Subscription Fund, $32,213.33, Will Be Used.

At a meeting of the Porto Rico Relief Association, held in the Mayor's Office yesterday, final disposition was made of $32,213.33—what was left of the fund contributed for the sufferers by the hurricane which devastated the island two years ago. Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, Cornelius N. Bliss, and William R. Corwine, the Secretary, were present, but neither the Mayors of Philadelphia, Boston, nor Baltimore, nor Bishop Blenk, head of the Roman Catholic Church in Porto Rico, who were made members of the association when it was appointed by the Secretary of War, attended the session.

On the motion of Mr. Bliss $10,000 will be turned over to Bishop Blenk for distribution among the various hospitals on a pro rata basis, while the balance of the money is to be retained until the Bishop has completed his plans for an orphan asylum at Ponce, when it will be used to defray the cost of the building, estimated at $12,000. What is then left will be spent to establish a dispensary and to pay in part for its maintenance.

FOR NON-RETURNABLE PAPERS.

Delegates to the Newsdealers' Convention Want Larger Profits.

Delegates from branches of the National Association of Newsdealers, Booksellers, and Stationers from all the principal cities throughout the United States began their nineteenth annual convention yesterday in Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street. About 150 were present.

The following are the general officers of the association: Thomas F. Martin of New York, President; J. M. Shawcross of Providence, R. I., Vice President; W. H. Skinner of Newark, N. J., Second Vice President; F. R. Sampson of New York, Secretary, and Thomas J. Quinn of New York, Treasurer. John E. Gray of West Everett, Mass.; C. F. Pettie of Bridgeport, Conn.; J. H. F. Reiley of Providence, R. I.; A. W. Rice of Stoneham, Mass.; George H. Kemp of Staten Island, and F. Breithut of Newark, N. J., make up the Executive Committee.

Whether or not returnable papers, especially in the case of penny papers, should be done away with was discussed. The general sentiment was on the affirmative side. It was stated that the usual rates for penny publications were 50 cents a hundred for non-returnable and 60 cents a hundred for returnable papers.

Complaints were made of alleged discrimination against newsdealers in second-class mail matter by the Post Office Department. It was said that while the publishers and the news companies were charged 1 cent a pound for second-class matter, the dealers were charged 4 cents a pound. Some recommendations on the subject may be made to Congress by the association.

The convention will wind up its business to-day. It is expected that the question of rates charged for papers and magazines will be discussed with some of the publishers before the close. A dinner will be tendered to the visiting delegates to-night by the New York branch of the association in Arlington Hall, East Eighth Street.

DISAGREED OVER A SITE.

New York Public Library's Offer of One Caused a Split in the Board of Estimate.

Much discussion was occasioned at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate by a letter from George L. Rives, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library, offering to the city, free of all cost, on behalf of that body, the lot 222-224 East Seventy-eighth Street, which is owned by the Trustees, having been purchased last Spring, on the condition that the Board of Estimate would agree that one of the forty libraries proposed for Manhattan be erected on the property. The plot, it was pointed out, was well suited for the purpose, having an area of 102.6 by 40 by 40 feet. According to the letter, the Trustees regard a branch library as an absolute necessity in this locality, as other branches will not be able to accommodate the populace from this crowded district who are expected to seek to share the privileges presented by the proposed institutions.

Strong objection was made to the acceptance of the offer by President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, who maintained that if the city took the land it would lose one library. He held that the library officials themselves should erect a library upon this land, and that the city would eventually get another one.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer and Deputy Controller Levey both favored the proposition of the Trustees, Mr. Levey saying that he thought it an excellent opportunity for the city to get a good library site for nothing. Both argued at considerable length with Mr. Feitner, but they could not induce him to recede from the position he had taken. The matter was finally referred to Mr. Feitner with instructions to make a report upon it at the next meeting of the Board of Estimate.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR ARRESTED.

A United States Revenue Officer of Brooklyn Charged with Stealing Stamps.

Frederick W. Kristeller, who up to a few days ago was a Deputy Collector in the Brooklyn office for the collection of internal revenue, is under arrest on a charge of having stolen $2,000 worth of documentary stamps belonging to the Government. Kristeller was taken into custody by United States Marshal Haubert at a late hour Tuesday night and yesterday morning was arraigned before Police Magistrate Dooley, who sat in the absence of United States Commissioners Benedict and Morle and Judge Thomas. He was held in $5,000 to await action by the Federal Grand Jury, in default of which he was committed to Raymond Street Jail.

In the complaint, which was signed by Collector Edward B. Jordan, it is alleged that the stamps were stolen between June 15, 1899, and August 10, 1901, when Kristeller was acting as cashier. The Inspectors of the Government make an inspection of the books every two months, and there is some speculation as to why the shortage was not discovered earlier. The accused man is thirty years old and has had some prominence in Brooklyn politics. At one time he was private secretary to Senator Brush. Up to a late hour yesterday he had not obtained bail, and was still confined in Raymond Street Jail.

GARBAGE SCOWS ANCHORED.

While Investigating Contracts Mr. Schurman Found One That Had Been Filling for Thirty-one Days.

Assistant District Attorney Schurman yesterday continued his investigations into the award of contracts by Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle. W. F. Morse, a sanitary engineer, was summoned by the prosecutor, and there was a long conference. Mr. Morse made the original complaint when Commissioner Nagle first advertised for bids for garbage disposal.

James Gillespie and Otto Koerner, who are employed at salaries of $40 per month and $15 expenses to watch the two self-dumping steam scows bought by the city at a cost of $110,000, were also examined. These scows have for long been idle. They were for a time tied up in Erie Basin, and there regularly hauled out and scraped and painted. The scows are now tied up in Atlantic Basin.

Mr. Schurman in his recent tour of inspection and investigation of the city's dumping facilities found at various points about the harbor four scows anchored. The city pays $5 a day rent for these. A man in charge of one said that it had been in that place for thirty-one days and was not yet full.

The matter will probably be presented to the September Grand Jury.

MUST TELL WHO HE IS.

Justice O'Gorman Orders a Claimant to the Stewart Estate to Do So.

In a decision handed down in the Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman grants a motion made on behalf of Horace Russell, as executor of the estate of the late Henry Hilton, compelling John Stewart to give security for costs in a suit which he has brought against the famous A. T. Stewart estate. Stewart is a claimant for the millions of the dry goods prince and has sued to establish his claim.

A few days ago Horace Russell asked Justice O'Gorman to compel Stewart to give security in $2,500 for costs, also to disclose his identity, and also to compel the attorney for Stewart to show his authority for bringing the suit. In his decision Justice O'Gorman grants the application compelling Stewart to disclose his residence. He also directs the plaintiff to deposit $1,000 to cover costs in case of defeat, or else to give his undertaking for $2,500. As to the portion relating to the attorney's authority for bringing the action, Justice O'Gorman holds that the power of attorney is sufficient authority.

MARQUAND & CO. SUED.

George P. Hammett Proceeds Against Them and F. P. Moore & Co.

Proceedings have been brought in the Supreme Court by P. L. Kleck, a lawyer acting for George P. Hammett, against Frank Sullivan Smith, assignee of Henry Marquand & Co. and F. P. Moore & Co., bankers, to compel the payment of a difference on stock claimed to have been sold to Mr. Hammett and then pledged by the Marquand house to the bankers for a sum of money.

Mr. Hammett says that on June 27, the day before the Marquand failure, he gave that firm an order to buy eighty shares of National Biscuit common. The stock was bought and a certificate of sale secured. On the same day, it is claimed, Marquand & Co. took the stock to F. P. Moore & Co. and borrowed $3,000 on it. The shares cost Mr. Hammett $3,600, which was put down in his account with the Marquand people. The proceeding brought by him is to compel the payment of the difference. Marquand & Co., through their attorneys, secured a postponement until to-day from Justice O'Gorman.

A JERSEY CITY ALLIGATOR.

Mrs. Elizabeth Robertson Found It Lying in Her Cellar.

Mrs. Elizabeth Robertson of 231 Monticello Avenue, Jersey City, had occasion to go to the cellar of her house on Tuesday night. She was alarmed by a peculiar noise, which she said reminded her of the hissing of a goose. When she carried a light in the direction of the sound she saw a young alligator, whose jaws were extended to their utmost width.

After beating a hasty retreat, she summoned several neighbors, as her husband was not at home. They lassoed the alligator and dragged it to the yard. It was found to measure 3 feet 9 inches in length. William Christmann of 232 Monticello Avenue took the reptile to his home and built a tank, in which the alligator is now securely confined, apparently contented. Where the creature came from cannot be learned. No one in the neighborhood ever owned one.

School Children Have an Outing.

One hundred and seventy-five children from Public School No. 92 were taken yesterday to Fort George for a day's outing. The excursion was the first of the street car excursions of the vacation schools, cars for which were supplied by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, through President Vreeland, on request of President Miles M. O'Brien of the Board of Education.

MUTUAL MERCANTILE AGENCY'S FAILURE

Liabilities $200,000 and Assets Only a Little Furniture.

Involuntary Bankruptcy Petition Filed—The Smash Said to be Due to an Excess of Running Expenses.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday afternoon against the Mutual Mercantile Agency, 305 to 309 Broadway. The company closed its doors with an estimated total of $200,000 liabilities, two-thirds of the creditors consisting of stockholders and employes. The petition was filed by Dill, Baldwin & Griggs of 27 Pine Street, as attorneys for Alfred George Brown, Herbert S. Murphy, and F. M. Hoglan. Murphy and Brown are employes in the attorneys' office and hold promissory notes aggregating $5,560, turned over to them by various creditors. Hoglan is the former owner of the Carriers and Shippers' Official Guide Company, a concern which was merged into the mercantile company some time ago. The failure is ascribed to the excess of running expenses over the returns derived from clients.

When announced yesterday, the failure did not come wholly as a surprise. From the East and the West for several days rumors had come that the company was advised by its agents to do no more business until further notice. The final decision to declare the concern insolvent was made yesterday morning at a meeting of the Executive Board, at which President Robert Magruder, Vice President and Treasurer Maurice L. Muhleman, and Vice President Ross M. Turner were present. President Magruder, when seen in the deserted offices of the company, said:

"We have been driven to the wall simply by an excess of the running expenses over the money that could be gotten in time to save the company. The expense of running a mercantile agency is something enormous and entirely beyond the expectations of those not familiar with the business. This company was formed in 1889 by Erastus Wiman, one of the most experienced men in this branch of trade, and myself. The company was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, the capitalization being $2,000,000 in preferred and common stock. Of this, $800,000 was originally paid in for preferred stock alone. To give an idea as to the running expenses of the concern, we invested over $1,000,000 in getting up our rate book. Besides this, there were expenses for filing reports and for the purchase of property. We own sixty-seven offices throughout the United States, all of them located in the principal cities. Besides these, we had our agencies.

"The running expenses of the business therefore made vast inroads into the capital on hand, and we saw some time ago that drastic measures were necessary. At that time Norman C. Raff was President of the company. He was succeeded by Maurice L. Muhleman, who was elected in March, but who resigned in my favor on May 18. We struggled along, hoping to tide over until under our contracts money would again come in from the clients, but it proved of no use. There was about $7,000 outstanding in salaries owed to some 400 or 500 employes, and other creditors began to press us. We therefore notified our agencies to discontinue business until further notice, and it was decided to have our creditors file a petition placing the company in bankruptcy proceedings."

When asked as to the change of Presidency due to the resignation of Mr. Raff, Mr. Magruder said at first that he would prefer not to discuss the subject. "Mr. Raff resigned voluntarily," he said later. "It was necessary to curtail expenses in the executive department, for the company had to run close."

Mr. Magruder then gave out the following list of Directors, many of whom are prominent capitalists: Franklin Edson, Alfred R. Turner, Jr., John H. Flagler, Somer E. Higbie, Clark Bishop, Darwin R. James, G. Waldo Smith, John F. Makley, Walter L. Lascelles, George H. Graves, Edward F. Cragin, Morris Glaser, Erastus Wiman, Murray Carleton, William H. Matthai, Rufus E. Holmes, H. A. Guinzburg, E. N. Rich, Elbert A. Young, Charles H. Deere, George H. Hopkins, Bernard Bettman, John K. Irving, and W. F. Estick.

John H. Flagler had said previously in an interview that he had resigned from the company because things did not suit him "as they were run." Therefore he was unable to give any information. When asked about Mr. Flagler's resignation, President Magruder said: "Mr. Flagler resigned about two months ago. I do not know for what reason. His resignation, however, up to the present has not been accepted. He was always a good friend of this company, and none thought to question his right to resign."

When seen later at his home, Mr. Flagler declined to discuss the particulars that led to his resigning as one of the ex-President Norman C. Raff, at 63 Wall Street, was locked yesterday and no one in the building could tell where Mr. Raff could be found or when he would return. Arthur J. Baldwin of Dill, Baldwin & Griggs said:

"The chief creditors of the company are the stockholders themselves. Next to them come the employes. The concern had about 4,000 subscribers and had what is known as a 'running rate book'—the latest device of this business designed to serve the clients promptly. The expense of collecting the data necessary for this book was an enormous one, no less than 1,000 men being employed on the road to gather statistics and to keep them up to date. Instead of getting out a huge book and printing it once a year, the company's new system consisted in this: State after State was worked through; as soon as a State was finished the reports were put in the presses, and within one week after the people of that section had been rated the client would be furnished with the reports, the very latest and therefore the most reliable.

"This, however, proved too expensive and soon the company was looking forward anxiously to the expiration of its contract terms, when money enough would come in to tide it over. Things went from bad to worse, until it was impossible to pay the employes. All of the salaries of July and all earned thus far in this month have remained unpaid. Of the 600 prominent stockholders not one was interested sufficiently to make it advisable for him to invest in the company for the sake of saving the concern.

"About ten days ago Col. Bacon obtained an attachment against the company's property here in New York, and the Blumenberg Press began an action for $7,902.84. Similarly an attachment was secured on the company's property in Hartford, Conn., likewise on the property in Omaha, New Haven, Conn.; Charlestown, West Va., and Atlanta, Ga. A. C. Mathews of Montreal, recovered a judgment of $1,000 and a keeper was put in the Boston office for an attachment of $10,000. It was therefore decided to confess insolvency.

"Nothing can be said at present as to the future plans of the company. The case is an extremely curious one. Here is a business into which $1,000,000 has been sunk. The actual value of the company's property, consisting of desks and furniture, is not worth more than $3,000. The business is not worth a pewter cent to any one except to the company itself, in case it is reorganized. That is the only reason I can see at present for predicting a possible reorganization."

"Then what is the use of creditors bringing suit to recover when there is nothing to lay hold of?" was asked.

"They can't get a thing. However, I will call a meeting of the creditors, numbering some 700, as soon as I get facts enough together to let me speak intelligently. In the meantime I have asked the courts in various States to enjoin creditors."

Henry D. Wiman, Secretary of the company, summed up the situation as follows: "The difficulties which have been encountered are natural in the creation of an institution so comprehensive as the great credit agency of this character, for there are few undertakings which have in their make-up more minute details. Requiring extraordinary care, vast expenditure, and ample time to perfect its claims to the credit-granting community, it is but natural that the failure of any one of these essential elements should produce a setback. That the Mutual Mercantile Agency should have encountered such difficulties as to change the nature of its organization by the provision of the bankruptcy law should not be a matter of surprise, in view of the magnitude of the undertaking and the wide influence of its rivals."

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—It was announced today at the Boston office of the Mutual Mercantile Agency of New York, which was yesterday reported in financial difficulties, that a receiver would be appointed for the concern to-day or to-morrow.

WAR OVER A BABY AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL

It was a Foundling and Had Two Catholic Medals on It.

A Protestant Got It and Now the Catholics Insist on Having It Back—Supt. Stewart Panic-stricken.

Bellevue Hospital is the storm centre in a religious controversy which developed there yesterday, when it became known that a female foundling six weeks old had been sent to a Protestant family, although there are excellent reasons for believing that the baby was baptized a Catholic. The officials at Bellevue are divided about equally between the two religions, and each faction keeps check on the other in the matter of giving the waifs out to families into which they are to be adopted.

The child in question was one of seven found in various parts of the city Wednesday night. Freda Diskowsky, fifteen years old, of 834 Third Avenue, found the baby in the hallway of her home. When it was taken to the police station it was noticed that around the baby's neck were two medals. One was of silver such as are worn by Catholic members of societies of the Virgin Mary, and stamped on it was the Virgin's image. The other was a small heart-shaped one sometimes called by Catholics an "Agnus Dei." Enterprising reporters present noted these facts, and duly they were printed in the newspapers yesterday morning.

To Catholic readers it was obvious that the baby was of Catholic parentage, and as it was over six weeks of age it was morally certain that a mother true to her faith would have had it baptized by a Catholic priest long before she was compelled to abandon it. But in Bellevue all waifs look alike to the officials, and the rule is "One baby to a Catholic family, the next to a Protestant."

Daily a Miss Sheridan calls at the hospital and asks for such foundlings as are intended to be raised as Catholics, and a Miss Walker looks out for the interests of the waifs destined to be good Protestants. When Miss Walker called yesterday it so happened that the baby with the medals fell to her under the rule. She wrapped the mite up and quickly left the hospital.

Hardly had she gone than a young man, who declared he was a Catholic, and who knew the hospital rules governing the case, rushed into the office of Superintendent Blair of the Out-Door Poor Department. Superintendent Blair is out of town on his vacation, and his chief clerk, William F. Walsh, was in charge.

"Who got that kid found last night with the Catholic medals on it?" excitedly demanded the young man.

"Miss Walker just took it away. It was her turn; Miss Sheridan got one just before her. That's the rule, one baby to Miss Sheridan, one to Miss Walker," explained Mr. Walsh.

"That's all right," exclaimed the young man, getting more excited each minute, "but this baby is evidently a baptized Catholic. There's the medals, it's six weeks old, and you know it must have been baptized before this."

Chief Clerk Walsh said it certainly looked like a case where the rule ought to have been suspended, and gave the young man a note to Superintendnt George T. Stewart, to whom the situation was explained.

"It's too bad, too bad," said Superintendent Stewart. "Now, I suppose this hospital will be the centre of a big religious row, and if there's anything I don't want it's that. I'll look into the matter at once and see what can be done. If possible, I'll have the foundling brought back and given to some Catholic family."

At a late hour the baby was still in Miss Walker's charge. It was learned that she was not disposed to surrender, the baby having an excellent Protestant home already prepared for it. She seemed to think she had gained the right to the baby in a perfectly regular manner, and was disposed to maintain her advantage. The Catholics about Bellevue talked of little else, and the more they discussed the matter the more they became convinced that the baby must be given to a Catholic family. Some of them declared they would take the matter up with Catholic clergymen if the baby were not brought back. It remains to be seen what their Protestant co-workers will do, but some of them intimated that the end was not in sight if the baby were given to a Catholic family.

Dr. Stewart simply threw up his hands and expressed his sincere regret that Chief Clerk Walsh or somebody else had not quietly suspended the rules and averted the controversy.

LIVELY CHASE OF A THIEF.

He Strikes a Woman Detective and Is Pursued by Crowds in Twenty-third Street.

A lively chase after a thief took place on West Twenty-third Street, off Sixth Avenue, late yesterday afternoon. Business men, idlers, actors, nurses, women shoppers, children, and a boy on a bicycle took part and finally caught the prey, John Anderson, a clerk, of 126 West Twenty-eighth Street. He was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, charged with stealing a two-dollar umbrella from a Sixth Avenue department store.

Mary E. Murray, the store detective, had her attention called yesterday afternoon to the suspicious actions of Anderson, who was wandering about the store. She followed him, upon which, according to her statement, he made for the door, snatching an umbrella on the way and darting through the crowd of shoppers into the street. Miss Murray was quick enough to seize him on the sidewalk, and there followed a sharp struggle.

Finally the man tore himself away, leaving the young woman with her fingers bleeding and giving her a parting blow on the chest. Then there was a commotion. Many had seen the struggle, and most of the onlookers seemed to participate in the chase that ensued. Anderson dashed down Twenty-third Street. Among those in the pursuit were half a dozen nurses with baby carriages, two with children in arms, a boy with a bicycle wheel, another with several yards of garden hose wrapped around his shoulders, many more with newspapers, several scores of street gamins, a flower seller, and a newsdealer, three women carrying dogs, several fat men, and as many fat women, a great many women with bundles, and many children. Among the pursuers was Oscar Beck of 698 Columbus Avenue, who had stopped at the corner on his bicycle to see what was the matter.

Miss Murray recovered from the blow she had received and ran on after Anderson. Seeing Beck with his bicycle she urged him to catch the man for her, which he did. Anderson, when caught, put up a fight, but was overpowered by several men.

MAN FINED FOR WIFE'S FAULT.

Mrs. Wagener of Hoboken Caused Court to Punish Mr. Wagener.

Albert Wagener of 308 Park Avenue, Hoboken, was yesterday fined $25 by Acting Recorder James Laverty. The punishment was for a fraud perpetrated by the prisoner's wife. Under the laws of Hoboken, every one who owns a dog must pay a license fee of $1, in return for which he is given a numbered tag that the dog must wear attached to its collar whenever it goes abroad.

Now, Mr. Wagener owned a handsome Newfoundland, for which he paid the one-dollar tax cheerfully. But Mrs. Wagener had a little yellow dog, of which she made an especial pet. Mr. Wagener said this yellow dog was not worth $1, so he paid no tax for it. Neither did Mrs. Wagener. As a consequence, she was not able to take her dog out for exercise until she hit upon the expedient of confining the Newfoundland temporarily and transferring the license tag to the yellow dog's neck. In this way she was able to exercise her pet and her husband's, according to law, on alternate days.

The scheme worked well until Health Inspector Granelli happened to notice that, while Mrs. Wagener was accompanied by a different dog on alternate days, she never took both animals out together. This aroused his suspicions. On Tuesday, under pretense of admiring the Newfoundland dog, he took note of the number on the tag, and yesterday, in the same way, he secured the yellow dog's number. As it was the same that the Newfoundland had borne, Mr. Wagener was haled before the Acting Recorder and fined.

A "case" that has now been tried and "proven" in almost every city in the U. S. $5.

A case with accordion sides that can be made to do trunk duty; $25.

All sorts and sizes between.

Trunks from under-the-berth kind, to big enough for man to live in.

For these man's trunks and bags, man's needs, man's crankyisms have been studied.

During August stores close at 5.30 P. M.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

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1269 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

LA GASCOGNE'S STEWARD ARRAIGNED FOR BRIBERY

Charge Made in Connection with Immigration Frauds.

United States Commissioner Postpones Case to Let Him Get a Lawyer—Old Employe of French Line Makes Charges.

Ernesto Sapelli, the steward on the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique steamship La Gascogne, who was arrested on Monday, charged with bribing on Sunday Inspector William Junker of the United States Immigration service to pass nine alien Italians, was yesterday arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander. Sapelli was in the custody of United States Marshal William Henkel, having been brought from Ludlow Street Jail. In the Commissioner's court were Assistant Commissioner of Immigration E. F. McSweeney and the counsel for the bureau, Dr. Lorenzo Ullo; Inspector Junker, and Assistant United States District Attorney Houghton.

Sapelli vigorously opposed an examination on the plea that he had not secured counsel. He exhibited a letter from B. Bertini, proprietor of the Hotel Campigdollo, who said that he would have a lawyer in court when he was examined, and said that he did not know why his friend had failed to keep his promise. An adjournment was not opposed by Mr. McSweeney and Dr. Ullo, and the case went over until to-morrow afternoon.

In talking of his plight, Sapelli insisted that he was the victim of his good nature. He had made but one voyage on La Gascogne, and on Sunday a man, a steerage passenger, asked him to see if he could facilitate his getting ashore. Sapelli then asked Junker, who appeared to be so "easy" that when the steward was asked to do more favors of the kind he complied, and handed over to the Inspector the money, at the rate of $5 a head, which the aliens had agreed. Sapelli denounced the steamship company for leaving him undefended, but denied that he would retaliate by telling how the steerage passengers fared on their vessels.

Mr. McSweeney and Dr. Ullo declined to make any statement in regard to the investigation of immigration frauds which they are conducting, and said that any information on the subject must come from the Treasury Department.

There is also under investigation the case of a Syrian afflicted with a contagious eye disease, who arrived here two weeks ago on the steamship La Bretagne from Havre. The man was ordered held by the Marine Hospital surgeon, but when Boarding Officer H. Moler applied to the steward for the sick Syrian he was told that he had vanished from the pier. The vessel and pier were then in charge of the customs officials, and the latter were responsible for the escape. The Syrian has been followed to Buffalo, and if he is not captured the French Line will have to pay a fine. If he is caught he may reveal the whole scheme and tell how much he paid to get into the country. There is no suspicion that Boarding Officer Moler aided the escape of the Syrian. He immediately reported the escape and asked for a full investigation.

Moler was until recently a member of the Special Board of Inquiry, but wishing a change to outdoor work was transferred by Commissioner Fitchie to boarding duty. Moler was in the recent Oklahoma land lottery, and it is said he drew a section of valuable land, which in a few weeks he is going out to take charge of.

Charles Levy of 174 East Twenty-second Street, who for twenty-five years was connected with the French Line and for four years acted as landing agent, but who is not now connected with the company, was at the Battery yesterday. He talked about the alleged frauds. Levy said he knew of about 400 cases in which immigrants not entitled to land were permitted to leave the dock on payment of sums ranging from $2 to $10. He spoke of one case in which the boarding officer had taken $5 from an immigrant, and he said that the case was reported to the officers on Ellis Island, but that two or three days afterward the papers were destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—There is difference of opinion among Treasury officers as to the importance of the frauds discovered by Mr. McSweeney in the passing ashore of immigrants who desire to evade the examination at Ellis Island. Assistant Secretary Taylor, who has not yet received the report in the case of La Gascogne's passengers, said that he was inclined to believe that the practice was not extensive and that the difficulties to be encountered in landing passengers without inspection were too great to permit the surreptitious running off of thousands of immigrants. There was the chance, he said, that a few subordinate officers had imposed upon immigrants by representing to them that they might be rejected and had thus obtained small amounts for services in getting them past the gates of the dock without running any great risk of rejection and deportation by the Ellis Island authorities.

While Commissioner General Powderly remains silent on the subject, it is learned that in his bureau it has been suspected for some time that irregular practices were being carried on for gain, and that, notwithstanding the removals made by Assistant Secretary Taylor after the last investigation was made, the men who then escaped seem to have been able to keep at their business. The difference in the estimation of the trouble is so marked as to provoke much comment.

SHOOTS HIMSELF AT BIER OF DEAD GIRL.

John Schamal Was Admitted to the Hospital on Saying He Was Her Brother.

Gazing upon the face of his dead sweetheart in the morgue of the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday morning, John Schamal, thirty-six years old, a stationary engineer, shot himself through the right temple with a revolver of heavy calibre, and died almost instantly.

The dead woman was Annie Borsicek, who was employed by a family named Gardner at 105 East Sixty-fifth Street, and, according to the statements of her mother, whose name is the same and who works for a family at 317 East Seventy-third Street, Schamal and the girl had been engaged to be married for the last five years. The Borsicek girl was admitted to the hospital Monday and died Tuesday night. On the strength of her ante-mortem statement, taken by Coroner Zucca, Dr. Jacques E. Zipser, a young physician of 405 East Eighty-fourth Street, was yesterday arrested and held in $1,000 bail, charged with complicity in her death. In her confession the girl also implicated Mrs. Klots of 231 East Eighty-second Street and another midwife.

Schamal reached the hospital at 7:15 o'clock yesterday morning and said he was a brother of the dead woman. He kissed the lips of the corpse, and the keeper, respecting his grief, went out of the room, intending to leave the man alone for a time. He had hardly passed the door when the shot was fired, and he ran back to find two dead bodies instead of one. The man was lying on the floor close to the woman's bier. For several hours the body was unidentified, but in the clothing were two photographs of the dead girl and two of Schamal himself, and when the latter were taken to Mrs. Borsicek by Detectives Maxon and Collins of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, she told them who the man was. Schamal worked in a down-town piano factory and boarded at 1,437 Second Avenue. The police took possession of his trunk, and when it was opened at the station house by a representative of the Public Administrator there were found in it, among other things, a diamond worth $300, a pearl pin worth $30, and a letter supposed to be addressed to Mrs. Borsicek stating that the girl had begged him to die with her if she died, and that he intended to do so. He asked that they be buried in the same grave.

Mrs. Borsicek was very much disappointed that no money or bankbooks were found. She said Schamal earned $25 a week and seemed to spend little money, and that in addition to this her daughter had given him all her earnings to keep until they should be ready to start housekeeping with their joint capital. She had expected to find about $1,500. The police have been informed that about three years ago a strange woman called to see Schamal at his boarding place, declaring that she was her husband and the father of her four children, of whom but one then survived. She went away after a furious quarrel with the man.

Mrs. Borsicek was loath to believe this story, but admitted finally that she had overheard her daughter appealing to Schamal either to marry her or to go and live with his wife. If he had one. This story, together with the disappearance of the money, seemed to lend color to the story of his duplicity, Mrs. Borsicek thought. The girl will be buried in the Linden Hill Cemetery on Saturday, and if the money can be realized from Schamal's effects in the meantime his wish to be buried with her may be carried out.

A PLAGUE OF CATERPILLARS.

Harlem Infested with a Variety That Inflicts Painful Wounds When It Lights on Persons.

Harlem, just at present, is infested with caterpillars, which are stripping the maples of their foliage and incidentally falling down pedestrians' necks. They are very venomous, and the stings which they inflict raise huge welts. The new invader is described as being about one inch long, gray body and black tail, the head being surmounted with two black horns and the body being covered with hair, making it altogether a repulsive looking worm.

Several persons have been stung by the caterpillars, and the most recent case is that of William Nienstedt, a bartender for John Hainhorse of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Seventh Avenue. Yesterday morning there were so many caterpillars crawling about on the front of the house that Nienstedt concluded to sweep a few thousands out into the street. While thus engaged he suddenly felt a burning sensation on the neck, and bringing his hand up suddenly, crushed a caterpillar. The pain grew so intense and the swelling so large that the man went to the drug store of Hans L. Petersen at One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Seventh Avenue for treatment.

Petersen applied chloroform to the affected part and the swelling gradually decreased, but about a dozen small blisters soon formed. The druggist gave as his opinion that the caterpillar did not sting, but that the hairy substance with which its body was covered was very sharp, and as these bristles entered the flesh poisonous matter was exuded therefrom. A man whose name was not learned had a similar experience on Tuesday, and he reduced the swelling by applying ammonia.

Stricken with Apoplexy While Bathing.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., Aug. 21.—Mrs. Louise Hosch of 904 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, while bathing at the Oriental Bathing Pavilion this afternoon, was stricken with apoplexy. She was taken to her home, where she was attended by Dr. Hatfield, but she lived only a short time. Her daughter Mary was with her when she died. Mrs. Hosch was forty-eight years old and was the wife of Ferdinand Hosch, a Brooklyn business man.

LEGAL NOTES.

DEBTS MUST BE PAID.—The old City of New York, known as the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., recovered a judgment for $3,371.92 in June, 1882, against Louis J. Jordan. Execution was issued against the latter's property, but was returned wholly unsatisfied, and no part of the judgment has ever been paid, excepting the sum of $250, which was turned into the City Treasury by Mrs. Estella J. Jordan, the judgment debtor's wife, in 1884. Mr. Jordan died in 1889 and left an estate of $16,954, the amount of a life insurance policy. Mrs. Jordan, the executrix, under an agreement with her children, turned the estate over to the United States Trust Company under a trust deed. In an action by the City of New York against the trust company, Mrs. Jordan and her children, to have it declared that the judgment of the old City of New York against Mr. Jordan was a lien on the trust fund, Justice Clarke of the Supreme Court yesterday gave a decision in favor of the plaintiff. He says:

"Upon the death of Louis J. Jordan his estate became liable for the payment of his just debts. Upon his executrix, vested with the legal title to the personal estate, devolved the duty of paying those debts not only by operation of law, but by the express terms of the will. After the payment of the debts she was given a life estate in decedent's property, and by operation of law, with reversion over to his next of kin—his children. Instead of paying this judgment debt, of which she had cognizant, and instead of retaining possession of the estate and enjoying it during her life, she elected to pay the entire amount coming into her hands over to the trust company under a trust agreement which disposes of the property in a different way than that contemplated in the will, and there it stands to this day.

"While no case exactly on all fours with the case at bar has been cited to the Court, it would seem that, with all the parties and all the facts before the Court in an equity suit, it ought not to be difficult or impossible for the Court to find and apply a remedy. The fund which Mrs. Jordan disposed of by the trust agreement was received by her in her representative capacity, impressed with the duty of paying plaintiff's judgment debt. She has treated it as her own and disposed of it in toto, and it still exists intact. The legal title to it is in the trust company, but the beneficial use is in certain of the next of kin of the decedent. It was only after the payment of just debts that it was applicable to any purpose. If it still remained in the hands of the executrix, or if it had been distributed to legatees, it might be reached by appropriate proceedings; can it be that by putting it in trust, in violation of her own duty first to pay debts, plaintiff must be defeated?

"To be sure, this is not an action under Section 1,837 of the Code. Such an action cannot be brought, as there has been no payment of legacies to legatees. The legal title is not under the will, but the trust deed. No precise code provision can per

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy probably showers; light southerly winds.

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GERMANY'S HIGH DUTY ON CEREALS

The New Tariff Bill Even Protection Against Reciprocity.

Measure Regarded as a Surrender to Purely Agrarian Interests—Takes Effect Jan. 1, 1904.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Department of State has received from Frank H. Mason, United States Consul at Berlin, an important report upon the subject of the proposed new German tariff. Mr. Mason says that the new law will take effect on Jan. 1, 1904, and it is, he thinks, a distinct submission to the Agrarian elements of the country.

It is anticipated that during the time that will intervene between now and the time when the law becomes effective some of the provisions of the new measure may be to some extent modified by concessions granted reciprocally in commercial treaties with other nations.

"In anticipation of this," says Consul Mason, "and to insure the agricultural class against any serious surrender of the advantages which they are to gain through the new law, it opens significantly with the declaration that under no treaty or reciprocal agreement to be hereafter made shall the import duties on cereals be reduced below $1.30 for each 220.46 pounds for wheat, $1.19 for rye and oats, and 71 cents for barley. After providing that duties shall be henceforth in most cases, as in the past, specific, and in all cases where the duty does not exceed $1.43 per 220.46 pounds, the bill proceeds to lay down the rates of duty, which are grouped under nineteen categories, instead of the forty-three of the present German tariff, in which such important items as calendars, playing cards, and candles form separate groups in the classification.

"Of the whole schedule, as now presented, the following items will affect principally the import trade of Germany from the United States. In this synopsis are given under each head the present normal rate of duty, (2) the minimum rate to which the present duties have been reduced under special treaties with certain favored nations, and (3) the rates designated under the new statute. The rate is in all cases, unless otherwise specified, the net amount for every 220.46 pounds.

Articles.	Present Duties.	Treaty Rates.	New Duties.
I. Cereals and food products—			
Wheat	$1.19	$0.83	$1.54
Rye	1.19	.83	1.42
Oats	.95	.67	1.42
Barley	.53	.47	.95
Barley malt	.95	.85	1.49
Corn	.47	.38	.95
Flour	2.39	1.74	3.21
Oatmeal	2.50	1.74	3.80
Hops	4.76	3.33	9.52
Starch	2.98	2.98	3.80
Dried apples, pears, &c	.95	.05	1.90
Sausages	4.76	4.04	9.52
Meats—			
Pork	4.76	3.57	7.14
Other	4.76	4.04	8.33
Butter	$4.76	$3.80	$7.14
Cheese	4.76	3.80	7.14
Eggs	.71	.47	1.42
Margarin	4.76	3.80	7.14
Cows and oxen, per head	2.14	2.14	5.95
Young cattle, per head	1.19	1.19	3.57
Hogs, per 100 kilograms	1.19	1.19	2.38
II. Machinery, &c.—			
Locomotives	1.90	1.90	2.61
Locomotives above 10 tons	1.90	1.90	2.14
Steam locomobiles—			
Under 6 tons weight	"	"	2.14
Over 6 tons weight	"	"	1.90
Sewing machines—			
Treadle	5.71	5.71	8.33
Power	"	"	4.76
Bicycles	9.52	9.52	35.70

"Under the new tariff, raw cotton, potatoes, and fresh fruits remain free of duty. Petroleum and its products, lubricating oil, paraffin, &c., are unchanged from the present rate—10 marks ($2.38) per 100 kilograms.

THE MOST IMPORTANT ADVANCES.

"It will be seen from the foregoing that by far the principal and more important advances are in food materials, notably cereals, meats, and live animals. The increase in the present treaty rate of 83 cents to $1.54 per 100 kilograms in the duty on wheat will affect most directly the United States, Argentina, and Russia, which countries exported to Germany in 1900, 465,933, 479,928, and 278,195 metric tons of wheat, respectively.

"The advance on rye will affect principally Russia, which sold to Germany last year 834,327 tons of that cereal, against 21,906 tons from the United States. Oxen, hogs, and poultry come mainly from Austria-Hungary and Russia, and both those countries, it may be safely assumed, will negotiate treaties with Germany which under the new tariff will reduce the duties on all these products of Austrian and Russian origin to the minimum rates permitted by the new statute.

"In respect to American manufactures, the most notable advances made by the present bill are in the rates on shoes and bicycles, and these have been granted in deference to loud, long, and impassioned appeals from German manufacturers, who Have professed to find the ruin of their industries in American competition. The increase of the import duty on bicycles and finished parts thereof to $35.70 per 100 kilograms will mean that an American bicycle, weighing approximately 22 pounds, (10 kilograms,) will pay $3.57 import duty, instead of about $1.25, as heretofore.

"This will exclude cheap, low-grade wheels, but not good ones. Shoes, which now pay from 10 to 15 cents per pair, according to weight, will, under the new schedule pay approximately double those rates, but no one will expect that the now firmly established and growing American shoe trade in Germany will be destroyed or seriously impaired by an import duty of 25 cents per pair.

"Public discussion of the measure is for the moment confined to two points—the alleged inadequacy of the proposed duties on manufactured products, which, as usual, are far from satisfying the demands of interested parties; secondly and principally, the effect that the heavy advances in the duties on food materials will have upon the non-agricultural population of Germany. The resulting burden that would be laid upon the dwellers in cities and laborers in factories, railways, and mines will be readily apparent.

REVENUE UNDER NEW LAW.

"From the year book of 1900 it appears that the import duties paid on ten leading classes of food materials, including wheat, rye, barley, oats, cattle, hogs, meats, butter, cheese, and eggs, was 123,578,508 marks, ($29,411,685.) Assuming that the German harvests will be in future as bountiful as those of a year ago, and that no larger imported supplies will be needed, it is easily demonstrated that these food imports of 1900, if assessed for duty at the minimum rates proposed by the new law, would pay as follows:

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Wheat	1,293,864 tons	$16,936,680
Rye	893,333 tons	10,630,663
Barley	781,458 tons	5,579,610
Oats	462,351 tons	5,503,977
Calves	58,484 head	208,788
Cows	135,630 head	806,998
Hogs	68,563 head	161,180
Meat	51,242 tons	3,638,679
Butter	16,636 tons	1,187,810
Cheese	16,645 tons	1,188,453
Eggs	118,170 tons	1,687,467
Total		$47,550,305

"An increase of 76,217,692 marks, or $18,149,810.

"But this is of course only a part of the picture. The imports of cereals, meats, and other food stuffs, large as they are, are small in comparison with the home-grown supplies, all of which would be raised in market value more or less nearly to the extent of the increased duty rate, which is of course the result at which the agrarian tariff is principally aimed. It is not simply to restrict the imports, but to raise prices in the German grain and meat markets, that the new duties are demanded.

"These increased values, applied to the 22,300,000 tons of wheat, rye, oats, and barley which Germany raises in an ordinary year, and added to the enhanced duties which would have to be paid on imported food materials, would create a new burden, which, as the Berlin Tageblatt declares, would 'revolutionize the whole economic, industrial, and commercial status of the German people, drive a large proportion of the laboring classes back to a diet of black bread and potatoes, diminish the productive strength of the nation and its consequent power of competition, and by provoking reprisals from agricultural nations like Argentina, Austria, and Russia—to say nothing of the United States—imperil the foreign markets for German manufactures, which have been to so large an extent the mainstay of the empire's export trade.'

"Finally, the proposed measure contains, in Paragraph 8, a menace of reprisals which may be taken in case of a war of customs duties. Says the text:

"Dutiable goods originating in countries which accord to German ships or merchandise less favorable treatment than is granted to those of other nations may be subjected to equal to double the ordinary rates, even to the full value of the merchandise. Goods free of duty may, under like conditions, be assessed to the extent of half the value of the merchandise."

"In respect to grouping and classification of imports, the draft follows somewhat closely the model of the United States tariff law, and is far more clear and specific in grading different qualities of goods under leading heads than the present law, which it is intended to replace."

TURKEY EXPECTED TO GIVE IN.

Trouble with France May Be Ended To-morrow—Little Interest Taken in the Matter in Paris.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch from Constantinople says:

"It is believed in official circles in Constantinople that the Sultan will accord full satisfaction to M. Constans without coercion on the part of France, and that the incident will have ended within forty-eight hours."

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The approaching visit of the Czar to France largely overshadows the interest taken in the Franco-Turkish incident. The apathy of the public is reflected by the comments of the newspapers. They generally express confidence in a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

According to the statements of Foreign Office officials yesterday, there was no news and no change in the situation. This, however, was noticeable—the officials were more reticent than on Wednesday. While again asserting that no naval demonstration was contemplated, they refused to confirm or deny the truth of the report, contained in special dispatches, that three battleships and a cruiser which arrived at Toulon yesterday morning were taking coal and provisions on board. They said they had no information on the subject.

Perhaps it is not lacking in significance that M. Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, who was attending the Council General at Chartres, suddenly went to Rambouillet yesterday morning to see President Loubet, and also that M. Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, leaves the Council General at Ariege and returns to Paris to-day to attend a special meeting of the Cabinet, called, it is asserted, to arrange the programme for the reception and entertainment of the Czar.

In the meanwhile the Turkish Ambassador, Munir Bey, is absent, and at the Turkish Embassy only minor officials are visible. They assume an air of absolute indifference to and ignorance of the whole matter. Most of the diplomats are away for the Summer, hence it is difficult to obtain a consensus of opinion. One of the oldest members of the Diplomatic Corps said yesterday:

"The Sultan's hand contains one trump just now. It is not likely that France will run the risk of opening the Eastern question on the eve of the Czar's visit."

The coming of the Czar is causing intense satisfaction throughout the country. All the Councils General are now sitting, and even those in which the opponents of the Government are in the majority are passing resolutions warmly congratulating President Loubet and the Ministry on the Czar's visit, which is regarded as a happy result of the Government's foreign policy.

The Temps (semi-official) had a note yesterday afternoon on the lines of the interview with a high official of the Foreign Office cabled yesterday. It says:

"The rupture, as yet, is only the personal act of M. Constans, and will only become official and complete if the Sultan persists in his present attitude, in which case, as Munir Bey is absent from France, it will only be necessary to notify him not to return until diplomatic relations are resumed."

The Temps adds that there is no question at present of a naval demonstration, and hints that if it becomes necessary France may imitate the example of Austria, which once, under similar circumstances, seized the Custom Houses of certain Ottoman ports.

MORE TURKISH ATROCITIES?

Several Armenian Villages Said to Have Been Wiped Out in the Sassoun District.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—A pro-Armenian sheet issued here asserts that the Turks have been looting and murdering in the Sassoun District since the beginning of July, and that several Armenian villages have been wiped out.

LONDON, Aug. 22. — The Westminster Gazette says Turkey has proclaimed martial law in the Sassoun District in consequence of alleged Albanian plots.

The Sassoun District was the scene of the massacres of 1894.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CURRENCY.

Small Issue of Gold Made to Accustom the People to It—Gold Standard Went Into Effect Jan. 1, 1900.

VIENNA, Aug. 22.—The Directors of the Austro-Hungarian Bank have decided to begin the introduction of gold currency by a small issue of twenty-kronen ($4.05) gold pieces.

The Governments of Austria and Hungary have collected a sufficient reserve of gold bullion to begin to replace paper money by gold.

The present gold issue is merely experimental, in order to accustom the public to the circulation of gold. The present generation in Austria-Hungary has never seen gold circulating, and it is feared that the gold will be hoarded by certain classes of the population. If, however, the issue prives successful, a larger one will be made.

The gold standard went into effect in Austria-Hungary on Jan. 1, 1900, but only silver and paper money has up to now been in circulation.

At the same time that the gold standard went into effect the crown was made the obligatory unit of value, replacing the gulden.

One can never know the Hudson River until he sees it. A Day Line Steamer unfolds the scroll to best advantage.—Adv.

VENEZUELAN FORCE TO INVADE COLOMBIA

Eight Hundred Men Sent to Support Uribe-Uribe.

STRICT CENSORSHIP AT COLON

Colombian Minister to the United States Still Thinks that a State of War Does Not Exist.

WILLEMSTAD, Curaçoa, Aug. 22.—Venezuelan steamers have transported 800 men from Maracaibo and Coro, under command of Gen. Davila, who defeated and captured Gen. Hernandez, to invade Colombia near Rio Hacha and to support Gen. Uribe-Uribe.

The Venezuelan authorities have also sent ammunition to the same point.

Gen. Juan Pietri, leader of a revolutionary movement that was almost ready to start, was captured near Magdalena, in the State of Carabobo, while on his way to Guarico. On being taken to Caracas, he was immediately set at liberty by order of President Castro.

COLON, Aug. 22.—The Colombian Government is now enforcing a strict censorship.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Colombian Minister, Dr. Silva, to-day discussed the dispatches received by The Associated Press from President Castro of Venezuela, through his Secretary; and from President Alfaro of Ecuador. He said:

"Coming from such high quarters it cannot be doubted that these messages afford excellent means of viewing the present situation of affairs from the standpoints of the two Governments. The chief point to be noticed is that they do not treat war as existing. The message from President Alfaro expressly states that war between Colombia and Venezuela is improbable, and he adds that such conflicts as have occurred, growing out of the union between the conservatives in both republics, are of a transitory character. It is well to have the view of so high an authority on the improbability of war, and on the transitory character of the party disturbances which have occurred.

"As this dispatch from Quito is dated Aug. 21, it seems to dispose of the reports of several days ago saying that an Ecuadorian army was about to invade Colombia and fight a battle near Pasto. Evidently the President of Ecuador knows nothing of the imminence of such a conflict.

"The dispatch from Gen. Castro's secretary also indicates clearly that no war exists. It states that the conservatives of Colombia have resolved to assist in a revolutionary move against Venezuela and her Government. From this it will be observed that the basis of the affair is a revolutionary movement against Venezuela, and, of course, such a movement is an internal affair of Venezuela, with which Colombia has no concern. Altogether the messages seem to be reassuring as to the fact that no actual war, in the sense accepted by international authorities, exists or is probable.

"I am perfectly sure that in the revolution in Venezuela there is not one Colombian. I also am well informed that the Colombian authorities on the frontier have made the utmost efforts to prevent Colombian territory from being made the base for revolutionary movements into Venezuela."

LATIN REPUBLICS WARNED.

London Paper Says If Disorders Continue Permanent American Intervention May Be Necessary.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Daily Graphic, in the course of an editorial on the South and Central American troubles, says:

"The situation is almost intolerable, and occasions a very legitimate anxiety in the United States. Unless orderly government is established on a firm foundation, the eventual permanent intervention of the United States will become inevitable."

Comparing the situation to that of Egypt when the Suez Canal was cut, the paper says:

"The republics of the isthmus will experience the fate of Egypt unless they mend their manners before the interoceanic canal is completed."

The Times says:

"No exception can be taken to Mr. Hay's attitude toward the Central American trouble. It is natural that the United States should take measures for the due protection of their own interests and those of other nations, of which they are in some measure the trustee, and it could be wished that those measures might have the effect of exercising that moral influence over the turbulent and distracted republics which it is the peculiar right and special privilege of the United States to exercise within reasonable limits.

"The Monroe doctrine has duties as well as rights, and it is no extravagant conception of those duties to regard them in this light. They are presented in the same light by the projected Pan-American Congress. Other States may learn in Mexico that they have nothing to fear from the moral hegemony which the United States cannot but exercise over their destiny, and that they have everything to gain from the friendship and good will of the most powerful and prosperous community in the New World.

"From this point of view the proposed congress is an event of happy augury, even if it prove barren of immediate results, since it will afford a favorable opportunity to discuss questions most likely to lead to a disturbance of the peace and the means of their settlement under the moderating and disinterested influence of the United States. It would, therefore, be a great misfortune of Chile persisted in an attitude of isolation."

HENRY M. FLAGLER'S MARRIAGE

Stated that the Oil Magnate's Gift to His Bride Will Be $1,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 22.—The wedding of Henry M. Flagler of Florida, oil magnate and a multi-millionaire, who secured a divorce from his insane wife and who will on Saturday be married to Miss Lilly Kenan of Wilmington, N. C., at the family home of the latter at Kenansville, a small country town, ten miles from any railroad, will be a very elaborate affair, though only the members of the Kenan family and a very small circle of intimate friends will be allowed to view its grandeur.

The ceremony will be performed according to the rites of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Flagler is an Elder and the Kenan family members. It is said the Rev. P. H. Hoge of Louisville, Ky., will officiate. Mr. Flagler will arrive in Wilmington to-morrow and will remain here during the night, leaving early on Saturday morning on a special train over the Atlantic Coast Line for Magnolia, and thence by private conveyance to Kenansville, where the ceremony will be performed upon his arrival.

It is reported that the present of the bridegroom to the bride will be $1,000,000, and that two other members of the family will be given $50,000 each. The bride comes from a noted Southern family. She is about thirty-two years old, though her hair is now tinged with gray. Her father was Collector of the Port here under President Cleveland, and her uncle is Clerk of the North Carolina Supreme Court.

Lunch Here: Sleep in Buffalo.
Lackawanna's new train leaves at noon, arriving at Buffalo 10 P. M.—Adv.

CHANGE INAUGURATION DAY.

Senator Hanna and Others Favor Later Date for Administering Oath to the President.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—A change in the date of Inauguration Day from March 4 to a later time is favored by a number of United States Senators and other public men in interviews secured by The Evening Post. Among those who expressed themselves as favorable to a change are Senators Mark Hanna, W. B. Allison, S. B. Elkins, J. P. Dolliver, J. C. Burrows, ex-Senator William E. Chandler, Secretary Lyman J. Gage, Gov. Durbin of Indiana, and Congressman Albert J. Hopkins.

Few unfavorable replies were received. One of the principal reasons urged for a change is that March 4 is the most unseasonable time of year for a pageant such as always marks the inaugural ceremonies. If the day were later, it is believed, people from all parts of the United States would flock to Washington, and the event would be more imposing and more National.

Several of those interviewed make the point that the present date for the inauguration makes the second session of Congress too short. By placing the date on April 30 this session would be extended from three to five months. This appears to be of greater importance to several who have expressed an opinion than the question of mere probable inclement weather.

NORWALK 250 YEARS OLD.

Town Will Celebrate the Occasion With a Four Days' Programme.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Aug. 22.—Norwalk is 250 years old this year, and the date of its recognition as a township by the Connecticut Court, in 1651, is to be duly celebrated on Sept. 11. The full programme will occupy four days, beginning on Sunday, Sept. 8, with historical services in all the churches in the morning, and in the afternoon a union meeting at the Old First Congregational Church, at which the Rev. C. M. Selleck, author of a history of Norwalk, will deliver a historical sermon. Alex S. Gibson, leader of the First Church choir, has composed an anthem for the service.

On Tuesday, Sept. 10, exercises will be held in all the schools of the town, and the Norwalk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will conduct visitors from out of town to historic points by trolley cars. In the evening allegorical tableaux of Indian and Colonial incidents will be given in the Norwalk Armory under the direction of the Rev. C. M. Selleck, by the Uncas and Cockenoe Tribes of the Improved Order of Red Men. Previous to the tableaux the Indian braves will hold a peace fire on Elm Crest, which overlooks West Avenue.

On Wednesday, Sept. 11, an oration recounting the town's history will be delivered by the Rev. Augustus Beard in the armory in the afternoon, and in the evening an "old home" gathering will be addressed by a number of distinguished speakers. The festivities will culminate on Thursday, Sept. 12, with a big parade of militia and firemen from various towns, under the command of Gen. Russell Frost of the State militia. A loan collection of Norwalk portraits and scenery will be open throughout the celebration days in the rooms of the Historical and Memorial Library Association, which will be furnished to represent rooms of the Colonial period.

About 1,000 invitations have been sent to Norwalk descendants and others interested in Connecticut history.

CANFIELD HITS BACK.

His Employe Has a Justice of the Peace Arrested for Illegally Entering His Place.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Justice of the Peace Robert Baxter of Mechanicsville, who on complaint of Capt. Connor issued a warrant against Richard A. Canfield of the Saratoga Club on East Congress Street, was to-day arrested on the charge of inciting to forcible entry and detain. Justice Baxter's examination was commenced this afternoon before Police Justice William J. Delaney, and will be resumed to-morrow evening, Baxter being allowed to go on his own recognizance until that time.

On Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 20, when Constable John H. Welsh of Mechanicsville attempted to execute the warrant against Canfield he was accompanied by Justice Baxter. The Constable on reaching the clubhouse was informed by Canfield's lawyer, Hiram L. Todd, that the warrant was defective, and consequently of no legal value.

Justice Baxter thereupon ordered Constable Welsh to forcibly enter the building, and seize the gambling paraphernalia. The Constable was informed that he must not commit malicious trespass. Constable Welsh then placed Mr. Canfield under arrest, and the latter subsequently gave bail in $500 to the October Grand Jury. Patrick McDonald, an attaché of the club, is the complainant against Baxter.

He and Lawyer Todd were this afternoon sworn as witnesses. The defendant will produce witnesses to-morrow evening. The raid of Aug. 20 was only a continuation of the "reform crusade" of "Dan" A. Stuart, "Cale" Mitchell, and Peter De Lacy against Mr. Canfield.

A SERVANT EMPLOYERS' UNION.

Chicago, Which Gave Birth to the Servant Girls' Union, Now Launches Another Idea.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Mrs. Charles Henrotin, a prominent clubwoman of this city, proposed at a meeting of the Working Women's Association of America to-night that the mistresses of servant girls should organize. The object of this union, she said, would not be to antagonize the Servant Girl's Union, but to determine with them the rules to be observed.

"I believe," said Mrs. Henrotin, to-day, "that the interests of employers will be best served by the formation of both associations. Improvement in conditions will certainly come by such a course. It will be better for the girls and better for the women who hire them. The question is more than one of wages. I would have all women who employ maids eligible to membership in the union which I propose."

Union mistresses will be asked to employ union girls, and union girls will be asked to submit their cards to union employers. In this way complete co-operation will be secured, and both maids and mistresses will, it is claimed, have more satisfaction than has ever been possible under the old system of hiring the girl who will promise to do most work, and going to work where there are no children and plenty of afternoons off.

American Woods for Paving.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Daily Chronicle has opened its columns to a discussion of the relative merits of American and Australian hard woods for paving. Mr. Lefroy, Agent General for Western Australia in London, pleads to-day for a full inquiry into the matter. His appeal is indorsed by The Daily Chronicle, which declares that in the interest of London's streets the matter should be definitely settled.

Croker to Sail To-morrow.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Friends of Richard Croker who saw him to-day assert that he intends to sail for New York on Saturday. Dr. Jenkins of New York City, Mr. Croker's brother-in-law, has taken Moat House, at Wantage, for the month of September.

SHAMROCK II. SPREAD SAILS IN FIRST TRIAL

Cup Challenger, in Racing Rig, Had a Lively Spin to Sandy Hook.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON ON BOARD

Irish Knight Declared Himself Satisfied with the Test, While American Yachtsmen Were Much Impressed.

Sir Thomas Lipton's cup-challenging yacht, Shamrock II., stretched her racing sails for the first time in American waters yesterday afternoon, and in a fifteen-mile spin to windward and return displayed a facility of action and a fleetness that aroused the enthusiasm of the yachtsmen on the small fleet of pleasure craft that followed the cup hunter on this, her first trial spin.

Weighing her anchor at Stapleton, the new yacht immediately started out on the starboard tack, and with her bow pointed very close to the wind's eye, began speeding to Sandy Hook in a way that showed that she was a real racer. With but the lightest kind of a wave around her bow and leaving scarcely any wake, she tacked back and forth until the head of Swash Channel was reached, whereupon she turned about and sped homeward at a twelve-knot rate.

Sir Thomas Lipton and the yachtsmen in his party were fairly aglow with delight over the boat's performance when they returned to the steam yacht Erin late in the afternoon. Sir Thomas said that everything had passed off surprisingly well, and that the racer was none the worse for her trip across the ocean.

Sir Thomas and his friends left the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel at 10 o'clock. The Irish knight, the Hon. Charles Russell, David Barrie, J. B. Hilliard, and George L. Watson, the designer, breakfasted together at the hotel. They boarded the tug James A. Lawrence at the foot of West Twenty-second Street, and then steamed rapidly down to the Stapleton anchorage.

The Lawrence, trimmed and brightened, looking spick and span, engaged to serve as a dispatch boat for the Shamrock fleet, and waving the Shamrock's flag, the British jack, and the Stars and Stripes, was saluted time and time again as she went down the harbor. Sir Thomas was eager to get aboard his challenger, so as soon as he stepped aboard the Erie his steam launch was summoned, and he and Designer Watson hastened over to the Shamrock.

They promptly went below on the Shamrock, and after an inspection lasting ten minutes, steamed over to the press boat. There Sir Thomas told the newspaper men that he had felt the sides of the Shamrock, and that they were in almost perfect condition.

"We will yet have them cleaner than they are on the exterior," he remarked. Sir Thomas was particularly interested in the enormous one-piece mast. He said that there was no danger of losing a topmast with that great spar, so long as the stays did their work.

"If the stays don't hold," then remarked the knight, "why, thin it's the divil's own work." This with a distinct Irish accent.

Sir Thomas told of the accident to the Shamrock, when King Edward was on board. He said that not a thing had been left on the deck. "I was knocked senseless," he said, "by a stay, and when I woke up, I couldn't see a thing around me except the bare deck. I don't believe we will have any more trouble of that kind, however."

IMMENSE MAINSAIL SPREAD.

It had been arranged that the Shamrock II. should take her first sail at about 2 o'clock. So at 1:45 the British tars began taking off the covers of the immense mainsail, an expanse of canvas said to weigh about five tons. This sail was brand-new, it not having been set even when it was bent.

With the covers off, the sailors began pulling the sheets of the gaff, and up the enormous stretch of canvas went. It was of a filmy, ecru coloring, and so perfectly woven and sewed together that at the distance of 100 yards it was scarcely possible to distinguish the seams. The sail went into place beautifully, and inside of fifteen minutes it had been set.

There was no doubt about the truth of the oft-stated fact that this is the largest sail ever made. It is larger than the Constitution's, considerably, and peaks up very much higher. The gaff, fastened to the mast by a stout steel collar, stretched up at an acute angle. The sail was cross-cut, and there were forty-four pieces of cloth on the luff. There was one line of full reefs and three battens in the leach. Twenty-two single hoops and three double ones held this enormous sail to the mast.

With the mainsail spread, two nimble tars were sent aloft to set the topsail. Merely a strong gafftopsail was sent up, though when this was unfurled it immediately stretched to the smoothness of a mahogany board. It was perfect. It overlapped the mainsail at its throat by just a few feet.

The jib and staysail had been put in stops before the mainsails were set. Sir Thomas and his party now came aboard from the Erin, and the jib and staysail were at once allowed to drop. The staysail was as smooth as could be, and the jib, too, was a fine fit, a slight sagging in the head being the only apparent defect.

It was just an hour after the start at uncovering the mainsail had been made when, with all sails set, the order was given to weigh anchor. Then the thirty sailors began tugging at the cable, and Sir Thomas and Mr. Russell got among them and pulled away, too. Mr. Russell had his coat off and his sleeves rolled up, while Sir Thomas was dressed as if he intended to do real work.

Just as soon as the anchor was up the big yacht careened slightly to port, and immediately began moving on the starboard tack over toward the Fort Hamilton shore. A good eight-knot breeze was blowing, and the tide was ebbing at a three-mile-an-hour rate. The wind was coming from the south-southeast, almost straight ahead from the direction in which the spin was to be made. Navigator Hamilton was at the tiller, Sir Thomas having been unable to secure an American pilot up to that time.

The challenger had gone but a short distance when she turned on her port tack, and sped toward the Narrows. It took her just twenty seconds to go about, and her big mainsail had time to shiver just about five seconds before the wind was caught again.

Shamrock II. tacked three times before getting through the Narrows, then went about for a long beat to windward toward Sandy Hook. It was just 3:35 o'clock when this turn was made.

CUP HUNTER'S FINE TRIAL.

It was then possible to get a better idea of some of the Shamrock II.'s qualities. A good twelve-knot breeze had begun to blow, and on this long beat the boat turned her bow to within three and three-quarter points from the wind's eye, then away she sped. Her tiller was almost exactly amidship, evidencing a wonderfully adjusted balance. The sails, close hauled, took the wind beautifully, and for half an hour the challenger raced at a ten and a half knot speed.

She left the Erin and the tugs which had followed her far behind for a while and they had difficulty in keeping up with her for several miles. No change was made in the sails, and the big boat was going even faster as she got nearer to Sandy Hook. Just before she reached the Swash Channel buoy the breeze heeled her over until her lee rail was awash. Capt. Sycamore, observing this, immediately turned about and faced homeward.

On the way down a large number of pleasure craft and steam yachts had been close to the Shamrock. The tug Lawrence and the Erin were prominently waving the Shamrock's flag. The little steam yacht Hornet had come racing along and shrieked out with its shrill siren. The J. S. Marden came alongside and blew her three whistles. Going through the Narrows, a Sandy Hook excursion boat was passed, and the crowd of passengers thronged at her side and waved handkerchiefs and hats at the green-hulled boat. The Rapidan, owned by R. Hall McCormick, also came along and saluted. Guy Norman's steam yacht, the Hope, was another to do the same thing.

The big Old Dominion Line steamer Jefferson was passed just as the turn about at the Swash Channel buoy was made, and her passengers were enthusiastic, too. Other vessels passed on the return home were the Monmouth, the Albertina, the Lassell, the Cygnus, the steam yacht Papoose, the United States transport Ingalls, and the Sandy Hook boat St. Johns.

The St. Johns flew the Shamrock's flag at her foremast. The Ingalls gave her three whistles, making the last one unusually long. The Erin, which had been kept busy answering the salutes to the Shamrock, responded in kind, making the final whistle long and showing her extra appreciation of the salute from the Government boat by dipping her British flag.

The sail home was a broad reach, and the yacht, with the wind on her starboard quarter, rushed back to the Narrows so fast that the eleven-knot tugs following her could not think of keeping pace with her. And this, too, with the ebbing tide against her. She had turned about at 3:55, and by 4:25 she was off Quarantine, more than six miles from where she had started on her return.

Reaching Quarantine, she sent sailors aloft to help furl the topsail, and the staysail was drawn in. A few minutes later the mainsail was furled, with only the little jib keeping the vessel moving. The James A. Lawrence then passed a line and took the yacht in tow to the Stapleton anchorage.

Sir Thomas and his party there went aboard the Erin, where they remained over night. Sir Thomas said that while the sail was fine and that he was glad to have a good breeze for the first trial, there was much still to be done, and his men would have to work very hard to get the challenger in trim for her races.

"I am not going to do a thing now but work on this boat until the time for the races comes around," he said. "I want to go to the race between the Columbia and the Constitution at Oyster Bay on Saturday, but to-morrow, if nothing prevents, we will go out for another sail. I am anxious to get out beyond the Hook and sail over the course that will be made use of in the race itself.

"We have a good boat. I believe a few weeks' hard work will make her many minutes faster than she is now. I don't know whether we will win or not, but I know I have a better yacht than I had before. If it was certain that we would win, I wouldn't enjoy coming for a race. We want the best boat to win, and I hope I have got that boat this time. The Shamrock II. isn't very elaborate inside, but she has plenty of room for that cup's safekeeping. I hope we will succeed in lifting it."

The Shamrock will have another trial to-day. David Barrie, Sir Thomas Lipton's representative, announced last night that the Shamrock will be towed down by the Erin about 11:30 A. M., and will start her trial spin from off Sandy Hook. This is in place of her owner's original intention to sail the Shamrock down the Narrows and out to sea.

N. Y. Y. C. MEETING POSTPONED.

Announcements for Cup Yachts' Trials Will Be Made To-morrow.

The general meeting of the New York Yacht Club, which was to have been held yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, was postponed until Thursday, Sept. 12, for want of a quorum. S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, said that all details regarding the trial races which are to be sailed at Newport on Aug. 31 and Sept. 2 and 4 will be made public to-morrow. On the same day will also be issued information in regard to the club steamer, and other arrangements made for members of the New York Yacht Club at the races for the America's Cup.

Secretary J. V. S. Oddie is in daily receipt of numerous inquiries regarding the dates set for the races for the America's Cup. The first race in this series will be sailed on Saturday, Sept. 21, and then on each following Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday until the series has been completed.

MILLIONAIRE MINER KILLED.

Samuel Strong Shot Dead in a Saloon Row at Cripple Creek—Had Figured in Many Lawsuits.

Special to The New York Times.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Aug. 22.—Samuel Strong, the millionaire mine owner and once proprietor of the famous Strong mine at Victor, Col., was shot and killed to-day by Grant Crumley, proprietor of a saloon and gambling house here.

Strong and three friends had visited the place, when John Neville, Strong's father-in-law, became engaged in an altercation with Crumley. Believing his father-in-law's life endangered, Strong drew a revolver. Crumley stepped back of the bar, grasped a shotgun, and discharged it at Strong's head.

The millionaire fell dead and Crumley surrendered to the police.

Samuel Strong drifted into the Cripple Creek mining district in 1891 along with a dozen others, some of whom are now wealthy men, but who then were poor prospectors. He was a contemporary of "Bob" Womack, who discovered the Gold King, the first producing mine of the camp. Curiously enough, the same men who got possession of Womack's mine and have gotten rich from it are the owners of the first bonanza mine staked by Samuel Strong. Lenox and Giddings of Colorado Springs, George Nevins, T. J. Moynahan, F. S. Stratton, James Doyle, and others went into the camp at the same time with Strong.

Within the last eighteen months Strong, who had made his millions in a day, has figured as defendant in two of the most sensational cases ever tried in Colorado. The first one was that brought by Miss Nellie Lewis, who charged him with breach of promise and asked for $200,000 damages. The other was the suit of William Lennox, E. W. Giddings, and E. A. Colburn, all multimillionaires, and Senator N. E. Scott of West Virginia, and Mrs. Dell Kearney, as plaintiffs, in which they alleged that Strong was implicated in the blowing up of the Strong mine in Victor on May 25, 1894. They asked for $150,000 damages.

The suit was a civil one, though based on criminal charges, at the time the plaintiffs were lessees under bond and lease of the Strong mine of which Strong was owner in large part. The jury found for Strong.

The breach of promise case was tried in Colorado Springs, and Miss Lewis was given a verdict for $50,000. The case is now in the upper courts on appeal. Personally, Strong was well liked by those with whom he was associated. Coming from the lower walks of life, when he became a rich man he did not become a snob. He was no better and no worse than the poor prospector he had been, and in no wise different except that he had money to gratify his wishes.

He was somewhat given to drink, and on one occasion when in Victor he was attacked and beaten almost to death by the union miners, who have always hated him cordially since the Bull Hill war days, and then arrested, fined, and imprisoned for being "drunk and disorderly."

BIG FINE FOR SELLING LIQUOR.

Topeka (Kan.) Justice Imposes Penalty of $7,500 and 1,350 Days in Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 22.—Justice Disney this morning fined George Klauer, a "jointist," $7,500, sentenced him to 1,350 days in jail, and placed him under $1,000 bond to appear in the District Court. Klauer was found guilty on fifteen counts by a jury for selling liquor.

This is the most severe punishment ever visited upon a liquor seller in Kansas. The Assistant Attorney General prosecuting gets $300 from the State for conducting the case.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

GRAND JURY INDICTS ACCUSED POLICEMEN

Glennon, Sheils, and Dwyer Have Little Time to Plead.

DECISION OF THE RECORDER

Commissioner Murphy Consults with Devery and Restores to Full Pay and Duty the Officers Charged with Willful Neglect.

"Wardman" Edward G. Glennon, Deputy Commissioner Devery's friend; Sergt. John H. Sheils, and Patrolman John Dwyer of the Tenderloin Police Precinct were yesterday indicted by the Grand Jury for willful neglect of duty in failing to suppress Laura Mauret's disorderly house at 148 West Thirty-third Street, complained of by the Parkhurs society and respectable residents of the neighborhood.

The three officers who were arrested Tuesday upon warrants issued by Justice Jerome were to have been examined before the latter at 2 o'clock. Soon after that hour Abram I

at the time of the arrest of the three men. The same sureties giving the original bail qualified as the bondsmen.

Glennon, Dwyer, and Shells are charged with the violation of Sections 117 and 154 of the Penal Code. Both sections relate to neglect of duty of a public official. The three officers when arrested were charged in the warrants with violations of Section 117. It reads:

"A public officer or person holding a public trust or employment upon whom any duty is enjoined by law who willfully neglects to perform the duty is guilty of a misdemeanor."

Section 154 is as follows:

"Where any duty is or shall be enjoined by law upon any public officer or upon any person holding a public trust or employment, every willful omission to perform such duty where no special provision shall have been made for the punishment of such delinquency, is punishable as a misdemeanor."

INDICTED MEN DOING DUTY.

Commissioner Murphy, Before He Knew of the Grand Jury's Action, Relieved Them of Suspension.

Police Commissioner Murphy relieved "Wardmen" Glennon and Dwyer and Sergt. Shells from suspension yesterday and restored them to duty, some time prior to the finding of the indictments against the three for neglect of duty.

This action on the part of the Commissioner followed a long conference between himself and Deputy Commissioners Devery and York on Wednesday afternoon. At this conference the department records were searched for some precedent for the suspension of men arrested, but not indicted, for misdemeanors. No record of such police action could be found, and, acting upon the advice of his deputies, the Commissioner upon arriving at Headquarters yesterday morning rescinded his original order suspending the men and restored them to duty and full pay.

The Commissioner was a little chary of explanation of this action when asked about his reversal of his order.

"I've just received this from Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier," said he, producing a letter. "And I acted immediately."

This letter from Mr. Le Barbier was a formal notification of the arrest of the policemen.

"I've searched the records, and can find no precedent for the suspension of officers not under indictment," continued the Commissioner.

"Will you suspend the men if they are indicted?"

"Well, let's not cross that bridge until we get to it."

"Why did you suspend Capt. Diamond and not Capt. Herlihy? Both are charged with misdemeanors?"

"Capt. Diamond's case is different. He is charged with taking money."

"The indictment does not charge that. He is indicted only for neglect of duty."

"But the surroundings of Capt. Diamond's case are different," argued the Commissioner. "The indictment grew out of the Bissert case. There was money taken in the Bissert case. Besides, the District Attorney complained to me that Capt. Diamond was interfering with his office and with his witnesses. He wrote me a letter about that."

"That's the reason you suspended him then, is it?"

The Commissioner's only reply was a laugh. Capt. Diamond is a Republican. After Mr. Philbin made the complaint about interference, Capt. Diamond was directed in the presence of Deputy Assistant District Attorney Gans to render the District Attorney any assistance he might desire.

When told of Commissioner Murphy's action, Mr. Philbin laughed heartily, but would make no comment. Justice Jerome seemed amused also when told about it.

"That's good," said he. "They'll be fighting among themselves soon."

Commissioner Murphy had gone to Far Rockaway when the indictments against Glennon, Shells, and Dwyer were returned. District Attorney Philbin immediately wrote him a formal notification of the indictments.

The Commissioner was called up on the telephone and informed of the action of the Grand Jury.

He was asked if he would take immediate action and again suspend the officers.

"I will take no action until I receive some communication from the District Attorney," said he.

"The District Attorney has written you," he was told.

"I have not received his communication," was the reply. "Until I know its contents I will take no action."

"What action will you take, if any?"

"I will not decide until I reach my office to-morrow," was the final response.

While Deputy Commissioner Devery was presiding at the trials of delinquent policemen yesterday, Mr. Kinkead, Commissioner Murphy's secretary, hurried into the room about 10:30 o'clock and whispered into the Deputy Commissioner's ear.

"All right," said Mr. Devery, loud enough to be heard in the far corners of the room. "Tell him I will be down in ten minutes. I'm too busy now."

Ten minutes passed, and a half-hour passed, but the Deputy Commissioner did not leave the trial room until nearly noon. He then descended slowly to the Commissioner's office, where he remained in consultation with Col. Murphy until the latter left for Far Rockaway.

CASE OF ABDUCTION LEADS TO RAID.

Three Women Arrested by Parkhurst Agents in Alleged Disorderly House—Rescue of a Girl.

The Society for the Prevention of Crime resumed raiding at midnight, surprising the police by making arrests in an alleged disorderly house at 214 West Forty-sixth Street, where three women were arrested. The ground for the arrests was the story of a girl who told Justice Jerome she had been detained against her will. She is now in custody of the Justice in the city. She is Mattie Gibson, eighteen years old. Superintendent McClintock of the society and Assistant Superintendent Hammond visited the house Wednesday night and took the girl away.

One of the prisoners in the raid was Cora Bradford, the alleged proprietress, who says she keeps a boarding house. Justice Jerome issued a warrant for her in the name of Jane Bradford on the charge of keeping a disorderly house; another on the charge of violating the liquor tax law, and a third for abduction, all on the complaint of the girl. The other prisoners were Clara Wells, the housekeeper, for whom Justice Jerome issued two warrants, one charging the maintenance of a disorderly house, and the other a violation of the liquor tax law, and Martha Rollin, colored, a servant.

There was much excitement in the house when Superintendent McClintock and Agents Hammond and Dillon got into the place. Mrs. Bradford was furious at the raid, and said that her place was a respectable boarding house.

At the West Forty-seventh Street Station House Superintendent McClintock warned Sergt. Sheibel that the charges were felonies, and a judge would have to be secured to bail the prisoners. Acting Captain Brennan was in the station house when the prisoners were taken in about a quarter of 1 o'clock. When asked about the raid he said:

"I have nothing to say."

Superintendent McClintock said that some one had written an anonymous letter to the society Tuesday, with the statement that a girl was in the house at 214 West Forty-sixth Street under detention. She had been abducted, it was stated, by some person or persons.

Superintendent McClintock could not be induced to tell where the girl is though she is under Justice Jerome's care. The prisoners will be arraigned before Justice Jerome this morning.

MR. PHILBIN'S NEW ASSISTANT.

Samuel Thorne, Jr., Becomes a Deputy for the District Attorney.

District Attorney Philbin yesterday stated that the volume of work involved in the police and other investigations now being conducted by the District Attorney's office has rendered necessary the services of another Deputy Assistant District Attorney, and he announced the appointment to that position of Samuel Thorne, Jr., a graduate of Yale in the class of 1896 and of the Harvard Law School in 1899.

Since his graduation Mr. Thorne has studied law with the firm of Stimson & Williams, 55 Liberty Street, and has also been one of the counsel for the Legal Aid Society and for the Committee of Fifteen. He has also identified himself with the Anti-Policy Society campaign, of which Capt. F. Norton Goddard is the leader.

STEEL MILLS USE NON-UNION WORKERS

Strikers Do Not Molest Imported Substitutes.

Judge Admonishes Laborers to Keep the Peace—A Steel Company Victory at Irondale.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 22.—Aside from the partial equipment of the Star plant of the American Tin Plate Company and the preparation for its immediate resumption of business there were no special developments in the strike situation in this city to-day. No further trouble occurred at the Pennsylvania Tube Works, and at all other strike points quiet reigns.

The strikers had been notified that 150 men would arrive at 12 o'clock to equip the Star plant, and a large number of strikers gathered at the station to receive them. When the train finally arrived, over two hours late, the thirty-two newcomers, under the guidance of six of the company officials and the protection of twenty-five policemen, were marched to the mill, three blocks away.

No demonstration was made by the strikers, but they followed the crowd and tried to get a chance to talk to the non-unionists to dissuade them. The police, however, prevented all communication by forming a hollow square about their charges and keeping all strikers at a distance. No trouble occurred, and the new men were safely lodged in the mill. The strikers claim that five of the men broke away from the guards and took to the hills.

The Amalgamated people point with pride to the conduct of their members in restraining themselves from violence when they see non-unionists being marched into the mills to take their places. The incident at the Star Plant is given as an example of especial significance, and, to use an Amalgamated officer's expression, shows that the men have been educated to the knowledge that their strongest weapon in such cases is silence and submission until it is demonstrated that the mills cannot be operated successfully without the aid of the skilled men now on strike.

The steel men, on the other hand, are highly pleased with their success in manning the Star Plant, and say that if the men they secure are not molested it will be but a short time until all of their mills will be in full operation and doing good work.

While the strikers claim that five of the new men at the Star Plant have deserted the company, and say that others would leave if they could get out of the mill, Superintendent Harper maintains that he has 100 men at work; that none have deserted, and that the men can go and come from the mills as they please. Mr. Harper says the plant will be in smooth running order to-night, and he apprehends no further difficulty in its operation.

PAINTER MILL HAS 250 MEN.

The Painter Mill has 250 men at work, and the management expects to be running full-handed by next week. Two mills are being operated at the Lindsay & McCutcheon Plant, one of them the ten-inch mill. No sign of a break in the Carnegie Upper and Lower Union Plants made its appearance to-day.

The furnaces in the Demmler Tin Plate Mill at McKeesport were going all day, and the whole plant is lighted again to-night. Machinists and roll turners are working inside. No attempt has been made to unload new men or start the plant, but the strikers claim they have positive proof that tin workers are on the road. The pickets are guarding the mill closely, believing that the new men will be taken into the mill through the tunnel. A barge load of coal was unloaded to-day, and the yard is well stocked with raw material.

At Irondale the tin plate company gained another victory to-day by the successful start of one set of rolls. There are said to be enough men in the plant to man one mill one turn, and the company officials say that now the break has been made they will get the men back.

A delegation of strikers from Wellsville went to Irondale this evening with the intention of having a talk with the men at work and try to persuade them to quit.

The seven foreigners arrested for disturbing the peace at the Pennsylvania Tube Plant last evening were given a hearing by Magistrate McGarvey this morning and severely reprimanded. All were discharged but one, who was fined for having a dangerous weapon in his possession when arrested. The Magistrate requested the Amalgamated officials to instruct the foreigners as to the rights of others, as well as how far they themselves could go without breaking the law. He then said:

"The Recorder, the police, and the Magistrates mean to maintain civic order at all costs. Hereafter, I want it very clearly understood, any one who is arrested in connection with strike disorders will be made to feel the utmost penalty of the law. The Police Department, myself, Director J. O. Brown, and Superintendent Leslie, no matter how our personal sympathies go, have but one duty to perform, and that is to [illegible] the commonwealth, and this duty will be fulfilled at all hazards.

"It is now the duty of the officers of the Amalgamated Association to inform the men that have been arrested, and those not arrested, that strikers must not congregate at the mills, at the street corners, or even on the streets, and that if they do so, especially after this warning, it will be the duty of the Magistrates to impose on them the utmost penalty of the law."

NO SUIT AGAINST TRUST.

The report that the Amalgamated will enter suits against the operating companies of the United States Steel Corporation, charging violation of the Pennsylvania law respecting the discharge of union labor, is denied by William J. Brennan, solicitor for the workers' organization, who said that the association will not seek to terminate the strike by litigation or attack the legality of the United States Steel Corporation in the courts.

Notices have been posted at the National Tube Works, McKeesport, requesting the strikers who can call at the company offices to-morrow and Saturday and receive their money. The strikers are guessing as to what the move made by the company means. Many think that the company is through with the men and an effort may be made to open the mills with new men in place of the old employes if not peaceably.

It was reported at McKeesport that the National Tube Company would ask every employe when he calls for his money whether he wants to return to work, and if enough men signify their intention to return the mill will be started Monday, but the story could not be confirmed at the company's office.

An official of the tube works made the statement that the company was receiving letters from all over the country from skilled workmen making application for positions.

The fires in the bar mill of the Painter plant were lighted this morning and preparations made to start the mill. According to Manager Harper, many of the old men are back at work and more are coming in each day. He expects to have the entire plant running next week. There was much excitement in McKeesport last night, especially about the Demmler tin plate works. Several hundred strikers assembled about the plant to thwart any attempt to introduce non-union men, which was expected to take place during the night.

There was a report circulated that the works would resume to-day, and the strikers kept up their vigilance until daylight this morning, but no non-union men were taken into the works, and all is quiet there now.

However, three furnaces were lighted yesterday and everything points to an early resumption of operations. The plant is the pioneer in the tin plate industry in the United States, and when running full employs about 500 men.

At Amalgamated headquarters in this city the day was devoted almost entirely to routine business and nothing of unusual importance occurred. President Shaffer said this evening that no movement has as yet been made by either side looking to arbitration or mediation. No hint had come from the steel people on the subject and none had gone out from the workers.

There was, however, a tendency among many of the labor leaders to-day to discuss the possibility of arbitration, and on every side was heard mentioned the name of Gov. W. A. Stone as an arbitrator or conciliator, and it is said he will be asked to tender his good offices in this direction.

There was an unusual number of visitors at headquarters, and it is said that arrangements are being made to further extend the strike unless something is quickly done looking toward peace. The structural iron workers and bricklayers, it is reported, are likely to be the first of the outside trades called to strike.

The bricklayers will be asked to refuse to do any repair work at mills of the United States Steel Corporation and the structural iron workers will be urged to refuse to handle material made at plants of the steel combination. This would have the effect of tying up building operations and throw many additional men out of employment.

NO CHANGE AT JOLIET.

All Wait to See What South Chicago Will Do—Many Strikers Anxious to Resume Work.

Special to The New York Times.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 22.—The strikers in Joliet are under waiting orders. If South Chicago goes out on Sunday the mill will not resume. If they do not, as seems likely, it is reported that Monday will see a break in the ranks of the strikers here.

The billet mill and converter are the departments that are likely to start the break. The men of J. E. Ralph and Mutual Lodges have been against the strike from the first, but were outnumbered by the younger and more impetuous men in the rod mill.

The latter favor the strike and it is not expected they will go back until the strike is officially declare off. The Merchant Mill men have not given an intimation of their action.

PRICES FOR CLOTH ADVANCE.

Prospect of Peace at Fall River Leads to a Boom in the Market.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 22.—The abandonment by the manufacturers to-day of the movement to reduce wages in the cotton mills was followed by a slight boom in the cloth market, which promises to be maintained. M. C. D. Borden came into the market this afternoon with an offer to purchase all regular goods on hand at 2½ cents, an advance of 1-16 over the ruling price.

He was followed by other purchasers, and the price advanced on twenty-eight-inch, 64 by 60, from 2⅜ to 2½, a basis of 2 9-16 for regular goods. There was an advance of 1-16 in other narrow goods. The total sales for the three hours were 150,000 pieces.

BRITISH IRON TRADE REVIVAL.

Expected in the Next Few Months Owing to Various Causes.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The writer of an article in The Standard to-day, reviewing the British iron trade, considers that there is every prospect of a considerable revival in the Autumn and Winter.

This revival, he thinks, will be helped by the heavy reduction in the prices of coal and coke and by the resumed activity in shipbuilding. Moreover, he asserts, in consequence of the American strike, American consumers of finished goods are placing orders in the United Kingdom on quite a large scale.

Ready to Open at Canal Dover.

CANAL DOVER, Ohio, Aug. 22.—The United States Steel Corporation will make an effort to operate its sheet mills in this city with non-union men and a crowd of workmen will probably be brought in to-night. A firm in this city has been working all day turning the new machine shop into a boarding house. Three refrigerator cars, supposed to contain provisions, were billed from Alliance to this city. At 11 o'clock everything is quiet.

Will Start Crescent Mills.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 22.—General Manager Banfield, who has been in charge of the Crescent mill in this city, left last night for Irondale, Ohio, where he will endeavor to start the mills with non-union men. He is urging some of the strikers in this city to go with him.

STOPS WORK ON BIG HOUSE.

Dispute Over a Party Wall Causes a Delay in the Building of the Collingwood.

Work on the "Collingwood," the eight-hundred-thousand dollar apartment house which Robert H. Spalding is having built, on West Thirty-fifth Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, has been at a standstill since Aug. 15 on account of a temporary injunction that was granted on that date by Justice O'Gorman restraining Mr. Spalding from continuing the work until a dispute as to whether the eastern wall of a house belonging to Dr. Elmer S. Messinger adjoining was a party wall or not has been settled. Dr. Messinger claims that it is not, and it was that contention that caused him to have Mr. Spalding enjoined from continuing the construction of the building. Motion was made before Justice O'Gorman yesterday to make the injunction permanent. Decision was reserved.

The Collingwood, when completed, will be a modern apartment house, twelve and a half stories high, and will be run by William F. Bangs, the proprietor of the Sturtevant House, to whom it has been leased by Mr. Spalding for 21 years. Mr. Spalding's attorneys say that, when the old buildings on the property on which the Collingwood is being built were torn down, the wall of Dr. Messinger's house was found to be defective, and that as a result it was condemned by the Building Department. At this point Dr. Messinger, they allege, signed an agreement with Mr. Spalding that he would not in any way interfere with the construction of the Collingwood. In violation of that agreement he had Mr. Spalding enjoined, they contend, and hence they declare they expect the order to be vacated by Justice O'Gorman.

Several independent surveys of the property have been made, and each of the surveyors says that the wall is a party wall, and that Mr. Spalding is entitled to the use of it. On the other hand, Mr. Messinger contends that it is his absolutely.

The steel work on the Collingwood is nearly complete, while the brick and stone work is finished up to the fourth story. When completed the Collingwood, with the ground on which it is being built, will represent an expenditure of about $1,000,000.

THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS.

Board Meets To-day to Secure a Building Site.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Steps will be taken to-morrow, at a meeting of the Board of Visitors of the National Bureau of Standards, to secure a site for the erection of a building to be permanently occupied by the bureau. The board, consisting of Dr. H. S. Pritchett, President of the Massachusetts School of Technology; Dr. Ira Remsen of Johns Hopkins University, Elihu Thompson of Boston, Edward W. Nichols of Cornell University, and Albert L. Colby of Pennsylvania, was named by Secretary Gage, and it will learn from Prof. Samuel W. Stratton, the Director, that he has received offers of sites suitable for the purposes of the bureau, for which Congress appropriated $25,000, together with $100,000 toward the construction of a laboratory to cost not to exceed $350,000.

Prof. Stratton stated to-day that the work of the bureau is attracting attention in all directions, and that many inquiries are coming in. Under the law the bureau is to make all standards, calibrations, tests, and investigations for the Government or for the State Governments free of charge, but for others a fee is to be charged. Few of the States give any attention to the matter of standards, and the trouble everywhere is that every city and town has standards secured from private concerns. The large cities of the country are said to be sadly in need of absolute uniformity in standards, and some of them are already in correspondence with the Bureau of Standards with the object of setting themselves right.

POLE CRUSHES TWO WOMEN.

It Was Knocked Over by a Passing Wagon—Crowd Afraid to Help Them.

Houston Street was thronged with breadwinners returning home after a day's work at 6 o'clock last night. At Forsyth Street two young women, Rosa Sherry of 244 East Fourth Street and Annie Saltzman of 124 Forsyth Street, both cloak operatives, were chatting.

Just as they were about to say good night a heavy coal wagon, drawn by three horses and driven by Patrick Hogan, swung around the corner of Houston Street and crashed into an electric light pole, which went down squarely upon the two young women.

A great crowd congregated about the victims, but no one dared touch the pole, fearing that it might be charged with electricity. Police man Scheyer of the Eldridge Street Stat[illegible] fought his way through the crowd, extricated the women, and summoned an ambulance from the Gouverneur Hospital.

It was found that Miss Sherry had suffered contusions of the head, body, and legs, and that Miss Saltzman's collarbone had been broken and three of her ribs had been fractured. Both were taken to the hospital, and Miss Sherry's condition is considered serious. Hogan, the driver of the wagon, was arrested.

CONSTITUTION BEATEN IN HER OWN WEATHER

Light Winds Favored New Boat, but Columbia Won by Fair Margin.

FIRST RACE OFF OYSTER BAY

Old Cup Defender Led Always, and Though Her Rival Gained at Finish, Was First by 1 Minute 39 Seconds.

With the America's Cup races less than a month away the Columbia still further complicated the cup defender situation yesterday when she beat the Constitution over a thirty-mile course by 1 minute 39 seconds actual time, and 2 minutes 57 seconds corrected time. The race, which was one of the most exciting ones seen between the rival defenders, was the first of two special races for cups offered by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club over its regular outside course off Oyster Bay.

The weather conditions were as if especially made to try out the respective merits of each yacht, and it was a toss up which of the two boats if either, was the more favored. The race included everything from dead calms, smooth seas, and light variable winds to a stiff eight-knot breeze and choppy waters.

The final time of Columbia's victory gives but a poor idea of the champion's splendid work. Once, at the end of the first round of the triangle, in a smooth sea and in wind varying from five to eight knots, the Columbia came in ahead, leading by 5 minutes and 10 seconds. Then came a fluke in the wind. Both yachts were running free at the time. The breeze fell steadily, Columbia losing it. It stuck to the Constitution, however, until the boats were at one time even, the Constitution gaining 4 minutes and 5 seconds on her rival. Then, with the same wind conditions, the older boat began to draw away from the new one and was never again headed. As the score now stands between the two defenders, Columbia has won eight and the Constitution nine races.

Early in the morning an unpromising cloud of fog hovered over the green hills of Oyster Bay and over the Constitution, which lay at anchor where she had made herself at home the night before. Heavy white clouds hung thickly to the southward, and not until 11 o'clock did the sun break its way through the curtain. The wind began to come lightly from the northeast in fitful puffs, but the weather sharps predicted great things in the line of breezes by noon, the hour set for the start. At that early hour the sun burned on to the yachts with a vengeance, and hundreds of knockabouts and large sailing yachts that were anxious to see the race hoisted their sails only to drift about in the doldrums.

The Constitution was the centre of attraction, and a fleet of sail and steam yachts hauled alongside the great white yacht, which lay motionless riding at anchor, her snowy mainsail and huge club-topsail, hanging limp, hoisted ready for the fray. Great things were expected of that same mainsail. Manager Duncan had all along complained of the fit of the older mainsail, and he hoped with a proper fitting sail to beat the Columbia even as preceding cup defenders have beaten older champions at this time in former years.

The Columbia at this time was not in evidence, but upon looking closely into the misty distance a huge sail could be made out. It was the Columbia coming down from her anchorage in Glen Cove. As the yacht drew nearer she was seen to heel with a fair breeze, and as she drew nearer still she brought the wind with her. Promptly at 12 o'clock, the hour scheduled, Columbia shot by the mouth of Oyster Bay, ready to begin the race at an instant's notice.

There was some unavoidable delay, however, and it was not until 1 o'clock that the judges' boat, Edward T. Dalzell, flying the American yachting ensign and the club flag, and resplendent in huge code signals, left the club float with the Racing Committee and a large number of guests aboard.

WEATHER FAVORED NEW YACHT.

As the Dalzell steamed by the Constitution the latter raised her staysail and jib and set after the tug at a rapid clip in a steadily increasing breeze. The mainsail of the new candidate sat poorly at best. It was tighter on the leach than the older sail, but it was fuller at the throat, and it bagged considerably.

At the starting line another delay was met. According to the rules there was to be but one-gun start. Managers Duncan and Morgan both differed as to their preference as to a one or a two gun start. Both called aboard the judges boat, where the Regatta Committee decided to abide by the rule as originally laid down. Shortly after this the code letters D. G. S., the signal for Course No. 1, were hoisted aboard the Dalzell, and at 1:30 o'clock the preparatory signal to make ready for the final gun, five minutes later, was given. Both yachts at once began to hug each other at the starting line, the Columbia to windward and both heading inshore. The boats hung together to within 100 yards of the mark, where they loafed lazily, each apparently satisfied to hold the other. As the yachts lay with scarcely enough headway for steerage way the Columbia broke out her baby jibtopsail, and the Constitution followed an instant later.

Within two minutes of the final gun both yachts turned, heading for the open Sound. Columbia turned on her heel like a top, while Constitution soon followed, and both, now within 200 yards of the line, began making preparations for the final burst. Slowly they moved nearer the line, the Columbia still to windward, about a quarter of her own length ahead of her rival and so close to the latter as to blanket her. With twenty seconds to go both made a stab at the line.

Neither yacht was within thirty yards of the line at the final signal, but Columbia began to gain headway rapidly and to draw away from her rival in a way that made people's eyes bulge. The Constitution was as if she dragged an unseen load after her, and it was not until the Columbia was over 100 yards ahead of her that she began to move anything like herself. It was distinctly Constitution weather at this time, a light six-knot breeze and a smooth sea, and as Columbia continued drawing away steadily even after the new defender had gained her speed, there was general surprise aboard the judges' boat.

The first leg of the triangle was a reach toward the Connecticut shore, and they scooted along like a pair of race horses with sheets trimmed nearly flat and booms to port. They had not gone two miles before a tugboat hauling five barges was seen in the distance. The barges were in a position so that by the time the racers got to them they would be in a direct line with the yachts.

Here was an instance of the daring that has won races for the Columbia before the one of yesterday. The Constitution's skipper saw the barges and was the first to act. The yacht trimmed her sheets flatter and began to pinch so as to round the stern of the barges. Not so the Columbia. While her rival was losing ground at every foot covered because of pinching close, the Columbia continued on her course, heading straight for the stakeboat, regardless of the tow.

It was on the general principle that there is not an American skipper in the country to-day who would not get out of the way of a cup racer if he had legs to move with. The Columbia kept on at a hot clip and left the Dalzell, which was following as best it could. Through glasses the move could be seen. As the Columbia drew nearer the tow the latter's line became suddenly slack and the barges behind began to back up on one another.

"By thunder, Barr's nerve has won him out," shouted an enthusiastic Regatta Committee man as it was seen that the towboat Captain preferred to tangle his tow rather than to interfere with the yacht. The Constitution rounded the stern of the tow fleet and then paid off her sheet and began to race down on the Columbia, which was running less free. In the end, it was decided by the sharps, the manoeuvre did little to set the Constitution back as she made up by bearing down on the mark with her sheets started.

The Columbia, however, had a splendid lead, and she rounded the first mark 48 seconds ahead. As if to prove that the tow had little to do with the 48-second question, the Columbia rounded the next mark, a beat to windward, with 3 minutes and 23 seconds to spare, and then began the run home before the wind.

COLUMBIA INCREASES HER LEAD.

As Columbia rounded the second stake boat her immense balloon jib broke out, and as the stiff breeze caught it the yacht fairly leaped along, increasing the distance between herself and her rival, who found it necessary to make a short tack to weather the mark. Then, while the balloon jib was drawing like a steam engine the Columbia broke out her spinnaker, and came toward the home mark with the water fairly seething under her bow.

The wind hauled around and fell quickly until it was at one time a dead calm. The balloon jib and the spinnaker were taken in on the Columbia and also on the Constitution, where similar sails had been set upon rounding. In a few minutes the wind freshened and veered and the last half of the final leg of the first round became a close reach. Columbia had done things to the Constitution that astonished yachtsmen, for the time at the end of the first round showed Columbia 5 minutes and 10 seconds in the lead.

She rounded the stakeboat and again set her spinnaker and balloon jib and then happened one of the things in yachting that make the sport a delightful uncertainty. The wind died out steadily and Columbia, far in the lead, was seen to take in her spinnaker and to set it again a moment later, only to take it in again as before, all within ten minutes. Constitution, far astern, was more favored.

She came up with the falling breeze, and long after the Columbia had ceased to move an inch and when her sheet rope was hanging limp, the newer boat was seen to move along. She ate up the distance between herself and her rival steadily, and presently the boats were side by side, the Constitution, during the final moments of the spurt having given a rare exhibition of how to move along with no wind and every sail hanging as limp as a handkerchief.

"That boat certainly can drift!" shouted an excited guest on the Dalzell. But the drifting was about over, for with spinnaker and balloon jib set there was no weathering the Columbia, and as the yachts drew nearer the stakeboat it was seen that Capt. Barr had the better of the argument, as he had the right of way and could force the Constitution pretty much as he pleased.

Down came the running sails of the Constitution and up went the little jib topsail for another beat to windward. But the Columbia managed to hold her own, being then just about the mark, 1 minute and 5 seconds ahead of the Constitution. In the one leg, owing to the fluke, the newer challenger had wiped out 4 minutes and 5 seconds of the other's lead.

Columbia was never headed, however. She raced on, and the wind again rose to seven or eight knots and shifted dutifully to make the home mark a close reach. The Columbia came home at a tremendous clip, the Constitution following close, gaining somewhat. But the old champion's lead was too much, and with the heads of her white uniformed sailors peeping over the weather rail and three feet of her bronze underbody showing, she shot over the line. At once she went on the starboard tack and stood for Glen Cove, her mooring. The Constitution headed for Oyster Bay, where she was taken in tow by her tender. The summary:

	Start.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Columbia	1:35:00	3:48:32	3:47:14
Constitution	1:35:00	3:50:11	3:50:11
Columbia's win		01:39	02:57

FIRST ROUND.

	1st Mark.	2d Mark.	3d Mark.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Columbia	1:57:30	2:43:45	3:35:40
Constitution	1:58:18	2:47:08	3:40:50

SECOND ROUND.

	1st Mark.	2d Mark.	3d Mark.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Columbia	4:15:00	4:52:40	5:23:32
Constitution	4:16:55	4:53:18	5:25:11

The next race between the Columbia and the Constitution will take place to-morrow over the same Seawanhaka course.

Launch Race of Jamaica Bay Y. C.

The Jamaica Bay Yacht Club announces a launch race for the Fred W. Huber Cup, to be held off the clubhouse at Holland's Station, Rockaway Beach, to-morrow afternoon at 3:30. There will be a progressive euchre party, followed by dancing, at the clubhouse in the evening.

PROF. NORTON SPEAKS.

He Bitterly Arraigns This Government's Colonial Policy in an Address on "National Wrongdoing."

Prof. Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard University at the annual dinner of the Sanderson Academy, held in Ashfield, Mass., yesterday delivered an address on "National Wrongdoing." The Evening Post of this city printed a report of Prof. Norton's address, in part, as follows:

"Surely many of our deeds of late seem to show that we, too, like the people of old, are intoxicated with prosperity. Child and lover of America, as I am, my heart burns hot with indignant sorrow and humiliation as I regard our treatment of Porto Rico, of Cuba, of the Philippines. Are we morally so deaf that we do not hear the reproaches of men to whom we have broken our promise of independence, and the bitter upbraidings of those who had learned from our teachings that liberty is worth dying for?

"Can we stop our ears to the cries and sobs of innocent women and children whom we have made desolate outcasts; to the groans of men whom we have shot down because they stood up against us in defense of what were once our principles, of their rights and their honor? What sin, what folly, what shame are ours!

"We all are more or less responsible for the shame of broken National pledges, for the folly and the sin of cruel hostilities undeserving of the name of war. It is not a pleasant thought that the shot which stretched some poor Filipino on the ground was fired by a hand for whose murderous service you and I have been compelled to contribute payment. I, at least, and those who think as I do, will not cease to protest that a greater wrong is done to us Americans than to the Filipinos themselves by these degrading and criminal hostilities.

"The report of Major Gen. MacArthur, dated on the 4th of July, reads as a satire on our familiar Fourth of July orations. From May 5, 1900, to June 30, 1901, there were 1,026 'contacts,' a euphemism for fights, between our troops and those whom the General calls 'insurgents.'

"The most glorious event of the period was the capture, by a trick so mean as to make a traitor blush, of the leader of his people, once our friend and ally.

"For three years past we have been acting as if we were no longer Americans. We have been Europeanizing ourselves. We have been recreant to America, and our recreancy has cost us dear in treasure, in honor, and in blood.

"It is time to retrace our backward steps, to renew our faith in American principles and ideals, and our allegiance to them; to redeem our broken promises; to stop our wicked fighting, and to turn from the darkness of the Old World to the hope of the New."

NOTED CRIMINALS CAUGHT.

Ernest Belden and His Wife in Custody, Charged with a Long List of Offenses.

Ernest Belden, who has served many terms in prison, and his wife, Sarah Belden, long hunted by both the Federal and local police authorities, were arrested together yesterday at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-first Street by Central Office Detectives McMullen and Brady. The man's pockets were filled with pawn tickets representing the proceeds of robberies in which the pair have been engaged.

The prisoners were married on Aug. 19 of last year in Newark, where the woman, who was the widow of Capt. James Peters, a veteran of the civil war, eked out her pension of $8 a month by running a boarding house for employes of the trolley lines. By her marriage to Belden she should have forfeited her pension, but she continued to draw it until she heard that the Government detectives were on her track, when she fled with her husband to Jersey City. There, under different names, she obtained many positions as a housekeeper, and within a few days after obtaining a situation she and Belden would rob the house in which she was employed. So extensive were their operations that in last July a circular was sent all over the country, asking that they be arrested.

The woman, in fact, was once caught and was out on bail on a charge of petit larceny. She was to have been tried yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions and was on her way to court when arrested. The couple have been robbing lodging houses in this city of late. At Police Headquarters Mrs. Belden admitted her guilt of all the robberies charged against her and also of swindling the Government.

She denounced Belden, who, she said, had driven her into a life of crime. She intimated that she would turn State's evidence against him, and the detectives asked the court that her sentence be suspended. This was done, and she was taken back to Headquarters to await extradition papers to New Jersey for her more serious crimes.

Belden was arrested in 1889 for robbing John J. Kernan, by whom he was employed at 48 Wall Street, and was sent to Elmira. In 1891 he was sent to Sing Sing for five years on a conviction of forgery. Almost immediately after his release he committed another crime and was sent back to the same prison, and on March 1, 1897, he was again sent to Elmira for three years, but did not serve all of his sentence.

NEW HARLEM BRIDGE OPEN

Girls in White Lead Manhattan and Bronx Processions.

First and Willis Avenues Joined at Last by a Great Structure—Acting Mayor's Address.

Big civic parades marching down from the Borough of the Bronx and up from the Borough of Manhattan met yesterday morning in the centre of the new bridge over the Harlem River from First Avenue on this side to Willis Avenue on the other, and there Acting Mayor Guggenheimer and the men who had been most active in securing the construction of the bridge, formally declared it open to public use. Young women clad in white led both parades. The one from Manhattan started up First Avenue from One Hundred and Sixth Street with 100 girls leading the van under the command of Miss Mary Louise Rourke, while 80 girls, led by Miss Mary Demorest, came down out of the Bronx from Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

In the Manhattan parade were the East Side Citizens' Improvements Association, commanded by the President, Peter W. Schloss, Jr.; business men's organizations from that section of the city, and several Italian societies in gay trappings, and, in the Bronx column, marshaled by Col. J. A. Goulden, were the North Side Board of Trade, the Taxpayers' Alliance, the Third Ward Property Owner's Association, and the Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., commanded by Capt. David Wilson.

As the processions reached the new structure the mounted policemen who had cleared the way fell out of the parade and the young women marched on through their lines until the Misses Rourke and Demarest met and shook hands, while the united bands burst out with "Hail Columbia."

Mr. Guggenheimer reviewed the building of the bridge from the first attempts to secure the authorization of the legislation, and predicted that as a result of this and similar works the Borough of the Bronx before the century had passed would become one of the most important manufacturing and residential districts in the whole city.

Bridge Commissioner Shea, the next speaker, felicitated himself that during his term of office there will have been completed two, and possibly three, of the great Harlem River bridges.

President James L. Wells of the North Side Board of Trade, said:

"This bridge has long been a public necessity; notwithstanding the phenomenal growth of the city on either side of the Harlem, the means of crossing the river from First to Willis Avenue have remained until to-day almost as primitive as they were when the dusky Indians paddled and sailed canoes across the glittering waters of the Muscoota.

"Notwithstanding also that there was a dense population of immense manufacturing establishments on each side of the river requiring the means of intercourse one with the other, the facilities for crossing at this point continued almost as crude as they were when the renowned Jonas Bronck, our first white settler, transported his family, his servants, and his cattle across 'the great kill' and built his home on yonder hill near the northerly terminus of this bridge, more than two centuries and a half ago.

"This bridge will give direct access to our railroads and freight yard, to our large manufacturing establishments, and to the constantly increasing commercial interests that cluster about the Harlem and East Rivers. It will relieve the congested condition of the Third Avenue Bridge, over which, it is asserted, more vehicles pass daily than over the Brooklyn Bridge."

When Mr. Wells had concluded, all the white-clad girls joined in singing the "Red, White, and Blue," and then as the band played the "Star-Spangled Banner" the Stars and Stripes rose to the highest point of the structure. The batter thundered a National salute of twenty-one guns, and the reverberations died away amid the shrieks of locomotive and tugboat whistles and the deep roar of steam gongs and sirens from the neighboring factories of Harlem and Mott Haven and Morrisania.

Ice cream and cake were served out to the singers as a Harlem Hospital ambulance dashed across the bridge at full speed to prove the saving of time the new structure will effect on the many errands of mercy on which it and its fellows are called across the Harlem.

As the assemblage broke up there was a line of trucks a third of a mile long waiting at each end of the bridge for the signal that the roadway was clear and open at last.

GIFT OF BRIGHAM YOUNG STOLEN.

Valuable Watch Taken from George Alfred Townsend in the Tenderloin.

George Alfred Townsend, the well-known writer, has complained to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station that his gold watch, chain, and locket, worth about $300, but which he says he would not have sold for $10,000, were stolen from him on a northbound Broadway car shortly after leaving Thirty-fourth Street, last night. The inscription on the watch shows why he values it so highly. It is as follows:

From Brigham Young to George Alfred Townsend, in the year 1871.

Mr. Townsend, who is now staying at the Waldorf-Astoria, says he has carried the watch ever since he received it from the great Mormon leader. It was about 8 o'clock when he boarded the car, which was a closed one. There was a great r

CHOICE OF MEN TO HEAD THE CITY TICKET

Anti-Tammany Delegates Want an Independent Democrat.

They Meet at Col. Ogden's Invitation and Set the Time for the Next Formal Conference.

Col. Willis L. Ogden, Chairman of the Campaign Committee appointed at the convention of the Citizens' Union in Cooper Union, gave a luncheon yesterday at the Merchants' Club, Broadway and Broome Street, to representatives of the anti-Tammany bodies. There was much discussion with relation to Mayoralty candidates, but it had more to do with the possible Tammany nominee than with any one who might be selected by the anti-Tammany forces.

There were present besides Col. Ogden, Lieut. Gov. T. L. Woodruff, President R. C. Morris of the Republican County Committee; Benno Loewy of the German-American Republican League; Otto Kempner of the Brooklyn German-American League; ex-Senator M. J. Coffey of the Brooklyn Democracy; John C. Sheehan of the Greater New York Democracy, ex-Sheriff James O'Brien of the City Democracy; Henry Weissmann of the Brooklyn German-American Municipal League, J. G. Timolat of Richmond, Treasurer of the New York City Republican Committee; Herman Ridder of the German-American Reform Union, J. J. Van Nostrand of Queens, Samuel Seabury of the Citizens' Union, Dr. Gustav Scholer of the German Republican County Committee, and J. T. Kelly of the New York Independent Democracy.

After luncheon the question of the date of the next anti-Tammany conference was discussed, and it was fixed for Sept. 9, at 8:30 o'clock at the headquarters of the Citizens' Union, 34 Union Square East. Sessions of the conference, it was said, would be practically continuous until an anti-Tammany ticket had been agreed upon.

Col. Ogden, in discussing the affair, said:

"I thought a dinner would be the best way of calling one member of each organization together so that we could become better acquainted. The sentiment of the gentlemen present was that a fusion ticket was assured, and that it would be successful against Tammany.

"Our advices were of a most encouraging character, and there was some discussion of possible candidates. But I can give no names."

From others it was learned that the opinion prevailed that an independent Democrat should head the anti-Tammany ticket, and by about the same proportion it seemed to be agreed that either Justice Leonard A. Giegerich or Justice Morgan J. O'Brien would be the Tammany nominee for Mayor, though the majority seemed to think that Justice O'Brien would not consent to make the race.

On the anti-Tammany side, the names alleged to have been discussed were those of Controller Bird S. Coler, John De Witt Warner, ex-Judge Roger A. Pryor, Seth Low, Ashbel P. Fitch, ex-Mayor William R. Grace, ex-Postmaster C. W. Dayton, Jacob A. Cantor, Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn, and John D. Crimmins.

There was nothing like unanimity on any one name. Mr. Coler said at the Hoffman House last night that he was in no sense a candidate.

There was a great deal of talk on the outside of the dining hall that the name of Thomas C. Dunham had been seriously considered. Mr. Dunham defeated F. S. Gibbs and Stephen Merritt for State Senator in 1885. One of the Republicans at the dinner assured a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that Mr. Dunham's name was not mentioned.

President Morris assured the gentlemen of the sincere support of the Republican organization in the fight against Tammany.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff spoke in the same strain with regard to the Brooklyn Republicans.

Mr. Van Nostrand, the leader in Queens, added remarks of the same tenor, and Mr. Timolat of Richmond vouched for the Republicans of that borough.

Then Mr. Sheehan assured all that thousands of Democrats were ready to support any good anti-Tammany ticket. While no one present would admit it, the report was current that Mr. Sheehan and ex-Senator Coffey each expressed grave doubts of the independent character of Mr. Coler's Democracy. They seemed to regard him, so it was said, as very nearly a full-fledged Tammanyite.

It can be stated, however, as a fact that no anti-Tammany man whose name was discussed was seriously considered as acceptable.

Fete for Mr. Hopper's Followers.

Not fewer than 5,000 persons attended the annual Summer night's festival of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Thirty-first Assembly District last night in Sulzer's Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue. The grand march was led by Isaac A. Hopper, the leader of the district. There was some expectation of the announcement that one of Mr. Hopper's opponents would come out openly in support of Mr. Hopper, and that fireworks representing the district factions clasping hands would signalize the incident, but nothing of the kind happened.

RICHMOND OFFICIALS TRIED.

Charges Against Goggin and Donnelly for Entering Old Vanderbilt House Are Dismissed.

City Marshal Robert Goggin and Deputy Sheriff Edward Donnelly, Jr., appeared in the Court of Sessions at New Brighton yesterday to answer a charge of forcibly entering the old Vanderbilt homestead on Grimes Hill. Last week the men were to have been put on trial, but on the day set for the hearing they failed to appear, sending the unsworn certificates of two doctors stating that they were ill. Justice Fitzgerald, who was to try the case, became very indignant and declared the men were trifling with the court.

A. L. Barber, the asphalt manufacturer, who had bought the Vanderbilt place, sold it in 1899 to William Thorpe for $30,000. The purchase money was to be paid in installments, but it is claimed no payment was ever made. Last July Lawyer W. W. Niles, acting for Mr. Barber, attempted to recover possession of the property, but he was successfully resisted by Mr. Thorpe.

On July 19 Goggin and Donnelly went to the Vanderbilt homestead, and it is claimed that they obtained an entrance by pretending they had come to make a levy on a judgment of $12 claimed by a former servant of Thorpe.

As soon as they were inside they announced they were there to take possession for the Clovena Land Company, which had obtained a deed on the property from Mr. Barber, who is said to be the owner of the land company. Mr. Thorpe and his wife refused to leave the house, and it is claimed that the two officers acted in a threatening manner, Goggin displayed a revolver.

The court dismissed the charges, Justice Fitzgerald dissenting. He considered the men guilty, he said, as they had, he believed used undue force and violence.

CAN'T EXPLAIN HIS ARREST.

Benjamin Parr, Broker, Says His Troubles in Yonkers Are Undeserved.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Benjamin Parr of New York, a broker, who was arrested last night on a charge of grand larceny, will have a hearing to-morrow morning. There is much curiosity as to what the outcome of the case will be. Noah Lodor, Jr., was appointed a Commissioner of the State of Tennessee to take the testimony of Mr. Parr in an action now pending in that State. He claims he came to Yonkers and showed Mr. Parr his commission and the list of questions he was to answer, and that Parr kept them and refused to give up the papers or to answer the questions. Mr. Parr was paroled when arrested.

Mr. Parr claims he had no idea of stealing the papers. He refuses to go into the details of the matter, but says that from the papers it would appear he and his wife were made the complainants or petitioners in the case. As he had authorized no one to bring any action, he did not intend to answer the questions and sign the papers until he found out all about the matter. He therefore retained the papers and among the others the commission, for which he had no particular use. He will not take any action one way or the other until he finds out by mail from Tennessee what it is all about.

TENEMENT HOUSE LAW.

Justice O'Gorman Reserves Decision in Suit to Test Its Validity.

There was an argument yesterday before Justice O'Gorman in Part I. of the Supreme Court in the suits begun to test the validity of the new tenement house law. Two weeks ago a temporary injunction restraining the Building Department from interfering with the construction of thirteen tenements were granted, and the motion argued yesterday was to make those injunctions permanent.

J. Charles Weschler is counsel for Sobel & Kean, J. R. Signell, Ruth and Hoffman, and others presented the case to the court. Mr. Weschler declared that Chapter 334 of the Laws of 1901, the Tenement House law, provided that all persons who had permits to erect buildings prior to June 1 could only build under the old law if they had completed by Aug. 1 up to the first tier of beams. In all the cases he represented counsel said the work had been begun before June 1, that the delay in completing the amount of work required was due to causes beyond the control of the builders, owners, and contractors, and that the enforcement of the section would be harsh and unjust. Counsel also said he believed the law unconstitutional.

Charles J. McCafferty and S. J. Parmenter of the Corporation Counsel's office appeared for the law in opposition to the application for the injunction. They said the papers submitted do not show that any attempt has been made to comply with the law; that the Legislature was well within its jurisdiction in passing the law; that the law is constitutional, and that any damage the petitioners might have sustained or may sustain is due to their own failure to comply with the terms of the law.

"Doesn't it seem that the law is a little harsh where it interferes with vested rights?" said Justice O'Gorman. "The petitioners show that the delays were due to circumstances over which they had no control. The Legislature in the exercise of police rights should avoid unnecessary harshness."

Decision was reserved.

TWO WATCHMEN BURNED.

Were Caught in a Blazing Sweatshop Building in Water Street and Escaped with Difficulty.

Two watchmen were badly burned last night in a fire in the seven-story sweatshop building at 466-468 Water Street, which started under suspicious circumstances and did fully $5,000 damage to the building and stock before controlled by the firemen under Deputy Chief Ahearn.

Abraham Iseks, cooper, occupied the first two floors. The remaining floors were used as sweatshops. Watchmen were stationed on each floor. Shortly after 8 o'clock some of the residents of the double-decker tenement adjoining the sweatshop building were much alarmed when they discovered flames bursting from the hallway entrance on the ground floor. Some claim that they saw men enter this hallway and set fire to a pan of shavings, and then run down the street. When the first engines reached the house the entire staircase up to the seventh story was burning, and flames and smoke were pouring through the windows of each floor.

John Kutkowsky, a watchman on the seventh floor, and Louis Kornitz, a watchman on the fourth floor, found themselves cut off by the flames and got out of the building by way of the front fire escapes. They were badly burned about the face, hands, feet, and body, in doing so. Both were taken to Gouverneur Hospital. A cat was seen to jump from the third-story window, strike on its feet, and scamper away, apparently unhurt.

Although the sweatshops supposedly stop work at 6 o'clock, it was said that a number of workers were still in the building, and that they made their escape by the rear fire escapes. None of these could be found by either firemen or police. Three alarms were turned in by Battalion Chief Martin. Inspector Cross looked after the police lines in person.

On the Cherry Street side, almost directly in the rear of the burning building, was Meyer's trucking stable, in which over a hundred horses were on the first three floors. The firemen got the horses ready to move out, but did not find it necessary to take any to the street, though the stable filled with smoke.

MURDER AT AN ASYLUM.

Records on the Trenton Hospital's Books Admitted—The Statement of Judge Vroom.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 22.—Judge G. D. M. Vroom, President of the Board of Managers of the State Asylum for the Insane, was questioned to-day regarding published statements attributed to Dr. William F. Jones, formerly assistant physician at the asylum, to the effect that one of the attendants had confessed to him that he had been guilty of brutality to a patient named William Funk. The patient subsequently died, and the attendant who assaulted him was discharged.

Judge Vroom said that neither Dr. Jones nor any one else ever informed the board of the brutal treatment of the patient.

Dr. John W. Ward, the medical director of the asylum, was also questioned on the same subject. He said that an entry setting forth the brutality of which the patient was the victim and a statement that the death was caused by an attendant, were on the records of the institution, but were not entered there until June last, twelve months after Funk's death, and a week or so after Dr. Jones had been discharged from the staff "for cause."

Judge Vroom's statement is as follows:

"A reporter came to me Monday last and said that Dr. Jones had called at the office of a New York newspaper and expressed a desire to make public certain conditions existing at the New Jersey State Hospital.

"I asked the reporter if Dr. Jones had told the editor that he had been discharged from the hospital medical staff. He said no; that he had learned that when he came to Trenton. The reporter then told me about the alleged killing of the patient William Funk.

"I told him that if Jones knew this for more than a year and did not report it, he was an accessory to the crime. I want it emphatically understood that the first intimation I had of any sort whatever was on last Monday.

"Jones went to the Governor with the reporter, and the Governor told Jones that if his statements were true he was an accessory to the crime. Jones then begged the Governor not to say anything more about it. He also asked the reporter not to publish the story.

"If Jones had informed the managers about the death action would have been taken immediately. A case occurred at the Morris Plains Hospital, and we investigated the matter and had the attendant convicted of murder in the second degree and sent to State prison. We would have done the same thing here if we had known it."

Philadelphia Fire Loss, $500,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The fire which started at the works of the Atlantic Refining Company, at Point Breeze, on the Schuylkill River front, in the southwestern section of the city, burned itself out to-day. Vice President Lloyd of the company estimates the loss at about $500,000. Fourteen tanks, containing about 200,000 barrels of oil, were destroyed. One pumping station and thousands of feet of pipe were rendered useless, but the most important machinery is intact. According to officials of the company business at the plant will not be impeded.

Lawrence (Mass.) Worsted Mills Sold.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 22.—The property of the Prospect and Globe mills, makers of worsted goods, which recently failed, was sold at auction to-day. The valuation set by experts on the Prospect mill was $123,850.47, and it finally went to a representative of the American Woolen Company for $41,250. The Globe mills appraisal was $57,692, and it went for $21,650 to the same corporation.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:50 A. M.—1,148 Park Avenue; Peter Freese; damage, $5.

11 A. M.—2,235 First Avenue; Jacob Sulman; damage, $15.

2:15 P. M.—151 Monroe Street; A. Gensberby; damage, $10.

3 P. M.—488 Water Street; J. Freedman; damage, $6,000.

MR. GIBBS EXPLAINS ALL

President Morris, He Declares, Drafted Conferrees Resolution.

NO CHANGE OF MEN PLANNED

The ex-Senator Blames Mr. Morris for Not Fathering His Own Scheme—Mr. Platt's Attitude.

"The resolutions presented at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican City Committee on Tuesday, and which has made such a tempest in a teapot, was drafted in the main by Robert C. Morris, President of the County Committee."

That was the answer of ex-Senator Fred S. Gibbs yesterday when a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES asked him for an explanation of his connection with the affair. Then Mr. Gibbs said:

"Two serious mistakes were made. In the first place, Mr. Morris should have fathered the resolution; in the second, it should have been adopted. There was no intention to create another committee.

"Some time ago the point was made that the present Republican Conference Committee, having been appointed by the county organization, its authority to represent the Republican City Convention (not committee) might be questioned. Mr. Morris sought a way but of a possible dilemma, and came to me for advice. Perhaps in the past two months President Morris, Executive Chairman W. H. Ten Eyck, and myself have discussed the matter twenty times.

"The conferrees appointed by the Republican County Committee to act with the anti-Tammany joint conference are R. C. Morris, W. H. Ten Eyck, George R. Sheldon, Cornelius Van Cott, F. Norton Goddard, McDougall Hawkes, and myself.

"I suggested that the Republican City Committee should appoint the same conferrees to act for them. There never was any intention of enlarging the committee or appointing others than those named by the Republican county organization. But it was found that Messrs. Morris and Sheldon were not members of the City Committee. To overcome this difficulty I advised Mr. Morris to secure an appointment as a member of the City Committee. This he did, John W. Jacobus retiring in his favor. Some member from the Twenty-seventh District made way for Mr. Sheldon.

"Mr. Ten Eyck did not want the power to name the committee, but it was absolutely understood that he would name the same seven men, with Mr. Morris as Chairman. And he would have done so. It is true that Mr. Ten Eyck is a Tammany office holder, but he is loyal to his party.

"I firmly believe that Tammany Hall can be defeated next November, but if the anti-Tammany forces are to win they must have public sentiment behind them.

"There is not a Republican politician who would dare to attempt to sell out to Tammany Hall. Any such man would certainly be exposed, and I believe he would be driven from Manhattan Island.

"The intention all along has been to make Mr. Morris the Chairman of any conference committee appointed by the City Committee. We wanted to give him full power to speak for the City Convention. Senator Platt has a firm faith in President Morris, and so have I.

"Now, while I knew the resolutions were to be introduced, I never saw them. They were drafted by President Morris with some assistance from William Halpin. Mr. Morris prepared the paper; it is his scheme; it is his document, and he was quite right in preparing it. But he made the serious mistake of not fathering it in the committee. Mr. Halpin asked Mr. Morris to introduce it, but he requested Mr. Halpin to do so. Mr. Halpin did so, and then some one at once saw a great plot that was being engineered by Gibbs. If I had been at the meeting the resolution would have passed. I would promptly have accepted Mr. Gruber's amendment.

"Mr. Morris ought to have control of a committee representing the City Convention. He realizes it, and he has asked me a dozen times to suggest the best mode by which the desired result could be accomplished. The resolution was the outcome.

"I don't believe Senator Platt had any knowledge of the resolution before it was introduced. Until this morning I had not seen Mr. Platt in two months. Messrs. Morris, Ten Eyck, and myself saw the Senator to-day. What he did not understand yesterday he understands to-day, and he feels that it was a mistake not to pass the resolution.

"THE TIMES is always disposed to be fair, but there are some papers that never miss the opportunity to attack me or question my motives. All I ask is that the public should be given to understand that there never has been any idea of increasing the representation or changing the personnel of the New York County Committee's representatives in the joint anti-Tammany conference. President Morris understands it, and he also understands that Mr. Ten Eyck, myself, and others, not only want to clothe him with additional power, but will aid him in every way in carrying out his policy. As Chairman of the county organization, Mr. Morris is responsible, and he should assume the responsibility. It was recognized that he was not in a position to speak for the Republican City Convention, and we simply paved the way to place him in a proper position.

"The numerical strength of the different conference committees amounts to nothing. The Brooklyn people have nine to our seven, but it should be borne in mind that New York County's larger delegation in the City Convention places the Republicans in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx in a position to secure what they believe to be right.

"There has been a whole lot of trouble made out of nothing. Had I been at the committee meeing on Tuesday I should have insisted that the resolution should be introduced by either President Morris or Capt. F. Norton Goddard. It would have been done, too, and passed without dissent."

Senator Platt stated that he was perfectly satisfied with the explanations made at the conference in his office.

William Halpin, who offered the resolutions at the meeting on Tuesday, was near at hand, and he corroborated the story told by ex-Senator Gibbs.

The understanding was that President Morris would prepare a statement for publication. Assisted by Mr. Halpin, he did prepare one, but at 9 o'clock P. M. he said to the reporters that there would be none issued.

VIRGINIANS ADOPT PLATFORM.

Republicans Condemn Democrats for Deliberate, Debased, and Fraudulent Elections—Opposition to Trusts.

ROANOKE, Va., Aug. 22.—The Republican State Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning. Ex-Congressman Thorpe, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, presented the platform, which was adopted by acclamation without debate. The platform indorses and announces adhesion to the principles of the National Republican Party as enunciated in the Philadelphia platform.

It indorses McKinley's Administration and gives its unqualified assent to the Republican doctrine that the people are sovereign, and that all power is derived from and belongs to the people. It declares its willingness to trust to the people the decision of all political issues.

It denounces all attempts to discriminate in favor of or against citizens of Virginia on account of race or color. It protests against the proposition to confer the right of suffrage on unworthy persons on account of the merits or the achievements of their ancestors as tending to create a privileged class and discrimination against others equally worthy.

It favors the right of suffrage being left as fixed by the present Constitution of Virginia, with such laws and guarantees as will secure to every qualified voter a free ballot and fair count. It arraigns the Democratic Party of Virginia for the "willful, deliberate, debased, and fraudulent elections that have been held in this State for years past."

It declares its unalterable opposition to criminal trusts and to every illegal combination of capital, but wages no war on combinations of capital for legitimate purposes and arraigns the Democratic Party of Virginia which has had control of the State Government for fifteen years, for its failure to enact any law or take any steps to control, prevent, or punish such criminal trusts and illegal combinations of capital. It protests against the scheme to promulgate the new Constitution without submitting it to the people.

It favors economy in the administration of State Government and charges the Democratic Party with wanton extravagance and willful waste.

It condemns the Democratic Party for not having changed the law of fellow-servants, as construed by the Supreme Court of Appeals, and denounces the acts of the Democratic Legislature in its attempts to destroy the oyster interests of the State.

After the platform had been disposed of, Mr. Lurry, the defeated candidate for Governor, made a speech indorsing the convention's nominations of last night. J. Hampton Hoge, the nominee for Governor, was called for and responded with a speech, in which he scored his Democratic opponent and the Democratic Party. He was enthusiastically cheered.

At 11:30 o'clock the convention adjourned sine die.

New Jersey Democrats' Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, Aug. 22.—At a recent meeting of the Democrats of Union County it was decided to completely reorganize their County Committee. To this end the District Committees of this city and Elizabeth have been abolished. Hereafter the County Committe will number fifty-six instead of twenty-six members, giving a total membership of nine from Plainfield any twenty-five from Elizabeth. The rest of the committee is made up from representatives from other towns.

NAVAL PRISONERS ESCAPE.

Six Confined at the Brooklyn Yard Overpowered the Sentry—One Rescued from Drowning.

Six men who were confined in the "brig" at the Cob Dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard broke jail early Monday morning, and, overpowering the sentry on post, escaped from the yard. Shortly afterward one of them was found struggling in the water of the channel which divides the main part of the yard from the Cob Dock, and was rescued by the Master at Arms there.

There was a raft floating in the channel, and toward this the man was trying to swim. A pile of clothing was on this raft, and the six prisoners are said to have hidden under these clothes. The raft floated further up the channel, and it is supposed that the men landed at the upper end and, making their way across the yard, escaped over the wall at Clinton Avenue and Flushing Avenue. Most of the men were confined for minor offenses, but one of them was a general court-martial prisoner, and must have been guilty of some serious offense.

STORM WRECKS BUDDING TOWN

Anadarko, Oklahoma, Visited by Disastrous Gale—Three Persons Killed.

ANADARKO, Oklahoma, Aug. 22.—Three persons were killed, two seriously injured, and a number slightly hurt in a heavy wind and rain storm which visited this section last evening. Twenty buildings were almost wholly wrecked, hundreds of tents, occupied by homesteaders, were torn to pieces, and great quantities of merchandise were strewn far and wide over the prairie.

Those who were killed in the storm were Dr. Mayse of Wichita, Kan., W. P. Levis of Weatherford, Tex., and John Antone of Paris, Tex.

Anadarko is one of the three towns which sprang up after the recent opening by lottery of the Kiowa-Comanche Indian reservation. After the drawing had been concluded thousands of homesteaders, many of whom failed to win in the drawing, rushed thither and purchased town lots which were being auctioned off by the Government. In less than thirty days the town had a population of over 6,000. Buildings were in the course of erection on every hand, and in the meantime the majority of the population resided in tents, systematically arranged along the various streets.

When the storm came twenty of the half-finished houses were torn to pieces. Flying timbers caused the fatalities noted. The wind swept the tents into a conglomerate mass and the rain soaked thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise. The storm passed over quickly.

Another Oklahoma Town Stormswept.

HOBART, Oklahoma, Aug. 22.—A storm approaching a cloudburst visited Hobart, one of the new towns on the Kiowa-Comanche lands, last night. No lives were lost here, but thousands of dollars' worth of property was destroyed.

Everything stored in tents was soaked by the rain, two and one-quarter inches of which fell in one hour. In the country districts it is reported the storm was more severe, and at least four persons are said to have been killed.

Cloudbursts Do Damage in Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 22.—Two cloudbursts did much damage and delayed trains on the Southern Railway last night. At Collinsville, Ala., the county was deluged for several miles, crops ruined, and trains shut off several hours. At Hodges Station, near Knoxville, the Southern's tracks were covered with four feet of water and trains delayed five hours.

Rain Swells Rivers in Georgia.

MARIETTA, Ga., Aug. 22.—The heaviest rain in years has swollen all the rivers in this neighborhood. Several washouts are reported on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Railroad. The passenger train on this line due to leave for Knoxville at 9 o'clock this morning had not yet started at a late hour this evening.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Pennsylvania Leases a Building in Fifth Avenue.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has secured a thirty years' lease of the four-story building at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, and will occupy the lower part of it as a ticket and freight office, after extensive alterations have been made. The annual rental is said to be $10,000.

The present office of the Pennsylvania Railroad are at the southwest corner of Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway, in the Sturtevant House. These offices are becoming too small for the needs of the company, and, besides, it is reported that the old Sturtevant House is to be sold. The Pennsylvania Railroad will be the first railroad ticket office to be located in Fifth Avenue. Almost all the desirable corner offices on Broadway, between Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth Streets are now taken up as ticket offices by various railroads.

MR. NEWMAN NOT TO RESIGN.

But Mr. Hays of the Northern Pacific May Join the Vanderbilt-Morgan Forces.

President Newman of the New York Central denies that he intends to retire from the Presidency of the road, or that Mr. Hays, President of the Southern Pacific, has been asked to take the position.

It may be stated upon good authority, however, that a high position will be offered to Mr. Hays by Mr. Vanderbilt or Mr. Morgan.

Minneapolis and St. Louis Earnings.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 22.—The annual report of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway shows gross earnings of $3,275,503, and net earnings, $1,426,397. Preferred stock will show a dividend of 5 per cent. and common of 4 per cent. The Iowa Central, owned by the same interests, shows gross earnings of $2,284,123; net earnings, $463,397. This will just about pay the fixed charges. The road has expended a large amount in permanent improvements.

Brief Railroad Items.

The report that the Pennsylvania and the Wabash would enter into closer relations was denied yesterday by a Director of the latter.

One of the new locomotives exhibited by the Baldwin Works at Buffalo has a Vanderbilt firebox and tender.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Colorado and Southern has been called for Aug. 29. An officer of the company yesterday declined to say for what purpose it was to be held.

The new rules for handling baggage cars, adopted by the Central Passenger and Trunk Line Associations, are practically the same as the old ones, with the exception that a baggage car will be furnished free to all parties of twenty-five or more when the total fare paid is over $25. Otherwise a charge of $10 will be made.

CARL H. SCHULTZ

Artificial Vichy, Selters, Carbonic, Club Soda,

put up in bottles for out-of-town delivery; can be shipped by freight or express to any part of the United States.

CARL H. SCHULTZ

430-444 First Avenue, New York.

Telephone, 142 Madison Square.

SHERIFF FIRES ON MOB.

Two Men Fatally Wounded in Effort to Protect a Convicted Negro from Alabama Citizens.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 22.—A staff correspondent of The Birmingham News telegraphed this afternoon from Nashville, St. Clair County, Ala., that in a battle which occurred there at 1 o'clock between Sheriff North's posse and a mob of 400 men, who were seeking to lynch James Brown, the negro from Springville, three men were wounded, two fatally. The mob dispersed for the time being.

Brown was tried for assault at a special term of court to-day, and sentenced to be hanged on Sept. 20. The trial lasted two hours, and the jury was out eleven minutes.

When it became noised abroad that the court had directed the Sheriff to take the prisoner back to Birmingham for safe keeping a mob surrounded the courthouse, where Brown was being guarded by Sheriff North and twenty-eight deputies. The mob demanded the prisoner, and the Sheriff informed them that he would shoot the first man that put his foot on the courthouse steps.

A few minutes later a member of the mob dashed up the steps, firing a revolver. A general fusillade followed. The Sheriff's force fired through the windows and doors, and the mob retreated, firing as they went. Walter Jones, Arthur Blankenship were shot with buckshot. Both will die. A boy named Hanby was shot in the head. Owing to a heavy rain the mob sought shelter in nearby stores.

REV. MR. HARRINGTON'S SUICIDE.

New Jersey Minister's Wife Says He Was Worried by Village Gossip.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Aug. 22.—There is little doubt that worry over his recent hasty marriage was the cause of the Rev. George B. Harrington's hanging himself yesterday in the belfry of his little church at Oxford. He had been severely criticised by some of the members of the congregation for marrying Miss Tice, the organist.

The bride of two weeks is much distressed over her husband's tragic death, and says she can assign no cause for his act, except that he was worried over the gossip in the village on account of their marriage. She has gone back to the home of her father, Levi Tice. The Trustees and leading members of the Oxford Church, although they did not approve of the hasty marriage of the young minister, express sorrow over his death.

GYPSIES ARRESTED IN CHICAGO.

Were Suspected of Kidnapping Children —Violence Prevented by Police.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Suspicions directed against a band of wandering gypsies of having kidnapped two children from the homes of wealthy South Side families in the vicinity of Cottage Grove Avenue and Thirty-second Street resulted in the arrest of the entire camp, composed of sixty-five persons. Their release, however, followed an unsuccessful effort to prove their guilt.

The report that the children had been stolen caused great excitement and policemen called from four different stations had difficulty in preventing violence.

On the North Side a band of gypsies encamped at Lincoln and Lawrence Avenues was forced to move by the police. The gypsies at first refused to go, but threats of arrest brought them to submission.

Another Artillery Increase.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—An order of the War Department was issued to-day for another increase in the artillery, 1,800 men having enlisted. This increase promotes Lieut. Col. J. L. Tiernon to be Colonel; Majors G. S. Grimes and J. M. K. Davis, to be Lieutenant Colonels, and Capts. S. A. Kephart, L. R. Burgess, and J. A. Shipton, to be Majors. The First Lieutenants to be promoted as Captains are: W. S. Overton, F. C. Johnston, E. D. A. Pearce, A. S. Conklin, B. M. Koehler, J. F. Brady, H. La F. Applewhite, R. L. Carmichael, H. G. Bishop, A. Moses, T. Q. Ashburn, S. F. Bottoms, W. E. Newbill, H. E. Cloke, S. C. Vestal, T. H. R. McIntyre, R. H. McMaster, P. R. Ward, and M. McCloskey.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Thomas Q. Ashburn, Artillery Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and will proceed to Chicago and report Aug. 29 to Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur for appointment and duty as aide de camp on his staff.

Major Crosby P. Miller, Quartermaster, now at San Francisco, will report to the Acting Quartermaster General for conference on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department:

Col. James M. Marshall, Assistant Quartermaster General, will be relieved without delay from his present duties by an officer to be temporarily designated by the commanding General, Department of California, and will then proceed to Jeffersonville, Ind., and assume charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department at that place, to relieve Lieut. Col. Charles R. Barnett, Deputy Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Col. Barnett upon being thus relieved will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and assume charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department at that place, to relieve Lieut. Col. Daniel D. Wheeler, Deputy Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Col. Wheeler upon being thus relieved will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for duty as chief Quartermaster of that department.

Capt. Beverly B. Dunn, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kansas, for the purpose of investigating the premature explosion of a shell in the seven-inch siege howitzer.

Changes in stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department:

Capt. Carroll A. Devol, Quartermaster, in addition to his present duties, will proceed on Sept. 30 to Philadelphia and report to the Depot Quartermaster at that place for assignment to duty at the Schuylkill Arsenal, to relieve Capt. George McK. Williamson, Quartermaster.

Capt. Williamson upon being thus relieved will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty as Quartermaster at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. Capt. Williamson will proceed on transport from San Francisco to Honolulu, and upon arrival will relieve Major William W. Robinson, Jr., Quartermaster, of his duties at the latter place.

Major Robinson upon being thus relieved will proceed to Manila and report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty in that division.

Navy.

Capt. A. S. Snow, Lieut. Commander F. E. Sawyer, Lieut. J. V. Klemann, Lieut. J. P. J. Ryan, Lieut. O. P. Jackson, Lieut. M. Johnston, Naval Cadet W. McEntee, Naval Cadet W. B. Ferguson, Jr., Surgeon G. Pickrell, Assistant Surgeon H. M. Tolfree, Paymaster F. T. Arms, and Chaplain W. H. I. Reaney are detached from the Vermont when placed out of commission, and ordered to the Columbia immediately.

Commander C. E. Colahan, Lieut. Commander A. W. Grant, Lieut. Commander E. T. Warburton, Lieut. Commander F. W. Bartlett, Lieut. J. W. Oman, Lieut. W. P. Winchell, Lieut. J. J. Raby, Lieut. R. Z. Johnston, Jr., Lieut. F. P. Baldwin, Lieut. T. S. Van Duser, Lieut. W. W. Pratt, and Chaplain H. H. Clark are detached from the Indiana Aug. 29 and ordered to the Naval Academy Aug. 29.

Lieut. Commander A. C. Hodgson is detached from the torpedo station and ordered to the Indiana as executive, Aug. 29, as relief of Lieut. Commander Grant.

Lieut. W. K. Harrison is detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the Indiana Aug. 29.

Lieut. L. A. Bostwick is detached from Cramps' ship yard and other duty, and ordered to the Indiana Aug. 29.

Lieut. W. S. Turpin is detached from the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., and ordered to the Indiana Aug. 29.

Lieut. E. W. Eberle is detached from the Naval Academy, Aug. 29, and ordered to the Indiana Aug. 29.

Lieut. F. Lyon is ordered to the Monongahela Aug. 26.

Lieut. R. I. Curtin is ordered to duty as Assistant Inspector of Machinery at the works of Neafie & Levy, Philadelphia, Sept. 15.

Commander C. E. Vreeland is commissioned from Aug. 15.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

"Tell my tailor to make me a suit, wifey dear."
Wrote Smith from the mountains, "and send it up here."
But his wife, who was thrifty came here with six-fifty,
And bought a fine suit at our sale;
Then sewing the tailor's name in the coat,
She sent off the suit and soon got this note:
"The suit is a beauty; thanks, dear love,
It's stylish and smart and fits like a glove;
It proves what I've told you many a time:
That no one makes clothes like that tailor of mine."

We offer now the greatest values in the history of this store. For we have marked down our finest suits and unlined coats and trousers, on which former prices were $10, $12, $15 & even $18 and offer you your choice at

$6.50 per suit.

Among them are fine $12 and $15 serge suits in black, blue, and grey; $12 black thibet suits; $15 and $18 neat check worsted suits, and unlined coats and trousers; $15 suits and unlined coats and trousers in striped and plaid flannels, wool crash, etc. Also a number of excellent Fall-weight suits, carried over from last year. All well tailored, thoroughly reliable, and immense values. $6.50 per suit.

Spring overcoats, striped trousers, full dress and Tuxedo suits, etc., at correspondingly great reductions.

WE CLOSE SATURDAY AT 6 P. M.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS., 830 BROADWAY. Between 12th and 13th Sts.

CRITICISED SUPREME COURT.

Congressman Littlefield on Insular Cases at Bar Association Meeting.

DENVER, Aug. 22.—Somewhat of a sensation was caused at to-day's session of the American Bar Association by the address of Congressman Charles E. Littlefield of Maine on "The Insular Cases." Mr. Littlefield's address drew forth loud and long-continued applause, but this was not at all universal, and just before recess was taken Adolph Moses of Chicago made a vigorous protest against what he characterized as "an unwarranted attack upon the Supreme Court of the United States."

Mr. Littlefield began his address by saying he considered the manner in which the results in the insular cases were reached, their incongruity, and the variety of inconsistent views expressed by the different members of the court were "without a parallel in our judicial history."

Taking up the first case, known as De Lima vs. Bidwell, the speaker said Justice Brown did not announce the conclusion and judgment of the court, affirming the judgment of the court below, but rendered one of his own. Referring to the opinions of Justices White, Shiras, and McKenna, in the same case, he said: "Technically speaking, there is no opinion of the court to sustain the judgment.

"If the Dooley case [known as Dooley vs. United States] is controlled by the Downes cases," said Mr. Littlefield, "there would seem to be no good reason why it should not have been decided. That it was not raises the inference that it would be decided adversely to the Government, or that there was a greater difference of opinion than usual with reference to it. Mr. Justice Gray is the only one who indicates his 'position' in this case."

Mr. Littlefield, in discussing the XIIIth Amendment to the Constitution, construed by the Supreme Court in re Porto Rico and the Philippines, said, referring to slavery as it existed in the United States:

"The negro cannot be driven out of the South. He is vastly the superior of the Filipino physically, and until the Philippines produce a Fred Douglass or a Booker T. Washington he has nothing to fear in an intellectual comparison."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:17	Sun sets...6:46	Moon sets..11:50	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...1:14	Gov. Isl'd...1:18	H. Gate...3:14
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:53	Gov. Isl'd...2:14	H. Gate...4:10

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) AUG. 23.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock

What is going on today at Wanamaker's

Saturdays at 12 o'clock Noon

The FURNITURE QUESTION and Your Answer

DO You Need Furniture?
Today—next month—or for wedding or Christmas presents, still later?
Do you want Furniture of true artistic merit, and of real substantial worth?
Do you care to make a positive saving of fifty dollars, or more, on every hundred that you invest?

These are very vital questions to people who do not have more money than they know what to do with.

This great August Furniture movement, which requires months of organized expert effort to bring about, does not offer commonplace goods—has no commonplace prices. It is not a sham or pretense like hundreds of its imitators which parade under a name which we originated a dozen years ago in Philadelphia; and which we alone live up to today.

Nowhere else is the quality standard so absolute—and trash and make-shifts so absolutely absent.

The pretenders have cast a certain discredit upon the movement, because the values they tell about are not real—the goods they offer are not worthy.

Those who know Wanamaker's have been here this year, and bought more than ever before. Those who do not know Wanamaker's do not realize what splendid, and yet absolutely safe economies are possible here at this time.

If all New Yorkers and other housekeepers in the towns hereabouts knew what superb furniture was here and that the immense savings were so absolutely real, the special goods, which we hope will last until August 31st, would all be sold before Saturday noon; or as soon afterwards as they could be handled.

Stocks are replenished and full today; but this condition cannot last long. The end of the sale is in sight; and then the Fall furnishing plans must be made with fifty per cent. added to the cost of goods of the identical quality offered here for so little now.

To judge most surely the real virtues of this sale, take the *value* figures on the goods named below and see how hard it is to match the furniture at the regular prices we name. After such a comparison you will understand more fully what positive savings are offered by the *sale* prices which are so much less.

$4 Bedroom Rockers, $2.50—
Quartered golden oak bedroom rockers; high back with wide cross panels; brace arms; polished wood seat, saddle shaped; highly polished.

$4 Dining Chairs, $2.75—
Quartered golden oak, box seat dining chairs; shaped seat frame with fine cane seat; French legs with stretchers; banister back with openwork panel; highly polished

$8 White Enamel Beds, $5—
Enameled iron bedsteads in best white baked enamel; 1¼-inch corner posts; ½-inch filling rods with ornamental connections; brass corner vases, 2½ in., to be had in 3 ft., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.

$10 Music Cabinets, $7—
Mahogany finished music cabinets, with mahogany veneered door and drawer; shaped legs; inlaid lines; marquetry centerpiece in door; highly polished.

$15 Oak Bookcases, $10—
Quartered golden oak; 58 in. high, 28 in. wide; moulded edge top and base; glass door; four adjustable shelves; highly polished.

$20 Oak Bureaus, $15—
Quartered golden oak with swell front; top 42x20 in.; two long and two short drawers; upright oval, pattern plate mirror, 22x28 in.; fine construction and highly polished.

$25 Oak Sideboards, $18—
Quartered golden oak sideboards; swell top, 54x23 in.; two swell front drawers, one lined for silver; one linen drawer; two cupboards; cabinet top with three shelves; French plate mirror, 28x16 in.; fine construction and highly polished.

$25 Mahogany Bureaus, $18.50—
Mahogany veneered bureaus with serpentine front and top; two long and two small drawers; top base 44x21 in.; shaped legs; oval French plate mirror, 30x24 in.; highly polished.

$30 Oak Chiffonniers, $20—
Quartered golden oak; serpentine front and top, 36x19 in.; four long and two short drawers; shaped legs; French plate mirror, 24x20 in.

$30 Hanging Hall Glasses, $20—
Quartered golden oak; handsomely carved frame with carved head in centre; four double hat and coat hooks; French plate mirror, 36x24 in.

$35 Oak Buffets, $23—
Quartered golden oak of fine construction and finish; top 42x22 in.; three small drawers; centre cupboard with two side compartments; top has two small shelves at sides; French plate mirror, 24x16 in.

$38 Mahogany Bookcases, $25—
60 in. high, 49 in. wide; two sections with 2 glass doors; 4 adjustable shelves; moulded edge; top; carved heads on corners; claw feet.

$70 Mahogany Sideboards, $50—
Mahogany sideboards, shaped front; moulded edge top, 54x25 in.; 6 small drawers; linen drawer; 2 closets; base has corner posts with claw feet: top is handsomely carved and has 4 shelves; pattern plate mirror, 46x20 in.; highly polished.

$80 Parlor Suites, $55—
Imitation mahogany frames, handsomely carved; suit consists of sofa, 2 arm and 2 wall chairs; full spring seats; best upholstery; tapestry cover in light colors.

$90 Old Davenports, $60—
Large size, club Davenport in quartered golden oak; heavy massive frame; full spring seat; deeply tufted; covered with imported green velour with embossed pattern; highly polished and of best construction.

$100 Leather Library Suits, $75—
Mahogany finished frames of good design; suite consists of sofa and large arm chair; full spring seat; tufted; tufted back; covered in dark green leather; fine construction and highly finished.

MEN'S SHIRTS
and Neckwear

More of the White Madras, Plaited-bosom Shirts at 50c each, are here today!

This is the news that has crowded our counters every time it was told. The manufacturer can't make them any faster—maybe doesn't want to. Certainly there is provokingly little profit anywhere, except to the men that can buy such good-looking well made shirts for **50c each.**

Made of excellent corded madras, with plaits laid right in the material—not sewed on, as is usual in low priced shirts—good shirt-making throughout. All regular sizes.

Then we have a new lot of

Men's 50c Neckwear at 25c each

Narrow four-in-hands—the most popular scarfs of the day; as well as batswing ties. From a manufacturer who rarely makes any but ties worth a dollar or more. Sometimes he makes fifty-cent goods, and we helped him clean up odd lots of the silks, which he had left over; and can sell the ties for 25c each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Harvest Time in
Men's CLOTHING

These are the days when the man who looks further ahead than the end of his nose can satisfy his future requirements as to clothing by a ridiculously small present investment. There's remarkably good gleaning among the survivals from our Summer clothing business—a regular harvest-time of values. Buy now, to put away for next Summer—after you have gotten another month's wear out of your purchase.

For instance:

Men's blue and black serge suits; all sizes from 33 to 44 breast measure are plentiful, except sizes 35 and 39. Particularly good picking for larger men. $10 and $12 values, now $7.50 a suit.

Flannel coats and trousers, for the outing that's still to come; coats single or double breasted; also the popular Norfolk jackets. Suits worth $8.50 to $12, now $6.50 each.

Odd trousers, in striped flannels, blue serges and black cheviots; also a few stylish ones of wool crash; worth $3.50 to $5; now $2.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Interesting News of
Boys' CLOTHING

You'll soon need to get your boy into a Fall suit—the cooler days are not far off. Why not make a considerable saving by fitting him out now with a suit of the required weight, but at a distinctly end-of-the-season price?

Here are double-breasted suits in cheviots and flannels, just right for early Fall wear. Sizes are somewhat broken, but all ages from 8 to 16 years can be suited. Values are $4 to $5.50.

Three Dollars a Suit

Handsome Blouse Waists of madras, in excellent patterns, both colored and white, with or without collars, for boys of 6 to 14 years, are **$1 each.** They're worth $1.15 to $1.25.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Excellent Values in
Underwear and Hosiery

This Underwear Store is constantly brimming over with bargains of the most attractive description. The present group is indicative of the opportunities for economy for men and women offered here:

Women's Stockings—
At 18c; 3 pairs, 50c; worth 25c pair—Fast black cotton, in Richelieu, Rembrandt, or narrow ribbed. Also plain black, with or without unbleached feet.

Men's Half Hose—
At 12½c pair; value 25c—Fast black fine gauge cotton, imported; regular made, with double soles and high spliced heels.

Women's Vests—
At 12½c each—White ribbed lisle thread vests; low neck, short or no sleeves; plain or crocheted. Regular 25c grade, with slight imperfections, which do not affect their wearing quality.

Broadway.

Flannelette PETTICOATS

These are the short petticoats of flannelette, so comfortable when a warm garment is needed for an occasional cold day. The new Fall showing is ready, in a variety of most attractive styles, marked at prices which render them still more alluring. These hints:

35c—Of flannelette; two styles; in solid colors and neat stripes; some plain with deep hem; others with gathered ruffle.

50c—Of flannelette; neat stripes or solid colors; with scalloped edge.

65c—Of flannelette; neat stripes of gray and white; deep ruffle with silk crocheted edge.

85c—Of flannelette; in solid colors; gathered ruffle trimmed with torchon lace.

Many other styles in plain and Scotch flannel and albatross; $1.50 to $12.

Second floor.

Gas Ranges and Water Heaters

You would probably buy a gas range tomorrow, for the comfort and convenience of it, if you did not hate to give up your hot-water supply as you get it from the coal-range boiler.

By means of the **"Gas Water-Heater,"** a quick, sure and liberal supply of water is always obtainable. The heater is easily attached to the regular boiler, without disturbing the coal range connections in any way. It will heat thirty gallons of water in thirty minutes, and consumes but little gas. In two sizes, at $6.75 and $7.75. May be bought on our *Rent Purchase Plan*, for $1 down and 50c a month.

Gas Ranges, of which we offer a splendid assortment, may be had for $2 down and $1 a month. The Consolidated Gas Company makes all connections for both free of charge on Manhattan Island.

Three popular styles of the Detroit Jewel Gas Range, at $13, $15 and $17.

Basement.

A Lesson in SHOE Economy

In buying shoes, many people unversed in shoe economies face a dilemma: Shall I buy unsightly shoes at a low price; or shoes I should like to wear at a price I don't want to pay?

These Wanamaker Shoe Stores offer a ready solution—buy shoes you like at far less than you expected to pay.

There is news today for man, woman and child, that broadly illustrates the benefits accruing to you from this method of shoe selling:

For Men—
At $2.40, instead of $3.50—Black box calf and kidskin shoes; some patent leather; smart looking; all welted, and the sort that appeals to well-dressed men.
At $2.65, instead of $4—Oxford shoes of patent leather and kidskin; many rare samples, that are our regular $5 shoes.

Annex Store.

For Women—
Oxfords are no longer exclusively a summer shoe. Many women wear them all winter long.
At $1, from $1.50 and $2—Women's black kid Oxfords, in several toe shapes, tipped with kid and patent leather; some plain common-sense toes.
At $1.60, worth $1 more—Fine black kidskin boots, with medium toes; light soles, pretty heels; flexible sewed.

For Children—
At 75c, worth a third more—Heavy black kidskin button and lace shoes; good solid soles; just right for now.

Basement.

The Sale of LAMPS, and Lamp Globes

All of the highest-priced lamps were sold yesterday. But there is still good choosing among the four other groups. Housekeepers with refurnishing plans in mind should not miss this opportunity of securing lamps and lamp globes that are extremely decorative as well as useful at *half prices, or less.*

Still in good supply today:

Lamps—
Handsome specimens in metal and Louwelsa ware, banquet and reception lamps richly decorated.
At $10, from $18 and $20
At $6, from $10, $12 and $15.
At $4, from $7 and $8
At $3, from $5.

Lamp Globes—
11 and 12-inch Lamp Globes, handsomely decorated on light and dark grounds.
$1 for Globes worth $2 and $3.50

Main aisle.

Plaid-back Cloths

The short walking skirt is a universal need of women. Plaid-back cloth is now one of the most staple fabrics in the dress goods stock. Only an unusually large supply will be able to meet the demand this Fall.

Yet we have been fortunate enough to obtain a manufacturer's stock-on-hand, to sell at

$1.25, instead of $1.75

In the popular Oxford gray, with three styles of plaid backs. 50 inches wide.

Fourth avenue.

Embroidered
Chudda Flannels

The daintiest of fabrics for waists and dressing sacques, for early Fall wear.

These are in polka-dot designs of white on grounds of pink, old rose, Nile green, gray, cadet blue, reseda, heliotrope and black.

This is the quality that usually sells for 60c. These at 50c a yard.

Fourth avenue.

Girls' Dresses
At Exactly Half

An attractive group of pretty little dresses for girls of 6 to 12 years has met a dire fate—prices cut cleanly in half. It is a round-up of dresses of challis, cashmere and serge, in guimpe and high-neck styles, and trimmed in various effective ways.

Their new half price will send them scurrying.

$5, worth $10

Second floor, Ninth street.

Old-Fashioned
Chewing Candy

This is a healthful candy. You can't eat it fast; and eating candy fast is good for nobody but the seller.

Almost as good as having a throat a yard long—tastes good so long.

20c a Pound

Basement.

New Dress Skirts
In Remarkable Variety

We have today, far and away, the largest collection of Fall Skirts ever shown until well into September.

There are light-weight skirts for between-seasons' wear at home, and medium-weight skirts for those who are clinging to the seashore, or going to the mountains for a few weeks. Some skirts are of silk, others of velvet, and various canvas-weave materials.

Women who are preparing to put aside wash skirts will find here just the proper sorts to take their place comfortably for immediate or later wear.

Prices range from $4.50 to $75. This particular word of a few:

At $14 to $40—Skirts of corduroy and plain velvet.
At $34 and $35—Handsome taffeta skirts.
At $28—Taffeta skirts, upper part made with lengthwise cording, lower part flounce style, trimmed with velvet; drop skirt of silk.
At $20—Taffeta skirts, with lengthwise cording on upper part, and flaring flounce, trimmed with small flounces of taffeta; percaline lined.
At $18.50—Taffeta skirts; upper part made with a succession of tiny plaits, lower part flaring flounce, trimmed with bands of taffeta.
At $12.50—Taffeta skirts, trimmed at bottom with three ruchings of material in flounce shape.
At $22.50—Skirts of camel's-hair and canvas, all silk lined.
At $17—Skirts of cheviot, trimmed with bands of satin; all silk lined.
At $15—Skirts of pebble cheviot and Venetian cloth, all silk lined.
At $13.50—Skirts of cheviot, with bands of taffeta; all silk lined.

Second floor, Broadway.

The New RAIN-COATS

Raglans and all long coats for women, this Fall, will probably be *Rain-Coats.*

Why not?

The cloth looks exactly the same as the non-water-proof cloths, and doesn't cost enough more to make any material difference in the price—*if you want a good coat.*

All the materials are imported, and have been chemically treated. The mixtures still hold their popularity, but there are some smart plaids and stripes that will win quick admiration.

A very complete variety is ready now. Prices, $15 to $25.

Second floor, Broadway.

Final Clean-Up of
Women's Bathing Suits

Perhaps you haven't taken your vacation to the seashore yet. Hurry up! We're going to close out all our Bathing Suits—and you'll feel dissatisfied if you go to the seashore without your own suit, even for a week; and you'll feel discontented if you have to buy less handsome suits or pay more money when these are gone.

Our entire stock is cut in price today. This is the way the suits are marked:

Suits worth up to $6, at $3
Suits worth up to $8.50, at $5
Suits worth up to $12, at $7.50

Second floor, Broadway.

A Showing of the New Fall Walking HATS

The showing of the new Fall Walking and Outing Hats which crowds our millinery show-rooms, and part of which forms an attractive exhibit in a Broadway window, represents the choicest productions of the best designers and makers of millinery in America.

Early as it is in the season, we are proud of the collection, which for completeness can hardly be matched in New York.

And such attractive styles as the new hats embody! Everything is in felt, of course. Some smooth and fine, others rough and hairy. The walking hat with a rolling sailor brim, trimmed with birds, wings or pompons, is bound to be a favorite. The handsomest effects are in black and white, although there are numerous good shades of tans, browns and blues that will be popular. But a truce to description—see the hats for yourself. The showing will surely please you.

Second floor.

The New NECK RUFFS
Are Ready for Fall Wear

Paris and New York have vied with each other in the creation of these charmingly attractive Neck Ruffs for Fall wearing. The most successful of their efforts are shown here. Then we have combined the best ideas of two countries, with some original ones of our own, and added the results to the collection.

It is truly a fascinating showing of the pretty neck adornments that fashion has decreed to be correct for the coming season. It is a bewildering array of fluffy chiffon, soft Liberty silks, rich taffetas and delicate illusion and net, chiefly in dashing combinations of white and black.

A few more definite details:

White Chiffon Ruffs, black velvet-dotted, $8
White or Black Net Ruffs, chenille-dotted, in Magpie and Jackdaw effects, $8.75.
Black Spotted Net Ruffs, with long ends of ribbon and net, $8.75.
White Illusion Net Ruffs, edged and finished with black ruffles of same material, $10.50.
Black Liberty Silk Ruffs, full and fluffy, not scant in make; either straight around or graduated boas, at $5.50, $7.50, $9, $11, $12.50, $13.50, $15 and $16.50.
Black Taffeta Silk Ruffs, $5.
Black Chiffon Ruffs, with ribbon ends, $15.

Main aisle.

Attractive Bamboo Pieces
At Sharp Reductions

There's a widely variegated collection of them—about 300 pieces in all—far too many for the peace of mind of the chief of the Japanese Store. So they have suffered a reduction of a quarter to a half, in order to close them out quickly.

Among the group are Tabourettes, Tables, Music Shelves, Hanging Shelves, Bric-a-brac Holders; Easels, Umbrella Stands, and so on. Sometimes only one of a kind. All are decorative as well as useful; light, but strong, as all of you know who know Bamboo Furniture.

Prices range from 25c for a stool that was formerly 35c, to $4.50 for a table that has until now been marked $6. And reductions equally sharp, or more so, between these extremes.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CRESCEUS CUTS RECORD

Champion Trots Fastest Last Quarter of a Mile in a Race.

EASILY WINS FREE-FOR-ALL

Charley Herr Is Distanced in First Heat and Readville Track Mark Beaten in Second.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 22.—The world's champion trotter Cresceus (2:02¼) to-day drew almost 15,000 persons to the Grand Circuit meeting here. In recognition of the applause that greeted him when he appeared on the track, the chestnut horse, in the second heat of his winning race with Lord Derby and Charley Herr, in the $2,500 free-for-all trot, lowered the track record for the mile by three-quarters of a second, and broke the world's record for a final quarter of a mile by trotting that distance in 0:29¾.

Something of the interest was removed from the free-for-all, when Charley Herr, who was driven by the owner, David Cahill, was distanced in the first heat, leaving the contest to Cresceus and Lord Derby. There were some who saw the big race who believed that the Geers gelding would have done something wonderful in the second and last heat had he not broken coming home, for on the last half of the bend he was in front of the world's champion. In the first heat Charley Herr had the pole, with Lord Derby beside him, and Cresceus on the outside. At the quarter the pole was taken by Cresceus, for Charley Herr had broken. At the half Cresceus was about two lengths in front of Lord Derby. At the three-quarters Lord Derby was breathing into Ketcham's back. Charley Herr was far back and out of the race. Coming home, Geers got all he could out of his gelding, but the mighty strides of Cresceus brought him in ahead by half a length, with Charley Herr shut out. The time was 2:07¼.

In the second heat Cresceus drew away from Lord Derby until, at the half, he was two lengths to the good. At the three-quarters, however, the Kentucky horse had his nose at Cresceus's wheel, and a little later he was actually ahead of Cresceus, but at that moment Lord Derby broke and it was all over. Ketcham drove home fiercely, nevertheless, creating the new last quarter record. The mile was in 2:06, the first quarter in 0:31¼, the half in 1:04¼, and the three-quarters in 1:36¼.

Frazier, the Hubinger gelding, took the needed heat easily in the unfinished 2:25 class pace, and with it the race. The 2:14 class pace was an easy thing for Dan Patch, the favorite. The purse was $3,000, the largest of the day. Dolly Bidwell was the choice in the 2:12 class trot. The first heat went to the favorite, but there was a surprise in the next heat when Allright passed Confessor and Dolly Bidwell, and won easily in 2:09¼. Geers now replaced Price on Neva Simmons, but Allright won the heat and race in easy style. In an exhibition, Todd, a brown two-year-old, owned by George W. Leavitt of Boston, trotted a mile in 2:21. Summaries:

2:25 Class.—Pacing; three in five. Purse $1,000. (Concluded.)

Frazier, ch. g., by Sphynx, (McHenry)	1	1	1
The Grazer, b. g., (Lyons)	4	5	2
Tommy Mc., b. m., (McCarthy)	2	7	5
Darnette, blk. m., (Carpenter)	3	3	4
Dandy C., gr. g., (Garrison)	6	6	3
Reed Patchen, ro. g., (Hyde)	5	2	ds
St. Patrick, ch. g., (McVey)	7	4	ds
Fred H., b. g., (Noble)	8	8	Dis.

Time—2:12¼; 2:14; 2:11¼.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; three in five. Purse, $3,000.

Dan Patchen, br. h., by Joe Patchen-Zelica, by Wilkesberry, (McHenry)	1	1	1
Council Chimes, blk. h., (Snow)	5	2	2
Laconda, bn. h., (Brodbine)	2	5	5
Jack Harding, b. h., (Sayles)	3	3	3
Armorel, gr. m., (McDonald)	4	4	4

Time—2:07¾; 2:08¾; 2:10½.

Free For All.—Trotting; two in three. Purse $2,500.

Cresceus, ch. h., by Robert McGregor-Mabel, by Mambrino, Howard, (Ketcham)	1	1	
Lord Derby, b. g., by Mambrino King, (Geers)	2	2	
Charley Herr, b. h., (Cahill)	Dis.		

Time.—First Heat—Quarter, 0:31¾; half mile, 1:04¾; three-quarters, 1:36¾; mile, 2:07¼. Second Heat—Quarter, 0:31¾; half mile, 1:04¾; three-quarters, 1:36¼; mile, 2:06.

Time for second heat is a track record. Last quarter in 0:29¾, fastest last quarter in public trotting race.

2:12 Class.—Trotting; two in three. Purse $1,500.

Allright, b. g., by Enright, dam untraced, (Hyde)	6	1	1
Polly Bidwell, blk. m., by Inglewood, (Carpenter)	1	3	3
Neva Simmons, b. m., (Price-Geer)	2	4	2
Confessor, ch. g., (Browne)	4	2	4
Palm Leaf, b. g., (McCarthy)	7	6	5
Phoebe Onward, b. m., (Marsh)	8	5	6
Senator L., b. g., (Golden)	5	7	dr
Sue, b. m., (Clark)	3	dis.	

Time—2:10½; 2:09¾; 2:11¾.

2:07 Class.—Pacing; three in five. Purse, $1,500.

Riley B., blk. h., by Happy Riley-Belle B., by Johnny Harris, (Ervin)	2	1	1
Major Muscovite, b. h., by Muscovite, (McMahon)	4	5	6
Mazette, b. m., (McDonald)	6	2	2
Art Alco, b. g., (Dore)	3	3	3
Eyelet, gr. m., (Kenney)	4	5	6
Joe Pilot, b. g., (Kilborn)	5	6	4

Time—2:09¼; 2:07¾; 2:08¾; 2:10.

Harness Racing at Goshen.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The harness races to-day drew a large attendance. The 2:12 class trotting was unfinished, Elsie S. and Chanty each taking two heats. The track was in good condition. To-morrow Joe Patchen will attempt to lower the Goshen track record, 2:05¾, and beat the half-mile track record of the world. The summaries:

Juvenile Stakes; trotting; two in three heats.

Fanfare, b. g., by Kentucky Wilkes, (Jay Dickerson)	1	2	1
Cynthia, b. f., by Stamboul, (Andrews)	2	1	2
Morn, s. g., (Brinkerhof)	3	3	3

Time—2:27¼; 2:29; 2:29¼.

2:18 Class.—Pacing.

Dick See, b. h., by Tennessee Wilkes, (Lyman)	1	1	1
Snitz, d. g., (Davis)	3	2	2
Berdina, b. m., (Mills)	2	3	3
Clover, b. m., (Coates)	dis		
Besiege, b. g., (Hendricksen)	dis		

Time—2:12¼; 2:14¼; 2:15½.

2:25 Class.—Trotting.

Away, ch. m., by Ambassador, (Birch)	5	1	1
Maggie Millo, b. m., by Chime Bell, (Mills)	3	2	4
Janthina, d. m., (W. Dickerson)	2	4	2
Carrie E., c. h., (Cumins)	6	3	3
Captain Murray, br. h., (Lyman)	4	5	5
Nourose, b. m., (Gurney)	1	6	6dis
My Buddy, blk. h., (Murray)	7	7	dr

Time—2:19¾; 2:18½; 2:19¾; 2:18¾.

2:12 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000, (unfinished.)

Chanty, c. g., by Guy Wilkes, (Andrews)	5	1	1
Elsie S., b. m., by Stamboul, (Arthur)	4	4	1
Frank Creamer, br. g., (Snider)	1	3	2
Bessie Owens, ch. m., (W. Dickerson)	2	2	3
Woodford C., b. g., (Davis)	4	5	5

Time—2:17; 2:15¼; 2:16; 2:18; 2:20¼.

RACES IN MUD AT SARATOGA.

The Rhymer at Home in Heavy Going Easily Won Stake Event.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The sky was clear here all the afternoon, but torrents of rain had fallen in the morning and converted the track into a slushy quagmire. Mud larks were in their element. The card was only a fair one, and there were many withdrawals.

The stake feature, the Huron, a handicap at a mile and three-sixteenths, had but three starters. The Rhymer, who was favorite at even money, went to the front at the start and, increasing his lead at every stride, won, eased up, by eight lengths. Baron Pepper beat Bellario a neck for the place.

Belle's Commoner, favorite in the handicap for two-year-olds, was all at sea in the going and finished back in the ruck. Smart Set winning in a drive by a length from Sister Juliet, while Tribe's Hill made up a lot of ground and secured third place. Dublin fairly revelled in the going, and won the first race, pulled to a walk, by six lengths. Advocator was a 4 to 5 favorite in the race for maidens three years old, but he was unable to finish better than third, Maria Bolton winning ridden out from Pathfinder. The closing race was won by the outsider in the betting, Oliver Mc, who was as good as 30 to 10 to win early in the betting. Astor, the favorite, was outrun from the start. Dave Gideon has sold Electross and Karl Kahler to T. H. Griffin. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; six furlongs. Dublin, 110 pounds, (Shaw,) 13 to 20 and out, won; Paul Clifford, 107, (Cochran,) 9 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Malster, 110, (O'Connor,) 15 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Rockstorm also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; six furlongs. Maria Bolton, 110, (Beauchamp,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, won; Pathfinder, 112, (Sims,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Advocator, 115, (J. Woods,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 4, third. Time—1:17 4-5. Appreciation, Infallible, Icicle, Thrilled, and Water Run also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Huron Handicap for three-year-olds; one mile and three-sixteenths. The Rhymer, 98 pounds, (Cochran,) even and 1 to 4, won; Baron Pepper, 104, (Beauchamp,) 11 to 5 and 1 to 3, second; Bellario, 113, (J. Woods,) 3 to 1 and 1 to 2, third. Time—2:03. Three starters.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Smart Set, 117 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won; Sister Juliet, 97, (Wonderly,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Tribe's Hill, 107, (Mounce,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:09 3-5. Foundling, Coldstream, Belle's Commoner, Lady Sterling, Byrne of Roscrea, and Clipper also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Oliver Mc, 103 pounds, (Brennan,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, won; Althea, 101, (Brien,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Anecdote, 98, (Donegan,) 40 to 1 and 12 to 1, third. Time—1:52. Lady Chorister, Astor, Talbot, Dolando, Mercer, Amorita, and Little Daisy also ran.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old, at special weights; five furlongs. Jim Tully, Presumption, Justice, Rose Plume, Woden, Major Tenny, and Knapsack, 112 pounds each; Chicadee, Fontenix, Emma A. M., and Catherine C., 109 each.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a furlong. Latson, 118 pounds; The Amazon, 112; Hammock, 108; Alsike, 105; Gay Boy, 103; Lone Fisherman, 102.

THIRD RACE.—The Amsterdam Selling Race, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. First Whip, 111 pounds; Carbuncle, 108; Hammock and Kinikinnic, 103 each; Queen Pepper, 100; Mayor Gilroy, 98; Maister, 90.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances; seven furlongs. James J. Corbett and Sweet Tooth, 111 pounds each; Icicle, 108; Idle Ways, 105; Thoroughbred and Colonel Ballantyne, 101 each; Boreas, 98; Lizzie A., 97; Guesswork, 96; Connie, 91.

FIFTH RACE.—Futurity trial, for two-year-olds that are eligible to start in the Futurity Stakes at Sheepshead Bay; weights to be the same as will be carried in that race; five and a half furlongs. Rocky, Triton, Connecticut, Cornwall, Tiptoes, and Andalusian, 112 pounds each; Batyah, Tenagra, Femesole, Catspaw, and Hopedale, 109 pounds each.

WHITNEY'S RACING CALENDAR.

Millionaire Turfman Fills Gap in Published American Records.

In three volumes, printed at the personal expense of William C. Whitney, there has just been issued an important addition to the literature of the American turf, in the shape of a work filling the gap in the published records of American racing from the year 1860 to 1870, a period when, by an omission most singular, even when the influences of the civil war are considered, the publication of the records of racing was dropped. The void between the time when the last volume of "The Racing Calendar" was published in 1859, and the first volume of Col. S. D. Bruce's "Turf Register" was issued in 1871, now is filled most admirably by Mr. Whitney's publication, and a break in the records that seriously hampered the study of turf performances by American breeders is remedied.

The data for the new work were compiled by the veteran racing official and former turf writer, H. G. Crickmore, and are presented in compact form, with preface by another experienced turf official and writer on turf affairs, Walter S. Vosburgh. The period covered by the three volumes is that in which such great horses as Norfolk, Monday, Maiden, Skedaddle, John Morgan, imp. Australian, La Polka, Asteroid, Kentucky, Idlewild, and Mollie Jackson were racing, and the time when there appeared on the turf such famous sportsmen as the late August Belmont, D. D. Withers, Leonard Jerome, Hilton Sanford, W. R. Travers, and John F. Purdy. This valuable contribution to the history of the American turf is most timely, as it will be a reminder always of the season when, under the management of Mr. Whitney and his associates in the reorganization of the Saratoga Racing Association, turf sport at the famous Saratoga track, the oldest course in actual use in the United States, was restored to the high plane that it occupied in the latter half of the period covered by the records contained in the three volumes of Mr. Whitney's "Racing Calendar."

Water Cut Off at Yonkers Track.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The Water Commissioners of this place to-day cut off the water supply of the Empire City race track. This created consternation among the horsemen who had animals at the track. Some of the strings being worked over the track number as high as twenty head each.

They had to lead the horses some distance to-night to water them. The majority will abandon the track to-morrow unless the water is turned on. The city claims not to have been paid the water rates for some time past. The administrators of the Clark estate, the Water Commissioners say, have been requested to pay the amount due, but have not heeded the demands.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

The Home Teams Play Each Other, Brooklyn Winning—New York's Fielding Poor.

Hickman and the orphans from St. John's Catholic Home divided attention yesterday at the baseball game in Washington Park between the Brooklyns and the New Yorks. Before the game the boys from St. John's, 300 strong, paraded up the field led by nine little fellows wearing baseball uniforms bearing the name "Brooklyn." They were enthusiastically received. Hickman, the versatile player of the New Yorks, who started the season as a right fielder, but who has been unable to find out since then just what position he is supposed to play two days in succession, tried his hand at pitching yesterday, and, although he failed to win his game, he did remarkably well, wildness being the only fault that could be found with his work.

In addition to weak hitting the New Yorks played a very ragged game in the field, but two players failing to make an error. Newton, therefore, had no trouble in winning his game. He pitched strong ball—the New Yorks getting but five hits—and had perfect control. As far as batting went, the Brooklyns did but little better, as they secured but six safe hits off Hickman.

With the ball in Hickman's hand and Daly on third base, Dahlen started for second in the second inning and Daly for home. Hickman did not know which way to throw the ball at first, and finally threw wild to the plate, Daly scoring. In the third inning the Brooklyns scored twice, Smith foolishly tossing to second with a man on third and Murphy letting an easy ground hit get away from him. The fifth inning was productive of three runs. Hickman tossed Dolan out. Kelley singled and went to second on a passed ball. Daly took a base on balls, and they worked a double steal. Dahlen's easy hit went between Bowerman and Davis, Kelley and Daly scoring. Irwin was hit, and Farrell went to first on balls, filling the bases. Davis threw Newton's hit to the plate in time to catch Dahlen, but Smith threw wild to Ganzel and Irwin scored. Murphy and Ganzel attended to Keeler.

New York's solitary tally was made in the sixth inning. Davis singled to left, and McBride did the same. McCreery caught Selbach's long fly. Murphy hit to Daly, forcing McBride, but Davis scored.

Brooklyns scored once more in the eighth inning after two were out on McCreery's two-base hit, and Davis's muff of Dolan's fly. Manager Davis of the New Yorks has requested that Third Baseman Robinson of the Kansas City team be sent East for trial, but Manager Tebeau of the Kansas Citys refuses to comply with the request. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	3	5	1	McC'rry, lf.	2	1	1	0	0
McBride, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Dolan, cf.	0	0	4	0	0
Selbach, lf.	0	0	5	0	1	Kelley, 1b.	1	1	11	0	1
Murphy, 2b.	0	1	1	5	1	Daly, 2b.	2	0	3	6	0
B'rman, 3b.	0	0	1	0	1	Dahlen, ss.	0	2	3	6	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	10	0	1	Irwin, 3b.	1	0	1	1	0
Smith, c.	0	0	3	2	1	Farrell, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Hickman, p.	0	1	0	2	1	Newton, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total.	1	5	24	14	7	Total.	7	6	27	13	2

New York.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1
Brooklyn.....0 1 2 0 3 0 0 1 .—7

Earned runs—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hit—McCreery. Stolen bases—Dolan, Kelley, (2,) Daly, and Dahlen. First base on errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 4. Left on bases—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 10. First base on balls—By Hickman, 7. Hit by pitched ball—By Hickman, 1. Struck out—By Newton, 2. Time of game—1:51. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

At St. Louis.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf.	0	1	3	0	0	Burkett, lf.	0	1	2	0	1
B'mont, cf.	2	2	3	1	0	Heidrick, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Davis, rf.	1	2	2	0	0	Donovan, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Wagner, ss.	0	0	3	4	0	Wallace, ss.	2	2	3	4	0
Bransf'd, 1b.	0	3	9	0	1	Kruger, 3b.	1	3	2	0	0
Ritchie, 2b.	1	1	3	1	0	Padden, 2b.	0	0	5	4	0
Yeager, 3b.	0	0	3	1	1	McGann, 1b.	0	2	8	0	0
Zimmer, c.	0	0	1	0	0	Ryan, c.	0	0	4	1	0
Phillippi, p.	0	2	0	2	0	Harper, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	4	11	27	9	2	Total.	3	10	27	10	1

Pittsburg.....1 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—4
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; St. Louis, 2. Two-base hit—Ritchie. Sacrifice hits—Padden, Wagner, and Zimmer. Double plays—Wallace and Padden; Yeager, Ritchie, and Bransfield; Beaumont and Yeager; Wagner and Bransfield. Stolen bases—Burkett and McGann. Three-base hit—Davis. Bases on balls—By Harper, 6; by Phillippi, 1. Struck out—By Harper, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 10; St. Louis, 6. Time—1:55. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Brown.

At Boston.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf.	0	2	1	0	1	Thomas, cf.	0	1	2	0	1
Tenney, 1b.	1	2	7	0	0	Wolv'ton, 3b.	0	2	0	1	0
Demont, 2b.	2	1	1	2	0	Flick, rf.	0	0	1	1	0
Cooley, lf.	1	2	7	0	0	Delh'ty, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Hamilton, cf.	1	2	3	0	1	J'klitsch, c.	1	0	2	1	0
Lowe, 3b.	0	2	0	0	0	Jennings, ss.	0	0	4	2	1
Long, ss.	0	0	2	4	1	Hallman, 2b.	2	2	2	1	0
Kittridge, c.	0	2	6	0	0	Douglass, 1b.	1	2	8	0	0
Pittinger, p.	0	1	0	2	0	Orth, p.	0	1	2	6	0
Total.	5	14	27	8	3	Total.	4	8	24	12	2

Boston.....0 1 2 0 0 0 2 0 .—5
Philadelphia.....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—4

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Slagle and Cooley. Home run—Hamilton. Sacrifice hit—Demont. First base on balls—By Pittinger, 3. Struck out—By Pittinger, 4. Time of game—1:39. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	2	2	2	0	0	Hartzel, lf.	1	2	1	0	
Harley, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	Green, cf.	1	2	3	0	1
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0	Dexter, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Crawf'rd, rf.	0	2	1	0	0	Doyle, 1b.	0	0	7	1	1
Magoon, ss.	0	1	0	2	0	Raymer, ss.	0	1	2	2	0
Steinf't, 3b.	0	0	0	4	0	Childs, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0
Fox, 2b.	1	0	2	4	0	Menefee, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Peitz, c.	2	2	6	1	0	Kahoe, c.	0	0	4	2	0
Hahn, p.	0	1	2	1	0	Eason, p.	0	0	0	2	0
						Taylor, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	6	9	27	14	1	Total	3	6	24	14	2

Cincinnati.....0 0 3 3 0 0 0 0 .—6
Chicago.....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; Chicago, 1. Two-base hits—Green, Peitz. Three-base hits—Dobbs, Menefee, Raymer. Stolen base—Green. Double play—Childs, Raymer, and Doyle. First base on balls—Off Hahn, 2; off Eason, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Eason, 2. Struck out—By Hahn, 2; by Eason, 1. Wild pitch—Hahn. Time of game—1 hour and 25 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Behle.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	58	37	.611	Boston	49	51	.490
Philadelphia	58	43	.574	Cincinnati	41	56	.423
Brooklyn	58	46	.558	New York	39	66	.411
St. Louis	57	47	.548	Chicago	40	64	.385

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Brooklyn in New York.
Philadelphia in Boston.

American League Games.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 1; Detroit, 0.
At Boston—Boston, 4; Cleveland, 3.
At Baltimore—Chicago, 6; Baltimore, 5.
At Washington—Washington, 4; Milwaukee, 3.

Eastern League Games.

At Providence—Providence, 4; Buffalo, 0.
At Worcester—Worcester, 4; Rochester, 3. (First game.) Rochester, 7; Worcester, 3. (Second game.)
At Hartford—Hartford, 2; Toronto, 2, (eleven innings.)
At Brockton—Brockton, 5; Montreal, 5, (twelve innings.)

New York State League Games.

At Binghamton—Rome, 12; Binghamton, 1.
At Troy—Troy, 17; Ilion, 9.
At Albany—Albany, 8; Schenectady, 1, (first game;) Albany 5; Schenectady, 1, (second game.)

BABYLON'S TENNIS TOURNEY.

Invitation Events of the West Islip Country Club Made Sharp Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, L. I., Aug. 22.—The final rounds in one of the most successful lawn tennis tournaments ever played on Long Island, the big invitation event given by the West Islip County Club on its courts at Effingham Park, were decided to-day. Some of the most prominent players of Long Island courts were present, and brilliant play was the rule.

In the final round of men's singles E. L. Faller won from Howard Homans after a hard five-set match, in which both men were forced to play their very best. Miss Helen Sturgis carried off first honors in the ladies' singles, defeating Miss Elsie Nicholas in a splendid contest for the cup in the final round.

Miss Helen Sturgis and Thomas Sturgis, Jr., won the mixed doubles, defeating Miss Elsie Nicholas and Stewart Waller, winner of the Meadow Club championship tourney, in the final round. Summaries:

Men's Singles, Handicap.—Preliminary round—Howard Homans (minus 40) defeated K. Fowler, (plus one-half 15,) 6—1, 6—2; D. Wagstaff (minus one-half 30) defeated A. Wagstaff, Jr., (scratch,) 6—0, 6—1; G. Nicholas (minus one-half 30) defeated D. Remsen, (minus 15,) 8—6, 6—3; G. B. Magoun (minus 30) defeated C. Remsen, (minus 30,) 6—4, 6—3; Thomas Sturgis, Jr., (minus 40, defeated William B. Sturgis, (scratch,) 6—3, 6—5; D. Morton (minus one-half 15) defeated G. Wagstaff, (minus 15,) 2—6, 6—4, 6—2; the Rev. G. S. Sparks (minus 30) defeated M. Hollins, (plus 15,) 6—4, 8—6; G. Frank (minus 15) defeated R. Nicholas, (minus one-half 30,) 6—3, 6—3; R. Sturgis (plus one-half 15) defeated H. Smith, (plus 15,) 8—6, 6—3. First round—Howard Homans (minus 40) defeated D. Wagstaff, (minus one-half 30,) 5—7, 6—3, 6—2; G. Nicholas (minus one-half 30) defeated G. B. Magoun, (minus 30,) 6—1, 6—4; Thomas Sturgis, Jr., (minus 40,) defeated D. Morton, (minus one-half 30,) 6—3, 6—3; the Rev. G. S. Sparks (minus 30) defeated G. Frank, (minus 15,) 6—3, 3—6, 6—3; Edward L. Faller (minus 40) defeated R. Sturgis, (plus one-half 15,) 9—7, 6—1; C. Fowler (plus 15) won from A. Johnson (minus 15) by default; B. Smith (minus 30) defeated A. Blake, (minus 15,) 6—2, 6—0. A bye was awarded Mr. Smith from Stewart Waller (minus 40) by default. Second round—Howard Homans defeated G. Nicholas, 6—1, 6—3; Thomas Sturgis, Jr., defeated the Rev. G. S. Sparks, 6—2, 8—6; Edward L. Faller defeated C. Fowler, 6—3, 6—0; S. Wagstaff (scratch) won from Stewart Waller (minus 40) by default. Second round—Howard Homans defeated C. Nicholas, 6—1, 6—3; Thomas Sturgis, Jr., defeated the Rev. G. S. Sparks, 6—2, 8—6; Edward L. Faller defeated C. Fowler, 6—3, 6—0; B. Smith defeated S. Wagstaff, 7—5, 6—2. Semi-final round—Howard Homans defeated Thomas Sturgis, Jr., 6—4, 7—5, and Edward L. Faller defeated B. Smith, 3—6, 6—0, 6—2. Final round—Edward L. Faller defeated Howard Homans, 6—3, 3—6, 8—7, 6—2, 7—5.

For second Prize.—First Round—H. Homans defeated C. Fowler, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2, and R. Sturgis defeated B. Smith, 6—3, 12—10. Final Round—H. Homans defeated R. Sturgis, 6—1, 6—3.

Ladies' Singles, Handicap.—First Round—Miss Elsie Nicholas, (owe 30,) defeated Miss G. Hollins, (owe 15,) 3—6, 7—5, 6—1; Miss Helen Sturgis, (owe half 15,) defeated Miss Virginia Nicholas, (owe 30,) 6—0, 5—7, 6—1; Miss Virginia Fuller, (scratch,) 9—7, 3—6, 6—1; Miss E. T. Nicholas, (owe 15,) defeated Miss Maud Nicholas, (owe half 15,) 6—3, 8—6. Semi-Final Round—Miss Helen Sturgis defeated Miss Elsie Nicholas, 6—1, 6—4; Miss E. T. Nicholas defeated Miss Virginia E. T. Fuller, 6—3, 6—2. Final Round—Miss Helen Sturgis defeated Miss E. T. Nicholas, 2—6, 6—1, 9—7, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles, Scratch.—Preliminary Round—Miss E. T. Nicholas and R. Nicholas defeated Miss Beatrice Crosby and the Rev. G. S. Sparks, 6—1, 6—2. First Round—Miss E. T. Nicholas and R. Nicholas defeated Mrs. E. Faller and Mr. Faller, 6—4, 9—7; Miss Elsie Nicholas and Stewart Waller defeated Miss Nathalie Henderson and F. C. Watson, 6—4, 8—6; Miss Daisy Nicholas and Howard H. Homans defeated Miss Viola Parsons and Donald Vaughan, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2; Miss Helen Sturgis and Thomas Sturgis, Jr., defeated Mrs. Francis Hollister and Argyle Parsons, 7—5, 6—4. Semi-Final Round—Miss Elsie Nicholas and Stewart Waller defeated Miss E. T. Nicholas and R. Nicholas, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Helen Sturgis and Thomas Sturgis, Jr., defeated Miss Daisy Nicholas and Howard Homans, 6—2, 6—3. Final Round—Miss Helen Sturgis and Thomas Sturgis, Jr., defeated Miss Elsie Nicholas and Stewart Waller, 3—6, 6—3, 8—6, 6—3. Miss Daisy Nicholas and Mr. Homans won second prize.

Cricketers in Match Games.

A cricket match was played at Prospect Park yesterday between teams representing Windsor Terrace and Flatbush, in which Windsor Terrace won by 58 runs, the final score being: Windsor Terrace, 128; Flatbush, 70.

The Kings County Cricket Club played the Knickerbocker Athletic Club at Bergen Point, where a closely contested game resulted in favor of the Knickerbocker aggregation by 11 runs. The scoring was low on both sides and A. Gunn and F. F. Kelly did all the run getting for the winners with contributions of 27 and 22 respectively. The totals were: Knickerbocker Athletic Club, 77; Kings County, 66.

DIABETES.

Dr. J. Seegan, Professor of Medicine at the University of Vienna.

In his celebrated work on diabetes mellitus says: "Of all remedies in my large experience with this disease, and the many experiments which I, as well as such prominent men as Angle, Fleckles, Hlawezek and others, have made, Carlsbad Sprudel Water deserves to be placed in the first rank.

"All of the above writers agree with me that the use of the Carlsbad Waters exerts a very beneficial influence in diabetes. I have, in the course of many years treated a very large number of patients suffering with the disease, and have, with great interest, noticed the effect of Carlsbad Water in reducing the amount of sugar. My invariable experience has been that almost without an exception an improvement was marked and noticeable during and after the use of the same, even where no strict diet was observed." Eisner & Mendelson Co., sole agents, New York.

WOMEN IN TENNIS TOURNEY.

B. Aymar Sands Cup at Southampton Caused a Strong Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 22.—On the courts of the Meadow Club, here, the tournament in women's singles for the B. Aymar Sands Cup was opened to-day. Society people of prominence surrounded the courts, which were in capital condition.

The chief match of the tournament was between the Misses Russell. The second set between them required twenty-six games to decide. The tourney will be continued to-morrow when the remaining rounds will be played. Summary of the play:

Preliminary Round—Miss C. Livingston defeated Miss F. R. Ellis, 6—0, 6—1; Miss J. Livingston defeated Miss Richard Stevens, 6—3, 6—4; Miss K. Russell defeated Miss M. L. Russell, 6—4, 14—12; Miss P. M. Cory defeated Miss Brewer, 6—0, by default.

First Round—Miss C. Livingston defeated Mrs. K. Booney, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3; Mrs. K. Russell defeated Miss P. M. Cory, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2; Miss Alice De Goicouria defeated Miss G. E. Brewer, 6—3, 6—4; Mrs. K. Hollins defeated Miss V. S. Cockrell, 6—0, 6—0; Mrs. C. Kobbey defeated Miss R. H. Hoadley, 6—0, by default.

Second Round—Miss Hollins defeated Miss Alice De Goicouria, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Kobbey defeated Miss F. T. Howland, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2; Miss F. C. Cockrell defeated Mrs. D. Hollis, 6—1, 6—4.

WESTERN GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Ninety-one Players Competed at Chicago in Championship Event.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Rain interfered with the scores of the qualifying rounds in the amateur championship tournament of the Western Golf Association at Midlothian to-day. Fred R. Hamlin of Chicago and Walter E. Egan of Onwentsia tied at the leading score of 176, but Hamlin won the play-off of nine holes by 41 to 45. W. J. Holabird, Jr., of Glenview, who is regarded as the leading amateur of the West, made a poor showing, finishing fourth, with 182 strokes. Hamilton Vose, State champion of Wisconsin, also played a poor game, making the day's work in 199.

Ninety-one players, representing twenty-three of the leading golf clubs of the West, entered the contest to-day, which called for medal play over thirty-six holes. The first sixteen in play will contest for the Western amateur championship; the two succeeding sixteens will play for cups. The succeeding rounds will be played Friday and Saturday at eighteen holes each, match play.

Women's Golf at Apawamis.

A putting match for women for two silver cups, brought out twenty contestants at the Apawamis Golf Club yesterday, and there was a great turnout of the fashionables of the neighborhood to watch the play, the country house and yachting parties attending in full force. The round of the putting links resulted in a tie between

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE REAL TRIAL.

It is not within the province of a newspaper to discuss the guilt or innocence of men under indictment. The officers of the police who have been judged by the Grand Jury to require prosecution at the hands of the District Attorney are entitled to a perfectly fair trial, and it is the duty of the press to do nothing that will prejudice them. Indeed, in the interests of that decent public administration which they are charged with betraying, it is important that they should have all the protection against unjust conviction which the law allows. But it is to be remembered that the operations of the law are complex and intricate, and that in the processes it has slowly developed and which it always changes very slowly, if at all, it is often inevitable that protection for the innocent may become protection for the guilty. Apart from the purely legal bearings of these cases, there are considerations of public welfare involved which the people of this city are bound to keep in mind. The facts that are perfectly well known may not establish the technical guilt of the men now indicted as to the offenses charged, but they do establish the existence of a shameful and corrupt system in the conduct of the most important branch of the City Government. And should these men not be convicted, the impression on the public mind—and a fair impression—would be simply that the authors and beneficiaries of this system had known how to evade legal responsibility.

What is known as to the police, and has been repeatedly proved to complete moral certainty in this paper over and again, is: That gambling houses and disorderly houses carry on their unlawful business without the slightest interference from the police; that the police know this fact; that they could stop the violations of law on a large scale and openly at any time they chose; that they not only do not do this, but that they warn offenders when others are planning exposures, and that the persons familiar with the facts believe beyond all question that the police are paid for the policy which, in defiance of their duty, they steadily pursue. The evidence in the approaching trials, and the attitude of the high officials of the police and of Tammany, will be of value largely as it confirms the general knowledge of the public. The real trial, not of the wardman, the Sergeant, and the detective, but of the Police Department and the politicians in control of that department, will be before the people. It is the people and they alone who can form the essential judgment and act upon it. That the men accused should, if guilty, be convicted and punished would, of course, be a great advantage, but it would be only incidental and contributory. It would point to the goal, rather than attain it.

It has occurred to Mr. PLATT as a decent thing to do to declare publicly in advance that the evidence of corruption in the police is not such as can secure conviction, and to express the opinion that the efforts to expose and punish such corruption are probably inspired by a desire on the part of those engaged in them "to get something." We cannot conceive of an attitude toward this matter more unwise in a public man wishing good government than this attitude of Mr. PLATT. We do not see how he could manage more completely to discredit his own sincerity, and class himself with those who do not really wish to see Tammany broken down. Yet we should be reluctant to believe that this is now the disposition of the Senator. In the past and the very recent past, he has had his deals with Tammany, but it is plain that they have been more profitable to Tammany than to the other party, and the Senator has taken a course of open and direct opposition from which much was hoped. We should be sorry to have to conclude that this opposition was assumed and that his professed friendship for good government was treacherous. He is an old man. He has had a checkered career and possesses a variegated reputation. Should he close his public life by vigorous and honest war on Tammany, he would be remembered by that fact; it would tinge the public impression of him, and throw into the background much that he should be happy to have forgotten. Were he again to come to the rescue of Tammany, as he did in 1897, his name would pass into the history of the city with ignoble distinction as the worst of that exceedingly bad lot, the Tammany Republicans.

EUROPE AND AMERICAN WHEAT.

Those who are industriously searching for signs of a break in the conditions favoring the continuation of National prosperity will find very little that is discouraging in the crop returns or in the outlook for grain shipments. The shortage of corn is admitted, but the worst result to be apprehended from this is that the surplus in farmers' hands will be exhausted, and that a partial failure of this important crop next year would be disastrous. As to the wheat crop, the best information obtainable warrants the statement that the harvest will be the largest this country has ever known. As to the European wheat situation, The Mark Lane Express, a recognized authority, says:

> The best authorities estimate the wheat crop of the United Kingdom at 56,000,000 bushels, that of France at 300,000,000 bushels, and the crops of Belgium and Holland at 40,000,000 bushels, a total of 396,000,000 bushels for the great wheat-importing area of Northwestern Europe, which needs 684,000,000 bushels. America, with home wants not exceeding 400,000,000 bushels, has 675,000,000 bushels, and is, therefore, able to deal with the deficit single-handed. The Russian, Roumanian, Australasian, and Argentine surpluses are left to meet the wants of Italy and the newest buyers, Cape Colony, Greece, Switzerland, Scandinavia, China, and probably Austria-Hungary, Spain, and Portugal. Egypt and India will be self-supporting for the next twelve months, but Egypt has dropped from the list of exporting countries, and India does not seem able to continue her exports. The Government has assumed that there will be an exportable surplus of 500,000 quarters, but an Indian crop authority denies that the famine is over or that the 1901 crop is abundant.

What these facts signify to the food producers of this country will be understood without explanation. Kansas and Nebraska have so much wheat that the shortage on corn will be more than made up, while Minnesota and the Dakotas are materially better off than they were last year. The railroads are making preparations for an unusually heavy traffic. Officials of the Granger roads, after careful investigation, are said to have reached the conclusion that great as their earnings have been throughout the past fiscal year, the rate of increase from which they have profited so largely will be maintained at least for another twelve months.

ANTICIPATING RESPONSIBILITY.

A curious phase of trades unionism has been displayed in Jamestown, N. Y., which is of public interest. That place had been selected for the meeting of the League of American Municipalities, an organization formed for the purpose of discussing questions relative to the government of cities. There is now a difference of opinion existing there between a local trades union and a street railroad company. As a means of inflicting incidental injury upon the company, the Jamestown branch of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employés has printed a circular letter and sent copies to the Mayors of many cities and to others known to be in more or less intimate relations with the league, advising them not to attend the meeting. In fact, the Mayors and other persons addressed are warned to keep away from Jamestown until the street car company "shall do its duty to its employés."

This is interesting. If the persons addressed should so far forget prudence as to disregard this notice and anything should happen to make their visit disagreeable, we presume the Jamestown branch of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employés will hasten to disclaim all responsibility for the same, and "point with pride" to the fact that they did all in their power to avert the unpleasantness by giving warning to those whose coming might subject them to annoyance. Such incidents are instructive.

TRADES UNION JOURNALISM.

There have been various attempts made in American cities to introduce the principles and safeguards of trades unionism into the making of newspapers. In most cases they have not come to much. But in Columbus, Ohio, it appears that there exists a "News Writers' Union," presumably with the regular accompaniments of walking delegates and the like. It is at any rate affiliated with the local Typographical Union. The news writers have been discharged and the printers threaten to strike sympathetically, and the "Columbus Evening Press Post" is likely to appear written and set up and printed by "non-union labor" or not to appear at all.

The complete absurdity of attempting to apply the principles of trades unionism to the writing of newspapers is probably better understood within newspaper offices than outside of them. One of those principles, or at least what is always tending to become one of those principles, is that "the pace of the squadron is the pace of the slowest horse." In the mechanical trades, a "stint" can be laid down which is regarded by both sides as a fair day's work. It can be exactly measured and estimated, quantity and quality and all, and paid for accordingly. And there is no danger that anybody will exceed it. Why should he? But it is the excess that makes the value of a news writer; his willingness, as a matter of intellectual ambition or of personal self-respect, to do, on occasion, more than he is paid for. This comes to be recognized in his pay. And the hope of being paid more than his fellows is one of his incentives to do his best. His best cannot be measured with a yard stick nor weighed in a scale. It includes zeal, esprit de corps, qualities which do not count in the output of a mill, but which count for everything in the production of a newspaper. A dead level of pay would mean a dead level of work. If we agree with POPE that

> Makes man a slave whatever day takes half his worth away,

we must also agree that the day that makes a newspaper man a trades unionist, putting in his lot with the others of his craft, and making common cause with them, instead of engaging in a perpetual strike for higher wages on his individual account, takes away more than half of his potential usefulness and value. It is distinctly only the dullards and the shirks who would benefit by converting news writing into a trades union. It is not only the interest of newspaper owners to resent and resist the introduction into their business of so pestilent a principle. It is equally the interest of the industrious, the capable, and the ambitious among the news writers themselves. It is not they who will be benefited by the introduction. It is they who will be forced to pay for it by making good the losses occasioned by the trades union work of the incompetent and the lazy.

These truths are so self evident to anybody who has any practical knowledge of the subject, that it is amazing that the news writers of any town should have managed to embody in their union any man who could command a job on his individual merits, and in competition. They seem to have done this in Columbus, but it is very bad for the good men that they should have done so. It is also unfortunate that the cause of sense and justice should appear, in the present instance, to have been intrusted to the hands of a fool.

DEVERY'S CONFESSION.

Whenever there has been a raid, unknown to the police, on a gambling house or other unlawful resort, the judicious desire to know what DEVERY has to say about it. He is incapable of concealing his emotions—which are the elementary human, and, indeed, animal appetites and passions. He used to blurt them out in conversation. Now, injudiciously but luckily, he has been provided, in the Deputy Commissionership, with a tribune from which he may publicly promulgate them.

If a raid or a disclosure did not amount to much DEVERY would not take the trouble to mention it. But when it comes near home he emits cries of pain and anger. When he described Justice JEROME as "a little tin soldier" everybody knew that the Justice must have been doing good and effective work. And so, yesterday, anybody who had been in doubt about the value of WHITNEY'S disclosures would have had his doubts dispelled upon hearing that the candid DEVERY had described the author and the instigators of the disclosures as "curs and rattlesnakes."

"The noise of a savage signifies nothing but his hunger." That is the explanation of DEVERY'S outbreaks. It is strange that even he should not see it. Why should he care whether bribery is charged or proved, or places which he protects are raided, unless these proceedings endanger the private revenues of public officials, including his own? The evidences he gives of pain and anger when one of these things happens will be taken by his fellow-citizens as the equivalent of a confession.

DOGBERRY, J. P.

The honorable Police Magistrates (we believe they object to the distinguishing adjective and prefer to be designated simply as Magistrates) of this imperial city are, fortunately, perhaps, not sufficiently near the judicial ultimate to rank among the makers of judicial precedents. That they are not robs the study of the law of much of the charm it would otherwise have, since the appreciative student would experience great joy in familiarising a system of jurisprudence built up on their decisions; but perhaps it is better as it is, since if accessible to the makers of briefs they would get the ordinary Judge so "balled up" that in most instances he would not know whether to find the plaintiff guilty or to dismiss the defense.

Not long since a distinguished member of this division of the bench was moved to commit a cross-eyed witness for contempt of court because he would not look where he was told to in delivering his testimony. In this instance no allowance was made for the lack of coincidence, characteristic of strabismus, between the optic axes of the two eyes in their visual direction. The more the unfortunate witness tried to look where he was told the less he appeared to do so, and but for the inspiration of looking where he should not and so appearing to comply with the instructions of the court, it might have been his portion

> To sit in solemn silence in a dull, dark dock,
> In a pestilential prison with a lifelong lock,

at least until the end of the term. Another of this eminent galaxy of legal luminaries lately enunciated the principle that a man arrested for breaking a law to which the greatest possible publicity had been given—we refer to the provision of the Sanitary Code against spitting in vehicles and on the floors of public assembly rooms—was entitled to be discharged because the officer who arrested him had not specifically warned him, after witnessing a violation of the law, not to repeat the offense; adding, by way of an obiter dictum, that the honorable Court was himself addicted to this particular offense against public decency and the public health, and considered it a hardship if a citizen with his mouth full of fine-cut could not make a cuspidore of any convenient surface not otherwise utilized.

And now we have one of this eminent fraternity of learned jurists propounding the law of dog bites in a novel and illuminating way. He refused the prayer of a citizen who desired permission to shoot a certain dog with anthropophagical tastes, on the ground that "the dog was entitled to one bite" as a matter of right, and that as he had not been shown by the evidence submitted to have exceeded his privilege, his act in biting the complainant was damnum absque injuria—which counsel subsequently explained to the petitioner meant that to be bitten once by a dog was damnable, but not legally injurious. What it will be when he is bitten a second time, provided it does not happen as in the case described by the versatile GOLDSMITH, that "it was the dog that died," we shall probably not know until the matter comes up again on affidavit showing that the dog has exceeded his prerogative by biting the same person twice.

Ordinarily the law is rather dull business, but as interpreted and administered by some of our Magistrates it is extremely entertaining. Doubtless their raison d'être is that assigned by the German parent in explanation of the kangaroo: "Aber, mein Sohn, die Australianer müssen etwas haben, worum zu lachen."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Complaint is made by The Forester, the organ of the American Forestry Association, that not a few of the people who are loudest in the expression of a love for "nature" and of horror at the destruction of the woods, seriously interfere with the work of forest preservation because they fail to realize that there is a time for cutting trees down as well as a time for letting them grow. These sentimentalists making a sort of fetich of old trees, and do not hesitate to speak contemptuously of saplings and "second growth." A party of such folk, while on a walking tour through the White Mountains recently, ran across a professional forester, engaged in the performance of his duties. They greeted him with great cordiality, but when the ensuing conversation revealed that a part of his work was the selection of trees to be felled for lumber and pulp, they were not less indignant than surprised, and showed both emotions with unpleasant frankness. One member of the party said: "It's not the smaller trees that I enjoy; I want big ones." To this the answer was: "And so does the lumberman; and he is willing to pay for what he wants, while you are not." Scientific forestry, of course, is practical, and its object is not to save individual trees till they fall from decay and old age, but to create an inexhaustible supply of trees constantly to be drawn on in the interests of commerce and industry. The modern forester is not the foe, but the friend, of the axe, and his only quarrel with the lumberman is over the latter's short-sightedness in not replacing what he destroys. The stock breeder does not object to the existence of slaughter houses, and neither does the intelligent forester to the existence of sawmills. He does, however, regard the beauty of the forest as an incident, and not as an object, and so he gets into trouble with the sentimental worshipper of "nature."

—Every newspaper receives at intervals not widely spaced letters from indignant persons of Scottish birth or descent, taking it to task for referring to Great Britain as "England," or for mentioning the "English" Army or Navy instead of calling it British. Of course there is nothing to do in these cases except to admit that the irascible Scots are historically and technically right—nothing, that is, except to wonder at their persistent worrying over a trifle, and at their failure to understand why so many people have made the little blunder ever since it was possible to make it and seem likely to continue doing so till the end of time, or at least till the end of the United Kingdom. The last letter we have received on this subject, however, relates, not to any offense of this sort committed by ourselves, but to the formal protest of the Scottish Patriotic Association against the assumption by England's—we mean Great Britain's—new ruler of the title "EDWARD VII." To give their protest more emphasis, the delegates of the association met on June 22 at Bannockburn, where, some 600 years ago, 30,000 Scots very thoroughly impressed upon 100,000 Englishmen under another EDWARD the fact that Scottish opinions and sentiments cannot safely be ignored. We gladly comply with our correspondent's request to call attention to this important action of the Patriotic Association, but its argument is too long for us to publish in full, especially as it only goes over ground familiar to every student of history and presents facts which nobody thinks of denying. The conclusion reached is that "as no EDWARD has ever reigned over this kingdom till now, his Majesty is its first EDWARD, not its seventh." That is certainly true—in a way. We are not a bit excited about it, however, and we cannot see why any resident of New York, or of the United States, for that matter, should be broken of his rest because King EDWARD likes one numeral better than another at the end of his name.

—In performing the somewhat difficult task of explaining why Pennsylvania should submit to a continuance of their rule, the Republican statesmen who assembled in State Convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday put in their platform this declaration: "We have increased our appropriations to charitable and eleemosynary institutions until we can make the boast that no State between the two oceans supports these institutions as well as does our own." That would have impressed us much more than it does if we had not read in the last number of American Medicine, a Philadelphia publication of good repute, some remarks about the way in which these particular appropriations are distributed. "Our present method," it said, "is unworthy of savages, although we suppose ourselves civilized and pride ourselves upon our sound business instincts and capacities. It has been said that those institutions which divide most liberally with the criminal legislators, or which spend the most money for champagne and entertainment for them, finally come out best in the appropriation bills. It has also been said that free use of the hospitals as hotels, and of the 'professors' as consultants, is a successful method of securing appropriations from members of the Legislature." All of which charges American Medicine apparently regards as true, and in what seems to be despair of changing the general plan it gravely suggests the improvement of its details. "The division of spoils," it declares, "should be systematized, and the amount of the appropriation should be in proportion to the fund supplied for bribery. The contribution to this fund should be open to all and all should benefit pro rata. The prices at which legislators, Senators, and Governors may be bought should be fixed and published. The present method is unjust to some and overgenerous to others. It shows a sad lack of business ability as well as of justice." Thus is light cast on one section of the Harrisburg platform and on the men who drafted it.

—With a patience which we are confident will not long be tried we await the announcement by some "high official" of the railways using the Park Avenue tunnel that the hitherto unsuspected evils revealed by Dr. COSBY'S recent report cannot be remedied by any exercise of engineering skill. Of course, if electric traction, which works beautifully and economically everywhere else, cannot by any possibility be installed in this mysteriously peculiar tunnel, it is obviously absurd to suppose that its open sewers can be closed or that plumbers could there exercise the art which encounters no difficulty in other places. People are so utterly inconsiderate! They glibly suggest this and that plan for purifying the atmosphere of the tunnel, strangely forgetful of the fact that the execution of these plans would involve intelligent activity on the part of "high officials," and—the expediture of money. The one adequate excuse for disbursements that decrease dividends is utter impossibility of running the roads without them. Rolling stock moves as easily over an open sewer as over a closed one, and lasts as long, and though lack of sanitary arrangements in the tunnel may not tend to increase the population of the suburbs, it does not appreciably decrease it, and things are going along fairly well as it is, from a pecuniary point of view. In these circumstances, who can deny that it is impossible to make improvements and reform abuses? Stone masons and plumbers won't work for nothing, even for the New York Central, though, of course, they ought to, and therefore was Dr. COSBY simply a maker of useless talk when he disclosed that the worst contaminations of the tunnel air are not due to the fervid breathings of the locomotives.

A REFORM SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The political philosophers of the day tell us that to reform our city government we must reform ourselves; that the government is merely a reflection of the people, &c.

For one, I do not accept this as being the whole truth, neither here nor elsewhere, except where the political machinery is ideally perfect. We all know the great gain that came with the introduction of the Australian ballot, and yet it seems to me that the object aimed at was but half attained by that law. The blanket ballot is a splendid thing on election, but the evil is done before that day in the methods now used to nominate a candidate.

The present primary is under such complete control of the machines that on election day we fold up our ballots and vote the Croker ticket, or the Platt ticket, or the Croker-Platt ticket, and feel that we have done the best we could.

To purify our politics we must bring about such a change in our nominating methods that each office-holder will know that his renomination will depend entirely on the will of the public, and not the will of the boss.

The most practical method I can suggest to accomplish this result will be for each voter when he registers to also make out a list of candidates that he favors for each office. The Democrat receiving the largest number of votes at this primary election would thus become the Democratic candidate, and likewise the Republican receiving the largest number would become the Republican candidate. Any office-holder having to face such a public indorsement would be in a very different position than our rulers are now. B.

New York, Aug. 18, 1901.

The Naming of the Bridges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If we were only as English, or Dutch, or Irish, as we once were, what a euphoneously descriptive chance would be ours to call No. 2 "King's Bridge" as leading into Kings County, and No. 4 "Queen's Bridge" as leading into Queens County. But as next better, if this cannot be, I would suggest for—

No. 1, Brooklyn Bridge.
No. 2, Kings County Bridge.
No. 3, Blackwell's Island Bridge.
No. 4, Queens County Bridge.

For No. 3 I hesitated between "Central" and "Blackwell's Island," but gave way to the geographical description.

As "all roads lead to Rome," it seems essential only to advise those within the gates whither the bridges lead.

J. S., D.

Brooklyn, Aug. 21, 1901.

American Noses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice an Australian has written to THE TIMES to the effect that Americans are very much given to blowing their noses, &c. It is true Americans want to keep their noses clean. This may surprise some nationalities, but it seems to me that there is nothing especially reprehensible in the habit. MOUCHOIR.

New York, Aug. 22, 1901.

Conflict of Testimony.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Accustomed as I am to the painstaking accuracy of my favorite paper, I was grieved to observe a most vital error in your editorial on "Ostrichlike Secrecy" to-day. Said 2.35 P. M. train from Albany left the State capital just twenty minutes late and arrived at New York only ten minutes behind time, my information being derived from the fact that, besides some 500 others, I myself was a PASSENGER.

New York, Aug. 21, 1901.

[The writer of the article referred to applied for a seat on the 2:35 train and was told that the first train south would leave at 5, but that the Southwestern Limited, (belated,) leaving at 5:05, would reach New York sooner. This he took.]

NUGGETS.

About.

It's asked as a kind of problem, what are those South American countries fighting about? Perhaps the answer is about pretty near all the time.—Philadelphia Times.

One Never Knows in Chicago.

"I've just received cards from the Hyfliers," she remarked.

"Wedding, reception, or divorce cards?" he asked. "It's so hard to keep track of these affairs now."—Chicago Post.

In Politics.

Worker—Every man has his price, you know?

Candidate—Yes, but every man hasn't the price!—Detroit Free Press.

Amiability Itself.

"I am afraid that my conversation is uninteresting," said Willie Wishington.

"Don't let the thought trouble you," answered Miss Cayenne, sweetly. "I was a little bit sleepy, anyhow."—Washington Star.

Opportune Moment.

"Mr. Biblus next door just went into his house singing a drunken song," said the minister's wife.

"Did he?" exclaimed the reverend gentleman. "I'll go right in and see him."

"Do you think you can do any good now?"

"Well, while he's in such a good humor I may induce him to pay his pew rent."—Catholic Standard and Times.

FROM THE "AMEN CORNER."

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

[Professor Triggs of the Chicago University, has created considerable discussion by claiming that most of the hymns are "doggerel."]

They say the hymns is dogg'rel—that they ain't refined enough;
That all the time we've sung 'em they've been nothin' else but stuff;
They say they need revisin'—we must make 'em more polite,
"On Jordan's Stormy Banks I Stand" is not constructed right;
But, just the same, Perfessor, you had better let 'em be—
The Lord—He understands 'em—so they're good enough for me.

I s'pose there's nothin' finer than that good old "Beulah Land,"
And when our Lizzie sings it you can see the glories grand;
When "Rock of Ages" rings out from the hallelujah shore,
I tell you this old sinner ain't a goin' to drift no more;
And when they strike "Amazin' Grace," each feller singin' free—
The Lord—He understands it, so it's good enough for me.

It isn't what you're singin'—why, I oftentimes forget
And praise the Lord to music with the good old alphabet,
Until I strike the words again, and I don't think it's wrong—
It isn't what is in it, but the soul behind the song.
So, I tell you, Perfessor, you had better let 'em be—
The Lord—He understands 'em, so they're good enough for me.

SCHLEY SEEKS RECORDS

Telegrams Sent to Gen. Greely in 1898 Can't Be Located.

Effort to Ascertain How Cervera's Fleet Was Located—Reply Sent to Mr. Hackett's Letter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Rear Admiral Schley's counsel were much surprised at the reasons assigned by Assistant Secretary Hackett for declining to send to Rear Admiral Howison the letter of Schley asking whether the Boston interview attributed to him correctly represented his feelings in the controversy now to be inquired into, but they have manifested no astonishment about the evident determination of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation to have Howison retained, whatever may be his attitude toward Schley.

The Admiral, through his counsel, has sent a letter to Mr. Hackett objecting to his reference to a "preliminary challenge." Wonder is expressed as to the meaning of the term. A challenge is something well known to lawyers; a preliminary challenge has never been heard of by Judge Wilson and his associates. They maintain that they have not challenged Howison. They have the right of challenge when the court is about to be sworn, but they also think they have the right to inquire in advance to ascertain whether a challenge should be made.

It is perfectly well known to the counsel of Rear Admiral Schley that the decision as to whether a challenge shall stand must be determined by the court, which will for that purpose consist of Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Benham. If those two decide that Howison may sit, the challenge falls.

Assistant Secretary Hackett was greatly annoyed yesterday by the inquiries and comments of the newspaper men who called upon him to obtain the correspondence about the Howison matter. Some of them who heard him tell how he had withheld the letter to Schley from publication until he knew that it was in Admiral Schley's hands, and who soon found that it had not been received by Schley, related the facts, and the implication that the Assistant Secretary had not spoken with proper accuracy vexed him so that to-day he closed the doors to his outer room and placed guards outside to see that no newspaper men were admitted.

He admitted that he did these things resentfully, and further announced that hereafter there would be no copies of papers for the press but one bulletin in a locked cupboard from which all might read and copy.

By telephone Mr. Hackett early in the day summoned the counsel of Rear Admiral Schley to his office. When Judge Wilson, Attorney General Raynor, and Capt. Parker reached the office they found that they had been summoned upon an entirely trivial matter, and soon went back to the consultation with their client at the Shoreham Hotel.

Very satisfactory headway is being made by Rear Admiral Schley's counsel in preparing the brief that they intend to submit and in arranging the programme to be followed in answering the different clauses of the precept. In preparation for the task of showing that the Navy Department is somewhat to blame for not giving Schley earlier information of the arrival of Cervera at Santiago a search has been made at the War Department to find the telegrams or the record of them by which Gen. Greely was enabled on May 19 to inform Secretary Long and Rear Admiral Sampson that Cervera had arrived.

It is understood that so far the dispatches have not been found. They are described in the report of Gen. Greely in 1898, but it is doubted whether the report will be admitted as testimony to corroborate testimony by the Secretary of the Navy.

Gen. Greely, who received these confidential dispatches from Spanish sources in Cuba, did not tell even the President or the Secretary of War or of the Navy who the senders were. He did not inform his own office associates of the contents of the dispatches, receiving them himself and making the translations from the code. He may have them in personal charge, but as he is in the Philippines and cannot reach Washington in less than two months, he will be a very late witness, if he is called at any time.

The impression at the Signal Service Office is that the dispatches were destroyed. The men who sent them were paid by an officer sent to Cuba for the purpose, in order that attention might not by mistake be directed to the traitors who had done the United States such important service, only to have it thrown away instead of being used at a critical moment.

REPORTER MAKES AFFIDAVIT.

He Swears that Admiral Howison Expressed Opinions Unfavorable to Schley.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 22.—Francis A. Frost, who wrote the article appearing in a local newspaper Aug. 7, on the strength of which Admiral Schley questions Howison's fitness to sit on the inquiry tribunal, now appears with an affidavit duly sworn to before a Notary Public. In this Mr. Frost says that, in July 1898, he being then a reporter, interviewed Commodore Howison, commandant at Charlestown Navy Yard at the time. The affidavit continues:

"I distinctly remember Commodore Howison's saying that Sampson was the man to whom credit for the victory belonged. I remember his interesting description of the responsibilities that Sampson had to bear, the arrangement of the plan of possible battle by Sampson long before the actual battle took place.

"Commodore Howison also said that Sampson was held in much higher regard among naval officers than Schley was; that Sampson was a cool, brave, intelligent strategist, while Schley was not as competent; that Schley was inclined to be hot-headed and not as able a leader as Sampson; that at the Naval Academy Schley had not been held in as high regard as Sampson.

"The exact words used by Commodore Howison in expressing these ideas I cannot recall, but the substance of what he told me I have given accurately. The whole tenor of what he said was that Sampson was generally superior to Schley both as a man and as a naval officer.

"There were several reasons why I made no use of what he said regarding the respective merits of Sampson and Schley at that time. One was that he was averse to being quoted, as I have already said. Another, somewhat related to the first, was that he was criticising an officer who was at that time in a higher position than his own, and that the spreading broadcast of such a criticism might injure Commodore Howison as a naval officer.

"I had no wish to injure him or to print anything that might so result. I had a high regard for him. An incidental reason was that at that particular time I did not see the necessity of using his utterances. I have no recollection that any injunction of secrecy was placed upon me, or that I was asked not to print what he said."

CAPT. SCHLEY REPLIES.

Denies that He Authorized the Publication of Any Interview.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Capt. Thomas F. Schley, Twenty-third Infantry, has made an official reply to the War Department regarding the alleged interview credited to him in the matter of the Schley court of inquiry. Capt. Schley says that he has had no interview and has talked for publication with no person.

He also says that some remarks made by him in a private conversation were picked up, distorted, and extended upon, and the publication misrepresented what he said in a friendly conversation with other men. The letter is regarded at the War Department as of itself completely exonerating Capt. Schley and as a satisfactory explanation of the alleged interview.

MAY PAY WITNESSES.

Controller Decides Non-Resident Civilians May Have Expenses Defrayed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Mr. Tracewell, the Controller of the Treasury, has decided that the expenses of a civilian residing in Cuba called upon to testify before a naval court of inquiry convened in Washington can be paid in pursuance of the provisions of Article 1,260, Paragraph 2, United States Navy Regulations. It is assumed that the request of the Secretary of the Navy for a decision on this question grows out of the necessity for the presence of residents of Cuba at the pending Schley inquiry.

In the course of his decision the Controller says:

"In this instance the witness appears to be out of jurisdiction of the court, and is not bound to obey its summons. If, however, he chooses to do so I am of opinion and decide that his expenses may be paid in the same manner as those of a witness attending in obedience to a subpoena before a United States court, or at the rate of $1.50 for each day's attendance, and 5 cents a mile going from and returning to his place of residence.

"If special arrangements are necessary to bring the witness within the jurisdiction of the court, additional expenses properly incurred for that purpose may be allowed and paid."

THE CZAR TRYING TO END THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR?

A Report that He Will Broach the Subject of Intervention to the Kaiser and M. Loubet.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 22.—The Independence Belge prints a dispatch from Copenhagen which says:

"It is currently reported in Russian circles that the Czar has decided to broach South African intervention to Emperor William and President Loubet. He considers the time opportune for friendly mediation."

The paper adds, under reserve, that the Czar, in the course of his stay in France, will receive Mr. Krüger in private audience and obtain from him a direct statement of the Boer position, with a view to formulating a plan of action.

More Horses Taken to Cape Town.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 22.—The British steamer Milwaukee, under charter of the British Government, which cleared from this port to-day for Cape Town, South Africa, carried a cargo of 1,000 horses.

MORE DELAY AT PEKING.

The Emperor Has Not Yet Authorized the Signing of the Settlement Protocol.

PEKING, Aug. 22.—The Chinese Peace Commissioners have not yet signed the settlement protocol. Prince Ching, President of the Foreign Office, telegraphed to the Emperor, requesting an edict empowering him to sign, but no reply was received. He telegraphed again to-day, in stronger terms, and says he expects a speedy answer.

Li-Hung-Chang has had a serious attack of sickness, the result of overexertion in connection with the conferences. He is better to-day.

NO MORE CHINESE IN BOND.

Provision of Exclusion Act Relating to Emigrants for Other Countries to be Enforced.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The determination of the Treasury Department to take advantage of the authority given by the Chinese Exclusion act to regulate the transit through the United States of Chinese emigrants bound for other countries, was to-day officially brought to the attention of the Chinese Legation. The occasion presented itself when an attaché of the legation called on Assistant Secretary Taylor to lay before him a message received from the Chinese Consul at San Francisco, conveying the information that Chinese destined for Mexico had not been allowed to land.

Mr. Taylor told the attaché that the department had become convinced that most of the Chinese who had gone into Mexico in the past two or three years had smuggled themselves back across the border into the United States. He therefore announced that hereafter the department would refuse permission to land to Chinese bound for Mexico unless it was absolutely satisfied of their good faith.

EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.

A Most Successful Year—$12,468 Received from American Subscribers.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—The Rev. Dr. William C. Winslow, the chief official of the American Branch of the Egypt Exploration Fund, states that the branch closes its fiscal year this Summer with very gratifying results.

A total of $12,468.25 has been received from nearly 700 subscribers to the society's main work and to its survey and Greco-Roman departments.

In addition to the varied explorations and remarkable discoveries during the year, of which those at Abydos are a striking example, there have been published some elaborate quarto volumes, fully illustrated, and the annual brochure, which summarizes all the discoveries in Egypt for the year.

Many hundreds of ushabti (funerary images) have been presented to American subscribers, and a fine collection of objects of the greatest archaeological value and historic interest has been divided among the museums at Yale and the University of Pennsylvania, the Metropolitan and Boston Museums and others in the United States. Last Spring 118 papyri were distributed among university libraries. Another shipment of ushabti is also being made. It is hoped that more papyri will be ready for distribution by the close of 1901.

Dr. Winslow states that one reason why so much is accomplished with so little money is because no salary is paid to any of the chief officials.

THE SUPREMACY OF AMERICA.

Views of Prof. Suess of Vienna—Says the Central European States Ought to Combine for Defense.

VIENNA, Aug. 22.—Prof. Edward Suess, the eminent publicist and palaeontologist, has given an interview in regard to the industrial and political preponderance of the United States that attracts much attention, especially as it confirms the anti-American views of Continental manufacturers and economists.

Prof. Suess, surveying international relations from the point of view of a political philosopher, observes that while the French Revolution was occasioned by the abuses of the privileged classes, the present situation has been caused by a revolution in material conditions. Declining national sentiment should be replaced by a movement for the common defense of the Central European States against the American trusts, which are moving to conquer the foreign markets more surely than they could conquer them by battleships. The American balance of trade has reached an unparalleled figure. It is a serious question if the present political units of Central Europe are strong enough to make an effective defense, taking into account the physical conditions.

The present shifting of the centre of gravity of the world's forces, says the professor, will create three great units—China, Russia, and America. When China is equipped with railroads, people will find that she has the most capable merchants and the cheapest labor. Russia will have the largest army and be the greatest peasant State. European capital will flow to the United States and be an important increase in her economic prosperity. Of the three units the United States has decidedly the lead. Its policy is beyond a doubt commercial aggression. States like the American Union and Russia have gained far more in the way of the mobilization of their powers by the construction of railroads than such countries as Germany and France.

Work on the Philadelphia Finished.

BELFAST, Aug. 22.—The work of reconstructing the American Line steamer Philadelphia (formerly the Paris, and known as the Yale during the war with Spain) has been completed and she sailed to-day for Southampton, from which port she will sail for New York on Aug. 31.

The Paris, while sailing from Southampton for New York, went ashore off Lowlands Point, an outlying ridge of the Manacles, near Coverack, Cornwall, on May 21, 1899. The passengers, numbering 386, were landed safely and the steamer was subsequently floated and towed to Falmouth, from which place she was taken to Belfast for reconstruction.

DINNER DANCE AT FRIEDHEIM, NEWPORT

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones Give a Brilliant Entertainment.

A SPECIAL BALLROOM BUILT

Dinner Served in Tents — Elaborate Decorations and Illuminations— Many Novel Features.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 22.—Few social functions ever given in Newport have exceeded in elaborateness the dinner dance given to-night by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones at the Havemyer villa, Friedheim, in Bellevue Avenue. For weeks decorators and illuminators had been preparing for the event, and had scarcely finished their work when the guests began to arrive.

The villa has been the scene of many elaborate social functions, but it was not large enough for the number of guests whom Mrs. Jones entertained to-night. All the features of the entertainment, aside from the mere receiving of the guests, took place outside the house, where temporary structures had been erected for the dance, the dinner, the vaudeville show, and every other feature of the entertainmnt, which abounded in novelties.

In the rear of the house, and connecting with the piazza, was built a ballroom of light material, but perfectly protected from the weather, forty feet wide and seventy feet long. The interior was hung with white tariatan. Countless loosely flowing garlands of pale pink roses were strung from the ceiling and caught up at irregular intervals. The room was brilliantly lighted by 250 tiny electric lights, the bulbs being concealed within pink roses. In the western corners were the musicians, Mullaly's Orchestra and Berger's Hungarian Band. They were completely hidden from the dancers by palms and screens with long trailing vines and clusters of pink roses. Between the musicians was a large stand, on which the favors for the cotillion were displayed.

Dinner was served from 9 to 11 o'clock in four smaller tents to the southwest of the house. These tents were arranged in a semi-circle, one at the west end containing ten tables for ten guests each. Next was a smaller octagon tent seating thirty guests, then a larger one seating sixty, and at the easterly end one seating thirty, making 220 guests in all.

The tents were open toward the south, and a short distance away was a large stage, fitted with electric lights, on which a continuous vaudeville performance was given during dinner.

The small tents were prettily decorated inside and out with attractive greens and flowers—one tent in red, one in white, one in yellow, and one in pink, similar flowers being used on the several tables as for the other decorations. The guests were seated in a novel manner. Each table was designated by an emblem made of electric lights and flowers suspended over the table, the various emblems being a horseshoe, an anchor, a triangle, a lyre, a crown, a crescent, a harp, a star, a cigele, a basket a three-a harp, a star, a circle, a basket, a three-chain, a diamond, a horn of plenty, a bow of ribbon, a fleur de lis, and an arrow.

The lawns were illuminated with hundreds of lights of various kinds. Japanese lanterns were hung in the trees; tiny electric lights shone in the shrubbery; the flower beds were aglow with fairy lamps; the paths from the house to the various tents were marked out with lines of electric lights, and the verandas were also illuminated with electric lights.

At various points on the lawn were small tents with rugs and armchairs and lighted by electricity, which formed cosy nooks for conversation or smoking. Palms and hydrangeas in bloom were arranged about the lawn. The rays of the crescent moon shining in a cloudless sky cast a glow over the scene which added to its beauty.

Mrs. Jones received her guests in the drawing room of the house. After dinner the guests went to the ballroom for the cotillion, which was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., with Mrs. Jones. There were ten favor figures, with two special features, a Japanese figure and a Chinese figure. In the former a carriage containing cherry blossoms was drawn into the ballroom by Japanese in costume, and a shower of cherry blossoms were given as favors. In the Chinese figure a small Chinese pagoda, illuminated with electric lights arranged in a fantastic manner, was used, and the favors taken from the pagoda were Chinese shoes, calendars, pincushions, and other knickknacks. For the other figures the favors included parasols, hats, daisy baskets, silver bells, fans, natural flowers on sticks, penwipers in skins of various animals, and stamp cases.

The guests included:

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Stevens, Marquis Gandara, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Bradish Johnson, Willing Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Arthur Spencer, C. M. Oelrichs, Charles H. Munn, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, Thomas F. Cushing, James T. Woodward, Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Peter D. Martin, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Miss Gray, Miss Natica Rives, The Messrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, Phillip Carroll, The Misses Stone, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Miss Wells, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Shaw, William Cutting, Jr., De Lancey Kane, Jr., Mrs. George B. De Forest, Miss Schenck, Mrs. J. P. Kernochan, George Griswold, 2d, The Misses Bilght, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Miss Marion Mason, A. De Navarro, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., Count Sternberg, Reginald Brooks, James W. Gerard, Miss Hyllis Langhorne, Henry F. Eldridge, Miss Gladys Brooks, Edward H. Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sands, Curtis Hitchcock, Reginald Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Benedict, Mrs. S. H. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander W. Hude Neilson, S. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis C. Ledyard, Mrs. M. T. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Gerry, Mrs. Charles Childs, The Misses Gerry, Ralph N. Ellis, The Misses Mills, Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Miss Marion Fish, Miss Wells, Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Greta Pomeroy, Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, Mrs. Ladenburg, Miss Virginia Cammell, Robert L. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Livermore, The Princess de Broglie, Miss Anna Sands, Count Gherardeschi, Miss Martha Johnson, Mrs. George Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. W. Warren, Miss Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener, Miss Cynthia Roche, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, F. A. Andrews, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Gen. and Mrs. J. F. Kemp, Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Miss Daisy Pierson, Barton Willing, Miss C. Hatch, W. Forbes Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Roderick Terry, Jr., Miss Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edey, Major and Mrs. J. C. Mallery, Miss Edith Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, M. Wauters, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fitz Hugh Whitehouse, Stuyvesant Le Roy, G. C. Munzig, Mr. and Mrs. Lowther, W. Fitz Hugh Whitehouse, Jr., H. C. Norman, Louis S. Brugiere, Mr. and Mrs. H. Whitehouse, R. L. Cottenet, Mr. and Mrs. R. Mortimer, The Hon. Arthur Brandon, Mr. and Mrs. E. Moore Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. B. Van Cortlandt, Sedgwick.

DOCTOR KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Drove on Track Near White Plains and Was Struck by Pittsfield Express.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Dr. Alfred Dana of this place was killed and his driver was injured this evening while driving from White Plains. The accident happened near here at the railroad crossing of the Harlem division of the New York Central. The doctor drove upon the rails directly in front of the east-bound Pittsfield train.

The engine hit horse and rig and hurled the two occupants some distance. The horse and buggy were carried along partly in front and partly alongside the engine and ground up between the engine and the freight house. The freight house, which is small and built upon spiles, was thrown from its supports. The buggy was demolished and the horse killed.

Dr. Dana was dead when picked up. The coachman was still alive, but unconscious.

VANDERBILT DINNER AND DANCE AT BAR HARBOR.

House and Grounds Marvelously Decorated for the Occasion—Guests Who Were Present.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 22.—The much talked of Vanderbilt dinner and dance occupied Bar Harbor society to-night. It was the first entertainment of importance that Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Vanderbilt have given this season, and was looked forward to with correspondingly great interest.

The affair consisted of a cotillion, preceded by several large dinner parties. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt entertained at the Point d'Acadie, and several leading members of that set also gave dinners at their homes. The guests, who numbered nearly 200, adjourned later to the ballroom at the Vanderbilt palace.

The house and grounds were marvelously decorated. From the water's edge the broad lawn reaches back to a small woods. Stretched across the intervening distance were miles of electric wires, from which were suspended hundreds of tiny incandescent globes covered with Japanese shades. Pinpoints of light, also, threw innumerable gleams from the woods. The ballroom and verandas were banked with flowers and potted plants in lavish profusion.

The various dinners were given by Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Johnston Livingston, Mrs. Van Rensselger, Mr. and Mrs. C. Morton Smith, Mrs. Markoe, and Mr. and Mrs. George S. Robbins.

About 11 o'clock the guests assembled at Point d'Acadie, where the cotillion, led by Creighton Webb, was danced. The favors were horse show designs in gold and silver. The guests were:

M. Grip, the Swedish Minister,	Miss Ingersoll, Miss Rodgers,
M. Brun, the Danish Minister,	Miss Sanford, Mr. De Bildt,
Mr. and Mrs. L. Anderson,	Mr. Rowland,
Commander and Mrs. Raymond Rodgers,	Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wright, Robert Adams,
Mrs. Shepard,	Mr. and Mrs. Markoe,
Mrs. Blodgett,	Miss Schieffelin,
Mr. and Mrs. Spedden,	Miss Biddle,
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence,	Miss Lawrence,
Dr. and Mrs. F. Smith,	Thomas Ridgeway,
Miss Hewitt,	Mr. Holsmann,
Baron Kapherr,	Mr. Willing,
Miss Draper,	Mr. Le Gendre,
Miss Leffingwell,	Mr. Haughton,
Miss Ripley,	Mr. Gurnee,
William H. Conroy,	Mr. Martin,
Miss Knowlton,	Mr. Baldwin,
J. B. Henderson,	Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles,
Mr. King,	Miss Kenmant,
Mr. Webb,	Mr. and Mrs. L. McElvaine Luquer,
Mr. Lawrence,	Miss Hone,
Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Sears,	Miss Gurnee,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Fabbri,	Miss Coles,
Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri,	Mr. Morris,
Miss Slosane,	Montgomery Sears, Jr.,
Miss Kernochan,	Richard Thorndike,
Miss Helen Barney,	Mr. Van Nest,
Miss Palmer,	Miss Van Rensselaer,
Arden Robbins,	Miss Edwards,
Mrs. Derby,	Miss L. Gurnee,
Schuyler Schieffelin,	Sumner Gerard,
Mr. Sharpe,	Phoenix Ingraham,
Mr. and Mrs. Livingston,	Miss Thorndike,
Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin,	Mr. and Mrs. S. Barney, Charles How,
Mr. and Mrs. Emmons,	Mr. and Mrs. George Robbins,
Miss Julia Lawrence,	Mr. and Mrs. B. Fenno,
Miss Bowler,	Miss Campbell,
Miss Scott,	Mr. and Mrs. Beale,
Miss Dodge,	George B. Dorr,
Mrs. Eugene Hale,	Mr. Auchincloss,
Mr. Irving,	Mr. Rodgers,
Robert Livingston, Jr.,	Alexander Webb,
Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge,	Edward Morrell, Baron De Strale.
Miss Davenport,	

RECEIVER FOR MR. LEDERER.

Benjamin Barker Appointed by Judge Brown—All Proceedings in the City Court Stayed.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court late yesterday afternoon appointed Benjamin Barker temporary receiver for the property of George W. Lederer, the theatrical manager, of 1,440 Broadway, in bankruptcy proceedings, on the application of Kneeland, La Vetra & Glase, who represent Thomas J. Burke, a creditor for $500. The receiver is appointed to act until the Trustee is elected or until the bankruptcy proceedings instituted on Wednesday are dismissed.

Gen. Kneeland said last evening that Mr. Burke holds a note made by Mr. Lederer and indorsed by Thomas Q. Seabrooke, the actor, which was used by Mr. Lederer, and Mr. Seabrooke was compelled to pay it. Mr. Lederer agreed to repay Mr. Seabrooke, and the note passed to Mr. Burke.

It is generally believed that Mr. Lederer is the owner in whole or in part of a large number of theatrical enterprises, some of which are now in active operation, and from which there are large receipts daily, and it was stated in the public press by Mr. Lederer that he intends to defend the pending proceedings in bankruptcy in that event considerable time will elapse before a Trustee can be appointed to take charge of these receipts and of Mr. Lederer's interests in the bankruptcy proceedings.

The bond of the receiver was fixed at $5,000. Judge Brown, previous to the appointing of Mr. Barker as receiver, also granted an order that all proceedings on the part of Herman Fromme against Mr. Lederer in two actions brought by him now pending in the City Court for $1,875, and all proceedings on the part of the Sheriff and Marshals under said judgments are stayed until the adjudication or dismissal of the creditors' petition filed on Wednesday. This stay was granted on the application of the creditors, who joined in the petition.

Mr. Fromme said that they are all friends of Mr. Lederer, and the petition was filed to save him from examination in supplementary proceedings in the City Court. Efforts to get Mr. Lederer under examination, it is said, have so far been fruitless, and a motion in connection with that matter was before Judge Delehanty yesterday in the City Court.

Hamilton, Ontario, Theatre Burned.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Aug. 22.—Sherman's Theatre here was totally destroyed by fire to-day. Members of the Burrill Stock Company lost $3,000 in costumes and other effects. No cause is assignable for the fire, which started in the property room.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Elsie De Wolfe, who is to star in Clyde Fitch's "The Way of the World," will sail for home on Sept. 7.

George W. Lederer has engaged Virginia Earl for the opposite rôle to that in which Dan Daly is to star in "The New Yorkers."

Sydney Barraclough has been engaged by Florence Ziegfeld for "The Little Duchess," in which Anna Held is to open her season at the Casino.

Annie Crawford Flexner, who made the dramatization of Mrs. Fiske's play, "Miranda of the Balcony," to open the season at the Manhattan Theatre, returned to the city yesterday.

Mme. Lilli Lehmann and Reinhold Hermann will sail for New York on the steamship Auguste Victoria on Oct. 24. Mme. Lehmann's first appearance will be at Carnegia Hall on Nov. 8.

Cyril Scott is to retire from the cast of "Florodora" at the Casino in order to appear in "Liberty Bells." Charles Dickson will succeed him. W. T. Carleton, who has been playing the part of Cyrus Gilfain, the American millionaire, will give way to Mr. Graham when the latter returns from a week's outing.

The Lulu Glaser Opera Company began rehearsals of Stange and Edwards's new comic opera, "Dolly Varden," at the Berkeley Lyceum yesterday. F. C. Whitney has engaged for the company Van Rensselaer Wheeler, Richie Ling, Tom Daniel, Mark Smith, Estelle Wentworth, Ada Palmer Walker, and Amelia Fields.

"A Night Off" will soon be revived by the E. F. Proctor Stock Company as the first of a series of Daly plays, Manager Proctor having recently closed a contract with Richard Dorney, executor of the estate of Augustin Daly, for the exclusive rights to a half dozen former Daly successes. Mr. Daly revised the play after securing the American rights, and from the four-act original, as seen in Germany, reduced it to the three-act play which will now be revived.

The openings of the London theatres in the management of which Charles Frohman is interested have just been arranged for. The Duke of York's opens to-morrow evening with "A Royal Rival," the same piece to be played here at the Criterion Theatre by William Faversham; the Apollo Theatre, with Edna May, in "Kitty Grey," on Saturday evening, Sept. 7; the Lyceum Theatre, with William Gillette, in "Sherlock Holmes," on Sept. 9; the Vaudeville Theatre, to which Miss Terriss and Mr. Hicks are to return for the season with "Sweet and Twenty," on Sept. 10, and the Shaftesbury Theatre, with Charles Frohman's Comedians, in "Are You A Mason?" on Sept. 12.

BAR HARBOR HORSE SHOW

Annual Event at the Maine Resort Brought to a Close.

Col. Morrell and Mrs. Stuart Barney Each Drove Two Winning Entries —The Other Prize Takers.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 22.—The Horse Show at Bar Harbor came to an end to-day. Nature did her best in the weather, and the managers the rest in the programme. Nothing could have been more successful.

The final exhibits to-day were of the same high class that marked the two preceding days, and there were many other features full of interest. Coaching parties were again numerous. Col. Morrell, J. L. Ketterlinus, Mrs. Van Nest, and R. Hall McCormick had parties out, and the stands were crowded with gayly dressed people.

The two particularly bright stars of the day were again Col. Morrell and Mrs. Stuart Barney. Mrs. Barney drove the Van Nest entries, and took two blue ribbons. Col. Morrell took two firsts, and drove the stallion Nelson an exhibition quarter mile. This was the prettiest incident of the day. The admirers of the famous trotter, the greatest horse in Maine, presented its owner with a handsome silver cup, while the animal himself was crowned by Col. Morrell with a large floral wreath.

Col. Morrell made a speech, which so pleased Mr. Nelson that he insisted on the Colonel's taking his place in the sulky and driving the flower-bedecked horse an exhibition quarter of a mile. The people on the coaches and in the stands stood up and cheered. It was the first time in two years that the stallion had been driven by any one except its owner.

A running race for half-breeds, gentlemen riders up, provoked much enthusiasm. Only two entries faced the starter. They were both from the Pulitzer Stables, Ralph Pulitzer riding one and Frederick Childs of New York the other. Childs led most of the way, but Pulitzer ran him down in the stretch and won out by a length. Another running race between thoroughbreds owned by J. C. Livingston of New York and A. D. Addison was won by the former.

The morning was given up to exhibition in the horse department. The principal event was the class for ladies' saddle horses. Mrs. William Lawrence Green of New York, riding Conroy, took the blue ribbon. Col. Morrell's entry, Gray Fox, ridden by Miss Langhouse of Baltimore, was second, and Mrs. Pulitzer's entry, Sovereign, was third.

The class for the best heavy harness horse raised in Maine brought out a large field. J. S. Sanborn won the ribbon with Delight, and J. L. Ketterlinus was second with Prince, and Col. Morrell third with Bango.

The tandem class was expected to be a good contest, but owing to the withdrawal of the Van Nest entries Col. Morrell's team, Coquette and My Lady, took the ribbon with ease.

The afternoon classes were fewer in number. In the class for pair of horses over 15 hands and not exceeding 15.3, J. S. Sanborn won the blue ribbon. Mrs. Van Nest's team, Lady Dainty and Lady Mab, one of the winners at Madison Square Garden, was second. W. P. Draper took the third prize with a pair of black geldings. Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison and Col. Morrell also had two fine entries in this class. The Sanborn pair were shown for the first time, and immediately after the show the owner was offered $8,000 for them by a well-known New York man.

The class for high steppers was the prettiest of the day. The entries included the famous Van Nest trio, Beau Nash, Royal King, and Royal Turk, valued at $17,000. Royal King, hitched to a high cart and driven by Mrs. Barney, was greeted with applause every time he passed the stand, and the blue ribbon was his with ease. J. S. Sanborn had entered a bay mare, which showed beautiful action, and won second. Beau Nash, another Van Nest entry, was third.

A special competition followed between two classes of ladies' saddle horses. Mrs. Green had taken the blue ribbon in the heavy class with Conroy, and Miss Edwards had won with Lord Algy in the lighter class. Conroy took the special ribbon, being well handled by his fair rider.

A special class of three abreast was won by A. Bleeker Banks of New York with three fine-looking blacks.

Following is the summary of the day's events:

Class for best pair of ponies over 12.1 hands, shown before an appropriate vehicle; prize offered by Mrs. Pulitzer.—First, Rice and Brownie; Miss Julia and Miss Alice Whiting.

Class for ladies' saddle horses, 15.2 hands and over, ladies to ride; prize offered by Mrs. Van Nest.—First, Conroy, Mrs. W. L. Green; second, Gray Fox, Col. Morrell; third, Sovereign, Mrs. Pulitzer.

Class for Shetland ponies not exceeding 12 hands; prize offered by Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris.—First, Judy, Miss Louise Bowen; second, Bob-o-Link, H. L. Martin.

Class for stallions, French coach, Cleveland bay and German coach horses.—First, Lothaire, J. S. Sanborn; second, Gemare, K. S. Sanborn; third, Galloway, J. S. Sanborn.

Class for best pony over 12.1 hands, shown before an appropriate vehicle; prize offered by Mrs. Edward R. Ripley.—First, Jebutante, Miss Natalie Barney; second, Brownie, Miss Whiting; third, White Wings, A. D. Addison.

Class for best heavy harness horses raised in Maine; prizes offered by Mrs. Cadwalader Jones and Mrs. Van Nest.—First, Delight, J. S. Sanborn; second, Prince, J. L. Ketterlinus; third, Bango, Col. Morell.

Class for tandems; prize offered by Mrs. Emory—First, Coquette and My Lady, Col. Morrell.

Class for pair of horses over 15 hands not exceeding 15 hands 3 inches; prize offered by Mrs. James B. Haggin—First, Delight and Galena, J. S. Sanborn; second, Lady Dainty and Lady Mab, Mrs. Van Nest; third, John and Tom, W. P. Draper.

Class for best high steppers 15 hands and over; prize offered by Miss Draper—First, Royal King, Mrs. Van Nest; second, Delight, J. S. Sanborn; third, Beau Nash, Mrs. Van Nest.

MOB KILLS AN ITALIAN.

International Complications May Arise from a Demonstration Against Foreign Labor in Arkansas.

Special to The New York Times.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Aug. 22. — News reached here to-day that an Italian named Gingotti was killed by a mob near Ashdown, Ark., twenty miles north of Texarkana, yesterday. It was purely a demonstration against foreign labor, and international complications may arise out of it. Several strikes have been agitated by men who wanted to see the Italians quit, but this is the first effort to drive them away by force.

The Kansas City Southern Railroad has been employing a gang of Italian laborers on its road near Ashdown. A quarrel was started Tuesday between four of the Italians and some American laborers over possession of a handcar. An Italian was knocked down and beaten, and stabbed his assailant.

Yesterday morning sixty men armed with Winchesters appeared at the Italians' camp. They ordered the Italians to get off the cars and line up. The Italians started to obey, but one of the Americans discharged him rifle, killing Gingotte. Baron Favra, Italian Ambassador at Washington, has been notified.

NEW YORK THEATRE FOR SALE.

But H. B. Sire Says His Price Is Too Hight for Would-Be Buyers.

Proprietors of two large dry goods houses are said to be negotiating for the site of the New York and Criterion Theatres for the purpose of converting the property into a mercantile establishment. The two theatres, occupying the block front on the east side of Long Acre Square, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, were originally known as Hammerstein's Olympia. Henry B. Sire said last night that it was true that negotiations for the property were pending.

"There is a difference of $300,000 to be settled, however," he said, "before any negotiations are completed. We are asking $2,000,000 for the property, and we have been offered $1,700,000. It is impossible for me to say now whether or not the deal will go through, but it is a positive fact that it is on."

Mr. Sire refused to say who were the would-be buyers. He added that Charles Frohman had a two years' lease on the Criterion, and that there were no other leases that would occasion any considerable delay, if all else was satisfactorily arranged.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The extreme heat of the week has done much to deter people already out of the city from making their usual shopping trips, but nevertheless a few well-known people have been in town, the majority of these being those who came in on the steamers and who will remain in town for a day or two. Mrs. Francis H. Leggett and her daughter, Miss Alberta Sturges, will leave this morning for Ridgeley Manor, the Leggett country place, where they will spend the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Hildreth K. Bloodgood were in town, as was Mrs. Charles Marshall and Mrs. French.

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The wedding of Miss Angelica Church, daughter of Richard Church of this city, and the Rev. Edward P. Hart of Rochester is to be celebrated very quietly at Belmar on Sept. 21 at the Church of the Holy Apostles by the Right Rev. William D. Walker, Bishop of Western New York. The wedding will take place at 12 o'clock, and probably there will be no attendants. After a brief bridal trip the couple will live in Rochester, N. Y., where Mr. Hart has a church.

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This week is the gayest of all the Summer at Bar Harbor, and this afternoon the fête to be given at The Sea Urchins by Mrs. Burton Harrison will be the feature of a very gay day. A little pantomime called "The Reward of Amaryllis" is to be played by a number of charming girls. There will be music by an orchestra, dances by shepherdesses, also a gavotte and a pretty procession, and afterward tea will be served. The play is to be produced on the lawn. Miss Barney, Miss Whelen, and the Misses Draper, Lawrence, Gurnee, Richardson, and others will take part in the fête.

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The engagement has been announced of Arthur F. Wall of Honolulu and Miss Harriet L. Lewers. The engagement is of interest to Californians, and to a number of former Californians now residents of New York. Miss Lewers is a daughter of Robert Lewers, an immensely wealthy shipowner of Honolulu, and her uncle, the late H. A. P. Carter, was formerly Hawaiian Minister to the United States. Her brother, William Lewers, had theatrical aspirations, and appeared in "Miss Hobbs" with Annie Russell two Winters ago. He also had a part in "L'Aiglon" with Maude Adams's company last season.

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At Merrick, L. I., on Wednesday evening a dramatic entertainment was given for the benefit of the town's library, and Evert Janssen Wendell played in "A Game of Cards," assisted by Charles F. Kent, Jr., Henry S. Blake, and Miss Mary Kent. This was followed by "A Pair of Lunatics," in which Mrs. Woodruff Leeming and Richard P. Kent acted. "Who Is Who?" closed the entertainment, and in this appeared among others Edward C. Cammann, Miss Ruth Kent, and Miss Celestine W. How.

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Mrs. John Winfield Pearce of Philadelphia gave a dinner at the Louisburg, Bar Harbor, one evening this week. Her guests included Miss Barney, Miss Grant, Miss Eleanor Sedley, Miss Daisy McClure, Miss Pearce, and Madison Grant, Langdon Erving, E. H. Van Nest, Arthur Wolcott, Norman Grant, and Arthur J. McClure. Miss Daisy McClure, who has been Mrs. Pearce's guest for several weeks, is to return to the McClure Summer place at Seabright next week.

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The Pot and Kettle Club at Bar Harbor was the scene Monday night of a jolly dance and supper. Mrs. S. Megargee Wright and Mrs. William Lawrence Greene were the hostesses. The women guests wore white duck gowns, caps, and aprons, and served the men guests.

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At the special town meeting held on Monday in Lenox, it was decided to fix a limit of speed of eight miles per hour in the town limits and sixteen miles outside, for automobiles. Most of the automobile owners were present, and thought this entirely fair. They also agreed that they would stop their machines at a signal given by the driver of any horse that exhibited signs of fright. David W. Bishop did not take his new machine to Lenox with him, but forwarded it to Newport, where he will race it.

***

The beautiful camp owned by Levi P. Morton at Saranac Lake has just been completed. It is situated on Gilpin Bay on the Upper Saranac. The buildings are all one story high and arranged in a picturesque plan near the lake's shores. Some of the cabins are formed of rough shingles with the bark left on the outside, and are simply finished on the interior. The fireplaces are of stone in the rough, and the rustic furniture is bark-covered. There are also several large tents, a launch house, and a separate boathouse. The camp contains about twenty-five acres and is called Pine Knot Camp.

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A rumor which emanates from Paris is that Miss Helen Morton, third daughter of Levi P. Morton and sister of Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis, is engaged to Boson, Count de Perigord, younger son of the Duc de Talleyrand, formerly known as the Prince de Sagan. There is, however, it is said by those who know the Mortons, no truth in this rumor.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Keith, who are at Newport, made the trip from Chicago in their automobile and covered 140 miles the last day. Mr. Keith, who is the crack player of the Onwentsia polo team, had a number of ponies sent on to Newport for his use there.

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Among those at Narragansett Pier are Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Le Grand Cromwell. From Philadelphia there are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bohlen, Mr. and Mrs. George McFadden, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Hoffman. The Imperial is to keep open until the first of October.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 22.—Now that the National tennis tournament is over, the society amateurs have lost no time in resuming their games at the Casino, and this afternoon the courts were well filled. Plans are being made for a ladies' tournament in singles next week, in which many of the society women will enter.

This afternoon Miss Leary gave her weekly reception at the Paul cottage, which was attended by nearly all the Summer residents.

Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn gave a reception and musicale at her villa in Narragansett Avenue.

Luncheons were given by Mrs. George Henry Warren, Lispenard Stewart, and Mrs. Bradford Norman.

Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Gerry, Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. William R. Hunter, and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hand of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Woodworth of Brooklyn, Miss H. Mumford of Hempstead, L. I., and F. C. Lowell and John H. Holmes of Boston are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Mrs. Grenville Kane has arrived at Bateman's.

Col. John Jacob Astor returned to-night from New York.

Mrs. Sinclair Eyre of Philadelphia, who has been visiting here, has gone to Jamestown for the remainder of the season.

INDICTED FOR CARELESSNESS.

He Rocked a Boat to Frighten a Woman and She Was Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Aug. 22.—The Coroner's jury that investigated the drowning of Miss Mary Finifrock of York, Penn., by the upsetting of a boat on Lake Royer last Sunday evening, in its verdict to-night declared that the capsizing of the boat was due to the criminal carelessness of Frank Rinehart, and the jury says: "Frank Rinehart willfully and feloniously killed and murdered May Finifrock."

Rinehart left town before the jury gave the verdict. He has probably gone to his home at Smithbury, where he will be arrested. It was in evidence that Rinehart foolishly rocked the boat to scare the girl. Miss Finifrock was eighteen years old. She and a friend, Mrs. Burkheimer, upon the invitation of Frank Rinehart and Allen Geizer, went out on the lake at Buenavista Springs near Penmar.

When in twelve feet of water Rinehart began rocking the boat for fun. The women became frightened, the boat was upset, and Miss Finifrock was drowned. The men tried desperately to save her. Feeling was bitter against the young man for rocking the boat.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH CLERGY IN DISPUTE

Sunday School Commission May Cause a Serious Split.

"CATHOLIC" PARTY'S PROTEST

Mr. Van Winkle of St. Clement's Says Some Ministers Have "Christian Unity on the Brain."

Hearing that the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Commission is to ask the approaching Diocesan Convention of New York to approve a co-operative work between the commission, Union Theological Seminary, Amity Theological School, and the Teachers' College, the party in the diocese which styles itself "Catholic" has started a movement to defeat such sanction. In so doing they attack the membership of the commission on the ground that it is almost exclusively "Broad," and they hold up to ridicule books which the commission recommends teachers in Episcopal Sunday schools to read.

They do not hesitate to say that the commission, perhaps unintentionally, is undermining "Catholic" faith, and that unless this and similar movements which are cropping up in all directions are stopped there will be a division of the Episcopal Communion.

Letters between "Catholic" leaders while at their vacation resorts have been numerous; so numerous that members of the commission have heard of them and have been expecting an attack. Almost all the leaders of both parties are absent from the city, but there was found yesterday the Rev. E. H. Van Winkle of St. Clement's, who admitted that he was in touch with "Catholic" leaders, and that he knew of the indignation that the latter felt. He has, he says, been convinced for some time that the counsels of the commission were "most unwise."

"The leading men on the commission," he said yesterday afternoon, "are the Rev. Drs. Greer, Mottet, Peters, Rainsford, Warren, Bradner, and Harrower, and from the whole cabal we cannot expect anything very Catholic. The danger is that they sacrifice distinctive teachings of the Church in order to make the Sunday school scheme a success. Speaking of a certain class, and not specially of members of this commission, it may be said that some people have Christian unity on the brain. The attempt to promote Christian unity by sacrificing the truth has been the curse of the Church, even of Christianity itself, ever since the days of Elizabeth, and is one cause of languishment to-day.

"We Catholics are especially grieved over the list of books which the Sunday School Commission recommend for teachers to read. Many books in the list are desirable, but some are subversive of true Church teaching. In some instances the authors are men not in harmony with us at all. They deny that which differentiates us from other religious bodies, while in a few cases the authors are men who deny the very fundamentals of Christianity.

"When Dean Russell of the Teachers' College made his proposition concerning sectional school methods in Sunday school work, with the possible organization of a practice school, we recognized that the commission could not help Union Theological Seminary and Amity Theological School arising to accept it, but the commission could decline, as it ought to federate with them. Union Seminary is not in good standing with the Episcopalian body, and common courtesy should dictate us to let it alone. Students leave it at the end of the second year in order not to be alumni of it, taking their third year elsewhere. Amity School has a Baptist at its head. Do we stand for anything distinctive? Are we guardians of any faith worth preserving?

"The public is ignorant concerning this proposed alliance with a heretical Presbyterian and a short-cut Baptist institution. Three-fourths of the delegates to the diocesan convention about to meet never heard of it. They ought to be warned.

"Unless these and similar things are put a stop to, there is going to be a split in the Episcopal Church. Catholics feel that all true members of the Church ought to do everything in their power to stem this movement, to reform the Church to the level of other religious bodies around us. The Church should not only be Catholic in name but also in teachings. The spirit of ultra Protestantism which dominates to-day, and which is behind this commission, it seems to us, cannot long abide in one house. The house will be divided against itself, and ultimately separation is inevitable.

"The Catholic party in this diocese and in the country hesitates to voice its real sentiments. There is reluctance to appear discourteous to the diocesan, and yet it can be said of Bishop Potter that he has ever been impartial, and that the first case of persecution from him because of ecclesiastical differences is yet to be reported. But we plead for forebearance. Don't crowd matters too far. We cannot include an alliance with Union Seminary, even a working one, for it would mean compromise, and we fail to see why it is needful to mix up with our Baptist brethren.

"I understand to-day that an effort is making to have the General Seminary enter the combine. We have a right to protest. It is bad enough to get Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and members of no religious bodies to write our text books for us, and our reference books, but it is worse to ask the General Seminary to take part in the business."

As nearly as could be learned last night, the Sunday School Commission was a scheme of the Rev. Pascal Harrower, rector of the Church of the Ascension, West New Brighton. After much agitation Bishop Potter took up the matter and named Mr. Harrower Chairman. There were put upon the commission some of the New York leaders, and several important meetings have been held. Some High Church rectors were asked to become members, but in one case the offer was refused because Dr. Walter L. Hervey of the Board of Education was a member. Dr. Hervey is a Congregationalist. There is an Episcopal Sunday school lesson scheme, but members of this commission do not approve of it, and contemplate a lesson scheme of its own.

ST. LOUIS'S CHINESE LEPER.

Plans to Have Dr. Knapp Care for Him Exclusively Not Approved by Health Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 22.—The plans formed by Assistant Health Commissioner Francis for the care of Dong Gong, the Chinese leper, may be materially changed by Health Commissioner Starkloff, who resumed charge of his department on Thursday after an absence of twenty days.

Dr. Starkloff does not approve of the plan of paying Dr. Louis Knapp or any other nurse $800 a year, to look after Dong Gong. He believes that the work can be performed by the physicians and nurses now employed at the smallpox quarantine, and says that he will try to make such arrangements.

"I am in favor of the building of a special house for Dong Gong," said Dr. Starkloff, "but it seems to me that a special and exclusive nurse for him will be unnecessary. To pay Dr. Knapp $50 a month and board merely to wait on one Chinese would be too good a thing for the nurse and patient, and too h

FINANCIAL.

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Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
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Telephone, 3402 John.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
58 NEW STREET, NEW YORK,
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS. COTTON. WHEAT.
ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. Tel. 560 Broad

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Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Up-town office,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.
NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.
TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:
Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.
Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.
Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.
Dated New York, August 6, 1901.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE,
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:
Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.
All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO OF NEW YORK, NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated July 17, 1889.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17, 1889, it will receive the sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a price not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-seven thousand six hundred and ninety-one 88-100 dollars, ($57,691.88.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 29th day of August, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & COMPANY,

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK. 13 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.

OFFER SUBJECT TO SALE OR ADVANCE IN PRICE,

15,125 SHARES

BEING THE UNSOLD BALANCE OF AN ISSUE OF SIXTY THOUSAND (60,000) SHARES OF THE

Worcester Railways and Investment Company,

At a price of $100 per share and accrued dividends at the rate of $4.50 per share per annum from August 1, 1901.

The shares are exempt from Taxation in the State of Massachusetts.

The WORCESTER RAILWAYS AND INVESTMENT COMPANY is a voluntary association managed by a Board of Trustees, in whom is vested the ownership of the entire capital stocks (except only qualification shares held by officers of the corporations) of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, and of certain other corporations, holding charters under Massachusetts laws, which are engaged in enterprises closely identified with that of street railway transportation. The Company also controls other securities of the corporations referred to, and other valuable property rights. The corporations controlled by the Company have a total bonded and mortgage indebtedness of $1,519,000.

Under the Deed of Trust, an original of which is filed with the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, the present Board of Trustees is constituted as follows:

A. George Bullock, Worcester, Mass. . . Until annual meeting, 1905.
Stephen Salisbury, Worcester, Mass. . Until annual meeting, 1904.
Samuel Carr, Boston, Mass. . . . . Until annual meeting, 1904.
T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., Manchester, Mass. Until annual meeting, 1903.
William A. Read, New York, N. Y. . . . Until annual meeting, 1903.

It is stated to us in a letter from the Eastern Audit Company that for the year ended September 30, 1900, the various corporations now controlled by the Company earned an amount more than sufficient to pay Four Dollars and Fifty Cents ($4.50) per share per annum on Sixty Thousand (60,000) shares of the Worcester Railways & Investment Company.

It is expected that for the present dividends on these shares will be paid at that rate. The past records of the growth of the business lead us to believe that larger dividends can in time be paid on the shares, particularly when we take into consideration the economies of operation that we feel confident will result from the consolidation of the street railways recently effected and referred to in a letter of Mr. Francis H. Dewey, President of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, in which he states:

"The Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, as now constituted, is the result of a consolidation of the following Massachusetts street railways, completed March 1, 1901:

WORCESTER CONSOLIDATED STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
WORCESTER & SUBURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
WORCESTER & MARLBOROUGH STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
WORCESTER & CLINTON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLINTON & HUDSON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
LEOMINSTER & CLINTON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
FITCHBURG & SUBURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

"Prior to the consolidation, the companies named had been operated independently. Under separate management and operation, the gross receipts of the OLD Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, which was practically operated only in the City of Worcester, increased sixty-nine (69%) per cent. from 1895 to 1900. The extent of this increase may be realized when it is stated that the gross receipts of the West End Street Railway system, now controlled by the Boston Elevated Railway Company, increased only thirty-one (31%) per cent. during the corresponding period.

"The present consolidated company has a total mileage of 135.85 miles, and includes not only the entire and only street railway system of the city of Worcester, but also connects that city by numerous suburban lines with the following fifteen flourishing cities and towns in which its railway is also operated: Fitchburg, Leominster, Lancaster, Hudson, Boylston, Berlin, Clinton, Westboro, Marlborough, Northborough, Shrewsbury, Grafton, Milbury, Leicester, Spencer."

A copy of the Agreement of Trust under which the Company is organized may be seen at our offices. All proceedings in connection therewith have been approved by our counsel, Mr. Bentley W. Warren, from whose opinion we quote as follows:

"In my opinion the Worcester Railways & Investment Company is organized in entire conformity with the laws of Massachusetts and its shares are exempt from taxation in that State."

Temporary printed certificates of shares are now ready for delivery, exchangeable for engraved certificates as soon as the same can be prepared.

A prospectus containing fuller information, and embodying the letters of counsel, auditors and the President of the Street Railway Company, may be seen at our offices or will be forwarded on application.

Application will be made to list the shares on the Boston Stock Exchange.

After a thorough investigation of the properties we recommend the shares of the Worcester Railways & Investment Company as a conservative investment.

New York and Boston, Aug. 21, 1901.

33 WALL STREET.
NEW YORK, August 12, 1901.
To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Union Trust Company of New York under the Agreement dated May 10, 1900, for Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds:
The undersigned Committee under the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned hereby give notice, pursuant to the terms of said agreement, that the Committee has entered into a contract with the Wabash Railroad Company for the acquisition by said Railroad Company of the railroad and property described in the first mortgage of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, a copy of which contract is lodged with said Union Trust Company of New York, and the terms of which, briefly summarized, are as follows:
First. The Wabash Company shall acquire said property upon the confirmation of the foreclosure sale (provided it can be obtained at a satisfactory price,) shall pay all receivers' certificates, preferential liabilities, costs, counsel fees, compensation of Trustees and Committee, and shall issue a first mortgage upon said property to secure a total issue of Three and One-half Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due in 1941, with interest from the date thereof, payable semi-annually. The bonds shall be for $1,000 and $500. The total amount of bonds issuable under said mortgage shall be $8,500,000, and $500,000 thereof shall be reserved and applied solely to the improvement and equipment of the mortgaged property.
Second. Such three and a half per cent. bonds, to an amount equal to eighty per cent. of the par value of the principal of Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited with the Union Trust Company, shall be delivered to said Trust Company for distribution among the holders of its certificates of deposit at the rate of $800 in new bonds for each $1,000 of Omaha and St. Louis bonds. Scrip will be provided for fractional amounts.
Third. All stock of the Omaha and St. Louis Company held by the Committee is to be surrendered to the Wabash Company, and the suits brought by the Committee to enforce the personal liability of certain Directors of the Missouri Railway Construction Company are to be discontinued.
Fourth. Said contract is subject to the following conditions:
1. That the stockholders and debenture holders of the Wabash Company assent to its acquisition and mortgaging of said property.
2. That the holders of Union Trust Company certificates for Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited under said agreement of May 10, 1900, assent to said contract; and,
3. That the net preferred liabilities against the property which are to be paid by the Wabash Company do not exceed $475,000.
By the terms of said agreement of May 10, 1900, it is provided that any holder of Union Trust Company Certificates who does not expressly dissent from such contract in a writing delivered to the Committee within twenty days after the first publication of this notice shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to such contract.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH,
As a Committee constituted by the Agreement of Omaha and St. Louis bondholders, made May 10, 1900.

WANTED—$400.00 for about two months; principal and handsome profits guaranteed. "WHEAT," X., Box 120 Times.

To the Owners and Holders of the First Mortgage Preference Bonds OF THE Georgia & Alabama Railway:
You will take notice that the Georgia and Alabama Railway in the exercise of the right of redemption secured to it by the terms of the bonds and the deed of trust securing the same, will, on the first day of October, 1901, redeem and pay off at 105 and interest, all of its First Mortgage Preference Bonds dated October 1st, 1895, and secured by deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Railway to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of the same date, and all owners and holders of said Preference bonds are hereby notified to present the bonds respectively held or owned by them at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in the City of Baltimore, Md., to be then and there redeemed and paid off by said Railway. Holders of First Mortgage Preference bonds may at any time prior to October 1st, 1901, surrender the same, together with all unmatured coupons thereon, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., and receive in exchange therefor First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds in like amount bearing coupons corresponding to those on the bonds so surrendered, differences in interest, owing to dates of maturity of coupons, being adjusted.
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

Ohio Southern Railroad Co. First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds
Holders of certificates of Central Trust Company of New York, issued on deposit of abovenamed bonds under agreement of June 21, 1898, upon surrender thereof at office of Central Trust Company of New York, will be entitled to receive for each bond with December, 1896, and all subsequent coupons attached, represented by such certificate, $1,000 Detroit Southern Railroad Company, "Ohio Southern Division" First Mortgage 4% Gold Bond, bearing interest from June 1st, 1901, the sum of $48.33 in cash, ($8.33 thereof being interest from March 15th to June 1st,) and a certificate entitling holder to participate pro rata in any future distribution of cash when received by the Committee, and as determined by it, as provided in the agreement of February 20th, 1901.
Dated New York, August 16th, 1901.
WILLIAM A. READ,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY SANFORD,
THOMAS DENNY,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
Committee.

FINANCIAL.

THE ARIZONA COMMERCIAL COMPANY

Copper Mines at Globe, Arizona,
Offers for Subscription
20,000 Shares Of Its Treasury Stock
At $10 Per Share.
For Full Particulars and Prospectus Apply to
SCHOFIELD, WHICHER & CO.,
131 Devonshire St., Boston,
—OR—
SIGOURNEY W. FAY, President,
Room 48. 11 Pine St., New York.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R'way Co.
Grand Central Station.
New York, August 22d, 1901.
The First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railway Company, maturing September 1st, 1901, and also the First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus, Springfield and Cincinnati Railway Company, maturing September 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Referring to the above notice, **WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO CASH** the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railway Company, maturing September 1st, 1901, and also the First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus, Springfield and Cincinnati Railway Company, maturing September 1st, 1901, or to exchange them for General Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company upon terms which we shall be pleased to state upon application at our office.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.
New York, August 22d, 1901.

Meetings and Elections.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting OF The Hocking Valley Railway Co.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Columbus, O., August 14, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all committees thereof since the last meeting of stockholders,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors from five (5) to six (6.)
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE **St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,**
St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.
The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.
The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
INCOME E BONDS.
In pursuance of the provisions of the Indenture dated March 1, 1897, between the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company and The State Trust Company (now the Morton Trust Company) as Trustee, a general meeting of the holders of the above bonds will be held at the office of the Morton Trust Company, No. 38 Nassau Street, New York City, on September 4th, 1901, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of nominating two Directors of the Railroad Company.
MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By J. K. CORBIERE, 2d Vice-President.
Dated New York, August 19, 1901.

Standard Rope and Twine Company.
ANNUAL MEETING.
The annual meeting of this Company will be held at its principal office, 68 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J., on the 17th of September, at 12 o'clock M. for the purpose of electing three Directors, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from close of business August 24th to opening of business September 18th, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Secretary.
Aug. 22, 1901.

Dividends.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, Aug. 23, 1901, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1, and will reopen Sept. 3 at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17, 1901.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Phila. Depot. Q. M. Dep't, 1,428 Arch St., Phila., Pa., August 3, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., Monday, August 26th, 1901, for delivery at either the Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, or San Francisco depots of the Quartermaster's Dep't. of 60,000 Chambray Shirts; 15,000 Scrubbing Brushes, and 35,000 Mosquito Bars. Proposals for less quantities will be entertained. Intending bidders are requested to carefully examine the standard samples and specifications, so that proposals may be submitted with a full knowledge of requirements. An absolute compliance with standards and specifications will be insisted upon. UNGUARANTEED bids, bids for delivery at other points than those named, and bidders' samples differing from standards and specifications, will under no circumstances be considered, except in the case of Scrubbing Brushes, where samples submitted with bids will be entertained. The articles advertised for bid the same for which bids will be opened at other depots. Early deliveries are essential, and bidders must state in their proposals the rate and time of deliveries, should contract be awarded to them. A guarantee in 10% of the value of the articles must accompany proposals. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals, &c., will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals to be opened August 26, 1901," and addressed to Col. JOHN V. FUREY, Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW York City, Aug. 12, 1901: Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., Aug. 27, 1901, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing to the U. S. Quartermaster's Department at New York, Boston, Chicago, or San Francisco, 10,000 Yellow Oilskin Pommel Slickers, Fish Brand, or equal, conforming to the sealed standard sample at this Depot; preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. Blank forms for bidding can be obtained at this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Pommel Slickers," and addressed to MAJOR F. VON SCHRADER, Q. M., U. S. A., Act'g Depot Qr. Mr.

KENNEBEC ARSENAL, AUGUSTA, ME., AUG. 15, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 2 P. M., Sept. 5, 1901, for the purchase of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores, including 334,400 pounds of niter, small arms, equipments, tools, etc. Catalogues giving quantities, condition, etc., can be had on application to D. M. TAYLOR, Major Ord. Dept. U. S. A., Comdg.

PROPOSALS FOR SOUTH WING TO CADET Hospital.—West Point, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1901. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 M., Sept. 23, 1901, for the construction of South Wing to Cadet Hospital, West Point, N. Y., as per plans in this office. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Address Q. M., U. S. M. A.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 22	376,969
To date this year	198,800,342
Corresponding date last year	75,315,301

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 22	$1,934,000
To date this year	$709,605,720
Corresponding date last year	$328,815,460

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2¼ @2½ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	8¼	Int. Pump	½
Am. Car & Fdy	⅝	Lake E. & W. pf	1½
Am. Sugar	1	Met. Street Ry.	1¼
Anaconda Copper	1½	Minn. & St. L. pf	1
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf	⅞
Balt. & Ohio pf	1	Missouri Pacific	1⅜
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	Mobile & Ohio	⅝
Buff., R. & P.	1	Nat. Biscuit pf	½
Cent. of N. J.	1	Nat. Lead	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	½	Nat. Salt pf	½
Chi., M. & St P.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	5½
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	⅝	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅞
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	½	Norf. & West	¾
Col. Southern	⅝	Peoria & East	½
Col. So. 1st pf	½	Pressed S. Car	1½
Cont. Tobacco pf	1½	Reading	¾
Del. & Hudson	3⅜	Reading 1st pf	½
Del., L. & W.	2	Reading 2d pf	⅝
Diamond Match	½	Rubber Goods pf	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	½	St. L. & Ad	¾
Erie	⅞	St. L. S. W. pf	¾
Erie 1st pf	1½	Twin City R. T.	½
Erie 2d pf	1⅜	Union Pacific	¾
Evans. & T. H.	½	U. S. Leather pf	¾
Gt. North. pf	½	U. S. Steel	⅝
Int. Paper	1	U. S. Steel pf	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelting pf	½	Hocking Valley	1⅜
Ann Arbor pf	2	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	Rubber Goods	1
Glucose Sugar	¾	Sloss-Sheffield	1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	1	C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	1½
B. W. & W. 5s, tr.	1	Kings Co. El. 1st	1
Cent. R. R. & Bank. Co. 5s	1	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1½
Ches. & O. con. 5s	1	N. Y. Cent., L. S. coll. 3½s, reg	1½
C. & O., R. & A. 1st con.	1	Peo & East. inc	1½

Bond Declined.
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s 2

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Cheerful sentiment, growing confidence, effective buying—these were the distinguishing characteristics of yesterday's security market. Specific news bearing on the situation was meager, the most important item being advices from Pittsburg foreshadowing early collapse of the steel strike, accompanied by a rumor that the Joliet strikers were returning to work. The steel stocks continued to display quiet strength and were not very heavily traded in—something over 40,000 shares in all—but it is notable that the common has now more than regained the dividend which came off on Tuesday, the closing price yesterday being half a point above the closing price of Monday without allowance for the dividend. It is also significant that the strike itself has much less seriously affected the market for the steel stocks than did its apprehension; indeed, unless some entirely new and unfavorable things should develop, the present labor trouble bids fair to be dismissed from speculative consideration.

The copper stocks were especially strong—Amalgamated advancing 3½ points and Anaconda 1½ points. The story was revived of the pending formation of a world's copper trust, but came from no authoritative source. Other industrials were quiet, almost neglected.

Trading in railroad securities ran on lines familiar of late, the leadership still remaining with St. Paul, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Union Pacific, Erie, and Norfolk and Western. In the late trading there were special and striking advances in Baltimore and Ohio and Missouri Pacific, the former gaining 4 points and the latter 2¼, each closing at highest. All the hard coalers were well bought at substantial advances, the Erie annual report published Wednesday being regarded as indicative of anthracite prosperity, and that company's report, issued yesterday for the quarter ended June 30, showed the remarkable increase in surplus of $1,324,848.

Undoubtedly the dominant influence is the splendid showing of earnings for August up to date. Those who expected the corn shortage to be reflected in earnings find themselves mistaken, reports for August so far revealing average gains of 10 to 20 per cent.—clear proof of the growing independence of railway traffic of any single crop damage when other crops are in favorable position. Against the argument that it is too early to feel the effects of corn shortage is the certainty that if supplies of that cereal were not liberal farmers would hold them back for higher prices—the movement of corn indicating fair abundance.

There was no change in the character of yesterday's buying—no appearance of new public interest—purchases still being mainly for account of the great capitalists whose foresight is usually keen and reliable. Active bidding for any security disclosed the familiar feature of scarcity of floating supply, round quantities being obtainable only by bidding over the market, while all fair offerings were readily accepted.

There was no change in the money market, call loans ranging from 2¼ to 2½ per cent. Sterling exchange was a shade higher, without consequential transactions. Gold continues to arrive from Australia and the Klondike, and there are rumors of early imports from Europe, but the exchange rate is still substantially above the import point.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2¼@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rate: 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $128,667,133; balances, $7,648,977; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $632,842.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 3-16 @2¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84½; demand, $4.86⅝; cables, $4.87¼; commercial bills, $4.84¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 and 5.18⅞; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94 15-16 and 95¼; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000; San Francisco—Sight, 1½c; telegraphic, 10c.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount, but advance in that of the Bank of Bombay from 3 to 4 per cent.

Number of Directors of the New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company increased from seven to nine.

Statement that about 135 of the Atchison's locomotives in California are now equipped for fuel oil.

Sugar beet yield of Southern California this year estimated at 250,000 tons, worth $1,000,000.

Chicago Stock Exchange to remain closed on the Saturday preceding Labor Day, as well as on the latter holiday.

San Francisco dispatches stating that a company with $20,000,000 has been formed to operate the gold mines at Pioche, Nev.

Declaration of a 4 per cent. dividend on its preferred stock by the United States Glass Company, the first dividend since 1894, and there is still 50 per cent. in arrears.

Statement that there is a general complaint through the State of Pennsylvania of a shortage in freight cars, particularly of coal and ore cars.

According to Philadelphia advices, an important consolidation of local offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio is looked for before the close of the year.

Special meeting of the Directors of the Colorado and Southern said to have been called for next Thursday, to discuss important matters.

Stockholders of the Wabash Railroad to vote at their annual meeting, on Oct. 8, on the question of acquiring the Boone County and Booneville and the Omaha and St. Louis Railroads.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—There were superabundant supplies of money to-day and discounts were easy. Business on the Stock Exchange was stagnant. Consols were easier, owing to the lack of business. Home rails were weak. Foreigners were inactive. Argentines hardened and Rio Tintos were weak. Kafirs were easy. Grand Trunks reacted and Canadian Pacifics were steady. Americans were generally sluggish and irregular. Steels and Baltimore and Ohio were in good demand. The closing was steady.

Consols for both money and the account, 94½.

Anaconda, 9¼; Atchison, 77⅞; preferred, 98⅞; Baltimore and Ohio, 103½; Canadian Pacific, 114¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47¾; Chicago Great Western, 22¼; St. Paul, 170½; Denver and Rio Grande, 43½; preferred, 94¼; Erie, 40¼; first preferred, 68⅜; second preferred, 53; Illinois Central, 148½; Louisville and Nashville, 106½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27⅜; preferred, 54½; New York Central, 158; Norfolk and Western, 57⅝; preferred, 91; Northern Pacific preferred, 98½; Ontario and Western, 35⅝; Pennsylvania, 74½; Reading, 21⅝; first preferred, 40¼; second preferred, 27½; Southern Railway, 33⅜; preferred, 90; Southern Pacific, 59¼; Union Pacific, 101⅝; preferred, 92⅜; United States Steel, 43⅝; preferred, 94½; Wabash, 22½; preferred, 41¼.

Spanish 4s, 70⅝; Rand Mines, 4⅛.

Bar silver dull at 27d per ounce.

Money, 1@1½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 2 3-16@2¼ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £11,000.

Gold premiums: Rome, 4.10; Lisbon, 36; Buenos Ayres, 132.50; Madrid, 39.55.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £1,697,000, circulation decreased £347,000, bullion increased £1,350,655, other securities increased £705,000, other deposits increased £3,080,000, public deposits decreased £810,000, notes reserve increased £1,703,000, and Government securities decreased £118,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 51.97 per cent. Last week it was 50.93 per cent. Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Prices on the Bourse today were heavy on realizations. There was no business transacted, speculators awaiting the outcome of the Franco-Turkish incident. Rentes and Turkish securities reacted slightly. Spanish 4s were weak on the increase in exchange. Italians were weak, but rallied at the close. Argentines and Brazilians were firm. Rio Tintos continued weak. Kafirs were quiet. The closing was steady.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 55c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 24c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 71.25½.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 35,400,000f. Treasury account current increased 14,275,000f, gold in hand decreased 1,675,000f, bills discounted decreased 17,350,000f, and silver in hand increased 1,850,000f.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—Governments were firmer on the Boerse to-day, being favorably influenced by a report that the banks will be obliged to invest their reserve funds in Government securities. Locals, speculative banks and mines were weak, in consequence of the Franco-Turkish dispute. Americans and Canadians were steady.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27d per ounce and in New York at 58⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Brunswick sold at .10, 1,000 Comstock at .06½, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.00, 100 Jack Pot at .33, 200 Mollie Gibson at .39, and 500 Pharmacist at .10.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in August showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Cin., New Orleans & Texas Pac.	$8,358
Northern Pacific	87,976
Total increase 2 roads	$96,334
Increase previously reported	959,678
Total increase 38 roads	$1,056,012
Decrease 6 roads previously reported	70,301
Net increase	$985,711

APPLICATIONS FOR LISTING.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange for listing $9,500,000 of Mobile and Ohio collateral trust 4 per cent. bonds, $202,000 of American Thread Company's first mortgage 4 per cent. collateral trust bonds of 1919, and $1,875,000 of the preferred stock and $2,037,800 of the common shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

Cotton Exchange Opening Hour.

The members of the Cotton Exchange yesterday voted to authorize the submission of an amendment to the by-laws, changing the opening hour in Summer months from 11 o'clock to 10 o'clock. The vote stood 63 for 10 o'clock and 22 for 10:30 o'clock.

Lost and Found.

Lost or Stolen—Bank book No. 112,165 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Lost or Stolen—Bank Book No. 350,933, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

**Copartnership Notices.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Although transactions showed no material increase over the previous day, the outside market yesterday developed a good deal of strength, and most of the changes for the day were on the side of gains. A few issues were traded in to some considerable amount, but most of the list, and even some of the prominent issues, supplied very little business. The strong market on the Stock Exchange naturally influenced favorably the prices of outside stocks, and in particular the advance in Amalgamated Copper, stimulated to a certain extent trading in the copper shares on the curb.

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UNITED STATES REDUCTION held a prominent place, both because of its activity and because of its strength. The common stock, which was traded in to the extent of about 4,000 shares, a larger total than that shown by most other issues yesterday, advanced to 41½ and closed at 41 bid, a net gain of 2 points. On somewhat larger sales than those recorded in the common, the preferred sold as high as 56¾. It closed at 56¼ bid, showing a net gain of nearly 4 points. Purchases by insiders seemed the cause for these sharp advances, following as they did upon the heavy gains of the past few days. Thus far not a single transaction in bonds has been reported. They are offered at 97.

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ELECTRIC BOAT was again strong, and both issues advanced considerably. The common stock sold at 21½, and the preferred as high as 51, the latter closing at 50 bid, a net gain of 2 points. The demand for these stocks is attributed to the near-at-hand completion of several submarine boats which the company is building for the Government, one of which, the Moccasin, was launched the other day.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were dull and heavy. On the sale of $42,500 of the bonds they dropped to 67, and were offered at that price at the close.

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DOMINION SECURITIES sold as high as 70½, and closed at 69⅝ bid.

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SAFETY CAR HEATING sold just at the close at 158¼, 100 shares changing hands at this price.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE issues were all strong, but few transactions were recorded. The preferred stock sold at 50¾. The 4 per cent. bonds closed at 83 bid, and the 5s at 101 bid.

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UNION COPPER, for the first time in a number of days, showed some activity. It was dealt in to the extent of about 1,200 shares from 4⅞ up to 5¼, and closed with a small net gain at 5 bid.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 22. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 21. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	23	23½	23	23½
American Can pf	73	73¼	73	73½
American Chicle	80	83	82½	86
American Chicle pf	79	81	80½	82
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9½	8	9½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	35½	37½	35¼	37½
American Malt 6s	93	94	93	94
*American Thread pf	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
*American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	27	30	27	30
*British Columbia Copper	14	15	14	15
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¼	98	98⅝
*California Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Camden Land	1⅝	1⅞	1	1⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe	7½	8	7	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	33	34	33½	34½
Central Fireworks	20½	22½	23	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cen. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	105	103	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	14	16	14	15½
Con. Refrigerating	6¼	7	6¼	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf		28½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i	66½	67	67	67⅛
Continental Tobacco deb	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern	12¾	13	12¾	13
Detroit South. pf., w. i	40	41	39½	40½
Detroit Southern 4s	83½	84½	83½	84½
Dominion Securities	68⅜	70¼	68¾	70
Electric Boat	20	25	20	23
Electric Boat pf	50	55	48	54
Elec. Lead Reduction	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf	10	15	10	15
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1½	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	½	⅞	½	⅞
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8½	9½	8½	9½
Havana Commercial pf	43½	45½	43½	45½
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	76½	77¼	76½	77¼
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	87½	88	87½	87½
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅞
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7½	8½	7½	8½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	21	22½	21	23
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	83	86	83	86
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	½	1	½	1
N. Y. & Qns. E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Qns. E. L. & P. pf	70	75	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10	11	10¾	11
Otis Elevator	32¼	33½	32	33
Otis Elevator pf	96	98	96	98
Peo. Gas & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	74	70	74
Retsof	44	46	44	
Retsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf	99⅞	100	99	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	157	158½	156	165
St. Louis Transit	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101⅜	101	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83	83¾	82½	82¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	28	28½	28	28¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	50¼	51	50¼	50⅝
Singer Mfg	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & Trac	39	42	39	42
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	22	28	22	28
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	763	768	765	770
Storage Power	5	9	5	9
Tennessee Copper	18	19	18¼	19
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	3	6	3	6
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼
Union Typewriter	60	62	60	62
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf	116½	119	116½	119
United R. of St. L. 4s	89¼	89¾	89	89½
United Rys. of St. L. pf	81	81¾	80¾	81¼
U. S. Cotton Duck	30	31¾	30	31⅝
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90¼	91¾	90¼	91¾
U. S. Reduction &Ref	41	42	39	39½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	56½	57	52½	53½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds	97	98		97
Universal Tobacco, w. i	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i		58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C	7	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	40	42	40	42
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16	17	16½	17½
Worthington Pump pf	112½	113½	112½	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	241½	244	241½	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100⅜	103	100⅜	103
Central Park, N. & E. 5s	200	205	200	205
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	109¾	109½	109¼	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¾	19½	20¾
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	28	27	28
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R.R. consols	119	120	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R	175		175	
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	60	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1⅛	1	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	7	5	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103		103	
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	75	75	70	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	107¾	108	107¾	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	7	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	55¼	56	55	56
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	116	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¾	86¼	88¾
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.03	.05
Alpha Con	.02	.02
Andes	.03	.03
Belcher	.05	.05
Best & Belcher	.09	.10
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.25	.25
Challenge Con	.27	.32
Chollar	.04	.04
Confidence	1.05	1.11
Con. Cal. & Virginia	1.08	1.80
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.06	.06
Gould & Curry	.11	.12
Hale & Norcross	.24	.24
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.05	.04
Kentucky Con	.04	.02
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.12	.12
Occidental Con	.02	.02
Ophir	.77	.77
Overman	.09	.09
Potosi	.04	.04
Savage	.06	.06
Sierra Belcher	.01	.02
Sierra Nevada	.13	.13
Standard	3.50	3.50
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.11	.11
Utah Con	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.26	.32
Silver bars	58⅜	58⅜
Mexican dollars	47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 22.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	15	15¾	15½	15¾
Alamo	13¾	14¼	13½	13¾
Argentum	13	13	13	14
Anaconda	32½	35	31	35
Battle Mountain	16	17	15¾	16¾
Blue Bell	15	16	15	16
Buttercup	38	41	38	41
C. C. Cons	8	8⅝	8	8⅝
Coriolanus	10	11	10½	10⅞
C. C. & M	7⅞	7⅞	7½	8
Columbine Victor	7	8	6	7¼
Danis	5¼	5¾	5¼	6
Doctor Jackpot	66	68	65	66
Elkton	177	180	178½	181
El Paso	52	52½	51¾	52
Fanny Rawlings	15	21	18	20½
Findlay	9¼	9⅝	9⅜	10
Gold Dollar	19¼	19¼	19⅜	19½
Golden Cycle	64	65¼	64¾	66
Golden Fleece	36	40	36	40
Gold Knob	4¼	4⅜	4½	4¼
Gold Sovereign	4⅜	5	4½	5
Gould	16⅞	18	16⅞	17⅞
Hart	8	10	8	11
Ingham	15¼	16	15¼	15¾
Isabella	50¾	51	49½	50
Jackpot	41	45	41	45
Keystone	9	9¾	8⅝	9½
Last Dollar	60½	65½	..	..
Lexington	6¼	6½	..	..
Little Puck	7½	7¾	7¼	7¾
Mint	18	26	18	20
Mollie Gibson	36½	37½	37	38½
Molly Dwyer	6¼	6¾	6¼	6⅝
Mary Cashen	13¾	14	13½	14
Moon Anchor	29¾	31	31	31½
National	3½	3⅝	3½	3¾
Nugget	17	19	15	19
New Haven	5½	5⅞	5½	6
Orphan	17½	18	17	18
Pharmacist	9⅜	10	9¼	9⅜
Pinnacle	8	8½	8	8½
Pointer	8½	8⅝	8	8¼
Portland	310	315	310	315
Rose Maud	5½	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝
Rose Nicol	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
Republic	4⅜	4⅝	4½	5
Rocky Mountain	3⅜	4½	3½	4½
Sedan	6¾	7	6¾	7
Vindicator	115	117	116½	118
Work	13¾	14	13¾	14
Zoe	2⅞	3	2⅞	3

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—At the Clearing House to-day money between banks loaned at 3½ per cent., and New York funds sold at 15 cents discount. Exchanges $19,960,470. Balances, $1,162,568. Call money is mostly loaning at 4 per cent., though 3½ and 4½ per cent. are by no means uncommon rates. Time money is quoted at 4½ and 5 per cent., with many of the banks unwilling to shade the latter figure. Some borrowers, because of this stiffness, are getting their loans outside. The market for business paper is quiet, with rates at from 4½ to 5 per cent.

Amalgamated sold up to 119 to-day, its highest in months, and the other coppers sympathized to a considerable extent. The general list was quite firm, but featureless. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	Atchison	76⅝	76½	76⅝
10	Atchison pf	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
$85	Atchison scrip	98¾	98¾	98¾
10	Boston Elevated	170	170	170
55	Boston & Maine	193	193	193
20	Evansville & T. H	91½	91½	91½
25	Pere Marquette pf	80	80	80
8	West End	97	97	97
420	Union Pacific	99¾	98¾	99¾
20	Union Pacific pf	90⅝	90	90⅛
1	Vt. & Mass	173	173	173

TELEPHONES.

171	Am. Tel. & Tel	162	161	161½
107	Cumberland	139	138	139
225	Erie	48	47¾	48

ELECTRICS.

250	Massachusetts	39	38⅞	38⅞
12	Massachusetts pf	93	93	93
9	Westinghouse	70¼	70¼	70¼
100	Westinghouse pf	80	80	80

MISCELLANEOUS.

2	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	89½	89½	89½
50	Am. Pneu. Service pf	29	29	29
267	American Sugar	134¼	134	134
16	American Sugar pf	128	128	128
20	American Woolen	17½	17½	17⅝
300	American Woolen pf	70	70	70
50	Dominion Iron & Steel	23	23	23
20	New Eng. Gas & Coke	6½	6½	6½
10	Swift Co. pf. 75	80	H.	
20	Torrington, Class A	28	28	28
90	United Fruit	88½	88	88⅜
220	U. S. Leather	13¾	13⅜	13¾
20	U. S. Rubber pf	55¾	55½	55¾
100	United Shoe Machine	39	38½	38½
70	United Shoe Mach. pf	27	27	27
1,320	United States Steel	43¾	42½	43¾
962	United States Steel pf	93¼	92¼	92⅞

MINING.

1,221	Adventure	27¾	26⅞	27¾
50	Allouez	3½	3½	3½
5,521	Amalgamated	119	115½	119
180	American Zinc	13	12½	12¾
87	Anaconda	46½	46	46½
445	Baltic	56½	56	56
1,480	Bingham	42¼	40½	42½
50	Bonanza	1¾	1½	1¾
7	Cal. & Hecla	740	738	738
600	Centennial	30½	29½	30
147	Cochiti	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
150	Cons. Mercur	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2,255	Copper Range	81¼	80	80¼
50	Dominion Coal	38	38	38
170	Franklin	19⅜	18⅞	19
745	Isle Royale	42	41	41⅞
1,817	Mass	28	26½	27⅜
377	Mayflower	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
1,350	Michigan	17	16	16½
2,319	Mohawk	49½	47½	49½
200	National	2	2	2
1,831	Old Colony	4¼	3⅝	4¼
935	Old Dominion	34	33¼	33¾
145	Osceola	100¾	100	100
145	Parrot	52	51⅝	52
1,180	Phoenix	5	5	5¼
15	Quincy	171	171	171
1,810	Rhode Island	6⅜	5¼	5⅞
470	Santa Fé	7¾	7½	7½
100	Tamarack	345	345	345
350	Trimountain	57	56½	56½
715	Trinity	36½	36	36
515	United States	20	19½	19¾
480	United States Oil	13	12½	13
55	Utah	30¼	30	30¼
1,127	Victoria	9	8⅝	8⅝
100	Winona	3½	3⅜	3½
200	Wolverine	65¾	65½	65¾
720	Wyandotte	2	2	2

British Columbia, 13 bid, 15 asked.

Treasury Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased short-term bonds as follows: $7,000 3s at 108.4902, $1,400 4s at 113.2105, and 500 5s at 108.1007.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Dividend.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—The Directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad to-day declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable on Sept. 25.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announce that they are now prepared to cash the first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railway Company maturing Sept. 1, 1901, and also the first mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Springfield and Cincinnati Railway Company maturing Sept. 1, 1901, or to exchange them for general mortgage bonds of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company upon terms which may be obtained upon application at their office.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the company, in Minneapolis, Minn., on Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting. The books of the company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of Aug. 31, 1901, to Oct. 2, 1901.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks —Thursday, Aug. 22, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
118⅞	119	29,335	Amalgamated Copper	115⅞	119	115¾	119	+3½
29⅜	29⅝	1,400	Am. Car & Found. Co	29¼	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅝
85	85¼	700	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	85	85	85	85	+ ⅛
32½	33	300	American Cotton Oil	33	33	32¾	32¾	− ¼
193	198	40	American Express	192	192	192	192	.....
31⅝	31⅞	296	American Ice Co	31⅝	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅜
26	26½	300	American Locomotive	26½	26½	26¼	26¼	.....
6¼	7	100	American Malting Co	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	.....
28	28¼	175	Am. Malting Co. pf	28	28	28	28	.....
52¾	52¾	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	52¾	52¾	52¾	52½	+ ¼
101	102	1,500	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	100½	101¾	100½	101	− ½
134½	134½	1,600	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	134½	134½	134	134½	+1
134¼	134⅝	200	American Tobacco ctfs	134½	134⅝	134¼	134⅝	+ ⅛
46½	46⅝	4,570	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	45⅞	46½	45¾	46½	+1½
21¼	25	25	Ann Arbor	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	.....
50	55	100	Ann Arbor pf	52	52	52	52	.....
76¾	76¼	18,500	At., T. & S. F	76	76⅝	75¾	76½	+ ⅜
96½	96⅞	1,200	At., T. & S. F. pf	96⅛	96¾	96⅛	96¾	+ ⅝
103¾	104	14,550	Baltimore & Ohio	100	104	100	104	+4
93	94	400	Baltimore & Ohio pf	93	93	93	93	+1
75½	75⅝	2,900	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	74¾	75½	74¾	75½	+¾
90½	91	200	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	91	91	91	91	+1
69	70	2,000	Canada Southern	70¾	70⅞	70¾	70⅝	.....
111⅛	111¾	800	Canadian Pacific	111½	111⅞	111⅛	111⅝	+ ¼
162	163	100	Central R. R. of N. J	162	162	162	162	+1
46¾	47	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	46¾	47¼	46¾	46⅞	+ ⅛
39	39½	1,650	Chicago & Alton	38⅞	39¾	38⅞	39⅝	+ ⅝
22⅜	22¾	850	Chi. Great Western	22⅜	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
39	39⅛	700	Chi., Ind. & Louis	39	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅛
73	73	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	73	73	72½	72¼	+ ¼
165⅜	166⅛	12,350	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	165⅜	166⅛	165½	166¼	+ ⅛
105½	105¾		Chicago & Northw	105½	105½	105½	105½	.....
142¾	143	500	Chi., R. I. & Pac	142¾	143	142	142⅝	+ ⅜
19	19	100	Chic., Term. Trans.	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
38½	38½	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
90¼	90¼	100	C., C., C. & St. L	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	− ⅛
14	14¼	4,200	Colorado Southern	14	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
54⅞	55¼	800	Col. Southern 1st pf	54⅞	55¼	54⅞	55	+ ⅛
24	24⅛	650	Col. Southern 2d pf	24	24⅛	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
20	20	300	Col. & Hock. C. & I	20	20	20	20	.....
224	225	2,200	Consolidated Gas	224	225	224	224¾	+ ¼
67¼	67½	200	Con. Tobacco Co	67¼	67½	67¼	67½	+ ¼
118¼	118¾	100	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	118¼	118¾	118¼	118¾	+ ⅜
168	169	4,630	Delaware & Hudson	168	169	166	169	−1⅜
227	231	3,000	Del., Lack. & Western	227	231	227	230	+2
42¼	42½	300	Denver & R. G	42¼	42½	42¼	42¼	+1
148	148	1,000	International Paper	23	23⅞	23	23¾	.....
92⅜	93	500	Internat. Power Co	92⅜	92⅞	92⅜	92⅜	.....
39½	39½	1,000	Iowa Central	39½	39½	39½	39½	.....
42⅝	42⅞	75	International Pump	42⅝	42⅞	42⅝	42⅞	+ ⅛
126⅞	127½	100	Lake Erie & West. pf	127¼	127½	127¼	127½	+ ⅛
103⅞	104	2,400	Louisville & Nashville	103⅞	104	103⅞	103⅞	+ ⅛
118	118½	610	Manhattan Elevated	118	118½	118	118½	+ ½
166⅛	168	1,100	Met. Street Railway	166⅛	168	166¼	167¾	+1½
25⅛	25½	900	Mexican Central	25⅛	25½	25¼	25⅜	.....
115	12	6,740	Mexican National ctfs	11⅝	12½	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
107½	108	110	Minn. & St. Louis	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅛
116	117	100	Minn. & St. Louis. pf	117	117	117	117	.....
25½	26	600	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	26	26	26	26	.....
27¼	27½	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
55⅞	56	2,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	55	56	55	55⅞	+ ⅛
101½	104¼	6,900	Missouri Pacific	102½	104⅜	102	104¼	+1⅝
84	85	100	Mobile & Ohio	85	85	85	85	+ ¾
43⅞	44	200	National Biscuit Co	44	44½	44	44	.....
103	103	200	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	103	103	103	103	+ ½
20¼	21	200	National Lead Co	20¼	21	20¼	21	+ ½
76	76	100	Nat. Salt Co. pf	76	76	76	76	+ ½
146	147	500	New York Air Brake	146	146¾	142	146¾	+5¾
153⅝	154½	600	New York Central	153⅝	154	153⅝	154	+ ⅛
39	39¾	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	39¼	39⅝	39½	39½	+ ⅛
34⅜	34⅞	5,800	N. Y., Ont. & West	34½	34⅝	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
56⅝	56¾	10,500	Norfolk & Western	56⅝	57	56	56⅜	+ ⅛
89	90	200	Norfolk & West. pf	90	90	89⅜

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Thirty-fourth Street Property Sold —W. Bourke Cockran Gets an Interest in Fifth Avenue Corner.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for George H. B. Hill, for about $135,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 25 West Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for Sonn Brothers the four-story lightstone American basement dwelling 452 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 18 by 60 by 99.11. This is the sixth house sold out of a row of thirteen recently completed.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for James C. Carney to George A. Reeber of the firm of J. Reeber's Sons the plot, 77 by 95 and irregular, at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street and Fort Washington Ridge Road. Mr. Reeber will erect a residence on the site immediately.

John T. Duff has sold to an operator the lot on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, 75 feet south of Two Hundred and Seventh Street, 25 by 100.

D. Gattheimer and N. Bradley have bought the property 52 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, some vacant property near Passaic, N. J., being given in part payment. The deal was arranged through the Newark Homesite Company and the Bergen County Building Company.

A lis pendens, filed yesterday as the result of partition proceedings, affects the following properties: 820 Broadway, 381 and 381½ Grand Street, 11 Third Avenue, 516 Seventh Avenue, 313 Madison Avenue, and 50 Bedford Street. The action is brought by Thomas T. Sturges and others, executors, against John B. Morse and others.

Gen. Lloyd S. Bryce conveyed yesterday to W. Bourke Cockran a one-fourth interest in his property at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 100.9 by 200. The consideration was stated at $85,250 over a mortgage for $80,000.

Woodbury G. Langdon has mortgaged his property 38 to 42 Broadway, running through to 49 to 53 New Street, to the Bowery Savings Bank for $325,000. The mortgage is due on Aug. 26, 1902, and bears interest at the rate of 4 per cent.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

35 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 453.4 ft east of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Emeline Barker and others $12,500

By Herbert A. Sherman.

93 St. Mark's Place, or Eighth Street, north side, 80 feet east of First Avenue, 27.6 by 112.10, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Arnold Kohn..... 21,000

By Philip A. Smyth.

331 East Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 275 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with one-story rear building; at bar; foreclosure sale, to A. M. Bendheim.... 9,150

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederick L. C. Keating, referee, 214 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 201.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,443.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, August C. Nanz, referee, 841 Southern Boulevard, 125.9 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 25.3 by 89.3 and irregular, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $11,497.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Villa Avenue, east side, 221.6 feet south of Van Cortlandt Avenue, for a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 30; Theresa Bill of 556 Hudson Street, owner; F. D. Miller of 736 East Two Hundred and Third Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Seventh Street, north side, 208 feet east of Second Avenue, William's Bridge, for a one-story frame stable, 30 by 20; H. B. Boyle, premises, owner; R. Smith of 45 Kelly Street, architect; cost, $300.

Nathalie Avenue, north side, 75 feet north of Nindham Place, for two two-story frame dwellings, 24 by 44; Jennie Ericson, Elmwood, owner; Alfred Ericson, Elmwood, architect; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 51.11 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, for a two-story brick stable, 36 by 84; Charles A. Peabody of 2 Wall Street, owner; Clarence Siefort of 133 West Twelfth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Lind Avenue, east side, 89.3 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22.6 by 61.6; Louis Olmo of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; W. A. Gorman of 1,039 Ogden Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

No. 84 Broadway, 3, 5, and 7 Wall Street, and 1 New Street, to an eleven-story brick office building; W. Wheeler Smith of 7 Wall Street, owner; cost, $150.

No. 45 East Forty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Dr. Reginald H. Sayer of 285 Fifth Avenue, owner; Brun & Hauser of 1,125 Broadway, architects; cost, $125.

No. 38 East Sixty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; William A. Barnard, premises, owner; William Baumgarten & Co. of 323 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $12,000.

No. 220 Sixth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Peter W. Flick, New Brunswick, N. J., owner; P. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 2,635 Eighth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Sibbold of 558 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, owner; Franz Wolfgang of 787 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Jerome Street, north side, 150 feet east of White Plains Avenue, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, with store; Rachael Billatti, premises, owner; John R. Reay of Two Hundred and Tenth Street and Stanton Place, architect; cost, $400.

No. 43 West Seventy-second Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Mrs. E. L. Berkman, premises, owner; A. Barmeyer, Bayside, Borough of Queens, architect; cost, $800.

No. 15 West Forty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Dr. George A. Dixon, premises, owner; A. Burnside Potter of 39 East Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Thursday, Aug. 22.

BROADWAY, e s, 58.4 ft s of 64th St, 28.11x6.2x25x20.6; Hattie E. Laing and another to Daniel B. Freedman, (R S $6.75) $1

BROADWAY, 805, w s, 25x110.10x24.10x108; Jessie U. Giles to the Beers Realty Company, (R S $3) 1

BROOME ST, n e corner of Essex St, 25x75; Jacob Binder and another to Michael McGuire, (R S $11, mtg $47,000) 71,200

LEWIS ST, e s, 300 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Helena Feldman to Helena Bernstein 1

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 81.6 ft n of 101st St, 19.1x99.11; John K. McAfee to Robert Rankin, ½ part, (mtg $17,000) 1

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 81.10 ft s of 102d St, 19.5x100x irregular; Robert Rankin to John K. McAfee, ½ part, mtg $17,000) 1

MULBERRY ST, 174, e s, 30 ft n of Grand and others to William H. Faust and another, (R S $8, mtg $32,500) 1

RIGHT OF WAY OF NEW ROCHELLE Branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, n s, contains 13 125-1,000 acres of salt meadow and 3 800-1,000 acres of upland; Philip A. Smyth to John R. Salmon, (R S $7.25) 1

3D AV, 1,703, e s, 25.2x100; Mary A. Iris to Bridget Reynolds, (mtg $11,000, R S $3.25) 1

5TH AV, n e corner of 97th St, 100.9x200; Lloyd S. Bryce to W. Bourke Cockran, ¼ part, (mtg $80,000) 86,250

9TH AV, 232, e s, 24.8x100; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Charles Zanderer, (R S $5.25, mtg $30,000) 1

20TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 2d Av, 20x92; Eugene Kilmartin to William P. Strickland, (R S $9.75) 22,000

20TH ST, 305 East, 20x92; William P. Strickland to New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, (mtg $12,000, R S $3.75) 1

40TH ST, s s, 65 ft w of 9th Av, 18.4x98.9; Arabella Adams to Samuel G. Adams, quitclaim 1

52D ST, 135 West, 25x100.5; Jacob Rothschild to Charles W. Harkness and another, (R S $18.75) 40,000

80TH ST, 306 West, 50x102.2; Nathan E. Clark to Jessie Meyer, (mtg $110,000, R S $19) 1

95TH ST, s s, 117 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x100.8; John S. Pease to Katherine H. Huntington, (R S $3.) quitclaim 1

104TH ST, 232 West, 15.11x70.2; Louisa Hanley to George W. Walker, (R S $3.25, mtg $4,500) 1

105TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 20.6x100.11; the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, by trustee, to Henry F. Smith, (R S $11.75) 23,000

105TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 29.6x100.11; Henry F. Smith and wife to Albert H. Mathews, (R S $13.75, mtg $23,000) 1

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ALTIERI, Rosa, to C. L. Miller; Trinity Av, e s, 450 ft s of 156th St, due Oct. 19, 1901 ..... $2,500

BERNSTEIN, Helena, to Henri Strasbourger; Lewis St, e s, 300 ft n of Rivington St, demand, 6 per cent 14,000

BINDER, Jacob, and another, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; Broome St, n e corner of Essex St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 47,000

CORSARI, Mary, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Tinton Av, w s, 50 ft n of Kelly St, or 152d St, 3 years 1,000

DURLAND, Jane A., to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 74th St, n s, 330 ft e of West End Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

FAUST, William H., and another to Louis Gordon and others; 174 Mulberry St, semi-annual installments, 6 per cent 11,500

FREEDMAN, Daniel B., to the Park Mortgage Company; Broadway, e s, 58.4 ft s of 64th St, 3 years 9,000

GIBSON, Henry P., to Pauline A. Eckerson; 157th St, s s, 183.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due Nov. 23, 1901, 6 per cent 1,500

GREENBERG, Tessy, and another to James E. North; Henry St, 326, prior mtg $26,500, due Dec. 15, 1901 3,200

HALL, William H., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 6th Av, 346, 5 years, 4½ per cent 120,000

HYMAN, Gerson, and another to Sender Jarmulowsky; 13th St, s s, 277.10 ft w of 2d Av, 9 months, 6 per cent 50,000

KAUFMAN, Leopold, to Jonas Wolf and another; 40 and 42 Thompson St, demand, 6 per cent 50,000

LANGDON, Woodbury G., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 38 to 42 Broadway, 49 to 53 New St, due Aug. 26, 1902, 4 per cent 325,000

MANNELLO, Angelo, to the Dollar Savings Bank; Eagle Av, e s, 425 ft s of 156th St, 1 year, gold 17,000

McGUIRE, Thomas J., to Frederick G. Potter; Manhattan St, s s, at n s 125th St, prior mortgage $41,000, due Jan. 1, 1902, 6 per cent 15,000

MOSES, Rosalie N., and another to Cornelius F. Kingsland, trustee; Madison Av, 1,826, 3 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

NEUBERGER, Max D., to Esther Reinheimer; 95th St, 115 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent 9,000

O'NEILL, Martha, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Cherry St, 27, 5 years, 4 per cent 3,000

OTTEN, Christian A., and others to the Bowery Savings Bank; Morris Av, e s, corner of 148th St, 1 year, 4 per cent 17,000

PRICE, Michael, to Jacob Binder and another; Broome St, n e corner of Essex St, installments, 3 years, 6 per cent 6,000

QUINCY, Samuel, to the Philip Semmer Glass Company; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 140th St, demand, 6 per cent 1,125

RAIVES, Susie, to Harry N. Beggs; 136th St, s s, 200 ft w of Willow Av, 5 years 9,000

RAIVES, Susie, to Harry N. Beggs; 136th St, s s, 225 ft w of Willow Av, 5 years 9,000

RANDELL, Charles H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 7 East 128th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

ROBERTS, Henry T., to Augusta A. Jeffers; 2,022 Valentine Av, 3 years, gold 3,000

ROBERTS, Henry T., to Annie Metzler; 2,022 Valentine Av, installments, 5 years, 4 per cent 1,000

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. Ambrose to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 54th St, n s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, due July 1, 1902, to party, 2d part, due Sept. 1, 1902, 4 per cent 11,000

SALMON, John R., to Joseph Bird, trustee; right of way of New Rochelle Branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, n s, 16 925-1,000 acres, 3 years 10,000

SCHREPPEL, Theodore, to Anna C. Wildey; Morris Av, w s, 50 ft n of 164th St, due Nov. 1, 1902 200

SHANKER, Harris, to the Manhattan Mortgage Company; Stebbins Av, e s, 378.9 ft n of Westchester Av, due Nov. 1, 1901, 6 per cent 24,000

SHANKER, Harris, to T. Channon Press; Stebbins Av, e s, 378.9 feet n of Westchester Av, prior mortgage $6,000, demand, 6 per cent 2,985

SMITH, Henry F., to Henry Maddock; 156 West 105th St, 5 years 23,000

STRICKLAND, William P., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 20th St, 305 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent 12,000

THORNE, Stevenson J., to Joseph Bicak; Vyse Av, w s, 43.1 ft n of Freeman St, 5 years 3,400

WARNER, Maria L., to William F. Dunning; 146th St, s s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 10,500

WIEGAND, Caroline, to Dollar Savings Bank; Prospect Av, e s, 508.10 ft n of 165th St, 1 year, gold 2,500

ZANDERER, Joseph C., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 9th Av, 232, e s, 6 years, 6 per cent 6,000

Recorded Leases.

CANAL ST, 26; Abraham Kassel, individually and as executor, to Abraham Konweiss and another, 5 8-12 years $720

EAST END AV, 66; Frank Herwig to Philip Seefried, 5 years 276

ELIZABETH ST, 258; John Mariano, attorney, to Salvatore Nuccio, 5 years 360

HENRY ST, 131 and 133; Samuel Wacht to Julius Alexander, 4 years 6,218

HENRY ST, 98; Louis Goldberg to Solomon Rosenberg, 4 years 3,150

LEWIS ST, 122; Jacob Fish to Harry Leffel, 3 years 3,000

NEW PIER 35, North River; City of New York to Hamburg-Amerikanische Packetfahrt Action Gesellschaft, 10 years 25,000

NORTH ONE-HALF OF BULKHEAD between Piers 54 and 55, North River; the City of New York to Hamburg-Amerikanische Packetfahrt Action Gesellschaft, 10 years, with renewals 1,000

SOUTH ST, 371; James R. Townsend and another, executors, to John S. Arbuthnot, 4 9-12 years 1,200

WALES AV, 665; Moses Mendelsohn and another to Anton Wellner, 3½ years 480

107TH ST, 151 East; Gus Basch to Thomas Maloney, 10 years 780

Assignments of Mortgages.

BENNETT, Theodore C., to Henry G. Silleder $3,000

BINDER, Jacob, and another to Harry Fischel, 2 assignments 14,000

BROWN, Joseph O., trustee, to Joseph O. Brown, trustee 3,000

CLARK, Bernard J., to Gustave Gebert and another 2,400

FISCHEL, Harry, to Charlotte Hastorf, 2 assignments 6,000

KIRSCHSTEIN, Simon, to Jefferson Bank ..... Nom.

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, 2 assignments 34,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to the Albany City Savings Institution 6,000

MARX, Luis, to August Roesler 7,500

MEYER, Kate D., and another, executors and trustees, to Fannie S. Janeway 10,000

MOORE, George, to Sarah M. Brown 500

PRICE, Michael, to Jacob Binder and another 8,000

ROESLER, Augusta, and another, executors, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 7,500

UPSON, Stephen, to August Oppenheimer. 14,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV, e s, 221.11 ft n of 152d St, 60x100; Leo L. Braunfeld against John McKinley, carpenter and contractor; Catharine McDonald, contractor $133

LENOX AV, n e corner of 130th St, 100x125; Theodore E. Hergert against Lauer, Gross & Herbner, owners; Herman Tritler, contractor 195

LEWIS ST, 92; John Gass and another against Helena Feldman, owner; Max Juster, contractor 1,463

3D AV, 798 to 806; Jacobson & Holzer against Morris Jacobson, owner and contractor 440

43D ST., 520 and 522 West; Pelham Hod Elevating Company against John Weser and another, owners; James McWalters, contractor 42

71ST ST, 114 and 116 East; State Iron Works against Frank W. Herter, owner and contractor 1,625

79TH ST, n w corner of Columbus Av, 103x117; the Asphaltic Slate Company against estate of James Brady, owner; James Bradley and another, contractors; Louis Partschefeld, contractor 450

80TH ST, 228 to 234 East; Albert Bourholz against Samuel D. Tomback, owner and contractor 225

102D ST, 159 East; Isseks Brothers against Henry Lurlins, owner; Tracy & Stiers, contractors 70

152D ST, n e corner of Beach Av, 25x95; Howard Martin and another against William L. Salas, owner and contractor 217

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

13TH ST, s s, 277.10 ft w of 2d Av, 85.9x103.3; Sender Jarmulowsky, with Gerson Hyman and Manuel Oppenheim $50,000

106TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 100x100; Atlantic Dock Company, with Jacob Schattman 60,000

125TH ST, n s, intersection of s s of Manhattan St, 210.6x176.7x irregular; Frederick G. Potter, with Thomas J. McGuire 15,000

Lis Pendens.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 135; Pincus Lowenfeld and another against Samuel H. Lyons and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.

MADISON AV, 313; 50 Bedford St, 556 7th Av, 31 3d Av, 381 and 381½ Grand St, and 820 Broadway; Thomas F. Sturgis and another, executors, against John B. Morss and another, (partition;) attorneys, Norwood & Dilley.

76TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Elizabeth Wiseman and another against John Donohue and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Solinger.

113TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 5.6x73.11x irregular; Adolphe Halliran against Theresa Avilabit and another, (action to recover amount, &c.;) attorney, A. R. Bunnell.

117TH ST, n s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; May Disken against Annie H. Haft and another, (action to declare conveyance a deed of trust, &c.;) attorneys, Menken Brothers.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

H. S. ALMY & Co.—George W. Almy, doing business as H. S. Almy & Co., wholesale dealer in china and glassware at 46 Murray Street, made an assignment yesterday to Harris W. Slater, without preference. The business was started over thirty years ago by H. S. Almy & Co., who did a large business. H. S. Almy died in December, 1895, and his brother, George W., who had been the other partner, has since carried on the business alone, but had no capital rating at Bradstreet's. He declined to say anything about the failure yesterday. Benner & Benner, his attorneys, said that business had been running behind for some time past, profits have been decreasing, and expenses were high, and finally Mr. Almy thought it best to make an assignment. The liabilities are about $40,000, and actual assets $20,000.

THE AKOUPHONE COMPANY.—The Akouphone Company, manufacturer of instruments for the deaf, at 40 and 42 East Twentieth Street, made an assignment yesterday to James S. O'Neale, the Secretary of the company. The deed was signed by the Vice President, M. R. Hutchison, who is the inventor of the instrument. The company was incorporated on May 10 last with a capital stock of $700,000, and had a salesroom at the St. James Building, Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway. Herbert W. Grindsal, the attorney, said that the company was unable to meet its obligations, and thought it best to assign. He could not say what the liabilities and assets amount to.

WYATT CHROMATIC PRINTING COMPANY.—Judge O'Gorman of the Supreme Court has appointed Alick G. Macandrew receiver for the Wyatt Chromatic Printing Company of this city on the application of John S. Melchers, who obtained a judgment against the company for $783 on July 31 in Queens County, and the bond of the receiver was fixed at $5,000. Mr. Macandrew is the Secretary and Treasurer of the company. The only assets are patents and a contract with The Mail and Express Publishing Company, which is in litigation. It was stated that a meeting of the stockholders and Directors had been held in three years. The President died in June last, and no steps have been taken to elect a successor. The liabilities are $2,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ADOLPH SPREY.—Adolph Sprey of 40 Bleecker Street, a salesman in a store in Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $2,751 and no assets. Of his liabilities $2,500 is on three forfeited bail bonds as surety in the Court of General Sessions and Court of Special Sessions, this city, in 1894.

GEORGE HUBERT.—George Hubert, residing at One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street and Wadsworth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $8,731 and nominal assets of $1,019 in accounts. The debts were contracted from 1895 to 1897 for building materials.

GOLDMAN & SILVERMAN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Louis Goldman and Abner Silverman, composing the firm of Goldman & Silverman, manufacturers of cloaks at 71 Mercer Street, by W. Benton Crisp for the following creditors: W. T. McIntyre, $147; Max M. Horowitz, $104; Harris Siegel, $62, and Abram M. Wisan, $255. It was alleged that between Aug. 6 and 7 they conveyed, concealed, and removed a portion of their property and had transferred book accounts to Max Cohen, a creditor, to prefer him. The stock removed was estimated at $3,000. Judge Brown of the United States District Court appointed Theodore M. Taft receiver for the assets of the firm.

Bolton Hall's Partner's Assets.

David Walke Granbery, employed at 330 Seventh Avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $68,266 and assets $2.75 in cash. All the liabilities were contracted by the firm of D. W. Granbery & Co., composed of the petitioner and Bolton Hall, son of the late Rev. Dr. John Hall, dealers in fancy goods and jewelry, formerly at 20 John Street, who made an assignment on Feb. 4, 1898, to John L. McKeever, who settled up their affairs, paid a dividend to the creditors, and was discharged. The assets were about $10,000. The largest creditors are Hartley & Graham, $21,145; Mercantile National Bank, $14,114, and J. Glaenzer & Co., $5,483. Mr. Hall filed a petition in bankruptcy on Dec. 28, 1898, which was subsequently dismissed on Aug. 8, 1899.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Discharges in bankruptcy have been granted by Judge Brown of the United States District Court to Joseph Herbst and Robert V. Davis, composing the firm of J. Herbst & Co., dealers in clothing at 223 Sixth Avenue, liabilities $2,260; Abram Steinhardt, formerly manufacturer of cords and tassels, of 22 Bond Street, liabilities $5,417; Frederick Fisher, dealer in provisions at 2,398 Eighth Avenue, liabilities $2,248, and Fanny Morris, pawnbrokers' sale store at 22 Bowery, liabilities $1,783.

A Receiver Appointed.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Benjamin Barker temporary receiver for Abraham Popkin, who did business as A. Popkin & Co., cloak manufacturers, at 53 East Fourteenth Street, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 16th inst.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMERICAN BELTING AND PACKING Company—A. F. Roberts $619

BRUNS, John—Scranton Dairy Company .. 22

BROWN, Robert—Mechanics and Traders' Bank 953

BRUNO, William S.—T. F. Tone 109

COLBERG, August C.—P. J. Bangart 129

CITY OF NEW YORK—Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company 10,828

CARTY, Jerome, and William P. Snyder—J. Weichert 526

DAWSON, John—W. P. Rinckhoff and others 318

DAWSON, John—H. F. Scheland and others 511

DIAMOND, Joseph—D. A. Van Horne and others 301

DAUBENHEYER, Bradford—W. E. Easter 87

ELK, Irving B.—G. B. Hewlett 18

FEIT, Henry—F. Schneider, executrix .. 34

FITZPATRICK, Patrick—J. Sommers 268

FOX, Edwin D.—L. H. Knapp 1,057

FRICK, John—J. B. Wentsch 2,544

GALLIKER, Charles H. and Adelle—R. Cohn 428

GOLDMAN, John—E. J. West, receiver .. 26

GROSHOLZ, Louis P.—First National Bank of Claysville, Claysville, Penn 2,738

HAMBURGER, Max—J. L. Oberg and others 81

HARRIS, Emma—E. F. Silverstein 14

HARRIS, Emma—J. G. Elliott, surviving partner 82

LEVY, John—L. Lippman and others 258

OSBORNE, Tuddie—H. Rabenovitz 167

MUTUAL MERCANTILE AGENCY—C. A. Eldridge 580

MURTY, Margaret—J. Ruppert 125

MURTY, John—J. Ruppert 710

McKEON, John—M. C. Schultz 3,551

MANEE, Harry—R. Chinn 372

MacMILLAN, David A.—W. H. Williamson 242

NORTHRIP, Lizzie C.—S. L. Simpson ... 107

OLSEN, Ernest—M. Lasser 160

OVERBAUGH-CAMP COMPANY—J. C. Rodgers, costs 22

PFEISTER, John—W. H. Roston 38

PIERCE, Edward F.—E. Charles and others 87

ROSENBLATT, Leon—H. Delinsky 262

REUGANESCHI, Tina—A. Wakeman 26

SCHNELL, Henry—J. Schambacher 171

SUTHERLAND, Robert J.—J. Beck and others 210

SIRE, Meyer L.—L. Bonsky 83

SULLIVAN, Ella L.—J. Duggan 306

SCHMERL, Herman—A. Wickes 213

STEINHARD, Samuel W.—A. Lewyn 344

SNOKA, Louis, and B. Woodruff Company, and John Levy—S. L. Lippman and others 258

THOMPSON, Charles W.—E. Martin 2,03

TOBIAS, Charles—H. W. Leonard 33

THE METROPOLITAN ELEVATED Railroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—A. C. Klinker and others 1,784

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY of the City of New York—H. Victory 1,546

WELLES, Frank M.—George D. Ferguson & Co 5

WISHER, Daniel W.—S. J. Randolph 32

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Cheevers.
2—Weinstein vs. Ronginsky.
3—Muesse vs. Ludwig.
4—Gallagher vs. Crimmins.
5—Carroll vs. Mahoney.
6—Lambiosi vs. Reis.
7—Schaub vs. Crimmins.
8—Komarek vs. same.
9—Ginnan vs. Gillespie.
10—Schechter vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
11—Ulrich vs. same.
12—Sullivan vs. Getty.
13—Mayren vs. Goodwin.
14—Duffy vs. Galligan.
15—In re Grove St.
16—In re Bank.
17—In re Amsterdam Av.
18—In re 20th St.
19—In re 53d St.
20—Diebold vs. Walter.
21—Northern Electric Light Co. vs. Whitney.
22—Harvey vs. Gilbert.
23—Wartburg Orphan Farm School vs. Farley.
24—In re Kroos.
25—Woodruff vs. Woodruff.
26—Haskins vs. Haskins.
27—Scott vs. Conn.
28—Brennan vs. Hamilton.
29—In re Geranio.
30—Stein vs. Greene.
31—Carp vs. Carp.
32—Kingsland vs. Schnugg.
33—Pfizenmayer vs. Ruth.
34—Man. Life Ins. Co. vs. Conover.
35—McQuade vs. City of New York.
36—Beeckman vs. Turner.
37—Murphy vs. Murphy.
38—Schultz vs. Schultz.
39—Mason vs. Clark.
40—Garvin Machine Co. vs. Smith.
41—In re Felt.
42—Shields vs. Knox.
43—Mailand vs. Anderson.
44—Shields vs. Sexton.
45—Cray vs. Knox.
46—Coyle vs. Scannell.
47—Nessell vs. Nessell.
48—Hollister vs. Hollister.
49—Knight vs. Macklin.
50—Corbett vs. Keating.
51—Goldstein vs. Egg Candlers' Union.
52—Baldwin vs. Dryden.
53—Cong. Rodef Schalom, &c., vs. Relles.
54—Stine vs. Greene.
55—Campbell vs. Campbell.
56—Alfano vs. Nagel.
57—In re Tobler.
58—In re Weinstein.
59—Ross vs. Ingersoll.
60—Beck vs. Beck.
61—Gellatly vs. Raab.
62—Rubino vs. Mariano.
63—Tinney vs. Aiken.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned until Monday, Aug. 26.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Joseph Corbit. | Bernard L. Ackerman,
Samuel J. Gans, | Clarence S. Smith.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Gray, and Monks for the People.

1—Charles Hunter.
2—William Sisto.
3—Joseph Mansfield.
4—Patrick Skelly.
5—Charles E. Phillips, Hattie Phillips.
6—Arthur Morrison.
7—Jerry Sullivan.
8—Harry Silver.
9—Thomas O'Brien, Thomas Murray, James Byrnes.
10—August Berg.
11—Joseph Darragh.
12—Antonio Asparano.
13—George F. Anderson.
14—Thomas Nolan, Catherine Nolan.
15—John A. Henderson.
16—Lillie Hinrichs.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Benjamin Endee.
2—Robert Adams.
3—Marcus H. Martinband.
4—William V. Reihl.
5—Abraham Ritterman, Joseph Danseger.

Pleadings.

1—Thomas Green.
2—Daniel Burns.
3—Jens Winther.
4—Isaac Weiss.
5—Jacob Greenblatt.

To plead at 2 P. M.

6—John Dwyer.
7—John H. Sheils.
8—Edward G. Glennon.
9—Henry Smith.
10—Lewis H. Silver.
11—Daniel Walsh.
12—Samuel Belding.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Frank Robinson.
2—Antonio Spicolo.
3—Charles Brooks.
4—James Clark, Jr.
5—James Farrel.
Joseph Grady.
6—Ernest A. Smith.
7—Maru Johnson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—John S. Melchers vs. Wyatt Chromatic Printing Company—Alick G. Macandrew.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Peter Sherry vs. Bruno Purrman—A. Mitchell Leslie. Garrett D. Clark vs. Florence W. Smith—A. Mitchell Leslie. In re William F. Clarke—Frederick L. Drescher. Oren B. Quigley vs. Alice Byrd Mansfield—A. Welles Stump.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—In re Wilson—John J. Phelan. In re J. R. Willard—Edward J. Gavegan.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and that it has duly qualified as such Receiver and does hereby require that

First: All persons indebted to said corporation render an account to the undersigned at its office, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such Receiver and to pay the same to it on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Second: All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation deliver the same to said Receiver on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Third: All the creditors of said corporation deliver to it their respective accounts and demands duly proven by affidavit in the usual form at the place and within the time aforesaid.

Fourth: All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation do present the same in writing in detail to said Receiver at the place and within the time aforesaid.—Dated 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 8th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

Excursions.

Amusement and Education Combined.

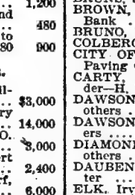

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A REAL WILD SIOUX INDIAN. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticulture all weathers, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on a swift steamer. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Bestling, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 24 St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 3.30, 4.05 P. M. East 22d St., 9.30, 10.30, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.00, 3.15, 3.45, 5.15, 6.30 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 22d St. and N. 24 St., Brooklyn; 12.00 M.,

City Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

156th Street, Near Westchester Avenue.—Several 20-foot single flats; will sell cheap to quick purchaser; terms to suit owner. Herrman, 333 East 110th St.

3-story house, with stable for 3 horses, suitable for contractor. Neubeck & Busher, Willis Av., 149th St.

6 lots, suitable for builders, 150x115, in Bronx. Price, $20,000. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., real estate.

P. J. HEANEY & CO., 787 TREMONT AVE. HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.

8th Av.—Three 5-story apartments, with stores; all rented; Big Bargain. Hayden, 320 W, 145th.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

'Phone "559-Cort'l." for the high-dry choice

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.

50c weekly. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Real Estate.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, established 1868, has many fine investment properties for sale and exchange; flats, tenements, business properties, west side corners, lots, farms, cottages; large and small. Call, write, telephone.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Bargain!—2-story and basement frame house; price, $2,200; cash, $200. John Perry & Co., 373 Fulton St.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$300 cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; on plot 50x100; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day. John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

$200 cash, $8 monthly, buys seven-room house; $1,600; Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway, New York.

Workingman's Opportunity.—Nice house, Richmond Hill, $1,050; $200 cash, $10 monthly. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

EDGEMERE,

LONG ISLAND, N. Y. CITY.
Between Arverne and Far Rockaway.
Directly on the Ocean.

All Improvements. We offer

FOR SALE

building sites adjacent to the magnificent EDGEMERE HOTEL, and within three minutes' walk of the R. R. station.

Title Insurance Policy to each purchaser without cost.

Call or send for illustrated book of EDGEMERE, containing cuts of HOTEL, SUMMER HOMES AT EDGEMERE, and views of surrounding country.

Agent on premises to show property and give full information.

C. WALTER CUSHIER, Agent,
Edgemere, Long Island, N. Y.

For Sale—Cheap, the finest water fronts on the Great South Bay; price from $3,500 to $400,000; easy terms; I have got them; come and see me; I can please you; try it. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

NUTLEY, N. J.,

45 minutes from New York; new, modern, artistic house; near station; high, healthy location; contains reception hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, and butler's pantry; four bedrooms and tiled bathroom; exposed sanitary plumbing and heating; gas and electric light; artistically decorated; good verandas; will sell for $4,000; small cash payment; balance about $30 per month. LAMBERT, Owner, 99 Nassau St., New York, and Nutley, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$40 buys 5 acres fine soil, with river front; about half timber; terms, $2 down, balance $1 weekly. Harris, Box 28, Times Office.

Palisades Park.—Cottages, all prices; improvements; high ground; gas, electric lights; photographs. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale—Plot 65 acres, surrounding Underhill Homestead, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; fronts on Central Park Av.; suitable for high-class subdivision; see owner on premises. T. B. Underhill.

On beautiful Delaware, opposite Callicoon, Sullivan Co., 62½ acres; house, barn, orchard, $3,300. Owner, 851 East 165th St., New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Real Estate Wanted.

SONNABEND & GROMER, 162 W. 116TH ST., Buy, sell, and exchange real estate. Rents collected. Estates managed.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Owners having city property to sell or exchange, Send particulars to Vail & Metra, 171 Broadway.

Wanted—$15,000 on 346 lots in White Plains; principals or lawyers only. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

Machinery.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE. MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Summonses

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALFONSO ANASTASIO, plaintiff, against THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK and LUCIA ANASTASIO, defendants.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer to the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 5th, 1901.

GIUSEPPE L. MAGGIO,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 362 Broome St., Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Lucia Anastasio:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable David McAdam, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 10th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

GIUSEPPE L. MAGGIO,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 362 Broome St., Manhattan, New York City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

"THE LAURISTON"

89th St. and Madison Ave.

These apartments are of the highest grade, consisting of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths.

Perfect in every detail, and built under the personal supervision of the owner.

Ready for occupancy October 1st.

Booklets are ready and may be had of the Superintendent on premises or through any broker.

David Rothschild,

Owner and Builder.

ORMISTON and LUCINDA

Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.

6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath. Every up-to-date improvement.

Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere. Superintendent on premises or

DUFF & CONGER, Agents, Madison Ave. & 86th St.

58th St. and 7th Av., convenient to all cars. Corner apartment, eight large rooms, from October 1st, $900 per annum.

Others adjoining at $720 to $1,000 per annum. Six rooms and bathroom, $45 to $55 per month. See janitor, 917 7th Av., or

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

THE OSBORNE,

172-174 WEST 79TH STREET.

Choice, large, light apartment of eight rooms and bath, electric light, steam heat; all night elevators, hall boys, &c.; rents $1,100 to $1,400. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

TUXEDO,

Northwest Cor. 118th St., Lexington Av.—Suites 5 and 6 all light, large rooms; elevator apartments; all other improvements; absolutely high class; rents, $420 and $480 per year. Superintendent on premises.

See These Before Renting Elsewhere.—117th St., 360-366 West; near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient trolley and elevated station; references; $24, $27.

THE PENATAQUIT.

128th St., 40 West; seven rooms and bath; high-class apartment; elevator, telephone, electric call; all improvements. Janitor.

To Let—131 Waverley Place, entire dwelling part above store; three floors, eight rooms. Key at Renner Bros.', 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

129th St., 116 West.—Newly decorated, steam heated; hot water supplied; hall service; seven and eight large light rooms and bath; reasonable rents.

5th Av., 1,048, Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, facing park; $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

Nice flat, newly decorated; five rooms, bathroom, private hall. 1,342 3d Av.

City Flats to Let—Furnished.

Fireproof building, elegantly furnished, 8-room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE ALLSTON,

17 AND 19 EAST 38TH ST.,
CORNER MADISON AV.

LOCATION UNSURPASSED. CATERER ON PREMISES.

A choice apartment of two rooms and bathroom will be available October 1st; $660 per annum. Also one apartment of four rooms and bathroom, $1,200 per annum.

Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

54-56 WEST 105TH ST.

Seven large light rooms, bath, all modern improvements; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, hardwood finish; near Central, Riverside, and Morningside Parks; convenient to all surface cars and L station; owner on premises; $480-$540 yearly.

A.— CORONADO. —A.—

New fireproof corner building, 7 and 8 sunny rooms to rent, $70, $85, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

167 TO 173 WEST 81ST ST.

7 rooms and bath; all light; rents, $50 to $70. Premises or
F. R. Wood & Co., Orleans, 80th & Columbus Av.

17th St., 800 West.—Near 8th Av.—New building; elegantly decorated flats, 5 rooms, bath, hot water supply; elevator service; latest improvements; rents reasonable.

4 and 5 rooms and bath; $10 to $13, near schools, parks, and elevated station. Neubeck & Busher, Willis Av., 149th St.

Best city location; 509 West 112th St.; five rooms, elevator, electric light, telephone; $38-$45.

133d St., 138 West.—Six elegant rooms, bath; hot water; rent, $21; choice location.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

446 WEST 22D ST.

Four-story English basement in thorough order; cheap rent to good party.

GEO. W. MERCER & SON, 206 WEST 23D ST.

ONLY $800 PER ANNUM.—149th St., Nos. 512 to 558 West; beautiful four-story American basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bathrooms. Caretaker, in 538, or Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE UNITED STATES,

194 CLINTON ST.,

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest and most luxuriously fitted apartment house in the city; two elevators; large reception room, steam heat, sanitary plumbing; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Long Island Property to Let.

AN ELEGANT COTTAGE AT EDGEMERE FOR SEASON OF 1902. OPEN FOR INSPECTION. T J. McBRIDE, EDGEMERE, OR 71 B'WAY.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

100 FACTORIES 100

Reduced rents for entire Buildings or Lofts to woodworkers, metalworkers, confectioners, cigars. **D. W. HAYNES, 235 Broadway, Room 1.**

Store, 19 Beekman St., with 2 large skylights, suitable for office, book store, stationery, druggist sundries, tailoring, newspaper advertising agency, &c. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings sizes, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; show cases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Summer Resorts.

NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

LITTLETON, WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW HAMPSHIRE. THE GREAT HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.

North Conway, White Mountains, New Hampshire, the great Summer, Fall, and Winter resort.

Country Board.

Hillside Spring Farm.—Pure mountain spring water, fresh farm products, good board; city improvements; ample shade; pleasant surroundings; station 1 mile. Particulars, Barber.

Shawangunk Mountains, Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.—Pleasantly situated; terms for adults $5 and $6; children, $3 weekly. For particulars address Mrs. E. E. Morrow.

Board, $6 to $8 per week, on El Dorado Farm; loveliest section Berkshires; surpassing table, really supplied from farm. A. M. Knowles, Box 180, Hinsdale, Mass.

Catskill Mountains.—Good board; moderate terms. F. A. Barber, Central Farmhouse, Lanesville, Greene Co., N. Y.

Sullivan County.—The Arlington, Eldred, New York. Boating, bathing, fishing; farm; liberal table; special rates; booklet.

Business Opportunities.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale.—Housefurnishing business; established 5 years; stock consists of hardware, tin, enamel wood and willow, china and glass wares, toys and novelties; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Box 3,212 Station C, Philadelphia; no agents.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES.—Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeitfuss, 60 Fulton St.

A Good Investment.—Five thousand will take half interest in new and up-to-date mill in best hardwood belt in Canada. For full particulars apply to Box B, Uplands, Parry Sound, Ont.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Surrogate Notices.

BREMER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. BREMER, also known as HENRY BREMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of R. B. Gwillim, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1901. JOHN C. BREMER, JOHN G. H. MEYERS, Executors. R. B. GWILLIM, Attorney for Executors, No. 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

COLLINS, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. COLLINS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of M. H. Dillenbeck, No. 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1901. LAURA M. COLLINS, Administratrix. M. H. DILLENBECK, Attorney for Executrix, No. 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh8-law6mF

HANAU, JULIUS.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS HANAU, late of the County of New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the law offices of Michael Furst, No. 215 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn of the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of February next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1901.

THEODORE OBERMEYER, Executor.
MICHAEL FURST, Attorney for Executor, 215 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn of the City of New York.
jy28-1aw6mF.

McDONALD, ALEXANDER L.—IN PURSUance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER L. McDONALD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 11 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of March, 1901. GEORGE E. GARTLAND, JULIAN BOTTS, Executors. CHARLES E. SIMMS, Attorney for Executors, 11 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh22-1aw6mF.

NEWCOMB, JOSEPHINE L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marguerite E. Henderson, Greenwood Cemetery, Alice Bowman, William Robertson, administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund in New Orleans, Louisiana; Henry K. Pomroy, as trustee of a trust created under the will of Warren Newcomb, deceased, in favor of his widow, Josephine Louise Newcomb, and Joseph A. Hincks and Brandt V. B. Dixon, individually and as persons claiming to be ancillary executors under the last will and testament of JOSEPHINE L. NEWCOMB, deceased; and to all persons interested in the estate of JOSEPHINE L. NEWCOMB, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 1st day of October, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of Josephine L. Newcomb, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, intestate, should not be granted to William H. Henderson of New Orleans, Louisiana, a nephew of the deceased, and to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, in whose behalf application therefor has been made, and why the alleged ancillary letters testamentary under the will of Josephine L. Newcomb, deceased, granted to Joseph A. Hincks and Brandt V. B. Dixon on the 16th day of April, 1901, should not be revoked, and why the paper dated the 12th day of May, 1898, purporting to be the last will and testament of Josephine L. Newcomb, deceased, should not be decreed illegal and void as a testamentary paper, and why the petitioners should not have such other and further relief as may to the Court seem just.

And such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our said Surrogates' Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
au16-1aw6wF&s27

SCHUSSLER, MAGDALENA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Valentine Schussler, Carl Falk, Henry Falk, John Falk, Eva Conrad, Louisa Esig, Margaretha Winkel, Barbara Neumer, Elizabeth Schreiner, Angelica Braun, Henry Falk, George Falk, Frank Falk, Katie Falk, Elizabeth Michaels, the said last above named Henry Falk, George Falk, Frank Falk, Katie Falk, and Elizabeth Michaels being children of Daniel Falk, a deceased brother of the Magdalena Schussler; Mary Saunders, Frank Falk, Lizzie Falk, Katie Falk, the said last above named Mary Saunders, Frank Falk, Lizzie Falk, and Katie Falk being children of Jacob Falk, a deceased brother of the said Magdalena Schussler; Katie Becker, John E. Feuerbach, Joseph Feuerbach, Charles Feuerbach, Louise Feuerbach, Lawrence Feuerbach, the said last named Katie Becker, John E. Feuerbach, Joseph Feuerbach, Charles Feuerbach, Louise Feuerbach, and Lawrence Feuerbach being children of Elizabeth Feuerbach, a deceased sister of the said Magdalena Schussler, the heirs and next of kin of MAGDALENA SCHUSSLER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Valentine Schussler and John E. Feuerbach of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Magdalena Schussler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GEORGE LUDWIG, Attorney for Petitioners, 1,503 Third Avenue, N. Y. City.
au23-1aw6wF

SCOTT, MARY JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY JANE SCOTT, also known as JANE SCOTT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of George W. McAdam, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1902.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1901. ANNIE S. GREACEN, Executrix; ROBERT C. SMITH, Executor. GEORGE W. McADAM, Attorney for Executor and Executrix, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

Pianos and Organs.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3d Ave. & 59th St.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS.

Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS At $155.00

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.

Free—We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match, and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST. LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

PIANOS TO RENT

for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

STEINWAY PIANO, $100; CHICKERING, $165; 10 square pianos, special sale, $10 upward. **CHANDLER,** 489 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" Wise. STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

For Sale—Hazelton parlor grand, in good condition, in private house. 228 West 28th St. Price, $250.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 400-402 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against JACOB SOMMER, Rettie Glover, Simon Nachtigal, and Joseph Nathan, constituting the firm of Nachtigal & Co.; William B. Hardt, Henry A. Lindgens, Fritz Hill, as Executor, &c., of Max Doermer, deceased; Emil Schaff, Defendants.—Summons No. 1.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, Jan'y 8th, 1901.

F. B. WIGHTMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 229 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendant Rettie Glover: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 24th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Brownstone Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

25 Broad St., Manhattan, New York City.
jy26-1aw6wF

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—WALDEMAR F. TIMME, plaintiff, against ANDREW R. FOULDS, defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, Jan'y 8th, 1901.

F. B. WIGHTMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 229 Broadway, New York City.

To Andrew R. Foulds:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 24th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Brownstone Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

25 Broad St., Manhattan, New York City.
jy26-1aw6wF

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—WALDEMAR F. TIMME, plaintiff, against VICTORIA F. McINTYRE, defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 26, 1901.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To Victoria F. McIntyre:

The foregoing summons is served upon you pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 24th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Brownstone Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

25 Broad St., Manhattan, New York City.
jy26-1aw6wF

Instruction.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

STEVENS SCHOOL,

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT, STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

River St., bet. 6th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J. **REOPENS SEPT. 10TH, 1901.**

Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.

Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.

Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.

These terms include all the studies.

For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF DR. J. SACHS,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 38 West 59th St.,

REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.

Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 110 West 59th St.

REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1901.

Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.

MISS KELLER'S DAY SCHOOLS.

Main School for Girls, 25 West 55th St.
Boys' College Preparatory School, 674 Madison Ave., (near 61st St.) Headmaster, J. W. Ganson, (Harvard, '91.)
Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Winter course, October to June.
Schools offer complete course (Kindergarten to College) combined with manual training.
For enrollment apply
Miss E. I. Keller, Pd. M., Principal, 25 W. 55th.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,

485 Madison Avenue.
J. CLARK READ,
WILLIAM H. CHURCH } Headmasters.

22d year begins October 1st. One of the headmasters will be at the school daily during September.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY.

Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
43 Madison Avenue.

New York University Law School Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. **Day Classes** with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) **Evening Classes,** sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition, $100. For circulars address
L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar,
Washington Square, N. Y. City.

Close to Cornell Situated on grounds adjoining those of Cornell, the atmosphere of university life pervades and influences the surroundings at

CASCADILLA SCHOOL.

Registration 1900-01 from 26 States. Ideal equipment.
C. V. Parsell, A.M., Principal, Ithaca, N.Y.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,

45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square N.).

Preparation for College & University. Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130. REOPENS OCTOBER 1ST.

N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

KINGSLEY SCHOOL,

ESSEX FELLS, Caldwell, N. J.

Boys 8 to 14 years. Location high and healthful, 22 miles from N. Y. Aim the best—Health and CHARACTER. New gymnasium ready by Fall. Summer Session, June-Sept. J. R. CAMPBELL, A. M.

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5TH AND 7TH AV. ON 125TH ST.
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POLICEMEN FACE DEVERY

Severe Sentence for Officer Who Broke an Orphan's Leg.

Mr. Devery's Interest in a Story Showing the Effect of Alcohol Taken for a Dog Bite.

Deputy Commissioner Devery, presiding over the trials of delinquent policemen at Headquarters yesterday, found an opportunity for a covert attack upon the reform agencies when Policeman Michael Eagan of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station was arraigned for breaking an orphan boy's leg with his club.

The injured lad, James Elliott, twelve years old, of 501 West Forty-first Street, limped into the trial room on a crutch, and an uncle who helped him said that the surgeons at Bellevue had reported that it will take ten weeks yet before they can tell whether he will be a cripple for life. The boy said that he was watching other boys burn a mattress on the asphalt pavement when Eagan chased them, and as they ran threw his club after them, but it struck him instead.

The policeman claimed that he had intended only to make a feint of throwing the stick, but that it slipped from his grasp and struck the boy who was innocent. Eagan did all he could for the boy at the time, and saw him safely on his way to the hospital.

"When I found he was an orphan, I went to see his aunt," continued Eagan. "She was satisfied that I did not intend to hurt the boy. I told her that I would bear whatever the expense of caring for him would be."

"You tried to bribe her right away," said Deputy Commissioner Devery. "There is plenty of that thing going around now. You want to look out that there ain't any curs and rattlesnakes after you for that. You had no business to make admissions of that kind." The Deputy Commissioner up to this point seemed to sympathize with the policeman, but his manner suddenly changed.

"It's a hod you ought to have had in your hands," he said. "I'm going to recommend that you be broke. You might have killed that boy. You have been long enough in the business to know that you should have had the strap of your stick about your wrist."

Then, turning to the boy, he continued:

"You tell your aunt not to take any money from him. He has done you enough injury already."

Policeman Michael Regan of the East Twenty-second Street Station was exonerated of an intoxication charge on the plea that he had taken the liquor as an antidote for a dog bite. Regan was raising a serious disturbance at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, which is close to his home. Excited passersby gave the alarm, and Sergt. Townsend went from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station to bring him in, which he did after considerable trouble. The police surgeon was called according to custom, for an expert opinion, and, as Regan was unable to walk a crack or to read print offhand, the doctor's verdict was that he was suffering from the effects of alcoholic stimulants.

Regan said he was on his way home when a man called his attention to a dog in a wagon, which was snapping viciously at all who passed. He went to subdue the dog, when it bit him on the finger. His wife brought him a quantity of whisky, some of which he drank and the rest he poured over the wound.

Deputy Commissioner Devery showed great interest in the narrative. When the main point was reached he addressed Sergt. Crowley:

"What would you do as the first remedy if you were bitten by a dog?" he asked.

"I think I'd go and take a drink," was the answer.

"Yes, and you would be doing a good thing under the circumstances," said the Deputy Commissioner. Then, turning to the surgeon, he inquired: "If he took a little liquor about that time he might have taken it as an antidote, mightn't he, doctor?"

"Yes, that would be a good thing," the surgeon answered.

After the scene at the station house Regan went to the J. Hood Wright Hospital to have the bite cauterized, and Dr. Fox of that institution and others who saw him there testified that he was perfectly sober, their statements going to show that his prior conduct was the first effect of a sudden big dose of alcohol. The charge was dismissed.

It was the first trial day at Headquarters since the three-platoon system went into effect, and it looked as though the new régime had already worked a marked improvement in the discipline of the force, for, while there were formerly at least forty cases on the calendar at each trial there were but an even twenty, and some of these were rehearings, yesterday.

CONFERENCE WITH CAPT. FLOOD.

Glennon, Dwyer, and Shiels on Duty at the Tenderloin Station.

"Wardmen" Glennon and Dwyer and Sergt. Shiels were at the Tenderloin station last night about 9 o'clock and had a long conference with Capt. Flood. The session, which was behind closed doors, lasted until about midnight, and all of those engaged with the exception of Sergt. Shiels, remained until the end. When Sergt. Shiels left he informed Capt. Flood that he would be on duty at 6 o'clock this morning. Glennon and Dwyer, on leaving the station, had nothing to say.

Capt. Flood, to all questions, replied that he had nothing to say. Asked if he expected Commissioner Murphy to suspend Glennon, Dwyer, and Shiels to-day, he replied: "I don't know; I'm not Commissioner Murphy. I have nothing to say." He left the station about 1 o'clock this morning.

A ONE-CENT MARRIAGE FEE.

Jersey City Justice Took It Because Bridegroom Had Been Robbed.

Justice of the Peace Alanson Crawford of Jersey City was in a state of mind yesterday that caused his friends much anxiety. He said he was trying to solve a matrimonial and financial problem. He had married Frank B. Carroll, twenty-eight years, of Westfield, N. J., and Alice Oates Everson, twenty-two years old, of 178 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York.

After the ceremony the bridegroom discovered that he had been robbed and that all the money he had left was an old-fashioned penny that he had carried several years as a pocket piece. This he tendered, and Justice Crawford accepted it, "just for luck," as he said.

Then the couple left for the bridegroom's home at Westfield. What puzzled Justice Crawford was the manner in which the couple made their way to Westfield without money. He said it made him sad to think the bride may have had to walk all the way to Westfield, a distance of twenty miles.

STATE LAND SALES.

Montana to Auction Off 3,000,000 Acres at a Minimum of $10.

HELENA, Mon., Aug. 22.—Montana's auction sale of 3,000,000 acres of State lands will commence in Carbon County, of which Red Lodge is the seat of Government, on Sept. 18. Flathead County sales will begin on Oct. 22. There are 55,000 acres in this county.

The State land office is being flooded with inquiries as to the character of the land and terms of sale, which are, briefly, that no land will be sold for less than $10 per acre, and, if not sold, will be leased to the highest bidder.

DOES NOT INHERIT $8,000,000.

Mrs. Mary Frances De Forest Denies the Report of Henry Dolan's Bequest.

IRVING, Kan., Aug. 22.—Mrs. Mary Frances De Forest, when asked at her home to-day concerning the report that her uncle, Henry Dolan of New York, had left her $8,000,000, said:

"As far as I know, there is not a word of truth in the report, and if there was, I should say nothing about it."

Mrs. De Forest and two of her four sisters, who are the direct heirs of Henry Dolan, live here. Mrs. De Forest is sixty years of age. She came West with her family in 1860, first settling at Atchison.

WANT PRICE OF PAPERS RAISED.

Newsdealers Also Favor No Afternoon Editions on Certain Holidays.

At yesterday's session of the annual convention of the National Association of Newsdealers, Booksellers, and Stationers, it was decided to recommend the establishment here of a publishers' clearing house, where both local and country dealers can do business more expeditiously than by going from one house to another with orders. A resolution favoring an increase in the price of penny morning papers in New York to 2 cents and a wholesale price of $1.10 a hundred was proposed. This was referred to the New York branch of the association.

A resolution to ask publishers of evening papers not to issue them on the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Year's Day was carried, as was one favoring the licensing of newsboys. The proposed action of the Post Office Department in excluding "prize package" matter from the mails was indorsed. The following officers were elected for the coming year:

President—T. F. Martin, New York; First Vice President—William H. Skinner, Newark, N. J.; Second Vice President—James H. Nolan, Providence, R. I.; Treasurer—Thomas J. Quinn, New York, and Secretary—Edward Goldy, New York. A custodian and Executive Committee were also chosen, and the convention then adjourned until the next annual meeting in Brooklyn.

FAMILY TREES FOR ALL.

College of Heraldry Company, Incorporated, Will Furnish Them for Certain Fees.

If you want a genealogical tree planted in your front parlor there is now a "college" in New York established to supply your want. Men who have hunted up the genealogies of people for many years will do the work. If your American ancestors of remote origin are unknown to you, the College of Heraldry will for a valuable consideration have the musty Revolutionary records examined and all historic records since the discovery of America, so that you will be able to tell whether your great-great-grandfather was a shoemaker at the time Broadway was a cowpath.

The College of Heraldry has been established in offices at 150 Fifth Avenue. The Directors of the corporation, which was formed yesterday at Albany, with a capital of $5,000, are ready for work, and expect plenty of patronage. There has been no fixed rate established for hunting up ancestors. The genealogical tree planters say that all their patrons must be entitled to ancestors, and that there is no intention of handing out genealogies, coats-of-arms, and book plates unless they can be obtained from the bona fide official records.

The little blots on the family hearths of your ancestors will also be unearthed. If any of your ancestors forming the trunk of the genealogical tree were arrested for crimes such as horse stealing or ended life unpleasantly through a rope stretched over the limb of a tree in early Colonial days, the College of Heraldry will not undertake to keep the matter secret. You will be supplied with the pleasant and unpleasant sides of the family history, part of which you can, of course, conceal when you show to friends what great men in American history your ancestors were.

Richard Wilberforce of Philadelphia, who has been climbing ancestral trees for many years as a fad, and then took it up as a serious pursuit, will have charge of important work. He is a Director of the corporation. Director George C. Rennell was seen at 150 Fifth Avenue yesterday. He discussed very seriously the work of the organization, saying:

"The English Heraid's College will only verify records and family history. We propose to dig out these records and genealogical tables for our clients on the payment of fees."

"How much will a coat-of-arms and a family tree cost?" was asked.

"That will depend on the amount of research we are forced to make. In the first place, our clients must have a genealogy. We cannot supply anything except what appears in records which are open to be searched by our researchers. Unpleasant episodes as well as pleasant ones will be reported to our clients, except that such matters as hangings and the like will not appear on the society records."

THE IMMIGRATION INQUIRY.

Commissioner Fitchie Returns and Says Charges Must Be "Sifted Out."

Thomas Fitchie, Commissioner of Immigration, was at Ellis Island yesterday. He discussed what had developed in his absence through the arrest of Steward Sapelli of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique steamship La Gascogne for bringing Inspector Junker to pass alien Italian immigrants. After the departure of Assistant Commissioner McSweeney, who left the island early, Mr. Fitchie would not talk about immigration frauds.

"What has been done in my absence," he said, "has my approval. Had I been here, I would have done as has been done. The matter has got to be sifted out through the investigation that is going on. Until this is done no report will be made public. Any report will first go to the Treasury Department, and its officials will act as they please about giving it out. It is not true that I saw Dr. Ullo, the counsel for this bureau to-day."

Mr. Fitchie classed as ancient history the investigation of immigration frauds last year, and refused to talk about it. Those which are now being considered are regarded as a continuation of those unearthed in 1900 by Immigration Commissioner J. J. S. Rogers of Philadelphia and J. K. Campbell of Washington. The latter, it is understood, recommended the dismissal of Boarding Officer Albert Wank and Assistant Commissioner McSweeney, who are still in the Government service at this port. Wank is a close friend of Herbert Saxton, who was rapidly promoted to the position of Supervising Inspector of Immigration here.

The investigation of the records at Ellis Island for the purpose of ascertaining the number of immigrants passed through as citizens at the various steamship piers is being continued, and will last at least a fortnight. Then the officials of different cities will be asked to trace the suspects. To prove that they were passengers on ocean liners months after their admission to the country, even if they are caught, will require delicate detective work.

Charles Levy of 174 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, who says that he knows of 400 immigrants as citizens, was a witness at the investigation held in March, 1900. Although he told all he knew about the Ellis Island frauds, his evidence was suppressed. He was for years connected with the French Line service at this port, and for part of that time he was the landing agent, which position brought him daily in contact with the immigration officials.

STREET RAILWAY CHANGES.

Sixth and Eighth Avenue Lines Go to the Battery This Morning.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company announced yesterday that the electric cars on the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines, which have heretofore run only as far as Battery Place, would begin this morning to go all the way to South Ferry. The laying of tracks and the construction of other necessary work has been going on for some weeks.

Before the extension of the track was made passengers were compelled to alight at Battery Place, with the alternative of an indefinite wait for a Belt Line horse car or a walk across Battery Park. At Whitehall and State Streets the addition of the cars of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines to those of the Broadway, Lexington Avenue, and Columbus Avenue lines will make the crossing at that point one of the most complex in the city.

On the Seventh Avenue line the introduction of electricity is being delayed, owing to the non-delivery by the steel companies of the special castings for crossings at Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets. The original plan was for the line to be in operation by Sept. 1, but as it is not known when the steel will be delivered the time of the opening will probably be indefinitely postponed.

On or about Oct. 1 the change to electricity on the West Tenth and Christopher Street line is expected to take place, but the part of this line that is in Eighth Street will not be made an electric line at that time.

Don't believe in hollering, but here are prices that won't keep quiet.

$2.50 for men's knickerbockers—about 400 pairs.

Were $4.50, $5, $6 and $7.

$6 for a couple of hundred knickerbocker suits, some with that smart yoke back coat.

Were $12, $15 and $18.

Separate coats, $3.50.

During August stores close at 5.30 P. M.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d and 54 West 33d St.

NEW JERSEY'S "DOG CASE."

Recorder Hensel Discharged by Justice Francois, Against Whom Impeachment Proceedings Will Be Begun.

Another scene was enacted yesterday in what is now popularly known as the Union Hill (N. J.) "dog case." Recorder Hensel, who was arrested Wednesday on complaint of Constable Ruland on the charge of having had him falsely arrested, appeared before Justice of the Peace Francois, guarded by two policemen. Lawyer Gilman appeared as counsel for Recorder Hensel, and Counselor Furey represented Ruland.

Mr. Gilman objected to Justice Francois hearing the case, as he was an interested party. To the surprise of every one Lawyer Furey said he could hardly see how, under the law, a warrant could have been issued in the case. He recommended that the complaint be dismissed.

The Justice dismissed the case. Ruland says he will apply to another Justice for a warrant, and have Hensel rearrested on a similar charge.

Lawyers say that as the Recorder acted in his judicial capacity upon a sworn complaint, he can be brought to an accounting only by impeachment proceedings before the Legislature. A movement has now been started in West Hoboken by friends of Recorder Hensel to impeach Justice Francois for the part he has played in the case.

Another phase of the case came up yesterday before Justice Francois. Henry Bauer was the defendant, and the charge was cruelty to animals. It was he who shot the dog. Bauer was represented by Counselor Carey, and upon the latter's application the case was set down for a jury trial at 2 P. M. on next Wednesday.

GOING UNDER FALSE COLORS.

"Charles Walton" Passes as an Editor of New York Newspapers and Gets Money on Drafts.

A man, who signs himself as "Charles Walton, M. Editor" of THE NEW YORK TIMES, New York Sun, and other newspapers, has been obtaining money throughout the country on drafts made payable at the Chemical National Bank. He has no accodnt there, and is not known at other banks in this city. He is likewise unknown at the offices of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and has at no time had any connection with the paper.

The drafts are invariably returned to the banks sending them for collection marked "Not known." The last draft from him was received by the Chase National Bank on Wednesday. It was for $7.90, and was dated New York, Aug. 3. It was made payable to Dr. William Lodtmann, was indorsed on the back by Mrs. J. O'Hara, and bore the stamp of John F. Betz & Son, the Philadelphia brewers. The Chase National Bank sent it to the Chemical National Bank, and it was promptly returned.

At the Chemical National Bank it was learned yesterday that the man's drafts for amounts varying from $2 to $9 had been coming in at intervals for three or four years. The Cashier of the Chase National Bank said that they had also received a number of the small drafts during the last three or four years, and that they were signed "Charles Walton, M. Editor, New York Sun." At both of the banks it was said that the man was unknown, he has no balance, never has had, and is undoubtedly a fraud.

MUTUAL MERCANTILE AGENCY.

A meeting of creditors of the Mutual Mercantile Agency, which closed its doors on Wednesday with an estimated total of $200,000 liabilities, has been called for 10:30 o'clock next Tuesday morning, to be held in the law offices of Dill, Bomeister & Baldwin, at 29 Pine Street.

Mr. Baldwin said that, while he knew of no plan for reorganization, yet reorganization was the only means by which the creditors could recover a cent.

President Magruder of the agency stated that some of the creditors are planning to reorganize the company.

The opinion was expressed yesterday that the agency would not have fallen into its present difficulties had it not been for continual disagreements in the Board of Directors.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE HARBOR.

Because one member of her crew had died of yellow fever and several others showed symptoms of the disease, the British steamship Ethelbryhta, which arrived from Progreso Wednesday night, was detained at Quarantine. The dead man, whose name was Fagerland, was brought to port, and the body was examined by Dr. Doty, Health Officer of the port, who decided that the case had been one of yellow fever.

Those of the crew whose temperature was above normal were removed to Swinburne Island for observation. It will not be known until some time to-day whether they are ill with the disease or not. The steamship, after a thorough disinfection, will proceed to her dock to-day.

E. E. Rice Discharged in Bankruptcy.

Edward E. Rice, the theatrical manager, of 1,287 Broadway, has received a discharge in bankruptcy from Judge Brown of the United States District Court. He filed a petition in bankruptcy on April 30, 1900, the schedules showing liabilities of $91,610 and no available assets. Mr. Rice applied for his discharge in June last, and one creditor filed specifications opposing it, but when the motion for a discharge was again made there was no opposition.

Pocohontas Company Not Involved.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 22.—The statement that the Pocohontas Lumber Company of Norfolk, Va., was involved in the suspension of the Chequasset Lumber Company, is said to be incorrect. The Pocohontas Company, it is authoritatively stated, is in no way connected with the Chequasset Company.

Suit Over a $10,000,000 Estate.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 22.—A suit for the division of the Burnes family estate, estimated to be worth between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000, has been filed here by Mary B. Moore, one of the heirs, wife of Gen. Milton Moore of Kansas City. A receiver is also asked for the estate, of which Lewis C. Burnes, President of the National Bank of St. Joseph, is administrator.

Smith, Gray & Co.

We've Dropped Some Money

You'll find it around the tables holding the suits marked

$12.50 and $15.

Pick it up. It was $3 to $8 on each of the $12.50 suits, and $7 to $10 on the $15 ones.

A *real* find, because the suits are in the dark shades of serge, striped flannels and worsteds, good for indefinite wear—wearable till they're worn out.

Any rough straw hat in the house, $1. Cheaper than cleaning your old one. The bell won't ring for weeks yet—the temperature is mightier than the calendar.

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The New York Times Saturday Review

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AERONAUT'S BAD FALL.

Parachute Refused to Work and He Landed in Hackensack Meadows—Mosquitoes Attacked Him.

Benjamin Benjamin of 161 West Ninety-eighth Street, who has been making balloon ascensions at the Plattdeutscher Fest, in Union Hill, N. J., fell a great distance from his air carriage yesterday and dropped into the Hackensack Meadows, not far from the river of that name. When found he was submerged in mud and water up to his neck, and a black cloud of mosquitoes that he had disturbed from their native home in the marsh had bitten his face until it was a mass of red ridges.

As to how far up in the air Benjamin had gone when he fell there are various opinions. Some of the spectators say 1,700 feet, which seems hardly possible, although the parachute did do a little belated service after it had refused to open during the first part of the descent. When the balloon went up it was seen, after reaching a height of 100 or 200 feet, to veer toward the west, still rising. Benjamin appeared to be comfortable, and no accident was apparently likely. When the man jumped, however, everybody among the onlookers thought that he had gone to a sudden death.

People in the vicinity of the aeronaut's final halt could not find him at first, on account of the high grass. He was located at last by Harry Ross, who went up the river in a boat to his rescue and reached the spot just in time. Benjamin was prostrated by the shock of his fall, and was also about to drown in the fetid water of the swamp, his head sinking lower down every second. He would have been out of sight if his deliverer had come many minutes later.

After being taken into the boat, Benjamin relapsed into unconsciousness. Later he was attended by a physician of West Hoboken, who said that, although the man's body was in a bad condition from the bites, no bones had been broken. It is thought that the shock received, however, will keep him laid up for several days, but he himself says that he will begin balloon ascending again at once.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTRACT ABATED BY DEATH OF EMPLOYER.—Fanny Arming sued the executors of William Steinway to recover for forty weeks of alleged service in teaching pupils the German language at the request of Mr. Steinway, and a jury in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn gave her a verdict for $600. Justice Russell, before whom the case was tried, has rendered a decision granting a new trial, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce the verdict to $17. The sole proof of the contract was the testimony of the plaintiff's mother that Mr. Steinway told plaintiff that if she gave all her spare time to teaching German to pupils which he would send to her in a room set apart for her use in Steinway Hall, she would surely earn $15 a week for the term from Sept. 21, 1896, to June 30, 1897. In his opinion, Justice Russell says: "Contracts carrying pecuniary obligations may undoubtedly be inferred from language sufficiently expressive to support the presumed intent to pay by the one and to receive by the other, but the supporting basis must be wholly of service for pecuniary reward so far as it can be enforced, and the whole transaction so construed in defining the limit of legal obligation. Here the plaintiff could not but understand that the offer of Mr. Steinway was the utterance of a charitable purpose to help young students to the extent of the deficiency in their power to pay themselves for the lessons furnished, to give the plaintiff herself a free and suitable place to teach any which might choose to apply, whether sent by Mr. Steinway or not, expecting to pay for the benefit, leaving her entirely the privilege of teaching every one she chose to serve for such emoluments as she required, with proper surroundings and conveniences furnished her gratuitously by her benefactor, William Steinway. The only pecuniary obligation Mr. Steinway assumed was to pay $1 per lesson for those sent by him who did not pay for their lessons. He did not guarantee $15 a week for forty weeks. He simply asserted his conviction that she could earn that sum, and I find no proof in this case that she did not. For all that appears she may have received far more from pupils who did pay her. * * * Another serious obstacle lies in her path. The benevolent execution of the plan continuously ran with the volition of Mr. Steinway in finding needy learners, and ceased by closure when the heart which willed and chose each benevolence was stilled by death. The charity was personal, not transmissible to the discretion of executor or next of kin. Death of the employer stops the further execution of many contracts of service even where the server can continue his work." Mr. Steinway having died on Nov. 30, 1896, less than three weeks from the date of the contract, Justice Russell holds that Miss Arming could only recover up to that time.

***

REAL PROPERTY LAW.—The premises in this city occupied by Moses H. Moses under a forty-three years' lease from Louis T. Lehmeyer were so injured by fire as to be untenantable, and notice of surrender was served on the lessor by the lessee. In an action in the Supreme Court by Lehmeyer against — Moses to recover for rent the defendant set up Section 197 of the real property law, which provides that "Where any building which is leased or occupied is destroyed or so injured by the elements or any other cause as to be untenantable and unfit for occupancy, and no express agreement to the contrary has been made in writing, the lessee or occupant may, if the destruction or injury occurred without his fault or neglect, quit and surrender possession, &c., * * * and is not liable to pay to the lessor or owner rent for the time subsequent to the surrender." Justice Clarke yesterday gave judgment for the plaintiff, saying: "I cannot construe the following clauses of the lease, viz., 'That the tenant will insure the premises for his own benefit and will have no claim or demand on the landlord for any damage or loss on building in case of fire' and 'in the case of the destruction of the building the tenant may rebuild the same and erect another building' other than as an express agreement to the contrary in writing.' Moreover, there was an absolute failure of proof on defendant's part that 'the destruction or injury occurred without his fault or neglect.' This he must do to avail himself of the statute."

Amusements.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & Broadway. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. THE GREAT LAUGH LOOSENER. ORIGINAL CAST. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. ARE YOU A MASON?

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. OPENS MONDAY EVG. SEATS SELLING. WM. FAVERSHAM | A ROYAL RIVAL.

KNICKERBOCKER Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. AL. HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors. FRANCIS WILSON & Co. LAST 2 WEEKS of 100. In Geo. W. Lederer's Direction Nixon & Zimmerman. "The Strollers"

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. 3:30 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND. At 8 P. M. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS. Pain's Carnival of Fire SAT. EVE. The Pyrotechnic Novelties arranged for this occasion will exceed in grandeur and effect all previous carnivals. THE HUMAN BOMB. Uncle Sam's power—the spirit of magic—Neptune and his Nymphs—200 set pieces, 2,000 Bombs from 90 inch—10,000 Rockets. Evenings at 9. Mat. Sat. at 4. Jefferson De Angelis. A Royal Rogue. An Operatic Comedy.

THE DEWEY EAST 14th St. GRAND OPENING OF THE SEASON WITH CITY CLUB BURLESQUERS. 2—BURLESQUES—2 GRAND VAUDEVILLE. THIS SATURDAY NIGHT

PROCTOR'S 23rd St. 5th Ave. 125th St. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock. Laughing Shows—Low Prices. Instant success of New Idea Triple Comedy Bill and Vaudeville. "Young Mrs. Winthrop" by Bronson Howard. Big Vaudeville Stock Co., etc. "Forbidden Fruit." Laughing Hit. "The Open Gate," Big Vaudeville Stock Co.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN. 66th St. and Columbus Av. KALTENBORN NIGHTLY CONCERTS. LAST TWO WEEKS. ADM. 50C. TO-NIGHT, OPERATIC. WISSNER PIANO USED.

Academy of Music, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Augustus Thomas' powerful play, ARIZONA. PRICES, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Evgs. at 8:15.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE A-Top N. Y. Theatre. Every night at 8:30. Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine. AMERICAN and EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

"PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12 (Glass Enclosure) (Fully Protected) (On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Republic Thea's.) Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert.

14th Street Theatre nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WEDNESDAY MATINEE, 25c. & 50c. No higher. THE MORMON WIFE. "A Hit."—Press. A Homespun, Sympathetic Story of Utah Life.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

GRAND OP. HOUSE OPENING SAT. NIGHT. SEATS SELLING. A RUNAWAY GIRL | ARTHUR DUNN, 60 others

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. 30—BIG ACTS—30. Best Show in New York. PRICES, 25c., 50c.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P.M. BROOKLYN vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

NEW TRIAL FOR MRS. DODGE.

Judgment, by Which She Got Jewels Brought from Paris Without Duty, Has Been Reversed.

Judges Wallace, Shipman, and Lacombe, in the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, rendered an opinion yesterday reversing the judgment by Judge Brown in the United States District Court in the matter of the seizure by the customs authorities of a pearl necklace and other jewelry, valued in all at $64,000, which Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge attempted to bring ashore from the steamship St. Paul on June 24, 1899. Under that judgment Mrs. Dodge obtained possession of the property, which was given to her by Louis Wormser in Paris.

The reversal is granted largely because the Court of Appeals considered that Judge Brown ruled that the Government was required to show intent to defraud, and because he charged the jury to find for the claimant unless they found fraud. Mrs. Dodge carried the valuables ashore in a handbag, but made no declaration of them on shipboard. Judge Brown also charged that if the valuables had been brought in without any attempt at concealment they could not be confiscated. The decision deals at length and explicitly with the statutes bearing on the admission of baggage of passengers from abroad. It is in part as follows:

"The requirement that the entry shall particularize the packages and their contents, and be accompanied with the sworn declaration of the passenger, is doubtless intended to inform the customs officers so fully specifically about the contents of the packages that no dutiable article will be likely to be omitted by reason of the ignorance, misapprehension, or deception of the passenger in making his entry; until this entry has been made the baggage cannot be landed.

"Concededly the two necklaces were subject to duty in the amount of about $2,400, unless exempt by the provisions of the Tariff act of 1897. By the provisions of this act wearing apparel and toilet articles needed by the passenger upon the voyage are put on the free list, and the provision allowed residents of the United States to bring in personal effects to the value of $100 without payment of duty.

"The Court is unable to appreciate the argument for the defendant that error that the declaration was unintelligible, and the jewelry not liable to forfeiture. The statute imposed upon her the duty of making such a declaration, and she could not escape the obligation by transferring it to another person. There was no hardship in this case. If she had suggested to the customs officer the presence of these jewels she would have been safe, and it would seem any ordinarily honest and intelligent person would have done so."

The case will now go back to the District Court for a new trial.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

A Friday Brimming with Values

Being near Inventory time, there are many small lots to dispose of—goods that will go at HALF and THIRD and QUARTER value. These, together with

FOLLOWING SPECIALS,

insure

A FRIDAY OF EXCEPTIONAL INTEREST.

MUSLINS, Etc., FOR TO-DAY

Fine Bleached Muslins—good value at 7 cents..... 4¾
Unbleached Muslins—good value at 6 cents..... 3⅞
Mosquito Nettings—10-yd. piece—2 yards wide—value .61, to close.... .39
1¾ yards wide—value .49, to close.... .29

Also,

Sheets.	Were.	Now.	Pillow Cases.	Were.	Now.
63x90..	.34	.29	42x36..	.10	7
72x90..	.39	.32	45x36..	.11	8
81x90..	.45	.39	50x36..	.12	9
90x90..	.50	.42	54x36..	.13	.10

(No Mail Orders.)

LINENS, TOWELS, Etc.

	Were.	Now.
Bleached Satin Damasks.....	.99	.79
24-inch Napkins—dozen.....	1.29	.98
All Linen Bleached Damasks—70 inches wide.....	.69	.49
48-in. White Turkish Towels.	.19	.12½
59-inch Cream Turkish.....	.39	.25
39-inch Damask Towels.....	.21	.15
Cotton Diapering—Slight weave imperfections—18 inch.....	.42	.29
20 inch.....	.47	.35

BLANKETS, SPREADS, Etc.

Fine White Wool Blankets.
10-4 were 2.25 1.69 11-4 were 3.98 2.98
11-4 were 3.25 1.98 12-4 were 4.98 3.98

Also,

200 pairs Fine White Wool Blankets Used in Window Display, slightly soiled, at Twenty Per Cent below present Selling Prices.

White Crochet Spreads—	Were.	Now.
extra size.....	1.25	.89
Spreads—Hand knot fringe...	1.75	1.25
Chintz Comfortables.....	1.98	1.49
Sateen Comfortables.....	3.25	1.98
Momie Lap Robes.....	.75	.59
Waterproof Fly Nets.....	.98	.75

WASH DRESS FABRICS

	Were.	Now.
Fancy Dimities.....	.10	4½
Fine Batistes.....	.12½	6¾
Best American Ginghams.....	.10	6½
Best Apron Ginghams.....	8	5¾
Jaconet Lawns.....	.12½	7¾
Zephyr Crepons.....	.14	7¾
Plain and Corded Zephyrs.....	.12½	8¾
Fancy Plumetis.....	.14	9¾
Black Lace Stripe Batistes....	.10	.12½
Black Dotted Swisses.....	.17	.12½
Black Lawns—40 inch.....	.12½	8¾
Fine Black Pongees.....	.35	.19
Black Sateens—36 inch.....	.24	.15
Yard Wide Percales.....	.10	6¾
Shirting Cambrics.....	8	3½
Plain and fancy Ducks.....	.12½	7¾
White Silk Muslins, bl'k dot...	.50	.29
Ribbon Stripe Mousselines.....	.45	.19

LADIES' SKIRTS AND NIGHT DRESSES

	Were.	Now.
"Good Wear" Muslin Gowns—H. S. tucks and ruffle.....	.65	.49
Muslin and Cambric—Empire or high neck—lace or emby....	1.25	.98
Fine Cambric Gowns—slightly soiled—2 or 3 of a kind.....	2.25	1.49
Skirts—ins't'gs, tucks and ruffle of lace or deep emb'y..	1.25	.98
Cambric Skirts—deep flounce of tucks and ins't'gs—lace ruffle.	1.79	1.49

LADIES' WHITE LAWN WAISTS

Fresh, clean goods—all reduced.

Those that were 1.69.....	.98
Those that were 2.69.....	1.49
Those that were 3.25.....	1.98
Those that were 4.49.....	2.49
Those that were 5.69.....	3.49

LADIES' DRESSING SACQUES

White and Col'd—this season's daintiest styles reduced before Inventory.

Those that were 1.98.....	.98
Those that were 2.69.....	1.49
Those that were 3.49.....	1.98
Those that were 5.69.....	2.98
Those that were 6.49.....	3.98

LADIES' COL'D SHIRT WAISTS

Fine Gingham, Dimity, Linen Batiste, Lawn and Silk Gingham—all reduced.

Those that were 2.69.....	1.24
Those that were 1.69 to 2.25.....	.98
Those that were 1.25.....	.79
Those that were .79.....	.39

LADIES' CORSETS, Etc.

	Were.	Now.
Summer Net Corsets.....	.39	.19
Net, Sateen and Batiste.....	.59	.39
Extra Size Summer Net.....	.79	.49
Net, Coutille and Batiste.....	1.00	.69
Children's Waists.....	.39	.15
Ladies' Summer Net Waists..	1.00	.39
Misses' Net Waists.....	.39	.19

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN LADIES' SUMMER DRESSES

	Were	Now.
Polka Dot Duck—flounce skirt—Sailor Collar.....	2.98	.98
Fancy Lawn—lace inserting and satin ribbon trim.....	3.98	1.19
Fancy Lawn and Dimity sailor col'r and other styles..	4.98	1.59
Mercerized Duck Suits—Applique lace collars.....	7.98	3.98
White Organdy—elaborate trim'gs of laces, tucks and velvet ribbon.....	19.98	12.98

Buy To-day—We Close All Day To-morrow.

DRESS GOODS

	Were.	Now.
All Wool Etamines.....	.29	.15
All Wool Cheviots.....	.39	.29
50 inch Tailor Cloths.....	.75	.59
45 inch Imported Henriettas..	.79	.59
38 inch Granite Suitings.....	.29	.19
50 inch Cheviots.....	.69	.49
54 inch Oxford Suitings.....	1.19	.89
52 inch Bl'k Sicilliennes.....	.69	.49

SILKS FOR TO-DAY

	Were.	Now.
White Wash Silks—checks and stripes.....	.49	.39
Fancy Corded Wash Silks.....	.45	.29
24 inch Fig'd Foulards.....	.49	.29
Fig'd and Openwork Taffetas..	.59	.39
Bl'k-and-White dot Indias.....	.60	.49
24 inch Fig'd Satin Foulards...	.59	.39
Black Silk Taffetas.....	.60	.49
White Washable Habutais.....	.69	.59

M'F'RS TAPESTRY SAMPLES

Oriental, Gobelin and Silk Damask—24 inches square to 3 yards long..... 9 cts. to 2.98
Less than quarter value.

FINE BOBBINET BED SETS

full size—double row lace inserting—deep valance—bolster sham to match—value 7.98—to close..... 4.49

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; cooler; fresh southerly winds.

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WAR DECREE IN COLOMBIA

Payment of All Accounts for War Material Suspended.

FORCED LOANS TO BE LEVIED

Supplies for the Army to be Seized—Measures Declared Necessary Because of Foreigners' Action.

COLON, Aug. 23.—An official decree, dated Bogota, July 18, and addressed to the Governors of the departments, was published to-day. It says:

"A new aspect of the war, which seems kindled anew with the help of foreigners, who threaten the frontier, places the Government under the necessity of assuming a different attitude from that maintained hitherto and forces it to proceedings which it has previously tried to avoid. It has been resolved:

"First, to suspend the payment of all pending accounts for war material, and to limit the expenses to the payment of the armed force and administration.

"Second, to proceed to expropriate all the necessary elements for the feeding, equipment, and mobilization of the army.

"Third, to levy forced and voluntary loans, according to circumstances, and to impose war contributions in order to meet the expenses of each department without depending on the national capital.

"The Governors are hereby fully authorized to proceed in these matters according to the requirements of circumstances, without the need of approval from the Government, and each Governor must assume the responsibility, in order to save the situation, within his territory."

Political Riot at Rio Janeiro.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 23.—The Deputies supporting the Administration were attacked yesterday evening by a mob on leaving the legislative chamber. One Deputy was injured. Several arrests were made. Other disturbances are imminent.

The Machias Reaches Kingston.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The gunboat Machias, which is on her way to Colon, has arrived at Kingston, Jamaica.

Strike Trouble In Argentina Feared.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres to The Times says:

"Three thousand laborers engaged in constructing a branch of the Southern Railway from Prengels to Bahai Blanca have gone on strike, alleging that their wages are in arrears. Most of them are armed, and they have assumed a menacing attitude. The Government has ordered troops to the scene."

CUBAN BANDIT LIMA KILLED.

Military Government Offered a Reward of $1,000 for His Capture Dead or Alive.

HAVANA, Aug. 23.—Lino Lima, the notorious bandit for whose capture, dead or alive, the Military Government offered a reward of $1,000, has been killed at Macurijes, (Corral Falso,) in the Province of Matanzas.

The police assisted the Rural Guard, and four other bandits were captured at the same time.

The body of Lima will be photographed for the purpose of identification.

Lima's operations in the Provinces of Matanzas and Havana greatly exasperated the military authorities. For several months there was a standing reward of $500 for his head. Last month he sent word to the authorities that he would surrender for $500, provided he were allowed to leave the island. Upon receipt of this offer the reward was doubled, and urgent instructions were sent to Gen. Rodriguez of the Rural Guard to capture Lima.

Finally the bandit's mother asked Acting Governor General Scott to promise to pardon him if he surrendered. The reply was that if he gave himself up he would be tried as a bandit, and that if he remained at large he would be hunted down and killed if necessary.

YELLOW FEVER EXPERIMENT.

A Non-Immune Inoculated with Dr. Caldas's Serum and Then Bitten by Infected Mosquitos.

HAVANA, Aug. 23.—A non-immune has been inoculated with the serum which Dr. Caldas, the Brazilian expert, alleges to be a preventive against yellow fever and has been bitten by two infected mosquitos. The period of inoculation is from four to five days.

Major Havard, the Chief Surgeon, discussing the Caldas and other experiments, says that the members of the Yellow Fever Commission and himself have carefully considered the question of applying infected mosquitos to non-immunes, and have reached the conclusion that, in view of the circumstances—the fact that persons voluntarily undergo the experiments and also the importance of the matter from a scientific point of view—the experiments are justifiable.

Car Built for the Duke of Cornwall.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 23.—When the Duke of Cornwall and York makes his trip through Canada, he will ride in one of the finest cars ever built. It has just been completed by the Barney & Smith Car Company, and has been sent to Halifax. It was ordered by the Inter-Colonial Company, and is named the "Sandringham." The interior work is in mahogany, holly and light oak. There are several compartments, including observation, dining, and sleeping rooms.

TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES,

with

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 77¼c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 61¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 35½c; cotton, middling, 8 3-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, 20½c. Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 8.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Religious.—Page 5.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Antediluvian Rye.
The aristocratic whiskey. Luyties Brothers, N. Y. —Adv.

CHINA PREPARING FOR WAR?

Accumulating Immense Quantities of Arms and Ammunition—The Delay in Signing the Protocol.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says:

"Immense quantities of arms and ammunition are being manufactured in the arsenals of China, and immense quantities are also being imported, mainly by way of the Yang-tse-Kiang."

PEKING, Aug. 23.—The delay of the Chinese plenipotentiaries in signing the protocol is causing some uneasiness in the foreign community here, although the Ministers of the powers do not think that China intends to defy the powers by ultimately refusing to sign. Indeed, they believe that China is anxious to wind up the negotiations speedily.

Decrees reciting the punishments and suspending the examinations will be issued before the Chinese signatures are affixed.

Prince Ching, at the request of the Empress Dowager, telegraphed to her verbatim the provisions restricting the importation of arms.

PLAN TO COERCE RUSSIA.

Great Britain, Japan, and America Said to Desire to Force Her to Evacuate Niu-Chwang.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Che-Foo, dated yesterday, says:

"Apparently there is a movement on foot on the part of Great Britain, Japan, and the United States to force Russia to evacuate Niu-Chwang."

ASKS REMOVAL OF COLLEGE PRESIDENT.

Farmers Request Head of Connecticut Agricultural Institution to Resign.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 23.—By a unanimous vote the Connecticut Pomological Society to-day demanded the removal of Prof. George W. Flint from the Presidency of Storr College Bitter attacks were made upon the institution. The most severe was that by F. W. Morse, an ex-State Senator. He said:

"Letters from my son, who was a pupil in the school, induced me to investigate the conditions there. I found no discipline of any sort, boys smoking, drinking, swearing, and the worst of the lot trying to corrupt the more orderly. The disorder which was rampant prevented the students from paying attention to their lessons. A thorough reform needed. We need a decent agricultural college in Connecticut."

The society passed the following resolution:

"The Connecticut Pomological Society and the farmers of the State present at this meeting deplore the existing conditions at the Connecticut Agricultural College, and they believe the remedy is to be found in the resignation or removal of the present head of the institution."

NEW SOUTHERN PACIFIC HEAD.

Hays's Position Offered to J. T. Harrahan of the Illinois Central.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Through the resignation of Charles M. Hays as President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, a Chicago man has succeeded to the control of the great property that was built up through the efforts of the late Collis P. Huntington.

James T. Harrahan, Second Vice President of the Illinois Central Railroad, has been offered the position vacated by Mr. Hays, and it is most certain he will accept. The offer was made by cable, Mr. Harrahan being at present in Europe.

He has notified Mr. Harriman that he will return at once to Chicago. The salary attached to the position is $50,000 a year, twice the salary paid to Mr. Harrahan as Second Vice President of the Illinois Central.

J. F. Wallace, Assistant General Manager of the system, is slated to succeed Mr. Harrahan. D. W. Ross, Assistant to the Second Vice President, will go with Mr. Harrahan to the Southern Pacific in the same capacity.

RAILROAD IN CAPE BRETON.

Arrangements Being Made to Complete the New Line.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 23.—A. S. Meyer of New York, President of the South Shore Railway Company, Vice President of the Adirondack Railroad, and Treasurer of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railroad, and Treasurer of the Domnion Securities Company, which ocrporation is advancing the money to build the railroad in Cape Breton, arrived from New York to-day, accompanied by R. J. Campbell, Vice President of the South Shore; M. H. Regensburger of the firm of Stern & Rush, lawyers of New York, counsel for the road.

During the day they held the first meeting under the new President, passed resolutions authorizing the issue of bonds covering the construction of unconstructed portions of the road to Levis, and made arrangements with the Dominion Securities Company to advance the money to liquidate all the existing indebtedness of the road. A great portion of the line will be reballasted. The work of the extension to Levis will at once be commenced.

BOGUS ROGUES' GALLERY.

Alleged Method of Chicago Police to Prevent Identification of Criminals.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—A bogus rogues' gallery, which, according to men familiar with Central Detective Headquarters, prevents rather than aids the identification of criminals was discovered to-day in Capt. Luke Colleran's office, in the City Hall.

The gallery, which is of the same type as those in the National Bureau of Identification Headquarters, contains not a single portrait of the leading lights of the criminal profession, but is filled with photographs of dead men, men serving long sentences in penitentiaries, and men who long ago forgot the episode that brought them before the camera and now are leading good lives.

This gallery is the one to which persons who have been victimized by confidence men or other evildoers are taken to identify the portrait of the man who did it. Needless to say identification seldom is made.

PARK BOARD MUST FREE BIRDS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The birds in Lincoln Park that are held captive in violation of the State game laws must be set free, according to Game Inspector F. E. Scotford, who has so notified the Park Board. The matter has been placed in the hands of the board's attorney.

Mr. Scotford explained that he was compelled to move against the park because other violators of the law declared that they had as much right to ignore the statutes as had the Park Board.

C. Y. De Vry, animal keeper at the park, says that the only birds to which the action will apply are eight quail and two red birds.

The game laws also prohibit any one from having possession of a deer, alive or dead. The park has a whole herd.

It Keeps On Top.
Nothing is too good to be included among the appointments of the Pennsylvania Limited, leaving New York daily.—Adv.

MR. GIBBS'S STATEMENT STIRS PARTY LEADERS

President Morris Gives a Flat Denial of His Assertions.

Senator Platt Says Republicans Will Accept Citizens' Union Ticket, Even If Seth Low Heads It.

The interview with ex-Senator F. S. Gibbs relative to the origin of the resolutions calling for the appointment of a new conference committee by the Republican City Committee published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday has caused much stir in political circles. Mr. Gibbs stands by his guns and declares absolutely correct the statements in which he attributes the authorship of the resolutions to Robert C. Morris, President of the Republican County Committee. On the other hand, Mr. Morris takes issue with Mr. Gibbs and alleges that the latter has made assertions that are not warranted by the facts.

Members of the City Committee who are familiar with the circumstances, while refusing to permit the use of their names as authority for the remarks made, assert that both Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Morris have not confined themselves strictly to the truth. They say that Mr. Morris was cognizant of the purpose to present the resolutions and voted for them, and that Leaders Frederick Haldy of the Third District and George W. Wanmaker of the Fifteenth wanted to vote against them, but did not do so because they did not wish to be recorded as opposing the President of the County Committee.

SAY MR. MORRIS KNEW.

Capt. F. Norton Goddard and Abraham Gruber, members of the Executive Committee, who are opposed to what is known as the Gibbs-Quigg-Ten Eyck combination, each told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that Mr. Morris knew of the resolutions before their presentation.

In political circles the belief prevails that while the Republican organization and its allies numerically control the joint anti-Tammany conference, the combination feared that Messrs. Morris, Goddard, and W. B. Atterbury of Kings might vote with the anti-organization forces and obstruct the consummation of their plans. To prevent such a contingency it was the alleged purpose to rid the committee of at least Messrs. Morris and Goddard.

Ex-Senator Gibbs yesterday, talking with a TIMES reporter, denied any such intention.

"The interview in THE TIMES this morning," he said, "was absolutely correct. If President Morris has said that I have made false statements, I will compel him to make good. I will not permit him to get away with any statement that I have not told the truth. But it seems to me that the least said about the matter the better. Any controversy at this time will only injure the character and the success of the anti-Tammany forces. Tammany would be delighted to see its opponents in a row. If any of us has any 'kick' coming, the proper thing to do is to smile and say nothing about it."

President R. C. Morris, who was at the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach on Thursday night, when he telephoned he would make no formal statement, said he acted on the advice of a very prominent Republican.

MR. MORRIS'S DENIAL.

Mr. Morris, after being assured that Mr. Gibbs had been correctly reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES, gave out the following for publication:

"Mr. Robert C. Morris, President of the Republican County Committee, said this morning that he had been disinclined to continue the discussion of the questions raised by the action of the Republican City Committee on Tuesday last regarding the appointment of a new conference committee. For this reason he declined to make any statement on the subject when applied to yesterday.

"He feels bound, however, to contradict certain assertions made by Mr. Gibbs in an interview published in THE TIMES this morning. Mr. Gibbs represented that Mr. Morris had long been cognizant of the plan made public on Tuesday; that in the past two months he had discussed the matter perhaps twenty times with Mr. Ten Eyck and himself, (Mr. Gibbs;) that Mr. Morris had prepared the paper produced at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the City Committee, with some assistance from Mr. Halpin, who presented the resolutions, and that 'it is his (Mr. Morris's) scheme.'

"So far are these statements from correctly representing the facts in the case, Mr. Morris considered it his duty to say that he had never proposed the policy; that he had never discussed it with Mr. Gibbs or Mr. Ten Eyck; that he did not prepare the resolutions, and that he was surprised when he learned for the first time on Tuesday afternoon they were to be introduced.

"Mr. Morris feels that the importance of the incident has been much exaggerated, and sees no advantage to the anti-Tammany cause in any further discussion of it."

Mr. Morris declined to say anything further for publication.

Mr. Gruber was very guarded in his statements, but was willing to be quoted as follows:

"Had I not been at the meeting the resolution would have passed and a new committee would have been appointed. I saw through the scheme and opposed it. My amendment, which Mr. Gibbs says he would have supported, called for the appointment of exactly the same seventeen conferees as had been chosen by the Republican County Committee. Mr. George K. Waldo of Kings and Capt. Goddard of Manhattan supported me in my fight. My amendment was defeated—21 to 15—and the only men from Manhattan who voted in the negative were Messrs. Goddard, Miller, Lewis, Neal, and myself."

"How did Mr. Morris vote?"

"That I don't care to say. But I have given you the names of the Manhattan members who voted against the resolutions. I have my opinion of the object of the resolutions, but will not discuss it at this time."

Col. Willis L. Ogden, when questioned about the dispute between Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Morris, simply said:

"That is a matter with which the anti-Tammany conference is not concerned. I don't think the effect will be vital."

Chairman Ten Eyck declined to say anything. William Halpin, who offered the resolutions, declared that Mr. Gibbs had stated the exact facts.

SENATOR PLATT TALKS.

Senator Platt yesterday told a group of reporters at his office that no attempt will be made to alter the complexion of the present anti-Tammany conference, and added:

"All the leaders with whom I have talked since the introduction of the Halpin resolution are of the opinion that no attempt should be made to change the personnel of the conferees. As the conference merely makes suggestions, nothing could be gained by an increase in numbers. Besides, it is not the policy of the Republicans to try to dictate any nominations. We have felt all along that harmony must prevail if we are to succeed, and thus far I see no reason why the anti-Tammany forces should not win.

"The Republican leaders are willing to indorse, or nominate the Citizens' Union ticket, assuming, of course, that the Citizens' Union makes its nominations in the light of suggestions by the conference. Opinions may differ as to whether the nominee for Mayor should be a Republican or an independent Democrat, but it can be safely said that whoever is satisfactory to the Citizens' Union, will be satisfactory to the Republicans."

"Even Seth Low?" the Senator was asked.

"Yes," Senator Platt smilingly replied, "even Seth Low. But by that don't understand me as naming Mr. Low or discussing his chances. I merely mean that the Republicans want harmony. I see by the papers that some Brooklyn Republicans wish Mr. Low named and others have other preferences. Many other names are cropping up, and it is too early to mention any one man or set of men who will be considered for the place.

"If the Citizens' Union desires any more definite plan of fusion than now exists, the Republicans will be willing to enter into any arrangement that will insure the best basis for a fair apportionment of delegates, but at present we believe the conferrees are doing all that was expected of them, and if any new committees are appointed by the allied bodies no attempt will be made by any one organization to dominate merely by numerical strength of delegates. All those who really desire harmony will be satisfied with any reasonable plan for the unification of the anti-Tammany forces.

"Some one has said that John C. Sheehan of the Greater New York Democracy has suggested Bird S. Coler for Mayor. What does Mr. Coler say? Any candidate who suits the allies will suit me."

R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Citizens' Union, was informed of the Senator's remarks, and said:

"We have nothing to say as to what the Republicans may do with reference to its delegation to the conferences. There was no limitation as to numbers in the first place, so that if the Republicans wish to send a larger delegation to the conference at the meeting on Sept. 9 there will be no objection. As the conference can only suggest names, the numerical strength of any delegation cannot accomplish anything. The ideas of the organizations represented will be what will carry weight.

"Everything is progressing satisfactorily so far as we are concerned, and if the Republicans are willing to indorse the nominations of the Citizens' Union in the main, I am sure our people will do everything beforehand that is consistent to prepare a ticket that will be satisfactory to the Republicans."

PEREMPTORY DEMAND MADE ON THE SULTAN.

French Ambassador Sends Him a Letter of the Nature of an Ultimatum—M. Constans Has a Free Hand.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 23.—The French Ambassador, M. Constans, to-day sent a letter to the Sultan personally, informing him that he [M. Constans] would leave Constantinople with the entire staff of the Embassy if the matters in dispute were not settled immediately.

The letter has the nature of an ultimatum. It allows the Sultan only the briefest time within which to comply with the demands.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—While the officials of the French Foreign Office yesterday declined to confirm or deny the dispatch from Constantinople announcing that the French Ambassador had sent the Sultan a letter which was of the nature of an ultimatum, they admitted having received a telegram from M. Constans which was laid before the Council. That body sat yesterday at the Elysée. Only three Ministers were not present—the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau; the Minister of Agriculture, M. Dupuy, and the Minister of Public Works, M. Baudin—who are absent from Paris.

It is learned that a free hand has been given to M. Constans. Any step he finds proper to take will be fully indorsed. The Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, if M. Constans deem it necessary, will withdraw the French Embassy from Constantinople, and Munir Bey, the Turkish Ambassador here, who is now in Switzerland, will be notified not to return to Paris. In this case Munir Bey will probably withdraw the legation to Berne, as he is also accredited as Minister to Switzerland.

No naval demonstration is yet contemplated, but the Sultan would probably be seriously inconvenienced by the closing of the Turkish Embassy here, which is the centre of the espionage maintained to watch the numerous Young Turks and other disaffected Ottoman subjects and voluntary exiles who make Paris their headquarters, and who would have a free hand if diplomatic relations between France and Turkey were completely broken off.

It has been suggested that the French Government issue orders for the Bourse to cease dealing in Turkish securities, but it is not likely that this step will be taken, as it would only injure the French bondholders. The entire Turkish group fell on the Bourse yesterday, in some cases going down 10f. to 12f.

According to dispatch from Berne, Munir Bey has already leased a villa there for the use of the Turkish Embassy.

RUSSIA ALSO MENACES TURKEY.

Report that Warships Are at the Dniester Delta and Troops Are Mobilizing on the Frontier.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to the Petit Bleu from Vienna says:

"According to advices from Galatz, twenty Russian torpedo boats and several dispatch boats have arrived at the Dniester Delta, (Black Sea,) and Russian troops are beginning to mobolize along the Turkish frontier."

CHICAGO WORKERS' DISCOVERY.

Familiar Letter to Secretary Shepherd from Steel Company's Manager Found—Strike May Follow.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—A note accidentally picked up near the house of George W. Shepherd, who has been one of the chief factors in keeping the South Chicago steel men from striking, may change the situation. The letter was written by Superintendent C. H. McCullough of the Illinois Steel Company.

It was written to arrange a meeting with Shepherd. The words "Dear George" are what cause most suspicion among the steel workers. They wonder that their Secretary, Mr. Shepherd, should be on such familiar terms with the Superintendent of the company. They wonder if Shepherd's advice not to strike was wholly uninfluenced.

The note is in the hands of Vice President Davis, who alone has been straining every nerve to induce the men to strike. There is no doubt but that he will make the best possible use of it.

MARRIAGE IN A HOSPITAL.

Injured Philadelphia Man's Sweetheart Hastens to Become His Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 23.—Miss Eva May Salm of this city and Joseph Matthews of 2,570 Collins Street, Philadelphia, who dived off the boardwalk and was badly injured by landing in shallow water on Wednesday, were married this afternoon in the City Hospital by Justice of the Peace MacAllister. The couple wanted to get married Wednesday night, as it was feared Matthews would die, but, as Miss Salm is a Protestant and Matthews a Catholic, the priest refused to perform the ceremony without a dispensation from the Bishop.

The hospital physicians decided to operate on Matthews this afternoon, and as the result was in doubt, the ceremony was performed. He is alive to-night and the physicians are hopeful of his recovery.

Texas Treasurer Exonerated.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 23.—The resolution offered in the House of Representatives impeaching State Treasurer Robbins for alleged incompetency and neglect of duty in having $358,000 of State funds on deposit in the First National Bank of Austin at the time of its recent failure was this evening defeated by a vote of 58 nays to 41 yeas.

After a two days' debate, a resolution censuring Mr. Robbins was also defeated.

The Modern Dining Car
is exhibited with its perfect appointments on the Pennsylvania Railroad trains to Chicago and St. Louis.—Adv.

Every Conceivable Luxury
Is provided on the "Overland Limited," Chicago to San Francisco, via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Address North-Western Line, 461 B'way.—Adv.

ANOTHER ROOSEVELT CHILD SERIOUSLY ILL

Quintin, the Youngest, Operated On for an Abscess.

Col. and Mrs. Roosevelt Have Apartments in the Hospital Near Their Children's Sickrooms.

Vice President Roosevelt's youngest child, Quintin, four years old, is now in the Roosevelt Hospital with his sister. The boy was operated on Thursday by Dr. George E. Brewer, one of the visiting surgeons of the hospital. The operation was successful, it is believed, and with rest and care the patient will be well in a reasonable length of time. The Vice President spent all yesterday afternoon with his two sick children.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, who was operated on a week ago Thursday, has a private room and trained nurses, and is expected to leave the hospital to-day. Col. Roosevelt and his wife secured a private apartment in the hospital for themselves, so that they could watch their daughter. They will keep the room, now that the little boy is ill.

Quintin's sickness, both unexpected and serious, has somewhat upset the Vice President's plans, but it is thought his engagements will not be interfered with for very long.

Bol. and Mrs. Roosevelt went to Oyster Bay Wednesday, remaining until late in the evening. Then they came into the city with Quintin. This arrangement had been planned by Dr. Brewer and the parents. An operation had been found necessary by the doctor, who had made an examination of the boy, and said that it would be better to have the operation without any delay. The Vice President and Mrs. Roosevelt consented, and, retaining their room in the hospital, took their son there, securing a private room for him and the services of a trained nurse.

Dr. Brewer and his assistants finished the operation. The child seemed to suffer no after effects, and there was every reason to believe that the delicate cutting was successful in every way. Orders were given that the patient be kept very quiet for the first day.

On the next day, yesterday, Vice President Roosevelt was admitted to the child's apartment, and the mother, who was with Miss Alice, was also allowed to see the new patient. She had to leave later to look after the other children, but the Vice President remained with the boy, visiting the girl at times, all the afternoon. It was his intention to remain all night in his room in the hospital.

The patients' rooms are not far apart, but it was considered better not to have them in the same room. Much secrecy is maintained among the hospital authorities about the presence of the second child in the institution. The night clerk and doorman claim to know nothing, and Assistant Superintendent Griggs also says he knows nothing of the boy.

Dr. Brewer, who is at 38 West Forty-eighth Street, was asked last night if it were true the little Roosevelt boy was operated upon for an abscess. He replied:

"I am not at liberty to say anything about any of my patients."

"What was the operation for?"

"The family has given me no permission to talk, and I can say nothing."

SUE TO PREVENT MERGER.

Minority Stockholders in Bethlehem Iron Company Seek to Protect Their Own Shares.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—A suit in equity was begun to-day by nineteen minority stockholders of the Bethlehem Iron Company to prevent the consummation of the proposed sale of the company's plant, property, rights, and franchises to the Bethlehem Steel Company. They pray also that a valuation of their stock in the iron company be made, and that a decree be entered ordering the payment of the value so fixed.

The complainants are Edward D. Toland, Christine Platt, Ellen, Mary D., and Elizabeth C. McMutrie, Francis Biddle, Donna S. Lante, Sarah E. Wister, Edythe W. Keith, Owen Wister, trustee; James E. Montgomery, James F. Hope, Joseph C. Fraley, Charles J. Essig, William J. Latta, Lemuel F. Good, Silas Tomlinson, and Thomas Robins. Their holdings aggregate 2,922 shares.

The complainants aver that the majority stockholders of the steel company, who are also the majority stockholders of the iron company, have made a contract for the sale of their stock of the steel company upon terms that they believe to be to the prejudice of the value of their own stock.

A check for $4,000,000 is said to have been received to-day by the Girard Trust Company to be paid stockholders of the Bethlehem Steel Company on account of the controlling interest in the company, on which Charles M. Schwab holds an option. The Girard Trust Company is acting as a depository for the stock. Officials of the company decline to furnish any information concerning the reported receipt of the $4,000,000.

At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Bethlehem Steel Company it was agreed to sell to Mr. Schwab at the rate of $24 a share, and he was given an option until Aug. 26. The total amount of money involved in the sale is said to be $17,000,000.

The regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the company will be held next Tuesday, and it is reported that Vice President McIlvain will be elected President to succeed Charles P. Linderman.

TEST OF CHICAGO FRANCHISES.

Board of Review Decides to Take the Matter Into Court.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Acting upon the advice of the County Attorney, members of the Board of Review have decided to make a test case of their right to assess local franchises. With that end in view, the Reviewers to-day instructed Assistant County Attorney Frank Shepard to select a City Council grant and to prepare to push the case in court.

It is probable that the test will be made upon one of the franchises of the City Railway Company, which are among the most valuable in the city. It is estimated there are more than 250 franchises valued at from $1,000 to $5,000,000, each of which, according to the County Attorney, may be properly assessed by the local authorities.

THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL.

Chicago Manufacturers Think Trade Will Be Crippled in Many Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Chicago manufacturers and dealers in foodstuffs were busy to-day figuring out how their trade would be affected should the proposed German Tariff bill become law, as Consul General Mason at Berlin believes will be the case.

Chicagoans who were seen to-day were unanimously of the opinion that the trade between America and Germany would be seriously cripped in many lines, but that it would be killed is doubted. Some of the shoe manufacturers assert that the rate on shoes is prohibitive. Others believe the Germans will be willing to pay more for the better grades because of their superiority over the German article.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

CROKER TO STAY ABROAD AS LONG AS POSSIBLE.

Delays His Journey, but Says He Supposes He Must Come Here Within a Fortnight.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Richard Croker has postponed his departure for the United States. His sons, Richard and Herbert, will sail from Liverpool to-morrow on the Cunard liner Campania.

Mr. Croker himself, who was at Hurst Park to-day, said to a friend:

"I am enjoying perfect health during my recreation in England, and I shall not return to the United States so long as I can help it. But I suppose I must return within a fortnight."

BENJAMIN PARR IN COURT.

Judge Says Case Involves a Question of Veracity Between Him and Mr. Loder.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Benjamin Parr's trial on a charge of larceny in taking certain legal papers and retaining them, came on before City Judge Kellogg this morning. Noah Loder, the complainant, was represented by Lawyer James H. Ferguson and Mr. Parr by Lawyer A. J. Prime.

Mr. Loder was the first witness. He testified that he was a lawyer of 141 Broadway, New York, and said he had seen the defendant at the latter's home last Tuesday evening, having gone thither to get Mr. and Mrs. Parr's signatures to certain testimony. The witness was a Commissioner appointed by the State of Tennessee to take their testimony. Mr. Parr, he said, took the papers and refused to return them. When told it would invalidate the whole thing if he allowed the commission to get out of his possession, he made the excuse that he wanted to show them to his lawyers. He refused to give them up, saying he did not care for the courts of New York or Tennessee.

On cross-examination by Mr. Prime the witness said he got the papers from Charles G. Gerding. The commission was in blank, and he filled in his name. This was the usual custom. When Mr. Parr refused to give up the papers the witness said he told him that he retained them at his peril.

Mr. Prime then moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that it was not a valid commission. Judge Kellogg said he did not think it was a legal commission, but it was a legal paper of some sort. That did not excuse the larceny if there was any, and so the motion to dismiss was denied.

Mr. Parr testified that he was a merchant in New York. He was asked if he knew the complainant.

"This creature? yes," he replied.

Counsel on the other side objected to such epithets, after which the witness said that Mr. Gerding had asked for an answer to certain questions about some real estate in Tennessee. He received the papers from Mr. Gerding and looked them over, and saw they contained something he knew nothing about. So he said he would keep them and show them to his lawyer, and would return them to Mr. Loder the next day.

Judge Kellogg said that, as the testimony stood, Gerding, and not Loder, gave the papers to Mr. Parr, and if there was any larceny, Gerding should be the complainant. "It has resolved itself into a question of veracity between Mr. Parr and Mr. Loder," he added. "Mr. Gerding is an important witness to decide this. I will adjourn the case until next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock so as to have Mr. Gerding here to testify."

Benjamin Parr is a flour merchant of 4 State Street, New York, and has his home here.

HERE TO WELCOME CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Priests Come from Baltimore to Greet the Prelate To-day—Great Reception Planned.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 23.—The Rev. William L. Russell of the cathedral and the Rev. John D. Boland of St. Vincent's Church, Baltimore, and the Rev. Dr. Stafford of Washington left for New York today to greet Cardinal Gibbons on his return from Europe to-morrow on the steamer Etruria, and escort him to Baltimore.

Major John D. Kelley of Brooklyn, a warm friend of the Cardinal, will go down the bay with the Baltimore priests to welcome the prelate. The Cardinal will be the guest of Major Kelley until Monday morning. Upon his return to Baltimore on Monday afternoon the Cardinal will be given a magnificent welcome, in which hundreds of others citizens in addition to the members of his own Church will join.

At the Union Station he will be greeted by at least 12,000 people. The procession of Catholic societies of this city and Washington and towns throughout Maryland will number over 8,000 men. James R. Wheeler, a prominent banker, will be the chief marshal.

Acting Mayor Williams and a delegation of city officials will receive the Cardinal at the station and the Acting Mayor will deliver an address of welcome. The procession will escort the Cardinal to his residence at the cathedral, where he will hold a reception.

PRESIDENT BASHFORD CHOSEN.

Vacancy at Northwestern University to be Offered to the Head of Ohio Wesleyan.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—James Whitford Bashford, President of Ohio Wesleyan University, has been chosen President of Northwestern University, and he will be offered the position to-morrow when he arrives in Chicago from California. If he is willing to accept, he will be formally elected at the annual September meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Close friends of Dr. Bashford say that they do not expect him to refuse the offer. In making the choice, the Committee of Seven has closed one of the hardest campaigns ever fought in university affairs. President Henry Wade Rogers resigned June 15, 1900.

Among those who were under consideration were Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University; Dr. W. H. McDowell, Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Board of Education; President E. J. Stubbs of Nevada University; Prof. George E. Vincent of the University of Chicago, and Dr. Robert D. Sheppard, Treasurer of the Northwestern University.

ATTEMPT TO SMUGGLE CLOTH.

Ingenious Plan to Get Goods Across the Vermont Line.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 23.—Thirty-six bales of imported cloth, making nearly a full carload, have arrived in this city from Richford, Vt., where it was seized by Collector Olin Merrill. The cloth was shipped from Montreal to Holyoke, Mass., and is valued at about $30,000. It is subject to nearly its full value in duties.

The cloth was ingeniously packed in a car of paper stock. The centre was made up of the waste and the bales of cloth were placed at the ends where they were less liable to be detected. No arrests have yet been made.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Has taken gold medals against all other brands. —Adv.

GLENNON ACTS AS HIS OWN COUNSEL

He Appears at the Bar with Sheils and Dwyer.

THE PLEADING IS POSTPONED

Recorder Goff Demands Acceptance of Conditions and Refuses to Recognize Accused Men's Lawyer.

"Wardman" Edward G. Glennon, indicted with Sergt. John H. Sheils and Patrolman John Dwyer of the Tenderloin Precinct for neglect of duty in failing to suppress a disorderly house, acted as his own and his fellow-officer's counsel when arraigned for pleading before Recorder Goff yesterday.

Abram I. Elkus, who appeared for the three policemen when they were arraigned Thursday, stated then that he appeared as counsel only for the time being. Ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway of Brooklyn was retained by Glennon and his associates Thursday evening. Mr. Ridgway was out of town, and directed Hyman Newman, his clerk, to appear in court yesterday and represent the three defendants in the proceedings. Recorder Goff, however, would have no dealings with him.

The change of counsel in the case of Glennon, Sheils, and Dwyer was notably like the change that occurred in Capt. Diamond's case. Lawyer Vorhaus on one day appeared and asked for an adjournment of pleading, on account of the retention in the case of Gen. Henderson. The adjournment was granted, and at the adjourned pleading date Gen. Henderson produced a stay of proceedings from Justice Dykman of the Supreme Court, and was charged by the Recorder with unprofessional conduct. When Mr. Elkus announced Thursday that he appeared only temporarily, the Recorder made clear his position, and declared that he would grant no adjournments unless the real reasons for the request were stated in open court.

THE ARRAIGNMENT.

Glennon, Sheils, and Dwyer were arraigned at the bar soon after court opened in the afternoon. Lawyer Newman stepped forward and said:

"I represent Mr. James W. Ridgway, and I have an affidavit here, asking for an adjournment in these cases till Monday, on the ground that Mr. Ridgway is not in town. He will be here to-night. I will read the affidavit, or pass it up as your Honor pleases."

"There is no necessity," said Recorder Goff.

"Mr. Ridgway was retained yesterday afternoon," continued Lawyer Newman. "I telegraphed him, and he will be in town at 7 o'clock. I have, therefore, to ask an adjournment to Monday, in order to give the defendants an opportunity to consult with Mr. Ridgway."

The Recorder appeared annoyed as he replied:

"These defendants were represented by counsel here yesterday, and the attitude of the court was then made known. Nothing has transpired to change the existing state of things since yesterday, and the introduction of another lawyer in the case does not alter the conditions expressed by the Court yesterday."

"I don't know anything about any other lawyer," continued Mr. Newman. "We were retained yesterday afternoon, and I would like to file an affidavit in each case if your Honor pleases."

"It make no difference at all," said the Recorder.

"Will I proceed, your Honor?" inquired the Clerk.

"Yes," said Recorder Goff.

"I ask to have these affidavits filed," said the lawyer.

The Recorder paid no further attention to him.

"Admit those three men inside the bar," he directed, adding that his voice was not very clear. "I want to talk to them."

The three indicted policemen stepped inside the enclosure and ranged themselves in front of the Clerk's desk, a few feet from the Recorder, whose voice could scarcely be heard owing to a cold from which he suffers. Glennon stood on the right.

THE RECORDER'S COND

you consider a reasonable time. The Court will give you ample time to consult counsel and prepare your cases."

"Monday," said Glennon.

"Is that sufficient?"

"So far as I know," responded Glennon.

"Well, any reasonable application will be granted."

"If counsel should require further adjournment, will he get it then?" asked Glennon.

"Yes," said the Recorder.

"Monday will do, then," said Glennon.

"Monday afternoon, your Honor?" asked Lawyer Newman.

"It disarranges the business of the Court to have it in the afternoon," remarked the Recorder.

"At any time your Honor suggests," said Glennon.

"If you wish to make it Tuesday," the Court said, "and have it in the morning, you may do so."

"Tuesday morning, then, please, your Honor," responded Glennon.

The Recorder then said that the defendants might go.

Glennon was jokingly dubbed "Counselor Glennon" by Sheils and Dwyer as they left the courtroom with Mr. Newman.

ALL TO REMAIN ON DUTY.

Col. Murphy's Decision Not Again to Suspend Glennon, Sheils, and Dwyer—Replies to Criticism.

Police Commissioner Murphy, when he arrived at Police Headquarters yesterday morning, announced that he had received a letter from District Attorney Philbin about the cases of Glennon, Sheils, and Dwyer, indicted for neglect of duty, and that he did not intend to suspend any of them.

"I have received a letter from the District Attorney in which I am officially notified that these men have been indicted for neglect of duty—simply neglect of duty," said the Commissioner.

"Have you taken any action in consequence of that letter?" was asked.

"I have not."

"Do you intend to suspend these men?"

"No."

"Then your action of yesterday will stand?"

"Yes. My action of yesterday will stand until they are convicted, and then they'll be dropped from the rolls."

"Commissioner, there has been considerable criticism of you on account of your action in reinstating those men."

"Where is the criticism?" asked the Commissioner, repeating the question several times.

He was told that several newspapers criticised his action on the ground that it went to show that Deputy Commissioner Devery is in actual charge of the department.

"I didn't notice that," replied the Commissioner. "But they've said that all along. I heard that before I came into the department. Mr. Devery had nothing to do with this. Mr. Devery never asked me, and if he had I wouldn't have permitted him to dictate anything that I as Commissioner should do. No man asked me to do this. Mr. Devery had no connection with it, directly or indirectly."

The remarks of Deputy Commissioner Devery, made in the trial room Thursday about bribery, were repeated to the Commissioner, and he was asked if he had any evidence of any great amount of bribery going on in the department. He replied with a twinkle in his eye:

"I don't know about any bribery going on in the department. If Devery has any evidence of bribery he certainly keeps it to himself."

Then the Commissioner laughed.

The Commissioner was asked if he had commenced any investigation of the conduct of Sergt. Fagan of the East Twenty-second Street Station in permitting the Rev. Mr. Russell to go free under $500 bail when he was charged with a felony. The Commissioner replied that his attention had not yet been called to the matter officially, but that the circumstances were such that the Sergeant had been called upon to use discretion, and had perhaps made a mistake.

SECRET INQUIRY TO GO ON.

A Police Captain, Perhaps an Official of Higher Rank, May Soon Be Impiicated.

Justice Jerome will resume the sessions of his secret inquiry on Monday immediately after his return from Lakeville. The inquiry will be directed especially against one police official, believed to be a Captain. That some official of even higher rank may be implicated is not regarded as impossible.

Capt. Donohue of the West Forty-seventh Street Station will come in for a share of Justice Jerome's attention in view of the disclosures made by Mattie Gibson, the Pennsylvania girl rescued from a disorderly house by the Parkhurst society.

Capt. Donohue's "Wardman," John F. Lyons, was accused some months ago by Mrs. Mildred Hamilton of extortion. Deputy Commissioner Devery dismissed the charges.

Other precincts which will be looked into are Capt. Flood's, the Nineteenth, and Capt. Gannon's, the Eighteenth.

WHITNEY'S WIFE'S EFFORTS.

Her Chase After Justice Jerome to Secure Her Husband's Release.

The wife of Edgar A. Whitney, who has spent as much of her time as was possible with her husband since his arrest, yesterday almost secured Whitney's release on bail. Justice Jerome reduced the amount originally fixed at $5,000 to $2,000 at Mrs. Whitney's entreaty. The latter then hurried out to get a bondsman. While she was away Justice Jerome started for the Grand Central Station to take a train for Lakeville.

Mrs. Whitney, breathless, returned with a bondsman, and her lawyer, Emanuel Friend, only to find the Justice gone. Without hesitation she got on a car and followed the Justice, catching him at the station. His signature to the paper was secured, and back to the Bond Clerk's office went Mrs. Whitney, to find Bond Clerk McGovern away. To oblige Mrs. Whitney, who began to look anxious, Justice Jerome's clerk, Mr. Gould, took the papers to Recorder Goff, but the latter would not accept bail until the District Attorney's office passed on the question of the bondsman's securities.

Much disappointed, Mrs. Whitney looked ready to cry, but she did not. She was assured by Mr. Gould that the Recorder would accept bail to-day if the bondsman qualified at the Bond Clerk's office.

MAYOR ASHBRIDGE TALKS.

Says He Does Not Believe Reported Republican Defections Are True or Likely.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Mayor Ashbridge to-day made his first public utterance regarding the coming campaign. It was in regard to reports that a number of the ward leaders of the regular Republicans are about to transfer their influence to the independents, and he also expressed himself regarding the reports that the campaign will be one of abuse and slander on both sides. He said:

"There has been some speculation, as well as publication, concerning the attitude of a few ward leaders in the Republican organization. The purpose in view is quite obvious, but fortunately it will be entirely lacking in results. There is not a ward leader in the Republican Party in this city who is not absolutely loyal to the party nominees, and every effort will be made by each one in a thorough canvass in his ward for majorities for all the candidates.

"I have observed the names of Mr. Hackett, Mr. Lukens, Mr. Sutcliffe, and Mr. Scott. These gentlemen in personal interviews entirely unsolicited by me gave positive assurance that every effort will be made by them to carry their respective wards with the usual Republican majorities. The same can be said of all the other ward representatives. I only mention these names incidentally in consequence of doubts expressed in certain newspaper publications. I feel confident that, notwithstanding this being an off year in campaigning, the Republican county nominees will receive fully as large majorities as the county nominees last Fall.

"I would sincerely regret to witness a campaign based upon abuse and slander, and hope to see all party candidates abstain from such methods."

The Mayor's friends are confident that the county ticket will be elected by between 30,000 and 50,000 majority.

Workman Saves His Friend's Life.

While at work on Pier 30, East River, yesterday, Michael Walshe, forty-five years old, of 337 East Thirty-ninth Street, while rolling a barrel along the pier lost his balance and fell overboard. He would have drowned but for Thomas O'Neil, a fellow-workman, who lives at 369 East Tenth Street. O'Neil heard his cries for help, and without doffing his clothes plunged into the water and rescued the drowning man.

STRIKE LEADERS SEEK ADVICE OF OUTSIDERS

Concessions Said to Have Been Agreed Upon by Amalgamated Officers.

MANY MILLS ARE OPERATED

Workingmen to Parade at McKeesport —Effect of the Strike Felt in the Coke Regions.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 23.—The conference of labor leaders at the offices of the Amalgamated Association to-day was the leading feature of the steel strike during the day. All the officials of the organization seemed pleased with the way things were moving, and one of them said somewhat mysteriously: "In another six days you will see a decided change in the strike that will tell with greater effect on the trust and aid in hurrying the final outcome of this struggle." Just what this change is to be was not said, but it was intimated that the coming event hinged upon the conference that was taking place.

Two sessions were held by the conferees, behind closed doors. After the adjournment of the first session, none of the participants would give out any information of the proceedings further than to say that the leaders had been called together for the purpose of having the situation thoroughly explained to them, and to have some action taken looking to the aid of the strikers morally and financially by all of the organizations represented.

There were present at the conference besides the Amalgamated officials, John Mitchell, National President of the United Mine Workers of America; J. W. Jenks, Advisor to the National Industrial Commission; Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the National Civic Federation, and Henry M. White, General Secretary of the United Garment Workers.

The conference ended to-night about 9 o'clock, and the conferees left for their homes.

It is reported that at the conference Prof. Jenks proposed that some disinterested person should convey to C. M. Schwab, President of the steel corporation, the information that a settlement might be effected provided the Amalgamated officials should sign the wage agreement for the mills they controlled last year.

The mills that have been organized since the Milwaukee convention are to be operated on a provisional scale. Those that are fully organized will ask for the Amalgamated wage scale and conditions. Those that desire to stay out of the organization shall have the privilege of doing so. This last concession was made by the Amalgamated Association on account of the Vandergrift workers holding aloof from the agreement.

Had this mill and several others in the Kiskiminetas and Youghiogheny Valleys insisted on having union conditions, the concession would not have been made by the steel workers. Prof. Jenks will go East to-morrow and will use his own time to see President Schwab.

The strikers make the claim that very little actual work has been done by the combine in any of its pianists since the strike began, and that what product has been turned out has been of an inferior character. Notwithstanding this, the steel officials declare themselves well pleased with the condition of affairs and say all the mills started are working satisfactorily and turning out good product.

The postponement until next week of the attempt to start the Demmler plant of the American Tin Plate Company, the officials say, was for the purpose of putting the plant in perfect order before the men started to work. They say plenty of men will be on hand when the time comes to operate the plant.

Attention was called to a former statement made by the officials of the corporation that while delays would necessarily occur in operating the idle plants, it would not deter the officials from proceeding along the same lines, and that they were prepared to spend all the time and money necessary to fight the union and make all of the plants non-union in the end.

Advices received here to-day indicate that the strike situation to-night is just about as follows:

PITTSBURG—Star Mill—Two mills running; strikers say five more men left the plant and joined their ranks, but management positively deny the statement. Painter Mill—Four mills running; fires lighted in bar mill furnaces, but fail to start as expected. Pennsylvania Tube Works—Mill idle; machinists say they will quit to-night. All Carnegie mills running full.

McKEESPORT—Demmler plant idle and no attempt will be made to start it before next week. Everything else closed down.

IRONDALE—Mill running with same force as yesterday, making two turns, and assurance from the manager that more men will be added to-morrow.

WELLSVILLE—Situation unchanged; 12 mills running.

LISBONE—Fires started in tin plate plant. Manager George Evans says everything in readiness for start soon with plenty of men. Strikers voted to-day to remain out and mill is strongly picketed.

WHEELING—Everything tied up and no apparent indication of an attempt to start any of the mills.

BELLAIRE—The National Steel Company's idle plant will, it is said, be started early next week by a full force of men.

No late advices have been received by the Amalgamated officials from either Bayview or Joliet, and the situation at those points is considered by them to be unchanged.

Advices from Martin's Ferry, Ohio, are that the strikers have discovered that at least three members of the union have been won to the side of the employers, and that they will probably take a hand in starting the Canal Dover Tin Plate Mill. All are skilled men and they are being closely watched.

The effect of the strike is beginning to be felt in the coke regions. Last week, with few exceptions, the plants throughout the region ran but five days. The result was a slump in production of over 27,000 tons. This week it will likely drop still lower. Some of the smaller plants are scheduled for a four days' run. The Western shipments, which had not suffered from the strike last week, were curtailed, in anticipation of a shutdown of the steel plants in that territory that first refused to strike and then reconsidered their action.

Mayor R. J. Black of McKeesport, who left rather mysteriously last Saturday night for the East, returned this morning. He refused to be interviewed regarding the report that he had been summoned to New York by the United States Steel Corporation regarding the stand he had taken on the McKeesport strike and in upholding the strikers.

One of the first things he did after arriving at his office was to give the strikers a permit to parade to-morrow afternoon over all the principal streets of the city. Several thousand men will be in line, and there will be many brass bands. The strikers, it is said, will march to Duquesne and Homestead and try to get the men at work to see that they are out to better their condition. They think the parade will have a great effect in bringing out the men to join their ranks.

STRIKE IN A NAVY YARD.

Washington Bricklayers Want to Get District of Columbia Union Scale.

WASHINGTON, Aug 23.—Thirty bricklayers employed in the construction of new buildings at the Washington Navy Yard struck to-day for $4.50 per day, the union scale fixed by the bricklayers of the District of Columbia some time ago. The bricklayers at the yard have been receiving $4 per day. When the scale was advanced they laid the matter before the Navy Department, but Acting Secretary Hackett refused to grant the advance, basing his refusal upon the ground that the rate of wages paid by the Government was fixed semi-annually by a Board of Naval Officers who would not meet again until Jan. 1.

The strike was reported to the Navy Department and is in process of adjustment on the basis of the regular union rate of wages.

MAY STRIKE IN SYMPATHY.

So Says a Delegate of the Architectural Iron Workers Here.

Reports that President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers intended to call on the structural iron workers and bricklayers to strike in sympathy were talked of informally at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Delegates of the Building Trades. No action on the matter was taken. Several delegates were asked later what would be done in case a call for a sympathetic strike came. Oscar Haase of the Architectural Iron Workers' Union said:

"Our union will hold a meeting next week, and if in the meantime a request for a sympathetic strike comes from Mr. Shaffer, it will then be considered."

Frank Kiernan, the second walking delegate of the union, was more decided in the matter. He said that the union would take sympathetic action as soon as such was asked. None of the delegates who were seen believed that the bricklayers, who are not represented on the board, would join in any sympathetic strike, as they have agreements for a year with their employers.

Watertown Strike Off.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The strike of 250 machinists, which has been in force here for fourteen weeks, was declared off to-night by a vote of the strikers. The shops affected were: The New York Air Brake Company, Bagley & Sewall, makers of paper machines; Harmon Machine Company, and the Watertown Engine Company. The men yielded every point for which they struck.

Stereotypers to Aid Steel Strikers.

Stereotypers' Union No. 1 of this city has voted to levy an assessment of 5 cents a day upon each member to aid the steel strikers.

DISCLOSURES OF A RAID.

Justice Jerome Says an Organized System of Enticing Girls Exists—Three Women Held.

Justice Jerome declared yesterday, as a result of the disclosures of the girl rescued from a disorderly house in West Forty-sixth Street, that there was a regularly organized "white slave" traffic being carried on between this State and Pennsylvania by means of "cadets."

Mattie Gibson is the name of the Pennsylvania girl taken from the house 214 West Forty-sixth Street by Parkhurst agents on Thursday night. She declares that she had been kept prisoner at the resort for four months.

Some days ago Justice Jerome received an anonymous letter stating that a girl was held against her will at this house. The communication was turned over to Superintendent McClintock of the Parkhurst Society for investigation. Superintendent McClintock and Agent Hammond visited the place and questioned the girl. She told them a pathetic story, and they took her away late Wednesday night. To Justice Jerome Thursday she told her story.

She said that she had been abducted from her home by a man whom the Justice believes to be engaged in the traffic, and placed in the house at 214 West Forty-sixth Street. She declared that with another woman she planned to escape by jumping from the front window, but that she was prevented by Cora Bradford, the alleged proprietress of the place. The woman threatened that if the girl tried to escape again she would be sent to a down-town resort where, as she said, "there are bars to the windows."

After hearing the girl's recital Justice Jerome gave to Superintendent McClintock three warrants, one for Cora Bradford, and the others for Clara Wells, said to be the housekeeper of the place, and Martha Bolden, a negress.

When the agents reached the house Thursday night there was much confusion and excitement. The proprietress was found halfway down a ladder leading from the rear of the second story to the ground. While the agents were in the building the telephone bell rang, and Agent Hammond, placing the receiver to his ear, heard a voice say:

"Hello. Tell Cora her place is going to be raided."

Before Agent Hammond could speak the person at the other end of the wire was gone.

The raid was made without consultation with Capt. Donohue of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station. The policeman on post was pressed into service to execute the warrant.

The three prisoners were taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, and yesterday were arraigned before Justice Jerome. He held the woman Bradford in $3,300 bail on the three charges, and the other women in $1,300 each. The Justice said to Lawyer Rosalsky, who appeared for the prisoners:

"It is but fair to you to say that the District Attorney has a mass of evidence against the place to the effect that it was not only a disorderly house and that the liquor tax law was violated, but also that there was a regular system of enticing girls there from Pennsylvania. The books of the house show entries of money paid to 'cadets.' We know the location of the down-town house with the barred windows, and we hear that there are two girls forcibly detained there.

"It will be well for these defendants if those girls are released at once. I am determined to break up this white slave traffic if possible. There is a good deal of it in this city, and I intend making an example of some of these cases."

The prisoners gave bail for examination next Tuesday.

BOY PRISONERS ESCAPED.

Three Slipped Out of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island—One Caught.

Three boys escaped early yesterday morning from the emergency ward attached to the House of Refuge on Randall's Island. The runaways are Patrick McCue of 425 West Forty-fifth Street, Daniel Deutsch of 474 Grand Street, and Charles Groswitsky of 741 Fifth Street. They had been committed to the institution between seven and eight weeks ago, and their ages were, respectively, sixteen, seventeen, and fourteen years.

The emergency ward is for those who are ill. Soon after the boys had been committed they manifested symptoms of a skin disorder and were therefore sent to this ward, of which they were the only occupants night before last. When a keeper opened the door of the ward at about 5 o'clock yesterday morning he discovered that the boys were gone. He noticed also that the sheets of the beds were missing.

The usual alarm was sounded, and an investigation was begun. It was observed that the boys had reached the New York shore by means of a boat used by the officers of the House of Refuge. The oars of this they could not have found, but the runaways apparently did not permit that to interfere with their plans. Although nobody saw the escape but those concerned in it, it is supposed that the sheets were used as ropes to get out of the windows of the building to the ground.

In the afternoon Groswitsky was captured at One Hundred and Fourth Street and Lexington Avenue. He was sitting on a peddler's wagon, whence Officer Barber of the House of Refuge took him back to where he belonged. The other two are being sought for.

WANTS TO WED AT EIGHTY.

Negro Applies for Marriage License in the Tenderloin Police Station.

He hobbled into the West Thirtieth Street Station House yesterday afternoon, supported by a hickory stick of large circumference. His figure was stooped and decrepit, and he wore begrimed linen, a ragged hat, and a very old suit of clothes. Over his dusky African forehead hung locks of white hair, and on the tip of his nose some gold-rimmed spectacles were balanced so that they seemed always on the point of falling off.

On the lapel of his coat the old negro wore the bronze button of the Grand Army of the Republic. With the tap of his stick keeping time to his slow footsteps on the floor, he limped toward the desk. Sergeant Norton, whose jocular disposition is hard to disturb, turned and said:

"What can I do for you?"

"Ma name's Eldah William Brooks, Sah. Ah wan' teh git mahried, y' Honah."

"You get married?" inquired the Sergeant in surprise.

"Yas, Sah. Ah was 'formed dis wuz de place teh git mahraige license." He deposited on the desk, after fumbling in his pockets for several minutes, a half dollar.

"How old are you?"

"Ah'se—less see, Sah. How long d'ye reckon sence de ole Massa Lincoln was done gone an' kill? Wal, Ah wuz den nigh on fifty yar ole, Sah."

"That makes you about eighty."

"Yas, Sah."

"Who's your girl?" the Sergeant asked. Then the old man handed him a slip of paper upon which was written in German script the name of a woman.

"Is she German?"

"No, Sah. She's a cullud lady. She's 'bout twenty yar ole. Har name's Alice. Y' see, y' Honah, Ah'se gettin putty ole now. Ah'se in need uv a lady tuh take car uv me."

The Sergeant referred him to a colored mission across the street, and late last night he was waiting for the minister on the steps of the mission house.

INVESTIGATING DEATH OF INSANE PATIENT

New Jersey State Insane Hospital Committee Begins Work.

Questions Dr. Jones, Who Charged that Inmate Was Murdered—His Answers Evasive and Contradictory.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 23.—The committee that is conducting the State Insane Hospital investigation dropped the food question to-day to take up the more serious charge that had been made by Dr. William F. Jones, a former physician at the institution, through a newspaper, to the effect that William Funk, an inmate of the hospital, died in June, 1900, from the effects of injuries inflicted by Frank Lescher, an attendant. Dr. Jones was present and was the first witness called. He insisted upon the correctness of his statement that Funk's death had been caused by his being choked by Lescher.

Dr. Jones was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Mr. Walker, the counsel for the committee, and by Judge Thompson, Chairman. Dr. Jones was confronted with the fact that the entry in the hospital book relating to the death of Funk from strangulation was not made until June 28, 1901, over a year after Funk's death, and some three weeks after Dr. Jones had been notified of his dismissal, to take effect Aug. 1.

Jones said he made the entry before leaving because he wanted the books to be correct, and that he did not make it before because he believed Dr. Ward would have destroyed the entry. Dr. Jones said he reported Funk's condition verbally to Dr. Ward before the man's death, and asked him to visit the patient as he did not want to assume the entire responsibility in the matter. Dr. Jones said he went to Dr. Ward twice, and that Dr. Ward, in both instances, refused to go to Funk.

Dr. Jones was asked why he had not called any of the other physicians when Dr. Ward refused to visit Funk. He said he did not think it necessary. In answer to a question, he said he had not reported the matter to the Board of Managers. The death certificate in the case of Funk was produced, and it showed that Funk died from typhomania.

Dr. Jones was next taken in hand by Lawyer Backes, counsel for the attendants. He was nervous and many of his answers were evasive. Backes asked him if he had reported to Dr. Ward after Funk's death that the man had been murdered. Dr. Jones replied that he had not. He was asked if he had reported it to anybody, and he gave the same answer. Dr. Jones did not even know whether he had reported Funk's death at all. Mr. Backes asked Dr. Jones again why the entry of June 28, 1901, had not been made before. Dr. Jones answered that it was because he feared the record might be destroyed. Dr. Jones had already testified that Dr. Ward seldom if ever examined the books. When asked how he made those two statements agree, he did not answer.

After a recess Dr. Jones was recalled to the stand. He was confronted with the letter written by him to Dr. Ward, in which he stated that he had prepared an article about Dr. Ward and the hospital which a New York paper was willing to publish, and that if Dr. Ward would sooner have the article than have it printed he should advise him. Dr. Jones admitted the authorship of the letter, but in answer to a question of Mr. Backes said his purpose in writing it was not to extort money from Dr. Ward. He said he meant what he said: That if Dr. Ward wanted the article he would let him have it rather than publish it.

He admitted, however, that Dr. Ward had written to him asking him to send the article to him, and that he had not done so. The letter of Dr. Jones to Dr. Ward is dated Aug. 1, and Dr. Jones, under questioning, admitted that at that time he had not consulted reporters, and had obtained the consent of no newspaper to publish the article. The article was only published yesterday.

At the close of Dr. Jones's testimony Dr. Ward, the Medical Director of the hospital, was called to the stand. Dr. Ward admitted that Dr. Jones had come to him and had reported that Funk had been roughly handled by Lescher, and said as a result of this report that he dismissed Lescher promptly. Dr. Ward said it was not true, however, that Dr. Jones had reported to him that Funk's injuries at the hands of Lescher were of a nature which would cause his death. He also said that it was not true that Dr. Jones had asked him to visit Funk.

Dr. Ward was questioned closely by Chairman Thompson as to his failure to make an investigation as to the cause of Funk's death. Dr. Ward admitted that he saw Funk's body after death, and that there were marks of violence on the throat and chest. He insisted that he considered no investigation necessary because the marks of violence were not of a character to indicate that they had anything to do with Funk's dying. Dr. Ward reiterated that Dr. Jones said nothing to him which would lead him to believe that Jones thought that Funk's death had been caused by violence.

George Atterbury, one of the attendants, testified at the night session to seeing Funk before his death with marks of discoloration on his throat and shoulder. He saw this on the presence of Dr. Jones. He made no report of it himself, because he did not consider it his duty to do so. The investigation will be resumed next Monday.

$50,000,000 COPPER COMPANY.

A Project Intended to Play a Part in the Trust Now Under Consideration.

Arrangements are said to be under way for the incorporation of a new copper company with a proposed capital of $50,000,000. It is asserted that the contemplated corporation is designed to take over some seven or eight mines, including a number of the Clark properties.

Amalgamated Copper interests declined yesterday to discuss a report that this concern has to do with the rumored impending copper combination for the entire United States.

A representative of one of the larger copper interests of the Northwest did not go into particulars, confining himself to a remark that the prospective company is probably intended to play a part in the planned copper trust, which, it is thought, may embrace the Amalgamated, Anaconda, Calumet and Hecla, Rothschild, Lewishon, and minor interests, and which finds its chief obstacle in the multiplicity of suits in the long-drawn-out Heinze litigation.

Denial by Lord Rothschild.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Daily Chronicle has obtained from Lord Rothschild a denial of any connection with or knowledge of the reported American copper trust. "My firm has no copper mines," he is represented as having said, "and I never heard before of Senator Clark." On the London Metal Exchange yesterday the report that the Rio Tinto would enter such a trust was discredited.

J. E. ADDICKS'S MOTION DENIED.

Justice O'Gorman Refused to Make Him Co-plaintiff in Copper Suit.

Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday morning, denied an application made on behalf of J. Edward Addicks of Delaware for permission to intervene as a joint plaintiff with Alexander W. Hallenborg in the litigation over the title in the Cobre Grande copper mines of Sonora, Mexico.

"I see no sufficient reason," said Justice O'Gorman in his decision, "for permitting the intervention of Mr. Addicks over the objection of the plaintiff."

Mr. Addicks sought to come into the suit alleging that his interests were identical with those of Mr. Hallenborg.

ALABAMA LYNCHERS INDICTED.

Grand Jury Finds Ten Bills—Witnesses Jailed for Contempt.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 23.—Investigation by the Grand Jury into the recent lynching of a negro in Elmore County has resulted in indictments against ten of the thirty persons alleged to have constituted the mob.

Several witnesses who refused to testify when called, were placed in jail for contempt. These are the first indictments against alleged lynchers in this State in many years.

INSULAR TARIFF DECISION.

Judge Townsend, in Reply to Congressman Littlefield, Defends Attitude of Supreme Court.

DENVER, Aug. 23.—At the annual dinner of the American Bar Association to-night, Judge William K. Townsend of the United States District Court, New Haven, Conn., who originally decided the Porto Rican tariff case, replied to the address of Congressman Littlefield on the insular cases. Judge Townsend in his address, said:

"Mr. Chairman: I was greatly interested yesterday in the satirical, though forcible address of the eminent gentleman from Maine. I honor his courage, ability, and independence, but, Sir, I listened in vain throughout the entire address for any statement of law or fact to support his assertions that the decision of the Supreme Court was contrary to precedent and authority.

"From the time of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 down to the treaty with Spain in 1898 the treaty-making power of the Government has exercised the right to deal as it saw fit with the status of the inhabitants of ceded territory, and, as Mr. Justice Brown says in his opinion, the statutes passed in pursuance of the Louisiana Purchase show the view of Congress that a discrimination in favor of foreign vessels trading with the ports of a newly acquired territory is no violation of the clause of the Constitution which declares that no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another. The same practical construction was put upon the Constitution in the case of the purchase of Florida and in the annexation of Hawaii.

"Now, gentlemen, one hundred years ago the Supreme Court of the United States said that contemporaneous construction, especially when long acquiesced in, was very strong, if not controlling, with reference to the provisions of the Constitution. In Insurance Company vs. Cauler, Chief Justice Marshall expressly left open the question whether any act of Congress was necessary to incorporate the inhabitants of newly acquired territory. For one hundred years we have acted upon the theory that such act of Congress was necessary, that the imposition of different rates of duty was not in violation of the Constitution, and in our civil war we stamped out the heresy that the Constitution followed the flag. And so, gentlemen, I rejoice in this great decision of the Supreme Court, which the framers of the Constitution must have intended, that this country should come forth, not born as a cripple into the family of nations, but that she should possess all the essential attributes of sovereignty, which would enable her to govern her possessions according to the best interests of the American people, and subject only to those prohibitive provisions of the Constitution which guarantee protection against interference with natural rights."

The association to-day elected the following officers and adjourned: President—U. M. Rose, Little Rock; Secretary—John Hinkley, Baltimore; Treasurer—Francis Rawle, Philadelphia; Executive Committee—U. M. Rose, President, ex officio; Edmund Wetmore, retiring President, ex officio; John Hinkley, Secretary, ex officio; Francis Rawle, Treasurer, ex officio; W. A. Ketcham, Indianapolis; Henry St. George Tucker, Lexington, Va.; Charles F. Libby, Portland, Me.; Rodney A. Mercer, Towanda, Penn., and James Hagerman, St. Louis.

BROOKLYN MAN A SUICIDE.

John C. Topping of Columbia Heights Killed Himself by Leaping from a Window.

While temporarily insane as the result of insomnia and nervous prostration, John C. Topping committed suicide by jumping from a window in his apartment, at 72 Columbia Heights. He fell three stories through an airshaft and probably died instantly.

Mr. Topping was connected with the firm of Topping Brothers, hardware dealers, of 92 Chambers Street, this city, and Boston. His business had prevented him from taking any vacation lately. Several days ago he broke down completely. On Thursday it was found necessary to employ a male nurse to care for him. All through the night the nurse was kept following him around the rooms.

As day was breaking he suddenly dashed past the nurse and leaped through the open window. Mr. Topping was fifty-three years old and leaves a wife and two children.

WILLIAM N. DYKMAN ILL ALSO.

His Father, Justice Dykman, Still in a Serious Condition.

William N. Dykman of the Brooklyn law firm of Bergen & Dykman is ill at the Manhattan Hotel. About ten days ago he was taken sick in the Thousand Islands, where his family was staying. Physicians there diagnosed his case as appendicitis. At the Manhattan Hotel it was said last night that he was not seriously ill and that it was very doubtful if he had appendicitis at all.

Mr. Dykman is a son of Supreme Court Justice Dykman, who is ill in White Plains. Word was received from there last night that the Justice's condition was serious, as on the previous day. There had been no change.

LAY IN MORGUE NEAR HOME.

Body of Man Killed by Train Identified After Thirty-six Hours.

The man who was killed by a West Shore Railroad express train near Granton, N. J., on Wednesday night was yesterday identified as Antonio Fiordolizy of 136 Columbia Street, Union Hill. The body lay at Necker's morgue only a block from the dead man's home for thirty-six hours before being identified. Fiordolizy leaves a widow and three young children. When he left home Wednesday morning he jokingly said to his wife:

"Remember if I am killed by a train that there are $300 sewed in the waist band of my trousers for you and the babies."

The money was found intact. It consisted of three $100 notes. Witnesses of the accident say that Fiordolizy was struck with such force that his body was thrown over the telegraph wires running along the track. His neck was broken and he was killed instantly.

SIX WEEKS IN JAIL FOR $8.75.

Man Who Owed Newark Firm for a Suit of Clothes Was Locked Up on July 9.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 23.—Elijah Lamb, a negro, of Springfield, has been in the county jail since the 9th of July last because he cannot pay a debt of $8.75 which he owes a Newark firm on a suit of clothes. Assemblyman Meeker, Surrogate Parrott, and County Collector Wood have taken up the case. It has cost the county more to board the prisoner than the bill amounted to, and it is liable to cost more.

Lamb bought the suit from the Newark firm for $17, a year ago, and agreed to pay $1 a month, and paid $4 cash. He lost his job after he made four payments, and he was unable to pay any more. The collector for the firm took away his book. He afterward got work as a mason's helper, and was earning $2 a day when arrested. The collector came to him the week before the arrest and asked him to pay the bill.

"I offered him $1, which was all I had, and he refused it. He wanted it all at once," said Lamb.

Mr. Meeker said he would look up the law. If there was one justifying detention for debt it was unjust, and must be repealed or amended.

"If the law allows men to be locked up like this," he said, "it is unjust not only to the debtor, but the taxpayers. It is bad enough to make the taxpayers pay for the keep of the petty criminals, but to make them pay for the keep of a debtor is an outrage. The creditor should be made to pay the cost to the county."

ARREST OF A BROKER.

Edwin Stafford Charged with Forging Names to Assigned Mortgage.

Edwin Stafford, a broker, single, fifty years old, of 64 West Ninety-third Street, was last night arrested by Policeman Mullen of the One Hundredth Street Station at his home, on a warrant sworn to by Carson H. Summer of 64 West Ninety-third Street and Lydia C. Koch of 358 West Twenty-second Street.

The police say that Stafford is charged with having forged the names of Fannie E. Kress of Coshocton, Ohio, and Walker McCarthy of 294 Broadway, this city, to an assigned mortgage for $5,000 of property at Arlington, N. J.

At the house, 64 West Ninety-third Street, no information could be obtained, and the police were exceedingly reticent, declining to give anything except the facts as entered on the police blotter.

The Best "High Ball"
Is made from an unflavored whiskey.
Try WILSON.
That's All!

LAZARRE

WESTERN MURDERER HANGED.

For Crime Committed in 1891—Case Went to United States Supreme Court Three Times.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 23.—Charles W. Nordstrom was hanged here to-day for the murder of William Mason on Nov. 27, 1891.

Shortly after 9:30 o'clock, Nordstrom was taken to a room adjoining the death chamber. He wept continually. It required the utmost efforts of four men to keep him on his feet. When he was taken into the death chamber he broke down entirely, crying in a childish voice, and praying that his life be spared. Then he collapsed entirely, and fell to the floor. Efforts to raise him and keep him on his feet were fruitless. Finally Sheriff Cudihee ordered that a board be brought. To this Nordstrom was tied. It required six men to hold him for the operation. Several times Nordstrom seemed to speak, but his words were unintelligible. The six men who had held him raised his body on the board and with great effort succeeded in getting it upon the scaffold. There he was placed upright, while four men stood on the four sides of the trap and held him.

In less than two seconds after the condemned man had been fastened, the trap was sprung. This was at 9:49. Nordstrom was pronounced dead at 9:52.

The Nordstrom case was fought back and forth in the courts for nine years. Nordstrom worked during the Fall of 1891 for Thomas Mason, a rancher near Cedar Mountain, in this county. He had a dispute about the amount of wages due him. The sum involved was $3.85. On the night of the murder, William Mason was sitting down to supper with his father. Some one fired a shot from outside the window. Young Mason pitched forward and died in a short time. Investigation showed the prints of the murderer's feet as he had stood beside a fence corner and rested his rifle on the top rail. The next day officers took up the chase. The murderer was tracked over a long stretch of country.

Several days later, Nordstrom, with a Winchester rifle of the same calibre with which the victim was murdered, was arrested on the railroad track near Cedar Mountain. He told conflicting stories. On trial he was convicted. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of this State, which refused to grant a new trial.

Col. James Hamilton Lewis, who became associate counsel in the case, carried it three times to the Supreme Court of the United States, losing each time. The Governor refused to interfere.

CRAZED WOMAN ON A TRAIN.

Erie Passenger Dashed Through Cars, Brandishing a Jackknife.

CORNING, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Passengers on the Erie limited Train No. 5 had a lively experience between Elmira and Corning last night. After the train left Elmira a woman started running through the train, screaming that some one was trying to place her under an anaesthetic. She fought off her imaginary foe with a big jackknife. With her were her two sons, aged fourteen and seventeen, who were afflicted in the same way as the mother. The passengers were terrorized and the trainmen had the greatest difficulty in restraining them.

When the train reached here the woman made a dash, and with her hand smashed the large plate glass in the vestibule and jumped from the train, followed by the two boys. They ran a block and then rushed into the Corning Club, where the woman, bleeding and bruised, screamed for help.

The clubmen, believing that murder was about to be committed, scattered in all directions. The woman and her sons were finally caught by the police and a doctor dressed her numerous cuts and bruises. To-day she gave her name as Dr. Nellie Poor and her sons as Henry and Robert of 616 Kimbeck Avenue, Chicago. They were detained at Police Headquarters until noon, when they were allowed to go. The woman and her sons had evidently been taking some strong narcotic, which crazed them temporarily. They were apparently all right to-day and will proceed to Chicago to-night.

WESTERN GOLFERS SURPRISED.

New Aspirant for Championship Honors Won Attention.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—In the Western golf tournament Raymond Russell, a young player from Detroit, upset all calculation at Midlothian to-day by defeating W. J. Holabird, Jr., the Glenview player, 3 up and 1 to play, in the second round for the championship cup.

Three Chicago men, Fred R. Hamlin, Phelps B. Hoyt, and Bruce Smith stand between him and the trophy. Russell will be paired with Smith in the semi-finals to-morrow morning. If he keeps up the game he has played throughout the tournament, he should land in the finals in the afternoon and fight it out either with Hamlin or Hoyt.

The poor showing made by Will Waller, last year's champion, was another surprise to-day. His wretched work on Thursday put him with the third sixteen, where it was conceded he would win first honors. He was played to a standstill to-day by B. F. Carpenter of Washington Park.

Louis Allis and L. T. Boyd of Milwaukee are in the semi-finals for the second cup. The third prize will be contested for by Thayer McMillan of Detroit and three Chicago men in the semi-finals.

New Leader in Roque Tournament.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 23.—As the result of to-night's play Strong leads the first division in the National roque tournament. To-morrow many of the hardest and most decisive games will be played. H. P. Howard, Jr., has won the second division honors, and Cranska is winner in the third. The second Van Wickle Medal was won by J. P. Howard in four straight matches from Messenger.

PRIEST ILL WITH SMALLPOX.

The Rev. Henry G. Coyne of Harrison, N. J., Had Nursed Other Victims.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 23.—The Rev. Henry G. Coyne of Harrison has smallpox. B. A. Daly, President of the Harrison Board of Health, discovered this late to-day, and Z. A. Hawks of Newark is attending the victim. The disease was contracted by the priest in caring for affl

SHAMROCK WAS TOO LATE

Cup Hunter's Intended Sail Cut Short by Delay in Starting.

YACHT'S MOORING CHANGED

Challenger in Future Will Anchor at Night in Sandy Hook Bay—Next Trial to be Monday.

Sir Thomas Lipton's handsome steam yacht Erin had an excellent opportunity yesterday to display her qualifications as a towboat by towing the Shamrock II. from her anchorage off Stapleton, Staten Island, to her mooring buoy in Sandy Hook Bay, commonly known as the Horseshoe. This is to be the challenger's home every night from now on until she leaves for the Erie Basin to be docked and measured for the America's Cup races.

Flying both the Stars and Stripes and the Royal Ulster Yacht Club's pennant at her main truck, and her owner's private signal—a shamrock—at the fore, the Erin ran alongside the Shamrock at 2 P. M., while her crew passed out a stout five-inch hawser—the same by which the yacht was towed across the Atlantic.

In a few moments its end was made fast to the Shamrock's bitts, and enough slack paid out from the Erin to give her about sixty fathoms' scope. Then, as soon as the white-jacketed tars on board the challenger had walked the anchor up, she was towed away at a ten-knot clip by the steam yacht right into the teeth of a stiff southeaster.

Sir Thomas Lipton stood beside Capt. Mathews and Pilot Conley on the Erin's bridge, and there also were Designer George W. Watson, the Hon. Charles Russell, and Commodore J. B. Hilliard. Capt. Sycamore and Navigator John Hamilton looked after the interests of the Shamrock on that yacht's quarter deck.

Passing out through the Narrows at 2:15, the Shamrock began to feel the influence of the short, choppy seas rolling in from the southeast, but, while splashing occasionally and sending some spray over her forward deck, she seemed to ride the seas easily, without pounding hard, as some yachts do when being towed into a head sea.

At 3 P. M. the Erin, with her precious charge, rounded the Southwest Spit Buoy, and instead of heading for the green mooring buoy in Sandy Hook Bay, she kept on out to sea, it evidently being the intention to give her a trial spin if the sea was not too rough.

By 3:20 she had reached a point about half a mile east of the bell buoy, off the point of the Hook. Her owner and Designer Watson, after a conference, decided that it was too late in the day to attempt a spin, so the towline was cast off, the Shamrock's forestaysail—or, as the British call it, "foresail"—was set, and the yacht filled away for the point of the Hook.

With the wind abeam and only this one sail set, she traveled at a four-knot gait and held to windward astonishingly well. When within half a mile of her mooring Capt. Sycamore accepted the offer of Capt. Pierce of the press tug Unique to tow the yacht to the mooring, which is an iron buoy painted a dark green, the same color as the Shamrock. At 4 P. M. the yacht's cable was shackled to the buoy and all made snug for the night.

While Sir Thomas Lipton and Designer Watson were visiting the yacht, Lieut. Col. Burbank, Commandant of the Sandy Hook military post, accompanied by his family and staff, went out from the pier on the steamer Ordnance to greet the Shamrock's owner. The Fifth Artillery Band was on board in khaki uniforms, and played popular Irish airs while the boat circled about the challenger and her consort. Soon after Sir Thomas, in his launch, visited them, and then took the officers and the ladies on board the Erin. Later on Sir Thomas went on shore and paid a return visit to Lieut. Col. Burbank.

Before the press boat left for the city, Sir Thomas paid the newspaper men a visit. "There was a slight misunderstanding this morning," said he, "about getting the Shamrock off. Capt. Sycamore was expecting to sail out here, and I wish he had now, because the breeze was so good, but after he had half hoisted the mainsail we concluded it would be better and quicker to tow out, so it was lowered and the cover put on again. It was too late for a spin to-day, but the Shamrock will go out on Monday again, starting at 10 A. M. She will start at that hour every day except Sunday after that.

"I am going in the Erin to Oyster Bay in the morning to see the race of the Constitution and Columbia, and I want you boys to take the Lawrence—my tug—and go to the race in her. She is entirely at your disposal for the day."

CUP YACHTS RACE AGAIN TO-DAY.

Constitution's Sailors Working Hard to Fit Boat for Better Showing.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 23.—The crew of the Constitution, now at anchor in the harbor here, will know no idleness for some time to come, for the yacht's manager and Captain, in view of yesterday's defeat, are determined to keep all hands at work tuning up until the new boat is able to show all the speed there is in her. The new mainsail was stretched again to-day, and a new and stronger gear was provided for the big topsail. It is expected, therefore, that the Constitution will start in to-morrow's race in much better form than was shown yesterday, and her followers hope for a different result.

There was chagrin among the friends of the Constitution over yesterday's defeat. Ill-fitting sails, it was said, did not explain it. Well informed yachtsmen who have witnessed all the races between the two boats confessed themselves astounded at the spectacle. It was the general opinion of the experts to-day that the Columbia's people had much the better of the race in the matter of judgment and the handling of sails. The old boat was never better sailed in a hard race.

To-morrow's contest, the last before the official trials at Newport, is anticipated with much interest. Sir Thomas Lipton, the challenger for the America's Cup, will be a notable spectator of the race. He and his party, consisting of Designer George L. Watson, the Hon. Charles Russell, David Barrie, and Dr. Mackay have accepted the invitation to dine at the Seawanhaka Club to-morrow evening after the race, where they will meet Vice President Theodore Roosevelt, a member of the club, and the owners of the Columbia and Constitution. While the dinner will be informal, it will be notable as the first of a series of entertainments to be held in honor of Sir Thomas by Americans during his stay in this country.

Women Steered Racing Yachts.

Special to The New York Times.

QUOGUE, L. I., Aug. 23.—The annual ladies' regatta of the Shinnecock Bay Yacht Club was held here to-day, over a course five miles to windward and return, fourteen craft participating in the event, every one of which, under the rules, was compelled to have a yachtswoman at the tiller.

Arthur Fowler's yacht Daisy won first prize, Dr. G. M. Eddy's craft was second, Commodore Stearns's boat third, and T. A. Howell's boat fourth, after a lively and interesting race.

Jeffries and Ruhlin Sign to Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—James Jeffries and Gus Ruhlin last night signed articles with the Twentieth Century Athletic Club for a twenty-round contest in the early part of November, the date to be fixed later. The club guarantees to the pugilists 62½ per cent. of the receipts. The selection of the referee was left open.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

5:45 A. M.—200 West Eighty-first Street; owner, Otto Dietrich; damage, $1,000.

7:45 A. M.—1,475 Madison Avenue; owner, Louis Smith; damage, $150.

10:10 A. M.—407 Cherry Street, owner, Benjamin Kerowitz; damage slight.

12:15 P. M.—116 Second Street; owner, Herman Stack; damage slight.

4:35 P. M.—3 Peck Slip; owner, Joseph Jacobs; damage, $500.

8:45 P. M.—32 Allen Street; owner, Louis Gries; damage, $5.

9 P. M.—51 Pitt Street; owner unknown; no damage.

ENGLISH ATHLETES LAND.

Oxford-Cambridge Team Is Welcomed in Boston by Harvard Committee.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—A hearty reception today was tendered the athletes from Oxford and Cambridge Universities who have come to America to try their prowess against the Canadians in Montreal, and later against the pick of the athletes of Harvard and Yale Universities in the dual games which are to be held in New York on Sept. 21. The visitors arrived on the Commonwealth, which reached the lower harbor late last night and anchored at Quarantine.

Shortly after 6 o'clock this morning Evert J. Wendell and John Hallowell of the Harvard committee were on the docks, gathering their fellow-athletes from Harvard and Yale, preparatory to taking a tug to meet the big ocean liner on her way up. There are eighteen members in the English team, under the management of Lee Knowles, who comes as the graduate manager of the athletes. The names of the athletes and their specialties are as follows:

Cambridge—The Rev. H. W. Workman, President of the team, one-half and two-mile runs; E. Allcock, hammer; R. W. Barclay, quarter-mile run; J. J. Cawthra, one-mile run; G. Churchill, 100-yard run; F. G. Crockett, one-mile run; H. W. Gregson, one-mile run; H. P. W. MacNaughton, two-mile run; G. Howard Smith, high jump, and A. E. Hind, 100-yard run.

Oxford—E. A. Dawson, President, two-mile run; J. P. Bulkeley, high jump; J. R. Cleves, half-mile run; L. J. Combes, 440-yard run; E. R. Cornish, quarter-mile run; W. E. B. Henderson, long jump; E. G. May, hammer throw, and reserve man, S. A. Neave, hammer throw.

The visitors were escorted to the Hotel Vendome, where they spent the day resting and receiving their friends. They will leave to-morrow morning for Montreal.

The Cambridge-Oxford versus Harvard-Yale return games will take place on Berkeley Oval, New York, Sept. 25, at 3 P. M. This was decided at the Vendome to-night, when Messrs. Knowles, Workman, and Dawson of the visitors met Messrs. Wendall, Hallowell, and Sheldon, representing the American universities, and arranged most of the final details for the contest. The hurdle race will be run on the cinders. This was a pronounced disappointment to the Englishmen. This provisional order of events was adopted, subject to amendment:

One hundred yard dash, 880-yard run, hammer throw, 440-yard run, running high jump, mile run, 120-yard high hurdles, (3 feet 6 inches;) running broad jump, and two-mile run.

The subject of a relay race was suggested, but as the Englishmen are not accustomed to this event, it was not adopted. The visitors favored nine events. Only firsts are to count. If the games should result in a tie by reason of a dead heat in the deciding event the tie will stand.

At the request of the visitors, the uprights for the high jumps are to be eight feet tall. The question of officials was discussed, but nothing was decided. The Englishmen will be represented on the list of officials by their reserve men. This matter was deferred to another meeting to be held in New York at a time not yet determined.

The Englishmen leave for Montreal tomorrow. The visiting athletes dined at the Vendome to-night as guests of the Harvard-Yale committee.

New West Side A. C. Games.

The New West Side Athletic Club will hold the first of a series of all-around athletic competitions for the championship of the club at the club grounds, in West Fifty-fourth Street, Sunday morning. The events to be contested are 100-yard run, running high jump, putting the 16-pound shot, one-half-mile walk, and throwing 56-pound weight. All the events are scratch, and the scoring will be done under the Amateur Athletic Union system.

REIFF BOYS WON FIVE RACES.

American Jockeys in England Successful at Two Meetings.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—American horsemen were very successful at the Hurst Park Club August meeting to-day. Frank Gardiner's Sandpiper II., ridden by C. Jenkins, won the Open Plate, one mile and a half, for three-year-olds and upward. At this meeting Lester Reiff had three winning mounts. On William C. Whitney's Mount Vernon filly he won the August Two-Year-Old Plate, at five furlongs; on Archduke II. he won the Hampton Selling Plate, at one mile, for three-year-olds and upward, and on United States he won a two-year-old selling plate at five furlongs.

At the Nottingham Summer meeting today John Reiff had two winning mounts, the first on William C. Whitney's Flying Jib, winner of the Little John Plate, five furlongs, for two-year-olds, and the second on Whitney's De Lacey, winner of the Rufford Abbey Plate, over the straight mile, for three-year-olds and upward. Jockey D. Maher also had two winning mounts. On Friar's Wash Maher won the Welbeck Abbey Plate, a high-weight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, at six furlongs straight, and on Orsay he won the Friar Tuck Selling Plate, one mile, for all ages.

DEED FOR NEW TRACK FILED.

Transfer Recorded of Jamaica Land for Sullivan's Race Course.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMAICA, L. I., Aug. 23.—A deed was filed in the office of the County Clerk of Queens Borough yesterday transferring to Adrian H. Jackson, Henry L. Rupert, and J. F. Walsh a tract of land at this place consisting of 107 acres, which recently was purchased for the new race course planned by State Senators Timothy D. Sullivan and P. H. McCarren and others. The property is between New York and Locust Avenues and the South Side Railroad tracks at Jamaica. It is nearly level, and there will be little grading to be done.

The price named in the deed is $89,352.75. It will cost nearly as much more to build a grand stand, stables, and equip the track. Transportation will be provided by trolley lines and by a spur which the Long Island Railroad Company has promised to construct from the main line at Jamaica to the race track.

Fournier and Sloan Coming.

According to a cable message received yesterday at the office of the National Cycling Association in this city, Henry Fournier, the French automobilist, and Tod Sloan, the American jockey, who has become a chauffeur, sailed from America on the Deutschland Thursday. Fournier is well remembered in this country, and was winner in the recent Paris-Berlin race. While the races of the Automobile Club of America will not take place in September at Buffalo, having been postponed until early in October, it is probable that Fournier and Sloan will have plenty of opportunities for engagements at earlier track tournaments for various cities.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers; cooler; fresh southerly winds.

There will be showers to-day in the Middle and South Atlantic States, the southern portion of the Gulf States, Arkansas, the Texas Panhandle, and the Central Rocky Mountain region, probably continuing to-morrow in the South Atlantic States and along the Gulf coast; elsewhere the weather will be generally fair to-day and to-morrow.

There will be no extensive changes in temperature.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts winds will be light south to west; on the South Atlantic Coast light southerly winds; on the Gulf coast variable winds; on the upper lakes light northerly winds, and on the lower lakes light west to north winds.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh southwesterly winds and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—TIMES.		
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	65	76	78
6 A. M.	63	76	80
9 A. M.	76	82	87
12 M.	76	83	89
3 P. M.	78	80	85
6 P. M.	76	79	82
9 P. M.	72	77	80
12 P. M.	72	76	79

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	82½
Weather Bureau	78⅝
Corresponding date 1900	72¼
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	71

The barometer registered 30.17 inches at 8 A. M., and 30.10 at 8 P. M. The humidity was 86 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 85 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 84 degrees at 12:30 P. M., and the minimum 76 degrees at 6 A. M.

BORALMA WON BIG TROT

Fleet Gelding Was Victor in Straight Heats at Readville.

EQUALED HIS MARK IN RACE

Fred S. Wedgewood, Winner of Two Heats in Fast Pacing Class, Distanced by Sphinx S. in Fourth.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 23.—With five events on the card and every one cleared up, the Grand Circuit harness meeting came to a close this afternoon. It happened that every race, with the exception of that for the Neponset stake, was decided in straight heats. This made the finish of the races by schedule a possibility. The Neponset stake brought out the 2:10 class pacers, including Sphinx S., the New York gelding who was the victor in the event, and Fred S. Wedgewood, another New York pacer, who set horsemen to talking by marching away with the first two heats. The roan horse did not hold out, however, but broke badly in the third heat and was distanced by the judges in the fourth. It was easy for Sphinx S. in those two heats.

The chief interest of the afternoon was attached to what Boralma might do in the 2:08 class trot, for a purse of $2,500. The Lawson gelding did nothing wonderful, though he equaled his record of 2:07¼, made in Detroit July 5, and won with ease from The Monk, Kingmond, and Toggles, who finished and took money in the order named. The handsome Boralma received a hearty welcome from the 6,000 persons present. Winning the pole in the first heat, the gelding remained in possession of that position throughout the race.

Kingmond tried to give him a race and staid with him until the three-quarters in the first heat; when being then at Boralma's sulky wheel, he lost his feet. The Monk, after this, proceeded to give Boralma a brush, but never got within a length of him. In the second heat Boralma at the start was several feet behind his field. He soon went into the lead, and was only pushed in the homestretch, when The Monk came up as far as Boralma's hips, as they went under the wire. The quarter was traveled in 0:32¼, the half reached in 1:03¾, the three-quarters in 1:36, and the mile trotted in 2:07¼.

In the 2:16 class trot, Maurine, owned by P. L. Turner of Pennsylvania, won in straight heats. In the 2:19 class pace, Terrace Queen made a creditable performance, covering the mile in 2:11¾. This was in her second heat, when Blasa tried to chase her out. The 2:11 class pace was a procession in each heat, Reuben S. leading always with a big gap between him and Miss Gertrude, and finishing in that order. It was announced that next Friday, at Providence, Cresceus will attempt to lower the world's record. Summaries:

2:10 Class.—Pacing; three in five; the Neponset Stake; value $3,000; unfinished Thursday.

Sphinx S., ch. g., Sphinx-Winnie S.	by Princeps, (Spear)	9	7	1	1	1
Daphne Dallas, br. m., (Herbert)		3	11	2	2	4
Sophia, b. m., (Linsley)		12	2	3	11	6
The Bishop, b. g., (Berry)		6	6	9	5	2
Diavolo, br. g., (O'Neil)		2	5	8	10	7
Balmy L., b. m., (Turner)		4	4	4	3	5
Annulator, b. h., (Bass)		4	12	6	4	3
Norvin G., br. g., (Gilles)		10	4	5	6	8
Betonica, b. h., (Marsh)		7	8	7	8	11
Ituna, b. m., (Carpenter)		13	10	12	7	10
Carmine, b. g., (Golden)		8	9	10	9	9
Fred S. Wedgewood, b. h., (Noble)		1	1	11	dis.	
Early Bird, Jr., br. g., (Knapp)		5	dis.			
Hal McEwan, ch. g., (Garth)		dis.				
Rey Direct, blk. h., (Cecil)		dis.				

Time—2:08¾; 2:10¼; 2:09¾; 2:10½; 2:10¾.

2:08 Class.—Trotting; two in three. Purse $2,500

Eralma, ch. g., Boreal-Earlma, by Earl, (Gatcomb)	1	1
The Monk, b. g., (Noble)	2	2
Kingmond, b. g., (Marsh)	3	3
Toggles, br. g., (Clark)	4	4

Time—2:08½; 2:07¾.

2:18 Class.—Trotting; three in five. Purse $1,000.

Maurine, b. m., Hinder Wilkes-Sally B., by Lever, (Turner)	1	1	1
Belle Curry, ch. m., (Marsh)	2	2	2
Sybil H., ch. m., (Spear)	3	7	2
Free Silver, b. h., (McHenry)	7	4	3
Marion Wilkes, b. m., (Titer)	3	9	5
Pug, g. g., (Barnes)	9	3	7
Irene, br. m., (Kane)	6	6	4
Burlington Boy, ch. g., (Ames)	10	6	6
E. C., g. g., (O'Neil)	10	5	10
Pirae, b. g., (Brady)	8	10	9

Time—2:13½; 2:15½; 2:14¾.

2:19 Class.—Pacing; two in three. Purse $1,000.

Terrace Queen, br. m., by Valpeau-Lady Randall, by Mambrino Swigert, (Shaffer)	1	1
Orin B., b. g., (Hudson)	2	3
Blasa, b. g., (Kenney)	7	2
Tommy Mc, b. g., (McCarthy)	3	4
Thornway, b. h., (McHenry)	4	6
Rex, ch. g., (Hyde)	5	5
Ralph R., b. h., (Paige)	6	7
Annie B., ch. m., (Tyson)	dis.	
Burnham, b. g., (Brennan)	dis.	

Time—2:12; 2:11¾.

2:11 Class.—Pacing; two in three. Purse $1,000.

Reuben S., b. g., by Stratford, dam untraced, (Rank)	1	1
Miss Gertrude, br. m., (Hudson)	2	2
Carmelita, b. m., (McMahon)	3	3
Maud Emperor, ch. m., (Spear)	dis.	

Time—2:12¼; 2:12½.

Heavy Track for Goshen Trots.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Despite a heavy track, good racing was witnessed at the Goshen Driving Park this afternoon. Chanty won in the 2:12 class, unfinished from yesterday. Kentucky Wilkes, Jr., owned by Gen. B. F. Tracy, won the two-year-old special sweepstakes in straight heats. The 2:14 class was left unfinished and will be continued to-morrow, together with four other races. Joe Patchen did not attempt his performance, owing to the condition of the track. Summaries:

2:12 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $1,000. (Unfinished yesterday.)

Chanty, ch. g., by Guy Wilkes, (Arthur)	3	4	4	1	1	1
Elsie S., b. m., by Stamboul, (Andrews)	5	1	1	4	2	3
Frank Crsamer, b. g., (Snyder)	1	3	2	3	4	2
Bessie Owens, ch. m., (W. Dickerson)	2	2	3	2	3	dr
Woodford C., b. g., (Davis)	4	5	5	5	5	dr

Time—2:17; 2:15¼; 2:16; 2:18; 2:20¾; 2:21¼.

Special Sweepstakes.—Trotting; two in three; two-year-olds. Purse, $1,400.

Kentucky Wilkes, Jr., by Kentucky Wilkes, (J. Dickerson)	1	1
Sally Bradley, b. f., by Stamboul, (Gurney)	3	2
Betsey, b. f., (Murray)	dis.	

Time—2:45½; 2:45¾.

2:23 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $1,000.

S. P., ch. h., by Presidur Red, (White)	1	1	1
Halen D., b. m., by Crafty, (Maloney)	2	2	2
May Colbert, b. m., (Guyer)	4	3	3
Starlight Chimes, b. h., (Willow)	3	4	dis
Erastus, rn. g., (Nichols)	dis.		

Time—2:18¾; 2:17; 2:16¾.

2:14 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $800. (Unfinished.)

Prince A., b. g., by The Prince (Tyson)	2	1	1
Lady Intrigue, br. m., by Intrigue, (Aldrich)	1	3	2
Alberta, b. m., (Arthur)	3	2	3

Time—2:16; 2:17; 2:17¾.

FIRST WHIP WON BY A NECK.

Race for Amsterdam Stakes at Saratoga Made a Hot Contest.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The racing here to-day was very fair. The stake feature was the Amsterdam, selling, for three-year-olds and upward. Carbuncle was favorite, at 1 to 2, but the best he could do was to run second to First Whip, who outgamed him in the struggle down the stretch and won by a neck.

The mile-and-a-furlong handicap furnished a lively contest. Six horses started. The two-year-old Gay Boy made the pace for six furlongs, where The Amazon went to the front, to be passed in turn by Hammock and Latson, a close finish resulting in Latson gaining the decision by a head, while Gay Boy was only a length away. Lone Fisherman finished last. Jim Tulley was a strong favorite for the first race, but he was never prominent, Rose Plume, at 15 to 1, winning by a wide margin from Emma A. M. Guess Work won the seventh furlong race easily from Colonel Ballentine, with Lizzie A. third.

Cornwall was an even-money favorite for the closing race. He got away flying, but was headed in the last stride by Femesole. Shaw, who rode Cornwall, claimed a foul, but the claim was dismissed. The weather was clear and warm. The track was slow, but dried out in the afternoon. John E. Madden has sold his three-year-old Lucent to A. L. Aste for $2,000. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs, for maiden two-year-olds. Rose Plume, 112 pounds, (Mounce,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, won; Emma A. M., 109, (Beauchamp,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Woden, 112, (McGinn,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:03 1-5. Jim Tulley, Presumption, Chickadee, Major Tenny, Justice, Frontenix, and Knapsack also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a furlong, for all ages; handicap. Latson, 118 pounds, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Hammock, 108, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; Gay Boy, 103, (Cochran,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:56 3-5. The Amazon, Aislike, and Lone Fisherman also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and seventy yards; selling; for three-year-olds and upward. First Whip, 111 pounds, (Bullman,) 11 to 5 and 1 to 3, won; Carbuncle, 108, (Cochran,) 1 to 2 and out, second; Maister, 90, (Crosthwaite,) 12 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:46 4-5. Queen Pepper also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; for three-year-olds. Guess Work, 97 pounds, (Wonderly,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Colonel Ballentine, 101, (Cochran,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, second; Lizzie K., 91, (G. Thompson,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:29 3-5. James J. Corbett, Thoroughbred, Bounteous, and Connie also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs, for two-year-olds. Femesole, 109 pounds, (Cochran,) 6 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Cornwall, 112, (Shaw,) 9 to 10 and out, second; Batyah, 109, (Miles,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:01 3-5. Rocky, Tippetoes, Triton, Connecticut, Hopedale, Andalusian, and Tenagra also ran.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; seven furlongs. Chuctanunda and Sadie Southwell, 110 pounds each; Specific, 108; May W. and Belle of Lexington, 103 each; Bedeck, 96; Locket and Agnes D., 87 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Alfred Vargrave, 111 pounds; Astor, 107; Handcuff and Blueaway, 106 each; Bowen, 103; Anecdote, 98; Lady Chorister, 91.

THIRD RACE.—The Adirondack Handicap of $5,000, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Goldsmith, 127 pounds; Dixieline, 119; Sir Oliver, 116; The Gold Finder, 115; Smart Set, 114; Caughnawaga, 113; Saturday, 112; Peninsular, 108; Leonia, 105; Bill Tully, 102; Essene, 100; Byrne of Roscrea, 93.

FOURTH RACE.—The Saratoga Cup of $5,000, for three-year-olds and upwards, weight for age; one mile and five furlongs. Imp, 122 pounds; Blues and Baron Pepper, 113 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; over the full course, about two miles and a half. Bullingdon, 154 pounds; Bacchanal, 141; Mars Chan, 137; Decameron, 135; Trillion, 133; Mr. Stoffel, 132; Curfew Bell, 130.

SIXTH RACE.—The Merchants' and Citizens' Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Rockton, 126 pounds; Herbert, 114; Decanter, 112; Sam Phillips and Terminus, 110 each; His Eminence and Kinniknick, 105 each; Chuctanunda, 104; Trigger, 99; Specific, 98; Lucent, 90.

SOUTHAMPTON'S HORSE SHOW.

Exhibition Opened with a Large Attendance and Interesting Ring Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 23.—The annual exhibition of the Southampton Horse Association opened here to-day on the club's grounds at Interlaken. Many prominent society people were present as exhibitors or spectators, and the contests for ribbons aroused much enthusiasm. Every parking space was taken, and the grounds were filled with coaches, automobiles, and every variety of vehicle.

Eight classes were adjudged to-day. The awards for the day follow:

Roadsters.—Stallion, mare, or gelding, to be shown to wagon as driven on the road—Won by Charles F. Hubbs's b. m. Maryland Belle; Gen. Thomas H. Barber's br. s. Titian, second; Edward Bell's b. s. Dandy, third.

Pair of Carriage Horses.—Over 15 hands, but not over 15.2 hands—Won by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Curtis's Starlight and Sunshine; George C. Clarke's Slick and Vera, second; George C. Clarke's May and Janice, third.

Ponies in Harness.—With children driving—Won by Master Howell Van Nostrand's Jack; Miss Janet H. Robb's Myosotis, second; Master De Lancey Nicoll, Jr.'s, Junior, third.

Horses 14.3 Hands and Not Exceeding 15.3 Hands.—Won by George A. Crocker's b. g. Jay; James L. Breese's b. g., Lord Shelburne, second; George R. Schieffelin's br. m. Vanity, third.

Horse Up to Carrying 200 Pounds or Over.—Won by Miss Ethel Moore's b. h., Blue Boy; Mr. George W. Curtis's b. g., Sebonac, second; T. C. Hollins's b. m. Bab, third.

Jumpers.—Horses up to carrying 190 pounds, to be shown over four jumps, each 4 feet 6 inches high; conformation to count 25 per cent. and performance 75 per cent.—Won by W. Scott Cameron's b. g. Fireworks, clearing 4 feet 3 inches; W. Scott Cameron's br. m. Rosalind, second; W. K. Mathews's b. g. Sans Souci, third.

Tandems.—Wheeler to be any height, leader not to exceed the wheeler in height—Won by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Curtis's Radiant and Sunshine; G. L. Boissevain's War Eagle and Winsor, second.

Ponies 14.2 hands and under.—Won by Master Alfred Egmont Schermerhorn's b. m. Zasa; Miss Annie G. Fiske's br. m. Baby, second; Master W. E. Putnam, Jr.'s, b. m. Lady Ivy, third.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Lifeless Playing, Weak Batting, and Mediocre Fielding Lost Game for New York.

The New York baseball team played in lifeless style at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and consequently lost another game to Brooklyn. At the bat the New Yorks did nothing to speak of, while their work in the field was mediocre. In fact, their only run was scored on a balk, which Kennedy made while Van Haltren was on third base. Just before the game Strang was reinstated to good standing by the New York management, and played third base, Bowerman, who has been playing that position, going in to catch.

Neither side scored in the first two innings, but Brooklyn made three runs in the third inning. Farrell's single, Kennedy's safe hit, and Strang's fumble of Keeler's grounder filled the bases. McCreery's single scored Farrell and Kennedy. Dolan's hit was fumbled by Murphy, and Keeler scored. Dolan was caught stealing to second, and after Kelley had gone to first on balls, Bowerman ran McCreery down on Davis's throw of Daly's hit. Ganzel caught Dahlen's fly.

With Strang out on strikes and Taylor on a fly, Van Haltren hit safely in the fifth inning. Davis also singled, Van Haltren reaching third. Kennedy made a motion as if to throw the ball to first, and a balk was called, Van Haltren scoring. Daly threw out McBride.

Brooklyn's last run was scored in the sixth inning on Dahlen's double, Irwin's sacrifice, and Farrell's single. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf	1	0	0	1	0	Keeler, rf	1	3	3	1	0
Davis, ss	0	2	2	4	1	McCr'y, lf	1	0	3	2	0
McBride, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Dolan, cf	0	0	4	0	0
Selbach, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Kelley, 1b	0	1	10	0	0
Murphy, 2b	0	0	4	2	1	Daly, 1b	0	1	0	1	0
Bowerman, c	0	1	5	2	0	Dahlen, ss	1	1	1	7	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	1	12	1	0	Irwin, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
Strang, 3b	0	1	0	0	1	Farrell, c	1	3	7	0	0
Taylor, p	0	0	1	2	0	Kennedy, p	1	1	0	1	0
Total	1	8	27	17	4	Total	4	13	27	11	0

New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1
Brooklyn	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; New York, 11. Bases on balls—By Taylor, 3; by Kennedy, 1. Struck out—By Taylor, 3; by Kennedy, 5. Three-base hit—McCreery. Two-base hits—Davis, Selbach, Dahlen, Daly. Sacrifice hit—Irwin. Stolen bases—Strang, Keeler, Farrell. Double play—Strang, Davis, and Ganzel. Balk—Kennedy. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—One hour and 49 minutes.

At Boston.

BOSTON.	R	IB	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf	1	3	1	0	0	Thomas, cf	0	0	6	0	1
Tenney, 1b	1	1	12	0	0	Jack'th, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
Demont, 2b	3	4	0	2	0	Flick, rf	2	3	1	0	0
Cooley, lf	1	3	8	0	0	Deleh'ty, lf	1	3	6	0	0
Hamil'n, cf	0	1	2	0	0	McFarl'd, c	0	3	5	2	0
Lowe, 3b	0	1	5	2	0	Jennings, 1b	1	2	12	0	1
Long, ss	0	2	4	2	1	Hallm'n, 2b	1	2	3	0	0
Kittridge, c	0	1	8	2	0	Cross, ss	0	1	1	2	0
Nichols, p	1	3	0	3	0	Duggleby, p	1	1	0	2	0
						Town'nd, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	19	36	11	1	White, p	0	1	0	3	0
						*Orth	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	6	16	35	14	2

*Batted for Townsend in the seventh inning.
†Two out when winning run was made.

Boston	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0—7
Philadelphia	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0—6

Earned runs—Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hit—Cooley. Home runs—Nichols, Jennings. Stolen bases—Cross, (2,) Hallman, Duggleby, Flick. Double plays—Cross, Hallman, and Jennings; Jacklitsch and Hallman. Sacrifice hits—Hamilton, Cooley, (2.) First base on balls—Off Nichols, 7. Hit by pitched ball—Cross. Struck out—By Nichols, 7; by White, 2. Passed balls—McFarland, Kittridge. Time of game—2 hours and 55 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	58	37	.611	Boston	50	51	.495
Philadelphia	58	44	.569	Cincinnati	41	56	.423
Brooklyn	59

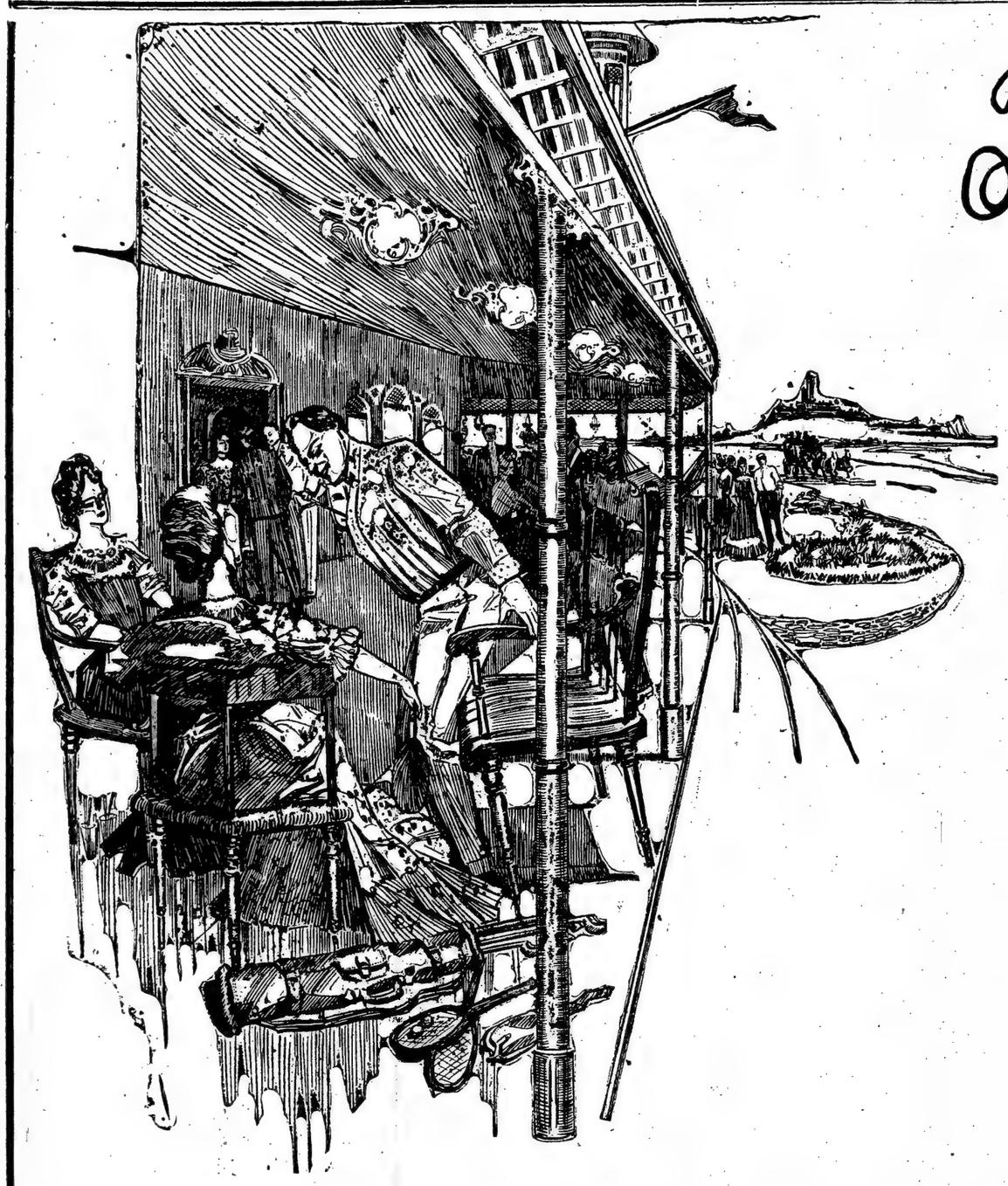

The Wanamaker Store

STORE CLOSES AT 12 O'CLOCK TODAY

Short-Time Supplies At Prices Still Shorter

THE thrifty man's inclination—and the thrifty woman's, too—is to make Summer things "do," for the rest of the season.

It seems tempting, as a matter of economy, to stop buying things the latter part of August.

But the weather stays hot through August; then through September. Old things get older, and you get impatient for the cool weather to come—and you worry about it. But it doesn't come—of course not—until probably late in October.

Then the man or woman finds that he, or she, has missed enjoying the best two months in the year—wishing for the weather to get worse, just because they were trying to make their old clothes do.

Foolish people, you think!

Everybody will agree to that; but there are not many of them, of course.

Other people—the wise folks—find the things they want, selling at such little prices, that they provide new supplies, and feel comfortable and well dressed, right up to the moment when the weather itself calls for Fall clothing.

And it costs ridiculously little, after all.

Goods all over our store today tell that; and many very fine lots are too small to tell about in the papers.

Some very important vacation trips are still ahead. For these, very fine outfits can be obtained at exceedingly little cost.

Visiting housekeepers have a chance to save more than their vacation trip costs, if they have furniture needs.

All women will be interested in the Early Fall Fashion Show.

Striking Styles in the

New Flannel WAISTS

There's a bright display of them in a Broadway window today. The new fashions for wear this Fall are more attractive than ever, and wearing-time is not far off. They are more elaborate, too—silk embroidery is much in evidence on many of them. Some of them are made with yoke effect, or with vests in contrasting color over which the flannel is silk embroidered in applique effect. A striking specimen is of white flannel, made with full front over a black silk vest, finely plaited, the edges of the blouse caught together with silk cords running through large crocheted eyelets.

Sleeves are bishop style, either plain or plaited; some of the waists button in front, others in the back.

You can gain a far more satisfactory idea by coming to see the collection. Prices range from $1.25 to $9.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Sharp Reductions on Girls' Skirts

The hangers-on from our Summer stocks are being encouraged in every way to hasten their footsteps. Here is the latest group to get marching orders—some girls' pretty skirts of linen and pique, in tan, blue and white. Made in a variety of attractive styles. Lengths are mostly 34 to 38 inches. Many of them are beautifully trimmed with insertion, and values range up to $4. Today they bear a uniform price of

$1.50 each

At such a low figure it is economy to buy a supply for the rest of this Summer's wearing, and for an early start next year.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Wanamaker-Wellington TYPEWRITERS

Correspondence is taking on new life in most commercial houses now. The old typewriting machine will probably not do for the new season's business; or you may want to add one or more new ones to your office service.

Naturally you want to get the best machine that is made, provided the price is right.

We've tested and proven the WANAMAKER-WELLINGTON, thoroughly, for several years—use it universally all over our establishment.

We find it the quickest, surest, neatest, strongest, most convenient of all typewriters—that's why we recommend it so heartily to other business people.

When you see it you'll understand in a moment just why it has all these important advantages over all other typewriters.

We'll show it to you here in our Typewriter Store, or will send a man with a machine to demonstrate it to you, in your own office, at any time convenient to you.

Price? $60. Yet it has very positive advantages over any other hundred dollar machine made.

Basement.

Good BOOKS

At Trifling Prices

Two groups of excellent books are here—books that are well worth possessing and reading—at prices which put them within the reach of every one, no matter how small his appropriation for books may be.

The first is a list of about twenty-five copyrighted novels that are strong, entertaining stories, but which have been shelved by the rush of recent fiction. These have sold at $1.25 and $1.50 each—in this edition, handsomely cloth-bound, at

Forty Cents Each

The following titles:

The Sign of the Seven Sins. Wm. Le Queux
The Shadow of Quong Lung. Dr. C. W. Doyle
An Opera and Lady Grassmere. Albert Kinross.
Wigdom, the Defender. Simon Newcomb
The Boarder of Argyle Place. George Tolle
God, the King, My Brother. Mary F. Nixon
The Wallet of Kai Lung. Ernest Bramah
A Furnace of Earth. Hallie Erminie Rives
Fate, the Fiddler. Herbert C. Macilwaine
A Georgian Actress. Pauline Bradford Mackie
Poor People. I. K. Friedman
Edward Barry, South Sea Whaler. Louis Becke
On the Wing of Occasions. Joel Chandler Harris
Punchinello. Florence Stuart
Quirdrs. Countess Loveau de Chavanne
Sweepers of the Sea. Claude H. Wetmore
Dauntless. Ewan Martin
The Rhymer. Allan McAulay
The Wreck of Conemaugh. J. Jenkins Hains
The Strength of Gideon. Paul Laurence, Dunbar
Her Sailor. Marshal Saunders
The Prelude and the Play. Rufus Mann
The Favor of Princes. Mark Lee Luther
The Vizier of the Two-Horned Alexander. Frank C. Stockton.
In Old France and New. William McLeeman

Then a collection of 2,500 handy little books, in pretty cloth bindings, by popular authors, at 10c a copy. Just the right sort of little books to stick in your pocket for an odd half-hour's reading.

Book Store, Ninth Street.

Visitors' FURNITURE Day

This August Sale Has Much Interest for Saturday Vacationers

There are thousands of housekeepers who pass through New York on Saturday—thousands, too, of prospective housekeepers who will furnish their first home this Fall.

They are largely people who wish to get the most possible for their money; and, with young housekeepers particularly, much happiness and comfort depends on how well they can make the home look for the limited amount they have to spend.

At the Wanamaker Sale they are certain to get the most excellent kinds of furniture that are made, in modern and artistic styles; and just now get

$100 Worth of Furniture for $50 to $75

And other amounts in proportion.

It is a rare opportunity for economy for all such people to take advantage of today.

Of course we will ship the goods later on, if you are not ready for them at once.

You get the full advantage of August Sale prices, and receive the furniture when you are ready.

These hints of prices on various sorts of furniture picked at random through the stock:

$4 Bedroom Rockers $2.50—
Quartered golden oak bedroom rockers; high back with wide cross panels; brace arms; polished wood seat, saddle shaped; highly polished.

$4 Dining Chairs, $2.75—
Quartered golden oak, box seat dining chairs; shaped seat frame with fine cane seat; French legs with stretchers; banister back with openwork panel; highly polished.

$8 White Enamel Beds, $5—
Enameled iron bedsteads in best white baked enamel; 1¼-inch corner posts; ½-inch filling rods with ornamental connections; brass corner vases, 2½ in.; to be had in 3 ft., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.

$10 Music Cabinets, $7—
Mahogany finished music cabinets, with mahogany veneered door and drawer; shaped legs; inlaid lines; marquetry centerpiece in door; highly polished.

$15 Oak Bookcases, $10—
Quartered golden oak; 58 in. high, 28 in. wide; moulded top and base; glass door; four adjustable shelves; highly polished.

$20 Oak Bureaus, $15—
Quartered golden oak with swell front; top 42x20 in.; two long and two short drawers; upright oval, pattern plate mirror, 22x28 in.; fine construction and highly polished.

$25 Oak Sideboards, $18—
Quartered golden oak sideboards; swell top, 54x23 in.; two swell front drawers, one lined for silver; one linen drawer; two cupboards; cabinet top with three shelves; French plate mirror, 28 x 16 in.; fine construction and highly polished.

$25 Mahogany Bureaus, $18.50—
Mahogany veneered bureaus with serpentine front and top; two long and two small drawers; top base 44 x 21 in.; shaped legs; oval French plate mirror, 30 x 24 in.; highly polished.

$30 Oak Chiffonniers, $20—
Quartered golden oak; serpentine front and top, 36 x 19 in.; four long and two short drawers; shaped legs; French plate mirror, 24 x 20 in.

$30 Hanging Hall Glasses, $20—
Quartered golden oak; handsomely carved frame with carved head in center; four double hat and coat hooks; French plate mirror, 36 x 24 in.

$35 Oak Buffets, $23—
Quartered golden oak of fine construction and finish; top 42 x 22 in.; three small drawers; center cupboard with two side compartments; top has two small shelves at sides; French plate mirror, 24x16 in.

$38 Mahogany Bookcases, $25—
60 in. high, 49 in. wide; two sections with 2 glass doors; 4 adjustable shelves; moulded edge top; carved heads on corners; claw feet.

$70 Mahogany Sideboards, $50—
Mahogany sideboards; shaped front; moulded edge top, 54 x 25 in.; 6 small drawers; linen drawer; 2 closets; base has corner posts with claw feet; top is handsomely carved and has 4 shelves; pattern plate mirror, 46 x 20 in.; highly polished.

$80 Parlor Suites, $55—
Imitation mahogany frames, handsomely carved; suite consists of sofa, 2 arm and 2 wall chairs; full spring seats; best upholstery; tapestry cover in light colors.

$90 Old Davenports, $60—
Large size, club Davenport in quartered golden oak; heavy, massive frame; full spring seat; deeply tufted; covered with imported green velour with embossed pattern; highly polished and of best construction.

$100 Leather Library Suites, $75—
Mahogany finished frames; of good design; suite consists of sofa and large arm chair; full spring seat; tufted; tufted back; covered in dark green leather; fine construction and highly finished.

Another Important Offering of

White DRESS SHIRTS

Those we told you about a few days ago were gone almost with the telling. Today we have one hundred and thirty-five dozens more, to offer at the same absurdly low price,

35c Each, 3 for $1

Think of it—a white dress shirt for about what it costs to have one laundered three times!

They are well made, amply cut, and finely laundered. Body is of good muslin, bosom of 3-ply linen, with single or double plaits and eyelets; open in back; two lengths of sleeve. Sizes 15 to 17.

135 dozens seem like a good many shirts, but you had better lay in your supply this morning.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

$10 Will Buy a Splendid SUIT Today

This is good news for the one hundred men who decide quickest this morning to save five dollars on a suit—one of those most economical and sightly suits, too—black serge.

There is just that quantity here—the best $15 suit we have ever sold. All black serge, stylish and well made, of a weight that will make them comfortable to wear until 'way into the Fall—

Ten Dollars a Suit

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

PARIS NOTES

FROM THE OFFICE OF JOHN WANAMAKER, 44, Rue des Petites-Ecuries, Paris, August 13, 1901.

With what energy does the "mondaine" pursue the butterfly pleasure at Trouville. Social life is there seen at its gayest, and gowns are at their best. Nowhere are the mandates of La Mode followed so blindly as at Trouville. The elegante begins her day idly on the sands, but finishes it up in a whirl of excitement in the Casino at the gaming-tables or in the ball-room. In the morning she lounges on the sands to watch the bathers or to join them, to admire the very pretty coats made of bath toweling and embroidery, and to note the latest variety of white bath coating in sac ulster shape; a shape, by the way, which is also to be observed in the latest form of racing coats made of white linen with large pearl buttons. A bathing costume of special charm is in black alpaca, trimmed with white linen embroidered with black spots; while a white serge bathing dress worn over a striped woven vest with a scarlet frilled collar and scarf is its most serious rival. The stockings, shoes and caps of the bathing costume have absorbed a vast amount of ingenuity; the shoes lace up in front, and the straw hats, tied with colored ribbons, are well suited to the needs of the merely dilettante "baigneuse," while the more active bather takes to the bow cap made of plain silk. A pale blue bathing dress, trimmed with Irish crochet lace down the front, with a scarf of black silk, has been this week decorating the most energetic of fair swimmers.

On the "plage" itself, white is the most popular wear, and with all the white dresses, be they flannel or linen, the colored silk petticoat is worn. Pink, blue or mauve silk frills peep beneath cotton frocks, and although in the early Summer months there was a leaning towards the white cambric underskirt, the colored one has now been adopted for wear under the white; while white petticoats are used with good effect under black dresses. There are some beautiful black dresses to be seen at Trouville, transparent of texture, encrusted with medallions of black lace and lined with white silk.

Bright red cloth is as fashionable this year as last summer, and is a material conspicuously in vogue for the seaside. It makes dapper little coats. The last season's jacket, almost resembling a hunting coat, is replaced by a long flowing mantle. Some are semi-long and have no collar, but are bordered with a shaped strapping of black and gold embroidery around the neck. The bell-shaped sleeves are quite loose, while on some very "chic" models a cascaded drapery is formed from the shoulders, whence the arms pass beneath. On a slight figure they are certainly stylish. Another pretty notion is a long draped pelerine, having one end thrown over the shoulder, and fastened with a gold buckle. "Mantelets" in Marie Antoinette style, are considered very chic for wear at the races; made of white taffetas encrusted with lace, and worn with a lace robe. Some elegantes wear large flat capuchons of lace or gathered mousseline, and sometimes appear with a fichu fashioned wrap which crosses in front and fastens behind in a sash of mousseline. Many wraps of this description are worn for the Casino fetes.

Many hats are trimmed with fruit, and cherries are particularly chic, and are worn with their own foliage and stalks that are left freely visible—in fact, the idea seems to be to make the whole look as natural as possible. Hats trimmed with black, white and red currants are also seen on many stylish women.

The latest footgear created for fair cyclists is a white kid boot, with uppers of black patent leather. All the smartest women are wearing them. For evening wear at the Casino the correct footgear is white kid shoes with black barettes and jet embroidery.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Christian Conference at Sea Cliff Promises to Become Permanent.

The Rev. Hugh Black the Possible Successor to the Late Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock.

The Christian Conference about to meet at Sea Cliff has assumed proportions hardly dreamed of when the Conference was projected last Spring. There were men who had long felt that New York should have a Mildmay, and when they saw the formative work for the Sea Cliff meeting they took hold of it, with the result that it is now certain to be like the great English conference in many respects. That is, it is to become a meeting of Christian workers, who retire annually to talk over plans, compare notes, see how they can help each other, study the Bible, and gain spiritual strength. Hence it is more than likely to become, not a Christian Conference in name, but like the Conference in England, to take its name from the place in which it is held. If the forthcoming meeting proves successful, it will be made a permanent thing and become the Sea Cliff Conference.

The date of opening is Saturday, Aug. 31, but the first Sunday in September is to be the opening rally, when Young People's Societies will be under review. The great topic of Sunday School instruction is to be taken up on Labor Day, and later in the week the whole range of uplift work in Manhattan and Brooklyn, which is a good deal more extensive than is generally supposed, will be reviewed.

Leaders in every religious body in New York are either active or have expressed sympathy. As at Mildmay, a larg part of the programme will be allowed to develop from day to day, but it is known that Prof. F. K. Sanders of Yale will lead the Bible study each morning, and among the speakers will be the Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell, head of Temple College movement, Philadelphia; the Rev. Leighton Williams of Amity Theological School, the Rev. Walter Laidlaw of the Church Federation, the Rev. Clarence E. Eberman, the new field secretary of Christian Endeavor; Commander Albion V. Wadhams of the United States Navy, Headworker Reynolds of the University Settlement, the Rev. Lester Bradner of the Episcopal Sunday School Commission, the Rev. A. H. McKinney of the State Sunday School Society, the Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxom, the Congregationalist pastor of Springfield; Clinton R. Woodruff of the National Association of Municipal Leagues, S. J. Barrows of the New York Prison Association, Archdeacon Bryan of Queens and Nassau, and the Rev. Percy S. Grant of the Church of the Ascension, Manhattan.

Morning prayer will be said every morning at 7:30, there will be a daily praise service at 10:45 lasting fifteen minutes, and a vesper service every night at 6:30.

BRICK CHURCH'S PASTOR.

The possible successor of the late Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock as pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, the Rev. Hugh Black, is to preach for three Sundays, morning and afternoon, in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, beginning Sept. 1. The Brick Church Pulpit Committee has as yet done nothing officially, but members of it have been on the lookout all Summer, and informally they have agreed to attend the late Dr. Hall's church on the Sundays indicated.

The Rev. Hugh Black is assistant to the Rev. Dr. Whyte. He comes from St. George's United Free Church, Edinburgh, and is counted the most promising young preacher in either Scotland or England. St. George's United Free Church is one of the institutions of the Scotch metropolis, and its pastor one of the famous Presbyterian leaders outside the Establishment. He has had many assistant ministers, but six years ago, when one came whose name was Black, he attracted attention out of the ordinary by the contrast in names.

Within two years the assistant was as well known throughout Edinburgh as Dr. Whyte himself, and last Winter he caught the ear of London, being asked to preach in City Temple, the great Congregational headquarters, where he is declared to be, next to the Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker himself, the most welcome pulpit occupant. The Rev. Hugh Black is a Scotchman by birth and education.

A member of the Brick Church session said yesterday that it is too early for anything definite to be done toward filling the pulpit there. He admitted that most members of the session, and Brick Church members who may be in town, will hear Mr. Black. It is known also that Rutgers Church committee will hear him also, and committees are coming here from Pittsburg and Chicago. Mr. Black has often been mentioned for an American pulpit. The preacher at the Fifth Avenue Church to-morrow will be the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Minton of California, Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly. He was called lately to the Chambers-Wylie Church, now building at the cost of $1,000,000, in South Broad Street, Philadelphia, but declined. The Rev. Mr. Black preaches on the Sunday following, and until the return of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Sept. 1, 1901.

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SUBJECT.—Isaac the Peacemaker. Genesis, xxvi., 12, 25.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God. Matthew, v., 9.

Isaac is brought before us by himself only in this one lesson of our present course. To consider his character and relationships aright, therefore, we must look at much more than the simple facts of this one incident. For, like the sons of many an earnest, godly father, he was a very different man from Abraham, and the story of his life and that of his sons presents to us an entirely different phase of truth. It is a turning point in the revelations of Scripture.

The great subject brought before us in our recent lessons has been the genesis and growth of faith. We have seen it constantly enlarging from a simple recognition of a Divine Creator into the most perfect trust in His promises. It reached its climax in Abraham. With this lesson, however, we enter upon the consideration of the complimentary phase of Divine truth—the grace of God. It is a very important phase. For, as faith marks the attitude of man toward God, so grace marks the attitude of God toward man. Heretofore faith has been emphasized. Hereafter grace will be emphasized.

In all of God's dealings with Adam, Abel, Noah, and Abraham, wonderful expressions of God's grace were indeed seen, but in the narrative of those dealings our attention was fixed more upon the way in which that grace was received by men than upon the manner in which it was bestowed by God. In the narrative of His dealings with Isaac, Jacob, and Joseph, however, as brought before us in the coming lessons—attention will be fixed more upon Him, and what He does, than upon them, and what they do.

In the lesson of last week Isaac was introduced to our attention, but it was not his first introduction into history. He was the long-looked-for and beloved son of Abraham, "and Abraham was an hundred years old when his son Isaac was born unto him," (xxi., 5.) But fourteen years before—when Abraham was eighty-six, (xvi., 16)—he had installed Hagar, the Egyptian handmaid of his wife, into his household, and expected to make her son, Ishmael, his first born, the heir of all that God had promised him. But this was not to be, and in due time, when Isaac was born, Hagar and her son, by God's direction (xxi., 12, 13) were sent away to find a home elsewhere. Isaac was thus left the sole and special object of his affection and care.

Thus he grew up to man's estate, and although he lived to be an hundred and eighty years old, (xxxv., 28,) yet but very few incidents in his life are recorded. For about thirty years—or from the time that he was circumcised (xxi., 4) until the incident which we considered last week—we hear nothing whatever concerning him. About ten years later—or when he was forty years old (xxv., 20)—he was married to Rebecca, and became the father of Esau and Jacob when he was sixty. (xxv., 26.) After that, but how long after is not known—probably, however, it was after his sons had grown to manhood—the incident of this lesson occurred. Then he ceased almost altogether to be of any prominence in the history of events, and nothing of any great importance is mentioned concerning him until he died in Hebron and was buried by his two sons, Esau and Jacob. (xxxv., 29.

None of the few incidents recorded of his history, however, mark him—as men judge—as a man of much force of character. In all of his intercourse with others he seems to be rather dealt with by them than as a leader, and dealing with and commanding them. Without the physical energy—or the mental grasp or the pronounced faith—of his father, he was simply a good man, seeking to live peaceably with his neighbors, and by faith walking humbly before God. But in all of his ways he was evidently held and guarded by God—everywhere, and always, the object of His grace and goodness. This is very strikingly seen in the way by which Abraham's servant was directed to Rebecca as his wife. (24.) It is also, as we shall see, the prominent characteristic of the incident brought before us in this lesson.

ISAAC'S SPRITUAL CHARACTER.

How we understand the spiritual significance of Isaac's character and position will depend very much upon how we interpret the scene upon Mount Moriah brought before us last week. From many of the facts connected with that incident, it has been very natural, and very common, to look upon him as a type of Christ. The act of Abraham is so like that of God the Father in giving up His beloved Son, and the spirit of Isaac is so like that of Him who was "led as a sheep to the slaughter, and like a lamb dumb before his shearer" (Acts viii., 32) that they at once suggest the scene on Calvary.

But however interesting and spiritual this suggestion may be, there is nothing in the Scriptures to confirm it as a true interpretation. For when Christ was offered up there was no substitute found for Him. He was delivered up in very deed to death. In fact, He was the "ram caught in the thicket," the victim pierced with thorns, and not the Isaac who was delivered.

There must, therefore, be some other explanation. It is given to us by St. Paul. To him the birth of Isaac was a forecasting of the great doctrine of "justification by faith," in contradistinction to that "by works," as set forth in the person of Ishmael. For the one was the son of the free woman, the other of the bond woman, and the son of the bond woman could "not be heir with the son of the free woman." So he says that "we"—those who receive the great truth which he preached—"we, brethren, as Isaac was, are the children of promise." (Galatians iv., 22-31.) Isaac, therefore, must represent us, and not Christ—the delivered and not the Deliverer, the redeemed and not the Redeemer.

How, now, can this be? We have already seen in an earlier lesson that God in the distant ages of eternity determined to make man, and whom He did fore-know He also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of His Son." (Romans viii., 29.) During long ages He prepared the earth to be his dwelling place.

In due time he was created in His own image, and in-breathed with His Spirit, and "Adam was the son of God." (Luke iii., 38.) He was His long-expected and promised son. He set him over all of His works. He was the heir of all of His possessions.

But inasmuch as he was a created being, he could be tempted of Satan. So he fell under the condemnation of God's Law, and that Law demanded that he should die. The Father, Himself, in obedience to His own Law, must lead out this beloved—this long-expected son—this son destined to be partaker of His glory—made in His own image and heir of all His promises, and deliver him up to the bitter pangs of death! The Law, like Abraham, was unmoved, and knew no pity, no tears, no hesitation.

But God's Love, wrestled with His Law and conquered. For a voice was heard in the distant counsels of eternity, saying: "Lo, I come to do Thy will, O God." (Hebrews x., 7.) So the love of God provided a lamb, "The Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world." It was His only begotten Son, and He "laid on Him the iniquity of us all." (Isaiah liii., 6.) He took man's place, as the ram took the place of Isaac. So Isaac stands for us. "We, as Isaac was, are the children of promise."

The historical family of Isaac, therefore, is the great spiritual family of the redeemed. In studying its history we are simply studying our own. In this family there are a great variety of characters, but none are pure, none are holy—"no, not one." We look with equal indignation upon the weak blindness and partiality of Isaac, and the scheming selfishness of Rebecca, and the careless greed of Esau, and the blushing deceit of Jacob. But the same characters are seen among the redeemed children of God in every age, and every place, and in every condition of life. For all of the redeemed are not holy. Many of them, in fact, have no spiritual apprehension that they have ever been redeemed. But it is to this family that all of the promises of God in Christ belong. It is with this family in the world that we now have to do.

Now the one great thought of Abraham, the father, for this redeemed son of his love, was seen in the anxiety he manifested to secure for him a wife. Under the sacred form of an oath he solemnly charged "the eldest servant of his house that ruled over all that he had" (xxiv., 2.) "thou shalt not take a wife unto my son of the daughters of the Canaanites among whom I dwell." (xxiv., 3.) For they were heathen and had no fear of God before their eyes. "The Canaanites," in all the Scriptures, are the enemies of God's people. It was a general title characterizing all of the natural inhabitants of the land. Abraham found them there when he first encamped at Shechem. (xii., 6.)

The direction was thus a significant setting forth of the great demand of grace, that the redeemed child of God is not to make alliance with the world, for "if any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him." (I. John, ii., 15.) And "what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness?—and what communion hath light with darkness?—and what concord hath Christ with Belial?—or what part hath he that believeth with an infidel?" (II. Corinthians, vi., 14, 15.)

To carry out his master's commands, therefore, Abraham's servant was required to make a long journey that Isaac might be united to one who belonged to those who had come out of Ur of the Chaldees, and who worshipped God. They are Abraham's "kindred"—the family of his brother Nahor. They had left Ur with him, and, therefore, were on a higher spiritual level than "the Canaanite." But they were not on as high a level as Abraham, for they had been contented to tarry by the way, and had never reached Canaan as he had done. Therefore on no account was Isaac to return to them. (xxiv., 5-8.) Rebecca could come to him, but he could not go to her.

ISAAC'S INTEGRITY PRESERVED.

Evidently in all this there was a deeper meaning than simply considerations of personal and social convenience and satisfaction. It involved a great truth essential to the maintenance of a true and acceptable spiritual life. So these directions of Abraham were faithfully carried out, and by the overruling hand of God the integrity of Isaac was preserved. The story is one of the most beautiful in the Bible.

After the death of his father, Isaac apparently moved his flocks and household from Hebron, and "dwelt by the well Lahai-roi." (xxv, 11,) which "is between Kadesh and Bered" (xvi, 14,) on the southern border of Palestine, and where Abraham himself in many years before pitched his tent. But in the course of time the pastures there were dried up, and the wells failed, for there was "a famine in the land." (Verse 1.) A similar famine was experienced when Abraham was in the same region, and to escape it he went, without any direction from God, into Egypt. (xii, 9, 10.) There he fell into grievous sin, from the effects of which he was delivered only by divine interposition.

When the famine was repeated in the days of Isaac, however, God Himself graciously warned him not to go into Egypt, but to go "unto Gerar." (Verses 1-6.) His stay there presents to us another phase of the same truth as that we have considered in relation to his marriage. That concerned a vital fellowship with the world, this concerns the manner of dealing with the world in the daily affairs of life. For "Gerar," "Egypt," and "The Canaanites" represent different phases of the world in which the redeemed children of God dwell.

The people of Gerar seem to have been a people who were always on the lookout for their own personal pleasure and profit; who were keen to take advantage of every opportunity to secure all that they desired whether they had just claim to it or not. Nothing restrained them but fear of a stronger power. Apparently through fear of this rapacious greed, when Abraham was in the same region before Isaac was born (xx, 1-18,) he was guilty of the same duplicity that we now see in Isaac. But God interposed His gracious hand in both cases and put His fear upon the people. Thus His servants were delivered.

But as Isaac grew rich under God's blessing "the Philistines envied him." (Verse 14.) Then they undertook to weaken him by filling with earth the wells his father had dug. (Verse 15.) Unable—or quite as probably, unwilling—to prevent this, but evidently fearing that he might resent this intrusion upon his hereditary rights, Abimelech, their King, entreated him to leave Gerar. So he removed from the city, "and pitched his tent in the Valley of Gerar and dwelt there." (Verse 17.) But as soon as he had opened the wells of his father, which had been closed, and again began to prosper, again "the herdsmen of Gerar did strive with Isaac's herdsmen, saying, The water is ours." (Verse 20.)

So Isaac moved further away from Gerar. Five times he thus dug new wells and moved his flocks and herds because of their aggressions. For there are many occasions in every man's history where only matters of personal convenience are involved, when it is better for the sake of peace to yield one's rights rather than contend to maintain them.

So Isaac evidently, in all of his movements, was divinely directed, for when at last he had gone far from Gerar, and had come to Rehoboth, he was unmolested. Then he said: "Now the Lord hath made room for us, and we shall be fruitful in the land." (Verse 22.) Thus, as in the case of his marriage, he made no alliance with the world, so in his dealings with Gerar he endeavored as much as possible to "live peaceably with all men," (Romans, xii., 18,) accounting it "thankworthy if a man for conscience toward God endure grief, suffering wrongfully." (I. Peter, ii., 19.)

This must have been a very striking testimony to the heathen in the midst of whom Isaac dwelt. For it was very different from their methods of proceeding. They would resist to the death every effort to take anything from them, whether it rightfully belonged to them or not. Otherwise, in their opinion, they could not prosper. But here was a man who was content to leave his affairs in the hands of his God, and yet he prospered! It was a problem they could not understand.

But as Isaac's prosperity continued to increase, they could not resist the power of its silent argument, and they drew their own conclusions. Evidently they became afraid of the mighty power which so made him to grow rich and strong, even in the midst of his losses. So they came to him with smooth words, saying, "We saw certainly that the Lord was with thee, and we said let there be now an oath betwixt us and thee, and let us make a covenant with thee; that thou wilt do us no hurt, as we have not touched thee, and as we have done unto thee nothing but good, and have sent thee away in peace; thou art now the blessed of the Lord." (Verses 28-29.)

This is the triumph of the true reception of grace.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What new phase of truth is brought before us in the history of Isaac, and what is said of it?

What were the conditions in Abraham's household when Isaac was born?

What do the recorded incidents in the life of Isaac show concerning him?

Upon what does the spiritual significance of his life depend, and how is the scene on Mount Moriah often interpreted?

What is St. Paul's interpretation, and how is it explained?

Who are therefore represented in the family of Isaac, and what is said of it?

What was the one great thought of Abraham for Isaac, how was it carried out—and what does it teach concerning spiritual life?

What did Isaac do after his father's death, and what is the significance of his experiences in Gerar?

What was the character of the people of Gerar, and how was Isaac evidently directed?

What testimony did his conduct give to the heathen, and what was the result?

Missionaries for Persia and Africa.

Nine missionaries sent out by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church are to sail on the steamship Mesaba from this city a week from to-day. Four of them go to East Persia, two to West Persia, two to West Africa, and one to Colombia. A farewell service for them will be held at the Presbyterian Building, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, at 12:30 P. M. next Friday. The missionaries who sail next week are the Rev. and Mrs. James W. Hawkes, the Rev. Norman L. Euwer, the Rev. Charles A. Douglass, the Rev. and Mrs. B. F. Labaree, the Rev. and Mrs. James S. Cunningham, and Miss Martha Bell Hunter.

To Dedicate New Baptist Church.

The new St. Stephen's Baptist Church, Camelia Street and Hopkins Avenue, Long Island City, will be dedicated on Sunday, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M. The sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Madison C. Peters, D. D., of the Sumner Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, and there will be short addresses by a number of prominent clergymen and statesmen. The new church property has been paid for and the trustees now have a clear deed. The Rev. Dr. Simon P. W. Drew is the founder and pastor of the church.

The Feast of St. Bernard.

The Feast of St. Bernard will be celebrated in St. Bernard's Church, West Fourteenth Street, on Sunday, Aug. 25. The solemn high mass will be at 11 o'clock. The panegyric of the saint will be preached by the Rev. William Livingston, A. M., rector of St. Mary's Church, Newburg, N. Y.

CITY TAX REFORM.

Lawson Purdy Addresses the League of American Municipalities on This Subject.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Lawson Purdy, Secretary of the New York Tax Reform Association, addressed the League of American Municipalities here to-day on local option in taxation. Mr. Purdy said:

"The League of American Municipalities at its last convention at Charleston, S. C., unanimously adopted certain resolutions, outlining the changes which should be made in the constitutions and statutes of our States, in order that progress in taxation may be possible. The resolutions adopted by the league, which have had such approval, are as follows:

Resolved, That all provisions in State constitutions should be abolished which restrict the power of the Legislature to regulate assessment and taxation.

Resolved, That so much State revenue as may be required in excess of that derived from specific taxes should be apportioned to and paid by the counties or towns in proportion to county or town valuation.

Resolved, That every county or town and every city be granted the right to regulate the assessment and taxation of property at its discretion, provided any increase or reduction of assessment must be uniform throughout such county, town, or city, and not made on the ground of ownership.

"Three weeks after the adoption of these resolutions, the New York Chamber of Commerce unanimously approved a bill for the apportionment of State taxes and for local option in taxation, presented by its Committee on Taxation. This bill follows precisely the plan outlined by the league and was indorsed by many associations of business men and trades unions.

"Although the bill recommended by the Chamber of Commerce did not become a law in New York this year, the plan of appointment found favor in Oregon, and became a law in that State with the approval, on Feb. 27, of House Bill No. 68. The principle of the Oregon law is in accord with the resolutions of the league.

"The most notable action in harmony with these resolutions has been taken by the Senate of Colorado, by an amendment to the Colorado Constitution which provided in the Constitution itself for local option in taxation.

"The business men of Ohio have become aroused to the necessity of making great changes in the tax system of that State, and the Ohio State Board of Commerce has entered upon a campaign of education to secure the passage by the next Legislature of an amendment to the Constitution.

"Public sentiment in Great Britain is more aroused than it is here, and action may be taken there ahead of any State in this country. The Councils of Glasgow, Liverpool, London, and 300 other municipalities have petitioned Parliament for local option in taxation, and a few weeks ago the Urban District Councils' Association of Great Britain, representing 400 towns, likewise petitioned Parliament for this reform."

An address by Mayor Samuel M. Jones of Toledo on "Political Liberty" closed the convention, which will meet next year at Grand Rapids, Mich. The following officers were elected:

President—Mayor Charles Ashley of New Bedford, Mass.; Vice Presidents—Mayor J. A. Smith of Charleston, S. C.; Mayor Richard J. Barr of Joliet, Ill., and Mayor James M. Head of Nashville, Tenn. Secretary—Former Mayor John McVicar of Des Moines, Iowa; Treasurer—Mayor Thomas P. Taylor of Bridgeport, Conn.; Trustees—Mayor Thomas G. Hayes of Baltimore; Mayor John Arbuthnut of Winnipeg; Mayor Harbinson of Hartford, Conn.; N. S. Parkhurst of Gloversville, N. Y., and P. H. Cummings of Fargo, N. D.

MINERAL LANDS MAY BE OPENED.

SPOKANE, Washington, Aug. 23.—Plans are announced to-day to secure the opening by Congress of the Spokane Indian reservation to mineral locations. The reservation is 200,000 acres.

The mineral wealth is unknown, but surface indications are said to be promising. The reservation is now occupied by about 350 Spokane Indians with Chief Litt at their head.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL COMMISSION'S DEFENSE

Episcopal Diocesan Convention Will Decide the Matter.

The Rev. Mr. Van Winkle Says He Finds that "Broad" Churchmen Are Very Subtle.

The Rev. Lester Bradner, assistant rector of the Church of the Ascension, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Commission, which is considering the advisability of a co-operative plan of work between Union Theological Seminary, Amity Theological School, and the Teachers' College, and which has aroused apposition on the part of the "Catholic" party in the Church, said yesterday that the project was not yet ready for discussion. He continued:

"The matter is a purely diocesan one, and was left to the commission for consideration and report. We have had meetings, but we have come to no conclusion. As we have not decided the matter ourselves, I do not see how we can be criticised or how we can discuss it. We will merely decide as we think best, and then report to the Diocesan Convention, which will sit in judgment on what we do—the men who compose it will decide.

"Regarding the books which are recommended for teachers to read, that is an old subject. I'm surprised that it is only brought up at this late day. The purpose was to enlighten the teacher. We paid particular attention to the best authorities upon the various subjects, and did not always select them because they were written by Episcopalians."

The Rev. E. H. Van Winkle of St. Clement's Church, who attacked the scheme on Thursday, said yesterday that he wanted it fully ventilated.

"A religious convention is very much like a political convention," he said. "Somebody is likely to spring something which will go through with a rush if it is not understood. I have discovered the broad churchman to be very subtle.

"It is impossible for the Presbyterians and the Catholics ever to agree. The points of divergence are too great. They are so great that even a child could not fail to notice them.

"Some of the broad churchmen remind me very much of the story of the fox. When his tail was cut off he decided that a tail was a useless appendage, anyway."

A correspondent in a communication to THE NEW YORK TIMES says:

"The Rev. E. H. Van Winkle is quoted, in speaking of the movement of co-operative work between the Diocesan Sunday School Commission, Union Theological Seminary, Teachers' College, and Amity Theological School, as designating the Amity School as 'a short-cut Baptist institution.' If the reverend gentleman made this statement he cannot be well informed regarding the school mentioned, for in the first place the school does not offer a 'short cut' to the ministry, but gives courses of study for the training of lay workers—Sunday school teachers and the like—and emphasizes the need of thorough seminary training when young men desire to enter the ministry, as is evidenced by the fact that several former students are now studying in New Brunswick and at Crozier.

"In the second place it is strictly interdenominational and not allied to any one of the evangelical denominations. It is true that the Dean is the minister of a Baptist church, but this does not in any way influence the teaching or work of the school, as I, a Presbyterian, willingly attest, because other denominations are represented on the governing body and the Faculty, three of the latter being Episcopalians. It seemed to me that these corrections should be made in fairness to the institution spoken of."

THE LOSS OF THE DELMAR.

British Board of Trade Punishes the Captain—Assertion that British Chart Is Incorrect.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Board of Trade has suspended for six months the certificate of Capt. Ennis Williams for the loss of the British steamer Delmar, which went ashore on July 8 at Renews, N. F.

Capt. Williams attributed the disaster to a current with which he was not familiar, and which set him off his course.

His counsel also asserted that there was a difference of a quarter of a point between the British and American charts, and called attention to the fact that five new vessels had been lost in the vicinity of Cape Race in the course of the present Summer, alleging that this discrepancy was sufficient to account for all the disasters.

The Board of Trade did not accept either explanation of the loss of the Delmar.

The Delmar, while bound from Dundee for Mobile, went ashore at Renews, on the east coast of Newfoundland, in a dense fog. Afterward she listed and sank.

SUES BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Broker Seeks to Have 999-Year Lease of Elevated Road Set Aside.

A suit has been instituted by A. Sartorius, a broker of 20 Broad Street against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the other corporations possessing the railway franchises in Brooklyn under which the Rapid Transit Company operates, to set aside the 999 years' lease held by the company on the property of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company. Mr. Sartorius is a member of the Consolidated Exchange.

At the office of Collin & Sheehan, the attorneys for the railroad company, information concerning the suit was refused.

KITES FLYING IN LIGHT WIND.

Meteorological Observations Now Possible Regardless of Breezes.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The feat of elevating kites with meteorological instruments in the artificial wind caused by a rapidly moving tugboat, was successfully performed over Boston Bay yesterday by A. L. Rotch, Director of the Blue Hill Observatory. It was the first attempt of the kind, from several years' study of the atmosphere at Blue Hill, it had been determined that kites could not be flown in wind less than twelve miles an hour. Accordingly, apparatus was placed on the tug Confidence and flights made in a light breeze. The kites were very sensitive to alterations of the course of the tug and began to fall whenever the course varied 30 to 50 degrees on either side of the mean direction of the wind.

Complete meteorological records were obtained during both flights. This experiment demonstrated that meteorological records at great heights may easily be obtained during calms or very light winds, by means of kites flown from a rapidly moving steamer, and that it is now possible for the observer and student to work uninterruptedly under almost all conditions of wind and weather.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER HERE.

Count Gilbert Graf Hoehenwart-Gerlachstein, recently appointed by Emperor Franz Josef as Austrian Minister at the City of Mexico, arrived in New York on the Hamburg-American liner Fuerst Bismarck yesterday. The Count is the first Minister of Austria to Mexico since the execution of the Emperor Maximilian.

Arrangements between the two countries, looking to the resumption of diplomatic relations, were made some months ago by Prince Kheuenhuller, who, when in America at that time, took occasion to visit President Diaz, with the result that on his arrival in Austria the Emperor appointed Count Hohenwart-Gerlachstein to the post. Count Hohenwart-Gerlachstein was accompanied by his wife, Count Anton Stadnicky, First Secretary of Legation, and Count Carl Kielmannsegg, Second Secretary of Legation. The party will go immediately to the City of Mexico. The Count said that he expected a very pleasant sojourn in the Mexican capital.

Woman Health Inspector In Orange, N.J.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 23.—The Board of Health last night appointed Mrs. Elizabeth M. Devine of 53 Essex Avenue to be a Health Inspector. She was recommended by the Law and Ordinance Committee, and a large number of citizens had indorsed her application. Her salary was fixed at the nominal sum of $1 per year. The board will communicate with a committee representing several women's clubs that favored the appointment of a woman Health Inspector. It is hoped that the committee will be able to carry out its plan of paying a salary to the Inspector chosen at its request.

He who has a **Sparklets** bottle need never wait for a cooling drink. There are no reservations to this statement, for they can be used anywhere. Are easy to carry, always ready and very cheap.

If you have a bottle not in use, bring it to our store, 1127 Broadway, and let us put it in order for you without charge. You will need it very soon.

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Branch Store at 28 Broad Street.

Religious Notices.

Collegiate Church,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, Minister.
Rev. EDWARD W. MEURY will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Collegiate (Marble) Church,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
Rev. ALFRED E. MYERS will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"True Worship."
Evening—"The Unselfishness of Christ."

Collegiate Church,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D.D., Minister.
Rev. WINFRED R. ACKERT will preach at 11 A. M.; subject, "Christian Enterprise."

Collegiate Church,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, Minister.
Rev. JOHN P. EGBERT, D. D., will preach 11 A. M.
Congregation uniting with St. Andrew's M. E., Bloomingdale Reformed and Rutgers Presbyterian Churches.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE,
7TH AVE. AND 14TH ST.
Rev. Dr. Bagnell, Sioux City, Iowa, 11 and 8. Special evangelistic services during the week. Tuesday, illustrated sacred song service. All welcome.

To-night People's Popular Concert
Miss Hyneman, soprano; Miss Barkentin, contralto; Gordon Thomas, baritone. Recitations, solos, duets. Seats free.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Corner of 55th St.
Rev. George D. Purves, D.D., pastor, On Aug. 25,
REV. HENRY COLLIN MINTON, D. D.,
Moderator of the General Assembly, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.. The public is cordially invited to these services.

THE "OLD FIRST" CHURCH,
5th Av., 11th to 12th St.
Howard Duffield, D. D.
Rev. J. Hendrik de Vries will preach 11 A. M. in the Chapel.
WELCOME!

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Holy communion, 9 A. M.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Evening service, 8 P. M.
Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Sundays, low mass, 7:30; matins, 10; high mass and sermon, 10:45; evensong, (plain,) 4. Daily, 7:30, 9, 5.

MADISON AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St.—HOWARD AGNEW JOHNSTON, pastor. Only morning service, 11 A. M. Preaching by the Rev. Asa Clay Orndorff.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 55th St.—Rev. Dr. Sabine, pastor; Rev. R. L. Rudolph, assistant. Sunday services at 11 and 8.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8TH Av. and 44th St.—Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor. Services, Sunday, 10:30 A. M.; evangelistic services 7:30 P. M.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor. Service 11 A. M. Sermon by Rev. J. Russell Tabor.

SPRING ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching Sunday morning at 10:45, evening at 7:45, by the assistant pastor, Rev. Ernest Wood. Visitors cordially welcome.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. Morse preaches; evening subject, "Things Which Lie in Wait to Deceive." Everybody cordially welcome.

FIRST UNION, 86TH ST. AND LEXINGTON Av.—The pastor, Milton S. Littlefield, all Summer; 11 and 8.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 WEST 69th St., Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, Rector. —Services 11 A. M.

People's Church 61st St., near 3d Av. Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, (CHRISTIAN.)
REV. B. Q. DENHAM, Pastor, 223 West 56th St.
10:45 A. M. Regular services. No evening service.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., near 6th Av.—Rev. J. Luther Frantz will preach; services, 11 A. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D STREET, west of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor. —11 A. M. and 8 P. M., preaching by Rev. Charles H. Moss of Rochester, N. Y.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE. —The Rev. David MacMurray, 10:45, "The Voice of God in History"; 7:30, "The Baptism of Jesus."

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, WEST 4th St., near 6th Av.—10:30 and 8 Rev. William B. Tower preaches.

Brooklyn.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, JEFferson and Marcy Avs., Brooklyn, Rev. J. F. Carson, D. D., Pastor.—Services 10-morning morning at 11 o'clock and evening at 7:30. Strangers cordially invited.

TOURNEY AT WEST END, N. J.

Annual Military and Athletic Contests Began Yesterday.

WEST END, N. J., Aug. 23.—The third military tournament under the auspices of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association was opened auspiciously this afternoon at Hollywood Park. Both from a social standpoint and in regard to the events the affair was inferior to last year's. Here and there in the park are numerous canvas villages, the temporary quarters of the competing companies. New York is well represented. As Troop C was unable to get its men together, Brooklyn made no showing.

A hundred-yard dash was the first event. Then came the exhibition drill by a detachment of United States coast artillerymen, under Capt. James A. Shipton, and next the exhibition drill by the First Signal Corps of the New York National Guard, Capt. Oscar Erlandsen commanding. Red Bank's delegation of the Second Troop, National Guard of New Jersey, under Capt. Edwin F. Fields, gave an exhibition of trick riding.

In the semi-final heat of the hundred-yard dash, which was for boys under sixteen years old, Kahn won and Austin was second.

The Second Troop appeared again, this time in a contest to unsplace each other's plumes. There were four men on each side, and their handling of the horses showed much skill. The Red Bank contingent won with three up. The clever riding of Dr. Chasey was much applauded, and his catching a runaway horse, which threw its rider, was the feature of the day.

The programme ended with an exhibition drill by Company C, Twelfth Regiment, National Guard of New York, Capt. S. S. Stebbins commanding.

A Wholesome Tonic
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Taken when you feel all "played out," can't sleep and have no appetite, it nourishes, strengthens and imparts new life and vigor.
A Tonic and Nerve Food.
Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SAMUEL H. STONE and others, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 29th day of April, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, distant two hundred (200) feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches; thence westwardly, parallel with West One Hundred and Ninth Street, fifty (50) feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly line of West One Hundred and Ninth Street; thence eastwardly, along the northerly line of West One Hundred and Ninth Street, fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 14th, 1901.
JAMES F. C. BLACKHURST, Referee.
WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 263 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Nos. 213 and 217 West 109th St.

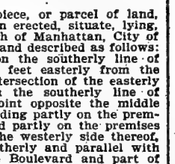
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The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 24, 1901.

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SUNDAY, with Magazine Supplement, per Year	1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

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Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES out of town may have daily and Sunday editions mailed to them at the rate of 65 cents per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

FOR MAYOR?

The councils of the municipal reformers do not seem as yet to have produced any very cheering or highly promising results. The oportunity for redeeming the city is quite unprecedented. Tammany cannot possibly maintain the appearance of decency for four years, and of late it has quite thrown off the mask from the face of the tiger. Nothing could show this more forcibly than MURPHY'S impudence in retaining on the police force, in good and regular standing, men who are actually under indictment, although, as MURPHY aggravates his impudence by saying, "only for neglect of duty." That one act and speech ought to be worth thousands of anti-Tammany votes. The Lexow disclosures which elected Mayor STRONG were far weaker in their effect upon candid and honest minds than those which are now being brought home to us.

Another great advantage is that the Republican organization will be, we have every reason to expect, heartily with us. No journal, we suppose, has had more to say than THE NEW YORK TIMES against the political methods and the political purposes of Senator PLATT. It is the more incumbent upon us now to say that we have seen no reason for distrusting his sincerity in desiring to elect an anti-Tammany Mayor this year. His worst enemy will not deny that he is a man of good counsel, who knows how to adapt his efforts to his objects. He did us, the decent people of New York, great harm four years ago. We believe that he is now convinced that he did himself no good. It was not for his interest either as the Republican boss of the State nor as a National politician, to have to bear the responsibility of turning over this great city to Tammany, as BLUCHER desired that London might be turned over to himself, "for plunder."

But it will not do for the decent people of this town to take any chances. The organization is very strong; all the stronger because it is an "organized appetite," which will be bereft of nutriment when it is turned out of office. It will fight desperately, and will array on its side the criminal and vicious classes in solid phalanx. We cannot afford to put up any but our very strongest man. And the drift of the discussion thus far, as it has leaked out of the committees, or been made known by means of trial balloons, is not, we are bound to say, encouraging.

The plain business of the committees, in order to win, is not to waste their time and gray matter speculating about the effect of the nomination upon this or that specific "vote," but to find the man who has given the strongest and most recent earnest of desire and capacity to serve this city well. Four years ago to put that question was to answer it. The man was WARING. As against his brilliant record of fresh municipal service, the claims of Mr. LOW seemed a little academic, not to play upon the word. They seem still more academic now, when his public service since has been confined to his excellent work for his own university, and when he would bring to the battle the reversed prestige of defeat.

But who is the man who may be now most nearly likened to WARING in this sense? Public service has been done for the municipality within even these four years, during which its official guardians have confined their exertions to robbing it. ANDREW CARNEGIE, for example, has been in the interval of municipal gloom a great benefactor of the city. And, even in such municipal affairs as have been withheld from the clutches of Tammany there have been New Yorkers who have done the city some service, and the city knows it. Two great undertakings of a municipal or quasi-municipal kind have been honestly and sagaciously prosecuted; three, if we include the charter revision, though that was legislation and not administration. One is the establishment of the New York Public Library. The other, and that the more important, in that it comes home more nearly to men's business and bosoms, is the planning and partial execution of the system of rapid transit. Among the men who have had most to do with these enterprises it seems that the candidate for Mayor should be sought. If there were a man who had been conspicuously identified with both, such a man would have given the most valuable pledges of public spirit and of capacity. At any rate, we are sure that it is upon the ground of solid and recent public service, which appeals to all the people of the greater city, and not at all of too scrupulous and peddling attention to the various "votes," that the nomination to the Mayoralty must be made which shall give us the fairest chance to throw off this filthy and degrading yoke.

LOVERS OF AMERICA.

The note of pain rang out loud and shrill at the Sanderson Academy dinner on Thursday. Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, ex-Gov. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, and Mr. CHARLES S. HAMLIN, earnest anti-imperialists all, deplored everything in sight, and did it with a sad sincerity that cast a deep and appropriate gloom over the mournful occasion. Although it was a Republican audience, the President was berated and his policies made odious by a relentless exposure of their wickedness. The Springfield Republican says "they bore it well." There are no hardier men in the world than the Western Massachusetts Republicans.

Prof. NORTON set up a feeble little man of straw, whom he audaciously imagined to have asked him, "Why return to dwell on these things of which we have already heard quite enough?" For Prof. NORTON the word enough has no objective meaning. When he has had enough he sometimes quits—never before; and he easily demonstrated to his little man of straw that to a person with a conscience and a mission to propound the moral law the spectacle of popular sentiment gone wrong is a mandate to begin talking and keep on talking in complete disregard of any signs of weariness that the process may evoke.

In the report of Prof. NORTON'S remarks, however, we find two statements which he ought not to have made. "Lover of America as I am," he said, "my heart burns hot with indignant sorrow and humiliation as I regard our treatment of Porto Rico, of Cuba, and of the Philippines." Why should Prof. ELIOT NORTON stoop to describe himself as a lover of America? It is unworthy of him. In a later passage of his speech he says that we have been acting as if we were no longer Americans—"we have been Europeanizing ourselves." This may explain, but does not excuse, his discreditable love of America. Does he not see that he condones imperialism when he confesses that he loves his country? Furthermore, a man who loves his country comes dangerously near the degrading vice of patriotism.

Prof. NORTON again exposes himself to criticism by speaking of AGUINALDO as "once our friend and ally." He ought not to say that. The Philippine Information Society in one of its esteemed pamphlets has demonstrated to its own satisfaction that AGUINALDO never was our ally. When he describes him as an ally Prof. NORTON discredits and, so to speak, flouts the Philippine Information Society and casts doubt upon the historical value of its literature. This is a form of infidelity. The anti-imperialists ought to stand by each other—nobody else will stand by them.

Of course, the capture of AGUINALDO was achieved "by a trick so mean as to make a traitor blush," although it was the work of a brave and honorable officer of the United States Army, Brig. Gen. FUNSTON. So, too, from Cuba. Prof. NORTON hears only "the reproaches of men to whom we have broken our promise of independence." All our other promises about pacification, our obligation to protect Cuba and ourselves against an immediate recurrence of the conditions of turbulence and warfare that prompted our intervention three years ago, and the appeals of the entire property-owning, serious-minded people of the island may be contemptuously ignored,

On the whole, the Western Massachusetts Republicans who ate the Sanderson Academy dinner this year did have a good deal to bear.

A BRAVE SHERIFF.

Sheriff NORTH of St. Clair County, Ala., has done more for the good repute of his State than any other Alabamian we have heard of for some time. He had in custody a negro who had not only been accused, but tried and convicted, of "the usual crime." The usual crime is capital in Alabama. There was no reason to doubt that the sentence would be duly executed, and the wretch hanged according to law within less than a month. But that did not suit the crowd. They preferred that, instead of being put to death solemnly and exemplarily, he should be butchered to make a rustic holiday.

But they reckoned without their host. The Sheriff was a brave and honest man who meant to do the duty he had been appointed and sworn to do, and to deal with his prisoner according to law. Knowing the temper of the more rowdyish among his neighbors, he took his precautions and enlisted his posse with good judgment, of men brave like himself and equally determined to do their duty. The result was that the lynching mob was repulsed with the loss of two lives, which their owners had forfeited by undertaking to take the law into their own hands. It is one thing to string up or burn a helpless negro, and quite another to confront a Sheriff's pistol with assurance that he will use it. Lynching parties will not be a popular amusement in St. Clair County while Mr. NORTH remains Sheriff of the same. In spite of the lawless element in it, he has given it a name for abiding the law for which all its respectable citizens ought to be very much obliged to him.

EVOLUTION OF WOMEN CRUSADERS.

Probably the most interesting phase of the differentiation of the female in connection with the evolution of the advanced woman of to-day from the colorless nonentity described by SOLOMON or the flabby invertebrate of which Patient Grizelda was supposed to be admirably typical, giving us a creature of wild impulses and cyclonic volitions, unrestrainable and non-dirigible, is her steady progress in the acquisition of thoroughness. We see this exemplified in the female crusader most strikingly, if not most attractively.

When it first occurred to good women to do what in them lay to discourage the use of alcoholic liquors as beverages, they shed a few tears at the thought of their own helplessness and proceeded to hold prayer meetings. How much or little of good was accomplished in this way we are not in a position to say. It did not seem to interfere with the liquor business as a commercial pursuit, and the most trustworthy statistics obtainable warranted the belief that the production and consumption of what is popularly known as "booze," in one form or another, was steadily and alarmingly on the increase. The prayer-meeting method of treatment did not seem to meet the case exactly, and the next step was the organization of marching bands to go from saloon to saloon, conduct appropriate exercises on the sidewalk, and expostulate with proprietors, attendants, and customers. No doubt this was effective at the moment in discouraging any but inveterate tipplers from formulating their orders, but it made no lasting impression. The longer a man who wanted a drink was deterred from getting it by the fact that several estimable women were lined up in front of the bar expatiating upon the sinfulness of drunkenness, the thirstier he became. The net result was not beneficial. Then the idea took shape of camping out in the drinking places, to the end that whoever made his way to the bar must pass the vigilant pickets of the reformers and argue the point step by step at considerable disadvantage. It is a well-known fact that very few of those who buy drinks could give a satisfactory explanation of their reasons for doing so, and that a man must be very thirsty indeed to persist in his purpose to "take something" with two or three voluble women endeavoring to dissuade him.

This method was a distinct advance upon any which preceded it, and might have succeeded in accomplishing something of permanent advantage if the resourceful barkeepers had not hit upon expedients which broke up the system. Some of them turned loose upon the floor of their saloons mice caught over night on the free lunch counters. When this failed in the case of certain women made of sterner stuff than enters into the composition of those who through fear of mice are all their lifetime subject to bondage—and there are such—other expedients were tried with varying success until the hose was brought into requisition. The woman does not live who can remain impressive and in condition for effective missionary work when her bonnet is knocked askew by a stream of cold water impelled by a pressure due to a head of forty feet and directed with unerring precision at her millinery. Even a siphon of selters has a discouraging effect when discreetly employed in this way. Hence the camping-out system had to be given up.

Then came the hatchet phase of the movement. The hatchet is an effective implement when wielded with a will, and so proved itself in demolishing bar furnishings and smashing bottles. It marked a distinct step in the evolution of the crusader, but the damage it did was comparatively easily repaired and no great impression was made on the liquor traffic by its employment. This phase of the movement was interesting chiefly as showing that women are developing new and unsuspected traits which may be studied with advantage. But in woman as an incendiary for a high and holy purpose we have the ultimate type of the militant female reformer. This type has developed in one of our Western towns, and has signalized itself by the burning of an obnoxious saloon and its adjacent storehouse. The method is certainly thorough. In practice it may be found to have some disadvantages, but as your thorough reformer never sees but one phase of a question at a time, being single-eyed in the Scriptural sense, we may overlook this feature of it and give thought solely to the fact that it marks the completion of an evolutionary process in women which has been going on for centuries.

IN DISREGARD OF LAW.

The recent public reprimand of Rear Admiral EVANS by Assistant Secretary of the Navy HACKETT for criticising, in "A Sailor's Log," an act of Mr. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, when Secretary of the Navy nearly twenty years ago, has occasioned much comment in the press and on the part of individuals of whom one at least, writing to THE TIMES, confessedly does not share the general admiration for that officer's personality or career. Whether liking or not liking Admiral EVANS, they all agree, however, in sympathizing with him and in condemning Mr. CHANDLER.

It is a fact, whose significance merits careful study, that the right of Mr. HACKETT openly to rebuke a naval officer is not challenged by the authors of these expressions, who appear to assume the existence of such a right and to find fault only with its exercise in this case as unwarranted, unnecessary or injudicious. That a principle based on Magna Charta and embodied in our Constitution has been violated, seems to have escaped the attention which its importance ought to command.

It may be stated without qualification that this blot on the Admiral's record was wholly illegal, for the Secretary of the Navy has no authority of law to administer a public reprimand except in carrying out the sentence of a court-martial. That this power has been arrogated before, sometimes for the benefit of naval discipline and sometimes to the humiliation of other worthy men, may be urged as establishing a precedent. We must not, however, forget that a thing, wrong in itself, can never become right through repetition. The wrong is thereby increased, not lessened.

It happens, however, that the statutes are explicit on this point. The Naval Articles of War, after reciting a long list of crimes and derelictions, (which does not include depreciatory reflections on a chapter of remote history,) go on to provide that "all offenses committed by persons belonging to the navy, which are not specified in the foregoing articles, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct." The word "shall" completely bars out any other mode of punishment.

Had Mr. HACKETT believed the Admiral guilty of a breach of naval law or naval etiquette, he could easily have convened a court-martial, which alone has jurisdiction and the power to punish. By acting otherwise, he showed the weakness of his own position, and, at the same time, he transgressed the law, whose dignity it is his duty to maintain. The reprimand, given without opportunity to disprove the charge, was a cruel blow aimed at a distinguished officer who could ill afford to defend himself.

The people should jealously visit such displays of arbitrariness with their reprobation. A trial by a jury of his peers is an American's inalienable right, of which even the poor, helpless naval officer may not be deprived without injury to every citizen.

Admiral EVANS had to bow the knee in the House of Rimmon or suffer the consequences. A pretty row would have been precipitated had he refused to accept an open reprimand on the score of illegality. The battle off Santiago would have been child's play in comparison, but he would have finely proved his title to his sobriquet.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Without claiming to possess a knowledge either extensive or accurate as to the nature and peculiarities of "goo-goo eyes," we can still prophesy with some confidence that eyes of that much-mentioned sort will not be turned in the direction of the United States Consul General at Berlin by the influential advocates—and beneficiaries—of our present tariff system. Of course it was all right for Mr. MASON to show up with great elaboration and many figures the evil effects upon American trade with Germany which will follow the imposition upon our exports to that country of the new duties which the Agrarians expect soon to see enforced against us. Where the Consul General made his mistake, and one serious enough to excite, if not to justify, suspicion as to the orthodoxy of his tariff views and his loyalty to the party under which he holds office, was in that part of his report where he refers to the real object of the German protectionists and the most important effect to be expected from their success. With truly horrifying frankness he says that the amount of cereals, meats, and other foods imported into Germany is small as compared with that produced at home, and that, with the new tariff in force, the native producers will hasten to raise the price of home-grown supplies by nearly or quite as much as the increase in duty, "which is," he adds, "the result at which the Agrarian tariff is principally aimed." That may be true, but what a shocking thing to say! It is a clear admission from an official source that protection can be used to the injury, instead of the benefit, of the consuming majority—an admission the consequences of which may easily be unpleasant, and even disastrous, in the way of eliciting irreverent questions as to the exact difference between German and American protection, and between German and American protectionists. Exercising all our charity, we still are forced to charge Mr. MASON with a carelessness hard to excuse.

—Yesterday we voiced the deep grief felt by persons more or less Scotch whenever "Great Britain" is displaced by "England," or "British" by "English." To-day we will do our sympathetic best to make known that analogous woe fills the hearts of the members of the New York Zoological Society whenever the admirable institution which has resulted from their energy, generosity, and public spirit is called "out of its name," as they say on the east side. The official, legal, and every way proper title is "the New York Zoological Park," and people who are in a hurry are permitted under a special dispensation from the Directors to omit the "New York" in cases when no misunderstanding is likely to follow. But when folks say, as only too many folks often do, and not a few newspapers also, "the Bronx Zoo," or "the Bronx Park Zoo," or "the Bronx Zoological Gardens," or any one of a dozen other inaccurate and disrespectful things, then not only do they make themselves offensive to the Directors, but, in the opinion of those excellent gentlemen, they work real injury to the New York Zoological Society and the New York Zoological Park. We cannot see exactly what harm is done or how by the inaccurate names, but the Directors do, and they certainly know more about the matter than ourselves or anybody else out of the board. So for some time past, and after a single request, the name has always been correctly given in the columns of this paper, and it is our purpose to be equally considerate in the future. This is partly out of a general disinclination to give needless pain, and still more because the Directors of the Zoological Park are kindly and obliging, as well as sensitive, and have not only so conducted their undertaking as to confer all possible benefit upon the public, but have also devoted no little time and been to no little trouble in supplying our own and other reporters with material for "stories" about the animals whenever they—the reporters, not the animals—have asked for it. And that has been very frequently. We strongly advise everybody else to do what the Directors ask and to abandon "Bronx Zoo" and all names like it, now and forever.

—A member of the Dominion Parliament, Mr. F. D. MONK, attended the great celebration recently held in the little town of Memramcook by those residents of Canada who still call themselves Acadians, and he is quoted by The Montreal Witness as speaking with enthusiastic admiration of the people he saw there. "In his opinion," says The Witness, "the Acadian race forms one of the most interesting groups in the whole Dominion. They are intelligent and energetic, he said, and their long endurance of sufferings has rendered them capable of facing any emergency. Mr. MONK was also happy to notice the friendly feeling that exists between the English and French speaking portions of the people. He found the St. Joseph's College, at Memramcook, to be a first-class educational establishment in which special attention is given to the study of mathematics and the French and English languages. Mr. MONK does not feel in a position to pronounce himself upon the claim of the Acadians to have a Catholic Bishop of their own nationality, but he holds that their clergy is composed of men eminent in every respect." That reads more than a little like the utterance of a politician who knows a vote when he sees it and is not averse to capturing the same if compliments will do it. Disinterested observers who have noted the peculiarities of the modern Acadian are disposed to credit him with more virtue than intelligence, and to regret his extreme contentment with the habits and customs of ancestors who, LONGFELLOW and less excusable falsifiers of history to the contrary notwithstanding, were an extremely ignorant and more pig-headed lot, for whose long-delayed punishment by the British no tears need be wasted. This much can be said for the Acadians, they learned their lesson when it was put in a shape they could not help but understand, and never since the expulsion have they made any trouble in the land to which they so soon returned and in which they are now at least as numerous as they ever were. Mr. MONK is probably mistaken in thinking that the Acadians love their English neighbors, but at any rate they no longer, disguised as Indians, go about at night on errands of murder, and they no longer nourish vain dreams of a French fleet coming up the Bay of Fundy to expel the heretic oppressor—who never oppressed them, whatever he may have done to others.

—Is there not a slight error in the statements that a College of Heraldry has been established in this city for the purpose of enlightening Americans as to who their ancestors were and what they did? About the college there seems to be no doubt; we only question the accuracy of the word "Americans," as applied to the customers whom the college will attract and persuade to give up current coin for the facts and fancies in which the professional genealogist does business. Not all who live in the United States are Americans—not even all who vote here. The term is more than geographical and political; it has a spiritual significance, and is, as much as anything else, a way of looking at things. The realities of life, for Americans properly so called, do not include the wares sold at a College of Heraldry, and it is the habit of Americans to judge both themselves and their ancestors without much regard for the bond between. We do not know just what to call those who will patronize the new College of Heraldry, but we are pretty sure that "Americans" is not the right name for them.

LATIMER'S WARNING TO PASTORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Like many other ministers, I am a reader of your valuable daily paper. The discussion about the closing of Protestant churches and the absence of ministers during the Summer months has interested me, as showing one of the real weaknesses of religion at this time. I wish you would give, through the wide publicity which your paper affords to Christian people, the benefit of the following from one of the sermons of Hugh Latimer, a sturdy preacher and martyr of the Reformation period. He says:

"Who is the most diligent bishop and prelate in all England, that passeth all the rest in doing his office? I can tell, for I know him who it is—I know him well. But now I think I see you listening and hearkening that I should name him. There is one that passeth all others, and is the most diligent prelate and preacher in all England. And will you know who it is? I will tell you—it is the devil. He is the most diligent preacher of all others. He is never out of his diocese, he is never from his cure; ye shall never find him unoccupied; he is ever in his parish; he keepeth residence at all times; ye shall never find him out of the way; call for him when you will, he is ever at home; he is ever at his plough; no lording, nor loitering can hinder him—you will never find him idle, I warrant you, and his office is to hinder religion, to maintain superstition, to set up idolatry."

In my opinion, if there is any time during the year when the church needs to be alive and active it is during the vacation period, when men's minds are relaxed and the world, the flesh, and the devil are all bidding for patronage. It is then we need to put in Christ's bid for a tired world, "Come unto Me and I will give you rest."

H. F. RANDOLPH.

South Orange, N. J., Aug. 19, 1901.

A LONG ISLAND NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish you would aid in awakening the authorities of this borough to a sense of their duty, as you have in Manhattan on the Hudson River Railroad tunnel matter. The Long Island Railroad Company violate the law every time it runs a locomotive burning soft coal, and they burn nothing else. At this time of the year the nuisance is awful—worse than at any other season, on account of open doors, ventilators, and windows. But it is insufferable at all seasons. Every time the fireman rakes down and coals up the passengers know it by the increased volume of vile smoke which pours into the cars, besmirching everything, not to mention the noxious gases which accompany it.

Some of the trainmen say they wash up after every trip; that they have to do so in order to appear clean and neat—and some who do not appear like miners. Clean linen, straw hats, light hats, and, in fact, clothing of all descriptions, show the effect of the soot after a few trips, for the smudge is everywhere—on windows, woodwork, upholstery, and floors—the collection of many years.

Cannot something be done to make them stop this nuisance? Let every one interested, who reads this letter, use all his influence to make the authorities act, and I think something can be accomplished. The abatement of this abomination presents no such problems as the Park Avenue tunnel. This is simply a violation of an old and existing law, so Long Island commuters all, let us join in the crusade, which has a number of times before been begun and abandoned, and let us see if we cannot push the matter to a successful issue.

COMMUTER.

Flushing, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1901.

NUGGETS.

The Considerate Scot.

Joax—Do you know what they do in Scotland when it rains?

Hoax—No; what is it?

Joax—They let it rain.—Philadelphia Record.

His Style of It.

Nell—Maude married a man of culture.

Bess—Why, I was under the impression she married a farmer.

Nell—So she did, but isn't a farmer a man of agri-culture?—Chicago News.

Lively Times Assured.

Mrs. Suburb—What is your objection to the country?

Domestic—I'm afraid I'll be lonely.

Mrs. Suburb—Impossible. There are sixteen in the family.—New York Weekly.

St. Joseph Style of Joke.

Here is something that passes for a joke in St. Joe, and The News attributes it to Postmaster Atkinson. "If John Albus were Postmaster and he should go to a circus and be eaten by a lion, what time would it be?" "Give it up." "Ate P. M."—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

Accepted on the Spot.

"First of all," said the merchant to the youthful applicant, "we'll have to test your ability as a whistler. Suppose you try."

"I'm sorry, Sir," said the boy, "but I cant' whistle at all."

"Hang up your hat," cried the merchant, promptly, "you're the boy we're looking for."—Philadelphia Press.

NO TIME FOR IDLERS.

From The Buffalo Express.

Life is real, life is earnest,
And we all have stunts to do—
Even if they are not pleasant,
We have got to see them through.

Not a creature is exempted
From the universal rule;
Those that can't do useful things are
Holding down the dunce's stool.

Knowing this, the little bumble
Bee will hustle like a chump
Just to furnish an example
That will make a sluggard hump.

And the robin clears the garden
Of the surplus bugs and worms,
While the little old mosquito
Peddles round the fever germs.

PORTO RICAN IMPORT RULING.

Merchandise Now Free Not Entitled to Entry in Customs Bonded Warehouses.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes has issued amended regulations as to the treatment of goods imported from Porto Rico, in the course of which he calls special attention to the fact that, as articles of merchandise received from Porto Rico are not now subject to customs duties, the same are not entitled to entry in customs bonded warehouses, and that the temporary storage of such articles is for the purpose only of detaining the articles until the internal revenue tax due thereon has been paid.

Articles so stored, therefore, will not be entitled to withdrawal in bond for export, or for transfer to another district, and no allowance can be made for leakage, shrinkage, or other loss occurring in such warehouses; nor will permit be issued for the sampling of articles so held. In case of failure of the owner or consignee to pay the tax due, the Collector in whose district the goods are stored will report such tax for assessment, and will proceed to collect the same as in the case of other assessed taxes.

Where distraint for such taxes becomes necessary, the Collector will, however, before distraining on such articles, notify the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in order that proper instructions may issue to the Collector of Customs for the release of the goods for that purpose.

SUES FOR PORTO RICAN DUTIES.

Rebate Demanded for Tariff Paid on Imported Sugar.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Charles Delinois & Co. of the Island of St. Thomas to-day brought a bill in equity against Gustave Preston, his agent E. Harold Newhall, and Collector of the Port Lyman in the Superior Court to reach a rebate of duties amounting to $26,034 which had been levied on sugar imported by the defendants from Porto Rico.

Under the recent decision of the Supreme Court the money must be repaid, since sugar was decided to have been on the free list.

PHILIPPINES TRADE INCREASES

Both Exports and Imports for 1901 Show Large Excess Over 1900.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A continued increase in both the import and export trade of the Philippines is shown in a comparative statement compiled at the War Department giving the commerce of the islands for the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1901 and 1900. The total value of merchandise imported during the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1901, was $17,999,167, as against $12,674,705 for the same period in 1900, and the merchandise exported was $12,637,359, as against $8,305,530 for the 1900 period.

This shows an increase of 42 per cent. in the value of imports and 52 per cent. in export values. The value of imports of merchandise from the several countries respectively during the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1901 and 1900, exclusive of Quartermaster's supplies, follows:

United States—1901, $1,493,488; 1900, $890,010, or 68 per cent. increase. European countries—1901, $8,974,183; 1900, $5,270,766, or 70 per cent. increase. Asia—1901, $7,327,582; 1900, $6,006,224, or 22 per cent. increase. Oceanica—1901, $197,683; 1900, $507,702, or 61 per cent. decrease.

Exports of merchandise to various countries respectively during these seven-month periods follow: United States—1901, $1,477,611; 1900, $2,037,630. European countries—1901, $7,983,751; 1900, $3,201,653. Asia—1901, $2,543,410; 1900, $2,774,464. Oceanica—1901, $286,805; 1900, $242,245. Other countries—1901, $345,782; 1900, $49,533.

The value of the imports during the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1901, was as follows:

Cotton and cotton goods, $6,281,684; increase, $5,073,381. Provisions, meats, and other foodstuffs, $4,440,768; increase, $1,524,677. Iron and steel and other metals and manufactures of, $1,204,149; increase, $760,319. Chemicals, drugs, and dyes, $555,380; decrease, $174,537. Steam and sailing vessels, $552,955. Breadstuffs, $407,726; decrease, $19,895. Gums, resins, and oils, $390,601; increase, $242,879. Silk and manufactures of, $375,597; increase, $256,824. Glass, earthen, stone, and china ware, $301,277; decrease, $186,964. Machinery, machines, and vehicles, $294,943; increase, $197,176. Paper and manufactures of, $292,645; decrease, $41,532. Miscellaneous, $1,856,647; decrease, $938,482.

The value of hemp exported during the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1901, was $7,233,155, an increase of $2,661,110; sugar, $1,010,590; decrease, $626,086; tobacco and cigars, $1,509,623; increase, $244,296; copra, $1,906,315; increase, $1,671,850; miscellaneous, $707,621, an increase of $247,371.

CUBAN LEADER INSTRUCTED.

Candidate for Presidency Advised to Adopt a Policy Against United States' Demands.

HAVANA, Aug. 23.—The committee recently appointed by prominent revolutionary leaders to address a letter to Estrada Palma, asking for a more specific statement from him regarding the programme he would follow if elected President of the Cuban Republic, designated Juan Gualberto Gomez to draft the communication. He has performed the task, and the letter has been approved by the committee.

Señor Gomez said to-day that the letter was private, but was in the nature of advice to Señor Palma, suggesting that he should make declarations on certain points of policy.

"The letter suggests to Señor Palma," continued Señor Gomez, "that he should declare that some clauses of the Platt amendment are objectionable to the Cubans, and should pledge himself, in case an opportunity arises, to work toward changing these in harmony with the United States Government.

"With reference to the payment of the Cuban Army, the letter advises Señor Palma to declare that all claims will be thoroughly examined before they are recognized.

"He is also invited to declare that Cuba cannot afford to grant very liberal tariff concessions to the United States for some time, as she needs the customs revenue, being unable at present to raise internal taxes."

Before the letter is forwarded it will be discussed by others who formed part of the assembly of revolutionists which appointed the committee.

Cuban Cigar Competition.

HAVANA, Aug. 23.—Gustav Bock, in the course of a report to the Cigar Manfacturers' Union regarding the outlook of the cigar and tobacco industry, expresses the opinion that there is no danger to be apprehended from American competition so far as Cuban cigars are concerned. He takes the ground that, even if Cuba sent all her cigars to the United States—and she produced 200,000,000 last year—this could not seriously affect the American producers and manufacturers, who last year sold 5,500,000,000 cigars in the United States.

STATE CANAL INSPECTION.

Gov. Odell to Start on the Tour on Aug. 29.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—Gov. Odell has informed Col. John N. Partridge, State Superintendent of Public Works, that he will be ready to start on his proposed tour of inspection of the State canals on Aug. 29, and arrangements have been made to have the tour begin on that date.

The Governor will be accompanied by Superintendent Partridge, Chief Inspector Tubbs of the State Department of Public Works, and the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, who has charge of the particular division of the canals which are to be inspected. The trip will be made on the new State inspection boat B. B. Odell, Jr., which has just been completed.

The Champlain Canal will be inspected first, and the start will be made from this city. It has not yet been decided whether the inspection shall be continuous or shall be made at intervals. If it is continuous the trip will take two weeks.

QUANTRELL RAID CLAIMS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 23.—State Auditor Cole of Kansas will undertake to collect from the Federal Government $500,000 which the State has paid on account of the Quantrell raid claims. Since 1887 the State Legislature has been making appropriations from time to time to pay these claims, with the undertaking and expectation that the General Government would refund. Last Winter the Legislature made the final appropriation.

Auditor Cole will enlist the aid of the Kansas delegation in Congress, and he believes that he will succeed in a single session of Congress. The annual reunion of Quantrell guerrillas will be held at Blue Springs, Mo., Sept. 24. There are eighty-six survivors, the best known of whom is Frank James

THE SCHLEY INQUIRY.

Howison Incident Closed in So Far as the Navy Department Is Concerned —Judge Lemly Returns.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—At the Navy Department the matter of the service of Admiral Howison on the Schley court of inquiry is considered as a closed incident, so far as the department is concerned, and one which will be left to the consideration of the court itself.

Mr. Hackett stated to-day that he had not received the reply which, it was said, Admiral Schley would submit in regard to the action of the department declining to refer the original request concerning the Howison interview to that officer for a statement.

Capt. Lemly, the Judge Advocate General of the Navy and the Judge Advocate of the Schley court, has returned from Canada, and will at once begin the work of compiling a list of the witnesses to be summoned before the court of inquiry. It is expected that this list will be ready for submission to Admiral Schley early next week.

Capt. Lemly will give practically his entire attention to the Schley case from this time on, leaving the details of the Judge Advocate General's office to those who have handled them in his absence.

NAVAL OFFICERS' RETIREMENT.

Admiral Schley Leaves the Active Service on Oct. 10.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Important retirements and promotions in the United States Navy will occur within the next few weeks, it was announced by the Navy Department to-day. Among them is that of Rear Admiral Schley, who retires from the active list on Oct. 10.

Other retirements are those of Capt. Farrenholt, Sept. 2; Capt. Allen, within a few days; Capt. Robinson, Sept. 21; Capt. Forsyth, Sept. 25, and Capt. Ide, Sept. 27.

As the result of these retirements, forty-five promotions in the service will be made. The reuirement of Rear Admiral Schley will promote two Captains to the grade of Rear Admiral. They are Capts. Frank Wildes and Henry Glass.

NEW ARTILLERY ASSIGNED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Acting Secretary of War Sanger, upon the recommendation of Col. Randolph, Chief of Artillery, has directed that the last increase of artillery be organized into nine batteries of field artillery, their stations, numbers, and commanding officers to be as follows:

Battery 22, Fort Douglas, Utah; Capt. Adelbert Cronkhite.
Battery 23, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Capt. John Conklin, Jr.
Battery 24, The Presidio, San Francisco, Capt. J. D. White.
Battery 25, Manila, Capt. Charles G. Woodward.
Battery 26, Vancouver Barracks, Washington, Capt. Harry L. Hawthorne.
Battery 27, Washington Barracks, D. C., Capt. John E. McMahon.
Battery 28, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Capt. Charles T. Menoher.
Battery 29, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Capt. E. E. Gayle.
Battery 30, Fort Walla Walla, Washington, Capt. E. F. McGlachlin, Jr.

These bat batteries will be formed out of several old batteries, and the newly enlisted men for the artillery corps.

In connection with the organization of field artillery, Gen. Chaffee has cabled a recommendation that the Fourteenth Battery of Field Artillery now stationed at Manila, be organized as a mountain battery, and the Acting Secretary and Chief of Artillery have approved this recommendation with the modification of dividing the Fourteenth Battery into two mountain batteries. They will be equipped for service in the Philippine Islands.

Speed Trials for Warships.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Navy Department has directed that hereafter what are known as progressive speed trials shall be made by the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron when they come out of dock, after each vessel lays up for repairs. This action is taken to enable naval officials to get a better idea of the capabilities of the ships than is afforded by their official speed trials, which latter are usually made under forced draught at high speed, and thus do not disclose the ship under normal conditions. The runs are to be made over a measured mile course, probably at Newport. The first trip will be made at slow speed, and then in a number of runs, the ship will be worked up to a high rate of speed.

MR. LODGE IN ST. PETERSBURG.

He Will Return to America in October by Way of Berlin.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and his family have arrived here after brief visits to Moscow and Warsaw.

The Senator says he is merely sightseeing and recuperating, anticipating heavy work this Winter as Chairman of the Senate Philippine Committee. He was not willing to discuss the sugar or South American questions, the present difficulties in regard to which he says he does not understand. When asked if he favored American intervention in Central America, if it were needed to preserve Colombian sovereignty and prevent the alleged plan to unite both canal routes in the hands of a new confederacy, the Senator merely smiled.

Mr. Lodge will leave here within a week and will return to America in October by way of Berlin.

Representative Hill of Connecticut has just passed through St. Petersburg, having been thirty-eight days in reaching this city from Vladivostok.

CLEVELAND BANK FAILS.

Receiver Named for Superior Street Savings and Banking Company.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 23.—Upon application of the Superior Realty and Improvement Company, Judge Dellenbaugh of the Court of Common Pleas to-day appointed Walter D. Sayle receiver for the Superior Street Savings and Banking Company. According to a statement issued by the banking company April 1 last, the total liabilities of the concern then were $182,438.

The plaintiff in its petition charges, among other things, that the bank refuses to pay back about $4,000 deposited with it by the realty company.

Receiver Sayle is quoted as saying today, after a brief examination of the books of the bank, that he doubted if the depositors would realize more than 10 cents on the dollar. It is said that when the doors of the bank were closed this morning the total deposits did not exceed $80,000.

George Kennan Arrives at Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—George Kennan, whose strictures upon Russian reformatory institutions led to his expulsion from that country, was a passenger on the steamer Commonwealth, which docked here to-day. Speaking of his recent expulsion, he said that his warning to leave Russia came through the usual channel, the police, and that nothing could be done but obey it.

Plainfield Bank Cashier Seriously Ill.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 23.—Alarmed at the serious condition of Frank S. Runyon, cashier of the First National Bank of this city, the members of the family yesterday called a specialist from New York to diagnose his case. But little hope of his recovery is entertained. It is possible that an operation may be performed to save his life. Dr. Zeglio, the attending physician, has expressed considerable anxiety about the patient.

The Ferry Franchise to Communipaw.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer wrote to Acting President John T. Oakley of the Municipal Assembly yesterday asking that the matter of the ferry franchise between the foot of Whitehall Street and Communipaw, N. J., be acted on. The ferry has been in operation since 1897 without compensation being paid to the city. The company is ready to pay, but the matter has been in a tangle for several years, and the loss to the city is estimated at $60,000 by Mr. Guggenheimer, who recommends that action be taken at next Tuesday's meeting of the Assembly

EARL LI-HUNG-CHANG IS IN TROUBLE AGAIN

He May Lose His Yellow Jacket for the Fourth Time.

Is Accused of Betraying His Country, and the Emperor Is Petitioned to Punish Him.

PEKING, Aug. 23.—Li-Hung-Chang, having conducted practically all the active settlement negotiations, has retired into the background, leaving to Prince Ching the responsibility of consummating the work.

Earl Li finds himself in the same precarious position that he occupied at the close of the negotiations following the war with Japan. The native press is unanimous in violently denouncing him for what is called his surrender to the foreigners.

A number of officials have petitioned the Emperor to punish Earl Li for betraying his country.

Li-Hung-Chang has already thrice been deprived of his dignities, including the much-prized Yellow Jacket and Peacock's Feather, and of the important offices he was holding.

The first occasion was in 1870, when he was accused of being responsible for the massacre of French nuns at Tien-Tsin through not giving proper assistance to the General in command. Li was, however, restored to power in 1872, and, in addition to again receiving the honors he formerly held, he was made Grand Chancellor.

The second occasion upon which the Viceroy was degarded was in 1894, when Japan proved that the army and navy of China were utterly ineffective. He was blamed for the rottenness of the Chinese system of defense, the imperfections of which had been continually pointed out by him. When, however, the Commissioners sent to Japan to negotiate peace terms failed in their mission, Japan insisting that a man of the highest rank be sent, Earl Li was again found necessary, and the Yellow Jacket, Peacock's Feather, and other honors were again his.

Most European diplomats regarded Earl Li's negotiations with Count Ito at the close of the war as a masterpiece of ability, but the Chinese Emperor and Dowager Empress were of different opinion, and the Viceroy once more lost his honors, being accused of betraying his country. He was reinstated in his dignities when he went to attend the coronation of the Czar and made his famous journey around the world.

The Yellow Jacket and Peacock's Feather are the highest of all honors that can belong to a Chinese subject. Both are insignia of royalty, and denote that the recipient may aspire to any office in the empire.

Chinese Students in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Six students from the Pei-Yong College at Canton, who arrived from China several days ago on the steamer Gaelic, have been landed by Chinese Bureau officials, and will enter the University of California to complete their classical and scientific education. They were elected by the Chinese Government to study modern American methods, with a view to spreading them in their native land.

Marquis Ito Not Coming to America.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 23.—Marquis Ito has abandoned his proposed American tour, in the course of which he would have received the degree of LL. D. from Yale.

MEETINGS OF ROYALTIES.

The Czar Accepts the Kaiser's Invitation, and Will Probably Meet King Edward in Denmark.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—It is semi-officially announced that the Czar has definitely accepted in an autograph letter Emperor William's invitation to him to attend the naval manoeuvres at Dantzic.

The date of the meeting has not yet been officially announced, but is likely to fall between Sept. 10 and Sept. 15. It is also believed that the two Emperors will meet on board the German Imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—It is now understood that the forthcoming meeting between King Edward and Emperor Nicholas will take place at Fredensborg, Denmark.

It is asserted that the Chief of the Russian Secret Police will go from Paris, and Inspector Melville of Scotland Yard, from London to Fredensborg, to insure the safety of the royal visitors.

WILHELMSHOEHE, Aug. 23.—King Edward arrived here at noon to-day, and was met at the railroad station by Emperor William and the officers of the Headquarters Staff. The King wore the uniform of the Dragoon Guards, and the Kaiser the uniform of a British Admiral. After cordial greetings the sovereigns entered an open carriage, drawn by four horses, and were driven to the Schloss, where they had luncheon. The centre of the table was adorned with the épergne designed by Emperor William, which is intended as a present for King Edward.

King Edward returned to Homburg to-night.

STRINGENT CAPE COLONY ORDER.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 23.—A fresh order proclaiming martial law has been issued.

It provides for the closing of all the country stores in the Queenstown district, requires that all goods likely to be useful to the enemy shall be taken to certain specified towns, and forbids country residents to have in their possession more than a week's provisions.

BIG BOER CONVOY CAPTURED.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, dated yesterday, says:

"Col. Williams, after a sharp fight Aug. 19, captured, in the vicinity of Klerksdorp, (Transvaal,) an entire Boer convoy of eighty-six wagons loaded with ammunition and supplies, much stock, and eighteen prisoners, including the Landrost of Bloemhof and Dutoit, and a telegraphist, with a complete wire-tapping apparatus."

THE OPHIR LEAVES CAPE TOWN.

Duke of Cornwall Due at Halifax Sept. 15 and Quebec Sept. 21.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 23.—The royal yacht Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board, sailed from here to-day.

It is officially announced that the Ophir is not going to the Island of Ascension, as at first given out, but that she will sail direct to St. Vincent. The yacht is due to arrive at Halifax Sept. 15 and at Quebec Sept. 21.

The Canadian tour of the Duke and Duchess is timed to end Oct. 21, when the voyage home will begin.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., Aug. 23.—The Government has received a telegram from the Duke of Cornwall and York, filed at Cape Town, announcing that he will attend the two State dinners to be given in Government House, St. John's, on the two evenings of his stay in Newfoundland.

The children of Newfoundland will give to the Duke a Newfoundland dog as a present to Prince Edward, his eldest son.

THE BRITISH POSTAL SERVICE.

Report for 1900—A Profit of £5,930,567 on the Year.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A Blue Book containing the Postmaster General's report for 1900 presents some interesting statistics. The total number of postal packets delivered in the United Kingdom was 5,723,817,000.

The experiments with a motor mail service are still unsuccessful, but recent developments encourage the hope of the ultimate establishment of this class of service.

The public deposited in the savings banks £40,516,486, and the total amount due to depositors at the end of the year was £135,549,665.

The Telegraph Department showed a deficit of £672,104.

The total Post Office revenue was £15,995,470, and the expenditure £10,064,903.

Russia's Attitude to the Sugar Trade.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Times, in an article reviewing the history of the Russo-American tariff dispute and Russia's refusal to regard the maximum price of sugar in the home market as a bounty, says: "Is not Russia's drastic action against the United States a most forcible expression of her determination not to yield a single point to the bounty-giving nations which have been paving the way for a successful issue of the next sugar conference?"

The Philadelphia at Southampton.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The American Line steamer Philadelphia, formerly the Paris, arrived at Southampton at midnight from Belfast, where she was reconstructed after going ashore on the Cornish coast in the Spring of 1899. Her trial trip was very successful.

Prefers American to Cardiff Coal.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 23.—The Royal Mail Steamship Company's steamer Nile has just bought a supply of American coal here in preference to the Cardiff coal sold by the company's own agents. This is the first instance of the kind in the history of the company.

Moscow to Remain in a State of Siege.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—The Government has decided to continue the state of siege in Moscow Government for another year. Otherwise it would expire on Sept. 7. This indicates that the political situation is still serious.

Tremendous Rainfall in Simla.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Simla, India, thirteen inches of rain have fallen there in the last three days.

MAN KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Was Struck During a Storm in Orange—Several Houses Damaged and Car Tracks Washed Away.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 23.—During a violent electrical storm here one man was killed and one was injured, possibly fatally. The man killed was an unknown Italian employed by Charles Musk of this city, who was struck and killed while standing under a tree in West Orange. William Geagan, a hackman at the railroad station in East Orange, was stunned, and lies in the Orange Memorial Hospital in a dangerous condition.

Trains on the Lackawanna Railroad between East Orange and South Orange have been delayed by washouts along the line. Three houses were struck and set afire by the bolts of lightning. The damage by the floods of water which rushed down the hillsides cannot be stated at this time. The storm is the most destructive and heaviest that has visited the Oranges in many years.

In some parts of Orange the water stood three and four feet deep in the thoroughfares, blocking the trolley cars. In South Orange the residence of Byron R. Bacon was struck by lightning and badly damaged by fire.

BAD STORM NEAR ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 23.—Heavy damage owing to fierce thunderstorms are reported from towns in this vicinity to-day. In and around the Town of Mendon thunderstorms visited that section yesterday afternoon. Many hundred acres of corn and potatoes were washed out and ruined. Several buildings were struck by lightning and severely damaged. The damage in the vicinity is estimated at $50,000.

At Livonia many streets were washed out, gardens ruined, barns struck by lightning, and the telephone service damaged.

At Leroy the storm was the most severe in years. The village streets were flooded and a valuable barn, together with contents, owned by Keenan Brothers, was struck by lightning and burned.

At Lakeville the Carter cottage at Greenwood was struck by lightning and the family severely shocked. Miss Elsie Carter was prostrated and became delirious. She may die.

Cloudburst on Erie Road.

SWAIN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—A cloudburst washed away several road bridges over the Erie track about 5 o'clock this afternoon, so that all traffic was blocked between Hornellsville and Buffalo. Erie train No. 1 ran into it, but was stopped before any serious accident occurred. The tracks were undermined so that trains cannot get through to-night. Men had to wade through water up to their necks in order to get women and children out of many houses along the creek. The water was rushing down the hills at a terrific rate and carrying everything before it.

Heavy Rains at Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 23.—A heavy thunderstorm swept over Paterson at 1 P. M. to-day. The flagpole on the Quackenbush & Co. building was struck by lightning. The entire store was shaken, and the saleswomen were frightened, but no one was injured. The rainfall of the two heavy storms here since midnight Thursday night amounted to .91 inch, according to the local Weather Observer. The chimney of the Scott Mill, Van Houten Street, was struck this afternoon and badly damaged.

Waterspout in Kentucky.

OWENSBOROUGH, Ky., Aug. 23.—Reports have just reached here of a terrific waterspout on Barnett's Creek, in Ohio County. A number of houses were washed away and much live stock drowned. The Rough River, into which Barnett's Creek flows, is backed up for ten miles by the flood water. It is feared some lives were lost. The locality is remote from telephone or telegraph communication, being a small county about thirty miles inland from Owensborough.

Storm Damage at Watertown.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Severe electrical storms visited this section yesterday afternoon and last night, the lightning firing and destroying many barns and the heavy rain causing several washouts. The damage is several thousand dollars.

NEW YORK DAY CELEBRATION.

Elaborate Plans for the State Day at the Pan-American.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Daniel N. Lockwood, President of the New York Commission to the Pan-American, has returned from New York, and reports that he has personally arranged with the General Passenger Agents of all roads in New York State for railroad rates on New York State Day, Sept. 18, that will be lower than any yet given. The rates will be good for five days or a week.

On that day there will be a military parade from down town to the Exposition grounds. Major Gen. Roe will be in command of the State militia, which will escort Gov. Odell from his hotel to the Temple of Music on the grounds, where special ceremonies will be held at 11 o'clock.

President Lockwood will preside and Gov. Odell will accept the New York State Building from the Chairman and in turn present it to the Exposition Company. The principal speech will be made by St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle. Over 20,000 invitations have been sent out to special guests.

CROTONA'S ATHLETES WON.

The annual gymnastic contest of the boys and girls attending the Crotona and Claremont Park playgrounds, established and operated under the auspices of the Board of Education and Public Schools Nos. 154 and 172, was held yesterday afternoon in the playroom of Public School No. 154, situated at the corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and St. Ann's Avenue. General Directors H. S. Saubrey and J. T. Gwathmey conducted the games, which were witnessed by the boys' mothers and friends.

The contest, which was for points, proved remarkably close, especially in the work on the horse and bar, but the Crotona Park team proved the stronger and best drilled, and carried off the honors of the day with 329 points to their credit. Claremont scored 326, Public School No. 154, 324, and Public School No. 172, 308. On Thursday next the children of the schools and playgrounds will give their annual exhibition in Crotona Park, in the Borough of the Bronx. About 500 boys and girls will take part.

BARONESS SCHRATT TO ACT IN THIS CITY

Austrian Emperor's Reputed Morganatic Wife Coming Soon.

Manager Amberg Will Try to Secure a Broadway Theatre for Her—American Music Popular Abroad.

Gustav Amberg, the well-known theatrical manager, arrived in the city yesterday on the Fuerst Bismarck. He has been abroad since July, visiting Vienna, Berlin, Budapest, Paris, and London, and St. Moritz, Switzerland.

The most important announcement that Mr. Amberg had to make yesterday was that he had engaged the Baroness Kathé Schratt of the Hofburg Theatre, in Vienna, for an American tour. Baroness Schratt, besides being a prominent German actress, has come into considerable notice recently by reason of the report that she had contracted a morganatic marriage with the Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph.

She will be seen in this city in November, and Mr. Amberg will endeavor to secure a Broadway theatre for her. If he succeeds in doing so it will be the first appearance of a German-speaking artist on Broadway, and the experiment will be looked upon with interest. The manager is confident that he would find a sufficiently large clientele to make the venture a success.

Baroness Schratt has been the leading woman at the Hofburg Theatre for several seasons. She is said to be an actress of considerable versatility, and though her efforts have been largely in serious rôles, such as Camille, Niobe, and Deborah, she also enjoys the reputation of being a comedienne of ability. Her Cyprienne in "Divorçons" has been received with favor. Besides these rôles, she will be seen in "The Ironmaster," which is familiar to American playgoers, and an effort is being made to secure for her the rights to "More Than Queen." Mr. Amberg, when seen at the Belvidere Hotel last night, said:

"I met Baroness Schratt at St. Moritz and arranged for the details of her trip to this country. She is an actress who, I am sure, will appeal to those that appreciate fine acting, and I am confident that she will make a success in this city. I also believe that her appearance at a Broadway house, although it is a new experiment, will meet with favor. There are undoubtedly a large number of persons to whom a German speaking actress will appeal and who will be glad to patronize such an attraction. In an up-town Broadway theatre. I have an appointment with Klaw & Erlanger on Monday for the purpose of trying to secure time in some one of their houses.

"A special company will be organized to support the actress, and the members will be taken from the best theatres in Vienna. Baroness Schratt will attend to that herself, and there is no doubt that her support will be of the best. I have not yet decided in what play she will open her season here, but during the engagement she will probably appear in a number of her successful parts.

"The Baroness is an extremely handsome woman of the brunette type, with large blue eyes. She is wealthy, of dark hair, is tall, with an exquisite figure, and her beauty alone would attract attention. But in addition to that she combines much magnetism and charm, and her artistic range is broad."

Mr. Amberg said that the theatrical situation abroad was not so satisfactory as here. "The authors," he added, "who were formerly hungry to write plays are now rich. In consequence they are not so hungry, and the output of dramatic material languishes in consequence. In opera, since Suppe, Miliocker, and Strauss are dead, there is nothing new. In Berlin, American comic operas like 'The Belle of New York' are in favor, and Gus Kerker's music is very popular. Everywhere one hears the Sousa marches, and one cannot go into a garden or concert hall without catching the strains of one of the familiar airs composed by the American March King."

Mr. Amberg will go to Atlantic City for a few days before settling down to the business preparatory to the Baroness's appearance.

RUMOR OF A NEW THEATRE.

Mr. Frohman May Build One in Long Acre Square—Other Reports.

The block on the west side of Broadway, between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, facing Long Acre Square, was a storm centre of rumor in real estate circles yesterday—both a theatre and a department store being mentioned as among the possible forms of improvement for that property in the near future.

Daniel S. McElroy, who owns 1,489 Broadway, adjoining the southwest corner of Forty-third Street, has secured options on the holdings of the Bates Realty Company, a plot 70 by 100, on the south side of Forty-third Street, just west of Broadway, connecting with 1,489 Broadway at the rear.

This entire parcel, Mr. McElroy says, has been subject to an offer from Charles Frohman, who wishes to erect a theatre on the street plot, the single lot on Broadway affording a suitable entrance. Mr. McElroy added that negotiations in the matter had been of a most preliminary character and that nothing definite had yet been determined upon. Mr. Frohman could not be seen last night.

Another report had it that the entire block front between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, including Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre, was under option to the representative of a large dry goods concern, as the prospective site of a new store. Nothing could be learned yesterday tending to verify this. Mr. Hammerstein was most emphatic last evening in denying any knowledge of such a project.

"My property has not been sold, is not under option, and is not in the market," he said.

The Bates Realty Company acquired its property something over a year ago, as the site for an office building. Subsequently it was decided to erect instead an apartment hotel, and the excavations for this structure have been completed. It is likely, however, that in view of recent advance in values in that section, the company may see fit to abandon its building operation in view of the large profit to be realized by the sale of the lots.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The "Human Bomb Explosion" will be made this afternoon, between 5 and 6 o'clock, in the rear of the fireworks inclosure at Manhattan Beach.

The City Club Burlesquers are to open the Dewey Theatre to-night. Besides the olio specialties the company presents two new burlettas. The theatre has been redecorated and renovated during the Summer.

Phillips Smalley, a member of the New York bar, and a son of George W. Smalley, American correspondent of The London Times, will make his first professional appearance on the stage with Mrs. Fiske in "Miranda of the Balcony."

"A Runaway Girl" will open at the Grand Opera House to-night. Celeste Winn is to appear in the title rôle, and other members of the company are Arthur Dunn, Clara Belle Jerome, Rose La Harte, and H. G. Tre Denick.

Richard Mansfield returned to the city yesterday from his Summer place, in Southampton, L. I. He will remain a couple of days and attend to some of the details of his production of "Beaucaire." His season begins on Oct. 7 at the New Garrick Theatre, in Philadelphia.

Sidney Brough, whom Charles Frohman engaged in London to play leading rôles with Maude Adams, sails for New York on the steamer Philadelphia to-day. Ida Waterman, who was cast for Marie Louise in "L'Aiglon," will also be a member of Miss Adams's company this season.

Charles Frohman will begin his season at the Savoy Theatre with a comedy by Alfred Capus entitled "La Veine," which had a long run in Paris last season, and which is to be revived there in October. A special company will be organized for the New York production. Basil Hood's "Sweet and Twenty," which is still running at the Vaudeville Theatre, in London, where it was produced five months ago, will be the second play at the Savoy. Previous to Mr. Frohman's own productions, Louis Mann and Clara Lipman, in Paul M. Potter's play "The Red Kloff," will occupy the Savoy, opening there on Sept. 12.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Mrs. Burton Harrison Gives a Lawn Festival, and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt a Musicale.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Burton Harrison gave her annual lawn fête to-day, and it was an affair of brilliance and originality that surpassed anything of the season. It might be described as a fête champêtre of the time of Marie Antoinette. The broad lawn at Sea Urchins, which stretches to the water's edge, was the scene of the entertainment. Hundreds of flags fluttered from the trees, and booths and May poles decked the open spaces. Society was present in gay costumes, every one wearing the garb of sixteenth century impersonations. Milkmaids, Court ladies, cavaliers, and peasantry were represented.

The grand fête was opened with a gavotte and minuet danced by sixteen young ladies led by Miss Natalie Barney and Louis von Gaertner. Those who took part were Miss Ames, Miss Gourlie, Miss Draper, Miss Bowler, Miss Pierce, Miss McCauley, Miss Miller, Miss Whelen, Miss Richardson, Miss Grant, Miss Theobold, Miss Edwards, Miss Potter, Miss Paterson, and Miss Ruth Lawrence. They were dressed as shepherdesses, in pink and blue silk, with flowered overdress and bodice.

Following the dance was a one-act play, written by Mrs. Harrison, and called the "Comedy of the Fair." The plot was the fable of Amaryllis and Strephon. The woodnymph was impersonated by Miss Davenport of London. She was one of Lady Sybil Cuffe's bridesmaids at the latter's recent marriage to Bayard Cutting, Jr.

Strephon was played by Mr. Hubbard, and Miss Palmer took the part of Egeira. There followed the rendering of Shakespeare's orpheans with his lute, set to music by Louis von Gaertner, who played a violin obligato while Miss Strickland sang.

The Court dance followed, Miss Conover, who wore mauve and silver brocade, being Marie Antoinette. Her hair was the conventional high powdered dress, ornamented with red roses. Mrs. H. F. Dimock wore an elaborate Court costume of rose pink and white brocade, with black stripes. Miss Quiggs wore a pale blue brocade, with panniers and white fichu.

Miss Ruth Lawrence's costume was a copy of the portrait of Princess Lambelle, and was made for her in Paris. A white silk mull skirt was inserted with lace panels over pink silk. A brocaded coat, white lace fichu, Watteau plate, and big black hat with plumes, the powdered hair and face patches combined to make it the most effective costume of the day.

Mrs. Pulitzer wore an exquisite gown of white mull, flowered with pink roses. Mrs. Barney wore a rainbow silk in pale shades with demi-train.

There were odd characters in plenty. Capt. Tom Bush of Kentucky wore a farmer's coat, carried a rake, and impersonated a hemp field so far as he was able. John Henry Keene was a soothsayer in a marvelous gown of green and gold. Hubert Vos, the artist, was dressed in the cool costume of a Japanese, mostly sombrero. Arthur Patterson was a monk. The entire assemblage, gathered on the lawn under the broad rays of the setting sun, was an odd pot-pourri—a brilliant picture of the "ancien régime."

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt gave the most successful musicale of the season at Point d'Arcadie to-night. The cotillion last evening, which was the first affair of any size that the Vanderbilts have given this Summer, was the most popular dance thus far, and there is no doubt that her support will be of the best. I have not yet decided in what play she will open her season here, but during the engagement she will probably appear in a number of her successful parts.

Preceding it were several large dinner parties. Miss Eleanor Jackson, the violinist, and Miss Lewis, the soprano, were the artists. A supper followed. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mrs. Shepard, Miss Kernochan, Miss Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Morris, Miss Keeper, Miss Helen Barney, Miss Davenport, Miss Palmer, Miss Cloin, Phoenix Ingraham, Col. Morrell, Miss Mildred Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont Edwards, Miss Bend, Mrs. Stuart Barney, Mrs. Van Nest, Mr. and Mrs. L. McIlvaine Luquer, Miss Willing, Miss Sedley, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Miss Draper, Charles T. How, Waldron Bates, Charles Winslow, G. Creighton Webb, Dr. Seward Webb, and Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie.

POLICE ACT ON MOTOR RACE.

Letter to Newport Association Gives Warning of Limit on Speed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—That the automobile races on Aug. 30 will not be under the protection of the police was settled to-night by the action of the Police Commission, which at its weekly meeting approved the following letter, which will be sent in the morning to the association under whose auspices the races are to be held:

To the National Automobile Association of Newport:

Gentlemen: We are of the opinion that the resolution of the City Council of Newport in relation to the use of certain streets by your association for the purpose of holding races, does not contemplate nor authorize the speeding of machines in such races beyond the limits allowed by law. We do not, therefore, anticipate that it is your intention to become law breakers by exceeding such limit. Nevertheless, as it is commonly reported and believed that some of the machines taking part in the races will exceed, and greatly exceed, the legal limit, we feel it but just that the board should notify you that any contemplated violation of the law governing the speed of such vehicles meets with our disapproval, and that we shall take all reasonable steps to enforce the law.

The opponents of the races have not yet abandoned their efforts to prevent the contests. It is reported that they will tomorrow apply to the Supreme Court for an injunction. It looks, however, as if the action of the Police Commission will make further legal proceedings unnecessary, as it is not believed that the Automobile Association will attempt to hold the races in the face of such a positive announcement.

THE PRESIDENT'S GUESTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams of Chicago Entertained.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 23.—President and Mrs. McKinley are entertaining Capt. and Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams of Chicago for several days. Mrs. McWilliams was formerly Miss Mary Goodman of this city. She is Mrs. McKinley's cousin, and was one of her most intimate associates in her girlhood days.

The President and Mrs. McKinley entertained informally to-night in honor of Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams and their other house guest, Mrs. Rand of Washington. A dozen Canton relatives and intimate personal friends were invited for dinner.

Yoran Foster of Chicago, President of the Union League Club, accompanied by his son, had a short conference with the President to-day. Mr. Foster is a member of the Pan-American Congress, appointed to be held in the City of Mexico in October, and some matters in connection with that congress were talked over.

W. B. Leeds's Gift to Charity.

RICHLAND, Ind., Aug. 23.—Trustees of the Margaret Smith Home for Aged Women have received from William B. Leeds of New York a check for $25,000, to be used for the home in the name of Mr. Leeds's mother, who resides here.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Chaplain Thomas J. Dickson is assigned to the Twenty-sixth Infantry. He will report to the commanding officer, Fort Riley, Kansas, for temporary duty at that post.

Officers of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry honorably discharged, to date Aug. 17, by reason of their acceptance on Aug. 15 of appointments as Second Lieutenants of Infantry, United States Army:

First Lieuts. Walter F. Martin and Eben Swift, Jr.

Second Lieut. Clarence M. Condon, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the Forty-seventh Company Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Fort Hunt, Virginia.

Second Lieut. Arthur L. Keesding, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the One Hundred and Fourteenth Company Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Fort Slocum, New York.

The following-named officers are relieved from recruiting duty: Major Harry L. Haskell, Thirtieth Infantry; Capt. Frederick Marsh, Artillery Corps. Major Haskell will join his regiment. Capt. Marsh will join his company in the Division of the Philippines.

Navy.

Lieut. N. A. McCully is detached from the Bennington when placed out of commission and ordered to the Oregon as relief of Ensign Ellis.

Lieut. F. D. Karns is detached from the Torpedo Station upon completion of his course and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. D. M. Garrison is detached from the Torpedo Station upon the completion of his course and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Ensign M. St. C. Ellis is detached from the Oregon upon the reporting of his relief and ordered home to wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon D. H. Morgan is detached from the Norfolk Hospital and ordered to the Monongahela Aug. 26.

Passed Assistant Surgeon D. N. Carpenter is detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Norfolk Hospital.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was very gay at the Summer resorts. Southampton had its horse show, which was followed in the evening by a dinner, vaudeville, and dance at the Meadow Club. Bar Harbor, which had seen the close of its horse show the previous day, had yesterday afternoon Mrs. Burton Harrison's garden fête at Sea Urchins.

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At Southampton there was the horse show, which is described elsewhere. In the evening there was the entertainment for the benefit of the Village Improvement Society. The programme was in two parts, the first by amateurs, and opened with an overture, "The Village Improvement March." This was followed by a song by Miss Lottie H. Williams and a dance by Miss Mary E. Simons; "A Sidewalk Conversation," by J. G. Lee and James T. Kilbreth; a coon dance by Miss Clara D. Barclay, Arthur Gwynne, and Gilbert Jones, and a banjo solo by A. Hart McKee. The first part ended with Quaker dances by eight little Quakers, who were Mrs. McKeever, Mrs. Hoadley, Mrs. Betts, the two Misses Williams, and the Misses Simons, Schieffelin, and Randall. The second part was by professionals, and the finale was a cakewalk. After the vaudeville came a cotillion, and at 12 o'clock supper was served. Mrs. Henry A. Barclay arranged many of the amateur parts, including the coon dances. The Reception Committee consisted of Mesdames Henry A. Barclay, George R. Schieffelin, Russell H. Hoadley, Charles H. Godfrey, Horace Russell, T. Gaillard Thomas, Henry W. McVickar, and others. Among the patronesses were Mesdames Henry G. Trevor, B. Aymar Sands, H. E. Howland, Goodhue Livingston, James L. Breese, C. T. Barney, William Manice, Robert Olyphant, and others.

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Many dinners have been given at Southampton during the week. Mrs. William Manice, who has Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Beadleston as her guests, gave a dinner on Monday evening. Wednesday evening Mrs. James L. Barclay entertained at dinner, and Mrs. C. G. Franklyn gave a dinner on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Alexander L. Morton gave a luncheon on Tuesday, her guests including Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Mrs. Pell, Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff, Mrs. Arthur T. Brice, Mrs. George E. R. Schieffelin, Mrs. Paul F. Munde, and others.

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Among the dinners to be given this evening at Southampton are those of Mrs. T. Gaillard Thomas and Mrs. William T. Gulliver. Mrs. Walter G. Oakman has left Southampton for a trip across the Continent.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—The leading social event of to-night was the ball given at the Osgood villa by Mrs. George Crocker in honor of her daughter, Miss Rutherford. The villa is rather small for such an entertainment as Mrs. Crocker wishes to give, but the long hall running the entire length of the house furnished a very acceptable ballroom, which was attractively decorated for the occasion. Mrs. Crocker entertained 140 guests, and was assisted in receiving by her sister, Mrs. Carroll, and her daughter. The cotillion was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., with Miss Rutherford, and there were many favor figures, including floral figures, in which bunches of American Beauty roses were presented to the ladies. Following the cotillion, supper was served on fourteen small tables in the dining room.

The decorations of the house and piazza were extensive. A covered way led from the driveway to the broad steps and verandas, the sides being lined with bay trees, palms, and potted plants. The broad piazza was also decorated with palms and flowering plants and brilliantly lighted. The side walls of the hall were covered with a golden lattice work decorated with masses of white and yellow flowers. At the north end the feature was a massing of aquatic flowers, the Egyptian lotus being prominent. At the opposite end the favors were displayed. The drawing room and library were also decorated with palms and flowering plants, with many bunches of flowers in vases. The decorations on the fourteen tables for the supper were roses, seven in white and seven in red.

The favors, other than flowers, were tinsel ornaments, Parisian novelties, floral baskets, pictures in frames, floral staffs and baskets, and silver card and cigarette cases. Mullaly's Orchestra furnished the music. The guests came late from the many dinners which were held at the cottages and at the golf club.

There was little else of interest to society to-day, although there was more than the usual number of luncheons, and later polo took their attention, a large number attending the game.

Mrs. Robert Garrett gave a luncheon for fourteen guests; the table decorations being pink hydrangeas, with jessamine in the finger bowls and bunches of gardenias and lilies of the valley for each guest. Luncheons were also given by Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs, Mrs. E. Livingstone Ludlow, and Mrs. Richard Mortimer.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan gave a dinner to forty guests at the Golf Club, where the plan and floral decorations at the Thompson ball on Tuesday evening was repeated. Mrs. Charles H. Childs gave a dinner for forty at the Pumpelly cottage. The dinner was served on two large tables, the decorations being hydrangeas, paniculata for one and alamandas for the other. Dinners were also given by Miss Van Alen, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke, Mrs. W. F. Whitehouse, and Prof. Alexander Agassiz.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, who have been guests of the Hon. Lispenard Stewart, are now visiting Dr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke at Beech Bound.

The house warming of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind's new house next Friday evening will be a ball, for which 280 invitations have been issued.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish on Saturday will give a dance at Crossways and on Monday night she will give a dinner for forty guests.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse will move into their new house on Monday next.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet is expected to arrive at her cottage, Ochre Court, on the Cliffs, on Sept. 3.

J. De Forest Danielson has rented the Swift cottage, on Bellevue Avenue, for the season of 1902. Mr. Danielson has occupied this cottage for several years.

Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister at Washington, arrived to-day and took rooms at the Aquidneck.

Mrs. Maturin Livingston is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Ogden Mills, at the latter's cottage, on Bellevue Avenue and the Cliffs.

Benjamin Nicoll, the polo player; Ogden Mills, and Mrs. C. F. Rand are registered at the Casino.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Army, lectured to-day before the class of the Naval War College. He was a guest while in Newport of Capt. French E. Chadwick, United States Navy, President of the War College. In the race for thirty-footers today, a sweepstakes was won by the Carolina, which was sailed by her owner, Mr. Pembroke Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn, left to-day for Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Agassiz, who have been visiting Prof. Alexander Agassiz, have gone to Beverly Farms, Mass.

H. C. Foster of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott.

To Bring Firemen's Convention Here.

Chief Edward F. Croker of the Fire Department has organized a committee of twenty-five Fire Department officers and citizens to bring the convention of the International Association of Fire Engineers to this city in 1902. Officers of the committee are: President, Thomas E. Crimmins; Chairman, Mayhew W. Bronson, and Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. H. M. Archer. On next Sunday Chief Croker, Dr. Archer, M. W. Bronson, Thomas E. Crimmins, D. A. Woodhouse, and M. W. Schwenker will leave for Indianapolis, where this year's convention opens on Tuesday, to invite the delegates to arrange for coming here next year.

Honoring Mr. Crane's Memory.

The members of the Produce Exchange yesterday adopted resolutions in regard to the death of Munroe Crane, who was three times elected to its Board of Directors and at the time of his death was Chairman of its Committee on Railway Affairs. A committee of sixty was named to attend the funeral to-day, at Dover Plains, where Mr. Crane died.

JAMES W. LYALL DEAD.

Man Whose Inventions Revolutionized Cotton Manufacture Found in Bath-tub with Gas Turned On.

James W. Lyall, sixty-eight years of age, a wealthy manufacturer of cotton goods, living at 317 West Eighty-eighth Street, was found by his son at an early hour yesterday dead in the bathtub with the gas turned on.

Arthur Lyall, the son who found him, says that his father was in the tub, which was half filled with water. There was a cut over the left eye. It is the theory of the family that Mr. Lyall had fainted, and in falling had struck the gas bracket, turning on the gas.

At the office of J. & W. Lyall, 83 Leonard Street, of which firm Mr. Lyall was President, the dead man's nephew said there was no reason to believe that Mr. Lyall had killed himself; that he was the last man to do such a thing, being of a particularly calm and sanguine temperament and a man of unusual nerve. The nephew related several incidents showing this. On one occasion a heavy-geared wheel fell with a crash on the floor above, and just over his desk. The clerks made a rush for the street, but Mr. Lyall never lifted his pen from the paper and went on with his writing as if nothing had happened. On another occasion a bank of sand on which he was standing caved in and carried him down about ten feet, but never interrupted his discussion of a business proposition. Mr. Lyall had been in ill-health for some time, and the last time he was at the office was Wednesday, when it was noticed that he appeared very feeble, but he displayed the same spirit which had always characterized him.

The firm of J. & W. Lyall, of which the dead man was the President, is the owner of the Brighton Mills, at Passaic, N. J., and of a plant for manufacturing looms and other machinery used in the making of cotton goods. This plant, which was for thirty-five years in West Twenty-third Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, was moved to Passaic last January. Mr. Lyall invented the positive motion loom, which revolutionized the manufacture of cotton goods; a cap press, for compressing the cotton on the shuttles, and various improvements and devices which have been used widely in the cotton goods industry.

He was born in Auchterardar, Scotland, on Sept. 13, 1836, and was brought to this country when he was three years old. After receiving a common school education he went into the cotton goods business with his father, and subsequently was associated with Charles Pratt, now of the Standard Oil, in the Chelsea Jute Mills. Afterward he was associated with his brother, David Lyall, in the firm of Buchanan & Lyall, owners of the Planet Mills, Brooklyn, and with the United States Corset Company, which manufactured the first machine-made corsets produced in the world. Mr. Lyall served with the Twelfth New York Infantry during the civil war, and had taken a deep interest in the reunions of the regiment. While in the service he invented a varnish for knapsacks, which was used by his father, who manufactured knapsacks in this city. He took a great deal of interest in the American Institute and exhibited his inventions at the annual exhibitions of the institute. Mr. Lyall was an old member of the St. Andrew's Society, and was also a member of the Twilight, West

FINANCIAL.

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FINANCIAL.

33 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, August 12, 1901.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Union Trust Company of New York under the Agreement dated May 10, 1900, for Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds:

The undersigned Committee under the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned hereby give notice, pursuant to the terms of said agreement, that the Committee has entered into a contract with the Wabash Railroad Company for the acquisition by said Railroad Company of the railroad and property described in the first mortgage of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, a copy of which contract is lodged with said Union Trust Company of New York, and the terms of which, briefly summarized, are as follows:

First. The Wabash Company shall acquire said property upon the confirmation of the foreclosure sale (provided it can be obtained at a satisfactory price,) shall pay all receivers' certificates, preferential liabilities, costs, counsel fees, compensation of Trustees and Committee, and shall issue a first mortgage upon said property to secure a total issue of Three and One-half Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due in 1941, with interest from the date thereof, payable semi-annually. The bonds shall be for $1,000 and $500. The total amount of bonds issuable under said mortgage shall be $3,500,000, and $500,000 thereof shall be reserved and applied solely to the improvement and equipment of the mortgaged property.

Second. Such three and a half per cent. bonds, to an amount equal to eighty per cent. of the par value of the principal of Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited with the Union Trust Company, shall be delivered to said Trust Company for distribution among the holders of its certificates of deposit at the rate of $800 in new bonds for each $1,000 of Omaha and St. Louis bonds. Scrip will be provided for fractional amounts.

Third. All stock of the Omaha and St. Louis Company held by the Committee is to be surrendered to the Wabash Company, and the suits brought by the Committee to enforce the personal liability of certain Directors of the Missouri Railway Construction Company are to be discontinued.

Fourth. Said contract is subject to the following conditions:

1. That the stockholders and debenture holders of the Wabash Company assent to its acquisition and mortgaging of said property.

2. That the holders of Union Trust Company certificates for Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited under said agreement of May 10, 1900, assent to said contract; and,

3. That the net preferred liabilities against the property which are to be paid by the Wabash Company do not exceed $475,000.

By the terms of said agreement of May 10, 1900, it is provided that any holder of Union Trust Company Certificates who does not expressly dissent from such contract in a writing delivered to the Committee within twenty days after the first publication of this notice shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to such contract.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH,
As a Committee constituted by the Agreement of Omaha and St. Louis bondholders, made May 10, 1900.

MEXICAN COAL & COKE COMPANY.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Mexican Coal & Coke Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the holders of the six per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Mexican Coal and Coke Company secured by its first mortgage to the State Trust Company, (now Morton Trust Company,) dated the first day of July, 1899, that the Mexican Coal and Coke Company has elected to pay off each and all of its said bonds, and will on the 1st day of March, 1902, pay on each bond the full amount of the principal thereof, together with interest accrued thereon to the first day of March, 1902.

The holders of said bonds are required, in accordance with the provisions of the said mortgage, to present the same for payment at the office of Messrs. Spencer Trask & Company, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of March, 1902, and are hereby notified that on that date interest on all the said bonds will cease.

HOWARD DUTCHER, Secretary.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that I, the undersigned, have lost Certificate of Deposit issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 88, dated June 5, 1899, for First Mortgage 6% Bond of the Evansville Street Railroad Company, and that on the 15th day of October, 1901, I will apply to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the issuance to me of the Bond and Cash to which I would be entitled upon the surrender of said certificate, and that ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to show cause to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at its office, at 22 William Street, New York City, why said Bond and Cash should not be paid to me without the production of such certificate.

SUSAN E. EDGELL, Woburn, Mass.
Dated August 14, 1901.

Office of the Michigan Central R.R. Co.
Grand Central Station.
New York, N. Y., August 15th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the JACKSON, LANSING & SAGINAW RAILROAD EXTENDED CONSOLIDATED BONDS, maturing Sept. 1st, 1901, that the principal of the same will be paid on presentation of the bonds at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York City, on and after September 3d, 1901. Holders of the bonds who may prefer to receive payment at the office of the Ninth National Bank, New York City, (where the bonds by their terms are payable,) may present the same at said bank.

F. MIDDLEBROOK, Assistant Treasurer.

Greene Consolidated bought and sold. ARTHUR BRENTON COOK, Drexel Building, New York.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

SECURITYHOLDERS' COMMITTEE
OF THE
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company
AND OF THE
Litchfield & Madison Railway Company

To holders of the Income Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois, and of Income Mortgage Bonds and Common Stock of the Litchfield and Madison Railway Company.

It appearing to the interest of holders of the above-named securities that such Income Mortgage Bonds be converted into new First Preferred Stock, and that sale thereof be made only in bulk and as a unit, and that the existing and converted securities be held, managed, and sold as a majority and in bulk, an Agreement to accomplish said purposes and other objects has been entered into by holders of the above-specified securities to the amount of over a majority of the Income Mortgage Bonds of each of said Companies, and of all the Common stock and nearly a majority of the Preferred stock of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway Company, under which Agreement, dated July 17th, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary, the undersigned have been constituted a Securityholders' Committee.

Holders of the above-specified Bonds and Stocks hereby are offered the opportunity of depositing such securities under said Agreement and securing the benefits thereof on or before August 31st, 1901, with the First National Bank of the City of New York as Depositary.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement may be had from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1901.

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Chairman;
CHARLES F. DEAN,
E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Securityholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel,
T. C. WELLMAN, Secretary,
27 Pine St., N. Y.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Frank R. Platt, George R. Sheldon, Edward Eyre, Peter Doelger, William Halls, Jr., James D. Layng, William R. Grace, Hugh Kelly, Charles W. Morse, Henry O. Havemeyer, Hosmer B. Parsons, Albert G. Jennings, William H. Gelshenen, George W. Perkins, Eugene Kelly, Edwin Warfield, Elverton R. Chapman, Charles V. Fornes, Frank R. Lawrence, Jas. Ross Curran.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five per centum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company in New York City at three o'clock P. M. on the 20th day of August, 1901.

CENTRAL TRUST OF NEW YORK,
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice-President.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL.
} Trustees.

Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.
Nashville, Tennessee.
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1892, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustee, hereby give notice that five (5) bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 1, 103, 204, 309 and 486, have been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Atlantic Building, Wall and William Streets, New York City, on the 1st day of September, 1901, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

Dated July 29, 1901.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

Financial Agents Wanted.
We desire to arrange for reliable representatives throughout the East and Middle West to sell preferred securities in sound enterprises. Acceptable persons can arrange for permanent and highly profitable employment.
AMERICAN FINANCE & TRUST COMPANY,
New York City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 BROADWAY.
New York, March 23rd, 1901.

The undersigned, the trustee under the mortgage executed by the **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY**, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the Cecilia Branch, being the branch railroad of the **LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY**, extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY**, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of **FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. ($55,000.)** due on March 1, 1900, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY** on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1901, at its office in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of **FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS**, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

5	214	355	559	823
23	244	398	634	840
40	246	410	661	847
66	248	433	668	856
68	286	447	700	872
86	294	448	711	925
87	306	451	715	930
95	321	452	752	940
151	328	455	768	947
159	337	525	778	949
179	351	552	818	981

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above-mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1901, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28, 1901.
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

180 shs. Ohio & Indiana Consl. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co.
100 shs. Northwestern Ohio Nat. Gas Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$267,000 Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.
162 shs. Gas & Elec. Co. of Bergen Co.
19 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
15 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
40 shs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
109 shs. Montauk Fire Detecting Wire Co.
$300 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Reg. Consols.
47 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. International Ocean Telegraph Co.
30 shs. American Beet Sugar Co. common.
100 shs. Issaquah Coal Co.
$25,000 Central Foundry Co. 6 p. c. 20 year Deb. Bds., 1919.
62½ shs. Central Foundry Co. pfd.
62½ shs. Central Foundry Co. common.
$500 Southern Ry. Co., Aiken Branch, 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Gold Bond, 1998.
100 shs. Carbon Steel Co. 2d pfd.
$5,000 Council Bluffs City Water Works 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1906.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
36 shs. Mount Morris Bank.
5 shs. Morton Trust Co.
$5,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5 p. c. Bds., 1915.
5 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
$10,000 Equitable Gas Light Co., N. Y., 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1932.

Mutual Trust Co
OF WESTCHESTER CO.
PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
Capital, - $300,000 Surplus, - $60,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business. Allows interest on balances subject to cheque.

GEO. R. READ, Pres't.
WHITELAW REID, JOHN E. PARSONS, } Vice-Presidents.
FRANCIS G. INGERSOLL, Sec'y & Treas.
JOHN LEONARD, Ass't Treas'r.

TRUSTEES.
W. B. Dickerman, John I. Downey, G. G. Haven, R. P. Lounsbery, D. Percy Morgan, Walter G. Oakman, Jerome Alvord Peck, John E. Parsons, Wm. H. Parsons, C. A. Peabody, Jr., Geo. R. Read, Whitelaw Reid, J. J. Riker, Wm. H. Russell, John Ryan, John W. Sterling, W. J. Van Pelt, J. Mayhew Wainwright.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Morton Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit of Common Stock
OF THE
Continental and American Tobacco Companies.

Calling attention to our circular and advertisement dated June 8, 1901, we hereby give notice that, upon surrender of the certificates of deposit, the Morton Trust Company will on and after **TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1901,** be prepared to deliver FIFTY YEAR FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Consolidated Tobacco Company.

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO COMPANY,
By J. B. DUKE, President.
Dated New York, August 23, 1901.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 33, 35, 38, 64, 87, 88, 120, 141, 145, 166, 186, 202, 225, 239, 241, 303, 336, 393, 431, 549, 627, 717, 730, 738, 787, 819, 1034, 1051, 1056, 1080, 1099, 1144, 1257, 1365, 1372, 1373, 1428, 1443, 1474, 1489, 1542, 1544, 1568, 1600, 1617, 1654, 1661, 1705, 1710, 1727, 1732, have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of October, 1901, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, Atlantic Building, 49 and 51 Wall Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on Wednesday, Sept. 4th, at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 B'way,
For account of whom it may concern,
10 shs. North Jersey Street R'way Co.

Dividends.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 24th, 1901.

The transfer books will close in New York on August 10th, 1901, at noon, and will reopen August 20th, 1901, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, Aug. 24th, 1901.

Interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum on the income bonds of the Mohawk & Malone Railway Company, from the net earnings for the year ending June 30th, 1901, will be paid at this office on and after September 3d, 1901, upon surrender of the coupons payable September 1st, 1901.

GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

The Utah Fuel Company.

Five per cent. Sinking Fund First Mortgage Bonds. Coupons maturing September 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid on and after September 3d at the Morton Trust Company, New York City.

New York, August 17, 1901.
JESSE WHITE, Treasurer.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

25 Broad St., New York, Aug. 15, 1901.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. will be paid Sept. 3, 1901, to common stockholders of record at 3 P. M. Aug. 24. Common stock transfer books will be closed from Aug. 24 to Sept. 4.

JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

American Bicycle Company.

The coupons due September 1st, 1901, from American Bicycle Company 5% Sinking Fund Gold Debentures will be paid on and after Sept. 3rd, upon presentation at the office of Baring, Magoun & Co., 15 Wall Street, New York.

S. W. DICKERSON, Acting Treas.

Meetings and Elections.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

The General Manifold Company.
Franklin, Pa., August 17th, 1901.
BONDHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the International Bank, of this city, has tendered its resignation at Trustee for the bondholders in the First Mortgage or Deed of Trust issued by this company, and that a meeting of the bondholders has been called by written request of the holders of at least one-fifth of said bonds to convene at the principal office of the company in this city on the 21st day of September, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting and appointing a new Trustee as successor to the said International Bank, Trustee.

THE GENERAL MANIFOLD COMPANY.
By SAMUEL J. MEYLER, Secretary.
Approved: CHARLES MILLER, President.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co
Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 17, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Co of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Co., in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, Oct. 1st, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of August 31st, 1901, to October 2d, 1901.

JOSEPH GASKELL, Secretary. EDWIN HAWLEY, President.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY.
Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Republic Iron & Steel Company will be held at its office, No. 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, the eleventh day of September, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The Transfer Books, both Common and Preferred, will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, August seventeenth, 1901, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, September twelfth, 1901.

Dated Chicago, August ninth, 1901.
WILLIAM BARRET RIDGLEY, Secretary.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
INCOME B BONDS.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Indenture dated March 1, 1897, between the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company and The State Trust Company (now the Morton Trust Company) as Trustee, a general meeting of the holders of the above bonds will be held at the office of the Morton Trust Company, No. 38 Nassau Street, New York City, on September 4th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating two Directors of the Railroad Company.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By J. K. CORBIERE, 2d Vice-President.
Dated New York, August 19, 1901.

Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the company in Peoria, Ill., on Wednesday, October 2, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, September 9, and reopened on Friday, October 4.

CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Phila. Depot. Q. M. Dep't, 1,428 Arch St., Phila., Pa., August 3, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., Monday, August 26th, 1901, for delivery at either of the Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, or San Francisco depots of the Quartermaster's Dep't. of 60,000 Chambray Shirts; 15,000 Scrubbing Brushes, and 25,000 Mosquito Bars. Proposals for less quantities will be entertained. Intending bidders are requested to carefully examine the standard samples and specifications, so that proposals may be submitted with a full knowledge of requirements. An absolute compliance with standards and specifications will be insisted upon. UNGUARANTEED bids, bids for delivery at other points than those named, and bids upon samples differing from standards and specifications, will under no circumstances be considered, except in the case of Scrubbing Brushes, where samples submitted with bids will be entertained. The articles advertised for are the same for which bids will be opened at other depots. Early deliveries are essential, and bidders must state in their proposals the rate and time of deliveries, should contract be awarded to them. A guarantee in 10% of the value of the articles must accompany proposals. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals, &c., will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals to be opened August 26, 1901," and addressed to Col. JOHN V. FUREY, Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW York City, Aug. 12, 1901: Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., Aug. 27, 1901, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing to the U. S. Quartermaster's Department at New York, Boston, Chicago, or San Francisco, 10,000 Yellow Oilskin Pommel Slickers, Fish Brand, or equal, conforming to the sealed standard sample at this Depot; preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. Blank forms for bidding can be obtained at this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Pommel Slickers," and addressed to MAJOR F. VON SCHRADER, Q. M., U. S. A., Act'g Depot Qr. Mr.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
GUARANTEED 3½% TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES A.

Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement dated September 1st, 1897, proposals are invited for the sale and delivery to the Trustee of Certificates at a price not exceeding par and interest, to the extent of $50,000, the sum now available in the Sinking Fund.

Proposals should be addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Pa., and will be received until Saturday, August 31st, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
CHARLES JAMES RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, August 15th, 1901.

KENNEBEC ARSENAL, AUGUSTA, ME., AUG. 15, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 2 P. M., Sept. 5, 1901, for the purchase of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores, including 234,400 pounds of interior, small arms, equipments, tools, etc. Catalogues giving quantities, condition, etc., can be had on application to D. M. TAYLOR, Major Ord. Dept. U. S. A., Comdg.

PROPOSALS FOR SOUTH WING TO CADET Hospital.—West Point, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1901. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 M., Sept. 23, 1901, for the construction of South Wing to Cadet Hospital, West Point, N. Y., as per plans in this office. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Address Q. M., U. S. M. A.

Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., July 31, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 10 A. M. Tuesday, August 27, 1901, for supplying certain hydraulic machinery; also annealing furnaces and accessories for large-caliber cartridge shops to be erected here. Information upon application. FRANK HEATH, Major, Comdg.

GOLD AND CURRENCY.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $500,000 in currency to Chicago.

Checks amounting to $290,000 were paid at the Sub-Treasury for new gold deposited at Seattle and San Francisco.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

The Seidenberg Company of New York City, to carry on a mercantile business; capital, $200,000. Directors—Samuel Seidenberg, R. J. Seidenberg, and P. H. Manley, New York.

Inter-State Supply Company of Albany; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. M. Robenson and J. L. Nichols, Albany, and David Wallace, New York City.

The Promotion Company of New York City; capital, $125,000. Directors—B. J. Dryer and William H. Winter, New York City, and De Witt C. Wheeler, Fordham Heights.

The St. Lawrence International Electric Company of Alexander Bay certified to the Secretary of State that its capital stock has been increased from $40,000 to $250,000.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 23.—The Cooper Electric Railroad Gate Company was chartered at Dover to-day, to deal in all kinds of electrical works, motors, &c. Incorporators—Thomas O. Cooper, Wilmington; John L. Hall, Philadelphia; James F. Dunleady, Camden, N. J. Capital, $150,000.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

Milliken Brothers; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Edward S. Milliken, Foster Milliken, and James W. De Grass.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 23..	648,259
To date this year	199,448,601
Corresponding date last year	75,432,060

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 23	$2,613,500
To date this year	$712,219,220
Corresponding date last year	$329,571,960

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	2	Int. Paper	2¼
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	½	Int. Paper pf.	¾
Am. Ice	½	Int. Pump pf.	1¾
Am. Linseed pf.	1¾	Iowa Central	¾
Am. Malt. pf.	½	Iowa Cent. pf.	1
Am. Smelting	½	Kan. & Mich.	1¼
Am. Snuff pf.	1	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. Sugar	1¼	Manhattan	2
Anaconda Copper	1⅜	Met. Street Ry.	1¼
At., T. & S. F.	1½	Minn. & St. L.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Balt. & Ohio	¾	Mo., K. & T pf.	1¼
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	Missouri Pacific	2¾
B'klyn R. T.	1¼	N. Y. Central	½
Cent. of N. J.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1⅝
Chi. & Alton	¾	Ont. Mining	1
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	Penn. R. R.	1
Chi. Great West.	⅞	People's Gas	⅞
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1	Pullman Co.	3½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Chi. & N. W.	4½	Rep. Steel pf.	¾
Chi. & N. W. pf.	½	Rubber Goods	2½
Chi., R. I. & P.	⅝	Rubber Goods pf.	1½
Chi. Term. Trans.	1½	St. J. & G. I.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2	St. L. & S. F.	¾
Col. Southern	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Col. So. 1st pf.	⅞	St. L. S. W.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	1½	Southern Pacific	1½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	2⅝
Del. & Hudson	½	Texas & Pacific	1⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	2½	Tol., St. L. & W.	2
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	2	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1⅞
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Twin City R. T.	¾
Diamond Match	1½	Union Pacific	3
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Erie	1	U. S. Rubber	2
Erie 1st pf.	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
Erie 2d pf.	1¾	U. S. Steel	⅝
Evans. & T. H.	2	Wabash	½
General Electric	4	Wabash pf.	⅝
Glucose Sugar	⅝	West. Union Tel.	½
Gt. North. pf.	⅝	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Hocking Valley	1½	Wis. Central pf.	1
Hock. Valley pf.	⅞		

Stocks Declined.

Brunswick	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2½
Buff., R. & P.	½	Third Avenue	1
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	2	Union B. & P. pf.	1
Minn. & St. L. pf.	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. C. R. R. 1st	1⅝	Ev. & Ind. con. 6s	5
C., I. & L. ref. 6s	2	Wabash deb., B.	1¼
Col. Mid. 4-5s	1⅜		

Bond Declined.

C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Over 650,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and there was an exhibition of strength not recently paralleled. Many stocks advanced substantially, gains of 2 and 3 points not being exceptional, while the list of 1 per cent. gains is long. Weakness was nowhere. In the bond market, too, exceptional strength ruled, some issues rising materially. Commission house business was brisk. This is a new development. But commission brokers throughout the Street testify that the outside public has been showing for some time past readiness to enter the market if only encouraged by leadership.

Foreign orders, moreover, figured rather effectively in yesterday's development; half a dozen London houses were credited with having placed orders of size, and Berlin was also a buyer. The foreign markets are bare of American stocks; indeed, this has been well recognized for more than a year past. Selling out before the National election, England, Germany, and Holland supplemented their sales of actual holdings by going short of our market, an experiment which before last New Year's proved extremely expensive at most of the financial centres abroad. Any movement now toward reinvestment can be rated

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business was very light in the outside market yesterday. The United States Reduction stocks, with two or three others, were the only ones to show any considerable activity, and the rest of the list remained very quiet. Prices as a whole were firm, such changes as did occur being more numerous on the side of gains than on the side of losses.

***

UNITED STATES REDUCTION common was dealt in to the extent of about 1,000 shares between 42½ and 43⅜. It closed at 41½ bid, showing a net gain of half a point. Trading in the preferred stock amounted to only 600 shares, but this issue rose to 60, and closed at that price, with a net gain of 3¾ points. The bonds were not dealt in.

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DOMINION SECURITIES was another of the few active issues. It was traded in to the extent of over 1,000 shares, and closed 1 point up for the day, at 70⅝ bid.

***

AMERICAN CAN was stronger and more active than it was for two or three days past. The common stock sold up to 24, and closed at 23⅞ bid, a net gain of seven-eighths of a point. The preferred stock was less active, but advanced with the common. It sold up to 73⅝, and closed at 73½ bid, as compared with 73 bid the previous day.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s sold at 67⅛@67 and closed at 67 bid. The transactions amounted to $35,000. The bonds, which are still traded in "when issued," will be ready for delivery Aug. 27.

***

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS preferred was traded in to the extent of 600 shares, from 77½ down to 76½. It closed at 76 bid, with no stock offered, however, under 77½. The bonds, which were not traded in at all, closed half a point off in the bid price at 87.

***

SAFETY CAR HEATING sold to the extent of 85 shares between 160 and 158. All these sales were "cash" transactions, as the books of the company closed yesterday for the payment of the 10 per cent. stock dividend. The "cash" dividend, including the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. and the extra dividend of 3 per cent., will not be paid until Oct. 1.

***

TENNESSEE COPPER was in better demand than it had been for some time. It closed at 20 bid, a net gain of two points.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 23.- Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 22. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	23⅞	24	23	23½
American Can pf	73½	73⅝	73	73¼
American Chicle	80	83	80	83
American Chicle pf	79	83	79	81
Am. Hide & Leather	4	9½	8	9½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	35½	37½	35½	37½
American Malt 6s	93	94	93	94
*American Thread pf	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	27	30	27	30
*British Columbia Copper	14	15	14	15
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Camden Land	1¼	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	7¾	8½	7½	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	33	34	33	34
Central Fireworks	20½	22½	20¼	22
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cor of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	90	90	90	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	15	16½	14	16
Con., Refrigerating	6¼	7	6¼	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2¾	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf		26½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i	67	67¼	66½	67
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i	12¾	13¼	12¾	13
Detroit South. pf., w. i	40	41	40	41
Detroit Southern 4s	84½	85	84½	85
Dominion Securities	70⅜	70⅝	69⅝	70½
Electric Boat	20	25	20	23
Electric Boat pf	49½	52	50	55
Elec. Lead Reduction	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Electric Vehicle	4	6	4	6
Electric Vehicle pf	10	15	10	15
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1½	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅛	3	⅛	3
General Carriage	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8½	9½	8½	9½
Havana Commercial pf	43½	45½	43½	45½
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	76	77½	76¾	77¼
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	87	87½	87½	88
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1¼	1⅞	1¼	1⅞
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7½	8½	7½	8½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	21	22¼	21	22½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	83	88	83	86
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10	11	10¼	11
Otis Elevator	22¼	33½	22¾	33½
Otis Elevator pf	96	98	95	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	74	70	74
Retsof	40		40	
Retsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf	99¾	100½	99¾	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	156½	159	157	158½
St. Louis Transit	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83¾	83⅞	83	83¾
Seaboard Air Line	28⅜	28⅝	28	28⅜
Seaboard Air Line pf	50⅝	51	50¼	51
Singer Mfg	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & Trac	40	42	40	42
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	764	770	763	768
Storage Power	5	9	5	9
Tennessee Copper	20	21	18	19
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	3	6	3	6
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	5	5¼	5	5¼
Union Typewriter	60	62	60	62
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf	110	110	110	110
U. S. Bag & Paper	89½	93¾	89½	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf	81	81¼	80⅝	81½
U. S. Cotton Duck	30	31¾	30	31¾
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90¼	91½	90¼	91¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref	41½	42½	41	42
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	60	62	56¼	57
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds	97		97	
Universal Tobacco, w. i	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i	4	58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C	9	11	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	40	42	40	42
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16	17	16	17
Worthington Pump pf	112½	113½	112½	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	115
Broadway Surface 5s	105	104	105	104
Brooklyn City R. R	241½	244	241½	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 5s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	103½	103½	103½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	113	115	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R	200	205	200	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R	175		175	
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	60	70
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	114¼	117	114	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1¼	1	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	7	5	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, std	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103		103	
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	70	75	70	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	38	35	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	64
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	95½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	107¾	108	107¾	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	7	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	55½	56¾	55½	56
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	85	90	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	59	65	59	65
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¾	88¾	86¾	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st 5s	117	118	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107¼	109¼	107¼	109¼

Ferry Companies.

	Aug. 23. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 22. Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	18	20	18	20
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92¼	93½	92¼	92¾
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80½	82½	81	83
Union Ferry	40½	41	40½	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	96½	95	96½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¾	108½	Jolliet & Chi.	175	...
2s, c., 1930	107¾	108½	Kan. C. So.	19½	20
3s, r., 1918	108¼	109	K. C. So. pf.	40	42
3s, c., 1918	108¼	109	K. & D. M.	7	8
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109	K. & D. M. pf., ex div.	30	35
4s, r., 1907	113	113½	King. & P.	8¾	10¼
4s, c., 1907	113	113½	Kn. Ice, Chi.	20	26
4s, r., 1925	137	138	K. L., C. pf.	57	58½
4s, c., 1925	137	138	Lacl. Gas	91	96
5s, r., 1904	107¾	108¼	Lacl. G. pf.	100	102
5s, c., 1904	107¾	108¼	Lacl. G. & W. pf.	125	128
D. C. 3-65s	124	...	L. E. & W. pf.	125	128
Adams Exp.	175	185	Lake Shore	231¼	275
Alb. & Sus.	220	...	Long Island	73	78
Alle. & W.	120	...	Man. Beach	12	15
Am. Ag. Ch.	28⅜	29½	Md. C. pf.	65	76
A. A. C. pf.	88	90	Met. W. S.		
Am. Bicycle	3¾	4	El., Chi.	36	36½
Am. Blc. pf.		20	Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	93	
Am. Coal, ex div.	180	200	Mich. Cent.	105	...
A. C. O. pf.	99¼	91½	Mil. El. R.		117
Am. D. Tel.	34	...	M. St. P. & S. M. pf.		
Am. Exp.	192	199	M. St. P. & S. M. pf.	102½	102½
A. I. Co. pf.	65	70	N. L. pf., ex div.	88¾	90
Am. Lin. Co.	20	27	N. Y., C. & St. L.	40	45
Am. Snuff	41	45	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	109	110
A. S. R. pf.	122	127	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	87	101
A. T. & C.	97	101	Nat. Salt	42½	43
Am. Tob. pf.	145	150	Nat. S. pf.	76	76½
Ann Arbor	21¼	25	New Cent. C.	27	35
Ann A. pf.	50	55	N. Y. & N. H.	214	216½
B. Un. L. pf.	198	...	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	109	112
B. Un. Gas.	215	217	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	102½	38
B., R. & P. pf.	123	126	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	190	191
Canada So.	70	70¼	N. F. W. & C.	190	...
C., C. & C.	40	70	N. F. W. & C. pf.	185	185
C. & E. Ill.	127	129	N. L. pf.	114	116
C. & E. Ill. pf.	128	133	N. Y. & N. H.	233½	234½
C. G. W. pf.		82	Quicksil'r pf.	0½	10
C. L. & W.	30	35	Rens. & Sar.	204	215
Cleve. & P.	190	...	R. W. & O.	138	...
C. F. & I. pf.	123	132	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	25	29
Com. Cable	180	185	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	77	80
Consol. Coal	62	...	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	86	89
D. & S. W.		69	St. L. & S. W. pf.		69
D. & S. W. pf.		69	St. L. & S. W. 2d pf.	32	33
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	120	150	St. L. & S. F. 4s	87½	88½
Dist. of A.	7¾	8	T. C. R. T. pf.	145	93
Ev. & T. H. pf.	88	92	U. S. Exp.	88	93
Ft. W. & D. C.	27	29½	W. N. Y. & P.	122	125
G. S. R. pf.	101	105	W. F. Exp.	160	175
Homestake	95	...	Westingh'se.	142	144
Ill. C., l.	1.102	...	Westinghouse 1st pf.	160	164
Int. Silver	7½	8	W. & L. E.	18¾	19½
Int. Sil. pf.	36	39			

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Money loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 3½ per cent. and there was a report that some loans were made as low as 3 per cent. New York funds sold at 12½ and 10 cents discount. Money on call rules from 3½ to 4½ per cent., mostly 4 per cent. to the strongest borrowers. Time money covers a wide range. National banks were not quoting under 4½ per cent., while some are finding ample employment for their funds as high as 5 per cent. Savings bank money is obtainable, however, on acceptable collateral at 4½ per cent. for either a year or six months. In business paper the rates range from 4½ to 5 per cent. and factory paper at from 4 to 4½ per cent. An advance of 1¼ in American Telephone to 163¾, and a drop of a point in United Fruit were the only features of the stock market except that the coppers were active and generally higher. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,830	Atchison	77¾	77	77⅜
724	Atchison pf	97⅞	97	97⅞
40	Boston & Albany	258	258	258
10	Boston Elevated	179	179	179
78	Boston & Maine	193	193	193
10	C., J. R. & S. Y.	156	156	156
10	Mexican Central	25¼	25¼	25¼
3	N. Y., N. H. & H.	215¾	215¾	215¾
3	Pere Marquette pf	80	80	80
10	St. Paul	167¾	167½	167¾
2,265	Union Pacific	102⅜	100	102¼
5	Union Pacific pf	90	90	90
50	West End	97	97	97

TELEPHONES.

990	Am. Tel. & Tel.	163⅞	161½	163¾
165	Erie	47¾	47	47
215	Mexican	2½	2½	2½
30	N. E.	138	138	138

ELECTRICS.

70	General	260	260	260
325	Massachusetts	39	38¾	39
211	Mass. pf.	93	93	93
15	Seattle pf.	98	98	98
31	Westinghouse pf.	80	80	80

MISCELLANEOUS.

135	Am. Pnue. Service pf.	30	30	30
2,498	Am. Sugar	130⅞	134⅜	136
9	Am. Sugar pf.	128	128	128
110	Am. Woolen	17½	17½	17½
111	Am. Woolen pf.	79½	79	79
100	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	94½	94	94
10	N. E. Gas & Coke	6¼	6¼	6¼
55	Planters' Compress	14	14	14
17	Pullman	208¼	208¼	208¼
13	Swift Pack. & Prov	107	107	107
362	United Fruit	87	86	87
50	U. S. Leather pf.	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
10	U. S. Rubber pf.	56	56	56
40	United Shoe Mach. pf.	27	27	27
1,027	U. S. Steel	44	43⅜	44
1,013	U. S. Steel pf.	94½	93¼	94

MINING.

100	Adventure	27⅝	27¼	27½
493	Allouez	3½	3½	3½
11,275	Amalgamated	121⅜	119	121
230	Anaconda	48½	47	48⅛
840	Arcadian	15	14½	14½
136	Atlantic	38	36½	36½
505	Baltic	56½	56	56½
650	Bingham	43¾	42¼	43¾
14	Calumet & Hecla	746	738	740
1,150	Centennial	30½	29⅝	30
150	Cochiti	5¼	5	5
1	Cons. Mercur	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
670	Copper Range	83	81	81
160	Dom. Coal	38⅜	38	38¾
150	Elm River	5	5	5
100	Franklin	19	19	19
820	Isle Royale	43	41¾	43
3,405	Mass	27¾	27⅜	27½
200	Mayflower	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,010	Michigan	16⅝	16	16
400	Mohawk	50	49¼	49½
1,848	Old Colony	4¾	4	4¾
870	Old Dominion	34½	34	34½
575	Osceola	100⅜	100	100⅜
1,141	Parrot	53⅜	52	53
1,325	Phoenix	5⅞	5¼	5⅝
20	Quincy	171	171	171
200	Rhode Island	6	6	6
400	Santa Fé	7¼	7½	7½
1	Tamarack	345	345	345
30	Tecumseh	1¾	1¾	1¾
5	Trimountain	56½	56½	56½
1,150	Trinity	37⅛	36¼	36½
400	United States	20	19⅞	20
225	U. S. Oil	13½	13	13
10	Utah	30¼	30¼	30¼
760	Victoria	8¾	8½	8½
1,640	Winona	4	3½	4
88	Wolverine	67	66	66
475	Wyandotte	2	2	2

British Columbia—13 bid, 15 asked.

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—The market today was quite strong again in sympathy with New York, though there was only a moderate amount of business transacted. There were no special features other than the 13-point jump in Atlantic Transport and the 4½ point advance in Continental Trust. The movement in Atlantic Transport was ascribed to the rumored acquirement of control by the Morgan interests, the details of which are expected to find publication this Fall. The successes of the Continental Trust have awakened a speculative attention to the stock, which was a factor in the rise. Seaboards continue to hold their own and are a leading support to the market generally. Money on call was at 4½ to 5 per cent. Complete transactions of the day, amounting to 2,309 shares of stock, and $30,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Bank of Commerce	23½	23½	23½
55	Continental Trust	232½	230	232½
4	Atlantic Transport	260	260	260
5	Maryland Brewing	7	7	7
250	Maryland Brewing pf.	14	14	14
1,450	Seaboard	28⅝	28¾	28¾
300	Seaboard pf	51	50¾	50¾
10	Second National Bank	10	10	10
50	Consolidated Gas	65¼	65¼	65¼
10	Norfolk Ry. & Light	11	11	11

$2,000 Anacostia & Pot. 5s 91 92 91

1,000	City 3½s, 1928	110¼	110¼	110¼
7,000	Ga. & Ala. consols. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾
8,000	Seaboard 4s	83½	83¼	83½
3,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
7,000	Railways Incomes	72¾	72¾	72¾
2,000	Cotton Duck 5s	89¼	89	89

Election of Bank Officers.

The New York National Exchange Bank Directors yesterday elected Lewis E. Pierson Vice President and Rollin P. Grant was appointed cashier.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks —Friday, Aug. 23, 1901.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
120¾	121	53,600	Amalgamated Copper	120	121⅝	119¾	121	+ 2
29⅝	30	1,600	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29⅝	30	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
85¾	85½	2,900	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	85¼	85½	85¼	85½	+ ½
32½	33¼	100	American Cotton Oil	33	33	33	33	+ ¼
32½	32⅝	1,900	American Ice Co	31½	32⅜	31½	32⅜	+ ½
26	26½	900	American Locomotive	26¼	26¼	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
85½	86	515	Am. Locomotive pf	86⅜	86⅜	85¾	86	— ⅛
61½	62½	150	Am. Linseed Co. pf	62¼	62½	62¼	62¼	+1⅝
6¾	7	300	American Malting Co.	6⅝	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
28	30	600	Am. Malting Co. pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
53	53¼	3,250	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	52⅝	53½	52⅝	53	+ ½
100¾	101	1,200	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	101	101	101	101	.....
86	89	300	American Snuff pf	85¾	86½	85¾	86½	+1
135¾	136	6,825	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	134¾	136¾	134½	136	+1½
17	18	100	American Woolen	17½	17½	17½	...	.....
75	79	10	American Woolen pf	76	76	76	76	.....
134¾	135	500	American Tobacco ctfs	134⅝	135	134⅝	135	+ ⅜
47¾	48	7,760	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	46¾	47⅞	46½	47⅞	+1⅝
77⅝	77⅞	25,500	At., T. & S. F.	76¼	77⅛	76¼	77⅝	+1⅜
97⅞	98	7,200	At., T. & S. F. pf	97	98	97	98	+1¾
104¾	104⅞	11,150	Baltimore & Ohio	104	105½	104	104⅞	+ ⅝
94	94¼	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio pf	94	94	93	94	+1
76⅞	76⅞	15,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	75⅝	77⅛	75¾	76⅝	+1¼
10½	11½	300	Brunswick City	11	11	11	11	— ½
90	94	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	90½	90½	90½	90½	— ½
111¼	111⅝	2,600	Canadian Pacific	111¼	111⅝	111	111¼	— ⅜
162	165	300	Central R. R. of N. J.	162	162½	162	162½	+ ½
47	47½	1,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	47	47⅜	47	47	+ ⅛
39¾	40	2,400	Chicago & Alton	39½	40	39¾	40	+ ⅛
77¼	78	200	Chi. & Alton pf	77¼	78	77⅝	77⅝	+ ⅜
22¼	23	2,600	Chicago Great West.	22¼	23	22⅜	23	+ ⅛
90	92	10	Chi. Gt. West., deb.	90	90	90	90	.....
39½	39¾	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis	39½	39½	38¾	38¾	.....
73	73½	500	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	73	73½	73	73½	+1
166¼	167⅜	23,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	166¼	167⅜	166	167⅜	+1½
195	199	300	Chicago & Northw	195	199½	195	199½	+4½
220½	222	100	Chi. & Northw. pf	220½	220½	220½	220½	+ ½
142¾	144	1,600	Chi., R. I. & Pac	142¾	144	142¾	143½	—1¾
125	135	75	Chi., S. P., M. & Om	125	125	125	125	.....
19¼	20	2,200	Chicago Term. Trans	19¼	20¾	19¼	20½	+1½
38¾	41	3,200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	38¾	41	38¾	40½	+2
90	90⅜	6,350	Cin., C. & St. L	90	90⅜	90	90⅜	+ ⅜
68	68	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	68	68	68	68	—2
97⅜	98	2,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	97⅜	98	97¼	98	+ ⅛
14⅜	15⅝	9,300	Colorado Southern	14⅜	15⅝	14⅜	15⅝	+ ⅝
55	55½	1,800	Colorado South. 1st	55	55½	55	55½	+ ⅛
24½	25¼	2,300	Col. Southern 2d pf	24½	25¼	24½	25	+1
20⅛	20½	500	Col. & Hock. C. & I	20⅛	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
225	225⅞	2,400	Consolidated Gas	225	225⅞	225	225⅞	+ ⅛
67¼	67⅝	500	Con. Tobacco Co.	67¼	67⅝	67¼	67⅝	+ ⅛
118	119	100	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	118	119	118	119	+ ⅛
169	170	100	Delaware & Hudson	169	170	169	169½	+ ½
230	231	231	Del., Lack. & West	231	231	231	231	.....
43¼	45	1,000	Denver & Rio Grande	43¼	45	43¼	45	—2½
92⅛	93	4,890	Denver & R. G. pf	92⅛	93	92⅛	93½	+ ⅛
38½	39	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
149½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Seventeenth and Eighteenth Street Lots Sold as Site for New Building—Big Deal on Upper Fifth Avenue.

The Manhattan Island Corporation has sold to A. L. Olsen the plot running through from 38 West Eighteenth Street to 41 West Seventeenth Street, 310 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 184. The buyer will erect an eight-story building on the lots.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Lucy M. Rice for about $30,000 the five-story building 163 and 165 Crosby Street. The purchaser, who is a builder, will occupy the premises.

Negotiations are pending for the sale of a parcel in the upper Fifth Avenue section valued at about $400,000. The broker in the deal said last evening that for the present he could not disclose any further details regarding it.

Collins & Collins have resold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 42 East Sixty-first Street. This is the third time this property has changed hands recently through the same firm of brokers.

Francis J. Schnugg has sold to Isaac Younger the two five-story flats on the north side of Ninety-eighth Street, 300 feet east of Fifth Avenue, on a plot 50 by 100.11, adjoining the lots recently purchased by the City Real Property Investing Company.

Charles E. Johnson is the buyer of the dwelling 25 West Thirty-fifth Street, the sale of which through Herbert A. Sherman was reported yesterday.

Duff & Conger have sold to R. Schmall the three-story dwelling 348 East Sixty-sixth Street, 16.8 by 40 by 100.

J. Francis Gallagher has sold for Sonn Brothers and Adler & Herrman the five-story three-family flat 3,870 Third Avenue, 25 by 125.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold for Edward Loughman to Harriet Haas the three-story stone-front dwelling 614 West One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 16 by 100.

W. F. & C. H. Smith report the sale of the six-story building at the southwest corner of Jackson and Front Streets, 16.2 by 62.6, to a Mr. Bissing; also, for a Mrs. Auger, the plot, 50 by 200, on the west side of Nagle Avenue, 450 feet south of Dyckman Street.

Louis Schrag has sold for the estate of Annie A. Glover to a client the five-story double tenement 216 Sixth Street, 25 by 97.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have leased for Henry Anderson to Ezra R. Champion from the plans and specifications the nine-story apartment hotel now in course of construction on the south side of Forty-seventh Street, just west of Sixth Avenue, on a plot 37.6 by 100. The property was acquired by Mr. Anderson from the Longacre Realty Company only a few weeks ago. The lease is for a term of fifteen years at an aggregate rental of $240,000.

The City and Suburban Homes Company filed plans yesterday for five six-story tenements, each 52.6 feet front, to be erected on the north side of Sixty-first Street, 213 feet east of First Avenue, at an estimated cost of $250,000. James C. Ware & Son are the architects.

James Everard filed plans yesterday, through Architect James W. Cole, for the six-story apartment house which he will build at 42 and 44 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

The old Delmonico property, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, now undergoing extensive alterations, has been mortgaged to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company for $195,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

214 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 201.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to A. Spingarn $12,300

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

841 Southern Boulevard, 125.9 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 25.3 by 89.3 and irregular, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry E. Howland, as trustee..... 15,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 15 East Sixty-third Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 25 by 73; E. Asiel of 15 Exchange Place, owner; John H. Duncan of 21 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $50,000.

Inwood Avenue, west side, 425 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a four-story brick tenement, 21 by 75; August Kampfner of 33 Inwood Avenue, owner; Rudolph Werner of 1,512 Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $6,500.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, southwest corner, for a five-story brick tenement, 42 by 44; John D. Crimmins of 40 East Sixty-eighth Street, owner; John H. Friend of 148 Alexander Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 42 and 44 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, for a six-story brick apartment house, 50 by 76.5; James Everard of 12 East Thirty-third Street, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $50,000.

No. 456 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 26 by 16; Alexander Wilson, premises, owner; William H. Hopkins of 1,030 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $600.

Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 213 feet east of First Avenue, for five six-story tenements, 62.6 by 87.5 by 60 by 97.5; City and Suburban Homes Company of 281 Fourth Avenue, owner; James E. Ware & Son of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $250,000.

Alterations.

No. 150 Union Street, to a three-story frame tenement; Robert Wood, premises, owner and architect; cost, $12.

No. 325 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; East India Company of 135 Broadway, owner; Charles I. Berg, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 40 East Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Arthur B. Emmons, Newport, R. I., owner; Parish & Schroeder of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 1,552 and 1,554 Broadway, to three-story offices, with store; Thomas J. Stewart of 655 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., owner; William E. Bloodgood, architect; cost, $15,000.

Wadsworth Avenue, east side, 94.11 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Martin H. Ray of 855 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, owner; David H. Ray, architect; cost, $150.

No. 103 East Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. T. T. White, Jr., premises, owner; R. E. Dusinberre of 123 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 30 West Twenty-first Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Clarence R. Conger of 37 Liberty Street, owner; Edward Williams of 3 East Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $60.

No. 272 West Seventy-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Dr. Gertrude White, premises, owner; Charles A. Rich, Montclair, N. J., architect; cost, $500.

No. 5 East Sixty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. Albert Tilt, premises, owner; A. Barmeyer, Bayside, Borough of Queens, architect; cost, $300.

Park Avenue, east side, 80 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, to a one-story brick store; Herman Bieting of 2,393 Broadway, owner; W. H. & T. Bartlett of 102 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, architects; cost, $100.

No. 45 St. Nicholas Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling, with store; Israel Lebowitz of 70 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; J. Hoffman of 26 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, architect; cost, $200.

Ogden Avenue, east side, 312 feet north of Birch Street, to a one-story frame Sunday school; Union Reformed Dutch Church of Ogden Avenue and Birch Street, owner; J. I. Campbell of 29 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 181 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, to a two-story brick boiler house; Standard Gas Light Company, premises, owner and architect; cost, $50.

No. 128 East Seventy-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; George Mulligan and Patrick Donahue of 124 East Seventy-first Street, owners; McKim, Mead & White of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $1,200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, Aug. 23.

ALLEN ST, 200, e s, 25x87.6; Lizzie Klee and others to Harris Mandelbaum and another, (mtg $9,000, R S $4.50)..... $20,250

ALLEN ST, 200, e s, 25x87.6; Harris Mandelbaum to Joseph W. Smith and another, ½ part, (mtg $16,000, R S 75 cents)..... 100

ALLEN ST, 200, e s, 25x87.6; Fisher Lewine to Joseph W. Smith and another, ½ part, (mtg $16,000)..... 100

ANTHONY AV, e s, 101.5 ft n of 180th St, 25.4x97x25.2x93.10; William B. Schorer and another to Louise F. Broomfield, (R S $2.)..... 1

CHERRY ST, 36 and 38, and rear of 34, 50x243.6x irregular; also Roosevelt St, former 81, w s, 23.8x70x23.10x61; Wilmer S. Wood to Bernard Goldein and another, ½ part, (R S $11.50)..... 24,000

CHERRY ST, 36 and 38, and rear of 34, 50x243.6x irregular; also Roosevelt St, former 81, w s, 23.8x70x23.10x61; Daniel R. Kendall and another to Bernard Golden and another, ½ part, (R S $10.75)..... 24,000

CHRYSTIE ST, w s, 194.8 ft n e of Stanton St, 20x100; Louise Kiener to Lena Reinhardt, (mtg $6,000, R S $4.75)..... 18,000

FULTON ST, s e s, Lot 106, map of Washingtonville, 33x161.5; Emily J. Sittser and another, executors, to the New York Mutual Savings and Loan Association, quitclaim..... 25

INTERIOR LOT, 100 ft e of Trinity Av and 100 ft s of 161st St, runs e 69.6 x s 25 x w 69.6 x n 25; Winslow E. Busby and another to Arnold Vogt and another, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

INTERVALE AV, e s, 144.3 ft n of Home St, 25.2x75.2x25x63.11; Victor Gerhards to Ernest Fritz, (mtg $3,500)..... 1

JANE ST, 8, s s, 20x64x10.6x62.1; Annie S. Baumann and others to John Fox, (R S $2.25)..... 6,800

LOT 92, amended map of Bronxwood Park; William M. Rouzee to Fannie I. Lyle, (mtg, part of, $2,700, R S $1)... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 112th St, 25x75; Flora Lang and another to Moritz Gerber, (R S $4, mtg $16,000)..... 1

PARK AV, 83, e s, 19.9x80; Emily C. Hart, widow, to Henry H. Pease, (R S $11)..... 100

RUTGERS PLACE, 21 and 23, n s, 52x110; Robert C. Morris to Davis Rosenkrantz, (R S $5, mtg $70,000)..... 1

WALL ST, n e corner of Water St, runs n 106.3x e 82.6x s 18.7x e 7x s 18.2x w 9x s 70.9 to street x w 84.6 with gore and strip adjoining; William H. Flitner to Henry Corn, all title..... 1

2D AV, w s, 76.4 ft s of 108th St, 25.8x75; Moritz Gerber to Flora Lang and another, (R S $4, mtg $4,500)..... 1

22D ST, 331 West; Bayard Gulick, by guardian, to Amelia A. Jones, quitclaim. 1

38TH ST, 121 East, 17x98.9; Louise C. Weed to Park E. Bell, (mtg $15,000, R S $7.50)..... 32,000

91ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 100x100.8; Francis J. Schnugg to Esther A. Wheaton, all liens, (R S $3)..... 1

100TH ST, 228 East, 25x100.7; Sam Davis to Scheindel L. Glick, (R S $3, mtg $17,000)..... 1

105TH ST, n s, 130 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; John Morrison to Martha Morrison, (mtg $15,000, R S 25c)..... 3,000

113TH ST, 56 West, 17x100.11; John A. Picken and others, executors, to Mary A. Smith, (R S $4.75)..... 12,000

117TH ST, 52, e s, 25x100.11; Nora A. Bradley to Carrie C. Gottheimer, (R S 50c. mtg $23,000)..... 1

124TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 108x100.11; William C. Hunter to Henry J. Braker, (mtg $147,000, R S $1.80)..... 1

145TH ST, s s, Lots 103 and 104, map of property of Edward T. Young Springhurst; Annie McGarry to Simon Bruton and wife..... 1,600

183D ST, s s, 25 ft e of Clinton Av, (closed,) 25x75; Thomas E. Finucane to William J. Erbe..... 100

Recorded Leases.

DIVISION ST, n e corner of Eldridge; Jacob Fischel to John Doscher, 3 years. $1,200

RIVINGTON ST, 98; Joseph Rabinowitz to Joseph Kahn, 3 8-12 years..... 900

4TH ST, 193 West; Fannie Levy to Frank Dieschbourg, 10 years..... $1,320 1,450

24TH ST, 47 West; Hugo Rosendorf to Marguerite C. Marty, 5 years..... 1,800

86TH ST, 344 East; Catherine Schutt to John Fischer, 3 years..... 420

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

CALLENDER, William E., to Charles E. Appleby and others, trustees; Webster Av, 144.4 ft n of 173d St, 3 years..... $9,000

CAMPBELL, Henry, to Henry Gotthelf; Monroe St, 51, prior mtg, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,500

CEROLLI, Andrea, to Joseph A. Solomon; 1st Av, w s, 100.10 ft n of 114th St, due April 20, 1902, 6 per cent., notes..... 400

DUFF, Alexander D., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Madison Av, s e corner of 86th St, 2 years..... 70,000

FRITZ, Ernest, and wife to Victor Gerhards; Intervale Av, 1,228, installments.. 2,500

GOLDEN, Bernard, and another to Daniel R. Kendall and another, as trustees; Cherry St, 36 and 38 and rear of 34 Roosevelt St, formerly 81, equal lien, with mortgage $21,500, 2 years..... 21,500

GOLDEN, Bernard, and another to Wilmer S. Wood; Cherry St, 36 and 38 and rear of 34 Roosevelt St, formerly 81, equal lien with last mortgage, due Aug. 1, 1903..... 21,500

JACOBSON, Morris, to Abraham Krauer; 3d Av, 798 to 806, prior mtg, due April 19, 1902, 6 per cent..... 2,000

KEILUS, Henry, to Joseph A. Dean, executor and trustee; Rivington St, s w corner of Lewis St, 3 years..... 23,500

KEILUS, Henry, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Rivington St, s w corner Lewis St, prior mortgage $23,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,922

LEWINE, Fisher, and another to Pauline Rothstein; 200 Allen St, e s, 3 years.... 16,000

MAPES, Clara E., to Margaret T. Martin; Westchester Av, n e corner of Rogers Place, due Oct. 17, 1903, 6 per cent. 4,000

McKINNON, John, to Samuel B. Taylor; Beach Av, e s, 221.11 ft n of 152d St, due Jan. 1, 1905, gold..... 5,500

McKINNON, John, to Thomas F. Taylor, trustee; Beach Av, e s, 241.11 ft n of 152d St, due Jan. 1, 1905, gold..... 4,000

McKINNON, John, to Samuel B. Taylor; Beach Av, e s, 221.11 ft n of 152d St, due Jan. 1, 1905, gold..... 1,500

MONTGOMERY, Warwick E., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 5th Av, s w corner of 26th St, all title, demand..... 195,000

ROGERS, Nellie E., to Edmund A. Gearon; 26th St, 136 East, prior mtg, $7,700, due March 20, 1902, 6 per cent.. 800

ROGERS, Nellie E., to Miles Gearon; 26th St, 138 East, due March 20, 1902, 6 per cent..... 200

ROSENKRANZ, Davis, to Robert C. Morris; Rutgers Place, 21 and 23, 2 mtgs, prior mtg $70,000, installments, 4 years, 5 per cent., each..... 2,500

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Warren F. Quackenbush; 98th St, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, due Oct. 16, 1901, 6 per cent.... 10,000

SCHORER, William B., and another to Sophie Silberstein; Anthony Av, 2,086, due July 23, 1904..... 500

SCHORER, William B., and another to Ignatz Rosenberg; Anthony Av, e s, 75 ft n of 180th St, 3 years..... 4,000

SCHUMACHER, August F., to George Ehret; Willis Av, n w corner of 138th St, store, lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 7,000

SHANKER, Harris, to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Stebbins Av, e s, 375.9 ft n of Westchester Av, due Nov. 1, 1901, 6 per cent., (correction)..... 6,000

SIMEONESCU, Max, and another to George Ehret; West Broadway, 475, store lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,564

SMITH, Andrew P., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 46th St, 18 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

SMITH, Mary A., to John A. Smith and others, executors; 113th St, 56 West, 1 year..... 9,000

WAHLIG, Eugenia G., to Dollar Savings Bank; 135th St, n s, 187.4 ft e of Brook Av, three mortgages, 1 year, 6 per cent., each..... 12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to the Corn Exchange Bank..... $30,029

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY to Nelson D. Stilwell..... Nom.

FISHER, Wilbur S., to William H. Armour and another, executors and trustees..... 8,000

FRIEND, Bernard, to Max Cohen and another, all title, &c..... 2,675

HENLE, Albert, to Samuel Yollman..... 1,500

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company..... 120,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Irving Grinnell and another, as trustees..... 14,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to the State Bank..... Nom.

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to the State Bank..... Nom.

SHERMAN, Thomas T., to Lucy P. Eastman..... 25,000

WEINER, Leopold S., to Leopold Hass, assigns two mortgages..... 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ALEXANDER AV, 284; Joseph Egan against Ernest A. W. Wilkem, owner; Edmund J. Bath, contractor..... $115

BROADWAY, w s, entire front between 108th and 109th Sts, 201.10x100; Michael Bennicasa against John W. Noble, Jr., owner; William Noble & Co., contractors..... 4,620

COLUMBUS AV, 472; Cesare Casanova against Samuel Block, owner; George Smith, contractor..... 175

SUFFOLK ST, 24; Morris Schwartz and another against John Mallevsty, owner; Morris Berkowitz, contractor..... 105

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 133.9 ft n of 180th St, 50x100; Clifford L. Miller against Mrs. A. M. Willes, owner; William Guggolz, contractor..... 283

33D ST, 347 East; N. & W. J. Peck against Samuel Rosenberg, owner; Molle Katz, contractor..... 59

111TH ST, 118, and 120 East; Mauro Pizzutiello against Moses Piermont, owner and contractor..... 980

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

58TH ST, s s, 160 ft w of 2d Av, 60x100.5; Mabel R. Cushing with Morris Jacobson..... $27,000

97TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11; Citizens' Savings Bank with Richard Ryan..... 22,000

Lis Pendens.

BARCLAY ST, 101; Patrick Corbell against F. W. Greenwood & Co. and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Studen & Ehrich.

CATHARINE ST, n w s, parts of Lots 277 and 278, map of Village of East Tremont; Harlem Savings Bank against Elizabeth M. M. Hamilton and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. B. Wightman.

EAST HOUSTON ST, 426; Louisa M. Agostini against Louisa L. Sanxay and another; attorneys, Anderson, Pendleton & Anderson.

MADISON AV, w s, 82.2 ft n of 77th St, 20x45; Alfred M. Snedeker against Norman W. Kittson and another, (partition;) attorney, T. Wandell.

91ST ST, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 24.11x102.2; William Bachrach and another against Morris J. Gardiner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Jacobs.

116TH ST, s s, 94 ft w of Pleasant Av, 50x100.11; Alice E. Jarvis and another against Jesse G. Gibb, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, G. H. McAdam.

129TH ST, n s, 143.4 ft w of Madison Av, 16.8x99.11; Citizens' Savings Bank against Carrie I. Shotwell and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Pierson & Beall.

50x243.6x irregular; also Roosevelt St, former 81, w s, 23.8x70x23.10x61; Daniel R. Kendall and another to Bernard Golden and another, ½ part, (R S $10.75)..... 24,000

CHRYSTIE ST, w s, 194.8 ft n e of Stanton St, 20x100; Louise Kiener to Lena Reinhardt, (mtg $6,000, R S $4.75)..... 18,000

FULTON ST, s e s, Lot 106, map of Washingtonville, 33x161.5; Emily J. Sittser and another, executors, to the New York Mutual Savings and Loan Association, quitclaim..... 25

INTERIOR LOT, 100 ft e of Trinity Av and 100 ft s of 161st St, runs e 69.6 x s 25 x w 69.6 x n 25; Winslow E. Busby and another to Arnold Vogt and another, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

INTERVALE AV, e s, 144.3 ft n of Home St, 25.2x75.2x25x63.11; Victor Gerhards to Ernest Fritz, (mtg $3,500)..... 1

JANE ST, 8, s s, 20x64x10.6x62.1; Annie S. Baumann and others to John Fox, (R S $2.25)..... 6,800

LOT 92, amended map of Bronxwood Park; William M. Rouzee to Fannie I. Lyle, (mtg, part of, $2,700, R S $1)... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 112th St, 25x75; Flora Lang and another to Moritz Gerber, (R S $4, mtg $16,000)..... 1

PARK AV, 83, e s, 19.9x80; Emily C. Hart, widow, to Henry H. Pease, (R S $11)..... 100

RUTGERS PLACE, 21 and 23, n s, 52x110; Robert C. Morris to Davis Rosenkrantz, (R S $5, mtg $70,000)..... 1

WALL ST, n e corner of Water St, runs n 106.3x e 82.6x s 18.7x e 7x s 18.2x w 9x s 70.9 to street x w 84.6 with gore and strip adjoining; William H. Flitner to Henry Corn, all title..... 1

2D AV, w s, 76.4 ft s of 108th St, 25.8x75; Moritz Gerber to Flora Lang and another, (R S $4, mtg $4,500)..... 1

22D ST, 331 West; Bayard Gulick, by guardian, to Amelia A. Jones, quitclaim. 1

38TH ST, 121 East, 17x98.9; Louise C. Weed to Park E. Bell, (mtg $15,000, R S $7.50)..... 32,000

91ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 100x100.8; Francis J. Schnugg to Esther A. Wheaton, all liens, (R S $3)..... 1

100TH ST, 228 East, 25x100.7; Sam Davis to Scheindel L. Glick, (R S $3, mtg $17,000)..... 1

105TH ST, n s, 130 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; John Morrison to Martha Morrison, (mtg $15,000, R S 25c)..... 3,000

113TH ST, 56 West, 17x100.11; John A. Picken and others, executors, to Mary A. Smith, (R S $4.75)..... 12,000

117TH ST, 52, e s, 25x100.11; Nora A. Bradley to Carrie C. Gottheimer, (R S 50c. mtg $23,000)..... 1

124TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 108x100.11; William C. Hunter to Henry J. Braker, (mtg $147,000, R S $1.80)..... 1

145TH ST, s s, Lots 103 and 104, map of property of Edward T. Young Springhurst; Annie McGarry to Simon Bruton and wife..... 1,600

183D ST, s s, 25 ft e of Clinton Av, (closed,) 25x75; Thomas E. Finucane to William J. Erbe..... 100

Recorded Leases.

DIVISION ST, n e corner of Eldridge; Jacob Fischel to John Doscher, 3 years. $1,200

RIVINGTON ST, 98; Joseph Rabinowitz to Joseph Kahn, 3 8-12 years..... 900

4TH ST, 193 West; Fannie Levy to Frank Dieschbourg, 10 years..... $1,320 1,450

24TH ST, 47 West; Hugo Rosendorf to Marguerite C. Marty, 5 years..... 1,800

86TH ST, 344 East; Catherine Schutt to John Fischer, 3 years..... 420

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

CALLENDER, William E., to Charles E. Appleby and others, trustees; Webster Av, 144.4 ft n of 173d St, 3 years..... $9,000

CAMPBELL, Henry, to Henry Gotthelf; Monroe St, 51, prior mtg, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,500

CEROLLI, Andrea, to Joseph A. Solomon; 1st Av, w s, 100.10 ft n of 114th St, due April 20, 1902, 6 per cent., notes..... 400

DUFF, Alexander D., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Madison Av, s e corner of 86th St, 2 years..... 70,000

FRITZ, Ernest, and wife to Victor Gerhards; Intervale Av, 1,228, installments.. 2,500

GOLDEN, Bernard, and another to Daniel R. Kendall and another, as trustees; Cherry St, 36 and 38 and rear of 34 Roosevelt St, formerly 81, equal lien, with mortgage $21,500, 2 years..... 21,500

GOLDEN, Bernard, and another to Wilmer S. Wood; Cherry St, 36 and 38 and rear of 34 Roosevelt St, formerly 81, equal lien with last mortgage, due Aug. 1, 1903..... 21,500

JACOBSON, Morris, to Abraham Krauer; 3d Av, 798 to 806, prior mtg, due April 19, 1902, 6 per cent..... 2,000

KEILUS, Henry, to Joseph A. Dean, executor and trustee; Rivington St, s w corner of Lewis St, 3 years..... 23,500

KEILUS, Henry, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Rivington St, s w corner Lewis St, prior mortgage $23,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,922

LEWINE, Fisher, and another to Pauline Rothstein; 200 Allen St, e s, 3 years.... 16,000

MAPES, Clara E., to Margaret T. Martin; Westchester Av, n e corner of Rogers Place, due Oct. 17, 1903, 6 per cent. 4,000

McKINNON, John, to Samuel B. Taylor; Beach Av, e s, 221.11 ft n of 152d St, due Jan. 1, 1905, gold..... 5,500

McKINNON, John, to Thomas F. Taylor, trustee; Beach Av, e s, 241.11 ft n of 152d St, due Jan. 1, 1905, gold..... 4,000

McKINNON, John, to Samuel B. Taylor; Beach Av, e s, 221.11 ft n of 152d St, due Jan. 1, 1905, gold..... 1,500

MONTGOMERY, Warwick E., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 5th Av, s w corner of 26th St, all title, demand..... 195,000

ROGERS, Nellie E., to Edmund A. Gearon; 26th St, 136 East, prior mtg, $7,700, due March 20, 1902, 6 per cent.. 800

ROGERS, Nellie E., to Miles Gearon; 26th St, 138 East, due March 20, 1902, 6 per cent..... 200

ROSENKRANZ, Davis, to Robert C. Morris; Rutgers Place, 21 and 23, 2 mtgs, prior mtg $70,000, installments, 4 years, 5 per cent., each..... 2,500

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Warren F. Quackenbush; 98th St, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, due Oct. 16, 1901, 6 per cent.... 10,000

SCHORER, William B., and another to Sophie Silberstein; Anthony Av, 2,086, due July 23, 1904..... 500

SCHORER, William B., and another to Ignatz Rosenberg; Anthony Av, e s, 75 ft n of 180th St, 3 years..... 4,000

SCHUMACHER, August F., to George Ehret; Willis Av, n w corner of 138th St, store, lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 7,000

SHANKER, Harris, to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Stebbins Av, e s, 375.9 ft n of Westchester Av, due Nov. 1, 1901, 6 per cent., (correction)..... 6,000

SIMEONESCU, Max, and another to George Ehret; West Broadway, 475, store lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,564

SMITH, Andrew P., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 46th St, 18 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

SMITH, Mary A., to John A. Smith and others, executors; 113th St, 56 West, 1 year..... 9,000

WAHLIG, Eugenia G., to Dollar Savings Bank; 135th St, n s, 187.4 ft e of Brook Av, three mortgages, 1 year, 6 per cent., each..... 12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to the Corn Exchange Bank..... $30,029

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY to Nelson D. Stilwell..... Nom.

FISHER, Wilbur S., to William H. Armour and another, executors and trustees..... 8,000

FRIEND, Bernard, to Max Cohen and another, all title, &c..... 2,675

HENLE, Albert, to Samuel Yollman..... 1,500

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company..... 120,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Irving Grinnell and another, as trustees..... 14,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to the State Bank..... Nom.

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to the State Bank..... Nom.

SHERMAN, Thomas T., to Lucy P. Eastman..... 25,000

WEINER, Leopold S., to Leopold Hass, assigns two mortgages..... 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ALEXANDER AV, 284; Joseph Egan against Ernest A. W. Wilkem, owner; Edmund J. Bath, contractor..... $115

BROADWAY, w s, entire front between 108th and 109th Sts, 201.10x100; Michael Bennicasa against John W. Noble, Jr., owner; William Noble & Co., contractors..... 4,620

COLUMBUS AV, 472; Cesare Casanova against Samuel Block, owner; George Smith, contractor..... 175

SUFFOLK ST, 24; Morris Schwartz and another against John Mallevsty, owner; Morris Berkowitz, contractor..... 105

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 133.9 ft n of 180th St, 50x100; Clifford L. Miller against Mrs. A. M. Willes, owner; William Guggolz, contractor..... 283

33D ST, 347 East; N. & W. J. Peck against Samuel Rosenberg, owner; Molle Katz, contractor..... 59

111TH ST, 118, and 120 East; Mauro Pizzutiello against Moses Piermont, owner and contractor..... 980

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

58TH ST, s s, 160 ft w of 2d Av, 60x100.5; Mabel R. Cushing with Morris Jacobson..... $27,000

97TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11; Citizens' Savings Bank with Richard Ryan..... 22,000

Lis Pendens.

BARCLAY ST, 101; Patrick Corbell against F. W. Greenwood & Co. and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Studen & Ehrich.

CATHARINE ST, n w s, parts of Lots 277 and 278, map of Village of East Tremont; Harlem Savings Bank against Elizabeth M. M. Hamilton and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. B. Wightman.

EAST HOUSTON ST, 426; Louisa M. Agostini against Louisa L. Sanxay and another; attorneys, Anderson, Pendleton & Anderson.

MADISON AV, w s, 82.2 ft n of 77th St, 20x45; Alfred M. Snedeker against Norman W. Kittson and another, (partition;) attorney, T. Wandell.

91ST ST, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 24.11x102.2; William Bachrach and another against Morris J. Gardiner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Jacobs.

116TH ST, s s, 94 ft w of Pleasant Av, 50x100.11; Alice E. Jarvis and another against Jesse G. Gibb, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, G. H. McAdam.

129TH ST, n s, 143.4 ft w of Madison Av, 16.8x99.11; Citizens' Savings Bank against Carrie I. Shotwell and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Pierson & Beall.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HENRY WARSHOW.—Henry Warshow, manufacturer of clothing at 37 Great Jones Street, made an assignment yesterday to Herman M. Schaap without preference. He has been in business about eight years, and in January last claimed a capital of $7,000.

FREDERICK SCHULEMANN.—A meeting of the creditors of Frederick Schulemann, importer of canvas and embroidery materials at 450 Broome Street, was held yesterday at the office of George C. Holt, referee in bankruptcy, at 34 Pine Street. Eight claims were proved, aggregating $18,000, and Diedrich Winter was elected Trustee. The schedules show liabilities of $28,860 and assets of $17,857.

WEISS & Co.—Judge O'Gorman of the Supreme Court has appointed Jacob Rieger receiver for Weiss & Co., who kept a restaurant at 63 Second Avenue, on the application of Mary Weymarovics, one of the partners, against Adolph Weiss, the other partner, for a dissolution of the firm. The partnership was formed on May 7, and she claimed that on Aug. 7 Mr. Weiss sold out the whole business to Edward Reves.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

BENJAMIN MOSES.—Benjamin Moses of 62 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, a bartender, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $15,120 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $11,000 are to Bernheimer & Schmid, brewers, and $2,400 to Henry M. Peyser for rent. The debts were contracted principally in 1898.

Receiver for Dress Cutting School.

Judge MacLean of the Supreme Court has appointed William R. Hill receiver of the assets of Taylor & Co., who carry on a school for dress cutting and dress making at 103 West Fourteenth Street, on the application of Seth B. Robinson, attorney for Cornelia Harding, one of the partners, against Georgiana Taylor, the other partner, for a dissolution of the partnership. The partnership was formed on April 1 last, Cornelia Harding putting in $2,500, she claims, on the representation of Georgiana Taylor that the latter had obtained a net income from the business of $10,000 a year. The defendant denied all the principal allegations. It was claimed on the part of the plaintiff that the receipts for four months were only $1,200 and expenditures about the same.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 181 failures in the United States during the week, against 178 for the previous week and 135, 154, 172, and 220 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 45, New England 33, Southern 25, Western 46, Northwestern 13, Pacific 14, and Territories 15. Canada had 24, against 25 for the previous week. About 89 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

An Execution Against Corbett.

Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received an execution against James J. Corbett, the pugilist, for $802, in favor of Acker, Merrall & Condit for merchandise sold to him. The address on the papers is 110 West Thirty-fourth Street. Mr. Corbett is in Europe.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABRAHMS, Morris—J. Levy and others.. $2,116
BANNON, John J.—Wortham Building, Savings and Loan Association..... 2,566
BAUMANN, Hugo—S. B. Hiller..... 198
BROWN, Anna—H. H. Heywood..... 42
CARPENTER, Samuel J.—New York Belting and Packing Company..... 266
CLARKE, Herman—P. Gerling..... 279
CORBETT, James J.—Acker, Merrall & Condit..... 902
CAROLA, Frank—M. Proops..... 25
EDWARDS, Whitfield W.—J. E. Nichols and others..... 204
EGER, Alexander—F. Hasbrouck..... 465
FERRIS, William G.—S. E. Warner..... 425
FITZPATRICK, Patrick—S. Schwartzman..... 509
GINSBERG, Samuel—M. H. Hayman..... 234
HAGAN, George C., and Emma J. Reynolds—W. G. Wright..... 19
HAPP, Peter—New York Edison Company 65
HATCH, Nelson B.—Seth Thomas Clock Company..... 54
JOHNSON, Hans, and George H. Clark—People of the State of New York..... 500
JEWELL, William H.—The Nassau Bank. 283
KLENER, Louise—People of the State of New York..... 3,000
LOWENSTEIN, Max, and Robert Katz—Eleventh Ward Bank..... 135
LEDERER, George W.—W. Wuerz..... 123
LUERS, Peter—I. L. Kelly..... 135
LAMONTE, Fortunato C.—A. C. F. Franzioli..... 162
LANCASTER, Frank H.—H. Sammis..... 153
LOOG, Sidney—B. F. Fox and others..... 197
LIVERMORE & HELDICK—Singer Manufacturing Company..... 349
MOSESON, Aaron—Wilkinson Brothers & Co..... 151
MORSE, Frank P.—The Nassau Bank.... 272

City Real Estate for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

156th Street, Near Westchester Avenue.—Several 20-foot single flats; will sell cheap to quick purchaser; terms to suit owner. Herrman, 333 East 119th St.

3-story house, with stable for 3 horses, suitable for contractor. Neubeck & Busher, Willis Av., 149th St.

8 lots, suitable for builders, 150x115, in Bronx. Price, $20,000. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., real estate.

Big Bargain!—Dwellings, 45th St., between 5th and 6th Avs. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Two-family house, detached, all improvements, $3,000; 1 for $2,800; terms. Buscher, 417 Willis Av.

P. J. HEANEY & CO., 787 TREMONT AVE. HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.

8th Av.—Three 5-story apartments, with stores; all rented; Big Bargain. Hayden, 320 W. 145th.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A WINNER—Fairview, Yonkers, new well-built house 9 rooms & bath, hardwood trim, nickel plumbing, furnace, electric lighting; complete lot 50x100; beautiful suburban location; station, trolley, and school all close by; house not quite completed; can be finished to suit; price, $5,000; easiest terms; other houses ready; send for booklet. Gordon, 20 East 42d.

Do you know a good house when you see it? Examine those at Fairview, Yonkers. J. H. Gordon, 20 East 42d St.

Do you know anything about the cost of a house? Try to figure out how we can afford to sell Fairview houses so cheap. J. H. Gordon, 20 East 42d St.

Railroad trains take you to your door at Fairview, Yonkers; no ferry, no crowded bridge, no trolley riding, no walking; high grounds, pure air, fine views, cool breezes. Send for booklet. Gordon, 20 East 42d St.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

Phone "559-Cort'l." for the high-dry choice

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.

$5 weekly. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Real Estate.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, established 1868, has many fine investment properties for sale and exchange; flats, tenements, business properties, west side corners, lots, farms, cottages; large and small. Call, write, telephone.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.

Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Bargain!—2-story and basement frame house; price, $2,200; cash, $200. John Perry & Co., 373 Fulton St.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$200 cash, $8 monthly, buys seven-room house; $1,000; Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway, New York.

Workingman's Opportunity.—Nice house, Richmond Hill, $1,050; $200 cash, $10 monthly. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

NUTLEY, N. J.,

45 minutes from New York; new, modern, artistic house; near station; high, healthy location; contains reception hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, and butler's pantry; four bedrooms and tiled bathroom; exposed sanitary plumbing and heating; gas and electric light; artistically decorated; good veranda; will sell for $4,000; small cash payment; balance about $30 per month. LAMBERT, Owner, 99 Nassau St., New York, and Nutley, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 17 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$40 buys 5 acres fine soil, with river front; about half timber; terms, $2 down, balance $1 weekly. Harris, Box 28, Times Office.

Palisades Park.—Cottages, all prices; improvements; high ground; gas, electric lights; photographs. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Fine house in East Orange; built 2 years; 9 rooms; bath; all improvements; lot $32x100; five minutes from Roseville Avenue Station; $5,000; $300 down, $30 per month. Shipman, No. 3 Maiden Lane.

For Sale—An elegant farm on west bank of the Hudson; or to ice dealers, farm at Cedar Hill, about 83 acres of upland and river flats; large dwelling, large barns, and orchards. Robert H. Moore, Albany, N. Y.

On beautiful Delaware, opposite Callicoon, Sullivan Co., 62½ acres; house, barn, orchard, $2,300. Owner, 351 East 165th St., New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Real Estate Wanted.

SONNABEND & GROMER, 162 W. 116TH ST., Buy, sell, and exchange real estate. Rents collected. Estates managed.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Owners having city property to sell or exchange. Send particulars to Vail & Metra, 171 Broadway.

Wanted—$15,000 on 346 lots in White Plains; principals or lawyers only. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HANDSOME SUITE OFFICES

Bowling Green Building, with fine view of Bay, high, light and airy. To lease for eight months or longer.

Apply Suite 262, 11 Broadway.

100 FACTORIES 100

Reduced rents for entire Buildings or Lofts to woodworkers, metalworkers, confectioners, cigars. **D. W. HAYNES, 235 Broadway, Room 1.**

Store, 19 Beekman St., with 2 large skylights, suitable for office, book store, stationery, druggist sundries, tailoring, newspaper advertising agency, &c. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

8th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; show cases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Machinery.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE. MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Lawyers.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Surrogate Notices.

KORNARENS, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. KORNARENS, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Grasmuck & Ostrander, her attorneys, Room 408, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1901. META M. KORNARENS, Executrix. GRASMUCK & OSTRANDER, Attys. for Executrix, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

SMITH, JOHN JEWELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JEWELL SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Baker, Smith & Company, No. 33 West Houston Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-first day of June, 1901. MARY HELEN SMITH, Executrix, ELIAS D. SMITH, Executor. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Executrix and Executor, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

jy23-law6w8.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

"THE LAURISTON"

89th St. and Madison Ave.

These apartments are of the highest grade, consisting of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths.

Perfect in every detail, and built under the personal supervision of the owner.

Ready for occupancy October 1st.

Booklets are ready and may be had of the Superintendent on premises or through any broker.

David Rothschild,

Owner and Builder.

EVELYN

101 W. 78TH ST., OPPOSITE MANHATTAN SQ.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Choice Housekeeping Apartments, 7 and 9 extra-large light rooms; high ceilings, fine light and ventilation, passenger and servants' elevators.

Also Non-housekeeping Apartments, 2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath; room attendance.

Restaurant on premises.

Electric Light included in rent.

Apply to Superintendent on Premises.

ORMISTON and LUCINDA

Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.

6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath. Every up-to-date improvement. Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere. Superintendent on premises or

DUFF & CONGER, Agents, Madison Ave. & 86th St.

58th St. and 7th Av., convenient to all cars. Corner apartment, eight large rooms, from October 1st, $900 per annum.

Others adjoining at $720 to $1,000 per annum. Six rooms and bathroom, $45 to $55 per month. See janitor, 917 7th Av., or

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

123d St., 105-107 East.—Apartments of seven and eight extra large rooms, steam heat, hot water, porcelain bathtubs, etc; rents, $30 to $38.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

See These Before Renting Elsewhere.—117th St., 360-366 West; near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient trolley and elevated station; references; $24, $27.

THE PENATAQUIT.

128th St., 40 West; seven rooms and bath; high-class apartment; elevator, telephone, electric call; all improvements. Janitor.

To Let—131 Waverley Place, entire dwelling part above store; three floors, eight rooms. Key at Renner Bros.', 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

129th St., 116 West.—Newly decorated, steam heated; hot water supplied; hall service; seven and eight large light rooms and bath; reasonable rents.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

City Flats to Let—Furnished.

Fireproof building, elegantly furnished, 8-room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE ALLSTON,

17 AND 19 EAST 38TH ST., CORNER MADISON AV.

LOCATION UNSURPASSED. CATERER ON PREMISES.

A choice apartment of two rooms and bathroom will be available October 1st; $660 per annum. Also one apartment of four rooms and bathroom, $1,200 per annum.

Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

TUXEDO,

Northwest Cor. 118th St., Lexington Av.—Suites 5 and 6 all light, large rooms; bath; elevator apartments; all other improvements; absolutely high class; rents, $420 and $480 per year. Superintendent on premises.

54-56 WEST 103TH ST.

Seven large light rooms, bath, all modern improvements; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, hardwood finish; near Central, Riverside, and Morningside Parks; convenient to all surface cars and L station; owner on premises; $480-$540 yearly.

A.— CORONADO. —A.

New fireproof corner building, 7 and 8 sunny rooms to rent, $70, $85, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

17th St., 300 West., Near 8th Av.—New building; elegantly decorated flats, 5 rooms, bath, hot water supply; elevator service; latest improvements; rents reasonable.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, $10 to $13, near schools, parks, and elevated station. Neubeck & Busher, Willis Av., 149th St.

Best city location; 509 West 112th St.; five rooms, elevator, electric light, telephone; $38-$45.

Central Park West, 374, 97th St.—Five rooms, bath, completely furnished; hot water; steam; $40. Duncan.

5 elegant, extra large, light rooms, bath; quiet house; choice location; rent, $17. 527 Lenox Av.

Nice flat, newly decorated; five rooms, bathroom, private hall. 1,342 3d Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

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We have to rent on 68th and 69th Sts., just east of 3d Av., a few three-story high-stoop dwellings; exposed plumbing, handsomely decorated, modern in every way; rents, $800, $900, $1,000, and $1,100; caretakers in 218 East 68th St. and 224 East 68th St.; houses are pleasantly located in a block of private dwellings.

FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER,

41 Liberty St. and 1,181 Third Av., near 68th St.

446 WEST 22D ST.

Four-story English basement in thorough order; cheap rent to good party.

GEO. W. MERCER & SON, 206 WEST 23D ST.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

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THE UNITED STATES,

194 CLINTON ST.,

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest and most luxuriously fitted apartment house in the city; two elevators; large reception room, steam heat, sanitary plumbing; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Long Island Property to Let.

AN ELEGANT COTTAGE AT EDGEMERE FOR SEASON OF 1902. OPEN FOR INSPECTION. T. J. McBRIDE, EDGEMERE, OR 71 B'WAY.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

TOURISTS GOING TO

LONG LAKE RESORTS

will find a restful stopping place en route at the

WILDERNESS INN,

LONG LAKE WEST,

P. O. address, Sabattis, N. Y., on the ADIRONDACK DIVISION of the New York Central, the most direct route to all points on the Lake. GEO. A. DUKELOW.

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Saratoga, The Grand Union

WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, New York.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.

PAVILION HOTEL NOW OPEN.

Golf, Tennis, Driving, Bowling, &c.

Sulphur Bathing Establishment Now Open.

BATHS, DOUCHES, INHALATIONS.

Send for Pamphlet. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

Long Island.

Manhattan Beach

HOTEL and Oriental Hotel

Now Open.

Brighton Beach Hotel Brighton Beach, New York.

SPECIAL RATES FOR SEPT.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.

REMINGTON COTTAGES,

Remington Av.; second house from ocean. High-grade Family Hotel; capacity, 100. Large, ocean view rooms. E. C. McBRIDE.

BEACH VIEW HOUSE. East Moriches, L. I. Facing Great South Bay; spacious grounds; modern appointments; booklet; (temperance house.) J. H. MILLER.

MORICHES INN, CENTRE MORICHES, (NOW OPEN.)—New and handsomely furnished. Latest improvements. Most healthful spot on Long Island. Terms reasonable.

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THE SANTAPOGUE, BABYLON, L. I. Delightful location. Spacious grounds. Airy rooms. High-class table. Boating, fishing, bathing. Reasonable. MRS. J. HEALY.

PEARL HOUSE, SAYVILLE, L. I., on the Great South Bay. Grand location. Airy rooms. Generous table. $7.00 to $9.00. E. F. SKINNER.

Far Rockaway.

THE EUREKA. FAR ROCKAWAY, (Select Family Hotel.) Delightful location, (always cool;) every modern appointment. Large airy rooms. High-class cuisine, sanitary plumbing; boating, bathing, fishing; electric lights. Reasonable. N. GRAF.

HOTEL WINDSOR, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I. Delightful location. Large shady lawn, (always cool.) Cheerful rooms. Superior cuisine. Modern improvements. First-class café, a la carte rates $10.00 up. Mrs. Pearse. A. LEVY, Manager.

Staten Island.

NEW DORP BEACH HOTEL The Manhattan of Staten Island.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

NEW LONDON, CONN. PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES.

Famous Harbor. Yachting Headquarters. Combination of Seashore and Country Life. GOLF, &c. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

ALLEN & HAGER.

New Hampshire.

FERN CLIFF, situated on an eminence 1,800 feet above the sea; highest point in White Mts. except Summit House; sublime views of White Mountain range, Glen Ellis Valley; beautiful sunsets; peculiarly adapted for asthma, hay fever, &c.; only place of its kind in White Mts.; appointments perfect. Mrs. M. F. Potter, Jackson, N. H.

THE PEQUAWKET, White Mountains, Intervale, N. H. Golf, superb views. Modern equipment; most comfortable in the mountains. Booklet. C. C. SMALL.

LITTLETON, WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW HAMPSHIRE. THE GREAT HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.

North Conway, White Mountains, New Hampshire, the great Summer, Fall, and Winter resort.

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POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

MOUNT POCONO.

Trout fishing, private ponds and brooks; pine-laden air; pure water; grand scenery; shady walks and drives; cuisine high class; long-distance 'phone. Booklet. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

VICTORIA On SOUTH CAROLINA AVE. 1-MINUTE WALK FROM BEACH. ENLARGED & REFURNISHED COMPLETE. (OPEN ALL YEAR.) 30 hot and cold seawater baths have been added in New Brick Annex for accommodation of guests. M. WILLIAMS.

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THE BRANDON HOUSE. — Comfortable rooms, excellent table, electric lights, bathing, boating, fishing; terms reasonable. Mrs. S. HOOPER.

Asbury Park.

THE NORTHERN. North Asbury Park, N. J.; accommodations for 100; terms from $10 to $12; booklet. K. A. Wyatt.

Point Pleasant.

RESORT HOTEL, Point Pleasant, N. J.

Yachting, fishing, golf, ocean and still bathing, orchestra. For terms and booklet address FYE & FOSTER, MANAGERS.

European Hotels and Springs.

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High patronage; latest comfort; finest situation.

Country Board.

Rose Cottage, on Shawangunk Mountains; elevation 2,000 feet; large rooms; large piazza; one mile from village; daily mail at the house; fresh milk, eggs, poultry, &c. For further particulars address Benj. R. Wood, Prop., Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.

Shawangunk Mountains, Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.—Pleasantly situated; terms for adults $5 and $6; children, $3 weekly. For particulars address Mrs. E. E. Morrow.

Catskill Mountains.—Good board; moderate terms. F. A. Barber, Central Farmhouse, Lanesville, Greene Co., N. Y.

Catskill Mts.—Wanted, boarders for September; terms, $6. Address Harry Van Wagenen, M. D., West Hurley, Ulster Co., N. Y.

"OVERLOOK,"

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Vacancies from Sept. 1. Send for circular.

Sullivan County.—The Arlington, Eldred, New York. Boating, bathing, fishing; farm; liberal table; special rates; booklet.

Purchase and Exchange.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

CARPETS and FURNITURE.—Bought, sold, and exchanged. Call or address Norden, 61 West 125th St. (Open Saturday evenings.)

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 206 East 125th St.

Pianos and Organs.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double per display.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3d Ave. & 59th St.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS.

Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS At $155.00

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.

Free—We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match, and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

PIANOS TO RENT

for city or country at reasonable rates.

WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

STEINWAY PIANO, $100; CHICKERING, $165; 10 square pianos, special sale, $10 upward.

CHANDLER, 439 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" Wise, STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOMMER, KNABE; $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

For Sale—Hazelton parlor grand, in good condition, in private house. 228 West 38th St. Price, $250.

For Sale.

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FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

CUT THIS OUT

15 CENTS A POUND PAID FOR OLD pewter, britannia and plated ware; 5 pounds or 5,000 pounds bought; mail or send postal; I will call. BORNSTEIN, 186 William St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

We are the house that gives CREDIT.

Diamonds, Watches. Small amount down. Good value for little money. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane. Take elevator.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Credit.—Watches, diamonds, $1 down, $1 weekly; our guarantee; perfect satisfaction or money refunded; write call. Globe Credit Watch Co., World Building, Room 144.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier, & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 205 Broadway.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry on weekly payments; lowest prices. Crown Watch and Jewelry Company, 9 Maiden Lane.

Diebold Safe and Lock Co., 30 Reade St.—Old safes almost given away to make room.

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INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES. Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeltfuss, 60 Fulton St.

OIL PAINTINGS.

A dealer having frequent opportunity to secure paintings at low prices, is desirous of meeting some parties who are interested in art and who would take advantage of a good chance. Address Good Faith, X., Box 121 Times.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 4,070.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH SONS and MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM, individually and as copartners of the firm of Sons & Cunningham and the firm of Sons & Cunningham, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph Sons and Michael Cunningham, individually and as copartners of the firm of Sons & Cunningham and the firm of Sons & Cunningham, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Joseph Sons, Michael Cunningham, and Sons & Cunningham were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 23rd, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. HANLINE, bankrupt.

To the creditors of William M. Hanline of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is heheby given that on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said William M. Hanline was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 22nd, 1901.

NO. 4,051.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN J. REILLY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John J. Reilly of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said John J. Reilly was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 23rd, 1901.

Instruction.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

STEVENS SCHOOL,

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT, STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J. REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.

Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.

Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.

Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.

These terms include all the studies.

For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF DR. J. SACHS, SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

38 West 59th St.,

REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.

Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 116 West 59th St.

REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1901.

Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.

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106 West 42d St., New York.

EDWIN GORDON LAWRENCE.....Director
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Thorough and practical instruction in Elocution, Oratory, and Acting, day and evening, in class or private. The speaking voice trained and developed, all defects of speech corrected, and a natural system of gesticulation taught. Fall term commences Monday, September 2d. Call or send for circular.

The Loyola School,

65 East 83d St., corner Park Avenue.

PREPARATORY COLLEGIATE DAY SCHOOL, under direction of Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Each class limited to ten pupils. Building new; equipments modern. Gymnasium. **Reopens Monday, Oct. 7.** For circular apply to Vice-Principal.

N. N. McKINNON, S. J., Principal. W. J. ENNIS, S. J., Vice Principal.

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435 Madison Avenue.

J. CLARK READ, WILLIAM H. CHURCH } Headmasters.

22d year begins October 1st. One of the headmasters will be at the school daily during September.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY,

Boys from six to nine years.

MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL, 43 Madison Avenue.

New York University Law School Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. **Day Classes** with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) **Evening Classes,** sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition, $100. For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, N. Y. City.

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Christian Brothers, Boarding and Day Scholars, Boulevard and 131st St., New York.

COURSES LEADING TO B. A. & B. S. Modern Languages, Civil Engineering, Architecture, Naval Architecture, General Scientific, Pedagogical, Commercial Courses. Preparatory Department.

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ESSEX FELLS, Caldwell, N. J.

Boys 8 to 14 years. Location high and healthful, 21 miles from N. Y. Our aim the *best*—*body, brain* and CHARACTER. New gymnasium ready by Fall. Summer Session, June-Sept. J. R. CAMPBELL, A. M.

WOOD'S SCHOOL,

5TH AND 7TH AV. ON 125TH ST. BUSINESS AND STENOGRAPHY. AMERICA'S GREATEST SCHOOL. 21 Teachers. New Buildings. Day and Evening Sessions. Telephone 1300 Harlem. Call or write.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.

REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse after September 16th.

Summer Address, HOLLISTON, MASS.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,

West End Ave. and 83d St., N. Y. City.

RESIDENT AND DAY STUDENTS. MILITARY OPTIONAL. WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

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College for Young Women and Preparatory School for Girls. Teachers Specialists in every department. Lecturers of National reputation. System of education thorough and progressive. Regular and elective courses. Extensive grounds. Location unsurpassed. Suburb of Baltimore. Spacious buildings, completely equipped. Charles Street Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY,

Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough academic, commercial, and Summer course; open all year; terms moderate; military drill, camping out for older students. Address BRO. AUGUST, West Chester, N. Y.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

formerly called

THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL,

Reopens September 30th at

778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL

423 MADISON AVE., N. Y.

Reopens Sept. 30th. Principals at Home after Sept. 16th. Until then address for circulars Cotuit, Mass.

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REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4TH. DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS. TWENTY-THIRD STREET YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Catalogue. 52 East 23d St.

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FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.

A select school for a limited number of pupils. **Students Prepared for all Colleges.** Circulars on application.

Reopens Monday, September 30th.

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71 West 85th Street, New York.

Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

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Elementary and High School, College Preparation.

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Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL } **Day School,** 35 Nassau St. **Evening School,** 9 West 18th St. **"Dwight Method" of Instruction.** LL.B. in two years; LL.M. in three years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

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Miss ROBERTS, (successor to Miss Walker,) School for Girls. Reopens Oct. 2d. Classes for boys. College preparation. Resident students. Miss BARTLETT, Vice Principal.

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ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, EPISCOPAL, 6 and 8 East 46th St., New York. Day and Boarding School for girls. Address Sister Superior.

THE MISSES WREAKS,

12 East 73d St., New York. Thoroughly graded School for Girls. Oct. 3. College preparatory class. Special students. Resident pupils.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St. REOPENS OCTOBER 2.

THE WEAUTINAUG SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn. Rev. F. B. Dreyer, Head Master. Opens September 24th, 1901.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,

66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK.

Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

Elocution, Public Speaking, Reciting.—Thorough, rapid instruction; (day and evening lessons.) Write for booklet. Grenville Kleiser Studio, 28 West 23d St.

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THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL, 253 West 93d St., New York. College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

HOME INSTITUTE, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.—A Boarding School for girls. College preparation. M. W. METCALF, Principal.

The American Institute of Phrenology. Address Fowler & Wells Co., 27 East 21st St., New York.

THE MISSES DUFOUR, 119 East 76th St.—Primary school. College preparation

Instruction.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

**Brooklyn Young

SEIZURE OF MORE UNDERVALUED SILKS

New Invoices of Goods Showing Errors in Importers' Favor.

Appraiser Wakeman Says Firm Originally Implicated Is Alone Involved —Appeal to Secretary Gage.

Appraiser Wakeman reported additional invoices of Japanese silks as showing errors in favor of the importers to Collector Bidwell yesterday. The appraiser's communication on the subject reached Col. Dudley F. Phelps, Chief of the Law Division of the Custom House, just before the hour for the closing of the office. He informed the Collector of it, and it will be considered to-day. Collector Bidwell said last evening:

"The Appraiser's return was known to me just before I left the Custom House. I do not know of its nature, as I did not examine the papers. I will act on it to-morrow. As to the fifteen cases imported by Rosenthal & Co., which I ordered seized as a formal proceeding, but not as a determination, I am far from having concluded my investigations of this special case, and have not yet sent it to the United States District Attorney. As I said the other day, no one can at present estimate the scope of the irregularities or frauds in the importation of silk, and the amount of duty the importers did not pay, or of which they evaded payment."

Appraiser Wakeman, while declining to discuss the new case before the Collector until the report was in his hands, said that the goods in question were of a value of about $30,000.

"In this, as in the previous case," he added, "I found that the silks were undervalued, underweighed, and wrongly classified. No other firm than the one originally implicated is involved."

A. S. Rosenthal & Co. adhered to their resolution not to discuss the seizure and investigations of their importations. Their counsel, ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, classed the action of the Appraiser as persecution, and called attention to the great faith of his clients in requesting Collector Bidwell to verify their invoices with the goods. He claimed that the firm was the victim of mistakes by their Japanese agents, and that the underweight in the cases that were seized was only 1,400 pounds.

Judge Dittenhoefer added that the story that Rosenthal & Co. were, by fraud or irregularity, able to undersell competitors, could be disproved by complaints from all over the country to the firm from clients that they were quoting goods at from 2 to 2½ per cent. over the prices of other houses.

Rumor at the Appraiser's Stores of an inspired character had it that the invoices reported to the Collector involved fifteen cases of silks and fifteen cases of handkerchiefs, and that the reporting of other invoices was under consideration. There was the talk of political influences and official clashes that has been current since the S. Gall embroidery cases were under consideration. It was, however, patent that at present all silk importations will be under a scrutiny that has never been as rigid, and that responsibility in case of irregularities will be easily fixed.

In the laboratory at the Appraiser's Stores work has never been as brisk, and the experts will be able to test from 200 to 250 patterns a day. Every invoice will be subject to test, and on the question of weight, the new system of weighing every piece in a case, instead of average weight tests, is likely to continue for some time.

The following letter has been sent to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Committee of Importers who called upon Secretary Gage, representing the signers to the petition to the Treasury Department relative to the transfer of examiners in the public stores by Appraiser Wakeman. After investigation, the Secretary of the Treasury granted the request of the petitioners, and directed Appraiser Wakeman to reinstate in their former positions the examiners who had been transferred to the docks.

New York, Aug. 21, 1901.

To the Honorable, the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: Referring to our communication of the 8th instant in reply to certain statements made by the Appraiser at this port, we beg to inquire whether the department is yet in possession of the facts which the Appraiser stated his readiness to furnish in support of his allegations that "At least one of the signers of the petition, whose representative appeared before the department, has been guilty of practices which should not give said signature any standing before the department."

The action of the department on Aug. 12 has removed the cause of the complaint stated in our communication of July 23, but there unhappily remains the stigma of the Appraiser's allegations above referred to, and which, by reason of their unspecific character, attaches to every house represented at the hearing in question.

Inasmuch as these allegations were made in an official communication, we feel compelled to ask through the department for the more specific report which the Appraiser is prepared to furnish upon its request, in order that those who have been guilty of no offensive practice may be relieved of the implied charge.

Trusting that the department will appreciate the damaging position in which we are placed by the wide publicity given to the Appraiser's allegations, and that those who are conscious of no wrong-doing can only be vindicated through the good offices of the department in calling upon the Appraiser for the report referred to, we have the honor to be very respectfully yours. J. M. PETERS, Chairman of the Committee on Customs Administrative Act, New York Board of Trade and Transportation; GEORGE BORGFELDT & CO., LOUIS MEYERS & SON, SIMON, RACHE & CO., HOLBROOK BROTHERS, JACOB ADLER, SCHWARTZ, SCHEFFER & CO., THEODORE W. MORRIS & CO., LAZARUS, ROSENFELD & LEHMAN.

DUTY ON FRUIT JUICES.

The Collector's Decision Against an Importing Firm Is Reversed.

The General Appraisers yesterday reversed the decision of the Collector of Customs in the case of O. C. Blache & Co.'s protest against his ruling on merchandise classified by the Collector as a cordial, but with an expression of doubt as to the correctness of the classification.

The merchandise was assessed for duty by the Collector under the provision in Paragraph 292 of the Tariff act of 1897 for "cordials containing spirits and not specially provided for at the rate of $2.25 per proof gallon." It was claimed by the protestants that the merchandise was dutiable at the rate of 50 cents per gallon, under Paragraph 299 of the act, which provides that fruit juices containing no alcohol or less than 18 per cent. of alcohol should be dutiable at 60 cents per gallon.

The Appraiser decided that the merchandise in question, inventoried as "cassis fruit juice," "fruits au jus," contained less than 18 per cent. of alcohol, and was not to be classified as a cordial, but as a fruit juice.

From the testimony of importers of such merchandise, it appears that cordials usually contain not less than 35 or 40 per cent. of alcohol, and are usually imported in bottles, while the article in question, being imported in casks, contains less than 18 per cent. of alcohol, and is used for flavoring drinks, either plain or aerated, and in making puddings and sauces, and for other purposes. The merchandise was held to be identical with the "jus de cassis" in barrels, covered by a ruling of the Treasury Department dated July 31, 1886, and held to be subject to classification under the Tariff act of 1883 as a fruit juice and not as a cordial within the meaning of that term as used in said act.

One Firm's Protest Upheld.

The United States General Appraisers yesterday upheld the protests of the firm of Carl Guttman & Co. of New York against the decision of the Collector of Customs in classifying as dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 403, certain music books with hymns and psalms as text, printed in foreign languages. The protestants claimed that the books were exempt under Paragraph 502, which exempts from duty "books and pamphlets printed exclusively in language other than English."

Sixty-ninth Regiment's Visit to Boston.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment will leave its armory for Boston at 6:45 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The time for assembling is fixed for 6 o'clock, and the route from the armory will be through Third Avenue, Ninth Street, Fifth Avenue, Forty-first Street, Park Avenue, and Forty-second Street to the Grand Central Station. The regiment will remain in Boston until Monday evening.

SAPELLI IN JAIL AGAIN.

Steward of the French Liner La Gascogne Held for the United States Grand Jury.

Ernest Sapelli, the steward on the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique steamship La Gascogne, who was arrested on Monday for endeavoring by bribery to get alien Italians passed as returning American citizens by the Inspectors of the United States Immigration Bureau, was yesterday held for the United States Grand Jury by Commissioner Alexander. He was sent back to the Ludlow Street Jail in default of $2,500 bail.

At the examination in Commissioner Alexander's office were present Assistant Commissioner of Immigration E. F. McSweeney, Dr. Lorenzo Ullo, counsel for the Immigration Bureau; Assistant United States District Attorney C. S. Houghton, and Immigration Inspectors Junker and Flannery. Marshal William Henkel arraigned Sapelli, who said that he had no counsel, and that he had not only been abandoned by the Italian Consul, the officials of the French Line, and B. Bertini of the Hotel Campigdollo, but that money due him for services on La Gascogne had not been paid to him, so that he was without means to employ a lawyer.

Commissioner Alexander decided to go on with the examination. It was brief. Inspector Junker told the same story of bribery that was in the affidavit he made on Monday—that Sapelli said that plenty of immigrants who wanted to get ashore at $5 apiece came in the second cabin; that Sapelli arranged to supply fifteen of these aliens, and that when he paid Junker $41 and a ten-frac gold piece, he said he would look after the balance.

Sapelli was given an opportunity to cross-examine the witness, but instead of doing this he got in edgewise a statement that he was beguiled into doing what he did as a favor to a man he did not know. He considered the money that was paid a "tip." He said:

"I want to ask that gentleman (Junker) if I was guilty of any kind of bribery?"

"You were," replied Junker.

Sapelli declined to make any further statement. Mr. McSweeney told how he acquiesced in a trap being set for Sapelli, and the Commissioner decided to hold the prisoner. The United States Grand Jury does not meet until the middle of next month, and he cannot be tried before October.

Before Sapelli was taken back to jail Mr. McSweeney and Dr. Ullo talked kindly with him. He said that fourteen years ago he made a trip on the French Line steamship La Normandie. His second trip on a vessel of the line was that which ended on La Gascogne last Sunday. He vehemently asserted his innocence, saying that what he did was out of good nature, and that he was prompted by a Swiss on board.

"I have but one eye left, Doctor," he exclaimed, "and I hope that I may lose that if I am not telling the truth."

Dr. Ullo said afterward that it was possible Sapelli had been the dupe of some other man, while there was no doubt that he had violated the law. The Swiss spoken of by Sapelli will be sought.

Neither Commissioner Fitchie, Mr. McSweeney, nor Dr. Ullo would talk yesterday of the investigation which began after the arrest of Sapelli. The Syrian who disappeared on Aug. 12 from the French Line pier while the Bretagne was docking has been caught in Buffalo, and will be delivered to the Federal authorities here. He is afflicted with an infectious eye disease, and was selected for detention by a surgeon detailed to the French liner.

EXAMINED JEWELER'S TRUNK.

Customs Inspectors Held that of C. W. Schumann, but Soon Released It.

C. W. Schumann, a retired jeweler, returned to New York yesterday on the Fuerst Bismarck. At the pier he declared jewelry on which $87.50 duty was collectible. The Inspector who examined his trunk said it would have to be taken to the Public Stores. Mr. Schumann protested, but the Inspector was obdurate. The trunk was taken there and an hour was spent in examining it. When Mr. Schumann left the place he seemed very angry.

"What's the trouble, Mr. Schumann?" was asked him.

"Go back there and find out," he said. "The trouble is back there with that office." And then he ordered his carriage to drive on. Chief Clerk O'Neill of the Deputy Collector's office refused to give any account of the matter.

"It's none of my funeral," he said.

"Well, whose funeral is it?"

"It's his funeral," he replied, referring to Mr. Schumann.

Mr. Schumann, when seen later at his home, 97 Lexington Avenue, said that upon his arrival he declared to the customs officials that he had $87.50 worth of dutiable property, and he had paid that amount. He said that his trunk and suitcase contained only personal property, but the Inspector, whose name he did not know, insisted that he would have to take them to the Public Stores for further inspection. There it was found that there was nothing further dutiable and the luggage was released.

Mr. Schumann said further that he had been in the jewelry business for forty-five years, and was now seventy-six years of age. He had gone to Alsace-Lorraine to celebrate his seventy-sixth birthday and a number of trinkets had been presented to him. These he had brought back with him and had conscientiously declared them and their value. He said he failed to see why he should have had any trouble with the customs Inspectors.

FOUGHT OVER MOTHER'S WILL.

Brothers Quarreled About It at the Bedside of the Woman.

William Blaut, twenty-three years old, of 953 First Avenue appeared in the Yorkville Police Court before Magistrate Brann yesterday against his brother, Samuel Blaut, twenty-six years old, of the same address, whom he charged with assault. A married sister of the two men was in court. She told Magistrate Brann that their mother, who was very ill, had made a will.

The sister said that she told her brothers what the will contained. As soon as they learned this they began quarreling and fighting in the room where their mother probably was dying. Policeman Flannigan of the East Fifty-first Street Station was called in and arrested Samuel Blaut, who is a heavy-set, powerful fellow, while William is a weak-looking man and talks in a falsetto voice.

"Your Honor," said the sister, "I am married, but I have left my home and family to wait on mother, who has no one else to care for her. I know that if my brothers would behave themselves and not quarrel mother might get better. I believe that these quarrels make her condition worse."

"You ought to be ashamed of yourselves, both of you. This is the first instance I have ever heard of," said the Magistrate, "where sons fought over the property of one who was living."

Magistrate Brann lectured the brothers severely and said that he hoped that their mother would live many years yet to enjoy her wealth. In closing he asked:

"Now, if I dismiss this case, will you promise to go home and stop quarreling and permit your mother to get well?"

Both brothers agreed, so the case was dismissed and the brothers and the sister left the court together.

THE "HOUSE OF LORDS" SOLD.

Well-Known Houston Street Resort Bought by M. L. and C. Ernst.

The old landmark known as the "House of Lords," at the southwest corner of Houston and Crosby Streets, has been sold by John Henry Murphy to M. L. & C. Ernst, real estate operators. It is unlikely that any change will be made in the property, at least for the present. The deal was arranged through Brokers L. J. Phillips & Co.

During the early sixties the "House of Lords" was among the best-known resorts in the city, and the little four-story building is one of the few structures which recall to the older generation of New Yorkers the days when that section was the stamping ground of the sporting fraternity, some of the other resorts there being the places kept by Harry Hill, George Mitchell, and William Varley, otherwise "Reddy, the Blacksmith," all within a stone's throw, and Niblo's Garden, just around the corner on Broadway.

Perhaps more famous in its time than the "House of Lords" was the "House of Commons," an older resort on the south side of Houston Street, between Crosby Street and Broadway, and to compete with which the "House of Lords" was started. In recent years, with the changing character of the district, the "House of Commons" has passed out of existence, and the other branch of Parliament has survived in a changed form by having a patronage derived largely from its proximity to Police Headquarters.

CONTROLLER COLER'S BOOM

Greater New York Democracy May Urge His Nomination.

John C. Sheehan's Statement of the Organization's Purpose — Mr. Coler Visits Hugh McLaughlin.

A boom was started yesterday to make Controller Coler the anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor. The first news was that John C. Sheehan, who is taking a leading part in the organization and work of the Greater New York Democracy, had announced at his home in Long Branch that Controller Coler's name would be presented to the conference of the anti-Tammany delegates to be held on Sept. 9, and that assurances had been received that the Controller would accept the nomination if it was offered to him.

A NEW YORK TIMES reporter asked Mr. Sheehan as to the truth of the statement attributed to him. He said:

"It is true that I said that Controller Coler's name will be presented to the conference of the anti-Tammany people by the Greater New York Democracy. I think that such action will be taken and that Controller Coler's name will be only one of a number which the Greater New York Democracy will suggest. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the organization will be held before Sept. 9, and all these matters will be finally determined."

"Do you think that Mr. Coler would be a strong candidate on the anti-Tammany ticket?" was asked.

"The nominee of the anti-Tammany convention will be elected. A strong enough man will be named to beat Tammany Hall."

Mr. Sheehan refused to commit himself further as to the Coler boom.

The politicians last evening attached much importance to the call of Controller Coler yesterday on Hugh McLaughlin at Jamesport, L. I. He was accompanied by Sheriff William Walton of Brooklyn. After a long conference the Controller left Jamesport to go to Patchogue, where he is staying for the Summer.

A friend of the Controller said last evening that the object of his visit to Mr. McLaughlin was to ascertain what is likely to be the attitude of the Brooklyn delegation to the regular Democratic Convention. The claim was made that as Mr. McLaughlin bowed to the wishes of Mr. Croker at Saratoga by giving the votes of the Brooklyn delegates to the State Convention to defeat David B. Hill, the Brooklyn leaders should have the choice of the head of the Mayoralty ticket this Fall. It was said that Controller Coler informed the Brooklyn leader of the wish of some of his friends that he seek the anti-Tammany nomination.

Controller Coler, when asked about the matter last night, responded:

"I am not discussing booms to-night."

He was asked what was the purpose of his visit to Mr. McLaughlin at Jamesport. He said:

"I simply went on a pleasure trip to see Mr. McLaughlin. I went with the Sheriff of Southampton, L. I. There was positively no politics in it."

PARTY FACTIONS' WAR.

Alfred Hobley's Brooklyn Followers Take Possession of a Hall Hired by Mr. Kissel's Adherents.

There was a disturbance at the Wright Business College, 142 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn, last night, when the Hobleyites and the Kisselites nearly came to blows.

The Hobleyites are the followers of Republican Executive Committeeman Alfred Hobley and ex-Police Magistrate William Kramer. The Kisselites are the supporters of James Kissel, who wants Mr. Hobley's place as committeeman from the Fifth Assembly District of Brooklyn.

The Kisselites arranged to hold a meeting at the Business College last night. The Hobleyites heard of it and got there first. The Kisselites had paid for the hall and made all other arrangements, but that did not made any difference to Mr. Hobley's adherents. They took possession and were holding a meeting when the first detachments of Kisselites arrived. The latter hastily held a conference, with reinforcements, and when a sufficient number had arrived a sortie was arranged, and in force the Kisselites moved on the enemy.

They endeavored at first by argument to wrest the hall away from the Hobleyites. The talk became heated, and as the rival parties warmed up to the argument fists were shaken, chairs were seized and brandished, and things looked very stormy. As many of the prominent Republicans of the district were participating in the meeting, it looked as if there would be active hostilities in a very short time.

At this critical juncture the reserves from the Clymer Street Station, summoned by some cool-headed non-combatant, walked sedately into the hall, carelessly swinging their clubs, and after a little moral suasion, backed up with some display of force, peace was restored, the Hobleyites withdrew with colors flying, and the Kisselites held their meeting in quiet and harmony.

IOWA POPULISTS NOMINATE.

DES MOINES, Aug. 23.—About twenty Middle-of-the-Road Populists assembled in State convention here to-day and nominated this ticket:

Governor—L. H. WELLER of Nashua.
Lieutenant Governor—PERRY ENGLE of Newton.
Judge of the Supreme Court—J. R. McDONALD of Des Moines.
Railway Commissioner—LUKE McDOWELL of Shelby County.
State Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. C. HARLAND of Woodbury County.

All of the nominations were made by acclamation. The resolutions adopted indorse the Omaha National platform, denounce trusts and political rings, and demand the cessation of grants of public franchises to private corporations, extend sympathy to the Boers, indorse direct legislation, demand equal taxation, and favor State printing and binding under State supervision.

J. A. Parker of Louisville, the National Chairman, delivered an address, predicting that the Democrats will drop the silver question in 1904 as well as other Populistic doctrines, and that the movement for an independent third party embracing those principles will be overwhelming in the Nation.

FAVORITES IN THE SOUTH.

"The sentiment of the people of the South just now, so far as Presidential candidates are concerned, is divided between David B. Hill, Democrat, and B. B. Odell, Jr., Republican."

That was the statement made in the Holland House yesterday by E. B. Craig, for eight years Treasurer of Tennessee and one of the best-informed public men in the country.

"But," he continued, "I don't mean to say that Mr. Odell will get the Southern delegates, but the people like him. There has been some talk that Senator Hanna may be a candidate. If he is he will have the Administration behind him, and that means that he will secure the Southern Republican delegations to the National Convention, which, in the main, are composed of Federal officeholders.

"But with Mr. Hanna out of the way, Mr. Odell will get many Southern votes. The people admire his rugged honesty, his democratic bearing, and his sound common sense. They do not care for the noisy bluster or peacock ostentation of Vice President Roosevelt, and he will get few, if any, Southern votes. Still, I recognize that Mr. Roosevelt will develop much strength in the West, but it will avail him little. Outside of Odell, popular sentiment for a possible Republican nominee is very pronounced in favor of ex-Speaker Reed."

MUSTANG RAN INTO A CAR.

A frightened mustang ran into a crowded trolley car coming from Mount Vernon to this city yesterday afternoon at Webster and Bainbridge Avenues, killed itself, and badly frightened the passengers. The runaway horse was the property of Tesero Brothers, fruit dealers, whose place of business is at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Washington Avenue.

The little animal is peculiarly marked, and attracted the attention of a number of boys while it was standing in front of a store on the Southern Boulevard. The boys teased and prodded it until it bolted. When the horse struck the car the car was lifted off the track and the passengers were badly shaken up. The mustang's neck was broken, and it was dead when the car was stopped. The wagon which it had dragged along was smashed to pieces.

HUGH M'LAUGHLIN'S VIEWS

Messrs. Hill and Coler Not Shelved, He Emphatically Declares.

Controller, He Says, Will Answer the People's Call — Refers to Mr. Ridder and the German Vote.

Hugh McLaughlin, the Democratic leader of Kings County, discussed politics at Jamesport yesterday for a Brooklyn Times reporter. The most important statements in the interview are that Controller Coler has not been put on the political shelf and that Mr. McLaughlin still believes that David B. Hill is one of the ablest statesmen in the United States. Mr. McLaughlin also said that Herman Ridder of the German-American Reform Union did not carry the German vote of New York City in his pocket. The following are extracts from the interview:

"'It seems to be the impression of Editor Ridder and his associates in the German-American Reform Union,' The Times man said, 'that the New York City German vote is so large that it will be the determining factor in the forthcoming campaign. Do you think it will?'

"'I think I've seen it stated that the Germans cast 34 per cent. of the New York City vote.'

"'That's the way Mr. Ridder figures it out,' the reporter declared.

"'That's a mighty host,' Mr. McLaughlin said impressively, 'and, of course, if all the German citizens in New York City should vote one way this Fall, that way would be pretty well supported; but'—after a pause—'do you think they will?'

"'You're a better judge,' the reporter retorted; 'what do you think about it?'

"'The people never give up their liberties but under some delusion. I think that if Mr. Ridder keeps on figuring that he has the German vote in his pocket, he'll wake up some day and find that he is somewhat mistaken.

"'It is a very difficult matter,' the venerable leader continued, 'to predict how any man or any body of men is going to vote on election day. It is my opinion that the German people in New York City will refuse to let Mr. Ridder tell them how to vote. The Germans are as independent a class of people as we have in this country. They usually vote either the Democratic or the Republican ticket. In this connection it occurs to me that the newspapers are just now condemning bosses. Well, Mr. Ridder seems to me to be as great a boss as I ever heard of!'

"'What do you think of a German for the head of the Democratic ticket this Fall?'

"Mr. McLaughlin answered promptly:

"'Some of the best-known and most-thought of men in New York City are Germans. When the time comes that question will no doubt be given due consideration.'

"'There has been a great deal of talk about a Brooklyn man for the regular Democratic nominee for Mayor, this Fall. If it should happen, it would be a big compliment to Brooklyn.'

"'It would be a deserved compliment to Brooklyn,' Mr. McLaughlin replied promptly and emphatically. 'I see by the papers that it has been talked about considerably.'

"'Is it likely?'

"'Time ripens all things,' the Kings County leader declared. 'No man is born wise.'

"'You think Brooklyn may possibly be thus honored this Fall?'

"'The future is uncertain.'

"'Mr. McLaughlin, can the Democratic Party afford to shelve David B. Hill or Bird S. Coler?'

"'To shelve them? Have they been shelved?' asked Mr. McLaughlin, stopping in his walk.

"'Mr. Hill,' the reporter replied, 'was put aside in the State Convention, and Mr. Coler, who, it was generally believed was politically ambitious, has recently declared that he would be a candidate for no public office this year.'

"'I do not consider,' he said, with some emphasis, 'that Mr. Hill has been put aside. I consider him one of the ablest statesmen in this country to-day, if not the ablest. As for Mr. Coler, my opinion is that if the people want his services in any high and important office, it is his duty to respond if the call comes. I believe in such an event he would do so.'"

REDUCED RATES FOR BUYERS.

Merchants' Association's Second Series of Excursions—Mr. Corwine Tells of the Success of the Plan.

The second series of excursions of The Merchants' Association begin to-day. Reduced rate tickets will be sold from to-day to Aug. 28, inclusive. This series will cover all the territory west to the Mississippi River, including Chicago and St. Louis. The territory also extends southward as far as the Potomac and Ohio Rivers, including Northern Kentucky.

"The extent to which these concessions are used by buyers in the West," said W. R. Corwine of the association, "is perhaps best illustrated by the statement that we have just had registered here thirty-five buyers from one house in Chicago. This house controls a large department store. The buyers represent different departments. In some cases the buying is so heavy that several men are sent from one department.

"One result of these concessions has been to attract to this market an extraordinary number of buyers of the other sex. They come from all over the West. Many of them come from points way beyond the Mississippi River.

"The market is full of buyers from the South. Conditions there are particularly good. The South has had a year of great prosperity. This is being reflected in the purchases which are being made by merchants not only from the large Southern cities, but from the small towns. They are stocking up liberally.

"Texas, too, has a large contingent here buying very freely. Last year was also a very prosperous one in Texas. This has put merchants in good condition.

"The Northwest, too, is in better shape than last year. Then the wheat crops were not a success. This year there is an abundance of wheat, of good quality, and commanding good prices."

OFFICER IN A DUMBWAITER.

Weighed 275 Pounds, but Was Hoisted from the Cellar to Serve Papers on a Hoboken Man.

Albert Schultz of 218 Park Avenue, Hoboken, who is known as "Weber & Fields," because of his resemblance to Weber, the comedian, was arraigned before Acting Recorder Laverty yesterday charged with evading the dog tax license, and also with evading service of a summons issued against him. Inspector Anthony Granelli testified that Schultz kept watch for him, and whenever he was seen in the neighborhood the doors were barricaded.

He was finally obliged to resort to the expedient of hoisting Officer Fenton up the dumbwaiter from the cellar to Schultz's apartments. Granelli would have gone up himself, but he weighs 310 pounds, and Fenton could not hoist him. Then Fenton, who only weighs 275 pounds, took his place, and Granelli, after a desperate struggle, succeeded in raising him to the floor occupied by Schultz. The door opening on the shaft was not fastened, and Fenton got in and served the papers. Then he and Granelli took Schultz to Police Headquarters, where he was locked up until Acting Recorder Laverty appeared.

Schultz insisted that he was not responsible for either the dog tax or the evasion of the summons, because his wife was the "boss" of the house. This Mrs. Schultz denied, and Schultz was fined $25 and costs.

Schultz is the man who was fined a few days ago for using one license for two dogs. His trouble this time was due to the barking of the dogs to which his neighbors objected.

NEW WAY TO WATCH AGENTS.

Manhattan Elevated Co. Places Mirrors So "Choppers" Can Be Kept in View.

The managers of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company have introduced the use of mirrors as an adjunct to the detective service of the company. Some of these mirrors have been placed on the west platform of the Forty-second Street Station of the Third Avenue system.

Walking to the south end of the platform out of view of the ticket chopper the passenger can see from looking into the mirror whether the pasteboards are being converted into pulp, or, in other words, whether the ticket taker is doing his duty. The mirror is placed in an iron post above the stairway, and reflects the box into which the tickets are dropped.

We get away at 12 to-day, if you can get away from our Suits, Shoes, Hats and Furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

CONFESSED TO SAVE OTHERS

Ex-Convict Told How He Stole $1,031 Worth of Jewels.

Freed Two Servants Who Were on Trial for the Theft — Recorder Gave Him a Light Sentence.

John Henderson, convict, burglar, homicide, for the sake of his aged and invalid mother, and moved, it may be, by some still smoldering spark of honor, freed two innocent persons long in the Tombs charged with burglary, by declaring yesterday, in Recorder Goff's Court of General Sessions, that he himself had committed the crime for which they were held.

On July 26 last the apartment of Mrs. Grace Van Norden, at 11½ West Sixty-third Street, was robbed, and diamonds and jewelry valued at $1,031 stolen from a bureau drawer. Carrie Phillips, Mrs. Van Norden's colored maid, had a key to the door of the apartment. Charles E. Phillips, her husband, was seen by Alfred Wills, who lives in the house, to leave the premises about 10 o'clock the night of the burglary. Detective Hawthorne of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was apprised of these facts, and three days later arrested Phillips and his wife. Before Magistrate Hogan, Hawthorne swore that he found in Phillips's valise a key which fitted the bureau drawer in which the jewels were kept. Phillips and his wife were sent to the Tombs, and remained there until yesterday. It seemed that they would certainly be convicted upon the officer's testimony.

Mrs. Henderson, who has an apartment in the same house in which Mrs. Van Norden lives, heard of the burglary. Her son, John, was at home at the time. He went to Philadelphia a few days later. He had been sentenced previously to five years in State prison for manslaughter for killing a man in First Avenue, and subsequently to two and one-half years for burglary. When he returned from Philadelphia about a week ago Mrs. Henderson, who is ill and bedridden, besought him to tell her the truth, and if he had stolen the jewelry to admit his guilt and clear the two innocent prisoners.

Henderson owned up to his mother that he had stolen the jewels by getting in the apartment from the rear by means of a chisel, and agreed to tell Mrs. Van Norden. He did so on Aug. 13. Not only did he make a clean breast of the affair to Mrs. Van Norden, and ask her to discontinue her prosecution of the two colored people, but he restored to her all of the jewelry. He took Mrs. Van Norden into the bathroom of his mother's apartment, and showed her there, plastered up in the ceiling, all of the valuables but one diamond. This he had disposed of in Pennsylvania, and it was subsequently recovered under his directions.

Mrs. Van Norden said she was powerless to discontinue prosecution, but would do her best. She told Henderson's story to Assistant District Attorney Walsh, who had charge of the Phillips prosecution. In the meantime, Detective Hawthorne heard of the confession of Henderson the day he made it, and placed him under arrest, sending him to the Tombs.

Yesterday Recorder Goff called Henderson to the bar. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge. The case of the Phillipses was then called, and Recorder Goff directed that the witnesses be heard, stating that criminals had often escaped by other criminals swearing that they were guilty of the crime charged, and later taking their chances of acquittal. Detective Hawthorne swore that he found the key to the bureau drawer in Phillips's valise. Henderson then took the stand and told just how he had broken in, where he found the jewels, and what he did with them. He said that he had never seen Phillips or his wife before. The frank, straightforward way in which he told his story, impressed the Recorder and the jury so much that the Court directed the jury to acquit the Phillips woman and her husband. The two left the courtroom smiling happily.

Henderson was then arraigned for sentence. Lawyer Heintzelman declared, for him, that he had come all the way from Philadelphia to confess his guilt and free the innocent prisoners.

Capt. Hugh Coleman, counsel for the Phillipses, also made a plea in his behalf.

Assistant District Attorney Walsh asked that clemency be extended, and said that he had told Henderson he would promise him no leniency for his action.

Detective Hawthorne said nothing. He declared subsequently that he had been watching the house for Henderson's return for some time and arrested him when he did show up. The Recorder, looking at Henderson kindly, said:

"The maximum penalty for the crime that you have confessed is five years' imprisonment in State prison. Ordinarily you would receive that punishment. I will take into consideration, however, what has been said in your behalf. Your action also gives token that there is still some vestige of conscience left in you, despite your bad record. I will not send you, therefore, to State prison. The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned in the penitentiary for three months."

As Henderson realized the clemency that had been extended him he mumbled his sincere thanks to the Recorder and shook Mr. Walsh, Capt. Coleman, and Lawyer Heintzelman heartily by the hand.

ITALIANS TRY TO MOB CHAUFFEUR

He Had Run Over a Baby Playing in the Street—Magistrate Discharged Him.

A crowd of Italians attempted to assault the driver of an automobile in which H. R. Root and S. H. Stern were being taken to their offices at 40 Wall Street yesterday morning, but were prevented by the quick arrival of policemen from the Elizabeth Street Station. Just before 11 o'clock the automobile owned by the New York Electrical Cab Company, and operated by Richard Mead of 114 East Thirty-second Street, was going west through Park Street. In front of the Five Points Mission House Louis Carmillie, twenty-two months old, of 484 Pearl Street, who was one of several hundred Italian children playing in the street, fell under the rear wheel of the cab. His right arm was broken near the elbow.

Mead stopped his vehicle at once. The cab was surrounded by the Italians, who tried to get at Mead, who managed to keep them down until the policeman arrived. The vehicle was run to the station house, followed by the angry Italians. Mead was placed under arrest.

Later Mead was arraigned in Centre Street Court before Magistrate Olmsted, and discharged. Several witnesses appeared for the chauffeur, and all agreed that he did all in his power to avoid the accident.

The child and its mother, who fainted when she saw the accident, were taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

It often baffles even the wisest physician to detect the cause of failing health and strength. In the great majority of cases it is due to the presence of worms; and where these exist, Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge will always effect a cure.

If you suffer from ASTHMA, use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

CLOSED TO-DAY.

During July and August Saturday here is full Holiday.

As in past two years, and so that Employees may obtain two full days for recreation each week during July and August,

WE CLOSE ALL DAY SATURDAY.

James A. Hearn & Son.

LOSES CASE AGAINST THE CITY.

Justice Clarke's Decision that the Contractor Should Have Paid for Vault Space.

Justice Clarke of the Supreme Court has handed down a decision, in which he discusses the suit of Maurice W. Deshong against the city for the return of $914, paid under protest to the Commissioner of Highways for the privilege of maintaining a vault under the sidewalk in front of 54 and 56 West Third Street.

On Jan. 22, 1898, Mr. Deshong, who is a builder, was erecting a seven-story loft and business building at the above address when he was compelled by the Building Department to stop work until he paid the city $914 for the use, occupation, and maintenance of a vault under the sidewalk upon the ground that no permit to use the space had ever been granted by the municipal authorities. Mr. Deshong claimed that, inasmuch as the vault had been in existence for upward of twenty years, it was a legal presumption that his grantors had obtained the necessary permit for its use, and that under the law as laid down by Justice Nash in the suit of the Trustees of Orlando B. Potter against the city, he was entitled to recover back the money deposited under protest on the ground of compulsion and duress.

In the trial it was shown that the plaintiff payed the money under protest, after he had been threatened with arrest and imprisonment, and an officer had been placed at the building to prevent further progress thereon. It was also shown by former tenants of the old building that the vault had been in existence more than twenty years.

Justice Clarke holds that, in his opinion, the plaintiff did not sustain his position by the burden of proof that the exaction was illegal, and says in part:

"There is no claim that if this had been a new vault the demand and the amount thereof would not have been proper. There is no claim that a property owner has any right to excavate in the public streets of the city and build vaults therein without permission of the public authorities and payment for the privilege. Nor is any proof offered that any permit had ever been obtained for the vault heretofore existing in front of said premises.

"It is claimed, however, that it being in evidence that the vault had been in existence for twenty-one years without protest or interference from the city authorities it must be presumed that its existence was lawful, and that a permit had been obtained. The city gave proof from the records of permits issued in the appropriate offices, from 1857 down, that there was no record showing the issuance of a permit for the vault in question, and, invoking the presumption that public officers charged with the performance of official duty have not neglected the same, but have duly performed it at the proper time and in the proper manner, in the absence of proof to the contrary, argues that plaintiff's presumption is met by this negative proof and presumption, and that therefore plaintiff has failed to sustain his case. * * * I do not think plaintiff has sustained the burden of proving that the exaction was illegal, and direct judgment for the defendant, with costs. Settle findings on notice."

Charles G. Cronin appeared for the plaintiff, and Assistant Corporation Counsel William B. Crowell represented the city.

LEGAL NOTES.

A QUESTION OF CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—Lottie Penketh, while riding a bicycle in the City of Anderson, Ind., approached the tracks of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company at a speed of four miles an hour and attempted to cross about two feet from the end of a car which was projected upon the street. When in front of the car it was pushed against her by another car bumping into it. The car which set the one near her in motion approached noiselessly. There was no guard at the crossing. Miss Penketh saw the engine which pushed the car a block away before crossing, but cars stationed on other tracks obstructed her view of the moving car. A judgment in favor of Miss Penketh in her suit against the railroad company to recover damages for the injuries which she sustained has been affirmed by the Appellate Court of Indiana, which holds that, though the plaintiff did not stop and alight, she was not guilty of contributory negligence. "It is well settled," says the Court, per curiam, "that the crossing of a highway by a railroad track is a place of known danger, and that a traveler on the highway must approach it as such, under the apprehension that a train is liable to cross at any moment, and that the traveler's negligence is shown if an accident happens which might have been avoided by the use of his faculties. * * * The fact that the car was projecting over the sidewalk did not necessarily make it incumbent upon the appellee to attempt to cross the track further toward the west. The evidence shows she was riding on the right side of the street, and about half way between the street car track and the curb, and that she was in a place where she had a right to be. The fact that she might have gone twenty-five feet to the west and probably avoided the accident, and did not do so, her failure to do so was not necessarily a negligent act. Whether or not she was negligent in going as close to the car as she did go depended upon the circumstances surrounding her at the time. She should be held to the exercise of ordinary care and prudence under all the circumstances, and if in good faith and with ordinary care and prudence she acted upon appearances and was deceived thereby, negligence will not be imputed to her. * * * There are cases where the failure of a bicycle rider to stop and alight before proceeding to cross is held negligence; but taking all the conditions as they existed at the time and place appellee was injured, and the precautions she took to avoid danger as she approached the crossing, we cannot say, as a matter of law, that her failure to stop and alight was negligence. The facts are not such as to force the legal conclusion that there was contributory fault."

***

FAILURE OF COMMON CARRIER TO DELIVER GOODS.—Certain Summer goods were delivered to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company at Boston on July 10, 1899, to be transported to Julius P. Baumann and others at New York. On July

AUG 1901

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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New York Times Saturday Review, One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

At last we have it, and in more ways than one it is remarkable. In utter defiance of the parodies of the caricaturists, Dr. Conan Doyle begins his new series of Sherlock Holmes stories with those marvelous deductions indulged in between the detective and his friend and Boswell, Dr. Watson, which constant usage have worn threadbare. Thus "The Hound of Baskervilles" is introduced—a legend of 1742 which more than a century later develops into a startling reality, how real we are to learn in future numbers The Strand. We have Holmes and Watson comfortably seated in the former's study. A walking stick left by a stranger is examined, and lo! we are in the midst of a mystery before we know it, with all the time-honored stage settings. A writer less sure of his audience would not have begun in this way; some explanation would at least have been offered for the reappearance of Holmes after the tragedy in the Alps. Still, there is a note of irony in the deductions, for neither the detective nor his Boswell is entirely right. This is a lesson which should be heeded by the writers of future parodies on the infallibility of Sherlock Holmes.

Concerning Austin Dobson's forthcoming "Life of Samuel Richardson," "C. K. S." contends in The Sphere that there is no public nowadays for Richardson, and that only publishers who can afford to treat literature in a princely fashion would think of reissuing his works—a dictum which The Academy of London re-echoes. This may be true in England, and we had supposed it to be true of this country until inquiry among the sellers of second-hand, old-time, and cheap books proved the contrary. "Clarissa" is considered by most people of literary taste to be a very fine story. It is realistic in the sense that "all" is told and not merely the average. But then in these days of rush and unachieved aspirations few persons have the time to read the book through. For this reason an abridged, not an expurgated, edition of the work which has recently been issued will be welcomed by many. In fact, the "cutting" has been so cleverly done in this that a critic in The Book Buyer fabricated the illusion that "Clarissa" was a modern book by a new author from whom one might expect great things in the future. There is no reason why old novels of the same length as the original "Clarissa" should not be dressed up in modern form, provided that their interest is human and for all time, as that of "Clarissa" certainly is.

Apropos of Richardson it is of timely note that arrangements have just been completed for the publication of a new and complete edition of his novels by Chapman & Hall of London. There will be twenty volumes in all, four of which will be required for "Pamela," nine for "Clarissa," and seven for "The History of Sir Charles Grandison." The text is that used in the edition of 1801, which was edited by the Rev. E. Mangin. All the volumes will be ready on Oct. 1. To the first of the "Pamela" books there is an introduction by Mrs. Ethel M. McKinna, and also a photogravure portrait of the novelist. The series will be particularly interesting for the reproduction of old engravings. Of Thomas Stothard's pictures there will be thirty-four in "Clarissa" and twenty-eight in "Sir Charles Grandison," and there are to be sixteen by E. F. Burney in "Pamela." These illustrations appeared in early editions of these novels, and are among the best work of those artists. Each of the twenty volumes is to have a photogravure frontispiece.

An examination of the advance sheets of publishers' Autumn lists more than confirms our opinion ventured a week ago that the fiction now in press is conspicuous for well-known names. Several of the new books have been running serially in the magazines during the Spring and Summer, and their appearance in book form has been eagerly awaited both by the chronic readers of periodicals and by those who make it a point to wait for their favorite author until he has completed his itinerary on the installment plan. There will be also a plentiful supply of solid, instructive, as well as entertaining literature, including biography, travel, and history, by writers who have long since won their spurs. In fact, although new names are not by any means absent, there appears to be a general reaction against "news fiction," and "news history," against the ephemeral and the undistinctive.

The current number of The London Bookman is conspicuous for containing an illustrated article on Mr. Hall Caine and his work, a perusal of which will doubtless be considered essential by many before tackling his new 638-page novel. The writer, Mr. J. E. Hodder Williams, is enabled to give the first full and authentic biography of Mr. Hall Caine published, and at the same time his article contains interesting particulars of "The Eternal City," with a description of the author's plan and purpose in writing it. On the same authority it is declared that Mr. Hall Caine contemplates laying his next novel in the Isle of Man, as has already been intimated by a cable dispatch to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. At present, however, the author will rest. He need not be unoccupied, however, with a beautiful lawsuit on his hands and a new novel just off.

The Irish World has been inspired to give its readers a two-column article based on the text of a brief paragraph which recently appeared in these columns apropos of the Dublin Congress. There is one passage which is so good that we feel impelled to quote it, almost without comment, as it shows that Matthew Arnold could not have meant all Irish manipulators of English when he attempted to demonstrate what that language owed to the Erse tongue:

> Of course. Great numbers of the "Sourfaces" and "Foreign Faction" in Ireland would nod their solemn heads in approval of the Gaelic League if the whole effort of that body were confined to and would end at investigating how much of Browning's incomprehensibility and Kipling's doggerel can be traced to Celtic sources, and we would remark in passing that if any considerable portion of the "turn for style" or "magic" of these poets is attributable to the Celt, the Celt should be ashamed of himself, and should be the last to expose the fact. He certainly could not do any worse in his own tongue. But when the Gaelic League makes it plain that this is a national movement, having for its sole object the predominence of the Gael as a Gael in his own land, the "Foreign Faction" and the "Sourfaces" with their prototypes (sic) here (and it is wonderful how much alike they are) will have none of it, and they cry "politics," "the language is of no earthly use," &c., &c.

It seems that, according to advices from Zurich, that the edition of the works of Zwingli, which was to form the next part of the "Corpus Reformatorum," is in serious danger of falling through owing to the small number of subscribers. Three hundred names are necessary in order to have the work proceed. Out of the 220 so far received four are from Great Britain and only two from the United States. The edition, which is in the hands of Prof. Egli of Zurich and of competent collaborators, has already been the object of a large amount of scholarly labor, and it is earnestly hoped by the projectors that the country which has produced one of the finest lives of Zwingli yet published will raise its quota.

INSECTS.

Dr. Howard's Interesting Account of Their Habits and Intelligence.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

ERNEST INGERSOLL.

In this, the latest addition to the illustrated manuals of natural history published by the same house, we have a general account of "all other insects," for the butterflies have already been treated of in a book of similar size by Dr. Holland, and the moths and beetles will be. It would have been well if a fourth volume could have been devoted to bees, wasps, and ants alone, for their inclusion in the present book allows them inadequate space, while the room required for the sketch of the Hymenoptera given here is really needed for a fuller exposition of other families now perforce too scantily treated. The book as it is, however, will find a welcome among the largely increasing and ever-to-be-encouraged class of our people who are now awake in Summer to something besides golf, piazza-lounging, and bridge whist, and this is the first attempt at a really popular description of insects in general. Packard's "Guide," though kept up to date in an entomological sense, is too technical and too dry—to few mortals is the faculty given to write so utterly dull a book, and it has warned off more beginners than ever it has "guided." Comstock's "Manual" is better, but almost wholly a work of reference for students. It would be a good thing to have beside one for purposes of closer identification, in reading the book under notice, for Dr. Howard has not attempted to give descriptions of species much, but to inform the reader as to the life history, haunts, and habits of the various groups. Thus, if your curiosity is aroused by the water-striders which skate over the surface of quiet streams, casting queer shadows on the bottom, you may find here what are their corps and regiment in the insect army; how they are born and reared, their food, Winter quarters, and the characteristics of the group generally. If the learning that so much may be said about water-striders in general leads to a desire for more particular information in regard to the various species, you will find in the Appendix a list of books and pamphlets containing the facts you seek, so far as they are known to specialists. So much remains unknown in regard to even our commonest insects, however, that an earnest inquirer will have to do a lot of studying at first hand in order to answer his own questions, and another Appendix contains instructions as to methods of field study and the collection and preservation of insects for the cabinet.

Nevertheless, a large number of insects may be identified by name here by the help of the hundreds of illustrations given. These consist of a great number of figures in the text, which are excellently drawn but badly printed, and nearly fifty full-page plates, consisting of photographs of groups of cabinet specimens. Some of these are colored, which is unfortunate, because the three-color process is worse than useless for pictures of animals and plants in nine cases out of ten—misleading rather than helping. At any rate, in this volume the uncolored reproductions of photographs are the more pleasing and the more valuable, and the number of different species illustrated must be two or three thousand.

Dr. Howard's admirable treatment of his theme in his late book on mosquitoes leads us to expect as much liveliness in style as the subject allows, and the subject in some chapters is remarkably lively! He even quotes Mark Twain as an authority on the ways of ants, and that Mark has proved himself an excellent observer nobody can deny who has watched those contradictory little creatures. Dr. Howard seems inclined to consider the ordinary stories of "ant intelligence" rather over-humanized, and susceptible in most cases of a more rational explanation as mechanical acts, through complicated reflexes, in response to physiological stimuli; in other words, the ants do not know why they do many things that to our eyes, and judged by our standards, seem purely acts of judgment. Yet he confesses that he can see nothing short of "intelligence" in the behavior of certain ants in the greenhouses of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, whose story, as he relates it, is a novel and extraordinary addition to ant-lore.

Extremely interesting, too, is the account of our wasps, and no more enjoyable amusement can be undertaken in the heat of mid-summer than seeking them out in their various houses and watching their manner of life. This is particularly true of the solitary digging and boring kinds, in regard to which Mr. and Mrs. Peckham of Milwaukee have written so fully and delightfully. They may even be partly domesticated, as the present reviewer is pleasantly discovering at

*THE INSECT BOOK. A Popular Account of the Bees, Wasps, Ants, Grasshoppers, Flies, and other North American Insects, Exclusive of the Butterflies, Moths, and Beetles, with Full Life Histories, Tables, and Bibliographies. By Leland O. Howard. Pp. 429. 47 half-tone plates and 283 text figures. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 1901.

this very time, and their "intelligence" is much more satisfactory than that of ants.

To the flies, or order of dipterous (two-winged) insects, is given more than 150 pages, for this is probably the largest group, numerically, in the insect world. Over 40,000 species are known already and 300,000 more estimated to exist, and they range from the midges and mosquitos to the great gads. These insects are of more than entomological interest, not only because of the annoyance humanity and the larger animals suffer from them, and their injury to crops of various kinds, but because many of them carry and communicate germ-diseases, such as malaria, yellow and typhoid fever, gangrene, anthrax, (in cattle,) ophthalmia, and other eye disease, cattle plague (tsetse) and cholera. For the spread of several of the worst of these horrors the world-wide house fly is responsible, and Dr. Howard points out that one of the advantages of the gradual supersedence of horses by electric cars, automobiles, and other mechanical vehicles will be a reduction in the number of these agents of disease and misery. House and stable flies breed mainly in horse manure, and the carelessness of health boards in permitting heaps of this to accumulate in the midst of cities and villages, without requiring the use of any preventive (such as spraying with lime-chloride) to check the production of fly-larvae, is as surprising as it is reprehensible.

The great order of bugs contains an amazingly numerous assemblage of insects small and large, many of which are household pests, and need to be studied in order to be avoided; while many more have become enemies to the gardener, the orchardist, and the farmer by their multiplication in the fields.

To the grasshoppers, katydids, and crickets a good deal of space is given, and among the illustrations are the scores of many of their "songs." The truth, is, however, that this is really instrumental music, made by the apparatus of the wings. The large and beautiful family of dragon flies, than which hardly anything in nature is more beautiful, is treated of at length with the help of remarkably successful illustrations, and with the may-flies or shad-flies, of interest and value to fishermen, the volume comes to an end.

Dr. Howard has accomplished a difficult task with remarkable skill and success.

Literary Examinations.

Examinations of all sorts are apt to be fruitful sources of jest, the magazines from time to time containing articles from the pen of some examiner whose work has furnished him with a fund of good stories. Mr. H. C. Beeching contributes a paper to the current number of Longman's of a more serious nature.

Several months ago he published an article in Literature on "The Teaching of Literature," the present paper, "Some Notes on an Examination," being an amplification and extension of the subject. Some time ago Andrew Lang raised the questions, Shall English literature be taught at all, and, if so, is it being taught at present in the wisest manner? Mr. Lang took the ground that literature should not be taught, thus settling both questions. His reasons were that sound literature was produced before literature as a subject became part of school curriculums; that the work of modern writers who had received "the doubtful advantages of a modern education" were not conspicuously better than formerly, and, finally, that literary appreciation is an inborn gift, impossible to acquire through the aid of teachers.

Mr. Beeching, on the other hand, thinks literature should be taught, but that our present methods might be improved. Examinations for matriculation to a university require a general acquaintance with the whole of English literature, with the result that pupils cram from handbooks to get up such knowledge, and pick up ready-made criticisms.

Mr. Beeching takes Milton as one of the most notable examples of the result of such method. All the candidates, he says, who attempted a sketch of Milton knew his father was a scrivener and that the poet was born in Bread Street, "though a few by a natural confusion said Milk Street." Most pupils stated correctly the fact of the three wives and unsympathetic daughters, but beyond this he was confused with Shakespeare, Byron, Spenser, Shelley, or Chaucer, the list of his books being most amazing and the natural result of trying to commit to memory lists of books on the chance of their being required. The literary judgments are even more remarkable: "Milton wrote in many varying metres and used 80 per cent. of Anglo-Saxon verbs"; "The 'Paradise Lost,' like a stately temple, is vast in conception, but involved in detail"; "Milton's style was sublime and comprehensive, and at the same time soothing."

Mr. Beeching suggests that young people should be compelled to study thoroughly short selections from celebrated writers, instead of giving opinions on authors they have never read. "If questions on English literature, as distinct from grammar and philology, are to be given at all, certain books should be selected and 'set' beforehand for the purpose. This might not altogether abolish cramming, but at any rate it would give the conscientious teacher a chance."

THACKERAY.

Further Reminiscences of the Novelist, in Europe and America.

SECOND PAPER.

IT WAS at the Garrick Club, and there were three or four guests altogether, Hepworth Dixon among them. While we were at dinner Tom Taylor came in with Tennyson, not then so much of a recluse as he afterward became. Meeting him in London in those days, though not frequent, was not so rare an occurrence as it was in later years. It was my first sight of him. He was tall, of massive figure, though not stout; his shoulders had a perceptible stoop; his beard was of rustyish black, and looked rather unkempt: his hair, also black, was long and rather thin on the top, and "his dark and intricate eyes, orb within orb, deeper than sleep or death," seemed to have a cloud over them as if they were curtained like the eagle's. His complexion was olive, rather dark, no ruddy color, and his profile the finest facial outline of any in the procession of Britain's bards since Lord Byron. Bayard Taylor, who knew him well, and frequently visited him at Farringford, his Isle of Wight home, described him to me afterward as looking like a mediaeval Italian; like some Venetian or Milanese noble of the times of Faliero or Sforza. He carried a wide-brimmed soft black hat, and wore a kind of cloak then called a raglan, named for the commander of England's armies in the Crimea, a loose enveloping gabardine with a cape, a flopping and ugly pericarp which the great bard commonly wore.

He did not remain long. Tom Taylor, who had brought him in, presently took him away, and it seemed not five minutes later when the large swaying figure of Thackeray appeared, his familiar spectacles carried well over the heads of most of those near him. I should have been glad to see these great men together if only for a moment, as eagles meet in midair, and wished then, as now, that the novelist had come in a little earlier or the bard tarried a little later. It would have been like seeing Dryden and Fielding together. But it was something to have seen them in procession, their orbits so nearly intersecting. James T. Fields says in his reminiscences of Thackeray that he and Tennyson were once very intimate, and the former used to describe the poetic rapture of the latter when he had completed his "Ulysses," exulting particularly and with good reason in the line:

And see the great Achilles whom we knew.

He went through the streets, said Thackeray, screaming about his "great Achilles whom we knew," as if we had all made the acquaintance of that gentleman and were proud of it.

After dinner Mr. Smith hurried away to be ready for his entertainment at Egyptian Hall and Mr. Dixon and myself found out Thackeray and held some conversation with him. Dixon was editor of The Athenaeum, and about this time was occupied with an attack on Macaulay's presentation of the historic and personal character of William Penn, to which I believe Macaulay never made any reply, and he died in the course of the following year. Dixon was of Quaker stock, came out of Yorkshire, began life in a commercial office in Manchester, showed literary inclinations, became editor of a newspaper published in Cheltenham, and finally found his way to London and took up in permanence the work of journalist and author, in which he was diligent till his death in 1879. He was then meditating a visit to the United States, came a few years later and published a book about his journey, entitled "New America," still to be read with entertainment, though it describes various generally uninteresting sexual religions, like those of the Mormons and Oneida Community, and obsolete social and other conditions. "At the worst you are sure of a welcome in Pennsylvania," Thackeray said, in the bantering tone common to him, having regard to his defense of the moral and public character of Penn. The Americans, he said, were the most hospitable and generous people in the world. "They don't like to be stroked the wrong way, but what fur-bearing animal, except the British lion, does?" He told Dixon that the American oyster was worth crossing the ocean for, and described how, in company with Bayard Taylor, Charles A. Dana, George William Curtis, Raymond, Hurlbut, and Tom Hicks, the artist, he had gone to some place in Fulton Market and feasted on the gentle substance of that marine concretion raw and in all culinary forms almost till cock crow.

He told some curious stories of his American experiences, one of them being of a waiter at the Planters' Hotel in St. Louis, who nudged a fellow-servitor and said to him, in a hoarse whisper: "See that man?" "Yes; who's he?" "That's the great Thacker." "Hell! What's he done?" "D—d if I know."

I met Dixon and Thackeray together on another occasion at a dinner given in honor of Roger Fenton, who accompanied the English Army in the Crimea as a volunteer photographer and brought back pictures of the camps and battlefields, much celebrated in England at the time, and I saw one of them reproduced in The London Illustrated News but a few months ago. There were present two or three members of The Punch staff, Shirley Brooks among them, John Oxenford, Holman Hunt, and a few others. Thackeray was in the circle of intimate and [illegible] friends, and was cheery and jovial throughout the feast. He had some lively badinage with Shirley Brooks, and said he was concerned to hear that very serious reports were in circulation injurious to his moral character. They were connected with the mysterious disappearance of a most interesting young lady, who had a large circle of friends and admirers, all plunged in the deepest grief on account of her disappearance. Brooks had printed part of a novel in a current periodical, which for some reason was broken off in the middle, its procession of characters, the young lady included, vanishing into air, whether with any subsequent reappearance elsewhere I do not know.

American humor was not yet enriched with the immortal productions of Artemus Ward, the star of John Phoenix, just risen with a mirthful wink over the western ocean's brim, was visible to only a few transatlantic astronomers, and was not yet assigned to its proper sidereal place; the jumping frog of Mark Twain had not even reached the tadpole stage of development with "a tale out of its own head," (according to Dickens's intitulation of an imaginary volume;) but the salt of mirth was in its occasional fugitive productions, and the London wits were not laggard in appreciation of them. The celebrated discourse of the apostolic flatboat man known as the harp of a thousand strings, was then new in that meridian, and Shirley Brooks gave it jocund and rejoicing celebration.

Every now and then he would strike into the conversation with the refrain: "And he played on a harp of a thousand strings; sperits of just men made perfect." One of the sentences of that curious discourse proclaims that "they," whoever they are, shall go forth into the mountains of Hepsidam where the lion roareth and the wangdoodle mourneth for its first born. "Is there, then," said Brooks appealing to me as probably the best authority on the subject present, "an American beast locally known as the wangdoodle?"

In one of a number of visits to the Reform Club in the company of Mr. Delane we found Thackeray in the library and he was not unwilling to signify his pride in the prosperity of The Cornhill Magazine, then new, himself editor, its first issue going beyond a hundred thousand copies. In that day these were dazzling figures, for a new publication unparalleled, and justified any reasonable degree of editorial exultation. Thackeray and Delane were old and intimate friends, and, having a common memory of recent American visits, their talk was somewhat on American matters. Delane had gone as far South as Charleston; found a look of decay in the Southern cities and towns, but the planters were in general rich and prosperous. Many of them educated their sons and daughters abroad in England, France, or Germany; the social tone was refined and they lived in great luxury; one of his hosts had 800 slaves and they worked his sea island cotton plantations and seemed well fed, contented, and happy. Thackeray, I believe, went no further South than Virginia, finding there the framework and background of one of his greatest novels, a society dating back to the days of Elizabeth, with a thread of English connection running further, to the times of Henry VII. and the Wars of the Roses. The outbreak of our civil war was barely two years in the future, yet neither gave a sign of foreboding it. Delane was one of the shrewdest and most penetrating political observers in Europe, and Thackeray in his way, seer and prophet in general, having vision before and after, presumably of revolutions as of other things. Yet neither of them on this occasion gave token that any storm signal had been set for them in the horizons of the West. But perhaps there were sage observers nearer home equally at fault and to whom the storm first announced itself by its failing thunderstone.

By the favor of Mr. Delane I had access to the gallery of the House of Commons during my visit, and a short time before had heard the speech of Lord Stanley, Minister of State for India, signalizing the termination of the political authority of the East India Company and its assumption by the British Government. "That," said an old Scotchman on the final dissolution of the Scottish Parliament, "is the end of an auld sang." The extinction of the great company's powers, exercised since the days of Elizabeth, and forming a notable part of British history, was also the final note in a prolonged canticle not soon to die out of the world's memory. Thackeray said it was a historic event of the first magnitude taking place smoothly, with no shock or agitation, like the transfer of an estate or tenantry. I said I had much difficulty in following the speech of Lord Stanley. It occupied several hours in the delivery, and as it appeared in The Times on the morning after, testified its adequacy to the momentous occasion and theme. But the elocutionary powers of the noble orator were not equal to his other gifts.

Delane said that he had an articulative defect, being in this respect quite unlike his fluent and eloquent father, Lord Derby, who wore like a plume his designation of the Rupert of Debate, but could not transfer it, like his coronet, to his son. They talked of the orators who then filled the parliamentary scene, or had passed away from it within their recollection. Delane had heard O'Connell, Shell, and Charles Earl Grey, "with all their peers," and knew Parliament better than any man in England; better than any of its 600 members, or even than the Speaker himself. The House of Commons had been his viewpoint and field of observation since he became The Times's editor, more than a score of years before, and in that time he had hardly been absent from any important session.

Old Lord Lyndhurst, then in his fifth score of years, had just made a speech in the House of Lords, much noted at the time. Thackeray said he could hardly have bettered it fifty years ago. It attacked the restless, intermeddling, and suspicious policy of Napoleon III. and Tenniel's cartoon in Punch of the veteran as "The Nestor of Debate" was almost as much applauded as the speech. Lyndhurst was born three years before Napoleon, and five years before the battle of Bunker Hill his nativity in shadow of the latter, and he might have heard its musketry. He had been a personage taken note of by history since the beginning of the century. Thackeray said as long as he could remember him he seemed an old man, yet here he was in the arena, nimble as any of his juniors, and confident in his prowess as of yore. Time had plucked no feather out of the wing which sustained his eloquent flight. Thackeray had heard some of the noted American orators, Wendell Phillips he thought the greatest of them, and said that Lyndhurst was already a prominent historical figure when most of them were in their cradles.

Before my departure for England as American publisher had commissioned me to obtain for him the exclusive American rights to the publication of the successive serial numbers of a novel by one of the four great masters of English fiction—Dickens, Bulwer, Thackeray, or George Eliot, his plan being to found a magazine on the scale of Harper's, then about ten years old, and a miracle of success from its beginning. The serial story by one of the authors named was indispensable under the conditions of the time if the experiment of the new publication was to be made. I entered into negotiations looking to this end with all of these writers, excepting Thackeray, of whose existing engagements with Messrs. Harper & Brothers I heard through Chapman & Hall, their London agents, the information assuring me that he would not be able to consider proposals from any other American publisher. On this occasion I mentioned to him the commission with which I had been charged, and the reason why in his own case I had made no effort to execute it. He said it was true; that his engagements with the Harpers were all that he could enter into at the time in America, but that it was flattering to find his work in so much demand there.

He asked me what success had attended my other negotiations. I told him that I had had some correspondence with Bulwer and had visited him at Knebworth. He had an unfinished historical romance which he thought might interest American readers. He was not averse to considering my proposals, but could only do so after consultation with Messrs. Blackwood & Co. One of his letters saying that "my friendship for that firm and the liberality I have invariably received from them make me naturally desirous to confine to them the publication of any literary enterprise which might be of a nature to suit them." I had also been in communication with George Eliot and had received some calls from George Henry Lewes, but so far no result had been reached, with none in hopeful prospect, the existing engagements of that writer being all that she at that time felt equal to undertaking. In the end I purchased of Dickens the American rights in "The Tale of Two Cities," which shortly appeared simultaneously on both sides of the Atlantic, though it did not reach the American destination originally designed for it.

Except for a word of friendly greeting and farewell a few days before my departure for America, this is my last remembrance of Thackeray, who lived but four years longer, dying in his sleep on the Christmas Eve of 1863, taking his place in England's Pantheon of immortals alongside of Fielding and Scott upon a pedestal of achievement durable as theirs. It will be long before Britain or the world will look upon his like again. T. C. EVANS.

"Flame, Electricity, and the Camera." Electricity has so many varied applications that its field has undergone specialization in an extreme form. There are engineers who exclusively plan dynamos, or motors, or systems for long-distance transmission. Telegraphy has departments as sharply marked off from each other; the ocean cables have their specialists, and so have the duplex and quadruplex lines on land. In telephony a particular group of engineers devote their lives to overcoming the difficulties which attend the working of wires longer than a thousand miles. In the lighting field there are men who do nothing but design arc lights of various types, or endeavor to devise incandescent lamps of new economy and power. Another company of engineers, unceasing in experiment, attack the problem of the storage battery, seek to reduce its weight, prolong its life, and lower its cost. Yet another group, at once electricians and chemists, are in the employ of the great mining companies, securing dividends from what ten years ago used to be thrown away. An inventor of the exceptional powers of Elihu Thomson betakes himself to the use of electric heat for welding, and adds new marvels to the arts of metallurgy. All this detailed sub-division of tasks tends to keep unspoken the query, What does electricity as a whole stand for in modern civilization? That question is considered by George Iles in "Flame, Electricity, and the Camera," where the subjugation of electricity is compared with the mastery of fire as one of the supreme leaps of human wit and insight. John Fiske declared this generalization to be one of the weightiest ever advanced in the literature of evolution.

1901

BIRDS.

Interesting Facts in Regard to Their Moods, Manners, and Customs.*

HERE is a large and beautiful book consisting wholly of personal observations upon how birds behave. Not all birds, but a certain number of those of Great Britain which have been studied through many years of persistent and intelligent inquiry into their manners, rather than their customs—how they stand, walk, run, and climb; how diverse and far-reaching are their powers of flight, of swimming, of diving; how, in many curious ways, they make love by attitudinizing and "dancing;" the manner of their behavior in the small domestic circle of the nest, and concerning their proneness for "doing stunts" generally. Ornithologists will recognize this as a novel and original field of work, and read the book with satisfaction at the scientific methods of observation—a word which the author prefers, in a too apologetic preface, to sink in favor of "watching." At any rate, he inspires confidence in what he saw, and admiration for the industry and ingenuity with which he got and staid close enough to plainly see what he reports, without exciting any suspicion in the birds that they were being watched. One plan was to go before daylight and hide in a cave made in a straw stack, where, concealed by a thin veil of straw, many kinds of birds could be scanned at arm's length, and even the hoppings of the common "dicky birds" gave food for thought much broader than merely their little actions went.

Every one has noticed the sudden starts and rushes of bands of sparrows—those in our streets, for instance. Well, Mr. Selous studied this in his small haystack birds many a day, and then carried the problem to the larger field of rook flights. The rook is in England what the crow is in America, only rather more domesticated and accustomed to gather into enormous flocks night and morning at certain fixed groves where they roost or make their nests or both. At such a rookery Mr. Selous applied himself under all sorts of circumstances to learn the ways of these birds, already "among the best known" in the world. But the author follows the excellent rule he lays down for others, namely, "Absolutely ignore all statements whatever, without the smallest regard to authority. Everything should be new to you; there should be no such thing as a fact till you have discovered it. Note down everything as a discovery." The result is two long, loquacious, somewhat dull, but valuable chapters on the rook; the heart of which is in the conclusion that these and other gregarious birds do not follow captains, nor make their often apparently absolutely simultaneously movements by orders or signals of any sort; and he pronounces Tennyson's

The many wintered crow that leads the
clanging rookery home

a lovely line and nothing else. The sum of all his watching of all sorts of birds in flocks leads him to offer a rather esoteric explanation that their simultaneous risings and turnings, &c., are due to their having a collective mind, as well as individual minds, so that a suggestion will arise and the impulse be followed without communication—"a sudden thought sweeping through a crowd as a wind sweeps through a grove of trees." It needs a longer statement to make this and what the author calls "thought transference" quite comprehensible to the reader, but for that he must go to the book, where he will find other theories of more consequence and lucidity. Thus, one of the most interesting chapters in the book relates to shags and guillemots. A large proportion, by the way, of the birds "watched" are those of the sea or seashore, which are no more British than they are American, so that the book is as good for this side of the Atlantic as the other. The quaintly pretty ways in which the comical guillemots, who dwell in crowds on the ledges of sea-fronting cliffs, maintain their family individuality and attend their one egg and single young one as though no other existed, are described at great length by the author, who seems to have almost become a guillemot himself, so intimate is his knowledge.

He explains one thing that has wrung a confession of ignorance from several wiseacres who have lately been writing about the same seabirds at Bird Rock, in the Gulf of Newfoundland—why these long lines of ledge-nesting birds invariably sit with their faces toward the rocky wall. Mr. Selous tells us that the chick is never left unguarded for an instant; one or the other parent sits over it, tucking the broad webs of its toes beneath it (there is no nest) and dropping its wings into a sort of tent shielding the precious fledgling from fierce sun or flying spray or the sight of some hostile eye. The method of feeding is an interesting and novel item; and after it is finished "the chick is again treated as an egg by the bird; * * * that is to say, he is sat upon apparently, just as though he were to be incubated—or suppressed, like the guinea pigs in 'Alice in Wonderland.'

"It is in the bringing up and looking after of the chick that one begins to see the meaning of the sitting guillemots being always turned toward the cliff, for from the moment the egg is hatched one or other of the parent birds interposes between the chick and the edge of the parapet."

The precaution Mr. Selous believes to have become a confirmed and universal custom through natural selection, and he finds in the strange lethargy of the chick of this bird, which, though quite able to be actively running about, from the moment of its hatching, will, in fact, sit still for hours beneath or behind its mother, another product of the action of natural selection; for as he remarks, "it would certainly seem that on a bare narrow ledge, to fall from which would be certain death, chicks of a lethargic disposition would have an advantage over others who were fonder of running about."

Unfortunately this author has nothing to say—and the omission is a strange one—of the method by which the young are taken, or get, down from their eyrie to the water—a much-mooted point, upon which facts derived from careful observation are greatly to be desired.

Curlews, plovers, snipe, stock doves, wood pigeons, ravens, ducks and various water fowl, and a large number of land birds are given careful scrutiny, and reported upon as to their deportment, and incidentally some other habits, as of nest building. The queer "dancing" and other antics peculiar to the courtship of many of the larger birds, especially those of the water and shores, are especially considered, and a great deal of light is thrown upon a puzzling topic. Mr. Selous inclines to the opinion that these displays by the males before the females are really a sort of picture play—an exhibition of prowess and activity in war and the chase, and comparable to the dramatic motive of much of the dancing (posturing) of savages of the ruder kind.

The pretty ways of the littler birds attract him, and his chapters on these are delightful Summer reading—or would be were the style not so parenthetical, clumsy, and thoroughly British. Some extraordinarily bad examples of diction might be culled from these pages, not to speak of actual bad grammar. What shall be said of firs in Winter that make "a blotch of very ink upon the surrounding white"; or of "a very crowd" of birds in their branches? But, bad writing and much that does not belong there having been overlooked, the book attracts us by its facts often most pleasingly expressed. Here, for instance, is the way long-tailed tits sleep—something nothing but the trained curiosity of a naturalist would have obtained for us.

On my way back I noticed some object which I took to be a dead bird, in a tall, straggling briar bush that formed a kind of bower, inside which one could stand up. Thinking that this bird might have been transfixed by a shrike, I came right under it, [as the careless amateur would not have taken the trouble to do,] and, pulling down the branches with my stick, to my astonishment the object separated and became four little fluttering 'chatterers' long-tailed tits that had been sitting wedged closely together. I stood perfectly still, and after they had 'sat chitted' a little and made a few little hops about the bush, two of them came back from different directions to just the same place, snoozled up to each other, and were settled again for the night. Very soon a third hopped on to the two backs and pressed himself down between them, taking no denial, and, indeed, not receiving any. The fourth remained a little longer apart, perhaps for ten minutes, during all which time I stood without a motion, leaning on my stick, and had at last the satisfaction to see him come perching down toward the bough, then perch on the three backs just as the third had done on the two, and squeeze himself in among them. * * * I sat down in the bush and made this entry, while the birdies—surely the prettiest little ones almost in the world—went to sleep.

The illustrations are very pleasing and instructive drawings by J. Smit, whose reputation as an animal draughtsman is deservedly high, reproduced by photogravure. The make-up of the book is as excellent as has been that of the earlier volumes of the Haddon Hall Library, and a very full index is a subject for thankfulness.

ERNEST INGERSOLL.

*BIRD WATCHING. By Edmund Selous. Pp. 320. Illustrated with photogravures and drawings by J. Smit. The Haddon Hall Library. London: J. M. Dent & Co. 1901. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

Mr. Townsend and the New York Police.

In view of the recent disclosures that have been made of the connivance at crime by the New York police it is perhaps worth while noting that one of the prominent characters in Edward W. Townsend's new novel, recently published by Harper & Brothers, is Neill Mulgrave, a typical New York politician and "boss" of the Swamp district. Horace Maxwell "was fairly dazed as he followed Mulgrave into his barroom, the resort nearly as famous as its noted proprietor. Its glories had been reflected in many newspaper accounts, had served as a model for a scene in a popular drama, yet Maxwell had formed no adequate idea of its proud splendors. As they entered, and probably at a signal from Mulgrave, scores, hundreds of electric lamps gleamed out. * * * The scene was so incongruous with the neighborhood that Maxwell could not conceal his amazement. 'It surprises you, eh?' Mulgrave said, as a waiter drew back chairs for them at one of the tables. 'It maybe never occurred to you,' he continued, after giving an order to the waiter, 'that when our organization is in power each district shares alike in patronage. It's like this,' Mulgrave went on, in the manner of one accustomed to explain with authority, but not to discuss, 'we have just as many office holders, elective and appointed, drawing just as good pay from this district as there are from a brownstone, or what we call a 'diamond-back,' district. These boys here'—he glanced about at the patrons—'are nearly all in office. My place serves for their club, and besides is patronized by the water-front merchants on the edge of the district. You know what my position is here,'" he concluded, smiling heavily. Those who are intimate with New York politics and with the district leaders of that section of the city east of the Bowery will have no difficulty in identifying Neill Mulgrave and his splendid saloon.

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MAIL BAG HINTS.

A Russian's Views of Gorky.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The name of Gorky, and the forthcoming of the English translation of his novel, have been so frequently mentioned in your magazine lately that you will excuse this communication coming from a Russian who has read all of Gorky's stories and is in a position to understand their relations to Russian life and literature. In the first place, permit me to correct the persistent error in spelling the title of his book. It is "Foma (not Forma) Gordeyev." Foma, or Thoma, corresponds of course to the English Thomas. Gorky is a young man of humble birth, and doubtful parentage, whose vicissitudes in life have led him through the most varied experiences, over the entire length and breadth of "Mother Rus," in the most kaleidoscopic capacities. He is completely a self-made man, and has talent of very considerable magnitude. The greatest part of his youth having been spent in the slums and in the midst of the scum and outcasts of society, he naturally knows these environments best, and depicts them at times with wonderful skill and startling realism.

Gorky resembles Verlaine in his talent, love for liberty, and hatred of all convention, but he is less brilliant, perhaps, and possesses none of the Frenchman's vices. Personally he seems to be a mild man, almost a dreamer, given to Welt-schmerz, full of intense love for humanity, and especially for the oppressed and wronged. He was practically unknown in Russia until within a few years, and is said to have been discovered by Korolenko, the author of so many exquisite masterpieces.

There are critics who make nothing of him, but the consensus of intelligent opinion is that the tramp-author is one of the brightest, most sympathetic, and most original figures in modern Russian literature, and that he has won a permanent place in the national pantheon and in the hearts of the Russian people. Six small volumes from his pen, most of which are short stories, have been issued in Russia. The German translations of these volumes are appearing in the wake of the Russian edition. The French are translating him, while in this country the first and only story thus far published is, as stated by one of your correspondents, "Malva in the Parisian." His stories generally deal with the characters he is most familiar with, and exhibit rugged beauty, intense vigor, and frequently consummate art. Particularly powerful is the portrayal of the professional vagabonds, choosing this career deliberately, as the best they can get—men who have declared war against society and are its bitterest enemies, men of tremendous psychic force, cynics, unconscious Nietzscheans, performing the most heinous crimes, but capable of higher sentiments and self-sacrifice, carried out with the loftiest scorn for themselves and the rest of the world, and generally hankering for some wide and deep field of activity to apply their energies in satisfying efforts.

"Malva" and "Chelkash" are considered the most powerful and most artistic of their kind. But he also has other stories that might almost be termed idyllic. Such is, for instance, "The Fair at Holtwa," but it is so rich in local color that one has to be not merely a Russian, but a Ukrainian (a Little Russian) to enjoy its sublime beauty. No Russian author, not even Gogol, were he alive, would hesitate to subscribe his name to this story. M. Z.

New York, Aug. 22, 1901.

A National University.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Having followed for years with deep interest the movement in behalf of a University of the United States at Washington, and bearing in mind the high and worthy purpose which inspired not only its great projector, the Father of His Country himself, but its many able advocates in Congress and in the highest ranks of professional and private life, for a quarter of a century past, I am inclined to question the right to characterize, as an editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW has recently done, the opinions sustained by the National Educational Association on the subject, as either crude or unworthy of consideration, and I would beg the privilege of saying a word in support of the vote by which the association rejected the proposals of its special Committee of Fifteen.

I may say in the first place that I do not think that the action of the association itself, or of its Committee of Fifteen, ought to be taken too seriously. If it is questionable whether the National Educational Association, composed of teachers of all grades and others engaged in education as a livelihood, is a body competent to speak for the educated public of this country, the same doubt applies quite as truly to the select committee of "prominent Presidents of universities," &c. If, in the first case, there is supposably a lack of the broadest culture and most comprehensive view of a National interest like this, on the other hand there is certainly supposable a possible, even though unconscious, motive of jealousy and rivalry which resents the prospect of a possibly successful competitor for the highest educational dignity and prestige of this country. Even the members of the Committee of Fifteen are human, and the public are sufficiently aware of the high ambitions cherished by the institutions they represent.

When these are met by the proposition to establish in America a national university, with all that that name implies of unlimited resources supported by the worthiest pride and ambition of the whole land, and of a consequent dignity and influence superior to that of any of the private or sectional institutions, however ably endowed and equipped, it is not strange that they do not enthusiastically welcome such a rival.

For these reasons I do not feel that the action of either party in this instance is to be regarded as in any sense an adequate or final expression of American sentiment in the matter. I wish in justification of the association to offer some reflections on the substance of the rejected resolutions themselves.

I take it for granted that the general reading public are aware that George Washington bequeathed as a parting legacy to the country a small fund endowing a national university, to be located at the capital, and that in the plan of the District of Columbia, drawn by Washington's engineer, L'Enfant, there is a site set apart and distinctly designated as that of the university. This site has been used by the Government until quite recently for the Naval Observatory, and now lies practically deserted in the midst of unoccupied lands at the western extremity of the great park reservations of the city. With this is to be remembered the fact that for years there has existed in Congress a joint committee on the national university, that of the Senate having had as its successive Chairmen men of the highest ability and reputation. The passage by Congress of the bill long in the hands of its committee, for the establishment of the University of the United States, carrying with it the restoration of the original site chosen for the purpose by Washington, would constitute the initial act in establishing truly the national university itself, leaving to Congress and to the Washington Memorial Association and to individual donors the future endowment.

In view of the sentiment of gratitude and of respect for Washington's desire which, although fruitless as yet of actual results, has for a century been kept alive both in Congress and in the public heart, it seems to come with ill grace from the committee of "prominent Presidents," &c., to report that "the Government is not called upon to maintain at the capital a university in the ordinary sense of the term." If not called upon by the fact of Congress accepting a legacy for the purpose, and maintaining a standing committee for this as a National civil need, it would seem modest at least in the committee to admit the existence of a certain "obligation of nobility," which, if not capable of legal enforcement, is worthy of support. It is quite true, I suppose, that the governments of the several States are not "called upon" to endow the several State universities, which, nevertheless, as the head or culmination of their respective State educational systems have become a matter of very worthy State pride and emulation, and whose usefulness no one calls in question. I do not know that the Governor of Massachusetts is "called upon," any longer by formal statute to attend, escorted by a body of troops, the annual commencement of Harvard College, but I have not noticed any protest by President Eliot against this assumption on the part of the State, or against its political interference, in so far, with the affairs of Harvard University. It will certainly remain a difficult point to settle why, if a State's educational system should culminate in its university, with its powers of granting degrees, &c., the entire educational system of the United States should not as a logical result culminate in a single university, in which the nation's resources for the highest research and intelligent production should be centred and systematized and to which should accrue the highest intellectual dignity and honor. If it is legitimate for the Government to maintain National Schools for War at West Point and Annapolis, it is legitimate to maintain its highest school for the arts of peace and civilization at the capital, provided this can be done on a truly National scale and by methods in keeping with the unique scope and dignity of the institution. We do not hear of political scandals marring the dignity and purity of the scholarly records of the Smithsonian Institution or of the Library of Congress. If there were constitutional objections to the establishment of a University of the United States at the capital, would George Washington himself have made the solemn legacy to the nation for the purpose, and would Congress all these years have tolerated the existence of a standing committee on the subject of a National university?

But the further and the vital defect in the resolutions of the committee consists in its only too manifest purpose, "to throw a sop to Cerberus" and to quiet this agitation for a formidable rival to existing universities, by making it appear that the substitute they offer is something quite as good. The committee is quite willing to please the patriotic sentiment by recognizing "an institution in Washington as a memorial to George Washington which shall be maintained to promote the advanced study of the sciences and liberal arts." They are quite willing the Women's George Washington Memorial Association shall erect a building and that the Washington Academy of Science, a self-constituted association of scientific men employed in the departments in Washington, shall co-operate in securing facilities for advanced study in the department's collections, &c. But the members of the Committee of Fifteen must be well aware that the scope of studies offered in any or all of these facilities of the departments of Washington is anything but one worthy of a true university or that would receive respectful recognition in any of the Government universities abroad. The list of opportunities sounds large and the name attached pleases the public emotion, but it would be little less than fraudulent to attempt to pawn off on the people such a plan for research in the scientific departments in Washington as constituting a true university or such a crowning institution of the country's learning as Washington had in mind. At most, the so-called facilities or aids to promote advanced studies consist of those almost exclusively in the departments of natural science.

In such departments of university study as history, the ancient and modern languages, literature, philosophy, ethics, and the fine arts, not to speak of the three professions, law, medicine, and theology I do not know of any provisions especially available in the Government departments at Washington which are not equally so in any large city of the Union. So that the so-called Washington National Institution resolves itself into merely an opportunity for studying some branches of physics, biology, geology, and ethnology, with the use of the Government's collection. (For the Government's "support or control" in the matter, which, of course, includes the assistance of the savants in the employment of the Government, is according to resolutions expressly excluded.) To call such an institution a "university in the ordinary sense of the term" was indeed beyond the conscientious ability of the Committee of Fifteen. But to propose such a scheme to the association or to the American people as somehow sufficient to meet the desire of carrying out Washington's noble purpose, was hardly consistent with an intelligent and sincere treatment of the subject under consideration. To establish any educational institution at the capital in the name and in the memory of Washington which would be so restricted in the scope of studies as to lay no claim to being a true university, which could receive no support from the Government, and, in fact, offer little, if anything, more than is procurable at the present moment by any intelligent investigator frequenting the collections or libraries in Washington, seems unworthy of being associated with the sincere and dignified purpose cherished so long of establishing truly a university of the United States in fulfillment of Washington's own great ideal. To set up any mock institution or otherwise to trifle with the sacred impulse of the American people is unworthy of the true friends of American education. To condemn outright the plan of a National university and give reasons for doing so, in the face of our ideal of free education for a free people, which implies education "for the people, by the people"—this would be a fair way of meeting the question at hand, leaving the people to decide. To temporize by offering to the people something which seems to be that which it truly is not, is not conducive to any good end, and the action of the National Educational Association in discovering this and voting accordingly is not to be summarily set aside as either crude, unscholarly, or intemperate. FRANK SEWALL.

Coventry Hall, York, Me., Aug. 14, 1901.

Columbia University's Newspapers and Magazines.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The writer of the article "Newspapers and Magazines in Colleges," in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 17, describes the journalistic activity at Yale, Princeton, Amherst, Williams, Wesleyan, &c., but does not devote a line to the local university.

To me, as a loyal Columbian in the first place, and as a citizen of New York in the second, this attitude of neglect toward the local university is wholly revolting. It might, perhaps, be excusable to ignore Columbia's only claim to recognition in the columns of a New York newspaper were the fact merely of its being a great local institution. But in the present instance Columbia's claim to recognition is based, not on civic pride, (for which your paper made an eloquent editorial appeal a few days ago,) but on the more solid foundation of fact and achievement on the part of Columbia undergraduates.

Your writer setting forth Yale as the foremost college in the country from a journalistic point of view, enumerates the Yale publications as follows: 1, Yale Alumni Weekly; 2, Yale Courant; 3, Yale Daily News; 4, Yale Scientific Monthly; 5, Yale Review; 6, Yale Record; 7, Literary Magazine; 8, Yale Medical Journal. For purposes of comparison I append a list of the Columbia publications:

1, Columbia University Quarterly; 2, Columbia Spectator, 3; Morningside; 4, Columbia School of Mines Quarterly; 5, The Columbian; 6, Columbia Jester; 7, Columbia Literary Monthly; 8, Columbia Law Review; 9, Columbia School of Architecture Year Book; with several other papers at Teachers College and at Barnard.

"The ability of the student to express his thoughts in clear, vigorous English" is just as evident at Columbia, I dare say, as at Williams, Wesleyan, or Yale. On the ground of common fairness and equity, as well as on those of a justifiable civic pride, Columbia deserves more recognition.

A COLUMBIAN.

New York, Aug. 20, 1901.

"As to the Novel of Politics."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Eleanor R. Cox's communication in a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW was extremely interesting to me, because for the last few years I have believed that a political novel, a novel which would treat of la haute politique, as Disraeli treated English politics in "Lothair," would be an attractive setting for a romance. If an American political novel is to be written the scene must not be laid in "the wilds of Cherry Hill or the fastnesses of Baxter Street." It must be in Washington, where men win or lose a province with equal indifference, where they play the game with gold and not copper counters; where, win or lose, they play the game like gentlemen; where the mingling of men and women from all parts of the country, from all parts of the world in the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and the presence of military and naval officers, savants, littérateurs, and scientists makes the only real cosmopolitan city on this continent, makes a background full of color and life and fashion unlike that of any other American city; gives a certain "atmosphere" which is found nowhere else, either on this continent or in the Old World. Attempts have been made to write the Washington novel, usually by persons who are as competent to write of political and social Washington as the average foreigner is to tell an expectant world of his impressions of America after a week's sojourn at a New York hotel, a glimpse of Niagara from a car window, and a visit to the Chicago Stock Yards. These writers have painted a conventionalized picture which is accepted as truth. There is the boss, always the boss, who makes members of Congress vote to suit his own corrupt ends, the Congressman who thrives off his corruption, and the lobbyist, that bewitching creature with golden hair, ravishing costumes, and a French cook, whose power to shape legislation is greater even than that of the boss. They may exist, but we never discover them until we go away from Washington.

Eleanor R. Cox thinks the American political novel is impossible, because of "the absence of woman," which shows her ignorance of the rôle women play in Washington politics. It is quite true that in this country women do not go on the hustings with their husbands, or offer their lovely lips as the price of votes, and it is equally true that we have no recognized Salon, but nevertheless the influence exerted by women in Washington is so far-reaching that to mourn her absence is rather a waste of emotion, especially when one remembers Mrs. John A. Logan and Mrs. William P. Frye, not to mention a dozen more whom I could name off-hand—women who have done more serious things in politics than attend afternoon teas. JANE G.

Washington, Aug. 7, 1901.

Gifts to Louisiana Libraries.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The very interesting list of gifts to libraries contained in THE TIMES of Aug. 3, 1901, suggests the following remarks. Under the heading "Louisiana" is the entry "New Orleans Public Library, $10,000—and books from Abraham Polier." This is entirely unknown to and unheard of by me, the librarian of the only library which can be meant, the Fisk Free and Public Library. Possibly the entry applies to some other place in Louisiana.

The Fisk Free and Public Library has received during the period named 2,300 books from contributions of friends and readers, no one contribution claiming preeminence over the others, but deserving mention just as much as the entry under Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, 13,000 volumes from contributions of friends.

The Howard Memorial Library of New Orleans received from contributions of friends 1,168 volumes of books and pamphlets. I do not, however, recommend the insertion of gifts similar to the above because it would be difficult to draw the line. I can scarcely imagine any library in a city which does not attract a great number of gifts of books, periodicals, and pamphlets every year; therefore, if such were noticed your lists would have to include all the libraries in the country. I admit that it is very difficult to draw the line.

WILLIAM BEER, Librarian.

New Orleans, Aug. 19, 1901.

Can Usage Make Proper?

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"Don't, let me beg you, don't say 'How?' for 'What?'" wrote Dr. Holmes in the dark ages when the rustic Yankee used Americanisms without knowing it. "Don't say 'how' for 'that' some one should say to Prof. Brander Matthews. He writes in the Century:

The spelling reformers will do well also to show how it is a wholesome thing that there is no accepted system, and how the orthography of our language should be free to modify itself in the future as it has in the past.

It is barely possible that he means "why" and not "that," but "how" is meaningless, and elsewhere in the article he has used it when "that" was the word needed to make sense. The error is one of many for which the country is indebted to the Irish immigrant, and a few years ago would have been recognized as an error and "queried" in proof, but it is a fault which Mr. Howells has adopted and is carefully nursing, and now Mr. Matthews seems to be inclined to cherish it. Soon the Manhattan child, whose teacher forbids it to say, "He said how he wa'n't a comin' to school to day," will quote these two writers as authority, and what will the teacher do then, poor thing?

Also, is it not about time for somebody to come to the rescue of the word "incredulous?" For some dark reason it is hated of typewriters, linotype machinists, printers, proofreaders, and copyholders. If it were not, some one of them would speak occasionally and break a link in the chain of wisdom which ends by producing "incredible" when an author puts "incredulous." The latest instance is in the Century for August, in which Mrs. Burnett is made to say that Miss Emily Fox-Seton "was still incredible, but was blooming like a large rose." She was "incredulous," finding her luck "incredible," as a previous paragraph plainly stated to be. Why the preference for "incredible," in which the Century is not alone?

Being well started on a little excursion in grumbling, might one inquire what the word "forgo" has done that "forego" should be substituted for it? The two words are entirely distinct, and the language needs both, having no exact synonym for either. The old rhyme of the spelling classes will serve to fix the spelling of the latter firmly in the mind. It ran:

"Forgive, forget,
Forgo the debt."

To "forego" a debt would be to run away from it; to "forgo" it is to release the debtor from payment. Quite innocently, Mr. Howells has aided in the propagation of this error. The title of his charming, sweet-tempered, always interesting "A Foregone Conclusion" made such an impression upon his readers that they follow its spelling in their minds when they hear either of the two verbs. There is no question of Latin or French derivation, or American independence to be considered in this matter. Both words are plain English, and they are two.

ABERCROMBIE.

Boston, Aug. 14, 1901.

"Infans Amoris: The Tale of a Once Sorrowful Soul," by T. Everett Harry, is announced by the Abbey Press. It is a tale told by a soul that comes to earth from heaven—a soul that tells of how she loved, sinned, suffered, and was forgiven on earth, a story of the time of Christ, in which the Saviour—Infans Amoris—acts in His mission of love. One chapter is where the sinful girl, after wandering in the darkness of night, comes to the stable where the Child of Love is born, and there sees how the God Incarnate suffers in seeing the looming visions of ecclesiastical, clerical, and social sins of to-day.

1901

BOOKS IN DEMAND.

Reports from the Shops and Libraries as to Those Which Lead

FOLLOWING are reports of books which have sold best in the cities named, and which have been most called for at the public libraries during August down to the 20th of the month. They have been received from the regular correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who have made personal inquiries for the information they give:

NEW YORK.

Libraries.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, (Reference Department.)
4. Evans's "A Sailor's Log."
2. Girdner's "New Yorkitis."
3. The Tribulations of a Princess.
4. Flynt and Walton's "The Powers That Prey."

AGUILAR FREE LIBRARY SOCIETY.
1. The Crisis.
2. Alice of Old Vincennes.
3. When Knighthood Was in Flower.
4. Lord Rosebery's "Napoleon—the Last Phase."

Book and Department Stores.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. The Tribulations of a Princess.
4. A Sailor's Log.

DODD, MEAD & CO.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. The Tribulations of a Princess.
4. Letters of Her Mother to Elizabeth.

E. P. DUTTON & CO.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. The Puppet Crown.
4. Graustark.

LEGGAT BROTHERS.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. The Story of Sarah.
4. The Money Spinner.

BRENTANO'S.
1. The Crisis.
2. Sister Teresa.
3. The Tribulations of a Princess.
4. Letters of Her Mother to Elizabeth.

SIEGEL-COOPER COMPANY, (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. Days Like These.
4. The House of de Mailly.

EHRICH BROTHERS, (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. The Puppet Crown.
3. Tarry Thou Till I Come.
4. Mills of God.

JOHN WANAMAKER, (Department Store.)
1 The Crisis.
2. The Potter and the Clay.
3. Truth Dexter.
4. The House of de Mailly.

BLOOMINGDALE BROTHERS, (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. The Octopus.
3. A Journey to Nature.
4. A Sailor's Log.

R. H. MACY & CO., (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. Graustark.
3. The Helmet of Navarre.
4. Tarry Thou Till I Come.

PHILADELPHIA.

Libraries.

FREE LIBRARY.
1. The Visits of Elizabeth.
2. In Search of Mademoiselle.
3. The Crisis.
4. The Puppet Crown.

Book and Department Stores.

JOHN WANAMAKER, (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. Henry Bourland.
3. The Helmet of Navarre.
4. J. Devlin—Boss.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, (Department Store.)
1. J. Devlin—Boss.
2. The Crisis.
3. The Puppet Crown.
4. In Search of Mademoiselle.

HENRY T. COATES & CO., (Booksellers and Publishers.)
1. The Crisis.
2. In Search of Mademoiselle.
3. J. Devlin—Boss.
4. Sister Teresa.

CHICAGO.

Libraries.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.
1. The Crisis.
2. Graustark.
3. The Helmet of Navarre.
4. Truth Dexter.

Book and Department Stores.

P. H. REVEL COMPANY.
1. The Crisis.
2. Truth Dexter.
3. Graustark.
4. The Helmet of Navarre.

CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT & CO.
1. The Crisis.
2. The House of de Mailly.
3. Graustark.
4. The Sky Pilot.

SIEGEL, COOPER & CO.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. Graustark.
4. The Story of Sarah.

BRENTANO'S.
1. The Story of Sarah.
2. The Crisis.
3. The Fourth Estate.
4. Valencia's Garden.

A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO.
1. The Crisis.
2. Graustark.
3. Truth Dexter.
4. The House of de Mailly.

SCHLESSINGER & MAYER.
1. The Crisis.
2. Graustark.
3. Truth Dexter.
4. Sister Teresa.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—In but one of the book and department stores visited by THE TIMES correspondent to-day was there any variation from the report that "The Crisis" continues to be the leading book, "Jubilee" was named first by one house—and one of the most prominent, at that.

"Truth Dexter" holds its own in fact, four dealers say that it is their second best seller. "Joscelyn Cheshire" is reported second at the store where "Juletty" sells best.

"Graustark" comes third, with "Tribulations of a Princess" and "The Helmet of Navarre" bunched close behind.

ST. LOUIS.

Libraries.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.
1. The Crisis.
2. Alice of Old Vincennes.
3. Up from Slavery.
4. The Helmet of Navarre.

Book and Department Stores.

JETT'S, (Book Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. Like Another Helen.
3. The Darlingtons.
4. The Helmet of Navarre.

BAN'S, (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. Up from Slavery.
4. Jack Raymond.

BOLLAND'S, (Book Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. Sister Teresa.
4. Jack Raymond.

CINCINNATI.

Libraries.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.
1. The Crisis.
2. A Dream of Empire.
3. They That Took the Sword.
4. Monsieur Beaucaire.

YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. A Dream of Empire.
4. In Search of Mademoiselle.

Book and Department Stores.

N. P. JAMES, (Bookseller.)
1. The Crisis.
2. They That Took the Sword.
3. Letters of Elizabeth's Mother.
4. A Sailor's Log.

THE JOHN SHILLITO COMPANY, (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. Eben Holden.
3. A Sailor's Log.
4. A Dream of Empire.

ROBERT CLARKE & CO., (Publishers and Booksellers.)
1. The Crisis.
2. A Buckeye Baron.
3. A Dream of Empire.
4. Graustark.

WASHINGTON.

Libraries.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. Alice of Old Vincennes.
4. Cinderella.

Book and Department Stores.

C. C. PURSELL.
1. The Crisis.
2. Tarry Thou Till I Come.
3. The Master-Christian.
4. Her Royal Highness Woman.

BRENTANO'S.
1. The Crisis.
2. Mills of God.
3. A Sailor's Log.
4. The Letters of Elizabeth.

W. BALLANTYNE & SONS.
1. The Crisis.
2. Tarry Thou Till I Come.
3. Ralph Marlowe.
4. Truth Dexter.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP, (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. Arrows of the Almighty.
3. In Search of Mademoiselle.
4. Mills of God.

PALAIS ROYAL, (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. Graustark.
3. In Search of Mademoiselle.
4. Alice of Old Vincennes.

BALTIMORE.

Book and Department Stores.

W. J. C. DULANY COMPANY.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Puppet Crown.
3. The Helmet of Navarre.
4. The Tower of Wye.

BALTIMORE NEWS COMPANY.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Visits of Elizabeth.
3. Alice of Old Vincennes.
4. The Tower of Wye, Her Mother's Letters to Elizabeth, and Sir Christopher.

GOLDSMITH BROTHERS.
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. Frederick Young.
4. Sir Christopher and Jack Raymond.

POSNER'S, (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. Graustark.
3. A Carolina Cavalier.
4. Sir John and the American Girl.

HOCHSCHILD, KOHN & CO., (Department Store.)
1. The Crisis.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. Jack Raymond.
4. Her Royal Highness Woman.

The Mercantile Library has been closed during August for repairs, and therefore no list could be obtained from it.

Prof. Newcomb on Airships.

The recently expressed theory that has been advanced that the coming month will see Paris darkened by flights of airships over the city receives something of a damper from an article on aerial navigation which appears in the September McClure's. In fact, Prof. Simon Newcomb's conservative paper, which appears with the title "Is the Airship Coming?" may be considered incontrovertible testimony in rebuttal. Looking at the question of aerial navigation both from the scientific standpoint and from the practical standpoint, Prof. Newcomb points out the very serious difficulties which must be overcome. He also shows that, from a commercial standpoint, there is no demand for, or need of, transportation by airship. This he considers a very serious obstacle in the solution of the problem. There is, he believes, nothing in the realization of aerial navigation to warrant an inventor's giving time and thought to the subject. He says practically, "What's the use?"

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

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"As a love story, *A Carolina Cavalier* is sweet and true; but as a patriotic novel it is grand and inspiring. We have seldom found a stronger and simpler appeal to our manhood and love of country."

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By MAUD HOWARD PETERSON.
Four Drawings by CHARLOTTE HARDING. Price $1.50.

Atlanta Journal:

"Excelled by no recent novel. . . . There is life in every paragraph of the story, and the characters are so full of it that one can almost feel their vitality, and one lives with them until the end, and then cannot forget them."

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THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

GEORGE MOORE.

A Recent Visit to His Home in London and a Talk with Him.

UNFORTUNATE enough was I to see Mr. Moore at his house in Victoria Street, London, before his patriotic flight to Ireland, where he hopes to be instrumental in reviving the supposedly defunct Irish language. To the uninitiated gaze Victoria Street appears a most delightful thoroughfare in which to make one's home, but to the author's artistically trained sense it seemed the epitome of vulgarity and incongruity.

"I chose this neighborhood to live in," he said, in the intense, earnest manner that is one of his main characteristics, "because it was quiet and respectable. But now, just see what they've done! Across on the other side of the street the houses are all in the early Victorian style of architecture, while on this side they have put up a lot of gingerbread structures, with barbers' shops, hair-dressing parlors, and what not underneath them. It is shocking. That is one of the reasons I am leaving—to get away from this awful London. But that is not the chief cause. I'll tell you my reasons for going to Ireland, but I won't tell you everything, for I intend to write something about it myself."

Mr. Moore is delightful and refreshing, especially to one who has been long in London pent; a visit to him is like a visit to the country, with its open reaches and far horizons and fresh breezes. Here is no conventionality, no social timidity, no dread of what the world may say. It has been said that were every one openly to speak his opinion the world would resemble a madhouse. This may be true, but it is nevertheless an unspeakable relief occasionally to meet with a person who gives unqualified utterance to his thoughts. What Mr. Moore's practice may be in the more intimate relationships of life I can of course not say—he may perhaps be the most reserved of individuals; I can speak only of his attitude toward the gentle interviewer.

Victoria Street lies southwest from the British Museum, the centre of London's boarding-house district, and to reach it from this deposition of knowledge, one mounts the 'bus at the "horseshoe," fares through Charing Cross Road, past Trafalgar Square and Nelson on his overgrown pedestal, and thence to the regions of the Guards and Westminster Abbey. At this point starts Victoria Street. Pass the American Legation, cross the street at an acute angle, and you will find yourself at No. 12, where, "Sister Teresa" came into being and where "Evelyn Innes" first saw the light.

"That is the visitor's entrance, and that door right behind you is for servants," said the mysterious individual to whom I applied for guidance in the twilight of the stairway of Mr. Moore's residence; "yes, the door right behind you."

There seemed something appropriate in approaching the author of "Esther Waters" in the guise of a domestic, but contrary to Mr. Turveydrop's teachings, one dare not always do the appropriate thing; so after groping around for the means of making my presence known, I at last found that English relic of primitive times, the knocker, and besought admittance. The door was immediately thrown open by a gentleman, apparently with white hair, who impatiently demanded what I wanted. This was the author himself. On learning my name, however, his manner instantly became cordial, and he led me into the spacious drawing room, which was furnished throughout in Louis XV. style, with ancient spinet resting against the wall in costly superannuation. I now saw that my host's hair was not gray, but straw colored, and that the glance of his light eyes was keen and penetrating. Mr. Moore is of middle height, of a "certain" age, which is probably greater than his youthful appearance would indicate, and restless mentally and physically.

"Now, how do you conduct interviews?" he began searchingly. "I suppose you have a certain scheme of questions in mind which you like to have the conversation follow?"

"No, I have not," I was forced to admit, "I find I can usually learn more by not asking questions than by asking them. People forget they are being interviewed, you see."

"Ah, I should like to be able to write a good interview!" he cried. "It is an extremely difficult thing to do, much more difficult than people imagine. I have tried it once or twice, but I could not do it well. Have you ever read Huret's 'Enquête littéraire'? That is marvelous, truly marvelous. He interviewed all the literary men in France, and then all the Socialists, and shows just what each one of them thought on certain points, wherein they differ, and wherein they agree. It's a masterpiece."

My host had taken up position before the hearth, on which burned a welcome coal fire, but with the turning of the conversation to England and the British Empire, righteous indignation rose in his breast and drove him to seek relief in constant and rapid change of location.

"You may have heard, perhaps," he said, "that I am on the eve of leaving England. I can't stand it any longer. I am going back to Ireland, which is my native land, and which it was very, very wrong in me ever to leave. My energies will there be devoted to reviving the Irish language. Have you seen this little book called 'Ideals of Ireland'? It is published by the Celtic League, of which I am a member. Besides my essay, 'Ireland in Literature,' which is very bad, there are two most beautiful essays which you ought to read. We shall be successful, too, in our undertaking if England will only let us alone. The British Empire, which I call the 'Brixton Empire,' because it is vulgar and shoddy, represents everything that is inimical to progress and the spread of truly moral ideas. It is a great colossus that is crushing out all that is noble and good in humanity. And, like the English nation, the English language is played out, used up. There can be no revival of English literature, for the simple reason that the medium through which it must speak is not capable of revivification; the English language is dead, just as surely as the Latin and Greek languages are dead. How was it that at the time of Shakespeare every one wrote well? Simply because at that time the language was still alive, still vivid, still capable of expressing ideas."

"And yet," I ventured to object, "it is still possible to have an excellent style in English, Mr. Moore, as you have shown yourself."

"That is purely factitious—style is the filter of a corrupted language. In the Elisabethan period it was not necessary to resort to tricks of style. There has never been a really good English novel written; they are all simply about classes, not about humanity."

"You would not even except Thackeray's novels?"

"Thackeray? Certainly not. The way one thinks of Thackeray is carving a round of beef, after piously giving thanks for belonging to the glorious Brixton Empire, with its highly respectable standards of tradesman's morality. The French and Russians are the only people who have ever produced novels. Those men had ideas, they were not preachers of Brixton Philistinism. That is the trouble with the present age—the lack of ideas. It is so in every line, in literature, in art, in politics. You see that picture on the wall yonder? Well, that is by Manet. It is worth more than all the miles of canvas that are turned out every year by the so-called artists of the present day. Manet was the last of the great painters. And then look at the furniture that incumbers people's houses; what an awful conglomeration of ugliness! There are no Chippendales nowadays; there are only Brixton furniture makers. If one tries to create anything beautiful to-day one is immediately in opposition to all the ideals of one's time. I once had some communication with your lecture impresario, Major Pond, on the question of my making a lecture tour of the United States, but it fell through owing to my inability to write letters—I simply cannot write them. If I ever go to America to lecture I shall choose as my subject 'The Decadence of England.' I shall show the infamy of the English race, its thorough rottenness, the danger it is to the existence of all true morality and aesthetic ideas. Do you think such a lecture would be successful in America?

"It would be a tremendous success, I think, Mr. Moore," I replied. "You know there is a great mass of Boer sympathizers in the United States, and, besides, there is a good deal of latent dislike of England in the country. As a whole, I think the English are fonder of Americans than Americans are of them. You should come by all means."

"Well, it is barely possible; but I cannot bring myself to write the necessary letters. If you will arrange it for me, I will go. The one hope of America, however, is to get away from the English language; it will never accomplish anything in literature until it has acquired another medium by which to express its ideas."

"But where is it to find such a medium?" I asked. "The negro dialect will hardly do; perhaps, however, we might try Pennsylvania Dutch at a pinch."

"Well, I can't tell about that; but the fact remains that you must get rid of English as a condition precedent to all literary and artistic progress. I used to be a Jingo myself until about two years ago, at the beginning of the Boer war. At that time I was afraid to read the papers lest I should learn of some disaster to the English troops. But a change was taking place in me, and suddenly everything that had seemed right came to seem wrong, and all that had seemed wrong suddenly came to seem right. My next book, about which I have already begun to think, now that 'Sister Teresa' is about off my hands, will deal with this whole subject—the Boer war and the English Empire and my own views on the question. I shall call it either 'The Brixton Empire' or 'The Way Back.' It will not be a novel, but will be autobiographical in nature. The first part will be a personal narrative of how my opinions toward England began to change and how I was drawn toward my own country. The second part will be in England, and will be a review of English art and the description of the decadence of the English nation; the characteristics of each writer and artist will be lightly touched upon, showing how each in a different way is a product of a decadent civilization. The third part will be on how gradually I was moved to give up my flat in London and to go to live in Ireland. The central idea of the book will be the value of small nations and small languages."

"But tell me, Mr. Moore, are there enough people in Ireland to-day speaking Irish to serve as a nucleus for the revival of the Irish language?"

"The question is not how many people speak Irish at the present moment. There were once three Bohemians, journalists and writers, gathered together in Prague for a similar revival of the Bohemian language. 'If the roof were to fall in now,' remarked one of them, 'it would crush all hopes of the Bohemian language, for we three are the only native Bohemians with literary training sufficient for such an endeavor.' Fortunately the roof did not fall in, and those men succeeded in their efforts.

"I have just been reading 'Esther Waters,'" remarked Mr. Moore at one point of our conversation, with delightful objectivity that was as far removed from conceit as it was from self-conscious modesty, "and it is really very interesting in parts. But really I blush to think how bad some of the stuff is that I have written—why did I ever do it? What I can't see is, why I don't write better than I do."

It was not for me to answer this question, even had I been able to do so, but I was much tempted to beg my host to leave Ireland and the Irish language alone and give us some more Esthers.

"It seems to be generally conceded," I said, "that your description of the Derby in 'Esther Waters' is the best that has ever been written, not even excepting Hall Caine's." Mr. Moore laughed.

"I was told that Caine had written an account of the Derby," he said, "so I got the book solely for the purpose of reading it. You can form some idea of his accuracy when I tell you that he has the horses weighed instead of the jockeys."

"Have you read Richard Harding Davis's account of Derby Day?" I asked. "I should like to know your opinion of it."

"No; has he written about it? I will get it right away, and write you what I think of it."

Unfortunately Mr. Moore has not yet redeemed his promise, but I am still hoping for his letter, as I imagine the contemporaries of Junius to have looked forward to his epistles.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

George Moore's New Book.*

It is really a pity that Mr. George Moore should so persistently and defiantly put his worst foot foremost. There is a crudity about his realism which is for the most part quite unnecessary for artistic purposes, and which simply debars him from a very large part of the English-reading public, from the majority of the fiction-reading public. Much learning in French fiction has made him envy, as doubtless it has made many another novelist who writes in English envy, the position of the French novelist as being one of "greater freedom and less responsibility." "My work is not pap," Charles Reade once exclaimed, "but neither am I paid the price of pap." But his work was "pap" in the sense of being written with a view to the canons of British fiction, written with a view to the young person, when compared with Mr. Moore's. And by giving everything questionable its coarsest name, Mr. Moore limits not only his market but his public, and thus his fame.

He may say that his method is necessary to the frank treatment of his themes. That may be true about "The Mummer's Wife," though even there a concession to conventional propriety would have done no harm to his story. With "Esther Waters" it is different. Such coarseness as it contains is of the essence. With the current book again this is not so. The first few pages put the emotions and appetites of the heroine into words with a crudity which would not leave her by any means so interesting a heroine if she had so put them to herself even in thought. This is to be regretted because it is so unnecessary, because it so violates the rule (of French origin, by the way,) concerning the things which are done, but not talked about; and it is unnecessary because it mars, for all readers accustomed to look in their fiction for the restraints of speech which they expect in polite conversation, what is really a strong and interesting story, and not a "fleshly" story. Indeed, we should hardly be afraid to call it a spiritually minded story, though Mr. Moore's spiritual-mindedness, and still more his Christianity, is of its own "nuance." He does not make his heroine quite intelligible, which is not the same as saying that he does not make her fairly credible or "negotiable" for the purposes of fiction. A jaded opera singer in a convent, harassed with occasional backslidings and recurrences of the world without, and yet having these fade away until, after she becomes a professed nun, in spite of her doubts and fears, she acquires implicit faith and dies happy—such is the "donnée" of the sequel to "Evelyn Innes."

All this is strongly conceived and well, at times brilliantly, written. Mr. Moore's prose has never before become quite so transparent a medium as in the best passages of this volume. To our thinking, his heroine is much better conceived and presented than her conventual companions. The mere machinery of life in a convent the author has got up with his usual care and pains, as great pains as he took in "Esther Waters," with the machinery of the English turf. But when a male "realist" undertakes to psychologise half a dozen nuns, and present them to us in their habits as they lived, we are compelled to say that he is telling us things which he cannot possibly know.

But of the interest of the delineation, for serious readers, there can be no doubt. Even the grave abatement which we have already noted does not obscure it. And, indeed, the author may plausibly say, his crudity will do no harm for those for whom this book is meant, while it is calculated to frighten off those for whom the book is not meant. That may be true, though it is a queer notion to put some superfluous dirt into a book for the purpose of securing for it a serious audience.

*SISTER TERESA. By George Moore. 12mo. Pp. 378. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

GEORGE MOORE IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

George Moore, in answer to criticisms, has written a letter to The London Daily News, from which we take the following:

I have entirely revised "Evelyn Innes," and this revision has given me an opportunity of pondering and weighing carefully the moral effect and the advisableness of the whole work, "Evelyn Innes," and "Sister Teresa," and the advisableness of excluding or rejecting every particular passage in the prelude, "Evelyn Innes." However far short I may have fallen of my high aims, for my aims were high, I can honestly say that the intention of these books is to represent moral and philosophical truths, and books written in such an exceptional intention cannot be judged immediately. My books are proof of this. According to the judgment of Messrs. Smith, "Esther Waters" was not a book which they could sell on their bookstalls, but Mr. Gladstone thought quite differently, and so did the entire press of England, France, and Germany, and it has been admitted by the most moral and intellectual that "Esther Waters" has done as much good in the world as any other novel that might be named. When Mr. Gladstone's opinion of this book was known Messrs. Smith's difficulty became intense, and for the moment it was impossible for them to exclude the book from their bookstalls. I had hoped my difficulties with Messrs. Smith were at an end, and that they had come to understand, and therefore to regret, the immorality of their libels, for I can only regard the exclusion of my books from their bookstalls as a libel, and I am sorry to find them now still vacillating between right and wrong. Their early position regarding "Esther Waters" is now admitted even by themselves to be indefensible, and I venture to say that in a few years their position regarding "Evelyn Innes" will be admitted by every one to be indefensible, and I do not except even themselves.

But all this talk of morals is merely subterfuge, evasion. Messrs. Smith clearly ban my books, or allow their librarian to ban my books for personal reasons, and what I complain of most is that a false reason is given. If Messrs. Smith were to publicly admit a private feud I should have very little further to say in the matter. That they should pursue a policy of revenge for twenty years is, after all, their affair, and not mine, but what I shall never cease to protest against is that they should use their vast organization and monopoly to publish libels against me year after year. This year new tactics have been adopted; a few copies were taken, and these are put away, and apparently the clerks in charge of the stalls are instructed to avoid as much as possible taking orders for this book.

"Captain Ravenshaw."*

There is something decidedly dainty about Mr. Robert Neilson Stephens's latest romance, "Captain Ravenshaw." The story is so simple, and one finds himself at the outset made comfortable amid a less gorgeous gathering than is wont to congregate between the pages of eighteenth century romances. Indeed, not a king's name, nor that of a prince of the royal blood, is mentioned; not even a duke shows his countenance, and only a straggling knight or two play secondary parts.

The story concerns itself with the metamorphosis of Captain Ravenshaw from a swaggering, roaring, bullying leader of that large army of cozeners and bullies who earned existence by gambling and fighting during the closing years of Elizabeth's reign, into an honest and a better man. And the way of the change led, as all such changes must—or should—through the love of a woman.

Mistress Millicent Etheridge, the daughter of a Cheapside goldsmith, is betrothed against her will to Sir Peregrine Medway, an ancient knight of almost grotesque homeliness. The villain, one Master Jerningham, the nephew of a Bishop, but nevertheless a dangerous fellow, seeks to abduct the maid. The Captain's consent to help in the work of abduction, his change of heart, his refusal, and his final protection of the girl against both of her dangerous admirers are all prettily told, while the atmosphere of the time is well maintained.

The intrigue is not of the deep and double-dyed order, but shows lightly on the surface; of fighting there is plenty, but not too much to tire the reader, while much in the quick swinging action of the story strongly suggests the dramatic comedy. Indeed, we venture to say that Mr. Hackett, for instance, might find many parts less suited to him than that of the roaring Captain of cheats and gamblers.

*CAPTAIN RAVENSHAW; or, The Maid of Cheapside. A Romance of Elizabethan London. By Robert Neilson Stephens, author of "Philip Winwood," "An Enemy to the King," &c. Illustrated by Howard Pyle and others. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-369. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

Appeals to Readers.

The Rev. JOHN B. TABB, Mattoax, Va.: "Can some reader furnish me the whole of the Mother Goose rhyme, of which the following are the closing lines:

"'Tother little tune, 'tother little tune,
Prithee, love, play me 'tother little tune."

J. E. RELLEK, Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.: "Can any one tell me who wrote a poem entitled 'Valice'? The first verse is as follows:

'Bring me the picture that hangs on the wall,
The one over there in the ebony frame;
Leave me alone till you hear my bell call,
For I would commune with a face and a name.'"

"STEVENSON," 126 Gay Street, Knoxville, Tenn.: "Some years ago there appeared in one of the magazines, Harper's or Scribner's, I believe, some verses on the death and burial of R. L. Stevenson, wherein occurred the phrase 'On Apia's crest,' or something of the sort. I retain nothing more definite than the impression of the poem, and would be glad to know just where it is to be found. Will this meagre suggestion enable any of your readers to direct me to it?"

"B. D. W.," 76 Cuba Street, Havana, Cuba: "Will some one kindly give me the original French of the quotation often attributed to Tocqueville—'Life is neither a pen nor a pleasure, but a serious business, to be entered upon with alacrity and, indeed, with self-sacrifice.' Where in his works does it occur?"

E. S. BURLING, Bagg Hotel, Utica, N. Y.: "I would be glad to receive information concerning Dio Lewis's Monthly. Was it a success, and when was it discontinued?"

1901

QUERIES.

"J. T. R." Lombard, Ill.: "Is 'David Lyal' (or Lyall) a real or an assumed name? If only a nom de plume, what is the real name?"

David Lyall is apparently a real name.

F. T. MOORE, 923 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Penn.: "Kindly give me a list of books, poetry and prose, (if any,) published by Bliss Carman?"

Bliss Carman's works are published by Small, Maynard & Co., 6 Beacon Street, Boston, at the following prices: "Ballads of Lost Haven," $1.25; "Behind the Arras," $1.25; "By the Aurelian Wall," $1.25; "Low Tide on the Grand Pré," $1.25; "Seamark," $1, and with Hovey, "Songs from Vagabondia" and "More Songs," $1 each.

ERNEST DOWNES, New York City: "Can you inform me where Davis's story, 'Van Bibber as Best Man,' can be found? Mr. Maurice mention it in his 'New York in Fiction.'"

In "Gallagher and Other Stories," Charles Scribner's Sons, $1 and 50 cents.

"A. B.," Irvington, N. Y.: "Your correspondent Philip Deignan will find Bruce's 'Elegy,' with a biographic notice, in Chambers's Cyclopaedia of English Literature. The most recent edition of his poems was edited by the late Dr. Grosart, with a very appreciative memoir, but the book is scarce."

S. F. PECKHAM, 51 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "The following lines were published in the daily press in 1848-9. Who was the author?

"'Oh, joy to the springtide sun, for it opens the buds and leaves,
And it makes sweet climbers run with fragrance o'er the eaves,
And it brings glad birds about, to sing new songs of praise;
Oh, joy to the Spring, but it cannot bring the joy of bygone days.

'I think on the past with a sigh that paineth the bosom sore,
A face, a form to my mind is brought that my eye shall never see more,
I hear a kind word said by a tongue that is mute and cold,
I feel the clasp of a hand now dead and withering in the mold.

'But the thought of a friendship changed is worse than a dream of the dead,
And I think of the dear estranged till reason with peace seems fled.
There are hearts that loved ours once, there are hands that once caressed,
That are colder now than the frost on the bough that killeth the bird in its nest.'"

JOHN H. JAMES, 714 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, New York City: "Can any one inform me of any publication giving a thorough description of the fight of the brig General Armstrong in Fayal Harbor, Azores Islands, with a squadron of British vessels of war Sept. 26 and 27, 1814? The writer's grandfather took part in the engagement on board the Armstrong and knows of no description of the fight except that contained in 'Battles of the United States by Sea and Land,' by Henry B. Dawson. Would like to know something of Capt. Guy R. Champlin, who commanded the General Armstrong on March 11, 1813, when he was shot during an engagement with the British sloop-of-war Coquette off the mouth of the Surinam River, South America. Capt. Champlin afterward commanded a privateer fitted out in New York and flying the Cartagenian flag, which attacked a Spanish sloop-of-war off Port au Prince Jan. 8, 1817, when my grandfather was killed."

HENRY BALDWIN, New York: "Mr. Tate, who in a recent number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW asked for information concerning Miss Sheppard, will find articles on her in the issues of The Atlantic Monthly for June and October, 1862. One, bearing the title given above, is from the sympathetic pen of Harriet Prescott Spofford. Leslie Stephen's 'Dictionary of National Biography' contains a brief notice. 'Charles Anchester' is considered 'absurdly eulogistic' and absurdly gushing nowadays, and it is not safe to mention it before Wagnerites, but in its day people who considered themselves highly cultured admired it, and Disraeli was of the opinion that no greater work would ever be written upon music. 'Counterparts' was perhaps more popular as a story, while 'Rumour' seems to have had but few readers, at least in this country."

W. J. GHENT, 260 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York City: "The quotation, beginning 'Gigantic daughter of the South,' (West,) about which Mr. J. B. Perry asks, has nothing whatever to do with New South Wales. It is from Tennyson's 'Hands All Round,' and the reference is to America. The lines as given by Mr. Perry have been sadly mutilated."

"A SUBSCRIBER," Providence, R. I.: "Will you kindly inform me if 'The Life and Travels of A. Gates, by her Niece,' is still in print, and if so by whom published?"

"Life and Travels of Adelia Gates," by Adelia E. Orphen, F. H. Revell & Co., 158 Fifth Avenue, New York City, $1.50.

"S. E. J. S.," Benis, Me.: "Will you kindly print the address where a letter will reach Marie Corelli, to whom I wish to send an inquiry regarding her book 'The Master Christian'?"

In care of Methuen & Co., 36 Essex Street, Strand, London, W. C.

John Talman, The Albion, St. Paul, Minn.: "The lines cited by J. B. Perry in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 3 as being part of the 'Dedicatory Ode to the Sydney (New South Wales) Exhibition,' are a badly bungled quotation from Tennyson's noble 'Hands All Round,' written some fifty years ago, and to be found in any complete edition of the works of the late laureate. The verse, of which the 'Dedicatory Ode' appears to be an adaptation, was addressed to the people of the United States, and was quoted in American papers during our war with Spain, because it was so in harmony with the friendly spirit evinced by England to the United States at the time of that war."

"E. P. R." Jeannville, Penn.: "I purchased in 1870 in Philadelphia what was said to be an artist's proof copy of 'Don Quixote,' illustrations by Doré, Philadelphia, 1866, two volumes, half morocco. Can you tell me the present value?"

We can find no record of any recent sale of this edition, but should think it would be worth over $5 a volume. The original French edition, with Doré's illustrations is always more important than any reissue.

G. E. DELANY, Sparta, N. J.: "What is the value of 'Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence,' by the Rev. Charles A. Goodrich, New York, 1829? Is there any special value attached to what is called a 'Grammar of Geography,' with maps, published in England about 1745?"

No copy of Goodrich's book seems to have been sold lately. It is worth perhaps $3 or $5. At the Manson sale, in 1900, his "History of the United States," Hartford, 1823, and his "Stories on the History of Connecticut," Hartford, 1829, fetched $3.10 and $7, respectively. The "Grammar of Geography" has no particular value.

"L. A. B.," Hancock Street, Germantown, Penn.: "Who was the English poet whose life was spared at the intercession of another poet, who said: 'While he lives I cannot be called the worst poet in England'?"

The legend is related of George Wither (1588-1667) that his life was spared at the intercession of Sir John Denham, (1615-69,) who urged "for him that writes [who] the worst verse." Wither lived in "Dekkar's room, not to be accounted the worst poet in England." Wither was imprisoned for libel from March, 1613, to 1614. He had served under Charles's father in 1639 as Captain of cavalry. The story may or may not be true, but Wither was certainly the greater poet, though at the time of Denham's plea he had long since published all his best work and was writing wretched satires.

J. H. CHADWICK, East Hampton, L. I., N. Y.: "Replying to the query of your correspondent, 'A. S. B.,' Court of Appeals, Albany, N. Y., I would say that the verses he refers to, with the refrain, 'How pleasant it is to have money,' are by Arthur Hugh Clough, an English poet, (1819-61,) little known in this country, (which, however, he visited in 1852,) but highly esteemed by such men as Tennyson and Browning. The verses, which are long, are entitled 'Spectator ab Extra.' The first stanza is as follows:

As I sat at the café I said to myself:
They may talk as they please about what they call pelf,
They may sneer as they like about eating and drinking;
But help it I cannot, I cannot help thinking,
How pleasant it is to have money, heigh-ho!
How pleasant it is to have money!

"If 'A. S. B.' will forward me a stamped envelope, I will send him the verses in full. It is to be found, of course, in Clough's 'Poems,' the Macmillan Company, $2."

"E. R. B." Watkins, Mo.: "Can you tell me the value of Holmes's 'Autocrat of the Breakfast Table,' first edition, illustrated? Are the four volumes of Kimpton's 'Universal History of the Holy Bible' first American edition, 1813, of any value?"

Holmes's "Autocrat" is worth from $3.50 to $5. The other book has hardly any value.

MILTON G. BROWN, Rutland, Vt.: "Can you tell me the name of the author and publisher of a book of poems called 'The House of a Hundred Lights'? It was mentioned in Munsey's for June, 1899 or 1900, but I have been unable to find anything more in regard to it. Is there any American edition of Maurice Hewlett's 'Pan and the Young Shepherd'?"

F. Ridgely Torrence's "House of a Hundred Lights" is published at $1 by Small, Maynard & Co., Boston. Hewlett's "Pan and the Young Shepherd" can be had from John Lane, New York City, for $1.25.

F. C. ZAMANSKI, 28 Spencer Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Replying to the inquiry of 'E. R. D.,' Pittsburg, Penn., in regard to Victor Hugo's comparison of John Brown of slavery days and Jesus Christ, I would quote the following from Albert Barbou's 'Victor Hugo and His Time,' (Harper & Brothers, $2.50):

"'Me [Victor Hugo] addressed to the American Republic a petition full of tender eloquence, urging that all men are brethren, and concluding with an impassioned appeal for mercy. "Beware," he said, "lest, even from a political point of view, the execution of John Brown prove an irreparable error that may shake the whole American democracy. From a moral standpoint it looks as though a portion of the light of humanity is being eclipsed, and the distinction between justice and injustice is being obscured. The day seems to have dawned when Liberty assassinates Deliverance! For myself, I know that I am but an atom; but yet I have a human conscience, and, urged by that, I kneel before the banner of the Stars and Stripes and implore the illustrious Republic of America to preserve the sanctity of the universal moral law; I plead with it to save the threatened life of John Brown, to take down the scaffold, and not to permit before its very eyes, I might almost say by its own fault, the perpetration of a crime odious as the first sad fratricide. Ay, let America be aware that more terrible than Cain slaying Abel would be Washington killing Spartacus." For the American martyr he suggested the epitaph "Pro Christo, sicut Christus."'"

H. TOWNSEND, Raynham in the Highlands, N. J.: "May I ask you to tell me in an early number of the SATURDAY REVIEW where I may obtain F. J. Furnivall's arrangement of Shakespeare's plays?"

The "Shakespeare Quarto Fac Similes," issued in 1885-01, under the superintendence of Dr. F. J. Furnivall, and photo-lithographed by W. Griggs and C. Praetorius, was published at £15 15s., and can be had for about that price from Bernard Quaritch, 15 Piccadilly, London. There are forty-three volumes, nearly all of which are sold separately at 10s. 6d. each. The introductions are by Dr. Furnivall and other Shakespearean scholars.

"STUDENT," Bloomfield, Conn.: "Is not John Milton's first published work, 'Comus,' or, to quote exactly, 'A Masque Presented to Ludlow Castle,' 1637?"

Milton's first published work occurs in the second folio edition of Shakespeare's plays, 1632, and is entitled "An Epitaph on the Admirable Dramaticke Poet, W. Shakespeare." The masque of "Comus" is, however, his first work of any length.

"E. M.," Jersey City, N. J.: "In answer to the question under 'Appeals to Readers,' Aug. 10, as to the name of the author of a poem entitled 'I believe,' I would say it is Mrs. J. C. Kenworthy."

DR. I. C. THAYER, Nappanee, Ind.: "Where can I obtain Pollok's 'Course of Time'?"

From A. S. Barnes & Co., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, 80 cents.

VIVA CUMMINS, Staten Island, N. Y.: "Please publish the real name of the author who signs '4-19-69' to the novel, 'When a Witch Is Young.'"

The author's name is not known to us.

"C. T. W.," Clayton, N. Y.: "What publishers make a specialty of liberal and agnostic writings? Name recent editions of Paine's 'Age of Reason.'"

Agnostic works are published by the Truth Seeker Company, 28 Lafayette Place, New York City; by the Banner of Light Company, 9 Bosworth Street, Boston, and by C. P. Farrell, 117 East Twenty-first Street, New York City. The best edition of "The Age of Reason" is that edited by M. D. Conway and published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, at $1.25.

RAND, McNALLY & CO., 160 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.: "'Twenty Years in Europe,' by S. H. M. Byers, Consul to Switzerland, about which Oscar Madden, New York City, inquires, is published by us at $1.50, and can be had postpaid at that price."

O. M. FISHER, 68 Rutland Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can you give a list of the works of George Lippard, and tell me where they are on sale?"

Among the sensational romances of George Lippard, a Philadelphia writer, (1822-54,) are "Blanche of Brandywine," "Legends of Mexico," "The Ladaye Annabel," "Washington and His Generals," "The Quaker City," "Paul Ardenheim: The Monk of Wissahickon." Most of these were in print twenty years ago, and were published by T. B. Peterson & Co., Philadelphia, at $2 each, but can probably be only found now in a second-hand book store.

"THE REV. JAMES F. KELLY, West Bend, N. Y.: "I have a set of 'Cantoni, Tour Through Italy,' by the Rev. John Chetwode Eustace. It is in three volumes, third edition, printed for Thomas Tegg, London, 1841. It was formerly the property of Millard Fillmore, and contains his autograph. The book is in good condition. I was told it was valuable. Could you inform me?"

The work itself has little value, but the fact that it once belonged to a former President gives it interest. Just how much it is worth, however, is difficult to say. As a rule, books owned by the Presidents are interesting, but not especially valuable, even those from the libraries of Washington, Jackson, and Lincoln being accepted

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AUG

"BOOK SELECTION."

Librarians in this State especially, and to some extent throughout the Union, should have interest in the annual gathering of New York librarians, which takes place at the Lake Placid Club, in the Adirondacks, during the week of Sep. 21 to 30. Heretofore these conventions have met each year at different places, but it was voted last Autumn to establish a fixed place of meeting, with a view to certainty as to agreeable surroundings, convenience of access and definite as to means and cost of transportation and living. It was believed that in this way a larger attendance could be secured, including many persone not strictly New York librarians, such as Trustees of libraries, librarians from other States, and men and women engaged in other literary occupations. The present promises are that these expectations will be realized.

It is noteworthy that on the programme for the meeting next month a prominent topic for discussion is "Book Selection." Librarians generally regard this as the most perplexing problem which confronts them. It is the very foundation of their work and influence, and from it proceeds the most important results they accomplish in directing public taste. But in these matters they are all dependent, largely, upon opinions which reach them from others, and notably from critical journals, since no librarian can possibly find the time to read any large percentage of the more than 5,000 books which are published in this country every year. When librarians have read these critical opinions, there still exists, however, a large domain in the matter of choice, which reviewers do not and cannot cover from the librarians' points of view.

Reviews of books do not always, indeed perhaps only now and then do they, tell a librarian whether a certain book ought to go into a particular library. Local conditions vary widely; the appropriation available may be large or small; the community to which the library ministers may be a highly intelligent one, or it may be the reverse.

Most readers understand how great is the need for some potent force which shall restrict the present devotion of readers to books that are ephemeral. Something, perhaps, can be done by critical journals through not giving large publicity to such works; something already has been and still is done by them—at least by some of them—and undoubtedly more might be done. But librarians are in a position to do, perhaps, even greater things.

Mr. Foster, in establishing "The Standard Library" at Providence, undertook a work of the highest significance in this line. Readers of this newspaper will recall how cordial and unanimous was the approval which his enterprise met with from eminent librarians throughout the country, as expressed in letters to THE SATURDAY REVIEW. Here Mr. Foster placed before his readers a collection of what he called "books of power," borrowing the phrase from De Quincey, of which large numbers of his readers probably knew nothing more than the names, if so much as these.

That enterprise, let it be hoped, may serve as the beginning of a movement eventually to become general, and whose coming the Lake Placid meeting may accelerate, through which librarians may become a new and still more beneficent force in communities where they exercise their offices. Not one of them but will acknowledge how wearisome becomes their task in giving out to readers trivial and ephemeral literature, which literally is here to-day and gone to-morrow, while books of power and permanence—books that will last while civilization lasts—stand neglected on their shelves.

AMERICAN ANTHOLOGIES.

The reappearance, in a neat and portable form, of "The Golden Treasury of American Songs and Lyrics," edited by Mr. Frederic Lawrence Knowles, brings to mind the need of a really representative anthology of this size and portability. We mean no unnecessary reflection on this editor in saying that this volume by no means meets that requirement. "The poet of a nation," says Paine, "is he whose works a man going on a railway journey puts in his pocket," and goes on to say that, when he wrote, that poet would be Tennyson in England and Alfred de Musset in France.

The definition is exact. It is not only that, as Dr. Johnson said, and Harper & Brothers years ago put on the title pages of their "Handy Volume Series," "books that you can hold in your hand and carry to the fire are the most useful, after all." It is that a real reader of poetry desires to have always with him the poetry that he loves. And to do that his book of poems, his "Daily Food," as the manual for devotional purposes is called, must be a pocket book. A book for the "grip" will not serve his turn. Now, Mr. Stedman's "Anthology," much as we all admire it, will not answer this purpose. You have only to look at it to see that. The luckiest anthology ever made, for this purpose, is doubtless Palgrave's "Golden Treasury." The first series is absolutely authoritative. The claim of "the best and only the best" which its compiler made for it is completely vindicated.

We really wish we could say as much for Mr. Knowles's well-meant attempt. But we really cannot. We have not the intention of reviewing it, or of pointing out its sins either of commission or of omission. But we may remark in passing that when you meet, in the preface to an American Anthology, with the statement that "in no case has a poem been included because it was widely known," and then find among the selections "The Old Oaken Bucket" and "My Old Kentucky Home," your want of confidence in that compiler must be nearly complete.

This attempt to meet the long-felt want has, upon the whole, and in spite of merits which we have no more space to note in detail than its defects, the effect of emphasizing the aching void in question. It is a vacuum which American lovers of poetry abhor. Mr. Stedman could fill it. It is to be hoped that he will undertake the work. There is a clear demand for it as he would do it. He has only to apply a stricter standard to his own too bulky "Anthology"—too bulky for that purpose—and he might take advantage of the new opportunity to correct some of the mistakes of omission as well as of commission of which the bulkier book may, on reflection, seem to him to be guilty. Such a volume, from such a hand, would be gladly greeted by many American lovers of poetry.

TAXES FOR LIBRARIES.

One of the leading librarians of the country has recently published a table, prepared in a City Department of Accounts, showing the proportions of municipal appropriations in a small inland city, which may well have general bearing and interest. Naturally conditions differ to some extent in the cities of the United States, but the figures embodied in the report, drawn with reference to a library almost if not wholly dependent upon the public funds for its support, should have wide general application.

The report places much emphasis upon the educational work of public libraries; their main purpose, like that of the public schools, being to train people for good citizenship, and from this standpoint are properly supported by public funds. In a library's more advanced work, however, its aims are more nearly those of the college or university, which is properly largely supported by endowment. This latter phase of its work absolutely demands a generous endowment for all libraries, which will enable them to increase and perfect their work to its fullest extent. The free libraries of Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, and Minneapolis are representative city institutions supported partly by taxation, but aided by constant gifts and endowments in extending their influence and work.

It is impossible without accurate knowledge of New York City's own appropriations to see how its allowances for the support of libraries within the boundaries of Greater New York compare with the cost of its other departments, but a glance over the proportions in the estimate of a much smaller city, containing a practically unendowed library, whose influence for good has been felt far beyond the borders of its own natural environment, should be of practical value.

In the city in question the funds raised by taxation for municipal purposes are sixteen in number, the table showing the actual distribution of each dollar so raised. Of these sixteen funds, that for dredging is the smallest, 4 mills; the Board of Elections coming next, 5 mills; the third smallest being the library fund, 1 cent and 3 mills. The largest allowance, that for public schools, is 28½ cents out of every dollar. The appropriation for library work is a little more than half the amount spent on paving the city streets, less than half spent for street cleaning, one-third the cost of lighting the streets, and less than one-fifth the expenditure for bridges and viaducts, showing in brief that the care of highways requires more than twelve times the amount allowed for the important work of the libraries.

Further examination shows that the maintenance of the Fire Department requires an annual expenditure seven times as great as the library, the Police Department costing six times as much, and the sanitary police twice as much. The Infirmary Department alone costs much more than twice the sum allowed for the library and all its branches and stations.

The librarian in question, in referring to the fund for school purposes, which, large as it is, is far from being fully adequate to the needs of so important a department, makes the point that if it is wise to spend 28½ cents out of every dollar to teach boys and girls the use of books, it certainly must be wise to spend the minimum of 1 1-3 cents more on the "People's University," the only opportunity of the many to continue the use of good books all through life. When we consider how wide and constantly growing the free library system of the present day has become, no longer a single library, where those who sought its advantages could obtain them, but a vast system, constantly reaching out and trying to influence for good the city in general, establishing here a branch, there simply a station, and endeavoring properly to train for all the functions of civic life the boys and girls upon whom the future prosperity of a city depends, we are led to think whether it would not be far wiser to spend ungrudgingly a far larger proportion of each dollar of taxes in training boys and girls in good citizenship through the potent influence of books.

Surely a small amount of money spent in educating people toward the prevention of the evils resulting from ignorance and crime is far more wisely expended than the greater amount required to ca for the resultant effects of such ignora This is a question that those who consider Mr. Carnegie's gift to our own city unnecessarily large and bringing with it a too greatly increased burden of taxation might do well carefully to consider.

PRIGGISH HEROINES.

It falls to the lot of the reader of fiction frequently to become acquainted with a hero who is a hopeless prig, and one now and then lapses by gradations of appreciation into considering self-sufficient priggishness as one of the cardinal virtues.

The priggish young man is generally very naïve and unaware of his priggishness—which fits him as though it were molded upon him—as of course it is by the author, who is no less naïve than his hero in failing to discover the investiture of priggishness. Some of the most lovable heroes of fiction are, one remembers, prigs. There was Esmond—though we love him none the less—and David Copperfield, and Little Bilee, and others not a few, not excepting, by any means, Don Quixote, pathetically chivalrous in his quests of adventure that were undertaken with self-satisfied surety of his power to meet. But these priggish heroes have other qualities that offset what might be termed their distinctive failing—they are gallant, lovable, sincere, or interesting.

But the priggish heroine has no "extenuating circumstances" of charm to plead for her. She is either sentimental to excess, or—more generally—up to date as a new woman in a way one doesn't care for. Men and angels may be priggish, but women must not be, beyond the ordinary requirements of brilliancy and goodness necessary for human nature's daily food. Even in fiction sublunary femininity palls, for one knows that in real life, which we desire to consider the prototype of our best fiction, the women who most deserve the wings accredited to the sex—by poets mostly—are oftentimes those we least suspect.

The unrelaxing laxity of some of the heroines of latter-day fiction, provokes a sigh for even the heroine of the three volume novel sort. But when we return to her, we find the wind has not been tempered to the shorn lamb, and we are soon in revolt, for she is priggish, and her virtues are of the intolerable kind that make other people appear in unfavorable contrast.

How demurely priggish Evelina was! How unpleasantly so the Agnes in David Copperfield, and how companionable—this is treason!—Lady Castlewood was in this respect with Esmond. Charlotte Brontë secured Jane Eyre from priggishness by the strong simplicity of her visualizing power in a way George Eliot never discovered in dealing with her most priggish heroine, Dorothea. Like Dorothea, Mrs. Humphry Ward's Marcella, is, as an example of a priggish heroine, of a magnificence not soon to be equaled.

To be priggish is not, one believes, essentially a feminine characteristic, and there is some misplaced enthusiasm on the part of authors in creating the priggish heroine. Beyond a doubt, also, there is a good deal of more or less mitigated boredom attached to the consideration by the reader of the leading lady of some novels.

If one meets the priggish heroine in everyday life, one feels one cannot treat her with everyday casualness of manner. Perish the thought! There would have to be employed what Mr. Howells's Mr. March long ago denominated as a "high, sweet, society voice," and one would feel the strain of nerve pressure in the effort to correlate in a degree the impeccable poise of the heroine, whose "intolerable virtues" ironed flat and stiffly starched, demand admiring recognition.

The heroine is queen of her domain—like the cook of the kitchen!—and those who enter into the contemplation of this domain are for the nonce her subjects. Let the novelist remember this, and be merciful in distributing "prudes for proctors, dowagers for deans," in the great university of fiction.

A GREAT BIBLIOGRAPHER.

There died in London on Aug. 5 one of the most accomplished men bibliography has ever known, through whose hands passed for forty years thousands of rare, unique, and beautiful volumes, which he handled with tenderness and described with expertness. In all probability no other man will ever see the books and manuscripts that he saw; no other man, assuredly will ever write about them as he wrote. Great bibliographers are rarer than the rarities of which they critically treat.

Michael Kerney was one of the few the world has seen. Yet he died unknown, and his name was not to be found in "Who's Who." Since 1862 Michael Kerney was the late Bernard Quaritch's chief cataloguer and literary adviser. He was born in Dublin in 1838, and he died possessed of a wonderful knowledge of languages, the rarest of known books, and most important of ancient manuscripts. That a modern bookseller's catalogue is interesting and often fascinating reading is due to the efforts of those who learned from Kerney that a book list can be made something more than a mere compilation of titles and hackneyed and frequently inaccurate data. Yet he said himself that a dealer's catalogue and a bibliographical work must always remain distinct things, and while an occasional dash of literary history is useful in a catalogue, it is mere foppery to put on the robes of bibliography.

Mr. Kerney was ever modest; his own works, however, are more bibliographical than the records of men far more famous than he. The most of Kerney's works were published anonymously or over the signature of his late employer. The most important of these probably is a monograph on the "Spanish Letter of Columbus, reprinted in fac simile, translated and edited from the unique copy printed in Barcelona in April, 1493," London, 1891. This account of the only known copy of the folio Spanish letter, which was discovered in Spain in 1889, and passing through the hands of Maisonneuve and Quaritch, came to the Lenox Library in 1892, is authoritative and valuable. The author signed his preface "M. K." The more notable of his other productions are "Monuments of the Early Printers," in six parts, 1886-87; "Monuments of Printing," 1897; "Examples of Bookbinding," three catalogues, 1883, 1888, and 1897; "Bibliotheca Hispana," 1895, "Palaeography," 1894, and "A Short Sketch of Liturgical History and Literature," 1887.

The Trustees of the British Museum are about to issue two more parts of their important series of selected Babylonian and Assyrian inscriptions. The first part consists of fifty plates of autograph fac similes of Assyrian mythological inscriptions from the pen of Mr. King. This volume contains many more important additions to the creation legend, especially a new fragment of the tablet; also considerable additions to the Chaldean epic. The second part consists of an important series of the syllabaries or lexicographical tablets, which are of the greatest value to scholars. These have been copied by Mr. Campbell Thompson.

1901

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

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LONDON, Aug. 23.—All the daily papers of importance in England and Scotland reviewed Hall Caine's new novel, "The Eternal City," within forty-eight hours after publication, the reviewers, of course, having advance sheets of the book. The consensus of critical opinion seems to be favorable. The earnestness and imaginative force of the work are admitted, eulogized, or expatiated upon; at the same time, some of the most enthusiastic critics do not fail to take note of its extravagance and occasional unreality.

***

Frederick A. Mackenzie's "The American Invaders" is to be published here in September by Bell, the first edition being 120,000 copies. It is largely made up of articles contributed by the author to a daily paper while making a sensational visit to the States. He dilates upon the progress of American enterprise, but the ingenuity of England is not forgotten.

***

Timely because of the interest aroused by the tuberculosis congress, James Arthur Gibson's forthcoming volume on the Nordrach treatment of consumptives is announced by Sampson Low, Marston & Co.; the writer lays stress upon the care of children of consumptive parents who, rationally brought up, should escape the disease.

***

The whole edition of Macmillan & Co.'s portfolio of Scang's illustrations of Kipling, published at 5 guineas net, has been subscribed for in advance. Maurice Berkeley, lately of Australia, and a companion of the late J. K. Stephen of Cambridge University, claims the authorship of that oft-quoted couplet attributed to Stephen:

When the Rudyards cease from Kipling
And the Haggards ride no more.

Also of a popular parody on Whitman, which until now has been attributed to Stephen.

***

Dr. Moule, the new Bishop of Durham, has been editing the later Pauline Epistles for Dent's Temple Bible.

***

"All the Russias" is the title of a new work by Henry Norman, which will be published in October—here by Heinemann, and in America by Charles Scribner's Sons. It contains travel sketches, and studies of the contemporary conditions in Russia and Siberia, Finland, the Caucasus, and Central Asia, and will be profusely illustrated from the author's own photographs. Many of the articles will be recalled by Americans as having originally appeared in Scribner's Magazine, where the paper concerning Finland aroused a certain amount of protest in quarters of the liberal-minded for its pronounced pro-Russian proclivities.

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An anonymous volume of "Recollections of Jean Ingelow and Her Early Friends" will be published here next Tuesday. It is said to contain much fresh, interesting, and valuable material.

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The Dents having intended to omit "The Life of Napoleon" from their new edition of the complete works of Hazlitt, as being out of date, have been besieged by letters of protest. They have therefore decided to republish it in a separate subscription edition.

***

The Constables say that all of the 100 volumes of their formidable "History of the Counties of England" will be finished in eight years. One volume on Hampshire and one on Norfolk are already out. All the big libraries in the United States have subscribed for the series, the American agents of which are E. P. Dutton & Co. The late Bishop Stubbs of Oxford was an eager promoter of this work, on which only historical students of the very first rank are employed. E. A. D.

A German Diplomat in the Far East.

It would take a very clever man to write a dull autobiography—for, after all, the life of every human creature, if told with sincerity, must furnish interesting material to the average reader. But the professional diplomat has unfortunately a schooling which precludes the happy unconsciousness which makes the letters, even of children, entertaining. We cannot imagine Bismarck or Metternich or Wellington ever writing a letter without instinctively weighing the published value of each word. We cannot but feel this limitation in taking up the interesting volumes just published in Leipzig (Wigand, publishers,) recording the experiences of von Brandt in his thirty-three years of diplomatic activity in the Far East—mainly in China and Japan. (33 Jahre in Ost Asien.)

So far only two volumes have appeared, and it is high praise to say that they are readable—considering that they are the work of a diplomat. Von Brandt has a clear, vigorous style; is an excellent observer; dwells by preference on the agreeable things about him; makes friends on all sides; is possessed of a sense of humor, good health, and an enterprising temperament. What more can we ask of a man who produces a book of travel? In San Francisco he frankly tells us that his countrymen who ran flash restaurants and cognate places of alleged amusement were more dangerous to good order than the Chinese—while at the same time he dwells fondly on the excellent philanthropic work done by Germans of another class. That was in 1871—in which year he notes that young men of fashion called upon their lady friends dressed in red flannel shirts and revolvers—in San Francisco!

But von Brandt nowhere speaks with bitterness or vulgar prejudice. He discusses American shortcomings with charity—as he does those of his fellow-Germans. He finds much fault (Vol. II., p. 337) with Germans in America who fail to seize their opportunities of taking a vigorous hand in politics and stemming the tide of municipal corruption. He thinks Germans are too ideal in politics—that they refuse to work for practical ends because they dream of something unattainable. Carl Schurz comes in for gentle criticism under this head, he who might on several occasions have placed himself at the head of the German-American vote and had a determining voice at critical times!

The author tells us unreservedly (p. 316) that in no country of the world has he met with people of all classes so amiable and intelligent as Americans—and from a man who can make this statement we can afford to accept many a stricture.

Of the venerable Emperor William, von Brandt relates that on the occasion of being presented, in Wiesbaden, in 1872, the monarch asked him how he happened to be wearing a certain Dutch decoration. Von Brandt explained that it was because of some service he had rendered Dutchmen in the Far East.

Here ds the answer of the German Emperor—the only words that are recalled from this interview:

"Do you know that this Dutch decoration ranks with the Red Eagle decoration of the First Class? It will be a long time before you get that!"

To this the author adds, for all comment: "His Majesty was right! I received that decoration not until 1808!" [Thirty-eight years from the time of entering Prussian service!] For my part I am at a loss to understand the point of this episode. Was it intended as a snub to the Prussian diplomatic servant, or was it to illustrate the Emperor's keen interest in decorations?

In any case no diplomatic servant of Germany served his country more devotedly or more intelligently than this same von Brandt. He went to the East in 1860, and may therefore be in a sense regarded as the embodiment of the Far Eastern question so far as German diplomacy is concerned. He was a pioneer in China and Japan. He represented his country when Germany was merely a loose agglomeration of jealous States whose only bond was a certain trade interest. France, England, the United States, Russia—these had firm footing in China and Japan, through the treaties of 1858. Germany had no footing at all, and it was quite possible that China and Japan would close their ports to her on the ground that she had no treaty at her back—and at that time no men-of-war worth mentioning. That Germany was ultimately recognized, and suitably so, was in a large measure owing to von Brandt—as I can testify in a way from what I saw and heard during my first visits to that part of the world. POULTNEY BIGELOW.

Vapereau's Wit and Wisdom.

Since the epigrams by Alfred Stevens, the author and artist, appeared in these columns several weeks ago, Mr. George Iles has called our attention to a similar collection by Gustave Vapereau, the compiler of the celebrated "Dictionaire des Contemporines," as privately printed in a pamphlet called "Man and Life; Notes and Impressions." Mr. Iles sends a copy of this pamphlet, from which the subjoined sayings are taken:

The world is known neither to the solitary nor to the worldling; it is a picture which must be looked at neither too far off nor too near.

A single word brings to an end the friendship of a lifetime; to break one link is to sunder the chain.

Ask a man, if you were not a man what animal would you like to be; then will his character be revealed.

An intelligent man interests himself in many things for his pleasure; he attaches himself to one for its use.

We often suffer more from the death of an illusion than from the loss of a reality.

To live in the world we must have much tolerance of others; to live alone, yet more of ourselves.

As one grows old it is wiser to surround one's self with old books than new friends.

Women have a way of saying all and telling nothing; of saying nothing and telling all.

Women have good eyes for details, but a whole escapes them: they are capital at miniatures, bad at architecture.

A woman wishes to find in the man she loves superiority of some kind—even in evil.

We affront women by looking at them too much; we wound them when we do not look at them at all.

Women love us for our talents, and adore us for our faults.

A woman's success is not complete unless she has found some one who makes her suffer.

Nature has declared a prime inequality between man and woman; she is unchained by what she bestows; he is unchained by what he receives.

Wit throws out sparks; genius gives us sunshine.

To make one good book sacrifice work enough for two or three.

There are little nothings which are everything; they confer elegance on carriage, originality upon style, perfection upon work.

Progress has come to mean the art of creating new wants.

The inequality of wealth in a democracy is balanced by its instability.

Aristocracies are transformed and pass away, but aristocracy is immortal.

High places are high mountains, they are more surely reached by sinuous paths than straight roads.

Two things trouble my faith: the animality of most men, the intelligence among beasts.

Nothing makes one doubt immortality more than the frivolity of thought among the majority of mankind.

Civilization is as thin a shell on the native savagery of man as the crust of the earth above primitive chaos.

Life is a river which depends less upon its source than upon its affluents.

Library Week This Year.

The New York Library Association will meet for the annual "Library Week" from Sept. 21 to 30, 1901, at Lake Placid Club, Morningside, Essex County, N. Y. The general plan of the programme, as announced in a circular just received from the Secretary, is to consider each subject by a short opening address, to be followed by free discussion, for which ample time will be allowed. Fifteen minutes is the limit for those who open the subject, three minutes additional being allowed to close. The programme will be elastic, so that if a subject develops great interest the time may be prolonged. The actual sessions of the conference will occur from Sept. 23 to Sept. 28, one session daily being planned, but sessions may be concentrated if the weather proves stormy. Subjects will be bulletined daily. Among the topics considered for discussion are the following:

President's address, of which the keynote will be Co-operation, with overture references to themes of discussion in the programme.

"Library Institutes," opened by Melvil Dewey, in connection with report of the committee on districting the State.

"Library Architecture," opened from the architect's side, by Edward B. Green of Buffalo.

"Literature and the Children," opened by Miss Mae E. Schreiber, instructor in English, New York State Department of Public Instruction.

"A New Departure in Reading Lists," opened by Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf.

"Book Selection," in various phases, to be broadly considered from the literary as well as the library view.

"The Desk Assistant," or the point of contact.

One public meeting has been arranged at the Parish House of St. Eustace-by-the-Lakes in Lake Placid; all other sessions will be held in the Lake Library. Many interesting people of the library world, including the Executive Board of the A. L. A., have signified their intention to be present, and these friends will join in discussions helping to make them notable expressions of modern library thought. The New York Central Railroad and branches make half rates from all points on their lines. Application has been made for one and one-third fare rates, certificate plan, over other lines. The Lake Placid Club makes half regular rates on rooms, i. e., the cost of rooms is from 25 cents to $2 a day. Ordinary comfortable rooms accommodating two average about $1 a day. Table board is 50 cents a meal, or $10.50 a week. All interested in library work, inside or outside New York State, are cordially invited.

It is most important for the comfort of all that the club should know as early as possible how many guests it must care for. Persons who intend to go should advise the Secretary, Miss Mary E. Hazeltine, James Prendergast Library, Jamestown, N. Y. If they wish to engage rooms they should write to Asa O. Gallup, at the Lake Placid Club.

Hall Caine's New Story.

Mr. Hall Caine's romance "The Eternal City," which is nearly ready from the Appletons, is the story of Samson and his struggles with the Philistines. Naturally there must enter into the action that temptress Delilah. Was she really as bad as the Old Testament depicts her? May there not have been some true womanly feeling in her? Mr. Caine in his romance draws certain parallels between the social edifice of the past and that of the present. The power of the Kings of to-day is not what it was. Shows and pageants still assort themselves to royalty, but their effects are diminishing, and hardly influence a thinking people. Mr. Caine is a strong believer in the reign of peace. He thinks that it is Rome which is still to be the centre of action, "the mother city of the pagan and Christian worlds." The problem the author of "The Eternal City" tackles is a large one. He acknowledges himself what are the difficulties of his task. To use his own words, Mr. Caine writes: "I have tried to do my best, and if in the sequel it should appear that I have in a measure retained the good-will of the public of American readers, so dear to me, I shall be abundantly satisfied and happy."

"We Are Coming, Father Abraham."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Referring to the inquiry of "L. A. R.," New Rochelle, N. Y., in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 10, just fourteen years ago this month an article written by Brander Matthews and printed in The Century Magazine told the story of the authorship of the war lyric, "We Are Coming, Father Abraham, Three Hundred Thousand More," from notes supplied by me. The author of the poem was James Sloane Gibbons, a Quaker, born in Wilmington, Del., but living in New York at the time of the rebellion. He was one of the founders of the old Ocean Bank and its cashier for a long time—a writer on financial topics and the author of two or three books on banks and banking. He was an abolitionist of note and an early editor of The Anti-Slavery Standard, also an occasional contributor to the papers and magazines. The famous war lyric, composed mainly on the street while the author was following one of the new regiments in its march up Broadway, in a most exciting period of the war, was sent to The Evening Post and published without a name. Being in William Cullen Bryant's paper, it was naturally attributed to him, and was so sung by the Hutchinson family throughout the North, even after they were told the name of the author, who was well known to them. About a month after the publication in The Evening Post, when the song was becoming well known, Mr. Bryant inserted a note in The Post giving the true authorship. This note, in Mr. Bryant's handwriting, happened to be preserved by the then managing editor of The Post, Mr. Charles Nordhoff, and was in his collection of autographs in 1887. A fac simile of that letter will be found printed in Prof. Matthews's article in The Century Magazine of the above date. The other items came to me from Mr. Gibbons himself, when he was a white-haired old man. A further account of Mr. Gibbons will be found in the "Life" of his wife, Abby Hopper Gibbons, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

JAMES HERBERT MORSE.

Cotuit, Mass., Aug. 21, 1901.

The Max Muller Library for Japan

The library of the late Prof. Max Müller has been purchased by Baron Iwasaki for presentation to the University of Tokio. For several months Prof. Takakusu, a pupil of Prof. Müller, has been endeavoring to secure the collection for his university, but the Japanese Parliament was not sitting, and no public money could be provided for the purpose. The Baron lately learned the situation, and bought the library, donating it to the university "in the hope that by the memory of Prof. Max Müller we may create interest in the studies initiated by the Professor, and benefit all those engaged in researches in the same fields of learning."

These conditions were imposed by Baron Iwasaki: (1) That the library be kept separately under special care, in order to commemorate the name of the original owner; (2) that the library be open to any student engaged in studies similar to those of the Professor; (3) that the university will carefully avoid all danger of loss or injury.

The University of Tokio is building a new hall for the books, which will be called the Max Müller Library. There are about 13,000 volumes in the collection, exclusive of eighty-one Sanskrit manuscripts, some of them unique, and all important, and many fine illustrated works. The Japanese were extremely fortunate to secure the library, and the High Priest of the great Hongwangsi Monastery intended to buy it if not acquired by the university.

A Statue of Whittier.

It is proposed to erect a statue of John Greenleaf Whittier in Amesbury, Mass., his home for over fifty years, and in which the greater part of his lifework was done. The plans to do this are by voluntary contributions of large or small amounts from the people all over the world to whom Mr. Whittier's memory is dear, either as a reformer or as a poet.

The memorial will be from a design made by some sculptor of established and wide reputation, and will cost not less than $10,000. All designs submitted will be examined and passed upon by the Statue Committee of the Whittier Home Association of Amesbury and an Advisory Board to be given in full later, but which will include the names of Mr. Edmund C. Stedman, the Hon. John Hay, the Hon. George F. Hoar, the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D.; the Rev. Theodore Cuyler, D. D.; Mr. S. T. Pickard, the Hon. George Von L. Meyer, Mr. Bliss Perry, Mr. Murat Halstead, and President William F. Slocumb. Contributions, whether large or small, may be sent to the Whittier Home Association and will be acknowledged at once by the Treasurer, Miss Emma C. Woolfenden, Amesbury, Mass.

A PROPOSITION.

There are some readers of The Saturday Times (we will not attempt to say how many) who do not read our new magazine, THE WORLD'S WORK. If you will send us the attached coupon, we will mail the September issue to you, with the understanding that if you find the magazine *better than you expect*, you are to send us 25 cents. If not, you can throw it away and have no complaint from us.

Doubleday, Page & Co.,
34 Union Square, New York:

Send me the September issue of *The World's Work*, on the conditions named above.

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Aug. 24.

WIT IN A LIBRARIAN.

Curiosities in the Reports of the Late Mr. Dennis of the State Library of Kansas.

SIX millions of dollars is the sum which will be expended in New York City in the near future for additional circulating libraries. Is it possible that among the librarians who will be appointed to superintend these great storehouses of learning will be found an equal to the late Mr. H. R. Dennis of the State Library of Kansas, who, notwithstanding his many trials and hardships, was yet able to see the bright side of it all, and whose biennial reports literally teem with a wit and humor worthy of an Artemus Ward or a Mark Twain?

Mr. Dennis's death will be mourned by many in the library world. While looking up some records in connection with the State of Kansas in the Library of Congress, my attention was arrested by a footnote which appeared at the end of a statement regarding the disposition of the salary fund of the library, and which reads as follows:

It will be observed, I suppose, (for there is no disguising the fact,) that the salary fund is entirely exhausted. I have heretofore apologized for a similar condition when the salary was larger and better able to take care of itself and the Librarian, but no apology is now necessary. The last Legislature so reduced it that it was scarcely able to stand alone to begin with, and while it was intended to be for the support of the Librarian, he has often been compelled to support the salary. It was not very robust from the start, and I have often been compelled to walk nights with it when it seemed especially feeble. All can testify that at the times above mentioned, month by month, I have carefully drawn it out, like a sick baby, and had it been strong enough to make it safe I would have drawn it out oftener. We are mutual friends—my salary and I—and I have stood by it always, though it was small, and it has often staid by me for four or five days at a time—in the first part of the month. I know it is little, but I do not like to hear it abused. A legal friend of mine (speaking, however, as the agent of another party) lately characterized my salary as an estoppel in pay.

This was certainly a surprise and it seemed to call for further examination of his reports. As will be seen from the following extracts which I have made, my labor was fully repaid. Under the heading of "Losses" in this same report, Mr. Dennis commences with the following words:

All the world over there are more or less kleptomaniacs among bibliomaniacs. The disease spreads in all seasons of the year, and in all climates with equal facility. Persons exposed to old libraries containing many rare books filled with choice plates and illustrations seem most liable to the contagion. The symptoms of the disease are so variable that it is difficult to detect it, and it often requires long and patient watching to make the proper diagnosis. It may be chronic in the least suspected individual. The mild-mannered gentleman of middle age, with a bald head, whose language is precise and cultivated and who is a zealous student of some scientific specialty, may be in the worst stages of the malady, and the librarian not know it until too late. This is but one specimen of the bookworm that destroys more than he devours. Nothing approaching a specific has ever been discovered for this devastating disease. Probably the nearest to it is detection, trial, conviction, and speedy execution.

Mr. Dennis then goes on to itemize the various books, &c., stolen from the library, concluding as follows:

It seems an incongruous collection for purposes of larceny. The party in pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, who purloined Mr. Young's work on "The Conduct, Manners, &c., of the Most Refined Society" will scarcely find in it a precedent for his act. "Dillon on the Removal of Causes" might have suggested its removal; but the moral hunger of the man who abstracted the "Revised New Testament" is something appalling.

In his fifth biennial report it would appear that he has succeeded in detecting and capturing at least one of the "kleptomaniacs," for under the heading of losses he says among other things:

In all ten volumes were stolen from the library during the past two years. I think I am placing the honor where it is due when I say that as a book thief Mr. Samuel G. Farrand has no superior in Kansas; and while I know it is not the policy of the State to do any free advertising for individual benefit, I cannot here refrain from saying that the people will find Mr. Farrand, wherever he may be, a most competent bookkeeper, whether by double or single entry. I feel satisfied that had he remained I should have been able to secure him permanent State employment.

But to return to the salary question, which seems to have been one of the most vital importance to Mr. Dennis, and upon which he has lavished his wit and humor. I will now quote in the order of his biennial reports. That in the fifth one reads:

It will be observed that the salary fund is entirely exhausted. I had hoped that there might be something left to revert to the general fund in the State Treasury, but demands of the family, and the constant drain on the private purse to meet the many calls made upon every individual in a public position (no matter how small it may be) to aid building churches, hails, asylums, for the strong-minded, houses of refuge for the weak-minded, infirmaries, hospitals, &c., in entertaining delegates, friends, strangers, &c., who come here regularly, annually, enthusiastically, and numerously to attend all sorts of conventions and gatherings, political, social, religious, agricultural, medical, mechanical, scientific, and otherwise, during which times your home is turned into a "short-order restaurant," your family become cooks and table-waiters, while paterfamilias grows round-shouldered carrying the market basket during the day and sleeps in the coal shed at night; to aid in sending one-legged people somewhere, who seem to be always far from home and wanting to get back, and having but one leg and no money, seem in the worst possible condition for travel; to help clubs, societies, organizations, reformers, individual and collective, and all those who feel that they have views to be ventilated and a mission to live in some way without work; to purchase tickets to all sorts of excursions, festivals, exhibitions, concerts, entertainments, picnics, &c. to few of which you care to go and to none of which you have time to go, but all of which are armed with an appeal to your charity—these, and other things to numerous to mention, have defeated my attempt to get along with less than the amount appropriated, until the effort to do so has [illegible] into a [illegible] appreciation [illegible] personal expenses rather than to leave something to go back to the general fund. However, circumstances is not without precedent, for I believe that most of the appropriations for salary will be found to be exhausted. While the general fund makes nothing for the past two years, it is offset by the fact that neither the Librarian nor assistants have made anything. I have no doubt that the party above mentioned, who has received $20 per month, (and who still lives,) might give some valuable practical suggestions on domestic economy. I do not wish to imply by the above that the salaries are too small; but that the expenses are too large! I hope it is apparent that my aim is not for increase of salary, but for legislation to reduce expenses.

In his next report, the sixth, Mr. Dennis has again to call attention to sundry larcenies, among which he makes special mention of the purloining of a photogravure called "The Youth of Bacchus," by Bouguereau, from Champlin's Cyclopedia of Painters and Painting. He says:

What an artistic soul the person must have who is capable of such an aggravating mutilation of so beautiful and valuable a work! The act was worthy of Mr. Samuel G. Farrand, whose name I tried to embalm in my last report as the most industrious expert and indefatigable book thief in Kansas. But Mr. Farrand not being in the State of Kansas, he cannot be credited with whatever honor the above act would give him in his profession.

But his announcement this year regarding the fact that his salary fund is once again entirely exhausted is a marvel of sarcasm. Here it is:

I regret to be again compelled to announce that the salary fund is entirely exhausted. The reasons are much the same as those stated in my last report. I have not been afflicted with twins or other causes for additional expense during the past two years, but the result is the same. I have used the utmost economy in my mode of living, hoping that I might be able to leave something to revert to the general fund, but it has been a failure. Seven years of ambitious effort in this direction, and seven years of failure, convince me that it cannot be done. My judgment is that if the State wishes to derive any revenue from the salary fund for the general fund it will have to reduce the appropriation. I do not make this as a suggestion, however. I think it would be safest to rely upon taxation for revenue.

We now come to the seventh report made by Mr. Dennis, which does him full justice. The salary question still seems to be of paramount importance not only to himself, but to what he later calls the "ladder-climbing librarian." His words are as follows:

Notwithstanding the fact that the last Legislature increased the salary fund, it will be seen that it is again entirely exhausted. I think I mentioned this probable result to the last Committee on Ways and Means. In former years, and with a less salary, I made diligent effort to leave something to revert to the general fund. It was not surprising that in the end the showing did not indicate that either I or the State made anything. But not to be able to save something now on an increased salary is mortifying. Still I feel that I have done the best I could in that direction; I have duly used careful economy in assisting impecunious, one-legged people to travel to distant parts of the country, in tiding others over the heated term, who dared not labor for fear of sunstroke in warm weather, and of rupturing an inherited aneurism in cold weather; in helping others build houses on imaginary lots, and repair roofs to imaginary churches; in contributing toward the purchase of Jersey cows for families afflicted with a chronic want of lacteal secretion and a fatty degeneration of muscular activity, and to help to keep alive the patriotic sentiment of those who find it necessary to have a brass band whenever two or three are gathered in a political capacity. I think those who have applied to me for aid for any of the above-named purposes (and for many others not named) would testify with one accord that I have used rigid economy. And still the result is the same. It shows the fallacy of increasing salaries. I would not be surprised, if the salary were raised to the munificent sum paid certain baseball players and riders of race horses, it would still be found to be exhausted at the end of two years.

But neither time nor space will allow me to quote at greater length the quaint sayings of Mr. Dennis regarding the various acts of vandalism which have been committed in the library, and I will close by giving the last note which Mr. Dennis was destined to make in explanation of the exhausted condition of the salary fund before handing in his final papers. He concludes by saying:

It will be observed, I suppose, (for there is no disguising the fact,) that the salary fund is entirely exhausted. This is a quotation from my last report, but it is just as true now as it was then. I had hoped to be able to turn over $12.13 to the State Treasurer, and would have done so but for the fact that long ago it became very apparent to others that the ladder-climbing librarian needed a new suit of clothes. This want was so apparent to others that it was not long kept from me, and as I always want a good thing in the way of clothes myself, and as I believe it the duty of State officers to be at least respectably clad, I invested the whole sum in a suit. I am told that if there were no suits among the people that there would be no lawyers, so that my action must certainly be encouraging to the lawyers. As to the salary of Mr. Falls, my assistant, I have never been able to understand why it should be so small. He is efficient, and most helpful both to the bench and bar, and knows the library. A knowledge of what he does would convince anybody, it seems to me, that his services are worth not less than $40 per month, and I hope it may be increased to that. The services of no page in the House or Senate can be daily equal to his in the library.

RICHARD R. C. SIMON,
Library of Congress, D. C., Aug. 17, 1901.

The Board of Trustees of the Young Men's Benevolent Association Library of 311 East Broadway, through S. N. Tuckman, President of the board, made the following report:

"The annual circulation was 80,500 volumes. The circulation for the year preceding the last was 23,000 and that of three years ago was 8,000. During the last year the library received $2,280, of which $2,080 was from the city appropriation, and $200 was from the State. The library is located in a thickly populated part of the east side of the city and is of great benefit to those who live in the neighborhood. In connection with the library there is a reading room, containing the current magazines and periodicals as well as the daily newspapers."

WHITMAN'S LINCOLN.

His "When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloomed" Superbly Issued in England.

*It seems particularly fitting that the country in which the first appreciation of the merits of a poet of whom William Michael Rossetti wrote: "The real American poet is Walt Whitman, a man enormously greater than * * * any other of his poetic compatriots," should be the first to issue one of the best of his poems in perfect typography. Whitman is still held in higher esteem in England, both as poet and prose writer, than in his own land, sharing with Poe, in the former country, the highest rank among American poets. There, too, Whitman's genius was first fully recognised and proclaimed through John Addington Symonds, William Michael Rossetti, and Anne Gilchrist.*

Of all the poems written about Lincoln none has been so well remembered as the four grouped together by Whitman as "Memories of President Lincoln," the longest of which, called in the American edition, "When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloomed," has just been issued from the Essex House Press, as Walt Whitman's "Hymn on the Death of Lincoln." This book is the fourth in the vellum series of the great poems of the language, "printed in love for the poet and admiration for the subject," issued from that press.

It is printed on a beautiful quality of vellum; the type chosen being unusually effective, but the press work for less admirable. The poem occupies eighteen pages, and is peculiarly set, there being no division into lines, as in the usual verse form; the beginning of such lines being indicated only by red lines, hand drawn, around the opening capital letters of each line. The edition is limited to 125 copies, forty of which were for America, all on vellum, and published at £1 2s. per copy, the issue being oversubscribed before publication.

The book contains a full-page colophon, which besides the usual particulars shows a portion of a house with a charming entrance and growing plants in tubs, hand colored. It also contains a new set of "bloomers," designed for it by Mr. C. R. Ashbee, also hand-colored; his motives being Whitman's lilacs, "with delicate colored blooms" and "heart-shaped leaves of rich green," and "the gray-brown bird, * * * the thrush," all thoroughly charming both as to color and design. The landscape frontispiece, also hand-colored, is by Mr. Ashbee, and introduces the thrush, the lilacs, "and the great star early drooped in the Western sky in the night," as well as the coffin "carrying a corpse to where it shall rest in the grave, * * * with processions long and winding, and the flambeaus of the night," treated emblematically and in delicate coloring, but on the whole far less successfully than the bloomers. The book is well bound in stiff vellum, with title in gold on the back, the front cover showing the design used throughout this vellum series, a rose and leaves, blind tooled, with Spenser's "Soul Is Form," one of the mottoes of the Guild of Handicraft, whose press is only one, and one of the latest, of their forms of handicraft.

It must be remembered that all Whitman has written of Lincoln was the result of personal knowledge and observation, written not from memory, from a standpoint of the later years, but set down in notebooks at the hour and day, in the camps and hospitals, and in Washington. "Specimen Days" contains word pictures showing war and its resultant circumstances far more convincingly and vividly than does "The Red Badge of Courage," and yet not attracting half the attention. Whitman's graphic descriptions are drawn, it must not be overlooked, from three years' constant service at the front and elsewhere, not as a soldier, but as a visitor and nurse at camp and hospital, years in which so much hard work was done that the remaining portion of his life was passed in semi-invalidism.

A lecture on the death of Lincoln, included in Whitman's published volumes, gives the most vivid picture of the tragedy of April 14, 1865, as well as indicates one of the sources of "When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloomed." The day had been unusually pleasant all through the land; the moral atmosphere being gladdened by Lee's surrender and the approaching close of the war. All this gladness was to be closely followed by a gloom hard to realize at this late day. When the sad news came, Whitman was staying in a house where there were many lilacs in full bloom. "By one of those caprices which enter and give tinge to events without being at all a part of them, I find myself always reminded of the great tragedy of that day by the sight and odor of those blossoms. It never fails." Hence the unusual appropriateness of Mr. Ashbee's scheme of ornament. One of Whitman's first good pictures of Lincoln was prepared just after the battle of Bull Run.

The President, recovering himself, begins that very night—sternly, rapidly sets about the task of reorganizing his forces, and placing himself in position for future and surer work. If there were nothing else of Abraham Lincoln for history to stamp him with, it is enough to send him with his wreath to the memory of all future time that he endured that hour, that day, bitterer than gall—indeed, a crucifixion day—that it did not conquer him; that he unflinchingly stemmed it, and resolved to lift himself and the Union out of it.

The Avery Prints and Art Books.*

There comes from the New York Public Library a neat and—to those interested in lithographs and etchings—a valuable little pamphlet entitled "A Handbook of the S. P. Avery Collection of Prints and Art Books." The collection represents 978 artists, and is made up of 17,775 prints. It offers a comprehensive view of the state of lithographs, engravings, and etchings during the past half century, especially in France, where [illegible] and have been almost cultivated.

These prints are valuable not only as art productions, but on account of their subject matter, including, as they do, historical scenes, portraits, views, buildings, and reproduction of costumes, famous paintings, and statuary. By the way, in the group of photographs and other modes of reproduction, the fine and comprehensive series after the drawings and paintings of Dante Gabriel Rossetti deserves special mention. We are told that many of them were furnished by the artist's brother, Mr. William M. Rossetti.

Mr. Avery's gatherings, including some of the great luminaries in the annals of the art of etching, and represented by very full, and at times, as in the case of Charles Jacque, absolutely unique collections, Sir Francis Seymour Haden, J. A. McN. Whistler, Leopold Flameng, Felix Bahot, F. Bracquemond, Meryon, Guénard, Daubigny, Zilcken, are among those who can be studied in a showing of remarkable completeness. Others are represented by characteristic selections from their works, while in a number of cases, two or three examples, or even one, serve sufficiently well to illustrate the style of an artist of less importance.

There are over 2,500 lithographs, which graphically illustrate the art of drawing on and printing from stone, from the time of Senefelder's discovery to the present. The varied resources of the art appear here in the earliest silver-toned efforts, the fine gamut of rich tones and the color suggestions shown by Decamps, Delacroix, Raffet, Gavarni, and the other masters of the golden age of the art, the virtuosity of a Menzel, the tours de force of a Lunois, the imaginings of a Fantin-Latour, or the sketchy cleverness and succinctness of a Whistler.

All of these prints are accounted for in this handbook by alphabetical lists of the artists, with statement of the number of pieces by which each is represented. The books, which are fully catalogued here, comprise general works on prints, etching, and lithography, monographs on artists represented in the collection, and bound collections of etchings and lithographs, such as Goya's "Capriccios," the reproductions of Le Guay's gems attributed to Madame de Pompadour, or the publications of the English Etching Club.

The little handbook under notice serves a twofold purpose. It will be useful as a guide to those who desire to study the collection, showing of what it is made up, and by how many examples each artist is represented, and, on the other hand, it will assist those who have a wish and the opportunity to add works to the collection by showing what it lacks.

*A HANDBOOK OF THE S. P. AVERY COLLECTION OF PRINTS AND ART BOOKS IN THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY. From the De Vinne Press. 1901.

"Geoffrey Strong."*

Sometimes a book recalls another quite vividly in spite of the difference of plot and style, and the reading of "Geoffrey Strong" has conjured up the little village of "Cranford" with its simple daily happenings and quiet country life. Mrs. Richards has a rare trait of putting before the minds of her readers the minor incidents which go to form the vital events of the life of the New England villager.

The story is sweet and pure, coming as a distinct relief from the dashing romances or the deep and curious character studies which leave the reader, these warm Summer days, in a dismal state of introspection or self analysis. It is just a love story, but there is a sweet tenderness about it and a sprightly and graceful humor that makes it far more interesting than the general run of its kind.

There is a quaint truthfulness too in her description of the "Blyth girls," aged respectively sixty and sixty-five—Miss Phoebe sworn to spinsterhood, though "the daughter of her honored parents could ill afford to speak lightly of matrimony," and Miss Vesta, frail and white, with a faint glow of pink about her like a white rose at sunset. They never read Dickens, they had been brought up to consider him vulgar; and Browning and Shelley! Ah! they were—well, doubtful. Mrs. Hemans and Mrs. Barbauld wrote poetry, now, "that is at once elegant and elevated in tone and spirit," and Cowper, too, had been admitted in their chosen circle of literary friends.

Their lives were quiet and peaceful without interruption or excitement until Dr. Strong came to live with them, and gave them a new element of interest. His was a bright, dashing, boyish nature, and won at once the affections of the gentle spinsters only—alas! he would be a little indelicate in his speech, as, for instance, his use of the word "leg" so freely. In Miss Phoebe's day "limb" had been considered more elegant, as well as—but medical men, no doubt, took a broader view of these matters."

Every one of the characters in the book seems to assume a living interest in the story, although many of them are unnecessary to the plot—Deacon Weight, old Mrs. Tree, with her kind heart and peppery tongue, even Direxia, Mrs. Tree's "maid of all work," and the aunt of Diploma Crotty, who had tyrannized over the "Blyth girls" for over twenty years. And leading in interest comes young Vesta, the victim of neurasthenia, who unconsciously taught Geoffrey Strong so many things about nerves.

Truly, there is a charm about the book, not faint or elusive, but easily traced to a simple story of simple people told with the pathos and humor of real life.

*GEOFFREY STRONG. By Laura E. Richards. 16mo. Pp. 217. Illustrated by Frank T. Merrill. 75 cents. Boston: Dana Estes & Co.

AUG

1901

BOOKS AND MEN.

"The Lover's Progress." We hear that the work entitled "The Lover's Progress: Told by Himself," mentioned last week in the cable letter to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, is to be published anonymously in London by Messrs. Chatto & Windus. It is also understood that Mr. Ernest A. Vizetelly's interest in the matter arises from the fact that the manuscript was first read by him and that he arranged for its publication on behalf of the author, who desires to remain anonymous. The work is described by the author—an Englishman long resident on the continent of Europe—as being a true narrative of facts, drafted, however, in some measure, in the form of a novel. The book opens with a story of first love, interwoven with the stirring incidents of the war between France and Germany in 1870. Later, amid a scenario crowded with acrobats, ballet girls, and musicians, comes a tragic account of the writer's passion for a notability of the French stage, whose early death, following a reckless life, leaves him despairing. But after a period of storm and stress he finds his heart beating once more, and the final section of the work describes his last love, his redemption by marriage, and the saving of his life by his young wife's devotion. Across the pages of the book flit various European celebrities, the Emperors Napoleon III., Francis Joseph, and William I., Pope Leo XIII., Prince Bismarck, Count Andrassy, Johann Strauss, Offenbach, Dumas fils, Dunglass Home, the medium, and others still living, to whom, for various reasons, the author has occasionally assigned fictitious names, which do not entirely mask their identity.

The Illustrator of "Kim." "Kim," Rudyard Kipling's new story, which will shortly appear from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co., in book form, has added interest from the fact that it is illustrated by the author's father, Mr. Lockwood Kipling. It is not generally known that Kipling, the elder, was for several years one of the central figures around whom the artistic education of native India flourished. After teaching the sons of Indian Princes painting, modeling, sculpture, and woodworking for ten years or more, Mr. Lockwood Kipling became the Principal of the Lahore School of Art, where he was also curator of the museum. He was considered the most proficient Oriental scholar among European residents, and is said to have had a most marvelous knowledge of the dialects of India. Mr. Lockwood Kipling, who was born in Pickering, showed keen artistic tendencies from his earliest years. After leaving school he went into the potteries, where he carried off the Wedgwood Memorial Art Prize. Subsequently he studied at South Kensington, and his services on the teaching staff led to his being sent by the Government to Bombay to direct art instruction there. His work would have sufficed to make the name of Kipling famous even had there not been the brilliant Rudyard to add lustre to it. All the Kiplings are clever, and the head of the family is as many-sided and gifted a man as need be sought. He has a taste for literature himself, and has written a valuable work, "Man and Beast in India." His illustrations of his son's newest novel are immensely interesting as accurate presentations of the living characters of "Kim."

Sir Walter Armstrong's "Turner." "The Life of Turner," by Sir Walter Armstrong, which will come from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons some time before Christmas, may well be considered one of the most important art publications of the season. Sir Walter is the Director of the National Gallery of Ireland and the author of several works of commanding art interest, notably "Gainsborough and His Place in English Art" and "Sir Joshua Reynolds." The previous published accounts of Turner's career have long been felt to be either unsatisfactory or incomplete, and in Sir Walter Armstrong it is believed the man has been found for a carefully thought out estimate of the great English artist's work and of the place he occupies in modern art. A feature of this publication will be the reproduction of many of Turner's finest pictures. There will be at least ninety of these, and as the page is 15 by 11 inches in size, abundant room is given for satisfactory reproduction. The majority of them will appear in photogravure, and there will be a number of sketches and drawings reproduced in color tints by lithography and kindred processes. Mr. Creal Thompson has had supervision of the reproductions, working together with the author. The book is an imperial quarto of about 200 pages, with the engraved surface of the larger plates 6 by 9 inches. There are two editions, one at $40, and the other, on Japanese paper with a double set of illustrations, at $80. Both editions are strictly limited, and the small allowance for the United States is already almost subscribed, although the book is not yet nearly ready for publication.

Reducing the Percentage of Fiction. In the good old days when every American city had a comprehensive book store, it was a rallying place for the serious readers of the town. It was their habit to drop in every week or so and see what new books had come in, or what old books could shed light on questions they were thinking about. Many a fruitful inquiry had its first incitement in this inestimable privilege of the open shelf. The public libraries have succeeded to this phase of the book trade, as to certain others. It is now the established practice in New York, Buffalo, New Haven, and hundreds of other cities to offer on open shelves a large part, or even the whole, of a public library. The happy result is that readers are interested as never before, and that they choose more nutritious literary food than if they had only catalogues to deal with. Take the recent experience of Mr. E. H. Anderson, librarian of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburg. He took out the reference works from the few shelves in the children's reading room and put there all the non-fiction books he had suited to young folks, together with a good selection of juvenile fiction. The cheering consequence was a marked increase in attendance and in circulation, while the percentage of fiction was reduced.

Traveling Libraries. Wisconsin has an enviable record in organizing traveling libraries. In Dunn County, where thirty-seven were established by the Hon. J. H. Stout, two gave rise to permanent institutions. It is along the line of founding permanent libraries that the State is now showing most activity. Mr. F. A. Hutchins, the Secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, finds that many communities want more books than can be supplied by a traveling system, and it is felt that the standard works of reference and the classics of literature should remain in every village, however small. The gratifying feature of this development is the readiness with which local support comes forward to join hands with the good work of Mr. Hutchins.

The Appraisal of Literature. A good many of our readers will remember "The Jukes," published about twenty years ago, and reciting how one wretched woman became the progenitor of hundreds of criminals, idiots, and paupers. The author of that powerful social study was Richard L. Dugdale, who founded in New York the Society for Political Education, now defunct. In 1891 the society published "The Reader's Guide in Economic, Social and Political Science," edited by R. R. Bowker and George Iles. That little book proved so useful to librarians, teachers, students, and readers that it led Mr. Iles to advocate the "appraisal" of literature as part of the business of the American Library Association. THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of July 13 described the "Guide to the Literature of American History," edited by J. N. Larned, which the association expects to issue next January. It is probable that the next field to be appraised will be that of economic and political literature, taken in hand on the same judicious plan. Mr. Larned is a veteran editor, and his methods in enlisting the contributors for his historical guide mark his sagacity in a difficult task. He sought and found critics of informed and temperate judgment who would express with regard to every important book the opinion in which the scholars of the country in the main agree. In the economic and political field, where protectionists and free traders face each other, where Socialists and individualists are at swords' points, the "appraising" editor will have a path even more thorny than that of American history. In all likelihood the plan will be to give every controversial work two notes, one by a critic in sympathy with the author, the other by a reviewer of "contrary mind."

The Merrymount "Marriage Service." Following the English custom—the marriage service issued by the Arbendeane Press having gone rapidly out of print—Edwin S. Gorham, successor to James Pott & Co., has lately issued a beautiful little edition of "The Form of the Solemnization of Matrimony," bearing the certificate of Samuel Hart, custodian of the Standard Book of Common Prayer, that this marriage service conforms in every way to canonical rules. The little book, in its dainty binding of white and gold, is the work of the Merrymount Press, its typography being very fine. Part of the title page and the certificate are printed in red, the false titles, headings of pages, and the rubrics throughout being also in red. The paper used is very attractive both as to color and texture, and is an unusually heavy weight of Arnold's unbleached paper, bearing a pretty water mark. The book contains a good double-page blank certificate, to be filled out by the officiating clergyman, printed in black between red lines, the volume also containing half a dozen blank pages to be filled with the name of witnesses. It is to be had at 75 cents net per copy and should find ready sale among churchmen.

Charles Kingsley. Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will begin in September the monthly issue of an édition de luxe of the "Life and Works of Charles Kingsley," to be published in nineteen medium 8vo volumes, strictly limited to 525 copies, 100 of which have been reserved for America. The "Life," which will occupy the first four volumes, will contain a portrait engraved on steel by C. H. Jeens, a photogravure of the bust by Woolner, and photogravures of a portrait painted by Mr. Lowes Dickenson, and an etched portrait after the same artist. The text of the life is to be a reprint of the original unabridged edition. This will be followed by the novels, "Westward, Ho!" "Alton Locke," "Hypatia," "Hereward the Wake," and "Two Years Ago," each in two volumes, succeeded by "Yeast," "Poems," "At Last," "Prose Idylls," and "Water Babies, and Heroes," in single volumes; the list of which will be issued in March, 1902. These volumes will be printed by Messrs. R. & R. Clarke upon an antique paper specially made for the edition by the Dickinsons. The binding of the Macmillan de luxe editions is always unusually satisfactory, the Kingsleys being issued in bright brown sateen cloth, heavily embossed with gold. The back of the cover, besides its lettering being entirely covered with a design showing a conventionalized flower alternating with monograms, was designed by Turbayne. Orders will be taken for complete sets only to be issued at 10s. 6d. net per volume.

A Guide Book to Health and Diet. This little book, which is to be had at a shilling in paper, and eighteen pence in art canvas covers, both bindings being painted and illuminated by hand, is published by "The Order of the Golden Age," Paignton, England. All profits arising from its sale are to be applied to the objects of the order, "the exaltation of humane ideals, the advocacy of recognition of the 'rights' of animals to just and humane treatment, the promotion of hygienic living, and the hastening of the time when kindness, happiness, health, benevolence, and spirituality shall prevail upon earth." The book, which contains about 100 pages, is not so much a plea for health reforms or a treatise on its justification, as it is a "guide" to reformed diet for domestic use. The volume contains short papers on such subjects as "Ideal Food," "Frutanian Diet," "A Plea for Simplicity," "A Plea for Moderation," "Artistic Cookery," "The Chemical Composition of Food," and "Hygienic Information." It will also be found to contain much useful general information as well as good, practical receipts for the preparation of vegetables, sauces, puddings, and sweets, and minute directions for the preparation of the most ordinary dishes in dainty form, for which latter reasons the work should appeal to a wider audience than vegetarians only.

Brief Personals. We have received the following communication from The Library of Congress, signed by Herbert Putnam (Librarian of Congress) and countersigned by W. R. Whittlesey, (Chief of Music Division:) "The Library of Congress wishes to complete its list of foreign and American negro composers of music—vocal and instrumental—and their works. Your cooperation is much desired. A reply from you giving such names and titles as may be within your knowledge would be of great assistance and a courtesy we should highly appreciate."

***

That E. B. Baldwin, at the head of the Baldwin-Ziegler polar expedition, has high hopes that he will reach the pole no one who reads his account of his preparations in the September McClure's can doubt, but when we hear that Nansen has said that he expects Baldwin will reach the pole, we prick up our ears and wonder if there really is any chance of his doing so. So many have started out after the poles this year that it will be strange if neither of them is reached. Baldwin's description of the news buoys which he intends to send out (à la Andrée's pigeons) is particularly interesting.

***

A request has come to Gen. Lew Wallace and to his publishers, the Harpers, from Alexandria, Egypt, for permission to translate "Ben Hur" into Arabic. The request is made by Mr. Neghib Gargour, who is connected with the Khedival Mail Steamship Company at Alexandria. There exists already an Arabic translation of "Ben Hur," which was made by Dr. Van Dyck, the oldest Protestant missionary at Beirut, Syria. It seems particularly fitting that this great book should become known to the Arabians, for it will be recalled that not only the Bedouins, but also their horses, play a prominent and critical part in the story.

***

"Fiction pure and simple, plain humanity revealed in action on nature's stage." In these words Henry van Dyke recently described to a friend his forthcoming book, "The Ruling Passion." Further light is thrown upon it by the sub-title, which is "Tales of Nature and Human Nature." In other words, while Dr. van Dyke does not abandon the invigorating forests and rivers which give his name the actual smell of balsam, he pushes them into the background and fills the stage in front with living, doing humanity. There is no attempt to paint section or period, but just to get hold of the real drama of a few men and women.

***

Philip Verrill Mighels, whose new novel of adventure, "The Crystal Sceptre," has just been issued by R. F. Fenno & Co., returned to America a few days since, after a four years' residence in London. "The Crystal Sceptre" is Mr. Mighel's second novel, and he has already won a place among the successful American writers in London.

***

It seems that Mr. Ernest McGaffey, whose "Sonnets to a Wife" was most favorably reviewed in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, is also the author of another volume of verse called "Poems of the Town," recently published by Richard G. Badger & Co. This house also has in press another volume by Mr. McGaffey, called "Outdoors: A Book of the Woods, Fields, and Marshland," with frontispiece in photogravure. Among the contents we have sketches of "The Marshes in April," "Plover Shooting," "The Melancholy Crane," "Fishing for Big-Mouth Bass," "In the Haunts of the Loon," &c.

Harper's for September is now ready. It is a number you can't afford to miss.

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THE MAGAZINES.

Features of the Principal American Ones for September.

READERS will find printed below lists of the contents of the principal American magazines for September. The lists are restricted to periodicals which appear once a month, and, while the contents are not absolutely complete, the omissions relate mainly to regular and familiar departments and some of the minor contributions. Our purpose has been to make readers acquainted with everything important or that for other reasons may have special interest for them.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.
SEPTEMBER, 1901.

THE POOR IN SUMMER...Robert A. Stevenson
LOVE. A Sonnet.....Marguerite Merington
"A BURRO-PUNCHER"...Walter A. Wyckoff
THE UNITED STATES ARMY...
Francis V. Greene
SUSPENSE. Poem.....Rosina Hubley Emmet
THE BEGUILING OF THE BEARS...
Frederic Irland
THE CLOCK IN THE SKY....George W. Cable
PORBEAFRANCE. Quatrain...Edith M. Thomas
PAUL REVERE AND HIS ENGRAVING...
William L. Andrews
THE WRONG HOUSE—More Adventures of the Amateur Cracksman..E. W. Hornung
ANTÆUS. Poem.....Fullerton L. Waldo
A VAUDEVILLE TURN.....Cyrus T. Brady
THE PINK OF COURTESY..Katherine L. Bates
THE VOICE OF THE SEA. Poem...
Thomas Nelson Page
THE PINES OF LORY.....J. A. Mitchell

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.
SEPTEMBER, 1901.

PRAGUE.....Arthur Symons
HIS WIFE. A Story in Three Parts...
Elizabeth S. P. Ward
THE NEW GERMAN NAVY....H. W. Wilson
IN THE MIXING OF THE WATERS...
Chester B. Fernald
ROOT AND ROSE. A Poem....Mary B. Hinton
OUR LAST CANNIBAL TRIBE...James Mooney
MISS NOEL'S REASON.....A. F. Redbranche
CATHODE RAYS...
Joseph J. Thomson, D. Sc., F. R. S.
THE SURRENDER OF SISTER PHILOMENE.....Elizabeth G. Jordan
REMINISCENCES OF GEORGE ELIOT...
Frederic Harrison
TWO CONVERTS.....Onoto Watanna
OUR DWELLING PLACE. A Poem...
S. T. Livingston
A PARTY AT MADEIRA'S...Edward S. Martin
EMBRYO AMERICANS.....Elizabeth Robins
THE SAPLING. A Poem...Josephine P. Peabody
THE PORTION OF LABOR....Mary E. Wilkins
JOHNNY SHARK.....T. Jenkins Hains
THE CASE OF THOMAS PHIPPS...
Thomas B. Aldrich
COLONIES AND NATION....Woodrow Wilson

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.
SEPTEMBER, 1901.

MID-AIR DINING CLUBS.....Cleveland Moffett
MOLLY.....Joseph L. Smith
ADAM BREWSTER.....Lillie H. French
THE CROWN OF THE CONTINENT...
George B. Grinnell
THE CITY OF LIGHT. (The Pan-American Exposition).....David Gray
GOSSIP OF THE SWITCH-SHANTY...
Charles De Lano Hine
THE FALSE GODS OF DOC WEAVER...
Ellis P. Butler
D'RI AND I.....Irving Bacheller
THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA...Alice C. Hegan
AN AMERICAN LANDSCAPE PAINTER:
William L. Picknell.....Edward W. Emerson
FIGHTING FROST.....Alexander McAdie
THE MAGIC OF THE INVISIBLE...
Henry Harris
DANIEL WEBSTER.....John B. McMaster
ISAM'S SPECTACLES.....Harry S. Edwards
LOUIS PHILIPPE IN THE UNITED STATES.....Jane M. Parker
HOW I SAVED BEN.....Lew Wallace
IMPRESSIONS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.....The Right. Rev. Henry C. Potter, (Bishop of New York)
TRENT'S TRUST.....Bret Harte
THE END OF SUMMER.....Madison Cawein
EDMUND BURKE AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.....Woodrow Wilson
THE MIRAGE OF THE HOMESICK...
Edith M. Thomas

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.
SEPTEMBER, 1901.

THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD. The Southern People During Reconstruction...
Thomas Nelson Page
HUNTING BIG REDWOODS.....John Muir
HIS ENEMY.....Alice Brown
BEAUTY.....W. J. Stillman
MOULD AND VASE.....Edith Wharton
REMINISCENCES OF A DRAMATIC CRITIC. II.....Henry Austin Clapp
THE CITY AT NIGHT...Rollin Lynde Hartt
THE FUTURE OF POLITICAL PARTIES...
Charles A. Conant
SEA RHAPSODY.....Richard Burton
AUDREY. XIII.-XV.....Mary Johnston
TEN YEARS OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.....Lyman P. Powell
JAPANESE PLANTS IN AMERICAN GARDENS.....Frances Duncan
BIG-GOVERNOR-AFRAID...William R. Lighton
NOTES ON THE REACTION...
An Emmersonian Democrat
LIZA WETHERFORD...Virginia Woodward Cloud
NIGHT PIECE.....Arthur Colton

THE WORLD'S WORK.
SEPTEMBER, 1901.

THE MARCH OF EVENTS: AN ILLUSTRATED EDITORIAL INTERPRETATION. With portraits.....
RECONSTRUCTING AN ARCHIPELAGO...
BUILDING AN AMERICAN BRIDGE IN BURMA.....J. C. Turk
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN.....William J. Boies
THE RESULTS OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN PORTO RICO.....William H. Hunt
THE PORTO RICAN COAT-OF-ARMS...
Francis E. Leupp
THE BIGGEST SHIP.....Chalmers Roberts
FINANCING TRUSTS.....E. J. Edwards
THE REMARKABLE WORK OF THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM..Sylvester Baxter
A SUCCESSFUL PAGE-PRINTING TELEGRAPH.....Maximilian Foster
A LEADER OF MODERN INDUSTRY...
Arthur Goodrich
A MAKER OF NEW FRUITS AND FLOWERS.....Liberty H. Bailey
SAVING BOYS FROM CRIME..Lillie H. French
THE UNKNOWN AUTHOR AND THE PUBLISHER.....An Unknown Writer
THE BEST PLAN TO SAVE MAGAZINE LITERATURE.....M. E. Corse
AMONG THE WORLD'S WORKERS.....

THE COSMOPOLITAN.
SEPTEMBER, 1901.

NOTES OF THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.....Robert Grant
THE REAL VALUE OF THE EXPOSITION.....Albert Shaw
THE CITY OF THE FUTURE—A PROPHECY.....John Brisben Walker
MR. DOOLEY ON THE MIDWAY..F. P. Dunne
SOME NOVELTIES AT BUFFALO FAIR...
Julian Hawthorne
ORGANIZATION AS APPLIED TO ART...
C. Y. Turner
ATHLETICS AND THE STADIUM...
James E. Sullivan
THE INCUBATOR BABY AND NIAGARA FALLS.....Arthur Brisbane
THE ORGANIZATION OF AN EXPOSITION.....W. I. Buchanan
ELECTRICAL PROGRESS DURING THE LAST DECADE.....Michael I. Pupin
ACETYLENE GAS....Lieut. Col. David P. Heap
THE AMERICAS TO THE WORLD...
Ella Wheeler Wilcox
THE EXHIBIT OF HUMAN NATURE...
Lavinia Hart
THE EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.....Edward W. Bemis
THE ENERGY OF ELECTRICITY.....Charles P. Steinmetz Coffin
THE FUTURE OF THE RACE.....
Gustave Le Bon
THE WORLD'S FAIR.....John Brisben Walker

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.
SEPTEMBER, 1901.

STORIES FROM THE ARCHIVES OF THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY...
Ray S. Baker
MORE DOLLY DIALOGUES.....Anthony Hope
HOW I HOPE TO REACH THE POLE...
Evelyn B. Baldwin
THE MAN WHO GAVE NO TIP...
Benjamin H. Ridgeley
IS THE AIRSHIP COMING?...
Prof. Simon Newcomb
THE STEPMOTHER.....Kate M. Cleary
RECOLLECTIONS OF LAWRENCE BARRETT.....Clara Morris
OF THE OLD GUARD....Frank H. Spearman
COLONIAL FIGHTERS AT LOUISBOURG.....Cyrus T. Brady
WHILE THE JURY WAS OUT..William F. Dix
RISE OF THE AMERICAN CITY...
Walter Wellman
KIM.....Rudyard Kipling
NEXT TO THE GROUND—INSECTS...
Martha McC. Williams
THE OKAPI.....Sir Harry H. Johnson

THE FORUM.
SEPTEMBER, 1901.

THE COMMERCIAL POSITION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.....B. Taylor
ENGLAND, PORTUGAL, AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLICS.....
Lieut. Gen. Den Beer Poortugael
THE IDEAL SCHOOL AS BASED ON CHILD STUDY.....G. Stanley Hall
ROYAL VISITS TO CANADA...
Sir John G. Bourinot
ENGLISH NEGLECT OF OLD INDIAN POETRY.....Karl Blind
A MODEL FACTORY TOWN....Leonora B. Ellis
CAN CUBANS GOVERN CUBA?..Edmond Wood
THE UTILIZATION OF WASTE...
Prof. Peter T. Austen
FINLAND'S PLIGHT.....Eugene Limedorfer
THE EVOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.....F. W. Clarke
THE GERMAN TARIFF PROPOSALS...
Jacob Schoenhof
THE SOUTHERN PROBLEM...
George A. Thacher
THE ESSAY AS MOOD AND FORM...
Prof. Richard Burton

ST. NICHOLAS.
SEPTEMBER, 1901.

THE CHILDREN'S ROOM AT THE SMITHSONIAN.....Albert B. Paine
COUNTER-THOUGHTS.....Mary Mapes Dodge
JOHN-A-DREAMS. Verse.....Alice Brown
THE STORY OF BARNABY LEE. Serial...
John Bennett
A DOUBLE HERO. Story...Elizabeth H. Miller
PICTURE. A September Morning.
HER SIGNATURE. Verse...Maurice Clifford
THE OBSERVING SPORTSMAN...
Wilmot Townsend
JINGLE.....G. G. Wiederseim
A FAMILY REUNION. Verse...Abbie F. Brown
A BLOT TRANSFORMED. Verse...
Lida S. Price
A SONG FOR SCHOOL. Verse...
Laura E. Richards
THE IMP AND THE DRUM...Josephine Daskam
CAREERS OF DANGER AND DARING. IX.—The Dynamite Worker...Cleveland Moffett
A BOY OF A THOUSAND YEARS AGO. Serial.....Harriet T. Comstock
THE GIRL IN THE WELL. Verse....A. E. P.
TWO STRANGE ANIMALS.....John R. Coryell
A MODEL SPELLER.....Charles B. Loomis
THE JUNIOR CUP—AFTERWARD. Serial...
Allen French

THE CRITIC.
SEPTEMBER, 1901.

THE LOUNGER.
PROF. SAINTSBURY'S HISTORY OF CRITICISM.....Lewis E. Gates
"ELECTRA" AND THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT IN SPAIN....Havelock Ellis
LITERARY DRILL IN COLLEGE...
Gerald S. Lee
A NEW POET.....Joseph B. Gilder
THE COMIC PAPER IN AMERICA...
William H. Shelton
SWIFT'S "JOURNAL TO STELLA"...
George A. Aitken
REAL CONVERSATIONS.....William Archer
TALES OF A TRAVELER.....Charles J. Wood
THE DECADENCE.....R. V. Risley
VICTOR HUGO, ROMANCIER....Paul Bourget
AT PARTING—VERSE.....John Vance Cheney
RECENT NOVELS REVIEWED.
DMITRI WEREJKOWSKI.....Herbert Trench
CONCENTRATION...
Sarah Cowell Le Moyne and Carolyn Shipman
WINTER AT DELPHI—VERSE...Will S. Cather
"THE LITERARY ASPIRANT AGAIN"...
By An Aspirant Editor.

THE "NEW" LIPPINCOTT MAGAZINE.
SEPTEMBER, 1901.

A KNIGHT OF THE HIGHWAY...
Clinton Scollard
PARIS.....Guy W. Carryl
WINWOOD'S LUCK.....Mrs. Burton Harrison
THE BARBAROUS BABE.....E. Ayrton
MRS. NORTH.....M. B. James"
ASPIRATION.....Madison Cawein
WHAT HAPPENED AFTER MARY McARTHUR CUT HER FINGER...
S. R. Crockett
"LIFE AND DEATH GO FORTH EACH DAY".....Geraldine Meyrick
FIREFLIES.....Cora A. M. Dolson
VILLAGE LIFE IN MEDIÆVAL ENGLAND.....Prof. E. P. Cheyney
TWO LONDON LYRICS.....I. Zangwill
THE INDEPENDENCE OF SILAS BOLLENDER.....Paul L. Dunbar
THE HAPPY ISLES.....Eben E. Rexford
IN A SECOND-HAND SHOP...Dr. C. C. Abbott
SERIATIM.....Marguerite Merington

THE SMART SET.
SEPTEMBER, 1901.

A NEW BONNET FOR MARY....Caroline Duer
THE WISH THAT CAME TRUE...
Guy Wetmore Carryl
UNTYING THE KNOT.....Mrs. Sherwood
MRS. MACK'S EXAMPLE..Flora Bigelow Dodge
THE POMPS OF SATAN.....Edgar Saltus
MARIONETTES.....Theodosia Garrison
HIS PROPHYLACTIC FLIRTATION...
Guy Somerville
THE PRICE OF HONOR.....Lloyd Osbourne
THE QUEEN OF THE FAR COUNTRY...
Prince Vladimir Vaniatsky
UNDERBRUSH.....Julien Gordon
FADETTE—NEW ORLEANS..Malcolm Douglas
THE TRANSMOGRIFICATION OF DAN...
H. J. W. Dam
THE ISLAND OF LOVE...
Richard Stillman Powell
THE SUPREME HOUR.....Madison Cawein
BROCTON MOTT, REALIST.....Kate Jordan
VAN FUYSTER'S GODMOTHER..Harry C. Carr
LOVE'S LIMITATIONS.....Roy Farrell Greene
THE COMPANION TO VIRTUE...
Gertrude F. Lynch
FULFILMENT.....Duffield Osborne
THE PICTURE OVER THE MANTEL.....
Justus Miles Forman
CENDRILLON.....Michel Provins
MERELY MATERIAL.....Mary S. Holbrook
A SNOWSTORM IN AUGUST...
Frank Roe Batchelder

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.
SEPTEMBER, 1901.

BALLOONING AS A SCIENCE AND A SPORT.
Edward S. Holden, LL. D.
REJUVENATED EGYPT.....Douglas Story
COUNT HANNIBAL, Chapters XXV-XXVII...
Stanley J. Weyman
THE BLUE RIBBON OF THE SEA...
Hartley Davis
RULERS AT WORK.....Fritz Cunliffe-Owen
MARVELOUS CONEY ISLAND..Guy W. Carryl
THE GIRL FRESHMAN...
Alice Katherine Fallows
THE DISCOVERER. A Short Story..Ira S. Dodd
THE PROFESSION OF ARCHITECTURE...
J. P. Coughlin
CAT RAISING AS A BUSINESS...
Mabel Cornish-Bond
THE SOURCES OF THE WEST...
John R. Spears
HERALDRY—ITS LAWS AND ITS MYSTERIES...
Jane MacNeal
RIFORM IN MEN'S DRESS...
Charles M. Connolly
A SLIP OF THE MOOSE. A Short Story...
Herman Whitaker
CHRONICLES OF US, VI—A Return to the People.....Juliet Wilbor Tompkins
OUR FOUR YEAR QUEENS.....Marian West

OUTING.
SEPTEMBER, 1901.

SOME OLD TIME YACHT MASTERS...
W. J. Henderson
THE BEGINNINGS OF INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH SHOOTING...
Gen. George W. Wingate
THE WEDDING OF BEAVER EYES...
Emerson Hough
GAS ENGINES FOR PLEASURE CRAFT...
Henry R. Sutphen
COURSING IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA...
Charles H. Morton
THE GRAND PRIX DE PARIS...
Guy Wetmore Carryl
SIR THOMAS LIPTON AT HOME...
Dugald Stewart
THE MAINE GUIDE AND THE MAINE CAMP.....Herbert L. Jillson
BIRD ARCHITECTURE...
Gene Stratton-Porter
THE EFFECT OF THE AMERICA'S CUP ON BRITISH YACHTING.....J. D. Bell
ROQUE—MODERN CROQUET.....W. H. Wahly
THE TREND OF STEAM YACHTING...
S. W. Barnaby of Consolidated Engineering Co. Thornycrofts
CATTLE BREEDING FOR AMATEURS...
Herbert R. Peer
LAWN TENNIS ON THE CONTINENT...
Clarence Hobart
THE NEW MEASUREMENT RULE IN YACHTING AND SOME OLD ONES...
Clinton H. Crane
PRACTICAL MOUNTAIN CLIMBING...
Annis S. Peck
EVOLUTION OF SPORT WITH THE GUN...
Wirt Gerrare
THE MASCALLONGE IN FLAMBEAU WATERS.....H. S. Canfield
THE SAVING OF THE ST. LAWRENCE...
Loquidas Hubbard, Jr.

THE BOOK WORLD.
SEPTEMBER, 1901.

THE WOMAN'S LAW CLASS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK...
Frederique Seeger
CONCORD.....Carolina Edna Johnson
THE LITTLE BROWN THRUSH..Daniel Morgan
THE LITERARY SIDE OF OUR PRESIDENTS.....John De Morgan
THE GIANT'S GATE.....Max Pemberton
INTRODUCED BY A SPIDER.....Elliot Walker
THE AMERICAN EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH POLE.....Wilbur Finley Pauley
WHITE VIOLETS.....Frederic A. Wilson
WHERE ADAM BEDE WAS BEGUN AND ENDED.....Curtis Brown
JOHN SALISBURY'S WOOING....S. B. Rogers

THE CRITERION.
SEPTEMBER, 1901.

THE MOTHER OF SAM HILL'S WIFE'S SISTER.....John Uri Lloyd
JOHN R. THOMPSON AND HIS LONDON DAIRY, 1864-5...Gen. James Grant Wilson
LADIES' DAY AT THE ROUND-UP...
Florence Bledsoe Crofford
THE EYES OF LOVE.....Carolyn Wells
JAMES BRENTWOOD PREBLE. SECOND.....Rupert Hughes
HOLGAR DANSK.....R. V. Risley
THE LETTERS OF VERDI..Henry W. Thomas
A TOUCHING SCENE, (a dialogue)...
Tudor Jenks
THE BAHALAHOOLA TREE...
Gardner S. Teall and Kenneth Brown
THE GULLS.....L. M. Montgomery
ONE CENTURY OF DRAMA. Seventh paper.....Charles Henry Meltzer
THE VICTORS.....Theodosia P. Garrison
ACCORDING TO HIS LIGHTS...
Charles B. De Camp
DESTINY.....Aloysius Coll
AN HOUR WITH MRS. GILBERT....C. H. M.
MUSIC—THE ENGLISH OPERA SEASON..E. P.

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE.
SEPTEMBER, 1901.

THE CAPTURE OF EMILIO AGUINALDO.....Frederick Funston
THE SURVIVORS.....Maximilian Foster
SHERREAF'S EXCLUSIVE.....O. K. Davis
THE BIRTH OF AN AMERICAN VOLCANO.....C. Hart Merriam
BILLY THE KID.....E. Hough
TANGLED UP IN BEULAH LAND...
By an Author
THE AVERAGE AMERICAN....Henry Gannett
PEACE OF THE WOODS....Arthur Guiterman
PHOTOGRAPHY AS A FINE ART...
Charles H. Caffin
THE PRICE OF THE STAR....Sharlot M. Hall
A CASTLE ON THE BRANDYWINE...
Charles Major
A. B. APPLETON, "PIRUT"...Holman F. Day
THE BIGGEST TUNNEL IN THE WORLD—THE SIMPLON.....Eugene P. Lyle, Jr.
THE MAKING OF A COUNTRY HOME...
J. P. Mowbray
THE SOCIAL VALUE OF GOLF..E. F. Benson
O'HARA THE STRATEGIST.....Elliott Flower
HOW TO MAKE MONEY...
The New York Exchanges for Women's work.....Katharine Newbold Birdsall
A Novel Occupation for Women. A "Private Librarian".....Elizabeth Jamison
"Boots and Shoes." A Western Woman's Success in the Woman's Shoeblacking Venture...
Katharine Newbold Birdsall

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.
SEPTEMBER, 1901.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.
RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
SOME AMERICAN CARTOONS OF THE MONTH.
WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY, A REAR ADMIRAL OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.....Park Benjamin
AUTOMOBILE-MAKING IN AMERICA...
J. A. Kingman
THE ECONOMICS OF CATTLE-RANCHING IN THE SOUTHWEST..Robert M. Barker
KANSAS AFTER THE DROUGHT...
Prof. Frank W. Blackmar
HERBERT B. ADAMS: A Sketch...
Richard T. Ely
ROBERT KOCH AND HIS WORK.....
Herman N. Biggs, M. D.
THE STEEL STRIKE.....Talcott Williams
LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.
THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.
THE NEW BOOKS.
INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.
SEPTEMBER, 1901.

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS.
THE QUEEN OF QUELPARTE...
Archer B. Hulbert
A BIT OF SPAIN UNDER OUR FLAG...
Leonora B. Ellis
A FLORENTINE MONK'S ROMANCE...
Elizabeth M. Elgin
ARCADY. Verse.....Clinton Scollard
A DAY IN TENERIFFE....Mary Cholmondeley
MAMMY'S LOVE STORY.....Julia B. Tenney
THE RUIN AND LEGEND OF KYNAST...
Anna L. Vester
THE BEATIFICATION OF A SAINT...
Charles B. Todd
A PESTALOZZIAN PILGRIMAGE...
G. Louise Patteson
INDIAN BASKETRY IN HOUSE DECORATION.
George Wharton James
HISTORIC SWORDS.....Rudolph Ellyd Geare
A BLACK HUSSAR AT WATERLOO...
Francis N. Thorpe
MISSION SCHOOLS IN CHINA...Mary H. Krout
THE NIGHT HAWK. Verse...
James Courtney Challis

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.
SEPTEMBER, 1901.

WITH SETON-THOMPSON IN THE WOODS...
Myra Emmons
MISS ALCOTT'S LETTERS TO HER "LAURIE".....Edited by Alfred Whitman
THE LATEST WEDDING STATIONERY...
Charles Young
THE LAST OF THE JOURNAL'S PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.
FAMOUS PEOPLE AS WE DO NOT KNOW THEM.....John Kendrick Bangs
HOW THE NAME OF A VILLAGE WAS CHANGED.....Mary T. Patterson
AILEEN. Chapters VII and VIII...
Elizabeth Knight Tompkins
THE COLLEGE SCHEMES WE'VE GOT INTO...
As Told by a Graduate
AN OLD ENGLISH HOUSE FOR $7,500...
Elmer Grey
PLANTS WHICH CAN BE RAISED IN THE HOUSE.....Mrs. E. S. Bayford
EIGHT WAYS TO SERVE EGGS...
Janet McKenzie Hill
MISS DE FOREST'S LETTER FROM PARIS...
Katharine de Forest
SOME OF THE NEW HATS AND WRAPS...
Katherine Vaughan Holden
TO DRESS WELL ON A SMALL INCOME...
Emma M. Hooper
LITTLE FURBELOWS FOR AUTUMN...
Abby E. Underwood

THE DELINEATOR.
SEPTEMBER, 1901.

GOOD FURNITURE WELL ARRANGED...
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ILLUSTRATED COOKERY...Anna W. Morrison
STORIES AND PASTIMES FOR CHILDREN...
Lina Beard
TH' BOGIE UP STAIRS....Truman H. Andrews
WOMEN PHOTOGRAPHERS AND THEIR WORK. No. I.....Juan C. Abel
A LOVE OF THE PLAINS...
Mary Hartwell Catherwood
STORIES OF AUTHORS' LOVES. RUSKIN AND FITZGERALD.....Clara E. Laughlin
SOCIAL OBSERVANCES.....Mrs. Frank Learned
THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION AT BUFFALO. Third Article.....N. Hudson Moore
SYLVAN SOLITUDES.....Jeanie Drake
A TOAST.....Frank D. Sherman
FANCY STITCHES AND EMBROIDERIES...
Emma Haywood
THE CHILD'S DAY, No. 3.Dr. Grace P. Murray
THE NEWEST BOOKS.....Laura B. Starr
THE HOME AND HOUSEKEEPING OF TO-DAY.....Ellen H. Richards
WHEN WE ENTERTAIN.....Margaret Hall
PRACTICAL GARDENING...Ward McLeod
COLLEGE NEWS.....Carolyn Halsted
CLUB WOMEN AND CLUB LIFE...
Helen M. Winslow
GIRLS' INTERESTS AND OCCUPATIONS...
Priscilla Wakefield
HOW SOME AUTHORS WRITE...
Katharine Louise Smith

Among the Northern Pineries.*

An understanding of certain phases of life and character—carefully if not descriptively developed—touches of unforced humor, and a good deal of genuine human feeling, are no bad equipment for a writer of fiction. And the author of "A Beleaguered Forest" has all these things. She allows her tale to be told by the mouth of her heroine, Regina Grey, who in the 350 pages of the book is seen to grow from a reckless, bewitching girl into a tender, sympathetic woman.

Regina, an orphan, has lost the little money with which she has been able to keep a studio, and dabble in art and Bohemianism. She is considering the question whether she shall measure laces in a shop or wear a nursemaid's cap with white ribbons, when Basil Oliver appears and offers her his name. She does not love him, but she is impetuous, and the life of poverty which stares her in the face deters her from it, while the life of adventure opened to her in the pineries (Oliver is a rich lumberman) attracts her. So she accepts his offer of marriage, and then her moody, strange lover leaves her to reflect upon the thing she has done. Regina, commenting upon the moment, says:

> As for me, I turned apart into the woods and staid there until late in the afternoon feeding on wild berries and drinking from a feeble stream among the ferns. The water was bitter, but it was cold. And it was all I had to drink. There was no wine in my cellar. Who was I that I should refuse a cold and bitter drink?

That is all. And too late the girl learns the truth. She has married an opium eater. There, alone with him in his camp, she helps him fight hard for his former manhood which is being wrecked. It is the pines which help her most of all perhaps, to be brave and true, and to do her wifely duty. She loves them in their vastness, their hush and beauty. From the very first their serenity had been a home welcome to her. She says of her first glimpse of the forest whose trees reached up loftily and religiously, and caused the tears to tremble on her cheeks: "This must be perfection! I did not know it was to be given me in all my life to look upon anything perfect. I thought only the dying were satisfied—but this satisfies me." And it was lying under her king of trees, a giant Norway, that she found the dead body of Oliver one day after a Winter of terrific struggle with him. The snow had previously blown from the red pine needles at that place. But now there was a little more red on them, and a sharpened razor lay hard by.

Mrs. Peattie's new novel is not without fulfillment as well as promise. If it were followed by something stronger we should not be surprised. It must be confessed, however, that it falls somewhat behind "Jim Lancey's Waterloo," the aesthetic pathos and the special artistry of which would have been commended even by so severe a short-story critic as Mr. Henry Harland.

Prof. George James Bayles of the School of Political Science in the Columbia University, has prepared a book presenting a general view of the legal condition of women throughout the United States. It will shortly come from the press of The Century Company, with the title, "Woman and the Law." Woman's property rights and the grounds of divorce are fully considered in the light of the existing statutes in the various States.

Balzac's dramatic works are shortly to make their appearance from the press of Laird & Lee in what is probably the first English translation ever attempted. The plays, which will be presented in two volumes, are five in number, and entitled "Vautrin," "Quinola's Resources," "Pamela Girraud," "The Stepmother," and "Mercadet." The text will be presented upon deckel edge paper, with illustrations from the first French edition.

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*THE BELEAGUERED FOREST. By Ella W. Peattie. 12mo. Pp. 349. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

AUG

1901

BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Caxton's Royal Book, Extra Illustrated, and Volumes from the Daly Library.

THE last book sale of the London season, held at Sotheby's July 29-31, brought forward some remarkable books and manuscripts, including a selection from the library of Col. Drake and several extra illustrated volumes from Daly's collection. The most important book was "The Ryall (or Royal) Book; or Book for a King," printed by William Caxton about 1487. This copy, one of five perfect examples known, belonged in 1877 to G. E. Martin. It measures 10 by 7¼ inches, and was apparently bound up originally with several examples of Pynson's press. The bidding began at 100 guineas, and quickly reached five times that sum. One thousand pounds was soon bid for the volume, and at £1,050 the younger Quaritch became a competitor. From this point till the successful bid of £1,550 the battle was between the son of the late great dealer and Pickering's representative, but Quaritch secured it for this record price, and the volume went to the Piccadilly shop that has sheltered so many Caxtons in the past.

William Blades recorded five perfect and two imperfect copies of "The Royal Book," but at least one more faulty example is now known. The finest copy known is now in the Spencer-Rylands library, at Manchester. It measures 11 by 8 inches, and is the last perfect copy sold at auction, Bucclench's, which fetched £365 in 1680, lacking one leaf. This is the Gustavus Brander copy, sold in 1815 for £85 1s., for £73 10s. in 1819 at the Marquis of Blandford's sale, and for £61 19s. in 1829 at Hibbert's sale, when Lord Spencer secured it, and it joined the fifty-six examples of Caxton's art in his wonderful collection, which is now happily removed from the auction room. The Cambridge Public Library has two perfect copies, and one is in the Bedfordshire General Library. The Martin copy is the fifth perfect example. It was exhibited at the Caxton exhibition in 1877, together with the Spencer and Bedfordshire copies. The British Museum copy, with one leaf in fac simile, was purchased for George III. in 1773 at the West sale for £10. The recent price of £1,550 may have seemed high, but when one considers that this was probably the last opportunity to purchase a perfect copy, it is astonishing that a larger sum was not given. Such a book has no fixed commercial value, but is worth as much as any one is willing to give.

A total of £4,980 was realized for the 1,031 lots in the sale. The eighteen lots from the Daly library fetched only £233 4s. According to some of the papers, one would have thought an important portion of the collection had remained unsold. Other prices of interest were as follows:

Aiken's "National Sports of Great Britain," 1821, first edition, with all the colored plates in perfect condition, £75. (Another copy fetched the same sum July 23.)

Beaumont and Fletcher's "Comedies and Tragedies," with the first edition of "The Wild Goose Chace," 1647-52, £22; Boydell's "Shakespeare," 1802, &c., with 10,000 extra plates (Daly's copy,) £50; Genesteˊs "Some Account of the English Stage, 1660-1830," enlarged to twenty-eight volumes by the insertion of many plates and 420 autograph letters of famous players, (Daly's copy,) £89; Hawkins's "Life of Edmund Kean," in three volumes, many portraits and views inserted, (Daly's copy,) £48.

Kelmscott Press Chaucer, 1896, copy bound by Birdsall, exhibition binding, £66 10s, (the highest price yet paid in England); another copy, £63; another, £31.

Kipling's "Works," 1897-1900, twenty volumes, £10; (this is a big depreciation.)

Montaigne's "Essayes," 1603, Florio's version, £39.

New Testament in Welsh. "Testament Newydd," 1567, (first edition in that language, printed in London by H. Denham,) lacking title page and stained throughout, £71; (perfect or imperfect, only a few copies of this work are now extant; those which are perfect are among the greatest rarities known to collectors.)

Ovid's "Metamorphoses," translated by Golding, 1587, manuscript notes by J. H. Lowell, £9 5s.

"Promptorius Puerorum," 1499, printed by Pynson, (the first English and Latin dictionary, the source of many old English words and phrases now obsolete,) £205; (this is a very rare imprint. Pynson started his press in 1492. He was the first typographical artist who introduced the Roman letter into England.

Second Folio Shakespeare, perfect and good copy, with the original blanks, measuring 13 by 8¼ inches, £138. (This would have brought much more had the title page not been split and thin, as well as the leaf of verses, backed.)

Shakespeare's "King Lear," (1608, third edition.) "Richard III.," (1602,) "Henry IV.," (1632,) and other early plays, all imperfect, £22.

Shakespeare's "Works," (Boydell's edition,) Knight's "Biography," Norris's "Portraits of Shakespeare," &c., extended to forty-four volumes, 10,000 extra plates, playbills, &c., (Daly's copy,) £50.

Portrait of Shakespeare, by Unknown artist, formerly in Lord St. Leonard's collection, lately in Daly's, £25 10s.

Spenser's "Colin Clout," (1595,) "Fowre Hymns," (1596,) and "Shepheard's Calender, (1586,) in one volume, poor copies of great rarities, £130.

Stevenson's "Works," (1894-99,) thirty volumes, £65 10s.

Symonds's "Renaissance in Italy," 1880-86, in parts, £15 10s.

Sketches by Thackeray, originally presented by him to his housekeeper, £101.

July 22 to 27 Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge held an interesting sale, a total of £3,071 10s. 6d. being realized. The most important item was Thomas Lodge's "Rosalynde," (1590,) his fourth work, and by far the most important of his longer productions, for which the large sum of £118 was given. The chief interest of this rare Elizabethan work lies in the fact that Shakespeare borrowed the plot for the underplot in "As You Like It," altering all the names of his characters, with the exception of Rosalynde herself, of Phœbe, and of Adam. Shakespeare called Jaques, Touchstone, and Audrey, "Rosalynde" was written by Lodge when he was on a Buccaneering expedition to Spanish waters. Among other prices of importance were these:

Aiken's "Delineations of Field Sports," (1821,) original issue, extremely rare in such fine and perfect state, £75.

Aiken's "British Sports," (1821,) a large and fine copy, £75.

"Breviarium magnum ad usum Parisiensem," Paris, (1492,) fine woodcuts, rare edition, £39.

Browning's "Bells and Pomegranates," (1841-46,) eight parts complete, original black cloth, uncut, £20 5s.

Browning's "Paracelsus," first edition, boards, uncut, paper label, fresh and clean as when issued, £7 15s.

A collection of Horabooks, Abacus, and Lecterns, seventy-one examples, £500.

La Fontaine's "Fables Choisies," 1755-9, on "grand papier de Hollande," brilliant impressions of the plates, but three or four missing, £77.

On July 27 H. H. Hodgson & Co. sold a miscellaneous collection of books, which included a copy of Shelley's "Alastor," first edition, original boards, uncut, but with back missing. The sum of £44 was given for it, while Shelley's "Laon and Cythna," 1818, uncut, sold for £15.

A collection of autograph letters and historical documents was sold at Sotheby's July 22-23, at which £144 15s. was given for eight unpublished letters of Dr. Johnson, written between Oct. 22, 1762, and Oct. 4, 1783, to Robert Chambers, who was Judge at Bengal and long a friend of the doctor.

The sum of £24 was given for a four-and-a-half-page letter written by Shelley on May 3, 1816, on the eve of his departure for Genoa with Mary Godwin and Claire Claremont. A letter of Thomas Gray, commenting on contemporary affairs in 1758, and referring to one of the exploits of the King of Prussia, sold for £11.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

TOLSTOY AND HIS PROBLEMS. Essays. By Aylmer Maude. 12mo. Pp. 332. New York: A. Wessels Company. $1.80.

SOUVENIR OF SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN, Mus. Doc., M. V. O. A Brief Sketch of His Life and Works. By Walter J. Wells. Portrait, fac similes, and illustrations. Square 8vo. Pp. viii.-103. New York: M. P. Mansfield. $1.50 net.

THE HANDY DICTIONARY OF BIOGRAPHY. By Charles Morris. 12mo. Pp. 607. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. $2.

HOW THEY SUCCEEDED. Life Stories of Successful Men Told by Themselves. By Orison Swett Marden. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 305. Boston: The Lothrop Company. $1.50.

REPORTS OF MILITARY OPERATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA AND CHINA. July, 1901. No. 33. Octavo. Pp. 600. Washington: Government Printing Office. (Paper.)

THE NEW SOUTH AFRICA. Its Value and Development. By W. Bleloch. Illustrations, maps, and diagrams. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-436. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $3 net.

THE NAVAL BATTLE OF SANTIAGO. By A. K. McClure. 12mo. Pp. 60. (Pamphlet.)

THE MACDONOUGH-HACKSTAFF ANCESTRY. Limited edition of 300 copies. Square octavo. Pp. 526. Thirty-six illustrations and complete index. $5. After Jan. 1, 1902, $7.50. Rodney Macdonough, 295 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Essays and Poetry.

THE WISDOM OF PASSION; or, THE MOTIVE OF HUMAN NATURE. Being an Entirely New View of the Human Passions. By Salvarsan. 12mo. Pp. 243. Boston: The Mystic River Book Company. $2.

MY LADY ISOBEL. A Tale. By Mabel Dibble Taylor. 12mo. Pp. 95. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.

BACK TO THE SOIL; OR, FROM TENEMENT HOUSE TO FARM COLONY. By Bradley Gilman. 12mo. Pp. xix.-242. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

LIFE AND HOW TO LIVE IT. By Auretta Boyn Aldrich. 12mo. Pp. 186. Philadelphia: Drexel Biddle. $1 net.

Religion.

THE MYSTERY OF BAPTISM. By Rev. John Stockton Axtell. 12mo. Pp. vi.-326. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.25.

THE HOLY BIBLE. Containing the Old and New Testaments. Translated out of the original tongues. Being the version set forth A. D. 1611. Compared with the most ancient authorities and revised A. D. 1881-1885. Newly edited by the American Revision Company, A. D. 1901. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons.

THE MODERN AMERICAN BIBLE. St. Luke. (Gospel Acts.) The Books of the Bible in Modern American Form and Phrase, With Notes and Introduction. By Frank Schell Ballentine. 16mo. Pp. 331. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents.

PULPIT POINTS FROM LATEST LITERATURE. By J. F. B. Tinling. Illustrations by Preachers and Teachers. 12mo. Pp. ix.-339. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.40 net.

SERMONS ON ISAIAH. Sketches of 150 Sermons on Texts from Isaiah. By J. F. B. Tinling. 12mo. Pp. 163. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents.

SERMONS ON THE PSALMS. Analyzed by J. F. B. Tinling. 12mo. Pp. 162. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents.

BERSIER'S PULPIT. An Analysis of All the Published Sermons of Pastor Eugene Bersier of Paris. By J. F. B. Tinling. 12mo. Pp. 150. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents.

THE CHRIST IDEALS. A Study of the Spiritual Teachings of Jesus. By Horatio W. Dresser. 18mo. Pp. 150. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

New Editions.

THE GOLDEN TREASURY OF AMERICAN SONGS AND LYRICS. Edited by Frederic Lawrence Knowles. Popular edition. 16mo. Pp. xix.-320. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.

SELECTIONS FROM FIVE ENGLISH POETS. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Mary E. Litchfield. 12mo. Pp. vii.-194. Boston: Ginn & Co.

ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE. A Grecian Tragedy. Plato's version. By John Plumb, Jr. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. ix.-109. Albany, N. Y.: J. B. Lyon Company.

THE PERSONAL EDITION OF GEORGE ELIOT'S WORKS. Vols. VII. and VIII. Middlemarch. A Story of Provincial Life. Two volumes. 12mo. Pp. about 437. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Out-of-Door Books.

BLOOMING HOSTS AND DAINTY GUESTS. How the Heath Family, the Rhoda, the Pipsissewa, the Orchis, and Others Welcome Their Insect Guests. By Clarence Moores Weed. Illustrated by William Hamilton Gibson. Text by Mary E. Pe... 12mo. Pp. xiv.-197. New York: Harpers & Co. $2 net.

HORSES OF THE BOOKS. William J. Long. Illustrated. Square 12mo. Pp. ix.-56. Harper Bros. & Co.

Fiction.

CRACKING. By [illegible]. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. [illegible] & Co. $1 net. (Paper.)

WHEN THE LAND WAS YOUNG. Being the True Romance of Mistress Antoinette Huguenin and Capt. Jack Middleton in the Days of the Buccaneers. By Lafayette McLaws. Seven drawings by Will Crawford. Size, 7¾x5. Pp. 383. Boston: The Lothrop Company. Price, $1.50.

D'RI AND I. A Tale of Daring Deeds in the Second War with the British; "Being the Memoirs of Col. Ramon Bell, U. S. A." By Irving Bacheller. Illustrated by F. C. Yohn. Size, 8x7¾. Pp. 362. Boston: Lothrop Company. $1.50.

THE DEATH OF THE GODS. By Dmitri Mérejkowski. Translated by Herbert Trench. Authorized English version. 12mo. Pp. vii.-414. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE ETERNAL CITY. A Story of the People's Power. By Hall Caine. 12mo. Pp. v.-536. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50. Advance sheets.

A THOROUGHBRED MONGREL. The Tale of a Dog Told by a Dog to Lovers of Dogs. By Stephen Townesend. With introduction by Frances Hodgson Burnett. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. vii.-176. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $1.25.

SISTER TERESA. By George Moore. 12mo. Pp. 378. Philadelphia, Penn.: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

FOMA GORDYEEFF. By Maxim Gorky. Translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood. 12mo. Pp. x.-448. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

JAN OBER and LOVE IN A VILLAGE. By Orme Agnus. 2 vols. 12mo. Pp. about 175 per vol. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $3.

A LILY OF FRANCE. By Caroline Atwater Mason. 12mo. Pp. viii.-356. Philadelphia: The Griffith & Rowland Press.

EQUAL PARTNERS. By Horace Fielding. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 289. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.25.

ARLINE VALERE. A Story of Life. Reproduced in Fac Simile from the Original Manuscript of Joseph Hatteroth. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 161. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

J. DEVLIN BOSS, A Resuance of American Politics. By Francis Churchill Williams. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 239. Boston: The Lothrop Company. $1.50.

THE SUPREME SURRENDER. A Novel. By A. Maurice Low. 12mo. Pp. 329. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

TALES OF THE CLOISTER. Vol. IV. Portrait Collection of Short Stories. By Hildebert G. Jordan. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 288. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Books for the Young.

RUNAWAY ROBINSON. By Charles M. Snyder. With Illustrations by George R. Brill. 12mo. Pp. 236. Philadelphia: Drexel Biddle. $1.20 net.

THE LITTLE COUSIN SERIES. Four volumes. By Mary Hazelton Wade. Our Little Japanese Cousin; Our Little Eleven Cousin; Our Little Indian Cousin, and Our Little Russian Cousin. 12mo. Illustrated. About 80 pages per vol. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $2.40 per set.

GATTY AND I. By Frances E. Compton. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 116. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 50 cents.

A SMALL, SMALL CHILD. By E. Livingston Prescott. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 68. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 50 cents.

A BAD PENNY. By John T. Wheelwright. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 162. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 50 cents.

MADAM LIBERALITY. By Juliana Horatio Ewing. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 74. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 50 cents.

THE FAIRY OF THE RHONE. By A. Comyns Carr. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 66. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 50 cents.

PRINCE HAROLD. A Fairy Story for the Young and All Who Have Young Hearts. By L. F. Brown. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. ix.-232. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

'TILDA JANE. An Orphan in Search of a Home. A Story for Boys and Girls. By Marshall Saunders. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 227. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

FROLICS OF THE A. B. C. Folio. By Frances E. Ostrander. Illustrated. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 75 cents.

UNDER THE ALLIED FLAGS: A Boy's Adventure in China During the Boxer Revolt. By Elbridge S. Brooks. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 222. Boston: The Lothrop Company. $1.25.

JACK MORGAN: A Boy of 1812. By W. O. Stoddard. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 324. Boston: The Lothrop Company. $1.25.

PAULINE. By Mrs. G. R. Alden, ("Pansy.") Illustrated by Elizabeth Shippen Green. 12mo. Pp. iv.-344. Boston: The Lothrop Company. $1.25.

PAUL TRAVERS'S ADVENTURES. By Samuel T. Clover. 12mo. Illustrated. Pp. 344. Boston: The Lothrop Company. $1.25.

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Although antagonizing some of the theories of science the book is thoroughly and entirely scientific, placing science upon a permanently firmer, truer, and sounder basis. In the same direction all of the most advanced scientific thinkers are tending, as was shown at the recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, at Paris, when it was demonstrated that X-ray light is composed of material particles. This, of course, does away with all undulatory theories, for it would be as probable or possible for nature to have two or more methods for the production of rain or any or all phenomena, as for the production of light; besides, as the book shows, the law of creation itself must be universal, and this means that every material thing is made by the combination of matter in its different elements and proportions. There is no possible question in regard to this, nor do we consider it possible that any man of intelligence, when the matter is brought to his attention, will seriously undertake to question it, any more than he would that the sun shines. Fox the universality of natural law is not an hypothesis or opinion which, as Socrates said, "are bad all," but a great truth, supported by every fact which comes within our knowledge.

A book with much ingenious construction of the most vital truths.—Henry Watterson in Louisville Journal.

The work is not a criticism of science, but of certain theories of scientists, and enlarges the sphere of human knowledge by demonstrating the homogeneousness of physical phenomena that hitherto have been considered the independent results of remote and distinct causes. This feature of the work marks a material advance in physical science that is very auspicious for the beginning of the new century.—T. H. McLeod, in Middlebury (Vt.) Register.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

KATE M. CLEARY'S story "The Stepmother," which appears in the September McClure's, introduces a new name into the list of short story writers. The story which she tells has some of the same elements that make Davis's "Derelict" seem so worth the telling. Frank V. Du Mond's illustrations unquestionably add much to the story. When the illustrator first read the story he was greatly taken with it, and expressed the belief that, since he had lived at one time in this Western country and knew that life, he could do something worthy of the author's work. We understand that Miss Cleary has other short stories which will appear later in McClure's Magazine. It will be interesting to see if she will be able to repeat her success.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have just issued an interesting poster for Rudyard Kipling's "Kim," which they will publish early this Autumn. Inserted in the centre is an actual book—in every respect save in the number and the printing of the pages a volume of "Kim." The leaves are blank and unprinted, but the cover is the same which will appear in the regular edition. The poster itself is the work of Charles Edward Hooper. The border is done in symbolism of the River of the Arrow over a shadow map of India. Below, in quaint Eastern silhouette, is Kim and the old Tibetan Lama journeying on to the snows of the Himalayas. The artist has caught something of that strange mysticism of India and its yellow millions that so pervades the great novel that many readers of McClure's Magazine believe to be Kipling's "masterpiece."

"Wild Life Near Home," by Dallas Love Sharp of Boston University, is the title of a new nature book which the Century Company will publish in October. What the author has seen and describes lies within easy reach of his own doorstep. The book is sympathetically illustrated by Bruce Horsfall, and several of the illustrations are printed in tint.

"The History of the Jesuits in England" is the title of a volume which will be issued in the early Autumn by the J. B. Lippincott Company in substantial bindings. The author is E. L. Taunton, and the period to be covered is from 1580 to 1773. There will be twelve illustrations, including a portrait frontispiece.

The September number of The Cosmopolitan Magazine will be a Pan-American Fair number. The material therein contained has been written and compiled with a special view to the number's service as a reference book and historical memento of the fair.

"In the Realms of Gold," by Lorenzo Sosso, is a book of verse which Elder & Shepard of San Francisco have in press. It includes the author's literary work since the publication of "Poems of Humanity," in 1891. The principal poem, one of some length, is "The Visions of King Solomon"; others are "Anacreon in Old Age," "A Pure Woman," "Psyche," and "The Dying Poet."

Attention is again called to an old popular-story teller by the announcement by the J. B. Lippincott Company that it will this Autumn issue a special edition of William H. Ainsworth's novels in twenty volumes, bound in cloth with gilt tops. Gibbings & Co. of London are the English publishers of the series.

What is practically an answer to Mark Twain's essay "Concerning the Jews" will be published this Autumn through the Baker & Taylor Company, under the title of "The Patriotism of the European Jew." The author is the Rev. Madison C. Peters, author of "Justice to the Jew" and "Wit and Wisdom of the Talmud." The forthcoming work will deal particularly with the Jews who took part in the discovery of America, the pre-Revolutionary settlements of Jews in this country, their firm support of the Colonial cause; moreover, the book will show what conspicuous figures the Jews have been in our regular army and navy from the earliest period of the Republic to the present time and their honorable records in every branch of the service.

Mr. Washburn Hopkins, author of "The Great Epic of India," will shortly publish another volume in the Yale Bicentennial Series, which should appear in two or three months. His new volume will contain Hindu lyric and epic poetry, a personal experience of the plague year in Bombay, an account of the modern guilds in India, a discussion of the relations of Christianity and Buddhism, and a lecture on England's relations with India with reference to the famine. The book will be prepared more with a view to the reading and guidance of the general public than for specialists in the Sanskrit language.

Charles Scribner's Sons are preparing to issue, in conjunction with Constable & Co. of London, a new edition of the novels of George Meredith. The books, in the form known as "post octavo," will be bound in red cloth, gilt top, but will have no other ornamentation than the author's autograph on the side. In view of the increasing popularity which Mr. Meredith's works have obtained after many years, and the fact that the old edition has long been out of print, this pocket edition is likely to be popular. The shorter pieces, "The Tale of Chloe," "Farina," "The Case of General Ople," and, in fact, all the short stories which Mr. Meredith has written, will be included.

A second impression of William Vaughn Moody's poems, published a few weeks since, is announced by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Lovers of genuine poetry will be glad to learn that there is such a demand for Mr. Moody's little volume. Its variety of subject, including several topics that strike deep in human thought and National honor, its sweep of imagination, and its power of suspense and mastery of lyrical expression, seem to assure for it more than a transitory place in American poetry.

A posthumous paper by William J. Stillman will appear in the September Atlantic under the title of "Beauty." It will be of exceptional interest to readers of Mr. Stillman's autobiography, which recently appeared in book form from Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The date of the number will include Miss Alice Brown's "His Enemy," W. R. Lighton's "The Governor Afraid-of-the-Cottonwood," and Miss Virginia Woodward Cloud's "Lisa Wetherford." In the instalment of Miss Johnson's "Audrey," the heroine has a chance to repay some of her obligations.

"Candle Lightin' Time," a new volume of poems by Paul Laurence Dunbar, after the fashion of "Cabin and Field," and illustrated by the Hampton Institute Camera Club, will be published in early September by Dodd, Mead & Co. The decorations will be by Margaret Armstrong.

Readers of "The Puppet Crown" will be interested in learning that the little town of Bleiberg is real. It is not on the map under the name Mr. MacGrath has chosen to give it. Amoldstein is there, and it is in this ancient and picturesque city, masqueraded under another name, that Fitzgerald stepped from a second-class carriage one fine September morning.

Two new works are shortly to be issued by Thomas Whittaker on the presumption that the clergy are ever on the lookout for new illustrations, new anecdotes, analogies. They are entitled "Pulpit Points from Latest Literature," collected by the Rev. J. F. B. Tingling, and "A Thousand Things to Say in Sermons," by the Rev. F. St. John Corbett. The contents of each will be properly classified and indexed.

A new novel by Theodore Watts-Dunton, author of "Aylwin," is promised in September by Dodd, Mead & Co. "Aylwin" will be recalled as a strange, mystic, and altogether surprising departure from the general run of novels, and the forthcoming book is said to be in the same vein, although differing in style. Besides being a poet, critic, and novelist, Mr. Watts-Dunton is perhaps still better known as the friend of Swinburne, Rossetti, Burne-Jones, Morris, Tennyson, and the whole circle of the late Victorian authors.

"Memories of a Musical Life," by Dr. William Mason, dean of his profession in America, will be issued before long by The Century Company. Dr. Mason's musical experience began over fifty years ago, and his book contains reminiscences of Meyerbeer, Schumann, Moscheles, Wagner, and Liszt, (with whom he studied,) as well as of the moderns, Rubinstein, von Buelow, Paderewski, and many others. The basis of the book appeared in The Century Magazine, but the work in book form will contain much new material, and will be well rounded out into a coherent story.

"The Pre-Columbian Discovery of America, by the Northmen," illustrated by Icelandic sagas, and ancient documents lately found in the Vatican Library, is passing through its third edition at the press of Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany. The author is Dr. B. F. De Costa. The Vatican documents in question are said to show as never before the status of Christianity at the west of Europe in Pre-Columbian times; while the saga of Einar Sokkeson illustrates social conditions in Greenland at that early period.

A new volume which has been looked for since last Spring from the pen of the author of "Love Letters of a Musician" is being published this month by G. P. Putnam's Sons. In her new effort, which is called "The Spinster Book," Miss Myrtle Reed gives the results of her observations on the unmarried state in a way which is said to be not only useful for spinsters, but entertaining as well for bachelors and even for benedicts.

Among the color reproductions in the current International Studio are "The Forge," by Stanhope A. Forbes, A. R. A., an enameled plaque by Alexander Fisher, a lithographic portrait of James Pryde, by William Nicholson; a drawing by George Posgenbeek, called "A Dutch Farm"; a study by H. J. Draper, and a pencil drawing by Francis D. Bedford. There are illustrated articles by Norman Garstin, Alexander Fisher, Frank L. Emanuel, Charles Hiatt, while "Home Arts and Industries Exhibition" is dealt with by Esther Wood.

Harold Frederic's posthumous novel, "The Market Place," seems to have taken a new lease of life. The publishers, the Frederick A. Stokes Company, report that it has just passed its forty-third thousand. As many of our readers will recall, it is a story of finance and business schemes for men—and of social struggles and English country life for women. It deals in part with two phases of English life which have no counterpart in America—the "idle class" and the "balloon fliers."

Four interesting juveniles are coming from the press of the Henry Altemus Company of Philadelphia this Autumn—"Tommy Foster's Adventures," by Frederick A. Ober, with pictures by Stanley M. Arthur; "Galopoff, the Talking Pony," by Tudor Jenks, with pictures by Howard R. Cort; "Folly in Fairyland," by Carolyn Wells, with pictures by Wallace Morgan and "Sea Kings and Naval Heroes," by Hartwell James, auther of "Heroes of the United States Navy," "Military Heroes of the United States," &c. The writer covers his subject with his eye on the would-be youthful man-of-warsman from Salamis to Santiago.

Owing to a "fore-word" about Mr. Clement Shorter's new magazine, The Tatler, it has been called a mere journal of the theatre, with pictures of passing favorites of the London footlights. It is not this, nor is it, on the other hand, a reproduction or imitation of the old respected Tatler. A large part of the periodical is devoted to the best in English drama of all sorts, but literature, for the sake of literature, is not neglected, nor is music, for that matter. In the current number we find an article on "The First Editor of The Tatler," by Austin Dobson, accompanied with a portrait of Sir Richard Steele and a fac-simile page of the early sheet. Mr. Dobson pays full tribute to Addison, "who helped to give The Tatler style, an elegance, purity, and correctness' of which its first projector had not understood."

Mr. Othon Guerlac of Cornell University is the French translator of "Up from Slavery," Booker T. Washington's autobiography. Though not quite finished, the published rights have been placed with Plon et Cie of Paris, who expect a wide interest in France for the book.

Among the novels down for early publication on the Century Company's Fall list are "Mistress Joy," by Grace MacGowan Cooke and Annie Booth McKinney, which is a romance of the close of the eighteenth century in which Aaron Burr is a conspicuous character; "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," by Alice Caldwell Hegan of Louisville, Ky., a pathetic and humorous little tale, and "An Oklahoma Romance," by Helen Churchill Candee, being a timely story of a love affair complicated with a land claim.

"The Century Book for Mothers," which is designed to be "a practical guide in the rearing of healthy children," will soon be issued by the Century Company. The authors are Dr. Leroy M. Yale and Gustav Pollak, both of them well known in connection with the magazine Babyhood.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish some time in September biographies of leaders of medicine, called "Disciples of Aesculapius," by Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson. This work will also contain a life of the author by his daughter, Mrs. George Martin. Portraits and illustrations will add much to the interest of the text.

Throughout the year the railroad stories of Frank H. Spearman have delighted McClure readers. These stories, together with a number of new ones of equal interest, will be published this Fall by McClure, Phillips & Co. in a volume entitled "Held for Orders."

Among the importations of James Pott & Co. this Fall that will be of interest to all music lovers is a volume entitled "Brother Musicians," by Constance Bache, which is an account of the late Edward and Walter Bache, the latter well known as a champion of Liszt's music in England. The volume includes several photogravures, one hitherto unpublished letter of Liszt's, and many interesting reminiscences which have come within the personal knowledge of the authoress.

Opie Read's "Old Ebenezer" is being dramatized. This is the third tale by this author published by Laird & Lee which will be presented in dramatic form. Its predecessors, "The Jucklins" and "The Carpetbagger," both met with great success and held the boards for several seasons.

"Arline Valère," by Joseph Hallworth, being a realistic novel of modern New York, is being issued by L. C. Page & Co., with over 100 pen-and-ink sketches by the author. In another way the publication is somewhat curious, as it is a fac-simile reproduction of the author's original manuscript.

Twelve French novels, each representing a phase of the fiction of the period, have been newly translated, and will be published by Mr. Heinemann of London, with colored plates by French artists. All the works are edited by Edmund Gosse, who contributes to each a short biographical note; each also contains an introduction by a well-known writer. The series, editions of which will also appear in America through the trade, is as follows: Stendhal's "La Chartreuse de Parme," with an introduction by Maurice Hewlett; Balzac's "Les Deux Jeunes Mariées," with an introduction by George Moore; Dumas père's "La Tulipe Noire," with an introduction by Dr. Richard Garnett; George Sand's "Mauprat," with an introduction by "John Oliver Hobbes"; Mérimée's "Carmen" and "Colomba," with an introduction by Arthur Symons; Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris," with an introduction by Andrew Lang; Octave Feuillet's "Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre," with an introduction by Henry Harland; Dumas fils's "La Dame aux Camélias," with an introduction by Edmund Gosse; Flaubert's "Madame Bovary," with an introduction by Henry James; Alphonse Daudet's "Le Nabab," with an introduction by Prof. W. P. Trent; Jules et Edmond de Goncourt's "Renée Mauperin," with an introduction by James Fitzmaurice-Kelly, and Guy de Maupassant's "Pierre et Jean," with an introduction by the Earl of Crewe.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—By far the most interesting literary news of the week, whether regarded from a local standpoint or one far wider, is the announcement that Max Adeler has returned to the ranks of present-day writers. The members of an older generation that laughed at the Orpheus C. Kerr papers, laughed, too, at "Out of the Hurly Burly" and "Elbow Room," and predicted great things of "that humorist Adeler." Then, at the zenith of his fame, Adeler withdrew from the fields of the literature of the soul-satisfying laugh. He took life very seriously. He studied economic questions and industrial reforms. He became editor of The Philadelphia Textile Record—and merely Charles Heber Clark.

But now he has yielded again to the furor scribendi, and his "Captain Bluitt" will soon be published by Henry T. Coates of this city. It will be quite enough to say "the man who wrote the immortal Alexander McGlue epitaph has come into his own again" to insure for the titled Mr. Bluitt a very hearty welcome.

Another to return to the fold is Louis Becke, who publishes through the Lippincotts another volume of his South Pacific stories, named after the first of the collection, "York the Adventurer." Of course Mr. Becke has not been long absent, but when a man has so many good stories to tell, and tells them so well, his public prefers he should be like the poor, and always present. Becke is a rough diamond, but he sparkles. His South Sea tales are not cut in the masterly manner that were Stevenson's, but they are jewels none the less.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, who has returned from Japan to Bar Harbor, though not yet to Philadelphia, will soon have ready a twelfth volume for the uniform edition of his books now being issued by the Century Company. The new story, which is of modern life and character, is to be called "Circumstance," and is said to be rich in that introspective theme so marked and so pleasing, both in "Dr. North" and "Circumstance." It is as needless to add that it will be strong in plot and action as it is that a large advance sale has already been recorded.

It appears that in "The Diamond Necklace," which is to be published by the Lippincotts in the early Autumn, Frans Funck-Brentano has not worked with imagination only, not even such as might have been suggested by the very romantic episode of Marie Antoinette and the Cardinal de Rohan. "L'Affaire du Collier," as the title is in the original, is drawn almost wholly from documents recently (and actually) discovered in Paris.

Those who know of M. Brentano's earlier work are not surprised. He dearly loves to delve and dig among old papers, and has already published a volume on poisons and another on some of the more famous of the Bastile cases. The translation of the present book has been made by Mr. Sutherland Edwards.

Another of the Lippincott publications and of higher value is a volume on modern musical methods and musicians by O. B. Boise of Berlin. Mr. Boise, though for years a resident of the German capital, is an American; also he is a student of many years' standing of the art of which he writes. His present book is somewhat critical in tone and pleasingly biographical of the present-day masters, all of whom Mr. Boise has met and known, but in the main it is a popular exposition of musical systems and methods.

The fourteenth and fifteenth parts of the "Chefs D'Oeuvres of the Exposition Universelle," just issued by the Barries, deals capably with the art of Portugal, Spain, and the Spanish-American cities. The works selected for reproduction are in the main from the easels of Brito, Dupont, and Carbonero. Sarolla, who leads the art world of Spain, and Albert Lynch of Peru, one of the gold medalists at Buffalo, are unfortunately represented but by one picture each.

Charles Dickens and Little Nell have come to Philadelphia to stay. In enduring bronze they now preside over the Clarence Clark Park, the lover of children watching the play of the little citizens of that neighborhood with thoughtful kindliness, and his own best-loved child creation looking up at him with almost as much affection as the rest of the world. The statue, which is the work of F. Edwin Elwell of New York, has two prizes to its credit—one gained at the World's Fair in Chicago, and the other awarded it at an exhibition of the Art Club here. It comes as the gift of an anonymous friend of civic adornment, and it is said that there will be impressive and improving ceremonies when the city formally accepts it next month.

Speaking of art, it was called to your correspondent's attention the other day that Philadelphia has never since the day of Benjamin West been without a famous illustrator.

After West had done those dramatic pictures for the Bible of his fathers, came F. O. C. Darley, and by the time his masterly works had won their widest fame, Edwin Abbey and A. B. Frost were working here. Then came Pennell, with his bicycle and his brushes, and Pyle and Smedley and Shinn and McCarter and Glackens and Christie; the three last trained here in the hard and exacting school of a newspaper art room.

Of the workers in this sort of to-day several of the most successful are women. Alice Barber Stephens was the first of the group to gain fame, closely followed by Elizabeth Shippen Green and Sarah Stilwell with their sympathetic pencils quick to catch the joys and sorrows of little men and women. Miss Oakley's work is of the kind that spells permanent as well as promising, though of late her time has been largely demanded by the fulfilling of commissions for mural decorations in New York. Miss Harding depicts with equal readiness the life of the present-day women's college, or the belles and beaux of the Colonial period, which has so long been ruled on its pictorial side by Abbey and Howard Pyle.

Mr. Pyle, by the way, now on the threshhold of his fiftieth year, was never more active. Since he gave up the position he had created and held for a dozen of years at the Drexel Institute here, in order to conduct a school of his own for the carrying on and developing of those artistic principles which he felt he was too old fully to perfect with his own hand, his time seems to have been more and more demanded. In addition to a very considerable amount of literary labor to be got through, he is now presiding over two successful schools, one which fills the Winter months, in his native town of Wilmington, Del., and one during the Summer, at his country place at Chadd's Ford, this State.

Quebec, even as the tourist ***A History*** sees it to-day, is incomparably ***of Quebec.*** the most interesting of Canadian cities. However much may be done to raze its fine old buildings, and to vulgarize its streets to the semblance of the thoroughfares of Chicago or New York, the exquisite beauty of its site will always make it a magnet for travel. The history of Quebec is of profound interest, and its materials are widely scattered in the archives of the city itself, of Montreal, Ottawa, Paris, New York, and Rome. For some years the writing of that history has been a labor of love to Dr. James Douglas of New York, a native of Quebec, and in early life a student at Laval. During 1899 and 1900 he was President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; he has long been President of the Copper Queen Company, whose mines and works are in Arizona. Despite the pressure of his business engagements, Dr. Douglas is understood to have written a considerable part of his history of Quebec. Montreal, next to Quebec among Canadian cities, best deserves a historian. This it has found in William McLennan, the author of "Spanish John," "The Span o' Life," and "In Old France and New." His work as a novelist has interrupted his labors as a historian, but no more competent hand could plan and execute the contemplated history.

AUG

1901

TWO LETTERS.

"The Inheritors."—A Letter from Joseph Conrad.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Referring to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of July 13, it is impossible not to recognize in the review of one "extravagant story" the high impartiality exercised in estimating a work which, I fear, remains not wholly sympathetic to the critic.

A feeling of regret mingles with gratitude on that account. It is a great good fortune for a writer to be understood; and greater still to feel that he has made his aim perfectly clear. It might have been wished, too, that the fact of collaboration had been made more evident on the face of the notice. The book is emphatically an experiment in collaboration; but only the first paragraph of the review mentions "the authors" in the plural—afterward it seems as if Mr. Conrad alone were credited with the qualities of style and conception detected by the friendly glance of the critic.

The elder of the authors is well aware how much of these generously estimated qualities the book owes to the younger collaborator. Without disclaiming his own share of the praise or evading the blame, the older man is conscious that his scruples in the matter of treatment, however sincere in themselves, may have stood in the way of a very individual talent deferring to him more out of friendship, perhaps, than from conviction; that they may have robbed the book of much freshness and of many flashes of that "private vision" (as our critic calls them) which would have made the story more actual and more convincing.

It is this feeling that gives him the courage to speak about the book—already written, printed, delivered, and cast to the four winds of publicity. Doubtless a novel that wants explaining is a bad novel; but this is only an extravagant story—and it is an experiment. An experiment may bear a certain amount of explanation without confessing itself a failure.

Therefore it may perhaps be permissible to point out that the story is not directed against "some of the most cherished traditions and achievements of Englishmen." It is rather directed at the self-seeking, at the falsehood that had been (to quote the book) "hiding under the words that for ages had spurred men to noble deeds, to self-sacrifice, and to heroism." And, apart from this view, to direct one's little satire at the tradition and the achievements of a race would have been an imbecile futility—something like making a face at the great pyramid. Judge them as we may, the spirit of tradition and the body of achievement are the very spirit and the very body not only of any single race, but of the entire mankind, which, without the vast breadth and colossal form of the past would be resolved into a handful of the dying, struggling feebly in the darkness under an overwhelming multitude of the dead. Thus our Etchingham Granger, when in the solitude that falls upon his soul, he sees the form of the approaching Nemesis, is made to understand that no man is permitted "to throw away with impunity the treasure of his past—the past of his kind—whence springs the promise of his future."

This is the note struck—we hoped with sufficient emphasis—among the other emotions of the hero. And, besides, we may appeal to the general tone of the book. It is not directed against tradition; still less does it attack personalities. The extravagance of its form is meant to point out forcibly the materialistic exaggeration of individualism, whose unscrupulous efficiency it is the temper of the time to worship.

It points it out simply—and no more; because the business of a work striving to be art is not to teach or to prophecy, (as we have been charged, on this side, with attempting,) nor yet to pronounce a definite conclusion.

This, the teaching, the conclusions, even to the prophesying, may be safely left to science, which, whatever authority it may claim, is not concerned with truth at all, but with the exact order of such phenomena as fall under the perception of the senses. Its conclusions are quite true enough if they can be made useful to the furtherance of our little schemes to make our earth a little more habitable. The laws it discovers remain certain and immovable for the time of several generations. But in the sphere of an art dealing with a subject-matter whose origin and end are alike unknown there is no possible conclusion. The only indisputable truth of life is our ignorance. Besides this there is nothing evident, nothing absolute, nothing uncontradicted; there is no principle, no instinct, no impulse that can stand alone at the beginning of things and look confidently to the end. Egoism, which is the moving force of the world, and altruism, which is its morality, these two contradictory instincts of which one is so plain and the other so mysterious cannot serve us unless in the incomprehensible alliance of their irreconcilable antagonism. Each alone would be fatal to our ambition. For, in the hour of undivided triumph one would make our inheritance too arid to be worth having and the other too sorrowful to own.

Fiction, at the point of development at which it has arrived, demands from the writer a spirit of scrupulous absorption. The only legitimate basis of creative work lies in the courageous recognition of all the irreconcilable antagonisms that make our life as enigmatic, as burdensome, as fascinating, so dangerous—so full of hope. They exist! And this is the only fundamental truth of fiction. Its recognition must be critical in its nature, inasmuch that in its character it may be joyous, it may be sad; it may be angry with revolt, or submissive in resignation. The mood does not matter. It is only the writer's self-forgetful fidelity to his sensations that matters. But, whatever light he flashes on it, the fundamental truth remains, and it is only in its name that the barren struggle of contradictions assumes the dignity of moral strife going on ceaselessly to a mysterious end—with our consciousness powerless but concerned sitting enthroned like a melancholy parody of eternal wisdom above the dust of the contest.

JOSEPH CONRAD.

Pent Farm, Kent, Aug. 2, 1901.

Harvard When John C. Bancroft Was There.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. La Farge's reminiscences of John C. Bancroft, the elder son of Bancroft the historian, are interesting reading to those among Bancroft's friends who still survive. Mr. La Farge, however, is mistaken in assigning Bancroft to the class of '50, Harvard University, nor do I think he ever studied law, though he remained a year in Cambridge as a resident graduate. Bancroft was graduated in the class of '54, and what a galaxy of names the catalogues of his time contain. President Eliot, Prof. Adams S. Hill, and Wilder Dwight, Bancroft's cousin, afterward a partner of Justice Gray, a most brilliant scholar, lawyer, and soldier, killed early in the war, were in the class of '53. In his own class were Horace H. Furness, the Shakespearean scholar; W. S. Haseltine, the artist; Gen. Charles Russell Lowell, a brilliant scholar and soldier, nephew of Lowell the poet, and after him came Phillips Brooks, A. Agassiz, E. B. Dalton, Chief Medical Officer of the Army of the Potomac, and afterward founder of the Board of Health of New York; Gen. F. C. Barlow, Charles Francis Adams, and Stephen G. Perkins, the Arthur Hallam of his own set, killed in the war, and many others less intimate with Bancroft than those I have mentioned, such as F. B. Sanborn, George D. Robinson, Governor of Massachusetts, and John C. Ropes and Henry Adams, the historians.

Half his college life was in the consulate of the much-loved Jared Sparks, under whose gentle rule mild symposiums in the rooms were lawful, but were frowned down by his successor, Dr. F. Walker. In those times the crazy old omnibus, and later the infrequent horse car, made walking to Boston easier and quicker than riding, and Cambridge, therefore, still remained a true university town.

There, too, the wall of ice that separated the students from the members of the Faculty, high and low—though Agassiz and Francis J. Child were glorious exceptions—forced the undergraduates to depend wholly on each other for their mental pabulum. There was a time in 1852-3, when Arthur Clough, the English poet, read Greek with a small band of students and aroused their enthusiasm to such a pitch that it was hoped the professors would follow his example, but nothing ever came of it. The average of the classes in 1854 was only eighty-two undergraduates to the class, and, though they all knew each other, the students naturally fell into groups of men with similar tastes. The scale of living for all the students was on a very frugal basis, and $500 or $600 a year was rather above than below the average. West Point, I believe, is the only institution that still retains the frugality and spirit of equality which were universal at that period. In this frigid atmosphere the group to which Bancroft belonged, many of whom I have named, were not all members of the same societies, though I believe they were all H. P. men, and their most interesting talks, where they "traveled over each other's minds," as Goldsmith puts it, were in their rooms in the college yard. Nil admirari was rather the fashion in those days, and enthusiasm was looked upon with suspicion.

Phillips Brooks stretched full length on the floor of the Hasty Pudding, Club, devouring the library, had not yet found himself, and this was equally true of the others, excepting Bancroft. He seemed to know in a vague way that his was to be an artistic career, and even after graduating and while trying various walks of life, he never ceased to work at art in some form.

One great advantage of companionship with Bancroft was that he made one think. Every question that came up, no matter what, was to him a problem that had to be worked out, and one of his favorite views was that we can learn nothing from the experience of others, but that individual experience is necessary to enable one to reach the real truth. "The heart of honor, the tongue of truth," his ideals were set very high, and he used to maintain that the last work one did should always be better than any previous work, and, if not, it should be destroyed, for retrogression was slow suicide.

In some happy moment, in early days, he modelled a figure in clay which, his instructor told him, and told him truly, was almost absolutely perfect. Bancroft, of course, was pleased, and after his teacher had left, slapped on some soft clay to see if he could not reach absolute perfection. The result was as usual in such cases.

With these views and such high ideals Bancroft did a great deal of work which he never finished, and he never exhibited his finished work because it fell far below the conception of what he had in his mind. But he enjoyed it all the same, and it was a pleasure to see the earnestness with which he strove to express his mental visions. All that has been said of his art work was equally true at one time of his interest in music, of which he was a profound student.

Mr. La Farge speaks of Bancroft's perfect French and German, as well as of his researches into color and light. Bancroft used to say that he supposed he spoke French perfectly, as he always thought in French, and, besides, every French person he met told him so, and refused to believe he was an American. But one night Bancroft remained out alone quite late to catch the deep shadows of the aftermath of the sunset near the French village where he was staying, and, on entering the room where his fellow-artists had just finished dinner, he heard the humorist of the crowd imitating his accent, which, much to his amusement, he at once recognized as his peculiar property. He was well grounded in Latin, and was the only undergraduate of his time who turned into Latin on the spot the English dictation as it was given out to be construed into the Ciceronian tongue, after much wrestling with grammars and dictionaries by his fellow-students.

Although the greater part of Bancroft's life was passed near Boston, there was nothing provincial about him—indeed, he was a cosmopolite as to the past and present, as well as to localities, and, if he had suddenly landed in the planet Mars, he would soon have had about him a group of warm and admiring friends. If there were certain phases of his character and work that put one in mind of Ruskin or Stillman, one felt sure that the conclusions he reached were always arrived at through deep meditation and personal research and were emphatically his own.

It is natural to suppose that Bancroft inherited a strong will and brain from his father, to whom he was devotedly attached, and his mind must have been influenced to some extent by the intellectual group of students who surrounded him at Harvard. If he did not seem to accomplish much, he at least led an ideal life. He was devoted to his brother, who lived abroad, his family relations were always of the happiest, his material resources were ample, and he passed through life doing the work he loved best. Mr. La Farge acknowledges his indebtedness to him, and how many others could do so we may not know. If there is room in literature for the "Silent Greek," I suppose in the world of art it is possible to labor for the love of art alone. At any rate, this is what John C. Bancroft did, and he lived and died a happy man.

S. Q.

West New Brighton, S. I., Aug. 21, 1901.

The Metre of Shakespeare.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE SATURDAY REVIEW of July 20, Mrs. (or Miss) Kate Seymour MacLean informs your readers that she "cannot imagine in what edition of Shakespeare's 'Midsummer Night's Dream'" the present writer "discovered the faulty lines which he has been at so much pains to reconstruct," (referring to a letter of mine in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of June 29,) they being these:

I know a bank where the wild thyme blows,
Where oxlips and the nodding violet grows,
Quite overcanopied with luscious woodbine,
With sweet musk-roses and with eglantine.

These "faulty lines" she corrects by quoting from an edition "in two volumes, Boston, published by Phillips, Sampson & Co., 1855," in which "whereon" is substituted for "where" in the first line, and "lush" for "luscious" in the third.

To assist Mrs. (or Miss) MacLean's imagination, I beg leave to say that, without traveling beyond my own book shelves, I find the lines as I quoted them in the following editions: The Globe edition, Macmillan, 1893; Hudson's edition, 1881; Richard Grant White's edition, 1889; the Outlook edition, 1899; the Arden edition, 1898, and the edition of Prof. Baker of Harvard, Longmans, 1895. Extending my researches to our public library, I find them also in Prof. Rolfe's edition, Harpers, 1895; in the Riverside edition of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and in the Victoria edition of Macmillan & Co. They are also in the Temple edition, and, of course, in many others to which I have not present access.

In only one edition have I found the lines as given by Mrs. (or Miss) MacLean, that of the Rev. Alexander Dyce. But Dyce states in his preface that he uses the conjectures and alterations of previous editors, and so discredits himself as an authority for the true text of Shakespeare. In the "Universal" edition, a cheap and uncritical volume, "whereon" is given, but not "lush."

The fact is that the word "whereon" for "where" is an alteration attributed to Pope, and "lush" for "luscious" is an alteration of Theobald. Shakespeare's lines are as I quoted them.

May I be permitted to observe further that "the faulty lines which he has been at so much pains to reconstruct" does not quite accurately describe what I tried to do. Accepting the lines as Shakespeare's, I tried to show that when pronounced and scanned as Shakespeare probably intended them to be, they are not faulty, and do not need to be reconstructed.

JOHN H. EGAR, D. D.

Rome, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1901.

"The Westerners," by Stewart Edward White; "Jack Racer," by Harry Somerville, and "By Bread Alone," by J. K. Friedman, are volumes of fiction which will shortly appear from McClure, Phillips & Co. The first is a study of life in the Black Hills in the period when the mining fever was at its highest. It is said to be full of dash and local color. "Jack Racer" is a story of life in a small Western town abounding in typical characters. The author, Mr. Somerville, is a native of Ohio and a new man in literature.

The Anglo-Saxon Review

VOL. IX. JUNE, 1901.

Partial Contents:

The Next Government, H. W. MASSINGHAM

The Young England Movement, WALTER SICKERT

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AUG

1901

LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Oculists and opticians have been made sad by the announcement of certain publishers that the sixpenny edition is doomed. The chief result of publishing a sixpenny edition of a popular novel is to kill the sale of the six shilling edition. It is obvious that a great many more copies of a sixpenny edition must be sold than need to be sold of a six shilling edition in order that the same amount of profit may be made on each edition. Now sixpenny editions sell largely, but as a rule they return much less profit than is returned by the six shilling editions. During the last year there have been countless tons of sixpenny novels dumped upon the market, and the publishers now find that they have made a mistake. Hence the chances are that in the near future sixpenny editions will be confined principally to such novels as no longer have any great sale in six shilling editions. This will be good news for authors, as well as publishers. No man can feel any real pride in the authorship of a book that is sold for sixpence. He may be willing that his books should appear in sixpenny editions if thereby he makes more money than he would have made from a shilling book, but to be a sixpenny author, and lose money thereby, is not an attractive prospect.

But, as I have said, the oculists and opticians will mourn over the disappearance of sixpenny novels printed in small type. It is true that occasionally a novel that is not long enough to fill out a desirable number of pages in small type is printed in type large enough to be read without danger to the eyesight, but it is safe to say that at least nine-tenths of all the sixpenny novels are printed in type small enough to ruin the eyes of the reader. Of course, the man who damages his eyesight by reading sixpenny novels in small type consults an oculist, and of course the oculist sends him to an optician with a prescription for a pair of glasses. Since the advent of the sixpenny editions the oculists and opticians have been growing rapidly rich. It is not fair, in the absence of adequate testimony, to assert, as some persons have asserted, that sixpenny editions are issued at the instance and partly at the expense of enterprising persons connected with the trade in spectacles. Of course no oculist would be guilty of deliberately scheming to injure the eyesight of the public, and though there may be a few spectacle makers who would not hesitate at any method of increasing their gains, I doubt very much if sixpenny editions have had their origin in anything except the desire of the publishers to do something new and strange. Somebody once defined a publisher as a man who knows nothing of the book trade. There certainly are publishers whom the definition fits.

Mr. Heinemann is about to publish a dozen selected French novels in English translation. The list is in the main a good one, but it shows how far French fiction has advanced in the last half century. Very properly Mr. Heinemann includes among the authors of his dozen novels Madame George Sand, and selects as the best specimen of her work, "Mauprat." I wonder if any one reads George Sand today. There was a time when she was almost the only French novelist known to ordinary English readers, and it was then considered the correct thing to admire her transcendent genius and to deplore the awful immorality of her books. To-day one might place almost any of George Sand's books in the hands of one's maiden aunt without the least danger of shocking that typically proper person. Compare George Sand with almost any of the chief French novelists of the day, and her books seem entirely unobjectionable in point of morals. Wherein consisted the fascination of George Sand's novels I fail to understand. Read in the beginning of the twentieth century they suggest "Ouida" at her worst. Does any one remember the Englishman in one of the Sand novels—I think it was "Indiana"—who on hearing that his mistress was dead, "drew a knife and began cutting his throat"? I have not read the book in many years, but that delicious sentence has always lingered in my memory. It showed such a perfect knowledge of the manners and customs of Englishmen, as well as of the notoriously long and tedious process of cutting one's throat.

Possibly there may still be people who can read George Sand, but I fancy that very few of us who read her when her fame was at its height could read her now. Perhaps if one were shut up to a choice between Ohnet and Sand it would be wiser to prefer the latter, except, of course in cases of insomnia; but for most people George Sand is as dead as the author of "Thaddeus of Warsaw," and nothing can bring her back to life.

An admirer of Mr. Hall Caine has written to one of the weekly papers protesting against the injustice of comparing Mr. Caine to Miss Corelli. He suggests that the comparison is chiefly due to the fact that Caine and Corelli both begin with a "C." I doubt this explanation, for if it were true we should long ago have classed Mr. Haggard and Mr. Hope together, because their names begin with the same letter. What Mr. Caine and Miss Corelli have in common is a reckless way of writing of subjects of which they know next to nothing, and a firm conviction of their own infallibility. Mr. Caine certainly has a high degree of ability if he has not positive genius, and he does sometimes write forcibly and well. But after all he belongs essentially to the class of writers of whom Miss Corelli is the most prominent. Neither of the two need feel outraged at being compared with the other. Indeed, I have not as yet seen a single letter from any admirer of Miss Corelli complaining that she had been spoken of in the same breath with Mr. Caine.

Mr. Caine's new book will appear in the Autumn. It is a pity that he does not have it revised by some one who knows something of Italian politics. To depend for one's knowledge of such an intricate and important subject wholly upon some plausible priest who gives lessons in Italian, is hardly safe. Mr. Caine's references to the "timid" Italian King are alone sufficient to make his book ridiculous. He might as well write of the modest and unobtrusive Bismarck or the blustering and ferocious Wilhelmina of Holland.

Human idiocy probably reached its highest expression in what are known as American college songs. At least this was true in the days when I knew the songs in question. Perhaps since then college songs have been written which could be sung by a self-respecting idiot without a blush, but as to that I frankly confess that I have no knowledge. In my college days the principal songs were "Co-ca-che-lunk-che-lunk-che-laly" and "Shule, shule, shule-i-rule." Most of us believed in another world, but nevertheless we sang those awful songs with shameless delight. I never suspected that either of them had the slightest meaning, but now I find in a book by Miss Frances Campbell called "Love the Atonement" the following lines:

Shule, shule, shule agra.
Shule go succer agree agra.

These lines are asserted to be Irish. Perhaps they are, but possibly in calling them Irish, Miss Campbell meant to add one more to the woes of Ireland. At any rate, they show the origin of one of the college songs just mentioned, and in view of that fact it is possible that we shall sooner or later find that "Co-ca-che-lunk-che-lunk-che-laly" is Welsh or Sanskrit, and not, as I have hitherto supposed, merely the jabber of Dead Sea apes—though why the jabber of that particular simian species should be regarded as more objectionable than the jabber of other apes, I do not know.

Among the newest books, Mr. A. E. W. Mason's collection of short stories entitled "Ensign Knightley" is one of the best. The story called "Hatteras" is the best thing in the line of West Coast stories that has been done since Grant Allen wrote his story of the native missionary who 'verted to cannibalism. All the stories are worth reading, and several of them besides "Hatteras" are exceptionally good. What particularly interests me in the book is the versatility of Mr. Mason. He writes half a dozen different sorts of stories, and writes them all equally well. It would not be difficult to find certain faults in them, but why look a readable gift story in the mouth? "Ensign Knightley" might never have been written had not Kipling previously written "The Man Who Was," but for all that it is a remarkably good story, and the more Mr. Mason gives us of that kind the better we shall be pleased.

Mr. Marriott-Watson's "Skirts of Happy Chance" is also a book that is worth reading. As a rule, nobody publishes a story in August that deserves to be read, but Mr. Mason and Mr. Marriott-Watson have departed from this rule. "The Skirts of Happy Chance" is full of adventure, and when during this hot weather we cannot possibly find strength for any personal adventure more hazardous than a trip to Brighton, it is pleasant to read of the delightful adventures of Mr. Marriott-Watson's people.

I saw the other day that "John Inglesant" sold soon after its publication no fewer than 80,000 copies. This was not wholly due to the fact that Mr. Gladstone praised it, for the book had decided and reasonable merit. But why is it that apparently no one reads it to-day? Only a few years ago and every one was reading it. Now one seldom hears its name mentioned. The book was good enough to live, and it is strange that it has fallen into such neglect.

Young authors still mourn the death of Mr. Gladstone. They always sent copies of their new books to him, hoping to receive in return a postcard from the great statesman containing some sentence that could be used as an advertisement. Mr. Gladstone made the fortunes of several novelists by praising their books, but since his death there is no one to take his place. Nobody dreams of sending a novel to Lord Salisbury, or to Mr. Chamberlain, or to Sir Campbell-Bannerman, though some humorist ought to try the latter with a new humorous book. There would be a certain wicked delight in drawing from Sir Campbell-Bannerman an expression of his views as to humor. They would certainly be interesting, and in all probability intensely though unconsciously humorous.

Every one admits that Mr. Kipling's verses concerning the lesson of the war contain excellent "horse sense," but now and then some one finds fault with them as poetry. Possibly Mr. Kipling intended to teach a lesson that would be of rather more importance than smooth and graceful lines.

W. L. ALDEN.

KING ALFRED.

The Late Sir Walter Besant's Little Book on the Great Founder of the English Realm.*

Sir Walter Besant's aim has been to present such a history of the great King as shall attract to the book readers of all classes. "It is far harder," he writes, "to win the confidence of the people at large than to attract the attention of those who use circulating libraries." To this larger class, then, the book is dedicated in the hope—

That they may read with pleasure and continue to read the story of the great English King, and how he saved England and made one record of enterprise and success, of freedom of conquest, of wealth and prosperity, of strength and honor, possible to our kin and easy of accomplishment. * * * All these achievements were made possible by the tenacity and bulldog courage of Alfred's people—the men of Wessex, Sussex, and Kent. No King, however great, wise, far-seeing, and resolute can do more than his people will let him do. He is like an engineer, who, with all his science has in the long run nothing to depend upon but the strength of his materials.

Another of Besant's aims was to make clearer, not only to Englishmen, but to the English-speaking world at large, just what the millenary celebration of King Alfred at Winchester this Autumn is to be, why their King is to be so honored, and will be so long as the English language is spoken. He acknowledges that many lives of Alfred have already appeared; none, however, having been written from his own standpoint. He calls particular attention to a "Book of Essays on Alfred," published about two years ago by Mr. Bowker, the Mayor of Winchester, and reviewed in these columns at the time.

In this Alfred was considered from the standpoint of religion, law, war, education, and literature, the book containing indeed nothing new, but being altogether the best life of Alfred yet written. To this volume Besant contributed the introduction—an address he had delivered before the people of Winchester, as the first step toward the celebration. This address proved so acceptable to the people of that city; so held their attention and awakened their interest in the subject, that Besant was seized with the desire to appeal to a wider audience, "the working class over the whole of the Anglo-Saxon world." He says further:

I would rather write a book for the people than anything else that the world can offer. He who reaches the heart of the people becomes and continues an abiding force. Truly his work lives after him—his good work. Think of the influence, for 200 years and more, of the "Pilgrim's Progress." What could a man desire better than for all these years to be a champion of religious liberty and the sturdy individualism which has done so much for the national character and the national history? It is a great ambition—there can be none greater; the glories that a State can offer—the honor, the distinction, the wealth, are insignificant before such an achievement. Let me be permitted to entertain the ambition, even though it is not destined to be fulfilled.

Besant sets forth the authorities upon which lives of Alfred must be based—the contemporary life of Asser, Bishop of Sherborne; the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, dating from the ninth century; historians and chroniclers of a later age, who repeated and enlarged earlier brief statements, and finally the writings of Alfred himself, the latter furnishing many important details toward the reconstruction of the England of King Alfred's day.

Tables show the genealogy of Alfred; the royal house of Wessex, long after it had become Christian, pointing with pride to their descent from Wodin. The present royal family of England is descended from Alfred in at least two lines; one through Judith, widow of Ethelwulf, and one through Margaret, granddaughter of Edmund Ironsides.

Sir Walter shows in a strongly written chapter the condition of England in the ninth century. The Saxon conquest, although leaving a large part of the country unconquered, was ended; Roman civilization had been utterly destroyed. In spite of constant wars, Saxon England advanced rapidly. Learning flourished everywhere; the clergy both within and without the monasteries were educated men. There was a fine literature in verse; music and singing were universally studied; the arts, especially gold and silver work, were at a high level, the embroidery done by Anglo-Saxon women being prized over all Europe. Illustrated manuscripts survive to show how fully this art had been cultivated. Warriors were mail-clad and carried the finest and best of weapons, the civilization of the people being fully equal to that of any other country of Western Europe.

To disturb all these happy conditions, and before the small English kingdoms fully recognized the need for federation, not only for defense, but to put an end to quarrels between them, came the Danish invasion. In reality there were two distinct and separate classes of invaders, the Norsemen from the Scandinavian Peninsula, from Iceland and the Baltic islands, and the Danes—Scandinavians, like the men of Norway, but more numerous, better equipped for war, and equally intent on plunder.

By the beginning of Alfred's reign the invaders were in possession of the Isle of Thanet, (commanding the Thames and the whole of Kent and Essex,) the whole of Northumbria, and a permanent camp at York. They ravaged the middle and eastern countries and possessed fortified camps between the Severn and the Thames. The Saxons retained nothing but the south—Wessex, with a part of Surrey, Sussex, and Kent. Sir Walter writes:

This was the situation when Alfred was born; during his days of boyhood and when he mounted a throne so full of peril, so tottering, so threatened, everything was destroyed—order, peace, religion. All the priests and monks who could not fly were murdered; learning, arts, freedom, safety—nothing was left to the unhappy land except terror, blackened ruins, and the misery of peace.

Sir Walter adds nothing new to the knowledge of Alfred, but in this little book of less than 200 pages presents a clear picture of Alfred's environment and childhood, his education, his wars, and victories. He saved Wessex first, but England also. But for this King's stubborn resistance the Saxons would have become like the Britons of the fifth and sixth centuries, a conquered and despised people—a nation of slaves—and who shall say what the future results would have been? Therefore it should be with much interest that we follow Alfred's career, first as warrior, then as to his religious aims—a restorer of religion—and finally as lawgiver and writer.

Sir Walter gives a final survey of Alfred's reign, followed by a chapter on his death, claiming that the secret of his success lay in the fact that he was entirely free from desire for personal aggrandizement. He worked for his people, and in working for them and for them alone he "established his own name and fame for as long as the English name shall last."

*THE STORY OF KING ALFRED. By Walter Besant. Illustrations. Pp. 187. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1901. Sheets.

Mr. Bacheller's "D'ri and I."

Mr. Irving Bacheller has succeeded so well as a writer of what Mr. Barnes Newcome would call the novel of the domestic affections that his selection of the historic novel for his later enterprise in literature, "D'ri and I," must be taken as the result of a genuine predilection. An imitation, a repetition, of "Eben Holden," would have been sure of success as long as the rivers run to the sea, but the historical novel addresses other readers, tastes, and sympathies. It is to be noted, however, that from the nine wars of the last two centuries he has selected, or has instinctively chosen, the one which appeals most loudly to the class that best loves "Eben Holden," and, upon the whole, is the most satisfactory to it. A few brilliant victories and one picturesque defeat at sea; a splendid fight in inland waters; defeats sacrificed by the inexplicable inactivity of the foe, and the final grand double illumination of New Orleans and the Armstrong make Mr. Madison's war as pretty a piece of pyrotechnics as can be set before the popular imagination, and the border skirmishes have bequeathed such a legacy of traditional hatred that any book dealing with them is sure of thousands of sympathetic readers. The Colonial societies and the Grand Army of the Republic may think differently, but to the average American, regarding the war of 1812 as fought simply in protest against the assumed right of search, would rather read of it than of the more complex early struggles, or those of which he has personal memories. The hero, Ramon Bell, and D'ri, his father's hired man, are with Brown and Wilkinson and with Perry, and they are captured and escape more than once, and have more than their share of the whimsical adventures in which a border war always abounds. Among the French nobles driven from their native land by the Revolution and settled in the St. Lawrence Valley Ramon finds two sisters so equally lovely and apparently so equally loving that choice is difficult, but he chooses the gentler, as man always does in men's stories. Happily the more spirited girl finds a consoler. D'ri, a mighty hunter, with a favorite rifle, like the Cooper-Murray hunters and scouts, has the same dry humor as Eben; an adjective "joemightyful," which means many things, and a positive, comparative, and superlative expletive, "Jerushy, Jane, Pepper," of which Mr. Bacheller does not know the origin, although it is really in use in New England to this day. He fights magnificently on the Lawrence, and both he and Ramon were among the wounded left on board when Perry went to the Niagara. Mr. Bacheller describes the scene, the furious courage of the men, so weak with wounds that they wept, yet cheering, waving a battered flag which D'ri found somewhere, and shouting in a delirium of patriotism, and the passage settles once for all the question as to whether or not he can produce true literature.

In truth, as befits the subject, the entire tone of the book is much more elevated than that of "Eben Holden." It is not always dignified, but the supposed narrator is neither student nor professional author, and an occasional colloquial expression may be pardoned. The lovemaking is much better than in "Eben Holden," in which the wicked found some resemblance to the Dutch dolls, and looked about for the Golliwogg, and the two sisters are very neatly distinguished. The weak point is the villain, a manikin of an Earl who signs his family name instead of his titular designation, and walks about the world with his patent of nobility engrossed on purple parchment stitched inside his coat lining. The British peer is not a figure to be described from fancy, and it is a pity that Mr. Bacheller attempted to paint him. He does avoid the error of making him the blustering brute of old Revolutionary novelists, but he makes him unreal and un-English. Taking this exception, the book must be classed among the best of the brief and simple historical novels, those which make no attempt to illuminate the page of history, but tell a personal story with a historic background. It has no plot, properly speaking, but it describes two of the heroes whom Cicero would class above those who make a country—those who saved it.

The book is bound in excellent taste, with one of Mr. F. C. Yohn's clever pictures reproduced upon the cover, which is of the same brilliant tint as the hue now associated with "Eben Holden."

*D'RI AND I. By Irving Bacheller. Pp. 362. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; north to northeast winds.

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NEWS AND GOSSIP FROM LONDON

Personality of Cecil Rhodes Still Moves the Ordinary Briton.

A CHANCE FOR PEACEMAKERS

Boer Sympathizers in England Asked to Use Their Influence.

Various Comments on the Parliamentary Session Just Closed—Leaders with Increased Reputations—The Colonies and the Oath.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 24.—Cecil Rhodes is kept prominently in the public mind in these days by the persistence of The Spectator in its charge that he practically bribed the leaders of the Liberal Party nearly ten years ago. To-day The Spectator has another long article on the subject of an alleged check to the Parnell fund and the consequent lenient treatment of Rhodes by the Liberal leaders; but the correspondence on the subject, which is expected satisfactorily to explain the matter, is still not forthcoming. Proof of the virulent animosity aroused by Rhodes, as one Scottish newspaper remarks, this week, and, perhaps, an indication also of his great personal force, is that while the Liberals should charge Mr. Chamberlain with being afraid to combat him because of his own complicity in the Jameson raid, the other side alleges that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Sir William Harcourt are both practically in his power.

The ordinary Briton is certainly a firm believer in the power and patriotism of Rhodes, who, with his friend, Dr. Jameson, is now peacefuly enjoying life in his Perthshire retreat, tramping through the Grampian heather for grouse, and catching the salmon in Loch Rannoch, quite oblivious of the rumors which make him once more Premier in South Africa and perhaps President of the United States of South Africa when peace is finally restored.

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SOUTH AFRICAN ASPECTS.

But when will peace be restored? The Opposition journals still profess to see small promise of a cessation of hostilities and to condemn the Chamberlain-Kitchener proclamation; while, on the other hand, the Imperialists are all sure of signs the most gratifying, and picture the Boers flocking in to surrender and settle down to peaceful agricultural pursuits by mid-September. At present, however, the Boer is still warlike and inclined to shed blood while the season for bloodshed in South Africa is still open.

M. Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of The London Times, continues to insist that he knows that all the Boer leaders except Mr. Krüger are willing to give up and that Mrs. Botha's mission to Holland was to urge the old man to accept terms of peace. He declares that the Continental pro-Boers are beginning to see the matter in a new light and are no longer supporting Krüger.

The Spectator to-day expresses the belief that there will be a great attenuation of the Boer forces in the next three weeks, and The Times urges the friends of the Boers in England, who are anxious for peace, to do something to bring it about. Thus far it is admitted that the only proposition of peace came from the English and was rejected by the Boers under the unwise influence of their sympathizers. Lord Kitchener's latest official report in The Gazette this week supports this view, asserting that the Boers who declared war have all left the field and are urging their deserted followers to continue the hopeless struggle.

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PARLIAMENTARY REPUTATIONS.

The members of Parliament are now taking their well-earned holiday, but the echoes of the session are many, and the various summaries of the result of the work done are both amusing and instructive. One Tory opinion is that the session was particularly useful because so little was accomplished in the way of actual legislation; there is nothing easier than to pile up statute on statute, but the country is better off for fewer laws and only lawyers are the losers. It is generally understood that the changes much needed in the antiquated methods of party procedure are to be made early in the next session, which begins about the middle of January. An impartial estimate of the result of the session on the reputations of members gives credit to Arthur Balfour as a leader who has a clearer knowledge, in tone and temper, of the feeling of the Commons than any since Stafford Northcote, and one who is oftener in the right than the wrong. John Redmond, it is admitted, has personally grown in force and ability, and is said to have better control of the Irish contingent than any leader since Parnell, while Herbert Asquith and George Wyndham and Arthur Lee, the military expert, are about the only other members, setting aside the political status of young Winston Churchill as an unsolvable problem, whom the session leaves with increased reputations.

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THE LIBERAL FEDERATION.

The newly formed or proposed London Liberal Federation has thus far excited more scornful criticism among various excitable Tory leader writers than enthusiasm in the Liberal Party. The colonies are expected to present an organized effort to change the King's religious oath at the very beginning of the January session, and the movement in this direction is said to be as strong in Australia as in Canada. Protestants, especially Scotch Presbyterians, in Australia, are said to be as strongly in favor of a change not requiring the King to make an abjuration of any faith as the Roman Catholics themselves.

E. A. DITHMAR.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Some Details Regarding the Coming Glasgow Meeting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 24.—The British Association meets in Glasgow Sept. 11, and the session lasts eight days, to be followed by a geological tour in the Highlands.

The proceedings comprise a review of the year's work in science, especially in mathematics in relation to astronomy and meteorology, chemistry, geology, zoology, anthropology, and physiology. The delegates are from all over the world.

CARL PETERS'S DISCOVERIES.

Prof. Petrie Takes Exception to His Theory About Zambesia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 24.—Carl Peters, who recently announced that he had discovered the site of an ancient country south of the Zambesi, and who was prepared to exhibit statues of Isis 5,000 years old, finds himself in conflict with Flinders Petrie, Professor of Egyptology, University College, London, who declares that the statues are not much more than 2,000 years old, and that they were probably carried into Africa by Phoenician explorers.

Peters makes no protest, but sticks to his idea of a very old Egyptian civilization in that part of Africa.

THE CARNEGIE TRUST FUND.

Problems of Scottish Education Increased Rather than Diminished.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 24.—The great Carnegie trust fund seems to increase rather than diminish the problems of university education in Scotland, as the income from the fund is used entirely to pay the expenses of increased equipment and teaching power and the expenses of students. None of it can be applied to new buildings now absolutely necessary.

There is no complaint of this in Scotland, but there is a growing comprehension of the increased responsibility due to the trust; moreover, the equipment needed in subjects of learning is not mentioned in the Carnegie trust deed.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

His Sojourn in England and His Alleged Engagement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 24.—The movements of the handsome young Crown Prince of Germany since his arrival in England are sparingly set forth, with not a hint of the previously announced object of his visit. He has been punting on the Thames and shooting grouse in Scotland, and last Wednesday he visited Edinburgh with young Lord Primrose, the Earl of Rosebery's son, and did the Castle, and Princes Street, and Calton Hill like a veritable tourist, but when he came to Holyrood all the sightseers there, mostly Americans with cameras and Baedekers, were cleared out while the Prince saw the historical apartments and the habitable rooms his great-grandmother used sometimes to occupy. When he emerged from the palace the evicted tourists stood in rows waiting for him with their cameras aimed for snapshots, and there will be many unofficial portraits of the heir to the German imperial throne in America next Winter.

But if the Prince has yet seen the royal young woman said to be his prospective bride, no mention has been made in print of the meeting.

High Prices for Old Pictures.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 24.—In the art sales season just closed no fewer than twenty-one old paintings were sold in London at prices ranging from $7,000 to $80,000; the highest price paid for a picture by a living British artist, however, was less. Thirty-six hundred was realized for Leader's "Sand Dunes." This list of public sales does not include the price paid by Pierpont Morgan to Agnew for the recovered Gainsborough.

Tuberculosis Scare in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 24.—The latest tuberculosis scare concerns the manufacture of a popular woolen fabric known as "Harris tweed," largely worn in men's sporting clothes and rough wear suits generally, which is made in little, ill-ventilated, single-room cabins by peasants among whom consumption prevails. It is believed that the cloth sent from these huts is full of whatever bacteria are generated or developed in them.

The Alfred Millenary.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 24.—While the proceedings at Winchester on Sept. 20, the millenary of Alfred the Great, are not so elaborate as originally planned, they should be uncommonly interesting. Lord Rosebery makes a speech at the unveiling of Thorneycroft's great statue of King Alfred, and our Ambassador also speaks, as well as the Archbishop of Canterbury and many noblemen and Church dignitaries.

SECRET MEETING TO SETTLE STRIKE?

Report that Trust Officials Confer with Labor Leaders.

NO APPARENT CHANGE

Amalgamated Confident that South Chicago Workers Will Strike Next Week—Demonstration at Wheeling.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 24.—Talk of peace in the steel world continues in spite of the denials that there is prospect of any by either the officials of the United States Steel Corporation or the Amalgamated Association. President Shaffer made the statement to-night that there was nothing probable in this line so far as he knew.

He denied positively that the conference with the four visitors on Friday had any significance, and said that the situation was unchanged. He willingly admitted that he would at any time be glad to discuss peace with the proper officials or their authorized representatives, but this was all.

In spite of this statement, there is a strong undercurrent of belief that there are powerful influences at work to bring the warring interests together with the idea of ending the disastrous warfare.

About the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association there was the usual Saturday quiet. The callers were few and the officers were busy with mail matter most of the day. Of the four men who discussed matters pertaining to the strike with President Shaffer and the other members of the Advisory Board on Friday, Ralph W. Easley, the Secretary of the National Civic Federation, and Secretary of the Garment Workers of America, Henry White, are in Pittsburg.

They remained over, and say they will be in Pittsburg for a few days. They did not call at the Amalgamated headquarters during the day, and were apparently not looked for. It is said by some that the two in Pittsburg are waiting for the further developments in the strike that are expected soon.

The officials of the organization admitted on Friday that there was something under way that was of the utmost importance, and that it would be heard of in a few days. This with the rumor that President Mitchell and Prof. Jenks are in New York instead of in Chicago, gives the strength necessary to cause belief that there is at last some decided move toward peace under way.

Slight though it may be, and possibly only preliminary to an arbitration of the questions in dispute, the situation seems to give promise of brighter things during the coming week. The utmost reticence has been noticeable in all circles regarding strike matters since the close of the conference yesterday afternoon. The officials of the steel workers have refrained from all discussion of the strike, nor would any of the steel people talk.

MOVEMENTS OF MEDIATORS.

It is not known positively that President Mitchell went to Chicago Friday night after the conference. Neither is it known that Prof. Jenks went there. There is no reason known for the latter going west. There were some persons about Amalgamated headquarters to-day who said that two of these visitors went to New York instead of Chicago. It is further rumored that they carried with them information to present to the United States Steel Corporation regarding a settlement of the strike. It is further rumored that they had the necessary authority to act for the Amalgamated Association up to the point of an official meeting between the two interests concerned.

It is not at all certain that the supposed messengers from Amalgamated headquarters went to New York. Their meeting place may be elsewhere. President C. M. Schwab is said to be absent from New York, and not expected to return for a few days. It is believed that if this is the case, he, with others connected with the company, will meet the Amalgamated propositions in some quiet place where they will be decided upon.

It is said that peace offers were not originated by the Steel Trust, but by others working entirely independent of both sides to the controversy. While the supposed plan may prove a failure, there is a probability of success attending the matter. It was argued to-day by those competent to speak that both sides to the fight are in better mood to discuss terms of a settlement than they were at the outset, and personal feelings have been cooled somewhat by intervening events.

Both sides have made a strong showing. The Amalgamated Association has closed non-union plants that were not considered a part of its field of influence, while the trust has demonstrated its ability to start idle plants with raw material and make a showing with poor material that has surprised the skilled men of the organization. One of the Amalgamated officials remarked that it had become apparent that the fight was rapidly demonstrating that neither side could get along without the other, and that peace by mutual concessions was the only possible outcome of the present difficulty.

A new peace story coming from a high labor authority is to the effect that the Civic Federation will undertake to bring about a settlement of the strike, and that John Mitchell, National President of the Miners' Union, will be the mouthpiece. It is known that Mr. Mitchell has declined to encourage a sympathetic strike of the miners, but he has offered every other aid possible to the Amalgamated Association.

The gentleman who tells the story says President Mitchell will return to this city within a day or so when active steps will be taken. Joseph Bishop, Secretary of the Ohio State Arbitration Board arrived here this afternoon, and his presence lends color to the report.

STRIKE MAY END THIS WEEK.

Should the present attempt prove a success, it is said that the whole difficulty can be fixed up and the men return to work within the coming week. Most of the plants are in readiness to start as soon as fires can be lighted and furnaces heated.

The strike situation in Pittsburg to-night is practically without change, and because of the usual Saturday shut-down of all the mills, nothing in the way of unusual events can be looked for before Sunday night or Monday morning.

To-day the Amalgamated Association succeeded in forming a new lodge among the workmen at the Duquesne plant of the Carnegie Company, and one of the new members, not knowing he was talking to a newspaper man, indiscreetly made the statement that a strike had been ordered at that plant to begin at once. His version is that the men when they left the plant to-night are not to return Sunday night. No specific confirmation of the story can be had to-night.

Mayor Black of McKeesport, it is said, swore in twenty-five prominent strikers to-night to serve as strike policemen. This action was taken because Superintendent William Pitcock of the Demmler Tin Plate Works notified the Mayor to-day that the mill would be started on Monday morning, and police protection was desired.

Advices from Wellsville to-night say that the miners employed in the mines of the American Tin Plate Company, at Irondale, came out on strike to-day rather than mine coal to be used in operating the mill nonunion. The strikers claim all the skilled workmen employed in the Irondale plant this afternoon promised that they would work no more if they were taken back into the association. This the strikers promised, and it is hardly probable that the mill will work on Monday unless new men are imported to operate it.

The Amalgamated lodges of Wheeling, Benwood, and the Ohio side mill towns, Bellaire, Aetnaville, and Martins Ferry gave a monster outing at the State fair grounds at Wheeling this afternoon, at which the principal attraction was Assistant Secretary Michael F. Tighe of the Amalgamated Association, himself a Wheeling man.

Mr. Tighe expressed confidence that the South Chicago men would join the strike early next week. He left late this afternoon for Chicago, where he is to address the South Chicago men Sunday. His appearance there, he said, is to refute statements made in an open letter from the fourteen workers who claim that the contract entered into with the Illinois Steel Company cannot be disregarded.

"I will say to them," said Mr. Tighe, "that a contract like this cannot hold water when its observance means the very death of the organization whose members entered into it. I believe my view will prevail and that South Chicago will join the strike."

QUIET AT JOLIET

Important Developments Expected to Follow Chicago Men's Action.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 24.—The steel strike situation remains the same at Joliet. The men apparently are united, and mill officials are making no attempt to start the plant. There may be important developments next week after the position of South Chicago workers finally shall be determined.

Owing to the scarcity of rods, due to the strike, the night turn at the Enterprise Works of the American Steel and Wire Company was laid off to-night.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

One of the Questions at the Great Meeting of Jurists in Glasgow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 24.—It was well said in a discussion of international arbitration at the meeting of the International Law Association in Glasgow this week that it was impossible to get a tribunal on this earth to which nations would be willing to trust questions affecting their vital interests. Yet the discussion of permanent arbitration in international law was not hopeless, and Lynde Harrison declared his belief that an arbitration treaty on the lines of that rejected by the United States Senate in 1897, with some modifications, might be accepted in the next two or three years. America is represented not only by Harrison, but also by Cephas Brainerd and other well-known jurists, while the representation is large and notable of England, France, Denmark, Belgium, and Canada.

In the discussion of the marriage question it was admitted that a universal marriage law was practically impossible, and it was urged that some formal ceremony should always be insisted upon.

In the matter of taking evidence abroad the prevailing law of England and America, which compels the employment of a special Commissioner whose authority is not recognized in some countries, was condemned.

It was urged that such testimony should be taken as cheaply as possible before a foreign tribunal.

Important and radical changes were suggested in the marine insurance law, perhaps the most important outcome of the meeting.

THE VON KROSIGK CASE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 24.—There seems no doubt that a revision of the proceedings in the Krosigk shooting case will be compelled in Germany by the force of public opinion, which was never before so strongly exerted there against the action of the military courts of justice. Its likeness to the Dreyfus case is in the fact that, so far as is known, there is no evidence to prove the guilt of Marten, reconvicted of murdering Capt. von Krosigk, that would hold in a court of law.

He was convicted and sentenced at the second trial precisely on the same evidence on which he was acquitted at the first, and it is remarkable that all the newspapers join in adverse criticism of the military court in this matter. At the bottom of the whole matter is the habitual ill-treatment of German private soldiers by brutal officers, which has lately been brought to public notice frequently, and its ventilation in this case has led to the accusation that the same state of affairs is existing, to a smaller extent, in the British army.

The allegation is made that some of the officers who have fallen in the Boer war were shot, not by the enemy, but by their own men, and this has led to a criticism of the present army system which permits the assignment of unfit men to officers' positions.

THE PAN-CELTIC CONGRESS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 24.—This week Dublin was the scene of a picturesque Pan-Celtic gathering, which is generally regarded humorously, and nowhere more so than among the incorrigible Saxons of the Scotch low country.

The Glasgow Herald pictures a possible but improbable Pan-Saxon Congress by way of contrast, in which the only decoration would be the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack and the only ceremonial a decent short prayer by some Bishop or other clergyman. Highlanders, Druids, Breton peasants, Irish minstrels, Welsh leek-eaters mingled in Dublin's theatric show, and the delegates represented five distinct languages or dialects called Celtic, Welsh, Irish-Gaelic, Scotch-Gaelic, and Breton.

There was much mutual congratulation that the study of Celtic had spread all over the civilized world, and mighty plans were formed and discussed in English for the dissemination of Celtic literature. The old Celtic game of hurling was revived, and plans were made for designing a Celtic uniform to be worn at the next convention in 1904.

The delegates all had a good time, for the weather in Dublin this week was wonderfully fine.

British-Made Clothes for the Coronation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 24.—Queen Alexandra's expressed hope that the ladies attending the coronation should wear British-made clothes will, it is believed, surely help home industries to some extent, but the Spitalfields weavers long since went out of business, though silk weaving is still practiced and the Bethnal Green and Honiton lacemakers yet pursue their craft.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

Continued on Page 2

VIOLENT STORM DOES DAMAGE IN THE CITY

Landslides and Submerged Tracks Stop the Central's Trains.

THE BRONX SUFFERS MOST

Residents of the Borough Forced to Flee from Their Homes—Big Plants of Corporations Flooded—Damage in the Tunnel.

After days marked by extreme humidity, during which rain seemed always imminent, and light showers came once or twice, the city was deluged yesterday with the heaviest downpour experienced for a long time. Early in the morning the sun made several attempts at showing itself, succeeding for a few minutes altogether, but about an hour before noon a solid mass of clouds had entire possession of the sky. There had been a light rain before 10 o'clock, but it had ceased abruptly.

Within a short time after the storm began, umbrellas were almost useless; so heavy was the rain that it beat through them. At the street corners the water collected in great pools against the pavements, for there was so much of it that it could not rush into the sewer openings fast enough.

THE BRONX'S EXPERIENCE.

When the storm had subsided and inquiries had been made as to the extent of the damage wrought, it was learned that the Bronx had suffered considerably.

It started to rain gently at first in the Borough at about noon, but a terrific downpour suddenly broke at about 2 o'clock and lasted steadily for two hours.

The water soon began to flow into the New York Central cut extending from One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street to Fordham, over the stone sides, and before long had risen sufficiently to seriously interfere with the movement of trains.

A sewer runs beneath the tracks just under the Fordham station, and at 3:45 a man hole between the tracks shot up in the air from the pressure of water, and a vast column of water spouted up.

In a few minutes the tracks were completely submerged, there being fully four feet of water beneath the Fordham station, which is built across the cut. Fences intended to keep passengers from crossing the tracks disappeared in the flood, and the cut from end to end became a canal, carrying a raging torrent.

There were heaps of baggage and boxes on the train platforms of the Fordham station waiting shipment, and they were carried away by the flood. John Gorman of Fordham, who had taken refuge from the rain there, was swept from his feet before he could gain the stairs and rescued by a rope thrown to him from above. Piles of railroad ties, lanterns, and other railroad paraphernalia went swirling along on the waves.

Early in the flood an express train bound for Chatham on the Harlem Road was stalled on one of the side tracks at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, with the water up to the car steps. One of the fast Boston express trains, with nine coaches, came by on a middle track, and got nearly to Fordham when the big deluge from the manhole overtook it, and it, too, was stalled, with the water up to the platforms and hundreds of anxious faces at the window panes.

Train 972, also for Chatham, came nearly to One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street before it was stopped. John Reilly was the engineer and Frederick Duncan the fireman. Both live in Pawling, on the same road. The water reached the fire through the grate bars. The great burst of steam blew open the furnace door and Duncan was severely scalded about the head and face. He was attended by a doctor on the train, which was unable to move until 6 o'clock.

CENTRAL ROAD'S DAMAGE.

After the storm had subsided the tracks of the Harlem Branch of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad for the greater part of the distance between the Mott Haven station, at East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and William's Bridge, were submerged in water varying in depth from two and a half inches above the tops of the rails to more than three feet.

Railroad men said there had been nothing like it in years, and for distances of a mile or more at a stretch the roadbed was changed into a muddy, eddying stream. From 4 o'clock on trains going up were much delayed and after 5 o'clock they were kept barely moving. Hundreds of people gathered on the bridges over the railroad cut on both sides of Melrose station and watched the heavily loaded suburban trains plowing through the water.

Another sewer manhole blew up in the cut at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and added another fountain to the flood.

There is a branch cutting near this point connecting the New York Central tracks with the New York, New Haven and Hartford freight yards at Port Morris. This is only for a single track, and is narrow and deep for some distance.

It is of lower grade than the big cutting, and carried off the water. For a time it was a rushing millrace, but the line opens up on a tract extending between German Place, Brook Avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, and Westchester Avenue.

Here stand big plants of the American Ice Company, Armour's Packing House, Swift & Co.'s Chicago dressed beef warehouse, and Conron Brothers, wholesale dealers in poultry.

This space was converted into a lake, in which for a time ice wagons and meat trucks floated helplessly about, like disabled ships upon the sea, and all last evening the water still remained quite deep there, with hundreds of delighted boys paddling over the muddy flood on rafts improvised from the débris.

The damage to the various firms named is estimated at not less than $25,000. Much of the flood went down Westchester Avenue, blocking trolley traffic for the time, and some more went down Brook Avenue till the name of that thoroughfare seemed a misnomer.

Philip Wagner is the janitor of 1,500 Brook Avenue. He was not at home, but his wife was with their children, Eleanor, twenty-one months old, Charles, three years, and Philip, Jr., five years old, and Miss Mabel Van Wart, who lives with the family.

The water poured down the front stairs so that they could not escape that way, and they screamed for help, for it seemed as if they would drown. William Muller and William Bennert heard them up stairs and called to them to get into the dumbwaiter, when they hauled them up to the first floor in detachments.

James Regan and wife of 1,498 Brook Avenue and Mrs. Mary Weber and her son Charles, seven years old, and her mother, Mrs. Pauline Doebler of 1,483 Brook Avenue, took refuge on tables and dressers in their basement homes, and were brought out by temporary bridges of planks built by George Wedan of the latter address.

Two trolley cars were derailed by the flood at William's Bridge. At Boston Road and Third Avenue a telephone wire was blown down and crossed an electric light wire. John Pollack, six years old, of 3,275 Third Avenue, caught hold of it and could not let go.

He screamed with pain and terror, and two or three others caught hold of the boy to free him, only to be severely shocked. Finally a rope was thrown about him and he was dragged from the wire by main force. His hands were badly burned, but he seemed in no danger.

In all about 100 basement dwellings were flooded in this district. The experience of the residents was quite similar to what they underwent at the time of the last great rain a few weeks ago, as a result of which some filed claims for damages against the city, asserting that they had

LOCOMOTIVE WRECKS A WISCONSIN FACTORY.

Is Started in Some Unknown Manner, Jumps the Track, and Does $100,000 Damage to a Canning Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 24.—An engine and box car on the Northwestern Road, left for a moment this morning to stand on the track, got started in some unknown manner on a down-grade, jumped the track and crashed through the Janesville Canning Factory.

The greater part of the immense brick building, costing $40,000, and the special machinery, worth at least $30,000 more, are ruined. Over 30,000,000 cans on hand to be filled during the Autumn and Winter, were destroyed. The big water tank, costing $10,000, toppled over and fell on the engine house, smashing it to the ground and ruining the engine and boilers. The total loss will reach over $100,000.

The factory was just ready to start up, having been built by P. Hohenadel, who has several such factories in Iowa and Wisconsin. It was 6 o'clock, and no one was in the building when the accident occurred.

The engineer and fireman were pushing the box car, loaded with freight, to the plant. They left the train standing on an incline, about one hundred yards above, while they went to inquire where to leave the car.

THE THIRD MOSQUITO VICTIM.

Miss Clara Maas Dies from Yellow Fever at Havana After Being Bitten by an Infected Insect.

HAVANA, Aug. 24.—The third death from yellow fever resulting from the bite of a mosquito occurred at 6:30 o'clock this evening. The victim was Miss Clara Maas of New Jersey, whose death occurred on the seventh day after she was taken ill.

Of the six persons bitten by mosquitos recently in the course of the Yellow Fever Commission's experiments, three have died. The doctors say the other three are suffering from light attacks of the disease. Miss Maas was a nurse at Las Animas, and wished to become immune.

Miss Maas was a daughter of Mrs. H. A. Maas of 344 Main Street, East Orange. She was twenty-five years old and had been a nurse for five years. At the time of the war with Spain she was attached to the camps at Jacksonville and Savannah, and afterward went to Cuba. Two years ago she was sent to Manila, but contracted fever in the Philippines, and was obliged to return home. As soon as she was well again she went to Cuba.

Miss Sophie Maas started for Havana last Thursday on learning of the critical condition of her sister.

HARVARD STUDENT ARRESTED.

Chester W. Knox Charged with Using the Mails for a Scheme to Defraud.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Chester W. Knox, a young Harvard student, was arrested by Deputy Marshal Waters to-day on complaint of Post Office Inspector Snow, charged with using the mails for a scheme to defraud. He was subsequently arraigned before United States Commissioner Fiske, and indignantly denied the charge.

Knox lives at 126 Main Street, Winchester. He is said to have originated a number of schemes for making money without labor. The alleged offense which brought him into conflict with the United States authorities was in connection with an advertisement, which read as follows:

"Any boy can earn $15 a week by sending 15 cents to the Baker Chemical Company, Winchester."

A number of boys answered the advertisement, and are said to have received in reply a circular giving a receipt for making mucilage and advice on bottling it. The boy's people reported the matter to the Post Office authorities. The arrest resulted.

The young man's uncle, Henry F. Johnson, also of 126 Main Street, Winchester, gave a bond for $300 for Knox's appearance next Wednesday morning, when the case will be heard.

It is said that in other schemes of like nature Knox has used the name C. W. Kinsley. One of the schemes, it is said, was a "Socratic Corresponding Club," with C. W. Starbuck as President and C. W. Kinsley as Secretary. No charge is preferred at present in connection with this matter.

OBJECTED TO PIANO PLAYING.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 24.—A girl who is learning to play a piano, a small boy with a big tin horn, and their respective fathers are elements in a $5,000 suit for slander filed to-day. "Cockaloo" John Murphy, a famous Fourth Ward statesman, is the plaintiff. A few days ago the silence in his neighborhood was broken by the sound of a person practicing on a piano at the home of Frank Enger, a near neighbor. "Cockaloo" swears that person seemed to have an extra lot of fingers that worked on the perpetual motion plan.

Believing that "like cures like," he bought a long red horn, stuck the end of it in his boy's mouth, and told the lad to cut loose. Every time Enger's girl touched the ivories Murphy's boy blew himself red in the face. This state of affairs could not last. Enger had Murphy arrested for disturbing the peace. Mr. Murphy waived examination before Squire Winkler. Now Murphy sues for $5,000. He says Enger called him "a Fourth Ward tough" and a lot of other things.

TO OPEN MAINE TIMBER LANDS.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 24.—The Bangor and Aroostook Railroad has made application to the State Railroad Commissioners for approval of location of an extension of the road from Ashland, Aroostook County, to Fort Kent, on the St. John River, a distance of about fifty miles, and for authority to construct and operate the new line.

This extension of the Aroostook system is the most important construction undertaken in that region since the main line of the road was built ten years ago. It will penetrate to the extreme northern boundary of Maine, passing through timber country that is now practically inaccessible to Maine operators, nearly all the logs cut there being driven down the St. John River into New Brunswick for manufacture.

SLEPT ON RAILROAD TRACK.

Special to The New York Times.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Aug. 24.—Elreno Chavez and Leon Mora were run over to-day by the Santa Fé train near Hanover and decapitated. Mora was engaged to a step-daughter of Chavez, and the wedding was to have taken place to-morrow. Both men were celebrating in anticipation of the event by drinking heavily.

Some time early in the evening they started down the Santa Fé track leading to Hanover, and when just outside the limits of Fierre they laid down to sleep off the effects of their dissipation.

As it was long past train time, it is supposed they thought the train had passed, but unfortunately it was eight hours late that evening. The train came along before 10 o'clock, but the heavy rumble failed to arouse the sleepers and the entire train passed over their prostrate bodies.

CLAY PIPES FOR MRS. M'KINLEY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—A number of artistic clay pipes has just been presented to Mrs. McKinley. These pipes are made in France, England, Holland, and the United States. Many of them are beautiful.

The collection of these clays has become quite a fad in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and in many of the larger Eastern cities. They are given as prizes at euchre and whist parties and are used by ladies as mural decorations. Some of these clay pipes are modeled in high relief, others are enameled in colors.

The Day Line has special trains to and from the Catskills and Saratoga alongside the [illegible]

TORNADO STRIKES IN JERSEY CITY STREETS

Churches, Theatre, and Parks Wrecked In a Few Minutes.

OVER 200 HOMES DAMAGED

Scene of Terror at a Dress Rehearsal in Which Lions Played a Part—The Storm's Havoc in New Jersey.

Lower Jersey City was visited yesterday by a tornado. It lasted but a few minutes—six or seven at most—but in that time it wrought damages to property that may be roughly estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000. Its course was almost directly north, though it came apparently from the southwest. But when it struck the city, at Bright and Grand Streets, it seemed to meet a counter-current that deflected it northerly, so that it passed through or over the city almost directly south and north.

Its area was confined to two blocks bounded on the east by Barrow Street and on the west by Varick Street. In its length it covered all that section lying between Bright Street and the northern boundary of the city below the Heights. Fortunately the rain that preceded it had driven every one indoors, so that there were few casualties.

The tornado first struck the Palma clubhouse in Jersey Avenue, doing no damage, however, except to tear off part of the tin roof. It repeated this performance at the Union League Clubhouse in York Street, and then swept through Van Vorst Park, tearing up by the roots great trees half a century old and dashing them about as if they had been golf sticks. Of the seventy-five trees that adorned the park at 3:25 o'clock P. M. when the storm struck it, only fifteen were left standing six minutes later.

A CHURCH WRECKED.

The storm next struck St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church, in Wayne Street, two blocks away, tearing off the roof and throwing down the upper part of the west wall. The Rev. Mr. Hafer, pastor of the church, said last night that it would take at least two weeks to repair the damage. Of the cost he could give no idea.

In Mercer Street and Railroad Avenue the damage was confined to the uprooting of trees and tearing tin roofs from houses, a dozen or more being thus denuded.

The tornado then leaped to Newark Avenue, where it struck the Bijou Theatre with such force that it crashed in the front windows, and whirling through the building drove out the back wall, which fell into First Street. Only fifteen feet of the base is left standing. The roof sagged, but held, though several timbers fell and crashed through the stage.

The house was to have opened last night with "The Man Who Dared." Two lions that are used in the play were in their cages on the stage when a terrific rush of wind made the building tremble. Warning cries caused the performers to leave the stage not a second too soon. Bricks came down from the high walls, ruining the stage, and bending the lions' cage. The lions roared in terror. As the performers rushed out a shout was raised in the street that the lions were loose, and the crowd which had sought shelter in the corridor fled, panic-stricken. The lions did not escape. Their cages were hit and the lions were cut by the bricks, but the bars held them.

John Holmes, owner of the theatre thinks he will be able to reopen the house on Labor Day, but can give no estimate of his loss.

STEEPLE AND BELL FALL.

The tornado next descended upon St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, on Second Street, whirling a forty-foot steeple containing a bell weighing 800 pounds into the air, tearing off the roof, and throwing down part of the side walls. The bell was dropped in a vacant lot adjoining the church, but the broken timbers of the steeple were scattered over an area of two blocks.

The Rev. Henry Ter Woert, rector of St. Mary's Church, said last night that he would advise the Bishop to have the edifice rebuilt. Until this is done or the damage repaired, mass will be said in the Catholic Institute, which will be fitted with a temporary altar.

Mount Zion Chapel of the faith cure church, on New York Bay Shore, was blown down and completely destroyed. It was a frame structure and cost about $5,000. It had only been used for baptizing services during the past three years, the Rev. Martin D. Hancox, pastor, having erected a substantial brick edifice at Ocean and Bramhall Avenues, where the regular services are now held.

A house and barn owned by George Wilte at the foot of Linden Avenue were blown down. The house was occupied by George Engel, his wife, and two children. Engel's collar bone and two of his ribs were broken. His wife and children escaped. They were cared for by neighbors.

Hamilton Park was visited as was Van Vorst Park, thirty trees being prostrated there.

Telephone, telegraph, fire and police, and trolley wires were prostrated along the course of the storm.

But three persons are reported injured. They are George Engel, Frank Kramer of 80 Mercer Street, and William Watson, a stage hand in the Bijou Theatre. Kramer was severely cut in about twenty places by flying pieces of window glass. Watson was badly bruised and cut about the head and body by falling bricks and glass.

The police reserves of the seven precincts went here and there where loss of life seemed imminent. The reserves of the Gregory Street and the Seventh Street Stations hurried to the Bijou Theatre and to St. Mary's Church. The ambulance of the City Hospital went to the theatre.

About two hundred residences were damaged from $100 to $500. Gangs of men worked all night clearing away the wreckage. They were watched by thousands of people.

ELIZABETH RIVER OVERFLOWS.

The Dam of the Local Water Company and Street Pipes Give Way—Houses Flooded.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 24.—The rainfall at Springfield, near here, caused a flood in the Elizabeth River, which overflowed its banks and rose to the tops of the arches of the various bridges that span the river in this city.

The basements of houses on Price and Harrison Streets were flooded, and a number of families on Price Stree which runs parallel to the river, had to move their effects out of their dwellings.

The dam of the Elizabeth Water Company gave way, and 2,000,000 gallons of water escaped, most of it flowing into the river, which has not been so high since the freshet of 1897. The pipes of the water company in Union Street burst from the water pressure.

When the storm struck Elizabethport Mrs. Katherine Lloyd, wife of George Lloyd, a letter carrier, rushed to the front part of the house to close the windows, as the rain was beating in. During her absence her two-year-old daughter crawled from her chair to one of the windows and tumbled to the stone courtyard below. The

child received fatal injuries and died an hour later.

GREAT FALL OF RAIN.

Weather Bureau at Plainfield Reports that 3 4-10 Inches Fell in Less than Six Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, Aug. 24.—For more than five hours to-day this city was visited by the heaviest storm of the season. Rain began to fall about 10 o'clock, and there was a steady downpour until after 3 o'clock without the least cessation. Considerable damage was done to the fruit crop. While a high wind prevailed at points southeast of Plainfield a dead calm was felt in this city and vicinity. The air was stifling, and much humidity prevailed.

The storm had more the appearance of a cloudburst than an ordinary thunderstorm. Green Brook, a small stream that divides the city from the Borough of North Plainfield, was swollen to twice its size, and overflowed its banks.

John Neagle, local Superintendent of the United States Weather Bureau, reports that three and four-tenths inches of water fell in less than six hours. Many of the streets were flooded, and in some instances were impassable. The trolley cars were frequently stalled, and it was impossible to run cars with any regularity. At Fanwood the tracks of the Central Railroad were covered with water to the depth of several inches.

PART OF NEWARK FLOODED.

Lightning Also Strikes in Several Places in the City.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 24.—The rainstorm this afternoon was one of the heaviest on record here. Fortunately there was no wind with the downpour, but the damage done was considerable in the factory districts. Part of the city was flooded, and travel by trolley lines was suspended for a time. Several places were struck by lightning, but no fatalities were reported.

On Market Street around the Pennsylvania Station, where all the principal trolley lines meet, there was about a foot of water over the tracks. Traffic was stopped for a time, and even after the storm abated the cars were not run until large quantities of sand had been removed from the rails.

The grain elevator of Wilkinson Gadis, at the corner of Tichner Lane and Willis Avenue, was struck by lightning and damaged to the amount of $300.

The residence of James Stoop, 135 Parker Street, was also struck by lightning. A bolt struck the furniture store of Otto Schmidt, at 157 Springfield Avenue, and damaged it slightly.

PASSAIC IN THE STORM.

River Rises Three Feet in Brief Space —Passengers on Incoming Train Badly Frightened.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 24.—A miniature cloudburst struck this city at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Sewers and streets were flooded, and a great deal of damage was done. The river rose three feet in twenty minutes. The mills along the river bank, as well as business houses, were flooded.

Traffic on the Erie Railroad was at a standstill for some hours. The tracks were washed away for more than 100 feet. The train due here at 3:18 P. M., with 250 passengers aboard, ran over a wash-out just below the city, and was almost derailed. The engineer did not see the danger, as the water was three feet deep on the tracks. The passengers were badly scared. The storm lasted about two hours.

GREAT DAMAGE IN HOBOKEN.

Panic in a Hotel When the Roof Was Torn Off—The Interior Ruined.

The storm did considerable damage in Hoboken, but it was not as severe as in Jersey City. The rain fell in torrents for more than an hour before the wind increased in velocity. About 3 o'clock it was blowing a gale, and trees in the Hoboken parks began to topple over. Several buildings were damaged, dozens of sheds and awnings ruined, but no one was injured so far as known. The damage is estimated at $20,000.

The storm seemed to centre about Washington and Ferry Streets. The wind swept down Washington Street at the rate of forty miles an hour, carrying awnings and trees with it. At the corner of Washington and Ferry Streets is the Washington Hotel, a three-story structure. The place was crowded with persons who were seeking shelter. Suddenly there was a terrific report and the roof was torn off the building, curled up, and carried fully fifty feet into Ferry Street.

There was a panic in the hotel. Everybody in the place rushed out into the rain, thinking the building was about to fall. The wind swayed it slightly, but at no time was it in danger of coming down. The interior of the hotel was ruined by the water.

The roof on a concert hall at the corner of Washington and First Streets was taken off at the same time the Washington Hotel was damaged. The heavy metal awning around the front of the building was demolished and the plate glass windows were broken.

On the northeast corner of Washington and Newark Streets is the saloon of Alderman Hugh Ochs. When the storm was over, the place looked as if Mrs. Nation had paid it a visit. The interior of the place was a wreck. This was due to its peculiar construction. The building stands out on a corner and caught the full force of the wind as it swept down Washington Street. The saloon has two very large doors, one on Washington Street and the other opening into Newark Street. Both doors were wide open. Alderman Ochs was trying to close the Washington Street entrance when the wind struck the building hard enough to rock it.

The open door on Newark Street caused a draught with force enough to carry the inmates off their feet. The proprietor and his customers fled to the other side of the street and watched the wind play havoc with the saloon.

The trees and shrubbery in Hudson Square and Church Square Parks were practically ruined. Over seventy-five trees were blown down and the shelter houses were crushed when they fell. Last night the Street Cleaning Department sent out fifty men to remove fallen trees that obstructed the streets.

LIGHTNING AT CAPE MAY.

The Lighthouse Struck—Keeper's Daughter Burned—A Cottager's Daughter Stunned.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 24.—The severe electrical and rain storm which prevailed here between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon caused considerable damage. Four places were struck by the lightning. The Cape May lighthouse, which was struck three years ago, was again struck, and much of the plastering torn off from where the lightning touched, 65 feet above the ground, to the base of the structure.

The keeper's station was dismantled of its plastering, and his daughter stunned and burned.

The cottage of J. F. Jacoby was struck, the house set on fire, and Miss May Jacoby was rendered unconscious for ten minutes from the shock. Many valuable pictures were damaged by being knocked from their fastenings on the walls.

TARRYTOWN'S GREAT FLOOD.

Water Shoots Up Through the Manholes in the Street—Rockefeller Place Damaged.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The damage by to-day's storm in this vicinity will amount to about $50,000. Nine landslides were reported to-night to have occurred between Hastings and Dobbs Ferry.

Considerable damage was done on the Rockefeller property, and one road is inundated and partially washed away for a distance of several hundred feet. The sidewalks all over the town are under water, and many of them have given way. The force of the flood was so great that the water shot up through the manholes in the streets like geysers.

An instance of business enterprise in time of distress was afforded by a hotel proprietor, who carried passengers from the railroad station to his hotel on Cortland Street, sat them on tables, and served them with drinks. He had to wade Knee-deep through the water to serve his patrons, but he is satisfied at having done a good stroke of business.

STORM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Four Deaths in Mauch Chunk—Most Disastrous Flood in Years—Crops Ruined.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—Reports received in this city to-night state that the heavy rains which have fallen almost incessantly during the past week throughout the State have resulted in the most disastrous flood experienced in many years. At Mauch Chunk the storm was attended by four fatalities.

Jesse Struthers, a prominent citizen of Mauch Chunk, and three boys named McClafferty, McGinley, and Johnson were standing on a bridge spanning Mauch Chunk Creek when the supports collapsed and the four were precipitated into the water and drowned. The stream had become a raging torrent by the bursting of a dam a half mile above the borough line.

The Mauch Chunk Creek is fifteen feet above its normal mark, and all the towns in Carbon County along its course have suffered much damage. Bridges, culverts, and arches are destroyed and the loss to the borough and to the property holders will be many thousands of dollars. Business is at a standstill.

At Wilkesbarre a landslide occurred along the Lehigh Valley Railroad at the eastern approach of the Vosburg Tunnel, and traffic was suspended for several hours. A washout on the Sunbury Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad delayed traffic several hours.

In Shamokin, Tamaqua, Shenandoah, Pittston, and other mining towns many collieries have been flooded and work has been suspended. At Tamaqua the rain fell in torrents from 3 o'clock this morning until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The lines of the Central Railroad of New Jersey between Tamaqua and Mauch Chunk and the Pottsville branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway are tied up, owing to washouts. The Schuylkill River and the Panther and Wabash Creeks at this point are overflowing their banks, and many bridges have been washed away.

All the collieries in the Panther Creek Valley are flooded. Crops in the Catawissa Valley, a farming section, are practically ruined.

The Hudsondale Reservoir, four miles from Hazleton, which supplies that town with water, broke through its banks, and the tracks of the Lehigh Valley, on the Quakake Branch, which runs close by, were completely inundated. There was a landslide on the Lehigh Valley at Penn Haven this afternoon, delaying traffic three hours.

The storm will cost Bedford County thousands of dollars to replace bridges washed away and damage done to roads. In some townships it will be necessary to lay a special tax to meet the expenses.

One of the heaviest losers was the Bedford Springs Company, whose property was much damaged by high water. Some farms are almost ruined, the top soil being almost entirely washed away.

In Snake Spring Valley holes eight feet deep were washed out in the road.

HAZLETON, Penn., Aug. 24.—Rain has fallen in this region since 3 o'clock this morning. The tracks of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Beaver Meadow are washed out and a train is stalled. At Highland the tracks have settled four feet for a distance of about 100 yards, and traffic on that branch of the road has been suspended.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., Aug. 24.—The heavy rainstorm last night flooded the Tunnel on the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Black Diamond Express and other passenger trains of that system are running over the Erie Railroad from Waverly, N. Y., to Carbondale, thence over the Delaware and Hudson Road to Scranton and south to the Lehigh Valley.

WASH-OUTS IN CONNECTICUT.

Trains Derailed by Spreading Rails—Big Embankment Caves In.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 24.—At Leets Island, on the Shore Line Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, it is reported that several hundred feet of track has been covered over with sand caused by an embankment giving way. At Branford there is also a washout. On the Valley Division an embankment gave way and 100 feet of track is covered with sand.

At Haddam the south-bound freight train leaving here at 6:46 jumped the track just above the station. Aside from delayed traffic little damage was done.

The engine on the north-bound passenger train left the rails near Arnold Station and was thrown into a lot. Two coaches left the rails, but were not overturned. The passengers were considerably shaken up, but no one was injured. The engineer and fireman on the train also escaped with a few scratches. Both these accidents were caused by the rain undermining the roadbed, causing the rails to spread.

On the Shore Line Division of the road, near Leete's Island, several tons of earth were washed on the tracks and traffic was delayed for over three hours.

In Guilford the storm was more like a cloudburst. In many streets in this town the water was four feet deep. Two small bridges crossing the West River were washed away and a third one was expected to go before morning.

Heaviest Rain in Years.

FARMER, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The severest rainstorm that has visited this section for years occurred last night. Two and a half inches of rain fell in two hours.

DANGEROUS WASH-OUTS OCCUR

Trains Held for Hours on New Jersey Roads—Main Line of the Erie Affected.

ORADELL, N. J., Aug. 24.—The violent storm this afternoon caused a number of washouts along the line of the Northern Railroad. Traffic was delayed at many points while repairs were being made.

The worst delay occurred at this place. About 3 o'clock, when the storm was at its height, the rain undermined the tracks for many yards. The earth was washed away leaving the rails without support. The danger was discovered and a wrecking train was sent for. While making repairs, all trains were held. It took the laborers over two hours to make the road safe enough to allow the stalled trains to proceed.

Much trouble was encountered on the main line of the Erie Road. The rain covered the rails in many places, and when it receded left a foot of sand and stones over the tracks. While this obstruction was being cleared away trains were not run on schedule time.

STORMS IN FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Several Fatalities—Much Property Destroyed in Saragossa Province.

BORDEAUX, Aug. 24.—Severe storms prevail throughout Southern France and Spain.

Several fatalities are reported and a number of fires have been caused by lightning.

MADRID, Aug. 24.—The Province of Saragossa has been swept by a storm. At Datoca numerous houses were undermined and collapsed, and one person was drowned. A number of section hands are missing, and are believed to have been swept off by floods in the Jiloca River Valley. The damage amounts to 4,000,000 pesetas, (about $760,000.)

At Vigo a church was wrecked by lightning, and one person was killed and several were injured.

WEATHER BUREAU'S RECORD.

The Total Rainfall in the City 2.75 Inches—Temperature Goes Down.

According to the observations of the local Weather Bureau the rain was continuous in the city from 11:45 o'clock A. M. until 4:20 o'clock P. M., and the official observer noted a total fall in that time of 2.75 inches, a phenomenal record. To show the fall at different times he divided the entire storm into periods, with the following result:

11:45 to 12:50	.10 inch	1:10 to 3:10	.45 inch
12:50 to 1:40	.88 inch	3:10 to 4:20	1.32 inches

Total..... 2.75 inches

The storm brought the temperature down by easy stages from a maximum of 82 degrees at 9:30 o'clock A. M. to the minimum, 69 degrees, at 7 o'clock P. M. High wind prevailed throughout the downpour, ranging about thirty-four miles an hour from the southeast.

W. M. V. HOFFMAN MAY BE BLIND FROM MISHAP

Stone Kicked Against His Eye as He Was Driving.

His Glasses Broke and the Ball of Right Eye Was Cut—Similar Accident to the Left Eye Some Years Ago.

TUXEDO PARK, Aug. 24.—While driving his four-in-hand coach on the new Tuxedo race track yesterday W. M. V. Hoffman, wealthy clubman and horse owner of New York, met with an accident which may result in his total blindness.

One of the leaders kicked up a stone with its fore hoof while the horses were going at a lively pace around the track, which struck Hoffman in the right eye, breaking his glasses, and cutting the ball of the eye. The local physicians, Dr. Rushmore and Johnson, were called, but could only remove some of the broken glass from the eye.

Mr. Hoffman was immediately taken to his residence in New York at 35 West Fifty-first Street. A similar accident some years ago, it is said, partially destroyed the sight of the left eye, and yesterday's accident may result in Mr. Hoffman's being totally blind. He is a member of the firm of Hoffman Brothers at 4 Warren Street, and a son of the late Rev. Charles F. Hoffman.

Dean Hoffman of the General Theological Seminary is his uncle. His brother is Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., who married Miss Preston at Tuxedo last Winter, and his brother-in-law is J. Von Vochten Olcott. He is a member of the Tuxedo, Lawyers', Stahonis, New York, Athletic, Union League, Colonial, Suburban, Riding and Driving, and University Clubs, and a Columbia graduate of the class of '84. He is a member of the Columbia Alumni Association and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. On the coach at the time of the accident were Miss Preston, Mr. Hoffman's wife, and two sons.

Mr. Hoffman's principal delight is in the driving and raising of fine horses. He possesses many and has won many prizes at various horse shows in New Jersey and Madison Square Garden.

Dr. Weeks, who is attending Mr. Hoffman in this city, said last night that he is doing as well as could be expected and it is hoped to save the sight of his eye.

H. H. VREELAND'S OUTING.

President of Metropolitan Traction Co. Entertains Company's Department Heads at Matteawan.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The third annual outing and clambake tendered by President Herbert H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New York, to the heads of the departments, was held yesterday at Brewster, where Mr. Vreeland has a country home. It was the most successful one yet held. Three years ago Mr. Vreeland invited the heads of departments to be his guests. It was such a pleasant occasion that the outing has become a permanent fixture.

The party to-day numbered about 125 persons. They arrived in a special car shortly before 11 o'clock. President Vreeland was on hand to greet them, together with County Treasurer Frank Wells, ex-Assemblyman Emerson W. Addis, Postmaster Levi A. Shove, and other prominent citizens. Carriages were in waiting and the entire party was driven to the Tonnetta Outing Club house, situated on the shore of Lake Tonnetta. Mr. Vreeland is an enthusiastic member of the club. There a genuine Rhode Island clambake had been prepared by an expert caterer. While the bake was being made ready a concert was given by the Brewster cornet band.

At about 1 o'clock the guests were invited to a large tent which had been erected, it raining hard. There they partook of the bake. Before they were seated Mr. Vreeland made a speech in which he thanked those present for their assistance and co-operation, and said that it was their work and willingness that had made a success of his administration.

As he was about to take his seat a telegram was handed him. It was dated Saratoga, and was from ex-Secretary William C. Whitney. It congratulated Mr. Vreeland upon his management, and expressed his regret at not being present. Responses to Mr. Vreeland's greetings were made by Hans S. Beattie and others in the party. After the bake the members enjoyed the fishing for some time, when they again entered the carriages and were driven to Rest a While, the country home of Mr. Vreeland, an invitation having been extended by Mrs. Vreeland for 4:40 o'clock.

Mrs. Vreeland greeted them, assisted by several young women of the village. At 6 o'clock luncheon was served on the porch. It was to have been served on the lawn, but the rain prevented. Mrs. Vreeland and the young women served the guests. There was more speechmaking, and at 8 o'clock the party was driven to the station where a special train in personal charge of General Manager Bronson of the Harlem Railroad took them back to New York.

MORMONISM IN JAPAN.

Four Leaders in the Utah Church Started Last Week to Propagate Their Doctrines in the East.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 24.—The edict has gone forth from the Mormon Church that Apostle Heber J. Grant and three elders of the faith shall go to Japan and spend three years in sowing the seed of Mormonism. Heber J. Grant is one of the wealthiest residents of Salt Lake City, and the man who stands first in line of succession to the Presidency of the Church.

Apostle Grant is a Director in the "Z. C. M. I.," the Zion's Co-Operative Mercantile Institute; operates what is known as Grant's Transfer Company, is at the head of the Home Fire Insurance Company, is an official in the Co-operative Wagon Institute, and owns and conducts the Salt Lake Theatre. His possessions in the aggregate will approximate a quarter of a million dollars in value.

Horace S. Ensign, another of the party, is one of the noted singers in the choir of 250 persons which furnishes music at the Mormon Tabernacle. The other two Church elders in the party are a son of J. C. Taylor, one of the pioneers of Utah, and a well-known business man of Salt Lake City named Kirchner. The party left Tacoma this week for Vancouver and have since sailed for Yokohama.

Apostle Grant and Elder Ensign had unique cards printed for use among the natives of Japan. A small half-tone, probably designed for purposes of identification, is printed on the lower left hand corner of the card, while in Japanese characters are given name, address, and office held in the Mormon Church.

CAUGHT A 900-POUND TURTLE.

Fishermen at Gloucester, Mass., Land It After a Hard Struggle.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 24.—The fishing schooner Kentucky, Capt. Prior, brought into port yesterday morning one of the largest sea turtles ever seen here. It was captured at 7 o'clock Thursday morning, after a hard struggle, about twenty miles east of Cape Cod. After being struck by a spear used on swordfish it dragged a large seine boat through the water without difficulty, diving under the water, and coming to the surface at times and blowing like a whale. A tackle was fastened about the body of the turtle after it had been exhausted by the loss of blood and the monster lifted to the deck. It lived eight hours after capture. The turtle measures 8 feet 2 inches from nose to tip of tail, 7½ feet between the flippers, and 23 feet 6 inches in circumference. Its weight was 900 pounds. It has been sold to a Long Beach man for exhibition purposes.

Iowa Trust Company to Liquidate.

DES MOINES, Iowa., Aug. 24.—On a vote of the shareholders the Home Savings and Trust Company, with head offices in this city, has gone into voluntary liquidation. All obligations will be paid fully. The action is taken as a result of an act of the last Legislature which restricts compounding of interest.

WATERSPOUT CAPSIZES BOAT.

Col. Wagstaff and Party Upset Off Fire Island in a Fierce Squall.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 24.—A squall with the force of a hurricane and accompanied by a waterspout crossed Fire Island Beach late this afternoon, tearing up the grass and bushes by the roots and endangering the lives of several people.

Col. Wagstaff and a party of friends from Brooklyn were out fishing in a thirty-foot catboat. They saw the storm coming and made preparations to weather it. Two anchors were put out, and the sail taken in and made fast. When the squall struck the boat it picked her out of the water and turned her completely over.

The Colonel and his friends were on the weather side and managed to swim clear when she capsized, and then they got hold of the keel, to which they clung until Capt. Spraigh of Freeport, with his steam launch, reached them. They were rescued with great difficulty, as the high wind kicked up a heavy sea. The party were landed on the beach and taken to the Surf Hotel, where they are being cared for, all in a more or less exhausted condition.

Capt. Doxsee and the crew of the Fire Island Life Saving Station went out to the capsized catboat and righted her. She now lies safely anchored off the life saving station.

The party in the boat, besides Col. Wagstaff, consisted of his son Samuel, Henry Plumber of New York, Capt. Udall, and Capt. Grover. The squall seemed to be only about fifty feet wide, and carried everything before it.

NEWS FROM THE KLONDIKE.

Water Scarce in the Gold Creeks—Last Winter's Newspapers Now Arriving.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 24.—Dispatches from Dawson state that water is very scarce on all the Klondike gold creeks. Many operators have been compelled to shut down indefinitely. Only those who have pumping plants can continue taking out gold. These pump the water into the sluices and use it over and over again. Many men on Eldorado, Bonanza, and Sulphur Creeks have been discharged because of the shortage.

Gov. Ross has been notified from Ottawa that Minister of the Interior Sifton will not visit the Klondike this Summer, but will go to Dawson next Spring.

Tons of second-class mail sent from all parts of the world, which accumulated here and at San Francisco during the Winter, are arriving at Dawson via the lower river. The papers are months old, and are now of no use except for wrapping paper. This mail would have reached Dawson in May if sent in by the upper river route.

Post Offices are soon to be established on Gold Run, Sulphur, and Quartz Creeks. Dominion, Hunker, and Bonanza already have offices. The Bonanza service will be daily from Dawson, and that of the other creeks from two to three times a week.

YUKON TELEGRAPH LINES.

Work on Government Construction from Eagle to St. Michael There to Connect with Nome.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 24.—News comes from the lower Yukon by steamers arriving at Dawson that work on the construction of the United States Government telegraph line down the river from Eagle to St. Michael, where it will connect with the cable to Nomé, is being prosecuted at a number of points.

The line is finished over the cut-off from the coast to Kaltag, on the Yukon, and a force of men is stringing the wire well up toward Nulato. Lieut. Cochran, with about twenty men, has reached a point twenty miles below Tanana. Lieut. Erickson has completed a survey from Fort Hamlin and Circle, and is preparing to string wire with a large force of men.

Between Eagle and Valdes construction continues, but not at a rapid rate. It is reported about 125 miles of the line are ready for use on the coast end. On the Eagle eighty miles are ready for operation.

The total length of line from Eagle to Valdes will be 450 miles. The pack animals used in the work have been sick, and it was necessary to bring in new ones, which have just arrived. The country to be traversed is for a long distance timberless, and poles will have to be carried in on mules.

FAIRFIELD CLUB ROBBED.

The Greenwich Golf House Entered and Looted of Its Wines and Cigars.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 24.—Thieves, with a love for fine liquors, wines, and cigars, paid another visit to Greenwich last night, the second this week. These visits appear to be the work of an organized party, who have on their list places where wines and cigars are kept and where there is no protection by police.

About 2 o'clock this morning the clubhouse of the Fairfield County Club in North Street was entered, and, as in the robbery at Frank Newman's Mianus on Sunday night, several cases of wines and liquors and a large quantity of cigars were carried away.

That the thieves were daring fellows is shown by the fact that they drove direct up to the clubhouse in a carriage, and the horse grazed on the lawn while the thieves were selecting the goods they desired to take away. The barking of a dog on the premises finally frightened the intruders off. The wagon was observed by some of the members of Col. R. B. Baker's family, near by, and also by one of the men on the Dr. F. E. Hyde place.

The latter shot after the fellows as they dashed down the road toward Coscob. In the clubhouse while the robbers were at work were seven men employed upon the place, but the first intimation they had that the place had been robbed was when the neighbors awoke them. The goods taken were worth about $150.

OIL SEVEN CENTS A BARREL.

It Is that Now in Texas, and Is Expected to Go Lower.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 24.—Charles Anderson, a prominent oil producer of the Beaumont Field, was here to-day and stated that some of the smaller companies which have oil wells on Spindle Top Heights are unable to handle their product owing to lack of pipe lines and transportation facilities.

Some of those companies, he said, are offering their oil as low as 7 cents a barrel to the pipe line companies and no buyers are to be had at this low price. He favors the product of the whole field being handled by one large concern. He says that unless this is done the price of oil at some of the wells will go down to 2 cents a barrel.

CHICAGO POLICE SCANDALS.

Thorough Investigation to be Made by September Grand Jury.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The September Grand Jury will probe deeply into the police scandals. Aroused by the rapid accumulation of evidence that corruption honeycombs the Police Department, Assistant State's Attorney Barnes, in the absence of State's Attorney Deneen, announced this morning that the jury would make an investigation which for thoroughness has never been exceeded in the history of Grand Juries.

The promise is made that the Inquisitors will go to the bottom of scandals which even the newspapers have up to now avoided. Whether the Civil Service Commission makes a thorough investigation of or whitewashes the Detective Bureau, from Chief Colleran down, the avowed intention is to go ahead and turn on the searchlight into every nook and cranny where suspicion points the finger. Not only the Detective Bureau, but the entire department must stand the fire of investigation.

Brigham Young's First Wife Dying.

HELENA, Mon., Aug. 24.—Mrs. Zina Young, first wife of Brigham Young, passed through Helena to-day on the way to Salt Lake City. She was stricken with paralysis yesterday at the home of her daughter, near the Canadian border, and her last request before losing consciousness was that she be taken to her old home at Salt Lake to die. She is nearly seventy years of age, and for more than fifty years has been prominent in the Mormon Church.

VIOLENT STORM DOES DAMAGE IN THE CITY

Continued from Page 1.

suffered because the sewers were inadequate.

The Union Railway Company, which operates all the trolley lines in the Bronx, sustained considerable damage owing to the storm. On many of the avenues and streets through which the company's cars operate traffic was delayed, and in some places it is feared the tracks will have to be relaid. The Southern Boulevard line was one of the first to be stopped. The cars running through Burnside Avenue were stopped by the water and sand.

THE BIG TUNNEL FLOODED.

From Broadway and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street all the way down to Forty-second Street the rapid transit tunnel was flooded and men were pumping at many points all night long.

The tunnel is from thirty to forty feet deep, and here and there is assuming complete shape, the steel work being in to a good extent. Water poured down the sides of the embankments of dirt alongside the tunnel, which made a natural runway for the rain into the subway. All the way along the water was from five to eight feet deep.

The tunnel is about forty feet deep at the Circle, Fifty-ninth Street and Broadway, and the water was about eight feet deep. Twenty men were put to work with hand pumps here, and they worked hard to get the water out in time to get the men at work to-morrow morning.

There were several steam drills in the bottom of the shaft, which the men had neglected to move out, and these were under water and will probably be useless for some days or until well cleaned and oiled.

Steam drills all along the route were swamped in this way, and all will have to be cleaned and oiled before they can be used again. Workmen's tools were left here and there, too, and were under water.

It was said steam pumps would be operated to-day to get the water out of the tunnel so the men can go to work to-morrow.

It was believed that no damage would result from the flooding of the tunnel except that to the drills, which can be cleansed. The structural work, it is believed, could not be weakened by the rain-water pouring into the tunnel.

Much damage resulted from the rain on the east side, near Twenty-third Street, and on the East River front. For several hours it was impossible to run the Twenty-third Street cars further east than Avenue B, and wagons were pressed into service to carry the ferry passengers to and from the cars.

WEST STREET FLOODED.

Ferry Passengers Carried Through the Water by Men, Cabs, and Trucks—Washington Market Invaded.

At the commencement of the downpour of yesterday a patient fringe of waterside idlers lined the sidewalks beneath the awnings of West Street. They ahd scarcely moved all day, except to stroll slowly out of the rain. The water had not been falling a great while, however, before a new element added both briskness and profit to their otherwise placid existence.

From the corners of the street near the curbing great volumes of water began to swell. From the inland curb it spread to the centre of the roadway, washed to the opposite curbing, and then, repulsed, rushed back again. West Street, from up above Barclay Street to down below Courtlandt, was a dirty, swelling, running stream of water that soon assumed a depth of several feet.

People on their way to the ferries paused in doubt at the pool's edge or sought an antidote in the nearest saloon. Then it was that the idlers who hadn't seen anything like it for sixteen years realized their opportunity. Of course there was a pioneer. He was a great, big, grimy fellow in a faded jumper and overalls. Rolling up his nether garments to his knees he stepped out bravely into the water. Then he turned addressing the cowed crowd of Jersey commuters.

"Say, youse," he yelled, "I stand here ready and willing to carry such of youse people as has a wife and family to home out in Plunkethurst or Scotch Plains or Rosedale or any other fancy railroad station to yer ferry. It costs yer only a quarter."

A number of study-looking women pushed their way forward. But before them all came an immaculate youth in long mackintosh and faultless raiment.

"Ah, my good fellow, take me," he drawled.

The pioneer looked at him hard.

"It'll cost you 50 cents," he said.

The youth produced a bill, and the pioneer caught him up in the manner peculiar to inexperienced fathers with their first born. Half way across the pioneer balanced the youth nicely over the waters.

"Cost you $2 more to get safe to Jersey," he said, grimly.

The onlooking crowd, disappointed in its means of transport, yelled in glee. The youth fished up another bill, and then was set down to scurry in fright into the ferry-house.

Before the pioneer, however, could get back to his starting point to inaugurate another profitaole venture in cross street transit the force of his example had been felt. Not only did others of less originality but of good imitation powers set up a thriving carrying trade, but the drivers of trucks about loaded their wagons with the anxious Jerseyites. Cabmen who had brought a fare either to the Cortlandt, Liberty, or Barclay Street Ferries no sooner discharged their passenger than they went into this most legitimate cabman business, driving a fare for a short distance for an exorbitant fee.

Although the swelling tide of dirty water brought profit to some, it was different up in Washington Market. There, inside, applewomen and fishmongers were plying a goodly trade when the water invaded this dingy temple of commerce. In a trice the pineapple lost its aristocratic place in the crate above the lemons, and, together with onions and muskmelons, floated in the democratic level of the dirty incoming water. There was a scurrying upon the part of the owners of the fruits before order, albeit with some loss of stock, was restored and the goods of commerce removed above high-tide mark.

Within twenty minutes after the rain ceased the water disappeared, except for an occasional lurking puddle. Then the river front people began to speculate on causes. It was agreed by the sages of the district that high tide and the construction of the sewers were responsible. Instead of having an outlet at every street, the West Street sewer, they said, emptied into the river only at every fourth or fifth block. The great downpour and the fact that it was high tide in a district that is all built up ground accounted for the condition of affairs.

LANDSLIDES BURY TRACKS.

Many Trains on the Central Road Stalled—Wash-outs at Hastings and Tarrytown.

Reports from Tarrytown say that the storm was exceedingly heavy in that vicinity. Washouts occurred on the railroads and the business portion of Tarrytown was flooded. For two hours traffic of every kind was suspended owing to the water in the streets. Trees were uprooted and telegraph poles overturned in many places.

There were numerous landslides on the Central, the worst of which was at Hastings, where the north-bound and middle tracks were completely buried.

The first landslide encountered was just north of Yonkers, where the north-bound track was obstructed. Trains bound north were sent back to Yonkers and switched over to the middle track, and then started north again. Half a dozen trains were shifted in this way. They proceeded as far as Hastings, where they were again stalled. At Hastings the water rushed down the hillsides in torrents, causing five landslides within the space of a mile. Both the north-bound and middle tracks were covered here, and the trains were compelled to back down to a lower switch and take the south-bound track. This caused much delay. The tracks, it was expected, would be cleared at midnight.

A WATERSPOUT AHEAD.

The Steamship British King Encounters One and Is Imperiled by It.

The steamship British King, Capt. Riddle, which arrived last night from Antwerp, nearly ran into a waterspout west of Fire Island lightship.

The steamship was going slowly when the Captain perceived a waterspout directly ahead. He put the helm hard aport and rang the bell for full speed ahead. The vessel cleared the waterspout by about twenty-five feet.

A. Simonson

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LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Shoes.

Nothing is more essential to the comfort of children than the right kind of a shoe, properly fitted to the feet, and the place to get them is at the Children's Store, where there is the largest assortment of styles and sizes.

We would call attention to a few lines specially adapted for this season of the year.

Russia Calf Button or Lace Shoes, with heavy extension soles, made for boys or girls, sizes 7 to 10, $2.00; 11 to 2, $2.50; 2 1-2 to 4, $3.25.

The "Best Orthopedic last," our own special design, finest quality Button or Lace, sizes 7 to 10 1-2, $2.25; 11 to 2, $3.00.

An excellent shoe for school or country wear is our calf foxed dongola top, Lace or Button, the most popular and best wearing shoe that can be made for this purpose, sizes 8 to 10 1-2, $2.25; 11 to 2, $2.75; 2 1-2 to 4, $3.50.

A more dressy shoe, with excellent wearing qualities, is our Box Calf Lace, hand sewed, wide extension soles, wide bull dog last, sizes 11 to 2, $3.00.

Shoes specially designed for children just commencing to walk, made of fine dongola and tan goat skin, sizes 4 to 8, $1.35.

60-62 West 23d Street.

NEWPORT MAY PREVENT AUTOMOBILE RACES

Petition to Enjoin Speed Tests Filed in Court.

Property Owners on Harrison, Carroll, and Ocean Avenues Ask for the Injunction, Alleging the Race Would Be a Nuisance.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 24.—Col. W. P. Sheffield, Jr., the leading lawyer of Newport, to-day filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court a petition for an injunction restraining all concerned from conducting the automobile races proposed by the Newport Automobile Association.

The petition is in behalf of Alexander Agassiz, Theodore M. Davis, Mary B. Huntington, M. B. R. Auchincloss, Joseph D. Packham, William Grosvenor, Sidney Webster, Mary Augusta King, Ethel Rhinelander King, and John Mahan, property owners on Harrison, Carroll, and Ocean Avenues, and asks for an injunction against the individual members of the City Council, the members of the comittee appointed to supervise the races, the National Automobile Association of Newport, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., President; against all persons who signed the petition to the City Council for permission to hold the races, and against all others interested in holding the races. The petition alleges that the races will be a nuisance in themselves; that they will injure the petitioners' right of access to and from their properties, and that the races will be a menace to life and property. It further states that the action of the City Council in allowing the races is in excess of that body's municipal authority, and that the races, if held, will be contrary to the laws of the State, in that they will constitute an improper use of the public highways.

The papers will reach the Supreme Court in Providence on Monday, and the court will fix a day for a hearing. It is expected that Wednesday will be set for the hearing, although it may be scheduled for Thursday. It cannot be held later than the latter day, as the races are arranged for Friday.

The continued opposition to the races has already had its effect on the number of entries, and the police of the local authorities that they intend to execute the laws against excessive high speed in the public highways will undoubtedly cause to withdraw several of those who have already entered, but who do not care to render themselves liable to arrest. It is now said that the races will be abandoned and that the asked-for injunction will be unnecessary. It is quite probable that the races will be held at Aquidneck Park, as last year.

COOK COUNTY ASSESSMENT.

Even If State Board Raises It $35,000,000 Chicago Will Need $1,500,000 More Revenue.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Members of the Board of Review estimate that the assessed personal property valuations for Cook County will approximate $90,000,000, an increase of $12,000,000 over the figures of the Assessors. The estimated assessed value of the real estate is placed at $250,000,000, making a total valuation of $365,000,000 on Cook County property, real and personal, to be certified to the County Clerk for the purpose of taxation.

Upon this estimation the State Board of Equilization will have to add $35,000,000 if the county is to reach the $400,000,000 assessed valuation necessary to yield sufficient money to maintain the various departments of government. Even if this is done the city will fall short by $1,500,000.

The Reviewing Board has been in continuous session since July 8. Since that date 10,000 personal property complaints and 2,000 adjustments of real estate assessments have been heard, and the records revised accordingly. In addition to this vast amount of detail, 3,000 direct complaints have been adjusted, and 2,500 hearings are to be heard on the board's own motion.

TRAIN BREAKS RECORD.

Runs from Pittsburg to Philadelphia in Seven Hours Five Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 24.—All railroad speed records between Pittsburg, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia were smashed last night by a special train, which covered the distance, 355 miles, in seven hours and five minutes.

Between Pittsburg and Altoona, 117 miles, the distance was made in two hours and thirty-five minutes, over the mountainous grades.

Chief Engineer William H. Brown and a party were in the train. Engine No. 937 carried the party on its fast run. The engine is known among railroad men as "the President's engine."

The w

CUP YACHTS' RACE CUT SHORT BY SQUALL

One Round of Course Finished When Blow and Mist Came.

CONSTITUTION SAILED HOME

Columbia Finished the Trial Alone, Winning in Easy Style—Sir Thomas Lipton at the Race.

The second and last race for special cups offered by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club for the America's Cup defense candidates was sailed yesterday afternoon over the club's outside course off Oyster Bay, and was won by the Columbia in a walk-over. Only one round of a triangle was sailed in an actual race by the boats, Columbia leading by 47 seconds. Then, when on the first leg of the second round, a squall broke over the racers. When the rain ceased the Constitution was nowhere to be seen. She was finally made out in the distance heading for Oyster Bay, and the Columbia finished the race by herself, thereby winning the cup.

Up to the time that the race was interrupted it was nip and tuck from start to the end. At the end of the first leg, an easy reach, the Columbia was 34 seconds ahead, the gain having been made in a distance of 3½ miles. In the second leg, a close reach, and 5¾ miles long, the Columbia increased her lead to 57 seconds. And on the last leg, 14¾ miles, the Constitution made up 10 seconds of her rival's lead.

The Erin, with Sir Thomas Lipton and Designer Watson and a party of guests on board, was present at the race. The Erin followed the yachts over the course, and, when the Columbia was caught in the squall, followed the cutter until she was again safe. The Erin came up from Sandy Hook yesterday morning, bringing her tender, the Shamrock's jack of all trades, the tug James W. Lawrence. On board Sir Thomas's yacht were Lieut. Col. Burbank, commanding officer of Fort Hancock, his wife and two daughters. The vessel was saluted all the way up the Sound.

After the race the Shamrock party, including, besides those already mentioned, the Hon. Charles Russell, Mr. Barrie, and Dr. Mackay, were guests at an informal dinner in the Seawanhaka Club house, where they met Vice President Roosevelt, also a guest of the club.

Excellent prospects for a bruising yacht race were the conditions that prevailed at Oyster Bay yesterday morning when those who had remained at the clubhouse over night in anticipation of the race went abroad to review the situation. A high wind was blowing at the time, and fleecy clouds were driving at a furious rate, promising to bring even more of a blow. Overhead the sky was at times overcast, but there was nothing to indicate that the good weather of the early day might be interrupted.

A large fleet of smart sail and steam craft assembled overnight, and the harbor was literally alive with boats and darting launches and tenders. On board the Constitution work began at sunrise. Every inch of the rigging and tackle was carefully overhauled and inspected, and then the great new mainsail was hauled out on the spars to take up the slack of the stretching it had received in the race on Thursday. By 11 o'clock hundreds of guests had arrived, and the fleet in the harbor was making ready to weigh anchors and to put out at short notice with the first sign of the departure of the Constitution.

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR RACE.

The Constitution, which had been lying at anchor in Oyster Bay with hoisted mainsails and jib and staysail in stops, sent up her clubtopsail at 11:15 o'clock. A few minutes later she began to hoist her anchor and, breaking out her foresails, heeled gently and stood out of the bay on the port tack for the open Sound.

The Columbia, under mainsail, two jibs, and clubtopsail, had just arrived from Glen Cove. The Constitution headed toward the Columbia. About then the first glimpse of Sir Thomas Lipton's slender, white Erin was had. The Erin, flying the blue ensign of the British Naval Reserves over her taffrail, was proceeding at reduced speed, escorted by the tug James A. Lawrence, flying, besides the Stars and Stripes, the huge yellow and green flag of the Shamrock.

The appearance of the judges' boat drew both cup yachts to the anchorage. A good view was then had for the first time of the Constitution's new mainsail. The sail had been well stretched in the race of Thursday, and now, after the slack had been taken up on the spars it set beautifully. There were a few wrinkles along the head and the foot of the sail, but as the sail filled these disappeared, except for a few toward the after end of the boom.

Aboard the Reynolds the Racing Committee decided on Course No. 2, which was from a startling line northwest half west four and three-quarter miles to and around mark boat No. 3; thence east by north six miles to and around mark boat No. 4; thence south-southwest four and a half miles to and across the startling line—distance, fifteen and a quarter nautical miles; total distance, thirty and a half nautical miles. Promptly at 12:30 o'clock the deep bass whistle of the Reynolds sounded the preliminary signal.

The whistle brayed again and out broke the Columbia's large No. 1 jib topsail, and the old champion, then just on the line, went over it on the starboard tack, driving like a race horse for a reach of 4¾ miles to the first mark. Constitution followed 23 seconds later, and it was all of 15 seconds more before she broke out her big headsails. Still, the new yacht, too, was doing splendid work.

The wind held steady and true at eight or nine knots, and with the Constitution buckling down to her work in the champion's wake and both yachts heeling gracefully, the race was on.

From all directions in the Sound steam yachts came, centring their course in the wake of the yachts until there was a forest of masts. The two cup hunters raced along so fast that some of the smaller steam yachts were unable to keep the pace. The Erin, with Sir Thomas Lipton aboard, brought up the rear of the fleet. Sir Thomas in a mackintosh and cap pulled over his eyes stood on the bridge watching every move of the two racing Captains and their charges.

SKIPPERS USE STRATEGY.

Columbia, gaining steadily for the first two legs, and then being picked up a bit on the third, still led over the first round of the course, both boats being splendidly handled. Then the wind began to fail steadily at this time as a forerunner of a squall which had gathered steadily in the West. Columbia, with her rival creeping up, was not far enough in the lead to be able to stand the sails spread immediately behind her, and the new boat began to overhaul the older one perceptibly. To aid the Constitution still more in her stern chase, the wind dropped considerably, and the wonderful drifting powers of the Constitution were shown once again. She closed up on the Columbia, shutting off her wind still more, and the old champion, blanketed helplessly, seemed at one time to stand almost still. As the Constitution came up she headed to windward of the leading boat. Within six minutes of the time that she first began her blanketing, she had lapped the stern of the Columbia and was trying to pass her.

The light airs then shifted suddenly and without warning, and in an instant the white-clad crews of both racers were busy. Down came the balloon jib of the Columbia. Down came the spinnaker of the Constitution. Down went the spinnaker of the Columbia. There was a tremor in the mainsails of the yachts, and then the big booms were jibed from starboard to port and hauled in for a close reach. The wind had all but headed the two yachts. Constitution felt the breeze first, and at once began to make off, for there was a puff which sent both boats along at a clipping pace. Then came one of the Columbia's tricks for which she is fast becoming noted. As the Constitution drew clear of her she felt the pressure of the wind, and no sooner had she headway than Capt. Barr lafted her up sharply, cut across the stern of the Constitution, and in less than fifteen seconds was on her weather quarter. Columbia began to pick up at once, but the puff died out, and both yachts kept about on even terms, the Columbia to windward, the Constitution half a length in the lead, and neither boat further than half a length from the other.

The clouds in the west continued piling up, and in another minute there came still another forerunner of the coming squall. There was another shift in the wind, this time from the northeast, and as the booms went over, the Constitution was the weather boat and the Columbia again had the job of getting the weather berth of the two. When the rain began to fall in torrents. With the rain came the wind, a smart ten or eleven knot breeze that heeled both yachts over splendidly. It was then that the Columbia for the second time tried to wrench the favored berth from her rival. It looked as if she must overhaul her before very long, when the fleet of steam yachts decided that they could not well hold their own with the racers, and that it would pay them to cut the corners of the course and to stand at the next mark boat to see the turn.

SQUALL BREAKS ON RACERS.

Thicker and thicker the weather became, and the mist fell so fast that soon it was impossible to see fifty yards away. Then the racers were lost completely from view. The storm lasted about twenty minutes, and when it cleared a bit there was neither a Columbia nor a Constitution in sight. It was as if both boats had gone to the bottom. Hundreds of steam yachts and little sailing craft were there, but nowhere the two big fellows for whom scores of glasses were scouring the horizon. The mist lifted a bit by that time, but even with the increased horizon no cup yacht was seen. Yachts began to hail each other and to ask if either ninety-footer had been seen. Invariably there was the same answer, and the fleet lay wallowing near the stake boat close together, while every glass continued the search.

Finally, away in the distance the dim outline of a huge sail was made out against the mist, and there was a sigh of relief, for the disappearance of both boats racing close together in a dense fog and in a baby gale had caused suspicion. As the big sail drew nearer those at the glasses read by the single spreaders that it was the Columbia. She had her running sails up and was coming down before the wind at a tremendous clip. Behind her, almost hidden by the spread of canvas, the Erin was made out. The Erin had stuck to the Columbia during the squall and now came in behind her. Then there was laughing aboard the judges' boat as it was realized that both yachts had been unable to find the stakeboat in the thick mist.

The Columbia came steadily nearer, and her tender, the Park City, steamed toward her and hailed her. The yacht did not leave her course, but she was given the news that the Constitution was in no better luck, and that she, the Columbia, was "miles ahead in the race." The Columbia continued on her course, and raced on alone.

It had been decided that the Constitution had given up the race, when some one who had been looking for the yacht with glasses announced that he had found her. Sure enough, the Constitution was running along at a clipping gait with all sails set. She was off Lloyd's Point, headed for home. Then the judges' boat took the stakeboat in tow.

The Columbia finished the course by herself, and at 4:08:25 crossed the finish line, every sail on her drawing to the bursting point, Capt. Barr and the mates in yellow oilskins and Manager E. D. Morgan in a soaked, wet yachting uniform standing next the wheel. The yacht passed close to the judges' boat, and as a cheer broke from this and the screeching of whistles, led by the Erin, began, after finishing, the Columbia stood off, bound for Glen Cove, the home of her manager. The Constitution continued on her way to Oyster Bay, where Manager Duncan came ashore at the clubhouse. When asked what the trouble was he said:

"No trouble. We quit because of the inclement weather. After we lost sight of the fleet both yachts simply hove to until the storm abated, and then we could not find the mark. It was so thick at one time that we could not see from one end of the yacht to the other. I do not know where the mark boat was." Asked which boat led when the two yachts parted company, Mr. Duncan said that the Constitution had the best of the race at that time. "But," he added, "we did not know where the stakeboat was."

WHITNEY OUT ON BAIL.

Efforts of His Wife to Free Him Successful—Says He Does Not Fear Police Revenge.

Edgar A. Whitney, the poolroom "tipster," who confessed that "Wardman" Edward G. Glennon had given him money to inform poolrooms of intended raids of the Parkhurst Society, was yesterday released from the Tombs on bail procured by his wife.

Mrs. Bertha Issacs of 68 St. Mark's Place, who is Burgdorf's surety, qualified in the $2,000 requisite to secure Whitney's release.

Whitney left the court with his wife. He preserved his habitual air of confidence and said that he had been in many dangerous places before in his life, and was not afraid that the police would "do him up."

NO GAMBLING AT ROCKAWAY.

This Is the Purport of Reports Made to Commissioner Murphy by His Subordinates.

When Police Commissioner Murphy arrived at Police Headquarters yesterday morning his attention was called to a report to the effect that gambling was being openly carried on at Rockaway Beach within a few minutes' walk of the Commissioner's Summer house.

The Commissioner said that he was called up on the telephone with reference to the matter Friday night, and that he immediately communicated with Acting Captain Farr with instructions to report to him. He said that the Acting Captain's report was handed to him as he left Rockaway in the morning, and that it reported that the wardman, J. W. Thompson, had been questioned, and that he said he had not seen any gambling. Capt. Farr said that he had instructed his men to be continually on the alert for gambling, and that he has every reason to believe that his orders have been observed. The Captain says further that he has never received any complaints from citizens, and that he is of the opinion that if gambling really existed some such complaints would have been made.

Commissioner Murphy said that he had also talked with many of the residents, wealthy business men and others, who come up on the train with him every morning, and from his conversation with them he does not believe that there is any gambling carried on.

The Commissioner's attention was called to the statement that Capt. Baldwin is said to have gone on sick leave because he could not get transferred and would not countenance the state of affairs which is said to exist. The Commissioner said that the statement was entirely wrong. Capt. Baldwin is lying ill at his home with typhoid fever.

At Work on the Bissert Briefs.

District Attorney Philbin's assistants, Messrs. Gans and Sandford, are at work on the briefs in the Bissert case, to be filed with Justice Hooker, at Fredonia. The District Attorney said yesterday that if the course adopted by Bissert's counsel becomes popular the public prosecutor will become necessarily a kind of peripatetic law drummer.

CIVIL SERVICE AND POLICE.

Examinations for Promotions to the Rank of Captain and Sergeant—The Amended Rules.

Police Commissioner Murphy was notified yesterday that the Municipal Civil Service Commission was preparing to hold examinations to fill vacancies in the grades of Sergeants and Captains. Under the amended rules that are to govern these examinations the Commissioner will have no power to fix the ratings of candidates, as the old Board of Police Commissioners had. The mental test is to count for one-third, seniority and record each for the same. In theory the new rules are expected to eliminate politics from police appointments.

Some time ago the local Civil Service Commission asked the Corporation Counsel to give an opinion on certain old promotions claimed to have been illegally made. This opinion has not been rendered, and it has been said by anti-Tammany leaders that the Corporation Counsel is in a quandary, since he would offend his organization by declaring the promotions wrongful, and would, on the other hand, make himself liable to ridicule by rendering an opposite decision that a subsequent decision of the court might overrule.

Saved a Boy from Drowning.

Charles McLaughlin of 322 Shepherd Avenue, Brooklyn, a member of the Camarsie Boat Club, on Surf Avenue, Canarsie, saved the life of George Valentine, seventeen years old, of 530 Elton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Valentine and a number of other boys were bathing near the clubhouse. His strength gave out while he was swimming beyond his depth, and McLaughlin, who with other members of the club had been watching the boys from the veranda of the clubhouse, plunged in and reached him as Valentine was sinking for the third time. The boy was unconscious when brought ashore, but soon revived.

MISS GARDINER MARRIED

Daughter of J. T. Gardiner the Bride of Charles H. Frazier.

Brilliant Wedding in Northeast Harbor, Me.—Eight Thousand Invitations Issued—Bishop Doane Officiates.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 24.—Miss Mary Spring Gardiner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James T. Gardiner of New York and granddaughter of Bishop Doane of Albany was at high noon to-day married to Dr. Charles Harrison Frazier of Philadelphia, son of Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Frazier. There were invited guests present numbering over 1,000. It was the largest wedding that ever took place on Northeast Island Harbor. Eight thousand invitations were issued.

The ceremony was performed in the beautiful new edifice, St. Mary's Church by the Sea, which was built in memory of Bishop Doane's daughter, who lies buried beneath the altar.

For a week the little town has been filling up with guests, and this morning the Summer colony at Bar Harbor moved across in a body. J. Pierpont Morgan went in his yacht Corsair. Mr. and Mrs. James J. Hill and Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy went over in Mr. Hill's yacht, the Wagout. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt went in their own yacht.

At the hour when the ceremony was to be performed the church was jammed and packed with people. The floral decorations were magnificent. Palms rose tier upon tier about the sides of the edifice, through the aisle, and about the chancel and altar. Cut flowers filled every open space.

Bishop Doane wore the red robe of a Doctor of Divinity, conferred by Cambridge University, England. With it was the doctor's hood worn over a long racquet with frilled wrist bands. The bridegroom and his best man, George Frazier, his brother, entered from the choir room.

At the same time Miss Gardiner, on the arm of her father, and preceded by the ushers, the bridesmaids, the maid of honor, and two child attendants, marched up the aisle to Mendelssohn's wedding march.

The betrothal service was read at the choir rail. Then the party advanced to the chancel rail. The bride was dressed in white mousseline desoie, and the same marriage veil that her mother wore before her.

The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Miss Marguerite Doane Gardiner. The bridesmaids were Miss Helen Frazier, Miss Catherine Dix, Miss Grace Henop, Miss Edith Clark, Miss Edith Post, Miss Susan Butler, Miss Hannah Anderson, Miss Annie Rossler, and Miss Lulu Scott. They wore gowns of white mull, with large leghorn hats, trimmed with pink roses.

The ushers were Frank Huntingdon, John A. Dix of New York, Edward Thurston of New York, S. Pepper of Philadelphia, Dr. Stengle of Philadelphia, Dr. Furnlss of Philadelphia, Dr. Thomson of Philadelphia, George Wharton, Pepper of Philadelphia, and Benjamin Frazier of Philadelphia.

As the bridal party turned to leave the church the choir sang a wedding hymn composed by Bishop Doane, and set to music by Mr. Randolph, the organist. Following the ceremony at the church a wedding breakfast was served at the Gardiners's cottage.

The newly wedded couple left to-night on their honeymoon, and will return to Northeast late in September. They are to reside in Philadelphia. Among the guests present were:

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt,	Mr. and Mrs. G. Harrison,
Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup,	Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harrison,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Harrison,	Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Frazier,
Mr. and Mrs. James J. Hill,	William Frazier, Jr.,
Dr. and Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell,	Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Frazier,
Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark,	Miss Isabell Frazier,
Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge,	William Coleman,
Mr. and Mrs. L. Green,	Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy Frazier,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright,	Dr. and Mrs. R. Amory,
Col. Edward Morrell,	Mr. and Mrs. Fraley,
Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman,	Mrs. Nourse,
Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy,	Miss Nourse,
Mr. and Mrs. E. Butler Duncan,	Miss Ervin,
Mrs. J. B. Markoe,	The Rev. Dr. Bradley,
Mrs. Hunt Slater,	Alfred C. Harrison,
Mrs. Charles Elliot,	Mr. and Mrs. J. Wistar,
President and Mrs. Seth Low,	Mrs. J. C. Havemeyer,
President and Mrs. Daniel G. Gilman,	Mrs. Bernard Henry,
Dr. Francis Peabody,	Mr. and Mrs. William Draper Lewis,
Mr. and Mrs. John S. Zimmerman,	William D. Lewis,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Perkins,	John S. Melcher,
	Mrs. R. W. Thurston,
	Mr. and Mrs. R. King,
	Mrs. Caspar Wistar,
	Mrs. Sidney Biddle,
	Miss Frelinghuysen,
	Mr. and Mrs. Russell Duane,
	Mr. and Mrs. T. Denham.

HENRY M. FLAGLER MARRIED.

Florida Millionaire and Miss Kenan United at the Bride's Home at Kenansville, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 24.—The marriage of Miss Mary Lilly Kenan to Henry M. Flagler, the Florida multi-millionaire and Standard Oil man, took place at 10 o'clock this morning at Kenansville, N. C., at the old country home of the Kenan family.

A special train bearing Mr. Flagler and the wedding guests left this city at 7 o'clock this morning, and arrived at Warsaw, a distance of fifty-five miles away, in sixty minutes.

The party from Wilmington consisted of Mr. Flagler and his attorney, Mr. Ashley of New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Dick, Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Vancourt Lucas, and Miss Hannah Bolles, all of Wilmington. From Warsaw the party went to Kenansville in private carriages.

The bride, accompanied by her father, Capt. W. R. Kenan, her brother, W. R. Kenan, Jr., and her sister, Miss Sarah Kenan, arrived at Kenansville yesterday. The bride's mother and another sister, Mrs. J. C. Wise of Macon, Ga., arrived there several days ago.

There were present at the wedding only a few friends and relatives of the bride and bridegroom. The Rev. Dr. Peyton H. Hoge, pastor of Warren Memorial Church, Louisville, Ky., but formerly Miss Kenan's pastor at the First Presbyterian Church, this city, read the service.

The old home was decorated profusely with plants and flowers. Selections were played by an orchestra from Wilmington.

The bride received hundreds of costly wedding presents. Many telegrams of congratulation were received by the couple.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Flagler left on a special train for Mr. Flagler's country residence near New York City.

MRS. GEORGE KEPPEL ARRIVES.

She Was One of King Edward's Fellow-Passengers on the Shamrock II. in the Solent.

The Hon. Mrs. George Keppel was a passenger arriving at this port yesterday on the Cunard Line steamship Etruria. Her name appeared on the passenger list merely as "the Hon. Mrs. Keppel," and few on board were aware that she was the wife of Lieut. George Keppel, son of the seventh Earl of Albemarle and an officer in the Prince of Wales's Own Norfolk Artillery.

Mrs. Keppel gave no information about herself when on the pier, signing her name on the customs declaration as "Mrs. Alice K. Keppel." She is a daughter of Admiral Sir William Edmonstone, having been married to George Keppel on June 1, 1891.

"I am going directly to Canada," was all she would say while at the pier. She hurried away and let her baggage in care of her maid, who had it taken to 42 West Thirty-third Street. An acquaintance of Mrs. Keppel's on the dock said that she would probably return to New York in time to witness the international yacht races. She was on the Shamrock II. at the time of its dismasting in the Solent, when King Edward VII. was on board.

Print Cloth Prices Raised Again.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 24.—Print cloth prices were marked up another sixteenth this afternoon and the asking price is now 2⅝ cents for regulars and on that basis for odds. At the figure manufacturers are parting with but small lots, and it is evident that they are simply testing the strength of the buying movement with a view to ascertaining just how imperative the needs of buyers are and what figure they may finally be able to obtain for the goods made here.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

CHARLES M. HAYS'S NEW POST.

Report that He May Be Made Traffic Director of a Big System.

The example set by the controlling interests of the Union and Southern Pacific systems in appointing a traffic director as supreme head of that department may be adopted by other railroads. There was a report yesterday on Broadway that the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York Central system had under consideration the advisability of creating such an office. It was said that this was the position which would be offered to Charles M. Hays, retiring President of the Southern Pacific Company.

While many of the traffic men professed to credit the report, inquiry among those higher in authority failed to reveal any substantial basis for these rumors. It was pointed out that traffic and rate conditions in the East do not require any such supervision as is found necessary in the West where conditions are more unsettled. It is asserted that rates in Eastern territory would never be disturbed were it not for the competition of the Western connections, and that when rates are maintained by Western roads there is no disturbance in the East.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 24.—The Leader to-morrow will say: "Private advices received by Cleveland railroad men yesterday from the East make the statement that Charles M. Hays, the retiring President of the Southern Pacific, is to be taken by J. P. Morgan & Co. as the railroad expert of that house. In this Mr. Hays follows the example of Samuel Spencer, who held the same position prior to accepting the Presidency of the Southern Railway. The advice states that Mr. Hays will be taken in by Mr. Morgan preparatory to making him President of some of the railroad combinations which Mr. Morgan has now effected."

WORK ON CANADIAN NORTHERN.

Is Being Pushed Rapidly and the Railroad Will Be Finished to Manitoba Wheat Fields by October.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 24.—The Canadian Northern, Canada's new transcontinental line, will be completed through to the Manitoba grain fields by October, in time to handle a large part of the wheat crop of this year. Track laying in the region north of Minnesota is progressing at the rate of three miles a day, and two great steel bridges, one crossing the Rainy and the other the Red River, are almost done.

This will complete the line through from Lake Superior to the Saskatchewan River, and almost to the foothills of the Rockies. At the Lake Superior terminal a million-bushel elevator will be ready for wheat in October, and a 500,000-bushel wheat hospital will also be completed.

Officials of the company have been at Duluth lately to figure with Capt. Alexander McDougall for the construction of several large steel freight ships at his Collingwood yards for the lake wheat trade, and it is probable these boats will be built for next Fall. They will extend the continuous line of the Canadian Northern through the lakes to the easternmost point of Georgian Bay, where arrangements have been made with the Canada-Atlantic and other roads by which tidewater will be reached.

MAINE CENTRAL'S REPORT.

Increased Receipts Shown from Both Freight and Passenger Traffic.

Advance sheets of the annual report of the Maine Central Railroad for the year ended June 30, 1901, show:

*Gross earnings	$5,868,546
Operating expenses	3,962,838
Net earnings	1,906,207
Other income	92,390
Net income	1,998,598
Fixed charges, including taxes, interest, and rentals	1,394,488
Sinking fund payments	29,440
Balance	574,669
Dividends	298,554
Deduction for purchase of Knox and Lincoln Railway	200,000
Surplus	76,115

*Fractions omitted.

The receipts from passenger traffic increased from $2,033,096 for the previous year to $2,125,215 for the year just ended. Receipts from freight were $3,440,570, an increase of $152,939 over the previous year. Operating expenses increased $208,367.

Brief Railroad Items.

W. A. Winburn, General Freight Agent of the Central of Georgia Railroad, has been appointed Traffic Manager, to succeed E. R. Hinton, resigned. The appointment takes effect Oct. 1.

Attorneys of the railroads entering Buffalo have been holding a joint conference in that city to devise means to get rid of the ticket scalpers.

The Santa Fé has issued a theatrical directory, giving information of interest to theatrical managers about every opera house on its system, as well as about the population, newspapers, hotels, &c., of the towns where they are located.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul has issued an order directed against those passengers who take up two seats on one ticket by piling up beside them half a dozen hand bags and parcels, more or less. Conductors have been instructed to prevent this abuse.

GERMAN IMPORTS DECREASE.

Much Less Machinery Shipped There During First Half of This Year as Compared with Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The State Department has received a report from Consul General Mason at Berlin giving the official statistics, just issued, of Germany's trade in iron and steel and their manufactures for the first half of 1901. It is shown that the imports of machinery into Germany have dropped from 81,607 tons during the first half of 1900 to 63,381 tons for the same period of this year, a loss of over 22 per cent.

As indicating the wide range and variety of iron and steel exports from the United States to Germany, it is set forth that from January to July of this year Germany bought from the United States, in round numbers, 15,000 metric tons of agricultural machinery; 9,300 tons of pig iron, nearly 2,000 tons of coarse hardware, 1,500 tons of heavy castings, 118 tons of locomotives and locomobiles, 218 tons of electrical machinery, nearly 1,000 tons of sewing machines, 1,500 tons of machine tools, and 46 tons of typewriters.

The United States is far in the lead as regards agricultural machinery, sending more than three-fourths of Germany's supply during the first half of this year.

AGREED WITH PROF. KOCH.

Most of Delegates to Tuberculosis Convention Thought He Was Right.

Dr. Arthur R. Reynolds, Health Commissioner for the City of Chicago, arrived here yesterday on the Cunard Line steamship Etruria. He had been in attendance upon the Tuberculosis Congress at London. He said, speaking of the Congress:

"It was a notable event in the history of medicine and surgery. For the most part the delegates agreed with the conclusions of Prof. Koch. The sentiment among doctors and scientists from all parts of the world seems to be that the best preventive of tuberculosis is cleanliness. Careful sanitation in cities will do a very great deal in checking the spread of the disease."

Other arrivals on the vessel, in addition to Cardinal Gibbons and James G. Weir, M. P. were James Caldwell, M. P., the Rev. Dr. L. M. Cusack, Capt. H. Fielden of the Seventh English Hussars, the Right Rev. Thomas J. Heslin, Bishop of Natchez, Penn.; the Rev. A. Hickey, the Rev. William A. McKeefry, the Rev. J. W. Moore, the Rev. J. J. O'Donohue, the Rev. Robert Walsh, William Rauch, and A. Paget Parker.

Sailor Married in Hospital Is Dead.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 24.—Quartermaster Joseph Matthews of the United States cruiser Newark, who was married yesterday to Miss Eva May Salmeof Camden shortly before undergoing an operation, died early to-day at the hospital here. Matthews had recently returned from the Philippines. He came here for a brief vacation and while bathing last Sunday dived from the board walk into two feet of water. His head struck the sand and his spine was badly injured.

We Have Given You

the choice productions of the Old World for twenty seasons and more,—yet again we will display an unlimited assortment and a bountiful quantity of the newest creations for Autumn wear. Early selections and advance orders are desirable.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only,
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

VENEZUELA'S NEW MOVE

May Submit Version of Quarrel with Colombia to This Country.

Minister Blanco, Instructed, It Is Said, to Give Details of Invasions by Colombian Troops.

The Government of Venezuela, which considers itself much maligned in connection with the misunderstanding between that republic and its neighbor, Colombia, it is said, has decided to place the facts in the affair before the State Department at Washington. Señor Eduardo Blanco, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is reported to have cabled from Caracas that President Castro has instructed him to secure every detail of the invasions into Venezuela by Colombian troops and draw up a report from this data for presentation to this Government. The object of the Venezuelan Government in calling this matter officially to the attention of the State Department could not be learned, but it is said that President Castro wishes to place all the information relative to the controversy between Venezuela and Colombia before the United States Government to ward off possible intervention in favor of Colombia.

There has also just been published by the Government at Caracas a pamphlet containing in detail accounts of other invasions that have taken place from Colombia since the year 1859. This has been done to disprove the assertion of the Colombian authorities that the two recent raids were by Venezuelan revolutionists and not Colombian troops. The list published shows that since 1859 there have been twenty-two incursions from Colombia, and nearly all of these arrived in the vicinity of Cucuta and San Cristobal, the scenes of the latest attacks on the Venezuelan frontier.

BANANA TOWNS THREATENED.

Colombian Rebels Near Bocas del Toro and Cocle.

COLON, Aug. 24.—A steam launch, the Sunrise, belonging to a fruit company, has just sailed for Bocas del Toro with fifty Government soldiers on board.

The rebels are threatening Bocas del Toro and Cocle. They are both banana towns, in which the fruit company and other concerns are largely interested.

DISTRUST OF THIS COUNTRY.

French Papers Fear It Will Seize the Isthmus of Panama.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The French press has not been giving much attention editorially to the Venezuela-Colombia question, but what comment has been made has, on the whole, been adverse to the United States, which is accused of exaggerating facts in order to have an excuse to intervene and seize the Isthmus of Panama and the canal.

It is learned from a well-informed source that the French Government has not yet considered the contingencies which may arise if the United States intervenes, nor has any exchange of views with the European Chancelleries on the subject taken place or even been suggested. So far as France is concerned, she does not contemplate any step beyond that already taken, of sending a warship to protect the lives and property of Frenchmen on the Isthmus.

The Government had not received any news from its representatives in Central America concerning the troubles there until a day or two ago. As these came by mail they relate to events three weeks' old, and fail to give a clear idea of what is taking place. It is certain, however, that there was nothing calculated to cause alarm for the safety of French interests.

INJUNCTION AGAINST STRIKERS.

Prohibition to Their Picketing a Printing Company's Plant.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Judge Baker of the United States Circuit Court this afternoon, at Goshen, Ind., issued an injunction prohibiting the forty pressmen employed by the W. B. Conkey Printing Company, at Hammond, Ind., who are on a strike, from picketing the plant.

The men walked out on Monday because one of their number had been discharged and had been refused reinstatement. The firm imported pressmen from Chicago and secured the injunction to prevent interference by the strikers, who have inaugurated a close picket around the plant.

The injunction forbids the strikers from patrolling the streets or congregating or collecting around the plant with the intention of intimidating or threatening the men working in their places. It forbids violence or coercion of all forms explicitly, and even forbids the strikers from calling at the homes of the new men.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Partly cloudy; north to northeast winds.

There will be showers to-day in the South Atlantic States, extreme southern New England, the northern and western upper lake region, the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and showers Monday in the lower lake and eastern upper lake region, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, and the South Atlantic States. There will also be occasional showers to-day and Monday in Florida and near the Gulf Coast.

Temperatures will be generally lower over the district in the interior where rain is indicated.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be light to fresh north to northeast; on the south coast light south; on the Gulf Coast variable, and on the great lakes light to fresh and mostly east.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh north to northeast winds and showery weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau.—1900.	1901.	TIMES.—1901.
3 A. M.	71	75	80
6 A. M.	71	74	80
9 A. M.	73	78	87
12 M.	79	78	91
3 P. M.	79	72	76
6 P. M.	81	69	76
9 P. M.	77	70	74
12 P. M.	74	70	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78¼
Weather Bureau	76
Corresponding date 1900	76
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	72

The barometer registered 30.09 inches at 8 A. M. and 29.99 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 89 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 95 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 82 degrees at 9:30 A. M. and the minimum 69 degrees at 7 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:20 A. M.—661 First Avenue; Jere Skidmore; damage, $2,000.

2:25 P. M.—961 Fifth Avenue; John Chambers; damage, $500.

6:15 P. M.—814 Broadway; Alexander Barclay; no damage.

7:20 P. M.—921 Eighth Avenue; Noah Herchfield; damage, $200.

A. C. F. **KOCH & CO**

125th Street West.

Great August **Sale of Furniture.**

An event of extraordinary importance—a six days' opportunity to buy, at actual cost to manufacture, new and reliable Furniture—every piece beautiful in design, well made and finished. No restriction in selecting—

Our Entire Stock at a Reduction of

20% Off Our Well Known Low Prices.

If you are out of town—come in. Compare our prices and be convinced that $100.00 here will do the service of $135.00 elsewhere.

We can only quote a few examples from thousands—but remember that every piece in our immense assortment is included in this 6-day sale.

Our 9.45 Oak Extension Tables....	7.56	Our 16.00 Oak Library Tables.....	12. 8
Our 19.85 Oak Sideboards.....	15.88	Our 49.45 Mahog. Parlor Cabinets.	39.56
Our 21.95 Oak China Closets.....	17.56	Our 9.25 Mahogany Desks.....	7.40
Our 2.50 Oak Dining Chairs.....	2.00	Our 40.50 3-piece Parlor Suits.....	32.40
Our 25.75 Mahogany Bureaus.....	20.60	Our 60.75 5-piece Parlor Suits.....	48.60
Onr 12.75 Oak Bureaus.....	10.20	Our 14.25 Odd Parlor Chairs.....	11.40
Our 21.95 Mahogany Chiffoniers..	17.56	Our 7.25 Odd Parlor Chairs.....	5.80
Our 6.75 Oak Chiffoniers.....	5.40	Our 11.50 Wardrobe Couches.....	9.20
Our 25.65 Mahogany Bookcases....	20.52	Our 14.95 Tufted Velour Couches..	11.95
Our 12.95 Oak Bookcases.....	10.36	Our 17.50 Brass Beds.....	14.00
Our 22.95 Mahog. Library Tables..	18.36	Our 5.75 Enameled and Brass Beds..	4.60

A Big Six-Day Sale of

Carpets and Rugs

A rare chance for decided savings on the best goods—only this season's patterns and colorings and thoroughly reliable qualities—thousands of yards, all marked at

Original Cost of Production.

39c	per yard for 59c. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS.	ROYAL WILTON RUGS in Oriental colorings and designs, 8.3 x 10.6 ft., reg. 30.00, at.....	22.50
		9 x 12 ft., reg. 35.00, at.....	24.50
63c	per yard for 95c. best ten-wire BRUSSELS CARPETS, borders to match; also hall and stair patterns.	SMYRNA RUGS, all wool, choice designs and colorings, 7.6 x 10.6 ft., reg. 18.50, at.....	14.50
		9 x 12 ft., reg. 25.00, at.....	19.75
75c	per yard for 1.25 AXMINSTER CARPETS, borders to match.	SEAMLESS AXMINSTER RUGS, in beautiful Persian colorings, 9 x 12 ft., reg. 30.00, at.....	21.00
78c	per yard for 1.10 extra quality VELVET CARPETS, borders to match; also hall and stair patterns.		

All Furniture, Carpets and Rugs bought during this sale stored free of charge for thirty days.

125th Street West Between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

SENATOR DEPEW TALKS OF CURRENT EVENTS

Sampson-Schley Dispute Causes Bad Impression Abroad.

EUROPE'S ENMITY TO AMERICA

Britain's Attitude Alone Cordial—The Political Convention at Blenheim—Statesmanship of France's Premier.

When the newspaper men boarded the American liner St. Paul off the Quarantine station yesterday morning they lost no time in ferreting out the hiding place of Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who was among the passengers on that ship. The Senator was soon found, and the first thing he said after the exchange of greetings was that he had nothing to say for publication.

"You are famous for that, Senator," said one of the reporters.

"Yes," assented the Senator, and then a broad smile spread over his face, and he said that he would relent so far as to answer a few questions and requested his questioners to give him a start.

"What do you think about the police exposures?" was asked.

"I got scattering and rather vague reports of the exposure," he replied, "and I must say that the scheme worked by the Society for the Prevention of Crime to catch the police seems to have been a very clever one. To beat Tammany Hall, however, all of the opposing factions will have to get together and present an unbroken front. If the German vote is fused and brought into line I think the victory this Fall will be ours."

"Senator Platt has said that he will accept Seth Low as the fusion candidate for Mayor," Senator Depew was told.

"He has, has he? Well, Seth Low would make a splendid candidate, and I believe would be a winner. But I have not been home long enough yet to grasp the situation, and in consequence have not had the opportunity to look over the field, but I believe that with a good man and a united front Tammany can be beaten. All of the opposing forces will have to unite, though, for Tammany is in power, and, as everybody knows, that organization controls a vast vote. There are many thousands of men who vote the Tammany ticket who do so because they think that they should as a matter of loyalty. It will require a strong and well-ordered organization to bring these people into line."

"Do you intend to take any part in the campaign this Fall?"

"Certainly. I am in politics. I am a Senator and I am not going to resign."

"Will you make any speeches?"

"I said I was in politics and was not going to resign," was the smiling answer.

THE AMERICA CUP RACES.

That ended the Senator's talk on politics, and the next subject suggested to him for discussion was the coming race for the America's Cup. He was told that Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock II. had made a very favorable impression on this side, and that her chances of winning the cup were considered by many to be very bright.

"That is an interesting subject," said the Senator. "There never has been a race that has aroused in England the interest that this coming one does. All the papers are full of it, and everywhere it is a subject of discussion. Sir Thomas Lipton is a good fellow, and he has all England watching him, and praying that good luck will follow him in his attempt to lift the cup. The feeling seems to be that it is going to be a pretty even affair, and it is a matter of a great deal of speculation as to which of the boats will be the first to cross the finishing line. Should Sir Thomas lift the cup I know he will be given a grand farewell when he leaves this side and a magnificent reception when he gets back to the old country with the trophy. Everywhere in England the spirit of fairness is shown, and there is an equal belief that fairness will prevail on this side."

Concerning the Sampson-Schley controversy and the forthcoming Court of Inquiry that is to decide that dispute Senator Depew said that considerable interest was manifested in the outcome in England.

"The fact that Admiral Schley's daughter is married to Mr. Wadley, an Englishman, whose brother is the British Military Attaché at Paris, and the Admiral's English connections, makes the feeling over there one of friendliness to him," he explained. "The controversy itself is not doing us any good; it is arousing contempt and derision for the American Navy. The less said about the matter the better."

Concerning his observations as to the commercial invasion of Europe by this country Senator Depew talked at length.

"I heard," said he, "a Russian statesman say: 'Concert of action may be impossible, but Russia, in response to discriminating duties, has shown how each country in its own way can stop this competition.' In all the world's history wars have been racial or dynastic, or for the conquest of territories, and national enmities have run on these lines and become hereditary. Now armies and navies are not for the maintenance, defense, or expanding power of thrones or classes, but to protect and enlarge the opportunities of the workers and the workshops of the labor and capital upon which rests the prosperity and happiness of every nation.

ANTAGONISM TO AMERICA.

"We are coming to be considered a common enemy to the extent that we actually supplant foreign manufacturers, and this feeling is intensified by every concern which goes bankrupt, or reduces wages, or lays off a portion of its employes, ascribing it all to American competition. This unfriendliness is not likely to result in war. The relations of European Governments are too intricate and uncertain among themselves for anyone to take that risk, and combination is impossible.

"An industrial defensive and offensive alliance against us has insuperable difficulties. But we must expect each country to put in practice every device to keep our products out. Germany has both tariff and trusts. Everything there is syndicated. The trusts refuse to sell anything to a merchant who deals in an imported article. This makes it more difficult for the importer, because the boycott means ruin. There the American opens his own warehouse, as the shoe dealers did in Vienna, the native shoemakers mob the place, and the police look the other way. Notwithstanding all this, the superiority and cheapness of our goods are giving them increasing demand everywhere.

"The perpetual menace of ever-increasing overproduction forces the foreign manufacturer to seek markets abroad. On the well-known principle that it pays to keep all his forces employed and all his mills at work to their full capacity, if a living profit can be had on the majority of the output by selling the surplus at cost or below, he is even making forces dump the cleaning up of his factories. His great hope is such a reduction or abolition of the American tariff as will enable him to flood our markets. While we can meet him successfully in fair competition, he would, with the tariff off, be virtually fighting our industries and our labor with home bounty, and whether it ended in the surrender of a portion of our home markets or the reduction of wages to keep it the result would be equally unfortunate and disastrous.

"It was interesting to note the intense interest and pleasure in the steel strike and the threatened one in the New England cotton mills. The newspapers were jubilant in their editorials. They predicted the extension of the labor trouble to all industries. They claimed that the contest was the inevitable outcome of the trusts and that some troubles would postpone for years the Yankee industrial invasion and conquest.

BRITAIN'S FRIENDLY ATTITUDE.

"While American competition in all markets of the world is more keen with Great Britain than other nations, there is an entire absence of personal animosity about it. From Kin- to cab driver only the most cordial sentiments and hospitable action are met. There is no doubt as to the cordiality of feeling toward us as a people and as a success among the people.

"I made a speech at a gathering of about one hundred and fifty of the leading operating railway officers. They came from all roads. They were General Managers, Superintendents of Motive Power, of Signals, of Traffic, and heads of working departments. They were an exceedingly intelligent, competent, and thoroughly equipped body, and, like railway men everywhere, deeply interested in public affairs and keenly alive to public opinion. Every reference to the friendship of our two countries, to closer relations and harmonious action in the affairs of the world, to our becoming a world power and its significance was hailed with outbursts of cheers, enthusiasm, and cordiality of unmistakable genuineness and fervor, while a suggestion of possible antagonisms was instantly and indignantly repudiated.

"I asked one of the Superintendents about his recreations, and he said one was turning passages of Thucydides into English. I might have done that forty years ago, but the job would lay me out now.

"I found a general sentiment that we should have our way about a canal across the isthmus, to build, own, and control. They were quite ready to accede courteously and cordially to our wishes, only they thought that treaties should be abrogated as they are made, by diplomatic formalities and agreements common among friendly powers.

"Europe has just grasped the full meaning of the Monroe doctrine and unanimously resents it. The Old World wants larger trade with South America, coaling stations for fleets on this side of the ocean, both in the Atlantic and Pacific, and a free hand for the protection of citizens and commerce in the several States of the isthmus and South America. On this they are all agreed and ready to act, and cannot understand that the Monroe doctrine is as much a part of the settled policy of the United States as its Constitution.

"The railroads in South America have been built with foreign money, and mines are developed and worked, docks and warehouses constructed, banks organized and run, and every enterprise capitalized and made possible by the lavish investment of English, German, French, and Italian capital. The amount runs into tremendous figures, and these Governments are alert for their citizens and their rights. If we ever have serious trouble it is more likely to come from our fixed purpose on this question than from Eastern complications or commercial rivalries.

BRITISH AND FRENCH POLITICS.

"The most interesting political events while I was in England were the efforts of the leaders of the Liberal Party to get together, leaving them wider apart each time they met, and the meeting of the Generals and Captains of the triumphant Conservatives at Blenheim. The latter was an example of party organization upon the latest American model of machine politics. It was really a national convention of 3,000 delegates, four from each Conservative Association in the United Kingdom, to celebrate their accession to power six years ago and re-election for six years more by unprecedented majorities.

"The defeat and irreconcilable differences of the Liberals and the resistless power of the Tories and Liberal Unionists, now one party, by the ratification at Blenheim, emphasize periods in our own history. When the fighting blood of a people is up and the columns of the papers are filled day by day with lists of the killed and wounded on distant battlefields while rallying around the flag, the vast majority of the men and all the women are for their country right or wrong. They will support the party that will carry the fight to a finish, and the other party must follow or reorganize after peace.

"The instructive spectacle in France is a Ministry remaining in office longer by far than any in the life of the republic, and apparently seated for a long time by a conservative Administration utilizing the Socialists. The sobering influence of responsibility was never more happily illustrated. Confronted with the problems of national defense and domestic peace and prosperity, the Socialists in power stand loyally by President Loubet and Premier Waldeck-Rousseau.

"The event robs a possible Socialistic triumph of many of its terrors, and demonstrates that this keen, able, shrewd French lawyer, Waldeck-Rousseau, who without prejudices sought and found assistance in a perilous emergency from the most unpromising elements, is the greatest constructive statesman in Europe."

LIBERAL CHINESE EDICTS.

Empress Dowager Declares Herself in Favor of Reform in Administration and Education.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The State Department has received by mail from Mr. Squiers, Chargé d'Affaires at Peking, several edicts issued within recent months by the Empress Dowager, urging upon the officials of China every exertion to secure men of talent for conducting Government affairs, and also censuring the abuses which have grown up under the old administration.

The edicts direct greater liberality in classical examinations, and provide for the study of political economy, in addition to the subject studied under the old régime.

The abuses and corruption which have existed under the boards that heretofore have ruled China are set forth in emphatic language, and all officials are directed to assist in rooting out evils and establishing a better system of administration.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

Belief in Copenhagen that the Sale to America Will Be Consummated This Year.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 24.—A prominent politician, in the confidence of the Ministry, stated to-day that the sale of the Danish West Indies would, it was confidently expected, be consummated before the close of the present year.

The King and the new Cabinet, it was stated, had concluded that it was absolutely necessary for Denmark to dispose of the islands, and a majority of the Rigsdad favored the sale, as did also the public. The only dissatisfaction arose in connection with the price, $3,750,000 being considered too little. However, the final approval of the Rigsdad was believed to be assured, and it was expected that legislative ratification would be given in Washington in December.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Copenhagen dispatch summarizing the satisfactory state of negotiations in regard to the Danish West Indies is substantially in line with the information which has come to Washington from time to time. The negotiations are still pending, however, and it cannot be said that they have reached a stage of finality.

The figure named in the Copenhagen report, namely $3,750,000, is approximately that under which the negotiations have proceeded.

Minister to Chile May Resign.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 24.—The papers here announce that the United States Minister to Chile, Henry L. Wilson, will soon retire and devote his time to commerce, representing several American firms.

Henry Lane Wilson was appointed United States Minister to Chile in 1897. He was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., on Nov. 3, 1857, and was graduated from Wabash College in 1878. From 1881 to 1885 he was editor of The Lafayette (Ind.) Journal. Afterward he removed to Spokane, Washington, where he engaged in the practice of law.

Says British Navy Is Inefficient.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—A German naval expert, criticising the British naval manoeuvres in an article in The Neueste Nachrichten, says:

"The adverse rumors concerning the inefficiency of the British fleet must be regarded as absolutely justified. A British fleet matched against a hostile fleet of even approximately the same calibre would be badly defeated, as Great Britain is far behind in the latest improvements in ships, material, construction, armor, and guns."

Non-Catholic Missionary Conference.

The Rev. Alexander P. Doyle of the Paulist Fathers and General Secretary of the Catholic Missionary Union, accompanied by the Rev. Walter Elliott, also of the Paulists, and Fathers Cunnion and Cusack of the New York Apostolate, left this city yesterday to attend the first conference of missionaries to non-Catholics, to be held this week at the House of St. Francis de Sales, the Southern home of the Paulist Fathers, at Winchester, Tenn. About thirty delegates from various parts of the country will be at the conference, all of whom devote their time to making converts to the Catholic Church.

Milliken Plant to Move from Brooklyn.

Milliken Brothers, who employ 600 men, are to remove their steel manufacturing plant from Clinton and Bryant Streets, Brooklyn, to property at the intersection of Rahway River and Staten Island Sound, N. J. The place at which the new plant will be situated is partly under water, and 2,000 feet of bulkhead will have to be built. It has been granted the firm by the Riparian Commission, and is just south of the Nixon shipbuilding yards and the new works of the John Stephenson Car Company. There will be room there for twice as many men as the Millikens now employ.

CARDINAL GIBBONS HERE

Did Not Discuss with the Pope the Creation of More Cardinals.

Advised Irishmen to Stay at Home Instead of Emigrating to This Country—Reception Plans in Baltimore.

His Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, Md., was among the passengers arriving on the Cunard Line steamship, which reached this port from Liverpool and Queenstown yesterday afternoon. Cardinal Gibbons had boarded the vessel at Queenstown. The Catholic prelate was accompanied by his secretary, Father W. A. Fletcher.

At the pier to meet Cardinal Gibbons were the Rev. W. T. Russell of the cathedral at Baltimore, and who is the Cardinal's secretary; the Rev. W. S. Caughy, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, Washington; the Rev. John D. Boland, pastor of St. Vincent's, Baltimore; the Rev. Dr. D. J. Stafford of St. Patrick's Church, Baltimore; Father Hartnett of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Baltimore; Mgr. Duffy of St. Agnes's Church, Brooklyn; Dr. William Fitzgerald of Trenton, N. J., and Major John D. Kelley of Brooklyn, a personal friend of the Cardinal's.

The Etruria had an unusually difficult time in docking. Just as she was in the middle of the river the terrific rainstorm of the middle of the afternoon caught her, and the wind accompanying the rain was so strong that the ship showed a considerable list to port. The tide was flooding, and as she was to dock on her starboard side, the situation was a very difficult one.

Cardinal Gibbons was one of the last to come ashore. He wore the little red cap of his rank under a silk hat, the silver-buckled slippers of a Cardinal, and the Cardinal's ring. As each of the clergymen who were there to welcome him spoke to him they kissed the ring and kissed the Cardinal himself upon both cheeks.

His Eminence stated that he had had a delightful trip, and that he felt unusually well and strong. He told of his trip as follows:

"I sailed from New York on May 11 on a North German Lloyd steamship bound for Naples. Arriving there we went at once to Rome. There I stayed a month, spending the time as the guest of the head of the House of the Sulpicians, which is a sort of post-graduate college for student priests. I paid a visit to each of the Cardinals in Rome, and had three audiences with the Holy Father.

"The audiences at the Vatican were most delightful. I found the Holy Father very well, and in excellent spirits. I cannot of course discuss the nature of our interview. Nothing was said, however, relative to the creation of two additional Cardinals in this country, as has been reported would be done.

"From Rome I went to Lyons, and then to Paris. While in Paris I was again at the House of the Sulpicians. From Paris I went to London. There I stayed at the home of the Brazilian Consul, Mr. Chermont, who married a Baltimore young woman, Miss Sloane. In London Cardinal Vaughan gave me a reception.

"I next visited Dublin, where I called upon the Irish Archbishop, Walsh. At New Ross, Ireland, I saw Mrs. Henry Roach, another well-known Baltimore woman. At Londonderry I was present at the opening of some sort of public park, and it was my pleasure to be introduced to the Protestant Archbishop of Armagh, head of the English Church in Ireland.

"The only address I made while away was at Wexford, Ireland. At the request of the priest, I made a talk to the people of his congregation. I admonished them not to emigrants to this country, if they could find it possible to remain at home. I told them that life in America was becoming increasingly strenuous, and that it was very difficult to make much headway here.

"I told them that if they devoted the same perseverance and energy at home that they would have to devote to get any stronghold in America, they could probably do better in Ireland than they could in the United States. The conditions of life are different there from what they are here, and I told them that they would encounter more dangers than they would find in their native country. The country, it seems to me, is overrun with immigrants, and a word of caution should be spoken to them."

He positively refused to discuss the subject of the Church in the Philippines.

When he walked on the dock a number of letters were handed to the Cardinal by his secretary, and he was informed that there was to be a reception in Baltimore on Monday in his honor. He said, referring to this:

"They tell me that when I arrive in Baltimore on Monday afternoon I will find that a reception has been arranged. This is very much against my wishes, but I suppose I shall have to succumb."

After his baggage had been examined, Cardinal Gibbons was driven to the home of Major Kelley, 213 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn. He will conduct mass in Major Kelley's private chapel this morning, and to-morrow morning at 10:45 o'clock he will start for Baltimore.

When the train arrives in Baltimore, Cardinal Gibbons will be met by the Acting Mayor of the city, Henry Williams, and members of the City Council. He will be welcomed on the part of the Irish societies by Charles J. Bonaparte, Baltimore lawyer. The members of the Irish societies in the city will be lined up along the street leading from the railroad station to his home, a distance of about half a mile.

The Cardinal will drive through this guard of honor, and upon reaching his home, these 8,000 or 10,000 men will march in review before him. This over, there will be a reception to the clergy of Baltimore, Washington, and Wilmington. The reception is expected to end about 6 o'clock.

At 7 o'clock, Cardinal Gibbons will go into the annual retreat, and with about 150 clergymen will be shut off from the world entirely from 7 o'clock Monday night until noon on Saturday. The retreat will be in the Seminary at Baltimore. There will be four sermons a day, and other spiritual exercises. At the end of the retreat, the Seminary itself will be opened to the students for the Fall term, and Cardinal Gibbons will take up the routine duties of his position.

THIS CAT HAD MONEY.

A Former Owner Bequeathed $200 to Plunger, Who Is Now Lost.

An unattractive white cat belonging to Mrs. Mary Peetz of 338 Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, has disappeared, and Mrs. Peetz yesterday invoked the aid of the law in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, to get it back again. Incidentally she obtained a summons against Tony Clemens of 114 North Fourth Street, claiming that he knew the whereabouts of the pet, which she described as being named Plunger, and having one pink and one green eye, a bobtail, and bandy legs.

Mrs. Amelia Van Vleck, the cat's former owner, was an aunt of Mrs. Peetz. On Mrs. Van Vleck's death, nine years ago, Plunger received a legacy of $200.

Mrs. Peetz is satisfied the cat is being held for ransom. It vanished last Tuesday. Before Mrs. Van Vleck died, in 1892, she called Mrs. Peetz to her bedside and made her promise that she would take good care of Plunger, and see to it that his every want was satisfied. Her solicitude was due to his ugly appearance and because nobody in the neighborhood seemed to like him.

Plunger was so methodical in his habits that he knew every meal time. His food was paid for out of the legacy. Mrs. Peetz says Clemens admitted he saw the cat on Friday, but only for a short time. After continuing her search and not finding any trace of the missing animal, she obtained the summons, which is returnable to-morrow.

Prisoners Suspected of Burglary.

Jeremiah J. Corbin, alias Jerry Murphy, alias Stewart, of 204 East Twenty-second Street, and Fred Stein, who refused to say where he lives, were held in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning. They had been arrested by detectives while walking along Twenty-second Street, and are suspected of being concerned in a number of burglaries. In Corbin's room 103 skeleton keys, several "jimmies," files, chisels, and a loaded revolver were found.

Judge Dugro Returns from Europe.

Judge Philip H. Dugro returned from Europe on the American Line steamship St. Paul yesterday. Beyond declaring that he had had a very pleasant time, he had nothing to say for publication.

LONDON THEATRE NOTES.

Bernhardt to Cut Prices—Pinero's New Comedy—Plays of the Autumn Season.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—There is widespread interest in Sarah Bernhardt's reported plan deliberately to reduce the price of admission to her Paris theatre, though it is not yet announced, she will act herself at reduced prices. A movement in this direction must come sooner or later if the French, English, and American theatres are to be restored to an artistic, sensible basis and freed from the mingled snobbery and commercialism which now weighs upon them.

Pinero's new comedy at the Garrick Theatre in September will be called "Iris," and the title rôle will be taken by Fay Davis.

Early plays of the Autumn season are thus far not very striking. "Giddy Goat" is a new farce at Terry's, and there is another version of a French piece on familiar farce lines called "Joseph Founded," at the Imperial.

Herbert Waring has made his first appearance as a star in a drama by Foyle Lawrence, reminiscent in motive and situation of both "Carnac Sahib" and "The Girl I Left Behind Me"; still, "A Man of His Word" is a fair specimen of the modern military drama with a picturesque background of Oriental scenery.

Marie Tempest comes forward in a new version of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," acting Becky next week, and many new plays, of more or less promise, are at hand. E. A. D.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The London billboards already proclaim the American Autumnal theatrical invasion. William Gillette and his cigar appeared on the boardings simultaneously with the actor's arrival in London.

In the meantime "Nat" Goodwin is hurrying along the rehearsals of "When We Were Twenty-one."

The finishing touches are being put to the old Adelphi, now transformed into the Century Theatre, where Henry E. Dixie, Madge Lessing, and others will soon open in "The Whirl of the Town."

"Kitty Grey" is in active preparation for the Apollo Theatre opening, Sept. 7.

Mr. Frohman reopened the Duke of York's Theatre this evening with a revival of "A Royal Rival," with Lewis Waller in the leading male rôle.

Mme. Nordica, who is in the Black Forest, has just completed a book for singers, enlivened by personal reminiscences of her stage career. William Armstrong, who edited and prepared the book for publication, sailed for the United States this week with the manuscript.

Geraldine Farrar, a young Bostonian, has created so favorable an impression among the managers by her rendition of Marguerite, in "Faust," that the Berlin Royal Opera Directors have waived the rule requiring that it shall be sung in German, and will permit her to sing the part in Italian at her début there in October.

Paul Potter sailed on the Campania to-day to supervise the production of a new pro-Boer play at the Savoy Theatre, New York.

WHY AMERICA IS FEARED.

Ex-Senator Washburn Says Europe Wonders How Long It Can Stand the Adverse Balance of Trade.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Ex-Senator Washburn of Minnesota, prior to sailing for home on the American Line steamer St. Louis to-day, said in an interview that he had found considerable uneasiness among the bankers and manufacturers on the Continent concerning American competition.

"They perceive," added Mr. Washburn, "that we are just getting ready, and in no respect is it likely that they can beat us in the future. How long can Europe pay a balance of trade of $650,000,000 a year after all our securities are sent back? Some able Continental observers to whom I put the inquiry were unable to answer. They fear us."

Commenting on the "fantastic idea of a commercial bond of the European nations against the United States," The Outlook says:

"One might as well try to hang a Venetian blind over the sun as to try to exclude the influence of American industries from the world. For one thing, Great Britain would be no party to the bond; for another, American reprisals would be terrible. Even now Germany is on the verge of a struggle between classes, caused by the proposed tariff. Under the German tariff Austria would suffer grievously. It is not easy to see how countries which are at issue with themselves and each other, and whose fiscal arrangements excite class against class, could agree on a policy against a common competitor."

WEST-BOUND LINERS FULL.

The Philadelphia Will Relieve Some of the Pressure—Tod Sloan to Start a Factory?

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The usual end-of-the-Summer congestion on the transatlantic liners now prevails, and it is practically impossible to secure a berth on any of the vessels until the end of September. The reconstructed Philadelphia (formerly the Paris) is out just in time to relieve some of the pressure, and any prejudice that may have existed in connection with her must have vanished, as she is full-booked for her maiden voyage, as much as £150 having been paid for suites on her.

The Hamburg-American liner Deutschland is also crowded. She sailed on Friday. It is said that sixty passengers were booked on her for one Western city alone. Her passenger list included a large number of Pittsburg manufacturers, who had concluded a tour of Europe made for the purpose of investigating German and British steel plants.

"We find in Pittsburg," said John K. Bryden, "that it is almost always necessary to get fresh supplies of superintendents from Dusseldorf and other German centres. So far as the strike is concerned, we all believe that the manufacturers, both in the trust and out, are too willing to pay fair wages to permit the men to long remain idle."

Henry Fournier, the French automobilist, and Tod Sloan, who has become a chauffeur, who are aboard the Deutschland, are said to contemplate the establishment of a large automobile factory in New York.

Among the passengers sailing on the Cunard Line steamer Campania from Liverpool to-day are Lord and Lady Strathcona and Mount Royal, W. G. Jameson, the well-known amateur yachtsman, and Chief Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

THE BRITISH BOILER TEST.

Report on Cruisers' Race Shows Facts Favoring the Scotch Type.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Admiralty has issued a highly technical record of the boiler-testing race between the cruiser Hyacinth, fitted with water-tube boilers, and the cruiser Minerva, having cylindrical, or Scotch, boilers.

Rear Admiral Sir William Domville, Chairman of the Boiler Committee, "refrains from expressing any opinion," but points out that the Hyacinth's coal consumption was 550 tons and that the Minerva's was 451 tons. The maximum horse power developed during a certain two hours' run was 8,700 for the Minerva and 10,000 for the Hyacinth, without the latter perceptibly gaining on the Minerva. The radius of action, so far as coal was concerned, at 7,000 horse power, was for the Hyacinth 2,930 and for the Minerva 3,000 miles.

King Edward's Queer Automobile.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—King Edward is traveling around Homburg in an autocar, which looks more like an armorclad than a carriage. It is a kind of char-a-banc, very large and gloomy, and painted green-black. It holds six people easily. The King is scarcely visible while in the car, and obtains privacy in his open-air excursions which would not be obtainable otherwise.

PORTE YIELDS TO FRANCE

Recognizes Original Concession Given to Quays Company.

Will Therefore Not Have to Pay the Concessionaires—French Financial Claims Agreed To.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Turkey has yielded to French pressure, as was inevitable, and a complete rupture of the relations between the two countries has been averted. An official communique announcing the granting of the French demands was issued this morning, as follows:

"In consequence of the declaration made to the Porte by the French Ambassador that he acted under instructions from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, an imperial irade has been issued declaring that no obstacle shall be opposed to the free exercise by the Quays Company of the rights resulting from its concession."

A firman for the settlement of the other matters in question will, it is believed, be issued shortly.

The Foreign Office officials do not conceal their delight at the settlement of the difficulty. During the last few days it was evident that some anxiety was felt lest the affair might mar the festivities on the occasion of the Czar's visit.

M. Constans's dispatch announcing the ending of the trouble is very brief, but it leaves no doubt that the Sultan has yielded all that was wanted in the matter of the Quays Company by issuing an irade recognizing the full rights claimed by the company to extend its operations, buy land, and start ferries, also removing the annoying restrictions hitherto imposed by the customs and police officials. This not only ends the dispute, but also ends all questions of the repurchase of the company's concession by the Porte at the present time.

Regarding the other French claims, as their amount has been agreed to by Turkey, the negotiations only turn on the manner of payment. It is believed that this will be arranged very quickly.

THE CZAR'S VISIT TO PARIS.

Extraordinary Festivities Prepared—Surprising Enthusiasm Shown by Republicans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The excitement in France reflected in all other European countries at the prospect of the Czar's visit is scarcely understandable to the Anglo-Saxon mind. Of course, the incident is something more than merely interesting to Frenchmen as an augury of peace, but the great outburst of exultation is surprising to all but the closest students of the French national character. In fact, the Royalists and Imperialists of the Republic themselves seem somewhat amazed at the joy of the avowed Republicans, and are quick to seize on the few violent utterances of Socialist and other extreme journals as indicative of the true feelings of the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet in the matter, which is absurd.

As for the programme of festivities, it surpasses anything of the kind that France has known since the downfall of the Second Empire, while Frenchmen congratulate themselves that the exhibition of military strength and skill which the Czar will see in the manoeuvres at Rheims will be much more impressive than the review of the French troops the same Russian sovereign saw under President Faure's administration. Of course, those critics of international politics who have no faith in the stability of the Republic see in all this another indication of a lack of self-reliance of France without a strong leader. Much is made by these critics of the recent avowal of the French Minister of War that the commanders of army corps are in constant receipt of letters from the various pretenders. English Russophobists view the latest proof of the Franco-Russian alliance with their accustomed perturbation.

THE CZAR AND THE KAISER.

Meeting at Dantzic Will Be of Political Importance—Ministers to be Present.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—While the papers were flooded with details of the Czar's approaching visit to France, confirmation of the announcement that his Majesty would also attend the German naval manoeuvres, which was made in Paris some days ago, was, for some reason known only to official minds, kept back from the German public until yesterday.

The statements that the Czar will visit Dantzic in private, and that no Minister will be present, are incorrect. Count Lamsdorff will accompany his imperial master, and it was semi-officially announced to-day that, in accordance with the Czar's wish, Count von Bülow would be present at the meeting.

Attempts, therefore, to divest the meeting of a political character are vain. A high official said to-day:

"The Emperors will meet as good friends, from the conviction that it is the best thing for both to be good friends, though attempts may be made here and there to mar that friendship."

The meeting will take place on board the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

The Czar's visit will last only forty-eight hours.

ANGLO-GERMAN AMENITIES.

Banquet Given at Dover to Officers of the Cruiser Stein.

DOVER, Aug. 24.—The Mayor of Dover presided at a brilliant banquet given in the Municipal Building to-night to the officers of the German cruiser Stein. Enthusiastic toasts to King Edward and Emperor William were proposed and drunk.

The Secretary of the German Embassy, in proposing "The British Army and Navy," expressed the belief that if occasion arose the British and German forces would be found working loyally together.

Roberts Invited to German Manoeuvres.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—At the same time that the Czar will be reviewing the French fleet and troops the German imperial manoeuvres, to which Earl Roberts, the British Commander-in-Chief, has been invited, will be in progress in the country south of the Dirschau, on the Vistula. The manoeuvres will be of exceptional interest this year. Special attention will be paid to the cyclist divisions, pigeon post and balloon company attached to each corps, and to the experiments with motor cars. Emperor William will command one side of the naval manoeuvres and will continue the naval and army manoeuvres until Sept. 15.

Tried to Swim the English Channel.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—To-day the anniversary of Capt. Webb's swim from Dover to Calais, a once famous cyclist, Mr. Holbein, left Dover for Cape Gris-Nez, (between Boulogne and Calais,) whence he will attempt to swim back to Dover.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, Aug. 24.—Holbein, who was apparently in excellent form, entered the water at 4:15 P. M. He was accompanied by a tug and a small boat. The sea was choppy. Holbein, who has done some of his best cycling at night, said he rather preferred night swimming, and that he would take only eighteen hours to cross the Channel.

CALAIS, Aug. 24.—Holbein abandoned the attempt to swim across the Channel after two hours in the water, on account of the rough sea.

B. Altman & Co.

CLOAK DEP'T. (Second Floor.)

On MONDAY, August 26th, a display will be made of Recently Imported Paris Models for Fall and Winter wear, suitable for Reception, Carriage and Promenade.

Also New designs in Domestic Wraps, Paletots and Long Garments.

WAIST DEP'T. (Second Floor.)

The Selections for Autumn and Winter include attractive styles of Flannel and Cashmere Shirt Waists.

Also of Saxony Flannel, in Roman striped effects, suitable for House and Traveling wear.

WOMEN'S CORDUROY SHIRT WAISTS for Autumn wear, in Matelot Blue, Olive Green, Crimson, Beaver, and White; especially suitable for Golfing and Outing.

VELVET DEP'T. (First Floor.)

Opening of Complete Lines of Autumn Velvets MONDAY, AUGUST 26th, consisting of French and German Hand-Loom Dress Velvets, All Silk Panne Velours, Millinery Velvets, ENGLISH CORDUROYS and VELVETEENS.

UPHOLSTERY DEP'T. (Third Floor.)

On MONDAY, August 26th, Several Hundred Pairs of French Hand-made Lace Curtains and Sash Curtains, including Point Arabe, Renaissance, Lacet Arabe, etc., in lots of from Two to Five pairs, will be offered at from 33⅓ TO 50% LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.

BLANKET DEP'T. (First Floor.)

Selections of Blankets for Autumn and Winter are now on sale, comprising solid colors, Pink and Blue, All White and Fancy Figured, made of the finest wool. Novelties in Comfortables of Satin, Silk, and Sateen, Down or Wool filled,

And for to-morrow, Monday:

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, at Special Prices, as follows:

10/4, Single Bed size,	Pair,	$4.00
11/4, Double Bed size,	Pair,	$5.25 & 6.25
12/4, Extra Large size,	"	6.25 " 7.75

Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St., and Sixth Ave., N. Y.

TO MORTGAGE "DELMONICO'S."

Agreement of Heirs of the Montgomery Property at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

Eugene Smith, as referee, has passed favorably upon the application of Minna F. Gibson, who is under age, for leave to mortgage her inchoate right of dower in the interest of her husband, Preston Johnson Gibson, in the old Delmonico property, at Twenty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue. The matter was brought before the Supreme Court by Mrs. Gibson's lawyers, Evarts, Choate & Beaman, and the referee took considerable evidence touching the property and the parties interested in it.

Romanzo W. Montgomery, when he died in 1867, gave each of his five children a fifth interest in the property. His will provided, however, that if any child should be born to him subsequent to the execution of the instrument, such child should take an equal share with the others.

Mr. Montgomery had living at the time he executed his will the following children: Grace, who died in 1882, intestate and without issue; Frank, who died in 1885, also intestate and without issue; Warwick Emile, who is living; Leita, who married Linden Kent, and on his death married Edward D. White of Washington, with whom she is living, and Mary, who died, leaving three children, including Preston Johnson Gibson, the husband of the petitioner. A child, Victoria, was born to Mr. Montgomery after the execution of his will, but she died intestate and unmarried in 1882.

The property was leased to the Delmonico's for many years. The final lease expired on May 1, 1899, and the place has been practically vacant since that time. The loss of the large rental paid by the Delmonicos has caused a pinch in the family among some of the heirs. Taxes have fallen in arrears, and futile efforts have been made to sell the property at what the heirs considered it worth. They placed the price in excess of a million dollars. Edward D. White told, at the reference, of the efforts that have been made to sell the property. An offer of a million dollars had been made, but was refused by the heirs. A sale was had at public auction, but proved futile, because no one bid up to $970,000, the price fixed.

Things looked black for the heirs, as far as income was concerned, until recently, when the property was leased to John B. Martin, the restaurateur, for twenty years at a yearly rental of $40,000. Mr. Martin is also to pay all taxes, water rates, and assessments. The rent is not to begin until Jan. 1 next, and improvements are to be made in the meantime to cost $150,000, of which $50,000 is to be paid by the heirs. Mr. Gibson's income has been cut off since the property became vacant, and that is one of the reasons advanced why his young wife should be allowed to join her husband in mortgaging his interest. By the terms of the lease with Mr. Martin all accrued taxes must be paid, and Mr. Gibson will have to pay a ninth of them. He will also have to pay his share of the brokerage fees in bringing about the lease, and they amount to $8,100.

It is stated that it would be difficult to get mortgages on part interests at a low rate of interest, so all the heirs have agreed to mortgage the whole property for $195,000, a ninth of which will fall to Mr. Gibson. The property is unincumbered, except for arrears of taxes. If this mortgage is not obtained it is alleged that the property will have to be partitioned. Mr. Gibson's financial condition is shown, so the Court may see that it is absolutely necessary to mortgage the wife's inchoate right of dower. Infants are wards of the Court, and for that reason the proceeding was had to show that it was for Mrs. Gibson's best interests to give consent to the mortgage. She is now nineteen years old, and will, on coming of age, get an income of $10,000 a year from the estate of her father. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson reside in Chicago.

BEES IN THE MAILS.

Some of Them Escape and Sting Clerks in the New York Post Office.

What appears to the clerks in the New York Post Office as a somewrat gratuitous warning is printed on little square boxes that for some time have appeared regularly among the mail matter they handle. The boxes are marked, "Most Delicate—Handle With Care." As the clerks recently became aware of the nature of the contents through an experience they are not likely to forget, they do not hesitate to assert that they will be careful in future, with or without notice.

The boxes contain queen bees, and are sent out by a firm in this city in great numbers. There are also received at the Post Office consignments of bees from outside points, and it was due to such a consignment that a number of the clerks became liberal patrons of the druggists in their immediate neighborhoods.

One of the boxes came to the office a short time ago, and a clerk who was not yet enlightened as to the variable character of the mails, tossed the box heavily upon the table. There was a sound of breaking timber, a sudden buzzing, and in about a minute many employes in that part of the Post Office were doing battle with a swarm of bees. The insects had somewhat the best of it, as they were armed for action. Handkerchiefs were whiped out and waved in all directions, but they refused to recognize the flags of truce, and stung right and left. When the clerks finally retreated to take an inventory of their injuries, the bees flew about for a little while and then escaped through the open windows and doors.

As a result of that experience it is now required that all bees must be mailed in wooden boxes covered with wire screens. During the last week the trade has been active, and hundreds of little boxes of queens have passed through the Post Office. But even with the added precaution, this is not the most popular

Letters from Readers on Various Timely Topics

CENSURE FOR AMERICAN MANNERS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to see the subject of American manners introduced in THE TIMES; it is most timely. Although I am a native-born citizen, I am forced to believe that of all civilized people, except one nation, which I will not name, we are in external manners the vulgarest. We have an abundance of kindness and benevolence in heart, but for boorishness of manner we are unsurpassed, with the exception already noticed.

To instance a few things, you can scarcely find a man of ordinary breeding who can keep his feet on the floor if there is anything else within reach to which he can lift them. In the cars he must put them where the dirt from his shoes will soil the clothes of his fellow passengers, and in your office he wipes his feet on the seat of your chairs or on your desk; or else he will nervously kick your desk with the toe of his shoe, apparently not thinking nor careing how much he mars it. I have been amazed at the prevalence of this latter habit among my warmest friends who pass for well-bred men.

And then, that vilest of all vulgarities, the toothpick habit! That useful little article is forever in the mouth of the vulgarian; and when not in use for its legitimate purpose, is sticking out of the mouth nearly full length, or being chewed like gum. When not in the mouth, it is apt to be stuck behind the ear like a pen or a pencil awaiting further use in the mouth. This abominable trick has seized hold of women (not ladies, of course,) who issue from the restaurants with toothpicks projecting from their pretty mouths in the most disgusting way.

Again, the profane among young men frequently do not hesitate, even at a public table, to blurt out their indecencies, assuming either that all men enjoy them, or at least, tolerate them. And when reproved for their conduct they do not hesitate to justify themselves. They seem to think that their tongues are their own to use anywhere and anyhow. They are too ignorant to know that profane swearing is against not only the law of God, but the law of man, and is punishable in criminal courts. Even in what are supposed to be the higher walks of life there is little of refinement or polish of manner. For this defect, I believe women who hold the place of ladies in society, and who really are ladies, if we have any, are responsible. They could correct the evil if they perceived it. And they would perceive it if they had a high standard of conduct in society and a delicate, high-bred sense of propriety. What will the end be?

CENSOR.

New York, Aug. 21, 1901.

CHINA'S REAWAKENING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Is China, the sleeping giant of the Orient, about to awake?" It has been said that the ground lying fallow for generations gathers strength. Might it not be so with the human mind? When the mind of a nation is dedicated to the worship of the old it must surely die. Only by keeping pace with the times can it survive. In our own land are many of those who oppose all improvements—all inventions—and in fact everything that makes for progress and civilization. There are two distinct forces at work—two distinct opposing parties in the field: the party of progress and the party of retrogression, the one pushing us forward into the light and the other drawing us backward to darkness and dissolution. The length of life of a nation is measured by the length of time the new can stand successfully the assaults of the old. When the old finally triumphs the nation dies, and stays dead, till some other more robust people conquer and put new life into its ancient body. In fact "they are born again," as it were. China having remained isolated from the other nations for so long has been able to remain almost stationary for nearly one thousand years. There is no parallel case in all history where a nation has slumbered so long. Ireland has been subject to the injustice of England for many centuries, but wherever her sons and daughters have gone and had the opportunities denied them in their own country, they have proved themselves the equals, and more often the superiors, of the people born under more favorable circumstances. How will it be with the mighty millions of China, when they have all the opportunities and advantages offered to them by our twentieth century civilization? In China, Japan, or Russia will be found the nucleus of the race that will build upon the ruins of our Anglo-Saxon civilization. The nation with the best developed brain will gather the wealth and rule the destinies of the world, till might ceases to make right and selfishness disappears from the human heart.

ALBERT P. LEWIS.

Boston, Aug. 20, 1901.

CANADIAN PROVINCIALISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your criticism of The Toronto Mail and Empire which appeared in your issue of Aug. 16, in reference to Mr. Kipling's recent productions, is a piece of good, sound, and humorous common sense not confutable by any impartial reader. But it brought forth, under the above heading, an outburst of anglophobia which can only be soothed, I think, by a careful reading of the following excerpt of the Sermon on the Mount:

> And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye?—Matthew, vii., 3.

Mr. C. L. Andrus calls your attention to the fact that few Americans are aware of the "extraordinary" things continually published in the Canadian press about this country and its people, and finds fault with a writer who asserts in The Montreal Gazette "that Washington executed André in order to bind his Generals and himself together by the common tie of murder so that no other would dare to desert as Arnold did, as the rebellion then seemed to be at its last gasp, and took this desperate means of compromising his Generals in order that the British Government would not receive and forgive any more of them, as it did Arnold."

This might be construed as a very extreme view of that momentous occurrence, but it should not bias your correspondent's judgment and cause him to forget that "extraordinary" things have also been said and are continually published in this country about England and its people at every anniversary of the death of Nathan Hale, who was executed as a spy by the British during the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Andrus, not content with remaining in the above historical subject, switches off in a different theme and adds the following:

"I read in another Canadian paper an urgent request that the Canadians save every relic of the coming visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Canada. The writer, after speaking of other articles, named the bridles and gear to be worn by the horses drawing the carriage of the royal pair. These, he said, could be cut in pieces and distributed among many persons, and the children and grandchildren of the recipients long years afterward could proudly show them as memorable souvenirs of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York. All this was published gravely. You have no idea of the narrowness and provincialism of life in Canada and the prevalence of prejudice and flunkeyism."

All this is very funny, but it is not necessary to go out of New York in order to find examples of fetichism. Every one remembers the Dewey festivities and the souvenir fiends who took away so much of the Memorial Arch in their pockets that the municipal authorities had to tear down the entire structure for fear it would fall on the head of some enraptured looker-on.

More trinkets, charms, and mementos of all sorts and shapes were turned out from the metal supposed to come from the débris of the Maine than would be necessary to reconstruct the navy of the United States.

As a case of narrow-mindedness, I would recall the fuss made over the deeding of a certain piece in Washington by Admiral Dewey to his Catholic wife.

But let us come to flunkeyism. Our own Dick Croker says it is flourishing right here in New York. Did he not state a short time ago that, if the Duke and Duchess of York come here the boot-licking would be performed by the four hundred? He ought to know what is going on in his city. And what must we think when a lot of "bustled" old Counts and Princes are always sure to find your toady, groveling millionaires ready to swap their wealth and their fair daughters for a title?

> Judge not, that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged: and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again.—Matthew, vii., 1, 2.

GEORGE LEMAY.

New York, Aug. 22, 1901.

HELP STILL NEEDED IN INDIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though to your readers the India famine may seem to belong to past history, to us who are here and still see its sad results, there are ever present reminders, calling for our aid and sympathy. While there are half a million people being supported by the Government on relief works or by means of the village dole, it cannot be said that the famine is over. Food is cheap, and the rain on the whole favorable, but hundreds of thousands are so crushed, so stripped of every possession, including health, that they are helpless. Famine funds have now come to an end, and, aside from what the Government is doing, very little aid reaches the people. Though the outlook at this stage of the monsoon is not without anxiety, it is not so gloomy as to justify an appeal to the benevolence of the world on a scale required last year, when men, women, and children were dying of starvation by the thousands. But those who care for the sufferings of humanity should know that money is still needed, and those who had the privilege of distributing aid in the past are feeling keenly their inability to meet the present demands upon their sympathies.

Again, those who generously helped to save the children and made it possible for them to be picked up in their dying condition and brought into homes, have yet a duty to perform, both to the children and the missionaries who were the immediate instruments of their salvation. There are 24,000 of these famine children, whose average cost is about $20 a year. More than half of these are in the care of American institutions. These children cannot be returned to their homes, for the homes have disappeared forever, and in the great majority of cases it would be simply to drive them out to starve. Do the men and women of wealth in America wish their representatives to do so cruel a thing? On the contrary, should not the possibilities of a great blessing to India through these children be answered by generous help for the few years that are required for their education? The Americo-Indian Famine Relief Committee that administered the funds sent by the New York Committee of One Hundred still exists in Bombay, and without regard to race or denomination makes its grants as there may be need. Brown Brothers, 59 Wall Street, New York City, are the Treasurers for this committee.

Through The Christian Herald and other private sources a generous, but insufficient, amount for the needs of these 24,000 children is reaching this country, and many a missionary is in deep waters, an empty treasury on the one side and on the other the heart that refuses to send the children away to suffer and perhaps die. Under these circumstances, the generous in America will not resent an appeal which is growing more and more urgent. America did a noble thing in saving the lives of hundreds of thousands. To care generously for the orphans of the famine is an object worthy of every humble donor, as well as of the millionaire, who could found industrial institutions and so materially affect the future of India.

JUSTIN E. ABBOTT.

Bombay, India, July 27, 1901.

NAMES FOR BRIDGES.

CITY BRIDGES AND STREETS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although I have not followed the controversy in reference to naming the East River bridges, it occurs to me that none of the various suggestions so far advanced would help strangers to identify any one of the bridges.

In all cities where more than one bridge crosses a stream or river, the bridge generally takes the name of the street or avenue of which it happens to be a continuation, and in the case of our East River bridges, the logical names would be "Fulton Street Bridge," "Grand Street Bridge," "Blackwell's Island Bridge," &c., any one of which would readily indicate to a stranger the location of the bridge. On the contrary, how would a visitor to our city know where the "Manhattan Bridge" or the "New York Bridge" was located?

The time is coming when the Hudson River and the East River will both be spanned by numbers of bridges. Why not start right, and give them practical names, instead of such fanciful ones as those suggested? While on this subject of names, it seems as if some steps should be taken toward properly marking the streets of our great city, so that a stranger within our gates can tell "where he is at." As it is at present, it seems as if some one had made an effort to abolish utterly signs on the street corners, and one can ride for miles along our principal avenues without a guiding sign to indicate his whereabouts. This is particularly the case on some of the long west side thoroughfares, where at night one familiar with the locality is at a loss to locate a single street corner as far as signs are concerned, and strangers are completely lost. This is a serious matter to some people, and our city rulers could very profitably take a lesson from some of our up-State cities, both in this matter of street signs and in naming bridges.

FLETCHER DU BOIS.

Lake Placid, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1901.

Name for Use and Not for Poems.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the bridges across the East River are primarily for use, not for ornament, I suggest that names for them be chosen on the same principle. It is more important that a person not thoroughly familiar with the city should be able to find the particular bridge he wants than that its name should sound well in a poem.

For instance, let the present one be called the City Hall, Park Row, or Chambers Street Bridge. The one now building could be called by the name of some important street near its terminus—I am not sufficiently familiar with the locality to say which one—and the same plan could be carried out with all that may be built hereafter, thereby enabling us to locate the bridges readily and save the trouble of committing to memory a lot of unmeaning names.

PONTUS.

New York, Aug. 21, 1901.

More Bridge Names Suggested.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I agree with you entirely in your opinion as to the names suggested for the bridges over the East River, and beg to submit the following, which, in my opinion, show the most appropriate and simple method of distinguishing them. Have each bridge painted a distinctive color and name the bridge after the color, as red, white, blue, and black. (for Blackwell's Island). As the managers of each bridge would undoubtedly make some attempt to have the bridge in their charge live up to its name, perhaps the structure would not be allowed to deteriorate for want of paint.

WARING STEARNS.

Brooklyn, Aug. 22, 1901.

Still Another Bridge Name Suggested.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems strange that the name Knickerbocker should not have been suggested for one of the new bridges. The old bridge will probably always be known by the name Brooklyn now in use for nearly twenty years. Manhattan, in spite of your criticism, is approved by many. If the name would be used without abbreviation, (but we cut everything short nowadays,) I should like one bridge to be named after Alexander Hamilton, whose life was spent in New York, and who was certainly one of the most famous Americans.

C. B.

MOUNT POCONO, Penn., Aug. 22, 1901.

Names for East River Bridges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Observing in THE NEW YORK TIMES last May a request from the A. S. H. P. Society for suggestions of suitable names for the East River Bridges and other public works, I sent the following list and had the honor to be ignored:

Brooklyn Bridge, Williamsburg Bridge, Ravenswood Bridge, and Astoria Bridge—each name being significant of the part of the great city most directly reached, as well as commemorating an ancient landmark.

New York, Aug. 20, 1901. VAN.

Name the Bridges for the Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that the best, because the most convenient, names for the East River bridges is the names of streets of which they are a continuation. Chambers Street bridge, &c. That locates them at once when mentioned. A fancy name might be added, if desired, but for every-day use the names of the street is the best.

S. F. T.

Tarrytown, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1901.

"ALL POLITICS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a deep-dyed Democrat, and I hope you will tolerate me.

In your admirable leader on the political situation you entirely ignore the fact that Tammany is in power at the present time by the determined will of the equally corrupt Republican Party of four years ago. It the Republican Party had really wanted a pure and good government in New York they could have had it four years ago, and a man of the dignity and character of Mr. Seth Low would now be Mayor of New York.

It is "all politics." Those houses in Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third Streets which were raided the other day have been in existence for years, and so have the poolrooms. Then why this sudden spurt against gambling and social vice? Just simply "politics," and nothing else. Elect a Republican Mayor, and places must be found for Mr. Justice Jerome and Mr. Moss! As the "Russell case" shows, blackmailing has been practiced by every one connected with this political business, and not only by the police.

I have five votes in my family—myself and four sons—and we shall cast them for Tammany unless a good, clean, non-partisan Democrat is put forward and the Republicans decide to support him. This is a Democratic city. We demand a government by the people and for the people, and the Republican Party, through its action four years ago, stinks in the nostrils of men who have some conception of true manhood. You can't "fool" the common people. The Republicans placed Mr. Van Wyck in power! And now just on the eve of an election, they become singularly moral! It is "all politics," and the coming election will prove it.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

New York, Aug. 22, 1901.

WHERE GEN. GREENE IS BURIED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Along during the recent Winter THE TIMES contained at various times matters relative to Gen. Greene of Revolutionary fame. Perhaps the following, which I could not at the time well convey to you, may be of some value to the people interested in the search of the dead hero's remains:

In May, 1860, I was engaged to go to Kingstree, Williamsburg County, S. C., to superintend a carriage factory and also to look after the management of some other industries. On approaching the village or railroad station by train I noticed a large gravestone lying prone at the right side of the track, (going north.) Upon subsequent inquiry I was informed that the stone was to be erected over Gen. Greene's grave by some society having for its aim the perpetuation of men and things connected with the war for independence from Great Britain.

Having sprung from Revolutionary stock myself, I felt a little interested in the matter and visited the stone and took an exact copy of the inscription on it and sent a copy of the same to The Sunday Mercury, (New York,) because of its being a sort of military exponent. I was at the time a member of Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. I reserved for my own use another copy, which I brought home with me a number of months later, when I left that section to avoid receiving a commission as Brigadier General by brevet in the South Carolina rebel volunteers, which has since become lost.

On comparing the inscription on the stone with historical facts in Gen. Greene's military connection with the early struggles of our country for a place among nations, I found everything to tally correctly.

The chemicals would never work close enough to permit of my copying in person those having charge of the matter. This much, which I then and now believe to be the truth, I did glean: That the remains of Gen. Greene had been removed from where first buried and reinterred in one of the churchyards at Kingstree. My memory seems to say to me now, like a whisper which grows fainter and ends in an echo-bearing zephyr, that the reinterment was in the Presbyterian churchyard.

I was also informed that the John Brown Virginia raid had broken in on the ceremonies of the placing of the stone at the head of the grave of the illustrious dead, and it was never removed from where it was placed when taken from a freight car of the New England Railroad.

If living, the following persons at Kingstree, Williamsburg County, S. C., might possibly give some light on the subject: John Brackington, elected Representative from that district to Congress in 1860; W. W. Ward, merchant; Furvis Nelson, planter; Columbus Logan, at one time sole proprietor of The Kingstree Star, and John Footman.

J. H. MOSIER.

New York, Aug. 23, 1901.

WHAT TRAVELERS SAY.

THE TUNNEL NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I trust that you will continue the good work you have already done regarding the Park Avenue tunnel nuisance by making appropriate editorial comment on the reports of the Health Department on this subject, published in your issue of to-day. These reports would appear to confirm the suggestion, already expressed in your columns, of a cordial understanding existing between the officials of the New York Central and those of the Health Department. The proposition to enlarge the openings in the roof of the tunnel between Sixty-seventh and Seventy-first and between Eighty-first and Ninety-fifth Streets is practically the "open cut" plan which, as I understand, the New York Central people have been advocating as a substitute for the change of motive power demanded by the public. The evident intention now is to proceed with this work, and, when it is objected to and fought by property owners along the line of the street, to take refuge behind the orders of the Board of Health compelling the work to be done.

And meanwhile, significantly enough, the Board of Health does not yet appear to have discovered, notwithstanding the searching examination made by its Inspectors, that any soft coal is used by locomotives passing through the tunnel.

PARK AVENUE PROPERTY OWNER.

New York, Aug. 21, 1901.

NEW HAVEN ROAD TO BLAME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your recent editorials and letters from correspondents regarding the nuisances of the tunnel have contained many statements of fact, a large number of suggestions of more or less, principally less, value as to the best method of abating the nuisances, and not a little abuse of the railway companies. Will you make room for one more suggestion? The writer is not moved by any feeling one way or the other, not using the tunnel himself, nor is he either a friend or foe of the railways using it.

To seek to compel a change of motive power is absurd upon the face of it, and no reputable electrician will risk his reputation on any known system as being one fitted to the situation as it now exists. To modify the disagreeable conditions is all one can hope for at present, and this can be done with ease, if rational measures are taken.

In the first place, get after the greatest sinner. Why heap abuse on the Central and Harlem Roads when the New Haven is the one most responsible for all the trouble? If you will secure the services of any competent engineer and have him make an investigation of the causes of the smoke nuisance, he will report that it is due to the quality of the coal dust—not coal—the New Haven Road uses in its engines. It is true that a few pounds of coke are laid on the floor of the tender as each engine is run out of the roundhouse, but the fuel really used is the poorest and cheapest quality of "dustings" and "screening," so far, at least, as the eye can discern, after a prolonged course of watching from the bridge across Forty-seventh Street, which passes just over the entrance to the New Haven roundhouse. A photograph of the smoke forced out of the stack of an engine just moving out with a heavy train will emphasize the situation. The Central and Harlem engines burn a better quality of coal, although in some cases their tenders will be seen to have a very large percentage of "dustings," but they are so much better in this respect than the "Consolidated" that their sins are venial. Get a good coal used in the first place, and 50 per cent. of the trouble will disappear.

If the walls between the side tunnels and the main tunnel are removed and steel columns substituted, another 25 per cent. of the discomfort will be done away with. The drainage problem required by the Board of Health can be taken care of, although the troubles they find are largely imaginary, so far as passengers are concerned.

It is probable that reasonable suggestions will meet with the co-operation of Mr. Newman, but he can hardly be expected to spend money for the mere sake of spending.

VERO.

New York, Aug. 23, 1901.

AS TO BROADWAY CAR SERVICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The logic of your correspondent "Close Observer" in his criticism of Mr. Callanan's letter on the Metropolitan, wherein he claims "that long cars on Broadway would be required to stop to take on and let off passengers less frequently than short cars," is, like the Metropolitan system, extremely bad. For instance, I took a Sixth Avenue car up town this morning to Twenty-third Street about 10 o'clock. Now, if there had been a car between the one that I was on and the leader, there would have been more than enough passengers to fill it. The system, therefore, of sending only every fourth or fifth car down town is bad, and the management that tolerates it is even worse.

On my return I had to wait at Broadway and Twenty-first Street for twelve cars to pass before an open car came along with a vacant seat. The reason for this is doubtless owing to the fact that most of the open cars on Broadway have been taken off and transferred to the Fort George branch of the Third Avenue line, and box cars substituted therefor. These the public object to at this time of the year, and accordingly people have allowed them to pass scarcely half filled, waiting for an open car. Hence, when these came along, they were packed to the ceiling. This, of course, is against the management and shows most forcibly its contempt for the Broadway traffic.

But "Close Observer" says "that a 38-foot car is the only length that ought to be allowed on Broadway." Such reasoning is simply fallacious and unworthy of notice, did it not appear that your correspondent is connected with the Metropolitan system. Cars of this length would take up an unnecessary amount of space, which is required for other traffic. Two such cars would not carry more than three of the ordinary size; besides, they would lengthen the running time on account of the large number of persons getting on and off, which would be against public interest. Furthermore, the way that cars are usually started, the shorter the car the better, as passengers have a less distance to fall, and the impetus being shorter the fall is not as severe.

Of course there is an economic advantage to the company, as they would reduce the number of motormen and conductors; otherwise long cars offer no advantage over those that are shorter, and at the same time the former would become a nuisance on a crowded thoroughfare like Broadway.

PATRICK McGINNIS.

New York, Aug. 20, 1901.

MOTORMEN NOT TO BLAME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the first time in my life I have succumbed to the assinine desire to write a letter to the press. Just now I feel it imperative on me either to swear or else register my kick in this manner, and therefore I write.

The cause of my perturbation is not the "tunnel," but the hypnotic, idiotic following of a suggestion evidenced by the mobs in our streets who attempt to lynch a motorneer whose car has just crushed some unfortunate. It is not the motorneer or his company that regulates the speed of the cars in our streets, but rather the pressure of our hurried life, and to suppose that there is a man on a car in this city who would maliciously run down a child is unthinkable. That these men are irritated almost to desperation by the carelessness of those on the car tracks is patent to all who have taken pains to notice.

I can well imagine that a composite photograph of the crowd which assailed the motorman in the recent instance, or any other time, for that matter, would reveal a sort of a "before-using" specimen. The only virility of the attack comes from the belief that the action is supported by a general opinion. I do not believe such actions are so supported, and I think the public press would do well to make these "mobocrats" know that they are not so supported. That we all sympathize with the immediately unfortunate victims of the trolley is totally outside the question.

BREIR MANU.

New York, Aug. 22, 1901.

SAYS TAXES ARE UNFAIR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We hear a great deal in the newspapers about police corruption and efforts for the relief of willing victims, and relatively very little for the helpless victims of outrageous taxation. No one is obliged to enter a poolroom or house of ill-fame or gambling house, but we are all obliged to pay taxes, some of us a great deal more than others. The tax on inheritances is simply a scheme to provide more loot for politicians to divide among themselves. The victims have not enough votes to prevent it. The multitude vote a tax which they do not pay. The politicians have cunningly played off class against class and divided the proceeds among themselves. These inheritance taxes have brought no relief to the people at large; it was never intended that they should. They have simply supplied additional plunder, and heirs are robbed in order to provide it.

The personal tax is another of similar character. The victims here have not enough votes to prevent the robbery, and the machine politicians profit. Class against class has been cunningly played by scheming conspirators, who pocket the proceeds. A man recently left his niece a bequest of $10,000, of which $500 was wrenched away from her to provide plunder for a set of vampires and public parasites. As the income of the State or municipality has increased, the expenses have kept pace. The common people are no better off than they were before these extraordinary taxes were wrenched away from the victims.

The only just and scientific form of taxation is one exclusively levied on real estate. Every one, poor and not poor alike, has to live somewhere. An exclusive real estate tax is felt by everybody. Under this plan there can be no special victims for special taxes. The entire amount spent is brought right home to the multitude, as it ought in simple justice to be, and under the pressure of increased rents the multitude will be aroused to enforce economy in public expenses. As it is now, the general public meet only a part of the expense, a relatively small number of victims being robbed to provide the remainder. The robbers are secure, because the victims have not enough votes to protect themselves from being looted.

C. W.

Brooklyn, Aug. 21, 1901.

CENTRAL'S COMMUTATION SYSTEM

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The picayune policy of the New York Central Railroad has been so long in evidence and so pronounced that it has become rather second nature with the officials of that road to offer petty annoyances to the many people who must travel over its lines rather than to earn good-will by showing a spirit of accommodation.

For example, there are several thousand commuters who find it desirable to live in some one of the places along the Central Road. From the tunnel nuisance down to the smallest rule the Central has made every patron an enemy. Thus the Central officials have made a rule that every commuter must pay for his ticket from the beginning of the month, whether he buys the ticket on the first day or in the middle of the month. This, of course, is a petty extortion.

The writer returned from his vacation last year the second week in September, and on the 15th, when he bought a ticket, he had to pay the full price for the entire month. This year he returned from the country last week, and on the 19th he was either compelled to pay for the month, or else buy round-trip tickets for the remaining twelve days, amounting to about the same. Thus, while you pay for Sundays, not one commuter in ten ever uses the ticket on Sundays, the result being that the commuters pay for another petty extortion.

Again, the Central controls the traffic to the large City of Yonkers, and the people of that city have been worse off, until recently, than if they had lived out in New Jersey, instead of on the border of New York. Several trolley lines have been doing a rushing business all this Summer bringing thousands of people to New York, who otherwise would have patronized the New York Central.

One peculiar but characteristic feature of the New York Central's game of rates is this: The price of a ticket from Glenwood or Yonkers to Forty-second Street and return is 50 cents. The price of a ticket from Park Hill, which is two miles nearer New York, to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street is also 50 cents by the Northern Road, which is ably managed by the Central Road. In other words, the difference in distance makes no difference, either in the price of a single fare or a commutation ticket. The Central officials think it a great scheme to charge the same in order to carry out their usual peanut policy.

In conclusion, the New York Central's plan and management of accommodating suburban traffic would not work very long if that road did not have a monopoly. The writer is familiar with the facilities offered to such traffic in London, in Philadelphia, and even in Chicago, and in all those cities the business man who lives, say, from ten to twenty miles from the city is not putting up with the dirt, tunnel, rules, and charges which combine to make the New York Central Road unique.

YONKERS COMMUTER.

New York, Aug. 24, 1901.

CHURCH AND PASTOR.

THE HISTORIC CHURCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the several communications concerning the Rev. Dr. Morgan's utterances respecting the matter of church membership and church attendance. The good doctor probably regards membership in the historic Church of God as harmful to the soul, else he would be a member and in good standing therein, since it is free to all who are willing to comply with the conditions.

The first Protestants, who were also Catholics, at least in intention, declared that "outside of the visible Church there is ordinarily no possibility of salvation," and this declaration is doubtless true; it seems to be a part of the gospel of the kingdom; there has been no divorce between Christ and the Church, and probably never will be, as He is faithful Who promised. The Church has the God-given power to absolve penitent sinners, and this power she gives to men to exercise in her behalf. It is part of their duty to hold services for the worship of the Blessed Trinity, and the chief of these services is the "showing forth of the Lord's death"; attendance at this service can hardly be regarded as optional without loss.

The Protestant who is not also a Catholic is very apt to forget that truth is spherical, and has therefore many sides. This accounts for the misinterpretation of Holy Scriptures and of the teaching of the Church. The Church is the "witness and keeper of Holy Writ" and "the pillar and ground of the truth" she must be of some account, and therefore Christian men cannot disregard her without loss to themselves. It is most likely that Christian men ought to read the Book of God in the light which the Church throws on its pages, for in this way it would surely be a lamp unto our feet and a light unto our path. Without this light its study seems only to be fruitful in multiplying "churches" and beliefs, more or less harmful to the soul.

D.

New York, Aug. 19, 1901.

A FREE THINKER'S VIEWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A corespondent in THE TIMES of Aug. 19 declares that we need "Gospel preaching." He also says that the clergymen of to-day are "fully abreast of human progress and current events."

Let me ask how such men, assuming they were correctly described, can revert to "old-fashioned Gospel preaching"? Is the progress of the world to be overthrown? After a long struggle against rooted superstition, the world has begun to be free and rational. Do we want any class of men to reinfect society with puerile myth, slavish abasement of reason, and the rot and twaddle of Hebrew fable and bogyology? If the ministers show any signs in their public utterances of thinking like the sane, reasoning, enlightened men of other professions, if their sermons exhibit in any degree the spirit of our age as opposed to the spirit of mediaeval ignorance, demonology, and bilious envy, for God's sake, man, encourage them!

You can well expect to put a six-foot athlete into a cradle and make him comfortable as expect men to return to the unprofitable leavings of archaic theology, to the story of the fall of man, the Jonah myth, and the everlasting punishment witticism. Since the Bible was inspired Galileo and Darwin have lived, and the impassioned Ingersoll with his stinging sneer of cowardice and craven credulity.

There are too many universities in the land, too many medical schools where evolution is the textbook; too many great newspapers with a smile for the ridiculous, too many amused faces in church audiences to render the preaching of orthodoxy a welcome task to any minister who has the elements of education, who is not a besotted ignoramus.

LAWYER.

Walden, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1901.

THE CHURCH THE SHEEPFOLD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE NEW YORK TIMES is a clean, helpful, and elevating newspaper and is worthy of the support of all good men.

The letters in it from the people are exceedingly interesting and instructive, especially those which concern religious topics. I want to join myself with those who sustain the Rev. Dr. Campbell Morgan in his statement that the weary and heavy laden should come to Jesus, who said: "Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

Some of my Christian friends think more of the Church than they do of Jesus, who owns the Church. "Upon this rock I will build My church," He said.

When these friends pass the church building they lift the hat. They rise early in the morning, sometimes before the dawn of day, and rush to church, sick or well, fearing that if they miss one service in the year they commit mortal sin, a sin even greater than the sin of murder. This is putting the Church before Christ, and is all wrong, in my estimation.

Jesus said: "I am the way, the truth, and the life; no man cometh unto the Father but by Me."

Jesus, in speaking of the sheep, the sheepfold, and Himself, said: "I am the door of the sheep." First come to Jesus, who is the door, then enter through the door into the sheepfold, which is the Church, and so become one of the sheep.

I believe that every man who claims to be one of the Lord's sheep should have enough wool on his back to prove to the world that he is such a sheep, and should be found assembled with the other sheep within the sheepfold, which is the Church.

The Word of God says: "Forsaking not the assembling of yourselves together, as the manner of some is." If we love the Lord we should love Him enough to identify ourselves with His Church, and to support it by our attendance and with our contributions.

If we expect to associate ourselves with God's people in the future world, we ought to associate with them now here in this present world.

W. W. HOAGLAND.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 19, 1901.

A PASTOR'S VIEW OF CHURCH WORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been much interested in the articles published in your valuable paper about church attendance in Summer, the vacation of ministers, and the views of the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan on the Church. I was present in the Fifth Avenue Church on the afternoon of Sunday, Aug. 11, when Mr. Morgan preached on the text "Come unto me," &c. I am sure that Mr. Morgan meant no disparagement of the Church by his statement. His meaning was that souls are saved not by joining the Church, but by coming to Christ. That was the impression left upon me. But in this age, when so many are seeking for reasons to justify themselves for remaining aloof from the Church, the preacher did not sufficiently guard his statement.

Two gentlemen who had been present at the service were walking down the avenue just in front of the writer, and one of them remarked to the other: "He doesn't attach much importance to the Church, does he?" The tone indicated that the supposed disparagement of the Church was rather agreeable to him.

Now, while it is true that only those that come to Christ are saved, is it not also true that those who come to Christ ought to join some branch of the Church? Mr. Morgan was indebted to a "body of believers"—that is, to a branch of the Church—for the building in which he preached, and for, perhaps, nine-tenths of the audience that listened to him. If it is right for one believer to keep aloof from the Church, it is right for all, and if all remained aloof there would then be no agency for preaching the Gospel to needy and sinful men. No man who loves his fellow-men and desires their welfare will, after sufficient thought, disparage or sneer at the Church.

As for the vacation of pastors, it may be said that no persons are better qualified to judge of its propriety than pastors themselves. The writer has during the past year been absent from his pulpit two Sabbaths. For ten months he preached twice on the Sabbath, and was present in the Sabbath school. He conducted prayer meeting each week, attended the sick, spoke at the burial of the dead, and assisted his brethren in extra services as occasion arose. During July he was absent two Sabbaths. On one of these he preached for the pastor of the church where he was spending his so-called vacation. During August he has had the morning service only. He has attended four funerals within three weeks.

Now, I am free to confess that I have had "that tired feeling" to which one of your correspondents jocularly alludes. If my Creator had given me a larger measure of strength, I would have endured the strain of work without feeling tired. But on behalf of many of my brethren in the ministry who, like myself, are possessed of only an ordinary measure of strength, I plead for a brief period of respite from the strain incident to carrying on church work for ten months of the year.

I have found the plan of having one service during July and August, with an occasional exchange of pulpits, answer my own purpose admirably.

A JERSEY CITY PASTOR.

Jersey City, Aug. 19, 1901.

THE CHURCH'S PURPOSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I thank you for allowing such open, free discussion in the Church question. Some of your correspondents have misconceived and misstated the case in reply to my criticism of Dr. Morgan. They talk as though I want the Church above Christ or between the soul and Christ, whereas all I want made plain is that the Church is to bear our Lord to men, to be the blessed means whereby He is preached to the world.

St. Paul calls our Lord the head and the Church the body, so close is the relation between them. The Church proclaims Christ's word, administers His sacraments, does His work in the world.

When Dr. Morgan, at the invitation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, preaches the Word of God, calling men to come to the Lord, he is simply fulfilling one of the two greatest functions of the Church. He is the official representative of the Church, called and maintained by the Church to make the way plain to Him who is Himself the Way, the Truth, and the Life, preaching Christ to men. A man born again is as much a member of the Church as the newborn babe is a member of the family, and he will just as naturally take his place with the people of God. We want neither priestcraft, or, if you will, of churchism, nor one of schism. The prevailing carelessness in worship, and we might add life also, is due to the confusion of the vital relation existing between the Head of His Church and His Body, which is His Church, fostered by just such loose statements as those of "Dr. M."

Keep the relationship clear, both for the sake of the poor, troubled soul seeking rest and peace, and for the Church, which so sadly gets the thing mixed, or else do not speak of it at all at a time and place where it must be dragged in by the ears and left in such a half-truth fashion. We prefer Phillips Brooks's strong, clear statement.

M. S. WATERS.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 19, 1901.

SUMMER-CLOSED CHURCHES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Soon we shall hear denunciations in our churches hurled against those who do not attend the services, mixed with wails as to depleted treasuries, mortgage interest, pastor's salary, funds for extended work in the Winter, which will be our portion. One very potent reason for paucity of attendance and scantiness of future funds is the action of church authorities. Now, going down one of the Brooklyn streets on Sunday, I saw a prominent piece of advice, to wit: "Worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness." Presuming that such was to be found within, we proceeded to enter and found every door securely locked and padlocked. The only inference is, that the authorities mean that the fitting place so to worship is outside.

Those who think it useless to bother with their churches when "everybody is away"—except one or two millions of nobodies—will find that the folk will contract a habit of staying outside when the somebodies come back, for whom, apparently, the church of the Carpenter of Nazareth now caters.

The day of casting crumbs to the poor and expecting them to be meekly thankful and come to church to be talked to, or at, is gone. Living lives of self-denial, preachers of the people, and among the people, to be ever found by the common people, as the Master was, alone will fill the churches. If churches are to have vacations, why not saloons, and all that ilk? The old enemy knows better than the children of light. Let our leaders worship in the beauty of holiness—i. e., in lives of continuous denial—and the Winter work will be more a season of rejoicing than wailing, as it too often is.

LOCKED OUT.

New York, Aug. 20, 1901.

BRITON AND BOER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems a pity that the ringing editorial in THE TIMES of to-day on the Chamberlain policy of "Forced Labor" in South Africa should not have been written in the early days of the Boer struggle, when forced war, rather than forced labor, was entered upon, through the connivance and provocation of this most conscienceless and unfeeling of public men. At that time criticism adverse to the behavior of Great Britain in South Africa meant much. It can avail but little now, with the Boers all but crushed, De Wet no longer heard from, and 118,497 of the most helpless of these hapless people, according to the latest official returns, cut off from their homes, from all that they love, living in the wild open, and left to subsist on the poorhouse fare of the conqueror. Assuredly, Great Britain is generous, generous with other people's belongings—generous with the distribution of stolen goods! Whoso questions this had better study the record of Anglo-Saxon warfare, and note therein that this quality of British generosity is an inherited quality, and no one may take it away. England is generous, and has in fact so completely covered this field of Christian endeavor that no vacancy remains for a display of generosity on the part of any other nation—even if it willed. Voltaire, twitted by an Englishman with the poverty of the French language, said, after a moment's reflection: "You are right, Monsieur; you English have been pilfering from it so much that it cannot be anything else but poor." Once upon a time a number of applicants presented themselves to Dean Swift. A man to act as general servant was what he wanted. One by one he examined them. Each could do as well as the other fellow—and something more. "And you?" queried the Dean. "I can do everything, your Honor," he answered promptly. The next, who was also the last, was Jack; of course, it was Jack, and he had already had his ear to the keyhole. "What can you do?" the Dean asked him. "Nothing, your Reverence. "Nothing?" echoed the Dean in amazement. "No, Sir; not a thing." "What brings you here, then?" pursued the witty pastor of St. Patrick's, almost angrily. "Aisy a minnit now, yer Reverence. Ye see, that lasht fellow that w

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THE ONLY WAY TO BEAT TAMMANY.

In an interview reported in The Herald Gov. ODELL says that while he is a party man, a partisan, even, there is a stronger reason than party fealty for seeking to elect an anti-Tammany Mayor this Fall:

Every good citizen is interested in destroying the vast corruption for which Tammany stands. The work lies with the citizens of the great municipality, and the way to accomplish it should be clear to everybody.

This sounds very trite and commonplace. Everybody has said the same thing. Yet here is the life and soul of the anti-Tammany campaign, the inspiring principle of the union movement, and the only one that can summon a majority of the voters to its support.

It is not for those who represent the Republican vote, or the Greater New York Democracy vote, or the German vote to designate the right man to be the candidate. It is for the whole body of good citizens to name him, and since their preference cannot be formally consulted, it is essential that by an act of the highest wisdom of which they are capable the leaders of the union cause shall urge the nomination of a man who already possesses the public confidence and whose name would upon its presentation to the community instantly bring to the minds of good citizens the conviction that in that candidate worth and high fitness were united.

What is a good citizen? For the purposes of this campaign he is a citizen who abhors the corruptions of Tammany government and has an honest preference for decency, capacity, and integrity in public officers. Are there enough good citizens in the City of New York to elect a decent, capable, and upright man to the office of Mayor against the candidate of Tammany? Undoubtedly. But good citizens cannot be united in support of a candidate chosen by the process of dicker between the representatives of the various "votes." A man fit to be nominated, any man who can be elected, would be good enough to be acceptable to any "vote," German-American, Citizens' Union, Republican, or anti-Tammany Democratic, and the representatives of the "votes" must accept the man who is surest to be acceptable to the general mass of good citizens.

By his reputation, by public service already faithfully performed, by the possession of qualities that always inspire trust, the candidate himself should be the most potent and effective campaign argument. The campaign must spontaneously make its way in the minds and hearts of the mass of decent citizens as a prairie fire makes its way in dry grass, ex proprio vigore. A prairie fire that demands the constant use of the bellows makes no headway. A candidate for Mayor who makes a patchwork canvass of appeals and pledges to cliques and classes will not be elected. The uniting desire to be rid of the filth and spoliations of Tammany will make one class, one "vote," this Fall, if the appeal is made in such wise that from the beginning all men can see and all men hear what is meant by the nomination.

THE GERMAN TARIFF EXPERIMENT.

The German Government is driven by political needs to propose the extreme duties on food stuffs embodied in the tariff to be submitted at the approaching session of the National Legislature. Nothing but the pressure of very serious political necessity would have induced the Government to accept such a menacing policy. It involves grave risk of complications with Russia and Austria in the obstacles it puts in the way of imports from those countries. It involves still greater risk of domestic discontent, since it will tend directly to raise the cost of living among the operatives, who are already the objects of the severest repressive legislation. Of these facts the Government is well aware, and it is absurd to suppose that it would ignore them if the need of the Agrarian vote did not seem imperative.

It is important that our own Government should keep this view of the situation in mind in considering the course it will pursue toward Germany. The natural impulse would be to look to retaliation as a means of forcing Germany to retract her most injurious measures. But it is highly probable that the German Government would be only too glad of a reasonable chance to retrace its steps. Retaliation or the threat of it on our part would make that harder, for it would arouse the national feeling of jealousy and resentment toward any attempt by a foreign Government to influence home policy. On the other hand, whatever foreign pressure can be brought to bear is sure to be used by Austria and Hungary more effectually than it could be used by the United States. It is not at all unlikely that the German Government, in proposing the extreme tariff now under discussion, may have had in mind the possibility of a rearrangement of parties in the Parliament such as would enable it to dispense with the dearly bought support of the Agrarians. In any case, it would be wiser in our Government to maintain an attitude of friendly expectancy than to indulge in threats of retaliation, however justified that would seem to be.

Moreover, we are bound to remember that the extreme German protectionists are only following our bad example in the policy they are urging on their Government. They are seeking to shut out foreign competition in order to raise the prices of the home products. That is precisely what we have been doing, with a brief interval of sanity, for nearly forty years in regard to everything that Germany wished to sell to us. It is true that the Germans are trying the experiment with food products, which are particularly unsuited to it, but we would have done the same had we been a food-importing country. Indeed, we did do exactly the same in regard to sugar. As to all our unreasonable protective duties, we have been saved from the evils which Germany is inviting by the enormous area over which absolute free trade has always prevailed within our borders. This, with the benefit of a steadily increasing population developing vast and varied natural resources, has prevented the worst effects of our policy, has in fact protected us against protection. Germany has such an advantage on only a very small scale. Her people will feel the arbitrary interference of legislation with their trade much more directly and severely than ours have felt it. They will be the more sure to revolt against it in due time. We can well afford to await that result in patience.

THE REAL CHINESE PROBLEM.

The story of large importations and the extensive manufacture of arms and ammunition in China is not at all incredible. It would indeed be strange if the Imperial Government had not sought to use its time to the best advantage before the new treaty, greatly restricting the importation of arms, goes into effect. That the Government should be filling its arsenals while it is deferring, on one pretext or another, the signing of the treaty is only characteristic of Chinese policy.

We distrust and despise it, as is natural, because we do not really understand it, and it is the tendency of the Occidental to scorn what he cannot comprehend. But the Chinese policy in this matter throws a good deal of light on the way in which the statesmen of the Western world, with a few notable exceptions, have treated the whole complex question of the relations of China with the other Powers. The net result of the treaty that has been forced on China is to compel it to pay an enormous indemnity, requiring a heavy increase of both customs and internal taxation, which is bound to aggravate the oppression of the people by the Mandarins, and intensify the popular discontent. At the same time the treaty Powers not only do nothing to secure reform in the internal administration of China, but actually seek to cripple the central Government and the Governments of the provinces in their means of keeping order. Such a course is to be explained only on the ground that the conflicting interests of the Western Powers did not permit them to agree on any more rational and humane decision. That explains, but it does not justify, and if the policy adopted leads to new difficulties, it will be small comfort to know that they are due to the stubborn greed or cowardice of the European Governments.

The effort of the Government of this country from the first has been to preserve the integrity of the Chinese Government, and to aid it in every way to secure internal stability through reform while seeking also the peaceful extension of foreign trade. Our demands for indemnity have been of the most modest nature, and we have steadily refused to take part in those "punitive expeditions" which have seemed to have but one object, to establish a basis for extortionate demands. But the influence of our policy and our example on the other Powers has been only moderate. The real problem of China has not been seriously advanced, save so far as the plots for the dismemberment of the empire have been foiled, or at least deferred. That problem is the internal reform of the Government through the Chinese themselves. This is plainly made more difficult by the heavy burden of taxation imposed to meet the demands of the foreign Powers, and by the hostility toward foreigners which these exactions will necessarily arouse. Meanwhile it is a matter of congratulation that our Government has been so happily inspired and guided by so enlightened a spirit. That fact puts us in a position to avail ourselves of any opportunity that may offer to promote the only solution of the Chinese question that is at all promising.

TICKETS AND PASSENGERS.

The endless contention between the railroads and the class of agents known as "scalpers," has of late assumed phases which the average citizen finds it difficult fully to understand. A railroad company sells a ticket with a return coupon. Its contractual obligation in consequence of such sale is to carry one person to and from the place named on the ticket. It would seem to make no great difference to the railroad company whether the person traveling on the return coupon was or was not the one carried to destination on the half ticket taken up on the outward trip. It has to carry a passenger both ways, usually within a specified time, and why it should care particularly whether one person or another uses the return coupon is not clear.

With the arguments of the railroads in explanation of their insistence upon the identification of the returning passenger we are perfectly familiar. They are not convincing. It is true that the ticket is sold at a lower rate than would be exacted from two passengers making single trips in opposite directions, but that is a voluntary concession on the part of the company, having for its object to make sure in advance that it gets something for bringing the passenger back and prevents a competing line from taking a full fare for this service. If it can afford to sell the return ticket for a fare and a half or a fare and a third, the business pays, no matter whether John Doe or Richard Roe uses the return coupon. If it cannot afford to sell a return ticket for less than two full single fares it should not do so. When both halves of the ticket are returned, and the incident is closed, the railroad company is as well off if one person or another has used it.

Where there are two or more ways of traveling from one point to another, it is fair to assume that one road will derive as much benefit as another from the casual traveler who pays full fare. This will appear in the year's average. Consequently, there would seem to be no reason for objecting to the transfer of tickets as introducing an unfair element into the competition of the railroads for business between themselves. That the possibility of profit from the forfeiture of return tickets which the holders find it impossible to use enters into the calculations of the railroads as affecting their earnings one way or the other is scarcely conceivable. If it does it should not.

In what precedes we have endeavored to reflect the view of the average layman, who finds it difficult to understand what all the fuss in the courts about scalpers and their trade in railway tickets really amounts to. So long as tickets are sold from the companies' offices on a basis which permits them to be made merchandise of, and the ultimate employment of a ticket is in the fulfillment of the contract entered into between the company and the passenger to carry one person one way, or two ways, as may be, it would seem to the citizen of average intelligence as if the ticket broker who buys and sells unused railroad tickets rendered a useful function, and that the ingenuity displayed by the railroads in circumventing him was largely misapplied. The railroads need not sell return tickets unless they want to, and it may be assumed that they would not unless it was profitable to them. As it really makes no difference who uses a ticket which has been sold for cash at the rate fixed by the carrying company, we cannot resist the conclusion that the courts have been somewhat more technical in the interpretation of the terms of elaborate contracts printed on the backs of tickets, which passengers rarely read and still more rarely subscribe to, than their character as mutual undertakings really warrants.

"MAJESTAETS-BELEIDIGUNG."

The Independent publishes a striking and interesting article upon the recent prosecutions for lèse-majesté in Germany. It is of special interest as coming from the pen of a German Judge, who has himself tried many cases of the kind in question, and as being written from the point of view of German jurisprudence. His name is withheld "for obvious reasons," lest he should be a victim of the abuses which he denounces. It is a nice state of things in which a Judge cannot discuss the law which he administers without subjecting himself to its penalties! He does not conceal his disgust for the system which has grown up in Germany under the present Kaiser, although he expresses it with temperance and dignity.

It seems that the fantastic mediaevalism of the present Kaiser (a designation, by the way, which would subject a German journalist to imprisonment) has succeeded in withdrawing from those accused of "wounding majesty" all the safeguards which, in civilized countries, are held to be necessary to the administration of justice. The law itself is not a statute, for the crime in question is not even mentioned in the German Criminal Code. It is, to quote our authority, something that "has come about through practical juristic application and historical development since 1872." The trials are invariably secret, through the stretching to cover them of the provision of the code which permits secret hearings in cases "where knowledge may be disclosed liable to prove disadvantageous to morals or the public order." The culprit is not allowed to plead or prove his good intentions. The statutory limitation, which is two years in the case of ordinary libel, has been extended to five in these cases, and any expression which is held by the Judge to indicate a "want of reverence" for that Judge's imperial creator suffices to subject the defendant to the penalty.

It is impossible to imagine a more effective method than this to instigate prosecutions founded on private spite, or social or commercial jealousy. The German jurist tells of one case which came before him which was begun by an advertisement in a newspaper, on the part of the business rival of a manufacturer, in effect offering a reward for proof that that manufacturer "had made an offensive remark against the Emperor." Any unguarded saying uttered in private conversation may, at any time within five years, become the subject of a denunciation, provided the unfortunate man has an enemy, turned from a friend, who is sneak enough to inform on him.

The triviality and absurdity of some of the charges which are taken seriously by the criminal courts of Germany have often been exposed. Our author gives some astounding instances of them. He compares very justly the epidemic of prosecutions which are permitted and encouraged by the present Government, and begun by the law officers of the Crown, to the like epidemics of accusations of witchcraft in the Middle Ages. When even a German Judge is revolted by the craze, how must it appear in a land in which, to use Mr. GLADSTONE'S expression, "Freedom is familiar, indigenous, and full grown." The citizen of such a land must be inclined to say that it is a rule fit only for slaves, and that only slaves would submit to it.

THE CANTEEN AND THE CHURCH.

It is a pleasure as refreshing as it is rare to find an advocate of the abolition of the army canteen who is content to discuss the question from the point of view of human sense and expediency. Most of them put their case upon the simple ground that drinking intoxicating liquor, in any quantities whatever, as a beverage is a "sin," and that by permitting the sale of it in army posts the Government would be conniving in that sin. To these people evidence has no meaning and no relevancy. They would rather see the United States Army a band of howling drunkards and physical wrecks, on liquor illicitly procured, than sober and orderly with such provisions for their refreshment as is made by the beer dispensed in a canteen under the supervision of their officers and the restraints of discipline.

The exception we note is that of the Rev. WILBUR F. CRAFTS, who has been giving an interesting address on the subject in Cleveland. He has been investigating the state of things on a pay day at Fort Sheridan, and gives the result of his observations. He is a prejudiced witness, since he has the responsibility, which few sensible men would like to share with him, of being the author of the original anti-canteen law. But his testimony should nevertheless go for what it is worth.

In his argument that total abstainers make better soldiers than even moderate drinkers we are inclined fully to agree. If he and those who think with him, including the army Chaplains, would bend their efforts to moderating or abolishing the consumption of strong drink in the army, they would have the sympathy of all right-minded people. But in fact the question is not at all a question between abstinence and indulgence. The practical question is whether temperance in the army is better promoted by allowing the sale of beer and light wines on the post or by a nominal prohibition on the post, which sends the men outside, where they are subjected to no restriction whatever, and where other vicious allurements than those of drink are provided for them. Now, that is a question to be determined solely by evidence. It is in the way to be settled by the reports which are understood to have been ordered from the whole army. It will be the duty of every reasonable reformer to accept that testimony, being that of the only really expert witnesses available. And we must say that the endeavor to discredit it in advance is outrageous and disreputable. Who else has anything like the interest in the enlisted men of the army, in their soldierly efficiency, in which their temperance is of course an essential element, as the officers of the army? Why, indeed, should not the rest of us, including the Rev. Dr. CRAFTS and THE NEW YORK TIMES, not have deferred to their opinion in the first place, and let them have the authority to frame regulations who have at once the knowledge and the responsibility? If we cannot command so much grace as that, at least common sense should lead us to acquiesce in the conclusions which they reach after a trial both of the canteen and the anti-canteen. Such temperance reformers as are willing to do that will clear themselves from the heavy imputation which must remain upon the rest, the imputation of being meddlesome fools and mischievous fanatics.

NUGGETS.

Room for Three.

Jennie—But you said there would be room for three in the boat? I don't see any room for my chaperon.

Jack—I didn't mean the chaperon; I er—meant Cupid.—Philadelphia Record.

Knew It.

"From the Nawth, I believe?" said Col. Hankthunder.

"Yes, Sir," the other man replied.

"I knew it, Suh, by yo' peculiah way of pronouncing yo' ah's."—Chicago Tribune.

Sure He Knew Best.

Mamma—Dora, your father says that that young man of yours, Mr. Hartt, is deceiving you.

Dora—But he isn't, mamma; for I asked him, and he said he wasn't. Of course he knows better than papa.—Boston Transcript.

Made Them Comfortable.

"I suppose you went to some expense in fitting up your house so as to make your Summer boarders comfortable?"

"Yessirree," answered Farmer Corntossel. "I had three thermometers built especial for the place. They was each guaranteed not to register no higher than 70 degrees. It cost a little su'thin', but it paid in the long run."—Washington Star.

A REVERIE IN AUGUST.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

Deep in the August afternoon
I sit beside the stream
And hear it sing a drowsy tune,
And, through the pleasing of its croon,
Am fain to nod and dream.

The goldenrod beyond the brook
Gleams yellow in the sun,
And lazily I drop my hook,
And sigh for rod and line and hook,
And let my fancies run.

The peaches blush upon the trees
In luscious modesty,
And, boldly daring as they please,
About a dozen agile fleas
Are having fun with me.

I watch the minnows glide and dart
Along the purling stream,
And, with my arms spread wide apart
And gladness swelling in my heart,
I dream and dream and dream.

The August atmosphere is full
Of scents from stacks of hay;
The lambs have thickening coats of wool—
Great heavens! there's a Jersey bull
Cavorting down this way. * * *

Some Rules of the Amalgamated Association

In his testimony before the Industrial Commission, Mr. Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, expressed some very interesting opinions on the subject of the effect of trades unions upon labor and its interests. Among other things, he said:

This is what I say after a careful study of the whole situation; that if I were a working man—as I was—if I was a working man now in one of these mills, especially if managed under the broad policy under which I hope the steel manufacture is administered, I would not want to belong to a labor organization. It puts all men, no matter what their ability, on exactly the same level.

If I were a better workman—quicker, smarter—than the other man, I would want to reap the benefit. I would not want to be put in the same class with the poorer man, which they must do.

If we have 500 men employed at the same class of labor the wages paid will be the same—must be the same paid to the same class. The level is that of the poorest man in that department. As a workingman, I would not advance and I would not be able to show a superior ability over any other, if I were in an organization. That is my personal view.

Mr. Schwab is an exemplification of the fact that labor can rise above anything attainable through the agency of organization. His judgment in this matter is so obviously correct that it is an unfailing source of surprise to thoughtful students of the labor problem that men with higher talent and greater capacity than the average are willing to permit themselves to be managed and directed by those inferior to themselves in intelligence and value to employers. In any other human relation different classes of men would separate according to their several interests, we should have as many organizations as we had grades of men, and no amount of pressure by the many upon the few would induce the few to permit themselves to be restrained to the end that the mass of incompetent or mediocre workmen may keep up with them. Pure altruism might prompt this sacrifice of personal ambition by the capable for the benefit of the incapable, but very little that is altruistic enters into the blind selfishness of organized labor.

What Mr. Schwab has to say on this subject is worthy of thoughtful consideration; not because he holds the responsible position he occupies, but because he has reached it from the ranks of labor without the advantages of capital, family influence, or technical education. The men with whom he has for a number of years been associated, those he is now connected with, are not of the kind who in business give something for nothing. That he has not earned his salary is inconceivable. That organization between himself and any number of thousands of wage earners would have enabled him to earn as much in a month as he is now credited with receiving in a day, no partisan of the trades union idea believes for a moment.

For the man who has no ambition, or who realizes that he has attained his maximum usefulness in ability to earn the average wage of the class to which he belongs, the trades union undoubtedly presents itself in the light of a safeguard and protection. Why it should thus appear to one in a position to give his labor more than average value, and to make contracts respecting it which raise him above and beyond the reach of competition with or assistance from less capable and cheaper men, it is difficult to understand. This appears to be Mr. Schwab's view of the matter, and it is surprising that it is not more generally held among skilled workmen and ambitious mechanics.

A study of the rules of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers shows that their underlying purpose is to restrain individual ambition and render it impossible for a man to remain a member who cannot be content with the low average output which they fix as the limit for a day's work. For example, Section 8, Article XVII., reads as follows:

This association will not tolerate any man holding more than one job. One furnace single turn, one train of rolls double turn, one steel melting gas furnace one turn, to constitute one job, and all are expected to enforce this rule. Any man holding two or more separate jobs in violation of this section shall be stigmatized as a "black sheep." By "two or more jobs" is meant where one man draws pay for two or more separate jobs at the same time. No person shall be allowed to work two or more consecutive turns at his job in a mill or factory when there are members out of employment in the immediate vicinity fully qualified to do the work.

This means that a man capable of taking general supervisory charge of three or more furnaces with competent helpers is not permitted to do so under the rules of the union. In the tin plate mills one man can advantageously look after four furnaces, and get better results with competent helpers than if he gives his whole time to one furnace. The reason for this rule, besides increasing the number of men employed who are eligible to membership in the union, is that it restricts the opportunities of outsiders and beginners to learn the furnaceman's or roller's trade from practical contact with its problems.

Section 10 of the same article defines the ethics of competition among members employed in a mill. It reads:

The members of this association shall not injure each other in their employment, such as undermining or conniving at a member's job, when such member is known to be standing out for his rights and trying to obtain those privileges which properly belong to the members of this association. Any member taking a job in such a way shall become unworthy of membership and be expelled from the association. That no member of this association shall purchase tools or pay for any breakage that might occur in any mill. Any member being convicted of such shall become unworthy of membership and shall be expelled from this association.

This section contains more than one topic. The first part of it is readily intelligible, being designed to prevent filling by promotion the places of men who are dissatisfied with their work and refuse to perform it. The second clause is aimed at practices devised and encouraged by the men themselves, and cover expedients resorted to when necessary to beat the union rules and reduce the labor cost of work which would not be done at all if the full union scale was exacted. The usual method of evasion is through the purchase of tools, allowances for necessary repairs, and the like. The men frequently prefer these evasions of the union rules to having their mills shut down, thus throwing them into idleness. It is part of the "altruism" of organized labor not to permit it.

Section 11, Article XVII. is not quite so readily understood, seeming to embody a non sequiter. It reads:

The several members of all lodges shall, as much as in their power, endeavor to establish and make permanent the same, and use all honorable exertions to secure employment for any member of this association in preference to all others. They shall also give a helping hand to each other in the works as much as it may be in their power to do so, and when it is the recognized time to start at 5 or 9 o'clock, or any other regular stated starting time, they shall stop work at the regular quitting time. After the crew is started and for breakage or other cause they are stopped for one or more hours they shall stop work at the end of eight hours from when they started.

This rule might mean almost anything with regard to starting and stopping. The reader may interpret it as he sees fit. Section 14, same article, reads:

When it shall be found beyond a doubt that any member of this association, in any mill under its jurisdiction, is working below the prices established by it, the men in such mill shall cease to work until such prices are rectified.

This would seem to be wholly altruistic, but it is not. In plain English it means that rather than permit any lowering of its scale of wages in the case of one man every man in the mill must give up his employment and go on strike. This is not at all for the advantage of the underpaid man, but to protect the wages of those who do not care to work as cheaply as he is willing to do.

The provisions of the rules against assisting unskilled workmen to become skillful are very stringent, and are several times repeated in the following language, which constitutes Section 19, Article 17:

Should any member of this association undertake to instruct an unskilled workman in any of the trades represented in this association, it shall be the duty of the Mill Committee to notify him that this association cannot tolerate such proceedings, and should he still persist in doing so charges shall be preferred against him, and he shall be expelled or suspended, as the lodge may determine.

The question, How do unskilled men become skilled? is natural enough, but not easily answered. Generally it is by watching the skilled operator at his work and picking up a point here and a point there. A man of ordinary intelligence, who has an opportunity to watch a skilled mechanic do things in his habitual way, does not need much instruction, especially from a mechanic who works by "rule of thumb." Confidence is gradually gained by familiarity with the details of a process, and for the man who has kept his eyes open the chance comes sooner or later to show that he has imbibed all the skill of the man for whom he formerly worked as helper. There are no such things as trade secrets. The present strike is likely to establish the fact that the Amalgamated does not possess a monopoly of the skill needed to run mills and produce steel in its various commercial shapes. A great many new men will be found who can do the work as well as those retired from employment, and perhaps better. These men owe nothing to an association by the rules of which they have been denied the advantages of instruction.

Sections 22 to 25 of Article XVII. provide as follows:

All men are to have the privilege of hiring their own helpers without dictation from the management, and no member shall be permitted to discharge a helper except for just cause, nor shall a member reduce the wages of a helper during the scale year.

Should one mill in a combine or trust have a difficulty, all mills in said combine or trust shall cease work until such grievance is settled.

That any mill known to be continually violating the limit of output be considered "black" and their charter immediately revoked.

That all steel, rod, or sheet bar mills shall cease rolling not later than 5 P. M. on Saturdays and start at the usual hour.

These provisions are sufficiently self-explanatory to be quite intelligible without comment.

In the chapter of Special Rules for boiling, bar, and finishing mills, are found the following carefully devised restrictions upon output:

When a vacancy occurs in the boiling department the oldest boiler, if he so desires, shall have the preference of the furnaces so vacated. Five heats double turn and six heats single turn, and in mills working three turns five heats per turn shall constitute a day's work for boilers working common iron. The uniform charges for pig iron in a single boiling furnace shall not be more than 550 pounds per heat, but in neither case shall this apply to furances working castings; for a double boiling furnace the charge for pig iron shall not be more than 1,100 pounds per heat; for a "twin" furnace (where there are two doors on one side only, close together) the charge for pig iron shall not be more than 1,210 pounds per heat; for a Swindel furnace the charge shall not be more than 1,430 pounds per heat; for a Siemens-Martin furnace not more than 1,550 pounds per heat; for a double furnace not more than 2,200 pounds per heat. Castings in a single boiling furnace shall not exceed 2,750 pounds per turn on double turn and 3,300 pounds on single turn, and 6,600 pounds for double furnaces on single turn. The product of a single boiling furnace, working cast iron swarth, shall not exceed 3,080 pounds per turn, a double boiling furnace 6,120 pounds per turn, and a double double boiling furnace 12,320 pounds per turn. The charge for scrap furnace on cinder bottoms shall not exceed 6,600 pounds per turn for scrap, and not more than 3,520 pounds per turn for one-third scrap and two-thirds swarth, and on sand bottom furnaces 10,000 pounds of scrap per turn. For fixing furnaces the men shall be given all the necessary pulverized ore the furnace requires. Mills using clay for blast doors, clay shall be in mill and in condition to use.

Under these rules the output of a union mill is from 15 to 20 per cent. per unit of labor below that of a non-union mill with an equal equipment. The illogical character of such rules is found in the fact that labor is paid not by the hour, but by unit of output, and that, restricting production, restricts wages. It may also be remarked in passing that such a thing as an arbitrary standard of product for a mill is impossible in view of the constant improvements in machinery. Had the United States Steel Corporation unionized their new mills and brought them under the Amalgamated rules above quoted, they would have no advantage from their improved machinery and better facilities over the old mills which within a few years it will be necessary to dismantle and abandon. Another section of the same article provides as follows:

Any iron worked in a boiling furnace taking more than one and three-quarter hours to make a heat shall be considered a grievance, which on demand of a majority of the members working hard iron the Mill Committee shall report to the boss, in accordance with Article X. of the constitution, and if any time within thirty days from the expiration of the above notice the iron shall again be as bad as when the notice was given the Mill Committee shall report to the boss, and the night turn, if working double, shall finish their turn and they shall then cease work until they get better iron.

Mill managers do not furnish hard iron for fun, and will not use it if it is not necessary to do so. Blast furnaces do not always work uniformly, and it sometimes happens that lots of hard iron have to be used for the good reason that no other kind of iron can be had. In the non-union mills the effort of all in interest is to work this unsatisfactory material off as easily and quickly as possible, which would seem to be the better way of meeting an accidental difficulty of this character.

Not even under conditions of emergency shall a member of the Amalgamated lend a hand to repair his furnace if it breaks down, even if to do so will be useful to himself and his employers. The rules on this point are:

A fine of $5 shall be imposed on any boiler or puddler who is known to put in any "jams" or "cheeks," "back walls," or "bridges," with brick or fire clay, and upon proof thereof a fine of $5, followed by suspension, shall be imposed upon any boiler who is known to violate this rule, and the names of such party or parties shall also be published in the financial statement. Such fines when imposed shall be collected from the member at the first regular meeting of his lodge succeeding the violation of this section. This section is not intended to prevent a puddler or boiler from putting a ball of fireclay in the jams, back walls, or bridges during the week in order to keep his furnace working. A fine of $5 shall be placed on hands on finishing mills who shall change pinions, crab, spindle, or crab box.

To keep informed of everything possible to be learned concerning the business of employers running their mills union; the duty of espionage is imposed upon the officers, as follows:

The Vice President of each district shall keep himself informed as to what the different mills turn out; and when he knows of any lodge allowing the overweight to be made that he inform the lodge that it must be stopped, and if they still allow it to be done that there be a fine imposed upon the lodge of $25 for the first offense and $50 for the second, and then, if it be not stopped, that the charter be taken from them. The member making the overweight shall be notified by the Mill Committee that he must live up to the scale and constitution, and if he still insists on turning out the overweight that he shall be fined not less than $5 for the first offense, after he has been notified, and for the second $10; and if he does not then stop he shall be expelled from the association, and will not be allowed to work again until he pays a reinstatement fee of $10.

This rule recognizes the fact that the members of the Amalgamated have to be held in check by the fear of substantial penalties from indulging their tendency to exceed the maximum allowance of output permitted by the rules. In the special rules relative to tin plate mills the following is found:

When it is found that any crew has violated the limit of output for tin and black plate mills, as seen in scale, the lodge shall collect the equivalent of the overweight from roller and doubler, and an additional fine of 25 cents shall be imposed on the roller and doubler for each offense, Mill Committee to furnish the Financial Secretary with the amount of overweight in each particular case.

Any tin roller or other member of his crew who shall clean grease, or shall change rolls or other castings, or assist in any form, shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $25 for the first offense, and for the second offense shall be expelled from the association, unless such work be paid for.

Any mill known to be continually violating the limit of output shall be considered "black" and their charter immediately revoked.

In case the Mill Committee has any doubt about a turn of work, the said committee shall have power to count how many pairs are in said turn or work and report such turn to the lodge.

How the Wage Committee plans to "keep tab" on the operations of the mills, with a view to determining how much they can afford to pay for labor, is shown in the following rule:

In order to aid the Wage Committee in their work, the corresponding representative of each lodge must send to the general office, two weeks prior to the meeting of the committee, a statement giving the condition of their mill, the amount of work done the last year, the feeling of the members of the lodge regarding wages for the next year, stocks in hand, if any, and what kind, and other information that will aid the committee and convention in arriving at proper understanding on the wage question, and any corresponding representative failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be fined in the sum of $2 and his sub-lodge shall be notified of the same.

GENERAL NOTES.

Ex-Gov. Johnston of Alabama thinks it will take hard work to get the people of the State to ratify the new Constitution. He was opposed during his term of office to holding a convention to revise the State Constitution and effectively blocked one attempt at it.

* * *

The town of Pittsburg, Penn., is happy in its belief that Mr. H. C. Frick is about to build there a magnificent fireproof hotel covering a plot of ground 240 feet square and having not less than 1,000 rooms and an auditorium large enough for National Convention purposes.

* * *

One of the proud boasts of New Hampshire in the celebration of Old Home Week was that its town of Peterborough was the first in the world to have a public library, and that the Granite State was the first State in the Union to pass a law authorizing towns to establish free public libraries.

* * *

President C. G. Turner of the Michigan Prison Board's Advisory Committee in the matter of pardons, reports that in 93 cases out of 100 the parole system for convicts, which was established in 1895, has proved a success. He suggests that now some effort be made on the part of the State in conjunction with friends, if there are any, to secure for the paroled prisoner remunerative labor.

* * *

President James B. Angell of the University of Michigan says that the entire expense of his four years' course at Brown College(now university) was but $600. Nowadays a student who can keep his expenses down to $1,000 for the course is thought to be very economical. President Angell is going to write an article for one of his college papers explaining why a college education costs more than formerly.

* * *

A Michigan man who has separated from his wife, whom he married in Ohio on a Sunday on a license procured on that day, but dated on Monday, is now claiming that his marriage was illegal and void. He says such a marriage would be illegal in Michigan, and the bad feelings existing between his wife and himself, in which the old folks on both sides are involved, are impelling him to try the question in Ohio.

* * *

Edward Tuck of Paris, France, has promised to give to Rockingham County, N. H., for display in the Court House, in Exeter, a portrait of the Hon. Amos Tuck, his father, who was one of the first Free Soil Representatives in Congress. He was chosen from New Hampshire in 1846, after a hotly contested, battle, and was twice re-elected. President Lincoln made him Naval Officer of the Port of Boston in 1861, and after his retirement from that office he engaged in large business enterprises.

* * *

Since the failure of the First National Bank of Austin, Texas, which had a large amount of State funds on deposit, State Treasurer John W. Robbins of Texas has refused to accept checks for moneys due the State, as has been customary for twenty years. He says he knows this refusal will work great hardship, but he must have the cash, and hopes the Legislature will devise some system that will enable all who have accounts in his office to settle with the Treasurer in a way that will be convenient to them, and without loss to the State.

* * *

Lieut. Kenney, who has charge of a new police station in Washington, was anxious to make a record of the minimum number of arrests with the maximum of results, and it was with great disgust that he found the very first prisoner brought in was a boy of few years for whom somebody had sworn out a warrant for a trivial offense. His was the only arrest made during the day, and the Lieutenant released him on his promise to return in the morning. The lad fled joyfully home, and Lieut. Kenney refused to have the arrest recorded.

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One Alabama man is crying aloud for an enforced resurrection of the Whig Party. As for the past he is of the opinion that, had the country taken the advice of Clay and Webster fifty years ago, the war between the States would have been prevented and some plan would have been discovered by which a large part of the people of African descent could have been returned to Africa. And for the future he would have this revivified Whig Party nominate in 1904 ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed of New York for President, and Gen. Joseph Wheeler of Alabama for Vice President.

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The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, a very old Southern newspaper of exceedingly good repute, has passed into new ownership and management. Its new conductors say that their two great aims will be to give to the public a live, progressive newspaper, actively interested in the upbuilding and development of Augusta and surrounding territory, and to establish The Chronicle as a successful business enterprise, remunerative to its owners. It is pleasant to know that Mr. James R. Randall, poet and long a Washington correspondent, retains his connection with The Chronicle.

SOCIETY MARKS THE DECLINE OF SUMMER

Plans for the Autumn Gayeties Already Discussed by Cottagers.

Newport's Season in Two Weeks Will End—Final Functions There and Elsewhere by the Sea.

Now comes the decline of the Summer season. But two weeks more, not even that, and Autumn is knocking at the door. Already in the Berkshires and in the Adirondacks are the forests taking on their scarlet and gold and the haze in the atmosphere proclaims frost at no very distant day. Autumn plans are being discussed, although the custom of skipping about from place to place as the seasons wane and are born is no longer the vogue with the fashionable New Yorker. The Newport or Bar Harbor or Southampton season over, he now goes to his favorite locale where his own little set have put up their tents. It may be Meadow Brook, it may be the Hudson, it may be Westchester County, or it may be Tuxedo. Lenox, it is true, has a season, but with the exception of the residents who make it their Summer and Autumn home, the crowd does not come in the numbers which it has assembled at Newport, or even Bar Harbor. The cottagers comprising the Lenox set who have been at the seaside in August, return, and they have often large house parties. The same people go to Curtis's Hotel year after year. But the Autumn season, otherwise, means simply a scattering of the clans.

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Already a few definite Autumn plans have been made. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will leave Newport about Sept. 10. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor go to Fernciiff as soon as the Horse Show is over. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will not tarry long after Mrs. Fish. Mrs. Seth Barton French will open her cottage at Hot Springs, Va., and will hold a series of house parties there during the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have left Saratoga, where they have been for a week, and are settled at October Mountain, near Lenox, where they intend to stay until very late in the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt are going to their camp in the Adirondacks, and so on through quite a catalogue of fashionable people. Plans for Europe have not been arranged, and it is thought that there will not be many Americans abroad this Winter. They are waiting for the Spring and the succeeding festivities of the Coronation season in London.

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There have been no engagements of note announced this past week. Again are many old rumors current, but these want confirmation, and until the engagements are announced by the parents and official sanction given to their publication, they can hardly be the subject of comment. Two weddings are arranged at Newport for September, that of Miss Gwendolyn King to R. E. Maitland Armstrong, and on Sept. 17 Miss Lily Oelrichs and Peter Martin will be married at old St. Joseph's. Archbishop Corrigan goes this coming week to visit Newport, and it is possible that he may perform the ceremony, assisted by the Bishop of Providence and the rector of St. Joseph's. Miss Elizabeth Wetmore Hunter and Mr. Morgan will be married at Newport in October.

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The Newport season has two weeks more, at the very most, to run. In fact, the dances stop short with the first week in September. After the Horse Show the crowds will depart and the Summer's gayeties will be virtually over. Then will be the time, which, in the judgment of many who have made it their Summer residence for years, that Newport is at its best. Many of the cottagers remain until late October or even far into November. There are informal dinners and small entertainments, and there is a time for sociability and for the exchange of candid courtesies. The Newporters who remain have no social aspirations, no goal to attain—that has been gained long ago. The new people have come and gone. They have contributed their share of the entertainment, and frequently they have done the lion's proverbial part. Some will return; others having conquered sigh for new worlds to vanquish. Perhaps the victories won at Newport will avail in town this Winter; perhaps not. This is for the future to decide.

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The week to come at Newport will have one large dance, the gymkhana races, and the famous and long-discussed motor parade and race may possibly take place. It will be indeed a week of sensations. The gymkhana will have many new and amusing features. The motor car race will prove the sensation of the season, and the spice of personal risk and danger will in itself be an attraction to the somewhat jaded appetites of the Newport cottagers. The great stone palace of the Berwinds will receive its housewarming.

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Bar Harbor usually closes one week before Newport, and although society is disposed to linger there and enjoy the delicious climate during the last days of Autumn, the dates for large entertainments in the future are comparatively few. Bar Harbor has had seven days of entertaining, during which time there has been a horse and animal show, two large dances, and dinners innumerable. The dinner, dance, and cotillion given by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt at Point d'Arcadie was notable from the fact that it was their first large entertainment in this country. Mrs. Vanderbilt, however, has entertained a great deal in Paris. Society is hoping that they will be in New York for a short time this Winter.

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The death in Europe of Mrs. Pendleton Bowler was a great shock to Bar Harbor, where Mrs. Bowler lived for many Summers, and where she entertained so charmingly and so hospitably. Mrs. Pendleton Bowler belonged to a genus of women who, unfortunately, are now too few. The very smart woman of to-day is faultlessly gowned, is clever in a way, her epigrams are apt to be quoted, and she is an adept in more than one of the popular sports. She is, in fact, the fashionable woman with a town house and town bred, mingled with the characteristics of a Lady Gay Spanker. The grande dame, however, is becoming obselete. Mrs. Pendleton Bowler was in every sense grande dame. Of her generation Mrs. Astor is an example, as also is Mrs. William Schermerhorn. But the days of wheeling, succeeded by those of the motor car, of the endless round of entertainments, of the eternal National hurry have brought about lack of repose, and although the grande dame exists in more conservative Austria, France, and even in rapidly revolutionized England, she is, unfortunately, a rara avis in this country.

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Southampton has had its Horse Show and it has yet a motor speeding to celebrate before the close of the season. This latter event will take place the day after Labor Day. Southampton has been recently converted to the motor, and where last year there were only a few gathered together in the village there is this season quite a multitude. The Summer at Southampton has not been dull, but in comparison to Newport and Bar Harbor it has been a bit restful. There has always been plenty to do and there has been much private entertaining. It is true that the local option law has put the clubs to some inconvenience, but everybody has taken the situation in good nature and a joke has been made of it. The young people enjoyed their Friday evening dances at the Meadow Club, and there was always a jolly crowd to be found on the beach in the morning and at the Golf Club for afternoon tea. Club life plays a very prominent part in the Summer's pleasure at Southampton. This week there will be a wedding, for which many invitations have been issued. It is that of Miss Virginia W. Swayne, the daughter of Gen. Wager Swayne, and Harold Lomas. It will take place at the Church of All Angels, near Niamogue. Miss Eleanore Swayne will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be Miss Léonie Lentilhon and Miss Edna G. Loew. The ushers selected are Augustus L. Kountze, Gano S. Dunn, and Arthur L. Doremus. Paterson A. Bates will be best man.

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Saratoga has taken on new life, and perhaps there may be a revival of its ancient glories. William C. Whitney's recent gift of an estate for the polo club establishes a series of Summer matches there which will attract many of the Newport contingent. Already among the regular players are Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Clarence Mackay, and Harry Payne Whitney. August Belmont has returned to the polo field after a long absence, and Craig Wadsworth has been also playing frequently at Saratoga this Summer. Those who are specially interested in the turf intend to make Saratoga their Summer headquarters. The floral fête will take place next week, and golf continues to be one of the many attractions at the Springs.

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In the Adirondacks there has been much quiet enjoyment and the camps are all occupied. Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Robert Hoe, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid are among those who are interested in the different sports and amusements of the neighborhood and adjacent country. Golf has found a home in the Adirondacks and there are regattas on the Upper St. Regis and the lakes. The weather conditions have been slightly better in Northern New York than on the seacoast for out-of-door pastimes. As the late letters from Lenox and Tuxedo state everything is in readiness for a busy Autumn season, and on the Hudson country houses are being put in readiness for their owners now at the seaside and abroad.

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Mrs. Robert Goelet and her daughter are among those expected from abroad at Newport this week. Eugene Higgins and Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel, on their yachts, will arrive also in the course of the week. On Wednesday last a number of travelers returned, including Mrs. Ogden Mills, the Misses Mills, Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, Mr. Robert L. Gerry, and David Wolfe Bishop. Mrs. Mills went to Newport instead of Statsburg, as originally intended. Mrs. Mills is recovering rapidly her health, but she will not entertain on any large scale this Summer. The Misses Mills will exhibit at the Horse Show.

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Yachting and tennis have been the favorite out-of-door sports this Summer. Polo has advanced much in popularity. The establishing of a polo field at Seabright and the new private fields at Newport belonging to Alfred Vanderbilt, and at Georgian Court to George Gould, has done much to bring polo to the front. There are matches at several of the resorts this week and the champion teams meet at Brookline, Mass. For the favored wealthy few the motor car has proved a source of constant pleasure. Golf has not been as much in favor, but Autumn will perhaps bring it back to its pristine glory.

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While Mrs. Astor has used her famous gold service at her series of beautiful Newport dinners, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has also come out with a gold service, it is interesting to note that there is an absolute change in table decoration abroad. Those who have recently come from London and Paris say that silver for the while has entirely gone out of fashion. The present craze is to have the rarest china which can be purchased. The price is prohibitive in many cases, and some china is an heirloom, which cannot be bought. Sèvres is almost impossible to obtain. The fad has begun at Newport, and possibly next Winter will see an absolute revolution in the decoration of the dinner table.

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This Summer has witnessed on the social programme of Newport a number of young people who have entertained on their own account. Miss May Van Alen, for instance, is the hostess of Wakehurst, and she has given several very beautiful dinners. Miss Wetmore has entertained in lieu of her mother. Other hostesses who are a little older have also sent out invitations in their own names. Miss Josephine Johnson, at Newport, and Miss Furniss, at Bar Harbor, have been among these. The young and unmarried men have certainly done their share. Many of them have cottages at the watering places. This past fortnight has seen very handsome dinners given by Francis Otis, Robert Collier, the Marquis Ganadara, James De Wolf Cutting, and Livingston Beekman. There are more bachelors at Newport who have taken houses for the season than ever known before in the history of that resort. Whatever may be said of Newport this Summer, it is not an Adamless Eden.

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The season at Aix les Bains is about over. The weather has not been good and the season not as much of a success as formerly. The death of Mrs. Pendleton Bowler, already referred to, cast a gloom over the American community. Among the first to leave, now three weeks ago, were Mr. and Mrs. John Mackay, who went to Italy. Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies have also left. Among those who were at Aix about a fortnight ago were Mr. and Mrs. George Turnure, Mrs. J. B. Leech and the Misses Leech, Dr. Grant Lyman, who was en route for New York in time to take part in the Newport automobile races, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Frick.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Munroe are at Deauville. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kemp were in Paris last week, and Mr. and Mrs. Fordham Morris at the Hotel du Righi Vaudois, Glion-Teritet. Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell are at Dieppe, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Collier and Miss Sara Van Alen, and Mr. and Mrs. Slater at Langenschaalbach, Major and Mrs. Cooley at Paris, Col. R. H. J. Goddard and family at Baden Baden, Mrs. Griswold Gray, Miss Ethel Irvin, and Harry Van Bergen, her fiancé, at Etretat, Judge and Mrs. Ingraham and Miss Nathalie Ingraham at the same place, Mrs. Walter Andrews, Mrs. Bonynge and her daughter, Lady Deerhurst, Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Miss May Goelet, Mrs. Jameson Cotting, Mr. and Mrs. George B. McClellan, Frederick Diodati Thompson, John H. Davis, at Hombourg, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Stebbins, Mrs. J. Agostini, Miss Agostini, Miss Mabel Irving Renshaw Jones and Mrs. Renshaw Jones, Mrs. Lawrence Townsend, wife of the American Minister to Belgium, and J. Coleman Drayton and Miss Drayton at St. Moritz. These dates are a fortnight ago and are subject to changes.

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The weather has not been very kind to the Atlantic Coast and the country near New York has had a series of rains and heavy thunderstorms which were not reassuring to nervous people. Still there has been a great deal going on. At Seabright the polo matches have had the best attendance this Summer and the tennis tournament has been crowded with spectators. There is some talk of reopening the old Seabright Tennis Club on the Rumson Road. Tennis retired when golf came into favor, and now in the revival there is found to be no very good court at any of the clubs. The Reliance goes out daily with large parties for the Ross Fenton Farm, and the suppers and bakes and little "sprees" at Pleasure Bay are as popular as ever. William Beadleston has been one of those who entertained at the farm, and on Thursday evening he had a large stag party on the coach.

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Mrs. Edwin S. Gould and a large party of friends have been at the Ruissemont, Saranac Lake, this past week. The Ruissemont has been the scene of a number of entertainments, including a children's dinner and masquerade, which was arranged by Miss McCready. Among the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence there have been quite a number of New Yorkers. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Bowne, Mrs. W. J. Gibson, and others have been entertaining, and the ball of the Thousand Island Yacht Club and the midsummer cotillion at the Frontenac have been some of the successful events of the past fortnight.

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Another resort which has been very gay is Kineo, at Moosehead Lake, in Maine. This week there has been an exciting golf match in which a number of New Yorkers took part. Among the guests at the Mt. Kineo Hotel are Dr. Rowland Cox, Jr., Mrs. W. B. Dayton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Alexander Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McCreery, W. W. Atterbury, and Mrs. C. H. Harding and the Misses Harding. In the vicinity of Burlington, Vt., Mrs. Seward Webb is at Shelburne Farms, but Dr. Webb has gone to Bar Harbor. Col. H. Le Grand Cannon is at his Summer home. Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold have gone to Southampton for a visit. Horace Brookes has closed his country house for a short time. He has had a number of house parties this season.

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The Oriental at Manhattan Beach has had a large number of visitors. Among those who have been there the past week are Gov. Odell and his sister, Miss Clara Odell, who have now gone to Lake Mohunk; Mr. and Mrs. José De Navarro, Messrs. Eugene and Thomas Hugh Kelly, who are in this country on account of the recent death of their brother, Commodore Edward Kelly; Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler H. Peckham, Mr. Charles Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kessler, and Mr. and Mrs. John D. Archibald. The Governor has taken refuge at Lake Mohunk, where there are few politicians to annoy him. Lake Mohunk is a total abstinence resort.

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One of the international marriages of the future will be that of Miss Everett, the daughter of the late Sidney Everett of Boston, and Major Cuncliffe Owen of England. Miss Everett is a sister of Leo Everett, who married Miss Mills, and who, with his wife, lives in New York, and the late Sidney Everett. Major Cuncliffe Owen is a nephew of the late Sir Philip Cuncliffe Owen, who was President of the South Kensington Museum, and the son of the late Major Owen, who for many years after his return from brilliant military services was stationed at Woolwich.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, second, are at Pride's Crossing this Summer, and they will shortly entertain a family party, consisting of C. D. Langhorne of Greenwood, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, and Miss Phyllis Langhorne and Reginald Brooks, her fiancé. The wedding of Mr. Brooks and Miss Langhorne will take place in the late Autumn at Greenwood, the country home of Mr. Langhorne, in Virginia. Miss Margaret Dix, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, has left Pride's Crossing, and is visiting Miss Jessie Sloane, at Isleboro, Me. Mr. and Mrs. Winston Spencer Churchill, who have supplied the literary element at Pride's Crossing, have gone to Windsor, Vt., for the Autumn.

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Miss Josephine Drexel has been visiting Miss Tole, at Newburg, and together last week they went to the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo. Miss Tole is the sister of Father Tole, who for some years was pastor of the Roman Catholic church at White Plains, which was heavily endowed by Mrs. Joseph Drexel and the late Mrs. Jules Reynal.

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Mr. and Mrs. Evans R. Dick are cruising along the New England coast on their yacht, the Elsa. In their party are Miss Eleanor Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Beale, and Gerald Holsman.

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In the White Mountains, among other New Yorkers, are Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hollister, who are at the Profile, the guests of Mrs. Moses Hopkins. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss and Mrs. and Miss Bliss are at the Profile also. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hornblower and Dr. and Mrs. J. Blake White are at the Mount Pleasant House. At the Mount Pleasant Golf Club there has been a tournament, for which prizes were given by Joseph Stickney of New York, and on Friday last there was a bal poudre, in which all the guests and cottagers participated.

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The Monmouth County Hounds are to play this coming week, and during September a star engagement at Newport. The hunt is to be very large, and there are three meets this coming week.

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Among those who have arrived this week from Europe are the Princess Suasa Pozzi, who is a sister of Mme. de Talleyrand Perigord; H. K. Thaw, who has been abroad since April, and Chauncey M. Depew and Miss Paulding. These arrived yesterday. On the Lucania yesterday sailed Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Du Vivier, Mrs. William Woodward, August Heckscher, and Frederick Gallatin, Jr.

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As already announced, the marriage of Stockton Beekman Colt and Miss Beatrice Warberg Barclay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Sackett Barclay of this city, is to be celebrated at Thornfield, the country place of the Barclays, on Cazenovia Lake, N. Y., on Oct. 9. A correct list of the attendants as now arranged, is as follows: The bridesmaids are to be the little sister of the bride, Miss Cornelia Evelyn Barclay, and the Misses Elizabeth Sands, Elizabeth Oakley, and Ethel Colt, sister of the bridegroom-to-be. Boudinot Colt will be his brother's best man, and the ushers selected are Charles Post, Arthur Turnbull, and Dr. Harold Barclay. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. John T. Rose.

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The fête given at the Sea Urchins by Mrs. Burton Harrison on Friday afternoon was one of the most charming affairs of the season at Bar Harbor. The scene of the play was a little woody dell near the sea into which the lawn of Sea Urchins slopes on the western side.

It began with a procession around the lawn of haymakers, shepherds, milkmaids, court dames, and messieurs. Hubert Vos, the Belgian artist, wore the costume of a Javanese Prince, which he brought from Java. Mr. Keen of Baltimore was Cagliostro the court wizard. Mrs. S. Megargee Wright of Philadelphia wore a gorgeous costume copied from one worn by Marie Antoinette and was seated on a haywain garlanded with bluets and poppies. Then came the little pastoral play, "The Reward of Amaryllis," written by Mrs. Harrison, and already translated into French by Prof. Wisner for a French magazine. Miss Hetty Davenport, a cousin of Mrs. Harrison, was Amaryllis, and the five shepherdesses were the Misses Mary Gurnee, Mary Edwards, Edith Taylor, Margaret Richardson of New Orleans, who was a Carnival Queen there this year, and Miss Conover. Strephon, the swain of the pastoral, was E. D. Hubbard of Middletown, Conn., and the Friar was Arthur Patterson of New York. Egeria, the wood nymph, who emerged from a mass of tall lilies and bracken, was Miss Eva Patterson of New York. Her gown was a shimmering mass of blues and greens, artistically blended, and her red gold hair fell nearly to her feet. The shepherdesses' dances and their poses with their golden crooks against the background of white birch stems and green leafage was altogether exquisite. Tea was served on the lawn after the play.

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A fair for the benefit of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium was held at Paul Smith's on Friday, and the halls and piazza were decorated in green and white with boughs, flowers, and balsam pines. Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes was in charge of the tea room, assisted by a number of young girls.

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It is extremely gay at the White Sulphur Springs, where all the old Southern families return each year. A beautiful bal poudre was given there on Wednesday evening. It was organized by seventy-five women, headed by Mrs. Rawlins Lowndes of Charleston, S. C. The ballrooom at the White Sulphur is one of the largest and finest in the country, while the dining room is the largest in the United States.

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The Rev. George M. Christian, rector of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, is staying at Childwold Park in the Adirondacks.

"A RUNAWAY GIRL" IN TOWN.

At the Grand Opera House This Week, with Arthur Dunn as Flipper.

The opening of the season at the Grand Opera House last night was made under auspicious circumstances. "A Runaway Girl" had already been sufficiently tried to leave no doubt as to its effectiveness as a vehicle for affording amusement of a light and pleasing kind. That the purpose of the present company was to do just that was quite obvious, and comparisons, under the circumstances, would therefore be especially odious.

The audience was large, and evidently wanted to be amused, without too much effort at discrimination or criticism, at times the applause was prolonged, and in several instances it resolved itself into personal tributes to the actors.

Arthur Dunn, who until quite recently has been familiar to vaudeville audiences, played Flipper the Jockey, who is engaged as a courier, with considerable humor, and Clara Belle Jerome, who has long been associated with him in his efforts at funmaking, provided a competent foil. As to her singing, Flipper said of it that she "won by a nose," referring to her nasal tones.

Henry Leone, as Pietro Pescare, the wandering musician was satisfying from a picturesque standpoint, and his singing evoked much applause. Celeste Wynn was cast for the title rôle and Dorothy Stanley appeared as the vivacious "Cook's Tourist." The staging was effective and the orchestra and chorus adequate.

The theatre has been newly decorated during the Summer, the interior being finished in dull gold. "A Runaway Girl" will be continued throughout the week, with matinées on Wednesday and Saturday.

NEW VAUDEVILLE COMBINE.

Western Theatres Unite Forces to Secure Better Performers.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 24.—A combination of vaudeville houses in the West has been consummated which, it is claimed, will enable Western theatregoers to see better acts than have come West before. The local end of the deal will be in the hands of the Tate Amusement Company, incorporation papers of which will be filed within a few days.

The combination will include the Orpheum circuit of theatres in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Kansas City, Omaha, and New Orleans, the Kohl-Castle circuit, consisting of the Olympic and Haymarket Theatres in Chicago, and the Chicago Opera House and the Columbia Theatre in St. Louis, the Columbia Theatre in Cincinnati, and the Grand Opera House in Indianapolis. Clark Brown, business agent of the Columbia Theatre of this city, said to-day:

"This combination has been made in order to enable the managements of the different houses in the West to get more high-class attractions than we have ever had out here. The best acts will not come West unless they are guaranteed ten or fifteen weeks' work. That has never been possible before, but under this arrangement upward of 150 new foreign acts have already been secured for this season, and will be seen here. Others are to come as well."

Pain's Fireworks Carnival Postponed.

Pain's Carnival of Fire, which was to have been given last night at Manhattan Beach, was postponed on account of the storm until next Wednesday evening.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

P. T. Woodfin.

HAMILTON, Va., Aug. 24.—P. T. Woodfin, Governor of the National Soldiers' Home here, died of Bright's disease this afternoon after a long illness. Mr. Woodfin was born April 26, 1840, at Marblehead, Mass. He was the first man mustered into the United States service from that State in the civil war, and rose to the rank of Colonel. In 1869 he was appointed Secretary of the Tagus (Maine) branch of the National Soldiers' Home, where he served until his appointment here as Governor in 1873. A widow and two children survive him. The remains will be interred at Arlington.

Obituary Notes.

MRS. SUSAN FIELD, widow of Justice S. J. Field of the United States Supreme Court, died at Oakland, Cal., at the home of her sister, Mrs. George F. Whitney, yesterday.

THEODORE LOUIS, well known in retail drug circles of this city, died on Thursday, aged sixty-three years. He was for many years the Treasurer of the German Apothecary Society and served for several terms as Trustee of the New York College of Pharmacy. His death was due to meningitis, consequent to a stroke of apoplexy which he had more than two years ago.

MISS MARY ELIZABETH BIGLIN, daughter of Bernard Biglin, well known as a Republican politician, died Friday night at the Hotel St. Lorens, Lexington Avenue and Seventy-second Street. She was one of six sisters and had received her education here and at the Sacred Heart Academy in London. She studied afterward in Europe and became a proficient painter. Since her return to New York she had been prominent socially. She had been ill for about a year.

TIMOTHY H. SULLIVAN of 242 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, died yesterday at the Hudson Street Hospital from apoplexy. He was born in County Kerry, Ireland, in 1850 and came to this country when he was fifteen years old. He was a member of the firm of Sullivan & Lowery, produce dealers of 58 Dey Street, and a Trustee of All Saints' Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City. He is survived by his widow and seven children. The funeral will take place to-morrow from the church of which he was a member.

GEORGE RANDOLPH MURRAY died on Friday at his home, 243 East Thirteenth Street. He was born in England forty-nine years ago and was the son of Gov. Wood Murray of Afghanistan. He came to this country in 1881, but when the Soudan troubles began he returned to England and rejoined his old company, the Fortieth Hussars. Returning later to America, he became an actor and supported Clara Morris at one time. During the war with Spain he was the Sergeant Major of Company K of the Rough Riders. Until his death he carried a bullet received in his leg at San Juan Hill. He is survived by a widow.

Another Balaklava Survivor Dead.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., Aug. 24.—William Humphrey, a veteran of the Crimean war and one of the "Noble Six Hundred" of Balaklava, died here to-day, aged seventy-seven years.

SARATOGA SPRINGS A MIRTHLESS PLACE

Men, Women, and Children Rarely Smile and Never Laugh.

Water Drinking, Horse Racing, and Gambling Kills the Time and Every One Looks Sad.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 24.—This resort is a paradox. While it is credited with being the gayest place in the country, it is also the most serious. Go where you will to the track, to the gambling palaces, or about the hotels and you will not hear one hearty laugh a week.

In the morning, if you follow the custom, you get up early and go to one of the springs. It doesn't matter which one you go to, the crowd is about the same in appearance. Despite the fact that it is one of the most ludicrous scenes in the world to see a crowd of sleepy-looking men, women, and children, who have just rolled out of bed and put on hurriedly the first thing at hand, gulping down glass after glass of water, yet they all have long faces, and never crack a smile. Nearly every one of them is strong enough to get out and work on a farm or a railroad, but in their own opinions they are confirmed invalids.

After these hypocondriacs are thoroughly filled with water of more or less questionable value, they go back to their hotels or cottages and have breakfast, after which they sit on their piazzas loaded down with all the available horse literature and begin to hunt for the day's winners at the track. The greedy pearl fishers, gold hunters, or diamond miners could not take their labors more to heart than these people take this "picking winners." Certainly there could never have been a council of war in any of the world's great campaigns where the participants have looked so worried and perplexed as these little groups of people found on Saratoga's front porches before the races.

When they have satisfied themselves as to how they will place their money, they begin to walk around nervously and wait for the dinner hour. Hotels and cottages alike have the meal of the day from 12:30 to 4 o'clock. This is a sharp trick on the part of the hotel proprietors and cottage landladies. Of course, most of the visitors, especially the New Yorkers, prefer a 6 o'clock dinner, but the landladies prefer to give dinner at 1 o'clock, knowing the people are anxious to get out to the track, and will not stop to eat much.

When the dejected crowd returns from the track at 5 o'clock the losers, which are always in the majority and tired and hungry, have nothing more than a cold supper awaiting them. And to add to the seriousness of this place, the tables here are universally bad.

At the track the crowd is even more serious than in the village. In New York we are accustomed to see only the merriest crowds at a race track by the shore, but the Saratoga race track crowd reminds one of a stupendous funeral. The grand stand is filled with women, and the men stay in the lawn in front. As soon as a race is over the women begin to shake their dollar bills wildly in the air and yell for the "messenger," who will give them the greatest odds on the next race. They wave their arms about, and not only disarrange their own but the attire of all the people sitting near them. Their lips are set, the corners of their mouths turned down, and they would not smile at the funniest thing ever said in the world.

The men rush after each race for the betting ring, which is under a shed at the eastern end of the grand stand. They are worse than the women, and, win or lose, they never get any fun out of the races. If they lose on the day they are cross and ugly, and want to stir up a fight going home in the carriage or car, and if they win they cannot hardly wait for the entries of the following day.

Nearly every one who visits the track goes out and returns in the public carriages, the fare being 25 cents each way, but the trolley cars run to the gate, and, of course, several thousand people use them each day. Trains of half a dozen cars, holding over 100 people each run in after the races, and one may ride on this train day in and day out, but one will never hear a joke or a laugh. The crowd is absolutely dead and spiritless, apparently absorbed in the deepest thought.

At night there is nothing for the multitude to do but bedeck itself and listen to the hotel orchestras or gamble. About 8 o'clock each evening there is a crowd on Broadway and about the hotels. The women are covered with jewels and the men all wear evening clothes of various and uncertain vintage, but the whole assemblage is lifeless and inanimate. On the verandas men and women sit and discuss horse. They walk on Broadway and talk horse. They orchestra at night plays all the liveliest tunes composed, the crowd here could not be stirred to mirth.

The drinking parlors of the various springs are stretched along Broadway, and they are crowded nightly with fashionably dressed people who are quiet and solemn. Water drinking parties of half a dozen, sometimes a dozen men and women, will sit in the parlors for hours, drinking the alleged health-giving and invigorating waters, but they are always in this same comatose, dressed-up state.

About 11 o'clock each night the men begin to get away by themselves to the gaming houses. The women sit about the hotels alone for an hour or so discussing the serious questions of horse and what to wear to the races to-morrow. Then they take their keys wearily and stroll off to bed. At midnight the whole town, except inside the gaming houses, is as dead as a deserted village. The three great hotels are closed, and the streets are lonely. Occasionally a stray night-liner passes along Broadway, but there is, in the vernacular of the street, absolutely "nothing doing" except at the clubs.

If one goes to any of the clubs expecting to find the humor of this serious place, one will be very much surprised to find matters still worse. Your correspondent has been here two weeks and the only man he ever heard laugh out loud in the Saratoga Club was Richard A. Canfield, its round-faced proprietor. Men who are considered wits in Manhattan come here for pleasure and visit that club nightly, but, while in the house, they are as sad a lot as you ever saw at home or abroad.

Of course there is excitement here, but it is of that noiseless and somewhat depressing nature. A man in the Saratoga Club, for example, is under a pressure of excitement while he is playing the swift game which is dealt there, but he gets no real fun out of his visits. If he wins tonight the burden of his wealth keeps him awake because he knows he will lose to-morrow either at the track or at the club.

SARATOGA'S CARNIVAL WEEK.

Entire Rex Parade from the New Orleans Mardi Gras to be Reproduced.

Carnival week opens at Saratoga on Sept. 2. Preparations for the great floral festival have been carried forward on an unusual scale, the principal feature of this year's gala week being the reproduction of the entire Rex Parade of the last Mardi Gras Festival at New Orleans. This pageant was declared by competent witnesses to have been the most magnificent ever seen in the streets of the Crescent City and well fitted to mark the advent of the twentieth Century.

The entire equipment of this parade was purchased last February by a committee representing the Floral Association, and ever since April 1 experts from New Orleans have been preparing for the display which will hold Saratoga's streets on the afternoon of Sept. 5. Many novelties will be introduced at the Floral Ball on Monday evening. Professional dancers from New York will figure in a spectacular dance, "Terra," wherein elves, gnomes, and pigmies dig from the earth diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones, and lay them at the feet of man, the conqueror of the globe, whose victories over the elements are also fittingly shown.

Tuesday evening will be marked by a great display of fireworks on the grounds of the Saratoga Racing Association, when there will be many large and elaborate set pieces, among them a palm grove 150 feet long.

"Rex, King Carnival," will reach Saratoga on Thursday morning on a special train with a gorgeously caparisoned retinue nearly 100 strong. The monarch will be escorted to the Convention Hall by a Reception Committee of citizens. There he will receive the keys of Saratoga Village, and the town will be formally turned over to his sway.

The parade will be made up in two divisions. The first will consist of floral and decorated carriages, while in the second will be the Mardi Gras floats. Rex, with splendid robes and dazzling gems, is to ride before his own title car, and after him will follow the even score of floats, not one of which is less than twenty feet long, while some are also twenty feet high. The floats, advancing in the order named, will represent "Riches," "Venture," "Marriage," "Indulgence," "Devotion," "Art," "Religion," "Poetry," "Ambition," "Contentment," "Music," "Jealousy," "Frivolity," "Hope," "Love," "Sentiment," "Folly," and "Indolence." It will cost $35,000 to put the parade upon the streets of Saratoga, and more stress is laid upon it than on any other feature of the celebration, though the entire week is to be given over to carnival festivities.

CROWDS AT ASBURY PARK.

On Wednesday 30,000 Persons Visited the Place—Annual Charge of the Light Brigade.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 24.—Three days of continuous rain and four of sunshine is the weather record for the week. The rain descended early in the week, and was the cause of thousands leaving for home, but the clear sky of Wednesday caused the tide of travel to again flow shoreward, and the arrivals for the past four days established a new record at the railroad station. On Wednesday the new-comers numbered 30,000, the largest crowd by far ever handled here in twenty-four hours by the railroads. The arrivals to-day were unusually heavy, and the hotel keepers are unanimous in declaring that, with decent weather, the season will run far into September. In fact, most of the large hotels on the shore front will not close until Oct. 1.

The event of the season, the annual charge of the Light Brigade, 600 strong, took place on Ocean Avenue Wednesday afternoon, and the gorgeous spectacle was enjoyed by fully 75,000 spectators, many of whom journeyed hundreds of miles to witness the parade of the cherubs. It was in every way the best of the eleven parades held in this children's paradise, and too much praise cannot be bestowed on Manager Harold B. Ayres, Dr. Richard Doren, George W. Pittenger, Miss Emma Ross, and others who worked incessantly for two months to bring about success. The committee having the awards in charge distributed prizes costing in the aggregate over $1,000, and as the first prize, a sterling silver loving cup, was valued at $150, the competitors spent much time and money in preparing their coaches and floats. One competitor, who received the fourth prize in the baby coach class, expended $125 in buying paper flowers. Another coach, the owner of which did not even receive honorable mention, carried $100 worth of La France roses.

"Founder" Bradley, after putting in a week sneezing and suffering from the effects of a severe case of hay fever, pulled up stakes on Tuesday, and, accompanied by Mrs. Bradley, sailed for England, where he will tarry until the "sniffles" leave him. Beach Superintendent Snedeker will look after Mr. Bradley's interests for the remainder of the season, and see to it that the rule forbidding sweethearts to do their sparking on the sand is enforced to the letter.

Commander Ballington Booth, Mrs. Maude Booth, and Col. Patty Watson-Lindsay of the Volunteers of America, will hold three meetings in the Beach Auditorium to-morrow. At the afternoon meeting Mrs. Booth will tell of her work in the Trenton, Sing Sing, and other prisons.

The camp meeting over in Ocean Grove is now in its second week, and will continue daily until Monday, Sept. 2. Thus far there has been but little enthusiasm manifested, and the attendance, especially upon the preaching services during the day, has not been up to the average of former years. Complaint is made that the camp meeting officials are not securing prominent divines to preach and are filling the auditorium pulpit with weak and practically unknown preachers. The excellent auditorium orchestra of forty trained musicians has been given a vacation while the "camp" is on, and this move drives thousands, who attended the auditorium services to enjoy the music, to seek other entertainment.

The camp meeting officials have issued a circular, asking the visitors to the Grove to abstain from all worldly amusements while the camp meeting is in progress, but it is a cold fact that there are more card parties being held at present than ever before. The hotel men say that the tabooing of orchestral music during the camp meeting is responsible for this sad state of affairs. Sundays, of course, find all the services well attended. Thirteen meetings are scheduled for to-morrow, the initial service of the day being scheduled for 5:45 A. M.

Thousands of Cape May "goodies" have been pulled in from the sea at the fishing pier during the week, and old fishermen say this means that there will be plenty of bluefish next month. One angler hooked 300 of the toothsome little shiners yesterday, and the news, spreading rapidly, soon crowded the fishing pier with happy anglers, for the fish bit lively and everybody carried home a long string of the "goodies."

The most prominent arrivals for the week include Hoke Smith of Georgia, ex-Senator William L. Martin of Frenchtown, N. J., Col. E. Livingston Price of Newark, Senator Wood McKee of Paterson, ex-Senator William J. Keys of Somerville, N. J.; the Rev. Sam Small of Georgia, ex-Judge Howard Carrow of Camden, William B. Gourley of Paterson, the Rev. Albert Foster of Newark, Police Commissioner Charles May and Water Superintendent Charles H. Hell of Trenton, the Rev. T. D. O. Halleron of Newark, ex-Assemblyman James W. Lanning of Trenton, Dr. James A. Broome of Utica, the Rev. Dr. Dewitt Rockafeller of Stuyvesant, N. Y.; the Rev. F. H. Carpenter of New York City, the Rev. John Hickey of Kingston, N. Y.; Lieut. John M. Dunn, United States Army; Dr. Hugh S. Rogers of Brooklyn, the Rev. Thomas F. Kane of New York City, Mayor James M. Seymour of Newark, the Rev. Dr. Edward S. Deemer of New York City, and ex-Postmaster Harry B. Paul of Camden.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Dinner Dance in Honor of Miss Marion Fish at Crossways—First Hunt of the Season.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 24.—The sixth and last of the series of balls and dinner dances, which have marked the present week as one of the most remarkable in the history of Summer seasons at Newport, was given tonight by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at Cross

CAUGHT SMUGGLING CHINESE IMMIGRANTS

Custom House Officials at Nogales, Arizona, Accused.

Decoy Chinese Sent Across the Line Successfully—A Regular System of Bribery.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Probably the most important arrests yet made in connection with the smuggling of Chinese across the border into the United States were made yesterday in Arizona, when William M. Hoey, Collector of Customs, at Nogales; B. F. Jossey, an immigrant inspector; Frank Howe, a Chinese living at Nogales, and another Chinese living at Clifton, Mexico, just across the border from Nogales, were taken into custody by special agents of the Treasury, and secret service operatives.

Other arrests are expected to follow within a day or two. It is stated that with two or three exceptions the whole customs and immigration administrations at Nogales are involved. Some time ago an official of the Treasury Department, having Nogales as his headquarters, wrote the department that he had reason to believe the official force at that point was corrupt, and that Chinese in large numbers were being smuggled across the border for a consideration.

A secret service operative was sent there at once, and plans laid to secure evidence against the persons under suspicion. Several Chinese were furnished with money and sent on to buy their way through the official cordon. This was accomplished without difficulty, the price demanded being from $50 to $200.

The secret service men also arranged with one or two employes, whose honesty had been tested, to go into the Collector's office at a certain time and demand a share of the money being received from Chinese, and to be admitted into the combination, so that they might get their share of the proceeds of future deals.

This was reluctantly agreed to and considerable sums of money were handed over in the presence and full hearing of a Secret Service man, who had previously secreted himself in a near-by office. The officials soon found that the Chinese who presented a certificate marked with the letter A were allowed to proceed without question, while those having certificates that did not bear this cabalistic mark were turned back without ceremony.

Later on it was developed that the letter A on a certificate indicated that the amount demanded had been paid. Several Chinese were sent through with the requisite A mark on their certificates made by one of the Secret Service men.

The utmost care and secrecy was maintained from the first to secure positive proof against each man under suspicion. A special United States Attorney will be detailed to prosecute the persons arrested. Hoey was appointed Collector about a year and a half ago. His home is in Muncie, Ind. Jossey came from the State of Washington.

When Hoey received his appointment he came to Washington to receive instructions as to his duties, and at that time Secretary Gage took occasion to talk with him on the subject of the duty of public officials. He was cautioned to avoid every temptation to wrongdoing, and that to a certain limited extent the honor of the Government was placed in his hands.

Secretary Gage explained that his predecessor at Nogales had been displaced because of certain alleged violations of the civil service laws and regulations, and warned him that his administration of the office must be at all times clean and above suspicion for his own honor and that of the country.

The number of Chinese who have bought their way into the United States through the connivance of the Nogales officials is not known, but it is believed to be large. A special agent has been ordered to Nogales to take charge of the office if he finds it necessary.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 24.—William M. Hoey, arrested at Nogales, was appointed from Muncie, Ind., where he was foreman in a steel mill and well known as a labor leader.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S LETTER.

He Again Calls Navy Department's Attention to Admiral Howison's Utterances—His Communication Merely Acknowledged.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett to-day received the reply of Admiral Schley to the letter recently submitted to him by the Department declining to question Rear Admiral Howison as to the authenticity of the alleged interview with him reflecting upon Admiral Schley.

The reply was sent to Capt. Lemly, Judge Advocate of the court of inquiry. This means that so far as the Department is concerned further action on the Howison incident will not be taken, that being left to the court. The correspondence is as follows:

Washington, D. C., Aug. 21, 1901.

Sir:

1. I have to acknowledge the receipt of the department's letter of this date in reply to my communication of the 19th inst.

2. While it is true that one of my counsel, Capt. Parker, in reply to an inquiry made to him, did give his personal opinion of the several Rear Admirals on the active and retired lists, among whom was Rear Admiral Howison, I am assured by him that he believes the Secretary misunderstood him that any one of the officers named would be perfectly satisfactory to me. Capt. Parker's conversation was had at a time when nothing was known of the alleged interviews published in the record.

3. In my letter of the 19th instant I expressly stated my opinion of the high personal character of Rear Admiral Howison, and I avoided any expression of opinion as to the truth of the statements made in the newspaper clipping which I enclosed.

4. It was with the desire to avoid the necessity of making a formal challenge that I requested the department to lay before Admiral Howison the statements that he is alleged to have made, and thus give him the opportunity to take such action as his sense of the propriety of the occasion might suggest.

5. I therefore respectfully state that the department has not placed the proper construction upon my letter when it treated it in the nature of a preliminary challenge for cause. I could not challenge for cause until I discovered there was a cause, and the object of my communication, as is evident upon its face, was to ascertain if Rear Admiral Howison had made this statement.

You will observe in this connection that in his original statement he says: "I have made no public utterance relating to this subject." I submit that his private utterances would affect his qualification as much as his public utterances, and my request was only to have this alleged interview submitted for his consideration. Very respectfully,

W. S. SCHLEY,
Rear Admiral U. S. N.

The Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Navy Department,
Washington, Aug. 24, 1901.

Sir: The receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, explanatory of what was designed by your former letter of the 19th, upon the subject of the competency of Rear Admiral Howison to sit as a member of the court of inquiry convened at your instance, is acknowledged. Very respectfully,

F. W. HACKETT,
Acting Secretary. (E. P. H.)

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.

Under the direction of Judge Advocate Lemly the list of witnesses to be summoned before the Schley court of inquiry is being prepared. An incomplete list will be sent to Admiral Schley not later than next Wednesday. It is probable that other witnesses will be added to the list before the court convenes.

Gen. Wood at Vineyard Haven.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 24.—Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor of Cuba, arrived this morning on board the United States yacht Kanawha from a cruise to Eastport and other Maine ports. Gen. Wood's health has improved greatly during the few weeks he has been on board the yacht.

TRIALS IN MANILA.

Death Sentences Commuted to Long-Term Imprisonment—Private English Convicted of Desertion.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The War Department has received a number of orders from the Division of the Philippines containing facts regarding the trials of different persons charged with various crimes from murder to aiding and abetting the enemy of the United States. The most important is the trial of Brix Haelterman, a Belgian, who was charged with "relieving the enemy with money in violation of the laws of war."

In the specifications brought before the military commission, it is pointed out that Haelterman enjoyed certain privileges as a neutral. The specific sums which he furnished the Filipinos is given and the dates upon which the money was furnished.

Haelterman was also charged with furnishing the enemy with provisions and harboring the enemy and generally violating the laws of war. He was found guilty on nearly every charge and was sentenced to death.

The case was reviewed by Gen. MacArthur, who says that "the sentence is wholly warranted by the evidence, but the rapidly passing away of the condition of war moves the department commander to recommend that the sentence be commuted," and this is done by fixing the sentence at imprisonment for fifteen years.

Private John English, Company H, Fortieth Volunteer Infantry, was convicted in Mindanao of desertion and found guilty and sentenced to death. Gen. Kobbe, in reviewing this case, says the court-martial tried four other cases, two of them involving the death sentence. He severely criticises the methods of the court-martial, charging gross carelessness and neglect of duty. Under the circumstances he is unwilling to inflict the death penalty and commutes the sentence to twelve years' imprisonment.

Teachers for the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Prof. Atkinson, General Superintendent of Public Instruction at Manila, has cabled to the Division of Insular Affairs that colleges having delegated authority to select teachers must complete their quotas prior to Sept. 1, at which time the authority will terminate. No acceptances of appointees made thereafter will be considered.

Currency in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The War Department has received a copy of an order issued by Gen. MacArthur before he left the Philippines, in which he proclaims that "the ratio for reduction of United States currency and insular currency for the quarter ending Sept. 30 is fixed at $1 of the United States currency for $2 of the insular currency."

Transports Sail from Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—A cablegram from Gen. Humphrey, Chief Quartermaster at Manila, announces the sailing of transports for the United States as follows: Kilpatrick, Sept. 16; Buford for New York, Sept. 5; Thomas, Sept. 1; Grant on Aug. 25. The Sumner is required for inter-island work in the Philippines.

JOHN BARRETT APPOINTED.

Made One of the Commissioners of the St. Louis Exposition of 1903.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—John Barrett has been appointed Commissioner General for Asia and Australia in behalf of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held in St. Louis in 1903. Two other Commissioners are to be named, one for Europe and one for South America.

These Commissioners, while receiving their appointments from the exposition, are to have the advantage of every facility which the State Department can afford.

CUBAN RAILROAD RATES.

English Owners of the Lines Protest Against Proposed Revision.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The English financiers who now own all the Cuban railroads, except Sir William C. Van Horne's forty miles of road, have sent to Gov. Gen. Wood, through T. Castenada of Havana, a protest against the proposed revision of rates, pointing out that the new Cuban Government will soon be established, and will probably desire to deal with the question.

The Van Horne interests, in constructing the new railroads in Cuba, have reached a full understanding with the English people interested in regard to the future working of the roads.

A Decrease in July Revenue Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that for July, 1901, the total receipts were $29,343,896, a decrease as compared with July, 1900, of $77,494. The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Spirits, $10,234,432; increase, $867,472. Tobacco, $3,475,673; decrease, $1,367,623. Fermented liquors, $9,790,418; increase, $1,368,196. Oleomargarine, $406,002; increase, $71,881. Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated, $3,381,598; increase, $414,977. Miscellaneous, $2,055,771; decrease, $1,430,399.

Naval Work at Portsmouth.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Navy Department to-day awarded a contract for the erection of a machine shop and boiler house at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N. H., to R. A. Griefen of Chicago at his bid of $97,880. Bids were opened at the Bureau of Yards and Docks for the erection of a coaling plant at the same yard. This plant is to be constructed from designs furnished by the bidders, and it is not possible as yet to name the lowest bidder. The bids ranged from $98,000 to $138,500. The appropriation is $100,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. John L. Tiernon, Artillery Corps; Lieut. Col. John P. Story, Artillery Corps; Capt. Alfred M. Palmer, Quartermaster, will convene at Fort Heath, Boston Harbor, Mass., Aug. 28, for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the necessity of purchasing additional land at Forts Andrews and Heath, Mass.

A board of officers, to consist of Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, Eighth Cavalry; Capt. George W. Van Deusen, Artillery Corps, and Veterinarian Sidney L. Hunter, Sixth Cavalry, is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 1, for the purpose of conducting the examination of applicants for appointment as veterinarians of cavalry and artillery.

The resignation of First Lieut. Howard Atkinson, Philippine Scouts, has been accepted to take effect Aug. 22.

Major Thomas R. Adams, Artillery Corps, is detailed for service, and to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department.

Contract Surgeon William R. S. George will proceed to Ponce, Porto Rico, and report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty during the absence on leave of Capt. Benjamin L. Ten Eyck, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy.

Capt. C. F. Goodrich is detached from the War College and ordered to duty as Captain of Yard, League Island Yard, Sept. 16, as the relief of Capt. Clark.

Capt. J. H. Sands is detached from duty as Governor of the Naval Home, Philadelphia, Sept. 17, and ordered to duty as a member of the Naval Retiring Board, Washington Yard, Sept. 18.

Capt. C. E. Clark is detached from the League Island Yard Sept. 16, and ordered to duty as Governor of the Naval Home, Philadelphia, Sept. 17, as relief of Capt. Sands.

Commander J. S. Ogden is ordered to duty as Inspector of Machinery at the works of Neafie & Levy, Philadelphia, as relief of Lieut. Commander Potts.

Lieut. Commander S. Potts is detached from duty as the works of Neafie & Levy, Philadelphia, upon the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the Indiana Aug. 29.

New Mexico as a Summer Resort.

From The Santa Fé New Mexican.

The Summer climate of New Mexico is unknown to the masses of the people in the East. Even New Mexico's Winter climate is only commencing to be known. And here is Santa Fé, with the finest Summer climate in the world, where the thermometer reaches 90 degrees only once in ten years, where there is always a cool breeze, a cool night inviting to refreshing sleep even during the "dog days," with the pine songs of the foothills and the mountains and the sweet-odored cedar a continual blessing, with healing springs, trout streams, grand mountain heights, and deep forests at its very doors. Isn't it a shame that out of 80,000,000 people in this country only about a hundred or two find their way to Santa Fé during the Summer and Winter, when several millions more could afford it and would come if they only were aware of the blessings that this part of the country possesses in its climate?

DIFFERENT LOGS FOR THE YACHT VIXEN

Account of Santiago Fight Not the Same in Both.

The Original Had More to Say of the Brooklyn's Work—No Explanation for a Revision.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—When the Schley court of inquiry reaches the precept that requires an explanation of his conduct on July 3, 1898, it is expected that the counsel of Read Admiral Schley will produce as testimony to show what happened on that day to attract the attention of a trained observer, the log of the little yacht Vixen, commanded by Lieut. Alexander Sharp, who had dropped a berth in the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy to seek active service with the North Atlantic Squadron. When the fight was in progress, Lieut. Sharp, whose vessel was unfit to expose to the fire of the Spaniards, kept her constantly in sight of the leading vessels of both sides, and with his watch in one hand jotted down with the other the varying positions of the contending forces.

The log made out by Lieut. Sharp was sent that night or some time thereafter to his superior officer, Rear Admiral Schley, then Commodore. A copy also reached the Navy Department, to be used in the report of the Bureau of Navigation that would be issued in the following Winter. As originally made, the report was printed in some of the newspapers, but that version of it was likely to be forgotten before the official form of it should be spread before the country.

When the appendix to the annual report of the Bureau of Navigation appeared, after the Sampson-Schley controversy had arisen and been waged hotly for some months, the log of the Vixen had evidently undergone editing. Whether it was changed by Lieut. Sharp or by Lieut. Harlow, his executive on the Vixen, has never been stated. It is considered hardly probable that Lieut. Sharp would make the blunder of bringing in the Massachusetts, as has been done in the amended log, or that he would strike out references to the Brooklyn when they appeared to be necessary and truthful, or that he would omit his original references to the New York simply because they indicated the remoteness of that vessel from anything in the way of a fight.

Rear Admiral Schley has his original copy of the log of the Vixen, Capt. Parker, his counsel, says it is precisely the log in the Vixen's logbook, and that the appendix log is a different one. In order that the changes in this important account may be seen at a glance, the two versions are printed side by side.

[As written in Vixen's logbook and sent by Lieut. Sharp to Commodore Schley.]

At 9:45—Quartermaster reported a tug coming out of the harbor. Upon examination it was discovered to be a Spanish cruiser flying a large Spanish flag, with a smaller flag at the mast-head, which was taken to be the Admiral's flag, as it was on the leading ship. The Vixen at this time was lying about two miles off shore, and four miles to the westward of Morro Castle, and from this time to the end was never out of sight of the chase, and was within two miles of the destruction of the three armored cruisers. Word was at once sent to the commanding officer; all hands were called to quarters; full speed was ordered, and the helm put to port, to stand further off shore and leave the line of fire of the Brooklyn unobstructed.

The Brooklyn had hoisted a signal that the enemy was attempting to escape, and the Vixen, noticing that the leading ship was turning westward, hoisted a signal that the enemy were attempting to escape to the westward. The fleet, which at this time had resumed their day stations, began rapidly to close in toward the mouth of the harbor, concentrating a terrific fire upon the fleet, though at long range. There was no doubting the fact that the enemy was coming out, but there were several anxious moments as to his intentions—whether he would disperse and attempt to break through the fleet or keep his ships together. The leading vessel had about changed her course to the west when the second appeared, followed shortly afterward by the Cristobal Colon. It was easy to identify this ship from the fact that her mast is placed between the two smokestacks. The first two were not so easy to identify, as the Viscaya, Oquendo and Maria Teresa are practically identical in appearance. The fleet meanwhile was closing in toward the mouth of the harbor, and when the fourth vessel appeared and turned to the westward, it became apparent that Admiral Cervera had carefully reconnoitered the field and selected the west as the weakest part of the blockade, as the strong easterly current had drifted the heaviest ships considerably to the eastward of their customary positions. The western portion of the blockade chanced to be defended by the Vixen and Brooklyn. The Brooklyn headed to the northward, apparently intending to intercept the head of the enemy's column. Simultaneously with the appearance of the leading ship of the enemy the western battery opened a heavy fire; but, apparently, directing it upon the eastern and central ships of the blockading squadron.

At 10 A. M.—The Brooklyn was the nearest to and was engaging the two leading ships. The two ships were quite close together, with an interval of perhaps three-quarters of a mile between the second ship and the Colon.

At 10:05—The Brooklyn began to turn with the port helm, and made a complete turn to the eastward, continuing around, so that when again heading west the two leading enemy's ships bore well on her starboard quarter, with the fourth vessel coming rapidly up astern. The Vixen at this time was well to the westward of the leading ship, and was steering a parallel course. For the next fifteen minutes the Brooklyn received and returned the fire of the two leading ships, with an occasional shot from the Colon. The first two shots from the leading enemy's ship were evidently aimed at the Vixen, as they passed directly over her, striking the water a hundred yards or so beyond.

At 10:30—The chase was well formed, with the positions as follows; Enemy's ships were in column, between Cabanas and Guayacabon, with the Brooklyn steering a parallel course about a mile distant from them; the Oregon southeast of them, about two miles distant; the other vessels of the squadron were obscured by smoke.

At 10:32—The Colon and leading enemy's ships were close together, just clear of the Brooklyn's bows, as viewed from the Vixen, the Colon evidently gaining in speed, and closing up. At this time it was apparent that the vessel that had heretofore been leading was disabled and on fire, as she dropped rapidly astern. She apparently was headed for the shore off Juan Gonzales. The Oregon was apparently forging rapidly ahead, engaging the fourth ship as she passed. Two smaller vessels, probably the torpedo boat destroyers, the Furor and Pluton, were to the westward of Cabanas, engaged by the Iowa and Texas, and apparently on fire; but the leading vessels had gone too far to the westward to be able to exactly identify either of them accurately. The Indiana was in sight a little to the westward of Morro.

At 10:34—Colon still gaining. Ship which led before rapidly falling behind, and two on fire near shore, Juan Gonzales. Colon reserving fire. Colon commenced firing again at 10:37. No other United States vessels in sight, Texas and Iowa in rear of Oregon five to six miles. Distance between Iowa and Indiana about four. Colon slacking up.

At 10:37—The Colon and other enemy's vessels opened a heavy fire again. The second vessel was just clear of the Brooklyn, and about five miles distant from the Vixen. The Oregon was gaining rapidly. The Colon was apparently using smokeless powder. The firing of the enemy was very high, and many of their shots passed over the Brooklyn, falling close ahead, astern, and around the Vixen, a piece of the shell going through the flag at the mainmast.

At 10:46—The Brooklyn forged ahead, and the Oregon fired her forward thirteen-inch gun at the leading vessels of the chase.

At 10:47—The Texas was in lead of the Iowa, and gaining rapidly. The fire of the Brooklyn at this time was both steady and deadly, gun. shell apparently striking or bursting alongside the chase.

At 10:49—The Texas passed Juan Gonzales, and what was apparently the Indiana was off Cabanas at the same time.

At 10:50—The Vixen veered in close, heading about northwest. The Texas was gaining rapidly. The Iowa appeared off Juan Gonzales. A small vessel, evidently a yacht, appeared off Guayacabon, hotly engaging some of the enemy's ships.

At 10:54—It was apparent that another of the enemy's vessels was on fire and heading for the beach, with a heavy list to port. This vessel proved to be the Viscaya, and she was evidently making for the reef at Asseradero.

At 11:01—She ported, evidently heading east, as if seeking for the entrance to Asseradero. The Texas and Vixen directed their fire on this vessel until 11:07, when, as her colors were evidently down, the order was given to cease firing.

At 11:03—There was a sudden burst of smoke from her after end, and all ships reserved their fire on passing the doomed vessel, now hard and fast ashore on Asseradero reef.

At 11:16—The vessels in sight from the Vixen were the Brooklyn, Oregon, Texas, Iowa, and Indiana, the Indiana, at least ten (10) miles from the Colon. The impression on board the Vixen was that the vessel ashore at Asseradero was the flagship.

[As printed in the appendix.]

Notes taken during the engagement with Admiral Cervera's fleet, on July 3, 1898.

These notes were written about 11 A. M., and were drawn from the recollection of events transpiring prior to 10:30.

At 9:45 A. M.—Reported tug coming out of harbor. Mr. Harlow examined it through a glass and discovered it to be a Spanish cruiser flying what was probably an Admiral's flag.

Notified commanding officer, called all hands to quarters, and stood to southward. The Brooklyn hoisted Signal 25h. The leading vessel had about changed course to the west when second vessel appeared, followed shortly afterward by the Colon. The first two vessels were evidently the Viscaya and Oquendo, or Maria Teresa. Fleet closing in and opening fire.

At 10:40—Second vessel just clear of stern of Brooklyn. Vixen distant about five miles. Oregon gaining rapidly. Colon using only smokeless powder.

At 10:46—Brooklyn forged ahead from our point of view. Oregon fired thirteen-inch from forward

At 10:47—Texas considerably ahead of Iowa and gaining rapidly.

At 10:48—Shell from Brooklyn burst apparently alongside of second vessel.

Texas passed Juan Gonzales at 10:49; Indiana off Cabanas at 10:49.

Vixen at 10:50 veered inshore, heading about north northwest.

At 10:53—Texas gaining. Iowa off Gonzales. Yacht and Indiana of Guayacabon.

At 10:54—Viscaya (?) evidently on fire and heading for beach, with a heavy list to port quarter, (sic.)

At 10:56—Viscaya heading for Asseraderos. Texas coming up five miles distant. Viscaya, at 11, with colors flying, nearly ashore at Asseraderos.

At 11:01—Viscaya ported helm and headed about east. Texas firing forward gun. Iowa and New York close off shore, and torpedo boat astern of New York about one mile.

At 11:04—Viscaya starboarded and stood close in shore.

At 11:05—Vixen opened fire on Viscaya, and at 11:07 her colors came down, and orders were given on board Vixen to cease firing.

At 11:09—Sudden burst of fire from her, and probably sinking.

At 11:15—Texas and other ships reserved their fire. Iowa gaining on Massachusetts, (sic.)

Vessels in sight at 11:16 Iowa and Indiana; Indiana at least ten miles from Colon. Vessel ashore at Asseraderos probably flagship.

At 11:20—Iowa evidently had stopped.

At 11:24—Flames were seen bursting from the Viscaya.

At 11:26—The Viscaya exploded, followed at 11:30 by another explosion, probably magazine, with large sheets of flame. Other explosions at 11:33:30, 11:35:15, 11:36:15, and 11:41.

From 11:26 to 11:42—There was a succession of explosions on board of her, apparently from loose charges of about the guns. They resembled huge chrysanthemums with ribbons of smoke, as burning powder grains fell from the end of the petals.

At 11:42—The position of the ships, as seen from the Vixen, was about as follows: The Colon close inshore, distant about seven miles from the Vixen; the Oregon about one point on the starboard bow, distant about one and a half miles; the Brooklyn one point on the starboard bow, distant about three miles; the Texas on the starboard quarter, distant about one; the Iowa two points on the starboard quarter, distant about eight miles; the New York one point on starboard quarter, distant about ten miles. These last two vessels were apparently off Boca del Rio, but they were too far off to identify them with certainty in thin haze of smoke that was left behind the leading ships. No other vessels were in sight. The smoke from the ships destroyed at Juan Gonzales and to the eastward could be seen, but their hulls could not be made out.

At 12 M.—The relative positions were practically the same, except that each had changed its position relative to the Vixen. When the Vixen was abreast of Sevilla, thirty miles west of Santiago, the Texas bore three points on the starboard quarter, a little less than a mile. The Oregon and Brooklyn one point on the starboard and port bows, respectively, distant about four and five miles. According to the official pilot on board the Vixen, the latter vessel was off a place called Bayamita. It may be said that all localities and estimates of distance were referred to him in connection with the opinions of four or five of the officers of the Vixen.

At 12:05—The New York was in line with the burning ship (the Viscaya) at Asseradero, distant about nine miles.

At 12:15—The Texas was on the starboard quarter; New York two points on the starboard quarter, evidently gaining; the Oregon a half point on the starboard bow; the Brooklyn one point on the port bow; the Colon one point on starboard bow, still distant about ten miles.

At 12:20—The Oregon fired a shot, which fell short. The Colon at this time was about hull down from the Vixen. During the next half hour there were occasional shots fired from both the Oregon and Brooklyn, many of which struck near the chase.

At 11:45—The chase had resolved itself into the Colon, close in shore, distant about seven miles from the Vixen, the Oregon about one point on the starboard bow, distant about one and a half miles; the Brooklyn one point on the starboard bow, distant about three miles; the Texas on the starboard quarter, distant about one; the Iowa two points on the starboard quarter, distant about eight miles; the New York one point on starboard quarter, distant about ten miles. These last two vessels were apparently off Boca del Rio, but they were too far off to identify them with certainty in thin haze of smoke that was left behind the leading ships. No other vessels were in sight. The smoke from the ships destroyed at Juan Gonzales and to the eastward could be seen, but their hulls could not be made out.

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At 12:15—The Texas was on the starboard quarter; New York two points on the starboard quarter, evidently gaining; Oregon one-half point on starboard bow; Brooklyn one point on port bow, distant nine miles; Colon one point on starboard bow, distant ten miles, half way between third and fourth hills. Oregon started firing at 12:20, her shot falling short. Fired only one shot from 13-inch gun.

At 12:23—Oregon fired again; shot struck a little ahead of Colon and appeared to pass over her. Colon is almost hull down from the Vixen. Brooklyn started firing at 12:26; struck very short, about two-thirds the distance to Colon; second shot, at 12:26:30, about three-fourths distance to Colon; third shot, at 12:27:15, about four-fifth distance to Colon; fourth shot about about four-fifths distance.

At 12:29:30—Oregon fired again; shot went over. There were thirteen seconds between the flash of the Brooklyn's shot and the time the shell struck the water.

At 12:50—The Texas bore one point forward of the starboard beam.

At 12:50—The Texas was one point forward of the starboard beam, and steadily gaining.

At 1:15—The Oregon and Brooklyn headed in about four points.

At 1:15—The Brooklyn and Oregon headed in about four points.

At 1:23—Texas hoisted the signal, "Enemy has surrendered." This signal was repeated to the New York, but not acknowledged. The Colon was distinguishable by the aid of glasses, lying close in shore, and, according to the pilot, was lying at Rio Tarquino. Opinion was divided on board the Vixen as to whether a white flag was displayed on the Colon or whether it was steam escaping from the forward steam pipe. Subsequently this proved to be steam.

At 1:23—The Texas hoisted signal, "Enemy has surrendered."

At 2—A boat from the Brooklyn and Oregon was seen to go alongside the Colon.

At 2:25—The Vixen stopped off Rio Tarquino, in the neighborhood of the Brooklyn and Oregon. The New York arrived from three to five minutes later, and intercepted the boat returning from the Colon.

NOTE.—In all these observations the time was accurately noted, but the watch used was five minutes slow of the deck clock, which agreed very nearly with the times indicated by the bells on other vessels.

Why were these changes made in the original log? That is a question that has been asked by naval officers ever since they learned of the difference between the original log and that offered to the public as the official one. It is regarded as scarcely accidental that the revised version omits to carry the mention by Lieut. Sharp about the "steady and deadly" fire of the Brooklyn at 10:47, although those words are omitted.

Then there is the pointed reference to the arrival of the New York from three to five minutes later than the Vixen, an hour after the surrender, when the New York intercepted the boat that was just coming away from the Colon for the Brooklyn or Oregon. Rear Admiral Sampson said that the New York, toward the close, was making sixteen and a half knots, and Capt. Chadwick improved upon this by asserting that the New York made not less than seventeen knots.

The Colon hauled down her flag at 1:15, according to the log of the Vixen, and the New York reached the Colon an hour and eight minutes later. If Capt. Chadwick's account is correct she must have been a little more than twenty-two miles away at that time, too far away to see the victory over the Colon.

That Lieut. Sharp is guiltless of the revised report, or of its infelicities, is assumed by those who know him. In the log he sent to Commodore Schley he said of the Viscaya that she was at 10:54 evidently on fire and heading for the beach "with a heavy list to port." In the version of his log as issued by the Bureau of Navigation he is made to say that the Viscaya had "a heavy list to port quarter." It is asserted that no seaman would use that that phrase.

The unaccountable error is the one that brings the Massachusetts into company with the Texas, although on the day of the fight the Massachusetts, to the deep regret of Capt. Higginson, was at Guantanamo, forty miles away, coaling.

Position at noon practically the same, except Texas gaining rapidly. Vixen abreast of Cevilla, thirty miles west of Santiago. Texas bearing three points on the starboard quarter, distant one mile; Oregon and Brooklyn one point on starboard and port bows, respectively, distant about four and five miles. Colon two points on starboard bow, distant about ten miles, close under fourth hill, (see sketch,) Bayamita. Vixen shifted Nos. 2 and one-pounder guns upon their mounts at 12:03. No 3 one-pounder being disabled.

At 12:05—New York was in line with the burning ship at Asseraderos, about nine miles distant.

At 12:15—Texas on starboard quarter; Vixen heading west by south, (P. C.:) New York two points on starboard quarter and evidently gaining; Oregon one-half point on starboard bow; Brooklyn one point on port bow, distant nine miles; Colon one point on starboard bow, distant ten miles, half way between third and fourth hills. Oregon started firing at 12:20, her shot falling short. Fired only one shot from 13-inch gun.

At 12:23—Oregon fired again; shot struck a little ahead of Colon and appeared to pass over her. Colon is almost hull down from the Vixen. Brooklyn started firing at 12:26; struck very short, about two-thirds the distance to Colon; second shot, at 12:26:30, about three-fourths distance to Colon; third shot, at 12:27:15, about four-fifth distance to Colon; fourth shot about about four-fifths distance.

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At 12:50—The Texas bore one point forward of the starboard beam.

At 1:15—The Brooklyn and Oregon headed in about four points.

At 1:23—The Texas hoisted signal, "Enemy has surrendered."

The Colon lying at Rio Tarquino.

Boat from Brooklyn went alongside Colon's starboard side at 2 o'clock.

Very respectfully,
C. H. HARLOW,
Lieut. U. S. N. Commanding Officer U. S. S. Vixen.

SQUABBLE OVER A LIGHT POLE.

A Newark Electric Company at Odds with Citizens of Plane Street.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 24.—Some of the residents of Plane Street are amused and others are much excited over the trouble arising from the erection of a pole by the United Electric Company. On the pole the company proposed to run a power wire. Efforts are being made to stop the project.

The electric company succeeded yesterday in excavating a hole in front of 330 Plane Street before the workmen were stopped by Justice Moore, the owner of the premises at that number. After an ineffectual effort to convince the Justice that the pole should be erected on that particular spot, the men refilled the hole, left the pole alongside the curb, and withdrew. At a late hour last night they returned and put up the pole on the opposite side of the street, in front of No. 335, where there is a four-story brick factory owned by John N. Moore.

Early this morning the company man then there to complete the work of adjusting the cross-arm and stringing the wires. Mr. Moore was also present. After considerable expostulation with the foreman of the gang, he procured a small handsaw and started to saw the pole off about two feet from the ground. While this operation was going on, the electric company's men withdrew. After Mr. Moore had cut into the pole about two inches he stopped, with the statement that if the company did not remove it during the day, he would finish his job. At the office of the company they say that the pole will stay where it is.

MET HER DEATH IN THE ALPS.

Mrs. William Wickham Smith of Brooklyn Killed While Mountaineering in Switzerland.

It was announced yesterday afternoon that Mrs. William Wickham Smith of Brooklyn, wife of a member of the law firm of Curie, Smith & Maxwell of 22 William Street, this borough, had been killed while touring through Switzerland.

The cablegram announcing her death, which came from Belvidere, Switzerland, briefly said that she had been killed during a mountain-climbing expedition by a fall of ice. Although her death did not occur until some time after the accident, she was unconscious and suffered no pain after being struck.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith left their home, at 1,153 Dean Street, Brooklyn, last May for a trip through Europe. They did not intend to return to this country before October. Mr. Smith is a member of the Lawyers' Club and of the Lincoln and Union League Clubs of Brooklyn.

SWUNG BABY AROUND HIS HEAD.

Father Prevented from Dashing Child to Death Against a Wall.

Romeo Morello, shoemaker, living in Woodcliffe, a section of Guttenberg, while suffering from an attack of murderous insanity yesterday, attempted to kill his six months' old child by dashing it against a wall.

Morello's wife died recently, and since then the man has at times, it is said, shown symptoms of insanity. Yesterday neighbors heard the yells of a man, mingled with the wailing of an infant, and hurrying to Morello's house, from which the sounds proceeded, found Morello standing in the middle of the room, swinging the naked body of his child around his head.

Just as he was about to dash it toward the wall the neighbors made a rush, and one man caught at the child as it swung through the air, partly breaking the force of its flight. The child, however, struck against the wall and received a severe shock.

The madman was overpowered and the child was removed to the home of its grandmother not far away, where it is now being cared for. Morello was not arrested.

AN APPRAISER'S DECISION.

H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s Protests Overruled by National Board.

H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s protests against the customs duties charged on certain women's fancy knitted skirts, some of them made of cotton and other vegetable fibre, and intended to be worn beneath the dress, were overruled by the Board of United States Appraisers.

It was found that the articles, being of the same character as those which were the subject of G. A. 4586, the Appraisers held that the goods were severally dutiable, as assessed, at 60 cents a dozen and 15 per cent. ad valorem, $1.10 per dozen and 15 per cent. ad valorem, $1.50 a dozen and 25 per cent. ad valorem, or by other rates, according to value per dozen under $19, act of July 24, 1897, for "all underwear of every description made wholly or in part on knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, finished or unfinished, composed wholly of cotton or other vegetable fibre." Protests claiming that they were dutiable at 50 per cent. ad valorem under the provision of Paragraph 314 of said act were overruled.

BIG CUT IN PRICE OF GLASS.

Made to Shut Out That of Foreign Manufacture.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 24.—A cut of 25 per cent. has been made in the prices on glazing quality plate glass by the National Plate Jobbers' Association. This action was decided upon owing to the unsettled condition of the European market and low prices ruling abroad. Decisive action was deemed necessary in order to check imports, which were beginning to cut quite a figure in the American market.

The discounts formerly ruling in the East were 75 off the list. They now are 80. In the Middle West former discounts were 70 and 7½. They now are 75 and 10. A corresponding reduction has been made in all sections of the country.

Picturesque Syrian Dragoman.

A very picturesque person was Melhem Ouaidi, a Syrian dragoman, who arrived with his family and servants on the French line steamship L'Aquitaine yesterday. There are seven in the party, and they are going to Buffalo. The dragoman wore a short red jacket embroidered with gold, a gold and red cap, gray Zouave trousers, and leggins of red and gold. Ouaidi has acted as guide to many explorers and on his breast he wore a medal given to him by the late President Carnot of France for saving Father Didon from the Bedouins.

Boy Shoots His Playmate to Death.

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 24.—While playing robber with a loaded revolver in Clinton late to-day Herbert Wheeler, aged twelve years, son of A. W. Wheeler, was shot and killed by Otto Gesler, a playmate, of about his own age.

ADVERTISED FOR HIS WIVES.

How a Suspicious Woman Secured Evidence of Bigamy Against Husband Who Deserted Her.

Two wives, each armed with a marriage certificate, properly attested by a Roman Catholic clergyman, confronted Charles Gloeckner, thirty-three years old, a tinroofer of 545 Brook Avenue, yesterday, in Yorkville Police Court, where he was held in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury, on their declarations that he had married them both.

The documents showed that Gloeckner had married Mary Bung, twenty-eight years old, on Feb. 2, 1896. He went to live with her at the Brook Avenue house. He deserted her, however, and on May 19 last, in the Church of St. Monica, married Mary Geraghty, twenty-four years old, of 214 East Forty-second Street. He soon left her, too, but she had him arrested for abandonment, and Magistrate Brann committed him to jail in default of a bond to pay her $3 a week.

Mrs. Geraghty-Gloeckner told the Magistrate at the time that she suspected him of having another wife, as she had found a letter written in a strange hand, yet signed with her name, "Mary Gloeckner," in his coat pocket.

The magistrate advised her to go to work on the case, and she published a notice to the effect that all the wives of Charles Gloeckner

CHARGES AGAINST THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

Assertion that a Typhoid Fever Patient Was Neglected.

Left Without Food for Hours, and a Glass of Water Denied—Explanation of Officials.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly give space to this complaint against the Presbyterian Hospital, to save others from passing through a similar sad experience?

A friend of mine, supposedly in the first stages of typhoid, entered the Presbyterian Hospital, at the advice of his physician. I accompanied him and we arrived at 4 P. M., Aug. 8. Thirty minutes later he was placed in the typhoid ward. At 4:45 I left him, and up to that time he had been examined by three different physicians and was given a sponge bath. On my return at 8 that evening I found he had been cruelly neglected. I was obliged to remove him that night, so that he could have the actual necessities that a well man cannot do without.

When he asked for a glass of water, he was told they were too busy—though four assistants were laughing and joking within speaking distance of his bed. He was in the ward by 4:30, but no food was given to him when the other patients were served. At 6 he complained of faintness and asked for food. At 7:50, by the clock, they gave him a teacupful of milk. A request for a vessel was treated in a like manner, and he was kept waiting thirty-five minutes.

My complaint to the house physician was met with the indignant reply as to how I could question their treatment of a typhoid case. He could not, however, satisfactorily explain at my request what benefit could be derived from such delay. Later he chained the vessel had been placed on the stand by the bed as soon as asked for. It was not there when I entered a half hour after requested, though it did appear when I stepped out of the ward for a minute.

Water, the physician said, was a comfort and not a necessity. Consequently, it had to be left until the nurses were at liberty. Food, he explained, was only taken up to the ward at 6 and 8 o'clock, and as my friend had not asked until 6, he naturally had to wait two hours. His meaning was more fully understood when he stated that they never gave typhoid patients anything (medicine) until after twenty-four hours, when they were better able to know whether they had properly diagnosed the case.

The physician claimed that a man with a temperature of 104 degrees was not responsible; later he agreed that my friend was perfectly rational. He admitted that there were not sufficient attendants to look after the number of patients they had at that time.

One might expect, after the recent exposures, to find such treatment as the above at Bellevue. It seems difficult to understand, however, that such cruelty could be practiced in an institution bearing the name of a Christian society, and where the tablet at the entrance states, "For the poor of New York, without regard to race, creed, or color."

L. BOND MASON.

New York, Aug. 21, 1901.

Frederick Sturges, one of the managers of the Presbyterian Hospital, when shown the above complaint, said that the conditions could not possibly be as stated by the writer of the letter.

"It is simply impossible," he asserted, "for we are continually on the outlook for any possible breach in the hospital system. Everything that can possibly be done for our patients is done. When there is a complaint of any kind I investigate it at once, and such neglect as is asserted here would not be tolerated for an instant. I come to the hospital every day and personally look into every matter affecting the discipline."

Mr. Sturges looked up the record of the patient in question and found that he had been admitted into the hospital as stated, and that he left against the advice of the house doctor. The patient had signed the customary form saying that he left against such advice.

"The doctor who attended him," continued Mr. Sturges, "is a man of unquestioned ability and reputation. He has been in the hospital two years, and we have absolute faith in him. Miss Davidson, the nurse in charge of the ward, is one of the most competent nurses in the place. The orderly is a man who has been here some time, and is one of our most faithful men.

"It is probably true that the patient was given a sponge bath immediately upon entering. That is customary in typhoid cases. Of course, it is absurd to say that he did not have the necessities that a well man cannot do without. He was not a well man. There are no four assistants in the ward, so that that part of the letter must be untrue. I do not believe that he was neglected as to food, and it is impossible to think that his request for a vessel was neglected as long as is stated.

"We are human, and do not pretend to absolute perfection. There are always some complaints, but they are usually due to the fact that the patients or their friends do not know what is for the best. But you may be certain we do everything in our power to keep this institution up to the highest possible standard."

Mr. Sturges then sent for Dr. Lindley R. Williams, the physician who was in charge of the ward at the time the patient was admitted and while he remained there. Dr. Williams said:

"On the day in question there were twenty or twenty-one patients in the ward. During the afternoon there were three nurses in attendance, besides the head nurse and the orderly. I remember talking to the patient's friend, and I was absolutely frank with him, as I mean to be now. I have gone into this matter thoroughly. It is our custom to give the typhoid patients the nourishment prescribed every two hours. In this case the man was to get a glass of milk at those intervals. I have been unable to determine whether or not he got the glass of milk at 6 o'clock that he was entitled to. No one seems to remember, and it is possible that it was overlooked. If so it was a mistake, and I regret it sincerely. But such mistakes do not happen often, and the only extenuation in this case is that we had a large number of patients that day and every one was exceedingly busy.

"The orderly tells me that he placed the vessel at the bedside as soon as it was asked for. He came back some time later and found it still there. The man evidently did not know what it was for. It is generally assumed that a patient knows that much. The man certainly was not made to wait for water any undue length of time. The nurse in the ward is thoroughly competent and conscientious, and would not neglect a patient.

"I protested against the patient leaving the hospital, but he insisted upon doing so. I would not assert that a patient with a temperature of 104 was necessarily irrational. We have had patients walking about whose temperature was as high as that. The only ground that I can see for the complaint is the possibility that the patient did not get the milk he should have had at 6 o'clock, and of that I am not certain."

MURPHY SEES ELLIOTT BOY.

The Victim of Policeman Egan's Club May Get a Position in Police Department.

James E. Elliott of 501 West Forty-first Street, the boy whose ankle was fractured about three months ago by a club thrown by Policeman Michael Egan of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, was down at Police Commissioner Murphy's office this morning. He was questioned by Col. Murphy, who was so much pleased at his brightness that he wrote a letter to Secretary Lee Phillips of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, asking that the boy be examined for a junior clerkship. In the letter Commissioner Murphy says:

"The boy was injured and crippled for life by the imprudent act of an irritable policeman, who, in trying to scare away a lot of boys who were amusing themselves in their own way around a bonfire, lost his temper, drew his nightstick, and threw it at them. The nightstick rebounded and fractured the leg of this boy, who was walking along the sidewalk at the time, minding his own business. I feel it is a duty I owe this boy to try to help him in some way, so that he can protect himself in the future, as well as aid his aunt, who is his only guardian, and with whom he is now living. The boy has lost both father and mother, and unless he is helped now he may go through life without being able to earn an honest living. If he takes the examination, I will find him some place in this department. Please refer this matter to Chief Examiner Ireland, who is a man with a large heart, and will see the matter in the same light as I do."

Reunion of Colored Civil War Veterans.

Colored veterans of the civil war living in the vicinity of New York are to have a reunion at Coney Island next Thursday in celebration of the battles in which the colored troops figured prominently. Some who were at Manila and Santiago are also to take part. The reunion will be held under the auspices of Thaddeus Stevens Post, No. 255, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic.

ART NOTES.

An assistant to the Director of Fine Arts at the St. Louis Exposition has been appointed in the person of Mr. Charles M. Kurtz. The St. Louis has therefore the same fine art Director and assistant as the Chicago Exposition, Messrs. Halsey Ives, and Kurtz.

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An artist who has visited the new buildings of the University of the City is quoted by The Boston Herald as saying that the Hall of Fame is not enough of a structure to command the respect which should be due to the purpose for which it is designed. "A hall of fame, instead of being accessory to a university, should be a National affair, as it is to perpetuate the names, memories, and sentiments of National men. There is no objection to having a hall of fame in every town upon which the names of our greatest men shall be inscribed, for the youth of the country to see daily. But a hall of fame that is to stand as a National memorial should have the stamp of National authority. I do not feel that this one will command the unqualified respect of the Nation." The writer has been misled by a name. "Hall of fame" is one of those bombastic terms which harm the cause behind it, and in this case will always hold the collection of tablets at the City University up to ridicule. The idea is an excellent one which any college, any City Hall, any library, might carry out, following a thousand precedents in the past and present. It is the assumption underlying the title that rouses a challenge. No one, not even the critical artist, would have thought twice about a lot of tablets; he would have noticed merely the unfortunate position of them and other points that seem to have displeased. But the pretentious title "Hall of Fame" set his teeth on edge and made him exclaim: "Let us have a National hall of fame worthy of the great Republic!"

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The Knoedler Galleries have a new shore scene in oils by Winslow Homer, a plunging view on the ocean from the "Canon Rock" near Scarborough, Me. Some distance from the cliffs the ground swell breaks over a concealed reef in a line of foam, and inshore the water is churned into a mass of confused surf by hidden rocks and the brown masses of crag. Here and there a spurt of foam reaches high on the cliffs to right and left. An opalescent sky completes the scene of savage grandeur. Mr. Homer is represented at the Pan-American by a score of water colors belonging to his Bermuda trip. In the Knoedler Galleries his water colors are from the Adirondacks, some from the upper waters of the Hudson. Such is "Blue Ledge on the Upper Hudson," a gorge with violet cliff-face to the left and wooded hills to the right, the centre occupied by a jam of logs relieved against purple patches of water. From the same region comes a view of the river with a few logs here and there caught on reefs. In the centre are two lumbermen, one carrying the pick and clutch proper to his calling, who are about to toss logs off the little rocky island. The coloring of this picture is powerful and most individual. It is one of the finest in the series of pictures into which lumbermen are introduced. Another water color in quieter mood is an Adirondack lake with a fly fisherman seated in his boat. With a steady hand he is drawing back his rod, and a white patch on the dark water of the lake shows where a trout lies fighting. Sunlight casts sharply against the stern of the boat and the back of the fisherman. A line of light behind and a ruffle at the bow of the boat suggest that the fish has pulled the craft forward in its struggles.

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Mr. Carroll Beckwith has sold his painting of a seated young girl reflected in a mirror, which forms part of the exhibit of the National Arts Club in the Liberal Arts Building at the Pan-American. A number of pottery vases by Charles Volkmar in the club's exhibit have been sold, and the little collection of pottery by the late Thomas Inglis of New York is also dotted with cards marked "Sold."

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Germans of California have erected a monument to Goethe and Schiller in Golden Gate Park. It is a copy of the double standing group in bronze by Rietschel, in which Goethe lays his left hand on Schiller's right shoulder. The original was erected in Weimar in 1857. The idea of a Goethe-Schiller monument was started some years ago at the California Midwinter Exhibition, and from motives of patriotism, or perhaps economy, it was decided to have a copy made of a monument already erected in Germany rather than attempt to get a new design from a sculptor here or abroad. The Mayor (who bears the strongly Teutonic name of Phelan) was equal to the occasion and accepted the monument on the part of San Francisco with all the tact of an Irishman, who has kissed the blarney stone.

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Mr. Claude Phillips laments the loss to Europe of old masters bought by Americans, for these masterpieces of the preceding centuries appear to him "but rootless splendors" when they cross the Atlantic and take their places in our strange cities. A great Titian, a great Rubens, even if enshrined in a sumptuous Italian palazzo in America, "cannot possibly say as much to the beholder as it would—to leave Venice out of the question—in Vienna, in Berlin, in Paris, or London." The mental effort over here, Mr. Phillips thinks, must be inevitably greater to appreciate a Titian or a Rubens torn away from surroundings with which it is more or less in harmony and placed in an atmosphere wholly strange to it, wholly unsuggestive of the conditions under which it was produced. "We have traditions. We have in great country houses of our aristocracy certain surroundings, the calm, the dignity, the tranquil beauty of which make undoubtedly a better and more reposeful setting for the great art of the past than anything that the wonderful cities of the United States, pulsating in every artery with modern life and modern aspiration, can afford." What does Mr. Phillips want? Shall old masters be kept exclusively in the country houses of his aristocracy and carefully excluded from the modern pushful cities of Europe like Birmingham, Manchester, Berlin, and Hamburg?

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The poet Jean Lahor has started a Society for the Preservation of Landscape in Paris, which will occupy itself with the protection of the country from vandalism, especially in stopping the practice of disfiguring picturesque spots with placards and advertisements. The cliffs of Brittany and the gorges of the Tarn are afflicted with posters in violent colors advertising all sorts of quack medicines and patent foods. It will also try to protect beautiful neighborhoods from factories. Many artists and writers have joined the society, which has entered into alliance with the Touring Club, the Alpine Society, the Society of Friends of Historic Monuments, and various art societies. A list of localities which are most in need of protection is to be drawn up at once.

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A select committee of Parliament whose duty was to report on the safety of the National Gallery from fire has recommended the purchase of the business sites adjoining the gallery that front on Pall Mall East. The site of the barracks for cavalry, if they can be condemned and removed, and these business sites will give the Gallery protection on all sides. The fire that broke out last year in one of these buildings has given a warning which is already being heeded.

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The French portrait painter Chartran, who was one of the first Parisian artists to make his mark in New York, continues to get commissions which bring him back from the other side. He was the forerunner of Duran, Madrazo, Boldini, Gandara, Ferraris, and other portrait painters who have found this country a good field for their talents. M. Chartran will return in November to execute several new commissions.

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Mr. C. Y. Turner, color director at the Pan-American, is at work on his mural painting for the new Court House at Baltimore, having decided on the composition to be submitted to the local Municipal Art Commission. It will be recalled that Baltimore agreed to appropriate $20,000 if the Municipal Art Society of the city, whose President is Daniel C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, agreed to contribute $10,000. The plan is to have three important mural paintings by La Farge, Blashfield, and Turner. The subjects chosen by Messrs. Blashfield and La Farge are not yet announced, but Mr. Turner has taken the scene of negotiations between the Indians and the founders of Maryland.

THE CATERPILLAR PLAGUE

Kerosene Oil Has Proved a Successful Remedy in Harlem.

Fluid Is Poured on Pavements, and the Worms Stay Away—Parks, Streets, and Even Houses Infested.

New York's annual plague of caterpillars, which began several days ago, has become more widespread than in previous years, and has developed in spots from Harlem to the Battery. The pests have invaded houses, and in other ways made themselves decidedly disagreeable. In one section a liberal supply of kerosene oil is being used to keep the invaders out of flats.

The first scouting party of the army of caterpillars appeared in Mount Morris Park about two weeks ago. The gardener of the park attacked it. Apparently he routed it, but this theory later proved a mistake, for during the past week the caterpillars began to increase in numbers at an alarming rate. Trees were stripped of their leaves by the hungry worms, and then the benches and walks began to be overrun with them. This condition prevailed almost entirely on the east side of the park. Do what they could, the gardener and his assistants could not gain any headway against the unwelcome visitors.

"This is the worst caterpillar plague we have had for fifty years," said Max Volkman, the gardener, "and there is nothing we can do but kill as many as we can, and trust to cleaning them out when they spin themselves into cocoons. Every morning I clean them off the trunks of the trees, two or three quarts from each tree."

Not content with their work in the park, the caterpillars made a sortie to the streets, and began to invade the stoops of houses. Thousands of the unpleasant, crawling things made walking along the sidewalks a positive torture as they were crushed under foot. Brooms simply swept them into the gutters, from which many returned none the worse.

Another invaded up-town section is Lenox Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets. Here the fine shade trees have been practically denuded of leaves. There was a long and steady fight between residents and the caterpillars, the latter always coming off victorious. Hallways were even filled with them, and bedrooms invaded. This condition continued up to Friday, when a bright genius thought of kerosene oil as a remedy. He proceeded to pour it along a narrow strip of the sidewalk in front of his property. This proved effective and not a caterpillar crossed the dead line. His example was followed by others, and now a greasy streak of oil marks the dead line along the two blocks, and residents of the houses eat and sleep in comfort.

One of the strange features of the plague is that the insects up to date have not attacked the trees in Central Park to any great extent. Madison Square Park, however, appears to be a choice habitat for them, for they began to appear there early in the week, and are continually increasing in numbers. People who have attempted to occupy any of the benches have found this out to their sorrow. Using one of the fine silken threads which are intended to make it cocoon, the caterpillar will drop drown from a tree above the benches and land on the unsuspecting citizen, who swears that the insect purposely aimed for his neck and safely landed just under the collar.

City Hall Park has had its share of the little pests, as well as the other parks. Here the caterpillars seemed to choose a spot where they could inflict most discomfort on human beings. They took up their position in two trees which overhang the temporary bridge across the subway work on the Mail Street side of the park. Here they hung down in clusters in such a way that it was impossible to cross the bridge without taking a dozen or so along with you on your hat or clothing. They disappeared from the park as suddenly as they came, and were next heard of in St. Paul's Churchyard, where they managed to drive away the young women who are employed in the surrounding office buildings and use the churchyard as a quiet resting place at the lunch hour.

The caterpillars are now in Battery Park. According to some who have encountered them, it is declared that they sting. Several of the policemen show blisters which they say were caused by these stings.

THE FISH AND OYSTER MARKET.

Bluefish, Sea Bass, and Weakfish Scarce —No Mackerel at All—Oysters to be Cheaper.

Fulton Market has for a week been hearing wails from fishermen from Atlantic City to Nova Scotia. The fish wouldn't bite, and as a consequence the supply sent to the market for nearly two weeks has been about 25 per cent. below the normal quantity. The decrease has been mainly felt in the members of the finny tribe most freely used in Summer—bluefish, weakfish, sea bass, and mackerel.

It is the New Jersey fishermen who have complained of the small catch of bluefish, sea bass, and weakfish. They say that their troubles have been due to the presence in the water of a quantity of live bait, which has supplied the food wants of the fish, so that they would not bite at bait on hooks. As a consequence Fulton Market sent the price of these fish up about 25 per cent. Eleven cents a pound is an average price for these, but during the past week they have been bringing 15 cents—an almost unprecedented figure for August.

The supply of codfish from the Massachusetts coast has been about normal, but for four days past not a single fresh mackerel has reached the market. One of the leading dealers refused yesterday to quote a price for mackerel, because he said there was positively none to be obtained. It is reported from Gloucester that many smacks and dories are out searching for the elusive mackerel, but that there is no telling when he will be found. He usually comes in a school, and in such vast numbers that a fisherman can scarcely shovel them into his boat fast enough. When he does get his catch he makes a tremendous rush for Gloucester or Boston, for the first boats to get a price for their catch in accordance with the fact that the market is barren.

The mackerel season will last only about three weeks longer, and fishermen are exercising unwonted vigilance to atone for past losses, for the season has been a bad one on the whole. As this fish is so uncertain, however, it is not impossible that the next few weeks will make up for what has been lost.

Sea food merchants are making preparations to handle the large oyster supply which will come in next week. A quantity of Blue Points and Rockaways were handled by the scows along the river front yesterday, but the season proper will not begin until Sept. 1. Dealers say that the supply this year will be one of the largest and finest ever known. Rockaways that have been on the market for the past few weeks have been of extraordinarily good quality. Not only will the supply be large and fine, but it is expected that the wholesale price of the bivalves will be about 50 cents a barrel less than last year.

A larger number of oysters are being canned now than is usually the case. This industry has been developed to a science, and it is possible to ship the oysters to inland places and keep them in almost perfect condition. Canners have mastered the art of cleaning the bivalve, and the canned goods are apt to be even cleaner than the oysters eaten "on the half" immediately after the shell is pried open. Great things are expected from the Buzzard's Bay beds. The spawning season for these bivalves is not yet ended, and they will not reach the market for perhaps two months yet, but reports are to the effect that conditions for a fine supply have been unusually favorable.

A Jersey City Runaway Marriage.

Miss Lulu Hauck, the young daughter of Anthony Hauck, Street and Water Commissioner of Jersey City, surprised her friends yesterday by the announcement that she and Harvey Bumsted of 590 Bramhold Avenue, Jersey City, were married in New York on Aug. 4. The couple met in June last and say they loved at first sight. The families of the bride and bridegroom say there was no objection to the marriage on either side and no reason why it should have taken place so hurriedly or why it should have been kept secret.

TALK OF BIG BREWERY WAR.

Report that 20,000 Union Men Are to be Locked Out Discredited in This City.

A report which was circulated here yesterday to the effect that the National Association of Brewers had decided to lock 20,000 union brewers out on Sept. 1, and that the association had appealed to the brewery owners in the city to assist in the fight, was laughed at yesterday by the members of the local branch of the association. Another report that a circular had been issued by the National Union of Brewery Workmen to the local unions requesting them to raise funds for a "war to the knife" with the association was discredited by the labor leaders.

Secretary Warner of the Board of Trade of the New York Branch of the National Brewers' Association said that the non-union breweries were still negotiating with the representatives of the unions with regard to unionizing them. The trouble between the unions and the breweries was only in the State of Ohio. What that trouble exactly was he did not know.

"But I do know," he continued, "that we are not worrying over the Ohio trouble. We have troubles enough of our own. There is no National movement of the kind. Everything is pacific. Except in the vicinity of New York, 95 per cent. of the brewers are union. At present we are paying union rates. At the last convention of our National Association it was decided to leave the question of the unionizing of the breweries to the local boards of trade of our association."

Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Executive Board of the local unions of brewers, said that there is the utmost good feeling in the negotiations which are still going on with the proprietors of non-union breweries, and there is no reason to suppose that there will be any trouble, as the employers' association wants peace.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 24.—So far as Milwaukee is concerned, there will be no trouble, as contracts between the local brewers' association and the brewery workmen have still several months to run. When the contracts expire it is understood that they will be renewed to the satisfaction of all concerned.

BANK ROBBERS GOT $250.

Blew Open Safe at Petersburg, Ind., and Escaped from Crowd Attracted by Explosion.

PETERSBURG, Ind., Aug. 24.—Early today six burglars broke into the Citizens' Bank here and stole about $250 in cash. Two men discovered the burglars at work, and when they attempted to sound the alarm, loaded revolvers in the hands of two of the men were shoved in their faces and they subsided.

The burglars broke into a car house, secured tools, and broke into the bank. Nitroglycerine was used for wrecking the safe. The explosion attracted a large crowd of citizens, but the robbers escaped with their booty. A posse started on the trail, but late this afternoon the robbers were still at large.

KILLED A WIFE BEATER.

Tennessee Sheriff Refused to Arrest the Killer and Coroner's Jury Found the Killing Justifiable.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 24.—Dr. J. W. Herrod of Gallatin was shot and instantly killed by Homer Ritchie at Dixon Spring last night. The killing was the result of an assault made upon Ritchie while he was protecting Mrs. Herrod from violence at the hands of her husband.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide and the Sheriff refused to arrest Ritchie, who went to Carthage for the purpose of giving himself up.

SMALL GERMAN STEAMER LOST.

Eight Sailors from the Libau Drowned by Capsizing of a Boat.

STETTIN, Aug. 24.—News has just been received here that the German steamer Libau, which left Memel bound for this port on the evening of Aug. 21, sprang a leak and sank.

Sixteen of the crew put off in small boats. One of the boats capsized and eight persons which it contained were drowned. The other shipwrecked men reached Kranz in safety.

The Libau was a local coasting steamer, hailing from Stettin, and was of 474 tons. She was built in 1879 at Rostock.

An Ohio Postmaster a Suicide.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Post Office Department was to-day notified by Inspector Vickery at Cincinnati of the suicide of Postmaster William Price of Baltimore, Ohio. He had been found short in his money order accounts. The tragedy occurred yesterday.

Order Negroes to Leave Sapulpa.

SAPULPA, Indian Territory, Aug. 24.—A citizens' committee has decided that all negroes not of Creek blood must leave Sapulpa by Monday afternoon, and notices to this effect were posted around town today. The order is the result of lawlessness. It is probable the negroes will resist and bloodshed is feared.

Sam Strong's Murder Unpremeditated.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Aug. 24.—The Coroner's jury, in the case of the killing of Samuel Strong, the millionaire mine owner, by Grant Crumley, has rendered a verdict that the killing was without premeditation.

Benefit Performance in Long Branch.

A benefit performance for the Monmouth Memorial Hospital will be given at the Norwood Park Casino, Long Branch, on Friday next. There will be a one-act comedy, called "My Lord Lewith," in which the players will be Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Byron, Fulton Russell, Jr., and David Bagnell. Individual acts are to be presented by Dan McAvoy, Tom Browne, Miss Amelia Summerville, and Miss Amy Angeles. Charles Ross and Miss Fenton, assisted by Miss Parsons and Burt Ewing, will be seen in "Just Like a Mormon."

SLOSSON ANSWERS A CHALLENGE.

Will Play L. Barntel at $1,000 and Schaefer at $500 a Side.

In an open letter, George Slosson, the billiard player, has answered a challenge for a match made by L. Barntel, the French balk-line champion, through the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company. He accepts on condition that terms he makes shall govern the contest. The terms offered by Slosson are as follows:

The match to be eighteen-inch balk line, no shot in; that is to say, when the two object balls are at rest in any one of the eight spaces, one or both of the object balls must be driven out of said space on the first counting shot. The same condition applies to the anchor, 3½ by 7, otherwise the rules of the fourteen-inch balk-line game as played for the championship to govern. The match to consist of 600 points up, to be played in some public hall in New York City, the winner to take the entire receipts of the house after all necessary expenses are paid.

Slosson, in his letter, writes in part as follows: "I know nothing about the eighteen-inch balk-line game as proposed by Mr. Barntel, never having played in my life with two shots in, and I see no good reason why the French experts should ingraft on the Americans a style of game peculiarly their own invention, and at which they have been steadily practicing for years. Mr. Barntel has the reputation now of being one of the best exponents of the balk-line game in France, but, being comparatively unknown in this country, I am impelled to insist that the match shall be for not less than $1,000 a side, so that in case the receipts of the house fail to exceed the expenses the winner will have something good for his labors.

"I will be pleased to make two matches with Jacob Schaefer, one at eighteen-inch balk-line as played for the championship of the world at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, which I won, and one at cushion carroms, for $500 a side each game, the number of points to be 600 and 400 respectively, and to be played in New York City preceding any other match or matches with any one else, as I have repeatedly promised to give 'The Wizard' preference over all other players when he saw fit to make any matches."

Slosson concludes his letter by stating his willingness to make matches with both George Sutton of Chicago and M. Fournil of France, who have challenged him, but stipulates before any negotiations are opened that either or both shall deposit a forfeit to bind the matches they ask for.

The Fourth and Last Week of the Ninth Half Yearly Trade Sale of

Furniture,

Carpets and Rugs, Upholstery Goods, China and Glass Ware, Wall Papers, and Household Furnishings

generally begins to-morrow. In many respects it has been one of the most successful sales of the kind ever held at The Big Store or any other store. Its success was due to its able management and the absolute merit of the goods themselves, for better stock was never offered at such low prices. The time is short, but the opportunities to save money are simply great—don't miss them! All purchases made within the next week will, if desired, be held for delivery sixty days hence, free of charge. Read what we offer for to-morrow and compare goods and prices with those of other stores if you would be certain of where to buy to the greatest advantage.

243 designs of EXTENSION TABLES, some golden oak, others mahogany, some round top, others square top, piano polish finish, some 6 feet, others 8 and 10 feet long when extended, very massive legs, new and elegant designs, specially priced for this sale as follows:

Actual value	$6.25;	in this sale at	4.75
Actual value	$7.50;	in this sale at	5.50
Actual value	$12.00;	in this sale at	8.75
Actual value	$16.00;	in this sale at	12.00
Actual value	$20.00;	in this sale at	15.00
Actual value	$24.00;	in this sale at	19.00
Actual value	$29.00;	in this sale at	22 50
Actual value	$33.00;	in this sale at	27 00
Actual value	$42.00;	in this sale at	35 00
Actual value	$45.00;	in this sale at	39.00
Actual value	$50.00;	in this sale at	42.00
Actual value	$55.00;	in this sale at	45.00
Actual value	$68.00;	in this sale at	55.00
Actual value	$84.00;	in this sale at	72.00
Actual value	$105.00;	in this sale at	90.00
Actual value	$125.00;	in this sale at	100.00

196 designs of CHINA CLOSETS, some golden oak, others mahogany, piano polish finish, some double thick bent end glasses, some with handsome carved tops, others with French bevel plate mirror, specially priced for this sale as follows:

Actual value	$15.50;	in this sale at	11.75
Actual value	$22.00;	in this sale at	16.50
Actual value	$31.00;	in this sale at	25.00
Actual value	$34.00;	in this sale at	27.50
Actual value	$40.00;	in this sale at	31.50
Actual value	$38.00;	in this sale at	33.00
Actual value	$42.00;	in this sale at	36.00
Actual value	$45.00;	in this sale at	39.75
Actual value	$50.00;	in this sale at	42.00
Actual value	$56.00;	in this sale at	45.00
Actual value	$65.00;	in this sale at	55.00
Actual value	$75.00;	in this sale at	62.50
Actual value	$81.00;	in this sale at	69.75
Actual value	$100.00;	in this sale at	88.00
Actual value	$135.00;	in this sale at	109.00

194 designs of SIDEBOARDS, of handsome designs, some golden oak, others mahogany, piano polish finish, some swell front, lined silver drawers, large linen drawers and wine closets, exquisitely carved, massive top with French bevel plate mirror, specially priced for this sale as follows:

Actual value	$22.00;	in this sale at	13.75
Actual value	$25.00;	in this sale at	18.00
Actual value	$28.00;	in this sale at	23.00
Actual value	$37.50;	in this sale at	30.00
Actual value	$45.00;	in this sale at	37.50
Actual value	$49.00;	in this sale at	42.00
Actual value	$54.00;	in this sale at	45.00
Actual value	$64.00;	in this sale at	55.00
Actual value	$67.00;	in this sale at	59.50
Actual value	$80.00;	in this sale at	67.50
Actual value	$85.00;	in this sale at	74.50
Actual value	$98.00;	in this sale at	85.00
Actual value	$120.00;	in this sale at	99.00
Actual value	$185.00;	in this sale at	150.00
Actual value	$224.00;	in this sale at	185.00
Actual value	$375.00;	in this sale at	315.00

(Third Floor)

Curtains and Upholsteries

3,700 PAIRS NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, specially secured for this sale at about weaver's cost. The prices are, per pair, $3.30, $2.85, $2.15, $1.70 and 1.15

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS. Three special lots, wonderfully cheap:
Lot No. 1—$3.75 and $4.00 qualities, per pair, 2.50
Lot No. 2—$6.90 to $8.50 qualities, per pair, 5.15
Lot No. 3—$10.50 to $15.00 qualities, per pair, 8.65

PORTIERES.
400 pairs extra heavy corduroy weaves, novel Oriental effects, fine armures, etc.; value $4.50 to $7.50, at, per pair, 3.85
Bordered Tapestry Portieres, plain centres with applique borders, a stylish novelty, per pair, 5.50
Satin Derby Portieres, with heavy tassel fringes, a large range of colors, at, per pair, 7.90

COUCH COVERS.
Tapestry Covers, in Armure and Bagdad weaves, excellent reversible goods, each, 1.45
Oriental Rug Patterns, heavily fringed, each, 2.95
Turkish Tapestry Covers, extra wide, very heavy quality, value $5.00, each, 3.95
(Third Floor, Front.)

Wall Papers.

Wall Papers for bedrooms, all on white back paper, neat designs, per roll, 3
Wall Papers for chambers, small parlors, &c., dainty designs in either light or dark effects, stripes and florals, at, per roll, 7
Wall Papers for halls, dining rooms, &c., handsome designs in rich color effects, the best of this season's products, at, per roll, 14
Wall Paper for parlors, reception halls, &c., silk, satin and heavy embossed effects, soft, delicate colorings or highly colored as desired, per roll, 18
(Third Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Linens and Domestics.

Table Damask—Full bleached, all linen Table Damask; regularly sold at 69c. a yard, here to-morrow for 48
Pattern Table Cloths, of genuine double Damask, full bleached, in choice patterns; the hit of the season; these sizes and prices:

3-yd. size,	2½-yd. size,	2-yd. size,
2.35	1.89	1.59

Napkins—Silver bleached, of very durable texture, size 20x20 inches; per dozen, only 1.00
Napkins—Full bleached Satin Damask, size ¾, in a choice variety of patterns; good value at $1.75 a dozen; on sale to-morrow for 1.49
Doylies—Fringed Fruit Doylies, in 3 sizes, as follows:

18x18 in.	15x15 in.	12x12 in.
10c. each.	5c. each.	3c. each.

Linen Huckaback Towels, size 19x36 inches, each, 11
Turkish Towels, worth 18c. each, for 12½
Turkish Bath Mats, worth 50c. each, for 39
Bed Spreads, full size, hemmed, worth $1.35, for 95
Bed Sheets, extra heavy bleached cotton, single bed size, each, 29
Bed Sheets, extra heavy bleached cotton, double bed size, each, 45
Pillow Cases of good, strong bleached cotton, each 9½
(Main Floor, Centre, 19th St. Side.)

Fine China, Cut Glass and Bric-a-Brac

DINNER SETS.
Dinner Set, French Limoges China, 100 pieces, very handsomely decorated, including 16-in. platter, soup tureen and large size plates, a very complete service; regularly sold at $22.00, special at 16.50
Dinner Set, 112 pieces, finest Haviland French China, very richly decorated and gold traced. This is an "open stock" pattern, which gives you a great advantage over regular dinner sets, as you can replace a broken cup, plate or dish at any time, and keep your set complete for very little money; regularly sold at $32.00; special at 18.75
Dinner Set, Austrian China, 100 pieces, including soup tureen and large size 16-in. platter, handsomely decorated, regularly sold at $20.00; special at 13.40
Dinner Set, fine thin porcelain, richly decorated, all gold lined, 112 pieces, regularly sold at $11.00; special at 7.40
Tea Set, Austrian China, very richly decorated, regularly sold at $7.00; special at 4.75
Tea Set, 56 pieces, thin porcelain, richly decorated, regularly sold at $5.00; special at 2.90

BRIC-A-BRAC.
An assortment of the newest shapes and decorations, of our own direct importations, all shapes and sizes, regularly sold from $1.50 to $1.75; special at 95
Large size Vases, Jugs and Centre Pieces, very richly colored with new colors, handsomely decorated in miniature effects; regularly sold at $2.50; special at 1.75
Piaques, French Limoges China, all hand-painted, coin gold edges, 10-in. size; regularly sold at $3.00; special, 1.50
14-in. size, decorated with game birds, heavy gold coin edges; regularly sold at $6.50; special at 4.75

CUT GLASS.
Best American Cut Glass, all deeply cut, in exceedingly handsome designs. The assortment is too large to go into details—here are a few quotations:
Cut Glass 8-in. Fruit or Berry Bowl, very rich design; regularly sold at $4.75; special at 3.90
Cut Glass Olive Bon-Bon Dish, with handle or without; regularly sold at $2.00; special at 1.25
Peppers and Salts, best heavy screw tops; regularly sold at 75c.; special at 25
Decanter, 1-pint size, cut neck and stopper, handsome design; regularly sold at $3.00; special at 1.75
Decanter, quart size as above; regularly sold at $3.50; special at 2.25
Claret Jug, rich design, cut neck and stopper, 1-pint size; regularly sold at $3.50; special at 2.25
Claret Jug, quart size; regularly sold at $5.00; special at 3.00
(Basement.)

Bed Comforters.

Our comforters contain clean, new white cotton only—no waste, no shoddy. The cotton is prepared by a special process, in one sheet, which renders it light and fluffy. We guarantee them. Just note the low prices:
Bed Comforters, full size, with plain ends, at, each, 75
Bed Comforters, full size, ruffled, in choice light or dark patterns, each, 1.10
Bed Comforters, full size, medium weight, sateen covered, in a fine selection of patterns; regular $2.50 value, for 1.95
Bed Comforters, plain centres, with plain backs, fine white cotton filling, each 2.95
Bed Comforters, down filled, choice patterns; regular $4.00 value, for 2.95
Crib size Comforters, ruffled, each, 39
(Third Floor, Front.)

Carpets.

SMITH'S AXMINSTER CARPETS—A large line of patterns to choose from, some with borders to match, worth up to $1.25 per yard, special at 70
VELVET CARPETS—Smith's, Sanford's and other standard makes, suitable for rooms, halls and stairs, values up to $1.15 per yard, special for Monday at 65
BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS—From the Lowell and Bigelow mills, select styles and colorings, worth up to $1.35 per yard, special for Monday at 85
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS—The most popular carpet sold to-day; a complete assortment of patterns and colorings, in three grades, priced as follows:
The $1.00 per yard quality for 65
The 85c. per yard quality for 50
The 65c. per yard quality for 37½
To protect ourselves from dealers none of these carpets will be sold by the roll—that's the only restriction. (Third Floor, Front.)

Housefurnishings.

"Universal" or "Enterprise" Meat or Food Choppers, full sizes, at 1.10
Folding Ironing Boards, 4½ feet long, with stand, at 65
4-feet Clothes Bars, 3-fold, at 30
Curtain Stretchers, the improved folding style, at 85
6-feet Step Ladder, strongly made, at 45
Book Racks, with three shelves, 48-in. high, at 45
Ready Mixed Paints, guaranteed

MR. SCANNELL'S FIGHT AGAINST INDICTMENTS

Ready for Arguments on the Motion to Dismiss Them.

Mr. Philbin's Reply to Contentions that Illegal Evidence Was Considered by the Grand Jury.

Argument on the demurrers and motion to dismiss the indictments found against Fire Commissioner Scannell, his friend, William L. Marks, and "others," for conspiracy to defraud the city in the purchase of Fire Department supplies, and against the Commissioner for neglect of duty, will be heard by Justice Gildersleeve, sitting in the extraordinary term of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court tomorrow.

John D. Lindsay and Sidney S. Meyers will argue for the dismissal of the indictments. The motion will be opposed by Assistant District Attorneys Arthur C. Train and Samuel Ordway.

Commissioner Scannell and Marks were indicted on June 28 last. At the time it was not known that indictments were found against "others." Neither the Commissioner nor Mr. Marks has as yet pleaded. Pending argument on the motion to transfer and to dismiss a stay of all proceedings was obtained from the Supreme Court.

In the investigation, conducted by Messrs. Train and Ordway before the Grand Jury into Fire Commissioner Scannell's method of purchasing supplies, the names of several other persons were mentioned, but they were not sufficiently implicated to warrant the finding of indictments against them.

This fact, it is believed in the District Attorney's office, has furnished the Commissioner's counsel with their ground for moving the dismissal of the indictments, the contention being that illegal evidence was brought out before the Grand Jury.

Those in a position to know declare that the Grand Jury was told of the payment of money, but not to the Commissioner, and that soon afterward the results desired by those paying the money were accomplished. The hearing of testimony against the other persons mentioned in the investigation may be considered by the defense's lawyers, according to the District Attorney's office, as illegal evidence.

The position of the District Attorney's office regarding this matter is that the introduction of any evidence tending to implicate the Commissioner was highly proper, and that even if the evidence against the "others" had not been adduced, the indictments against the Commissioner and Marks would have been found.

To set aside an indictment, the public prosecutor holds, it must be shown that without the introduction of improper and illegal evidence the indictments would not have been found. He also holds that in an investigation of the scope of that made into the Fire Department's purchasing branch it was proper to bring out all of the matters relating to the alleged conspiracy, and that questions put to witnesses tending to bring out all of the facts are quite proper and legal. To hold to the contrary, in his opinion, would practically nullify the effect of any such investigation, as a juror favoring the defendant might by asking some improper question practically kill any indictment that might be found.

Some question as to Mr. Ordway's status before the Grand Jury has also arisen since the indictments were filed. Mr. Ordway was retained by Mr. Philbin to conduct, in conjunction with Mr. Train, the investigation before the Grand Jury. It is held in the District Attorney's office that Mr. Ordway's oath of office as a lawyer and an officer of the court was just as binding as that of a formal appointee, and that indictments found as a result of his prosecution would be quite as regular. Mr. Ordway's retention was due to the pressure of business in the District Attorney's office.

The contention of counsel that the indictments of the Commissioner and his friend and "others" were found only by a bare majority and that the Grand Jury afterward asked that they be permitted to reconsider their action is denied by the District Attorney. The allegation that many of the Grand Jurors were not present during the taking of all of the testimony is answered by the statement that the transcript of the evidence was carefully read to each juror and that it was almost impossible to have each juror in the jury room each minute of the session.

SMALLPOX IN NEW YORK CITY.

State Board of Health's Report Shows that There Were Eighty Deaths in July.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 24.—There were eighty deaths from smallpox in New York City during the month of July. This is shown in the tabulations of the mortality bulletin of the State Board of Health for July, which is now in course of preparation. In Yonkers there were five, and in the rest of the State fifteen, swelling the total to 100. This is the greatest number of deaths in a single month from this disease in the history of the State Board of Health.

Of the deaths in New York City eight occurred in Manhattan and seventy-two in the Bronx. The reason for the greater proportion in the Bronx is because cases of smallpox, when discovered, are sent to North Brother Island.

For the first six months of this year there were 1,680 cases reported in New York City. In May the cases were most numerous; then they began to drop off, and since the coming of August have fallen to about thirty-six cases a week. In the entire State there have been about forty cases a week during this month. All the new cases since the first of the month have been in places where the disease existed in July. This, the State Board looks upon as favorable.

CALLS PARLIAMENT A FARCE.

James G. Weir, a Member, Says the British Cabinet Controls Legislation.

"Parliament has become a farce—a perfect farce."

So declared James Galloway Weir, member of the Parliament of Great Britain from Ross and Cromartyshire, Scotland, just after landing yesterday from the Cunard Line steamship Etruria. At the last election Mr. Weir received the largest majority obtained by any member elected from Scotland. He has represented his district since 1892, and is a member of the Liberal Party.

"For a long time there has been no possibility of discussion in Parliament," he continued. "All legislation is by closure. The Cabinet decides what it wants, then introduces it, calls for a closure rule, and the measure is passed. It is wrong, and must come to an end soon, or else the constitutional liberties of England will be threatened.

"An example of the oppression of the party in power was the recent expulsion of the members from Ireland. They were goaded to desperation, and in a moment of excitement committed indiscretions which were improper. But it was unfair to expel them, and I voted against it. All party conditions in England will continue to be in a muddled condition until the war is over. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is the strongest man in the Liberal Party, and we are hoping that he will lead us out of the maze of troubles in which the party conditions of the nation now seem to be involved. The parties vote straight on important questions, but all the little divisions that are made so much of in the press amount to absolutely nothing.

"The war must be brought to a close. All England is sick of the war. Parliament is terribly sick of it. For some time there were a great many people in England who favored the war, but they never knew that it was going to cost as it has. They are tired of it now, and are demanding that it be brought to a close. It is the worst thing England ever tried, and every Englishman will be happy when it is over."

Mr. Weir is traveling around the world. He goes at once to Vancouver, then to Japan, and back by the Siberian Railroad, hoping to reach England in time for the opening of Parliament in the Fall.

YOUSSEF NAJAH RELEASED.

The Case of Sapelli, Accused of Bribery, Still Under Investigation.

Youssef Najah, the Syrian, who on Aug. 12 disappeared from the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique steamship La Bretagne, just after he had been notified that he would be detained because of the condition of his eyes, was released yesterday. Investigation by the officials of the Immigration Bureau established that, after the surgeon examined him, Najah enlisted the sympathy of a waiter on the ship. La Bretagne was at her dock, and, at a convenient opportunity, the waiter pushed the Syrian, saying, "Go, be quick, or they'll catch you," and the hint was taken with alacrity.

Najah, who was a second-class passenger, escaped to Buffalo, and found employment as a waiter in a restaurant in the Streets of Cairo at the Exposition. Meanwhile the Immigration authorities demanded of the French line that the Syrian be produced. The company spared neither pains nor money in complying with the demand. They sent an agent of the line with Immigration Inspector Myerson to Buffalo, and these two, with the aid of Capt. Valely's staff, located their man on the Free Midway and arrested him on Wednesday. He readily acknowledged his identity, and did not oppose a request to return to New York. He was taken to Ellis Island yesterday morning and examined by a medical expert, who promptly declared that the eye trouble, which had mostly disappeared, had been wrongly diagnosed, and that it was a mild case of conjunctivitis. Najah will go back to Buffalo.

Commissioner Fitchie and Assistnat Commissioner McSweeney were busy yesterday at Ellis Island with the investigation of the situation that developed with the arrest of Ernesto Sapelli, the steward on La Gascogne, for bribing Immigration Inspector Junker to pass alien Italians as returning American citizens. The officials of the Immigration Bureau are convinced that Sapelli was the dupe of an old hand in the business of facilitating the landing of aliens. They suspect a Swiss boarding house runner, and expect to have him in custody by to-morrow. Sapelli is still in the Ludlow Street Jail, and, although a dupe, he is in the eyes of the law as guilty as the man who prompted him to bribe. Yet he may escape punishment by giving evidence for the Government.

CUSTOMS INQUIRY GENERAL.

The Appraiser Says Investigation Is Not Confined to Invoices of Suspected Firms.

Collector Bidwell took no action yesterday on the return of an invoice of silks and handkerchiefs imported by A. S. Rosenthal & Co., by Appraiser Wakeman. The Collector declined to discuss the matter, as did Col. Phelps, chief of the law division of the Custom House. A semi-official statement on the subject was to this effect:

"In regard to the last returned invoice, there were certain violations on it, but nothing came to the Custom House authorities on which they could act. The data that were lacking appeared to have been omitted inadvertently, so that in time they may be supplied. Had the return been in due form, the Collector could not, under the law, have acted—in ordering the seizure of the goods, for instance—within forty-eight business hours, the time allowed the importers to demand an appraisement, and, if necessary, a reappraisement. It is not likely that the customs authorities will act otherwise than deliberately. No interest will suffer except through precipitate action. In the case of the fifteen cases of silk ordered seized a week ago, the United States District Attorney has not had the matter called to his attention, and he will not be in a position to act until this is done. This will not be until the Collector has thoroughly satisfied himself in regard to the merits of the case."

Appraiser Wakeman said yesterday that in all probability there would be no additional invoices returned to the Collector during the day. He intimated that there were several invoices of goods imported by Rosenthal & Co. undergoing investigation. He said that the investigation was not being confined to the invoices of the suspected firm, but that every invoice was being subjected to the closest scrutiny. The finding of any discrepancies in invoices of firms other than the one were not anticipated.

In regard to the invoice returned to the Collector on Friday, Mr. Wakeman remarked that it was one of the most difficult to investigate, covering, as it did, such a wide variety of merchandise. Nearly every kind of silk handkerchief was mentioned on it. The investigation on the one invoice alone consumed several days.

Asked about the statement made by the firm's counsel, ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, that the fifteen cases ordered seized had only been 1,400 pounds over weight, Mr. Wakeman said that the statement was practically correct, but that this, to his mind, was quite a discrepancy.

"One-half of 1 per cent.," he said, "is as much as most invoices vary from the true weight of goods, and 1,400 pounds is a good deal more than one-half of 1 per cent."

In regard to the letter of importers to the Secretary of the Treasury relating to the transfer of examiners, the Appraiser had nothing to say, deeming it improper for him to make any comment on it until he had received official word from the Secretary in regard thereto.

LEGAL NOTE.

A MURDER CASE.—Louisa Stolz, a widow, seventy-four years old, lived alone in the suburbs of Portland, Ind. She was a woman of wealth, and it was generally understood that she kept considerable sums of money about her house. She was eccentric and a recluse, having but few visitors, and of a miserly disposition. M. Mahan, the City Marshal of Portland, on Saturday, Feb. 12, 1898, received through the Post Office an anonymous postal card notifying him "that the old lady living near the North End Heading factory" had been robbed. He at once went to Mrs. Stolz's residence, and, after knocking at the door and receiving no response, went across the street to Mrs. Loretta Boes, a neighbor, and showed her the postal card and returned to the business part of the city. Afterward on the same day Mrs. Boes, with two men from the factory went to Mrs. Stolz's house, and, finding the outside kitchen door unlocked, entered the house, and in the sitting room found the aged widow dead. Her hands and feet were bound, and her mouth and the upper part of her throat were filled with a cotton cloth, and a red handkerchief was bound about her head. The head and face were also entirely covered with a large cotton spread. Albert Musser and Samuel Marshall were arrested and charged with the crime. The conviction of the former of murder in the first degree has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of Indiana, in an opinion by Chief Justice Monks. Marshall and the convicted man, so the State showed, hung about a boiler room of a factory in the City of Anderson. Musser had just been released after serving a term in prison. Marshall told the boiler tender that his partner "was going up the line to pull off a peach"; that there was an old lady up the line who was afraid of banks; that she had lots of money, and lived all alone; that she was supposed to have between $5,000 and $7,000 in the house; that there was a young fellow up there who had his right arm blown off in a safe-cracking job, and that there was no house near by, only a factory. Such a young fellow as described by Marshall lived near the Stolz house. Marshall and Musser were seen near the Stolz place on the afternoon of the day of the murder, and the next day Marshall exhibited considerable sums of money, although it was known that previously he had none. The Court holds, among other things, that it was proper to admit the postal card in evidence for the purpose of showing the information on which the Marshal acted. Neither was it error. Chief Justice Monks says, to admit testimony to the effect that it was generally known that the deceased had money in the house.

Children Quarrel and One Loses an Eye.

Because of a children's quarrel little Tillie Herman, an eight-year-old girl living at 132 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, is at the Long Island College Hospital awaiting an operation for the removal of one of her eyes. It is feared that she will lose the sight of the other. Constantine Dickerson, ten years old, who lives next door to the injured child, is under arrest, charged with having struck his companion in the eye with a wire nail during a dispute on Friday. The Dickerson boy was arraigned before Magistrate Dooley in the Butler Street Court yesterday and was held, in the absence of $900 bail, for examination on Wednesday. He was placed in charge of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

No other disease is so fatal as worms. Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge eradicates these pests, and is at the same time a health builder.

Incipient Consumption can be cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Reduced Drawing-Room Beauties

3-PC. GOOD SUITES, $110.00 TO $275.00. (former prices $165.00 to $410.00).
SOFAS.....$48.00 TO $82.00 (former prices $72.00 to $123.00).
ARMCHAIRS.....$22.00 TO $45.00 (former prices $34.00 to $64.00).
MAHOGANY SUITES..$00.00 TO $215.00 (former prices $130.00 to $304.00).

Coverings are of finest satin brocades, silk tapestries, etc.

Also reception chairs, window-seats, cabinets, etc., reduced—all in exquisite gold finish, designs echoing the splendor of the French Court of Le Grand Monarch.

Upholstered in rich tapestries, velours, etc.—far heavier in appearance than the gold furniture, but fully as artistic in designs.

Bargains for every room, as still more space must be made for the superb Autumn novelties daily arriving from our factory.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

EXCHANGE BANK'S CAPITAL.

To Be Increased to $500,000—Changes in the Staff of Officers.

The New York National Exchange Bank has called for a special meeting of the stockholders for Sept. 25 for the purpose of voting upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the bank from $300,000 to $500,000 by the issue of 2,000 additional shares of the par value of $100 each at the price of $200 a share.

The announcement follows closely upon the augmentation of the working force of the bank made necessary by the increase of business. The change in the force was made on Friday last during the Directors' meeting, when Lewis E. Pierson was elected a Vice President, and Rollin P. Grant, who was the paying teller, was appointed cashier. James Rowland continues as President of the bank, and Frank S. Hyatt continues a Vice President, as heretofore. Both of the officers of the bank who have been advanced are thirty-one years old. Mr. Pierson was only twenty-eight years old when the bank appointed him as its cashier.

The bank, as late as last May, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary by a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria. It was established in 1851, and was reorganized in October, 1893. At the time of the reorganization, James Rowland of James Rowland & Co., commission merchants, was elected President, and Mr. Pierson, who had been discount clerk of the Hanover Bank, was made cashier of the Exchange Bank.

THIS WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

Interest to-morrow night centres in the first appearance of William Faversham as a star, under the management of Charles Frohman. Mr. Faversham's entrance into the stellar ranks will be made at the Criterion Theatre, the play selected being "A Royal Rival," which has been adapted by Gerald du Maurier. The piece is now being played at the Duke of York's Theatre, in London, where Lewis Waller is cast for the part in which Mr. Faversham is to appear here. The latter has been for a long time a favorite with New York playgoers. As leading man of the Empire stock company for two seasons he added to his popularity, and his reappearance there in "Brother Officers" after a long illness was the occasion for a marked demonstration on the part of his admirers. The character he will portray in "A Royal Rival" is that of a romantic hero, and is said to be exactly to his liking. He is surrounded by a large number of well-known players, among whom are Julie Opp, who comes from London for the present engagement; Edwin Stevens of the Empire company, Joseph Holland, Jessie Busley, Maggie Holloway Fisher, N. S. Jelenko, Snitz Edwards, and James Kearney. It is not necessary to tell now the story from which Gerald du Maurier adapted "A Royal Rival." The version which Mr. Faversham will present is divided into four acts. In the first Don Caesar fights the duel in defense of the boy here called Pedro. The second ends with Caesar's escape from prison after the mysterious marriage. In the third he escapes from the clutches of Don José. The last act deals with the attempted seduction of Maritana, called Marita, by the King of Spain; the story of the treachery of Don José and his death by Don Caesar's sword, and the appointment of the latter to the Governorship of Granada.

"Florodora," despite its run of forty-three weeks at the Casino, continues to attract large audiences, and its popularity is still so great that the management have not yet begun to figure on the date of closing. The familiar sextet and the other pleasing musical numbers evoke as much enthusiasm as ever, and frequent demands for encores attest how much the music is liked. The new English beauties have made a decided hit, and additional interest has been lent to the production by the presence in the cast of Jeanette Lowrie as Angela Gillain, and Frances Tyson, who is playing the part of the maid for the first time. Cyril Scott, who is to retire from the cast, will be succeeded by Charles Dickson, and W. T. Carleton will play the part of the American millionaire while R. E. Graham is resting.

"Are You a Mason?" has filled the Garrick nightly. Mr. Ditrichstein's comedy seems to cause as much laughter on its return engagement as during the original run last season. An effort has been made by Rich and Harris to have the time at the Garrick extended, but future engagements at the house have made that impossible. Besides, managers out of town have refused to substitute another attraction for the time held by "Are You a Mason?" In consequence the company will start on its Western tour early in September.

Fourteenth Streeet Theatre audiences vote "The Mormon Wife" a success, and the returns at the box office are so satisfying that Manager Rosenquest will continue the piece until further notice. Roselle Knott, Meta Maynard, and William Humphries continue in the cast. At every performance Gertrude Haynes and her "Choir Celestial" appear in the Mormon tabernacle scene.

"Arizona" still draws crowded audiences that tax the capacity of the big Academy of Music. The revival of the play, which had a long run on Broadway last season, has been made on an elaborate scale, and the introduction of cavalry horses and soldiers has added to its effectiveness. At the same time the elaboration seems not to have destroyed the charming atmosphere of the piece.

The varied assortments of moving pictures at the Eden Musée offer much of interest to those who visit the place. A new series illustrates the life of the Filipino. In the concert programmes vocal selections and orchestral numbers include both popular and classical music, and novelties of various sorts are continually introduced in the American Gallery, the Winter Garden, and the Chamber of Horrors.

At the Knickerbocker Theatre Francis Wilson and his company in "The Strollers" are nearing the end of their engagement. To-morrow night ushers in the last week. The theatre has been well filled almost every evening. The comedian's efforts are received with much laughter, and the musical numbers in several cases have struck popular fancy.

In the programme arranged for the thirteenth and last Sunday night concert this evening at the St. Nicholas Garden Mendelssohn's string octette will be played by all the orchestra. Other numbers are the Tschaikowsky overture "1812," the Good Friday spell from "Parsifal," Liszt's symphonic poem, "Orpheus"; the overture to Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," the larghetto from Beethoven's Second Symphony, the march from Gounod's "Queen of Sheba," and the Strauss waltz "Artists' Life." The vocal soloist will be Mrs. Frederick Dean, and Miss Ida Branth is the violinist. Edward Mollenhauer, violinist; Leopold Winkler, pianist; Mrs. Mildred Hirschberg, contralto, and the Kaltenborn String Quartet are among the artists who will appear at Mr. Kaltenborn's benefit Tuesday evening, Aug. 27. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights will again be devoted to Wagner programmes.

The closing week of the engagement of Jefferson De Angelis and his company in "A Royal Rogue" at the Manhattan Beach Theatre begins to-morrow evening. There will be an only matinée on Saturday afternoon and two special holiday performances on Labor Day, Sept. 2. Sousa's band will begin a final series of popular seaside concerts in the theatre pavilion to-morrow afternoon, and the usual concerts will be given to-day. Pain's "War in China" and brilliant fireworks will continue one of Manhattan's attractive features until the close of its season on Saturday, Sept. 14.

AT THE ROOF GARDENS.

Patrons of the Cherry Blossom Grove will see many new faces there this week. While some of the favorites will be retained, there are to be enough novelties to make the bill attractive to regular habitués. Among the new engagements are Ezra Kendall, monologist; Blanche Sloan, sister of "Tod" Sloan; Howard and Bland, Reta Winfield, violinist; Hickey and Nelson, Ernest Hogan, William Gould, in a new specialty; Mlle. Lotty, Madge Fox, "Love Me Lize," "Fun on the Beach," and the "North Star" ballet.

The Svengalis enter upon the fifth week of their successful engagement at Hammerstein's Paradise Gardens. Coleman's dogs and cats have been retained. A new addition to the bill will be the Taylor twin sisters, who play upon the violins while performing difficult feats of skating. All the other strong features of the last bill remain. There will be the usual Sunday night concert.

Bert Morphy, the baritone, who sings every Sunday to the accompaniment of Frederick Hager's band, has been engaged to sing to-night at the New York Roof. He will sing "Midst the Old Virginia Pines," "Nobody Else But You," and "I'd Give a Hundred if the Gal Was Mine."

ON THE VAUDEVILLE STAGE.

"The Widow Bedotte" will be presented by the Proctor Comedy and Vaudeville Stock Company at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and the curtain raiser, "In a Dressing Room." Between the acts and preceding and following the play there will be vaudeville interludes. Two performances of "Incog" are to be given daily at the Twenty-third Street Theatre, the house closing for two hours at the end of the matinée, and "Meadow Sweet," a pastoral curtain raiser, will be presented, in addition to several variety numbers. In Harlem Proctor House "Young Mrs. Winthrop," Bronson Howard's serious society play, is to be seen. "A Fair Rebel" will be in the inaugural bill at the Pleasure Palace next Saturday afternoon, opening the house in time to supply amusement for Labor Day pleasure seekers.

A novelty heads the bill at Keith's, the attraction being a facial artist and character impersonator called "the great Rauschle." He will present a new specialty, introducing novel scenic effects. On the bill are also Sager Midgely and Gertie Carlisle, presenting the laughable juvenile sketch "After School." Others are Callahan and Mack, Irish comedians; Jack Norworth, eccentric black-face monologue artist; Louise Dresser in a singing specialty; Robbins and Trenaman, Tom Clifford, and Edward Estus.

At Terrace Garden this week the orchestral entr'actes include M. and Mme. Monvoul in duets from "Il Trovatore" and other operas. On Thursday evening there will be a special programme of numerous soloists for Mr. Brumm's testimonial. The Sunday night programmes still continue.

At Huber's Museum there will be much to interest visitors this week. Besides the freaks, many special acts are advertised, and in the theatre a vaudeville bill is promised, as usual.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

"The Bonnie Brier Bush" opens at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, to-morrow night.

The "Mazeppa" company, with Vernona Jarbeau as the leading member, will begin rehearsals at the Berkeley Lyceum to-morrow.

David Belasco is conducting the rehearsals of "The Auctioneer," in which he will present David Warfield as a Broadway star.

The part of the little Japanese heroine, Cho-Cho-San, in "Madame Butterfly," will be played again this year by Mme. Pilar-Morin.

Willard Spenser is revising the book of "Miss Bob White," eliminating all the localisms which were allowed to creep in during the long Philadelphia run.

Marie Drofush has been engaged by Managers Delcher and Brennan to play Bianca in their scenic revival of "The Taming of the Shrew," in which Mr. Hanford will be a star this season.

Frank L. Perley has completed the cast for his musical comedy production, "The Chaperons," by Frederick Ranken and Isadore Witmark, and finds he will have an organization even larger than was his Nielsen Opera Company.

"Molly Pitcher," the new Revolutionary play by Glen McDonough, in which Kathryn Kidder will star this season under the management of Delcher & Brennan, is to have a New York production in January, after a two months' road tour.

E. H. Sothern says the manuscript of "Richard Lovelace" is the most complete copy of a play ever submitted to him. He will give a series of dress rehearsals of the piece, so that smoothness may be depended upon at the initial presentation at the Garden on Sept. 9.

H. Whitney Tew, the English basso, is to come to America in November for a tour under the management of Henry Wolfsohn. He has been engaged to sing in the Brooklyn Institute course both in song recital and with the Brooklyn Oratorio Society. He will remain in this country until the end of December, when he returns to Europe.

When John Drew presents "The Second in Command" at the Empire Theatre on Monday evening, Sept. 2, it will mark the fourth of Robert Marshall's plays that Charles Frohman has produced here within two years. The other plays were "His Excellency the Governor," "A Royal Family," and "The Shades of Night."

Seats and boxes for the opening performance of "Holty Toity" and the burlesque of "Diplomacy" at Weber & Fields's Music Hall, Sept. 5, will be sold at auction. The sale is to be held in the music hall at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Aug. 30. To add interest to the occasion, De Wolf Hopper, Sam Bernard, Fritz Williams, John T. Kelly, Edgar Smith, and Lee Harrison will officiate as auctioneers.

Henry B. Harris has selected Frank Mordaunt for the rôle of King in Leo Ditrichstein's new romantic play, "The Last Appeal." Mr. Mordaunt's services were contracted for several months ago for the title rôle in a play entitled "Admiral Coligny," but the play cannot be finished in time for production this Fall. Kate Hassett has been selected for the leading feminine rôle in "The Last Appeal."

The character which Effie Shannon portrays in Martha Morton's new play, "Her Lord and Master," which Miss Shannon and Mr. Kelcey will present in this city, is Indiana Stillwater, the daughter of a rich Western railroad magnate. She marries an English nobleman for social position, goes to London, and tries to adapt American manners to English customs. Complications arise from her intense loyalty and impetuous disposition.

Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne will open her season with Charles Henry Meltzer's historic drama, "The First Duchess of Marlborough." There is an abundance of dramatic material in the character of John Churchill and the circumstances that environed his active public life. Mr. Meltzer's play finds its atmosphere in an important epoch, and deals with historic people and events seldom portrayed on the stage. It will have its initial presentation in Atlantic City, N. J., on Monday evening, Sept. 23.

Carl Armbruster, contemporary of the late Richard Wagner, who is coming to this country in January next for a series of lectures on Wagner and his music dramas, as well as on the lives and works of other noted musicians, has been engaged to deliver a course of ten lectures at the Lowell Institute, Lowell, Mass., and also five public lectures in Boston. In New York he will give five lectures and will be heard in every city of importance in the East and Middle West under the management of Mr. Wolfsohn. Mr. Armbruster will have the assistance of Miss Cramer, who has been long connected with the Baireuth Operatic Festivals.

Amusements.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM.

INTER-STATE CONVENTION. FLOATING APPLE CONTEST.

Six Beautiful Girls.—N. Y., Penn., Ohio, N. J., Mass., Conn.; Wohena, Iroquois Indian maiden; Chas. Swain's barnyard circus; Capt. Ward, animal-bird imitator; human ostrich; magic; coin tricks.

THEATRE.—10 vaudeville acts. Brandons, Corbely, The Genaros, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Burdette, Joe Conlin. Sunday Concerts—10 cents.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. 1884-1901.

American Academy of Dramatic Arts and Empire Theatre Dramatic School.

FRANKLIN H. SARGENT.....President

A practical Training School in connection with Mr. Charles Frohman's New York Theatres and Traveling Companies. Apply to E. P. Stephenson, General Manager, Room 145, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way, Mats. & 30th. Tue. Sat

OPENING NIGHT THURSDAY, SEPT 5.

HOITY-TOITY & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY.

Auction Sale of Seats Friday Aft., 2 P. M.

HUBER'S CASINO, Jerome Av., 162d St. Concert, Variety. Cool spot. Dinner & Ale.

Stern Brothers

are showing advance styles in

Ladies' Dresses

of the most desirable materials for Autumn wear

Fly-Front Tailor-made Suits, latest model with new yoke back and front of blue, brown, black and gray heather mixtures, Value $35.00 — $26.50

Misses' Department

Fall Styles Tailored Suits & Skirts, Silk, Flannel & Corduroy Waists

For Monday

Misses' Suits of broadcloth, new model, 14 to 18 yrs., $16.95

Walking and Golf Suits, new Norfolk jacket of rain-proof cloth, $15.00

Misses' Waists of Taffeta Silk, tucked and hemstitched, 14 to 18 yrs., $3.95

Of Corduroy buttoned in the back, $4.95

Boys' Clothing

Advance Fall Styles of Suits & Imported Hats

Boys' Suits of all-wool navy blue cheviots, serges, mixed Tweeds and cassimeres, tailored by expert Boys' Tailors,

Double-breasted Suits, sizes 8 to 16 yrs.
Vest Suits, " 10 " 16 "
Sailor Suits, " 3 " 12 "
Russian Knickerbocker Suits, " 3 " 8 "
} $5.00

Special Offerings for Monday

Upholstery Department

Third Floor

Satin Derby Curtains with corded edges, Value $13.25 pr. $9.95

Embroidered Velour Table Covers, 1 yd. square, $4.75; 1½ yds., $7.75; 2 yds., $12.75

West Twenty-third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Before starting on your outing trip take a look at our immense assortment of

TRAVELING GOODS,

which includes every useful article desired for traveling purposes. Many little things you may see—just what you want—and the prices are extremely reasonable.

Traveling Bags, Dress Suit Cases, Fitted Dressing Cases, Negligee Shirts, Belts, Shawl Straps, Colored Silk Sun Umbrellas, Chatelaine Wrist Bags, Flasks, Safety Belts, Secret Safety Pockets, Hammocks, Bathing Suits, Caps, Shoes, etc.

Also Two Remarkable Values in

SUMMER RIBBONS.

Very fine Polka Dot Stripe Taffeta, 4 inches wide, at 19c. yard. Regular retail price, 35c. yard.

Fancy Cord and Satin Stripe Taffeta, 3½ inches wide, at 15c. yard.

Out of town orders promptly filled through our Mail Order Dept.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

Amusements. Amusements.

KEITH'S

Broadway & 14th St. Continuous Performance. E. F. ALBEE, General Manager. ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.

The Great Rauschle, Facial Artist and Character Impersonator. | SAGER MIDGELY & GERTIE CARLISLE in "After School." | CALLAHAN & MACK, JACK NORWORTH. BIOGRAPH. | 30—BIG ACTS—30. PRICES, 25c., 50c. Delightfully cool.

PROCTOR'S ENTERPRISES.

F. F. Proctor, Prop. & Mgr. J. Austin Fynes, Gen. Mgr.

F. F. Proctor's Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock.

150 STERLING ARTISTS.

SUMPTUOUS REVIVALS, PERFECT CASTS. SUPERB VAUDEVILLE.

23RD ST. NEAR 6TH AV. 1:30 & 7:30 P.M. Three-act Farcial Hilarity "INCOG" and the curtain raiser "MEADOW SWEET." SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE—15, 25, 50.

5TH AVE. 28TH ST & BROADWAY. Continuous 1:30 to 10:30 "A DRESSING ROOM." and curtain raiser "IN A DRESSING ROOM." Also VAUDEVILLE STARS. Broadway's Only Popular Prices, 25c., 50c.

125TH ST. near Lex. Av. 1:30 & 7 P.M. BRONSON HOWARD'S "Young Mrs. Winthrop" And Great Vaudeville. Low Prices: Aft., 15c., 25c. Eve., 15c., 25c., 50c.

58th St. Extra RE-OPENING Sat. Aft., Aug. 31. At 1:30, grand production of "A FAIR REBEL." BIG VAUDEVILLE HITS.

CASINO Broadway and 39th Street. SIRE BROS.....Mgrs. Every Evg. at 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.

11TH MONTH. 43D WEEK. AT THE COOLEST THEATRE.

FLORODORA

ON FOR ALL SUMMER. All Star Cast. Edna Wallace Hopper, Ber. Waitsinger, R. E. Graham, Sidney Deane, Cyril Scott, Guelma Baker, T. A. Keenan.

SEATS A MONTH AHEAD. CARRIAGES 11. Extra Matinée Labor Day, Sept. 2d.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. E.G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.

GREATER THAN EVER

PLAYING TO THE CAPACITY OF THE LARGEST THEATRE IN AMERICA.

Augustus Thomas's GREATER ARIZONA

40 HORSES. 200 PEOPLE. TROOP OF U. S. CAVALRY.

PRICES 25-50-75-1.00

Special Matinée Labor Day. Regular Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St.

50TH ANNUAL SEASON WILL OPEN ON Tuesday Eve., Sept. 3d, WITH JAMES K. HACKETT

Presenting VICTOR MAPES'S New Play, DON CÆSAR'S RETURN.

Mr. Hackett's Company includes WILTON LACKAYE, THEO. ROBERTS, Wm. J. LeMoyne, Chas. Kent, Thos. Hamilton, Thos. A. Hare, Florence Kahn, and others.

Seats ready at Box Office Tuesday, Aug. 27th, 9 A. M. Seats reserved in advance and uncalled for by Aug. 28th will be sold.

CHERRY BLOOM GROVE TO-NIGHT 'Atop The Coolest Spot in Town. New York Theatre. Best of all Roof Gardens. Every Evening, Rain or Shine, at 8:30 o'clock. A Simply Unapproachable Bill! SACRED SUNDAY CONCERT with A Wonderful Bill! Sept. 9th, KING'S CARNIVAL.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS. WORLD IN WAX EDEN MUSEE —NEW TO-DAY— SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES This Afternoon and Evening. NEW EDEN MUSEE ORCHESTRA And Vocal Soloists.

14th St. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Nights & Sat. Mat. Res. Orch., Circle, & Bal., 50c. Every Wednesday. Bargain Matinee. 25c. & 50c. No Higher. SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE. "A GREAT SUCCESS."—N.Y. Herald. THE MORMON WIFE. "Comedy, sensation, and heart interest."—Herald XTRA MAT. LABOR DAY. (Seats ready.)

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. PARADISE GARDENS ON THE COMBINED ROOFS OF THE VICTORIA & REPUBLIC THEATRES. Glass Enclosed. Fully protected against weather. Every Evening.....8:15 to midnight TO-NIGHT Grand Vaudeville Concert. Excellent Reserved Seats, 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c. 35c. 50c. Mat. Daily Except Mon. Com. Sat. Mat. Aug. 31, 25c. UNDER TWO FLAGS Extra Mat. Labor Day, Sept. 9—SHENANDOAH.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St. & 8th Av. Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Pop. Wed. Mat., 25c., 50c. The Augustin Daly Musical Comedy, A RUNAWAY GIRL. Arthur Dunn, 60 Others.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58TH & 59TH STS. nr. Lexington Av. VOCAL, ORCHESTRAL, OPERATIC, AND VAUDEVILLE CONCERTS. EVERY EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock.

LYCEUM OPENS TUESDAY EVE., September 3d, with Miss BERTHA GALLAND In.....THE FOREST LOVERS

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE Broadway, 44th St. Evgs. at 8:20. The Third Season of this Theatre Opens TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVG. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS WILLIAM FAVERSHAM In a new play adapted by Gerald Du Maurier, entitled A ROYAL RIVAL,

***Cast includes besides Mr. Faversham, Julie Opp, Edwin Stevens, Joseph Holland, Jessie Busley, N. S. Jelenko, Snitz Edwards, James Kearney, Maggie Holloway Fisher, and others. *London Telegraph says:*—"We commend A Royal Rival' as a surprise and a delight." ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager 8TH WEEK IN NEW YORK. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. *Many More Laughs Than Ever Before.* THE GREAT ORIGINAL LAUGHING CAST.

HERALD says: "Before you had finished laughing at one thing you found yourself splitting your sides over another." ARE YOU A MASON? *New York has never had a funnier play.*

*,*Charles Frohman will present "Are You a Mason" at the Shaftesbury Theatre, London, on September 12.

EMPIRE THEATRE Broadway and 40th St. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 2. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS JOHN DREW in R. Marshall's comedy in 4 acts, called THE SECOND IN COMMAND.

*,*Orders for seats by mail must be addressed

Sunday
August 25, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

NATIONAL CAPITAL GOSSIP

Arrangements for the Schley Court of Inquiry.

The Case of Gen. Winfield Scott Recalled—Grover Cleveland's One Cent Treasury Check.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The decision by the Navy Department to hold the sessions of the Schley court of inquiry at the navy yard and in the new gunshop just completed, imposes upon Rear Admiral Terry, the Commandant, a share of the troubles of the investigation that he had not looked for, and in turn divides further responsibility among several officers of the yard, a conspicuous share going to Lieut. Commander Frank E. Beatty, to whom was assigned the work of preparing for use the upper floor of the new building. Commander Beatty had to begin with a finely finished loft, with plastered walls hard-finished, and a lofty gabled roof supported by trusses, the entire ceiling being painted in a delicate shade of sage green. The floor was a thing of special pride to Commander Beatty, being laid with narrow planks selected with reference to the perfection of the whole, the freedom from imperfections being remarkable.

The loft measures about 200 by 60 feet. That is believed to be more than ample space for the accommodation of the court and the members of the press and spectators who will be attracted to the investigation. Indeed, Rear Admiral Terry found that, after allotting an ample space to the court so that it should not have its sense of dignity encroached upon, there was room for quite a body of newspaper men and ample space for the run of spectators. At one end of the great hall a room is to be provided by erecting a slight partition, and into this room it is expected that the court will adjourn for consultation, instead of requiring the audience to retire, as is customary with such tribunals. Then another partition is erected at the west end of the hall, behind which telegraph instruments and facilities for the handling of news will be provided.

At a table in the centre of a square space will sit the court—Admiral George Dewey and Rear Admirals A. E. K. Benham and Henry L. Howison, retired, unless for reasons now being urged there should be a change in the composition of the court. Admiral Dewey will face the audience from the east end of the table, with Judge Advocate General Lemly at the opposite end and the Rear Admirals on the right and left sides of the presiding officer. On three sides of the court will sit the members of the press, for whom excellent plans have been made at the navy yard. Reservation of seats near the court will also be made for officers of the navy and the army who may desire to attend the hearings.

***

The opportunity for giving the daily meetings something like pictorial interest was furnished by determining that the sittings should be in the yard. Under regulations, the court, including the various naval officers concerned in it, must appear in full dress. So there will be each day at least four officers of high rank to be received at the gate as they reach the yard, and each will be "received" with the demonstration due his rank. It is not expected that there will be a salute to Admiral Dewey when he enters the yard, but there is no doubt that the Marine Guard will be turned out in numbers to sustain the great dignity of his office, and that the honors due to the three Rear Admirals, Benham, Howison, and Schley—for Schley is still in good standing on the books—will be extended at the gate as the uniformed notables pass through.

This spectacle promises to draw a curious crowd, some of whom will endeavor to hear the proceedings of the court for a day or two. The tripod men and the "snapshotters" are sure to be on hand to "take" the entrance picture, and unquestionably will expect to have the rule against photographers on Government grounds relaxed so that they may secure negatives of the most important naval court since the trial of Commodore Craven. When all is done to get the court in order, it is evident that the spectators, and perhaps the press, will labor under difficulty in hearing the testimony. The hall is not one intended for such purposes as that to which it is to be devoted. Its acoustic properties are apt to be poor, and there is some fear that outside of the square in which the court and the press will sit, very little will be heard. That remains to be seen, however, but it is evident that if comfort can be secured with cleanliness, with a flod of light and fresh air, the sessions of the court will not be comfortless.

***

A very industrious delver into history has found a parallel in the history of Rear Admiral Schley with his namesake, Gen. Winfield Scott. In 1836 Scott had won some victories over the Seminoles in Florida, and was summoned home at the instance of Gens. Jesup and Gaines to answer some sort of charge that he had made a "loop" to get at the Indians. Gen. Scott was tried at Frederick, where he made a speech, in which he compared himself to a Doge of Venice, compelled to visit France and humble himself before the "inflated monarch." Everybody at that time knew that Gen. Scott meant to describe Jackson as the "inflated monarch," for he hated him with a bitter and unreasonable hatred.

Scott was exonerated, but his troubles were not yet over. He went to Mexico with a little army, half of his 7,000 being raw recruits, but with them he stormed Chapultepec and won the capital. When Gens. Worth and Pillow found opportunity they made complaints against Scott. He had not won his victory just as they would have had him win it. He was not accused of having made a "loop" to get past the Mexicans and into their chief city, but he had been "reprehensible." President Polk degraded Scott before trial by depriving him of his command, and then put him to court-martial. Scott sarcastically wrote the Secretary of War: "Perhaps after my trial I may be permitted to return to the United States. My poor services with this most gallant army are at length to be requited, as I have long been led to expect they would be."

Refusing honors due to him as a victorious soldier, he returned home as a private citizen, stood trial again at Frederick, and, while the treaty he had arranged was being signed to note the victory of his arms in Mexico, he sat in the dock to listen to the charges prompted by envy and hatred. He came forth not only acquitted, but to be honored with the rank of Lieutenant General by the Congress, being the first officer of the United States Army to obtain that rank since George Washington. Winfield Scott Schley was a boy of tender years when that trial took place. He may have looked in upon it, and possibly recalls it with a strange interest.

***

Ex-President Cleveland possibly has in his possession a demand upon the Treasury of the United States, and perhaps may at some time hereafter decide to present it for liquidation. It is a warrant, made out by the Treasury, for a balance of salary earned but not drawn by him. This does not intend to be a paragraph complaining of the indifference of the United States to its creditors, but something entirely different. The President gets his salary once a month. In order that he shall not get more than the $50,000 each year to which he is entitled, the checks or warrants are so made out, according to a table in the Treasury, that in a quarter he shall get two checks for $4,166.66 and for one month a check for $4,166.67. That arrangement would bring him out all right if adhered to.

When Mr. Cleveland was President one of the clerks in the department of bookkeeping and warrants forgot that he had sent two checks for a quarter for $4,166.66 and made out the third one for the same amount. When the discovery was made it was too late to withdraw the wrong check and substitute a new one. In order that the President should be fully paid a new check or warrant for one cent was made out and duly sent to the White House. Nobody in the Treasury knows what became of that check after it reached the President. It has never come to the Treasury. It may have been destroyed, or it may have been framed as a curiosity. Such small evidences of debt are not entirely unknown in the Treasury, for the Assistant Secretaries are still getting large salaries for devoting a part of their time to signing checks for amounts as small.

When one has established his right to take money from the Treasury, it is not hard to get it. In order that the books shall be right every cent and fraction of a cent must be represented by papers signed and countersigned by many officers. Mr. Cleveland's cent has remained in the general fund, to be used for such purposes as the Government needs cash to expend. It will accumulate no interest while in the Treasury.

***

The advance synopsis of the annual report of Pension Commissioner Evans, showing such persistent advance in the size of the pension roll, was discussed in two of the departments a day or two ago, evoking two illustrations from men living in widely separated States. One man, living in an Eastern State, very well represented on the pension roll of honor, said that he was amazed to discover, on a recent visit to his native town, that the demoralization of the people of that section in the pension matter was complete.

"So greedy and conscienceless have become many people formerly proud and self-respecting, that it is not only considered to be not a crime to swear that you were a companion of a veteran, when he had his neck broken, disabling him for life, although you were not old enough to have been in the army, but it is considered discreditable not to extend such service when the opportunity occurs. I came to the conclusion," continued this disgusted observer, "that, next to committing matricide, there could be no grosser crime in my native town than to refuse to swear falsely to help some one get a pension, unless it might be a failure to have a pension. The man who served in the civil war and has not received his pay from the Pension Office is considered a 'poor shoat.'"

In another office at the opposite end of town a recent visitor to the State of Ohio said that he was taken while out there to a cemetery, his guide being a very prominent lawyer and politician. There was a fresh grave in the lawyer's plot. It was that of a brother. With some emotion he referred to the warm brotherly affection that had existed between them. Presently, as instances of his fine characteristics were alluded to, the brother came at last to say that if he should ever express pride in his dead brother for one reason with more satisfaction than another, it would be because, having been a soldier, he had never become a pensioner. "He was not so rich that he could not have enjoyed a pension such as an officer might get. But seeing the weakness with which his comrades were surrendering to the common blight, he loathed the suggestion that he should be pensioned. I would like to put upon his tombstone, when it is raised, the words, 'A patriot and a citizen who died without pension.'"

***

Secretary Hay was visited a day or two ago by the Consul of the United States to Paraguay, John N. Ruffin, who called to pay his respects to the chief of the service and to tell him about the people and the progress of the nation in which he resides as commercial representative of his country. Mr. Ruffin says that, while Paraguay is a long distance from Washington, the educated people there take a lively interest in our affairs and know our leading public men very well through their press. The country, which was terribly reduced in population in the long war it maintained with Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay, has regained some of its losses, and now numbers more than 1,000,000 population.

The nation exported last year over $1,000,000 more than it imported. The people are agricultural, with small needs as yet, and Mr. Ruffin thinks that there is a field there for cultivating American trade, as the import duties favor many manufactures, notably those of machinery. Mr. Ruffin showed to Secretary Hay some beautiful samples of linen lace made by the natives who were educated in Jesuit schools. They were extremely handsome, and are very durable, considering their apparent delicacy. E. G. D.

A. H. HUMMEL'S RETURN.

His Visit to Richard Croker at Wantage —His View of the Police Disclosures.

A. H. Hummel, who was seriously injured in a London cab accident recently, arrived home on the American Line steamship St. Paul yesterday.

"I am all right," said Mr. Hummel, "and am ready to meet Terry McGovern, provided he will consent to train down to my weight. With the exception of that little jostle I have had a most pleasant experience abroad. I was three days at Wantage as Mr. Croker's guest, and can say that he is enjoying the best of health. He has a magnificent place, and is leading the quiet life of a country gentleman. He will return in a few weeks, and will be ready, on his arrival, to give battle to his enemies, and, with his generalship and method, I expect victory to come the way of his party. When I left Mr. Croker was expecting John Fox and Andrew Freedman."

Referring to the disclosures regarding the Police Department Mr. Hummel said:

"From present indications Justice Jerome is at the head of a movement which the reformers assume will have an effect on the approaching municipal campaign. The charges against Devery and the other police officers differ from the case against Bissert in that there was in the case of Bissert the point blank testimony of a person who had been compelled to disgorge a bribe for purposes made evident to the jury, and on which they convicted. In the other cases we have nothing but the uncorroborated statement of an employe of a society which has an axe to grind, the testimony being dependent on a telephone interview, evidence on which no sane jury would deprive a man of his liberty."

While abroad Mr. Hummel visited Paris at the request of the Authors' Club, and made arrangements whereby he is to represent members in cases involving their rights in this country. Sardou, the dean of the club, made the arrangements with Mr. Hummel.

Roosevelt Children's Condition.

The following bulletin was issued at Roosevelt Hospital last night regarding the condition of Vice President Roosevelt's little son, Quentin: "Quentin Roosevelt had gatherings in his ears in consequence of a severe cold. He was sent by the family physician to the Roosevelt Hospital that he might be treated by a specialist. He is doing well and will shortly be sent home." Alice Roosevelt also continues to improve.

Horner's Furniture.

Important Price Reductions.

We have reduced the prices on many pieces in all lines to effect a clearance of same to make room for Fall display. The reductions apply to Sideboards, Bedroom Sets, Parlor Sets, Dressing Tables, Cabinets, Bookcases, &c., and are well worthy the attention of all who wish to secure fine Furniture away below regular prices.

Purchases held for future delivery if desired.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

During the Summer Our Closing Hours Will Be 5 P. M. on Week Days and 12 o'Clock Saturdays.

Incident to Rebuilding---Dust.

We believe that, while our new, greater store goes up, the bane of dust has been brought to a minimum by close vigilance. Yet, with all our care, until the recent completion of the part adjoining our Second Floor, a certain amount of dust did filter through on to

SILK WAISTS AND WRAPPERS.

The trouble is ended—the results remain. Nothing permanent nor seriously injurious, but here and there little splashes of dust that rarely ever show, so tiny and trifling as they are.

We carry only absolutely immaculate goods, and want nothing in the least degree marred or marked.

To sustain this rule we pay a heavy premium in Reduced Prices. To-morrow we make the heaviest sacrifice in recollection. Remember, for all practical purposes the garments are nearly as good as new—and about

One-Half Prices Will Buy Choice of All.

It is usual in a sale of this sort to delve into remote details of color, fabric, form and trimming. In place of that we simply say that the waists are of taffeta, surah and China Silks, in the season's best styles; the wrappers of cashmere, Henrietta and challie, decked with all prettinesses and graces of braid, ribbon, lace and embroidery.

SILK WAISTS.		WRAPPERS.	
2.98	4.98	1.98	3.75
5.75	7.50	5.00	7.50

New Taffeta Petticoats.

"These items are very strong." That comment came as a foot note to this Petticoat advertisement when sent in for publication. The enthusiasm is well founded. In August, new ultra stylish Petticoats bring last-of-season prices.

Leading Fall shades and black—knife plaited ruffle and flounce, with under-ruffle..... 3.98

With umbrella and knife plaited flounce, extra ruche and silk under-ruffle—an extraordinary value..... 4.98

A Change of Suit for the Late Summer.

Exchange of the relaxing sea atmosphere for bracing mountain air is helped by a Cloth Tailored Suit. Women passing through New York or figuring on a mountain trip will do well to carry one or two of these in their trunks. Long after Autumn opens they will be right in line with Fall fashions.

TAILOR-MADE SUIT of Oxford gray and tan Venetian covert, new style skirt, coat prettily tucked, velvet collar and faced with satin, has that perfection of fit and up-to-dateness which is our specialty..... 22.50

HIGH GRADE BROADCLOTH SUIT, trimmed with satin and Panne velvet, attached vestee of velvet trimmed with French knots, lined throughout with the finest grade of taffeta silk; a custom made suit..... 45.00

TAILORED WALKING SUIT of the better quality covert material, new design coat and skirt is beautifully stitched and corded; colors mode, blue and Oxford..... 24.75

CORDUROY WALKING SKIRTS in different colorings, well tailored, a beautiful yet serviceable short skirt, for..... 8.50

Neckwear

To Help Out the Season.

The old-fashioned phrase, "Regardless of Cost," must be used here when 15c. to 98c. Ties, Collars and Barbes bring

5c., 10c., 15c. and 25c.

Laces

Good at Any Time and Place.

Machine made Linen Torchon Laces, edges and insertions to match. Always indispensable, all the same, this assortment stays complete.

By the yard..... 4c. to 25c.

By the dozen..... 40c. to $2.75

First of the New Fall Half-Hose.

In Ahead of Time.

Two weeks later would be 35c.—proper price. As it is, Half Hose are quiet, and these must make trade brisk at

19c. pair.

All early Autumn novelties—250 dozen in fancy striped cotton or lisle, 10 styles—300 dozen in fancy silk embroidered figures or silk clocked sides, fast black cotton, 15 designs—sizes 9½ to 11½.

The Home of Beauty in Art Needlework.

Our Fourth Floor Holds Every Requisite for Artistic Work.

Stamped Linens—Superior round thread linen, cut edge Table Centres—Rose, Chrysanthemum, Fleur de Lys, Strawberry, Dogwood, Orchid, Fern, Buttercup—all the floral world.

20 inch, 35c. 24 inch, 45c. Doylies to Match.

Stamped and Tinted Cushion Tops—floral, conventional and poster designs—reduced from 50c. to..... 39c

Embroidery Silks and Materials sold. Purchasers instructed free in embroidering.

How Many Pillow Tops to Buy?

Long Summer evenings afford plenty of time for amateur pillow making—the business and pleasure of home brightening are combined. A lot of the handsomest Sample Squares seen in this city are here,

Bought and Sold at Half Prices.

No such elaborate decorative pieces can be found at anything like what we ask. The kinds include Silk and Satin Damasks, Livonia and Organzine Silks, Armures, Moquettes and goods that no name can describe, so beautiful are they in weave and design.

15c.
25c.
50c.
1.00
apiece.

Nineteenth St. Sixth Avenue. Twentieth St.

PENNSYLVANIA UNION PARTY.

Great Rush to Sign Call for Convention —Hopes of Amalgamating All Anti-Quay Forces.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 24.—Plans have practically been completed for an independent Republican State Convention to be held in this city about the middle of September to nominate Judge Herman Yerkes, Democrat, for Supreme Court Justice, and Elisha A. Coray, Independent Republican, for State Treasurer.

At this convention, which grows out of the union party movement, every county in the State will have full representation, and in it the interests of practically all the anti-Quay organizations will be merged.

Following it, complete fusion with the Democrats is expected. The plan of the leaders of the Democrats is understood to be that A. J. Palm, nominated at the Convention at Harrisburg last week for State Treasurer, shall resign from the ticket, and that Coray shall take his place. Judge Yerkes is the Democratic nominee for the Supreme Court. Ex-Gov. Pattison, present Democratic City Chairman, is understood to be heartily in favor of this plan.

Chairman A. K. McClure and his fellow-members of the union party's Committee on City and State Relations are gratified beyond their most sanguine expectations by the great number of names being signed to the call for such a convention. It was originally intended to obtain in each county the signatures of only a few, and not more than a dozen, of the most prominent independent Republicans.

With this view papers were sent recently containing the call, with not much blank space for names. Many of these papers have been returned crowded with names, in some cases more than a hundred, and correspondents complain that the committee should have supplied much larger blanks. Friends of the movement write that everywhere they found nearly all the best Democrats hopeful for fusion on a State ticket.

Already the number of signatures obtained to the call for the convention is so large as to warrant independent leaders in predicting that, to the nomination papers which will be circulated in due time, the names of 100,000 Republicans will be signed. Should this expectation be realized and fusion be effected with the Democrats through the withdrawal of State Treasurer Candidate Palm in favor of Coray, the Fusionists believe they will have an excellent chance of carrying the State.

One hundred thousand Republican signatures would mean a much larger number of Republican votes, and signify the most formidable revolt in the history of the Republican Party in this State. That such will be the result is confidently predicted in consequence of inspection of the papers calling for the convention.

In this county fusion is practically assured. Rothermel, the present Republican District Attorney and the Union Party nominee for re-election, will probably be put also on the Democratic ticket. Ex-Gov. Pattison is credited by his friends with favoring complete fusion of all the elements opposed to the Quay-Ashbridge party.

WON'T OBEY INJUNCTION.

Strikers Say They Will Continue Picketing a Plant in Spite of Court's Order.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Molders on a strike at the Allis-Chalmer foundry here, who were, yesterday, enjoined from picketing the grounds of the Allis plant, by an order from Judge Kohlsaat, are openly defying the injunction to-day by having out a line of pickets. Business agent Phillips of the molders' union said:

"We do not care for any injunction which will deprive us of our rights as American citizens, and will keep on picketing the Allis-Chalmer plant as we have done in the past."

Strike leaders maintain that the injunction is non-operative in their cases, because they are using no violence.

Prof. Jenks Not Expected.

At the offices of the United States Steel Corporation yesterday, it was said that nothing was known of the rumored intended visit of Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of Cornell University to this city with the design of conferring with President Schwab looking toward renewed efforts to end the strike.

California Strike Settled.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—The strike of the structural iron workers, involving 250 men, has been settled. The employers agree to give the men a nine-hour workday inside the shops and an eight-hour day for outside work, with no reduction in pay. The painters' strike has been settled by arbitration in favor of the strikers. They are to receive $3.50 a day for eight hours' work. Over 500 men were out.

DISTURBANCES IN ARMENIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24.—It is reported that serios disturbances have occurred at Mush, Armenia.

No details have been received.

The sanjak of Mush, in the Vilayet of Bitlis, was the scene of the awful massacres of Armenians by Turks and Kurds in 1894.

Dug for Worms, Found an 1804 Dollar.

Special to The New York Times.

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Aug. 24.—John Cunningham, proprietor of the Monument Square cigar store and poolroom, recently made a lucky find in the garden back of his home on Pleasant Street. He was digging for fishing worms, and in one spadeful of earth which he turned over he found a silver dollar of 1804. That issue of the coin is rare, and is said to be worth from $800 to $900. The figures and characters are as legible as they were the day the coin was minted.

A New Baltimore and Ohio Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio Aug. 24.—The Barberton, Akron and Eastern Railroad Company of Akron was incorporated with $25,000 capital stock by C. D. Crouch, E. G. Hurd, B. W. Robinson, H. B. Martin, G. R. Hill, Elmer Turner, M. M. Pope, E. H. Gibbs, H. H. Gibbs, and L. C. Miller. They will build and operate a steam railroad from Barberton via Akron, through Summit and Mahoning Counties to the State line. It is a new Baltimore and Ohio branch.

Married at Midnight.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 24.—Guy W. Stephens and Mary Augusta Marks of Montclair were married this morning shortly after midnight by the Rev. W. G. Fennell, pastor of the South Baptist Church. They gave as the reason for having the ceremony performed at once that they wished to surprise their friends. They came to Newark to spend the evening, and they thought it would be a good idea to return as man and wife.

Justice Dykman No Better.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 24.—There is no apparent change to-day in the condition of Justice J. O. Dykman, who is seriously ill at his home here. The heat and humid weather of the past few days have had an unfavorable effect upon the patient.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

STOCK TAKING

A disagreeable but necessary task that must be accomplished twice a year.....Our Summer Inventory takes place on Friday night.....Will there be lively selling?.....Those who know us need not ask.

We never stop at loss to accomplish a purpose.

PRICE DOES WONDERS

These Figures Speak for Themselves

"Dwight Anchor" Pillow Cases
The Name Tells the Story
Price Does the Rest!

45x36	were .14	.11
50x36	were .16	.12½
54x36	were .18	.14

"Dwight Anchor" Sheets

54x90	were .39	.32
63x90	were .45	.37
72x90	were .49	.42
81x90	were .53	.45
90x90	were .58	.49

also

Famous Wamsutta "Gold Medal" Muslins—retail price .12½..... 5¾

"Reliable Mills" Unbleached Muslins—regular price 6 cents..... 3⅞

Genuine Lonsdale Cambr.c Full yard wide—elsewhere 12½ and 15 cents..... 7¾

Remember Our Annual Domestic Blanket and Linen Sale is in full Swing

Table Linens
Cost Doesn't Count When We Want to Sell!

	Were.	Now.
58-inch Bleached Damasks	.25	.19
62-inch Silver Bleach Damasks	.55	.45
68-inch Heavy Satin Damasks	.98	.67
24-inch Damask Napkins—doz	2.29	1.49
18-inch Linen Napkins—doz	1.29	.98
2-yd. Lunch Cloths—bordered	.69	.49
2-yd. Linen Hemstitch Cloths	1.69	1.29
Fringed Lunch Sets—in boxes—doz. Napkins—2-yard cloth	2.19	1.79
2½-yard cloth	2.48	1.98
Cotton Diapering—Slight weave imperfections—18 inch	.42	.29
20 inch	.47	.35
2-yd. Fancy Cardinal Cloths	1.48	1.24
Memphis Table Cloths—blue and white only—fast colors—3 sizes	1.88, 2.18, 2.69	1.49
Full Bleached Doylies—16 and 18 inch	7½	5
Linen Table Tops—33x45	.59	.39
Linen Tray Cloths—16x24—hemstitch and openwork	.24	.15

Blanket Department

WHITE CALIFORNIA WOOL.

Value.	Now.	Value.	Now.
10-4.... 3.98....	2.98	11-4.... 7.00....	4.98
11-4.... 5.50....	3.98	11-4.... 8.50....	5.98
11-4 value 9.98—	6.98		

FINE CALIFORNIA BLANKETS.

Value.	Now.	Value.	Now.
13-4...12.98....	9.49	14-4... 15.98...	10.98
13-4...16.98....	11.49	14-4... 17.98...	12.98

PURE WOOL CALIFORNIAS.

Value.	Now.	Value.	Now.
13-4...21.50....	14.49	14-4... 24.98...	16.98
13-4...26.98....	18.49	14-4... 29.98...	20.98

GOOD FAMILY BLANKETS.

11-4 Heavy White Wool—value 3.00		1.98
10-4 Fine White Wool—value 4.00		2.98
11-4 and 12-4—value 5.00 and 6.00		3.98
11-4—extra heavy—value 6.98		4.98
12-4—extra heavy—value 7.98		5.98

ALL WOOL BLANKETS.
Strictly all wool warp and filling.

10-4—11-4—special value 2.98	3.98

Gray, Natural Wool and Scarlet Blankets
ALSO SPECIALLY LOW

Wash Dress Fabrics
Cost Doesn't Count When We Want to Sell!

	Were.	Now.
Fine Grenadine Batistes—advance styles—best colors	.19	8¾
Balance of Imported Zephyrs, Ginghams and Madras	.39-.45	.19
Fancy Zephyr Crepons—permanent crinkle—dress lengths only	.14	5¾
Fine Percales—yard wide—best styles—light and dark	.12½	9¾
Plain and fancy Ducks	.10-.12½	7¾
Foulard Sateens—mercerized finish—silk patterns	.19	9¾
Fast Black Henrietta Sateens	.12½	8¾
American Percales—yd. wide	.12	6¾
Shirting Cambrics and Turkey Reds—fast color	.8	3¾
Fancy Dimities—navy-and-white	.10	4½
Fine Corded Zephyrs—fancy and plain colors—complete assortment	.12½	8¾
American Novelty Ginghams—seersucker styles—fast colors	.10	6¾
Apron Ginghams—one of the best	.8	5¾
Fancy Woven Flannels—heavy nap—fast colors—non-shrinkable		6½

Dress Goods
Cost Doesn't Count When We Want to Sell!

	Were.	Now.
All Wool Etamines	.29	.15
All Wool Cheviots	.39	.29
50-inch Tailor Cloths	.75	.59
45-inch Imported Henriettas	.79	.59
38-inch Granite Suitings	.29	.19
50-inch Cheviots	.69	.49
54-inch Oxford Suitings	1.19	.89
52-inch Black Sicilliennes	.69	.49
Black Nun's Veilings, Melrose and Brilliantines	.85	.69
46-inch Storm Serges	.75	.59
Satin Panne Cloths	1.25	.98
48-inch All Wool Poplins	1.49	1.25

Ladies' White Lawn Waists
Better Sell at Loss Than Carry to Another Year!
Fresh, clean goods—all reduced.

Those that were 1.69	.98
Those that were 2.69	1.49
Those that were 3.25	1.98
Those that were 4.49	2.49
Those that were 5.69	3.49

Ladies' Summer Dresses
Better Sell at Loss Than Carry to Another Year!

	Were.	Now.
Fancy Lawn and Dimity sailor col'r and other styles	4.98	1.59
Mercerized Duck Suits—Applique lace collars	7.98	3.98
White Organdy—elaborate trim'gs of laces, tucks and velvet ribbon	19.98	12.98
Finer—were 29.98 to 35.00—now 16.98 to 19.98		

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits
Better Sell at Loss Than Carry to Another Year!

Serge and Covert Cloth—black and leading colors—Eton and Jacket styles—value 12.98	Now 6.98
Fine Zibeline and Broadcloth—best colors—with and without fancy vests—value 16.98	Now 8.98
Plain and Camel's Hair Cheviot—fly front jacket—flare or flounce skirts—plain or taffeta trim'd—value 19.98	11.98

Ladies' Pedestrian Skirts
Better Sell at Loss Than Carry to Another Year!

Double faced Cloth—deep stitched hem—best colors, were 5.49	3.98
Finer Skirts—well made, were 7.98	5.98

Millinery Specials
Better Sell at Loss Than Carry to Another Year!

	Were.	Now.
Shirt Waist Hats	1.69	.69
Leghorn Flats	.69	.29
Tuscan Straws	.89	.29
Children's Sailors	.69	.19
Ladies' Rough Straw Sailors	.49	.12½
Fine Ready-to-wear Sailors	.89	.19
Children's Wreaths	.98	.49
Roses and Foliage	.49	.17

Ladies' Dressing Sacques
Better Sell at Loss Than Carry to Another Year!
White and Col'd—this season's daintiest styles reduced before Inventory.

Those that were 1.98	.98
Those that were 2.69	1.25
Those that were 3.49	1.98
Those that were 5.69	2.98
Those that were 6.49	3.98

Special Reductions in Children's Underwear, etc.
Cost Doesn't Count When We Want to Sell!

	Were.	Now.
Muslin Skirts—umbrella ruffle, with two insertings and edge of fancy lace or wide emb'y—4 to 16 years	.69	.49
Fine Cambric Skirts—umbrella style, with tucks, insertings and ruffle of lace or emb'y	1.49	.98
"Good Wear" Muslin Drawers—hem and tucks—1 to 8 years	.15	9
Cambric and Muslin Drawers—umbrella and regular—lace or emb'y—2 to 16 years	.69	.37
Boys' Muslin Night Shirts—4 to 14 years	.59	.49
Boys' Pajamas—pretty stripes—4 to 14 years	.85	.69
Full size Gingham Aprons	.19	.12½
Maid and Waitress Lawn Aprons—deep hem and cluster tucks	.39	.25

Boys' Suits
Better Sell at Loss Than Carry to Another Year!

	Were.	Now.
Double Breast	15-16 yrs	2.98 .98
Double Breast	14-16 yrs	3.98 1.49
Russian Blouse	2½-4 yrs	2.98 .98
Russian Blouse	2½-4 yrs	3.98 1.49
Sailor Suits	3-6 yrs	2.98 1.49
Sailor Suits	3-8 yrs	3.98 1.98
Sailor or Russian	3-8 yrs	5.98 2.98
3-piece Short Pants Suits		5.98 3.98
Long Pants Suits	14-19 yrs	7.98 3.98

ALSO

Washable Sailor Suits	1.98 .49
BOYS' KNEE PANTS—4 to 16 yrs. were .49, .69, .98—now	.25 .39 .69

Upholstery Specials
Cost Doesn't Count When We Want to Sell!

Bobinet Curtains—wide lace ins'tg and edge—deep ruffle	were 3.49 1.98
300 pair Organdie Curtains—fluted ruffle—3 yds. long	were .69 .49
French Bobinet Bed Sets—double row insig—20-inch ruffle—full size	were 7.98 4.49
M'f'rs' Tapestry Remnants—27x50 inch	.49 1½ yds .69

Quarter value.

200 Chenille and Tapestry Table Covers—2 yds. square—fringed	were 1.50 .98
Mercerized Damask and Ottoman Portieres—large range of styles and colors	were 7.98 4.98

SATURDAY
during July and August
is
CLERKS' HOLIDAY.
WE CLOSE ALL DAY.

ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd, Our Annual Sale of School Supplies Begins.

BROOKLYN LEADERS DESIRE TO HELP COLER

McLaughlin's Reference to His Boom Considered Significant.

Edward M. Shepard Out of the Race for the Regular Democratic Mayoralty Nomination.

Controller Coler spent yesterday dodging around Long Island Summer resorts avoiding friends who wanted to give him "tips" on what he should do about the Mayoralty nomination. The latest boom, which was started by the statement of John C. Sheehan, that Controller Coler's name would be presented to the delegates at the anti-Tammany conference on Sept. 9, was widely talked of in political circles. When Controller Coler was reached at the New Point Hotel, at Amityville, yesterday, he said:

"It is gratifying to see the public sentiment which has expressed itself recently. Good government in the City of New York can hope for little or no success if those who make fights in its interestt and make enemies thereby are considered unavailable because of hivfng antagonized such interests."

Controller Coler was active in the fight against the city signing the contract with the Ramapo Water Company, and the result was he incurred the displeasure of Senator Platt and other Republicans interested in the Ramapo Company.

There were rumors of every kind flying around yesterday, none of which had any solid foundation. There was talk that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was in favor of the nomination of Controller Coler because he had "anti-Tammany ammunition" stored up which would surely result in his election.

Hugh McLaughlin's utterance that Mr. Coler was not "shelved" and that his name would be prominently mentioned for the Mayoralty nomination set the Brooklyn politicians thinking. During the past six months the leaders of the Brooklyn machine, including James Shevlin, Senator McCarren, and others, have come to a better understanding with Controller Coler about personal matters. The friction caused by Mr. Coler insisting that his name be presented to the State Convention for Governor has worn away and instead has come a firm desire of the Brooklyn leaders to help his political ambitions. Whether the Brooklyn organization will go to the extent of requesting the nomination of Controller Coler for Mayor on the regular ticket cannot be surmised, but the politicians view Mr. McLaughlin's words regarding the Coler boom for Mayor as significant.

The Brooklyn politicians also claimed yesterday that under the amendments to the Greater New York charter, which go into effect on Jan. 1 next, the patronage of all the city departments in the Borough of Brooklyn will be at the disposal of candidates, if elected, of the Kings County machine. The Brooklyn leaders will not have to bow to Richard Croker to secure places for party workers.

Edward M. Shepard has decided to take himself out of the race for the regular Democratic Mayoralty nomination. It was said yesterday that Mr. Shepard would go to Europe to avoid the tender of a nomination. Richard Croker is known to have a very high opinion of Mr. Shepard as a candidate for Mayor, and of his ability to win out in the fight for the Wigwam. Mr. Shepard spoke under the auspices of Tammany Hall, and Mr. Croker was on the same platform, at the Madison Square mass meeting in the last Bryan campaign. Mr. Croker is said then to have become impressed with Mr. Shepard's ability, and he remarked to business friends shortly afterward that Edward M. Shepard was the type of a man who should head the Tammany ticket this Fall. Mr. Shepard's reasons for going to Europe at this time are not stated.

The talk of P. Henry Dugro as the Tammany nominee for Mayor was revived yesterday because of the return of Justice Dugro from a trip abroad. Justice Dugro said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that he had many years to serve as a Supreme Court Justice and he had no desire to be launched into municipal politics for a two-year term of office. Justice Dugro belittled the talk about his being nominated for the office.

SENATOR PLATT'S OPPOSITION.

"Anybody but Coler" on the Anti-Tammany Ticket for Mayor, He Says.

Senator Thomas C. Platt has not withdrawn his opposition to having Controller Coler named on the anti-Tammany ticket for Mayor. In an interview given out a few days ago Senator Platt said that there was no intention of the Republican organization standing in the way of the defeat of Tammany Hall, and that any man who was satisfactory to the anti-Tammany organizations would be satisfactory to the Republicans.

When asked at the Oriental Hotel last evening whether this interview meant that he had withdrawn his opposition to the naming of Controller Coler for Mayor on the anti-Tammany ticket, Senator Platt said emphatically:

"Anybody but Coler."

ANSWERS HUGH McLAUGHLIN.

Herman Ridder Says the Leader May Find on Election Day that He Has Fooled Himself.

Herman Ridder said yesterday, in reply to the criticism of Hugh McLaughlin, that if the right kind of candidates were named by the anti-Tammany organizations there would be 150,000 German-American votes cast for the ticket. Mr. Ridder said:

"I have no respect for a man, be he Mr. Coler or any one else, who, after publicly denouncing the machine, and knowing how corrupt and bad it is, now runs after those very men to secure from them a nomination for a public office. By accepting such a nomination he does what he can to keep them in control of public affairs.

"It interests me to know that Mr. McLaughlin, who has manipulated the affairs of the Kings County machine for a lifetime in his own personal interests, and has grown wealthy by it, now objects to bosses. If he and Croker think that they have made enough money out of politics, and will now stand aside and let the respectable element of the party, which alone desires the good of the people, control affairs, they will do a public service. If Mr. McLaughlin had simply been an active mover in public affairs, as he claims I am, he would not be the millionaire he is to-day, unless he had made his money in some other business besides politics.

"Mr. McLaughlin may believe that he can fool the people all the time, but unless he can bring something else against the German-American movement to secure a better government and get rid of the rascals he may find that on election day he was fooled himself. We thoroughly understand the importance of organization and of getting together, and we will try on election day to have as good an organization as that controlled by Mr. McLaughlin, the acknowledged boss of the Kings County machine, who is entitled to all the glory, all the honor, and all the credit which come from his management of it.

"I shall use whatever little influence I have with my German-American friends to array them against the present corrupt administration of public affairs by the bosses for their pecuniary benefit. The charge is made, and generally believed, that the heads of the Police Department are in league with the gamblers, who practically control it through the division of the blackmail levied on the gambling hells and other disreputable concerns. Moreover, I do not believe that the affairs of the City of New York should be managed 3,000 miles from home."

The Hartford Goes to La Rochelle.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—At the invitation of the French naval authorities that a United States ship attend the French naval rendezvous at La Rochelle, the Navy Department has directed the training ship Hartford to be present on that occasion. She left Gravesend for La Rochelle to-day.

MOTORMAN BLAMED FOR TROLLEY DISASTER

Railroad Commissioner's Finding on the Kensington Collision—Recommends that Two Derailing Switches Be Placed at the Crossing.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day announced its findings and recommendations relative to the collision at Kensington Junction, Brooklyn, on Aug. 17, in which a train of the Long Island Railroad Company ran into a trolley car of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, killing two and injuring twenty-seven persons. The board makes the following findings:

That the Long Island Railroad Company, under a traffic arrangement, is operating its steam trains over the tracks of the Prospect Park and South Brooklyn Railroad Company and the tracks of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company; both of these roads are equipped for electric operations and electric cars are operated over them.

That the Kensington Junction is equipped with a model interlocking plant in good condition; its switches and signals were set for Steam Train No. 1,744 and it had the right of way over the junction.

That the motorman and conductor of Electric Car No. 1,083 had been running over this junction for some time previous to this accident and were familiar with the switches and signals at the junction and their operation. That the weather was clear and rails were dry at the time of the accident.

That Motorman John Sirinck caused this accident by disregarding the signal which was set against him. This signal is located about 100 feet north of the point where the collision occurred, and he should not have passed it.

The board makes the following recommendations: "While this junction is protected by a modern interlocking plant in good condition and properly operated, and, if signals are obeyed, a collision between trains or cars on the two lines could not occur, to prevent a recurrence of an accident under similar conditions we recommend that a derailing switch be placed in the southbound track of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railway Company about 100 feet from the clearance point of the junction, and that a derailing switch be placed in the south-bound track of the Prospect Park and South Brooklyn Railroad Company about 200 feet from the clearing point of the junction—these derailing switches to be connected and interlocked with the switches and signals of the junction and to be operated from the tower."

THE CLEVELAND DISASTER.

Coroner Finds the City, Contractors and Engineer Responsible for Death of Men in Tunnel.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 24.—Coroner Simon to-day rendered his verdict on the disaster at Crib No. 2, where a dozen lives were lost ten days ago. He finds the City of Cleveland, the sub-contractors, and the crib engineer jointly responsible.

The city because the officials knew, through Inspectors, of the absence of ordinary precautions for saving life; the subcontractors because they failed to provide protection to life; the engineer because he permitted the smokestacks to become overheated.

HORSECAR PASSENGERS HURT.

Knocked from the Running Board by the Wheels of a Wagon.

Two persons were severely injured when a Madison Street horse car ran against an ice wagon in front of 32 Madison Street yesterday.

The car, crowded with passengers, many of them standing on the running board, was bound for the Chambers Street ferry. Patrick Ward of 358 West Forty-eighth Street, the driver, thought his car could skim by the ice wagon, that was standing in front of 32 Madison Street, but the hubs of the wheels of the wagon knocked two of the passengers from the running board to the ground.

The injured were Charles Kronick, thirty-two years old, of 153 Bowery, who had his right hip dislocated, and Annie Alpel, twenty years old, of 110 Chrystie Street, who received severe contusions about the body. A call was sent in to Gouverneur Hospital, and Ambulance Surgeon Schaeffer responded. Kronick was removed to the hospital, and Miss Alpel to her home.

Ward, the car driver, was arrested by Policeman Walshe and locked up in the Oak Street Station.

Staten Island Man's Death.

Bernard Felger, twenty-seven years old, was found unconscious on the sidewalk in front of the wholesale liquor establishment of Philip Schick in Bay Street, Clifton, Staten Island, early yesterday morning. Coroner's Physician Mord was summoned, and, after an examination, ordered the man to be taken to the S. R. Smith Infirmary at New Brighton, where it was found that several of his ribs were broken and that he was injured internally. He died a short time after. He had been in Mr. Schick's employ for nine years. His room was on the third floor of the building, and it is supposed that he fell accidentally from his window. He had always appeared to be in good spirits, and there presumably was no reason why he should have wished to end his life.

Free Scholarship for Catholic Boys.

Columbus Council, No. 126, Knights of Columbus, has established a scholarship, to begin Sept. 9, in St. Francis's College, Baltic Street, Brooklyn. Any Catholic schoolboy attending either the parochial or public schools may enter the competing examination, which, through the courtesy of the Sisters of St. Joseph, will be held in St. Francis Xavier's Academy, President Street, near Sixth Avenue, on Friday morning, Sept. 6. The contestants will be subjected to a written examination in English, mathematics, history, and geography. Boys who intend to compete must send their names and addresses to the Scholarship Committee, 448 Dean Street, Brooklyn, not later than Sept. 5.

Golf Handicap at Crescent A. C.

Only seven golfers were brave enough to defy the rain and finish in the general handicap at the Crescent A. C. yesterday. H. G. Plimpton was protested for having practiced putting before the medal play began. The winner, C. C. Mason, was as much at home on the wet links as though he had webbed feet, and he made both the best gross and net scores.

The card would have been a good one in dry going. The 120-yard hole was made in 2 and the 160-yard hole in 3. The gross score was:

Out	5	5	5	5	6	3	7	5	7—48
In	4	6	6	6	5	6	2	4	4—43—91

The summary follows:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
C. C. Mason	91	11	80
C. M. Bull	96	12	84
E. B. Knowlton	100	16	84
C. J. Marsh	114	28	86
W. W. Pilkington	105	16	89
H. Kryn	108	18	90

Niagara Tennis Tournament.

QUEENS ROYAL, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Aug. 24.—The Niagara International Tennis Tournament was opened on the courts of the Niagara Tennis Club here to-day. Many of the visiting cracks will not arrive until Monday, and only two matches in the open singles were played. Scores:

Men's Singles.—First Round—F. B. Alexander, Princeton Tennis Club, beat C. H. Furber, Columbus, 6—3, 6—1.

E. P. Fischer, New York, beat A. P. Hawes, Boston, 6—4, 6—3.

$150,000 to Bet on Shamrock II.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—It is too early for London to enthuse much over the America's Cup races, but there is a growing belief that Sir Thomas Lipton's chances are good. A commissioner representing a number of sporting clubs has sailed for New York, carrying, it is said, £30,000 to be wagered on the success of the Shamrock.

Maidstone Club to be Rebuilt.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 24.—The Maidstone Club has had plans prepared for a new clubhouse to take the place of the one recently destroyed. It will be of Dutch Colonial design and will cost $50,000.

RACING'S RICHEST PRIZE

The Futurity, Worth $40,640 Now, to be Run Next Saturday.

A LARGE FIELD PROMISED

Whitney and Madden's Entries the Most Prominent of Probable Starters for Big Event.

The richest race of the American turf and the most-talked-of event of the year, the fourteenth running of the Coney Island Jockey Club's great Futurity Stakes, for two-year-olds, over a course 170 feet short of six furlongs, will be run on Saturday of this week at the Sheepshead Bay race track, and will mark the opening of the Autumn campaign on the metropolitan courses, after a break in the sport of four weeks.

Already the horses training at Saratoga have begun to thin out. For the next four days arrivals on the local tracks from the Springs of two-year-olds which are engaged in the Futurity and which are regarded by owners as having more or less chance, will be of daily occurrence, the attractions of the few stakes left to be decided at Saratoga being as nothing against the opportunity to win the Futurity. The great event this year will have a value greater than for any year since 1895, the forfeits and added money alone mounting up to $40,640, while the fee of $250 from each starter will swell the total by the value of an average stake in the East. This year's race will be the last Futurity run over the old Futurity course, the race for next year to be over the new course, which gives a full three-quarters of a mile.

There never was a Futurity that was not full of possibilities, though this year, nearly three months ago, horsemen seemed disposed to concede the race to one horse, Nasturtium, and it has been only within a few weeks that belief in the possibility of beating Nasturtium has gained ground. Few Futurity colts have had so much early reputation as Nasturtium, and when William C. Whitney and J. B. Haggin, under an agreement in the nature of a partnership, bought the big chestnut colt for a sum said to be $50,000, Mr. Whitney paying half of the amount for the horse's racing qualities, and Mr. Haggin paying the remainder for Nasturtium after his turf career ends, the Watercress colt was talked about as if he were the only entry for the race. His fame has not suffered from his season at Saratoga, but though Nasturtium there has proved himself in work to be a truly great trial two-year-old, owners of other horses have plucked up heart, and even if he is able to win the rich prize, he will have a big field of good horses to race after him.

WHITNEY'S STRONG STABLE.

With Nasturtium in his string, however, Mr. Whitney seems to have the strongest claim to consideration, for practically the pick of the 147 horses still eligible for the race are included in his four entries. Of these three are stake winners, with Nasturtium the first of the string, the stout and fast Goldsmith second, and the royally bred King Hanover the third, Pretorious, the fourth, being an unknown quantity. It is extremely probable, however, that Mr. Whitney will start the three winners, and, with Turner and Burns to ride for him, will put the full strength of his huge and expensive stable in the field. The "blue jacket, light brown cap," carried by horses running in the stable name, will not be the only interest of Mr. Whitney in the race, however, as he has a partner's share in the running of several Futurity candidates who will represent John E. Madden, who is second only to Mr. Whitney as a formidable bidder of the great prize.

Madden, most enterprising of up-to-date turfmen, has eight horses engaged in the Futurity, four of these being owned outright by the Kentucky horseman, while the other four are owned jointly by Madden & Whitney. Of the eight, at least seven have been talked of as possible winners, while the eighth is a practically unknown quantity, that one being Contempt. Of the seven others, six are winners in good company, and the other, the fast maiden Jackstock, though he has never started, has been so well tried in private that he has figured in gossip concerning the race since early Spring. In the opinion of good judges, the six winners of the Madden list of entries are of a class that gives small room for choice between the chances of Madden against Whitney, except for the fact that all the Whitney horses will run in one interest, while the best public performers in the Madden lot will run in the joint interest of Madden & Whitney, thus giving Mr. Whitney a double chance to capture at least a part of the big prize.

The Madden horses are Blue Girl, the best filly of the year on performance; Yankee, an unbeaten winner at the Saratoga meeting; City Bank, Fly Wheel, Gunfire, and Peninsula, winners earlier in the season on the New York tracks; the highly tried Blackstock, and the maiden Contempt. Blue Girl, Peninsula, and Fly Wheel are said to be three of the four horses in which Mr. Whitney bought an interest in the Spring.

PROMINENT OWNERS REPRESENTED.

Of the other nominators who are represented by unusually large numbers of entries, the Pepper Stable, with seven; James R. Keene, with six; Clarence H. Mackay, with five; Michael Murphy, J. B. Haggin, and A. H. & D. H. Morris, with four each, and G. B. Morris, with three, are the leading owners who are likely to be represented at the starting post in the race, but none of the stables has shown any great strength, as gauged by performances with colors up, though the Pepper Stable's Whiskey King, Keene's Reformer, A. H. & D. H. Morris's Compute, Saturday, and Hanover Queen; G. B. Morris's Golden Cottage and Cunard, Haggin's Waterboy, and Murphy's Dean Swift have shown well enough to demand some consideration, while Mackay's Heno, though he has never started, is one of the maidens in the race of whom great things are expected. In the stable of A. H. & D. H. Morris the best colt of the establishment, and one of the best tried of the year, Compute, has gone wrong and is not likely to be a starter.

Of the winners in the earlier part of the racing season and at the Saratoga meeting the horses that have demonstrated class enough to put them among the foremost division of the candidates for the biggest event of the racing season, the pick are comprised in Masterman, owned by August Belmont; Hyphen, owned by Capt. S. S. Brown; Hatasoo, owned by A. Featherstone; De Reszke, now owned by G. Walbaum; Dewey, owned by B. Schreiber; Northern Star, owned by S. J. Smith; Albert, in the Fleischmann barn, and Mary Worth, owned by Jacob Worth. Other horses that have raced moderately well, and that still are regarded as possibilities by their owners, though on public form they appear to be ontside chances of a most remote character, are Lady Viola, Grail, Port Royal, Enright, Lux Casta, Caughnawaga, Chilton, Byrne of Roscrea, and Knight of Harlem.

A most interesting lot of probable starters is included in the list of maidens that are talked of for the great event and that have been prepared especially for the race; the owners of several of these seeming to think so well of their chances that they have kept these several horses out of other races, declining to run them, with the view of getting to the post for the Futurity with allowances for not having won a race. Chief among these horses are Madden's Blackstock and Mackay's Heno, the latter having been originally in the Madden stable, and having been bought by his present owner for the special purpose of trying to win the Futurity. Both of these colts have been sent exceedingly fast trials and both are regarded as almost certain starters for the prize to be decided next Saturday.

It is a fair indication of the quality of the maidens in question that they have been working alongside stake winners and have done everything that was asked of them in a style to satisfy their trainers as to their chances without the necessity of fitting them further for the struggle by calling on them to race in public before the time set for the Futurity. One other maiden that has jumped into sudden prominence for the Futurity is Perry Belmont's Numeral, who has been in training for the race at the Sheepshead Bay track, while other Futurity horses were at Saratoga, and who is credited with a trial over six furlongs a day or so ago in 1:13. Others of the reputed good colts and fillies in the maiden division are J. Dunn's Sun Shower, John Daly's Barron, and G. B. Morris's Cunard. From the horses named the field for the fourteenth Futurity in all probability will be selected, and from all indications that field will be one of the largest that has started for the famous event in the last half dozen years.

GYMNAST'S NEW WORLD'S RECORD

Kunath Eclipsed Rope-Climbing Mark in Buffalo Championship Games.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The annual gymnastic championships of the A. A. U. were decided in the Pan-American Stadium to-day. These events, seldom witnessed outside of a gymnasium, attracted a large crowd. The contests which were decided by points were close and interesting in nearly every contest. In the rope climbing contest B. Kunath of the Anchor Athletic Club, Jersey City, set a new world's record by climbing 25 feet in 0:06 4-5. Following is the summary:

Vaulting Horse, Rear.—Won by John F. Bissinger, New York Turn Verein, 39¼ points; A. Heyda, Pastime A. C., New York, second; Emil C. Brendlin, Central Turn Verein, New York, third.

Side Horse.—Won by John F. Bissinger, New York Turn Verein, 41⅜ points; Emil C. Brendlin, Central Turn Verein, New York, second; Charles Manga, Swiss Turn Verein, Philadelphia, third.

Horizontal Bars.—Won by John F. Bissinger, New York Turn Verein, 39¼ points; A. Heyda, Pastime A. C., New York, second; Emil C. Brendlin, Central Turn Verein, third.

Parallel Bars.—Won by Emil C. Brendlin, Central Turn Verein, New York, 41 points; Charles Manga, Swiss Turn Verein, Philadelphia, second; John F. Bissinger, New York Turn Verein, third.

Club Swinging.—Won by Frederick Metz, Jr., Y. M. C. A., Newark, N. J., 28 points; Ralph O. Wilson, Y. M. C. A., Montclair, N. J., second; Joseph D. Harriss, Pastime A. C., New York, third.

Flying Rings.—Won by Paul M. Kempf, Y. M. C. A., Newark, N. J., 41¼ points; F. Kunath, Anchor A. C., Jersey City, second; William E. Scheer, Knickerbocker A. C., third.

Tumbling.—Won by Frank Hamilton, German Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, 38¼ points; Charles Manga, Swiss Turn Verein, Philadelphia, second; William Wedell, Central Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, second; William E. Scheer, Knickerbocker A. C., New York, third. Kunath's time is a new world's record for the distance.

All-Around Standing Apparatus, for Possible 180 Points.—Won by John F. Bissinger, New York Turn Verein, 160¾ points; Emil C. Brendlin, Central Turn Verein, New York, second; Charles Manga, Swiss Turn Verein, Philadelphia, third.

English Athletes Off to Canada.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—The English athletes from Oxford and Cambridge Universities, who landed here yesterday morning from the steamer Commonwealth, started for Montreal this morning at 9 o'clock. The party thoroughly enjoyed the stay in Boston. The men were entertained by Evert J. Wendell, Chairman of the Harvard-Yale Committee for the coming games; ex-Capt. "Jack" Hallowell of Harvard, and Richard Sheldon, the Yale Captain. The Englishmen will not return here before sailing for home in October, as they will go directly to New York from Montreal about Sept. 18.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS TO COME.

Knickerbocker A. C. Eleven Has Made Guarantee for New York Game.

The cricketers of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club have offered to become financially responsible for a game to be played between B. J. T. Bosanquet's English team and New York. The Metropolitan District Cricket League had previously declined to have the game played under its auspices, as it considered that the funds in the treasury were not sufficient to meet a possible deficit owing to wet weather or other causes. It is now about definitely decided that the Englishmen will play here on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 25 and 26. The match will take place on the Knickerbocker Oval at Bergen Point, and every effort will be made to get out the full strength of the Metropolis to meet the visitors.

The Englishmen have taken passage on the Haverford, sailing from Southampton on Sept. 4. The team is not expected to arrive here until either Friday or Saturday, Sept. 13 or 14, and will have no time for practice before the opening game in Philadelphia against the "Colts." This match is scheduled for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Sept. 16, 17, and 18, and will be played on the grounds of the Philadelphia Cricket Club at Wissahicken Heights.

The first test match against the Gentlemen of Philadelphia will be played on the ground of the Germantown Cricket Club at Manheim on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, Sept. 20, 21, and 23. Then will follow the New York game, and a return match will be played against Philadelphia on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, Sept. 27, 28, and 30, which will bring the tour to a conclusion.

Although the visiting team has not yet been definitely announced it is understood that the following eleven have accepted the invitation of Mr. Bosanquet to accompany him: L. J. Moon, Cambridge and Middlesex; W. P. Robertson, Cambridge and Middlesex; H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, Oxford and Surrey; Frank Mitchell, Cambridge and Yorkshire; R. E. More, Middlesex; C. J. Burnup, Kent; A. M. Hollins, Oxford; E. M. Dowson, Oxford and Surrey; D. L. A. Jephson, Cambridge and Surrey; B. J. T. Bosanquet, Oxford and Middlesex, and possibly P. F. Warner of Middlesex.

Standing of Cricket Clubs.

The Brooklyn Cricket Club is making a great effort to wrest the championship of New York from the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, in whose keeping it has been for the past few years. So far, the Brooklyns have had the best of the contest, but the crucial game will come on Saturday, when the two clubs will meet in an all-day match at Prospect Park. So close are the two clubs in the official percentages of the Metropolitan League that this game will decide the question of the superiority of the two.

The Paterson Club maintains its position at the head of the New York Cricket Association, which is the junior organization of the cricketers of New York, and its retention of the pennant for another year is assured.

REGATTA ON GRAVESEND BAY.

The Jig-a-Jig Wins the Snedecker Cup for Knockabouts.

Despite the storm and the heavy easterly breeze which came up on Gravesend Bay the Marine and Field Club at Bay Ridge held its races for the Snedecker Cup yesterday. The starters were W. F. Hutchison's Jig-a-Jig, W. K. Brown's Kelpie, and L. R. Smith's Quinque. The boats sailed three times over a triangular course, one mile to the leg. The first leg was reached from the clubhouse, starting the round off Bay Ridge to a mark off Sea Gate, thence to a marked buoy in Gravesend Bay, and back to the clubhouse.

They made a beautiful start. The Kelpie led over the run, with the Jig-a-Jig second, and the Quinque third. Under the strong easterly breeze in the next leg the boats had all they could do to keep afloat. The Jig-a-Jig took the lead on the second leg, and finally won first place by clever handling, with the Quinque second, and the Kelpie third. It was one of the most exciting races ever seen between little craft in this vicinity. The summaries:

	Elapsed Started.	Finished.	Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Jig-a-jig, W. W. Hutchinson	3:05:00	5:23:32	2:18:32
Quinque, L. R. Smith	3:05:00	5:31:12	2:26:12
Kelpie, W. K. Brown	3:05:00	5:40:00	2:35:00

Yachts at City Island.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Four new yachts are under construction at the Jacob shipyard here, and all is ready for work to begin on another yacht at the Woods yard. At the Jacob yard two more of the one-design class for members of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club are nearing completion and are ready for the lead keels to be fitted. A 25-foot over all, 15-foot water line, 7-foot-6-inch beam, and 3-foot-6-inch draught yacht of the centreboard type, also of Mr. Jacob's design, for G. Hallen Clark, is also under construction.

Mr. Jacob's new hunting launch for his personal use will be launched soon. A centreboard yacht of Gardiner & Cox design is under construction at the yard of B. F. Wood for George Bullock of Cincinnati, Ohio, to be used for cruising purposes. The dimensions are 72 feet over all, 47 feet water line, 15 feet 8 beam, and 6 feet 6 inches draught. A large cabinhouse will extend above deck. The boat will be completed about Dec. 1.

SOCIETY AT CLOSE OF THE HORSE SHOW

Southampton's Annual Exhibition Was a Success.

Entries of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Curtiss Carried Off Most of the Prizes—Miss Ethel Moore Won the Greatest Honors.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 24.—The annual open-air horse show of the Southampton Horse Association closed here to-night on the association's grounds, at Interlacken, after a most successful exhibition. The weather held good and the attendance was large, society people making up a great part of the crowd present. Among those who witnessed the work of the judges in the show ring were Secretary of War Elihu Root, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mrs. Alfred Egmont Schermerhorn, Delancy Nicholl, Miss Janette H. Robb, Richard Mansfield; Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, B. Aymar Sands, Judge Henry E. Holland and family, Miss Daisy Hollins, Miss F. C. Crocker, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Mrs. McKeever, and James T. Kilbreth. The judges to-day were R. W. Rives, Charles P. Williams, E. C. La Montagne, and C. R. Fitz.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Curtiss carried off the honors of the show, their horses winning a majority of the prizes offered in the several classes on the card. Miss Ethel Moore of Brooklyn won perhaps the greatest honors of the show as she drove and rode her own horses. The success of the show was such that already steps are being taken to arrange for next year's show, which will be held on a larger and grander scale than this season's events. A vaudeville entertainment, following a cotillion to-night, was held in the Meadow Club by the cottagers under the management of Mrs. Henry Graf Trevor, Mrs. Barclay, and Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, the amateurs who furnished the entertainment consisting of sons and daughters of the cottagers of the Southampton colony. They included Miss Hoadley, the Misses Hollins, the Misses Clara D. Barclay and Lottie H. Williams, and Messrs. James A. Lee, Stevens, George Jones, Hart McKee, and others. Eleven classes were judged in the horse show ring. The awards were as follows:

Harness ponies over 12 hands and not exceeding 13.2 hands.—Won by Master G. F. Trevor's Dewey, Miss Dorothy Hyde's Dandy second, Miss Catherine Oakman's Bobolink third.

Harness horses suitable for two-wheeled vehicle, horse 14.3 hands and under 15.2 hands.—Won by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Curtiss's b. g. Sunshine, Miss Ethel Moore's b. m. Hazel Bell second, Henry G. Trevor's b. g. Perfection third.

Carriage horses, pairs over 15.2 hands; conformation and general style to count in award; high knee action not necessary.—Won by George A. Crocker's bay team, Jay and Bird; G. W. Curtiss's brown team, Breeze and Barker, second; George R. Schieffelin's bay team, Pride and Vanity, third.

Saddle horses, to be judged by style, manners, pace, and conformation, the latter to count 25 per cent., quality 25 per cent., manners 25 per cent., and style of going 25 per cent; horses carrying 160 pounds.—Won by Harry T. Peters's b. g. Ace of Spades, Mrs. E. A. Martin's b. m. Croissette second, Harry C. Beadleston's b. g. Torment third.

Carriage horses, pairs in harness, ladies to drive, 14.3 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands; suitable for ladies' vehicle; conformation, style, manners, quality, and action to count.—Won by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Curtiss's bay team Radiant and Sunshine; G. C. Clarke's brown team, Dick and Vera, second; George Clark's bay team, Harry and Janice, third.

Ponies in harness, over 13.2 hands and not exceeding 14.2 hands.—Won by Miss Susan Henning's b. h. Taffy, Miss Sophie W. Tenant's b. m. Miss Vanity second, Mrs. Alfred Egmont Schermerhorn's bay pony Zaza third.

Ladies' saddle horses judged by quality, manners, conformation, and all round.—Won by Harry C. Peters's b. g. Ace of Spades, Miss Ethel Moore's b. g. Blue Boy second, Miss D. Cory's b. g. Tiplit third.

Four-in-hands, shown before a coach, drag, or break, with appropriate harness, trimmings, and outfit; owners not compelled to drive, but amateur drivers must handle reins.—Won by G. W. Curtiss of Southampton, L. I.; James H. Hyde of Bay Shore, L. I., second; Charles T. Barney of Southampton, L. I., third.

Jumping horses, up to carrying 190 pounds, to be shown over four jumps, each 4 feet 6 inches; conformation to count 25 per cent. and performance 75 per cent.—Won by Charles Coster's b. g. Agawam, W. Scott Cameron's Game Cock second, W. Scott Cameron's b. g. Fireworks third.

Horses suitable for runabouts; horses 14.3 hands and not exceeding 15.3 hands; conformation, quality, and be smoothly turned; thorough all-round action, and be able to go a pace; excessive high action not essential.—Won by Miss Ethel Moore's b. g. Hazel Bell, E. A. Major's b. h. Blackbill second, George C. Clarke's b. g. Dick third.

LOCAL GOLF LINKS DESERTED.

Much Rain Marred Matches and Caused General Postponement.

Rain forced a postponement of nearly all the golf events down for decision on the metropolitan links yesterday. The downpour was so heavy and so protracted that very few golfers cared to walk out for a round. There has been so much rain this season that the greenkeepers have been at great expense to keep the grass cut and rolled, and, as to-day will be one of rest for the workmen and the grass will grow like Jonah's gourd under the stimulus of yesterday's soaking, it will require the services of extra men to get the links in proper condition by Wednesday or Thursday. The rainfall was an expensive happening to the golf clubs on this account, besides spoiling the day's sport.

The trend of events at the Apawamis Golf Club is a sample of what occurred at nearly all the near-by links. The return match with the Englewood Golf Club was to have been played, and four of that team appeared—Moore, Reinmund, Banks, and Tenney, who were paired with Mathews, Moller, Jr., F. A. Moore, and Ford, of the home players.

After waiting for some hours there was a let-up in the rain at 4 o'clock, and the pairs began play. They were hardly out of sight of the clubhouse, however, before the storm began again worse than ever. Badly drenched, the players ran back to the clubhouse, and the match was declared postponed.

Americans Win in European Shoots.

Word was received in this city yesterday that the American trap shooters, who captured the greater share of the prizes in the recent international matches at the traps in England, are following up their early victories by winning over the best gunners of Europe.

Robert A. Welch of this city, a member of the Carteret, New Utrecht, Riverton, and other crack gun clubs, since his arrival in Spa, Belgium, has won about 5,000f. at the traps. James A. R. Elliott of Kansas City has won 1,000f. From Spa Welch, Elliott, and Nauman go to take part in the tournament at Namur, where cash prizes amounting to $40,000, or about 200,000f., will be offered.

Charles Macalister and F. B. Stevenson of Philadelphia and W. B. Hostetter of Pittsburg won many prizes in a number of sweepstakes during the live-bird tournament held at Ostend last week.

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For years we have made high class pianos, have told the public about them in a straightforward, truthful way, always inviting critical inspection. The stamp of public reciprocity and approval is registered in the fact that over 130,000 Sterling instruments have been made and sold in all parts of the musical world.

Our Business Policy Has Not Changed.

When we have something to say to the musical public we say it promptly and plainly and back up our statements with the goods as represented. To-day we tell you of a very special offering of pianos for the balance of the month, preparatory for the arrival of our new Fall stock, which will begin to come to us after September 1st.

1 Sterling, studio size, figured black walnut case, good as new, and guaranteed, was $375, now..... $245

1 Sterling Baby Grand, concert used three seasons, very fine tone, ebonized case, price when new $700, now.. $450

1 Benedict Mahogany Upright, a genuine bargain for..... $125

1 United Piano Makers' Upright, thoroughly refinished inside and out, 7 octave..... $80

2 Extra large Sterlings, one mahogany and one walnut case, artistically carved, made for exhibition, entirely new, except showroom usage, worth $450, now.... $345 & $355

1 Fischer Upright, medium size and in perfect repair..... $145

3 very fine full size Squares, in perfect repair ..... $45, $50 and $55

1 Large size Huntington, concert used, fancy case, you would think it a new piano, worth $325 ..... $210

2 Fancy wood, high top, parlor Organs, taken in exchange for pianos, bargains at.. $25 & $30

Several odd Uprights taken in exchange for Sterlings and Huntingtons, repaired, refinished and guaranteed, will go at $65, $75, $100, $130 to $175

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Monday's Underprices throughout this great store embody a showing of seasonable values for present use and later utility.

VISIT OUR NEWLY FURNISHED 4-ROOM APARTMENT ON FOURTH FLOOR.

Furniture Newness.

Our Inaugural Sale the past week was an overwhelming success; the surprisingly low prices fairly outrivalled all competition. There will be more price activity in Furniture Monday.

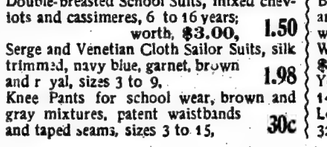

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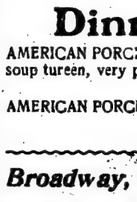

Golden Oak, 5 drawers, like cut, 3.75
With mirror, 5.75

**Enam

YALE'S FOOTBALL TEAM

Nine of the Best Players Will Not Return to College.

CANDIDATES FOR NEW ELEVEN

Many Good Men from Last Year's Second Team May Make the 'Varsity—First Game Sept. 28.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 24.—Plans are already well under way for the football season of 1901 at Yale. Capt. Charles Gould has sent out his summons for players to report in New Haven, fixing the date on Sept. 23. As the first game of the year is to be with Trinity on Sept. 28, it is more than probable that the date of meeting will be set several days earlier than that now named, though Gould has not yet decided the question. The remarkably successful campaign of last year's football season at Yale, with a clean record against all comers, places a hard task at the outset of the year on the Yale team of 1901. It was admitted by all football experts last Fall that Captain Brown's eleven was perhaps the greatest that ever played on an American college gridiron. It is therefore not to be expected that the team which will follow it in Yale's annals should be as strong, especially when it is taken into consideration that Yale loses nearly all of her players this year and starts the season with an almost brand new eleven.

The signal defeats suffered by both Princeton and Harvard last Fall have worked up unusual ambitions at both these universities, and both teams hope and expect to retrieve past history this coming season. Yale is therefore placed at a disadvantage even before play has begun, and is forced to take a defensive position. Of all the large colleges, Yale's training this season for the big matches will be the hardest, and her position the most difficult. Yale, however, expects to again win the championship.

Of the men who wore the leather for Yale last Fall nine have left college, leaving but three of last year's team as the nucleus for the eleven of 1901. No other of the large universities starts out under such a disadvantage. Practically a new team will have to be evolved. Of the team that led the colleges last year the following men have left the university: Brown, left guard; Olcott, centre; Stillman, right tackle; Coy, right end; Wear, quarterback; Fincke, half back, by graduation; Sharpe, half back, disqualified by coaching minor teams this Summer; Bloomer, left tackle, dropped by the faculty, and Hale, full back, withdrawn Faculty, and Hale, full back, withdrawn leaves of last year's men only Capt. Gould, left end; Sheldon, right guard, and Chadwick, right half back.

NO LACK OF CANDIDATES.

In spite of the defections and losses at New Haven a wealth of material remains from which to pick a championship eleven this coming year. It was the policy last season to call out all the men in college capable of playing, and the result was an agreggation of football players that was capable of turning out four strong teams, from the 'Varsity down to the third scrub team. Mike Murphy's scheme last year was to make the second eleven nearly as strong as the first, and the sharpest games played at Yale Field during the season previous to the Harvard game were these scrub contests. The second team last year, most of whom return to play this season, was capable of winning from most of the large colleges. It is these men, reinforced by several new men of promise, who will make up the Yale eleven this year. A good man is ready to step into nearly every vacancy because of the hard work with the second team last Fall. This makes the problem of making up a new eleven much easier of solution.

Looking over the material that will come together at Yale Field a month hence, a general idea can be gained of the eleven that is likely to be worked up this Fall at New Haven. Left end, right guard, and right half back are already filled by Gould, Sheldon, and Chadwick, respectively. There are first-class players in sight for Bloomer's place at left tackle, for Olcott's place at centre, for Coy's place at right end, for Sharpe's place at left half back, and for Hale's place at full back. Hamlin is looked upon as the best man for left tackle. He played a fast tackle all last Fall up to the big games, when Bloomer was taken on because of his tremendous line-plunging abilities.

HOLT MAY PLAY CENTRE.

Holt is the most promising man for centre. He was substitute last year for Olcott, and played at the end of the Harvard game at Yale Field, besides playing against Olcott on the second team all the season. He is a heavily built and muscular fellow, and is faster on his feet than Olcott was. For right end, Rafferty will probably be chosen. He was on the freshman squad early in the Fall, and was taken to the 'Varsity because of his great promise. He nearly made the 'Varsity team, but the place was given to Coy because of the latter's greater experience and because he was a senior. Rafferty is expected by some Yale football observers to develop into one of the best end-rushers Yale has ever had. Another good end is coming to the front in Ferguson, and he may be given a chance this Fall.

For the position of left half back the material is exceedingly promising. Adams and Ward played last year on the second team and put up good games. Wilhelmi is another fast half back, with a good eye for a punt. A new man is promised in Winslow, who was quarter back of the freshmen team last Fall, and who was on the baseball team in the Spring. Any of these men would make exceptional half backs. At full back the problem will be to develop a line bucker and punter as good as Perry Hale, whose playing last season was one of the star features of the Yale game. It is expected that Weymouth is the man to do this. Weymouth is a Law School middle class man, and had the benefit of two years at Bucknell College before coming to Yale. While there he played tackle to Matthewson. He is nearly the duplicate of Hale in size and strength, and ought to make a great full back. He will be tried there early in the season. Another candidate is Daly, who played with Columbia the first part of last year.

There is, therefore, promise in the present situation that Yale is to have a first-class football team, in spite of the odds against her. There are, however, several questions to solve. It is not yet possible to pick men for three important positions. These are players to succeed Brown at left guard, Stillman at right tackle, and Wear at quarter back. A half dozen candidates might be mentioned, but none of them would seem to be certain of places. To find a good quarter back will be the most difficult problem that Yale will have to face this coming season. At present there seems to be no first-class candidate in sight.

Mike Murphy will again have charge of the men, and Walter Camp will be the general adviser and coach. Just who will act as head coach has not yet been decided, though several prominent names have been mentioned.

NO PROFESSIONAL SUNDAY GOLF.

Chicago Golf Club Objects to Match for Side Bets.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Professionals Willie Smith and Lawrence Auchterlonie of Midlothian and Glen View, respectively, will not play their thirty-six-hole golf match at Wheaton to-morrow for $2,000.

A temporary postponement was announced to-day, owing to the refusal of the Chicago Golf Club to allow a Sunday contest for side bets. Mr. Smith said arrangements undoubtedly will be made for him to play a match with the Western open champion under new conditions.

Riverhead's Programme of Sports.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Aug. 24.—The programme for the Suffolk County Agricultural Society's fair has been announced, with an attractive list of competitions arranged for the four days of the meeting, Sept. 17, 18, 19, and 20. The first day will be devoted entirely to athletics and field sports. There will be baseball, basket ball, tennis, bicycle races, and field and track competitions, which promise to bring together some of the best athletes on Eastern Long Island. For the remaining three days the Horse Show and trotting and pacing races will be the special attractions. The harness-racing programme provides $2,300 in premiums, to be distributed as follows:

Sept. 18.—2:30 class trot, purse $250; 2:19 class pace, purse $300; 2:40 class pace, purse, $200.

Sept. 19.—2:20 class trot, purse $300; 2:24 class pace, purse $250; 3:00 class trot or pace, purse $100.

Sept. 20.—Free for all trot or pace, purse $400; 2:30 class pace, purse $250; 2:25 class trot, purse $250.

Mixed Foursomes at Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 24.—The mixed foursome for club prizes was won at the Fairfield County Golf Club to-day by Miss K. Rowland and Dr. C. E. Martin. The summary:

Names.	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
Miss K. Rowland and Dr. C. E. Martin	109	2	107
Miss Hoyt and S. S. Day	123	10	113
Miss Adams and H. M. Day, Jr.	124	9	115
Mrs. Sheldon and Mr. Waterman	130	13	117
Mrs. Hilliard and R. C. Carroll	129	8	121
Miss Moore and William Copp	145	17	123
Miss Sheldon and F. C. Hilliard	136	12	124
Mrs. Alexander and P. R. Bonner	134	8	126

Jockey's Prize a Diamond Ring.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 24.—This was the last day of the Windsor, Ontario, running races, and a large crowd was present. A feature of the day was the Montebello Handicap, in which a diamond ring was the prize for the jockey winning the race. Jockey Miller, riding Enghurst, won it.

Keegan Wins Three Prizes.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 24.—Patrick Keegan of Lowell was the star in the National Cycle Club's meet to-day by winning three prizes in the ten-mile open, also the race, and third prize in the mile open. Summaries:

One-Mile Open.—Won by William Younce, East Boston. Time—2:14.

Ten-Mile Open.—Won by Patrick Keegan, Lowell. Time—30:51.

Hartford Club Claims a Catcher.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—Manager Mack of the Philadelphia American League team to-day sent Catcher Steelman back to the Hartford Club. When he first saw Steelman Mack understood that the catcher had been "farmed" to Hartford by Brooklyn. It now develops that Steelman was under contract to Hartford and has been claimed by that club. Under the circumstances Mack would not play him.

PLANS FOR GREAT SHOOT

Rifle and Revolver Marksmen to Meet at Sea Girt.

TWO INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

Men from Military Organizations of Many States Will Strive for Championships and Special Prizes.

The arrival on Tuesday of the Irish marksmen comprising the team sent to represent the Ulster Rifle Association of Belfast, Ireland, in the international competitions at Sea Girt, N. J., which open Friday next, to continue until Sept. 7, will mark the largest gathering of expert riflemen that has taken place in more than twenty years. The great shoot, which will be a combination of the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the National Rifle Association of America, the second annual meeting of the United States Revolver Association, and the tenth annual meeting of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, has been planned with great care by the officers of the several organizations.

With a fairly general representation from the rifle shooting organizations of the United States, it will also have an international character, due to two contests. The first of these is to be for the Palma Trophy, representing the world's championship. This trophy has not been contested for since 1880, when the American team won it by defeating a team from Great Britain. This year Canada is sending a team to try and take it across the border. The other match is a special challenge match between teams of eight men from the Ulster Rifle Association and the New Jersey State Rifle Association, fifteen shots for each man at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, with any rifle.

IRISH TEAM AGAINST JERSEYMEN.

This challenge match will be of unusual interest because of the fact that the Irish team is composed of veteran riflemen, who have engaged in many similar events, while the representatives of New Jersey without exception are young men, inexperienced in shooting of the character they are to take part in. The New Jersey men are being coached by the Philadelphia expert Foulke, however, and in spite of the disadvantage of not being properly armed, have done so well that their instructor has great confidence in them.

Of the men who have been doing the best work on the New Jersey team may be mentioned Capt. Whittemore, Dr. Hudson, Capt. Martin, Baker, Malcolm, Tuttle, and Foulke. The Irish team has on it men who have been shooting on the Irish "Eight" at Bisley for years. Barnett, Braithwaite, Henry, Caldwell, Milliner, Thymme, Morgan, and Chadwick, whose names are well known in the rifle shooting world as expert long-range shots, are those whom the inexperienced shooters of the New Jersey association have against them. The visitors will not come to New York on their steamer, the Servia, but will be met down the bay by a steam yacht with the Entertainment Committee on board, and will be conveyed on this yacht to Atlantic Highlands, where they will take a train for Sea Girt.

Aside from the international events, there will be uncommon interest in the inter-State matches. There was never before so much enthusiasm manifested by the State teams, and there never before was such a large entry in a shoot of this character.

TEAMS FROM EIGHT STATES.

As against six States being represented by State teams, which is the largest number ever before assembled together in competition, there will this year be about eight State teams on the grounds to compete for the Hilton and Marathon trophies.

The United States Marine Corps will be represented by a strong team, which has been training at the navy range at Annapolis for over a month. The Department of the East, United States Army, will send a team from Governors Island. Maine has already selected her team, competitions for that purpose having been held at Brunswick, Me., on Aug. 3. The Pennsylvania State team will be selected from the men making the highest scores at the State shoot at Mount Gretna, Penn., Aug. 27, 28, and 29.

New York has selected by competition twenty-five men, who are now practicing at Creedmoor, with the United States magazine rifle. Later twelve men to compose the State team will be selected by a second competition. New York will also be represented by regimental teams from the Twelfth, Ninth, Seventy-first, Seventh, Seventy-fourth, Twenty-third, and Thirteenth Regiments and a team from Squadron A and the Naval Reserve.

Battery B, Light Artillery, of Boston, will send a revolver team to defend their title to the military team championship, won last year. There will also be several regimental teams from the State. The Rhode Island team is in training at the Rumford range, while both the District of Columbia and New Jersey will enter State teams, and the usual number of regimental, troop, and company teams. The New Jersey Naval Reserve and batteries and Signal Corps will this year, for the first time, be represented in the matches. Maryland will be represented by a team from the Fifth Regiment of Baltimore, and Vermont, New Hampshire, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, and Delaware will be represented by either State or regimental teams.

Aside from the military competitions there will be other interesting contests. The National Rifle Association of America has in its programme a team match for civilian clubs, and such well-known clubs as the Massachusetts Rifle Association, Philadelphia Rifle Association, New Jersey State Rifle Association, Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, District of Columbia Rifle Association, Zettler Rifle Club of New York, Pittsburg Rifle Club, Crescent City Rifle Club of Scranton, Penn.; Iroquois Rifle Club of Pittsburg, Penn.; Hoboken Independent Schuetzen Corps, Elite Rifle Club of Brooklyn, San Antonio (Texas) Shooting Society, Syracuse (N. Y.) Rifle Club, and the Italian Shooting Association of New York will be represented.

Revolver shooting will be looked after by Dr. Sayre of New York, Lieut. Paine and E. E. Partridge of Boston, E. L. Harpham of Chicago, and J. B. Crabtree of Springfield, Mass. An innovation is a disappearing man target, at which the contestants have only twelve seconds in which to fire their six shots.

The range at Sea Girt is being put in complete order for the meeting, and more revolver targets have been built to accommodate the increased number of patrons. There are now eight targets at 1,000 yards. In all there will be eighty-one targets, at all ranges, in use during the matches.

CHARLEY HERR MAY NOT RACE.

Lord Derby Will Probably Take His Place Against Cresceus at Lexington.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 24.—Secretary Wilson of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, says that the match race to be trotted here in October between Charley Herr and Cresceus has not yet been declared off. He admits that the prospects for the race are gloomy, and that Charley Herr may be replaced by Lord Derby, 2:07. In fact, Secretary Wilson is bending every energy to have such a change made. It is stated here that Charley Herr will not race again this season.

David Cahill is expected home with his stable in short time. Secretary Wilson has contracted by wire for Starter Frank B. Walker to officiate here at the October meeting. This puts an end to the report that Walker would not be appointed starter here this Fall.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

Rate, per Line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

EMSLIE'S

SALE AND EXPORT STABLES,

Weehawken Stock Yards,

HOBOKEN, N. J.

Take 14th St. Ferry to Hoboken and Union Hill (Boulevard) car (five minutes) to stables.

150 TO 200 HORSES

ALWAYS ON HAND.

All kinds, from Light Drivers to Heavy Draught Horses.

EVERY HORSE GUARANTEED.

JAMES EMSLIE, Telephone 11, Hoboken.

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ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

The Greatest Sale of School Supplies That Ever Stirred the Homes of Brooklyn.

Children's Day to-morrow. All over the city thousands and thousands of young people are making ready for the first day of school. Months ago we began our preparation—went to the blank book makers and the pen makers and the ink makers and the pencil makers and the makers of all good things that help to make the American boy and girl's schooling comfortable. We told them onr plans for the greatest sale of school supplies ever held anywhere—a sale even greater than the famous sales here in previous years. They went to work with a will and the result is gathered here now.

More Variety, Highest Qualities, Prices Never Paralleled.

A broad space in the Basement has been set aside and dozens of salespeople who know all about young folks' needs are there. Even if you cannot come yourself send the children and they will be cared for as thoughtfully as though you were here. There is a good sized list below; but it doesn't begin to tell the variety of things under price. Every single article has stood the test of merit and everyone is priced lower than ever before. There is enough to last all the week, enough to give all the children of Brooklyn a share, but some of the bargains will be gone before the week's end of course. So come as early as you can. To-morrow is especially Children's Day.

Just as an instance of the low pricing note these things for

Composition Books.
32 pages, regular price 2c., at 1c
60 pages, regular priee 3c., at 2c
120 pages, regular price 5c., at 3c
240 pages, regular price 7c., at 4c
Fancy covered Composition Books:
48 pages, regular price 4c., at 2c
96 pages, regular price 5c., at 3c
144 pages, regular price 6c., at 4c
Large Composition Books, 8x10, for High School use, 96 pages, regular price 8c. 4c
Fine Composition Books, plain and fancy covers, made of high-grade paper, at 8c., 9c., 10c., 12c., 14c., 18c., 29c. & 38c.

Students' Note Books.
Perforated leaf Books for lectures, size 6x9:
48 leaves, regular price 5c. 3c
144 leaves, regular price 10. 5c
Plain Students' Note Books, 6x9:
48 leaves, regular price 3c., at 1c
96 leaves, regular price 5c., at 2c
144 leaves, regular price 7c., at 3c
And others at 9c., 12c., 16c., 18c., 33c. & 38c.

Drawing Books.
Good quality of paper, all interleaved with tissue paper:
24 pages, regular price 4c., at 2c
24 pages, regular price 5c., at 3c
48 pages, regular price 9c., at 4c
Others at 4c., 6c. and 8c., and worth much more.

Blotting Paper.
Fine grade of absorbent Blotting Paper, 12 sheets in a package, size 4x9½, regular price 4c., at 1c package
Fancy packages of Blotting Paper, with lithographed frontispiece, regular price 5c., at 1c package

Double Lined Composition Books.
Good grade of paper and prices unprecedented even in our notable sales:
36 pages, regular price 3c., at 1c
72 pages, regular price 5c., at 2c
144 pages, regular price 7c., at 3c
And others at 4c., 6c. and 8c., with fancy covers.

One Cent Each.
Composition Books, worth 2c.
Note Books, worth 3c.
12 sheets of Blotting Paper, worth 4c.
Bottles of Ink, worth 3c.
Paper Pencils that peel off.
Enameled Penholders, worth 4c.
Assorted Pen Points, worth 4c.

Tollner's Carryall Companion.
It consists of a book clamp, a pencil box, a ruler and lock and key; is made of polished wood and sold regularly for 25c., at 12c

Pencil Boxes.
Twenty styles to choose from; olive, inlaid, cedar, oak, Japanese, mahogany and papier mache; all marked very low:
Regular 4c., at 2c
Regular 5c., at 3c
Regular 8c., at 4c
And others all equally cheap at 5c., 7c., 9c., 12c., 18c., 19c. and 24c.

Book Straps.
Patented Straps, single Straps with handle and double Straps with handle, at low prices:
Patented Straps, that can be adjusted to any number of books, regular price 10c., at 6c
Single Straps, with handle, regular price 4c., at 1c
And others at 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c. and 10c.

School Bags.
School Bags of cloth, felt, canvas and waterproof, plain and embroidered.
Waterproof Bags, the regular 10c. quality, at 4c., and a large assortment, low priced, at 18c., 19c., 24c., 29c., 33c., 38c. & 48c.

Geographical Globes.
Regulation 3 inch Globe on wire stand at 8c
Regulation 6 inch Globe on wire stand at 16c
Others at 75c. and up to $16.00

Compasses.
Eagle Compass and Dividers, ruling Pen and Pencil and extra box of Leads, regular price 19c., at 12c

Inks and Mucilage.
Stafford's and Carter's Inks will be sold here Monday only at the lowest price ever named. (Carter's Ink is the standard quality and used by the Board of Education of Greater New York.)
Stafford's and Carter's Inks, 2 oz. bottles, regular price 3c., at 1c
Carter's red Ink, regular price 5c., at 2c
First-class Mucilage, 2 oz. bottles, regular price 4c., at 2c

Pencils and Penholders.
A fine assortment of Faber's, Dixon's and Eagle Pencils, soft and hard, with and without rubber tips:
Cedar Pencils, regular price 5c. dozen, at 3c. dozen
Rubber tipped Pencils, regular price 9c. dozen, at 6c. dozen
Faber's jeweled Pencils, 4 colors, regular price 4c., at 3c
Colored enameled Pencils, regular price 4c., at 2c
Imperial Pencils, soft and medium, regular price 18c. dozen 14c. dozen
Blaisdell paper Pencils, regular price 1c. each, at 8c. dozen
Enameled Penholders, regular price 4c., at 1c. each
Imported colored Penholders, regular price 5c., at 2c. each
Black and red Penholders, regular price 3c., at 1c. each

Pen Points.
Esterbrook's Falcon Pens, regular price 6c., at 4c. dozen
Assorted Pen Points, regular price 4c., at 1c. dozen
Assorted Pen Points, regular price 5c., at 2c. dozen
Slates, Slate Pencils, Chalk, Address Books, Pencil and Ink Tablets, Stenographers' Note Books, Crayons, Pencil Sharpeners, Rulers, Blackboard Erasers, Scratch Pads and every accessory for scholars' use in endless variety and priced in the same low manner.
Basement, Central Building.

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F. D. Matthews Sons

The Last Week of August Made Interesting to Buyers.
Money Will Go Further Than Usual.

Last Week of the Great August Furniture Sale.

The last week of the Greatest August Sale of Furniture will equal in advantages the preceding weeks, which have broken all records in Furniture sellings. Many lots have sold out, others have come in to take their places, so the assortment is up to high water mark and the prices down 25 TO 40 PER CENT. Remember we store free until October 1, if the goods are not wanted for immediate delivery.

$18.00 China Closets, $13.85

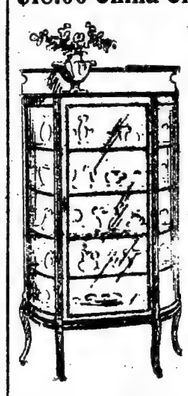

Bent Glass end China Closets, extra large size, solid oak, polished, exceptional value. $13.85

Ladies' Toilet Tables.
Golden oak and mahogany finish, with French plate mirror, former price $5.50, now at $3.48
Golden oak and birdseye maple, with large French bevel plate mirror, former price $7.50, now $4.98
Golden oak and birdseye maple, with large French shaped bevel plate mirror, former price $10.00, now $6.50
White enamel, decorated, golden oak, birdseye maple, with large French bevel shaped mirror, former price $14.00, now $9.98

Chamber Suits.
We secured at our price a lot of Chamber Suits which have been on exhibition, which assures their being as nearly perfect as is possible to make them; there are only one of each style, but there are 28 different patterns, averaging in price from $12.75 to $85.00
Three piece solid oak Suit, carved bedstead, 74 inches high, large serpentine top, 4 drawer dresser, with large bevel French plate mirror and large combination washstand; $23.50 kind at $19.98
Three piece Suit, handsome all quarter sawed golden oak, piano polished, double serpentine front dresser; $50.00 kind, to go at $39.75
Extra large three piece Suit, three drawers across top of bureau; $100.00 kind, to go at $75.00

Indestructible Sanitary Steel Bottom Couches.

Spanish shaped large tufted Couches, made with steel indestructible bottom, best steel springs, all hair filled, covered with best Wellington and Argyle velours; regular price $20.00; August sale price $13.50

Closing Out Summer Reed & Splint Outdoor Furniture.
There are 45 high slat back, solid oak Arm Rockers, double woven splint seats, former price $2.35, now $1.29
88 same style, without arms, former price $1.50, now 79c
30 large arm, double woven half round reed seat and back, white maple frame, varnished, former price $3.75, now $1.98
3 mammoth wide arm white maple frame, double half round reed seat and back, former price $6.00, now $3.75
One each, fine Japanese matting seat and back Sofa, former price $6.00, now $3.50
Arm Chairs and Rockers, former price $4.00, now $2.25
Two Suits, one in green, the other white maple, double woven splint seats and backs, including Sofa, Arm Chair and Arm Rocker, former price $13.50, now $8.75
3 green Garden Benches, former price $2.35, now $1.10
1 four foot red Garden Bench, former price $6.00, now $2.98
1 three foot reed Garden Bench, former price, $5.25, now $2.75

Dining Table.

This style very handsomely finished Dining Table, all quarter sawed oak, piano polished; there are no rough places on this Table, the legs are finished equal to the top; has three extra leaves, extends six feet, 44x44 inch top when closed; August sale price $9.98

Shirt Waists.
Percale Shirt Waists, pleated back, bishop sleeves 29c
Percale Shirt Waists, assorted colors and patterns, tucked back, new style sleeve, special price 49c
Fine quality lawn and chambray Waists, in a variety of colors and styles, exceptional values 97c
White lawn Waists, several styles, six rows embroidery, fine tucks in back, stock collar 97c
Extra fine white lawn Waists, choice embroideries and dainty tucks, prices marked to close $1.49 and $1.98

Colored Petticoats.
Seersucker Petticoats, stripes, deep ruffle, with small ruffle 49c
Black and colored sateen Skirts, deep pleated flounce, with ruche at bottom 97c
Black and colored taffeta silk Skirts, two pleated ruffles and dust ruffle, special for Monday $5.95

Infants' Wear.
Infants' fine lawn Caps, embroidered, some with revers, special 39c
Infants' Bedford cord Coats, lace and ribbon trimmed, special for Monday $1.84
Infants' long Bedford cord Coats, two deep ruffles, trimmed with fancy ribbon and braid, rolling collar, special price $2.48
Infants' cambric Slips 15c
Infants' cambric Slips, box pleated front 25c

Undermuslins.
Muslin Gowns, ruffles and embroidery 39c
Muslin Gowns, full length, lace and embroidery trimmed, assorted styles 79c
Cambric, muslin and nainsook Gowns, empire, high and square neck, fine assortment to choose from 97c

Corset Covers.
Cambric Corset Covers, round and V neck, at 25c
Cambric and nainsook Corset Covers, low neck, prettily trimmed with lace, insertion and edging 49c

Drawers.
Muslin Drawers, ruffle of embroidery and fine tucks 49c

Wrappers.
Good quality percale Wrappers, in dark colors, pointed yoke, braid trimmed, full flounce 59c
Lawn and cambric Wrappers, in light colors, yokes prettily trimmed with ruffles and braid, full width skirt, with deep flounce, at 84c

Aprons.
White lawn Aprons, assorted tucks, waitress' size 25c
Nurses' Aprons, full width, with bib, embroidered ruffle over shoulder 49c

White Goods.
An overstocked manufacturer sells us part of his stock of white India linen Lawns, at a big reduction.
2,500 yards of 32 inch white India linen Lawns, very fine, sheer quality, usually retailed at 20c. a yard, now, a yard 12½c
500 yards 32 inch white India linen Lawns, splendidly finished, fine and sheer, usually sold at 15c. a yard, now, per yard 10c
The above goods are all perfect full pieces, and are extraordinary value.
200 dozen Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 3 inch hems, splendid quality of muslin, size 45x36 inches, actually worth 17c., each 12½c

Flannels.
Elegant new line of French Flannels, all wool, in pink, light blue, cream, green, lavender, navy blue, black and other shades, per yard 39c. and 50c
Waist Patterns, 2½ yards of all wool flannel, with embroidery to match, for the pattern $1.39
One case of a good weight, 27 inch wide Domet Flannel, worth 6c., a yard 4c
Our stock of embroidered Skirting Flannels is immense, the best of every manufacturer can be found in the line, upward of fifty styles, at, a yard, 50c., and so on up to, a yard $1.75

Special Lot of Books.
United States Naval Commanders, reg. price $1.10, special for Monday 25c
Special lot of Juveniles, regular price 35c., to close out at 25c
Many Well Known Authors Represented. Titles Such as These.
A Pair of Primroses.
To School and Away.
Bravest of the Brave.
Salt Lake Dick.
Take a Peep.
Little Maid of Oxbow.
Minnie and Daisy.
Country Life.
Ella's Golden Year.
The Pinks and the Blues.
One Good Turn Deserves Another.
Tommy Hickup.
Mistress Brannigan.
The Smugglers' Cave.
Alexis the Runaway.
The Burning Prairie.
Good Luck.

Buy Linen Now and Save Money.

Special Values in the Linen Department.

64 inch cream Damask, new patterns, per yard 39c
66 inch cream Damask, perhaps 20 new patterns to choose from, per yard 50c
68 inch cream Damask, very heavy and fine, beautiful new open border designs, per yard 69c
72 inch cream Damask, extra weight, extra fine, newest designs, in fact the best Damask ever sold for less than a dollar a yard, per yard 79c
100 dozen bleached Turkish Towels, extra large size and heavy weight, worth 16c., each 12½c
70 inch bleached Damask, a number of entirely new designs, many with open borders, good weight, really worth 90c. a yard, per yard 75c
100 dozen bleached Turkish Towels, "Jumbo" size, very heavy, regular 25c. quality, each 19c
Something new, buttonhole stitched, scalloped edge Huck Towels, each 25c
All linen red bordered or all white homespun Crash, per yard 10c
100 dozen Face Cloths, each 2c.; 3 for 5c
200 dozen all linen fringed Doilies, 15 and 16 inches square, each 5c

Upholstery Sale Renewed To-morrow

With More Unusual Values than Ever.

Partly because quantities were so large that a week's notable selling still leaves much for choice, mostly because of the late arrival of Tapestries, Portieres and Lace Curtains that should have been here a week ago. They are rich and fine and handsome—some of the Lace Curtains, for example, are the very latest importations. A month later they will cost you much more, though in September and every other month of the year we try to give you a very big money's worth. Just now the best of fine Upholsteries are here in wide variety for

A Quarter to Half Under Their Worth.

It will pay you to come in town to-morrow if you are within reaching distance. It will profit everyone with an upholstery need to take advantage of this sale.

Lace Curtain Bargains.
Several hundred pairs of white Nottingham Curtains, 40 inches wide by 3 yards long; good patterns; values 75c. and 89c., for 49c. a pair
250 pairs white Nottingham Curtains, good designs, full width; 3 yards and 3½ yards in length; values $1.00, $1.50 and $1.75, for 59c., 69c. and 98c. a pair
Several hundred pairs of white Irish Point Curtains, all fresh and fine and new; unusual values for $3.25, $3.75, $4.48, $4.75 and $5.48 a pair
Fine Renaissance lace Curtains, freshly imported, in the latest patterns, made on extra heavy bobbinet, with insertion or edging effect, special values at $3.75, $4.25, $4.98, $5.98, $6.98, $8.98 and $11.48 a pair
Imitation Arabian Curtains, the most popular low priced curtain of this season, they are exact copies of the most expensive real lace, special values at $5.50, $6.50, $7.00, $7.50, $10.00 a pair
Imitation Arabian "Bonnes Femmes," the most artistic low priced window furnishing in use; copies of $38 and $50 Curtains, at $7.75 and $7.98
150 pairs of heavy cable net Curtains full width and 3½ yards long, handsome designs, insertion effects, value $4.00, for $2.24 a pair
100 ruffled bobbinet Bed Sets, made of good quality net and lace edgings and insertion, with cover for round bolster to match. Nothing prettier for a metal bed; value $6.00 set, for $3.98 set

Tapestries Underpriced.
1,200 yards of beautiful, well made fabrics at a third to a half less than regular prices. Some suited for hangings, others for furniture coverings. A wide variety of patterns and colors to choose from:
400 yards of silk Gobelin Tapestry; 4 good color combinations; medium allover Rococo designs; value $2.25 a yard for $1.29
150 yards of mercerized gobelin Tapestry, good colors and patterns, value $1.85, for 89c. a yard
500 yards of fine cotton Tapestry, detached figures and foliage designs, fine for inexpensive hangings and coverings, values $1.75 and $1.98, for 98c. a yard
150 yards of heavy cotton verdure Tapestry, for wall or furniture covering, beautiful color effects, value $1.75, for 75c. a yard

Portieres.
Fine two-toned, mercerized Tapestry Portieres, in limited quantity; delicate color combination; 3 yards long; heavy throw over fringe; value $6.50, for $4.75 a pair
Handsome armure weave Portieres in good color combination; two-toned effects, value $4.98 for $3.39 a pair

Screens.
Japanese Screens, the black and gold kind, all perfect; 4 fold and 5 feet high; value $4.95, for $3.79
3 fold bedroom Screens, filled with dainty silkolines; oak, cherry and white enamel finishes; value $1.79, for $1.15

Tapestry Table Covers.
8-4 tapestry Table Covers, foliage designs, with well made fringe, serviceable goods, value $3.00, for $1.75 each
8-4 imported Table Covers, in fine color effects, some reversible, with wool fringe, values $5.00 and $6.00, for $3.75 & $4.25

Furniture Reupholstering.
Choose from among the handsome coverings that are now underpriced, let us have the worn pieces that have done good service and when you need them they will be ready, fresh and new, to do good service again. It is the most economical time of the year to have this work done—in the cost of the covering, in the cost of the work.
Third floor, front, Central Building.

Linens and Towels.

The Underpricing of August.

Linens of the sort to suit the thrifty housewife, handsome enough and strong enough to give long and good service. About a third underpriced. Towels of the thirsty kind—there is plenty of need for them in such weather as this Summer has brought us. About a third underpriced. Details worth reading here, worth acting on:

Linens.
Bleached double damask Table Cloths, extra heavy quality, size 2x3 yards, one size only, and for that reason reduced from $3.00 each to $2.39 each
62 inches wide, all linen, extra heavy cream Damask, our own importation, closely priced 49c. a yard
5-8 size; 20-20 inches, bleached satin damask Breakfast Napkins, instead of $2.00 dozen $1.45 dozen
Extra heavy all linen bleached damask Napkins, size 22x22 inches, our own importation $1.98 dozen

Towels.
Good quality, large size, hemmed, bleached, huckaback Towels, a leader at 12½c. ea
Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, size 18x36 inches 15c. ea
Extra fine quality, hemstitched, all linen, bleached, huckaback Towels, size 22x42 inches, exceptional value 25c. ea
Bleached Turkish Bath Towels, fringed or hemmed ends, good heavy quality, size 20x45 inches, 17c. kind 12½c. ea
Extra heavy Turkish Bath Towels, bleached and unbleached, size 24x48 inches 21c. ea
A lot of manufacturers' sample Towels, huck and damask, at prices ranging from 10c. to 25c. ea
This is ¼ less than regular prices.
Main floor, rear, East Building.

Pocketbooks Reduced.

Some wise people do a bit of their Christmas shopping in August; find that the economies then enable them to give more expensive presents than as though they waited until holiday time. A suggestion along this line in these Pocketbooks that are reduced for quick clearance—for gifts or for your own use they are equally bargains:

$1.50 to $2.00 Pocketbooks, 95c.
Combination Pocketbooks of fine Seal or alligator leather, all leather lined and faced; chamois pocket and leather gussets; the new and desirable square shape.

25c. Imported Coin Purses, 19c.
A variety of leathers and colors in two good shapes.
Main floor, front, Central Building.

Our Annual Sale of School Supplies Now Ready.

A Large Assortment to Meet the Demands of All Our Little Patrons at the Lowest Prices.

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FINANCIAL.

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FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.
NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

NOW'S THE TIME TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT.
Clever American statisticians have raised their estimates as to the American wheat crop; they now predict 800,000,000 bushels. European crop shortage assures a continued demand for that cereal at good prices. Europe is quick to see the benefits accruing to American stocks therefrom, and in the past 10 days purchased for shipment over 200,000 shares. Sterling exchange is weak, owing to bills drawn to pay for American stocks and wheat.

Western speculators, quick to scent a movement in stocks or grain in past three days, have purchased over 60,000 shares in the N. Y. market.

London, Paris, and Berlin markets are in better shape than one year ago, when preparations were being made for the greatest American stock boom ever known.

Gold from South Africa will soon commence to flow into English coffers.

STOCKS HAVE BEEN ADVANCING UPON COMPARATIVELY SMALL PURCHASES, INDICATING AN ABSENCE OF SELLING PRESSURE AND A CONCENTRATION OF SECURITIES. EUROPE IS ON THE EVE OF BEING AN AGGRESSIVE AND FIERCE BULL ON AMERICAN STOCKS; HER ENTHUSIASM WILL FIRE AMERICAN SPECULATORS AND BEFORE THE CULMINATION WE WILL PROBABLY WITNESS A SATURNALIA OF WILD SPECULATION, EQUALING IF NOT EXCELLING THE PERIOD CULMINATING LAST SPRING.

The best way to participate in the prosperity, brought about by natural or business reasons, is to have an interest in the market; the best time to attain said interest is before the movement is well under way. Indications are that it has just started.

We are strictly commission Brokers, soliciting orders in large or small amounts in

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containing detailed and essential information relative to Wall St., its methods, and securities. Every present or intending trader should have a copy. **We will be pleased to present you one upon call or written request to any of our offices.** Write for our complimentary

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33 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, August 12, 1901.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Union Trust Company of New York under the Agreement dated May 10, 1900, for Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds:

The undersigned Committee under the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned hereby give notice, pursuant to the terms of said agreement, that the Committee has entered into a contract with the Wabash Railroad Company for the acquisition by said Railroad Company of the railroad and property described in the first mortgage of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, a copy of which contract is lodged with said Union Trust Company of New York, and the terms of which, briefly summarized, are as follows:

First. The Wabash Company shall acquire said property upon the confirmation of the foreclosure sale (provided it can be obtained at a satisfactory price,) shall pay all receivers' certificates, preferential liabilities, costs, counsel fees, compensation of Trustees and Committee, and shall issue a first mortgage upon said property to secure a total issue of Three and One-half Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due in 1941, with interest from the date thereof, payable semi-annually. The bonds shall be for $1,000 and $500. The total amount of bonds issuable under said mortgage shall be $2,500,000, and $500,000 thereof shall be reserved and applied solely to the improvement and equipment of the mortgaged property.

Second. Such three and a half per cent. bonds, to an amount equal to eighty per cent. of the par value of the principal of Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited with the Union Trust Company, shall be delivered to said Trust Company for distribution among the holders of its certificates of deposit at the rate of $800 in new bonds for each $1,000 of Omaha and St. Louis bonds. Scrip will be provided for fractional amounts.

Third. All stock of the Omaha and St. Louis Company held by the Committee is to be surrendered to the Wabash Company, and the suits brought by the Committee to enforce the personal liability of certain Directors of the Missouri Railway Construction Company are to be discontinued.

Fourth. Said contract is subject to the following conditions:

1. That the stockholders and debenture holders of the Wabash Company assent to its acquisition and mortgaging of said property.
2. That the holders of Union Trust Company certificates for Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited under said agreement of May 10, 1900, assent to said contract; and,
3. That the net preferred liabilities against the property which are to be paid by the Wabash Company do not exceed $475,000.

By the terms of said agreement of May 10, 1900, it is provided that any holder of Union Trust Company Certificates who does not expressly dissent from such contract in a writing delivered to the Committee within twenty days after the first publication of this notice shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to such contract.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH,
As a Committee constituted by the Agreement of Omaha and St. Louis bondholders, made May 10, 1900.

AMERICAN RAILROAD, MUNICIPAL, INDUSTRIAL, sound new security issues, respectfully solicited for clients abroad; send detailed particulars; next address, care Box 331, Pittsburg, Penn. BARRISTER.

FINANCIAL.

PEOPLE WHO CONTROL PATRONAGE.
Those who control the patronage of large institutions—people of large purchasing power—broad-minded, progressive individualists—study THE WALL STREET JOURNAL daily because it gives the best information on investments. They invest and spend money where attractions are offered. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL has morning and evening editions. The same advertisement appears in both editions. Look at the paper yourself. It is the most attractive medium to-day for advertisers of first-class propositions. Times change; so do mediums for reaching desirable people.

POSITIVE INFORMATION
regarding a deal soon to take place, which will insure a profit of at least 50 points in two stocks within the next three months.
Those desirous of participating, and who will deal liberally with informant on the profits made, address ADVANTAGEOUS, care Kiernan Advertising Agency, 156 B'way, New York.

Meetings and Elections.

Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
August 17th, 1901.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the DR. TAFT BROS. MED. CO. will be held on the THIRD DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of said company, at 79 East 130th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of N. Y., for the purpose of voting upon the following proposition, to wit: To increase its capital stock from $50,000 common stock, consisting of 500 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $300,000 of stock, to consist of 1,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $100 each and 2,000 shares of preferred stock of the par value of $100 each, such preferred stock to receive in each year dividends of 7 per cent. and no more, which dividends are to be cumulative; the control and management of the said corporation to be in the hands of the holders of the common stock, and the holders of the preferred stock to have no voting power until there has been a default of at least five consecutive years in the payment of dividends on said preferred stock. The corporation to have the right to redeem at any time the outstanding preferred stock at par and dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to the time of such redemption. The said preferred stock to be preferred as to dividends only.

JOHN S. PRICE, Vice President.
E. M. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

Dividends.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company,
New York, August 1, 1901.

The Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT., payable September 3d, to stockholders of record August 17th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from August 19th to August 31st, inclusive. A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

The Utah Fuel Company.
Five per cent. Sinking Fund First Mortgage Bonds. Coupons maturing September 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid on and after September 3d at the Morton Trust Company, New York City.
New York, August 17, 1901.
JESSE WHITE, Treasurer.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, August 12th, 1901.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901.
GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

$50,000,000 COPPER SCHEME.

Incorporation Papers Likely to be Filed To-morrow.

The incorporation papers of the proposed new $50,000,000 copper company will be filed this week, probably to-morrow, according to a statement made in Wall Street yesterday, and, according to the same authority, the name of the company will be the Consolidated Gold and Copper Mining Company.

Theodore Fitch of 120 Broadway, who has been drawing up the incorporation papers, when questioned in regard to the interests back of the new concern and the identity of the seven companies intended to become component parts of the Consolidated Gold and Copper Mining Company, said:

"As counsel for the new corporation, I am not in a position to make any statement. The fact is that negotiations have not proceeded far enough as yet to warrant any statement on my part as to the plans and purposes of the company."

Mr. Fitch refused to divulge the names of any of the prospective constituent companies, nor would he say with what interests they were allied.

In view of the often followed practice of incorporating large concerns with nominal capitalization in order to avoid a large initial incorporation fee, the announcement that the capital of the new company will be placed at $50,000,000 in the incorporation papers lends color to the belief that the venture is backed by strong interests on a large scale, because the fees attendant upon the incorporation of a $50,000,000 company exceed $10,000.

Efforts to obtain information regarding the new company from leading copper men, and as well as from interests connected with gold mining companies, were as unavailing yesterday as on the day previous. The few officials of prominence who were in town disclaimed all knowledge of the Consolidated Gold and Copper Mining Company, its backing, and its component interests.

Coincident with the intimations of a rumored impending copper trust in the United States, as well as the news of the intention of launching a $50,000,000 company by interests whose identity has not been disclosed, came the action of Justice O'Gorman in the New York Supreme Court in appointing ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant receiver of the property of the Cobre Grande Copper Company at the instance of Alexander W. Hallenborg, as a creditor and stockholder of the company. Mr. Grant as receiver is required to give a bond of $50,000, and the Central Trust Company will be the depository of all moneys that may come into his hands.

It is stated that the appointment of the receiver is not due to any charge that the company is embarrassed, since it is said to be worth $25,000,000, but to the fact that litigation is pending in the name of Mr. Hollenborg against William C. Greene, the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, the Cobre Grande Copper Company, and the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company affecting the title to the mines of the Cobre Company in Texas and Mexico, which, it is alleged, the company has been deprived of in the course of litigation, in which Mr. Greene and the Greene Consolidated Copper Company have been prominent factors.

NEW MAIL COLLECTING WAGONS.

Six Designed by Postmaster Van Cott Now in Service Down Town.

Six new mail-collecting wagons, the first of those recently designed by Postmaster Van Cott, were put into service in the downtown district yesterday morning, and attracted much attention. Each wagon carries two men, a driver and a collector, and it is expected that from twelve to eighteen minutes will be saved on each tour over the time of the old one-man wagons.

The collector sits at the rear of the vehicle on a little seat reached by two short steps, the arrangement being a strong reminder of the long obsolete bobtail car. The only opening into the wagon box is in the back at the left side, to which the collector carries the key. In front the driver is protected in a measure by a square hood with sliding windows at the side, and communication is maintained with the collector by a speaking tube. In many cases the collector will be able to remove the contents of a street letter box without leaving the wagon at all.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The past week was barren of incident. The steel strike dragged along without important event, dwindling slowly to foredoomed failure. Crop rumor-mongers preserved unwonted silence. The feeble effort to start a little war scare over the Franco-Turkish dispute was a flat failure. In Wall Street's forcible slang there was "nothing doing." Yet security values steadily—almost uninterruptedly—improved, with pronounced increase in the volume of trading at the week's end.

Following the previous week's rise, market action is explicable only on the theory that natural conditions are asserting supremacy over artificial conditions—that manipulative effort to bring about lower quotations has been baffled by the inherent strength of the security position. Nor are signs wanting that the bear party is becoming dispirited; repulse after repulse will wear out the hardest nerves, a fact becoming painfully apparent to venturesome "shorts" who have followed Chicago leadership for the past three months. It is true that during that period declines have been effected, but not from the selling of real holdings—depression having been brought about by the creation of "short" contracts which must be covered. The hope of the bears that owners could be frightened into supplying the necessary stocks is fading away, for never have investments been clung to more sturdily—never has there been less disposition to part with properties under attack. The reason is not hard to find—it is discoverable in the prosaic columns where appear the weekly, monthly, and yearly reports of railway earnings, which with almost unbroken monotony register the still rising tide of prosperity. The month now closing will set a new high mark, and railroad officials are unanimous in the expectation that succeeding months will reach still higher levels—in anticipation of which they are bestirring themselves to provide adequate equipment.

The enormous wheat crop, (on which conservative authorities have raised the estimate to over 700,000,000 bushels,) will tax the carrying capacity of the wheat roads, for 300,000,000 bushels will be available for export, all of which will be wanted abroad, and all of which must be transported in the shape of wheat or flour. Three hundred million bushels of wheat equals 9,000,000 freight tons, certain to be handled during this harvest year, while there will be no falling off in the transportation of wheat and wheat products for domestic consumption. Nor is it at all probable that corn shortage will sensibly decrease railroad tonnage, if, as is now expected, 1,400,000,000 bushels are harvested; this, added to existing supplies, will be adequate for all purposes to which corn is put, though no doubt reserves will at the end of the year be very small with which to meet the harvest of 1902—a condition sure to keep corn prices relatively high until then. High-priced corn and high-priced wheat make prosperous farmers, and prosperous farmers make big west-bound tonnage.

Viewed from all points, the cereal situation promises to still further build up railroad earnings. The same is true of the South's great crop—cotton. Preliminary estimates indicate a crop of 10,000,000 bales. Stocks abroad are the lowest for fifteen years—foreshadowing heavy export demand—and the price maintained is remunerative to planters. Southern railroad tonnage seems certain of continuing growth.

Turning to the field of industry and commerce, there is nothing disturbing save the steel strike, which seems sure to be suicidal to the "association" conducting it, but from the effects of which the United States Steel Corporation is steadily emerging. In the conduct of other manufactures, and of coal mining, harmony prevails between capital and labor, the former making large profits, the latter earning high wages; while the stupendous volume of merchandise exports shows how far American manufacturers are exceeding domestic consumptive capacity—reaching out successfully for the trade of the world. And all make for increased railroad tonnage.

With the great tonnage being handled, and the greater promised, there can be no temptation to railroad managers to indulge in rate wars. Hence, (with petty, sporadic exception,) rates are firmly maintained and traffic agreements faithfully kept—a result in which the "community of interest" combinations are powerfully influential. Never before have American railroads been administered with such broad common sense, with such fidelity to the interests of shareholders; they cease to be the "layout" of gamblers, they have become the soundest investments in the world—their bonds and stocks yielding the best return, combined with reasonable safety, of any existing securities. And their appreciation in value should not stop until their yield is fairly commensurate with other safe forms of investment; at present it is considerably higher. This, of course, is to be taken broadly, not meaning that every security offered is irreproachable; for among stocks, as in families, there can be black sheep—and much as financial morality has improved there are not wanting, here and there, "powers that prey."

To sum the survey: it is plain that the agricultural, commercial, industrial, and financial outlook promises increased railroad traffic, intelligently handled at well-maintained rates. That is the simple warrant of security strength. Wiseacres who watch Wall Street Blackboards and think that prices must go down because they have gone up are ever shallow reasoners. Fluctuations must always occur because of the part speculation plays, but the trend—the long swing—of a market must follow the conditions which make it. Even such an earthquake shock as the May panic could do no more than arrest the present movement, which is the outward, visible sign of the Nation's prosperity. Therefore it is not surprising that shareholders refuse to sell when bear manipulation forces quotations down.

It is an aphorism, recently backed by a judicial opinion, that quotations do not necessarily correspond to value, and certainly when a bear raid knocks 5 points off a stock whose earnings keep increasing, whose dividend is maintained or bettered—and such cases have been frequent of late—there is no correlation between the decline and the facts. Sensible shareholders realize this, and refuse to be frightened—and hence the extreme stagnation which has followed every recent depression; when the bears finished there was nobody else to sell.

Meanwhile public speculation has been at a lull. No doubt the time of the year and the disagreeable weather count for something in this. The situation has been taken advantage of by allied banking interests to accumulate large lines of securities at prices which would not have been possible had speculation been rampant. Heavy short selling has greatly aided this accumulation, and many short sales must still remain uncovered. Day by day the floating supply of securities grows scarcer. It must be that in the regions of high finance securities are considered cheap at current prices, such purchasers endeavoring to follow the Rothschild precept to "buy when they are low, sell when they are high." Of a certainty they have been and are buying, a fact which speaks for itself. Some faint signs of revival of public interest were visible at the end of last week; commission house business increased and out of town wires were busier. With the advent of September and the return to the city of Summer absentees, transactions will normally increase, and it seems quite probable that the coming Fall will be a period of marked speculative activity. Business conditions and money market ease tempt capital to carry securities as the most profitable operation to hand; and from this to a speculative boom is but a short step.

SATURDAY.

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 24	440,386
To date this year	199,797,449
Corresponding date last year	75,491,811

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 24	$1,389,500
To date this year	$713,620,720
Corresponding date last year	$329,775,960

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2½ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1	Int. Pump	1
Am. Ag. Chem.	½	Int. Pump pf.	1
Am. C. & F.	1½	Kan. City Sou. pf.	2
Am. C. & F. pf.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	⅝
Am. Locom.	½	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Locom. pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1⅞
Am. Smelting	⅛	Mo., K. & T.	⅛
Am. Sugar	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Woolen pf.	1	Missouri Pacific	⅛
At., T. & S. F.	2	N. Y. Central	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. Y. Ont. & W.	½
B'klyn Union Gas	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1¼
Canadian Pacific	1	Pressed S. Car.	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Reading	1¼
Chi. & Alton	1	Reading 2d pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅝	Rubber Goods	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	St. L. S. W.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1¾	Southern Pacific	⅛
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Southern Railway	⅝
Col. So. 2d pf.	1¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Col. & H. C & I.	⅞	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Consol. Gas	1⅝	Union B. & P.	⅞
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Union Pacific	1⅝
Diamond Match	1¾	Union Pacific pf.	1⅝
Erie	⅝	U. S. Rubber	⅛
Erie 1st pf.	1¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¾
Erie 2d pf.	1	U. S. Steel pf.	1
General Electric	1½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1⅝
Glucose Sugar	⅝	Wabash pf.	⅞
Illinois Central	1	Wis. Central	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	⅝	Chi. & N. W. pf.	¾
Am. Malting	½	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	5
Am. Smelt. pf.	⅛		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1½	Int. & G. N. 1st	3⅛

There were no declines.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's short session witnessed a marked revival of activity in the security market. Transactions for two hours were greater than for many full days of late. Prices generally advanced under the leadership of Erie, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Atchison, and Reading—all of these issues scoring substantial gains on heavy trading. The steel issues were strong, the common advancing ⅜ and the preferred a full point. After the opening there was general and heavy profit taking, but it encountered sufficient fresh buying to overcome any tendency to react. There was nothing in the morning's news to affect movement, the advance being evidently a continuation of Thursday's and Friday's strength—based on general, not special, conditions.

London was closed yesterday, and there were practically no orders received from there. Chicago wire houses were conspicuous purchasers, much of their buying being the covering of short contracts. Union Pacific and Southern Pacific continue to be heavily accumulated by the banking interests in control of those properties—important developments are expected daily affecting the financing of these properties. Among the industrials, sugar was moderately traded in at a net advance of 1½ points, with "lower Wall Street" reported as buying.

The bank statement was construed as negatively favorable, trading growing more animated after its appearance, and top prices being recorded around the close. It is plain that, for the time being at least, pessimism has been discarded in considering the security situation. The last half of the week saw the reappearance of considerable public buying, and commission houses are once more a factor in operations. A large short interest still remains uncovered, but professionals are beginning to desert that side. Wall Street talk now runs on the favorable elements perceptible but which have been so long ignored. Interest will attach to London quotations tomorrow morning as indicative of to what extent London is prepared to support a rising movement here—London being practically bare of American securities.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The changes in yesterday's bank statement were not marked. The increase in cash was somewhat less than estimated; the increase in loans was small, in view of reviving speculation and foreign sterling loans reported by bankers. The changes for the week follow:

Surplus reserve	Dec.	$273,800
Loans	Inc.	3,027,100
Specie	Inc.	1,215,500
Legal tenders	Dec.	609,200
Deposits	Inc.	3,520,400
Circulation	Dec.	31,400

Herewith are the averages compared with the corresponding date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$887,837,400	$817,402,800	$756,789,900
Deposits	968,149,600	901,356,300	858,135,100
Circulation	29,007,600	28,586,000	14,072,400
Specie	182,926,500	173,511,200	172,381,100
Legal tenders	77,258,900	75,696,800	54,531,200
Total res.	$260,185,500	$249,228,000	$226,912,300
Res. req'd	242,037,400	225,339,900	214,533,775
Surp. res.	$18,148,100	$23,888,925	$12,378,525

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Aug. 17.	Aug. 24.	Increase.
Loans	$884,810,200	$887,837,400	$3,027,100
Deposits	964,629,200	968,149,600	3,520,400
Circulation	29,039,000	29,207,600	*31,400
Legal tenders	77,868,100	77,258,300	*609,200
Specie	181,711,100	182,926,600	1,215,500
Reserve	259,579,200	260,185,500	606,300
Res. required	241,157,300	242,037,400	880,100
Surplus	18,421,900	18,148,100	*273,800

*Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,160,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,283,075
Jan. 19	27,266,600	24,185,675	34,693,675
Jan. 26	30,799,450	29,277,975	35,222,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,346,675	19,678,550	30,324,900
March 2	14,801,100	15,641,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,676,375	23,203,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,686,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,370,500	9,336,150	15,494,350
April 6	5,817,975	7,804,800	15,018,825
April 13	7,938,200	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,350	24,175,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	16,332,725	27,137,625
May 18	13,299,925	16,555,225	34,631,525
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,325	43,933,725
June 1	21,253,050	20,123,275	42,710,600
June 8	13,341,500	15,374,250	39,332,100
June 15	5,732,125	17,498,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,611,350	15,526,850	25,697,800
June 29	8,484,200	16,859,375	14,274,550
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,550	62,043,550
July 13	12,809,375	19,980,125	10,698,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,305,600
July 27	23,128,975	27,535,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,165,350	29,144,878	8,110,600
Aug. 10	20,952,950	28,125,950	14,395,375
Aug. 17	18,421,900	20,557,050	15,082,350
Aug. 24	18,148,100	23,888,925	12,378,525

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$18,148,100	1895	$37,586,675
1900	23,888,925	1894	66,718,650
1899	12,378,525	1893	*6,737,675
1898	21,343,300	1892	9,887,875
1897	89,753,450	1891	14,109,800
1896	9,272,650	1890	*2,512,975

*Deficit under legal requirements.

THE OUTLOOK INSPIRITING.

JAMES B. TAYLOR of Talbot J. Taylor & Co.—The general market is in good shape. The hard coal roads should be much stronger, because they are likely to work much more closely together in keeping up anthracite coal prices. In past years an advance of 25 cents would be followed by a secret cut of 50 cents, but now they have a 75-cent advance with a 50-cent profit, which they mean to keep. On an estimate of 40,000,000 tons output, that means $20,000,000 added to the earnings of the hard coal roads—Reading, Erie, Pennsylvania, Lackawanna, and Ontario and Western.

The corn crop damage affects only the Middle West and will not show for a month or two, and even then something may intervene to discount its influence. If the steel strike is cleared up the corn failure could be disregarded, and prices ought to be much stronger.

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H. L. HORTON—This country is in a very peculiar position just at the present time. The other large countries have been having their own difficulties. England has had hers, and Germany hers. This country has been free from these things, and the other nations have been looking to us to aid them in their affairs. We have been able to give them the aid which they desired and still carry on our own affairs.

The steel strike now going on means no more than delay, a delay which is likely to be the needed brake to prevent progress so rapid as to endanger stability.

There are many consolidations and big deals now pending—consolidations in the interest of progress and civilization. I believe in these consolidations and combinations, because they make for the best results which may be had in production. In fact, I believe in all trusts with one exception.

The union of labor is a trust of the most dangerous description, and must be crushed in the interest of the workingmen themselves and in behalf of the whole country. Labor must rid itself of its leaders who are men without the brains to handle the situations which they create. They put their followers in most difficult positions and cannot help them out.

This country must overcome the unions. England has been nearly ruined by them, and they have destroyed things wherever they have gained control. The strike is not enough. They want possession of the property and a chance to intimidate other workingmen, even at the cost of life. I do not believe that they can succeed in their attempt to get control in the United States. This strike is perhaps best, as the struggle must be undertaken. Capital needs protection and labor should protect it. To do otherwise would

at 44½ for the commen and 103 for the preferred, while Tin Can common was well held around 23⅜. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
460..	American Can	24⅜	24	24½
205..	American Can pf	74	74	74
143..	Chicago City Railway	208	208	208
31..	Chicago Telephone	268	268	268
100..	Chicago Union Traction	17¼	17¼	17¾
541..	Diamond Match	151½	151	151
100..	Lake Street Elevated	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
550..	National Biscuit	44⅜	44½	44½
40..	National Biscuit pf	103	103	103
100..	Northwestern Elevated	42	42	42
180..	Shelby Steel Tube	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—The market today was very flat and featureless. The sales were slow, the movements were insignificant, and the interest was infinitesimal. The firm views of holders helped the list, however, enabling one or two issues to score fractional gains. Seaboards were perhaps the most noteworthy of the advancing groups. The tone held firm and closed with a pronounced bullish sentiment, despite the dullness. Money on call was at 4½ to 5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,030 shares of stock and $23,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600..	Seaboard common	28½	28⅜	28⅜
130..	Seaboard preferred	51	50⅞	50⅞
25..	Old Town Bank	10½	10½	10½
25..	United States Fidelity	141½	141½	141½
50..	Norfolk Street Ry	11	11	11
200..	Consolidated Gas	65½	65½	65½
$7,000..	United Railways 4s	98	98	98
3,000..	Seaboard coll. 5s, 10-yr.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5,000..	Seaboard 4s, bond ctfs.	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
4,000..	Virginia new 3s	95	95	95
4,000..	Norfolk Street Ry	111½	111½	111½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 24.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150..	Pittsburg Coal	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜
412..	Pittsburg Coal pf	95	94⅝	94⅝
880..	Crucible Steel	23¼	23⅛	23¼
72..	Crucible Steel pf	84½	84¼	84¼
250..	Window Glass	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
50..	Window Glass pf	93½	93½	93½
300..	United States Glass	39	39	39
10..	Steel Car	40½	40½	40½
65..	West. Elect. 2s	71	70⅞	71
20..	Pittsburg Brewing pf	44½	44½	44½
$3,000..	Pittsburg Brewing 6s	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
325..	Consolidated Ice	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
20..	Cons. Traction	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
225..	Philadelphia Co	62⅛	62	62⅛
21..	West. Air Brake	183½	182½	182
215..	U. S. Steel	43¾	43¼	43¼
100..	U. S. Steel pf	94	94	94
180..	Mon. River Coal	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝
40..	Marsden	6½	6½	6½
100..	Switch & Signal	72½	72½	72½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$176,646,940
Gold	105,269,973
Silver	24,543,288
United States notes	14,065,995
Treasury notes of 1890	59,973
National banknotes	8,984,538
Total receipts this day	1,364,172
Total receipts this month	35,823,296
Total receipts this year	88,143,536
Total expenditures this day	1,155,000
Total expenditures this month	32,770,000
Total expenditures this year	85,077,590
Deposits in National banks	102,628,919

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$291,003,689
Silver dollars	438,499,000
Silver dollars of 1890	78,208
Silver bullion of 1890	44,644,792
Total	$774,225,689

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$291,003,689
Silver certificates outstanding	438,499,000
Treasury notes outstanding	44,723,000
Total	$774,225,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$75,217,563
Gold certificates	19,052,410
Silver coin and bullion	19,280,101
Silver certificates	5,263,187
United States notes	14,065,995
Other assets	19,802,449
Total in Treasury	$163,681,706
Deposits in National banks	102,628,919
Total	$266,310,626
Current liabilities	89,663,685
Available cash balance	$176,646,940

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
3d week August	$36,540	$27,524	$29,848
From July 1	241,926	207,670	206,242
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	328
3d week August	142,252	113,114	92,528
From July 1	936,954	815,028	549,257
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	825	820	775
3d week August	72,152	66,705	64,599
From Jan. 1	2,724,119	2,300,089	2,219,513
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,589	6,422	6,154
3d week August	883,996	836,472	761,130
From July 1	6,076,271	5,603,543	5,637,175
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—			
Mileage	224	224	224
2d week August	15,056	17,010	12,049
From July 1	116,938	117,037	109,197
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for July—			
Gross	1,404,736	1,309,284	1,312,338
Oper. exp	752,899	749,08	725,590
Net	651,837	560,147	586,978
From the six months ending July 30:			
Gross	8,696,524	8,083,798	8,083,798
Oper. exp	5,450,605	5,257,575	4,941,611
Net	4,047,748	3,441,249	3,142,187
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for July—			
Gross	605,296	541,050	486,500
Expenses	442,922	381,641	330,014
Net	162,377	150,409	156,480
MAINE CENTRAL for the year ended June 30—			
	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$5,868,546	$5,612,928	$255,623
Oper. expenses	3,962,338	3,753,971	208,368
Net earnings	1,906,207	1,858,962	47,353
Other income	92,305	85,744	6,561
Total	1,998,597	1,944,696	53,901
Charges	1,394,488	1,379,099	15,389
Balance	604,109	565,597	38,512
Sinking fund	29,440	29,440	
Balance	574,669	536,157	38,512
Charged off	200,000	153,467	46,533
Balance	374,669	382,690	*8,021
Dividends	298,554	298,543	11
Surplus	76,115	84,147	*8,032

*Decrease.

PITTSBURG & WESTERN for June—	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross	408,212	408,626	350,661
Op. expenses	220,262	126,197	175,186
Net	187,950	277,429	175,475
For the fiscal year:			
Gross	4,080,686	3,835,035	3,309,936
Op. expenses	2,546,656	2,497,172	2,234,671
Net	1,534,030	1,337,863	1,075,265

STATEN ISL. R. T. for quarter ended June 30—	1901.	1900.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	101,058	128,475	27,417
Op. expenses	76,230	61,296	*14,934
Net earnings	24,828	67,179	42,351
Other income	13,459	13,631	172
Total income	38,287	80,810	42,523
Fixed charges	49,673	56,274	6,599
Deficit	11,388	$24,536	*$35,924

*Increase. ‡Surplus.

The balance sheet shows cash on hand $176,882; profit and loss surplus, $79,137.

Imports of Specie, New York, Aug. 17 to Aug. 23, 1901.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Manicabo	La Guayra	$6,210
Maracaibo	Puerto Cabello	6,000
Maracaibo	Curacao	258
Philadelphia	Curacao	1,400
Mount Vernon	Port au Prince	20,000
American Silver Coin—		
Adirondack	Kingston	532
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Adirondack	Kingston	164
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Orizaba	Colon	6,860
Orizaba	Central America	2,847
Gold Bullion—		
Yucatan	Tampico	15,672
Orizaba	Colon	97
Orizaba	Punte Arenas	8,000
Maracaibo	La Guayra	300
Athos	Porto Columbia	3,480
Silver Bullion—		
Yucatan	Tampico	27,151
Havana	Vera Cruz	11,329
Total		$105,100

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Aug. 19 to Aug 24, Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Aug. 19	Lahn	London, S. B.	$251,030
Aug. 20	Oceanic	London, S. B.	263,885
Aug. 21	Columbia	London, S. B.	126,035
Aug. 21	Havana	Progreso, G. C., (U. S.)	2,000
Aug. 23	Lucania	London, S. B.	25,000
Total			$667,950

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Aug. 9	Andes	Santa Marta, G. C., (U. S.) $1,200
Total		$669,210

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Very little activity showed in yesterday's market for outside securities, but prices remained firm, and most of the changes from Friday's closing prices appeared as net gains. For several days past the market has been growing each day quieter, while at the same time prices showed increased firmness. In some cases yesterday's figures showed considerable advances over those of last Saturday, the net gains being more numerous than they were during the preceding week. The extremely quiet conditions that prevailed in yesterday's market were natural, in view of the season and the fact of the day being a half holiday.

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AMERICAN CAN remained quite strong, but the sales amounted to only 500 shares for both issues. The preferred stock closed with a net gain of three-eighths of a point, at 73⅞ bid.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s supplied trading to the extent of $50,000 between 67½ and 67⅜. These bonds yesterday began to show for the first time some recovery from the reactionary movement which has been in progress for a number of days.

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KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS preferred sold to the extent of 200 shares at 77½. It closed at 77⅛ bid, being 1⅛ points above the best bid at the close of Friday. No trading occurred in the bonds, which were quoted at 86¼ bid, as compared with 87 bid the previous day.

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DOMINION SECURITIES, on the purchase of about 800 shares, advanced to 71½, and closed at that price, with a net gain of half a point.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 24. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 23. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	23⅜	24½	23⅞	24
American Car. pf	73⅞	74¼	73½	73⅝
American Chicle	85	90	83	87
American Chicle pf	78	81	78	81
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9½	8	9½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	35½	37½	35½	37½
American Malt 6s	93	94	93	94
*American Thread pf	4	4⅝	4	4⅝
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	27	30	27	30
*British Columbia Copper	14	15	14	15
British Exchequer 3s	98	98⅜	98	98⅜
*California Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Camden Land	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe	8	8½	7⅞	8½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	34	35	33	34
Central Firesworks	20½	22½	20½	22
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	14½	16¼	15	16½
Con. Refrigerating	6¾	7	6¼	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf		26½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i	67	67½	67	67¼
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	78	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	12¾	13½	12¾	13½
Detroit South. pf. w. i.	40	41	40	41
Detroit Southern 4s	83½	85	83½	84½
Dominion Securities	71⅞	71½	70⅝	70⅝
Electric Boat	19	22	20	25
Electric Lead	49½	52	50	55
Elec. Lead Reduction	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf	10	15	10	15
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1½	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	½	⅞	½	⅞
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100¼	99½	100¼
German Treasury 4s	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8½	9½	8½	9½
Havana Commercial pf	43½	45½	43½	46½
Hudson River Tel	120	125	120	125
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	77⅛	77½	76	77½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86¼	87½	87	87½
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Marconi Wireless	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7½	8½	7½	8½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	21	22¼	21	22½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	83	86	83	86
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	½	1	½	1
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10	11	10	11
Otis Elevator	32¼	33½	32¼	33½
Otis Elevator pf	96	98	96	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	74	70	74
Retsof	48		46	
Retsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf	100½		99⅞	100½
Safety Car Heat & Light, ex stock dividend	140	145	150½	155
St. Louis Transit	26⅞	27¼	26⅜	27¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101½	100⅞	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83⅜	83½	83⅛	83⅜
Seaboard Air Line	28½	28½	28⅜	28⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf	50⅜	51	50⅜	51
Singer Mfg	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81¾	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	764	770	764	770
Storage Power	5	9	5	9
Tennessee Copper	20	21	20	21
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	3	5	3	6
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	5	6	5	6¼
Union Typewriter	65	65½	64	66
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117	119	117	119
United R. of St. L. 4s	80	80⅝	80¼	80⅝
United Rys. of St. L. pf	81	82	81	81¼
U. S. Cotton Duck	30	31⅜	30	31⅜
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90¼	91¼	90¼	91¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref	41	42	41½	42½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	60	61	60	62
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds	97	97		97
Universal Tobacco, w. i	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i		58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C		9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	40	42	40	42
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Lead	16	17	16	17
Worthington Pump pf	113½	113½	113½	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	240	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Brcadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	115
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	244	244½	244	244½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	109½	109½	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	112¾	114	113	115
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 5s	99½	100¼	99½	100¼
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. 5s	81½	82¼	81½	82¼
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R.R. consols	119	120	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	175		175	
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Third Av. R. R.	60	70	60	70
125th & 129th St. 5s, 1900	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	112	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac.	22	25	23½	25
American Light & Tr. pf	92	95	92	95
Bay State Gas	1	1½	1	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J	12	18½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consumers Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	74	77½	74	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	63	60	63
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99¾	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	107¾	108	107¾	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	7	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	55½	56¾	55½	56½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	96	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¾
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	132
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	20	18	20
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96¼	97	96¼	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92¼	93¼	92¼	93¼
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112¾	114	112¾	114
Hoboken Ferry	80½	82½	81	83
Union Ferry	40½	41	40½	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	96	96½	96	96½

†Ex stock dividend.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26⅞d per ounce and in New York at 58¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.90, 2,000 Croesus at .01, 700 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 200 Ophir at .81, and 700 Phoenix at .00.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks —Saturday, Aug. 24, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
122	122½	44,920	Amalgamated Copper	121½	122⅝	121	122	+1
29	31	250	Am. Agric. Chemical	29½	29½	29½	29½	+½
31⅜	31⅞	2,450	Am. Car & Found. Co	30⅝	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+1⅛
85⅞	87	1,200	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	85⅞	86⅞	85⅞	86⅞	+1⅜
33	34	100	American Cotton Oil	33	33	33	33	
31⅜	32	700	American Ice Co	32¼	32⅜	31⅜	31⅝	−⅜
6¼	7	100	Am. Malting Co	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	−⅛
53½	53⅝	2,720	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	53	53⅞	52½	53⅞	+⅞
100¼	100⅝	200	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	100½	100⅝	100½	100½	−½
26¼	27	600	American Locomotive	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26¼	+⅛
86½	87	465	Am. Locomotive pf	86	86⅝	86	86½	+⅛
137⅜	137⅞	4,400	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	136	137⅞	136	137½	+1½
97½	101	25	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	100	100	100	100	
79	80	100	American Woolen pf	78	79	79	79	+1
48¼	48½	3,100	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	48	48⅝	47⅞	48¼	+⅝
77½	79⅝	17,900	At., T. & S. F	77⅞	79⅞	77⅞	79⅝	+2
98¾	98⅞	6,750	At., T. & S. F. pf	97⅞	98¾	97⅞	98⅝	+⅜
104½	105	3,420	Baltimore & Ohio	105	105⅜	104⅝	104⅝	
94	94½	30	Baltimore & Ohio pf	93⅜	94⅝	93⅜	94⅝	
77	77⅞	6,200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	76	77⅝	76⅞	77⅛	+⅝
215	217	400	Brooklyn Union Gas	216	216	216	216	+1
70	70½	200	Canada Southern	70½	70⅝	70½	70⅝	
112	112⅞	1,200	Canadian Pacific	111½	112¼	111½	112½	+1
47⅛	47½	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	47⅜	47½	47¼	47¼	+½
40¾	41	1,100	Chicago & Alton	40	41	41	41	+1
77	78	200	Chicago & Alton pf	78	78	78	78	+¼
23	23¼	1,600	Chicago Great West	23	23¼	23	23¼	+¼
38¾	39	4,100	Chi., Ind. & Louis	38⅝	39	38⅜	38⅝	
167¼	167½	12,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	167⅜	168¼	167¼	167¼	−⅛
...	...	100	Chicago & Northw. pf	219⅝	219⅝	219⅝	219⅝	−⅜
144½	145	1,300	Chi., R. I. & Pac	144	145	144	144⅞	+1⅝
21½	21⅝	2,660	Chi. Term. Trans	20½	21⅜	20½	21⅛	+1
42½	42⅝	1,500	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	41	42¼	41	42¼	+1⅛
90⅝	90⅞	100	C., C., C. & St. L	90⅝	90⅞	90⅝	90⅝	
97	97⅜	700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	97	98½	97	97⅜	−⅛
15¼	15⅞	5,200	Colorado Southern	15½	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	+¼
56⅞	57	5,500	Col. Southern 1st pf	56	56⅞	56	56⅞	+1
26⅛	26⅞	3,400	Col. Southern 2d pf	25½	26¾	25½	26¾	+1⅜
...	...	200	Col. & Hock. C. & I	20½	21	20½	21	+⅛
227⅝	227⅞	4,000	Consolidated Gas	226	227½	226	227½	+1⅜
67⅜	67¾	100	Con. Tobacco Co	67½	67¾	67½	67½	−⅛
169⅜	170	1,200	Delaware & Hudson	169½	169¾	169¾	169¾	+¼
...	...	100	Del., Lack. & West	230	230	230	230	
45⅜	45½	600	Denver & Rio Grande	45	45¼	45	45¼	+¼
94	94½	1,610	Denver & R. G. pf	93⅝	94	93½	94	+¼
150	151	100	Diamond Match	151½	151½	151½	151½	+1
7⅞	8	100	Dist. of America	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
28¼	29⅛	498	Dist. of America pf	28	28	27⅝	28	+⅛
10¾	11	110	Dul., S. S. & At	11	11	11	11	
42⅜	42⅝	38,350	Erie	41	42¾	40⅞	42⅝	+2
70⅝	70⅞	5,800	Erie 1st pf	69¼	71	69¼	71	+1⅝
56⅞	57¼	2,500	Erie 2d pf	54½	56½	54½	56½	+1⅝
56⅛	57	600	Evans. & T. H.	56	56½	56	56½	
265	268	500	General Electric	265	265½	265	265½	+1½
57	57½	600	Glucose Sugar Ref	57	57½	57	57½	+¼
136⅝	137	1,400	Great Northern pf	136½	137	136½	136½	+¾
76	76¼	200	Hocking Valley pf	76⅛	76½	76⅛	76½	+¼
146⅞	147	900	Illinois Central	146½	147	146½	146½	+1
1,500	25¼	1,500	International Paper	25¼	25¾	24½	25¼	+¼
78	78⅝	300	International Paper pf	78	78	78	78	
92⅞	93	200	Internat. Power Co	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	−¼
39⅞	40	300	Iowa Central	40	40	40	40	
187	187½	1,400	International Pump	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+1
86	86	300	Internat. Pump pf	86	86	86	86	
33	33	33	Kanawha & Michigan	33	33	33	33	
42	42½	200	Kansas City South. pf	42	42	42	42	+2
104⅝	105½	5,635	Louisville & Nashville	104⅝	105¾	104⅝	105¼	+⅝
120⅝	121	4,445	Manhattan Elevated	120⅝	121¼	120⅝	120⅝	+⅛
169⅞	170	2,200	Met. Street Railway	169⅞	170	169	169	
25⅝	25⅞	700	Mexican Central	25⅝	25⅞	25⅛	25⅝	+⅛
11⅝	12	500	Mexican National ctfs	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	+⅛
108⅛	108⅝	350	Minn. & St. Louis	108½	108⅝	108½	108½	+⅛
26⅝	26½	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M.	26⅝	26½	26⅝	26½	+⅛
75	75	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf	75	75	74⅞	74⅞	+⅛
28¾	28⅝	1,350	Mo

BLUES WON THE SARATOGA CUP

Three-Year-Old Romped Away from Imp in Heavy Going.

In a Track Fetlock Deep in Mud Shaw Kept the Son of Sir Dixon In Front All of the Way.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The twenty-third renewal of the classic Saratoga Cup, at one mile and five furlongs, was run and won to-day by Frank Farrell's three-year-old colt Blues in a gallop. Blues was an odds-on favorite, going to the post quoted at 7 to 20. There were only three starters, Imp and Baron Pepper forming the rest of the field.

The going was very bad, the track being fetlock deep in slushy mud. Shaw took Blues to the front at the start, and there the son of Sir Dixon staid to the finish, winning, eased up, by eight lengths, while Baron Pepper was thirty lengths in front of Imp.

The Adirondack Handicap for two-year-olds, after a good contest, resulted in a victory for Fred Walbaum's recent purchase, Smart Set, who was favorite for the race. Byrne of Roscrea set the pace for the first half mile, with The Goldfinder his nearest attendant. When the field swung into the stretch Smart Set, who had been well up from the start, assumed the lead. Saturday made a bold bid, but Smart Set had a lot in reserve, and won cleverly by a length, with Saturday four lengths in front of Leonid.

The meeting will end on Thursday next, the management having decided not to give an extra day's racing. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; seven furlongs. Belle of Lexington, 103 pounds, (Rice,) 11 to 20 and out, won; Agnes D., 87, (Cochran,) 10 to 2, and 1 to 2, second; Sondach, 87, (Creamer,) 8 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:30. Sadie Southwell also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Blues, aged, 106 pounds, (McClain,) 7 to 5, won; Alfred Vargrave, 111, (O'Connor,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Astor, 107, (T. Burns,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:51. Handcuff, Lady Chandler, and Anecdote also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Adirondack Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Smart Set, 114 pounds, (O'Connor,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Saturday, 112, (J. Woods,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Leonid, 108, (Bullman,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:16 3-5. Pentinsula, Byrne of Roscrea, Essene, The Goldfinder, Caughnawaga, Dixieline, and Sir Oliver also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Saratoga Cup, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and five furlongs. Blues, 113 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 20 and out, won; Baron Pepper, 113, (Beauchamp,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Imp, 122, (Odom,) 13 to 5 and 1 to 4, third. Time—2:52 2-5. Only three starters.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase, handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; the full course. Trillion, 133 pounds, (G. Smith,) 20 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Bacchanal, 141, (Dayton,) 11 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Bullingdon, 154, (G. Green,) 13 to 10 and 2 to 5, third. Time—6:30. Decameron, Mr. Stoffel, and Curfew Bell also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—The Merchants' and Citizens' Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Herbert, 114 pounds, (L. Smith,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, won; Chuctanunda, 104, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and even, second; Lucent, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:50 1-5. His Eminence, Terminus, and Specific also ran.

Telamon First in Stake Race.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Telamon easily won the Excelsior Stakes at Hawthorne this afternoon, beating a good field with little effort. Five horses started in the race, a mile and an eighth, with $2,000 added. Telamon opened at 6 to 5 and went up to 2 to 1. At the far turn the field was in a bunch, but on the stretch Telamon came swung into the lead. Leo Newell made a strong bid, but could not overhaul the winner.

Whitney's Volodyovski Was Beaten.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Duke of Portland's William the Third won the Hurst Park Lennox Stakes of $10,000, one mile and a half, for three-year-olds, at the Hurst Park August meeting to-day. William C. Whitney's Volodyovski, ridden by L. Reiff, was second, and Energetic was third. Five horses ran.

Glen Head's Trot Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN HEAD, L. I., Aug. 24.—The matinée driving and pacing programme announced for to-day on the half-mile track of the Glen Head Driving Park Association was postponed because of the rain. Entries and races will stand over until next week, when a two days' programme will be decided.

The Abbot to Trot at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 24.—W. L. Marks, manager of The Abbot, for Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell of New York City, telegraphed Theodore E. Coleman, manager of the racing department of the State Fair, to-day that the horse will go on Monday, Sept. 9, against the world's trotting record, held by Cresceus, at the State Fair mile track here.

Goshen Trots Declared Off.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The Goshen Driving Park Association was compelled to declare off the races to-day, owing to the heavy rain. In the 2:14 class, pacing, purse of $800, unfinished yesterday, the moneys were awarded as follows: Prince A. first, Lady Intrigue second, and Alberta, third.

NEW WESTERN GOLF CHAMPION.

Phelps B. Hoyt, a Veteran Player, Wins the Title Unexpectedly.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Phelps B. Hoyt of the Glenview Club, and one of the veteran players of the West, won the Western amateur championship at Midlothian to-day by defeating Bruce D. Smith of the Onwentsia Club in the finals of the Western Golf Association tournament, by a score of 6 up and 5 to play. Young Russell of Detroit, who, because of his brilliant play on Friday, was looked upon by many as the probable winner of the much-coveted honor, was defeated in the semi-finals by Smith, 4 up and 3 to play.

The contest between Hoyt and Smith was something of a surprise, as Smith was backed to win by a majority of the gallery.

He was decidedly off his game, however. In several of his drives he failed to make a hundred yards, topping badly and continually got into trouble from his erratic playing. The first and second holes were halved, but at the third Smith took seven to his opponent's five, and Hoyt was one up. The fourth and fifth holes were halved, but Hoyt captured the sixth and seventh, when Smith went into the ditch and lifted his ball. Hoyt won the eighth hole, but Smith brought the lead down to three again by winning the ninth.

The tenth and eleventh holes went to Hoyt in 5 each, making him 5 up. Smith took the next hole from Hoyt, and the thirteenth in 5 to Smith's 7, ending the match with 6 up and 5 to play. The score:

Hoyt—									
Out	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	4	5—45
In	5	5	5	*	*	*	*	*	*—20
Smith—									
Out	5	5	7	5	5	6	8	5	4—50
In	6	6	4	7	*	*	*	*	*—23

Close Matches at Innis Arden.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 24.—Innis Arden golfers played for the President's Cup to-day. In the first round at match play Dr. S. C. Havoir beat H. Wallace 2 up and 1 to play. R. R. Mamlok beat F. Ridabock 6 up and 1 to play. J. H. Cooke beat C. Lutkins 1 up. L. Daniels won by default. G. Laughlin, Jr., beat H. M. Nichols 8 up and 1 to play. J. K. Hoyt beat E. A. Bobby 1 up on nineteen holes. C. Washburn beat E. J. Lucas 5 up and 4 to play. F. K. Rupprecht beat H. K. McHard 1 up on twenty-one holes.

Rain Postpones Golf Cup Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 24.—But four players braved the elements at the Park Golf grounds this morning and in consequence no scores were kept in the contest for the President's Cup. At the links of the Hillside golf grounds Frank Reinhart was the only man who had the temerity to stand the downpour of rain and cover the course. All contests for both the Mellick and Golf Committee Cups were declared off.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Only Two National League Contests—The Philadelphias and Chicagos Win.

But two of the baseball games scheduled for yesterday in the National League were played. The New Yorks and Brooklyns had arranged to play two games at Washington Park, but were unable to do so, the heavy rain interfering. The same cause led to the postponement of the Cincinnati-Pittsburg game in Cincinnati.

As the Brooklyns were unable to play, the Philadelphias widened the narrow margin between them for second place by a victory, Boston doing some slow fielding, while Willis and Dineen were hit freely. Hughes, the Chicago pitcher, made quite a record in the Chicago-St. Louis game. But three hits were made off his delivery, and eleven men struck out. Had it not been for a combination of misplays St. Louis would not have scored.

At Boston.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf.	0	0	1	0	1	Thomas, cf.	4	2	3	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	0	12	1	2	Barry, 3b.	1	2	0	3	1
Demont, 2b.	2	2	2	3	0	Flick, rf.	2	3	2	0	0
Cooley, lf.	2	2	3	0	1	Delehanty, lf.	2	1	4	0	0
Hamil'n, cf.	1	0	0	0	0	McFarl'd, c.	1	1	5	0	0
Lowe, 3b.	0	0	1	3	1	Jenn'gs, 1b.	2	2	12	0	0
Long, ss.	0	1	1	1	0	Hallm'n, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0
Kittridge, c.	0	1	5	0	0	Cross, ss.	1	0	0	7	0
Willis, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Towns'd, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Dineen, p.	0	0	1	0	1						
Total	5	6	27	14	6	Total	13	12	27	12	1

Boston ..... 3 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—5
Philadelphia ..... 1 0 5 1 3 0 0 3 0—13

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 4. Two-base hits—Cooley, Long, Flick, Jennings, Barry. Home run—Delehanty. Sacrifice hit—Barry. Stolen base—Thomas, 2. First on balls—By Willis, 2; by Dineen, 3; by Townsend, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Lowe. Struck out—By Willis, 1; by Dineen, 3; by Townsend, 2. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Burkett, lf.	0	1	0	0	1
Green, cf.	1	0	1	0	0	Heidrick, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Dexter, 3b.	1	2	3	0	2	Donovan, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	1	6	1	0	Wallace, ss.	0	0	4	3	1
Raymer, ss.	1	2	0	4	2	Kruger, 3b.	0	0	1	0	1
Childs, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0	Padden, 2b.	0	0	0	2	0
Menefee, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	McGann, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Kahoe, c.	1	1	12	2	0	Schriver, c.	0	1	1	0	0
Hughes, p.	0	0	0	0	1	Sudhoff, p.	0	0	2	5	0
						*Nichols	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	7	27	8	5	Total	1	3	24	10	4

*Batted for Sudhoff in the ninth inning.

Chicago ..... 1 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 .—5
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 8. Two-base hit—Kahoe. Sacrifice hits—Menefee, Childs, (2.) Stolen bases—Green, Dexter, (2,) Hartsel, Heidrick, Padden. Double plays—Kahoe and Childs; Wallace, Padden, and McGann. Struck out—By Hughes, 11; by Sudhoff, 1. Passed ball—Kahoe. Bases on balls—By Hughes, 4; by Sudhoff, 4. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	68	37	.611	Boston	50	52	.490
Philadelphia	59	44	.573	Cincinnati	41	56	.423
Brooklyn	59	46	.562	New York	39	57	.406
St. Louis	57	48	.542	Chicago	41	64	.390

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Pittsburg in Cincinnati. St. Louis in Chicago.

American League Games.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 10; Chicago, 4.
At Boston—Cleveland, 4; Boston, 2.
At Washington—Milwaukee, 1; Washington, 0.

Eastern League Games.

At Worcester—Worcester, 9; Buffalo, 5.
At Providence—Rochester, 2; Providence, 1, (first game;) Rochester, 2; Providence, 1, (second game.)
At Brockton—Toronto, 7; Brockton, 1, (first game;) Toronto, 1; Brockton, 0, (second game.)

New York State League Game.

At Rome—Rome, 16; Waverly, 3.

HOBOKEN ROWING REGATTA.

In Drenching Rain Amateur Crews Row Over Guttenberg Course — Rosedales Win Chief Event.

The Hoboken Amateur Rowing Association held its annual regatta over the Guttenberg course yesterday, and in spite of the unfavorable weather, managed to decide six of the ten events. The senior single, junior four-oared barge, senior four-oared barge, and Naval Reserve cutter races were not rowed.

As usual on such occasions, a barge conveyed the members and their guests from Hoboken to Guttenberg, and it had a rough and exciting trip, careening under the fierce attacks of the storm until the passengers were all more or less frightened, and some of the women were hysterical. The course was finally reached without a mishap.

There was a long wait for the heavy rain to slacken, and it was not until 4:30 o'clock that the first race was started. The most interesting event was the intermediate four-oared barge race, in which all the local clubs were represented. The Rosedale four made the best start, and though the stroke slipped his seat soon afterward and caused the loss of a stroke or two they still led by a length at the quarter mile, and retained this lead to the finish. The coxswain of the Active crew steered a very wild course, but his crew managed to beat out the Valencias for second place.

There were two open races in which New York City crews were entered. The first was a senior double gig race, which was won by the First Bohemian Boat Club by two lengths from the Union Boat Club, the Nonpareil Rowing Club crew, whose bowman, Fred Brown, broke his oar, finishing last. The other open event was an intermediate single gig race, which was won by S. A. Cramer, the Lone Star Boat Club veteran. The summary:

Junior Single Gigs.—Won by A. Buchlein, Rosedale Boat Club; O. M. Erbs, Valencia Boat Club, second. Time—9:13.
Junior Double Gigs.—Won by Atlantic Boat Club —Bow, W. Trenkamp; stroke, A. Undeutsh. Valencia Boat Club—Bow, J. Peters; stroke, L. J. Strusberg, second. Time—9:20.
Special Single Gigs.—Won by Valencia Boat Club, A. E. Heyne; Valencia Boat Club, O. M. Erbs, second. Time—10:00.
Intermediate Four-Oared Barges.—Won by Rosedale Boat Club—Bow, F. E. Lawrence; 2, L. B. Neats; 3, H. O. Ernst; stroke, G. La Pointe; coxswain, F. De Largy. Active Boat Club—Bow, F. Russ; 2, P. Lane; 3, D. McDowell; stroke, W. Stuber; coxswain, C. J. Saenger; second, Valencia Boat Club—Bow, W. E. Stehl; 2, A. Kerr; 3, G. H. Smith; stroke, C. F. Dieffelbach; coxswain, W. B. Jones, third. Time—8:19.
Senior Double Gigs, Open.—Won by First Bohemian Boat Club, New York City—Bow, J. Behensky; stroke, F. Budry. Union Boat Club, New York City—Bow, L. H. Connell; stroke, W. V. Rogers, second. Valencia Boat Club—Bow, G. Perry; stroke, J. D. Wareing, third. Time—6:34.
Intermediate Single Gigs, Open.—Won by Lone Star Boat Club, S. Cramer; Nassau Boat Club, New York City, S. E. Carr, second. Time—9:21½.

WAVERLEY B. C. REGATTA.

Annual Ladies' Day Events Were Held Regardless of Rain.

The Waverley Boat Club held its annual ladies' day regatta off the clubhouse at the foot of West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon, and several hundred members and guests braved the storm to witness the sport. The races were rowed over a half-mile course with a finish in front of the clubhouse, and resulted as follows:

Special Gig Race.—Won by J. H. Carter; J. Harden second.
Senior Double Gigs.—Won by Red crew, bow, George F. Johnson; stroke, J. H. Carter. White crew, bow, S. L. Searles; stroke, R. Egge, second.
Junior Double Gigs.—Won by Blue crew, bow, J. A. Riedell; stroke, Dr. Clery. White crew, bow, E. Flewitt; stroke, J. A. Patterson, second.
Four-Oared Barge Race.—First Heat—Won by Yellow crew, bow, E. Yennl; No. 2, A. Shoemaker; No. 3, E. Koch; stroke, G. G. Keeting; coxswain, R. S. Turcke. White crew, bow, H. McBride; No. 2, J. Becker; No. 3, R. L. Westerfield; stroke, W. G. Wigand; coxswain, C. H. Graham, second. Second Heat—Won by Red crew, bow, M. Flewitt; No. 2, F. S. Quigg; No. 3, G. Reith; stroke, L. McCabe, Jr.; coxswain, B. Schneider. Blue crew, bow, J. Harden; No. 2, J. Boylen; No. 3, W. Kleinschmidt; stroke, C. A. Schieck; coxswain, Henry Fallon, second. Race won by Yellow crew, Red crew second.
Swimming Race, 100 Yards, Handicap.—Won by F. S. Quigg, (scratch;) William A. Young, (5 seconds,) second; William Patterson, (scratch,) third.

Saratoga Polo Tournament.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Inclement weather somewhat marred the second day's sport of the second annual tournament of the Saratoga Polo Club. It was the initial contest for the Ballston Cup, presented by the club. The score:

SQUADRON A OF NEW YORK—HANDICAP.	
1—W. C. Cammann	2
2—R. T. Herbert	2
3—H. M. Cowperthwaite	1
4—H. S. Kipp	0
Total	5
SARATOGA—HANDICAP.	
1—Seward Carey	4
2—D. Milburn	3
3—H. T. Davis	2
4—E. L. Smith	3
Total	12

First Period—Saratoga, 7 goals; Squadron A, 0.
Second Period—Saratoga, 9 goals; Squadron A, 0, due.
Third Period—Saratoga, 7 goals; Squadron A loses quarter goal for safety.
Fourth Period—Saratoga, 2 goals; Squadron A penalized quarter goal for safety.
Game called on account of darkness five minutes after beginning of fourth period.
C. H. Mackay, referee; R. W. Smith, timer.
Total Score—Squadron A, by handicap, 8; less penalties, ½, Total, 7½.
Saratoga, 25. Saratoga won by 17½.

Imported Bulldog Cost $7,500.

John J. Mullens, Jr., of the Bridge Kennels of Brooklyn has just imported a bulldog named The Parader, the first of his type seen here. He is built on totally different lines from the usual type of show bulldog. He is not fifteen months old. He is one of the highest-priced dogs ever imported, having cost $7,500, and he is by Doughnut-Colleen Bawn, by Donax. The Parader is a half brother to the bulldog Delaware, who was strangled to death at the last bulldog show in his crib.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Benjamin Stern's Fifth Avenue Purchase the Week's Feature.

Other Dealings by Brokers—New Apartment House on West Fifty-ninth Street—List of Auction Offerings.

What with the sale of an upper Fifth Avenue block front and an unusually large budget of fact and rumor affecting the Long Acre Square section, the week has not lacked material for gossip and has at the same time furnished evidence that the predictions of an early and active Fall season are in a fair way to be realized.

Benjamin Stern's purchase of a Fifth Avenue block front is doubtless purely speculative in character. Mr. Stern only recently sold his holdings at Fifth Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street to Gen. Lloyd S. Bryce, and he certainly shows, by the acquisition of another large parcel of seven blocks further north, marked confidence in the upper Fifth Avenue section—even north of the Mount Sinai Hospital block. Another transaction along the same general lines was Alexander G. Mayer's purchase of the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street. It is understood that Mr. Mayer realized handsomely on the sale of his lots in Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth Streets, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, to the City Real Property Investing Company, and he, too, like Mr. Stern, in looking about for opportunities for a reinvestment, decided that the upper Fifth Avenue district was a good place to stay.

Long Acre Square gossip has had to do with the establishment there of two department stores and one theatre, but so far as can be learned, all of these enterprises are at present confined to talk of a most preliminary character. The one substantial event of the week in that section was the leasing of the apartment hotel now in course of construction on the south side of Forty-seventh Street, just west of Sixth Avenue, for a term of fifteen years at an aggregate rental of $240,000. Incidentally, it may be noted that Hallahan & Ahearn added another lot to their apartment house site in West Forty-seventh Street, so that it now includes 142, 144, and 146.

The Summer season continues to furnish a remarkably large amount of miscellaneous dealing, in which there are a number of good-sized transactions. Last week, for instance, Charles E. Johnston, already a large holder in the neighborhood, bought 25 West Thirty-fourth Street for about $135,000, and the Manhattan Island Corporation, the successor of Flake & Dowling's old New York Realty Company, disposed of its plot running through from 41 West Seventeenth Street to 38 West Eighteenth Street to a builder, who will improve it immediately.

Some brokers nowadays are devoting considerable time to getting themselves in position to comply with the law requiring them to have an owner's written authority before offering a property for sale. The law goes into effect on Sept. 1, and many and various are the opinions expressed regarding the probable effect of its operation. The views as to the merits of the law are widely divergent, the measure having some very obvious advantages and some equally apparent disadvantages. Talks with several representative down-town brokers, however, developed one fact of importance, and that is that few of them are making any systematic effort to get the written authorizations of their clients and that most of them seem to think that, so far as the vast majority of brokers are concerned, the law will soon become practically a dead letter.

"In the first place," said one broker, "the difficulty is that we cannot get, or rather would not ask, many of our larger clients to give such an authorization. Do you think that Smith or Jones (naming here two well-known operators) would put themselves down in black and white to sell at a certain figure? Not much!"

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Benjamin Stern has bought the block front on Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets, extending 125 feet in depth on the former and 200 feet on the latter. The nominal seller is D. O. Mills, but it is understood that the property has been under contract for several months to Isaac H. Clothier, and that he is really the seller in the present transaction. Mr. Stern pays in the neighborhood of $500,000 for the parcel.

Thomas Rosson has sold the northwest corner of Broome and Mulberry Streets, a plot 75.11 by 123.9 by 76.3 by 141.3, to Marrasco and Abbate, who will erect thereon three six-story tenements.

P. L. Crovat has bought the dwelling 188 West Forty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 100.5, giving him control of a plot 50 by 100.5 at that point.

Hyman Harris has sold to Lyman B. Lempert for about $23,000 the five-story tenement at 193 Division Street, 26.11 by 48.8.

Weil & Mayer have sold the three five-story double tenements 134 to 138 Avenue D, 75 by 80.

Kidansky & Levy have sold the seven-story tenement, with store, 200 Mott Street, 25 by 95.

Leonard, Weber & Co. have sold for John Smith for $40,000 the five-story brick flat at the northeast corner of Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 75 by 96 by 110, also for Morris Ahl, the four-story double flat 663 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 92 by 100; also, for a client, for about $8,000, the two-story dwelling 716 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 17 by 52 by 100.

New Building Operations.

Of considerable interest, in view of the recent movement looking toward the transformation of Fifty-ninth Street, just west of the Grand Circle, is the announcement that the Municipal Realty Company will erect a fifteen-story apartment house at 330 to 338 West Fifty-ninth Street, a plot 125 by 100, now occupied by five-story flats. The Municipal Realty Company bought this property at auction about three weeks ago for $139,525, and only last week filed plans for alterations to the buildings now on the site. It has been decided, however, to abandon the scheme in favor of the one providing for a new structure.

Israels & Harder filed plans at the Building Department yesterday for the new eleven-story hotel to be erected on the site recently purchased by Frank P. Bloodgood at 18 and 20 West Twenty-fifth Street, at the rear of the Hoffman House. The cost of construction is estimated at $300,000.

The dwellings at 22 and 24 East Ninety-first Street, owned by Andrew Carnegie and situated just east of his new upper Fifth Avenue mansion, will be altered at an expense of $10,000. The plans have been prepared by Mr. Carnegie's architects, Babb, Cook & Willard.

Quackenbush Brothers will erect a seven-story storage warehouse on the plot 50 by 100.11 on the north side of One Hundred and Third Street, 95 feet west of Madison Avenue.

The Auction Room.

The demand for flat and tenement properties brought about by the operation of the new tenement house law is also noticeable in the auction room, and four parcels of that character offered last week were all purchased by disinterested parties. The four-story flat 93 St. Mark's Place, near First Avenue, brought $21,000; E. & H. Weber took 432 West Forty-seventh Street on a bid of $22,500, while Adolph M. Bendheim paid $9,150 for 331 East Thirty-fifth Street—figures in each instance well above the incumbrances.

The schedule for this week is again made up wholly of small properties, among which will be noticed the six-story apartment house 42 to 46 East Twenty-eighth Street, and the flats at the northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and the southwest corner of Second Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street.

There were recorded last week 218 mortgages for $4,998,402; of which 51, for $2,046,423, were at 5 per cent.; 99, for $1,050,919, were at more, and 68, for $1,901,000, were at less. In the corresponding week of last year there were recorded 202 mortgages for $2,949,869; of which 61, for $1,062,250, were at 5 per cent.; 112, for $1,054,110, were at more, and 29, for $833,500, were at less.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Union Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of Third Street, Westchester, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30; Thomas J. Dolan of Second Street, Westchester, owner; T. W. Ringrose of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 305 feet east of First Avenue, for a two-story brick coal pocket, 30 by 71.11; E. Ellery Anderson, owner; Alexander R. McKinn of 106 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 18 and 20 West Twenty-fifth Street, for an eleven-story brick hotel, 50 by 88; Frank P. Bloodgood of 65 East Eighty-seventh Street; Israels & Harder of 194 Broadway, architects; cost, $300,000.

Elliott Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of Juliana Street, for two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 19 by 40; Archibald A. Skillman of 88 Elliott Avenue, owner; Frederick Mager of 170 West Fourth Street, Mount Vernon, architect; cost, $7,000.

Alterations.

No. 147 East Thirty-eighth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Katherine E. Drake, Riverdale, owner; B. De L. Drake of 33 East Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $1,600.

White Plains Avenue, west side, 412 feet north of Second Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Charles Sieber, premises, owner; William T. Mapes, premises, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 1 and 3 Union Square, to a ten-story brick offices; M. Crawford of 303 and 305 Sixth Avenue, owner; Cosmopolitan Range Company of 26 Sullivan Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 150 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Mrs. E. B. Lewis of 112 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Frank H. Hines of 104 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $50.

No. 254 Second Street, to a three-story brick reception room, with store; Gross & Eisler, premises, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 22 and 24 East Ninety-first Street, to two five-story brick dwellings; Andrew Carnegie, owner; Babb, Cook & Willard of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 380 East Seventy-sixth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Anna K. E. Ramge, premises, owner; cost, $800.

Nos. 510 and 512 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, to two two-story frame dwellings; Robert Huson of 331 East Twenty-eighth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

No. 310 Broadway, to a five-story brick loft; S. H. Stone of 135 Broadway, owner; John E. Mitchie of 20 Park Row, architect; cost, $10,000.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, AUG. 26.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William Blaikie, referee, 65 Leroy Street, or 17 St. Luke's Place, being at the junction of those streets, 27.9 by 80.9 by 73.4, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,749.

TUESDAY, AUG. 27.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Augustine R. McMahon, referee, 319 and 321 East Fifty-third Street, north side, 215 feet east of Second Avenue, 40 by 100.5, five-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $22,413.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Samuel S. Slater, referee, 403 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 27.9 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20.11 by 94, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $29,322.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John V. McAvoy, referee, 347 Concord Avenue, west side, 250 feet north of Division Avenue, 20 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,440.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Samson Lachman, referee, 1,879 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street, 25.11 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $18,832.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Campbell E. Locke, referee, 460 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 172 feet west of Convent Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,643.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James F. C. Blackhurst, referee, 58 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 98 feet east of Madison Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,369.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James Kearney, referee, Avenue B, West Farms, east side, 50 feet north of Fifth Street, 100 by 122, vacant. Due on judgment, $421.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Milton S. Guiterman, referee, Fulton Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 128.9 by 58.3, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,612.

THURSDAY, AUG. 29.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee, 486 St. Nicholas Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 101.3 by 37.11 by 99.11 by 21.1, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,254.

By John M. Thompson, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 120 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 124.8 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 20.1 by 99.11 by 19.8 by 99.11, three-story brick and stone dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,810.

FRIDAY, AUG. 30.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Murphy, referee, Columbus Avenue, Van Nest, northeast corner of Hancock Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,147.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Lawrence E. Brown, referee, 30 East Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 144 feet east of Madison Avenue, 22 by 100.5; four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,717.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilmore Anway, referee, 42 to 46 East Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 85 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 65 by 98.9, six-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $51,574; subject to other mortgages for $95,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Saturday, Aug. 24.

ANTHONY AV, 2,086, e s, 25.4x95.11x25.1x94.8; William B. Schorer and another to Ida T. Patrick, (mtg $4,500)... $6,500
AVENUE A, s w corner of 122d St, 34.2x50; Jane Limmer to Dorothy Kuester, (mtg $8,000, R S $2)..... 1
CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 32x100; Dora Asbel to David Brzesinsky, all liens..... 1
CHAMBERS ST, 148, s s, 25x77.8x24.10x77.8; the rector, &c., of Trinity Church to Samuel H. Stone, (R S $18)..... 38,500
CHAMBERS ST, 149, s s; Samuel H. Stone to Joseph Rich, (R S $19)..... 1
CRESTON AV, e s, 586.3 ft n of Wellesley St, 100.2x13.2x100.11x23.4; Lots 124 to 128, 6 and 7, map of Metropolitan Real Estate Association, opposite Jerome Park; Lots Y and Z, map of Jerome Terrace; Jerome Av, s e corner of Travers St, or 198th St, 26.7x95.9x25x85.7; Creston Av, s w corner of Travers, or 198th St, 99.8x25.1x102.10x25; Gussie Silverstein to Julius I. Livingston, (mtg 8,000,) and other liens..... 1
DAWSON ST, s s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 38.4x165x6x162; Bertha Schmuck to Conrad G. Strubel, (mtg $3,000)..... 1
HOME ST, n s, 115.7 ft w of 169th St, 25 x80.2x—x49.6; Karen Petersen, individually, and another, executors, to Anna M. M. Jorgenson, (mtg $2,800)..... 4,500
INTERIOR STRIP, 100 ft w of Union Av, and 18.11 ft n of Dawson, runs 6x w 5.6x s w 20.11x n w 3.9x n e 28.11x e 8.5; Herman Schmuck to Bertha Schmuck, B. and S..... 1
LANE leading from Albany Post Road to Hudson River Railroad Station at Riverdale, centre line adjoining land of Mrs. Petrutio, runs n e 290x e 400x s — x w —; Nelia Sondheim to Samuel L. Goldenberg, (R S $7.26)..... 100
LOTS 613 and 614, 804 and 805, map of Laconia Park, William's Bridge; Charles Henry to Catharine A. Henry, quitclaim. 1
3D AV, s w corner of 40th St, 24x80; Henry Von Hagen and another, executors, to John Devine, (R S $15)..... 32,500
7TH AV, 2,271 and 2,273, e s, 50x75x irregular; Julius I. Livingston to Gussie Silverstein, (mtg $36,000, R S 25c)..... 1
46TH ST, 216 West, 18.7x100.5; Michael J. Newmann, Jr., to Jacob Rosen, (R S $5, mtg $15

RIFLEMEN AT CREEDMOOR

Sharpshooters Held the State Range for Practice.

DECORATIONS FOR EXPERTS

Stormy Weather and Wind Handicapped the Marksmen, but the Full Programme Was Finished.

Special to The New York Times.

CREEDMOOR, Aug. 24.—The second supplementary practice day of the season was held here to-day for the sharpshooters' class only. The weather was stormy, with a strong wind. The shooting and issuing of decorations were under the supervision of Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Ordnance Officer, N. G. N. Y. The scores:

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Name.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total
Sergt. C. S. M. Hook, Co. A	22	20	42
Sergt. B. Dominick, Co. K	23	20	43
L. Corp. C. P. Losier, Co. D	22	20	42
Sergt. W. H. Ford, Co. A	22	22	44
L. F. Knust, Co. E	22	21	43
L. Corp. E. E. Sanborn, Co. D	23	21	43
N. McLeod, Co. E	22	20	42
H. W. Biddle, Co. K	22	20	42
Sergt. S. K. Thomas, Co. E	23	20	43
N. B. Bean, Co. C	22	20	42
Lieut. J. De Mille, Co. E	22	20	42
W. M. Phillips, Co. D	22	20	42
C. L. Acker, Co. B	23	20	43
Corp. H. Pinner	23	22	45
B. H. Weisker, Co. E	23	21	44
J. P. Felt, Co. G	23	19	42
Sergt. T. C. Wiswall, Co. F	23	23	46
Corp. W. B. Short, Co. C	23	23	45
D. C. Meyer, Co. C	22	23	45
EIGHTH REGIMENT.			
F. Hoffman, Company I	24	19	43
NINTH REGIMENT.			
Crp. Chaplain, Company C	22	20	42
J. Gillon, Company D	22	21	43
A. Taylor, Company C	23	19	42
Capt. A. S. Healy, Company E	20	23	43
F. Gunzer, Company G	22	22	44
Lt. W. M. Fliers, Jr., Company E	22	20	42
C. F. Ferguson, Company K	22	20	42
TWELFTH REGIMENT.			
Lieut. R. W. Butler, Co. K	22	22	44
Sergt. W. S. Lamb, Co. E	22	23	45
Sergt. H. Weede, Co. H	22	20	42
Sergt. C. M. Smith, Co. B	24	21	45
A. B. Van Heusen, Co. B	22	22	44
S. Goldberg, Co. F	21	23	44
G. Takajin, Co. B	23	19	42
H. Ward, Co. K	23	19	42
J. Reisenauer, Co. G	24	19	43
Major J. W. Huston, Field	23	23	46
F. M. Partingikelly, Co. E	24	21	45
Q. M. Sergt. D. J. Coughlin, Co. B	22	22	44
Sergt. R. Saunders, Co. G	23	20	43
Q. M. Sergt. S. Simons, N. C.	24	19	43
H. F. Wagner, Co. G	22	20	42
THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.			
Capt. J. P. Narbasse, Staff	24	18	42
Lieut. L. B. Becker, Staff	23	20	43
Sergt. C. M. Holmberg, Co. E	23	19	42
S. S. Johnston, Co. C	22	20	42
FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.			
Major J. L. Macumber, Staff	22	22	44
Capt. R. H. Harding, Jr., Co. M	22	21	43
Sergt. M. Murray, Co. E	23	19	42
Sergt. P. J. Farrell, N. C. S	24	19	43
L. Flanigan, Co. A	22	20	42
Lieut. J. A. Maxwell, Co. M	22	22	44
J. J. Campbell, Co. A	22	20	42
Lieut. A. L. Kline, Staff	22	20	42
W. H. Shedd, Co. E	22	20	42
Sergt. A. Wingate, Co. M	22	20	42
Capt. P. E. Wingate, Co. A	23	21	44
E. Fitzgerald, Co. A	22	20	42
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.			
Corp. F. D. Wendel, Co. H	24	20	44
Corp. G. H. Johnson, Co. H	22	20	42
Private F. E. Stripe, Co. H	24	20	44
TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.			
Capt. J. T. Hull, Co. F	22	20	42
Sergt. B. P. Phyfe, Co. K	23	19	42
Corp. H. Leach, Co. C	22	21	43
Private J. Robb, Co. C	23	21	44
Capt. F. A. Wells, Co. B	23	21	44
C. D. Napier, staff	22	20	42
Private C. M. Eaton, Co. K	22	20	42
Private C. D. Vail, Co. H	22	20	42
Private C. V. Dixon, Co. B	22	20	42
Corp. E. Green, Co. G	23	22	45
Private C. Towner, Co. A	22	20	42
Sergt. J. Letzkus, Co. B	23	20	43
Corp. C. E. Potts, Co. A	22	21	43
Sergt. E. H. Miller, Co. K	22	22	44
Private J. J. Dimock, Co. C	23	20	43
Sergt. C. T. Bridgham, Co. E	23	20	43
Private E. R. Rodd, Co. K	22	21	43
FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.			
Q. M. Sergt. J. B. Christoffel, Company D	22	20	42
Lt. W. G. Schaefer, Company G	22	20	42
Capt. E. E. Jannicky, Company B	23	23	46
Lt. F. H. Hobby, staff	24	22	46
Capt. J. F. Henry, staff	24	24	48
Sergt. G. W. Lent, N. C. S	24	20	44
J. O. Snyder, Company A	23	20	43
SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.			
Major D. C. Devlin, field	24	18	42
Sgt. E. W. Heitmuller, N.C.S.	24	22	46
Sgt. H. G. Donahue, Company E	23	21	44
Corp. J. J. Nagle, Company I	22	20	42
T. J. O'Conner, Company D	23	19	42
M. J. Cosgrove, Company E	22	20	42
J. D. Donnelly, Company A	23	19	42
Sgt. J. L. Doyle, Company E	23	19	42
Sgt. J. J. Frieuman, Company G	23	22	45
Corp. T. F. Kerr, Company E	22	22	44
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.			
Capt. E. J. Flack, Co. D	22	21	43
Lieut. J. Hunter, Co. H	23	20	43
Lieut. R. Byars, Co. E	22	21	43
Sergt. F. C. Kruse, Co. B	24	21	45
Corp. H. H. Knapp, Co. G	22	21	43
Corp. H. H. V. Casey, Co. B	24	20	44
C. E. Smith, Co. B	22	21	43
D. H. Reid, Co. B	22	20	42
J. M. Evans, Co. B	23	20	43
Lieut. J. Eben, Co. B	22	20	42
Capt. W. S. Beekman, Co. B	22	20	42
Lieut. W. J. Johnes, Co. B	22	20	42
Q. M. Sergt. J. K. McDermott, Co. D	22	21	43
R. S. Calestone, Co. B	24	21	45
E. H. Powell, Co. A	22	20	42
TROOP C.			
C. Sergt. J. Weir	23	19	42
SQUADRON A.			
Sergt. A. Wandt, Co. I	23	18	41
Artif. E. Olmstead, Co. I	21	20	41
SECOND NAVAL BATTALION.			
G. M. W. Ladd, 1st Div	25	19	44
FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.			
Lieut. H. W. York, 5th Div	23	19	42
Ensign S. Talntor, 4th Div	23	19	42

FLANAGAN'S THROW WAS FOUL.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Some good contests developed in the games of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America at Combination Park, Medford, to-day. John Flanagan gave a fine exhibition at throwing a 56-pound weight, making a throw of 38 feet, 7 inches, beating the record, but it was called a foul. New York athletes fared well, especially G. Wright, who won the mile and half-mile runs. Frank Kanaly had an easy time winning the two-mile invitation race. The summary:

100-Yard Handicap.—Won by C. D. Robertson, (7 yards.) Hillside A. C. Time—0:10 2-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by W. T. Smith, B. Y. M. C. A., (18 yards.) Time—0:50 2-5.

Mile Run.—Won by G. Wright, Olympia A. C., New York, (45 yards;) W. McVicar, Hillside A. C., (20 yards,) second. Time—4:30 1-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by G. Wright, Olympia A. C., New York. Time—2:05 4-5.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by Frank Kanaly, C. G. A.; Alexander McKenzie, New York, second; David Keeney, Hillside A. C., third. Time—10:13 1-5.

Putting the 16-Pound Shot.—Won by W. W. Cox, Somerville. Distance—43 feet 8½ inches.

Throwing the 56-Pound Weight; for distance.—Won by John Flanagan, C. N. Y. A. A., (scratch,) 32 feet 7 inches.

Running High Jump.—Won by M. E. Furlong, C. P. A. C., (5 inches.) 5 feet 9 inches.

Three Standing Jumps.—Won by Bernard Doherty, Boston, 32 feet 4 inches.

Special 100-Yard Run.—W. Eaton, Somerville, won from P. J. Walsh, New York A. C. Time—0:10 2-5.

Amateur Mile Bicycle Handicap.—Won by M. L. Hurley, New York, (scratch.) Time—2:12 3-5.

Five-Mile Bicycle Lap Race.—Won by P. J. Logan, Boston; M. L. Hurley, New York, second. Won by two laps.

Bicycle Team Races.—New York defeated New England. Time—1:33½.

Tie for Roque Championship.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 24.—In the national roque tournament here, four games were played in the first division in the morning, W. H. Wahly of Washington defeating Peck and C. G. Williams, while Dudley beat Williams and Bishop won from Peck. This afternoon H. W. Congdon of Norwich defeated Frank Foss of Norwich. The play for the Van Wickle medal, for the last year held by Duryea, is to be played for by Wahly and Cox on Monday. Wahly and Strong are now tied, and the game for the championship will be played Monday.

Vanderbilts in a Polo Game.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—The second Westchester polo team defeated the first team of the same club 4¾ to 1 goal this afternoon. It being the first day of the fox-hunting season, Newport society did not patronize the game as well as usual.

The make-up of teams was: Westchester, (second)—Reginald Vanderbilt, A. S. Burden, Arthur Iselin, and R. L. Beeckman. First team—Peter Martin, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Townsend Burden, Jr., and H. H. Hunnewell, Jr. The scoring was done in the first and third periods. Of the Vanderbilt boys, Reginald played a better game than Alfred.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for oneplay.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Credit.—Watches, diamonds, $1 down, $1 weekly; our guarantee; perfect satisfaction or money refunded; write or call. Globe Credit Watch Co., World Building, Room 144.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON E. H. ELDREDGE. 332 Broadway. Telephone 3105 Franklin.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5086 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier, & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,578 Cortlandt.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry on weekly payments; lowest prices. Crown Watch and Jewelry Company, 9 Maiden Lane.

Send stamped envelope for list of books which can't be bought elsewhere. Bookdealer, 406 East 76th Street.

For Sale—Winton motor; almost new. For particulars inquire of T. D. Smith, Room 44, 156 Broadway.

Diebold Safe and Lock Co., 30 Reade St.—Old safes almost given away to make room.

Excursions.

Amusement and Education Combined.

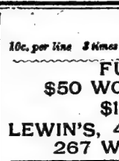

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightfulness in our steamers. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE.—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.00, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 24 St., Brooklyn, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10 A. M., 12.20, 1.00, 2.50, 4.05 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 24 St., Brooklyn; 12.00 M. and 1.40 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 5, 6, 6.30, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS, Including Admission to All Attractions.

BY RAIL TO THE SEA.
MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., on Sundays—6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time. FROM WHITEHALL ST., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains Long Island R. R. Leave N. Y., Sundays, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 9:40 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

VIA NEW YORK & ROCKAWAY BEACH RY. Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 7:00, 8:10, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, (9:30 Hammel only,) and 10:20 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:30 P. M.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.
THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"
will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall st., 9.30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9.45 a. m. Returning, leave Glenwood 4.00, Sea Cliff 4.20 p. m.; due in New York 7.00 p. m.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

NORTH BEACH
Large double-decked boats leave East 99th St. Sundays, hourly to 1 P. M.; then half hourly. Week days, hourly, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Fare 10 cts.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M. West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Round Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. Trip. 50c.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP.
ALL DAY ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.
On Sundays, also Labor Day, Str. Chester W. Chapin leaves Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., E. 21st St. 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. Round Trip, $1.00.

SUNDAYS UP THE HUDSON 50c
ON SUNDAYS Str. "CITY OF LOWELL" leaves Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., at 10 A. M.; 129th St., N. R., 10:30 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as POUGHKEEPSIE Bridge. Returning, due New York about 6:00 P. M. Music. Table d'Hote dinner. Main deck lunch, popular prices.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.
Best accommodations; lowest rates. Send for booklets. Weekly Trips Co., 1,135 Broadway, Room 416, New York.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and that it has duly qualified as such Receiver and does hereby require that

First: All persons indebted to said corporation render an account to the undersigned at its office, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such Receiver and to pay the same to it on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Second: All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation deliver the same to said Receiver on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Third: All the creditors of said corporation deliver to it their respective accounts and demands duly proven by affidavit in the usual form at the place and within the time aforesaid.

Fourth: All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing in detail to said Receiver at the place and within the time aforesaid.—Dated 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 8th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

Excursions.

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:40, 5:20, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:40, 3:20, 4:00, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:25, 10:00, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

OCEAN ROUTE TO
LONG BRANCH
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"Columbia."
Special Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9.30 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	12.30 P.M.
1.00 P.M.*	1.30 P.M.*	3.45 " *
3.30 "	4.00 "	6.30 "

*Iron Steamboat "Cepheus."
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

ERIE RAILROAD.
SUNDAY, SEPT. 1ST, and LABOR DAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 2D.
SHOHOLA GLEN $1.00 ROUND TRIP.
In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River.
Express trains leave W. 23d St., 8:55 and 9:25; Chambers St., 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City, 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 3:30 and 5:00 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS.
ROUND TRIP, $1.00.
Including Dinner at Casino, $1.50.
Special express train leaves West 23d St., 9:40; Chambers St., 9:45; Jersey City, 10:00 A. M. Returning leave Glens 5:00 and 6:50 P. M. Sunday. Returning Monday, leave 6:00 P. M.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION
Buffalo and Niagara Falls $9.00 ROUND TRIP.
TORONTO, ONT., $10.50.
Tickets good going Saturday, Aug. 31, and Sunday, Sept. 1: Leave Chambers St. 9:00 A. M., 7:30, and 9:15 P. M. Leave West 23d St. 5 minutes earlier and Jersey City 15 minutes later. Return limit 5 days from and including date of sale.
Tickets on sale at all Erie offices in New York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City.

Through Express Trains EVERY SUNDAY FOR Rockaway Beach
FROM THE
BROOKLYN BRIDGE
Via Long Island Railroad.
Half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M., stopping at Johnson St., Bridge St., Fulton St., and Flatbush Av. "L" stations. Corresponding trains returning.

PATTEN LINE.
Long Branch and Back, 50c.
Asbury Park and Back, 80c.
INSIDE ROUTE.
LONG BRANCH—ASBURY PARK AND
All New Jersey Seashore Resorts.
WEEK DAYS.
Leave foot of Little W. 12th St., 9:00 & *11:00 A. M. *(Saturdays 12:45 P. M.) and 2:40 P. M. Leave Battery, 9:30 & *11:30 A. M. *(Saturdays 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.
Sundays—Leave ft. Little W. West 12th St., 8:20, 9:00, 9:50, and 11:00 A. M.; Battery, 8:50, 9:30, 10:20 and 11:30 A. M.
Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

LABOR DAY TRIPS,
Including Railroad Tickets, Hotels, &c.
Pan-American Exposition and Niagara Falls, 5-day trips from $13.50
Thousand Islands, Rapids, Montreal, and Lakes, 4-day trip. $30.00
Independent Tickets Everywhere.
Particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Kaiser Wm. Gr..Aug. 27 Kaiser Wm. Gr..Sept. 24
Kaiserin M. Th..Sept. 10 KronprinzWm.Oct. 1, 12N
*Lahn ..Sept. 12 Kaiserin M. Th..Oct. 8
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPT'N—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN.
Gr. Kurfuerst..Aug. 29 Fr. der Grosse..Sept. 26
Barbarossa.....Sept. 12 Gr. Kurfuerst...Oct. 3
Koenigin Luise, Sept. 19 Barbarossa, Oct. 17, Noon
Sailing 10 A. M. pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Trave, Aug. 31, 10 AM Aller, Sept. 21, 11 AM
H'h'zollern, Sept. 7, noon Trave, Oct. 5, 11 AM
Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM H'h'zollern, Oct. 12, 4 PM
From Pier 24, foot of Amity St., Brooklyn.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
F. Bism'k. Aug. 29, 7:30 AM Columbia, Sept. 19, 10 AM
D'tschland, Sept. 5, 10 AM F. Bism'k. Sep. 26, 7:30 AM
A. Victoria, Sept. 12, 10 AM D'tschland, Oct. 3, 9 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Patricia, Aug. 31, 6 AM Pretoria, Sept. 28, 5 AM
Waldersee, Sept. 7, noon *Phoen'ia, Oct. 5, 10:30 AM
*Palatia, Sept. 14, 6 AM Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM
Penn'a, Sep. 21, 10:30 AM Waldersee, Oct. 19, 9 AM
*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul..Aug. 28, 10 AM St. Paul..Sept. 18, 10 AM
St. Louis..Sept. 4, 10 AM Haverf'd, Sep. 21, 10 AM
Phila...Sept. 11, 10 AM St. Louis..Sept. 25, 10 AM
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Friesland..Aug. 28, noon *Vaderl'd, Sept. 11, noon
Southwark..Sept. 4, noon Kens'gton, Sept. 18, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MESABA.....Aug. 31, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 7, 11 A. M.
MARQUETTE.....Sept. 14, 9 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Sept. 21, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 21, 10 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Ethiopia...Aug. 31, noon Astoria...Sept. 14, noon
C. of Rome, Sept. 7, noon Anchoria, Sept. 21, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward. Excursions, $80.
2d cabin, $32.50 and upward. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"
Navagazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK.
Nord. America, Sept. 16 Citta di Torino, Oct. 1
Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC
to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up. 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Hong Kong Maru..Sep. 4 Doric.....Sept. 28
China .....Sept. 12 Nippon Maru..Sept. 27
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
EMPRESS OF CHINA..Sept. 8, Dec. 1, Feb. 23
EMPRESS OF INDIA..Oct. 6, Dec. 29, Mch. 23
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Nov. 3, Jan. 26, Apr. 13
Imperial Lim'd, Montreal to Vancouver in 100 hrs.
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA
MIOWERA.....Sept. 20 AORANGI.....Oct. 18
For rates apply 355 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 4 P. M.
R. E. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Fall River and Newport. Leave Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren St. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, via Providence. Leave Pier 18 N. R. foot of Murray St. Week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St. Week days only at 6:30 P. M. Steamers MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St. Week days only at 5:30 P. M. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER.
NEW HAVEN LINE, leave Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days 3:00 P. M. and 12:00 midnight, Sundays 9:30 A. M. Steamers CHESTER W. CHAPIN and RICHARD PECK. See special week end ads. for Sunday, Labor Day, and Saturday half-holiday trips.
Note.—On September 2d steamers will leave New York at 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight. The 8 P. M. trip will be omitted.

Hudson River by Day Light.
Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.
DAILY except Sunday.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH—connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y. O. & W. R'y. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to POKEEPSIE & RONDOUT.
STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, at 4 P. M. for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, at 6 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE
Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George and Adirondacks.
DIRECT PAN-AMERICAN ROUTE.
Steamers Adirondack or Indian Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for Buffalo, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

TROY BOATS.
REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED.
Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.
Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight Display.
Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50.
Send for booklet excursion tours.

50c. TO PROVIDENCE.
via the NEW LINE
Reliable & Popular Route. Superior service. Fast time. Splendid Steamers RHODE ISLAND and MASSACHUSETTS. Daily, except Sundays, at 5:00 P. M., from Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., New York. Tickets and rooms may be obtained at Pier 36 or on Steamers sailing days only.

JOY $2.00 TO BOSTON.
LINE. PROVIDENCE AND RETURN, $1.50.
Tue., Thur., Sat., at 5 P. M.
From Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine St. Rooms reserved in advance. 'Phone 3063 Franklin.

**CATSK

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WEST SIDE DWELLINGS.

$720	144th St., 3-story.	$1,800	90th St., 4-story.
825	83d St., 2-story.	1,800	80th St., 4-story.
1,200	87th St., 3-story.	1,800	44th St., 4-story.
1,200	64th St., 4-story.	1,900	76th St., 4-story.
1,300	79th St., 3-story.	1,900	82d St., 4-story.
1,350	98th St., 4-story, Amer. Base.	2,000	82d St., 4-story.
		2,000	76th St., 4-story.
1,500	94th St., 4½-story, Amer. Base.	2,200	86th St., 4-story.
		2,200	55th St., 4-story.
1,500	87th St., 3-story.	2,400	71st St., 4-story.
1,600	89th St., 3-story.	2,400	83d St., 4-story.
1,600	78th St., 4-story.	2,600	71st St., 4-story.
1,700	82d St., 4-story.	2,750	75th St., 4-story.
1,800	82d St., 4-story.	2,800	87th St., 4-story.
1,800	87th St., 3-story.	3,500	85th St., 4-story.
1,800	West End Av., 4-story.	5,000	81st St., 4-story.

Also many others from $1,200 to $5,000

WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 COLUMBUS AVE., 81ST ST.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSES TO LET.

8th St., 4 story	$1,600	9th St., 4 story	$2,250
10th St., 4 story	1,500	10th St., 4 story	2,100
13th St., 3 story	1,500	14th St., 5 story	1,800
15th St., 4 story	2,000	17th St., 4 story	3,500
17th St., 4 story	2,200	19th St., 4 story	1,800
20th St., 4 story	3,300	20th St., 4 story	3,000
21st St., 4 story	2,700	25th St., 4 story	2,500
25th St., 3 story	1,200	28th St., 4 story	3,000
30th St., 4 story	3,000	34th St., 4 story	3,000
35th St., 4 story	2,250	37th St., 4 story	5,000
39th St., 4 story	2,300	39th St., 3 story	3,200
39th St., 4 story	1,800	45th St., 3 story	1,800
45th St., 3 story	1,200	55th St., 3 story	1,250
55th St., 3 story	1,450	67th St., 4 story	3,500
73d St., 4 story	1,500	76th St., 4 story	3,000
76th St., 4 story	2,500	80th St., 4 story	1,800
90th St., 4 story	1,800	96th St., 4 story	1,600
120th St., 3 story	500	Gramercy Pk, 48 r.	5,000
Madison Av., 4 sty.	4,000	Lexington Av., 3 s.	1,200
5th Av., 4 story	3,700	Stuyvesant St., 3 s.	1,200

FOLSOM BROTHERS,
835 BROADWAY.

NEW HOUSES, JUST COMPLETED,
for rent—$1,500
PORTER & CO.,
OF 159 WEST 125TH ST.
OFFER
11 HANDSOME HOUSES
113-133 W. 117th St.,
Five-story American basement; 18 rooms; two tiled baths. FOYER hall, pantry; hardwood trim throughout; every modern convenience; near 7th Av. and 116th St. Station, with elevator.

A.—UNFURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT:

Henderson Place, E. 86th St.; 3 story		$420
46th St., near 8th Av.; 3 story		1,400
45th St., near 8th Av.; 3 story		1,400
44th St., near Broadway; 3 story		1,700
44th St., near 6th Av.; 4 story		1,850
43d St., near 6th Av.; 3 story		2,000
44th St., near Broadway; 3 story		2,000
73d St., near West End Av.; 4 story		2,200
72d St., near Columbus Av.; 4 story		4,000

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

We have to rent on 68th and 69th Sts., just east of 3d Av., a few three-story high-stoop dwellings; exposed plumbing, handsomely decorated, modern in every way; rents, $800, $900, $1,000, and $1,100; caretakers in 218 East 68th St. and 224 East 69th St.; houses are pleasantly located in a block of private dwellings.
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER,
41 Liberty St. and 1,181 Third Av., near 68th St.

73d Street West,
between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
Three and four-story houses.
Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or office of CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St.

85th Street West
Between Central Park West and Columbus Av.
FOUR-STORY HOUSE.
Apply 73 West 85th St., or office of CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St.

446 WEST 22D ST.
Four-story English basement in thorough order; cheap rent to good party.
GEO. W. MERCER & SON,
266 WEST 23D ST.

46TH ST., BET. 8TH & 9TH AVES.
3-Story Brownstone Dwelling, $1,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

233 West 74th St.—3-story stone and brick basement house to rent; first-class condition; rent, $1,600. Apply to J. J. & A. Lyons, 76 William St.

A.—4 East 37th St., four-story English basement house; rent, $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Rent commences Oct. 1st, immediate possession. For $60 per month. New three-story and basement brick dwelling, hardwood trim throughout, foyer hall, parquet floor, open nickel plumbing, tiled bath and up-to-date in every respect. Beautifully situated in Bedford section, 40 minutes from Manhattan.
ERNESTUS GULICK CO., 1,188 Fulton St., cor. Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
3½-story and basement, extension, 25-foot dwelling; 16 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements, handsomely decorated, open plumbing, hardwood throughout; select block. Rent $1,800.
ERNESTUS GULICK CO., 350 Fulton St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE
Hotel Touraine
9 EAST 39TH STREET,
A STRICTLY FIREPROOF
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL
IN SUITES OF FROM TWO TO SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH.

Electric Light, Gas, and Room Service without extra charge.
Every apartment supplied with Refrigerator, Running Ice Water and Burglar Proof Safe for Valuables.

EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE AND LIGHT.

Dining Room Service by the week, or Table d'Hote.
LOCATION—On the crown of Murray Hill.
Descriptive Booklet on application.

WALTER STABLER, Owner.
S. W. MATHEWSON, JR., Manager.

THE CLINTON,
ST. NICHOLAS AVE., cor 141st,
7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath.
RENT $30 AND UPWARD.
One handsome corner apartment, 9 ROOMS AND BATH; best on the Heights; SEEN SUNDAY AND EVENINGS.
Other apartments, 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH; rents $14.00 to $75.00.
Office open Sunday and evenings.
WEBB & COMPANY,
141ST ST. cor. St. Nicholas Ave.

121st St., 361 West,
COR. MORNINGSIDE AVE.,
OPPOSITE MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsomely decorated corner apartments, 7 large, all-light rooms; tiled bath; open plumbing; steam heat; hot water supply; finest and healthiest location in the city; rent $50. Inquire Superintendent, on premises, or
WEBB & COMPANY,
ST. NICHOLAS AVE., COR. 141ST ST.

THE STUYVESANT,
238-44 EAST 13TH ST.,
a short distance from Broadway;
five to ten room apartments, especially large and light; rents, $40 to $75 per month.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co. B'way, cr. 44th St.

8th Av., 1,048, corner 80th St.—Elegant apartments facing Park, $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE FLORENCE
105 East 18th St.
A few suitable apartments to let; large and small; furnished and unfurnished. Also for housekeeping.
To rent, furnished, an apartment of 7 all light (outside) rooms and bath; exceptional location; references required. X., Box 106, Times.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished. | Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

THE MESTANIQUE

Model Apartment House, Built on Entirely New Lines. Iron and glass arcade, containing all stairways and elevators and leading by private hallway to each apartment, furnishing special protection in case of fire.

680 TO 702 EAST 138TH ST.
1 Block from 138th St. L Station and Convenient to all Surface Lines.
A FEW STILL LEFT. RENTS COMMENCE SEPT. 1ST.

FOUR ROOMS AND BATH	$22 TO $24 PER MONTH
SIX ROOMS AND BATH	$28 TO $30 PER MONTH
EIGHT ROOMS AND TWO BATHS	$38 TO $40 PER MONTH
TWELVE ROOMS AND TWO BATHS	$55 TO $60 PER MONTH

EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE GOING WITH A HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT FURNISHED AT ABOVE EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
DAY AND NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE. STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER SUPPLY, OPEN PLUMBING, FREE GAS FOR COOKING. STEAM DRY ROOM AND LAUNDRY.
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT.
HANDSOMELY DECORATED MAIN ENTRANCE, RECEPTION ROOM, AND CONSERVATORY.
H. L. PHELPS, Agent on Premises. Day and Evening.
TELEPHONE, 704 OR 705 MELROSE.

Leopold Kahn Co.

NEW APARTMENTS
NOW READY,
Nos. 353 to 359 West 118th Street,
Between Manhattan and Morningside Avenues.
7 ROOMS AND BATH,
$50.00 to $65.00,
AND
4 ROOMS AND BATH
from $30.00 to $35.00.
ELEVATOR AND ELECTRIC LIGHT SERVICE.

THE WESTPORT,
48 WEST 73D ST.
Corner Apartment, eight rooms and bath; passenger and servants' elevators and every improvement; all night service. $1,200

BROADWAY AND 76TH ST.
(The Lyonhurst.)—Very attractive Apartments, seven all outside rooms and bath; hot water; hall attendance; open plumbing $60 TO $80
ELECTRIC ELEVATOR.

All Light Corner Apartments,
200 WEST 88TH ST.
Attractive entrance; uniformed hall boy; seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; steam heat, hot water supplied. $45 TO $60

THE RENAISSANCE,
72 WEST 88TH ST.
Very light Apartments, seven very large rooms and bath; steam heat; very attractive entrance; hall boy. $45 TO $60
OPEN PLUMBING.

71 AND 73 WEST 104TH ST.
Single Flats, private hall, seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; hot water; steam heat. $40 TO $43

63, 67 AND 69 WEST 104TH ST.
Six rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges; private halls. $34 TO $40

108 WEST 83D ST.,
SINGLE APARTMENT HOUSE; OPEN PLUMBING; hot water, steam heat; second and third Flats. $50 TO $45

THE TOWNSEND,
206 WEST 121ST ST.
Seven very large, light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water. $40 TO $45

349 AMSTERDAM AVE.
Very light Apartments, four and five rooms and bath. $20 TO $21

566 AMSTERDAM AVE.
Attractive Apartments, six rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water. $27

572 AMSTERDAM AVE.
Five and four rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water. $21 TO $22

APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
WILLIAM R. WARE,
AGENT,
451 COLUMBUS AV., 81ST ST.
Full particulars will be mailed if desired.

391 WEST END AVE.
Seven and eight rooms and bath; electric light, elevator, and all modern improvements; rents $1,200-$1,500.

451 WEST END AVE.
Seven rooms and bath; all light rooms; corner apartment; hall service; rents $720-$1,100.

326 WEST 83D ST.
Seven and eight rooms and bath; electric light, elevator, and all modern improvements; rents $900-$960.

143-145 WEST 69TH ST.
One apartment, eight rooms and bath; rent $1,100.
Albert B. Ashforth, 4 West 33d St.

THE BROADWAY,
Southeast Corner of 40th St.
Attractive two and three room apartments with bath; southern exposure; attendance; restaurant on premises.
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Av. 60 Cedar St.

Bargain—Desirable couple; choicest location; five rooms, all improvements; elevator; electric light; telephone. 509 West 112th St.

JANEWAY & SHAW,
1663 AMSTERDAM AVE.,
(Near 142d St.)
OFFER A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS ON
Washington Heights.
THE KAATERSKILL-SOUTH.
Modern Elevator Apartments
Five rooms and bath, $35 to $45.
94 AND 98 HAMILTON PLACE, corner 141st St., just west of Amsterdam.
Inquire on premises.

EIGHT ROOMS AND BATH.
MODERN HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT.
811 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
$22, $25, 52), 531 and 533 W. 145th.
High-grade modern apartments, five and six rooms and bath.
Also
3132-3134 BROADWAY,
near 125th St.
$25 TO $33.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.
New modern apartments, five or six rooms and bath; redecorated to suit tenant. Inquire janitor.

Earle's Court, Norfolk and Fremont,
306, 308, 310 WEST 94TH ST.
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSES.
READY for OCCUPANCY SEPT. 1st.
Suites of 6 and 8 rooms, with two baths larger, handsomer, and better planned than anything in this city. Direct sunlight in every room. Equipped with every modern convenience. Beautifully finished. Decorated to suit. The most up-to-date plumbing and bathroom appointments. Elevators and first-class service. Only $540 to $900 for Six Rooms, $800 to $1,200 for Eight Rooms. Cheaper by one-third than any similar apartments. Booklets, with floor plans, etc., sent on application. JACOB AXELROD, Builder and Owner. For full particulars regarding all of the above houses write or telephone
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Ave., near 73d St.
Telephone 2214 Riverside.

THE GALATHEA,
51 WEST 106TH ST.,
N. W. corner Manhattan Ave.
This house contains suites of five and six rooms and bath. It has Elevator, Electric Light and all the latest improvements.
RENTS $40 AND $50.
If you examine these apartments after looking at others on Central Park West you will realize the fact that you can save fully 75% by leasing an apartment in the above building, instead of doing so on Central Park West, which is but one block east of Manhattan Avenue.
Apply on Premises,
PAUL MAYER, Agent,
Tel. 297 Harlem. 211 West 110th St.

A.—OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK.
218 AND 220 WEST 59TH ST.
Eight rooms and bathroom; elevator, hall attendance, steam heat, &c.; $900.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cr. 44th St.

THE REGENT,
438-440 WEST 57TH ST.
Near 6th Av. "L" Station and Broadway cars. Eight large and light rooms and bath, in perfect order; hall attendance, &c.; rents, $40 and $55.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cr. 44th St.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished. | Apartments to Let—Unfurnished. | Apartments to Let—Unfurnished. | Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

JESSE C. BENNETT & CO.,

338 COLUMBUS AVENUE, CORNER 76TH STREET,

MANAGERS OF REAL ESTATE.

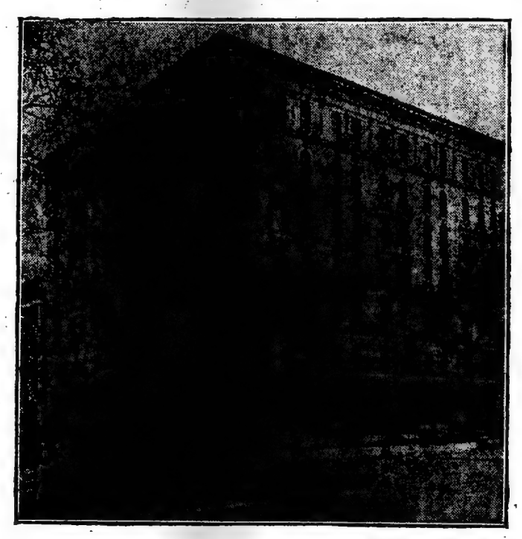

ELMHURST,
Northwest Corner Broadway and 98th Street.
THE ELMHURST, which is just completed, is thoroughly modern in all its appointments. It has open plumbing, tiled refrigerators, electric light fixtures, long distance telephone, and U. S. mail chute. The apartments are of six and seven rooms. The rents from $780 to $960, are lower than those of other houses of similar character.

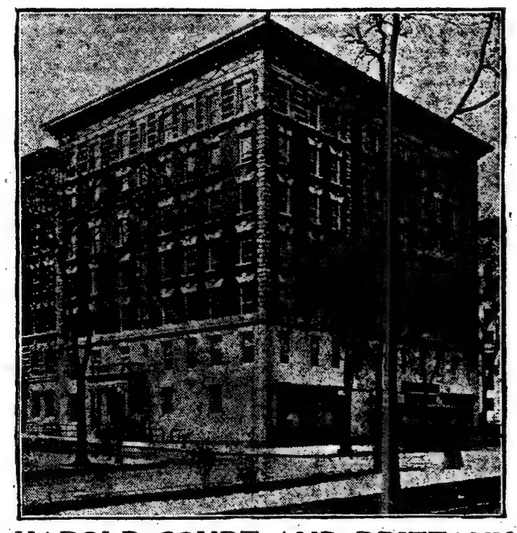

HAROLD COURT AND BRITTANY,
Nos. 235 to 241 West 102d Street, Corner Broadway.
THE CONSTRUCTION of these buildings, together with the hardware, interior trim, and decorations, is considered better than that of any other building on upper Broadway. The apartments consist of six, seven, and eight rooms, and, on account of broad intersecting courts, ample light is secured to every room. Yearly Rents, $900 to $1,200.

The above houses referred to are of the high grade, modern type apartment buildings, fully equipped with all conveniences for the comfort of the tenants, including hall and elevator service day and night.

NOTE:—We are very particular as to the character and tenancy of all buildings in our charge. We make special effort to give first-class service and request that our tenants and visitors report to us any inattention on the part of our employees.

JESSE C. BENNETT & CO.,

338 Columbus Avenue, Corner 76th St. Telephone 3248 Riverside.

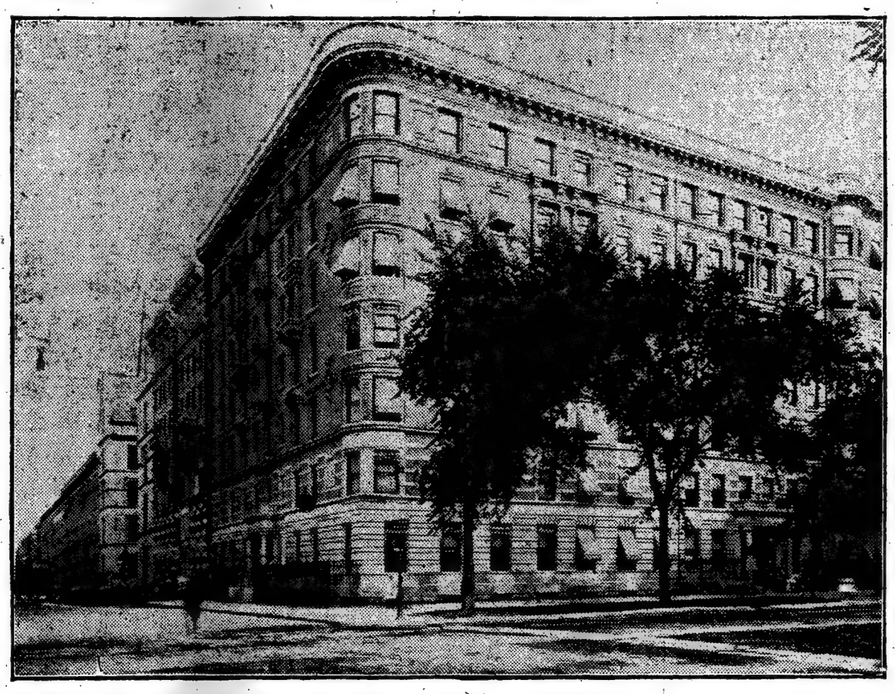

The ROSALIE and the ELSINORE

NEW APARTMENTS OF 7 AND 8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.
56 WEST 112TH STREET AND 26 LENOX AVENUE.
TELEPHONES 2286 HARLEM AND 2287 HARLEM.
Elevators, Electric Lights, and every modern convenience. Rents $720 to $960 per annum.
F. BRONSON MONELL, 31 Broadway. Tele. 1255 Broad.

"THE LAURISTON"
89th St. and Madison Ave.
These apartments are of the highest grade, consisting of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths.
Perfect in every detail, and built under the personal supervision of the owner.
Ready for occupancy October 1st.
Booklets are ready and may be had of the Superintendent on premises or through any broker.
David Rothschild,
Owner and Builder.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.
Manhattan Av., Bet. 117th & 118th Sts.
HESPERUS AND PARTHENON,
RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
4 and 6 room, including corners, apartments, rents $40 to $68. These beautiful elevator buildings are situated in a quiet and select neighborhood, within close proximity to Central and Morningside Parks, being two blocks from elevated station, and having mail chutes, electric lights, telephones, elaborate hall, with service and elevator running day and night. Apply on premises or McCAUL & SOLES, owners.

CENTURY,
Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.
New Building.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to
GEO. W. EGGERS,
Builder and Owner, on Premises.

AAA—THE FIFTH AVE.—AAA
S. E. Corner Fifth Av. & 85th St.
Beautifully situated, directly opposite entrance to Central Park.
A few apartments, consisting of suites of ten large rooms and butler's pantry; also one fine apartment, desirable for Doctor or Dentist. All outside roms, insuring direct light and perfect ventilation. Newly decorated. New open plumbing. New parquet floors throughout. Steam heat, gas, and electric light, free fuel, steam laundry and drying room. Passenger and servants' elevators, all night service.
Rental: $1,200, $1,400, $1,800, $2,000.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

THE HUNTINGTON,
218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST.
NEAR 7TH AVE DRIVE.
Harlem's Newest and Finest Apartments. 6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. Magnificent view from every window; elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.
Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.

148TH ST., 421 WEST, 3-sty. and bas.; rent $900.
148TH ST., 415 WEST, 3 sty. and bas.; rent $1,000.
BROADWAY, NEAR 142D ST., 3 sty. and bas.; rent $900.
FOR PERMITS APPLY TO
WEBB & COMPANY,
ST. NICHOLAS AV., Cor. 141st st.

ORMISTON and LUCINDA
Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.
6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath.
Every up-to-date improvement.
Rents $600 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere.
Superintendent on premises or
DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
Madison Ave. & 86th St.

GRAMERCY 34 PARK
One small but very desirable apartment with southern exposure to rent from Oct. 1st. Apply to F. C. HALL, Supt.
MENDELSSOHN BUILDING,
113 West 40th Street.
BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
2 and 3 rooms and bath. For particulars inquire at the building, or office of CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St.

58th St. and 7th Av., convenient to all cars. Corner apartment, eight large rooms, from October 1st, $900 per annum.
Others adjoining at $720 to $1,000 per annum.
Six rooms and bathroom, $45 to $55 per month. See janitor, 917 7th Av., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

THE MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Bijou apartments, six rooms and bath, elevators, telephone, electric lights, exposed plumbing, gas ranges, &c.; rents, $33 to $40.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

112 WEST 44TH ST.
BACHELOR APARTMENT, 2 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, $900.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

123d St., 105-107 East.—Apartments of seven and eight extra large rooms; steam heat, hot water, porcelain bathtubs, etc.; rents, $30 to $38. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

HAROLD,
N. W. cor. Manhattan Av., 118th St., near Morningside Park.
NEW MODERN APARTMENTS.
4, 5, 6 rooms, marble baths; low rentals, $32 to $52; spacious, handsome entrance; ladies' reception room; elevator day and night; telephone; gas and electric fixtures; porcelain tubs and sinks; first-class service.
HANDSOME SIX-ROOM APARTMENTS, $40 AND $45.
ALSO TWO FOUR-ROOM APARTMENTS, $35 AND $37.

A.—THE HETHERINGTON,
571 PARK AVE., CORNER 63D ST.
Splendid apartment; eight rooms and bath; elevator, hall attendance, &c.; rent $1,100; fuel supplied.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cr. 44th St.

THE MILWARD, 44 WEST 131ST ST.
RENTS $35 TO $38.50.
New 7, large, light room apartment; good neighborhood; private house, rear; adults only; owner residing on premises.

To Let—131 Waverley Place, entire dwelling part above store; three floors, eight rooms. Key at Renner Bros.', 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

To Let.—An attractive corner apartment in the Knickerbocker; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Superintendent in building, 247 5th Av., or Lovejoy & Noyes, Agents, 62 Cedar St.

129th St., 116 West.—Newly decorated, steam heated; hot water supplied; hall service; seven and eight large light rooms and bath; reasonable rents.

THE PENATAQUIT.
128th St., 40 West; seven rooms and bath; high-class apartment; elevator, telephone, electric call; all improvements. Janitor.

THE ALLSTON,
17 AND 19 EAST 38TH ST.,
CORNER MADISON AV.
LOCATION UNSURPASSED.
CATERER ON PREMISES.
A choice apartment of two rooms and bathroom will be available October 1st; $660 per annum.
Also one apartment of four rooms and bathroom, $1,300 per annum.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

THE GANOGA,
35 EAST 27TH ST.
A few one and two rooms and bath apartments in this elegant new apartment house to let on yearly lease from Oct. 1st. Private telephones, electric lights, all-night elevators, and full hotel service. Call or send for descriptive booklet.

71 AND 73 EAST 128TH ST.,
near Madison Av.,
SEVEN AND EIGHT ROOMS. BATH, STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER SUPPLY.
RENTS $30—$32.
PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH. 7th Av.
'Phone, Harlem—61.

DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS.
Several desirable apartments to let on west side, 7 and 8 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; rents $900 to $1,100.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 4 West 33d St.

167 TO 173 WEST 81ST ST.
7 rooms and bath; all light; rents, $50 to $70.
Premises or
F. R. Wood & Co., Orleans, 80th & Columbus Av.

Furnished Apartment Wanted.

Wanted—To rent from party leaving city, for Winter preferred, furnished apartment, (or part of flat,) 2 to 3 rooms and kitchen, by refined, educated couple; no children; excellent references; state particulars. Z., Box 186 Times Office.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

TUXEDO,
Northwest Cor. 118th St., Lexington Av.—Suites 5 and 6 all light, large rooms; bath; elevator apartments; all other improvements; absolutely high class; rents, $420 and $480 per year. Superintendent on premises.

EXTRA LARGE ROOMS.
Can offer you six rooms and bath; all improvements; newly decorated; private halls; each apartment 17 feet wide; see these before renting; $25 to $30. Superintendent, on premises, 473-475 Lenox Av.

54-56 WEST 105TH ST.
Seven large light rooms, bath, all modern improvements; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing; hardwood finish; near Central, Riverside, and Morningside Parks; convenient to all surface cars and L station; owner on premises; $480-$540 yearly.

A.— CORONADO. A.—
New fireproof corner building, 7 and 8 sunny rooms to rent, $70, $85, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

A LOVELY CORNER.
Seven rooms, tiled; all modern improvements; main floor for dentist, doctor, dressmaker, or private; top extra light; $55. 101 East 78th St.

Five elegant, extra large, light rooms; bath; quiet house; choice location; rent, $17. 527 Lenox Av.

6 elegant, large, light rooms, bath, hot water; choice location; rent, $21. Owner, 138 West 133d St.

Central Park West, 374, 97th St.—Five rooms, bath, completely furnished; hot water; steam; $40. Duncan.

83d St., 128 East.—7 light rooms, tiled bath, steam heated, hot water, open plumbing; $38. Janitor.

84th St., 104 East.—6 all-light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water supply, open plumbing; $30. Janitor.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas and coal ranges; decorated; $11.50-$14.

32d St., 327, between 8th and 9th Avs.—Four and five light rooms; improvements; $23 and up.

124th St., 230 West.—Large apartment, 6 rooms and bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

124th St., 314 East.—Large apartment; six rooms, bath; newly decorated; $25.

60th St., 244 West.—Three rooms, tubs, and gas; house entirely renovated; $7 to $9.50.

98th St., 157 West.—Large, airy, five-room apartments; newly decorated; $14-$16.

5 elegant, extra large, light rooms, bath; quiet house; choice location; rent, $17. 527 Lenox Av.

Nice flat, newly decorated; five rooms, bathroom, private hall. 1,342 3d Av.

City Flats to Let—Furnished.

Handsomely furnished, 7 rooms and bath, apartment; silver, linen, and everything for housekeeping. 120 West 129th St.

Fireproof building, elegantly furnished, 8-room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

Central Park West, 374 97th St.—Five rooms, bath, completely furnished; hot water; steam; $40. Duncan.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

14 Room Queen Anne Dwelling.

First story stone, complete in appointments; parquet floors; plot ten city lots; stable lot extra.

Bronx Park Station.

Might lease for a term of years. Best school facilities, close to Ursuline Academy and St. John's College. Address

Sonneborn, Bedford Park, City.

A salary of $50 weekly will be paid to man or women introducing or sending names of parties resulting in sale of one building lot weekly; no experience necessary; we do the selling; excellent opportunity for persons with large acquaintance, in or out of city; 1,200 lots $200 up; easy monthly payments; Jerome Av., Bronx Borough; 25 minutes from 42d St.; lots easily resold at a profit; a forfeited contract made before prices advanced for sale, a bargain; buyer can have benefit of amount already paid. Lawrence, 65 West 33d St. Telephone 391 38th St.

West 44th St., Near Broadway.—4-story brownstone; 20x88x100; price, $39,000.
Also, 43d St., near Broadway, a similar house; price, $35,000.
Also, 48th St., near Broadway, similar house; $30,000.
Also, West 58th St.; price, $30,000.
Also, West 20th St., near 5th Av.; 25x75x100; price, $51,000.
Register your houses; greatest demand.
Ashforth & Co., 1,509 Broadway.

A Bargain.—Three brownstone flat houses near 3d Av., below 80th St., Monhattan; ground 75x100 taken in under foreclosure; will sell at a bargain, but for cash only; with small outlay for repairs, mortgage for nearly full amount can be had; also two 5-story apartment houses in West 43d St., N. Y.; will exchange; equity, $50,000. John A. Linscott, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Handsome residence southwest corner 176th St. and Monroe Av., 90x100, with fine detached house, 15 rooms, all newly decorated and remodeled; also fine stable and carriage room on premises; with fine terraced lawn; in elegant neighborhood; for sale cheap or to let. Owner, B. B. Simons, 140 East 92d St.

Central Park West, vicinity of 59th St., 10-story fire-proof new apartment house; net income, $50,000; price, $800,000; mortgage, $425,000, at 4%; paying 12% on investment; exchanges considered with cash.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

WEST 42D STREET.
50 FEET FRONT.
NEAR BROADWAY.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

5th Av., Near 23d St.—Magnificent corner, 78x100; price, $500,000; also Madison Av., near 42d St. and Manhattan Hotel, 100 ft. on avenue by 65 ft.; price, $350,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

2 5-story basement brick and stone flats; steam heated; all improvements; 10 flats in each house; 5 rooms and bath; size, 25x62x75; rent, $2,500 each; price, $22,000; mortgage, $15,000 each. Apply Joseph Coleman, 502 West 130th St.

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, established 1868, has many fine investment properties for sale and exchange; flats, tenements, business properties, west side corners, lots, farms, cottages; large and small. Call, write, telephone.

$1,000,000 to loan in sums to suit; 3½ to 5% on 40 to 80% of appraised value; no law fees on first-class loans.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

Four-story brownstone dwelling, 38th St., near 5th Av. 21x88x100, 3 rooms deep, dining room extension; price, $51,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

I can loan your money on very best real estate at from 6 to 7 per cent.; unquestionable references furnished on application. G. H. Gillham, Southern Express Building, Memphis, Tenn.

A 5-story stone-front house, 25x75x100; 10 families; rent, $2,100; mtg., $11,000; price, $19,000; rented to respectable colored families; make offer to Senior & Co., 1,934 Broadway.

156th Street, Near Westchester Avenue.—Several 20-foot single flats; will sell cheap to quick purchaser; terms to suit owner. Herrman, 333 East 119th St.

Choice building lots, $5 monthly, 10 per cent. cash; $375 up; near L; houses to order, 7 rooms, $1,500. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St.

Charles St.—5-story tenement; price, $35,000; rents $4,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

29th St., near 6th Av.—32.6x98.9; price, $30,000; make offer.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

84th St., Near Madison Av.—4-story English basement house; asking $45,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

5th Av., Near 52d St.—Splendid hotel and apartment house, 200x100; price, $1,200,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

Desirable houses, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—3,200 square feet, Stuyvesant St.; owner going abroad; will sell cheap.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

8th Av., Business Property.—Three 5-story apartments; all rented; great bargain. Hayden, 320 West 145th St.

Big Bargain!—Dwellings, 45th St., between 5th and 6th Avs. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Two-family house, detached, all improvements, $3,000; 1 for $2,800; terms. Buscher, 417 Willis Av.

$500 cash will buy 1 or 2 family houses; $2,800 upward. Charles Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Bronx.—9-room house; $300 cash needed; near trolley and elevated. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

EDGEMERE,

LONG ISLAND, N. Y. CITY.
Between Arverne and Far Rockaway.
Directly on the Ocean.
All Improvements. We offer

FOR SALE

building sites adjacent to the magnificent EDGEMERE HOTEL, and within three minutes' walk of the R. R. station.
Title Insurance Policy to each purchaser without cost.
Call or send for illustrated book of EDGEMERE, containing cuts of HOTEL, SUMMER HOMES AT EDGEMERE, and views of surrounding country.
Agent on premises to show property and give full information.
C. WALTER CUSHIER, Agent,
Edgemere, Long Island, N. Y.

POTTER & PRICE, PATCHOGUE, L. I., offer elegant country seat, the finest on south side of Long Island, with 1,400 feet water front, 200 acres, $100,000.
15 acres, with good dwelling, barn, poultry houses, shade, and fruit, well located, $4,750.
Good dwelling, 9 rooms, barn, and poultry house, with about two acres, in village, $2,750.
Farm, 23 acres, fenced, house, large barn, $3,200.
50 acres, with long water front, large dwelling, barns, and outbuildings, $20,000.
Elegant dwelling, with fine barn, 11 acres, 400 feet water front, $18,000.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Westchester Co., N. Y., Ardsley.—Must sell on account of removal to a distance; handsome residence, 13 rooms, cellar, bath; all improvements, including steam heat; lot 70x140; price, $7,000; mortgage, $2,500; will make sacrifice to quick buyer. Address M. U., Box 146 Springland, Queens Co., N. Y.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

Mamaroneck Lots, $100. 50 cts. Weekly.
No interest or assessments; high elevation; fronting Boulevard; near depot and harbor. WARRANTY COMPANY, 115 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

Eight-room residence, fine plot, Morris Park, $2,400; $600 cash. William Jones, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

$200 cash, $8 monthly, buys seven-room house; $1,600; Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway, New York.

To Let for Business Purposes.

25c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

42nd STREET WEST AT 5th AVE.
A BUSINESS CENTRE.

No. 3, entire building, possession Nov. 1.
Nos. 7 and 9, offices and studios, ready Sept. 15.
No. 11, entire building, alterations to suit.

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO.,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

THAMES BUILDING,
Corner Greenwich and Thames Sts.
Cheap rent in up-to-date building; offices adapted for light manufacturing; space to suit tenant; power and electric service.
G. P. HOPKINS, Agt., in Building.

Large lofts, 2d and 3d, at 95 Chambers, running through to Reade; prices $50 and $40 per month. Curtis & Von Bernuth Mfg. Co., 88 West Broadway.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

A four-story building, 42 Cliff St., with elevator, to let; immediate possession. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

8th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE—Would you like to spend a half hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with advances made in the Sciences and Arts of the Twentieth Century, for one-third the price of a home equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan? The largest operation ever attempted in either Borough. That beautiful row of thirty-two artistic, circular, octagon, and straight front dwellings on both sides of Sterling Place, forming the block between Underhill and Washington Avenues. Finished with the choicest hard woods; model all-tiled kitchens; electric light combination chandeliers; shower, tiled bathrooms; butler's pantry, and extension dining rooms; paneled ceilings.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.

Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.
Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place, (time, 22 minutes,) one block from main entrance to Prospect Park. The highest and choicest location in Brooklyn.

WM. H. REYNOLDS, BUILDER,
ON PREMISES.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR ONE WEEK.

Beautiful new, 2-story and basement, swell front, one and two family dwellings, 12 rooms and 2 baths, splendidly fitted and decorated throughout; ONLY 100 DOLLARS cash down and no interest on second mortgage; price $3,600; first permanent mortgage $2,000, balance in second mortgage, no interest, payable $10 per month—total payment $25, $10 of which is applied on payment of house each month; property situated in perfect location, Borough Park section; this is a rare opportunity for those who wish to purchase a good home upon safe and easy terms. I have also a few detached cottages in Martense, Borough Park, Bath Beach, and Bensonhurst to sell upon the easiest possible terms. Write or meet me personally at office. ERNEST RAYMOND, CORNER 40TH ST. AND FORT HAMILTON PARKWAY, BROOKLYN.

PROSPECT PARK WEST.
3-Story and Basement whitestone extension modern house; 13 rooms; two baths, steam heat, extension Dining Room; handsomely decorated; hardwood floors; Mott's open plumbing; wired for electricity. Price $18,000; might rent.
ERNESTUS GULICK CO., 350 Fulton St.

Bargain.—Near Van Siclen station; 8-room house, improvements; price, $2,800; mortgage, $1,200; easy terms; make offer; a two-family house, (East N. Y.,) frame, 12 rooms and bath, all improvements; price, $3,000; mortgage, $2,000; also 7 lots Grant Park, 4 lots Garden City, free and clear; all must be sold, owner going to Europe; will make sacrifice to quick buyer. Address M. U., Box 146 Springland, Queens Co., N. Y.

$4,500 CASH—PRICE $15,500.

Magnificent 4-story brownstone store property; rent, $1,560 yearly; elegant condition; splendid location. THOMAS ROSECRANS, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

Advertising comes high. That's the reason we can't afford to enumerate the many fine points of this 2-story and basement brick dwelling, near Prospect Park; magnificently appointed, splendidly located; verify this; open Sunday, 423 5th St., Brooklyn.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Bargain in corner store property; first-class business location; actually worth $6,000; can be had for $4,000; occupied as grocery; must be sold at once to close estate; thickly populated neighborhood. John H. Delack, No. 16 Court St.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

$1,800 buys house and lot, 25x100; lot alone worth the price; only $100.00 cash needed to sell; house rented on Dean St., near Albany Av. Berkeley, (Attorney,) 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Absolutely the best Nostrand Av. corner, Brooklyn; never a vacancy; income $28,000; mortgage $17,000; price $24,000; must sell. Address Attorney, 530 6th Av., Manhattan.

Have few suburban homes for sale, foreclosure prices; $250 down; balance easy terms; unlimited first mortgage money. Austin B. Burchell, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE

On the Housatonic River & Sound

(Opposite Stratford, Conn.)

AN ESTATE CONSISTING OF 150 ACRES almost surrounded by water; fine mansion, cottage, farmhouse, barn, and outbuildings. Distance 5 miles from Bridgeport, 1½ miles from Stratford.
Further information can be obtained from
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
60 CEDAR STREET. (8632)

FOR SALE—

COUNTRY SEATS, SHORE RESIDENCES, BUILDING SITES.
ALONG THE SOUND.
APPLY TO THOMAS N. COOKE, MOSHIER BUILDING, Greenwich, Conn.

Special Bargain.—44-acre fruit and poultry farm, ½ mile from station; all the latest improvements and appliances for successful poultry business; thousands of fruit trees; magnificent vineyard; brook from two large lakes runs through property; photographs; sacrifice; $4,500. For particulars apply Austin B. Burchell, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

For Sale—At Blauvelt, Rockland County, New York, 77-acre farm, price $6,500; village farm, 10 acres, 9-room house, $3,000; 54-acre farm, 11-room house, $6,500; resident house, beautiful surroundings; price, $7,000. Thos. Rodgers, 185 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Ulster Co., N. Y.—House, outbuildings, garden, fruit trees, and 35 acres of land, near the Hudson, one mile from boat landing and R. R. station; must sell on account of removal; a great bargain to quick buyer. Address M. U., Box 146 Springland, Queens Co., N. Y.

Cottage and eight lots of land; barn, outhouses, fine well of water, fruit trees, grapes, high and dry; 30 miles from New York, P. R. R.; 20 minutes' walk to station; this place is a bargain. Further particulars address John Ewing, Spotswood, N. J.

Fine house in East Orange; built 2 years; 9 rooms; bath; all improvements; lot 32x100; five minutes from Roseville Avenue Station; $5,000; $300 down, $30 per month. Shipman, No. 3 Maiden Lane.

$50 per Acre.—250 acres; fine corner property; 2,000 feet frontage on main road; fine trout ponds; plenty fruit and shade; 1 mile from South Bay; near depot.
J. L. VALENTINE, BROOKHAVEN.

For Sale—Plot 65 acres, surrounding Underhill Homestead, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; frontage Central Park Av.; suitable for high-class subdivision; see owner on premises. T. B. Underhill.

Farm.—26 acres; no building; long frontage on South Bay and Carman's River, with dock privilege; elegant property for building; $2,800.
J. L. VALENTINE, BROOKHAVEN.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Nyack brick factory, 20,000 feet space; steam elevator; heated. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Residence 183 Monticello Av., Jersey City.
W. KNIGHT CLYNES,
Engineer, Railway and General Contractor,
Plans and Estimates Furnished,
Railways, Bridges, Masonry Graduation, Sewers, Pavings, &c.
Also moving, raising, and shoring of buildings. Special attention to reclamation of lands and execution of work on private estates.
Office 256 Varick Street, Jersey City, N. J.

NUTLEY, N. J.,
45 minutes from New York; new, modern, artistic house; near station; high, healthy location; contains reception hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, and butler's pantry; four bedrooms and tiled bathroom; exposed sanitary plumbing and heating; gas and electric light; artistically decorated; good veranda; will sell for $4,000; small cash payment; balance about $30 per month. LAMBERT, Owner, 99 Nassau St., New York, and Nutley, N. J.

FOR SALE,
AT ELBERON, N. J.,
75 acres of finest woodland along the Jersey coast; highly situated; half mile from beach front; three minutes' walk from Elberon Station; suitable for park or cottage sites. Address John R. Jeffrey, Post Office Box 57, Elberon, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Palisades Park.—Cottages, all prices; improvements; high ground; gas, electric lights; photographs. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 102 West 116th St.

Two Brooklyn privates; equity $10,000; will add cash for good income. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

Two Brooklyn privates; equity $10,000; will add cash for good income. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st.

Exchanges a Specialty.—Send me particulars what you have; quick deals. Leon Losere, 871 Brook Av.

A corner lot in Bronx, only $1,000 mortgage, to exchange for flat. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

We have two hundred parties wanting houses between Washington Square and 59th St.; $1,200 to $4,000; send particulars of yours.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City and country properties; owners only; send full particulars; no fictitious values wanted; quick sales and exchanges effected. Smith Bros., 3d Av. and 148th St.

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Country properties, including Florida, California, Western, wanted for city or suburban properties. Josiah Taylor, 203 Broadway.

Owners having Manhattan or Bronx property to sell or exchange send particulars to Peter Breihof, 986 Westchester Av.

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AN ELEGANT COTTAGE AT EDGEMERE FOR SEASON OF 1902. OPEN FOR INSPECTION. T. J. McBRIDE, EDGEMERE, OR 71 B'WAY.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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RENTS $30 to $45—Opposite new Institute of Arts and Sciences, 820 to 840 Washington Ave., near Eastern Parkway; up to date; electric gas lighting, open plumbing, tiled baths, hot water supply; gas ranges; open daily, including Sunday. Apply on premises, or Ray L. Godfrey, agent, 22 Court St., Brooklyn.

An up-to-date corner apartment, 6 rooms, tiled bath, hot water supply, gas range, and just artistically decorated. $45 from October 1st, immediate possession. New building, beautiful location, 30 minutes from Manhattan.
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Good Inventions Marketed.
Cash furnished for any good enterprise.
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STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

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REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.
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Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
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Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

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Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.

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Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
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Resident pupils received. Reopens Sept. 30th.

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Regular course for admission to the Bar. Commercial Course for business people. Send for Catalogue. NORMAN P. HEFFLEY, President.

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Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request.

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MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 109 AND 111 WEST 77TH STREET, REOPENS SEPTEMBER 25.

The American Institute of Phrenology. Address Fowler & Wells Co., 27 East 21st St., New York.

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BAR HARBOR HORSE SHOW A GREAT SUCCESS

Interest in the Exhibits Extended Through the State.

Splendid Decorations at the Vanderbilt Dinner Dance—The Flower Dance at the Louisburg Had Unique Features.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 24.—Horse Show week and the Vanderbilt dinner-dance have brought the season up to its most brilliant point. There has never been more glorious weather to round out such a series of entertainments. The Horse Show was a wonderfully clever exhibit. Some of the best-known winners at the Philadelphia and New York shows of this year were exhibited. The entry list included, among others, Col. Edward Morrell, William C. Whitney, E. G. Fabbri, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, S. Megargee Wright, J. L. KetterHnus, George W. Vanderbilt, and J. S. Sanborn, and their exhibits were among the best in their stables. The interest in the show extended throughout the entire State, and during the three days the town was crowded with strangers. As if to be consistent with the gayety of the daytime, society made the nights quite as brilliant. Every evening there has been a succession of entertainments, and the leading one was the dinner-dance given by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt at Point d'Arcadie. The Vanderbilts, as if to make up for their previous inaction, made the affair one of the most delightful of the season. The great country house was transformed into a huge conservatory. The lawn was lighted with a thousand colored lanterns. The guests represented the leading New York and Philadelphia elements, and numbered about 100.

On Tuesday night a very unique and pretty event was the flower dance given at the Louisburg. It was planned by one of the best-known society women here, Miss Furniss. The patronesses included Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, Mrs. Craig Lippincott, Countess Laugier-Villars, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. C. B. Wright, Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mrs. W. L. Green, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mrs. James Ross Todd, and Mrs. Van Nest. A quadrille was danced, in which the women represented the queens of the various suits of playing cards and the men represented the kings. They were made up of Miss Montant and C. R. Auchincloss, Miss Poor and C. S. Whelen, Miss Demur and Harold Tappen, Miss Fitzgerald and Mr. Grant, Miss Camel and L. Gourlie, Miss Howard and Mr. Cochran, Miss Baird and Mr. Tinkey, and Miss C. Miller and Mr. Hardy. The cotillion was led by Phoenix Ingraham. Some of the flower girls were Miss Pierce as a hydrangea; Miss Keyser, a sunflower; Mrs. E. R. Winslow, a rosebud; Mrs. F. Fremont Smith, an apple blossom; Miss Mildred Morris, a lily; Miss Bowler, a wild flower, and Miss Violet Whelen, a white lily.

Monday night the Pot and Kettle Club was the scene of an odd and delightful cotillion. It was the first dance given at the genial little clubhouse up the bay, and an air of unconventionality attended the event. The ladies were dressed as waitresses, while the men wore the caps and aprons of cooks, and after the dance they prepared the supper, which the ladies very daintily served. The affair was given by Mrs. William Lawrence Green and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright. Phoenix Ingraham led the cotillion. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Miss Conover, the Misses Patterson, the Misses Lawrence, Miss Hall, Miss Edwards, Miss Barney, Miss Keyser, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Barney, Charles Winslow, Schuyler Schieffelin, and Mr. Ireland.

Attention from the Horse Show turned immediately on Friday to the annual yachting regatta, in which there were eight classes, including over 100 entries. The ladies' annual open golf tournament was won by Miss McLane, who defeated Miss Willing.

Saturday night at Kebo was a great crush. Dinners were given by Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. Catherwood, Mrs. Seely, Miss Sharswood, and Mrs. Condon. Mrs. Alexander Van Nest entertained at the Malvern and Miss Furniss entertained at the Louisburg. But the diners all reappeared at the dancing hour at the club.

Mrs. Van Nest's guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. M. Stewart Barney, Miss Gurnee, Miss Griggs, Miss Knowlton, Miss Davis, Miss Brown, Miss Draper, Mr. Madison Grant, Mr. Cushman, Mr. Norman Grant, Dr. Stokes, and Mr. Van Nest.

Miss Furniss had as guests Mr. and Mrs. Francis McNutt, Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Poor, Miss C. Furniss, Mr. Whelen, J. J. Emery, and Charles How.

Mrs. Condon entertained Miss Handy, Miss Draper, Miss Willing, Miss Biddle, Miss Kane, Miss Taylor, Grenville Kane, Waldron Bates, Mr. Burr, Arden Robbins, Charles B. Wright, Mr. Radcliffe, and Mr. Condon.

Mrs. D. B. Catherwood entertained Miss Snelling, Miss Fox, Miss Barney, Mrs. Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Cox, J. B. Henderson, Jr., Clarence Lewis, Wilson Catherwood, and Mr. Bush.

Mrs. Seely entertained Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Perin, Miss Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Todd, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Falls, Mr. Baltz, Miss Seely, and Miss Grace E. Seely.

Mrs. Frederick Joy entertained Friday night Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Waldron Bates, Robert Boream, and Mr. Kretchmar.

A notable visitor in town is Admiral Farquhar. He did not come with the blare of trumpets that marked his arrival last season, when he was in command of the North Atlantic squadron, but arrived quietly on Wednesday evening on the Lighthouse Board tender Lilac. Admiral Farquhar is now at the head of the Lighthouse Department, and is on a tour of inspection. He expects to remain at Bar Harbor for several days.

Lewis Niles Roberts entertained a dinner party Tuesday night. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wadsworth, Miss Violette, Miss Keyser, Miss Mildred Morris, Miss Richardson, Miss Handy, Miss Burbage, J. B. Henderson, Jr., Capt. Sweetnan of the English Army, who is the guest of Mr. Roberts, Mr. De Bilte, Mr. Franzen, and Robert Boream.

Mrs. Henry F. Dimock gave the largest and most delightful musicale of the season at the Kebo Valley Club Friday afternoon. Mrs. Baldwin and Mr. Rodgers sang. The guests numbered nearly 200.

A bridge whist tournament will be given at the Kebo Valley Club Monday, Aug. 26, for the benefit of the golf links.

Wednesday night at the Malvern was gay indeed, and there was a comparatively unusual showing of young men. The night was probably the busiest of the season, for not only were many large dinners given at the inn, but several others were given elsewhere. Everybody, however, came to the dance and acted as if enjoying it.

Dinners were given at the Malvern by Mrs. W. A. Rutherford, Mrs. Platt Hunt, Mrs. Nicholas Anderson, E. Millett Van Nest, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Wadsworth, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. De Grasse Fox, and Mrs. Winslow, while among the entertainers at their homes were Mrs. Fabbri, Mrs. Frederick Joy. Mr. Van Nest's dinner was given in the yellow room, the others in the Palm Garden.

Mrs. Rutherford's guests were Mr. and Mrs. McIlvaine Lauier. Mr. and Mrs. Groome, Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Miss Lawrence, Miss Hare, Miss Stone, Miss Ridley, Miss Keyser, Mr. Denby, Mr. Conkling, Capt. Bush, Mr. Sears, Mr. Cochran, and Mr. Boream.

Mrs. L. Platt Hunt dined Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Vos, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, Miss Seely, Miss Barney, Mr. Greppo, Mr. Curley, and Mr. Rogers.

The largest dinner of the evening was given by Mr. Van Nest in the Yellow Room. His guests were Mr. and Mrs. Suydam, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stuart Barney, Miss Gregory, Miss Hollins, George Dorr, and Harrison Grant.

Mr. and Mrs. Fox dined Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Miss Baird, Miss Rogers, Miss Beale, Mr. Robbins, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Thorndike, and Mr. de Bilte.

Mrs. Joy's guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. Brooke Fenno, Mr. and Mrs. James Geraryl, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Cary Hutchinson, Miss Barney, Miss Gurnee, Mr. Falls, and Mr. Radcliffe. Mr. Hutchinson has just arrived in Bar Harbor, having come here directly upon returning from a European tour.

Mrs. W. W. Seely entertained at dinner Wednesday night. The guests included Miss Shapleigh, Mrs. Jayne, Miss Seely, Mrs. Beales, Dr. W. W. Seely, C. C. Auchincloss, Pierpont Davis, and C. R. Auchincloss.

The Hon. J. P. Bass gave a dinner party at Columbia cottage in The Field Tuesday evening. The following guests were present: Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Major Gen. and Mrs. McCook, Major Gen. and Mrs. Brooke, George F. Evans and Mrs. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. E. Chase, Major Adams of Gen. Brooke's staff, and Miss Barney.

Mr. and Mrs. Fabbri entertained at Corfield. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Miss Coles, Miss Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Gerard, Mr. Hubbard, Phoenix Ingraham, and A. Fabbri.

Mr. E. J. Curley entertained a large dinner party at the Malvern Tuesday night. The guests included Judge and Mrs. Patterson, Judge and Mrs. Lawrence, Dr. Guy Fairfax Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie, Col. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Bowker, Mrs. Lars Andersen, Charles How, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Miss Furniss, the Hon. John G. Carlisle, Mrs. Nicholas Anderson, Mrs. McCormick, Miss McMillan, Mrs. Joy.

Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle entertained the same evening at Donaque Mrs. McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Wadsworth, Miss Draper, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. James Ross Todd, Miss Seely, Mrs. Ingalls, Waldron Bates, Miss Francis Hinkle, Miss Anderson, Clifford Shinkle, Mr. Jordan, and Mr. Rodgers.

Dr. and Mrs. Anderson entertained at dinner Wednesday night Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Major Gen. and Mrs. McCook, Major Gen. and Mrs. Brooke.

Dr. and Mrs. Seely recently entertained at dinner Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Perin, Charles How, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hinkle, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Maitland.

Mrs. Charles B. Wright gave a luncheon at Tanglewold Tuesday. Her guests were Mrs. Ruthlege, Mrs. Auchincloss, Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Suydam, Miss Furniss, Miss Hall, Mrs. Drayton, Miss Snelling, Mrs. Catherwood.

Miss Eleanor Biddle of Philadelphia is the guest of Mrs. C. B. Wright at Tanglewold.

One of the leading affairs of the week was the reception given Thursday by Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Gray of New York. Miss Barney entertained at luncheon Thursday Miss Lawrence, Miss Whelen, Miss Kane, Miss Edwards, Miss Taylor, Miss Morris, Miss Conover, Miss Patterson, Miss McCornick, Miss Hubbard, Miss Thomas, Miss McMillan, Miss Barnes, Miss Keyser.

The arrival of the Eastern Yacht Club of Boston and vicinity, which occurred Saturday night and Sunday morning, has given the harbor the brightest, gayest appearance it has known for years, save during the visits of the squadron. There were all sorts and conditions of yachts in the fleet, from the small single-sticker to the large steam yachts. The fleet was joined here by several of the yachts of the club that did not make the cruise. There were the former well-known racers, the Puritan, J. O. Shaw, Jr.; the Pilgrim, L. G. Burnham; the Sea Fox, Alason Thatcher, and the Sunshine, John Bryant. The yachts on the cruise which continued their trip to this port were the large steam yacht Stuna, the flagship, with Commodore A. S. Bigelow on board; the Shark, Rear Commodore F. L. Ames; Adrienne, H. P. Smith; the Charmer, Theophilus Parsons; the Gorilla, Gordon Prince; the Alga, W. E. C. Eusit; the Chiquita, E. V. R. Thayer, Jr.; the Uvira, Charles Hayden, and the Caress, W. B. Hopkins. The club reports pleasant weather and a very fine run down.

The yachts of the Eastern Club are not the only arrivals in the harbor. The Catania, which bears on its stern the proud letters R. Y. S., (Royal Yacht Squadron.) comes from Cowes, England, and is the property of the Duke of Sutherland.

A yacht which came in Sunday and has attracted considerable attention is the new Columbia, belonging to J. De Forest Junkins of Philadelphia. The old Columbia was a familiar sight here, as she was for several seasons chartered by William C. Whitney.

The steam yacht Corsair is anchored above the Bar and appears almost as large as an ocean steamer. The Corsair will remain until after the Horse Show. Mr. Morgan has a guest, Mr. Dawkins, the senior member of the London house of J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Dawkins will be the guest of Miss Eustis, West Street, during the stay of the Corsair in this port.

That golf continues to hold its popularity without a jot of abatement was shown Saturday at Kebo, when the weekly handicap drew out about the largest field of the season. H. Emmons of England was the winner after a good contest, in which excellent scores were made by a number of the golfers. Grenville Kane of New York was second, a couple of strokes behind Emmons, while Percy Pyne and Arden Robbins, the scratch men, finished a tie for third and ninth respectively. The other entries were J. De K. Bowen, Paul Dana, Dr. Collins, N. B. Burr, George Robbins, L. Gourlie, H. Thatcher, W. R. Thurston, J. L. Tappin, A. G. Hodges, A. Bridgham, T. G. Condon, W. F. Burrill, W. A. Taylor, J. B. Cleaves, J. H. Auchincloss, Dr. Amory, Dr. Abbe.

There was also a nice field in the ladies' putting contest, which was won by Miss Iselin of New York, with Mrs. William Gooch second.

The Northeast Harbor Golf Club held its weekly handicap Saturday and F. A. Sibley of New York was the winner. A new star at Northeast Harbar is J. G. Averill, Captain of the Harvard golf team, who on Friday lowered the record of the course to 70. The former record of 72 was held by J. G. Thorp. Averill was scratch man Saturday, but was not in his Friday's form, and could not do better than third place. The entries included F. A. Sibley, Mr. Lane, J. G. Averill, S. H. Kinnicut, Mr. Dolan, Mr. Ludlington, J. P. Soulter, W. H. Flagg, Blair Lee, J. H. Bowers, R. Tyng, A. S. Thurston, Mr. Jordan.

The programme has not yet been fully arranged for the hospital entertainment which will come off at the Casino on Aug. 29, but Mrs. Barney, who has the matter in hand, has already a clever list of performers. Among those who have promised their aid are Miss Eva Palmer, Miss Matilda Keyser, Miss Sylvia Fox, Miss Train, Miss Pierce, Miss Barney, Miss Handy, Miss Berry, Miss Draper, Miss Conover, Miss Strickland, Miss Ripley, Miss Patterson, Mrs. Condon, Mrs. Tod, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Vos, Mrs. Allison, Mrs. Huger Pratt, Miss Thomas of Mossley Hall, Miss Ella Goin.

On Friday afternoon came Mrs. Burton Harrison's garden party, one of the prettiest and most unique affairs of the season. Down under the birches in the ravine were arranged appropriate stage settings for a play which Mrs. Harrison has written especially for the occasion entitled "The Reward of Amaryllis, a Pastoral in Pantomime." Those who took part in this were Miss Hetty Davenport as Amaryllis, Miss Eva Palmer, Miss Mary Gurnee, Miss Mary Edwards, Miss Conover Miss Edith Taylor, Miss Violet Whelen, Miss Richardson, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Arthur Patterson. The coachlnr for the play was done by Mrs. Harrison. Mrs. Barney had charge of the rustic parade, in which nearly all the guests took part. They were attired in the costumes of shepardesses, milkmaids, and their attendant swains.

Mr. Larz Anderson's yacht Katoomba sailed Thursday morning for Eastport. Admiral Upshur was a guest on board. Thursday was Mr. Anderson's birthday and a dinner was given in his honor at the Malvern the evening before.

MANY VISITORS IN PITTSFIELD.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Aug. 24.—The town is overflowing with Summer visitors this season, and both the leading hotels are filled with guests. Among New York people who recently arrived at the Maplewood are Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Wall. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Remick, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Janwin. Miss Marguerite Janwin. Miss Brown, and Miss Halsey. There are informal dances every evening and a full-dress hop Friday night, which the society people of the town attend.

Dean Hoffman and Mrs. Hoffman of New York are the guests of the Rev. Mr. Nickerson, rector of St. Stephen's Church. Mr. and Mrs. Nickerson gave a large reception for them Thursday afternoon, at which there was a large attendance of society people, not only in Pittsfield, but from other parts of the county. Mrs. Grover Cleveland and her daughter Ruth were in Pittsfield on Tuesday on their way to Buzzard's Bay. The Misses Allen, daughter of William Russell Allen, owner of the Allen Stock Farm here, gave a large dance at the Country Club Tuesday evening for their cousin, Miss Eleanor Allen of Boston. Mme. Amita Blanche Lloyd of New York, who is spending the Summer in Pittsfield, will give a concert next Thursday evening at Central Hall. Mme. Lloyd is advertised as a "dramatic soprano," and will be assisted by some of the local musical talent. The opening of the new boat clubhouse at Pontoosuc Lake, which took place Wednesday evening, was the largest event of the week, although somewhat interfered with by heavy rains. Over 1,500 people were in attendance, and the scene on the wide piazzas of the clubhouse was a brilliant one. There was music throughout the afternoon and evening by an orchestra and dancing in the large assembly room.

NEWPORT SEASON NOW ON THE WANE

Few More Entertainments of Note Will Be Given.

Golf Tournament, Gymkhana, Automobile Races, and Horse Show Yet to Come—Many New Cottages Will Be Built.

Special to The New York Times

NEWPORT, Aug. 24.—With the present week the social season at Newport has reached its height, and, with the exception of one or two dances, the coming week and one in the first week in September, there will be no entertainments of note. There are still the golf tournament, the automobile races, the gymkhana and outdoor sports, the Horse Show and the steeplechase and running races; but when these are over there will be a rapid falling off in the number of entertainments and the number of Summer residents in Newport will be rapidly lessened. Many will stay, it is true, well into September, and some even into October; but there will be only a few picnics and unpretentious dinners.

The past week has been crowded with elaborate entertainments. A ball or a dinner dance on every night of the week is a record which Newport never had before; in fact, the present season has been a record-breaker in many respects. Newport has rarely, if ever, enjoyed such a season. The entertainments of the week have been much of the same character, except the dinner dance of Mrs. Pembroke Jones on Thursday, which far outshone all the others in elaborateness of detail and multiplicity of novelties. It was such an extensive affair that it is likely to remain a criterion by which to judge others for years to come.

For the coming week there is a dinner dance given by Mr. Louis F. Bruguiere, on Tuesday night, and the ball, which is to serve as a house-warming for the new Berwind villa, which, by the way, is considered by many the handsomest in Newport. The outdoor sports, driving and pony cart competition and gymkhana sports will occur on Tuesday at the Polo Club Grounds, the invitation tournament will begin at the Golf Club grounds on Tuesday and continue through the week, and the automobile races on Friday afternoon on Ocean Avenue will be a strong attraction. Then, there is a strong probability of an amateur tennis tournament for ladies at the Casino for those who enjoy that game as players or spectators, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday fox hunts for those who wish to follow the hounds across country. In the social line, also, there are many dinners and luncheons already arranged for, and there is little fear that there will be plenty for the society people to do before the Horse Show.

The sale of Gray Craig Park recalls a number of elaborate society events which have been given there, notably the supper and dance which followed automobile parade two years ago. It is a very attractive place, but too far from the city to be popular. Its new owner will erect a commodious house there and make it what it is admirably fitted for—an ideal country seat.

The rentals for the season of 1902 thus far announced are but renewals of former leases. There are likely to be many changes in the owners of Summer residences here before long. Many who have hitherto rented are negotiating for unoccupied land on which to built or for some of the older houses, which would, in the event of purchase, be replaced by more modern and more pretentious structures. There is no doubt of Newport's continued prosperity when there is such a demand for sites or estates as there is at present, and Newport will undoubtedly continue to be the queen of watering places.

Mr. Arthur T. Kemp will soon begin the erection of a new house on the Rutherfurd property on the harbor front and Harrison Avenue, and this will be ready for occupancy next Summer. The new villas of Gen. Francis V. Greene, on Ridge Road, and of W. Storrs Wells are approaching completion. Major J. C. Mallory will make extensive improvements to the Hatch estate, on Kay Street, which he recently purchased, and Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is expected to materially improve Lawnfield, and if he succeeds in securing the Dickey estate adjoining will have one of the most desirable properties on Halidon Hill and one easily capable of development and improvement.

There was a report in circulation this week that P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia had purchased the Griswold lot on Bellevue Avenue, near Wheatland Avenue, but the report has not been verified. The lot is one of the very few unoccupied places on the avenue, and is large enough to be made one of the show places of the city.

There is but one social entertainment of any size announced for Horse Show week, the dinner dance to be given by Mrs. H. McK. Twombly at Vinland, on Sept. 3, but there will probably be others arranged for that time.

GOLFING AT CAPE MAY.

Tournaments Every Day with Teas and Receptions.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 24.—The lovers of golf have had an interesting week because of the exceedingly large number of events which have taken place on the links and at the clubhouse. The routine of the week heads with the women's golf tournament on Monday, on Tuesday the mixed foursome, on Wednesday's the invitation tourneys and foursomes, on Thursday and Friday the links are usually crowded with people enjoying quickly gotten up affairs, on Saturday the men's regular weekly handicap tournament occurs, and is very largely attended by the visiting population. During the progress of the tournaments on Saturday afternoons teas and receptions are held in the clubhouse by the members of the Women's Association.

Last Sunday was the biggest day of the present Summer, and it is estimated that there were from 18,000 to 20,000 strangers in the resort.

Miss Virginia Boyd and Mr. Clarence Boyd of Fordham and Capt. Albert McMullen of Morris Heights are guests at Cape May Point.

William V. McKean, editor emeritus of The Philadelphia Ledger and private secretary of President Buchanan, and Mrs. McKean, are enjoying the Summer at Cape May.

Miss Frances Goodwin, the sculptor, and her sister, Miss Helen Goodwin, the artist and painter, whose homes are in Indianapolis, who have resided for the last year in New York City, have a Grant Street villa for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Perot, Abner Howard, Morton Howard, Miss Caroline Howard, and Miss Sarah Perot compose a party of Yonkers residents who are here.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Beale of Yonkers are spending the remainder of the season at Cape May.

Mrs. E. W. Fiske, wife of Mayor Fiske of Mount Vernon, accompanied by Miss Louise F. De Wees of Mount Vernon, is passing mid-August days at the seashore.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Claflin have joined the New York colony here.

Mrs. Harriet M. Oakley of Brooklyn is spending the Summer with Cape May cottage friends.

Dr. and Mrs. Jesse Horton of Brooklyn are here for the balance of the Summer.

Late arrivals from New York are Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Nelson, F. E. P. Lynde, W. F. Ingraham, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Rich, Miss Rich, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Colter, Edward Jeans, Mr and Mrs. H. M. Clements, William Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Morris, B. O'Raw, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Du Bois, Jr., H. H. Pearson, Jr., W. R. Brookes, R. F. Vogt, Mrs. H. H. Mitchell, Miss Marguerite Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rich, George Hathaway, Miss Lida Hathaway, Miss Lena B. Watson, J. A. Hickey, Schuyler Van Bloem, Edward Hann, E. W. Creecy, A. E. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Mack, N. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Burchell, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Marins, W. J. Smythe, Henry Crane, Mrs. T. B. Ellis, Mrs. Randolf Vogt, the Misses Vogt, J. W. Donnough, Mrs. L. A. Hunt, Mrs. S. W. White, R. F. Vogt, Miss Owen-Jones, C. M. Fitch, F. H. Clement, Miss K. Clark, G. H. Campbell, H. A. Simon, Morris E. Ebersole, J. W. Marshall, N. J. Kelly, M. E. Call, Miss Kate Kelly, Mrs. E. W. Davies, Mrs. Harriet Davies, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Saranie, John S. McVey, Mrs. H. S. Swartz, Miss Beatrice Swartz, Arthur B. Sullivan, A. H. Bishop, Miss L. Herne, C. A. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Tafel, J. Alfred Nichols, Mrs. E. P. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Raynor, and Miss Marshall.

NARRAGANSETT GAY DESPITE THE HEAVY FOGS

Receptions at All of the Country Clubhouses.

Sanford Estate on the Cliffs Sold to Edmund Davis of New York—Play in the Golf Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 24.—The week at gay Narragansett has been filled with much entertaining, the Point Judith Country Club, the Grecian Garden, and the South County Golf Club, which is composed of women, being the centres of many of the little luncheons and dinners. The fog which has enshrouded the Pier for many days past has somewhat spoiled many of the social functions planned for the open, and as a consequence much of the entertaining has been within doors. Joseph Leiter of Chicago was a visitor here early in the week, and on Monday night he was the guest of honor at a dinner party given on the Gladstone porch by Mr. and Mrs. George Hoadley of Providence. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hoadley of New York were in the party, covers being laid for eleven. The table was decorated with American Beauty roses. Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. Frederic O. Beach, who are summering here, dined in the Gladstone Casino, and on Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. Beach gave a luncheon to a party of six in the open.

The annual golf tournament was inaugurated on the links at Wildfield Farm Thursday, the events being play for the President's, Consolation, and a handicap medal cup, Thursday the tourney opened with play for the first round in the President's Cup. Interest in golf has not been strong by any means at the Pier this season, and this sport, so popular in recent years here, has been replaced to quite an extent by tennis and croquet. Nevertheless, there has been a good attendance at the golf tournament which was brought to a close to-day, and during the progress of the matches tea and other light refreshments have been served by the cottagers who have assembled in little groups on the lawn, where one is always fanned by a cool sea breeze, and where the gossip and life of the Pier have been discussed.

On Wednesday Mrs. Philip M. Prescott of Washington, D. C., gave a large golf tea at the South County Club, where a tourney took place, after which tea was served and about seventy-five ladies were guests of their hostess.

The musical programme at the Mathewson House concert on Thursday evening, which was presented under the direction of Purdon Robinson of New York, was filled with request numbers. Among the selections rendered was "The Summer in the Heart," an original composition by Mr. Robinson, with words by Frank L. Stanton of Georgia. Another new number was the ballad "Pleasant Dreams," words by Charles H. Dorr; music by Adrian Schubert, a song of the "always and answered." It was sung by Miss Effie Stewart, dramatic soprano. "Oh, Promise Me," by De Koven, was rendered by Miss Beresford Joy, contralto.

On Wednesday J. Ogden Hoffman of Philadelphia gave a unique morning breakfast party at the Point Judith Country Club. Covers were laid for fourteen and the decorations were American wild flowers. Those present at the breakfast were Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Loeber Welsh, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel, Mr. and Mrs. Paton, Mr. Drayton, and Mrs. Cuyler.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic O. Beach of New York have been among the frequent entertainers in the Grecian Gardens.

The sale of the Sanford estate on the cliffs this week to Edmund Davis of New York and Narragansett is the largest recorded here this season. It is understood that about $70,000 was the consideration given for the property, which comprises about seven acres of fine lawns and grounds on the ocean front and directly overlooking Narragansett Bay. It is just south of Dunmere, formerly the Summer home of the late R. G. Dun.

The table d'hote dinners at the Country Club have proved a popular fad here this season, and every Thursday from fifty to seventy diners have been in attendance.

Joseph Hoadley's steam yacht Miska was in port Wednesday. W. F. Ward of New York was also here with his fleet sailing yacht, the Shamrock.

A BIG LODGE BUILDING PLAN

Knights of Columbus Buy Lots in West Sixty-seventh Street.

The plot of five lots on the north side of West Sixty-seventh Street, 150 feet east of Columbus Avenue, has been acquired by the Knights of Columbus, and will be the site of an eight-story building, plans for which have already been prepared by L. & J. Brandt. In the structure there will be rooms for the accommodation of about sixty lodges. There will also be a large ballroom, bowling alleys, a café, restaurant, and roof garden.

Daniel E. Seybel purchased the site for about $90,000, and the estimated cost of the building is $200,000. A corporation known as the Knights of Columbus Building Company, of which Francis Sullivan is Managing Director, has been formed for the purpose of financing the building operation.

Police Captain Lees to Retire.

Police Captain Alexander Lees, now in charge of the Fort Hamilton Precinct, has requested Commissioner Murphy to retire him on half pay. A member of the force since 1879, he has been a Captain six years, having been appointed to that rank in 1895. Since then he has been in charge of the Stagg Street, Vernon Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, and Brownsville Stations. He is a Republican.

LINKS AT LENOX ARE WELL PATRONIZED

Practice for the Annual Golf Tournament.

Three Cups Offered as Prizes—Town Meeting Fixes Legal Speed Rate for Automobiles.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 24.—There has been a great deal of golf playing on the links of the Lenox Golf Club, the members getting into practice for the annual tournament, which will take place the last week in September. The plans and programme for the tournament were completed this week, and differ in some essential particulars from last season. There will be three cups contested for—the beautiful Lenox Cup, the President's Cup, given by William D. Sloane, and the Alexandre Cup, a very handsome trophy, the gift of John E. Alexandre. Owing to the fact that the tournament comes a little later in the season than usual, a number of the younger golfers, whose school and college duties call them away, will be unable to compete. A number of these young men, however, have entered the Stockbridge tournament, which opens on Tuesday of next week.

An interesting home and home match was played between the Lenox and Stockbridge golfers this week, the former winning by a score of 35 to 6. In the winning team were Messrs. J. W. Burden, H. P. Jaques, D. T. Dana, Lindsay Fairfax, and S. P. Shaw, Jr. For Stockbridge, Messrs. Lemond, Van Rensselaer, Tyson, Tuckerman, and Lawrence played. The latter team missed the presence of Malcolm MacBurney, one of their star golfers. Another match is to be arranged shortly.

Mrs. George W. Folsom gave a delightful dance on Monday evening at Sunnyridge, the Folsoms' country house. The principal feature of the dance was a cotillion, for which the favors were very pretty. The drive figure was especially attractive. Among the favors were flower-decorated cornucopias for the men and flower baskets for the women. The Misses Folsom assisted their mother in receiving, and there was a large attendance of the young society set. Dancing was in the white and gold ballroom.

The sudden death of Frederick A. Foster on last Saturday at the Curtis Hotel was a great shock to the Lenox cottagers. Mr. Foster was in his usual health until within a day or two of his death, and his sudden death at the last was due to heart failure. His niece, Miss Clara Lows, who has been spending the Summer with him, was with him when he died. Mr. Foster always brought to Lenox with him many fine horses, of which his saddle horse Monte was his favorite. The funeral took place on Wednesday at Irvington on the Hudson, and a number of the cottagers went over to be present.

David W. Bishop came up to Lenox on Wednesday, having arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He sent the first message by the wireless telegraphy system to his mother, Mrs. John E. Parsons, at Stonover. Mr. Bishop did not bring his new red racing automobile to Lenox with him, but forwarded it to Newport, where he intends to take part in the automobile races.

The question of fast automobiling in Lenox has been amicably settled at a special town meeting, when a by-law was passed fixing the limit within the fire district at eight miles an hour and fifteen miles outside the district. All the leading automobilists were present, and expressed themselves as desirous to avoid accidents by everything in their power. They agreed to stop their automobiles at a signal from drivers of horses which showed signs of fear.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney arrived in Lenox this week and are now installed on October Mountain, where they will remain for a few weeks. Mr. Whitney is expected to come over from Saratoga while his son is here. Mr. Harry Whitney will entertain a party of men here during the shooting season.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke of New York was the guest of Mr. John E. Parsons this week.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Morgan and Miss Caroline Morgan are among the week's visitors to the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo.

Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Jr., is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb in the Adirondacks.

Miss Meredith of New Jersey is the guest of Mrs. J. Montgomery Hare at their cottage here. Mr. Dennis Hare has returned from a visit to Newport.

Mrs. John Struthers and the Misses Struthers, who have just returned from abroad, arrived in Lenox this week.

Mr. Charles Lanier and Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan are on a cruise on Mr. Morgan's yacht. Mrs. Appleton, who has been a guest at Allen Winden, the Lanier country place, has returned to New York.

Mrs. Chapin of Narragansett Pier is the guest of Mrs. John S. Barnes.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Devereux of Philadelphia are in Lenox for the Autumn season.

Mr. Lindsay Fairfax and family have returned from a visit to Newport and are the guests of Mrs. Fairfax's mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse sailed on Saturday for this country, and will come up to Lenox as soon as they arrive here.

Hebrew Children's Sanitarium.

There will be a reception at the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway Park, L. I., on next Tuesday, for the purpose of affording visitors an opportunity to inspect the building and grounds. In case of rain the reception will be postponed until the afternoon of the following day. Efforts are being made to raise $10,000 to extend the buildings of this institution.

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Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

This Store Will Be Closed Daily at 5 P. M., Saturdays at 12:30.

True Genius in Modern Retailing.

Friends tell us we have a genius for retail merchandising. And if, as has been said, "Genius is a capacity for taking infinite pains," we must plead guilty to the compliment. No ware or fabric is good enough for Loeser's, if earnest thought, liberal expenditure, or painstaking effort can improve it. To-morrow's offerings are rich in opportunity for modest purses. Just a few of the many interesting items—straws that show how the bargain winds are blowing here—follow. Read on.

August Furniture Savings.

One Week More of Unusual Values.

Sale closes next Saturday—but it has already broken all records even at this store. It differs, too, from all other Furniture Sales that we have known of from the fact that our preparation was so thorough and painstaking that despite the heavy sales there are just as many bargains now as on the opening day of the sale. Fresh arrivals have filled up the broken ranks and everything needed in Parlor, Bed Room, Library, Dining Room, Hall and all other Furniture is here at

1-4 to 1-2 Off Regular Prices.

The cost of a trip here will be more than repaid by the saving in the furnishing of a single room. Every article in our entire furniture stock is included in this sale and all are plainly marked with both former and present prices, showing a saving to you of from 25 per cent to 50 per cent. Whether your needs be small or great—now is the time to buy. Here's a sample price item:

$6.65 for $9.25 to $12.50 Oak Morris Chairs

Made from fine golden oak, spring seats, with handsome reversible velour cushions for seat and back; were $9.25 to $12.50—according to upholstery—now but $6.65.

Iron and Brass Beds Sharply Cut. All Broken Lots at Half or Less.

Last week we advertised a "clean-up" of the remainder from our great Wiessner Sale. Nearly a thousand bedsteads in the lot—yet the last one was sold before 3 o'clock Monday. For to-morrow's sale we have gathered together every brass and iron bed in our various warehouses or now in the store and marked them at half price or less for quick selling.

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The New York Times

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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THE MAN IN THE STREET.

EX-UNITED States Senator "Tom" Carter of Montana has the type of face that, decorated as it is by a neatly trimmed white chin whisker, suggests the typical gentleman farmer as seen in the cartoons of the comic paper. The Senator was coming out of the Waldorf-Astoria the other morning with an old travel-battered handbag in his hand. As he reached the sidewalk a rather ordinary looking young fellow came up to him and said:

"Excuse me, but are you not Mr. Gray of Atlanta?"

Mr. Carter looked at him for a moment in an effort to discern whether the fellow was in earnest or whether this was really the introductory part of the old confidence game. Finally he decided it was the latter, and he said softly to the questioner:

"No, Bub, you didn't come any way near it. My name is Vidocq. I belong to the Government Secret Service, and I am the original Old Sleuth."

It didn't take the young man long to get out of sight around the corner.

◆ ◆ ◆

John Drew, just back from London, walked down the aisle of Hammerstein's roof garden the other night when the performance was half over. His presence caused a sensation among the young men present when it was discovered that the actor had returned to the habit of parting his hair in the middle of his head and brushing it back boldly from his forehead in a style quite unlike any Mr. Drew has yet affected in the arranging of his coiffure. It is two years or more since Mr. Drew began parting his hair on the side. Immediately the vogue spread among the young men of the city and country, much to the dislike of their sweethearts and wives. Mr. Drew brought that style from London. Said one young lady remarking the change:

"Mr. Drew must have received an endless chain request from the women of the country."

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Hamilton Wright Mabie on his last trip to Europe encountered a humorous little incident on his voyage out. The morning of the second day he found himself in the vicinity of a miss who had previously informed him she was from the West and was making her first trip abroad, and who had evidently not availed herself of the register inspection privileges so dear to the hearts of old travelers. A little volume of his own "Under the Trees" lay in her lap.

"Oh, have you read this?" she began rapturously and without waiting for reply; "he is my ideal—Mr. Mabie. I read everything he writes—I've never heard him speak or even seen his picture, but I feel sure I know just what he looks like—he's tall and slender, with square shoulders and a mass of iron-gray hair, and he has great dark, shadowy eyes," (the speaker, of course, was fair to colorlessness.) "He must be, you know, to write like this—"

At this point Mrs. Bolton Hall stopped to introduce Dr. Mabie to the friend with whom she was walking, and in this merciful interlude the little schoolgirl disappeared.

"When it is a matter of ideals," mused Mr. Mabie, whose appearance is the reverse in every detail of the little enthusiast's portrayal, "I believe I'd rather the shattered than the shatterer be, to paraphrase Grant Allen—anyhow in this instance."

◆ ◆ ◆

When Councilman Joseph Cassidy became a member of the Municipal Assembly he wore ultra-fashionable clothes, and it was his delight to appear on a Summer day in a long Prince Albert coat of very light material and color with a light high hat of a size to make the end man in a minstrel show jealous. The first event which led Councilman Cassidy to forsake ultra-fashionable garments happened on a train bound for Manhattan Beach. As he was striding toward the door of the car the conductor shouted out:

"Kings Highway."

"And there goes the King," shouted a crowd of bookmakers bound for the race-track. Councilman Cassidy, muscular and powerful, thought of resenting the insult, but didn't.

In telling the story to Councilman O'Grady, who is one of the fun-makers of the City Hall, the latter said:

"I suppose they would reverse the thing now that you have served in the Municipal Assembly and shout 'There goes the highwayman.'"

◆ ◆ ◆

It seems strange that among the multitudinous live stock brought over by the Shamrock and Erin as mascots, a pig should not be included. Sir Thomas Lipton's first success was made by two of these animals. He owned a little grocer's store in Glasgow, and one day the people of that staid city were surprised to see two fat, white hogs led through the streets, each decked with a big flag bearing the words, "Lipton's Orphans." A Highland piper guided them, and eventually led them to Lipton's store. This made his shop the talk of "Glesgie," and Sir Thomas's good fortune dates from that happy advertisement.

◆ ◆ ◆

John De Witt Warner is an avowed advocate of the "under dog" whenever that creature has the slightest claim to championship. Insisting lately upon the acceptance of his resignation as President of one of the numerous associations for the betterment of municipal life—"and you've just accepted a similar position in that little mushroom society in the upper city that'll give you twice the work," a member complained.

"Well, what of that," returned the broad-shouldered champion of aspiration. "You and your cause have arrived, so to speak—you've sufficient momentum already to accomplish your end. I'd rather put my shoulder to some wheel that lags—in fact, the so-called 'hopeless' always has a fascination for me—"

"Ah," sotto voce from another member. "Now we know why he voted for Bryan last Fall!"

◆ ◆ ◆

"Joe" Weber of Weber & Fields has many funny tales of impressions gained on his recent European trip. One of these is of a visit to a beer garden in Germany on the banks of the Rhine. He ordered a glass of beer, and couldn't drink it because it was so warm, for Weber is used to the chilled beer of America.

"Ugh!" said Mr. Weber with a disgusted expression on his countenance. "Bring me some ice."

"Ice?" inquired the waiter in surprise. "You must be mistaken."

"I want a piece of ice," demanded Mr. Weber.

The waiter departed, and when he returned brought with him a towel gathered together at the ends. This he set down on the table carefully. He opened it slowly and cautiously, and finally displayed a piece of ice about as large as a two-carat diamond. Mr. Weber gazed at the infinitesimal particle of congealed moisture and then remarked to the waiter:

"You take that to the office and have it put in the safe. I want to take that back to New York and have it placed in a Tiffany setting."

The waiter couldn't see where any joke came in.

◆ ◆ ◆

Richard Croker's racing success at Folkestone last week, with Reiff up, calls to mind an incident that took place in the Democratic Club just before Mr. Croker sailed for England the last time. Men were standing about the rotunda, facing the Tiger above the door. They were speaking among themselves of their various tastes in the choice of pets. One man was fond of dogs, another cared for carrier pigeons, still another spoke of a pet monkey on which he lavished much attention. Suddenly one man turned to Mr. Croker and asked him what interested him in the way of pets. He answered shortly that nothing of the kind interested him.

"What? Don't you care for dogs?" said the man.

"No," said Croker.

"Nor for birds?"

"No."

"Well," spoke up one of the group, "you care for horses."

"Oh!" said Croker, "you can make them pay."

◆ ◆ ◆

The point of view which one expects to be peculiar to the man of figures was demonstrated in a small way recently by Henry Clews. He was about to present to a young woman a copy of his last Wall Street book, when it occurred to him that he did not know her given name.

"What is your first name," he asked as he was about to inscribe the book to her. Now, her name was not one to be expected of a hard-working woman—and she was a hard-working woman. She had borne the hardships of a highfalutin cognomen during many hardworking years. To her it had never sounded highfalutin because she had heard it from her babyhood.

"My name is Berenice," she said. The name does as well as another, for hers was just as bad.

"Heavens!" said Clews, "Would you call yourself that if you had it to do over again? It's of no use for you to work. You'll never make any money."

◆ ◆ ◆

Dr. Lyman Abbott recently telephoned across the city to have a suit case previously left at his office, sent up to the West Forty-second Street Ferry to meet the train he intended to take that afternoon to his home at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. The office boy commissioned with the errand was somewhat verdant, and returned from the Grand Central Station with the information that he could not find the Doctor. Whereupon a telegram was dispatched to Cornwall:

"Boy made blunder, L— (a son) will bring case by late train."

When the dispatch reached its destination it read (whether the ignorance or humorous intent on the operator's part is unknown,) "Boy made thunder. Lightning will bring case by late train."

◆ ◆ ◆

A striking illustration of how easy it is for people prominent in the public eye to cross the Atlantic on a modern liner and never know of each other's presence until informed of the fact on their arrival in port, was disclosed when the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse arrived last Tuesday. Among the Kaiser's passengers were Mme. Helene Modjeska and Miss Maude Adams. Mme. Modjeska, when she disembarked, was asked by an inquisitive reporter what she thought of Miss Adams.

"Was she on board?" answered Mme. Modjeska. "Really, I didn't know it, and I would have liked so much to have met her."

◆ ◆ ◆

John Arbuckle of "floating hotel" fame was importuned by a street mendicant the other day just as he was turning into his factory yard, at the foot of Jay Street, Brooklyn.

"No, I won't give you a cent," the bluff old man returned, "but if you really are hungry, come along with me, and you shall have all you want."

Together they climbed to the office far out on the dock, and, crossing the building to the dining room at the extreme end—where Mr. Arbuckle and his office force take their midday meal, cooked by electricity and served by a smiling Celestial—the supplicant was supplied with a hearty meal. As a matter of fact, however, he had already had enough to eat and drink to insure a stroke of apoplexy, and after tasting this and that, he gave up in despair, pleading sudden illness.

"That's the usual way," Mr. Arbuckle said, with a shake of his head. "I never pass by one who speaks to me on the street, and yet—will you believe it?—in all these years I have never had the truth told me once."

◆ ◆ ◆

Dr. William Howe Tolman of this city, father of the "Get Together Clubs" now multiplying with such rapidity throughout the United States, was known in undergraduate days as "the Interrogation Point," apropos of his temper of mind as well as his middle name. In the Grand Central Station last week the doctor encountered a classmate from the Johns Hopkins, McComas by name, familiarly known as "Comma" in dormitory days, and as short and stout as the doctor is tall and thin.

"We're still in character," he said, laughingly, referring to their relative height, "but I'd like to assume your rôle long enough to inquire what on earth a 'Get Together Club' may be. Its advantages would depend somewhat on the state of the mercury, I should judge," mopping his brow; "its name certainly doesn't appeal to one in weather like this; but what is it, anyhow?"

"Well," returned the doctor, with a quizzical expression, "it's one of those things you have to experience to appreciate. Our crest is an interrogation point rampant, and in policy—well—we're a cross between a question mark and a jellyfish."

◆ ◆ ◆

Herman Stump, ex-Commissioner of Immigration and prospective United States Senator from Maryland, whose bachelor home is now in the little county town of Bel Air, Md., made a flying trip to this city last week on "Street" business. Passing City Hall Park in a Broadway car, he momentarily intruded upon his seat mate in his endeavor to get a better view of the Nathan Hale Statue.

"It's the calves of his legs," explained the little man, in apology, "and those ankles! If a man owned legs like those!"—with a deep sigh—"it does one good to get a sight of them—I hope I didn't incommode you," and the seat mate glancing from the bronze ideal to the Stump embodiment, smiled sympathetically and assured him he had not been inconvenienced in the least.

◆ ◆ ◆

Oscar Hammerstein's musical talents have aided him greatly in the building of his various fortunes. This same talent, however, according to a story which Mr. Hammerstein often tells, was responsible for his leaving the parental roof in Germany and embarking to America at the early age of fifteen. His father, Mr. Hammerstein says, was one of those men who believed that youth was equal to many tasks, and young Oscar was kept away from boyhood enjoyments learning to play the piano, the cornet, the trombone, and the flute, all at the same time—the latter being his father's favorite instrument, and on which he was an expert. It was after a lesson on the flute that his father told Oscar to adjourn to a dark room and repeat the instructions he had just given him. Oscar started to play, but after blowing a few notes his father rushed into the room, impatient at his son's mistakes, grabbed the flute from his hands, and with it administered to Oscar a thrashing. That night when all was still in the house, young Oscar arose and quietly dressed. Two months later he was stripping tobacco leaf down in Front Street.

◆ ◆ ◆

Cardinal Gibbons is expected at Southampton soon for a short stay. He is always made much of when he is there. He dislikes entertainments, and invariably takes up his residence with the priest of the parish. He eats a frugal midday meal, and when asked out to dinner in the evening, seldom touches any of the viands or wines placed before him. When he gets back to the rectory the very simplest of refections is sometimes arranged for him. The Roman Catholic Church at Southampton is almost a new institution, as it has only been built a few years, and it has had somewhat of a struggle for existence, as the number of wealthy Roman Catholics is small. A fair has been recently given for it, however, which has been very successful, both worshippers and non-worshippers helping to contribute. Cardinal Gibbons has given it a vogue, and his visits have benefited it a great deal.

◆ ◆ ◆

Mrs. Sidney Lanier—now a resident of Greenwich, Conn.—was making a tour of second-hand shops lately in search of an old volume not now to be had from the trade proper. On lower Sixth Avenue she met a well-known illustrator in what proved to be a favorite haunt of his.

"Yes," he said, "I love this place; it seems almost like the old store—Bunner and I used to go there often—and, do you know, it was seated on this very stepladder," laying his hand affectionately on the well-worn treads, "that he wrote those verses, 'Oh, for you that I never knew'—you remember? It was only a little while before his death that we talked over a story he wanted me to illustrate, in which the plot was to turn on the sale and subsequent separation of an old library and the final reunion of this leather-backed family in a 'second-hand' shop like this. The love story of a bibliomaniac ran through it, as well as that of two little brown-covered volumes that had always stood side by side on the shelf. And he was just the one who could write such a story—poor Bunner!"

◆ ◆ ◆

Mrs. John Jacob Astor has adopted the fad of wearing very few, if any, jewels. All her gowns this Summer have been extremely simple, almost to plainness. Last Winter, at the Opera, it was noticed that Mrs. Astor wore very few jewels. To a woman of her aristocratic type this is most becoming. She has already had several followers at Newport, and next Winter may see an era of elegant simplicity in feminine adornment.

◆ ◆ ◆

"I have lived one long life of mixed laundry," said Mrs. Elihu Root, the wife of the Secretary of War, not long since, "and now I am a strong advocate of middle names."

The confusion in the family has arisen from the fact that her husband's name is Elihu, and her children's names, Elihu, Edward, and Edith, on each of whose belongings the initials "E. R." are to be found.

◆ ◆ ◆

Those who know Richard Mansfield's peculiarities are acquainted with his keen desire that every little detail on the stage, especially as regards the "supers," shall be in harmony. On tour Mr. Mansfield is more at the mercy of the "extra men," for companies on the road have to depend for "supers" largely on the resources of the town in which they appear. In a college town the poorer students act as supers, and from their number the entire ranks of the "army" and the "mob without" are recruited. Last Winter Mr. Mansfield, in "King Henry V.," visited New Haven. All his supers, numbering several score, were Yale students. In the play there is a battle scene, where the plumed knights rush into the breach crying, "For God, for country, and King Hal." One may imagine the awful shock to Mr. Mansfield's artistic sense when the two hundred knights yelled in mighty volume, "For God, for country, and for Yale."

◆ ◆ ◆

The great curiosity of a great people was demonstrated one day last week on a cable car of the Eighth Avenue line. It was likewise demonstrated that the people who ride on the Eighth Avenue Road have a large creative ability. Given a cause, and behold the celebration that takes place.

A very little man, grizzled and weather-beaten, entered the car carrying a dress-suit case. The case was battered and tanned and bore as many labels of foreign hostelries as the surface of it would admit. He placed the case between his feet and looked out of the window.

"He's been traveling," said a Bostonese-looking young woman.

"Pshaw!" said a pale-haired companion. "He's just advertising all of those hotels." There we have the imagination of a Lafcadio Hyrne.

"No," said the Bostonese young woman, "I'm sure he is a traveler; see how distinguished looking he is."

"Why, he's just a little man," was the

reply—which established the young lady's standard of distinction. Inches settled such matters with her.

An interested man leaned across the aisle, and with that sympathy of thought which makes a good deal of the world kin, said: "He's just a common or garden drummer, and is putting on lugs. I'll bet he travels for a button house and has just come in."

At this crisis the distinguished looking little man got out with his dress-suit case. Every passenger in the car 'rubbered' until he disappeared inside a saloon and became as other men.

An unobtrusive fellow who had been reading a paper then leaned toward the man who had declared for the button house and said dreamily: "Do you know who that man was? He knows more about your ancestors than any other man dead or alive. He studied 'em in Africa and wrote about them. There's another fellow who studied 'em, and he says they could talk."

"Oh," said the Bostonese young girl who had been listening pop-eyedly, "he's the gorilla man, Du Chaillu!"

And the unobstrusive man nodded.

◆ ◆ ◆

H. A. Cushing, the able professor of history at Columbia University, is at times given to the use of very long and involved questions. At the recent Summer class he had occasion to ask one of the young ladies in attendance a rather lengthy question, which she failed to understand. She therefore asked for an explanation, and the professor started off again. As he progressed an occasional gleam of intelligence lit up the young lady's face, but toward the end it was easy to see that she was not catching the drift of the remarks. Picking up a book she pretended to take a note, and then laying the book carelessly on the desk of a friend stood at attention once more. The friend was seized with a violent attack of sneezing, and this ended matters for the time being. Across the book the young lady questioned had written in a bold, plain hand, the word "help."

◆ ◆ ◆

Gov. Odell is fond of a good story, and does not withhold one even if the point of it is against himself. "Some years ago," he said the other day, "I was a candidate for a local office, and I did some canvassing in a country town. One of the most influential Democrats there owned a barber shop, and I was advised to see him. I entered the shop, and while the knight of the razor was shaving me, I sounded him carefully. But he soon told me that he could not support me. When I left the chair I remarked that if he could not vote for me he had at least improved my appearance. 'Well, it don't take much to do that,' he answered."

◆ ◆ ◆

Sir Thomas Lipton's concern for reporters was noticeable when he arrived the other day. The first question he asked the reporters who went on the vessel to see him was, "Boys, have you had any dinner? I haven't had anything to eat since 1 o'clock, (it was then 6,) and I thought you might be hungry." Sir Thomas said he wanted the reporters to come to him every time they wanted to know anything while he was here. "Don't ask my secretaries anything, because I will not be responsible for what they say. Come to me every time, and then I will stand by what I say."

◆ ◆ ◆

Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske (then only Minnie Maddern) visited Chicago some fifteen or more years ago unheralded and little known. She was graceful, and had red-gold hair that reminded one of the red Lord Chiltern. Few saw in her, however, the talent that later would aspire successfully to ambitious and difficult rôles. But she has one champion, though perhaps she doesn't know it to this day—a poor Irish reporter, one exiled to the stock yards for the greater part of each of his laborious days.

"Mr. Hatton," said he to the editor of the evening paper for which he wrote, "let me give this little girl a good notice. She has genius, she will win in the end, but she needs a little lift."

"All right," replied the good-natured Frank Hatton, "go ahead and praise your Indian treasure all you like."

The notice was written and published, and it was one of the most appreciative, intelligent tributes the actress ever received. Its effect also was potent. It pointed out the merits of its subject so clearly that the flippant remarks of more successful critics fell unheeded upon the ears of Chicago people.

◆ ◆ ◆

Every now and then reports come from over the ocean as to the movements of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin. The English people regard them as the living exponents of money spending and lavish American hospitality. Just now, the United Kingdom is quite excited over the fact that Mrs. Bradley Martin has not only taken an enormous party, including Lord and Lady Craven, in a private train to Balmacaan, but that she has also hired half a hotel at Inverness to accommodate her friends who are to be present at the northern meeting.

◆ ◆ ◆

Few young men of the opportunities of Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., would be willing to substitute a life of arduous duties in connection with a great modern university for the existence possible to him. Mr. Stokes, who has not yet turned thirty, is the wonder of all New Haveners and of members of Yale University circles. The number of things that Mr. Stokes can do, and do well, are amazing. Besides being the assistant rector at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in New Haven, Mr. Stokes is secretary of Yale University, and one of the most potent forces in Yale. He is, besides, an enthusiastic golfer, and plays a first-class game, going through several rounds of match play at the last Connecticut State golf tournament with honors. In his leisure moments Mr. Stokes has invented a parlor golf game, which he has patented and put on the market. Mr. Stokes is regularly at the Secretary's office at Yale at 9 o'clock every morning, and has been at work the entire Summer, preparing for the coming bi-centennial in October. At the last Commencement he managed to secure enough subscriptions at the last moment to fill out the amount necessary for the erection of the new Memorial Hall and Vestibule Building, making personal applications on the campus among old grads, and securing the last $5,000 at the telephone just before President Hadley was to announce the subscriptions at the Alumni dinner. Constant calls are made by the undergraduates on Mr. Stokes, and his influence is tremendous among the students. Besides these activities Mr. Stokes finds time to become interested in the city, and has served on the Committee for the Protection of the Elm Trees. He lives in a famous old house on Elm Street, opposite the green, which in Revolutionary times served as a hospital for the British when they invaded New Haven.

◆ ◆ ◆

The other day two Oracles met and smiled in the good old way. Said one: "I'm going to play 'the Henrietta' next season." "Ah!" said the other, "there is nothing like new plays. Where would I have been if I hadn't stuck to 'em? I'm going to play, 'Rip Van Winkle' next season"—and Robson and Jefferson parted smilingly.

◆ ◆ ◆

Senator William Mason of Illinois was attorney some years ago for James McGrath of the Chicago Post Office, a Grand Army Captain, who was injured by a street car. It took some considerable time to settle the suit that followed. Finally the car company compromised by paying $2,000. McGrath indorsed the check and took it to Senator Mason telling him to take out his fee and give the cripple the balance.

"That leg of yours will never get well, Captain?" inquired the Senator, indifferently.

"No," replied McGrath, "I am a cripple for good, I suppose."

"And $2,000 is a measly little bit of money for such a thing," mused the Senator. Then he looked up suddenly and asked, "Got a cigar?"

The Captain had one and gave it to his lawyer. Senator Mason lighted it and began to talk about Illinois affairs in general.

"But, Senator," interrupted McGrath, "how about your fee for your work for me?"

"My fee?" said the Senator. "Why, this cigar's my fee."

◆ ◆ ◆

Sienkiewicz, the great Polish novelist, has decided not to write a play. This information was brought to America by Mme. Modjeska, who during her recent trip abroad had several talks with the distinguished Pole. "Sienkiewicz," said Mme. Modjeska, "explained that he had found out that novel writing and play writing were two entirely different things, and as he had already made quite a success in the former line, he did not care to risk a possible failure in the latter."

◆ ◆ ◆

The death of the late ex-Collector of the Port Thomas Murphy has revived many reminiscences of his life and career. He was one of the original subscribers of $1,000 each to the erection of St. Patrick's Cathedral. This was prior to 1858, and at that time there were few Catholics in the city wealthy enough to make contributions of that amount. In these days large contributions are common. Thomas F. Ryan subscribed $250,000 toward the Richmond Cathedral, and the Kelly estate will probably spent $400,000 in building the Lady Chapel in connection with the cathedral. In those days, however, $1,000 meant a small fortune, and the increase in the size of sums subscribed evidences the prosperity of the Irish Catholics. Thomas Murphy was generous and most hospitable. His dinners at his residence in Thirty-eighth Street and Murray Hill were famous. At one of them—when strawberries were not cultivated to any extent for any but Summer markets—he surprised his guests with strawberries in the Winter time. It was said that they cost $1 apiece, and there were half a dozen or more served to each diner. He is said to have provided a large fund to carry through an emergency in one Republican political campaign, for which he was never reimbursed. In spite of all the money he had at various times he died a poor man.

◆ ◆ ◆

A. B. Seamen of Denver, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, is one of the men prominent in Colorado politics who took an active part in the campaign when "Bloody Bridles" Waite was elected Governor. One day Waite made a white-hot threat to go and chastise Seamen for some fancied wrong. Waite had never seen Seamen, and when the two men met a day or so after the threat by Waite, the matter was amicably adjusted. Seamen weighs about 280 pounds, and stands 6 feet high. Waite, who did not weigh over 160 pounds, said to one of his friends apologetically after seeing Seaman: "A quarrel never does any good. It is always best to arbitrate."

◆ ◆ ◆

Col. Jones of the Aquarium was visiting ex-Senator David B. Hill at Normandie-by-the-Sea not long ago. When the shades of evening had fallen, a party had gathered round the sage of Wolfert's Roost on the veranda. Some remark of a man named Brown in the party caused Senator Hill to make one of his typical caustic remarks about the Joneses, the Browns, and the Smiths. Jones waited till the laugh had subsided, and then said:

"Senator, up in a little place called Jones-ville, Jr., where I was visited, they have a legend that when the first voyagers were settling in this country they were all named either Smith, Jones, or Brown. But as they got into politics and office holding, and got tangled up with the courts, it became necessary to take aliases from time to time; that's how we get the names of the Hills, Stones, Wells, and a few others I could mention."

◆ ◆ ◆

A. W. Pinero, the English playwright, it is said by those acquainted with his habits, when beginning the building of a play locks himself in his study, gives the key to his servant, and for a period, even though it is six months at a time, is never seen by even his closest friends. Though it cannot be said that he is imitating Pinero, Augustus Thomas also retires to some secluded place when he wants to work, deciding on the locality only a few hours before he goes away. There he takes good care he will not meet any of his friends on the way to the railway station. He works hard for six months of the year in or out of the city in travel and recreation, meanwhile manufacturing plots for the next season's plays.

◆ ◆ ◆

"Joe" Cooper, an old Western mining man, was in a party at Demonico's, where they were talking about a recent pretty stiff poker game on a transatlantic liner. This prompted Mr. Cooper to say: "The funniest poker game I ever saw was between the late Senator Tabor of Denver, a mining promoter of the name of Fields, and a stranger to both, that was played on a snow-bound railroad train near Dilion, Col., in the Winter of 1890. We four were the only passengers in the only sleeper on the train. Fields proposed poker. I staid out. Tabor had two bars of gold worth perhaps $4,000 apiece, which he was bringing up from one of his, at that time, producing mines. Fields had a check book, and the stranger had some currency. The game began with one of the $4,000 gold bars as a 'buck.' It lasted eleven hours. Tabor had $11,000 worth of Fields's checks besides his own gold bars, and the stranger was just $4 loser when the game ended. For taking good care of the players the porter received $50. They had only two decks of cards on the train, and I now have one of them."

◆ ◆ ◆

Capt. F. Norton Goddard, the young millionaire who is fighting the east side policy shops, has some odd experiences. They have been circulating a cartoon on the east side which represents Goddard wading in money and holding a typical east sider up to ridicule. The picture was made by a man whom the Captain befriended when he was dispossessed after losing all his month's earnings at policy. Capt. Goddard says: "Charity is the most mysterious of all the virtues, judged by its results."

◆ ◆ ◆

At the recent quarto-centennial banquet at Colorado Springs, the seat of honor next to Vice President Roosevelt was given to Thomas F. Walsh, to the exclusion of Senator Teller, who has represented Colorado in the Senate ever since there was a Colorado. This was a recognition of the fact that Mr. Walsh has an income of $10,000 a day. Such an income places a golden halo around the head of its recipient which is enough to light up a whole banquet table. Mr. Walsh is the Irish miner who struck it rich at Ouray, down in the southwestern corner of Colorado. After he made his strike he moved to Denver. Denver society was oblivious of his existence. Perhaps the fact that a relative of the family kept a saloon in the disreputable district had something to do with that, and then the Walshes were offensively new. Mr. Walsh moved to Washington, got himself appointed a Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, chummed with King Leopold of Belgium, gave soirées, at one of which he paid Nordica $3,000 for one little song, and entertained the entire American colony. Probably no such sight was ever seen as Mr. Walsh's entertainments, when guests would pour in by hundreds, asking to have their host and hostess pointed out, as they had never seen them, and in many cases had never heard of them until they received their invitations. In all these gorgeous functions Mr. Walsh was distinctively the master of ceremonies, Mrs. Walsh being a singularly cold, indifferent woman, without the social instincts possessed by her husband. Having been accepted in the seats of the mighty, Mr. Walsh goes back to Colorado and is placed in the shadow of the throne. Mr. Walsh depends unaffectedly and openly for his social progress upon his success as an entertainer. He refuses to give in charity or philanthropy, even to his church. He makes no secret of the fact, for this Irish miner who hobnobs with Kings is absolutely without affectation. The other day, when he was complimented on his toast at the banquet, he responded with a frank smile:

"Glad you like it; the man who wrote it for me said it was all right, and I took his word for it."

◆ ◆ ◆

The latest about the naiveté of Oom Paul. A few years ago the French coleny in the Transvaal, on the occasion of the French national fête, on July 14, gave a grand ball at Johannesburg, which, after much persuasion on the part of M. Aubert, the French Consul, President Krüger, who hated social functions of all kinds, was induced to attend. Elaborate costumes had been donned by the ladies, all of whom were en grande décolleté.

At the hour fixed President Krüger arrived, accompanied by M. Aubert and a number of prominent Transvaalians. He preceded the party through the passage that led to the ballroom, and himself, without ceremony, opened the door. As he did so he turned very red, and stammering, "Oh, excuse me," hastily closed the door again. Then turning to his astonished escort he exclaimed, with great embarrassment:

"Gracious! What have I done? The ladies are not yet dressed!"

There was a great scurrying in all directions to secure négligé and high-necked attire for the ladies, and Oom Paul passed the best part of the evening apologizing for his supposed inopportune advent.

Nothing Common for Her.

FLASHING with silk and satin and sparkling with diamonds she swept into the broker's office, a creature of fashion and society, patrician from the tip of her ostrich feather hat to the sole of her French heel.

"I'd like to buy some stock," she said sweetly as the broker came forward. My husband, Mr. M—, is your customer—"

"Yes, to be sure," said the broker, "what stock do you wish?"

"Why, just stock," she answered vaguely.

"I know," he responded patiently, "but there are many stocks—"

"Oh, are there? Of course," she asked and answered in a breath. "Why, let me see," and she bit the end of her glove pensively. "I think it was some sort of metal."

"Steel?" he ventured.

"Yes, that's it," she exclaimed delightedly. "Get me some."

"Well, there is common and preferred, which do you wish? I should suggest the common."

"Mr. N—, the idea!" she burst forth angrily. "I have always been accustomed to the best and I still want it. I wish no common stock, and I am astonished that you should even hint at such an idea!"

"But—," he began helplessly.

"I want the very best stock there is. I don't care what it costs, and if you care to insult me by offering to buy poor stock I shall go elsewhere. Common! ugh!" And in a fit of virtuous indignation she blazed out of the office.

A Jersey Coast Fad.

The Pleasure Bay habit is a fad of the cottager and hotel guest on the Jersey coast. There is not a day that a number of parties do not drive or trolley over from the different resorts to Pleasure Bay for luncheon, dinner, or supper. The consequence is that the old restaurants are taxed to their utmost capacity, and new ones are springing up, until quite a colony of eating-houses has been established. Some of the restaurants are very odd. One is over one hundred and fifty years old, and boasts great broad shingles on its roof fastened with hand-wrought nails. These have been taken away as souvenirs in such quantities by guests that a rule has been made and a notice printed forbidding them to carry the roof away, as they are doing piecemeal. At another place the proprietor has arranged any number of portable cabins in the grounds. These are made to accommodate parties of from two to twenty-four. The proprietor always makes his appearance at the end of the meal to ask if the guests are satisfied, and to state that each party is in its own house, and every one must make him or herself at home. At another sailboats are provided to bring the guests up and down from the trolley. All this goes into the daily routine of life along the Jersey coast.

Hotels at Fashion's Lounging Places.

The invasion of the hotel in some of the cottage Summer communities is beginning to raise a storm of opposition. There is still a rumor that E. J. Berwind and other wealthy capitalists are contemplating the building of a modern hotel on the site of the burned Ocean House at Newport, but the Barbeys hold the site at a very high figure.

Lenox is to have a new hotel, on a beautiful site overlooking the entire range of the Berkshires, but the Lenox people who are attached to Curtis's are not overjoyed at the prospect.

Southampton is without a large hotel, and the residents have opposed any scheme to have one built. This Summer, however, may change their ideas, as much inconvenience has been suffered by the severity of the local prohibition law, which has excluded the clubs from selling alcoholic beverages in any form. There seems to be a way by which a hotel could get around this enactment, and the Southampton people are even willing to allow their privacy to be invaded by the "tripper" rather than go through such another drinkless Summer.

Finding His Rating.

It was on the beach at Southampton. A number of children were playing and digging in the sand in charge of nurses and governesses. Two little fellows in immaculate white duck sailor suits had scraped up an acquaintance. Neither of them was much over three years old.

"I live in New York," said one, with somewhat of an air of superiority, "and where do you live?"

The other chap looked him over for a moment and then retorted: "I live at Tuxedo Park. How many horses does your father keep?".

This last was a crusher, but it showed the spirit of the rising moneyed generation.

Where They Come In Handy.

"I don't think I should care to be seen in the New York streets wearing a pair of sandals such as are becoming popular in London now," said a New Yorker, who has just returned from the British metropolis, "but I have brought some sandals with me, and I am glad to have them. I wear them in the house, and find them as much superior to slippers as slippers are to patent leather shoes when you want to be comfortable."

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DARK HORSES, SOMBRE CARRIAGES, INCONSPICUOUS LIVERIES.

W. D. GRAND of the American Horse Exchange, when asked if the wealthy families of New York frequently changed their horses, replied: "Very frequently; otherwise we dealers would starve to death." Asked to state the favorite color of the horses in some of the principal private stables of New York notables, after referring to his books, this authority on the heavy harness horse said:

"Chocolate chestnuts are the only animals which Senator Clark drives in his four-in-hand, and William C. Whitney tools nothing but bays.

"Mr. Belmont rides behind seal brown or very dark bays.

"The Goulds favor brown horses, and while the Vanderbilts have no special color in horseflesh, they give the preference to bays, browns, dark chestnuts, and very quiet colors.

"Clarence Mackay buys chestnuts and cross-matched pairs of chestnuts and gray or gray and black.

"Abram S. Hewitt drives blacks or very dark browns.

"Dr. W. Seward Webb has no preference as to color, but wants hackney-bred horses, and breeds most of them himself at his stock farm in Shelburne.

"There must be no white marks on any of the Astor horses, most of which are dark seal browns.

"Dapple gray is sometimes cross-matched with a chestnut in the carriage of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and J. Pierpont Morgan uses nothing but bay horses."

As to the carriages used by fashionable private families of New York and the color and style of the liveries worn by the servants, Mr. Grand said: "Gaudily painted vehicles and gorgeous liveries are a thing of the past, and to-day the private carriages of the families of the best-known people in the social life of New York are painted in sombre hue, and the coachmen and footmen wear liveries equally inconspicuous. I speak now more particularly of the liveries worn by the servants of wealthy New Yorkers like the Astors, the Vanderbilts, William C. Whitney, the Belmonts, Stuyvesant Fish, the Goulds, Clarence Mackay, United States Senator W. A. Clark, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Walter Seward Webb, and others of 'the smart set.' The prevailing colors of the liveries worn by the servants of these fortunate citizens are decidedly dark, if not black. Claret and very dark blue or dark green are also in vogue. These sombre hues are however, enlivened by the false collars, waistcoats, stripes down the trousers, and the epaulets and aiguletttes. Nearly all the families mentioned have their cloth made to order in the West of England, and we thus have the 'Gould claret,' the 'Oelrichs green,' the 'Mackay blue,' the 'Belmont claret,' and so on.

"The style or shape of the various garments of servants' liveries are almost standard—that is, they are nearly all cut alike, and innovations are not countenanced. The silk hat of coachmen and footmen must not be too much on the 'bell' shape; otherwise, it is considered 'sporty' and not the thing.

"Cockades are rarely seen, being very bad form, except in the case of Congressmen's servants or those whose masters are attached to embassies or legations to foreign countries. Congressman Belmont's coachmen, footmen, and grooms wear cockades, and they alone wear them at the present time.

"There is no official 'Presidential' livery, as each incumbent retains his private colors, and that of President McKinley is singularly sombre and inconspicuous.

"Coachmen wear high, standing linen collars, with rounded corners an inch apart. Gentlemen's servants do not wear whiskers or mustaches, being smooth shaven, by an unwritten law. The family butler, like his master, wears a plain black dress suit in the evening, but in the forenoon custom permits him to wear with his swallow-tailed coat a pair of dark gray striped trousers and a double-breasted, dark, fancy waistcoat, with a dark figure or spot. This latter attire he may conscientiously wear at breakfast and luncheon."

Here are some facts about the liveries of a few well-known people: Richard Croker and Andrew Freedman have adopted the same livery, consisting of a double-breasted frock overcoat, with black velvet collar, yellow false collar, black and yellow striped waistcoats, and either buckskin breeches or black trousers with a yellow cord, according to the weather. The Croker livery is ornate with gold buttons bearing the monogram R. C.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay's colors are blue and red, with silver crest buttons. For indoors the servants wear a dark blue coat, plain red waistcoat, and blue trousers, with a red stripe or cord. Blue is worn by the stablemen. In the cold weather the coachmen and footmen wear double-breasted overcoats, lined with furs and trimmed with Persian lamb collars and cuffs. The coats have plain frogs and silver buttons. In mild weather the coat is blue, with a black velvet collar and a red false collar. The coats are very smart and cut short, the grooms wearing coats shorter than the coachmen. In the country the livery is of drab whipcord or tweed, the coat being a "cutaway" waistcoat, and breeches of the same material, and tan boxcloth leggins.

The full-dress livery of W. Seward Webb is one of the most "stunning" in town. The black coat with gold lace covers a waistcoat of yellow plush and knee breeches of black plush with gold garters and buckles, stockings of yellow silk, with patent leather pumps, fastened by golden buckles. For ordinary occasions the indoor livery of Dr. Webb's servants consists of a regular black coatee with brass buttons, shoulder knots, a white duck waistcoat, with gold buttons and black trousers. In Winter the coachmen and footmen wear double-breasted frock overcoats of black box cloth, with velvet collars and brass buttons, and cut to show half of the boot top. Underneath the overcoat is a heavy, woolen-lined waistcoat with sleeves. Below this are white buckskin breeches and top boots, or, according to the occasion, long trousers. In the Summer Dr. Webb's men when in town wear single-breasted frock coats, breeches, and top boots. For the country they wear the regulation Bliss tweed or whipcord cutaway, with sleeved waistcoats, breeches, and lace shoes. Dr. Webb has a big stable at Shelburne, Vt., and at his town house he has thirty-five servants.

As smart as any turn-out in town is that of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs. The coachmen and footmen wear green coats with green velvet collars, green and yellow false collars, and waistcoats of green and yellow. They also wear white buckskins and stunning top boots.

The Vanderbilt servants are still liveried in black for the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, except the coachmen and footmen of young Cornelius, who are draped in claret colored coats, red and white striped waistcoats, claret trousers with a red cord or stripe, or, in lieu of these, white buckskin breeches.

It is said that the Astors are the oldest family in the United States whose servants wear livery. It is of green, red, black, and yellow. For functions the English "shad belly" coat is worn. It is trimmed with black braid, gold-crested buttons, and black epaulets and aguilettes. With this coat are worn green plush breeches and a green plush waistcoat. The latter has gold buttons with the family crest and the former has gold lace garters and gold buckles. For ordinary occasions a green coat with a red and black striped waistcoat, is worn with green trousers with a red stripe or cord. In Winter the coachmen and footmen wear a double-breasted frock overcoat, with either trousers or breeches, as occasion may require, and in Summer a single-breasted frock coat is worn.

Claret is the main color in the livery worn by the servants of George Gould. The coachmen and footmen, for outdoor, wear box overcoats and undercoats, with red velvet collars, silver monogram buttons, and waistcoats of red and white stripes. They wear either white buckskin breeches and top boots or claret trousers, with a red cord or stripe. The indoor servants wear a claret coatee with a claret and white striped waistcoat. The indoor trousers of claret have a white stripe or cord, and the claret plush knee breeches have a silver garter and silver buckle, worn with black silk stockings and patent leather pumps with silver buckles.

United States Senator W. A. Clark, who is now in Europe, has establishments in New York, Washington, Southampton, L. I., and Butte, Mont. In Washington the livery is drab; in New York it is green, with silver buttons, and in Southampton it is a Bliss tweed Selby coat, breeches with box cloth leggins, and a waistcoat of striped green and white.

Perfection in every detail is the characteristic of the liveries worn by the servants of William C. Whitney. The Whitney livery is green and white. The housecoat is of green cloth. The waistcoat is of a green and white stripe, and the green trousers have a white cord or stripe. Only well built, big, and good looking men are engaged by Mr. Whitney, and the maids are equally presentable. The ex-Secretary maintains establishments at 871 Fifth Avenue, at Newport, at Aiken, S. C., at Westbury, and at Sheepshead Bay. The outdoor livery is, in Winter, a loose double-breasted overcoat, lined with mink, and trimmed with Persian lamb collar and cuffs and frogs. The silver buttons bear the Whitney monogram. In the country the Whitney servants wear drab tweed cutaway and sack coats, waistcoats and breeches of the same material, box cloth leggins, and "drag" overcoats in frock shape. Mr. Whitney employs more servants than any man in America, and his head coachman and head butler are men of great responsibilities.

James Henry Smith, the "silent man of Wall Street," is said to put his coachmen and footmen into more expensive Winter livery than any man in town. The livery is of black, trimmed with canary, and gold buttons. Over the livery last Winter were costly bearskin caps, capes, and robes. He has stables in New York, Tuxedo, and Newport.

The livery of Abram S. Hewitt is always a very smart affair, and consists of green cloth, yellow trimmings, and gold buttons.

The Dinsmores' livery is claret and silver buttons.

The Havemeyer servants wear blue, with silver buttons.

Frank Gould has his men in green, trimmed with yellow.

A. C. Bostwick's livery of black and yellow with gold buttons is regarded as one of the smartest in town.

Mrs. Fred Neilson (sister of Fred Gebhard) has her men in black, and Stuyvesant Fish's coachmen and footmen wear claret, with silver buttons. There is not much display in either case, but their equipages are always smart and fresh, as are those of J. Pierpont Morgan, whose servants wear a very democratic livery of black adorned simply with silver buttons.

The Ogden Mills's livery is of green cloth, with yellow trimmings, and brass buttons.

The Ogden Millses' livery is of green is drab, and in Summer green coat and trousers and white and green striped waistcoats.

Anson Phelps Stokes's men wear green coats, with black velvet collars; green trousers, with a yellow stripe, (buckskin breeches on fine days,) and green and yellow waistcoats, and false collars and brass buttons.

The colors of George C. Boldt are light blue coats, with black velvet collars; yellow false collars; blue and yellow waistcoats, with gilt buttons; white buckskin breeches, or, on wet days, blue trousers, with a yellow stripe.

G. P. Morosini's livery is blue, with silver buttons, red velvet collars, red shoulder knots, and on fine afternoons buckskin breeches.

The Drexel livery is of claret, a very light shade, with velvet collar to match, red false collar, a plain red waistcoat, solid silver crest buttons, and a red cord in trousers.

H. B. Hollins's men wear a blue double-breasted frock coat, with a velvet collar to match; a yellow false collar, and blue trousers, with a yellow stripe. The waistcoat is of plain yellow, with gilt monogram buttons. Drab is worn in the country.

James Stillman's coachmen and grooms wear green coats, with black velvet collars, green and white waistcoats, and false collars, and green trousers, with white stripes or cords.

In Winter drab is worn by Mrs. G. De Forest's people, and in Summer green, with yellow trimmings and gilt monogram buttons.

The Gallatin livery is a dark blue coat, with silver buttons; a black and white false collar, and waistcoat of blue and white.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones's coachmen and footmen wear very light claret-colored coats and trousers, or buckskins, and claret and yellow waistcoats. The false collar is also of claret and yellow. The coats have black velvet collars, and the trousers a yellow stripe.

The livery of Ernesto Fabbri is of a light blue, the trousers having a white cord. The false collar and waistcoat are in black and white stripes.

Wanted to Taste It.

The doctor and his wife, who live in New York, had gone to a seaside resort not 100 miles from the city, intending to spend a month by the silvery waves. They went to half a dozen hotels, including those to which they had been recommended, but found every place filled to overflowing.

They at last secured quarters in a hotel that seemed clean and comfortable, but at the first meal their hearts sank. There was barely enough food to go around, and all the guests had hungry and wolfish expressions. The doctor told his wife he was sure they measured the share of each guest with a rule before they brought it in from the kitchen, so diminutive were the portions.

The next meal was dinner, and when soup was served a little boy at the table put some in his mouth, and then held his head backward with his face up.

"You shouldn't do that, Eddie," said his father. "That is not a nice way to eat."

"I can't help it, papa," replied Eddie. "I am so hungry that I want to taste it before I swallow it."

The doctor and his wife left for New York by the next train.

SCIENTIFIC FISH STORY.

SINCE the general acceptance by the scientific world of the theory of evolution the facts of animal intelligence have acquired a new importance quite apart from their general interest from the strong probability that they furnish object lessons, so to speak, of the remote predecessor of the human mind in its early evolutionary stages.

The study of animal intelligence in the hands of such men as Romanes and Lubbock, Darwin and Spencer has been of exceeding value in tracing the evolution of mind. And, although the enthusiasm which leads to elaborate researches on the reasoning powers of angle worms and tadpoles may perhaps in the majority of cases be unproductive of anything practical, when the higher animals are studied by competent men data of the highest interest and importance may be expected.

Prof. Norman Niplett of Clark University has recently published an interesting account of such an investigation regarding the educability of two perch, which he kept in an aquarium and experimented with for several months. Fish may be said to be the lowest members of the higher group of animals, and thus present especial interest as being on the borderland between the two brain types.

Prof. Niplett was led to his investigation by the story by Möbius, which is thus recited by Bateson: Pike, having lived some time in a tank separated by a glass plate from another in which small fish were living, desisted from trying to catch them, and, on the glass plate being removed, never attempted to do so, the pike having evidently come to believe the minnows to be under special protection of some sort.

In Prof. Niplett's experiment two perch, a male and female, had been kept in a small tank in the laboratory for several months and fed on live minnows, 2 or 3 inches in length, which they took greedily. A glass partition was now placed in the tank and their food changed to angle worms. Just before feeding them with the worms a few minnows were placed in the new tank on the other side of the glass and allowed to remain until the worms were thrown to the perch. At the first trial, as soon as the minnows were placed in the adjoining tank, the perch began ramming the glass partition to get at them; their actions becoming more violent as the minnows approached the latter. They continued to strike the glass viciously until the worms were thrown to them, the female especially showing signs of great anger and impatience. At the second feeding their efforts were neither so long continued nor so violent, and after about a month's experience of the glass partition they paid very little attention to the minnows. One day, after the appetite of the perch had been a little dulled with worms, Prof. Niplett removed the partition and admitted a minnow. The latter swam around with the perch, over and under them, evidently seeking companionship. The male perch paid no attention to it, but the female, whose persistence at the glass had been much more marked, moved toward the minnow several times, but always stopped and turned away without striking, apparently thinking herself unable, for some mysterious reason, to reach him. Although this experiment was repeated for several days, and even when the perch were very hungry, the minnow was unmolested. Minnows were then left in the other tank continuously. The perch paid little attention to them and rarely touched the glass partition, although they occasionally took up a position near it and watched the minnows at play. When the partition was removed the minnows swam freely about with the perch, but were unharmed.

The curiously limited way in which these perch had learned their lesson was shown by another experiment. One day, instead of dropping the angle worms into the perch tank, as usual, they were dropped into the minnow tank. The perch immediately dashed violently against the partition in their efforts to reach them, and continued to strike the glass energetically for some time.

This brings out in a very striking way the extremely limited educability of most forms of animal intelligence, which, although qualitatively of the same sort as our own, perhaps, is so very sharply circumscribed as to be hardly worthy of the name of reasoning. The perch had finally, after a month or two's experience, learned that they could not get at the minnows; but evidently, instead of imputing their inability to the glass partition, they considered it some new and remarkable property of the minnows themselves, and were no doubt greatly surprised when they found even angle worms developing the same mysterious power.

The minnows were next removed from the sight of the perch for several days, and then placed directly in the tank with them. It was plain that the behavior of the perch had been very much modified by their previous experience with the partition. Although they were very hungry, they paid little attention to the minnows at first. Finally, the female followed one of them into a corner and, apparently much to her own surprise, struck and secured it. The male, although he chased the other minnow around the tank in a listless way, seemed to have lost confidence in his hunting powers, and after five hours the minnow was still unharmed.

As Paulsen suggests regarding the Möbius pike, "A strike at the minnow had come to mean a bump on the nose for him." When the glass partition was taken out the male perch would swim up to its previous position and make little bumps forward as if expecting to strike the usual obstruction, and was plainly at a loss when he didn't. He then turned and swam down as if following the glass.

During the whole of the time the perch were fed upon worms they showed a marked interest in any one who came about the tank, especially near their meal time, and would gaze out, snap their jaws, flirt their tails, and swim about the tank impatiently.

Regarding the sense of hearing in fish, although the weight of opinion seems to be that they hear little or nothing of sounds either in water or air, Prof. Niplett found some indications of such a sense, at any rate, one of "jar," if not of true hearing in his perch, and a tank of goldfish kept in the laboratory almost never failed to respond to his whistle, especially if hungry.

In his book on animal intelligence Romanes gives an interesting instance of the reasoning powers of a perch. It was one day discovered in a stream, guarding its nest full of small fry, and was evidently much disturbed by the attentions of the visitors. When next day they again returned to watch her she and the nest had disappeared, but upon looking a few yards up stream the female was found, still guarding her fry with jealous care, in a little cavity she had scooped out of the coarse bottom sand.

V. J. Y.

The Fate of Admiral Byng

A Famous Naval Incident Which Has Been Referred to as the Parallel of the Schley-Sampson Controversy Soon to be Investigated

REAR ADMIRAL ROBLEY D. EVANS, in his book called "A Sailor's Log," has compared the charges against Rear Admiral Schley to the accusations which led to the execution of Admiral John Byng of the British Navy in 1757. Since this mention of a likeness between the two cases was made there has been frequent comment on the subject, but, owing to the remote period of history in which Admiral Byng lived and died, it is certain that most people have only the vaguest idea of who he was, what he did, or why his name should be coupled with that of Schley.

John Byng was born in 1704, the son of the Viscount Torrington. In 1756 he was the Admiral in command of a fleet sent to the Mediterranean Sea to relieve the beleaguered British garrison at Port Mahon, Island of Minorca, in the Balearic Islands, Spain. The garrison was threatened by a French squadron under the Duke of Richelieu, in an engagement with whom Byng was the loser. At the instance of the Ministry in England, whose ineffectual war policy had rendered it unpopular, he was tried by court-martial and found guilty of neglect of duty. In spite of the unanimous recommendation for mercy by the court, he was shot to death on March 14, 1757, in the harbor of Portsmouth. The court, in asking for mercy for the Admiral, deplored the fact that the article of war under which conviction had been voted admitted of no mitigation of the punishment by the court, even though the offenses charged had been committed through a mere error of judgment.

A reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES has recently come upon a history written by a contemporary of Byng. Under the simple title of "The Siege of Mahon" are chronicled the trial and conviction of the Admiral and the causes that led thereto. By the author of the history it is claimed that the book is not biased, but the animus is so apparently red hot from a recent controversy and so humanly alive in the personalities written into it at the close range of last year's happenings that, were it not for the long "S" of its queer type and its otherwise quaint make-up, one might think it a recent issue from some modern press rather than a London publication of the middle of the century before the last, "at Shakespeare's Head, behind the Chapter House in St. Paul's Churchyard."

The triangular action of the history presents as simultaneous points of interest Minorca and the siege of Mahon, the doings of the British Ministry at home, and the proceedings of Byng, culminating in his trial. A somewhat striking topographical resemblance may be found between Port Mahon and Santiago de Cuba—"a fortified port town on the southeast coast of the island, its fine sheltered harbor, deep enough for ships of the line, extending several miles inland, with a narrow entrance between high rocky cliffs defended by batteries."

Here the besieged garrison of St. Philip's, under Military Governor General Blakeney, in April 1756, awaited the sending of a superior British squadron to meet the French fleet that had landed an army of 20,000 men from its transports.

Nothing, says the contemporary history, had been omitted by the Governor and officers to prepare for a long defense, nor did they doubt for a moment that a fleet and additional troops would soon arrive from England to succor them. Early in the year 1756 Gov. Blakeney had written to Mr. Fox, the Prime Minister, a letter stating that there was "all the apparent reason in the world to believe that the French intend to make an attack upon this island." To this had been added a request for aid in making the defenses on the island adequate. The letter had been sent on March 15, and the French squadron appeared off shore on March 25, retired shortly, and then kept reappearing at intervals up to May 18, on the afternoon of which day the garrison had its hope revived by the sight of another squadron, presumably English. Later it was ascertained certainly that the ships, seventeen in number, were friendly. The French troops that had been landed on shore and were harassing the garrison from all sides sent up distress signals.

Shortly the rescue fleet went out of sight—to find and vanquish that of the Duke of Richelieu, so the garrison thought. On the following day, however, the latter's vessels came back and took their position at the harbor's mouth. What was guessed at the time was proven by later news from French deserters; the English fleet had been conquered. Bonfires in the French camps blazed all night in celebration.

The history of "The Siege of Mahon," after describing what happened there, changes the scene of its action back to England, where, it says, the Ministry had been laughing for months at rumors, and even at positive intelligence, that a French fleet was on its way to Minorca. Besides the letter of Gov. Blakeney to Mr. Fox, other reliable news to this effect had been received. Says the historian:

Apprised of this formidable preparation and destination of this armament, the Ministry of England did not or would not believe the reports made to them repeatedly on the best authority from Consuls, ambassadors, agents, and other channels, which reports all agreed in every particular. Was not this evidence sufficient to convince, alarm, and actuate those at the helm? who, nevertheless, were by a most strange infatuation lulled into the most torpid state of inattention and supineness; nor was it till the beginning of April, 1756, after all these continued corroborations, that the Ministry awoke to any sense of danger; for they were either really or affectedly assured that the armament at Toulon was destined for Canada, and sent to Admiral Byng, then at Portsmouth, to sail to the Mediterranean, in order to stop or intercept the expedition. Nay, they laid very high wagers that such armaments, even then ready to sail, were not destined for Minorca, and when they were told that the French were landed on the island, gave so little credit to the report that thousands were won and lost in the betting. Thus our most serious affairs, nay, our imminent destruction, were treated by them as a jest, and the security of our possessions staked at a gaming table; they were led to be amused with the vague reports of an intended invasion at home, and, influenced by their apprehensions for their own interests, landed or moneyed, chose to sacrifice Minorca with open eyes to their properties at home. Hence Byng was sent to sea, not half enabled to look his enemies in the face, which may be one reason (allowing him to be mistaken in point of judgment) for our losing Minorca.

The Admiral [illegible] on the 7th of April, set sail with his [illegible]ructions, with only ten ships, some of these not fit for service, and without their proper complement of men, * * * nay, so disconcerted were our measures, so precarious our intelligence, at least in the eye of our Ministry, that even the Admiral's orders and instructions were vague implications not founded on the certainty of intelligence. * * * Fatal as these instructions were, calms and contrary winds co-operated with every other circumstance to destroy the effects of his expedition, for he did not reach Gibraltar till the 2d of May. * * * Arrived there, he learned that the Toulon squadron of twelve ships of the line, &c., had not only sailed with two hundred transports, but had already landed 20,000 men on the island. This advice the Admiral dispatched away to the Ministry, in which he imprudently throws a reflection on the conduct of the Ministry in sending him too late to prevent the landing of the enemy, his expression plainly insinuating so much, viz.:

"If I had been so happy as to have arrived at Minorca before the enemy had landed, I flatter myself I should have had it in my power to have hindered them from establishing a footing there." To this malevolent and oblique sentence it is more than probable he owed his subsequent misfortunes, which terminated in his destruction; for now the truth was all out!"

He had been sent too late, and the affair was all over; for this he was never forgiven. * * * His letter goes on to acquaint those at the helm of their own negligence, in downright asseverations, that Gibraltar wanted the necessary magazines for supplying a squadron's exigence, that the facilities for cleaning the ships were gone to decay and almost useless, that to throw even any small number of men into Mahon was now infeasible, since the French batteries supposed to be erected at the mouth of the harbor must effectually invalidate any such proceeding, and on these considerations a council of war, held at Gibraltar by the Governor and members, judged it not expedient to detach any force from that garrison to the island. * * *

However candid and ingenuous this declaration of the Admiral's might be, yet, in the main, and at that crisis, it was indiscreet to the last degree, as it produced all those ill consequences and calamities which befell him. The old adage, "Truth should not be told at all times," and the other trite proverb, "Children and fools tell truth," might have directed him to make the best of a broken measure and come off as well as he could, especially as he was at the head of an operation the ill success of which he might very well calculate would be imputed and charged by the enemies now created to his own misconduct. * * *

Byng lost Minorca. The contemporary historian cites the following facts from a letter of the Admiral: In the British squadron 42 men were killed, 168 wounded; in the French fleet 21 were killed, 133 wounded. No one was killed on Admiral Byng's ship, which fact was later used to augment the public clamor against him. His letter, giving his side of the matter, was not published until after his return to England, during which interval his enemies had ample time to bruit abroad whatever reports they wished.

Meanwhile another Admiral was sent out by the Ministry, carrying orders to Byng to return home. The latter thought that he was being punished by a recall for something for which he had not been to blame, but he never dreamed of what was in store for him. Neither in Gibraltar, through which he passed, nor on the Intrepid, the vessel that took him home, was he considered a prisoner, although, according to the author of "The Siege of Mahon," The London Gazette stated that such was the case in order to prejudice public opinion. On reaching England, however, the Admiral was placed under arrest and taken to Greenwich Hospital, his prison. After the court had waited for several officers to come back from the Mediterranean to testify, the trial began on Dec. 27, 1756, ending on the Feb. 8 following.

In the trial evidence was under three heads: 1. General facts. 2. Against the Admiral. 3. For the Admiral. To these were added the substance of his defense and the resolutions of the court-martial as a whole.

The general facts are given by the historian as follows:

The Admiral was within three miles of the French, the ship which was sternmost in the engagement was first ahead; so that the ships which afterward formed the rear, then formed the van. This order continued till the signal was made to tack. When the signal to tack was made, we had stretched beyond the enemy with the then van, but the rear was just even with them. After we had tacked, the Admiral's division, which then became the rear, was something astern of the French rear; but Mr. West's division, which then became the van, was not astern of the van.

The two fleets were not parallel to each other in either division, there being only one mile distance between the headmost ship of our van and the headmost ship of the enemy's, and three miles distance between the sternmost ships of our rear and the sternmost of the enemy's.

The distance between the two divisions of both fleets was about three miles; so that the rear division of the French was three miles astern of their van, and our rear division about the same distance astern of our van, though the distance of the French rear was either a little less than three miles, or the distance of our rear a little more, as our rear was somewhat astern of the enemy's.

While the two fleets were in this situation, the signal to engage was made, and the signal for the line of battle ahead was continued, which determined the order to be preserved during the whole action.

The Intrepid, the sternmost ship of the van division, was disabled in the beginning of the action.

In the evidence against the Admiral are many accusations, lengthily worded. He should have taken the men on board that were ordered to be shipped at Gibraltar, landing them later at St. Philip's; he would have rendered signal service to the garrison had he landed such troops; he had, of course, been able to land the men with great ease; he was blameable for having made no attempt to land them; he had not made each of his ships sail in proportion to her distance from the ship she was to engage, or else the engagement would have become general, as it should have been; such was the weather that had he sailed his vessels as above indicated he would have kept a good line of battle as easily and as well as with the sail he did make; he gave the signal to engage at the wrong time, and then the van of the fleet bore down on the van of the French fleet, which was lying to and waiting; the rear did not bear "right down" upon the enemy, but slantwise, and the Admiral, seeing the ships Louisa and Trident next ahead of him not making sail, attempted to back his main and mizzen top sails and hauled up his foresail to give time for them to get into their places; the van might have sailed faster; so might the rear; the arrangement of the vessels was all wrong; the Admiral fired when at too great a distance from the enemy; he ordered the ships to shorten sail before they were close enough to the enemy; he stopped fighting too soon and retired; he might have prevented much of the damage to his fleet by ordering the ships to crowd on sails at the right time; he did not make the general signal to chase after the engagement, and he neither returned to Mahon nor made any further attempt to aid the garrison.

Much evidence was introduced by the Admiral to justify or controvert the allegations against him. He claimed that he had not been answerable for not taking aboard men at Gibraltar, inasmuch as the commanding officer there refused to let them go; he would have been improvident in trying to land these men, even if he had had them; he could not have served the garrison better than he did with his fleet, the complement of his ships being short and many of his sailors being sick or unskillful; the manoeuvres he ordered were, taken altogether, the proper ones for various reasons; his van went "right down" because the ships in the van were "not astern"; the rear did not bear "right down" because the ships in the rear "were astern," and if they had borne "right down" they would have left the enemy ahead, and besides, the vessels in going "right down" would have subjected themselves to the risk of being raked by the enemy and beaten before having a chance to engage; the firing at long range was for many reasons unavoidable; the sails were laid back, it was true, but this was made necessary by an accident, which was explained at length in the Admiral's defense; he could not keep clear of the Trident because he did not see her, and he made sail as soon as he did get clear of her, but the enemy outsailed him after that; when he saw the French going he did signal for more sail, but it was not in his power to join the van before the enemy got out of reach; he had not sufficient forces to justify a general signal to chase, which fact he lamented to those about him at the time, and he did not return to Mahon because he was not in a condition for a second engagement, in the event of which he would "probably have suffered a total defeat."

With an evident attempt at fairness, says the historian, the court commented on the substance of the defense, but the Admiral was adjudged culpable on the whole. The sentence was as follows:

The court-martial are of opinion that Admiral Byng did not do his utmost to engage the enemy, and therefore are of opinion that he is fallen under part of the twelfth article of war, and adjudge and sentence him to be shot to death; but as it doth not appear to the court that it was either through cowardice or disaffection, they do unanimously recommend him to mercy.

Article XII. of the Articles of War, under which Admiral Byng was convicted and sentenced, read this way: "Every person in the fleet who, through cowardice, negligence or withdraw or keep back or not come into the fight or engagement or shall not do his utmost to take or destroy every ship which it shall be his duty to engage, and to assist and relieve all and every of his Majesty's ships or those of his allies, which it shall be his duty to assist or relieve; every such person so offending, and being convicted thereof by the sentence of a court-martial, shall suffer death."

Notwithstanding the plea for mercy, the sentence was ordered to be executed. Later a member of the court-martial petitioned for an act of Parliament to release the members from their oath "not to reveal the vote or opinions of any particular member," on the ground that the court had something to disclose in order to do justice to the convicted Admiral. The execution was respited for a fortnight. After the House of Commons had voted to release the members of the court from their oath the House of Lords rejected the bill to that effect. Just before he was shot the Admiral delivered to William Brough, Esq., Marshal of the High Court of Admiralty, the following statement:

These are my thoughts on this occasion. I give them to you that you may authenticate them and prevent anything spurious from being published that might tend to defame me. I have given a copy to one of my relations.

A few moments will now deliver me from the virulent persecution and frustrate the further malice of my enemies. Nor need I envy them a life subject to the sensations my injuries and the injustice done me must create. Persuaded I am justice will be done to my reputation hereafter. The manner and cause of raising and keeping up the popular clamor and prejudice against me will be seen through. I shall be considered (as I now perceive myself) a victim, destined to divert indignation and resentment from the proper objects.

* * * Truth has prevailed over calumny and falsehood and justice has wiped off the ignominious stain of my supposed want of personal courage or disaffection. * * * But who can be presumptuously sure of his own judgment; if my crime is an error in judgment, * * * and if yet the error in judgment should be on the side of my judges, God forgive them, as I do, and may the distress of their minds and uneasiness of their consciences, which, in justice to me, they have represented, be relieved and subside, as my resentment has done. * * *

J. BYNG.

An Anecdote of Tom Murphy.

IN the palmy days of Long Branch, back in the sixties, when the steamer Jesse Hoyt was a flier, and the Wall Street men and politicians traveled on her, Thomas Murphy, who died a few days ago, was in his prime and on the top wave of popularity with the men who gathered on the broad piazzas of the Stetson House, Stetson, of Astor House fame, ran the hotel, and there was no more frequent visitor than Murphy.

He was brimming with good humor and loved a joke, whether at his own expense or that of somebody else. He was a good swimmer, too, and the bathing hour found him at the beach.

Just out from the briny, and with a pail of water, he was plodding through the sand to a bathing house, when a vision of pretty womanhood stood upon the steps leading from the bluff. A bathrobe hid the splendors of her bathing costume, and with an air of condescension and proprietorship she called to him:

"Here, my man; are you busy?"

"Not very, ma'am, at your service!" cheerily replied Murphy, putting down the pail and advancing with obedient air.

The robe was gently taken from the shoulders and handed to Murphy, who modestly inquired, with a thorough brogue: "What'll I do with it, ma'am?"

"Give it to my maid, over at house No. 5. Then come to me."

Murphy saw possibilities for a joke. He gave the robe to the maid, and, touching his forehead with his hand, put himself on duty, leading his self-constituted mistress to the surf, taking her out to the end of the life-line, and guarding her safely while she swam around, then, holding her hand, led her up the beach to No. 5.

"Ye'll want a pail o' water to take the sand off your pretty feet, ma'am?"

The question was put so nicely that even the compliment was not resented, so he filled the pail and carried it to the bathhouse, while the bather took a half dollar from her maid, handed it gracefully to Murphy, and inquired:

"What's your name, my man?"

"They call me Tom, ma'am, at your service. Thank you, ma'am!" and off he went to join the crowd of friends and bathers.

There was a "hop" at the Stetson that night, with many well-known men on the committee, and Murphy was the centre of a jolly party, while the lady of the bathrobe was among the dancers.

She looked at Murphy, not once, but often, and, with a whisper to her companion, joined "Charley" Stetson, and then Stetson laughed and nodded to Murphy, beckoning him toward the group in which the lady stood.

"Let me introduce an old friend," said he, and with an air of merriment, continued: "Mr. Murphy."

There was a smile on Murphy's face, only the courtly acknowledgment of an introduction.

"I thought your name was Tom, the Bather," blushingly suggested Murphy's late mistress.

"So it is, ma'am, and I'd be Tom the Bather every day for the privilege of escorting you to the water, and I'd not want half a dollar for the service, either!"

He held up the coin as a souvenir of the occasion, and there was a pleasant little supper, with the lady among the guests, and an all around toast to "Tom, the Bather," later in the evening.

AUG

New York's First Nighters

1901

NEW YORK "first nighters" are happy, at least such of them as are in town. Theatrical managers are arranging "openings" for the beginning of what promises to be one of the most successful and remarkable theatrical seasons the metropolis has ever known.

It will soon be time to entirely discard the bathing suit for the evening gown and the "spike-tail" coat. The first nighter is drifting back to town with his coat of tan, and is promptly seeing to it that he has his favorite seats secured for the conspicuous opening nights already announced.

First nights and first nighters are as distinctively a feature of the life of New York City as anything one can readily think of. The average New Yorker takes his theatre seriously, which is mainly responsible for this.

Your country cousin will tell you that the only two Winter divertisements of the New Yorker are the restaurants and the theatres. But he is generally envious, and his opinion cannot be taken as impartial.

The New York first nighter is of the greatest importance to a new production, although it would be hard to get a manager to confess that he paid any attention to what the first nighter said or how he regarded a new play, though some managers may grudgingly grant that the first nighters' criticism is generally indicative of how the majority of the audience is taking the play.

From the time of the establishment of the earliest theatrical enterprise here, the first nighter has been growing as an institution. About the time the Grand Opera House, on Eighth Avenue, was opened, the newspapers began to sit up and take notice of him, and when grand opera was moved over to the Academy of Music and the magenta bloods of Washington Square began to compete with each other for conspicuous stalls for the opening night, the newspapers began to use the "among those present" line, followed by the names of men and women whose presence lent added splendor to the various occasions. The names for the most part were not far different from those of to-day who are reported as being present from time to time at the interesting theatrical events. The difference lies largely in the fact that those of to-day are mostly the children and children's children of the folks who cheered Jenny Lind. Patti, Nilsson, Booth, Wallack, Neilson, and the rest.

Frank McKee was found huddled up in a dark corner of the Madison Square Theatre watching Peter Dailey rehearsing a new play by Augustus Thomas, which they all hope has as much fizz and pop as its name, which is "Champagne Charley." Between watching for lines to laugh at and opening telegrams, McKee paid his respects to the first-nighter in this fashion:

"He's a great fellow, the first nighter—I mean the real first nighter, of course. When I say the real one, I mean the chap who has been present at every important opening theatrical event since he began carrying a latch key and who can tell you off-hand the theatrical and generally the personal history of every one in the cast and who will begin to rant to his companion before the curtain has fallen if he hears anything in the lines or sees any 'business' that suggests plagiarism on the part of the author, and who mingles with the others like him in the lobby or smoking room between the acts and passes his opinion on the probable chances of the success of the new play, irrespective of how the majority of the audience may be taking it. In most cases he is a high-paying patron and seldom asks for more than he pays for, and is entirely unprejudiced in his criticisms, although frequently much interested by sentiment of one kind or another in the play or some one in it. Every manager is glad to see him on opening night, and he can't come in any too great quantities to suit me. As to what a manager thinks of his criticisms, I refuse to commit myself, although it is doubtful whether many managers hear his criticisms directly. You know that nowadays no manager who is making a new production can be found around the front of the house on a first night. The custom of standing in front of the box office shaking hands with people passed away with the one that carried a huge diamond in a broad expanse of shirt front as a managerial badge with it.

"The manager of to day leaves it to a representative to keep him informed as to how the audience is taking the new play; therefore, he gets the amalgamation of the criticisms of not only the first nighter, but of any one else whose opinion may help to make a general one by which to guess whether the new play is going to 'go' or not."

Marc Klaw and Abe Erlanger, whose specialties are making big productions of one sort or another, said they preferred to wait for the next morning's papers to get a line on what people thought of their plays, but as for the first nighter, "Why, bless your soul, he is as necessary to a successful opening as is an orchestra."

Alf Hayman, who conducts Charles Frohman's department of publicity, and who is the general dome of the Frohman-Hayman enterprises, said: "On the night of a new production Charles Frohman is generally not very far away from the prompter's stand. He has grown to know his audiences so well that he can tell almost to a certainty just how a new play is being received by an occasional glance at the faces in the audience, which vary but slightly on a Frohman opening night." Daniel Frohman, who is a very thorough stage director himself, has this same faculty to a marked degree, and he is able to tell what his first night audience thinks of a play long before the opinions of the critics appear in cold type.

The business manager of the Empire Theatre on Broadway is Thomas Shea, who has made the first nighter a study for years and is perhaps the best-posted man in New York City on his foibles and fancies. Mr. Shea has been catering to him also, and there are positively 561 men and women in and adjacent to New York City who look to Mr. Shea to see that they get the particular seats they feel comfortable in for every first Monday and every first Saturday night in a season.

The things that Mr. Shea could tell of the peculiarities of the first nighter would fill space in most interesting sequence, but for obvious reasons he prefers to reserve his reminiscences appertaining to and touching on such matters until some time when he is not so closely related to them.

"It will no doubt interest many casual visitors to this theatre," said Mr. Shea, "to know that many of the seats are practically rented by the year. While we have no system similar to that in vogue at the Metropolitan Opera House during the opera season, the result is much the same. I have here a letter from a well-known financier that I will read you, reserving his name, of course, and it will show you just what importance the first nighter attaches to the seats he will occupy during the season.

My Dear Mr. Shea: As you know, I have been trying for several years to secure the two seats in your theatre always occupied by Mrs. —— and her daughter. I am informed that she will in the future have her residence abroad and therefore will not need the seats in question. If I am in time, I would be obliged if you would reserve them for me for every "first" Monday night and every Saturday matinée during the entire season of 1901-2. If you will tell me the amount I will send you a check on receipt of your favor. Yours, &c.,

And here is another from Pasadena, Cal., which reads:

I will not decide for some weeks whether or not I shall return to New York, but I want the two seats I have always had reserved for every "first" Monday night and every first Saturday night whether I am in town or not. I will send you a check on receipt of your statement of what they will amount to this season. Yours, &c.,

"I show you this," said Shea, "to illustrate something I want to say that will interest lots of theatregoers who frequently complain because they cannot get this or that seat, although they ask for them in what would ordinarily appear plenty of time.

"A lady whom I have known casually for years came up to the box office just before the close of last season and said: 'I want 1 and 3 in the front row for John Drew's first performance next season; now, don't tell me I can't have them, for here I am asking for them three months ahead of time.'

"When I told her she could not have them she grew quite vexed, and I could only pacify her by showing her a check given me that day by the man who has had those seats ever since the theatre was opened, and who insists on paying for them for once a week the entire season, whether he is in Hongkong or New York City. Then, here is another letter that will show you how deeply the first night habit will take hold of some folks.

My Dear Shea: Last year I fell from grace at your theatre by thoughtlessly refusing to pay for my seats for an opening night, in which I was not much interested. Please pick me out two aisle seats for every "first" Monday night and send me the bill. I want to get back into line and join the rest of the first nighters. Yours, &c.

"Now you see this man had me reserve two seats for, as I thought, every first night. When he did not send for them or advise me what to do about them for the night he speaks of, I sold them to the cashier of a down-town bank, who was so pleased with them that he immediately secured them for the rest of that and all of this season, and any one who might come up and want these seats for any opening night would, of course, be disappointed. Generally they accuse us of not wanting to give them to them, but as a matter of fact we have no interest in the matter at all, except to get the money for the seats, and it is far more satisfactory to have them positively sold for a certain number of nights in a season than to have them wait for the casual buyer. I am gradually getting our patrons to understand this, which saves much ill-feeling. One of our loyal first-nighters who makes sure of a certain set of seats each year is Mrs. H. Schermerhorn of Fordham, whom I have grown so accustomed to seeing on our opening nights that if she were to miss a night I would probably notice it, even though the house were packed to the corridor.

"As for the criticism of the first-nighter, I hear very little of it, and I doubt whether very much of it exists. They come to be amused. If they are satisfied when they go away from a first night they generally tell their friends that the play is entertaining and let it go at that. If the play does not interest them they generally do not speak of it at all, and stay away. Then it has to give way to something else. Of course, in the case of Miss Adams, John Drew, Faversham, and the other particularly popular actors, the play does not make so much difference, but they are exceptions, and we are only dealing with the first-nighter, anyway."

What Mr. Shea had to say regarding the advance sale of seats for a season is practically the experience of every manager of the best class of theatres in New York. Such being the case, it will go far in explaining why irregular theatre patrons "can never get any seat that's good for anything at any of the popular theatres." The custom has proved so satisfactory, both to patrons and managers, that its continuance and increase is a certainty.

The first night habit is not confined to the patrons of the lower part of the theatre. In a certain theatre on Broadway the rector of a Fifth Avenue church has had four seats in the family circle for every "first night" since the theatre was opened. Another instance is that of a well-known manufacturer who has quite a family, and while he is quite well-to-do, he does not feel able to afford six seats down stairs, and as that is the number of the members of his family that he takes regularly to every first night, he has a standing order for six seats in a certain row at the rear of the balcony. Between the acts he can be seen in the lobby, faultlessly attired, mixing with the downstairs crowd with all the savoir-faire of a boxholder, and his criticism of the first performance can always be heard at a considerable distance.

Some of the most prominent of New York's first-nighters pay hundreds of dollars a month for their seats in the various theatres, exclusive of what the opera costs them, which is counted as among the necessary expenses in a year.

The Vanderbilts all have certain seats in the various theatres, but are more pronounced as Empire first-nighters. The Goulds are also Empire first-nighters, and the sum they pay to that theatre alone for first night seats would buy a lot of Winter clothes. Other well-known first-nighters are the Roosevelts, the Astors, the Fish family, and the Haggins. On every opening night, when nothing prevents, one may look over the audience and be sure to see among the constant, but not so conspicuous, first-nighters the following well-known persons:

Samuel F. Adams.
J. Church Brazier, Mrs. Samuel Shirley Blood, Mrs. Townsend Burden, George Young Bauchle.
Edward F. Cole, Harry Cleveland, Mrs. R. Douglas Carter, George A. Crocker.
Judge P. Henry Dugro, William H. Duval, Mrs. Otis K. Dimock, Louis Doblin, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ritzema De Grove.
George A. Enell.
Terence Farley, De Courcey Forbes, J. G. Follansbee.
Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Joseph Gordon, Superintendent of Building Department; Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, David Gideon.
J. B. Haggin, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Arthur M. Hatch, Charles Heidelberg, Fred Hoey, Center Hitchcock, A. H. Hummel and Miss Hummel, Mrs. A. Hollender, Gould Hoyt, Jerry Herman, Arthur James Hamblen, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hatch, E. St. John Hayes, E. C. Hinsdale.
David Johnson, City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan, Edmund Knoedler, Charities Commissioner John W. Keller, Samuel Kayser, Dr. M. L. King, E. G. Kennedy.
Judge David Leventritt, Eugene Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Sol Lichtenstein.
Clarence W. Mackay, C. W. Morse, William H. McIntyre, F. M. McWilliams, A. E. Merrall, George Mayer, Mrs. B. Mackey, Isaac T. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant, John E. McGowan, James Kent Mason, Peter Morris, Joseph Mora, Mrs. Norma Munro.
Mrs. John Ainsley Oakley, M. J. O'Brien, K. B. O'Hara, W. H. Oakley.
Chaples Todd Parks, Julian Pottier.
Dr. Clarence C. Rice, Francis Riggs, Dr. Louis Rosenberg, Chesley Richardson, Jr.
Judge Francis M. Scott, H. L. Satterlee, Commissioner John A. Shields, James Stettheimer, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.
Robert B. Tilden, Mrs. M. Tilden, Edward Taylor, T. Suffern Tailer, J. Lee Tailer.
Julian S. Ulman.
Mayor Van Wyck.
Berry Wall, Miss G. B. Whitcomb, Mrs. Lemuel Wells, Evart Jansen Wendell, Hunter Wykes.

In a "Prohibition" House.

THE following story is told by one of the English soldiers recently returned to this country, who were sent to Australasia with the British troops to take part in the inauguration of the Commonwealth by the Duke of Cornwall and York:

"At Dunedin we were billeted on some of the householders. I was put up with a middle-aged couple and their two big sons. Soon after I got to the house the dad says: 'I must tell you that this is a prohibition house, and we have no strong drink on the premises.' I bore up and said it was all right.

"After tea the dad asked me if I'd like to look over the house. I went, and as soon as we were in a quiet corner the dad pulls out a bottle and asks me to have a nip; but he told me not to mention it to his wife or the boys.

"We went back, and the wife said she'd show me my room. When we got in the passage she whispered: 'Don't let dad and the boys know, but I've got a wee drappie put by for you, and you can have a nip whenever you want it.'

"After a short yarn with all the family, again, the boys said: 'Perhaps you'd like to have a look at our workshop in the yard?' 'I would,' says I, and out we goes. Blest if the boys didn't sneak me into their room, make me swear I wouldn't tell dad or mother, and then I had another one."

Fashion's New Fad.

"What is the nature of this new-fangled malady which they call the 'golfing spine?'"

"That," responded Cynicus, "is easy. 'Golfing spine' is what the old man used to have after a hard day's plowing, but he called it the backache."

Comforts of New Apartments.

THIS is the season of the renting agent's prosperity and profits. Most leases for houses and apartments begin on the 1st of October, and there is a great rush on the part of landlords in all parts of the city just now either to complete the new houses they are building or to make contracts for the vacancies that are to occur in houses they already have.

"Never before was so much offered to the apartment hunter," said a real estate dealer a few days ago. "Architects have studied the question of flats to such an extent that the making of them has become a science. One of the oldest apartment houses in New York is on East Thirteenth Street, near Second Avenue. It is a very old-fashioned place, with small rooms, only two of them lighted by direct light, with uncomfortable staircases. It is not an undesirable place to live, as may be gathered from the fact that its six-room apartments rent for about $50 a month.

"But go up town among the new apartments, and see what can be obtained for the same money. There is one building now almost completed not far from Riverside Drive, and within five minutes' walk of an elevated station, that has in it every modern improvement almost, and the first-floor apartment in the rear of this building can be obtained for $30 also.

"The fact that this is in the rear does not cut off its light, for the builders of this house arranged that on every side there was to be a yard of at least thirty feet in width. Every room is lighted by direct light, and from some of the rooms a direct view of the river may be obtained.

"The hallway to this building has tiled mosaic flooring and high marble wainscoting. There is an elevator, and a long-distance telephone in the hall, with hallboy service all night long. The rooms are all light and capacious. The dining room and parlor have marquet flooring, with high wainscoting in the dining room.

"The bathroom is tiled, and all the plumbing is open. The two bedchambers are connected by a vestibule, on one side of which is a wash basin, with running water, and over it shelf space. Both of the bedchambers have good-sized closets. The kitchen is connected with the dining room by a passageway about ten feet in length, on one side of which is the pantry and a refrigerator, with glass shelving. A pipe runs from the bottom of the refrigerator to take away the water, thus doing away with the old-fashioned system of carting the water away in a pan.

"The kitchen contains a gas range, two large laundry basins, a cupboard, and plenty of light—a great essential. The servant's room opens into the pantry hallway rather than into the kitchen, as was the arrangement of many of these apartments a few years ago.

"There is a private telephone in the apartment connected with the office in the corridor. There is an electric bell from the dining room table to the kitchen, and electric lights in all parts of the flat, as well as gas. The chandeliers are neat and tasteful. There are open fireplaces in the dining room and parlor and steam heaters in the other rooms. Tenants are allowed to select their own wall papers and to fix the place pretty much as they like.

"This building represents just about the acme of apartment architecture up to the present time. It gives as much for $50 a month as certain well-known apartment houses in this city would have given for $200 ten years ago. In fact, there is one apartment house in this city that has a reputation throughout the country which does not give any more conveniences than this little place does. The rooms in the expensive apartment are larger, and there is perhaps more of "style" about the name of the place, but for real comfort I had just as lief have the more inexpensive place.

"The great new apartment houses that are now going up on the west side, containing in some cases as many as twenty-two rooms, and having seven or eight bathrooms, are the perfection of architecture, but only so because larger. They do not contain any more conveniences, nor are they more cleverly arranged than the cheaper places. There is one place not more than a mile from the inexpensive apartment I have described which is to rent apartments in some cases at $10,000 a year. But the architect of that building confesses that he can do little more with his means than provide more room, and arrange that well. The small apartment is still the very best thing that the very best architects have so far been able to devise."

Brutal Man!

It was at an evening party at Southampton. A young woman with a fine "natural" voice had just finished a song. Every one applauded, but no one had understood a word uttered by the fair songstress because of her miserable mouthing of the words. An old fellow well known for his biting sarcasm asked:

"How charmingly Miss —— sings! Who composed the beautiful song she has just finished?"

"Oh, it is by Mendessohn," replied the hostess.

"Well, well! One of his famous songs without words, I suppose."

Yet the young thing refused to feel flattered. Women are such strange creatures!

What We Are Coming To.

Jones—Where are you going, Smith?

Smith (in a hurry)—Just going after a $3,000 traveling accident policy.

Jones—Going on a trip?

Smith—Yes. I'm going to Coney Island, and I want to be insured against accidents on "Dead Man's Bridge."

A Chat With Stuart Robson

OLD plays and new audiences are to be the thing. Some of these plays are but a season old, but some of them are very old indeed. Stuart Robson's is very old—born in the past century—1887.

"The Henrietta" is so old that the original cast is impossible. The delightful young woman who "played up to" Mr. Robson in the old Union Square Theatre has a family from ten years of age down. Mr. Robson alone is young enough to essay his former role of Bertie, the Lamb. He must

> Feel like one who treads alone
> Some banquet hall deserted;
> Whose lights are fled,
> Whose garlands dead,
> And all but he departed.

"The Henrietta" was written for Mr. Robson and Mr. Crane by Bronson Howard. Mr. Robson had faith in American play writers even before they had contributed to his success and fame, and one day he applied to Howard for a play that should conserve the mutual interests of himself and Crane.

"I can give you a play," said Howard, "but it won't have any particular literary value. It will be funny—tremendously funny. It won't be a great play, but it will make money."

Messrs. Crane and Robson were not indifferent to this argument. If they could be funny and literary at the same time, good! But at any rate they would be funny. The scenario was written, but before they read it Howard told them they would not shine with equal effulgence. Mr. Robson made some demur from a business point of view. Before that the two actors had pretty evenly divided the histrionic honors between them and it had paid. However, the scenario found favor and the play was accepted. After reading it it seemed to Crane and Robson that it mattered little who slid down the cellar door first. The play was the thing.

Plays came and plays went, but "The Henrietta" ran on for a couple of years with Tennysonian liquidity.

This season, in all his pristine freshness, Mr. Robson will again produce the old success. When asked if he believed in the usefulness of American dramatists Mr. Robson replied thoughtfully:

"Well, it would hardly become me to go back on them, would it? That man Thomas is a genius—he can do more than write a good play; he can advertise an old one. In the second act of 'Oliver Goldsmith' Thomas wrote so much of "She Stoops to Conquer" that I walked right around the country, after I had played 'Oliver Goldsmith' and played 'She Stoops and so forth,' with the success that attended it years ago. Thomas is a great advertising agent—and he never knew it. And he wrote a good play. I don't know whether he knew that or not. I guess I'll stick to the American dramatists for a time. I am going to play 'The Henrietta' again."

"How about the drama of yesterday?" Mr. Robson looked about the room, whose walls are lined with souvenirs and pictured faces of the classic dramatists, and fixing a bottle of beer—light brew—mildly, with his eye, seated himself and said:

"Old things are best, I suppose, but they are awfully silly—some of 'em. You want me to talk, don't you? Well, I can do it splendidly when nobody wants me to. You stay long enough and I'll give you some first-class witticisms and some eighteen-carat philosophy. It will be after you have grown tired of staying here. I shall not be so bright just at first, but later it will be all right.

"About the drama of the day before yesterday! For instance, I think that in certain respects Bronson Howard can discount Moliere—Beer?" Motioning solicitously toward the unopened bottle—"or something stronger after that?" I shook my head.

"I mean that in my mind the function of the drama is to present the emotions in full swing. If literature appeals to the intellect alone, still it may be good literature, but a play must first, last, and all the time present the emotions unadulterated with words—unnecessary words. It is not desirable that characters should appear and tell in fine measures what they are going to do or what they have done, or what they would like to do. It is for the actor to do. It is for him to do all of the time.

"The stage is no place for 'words, words.' Hamlet was tired of words. The classic past might have done better dramatically. You understand I am not including Shakespeare in this conversation. No one would think of doing such a thing. He is not to be included in a critical conversation."

"You think that Shakespeare—"

"Now, don't discuss Shakespeare. I am certain that you do not know enough about him to be permitted to talk on the subject. I—I mean no discourtesy," he said hastily and with concern. "I never knew but two or three people who were qualified to discuss Shakespeare. Theodore Tilton was one of them. A wonderful and brilliant intellect! Too bad—too bad," and Mr. Robson looked down at the young folks playing tennis or some other ladylike athletic game as if he saw clear to Paris.

"One of the most remarkable conversations I ever had about Shakespeare was with Theodore Tilton on top of a baggage wagon full of trunks many years ago.

"I was en route to some place, my baggage was piled upon a truck, and a conveyance ordered to transfer me to the train. I found that I was going to be late for the train, and, following the truckman's suggestion, I mounted the baggage wagon and started with the trunks. Presently some one carrying a portmanteau hailed us. 'Are you headed for the station?' he said. I replied that we were. 'Then let me join you.' Mr. Tilton then climbed upon the trunks beside me and said: 'Arn't you the man who plays ——?' mentioning a character with which I was identified. 'Yes,' I said. 'I think you are Tilton.' 'I'm Tilton,' he said, 'and I want to tell you all about it.'

"Then and there he began to speak of his unfortunate story, already ancient history, but in a few minutes he had switched to Shakespeare.

"I said to myself: 'This man is mad.' Presently, as he talked, I said: 'This man is the most remarkable of geniuses.' I wonder if I was right in my diagnosis either time! However, he talked of Shakespeare, and in my memory it was a wonderful conversation—his part of it."

"Aside from the drama of the day before yesterday—"

"The drama of yesterday, you mean? Well, there's 'Led Astray.' I was one of the flambeaux in 'Led Astray.' There is talk of its reproduction. I took it up the other day full of pleasant and enthusiastic recollection. What manager will be so 'led astray' as to produce that play? Of all the stilted, absurd mélange of emotional eccentricity! It's funny people wept and felt so much emotional dislocation over that play. I remember when I thought it real nice, though.

"People feel the same in every century, but it must be that they express those feelings differently every season—and who shall say that one way is better than another? The dramatist has succeeded in being an artistic success when he has successfully presented the emotional characteristics of the period.

"I'll tell you who I think the best constructive dramatist of the present time. 'It is Sardou. And an extraordinary play writer is Bernard Shaw. Crazy, but extraordinary. He is the more wonderful in that his genius compels one to tolerate things which offend his every sense of morality or good taste, whichever you choose to call it, and one has the unpleasant feeling that the author himself is incapable of making even ordinary discriminations in matters of decency. It is most difficult to wallow in enthusiasm for a hero, no matter how greatly you have esteemed him while the heroine has been present on the stage, if, upon the exit of the woman he has seemed to love, the dirty fellow makes love to a wretched scullion.

"Mr. Shaw manoeuvres his hero in a manner that leads one to believe that he, Mr. Shaw, is as much in sympathy with his brutalities of conduct as with his excellence. This compels the reader to go behind the gentleman's plays and his genius and think upon the author himself—a thing inimical to great artistic results.

"Then there is W. S. Gilbert—I think him a great fellow, a splendid genius. And, apropos of nothing at all, I think old Van Alstyne, in the play of 'Henrietta,' is the greatest character in dramatic literature. There is no emotion left untouched by him. Other characters may be magnificent expositions of how to hate or to love, or to be good or bad, or avaricious or generous, or to be anything else, in fact, but I know of no other character who is everything, and everything complete. Van Alstyne is a great part."

"Do you believe in anything—in anything besides great plays, great literature, Shakespeare, great actors?"

"I believe in that, for instance," and he pointed to a picture of Robert Ingersoll above his head. "I do not mean perhaps that I believe in all that he believed in—nor, more than all, do I mean that I believe in all that he did not believe in, but I believe in what that man represented to those who knew him. I believe in the magnificence of great loyalty in friendships, in generosity of feeling, in gentleness, and in kindness and splendid intellect. You might have found all these things in this man.

"One of the most impressive things that I recall was the meeting between that man and Mr. Beecher. It was upon an occasion which will be remembered by many. I had gone to the entertainment with Ingersoll, and every little while he would say to me: 'Rob, I want to speak with him more than anything else in the world. He is certainly the greatest of great men.' It was an occasion when men of remarkable minds were to be assembled.

"Mr. Ingersoll took his place there and looked about him. Beecher had not yet arrived. Ingersoll seemed to take no interest in the proceedings but sat looking off the way Mr. Beecher was to come. Presently Beecher came upon the rostrum. He looked about him, obviously in search of some one. As he glanced about Ingersoll stood up, as if his action were quite involuntary, and Beecher at that moment saw him. The two met with that clasp of the hand which bore meaning even to the disinterested. It was a fine sight—this instant recognition of two great intellects. I knew what Ingersoll felt, and it was plain to be seen by the most unobservant what the meeting meant to Beecher. He had been looking for Ingersoll, and Ingersoll had been waiting for him.

"Yes, one remembers a lot of things—not because they are old books or old wine, nor because old friends are best—although they are, as a matter of fact—though it is not because they are old, but because of the principle of loyalty involved. One loves it.

"One must reverence the spirit of patriotism wherever you find it, and—and honest women—since, to be sure, most men have had mothers—and intellectuality and earnest effort and—oh, there are lots of things, but when you inquire into these matters you inquire into a man's soul, and why should you do that, if you do write for a newspaper? These things have to do with man's very self—with the man who is unknown even to his most intimate friends. And why should a man reveal himself?"

"Has the new order of things produced any great actors?" I asked.

"Whom have you in mind?"

"Well, how about Mr. Faversham, and Mr. Hackett, and Mr. ——"

"Oh, perhaps we would not call these gentlemen great, precisely." Mr. Robson looked with an appreciative countenance at a picture of the Booths, father and son. "Perhaps not great. However, I think they are badly handicapped. Young Sothern, for instance. Sothern is a studious, retiring gentleman—too retiring for his own good, perhaps, and yet he is referred to as a lady-killer.

"That is not fair play, you know. Give a dog a bad name and hang him. The other men of whom you speak work under the same disadvantage. They are known as matinée heroes. I do not think them fools. From what I know of them they are hard-working fellows engaged like most of us in making an honest living, and I do not believe they welcome those undignified reputations. Indeed, I know that they do not merit them. Neither are women so foolish as some newspapers would have us think. I recall the time of two of the most fascinating actors ever seen in America perhaps. Their personalities were absolutely irresistible. The men were Montague and Ringold.

"Ringold told me once that he never in all his life received but three letters from women the circumstances of which were not quite legitimate. And he added that two of those letters were from women notoriously bad, and the other from some ignorant young girl. He said that that which was then said of the popular actor being inundated with the thing now known as the 'mash' note was absolutely untrue—and Ringold should have known.

"Illustrative of the popular actor's attitude toward these things, I recall an incident connected with Harry Montague. I belonged to the same stock company at one time and we used the same dressing room. One day I was turning into the theatre when I was impressed with the large number of women and girls about the entrance. It indicated a big house, and when I entered the dressing room I said to Montague, thinking it would please him to know the house would be large, 'You never saw such a crowd of women as you have out there this afternoon. They fill the block.'

"'Fools,'" said Montague.

"I don't believe the young actor of today likes to be made a fool of, nor do I believe that women have such imbecile bad taste as some newspapers would have us think."

"What do you think of the syndicate—the Theatrical Trust? Is it as bad as it has been painted?"

"U-m-m. And you expect me to answer that? It—it—I am in the hands of that syndicate—it's good for me." He laughed.

"Is it a good thing for the future of dramatic art?"

"Now," he said, judicially, "I am first of all the father of my family. I am willing to be related to the dramatic art and to assume as much responsibility toward it as is consistent with the proper care of my family. I say that, as an individual, I am well taken care of by the syndicate—and I'm taking good care of my family.

"These things always adjust themselves. I honor the fighter, but it should be the privilege of age to be conservative. Some people may like to call it cowardly." I just call it conservatism. "Fifty millions of people you know'"—and Mr. Robson's eyes twinkled.

"That reminds me. Boucicault was building a theatre with a baker's money at one time. He would let nothing be done that he did not personally superintend. No detail could be settled without his 'O K.' He had many irons in the fire at that time, and he often neglected the theatre under construction. This was a source of considerable annoyance to the baker as well as to others. One day the contractor came to Mr. Boucicault and said: 'Mr. Boucicault, do you know that your attention to this is absolutely necessary? The man with the capital is becoming impatient and—'

"'Impatient!' said Boucicault. 'Impatient! I with fifty millions of people dependent on me for mental pabulum and he only to wait upon him a miserable baker's dozen. Impatient! Go away!'

"And the fun of it was that Boucicault half believed what he said. He was a rare chap when he wanted to be. I'm not going to talk any more about myself, but if you will come out some day during the next few weeks that I rest in this place, I'll tell you some rare things of better people."

I am not prepared to pass upon Mr. Robson's moral excellence, but he will certainly tell no stories of a more kindly or genial man than Mr. Stuart Robson.

DOLORES BACON.

A Trolley Car Romance.

THERE isn't much room in Fourth Avenue, at Twenty-sixth Street, between the street cars and the fence where the rapid transit road is in progress. The footpath is narrow, and as a down-town car, quite full, stopped, the end-seat passengers could see a Summer girl standing there, prettily dressed, with blue serge skirt and pink ribbons and lace. Two roses fastened at the waist added to the picture.

Three were two gentlemen with the Summer girl; one young, the other somewhat elderly, and bedecked with a lady's satchel. A petulant exclamation of "Na reamt" escaped the young lady, while the young man scanned the car with a searching look. Then he took her hand and gave a significant look toward the man with the satchel.

To look was to understand. Quickly the Summer girl boarded the car, and the young man followed her, two pulls of the conductor's bell, and away they went, leaving the man with the satchel looking after.

"Left him that time!" said the younger one. "Isn't it funny? Just the chance I wanted."

So it seemed to a quiet observer on the seat behind them. A laugh that sounded like a sweet-toned bell was the reply, an accommodating passenger changed seats, and the young people were oblivious to all the world except themselves.

Then the young man fished in his pocket for a letter, handed it to his companion, and became silent. A white glove was removed from a hand embellished with a diamond and sapphire ring, the letter was quickly read, and with a look of anger torn in pieces and the fragments scattered in the wind.

"I didn't mean it. I had to write it, you know, and, oh, this chance to tell you so! Not a word to Harry about it, please—do promise me!" betrayed the lady's earnestness.

The jeweled hand pressed the hand of the young man, and as the car swung around the curve into Centre Street, one of the roses was given him, and he carefully stowed it away in an inside vest pocket.

There was a jam of cars ahead, and impatient riders became restless. Then other cars came, and the man with the rose token of forgiveness stood up with a warning exclamation and looked back. The next car was coming. Then it slowed up, and as the Summer girl asked, with just a little trepidation: "Is he coming?" the jam loosened and the car went ahead.

They did not see the man with the satchel running after them, and he found a place upon the rear seat, facing backward.

At the Park Row stopping there was a meeting of the three, and, with a smiling exclamation: "Why, uncle, I thought you were left!" the Summer girl accepted the hand of the man with the satchel to aid her in alighting, and the young man raised his hat as she followed uncle, who had nothing to say.

Somehow, the rose left at her waist broke away from its fastenings as she turned, and the young man picked it up and playfully kissed it. The Summer girl saw him do it and smiled.

Henry Watterson's Appetite.

HENRY WATTERSON, the great Kentucky editor, is one of the largest eaters among the public men of the United States. His capacity in that respect seems unlimited. As a fair example of his capabilities two incidents will suffice.

On one occasion he attended the bimonthly meeting of the Salmagundi Club of Louisville. A banquet was one of the attractions of these meetings. Before, during, and after the banquet there were discussions, but the banquet was the thing. On this night it was at the house of the editor of the Republican paper of Louisville. The menu was one of fourteen courses, with the usual wines. One course was quail, and Mr. Watterson had two; another was venison, and again he was served twice. This happened in about half of the courses.

Before the end of the dinner all the other club members were but tasting what was put before them, but Mr. Watterson was eating all, and often calling for more. When the dinner was ended the rival editors went to their offices together. When they reached Newspaper Row Mr. Watterson said:

"Colonel, I am hungry; let's go over to Beymer's" (a café much affected by newspaper men) "and have something to eat."

"Great Scott, Watterson, I've filled all the space in my lockers. But I'll drop in and watch you eat."

The Colonel claims that Mr. Watterson ate two pounds of cheese, half of an immense bologna sausage, a bowl of crackers, and drank six bottles of beer, and Mr. Watterson never denied it. After this he went to the office of The Courier-Journal and wrote his celebrated "Star-eyed Goddess" editorial, that was copied and commented on all over the United States.

At another time he entered a café in the rear of a saloon of which he was a regular patron and called out to the proprietor:

"What have you to eat to-night; I'm hungry."

"Well, Massa Henry, I have some nice fresh Ohio River jack salmon."

"How many have you?"

"Six."

"Well, bring me all six."

The Ohio River jack salmon weigh about two and a half pounds apiece. These six cleaned and cooked weighed fifteen pounds, the proprietor weighing them out of curiosity. Mr. Watterson finished the six, all but the bones, with a salad, some bread, and quite a little liquid on the side. This is one of his favorite fishes, and he has said that he has never been able to get enough.

AUG

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HATRED OF THE RICH

Silas Larrabee discusses a wide prevailing evil

AN hour's halt in Ogunquit by a coaching party, while the village blacksmith overhauled the feet of the leaders of the four-in-hand, furnished the occasion for an interesting and instructive talk by Mr. Silas Larrabee.

"Pooty high-toned folks, them is," remarked Deacon Busbee as the coaching party disappeared down the road toward York Beach. "What do you jedge them four hosses and the kerridge and harness is wuth?"

"About $3,000," promptly answered Clim Bascom, "about $3,000 or $3,500."

"Must be richer'n I be," mused the Deacon. "I guess they wouldn't go round with no $3,500 outfits if they had to earn their livin's like I do. I tell ye, Clim, they's something wrong in the world when folks goes round the country in sich style as that, while them that's jest as good as they be has to ride behind crowbaits like mine, pooty nigh shuck to pieces in their old farm wagons. Why should them folks have everything they want and folks like me have pooty nigh nothin', and doggone little of that?"

"Hanged if I can answer that conundrum," Mr. Bascom replied. "Best thing you can do is to ask Uncle Si. Maybe he can tell you."

"Well, Silas," demanded the Deacon, turning to Mr. Larrabee, "what's your idees on the subject?"

"S'pose I ask you a question, Deacon," said Mr. Larrabee. "Is they any reason on airth why you should be the owner of a coach and four red hosses, with gold-plated harnesses? You're goin' on sixty-two year old; been workin' ever sence you was eighteen. What do you figure up you've earned in all that time? I jedge $20 a month and board would be a pooty liberal estimate—that would be $344 a year, allowin' the victuals you've et up was worth $2 a week. You'd have a nice time, wouldn't ye, supportin' a team like that?

"I'm terrible sorry the spirit of envy has ketched hold of you, Deacon. You ain't got no right to complain of the bed you're sleepin' on; you made it yourself. You had good schoolin' chances, but you wasn't so pious as you be now, and, accordin' to my recollection, you never got much higher than the tail of your class in nothin'. You had a chance when you got out of school to go up to Boston and go into business, but you wouldn't go away and leave Sophrony Hatch. You jest settled down on that little sand patch your father guv ye off the corner of his farm. You've managed to keep alive, and that's about all.

"Now, why on airth should you think you ought to be able to keep four hosses and a coach to drive round in? Ain't that old crowbait and farm wagon jest about your size? I'm sorry for you, Deacon; I wish you was wuth a million dollars so's you could have everything nice you wanted, but I can't see that nobody has done you no injestice, without it is your old friend Deacon Busbee. You might not be wuth a million dollars if you'd made the most of the opportunities that was guv you, but the chances is you'd be consid'able ahead of where you be now.

"As I said in a little talk I made a few weeks ago to the Philomathean Society of East Ogunquit, success in life don't always come to them that desarves it. On the other hand, a man has got himself to blame if, after vegetatin' on a little Ogunquit farm nigh onto half a century, he can't show no assets wuth speakin' of.

"It ain't very often you see a feller ketched by the back of the neck, drug out into the public areny and crowned with success agin his will. They's lots of truth in a little piece I used to speak in school. It goes something like this:

They guv me advice and counsel in store,
Praised me and honored me more and more,
Said that I only should wait for a while,
Promised their paytronage too with a smile.

But with all their kindness and consideration,
I eartainly would have died of starvation,
Had they not come an excellunt man,
Who kindly to help me bravely began.

Good feller, he guv me the food that I et,
His kindness and care I shan't never forget.
But I can't embrace him though other folks can,
I am myself that excellunt man.

"You never helped yourself much, Deacon. You may have had the makin's of a big man in you—nobody knows. You can't blame yourself for not bein' a big man, but before you do such an awful sight of complainin', you ought to hire somebody to kick you over to Bald Head Cliff and back about sixteen times.

"I don't know nothin' about them folks that rid down the road jest now behind them four red hosses, but I don't believe they stole the hosses and wagon. I do believe that somebody owned the money to pay for that outfit in a way you wouldn't have hesitated to travel if you'd known enough. It don't follow that anybody that's got a higher brass than yours is a hoss thief. The chances is pooty strong in favor of the theory that both of 'em are worth that has roused your angry passions so, in a state that, like you, owns hosses, buggies and cows, and has no lay suits all the autumn the Lord guv him to swim with most all everything that has wings this way.

"If you were to walk over Deacon, what I thought was the worst thing you [illegible] wears that comes here from New York, Boston, and Philadelphy; you want a house with a lot of soft-bottomed chairs in it, and, most of all, jist now, you want four red horses and a kerridge with your coat of arms painted on both doors.

"It don't worry you none to think that you've spent your life sawin' wood, hoein' corn, and squashin' tater bugs; you don't feel no sorrer when you consider that you ain't done nothin' sence you was born that it will be wuth while puttin' on your gravestone. If you only had the money that some folks has, you'd be the happiest little Deacon in the world.

"It's jist the lack of spondulix that's upsot you, Deacon. That's what's filled your heart with hate and envy. It ain't no fit frame of mind for nobody to git into, least of all a Deacon of the Church. Instead of goin' about sayin', 'I'm a poor, lone, lorn Deacon, and everything that ain't lone and lorn goes contrairy with me,' you ought not to rest day nor night until you git that cussed sperit out of your system. If you can't do that you ain't fit to be the Deacon of no church in Ogunquit."

ROBERT W. WELCH.

Ogunquit, Aug. 22, 1901.

A Unique Bank.

As an example of economical administration in banks, probably unequaled in this country, the Broadway Savings Bank is unique. This bank has deposits of over $7,000,000, and has for years paid 2 per cent. semi-annually, or 4 per cent. annually. The affairs of the bank are conducted by only four employes. This bank is closely allied to the Broadway National Bank.

The Wily Plumber.

J Skinflint.

To I. Mendem, Dr.

12 feet 1 inch lead piping	$12
6 feet used in repairs	6
6 feet taken back to shop	6
Total 24 feet at $1 per foot	$24

Please remit.

What the National Consumers' League Has Done for Saleswomen.

THE utility of great organizations of women for the propagation of movements for specific reforms in varied lines has been illustrated in the history of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, organized as a union of clubs devoted almost exclusively to academic studies. The rapid spread of the work of the Consumers' League in the past two years has been very largely due to the fact that the general federation opened its platform and its programmes to it.

The federation devoted one evening meeting to the work of the league at its last biennial gathering in Milwaukee, and asked all delegates to report favorably to their clubs. As a result, for the past year requests for speakers and literature from clubs have poured into the office of the league, and demands for the labeled goods have come from all parts of the country.

The federation has also appointed Mrs. Florence Kelley Secretary of the league, as Chairman of its committee on industrial problems affecting women and children. Mrs. Kelley has just sent out to all clubs in the federation a suggestion as to a course of reading and a programme of practical investigation to be incorporated in the club programmes this Fall.

While the National Consumers' League employs itself exclusively with the consumption of women's white underwear carrying the league label, the local leagues concern themselves with local conditions which seem to most demand their attention. The Saturday half holidays for the employes of retail stores has been one of these.

The Consumers' League in Milwaukee was organized last Summer, just after the biennial gathering of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in that city. It speedily gained a membership of 300 and a tributary shopping list of 200, making 500 women pledged to further the interests of the league, and, in particular, to do no shopping on Saturday afternoons.

The league undertook at once to secure the Saturday half holiday through July and August, which was then not granted in any Milwaukee store. Sixty-two stores were visited and the managers talked into compliance. As a result the Saturday half holiday became general in Milwaukee.

The number of employes, largely women, benefited by this, may be calculated from the fact that from three stores alone 2,000 were released. The result was largely due to the President, Mrs. Guy Darrell Berry, a woman of wealth, high social position, and charming personality. She personally visited almost every store, some several times.

This Summer the Consumers' Leagues in Cleveland, Jersey City, and Grand Rapids all tried to follow the example of the Milwaukee league. In Cleveland the women circulated petitions and got seventy-five ministers to preach on one Sunday on the evils of Saturday afternoon and evening shopping. In Grand Rapids they interested the local press, the ministers, and the trades unions, and printed the names of 5,000 women who pledged themselves to do no shopping after noon on Saturday. In all three cities they have been unsuccessful, but intend to prolong the effort until their end is attained.

In Massachusetts the Consumers' League secured the law requiring the Saturday half holiday, which should be the object of every league. In New York, however, the same end is attained by custom. When the Consumers' League began its work in this city, ten years ago, the half-holiday was unknown. Now it is general in stores of all classes, except the smallest.

The history of the New York league is instructive, showing as it does the possible results of ten years of continuous effort. It was the pioneer, beginning its existence in a very humble way in a small room in Clinton Place. Its influence has spread, until now there are thirty leagues in eleven different States. Two years ago, at the call of the New York league, delegates came together and organized the National League.

At the time it was organized one of the leading lay [illegible] that it would not last a year. It has established the famous "White List," which contains the names of those stores which conform to the league standard of a "fair house," in respect to sanitation, [illegible] hours of labor, compensation for overtime, Saturday half holidays in Summer, legal holidays through the year, observation of the law as to seats for saleswomen, and the provision of proper lunch and retiring rooms, conforming with the sanitary law.

The league prints and circulates the names of the houses conforming to this standard. The list "boycotts" no one; it "blacklists" no one; it complains of no one. It simply mentions all those stores which come up to its standard.

This method has had a potent effect on not only the business sense but the pride of proprietors. One after another they have met the requirements which would place their names upon the list, and where, ten years ago, Mrs. Frederick Nathan and her aides were obliged to plead for permission to investigate a store, during the past year three well-known firms have written the league to invite investigation with a view to the placing of their names upon the "White List."

Directly or indirectly from the influence of the league have come the laws providing for one seat to every three saleswomen, prohibiting the employment of all children under fourteen years of age, requiring that all children under sixteen shall have health and school certificates, and providing that females under twenty-one shall work not more than ten hours a day or sixty hours a week, excepting during the Christmas season from Dec. 15 to Jan. 1.

The more desirable conditions indicated in this résumé prevail very generally in the better class of stores, though, of couse, in some districts there are stores where the girls work eighty or ninety hours a week, and where many of them are undoubtedly minors. The late delivery of dressmakers and milliners, and the frightfully long hours of employes in the packing and delivery departments of stores during busy seasons, are also among the things which have engaged the attention of the league.

Features of the work done by the New York League appear in the work of all the other leagues. In Massachusetts the league finds almost every requirement of the standard embodied in law. It has therefore devoted most of its energies to creating the demand for the label of the National League, and has induced all the leading merchants of the State, as well as many of the second and third class, to carry the label.

The Michigan league is young, and its work has been mainly educational. But during the past Winter it had the triumph of securing the passage of a law requiring the appointment of a woman Factory Inspector. The New Jersey league during the past Winter circulated very widely a petition for such an appointment and forwarded it to Gov. Voorhees, who did not comply with its request.

The leagues at Cleveland and Cincinnati have carried on a good deal of educational agitation concerning the cruelties to the employes in the shops of Christmas shopping. The Oshkosh league, within six months after its formation last November, secured a membership of eighty women pledged to buy the labeled goods, and induced three leading merchants to place the goods upon their counters.

The Illinois league of 1,200 members agitated last Winter concerning Christmas shopping, and for the introduction of the labeled goods into the Chicago stores. It also co-operated very successfully with the journeyman tailors of Chicago in their effort to obtain workshops, and thus eliminate home work.

The college women of the country have sympathized with the objects of the league in a marked degree. The leagues of Illinois and Minnesota were organized by the collegiate alumnae. The latter body has kept Mrs. Kelley, Chairman of its Committee on the Teaching of Economics in Schools and Colleges, and has given a session on its annual programme to the league. In Wellesley and Vassar Colleges there are active leagues, from which women go out in every graduating class to form nuclei in many centres. The National Council of Jewish Women and the Mothers' Congress welcome the league speakers to their platforms and co-operate in other ways.

In ways like this it is that the great modern organizations of women are trying to educate the purchasing public in behalf of their sisters in the industrial world, and to give expression to the principle that the purchaser is responsible for the conditions under which goods are made and distributed.

The Navy in the Nineteenth Century

"NEXT to that of its industrial achievements, the naval history of the United States has been its most brilliant record." So says Henry Gannett, the Chief Geographer of the Geological Survey, in his admirable work on "The Building of a Nation," and his statement is well substantiated by the maritime chronicles of the last hundred years.

At the time of Jefferson's inauguration in 1801 the foreign trade of the United States gave little promise of the great proportions it was afterward to attain, and the navy consisted of but fifteen warships, ranging in size from the forty-four-gun frigate Constitution to the twelve-gun schooner Enterprise; yet so admirable was the handling of our few warships, and so successful were their numerous encounters with enemies of every race, that, in spite of the war of 1812, against the most powerful maritime nation in the world, and, notwithstanding the attacks upon our merchant marine by the Barbary corsairs, the pirates of the East and West Indies, and the savage natives of the South Sea Islands, the year 1820 found the foreign trade of the United States surpassing that of every other nation.

The warships of the United States in the closing year of the eighteenth century were not only few in number, but new, little tried, and manned by crews that, however courageous and skilled in seamanship, were usually composed of riflemen from the backwoods and of untrained merchant sailors who were not held together by that rigid discipline which is a vital necessity among the men of a fighting ship. To be sure, some practice in ship drill and the handling of great guns had been obtained in the intermittent war against France which was begun in 1798, and the rough handling given to the forty-gun frigate La Vengeance by the thirty-six-gun frigate Constellation reflected great credit upon the American service. However, when, in the same year, the American 36-gun frigate Boston captured the French twenty-four-gun corvette Berceau, and found that, after a running fight of twenty-two hours and the expenditure of seven hundred cannon shot and twenty-one hundred musket shot, only twenty-one Frenchmen had been put out of action, the general efficiency of the Boston's crew seemed open to comment.

Peace was signed with France in February, 1801. On the 20th of May in the same year Commodore Dale, commanding a "Squadron of Observation," consisting of the frigates President, Philadelphia, and Essex, and the schooner Enterprise, was ordered to the Mediterranean. This squadron was to "observe" the actions of the Bashaw of Tripoli and the Bey of Algiers, who had become increasingly arrogant and offensive in regard to the tribute at that time paid them by the United States for the protection of their merchantmen when cruising "down along the coast of the high Barbaree." That this tribute should have been paid at all, even by so young and struggling a country as the United States, thousands of miles away from the scenes of the atrocious operations of the Barbary corsairs, seems remarkable enough; how amazing it is, then, that great nations like England, France, and Spain, whose powerful navies continually patrolled the very coast of the piratical countries, should have meekly united in paying tribute to these murderous buccaneers, instead of blowing them and their insolent pretensions into the Desert of Sahara.

Dale's vessels arrived at Gibraltar on the 1st of July, and, being the first American squadron to enter Mediterranean waters, created much interested comment among the naval officers of the foreign fleets. The younger Englishmen were disposed to be somewhat contemptuous in their criticism of the Yankee ships and sailors, but Admiral Nelson, after critically watching the manoeuvres of Dale's squadron, remarked to one of his officers: "There is in the handling of these transatlantic ships a nucleus of trouble for the navy of Great Britain."

Notwithstanding the friendly attitude of the various authorities, some of the foreigners on the Mediterranean station took it upon themselves to try the mettle of the American officers, and the latter had several opportunities to uphold the honor of the flag in personal encounters. For instance, shortly after the arrival of the Essex at Barcelona her commander, Capt. Bainbridge, while returning from the city one night, was grossly insulted by the Captain of the Spanish guard boat, which was anchored down the harbor. With vulgar and abusive language the Spaniard ordered the Yankee Captain's gig to pull alongside, and when no attention was paid to this piece of insolence several shots were fired. The next night a ship's boat in charge of Lieut. Stephen Decatur was treated in the same manner. The following morning Decatur boarded the Spaniard and inquired for her commander, only to be told that that officer was ashore. "Well, then," said the American, "tell him when he returns that Lieut. Decatur of the frigate Essex pronounces him a cowardly scoundrel, and will cut his ears off at the first meeting." This ultimatum brought not only an ample apology from the offending officer, but an order from the King of Spain that the officials of every Spanish port should treat all officers of the United States with courtesy and respect, and "more particularly those of the American frigate Essex."

While the Yankee squadron was detained at Malta by foul weather the second of these personal encounters took place. Midshipman Joseph Bainbridge was in the lobby of a theatre one evening with a party of messmates. A young British officer, Secretary to the Governor of the island, remarked contemptuously, "These Yankees will never stand the smell of powder," and followed this up by brushing rudely against young Bainbridge, who promptly retaliated with a knock-down blow. A duel followed, the conditions being navy pistols at four paces. At the second fire the Englishman fell dead.

Before the arrival of Dale's squadron at Gibraltar the Bashaw of Tripoli had cut down the American flagstaff and declared war, and the Bey of Algiers, the Emperor of Morocco, and the Bey of Tunis seemed about to follow his example. These latter were soon overawed by the American squadron, which, reinforced by four frigates and a corvette, proceeded then to the blockade of the Tripolitan capital. This city was fortified, protected by numerous gunboats, and garrisoned by 20,000 men, but the Yankee tars sank or captured most of the gunboats, battered the forts, and demoralized the Mussulman defenders so greatly that when a few thousand disaffected natives were persuaded to march under American leadership to assault the shore side of the forts victory was soon assured. On the 27th of April, 1805, the American flag floated for the first time over a fortress of the Old World, and on the 3d of June the Bashaw signed a treaty relinquishing all future claim to tribute from the United States.

During the war the Americans had sustained but one important loss, that of the frigate Philadelphia, which vessel ran ashore on the reef of Kalinsa, at the mouth of the harbor, and was captured by a swarm of pirate gunboats. The frigate was taken up close under the principal fortress and moored athwart the channel, with her guns pointing down the harbor. On the night of Feb. 16, under cover of darkness, Lieut. Decatur, with seventy-five men in the captured Ketch Mastico, ran the batteries, boarded the Philadelphia, and destroyed her by fire, an exploit that Lord Nelson, then commanding the British fleet before Toulon, characterized as "the most bold and daring act of the age."

Ignorant of the rough treatment that had been given to his fellow regent the Bashaw of Tripoli, the Bey of Tunis took what he imagined to be a favorable movement for a little bluster on his own account. He accordingly informed the American Consul at his capital that, unless a Tunisian corsair, which had been captured while attempting to run the blockade, was immediately returned, he would declare war. Shortly afterward Capt. Rodgers, with thirteen ships of war, appeared off Tunis, and informed the Bey that he would give him just thirty-six hours in which to answer to the terms of peace proposed by the Americans. The result was the most honorable treaty that any power had ever obtained from a Barbary State.

So, with their small navy, the Americans freed themselves from all further annoyance by the piratical Mussulmans under whose insolent tyranny the great nations of Europe continued to suffer for years. But this was not the only result of the Americans' resolute resistance to the aggressions of Barbary; four years of active service on a foreign coast had improved the discipline of the navy, brought Yankee gunnery to a high state of efficiency, and prepared naval personnel for the mighty struggle that was to come.

When war was declared against England in 1812 the Americans had seventeen ships, against 1,048 belonging to the British; 442 guns, against 27,800, and 5,025 seamen, against 151,572. At the outbreak of war the English had on the station from Halifax to the West Indies seven times the armament of the whole American navy, and, in addition to this superiority of force, possessed at Halifax, Bermuda, and in the West Indies naval ports which were fitted with arsenals, hospitals, and dockyards; the Americans had not a single navy yard worthy of the name, and did not own a dock. At the same time, the British Navy was at the height of its glory; it had fought all of the great maritime nations of the world, and in two hundred actions between single ships had been defeated but five times. On the other hand, the American Navy was but little tried, the sailors were mostly accustomed to plains and mountains rather than to lofty rigging and tumbling seas, and the Yankee ships were daring experiments, as regards construction and armament, experiments that the English declared contemptuously were foredoomed to disaster. When Capt. Carden of the King's ship Macedonian was dining with Capt. Decatur of the American frigate United States, shortly before the war, the Briton pointed out the superiority, ship for ship, of his own navy; criticised the American vessels for their ridiculous armament, and wound up by saying: "Besides, Decatur, though your ships may be good enough and you are a clever lot of fellows, what practice have you had in war? There's the rub!"

Yet in the short war of 1812 the British received fifteen defeats out of eighteen single-ship actions, and the Americans captured over fifteen hundred English merchant vessels and took prisoner twenty thousand English seamen! From the time of the destruction of his Majesty's ship Guerriere by the United States ship Constitution, in 1812, to the sinking of his Majesty's ship Avon by the United States ship Wasp, in 1814, the prowess of the Yankee tar amazed the world. His gunnery and seamanship won the admiration of the English themselves, and toward the close of the war the English admitted the superiority of American shipbuilders by constructing a frigate exactly on the lines of the American forty-four-gun ships—vessels which they had previously ridiculed as being "bundles of pine boards with a gridiron flag floating over them."

Referring to the treaty of peace which had just been signed at Ghent, The London Times of Dec. 30, 1814, says: "We have retired from the combat with the stripes yet bleeding upon our backs. Even yet, however, if we could but close the war with some great naval triumph, the reputation of maritime greatness might be partially restored. But to say that it has not hitherto suffered in the estimation of all Europe, and, what is worse, of America herself, is to belie common sense and universal experience. 'Two or three of our ships have struck to a force vastly inferior!' No, not two or three, but many on the ocean, and whole squadrons on the lakes, and the numbers are to be viewed with relation to the comparative magnitude of the two navies. Scarcely is there an American ship of war which has not to boast a victory over the British flag; scarcely one British ship in thirty or forty that has beaten an American. With the bravest seamen and the most powerful navy in the world we retire from the contest when the balance of defeat is so heavily against us."

Scarcely had America brought to a successful conclusion this naval war against the "Mistress of the Seas" when another Yankee fleet was prepared for service against the Barbary States. The Dey of Algiers, learning of the war against England, and presuming that the immense navy of that power would speedily exterminate the few warships of the United States, resumed his impudent bluster and pretensions, ordered the American Consul from his capital, and sent out his corsairs to prey upon American commerce. Tripoli and Tunis joined the Dey in hostile actions, and on May 20, 1815, a squadron, under Stephen Decatur, sailed from New York for the Mediterranean. The squadron consisted of ten vessels, carrying 210 guns, and was directed primarily against the Algerian Navy of twelve vessels and 360 guns. Sixteen days after the Americans' arrival in the Mediterranean two Algerian cruisers had been captured and the rest threatened by a close blockade of the harbor of Algiers. On June 30, 1815, the terrified Dey—"Omar the Terrible"—signed a most humiliating treaty of peace under the guns of the Yankee fleet. It needed only Decatur's appearance before Tunis and Tripoli to bring the Bey and the Bashaw to an equal state of submission.

From now on to the Mexican war of 1846 the navy was principally employed in the suppression of piracy and the slave trade. In 1821 piracy became general in the West Indies, and a large force of frigates and smaller vessels was kept in the Spanish Main and vicinity. So prompt and salutary was the treatment of the buccaneers by this force that by 1825 few cases of piracy were reported from West Indian waters. In 1824 an officer of Capt. Porter, then commanding a squadron in the West Indies, was arrested at Foxardo, a fortified town on the Island of Porto Rico. Porter promptly landed, spiked the guns of the battery, and was only prevented from bombarding the town by the prompt release of Lieut. Platt and an ample apology for the indignities laid upon that officer.

In 1825 the Erie, an eighteen-gun sloop-of-war, commanded by Capt. Daniel Turner, touched at the French island of St. Bartholomew—how French to perpetuate the name!—and met there the Federal, a privateer belonging to Buenos Ayres. Learning that this vessel had recently captured an American merchantman, Turner denounced her to the French authorities as a pirate, and demanded her surrender. This was refused, and the Federal ran up the harbor to the protection of a powerful battery. On a dark night shortly afterward she was cut out by a boat party, led by Lieut. Josiah Tattnall, brought down the harbor under a heavy fire from the forts and sent as a prize to Pensacola. Four years afterward this same Tattnall, one of the most distinguished officers of the service, commanding the schooner Grampus, learned that the Mexican war schooner Montezuma had seized and plundered an American merchantman. Tattnall met the offending vessel off Tampico, and fought and captured her within sight of the forts. Learning that an American ship laden with a large sum of silver was detained by some pretext in the Mexican port, Tattnall headed another boat attack and brought her off successfully.

The American Navy did not, however, confine to its own coasts the exhibition of its solid excellence, and a pure bit of Yankee humor created gayety among the Mediterranean nations shortly after the rebuke administered to Barbary in 1815.

Naples, then an independent kingdom, had taken advantage of America's preoccupation with England to seize and confiscate a number of American vessels, and in 1815 Commodore "Dan" Patterson was ordered to co-operate with the American Consul in collecting an indemnity of $2,000,000.

The English had circulated the report that the American Navy had been practically destroyed in the War of 1812, and that by the terms of the treaty of Ghent they were allowed to build no more ships of the line, so when Patterson sailed into the beautiful harbor with the forty-four-gun frigate Brandywine his demand was not only haughtily rejected, but his own ship was threatened with capture. Patterson said nothing further, but apparently accepted the inevitable with meek resignation. The next day the forty-four-gun frigate United States blew majestically into the bay and let go her anchor just astern of the flagship. Two days afterward the thirty-six-gun frigate Concord slipped into the harbor and moored head and stern alongside her consorts.

All this time a suave reserve was maintained between the officers of the ships and the authorities of the town.

Two days after the Concord arrived the corvette John Adams appeared in the port and flaunted her gay colors against the haze of Vesuvius. Still the scornful indifference of the Neapolitans was maintained, but a languid interest was aroused by the arrival next week of a couple of eighteen-gun corvettes, which took the station assigned to them by signal from Patterson's flagship.

When, however, the seventy-four-gun ship of the line Independence sailed ponderously up the harbor and anchored as close under the batteries as her draught would permit the Neapolitan authorities scrambled off to the Commodore as fast as the shore boats could carry them and exhausted all the vowels of the Italian tongue in their promises to be good.

The incident reminds one of the occasion when the Captain of a small Yankee privateer ran up to a British seventy-four, under the impression that she was an East Indiaman, and hailed her to surrender; when, however, the Englishman slowly wore around and disclosed his tiers of guns, the Yankee skipper stepped to the rail, politely removed his cap, and remarked: "Oh, very well, Sir; if you won't surrender I will."

This was only one of many incidents where the American naval commanders were called upon to uphold the honor of the flag in time of peace. Perhaps the most famous of these occurred in 1853, when Capt. Ingraham of the sloop-of-war St. Louis was anchored in the harbor of Smyrna, near an Austrian vessel, the Hussar, vastly his superior in force. Learning that Martin Koszta, an Austrian who had spent years in America and taken out his first papers with a view to becoming a citizen of this country, was made prisoner by the Hussar while visiting Smyrna, Ingraham demanded his immediate release. An unsatisfactory answer being given, the American commander cleared ship for action, and announced that he would open fire if the prisoner was not released by 4 o'clock that afternoon. Before the hour designated the Austrian yielded the point.

A year after this incident the first trouble occurred between China and the United States. On the arrival at Shanghai of Capt. Kelly in the sloop Plymouth he was informed that foreign residents were being annoyed by a body of Chinese soldiers encamped near the town. Kelly went to the Chinese Governor and demanded the immediate removal of the offenders. The Governor replied that he had no authority over them.

"Very well," said Kelly; "then I'll attend to the matter myself."

"You may have some difficulty," replied the Governor, with a bland smile, "in chastising a body of 20,000 imperial troops, who hold a fortified position."

Nevertheless, at 4 o'clock the next day Kelly, with about 400 English and American seamen, attacked the camp and drove its occupants howling into the interior.

In February, 1831, the natives of Qualla Baitoo made a treacherous attack on the American merchant vessel Friendship, killed some of her crew, and captured the vessel. She was rescued the next day by the crews of three American trading vessels, and the following year the Malays were terribly punished by a landing party from the forty-four-gun frigate Potomac, Capt. John Downes. Long before this the activity of the English and American navies had practically stamped out piracy and the slave trade on the West African Coast.

During the war of 1846 with Mexico the navy sent landing parties on several occasions to act as infantry separately or in connection with the army, and materially aided the American cause by capturing Los Angeles, after marching far inland and defeating a superior force at the battle of San Gabriel. In this war the navy captured Guaymas, Mazatlan, Frontera, and Tabasco unaided, and after a heavy bombardment captured Vera Cruz with the assistance of Gen. Scott's forces. In this last battle shell guns were used by the navy for the first time.

Peace having been concluded with Mexico, the navy turned its attention to other things, and in 1854 Commodore M. C. Perry, commanding a strong squadron, appeared in the waters of Japan and concluded a most advantageous treaty with that hitherto isolated nation. Nine years afterward, being attacked in the Straits of Shimonoseki by a Japanese force of seven batteries and three warships, mounting in all 48 guns, Capt. McDougal, in the 6-gun corvette Wyoming, beat them off by sinking two of the ships, disabling another, and destroying one of the batteries. The Wyoming came out of the fight practically unscathed.

On the same station shortly before this, Capt. Tattnall, in the chartered steamer Toey-Wan, attempted to proceed to Peking for the purpose of carrying on negotiations with the Chinese Government. War was being waged against China at that time by France and England, and on his

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arrival at the mouth of the Pei-Ho, Tattnall found a battle in progress between the river forts and the allied squadrons. The English, with a few ships, had succeeded in getting close under the batteries, while the French and the British reserve were unable to get up to their assistance, owing to the velocity of the ebb tide.

The English commander, Capt. Sir James Hope, had two vessels sunk under him, and the third ship bearing his flag was in serious peril.

Observing this predicament, Tattnall took occasion to pay Hope an official visit, in the meantime sending the Toey-Wan down the river to tow up the reserves. Just as the American gig came alongside Hope's flagship she was stove in, and the coxswain killed by a solid shot from the shore, but the remainder of the boat's crew assisted the English in handling their guns until the Toey-Wan came up with reinforcements. On being criticised for his breach of neutrality, Tattnall responded with his famous utterance, "Blood is thicker than water, and I cannot stand by and see men of my race massacred by barbarians."

The services of the navy in the wars of '61 and '98 are too well known to dwell upon, but the most careless student of history must understand what would have been the result to this country if Farragut had been defeated at Mobile Bay or New Orleans, or had Sampson's squadron been destroyed at Santiago.

Some marked act of individual heroism has distinguished the navy in each of our wars. In 1776 we have Paul Jones in a sinking ship capturing his apparent victor; in the war with France we look back upon the pathetic gallantry of Midshipman Jarvis; in the attack on Tripoli there is the desperate exploit of Decatur; in 1846 Haywood's heroic defense of his little post at San José; in 1861 Cushing's wonderful feat of destroying the Albemarle and in 1898 Hobson's venture with the Merrimac.

"Pax, neque tam bellum, victorias habet," and it is not alone as a belligerent force that the navy has distinguished itself. The service has stood pre-eminent in explorations of a scientific character, and the maps and charts of our Hydrographic and Geodetic Survey offices are famous the world over for their admirable accuracy.

Despite the deplorable tendency to neglect the navy after each of our wars, the steady attention which has been paid to this most valuable service in the last few years brought us in the closing year of the last century to the fourth rank among naval powers. Our flag is seen on every sea, and our vessels from the mighty battle-ship to the tiny gunboat are incomparable in their respective classes, but our present sea-power lies not so much in roaring cannon and walls of steel as in the glorious traditions of our naval service and the indomitable American manhood which stands behind the guns.

ROWAN STEVENS.

Language of the Ballet.

IT HAS been scientifically asserted that in the ear not in the tongue lies the reason of the successful pronunciation of the words of a language. Therefore a musical ear, capable of making finest sound distinctions, is essential to the linguist.

The linguistic feats of the ballet now in training under Albertieri up at the Metropolitan Opera House would seem to signify that music and the ballet haven't much in common.

One day last week, after a hot and irritating session, Albertieri got a figure properly formed, wiped the sweat from his brow, stood back beside the piano, and said to the girls lined up in front of him:

"Now, when I say 'Go,' you pirouette. Compreenez? Understand?" and a looker-on said under his breath, "Catch on?"

The ballet nodded as one girl. They compreenezed; they understood; they caught on.

"U-u-m-m-m-m, go!" called out Albertieri. Not one went. All stood marking time. Albertieri banged the piano viciously.

"Encore! Again!" sotto voce from the man on the side. All came again to attention.

"Now," said Albertieri. "U-u-u-m-m-m, go!" shouted the balletmaster. The ballet never moved, but continued to mark time. Albertieri wiped his face and swore in Italian and kicked at the leg of the piano.

"Encore! Again!" he shouted. They formed again, and Albertieri stood back almost too hot to live. "U-u-u-m-m-m, go!" he fairly shrieked. The ballet marked time.

Albertieri suspended proceedings and sat down on the table. He looked the aggregation over. After a moment he said:

"Say, what you call it when you mean to —to—move—to—to—act—to—to—do zis?" and he stood a minute before them, then pirouetted.

"Why," said a yellow-haired fairy of the ballet, "you say 'Gauw.'"

"Oh!" shouted the poor man wildly waving his arms in delight at having discovered a road to the minds assembled. "Gouw! gouw! gouw!"—and they went.

A Difference of Meaning.

The literalness of some of our shopkeepers was aptly illustrated the other day, when a small party of young folks entered an up-town confectioner's shop and called for three plates of ice cream. The courteous proprietor, after taking their orders, begged to know "would the ladies and gentlemen have French or American cream."

"What's the difference?" asked one of the party.

"Only about 3 cents a plate, sir," came the suitable reply.

Collection of Customs

How it is done. Vagaries of the System as to Passengers, Inspection of Freight, Express and Mail Packages.

WHEN it is recollected that the main financial dependence of this Government rests upon the revenues derived from its tariff upon imported merchandise, the importance of the mechanism by which those duties are levied and collected will be realized. And as great care is exercised to accurately appraise the goods upon which imposts are levied, even greater care is exercised to make sure that no merchandise shall be imported which does not pay its proper duty.

Veteran Custom House Inspectors at work in this port still remember how, as far back as thirty years ago, there was dumped from an unpretentious barge at a cement station up on the Harlem River some twenty-five barrels, dirty and hard worn, apparently destined for just the dirty place they were being landed at. Some of the barrels did contain something quite as heavy as cement—dirt, perhaps. It had all been imported, however, and an Inspector had to examine the material, at least to the extent of counting the barrels, for one would have taken for granted that this really was cement.

This collector, however, happened to tilt one barrel over on its side. It wasn't so heavy. "No cement in there," he mused. When the barrel was opened it was found to contain bolts of the finest silk. Other barrels had the same contents. There was no name upon any of the barrels, and the would-be smuggler was never apprehended.

That was a long time ago, when the modern development of Custom House methods is called to mind. But attempts at smuggling have gone on during all the history of this Nation, especially during the last quarter of a century, and the vigilance of detectives in many different countries has been necessary to prevent some of the frauds projected.

More than five thousand ships come into New York harbor during the course of every twelvemonth. These ships anchor at docks in Jersey City, New York, Brooklyn, Long Island City, Hoboken, Elizabethport, and on Staten Island, in some cases going up through Hell Gate to some Sound anchorage. It would seem to be a very elusive sort of quest to keep track of all these vessels and insure the due examination of the cargoes on each one of them, but the United States Government has studied this problem, and the resources of the Naval, War, and Treasury Departments are exercised in carrying out the laws.

Let the story of a passenger ship's entry into the harbor first be told. Almost before a vessel has caught sight of the American shore as she heads toward New York harbor, the watchful signal men on towers at Fire Island or Sandy Hook have with their telescopes "picked her up" just over the horizon, and immediately telegraphed their observation to the Health Officer's station at Port Wadsworth, on Staten Island, and to the Barge Office on Manhattan Island, where the revenue collectors make their rendezvous.

A coterie of "Deputy Assistant Inspectors" has already been detailed to meet this particular ship by the officer in charge representing the Surveyor of the Port. Advices have reached the Custom House from the foreign port of the exact number of passengers on the steamer, and their classification.

Two blanks are then prepared for each passenger, numbered and to correspond with one another, respectively. With these blanks the Inspectors board a little white tugboat, called a "revenue cutter," and go down the bay to meet the ship just as soon as the Health Officer has boarded her and certified that she is in a healthy condition.

At the head of the "Deputy Assistant Inspectors" is a "boarding officer," who goes aboard first to examine the ship's papers. Every ship must carry papers certifying the name of the owner, the port from which she sails and to which she is destined, the name of the commanding officer, and a list of the cargo. This list of the cargo is called the "manifest," and the boarding officer examines two copies which must have been made, to see that they correspond, takes one of them with him, signs the other, and leaves it with the ship. All of this for future reference.

But the Inspectors have now come aboard and they pass a little circular among the passengers telling them of the essential features of the tariff laws of the United States. The passengers are admonished to make a statement to the Inspector of everything outside of necessary wearing apparel that had been purchased abroad.

Each passenger receives a blank form of "declaration," on which he is supposed to enter the list of these goods. Having entered them, if in fact he enters anything, he signs the declaration, swears to its accuracy, and then receives the corresponding blank to show to the chief inspector when all of his baggage has been landed on the dock and is ready for examination.

And, it is safe to say right here, according to many of the oldest Inspectors in this port, that more perjury is committed in the making out of these declarations than is the case in any other place where the American citizen comes into legal contact with any branch of his Government. Reputable citizens will swear that they have nothing except necessary belongings, when, as a matter of fact, their trunks are laden with purchases made in Europe.

Excuse is made oftentimes that it makes no difference what sort of a declaration is made, an examination will be made of the baggage anyway. Many well-meaning people deliberately declare some small article or articles, while in their baggage will be dutiable goods of very much greater value.

There is no greater travesty in the American Government, the Inspectors who have been with the Custom House longest think, than this declaration and the closely following examination of baggage. It is a temptation to perjury for every passenger on every ship that enters this port. It has been suggested that when the declarations are passed around passengers should decline to make any entry upon them, simply saying, "You are going to examine my baggage anyway, so what is the use of my declaring anything?" But if a passenger does this the authorities will refuse to allow the baggage to be landed or examined. The Government requires that this declaration be made, and passengers must make it.

When a passenger's baggage has all been taken upon the pier, he takes his ticket for an Inspector, one who is assigned to him by an officer in charge of the work. This Inspector, with the declaration in his hand, then proceeds to open the trunks and parcels of the passenger, and to see in how far the declaration and the reality correspond.

Oftentimes there is no correspondence at all. Trunks are found to be full of dutiable goods. If the would-be smuggler—for that is just what he is—is a reputable citizen, the Inspector generally passes over everything that is not declared. He always passes over many things that are obviously dutiable and which have not been declared.

It is this examination of the baggage after its contents have been sworn to that puzzles most foreigners who come to this country with the idea that this is essentially a free Government, and that the Statue of Liberty which they see in the harbor is typical of all things American. It seems to them an indignity that after they have sworn to their possessions investigation should be made to see whether they have perjured themselves or not. And Inspectors say that more foreigners tell the truth about their baggage than do Americans.

The well-to-do foreign tourist coming to the United States encounters what he considers this barbarous custom of prying into the secret belongings of retiring, shrinking citizens. The immigrant, seeking a land of freedom, is amazed when he sees that before he can really breathe the air of this free land he must pass through iron bars and cages that resemble nothing so much as a prison. But the Treasury Department, which has most of this work in hand, must see that the laws are obeyed, and these are the methods taken to do it.

When during an inspection of a passenger's baggage the Inspector—if he is entirely conscientious—finds some article that he knows is dutiable, but which has not been declared, although no effort has been made to conceal it, he summons an appraiser, who sets a value to it, and the passenger is allowed to pay the duty and go on his way. The Custom House reserves the right to seize any goods thus found, however, and the passenger is liable to arrest and imprisonment for making a false declaration.

Only in flagrant cases, however, does the department take advantage of its liberty to seize goods not declared. Of course, when a woman calmly walks aboard the dock carrying a hand satchel with some $30,000 worth of diamonds in it, and has said nothing to the Inspectors about them, those diamonds are likely to remain in the safe of the appraiser's stores for some time to come, or at least until the United States courts have passed upon the question.

A decision was made only last week by the United States Court of Appeals to the effect that in seizing goods it is not necessary to prove that there was an attempt to defraud. If the law is not obeyed the goods can be seized. If a passenger is in doubt about the dutiability of a certain article it is his duty to interrogate the customs officer.

While the passenger's baggage is being examined on the pier detectives dressed in citizen's clothes are here and there watching the passengers. These detectives have perhaps been notified from Scotland Yard that a certain person is bringing over a large amount of jewelry. The baggage carried by many a passenger is known in the Custom House here for days before he arrives. If he declares it, all well and good. He never knows of the foreknowledge of the customs officials, but if he doesn't declare it he is pretty apt to get into trouble.

This Government maintains a regular secret service in foreign countries to assist in the proper collection of its tariff duties here. The detectives on the pier not only look out for cases upon which they have been "tipped," but they also closely observe the demeanor of tourists on the dock. If a man is unusually nervous he is likely to be examined pretty closely, while the hardened sneak thief who displays plenty of nonchalance is likely to pass unnoticed.

But custom Inspectors will tell you that when a man is trying to smuggle it is like the murderer's secret—"it will out." There are some detectives in the service of the Government at this port who have ability, their friends say, to detect diamonds in the inside leaf of a man's shoe. Certainly they have been known, without any apparent reason, to search men and find diamonds secreted in a belt tied around the waist next to the body. They have detected valuables in all sorts of out-of-the-way places, and it is very seldom that these unusual searches are made that something of a fraudulent character is not disclosed.

In fact, it can be stated with almost entire accuracy that scarcely a person comes into this port who would not have some of his goods seized if the Custom House was absolutely rigid in the enforcement of its laws. When it is recalled that thousands of passengers land from steamers here almost every week in the year, every one of them carrying dutiable articles purchased abroad, the travesty of the present system is seen in the paltry collections of not much more than $300,000 of duty during the last fiscal year at this the largest port by far in the country.

In this port there are about 350 Inspectors, and each one of them is paid $4 a day for his work. The Inspectors need to know only in a general way what is dutiable. It can be safely said that nearly all manufactured goods are dutiable, so the Inspector's job is easy from this point of view, if he discharges it properly. When he has picked out the dutiable goods from the passenger's baggage, appraisers are summoned, and they fix the value of the goods. There are appraisers for each separate class of goods, and they must be experts. When the value has been set the duty must be paid then and there or the goods will be removed to the appraiser's store—large storage warehouses where unclaimed imports are kept.

It would be a dangerous thing to try to bribe an Inspector to allow baggage to pass through free of duty. Very few Inspectors are inclined to make trouble for passengers, for the Custom House virtually condones a certain amount of perjury and disobedience of the laws on the part of travelers. Inspectors will oftentimes wink at obvious violations of the regulations, and yet they would spurn any gift that was offered them for the service. It is simply an anomalous condition of affairs—a condition which the United States enjoys to itself.

After the passengers are out of the way the freight carried by the steamship is examined. This freight is usually forwarded by European express companies, who consign it to an American company. This American company has deposited a bond with the Government and is allowed to take goods out, after they have been examined and appraised, and forward them to their destination in this country, there to collect the duty and turn it over to the Government. Dutiable articles coming by mail are forwarded by the Post Office and the duty collected by the Postmaster before delivering the goods.

It would seem to be an easy thing for smuggling to be done by the officers or crew of a vessel. They do not go ashore as soon as the vessel is landed, and could probably get articles off the vessel a few days after the ship has landed without difficulty. They are deterred, however, by the very strenuous provision that any ship whose crew is caught in the effort to smuggle can be confiscated to the Government. No ships have up to date been confiscated on this score.

Every freight vessel that enters the harbor is sighted and signaled to the customs officials just as are the passenger ships. The revenue cutter goes out to meet these boats and puts an Inspector aboard, after the manifest has been examined. This Inspector goes to the dock with the boat, and if she does not dock at once, he sees to it that nothing is landed until the cargo has been examined.

The ship's goods are examined under the manifest the boarding officer takes a duplicate of. The cargo must correspond exactly with this manifest, else there are penalties. There are a number of Inspectors on the docks and they examine the parcels after they are taken from the ship's hold, and select typical ones for further examination. Smuggling is theoretically easy through the means of freight boxes, but one never knows which parcel will be selected for examination.

The parcels regarded as typical are taken to the appraiser's stores and an assay, so to speak, is made of them. The similar packages are appraised after the value of this one. This is the case with heavy staple goods. Any fancy articles are ordinarily examined more minutely and with greater care.

Not only is this examination of the cargo made when the ship lands, but watchmen are kept around the docks at all times, and every package that comes off must have the seal of the Inspector. The greatest possible vigilance is manifested in all of this.

The customs officials are also instructed to assist in the enforcement of the immigration laws. Most immigrants come by steerage, and they are examined separately at the immigrants' station on Ellis Island in this port, but many of them try to get ashore by the first cabin exit. Inspectors are on the lookout for them, and any case that is in the least degree suspicious is inquired into.

The regulations enforced at the Port of New York apply at all ports in the country. Every vessel landing must be accounted for. The Government has customs officials stationed at every place where it is possible to land, and at places where it is not possible for a vessel to reach her dock there are often lighthouses or some other protective force to prevent the entry of goods into the country from small boats laden a short distance from the shore. It may be said that virtually the whole shore line and frontier line of this Nation is policed, and every immigrant and every dutiable article that seeks entrance must pass through the Government's court of inquiry.

The Massive Sea Wall Which Will Encompass Manhattan

COSTING nearly as much per running foot as the rapid transit tunnel, and often presenting more perplexing engineering problems than the latter work, the massive sea wall, which the Department of Docks and Ferries is building at many points along the North, East, and Harlem Rivers, and with which it is planned ultimately to encompass the whole of Manhattan Island, is probably more or less unknown to the great majority of New Yorkers.

The wall at the Battery, put up over a quarter of a century ago, is by comparison a primitive affair, and gives but an inadequate idea of the modern methods of construction. The newer wall, sections of which are now building at the foot of Broad Street, Market Street, and Twenty-third Street, on the East River, and at the foot of Gansevoort Street, on the North River, would look like a fortress in itself were not about nine-tenths of it below the water line and much of it far below the river bed.

The uses of the wall are several. In the first place, it makes possible wide marginal streets, which the enormous amount of traffic to and from the water front has shown to be indispensable. The sewers, of course, have to be carried out through the wall, and in this way their outlets are in deep water at all stages of the tide—a much-to-be-desired condition. Furthermore, it makes a solid and permanent abutment for any piers that may be erected beyond it or any type of superstructure that may be placed upon it.

In much the same way that a builder having in view only a two or three story building will sometimes put down foundations heavy enough to carry a ten-story structure, so the Dock Department authorities, both of this and many previous administrations, have built the sea wall for all time. The piers will fall to pieces and be replaced by new ones, but it will be many generations, perhaps centuries, before the wall, with its foundations resting upon the bed rock, will have to be rebuilt, or will even require any extensive repairs.

These few facts perhaps are sufficient to show that the city is making a wise investment, although every foot of its sea wall is costing on an average something over $300. One day last week, through the courtesy of Chief Engineer Bensel of the Dock Department and Allen N. Spooner, Assistant Engineer, having charge of all the work along the East River, a TIMES reporter was enabled to make a trip in one of the department's launches and to get a very good idea of the sea wall construction and of many interesting details in connection with it.

"You see, the type of wall varies with the character of the river bed," said Mr. Spooner, as the little launch put in at the foot of Broad Street, after threading its way through a maze of ferryboats and car floats off the Battery.

"Here the rock comes up very close to the bottom of the river, and after dredging and removing the mud with a large centrifugal pump we can build directly upon it. Of course, the surface of the rock is uneven, but we remedy that by putting down concrete in bags, until an approximately level surface is secured. Everything is then ready for the great concrete blocks, which form a large part of the wall."

Only a few feet from the launch, as Mr. Spooner spoke, was the City of New York, the Dock Department's 100-ton derrick, and on the other side of it was a scow carrying three of the mammoth blocks of artificial stone to which the engineer had just referred. "Each one of those blocks," he continued, "weighs about seventy tons. They are eight feet long, seventeen feet high, and ten feet six inches through from front to rear. They are made in the department's yards at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street and West Fifty-seventh Street, being built up in molds, and it takes a gang of eighteen men two days to finish one."

By this time workmen had passed chains through two large holes in one of the blocks, and with a great puffing by the derrick and a mighty straining of cables it rose slowly, the scow bobbing up at one end as the great weight was taken off it. Slowly the derrick swung around until the block was held suspended above its final resting place, and then it was lowered as easily as though it weighed seventy-five pounds instead of as many tons. Attached to the rear face of the block were two long upright sticks that projected several feet into the air, even after the block rested on the foundations.

"In spite of their immense size," said Mr. Spooner, "these things must be set very accurately. There is a diver down on the bottom there now, seeing that the block has a good bearing and that it is not leaning over too heavily on its neighbor. See that surveyor over on that pier? Well, he is sighting on those two upright sticks to see that the block is on line."

"About four inches out shore," yelled the surveyor a moment later.

The derrick gave a few sharp puffs, just enough to lift the block clear, and then put it down again. The surveyor waved both hands to say "All right," the derrick pulled around again, facing the scow, and made ready to pick up another of the little seventy-ton blocks.

"The top of those blocks is about three feet below the surface at low water," said the engineer. "The upper part of the wall is built up of granite, heavily backed with concrete, and behind it all are placed many scowloads of rip-rap, which, while it is nothing more than broken stone of large sizes, relieves greatly the direct strain on the wall itself and adds much to its stability."

The launch again took up its journey, and soon arrived at the foot of East Seventeenth Street. At that point is one of the longest sections of wall ever put up by the Dock Department, running from the south side of Seventeenth Street to the north side of Twenty-fourth Street, and, as the line of the water front at that point runs diagonally across the streets, this distance—about 2,500 feet—is considerably larger than the number of blocks would indicate. Difficulty has been added to the work on that section by the fact that the ferries running to the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, and Greenpoint, come in at the foot of Twenty-third Street, and it required much skilful manoeuvring to carry on the work without interrupting traffic for a moment, yet this has been successfully accomplished.

"The type of wall at this point," said Mr. Spooner, "is very different from that which we saw at Broad Street. Here the bed rock is anywhere from fifty to seventy-five feet below mean low water, so that the building up of a solid foundation of concrete is out of the question. Instead, along the entire area to be covered by the wall, and for a distance of about twelve feet behind it, piles are driven, separated from each other by three feet. For this work only the longest and best piles are available, and the pile driver with which they are put down hits little love taps with a hammer weighing 3,000 pounds.

"When the piles are all driven, the centrifugal pump is again brought into play, and the soft surface mud in between the piles is pumped out and the spaces filled in with 'cobble,' which is another name for gravel and small stones up to the size of a man's fist.

"The four front piles in each row—that is, those furthest outshore—are then sawed off about fifteen feet below low water, and it is upon these that the big concrete blocks rest. It is impossible to drive piles with absolute accuracy, so, before the blocks can be set, we have to make sure that each one will have the piles in proper position to support it. This process we call 'screening.' The 'screen,' made of heavy steel wire with very large meshes, is just the size of the base of the block, and is placed on top of the piles after they have been sawed off. A diver then goes down, and by catching little steel snaps in the screen outlines the top of each pile. The 'screen' is then taken up, the position of each snap is recorded, and by 'plotting' these on paper we can tell exactly how the block is going to rest. After the blocks are in position the wall is built up just as you saw it at Broad Street.

"There is no danger whatever that the pile foundation will deteriorate," added Mr. Spooner, in reply to a question. "Wood which is always kept under water is practically indestructible. The piles in some of our piers suffer from the work of the teredo, that little insect or worm which eats its way through wood. But the piles under this wall are not only under water, but they are also surrounded by the cobble, and, lower down, by the river bottom itself, so that they are wholly secure against the attacks of the teredo.

"Perhaps one of the greatest advantages of this wall leads also to one of the greatest problems in its construction. The wall is always built on the established bulkhead line, which is usually anywhere from fifty to one hundred and fifty feet further outshore than the line of the old water front. All this area must of course be filled in, making much valuable ground for the city, and at the same time being a boon to contractors, in that it affords a suitable dumping ground for stuff taken from excavations in the lower part of the city. In this respect this stretch of wall from Seventeenth to Twenty-fourth Street has been the most opportune thing in the world for the rapid transit builders. See that line of wagons over there? Well, that's all rapid transit dirt, and it's been coming down here for weeks just that way, hundreds of loads every day.

"Now for the problem to which I referred. That wall looks as though it ought to hold up anything that could ever be put in behind it, and so it does, but only by very careful work in the filling-in process. Solid filling dumped into a place, such as there is behind that wall, pushes the soft mud on the bottom ahead of it, forming what we call a 'mud wave.' If we began filling in at the old bulkhead and carried it out straight to the new wall, this mud wave would exert an outward pressure almost beyond comprehension.

"The wall might stand it for a time, but sooner or later would probably yield. We take no chances in that direction, however, and always begin the 'fill' just inside the wall, so that the 'mud wave' is pushed backward away from the wall, and is finally pocketed back near the old shore line, where its pressure can do no harm."

At the foot of East Thirty-ninth Street, the launch's next stop, a section of wall, two blocks long, is building in front of the new power station of the New York Gas and Electric Light and Heat and Power Company. In connection with this work there is being put in place what is probably the largest piece of pipe in this city. It is just ten feet in diameter, extending from the new power house out through the wall to the river, a distance of 200 feet, and through it the river water will be pumped for use in the power house's enormous condensers.

On the trip down the river the launch put in at the foot of Rutgers Street, where a stretch of wall about 1,800 feet long, extending from Catharine Slip to Rutgers Slip, is nearing completion. Six new piers have also been built at this point, and are now scenes of great activity.

"One of those piers is quite a piece of construction in itself," remarked Engineer Spooner. "They are not our largest piers by any means—only about 450 feet long and 80 feet wide—but there's enough material in one of them to build two-story frame houses for a good-sized town. You'd never think it, but there are over 800,000 square feet of timber in that pier—and that, too, in addition to 900 piles from fifty-five to sixty-five feet in length."

This work along the East River is especially noteworthy because it marks the first effort toward substantial improvement of that part of the city's water front. During previous administrations the resources of the Dock Department have been devoted almost wholly to the construction of large piers on the North River, to accommodate the giant ocean liners of recent construction. The latter work is now in such an advanced stage, however, that the present Commissioners have been able to direct their efforts toward the neglected East River, with the ultimate motive of accommodating there much of the river and Sound traffic, leaving the North River front to the transatlantic lines and the railroads whose terminals are on the Jersey shore.

THE LOST STATE OF FRANKLIN.

THE State of Franklin! What does that mean? A member of the Membership Committee of the Southern Society was somewhat puzzled. The Southern Society as an organization is exacting, which is another way of saying that it is exclusive. When a name is proposed for membership, the candidate must accompany it with a lucid account of himself and a veracious pen-portrait of his family tree. One of the questions asked is substantially this:

"How long and in what States of the South have your ancestors lived?"

A recent candidate, the story goes, filled out the blank space as follows:

"Five generations in the States of Virginia, Franklin and Tennessee."

It was Franklin that stumped a member of the committee—the State of Franklin. Where was it? When was it? What became of it?

Those who have never heard of the lost State of Franklin, which flourished for three years with its legislative, judicial, and executive branches of government—with its citizen army and its masterful pioneer spirit which subdued the hostile Cherokees of the Southwest, need not blush for their ignorance. There are too many of them.

And yet Bancroft devotes many pages to the State of Franklin, which was, in 1784, carved out of what were then parts of North Carolina and Tennessee, by far the largest slice being taken from the Old North State. All of what was the State of Franklin is now embodied in the State of Tennessee.

The genesis of the State of Franklin makes one of the most interesting and romantic chapters in American history. It fascinated Theodore Roosevelt, who devotes considerable space to the "lost Commonwealth" in his work, "The Winning of the West." The most accurate as well as the most vivid account of the community's rise and fall, however, is found in a book by James R. Gilmore (Edmund Kirke) called "John Sevier, The Commonwealth Builder."

Gilmore sets John Sevier on a pedestal, and extravagantly says that he was the ablest creative statesman of the post-Revolutionary epoch between 1783 and the second war with Great Britain.

It is a matter of historic record that North Carolina did not take this favorable measure of Sevier. After the collapse of the State Government, which had been formed without Federal authority, he was indicted for high treason by the North Carolina authorities, and taken to Morgantown for trial. While the hearing was in progress his friends from "over the mountain" stormed the Court House and he was rescued. The indictment was wisely dropped, and Sevier was restored to the favor of Washington, who made him a Major General of militia in the territory west of the Alleghanies. He was afterward elected the first Governor of Tennessee—Franklin under a new name—and served twelve years. He died in 1815 while a member of the Federal Congress.

The birth of the State of Franklin came about in this wise:

In the year 1772, a large number of Virginians crossed the Appalachian range and settled on the banks of the Watauga River, a small stream in what is now Eastern Tennessee. They were hardy pioneers of the better class. Their master spirit was John Sevier, already referred to. He had been a Captain in the Virginia line under King George, and the military instinct was very strong within him. He and his compatriots had a double task; they must perforce subdue the forest and the Indian foe at the same time. How well they succeeded is a part of history. The Cherokees were driven back and made to understand that the whites were there to stay. Farms were opened, mills erected, and within a comparatively short space of time a prosperous, happy, and contented people, most of them of the Presbyterian faith, had built up a community that reflected no discredit upon the Old Dominion, whence they came. There was a fly in the ointment, however, for it was soon discovered that most of the settlers were upon North Carolina territory, and in those days the "Tar Heels" and the Cavaliers were at odds.

Meantime Lexington had become a page of history, Bunker Hill had been fought, and the Declaration of Independence adopted.

It took the news of all this some time to reach the Watauga settlement, but finally the pioneers across the mountains learned that the Continentals were at war with the mother country. Ramsay's Annals of Tennessee declares that the Watauga settlement developed just one Tory—a ne'er-do-well who was ordered out of the country.

In 1780 these backwoodsmen learned that Ferguson, the British General, with his regulars and a goodly Tory following, was not very far away across the mountains in the Carolinas. Under the leadership of Sevier and Isaac Shelby they organized to a man and went to meet the foe, armed with their Deckard rifles. The oldest male person left in the Watauga settlement was Sevier's youngest son John, Jr. His two older boys accompanied him.

The over-mountain men met Ferguson at King's Mountain and signally defeated him. Ferguson was killed, Col. De Peyster, a New York Tory, his second in command, was taken prisoner, and the tide of war was turned in that section. Gilmore says that King's Mountain put Tarleton on the run and made Yorktown possible.

At the close of the Revolutionary War the Watauga settlement had widely extended its borders and contained a large and active population. It belonged to North Carolina, and the vast territory, comprising what is now the State of Tennessee, 29,000,000 acres, brought with its possession the obligation to bear a correspondingly large part of the Federal debt. North Carolina didn't fancy this, and in June, 1784, ceded the land to the Federal Government. When the news of this act reached the settlers they realized that they were practically without protection, as the country had not been organized into a territory and the sovereignty of North Carolina had ceased to exist. They therefore determined to form a State Government of their own, and then apply for admission to the Union. They were bitter against the North Carolina Government, which they thought had neglected them.

Accordingly, in August, 1784, they called a convention, adopted a Constitution, organized a State Government, and elected Sevier Governor. The State was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin, and while it lasted, and for many years afterward, those who lived within its borders were called "Franks."

In the meantime, before the cession of the territory had been ratified by the Federal Government, the Legislature of North Carolina met and hastened to undo what had been done at the former session. They even made friendly overtures to the settlers, guaranteeing them a Superior Court and promising to organize a militia and make Sevier Brigadier General. Public opinion, however, was strongly against a return to North Carolina.

Within sixty days after taking the oath of office as Governor, Sevier created a Superior Court, organized the militia for protection against the Indians, and founded Washington College, the first institution of classical learning west of the Alleghanies, which still exists. He also entered into a treaty of peace with the Cherokee Indians, and for two years governed with unbroken prosperity. At the end of that time Gov. Caswell of North Carolina issued a proclamation declaring the new Government to be a revolt and ordering that it be at once abandoned. Violence followed the attempt to subdue it, but the settlers finally submitted to superior force. Sevier was arrested, but, as has been stated, was rescued. When the territory was finally ceded to the United States Government, Washington made him its military commander.

The Territory was admitted to the Union as the State of Tennessee in 1796, and for twelve years it had practically the same rulers that the State of Franklin had enjoyed, from Governor down.

Besides his leadership in the State of Franklin, John Sevier had a unique career. He lived at Jonesboro, the capital of the Washington District. He was Governor of two States—Franklin and Tennessee; he was a member of three State Conventions for framing a constitution—North Carolina, Franklin, and Tennessee; he was a member of the State Senate of North Carolina; he was the first member of Congress elected west of the Alleghanies, and in all his office-holding career he never changed his residence once. He died while on a mission to the Creek Indians, and was buried by them in a lonely spot near what is now Decatur, Ala. In 1889 the Legislature of Tennessee made an appropriation for the purpose, and his ashes were transferred with much pomp and ceremony to the court house yard in Knoxville, where they now rest under a monument.

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A DAY WITH A SLUM SISTER

THEY are not really "sisters" at all. But the residents of the slums, finding nothing in their limited experience with which to compare them except the Catholic sisterhoods, call them all "sisters." A day with them, down in the slums, is a good way to get a glance at "how the other half lives." It was Ensign Roberts who took me down to the Cherry Street Post. Ensign Roberts is a tall, straight girl, with a fair, peaceful face, like a young Madonna. She is Secretary for Col. Brewer, who is in command of the slum work of the army in this country. Ensign Roberts used to work in the business office of The Youth's Companion. But she was "saved" in the army, became a soldier, and eventually an officer. Her getting "saved" is the most prominent and vital fact in the life of the Salvation Army officer. She refers to it frequently, and dates events from it, as a mother dates the happenings of her life from "when Johnny was born."

At the Cherry Street post we went around a saloon on the corner, then through a gate in a high board fence, through a narrow alley, into a dubious-looking rear hall, and thence up stairs into the living rooms of the post officers. There were a kitchen, a dining room, a sleeping room, and a sitting room, and over on the other side of the narrow hall three small rooms which were used for the day nursery of the post. In here some twenty youngsters disported themselves, their mothers paying 5 cents a day to have them kept safely and fed at noon, while they are away at work. There is a slim, girlish Captain in charge of this nursery. Their clothes are taken from the children when they enter in the morning, and the clean nursery garments put on them, and at night when they go away, the process must be reversed, and their own bits of rags put on them again. At noon they are fed and put to bed for a two hours' nap, and the rest of the day they occupy with incessant play. There is a lot of hard work to be done at the Cherry Street post besides the saving of souls. The clothes necessary to dress twenty children must be washed once a week, besides the laundry of the officers. The housework for a family of five has to be done, besides the nursery work and the family sewing. Then there is a street meeting every night, ending with a meeting in the little hall down stairs. Then every Thursday the officers go to the fish market. The different fish mongers know them well, and each one will contribute a fish till their baskets are full. At a certain restaurant on Broad Street, also, a quantity of food is given them every Saturday night. The restaurant sets aside big tin cans for them, full of stew, or beans, corned beef and cabbage, pudding, or whatever happens to be left in stock. It is by such means as this that they relieve the very destitute on their beat. They have what they call Merchant League boxes, in certain stores, for the reception of small coins given by the charitably inclined. The income from these amounts perhaps to $5 or $6 a month. In addition, from their own collections they withdraw 50 cents or $1 a week for relief work. But the slum lassies never give money. They never give anything except where they have visited the family and are well acquainted with its necessities. Then they give food or clothes, or distribute free ice tickets. Sometimes, in a bitter cold streak in Winter, they open a soup kitchen in Cherry Street. Those unable to pay the small charge they feed without question, and generally without thanks. But during one hard time last Winter a middle-aged man came every day for a while. He had nothing to pay, but after he had eaten he would always ask the officers if there was anything he could do for them to pay for his dinner. Suddenly he disappeared. After several months he appeared again, well-dressed and prosperous, with a present of several dollars for the officers. He had got a job out of town when he disappeared, and had returned to pay his debt. The case is rare enough to be preserved as one of the legends of the post.

It was a "special case day" the day I struck the post. The ranking officer was going out to visit families or persons in whom, for one reason or another, the post was interested. She told me that I was welcome to go along, but I must don the uniform. It is not at all the regulation Salvation Army uniform. Instead, it consists of a typical kitchen costume; waist and skirt of dark blue calico, a long and ample calico apron, almost covering the skirt, and a peculiarly hideous black straw hat, ornamented with one black ribbon bow in front. It does not seem at all a distinctive dress, yet it is recognised throughout the slums. A group of young boys twelve or fourteen years of age, who sit smoking on a platform, watch us in demure silence as we approach. But just as we get abreast of them they burst into a chorus:

At the cross, at the cross,

and to rhyme with it add a line very ribald, but so funny that the real slum sister grins irresistibly. They don't mean anything insulting; it is simply their notion of humor.

We go first to visit Mrs. McKenzie. Mrs. McK— is a young Scotch woman, who, with the grooming that pertains to a better station in life, would be pretty. Her first baby is tumbling about happily on a bed whose sheets are a rich coffee brown in hue. He grins and gurgles delightedly at the company, and a great many high-class mothers might bless their lucky stars if their babies were as good as this slum youngster. Mrs. McKenzie, with her husband and son, lives in one room, up one flight. It is a very dirty room, and bears traces of disorder when we enter. The hostess confides to us in that unprintable and indescribable New York dialect that she has been hunting for roaches, which accounts for the disorder, but cannot account for the successive layers of dirt. It appears during the conversation that she has been away with the baby on one "fresh-air" trip; that she was in the country and enjoyed it very much, but that she cannot go again, much as she would like to, because he never did a stroke of work while she was gone, and she cannot afford that. When we come away the Captain explains that "he" drinks, and that, while he is very good to his wife, he always takes a day off when she is away, after the manner of some of his betters.

"Why did she marry him, if he drank?"

"Well, her father drank worse, and used to come home and knock them all around. Ed was kind, and she thought she would have a better chance with him."

The Captain has not said anything about religion to Mrs. McKenzie, and it appears that the latter, having been saved some time previous, does not need it. She is, in fact, a soldier of the army. The Captain, instead, talks to her about the proper care of the baby; to which Mrs. McKenzie listens with ill-concealed mirth, and finally remarks: "Listen to the little goil telling me how to raise the kid!"

Our next call is up three flights, to a tiny room under the roof, where Mrs. Speranza lives with five little children. The youngest is sick in his cradle, and Mrs. Speranza has abandoned the pile of pants which she finishes at 10 cents a dozen, to take care of the sick baby. She must be young, but, being an Italian woman, she looks old. Her head has the stately poise of her class, but her face is picturesquely withered, and her dress is fairly elemental. The waist seems to be the upper part of a coarse muslin nightgown and the skirt is very short and scant and made of blue and white striped cotton bed ticking. She wears no shoes or stockings. Mrs. Speranza's husband has deserted her, and she lives in great poverty with the children. But she is a sweet, gentle old thing. She loves her children and they love her, as you can see by watching. Her face beams with pleasure when she sees the visitors, and when we leave she insists on kissing our hands, though we have given her nothing.

At the next place we find a young woman, apparently American. She is a widow, also with five children, although the oldest is fifteen and works in a store. The mother is pleasant of manner and speech, and one instinctively trusts her. She cleans down-town buildings; working from 5 to 8:30 in the morning and from 5 to 10 at night. The Captain asks her if she cannot go to the army fresh-air farm, up the State, for a vacation. "Oh, no, she cannot possibly go; she cannot afford to stop work."

"Well, then, can't the children go?" asks the Captain.

Yes, she would like very much to have the two little boys, five and eight years of age, go.

"It would be a vacation to me to have them gone," she says; "it torments me so to keep track of them, and to be worrying about them while I am away at my work."

So it is arranged, and we are afoot once more. Our next stopping place is a lodging house; a woman's lodging house. As we turn off from the hall we run almost straight into a bench, whereon sit one old woman and two old men. All are fat and greasy, and one man reminds you much of that character of Dickens who burned up by spontaneous combustion. The house is full of a strange and motley crew. This room is packed full of every imaginable kind of old junk; bundles of clothing, packs of rags. The walls are black, the air is foul. An indescribable bed occupies one corner. Down a narrow hallway you can see a row of bunks, curtained off something like berths in a sleeping car. These are the bedrooms of the lodging house. The house is running over with old women, all daughters of "ould Ireland." One lies on the floor, her white head on the threshold, sleeping heavily, with a bottle clasped in her arms. Another, with an apron full of evil smelling garbage which she has picked from barrels, politely invites me to a seat on the bench beside her.

"Be seated, please, if you do not object," she says.

I certainly do object, but I am staggered by the stateliness of her courtesy, and seat myself, mentally vowing a shampoo.

Meanwhile the Captain is laboring with Mrs. Mulcahey. Mrs. Mulcahey is gray-haired, massive, and fluent.

"Och, sister," she says pitcously, "can ye cure me leg?"

"Your leg? What's the matter with your leg?" says the Captain.

"Sure, 'tis turrble intoirely," says Mrs. Mulcahey. She coyly lifts her petticoat and displays a very unsavory nether limb.

"You ought to take that to the dispensary," says the Captain, after due inspection.

"Dispensary, is ut? But they said they couldn't cure ut at the dispensary."

"Well, if they can't cure it at the dispensary, how do you think we can cure it?" asks the Captain pertinently.

"Well, but, sister, dear; can ye give me a day's wurruk, f'r th' love o' God? I've not a pinny to me name."

"You know we haven't any work to give you," says the Captain.

"Och, sure," says Mrs. Mulcahey; "phat'll I do? Not a cint to be name, and the loikes of a leg loike that!"

"Now, see here," said the Captain; "you think a great deal more about your leg than you do about your salvation."

"Salvation, is ut?" said Mrs. Mulcahey; "and phat the hell is salvation?"

Mrs. Mulcahey placed her arms akimbo and rolled her eyes to the ceiling, as if to demand of Heaven a solution of her conundrum.

My old woman beside me clasps her hands in an attitude of prayer.

"Salvation, O salvation," she murmurs in a tone of pious exaltation. Her apron has perforce dropped, and the garbage falls to the floor, sending forth an unholy odor.

"You think a great deal about getting money," insists the Captain, "but you never think of saving your poor soul."

"Salvation, is ut?" repeats Mrs. Mulcahey in a shrill crescendo; "an' phat wud I be afther doin' wid salvation? Ye talk of savin' me soul whin ye can't cure me leg. Phat kind of salvation is thot? To hell wid yer salvation. To hell wid ye. Be off wid ye."

"O, murder! what langwidge, what langwidge!" mourns my old woman. "You must pardon her, sister; she's a very uneducated woman."

But Mrs. Mulcahey's logic is so funny, and she reminds me so much of the old Irish women in "Squatters' Sovereignty" that Ned Harrigan used to play years ago, that I can't prevent an unregenerate smile from creeping round my lips. My old woman catches me at it. She "hands me the eye" with a droll look, and whispers: "Sure, darlin', you're not after believin' this dom nonsinse!"

I see that it's time for me to go, and I step over the old woman on the floor and get to the street. Thither the Captain follows shortly, and tells me that these old women are chiefly beggars; that at night she finds them down in the low dives on the Bowery; that they live mostly on drugs and liquor, and are half full of "dope" all the time.

"I think they would knock you down and rob you in there if they thought you had anything," I said.

"Why, undoubtedly they would," said the Captain; "but we haven't got anything, and they know it."

It just happened that the ghost had walked for me that day, and my modest stipend was concealed about my person. But Mrs. Mulcahey didn't know that.

The slum officers go down on the Bowery once a week, selling War Cries through the saloons. The sights and sounds they see there are not nice to hear about. In fact, Mrs. Mulcahey's lodging house is a kindergarten to them. In Summer they go to Coney Island, selling War Cries. The Captain gets as profane as Mrs. Mulcahey when she talks about Coney.

"Coney Island is a hell on earth," she says with calm vigor. "There are more girls ruined there than any other place in this town. They will go there when they would be horrified at the thought of going into a Bowery wine room. And they will first take a soda with a man, and then they'll take a drink, and then they'll go into side shows where women are dancing almost naked, and generally they end up in the gutter. Four out of every five girls that are ruined begin by taking a drink with a man, perhaps only a lemonade."

All about the Cherry Street post lingers the memory of a heroine, Staff Captain Erickson. Selma Erickson was a Swedish girl. Her pictured face is strong and bright, and she must have been exceedingly lovable to inspire the love she did.

"She was a girl that any one would take to," says the Captain. She had charge of this post for three years. Then she was ordered to Cincinnati, after the policy of the army, which never lets an officer stay long in one place. Last September she was burned to death in Cincinnati. The building in which they kept their day nursery caught fire. She stood on a trunk and passed the children out through a hole in the roof. At last they cried to her: "You must come yourself now." "Not while a child is left," she answered.

When they found her body there was a child clasped close in each arm.

Cincinnati paid high tribute to the martyred girl. But from the shadow of Brooklyn Bridge, from poor, "unsaved" Cherry Street, came a demand that Capt. Erickson should pass once more through the street. And so she did, borne upon the shoulders of rough men—the Cherry Street "push," "Jerry" Sheen's gang," who themselves asked permission to render this service.

And so her picture hangs on the wall at 112 Cherry Street, and the memory of this humble heroine of the people dignifies and ennobles this slum post.

MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.

His Blissful Future.

Alma—Yes, Oscar; when we are married you will not go to the club nights. You'll stay home and I'll sing and play the piano for you, won't I?

Oscar—Yes, dearest; you know I never cared much for pleasure, any way.

Mr. Whitney's Generous Act.

A PARTY of men sat on the piazza of the United States Hotel at Saratoga last Sunday afternoon watching the busy pleasure seekers. Scores of carriages dashed up and down Broadway drawn by spirited horses, whose fine breeding stood out in every line from delicate nostril to dainty hoof. Lounging back in luxurious cushions sat fair ones of fashion, glittering in diamonds, resplendent in gorgeous costumes, and with well-groomed escorts. Everywhere the tone was that of fashion and wealth and society save on the corner opposite the States piazza.

There a small, devout band of Salvation Army workers was conducting its services. The Captain began his earnest exhortation for the spiritual uplifting of the little throng about, and then, to help the army's work of redeeming souls, he made a special plea for an extra offering of $15 that afternoon.

All this while a party of men on the hotel piazza had listened with interest, ceasing temporarily their talk of races and politics. The Captain of the Salvation band was unconscious that he had awakened the interest of this group of distinguished men, including William C. Whitney, August Belmont, Senator Arthur Pue Gorman of Maryland, W. J. Arkell, and Henry Watterson.

The Captain finished his exhortation, and the lassies, with extended tambourines, went on their collection tour. One ascended the steps to the States piazza, and walked past the lines of men. Some dropped in coins and others bills with a good-humored smile at the novelty of their act. The tambourine was well filled when it came to Mr. Whitney's party. All its members deposited good-sized bills, and then the girl came to Mr. Whitney himself. He glanced up at her wan countenance and his own kindly, genial face lighted up. He slipped his hand in his pocket and put a twenty-dollar bill in the tambourine, and then, as the girl started away, he called her and gave her another twenty-dollar bill.

The lassie hastened back to her band. When they saw the size of the collection—amounting to $165—right there in the dirt and dust, amid the throng of carriages, the little band dropped down on their knees, giving thanks and praising God, their faces glowing and happy. Their fervor and earnestness must have impressed the millionaires, for Mr. Whitney and his friends sat there, silent and plainly moved. Some one told the Captain of the identity of their benefactor and then he offered a prayer for Mr. Whitney. "Please God," he cried, "visit Thy special blessing on this brother who has been so touched by the spirit as to give, not twenty, but forty fold."

And then the band, splendidly happy, moved away, the throng of spectators departed, the carriages dashed up and down. Everything resumed its normal tone, except that in the heart of the Saratoga Salvation Army is enshrined the memory of the kindly, spontaneous generosity of warm-hearted William C. Whitney.

Treats for Fresh Air Children.

THE little fresh-air children are sometimes supremely if unconsciously funny. A worker who had a little group of them out for a trolley trip to a nearby beach, had her attention suddenly called by a bright little Italian girl of about eight Summers:

"Oh see the grass all over the side of that house!" she cried, pointing an excited little finger at a beautiful growth of ivy luxuriating all over the sides of the country seat of one of our prosperous merchants.

Another little girl asked in confidential, almost awe-struck tones:

"Say Miss Blank, have you ever been in one of them big hotels? They charges awful there! Why it costs as much as seven dollars just to sleep there for one night. But they gives you such a lot for that—you gets a whole room, all alone to yourself, with two sheets in the bed, and a carpet and a closet, and a looking-glass, and you don't have to carry up no water yourself at all, and you gets loads of towels and soap that smells nice! Oh, it's just heavenly! When I grows up I'm going to sleep one night in a place like that if it takes me a year to save up money for it."

As a glimpse into that child's home life, that short speech was most illuminating.

Good Dentistry Preserves Health.

"People who read in the papers of Thursday morning that the mortality of the country had materially decreased within the past ten years," said a prominent dentist, "probably had little thought of what I consider to be one of the great contributing factors to that condition of affairs, and that is the improvement in dentistry.

"I believe that the fact that dentists are able to make artificial teeth so closely resembling natural ones, and the rapid improvement in the capacity of the dentist to repair faulty teeth, has had a very great effect upon increasing the average length of human life. There is scarcely any one to-day who does not have some work done on his teeth. In former times, times not so very ancient, either, people allowed their teeth to decay until an artificial set was needed. Oftentimes people were very greatly weakened by the strain of the removal of the old teeth, and their lives were made very much shorter by the imperfect false teeth that it was necessary to use.

"Nowadays all is changed. A good dentist can keep a person's teeth in excellent condition. He can stop the decaying process and prevent the injurious effect upon the stomach that follows having bad teeth in the mouth. Modern dentistry has greatly assisted modern sanitation in lengthening men's lives."

WHAT SHALL BE THE NAIL AT ST. LOUIS'S INTERNATIONAL

ONE realizes with some amazement that in less than six months South Carolina will have a Winter exhibition at Charleston, and that next Summer Italy will open at Turin a grand exposition of the arts, crafts, and all the decorative arts, while the year after Missouri is to follow with an international at St. Louis to celebrate that section of the Union which was ceded to us by Napoleon a century ago. The tempo is a trifle lively, even for people to whom rag-time is a joy. We are starting the twentieth century with the exhibition habit strong upon us, and at this rate the President, who has just given foreign nations formal notice of the St. Louis International, will have to reckon as part of his regular duties each year the touching of an electric button to open a fair somewhere in the United States.

People are wondering where it will all end. Are we to have an exposition in the United States each year? Pennsylvania, Illinois, New York, South Carolina, and Missouri, having set the pace, will it be incumbent on the other States to put in their little bills to Congress and demand their share in the largess which the Nation gives to those who greatly beg? Or will the end come swiftly from New York City, when she establishes a permanent international, to be kept open year in and year out, in accordance with a recent suggestion? That might well close the list.

Academical discussion, whether expositions come too frequently, or are of benefit to the cities that foster them, are discussions to no end, when we are met with the facts that the cities demand them and are willing to risk our millions on their success. Success is not calculated in dollars merely and does not consist in making the income from concessions and gate money meet the outlay or overlap it; that everybody knows. There are other considerations which may warrant the loss of millions for the sake of gains that may not appear as profit for many years, and this quite apart from immaterial advantages such as the education of the community where such an exposition is held—education in finance, in knowledge of foreigners and foreign things, in comforts, and civic matters generally. There may be a crop of individual failures, yet a success is achieved by the exhibition as a whole. Indeed, the city may be bankrupt in consequence of the expenditure of money; still the good will outweigh the bad effect of the effort in the long run.

St. Louis, therefore, may be quite right in running the risk of bad harvests or a downward financial movement, of any one of those things which sometimes occur to prejudice people against an exhibition and keep them aloof. The financial side is certainly attended to by a paternal government; St. Louis has already in sight more millions than we spent last year at Paris for the installation of the Universal, and will probably spend fully twice as much, namely, $25,000,000. With such sums to work out problems, it must be a bungling Directory that fails to fashion an international of the first order, notwithstanding the drawbacks of distance from Europe and a severe Summer climate. But there is good reason to believe that this Directory will make few mistakes. It is led by ex-Gov. Francis and a devoted band of Directors, who are certain to give as much care and time to their duties as the Buffalo Directors have to the interests of the Pan-American.

Since the industrial exhibition, held at New York in 1853—a direct echo of the first international exposition, suggested by Prince Albert, which met at London two years before—we have had only three internationals, namely at Philadelphia in 1876, at Chicago in 1893, and at Buffalo this year.

Hitherto the national and international expositions have clung for the most part to the Middle States, but now the condition of the Southern and Southwestern States commercially warrants the belief that they can arrange and carry to successful conclusion a show worth seeing. St. Louis unites the chief strains composing the American people as thoroughly as any city of the Union. Originally French, as its name indicates, it has attracted all the different nationalities—French, Scotch, English, and Irish—that compose the Southern whites; it has attracted Canadians, it has a fair proportion of Down Easters and men of Connecticut and Rhode Island, and along with its Irish population is particularly strong in Germans. Now it was a German Prince, married to a British Queen, who made the suggestion that bore fruit in 1851 when the first international exposition was opened. France, Austria, and Germany had had national expositions, beginning with France under the spur of Napoleon; but none had invited other nations to the feast. England's position as a carrier of commerce and banker and broker to the world, together with her natural and indeed inevitable trend to free trade, made it proper that she should take the lead. The United States as a champion of protection, on the other hand, occupies a somewhat awkward position, if an invitation of the same sort goes forth. Why, ask the nations, do you pretend to want us to exhibit our goods and objects of the fine arts, when your laws proclaim in unmistakable terms that you hope our goods may stay away?

These are awkward questions, but the fact remains that the United States have such an enormous buying capacity that foreign producers will find it to their profit to exhibit notwithstanding. This was seen at the World's Fair, and the lapse of ten years can only make it more desirable to foreigners to place before the American public their finest things, since the wealth of this country has advanced with giant strides and is not likely to be less two years hence. With no little wisdom the managers of the St. Louis International are already beginning work, but beginning slowly, taking counsel with those who have had experience in other ventures of the kind, and considering plans to make the exhibition worthy of the heart of the Nation, the States of the Mississippi Valley. It goes without saying that ex-Gov. Francis and the Directors are being overwhelmed with correspondence, some of it advice of the crudest sort.

Significant of the spirit that will rule the St. Louis Exposition in 1903 is the fact that the active managers of departments so far announced are those for the fine arts. The architects are in session, and a plan of the grounds has been prepared and is now under discussion; but before the names of the architects for the several buildings have appeared, those of Directors in the fine arts are published. The chief of the fine arts is Mr. Halsey C. Ives, and his assistant is Mr. Charles M. Kurtz, both of whom served in the same capacity at the World's Fair. The Director of sculpture on the grounds and buildings is Mr. F. Wellington Ruckstuhl. No director of color has been mentioned, nor a landscape architect, nor a director of arts and crafts.

This early appearance in the field of men charged with the decorative features of the exposition is warrant that no expense or care is to be shirked in order that the setting of the various buildings as well as the buildings themselves shall equal if not surpass anything of the kind heretofore seen. It means that there will be a great structure for the exhibition of the fine arts, and that sculpture about the grounds will not be stinted. The other features necessary to an exposition on the scale of the great international shows will doubtless come in their order.

St. Louis, it is plain, intends to outdo Chicago in the grandeur of her architecture, and, to begin with, has laid out a larger area than the site of the World's Fair. As regards the sculpture, the Pan-American has set a standard which can be surpassed only by allowing the sculptors more time, by digesting more at leisure the arrangement of groups and single figures. Whether St. Louis will vie with the Paris Exposition of 1900 in the boldness that attempts problems new to architecture, it is too early to say. The theory on which Chicago proceeded was to furnish certain classic ideals for a people comparatively "new and in the making" to contemplate—a folk whose ideas were unformed, whose cities lack any definite style. They could not be hurt by styles of building on which centuries have set the stamp of approval, and might be set in the right way of thinking by experiencing the beauty of the old architecture on a scale never before attempted, and therefore removed from pettiness. In other words, the architecture of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago was a gigantic object lesson.

Whether this train of reasoning was right, who can say? Certainly, there is no strong evidence up to date that American architecture as a whole has been improved by the World's Fair. Indeed, there is room for the objection that, after all, the people and the climate are not such as the classic styles suit. Nobody need doubt the beauty and appropriateness of the World's Fair architecture for the requirements of such a show; it is another matter, however, when one is asked if that style is best for North America, a land of extremes of heat and cold, and one where there is a heavy snowfall. It is a fair question to ask whether, after all, even for State Capitols and Post Offices and City Halls and banks and churches, the various modifications of the Greco-Roman classic are the best possible, suiting the habits of the people and the vagaries of the climate, as they undoubtedly did suit the nations on the Mediterranean.

On the other hand, it has been more and more borne in upon the men who expend fabulous sums for expositions that the French way of treating these affairs as opportunities to put novel architectural fancies into actuality, albeit a temporary actuality, is a wasteful thing, since, while they are about it, by expending a little more, they can have a permanent structure which will embellish the city and be of use forever. Even the French bowed to this very natural reasoning last year in so far as the great and little palaces of the fine arts are concerned. Chicago built the art gallery as a permanent embellishment of Jackson Park, and Buffalo will have the New York Historical Building as a souvenir of the Pan-American after the main site of the fair returns to its original open lots and pastures. So at St. Louis. There is no doubt that the Fine Arts will be made to last, however the other buildings shall be treated.

St. Louis has no lake front to set off her exposition, and no Niagara to act as an additional magnet for visitors. The area chosen for the fair lies away from the Mississippi on wooded rolling ground, which will allow of a good elevation for the most striking buildings and a level plain for the usual adjuncts of an exposition—a stadium for games, a Midway, and so forth. A system of lakes and canals can be supplied with water from the Mississippi. Nature cannot do much for the site. All the more reason to exhaust the resources of art.

One lesson is likely to be learned from the World's Fair and the Pan-American—the lesson of the formal garden, since at both expositions the neglect of landscape architecture, or, to adopt the suggestion for a new term recently made, the art of the "agrifictor," was severely felt. Both suffered from a lack of trees, shrubs, vines, potted plants, and garden beds because the need of them was underestimated, and what was supplied had not been sufficiently studied on the original plans. Every month that passes improves the Pan-American a little in this respect, because the vines are covering the pergolas and the shrubbery is growing. The St. Louis International should begin at present to prepare for this feature, if it is to be ready, with heavy masses of verdure and garden beds that will tell in the general scheme of color a year from next May.

Another lesson from the Pan-American is the color scheme. St. Louis can scarcely imitate Chicago and repeat a White City, nor be less courageous than Buffalo and evade strong colors. She must show Buffalo how to color architecture even more effectively. She might take the present abode of her patron Saint Louis of Blessed Memory—or his presumable abode—as an ideal toward which to strive, and build a celestial or opalescent city, entrusting to one of our skillful makers of stained glass the elaboration of a scheme of color such as they alone have the secret of. But even so, the International of 1903 would lack that one thing which must be found to differentiate it from all others that have gone before, the feature that Chicago found in her architecture of simulated white marble and Buffalo in her electric lighting and color-scheme. St. Louis is looking about for the "nail" for her exposition, and when she discovers it will hit it on the head.

A good nail might be found in that branch of the arts which is exercising the nations of Europe more than ever before, since it lies close to manufactures, yet is near the fine arts. I mean the industrial arts, or arts and crafts. Little was done for these at the Centennial or the World's Fair, and at the Pan-American they were an afterthought. One of the managers of the St. Louis Exposition, when interviewed recently in Washington, said that the purpose was to make the fair a live or "moving," not a dead, motionless exhibition, a place where men of different races could be seen in their environment living as nearly as possible their own lives, a place where things were "moving." This is the right idea, and leads necessarily to an extensive exhibition of objects of the arts and crafts, because the workman and shaper of such things can be seen, and because, better than ordinary machine-made articles, these hand-made things interest crowds owing to the personal element of the workman and the beauty and individuality of the work. The difference is that between a man tending a machine and another hammering out jewelry or turning a pot on a wheel.

St. Louis can scarcely hope to get a better exhibit of American paintings than Buffalo, although a larger one might easily be collected, but she can make the novel feature a building devoted to the arts and crafts apart from objects, however artistic, which are turned out in quantities and lack the personal touch of the maker. Such a building would be large enough to contain small shops, in which the various crafts could be shown in the carrying out. These might form a central street, their fronts harmonizing in design and color one with another. Or the various trades and occupations might form a little quarter composed of small buildings like the houses of New Amsterdam about the Battery in the seventeenth century, each containing the workers in a separate craft. The way to present this feature would be worked out by the architects in all its real diversity and apparent harmony, the main point being that each art should have its proper environment and allowance be made for the crowds which would throng the place.

Features which are now relegated to the Midway, as, for example, the glassblowing at the Pan-American, would form a centre of interest in the arts and crafts building, or quarter, or town. Something like Old Berlin at the International in Berlin in 1896, or Old Paris last year on the Seine, or at Alt Nürnberg at the Pan-American, would be a good type for the arts and crafts section at St. Louis. Call it New Amsterdam, and let each little house have its shop, while the band plays in the fort, and the boys play skittles or bowls on the Bowling Green. This for the setting of such a feature. The chief point would be a "moving" or dramatic exhibit in which, as far as possible, the process of making things is shown. Many exhibitions have had a little of this, but no international has concentrated itself on the feature and made it the "nail" of the show. It will be a peg on which to hang the crown of success.

CHARLES DE KAY.

Echoes of Bankruptcy.

The Bankrupt (sighing)—I still have my flowers. Fresh and sparkling in the morning sun, they'll still console me.

Sympathetic Friend—That's strange. They ought to remind you of your trouble.

The Bankrupt—Why?

Sympathetic Friend—Because, like your bills, they are all over dew.

Primary Education in Russia.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 14.—A detailed report on the present condition of primary schools in Russia, particularly those schools which are placed under the direction of the clergy, has just been submitted by the School Committee of the Holy Synod to the Czar. This report contains some highly significant figures.

The total number of primary schools in Russia in 1900 was 39,842, and of normal schools there were 16. Of the 39,842 primary institutions of learning, 17,674 had but one class, that is to say, one teacher; 18,341 schools are under the management of the clergy, and the remainder are lay institutions.

The pupils attending the schools controlled by the clergy greatly outnumber those at the popular schools, as they are here called, the proportion being 667,000 boys and 215,000 girls for the first named, against 450,000 boys and 122,000 girls for the latter.

From these figures it will be seen that the total number of children attending primary schools in Russia is less than 1,500,000. The budget for primary instruction is a small one, the sum allotted by the State not being above 5,000,000 rubles, to which is added 600,000 rubles from the municipalities and 5,500,000 rubles from the diocesan receipts of the clergy.

Instruction is given in the primary schools by 33,000 priests, or deacons; by 22,000 lay teachers, and by 12,000 governesses. The priests receive no remuneration for their services, and the salaries of the lay instructors are absurdly small. The great majority among them are paid but 100 rubles a year—that is, about $55. A few receive from 100 to 150 rubles, but there are only 122 teachers in the empire who receive as much as 500 rubles a year.

Japanese View of Death.

WHEN, a few weeks ago, Hoshi Toru, the Japanese Minister of Public Instruction, was assassinated in a street in Yokohama, a great deal of horror of the deed was expressed—in the European and American papers. Very little horror was expressed in Japan, even by Hoshi's most intimate friends.

And yet the Minister was one of the ablest of Japan's statesmen, a man who had carried through many popular reforms, who was well liked except by a few enemies such as every public man must expect to have. How, then, can the apparent indifference about his death be explained?

The answer to this question is to be found in the Japanese way of looking at the physical change which is called death. A Japanese of good family is trained from infancy to regard his own death or that of another human being with absolute unconcern, as an event which deprives him, of course, of the means of continuing his work for the time being, but which is merely a detail in his real life in a multitude of reincarnations. Many of the educated Japanese of to-day do not believe in reincarnation, but the old way of looking at death remains to them. To express concern in regard to it would be a disgrace to a man descended from the old nobles or Samurai.

It is a queer circumstance that, along with this calm manner of looking at Hoshi's assassination, one finds in the detailed reports now to hand from Japan an absolute admiration for the skill with which he was dispatched. The man who killed him is a master of swordsmanship, a descendant of one of the famous Samurai families of Yeddo. Not only was this the case, but Iba, the assassin, particularly honored Hoshi by slaying him with a magnificent weapon of immense value and antiquity. In all that has been written in Japan about the murder one finds an underlying idea that Hoshi was really very lucky to be sent out of the world so beautifully. Six cuts with the sword were made, and they were delivered so rapidly that everything was over before those near the Minister realized what had happened.

It is amusing to Occidentals—though, when one comes to think of it, one does not see why it should be so—to read the speeches made by the prominent men who assembled around Hoshi's bier the night after the assassination. Count Itagaki made a very successful address. He dilated on the skill of Mr. Iba, and then went on to tell how different such an exhibition was from the pitiful attempt made to kill himself (Itagaki) twenty years ago. This attempt was made by a man named Arbara, who ought to have been ashamed to be seen with a sword.

"When Arbara tried to kill me," went on the Count, "I saw at once that he was a mere greenhorn at the work. His conduct was simply disgusting, more like that of a bad actor in a country theatre than that of a man who meant business. He tried to pink me all night, but he made the mistake of leaving too much space between himself and me. Then, too, he did not know how to handle his weapon right."

There seems a note of absolute envy in this, as though Itagaki really could not see why he should have had such hard luck and Hoshi be so fortunate.

Iba, the murderer, is a teacher. He will suffer death, but no disgrace attaches to him. Before committing the murder he wrote to his wife:

"I pray you to think of me as a dream. Desiring not to bring any trouble on you, I hereby divorce you. Live comfortably at the charge of your son-in-law. Though the house of Iba fails, I feel no guilt toward my ancestors, for I shall have achieved my purpose."

AUG

1901

BRITISH RAILWAY DECADENCE.

"WE much regret to have to lay before you this unfavorable report—"

So now ordinarily runs the introductory speech of every Chairman of every British railroad when shareholders meet.

Deplorable exhibits are those which the English railroads are making. Gross earnings are disturbingly diminished; expenses do not recede correspondingly; net income makes ghastly showing. And dividends are cut; where the rate was 4 and 6 per cent. a year or two ago, an average of less than 3 per cent. is all that is available now, and even this contracted distribution is at the expense of drafts made upon accumulated surplus accounts. Here is comparison of dividends declared at the end of the first half of the present year with the official rate a year ago:

	1900.	1901.
London and Brighton	3¼	2½
Great Eastern	2	1¼
Metropolitan	3¾	2¼
Northeastern	5¾	4½
Southeastern	1⅜	0
Lancashire and Yorkshire	4½	3
Southwestern	4¾	3½
Midland Preferred	2½	1½
Great Northern	3	2¼
Hull and Barnsley	1	0
Great Western	3½	2¼
Northwestern	6	4½

And here is the exhibit of surplus accounts for the same periods for the same properties. As without exception dividends are reduced, so surplus shrinks even despite the shrivelled dividend payments. "Amount carried forward" is the British phrase for what in American railway accounting is denominated surplus, and this of the date of June 30 is the showing of it:

	1900.	1901.
London and Brighton	£6,800	£5,300
Great Eastern	12,000	9,000
Metropolitan	19,500	20,700
Lancashire and Yorkshire	22,800	22,500
Southwestern	18,478	18,376
Midland	21,770	21,000
Great Northern	10,175	10,692
Great Western	33,000	25,700
Northwestern	72,328	62,918

Succinctly stated in this tabulation—one of the chiefly disturbing features of the situation—is the fact that, with but two exceptions, dividends even at reduced rate have been eked out in intrenchments upon surplus, and the reason for that appears clearly enough in this half-year showing:

	Gross Decrease.	Expense. Increase.	Net Decrease.
London & Northwestern.	£82,718	£235,823	£318,541
Great Western	*69,936	232,701	162,765
Midland	98,883	95,568	194,451
Northeastern	41,087	97,859	138,946
Lancashire & Yorkshire.	53,288	63,014	116,302
Great Northern	35,350	37,251	72,601
Great Eastern	*119,340	142,500	22,160
London & Southwestern.	*31,491	92,639	61,148
Southeastern	*39,173	96,232	57,059
London, Chath. & Dover.	*5,850	67,510	61,660
London & Brighton	*46,365	70,564	24,199
Great Central	11,008	10,093	21,101
North Staffordshire	9,817	4,824	14,641
Metropolitan	33,010	7,359	40,369
North London	5,674	3,952	9,626
Total	£58,680	£1,257,889	£1,316,569

*Increase.

"It will be seen"—quoting a friendly British authority—"that the loss of gross revenue was not universal, the Great Eastern having a fairly substantial increase, and the Great Western, Brighton, Southeastern and Chatham, and Southwestern Companies securing a moderate improvement as compared with the first half of 1900. In these cases, however, the expansion was more than absorbed in increased expenditure, while those companies which failed to maintain gross receipts suffered the heavier loss of net revenue, since they found it impossible to cut down expenses in proportion."

Even where increased gross revenue is shown there is, without exception, greater proportionate increase in expense. It cost the Great Western £142,000 to expand gross earnings—£119,000, or virtually 20 per cent., more than the entire gross gain. The Southwestern's gross increase of £31,000 cost over £90,000, and Southeastern's increase was on about the same basis, while an addition of less than £6,000 to the gross revenue of the Chatham system was attended by an increased expenditure of over £67,000. And this is the brighter side of the picture, for the bigger scales of increased expense are in properties where gross revenues have not only not increased at all, but have decreased heavily; but the foregoing tabulation makes this so plain at a glance that itemized review is all unnecessary, the very top line of the table being unhappily eloquent in its exhibit:

	Gross Earnings. Decrease.	Operating Expenses. Increase.	Net Earnings. Decrease.
London and Northwestern.	£82,718	£235,823	£318,541

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In various ways, and in some instances with much deftness, representatives of the managers of the railways have endeavored to smooth down the burrs with which official figures bristle. Much stress is put upon the increased cost of coal, the fuel item showing in every report tremendous increase. The group of properties under review expended for "locomotive power" from January to July this year £793,000 more than for the same period a year ago, an addition approximating 10 per cent. And of this the extra cost of coal and coke was £652,000, or over 28 per cent., and this following upon an increase approaching 30 per cent. in the first half of 1900.

Then there have been and still are wage troubles, higher labor rates, and more stringent union supervision, while supplies, notably steel rails, have added burdens that run into big figures, pointing grewsomely to the official lament at the London and Northwestern meeting, "Everything goes up except our earnings."

Apropos: the London and Northwestern—pioneer railway of the kingdom—having just declared for its half year its lowest dividend for forty years, the Chairmen of the Great Central Company, adverting to that fact, says to its shareholders:

"I do not think that, under all the trying circumstances of the past half-year, you will complain of the statement I have placed before you; but it is a matter for serious consideration how long the present condition of things affecting all railway enterprises will continue. The public is forever calling for greater facilities, and expects to pay nothing extra for them. Working expenses may be cut down for a time to meet exceptional circumstances, but the general trend is upward, and the Legislature is disposed to constantly increase our burdens, while at the same time we are told that we cannot expect to have monopolies without being subject to restrictions. I believe no other business of the country could be carried on under the conditions now ruling. Upward of £1,150,000,000 have been spent upon twenty-two thousand-odd miles of railway in the kingdom, and this so-called monopoly produces, perhaps, 3 per cent., or possibly a fraction over. Two-thirds of the £1,150,000,000 have been raised in the form of debenture, guaranteed, and preference capital upon the credit of the ordinary capital, and upon the latter, taking all the railways of the United Kingdom together, good and bad, the return for the current half-year will, I think, be well under 2½ per cent.—not much of a return for a monopoly. I am not sure that the happiest companies are not those who this session have been refused the powers they asked for, and have thereby postponed expenditure which would probably have returned them but a pittance in the way of interest. Railways may have been monopolies when territories were reserved for them. No doubt it was on the strength of such reservations that a good part of their large capital was subscribed; but nowadays Parliament respects no interest of this kind."

Grim humor is in the comment of the Chairman of the Chatham Company, who, replying to a "vote of thanks" at this month's shareholders' meeting, says: "The thanks of the proprietors seem to get more hearty as the dividends grow less, and this I suppose is indicative of their sympathy."

"Sympathy" under the circumstances is one of those things much more blessed to give than to receive, but it is the "proprietor"—the shareholder—who deserves it most, and is likely still more to need it. Already to some extent and substantially market values reflect appreciation upon the part of investors of what the wearing conditions signify. Herewith are quotations for conspicuous "home rails," giving high market values for the early part of the year compared with recent low figures:

	High.	Low.
Caledonian	132⅜	121½
Furness	87	71½
Great Central	24½	19¾
Great Eastern	112	91½
Great Northern	112	100
Great Western	149¼	131
Hull and Barnsley	58¾	43½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	132½	114
Brighton Ordinary	156	135½
Brighton Preferred	115¼	100
Northwestern	180	164
Southwestern	192	172
Midland Preferred	78¾	72¼
Northeastern	171½	156½
North Staffordshire	119½	103¼
Southeastern	112	85

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This British railway decadence teaches lessons aplenty—points especially—forcefully—one business and financial moral that never yet has brooked neglect: the everlasting necessity of preparation for a rainy day. Current disturbance, current distress, current deficits, official seeking after explanations and justifications, current embarrassment of every sort, may all be easily traced to a source of inexcusably bad financiering. The real causes bringing into discredit what once were the prime investment railway securities of the world are of more consequence than coal bills or distant warfare, the price of steel rails, or the wage demands of "Amalgamated Servants."

British railroads run on methods that are so primitive as to be nowhere excusable outside a museum's walls. Dilapidated policies, worn-out rules, equipment not much outranking the ark that Noah was glad to discard—such is the dependence of the English "manager," and when urged to advance, his philosophic retort is that reform would be "American." Egotism maintains methods that are crude, cumbersome, expensive, actually destructive. Egotism blocks common-sense development. And egotism has kept the British railway on dividend bases when dividends were not advisable and not defensible. Every year every dollar of profit (virtually) has been disbursed. Surplus "carried forward" has been surplus so scant and uncertain as to be no bulwark, to be of no avail whatsoever now that lean years have come. Worse than this, dividend payments, even on declining scales, have been right along accompanied suggestively by new "capital" emissions. The "construction account" which did its deadly work on this side of the sea in the Gould era has not been abolished in England; instead, it has grown year by year more and more threatening in its double-dealing mysteries. For the first half of this year there has been in England's fifteen "home rails" here under consideration actual additions to "capital" account approximating $100,000,000, and this is even referred to officially at London "meetings" as an encouraging exhibit, because the increase figures were bigger for the same period a year ago.

Now, clear enough is it that an end is coming to this sort of thing. Equally clear is it that as it comes the British investor is going to see wisdom in a change of base. He will not stick to "commitments" that promise only losses.

And, therefore, what is a reasonable expectation?

The British investor, driven from his "home rails," must turn to America. Here is his one certain recourse. Here is the contrast with his "home" dilemma. Here is not depletion, deficits, and threats still worse; here is the situation that summarizes itself in this concrete exhibit:

	—Increase in Five Years— Amount.	Per Cent.
American capital stock	$884,320,937	18.
American stock paying dividends	1,183,351,442	80.
American funded debt	259,959,704	5.
American debt paying interest	767,190,455	17.
American dividends paid	54,310,429	63.
American interest paid	436,966	0.15
American net income	206,418,194	43.
American net result—surplus	117,503,174	.....

The Pound Sterling is handicapped by no prejudice—knows no frontiers.

H. ALLAWAY.

Why Women Oppose Cremation.

DOWN on the "east side" there is a little office with a window full of urns, which indefinitely remind you of "remains," even before you see above them the standing notice "Cremation tomorrow at 3 P. M."

Inside there is a somewhat irascible gentleman, who believes in cremation so thoroughly that his talk would lead you to think that it is one of the luxuries of living—or of being dead. He has a grudge against the world, because it does not more generally cremate dead relations, and against New York in particular because it does not have a municipal ordinance to consign its pauper dead to the retort.

"What is the chief source of opposition to cremation?" a visitor asked him.

"Women," he said, sourly. "Women, Catholics, and undertakers. Why? Because it takes brains, logic, scientific information, freedom from superstition, and progressive thought to make a cremationist. That is a combination for which neither Catholics nor women are distinguished. As for undertakers, they are against us solely for financial reasons.

"They claim we hurt their pockets by reducing funeral expenses. I don't know why that should be. A person can put just as much expense on a cremation funeral as on the other kind. We don't hinder. We never handle funerals at all. We leave that to the undertakers. But if we did educate the people to spend less on funerals, I guess it would be a benefit to them, especially in a land where more is spent for funerals than for public education. Isn't that sentimentality run to seed?"

"But what makes Catholics oppose you?"

"Well, to be just, they don't oppose us any more than the Berlin Lutheran or Evangelical Church. But that only operates in Prussia. It doesn't bother us here, while the Catholics do. Why are they against us? Because we reduce their revenues from consecrated cemeteries. The Church opposes cremation by refusing its ministrations to the family.

"But a rich Catholic can be cremated, just as he can be divorced. Did you ever hear about Count Sylva Tarouca? He was an Austrian Count who died a good Catholic about ten years ago. He left the Church $25,000, on condition that the priests oversee the cremation of his body. He was cremated, all right, and his ashes repose in the Convent of the Benevolent Friars at Vienna. The Pope has always opposed cremation, and if he could have his way there would not be a crematory in Italy. But the King doesn't agree with him, and there are twenty-seven there, one in Rome itself.

"As for Prussia, there the State and Church are agreed, and so far the crown has not allowed a single crematory to be built in Prussia. The Evangelical Consistory forbids its ministers to officiate at such, on the ground that it is a departure from the time-honored Christian custom of earth burial, on which bodily resurrection is based. Humph! What are they going to do with all the martyrs burned at the stake, I wonder?

"As for women," and the cremation man's face took on a resentful expression, "they tell more untruths about us than anybody. Why, just last week a man wrote me that another man had told him that the body of a certain woman had been disrobed at our crematory, and thrust into the retort with pitchforks. We wrote back denouncing the falsehood, and the man replied that his authority was the sister of the deceased. Now, what are you going to do with a woman like that? She had sat there herself, and knew that not so much as a pin had been touched, and that the body was removed in the most careful manner.

"Most cremationists are men, and every day some man dies who has made his wife solemnly promise that she will have him cremated, and then a crowd of old 'cronies' get around her and talk to her till she goes back on her promise to the dead. Why are women so opposed to us? Because they are full of false sentimentality. That's why. For just the same reason they can't bear the sight of blood, and will cry over a wounded animal, and then wear dead birds on their hats.

"Some of them? Oh! yes; the advanced woman is with us, of course. Frances Willard and Kate Field and Jennie June and Grace Greenwood and Lucy Stone were all cremationists. But there's precious few of them."

FILIPINOS AS ORATORS.

Ready to speak on all occasions.
Their enthusiasm and efflorescent style.

MANILA, July 10.—Speechmaking is one of the arts in which Filipinos feel perfectly confident that they will be able to uphold American prestige. There is probably no territory of which it may be more truly said that speeches are always on tap. Every settlement has its orators, who are equal to all occasions, and as the people like to hear them as well as they like to speak, they never get out of training. Native aptitude for melody and rhythm is doubtless related to the fondness for the cadences of speech, but whatever the explanation, an orator can make eyes glisten and fill and stir an audience until it feels like fighting to a finish for him quite as easily as the same thing can be done in Kentucky. Whether as the standard-bearer in passionate appeal, as the advocate learned in abstruse terms, as the expounder of doctrine in philosophy or politics, or as the entertainer who declares that he kisses your hand and that all he has is yours, the native garlands with fancy his public speech. What he says rarely gets into print, and as there is no means of dispelling in type the illusions of oratory speeding off the reel, it is small wonder that fluency feeds on encouragement, and is cultivated for its own sake. An American who would compete in this field must be mellifluous and exuberant, and always up to pitch. Judge Taft's suave gifts have done him good service as President of the Civil Commission. His abounding good nature would doubtless carry him along in any case, for the natives like some one to laugh with them, but the additional possession of ability to meet the orators on their own ground has enabled him to smooth out many rough passages. At San José de Buenavista, in Antique Province, Panay, the decorations provided by the people at the recent visit of the civil commission included a Goddess of Liberty set on wheels, so that it might be lugged about in procession. The four faces of the pedestal bore the names Wasington, (spelled without an "h";) Lincoln, McKinley, and Taft, (so spelled.) "No fault is to be found with that lettering," Commissioner Moses said, "except that the 'y' was left off the last name."

Native decorations are intended to please the senses of those to whom they are addressed, as in public speech, and they are as often the unconscious means of exciting chiefly the sense of the ludicrous. A committee in one of the Southern towns thought it would be proper to show the deep respect that the townspeople felt for the commission by painting an eagle on the interior wall of the church. Wishing the work to be a home product, the committee took no counsel of the military in relation to it, but gave the local artist as a model a can of a condensed milk company which uses an eagle as a trade mark. The artist followed copy strictly, and when the decoration was complete the church eagle held in its bill a streamer bearing the name of the milk company. It cost the company something for the advertisement, because the local agent hired several photographers in the hope of getting a picture of the bird and its surroundings, and tried flashlights and various other devices, all in vain. In another town a committee which decided to surmount an arch with an eagle used as its model a beer bottle of a company which has an eagle label with a big red A in the centre of its breast. If the committee puzzled over the A at all, it probably thought it stood for America, and it flared from the decoration as natural as life. A committee engaged in sprucing up still another town for the reception of the commission thought that a cross at the back of the church altar, and which had become shabby, ought to be painted over to look new. The man who undertook to freshen the cross was enjoined not to forget to paint in the letters I. H. S. Patriotism, however, outpaced his devotional spirit, and when the commission arrived the cross shone resplendent with the letters U. S. A.

Native oratory always begins in deprecatory style. The orators who welcomed the commission usually spoke to this effect: "I am amazed at my own boldness in presuming to address so distinguished a body. All who know me will agree that I am most unfit for this great honor. Anything I may say must fall far short, in sentiment and expression, of what the occasion deserves. Indeed, when I consider the humble place that I occupy and the exalted one that you hold, I feel that any utterance of mine must sound asinine." After more of this sort, the orator lets his fancy soar, and it soon becomes evident that he considers himself the man for the hour, and has so thought right along. It is the custom of listeners during this prelude to remain mute, but to look as if they knew the orator's good points and were perfectly pleased with his selection. At one place where faction feeling ran high and the orator had been chosen over another aspirant for that honor by a bare majority some of the disgruntled proposed to enliven proceedings at this stage by applause and shouts of "Muy bien," ("Very good," "Well said,") a customary expression of agreement with the orator and of approval of his sentiments, but nerve failed at the last moment. Had the plan been carried out, faction differences would probably not have been confined to words in that province.

The best speech made so far to the commission was at Boac, at the visit there to organize a provincial Government for Marinduque. Eduardo Nepanuceno delivered it. He had taken an active part in the meeting and was said to have hoped to be appointed Governor of the province. The office of Provincial Secretary, instead, fell to him. He plainly felt that the speech was too good to lose, in spite of the disappointment to his ambitions, and when the business of the day ended he drew it from his pocket and spoke it almost from memory. It may fairly stand as a specimen of the highest native oratory. Omitting a modest introduction, it was as follows:

"You have just constituted the provincial government in Marinduque, extending to these hospitable shores the indisputable benefits of a law promulgated, together with many other laws, for the political and social regeneration of the Philippines of this wretched country whose misfortunes we, who were born under its tropical sun, and who entertain for it only the most earnest desires for happiness and well-being, are weeping. You have realized, gentlemen, a grand and transcendental act which proves beyond a peradventure the essentially democratic and liberal spirit with which the great Republic which here, in these distant regions of the Far East, you so worthily represent, is inspired, since it symbolizes the complete fruition of the legitimate desires of 50,000 inhabitants who aspire exclusively to civilization and culture.

"When for the first time on March 15 last, in a session like unto this, we enjoyed the honor of having you among us, we made known to you our needs and our misfortunes, and you, honorable gentlemen, with paternal solicitude, with unequaled interest, harkened unto them, felt them, considered them as your own, and promised us to remedy them. Since then, gentlemen, we have been nurturing a sweet hope, a hope which, upon seeing it realized to-day through the institution of provincial government, floods our bosoms with unparalleled joy.

"And now, in view of such generosity, such nobility, what is our duty? Far, very far, are we in truth from possessing the degree of culture that has been reached by the nations to-day marching in the vanguard of modern civilization. We find ourselves, and sad it is to admit it, in the infancy of progress in all its manifestations, even though it be due to no fault of our own, but is the inevitable consequence of the funereal policy of our former mother country, which, influenced by the semi-divine power of the theocratic element ruling in those mournful days, was engaged solely in exploiting us, the while it oppressed us, converting us into the playing of its vile and criminal caprice.

"But be that as it may, we are not foreign to noble and lofty sentiments, one of which, without any doubt whatever, is gratitude, and henceforth, gentlemen, when we render unto you the homage of our most sincere acknowledgments, deign to accept it as the genuine expression of those sentiments in view of the immense good that you have done us.

"Immense have I said, and not without reason, for such is the sum of benefits that must come to us upon harboring within our own home the governing entities charged with ruling our destinies. It is besides transcendental, for the act to which I am referring, together with those acts which you have already performed and those you still have in prospect, furnishes an irrefutable argument against those of our countrymen who, showing an absolute ignorance of your history, judged America to be a despotic and an enslaving Nation, and headstrong in this erroneous belief brought about the bloody struggle in which for more than two years two peoples who should have lived perpetually united have been plunged, since united they worked to uproot from this soil the already tottering empire of the haughty Spanish lion—a most egregious error; for, in all truth, where as in the United States have they fought so long and shed so much blood to secure the freedom of the slaves? Where, as in the powerful Republic by two seas bathed, has there been a man of the figure of Lincoln to proclaim in the face of the world, without wavering or fear, the memorable law whereby once and for all time the slavery of the negroes was abolished? Where, as in the land of the sons of Washington, does respect for the individual rights and liberties constitute a second religion which all profess and reverence? Fortunately, gentlemen, within the last few days there has been initiated a current favorable to pacification, a current which is progressively growing stronger, which is proved by the return to established order of many who, opposed from the beginning to all compromise and agreement, have at last admitted the grave error into which they had fallen, and swerving from their hostile attitude, have unconditionally gathered under the protection of constituted government. Logical it is, then, to deduce that the abnormal situation through which we are passing, created by this fratricidal strife, must soon reach an end. The deafening roar of the cannon and the deadly fire of the rifle will be succeeded by the soft and life-giving gentleness of peace, and the sad days of desolation and ruin will be followed by days of solace and joy.

"Honorable gentlemen of the Commission, in these solemn moments for this beloved country, whose charms and beauties were sung by Rizal in inspired verse, full of melodious harmony; in these solemn moments for this privileged soil, in which, by reason of its approaching total pacification, its future fate is to be decided definitely, permit me to record that the Philippines, in throwing themselves into the arms of America, do so without doubt or suspicion, trusting that the latter, upon taking them under its tutelage, desires only their prosperity and well being, and in this understanding will weave their future, conducting them along the paths of progress until it makes them worthy of figuring in the concert of cultured countries. In the meanwhile, gentlemen, the sons of Marinduque, of this small parcel of Philippine land, bless once and a thousand times the happy hour in which America redeemed it from the state of subjection in which it existed under the oppressive aegis of Spain; and meanwhile also, from this unknown corner of Marinduque, caressed by the soft murmur of the Malayan breezes, we waft to the great Republic the homage of our sincere loyalty and profound respect to the enthusiastic cry of—Long live America! Long live the Philippines under American sovereignty! I have spoken."

Señor Nepanuceno made the speech in Spanish, but the translation above preserves the periods in which he indulged and tempers rather than overdraws the fervor of expression. It may perhaps not be expected, nor may it be desirable, that tropical impulse will ever cease to efflorese in native speech, but since the present style was encouraged, if not induced, by Spanish example, it seems quite possible that natives will study hereafter American patterns and be guided by them. Just an indication in this line was furnished at Capiz, Panay, when a mountain schoolboy displayed his English to the commission in a short speech which his school teacher helped him phrase, but which retained enough of his own thought to pass as an original composition. The boy was Ludovico Hedrosollo, the son of well-to-do parents at Dumarao, who had studied English under native tutors for two years, and had been a pupil in a public school taught by George T. Schoens, a private in the Eighteenth Infantry. The boy spoke with good accent, and this is what he said:

"We welcome you to our province. We realize the honor you bestow upon us by this visit, and we have awaited with impatience your arrival, appreciating the great good that may come from your conference here. The report of your munificent acts has arrived before you, and we have every confidence in making known our requests, feeling that you are willing and anxious to help us in anything that on investigation may seem best for our province. Thanks not only to the troops, who have certainly done efficient work in these parts, but also to you who by your just administration have planted in the Filipino heart a great confidence in the American Nation, we are proud and happy to say that our province is now in a happy and peaceful condition and ready to receive the civil government you are to give us.

"Having been deceived so many years, promised so many reforms without seeing one of them realized, we naturally had at first a doubt of the good faith even of the great Republic of which we now aspire to be a part. All this uncertainty has passed. Promises have been made us, and even in the insurrection we found them being fulfilled. We can but believe now, for we have seen. With joy we look forward to the great improvements of which we read—railroads, handsome bridges, prosperous haciendas, good roads—in short, all the privileges and conveniences that go hand in hand with American civilization. But more than all that, we await the establishment of public schools, where we may learn the language, laws, and customs of the Nation of which we are now a part. We want that which we have never known—the broad, liberal education for which American schools are famous.

"We are, as all good Americans should be, ambitious. We enter now as a Territory, and, although this form of government gives us more rights than we have ever known, we look forward to some day being a State and seeing our star blaze on that field of blue, and we trust that in brilliancy no one of all those stars will outshine our own. Again we welcome you to our province and wish to extend our thanks to you for your earnest work in behalf of the Filipinos. Enjoying the liberty of that grand Constitution of America, we will live for it, die for it."

Making allowance for the crudities of composition and imperfect knowledge of a boy of fifteen years, an imperfection which perhaps even his teacher shared, it may be much doubted if there are twenty American adults who have resided here three years who could make as good a speech in Spanish or in any of the dialects against which they have brushed in all that time. It rarely occurs to the American that it is worth his while to learn the language of the people. Few who pretend to study it become proficient enough to venture on speech in public. If they do so, it is safe to say that they would exhibit little accurate knowledge of characters and events in Philippine history. American lingual shortcomings, indeed, are conspicuously illustrated in the civil service examinations for translators and interpreters, for which persons advanced in Spanish, and who think themselves expert in that language and in English, make such a sorry showing that their papers would be thrown out if judged by a strict standard. Aspirants for appointments to any other branch of the civil service must earn markings prescribed in the rules. In this branch examiners have been instructed to mark as liberally as possible, and applicants not wholly deficient get into the service. That is the one class of public employment for which the supply of good material is inadequate, nor does there seem to be a prospect that it will become equal to the demand until the natives shall be trained in English to meet it.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

Substitute For Dear Potatoes.

DURING the recent season of scarce and high-priced vegetables it has been interesting to talk to the market men about the effect of the stringency on poor people in the city, and any one who has never thought of the matter from the standpoint of the tenement dweller might be surprised at some of the means to which that class of citizens resort under conditions that raise the price of daily food beyond the limits of daily wages.

Potatoes, for instance, have been higher this Summer than they have for a great many years. The poor people depend more on this vegetable, say the market men, than on all the rest combined. The question, therefore, has been: "What will replace potatoes?" Few poor people have continued to use the vegetable regularly since the prices rose.

Beans were the chief substitute. Even in restaurants, where the proprietors had hitherto considered themselves under obligations to serve potatoes free with meat, traditions have been often set aside, especially in the cheapest places, and beefsteaks or chops or fish have been not unseldom accompanied by the unheard-of side dish of beans.

"And when they stuck to potatoes," said a salesman in the Washington Market the other day, "they had to cut down on quantity. In restaurants where they once gave two big ones they only gave two little ones last week. Where they had given two small ones they had to cut to one. No low-priced eating place kept up to the prescribed quantity."

Fortunately, quotations on potatoes during the last few days have been somewhat lower than before. But cabbages are up, having risen from 4 to 6 cents a head. This is another favorite dish of the man of small means. To offset the high prices he now eats spinach or sprouts instead; but the dealers say the popularity of the latter two vegetables will die suddenly on the day that the cabbage market becomes normal again.

"Well-to-do people and people of even moderate means," said the Washington Market vendor, "don't know what the word economy means by comparison with the very poor housewife. Only this morning a woman from somewhere over on Cherry Hill was down here, trying to find one of us whose prices came within the capabilities of her purse. I took a liking to her and offered to sell two heads of cabbage at an advance of only 1 cent each over what she was used to paying. The offer didn't even cause her to hesitate, and she declined as positively to accept it as though she had been confronted with a raise of half a dollar. Finally I gave the two to her at her own price. When she opened her ragged purse I found she hadn't even brought with her a surplus of the 2 cents I had first demanded."

The Late Henry Dolan.

OBITUARY notices of Henry Dolan contain much misinformation and give a most incorrect notion of the man he really was. Born wealthy, the care of a considerable estate—because of the mental troubles of his older brother, Peter—devolved on him. By judicious investments of surplus income in realty along the line of Broadway, the family fortune was largely increased. Yet he was never a business drudge.

From the age of thirty to the age of sixty he was to some extent a sporting man in a gentlemanlike way, playing cards with such men as Frank Work, Peleg Hall, Isaac Delaplaine, "Ned" Pearsall, Dr. Field, and "Harry" Babcock, and not impairing his fortune to any serious extent thereby. At this period he was a great pedestrian, and was a familiar figure on Broadway and Fifth Avenue. Later he tried horseback exercise, keeping it up until advancing years made it irksome. During the last twenty years of his life he was a daily attendant at the Union Club, getting there soon after noon and remaining until bedtime. He dined and conversed with his friends there, and was an agreeable and more than ordinarily well-informed man. Yet he has been described as an eccentric and a recluse. He was far from being either.

Of his two sisters and three brothers, only one ever married. He went West many years ago, and his children are Henry Dolan's heirs. A member of the well-known firm which transacted his legal business remarked recently that they would probably open their eyes when they learned how much money their uncle had left them. That he outlived his New York kin accounts for his living and dying surrounded only by faithful servants and a trained nurse.

Mr. Dolan was an omnivorous reader. He was an excellent French scholar, and his acquaintance with the history and literature of France was extensive and varied. He was courageous, but courteous and kindly; a friend of the poor and oppressed, without distinction of race, color, or creed, to whom he dispensed charity with open-handed but unostentatious liberality. Endowed from the start with health, strength, and an ample income, he lived a long and happy life; doing good to many, injury to none.

AUG

1901

American Problems of the 20th Century

By FRANCIS NEWTON THORPE, Ph. D.,
Author of "A History of the American People," etc.

THE American people have four hard problems to solve:

I. Popular, representative government, with justice to all races of men in the United States and its dependencies.

II. Cheap, swift, safe, and convenient transportation.

III. The production and distribution of wealth.

IV. The security of life and property by the maintenance of law and order.

The Spanish war added new difficulties to the first problem, one already exceedingly difficult. The race question with us is as old as the thirteen States with which the Union began, for in 1776 there were free negroes in every State, and in one Southern State (North Carolina) and three Northern (Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and New Jersey) they had the constitutional right to vote. Vermont granted the right; New York also, under a property qualification, and Tennessee for over thirty years suffered them to vote, withdrawing the privilege in 1834, as did North Carolina in 1835. Thus matters stood till 1867-8, when Congress by the reconstruction acts gave the negro the suffrage in the late Confederate States, and admitted Nebraska (1867) on condition that its constitution should allow the negro to vote. Three years later (1870) the XVth Amendment was adopted, making it unlawful for the United States or any State to deny the right to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Prior to this two Southern States, by the letter of their constitutions, had suffered the negro to vote, but had by revision made the exercise of the privilege the exclusive right of white men. New Jersey did the same. In every other State, except New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New York, the negro was excluded from voting, and New York in 1846, and again in 1868, refused to admit him to the suffrage on the same terms as the white man. The negro was enfranchised in 1868 by act of Congress in the late Confederate States, and, with other races, was included under the XVth Amendment, a National act, in 1870. The right to vote is a right conferred exclusively by a State. The Constitution of the United States forbids discrimination on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Since 1890 a more or less successful effort has been made by the people of Mississippi, (1890,) South Carolina, (1895,) Louisiana, (1898,) and North Carolina, (1900,) to restrict negro suffrage, and a like effort is at present making in Alabama and Virginia. Thus the problem of negro suffrage is portentous at the opening of the new century. Its solution with the open purpose of restriction of the right of the negro to vote is likely to be attempted by other Southern States having a large negro population. The problem is National and has been essentially National from the first. It must be solved as a National problem. Congress, in 1867-8, conferred the suffrage on the negro "as an act of justice and military necessity." It acted under the powers conferred by the Constitution, with the assured purpose of applying the fundamental principles of the Republic. The exercise of the suffrage by the negro, like its exercise by the white man, was and is only a means to an end—familiar to all Americans in the language of the comprehensive preamble to our National Constitution—the brief, clear, and expressive embodiment of our system of Government. The so-called "right to vote" is only a high privilege granted—not a "natural-born" right. Therefore its exercise may be limited by the State. The difficulty in solving this portion of the "race problem" is the greater because, though a National problem, it is not apportioned evenly over the country. The Northern States are practically mere onlookers, excepting as their interests are affected by Congressional legislation. If the negro vote be eliminated at the South, the basis of Southern representation in Congress will be proportionately modified, so that a comparatively small white population at the South will have as great, or greater, representation in Congress than an equal, or larger, population at the North. By the terms "South" and "North," used in this sense, must be understood States which did or did not succeed in excluding or practically eliminating the negro vote.

Justice to the negro, if it means his treatment as a voter, means equal political treatment with the white race unless the American people purpose to abandon the fundamental doctrine of equal rights for all men. Every State has the right and the power to fix the conditions on which the suffrage may be exercised. The great suffrage (racial) problem with us is to confer the privilege of voting so that neither the State nor the Nation shall suffer. This may mean a limited or universal suffrage. The amount or extent of the right to vote at any time is the problem which, in one form or another, has confronted the American people since 1776. It remains our most difficult problem.

II. The problem of cheap, swift, safe, and convenient transportation of persons and things might seem, at first thought, already solved by us as a people, for as a Nation we glory in our triumphs with the economies of trade and travel. But every producer knows that the problem has been only partially solved. In the distribution of our various productions, the factor of transportation is yet paramount. There is a market at every man's door. The producer wants to reach that market. The network of trolley lines now being woven over the country gives a hint of further solution of the problem. Briefly expressed, the problem is to acquire the use of cheap and cheaper motive power by land and water. This is one of the great economic problems of the new century. Our immense National domain offers a home for several hundred million souls. At the rate of decennial increase made during the nineteenth century the population of the United States and its dependencies will be at least 500,000,000 by 1950. This means the use of systems of transportation of the highest efficiency, or an economic condition approaching that of China. The outlook to-day is not that of another East here in the West. No present day problem is receiving profounder study than that of transportation, cheap, safe, convenient, and swift.

III. The incentive to the production of wealth is a passion permanent in the human heart. The great problem is now not of production, but of distribution. This means the social problem. At present, as in the past, the so-called wealth of the world is in the hands of the few. While the aggregate wealth of the many is very great, its effectiveness as a factor in society is incomparably less than the effectiveness of the aggregate wealth of the few. The problem is not one of an even distribution per capita. It is not that every human being shall have just as much and no more than every other human being. The problem is one of an unrestricted current of wealth, a free flow of opportunities and uses. This may sound a little vague. The problem is part of several other problems; some economic, as for instance, transportation; some political, as the franchise, or taxation. But whatever the setting of the problem, it is one of the chief ones, perhaps the chiefest one in the lives of most men. Because of its magnitude and comprehension it becomes a public problem, and, therefore, a question involving the public business, which is another name for government. It is a problem which the people boldly hand over to Legislatures, Congresses, and City Councils. It is sometimes strangely performed, as recently in the case of public franchises in Philadelphia. The seriousness of the problem is merely suggested by the fact that America before the close of the twentieth century will contain many of the largest and richest cities in the world. We are certain to be a people dwelling in vast towns. As a civil problem, as a municipal problem, as an individual problem, the problem of the production and distribution of wealth is as serious and difficult as any which confronts the American people.

IV. But what of the problem of the maintenance of law and order and the adequate protection of life and property in every American community? This, I take it, is the hardest problem of all which confronts us. Where in America to-day are life and property absolutely safe? What community, old or new, east, west, north, or south, is free from danger? Are the morals, or, in plain English, morality, private and public, of the type demanded for the safety, happiness, and perpetuity of a great nation? What of old-fashioned honesty (it was always "old-fashioned")? Must we not confess that all our social, and National evils flow from our feeble maintenance of law and order, and our inadequate protection of life and property? Let us at least be honest, and not blame the wrong man or charge our evils to the wrong account.

The suffrage question, the race question, the transportation question, the question of capital and labor, all fade in the presence of the question of morality, private and public, and morality means the maintenance of law and order and the protection of life and property. This solved, all the others are solved. This unsolved, all the others are unsolved. No white man who is sane and sound will discriminate against a sane, sound black man simply because he is black. An industrious, intelligent negro, permanently and actively possessed of moral qualities, will be as exempt from interference, political or economic, as any other citizen. The negro has the suffrage problem in his own hands. The right to vote, like every other right or privilege, has its price. The negro, like the white man, must pay it. Science and industry are solving the question of transportation. The problems of the production and distribution of wealth and of the security of life and property are economic problems of an essentially moral kind. The hope of their solution lies in the confidence that the grinding necessities of life, its hard experience, and the capacity of men, slowly but surely evolve the betterment of the race. The great moral problems which confront us will undoubtedly, in one form or another, puzzle our posterity when the twentieth century is ancient history.

Philadelphia, Penn., Aug. 19, 1901.

Drinkers of Saratoga's Waters

SARATOGA, Aug. 24.—Like the faithful followers of the Prophet in the East who turn toward Mecca in their pilgrimages, so do the health seekers, the butterflies of fashion, and the merely thirsty set their steps every morning to the bubbling springs of Saratoga in a procession that lasts almost from sunrise until midnight.

The volume of drinkers at the springs has not been so great since the sixties as now, and cash books prove it. To get an idea of the part the springs play in the life of Saratoga there has never been a better time than these fast waning days of August.

While there are forty springs, cathartic, tonic, diuretic, and alterative, it is only a half dozen that are intrenched in popular favor. Each spring has its own special clientele, and each has its best prescribed time for being taken, so that not all are rivals.

The Hathorn and Congress are morning springs. When these springs open at 5:30 in the morning the first few visitors arrive, and from then until 11 o'clock the bulk of the day's patronage is had. It is curious to note the well-defined layers of the social strata that visit the springs at these different morning hours. The Hathorn Building, in Spring Street, is as good a place as any to watch the changes of this panorama of humanity. On the opening of the doors there is not infrequently a small crowd of hotel employés, who come at this early time to quaff at the spring and enjoy the same boon as the rich, at the same modest price of 5 cents. There are porters, night watchmen, a few maids, hotel clerks, tired from their night vigil, and others whose occupations cause them to be about at this hour. But they are soon done, and then comes a lull until near 7 o'clock, when those employed in the various business houses stop off on their way to work for a morning drink. Their quick departure, for they have no time to dawdle, marks the end of the coming of the toilers who frequent the spring.

Close on their heels come the first of the leisure class, who are here for holiday or health. For the most part they come from the smaller boarding houses, where there is early breakfast. Saratoga prides herself on her cosmopolitanism. She has not only her millionaires and her "smart set," but even for the masses she finds comfortable shelter. It is from the masses that come the 7 o'clock visitors at the spring. Mostly they are young girls and young men, employed as stenographers and clerks in New York, who spend their two weeks here in a small boarding house, and for pleasure are satisfied with spring water, an occasional trolley ride, and rubbing elbows with fashion.

They are not smartly gowned, but the girls, in flower garden hats, cheap shirtwaists, and short skirts, and the men in a reasonable imitation of their employers' well-cut suits, have a magnificent time.

The next class of visitors drifting in at about 8 o'clock includes those from the smaller hotels; well to do, neat in appearance, and modest, they are an upward social step from the previous drinkers. So far nearly every one has been in good health, but now come some of the dyspeptics and invalids, who drink for their physical well-being. Lean, sallow, and emaciated, they are in sharp contrast to the earlier-comers. Most of them drink the water artificially heated in an attempt to repeat that Carlsbad treatment where the water comes up bubbling hot. The springhouse fills rapidly now, and the vanguard of the sporting fraternity from the big hotels appears, loud in costume, with vivid shirts and florid faces. These sit about the small tables, sipping spring water in lieu of the morning cocktail.

It is an animated sight, the spring bubbling up in a great glass bowl, seething out in little fits and starts. Small boys flit about serving the drinkers' needs. Many are getting weighed and others stroll out to the plant where there are said to be facilities for bottling 300 dozen pints in ten hours. They see the men and a quarter iron pipe that goes down into the earth through 60 feet of soil and then through 890 feet of bedrock before it taps the crystal water, which shoots up through the pipe under the twenty pounds' pressure of its own natural gas.

Then as the hour grows later the more fashionable becomes the crowd of people taking their ante-breakfast drink. Handsomely gowned women, glittering in costumes suitable for evening elsewhere than here, idle about the tables, sipping languorously of the water. Diamonds shine and sparkle, and the atmosphere is one of wealth and beauty. There are handsome men, correctly clad in costumes in keeping with those of their companions. Young girls saunter in, because it is "the thing" to do, accompanied by young men, who drink the salty, bitter waters with wry faces, in order that there may be adequate reason for their presence with the girls.

Around 11:30 the crowd melts away and from then till midnight the visitors come only in casual couples. During an average day in August about 3,500 people drink of the Hathorn, though at special times, such as a convention, this number runs up to 4,500 or 5,000 a day.

A block to the south at the Congress springs practically the same scenes are enacted every morning, except that here the setting is far more picturesque and beautiful. Instead of a building there is a pretty little park, with a pavilion in which the water is dispensed. A band is perched on the side of a hill to play tunes, popular and classical, during the morning and evening. Here one may walk along shady paths with arching trees, listen to the restful plash of the fountains, and calm nerves ruffled from roulette and racing by a glance at velvet turf stretching away to a grove of pine trees, where a few deer are allowed to run.

When the before breakfast drinking is over the springs have a decided lull. The morning meal ended, the concerts over, the throngs flock back to the springs, but to different ones. Then it is that the Vichy, the Arondack, the Lincoln, and the Patterson begin their day's custom. All four, while they are supposed to have a medicinal value, are chiefly popular as quenchers of thirst.

The local office of one of these is a comparatively small, room on Broadway. There are about 4,000 visitors a day there, and another thousand to the spring itself, well out in the country. It is quite the fad to ride, drive, or wheel out there in the afternoon, and, sitting on the piazza overlooking a small lake, drink the water as it is forced up the long iron pipe. Then, too, after the races there is another influx of visitors to the Broadway office.

But it is not till the evening that the real rush begins. Toward 10 o'clock people stand in line awaiting a chance to secure a seat. Persons drink the average two glasses, and then leave to make room for others. The small boy waiters dash up and down excitedly, calling out "Two cold, one medium," in shrill tones. The women are attired in the handsomest of ball and evening gowns, very decollete, their shoulders gleaming white, with diamonds worth a King's ransom encircling their necks or sparkling on their corsages. Pretty faces, well-rounded figures, an air of hauteur and good breeding proclaim the social position of many of the women in the little room, where every one who is some one, and many who are not, go nightly. The display there and the sipping of the water have come to be two of the distinctive features of Saratoga.

Then when you have slaked your thirst and feasted your eyes you depart and take a jaunt through the softly lighted gardens. Perhaps you will gamble a bit, but it's midnight now, and so far as the springs of Saratoga are concerned, their routine of the day is over.

New Use for Patent Tents.

Many who go to Long Branch, Asbury Park, and the other coast resorts by the Sandy Hook route have noticed just after the bridge over the Shrewsbury is crossed at Navesink Highlands one of the odd-looking houses on that narrow strip of land between the river and the ocean, surrounded by a number of small structures covered with glittering tin roofs. It has been often a source of wonder as to what uses these small houses are put. They were until last year, with the residence itself, the property of Mortimer Thorn, Jr. They had been patent tents built of wood and metal, and put on the beach at the Sandy Hook reservation for the use of soldiers. But they were not a success, and Mr. Thorn purchased them and had them taken to his house at Navesink Highlands, and put in position along the banks of the Shrewsbury and around the residence itself. Each makes a little room, and it was the intention to have these for extra guests and for servants. The sun beating on the tin roofs made them very hot, and it was difficult to persuade people to sleep in them, but this year the new owner of the house has furnished several of them, and they have the appearance of being lived in.

Mr. Thorn's house had another peculiarity. The interior was so arranged that it was one large baronial hall inside, with a gallery running around the second story, on which the sleeping rooms opened. It was, however, so arranged that the entire space could be covered and the baronial hall would be dispensed with, and the house would have the ordinary second floor, with a number of extra bedrooms. This is possibly the only house on the coast that can boast of a movable second floor.

Breach of Bank Etiquette.

The President of one of the largest and oldest banks in New York City published a dividend notice of his bank in a daily paper, and through an error the rule dividing his dividend notice from a similar one of a well-known brewery was omitted, making the two notices read as one paragraph. In asking that a correction be made, the President of the bank said that his professional brothers were accusing him of a breach of propriety in soliciting business by offering drinks for deposits.

As To Weather Prophesying

"THERE is more baldfaced faking done in this business than in any other."

So spake the Weather Man. He was just beginning to puzzle himself over the incipient hurricane in the Lesser Antilles last week, and to wonder whether it would reach New York. The storm might reach the Atlantic seaboard within a day or so, or it might not. The Weather Man, with all the science of meteorology at his command, with all the experience of the thirty years' history of the Weather Bureau ready for his reference, couldn't tell just what this storm would do during the next forty-eight hours of its career. Hence it seemed a little exasperating that weather "prophets," with no science to hold them up, with no elaborate records to guide them, should presume to foretell months in advance just what the snow, the wind, and the rain should do.

"There are more people bunkoed by false weather prophets than lose their money on nebulous mining schemes. If it were not for the unending desire of some American people to be fooled, not a single man outside of the Weather Bureau maintained by the Government would be able to make a livelihood on 'weather prophecies' in the United States."

Thus continued to muse the forecaster. He bethought himself of the mountebanks in all parts of the country who for a dollar or so will confidently predict for the unwary tenderfoot just what the rainfall for a certain day in December will be. He said that thousands of well-meaning individuals seek the comfort of these "prophets" with the same avidity that they would hasten to deposit their money in a "get-rich-quick" institution that would offer 10 per cent. interest per week.

"Do you suppose that if these fellows really knew anything about weather that the bureau would allow them to work independently of it for a day?" he queried. "A man who can accurately foretell the state of the weather for two months hence can get his own price from the United States Government. Struggle as we may, we can't predict with accuracy for more than thirty-six hours ahead, and we have at our beck and call all the science that observation of years has been able to accumulate."

The Weather Man told of the charlatan who after the Galveston tornado ransacked his papers and called the attention of the believing world to the fact that months before he had made this definite prediction for the month in which the tornado occurred: "One of the decided storm periods for September will fall about the 6th to the 11th. It will be wise for dwellers on the South Sea Islands and coasts to heed the signals of West Indian hurricanes at this time."

According to the Weather Man this oracular utterance didn't really predict anything. The Weather Bureau foretold with accuracy just what the line of the storm along the Southern Coast would be, and warnings were displayed at Galveston, which, had they been heeded in all cases, would have saved very many more lives than they did. The "South Sea Islands and coasts" cover an area larger than that of the United States itself—an area that extends as far south as South America, and includes all the islands of the West Indies and the shore line of the Caribbean Sea.

"How absurd, then," said the Government's forecaster, "that this 'prophet' should claim that he foretold this storm? It is reasonably certain that during September and October of every year there will be severe storms in the West Indian region. It was easy, therefore, for the long-range forecaster to throw out his prediction and make it cover everything within reach.

"And that's just about what all of these charlatans do. They make a general prediction, fastening it to no particular date or place, and then claim everything that happens. They predict that the last part of January, perhaps, will witness a very heavy snowstorm. And then, if the storm occurs in South Dakota or North Carolina, on the 20th or the 30th of the month, they claim that they predicted it.

"These people will not fasten themselves down to dates. They throw out their prophecies, and then, if they come true at any time or anywhere within the period or territory mentioned, they claim indefinite credit. If the prediction doesn't come true at all, they simply say that meteorology is not an exact science, and that sometimes errors will necessarily occur. Or else they say nothing at all, and let the failure of their prediction go unnoticed, as do the times when the number 13 is attended with good luck.

"There is a man who lives not far from New York who not infrequently rushes into print with the prediction that a violent storm is on the way. He generally selects a storm month, and then claims everything that happens, if it does happen. But I have watched his prophecies for some years, and I have never seen them amount to anything yet.

"As a matter of fact, there is no scientific possibility of foretelling what the weather will do more than two or three days beforehand. Upon what these charlatans base their predictions it is impossible to state. They may base them upon the phases of the moon. Perhaps this is not so far wrong, apparently, because the moon's phases change every seven days, and this is just about the period of storm recurrence. There is no possible connection between the two; it is simply a coincidence.

"Some of the charlatans claim that they obtain some occult insight into future weather conditions from the sun spots, which become frequent upon the solar surface about every eleven years. It is true that there is a relation between sun spots and the magnetic condition of the earth, but no relationship has as yet been scientifically established between the weather and magnetic conditions on this planet.

"As for the stars, they have no possible connection with meteorological conditions here, and it is the merest folly to presume to base any weather prediction upon their changes and movements. Stars have no more connection with the climate than they have with the every-day occurrences in the lives of men and women."

The Weather Man then proceeded to show how the Weather Bureau of the United States Government really conducted its business. He said that meteorology must not be understood to be an exact science. A man's experience and judgment are very material factors in determining his capabilities as a weather forecaster. He has to make a careful study of conditions and base his predictions upon them.

"And these facts you may take as assured," he said. "The first is, that we never fail to give warning of coming storms. Sometimes we may think a storm is coming when it doesn't materialize, but it is much better to take heed against a storm that doesn't come than to be caught in one that does come. Millions upon millions of dollars have been saved from destruction on the seas since the United States Weather Bureau began sending out its storm signals. The second important fact, which the layman seems to take little notice of, is that the Weather Bureau cares very little whether it rains or not.

"Some people seem to feel a grievance against the Weather Bureau if they failed to bring their umbrellas down town on a day when an unexpected shower came up. It is impossible to accurately foretell showers. They make very little difference to business or agriculture, anyway. Showers generally benefit crops, and they do not disturb trade. We have more responsible business to look out for than to guarantee that the women who venture out on a certain day do not get their feet wet."

The United States Weather Bureau takes observations every day at stations ranging from Edmonton, in the Canadian Province of Alberta, on the northwest; St. John's, N. F., on the northeast; the Island of Barbados, on the southeast, and Acapulco, on the southwest. The observations of temperature, barometric pressure, and rainfall are reported twice every day from each of these stations to the central stations of the bureau, and upon the basis of these observations, which, of course, are forwarded by telegraphic dispatches having the right of way above everything else, forecasts are made.

The weather forecaster at a central station takes the observations and makes up a weather chart. On this chart he records the places where the barometric pressure is the same, and then lines—curves, called isobars—are drawn through these points. It will be found that there are certain areas of the country where the barometric pressure is low, the lowest point being the centre of the uneven circular figure made by the isobars. Adjacent to this low-pressure area will be a high-pressure area, likewise indicated on the weather chart by isobars.

The meaning of the expression "low pressure" is that the air in this area is not so heavy comparatively as it is in the high-pressure area. There is not such a pressure upon the earth. The tendency of the high-pressure areas, therefore, will be to divert their heavy air to the place where the pressure is not so great. This by an obvious law of mechanics. This movement of the air is what causes winds. The forecaster can foretell that the low-pressure area is to be affected by the winds from the high-pressure area.

The forecaster knows, too, that high and low pressure areas drift across the country from the west toward the east at the rate of about 600 miles daily; that the "highs" are attended by dry, clear, and cooler weather, and that they are drawing down, by a vortical action of their centres, the cold air from great altitudes above the clouds, and causing it to flow away laterally along the surface of the earth. The "cold wave" comes when the high-pressure areas become so intense in their vortical action that they draw down an unusual quantity of cold air.

The forecaster knows, also from years of observation, that the "low-pressure" areas are generally accompanied by rainy and warmer weather, and that the "high pressure" and "low pressure" areas follow each other across the country at average intervals of about three days. The study of the weather map each day, coupled with the knowledge of past experience, enables the forecaster to tell with reasonable accuracy what will happen in any given district within the next forty-eight hours. No attempt is made to make definite predictions covering a period of more than thirty-six hours.

"Any one can make a weather prediction if he understands the weather chart," concluded the Weather Man. "There is nothing hidden about it. The United States Government continuously publishes and its information to all who will receive them. We adjure every one, therefore, with brains enough to get out of the rain when it comes, not to allow himself to be particeps criminis, as it were, by contributing to the coffers of the worst frauds in the Nation."

Modjeska Talks of the Poles.

MME. HELENE MODJESKA, who has just returned from an extended sojourn in Austrian and German Poland, spent several days in New York last week. While in Europe she did not visit Russian Poland, from which country she is debarred by the Russian Government for political reasons. For years Mme. Modjeska and her friends have been trying to have the ban removed, but so far their efforts have not succeeded.

Mme. Modjeska, discussing her visit, said:

"Though I cannot enter Russian Poland, I will nevertheless say that the Poles there are treated with a great deal more consideration than they are in Germany. In Russia the language of the two peoples are somewhat similar, and, both races being of Slavonic origin, there exists a sort of sympathy between them that there is not in Germany. In Germany the Poles are not allowed to teach their children their native tongue, and the Government exerts every power at its command to Germanize the province.

"For instance, if a letter is written by a Pole, or any other kind of package or bundle, on which the word 'Pan,' the Polish equivalent of 'Herr,' is written, the package, bundle, or letter is seized by the Government and sent to a translator, who substitutes 'Her,' for 'Pan,' holds it for about two weeks, and then, when the authorities are satisfied that there is nothing left on or in the communication or package that will remind the receiver of the land of his nativity, it is sent to the proper destination. If a perishable package—a pail of oysters, for instance—were sent the case would be the same, the oysters being retained for a week or so and then forwarded to the right address.

"In many instances where Poles were engaged in prayer meetings the authorities have entered the church and seized and confiscated all the prayer books.

"If a Pole is in debt," continued Mme. Modjeska, "and his place is put up for sale, the Government will buy it in, and then present it to some German. This state of affairs is due to the anxiety of the Kaiser and his Government to exterminate the Poles politically and give what is left of their inheritance to people of German origin. It was hard under Bismarck, but those who have followed him in power have made conditions worse."

Mme. Modjeska thinks the attempt to Germanize the Poles has had an opposite effect. Instead of making Germans of the Poles, it has, she declares, embittered them, and where before there was only a little national pride they have become even more enthusiastic and national in spirit.

Austria, Mme. Modjeska said, has been rather kind to the Pole and has treated him with much consideration.

"The Poles," concluded Mme. Modjeska, "though poor, are happy and contented, as a rule. They are not prosperous, for the country never was a rich one, but they may win yet, regardless of all handicaps they have been compelled to overcome."

Interesting Story of a Bell.

STRANGERS in Ellicottville, the quaint pioneer town of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., and once the capital of that county, if they chance to be awake as early as 6 o'clock in the morning, will hear the pealing of a bell, marvelously sweet in tone; so different, in fact, from the tone of an ordinary bell that they will doubtless wonder at it.

If so, their wonder will perhaps increase when, exactly at noon, they hear the clear, mellow peals of the bell again wafted from the belfry in which it hangs, and when, at 9 o'clock in the evening, a third time the bell sends forth its sweet volume of sound, the stranger who is not then aroused to curiosity and a desire to know something about it and the routine of its daily ringing, will be indeed a person indifferent to unusual things. If he is not such a person he will hear an interesting story about the bell, for there are few older ones, if any, hanging anywhere on the continent.

The Holland Land Company formerly owned all the land in that part of the State, and Nicholas Devereux represented it as its agent, with headquarters at Ellicottville. The route for the New York and Erie Railroad had been surveyed through Southern New York in 1834, and as it did not run through or near Ellicottville, as was expected, Nicholas Devereux took up a large tract of land along the Allegheny River, south of Ellicottville, through which tract the route for the proposed railroad had been surveyed, and there mapped out a plot for a city, which he believed would spring up when the railroad was built. Devereux was an ardent Catholic, and he set aside a lot upon which he intended to erect a Catholic church in his new city, and had the plans all drawn for it.

In 1837 Devereux was in New York on business, and while there read in a newspaper the advertisement of "a cargo of Spanish bells for sale." With the thought of his proposed church up in the wilds of Cattaraugus County in his mind, he investigated this peculiar sale, with the purpose of buying a bell for the church. He found that the cargo of bells was the property of a sea Captain, who said he had brought it over the sea from Malaga simply as ballast for his vessel.

Further inquiry brought to light an interesting story about the bells, which had once hung in monasteries and convents sacked during an insurrection in Malaga in 1882. They had called monks and nuns to worship for more than 125 years. After their violent removal from their long-time positions in the monastery and convent towers, they were left lying in the byways and about the harbor of Malaga until 1837, when this sea Captain, visiting that port to deliver a cargo, seeing utility as well as a means of speculation in the bells, succeeded in getting possession of them, and brought them to New York.

Devereux purchased one of the bells, sent it by sloop up the Hudson River and by the Erie Canal to Buffalo, whence it was hauled to Ellicottville by teams, in 1838. In the meantime, the prospects of the New York and Erie Railroad ever getting as far as Cattaraugus County had become very dim, so Devereux abandoned his scheme, and had the ancient church bell on his hands with no church of his own faith to hang it in, there being no Catholic Church in Ellicottville.

There was an Episcopal Church there, however, which had been established in 1828, and it had no bell. That church purchased Devereux's bell, paying him $125 for it, and it was hung in the tower, where it has been ever since. The ringing of it at 6 o'clock in the morning, at noon, and at 9 o'clock at night was a condition made by Devereaux when he sold the bell.

This ancient bell is of pure bronze, with a circumference at the top of over four feet, and at the base of seven feet. Its height is three feet, and the metal is three inches in thickness. The bell weights 1,300 pounds. On one side of it is an ornamental cross, set in a triangular base. Above the end of each arm of the cross is the representation of a nail pointing obliquely toward it, and a third nail is near the bottom of the cross, pointing toward its foot. Near the top of the bell, in two lines running around it, is the following inscription:

Abe soi labos del angel que en alto avana
Maria Gracio plena Barges Mefeci Malaga 1708.

What this meant was a mystery for many years, when Bishop Cleveland Coxe solved it. According to the Bishop, the inscription was worded in corrupt Spanish, in which the letter "b" was used for "v," and which changed many other letters of the alphabet. Thus, he explained, the word "abe" should have been "ave," and instead of "labos" the proper reading should have been "la voz." Turned into pure Spanish, therefore, he said, the inscription would be:

"AVE (SOI LA VOZ DEL ANGEL ALTO SVENA) MARIA, PLENA GRACIA."

Translated into English, Bishop Coxe's solution of the old Spanish wording is thus:

"Hail (I am the voice of the Angel who on high stands forth) Mary! full of grace!"

The "Barges Mefeci Malaga, 1708," appended to the above invocation Bishop Coxe decided was the name of the founder of the bell, and "made one at Malaga, 1708."

It would be interesting to know what became of its companion bells the sea Captain placed on sale.

'Twas Too Suggestive.

A VERY timid-looking young man marched into the book section of one of the large department stores the other day, and, beckoning to one of the salesgirls, confided to her that he wanted to send a nice book to a lady friend of his.

"Something," explained the young man, blushing violently, "that you think will please her. I ain't much of a reader myself," he added, by way of explanation, "but I'd like to have a brand-new book that's being read by everybody, and talked about, and argued about in the papers. She likes that sort of thing." Then he stood back and patiently awaited the lady's suggestion.

"Well," said she, after a moment's pause, "here's a nice book. Just the thing you want, too, I think. 'Tarry Thou Till I Come.' It's quite new—that is, it was written twenty years ago, but it's being revived, you know, and everybody is buying it now. I'd say that was just the thing for you."

The young man looked puzzled for an instant, then indignant. "Young woman," he said, angrily, "you misunderstand my intentions entirely toward the young lady," and then he stalked out of the store swearing that women were entirely too impertinent, and leaving the bewildered saleswoman to wonder what in the world he meant.

One Bridge Problem Solved.

There was a new problem for the Brooklyn Bridge authorities to solve last week. It was a trouble of rapid growth, but of easy solution as the outcome proved. One big policeman set things to right.

On the north driveway, at the Manhattan end, just beneath the point where the bridge trains run under the roof, is a gate that leads from the footway to the trolley tracks. A smart man noticed it, and it suggested to him a way to avoid fighting for a seat. He walked to the gate, and as soon as the car he wanted came along he climbed aboard and took a seat. When the other passengers left the car he remained coolly and calmly watching the crowd fight for seats.

Now, this man's action was seen by other men and they followed his example. Others walked in their steps, so that soon there was a crowd each afternoon at the gate. For several days no attention was paid to this, but finally in a scramble one man narrowly escaped injury and the bridge authorities put their heads together. The result was that the next day all those who walked to the gate were forced by a large, fat man in a blue uniform to walk the 300 feet back to the loops again. They once more fight for the seats that for a few days they had obtained without trouble.

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Gowns at Newport and Elsewhere

MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR wore at a Sunday night dinner at Newport a gown as charming as it was simple. The material was white taffeta silk broken by stripes of black gauze. The stripes were vertical, the white an inch in width and the black somewhat narrower. The sweeping, clinging skirt was plain, and the bodice was also unbroken by folds or insertions. The effect was Princess save for the velvet girdle, with trailing ends, which broke the long lines. The stock was of the white silk and had stitched on it four extremely narrow bands of pale blue taffeta, ending in points. The bodice front showed some folds of white chiffon, and the hat worn was a large one of pale blue trimmed with unusually wide ostrich plumes, also pale blue. These plumes crossed at the left of the front.

***

Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke wore a superb and showy gown of light blue silk gauze combined with white glace silk. The skirt was unusually full and fluffy, and laid in plaits. Two-thirds of the way to the foot of the skirt it was cut in battlements. The lower skirt was of the white silk, and both the pale blue gauze and the white silk showed appliques of cream-white lace. The bodice was equally full and fluffy with gauze and silk. The upper sleeves were accordion-plaited, and from the elbow down were tight fitting, and of the silk with appliques of lace. A blue hat with blue plumes was set back from her face and she wore a large and full blue feather boa. The hat and boa matched the gauze.

***

Mrs. John R. Drexel wore at the tennis tournament a frock of pale blue and white silk woven in a lacing pattern of tiny white and blue squares. The skirt had insertions of creamy lace in both narrow and wide patterns, and the bodice showed a bolero effect over a full vest of chiffon and lace. The stock was of lace, and a full puff of lace formed the lower part of the bishop sleeves. A small round hat of white flowers was worn straight on the head, and the brim in the back was turned abruptly against the crown, and a chou of black tulle seemed to fasten it.

***

Mrs. James Hude Beekman was seen in a beautiful gown of yellow silk mull embroidered in large crowsfeet. The skirt was long and swept well out in the back, and had a simple gathered flounce of the material. The bodice was extremely simple, fitting closely, and with bishop sleeves. A girdle with long ends in the back was of heliotrope and white figured satin ribbon in brocade effect. The stock was of yellow, and the hat worn was a small one of lavender lilacs with a few loops of ribbon matching the flowers in color.

***

Mrs. Pembroke Jones wore a gown of gray crêpe, with insertions of cream-colored Breton lace. The vest and stock were of the lace, and the lower part of the Pacquin sleeve was formed of the lace, crossed by straps of gray satin, stitched. The lace of the vest had narrow bands of gray satin ribbon run through it. The skirt had a deep applied flounce with insertions of cream lace above. These insertions rose high on the sides and crossed, forming diamonds, which were filled in with the gray crêpe. There were also two narrower insertions of lace near the waist.

***

Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliot wore an exquisite costume of heavy white cotton goods. The bodice and skirt were both embroidered all over with bunches of grapes, the vines and leaves being simply outlined. The embroidery was white. The gown was tight fitting and clinging, and the bodice did not blouse. The hat worn was of white mulle, with a soft crown, and several lace-edged ruffles formed the brim. A large white chiffon and tulle boa was worn.

***

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., appeared in a short skirt of white pique, with a thin white shirtwaist. Her hat was a broad-brimmed sailor, covered with a light veil, drawn over her face under her chin, sprinkled with small polka dots. This veil covered the crown and brim of the hat, the ends being brought down in the back and securely fastened. With her was Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, who was also in white pique. The skirt had an applied flounce and the Eton coat had deep points in front, running below the waist line. The fronts come nearly together. The hat was on the sailor order, save that it rolled a bit at the sides. It had a broad band around the crown, with a flat, black bow on the left. A plain white blouse was worn under the coat.

***

Miss Chloise Hatch was in a simple costume of blue linen. The straight skirt cleared the ground, and had an applied flounce. The blouse was plain, save for the deep berthalike collar of linen embroidered in white, with touches of black, and the white guimpe and stock. The bishop sleeves had bands of the linen at the wrists. The hat was a broad-brimmed, cream-white straw, dipping a little at both back and front. Its only trimming was a band of two-inch black velvet ribbon around the crown, and a large loose bow of the ribbon on the brim directly in front.

***

Miss Polly Whittier of Boston was seen at Narragansett Pier in a white costume. The skirt, which barely touched, was of white linen stripped. The thin white waist bloused a trifle in the back and a bit more in front. The sleeves had puffs above the wristbands, the let-out tucks in the sleeves forming these, and the upper part of the blouse was tucked in the front. A simple white hat draped with a white chiffon veil was worn. At the same place Mrs. Casper Whitney of Chicago wore a plain skirt of white pique, and a blouse to match with entre deux of white embroidery. A rather large broad-brimmed white hat was worn.

***

Mrs. Willard Brown was seen at the polo games at Point Judith in a white muslin with three-quarter inch black polka dots scattered at rare intervals over it. The skirt was glove-fitting, and the long bodice was carried far down the front of the wearer's slight figure. There were two crossing horizontal insertions of narrow white lace across the upper part of the bodice, in yoke effect, and also in the sleeves. A simple small hat matching in coloring was worn.

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Miss Evelyn Blight wore one day at the Newport Casino a simple frock of brown linen. The skirt had an applied flounce, and was tight-fitting. The bodice was tight in the back and pouched in front. The neck was cut out round, and the opening outlined by a stitched band of linen and a little guimpe and a stock of plain white muslin in solid tucks was worn. The bishop sleeves had puffs and bands of tucked muslin at the wrists. The hat worn was a large flat Leghorn. Arranged flatly on the brim from side to side and nearly meeting in the back were scarlet silk roses. Loops of black velvet finished the ends of the wreath at the back and drooped over the hair. Under the left brim near the back a spray of the roses with a touch of black velvet was placed.

***

Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen is fond of white, and wears many beautiful white frocks at Newport. One of the many is a thin white mull, the lower part of this skirt trimmed with crossing insertions, some of them forming diamonds, the centres of which show medallions of lace. The skirt itself is long and clinging, and gathered to fit at the waist. A girdle of white satin is worn, and the bodice pouches a little in front and is close fitting in the back, with narrow insertions of fine lace, matching that in the skirt, set in to outline a yoke. The sleeves, with insertions also, puff out above the lace wristbands. The stock is of lace. A very rough white straw hat is worn with it, trimmed with two wide ostrich plumes that meet a little to the left of the front, the meeting being covered by a big chou of white satin ribbon.

***

Mrs. William E. Carter of Philadelphia was seen one afternoon in an especially filmy gown of sheer white organdie. The skirt was full and sweeping, and its deep lower flounce was finished by a two-inch border of plain pale blue. This same color was shown in narrow bands in the narrow frill-like heading. The full bodice, which pouched well in front, had a yoke outlined with bands of the pale blue, which color was also in evidence again at the bottom of the full bishop sleeves. Mrs. Carter's hat was of medium size, and composed almost entirely of white flowers. It turned up at the left, and sat straight on the wearer's golden hair. She carried a white taffeta parasol.

***

Mrs. Duncan S. Ellsworth lunched at the Astoria the first of the week in a deep but bright blue frock. The material was a rough serge. The skirt was perfectly plain, just touched the floor, and had no flounce or tucks, but fitted perfectly, the belt matching the skirt. The coat was a close-fitting Eton, with a deep attached girdle piece of gold cloth, which described an upturned V in the back, and in the front rose from the under-arm seams and was finished with gold buttons. The Paquin sleeves showed a full puff of the white cloth finished in gold with cloth of gold wristbands and gold buttons. The blouse worn pouched very little in front. It was of dull light blue linen, with meeting sprays of white flowers embroidered on each side of the closing plait in the middle. A high round yoke was embroidered on it, also in white. The stock was white and blue, and the blue ends of the stock's bow were embroidered in white. The hat worn was a large one of light yellow straw with a broad brim. This brim rolled slightly, and in front there were loops of black ribbon, through which was thrust one long black quill. The hat was worn well to the right of the head.

***

Mrs. R. R. L. Clarkson was seen in a pale gray cloth costume. The skirt barely touched, save in the back, where it trailed the least bit. It was severely plain. The close-fitting Eton jacket came over the skirt's belt in the back and described short points in front, and was finished by stitching. The hat worn was oval in form, dipping a trifle at the back and at the front, and had a two-inch brim. It was of black, the brim faced with white, and the trimming was formed of loops of black velvet, with bows in front, and flat loops drooping over the brim in the rear, while the outside of the brim was covered with fine green leaves and pin-point blossoms of white.

***

Miss Lucile Bacon was lunching at the Waldorf early in the week in a seasonable and simple frock. The skirt, which barely touched the floor, was of invisible shepherd's plaid in black and white wool. Four rows of black braid scarcely a sixteenth of an inch in width edged the bottom of the skirt, and the deep applied flounce was headed with the same number of rows, the braid being its own width apart. A similar row ran from the belt to the flounce in front. The skirt fitted very closely. The belt was a narrow one of black. The white shirtwaist was tailor-made, and therefore severely plain, and, while fine, was not sheer. There was a little turnover collar and a black ribbon tied under it. Miss Bacon's white sailor hat had an under brim of black. It had a large bunch of red poppies at the left of the front, and a few of these flowers were placed flatly against the crown near the back. The band around the crown was also black.

***

Mrs. Daniel Bacon, who was with her daughter, wore a long skirt of thin, clinging black material, and a small black hat, set straight on the head, and swathed in black chiffon veiling. Her bodice was a close-fitting, long-pointed affair of light mauve crêpe. The tops of the sleeves were tucked and caught with tiny buttons, and these appeared again on the tucks of the bodice and stock.

***

Miss Ethel Barrymore was seen after her recent arrival from abroad lunching in the palm garden in a long, glove-fitting skirt of deep blue serge, with an applied flounce. The skirt showed no plaits of any kind in the back or elsewhere. The white shirtwaist was laid in narrow graduated box plaits from neck and shoulder seams to the belt. The stock and wristbands were plain. Miss Barrymore's hat was a wide-brimmed black chip, with a full wreath of white roses on the brim.

***

Miss Alice Blight wore at the tennis tournament at Newport a unique linen frock. The tight-fitting coat was made of panels of the linen. The panels were turned in and stitched near but not close to their edges on strips of white. This paneled coat extended to within eighteen inches of the bottom of the skirt. The skirt was made along the same lines as the long coat. The coat panels tapered in at the waist so that the garment fitted smoothly all over, and a girdle of white silk with fringed ends in the back formed the waist finish. The stock was also of white silk, and there were puffs of white at the wrists of the sleeves. Miss Blight's hat was a small one of brown straw, covered with a brown chiffon veil.

A Unique Southern Resort.

THERE are only three Summer resorts on the Atlantic seaboard which have marked individuality, character, and what the French well call "atmosphere." These are Newport, Murray Bay, in Canada, and the White Sulphur Springs. Newport is unique, although it has faint imitations in Lenox, Southampton, and Bar Harbor. Murray Bay is the most foreign in atmosphere of all the Canadian resorts frequented by Americans, and the White Sulphur Springs is no longer the one great Summer resort of the South as it was before the civil war. Although the life and features of "The White," as old Southerners still lovingly call it, are peculiar, the place can be found reproduced on a smaller scale at half a hundred resorts scattered through "Dixie."

The old White Sulphur Springs, nestled among the Alleghany Mountains in West Virginia, still holds its prestige and its proud pre-eminence in all true Southern breasts. The huge and rambling old hotel, built in 1858, is sadly out of repair. Many of the little one-story cottages in the numerous "rows" that cling to the neighboring hillsides, some of them dating back to 1820, are fast tumbling into decay, and "don't care" is written all over the hotel in service and appointment, but yet hotel and cottages are crowded this season, as ever, with the belles and beaus and the representative older men and women of the South.

The stray New Yorker—rarely more than five or six come in a season—who wanders by chance down to the old-time resort gladly submits to inconveniences and absurd overcharges in little items in exchange for the charm of a novel Summer life amid the quaintest of surroundings. At "The White" he finds himself in a new world, peopled by a thousand hospitable and charming men and women, all making a business, and a successful one, too, of pleasure. The prettiest of Southern girls are his partners in the dance, the most hospitable of Southern matrons are his hostesses at luncheon, picnic, and dining party. There is a constant flow of mint juleps all the day and night long, and music and dancing evermore.

The hotel dining room, where the hotel guests and cottagers eat in common, is larger than any at the Saratoga hotels, and the largest, in fact, in the United States, and the ballroom is also an unusually large and spacious one. If one plays cards there is continuous poker in one of the cottages, and in another at a little distance, called The Blind Tiger, faro and roulette are played, and luncheons and suppers, whose feature is the famous Brunswick stew, are served. "The White" is the only resort in the country except Palm Beach where ladies play roulette in company with men and in a gambling clubhouse.

There are no golf links at "The White"—blessed distinction—but tennis, horseback riding, and swimming in the large pool in the bathhouse near the hotel afford sufficient exercise out of doors. Indoors there are card parties, morning germans, and evening balls. The morning germans are a great feature of the resort, and as they have ceased to be held in the North are a novelty to New Yorkers. Frequently 200 dancers take part in these beautiful affairs, and the leaders could give Mr. Elisha Dyer, Jr., many points in graceful and complex figures. One of these morning germans given recently at "The White" by Mrs. Skelton Williams of Richmond, Va., is said to have cost $2,000. The favors were brought from New York and every appointment was on the most sumptuous scale.

But it is this old-time, quaint atmosphere of the resort that most charms the Northern visitor. He finds himself in a room in a cottage in the "Alabama" row perchance, and waited on by Gen. Lee's old negro body servant; he hears the battles of the civil war fought over again by grizzled veterans—and the Lost Cause is still a topic of conversation. The soft Southern accent pervades the air, the names of old families from New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, Richmond, and Augusta meet one everywhere, and one sees the old and the new South meet on a common ground. Those who would see the real life of the South at its best and its Summer outing in these days should visit the White Sulphur Springs in August and before its hotel and cottages crumble into dust.

The Blanc Mange and the Hostler.

THERE was an amusing happening at a small but fashionable dinner at the Summer home of a rich New Yorker at Greenwich, Conn., the other evening.

About an hour before dinner was to be served the hostess rushed to her husband with the dreadful news that two of the servants had imbibed so freely of the contents of the wine cellar that they were incapable of waiting on the table. After talking the matter over a stable boy and a gardener were called in and drilled in their duties.

All went well as course after course was served. The hostess, who had been nervous all through the ordeal, breathed a sigh of relief, for only one course, a dessert, remained to be served. This was a huge dish of blanc mange, made by the hostess herself, and which was to be served at the table.

The door opened and in came the stable boy with the bowl. There was a look of anxiety on his face, and he walked with the delicacy of a man walking over glare ice. Suddenly the blanc mange began to dance about in the bowl. The boy tried to balance it this way and that, but the harder he worked the more uncontrollable it seemed to get. Suddenly, forgetting himself, he roared out:

"Who-o-o-a there! Steady!"

"John!" called out the host.

"Yes, Sir! Who-o-o-a!"

"John, leave the room."

John made a dash and placed the bowl upon the table in front of the hostess.

"All right, Sir. But I wish I had er had a curb for that, Sir!"

The hostess's face was crimson, but the host broke into a laugh as the boy left the room. The guests all joined him and finally through her tears a smile broke over the face of the hostess and an embarrassing incident was closed.

Hazard's Tower at Narragansett.

One of the noticeable features of Narragansett Pier, as one drives away from the hotels and out to the Point Judith clubhouse, is a tall graystone tower, rising like the top of some ancient fortress out of the tall trees surrounding it. This is known as Hazard's Tower and was built by the late Joseph Hazard, one of the old Rhode Island Hazard family, and a brother of "Shepherd" (otherwise "Tom") Hazard, the latter getting his nickname from his fondness for sheep.

The history attached to the stone tower is interesting. Its builder was extremely peculiar—"queer" his New England neighbors called him—and he believed in spirits. The tower was built to afford a resting place for the birds (of which he was most fond and regarding which he had some original fancies) on their northerly migrations in the Spring and their southerly flights in the Autumn. All over his grounds were placed high wooden posts, hollowed out at the top to catch and hold water and sometimes crumbs for the winged creatures. Signs with inscriptions like the following were placed here and there: "He giveth to the beast his food and to the young ravens which cry," "He who feedeth the young ravens shall himself be fed," &c.

Makes Bathing Compulsory.

While all of the Newport colony are probably willing that their servants should avail themselves of the bathing facilities at the beaches, there is only one of the colony who makes such bathing compulsory, and that is Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Sr. Mrs. Havemeyer not only requests her servants to take a daily morning dip, but has made arrangements with one of the Bellevue Avenue bus drivers to call at her villa every morning, when it is not too rainy, at about 5 o'clock for her servants. After the bath the latter are taken back to the villa, where they are due to arrive at 7:30.

Veracious Chronicles of Maine

As recited at the Dexter, Me., Centennial Celebration by HOLMAN F. DAY Author of "Up in Maine."

I haven't come loaded with lyrics or saddled with sonnets, my friends,
I feel that some serious discourse more nearly will answer your ends.
'Tis not the occasion for fiction, for frolicsome notions in rhyme,
'Tis meet that historical study shall claim our attention and time.
You know when I lived here in Dexter I sacrificed leisure and play
And dug through the dusty old records and studied them day after day.
I sought for the ancient traditions and carefully noted them down,
And especially gave my attention to unwritten tales of the town.
For the true, the correct, the veracious I have made my most sedulous search,
Retaining alone for my annals the facts without question or amirch.
And whatever the truths I've collected you may bank on those matters, you bet,
As you banked on the news that we gave you long back in The Dexter Gazette.
When I labored and lived here among you I was known for my candor and truth—
Whatever I've done since I left you, I couldn't tell lies in my youth.
And I ask that you'll kindly remember I used to deal largely in facts,
Although I have never adopted the seal of the tree and the axe.
Remember me, then, as I left here before I was touched with the stain
Of election to most of the orders of Truth Convoluters of Maine.
Yet I know my notorious present conflicts with my unspotted past,
For a natural shade of discredit on all of my annals is cast.
And I see I need an indorser who will back me in what I may say
If you're going to do me the honor to credit my annals to-day.
Ah, friends, as I stand here and face you, I look for one visage in vain—
For the man who could back up traditions more surely than any in Maine.
We could form a duet of recorders that would never be reckoned a slouch,
I with my stock of traditions and he to stand up here and vouch.
We'd give you some accurate annals if now he could calmly arrive
From his home in the Golden Hereafter—if only Steve Haines were alive!

With simply myself as a sponsor I hesitate long ere I tell
Of the time that he shingled the townhouse when the ladder broke down and he fell.
He was lugging two bunches of shingles, the ground was away underneath,
He was right at the eaves when he tumbled, but he grabbed there and gripped with his teeth.
He hung to those bunches of shingles, for he wasn't the man to let go
When he'd got 'em so far up the ladder. What! Drop 'em? I guess not—oh, no!
So he fastened his jaws on the eaves' spout and played a tattoo with his feet
In an effort to draw the attention of any who passed in the street.
By the records he hung there an hour ere any inhabitant passed
And was growing a little impatient when he noticed Charles Favor at last.
But the passer was busily thinking and he never looked up nor around,
Nor heard the rip-rap of those cowhides as Stephen continued to pound.
Then at last, with a desperate effort, Uncle Stephen let go, gave a yell
And still with his clutch on his shingles grabbed back with his jaws ere he fell.
The world that's so chary of credit will never believe it, I fear,
'Tis history, though, and I'd prove it if Uncle Steve Haines could be here.

There's Sheridan's ride for his country, there's the tale of the riders to Ghent—
The ride of the hero at Lucknow, ahead of the rescuers sent.
There's the ride of the Unknown of Johnstown and the Middlesex ride of Revere,
But in counting the noses of riders, do you know we'd the champion here?
They have told us that Sheridan didn't, that the others are compounds of myth,
That Paul was laid up with the colic and the job was performed by one Smith.
So it seems that the sole reputation that wholly unquestioned remains
Is that of our champion rider—our history-maker, Steve Haines.
It chanced that a young Tennesseean was visiting here in the town,
And a telegram came that his sweetheart with chilblains had been stricken down.
Now, chilblains in Maine don't alarm us, but 'tis said they're as tough as can be
When they grab at the delicate tootsies of a maiden in old Tennessee.
So the young Tennesseean grew nervous. He couldn't take chances with steam.
He reckoned he wanted to get there, so he hired Steve Haines and his team.
The horse wasn't anything extra—it wasn't his blood or his breed
That gave him the eminent record of the king of the turnpike in speed.
'Twas feeding—just feeding—that did it; the oats were the Spiral Chief sort,
Our Steve was the first man to raise 'em—the seed of 'em couldn't be bought.
As each of the oats was digested a small spiral spring was released
And, popping away in his stomach, they nigh about lifted the beast.
And at last when the digestive process was thoroughly well under way
Steve simply hung fast to the webbins—tail over the dasher—and whey!
They took to the road after supper. When the oats got to working in style
That horse whizzed away like a comet; a wink, and they'd covered a mile.
'Twas quarter past six by the roosters, who were leading the hens off to bed,
When out of the village of Dexter by the way of the float bridge they sped.
At seven they stopped in Skowhegan for a bit of a halt and a bait—
Then Stephen let drive to the southward at a regular thunderbolt gait.
I haven't the time for the details nor to tell what the journey was like,
But the folks who beheld them insisted that they heated the dirt on the pike.
'Tis a matter of definite knowledge that exactly at quarter of three
They arrived with the dawn on the mountains to the eastward of fair Tennessee.
The chap wanted Steve to take breakfast, but Steve was unable to stay,
Because he'd agreed with a neighbor to help him with shingling that day.
So back o'er the vales and the hilltops, with a peck of those snappers in Bob,
Rode Steve on the wings of the morning, and at seven was onto his job.
From out all the annals of riding, I crown as the king pin this drive,
And I'd have it with oaths on the records—if only Steve Haines were alive.

There was also the case of old Tackett, whose trousers were made by his wife
From cloth that would wear for a lifetime and couldn't be cut with a knife.
You remember the story, I'm certain. Old Tackett was plowing one day
And the hornets got after his oxen and whoosh! they went tearing away.
Old Tackett, though, hung to the handles; he wasn't the man to let go.
And whenever he'd bounce on a hummock it would knock out a "Whoa, dern ye, whoa!"
But the hornets continued their drilling and the oxen continued to hump,
When all of a sudden the plowsnare split open a big maple stump.
The halves opened outward like scissors, then whango! they came slapping back
And they gripped to those trousers of Hackett where the trousers contained the most slack.
The procession was halted an instant, the oxen went into the air,
But Tackett hung still to the handles and the pants, now you bet, wouldn't tear.
Then each little hornet adjusted and straightened the stinger he'd sprung—
Etched in a few nicks on the edges, and oh! how they stung, stung, and stung.
With a last mighty yerk and a hoorah the team made a desperate haul,
And with pants and old Tackett for shackles yanked out the big stump, roots and all.
It beat all our stump-pulling exploits, yet it's scoffed at and doubted, I fear,
But I'd prove it beyond peradventure—if Uncle Steve Haines could be here.

And you know when old Powell was shingling and he stepped on the roof of a shed,
But the shed wasn't built when he stepped there, so he stepped on the ether instead.
His amazement was greater, I reckon, than the cat's who attempted to stand
On sawdust afloat on the millpond with the notion she'd tackled dry land.
Well, Powell fell heavy and sudden and he made a large dent in the ground,
His people went scooting for doctors, but there wasn't a doc to be found,
Except Uncle Purgative Peters, who doddered around half asleep
And acquired his medical training by doctoring cattle and sheep.
But they needed a man in a hurry, so they brought Uncle Purg, and he said
The critter had bots and blind staggers and ought to be instantly bled.
But they told him he'd taken a tumble and his system seemed dreadfully sprung,
So Purg took to counting his pulse beats and wanted to look at his tongue.
Then Purg saw the slivers he'd gathered in his flight down the side of the wall;
"He's a cribber," said Purg, "something awful. You'll have to put tin on his stall."
Old Powell came to for an instant—he knew, don't you see, how he fell—
And he howled: "Hain't ye got no wit nohow? My leg's broke! Git swat your old pelt!"
"Oh, sartin," said Purg, "so I notice; I'd thought that 'ere spot there looked sore,
But I reckined if bones had been broken ye'd said suthin' 'bout it before."
Then Purg grabbed the leg and he twisted—and twisted and twisted some more;
All the time that old Powell staid conscious he swore—oh, my sakes, how he swore!
And later his talk was more dreadful, for it seemed that Purg didn't know how,
And had set it with joint doubling backward, like the joint on the leg of a cow.
Old Powell was planning to sue him. First he went to Steve Haines for advice,
And Steve chewed the matter all over, then advised him to think of it twice.

Apart!
As a shingler your value is doubled." With the matter so sensibly put
Old Powell agreed, and he tried it and it proved so successful when tried
That he hired old Purg as his doctor and was dosing for bots when he died.
Still, he always looked funny when walking with a leg like the leg of a cow.
Yet "ev'ry man's built for his bus'ness," as Uncle Steve Haines would avow.

My friends, I could talk for an hour and give you such annals as these,
The cream of your local traditions—veracious, as any one sees.
There's the tale of the witch and the ox chains, no modern-day sample of fakes.
The chains lay by night in a farmyard, she turned the whole bunch into snakes.
With collings and thrashings and clashings they romped through the whole of the night
And the people who gazed from the windows were nigh driven crasy by fright.
There's the wonderful tale of the witch fight, when a witch in the form of a cat
Went smash through a big iron kettle like a brick through the crown of a hat.
I'll own they are singular stories; they sound rather strange, I'll admit,
E'en now, when we know they are truthful. But as onward the years swiftly flit
At last some ridiculous skeptic will muster up courage and rise.
To declare, when we cannot disprove him, that all of these annals are lies.
So here and to-day on the threshold, 'twixt the century past and the new,
Ere we close the great book of the records, inscribed with the proved and the true,
I would we could place on the pages such tales as would certainly show
That Dexter outclassed all the Nation in daring and deeds long ago.
They must go there, however, with sanction, undoubted, attested, and straight,
And not as apocryphal mention, to be buffeted sooner or late.
I know there are sponsors among you who will swear for them steady and strong.
But alas! there is only one person who could nail them just where they belong.
Good friend, as I stand here and face you, I look for one visage in vain—
For the man who could back up tradition more surely than any in Maine.
We would spread here to-day on the records our doings, achievement, and boast,
We would close the big century volume with these chronicles strictly engrossed.
We'd fix 'em where question or cavil, suspicion, denial, or jeer
Could never expunge them nor blot them—if only Steve Haines could be here!

TO SAVE THE MESA VERDE.

THE treaty of the club women of Colorado with the Weeminuche Utes has been signed by the authorities at Washington. By it the women have leased the Mesa Verde, a part of the Ute reservation, for a term of thirty years, for the sum of $300 a year. They will preserve the cliff dwellings of the Mesa from the onslaughts of the relic hunting vandal; build a toll road to the now almost inaccessible cliffs; a bungalow or rest house for the accommodation of travelers; will hire Indians to police the ruins, and finally will advertise to attract the travel to compensate them for the outlay. At present the ruins can be reached only on horseback, and during a portion of the trip the riders must dismount. The journey is a tiresome and painful one, and few now attempt it. Those few, however, do exactly as they please with the ruins, pounding and digging in them, and removing all the relics they can carry away.

The movement to preserve the ruins began two years ago, when the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs appointed a committee on the subject. The committee afterward decided to form a separate organization, that it might incorporate and work more efficiently. It became the Cliff Dwellings Association, organized something on the plan of the hereditary patriotic societies. Its strength, however, came from the backing and influence of the big federation behind it.

The story of the treaty between the Colorado club women and the Indians is an interesting one, as it is probably the only one of its kind ever made.

The ruins of the Mesa Verde stand upon the tribal lands of the Weeminuche Utes, far from any railroad, in a remote and unfrequented portion of the State, among the almost impassable heights of the San Juan region. For many years after the settlement of the State the existence of the ruins was unknown to the settlers. At the mouth of the Mancos Cañon the Wetherill family had a ranch. One day the Wetherill boys wandered far over the hills, seeking cattle that had strayed away. Penetrating regions which they had never visited before, they came out upon the verge of the precipice at the top of the Mancos Cañon. Looking across the cañon they discovered the sculptured façade of a row of houses, carved in the face of the opposite cliff, the habitations of a by-gone race.

The Wetherill boys made numerous collections of relics, all of which they sold to museums and universities in Europe and the East, for it was not till some time afterward that the State of Colorado began the fine collection now to be found in the State House. Mrs. Gilbert McClurg and Mrs. George T. Sumner were among the first women who ever visited the ruins, and they have since been indefatigable in arousing interest in them. Mrs. McClurg's first visit was full of interest and romance. It was made some years ago, when the San Juan region was far wilder than it is now. Upon reaching Durango, then the nearest settlement, she was met by news of trouble between the Utes and the settlers. The settlers had shot Utes who were hunting off the reservation, and the Utes had retaliated by killing an isolated settler and his family. Her Durango friends declining to make the journey, Mrs. McClurg pushed on alone with a freighter. At Mancos, now a flourishing village, but then composed principally of a building which was both blacksmith shop and general store combined, she found no means of further progress. She remained for several days, sleeping at night in a stockade erected for the protection of the settlers. At length, after much uncertainty and delay, she obtained an escort of United States troops, and made the then fearfully hard trip to the Mesa Verde. There she saw for the first time the towers and estufas, the charred corn still in the granaries, left there probably before Columbus sailed; the stone axes, the handmills, the looms, and sandals of the "ancient people."

When the Cliff Dwellings Association decided to endeavor to lease the site of the ruins from the Utes and make it into a woman's park, pending Federal or State action along similar lines, it was Mrs. McClurg who went down to make the treaty with the Indians. She expected to find Ignacio, Chief of the Utes, at Navajo Springs, with a resident interpreter. Instead, he was away up Beaver Creek, hunting amid the summits of the La Plata range. Thither the indomitable Chairman of the committee finally planned to follow him, when, by a happy chance Chief Ignacio's heir and successor, Acowitz, lounged into the Wetherill ranch. Acowitz is a "heap bad Indian," and it will be a sad day for the Utes when the wise old Chief, Ignacio, goes to his fathers, and this graceless youth takes his place.

However, upon presentation of coin of the realm, on account of the "mucho frio," Acowitz agreed to produce the Chief, and so he did, on the third day, the lady meanwhile chafing in enforced inertia. When the fine old Chief, who has the respect of every white man with brains enough to appreciate him, came in, he was shaking with a chill. As Mrs. McClurg touched his burning hand she wondered whether it were smallpox or measles, and if she would catch it.

Then the negotiation of the treaty began. First, she offered Ignacio two mustard plasters, sharp and to the point. Then, seeing his pallor slowly whitening even under the bronze, she gave him a glass of cherry cordial of her own making. These delicate ministrations pleased the Chief, and he said: "Squaw, heap more squaw wine." Under the revivifying influence of cherry bounce the treaty proceeded. Ignacio said, "Yes, I savez. You want to make a show of the cliff houses as they made a show of me at the festival at Denver last Fall. White man always want to make show of everything."

Terms having been discussed, the Chief said: "Squaw, I am an old man, and many have lied to me. Do you speak the truth? Do the women of Colorado also lie like the men?"

Assured to the contrary, satisfactory terms were eventually reached, and Ignacio, in behalf of the Weeminuche Utes, solemnly leased the Mesa Verde to the club women of Colorado. By an amendment attached to the Sundry Civil bill the Secretary of the Interior was empowered to approve this lease. This he has now done, and the lease is now in the hands of the Cliff Dwellings Association, which will begin work immediately on its toll road.

In their action on this subject the Colorado women have taken a leaf from the notebook of the New York Museum of Natural History. For four years that institution has had a scientific expedition digging at Pueblo Bonito, in Chaco, N. M. They have built stone houses and are there to stay. They have excavated and sent east large quantities of amulet and scarabaea, and nearly 40,000 pieces of carved turquois. They have also taken up as pre-emption claims the other eight pueblos of the Chaco, all lying within a radius of twenty-five miles. Most of the Mesa Verde relics went to Sweden, which sent over an expedition to examine the ruins and arrange for the purchase of collections.

Only Professionals Wanted.

Gradually the small army of lecturers, virtuosos, singers, and after-dinner entertainers who were wont each Summer to invade Newport has grown smaller, and this year a recitation or a recital after dinner has been the exception. When any entertainment is provided now it is of the vaudeville order, and professionals are employed. Previously the singers and reciters were semi-professionals, semi-amateurs, and many of them went to Newport with letters or relied upon their friends in society there to give them a proper introduction. It became something of a nuisance, and hostesses found that after dinner anything but the roughest vaudeville put guests to sleep or made them fidgety or cross.

Working a Miracle.

He—That bath has done me—helped me wonderfully. I feel that I have become an entirely different man.

She—Yes? I'm thoroughly glad of that, for you sadly needed the change.

AUG

1901

Fishing and Canoeing Hints

EARLY'S and Balton's eddies, on the east branch of the Delaware River, are two pools where good bass fishing may be had. The eddies are both very deep and rocky, and well populated with this fish. Besides bait casting and trolling, fly casting and skittering are also remunerative methods of angling in these pools, which may be reached by a 150-mile trip from New York City to East Branch, on the New York, Ontario and Western Railway. East Branch is but half a mile distant from Balton's eddy, and twice that distance from Early's. Boats may be had at from 25 to 50 cents per day, and board runs from $6 to $10 per week at the various hotels and boarding houses in the vicinity. Bait, such as catfish, crawfish, dobsons, and lampreys, is plentiful, and may be had at a cent each. The excursion from New York City is $6. Of course, as with all other fishing along the Delaware and similar rivers, it should be remembered that no matter how good the conditions are when one starts out from town, rain is at any time liable to swell and roil the stream and spoil the fishing until the water subsides and clears. This is apt to disappoint a fisherman who often receives sword from his fishing ground that the bass are biting finely, only to have a shower intervene between himself and his prospective catch. But if bass fishing were a dead sure thing there would probably be just as much excitement and interest attending it as there would be in purchasing a supply at Fulton Market.

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An owner of a sixteen-foot St. Lawrence skiff writes asking for information in regard to a reasonably-priced sailing rig, suitable for the same. It is rather late in the season for one to get very much use out of a new suit of sails this year, but there are undoubtedly a large number of small boat owners who will probably equip their craft with sails during the Winter months so as to start out anew when they put them in commission next Spring. The correspondent does not state the beam of his boat, but most St. Lawrence skiffs are built 42 inches wide, and it is therefore assumed that she is of those dimensions. Such a craft will carry comfortably a spread of about 110 square feet of canvas if divided into two sails after the manner of the cat yawl or canoe rig. Probably the best pattern of sails which could be used is the "Improved Bailey," with 70 square feet of canvas in the mainsail and 36 in the dandy. These may be made of a good brand of bleached cotton with bands of non-elastic web on the edges of the sails. This webbing need only be on one side of the smaller sail, but should be on both sides of the edge of the larger one. As will be seen from the illustration, these sails present the general appearance of an ordinary fore and aft gaff sail with a topsail. The great advantage which they possess for small boats, is, that they give a good spread of canvas with short light spars, and that they present most of the surface low down. The manner in which they are hoisted does away with mast rings, which when made of light metal and used on a small mast are sometimes apt to join at critical moments.

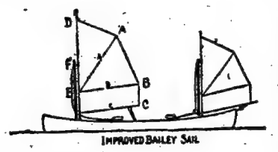

IMPROVED BAILEY SAIL.

A and B are battens of light wood, run through pockets in the sail. They are joined together at their intersection, at C, where there is a small jaw, which holds it to the mast. By lowering the sail so that B touches the boom C, the lower batten and the boom may be held together by means of reef points, thereby shortening the sail without greatly changing the balance of one's rig. Besides the battens A and B and the boom C, there is a yard lashed to the sail from D to E, and held in place against the mast at any position desired by a halyard at F. This yard allows the use of a short mast, and it will be noticed that it, the yard, as well as the battens and the boom, are all of the same length, which allows them all when the sail is furled to lie one on top of the other, presenting a compact bundle. The halyard should run through a sheave in the masthead instead of an ordinary block, and then through a block in the foot of the mast, from whence it may be led to any desired position in the boat where it may be belayed. The cost of sails alone of the size, pattern, and material described would be a trifle less than $6 for the mainsail and $3.50 for the dandy. The spars, if bought from a regular boat builder, are apt to be rather expensive, but if the boat owner will make a set of drawings, showing the dimensions to which he wishes his spars turned, and will then go to a woodworking establishment he may have them gotten out of clear spruce at a price which would be a considerable saving. It will be found advisable to have the mill mortise the mastheads for the sheaves, as it is rather difficult for an amateur to make a good job of this operation, and a mortise a little out of true or a little too wide will allow the halyards to ride the sheave and jam between it and the mast.

If it is desired to rig the boat with a centreboard, there are three patterns from which a choice may be had—the ordinary board of either wood or metal contained in a trunk, coming up to as high as the thwarts of the boat; a folding board made on the principle of a fan, folding in a watertight, low trunk, which houses entirely below the flooring of the boat, or one of the new centreboards, which are pivoted on the outside of the keel and fold up flat against the bottom of the boat when not in use. For a 16 by 42 craft, however, the ordinary board will be found preferable, as there is no comparison between the holding up power of the plate and the folding board, and the boat is of sufficient size to allow room for the centreboard trunk. The two principal objections to the board pivoted to the outside of the keel are that it is necessary to lift the boat out of water to remove it or be bothered with its drag when either sailing ahead of the wind or rowing, and, as it only swings from right to left and will not rise on contact with an obstruction, there is danger of the bottom of the boat being pulled out if a rock be struck when sailing.

A boat of the size given should be able to carry 110 square feet of canvas comfortably, but it is, of course, supposed that she is built strongly with an idea of her being used as a sailer. More small boats are ruined every year through being strained by their rig than even their owners imagine. A boat built for light rowing only should be very moderately rigged, as the immense amount of strain exerted by a brisk breeze twisting the boat in one direction and the live ballast on the gunwale pulling in the other, often warps a boat out of shape so badly that she will not, if left to herself, move in a straight line.

If the small boater is going in for solid comfort instead of style, it will be advisable for him to use galvanized iron fittings, which require very little care to keep in good condition and are fully as strong and durable as the more expensive fittings of nickel or brass. If, however, he wishes something more beautiful—especially when new—let him by all means, particularly for use on salt water, use polished brass instead of nickel-plated trimmings. With oxalic acid, hard work, and a good metal polish, polished brass trimmings may be kept looking well. Nickel-plating, when exposed to salt air and water, not only quickly becomes coated with an almost irremovable greenish deposit, but the plate itself is bound to corrode and wear away in spots, showing the brass or copper metal underneath. A few years ago aluminum fittings were put on the market for use in very small boats where lightness of weight was greatly to be desired, but the corrosive action of salt water on aluminum caused these to crumble away and weaken so rapidly that, except for use in absolutely fresh water, this metal has been proved almost worthless for the purpose.

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One of the unpleasant features of trolling is changing the spoon on the average trolling rig. Of course, if the angler has an individual leader for each spoon the matter of attaching and detaching to the line is greatly simplified, but the amount of space occupied in one's tackle box by an assortment of spoons attached to separate leaders and the amount of time lost in moistening the fresh leaders and getting them out of coil is a nuisance. The average fisherman attaches his leader to his trolls in one of two ways. Sometimes the spoon end of the leader is put through the eye of the swivel and the line end of the leader then brought through the loop. This necessitates the removal of the leader from the line each time a change is made. Another method, and one which is frequently adopted, is to remove the swivel from the trolling spoon and run the lower loop of the leader through the upper swivel ring and then bring the swivel itself down through the loop, then attach the swivel again to the spoon. The better class of artificial baits are so arranged that the swivels may be removed, but even with ones constructed with this in view the operation is not a particularly rapid one.

There is a little affair which obviates the trouble experienced by either of these methods, and although the arrangement is not a new one, it is seldom found in the tackle boxes of fishermen. This affair, which is called a "snell loop connecting link," is a piece of brass wire, bent in the shape of two hairpins, point to point, the pins being connected on one leg and one leg of each being free. On this wire slides a piece of brass tubing, which when in the centre of the wires holds the loose ends together, and when shoved up or down will free either end. This arrangement, which runs from three-quarters of an inch to an inch and a half in length, as desired, may be kept permanently attached to the lower end of the leader, and, by simply shifting the brass tube, allows the ready hooking and unhooking of the spoon swivel which it holds firmly in place when the tube is returned to the middle of the link. These affairs, which only cost a couple of cents each, are far superior to the old-fashioned hook or watch spring swivels which are sometimes used for this purpose, but which have been generally discarded on account of their inability to bend under a heavy strain. The great utility of these connecting links lies in the fact that they allow one to troll with one leader, to which any number of spoons may be attached one after the other, as rapidly as the angler desires, until the most taking one is found, doing away with the necessity of moistening new leaders or constantly rearranging tackle each time a new troll is attached. The

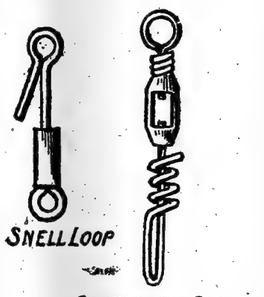

corkscrew swivel is another arrangement sometimes used for the same purpose, but is much slower in operation and more liable to jam.

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Speaking of trolling leaders, it is a good scheme instead of using a long one-piece leader to use two or three double leaders of twenty inches in length each, connecting them by swivels. It is a mighty poor policy to use a cheap swivel. Be sure and get the best quality brass box affairs. There isn't very much difference in the price, but there is a tremendous improvement in the action. The arrangement referred to not only allows the spoon to revolve more freely, but in case of any section of the leader becoming worn, it may be much more economically replaced than would a whole new leader. In fact, it may be taken as a general principle that for most fishermen short leaders looped together are an economical proposition. A nice, long nine-foot leader will cost anywhere from 18 to 50 cents; one of three feet will only cost about a third of that sum. A nine-foot leader with a weak spot in it is a candidate for the waste basket, unless the fisherman possesses the ability to retie it and make a shorter one out of it. With a nine-foot leader, consisting of three-foot lengths, any part which develops a weakness may be removed and a new one substituted, and the amount saved by the latter arrangement will be quite considerable at the end of a season, and can be applied to the purchase of a few more flies.

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If it was not for the inconvenience in carrying, when taken apart a two-piece rod would be far preferable to a three-joint affair. The more ferrules and joints there are in a rod the more its action is spoiled by the stiffness of the joints. Metal ferrules cannot be made to bend like wood, and the natural remedy would be to have as few of them as possible, only there is not much fun in trotting around the country carrying rods whose sections are from three to four feet in length.

I saw a two-piece rod the other day that was a beauty. It was 7 feet long and weighed 7½ ounces. The butt, joint, and tip were all of lancewood; the grip was cane wound, and the rod was fitted with anti-friction trumpet guides and a metal reel seat. The tips were finished with three ring tops, and the ferrules had no dowels. For black bass fishing or bait casting, trolling for pickerel or for light salt water use, such as weak or snapper fishing, it was a good combination, as well as an economical one, for with nickel-plated trimmings the cost was only $4.50.

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There are many times when the fisherman would like a sinker somewhat heavier than the regulation split shot, but lighter than anything which he has in his tackle box. For this purpose the bullet of the 22 short-rim fire cartridge will be found excellent. This bullet, which weighs 29 grains, is also of just sufficient weight to properly balance one of the little two-inch egg-shaped floats which a fisherman sometimes likes to use. The best way of arranging these bullets is to make a split in them with a knife and then close them over a loop of silk or fine line. This loop may be attached to and removed from the leader instantly, as desired.

E. T. KEYSER.

How a Block Was Prevented.

The expedients and schemes to which the Metropolitan Street Railway Company resorts to prevent blockades and delays was illustrated one day last week, when at Sixth Avenue and Broadway a motorman was taken suddenly ill. He was lifted from his car and carried into a store until he could be removed to a hospital. In the meantime about six cars had to come to a standstill, and an Inspector of the road had reached the scene.

Quick as a flash he ordered the motorman of the last car to take that of the sick man. Then all the cars except the sixth started up town. As soon as five more had reached the place the sixth man again went up front. This was kept up until a motorman was sent from one of the company's stables to take charge of the extra car.

The delay was so slight in each instance that the passengers on the cars hardly realized that it was anything more than the usual delay caused by the crowded condition of the street.

THE PASSENGER PIGEON.

THE description in THE TIMES MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT of last Sunday as to the disappearance some twelve years ago from the woodlands of the United States of the "passenger" or wild pigeon, as the bird was more widely known to our fathers and grandfathers, suggests that its descendants may have found a Winter home in the Bahama Islands off the lower coast of Florida.

About fifteen years ago, one Winter, there appeared on the island of the Bahama group known as Green Cay large flocks of wild pigeons coming from the West, and which remained on the island for several weeks, departing then to the South. The "Conchs" or native Bahamians found much sport in the shooting and killing of these pigeons, who perched at night on the palms and low shrubs of the island, and by day darkened the air in their flights in search of food. Reports of this good sport reached the ears of the English and American visitors at Nassau, the capital of the Bahamas, the succeeding Winter, and several sportsmen chartered a sponge schooner and went to Green Cay to find that the reports had not been exaggerated and to return to Nassau with goodly bags of game.

Since then the wild pigeon shooting on Green Cay has become a marked feature of Winter life at Nassau, and sportsmen at times visit the island from Florida for this shooting.

American ornithologists who have written much on the subject of the disappearance of the wild pigeon from the United States, strangely enough do not seem to be aware of the appearance of a wild pigeon in great flocks in the Bahamas. Columbus speaks of finding wild pigeons on the Bahama island on which he first landed and which is now fairly well proved to have been Wattlings, but it is supposed that this bird which was small and green in color had become extinct.

It would be interesting to know the size and color of the Green Cay wild pigeon, for this might determine the question as to whether he is a descendant of the wild pigeon of Columbus or the American wild pigeon of more recent years, who has sought for his Winter sojourn more remote and sparsely settled lands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your contributor Mr. Mott supplies an interesting article on the passenger pigeon—a subject which must have interest for many of your readers.

But I should like to ask if Mr. Mott is quite correct in his statement that on one day in 1889 these birds "disappeared," and that no one has seen or positively heard anything of them since.

In your contemporary The Sun appears some two years ago a long account of the reappearance of the pigeon in a Western town—in Iowa or Minnesota, I forget which. The account was specific; the pigeons appeared by the thousands, and it was stated that measures would be adopted for their protection, in order to keep them if possible. I am sorry to have mislaid the article.

Can any reader of your paper give any information on the subject? As I have said, the object is one of great interest, and information concerning it would be of value. Did the pigeon return? If so, when and where? And has he since remained? Who will give the desired information?

M. H. BRIGHT.

North Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 20.

Where is Tide Water Warmest?

IS the water of the ocean on the coast warmer at high tide than at low tide? This question is causing considerable discussion at Brighton and Manhattan Beaches, and as the supposedly highest authority in the world—the Chief of the Hydrographic Bureau at Washington—admits that his office doesn't know anything about the matter the dispute is as far from scientific settlement as it was before the Hydrographic Office was sought for information.

Several of the life guards at the Parkway baths and many of the bathers declare that on an incoming tide the warm surface water of the ocean is carried into the shore faster than the cooler water beneath the surface, and on an outgoing tide the warm surface water is sent out to sea in the same way, leaving the cooler water beneath for the surf bathers to jump into and cool off.

Henry T. Jones, 716 Avenue C, Brooklyn, and J. V. Van Eaton of Clifton Park, N. J., have made many observations of the difference in the temperature of the salt water at the beaches at high and low tide, and both declare that a difference of from 5 to 9 degrees is always noted. Veteran sailors and members of the life saving service were questioned concerning the claims by many of the bathers and life guards, and all admitted ignorance, the matter never having before occurred to them. In order to settle the dispute Capt. C. C. Todd, Chief of the Hydrographic Office, was presented with the facts Mr. Jones claimed to have, and the following was the Captain's reply:

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 14, 1901.

Sir: Replying to your communication of Aug. 10, 1901, in reference to the difference in temperature of surface water at times of high and low tide, respectively, you are informed that this office is not in possession of any observations of this nature. Any explanation which might be offered would thus be purely speculative. None is therefore attempted. Respectfully,

C. C. TODD,
Captain, United States Navy, Hydrographer.

So the question regarding the difference of the temperature of the water of the ocean at high and low tide is as far from official settlement as ever, and those interested are waiting for some scientific gentleman to come along and advance his opinion.

The National Academy of Design

Its Building and a City Landmark Disappears

THE inevitable and foreseen has occurred and workmen are demolishing the pretty home of the painters on Fourth Avenue which has given character to the Madison Square and Twenty-third Street zone for the last quarter of a century. Instead of a surprise, the destruction of this art centre was delayed much longer than any one could have expected, for ever since the National Academy of Design sold its property, and that is several years ago, it was expected from month to month that the buyer, a life insurance company, would pull it down and use the ground for an extension of its own building on Madison Square.

The disappearance of the Academy of Design is part of the kaleidoscopic changes going on all over the city. Old Mayor Hone said that in his day New York was completely rebuilt every ten years. Nowadays the swiftness of rebuilding is not so great, merely because we build such enormous barracks that the foundations alone take more time to finish than one of the former edifices. Its variegated surface of white and black made the Academy conspicuous and so did its Americanized or Anglicized Venetian Gothic style of architecture. In many ways the inner arrangements common to this style fulfilled the purpose of the building remarkably well, for it permits large blank spaces of wall without windows which represent the galleries within, where a skylight gives the necessary illumination and the inner walls are needed for pictures. For so small a building the entrance was dignified instead of being pinched or hidden away round the corner as we find it often treated in stately city buildings of much larger size by the later crop of architects. Mr. P. B. Wright appears to have been a Ruskinite and followed that leader to Venice and her peculiar architecture. Take for example the colored marble columns that support the gallery round the wall of the central stairway. Their capitals in white marble are pure Ruskinese, careful imitations of flowers hewn out of the white stone. These capitals, by the way, are eight in number and were presented to the Academy by eight gentlemen. They should be saved from the wreck and preserved against the time that the Academy shall have a new roof over its head.

In so far as its main purpose was concerned, the Fourth Avenue building was a success, for it furnished all the wall space for pictures possible, and the lighting of the galleries from above was fair. But the rooms on the lower floor used for the art school were particularly unfit for that purpose. Were a good architect employed to build an art academy at the present time on the same kind of site, he would place the art school above, where a good north light could be had, and arrange a place on the ground floor for sculpture, so that heavy pieces could be brought in easily from the street. The neglect of provisions for sculpture and the poor quarters assigned the art school form a measure of the path traversed since the Academy was built. At that time the sculptors had no standing; all the art the public recognized was painting; people hardly realized that a man who did not spoil canvas with oil colors was an artist at all; and the painters did not exactly exert themselves to deny the popular mistake. Many of them still believe that their special branch of art is so important that the rest may be safely neglected in most matters, and others are still loath to believe that there is any way to express artistic ideas which can equal the easel picture.

The walls of the Academy have inclosed much innocent and elevating pleasure for a small fraction of the citizens of New York not too dull to enjoy art, not too much harassed by the needs of bread getting to take advantage of what it had to offer. It has suffered from the competition of Europe. In a very mercantile community the number of people who buy pictures from impulse without considering the chances of selling again at a profit is small. During the life of this Academy the European picture has appealed to the prudent buyer as well as the speculative, because it has had a more certain market. Only recently are many painters over here in the happy predicament in which a long list of their European rivals find themselves, able to hold the prices of their pictures high because there is a steady demand for them. Characteristic of the old condition of things is the fact that the Academy of Design did not roll up an endowment fund from sales of paintings contributed by the members, still less from commissions on the sales at the semi-annual exhibitions. On the contrary, it was difficult to secure enough funds to run the establishment on the most economical basis. The National Academy owes it to a real estate transaction that it has money in bank. Only the advance of price for its site on a desirable corner has placed it in a condition as to finances which it ought to have occupied long ago, had the New York public taken the proper interest in the American painter and his art. In this respect, considering the size and wealth of New York, our city has been shamed by many others, for they have contributed more to the cause of art in proportion to their means.

The disposition of the galleries and central hall, while not ideal for the reception of great crowds, was yet such as to prevent any great discomfort. It was only when some very special attraction like a fancy-dress ball brought out the great assemblages, that the old Academy failed to accommodate every one. On such occasions the doorways between the galleries were too narrow for the stream of guests, and the lack of a broad rear stair was felt. The old Academy had no arrangements for the overflowing of a dense crowd, no big central hall with adjoining galleries into which the people could escape, no covered courtyard for statuary, where relief could be obtained from the throng on special occasions of festivity. Such luxuries are only compatible with plenty of ground, and that was, of course, impossible of attainment without a very large sum of money. The Metropolitan Museum can expand, because the city gives the ground; when private subscriptions are the only means, the cost of the land cripples the fund.

The National Academy is homeless just at present, but this is not an unmixed evil. The sale of the building is the end of a certain stage in the Academy's development, and that stage had outlived its usefulness. The quarters were too small for such an annual exhibition as the country can now make. Had the Academy accepted Mr. Carnegie's offer and taken quarters next to the Society of American Artists, these two bodies, whose work and ideals have been constantly approaching each other, might have met the situation already. But the mistake is pretty clearly recognised now and the future is more encouraging because the Academy has not yet undertaken to build again. The present plan and the present proposed site can be altered to suit a new aspect of affairs. Meantime the new stage in the life of the Academy is characterized by the fact that it has an endowment in the money obtained by the sale of the old site.

That is more important to an organization of its kind than a home. The semi-annual exhibitions can be held in the Society's galleries on Fifty-seventh Street for the present, until arrangements can be made to have much larger and more perfect quarters established in some part of the city more accessible than Cathedral Heights. When that is accomplished we shall have the Academy not only better housed, but so equipped with an income for the running expenses of the establishment that it can occupy the dignified position which it ought to hold in a community like ours. A federation of the Academy, the Society, the Sculpture Society, and some representative organization for the arts and crafts, the Municipal Art Society, and any other union that will add to the weight of the combination might be brought into harmonious action without loss of identity to any one of its sections.

The disappearance of the Venetian building on Fourth Avenue is naturally accompanied by regrets, especially on the part of those artists and art lovers who have passed many agreeable hours within its walls. But no one can doubt that the day for a building of its size and arrangement is past. If the artists in their several camps and branches will put aside narrow views and appeal to the public with a plan that indicates a wider and more liberal campaign, the appeal will not be in vain.

LONG ISLAND SOUND GULLS

THOSE familiar with the sandy beaches which skirt the south shore of Long Island find a rather startling contrast when they cross to the Sound side and begin a tour of the islands and beaches of either the Connecticut or Long Island coast. There are fine beaches here, too, some as pearly white and glistening as those which the ocean has formed south of Long Island, but from Montauk Point to Hell Gate there are rocks, big and little, cast around so loosely and abundantly that navigation is rendered precarious anywhere within two miles of the shore. The islands off the coast are of rocky formation, and the beaches are laid on rock foundations, and stones and rocks are everywhere to impede one's walks along the water's edge. This change from the sand and mud flats of the south side of Long Island to the stones and rocks of the Sound coast must have impressed every visitor heretofore, and even the birds which sojourn here must have noticed the great change. There are birds here which at one time inhabited the Long Island beaches in numbers, and their ancestors were counted by the millions. Nearly all of their descendants to-day have been killed off or driven from the Long Island beaches, and they now live an isolated life on a few islands in the Sound.

I refer to the terns, which are commonly spoken of as gulls, and in the millinery trade used to pass variously as gulls, terns, and doves. The writer remembers the time when these handsome, dove-like appearing birds bred so abundantly on the beaches south of Long Island that hundreds of their eggs could be picked up from the sands in the course of an hour's walk. Overhead multitudes of the parent terns floated, uttering their peculiar shrill cry. The destruction of the birds a few years ago to supply the millinery trade with wings and breasts is history to-day, and the story of the slaughter has often been told. Within a few years the terns were all killed or frightened away. To-day the beaches are voiceless. Bird life there is restricted to the few snipe and meadow hens that hide in the grass and sand dunes, and to occasional flocks of curlews or Winter gulls. Otherwise the places where nature intended that sea bird life should be at its best are practically deserted, with few attractions for hunter or visitor in search of anything other than still life.

But the terns were not, fortunately, all killed off. Legal measures were taken in time to restrain the hunters in their ruthless destruction. There are a few colonies which sought refuge on the islands in the Long Island Sound. These colonies were reinforced by stragglers from the Long Island beaches, and, finding protection here, they have continued to live and breed. At the eastern end of Fisher's Island there is a colony of terns numberinb about 300 all told. They are mostly what scientists call Wilson's terns and roseate terns, with a few other sea fowl scattered around. Wicopesset, the home of this colony, is a small rocky, sandy place, similar to most of the other islands and coasts in the Sound, and it is a mile and more from Fisher's Island, although commonly spoken of as being a part of the latter. The birds are protected there both by nature and State laws. Wicopesset is so rocky and forbidding that hunters have difficulty in approaching it. Fierce tides flow swiftly around it, and the ocean is rough and boisterous, breaking heavily upon the rocks on all sides. A small boat would have difficulty in landing there, while a large craft must approach carefully lest it trip on some half-submerged rock. Frequently those interested in preserving the terns of this colony from marauders have been unable to land because of the rough tides and water. Thus nature has in a sense helped to protect the birds from the plume hunters in the past, and this has to some extent been responsible for the preservation of the terns in the Sound.

The terns breed naturally and prolifically on this island. They are very shy and easily frightened, showing that some of their number remember the days of war and destruction, and are ready to flee at the sound of a gun. Even a tent on the beach, or a sail near the coast, startles the birds from their nests or roosting places, causing them to fly around in great apprehension. Undoubtedly a few robbers occasionally land on the island, and probably rob the nests or destroy some of the birds, but as a rule the terns are pretty well protected at Wicopesset.

Another colony of terns, and probably the largest breeding place on Fisher's Island, is at Flat Hammock, a low, sandy island west of East Harbor. This island is rocky in formation, with sandy beaches overtopping the rocks at places. It is estimated that a colony of some 700 or 800 terns live on this island. They apparently have no enemy on the island except man, and their numbers multiply rapidly in ordinary years, unless disturbed. The plume hunters are not much in evidence to-day in this part of the country, but Summer visitors who visit the islands, and who rob the nests of eggs, do incalculable harm. They sail about among the rocky islands, and some day land where the birds are breeding. Without thought of the harm they are doing they steal the eggs, some cooking and eating them on the spot, and others carrying them away as trophies. This is done annually, notwithstanding the fact that notices are placed on the island warning trespassers that they will be punished for stealing the eggs. The breeding season is from the middle of June to the middle of July, and after that date the birds are practically well protected. Flat Hammock is only three-quarters of a mile from the North Dumpling Light, and the keeper of this is employed to protect the birds in the breeding season and to warn robbers away.

Wicopesset and Flat Hammock are the two largest breeding places of the terns to-day outside of those on Gardiner's Island. Plum Island was at one time a good breeding place for the terns, but the colony that formerly made its home there has now entirely left since the Government coast defenses were erected. The heavy guns and the practice of riflemen frightened the terns so that they soon left. They were not killed, however, and most of them have probably joined the other colonies in the Sound.

Fisher's Island and its adjacent rocky beach islands seem to be favorite haunts for the terns, and nearly every year a few new breeding places are found. The Fisher's Island Sportsmen's Club has game keepers all over the island, which they lease, and plume hunters are kept away. No shooting is allowed there except by members of the club, and they do not shoot any such innocent game as the terns. These birds seem to have become aware of this, and while they retreat from other parts of the island they are intelligent enough to realize that there is protection for them in their breeding places. It is rarely they are frightened or disturbed there, except by some occasional plume or egg hunter, who may make an effort to land under the cover of darkness.

Famous indeed is Great Gull Island in the Sound, and its companion, Little Gull Island. At one time these rocky beaches were the scenes of tern life that rivaled that of any South Sea Island colony of wild birds. Thousands upon thousands of terns at one time made these islands their home, and they bred and multiplied so that offshoot colonies had to be formed constantly to find new quarters. From the big Gull Island colony many of the lesser flocks now in the Sound originally came. One reason why they bred on these islands was that the fishing and feeding grounds in the "race," which runs between Race Rock and Gull Island, were the finest in near-by waters. Here the fish swarmed in countless numbers, and the terns could find all they wanted for their numerous offspring. Thus it was that the islands east of the Sound became ideal homes for these beautiful birds of the sea, and they would still possess nearly all their early favorable characteristics if the hunters and egg robbers could be induced to let them alone.

The famous waterway known as the "race" is the fishing ground for the fishermen from Connecticut and Long Island, and immense catches are made there every year. Schools of bluefish, mackerel, and menhaden fairly overflow the water, while smelts and small fish are without number. The terns from the islands and beaches resort thither every day, and it seems to be an irresistible temptation for the fishermen to shoot at the birds occasionally. Not a few plume hunters go out with these fishermen, and, while the latter haul in their legitimate prey from the water, the former shoot at the terns. It is impossible to say how many are killed annually in this way, but sufficient possibly to keep their numbers down to small proportions. So determined are plume hunters and egg robbers in pursuing the terns that it seems doubtful if ever their numbers will increase to their former proportions, and whether our Summer beaches will once more be inhabited by these beautiful, innocent birds. Certainly those who like birds, and appreciate the beauty of the creatures when hovering in midair over the ocean and beach, would like to see the day come when once more the terns are familiar, every-day creatures to hear and admire.

The terns were driven from Great Gull Island by the Government when it erected its garrison and other buildings on the island. The soldiers were indifferent to their beauty and usefulness, and after a few attempts to nest in obscure points of the island the whole colony split up and migrated elsewhere. It is rarely now that a gull or tern breeds anywhere on the islands that were named after the birds.

The largest portion of the seperated colony from Gull Island migrated to Gardiner's Island, and the birds have even since nested and bred there, in spite of opposition, persecution, and persistent destruction. There are two large colonies on Gardiner's Island, one located at the north and the other at the south side of the island. These colonies are the largest in existence in the Sound or anywhere along our neighboring beaches, and they have received more attention and protection as a consequence than any other. Two wardens have been employed right along to protect these colonies and to see that robbers do not take the eggs or kill the old birds. The colony on the north side of the island numbers 2,000 or more birds, while the one on the south side is rather larger if anything, making nearly 5,000 terns on Gardiner's Island. This number constantly increases every year. The birds show every disposition to make this their permanent home, and they return to it regularly season after season to nest and breed.

There is no prettier sight along our coast than one of these gull colonies. The air is thick with the creatures overhead when one approaches, and their cries give a strange echo to the deserted beach and rumbling surf. In the breeding season one stumbles repeatedly over speckled eggs, laid in a hollow formed in the sand, where one would almost think they had been dropped by accident. When no danger threatens their nests the birds are for the most part engaged in fishing. They have keen eyes that can detect the presence of schools of fish, and fishermen for bluefish and weakfish have learned to watch the gulls to find the best fishing grounds. Where they are feeding in great numbers there will be found the largest schools of fish. In this way the birds actually help the fishermen, who now make it a practice to look for this sign before locating their fishing ground for the day. Let a big school of bluefish enter the bay and the terns will first discover them, and away the hundreds and thousands of birds will go to fish up a good substantial meal before the fishermen in the boats can frighten them away.

G. E. W.

AUG

How Complaints Against Conductors are Investigated

IT IS a statement often made and seldom contradicted that the American is the best-natured individual on earth. This is particularly true of him in crowds.

An impressive bit of verification of the general assertion may be had by a visit to one of the executive offices of any of the big transportation companies, where complaints are handled. Incidentally, it may be of interest to know that the sum total of complaints made by men and women about the service is so small that in nearly every case the chief official finds time to read them all, and he generally gets the opportunity to do so, for in nine cases out of ten the complainant addresses his communications to the officials he has read most about.

There are exceptions, of course, and in many cases the offended person may take the trouble to call at the offices in person, or carefully inquire for the name of the official who could immediately attend to the matter in mind.

To whomsoever the complaint is made, however, there is no grievance, no matter how trivial, that does not receive the most conscientious consideration, and always by some one who is competent to act.

These complaints are not received indifferently, as many persons popularly suppose, and any person with a grievance may have a thorough and fair hearing of his case, if he will but take the trouble to state it clearly, and bide his time to accommodate the natural routine which must be observed.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which operates the surface car lines of the city, probably receives a representative assortment of complaints from people who have, and who think they have, grievances. The head of the company is H. H. Vreeland, and his daily mail is sure to contain a certain proportion of complaints, generally against conductors of the various lines. Mr. Vreeland is a busy man, and his company employs 4,100 conductors alone. These 4,100 conductors come in contact with nearly 1,000,000 persons a day, whose good-will Mr. Vreeland would much prefer to their ill-will.

It is a very small percentage, probably, of all these passengers who do not know that Mr. Vreeland is the head of the company, and so, the other day, when Mrs. Grimes of Harlem felt insulted by the way a conductor on a Madison Avenue car treated her, her first thought was to write to Mr. Vreeland about it, and she did so. With Mrs. Grimes's letter were eight or ten more of a similar tenor, from as many different persons, and they were all gone over in their order by him, and carefully marked as to their relative importance, and referred to the office of the Assistant General Manager, at Fiftieth Street and Broadway.

The Assistant General Manager in turn takes a hand at marking the several complaints, and then sends them on to the Superintendent of the various divisions on which the alleged wrongs occurred. These take the matter up with the accused men or with some sub-official. If the offense has been a grievous one, and the employe cannot make a proper explanation, he is suspended, or perhaps discharged forthwith, and the complainant notified of that fact. Usually, strange as it may seem, the complainant will write back and say that he or she does not want the poor fellow to lose his job, and would like to withdraw his charge.

If the complaint is of the usual kind, where it appears to have been a matter of temper between the employe and the passenger, the former is made to go and personally explain or to apologize to the person aggrieved. This may be an unsatisfactory solution all around, but is the best one so far discovered for such cases.

However eager the men responsible for the smooth running of the system are to minimize reasons for legitimate complaints, however, they will invariably give an accused employe the benefit of any doubt. There are a great many reasons for this.

Here is a case in point: Mr. Brown of, say, West Sixty-ninth Street, was going home the other evening while it was raining. He was on an Eighth Avenue open car. When the car was in the middle of the block Mr. Brown signaled the conductor to stop. The conductor was at the time obliging an imperious old lady by changing a bill for her, and did not at once notice Mr. Brown. The latter was, therefore, carried a block beyond his street. He rode another block to get the number of the conductor. Then he wrote to Mr. Vreeland about it, and made out quite a grievance.

The latter was a day getting from Mr. Vreeland to the Assistant Manager's office, and a half day more getting to the Superintendent of the Eighth Avenue Division. The conductor had a day off that day, and it was four days later when the matter was taken up. The conductor remembered the incident perfectly, and told a straightforward story.

After due consideration the Superintendent told the conductor to go and apologize to Mr. Brown, who, by that time, had nearly forgotten the incident. The Superintendent then made a voluminous report back to the office of the Assistant Manager, which covered the ground from the time of receipt of the complaint till the acceptance of the conductor's apology, including the record of the conductor for the time he had been in the company's employ, which was seven years, and during which time no complaint had been made against him.

"Now," said an official of the company, commenting on the incident to a TIMES reporter to whom he had told it, "if Mr. Brown had gone direct to the Superintendent of the division and made his complaint, he would have had the satisfaction of an apology, or something better, while he was in the mood to enjoy it. As it was, he waited to write, and insisted on the discharge of the man, which he would probably be sorry for had he accomplished it. The complaint now stands against this man's record, and I believe most of the men have a pride in their records. Were we to receive two more complaints against this man within nine months we would feel that he was not a safe man, and he would be discharged.

"This rule has been used by unscrupulous enemies once or twice, to have men in our employ lose their jobs, but they did not take into consideration that we give the complaints as much attention as to verification as we do the employe's side of the story.

"And here," continued the same official, "is the opposite to the case I have just referred to: A man stopped off at the power house on Sixth Avenue yesterday evening and said the conductor of the car was tipsy. That was all. An Inspector was sent after the conductor, and it proved to be true. The man was relieved of his car at once, although he was only slight the worse for drink. Although it appeared that his record for four years' service with us was without a mark against it, still he was discharged.

"It turned out that he had had no sleep, owing to sickness at his home, and had taken a little stimulant. Sentiment, however, plays little part in the grind of a conductor's daily work, and the man will have to look somewhere else for a job. I may add that drunkenness is one of the rarest faults of our 15,000 employes, and we have very few complaints on this score. Our rules regarding the use of alcohol are very rigid.

"The most frequent complaint we receive is from women who fall while alighting from cars before they stop. They pay no attention to the inexorable laws of centrifugal force, and insist on stepping off backward. Unfortunately, most of these cases are accident cases, and then it is 'up to' the lawyers. Any complaint that suggests bodily injury gets immediate action by the Accident Department, where experience has shown that expediency is the most economical method.

"The most troublesome complaints handled by the men at the head of the various divisions are those that come from the men relatives or friends of women who have received some wrong, real or fancied, at the hands of an employe, and who have gone home and magnified the case out of all proportions. These complaints prove the hardest ones to straighten out, and more frequently result in the discharge of employes than any others."

The methods of handling complaints by the officials on the elevated roads are much the same as on the surface lines. The average complaint against the elevated employe or service is addressed to George Gould or Mr. Skitt, who turn them all over to S. D. Smith, the Superintendent of Transportation, who then personally gives the matter attention, except in a case like this one:

In his mail which came from the main office the other day Mr. Smith received a letter referred to him, which read as follows:

To Mr. George Gould, 10 Dey Street, city:

Dear Sir: I would suggest that you establish a night school for your employes of the elevated road. At One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street there is an attendant whose grammar is simply atrocious. He insists on shouting out all the time that "This train don't go down!" It's abominable. I hope you will have this attended to.

And to show that he was sincere the writer signed his full name, and gave his address, which is that of a well-known banking house on Broad Street.

It may be said that the man has not been advised to polish up his grammar, for he has been with the road for eleven years, and this is the only complaint ever made against him.

Mr. Smith says that during this hot, sticky weather there is an increase of complaints, but most of them turn out to be a matter of temper. They have to be very flimsy, indeed, though, if they do not bring out a reprimand, at least for some one, and frequently it means a couple of days' pay lost.

The urbane Senator Chauncey M. Depew is in receipt quite frequently of letters from persons who may have had their comfort disturbed in some way on the New York Central Railroad, and who, not having heard of any one else in connection with that railroad, immediately write to him regarding it. In many cases the Senator will take the trouble to answer them himself, although in most cases they are referred to the heads of the departments in which the alleged offense occurred.

The means of transportation, of which less complaint is made than any other, are the ferries. C. J. Carroll, the Superintendent of Ferries for the Pennsylvania Railroad, says he does not know the why or the wherefor of it, but in his career he has never seen half a dozen complaints against the service on the boats that carry several hundred thousand people every day.

"Maybe," he said, with a smile, "it's the service and maybe it's the soothing air off the water. Who can tell! Let us be thankful we don't get 'em, anyway."

A Ferryboat Madonna.

A THIRTY-FOURTH Street ferryboat at 12 o'clock of a Sunday night is hardly the place where one would expect to see a woman like her. Nevertheless, there she was, and she stood out in that heterogeneous collection of humanity as a rose appears in a clump of weeds.

The boat was crowded with the sort of people who frequent the Long Island beaches on Sunday nights. Young men, flashy of costume, loud of conversation and coarse of expression, each displaying a pronounced "man-of-the-world" attitude toward affairs in general to the best possible advantage, bantered each other and related tales of their wickedness for the edification of the other passengers and their female companions. Young women dressed in the prevailing fashion carried to the furthest possible extreme, and loudly gay with the pleasures of the evening, held the hands of the young men or protested coyly against some unwarranted presumption on the part of the escort.

Two young women had returned from their Summer's outing at Patchogue, and were fortunate enough to meet on the boat two young men of their acquaintance, to whom they detailed at length the events of the past weeks. Opposite me sat a pair obviously in the first stages of calf-love. The man appeared about twenty-one years old, and the girl perhaps two years younger. He was evidently wondrous sleepy, and sat with rigid jaws and arms tightly folded across his chest, staring straight before him with wide, unseeing eyes, which, ever and anon, were hidden by heavy drooping lids, only to be very suddenly revealed again as the young man recovered himself. It was quite fascinating to watch him. The girl was not giving way to anything so grossly material as sleepiness. She was full of the mystery of first-found love, and leaning upon the partition of the seat, gazed into his face with an all-embracing, all-surrendering devotion. She was a real pretty girl too.

But the Woman. I would hardly care to venture to guess as to her nationality, but to me she was a French woman. She was well dressed, but not elaborately, and while her costume was stylish, it did not go to that immodest extreme which is now the penchant of so many girls—and she did not draw her gown so tightly around her as to reveal every curve of her body. Her dress was of that light buff material you see so much now, and though not low-necked, the waist had no collar, and revealed a throat white, lush of perfect proportion, rising grandly from the square shoulders. Her hair was black and arranged on top of her head, with a low sweeping pompadour. Her skin was white as milk, and absolutely flawless, with just a trace of rich pink coloring delicately flooding it. Her eyes were large and blue-black, and when she swept them from side to side under the low, heavy brows an electric current seemed to go with them.

As she stood there with that perfect imperious poise, she seemed a woman of grandly majestic proportions—she seemed large; but as I passed her, leaving the boat, I discovered, to my surprise, that she was in reality rather small than large. She was beautiful, but I can hardly indicate exactly just wherein her beauty lay. Her brow and nose were classic, but her mouth and chin were rather irregular. The lips were richly red and well compressed, with the corners just a little upturned, and the chin was firm, but not aggressively or assertively strong. Her general poise and perfect self-possession evidently gave her her majesty, and the striking contrast of hair and skin with the wonderful eyes, contributed to the charm. But it is impossible to define it with any hope of accuracy—it was the entirety.

Here was a head that artists rave over and strive to paint, and never, never, reproduce on canvas what they see before them. Here was a presence which would influence the policy of kings, and make men forget. She was grand.

For a little I lost her among the crowd of laughing, talking girls and boys; Germans and their families, (Germans always do take the whole family when they go on an outing) Jews, Italians, and Chinamen, each individual apparently trying to outstance all competitors in the race to disembark. As I stepped on the cross-town car I saw her and her escort slowly walking on the pavement, alone. She carried her hat in front of her, and held her dress away from the wet pavement, and in a few moments she was gone. In that struggling, striving wilderness of crossing streets and millions of people, I knew I would never see her again.

A Prize Housemaid.

Mr. 400—Mary, have you seen a letter in a blue envelope that I left on the table?

Maid—Was it about Mr. and Mrs. Aristocrat's asking the pleasure of your company to dinner?

Mr. 400 (startled)—Why—er—yes!

Maid—Then it's in the library table drawer, Sir.

Shoes for Big and Little Feet.

NO ONE need be ashamed of having large feet nowadays, for the big, well-nourished girls hygienically brought up who are to be seen all over the country have large feet in proportion to their big healthy bodies, and they belong to fashion-setting families. In a big shoe store up town there is one set of shelves marked "Ladies' Spring Heels." "Ladies" do not, as a rule, wear spring heels, and while these are "ladies'" sizes the shoes themselves are chiefly worn by "misses," and the "misses'" spring heel shoes, which have a space to themselves, just beside, are worn by the children. The spring-heeled boots most worn by the misses come in the large sizes, from 5 and 5½ to 6, and even 7 and 7½, all worn by young girls. One reason for the large shoes worn by the girls of to-day is the common sense of present-day mothers. They put their daughters into easy, comfortable shoes with spring heels, and keep them in them until they are matured. The good wisdom of this, with the general hygienic living, is shown in the development of the girls.

These spring heel shoes, big clumsy ones they look, too, are worn by the daughters of the best people in the country, and the man who sells them says that his hardest customers to please and fit come from among the poorer classes of people. The young girls in this class have exaggerated ideas of the fashions, and of the necessity of following them, and demand narrow, high-heeled shoes regardless of comfort or good sense.

The foot of a young person matures with the body. For the baby there is the wide shoe, a broad F, for the little straight foot. As the child grows larger the foot assumes better proportions, and when it is eight or nine years old, D or E is worn. By the time a No. 2 shoe is right in length there is a B and C width, and the mature woman will wear an A or AA, a very narrow shoe.

There is no attempt at effect by the sensible mothers now. They keep their girls in these heelless, broad, easy shoes until they have attained their growth. Then they have the lift taken from the sole, and a low heel of perhaps half an inch put on. This is the stepping-stone by which the girl reaches the regular woman's shoe. She is then a healthy, normal individual; she cannot be seriously injured, and her feet have attained the full development nature intended for them.

It is a great inconvenience for a full-grown woman to have an unusually small foot. The women from the West Indies and other islands in the Atlantic have very small feet, and the inconvenience is very considerable. A woman from one of these islands has been trying recently to get shoes in New York. She is a very small woman, and wears a 1½ shoe. She wishes a shoe with a heel, but except by accident when a pair happens to have been left in stock, she can find nothing unless it is in a heavy boy's shoe, which will fit her. The matter of heels is not difficult to arrange, for they can be put on without trouble, but it necessitates an extra expense of half a dollar, and this, when the one advantage of wearing small shoes is that they cost less, is annoying.

The "Lilliputians," who are from time to time in New York, have the same trouble in finding shoes if they do not have them made to order. They, as a rule, buy 7s or 8s, children's size, have the spring heel lift removed, and a regular heel put on, of such height as may suit their fancy.

Street Car Pleasantries.

A man who looked from his physical proportions as if he could back up any remark he might care to make in public, boarded an up-town Broadway car at Thirty-fourth Street the other night. The car was filled, but the man happened to get in a row which held only four passengers. None of them made any sign of an indication to move up and give him a seat. He hinted repeatedly, but received no encouragement, and finally said gruffly, so as to be heard by every passenger in the car:

"These benches are made for five human beings or four car hogs."

His rebuke caused a general laugh, which was quickly turned on him when one of the four men arose to leave the car. As he stepped off he remarked:

"You are mistaken. These benches were made for four—three human beings and one car hog. Take your seat."

Where to Cure Insomnia.

Lawrence McAuley, who had been doing odd jobs in a Broadway hotel recently, conceived the idea that he would like employment with an express company. Expressing the wish to a politician, he was given a letter to one of the officials of an express company, whose main offices are on Lower Broadway. The note secured him a reference to the Superintendent, who offered him a position with the remark, "You can come to work whenever you want to. Your hours will be from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., or from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M., whichever you like."

McAuley did a little mental figuring, and turning to the Superintendent said, with a smile, "I guess I don't want that job, but I have a friend who suffers from insomnia. I'll send him to you."

FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES.

Too Late.

The Summer wind blew softly; wide open
stood the door,
To let the worn old body pass through,
and out, once more;
For the soul had gone before it to find that
distant bourne
From which the weary traveler need never-
more return.

And the farmer-son stood gazing upon the
placid face,
Which nevermore would greet him from its
accustomed place;
And a tremor shook his body, as a tree
shakes in a gale,
And beneath the sunshine's bronzing his
face was deathly pale.

"What ailed you, dear, to shake so, when
you looked at father last?"
Asked the good wife of her husband, when
that day was overpast;
"His face was sweet and peaceful, he
blessed us as he died,
And we'd done our best—" "No more of
that!" the farmer roughly cried.

"I thought of all the long days when we'd
let him sit alone,
Each of us silent to him, yes, silent as a
stone!
Or talking to each other, not caring if he
heard,
Or answering, if he spoke, with a shortly
spoken word.

"And I thought of how he'd thank us for
every little thing;
If I gave a hand to help him, how his hand
would clasp and cling.
I'd give the farm, the orchard, the cows,
the bees in the hive,
Yes, everything, for one more day with
father here alive!"
—MARGARET VANDEGRIFT in The
Youth's Companion.

The Passion Play in Paris.

From The Open Court.

Here and there, once or twice, there was a blowing of noses, occasioned no doubt by involuntarily tear-filled eyes. But opera-glassed curiosity, critical approval, and, at last, yawning boredom were incomparably more generally evident among the audience than religious or even deep human emotion. Yet this wonderfully composed drama with which, as a whole, no single namable author can be credited, has unconsciously complied with all the requirements of Victor Hugo's analysis: "La foule demande surtout au théâtre des sensations; la femme des émotions; le penseur des méditations; tous veulent un plaisir; mais ceux-ci, le plaisir des yeux; celles-là le plaisir du coeur; les derniers, le plaisir le l'esprit." Especially of meditations the Passion Play might surely be anticipated to be suggestive. I heard, however, no remark afterward in conversation which testified to anything of the sort—trivialities only about the impersonation of the Mother of God, &c. Meditations, however, doubtless there were, and one able editor present, an old acquaintance, but undiscovered in the throng, has published his. Christ, he tells us, with what some may think a blasphemous humorousness, personified to him the Boers; Caiaphas, Mr. Chamberlain; Annas, Lord Salisbury; Judas, Mr. Rhodes; Pilate, the European concert. But such meditations, characteristically ingenious as they are—for not only the greater but all the lesser personages are similarly identified—appear to me to testify, more even than would no meditations at all, to the loss now by the Passion Play of any purifying and solemnizing power, save on an almost inappreciable minority.

Edible Birds' Nests.

From Chambers's Journal.

The nests are nearly semicircular in shape, very small, and not in the least like those of our own swifts; for they are made from the saliva of the birds, and have the appearance when fresh of the finest isinglass; when they have been used they become almost black, and are of very little value, as it is difficult to clean and bleach them. The natural galleries in which they are found, are often of great length, and probably extend beneath the waters of the lake. The nests are fixed to the walls, as a rule, at such a height that they must be knocked down with long poles. The Chinese consume them in the form of soup, which, though exceedingly expensive, appears to a European palate to be tasteless and watery. The edible nests are also found in the Andaman Islands and in many parts of the Malay Archipelago.

The Dangers of Temptation.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Some will tell us that we should trust for the diminution of crime to the effects of better education, improved sanitation, and other general influences of a similar kind. In his shifting scenes, Sir Edward Malet records a lesson once taught him by a housemaid in an Italian hotel. On his return to the house after a walk, the woman followed him to his room and reproached him for leaving his money lying on the table. I will let him tell the story:

"She sank upon a chair and burst into tears. 'Think of me, Signore; I am very poor; I have six children to keep, and a husband who can do no work. This money would make us rich, and you leave it on the table—the golden pieces—all loose, to dazzle my eyes, and to put the devil into my heart. Through your thoughtlessness I might go to jail, my children starve, and my husband die. Ah, Signore mio, never do it again. Think of the poor; be merciful to us. Do not put temptation in our way.'"

A philosopher would, of course, be above listening to such an appeal. He would tell us to rely on education and other kindred influences to raise the moral tone of housemaids, and thus place them above the temptation level. The wisdom and efficacy of such views and methods will, I have no doubt, be triumphantly established in the millennium. But in the mean while practical men will take a practical view of the matter, and applaud the decision arrived at by the distinguished Ambassador I have quoted. For he goes on to say that he profited by the lesson, and never forgot it.

Food Value of Eggs.

From Leslie's Weekly.

In a recent bulletin issued by the United States Department of Agriculture interesting and valuable facts are given in regard to the food value of eggs, their digestibility, and the best methods of cooking them. Experiments in the digestibility of eggs show that hard-boiled and fried eggs required 3½ hours for digestion, soft-boiled eggs required 3 hours, roasted eggs 2¾ hours, raw eggs, not whipped, 2 hours, and raw eggs, whipped, 1½ hour. It has also been established that from 93 to 97 per cent. of an egg that is eaten is digested. The following methods of preparing soft-cooked and medium-cooked eggs have been found to give uniform results in laboratory tests at the University of Illinois: Using a granite-ware stewpan of one quart capacity, one pint of water was heated over a gas flame; when the water boiled the gas was turned off and an egg which had been kept in a refrigerator was dropped into the water. Without disturbing the vessel it was covered closely and the egg allowed to remain in the water six minutes. It was then soft cooked. As shown by tests, when the egg was dropped into the water the temperature fell almost at once to 185 degrees Fahrenheit and then slowly to 170-171 degrees Fahrenheit. If the egg remained in the water eight minutes it was medium cooked. In this case the temperature of the water at the end of the cooking period had fallen to 162-164 degrees.

Word Coinage.

Capt. Alfred T. Mahan in The Chautauquan.

"The only word I can be said to have coined is 'sea power, which is rather a phrase than a word. It was born of my preference for the English 'sea' over the Latin adjective 'maritime,' although I recognized the incongruity of marrying 'sea' to a Latin word, 'power.' There was, however, no handy equivalent, and I have heard the Germans have been puzzled to find one in their tongue. Afterward, I stuck to the expression, because I thought its very roughness—over 'maritime power'—would arrest and fix attention and so give vogue, at which I aimed. The result has justified the expedient. I used once by chance the word eventless—'dull, weary, eventless month.' The word slipped without premeditation off my pen. I immediately thought it without authority and found it not in Worcester. Nevertheless I stuck to it. It has its analogue in 'moneyless,' 'shameless,' 'heartless'; and its only recognized equivalent, uneventful, is a stupidity. First, full is affixed and then un prefixed to neutralize it. Eventless strikes me as briefer, stronger, and much more significant.

"In speaking of eccentric—for military operations—I use excentric, as the secondary meaning is now most common. I don't know that I originated this, or, if not, where I got it."

No Romance in American History.

Andrew Lang in The Independent.

American history, as far as I know it, has not mystery enough for a really exciting romance. Nobody of the highest importance ever vanished away, disappeared; nobody except a certain regicide, and he was of English importation. The amiable and beautiful wife of none of your Presidents was ever accused of plotting, with an Admiral of your fleet, to blow up the President in the White House, the question of her guilt remaining deliciously obscure. Not one of your Presidents, after fighting his way to within a lance's length of a hostile General, ever vanished away, leaving public opinion uncertain as to whether he had gone, literally, to Jericho, or been put down a well. No occupant of the White House ever had two nephews who disappeared from the State prison, nor did any sane citizen ever turn up who claimed to be one of these missing children. Finally, your Republic never kept a captive in a black velvet mask, concerning whom it was disputed whether he was a European diplomatist, a valet, a royal Duke, a distinguished actor, a member of the Bonaparte family, a high-class Irish patriot, or—the rightful President, whose place was being occupied by an impostor.

The chronicles of Europe, especially of France, Scotland, and England, are rich in this kind of Rembrandtlike effects. We have plenty of chiaroscuro, especially of oscuro, and you have little, if any, of this element. Hawthorne felt the want; he had to invent his own mysteries. All your many historical novelists feel the want.

Study of Fair and Dark People.

Havelock Ellis in The Monthly Review.

A very interesting and acute psychological study of the fair and dark populations of Norway has lately been made by Dr. A. M. Hansen. This investigation has revealed differences even more marked between the fair and the dark than may easily be discovered in our own islands, and this is not surprising since our racial elements have been more thoroughly mixed. The fair population, he tells us, is made up of born aristocrats, active, outspoken, progressive, with a passion for freedom and independence, caring nothing for equality; the dark population is reserved and suspicious, very conservative, and lacking in initiative, caring little for freedom, but with a passion for equality. The fair people are warlike, quarrelsome when drunk, and furnish, in proportion to numbers, three times as many men for the volunteer force as the dark people; the latter, though brave sailors, abhor war, and are very religious, subscribing to foreign missions nearly three times as much per head as is furnished by the fair people, who are inclined to be irreligious. The fair people value money and all that money can buy, while the dark people are indifferent to money. The reality of the mental distinction is shown by the fact that a map of the proportion of Conservative voters in elections to the Storthing exactly corresponds to an anthropological map of the country, the Conservative majority being found in the dark and broad-headed districts. While, however, the fair population is the most irreligious and progressive, the dark population is by no means behind in the production of intellect, and the region it inhabits has produced many eminent men.

Notre Dame de la Belle-Verriere.

Above thy halo's burning blue
Forever hovers the white Dove:
Within thy heart forever new
The cross, the crown of all thy love:
While, flame on flame and wing on wing,
About thee choiring angels swing
Gold censers, and bright candles bear.
Because I have no heart to sing
I come to thee with all my care,
Notre Dame de la Belle-Verrière.

Because the sword hath pierced thy side
Thy brows are crowned with circling gold.
The woe of all the world doth hide
Within thy mantle's azure fold.
Because thou too hast dwelt with fears
Through lingering days and endless years
I find no comfort otherwhere,
Our Lady beautiful with tears,
Our Lady sorrowfully fair,
Notre Dame de la Belle-Verrière.

My feet have traveled the hot road
Between the poppies' barren fires:
But now I cast aside the load
Of burning fears and wild desires
That ever fierce and fiercer grew.
Thy peace falls like a falling dew
Upon me as I kneel in prayer,
Because thou hast known sorrow, too,
Because thou, too, hast known despair,
Notre Dame de la Belle-Verrière.
—WILFRID WILSON GIBSON in The Saturday Review.

The National English Loaf.

From Good Words.

The National Loaf, which weighs considerably over 7,000,000 tons, contains rather over 1,015,000,000 cubic feet of the staff of life; that is to say, if turned out having the width and height of the ordinary loaf, i. e., 6¾ inches high and 4¾ inches wide, it would have a length of 937,895 miles, which—would give every man, woman, and child in the kingdom a daily ration rather less than four inches long, or in the aggregate a daily loaf (2,567 miles in length) extending from London to 300 miles beyond Mount Ararat into the heart of the dominion owing allegiance to the Shah.

If baked in the form of a biscuit or cake a quarter of an inch in thickness the area of the same would amount to over 1,119,000 acres, and if baked in a circular form would entail a walk of 148 miles to circumscribe it.

It has frequently, but incorrectly, been stated that the area of the base of the Great Pyramid exactly coincides with that of Lincoln's Inn Fields, whereas in reality the latter measures 821 feet by 625½ feet, and the former 764 feet square. If we took Lincoln's Inn Fields as the base of a bread pyramid, the summit of the same would in height exceed that of Ben Nevis, our highest mountain, by some 15,000 feet.

Insect Pests in Brazil.

From The Ceylon Observer.

I should take a small gang of practical coffee planters from Ceylon with good digestions to be not afraid of ghiggars, ticks, and Berne flies—to say nothing of the dear little mosquito. The writer had extracted during four years in Brazil no less than 200 ghiggars from underneath every toenail of both feet. The Portuguese, Brazilians, Italians, and Spaniards called it a recreation on Sunday to dig them out of each others' feet. Of all the vile insects on earth, the Berne fly is the worst. She lays her eggs inside your flesh, and hatches three very ugly insects an inch long with three rings of bristles round the body and sharp nippers. They take about six weeks to develop under your skin; then commence to turn somersaults just when you want to go to sleep after a hard day's work in the sun. The natives of Brazil adopt a novel way of extracting the brute when full grown; they tie on a piece of raw pork and the Berne comes out of your skin and takes a header into the piece of pigskin.

The French Press.

From The Cornhill.

In England there exists no such organ of popular appeal as The Petit Journal. Yet long before the days of Fashoda it sufficed for an Ambassador hostile to England to make his influence felt in this and other organs for that chronic and latent secular misunderstanding between France and England to be revived in its most menacing form. Instantly every member of the lower middle-class in three-quarters of the villages of France was offered daily plausible reasons for detesting England. Exactly in the same way, in the days of M. Crispi, before the subtle and useful influence of Count Tornielli, backed by that of the French Ambassador in Rome, made itself felt both at the French Foreign Office and in French society, it sufficed for a single journalist, now dead, to indulge daily in that amusement of pin-pricking, peculiar to Lilliputian minds, for France and Italy to glare at each other across the Gulf of Lyons with the very glint of vendetta passion in their eyes. In both of these cases the opinion of France was positively determined by artificial pressure. It was a phenomenon like that of suggestion upon an impressionable nature. And if during a period of two weeks these writers, who subserved thus their own private ends, had suddenly interrupted their campaign, subsequently undertaking one diametrically the opposite, insulting those whom they had acclaimed and complimenting those whom they had systematically traduced, it is absolutely certain that their readers would have been thrown automatically into a state of mind just the contrary of that against which England and Italy had so much reason to complain. This is a phenomenon, of course, imitable, more or less, in any country in the world among those members of society who read only one newspaper, and whose field of consciousness, as the psychologists say, is limited. But it is singularly true in France, where the journalist is a writer, in spite of the aphorism of Emile de Girardin, "le style gâte-dit le journal," a remark, by the way, which exasperated another great journalist, Théophile Gautier.

How a Man's Life Was Saved.

From The Anglo-American.

The following stirring incident of the two flags happened at Valparaiso, Chile, and was related at Montreal in 1881 by the Rev. Dr. J. O. Peck. Dr. Peck said:

"The man who gave me the facts I am about to relate was Mr. Haskins, an American sailor, who had sailed to a port in Chile. On going ashore, he said, to enjoy his day of liberty he drank a little and became hilarious. One of the police officers, instead of warning him not to make a noise in the street, drew his sword, and, striking him a blow, knocked him down. On that the American sailor got up, and knocked the policeman down in return. He was on that arrested and tried, and condemned to be shot in the morning of the following day. Mr. Loring, the American Consul, expostulated with the authorities that it would be monstrous to shoot the man for such an offense, but they paid no attention to him, so he thereupon made a formal protest in the name of the United States Government against the barbarous act. Mr. Haskins, the sailor, was in the morning brought out pinioned to be shot. * * * As the English Consul was preparing to hoist the union jack he saw the crowd in the field opposite, where the execution of the American sailor, of which he had heard, was to take place. Rushing over to the American Consul he said: 'Good God! Loring, you're not going to let them shoot that man!' 'What can I do?' he said. 'I have protested against it. I can do no more.' Quick as thought the English Consul shouted, 'Give me your flag!' and in a trice the Stars and Stripes were handed to the English representative. At once, taking his own union jack in his hand, he hastened across the field, elbowed his way through the crowd and soldiery, and, running up to the doomed man, he folded the American flag around him, and then laid the union jack over it. Standing a few paces back, he faced the officers and soldiers, and shouted defiantly: 'Now, shoot, if you dare, through the heart of England and America!' And they dared not do it, for they feared the consequences, so the man was at once released. In telling me," said Dr. Peck, "Mr. Haskins said to me, with tears streaming down his cheeks even then, 'They loosed me then, and, oh! how I longed to embrace those two flags!'"

A Turk and Warrior.

From "Twixt Sirdar and Menelik," Capt. N. S. Wellby.

After waiting for a minute or two, a Turkana chief of prodigious stature stepped outside the zareba and strode toward me. He was a perfect giant, and made us feel like pigmies. In his right hand he carried a spear twice his own length, and it was with a feeling of pleasure, I confess, that I noticed the edge and point of it were carefully covered with a thin piece of leather. In his left hand he carried a stick, a wooden sleeping pillow, and a long-shaped receptacle for tobacco. Round his neck were fastened several rings of iron, which forced his chin a little higher than it would have naturally been. There were iron rings up his forearm and round some of his fingers, each of which rings probably indicated that he had killed a man. There were rings of brass hanging from his ears, and a small chain round his waist. In other respects he was quite naked. But his hair!—it would have been a puzzle for Truefitt. It was as thick as a felt numnah, and hung in a thickly woven mass clean over the shoulders, right down to the waist, in the shape of an oval. As though not contented with this wonderful adornment of nature, he had fastened a very thin stick, curled up like a tail, close in the end of the hair, and he always showed great care in its welfare and in seeing there was no chance of its coming to grief. The end of his hair was curled up, and in it he carried his little knick-knacks.

Recruiting in Russia.

From Pearson's.

Men of good education have the privilege of serving for less than the legal term. Moreover, they may offer themselves as volunteers—a form of service which has many advantages over the regular army. Men who have completed their education in the higher schools and colleges only serve two years in the line and sixteen years in the reserves; while those who have completed their education in the secondary schools must serve for three, and sometimes four, years in the line and for fourteen or fifteen years in the reserves.

But the humble, uneducated peasant, who must also serve his country for not fewer than eighteen years, must pass four years in active service and fourteen in the reserves. Long as is the term of service, it cannot be compared to what it was in the days of Nicholas, when to be a soldier once meant to be a soldier always. In those days when a man was taken for military service his relatives followed him out of his village weeping and wailing, as if he were going to his death. But now when a man draws the fateful number which means that he must serve in the army he does not look upon himself as lost forever. He knows that in four years he will return.

The women may weep, but not the men themselves, unless perhaps they leave a young wife behind them. This is not uncommon, for the peasants often marry at

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eighteen with the sole idea of leaving some one to care for their property during their absence. Only too often it happens that when the soldier comes back from service he is not the simple, honest fellow he was when he left home, and the sharer of his joys and sorrows, alas, is often no better than he. It is for this reason that soldiers in the Russian Army are seldom given official permission to marry until they have served their four years.

Having been chosen for a soldier, Ivan Ivanovitch promptly drowns his sorrow or his joy in plentiful libations of vodka—with such disastrous effects that he often does not come to his senses again until he has arrived at the nearest military depot, where the strange surroundings and ablutions rapidly sober him. From the depot he is dispatched to the future scene of his military training. This will be as far from home and its surroundings as possible. But before leaving he will be supplied with warm clothes and boots, of which he usually stands in considerable need.

Sacrament.

Who holds the untouched lips of her he loves
More sacred than the sacramental wine,
The smile of those sweet eyes that droop or shine
As blessed bread—who honestly removes
All taint of earthiness and oft reproves
His eagerness to win, lest more divine
Be her sweet state alone—he builds a shrine
Whose sure foundations year by year shall prove
His right to worship. Tho' he never guess
All he has builded, to this holy place
She, too, will steal to rest and oft to pray
Half to her God, half to her happiness,
And grow to be as pure in heart and face
As is his angel reverenced each day.
—NORA BARNHART in The Independent.

The Attractions of English Office.

From The Spectator.

Great political position has long ceased to offer pecuniary advantages, and at a moment when huge salaries are paid to the able, the "emoluments" of office seem to the ambitious and the fortunate positively contemptible. The regular "pay" of a first-class politician never exceeds £6,000 or £5,000 a year—the Lord Chancellor is not paid as a politician, but as a great lawyer—and he only gets that at intervals, and usually after he is fifty. We doubt if any of our leading men on either side have ever made by politics £2,000 a year from forty to the time of decease, and need scarcely say that this is poor pay even for a professional man who has risen to the top. For a man in business who has done well it is a result which his rivals would stigmatize as failure, more especially as only an exceptional man, or one exceptionally placed, can accumulate anything out of it for the benefit of his family. The expenses entailed by a great political position, with its necessary corollary, neglect of private affairs, eat it all up. Sinecures have been abolished, patent places have all disappeared, and of pensions for politicians there are none, except what may be described as a charitable grant to Cabinet Ministers who have served a certain number of years, and are unusually poor. Wealth has become more attractive than ever, because life for the wealthy has become so exciting; but no man now regards office as a road to fortune. The ambitious young man who desires wealth might turn colonist, or merchant, or shipowner, or "financier," but it would never even occur to him to use his capacities in trying to be first or second among working politicians.

Sound of Guns.

From "The Fytchley Hunt."

A remarkable instance of the far-reaching power of sound is given in the interesting diary written in Latin in the seventeenth century, admirably translated by the Rev. Robert Isham, of Mr. Thomas Isham of Lamport Hall. It is there stated that during the naval engagement between the English and French combined fleets on the one hand and the Dutch on the other, in 1672, the report of the guns was distinctly heard at Brixworth, [Northamptonshire.] It was in this action that Lord Sandwich, the Admiral, was blown up in his ship with 800 of his men, though the Dutch were defeated and were pursued to the coast of Holland by the English fleet. If this story be correct—and some may be tempted to say "Credat Judaeus"—the voice of the cannon must have traveled a distance of over 120 miles, Southwold, where the battle took place, being at the mouth of the Blythe, twenty-eight miles northeast of Ipswich. In 1827, during the battle of Navarino, Mr. John Vere Isham, then quartered at Corfu, distinctly heard the firing at a distance of at least 200 miles, and on the naval reception of the Sultan by the Queen at Portsmouth the sound of guns discharged on the Welsh coast was plainly distinguished at Portsmouth.

Mosquitos in Paris.

From London Truth.

The mosquitos that now keep up a droning buzz in bedrooms are not to be confounded with the midge, or the French cousin, the larger variety of that biting creature. They are of the anopheles family and not gregarious, but go singly in search of their prey. Cases of a virulent type of paludian fever have been traced to inoculation by them. They first bit, it is thought, a soldier home on sick leave from West Africa, who is a sufferer from that disease. They next, the assumption is, operated on other persons in the same house, who had not been the whole year out of Paris, and are now lying low from the disease. Might not other infectious maladies be transmitted in the same way?

I knew Paris when there was not a mosquito to be found anywhere in it. The blowing up of the ice on the Seine in the hard Winter of 1879 led to complete destruction of the fish, and in the following Summer to a plague of gnawing in the low-lying districts near that river. The gnawers, however, have been disappearing, owing to the fish regaining sway in the Seine. The drowning mosquito mine-work, it is supposed, the inhabitants of Nile mud were brought in the shape of mud-covered plants sent from Algeria. The mosquito is the worst enemy of cooling. The Nile mud on the naval vessels them were kept moist during transportation, and afforded a nursery to female mosquitos, the reproductive powers of which are great almost beyond arithmetical calculation.

Concurrently with the exhibition electric light was adopted by the City of Paris for boulevards, parks, gardens, and great thoroughfares. This measure had the effect of clearing the small birds. These creatures could not sleep in what must have seemed to them prolonged daylight, and migrated to worse lighted places. The low-lying districts of Bordeaux do not suffer more from mosquitos than the west end of Paris. It appears that the pest has spread to the canal of Chantilly, but not to the pond round the château. It will spread wherever there is stagnant water. The gutters of the housetops provide as good nurseries as the brinks of pools for the larvae of mosquitos.

The French Dream of America.

From The Chautauquan.

The American of to-day measures the westward march of the people across the continent by remembering that almost 180 years elapsed between the settlement of Jamestown, Va., on the coast, and that of Marietta, Ohio, west of the mountains and north of the river. Few realize that the French had set up a well-ordered Government in the heart of the continent nearly 100 years before the founding of Marietta; that the lilies of France waved triumphantly from Quebec to New Orleans and from the Alleghanies to the Rockies, while the English colonies formed but a thin fringe along the Atlantic Coast, penetrating the interior at no place more than 150 miles. There were French forts along the Mississippi tributaries before Georgia, the last of the thirteen English colonies, was planted. French commanders exercised their troops in the Middle West before Washington was born. Barrior was keeping his record of gifts at Kaskaskia when John Adams was only two years old. Trade and hunting, with a small kind of agriculture, were as vigorous 1,000 miles inland as on the coast.

If the French dream in America had been realized, the heart of the continent might to-day be controlled from France in the old feudal way, by which power was concentrated in the officers, while the common people remained purely subjects. It is unlikely that a tithe of the glorious career of America would have been realized. How many French colonies have become free republics? If the French dream had been realized—but to the last it was only a dream.

Delivering Coal in London.

From The Nineteenth Century.

A proof of the conservative ways of the English people is the manner in which coals for the household fires are distributed and stored. Instead of the American coal-cart, which is loaded in less than five minutes from an elevated coal bin, the American visiting London finds an ordinary wagon made to carry about a dozen large bags of coal, which are filled one by one at an expense of much time and labor, and then lifted into the vehicle like so many milk cans. When an American coal cart reaches the house where its load is to be dumped the cart is backed up against the side of the pavement, the chute is drawn out like the barrel of a telescope, and the end inserted in the coalhole; in a few minutes the entire load, with the rush of water falling over a small cataract, runs down into a heap on the floor of the coal cellar. In London, on the other hand, each bag of coal has to be taken separately from the wagon and emptied as near as may be in the coalhole; and when the task is at last finished the coal which has fallen on the pavement has to be laboriously shoveled into the coal cellar.

Water for London.

From The National Review.

The water companies, as we know by painful experience, find it harder and harder to meet the ever-increasing demand. Their draughts on the Thames cannot go on indefinitely augmenting, seeing that in June, 1899, only 158,000,000 gallons were left by them in the river to pass over Teddington Weir, though legally 200,000,000 gallons is the minimum permissible. The population in the Thames Valley and the demands upon that river for water outside the London area are increasing every year, yet now the Thames in a dry Summer below Teddington Weir is little better than a malodorous sewer. Nor can deep wells in the chalk be drawn upon indefinitely. The pumping operations in the Lea and Colne Valleys are steadily lowering the level of the wells in the Chilterns, and depriving a poor agricultural district of its water. Streams which used to run all the year have now vanished, or only flow intermittently. It is the same to the south of the Thames. Yet it is neither wisdom nor justice to deprive poor country districts of their water. At the same time water famines in the metropolis are becoming more frequent, and the quality of the water supplied leaves much to be desired.

The proposed scheme of going to Wales is not satisfactory. In the first place, it is very doubtful if the water is there in the quantity that will be required. The best water-producing areas have been already appropriated by Liverpool and Birmingham. In the second place South Wales is an industrial country with a fast multiplying population, and unless its manufactures suffer a great set-back, it may need all the water it possesses. The instinct is perfectly sound and rational which leads the Welshman to oppose the scheme. The only moral justification for London, in taking the water, would be that it would never be needed by the Welsh themselves.

Bovine Tuberculosis.

From The Westminster Review.

The injection of tuberculin is an almost unfailing test of the presence of tuberculosis in cattle. It is safe to say that for all practical purposes it may be thoroughly relied upon. We have thus an easy means of separating the diseased animals from those that are sound. In this lies the solution of the whole question. For present purposes it will be sufficient to consider the case of dairy cows, as these appear to offer the greatest difficulty in dealing with the different diseases. It is a notable fact that it is comparatively rare to find tuberculosis in cattle kept much in the open. This is why horses are so little subject to tuberculosis—they live an outdoor life; but if they be kept closed up in crowded stables, without adequate outdoor work, they are as liable to the disease as are dairy cattle. It is therefore only necessary to speak of these latter, as that will practically cover the field of treatment. Milk certainly is the chief source of danger. Diseased meat is also dangerous, but in a much less degree, as proper cooking renders it harmless, though we cannot always be sure that it gets properly cooked.

Brougham and Father Mathew.

From Good Words.

Brougham told Father Mathew, the celebrated Irish temperance advocate, that he was extremely abstemious in the matter of wine. In 1844, Father Mathew amused a large party at the house of an Irish nobleman in London by his attempts to convert the noble lord to teetotalism. "I drink very little wine," said Brougham; only half a glass at luncheon, and two half-glasses at dinner; and though my medical advisers told me I should increase the quantity, I refused to do so." "They are wrong, my lord, for advising you to increase the quantity," said Father Mathew playfully, "and you are wrong in taking even the small quantity you mention, but I have hopes of you"; and despite the good-humored resistance of Brougham he invested his lordship with the green ribbon and silver medal of the Total Abstinence Society. "I'll tell you what I'll do," said Brougham. "I'll take the ribbon to the House of Lords, where I shall be sure to meet old Lord —— the worse for liquor, and I'll put it on him." This announcement was received with much laughter by the company, for the peer referred to was notorious for his deep potations. A few evenings later Brougham met him in the House of Lords. "Lord ——," said he, "I have a present from Father Mathew for you," and he passed the ribbon and medal rapidly over the old peer's head. "Then I'll tell you what it is, Brougham. By God, I'll keep sober from this night!" exclaimed the other, and to the great amazement of all his friends he remained faithful to his vow.

The Handkerchief.

From Chambers's Journal.

Lemice Therieux once worked off a little practical joke at the expense of a play in which the Pelion of misery was heaped upon the Ossa of despair. Together with twenty friends he secured a prominent seat in the gallery. When the pathetic moment arrived, Therieux pulled out a handkerchief and burst into tears. The effect was electrical. The man next to him also fell to weeping, and also took hold of the handkerchief. The epidemic of tears thereupon extended all along the line of the faithful twenty, and as each man succumbed to his emotion he took hold of the end of the handkerchief until at last all the conspirators were weeping in it. The handkerchief was twenty yards long, and had been specially prepared for the occasion. The low comedian struggled gamely with this exhibition of woe, but his witticisms were of no avail, for the funnier he became the more frequent were the sobs of the sorrowing twenty.

Yiddish Actors and Managers.

From The Menorah.

A word might be said of the one great obstacle to the free development and expression of the Yiddish dramatic literature, that is, the conceit of the performers and the commercialism of the managers. With a few exceptions, the Yiddish actors believe with Schopenhauer that modesty in mediocre people is mere honesty, but in great artists it is sheer hypocrisy, and every other Yiddish actor is a genius. Their attempts to imitate the American star system, to introduce coon songs in Russian plays, and other banalities, is one of the great destructive forces to be met with here. To this aspect of the situation there are many worthy exceptions, in whom the dramatic possibilities may find expression. A group of actors may be found who appreciate the dignity of their profession and who will lend themselves to any movement to create worthy Yiddish plays.

Long-Heads.

From The Popular Science Monthly.

We are told of Faraday, (the writer of the article being Tyndall,) that he had an abnormally long head, so that his hats had to be specially made for him, and we are told of Tyndall himself (the writer here being his widow) that in this respect Tyndall resembled Faraday. This scrap of evidence, so far as it goes, would confirm the proverbial belief in favor of the intelligence of long-headed persons. It is, however, believed by many, who can bring forward good evidence on their side, that intellectual ability goes with bread-headedness. It may well be that in this matter, as in that of stature, the range of variation is great, and that both extremes tend to prevail to an undue extent. This has been found to be the case in another abnormal group—that of criminals.

Napoleon and Prince Metternich.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Prince Metternich was driving in Vienna one day during the congress of 1815, when the horses bolted, the carriage was overturned, and Metternich was thrown into the roadway. Finding he had no bones broken, he picked himself up and walked quietly away. The same evening he met the King of Naples, who had seen the accident. "How horribly frightened you must have been," said the King. "Not at all," answered Metternich; "it is no merit of mine, but I am constitutionally incapable of fear." "It is as I thought," replied the King; "you are a supernatural being."

The man who had learned in his youth to confront Napoleon was naturally an object of awe and admiration to the crowned heads of Europe. Curiously enough, Napoleon himself singled out the man who was to become his greatest diplomatic opponent. When Count Clement was appointed, in 1801, an Austrian Ambassador at Paris, Napoleon, after conversing with him, remarked to a friend that he was the most intelligent person he had met in his Court. It had been previously decided to send Metternich to St. Petersburg, and he was on his way thither from Berlin when Napoleon signified his request. Metternich received instructions to stop at Vienna, and there he learned that his destination was Paris. Napoleon took a pleasure in conversing with him at the Sunday receptions at the Tuileries, when the whole Diplomatic Corps would be assembled en masse. "You are young," said Napoleon, "to represent so old a country." "Your Majesty was only my age," replied Metternich, "when you fought Austerlitz."

The South Country.

The men that live in the South Country
Are the kindest and most wise,
They get their laughter from the loud surf,
And the faith in their happy eyes
Comes surely from our Sister, the Spring
When over the seas she flies;
The violets suddenly bloom at her feet,
And she blesses us with surprise.

I never get between the pines,
But I smell the Sussex air,
Nor I never come on a belt of sand
But my home is there;
And along the sky the line of the downs
So noble and so bare.

A lost thing could I never find,
Nor a broken thing mend;
And I fear I shall be all alone
When I get toward the end.
Who will there be to comfort me
Or who will be my friend?

I will gather and carefully make my friends
Of the men of the Sussex weald,
They watch the stars from silent folds,
They stiffly plough the field.
By them and the God of the South Country
My poor soul shall be healed.

If I ever become a rich man,
Or if ever I grow to be old,
I will build a house with deep thatch
To shelter me from the cold,
And there shall the Sussex songs be sung,
And the story of Sussex told.

I will build my house in the high wood
Within a walk of the sea,
And the men that were boys when I was a boy
Shall sit and drink with me.
—Mr. H. BELLOC in The Book of the Horace Club.

American Workmen in India.

From The World's Work.

The American workmen proved so efficient, as compared with the natives, that, roughly speaking, I should consider one American equal to at least four natives. Divided into castes and subdivided into trades, the natives were able to do but one kind of work; though in an American rivet gang there are but three men, all capable of doing any part of the work, the Indian natives are obliged to have in their gang a hammer man, a snapman—to hold the form on the rivets—a man to hold under the rivets the big iron dolly bar, a man to heat the rivets, and one to pump the bellows. The bellows men cannot heat rivets; the rivet heater cannot swing a hammer; the hammer man cannot hold the dolly bar—and when the gang are obliged to move they have to wait for the khallassies, or riggers, to rig their stagings. When the painting began on the viaduct, I found the painters, too, quite useless without the khallassies. Good workers at their trades they were, however, all of them, the riveters from Oudh and the Punjaub, used to bridge work, and the khallassies, sailors mostly from coasting vessels or Peninsular and Oriental steamers.

Usually, on Indian bridge work, the British engineers put 1,000 or 2,000 of these natives under one or two Europeans, for they are as docile as sheep, and have the same respect for European overseers that sheep have for a collie; but we introduced the innovation of having white men work. On the traveler, on the material as it went up, on the topmost points of the rising towers to connect the new pieces as the crane swung them up, the Americans—and a few British and German sailors I had picked up, with one North Carolina negro who spoke Hindustani—worked hard, to the measureless surprise and admiration of the coolies, so that as soon as the construction of the viaduct got well under way operations went on with tremendous rapidity, some of the 200-foot towers, much like New York skyscrapers, going up in three or four days. When one thinks of the slow progress of an office building, rising gradually week by week, the speed of these Steelton workmen with their train of coolies may be comprehended.

The Idiot and the Crystal Ball.

Andrew Lang in Longman's Magazine.

The crystal ball is kept in a box padded with "velvet leather." It is pawed by the idiot who wants to consult "the seer," "to place him en rapport with the crystal." The ball is then placed on "a lamen, as it is called." White, black, blue, violet, green, orange, and other gaudy clouds appear to the red and rolling eye of the visionary, with figures on the left, who are real, and figures on the right, who are symbolical. "If the clouds or shadows move from left to right, this means that spiritual beings are near." "The magnetism with which the surface of the mirror becomes charged collects there from the eyes of the gazer and from the universal ether." "The operator proceeds to magnetize the crystal by making passes with the right hand for about five minutes," and so forth.

Bible Eating.

From Notes and Queries.

I am told by a lady resident that in the Hampshire parish in which I am writing there is living at the present time a good woman who once ate a New Testament, day by day and leaf by leaf, between two slices of bread and butter, as a remedy for fits. This was treating the Bible as a fetish with a vengeance.

Impotent.

Three things, too mighty for man they be:
The unbanded flame, and the unchained sea;
The furious wind that overturneth cities,
And the unconquerable might of princes.
O pale Death, standing the gateway
Smash with the Staff of Love and Rest,
—MARGARET E. SANGSTER in Harper's Bazar.

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In Foreign Lands

Catholic Orders and the French Government.

A very important decision is about to be promulgated by the French Government in regard to a clause in the associations law recently passed. It will be recalled that the Holy See has allowed the non-recognized religious orders to apply for authorization, but with the admonition to present "a synopsis of the statutes," and not a full copy of their regulations, as required by law. The result of such a representation is obvious, but it will be remembered that M. Waldeck-Rousseau in his last speech in the Senate sought to show that the associations bill was really calculated to protect the interests of the National Church and to aggrandize the legitimate influence of the French Catholic, which was in many localities having its flocks decimated by the active propaganda of the organizers of the chapels belonging to the religious orders.

The decision in question makes impossible a continuance of such practice and renders null the qualification to authorization stipulated by the Holy See. At the same time, it strengthens the Roman Catholic religion per se in France. According to the decision of the Council of State, associations authorized under the new law must acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Bishop in whose diocese they may be. The importance of the decision is plain, both on account of the reasons set forth above and from the fact that although certain orders all along have been thus dependent on the Bishops, the Jesuits, Dominicans, and other regular orders have hitherto been generally under a superior, whose headquarters are mostly in Rome. Not being French, but cosmopolitan orders, they are not amenable to the Bishops except in matters affecting diocesan or parochial organizations. Thus the decision would secularize these orders, whose whole traditions and organization are inconsistent with diocesan rule. It is believed that the opportunity thus offered the Vatican to regain direct control of the powerful cosmopolitan orders will not be ignored. It is, therefore, expected that the Bishops will welcome the extension of their authority. But at the same time, it is deemed out of the question to suppose that the orders in question will revolutionize their system in deference to French legislation, for this would necessarily affect their organization throughout the Catholic world. Neither the Dominicans nor the Jesuits could be under diocesan control in France and exempt from it elsewhere. It is believed in ecclesiastical circles abroad that on the promulgation of the decision a formidable crisis will become imminent in the Church itself.

Language Question in Malta.

To what extent the feeling of the Italian-speaking inhabitants of Malta has been aroused by the attempt of the British Government to make English the official language of the island may be gathered from the following extract translated from La Patriota Democratico of Valetta: "The foreigner, with a hypocrisy quite diabolical, tries to make us pass for so many idiots in saying that the substitution of English for the Italian language will bind closer the ties between English and Maltese. No, it is not true, and, moreover, it is impossible. The English and the Maltese can never understand each other, owing to differences of race, religion, of customs."

The practical pros and cons of the question have just been made public by the publication of a Government Blue Book covering the period of dispute from May 28, 1898, until June 30 of the present year. It seems that before the establishment of the present public school system the Italian language, being used in the clerical schools, became the official language of the civil Government of the island and the badge of superior social station. The Maltese language, in the natural course of things, became filled with Italian words through sheer necessity. This point is brought out in a communication from the Maltese Council of Government sent to the British Colonial Office:

"The Maltese dialect, after a slow evolution of nine centuries, is now so full of Italian words that it is easy to teach our children the Italian tongue, and so to bring within reach of the people the benefits of the latest science and noblest literature. If English is substituted, education will suffer, as it is much more difficult for the Maltese to learn English than Italian; indeed, all those classes that necessarily stop their literary education at a very early period will learn very little or nothing."

With the establishment of the public school system Italian and English became optional, with the result that in 1898, 1899, and 1900 97.8, 98.6, and 99.4 of the parents chose English, and consequently many students insisted as British subjects on being heard in the English language before the Council or in the courts. In every case they were condemned for contempt. In February, 1898, Col. J. L. Hewson, an officer in the Army Pay Department at Malta, was committed by a Maltese court of law for contempt of court because he refused to sign a deposition in a language with which he was unacquainted. Legislative action was accordingly taken by an order in Council of March 7, 1899, for the purpose of removing the injustice of a British subject unfamiliar with Italian "being tried by a court in a British colony in a language which he could not understand," and of affording him certain facilities for the conduct of civil proceedings in the English language.

The Blue Book in question shows that, having failed in their efforts to force the Italian language on the majority, the opponents of free choice next announced as their policy the refusal of all taxation and public improvements till they had secured their ends. To meet this contingency the Government advised his Majesty to pass by order in Council the legislation required for dealing directly with the question.

A Decision Anent Imports in France.

The Court de Cassation, or French Supreme Court of Appeal, has just handed down a decision which is of considerable importance to importers of foreign commodoties into France. The origin of commodities is often a subject of contest between merchants and the French customs authorities. Such cases are according to law decided by experts acting in conjunction with two competent traders or manufacturers, one on each side, drawn from a list made up by the Paris Chamber of Commerce.

Recently an importer claimed exemption from duty on a quantity of wheat of a kind called Russian, which he affirmed to have been grown in the free zone of Haute Savoie. The customs authorities contended that the wheat was of foreign origin, and demanded the imposition of a fine and the confiscation of the commodity. The experts, judging on the external appearance of the wheat, supported the contention of the customs, and the case having come before one of the courts on a demand by the customs for the application of the law, the defendant offered to prove by other evidence that the wheat had been grown in Savoy, as he maintained. The Court acceded to the demand, and the result was that the importer was acquitted.

The customs then appealed to the Cour de Cassation on the ground that, as the law provided for the mode of settling doubts and disputes relative to the species, value, or origin of commodities by experts, their decision was binding on the tribunals, and that recourse could not be had to any other method of proof. The Cour de Cassation has now overruled the judgment which authorized the importer to bring forward witnesses in support of his allegation, from which it follows that in cases of appeal no additional evidence to that upon which the experts base their decision can be introduced.

Civil and Military Reforms in Spain.

At a recent meeting of the Spanish Cabinet it was decided that there was ground for reorganizing the Departments of Public Works, Agriculture, War, and Marine, and for educational reform on more modern lines. The following proposed reforms in the public service were submitted by the Premier, Señor Sagasta:

1. Modification of the law regarding electoral districts. 2. Provincial municipal decentralization. 3. Consolidation of the budget and the suppression of the so-called "positive duties." 4. Simplification of administrative procedure. 5. Drafting of legislation dealing with strikes. 6. The establishment of boards of employers and employed.

Gen. Weyler, the Minister of War, is devoting the recess of the Cortes to an exhaustive examination of the military organization of the whole kingdom, including the arsenals, the royal arms manufactories and foundries, and the reserves and the mobilization scheme, and the defenses of the coast and the principal ports. In military and naval circles in Madrid, Gen. Weyler is credited with the intention of making an improvement in the defenses and armament of the Balearic Isles, the Canary Isles, and the Spanish stations north of the coast of Morocco. He is said to be convinced that public opinion and the majority of the newspapers will support him in his demands for the necessary increase in the army estimates, and for the extraordinary credits required to complete his purchases of modern guns abroad—chiefly Krupp's—for field artillery and coast defenses. It is even the prevailing opinion in Madrid that the Government is more likely to induce the Cortes to vote the supplies for military reorganization and national defenses than for the navy estimates, and the creation of a new fleet, which are less popular at the present time than army reform.

The Fortifications of Paris.

As long ago as 1866 it was proposed to pull down the out-of-date fortifications of Paris and build on the site. The Franco-Prussian war proved the structures still more obsolete. Some years later, when their demolition was spoken of, it was almost decided to replace them by a beautiful public park, extending all around the city. But the expense of carrying out that project would have been so enormous that it was abandoned. Negotiations have lately been entered into between the State and the City of Paris, with the result that the municipality has agreed to buy the ground occupied by the fortifications from the State and undertake at its own cost the piercing of new streets and the circular boulevard, which will form the new "ceinture" of the city. Every year the municipality will spend some five or six millions upon the work, the total outlay being about fifty millions. At the end of ten years it is expected that Paris will be surrounded by the finest circular park in the world.

British and French Diplomacy in West Africa.

By an agreement just concluded between the Government of the Gambia, West Africa, and a powerful chief named Mousa Moilah, who resides in French territory, the whole of both banks of the Gambia River up to the Anglo-French frontier are now British. It seems that the French authorities recently gave their consent for the chief to travel to McCarthy's Island in order to meet the British Administrator, and, after a two days' palaver with Sir George Denton, the agreement was signed.

The value of the convention lies in the fact that the British have now, not merely nominal, but actual and complete control over the whole of the river, whereas hitherto the enormous tract of country belonging to Mousa Moilah was not under actual British jurisdiction, the chief having always refused to allow this. It also precludes all possibility of the establishment of a French post on the Gambia River.

The situation in the Gambia, moreover, is said to have considerably improved as a result of the recently concluded combined Anglo-French operations, and the natives all round are now believed to realise the futility of continuing their efforts to play off the French against the British. Anglo-French relations in that part of West Africa are now better than ever, there being no evidence, certain popular Paris journals to the contrary notwithstanding, of the strained relations which have sometimes existed in the past.

The New German Commercial Policy.

Recent cable dispatches from Berlin have alleged that the premature publication of the new German tariff bill was due to a scheme of the Imperial Chancellor, who desired to have the unpopularity of the measure fully registered before its official presentation. This, however, is the opinion of the Conservative press, with whose party the Government is just now at outs. The general feeling in Berlin is that the Government's recently revealed proclivities in the direction of the Agrarians is perfectly sincere; in fact, a semi-official communiqué has been published to that effect, emphasizing the fact that Count von Buelow has from the beginning of his term of office been convinced of the necessity of an increase of the duties upon agricultural produce, and that this conviction is due to a recognition of the fact that agriculture plays as important a part in the economic life of Germany as it does in that of any other nation. Furthermore, owing to the necessity of maintaining the supply of recruits for the army, which is the basis upon which the German state reposes, the interests of agriculture cannot be left out of sight. Still, it is asserted that Count von Buelow has not adopted the extreme Agrarian point of view, and is not disposed to break with the system of commercial treaties.

At the same time, it is rumored in political circles that the leaders of the Agrarians, for reasons best known to themselves, are advising their representatives in the Reichstag to vote against the new bill, while publicly declaring that a five-mark grain duty is well fitted for the conclusion of good commercial treaties. It is also reported that the South German States—Bavaria, Baden, Würtemberg, and Hesse—will propose great changes in the rates in the discussion before the Federal Council, which will begin about the middle of September.

In the meantime the Russian press, inspired by official intelligence, takes it for granted that the new measure adequately represents the policy of the German Government, and declares that a renewal of the Russo-German commercial treaty on the basis of the bill is absolutely out of the question. The Novoe Vremya, the Novosti, the Rossia, the Birzheviya Vledmosti, and the Sviet all urge the Government to oppose the German tariff by encouraging a more rapid development of Russian industries so as to render Russia less dependent upon German manufacturers, and by the opening of new markets for Russian products abroad by means of granting customs concessions to States in which the establishment of such markets would be feasible. It is also suggested that Russia should transfer to other countries the class of orders now placed by her in Germany.

Agitation on the Boer War Reviving in Europe.

The recent interview published through four columns of Le Figaro of Paris, representing the opinions of Mr. Krüger as extracted by Mr. Henri des Houx, portions of which were cabled to this country, coupled with the speech of Mr. Chamberlain, has revived the discussion of South African affairs in the Continental press. Nearly all of the papers, even those colored by an Anglophobic point of view, declare that the responsibility which now rests upon Mr. Krüger is the heaviest ever borne by the nominal head of a country, and that it is up to him, in the interests of humanity, to invite negotiations which shall put a stop to further useless slaughter. The Fremdenblatt of Vienna says that it is useless for Mr. Krüger to expect European intervention, as that seems to be the ultimate hope which keeps him up, and that he should be wise enough to see that the Boer sympathizers who are constantly supplying the means to this hope are of no consequence whatever. At the same time the Continental press unite in deploring the necessity which causes England to place arms in the hands of the natives even for their own defense. The moderate French view is represented by the following extract from Le Temps: "Nobody can foresee the end of so terrible a conflict between two equally obstinate races. England may have avoided the general rising of the Cape Afrikanders, but not the distrust of that population, who had previously given such strong proofs of loyalty. The Afrikander race is now morally united, and united against the empire, and as England does not yet securely hold the soil on which that race lives, the present situation is not very favorable to her."

The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, after emphasizing the extent of the responsibility which rests upon Mr. Krüger, cites the opinion of an Austrian military attaché who has just returned from the British headquarters in South Africa. This officer is reported to have said that the Boers are in a position to keep up the struggle for two years longer, though it must finally end with the extermination of the race. Their courage is still unbroken, and they have no lack of arms, ammunition, or provisions. They have for a considerable time been using British rifles and cartridges, while their commissariat is supplied from the veld of the Zoutpansberg, in the northeast of the Transvaal, where they have huge herds of cattle.

It is announced from the head of the Boer Bureau in Brussels that the employment of natives by the British will cause President Krüger to make further representations to certain powers for intervention on the ground that the action of England is a breach of the law of nations. It is also announced that the Boer Executive Committee will resort to the severest reprisals, including the shooting of all prisoners. Another report is that the Prime Minister of Holland will not only support the demand of the Dutch Red Cross Society to be permitted to send a new ambulance corps to the Boer combatants, but will seek the intervention of some of the powers to secure from England and Portugal safe conduct for ex-President Krüger, who is said to be longing to return to Africa.

Foreign Commerce in France.

Statistics have just been issued by the French Government showing the condition of the foreign commerce of France for the first six months of 1901, as compared with the corresponding period of 1900. Taking the imports, it is seen that in 1900 the value of articles of food brought into France was 388,844,000 francs; in 1901 the value was 366,821,000 francs. The value of the raw materials imported in 1900 was 1,677,626,000 francs; in 1901 it was 1,667,469,000. The value of the manufactured articles imported in the first six months of 1901 was 395,184,000 francs; in 1900 it was 431,714,000. The exports show that in 1900 the articles of food exported were valued at 369,920,000 francs; in 1901, during the same period, they were valued at 388,329,000 francs. The raw materials exported in the first half of the year 1900 were valued at 555,953,000 francs, while in 1901 their estimated value was 526,320,000 francs. The value of the manufactured articles exported during the period in question was, in 1900, 983,609,000 francs, while in 1901 they were valued at 968,595,000 francs.

France Outgeneraled in Abyssinia.

A recent number of Le Matin of Paris contains a story from Abyssinia which has caused the Nationalist press to revive in full heat the spirit of Anglophobia. The news is that an English company has ousted the French company in charge of the Imperial Ethiopian Railway, and has succeeded in so transforming the original company that a branch line will be laid down from Zeila to the main line, the consequence of which will be to divert a large proportion of the traffic from the port of Jibuti to an English port in Somaliland. A few days later Le Temps announced in a formal manner that "it will be learned with satisfaction that the national interests in this quarter of the globe have been defended, as it was fitting they should be. An ingenious combination by means of concessions made in another portion of our colonial possessions will permit the Ethiopian Railway to remain a French enterprise."

What these "ingenious combinations" are has not yet been revealed, but the original cause of the trouble is such that diplomatists attach little importance to the communiqué in Le Temps, and fegard it as a note from the French Foreign Office intended to allay any bitter feeling toward Great Britain. What had actually taken place was this: Some five years ago a French company secured a concession from Menelek, the Negus of Abyssinia, to construct a railway from his capital to Jibuti. After 190 kilometers of rails had been laid the company ran short of funds; its coffers were replenished, however, when it was announced that Menelek would visit the Paris Exposition. He did not go, and the funds of the company ran short again. This condition prevailed until about a month ago, when the company decided to accept a certain proposal offered by a British syndicate. The French owners sold out, Menelek reissued the charter with added privileges, and that is all there is to the sensational story printed in Le Matin.

Best Line to Chicago and the West—New York Central.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair; north to northeast winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,110. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1901.—Ten Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

POLICEMAN SAVES TWO MEN

Daring Exploit of Officer Mills Cheered by Thousands.

The Half-Drowned Hudson River Oarsmen Are Easily Revived, but Their Rescuer Lies Seriously Ill.

Thousands of pleasure seekers in Fort Washington Park yesterday afternoon witnessed a thrilling rescue of two men from drowning by a policeman. The accident occurred just inside Fort Washington Point, which has been the scene of numerous drownings, and is known as one of the dangerous spots of the lower Hudson on account of its swift currents and whirling eddies. The rescued men are Jacob Simons of 2,360 Eighth Avenue, and Harry Macy of 436 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and it is to Officer Robert E. Mills of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station that they owe their lives.

Simons and Macy hired a Whitehall boat at the foot of West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street shortly before noon and started for a row up the Hudson. Simons could swim a little, but Macy could not. Neither seemed to know much about handling a boat. With a strong flood tide, they finally reached Spuyten Duyvil. They had been warned about this spot, however, and decided to put about and start for home.

The return trip was more difficult than they expected, as they were obliged to buck the strong tide that had carried them along so swiftly on the upward trip. By strenuous efforts and taking turns at the oars they succeeded in reaching a point 250 feet off the foot of West One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, just inside of Fort Washington Point, behind which the water rushes like a millrace. Simons, who had been rowing, was nearly exhausted with the effort to round the point, and called on Macy to take the oars, rising to his feet as he made the request. At the same moment Macy rose, and then the two started to change positions. Just as they were about to pass each other, a swift current caught the frail craft and gave it a sudden twist, causing both men to lose their balance.

In an instant the boat was capsized, and they were struggling wildly in the water. They attempted to grasp the overturned boat, but it was swept away from them. Their cries were heard by hundreds in the park. Policeman Mills, who was walking through One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, heard the shouts of the people, and, rushing down to the water's edge, threw off his helmet and coat and plunged in. An athlete and an expert swimmer, he realized that he had a hard struggle ahead of him, and that every moment counted. So he hurried. Macy had already sunk a couple of times when Mills succeeded in getting a firm grip on his collar and began to tow him in unconscious. The rescued man was cared for by the crowds on shore.

In the meantime Simons had been struggling hard to keep afloat, encouraged by the crowd. Again Mills jumped overboard, but when he came alongside of Simons, the latter threw both arms about his neck with a grip like a vise. Both men sank, but as they came to the surface Mills succeeded in wrenching himself from the drowning man's grasp, and holding him at arm's length started for shore. His efforts, however, were of little or no avail against the tide, which by this time had swept them up to the point, and it is likely that both would have gone down had it not been for the timely arrival of Charles A. Gerber, a butcher, of 2,176 Amsterdam Avenue, in a boat. He extended an oar to Mills, and dragged him and Simons into the boat, where they fainted from exhaustion. As the boat touched the shore the cheers of the crowd could be heard for blocks away, and every attention was lavished on the policeman.

A hurry call was sent for a patrol wagon, and when it arrived all three men were still unconscious. They were driven to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station, and attended by Dr. McFarland of J. Hood Wright Hospital. Macy and Simons soon revived, and were taken home in a carriage. Mills's condition, however, was found to be so serious, and he was taken to the hospital, where it was necessary to administer an injection of strychnine to stimulate the action of the heart. His condition had improved at a late hour last night, but it was feared that pneumonia would develop.

SEEKS TO OUST JOHN SEYMOUR.

Lighting Company's Action Against Orange Council's President.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 25.—Notice has been served on John Seymour, Councilman at Large and President of the Orange Common Council, by Howard W. Hayes, counsel for the National Electric, Heat, Light and Power Company, that he is going to apply for a writ of quo warranto for the purpose of ousting Mr. Seymour from office. Mr. Hayes has taken this action for the purpose of determining the question of the legality of Mr. Seymour's vote on the street lighting contract at the meeting of the Orange Common Council last Monday night. Mr. Seymour has been cited to appear before Judge David A. Depue, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to-morrow morning.

President Seymour says the question of the legality of his title was raised by some of his own Democratic colleagues, and he does not hesitate to say that he does not relish the idea of being attacked in the house of his friends.

The National Electric Company submitted a bid for municipal lighting in Orange in competition with the United Electric Company, which holds the contract. Had the bid of the National Company been accepted, it would have resulted in a saving of $22,500 to the city in five years. A motion to grant the contract to the National Company was lost by a tie, President Seymour voting in the negative. The National Company now claims the contract was awarded it by a vote of 8 to 7 on the ground that Mr. Seymour is not a legal member of the Council and had no right to vote.

Orange (N. J.) Water Clerk in Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 25.—Detective John Drabell of the Orange police refused to allow David J. Quinlan, water clerk, to enter his office this morning. The officer says he received orders from Mayor Henry Stetson not to allow any person in the Water Department's office to-day, and only to allow employes connected with the department to enter to-morrow. It is claimed that Mr. Quinlan's accounts are muddled, and the city authorities propose to have his books examined.

TO-DAY:

TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW

AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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A PROTEST FROM JAPAN.

Representations at Washington in Regard to the Medical Inspection of Travelers to Hawaii.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A dispatch from Tokio to The Times, dated Saturday, says:

"Japan has lodged a protest at Washington against the system of medical inspection at Hawaii, declaring that this is incompatible with friendly intercourse between the two peoples."

NEW IRON AND TIN COMPANY.

Anti-Steel Trust Corporation Organized as Result of the Strike—Building Ready to Begin.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 25.—A new independent iron and tin plate mill is to be erected at Clarksburg, West Va., by the Jackson Iron and Tin Plate Company, recently incorporated under the laws of West Virginia, with a capital stock of $300,000.

The formation of the company is the result of the steel strike, and it expects to meet with vigorous opposition from the trust. The work of construction and equipment will be hurried to completion, and as it progresses the capital will be materially increased.

Contracts for $250,000 of machinery have been awarded, and the erection of the several buildings is to begin to-morrow morning. The plant will contain 14 mills, and will have an average output of 700 tons of sheet iron and tin plate every 24 hours. Five hundred men are to be employed at the beginning.

WAR ON BILL BOARDS.

Chicago May Be Relieved of Offensive Sign Fences Under a Chancery Opinion.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The first real victory for the city and the Municipal Art League over the bill board companies was scored yesterday when Master in Chancery G. Fred Rush handed up to Judge Chetlain of the Superior Court an opinion in the bill board cases that almost completely sustains the validity of the city's position.

It only remains now for Judge Chetlain to affirm the Master's opinion and dissolve the temporary injunction which he granted to the American posting service, stopping Building Commissioner Kiolbassa from enforcing the city ordinance and tearing down the offending signs. Nearly all the present bill boards will come under the ban of this ordinance. The regulations which the Master upholds are as follows:

"No bill board shall have a superficial area of more than one hundred square feet. No bill board shall be located nearer than twenty-five feet to the lot line. No bill board shall be erected to a greater height than ten feet above the level of the adjoining street. No bill board shall be erected within five feet of any other bill board."

The Master holds that the regulation of the size to one hundred square feet is a reasonable regulation, because a board of unrestricted area affords dangerous opportunities for fire and wind. The regulation that the boards shall be set at least twenty-five feet from the lot line is declared reasonable and good.

LINCOLN, N. J., SOLD AGAIN.

Town Is Now Owned by Silas D. Drake, Its Founder.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 25.—Actuated by an impulse to vindicate his reputation as a successful promoter, Silas D. Drake has purchased the little town of Lincoln, which was recently auctioned off by the Sheriff. Mr. Drake purposes to rejuvenate the place and settle in full with the creditors and stockholders. Being the founder of the town, he naturally took an interest in its welfare, but two years ago he was ousted from the Presidency of the land company that controlled the property. After that time Lincoln did not prosper.

W. W. Smalley, into whose hands the property passed by reason of his being the receiver, disposed of the town to Mr. Drake on Saturday. The new proprietor intends to have factories located at Lincoln, and will also try to build a boulevard from Dunellen to the eastern end of Dewey Park, another small place which he boasts of having founded.

BEET SUGAR DOES NOT PAY.

Illinois Sugar Refining Company Abandons Enterprise at Pekin.

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 25.—The announcement is made from Pekin that the beet sugar industry of the Illinois Sugar Refining Company, located at Pekin, has been permanently abandoned, and that no more beets will be grown. Three years ago, after experiments had been made, Tazewell County was selected as a proper place for the raising of sugar beets, and an immense factory was erected by the wholesale grocers of Peoria and capitalists of Pekin.

For two seasons the plant was operated, but was a losing venture. Then the owners determined to turn it into a glucose refinery and during the early Spring immense additions were made to it. It is now engaged in the glucose manufacture, and to turn it back to a beet sugar factory would cost thousands of dollars.

The unharvested crop of beets has, as a result, been sold to factories in Ohio and Michigan. Tazewell farmers did not take hold of the project, and the industry is now abandoned.

BIG CLAMBAKE IN NEW JERSEY.

Union County Republicans Preparing for Their Coming Festival.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 25.—Preparations by the Republicans of Union County for their big clambake are nearly completed. It will be held at Recreation Park on Saturday, Sept. 14, under the management of Assemblyman Meeker of Elizabeth. Besides Gov. Voorhees, all the Republican State and County Committeemen, together with Senators Sewell and Kean and other dignitaries, will be present. The function is to be called a "New England festival."

Arrangements have been made to serve 1,000 people at a time. To feed those expected will require 10,000 soft shell clams, 30,000 hard shell clams, 1,000 ears of corn, two barrels of white and two of sweet potatoes, 500 pounds of bluefish, 250 chickens, 1,000 lobsters, 2,000 crabs, 100 loaves of bread, a barrel of pilot crackers, 60 pounds of butter, 60 watermelons, 250 pounds of sausage, a barrel of pickles, 100 boxes of "soft stuff," 100 kegs of beer. Besides the above there will be 800 choice steaks. Prominent speakers are to be heard after the feasting is over.

New Jersey's Oldest Hen Dead, Aged 14.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 25.—New Jersey's oldest hen is dead. She was the property of Aaron Brower of South Plainfield, who says he is ready to stake his reputation that she was hatched in the Spring of 1887, which would make her fully fourteen years old. She was a Plymouth Rock, and was once the best layer in Mr. Brower's collection of fowls. Of late years, although she did not deposit any eggs, she was a persistent sitter. It is estimated by Mr. Brower that this particular hen hatched out more than thirty broods of chickens. She was a favorite pet, and her death is mourned greatly by the family as well as by the children of the neighborhood.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

TENNESSEE NEGRO DIES AT THE STAKE

Lynched by Mob Near Winchester for Killing a White Woman.

MEETS DEATH LIKE A STOIC

Confesses, and Says He Committed Crime Because He Had Nothing Else to Do—6,000 See Him Die.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 25.—Henry Noles, a negro, was to-day burned by a mob of citizens for murdering Mrs. Charles Williams, wife of a prominent farmer, near Winchester, Tenn., last Friday. After admitting his crime and asking his friends to "meet me in Glory," he died without a groan.

Noles was captured early this morning at Water Tank, near Cowan, Tenn., and was taken to Winchester by his captors and placed in the county jail. Sheriff Stewart made haste to barricade the jail and protect the prisoner. Soon an angry mob of several hundred men gathered, but Assistant Attorney General N. M. Whittaker appeared and made a speech to the crowd, urging them to assist him in allaying excitement and upholding the majesty of the law. He promised to reconvene the Grand Jury to-morrow in order to indict the negro promptly and have him speedily tried at the present term of court, assuring the crowd that the man's conviction and legal execution were a foregone conclusion.

This appeal was supplemented by Judge J. J. Lynch, Capt. W. P. Tolley, and others. No sooner, however, had their appeals been made than several hundred citizens from the neighborhood where the crime was committed came up and augmented the crowd to thousands. They swept forward upon the jail, overpowered the Sheriff and his deputies, took the prisoner and started at 10:15 A. M. for the scene of the crime, twelve miles distant.

The mob was determined, and it seemed that almost the entire population for miles around had turned out to see the end of the wretched man. The procession followed the mob to the Williams home. Arriving at a point in sight of the scene of the crime, the negro was placed upon a stump, and a chance to make a statement given to him.

He mounted the stump stolidly, and laughed as he began his statement. He said:

"Tell all my sisters and brothers to meet me in Glory. I am going to make that my home. Tell my mother to meet me where parting will be no more."

He was then asked whether any one else was implicated in the crime. Noles stated emphatically that there was no one implicated but himself.

"Why did you kill Mrs. Williams?" was asked.

"I just done that because I had nothing else to do," was the reply.

He was then taken from the stump, bound to a tree by chains, and his body saturated with oil.

At 1:40 P. M. a match was applied, and instantly the man was enveloped in flames. Fence rails were piled about the burning body, and soon life was extinct. The negro made no outcry at any time.

At least 6,000 people witnessed the lynching. Many remained until nightfall, augmenting the blaze until the body was entirely consumed. They then departed for their homes quietly.

Charles Williams found his young wife dead on Friday afternoon when he returned to his home. A bullet had gone through her head, and her two baby children were crying in grief and fear. The oldest boy, aged five, told what had occurred. His mother had been shot and killed by Noles, who was a hand on the Williams place. As the mortally wounded woman sank to the floor, Noles shot at the boy, the bullet grazing the child's head. Then the negro fled to the woods.

On hearing of the crime, Sheriff Stewart departed for the scene with bloodhounds. A posse of determined citizens, well armed and provided with a rope, also went on Noles's trail.

It is reported that the motive was robbery, and that $20 was obtained by the murderer. Mrs. Williams was a member of one of the oldest and most respected families in the county.

SURETY COMPANIES MAY UNITE.

Baltimore Concerns Planning to Prevent Cutting of Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—Negotiations are again in progress for a combination or "community of interests" among the surety and bonding companies. As several of the largest concerns of this kind have their headquarters in Baltimore, the rise in their respective stocks in the last few days has revived the reports of a combination or some other arrangement. It is desired to effect some plan to prevent cutting of rates. This may be secured by joint ownership of stock, each company owning sufficient of its rivals' shares to exercise influence in the boards.

A proposition is also under consideration for the formation of a commission, with authority to fix rates and power to maintain them by the imposition of penalties upon violators.

KIRK B. ARMOUR ILL.

Being Taken Home to Kansas City from Watkins Glen, N. Y.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Kirk B. Armour, head of the Armour firm in Kansas City, who was recently stricken with a critical illness at Watkins Glen, N. Y., passed through Chicago to-day on his way home. He was in a private car, and was attended by Dr. Griffith of Kansas City and trained nurses. To those who made inquiry while the car was in this city as to Mr. Armour's condition Dr. Griffith stated that his patient was resting comfortably.

The party arrived in Chicago over the Lake Shore Road at 4 o'clock this afternoon and went out over the Santa Fé Road two hours later.

Runaway Caused by an Automobile.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 25.—Dr. J. J. Wagner, proprietor of the Ardendale Sanitarium here, was to-night hurt in a runaway caused by an automobile. Dr. Wagner, with his wife and mother and E. C. Roosevelt of New York, started to drive to Rye Beach, and when turning a corner came suddenly upon a motor carriage which had stopped to get up steam. The horses gave a plunge, and Dr. Wagner fell over the dashboard, breaking his leg. The other persons in the carriage were thrown out, but escaped injury.

Seton Hall College to Open Sept. 4.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 25.—Seton Hall College will reopen for the Fall term on Sept. 4. The new Bayley Hall will be completed before then, and will be used exclusively as a preparatory school, with the Rev. John J. Murphy, who is to be ordained to the priesthood on Sept. 21, as its head master. Mr. Murphy is twenty-four years old, a native of Jersey City, and a graduate of Seton Hall.

The Dining Car Service on the Pennsylvania Limited
finds universal approval. The menu embraces choicest selections of the metropolitan market.—Adv.

QUEER CHASE IN A POOL.

300-Pound Policeman Swims After a Man for an Hour—Nine Other Officers Run Around the Rain-Water Lake.

It took ten Hoboken policemen an hour yesterday to capture John Woods, a young man made insane, it is said, by the excessive smoking of cigarettes. The greater portion of the time a policeman was swimming about in a pool of muddy water, chasing him. The pool resulted from Saturday's storm. It is on a low-lying piece of land at Eleventh Street and is about the size of two city lots and eight feet deep.

About 4 o'clock a boy ran into the Second Precinct Station House and notified Sergt. Ross that a man was drowning himself in the pool. The Sergeant dispatched Patrolmen Sullivan and Murphy to the scene. They found the young man apparently trying to end his life, but the moment he began to choke the self-preservation instinct was too powerful, and being a good swimmer, he would rise to the surface.

Patrolman Murphy weighs something over 300 pounds. He waded into the pool up to his waist, and tried to get Woods out, who refused to be caught. He would swim to the middle every time the officer entered the water. The patrolman, who is himself a powerful swimmer, finally drew off his uniform and started after him. The two had a great game of water tag. The officer was not able to get hold of Woods, although several times he had him, as he thought, cornered. On each occasion, however, the young man would dive and emerge in the middle of the pool amid the cheers of the big crowd that had assembled.

Word was sent for help, and eight more policemen were turned out. Then Murphy went in again, while the other policemen ran around the pool. For forty minutes more the swimming chase lasted. The officer was pretty well blown and exhausted when the young man was induced to leave the water. He refused to leave while the officers and the crowd surrounded the pool. The officers finally cleared the people away from one side, and when the young man saw the way open he ran ashore and started up the Erie Railroad track. He was run down by the nine officers.

Murphy when he emerged from the water had to be taken to the skating rink near by, and there a hose was turned on him to get the mud off.

Woods said he was twenty-one years old, and had no home. Police Surgeon Arlitz examined him and pronounced him probably insane. He was locked up pending a formal examination.

MR. LAWSON BUYS ISLANDS.

Boston Broker Said to be Projecting a Miniature Venice on the Maine Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—Thomas W. Lawson is going to build a miniature Venice on the coast of Maine. He has bought and paid for two islands off Stonington and has an option on twelve others which he will pay for when the titles are proved to his satisfaction.

These islands are situated in Isle Au Haut Bay, and are about fifteen miles from the mainland. The islands are not bits of rock and earth, for one of them, Saddleback, the largest of the group, contains over forty acres. The islands are close together, and many of them can be connected by bridge. They are all covered with a heavy growth of spruce and fir balsam.

It is said that Mr. Lawson will build a magnificent castle on Saddleback and clear the island for golf links and tennis courts. Those who know him best say he intends to put the matter into the hands of a famous landscape artist, who will furnish plans which will transform the Lawson group of islands into a "Venice in America."

The smaller islands will be cleared of everything unsightly and everything which shows the rugged beauty of the group will be left untouched. The Lawson Islands are grouped around Saddleback and every one is in easy range. Their formation is such that it makes a perfect harbor for an even larger vessel than Mr. Lawson's steam yacht, the Decamer.

The estimated cost of the islands is $60,000. The total cost of the "Venice in America," it is said, will be $1,000,000.

STARVING IN TEXAS.

Citizens of Zapata County Too Poor to Care for Destitutes—Mother Eaten by Wolves.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 25.—Harrowing tales of want and destitution have come in from Zapata County. Willard Hansen, who arrived here to-day from Carrizo, the county seat, cites one case that is pitiable.

A mother and three children were left by the head of the family to live as best they could on a bushel of meal, while he went in search of work elsewhere. That was six weeks ago and the man has never been heard from. Four days ago the three children were found dead, starved to death, and the dead body of the other was found two miles distant, terribly mutilated by wolves.

It is supposed that the mother, in desperation and weak from lack of food, had started out to beg food for her starving children, and dropped on the bare prairie, too weak to go further, and died there, wolves tearing the body after death.

In the hut there was not a trace of meal to be found. There are not enough people with means or food in the county to provide for the destitutes.

BOER RAIDERS PENETRATE FAR.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—South African dispatches show that the Boers continue active in Cape Colony.

Sharp skirmishing has occurred near Uniondale, only a day's ride from the sea, while Commandant Scheeper's commando is threatening the important town of Oudtshoorn, thirty miles from the Indian Ocean.

FOREST FIRES IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—"The total losses from the recent forest fires, which have partially destroyed several towns, are estimated at £10,000,000," says a dispatch from St. Petersburg. "The fires have been mostly incendiary, and are attributed to the Jews. It is estimated that 250,000 acres of forests have been destroyed and 187 villages completely or partially wiped out."

A PRINCE KILLED IN A DUEL.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—According to a dispatch from St. Petersburg, a duel with pistols was fought between Prince Alexander of Sayn-Wittgenstein and Prince Anatole Bariatinski, aide de camp to the Czar, the former being killed.

Two Sisters to Wed in Same Month.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 25.—Two sisters, the Misses Grace M. and Emma L. Smith, daughters of Mrs. Mary Smith of 71 Cary Street, this city, will both have their weddings next month. The former is to be married to Robert H. Blair of Newark on Sept. 2, and her sister to Wilberforce Conlit of West Orange on Sept. 11.

"A Modern Crusoe" Produced.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 25.—Thomas Q. Seabrooke this evening made his first appearance in Sydney Rosenfeld's comic romantic play, "A Modern Crusoe," to one of the largest audiences ever assembled in Kansas City. Both star and play won instant favor.

The Superb Physical Condition
of the Pennsylvania Railroad renders its trains swift, safe, and sure.—Adv.

SINKING VESSEL BEACHED

Schooner Eliza A. Schribner Reaches Fire Island Just in Time.

Crew, Exhausted, Fall on Deck and Sleep—Woman Had Passed Night Astern in a Boat for Safety.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 25.—With nine feet of water in the hold and gaining rapidly, despite the efforts of the exhausted crew to master its inflow, the schooner Eliza A. Schribner of Promised Land, L. I., bound from Boston to Savannah, Ga., was beached on Fire Island Bar early this morning by her Captain.

The life savers from the Fire Island and Oak Island Stations had seen her signals of distress and put out as she approached. They were alongside of the schooner before she struck and directed Capt. Dodd toward a shelving bank where he could run his craft aground with the least danger of loosing her.

The schooner on Friday night struck what the Captain thinks was a submerged wreck, as there was a decided shock, and investigation showed nothing on the surface to cause it. She began to leak immediately, and recourse was had to the pumps, which had to be kept going continuously.

Early last night Capt. Dodd saw that at any moment his craft might begin to pitch and go down, so he directed the lowering of the boats, which were provisioned and made ready for the crew. The Captain's wife was on board. She was lowered into one of the boats and it was allowed to drop astern on a towline so that it would be well out of the way in case of sudden foundering. Mrs. Dodd was to cut the line at once upon a shouted command, and the other boats were to try and pick her up afterward. Before being lowered into the boat Mrs. Dodd was warmly dressed and was clad in oilskins. She did not suffer from her all-night stay in the boat.

When the vessel was beached the crew were so exhausted by their work at the pumps that they threw themselves down and went off to sleep on the deck, while the life savers took in the sails and did the other needful work.

Word was sent to New York and a tug from the Merritt-Chapman Company came down and began the work of salvage. The tug placed a couple of powerful pumps on board and ran out a kedge anchor. The vessel was so well grounded that she made no more water, and the work of pumping her out will begin in the morning. She is loaded with fish scrap.

SHIP IN A WHIRLWIND.

Exciting Time of the Manson's Crew Off Atlantic Highlands—Schooner Lost Mast, Boom, and Sails in a Twinkling.

A whirlwind that revolved with the force of a hurricane gyrated along the Atlantic Coast in the neighborhood of Atlantic Highlands Saturday afternoon. It had, from all reports, the right of way over practically all of its course except for a few minutes about 1 o'clock, when it had to sweep across the deck of the three-masted schooner Agnes E. Manson. It broke her enormous spanker boom in three pieces, snapped the spanker and main gaffs, and mizzentopmast, and tore into shreds or carried away every one of her lower sails.

Into port using a spare set of sails the Manson made her way yesterday morning. Capt. Babbitt is the Manson's skipper, and as soon as he got his vessel within the jurisdiction of the medical authorities off Quarantine, he stopped long enough to tell them what had happened, and then sailed a little further down the bay and anchored off Stapleton. The skipper, though worn out when seen during the afternoon, recounted his experiences, and as far as possible described the whirlwind that had caused him so much trouble.

"It was about 1 o'clock," said Capt. Babbitt, "when we were about thirty miles southeast of the Highlands that the squall broke. Suddenly a whirlwind gathered and started across the waters, revolving at a terrific rate of speed and churning the water into foam. It came directly toward us, and I saw that it was up to us to weather it as best we could, and trust to luck to escape any serious outcome. It struck us on our starboard side, broke the spanker boom in three pieces, as if it had been a pipe stem, carried away jib and staysail in the bow, and the spankersail in the stern, crossed over and turned around, came back, and finished its work, carrying away the fore and main sails, and breaking or fracturing the masts in various places.

"It was all over in a minute or two. As soon as everything calmed down, and we had a chance to get our wits together, we set about doing what we could to repair the damage and to get things in shape to resume our course to New York. Our lower sails were gone, and our gear and riggings tangled and snarled, and the task was anything but an easy one. However, we had an extra set of sails on board, and after a time we got them in place and stretched away once more for port."

The Manson came from Newport News, and is laden with coal.

MALLORY LINER DISABLED.

After Weathering Hurricane in the South the Nueces's Machinery Breaks Down Near New York.

The Mallory liner Nueces, which on the last trip to Galveston encountered in the Gulf of Mexico the brunt of the tropical storm which for a day cut Mobile from communication with the rest of the world, arrived in port yesterday with her machinery disabled. At 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning one of the couplings of the crank broke and caused some damage in the engine room, which will take at least a fortnight to repair. Engineer Knight fixed things up as best he could, but when the Narrows were reached he reported that the engines were useless, and word was sent to this city for the tug President to tow the Nueces to her berth on the East River.

When this arrangement had been made it was found necessary for the coaster to go into quarantine because a steerage passenger named N. Pedro was sick in his bunk with malarial fever. Dr. Doty found that the three companions of the sick man, also in the steerage, had high temperatures, and he ordered them removed to Hoffman Island for observation. Pedro was transferred to the fever hospital on Swinburne Island. When the steerage quarters had been fumigated the vessel was allowed to come up to the city.

Capt. Risk said that this was the hardest trip he had made to Galveston during the years he has been connected with the Mallory line.

"After passing Key West on Aug. 12," he said, "we ran into a hurricane, which continued for three days. There was but one thing to do, and that was to keep the nose of the ship right in the eye of the wind, which was from the south. The high seas broke over our decks, but we rode out the furious storm safely, and made Galveston behind schedule time, but in fairly good condition. Now on the home run we came near running into the cyclone which I understand swept over New Jersey yesterday. We saw the storm from a distance and got some of the rain."

Unknown Steamer Sinks a Schooner.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 25.—The schooner Harold C. Beecher of New Haven, coal laden, for Salem, was run into and sunk by an unknown steamer in Vineyard Sound at about 1 o'clock this morning. Capt. Lowe and crew of six men succeeded in reaching shore in the yawl boat. Capt. Lowe states that when near the eastern end of Hedgefence Shoal he sighted a steamer ahead steering to westward, but he kept his course, thinking that the vessel would pass clear in safety. The steamer suddenly sheered across the schooner's bow and stove a hole through her bow. The Harold C. Beecher was built in Madison, Conn., in 1883, and owned by E. H. Weaver of New Haven.

JUMPED INTO THE INLET.

Peter Crowell of Philadelphia Tries Suicide at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 25.—Peter Crowell, a young man of Philadelphia, attempted suicide this afternoon by jumping from the second story of the Inlet Pavilion into the inlet, a distance of forty feet. His wife sat beside him at the time and tried to hold him. She was nearly dragged over the railing.

A serious accident was averted by the police as the crowds surged to the railing to see what had occurred, and but for the officers' prompt action in forcing the people back, hundreds would have gone overboard. Some one threw Crowell a chair as he was struggling in the water, and he clung to this until a boat reached him. He was placed under arrest. In the crowd were fully 5,000 people. Crowell's father took his son home, after saying that he had jumped before he realized what he was doing and that he had been drinking.

MORE ROOSEVELT CLUBS.

Organized in Kansas Under a Scheme of By-Laws Sent Out from New York City.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 25.—Last night ten Roosevelt Republican Presidential Clubs were organized in Kansas towns, and within thirty days there will probably be a hundred of these local organizations in the State.

All are organized under printed by-laws and regulations sent out from New York City. It is a coincidence that nearly all the Roosevelt Clubs organized are officered by McKinley appointees.

THE TEXAS OIL TAX BILL.

Producers Are Working Hard to Secure the Defeat of the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 25.—The oil producers of the Beaumont and Corsicana field are greatly disturbed over the proposition to tax them 2 per cent. on their gross receipts. The bill imposing the tax will be acted upon this week by the Legislature. A large delegation of oil producers, including representatives of the syndicate of which ex-Gov. Hogg is the head, arrived to-day to oppose the measure.

W. A. Shaw, the author of the bill in the House, said to-day:

"We want to relieve the farmer of some of the burden he is now bearing, and have these men, who are making great fortunes on small capital, contribute a fair amount to the support of the Government. They enjoy special privileges, and they should pay taxes. One of them told the Governor that this tax of 2 per cent. would yield an enormous revenue; that it would bring in about $2,000,000 a year. If so, it would mean that the oil companies would have $98,000,000 a year left, and I can't see how they would be hurt very much.

"We do not expect this measure to make the oil companies pay their just share of taxation. They will in various ways evade the tax. We expect to follow this measure up with others to prevent the evasion of payment.

"The oil men are already here, and are at work on this Legislature. I saw them out last night with twelve or fifteen country members of the Legislature."

MARRIED A COACHMAN.

He Drove Her Carriage When She Acted as Bridesmaid at a Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—The romance of Miss Eugenia Koenig, daughter of Joseph Koenig, a wealthy manufacturer of Belleville, Ill., and Clemens Ganz, a former coachman, of St. Louis, has just been revealed. On Thursday of last week Ganz went to the Koenig home and asked for his wife. The family thought he was demented. The former Miss Eugenia, however, promptly acknowledged her husband and left her father's home.

About a year ago a brother of Eugenia Koenig was married to a young woman of Belleville. Miss Eugenia was one of the bridesmaids. On the seat of the carriage in which she rode to the wedding was the young fellow who is now her husband.

On Feb. 2 she came to St. Louis on a shopping expedition, and they were quietly married. It was agreed between them to keep the wedding a secret until Ganz should have secured a better position and was able to support her. He immediately left the livery stable and sought a position, finally securing one in a big furniture store.

He saved his money, furnished a cosey flat, and then went to Belleville for his bride. They are happy together now, but the matter is not mentioned in the Koenig household, and friends of the girl learned quite by accident yesterday that she had gone to St. Louis with her husband.

WILL SWIM 400 MILES.

Projected Trip of P. S. McNally from Boston to New York.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—To swim from Boston to New York is the feat that Peter S. McNally will attempt, making the start next Sunday, the entire distance to be covered within thirty days.

Mr. McNally hopes to arrive at the Battery in New York before noon on Monday, Sept. 30. The actual distance is 282¾ nautical miles, but the swimming course will be very little less than 400 miles.

Isolation Hospital for the Oranges.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 25.—The South Orange Village Board of Trustees has decided that if Orange and West Orange do not agree to join with South Orange in building an isolation hospital, to go ahead and erect one itself. The question of having such an institution has been discussed in the Oranges for several years.

Vice President's Children Improved.

Miss Alice and Quentin Roosevelt are improving steadily at the Roosevelt Hospital. Miss Alice yesterday spent part of the day in the reception room, and her little brother was much stronger. Mrs. Roosevelt went for a drive in the afternoon, and the Vice President did not go to the hospital during the day.

Boat to Sail with Supplies for Uribe?

Since last Thursday, when it became known that Gen. Uribe-Uribe had cabled to Dr. A. J. Restrepo, his diplomatic representative in New York, that he wanted 5,000 rifles and a supply of ammunition, spies employed by the Colombian Government have been watching the insurgent headquarters here. It was said yesterday that they had information that a fruit vessel, now at a New Jersey port, had been engaged to carry the arms, dispatches, and a party of filibusters to the Colombian insurgents.

CONTROLLER COLER ON THE MAYORALTY

He Says that He Is Not Seeking the Nomination.

Wishes to Know If Officials Who Hold Up "Steals" Are to be Set Aside as "Unavailable."

Controller Coler returned to Brooklyn last evening, having driven from Amityville, L. I., with his wife and son. He was not inclined to view seriously the "poom talk" about the Mayoralty nomination of the last few days.

The friends of Controller Coler are active. They look upon Senator Platt's utterance, "anybody but Coler," as indicating that the Croker-Platt "deal" is on again, and they are preparing for the contest. They claim that Senator Platt's reason for opposing Controller Coler is because he fought against the Ramapo contract, which, if it had gone through, would have enriched many Republican politicians to the extent of millions of dollars. If evidence is gained that the Croker-Platt "deal" is on again, they expect that Senator Platt will be placed in a very compromising position after his public statements that the Republican Party was willing to accept any candidate named by a majority of the delegates from the anti-Tammany organizations.

Controller Coler, in his interview with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, took himself out of the situation as an active factor. He said:

"I am not seeking any nomination. I do not want any nomination, and I don't think that I will be nominated for anything. During the past few months politics has not bothered me a trifle. The drives around Long Island are delightful."

"Some anti-Tammany leaders seem to view your call on Hugh McLaughlin as indicating that you were seeking a regular nomination for Mayor?" was suggested.

"For ten years I have made it a custom to call on Mr. McLaughlin once during the Summer to have dinner. The call of last week was arranged some time ago. There was not the least political significance in the call, and I did not think any one would be silly enough to so construe my visit. When I was driving down in the stage there was a little country chap in it who evidently knew all about the region and the city visitors. In an off-hand way I said to the boy, 'My son, how's politics this Summer?' 'I don't know,' was his reply, 'I ain't been fishing yet.' That boy is in exactly the same position as myself. I don't know anything about politics this Summer because I ain't been fishing yet. Besides, any person who knew anything about politics would realize that there is no use of fishing for the Mayoralty nomination in American waters just at this time."

"Will you declare whether you would accept either the anti-Tammany nomination or the Tammany nomination?" was asked.

"I don't expect to be offered either, so what is the use of talking about that," was the reply.

"Some politicians think that you should declare for or against Tammany, or say that you are on the fence," was suggested.

"I am not on the fence or anywhere near the fence, and I don't expect to crawl under the fence either. As a serious proposition, however, I say that we have arrived at a peculiar situation in the affairs of the City Government if officials who are prompt in holding up 'steals' and preventing their going through are to be set aside as 'unavailable' because some of the politicians back of the schemes are disappointed. There have been three great attempts during the past four years at 'steals.' They are the Ramapo, the West Street 'grab,' and the confession of judgment matter. Why have not some of the well-known New Yorkers who worked hard and faithfully against these 'steals' been considered as Mayoralty candidates. Delos McCurdy did nearly all of the legal work in connection with the Ramapo fight, and he would not take one cent of fees from me or the city. President King of the Merchants' Association and many others were active in this fight. The question arises is a man unavailable because he acts in the interest of the taxpayers in attempted 'steals'?"

"What is the type of man who in your judgment should be elected Mayor?" was asked.

"A man who is conversant with the fights which have been carried on in the interests of the taxp

Brown of the United States District Court. Can you give any information on that point?"

"With regard to that," responded Senator Platt, "I have nothing to say, except that the successor to Judge Brown must necessarily be an industrious man as he will find there is a great deal of work to do."

"What about current reports that the number of United States Judges in this State is to be increased?"

"There may be such reports," rejoined the Senator, "but I can say to you that, while I am in the Senate I will not support any proposition looking for more district Judges. I am, however, in favor of the appointment of another United States Circuit Judge, because the volume of work warrants it."

"What about the story in a morning paper that there is a plan on foot to prevent a renomination of Gov. Odell?"

"I don't think," was the reply, "that there is any reason why I should attempt to discuss such a question. That sort of stuff is good enough to print in hot weather, when there is nothing else to write about."

Asked if he had anything to suggest, the Senator remarked: "Why, yes, I might suggest many things, but I don't think they would interest you or the public."

Then he closed the interview by entering into conversation with Theodore P. Gilman, Deputy State Controller. Mr. Gilman is the man who, according to a published story, is to be made State Controller in the event of the election of State Controller Erastus C. Knight as Mayor of Buffalo.

Other callers on Senator Platt yesterday were Robert C. Morris, President of the Republican County Committee; Frederick D. Kilburn, Superintendent of the State Banking Department, and Quarantine Commissioner Charles H. Murray.

FOR ALFRED T. WHITE.

R. Ross Appleton of Brooklyn Says He's the Man for Mayor.

R. Ross Appleton, one of Brooklyn's foremost Republicans, was at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, yesterday. While Mr. Appleton did not discuss the matter with Senator Platt, he declared himself unreservedly in favor of the nomination of Alfred T. White of Brooklyn as the Anti-Tammany nominee for Mayor.

"Mind you," he remarked, "I don't know that Mr. White would accept a nomination, but I do know that no other man is better equipped to fill the requirements called for. He is a civil engineer by profession and a member of possibly the richest family in Brooklyn. His administration of the office of Commissioner of City Works had much to do with the lustre attached to the management of Brooklyn under Mayor Charles A. Schieren.

"Mr. White is a son of W. A. White, and is well known in Kings County for his practical efforts to improve the tenements. He has done much in this direction, and his nomination would assure an immense anti-Tammany majority in the Borough of Brooklyn."

Mr. Appleton has been with Mr. White in the Adirondacks this Summer.

Ex-Justice Daly to be Considered.

A story was persistently circulated yesterday that at the meeting of the General Committee of the German-American Reform Union in the Grand Central Palace to-night the selection of ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly as an anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor would be seriously considered. At the office of Herman Ridder an authoritative denial of the story was given to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GOV. ODELL'S CANAL TRIP.

He Says He Has Need of Knowledge About State's Waterways.

Gov. Odell was in Newburg yesterday. He will not come to New York this week, but will rejoin his family at Lake Mohonk today, going thence to Albany on Wednesday. Talking over the telephone yesterday, the Governor declined to discuss published interviews or alleged interviews concerning himself and Senator Platt, but he did say:

"I shall leave Albany on Thursday on my inspection of the canals. My purpose mainly is to thoroughly inspect, with the aid of practical advisers, the exact condition of the many bridges over the artificial waterways of the State. At every session of the Legislature there are numerous bills for the construction of new bridges. Some of these may be necessary, but I want to acquaint myself personally with conditions, so that I can act intelligently when these numerous bridge bills come before me for approval."

The Governor expects to be absent on the trip from ten days to two weeks.

DIVED FOR HAT, LOST HIS LIFE.

A Cuban Drowned in Sight of Hundreds of Passengers on an East River Ferryboat.

In an attempt to recover his 15-cent hat, which had blown overboard from Pier 8, East River, George Williams, thirty-three years old, was drowned last night in sight of several hundred persons. He had jumped overboard after his hat and succeeded in getting it, but before he could swim back to the pier he was seized with cramps.

The Captain of the ferryboat South Brooklyn of the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry, which had steamed out of her slip adjoining Pier 3, saw the man was drowning and stopped the boat. Meantime several hundred of the passenger flocked to the rail and shouted frantically as they watched the drowning man struggle in the water. He sank a few minutes later, before help could reach him. The crew of the schooner Fannie Almsley, which is moored at Pier 3, had lowered a small boat, but when they shoved off from the vessel he was nowhere to be seen.

Policeman Oppelt of the Steamboat Squad took possession of Williams's clothes, which were lying on the pier. A crew from the harbor police searched for the body, but at a late hour had not found it. Williams was a Cuban, according to Antonio Zanches, a fellow-countryman, who had been talking to him on the pier. They had worked together in the Quartermaster's Department at Havana until a few weeks ago, when they came here, in the hope of bettering their condition, but had not been fortunate, and both were homeless.

POLICEMAN'S SON DROWNED.

Body Seen Under a Pile Driver by His Companions, Who Dived for It in Vain.

Charles H. Fick, eighteen years old, of 597 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, the son of Martin H. Fick, a patrolman attached to the Morrisania Station, met his death yesterday afternoon while swimming in the Harlem River.

The youth, accompanied by two companions, Frank Martin and Charles Northcliffe, went to Rutherman's float at the foot of One Hundred and Forty-third Street to swim. A large tugboat, the name of which they could not recognize, passed at a high rate of speed, and the boys had all they could do to keep afloat in the rough water she left in her wake. When his companions looked around after the boat had gone by they found that young Fick had disappeared.

They saw his body beneath a piledriver float which lay moored near by. Twice they dived, but failed to reach it. When they dived the third time, he had disappeared. They continued the search for some time, and then gave it up and went off to break the news to young Fick's parents.

Zachello to be Executed This Week.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Joseph Zachello is to go to the electric chair this week, probably on Thursday, for the murder of his mother-in-law on Staten Island. The execution will not take place on Monday, as usual. State Electrician Davis had another execution to prepare to-day in Auburn Prison, so the one here has to be deferred. The man knows his days are numbered, but shows no sign of weakening.

China Orders Signing of Protocol.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—"Li-Hung-Chang has notified the Ministers of the powers," says a dispatch to The Times from Peking, dated yesterday, "that edicts necessary to the signing of the protocol by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries are now en route from Sian-Foo, and are expected to arrive here Wednesday."

The Czar's Visit to Denmark.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from St. Petersburg, the Czar and Czarina will start for Copenhagen on Wednesday.

THE WORK ON THE SUBWAY

All of the Digging in the City Hall Park Accomplished.

Delay Over the Post Office Vaults Will Not Be Long—Care in Constructing the Drifts—Grades in the Loop.

Although the work of excavating the City Hall loop of the rapid transit subway was abruptly brought to a stop in Mail Street because of the Post Office vaults in its path, all the digging in the park proper has been done. Mr. Fisher, the Degnon-McLean Company's engineer, says that the disturbed surface will be replaced probably within three months. After that a season will suffice to let the grass grow again along the strip over the tunnel, and new trees will be set out to take the places of the half dozen that were uprooted.

Between the front of the City Hall and the edge of Park Row, opposite the old Hall of Records, fifty feet of the concrete arch structure, forming the subway's final walls and roof, is in place, and a start has been made at filling in the space above it. The depth of the tunnel grade here is thirty-six feet above high-water level and about forty feet below the park surface. The concrete arches are used rather than the steel construction of the rest of the down-town work because of the depth. It is easier to put in the arches, but they would be impracticable along the sections under the streets, as in those stretches there is not room enough between tunnel roof and street level to allow a rounded arch.

After leaving the main line opposite the bridge the loop is to go under the old Hall of Records at practically the same grade as in front of the City Hall. Then it gradually travels downward, reaching its lowest grade at the centre of Park Row, off the end of Mail Street. There it passes under the four tracks of the main line, after which it begins to curve upward toward the bridge station. On the up-grade stretch it cuts under the large vault of THE TIMES Building, having previously skirted the foundations of the Potter Building. Not until the bridge station is reached does the loop again arrive at the main line's grade.

At the edge of the park, off Mail Street, the one-track breadth of the loop widens out to make room for a station, in which there will be a single platform for passengers. Detailed plans for this have not been prepared as yet, but they will be ready in a few days, after which the contractors promise a quick job of that part of the loop. Meanwhile they are looking every day for the formal permit from the Secretary of the Treasury to invade the Post Office vaults in Mail Street.

Considerable work has been done in Park Row, between THE TIMES and World Buildings. On both sides of the four surface car tracks open cuts have been made, the one on the park side extending for more than 150 feet. Under the trolley tracks, from one cut to the other, are numerous headings, or drifts, each about six feet square.

Park Row is fairly honeycombed with them. Pedestrians along the street cannot see that they are there, except by craning their necks over the board fences surrounding the cuts, but every hour in the day sees new lagging and underpinning inserted under the supported surface lines, and any one interested in engineering projects might profitably study for a whole day the methods employed by the men who are gradually burrowing beneath the pavements, and yet are taking every precaution that their underground work may not even be perceptible above.

Each of the small drifts is constructed as carefully as though it were a whole subway by itself, rather than a tunnel just big enough for two men to walk in together. The advance is literally an inch at a time, every clump of dirt that is removed being at once replaced by a substitute of wood. All the while crowded cars, each weighing some twenty tons without passengers, are speeding over the heads of the excavators, who chatter away as they work and do not worry at all about what seems to the uninitiated to be a continual danger of fatal wrecks.

The spaces between the tracks in Park Row are not to be torn up at all, all the digging of the side terminal of the subway being done from the two open cuts on the sides. The little headings now sunk will have "needles" run through them, these "needles" being the cross-wise supports that will uphold all the four surface lines. Each "needle" will have upright props under it at various points. At first, when the tunnel is shallow, these uprights will be short. Gradually longer and longer ones will be substituted, until the final ones will be as long as the distance from tunnel grade to street level.

Until a connection is made with the Brooklyn tunnel the four tracks extending below the bridge station down Park Row will end at Ann Street. Thither trains will be switched back and forth, turning up town just as do the trolley cars of Madison and Second Avenue in front of the Post Office. In other words, the tracks under "the Row" will be nothing but switches for a while.

No work has been done yet on the bridge station. At the north end of that, between the old Hall of Records and the centre line of Chambers Street, is a stretch wherein the contractors expect to strike a harder proposition than even the jobs of holding up heavy vault walls further down. In this distance there is a succession of chambers containing coil after coil of live wires used in connection with the trolley switches there. In working around these, say the foremen, the laborers "lose their nerve," being in perpetual fear of a deadly shock.

The City Hall loop, Park Row tracks, bridge station, and the stretch thence to Chambers Street comprise Section 1 of the subway. The Degnon-McLean Company has the sub-contract for this, and also for No. 2, which extends from Chambers to Grand Jones Street. In the latter section much work has been done. Along Centre Street, between Chambers and Reade, a two-track cut to grade has been made along the side of the new Hall of Records, and thence, after the turn into Elm Street, the steel for half the width of the tunnel is in as far as Duane. From there to Pearl Street the subway has been nearly finished to its full width, steel and flooring being in place. In the eight blocks from Pearl to Howard Street nothing has been done yet, part of the distance being in use for supply yards, engineers' quarters, and the like.

To the north of Howard Street the operations have been almost continuous all the way to the upper end of the section. In the blocks above Grand, Broome, Spring, Houston, Bleecker, and Bond Streets are stretches that are fast nearing completion. Between Prince and Houston Streets, the small thoroughfare known as Jersey Street intervening, is an entirely finished part, and there are short distances on the blocks above named where everything is completed with the exception of replacing the street pavement above the subway's roof.

At Prince Street stands the old house of President James Monroe, which was rebuilt for months, until the tunnel walls took the place of the wooden beams that kept its decayed foundations from going to pieces. It is a ramshackle, two-story affair. Inside, where there are several shops of various sorts, kept by people who speak some uncouth foreign dialect, traces of the building's one-time elegance can be discovered. The door posts are white, fluted columns, or, rather, they were once white. Now they are as dirty as can be, and generations of lead pencil scratches show that the place has not been occupied by cultured inhabitants for many a day. In some of the rooms, presumably those which were considered the finest chambers of the Presidential mansion, are more columns, larger than those beside the doors, and more ornate in their shape. These, too, are badly defaced.

FOUR MEN CAPSIZED.

Rescued with Difficulty from the Swollen Hackensack River.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 25.—Four young men started to row up the Hackensack River this afternoon in a canoe. The river is swollen as a result of the cloudburst of yesterday, and they had proceeded only a couple of miles when they could no longer breast the current. They found they could not turn without great danger either. After managing to keep the prow of the canoe facing the current for some time, gradually dropping down the stream, they were caught by an eddy, and the boat turned broadside to the stream.

The four were thrown out. Frederick Ackerman and Marshall Roble managed to swim and float to the shore, but Joseph Roble and Irving Felter had to remain hanging to the limbs of an overhanging tree. They were badly exhausted when finally rescued by several men, who rowed to their aid and managed with difficulty to get them into the boat. The rescuers had to let the boat drift almost back to this place before they could effect a landing.

POLICEMAN'S QUEER BLUNDER.

Gave Up Pickpocket to the Man's Accomplice, Believing the Latter to be a Detective.

Policeman Kiely of the West Thirtieth Street Station arrested a thief last night after a hard chase, and he thought he turned him over to an officer from the Central Office, but from developments later it seems that he turned the prisoner over to his confederate, and they both got away.

Shortly before midnight an old, gray-haired man boarded a Thirty-fourth Street cross-town car at Broadway, and as the car was crowded he stood on the rear platform. When the car was in front of the Waldorf a man who was standing beside him snatched a handsome gold watch from his pocket and, jumping from the car, ran as fast as he could toward Fifth Avenue. The old man and a number of other passengers, crying "Stop thief!" gave chase.

At Fifth Avenue, Policeman Kiely, whose post is from Thirty-fourth to Twenty-ninth Streets on Fifth Avenue, joined in the pursuit, and caught the man at Thirty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue. It was naturally thought that the prisoner would be locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station, but as time passed and no report of the arrest was made, a reporter looked Kiely up.

At first he denied all knowledge of the affair, but later when confronted with Detective Kennedy of the Waldorf-Astoria and others who had been in the chase he said that he had turned the prisoner over to Central Office Detective Armstrong and that he had not made any report of the arrest at the station because in chasing the thief he had been compelled to leave his post and he was afraid he might get in trouble for doing so. At Police Headquarters it was said that Armstrong was out of the city.

TWO MEN HIT BY LOCOMOTIVE.

One Killed, the Other Probably Fatally Injured, While Walking on Track at West Sixty-ninth Street.

Herman Guncher, aged forty years, of 216 West Sixty-fifth Street, was instantly killed and John Ward, aged forty years, of 218 West Sixty-fifth Street, probably fatally injured last evening by being run down by an engine on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at Sixty-ninth Street.

Both men were laborers, and, in company with several others, spent the day fishing in the North River near Sixty-ninth Street.

About 8 o'clock the party started for home, walking on the tracks. The majority had forged ahead, while Guncher and Ward, together with Edward Cheisz, also of 216 West Sixty-fifth Street, lagged behind. They were walking on the south-bound track when an engine having attached to it two cabooses came down upon them. Cheisz was walking outside the track and thus escaped.

According to the witnesses of the tragedy, both men realized their danger when too late, and they were seen to take hold of each other as though each were trying to pull the other out of harm's way. They were hurled to the ground and the first caboose passed completely over them. The engineer, who had seen the men, had reversed the engine and put on the brakes and brought the engine to a stop, with the men pinioned under the second caboose, which had to be raised with jacks.

Guncher was dead when taken out, his body being terribly mangled, while Ward had his right leg cut off at the ankle and his left leg at the knee, he having fallen outwards. Policemen Cahill and Connors of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station sent in a hurry call to Roosevelt Hospital, and an ambulance responded, in charge of Ambulance Surgeon Blue.

Ward was removed to Roosevelt Hospital and afterward transferred to Bellevue. Guncher's body was removed to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station in the patrol wagon, and will remain there awaiting the action of the Coroner. His parents reside at New Brighton, S. I.

WANTS TO GO TO POORHOUSE.

Aged Woman Prefers Public Charity to Living with Daughter's Family.

Rather than to live in the family of her married daughter, Mrs. Christina Schumacher, sixty-eight years old, blind, destitute, and suffering from heart disease and general debility, seeks shelter in the city Asylum for Aged Poor. After having been an inmate of Bellevue Hospital from Aug. 21 until Saturday, when she was sent in an ambulance to the home of her daughter, she returned to the hospital last night, and asked that she might remain there until she could go to the poorhouse.

The daughter with whom the old woman had previously made her home is Mrs. Louise Hardwick of 402½ East Fifty-sixth Street. When the mother was taken there in the ambulance from Bellevue, she did not find her daughter and son-in-law. They had gone to the country without notifying her. So she went to the home of her friend, Mrs. Emma Weinhardt of 1,016 First Avenue, who gave her temporary shelter.

She might have stayed with this family until her daughter and son-in-law returned to the city, but she declined, Mrs. Weinhardt's hospitality, saying that she had thought the matter over and would rather go to the poorhouse. Mrs. Weinhardt said last night Mrs. Schumacher had told a tale of ill-treatment suffered at the hands of her daughter and the latter's family. According to the story that family had lost no opportunity of impressing upon her that she was a useless old woman, who would be better out of the way. She has been blind for fifteen years. A few weeks ago she received as her share of the gratuity the city gives to its indigent poor $49.67, and of this she used $5 and lost the rest.

A SNAKE ON HIS PILLOW.

Mr. Cosgrove Had a Fright While Retiring in Fordham Hospital.

When Patrick J. Cosgrove, a master mechanic employed at Fordham Hospital, retired about 10 o'clock last evening, he was unprepared for the apparition that greeted his vision just as he laid his head on the pillow. He was tucking himself between the sheets, when he happened to glance in the direction of the pillow. There he saw what caused him to emit a yell that awoke the patients in the hospital and brought the doctors and nurses scurrying in the direction of his room.

"'Tis a snake," explained the excited mechanic, "and it has a body three feet through and eyes as big as saucers."

Everbody asked where the snake was, and Cosgrove said that after his cry it had hurried from the room in the direction of the place where the cotton and bandages are kept. A search there resulted in the discovery of a little garter snake about two feet long hid away in the cotton. For scaring Mr. Cosgrove so badly the snake was duly executed, a butcher's knife being the means used to accomplish its end.

ACCUSED BY FORMER LANDLORD.

George Hansen Arrested and Charged with Grand Larceny.

Detectives Schindler and Foster of the Morrisania Police Station yesterday afternoon arrested George Hansen, a painter, twenty years of age, who resides at Third Avenue and Forty-third Street, Brooklyn, but who until a few days ago boarded with Edward Maas at 970 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street. Hansen when taken to the stationhouse was locked up on the charge of grand larceny.

A few days ago Hansen left his boarding place suddenly. Shortly after his disappearance Maas discovered that a gold watch valued at $175, a diamond horseshoe, a gold ring, some other trinkets, a rifle, and a suit of clothes had disappeared simultaneously. In all, the missing articles are valued at $250.

Maas suspected his boarder and reported the matter to the police, imparting to them his suspicions. The police have been looking for Hansen ever since, but it was not until yesterday afternoon that their search was successful.

When Hansen was arrested four pawn tickets and some of the stolen goods were found on his person, the police say.

Letter Carrier Overcome by Heat.

While William J. Garrity, a letter carrier attached to Station H, lay unconscious last night from the effects of the heat at Second Avenue and Fifty-first Street, his full mail pouch was kicked first this way and that on the sidewalk by scores of boys that gathered around. Garrity was similarly overcome last Summer, and has had much trouble since. Last night he was collecting mail from the letter boxes when he became ill suddenly and fell unconscious. The police of the East Fifty-first Street Station sent him to the Flower Hospital, while his mail bag was taken to the Post Office Station. It was unharmed.

FRENCH WORKMEN INSISTED ON WORKING

When Discharged They Continued in the Vineyards.

Farmers Appealed to Authorities, Who Could Find No Law Covering the Case—Year's Strikes Unsuccessful.

LYONS, France, Aug. 9.—Just now the strike fever is at a very low ebb, but this would not be France if there were not some kind of labor agitation in progress. In the Department of the Gard the laborers in the great vineyards were told on July 9 last that their services would be dispensed with, as there was no prospect of selling wine at prices that would pay to make it. The Conseil d'Arrondissement at once voted 10,000 francs to give work on the road to the idle, and as a consequence all the unemployed within fifty miles flocked to that place to enjoy their share of the appropriation.

As the work was not enough to go around, a few hundred workingmen got together in a meeting, taking care to keep all labor agitators out of the way, and they resolved to work in the vineyards whether the owners wanted them to or not. So they divided up into groups of twenty or thirty, and, applying to the large wine growers, asked for work. When refused, as they were everywhere, they went straight into the vineyards with their tools, appointed one of their number foreman, and began work. The farmer told them to get out. They told him to go. They knew what was necessary to be done as well as he did and were going to do it. The earth owed them a living and they would not allow that part of the earth to escape its share of its duty. Some of the farmers paid them their wages. Others refused to pay, and applied to the Prefect for protection. They were then informed that no such case had ever arisen before, and that it was not provided for by the Code Napoleon. It was finally determined to proceed against the intruders as trespassers. The matter rests there at present.

This determination of the farm laborers to work is fully as disquieting and troublesome as a strike would be, and it is very uncertain at present how this radical reversion of a strike will result. It is an absolutely new phase of the labor trouble even for France, where it was supposed that every form of that agitation had been threshed out over and over again. But the law was never before called in to estop men from working. Before the great revolution, when a dissolute spendthrift Court and an incapable Government had reduced human beings to the lowest stage of want, men never entered upon the premises of the wealthy and forced their work upon unwilling hands.

This case also presents to economists a problem. Heretofore they have always maintained that labor was a marketable article, to be sold in the open market, like a horse or a machine, for whatever it would bring. Walter Bagehot defends this doctrine as logically as the Romans upheld their right to sell into slavery men whom they captured in battle and had the right to kill. But the situation in the Gard entirely reverses everything. Here labor forces itself upon wealthy landlords and seeks to compel them to buy it. The landlord receives the benefit of the work. Is he obliged to pay for it? The workers declare that they will toil anyway and take their pay in grapes and wine if necessary.

RIGHT OF RAILROAD MEN TO STRIKE.

Paul Leroy Beaulieu, the great economic writer, furnishes to the strike literature of the week an elaborate article on the right of railroad employes to engage in a strike. He insists that while this class of workingmen are free to strike when they please in England and the United States, they cannot enjoy any such liberty in France. Here, he says, they are practically bound by the conditions in which a railroad franchise was granted to their employers; that the public necessities render their occupation permanent, and that they in consequence owe certain obligations to the public; that the railroad business in France is a monopoly, granted by the franchise; that the employes have a right to a pension after a certain term of service, and that their prospects of work are not so liable to interruption as in other trades. He adds to this that the railroad employes are exempt from the twenty-eight days' military service to which all other workingmen are subjected, and concludes that they have no right to strike and abandon their places as other workingmen do. It may also be said that the railroad men are commissioned and cannot be discharged without a trial, just as an army officer is tried. It is considered that they practically hold a commission from the Government.

I am informed upon good authority that a strike in all the coal mines of France has been determined upon for this Fall, and men in the trade are actually looking about for a new source of supply of coal. Some dealers go so far as to say that the situation is so serious that outside sources of supply must be depended on. To this end official inquiries are said to have been instituted to see what chance there is for a speedy supply of coal from the United States. This may be the entering wedge to the much-talked-of importation of coal to France from your ports.

An official report has just been promulgated on the strikes of 1900, but it differs very slightly from the figures I gave in a letter to THE TIMES some months ago which I culled from the statistics compiled in labor union organs. Sixty-nine per cent. of the 580 strikes during the year were based upon a demand for an increase in wages, and nearly all failed. In these movements for higher wages 178,857 men, 80 per cent. of the aggregate of strikers for the year, took part. Sixty-six strikes are recorded in the year where the men opposed a reduction of wages, in which there were 13,146 persons engaged.

The principal papers in France argue from these figures that employers are not disposed to reduce wages where it is possible to avoid it. They believe the contrary to be true. Le Temps says that "the law of progress raises wages by a regular process to a higher and higher level," and it adds that "it is desirable that this law of progress should work without the attendant strikes and disturbances, in which both labor and capital are such heavy losers."

The Temps notes that the workingmen were led into many strikes during the year by hopes of gain for which there was no good foundation. A temporary rise in the price of coal caused a general strike in all the coal mines, and while it was in progress prices returned to their normal level. This most conservative of all French papers, Le Temps, thinks that the time is not distant when employers will themselves establish a scale by which wages will rise with the price of the products of labor, without strikes, and without impairing the authority of employers. It asserts that the workingmen of France now fully understand that they lost last year 9,500,000f. in 509 strikes, and that they are studying to devise means to avoid such losses in the future.

FRENCH WORKMEN DISTRUST LEADERS.

The workingmen of France are becoming distrustful of their leaders since the arrest of the President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Strike Committee of Marseilles for embezzlement of labor union funds. The poor fellows now reflect that they were out of work four months, that they fasted, fought and received many hard knocks, and that while all this was going on their leaders lined their pockets with strike money. The three agitators have been arrested and have no one to bail them out of the jail of Marseilles.

The investigation now in progress bids fair to develop a great deal of corruption among the leaders. It will prove that they and their families washed down the choicest cuts with the best wines while laying by from 100f. to 200f. per day for future emergencies. But let the court do what it may, there are still other leaders, and shrewed jawsmiths will always go on duping the patient sons of toil. Papers and correspondence seized at the apartments of the embezzlers reveal that they were on intimate terms with the great political leaders, but nothing was discovered that can do more than feed the appetite for scandal.

In a former letter I mentioned that during the coal strike at Monteceau-les-Mines the men who were opposed to the strike and who wanted to work but could not on account of the intimidation of the union, had organized themselves into a society called Les Jaunes, or the Yellows. The organization of a similar society in Paris has created the liveliest sort of a sensation there. The new society attempted to hold a meeting in La Bourse du Travail to which the old union objected.

Three other unions, composed of journeymen bookbinders, carriage painters, and bakers, have been denied permission to hold their meetings in the Labor Exchange for the sole reason that they are not composed of extreme Socialists. The especial excitant cause of the opposition to the above named unions was that they accepted a sum of money appropriated by the Nationalist City Council of Paris. The old labor unions, who march under the red flag and sing the Internationale in all their public parades, refused to accept aid from a council in which the Nationalists had a majority. They insist that by so doing they recognize and make common cause with the enemies of the republic, which, to a certain extent, is true. The orthodox labor unions of Paris all refused to accept any part of the subvention voted to them by the Nationalist majority in the Paris Board of Aldermen, and now they declare war to the knife upon all the labor organizations which have accepted it. The result is a split in the labor ranks which many good people, especially the reactionary dyed-in-the-wool Nationalist Royalists, will do all in their power to widen. The proscriptive, despotic character of all labor unions will do a great deal to create sympathy for the Jaunes or Yellows, who will be denounced as Tories and traitors to the cause of labor, while receiving substantial and effective encouragement from the wealthy and from all employing and commercial classes.

It has been often said that a great man only shows his genius at its best in times of supreme peril; that the occasion brings the master to the front. This rule is absolutely reversed in the case of the Socialist Minister of Commerce and Industry, M. Millerand, who has shown his genius in a time of absolute calm, when the jawsmith had ceased for a moment to jaw, and the strike fomenters had furled their flags in their Summer gardens. At this quiet moment up rose the darling Socialist Minister and through the Prefect of the Seine ordered the election of the Councils of Labor for Paris. These councils were provided for by a decree of the Council of Ministers, signed by President Loubet the 2d of last January. They were only to be organized in the great centres of industry, and each one was to be composed of an equal number of employers and employes, but (and here is where the Minister showed his fine hand in all its éclat,) no workingman is permitted to vote for a member of the council unless he be a member of an orthodox labor union.

POWERS OF COUNCIL OF LABOR.

These Conseils de Travail are invested with despotic power over a great mass of men who have no voice in choosing them. They are empowered to declare strikes, fix wages, hours of labor, &c. It is their duty to give their opinion at the request of the Government or a labor union upon the conditions of labor, the wages received in certain trades, the hours of work, &c., and to prepare suitable statistics and reports.

Employers generally protested against the establishment of these councils on the ground that they had never asked for them, that they did not want to be bothered with them, and that they disfranchised the great mass of non-union laboring men. Ten prominent members of the Senate filed a protest in that body against the project on the ground that the Minister exceeded his authority in creating the councils, declaring that it was for the Legislative and not the Executive branch of the Government. At the same time Senator Béranger, one of the strong men of the Parliament of France, introduced a law looking to the organization of Councils of Labor, a committee reported favorably upon it, and it will most probably become a law when the next session convenes. It is not so drastic as Millerand's decree, as it permits all workingmen to have a voice in the election of the councils, and eliminates all reference to strikes, hours of work, and wages.

Notwithstanding all this, the Minister of Commerce, M. Millerand, seems determined to push his councils into active work in the field of labor agitation. He chose a propitious moment for his scheme. Parliament had adjourned, the great employers were at their Summer resorts, the elections held the last week in June had resulted overwhelmingly in favor of the republic, and the labor unions displayed that great power which is always commanded by a well-organized, compact body of men. The object of the Minister in disfranchising non-union workmen is to coerce them into joining the unions.

Millerand has shown himself to be a very strong man. Some two years ago all the extreme labor organs poured the vials of wrath upon him for accepting a portfolio in a Ministry that was not committed to Socialism. On the other hand, the rich bourgeois classes apprehended great trouble from his elevation to the Ministry. His course has thus far been such as materially to disarm criticism on both sides. The law which he has framed which fixes the factory accident law, have caused none of the troubles at first attributed to them. The workingmen now acclaim him as their champion, and that most conservative member of the lower house of the French Parliament, M. Aynard, a banker and former President of the Lyons Chamber of Commerce, publicly declared not long ago that the time might come when the property owners of France would find M. Millerand a bulwark between them and extreme Socialism. He is a pretty artful politician who can thus win eulogies from extreme opposites.

M. Millerand declares his determination to organize his Conseils de Travail, and the employers who oppose him are very active. A large group of them, representing 460 employers' unions, which give work to over 500,000 men, have already protested against the constitution of the Conseils de Travail. In their protest they assert that only one-tenth of the workingmen of France are enrolled in labor unions, and they resent the ostracism of the other nine-tenths.

Lyons, France, Aug. 9, 1901.

RAJAH HAS MANY VISITORS.

Fellow-Monkey at New York Zoological Park Has Toothache—Big Crowd at the Menagerie.

Fully 15,000 persons visited the New York Zoological Park in the Bronx yesterday; in fact, the park was crowded from early morning until after dark. The storm did very little damage in the park, aside from blowing down a few old trees and flooding some of the walks so that planks had to be laid across.

The main attraction again yesterday was the educated orang-outang Rajah, which is fed daily at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Rajah was dressed in a red shirt, white duck trousers, and wore a large red handkerchief about his neck. He sat at the table and ate with great relish everything which was set before him. His meal consisted of a large bowl of bread and milk, a steak, bread and butter, a pot of what appeared to be coffee, and a bottle of some red-colored liquid. Whenever he made use of the napkin there was a general laugh from those watching the performance.

Rajah seemed to be in a particularly good humor, though another monkey in the adjoining cage was just the reverse. The last mentioned has been suffering from toothache for several days, and a dentist will examine him this morning. Yesterday he sat in the corner of his cage and held his jaw with a look of pain in his eyes which was almost human. This seemed to afford a great deal of amusement to Rajah and he would frequently run to the corner of his own cage and hold his jaw in imitation of the sufferer.

The menagerie in Central Park also attracted a large crowd. Old Tom, the elephant, was chained to a tree in the yard in the rear and the walk all around the yard was packed throughout the day. Some freshly cut grass was given him to eat and he amused himself by throwing the grass over his back and at the sightseers who stood near enough.

Little Annie, the black bear cub, has been kept in a doghouse for several weeks past on account of sickness. Yesterday morning Keeper Snyder put her in the cage with another cub about her own age, but the other cub, Archibald, did not fancy the visitor, and at once began to fight. The keeper thought they would make friends in a short time, but he was finally forced to take Annie back to the doghouse.

A THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD THIEF.

Confesses, and Says He Wants to be an Honest Policeman When He "Grows Big."

Although only thirteen years old, William Norrie of 534 West Fifty-third Street confessed last night to the Sergeant in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station that he had been implicated in the three robberies that have taken place within a week in the little store of Ann O'Hara at 532 West Fifty-third Street. And in the next breath the boy said:

"When I grow big, I'm going to be a policeman or a detective. I'll be an honest policeman, too, and I won't get arrested."

He is charged with stealing a silver watch, some clothing, and $1.60. Twice before the same store has been robbed. The boy says he was put up to the theft by two boys named Sullivan and Brady. He says the watch has been pawned for 50 cents, of which he got 25.

ROYAL VISITS TO CANADA

Great Preparations to Welcome the Duke of Cornwall.

HIS FATHER'S TOUR IN 1860

The Then Prince of Wales Went Cheerfully Through a Most Exhausting Programme.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 25.—The forthcoming visit to Canada of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York occupies a larger share of public attention throughout the Dominion at present than any other matter. Every place at which their Royal Highnesses will stop is preparing to welcome them, and money is being lavished on decorations. Fêtes are being prepared, and the Duke will be unable to escape at least one address, to which he must reply, in every place. However, he will know the worst in this respect when he lands in Canada, for the programme for each place has been submitted to and approved by the Governor General.

One cannot help thinking that the Duke will regret the days when as a middy he was permitted to enjoy holiday jaunts through Canada without fuss and feathers. He may have the consolation, however, of knowing that his father passed through a severer ordeal when he visited Canada in 1860. Even as it is, he may wish for his father's physical stamina, which enabled him to dance with twenty-two partners and keep it up till 4:30 o'clock in the morning.

Reminiscences of the royal pilgrimage to Canada in 1860 are opportune in connection with the forthcoming tour, and many are the tales told of that occasion by gray-haired men and women.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S LANDING.

The Prince of Wales came to Canada in her Majesty's ship Hero, which, after a short visit to Newfoundland, anchored in Sydney Harbor on July 28, 1860. What a difference the King would find were he to land in Sydney to-day! The next day, on his landing to review the militia, an interesting episode took place. The boats containing the royal party were run up on the beach, and, as the Prince was about to step ashore, an old Irishwoman, Mrs. McGowan, ran up, and taking off her shawl spread it before the Prince, saying: "God bless your Royal Highness, it is not fit that you should step on the ground; step on that, and God bless your gracious mother, our beloved Queen." The Prince was somewhat taken aback, but graciously acknowledged the old lady's courtesy.

After the review the Prince was driven to North Sydney, and the coachman, Sylvester Egan, who is still alive and hearty, is prouder of this than any other event in his life. On the way the Prince inspected with interest an Indian encampment, where a squaw presented to him a handsome pair of beaded moccasins for "our white mother beyond the seas." The Prince liberally crossed her palm, and the old squaw, who bears the name of Mary Ann Gould, and is still living, although she has been blind for years, is willing, on the slightest provocation, to grow garrulous over her meeting with the Prince.

Following this came visits to Halifax, St. John, and Fredericton, N. B., at all of which places great festivities took place, into which Albert Edward entered with zest. In the first speech which he delivered at Halifax he referred to the sympathy which he felt for the pride his hearers manifested in the laurels won by Nova Scotia's sons and the affection with which they honored the memory of those who had fallen in the service of his country and theirs.

This was called forth by the fact that Nova Scotia, and Canada also, had sent troops to take part in the Crimean war, and it is a coincidence that the Duke of Cornwall's chief duty in Canada will be to present medals to those Canadians who distinguished themselves in the service of the empire in South Africa and to unveil memorials to those who fell.

After a visit to Prince Edward Island the fleet proceeded to Gaspé Basin, where it was met by the Governor of Lower Canada, (now Quebec Province,) the British Minister to Washington, and the members of the Canadian Government. The party sailed up the gulf and ascended the Saguenay, where the Prince caught a salmon. A writer of that time gives a description of the scenery which is as apposite to-day as it was then:

"As you approach the mouth of the Saguenay the settlements commence, and you have the first incomparable street, which extends over 300 miles along both banks of the St. Lawrence, for, with hardly a perceptible break from Rivière du Loup to Montreal, you find two parallel rows of white French-Canadian cottages, each with its narrow strip of farming land extending back for miles to the wilderness in the background, and, as it charms you with its picturesqueness, reminds you that you find an epitome of the old French law regulating the equal subdivision of property among children."

ENTERTAINMENTS IN QUEBEC.

The landing at Quebec took place in a drenching rain, but the Prince received the civic address at the landing and was most enthusiastically welcomed by the thousands who thronged every street as he passed through. Great dissatisfaction was caused by the Prince's being entertained at the Governor General's residence, four miles out of the city, although the citizens had prepared a residence for him and his suite.

In one day the Prince received an address from the houses of Parliament, knighting the two Speakers, and attended a grand levee, a State luncheon, and a citizens' ball at night. His youth and his fondness for dancing stood him in good stead. "Think," says a writer in The Illustrated London News, "of twenty-two lovely partners for one evening! Think of past 4 A. M. as an hour for departure! Every one is charmed with the royal visitor's affability, and hundreds of stories pass from mouth to mouth, the repetition of which would hardly be justifiable in a public journal." From this can be seen how hard and continuously King Edward has worked for his popularity. Among the visits of note in Quebec was one to the Laval University, where the Prince was received by all the Roman Catholic Bishops, and another to the Ursuline nuns, in whose convent Montcalm was buried in a grave dug by a bursting shell.

The Prince arrived in

PLANS FOR FULL OPERATION OF MILLS

Steel Trust Will Make Extra Exertions This Week.

Strikers Said to be Ready to Offer Terms for Settlement—Star Plant to be Kept Up.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 25.—Changes in the strike-ridden mills of the United States Steel Corporation are promised for the present week that will alter the aspect of affairs considerably, if carried out. It was stated on good authority to-day that before the end of the week those of the plants which have been operating on single turns would be run with full force and for the usual three full turns each day.

Men enough have been secured for this purpose, the officials say, in spite of the claims of the strikers that the companies could not get enough men to operate their plants. The managers of the various mills say they will be ready with all the skilled men required to start up the machinery and turn out a heavy tonnage.

The most interesting situation is in the Star Mill of the American Tin Plate Company. This plant was until this Summer considered as doomed. The Tin Plate Company had, it is said, decided to abandon the mill and move the machinery elsewhere. Since the strike has come on them, and it was demonstrated that the operation of the mill with non-union men was possible under the protection of a well-equipped police force, the officials decided to keep this mill, make extensive improvements in its equipment, and make it a permanent fixture of the company.

The most significant feature of this plan has been carried out during the past week. This consists of fitting the mill in the same manner as that of the Monessen plant in Monessen, Penn. The former eight mills have been changed to four double mills. Other improvements have been added that will give the plant a larger capacity, increase its force of men, and make it one of the most modern of all the tin plants of the company.

With the completion of these improvements the company will be prepared to place a sufficient number of men in the plant to work the four double mills three full turns. This is expected to take place during the present week. Before Saturday, according to Superintendent Piper of the Star mills, the plant will be operated to its full extent. Referring to the present condition of the mills, Mr. Piper said:

STRIKERS ARE SURPRISED.

"We received eight skilled men early this morning. Mr. J. R. Phillips of the company accompanied the men to the mill and it was not until after they were comfortably settled for the night that the strikers discovered their presence. These men are of the best in the trade and will enable us to move the plant on a better basis than before."

Outside of the Star plant to-day there was a large number of strikers on picket duty. They were quiet and orderly, but had their eyes and ears open for any signs of new comers The peculiar feature of the strike about the Star plant is the good feeling displayed between the strikers and the manager of the plant. There are no signs of bitterness up to the present time, and when Superintendent Piper left the buildings early this morning he met the strikers and laughed good-naturedly at them. He said to the anxious pickets:

"I had more fun in getting those last men into the plant than at a game of checkers."

When the strikers were told of the claims of the officials of the Star mill they denied that there were as many skilled men at work as was claimed, and said that those who were in the plant were sent there from the Monessen plant, which was being crippled in order to accomplish this work. Strenuous denials were also made regarding alleged desertions from the Amalgamated ranks to fill the positions offered by the corporation, and it was said that it would be impossible to obtain men enough to operate the plant without settling the strike.

In furtherance of the "peace" programme, which is said to have been in the course of preparation for several days, it was given out to-day by one on the inside and one who should know, that the Amalgamated executives have consented to have certain propositions made to the officials of the United States Steel Corporation through members of the Conciliatory Committee of the National Civic Federation, which proposals are expected to bring about a settlement of the great strike.

Those interested in the matter were in waiting all day to-day for word to proceed with the programme as outlined at the conference of the Amalgamated executives and the Conciliatory Committee of the Civic Federation last Friday. The propositions which are to be taken to New York carry certain concessions by the Amalgamated officials, which it is hoped will pave the way for the reopening of direct negotiations between the association and the company.

TERMS KEPT SECRET.

The proposition carries much of the terms which President Shaffer and his advisors stand willing to settle. What these terms are and the mode of their presentation are carefully guarded secrets. There is alone the implication that they contain concessions of such importance that those in interest expect the corporation to drop its adverse attitude and reopen negotiations.

The proposal contains nothing looking to arbitration. This mode of settlement was waived on the advice of the Civic Federation men. While the conferees were discussing peace plans the Amalgamated men were shown the impracticability of sympathetic strikes by the miners and other organized men affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The action of President Shaffer in abrogating the wage contracts with the Federal Steel Company, covering its Western mills and in other instances, was questioned. Messrs. Mitchell, White, and Jenks spoke of the importance of strict observance of wage agreements as contracts by the labor unions. President Shaffer maintained his position to the satisfaction of most of the conferees.

It has been reported that the conferees disapproved the move in abrogating the Federal Steel Company contracts and told President Shaffer so with unmistakable emphasis. Of this, however, Secretary John Williams said to-day that during the conferences he had heard no adverse criticism by the Civic Federation conferees on the attitude of President Shaffer in this matter of contracts.

There was no change in the situation regarding the tube mills to-day. All the mills were quiet and the former employes remained away from the plants. It is understood that the officials of the National Tube Company have practically determined not to start these plants for the present.

Everything at McKeesport is reported quiet. Pickets are around the Demmler Tin Plate Mill in large numbers, but they are orderly, and are determined to be on hand all night as they believe an attempt will be made to start the plant in the morning. While the fires are lighted under the mill apparently in readiness for a start, it was impossible to get any of the officials to name the exact time when the attempt will be made.

CHICAGO WORKERS DENOUNCED

Assistant Secretary Tighe Berates the Amalgamated Members Who Refused to Break Their Contract.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The only visible result of the mass meeting of trades unionists and sympathizers, held in South Chicago to-day, was the declaration of one skilled steel worker, Robert Collins, that he would not again enter the mill until the strike was settled. The steel workers, whom the meeting was designed to reach, were not present in appreciable numbers.

Assistant Secretary Tighe of the Amalgamated Association was the principal speaker. He denounced the former members of the association in South Chicago "for deserting their union under the guise of living up to a contract." Mr. Tighe contended that the contract of the steel workers had been rendered nugatory by the encroachments of the Steel Trust, and that it was the duty of Chicago steel workers to join their fellow-unionists in the East in a battle where, he said, the very existence of the Amalgamated Association was at stake.

Besides Mr. Tighe, the speakers at the meeting were James Bowman, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor; S. D. Nedrey, organizer of the American Federation of Labor; H. J. Skeffington of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and Mrs. Emma Lamphre of the Retail Clerks' Union.

All were earnest in advocating a strike on the part of the steel workers. About 800 people were present at the meeting, and it is said only eight of these were steel workers.

Contribution for Strikers.

It was reported yesterday by the Brotherhood of Painters that it had voted to give $1,400 to the striking steel workers.

STRIKERS DISOBEY INJUNCTION.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld Refuses to Help Fight Judge Kohlsaat's Order.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Striking machinists at the Allis-Chalmers and the Gates Iron Works continued picketing the plants to-day, despite the temporary injunction issued by Judge Kohlsaat. Pickets abounded at both plants during the day, and it is reported that five imported machinists employed at the Gates works who ventured outside the plant were waylaid and severely beaten by friends of the strikers.

Former Gov. John P. Altgeld has been asked to fight the injunction on the part of the strikers, but, it is said, has refused to take charge of the case, except in an advisory capacity.

CANE GAME MAN ARRESTED.

Gerry Society Agents Charge Him with Endangering Boys' Morals.

Edward Amos, twenty-seven years old, of 430 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was locked up in the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station last night charged by agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children with running a game of chance and violating Section 289 of the Penal Code.

According to Agents Fogarty, O'Connell, and Bohn Amos ran a "cane rack" at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street yesterday. He had a number of canes on which were tacked one and two dollar bills. Patrons of the rack threw rings at the canes, but, according to the agents, no one ever won, for the rings were several sizes smaller than the heads of the canes.

Edward Dillon, a fifteen-year-old boy of 312 West Forty-second Street, and Charles Connors, twelve years old, of 1,495 Amsterdam Avenue were two of the boys who threw rings at the canes. The Dillon boy is a messenger employed by William A. Brady, theatrical manager. The charge against Amos is that of running a game of chance and "endangering the morals of Edward Dillon and Charles Connors." When Agent Fogarty told Amos he was under arrest he is said to have replied:

"I'm too busy now. I can't leave my game. You'll have to wait until we close up."

Then Fogarty climbed over the inclosure about the place and said he was not going to wait, whereat Amos grew indignant and declared, Fogarty says, that he had "pull enough to break all the agents of the Gerry Society." He will be arraigned in the Harlem Police Court to-day.

ON THE BERLIN BOERSE.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—Business on the Berlin Boerse continues restricted, but on the whole a confident feeling prevails, owing to the almost complete absence of sellers. The tone of the market last week was firm, and such changes as occurred were for the greater part in favor of holders. At the beginning of the week home Government securities were easy, but they hardened later on a report that the banks would be compelled to invest their reserves in Government bonds.

Much interest was shown in the rumor that the Disconto-Gesellschaft intends to establish a branch in Cologne, and for this purpose will increase its share capital. Coal and iron shares showed improvement on the strength of favorable reports from the Silesian and British iron markets.

The Franko-Turkish crisis caused some weakness in local speculative stocks and banks and mining shares. Americans and Canadians were steady. Both Canadian Pacifics and Northern Pacifics maintained a good tone.

The first petroleum ship direct from Baku has arrived at Dortmund by way of the Eins Canal.

IMPALED ON A HOOK.

Four-Year-Old Boy Fell Out of a Window and Was Caught.

While watching the trains on the elevated road from a window in the second story of the house at 2,133 Third Avenue yesterday afternoon Henry Risman, the four-year-old son of John and Sarah Risman, lost his balance and fell. Underneath the quarters occupied by the Rismans is a butcher shop, and on a meat hook that the proprietor of the establishment had placed on the wall outside his shop the little fellow was caught. His left leg was caught by the hook and he was hanging from it when he was found a few minutes after his fall by Policeman Fay.

Fay sent a call for an ambulance to the Harlem Hospital, to which institution the child was taken. At the hospital it was said that his chances for recovery were excellent, provided blood poisoning did not result from the laceration of his leg by the meat hook.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Generally fair, north to northeast winds.

Showers have continued in the Atlantic Coast States, except in the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States; elsewhere the weather has been generally fair, except in the Upper Mississippi Valley and Central Rocky Mountain regions, where there were light local showers. Temperatures have generally risen, except in New England, and a warm wave covers the Missouri Valley and slope region, with maximum temperatures of 100 degrees or more in Oklahoma, Kansas, and Northwestern Missouri.

West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has continued fair, with slight changes in temperature. The West Indian storm is now apparently central near the Windward Passage, but is still without any decided increase in intensity.

There will be showers to-day in the South Atlantic States, the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and the Central Rocky Mountain region, and showers Tuesday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, the lower lake and eastern upper lake region, and the extreme Northwest.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be light and variable; on the South Atlantic Coast they will be light easterly; on the Gulf coast light southerly; on the upper lakes light and variable, and on the lower lakes light and mostly easterly.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light variable winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST.

New England, generally fair to-day and Tuesday; variable winds.

The District of Columbia, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, generally fair to-day and Tuesday; light north to northeast winds.

New Jersey and Virginia, generally fair to-day and Tuesday; light variable winds.

North Carolina, partly cloudy to-day and Tuesday, with occasional showers; light easterly winds.

South Carolina, partly cloudy to-day and Tuesday, with occasional showers; light north to east winds.

West Virginia, fair to-day. Tuesday showers; north to east winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, partly cloudy to-day and Tuesday; probably showers and cooler at night or Tuesday; light easterly winds.

Minnesota, fair to-day, warmer in western portion. Tuesday fair in eastern, probably showers and cooler in western portion; variable winds.

North Dakota, fair to-day, warmer in central and eastern portions. Tuesday probably showers and cooler; variable winds.

South Dakota, fair and continued warm to-day. Tuesday probably showers and cooler; variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1900.	1901.	—TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	73	69	71
6 A. M.	72	69	75
9 A. M.	74	71	78
12 M.	85	75	87
3 P. M.	86	77	84
6 P. M.	83	78	81
9 P. M.	81	78	78
12 P. M.	80	77	77

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78½
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1900	79
Corresponding date for last 25 years	70

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.08 inches and at 8 P. M. 30.06 inches. At 8 A. M. there was 74 per cent. of humidity and at 8 P. M. 62 per cent. The maximum temperature was 80 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 62 degrees at 6 A. M.

THE FALLACY OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Dr. Morse Denounces It and Shows on What It Is Based.

Dentist Alleviated with Cocaine the Pain of Mrs. Eddy, Who Declares Pain Does Not Exist.

In his sermon on "Things Which Lie in Wait to Deceive," the Rev. Dr. Frank Rodgers Morse, assistant pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, had some plain things to say about Eddyism and Christian Science last evening. When he had concluded with his sermon proper he made a number of statements about the founder of the Christian Science propaganda, and said that he had in his possession statements of the dentist who had treated Mrs. Eddy's teeth, and who positively declared in them that he had injected cocaine into the cavities of the teeth of the woman who scouts the idea of pain. He made several other statements concerning the private life of the author of "Science and Health and Key to the Scriptures," and in the end asked the question: "Is Mrs. Eddy really Mrs. Eddy, or is her name something else; has she been married again?"

When the service was over a large proportion of the audience took occasion to thank Dr. Morse for his plain statements about the new cult. Several women were very vehement in indorsing what he had said.

Dr. Morse selected as a basis for the sermon Ephesians, iv., 14. He spoke of the courage of Paul in going to the centres of culture—Athens, Corinth, and Ephesus—to preach the God of the Bible.

He spoke also of the danger to those who are new in Christian experience, or who are in the "elementary department in Christ's school," of being carried away by the soft phrases of those who "lie in wait to deceive," and when he took up Christian Science as one of the influences which are liable to deceive, he said:

"Our mistake is when we undervalue the force that is against us. Our enemies are united. There is unanimity among them. False teachers support one another. You will find it to be true all over the world that the bad man supports the bad man.

"Ministers as well as others may forget that evil is one, and that evil gathers itself together in mighty concentration to fight against our religion. We believe right as against forced might is to be crowned in the end.

"At times, however, we seem to be fighting a losing battle. Millions to-day are putting away Christ with silent disdain and are carried about by every wind of doctrine, by the sleight of men, or cunning craftiness.

"That Christian Science has come to be a phenomenon every one is ready to admit; but why it has called to itself so many adherents is a mystery. Lord Lytton says, 'The man who has no faith in religion is often the man who has faith in a nightmare.' It is sadly true that more people are ready to believe in a nightmare than in the reality of truth.

"I do not hesitate to place Christian Science foremost among the things which lie in wait to deceive the people. Like falsehood, it is not scrupulous. It abounds in promises which it never redeems. It has a wide gtae, and a broad road, and those who are on this turnpike are without God and without hope.

"Eddyism or Christian Science has no originality. Its idealism is borrowed. Parmenides, who was a forerunner of the Eleatics, taught that 'all visible things are but an outside show, that there is no reality in phenomena, that the testimony of the senses is a delusion, and that the thought and the object of thought are identical.' Reasoning from these premises the followers of Eddyism argue that disease is simply a delusion, and that we may be saved from that delusion by forming the ideal of perfect health in our minds.

"Its pantheism is borrowed. If you will read Spinoza, you will find that the teachings of this philosopher are used in the book on 'Science and Health' very freely. The gist of this system is that as light and heat are not creations of the sun, but emanations of the sup, so the universe is not a creation of God, but an emanation of Him, and therefore God.

"If you will read Pythagoras you will find that he taught his disciples that God is the universal mind, and that this mind, by virtue of its universal sameness, could be communicated from one object to another, and could be made to create all things by the individual will power of man.

"The universal spirit is the first emanation from the unknown, and is the universal man, as a divine human principle; and my spirit or your spirit is an individualized manifestation of the whole—a sort of a finite limitation of it—never dissociated from it.

"God is Principle—not person, mind not matter. Man is co-eternal and co-existent with God, and they are inseparable in divine science. The mission which our Lord had in coming to our earth was to do away with the error that man had a separate life or soul from God.

"That is what for centuries prophets predicted and psalmists sang. At last Jesus came, and His supreme work was to demonstrate to the world that the soul of man is God; or that our individual self is included in the contents of what Parmenides called the Absolute Being. That is what Christ came into the world to accomplish—nothing more—nothing less.

"This colossal deception which is called Eddyism and which is trying to make the people of America believe that its revelations were inspired by heaven, is only reverberating the fabrications of philosophers who lived five hundred years before Christ, and is palming them off as original. Eddyism is guilty of the crime of juggling with the name of God. It is guilty of blasphemies of the most terrible character."

INJURED BY BOMB EXPLOSION.

One Man Hurt at the Plattdeutsche Fest, but Benjamin Still Lives.

Benjamin Benjamin, the balloonist who fell into a marsh near Hackensack the other day, is beginning to think a "hoodoo" has him. He is the assistant of Leo Stevens, who owns the balloon, but when accidents happen Benjamin is always the victim, rather than his boss. They have been performing at the Plattdeutscher Fest, in Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J. On Saturday night Stevens was to have been shot off in a bomb at Manhattan Beach, but the rain prevented. Yesterday he had the bomb apparatus shipped to the Schuetzen Park, so that it could be packed with the rest of his belongings after last night's ascension, to be shipped to Buffalo, where the act is to be done at the Pan-American.

The bombs are made of papier maché, aluminium, and other light material, and contain just enough explosive to rip the outside covering apart and release the man inside, who drops by means of a parachute. When Stevens ascended from the park, at 10 o'clock last night, he had his apparatus, with a lot of the explosive, in the old shooting gallery, which he had been using as a storehouse. He left it in charge of Benjamin and Fred Deale of 326 West Seventy-sixth Street. With them were George Harrison and Frank Dooley.

It is said that Deale lit a cigarette and threw the match aside. Anyway, for some cause, the explosive went off. The flash burned Deale quite badly. Harrison and Dooley were hit by pieces of the broken box, and Benjamin was slightly hurt in a similar manner. The explosion also damaged some of the apparatus. Deale was removed to the North Hudson Hospital, where he will be kept probably for several days.

Those in the park made a rush for the scene, and the police had a difficult task handling the crowds. The crush was almost as bad as a panic. With 20,000 persons trying to get to a space only a few feet square, those on the outside pushed those in the centre together, and the injured man was almost trampled upon. Twelve policemen tried to hold the crowd in check, and only by forming a bridge over Deale did they prevent him from being crushed. In the excitement clothing was torn and women fainted, blows were struck, and for a time there was a regular turmoil.

Cardinal Gibbons in Brooklyn.

Cardinal Gibbons spent a quiet day yesterday at the Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, residence of his personal friend Major John D. Keiley, celebrating mass in the private chapel of the Keileys in the morning, assisted by his Secretary, the Rev. Father Fletcher. He went for a short drive through Prospect Park in the afternoon. Later he received several visits from the local laity and clergy, and then retired early. He will leave at 10 o'clock this morning for Baltimore.

HOLLOW VICTORY FOR FRANCE.

Belief in London that She Really Wanted Turkey to Purchase the Quays from the French Company.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Although the French papers hail the fact that Turkey has yielded as a great triumph for France—more especially as it was largely believed that the Sultan's obduracy was due to the supposed friendship between Germany and Turkey—it is felt in London, despite considerable satisfaction over the outcome, that there is a grave doubt as to whether France has achieved more than a paper victory.

The British theory is that M. Constans really wished to force Turkey to purchase the quays, which are notoriously unremunerative. The Sultan has avoided this, thus securing the practical results, while leaving to M. Constans the empty congratulations.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 25.—M. Constans, the French Ambassador, sent a note to the Porte last Thursday to the effect that he would leave Constantinople on Aug. 26 unless the French claims were settled.

Thereupon Tewfik Pasha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, called at the French Embassy and informed M. Constans that the Porte had abandoned the idea of purchasing the quays, first, because convinced that the purchase would be a bad speculation for Turkey, and, second, on account of the financial difficulty involved, as the Ottoman Government had no hope that the Paris market would take up a loan to cover the purchase.

M. Constans then gave the Ottoman Government until to-morrow to issue an irade granting to the Quays Company full rights and indemnity for the two years during which the company has been deprived of these rights.

PROCLAMATION BY DE LA REY.

Warns the Burghers Against Kitchener's Manifesto—British Prisoners May Be Kept as Hostages.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated at Pretoria yesterday:

"De la Rey has issued a counter-proclamation warning all Boers against my latest proclamation and declaring that they will continue the struggle."

It is asserted in Brussels that Commandant Gen. Botha has ordered the Boer commanders in future to retain all captured British as hostages in case Lord Kitchener carries out the threats of his proclamation.

HOLBEIN'S SWIMMING FEAT.

Although He Failed to Reach Dover, He Established a Record—Will Try to Swim the Channel Again.

DOVER, England, Aug. 25.—Mr. Holbein, who yesterday, the anniversary of Capt. Webb's swim from Dover to Calais, started from Cape Gris-Nez, between Boulogne and Calais, in an attempt to swim to Dover, narrowly escaped drowning. He covered the course to a point within six miles of Dover, and then collapsed, after having been in the water twelve hours and forty-six minutes.

The tug which accompanied him took him from the water and brought him to Dover at 5 o'clock this morning. He was carried to a hotel in a semi-conscious state, and subsequently, on the advice of his medical attendants, was removed to a hospital, where he lay for some time in a serious condition. It was found that his eyesight had been badly affected by the salt water.

To-night, however, Mr. Holbein had recovered, and he announced his intention to renew the attempt.

His exploit was very remarkable, considering the roughness of the sea, and has established a record.

Holbein wore a white cap that covered his head and partially protected his face, and also a mask from brow to nose in order to protect his eyes. He found it impossible to take solid food without swallowing sea water, and he therefore subsisted mainly on raw eggs, as he was able to suck these while lying on his back. He also took hot milk from a feeding bottle.

The sea was so heavy that Holbein's attendants became seasick.

Holbein swam with a powerful stroke, alternately on his back and on his breast, making a good pace. The first six miles from Cape Gris-Nez were covered in two hours and twenty-five minutes. At sundown the swimmer found great difficulty in keeping a straight course. Much of the time he swam with his eyes closed, owing to the irritating effects of the salt water.

Sir Frederick A. Robinson Drowned.

TORONTO, Aug. 25.—Sir Frederick Arnold Robinson, Bart., Clerk of the Surrogate Court, was drowned to-day in Fairy Lake, near Huntsville, where he was spending the Summer. The body was found in three inches of water. Sir Frederick was subject to fits, and it is supposed that he fell into the water from a boathouse. The body was brought here by Lady Robinson to-night. Sir Frederick was the third Baronet He was born in 1855, and succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1894. The title goes to his cousin, John B. Robinson

Shipment of Gold Ore from Chile.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 25.—Notice has been received at the local office of the American Smelting and Refining Company of a shipment of gold from Chile. It is the first shipment of South American ore to the smelting company's plants, and is in the nature of an experiment. The ore is said to be very rich, and if its treatment proves successful the shipment will be followed by others on a large scale. The cargo is now on the way to Omaha from Perth Amboy, N. J., the port of entry.

PRINCE CHUN AT BASEL.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—Prince Chun, brother of the Emperor of China, and the members of the Chinese mission now on the way to Berlin to apologize for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, German Minister at Peking, has arrived at Basel, Switzerland.

Prince Chun, who is ill, will remain there for a few days.

The Joint High Commission.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Daily Chronicle believes that Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal will be appointed successor to the late Lord Herschell as head of the delegation representing British interests in the Joint High Commission.

CAN'T FIND GRAVES OF SOLDIERS

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 25.—Chaplain W. H. Dodd of Post No. 12, G. A. R., of Orange has issued a statement in which he says that the number of headstones for soldiers' graves furnished by the Government are now in possession of his post. The organization does not know where the bodies of the men for whom these stones are intended are interred. The stones which the Orange post cannot place bear these names:

Sebastian Anglehart, Co. C, 2d N. J. V.
F. V. Brannagan, Co. B, 8th N. J. V.
John Balen, U. S. Navy.
R. E. Bartow, Co. A, 1st N. J. V.
Peter Brogar, Co. F, 29th Conn. Infantry.
Corp. Cavanagh, Co. C, 2d N. J. V.
Charles Cane, Co. G, 10th N. J. V.
Thomas Coogan, Co. C, 39th N. J. V.
C. E. Dunn, Co. C, 21st N. J. V.
James Donnelly, Co. B, 1st N. J. Artillery.
Owen Dougherty, Co. C, 30th N. J. V.
Patrick Farrell, Co. K, 22d N. Y. Cavalry.
Michael Fitzgerald, Co. D, 69th N. Y. Infantry.
Patrick Foley, Co. F, 4th N. Y. H. Artillery.
John Gilligly, Co. B, 1st N. J. L. Artillery.
T. J. Hanley, Co. D, 33d N. J. V.
John Hagen, Co. C, 25th Penn. Infantry.
Peter Henderson, Co. H, 47th N. Y. Infantry.
Clemmens Hoffmann, Co. E, 103d N. Y. Infantry.
W. M. Kirshman, Co. D, 1st N. Y. Artillery.
Frank Lunert, Co. E, 29th N. J. V.
James McLaughlin, Co. A, 33d N. J. V.
James Matthews, Co. I, 39th N. J. V.
C. C. Martin, Co. C, 33d N. J. V.
James McGuire, U. S. Navy.
Col. G. H. McNally, 3d U. S. V. Infantry.
T. J. McDermott, Co. D, 1st N. J. V., (Spanish war.)
Corp. Patrick Murray, Co. M, 2d N. J. Cavalry.
Patrick Nugent, Co. C, 14th N. Y. Cavalry.
Albert Ose, Co. D, 11th N. J. V.
Thomas O'Conners, Co. F, 8th N. J. V.
Michael Ryan, Co. A, 71st N. Y. Infantry.
William Ryan, Co. F, 37th N. Y. Infantry.
Sergt. Conrad Schroeder, Co. H, 5th U. S. Artillery.
Jens Sarsfield, U. S. Navy.
Jacob Schmidt, 32d N. Y. Battery.
Daniel Stockman, Co. C, 5th U. S. Infantry.
Sergt. F. J. Sturn, Co. B, 3d N. J. V.
Joseph Torney, Co. D, 8th N. J. V.
Peter Ubhaus, 9th N. Y. Infantry.
Corp. Peter Wynn, Co. C, 5th N. J. V.
Thomas Conners, U. S. Navy.
Aaron Wheeler, U. S. Marine Corps.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:30 A. M.—1,550 First Avenue; William Finegold; damage, $30.

3:30 A. M.—61 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Carl Hyman; damage, $150.

4 P. M.—806 First Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

6 P. M.—9 Duane Street; John Shea; no damage.

THE STROLLERS
TRADE MARK

A PERFECT SHOE FOR MEN.

$3.00 Per Pair.

Until the advent of this shoe there never has been a thoroughly satisfactory shoe for men sold under $5.00. The Strollers will meet this popular demand—a perfect shoe for men at $3.00. In its fine quality of leather, correct styles and perfect workmanship, it is equal to the best $5.00 shoes ever made. It gives such absolute satisfaction that each sale makes a lasting customer—adds new laurels to the fine reputation it already has. Its moderate price puts it within the reach of all men.

Made in Black Vici Kid, Black Wax Calf, Patent Leather, Corona Patent Kid, Russia Calf, Velour Calf, Patent Colt Skin, Enamelled Leather and Cordovan; all styles and shapes; all sizes; all widths. Every shoe hand-sewed. Every shoe guaranteed.

Sold exclusively by

Brill Brothers

Four Convenient Stores.

279 Broadway, 211 and 219 Sixth Ave.,
47 Cortlandt St., 125th St., Corner 3d Ave.

SALOON KEEPER NOT WANTED AS LABOR LEADER

Objection to President Murphy in the Federated Union.

Threats to Smash All Non-Union Made Cash Registers in New York on a Date Kept Secret.

The Central Federated Union was very indignant yesterday over the fact that Martin F. Murphy, President of the Workingmen's State Federation, is a Buffalo saloon keeper. The Workingmen's State Federation is a body which convenes in Albany every year and makes arrangements to watch the attitude of the Senators and Assemblymen on labor measures. It issues a report at the end of every session, to be used as a campaign document when any of the legislators are running for re-election.

It was the reading of a call for the annual convention of the Workingmen's State Federation, which begins in Syracuse on Sept. 17, that called forth the outburst against the saloon keeper. The call was signed by Martin F. Murphy as President of the Workingmen's State Federation.

"President Murphy is a saloon keeper in Buffalo," said Morris Brown, delegate of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144. "It is a shame that we should be represented by a saloon keeper, and a disgrace to organized labor. I have nothing against Mr. Murphy personally, but if a man who serves behind the bar represents us at the Legislature, what can people think of us?"

Brown then proposed that the delegate of the Central Federated Union to the Workingmen's State Federation, who is John J. Pallas of the Pattern Makers' Union should be instructed to vote against any future candidacy of Murphy.

Delegate Campbell remarked that a saloon keeper was not a workman, and therefore not eligible to represent a body of workingmen. Murphy went before the Legislative committee as a representative of the Iron Molders' Union of Buffalo, he said, but a saloon keeper, even if he had been an iron molder, was not a fair representative of labor.

"I don't see," said Eugene A. Johnson, delegate of the Manhattan Musical Union, "why a saloon keeper is not necessarily as good as another man."

"This man," continued Johnson, "keeps union beer, and that is a good point in his favor."

Another delegate said: "Murphy is credited with having union bartenders, and selling union cigars and pretzels."

This did not satisfy Brown, who insisted that it was disgraceful to be represented by a saloon keeper.

"It is time this discussion should stop," said Delegate O'Brien of the Granite Cutters' Union. "If we're going to discuss the man let it be in executive session."

The Chairman sided with O'Brien and the discussion was stopped. Brown then renewed his motion that the delegate to the convention of the central body be instructed to vote against any future candidacy of Murphy and it was carried.

Delegate Weinseimer of the Amalgamated Association of Plumbers and Gasfitters complained that when he went as a delegate to a convention of the National Association of Plumbers in Buffalo recently he was refused admission. It appeared that there had been some differences between his union and another union represented in the National body. A resolution was passed condemning the National association.

Then the delegate of the bartenders got up, and said he had a secret to tell the meeting.

"It is this," he continued. "The bartenders object to the cash registers because the Dayton Cash Register Company which supplies them is non-union. The company locked out its union men. We'll aid them. On a certain day it will be found that 10,000 cash registers throughout the Greater New York will not work. Then machinists will be sent for to fix them, but they will get a tip from the union bartenders and say that they cannot be repaired."

This secret proved too much for the meeting, which adjourned in a hurry.

"NO ENGLISH CROKERISM."

Device of Greater New York Democracy in the Twentieth District.

The adherents of the Greater New York Democracy, who have opened headquarters for the Twentieth Assembly District at 477 Third Avenue, have added to the name of the party, and to its purposes, a line which attracts considerable attention. It is:

"No English Crokerism Wanted."

The line acts as a magnet to passing voters, it is declared. The district is Croker's old district—the one from which he launched out into the broader political arena. The men who are leading the anti-Tammany forces say they hope to be a thorn in his side during the ensuing campaign.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND.—Baron and Baroness Stoltzenberg, Berlin.

GRAND.—Capt. C. C. Jamison, United States Army; Col. George A. B. Hays, Governor's Staff, Louisiana; Col. Arsene Ferrilliat, Governor's Staff, Louisiana.

MANHATTAN.—Dr. L. H. Watson, Chicago; Capt. Edward C. Lucas, United States Army.

HOFFMAN.—Major D. S. Dorn, San Francisco. NETHERLAND.—Senator W. A. Clark, Montana.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Baer; ladies', misses, and infants' wear; 397 Broadway.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; Miss H. Wood, millinery and trimmed hats; 55 Franklin Street.

Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; J. O. McClintock, cloaks and suits, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss R. Merebaum, jewelry and leather goods; Miss Cohen, 450 Broome Street; Holland House.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; Miss E. Hammer, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss F. Price, ladies' wear; Miss B. Moore, ladies' wear, 402 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Sisson, B. F., & Co., Oneonta, N. Y.; B. F. Sisson, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. M. Morrisey, millinery; Miss S. Falk, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; I. Rosenhal, millinery, 621 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; H. M. Anning, dry goods, 115 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Gordon & Ferguson, St. Paul, Minn.; C. L. Klockholm, hats and wraps; Hotel Manhattan.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Horst, carpets, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Sessions, F. W., Utica, N. Y., millinery; Mrs. M. Sinnemon, millinery; Miss Dogwell, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Fuess, Espenhain & Fisher, Belleville, Ill.; J. Fuess, dry goods; Holland House.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; J. C. Mizer, jewelry, trimmings, and leather goods, 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Chastin, white goods, ribbons, corsets, and linens, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Muss.; W. H. MacInnes, dry goods and notions; Hotel Normandie.

Mann & Waldman, Albany, N. Y.; L. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Morris, millinery, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. S. Sonneborn, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, shoes; Hotel Albert.

Goldbarth & Strauss, Charleston, West Va.; M. Goldbarth, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. Gilliland, cloaks, suits, and muslin underwear, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Burnham, Hanna & Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Thomas, manufacturing department; R. B. Powell, piece goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Heenan, D., & Co., Streator, Ill.; J. A. Finlen, domestics, dress goods, and linens; Herald Square Hotel.

Lorch, G. E., & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Lorch, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Rosenbaum Brothers, Uniontown Penn.; S. J. Rosenbaum, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Nachman & Meertlef, Montgomery, Ala.; J. Nachman, notions, cloaks, and upholstery goods; 320 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Elliott, W. H., Detroit, Mich.; G. Foex, notions, gloves, laces, and ribbons; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Mitchell, Harris, & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. D. Mitchell, millinery; Miss Dondero, millinery; 622 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Wightman, D. A., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery; Miss Fox, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. McLean, laces and embroideries; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; C. A. Newcomb, Jr., linens and domestics; G. T.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock, Noon.

The Wanamaker Store

Last Week of this Remarkable August TRADE SALE of FURNITURE

THERE are only five and a half selling days remaining for this August Sale—on the calendar. Of opportunities to supply your wishes in some particular sort of furniture, there may be three days, two days, one day; for many lines are closing out every day now. Supplies that seemed to be endless, earlier in the sale, are showing their limitations.

Those housekeepers who get back to the city in time to make selections today, will be fortunate. Those who come next week will probably have to select from very limited lots, or choose among the regular stock.

There are very urgent reasons why thrifty folks should get here today.

The display is still remarkably broad. Large groups of furniture have just been brought in from our warerooms. Parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture is here in most satisfying variety, *NOW—but there is precious little reserve back of it. The greatest opportunity of the year will soon be gone.*

The finest lot of Furniture ever brought together to be sold under-price, will soon be distributed. Each purchaser knows that what he or she buys in this Wanamaker Sale is of absolutely high character in both design and construction. It will appeal to the good taste of themselves and their friends. They will not grow tired of it; and so well is the furniture made, that it will last, with fair usage, for a generation.

The price-news that follows, hints of the breadth of the selection still here. But today's prices are not promises for tomorrow—for more people are home now, and the quantities are growing very short. Read on:

Men's CLOTHING at Small Cost

This is an offering of summer Clothes, that will be a happy chance for men with vacations in view.

First, a collection of Coats and Trousers, made of fine imported worsteds in white ground with neat hair-line stripes; and other cream flannel coats and trousers. Former prices were $15 to $20. Today all are marked at

Ten Dollars

Also two groups of Red Golf Coats—

The $5 and $6 kinds at $3.50. The $7 and $8.50 kinds at $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Fall Suits Made to Order

This is the best possible time to order your Fall clothing—in two ways.

First, because the suit or top coat will be ready when you want it.

Second, because tailors are not busy yet, and your work will not be rushed. The work will be done most carefully, and you will be better satisfied.

The new fabrics are ready—the new styles are fixed. Why not?

Prices—Sack Coat Suits, $20, $25 to $35.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' SUITS Much Under-price

Very fine Three-piece Suits for boys of 8 to 16 years; for dress or school wear; at a low price. Coat, vest and knee trousers, of blue or fancy cheviots. Some of the vests are double-breasted. Prices were $6 to $9. Today choose for

Five Dollars a Suit

Also a lot of Vestee Suits, in sizes only for the little fellows of 3 and 4 years; materials of blue serges and cheviots, neatly trimmed. Values $6 to $8.50. Now at $3 a suit.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The New DRESSES

Day after day our costume section is visited by hundreds of enthusiastic women, who are delighted with the display of dresses and wraps.

They tell us that there is nothing to be seen elsewhere yet. That is not surprising, for these are advance showings—made up especially to give our public early information, as well as opportunity for possession for early wear at the mountains or elsewhere.

The collection includes very wide variety of costumes, tailor-made suits, walking suits and skirts, separate dress skirts, and three-quarter and full-length coats.

These hints of price-ranges:

The Tailor Suits are of velvet, corduroy, hopsacking, cheviot, Venetian cloth, pebble cheviot and other tailoring materials, with pin stripe. Prices, $20 to $127.

The Walking Suits are of cheviots, Scotch heather mixtures and striped tailor materials. Prices, $20 to $36.

Walking Skirts of plain and double-faced cheviot and corduroy. Prices, $5 to $15.

Dress Skirts of cheviot, serge, hopsacking and Venetian cloth, $4.50 to $75; of taffeta silk, at $12.50 to $34; of velvet, at $14 to $67.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

SILK REMNANTS At Low Prices

Dressmaking plans for Fall gowns will soon be occupying the head of every woman. There's a good deal of planning, too, just how to get the best results with the least expenditure of money.

That is where this rich gathering of Silk Remnants plays an important part. We have accumulated about a thousand silk ends—so many that they fill two counters in the Rotunda, and each remnant bears a new price that is a quarter to a half below its worth.

Every sort of silk is among the collection, for every purpose for which you would be apt to use silk. Crepe de Chine in many colors, in lengths up to 10 yards; Foulards in great variety, from pieces suitable for trimmings up to dress lengths. Then there are taffetas, satins, Japanese and fancy silks in black and colors. Whether for trimmings, waists or dresses, these silks will go a long way towards solving many a Fall dressmaking problem.

Rotunda.

Two Fine Offerings of Black DRESS GOODS

First is a lot of *Black Brocade Prunella Cloths*, made in Bradford, England, where they know best how to make this character of goods. There are a dozen attractive designs in small and scroll figures. They were imported to sell at 85c. Our price now is

50c a yard

They are 43 inches wide.

The other fabric is *Black Mohair-figured Matelasse*—bright, lustrous figures of mohair on repp-like corded grounds, in fifteen choice designs, dots, ovals, and scroll figures. They will make up stylishly for Fall gowns. They are excellent dollar quality at

75c a yard

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

"Princess May" Suede GLOVES

Ideal for early Fall wear. Made of a fine, light quality of genuine kid, like all the other varieties of our notable "Princess May" gloves—the best gloves you can buy for one dollar. Three-clasp, in tan, mode, beaver, gray and black. Stylish women will appreciate the excellent value offered in these gloves. $1.

There are still some left of the suede lisle gloves, in modes, tans and white; worth up to 50c a pair, at 20c.

Tenth street.

Parlor Furniture

An unequaled assortment is still here in the August Sale. From the lowest price to the highest the value is the same, and the choicest productions of the leading manufacturers can be had. We describe a few pieces:

Parlor Suites—

$20, from $30—Mahogany finished parlor suite of three pieces, sofa, arm and wall chair; panel backs in mahogany veneer; full spring seats; tapestry cover; well made and finished.

$45, from $60—Mahogany finished parlor suite of three pieces; nicely carved frames, highly polished; full spring seats, damask cover.

$55, from $75—Mahogany finished parlor suite of five pieces; nicely carved frames; mahogany veneered panels; full spring seats, upholstered backs, tufted; tapestry cover.

$60, from $90—Mahogany finished parlor suite of five pieces, sofa, two arm and two wall chairs; upholstered backs, tufted; full spring seats, puffed edges, damask cover.

$75, from $110—Five-piece parlor suite; mahogany finished frames; carved backs, with top panel of mahogany in fine marquetry work; upholstered backs, full spring seats; tapestry cover.

Some of the other Parlor Suites are priced as follows:

$40, from $60—Three pieces, imitation mahogany; tapestry cover.
$50, from $75—Five pieces, imitation mahogany, with inlaid panels; tapestry cover.
$55, from $85—Three pieces, imitation mahogany; tapestry cover.
$65, from $100—Three pieces, mahogany; tapestry cover.
$70, from $115—Two pieces, mahogany; embossed velour.
$80, from $120—Three pieces, mahogany; tapestry cover.
$90, from $140—Four pieces, inlaid; tapestry cover.
$92.50, from $155—Three pieces, mahogany; damask cover.
$95, from $140—Three pieces, mahogany; tapestry cover.
$100, from $150—Three pieces, mahogany; damask cover.
$120, from $160—Three pieces, mahogany; embossed velour.
$125, from $175—Three pieces, mahogany; silk cover.
$135, from $180—Three pieces, mahogany; tapestry cover.
$150, from $200—Three pieces, mahogany; silk cover.
$150, from $240—Three pieces, mahogany; tapestry cover.

Odd Sofas—

$20, from $30—Imitation mahogany; carved frames; damask cover.
$32.50, from $50—Mahogany inlaid; embossed velour.
$37.50, from $60—Mahogany finished; carved; tapestry cover.
$38, from $60—Mahogany; carved; embossed velour.
$40, from $60—Mahogany finished; embossed velour.
$42.50, from $65—Mahogany inlaid; embossed velour.
$45, from $60—Mahogany; Colonial pattern.
$55, from $80—Mahogany inlaid; embossed velour.

Davenports—

$60, from $90—Golden oak; embossed velour cover.
$75, from $110—Mahogany; moquette cover.
$80, from $125—Mahogany; moquette cover.
$100, from $120—Overstuffed frame; red plush cover.
$120, from $150—Overstuffed in green linen velour.

Dining-Room Furniture

A splendid assortment of dining-room furniture in sideboards, china closets, extension tables, chairs, etc. Splendid values at August Sale prices throughout the line.

Sideboards—

$18, from $25—Quartered golden oak, swell top base, 45x20 in.; three drawers; double cupboard; cabinet top with three shelves; bevel plate mirror, 28x16 in.; well constructed and highly polished.

$30, from $40—Quartered golden oak, swell top base, 48x24 in.; two small drawers; linen drawer; two closets; carved canopy top supported by heavy fluted columns; two shelves; pattern plate mirror, 30x24 in.; highly polished.

$45, from $65—Mahogany in Colonial design; 48x23-inch top; shaped front base; three drawers and double closet; ornamental top with two shelves; pattern plate mirror, 40x16 in.; highly polished and of fine construction.

$70, from $100—Mahogany in Colonial design; 60x23-inch top; two small and one large drawers; three closets; plain Colonial top and one long shelf; French plate mirror, 50x14 in.; claw feet; highly polished.

Some of the other Sideboards here today are priced as follows:

$30, from $45—Mahogany
$40, from $65—Mahogany
$48, from $62—Mahogany
$50, from $75—Golden oak
$55, from $85—Mahogany
$60, from $90—Golden oak
$65, from $95—Mahogany
$65, from $100—Golden oak
$70, from $110—Golden oak
$75, from $125—Mahogany
$100, from $150—Golden oak
$110, from $165—Mahogany
$150, from $195—Golden oak
$165, from $225—Mahogany
$250, from $300—Golden oak

China Closets—

$22, from $30—Quartered golden oak, 62 in. high, 38 in. wide; 4 adjustable shelves; mirror back of top shelf; bent glass ends; glass door; highly polished.

$30, from $40—Quartered golden oak, 70 in. high, 41 in. wide; 3 wood shelves; glass shelf; mirror back of 2 top shelves; bent glass ends; glass door; carved top; highly polished.

Some of the other China Closets are as follows:

$22, from $30—Imitation mahogany
$27, from $35—Imitation mahogany
$30, from $40—Golden oak
$40, from $55—Mahogany
$45, from $60—Mahogany
$50, from $70—Golden oak
$50, from $70—Flemish oak

Extension Tables—

$18, from $25—Mahogany, 6 feet when extended; round top.
$25, from $40—Mahogany, 8 feet when extended; square top.
$28, from $40—Mahogany, 8 feet when extended; square top.
$30, from $45—Golden oak, 8 feet when extended; round top.
$40, from $67—Golden oak; 10 feet when extended; square top.
$42, from $60—Mahogany, 8 feet when extended; round top.
$50, from $65—Golden oak, 10 feet when extended; round top.
$50, from $80—Mahogany, 10 feet when extended; square top.

Buffets—

$18, from $25—Golden oak; top 40x17 in.; rope moulding edge around top; long drawer and one long shelf; French legs with claw feet; highly polished.
$24, from $40—Mahogany; shaped top 42x18 in.; carved back; three drawers and one long shelf; shaped legs; highly polished.

Some other Buffets are priced today:

$12, from $16—Golden oak
$15, from $23—Golden oak
$14, from $18—Golden oak
$18, from $28—Mahogany
$19, from $30—Golden oak
$21, from $33—Golden oak
$22, from $30—Mahogany
$24, from $35—Mahogany
$27, from $44—Golden oak
$28, from $40—Mahogany
$45, from $75—English oak

Bedroom Furniture

Chiffonniers—

A hundred styles to select from in all the popular woods. We tell of some of the medium and some of the higher priced ones.

$18.50, from $25—Mahogany
$20, from $30—Golden oak
$20, from $40—Bird's-eye maple
$22, from $32—Mahogany
$26, from $40—Golden oak
$28, from $35—Curly birch
$30, from $40—Mahogany
$33, from $48—Mahogany
$35, from $55—Curly birch
$40, from $60—Mahogany
$50, from $64—Mahogany
$75, from $115—Mahogany
$90, from $110—Mahogany

Bureaus—

A fine assortment, with many of them to match chiffonniers.

$15, from $20—Golden oak
$18.50, from $25—Mahogany
$23, from $36—Golden oak
$25, from $33—Bird's-eye maple
$30, from $45—Mahogany
$35, from $50—Mahogany
$40, from $50—Golden oak
$40, from $55—Bird's-eye maple
$46, from $65—Golden oak
$50, from $75—Mahogany
$52, from $75—Golden oak
$65, from $110—Bird's-eye maple

Toilet Tables—

Very pretty styles and desirable sizes. A necessary piece for the dressing-room.

$11, from $15—Golden oak.
$12, from $16—Curly birch
$14, from $20—Mahogany
$19, from $27—Mahogany
$20, from $28—Bird's-eye maple
$25, from $33—Bird's-eye maple
$30, from $38—Mahogany
$38, from $60—Golden oak
$45, from $60—Mahogany
$50, from $75—Mahogany
$60, from $87—Mahogany

Bookcases—

Every size, style and quality worthy of showing are represented in this stock. We tell of a few:

$10, from $15—Golden oak bookcases; 50 in. high, 28 in. wide; 4 adjustable shelves; moulded edges, top and base; glass door; Flemish finish.
$15, from $20—Imitation mahogany; 50 in. high, 39 in. wide; 2 doors; 4 adjustable shelves; highly polished.
$20, from $30—Mahogany; 52 in. high, 45 in. wide; 2 sliding doors; 4 adjustable shelves; round corners; claw feet; highly polished.
$25, from $38—Golden oak; 60 in. high, 48 in. wide; 2 sliding doors; moulded corners; shaped legs; inside back lined with bird's-eye maple.

Some other bookcases are priced as follows:

$11.50, from $15—Curly birch; one door and compartment.
At $15, from $20—Golden oak; one compartment and door.
$17, from $27—Mahogany; one compartment and two doors.
$19, from $25 Curly birch; one compartment and two doors.
$25, from $38—Mahogany; two compartments and two doors.
$30, from $40—Mahogany; two compartments and two doors.
$32, from $50—Mahogany; three compartments and three doors.
$33, from $45—Golden oak; two compartments and two doors.
$38, from $50—Golden oak; three compartments and three doors.
$50, from $72—Mahogany; two compartments and two doors.

Easy Chairs.

$22, from $30—Mahogany; tapestry cover.
$25, from $50—Oak; tapestry cover.
$28, from $38—Oak; tufted leather cover.
$35, from $47.50—Tufted leather, fringed.
$45, from $65—Mahogany; handsomely carved; leather cover.
$48, from $65—Tufted leather, fringed.
$50, from $75—Mahogany; handsomely carved frame; embossed velour.

Three Exceptional Groups of SHOES Under-Price

Today's particular offerings are Shoes in our regular Shoe Store—shoes made especially for us, excellent in style, and of the highest character of construction.

When offered under-price, as today, they make the very finest kind of bargains. You are sure of the shoes, sure of the values, and sure of a large and positive saving.

The first is a collection of about four hundred pairs of

Men's $3.90 and $5 Shoes at $2.85 a Pair—

They are the wind-up of half a dozen of our regular lines. High and low shoes, the tan shoes mostly low ones; with a size missing here and there—but it's well worth your trouble to look for your size, for they are such fine shoes, and good styles as particular men will appreciate.

Next is a line of

Women's Kidskin Shoes at $2.40 a Pair—

Part of a large lot we had made up under our own supervision and instructions from leather of our own buying. Of patent leather kidskin, in stylish shapes; fairly heavy soles, shapely heels; both high and low shoes, nearly all sizes. They are well worth a dollar more than this price; though they are absolutely new shoes, just lately from the manufacturer.

Then here is an interesting group of

Girls' and Children's Tan Shoes—

For dress or recreation. Made of stout brown kidskin; some welted soles; wide, comfortable toes; all spring heels; worth about a half more. Sizes 5 to 8, 75c; 8½ to 10½, $1; 11 to 2, $1.25; 2½ to 6, $1.50

Main floor.

A Half-Price Sale of HAIR and CLOTH BRUSHES

This is a most unusual offering of Hair, Military and Cloth Brushes at half price and less. They are all perfect brushes, of the first quality, made of selected bristles, with backs finished in a new effect called "Crepe Oak"—a most attractive rough finish.

We took all the manufacturer had; and the new prices represent from a half to a third of the real value of the brushes. Main aisle tables and an elevator counter hold the showing.

Hair and Military Brushes, 25c Each
Cloth Brushes, 40c Each

A Noteworthy Sale of FRAMED PICTURES

There has been an exhaustive rounding-up of small lots, and a merciless pruning of prices, in preparation for this unusually interesting offering of Framed Pictures.

For Fall stocks are crowding in—pictures that are no better in subject or execution than these, but which show slight changes in the style of the frames—for picture frames have their fashions, too.

Hence their equally worthy predecessors—attractive pictures that have dwindled down to one or two of a kind—must make way for them, and so bear new prices that average

A Third, or More, Below Value

Suitable pictures for parlor, hall, library, dining-room or bedroom are here, at prices which put them within the reach of everyone who has even the most modest sort of a home to beautify.

This word of the various groups:

At $2, worth $4.50 and $5—

Game Panels, in oak frames with ornamented corners; some finished in gilt; 12x24 in. and 10x20 in.

Etchings, in attractive landscape subjects; matted in gilt frames; 18x38 in.

$4.75, worth $8.50 and $10—

Etchings and Pastels; all landscape subjects, white mats in fine sweep gilt frames with burnished gold ornaments; 20x30 in.

$5, from $7.50—

Water Colors; landscape scenes in sweep frames; ornaments in burnished gold; some without mats, 12x22 in.; others with white mats, 18x28 in.

$9, from $12.75 and $15—

Photogravures, plain and colored; such subjects as "Haunted Castle," "Consulting the Oracle" and others; two sizes, 26x36 in. and 30x36 in.; white mats and fine gilt frames.

Also a collection of fine water colors by such artists as F. F. English, Van Wedge, W. R. Derrick and others; in handsome gilt and gold frames, at a third less than original prices.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Silver-Plated Tableware Radically Reduced

Sharp reductions in price are the rule on this attractive offering of Quadruple-plated Table Ware—reductions that seem almost too severe a penalty to pay for merely being "odds and ends." But you benefit thereby. It is splendid tableware, in handsome patterns. Prices range as low as half original values. On the Main aisle today. This word of the pieces:

5-piece Tea Sets, $6, were $7.50 to $11.25.
Ice Pitchers, $2.50, were $5.
Water Pitchers, $2, were $3.
Cake Baskets, $2, were $3.
Tureens, $3, were $5.
Butter Dishes, $1, were $1.50.
Chocolate Pots, $1.25, were $1.75.
Fruit Baskets, $2, were $3.25 and $4.
2 and 4 Bottle Casters, $1, were $1.50, $2.
Pickle Casters, $1, were $1.25 to $1.75.
Children's Cups, 25c, were 50c.
Odd Tea and Coffee Pots, $1.50, were $2.25
Odd Sugars and Creams, $1, were $1.50 and $1.75.

Main aisle.

MATTRESSES and PILLOWS

August Sale prices make very considerable savings on these staple things that should command regular prices all year 'round.

We make our own hair mattresses and pillows—everything is fresh and pure and clean, for the August Sale as well as all other times.

At $7.50—Felt Mattress, manufactured expressly for us; made of clean white cotton, and laid in layers; full size; 45 lbs.; blue and white tickings.
At $1.50, worth $2.25—Cotton Pads, blue and white ticking and tufted; 30 in. wide.
At $5, worth $8—Short Hair Mattress, 45 lbs.; full size; 1 or 2 parts.
At $9.75, worth $14—Mixed Hair Mattress, 40 lbs.; full size; 1 or 2 parts.
At $12.50, worth $18—Pure Horse Hair Mattress, 40 lbs.; full size; 1 or 2 parts; made up in blue and white or fancy ticking.
At $1.50, worth $1.80—Prime Geese Feather Pillow, 22x30 in.; 3 lbs.
At $2.25, worth $2.70—Extra Selected Geese Feather Pillow, 22x30 in.; 3 lbs.
At $2.50, worth $3—Prime Geese Feather Bolster, 20x56 in.; 5 lbs.
At $3.75, worth $4.50—Extra Selected Geese Feather Bolster, 20x56 in.; 5 lbs.
At $4.75, worth $5.50—Steel Woven Wire Springs.
At $5, worth $6—Steel Swinger Springs, with rubber bearings for metal beds.
At $5.75, worth $6.75—Woven Wire Springs, with rubber inserted in the ends and rubber bearings for metal beds.
At $8.50, worth $10—Box Springs, upholstered with hair for metal beds; blue and white or fancy ticking.

Fourth floor, Ninth street.

D'RI and I

By IRVING BACHELLER,
Author of Eben Holden

Out Today. By mail, $1.15 **$1**

Book Store, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GOLFERS WILL BE BUSY

Last of the Great Summer Resort Tournaments to be Held.

LIGHT ON CHAMPIONSHIPS

Entries for National Competition Will Show Their Playing Form on Various Courses.

An unusually busy week is in store for golfers, and a host of metropolitan players will be seen in about the last of the big Summer resort tournaments. Newport, Stockbridge, and Ampersand in the Adirondacks, each will claim a share of golfing attention, while the Massachusetts State championship, which will be played on the Wollaston Club links, near Boston, will attract the pick of the golfers from that locality, and will give an excellent opportunity to critics to judge what the New Englanders are likely to do in the approaching National championship. High honors, therefore, are in store for a number of golfers, and the favored victors are likely to be regarded as suitable championship material next month.

The Newport, Stockbridge, and Boston championship tournaments will all begin tomorrow, the latter finishing on Friday, while the other two will be continued throughout the week. Newport is always a popular tournament, and is certain to bring out some strong golfers, including several of the collegians, among whom will be Charles Hitchcock, Jr., Yale, who won the Newport cup last year; Percy R. Pyne, second, of Princeton, A. M. Brown of Harvard, and possibly Halsted Lindsley of Harvard, and the new intercollegiate champion. The opening round to-morrow will be thirty-six holes, medal play, the first sixteen to continue for the President's Cup, presented by Egerton L. Winthrop, and the second set of sixteen to play for the Consolation Cup, presented by the governors of the club. The match play rounds will be eighteen holes, except the finals on Saturday, which will be thirty-six holes. Match play will be abandoned on Friday, and a thirty-six hole handicap will be held for a cup donated by Nathaniel Thayer. The club also offers a gold medal for the lowest thirty-six hole medal play score made during the week.

The Stockbridge tournament will be of the same description, two sets of sixteen qualifying in a thirty-six hole medal play round to-morrow. In past years the annual Lenox tournament has followed early in September, but that event has been put off this season until the end of the month. There will be considerable local interest in the Massachusetts championship, for many of the leading contestants, among them A. G. Lockwood, A. L. Ripley, James G. Thorp, George C. Dutton, Charles B. Cory, J. F. Curtis, A. J. Wellington, Merrill Richards, and G. E. Atherton, are likely to be seen next month in the National championship at Atlantic City. This is the first time that a Massachusetts championship has ever been played, and as the committee has adopted the metropolitan system of limiting entries to those whose club handicap is ten strokes or under, the pick of the Boston golfers will be out. A handsome silver trophy has been offered by Charles B. Cory, who was the real organizer of the event.

The Ampersand tournament will begin on Saturday, and be continued Sept. 2, 3, and 4. Halsted Lindsley of Harvard won the cup last year, and previous victors were Walter J. Travis, and Alfred L. Norris of Dyker Meadow, Brooklyn.

In the purely local world there will be several competitors of interest. Club championships will be started on Saturday at the Seabright, Englewood, and Mahopac golf clubs. J. Prentice Kellogg presents the Seabright championship cup, which is now held by Amos T. Dwight. The Englewood championships will be for both men and women, Sheffield Phelps presenting the men's cup, and Mrs. Herbert Barber that for the women. There will also be several team matches. The programme for the week is:

MONDAY, AUG. 26.
Bayswater — Women's foursome, qualifying round.
Atlantic Highlands—Women's championship, second round.

TUESDAY, AUG. 27.
Newport—Invitation tournament.
Stockbridge—Open tournament.
Mahopac—Women's handicap.
Bayswater—Women's foursome.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28.
Newport—Invitation tournament.
Stockbridge—Open tournament.
Bayswater—Women's foursome, final round.
Atlantic Highlands—Boys' competition.

THURSDAY, AUG. 29.
Newport—Invitation tournament.
Stockbridge—Open tournament.
Apawamis—Women's handicap.
Bayswater—Women's handicap.
Montclair—Women's handicap.
Atlantic Highlands—Women's handicap.

FRIDAY, AUG. 30.
Newport—Invitation tournament.
Stockbridge—Open tournament.

SATURDAY, AUG. 31.
Newport—Invitation tournament, final rounds.
Stockbridge—Open tournament, final rounds.
Ampersand—Open tournament.
Innis Arden—Team match with Hillandale.
Englewood—Fall championships for men and women.
Midland—Team match with Flushing.
Apawamis—Team match with Fairfield.
Bayswater—Men's handicap.
Seabright—Club championship.
Atlantic Highlands—Men's handicap.
Mahopac—Men's championship.
Deal—Club handicap.
Crescent Athletic—Handicap.
Dyker Meadow—Bogey competition.
Marine and Field—Club handicap.

STAR A. C.'S FIELD GAMES.

Relay Team of National A. C. Won the Chief Event.

The Star Athletic Club held its monthly field games on the grounds of the organization, corner of Vernon Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Long Island City. The feature of the competitions was the work of the National Athletic Club team in the relay race—the chief event of the programme. The National's athletes won after a spirited struggle, Robert W. Kennedy, the former champion distance runner of the Star's team, being unable to stand the pace in the final run, and losing the race for his team, which had made a game struggle to that period of the run. A large crowd of spectators witnessed the sports.

The two-mile run was won by J. H. Fays, who had a handicap allowance of 1 minute and 40 seconds, while Thomas Kennedy was second, after a splendid struggle with H. W. Schell, both of these being scratch men. Owen Reilley, T. J. O'Donnell, and J. H. Creelman were the other winners, the prizes being very evenly distributed. The meeting was one of the best and most successful of the season. Summaries:

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Final heat—Won by Owen Reilley, (5 yards;) Robert W. Kennedy, (6 yards,) second; J. H. Creelman, (4 yards,) third; Henry W. Schell, (3 yards,) fourth. Time—0:10.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by T. J. O'Donnell, (45 yards;) Owen Reilley, (scratch,) second; Henry W. Schell, (40 yards,) third; James J. Shevlin, (35 yards,) fourth. Time—2:08 4-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by J. H. Creelman, (12 inches,) with an actual leap of 4 feet 8 inches; Henry Kuehnle, (scratch,) with a leap of 5 feet 5 inches, second; J. E. Moran, (2 inches,) with an actual leap of 5 feet 2 inches,) third; C. E. Lawlor, (scratch,) with 5 feet 2 inches, fourth.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. H. Fays, (1:40;) Thomas Kennedy, (scratch,) second; Henry W. Schell, (scratch,) third; T. J. Kelly, (9:30,) fourth. Time—12:43.

Interclub Team Relay Race; One Mile; Each Man to Run One-Quarter.—Won by National Athletic Club team, Sidney Curtis, William H. Kaufmann, John C. Doyle, and Thomas F. Fraser; Star Athletic Club team, second. Time—4:02.

Beckman Won All-Around Contest.

William Beckmann won the all-around athletic competition for members of the New West Side Athletic Club, held at the club grounds, in West Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon, with a score of 3,197 points out of a possible 5,000. James Breslin was second, with 3,045, and H. Oberfussing was third, with 2,925 points.

There were five events, as follows: 100-yard dash, 120-yard hurdle race, one-half-mile walk, throwing thirty-five-pound weight, and running broad jump. Beckmann made the best record in the broad jump, hurdle race, and weight-throwing competition, while Obertubessing made the best showing in the half-mile walk. The complete score follows:

William Beckmann, 3,197; James Breslin, 3,045; H. Obertubessing, 2,925; W. McLoughlin, 2,873; John Dover, 2,583; H. Sperling, 2,406; Otto Landness, 2,191; J. Bocca, 2,004; J. McAdams, 1,768, and Dan Daly, 1,128.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

First and Last Clubs in the Pennant Race Were Winners.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Chicago made one run in the second inning by bunching two doubles. They scored four more in the fifth, on four singles and two errors. A double, a sacrifice, and a single gave the visitors their first run, a gift, a fielder's choice, and McGann's four bagger, scoring the other two. Waddell clearly outpitched his opponent, and received a shade the better support. Attendance 6,800. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartzel, lf.	0	1	4	0	0		
Green, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Dexter, 3b.	0	2	2	1	0		
Doyle, 1b.	1	1	9	1	0		
Raymer, ss.	0	1	0	0	0		
McCor'k, ss.	0	0	1	3	1		
Childs, 2b.	1	0	4	6	0		
Menefee, rf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Kling, c.	1	1	3	1	0		
Waddell, p.	1	2	1	1	0		
Total	5	9	27	13	1		

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	2	0	0	0		
Heidrick, cf.	0	0	3	0	0		
Donovan, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Wallace, ss.	0	0	3	7	1		
Kruger, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1		
Padden, 2b.	1	0	1	2	0		
McGann, 1b.	1	2	13	0	0		
Ryan, c.	0	0	2	0	0		
Murphy, p.	0	0	0	3	0		
Total	3	5	24	14	2		

Chicago	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0—3

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 3. Two-base hits—Doyle, Raymer, Burkett. Home run—McGann. Sacrifice hit—Heidrick. Stolen bases—Dexter. Double play—Murphy, Wallace, and McGann. Struck out—By Waddell, 3; by Murphy, 2. First base on balls—Off Waddell, 2; off Murphy, 1. Time of game—1 hour and 25 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Pittsburg, 6; Cincinnati, 3.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 25.—Doheny proved too much for the locals to-day, but four scattered hits being made off of his delivery. Ritchey presented Harley and Crawford with runs by a wild throw into the bleacheries, endeavoring to complete a double play. Gus Weyhing was served with a ten days' notice of release. Young pitchers will be tried out from now until the end of the season. Both Wagner and Magoon played brilliantly this afternoon. Turner, who is being tried at third by Pittsburg, seems to be a find. A batted ball from Wagner's bat put Phillips out of the game, injuring him severely. Attendance, 8,430. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Harley, lf.	1	0	1	0	0		
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0		
Crawf'd, rf.	1	0	1	0	0		
Magoon, ss.	0	1	4	6	0		
Steinfe't, 3b.	0	0	2	4	0		
Fox, 2b.	0	0	3	1	1		
Peitz, c.	0	1	4	0	0		
Phillips, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Stimmel, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	3	4	27	12	1		

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clarke, lf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Beaum't, cf.	1	2	0	0	0		
Davis, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Wagner, ss.	1	2	6	3	0		
Brand'd, 1b.	1	1	13	0	0		
Ritchey, 2b.	1	1	2	5	1		
Turner, 3b.	0	0	3	1	4	0	
Yeager, c.	0	1	8	3	0		
Doheny, p.	1	1	0	2	0		
Total	6	12	27	14	1		

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—3
Pittsburg	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	0—6

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4; Cincinnati, 1. Two-base hits—Beaumont, (2.) Stolen base—Wagner. Double plays—Magoon, Fox, and Beckley; Magoon and Beckley. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 3; off Phillips, 1; off Stimmel, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Doheny, 1; by Stimmel, 1. Struck out—By Doheny, 3; by Stimmel, 3; by Phillips, 1. Passed ball—Peitz. Time of game—2 hours and 4 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	59	37	.615	Boston	50	52	.490
Philadelphia	59	44	.573	Cincinnati	41	57	.418
Brooklyn	59	46	.562	New York	39	57	.406
St. Louis	57	49	.538	Chicago	42	64	.396

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Philadelphia.
Boston in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Chicago.
St. Louis in Pittsburg.

West New York, 8; Cuban Giants, 7.

At Weehawken yesterday the West New York Field Club won from the Cuban Giants in a close game. The score:

WEST NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Creegan, ss.	1	2	1	5	1		
Battam, 3b.	1	1	3	3	1		
Lawlor, lf.	2	2	2	2	0		
Donahue, c.	2	2	5	1	1		
McDo'ld, 2b.	1	2	4	5	1		
Rothf'ss, 1b.	0	2	7	0	0		
Linde'n, cf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Turner, rf.	0	2	2	0	0		
Wes'velt, p.	1	1	1	0	0		
Total	8	15	27	14	4		

CUBAN GIANTS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Kelly, cf.	2	1	2	0	0		
Grant, 3b.	1	0	4	3	2		
Wilson, rf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Ray, lf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Watkins, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0		
Murray, c.	0	3	1	2	1		
Miller, 2b.	1	0	4	4	0		
Gordon, ss.	1	1	1	3	1		
Sampson, p.	1	0	1	1	0		
Total	7	8*	24	12	4		

*None out when winning run was scored.

West New York	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	—8
Cuban Giants	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2—7

First base on balls—Off Westervelt, 3; off Sampson, 2. Struck out—By Westervelt, 7; by Sampson, 2. Wild pitches—Westervelt, 1; Sampson, 1. Stolen bases—Battam, McDonald, Westervelt, Gordon, Ray, Miller, Kelly. Two-base hits—Creegan, Donahue, McDonald, Wilson, Ray. Three-base hits—McDonald, Gordon. Double plays—Gordon, Miller, and Watkins; Miller and Watkins; Creegan, McDonald, and Rothfuss. Attendance—1,500. Umpire—Mr. Clark.

New York State League Games.

At Schenectady—Schenectady, 0; Binghamton, 4.
At Albany—Albany, 3; Utica, 6.
At Rome—Rome, 6; Waverly, 1.

Eastern League Games.

At Providence—Providence, 3; Rochester, 11.

NEW RECORDS AT VAILSBURG.

Cycler Fenn, from Scratch, Cut 13 2-5 Seconds from World's Five-Mile Mark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 25.—Two more records were broken at the Vailsburg cycle track this afternoon, new marks being made for five miles, professional, and two miles, amateur, by W. S. Fenn and Charles McConnell, respectively. In addition, Frank Kramer met with his first defeat on his home track. A riotous demonstration was caused by an unpopular decision in the two-mile amateur event as a finish to an exciting day.

In the five-mile professional handicap Fenn, who was on scratch with Kramer, set such a fast pace that the latter quit at three miles. Fenn continued to ride in record-breaking time, passed the field of thirty-three other starters, and was in the lead when the bell rang. It seemed impossible that he could keep his pace to the finish, but he did so and won by ten yards, beating his previous world's record of 10:33 2-5, made three weeks ago on the same track, by 13 2-5 seconds.

There was noisy and turbulent disapproval of the award of the two-mile amateur race to R. L. Lake of Brooklyn, as the spectators were positive that Charles McConnell, the scratch man, was the winner. The time, 4:00, was practically that of both men, established a new record. The old record was 4:12 4-5. Summary:

Quarter-Mile Novice.—Won by W. P. Sube, Irvington, N. J.; Edgar Berge, Shrewsbury, N. J., second; C. A. Powell, Elizabeth, N. J., third. Time—0:33.

Quarter-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by R. L. Lake, Brooklyn, N. Y., (15 yards;) C. C. Schreiber, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City, (scratch,) second; W. L. Losee, Brooklyn, N. Y., (10 yards,) third; Thomas Fagan, Madison, N. J., (25 yards,) fourth. Time—0:31 1-5.

Half-Mile Open, Professional.—Won by Iver Lawson, Chicago, Ill.; Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, N. J., second; John T. Fisher, Chicago, Ill., and W. S. Fenn, Waterbury, Conn., tied for third place. Time—1:50 4-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by R. L. Lake, Brooklyn, N. Y., (60 yards;) Charles McConnell, Boston, Mass., (scratch,) second; August Welsing, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City, (30 yards,) third; "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., (30 yards,) fourth. Time 4:00.

Five-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by W. S. Fenn, Waterbury, Conn., (scratch;) Thomas Cooper, Detroit, Mich., (50 yards,) second; F. A. McFarland, San Jose, Cal., (100 yards,) third; John T. Fisher, Chicago, Ill., (60 yards,) fourth. Time—10:15. Previous world's record—10:33 2-5.

Postponed Gig Race Decided.

The junior single gig race, postponed from the regatta programme of the Waverley Boat Club on Saturday, was rowed yesterday on the Hudson River, with a large crowd in attendance. The contestants were F. Muller, Eugene Flewitt, and S. L. Searles. Flewitt gained steadily upon his opponents, and won by three lengths, Muller second, and Searles third.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; six furlongs. Speedmas and Idle Ways, 105 pounds each; James J. Corbett, Ringleader, and Heroics, 103 each; Ventoro, 97; Annie Thompson, 96; Sadie Southwell, 95; Onduris and Lizzie A., 92 each; Welsh Girl and Cobb, 87 each.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Decanter, 120; Carbuncle, 119; Kinnikinic, 113; Latson, 108; St. Finnan, 93.

THIRD RACE.—The Kentucky Stakes, for two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and one-half furlongs. Ice Water, 105 pounds; Catherith C., 104; Sister Juliet, 101; Happy, Lady Godiva, Mary Worth, and Nainamo, 99 each; Amigari, 94.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Blueaway, 106 pounds; Oliver Mac, 105; Mercer and Lee King, 103 each; Aithea, 101; Spinfocous, 99; Cogswell, 98; Thoroughbred, 96; Pleasant Sail, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; five and a half furlongs. Goldsby, Shandonfield, Rag Tag, Jim Tully, Broadstreet, Cornwall, Meisteringer, Irridescent, and Presumption, 116 pounds each; Batyah, Clipper, Fontenix, Rockwater, Caithness, Royal Sue, Traner, Tiptoes, Emma A. M., Queen's Messenger, Rose Court, and Successuna, 107 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; six furlongs. Astor, 111 pounds; Sweet Tooth, 106; Cherries and Scotch Bush, 106 each; Blarneystone, 103; Federalist and The Blank Scot, 103 each; Diffidence, 101; Anecdote, 99; Satire, 94; Ante Up, 87.

SHAMROCK'S TRIAL TO-DAY

A Sail Over the Cup Course for the Challenger.

In the Squall of Saturday the Yacht Tugged at Her Moorings, but Was Not Damaged.

This morning soon after 10 o'clock, unless it blows a gale or there is a flat calm, Sir Thomas Lipton's cup challenger, Shamrock II., will get under way from her mooring in Sandy Hook Bay and take her first trial spin over one of the America's Cup courses—either the fifteen miles to windward or leeward and return or over the triangular course, ten miles to the leg.

After the decks were washed down soon after dawn yesterday it was a day of absolute rest for the crew of the Shamrock II. Saturday was spent in putting the yacht in perfect racing condition. Capt. Sycamore spent that day on board the Erin, off Oyster Bay, watching the race between the Constitution and the Columbia, so the Shamrock was under the charge of her mate, who saw to it that everything was made snug before the big squall came along that played so much havoc in the city and in New Jersey.

While the yacht tugged hard at her moorings for a time, she was never in any real danger, for her chain cable is shackled on to the bottom ring of a big Government buoy, moored with a heavy mushroom anchor that was thoroughly tested when placed by the lighthouse tender.

The steam yacht Erin, with Sir Thomas Lipton and party on board, did not return from Oyster Bay until late yesterday. She passed City Island at 5:30 P. M., and arrived at Sandy Hook at 8:20.

PLANS FOR CUP YACHTS' RACES.

N. Y. Y. C. Regatta Committee Announces General Outline of Arrangements.

The Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, composed of S. Nicholson Kane, Chester Griswold, and Newbury D. Lawton, yesterday made announcement of the general plan for the trial races of the cup yachts Constitution and Columbia, supplementing the decision of the special committee having charge of the challenge of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club for the America's Cup, to hold the trials at Newport, on Aug. 31 and Sept. 2, 4, and thereafter as results shall require.

The management of the trial races was turned over to the Regatta Committee, after these dates had been selected, and the latter body has ordered that the courses for the trials shall be one of fifteen miles to windward or leeward and return and one of triangular shape, ten miles to a leg. The start is to be made for each trial at 11:30 A. M., off Brenton's Reef Lightship, sailing directions to be obtained at the Newport station. The New York Yacht Club will make special provision for members and guests who wish to see the races.

The Regatta Committee has made the further announcement that under the present arrangement between the Royal Ulster Yacht Club and the New York Yacht Club the international match for the America's Cup will be sailed off New York, and will consist of the best three out of five races, the match to begin on Sept. 21, and to be continued on alternate days, Sundays excluded, until the contest is decided. The committee will make announcement of the arrangements for a club steamer on Wednesday of this week.

Constitution at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 25.—The Constitution arrived here this afternoon from Oyster Bay, coming up partly in tow and partly with sails. In the morning she will go to Bristol for an overhauling preparatory to the trial races, which will begin next Saturday.

WOMEN SAILED RACING YACHTS.

The annual "ladies' day regatta" of the Williamsburg Yacht Club was sailed yesterday in Flushing Bay under perfect weather conditions, and with the largest attendance of members and guests that any of the club's events has brought out this season.

The conditions of the race required that each of the seventeen yachts that started should have at least one woman in its crew, and as if it were understood thing, the majority of the crafts had fair sailors at the tiller. The course was a triangle, measuring about five miles, starting and finishing in front of the clubhouse at North Beach, and the race, which could be viewed from end to end from the clubhouse, was a remarkably pretty one throughout.

The winners in their several classes were the sloops Bertha K., with the Misses Bertha Keiser and Kate Donnermann and Mrs. A. Kane as her crew; White Rose, Mrs. C. B. Lawson, Mrs. A. Cook, and Miss Attie Cook; Eagle, Miss A. Hartman, Miss S Hartman, and Miss L. Haffy, and Cupid, Mrs. W. Airey, Mrs. J. Brady, and Miss L. Airey, and the catboats Hit or Miss, Miss Grace, Miss W. S. Chanook, and Miss J. Hazle; Florence, Mrs. E. Carr, Miss J. Carr, and Miss Urick, and Echo, Mrs. Dillon and Miss Dillon.

L. W. Rice, owner of the Reckless, protested the Hit or Miss, owned by G. V. Rosemond, claiming her measurement was wrong, and the prize in that class was withheld pending remeasurement. The annual water sports of the club followed the races.

Tennis at Tarrytown.

The ninth annual open tournament of the Sleepy Hollow Lawn Tennis Club will be held on the club courts, Broadway, Tarrytown, beginning Sept. 9. The events will be men's singles and doubles, men's handicap singles, and, in case enough entries are received, women's singles and doubles. The club's Challenge Cup, which was won last year by J. P. Paret, will be played for in the men's singles, and the winner will play the present holder. The cup will become the property of any one winning it three (not necessarily consecutive) years. In addition to the Challenge Cup, first running up and consolation prizes will be awarded in the men's singles and first and second prizes in other events.

The handicap will begin on Wednesday, Sept. 11, at 10:30 o'clock. Matches will be the best two out of three sets; in finals, best three out of five, except in the women's events. All sets will be deuce and 'vantage. All points of dispute will be referred to a referee, whose decisions must be final. The Tournament Committee is as follows: W. A. Warnock, referee; H. V. Conrad, C. Strawder Bast, Floyd R. Smith, Dr. R. Strong, and Charles D. Millard. The Entertainment Committee consists of Miss Estelle Smith, Chairman; Mrs. H. V. Conrad, and Miss Alice Ewings.

Union Settlement A. C. Games.

The monthly members' games of the Union Settlement Athletic Club were held on the club grounds on East One Hundred and First Street, near Second Avenue, yesterday afternoon, resulting as follows:

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by F. Falk, (23 yards;) L. Sancier, (12 yards,) second; D. Frank, (3 yards,) third. Time—26 2-5.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by J. Dunwodie, (3 feet 6 inches,) with 17 feet 8 inches; D. Barry, (3 feet,) second, with 18 feet; J. McNabt, (4 feet,) third, with 17 feet 6 inches.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Benoit, (80 yards;) P. J. McNabt, (5 yards,) second; G. Mullarky, (50 yards,) third. Time—2:07.

Three Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Bosshart, (1 minute 30 seconds;) J. Veisor, (60 seconds,) second; H. Hagen, (1 minute 20 seconds,) third. Time—20:08.

Throwing the Discus, Handicap.—Won by L. Sancier, (30 feet,) with 100 feet 3 inches; J. Dunwodie, (50 feet,) second, with 99 feet 11½ inches; M. Hogan, (10 feet,) third, with 99 feet 5 inches.

Leaders in competition to date: H. Arnold, 36 points; J. Benford 22 points; P. J. McNabb, 15 points; D. Frank, 13 points; F. Falk, 12 points.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	5:20	Sun sets	6:42
Moon sets			1:51

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	4:24	Gov. Isl'd	4:44	H. Gate	6:40
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	4:48	Gov. Isl'd	5:10	H. Gate	7:06

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 27.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Cereense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	6:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Cymric, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Daggry, Yucatan	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
North Star, Portland, Me.		5:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28.

Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Carib, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Sardinian, Glasgow		
Seguranca, Cuba, Yucatan, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 29.

Roraima, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
El Cid, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	4:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Bahamas, Guantanamo, and Santiago	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 30.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Harry Luckenback, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Syracusa, Brazil	9:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ydun, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 31.

Alleghany, Fortune Island and Tampico, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
British King, Antwerp		
Comus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Hildur, Curacao and Venezuela	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Martello, Hull		
Mesaba, London		9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg		6:00 A. M.
Philadelphian, Liverpool		
Ponce, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Suevic, Liverpool		5:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores		
Trave, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 31 and up to Sept. 7, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Umbria, due at New York Sept. 7, for dispatch per steamship Ventura. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tacoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 17 and up to Sept. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Sept. 15.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates—Hongkong, July 23; Shanghai, July 27; Yokohama, Aug. 8, and Honolulu, Aug. 14, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Gaelic, were dispatched east Aug. 21 at 6 P. M., and are due in New York this morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 26.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Aug. 22.
Canadian, Liverpool, Aug. 13.
Comus, New Orleans, Aug. 21.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Aug. 15.
Flaxman, Havana, Aug. 19.
Georgic, Li

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SENATOR DEPEW'S SCARE.

Senator DEPEW has returned from Europe, armed with a new form of an old scare with which to defend the precious tariff against the attacks of those who are disgusted with its obstructive effect.

In his favorite rôle of general observer, Mr. DEPEW has noticed and cannot refrain from reporting the fact that "we actually supplant foreign manufacturers" in their own markets to such an extent that we "are coming to be considered a common enemy." The feeling thus aroused is so intense and general that the Senator gravely discusses the possibility of its leading to war. He does not think that it will go quite so far as that, because "the relations of European Governments are too intricate and uncertain among themselves for any one to take that risk, and combination is impossible." But every country will "put in practice every device to keep our products out." In Germany they are boycotted, and in Austria the stores where they are sold are mobbed, while "the police look the other way. Notwithstanding all this," the Senator declares, "the superiority and cheapness of our goods are giving them increased demand everywhere."

In this situation it would occur to a sensible business man, we should say, even to one whose knowledge of business is not more intimate than that of Senator DEPEW, that the best policy for the United States would be to disarm hostility as far as possible, and to give to foreigners all the chances they can use to sell to us in return for the goods they are forced to buy of us. Certainly there could be no risk in opening our markets to wares which he says are inferior and more costly than ours in their home markets. If we can ship goods 3,000 miles and sell them in Europe, we ought to be able to hold our own in our markets with goods brought 3,000 miles.

That is not Mr. DEPEW'S notion at all. Hear him:

> The perpetual menace of ever-increasing overproduction forces the foreign manufacturer to seek markets abroad. On the well-known principle that it pays to keep all his forces employed and all his mills at work to their full capacity, if a living profit can be had on the majority of the output by selling the surplus at cost or below, he is ever looking for a place to dump the cleaning up of his factories. His great hope is such a reduction or abolition of the American tariff as will enable him to flood our markets. While we can meet him successfully in fair competition, he would, with the tariff off, be virtually fighting our industries and artisans with a home bounty, and whether it ended in the surrender of a portion of our home markets or the reduction of wages to keep it the result would be equally unfortunate and disastrous.

According to this the European manufacturer, in order to ship his surplus here and "flood" our markets, must sell the major part of his output at home at a price high enough to pay a living profit on the whole. But this is precisely what he cannot do if we believe Mr. DEPEW; he cannot meet our prices and our quality in his home sales. How, then, is he to ship to the United States and undersell us here? Clearly he cannot do it. Possibly Mr. DEPEW believes this alarming prediction, though we suspect that he has taken it in his trusting fashion from Mr. GROSVENOR or some other ingenious and daring champion of protection. Its chief significance lies in the indication it affords that he will pull straight in the party traces at Washington next Winter and that the great trading and industrial State he represents in the Senate will get no aid from him in loosening the fetters of the absurd and oppressive tariff.

THE WRONG POINT OF VIEW.

Undoubtedly the strikers face a foe more formidable than strikers ever faced. It is the worker against mobile millions. The millions of Mr. MORGAN even are few compared with the millions of the underwriters of the stock he represents, and the banks are back of the underwriters, since all are interested in holding up the price of the shares of the united corporations, and these millions can be moved from place to place.—Gov. ODELL, as reported in The Herald.

What has all that to do with the questions of principle and of right and wrong involved in the struggle between the Amalgamated Association and the steel corporations? The measurement of millions upon the one side and the enumeration of strikers on the other may serve as a basis for judging of the probable duration of the contest; they are quite without value as aids in determining who is right and who is wrong.

If the United States Steel Corporation is engaged in an attempt to oppress and enslave the toilers in its mills, to deprive them of legal or natural rights, or to withhold from them wages that are a fair equivalent for their labor, it ought not to succeed and will not succeed, no matter how many millions it may control. These fundamental questions of society are not determined by volume of capital or Stock Exchange quotations for shares. The employing manufacturers of this country have demonstrated by experience that it pays to give good wages, even high wages. The American skilled workingman earns and receives higher pay than the workingman of any other country. He is more effective and productive. The public opinion of the country sustains the policy of good wages and fair treatment for employés. They make better citizens and contribute in a larger measure to the wealth and power of the Nation than a poorly paid class. Public opinion and the public interest, not corporate millions, settle these questions ultimately.

Mr. SHAFFER'S army of 50,000 strikers is formidable in numbers. Yet the strike is not only making no headway, but seems to be losing ground almost daily. It would not lose ground if it had been undertaken for the accomplishment of purposes capable of clear statement which would convince the public that the cause was sound and worthy of support. Bad strikes may succeed and strikes undertaken for the redress of real grievances may fail, but in the long run it is the other way.

It would be more becoming and profitable for Gov. ODELL to discuss the steel strike from the point of view of principle, leaving the vulgar millions out of the account.

THE WRONGFUL POLICE PROMOTIONS

The Municipal Civil Service Commission deserves credit for its prompt and sound action in response to the suggestions of the State Commission as to the wrongful method of promotion for Police Captains and Sergeants, which the State Commission has recently investigated.

The State Commission found that the "record" given by the Police Department to the applicants for promotion was in effect arbitrary and deceiving and an intentional evasion of the requirements of the law. Promotion necessarily is based in part on record, which should be an accurate and substantially complete statement of the conduct of the applicant as made up in the regular course of his service. This the Police Commission refused to give, and substituted for it a statement of its own that each applicant's record was excellent, fair, or bad, or whatever vague term it chose to apply to it in order to help or hinder his promotion. The State Commission has decided that this defeats the purpose of the law and the rules, and has, on the one hand, recommended that the eligible list so made up shall be canceled, and, on the other hand, that new rules shall be adopted requiring the submission by the Police Department of the actual record of the applicants. Both recommendations have been adopted by the Municipal Commission. It was the proper and loyal course to pursue.

The Municipal Commission has also requested of the Corporation Counsel, Mr. WHALEN, an opinion as to its duty in regard to canceling the promotions already made in the wrongful mode. It has so far no response. But that is a matter as to which the decision is not likely to be left to the Corporation Counsel. The Civil Service Reform Association will probably begin suit at an early day to test the title of the promoted officers before the courts. Meanwhile two suits, we believe, have been begun by Sergeants who are also veterans, who were deprived of their promotion by the Police Department's falsification of their records. From one or other of these proceedings a decision is likely to be secured with reasonable promptness in regard to a matter which, whatever its technical legal bearings may be, was in point of fact one of the grossest and meanest abuses of power ever committed even at the behest of Tammany.

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION.

Prof. EDWARD SUESS of Vienna, well known as an economist and publicist, has favored a waiting world with his views on the general subject of the proposed combination of the States of Europe against the industrial development and commercial aggressions of the United States. He is of the opinion that declining national sentiment should give place to enthusiasm for common defense among the central European States "against the American trusts, which are moving to conquer foreign markets more surely than they could with battleships." He thinks it doubtful if the political units of Central Europe are strong enough to make effective defense against this country, taking physical conditions into account. In this his views are correct, but it is not clear how the jealousies and rivalries which necessarily exist among the political units of Central Europe are to be harmonized in a common scheme of defense against the advantages resulting from trade expansion in a country which, for reasons quite outside of anything the trusts have done or can do, is the principal source of food supply for these same political units. This is the weak point in every argument in favor of single or combined action to clip the wings of American enterprise. It is all very clear and reasonable until the table of our imports and exports are analyzed and the cost of putting this country at a disadvantage is calculated. At that point the economists become a trifle vague and begin to discover "insuperable difficulties" in the way of doing what they have demonstrated to be so eminently desirable, and even necessary.

As a prophet of the future relations of nations Prof. SUESS becomes more interesting, for the reason that one may be prophetic without statistical limitations. He says:

> The present shifting of the centre of gravity of the world's forces will create three great units—China, Russia, and America. When China is equipped with railroads, the people will find that she has the most capable merchants and the cheapest labor. Russia will have the largest army and be the greatest peasant State. European capital will flow to the United States, and will cause an important increase of her economic prosperity.
>
> Of the three, the United States has decidedly the lead. Its policy is commercial aggression, beyond doubt, and States like the American Union and Russia have gained far more in the way of mobilization of their powers from the construction of railroads than such countries as Germany and France.

In forecasting the future relations of nations attention to other than natural resources is usually repaid. Those who know most about China, for example, believe that the time for her awakening is so indefinitely remote that nothing can be predicated upon it of contemporaneous interest. Russia will undoubtedly awaken much sooner, but not until she shall have outgrown her present political system. Chronology would have been better respected if this country, China, and Russia had not been grouped in just this way. This, however, is unimportant.

THE NEW POLICE BUTTON.

At the approaching Fall inspection the New York police are to blossom out in brand-new buttons. Why a new outfit of buttons was necessary does not appear. Commissioner MURPHY says there is nothing about the present uniform button to distinguish a policeman from a ticket chopper or a street-car conductor. This may be true, but we do not recall an instance in which a citizen needing the services of a policeman has identified him by his buttons. As the rule, there are other and more obvious points of difference between the ticket chopper and the patrolman than his coat buttons, and as the average citizen does not know the device on either button, Commissioner MURPHY'S explanation of the necessity for a change is not convincing.

Assuming, however, that new buttons are necessary, and that they are worth the pride the police will be required to pay for them, ($5 a set,) how about the design? Col. MURPHY does not enjoy the popular reputation of being a connoisseur in matters of die sinking and sculpture, and, what is worse, he seems to lack the sense of humor. There was a chance in the choice of a design for a selection which would have added materially to the gayety of nations. Had those skilled in such matters been invited to submit competitive designs, the results would have been entertaining and instructive. We presume it is too late now, as the thirty-five-thousand-dollar button contract has been placed and no doubt the sundry "rake-offs" and "divies" have been adjusted to the satisfaction of all in interest. This is a pity. Our suggestion would be a button made in general imitation of a twenty-dollar gold piece, with a red light enameled in the centre, and the legend Defendam. This would be distinctive, and leave no room for doubt in the mind of the average citizen as to whether the official he was addressing was a policeman or a ticket chopper. Col. MURPHY has missed an opportunity to do something original and memorable. Thus far his official life has been barren of achievements to which either of these adjectives could be truthfully applied.

FRANCE, RUSSIA, AND TURKEY.

The little drama that is being played in the Nearer East, with France, Russia, and Turkey for the dramatis personæ, is liable to be misunderstood if we accept the motif offered by the advices sent out by the bureau of the Young Turk Party, which come to us in the form of cable dispatches from Paris and Brussels, by the seemingly bellicose exchange of sentiments between the French Ambassador and the Porte, and by the headlines of our own yellow journals. The loan of 20,000,000f. owed certain French bankers in Constantinople by the Turkish Government has been long overdue, and M. CONSTANS, after vainly pressing for its repayment, sent a note to the Porte the character of which was in a measure final. That is the apparent explanation of the affair. There is much more beneath the surface, however. The espionage system established by MUNIR Bey in Paris, the tampering with French mails in Constantinople, the attitude of the Turkish Government toward French merchants doing business in the Levant, and especially the augmentation of German influence in Turkey, all need explanation and readjustment. This is why the Porte has procrastinated until it could gain a knowledge of the attitude of Germany before consenting to wash slates with France.

The appearance of Russia upon the scene, whether her demonstrations be confined to rumors or not, has a double significance. She owes France some sentimental quid pro quo for the projected meeting of the Czar and Kaiser, and she would rehabilitate her influence in the Balkans, which of late has been undermined financially, commercially, and politically by Germanic schemes engineered in Vienna and Berlin. There is now little doubt that the present unrest in Albania, Bulgaria, and on the Servian frontier, has been brought about by Austrian agents working to thwart Russian enterprises, for the consummation of which a state of tranquillity is desirable.

But all this did not mean war, the Opposition journals of Paris to the contrary notwithstanding. There is no war party in France. Even M. DEROULEDE from his exile in San Sebastien has thought it wise to strike the "guerre de revanche" from the Nationalist programme. It should be borne in mind in reading French papers on this subject that public opinion is never consistently presented by the press of France, and that the Ministry which advocated war or made war inevitable would dig its own grave. This state of affairs, however, did not prevent M. CONSTANS from showing a bold front in Constantinople, the patriotic phase of which was much enhanced by the presence of Russia.

Now that the news comes that the Porte has concluded to settle its financial differences with France, we are also to understand that Germany has consented to the settlement of political and economic differences at the same time. Still, the moral effect of Russia's attitude will not be lost upon the Balkans, nor will her apparent support of France have been wasted upon the mass of the French people.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—With all the experience this generation has had in the manufacture of new names for the products of invention and discovery, it seems as though great skill and facility in the performance of the task ought to have been acquired, but such is not the case. Possibly the ancients had the same, if not as frequent, trouble, in deciding what to call things, but if so, the records of their controversies are strangely few, and fewer still were their failures to reach entirely satisfactory solutions for the problems of this sort encountered by them. The case of "automobile" is only one of many in which we have confessed ourselves utterly beaten, and, after long and profitless struggles, have weakly accepted a name that violates all the rules of the game, and illustrates every possible fault a word may possess. So, too, we are close to the point of confessing that "wireless telegraphy" is the best we can do with the several related methods of communication of which MARCONI'S is the best known. Of course it isn't "wireless telegraphy," except in the very absurd sense that there is a break of greater or less extent in the wires used, but nothing that is really much better has yet been proposed, and the misnomer has practically taken a permanent place in the language it disgraces. Discussing this name in The Western Electrician, Mr. A. F. COLLINS shows that of all the suggested substitutes —"space telegraphy," "spark telegraphy," "etheric wave telegraphy," and one of his own invention, "cableless telegraphy," which is quite the worst of the lot in our opinion—none can correctly designate all of the different systems in the new class, and none either deserves or promises to replace the wretched "wireless telegraphy" among laymen or electricians themselves. Mr. COLLINS sees hope only in the probability that at some future period the all-wire system will be abandoned entirely, and that both telegraphing and telephoning will be done in the so-called wireless fashion. "Then," he says, "there will be no confusing qualifying adjectives, for there will be no dual systems requiring qualification, and wireless telegraphy and telephony will be spoken of simply as telegraphy and telephony."

—In a pamphlet entitled "Lightning Arresters," written by Mr. A. F. SIMS, the Weather Bureau's forecaster at Albany, and issued by the General Electric Company, there is a careful explanation of the way in which thunderstorms form and move, but the author frankly confesses—what we all know only too well—that the habits of these little tempests are not yet sufficiently well understood to permit the formulation of infallible rules by which to give infallible warning of their approach. Still, the daily weather charts do show something about them, notably, says Mr. SIMS, the relation of the thunderstorm's belt to the pressure line of 30.0 inches and the thermal line of 70° Fahrenheit. "A low pressure area to the West," he adds, "moving in behind a high-pressure area, is the region within which thunderstorm conditions are very liable to develop during the afternoon or evening. Thunderstorm conditions are generally found on the edges of low areas, and are not noted in the centres. When thunderstorms occur in the southwest quadrant of a low area they are liable to be sporadic in character; their route of march is short, and they soon die out. In heated terms, thunderstorms may be looked for along the line of change in pressure, and where the temperature in the afternoon will continue high. These storms are more liable to occur the day after the maximum heat has passed." No part of the United States is entirely free of thunderstorms, but they are most frequent in the Southwest. From May to June they are at their maximum in the Northeastern and Central States, especially along the Mississippi Valley. For July the maximum extends from Northern Montana to Central Texas, thence to Georgia, and thence northeastward to Southern Maine, also in a small area about Lake Huron. The maximum for August occurs in the vicinity of Salt Lake, Utah, and along the Gulf and Atlantic Coasts. The area of maximum frequency of Winter thunderstorms is in Louisiana and vicinity. The general direction of approach in the United States is from the West. At Key West, Fla., however, the approach is from the East, and at Galveston, Texas, from the Northeast, North, or Southwest.

—Those of us who have always held that English should at once be made the official language of our new possessions, and that it is a useless postponement of an inevitable and most desirable end to permit longer than is absolutely necessary the employment of Spanish in the administrative, judicial, or educational activities of either Porto Rico or the Philippines, will find their theories strongly confirmed, as regards the Philippines, at least, by some statements made by Prof. F. W. ATKINSON in the current number of Leslie's Weekly. Mr. ATKINSON, as the first American Superintendent of Public Instruction in Manila, has naturally studied this problem with care, and he says: "One great hindrance to the work is the lack of a common language. Only about 5 per cent. of the entire population speaks Spanish, the remainder being divided up into a dozen different Malay dialects, each unintelligible to the other." That may be a "great hindrance" as regards the attainment of instant results, but it provides the best possible of excuses for the abandonment of all half measures and compromises, and for going to work at once in the right way. It would obviously be the height of fo to put ourselves to enormous trouble and expense to serve the present convenience of the Spanish speaking 5 per cent. of the population, especially as it would be to the serious and lasting injury of the other 95 per cent. This has apparently been realized, for Mr. ATKINSON continues: "Hence, the English language is being made the basis of all public school instruction from the start, the American teacher being required to acquaint himself with the native dialect of his station sufficiently well for the purposes of primary instruction, and many difficulties of the problem being overcome by the use of highly-illustrated primers, charts, and object lessons, bright colors having been found especially effective in winning the interest and attention of the Filipino child." English, which has already become the second language with most of the people in the world for whom it is not the first, is not only quite good enough for the Filipinos, adults as well as children, but its acquisition will vastly accelerate their progress in the way they ought to go and must. Nothing is so effectual in keeping people apart and in perpetuating hostili and misunderstandings between them as diversity of speech, and it is the part of wisdom and statesmanship to neglect no means for bringing to pass the use in all American lands of the American tongue—which, for convenience's sake, no other is still called "English."

—Much light is thrown on the peculiarities of Chicago's present rulers by the arrival at the same time of two queer bits of news from there. The first is that the "Rogues' Gallery" maintained in the Chicago City Hall is carefully designed, not to facilitate the apprehension of criminals and the discouragement of crime, but to make easy the withholding of punishment from those who deserve it. With this end in view, the pictures of all rogues likely to be "wanted" are excluded from the gallery, and in their places are put the portraits of men dead or safely behind prison walls for long terms. The second news item is that a few game birds held captive in one of the Chicago parks must be released because the law forbids their possession in the close season. There is even talk of punishing the park officials for their violation of the game law! Thus are things evened up, and a great show of activity balanced against an equal neglect of duty. This, however, is a phenomenon to be observed elsewhere than in Chicago. Does not our own Deputy Commissioner of Police manifest hot indignation when a patrolman violates a minor police regulation, and say never a word about the offenses which interest and enrage the city? It is even so.

THE STRIKE QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the past few years strikes have been growing in number and intensity until now, like the poor, they are always with us. They have become so common, like the poverty and sufferings of the poor, as to attract no particular attention, unless they assume unusual proportions, as in the case of the present steel workers' strike.

Comparatively few persons take the trouble to analyze the strike question. They know, simply, that strikes are the customary and usually unsuccessful remedy employed by trades unions to settle their grievances. It is, apparently, too profound a question to waste time over. Even State Boards of Arbitration generally find it an exceedingly knotty problem, for there is usually "nothing to arbitrate."

We learn from the press dispatches that many of the men who quit working for the Steel Trust have secured employment with competing companies. This is exactly what they would all do, if only the opportunities existed. But they do not, and that is the reason why they strike—they have no other remedy. Time and again experience has demonstrated the futility of strikes. The outcome of the present contest depends wholly upon the non-union man out of work, who has a wife and family dependent on him for support. The man must live somehow, and if there is enough of him to operate the mills the strikers are bound to lose. And so it will always be.

In discussing the strike question, there are two things to be remembered. First—Men will never resort to strikes if they can better their condition by securing employment elsewhere. Second—No strike can succeed if there is a sufficient number of unemployed men willing to fill the places of the strikers at the same terms.

Arbitration—whether voluntary or compulsory—is no solution for this problem. It is too serious to be left to any commission. We—all of us—must wake up and make it our business to find out why there are so many more applicants for work than there are positions. The mean out of work is the true cause of low wages. He will work for a bare subsistence rather than starve. Perhaps, if we look closely, the true reason for his involuntary idleness may be traced to the vast amount of land monopoly and speculation, which operate to restrict opportunities for the useful and profitable employment of labor and capital.

E. B. SWINNEY.

New York, Aug. 22, 1901.

A LESSON FOR LABOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All good people are in hearty sympathy with the stand that you have taken and are taking in regard to labor unions and their rights and the sound advice which you have given to the fanatics and wild leaders of these unions. I wish to say that I have for some years observed that labor unions are of little, if any, benefit, either to the laborer or the employer. For it is a historic fact that as soon as men or women are thoroughly organized some demagogue takes possession of the organization, tells the members that it's their right to dictate, to regulate, to operate, to say when they shall go to work, how long they shall work, what wages they are to get, in other words to be both the employer and the employe. If the employer doesn't grant all of these foolish things, this demagogue orders a general strike.

Now, here is the great evil: This demagogue instructs the members of the lodge or union to prevent the mill or mine owners from running their plants with any except members of their own organization. These organizations to carry out the injunction of their leaders organize themselves into mobs, destroy property, and often take the lives of non-union men. The tendency in all labor organizations is toward Communism and Anarchy. The right to organize no one will deny; the right to demand higher wages and shorter days every one will admit; the right to strike is a settled fact as old as man; but the right to demand of mill or mine owners to unionize their plants every one will deny and no one will grant; if they do, destruction will follow.

The idea of saying to a mill owner you must unionize your mill, then you must use no material except it comes from a union source, you must employ no man or woman unless he or she belongs to "the union," is born of a corrupt heart and works injury both to the employer and to the employe.

I have spent the last three weeks in Pennsylvania and Western New York. I have taken special pains to talk with laboring men wherever and whenever opportunity afforded.

In South Bethlehem, Penn., where the Bethlehem Iron and Steel Company have large plants and employ thousands of men, I found everything working harmoniously and everybody prosperous and happy. In Easton, where the engineers of the Central Railroad of New Jersey struck some time ago, they have gone back to their work with empty pockets and sad hearts.

The saddest picture that I have seen was at Catasauqua, Penn.

There was a great strike there in 1891. There were three large iron mills employing over 1,000 men. The pay roll was $57,000 per month. The town was prosperous, all were getting homes. All were happy. The Amalgamated Association came in, organized the men, and demanded of the mill owners to unionize their mills. A strike followed. It lasted from July 1, 1891, to December, 1892. At the end of this time the association declared the strike off. But the long strike had caused the mill owners to lose all of their customers. They opened up, however, but in the panic of 1893 the mills went under and were sold to a junk dealer of Philadelphia. The town itself died. Many of the inhabitants moved to Allentown and to Bethlehem. The town is now rising from the dead never to be killed again by the Amagamated Association.

At Wilkesbarre, Penn., I found the very air charged with strike. From my investigation I found that the only reason why the strike was not universal was that the me within the ranks were refusing to obe the suicidal orders of their leaders.

From my close study of the subject by contact with the men, I am convinced that the fault lies not so much with the workingmen as with their erratic leaders. These leaders seem either to forget or to be ignorant of the fact that the employe is to receive and to execute orders, not to give and to demand their execution; that they are to cultivate good feeling between capital and labor, and not ill-will, and that the interests of the employer and employe are common and mutual.

P. BUTLER THOMPKINS.

Catasauqua, Penn., Aug. 23, 1901.

MR. DEVERY'S OPPORTUNITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our Deputy Commissioner of Police, or Chief of Police, as he prefers to be called, is certainly a very humorous man, and I would much rather commend than condemn him for the possession of this rare trait. Humorous people, however, are liable to make mistakes, and more so when they attempt to apply their humor to a serious subject.

In his attack upon the reformers, especially upon District Attorney Philbin, Justice Jerome, and Mr. Frank Moss, whom he chooses to designate by the striking and funny phrase, "little tin soldiers," Mr. William S. Devery, with a wonderful sagacity, insinuates that those public-spirited citizens are painting the town red and driving away trade. No doubt Mr. Devery would much prefer that the three "tin soldiers" named, and the many thousands whose names have not been made public, should keep silent about existing evils, inside or outside of the Police Department; too much talk on their part has a tendency to drive away certain kinds of trade, and to make business dull in certain lines of once profitable bartering.

But, Mr. Editor, notwithstanding Mr. Devery's humor, which in a certain way we appreciate, we have not yet got a gag law that will stop honest citizens from protesting against a deplorable, disgraceful, and disgusting system of blackmail and corruption. If our Deputy Commissioner wants to be well spoken of, if he wishes his 7,000 policemen to have the confidence and respect of the people, if he desires this mighty city to have a good name, which it ought to have, why does he not have the laws enforced? There are many laws in addition to those relating to gambling houses and disorderly houses that are not enforced. Our city ordinances are a farce; unless some private citizen makes a complaint the police are indifferent to their violation.

I know that the action of some of our Magistrates in refusing to punish those who violate laws and ordinances when a policeman alone is the complainant, is discouraging; also the fact that in some of our down-town precincts the number of policemen on duty is totally inadequate to the density of the population and the temperament of the people. Could not Mr. Devery use some of his wisdom and humor to more advantage by distributing his men more liberally in such precincts, and by more rigidly enforcing laws and ordinances that would greatly benefit the people who are getting (some of them) tired out by continual complaints and protests that have to be repeated day by day?

It has been intimated to me by various people that gambling house keepers and keepers of disorderly houses are not the only ones who have to pay for protection; this may or may not be so, but nothing short of an honest, fair, and impartial enforcement of the laws will dispel the suspicion from the minds of thousands of people who are not naturally of a suspicious disposition.

In pronouncing sentence on "Wardman" Bisser, Recorder Goff said: "There are undoubtedly honest men in the Police Department," and I fully indorse his words. I have met with many for whom I entertain a very high regard, and some of them have told me confidentially that they could not at the same time obey their superiors and do their duty conscientiously, or, in other words, that they were not permitted to do what they believed to be their duty.

Mr. Devery can surely, if he honestly desires, become one of New York's greatest reformers by reforming the abuses in the Police Department, and while many of his critics would look for a time with suspicion upon any such efforts on his part and perhaps question his good intentions, yet no one would dub him as "a tin soldier," but very soon he would receive a name and a fame that would put that of Parkhurst, Philbin, Jerome, Moss, and others in the shade.

M. R. BIRNIE.

New York, Aug. 17, 1901.

SAYS MR. McDONALD IS REMISS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What you have stated in your valuable paper in connection with the Ramapo scheme is but too true. The waste of the water in this city, due to the criminal negligence of the Water Department, judging from two hydrants alone in my immediate neighborhood, must be very great. Hundreds of times have I turned off the hydrant on our corner, left open by mischievous boys or reckless men. I have even arisen from bed to do this. For weeks a stream of water half the size of my wrist has been pouring forth from the hydrant at Jerome Avenue and Kingsbridge Road, and although workmen from the Water Department pass by daily, no attempt has been made to shut it off or repair it.

How any one must feel when seeing all this water wasted, especially one like myself, who has been deprived of a bath for weeks at a time simply on account of the Water Department not doing its duty, may well be imagined. Last Summer it was, after long and continuous suffering from water famine, that Capt. Hebble finally got the contract for pumping water into the main on Sedgwick Avenue, and thus the inhabitants on Kingsbridge Heights got relief. This year, for some unknown reason, Mr. J. B. McDonald received the contract, and ever since he got it we have been worse off than ever, notwithstanding that the city pays punctually for the pumping.

Now, then, what I want to know is this: Is it not the duty of the Water Commissioner (Mr. Dalton) to see that Mr. McDonald lives up to his contract, and if not to let some one else earn the money, some one willing to render some service for it?

I am paying my taxes and water license promptly, and would like to know if I could not make the city responsible for the great suffering and the various spells of sickness sustained in my family this Summer. Taking money under false pretenses, be it a contractor or a city, ought to be made a criminal offense. A citizen at least ought to have some redress. It is so in civilized countries.

CIVIS.

New York, Aug. 24, 1901.

MR. HACKETT CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Who is this man Hackett, who, during Mr. Long's convenient absence, is playing the lion in the skin of the Secretary of the Navy? In any other service in the world—let the chief be Prince, and let him be addressing the humblest subordinate in his employ—he "has the honor to inform him" so and so, he "would be pleased" to do this and that, and he remains "your obedient servant." Of course we all know that these terms are merely formal—frivolous, if you will—but it has been generally understood that of all the departments the United States Navy has more than any other conformed to the general usage, and therefore it might interest others besides myself to know the record of a man who from the security of a department seal presumes to address Admirals of the United States Navy like Schley and Evans, who, at any rate, whatever may be their merits or faults, smelled powder and have been in the thick of more than one fight, in such terms as "you are informed" and "you will do so and so."

I don't care one iota for the merits of the Schley-Sampson controversy, but I really should like to know if this political understudy could dare to address Dewey or Sampson, or Miles or MacArthur, or any other member of either the army or navy in good favor with the powers that be in terms so studiously insolent and contemptuous that no self-respecting Principal would so far forget himself as to apply them to a whipped schoolboy.

Mr. Editor, you are in touch with the sentiment of the American people; you know that in our heart of hearts we respect the pluck that has faced death from moment to moment, and that, long-suffering as we may be, in the end we will not allow any political nominee to ride rough-shod over the men who have done something. For this reason it would be interesting to compare the record of Assistant Secretary Hackett with those of Admirals Schley and Evans.

AMERICANUS.

New York, Aug. 23, 1901.

HEADGEAR FOR HORSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the current number of the official organ of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals we find an article describing some hats for horses which are intended to protect the animal from the exhausting effect of a hot sun, and are extensively used in this city, no doubt, through the indorsement given to them by the President of the above society, but the article does not indicate that any investigation has been made to determine whether these grotesque-looking head-dresses are good or bad on their merits, but simply informs us that President John P. Haines saw them last year in Paris (similar ones have been tried in rural districts of this country for years past) and imported a number, which are being distributed gratuitously to draymen and others.

That the care of the faithful horse deserves every consideration goes without saying—so let us look for a moment into some of those factors which contribute to his comfort, as well as discomfort, in hot weather.

In the first place, as these hats are intended to protect the brain, it may be interesting to know how this important organ is already protected by nature, and we find, according to the most celebrated veterinary anatomists, that that portion of it beneath the crown of the hat, as they are applied to horses, is covered by one of the thickest bones in the head, that is composed of innumerable little cells, making it light and spongy, and affords the best bony protection that can be conceived. Then comes certain soft tissues, the whole being covered with skin and hair, the latter substances playing a most important rôle in keeping the head cool; the hair being a non-conductor, will materialy aid in keeping out the evil influences of an intensely hot sun, while the skin, with its multitudes of sweat glands pouring out fluid secretion upon the surface, keeps the sub-surface comparatively cool when the fluid is permitted to evaporate freely. According to the laws of nature, the more rapid the evaporation the cooler will be the surrounding parts.

Now, place one of the closely woven Paris hats upon the top of a horse's head, and it is plain to be seen that it will not only arrest evaporation, but the holes for the ears and the manner of fastening it to the head will add fuel to the fire of a suffering animal on a hot day—imagine having one's hat tied firmly on the head in a sweltering atmosphere, and we can then form an opinion—if it be from analogy—how the poor horses must suffer. No wonder the pair in the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ambulance have that unhappy look, with their ears thrown back as if protesting against the treatment they are receiving.

We suggest that the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals investigate the question of headgear for horses thoroughly and broadly and give us the benefit of that investigation—the sooner the better.

ONE INTERESTED.

New York, Aug. 23, 1901.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to the recent subject of the decreased attendance at church during the Summer months, I am inclined to believe that it is, in a great measure, due to the vague and loose ideas held by many members of the different churches of whatever denomination. Which brings us to that oft-discussed question, "How are we to observe the Sabbath?"

I know not how it is among my richer brothers, but I do know that the ideas held and practiced by many church members of the poorer class are painfully free from any idea of holiness. We all know men and women who are always to be found in church regularly, whether it rains or shines, or whether it is hot or cold. These find their seventh day rest in worshipping God and hearing His word, while, on the other hand are those (I refer mainly to the workingman) who, when asked why they do not attend church more regularly will reply: "I work six days in the week; my long hours do not allow me to enjoy the fresh air, sunshine, or rest during the week, so I must have it on Sunday." This is one reason why our churches are so empty in Summer. Compelled to give the six days allotted to man toward earning his living, he thinks there is no harm in taking that day which belongs to God and using it for his own pleasure. So he goes off, generally to some popular resort, and enjoys himself, coming home more tired than ever, without having found that rest and refreshment which can only be had from God.

Our clergy generally evade, and sometimes wisely, the question of Sabbath observance, for fear of offending those Christians (?) who seem to hang to the Church by a thread which is broken by any teaching conflicting with their own ideas of the will of God.

Mr. Editor, this letter may not be worthy of any space in your paper, but the subject is deeply interesting to the writer, and any views would be appreciated by him.

A WORKINGMAN.

New York, Aug. 24, 1901.

A BOER CAPTAIN'S OPINIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day my attention was attracted by a statement credited to Capt. Lee of the British Army, Member of Parliament, and ex-attaché to Lord Pauncefote, that the South African war was over and that a simple matter of police duty was all that remained to wind up the career of the Boers—as they would like it. Now, one would think, that even to the most ordinary creature in this country the irony of Kitchener's "regrets" had got beyond a good joke, but it seems the gallant Captain has been faithful to the tradition of his compatriots, missed the humor of the situation, and didn't know when to laugh. I commend him to "Mr. Dooley on Disqualifying the Enemy," who hits off the whole thing with rare American "josh:" "The war is over, Hinnissy, but th' English don't know it yet."

Seriously, Sir, the British military censors are born geniuses—every one! They manufacture lies with a grace and unadulterated accuracy that no sort of human being could think of. Of which this morning's war news is a daily average sample. The spectacle of one (single) Britisher out of the 250,000 warriors sent to conquer 15,000 farmers knocking down three Boers, then seizing a rifle and escaping, and cabling it 10,000 miles, not omitting the minutest detail, to the United States, is enough to make even the gods smile. May it be a warning to Americans never to be so unfortunate as to become involved in a war with these terrible English war lords!

JOHN A. HASSELL.
Captain Boer Army

New York, Aug. 21, 1901.

Names for New Bridges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If suggestions be desired of names for the several bridges to different localities on Long Island, I would offer the following: Fulton, Wallabout, Williamsburg, and Astoria.

N. H.

New York, Aug. 24, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Takes Two to Make a Bargain.

"It takes two to make a bargain," chuckled the foxy dry goods man as he marked the dollar shirtwaists 98 cents.—Philadelphia Record.

The Man Doesn't Care.

Harris—They say your wife does her own cooking. How do you like it?

Barnard—Oh, it's nothing to me. She only does her own cooking. I have mine done at the club.—Boston Transcript.

Hopefully Waiting.

"Some folks," said Uncle Eben, "prides deirse'fs on bein' hopeful, when as a matter o' fack dey ain' doin' nuffin' but loafin' an' waitin' foh luck."—Washington Star.

Quite Recently Rich.

Mrs. Porkchops—Bah! They're mere parvenus!

Mr. Porkchops—Er—got their money since we did?

Mrs. Porkchops—Why, yes. They've just struck oil in Texas.—Brooklyn Life.

Of Proved Honesty.

Guest—I am a little short, and I want to ask if you will wait until I get home before I settle my bill.

Hotel Proprietor—Certainly, Sir. I know I can trust you, because the last time you were here you mailed us back the key of your room.—Town and Country.

SONG OF OLD DAYS.

Will T. Hale in Nashville News.

"Divorced" was the order spread on the records of court to-day,
And two who went hand in hand shall each go a separate way,
And this evening the world is the same, and yet not the same to me—
More desolate because we're twain, less free because we're free.
Here alone in the old farmhouse her presence is hovering near,
The bride and the matron and mother, yes, dutiful year by year;
And forgotten vows come back with the bliss that we used to know,
When she thought them true and I thought it too, a long and a long ago.

After the lost are lost, and after the dead are dead,
What makes us prone to forget but the tenderest words they said?
Why is it we ponder no more on their mortal mistakes and faults,
While memory, tearful and just, their virtues only exalts? * * *
Away on the moonlit hills the winds where the dark trees nod
Chant their evening hymn that the heavens declare the glory of God,
And the katydids sing to the rose, and the lilies in languor blow,
While I face the ghost of a dream that died and the follies of long ago.

But I say that my love shall die, and my scorn in triumphant wrath
Stand a David with one staunch foot on this prostrate giant of Gath!
Though in spite of it all there returns the little one gone before,
And waiting, as faith will believe, for both on the far-off shore;
And I wonder how he will greet us, in joy or with saddened heart,
When

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN THE PHILIPPINES

Genuine Eagerness for Instruction in the English Language.

Many Soldiers Have Become Teachers —Applications for Positions Numerous—School Buildings Needed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department has received a copy of the annual report of Prof. Fred W. Atkinson, General Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Philippines, which covers the time from the enactment of the Philippine school law to the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1901.

The school law mentioned authorized the appointment from the United States of 1,000 school teachers, of whom Prof. Atkinson states 781 had been appointed, either absolutely or provisionally. That there was no scarcity of material from which to make the selection of those appointed direct from Manila is shown by his testimonials appended, indicating that more than 8,000 personal written applications had been filed. Four hundred and eighty-seven soldiers applied for positions as teachers, took the examinations prescribed, and 79 passed satisfactorily and were assigned to schools.

The next step in the organization of the educational system was the districting of the archipelago into eighteen divisions, the school work of each being placed in charge of a Division Superintendent. In speaking of the general conditions, Prof. Atkinson says:

"The greatest present need is that of adequate and suitable school buildings. All school buildings occupied by soldiers or in any way used for military purposes should be vacated and turned over to the school authorities at the earliest practical moment, and arrangement should be made for the rent or vacation of all convents or other Church property now used for school purposes.

"Nearly all the buildings that have been used for military purposes are in poor condition. It will be necessary for the municipalities to spend money for their alteration and repair. Present school buildings consist generally of one or two large rooms, with several teachers carrying on work in each room. These rooms are everywhere overcrowded, and many have no windows or floors. Sometimes one teacher has from 100 to 200 pupils.

"The education of girls has not been thought as important as that of boys. Wherever a school for boys is established it will be the policy to establish one for girls, either in a building near the boys' or under the same roof as the boys' school, but completely separate, with its own entrances and playground."

Dr. David Barrows, City Superintendent of Schools for Manila, reports upon the question of local support of schools, inviting attention to the fact that the agricultural land is in large holdings, and a large proportion of the products must go for rents. In the absence of a land tax, which was unknown under the Spanish reign, and none patterned upon the American system being yet in operation, he cites one pueblo where the local revenues are so small that the policemen get only 5 pesos per month, the native man teacher 10 pesos, and the woman teachers 8 pesos.

Prof. Atkinson adds that it was planned to conduct teachers' institutes in all the provinces at an early date. At present there is no schedule of salaries for Filipino teachers, and it is planned to establish the same upon the basis of enrollment and certificates. Evening schools have been established where practicable, arousing great interest on the part of the people. One high school at the capital of each province will be established in 1902.

Dr. Barrows reported under date of May 4 last for the first six months of his work:

"The most significant change is that which has taken place in the attitude of the Filipino teachers. Owing to the uncertainty that has attended American occupation of these islands, six months ago scarcely any changes had been introduced into the public schools of Manila.

"In December the plan was adopted of having the teachers of English devote at least the last half hour of the forenoon to the instruction of the Filipino teachers, and at the same time the announcement was made that very shortly Spanish as a medium of instruction would be abandoned.

"With a very few exceptions the teachers accepted the proposed change of language, and their attitude has now become one of real eagerness for the adoption of English. They have also so far progressed in their knowledge of English that it will be possible with the opening of schools in June, 1901, to use only English. Almost without exception these teachers are proving appreciably more loyal to their work, and more conscientious in its discharge.

"The question of religious instruction in the schools has also been settled, and without friction or any loss in the attendance of pupils. Upon receipt of an official copy of Act No. 74 of the Philippine Commission, which forbids any religious instruction by the teacher, a comprehensive order was issued forbidding the practice of religious devotions or their employment as means of punishment, the discontinuance of all teaching of the catechism or religious doctrine, and the removal from the schoolhouse of all books containing such matter, and the removal from schoolrooms of crucifixes, religious emblems, sacred pictures, placards, &c.

"These orders were complied with. There was no protest from either parents or teachers, and as above stated, no diminution in the attendance, the school year closing with the largest attendance in the history of these public schools. To many of the teachers the change was apparently welcome."

MORE SOLDIERS FOR MANILA.

Increased Force to Provide Against Possibility of Uprising—Everything Peaceable Now.

MANILA, Aug. 25.—In the City of Manila there are now fewer than 1,000 effective soldiers, and it has been decided to increase that number by four companies of infantry. The official reason for the increase is that the guard duty is too heavy for the present force. As a matter of fact, however, there is a feeling that, although there is no apparent prospect of trouble, nevertheless, in the event of an uprising in the future, such as is always possible among the Malays, it would be better to have a sufficient body of troops available for such an emergency.

Gen. Chaffee says he considers the City of Manila to be perfectly orderly, and he can see no prospect of an uprising. Commissioner Wright thinks the people "extremely peaceable." He is satisfied that, although among a certain class there is some discontent on account of the land tax, which is not yet understood, this class is not likely to foment trouble.

Many army officers express themselves as gratified at the increase in the military force. They think that, with the military guard withdrawn from the prison, another uprising there might result in the release of some 1,800 prisoners. This possibility is regarded as a menace to the city by those who take that view of the case, as they regard the white guard as insufficient.

Civil officials look upon this contingency as unlikely, inasmuch as the 600 white police could mobilize at the prison before any of the prisoners could escape and become dispersed throughout the disaffected districts.

MORE INSURGENTS SURRENDER.

About 100 Laid Down Their Arms Last Week.

MANILA, Aug. 25.—Word was received to-day that the insurgent Colonel, Loreel, with 17 officers and 13 men, surrendered yesterday to Capt. Brown of the Fourth Infantry at Talisay. The surrender of numerous other smaller contingents last week brings the total to more than a hundred.

Gov. Taft is expected to return to Manila Tuesday, after having appointed civil officials throughout all Northern Luzon.

Minister to Chile Not to Retire.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 25.—Henry L. Wilson, United States Minister to Chile, to-day formally denied the report, published yesterday, that he would soon retire and devote his time to commerce. The papers here publish his denial.

ART NOTES.

The price paid Mr. Benjamin Constant by Sir William Ingram for his seated portrait of Queen Victoria is said to be $25,000.

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The Royal Academy has bought with the proceeds of the Chantrey Bequest "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," by Albert Goodwin, for $1,565; "Morning," by Arnesby Brown, for $2,100, and "Within Sound of the Sea," by Lionel Smythe, for $650. Other purchases are "Flower Girl," by J. J. Shannon, and "Val d'Arno," by Ridley Corbet.

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According to the critic of a leading London paper, there is little demand in England for the finest work of the illustrator; the best of the drawings now produced go to America. "English periodicals and books refuse to take the black-and-white artist seriously and decline to pay the prices which are necessary to assure good work." This critic denounces the English publications for printing mere pot-boilers, carelessly engraved and carelessly printed. "Such ignorance is not easy to fight, and the task is made more difficult by the multiplication of cheap magazines, which are accepted without grimace as the competitors of the excellent periodicals published in America."

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A large collection of ancient pottery from tombs of the Incas, in Peru, will be sold in London next Autumn. It was made by Sir Spenser St. John while acting as British Minister in Peru, and contains many bird, beast, and fruit pieces placed in the graves with the mummies for their use or enjoyment during the march to the better world. One represents a panther suckling her cubs. Another consists of a three-faced figure which will please those who are forever discovering Buddhist or East Asian analogies in relics found in Central and South America. There are human heads and figures used as cups, and other bits of pottery for which no explanation has yet been found. The collection numbers 400 pieces.

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A large number of face urns have been found in excavating prehistoric tombs near Dantzic, in Eastern Prussia. Three are more perfect than those found by Schliemann in the Troad. They have fairly well-shaped ears on the sides, well-modeled noses with the nostrils formed, mouths, prominent eyebrows, and large, oblong eyes. The type, if a type there be, is Asiatic rather than European. The belly of each urn has decorations of spears and other weapons.

FAST TILTS ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Road Drivers Engaged in Many Interesting Brushes.

Road drivers with their fast steppers who journeyed to the Speedway yesterday morning expecting to find the footing too heavy for speeding were agreeably surprised, for the lower stretch, with the exception of one small spot under High Bridge, was in prime condition. A large crowd of spectators was prsent to witness the sport.

Among the early arrivals on the road was George Coleman driving the famous trotter Redinda, who was in remarkably fine form. There were few, if any, on the road that could equal Redinda, and Mr. Coleman had to content himself with speeding alone until Dr. Hamilton appeared behind La Crosse Girl, who is much faster than her mark of 2:19½. The pair started off together on the upper stretch, Luke Burke, driving West Wilkes, 2:13¼, joining in the contest near the first quarter post. As the trio came down the stretch, Redinda led by a half length, La Crosse Girl second, Redinda increasing her lead gradually to a length.

Nearing High Bridge La Crosse Girl made a spurt, but broke in the effort, and West Wilkes was the second place. A pretty race followed, but Rudinda was too fast for her opponent and won with a couple of lengths to spare.

Dr. Rothenberg's new trotter, Adrian, had a lively go with Peter H., (2:26¾,) driven by A. R. Meyer, but fell rapidly behind in the last quarter and lost by a half length. Mr. Meyer turned to a good start with Jolly Bachelor, driven by H. E. Mapes. For three-quarters of the length of the stretch it looked as though Peter H. would win handily, but a touch of the whip put new life and action in Jolly Bachelor, who shot ahead and crossed the line an open length ahead of his opponent.

Jolly Bachelor also showed his heels to La Crosse Girl, but did not have such an easy victory as in the previous brush, as there was only a head between the pair as they went by the post.

Capt. McDonald's green trotter Frank did some fast work and defeated West Wilkes, 2:21¼, in a fast half-mile trot. Later in the day, however, Frank fell a victim to the speed of the handsome little mare Billy Palmer, 2:31, driven by Benjamin Litchenberg, who won several interesting heats with an unknown gray trotter. Among the many on the road were A. C. Dunton, driving his team of bay pacers; G. W. Grote, driving the trotter Breeze, who gave a very creditable performance, despite the fact that she was beaten by La Crosse Girl; Isaac A. Hopper, driving Lucre, 2:18¼; Charles J. Newton, behind the trotter Boston Boy; F. L. De Graw, driving a green pacer, and George Young, behind the trotter Dandy.

Trotters at Narragansett Park.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 25.—To Narragansett Park came yesterday and to-day the Grand Circuit horses who were at Readville last week. The programme for the week's racing here is a fine one, as is naturally suggested by the total sum of $45,000 offered for the races. There are three pacing events on the programme for classes below the 2:10 mark, these being the free-for-all, the 2:05 class, and the 2:08 class. Then comes the rich "Park Brew," $10,000 stake, and only just a little beyond that is the 2:11 class. In the free-for-all the list includes Anaconda, Prince Alert, Connor, Frank Bogash, Indiana, and Royal R. Windon. The Park Brew Stake will probably have fifteen starters of twenty-two eligibles. Another good race will be for the Roger Williams Stake for 2:14 trotters, the value of which is $10,000. Twenty-one horses are eligible to start for this race.

TO PICK AMERICAN TEAM TO-DAY.

Brig. Gen. B. W. Spencer Will Select Riflemen for International Shoot.

Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, executive officer of the National Rifle Association's international and inter-State tournament, to be held at Sea Girt, N. J., beginning next Friday, has announced that he will select to-day the riflemen who will represent America in the contest for the American Centennial Palma Trophy, representative of the world's championship. Eight men, as members of the New Jersey team, and two alternates will be named.

This match will be shot on Thursday, Sept. 5. It is for teams of eight men, open to riflemen of all countries, with the condition that each team must use the military arm of the country which it represents. The only foreign entry for the trophy and championship is that of the Dominion Rifle Association of Canada. Major J. J. Mason of Hamilton, Ontario, will be the Captain of this team.

Teams entered in the big shoot have already begun to arrive. The United States Marine Corps team is now at Sea Girt, and the representatives of the District of Columbia are expected to-day. The State teams of New Jersey, New York, Maine, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Maryland have all made arrangements to be at the Sea Girt camp by Wednesday.

The Irish and Canadian teams will be the guests of the National Rifle Association through the tournament. Col. Robert M. Thompson has loaned his steam yacht Reverie to the Reception Committee for the purpose of meeting the Ulster Riflemen on the arrival of the Servia, due to-morrow. By special permit the Irish marksmen and their baggage will be transferred to the yacht when the Servia reaches Quarantine, and the visitors will go at once to Sea Girt.

THEY RODE TOO FAST.

Banker and Manufacturer Arrested for Scorching on Motor Cycles.

Edward F. Stratton, a banker, who lives at the Hotel Navarre, was arrested yesterday afternoon at Thirty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue by Bicycle Policeman Leopold, who charged that he was riding a motor bicycle faster than twelve miles an hour. He gave $10 cash bail at the station and left.

An hour later the same policeman arrested Frank Leeman, a tool manufacturer of 1,215 Washington Street, Hoboken, on the same charge. He left his wheel at the station as security for his appearance in the West Side Police Court this morning.

OCEAN GROVE IS THRONGED

Thousands Attend Sunday Services in the "Modern Eden."

The Rev. Dr. Smith Preaches That "No Man Is Excused from the Wrath of God Through Ignorance."

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 25.—Fifty thousand churchgoers, representing nearly every denomination, took part to-day in the twelve services held on and about the camp grounds. In the throng were cottagers from the nearby resorts, who walked over from Asbury Park to Ocean Grove because no carriages are allowed to traverse the streets of this "Modern Eden" on the Lord's Day. The initial service of the great camp meeting was held this morning at sunrise, and the final meeting did not conclude until 10 o'clock at night.

Vice President A. E. Ballard had charge of the consecration meeting in the Tabernacle at 5:45 A. M., and an hour later he conducted family devotions for the hotel guests in the Auditorium. Both these early meetings were well attended.

There were three meetings on the schedule for 9 A. M. Evangelist Yatman had charge of the one for young people in the Temple, and there was an audience numbering over three thousand. Miss Blanche Bennett of Ocean Grove sang, and brief addresses were made by Mr. Yatman, Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hendrickson of Mount Holly, and Miss Susie Surabji of India. The latter wore her native costume of orange-colored silk and was a picturesque figure sitting beside the black-robed women who comprised the Temple quartet.

At the same hour, in the Tabernacle, Mrs. Lizzie Smith, evangelist, conducted a "holiness meeting." Mrs. J. A. Fitch of Philadelphia, the noted camp meeting singer, aroused much shouting with her peculiar rendition of the hymn "Let the Meeting Go On." Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Petersen of Sweden also sang.

The Rev. William Franklin led the "helping hand meeting" in the Thornley Chapel. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Loper of Camden assisted the leader with their lively singing and ringing exhortations.

An audience of 12,000 gathered in the Auditorium at 10:30 A. M. A song service was conducted prior to the preaching by Tali Esen Morgan's choir of 400 voices and an orchestra of 40 musicians. On the platform were nearly 100 ministers. Those who came late were obliged to occupy seats in the aisles and along the altar rail. Bishop James N. FitzGerald, President of the Camp Meeting Association, presided. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin M. Adams of Bethel, Conn., a member of the association, and the Scriptural lessons were read by the Rev. Dr. J. L. Sooy, now a member of the New York Conference, but formerly of New Jersey.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Smith of Redlands, Cal., from the text "It is the power of God unto salvation." His theme was "The wrath of God." Speaking of the progression of righteousness, he said:

"Methodism takes the lead, in that sanctification follows justification, and justification precedes sanctification. Methodism made the discovery that the second era, the second epoch in religious life, is by faith and not by work, and we Methodist ministers have need to hurry up and maintain the standard for our people, lest others take it from us. It is by a progression of faith that righteousness in its fullness in you is grasped by the power of the Holy Ghost. The wrath of God is revealed from Heaven against those who despise the Gospel. No man is excused from the wrath of God because of ignorance, no matter whether he be a savage or an enlightened civilized being, but all men are not to be judged by the same standard, but by the standard of light within their reach."

More than 3,000 scholars attended the three departments of the Summer Sunday school. The Rev. Dr. Thomas O'Hanlon, President of Pennington Seminary, had charge of the Bible class, the largest in the world. At 3 o'clock Mrs. Carrie Thompson conducted a meeting for children in the Temple. The afternoon service in the Auditorium was in charge of Dr. Smith, the preacher of the morning. A score or more ministers took part in the altar service that followed Dr. Smith's exhortation, and when the invitation was extended for those who desired prayers to come forward to the altar a number responded.

At dusk 10,000 people gathered on the beach at the foot of Ocean Pathway and participated in the surf meeting conducted by Vice President Ballard. There were singing, praying, and responsive Bible readings, with brief addresses by Dr. Ballard and Dr. Sooy. Evangelist Yatman had charge of the Temple vesper service, which attracted a crowd of 3,000. The singing of popular Gospel hymns was the feature of this service.

Another great audience gathered in the Auditorium this evening at 7:30 o'clock to hear "Jack" Cook, the fifteen-year-old preacher from England. He has been preaching and exhorting here for the past fortnight and on every occasion has held his auditors as if spellbound. His sermon to-night was an appeal to sinners "to join the army of the Lord," and at the altar service which followed the rail was crowded with penitents, so that the meeting was prolonged until a late hour.

CATHOLIC CHURCH DEDICATED.

Bishop McDonnell Officiates in the Services at Good Ground, L. I.

The Church of St. Rosalie, at Good Ground, L. I., was dedicated yesterday. Bishop McDonnell officiated, assisted by Mgr. McNamara of St. Joseph's Church, Brooklyn, and Father Barrett, Secretary to the Bishop. Father N. J. Flynn of Bay Ridge preached the sermon.

The church was built largely through the efforts of Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, who lives in the vicinity of Good Ground, and who has hitherto had to travel twenty-five miles to attend church. Among the contributors to the building fund were John D. Crimmins and W. Bourke Cockran.

Episcopal Monk's Williamsburg Service.

Father Paul James Francis, Episcopal monk, and head of the Franciscan Order of the Episcopal Church, who is trying to make converts by preaching in the open lots at Knickerbocker and Myrtle Avenues, Williamsburg, addressed about 500 persons yesterday on the principles of righteousness. He denounced capital, as "arrayed against labor to-day," and declared that the poor were getting poorer and the rich richer. George Washington, he said, was a churchman and a friend of the poor, and his portrait was formerly on postage stamps. Now it had been removed, railroad trains and steamships and emblems of gigantic trusts being substituted. He added that the Church was the poor man's friend, inasmuch as it championed the principles of unselfishness.

Williamsburg Church's Anniversary.

The congregation of the North Fifth Street German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Williamsburg, yesterday celebrated the thirty-seventh anniversary of the organization of the church society with special morning and evening services. In the morning the pastor, the Rev. Gustave Somner, preached a historical sermon, while the choir rendered a special musical programme. In the afternoon the children of the Sunday school had a special exercises. The church is situated in the Roman Catholic section, where it is the only Protestant church now, although there were once two others.

Sunday Meetings at Asbury Park.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 25.—Commander Ballington Booth, head of the Volunteers of America, addressed a large audience this morning in the Beach Auditorium. This afternoon his wife, Mrs. Maud B. Booth, spoke in the same place and told of her prison work throughout the country. Mrs. Pattie Watkins-Lindsay, "The Welsh Nightingale," talked to an audience of 3,000 this evening.

Countess Laurenius Now Mrs. Ford.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 25.—Word has been received in this city of the marriage of Gen. George Hare Ford of this city and Countess Ruth Leonard Laurenius of Rome, Italy. The wedding took place in Lucerne on Thursday. Mrs. Ford is an American by birth, and was the widow of an Italian Count. She came of a prominent Maryland family, is wealthy, attractive, and educated, and while in this country was one of the social leaders in Baltimore. She visited relatives here frequently, and was a friend of the late Mrs. Ford.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN AMENITIES.—The projected visit of the Czar to France has been preceded by a curious exchange of opinions between well-known Parisian and St. Petersburg papers in regard to the increase of German influence in Turkey. A short time ago a correspondent of Le Journal des Débats, writing from Basra, stated that the realization of the German project of a railway to Bagdad offered considerable material advantage to France, while it would afford Turkey facilities for speedy transport of her troops to Mesopotamia, whence they could be dispatched to the Russian or Persian frontiers as required. The Novoe Vremya immediately warned its French allies against giving this interpretation to the proposed line, and said that it would be suicidal for France to support a project which would form a permanent barrier between the Slav and Latin races, for the line would enable the Germans to dominate the whole region lying between Hamburg and Koweyt, on the Persian Gulf.

It is expected that the coming visit of the Czar will relegate the matter to a place of small importance; still, it is felt certain that the subject will crop up again, as the Russian anxiety to instruct the French has not yet been appeased. Russia's attitude is readily appreciated when it is understood that for the last five years German influence has greatly strengthened the defensive force of the Turkish Empire against domestic disturbances as well as foreign aggression. It is, moreover, recognized in St. Petersburg that the Bagdad railway has strategic as well as economic importance.

Another contribution to the controversy recently appeared in the shape of an article in the Herold, a German paper published in St. Petersburg, which assured the French people that the Novoe Vremya had given a thoroughly false impression of the views held in Russian official circles, where there was no desire to prevent the realization of the project, but "merely to secure the economic participation of Russia in the construction of the railway." And so the matter rests for the time, ready to be taken up again and argued from the Franco-Russian point of view, when the Czar shall have completed his French sojourn.

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THE ACTUAL FEAT OF THE GUSTAVE ZEDE.—So many conflicting stories were told in the French papers regarding the feats performed by the submarine torpedo boat Gustave Zédé at the recent French naval manoeuvres that foreign naval gazettes discredited many of the claims set forth. For this reason Le Matin has published an account of the exploits which the submarine boat performed in the presence M. Waldeck-Rousseau and M. de Lanessan on July 27 at the Salins d'Hyères. The account is contributed by "a naval officer of very high rank who witnessed the affair from beginning to end." The writer says in part:

"The Gustave Zédé made its plunge and went in a straight line toward the Bouvet at a distance of about three meters below the surface of the water, and without once deviating from its course. On arriving within 300 meters, it launched its torpedo, which was aimed at the Admiral's ship with absolute accuracy. The Bouvet was struck about three meters below the water line. All the persons on the bridge saw the torpedo strike the hull of the ship, and they even heard the noise caused by the shock and felt the slight vibration always produced in such cases."

After describing the experience of the Ministers on board the submarine craft and its manoeuvres with them, the writer concludes: "The experiment demonstrated irrefutably that a submarine boat can advance on a hostile squadron and strike a fatal blow. Hitherto only its qualities of plunging and torpedo launching were known, but this experiment proves that it can practice the most formidable offensive tactics. * * * We have a right to be proud of the submarine boats in service, and to rejoice at the situation which we shall soon occupy, thanks to the sacrifices agreed to by Parliament. Within eighteen months France will have a considerable flotilla of these little vessels, which, backed by the large ones already afloat or on the stocks, will enable us to defy the large squadrons with which a powerful enemy would fain confront us. Whatever efforts may be attempted by uneasy nations, it is practically impossible for them to overtake us in this path. We may face the future with tranquillity."

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AN EXTRAORDINARY MEASURE IN FIJI.—When a few months ago the question of New Zealand joining the Australian commonwealth was being actively agitated, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies sent a dispatch to the Governor of New Zealand urging that great weight should be attached to the wishes of the Fijians respecting any change in the form of Government. By an order in council just enacted by the Governor of Fiji, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, a curious situation has been presented. The text of the order is as follows:

"Any person who shall cause or attempt to cause any Fijian to be disaffected toward the Government, or who shall induce or attempt to induce any Fijian to take action having for its object the subversion or alteration of the present form of Government, shall be guilty of an offense under this ordinance, and shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding six months."

According to this ordinance any white man advising a Fijian or a Fijian informing another Fijian on the question of Fiji being transformed from a Crown colony is liable to be sentenced by any Magistrate to imprisonment with hard labor for six months. A sensational element has been added to the matter by the Governor of Fiji, who said in a recent speech that "wherever there is a Government like that of New Zealand the white man has always taken the land from the colored natives. This has been so in New Zealand, and colored people there are cooped up on the fragment of land left to them. What happened in New Zealand would happen to the colored people of Fiji, and, like the colored people of New Zealand, they would lose nearly all their land."

The Premier of New Zealand has been asked by the Legislature to demand an explanation of this speech, and representations are to be made to Downing Street denouncing the order in Council as a direct infringement of the liberty of speech. On account of the dispatch from the Colonial Secretary referred to, some action from the home Government is expected.

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DEATH OF DESIDER SZILAGYI.—There recently died suddenly in Budapest a jurisconsult, one of the most conspicuous reformers and eminent statesmen of Hungary, who of late had been foremost in the rank of the Anglophiles of the nation. His name was Desider Szilagyi, and, owing to the fact that a Hungarian lawyer of the same name died a few weeks previous to his death, with whom he was confused for a time, little attention was paid by the European press to the death of the more eminent Szilagyi.

His career began with the restoration of Hungarian independence, when he entered the Ministry of Justice in an official capacity. In 1870 he was sent by his Government to England to study civil and criminal law as a preparation for the projected codification of the Hungarian laws, in which he subsequently took an active and successful part. In a short time he obtained a remarkable knowledge and mastery of the English language, and when in 1880 he had an opportunity to address an English court of justice as an expert on Hungarian law he excited the admiration of both the bench and the bar not only by his forensic ability, but by the command of the English language which he displayed in a two hours' speech.

On his return to Hungary, M. Szilagyi was elected a member of the Legislature, and his eloquence at once produced as marked an effect upon his colleagues and upon the public as did his knowledge and intelligence in other departments of public life. After the completion of the work of codification he was made Professor of Criminal Law and Politics at the Budapest University, and from that time on formed one of the most powerful pillars of progressive Liberalism. He was the heart and soul of the ecclesiastical-political reforms, and this fact is said to have won for him the distinction of being the Hungarian politician most cordially detested and feared by the clerical reactionary element throughout the monarchy. His last ambition was to superintend the execution of certain outstanding administrative reforms, and to use his influence in giving practical expression to the recent law passed in order to promote legislative purity. For a time he was one of the most influential members of the Wekerle Cabinet.

His sympathy for England was shown last Winter, when a large group of members of the Hungarian Reichstag proposed to send an address of encouragement to the Boers. M. Szilagyi not only declined to co-operate with them, but made before them an eloquent pro-British speech, with the result that the address was not sent.

CAPT. FORSYTH TALKS OF SANTIAGO BATTLE

He Says There Was Plenty of Glory for All Concerned.

Trouble Was Caused by the Department Putting Sampson in Command Over Officers Who Outranked Him.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 25.—Capt. James M. Forsyth, United States Navy, who had charge of the naval station at Key West during the Spanish-American war, spent to-day in Kansas City on his way from San Francisco to his home at Philadelphia. To a reporter Capt. Forsyth talked of the Schley-Sampson controversy, and a local paper to-morrow will quote him as saying:

"While we have been instructed by the Navy Department not to discuss the merits of the case, every one knows that the navy looks upon the controversy as an unfortunate affair. We believe there was plenty of glory for all concerned. The fact that a junior man was placed in command above his seniors is responsible for the whole business.

"Sampson was a Captain, and the seventeenth ranking officer of the navy. No one ever thought of him as the successor of Admiral Sicard, and I don't believe he ever thought of it himself, but he was familiar to the people of Washington, and they decided to place him in command.

"Of course, the officers who outranked him did not like it. It is not to be expected that they would, but Washington said Sampson, and that settled the matter. Schley was among the officers outranking Sampson, and he was thrown directly under the junior's command. He naturally felt the promotion more than any of the others.

"The battle of Santiago was one of the most brilliant in history. Regardless of who was responsible for such effective execution, there was glory enough for both Sampson and Schley. The controversy only serves to dim the brilliancy of the victory, and it is greatly to be deplored. That any one should question the bravery of either of the men is particularly unfortunate and wholly unjustified."

Capt. Forsyth, who will be retired on Sept. 22, has been associated with Admirals Schley and Sampson at different times during his long life in the navy. When he left Key West he took command of the battleship Indiana. Later he was chief of staff to Admiral Watson in charge of the Asiatic Squadron, and for the past several months was second in command at the Mare Island yards at San Francisco. Capt. Forsyth left for St. Louis to-night, where he will remain a few days before proceeding to Philadelphia.

DIDN'T UNDERSTAND POLITICS.

English Reporter Was Sent to Fourth Ward Meeting, but Begged Off When Fun Began.

He was a young English reporter who had come over here with a champion cricket team and remained in this country to become an American newspaper man. In order to give him experience, the city editor gave him all kinds of work to do and sent him out on the most difficult assignments, sometimes alone and frequently with another man to show him our methods.

One day the city editor came into the office and saw the Englishman sitting there.

"If G— is not doing anything send him to 'cover' that Fourth Ward Democratic Convention," said the city editor to his assistant.

"Why, there is sure to be a fight there, and he doesn't know anything about politics," replied the assistant.

"That's right, it's time he learned politics if he is going to be an American citizen," responded the city editor, "and if there is a fight he is big enough to take care of himself."

So the Englishman was sent to report a convention in the toughest ward in the city. About an hour afterward the assistant city editor was handed a note by a district messenger, which read:

"Convention is in a free fight. They have just thrown the Chairman out of the second-story window. Please send man to relieve me. I am utterly unacquainted with American politics. GADSBY."

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 25.—It was a gay Sunday to-day, even for Newport, but in spite of the dissipation of the week, there was a large attendance of society people at the fashionable churches. Devotions once over in the morning, the remainder of the day was given up to entertaining and being entertained. There were more than the usual number of Sunday luncheons, and at night the Casino was filled with one of the largest gatherings that has ever been at a Sunday night concert.

The most prominent luncheon was given at Berger's by Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay for a party of thirty. The dining room was lavishly decorated with palms, tree ferns, and other potted plants, and the table was one mass of flowers, leaving only room enough for the serving of the luncheon. The centrepiece was a large mass of American Beauty roses and lilies of the valley, and numerous pots of blossoming orchids were placed on other portions of the table.

Luncheons were given at the Golf Club by Mrs. C. A. Munn, Mrs. F. H. Benedict, and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr gave a luncheon at Arleigh in honor of Mrs. Astor.

Mrs. Ogden Mills gave a luncheon at her villa on the Cliffs, her first entertainment since her return from Europe.

Mrs. William E. Carter gave a luncheon at The Pines.

Mrs. C. L. Best gave a reception and musicale.

At the Casino dinners were given by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., Mrs. S. Barton French, Mrs. J. J. Mason, Mrs. Robert McKean, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Miss Edith Wetmore, Mrs. L. C. K. Wilmerding, W. Dennison Hatch, William Cutting, Jr., and A. C. Elwell.

Among to-day's arrivals at the New Cliffs are J. Allard, Julien Du Puys, C. Vienot, and Ulrich Ronville of Paris, and J. C. Allgeo of Boston.

The Chinese Minister is in receipt of many invitations to entertainments, and has been urged to extend his Newport visit several days, but he has refused to remain longer than Monday, when he will go to Narragansett Pier.

CAUGHT FIRE FROM A MATCH.

Woman Was Badly Burned and Tenement in a Panic Before Firemen Came.

The big six-story tenement at 178 Madison Street was the scene of a panic yesterday, when Mary Levine, an old woman who lives on the third floor, rushed through her rooms with her clothing ablaze. Her screams brought tenants rushing from every floor, and the cry of "Fire!" echoed from all parts of the house.

Mrs. Levine was alone in the rooms, her husband and children having gone out after dinner. She was walking across the kitchen floor and stepped on a parlor match that had been thrown carelessly from the table. Immediately her skirt was enveloped in flames. The excited tenants who had rushed to her rooms stood and watched her as she tried to put the fire out with her hands.

A man who was passing the house turned in an alarm. The fire from the skirt started the carpet to burning, but on the arrival of the firemen it was quickly extinguished.

Mrs. Levine had torn her skirt off, but not before she was severely burned.

A Cockney Child's Idea.

From The London Chronicle.

A correspondent thinks that the "typical cockney child" is not disappearing so quickly as we supposed. "A couple of dozen East End children," he writes, "who have been dumped down in these rural solitudes for their annual fortnight were shown around the vicar's garden the other day, and asked what they made of the potato plant in full bloom. 'I dunno!' said a little girl, in reply to a question as to what grew at the bottom. 'Why, something you very often eat,' prompted the vicar. 'Oh, I know, eggs!' was the triumphant retort."

A Pestiferous Pair.

If they exterminate the New Jersey mosquito, they may yet exterminate the New Jersey Anarchist.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

GEN. ROBERT WILLIAMS DEAD.

He Married the Widow of Stephen A. Douglas, Who Had Been His Rival for Her Years Before.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 25.—Brig. Gen. Robert Williams died last night at the Hotel Netherwood, about one mile from this city, from an attack of apoplexy. He was seventy-two years old and had been spending the Summer there with his three daughters, his home being in Washington, D. C.

Born in Virginia on Nov. 5, 1829, Gen. Williams was appointed to a cadetship at West Point and was graduated after his four years' course with the rank of Brevet Second Lieutenant of the First Dragoons. On July 15, 1851, he was made a Second Lieutenant, and on June 7, 1855 a First Lieutenant. On Aug. 3, 1861, he was promoted to a Captaincy, and soon afterward was made Assistant Adjutant General of the United States.

He was a veteran of the Civil War, having served from October, 1861, to October, 1862, as Colonel of the First Massachusetts Cavalry. He was in the battle of Antietam, and served as Assistant Adjutant General from 1862 to July 5, 1892, when he was made a Brigadier General and appointed to the position of Adjutant General. He retired from active service on Nov. 5, 1893, at sixty-four years of age.

There was a little romance connected with his marriage to the widow of Stephen A. Douglas. Her maiden name was Addie Cutts, and she was a famous Washington belle. Young Williams courted her while he was yet a cadet at West Point, and Douglas entered the field as a rival and won. When he died she married her old lover. She died in 1899, and he had remained a widower since.

He leaves three sons and three daughters, First Lieut. Robert C. Williams of the Thirteenth Cavalry, now in Montana; Second Lieut. J. C. Williams of the Twelfth Infantry, at Manila; Lieut. Philip Williams, United States Navy, also at Manila; Mrs. J. C. Patton, wife of Lieut. Patton, United States Navy, and Misses Addie C. and Mildred Williams. The daughters were with the General when he died.

The body was taken to Washington this afternoon and will have a military funeral there. The date for this has not been fixed.

At the time Gen. Williams died the usual Saturday evening hop was at its height at the hotel. As soon as his death was made known the festivities ceased and the hotel flag was placed at half mast.

ROBERT G. EVANS DEAD.

Prominent Minnesota Republican—He Was in the Accident with Senator Fairbanks Eight Days Ago.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 25.—Robert G. Evans, United States District Attorney for Minnesota, died suddenly this morning from heart disease, on the balcony of his home in Queen Avenue, Kenwood.

At about 8 o'clock Mr. Evans went to the bedroom of his daughter to awaken her. He grasped the footrail of the bed and shook it, seemingly unable to speak. Just as she awoke, Mr. Evans staggered from the room and made his way with difficulty to the balcony over the front porch. There he seized the railing, gasped, then sank to the floor dead. He had been a sufferer from heart disease for a year and a half.

Mr. Evans was forty-seven years old. He was a prominent candidate before the Legislature last Winter to succeed Senator C. K. Davis in the United States Senate, but was defeated by M. E. Clapp of St. Paul.

He entertained Senators Fairbanks of Indiana, Quareles of Wisconsin, and Clapp of Minnesota last week, and the party returned from a fishing excursion to Alexandria on Thursday. He was seemingly in excellent health up to a few hours before his death.

Dr. Moore, his physician, says he does not think the runaway accident of eight days ago in which Senator Fairbanks and Mr. Evans were badly shaken up, in any way hastened the latter's death.

He overworked himself in the last political campaign, and it is thought this aggravated the heart trouble. His wife died four months ago, and it is believed that this loss hastened his own death. He leaves three children.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Francis S. Runyon.

Francis S. Runyon, cashier of the First National Bank of Plainfield, died early yesterday morning at Muhlenburg Hospital, Plainfield, where he had been removed to undergo an operation for intestinal trouble.

Mr. Runyon had been identified with the First National Bank for nearly thirty years. From the position of clerk he worked his way up to teller, and from that to the position of cashier. He was born at Green Brook, near Plainfield, about sixty-two years ago. He was a brother of ex-City Judge Nelson Runyon, and an uncle of the present City Magistrate of that name.

Levi L. Brown.

ADAMS, Mass., Aug. 25.—Levi L. Brown, a prominent manufacturer, died here to-day. He was born in 1826, and after learning the papermaking business at the Crane Paper Company in Dalton, he established the L. L. Brown Paper Company in this town.

He had also been President of the Windsor Manufacturing Company of North Adams, the Renfrew Company of this town, the Whiting Paper Company of Holyoke, and founded the commission house of Brown, Wood & Kingman of New York.

Obituary Notes.

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By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

Financial Agents Wanted.
We desire to arrange for reliable representatives throughout the East and Middle West to sell preferred securities in sound enterprises. Acceptable persons can arrange for permanent and highly profitable employment.
AMERICAN FINANCE & TRUST COMPANY,
New York City.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.25.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice President.
ALBERT L. RANINGER, LAWRENCO MURRAY, Treasurer. Trust Officer.

BOND SALE $44,000.
Village of Corinth, N. Y., water works bonds will be sold on sealed bids on Aug. 31st, 1901. Denominations $1,000. Coupon form, principal and semi-annual interest, payable at Citizens' National Bank of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; $2,000 due in 1906, $2,000 due each year thereafter. A CHOICE INVESTMENT. For notice of sale and particulars address JOHN S. ALEXANDER, Village Clerk, Corinth, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.
NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.
TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:
Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.
Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.
Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.
Dated New York, August 6, 1901.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE. } Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:
Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.
All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

33 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, August 12, 1901.
To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Union Trust Company of New York under the Agreement dated May 10, 1900, for Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds:
The undersigned Committee under the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned, hereby give notice, pursuant to the terms of said agreement, that the Committee has entered into a contract with the Wabash Railroad Company for the acquisition by said Railroad Company of the railroad and property described in the first mortgage of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, a copy of which contract is lodged with said Union Trust Company of New York, and the terms of which, briefly summarized, are as follows:
First. The Wabash Company shall acquire said property upon the confirmation of the foreclosure sale (provided it can be obtained at a satisfactory price,) shall pay all receivers' certificates, preferential liabilities, costs, counsel fees, compensation of Trustees and Committee, and shall issue a first mortgage upon said property to secure a total issue of Three and One-half Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due in 1941, with interest from the date thereof, payable semi-annually. The bonds shall be for $1,000 and $500. The total amount of bonds issuable under said mortgage shall be $3,500,000, and $500,000 thereof shall be reserved and applied solely to the improvement and equipment of the mortgaged property.
Second. Such three and a half per cent. bonds, to an amount equal to eighty per cent. of the par value of the principal of Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited with the Union Trust Company, shall be delivered to said Trust Company distribution among the holders of its certificates of deposit at the rate of $800 in new bonds for each $1,000 of Omaha and St. Louis bonds. Scrip will be provided for fractional amounts.
Third. All stock of the Omaha and St. Louis Company held by the Committee is to be surrendered to the Wabash Company, and the suits brought by the Committee to enforce the personal liability of certain Directors of the Missouri Railway Construction Company are to be discontinued.
Fourth. Said contract is subject to the following conditions:
1. That the stockholders and debenture holders of the Wabash Company assent to its acquisition and mortgaging of said property.
2. That the holders of Union Trust Company certificates for Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited under said agreement of May 10, 1900, assent to said contract; and,
3. That the not preferred liabilities against the property which are to be paid by the Wabash Company do not exceed $475,000.
By the terms of said agreement of May 10, 1900, it is provided that any holder of Union Trust Company Certificates who does not expressly dissent from such contract in a writing delivered to the Committee within twenty days after the first publication of this notice shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to such contract.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH,
As a Committee constituted by the Agreement of Omaha and St. Louis bondholders, made May 10, 1900.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital Stock . . . $2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits 2,639,253.54
Deposits 14,750,411.07
Total $19,389,664.61
OAKLEIGH THORNE, President
HERMAN DOWD, WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, } Vice-Presidents
RICHARD J. SCOLES, Secretary
EDMUND C. LOCKWOOD, Asst. Secretary
FRANCIS C. PREST, Trust Officer
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON,

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Morton Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit of Common Stock
OF THE
Continental and American Tobacco Companies
Calling attention to our circular and advertisement dated June 8, 1901, we hereby give notice that, upon surrender of the certificates of deposit, the Morton Trust Company will on and after TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1901, be prepared to deliver FIFTY YEAR FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Consolidated Tobacco Company.
CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO COMPANY,
By J. B. DUKE, President.
Dated New York, August 23, 1901.

Will exchange down-town mercantile building, well rented; also block suburban lots, for railroad, water, or industrial bonds or stock, $125,000. Blomqvist, 284 Pearl St.

Copartnership Notices.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership lately subsisting between RANALD M. WINANS and HENRY A. DUNBAR, under the firm name of WINANS & DUNBAR, was dissolved on the 31st day of July, 1901, by mutual consent. RANALD M. WINANS and HENRY A. DUNBAR are authorized to settle all debts due to and by the firm.
RANALD M. WINANS,
HENRY A. DUNBAR.
New York, Aug. 3, 1901.

THE R. M. WINANS COMPANY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE INCORporation under the laws of the State of New York of the R. M. WINANS COMPANY. This Company will continue the U. S. Bonded and Free Warehousing business formerly carried on by WINANS & DUNBAR.
Main Office, 485 Washington St., New York City.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION.
Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Company.
To the Holders of Reorganization Certificates:
On and after August 26th, 1901, holders of reorganization certificates issued by the Mercantile Trust Company, for the Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Company first mortgage bonds, under the agreement dated April 11, 1900, may exchange the same at the office of the Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York, for the bonds of the new Company to which they are entitled. Holders transmitting reorganization certificates by mail will please indicate whether they desire the new securities sent to them by registered mail or by express, at their expense.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary.
August 24th, 1901.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN
A character sketch by W. J. Bates is one of the attractions in the September number of
THE WORLD'S WORK
25 cents at all news-stands; $3.00 a year.

ON AUGUST 20TH, 1901, LOST CERT. NO. 29,327 for 100 shares of U. S. Steel Pfd. in name of W. S. Gurnee, Jr., & Co. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating same. Reward will be paid for prompt return to DE COPPET & DOREMUS, 30 Broad St.

Meetings and Elections.
Annual Stockholders' Meeting
OF
The Hocking Valley Railway Co.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Columbus, O., August 14, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all committees thereof since the last meeting of stockholders,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
If amendment of the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors from five (5) to six (6.)
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.
The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.
The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the by-laws of the Northern Pacific Railway Company the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of electing fifteen (15) Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all votes and proceedings of the Board of Directors since June, 1898.
For the purpose of such annual meeting, the transfer books of both preferred and common stock of this company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Sept. 28th, 1901, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Oct. 2d, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
Dated Aug. 26th, 1901.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, September 28th, 1901.
The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 3d, and reopen on Monday, September 30th.
JAMES McMINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

New York National Exchange Bank.
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.
At a Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held to-day, Mr. Lewis E. Pierson was unanimously elected as Vice-President and Mr. Rollin P. Grant was unanimously appointed Cashier.
JAMES ROWLAND, President.

Dividends.
Union Pacific Railroad Co.
A DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share, on both the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on and after Oct. 1st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 3d, 1901.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Sept. 3d, 1901, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Oct. 2d, 1901, unless remaining further closed for the purposes of the annual meeting of Stockholders, to be held Oct. 8th, 1901.
Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Mexican Northern Railway Co.,
NEW YORK OFFICE, 27 William Street.
August 15, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular quarterly Dividend of 1½, payable September 3d, to Stockholders of record at close of business on August 21st.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

Proposals.
PROPOSALS FOR SOUTH WING TO CADET Hospital.—West Point, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1901. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 M., Sept. 23, 1901, for the construction of South Wing to Cadet Hospital, West Point, N. Y., as per plans in this office. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Address Q. M., U. S. M. A.

Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., July 31, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 10 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, August 27, 1901, for supplying certain hydraulic machinery; also annealing furnaces and accessories for large-caliber cartridge shops to be erected here. Information upon application. FRANK HEATH, Major, Comdg.

A MINING EXPOSITION.
To be Held Here at the Grand Central Palace in December.
Something new in the line of exhibitions is to be offered to the New York public during the coming Winter. This is to be a mining exhibition, which will be held in the Grand Central Palace for fifteen days, beginning Dec. 2. In it there will be displays of manufacturing and commercial tools, machinery, and supplies; ores, oils, and other minerals; concentrates, metals, and non-metallic products; maps and illustrations of mineral resources by railway companies; scientific displays of minerals by States, mining bureaus, schools, and individual collectors; pictoral exhibits of ores and products by corporations engaged in mineral industries, including "mineral springs and "water mining," with drilled, bored, and driven wells.
Exhibits representing the petroleum industry will be given due prominence. A historical and entertaining feature is to be reproduction of a frontier mining camp, with genuine hand-made tools, utensils, apparatus, structures, and furniture used by the miners. It is proposed to bring together the practical working branch of mining with the moneyed end, and to afford an opportunity for fraternal intercourse of miners throughout the country.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

At the close of business last week there was distinct evidence of reviving interest in the security market. Public buying on and after Thursday was a perceptible element. The continued ease of money is favorable to the carrying of long stocks, many of which yield considerably more revenue from dividends than the cost of interest for carrying. When to this financial consideration is added the prospect of increase in capital by appreciation of market values it is not surprising that surplus funds should again turn toward Wall Street.

Union Pacific is assuming decided market leadership, and there are good reasons for its so doing. It occupies a commanding position in the Northwestern combination, and by its control of Southern Pacific is an important factor in Southern territory. Through its holdings of Northern Pacific it virtually possesses Burlington. In addition to its own great and increasing earnings it will derive large revenues from Southern Pacific earnings, which are simply phenomenal, and it will also benefit in the way of revenue from its Northern Pacific holdings. It seems reasonably sure that Union Pacific shareholders will soon receive a larger share of profits than they are now doing—and an increase in the dividend rate at the next declaration is confidently counted on in well-posted quarters. The recuperation of this great property and its swift rise to a prosperous basis is a triumph of American financiering, made possible, of course, by the unexampled prosperity of the territory through which Union Pacific runs. Why it should have been the favorite point of bear attack during the recent dullness is incomprehensible. The pretext was corn shortage, but the traffic of the road is so diversified that with corn damage at the worst estimate, its revenues would be but slightly affected—much more than offset by the enormous Northwestern wheat yield. To judge from market action, there is still a very heavy short interest in the stock, buying of it being widely scattered. Doubtless many small shorts have run to cover, but the market of the past few weeks has not been sufficiently broad to allow covering of any extensive line. Thence Union Pacific is likely to remain a conspicuous leader.

Wall Street sentiment—even professional sentiment—is beginning to veer to the bull side. Fighting against facts is wearisome work, for facts are self-assertive—not to be argued away. As the wheat situation becomes more generally understood, appreciation of its importance grows. Remembrance of the similar wheat position of 1897-8 and the resultant boom in the security market causes anticipation of similar results this year. Moreover, the direct and immediate effect of the heavy wheat exports has been to lower the rates for sterling exchange, forbidding gold exports and foreshadowing gold imports—of the highest importance to the future of the money market, practically assuring ease.

YERKES AND WESTINGHOUSE.
Their London Interests Harmonious, the Latter Says.
George Westinghouse, who has just returned from England, where he has been since May 1 on business in connection with the development of a large plant for the manufacture of electrical and other engineering apparatus, said yesterday that there was no foundation for the statement that business differences existed between himself and Mr. Yerkes about the electrical equipment of the District Underground Railway in London, of which road Mr. Yerkes has the control.
"At first," said Mr. Westinghouse, "I did not intend to make any statement upon this matter, as I thought the public would not be interested in what I might say. But on account of certain erroneous published statements I may as well straighten out the matter.
"There are absolutely no differences between Mr. Yerkes and myself. As a matter of fact, he has awarded to the British Westinghouse Company the contract for engines of 30,000 horse power and generators for his Metropolitan District Railway. He will require much more apparatus, the manufacture of which in England will be advantageous to his interests. It may, therefore, be said that his interests and mine are in harmony, with the probability that these operations, respectively, will be mutually helpful."
On the question of a spirit of hostility which, according to London dispatches, is said to have developed in that city against the American control of the Metropolitan District Road, and against the improvements on the same by American companies, Mr. Westinghouse said:
"While it is true that some hostility has been displayed, it really does not amount to much. The public wants the improvements that are now under way, and while they might prefer to have them as the result of British enterprise, they are glad to have them regardless of the source. Nine-tenths of what has been cabled to America on that subject is exaggerated. I believe such mischievous statements, made by disappointed or scheming people to the London representatives of American newspapers, do great harm to the development of American intereats."

OKLAHOMA LAND SALES.
Up to Aug. 24, $659,427 Were Realized from This Source.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—A dispatch received at the General Land Office reports that the total receipts from the sale of lots in the new towns in Oklahoma to and including Aug. 24, aggregated $659,427. The sales were distibuted as follows:
Lawton, 1,068 lots for $351,805; Anadarko, 1,043 lots, for $179,245; Hobart, 1,123 lots, for $128,377. Assistant Commissioner Richards, who has had general charge of the sale, estimates that the disposition of the remaining lots will bring the grand total up to $700,000.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.
The Reorganization Committee of the Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pittsburg Coal Company, Louis Fitzgerald, Chairman, gives notice that on and after to-day holders of reorganization certificates issued by the Mercantile Trust Company for the Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pittsburg Coal Company first mortgage bonds, under the agreement dated April 11, 1900, may exchange the same at the office of the Trust Company, 120 Broadway, for the bonds of the new company to which they are entitled.

Excursions.
PATTEN LINE.
Long Branch and Back, 50c.
Asbury Park and Back, 80c.
INSIDE ROUTE.
LONG BRANCH—ASBURY PARK
AND
All New Jersey Seashore Resorts.
WEEK DAYS.
Leave foot of Little W. 12th St., 9:00 & *11:00 A. M. *(Saturdays 12:45 P. M.) and 2:40 P. M.
Leave Battery, 9:30 & *11:30 A. M. (Saturdays 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.
Sundays—Leave ft. Little West 12th St., 8:30, 9:00, 9:50, and 11:00 A. M.; Battery, 8:50, 9:30, 10:20 and 11:30 A. M.
Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe from steamer Angler, leaves E. 23d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 9:05 A. M. Cents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Excursions.
Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route
to
LONG BRANCH.
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"COLUMBIA."
Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.*	1:30 P. M.*	3:45 P. M.*
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

*Iron Steamboat "Tarus."
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Amusement and Education Combined.
THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY
A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS.
Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards. Automatic telephone.
GLEN ISLAND
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.00, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 3.00, 4.05 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.45, 3.15, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 22d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn; 12.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 2, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS,
Including Admission to All Attractions.

BY RAIL TO THE SEA
MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Saturdays only,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:28, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Manhattan only,) 11:30 P. M. On Saturday additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

LABOR DAY TRIPS,
Including Railroad Tickets, Hotels, &c.
Pan-American Exposition and Niagara Falls, 5-day trips from $13.50
Thousand Islands, Rapids, Montreal, and Lakes, 4-day trip, $30.00
Independent Tickets Everywhere.
Particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers.. {GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. 50c.
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Round Trip.
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.
North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Kaiser Wm. Gr..Aug. 27 | Kaiser Wm. Gr..Sept. 24
Kaiserin M. Th..Sept. 10 | KronprinzWm. Oct. 1, 12N
*Lahn .....Sept. 17 | Kaiserin M. Th...Oct. 8
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier foot of North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN
Gr. Kurfuerst...Aug. 29 | Fr. der Grosse..Sept. 26
Barbarossa.....Sept. 12 | Gr. Kurfuerst....Oct. 3
Koenigin Luise, Sept. 19 | Barbarossa, Oct. 17, Noon
Sailing 10 A. M. pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Trave, Aug. 31, 10 AM | Aller, Sept. 21, 11 AM
H'h'zollern, Sept. 7, noon | Trave, Oct. 5, 11 AM
Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM | H'h'zollern, Oct. 12, 4 PM
From Pier 24, foot of Amity St., Brooklyn.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
F. Bism'k. Aug. 29, 7:30 AM | Columbia, Sept. 19, 10 AM
D'tschland, Sept. 5, 10 AM | Fürst Bism'k, Sept. 26, 7:30 AM
A. Victoria, Sept. 12, 10 AM | D'tschland, Oct. 3, 9 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Patricia, Aug. 31, 6 AM | Pretoria, Sept. 28, 5 AM
Waldersee, Sept. 7, noon | *Phoen'ia, Oct. 5, 10:30 AM
*Palatia, Sept. 14, 6 AM | Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM
Penn's, Sep. 21, 10:30 AM | Waldersee, Oct. 19, 9 AM
*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul..Aug. 28, 10 AM | St. Paul..Sept. 18, 10 AM
St. Louis..Sept. 4, 10 AM | Haverf'd, Sep. 21, 10 AM
Philа...Sept. 11, 10 AM | St. Louis..Sept. 25, 10 AM
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Friesland..Aug. 28, noon | *Vaderl'd, Sept. 11, noon
Southwark..Sept. 4, noon | Kens'gton, Sept. 18, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ROUND THE WORLD.
A small party is being arranged for a SIX MONTHS' TOUR OF THE WORLD, to leave San Francisco Oct. 31. Principal countries visited are HAWAII, JAPAN, CHINA, CEYLON, INDIA, EGYPT. Strictly first-class; advantageous inclusive rates. Write for particulars to
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Cymric....Aug. 27, noon | Germanic..Sept. 4, noon
Teutonic...Aug. 28, noon | Majestic..Sept. 11, noon
*Suevic...Aug. 31, 5 PM | Celtic...Sept. 17, 8 AM
*Suevic will carry Second Class passengers only and will not call at Queenstown.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE.
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO L

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William Blaikie, referee, 65 Leroy Street, or 17 St. Luke's Place, being at the junction of those streets, 27.9 by 80.9 by 73.4, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,749.

City Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A Bargain.—Three brownstone flat houses near 3d Av., below 80th St., Monhattan; ground 75x100 taken in under foreclosure; will sell at a bargain, but for cash only; with small outlay in repairs, mortgage for nearly full amount can be had; also two 5-story apartment houses in West 43d St., N. Y.; will exchange; equity, $50,000. John A. Linscott, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Handsome residence southwest corner 176th St. and Monroe Av., 90x100, with fine detached house, 15 rooms, all newly decorated and remodeled; also fine stable and carriage room on premises; with fine terraced lawn; in elegant neighborhood; for sale cheap or to let. Owner, B. B. Simons, 140 East 92d St.

WEST 42D STREET.
50 FEET FRONT.
NEAR BROADWAY.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

2 5-story basement brick and stone flats; steam heated; all improvements; 10 flats in each house; 5 rooms and bath; size, 25x82x75; rent, $2,500 each; price, $22,000; mortgage, $15,000 each. Apply Joseph Coleman, 502 West 130th St.

I can loan your money on very best real estate at from 6 to 7 per cent.; unquestionable references furnished on application. G. H. Gillham, Southern Express Building, Memphis, Tenn.

A 5-story stone-front house, 25x75x100; 10 families; rent, $2,100; mtg., $11,000; price, $19,000; rented to respectable colored families; make offer to Senior & Co., 1,934 Broadway.

156th Street, Near Westchester Avenue.—Several 20-foot single flats; will sell cheap to quick purchaser; terms to suit owner. Herrman, 333 East 119th St.

Choice building lots, $5 monthly, 10 per cent. cash; $375 up; near L; houses to order, 7 rooms, $1,500. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St.

8th Av., Business Property.—Three 5-story apartments; all rented; great bargain. Hayden, 320 West 145th St.

Big Bargain!—Dwellings, 45th St., between 5th and 6th Avs. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Two-family house, detached, all improvements, $3,000; 1 for $2,800; terms. Buscher, 417 Willis Av.

$500 cash will buy 1 or 2 family houses; $2,800 upward. Charles Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Bronx.—9-room house; $300 cash needed; near trolley and elevated. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

Mamaroneck Lots, $100. 50 cts. Weekly. No interest or assessments; high elevation; fronting Boulevard; near depot and harbor. WARRANTY COMPANY, 115 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE—Would you like to spend a half hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with advances made in the Sciences and Arts of the Twentieth Century, for one-third the price of a home equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan? The largest operation ever attempted in either Borough. That beautiful row of thirty-two artistic, circular, octagon, and straight front dwellings on both sides of Sterling Place, forming the block between Underhill and Washington Avenues. Finished with the choicest hard woods; model all-tiled kitchens; electric light combination chandeliers; shower, tiled bathrooms; butler's pantry, and extension dining rooms; paneled ceilings.

Open daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WHOLESALER CAN
UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.

Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.

Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place, (time, 22 minutes,) one block from main entrance to Prospect Park. The highest and choicest location in Brooklyn.

WM. H. REYNOLDS, BUILDER, ON PREMISES.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.

Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

Eight-room residence, fine plot, Morris Park, $2,400; $600 cash. William Jones, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

$200 cash, $8 monthly, buys seven-room house; $1,800; Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway, New York.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale—At Blauvelt, Rockland County, New York, 77-acre farm, price $6,500; village farm, 10 acres, 9-room house, $3,000; 54-acre farm, 11-room house, $6,500; resident house, beautiful surroundings; price, $7,000. Thos. Rodgers, 183 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Cottage and eight lots of land; barn, outhouses, fine well of water, fruit trees, grapes, high and dry; 30 miles from New York, P. R. R.; 20 minute walk to station; this place is a bargain. Further particulars address John Ewing, Spotswood, N. J.

Fine house in East Orange; built 2 years; 9 rooms; bath; all improvements; lot 32x100; five minutes from Roseville Avenue Station; $5,000; $800 down, $30 per month. Shipman, No. 3 Maiden Lane.

For Sale—An elegant farm on west bank of the Hudson; or to ice dealers, farm at Cedar Hill, about 83 acres of upland and river flats; large dwelling, large barns, and orchards. Robert H. Moore, Albany, N. Y.

Nyack brick factory, 20,000 feet space; steam elevator; heated. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

NUTLEY, N. J.,

45 minutes from New York; new, modern, artistic house; near station; high, healthy location; contains reception hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, and butler's pantry; four bedrooms and tiled bathroom; exposed sanitary plumbing and heating; gas and electric light; artistically decorated; good veranda; will sell for $4,000; small cash payment; balance about $30 per month. LAMBERT, Owner, 99 Nassau St., New York, and Nutley, N. J.

FOR SALE,
AT ELBERON, N. J.,

75 acres of finest woodland along the Jersey coast; highly situated; half mile from beach front; three minutes' walk from Elberon Station; suitable for park or cottage sites. Address John R. Jeffrey, Post Office Box 57, Elberon, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 27 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Palisades Park.—Cottages, all prices; improvements; high ground; gas, electric lights; photographs. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Two Brooklyn privates; equity $10,000; will add cash for good income. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

Exchanges a Specialty.—Send me particulars what you have; quick deals. Leon Losere, 871 Brook Av.

A corner lot in Bronx, only $1,000 mortgage, to exchange for flat. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

City and country properties; owners only send full particulars; no fictitious values wanted; quick sales and exchanges effected. Smith Bros., 3d Av. and 148th St.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Wanted—A 20 to 25 foot house below 59th St., between 6th and Park Avs.; near 5th Av. preferred; no brokers. B. T., Box 200 Times Office.

Machinery.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE. MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Watches and Jewelry.

A—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 5 Maiden Lane, Room 33. All goods guaranteed.

Real Estate.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

Residence 183 Monticello Av., Jersey City.
W. KNIGHT CLYNES,
Engineer, Railway and General Contractor,
Plans and Estimates Furnished,
Railways, Bridges, Masonry Graduation, Sewers, Pavings, &c.
Also moving, raising, and shoring of buildings. Special attention to reclamation of lands and execution of work on private estates.
Office 256 Varick Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, established 1868, has many fine investment properties for sale and exchange; flats, tenements, business properties, west side corners, lots, farms, cottages; large and small. Call, write, telephone.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Earle's Court, Norfolk and Fremont,
306, 308, 310 WEST 94TH ST.
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSES,
READY for OCCUPANCY SEPT. 1st.
Suites of 6 and 8 rooms, with two baths, larger, handsomer, and better planned than anything in this city. Direct sunlight in every room. Equipped with every modern convenience. Beautifully finished. Decorated to suit. The most up-to-date plumbing and bathroom appointments. Elevators and first-class service. Only $540 to $900 for Six Rooms, $800 to $1,200 for Eight Rooms. Cheaper by one-third than any similar apartments. Booklets, with floor plans, etc., sent on application. JACOB AXELROD, Builder and Owner. For full particulars regarding all of the above houses write or telephone
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Ave., near 73d St.
Telephone 2214 Riverside.

THE GALATHEA,
51 WEST 106TH ST.,
N. W. corner Manhattan Ave.

This house contains suites of five and six rooms and bath. It has Elevator, Electric Light and all the latest improvements.

RENTS $40 AND $50.

If you examine these apartments after looking at others on Central Park West you will realize the fact that you can save fully 75% by leasing an apartment in the above building, instead of doing so on Central Park West, which is but one block east of Manhattan Avenue.

Apply on Premises,
PAUL MAYER, Agent,
Tel. 297 Harlem. 211 West 110th St.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.
Manhattan Av., Bet. 117th & 118th Sts.
HESPERUS AND PARTHENON,
RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
4 and 6 room, including corners, apartments, rents $40 to $68. These beautiful elevator buildings are situated in a quiet and select neighborhood, within close proximity to Central and Morningside Parks, being two blocks from elevated station, and having mail chutes, electric lights, telephones, elaborate hall, with service and elevator running day and night. Apply on premises or McCAUL & SOLES, owners.

ORMISTON and LUCINDA
Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.
6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath.
Every up-to-date improvement.
Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere.
Superintendent on premises or
DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
Madison Ave. & 86th St.

CENTURY,
Northeast Cor. 110th St. and Lenox Ave.
New Building.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to
GEO. W. EGGERS,
Builder and Owner, on Premises.

THE HUNTINGTON,
218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST.
NEAR 7TH AVE DRIVE.
Harlem's Newest and Finest Apartments. 6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. Magnificent view from every window; elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.
Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.

THE ALLSTON,
17 AND 19 EAST 38TH ST.,
CORNER MADISON AV.
LOCATION UNSURPASSED.
CATERER ON PREMISES.
A choice apartment of two rooms and bathroom will be available October 1st; $660 per annum. Also one apartment of four rooms and bathroom, $1,300 per annum.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

LENOX AV.,
No. 163-65 and 101 West 118th st.
THE Lenox. 5 AND 8 LARGE ROOMS.
Baths; open plumbing; steam heat; hot water; combination ranges; UNIFORMED HALL SERVICE; low rentals.
PORTER & CO.,
159 WEST 125TH, NEAR 7TH AV.

151 Edgecombe Ave., Cor. 141 St.
6 rooms, very light, and bath.
IMPROVEMENTS, STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER.
Convenient to L road and 8th Av. surface cars.
RENTS, $26-$28.
PORTER & CO., 159 West 125 St.

To Let—131 Waverley Place, entire dwelling part above store; three floors, eight rooms. Key at Renner Bros., 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

129th St., 116 West.—Newly decorated, steam heated; hot water supplied; hall service; seven and eight large light rooms and bath; reasonable rents.

THE PENATAQUIT.
128th St., 40 West; seven rooms and bath; high-class apartment; elevator, telephone, electric call; all improvements. Janitor.

123d St., 105-107 East.—Apartments of seven and eight extra large rooms; steam heat, hot water, porcelain bathtubs, etc.; rents, $30 to $38. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

6th Av., 1,048, corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments facing Park, $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Bargain—Desirable couple; choicest location; five rooms, all improvements; elevator; electric light; telephone. 509 West 112th St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE FLORENCE
105 East 18th St.
A few suitable apartments to let; large and small; furnished and unfurnished. Also for housekeeping.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Investors.

An up-to-date corner apartment, 6 rooms, tiled bath, hot water supply, gas range, and just artistically decorated. $45 from October 1st, immediate possession. New building, beautiful location, 30 minutes from Manhattan.

ERNESTUS GULICK CO., 1,188 Fulton St., cor. Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

Elegant apartments, seven and eight large outside rooms and bath; elevator; smoking and reception rooms, telephone, electric lights, steam heat, gas ranges, sanitary plumbing, basement laundry, steam dryer, bicycle room, servants' toilet, liveried attendants; rents, $600 to $1,200 per annum; situated in the very best residential part of Brooklyn, convenient to leading churches, stores, schools, amusements; about twenty minutes to Manhattan City Hall; Catharine, Fulton, Wall, or South Ferry. Apply on premises, "The Clinton," northeast corner of Clinton and De Kalb Avs., Brooklyn, or Josiah Taylor, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

NEW HOUSES, JUST COMPLETED,
for rent—$1,500
PORTER & CO.,
OF 159 WEST 125TH ST.
OFFER
11 HANDSOME HOUSES
113-133 W. 117th St.,

Five-story American basement; 18 rooms; two tiled baths. FOYER hall, pantry; hardwood trim throughout; every modern convenience; near 7th Av. and 116th St. Station, with elevator.

HOUSES TO RENT.

Large list of furnished and unfurnished dwellings and apartments; all sections of the city, at greatly reduced rentals; register your property; greatest demand.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

446 WEST 22D ST.
Four-story English basement in thorough order; cheap rent to good party.
GEO. W. MERCER & SON,
266 WEST 23D ST.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Flats to Let—Furnished.

Fireproof building, elegantly furnished, 8-room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

54-56 WEST 105TH ST.
Seven large light rooms, bath, all modern improvements; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, hardwood finish; near Central, Riverside, and Morningside Parks; convenient to all surface cars and L station; owner on premises; $480-$540 yearly.

A.—CORONADO. A.—
New fireproof corner building, 7 and 8 sunny rooms to rent, $70, $85, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

6 elegant, large, light rooms, bath, hot water; choice location; rent, $21. Owner, 138 West 133d St.

5 elegant, extra large, light rooms, bath; quiet house; choice location; rent, $17. 527 Lenox Av.

Nice flat, newly decorated; five rooms, bathroom, private hall. 1,342 3d Av.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Rent commences Oct. 1st, immediate possession. For $60 per month. New three-story and basement brick dwelling, hardwood trim throughout, foyer hall, parquet floor, open nickel plumbing, tiled bath and up-to-date in every respect. Beautifully situated in Bedford section, 40 minutes from Manhattan.

ERNESTUS GULICK CO., 1,188 Fulton St., cor. Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

Long Island Property to Let.

AN ELEGANT COTTAGE AT EDGEMERE FOR SEASON OF 1902. OPEN FOR INSPECTION. T. J. McBRIDE, EDGEMERE, OR 71 B'WAY.

To Let for Business Purposes.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

No. 16 Spruce Street, N. Y. City

To lease, immediate possession, desirable STORE, with Glass-Roof Extension, basement and sub-basement, with sidewalk elevator; also first and third lofts, with electric power attachment for hoisting; suitable for wholesale leather, drugs, paper, glass, paints, or wine importer. Apply to Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St., N. Y., or J. H. Weller, Yonkers, N. Y.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

A four-story building, 42 Cliff St., with elevator, to let; immediate possession. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1428 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamsee, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Credit.—Watches, diamonds, $1 down, $1 weekly; our guarantee; perfect satisfaction or money refunded; write or call. Globe Credit Watch Co., World Building, Room 144.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH, BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON E. H. ELDREDGE.
332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Raffler, & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry on weekly payments; lowest prices. Crown Watch and Jewelry Company, 9 Maiden Lane.

Send stemped envelope for list of books which can't be bought elsewhere. Bookdealer, 406 East 75th Street.

Diebold Safe and Lock Co., 30 Reade St.—Old safes almost given away to make room.

Business Opportunities.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES.—Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeltfuss, 90 Fulton St.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, No. 165 Broadway.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free. EDGAR TATE & COMPANY, REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 348 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Pianos and Organs.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double per display.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS.

Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.

We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match, and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

PIANOS TO RENT
for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

STEINWAY PIANO, $100; CHICKERING, $165; 8 square pianos, special sale, $25 upward.
CHANDLER, 439 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardmen upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" Wise. STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

For Sale—Hazelton parlor grand, in good condition, in private house. 226 West 38th St. Price, $250.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION.

First Department.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by said board, ought to be constructed and operated: Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit.

Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York will apply to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the First Judicial Department, at a term thereof to be held at the Court House thereof, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, in the County of New York, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners in the above entitled matter to determine and report, after due hearing, whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways in the said City, for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by the said board, and described in the report of the said board made to the Municipal Assembly of said City on or about the 5th day of February, 1901, ought to be constructed and operated.

The papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York, dated the 8th day of July, 1901, and presented to the said Appellate Division on or about the 9th day of July, 1901, and the affidavits and other papers accompanying the same, all of which were filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Appellate Division on or about that day, together with the certified copy of the consent of the Department of Parks of the City of New York, this day filed in the office of the said clerk, and in addition thereto such other papers as shall be presented to the said Court by the said board.

A description of the route and general plan of construction of the said railway or railways forms part of the said report of the said board to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, a copy of which report is included among the said papers upon which the said application will be made. The following is a brief and substantial synopsis of the said route: Beginning at a point in the Borough of Manhattan at or near the intersection of Broadway with Park Row; running thence under Broadway and Bowling Green to State Street; thence under State Street and Battery Park to Whitehall Street; and thence under and across Whitehall Street and South Street to the East River; thence under the East River to the Borough of Brooklyn at a point in Joralemon Street between the East River and Furman Street; thence under Joralemon Street to Fulton Street; thence under Fulton Street to Flatbush Avenue, and thence under Flatbush Avenue to a point at or near its intersection with Atlantic Avenue. The route shall include suitable tracks and connections in the nature of loops under Battery Park, State Street and Bowling Green, and under the Borough Hall Park in the Borough of Brooklyn.

The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of Commissioners, who shall determine, after public hearing of all parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed and operated, and shall report the evidence taken to said Appellate Division, together with a report of their determination whether such road ought to be constructed and operated, which report, if in favor of the construction and operation of such road, as this board will ask that it shall be, shall, when confirmed by said Court, be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners along the line of the said routes.—Dated New York, August 13th, 1901.

BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK:
By ALEXANDER E. ORR, President.
BION L. BURROWS, Secretary.

BOARDMAN, PLATT & SOLEY,
35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN,
11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Attorneys for the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and that it has duly qualified as such Receiver and does hereby require that

First: All persons indebted to said corporation render an account to the undersigned at its office, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such Receiver and to pay the same to it on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Second: All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation deliver the same to said Receiver on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Third: All the creditors of said corporation deliver to it their respective accounts and demands duly proven by affidavit in the usual form at the place and within the time aforesaid.

Fourth: All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing in detail to said Receiver at the place and within the time aforesaid.—Dated 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 8th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, hereby calls a general meeting of the creditors of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, to be held at the office of said Receiver, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, at twelve o'clock noon on Friday, the 18th day of October, 1901. At such meeting or other adjourned meeting thereof, all accounts and demands for and against the estate and property of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, and all its open and subsisting contracts, shall be ascertained and adjusted, as far as the same may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.—Dated 68 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 9, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City

Instruction.

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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
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W. J. ENNIS, S. J., Vice Principal.

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J. CLARK READ,
WILLIAM H. CHURCH } Headmasters.
22d year begins October 1st. One of the headmasters will be at the school daily during September.

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Boys from six to nine years.
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Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. Day Classes from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after 1 year.) Evening Classes, sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition, $100. For circulars address
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148 MADISON AVENUE.
Miss ROBERTS, (successor to Miss Walker.)

EFFECTS OF THE STORM IN UP-TOWN DISTRICT

Damage More Serious Than Was at First Estimated.

Boys Have Fun on Lakes in the Streets —Telegraphic Communication Being Rapidly Restored.

The deluge of rain that on Saturday afternoon flooded the streets and avenues of the Bronx and completely blocked traffic for several hours on the four railroad and trolley systems that traverse it, did far more damage to property than had first been estimated. It was discovered yesterday that there had been washouts and caveins throughout the borough, while numerous cellars were flooded, endangering foundations. The streets and avenues were filled with mud and sand, especially where there was a grade to the streets, while sewers were blocked with dirt and rubbish.

In the cut of the New York Central Railroad, between One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Fordham, which had been turned into a culvert for a rushing torrent, the water had all drained off except in a few of the lowest points.

Between Westchester Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, where the water spread out to a depth of three or four feet for several blocks, there was still considerable water, and the small boy was having a glorious time paddling about on logs of wood and improvised rafts. One enterprising youngster rigged a sail on a couple of planks and managed to navigate around a couple of submerged ice wagons owned by the American Ice Company, whose office in Westchester Avenue, near the railroad tracks, was moved from its foundation by the flood.

At the corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Brook Avenue there was a mound of sand and dirt four feet high that had been washed down from Eagle and Cauldwell Avenues, completely choking and covering the sewer and manhole at this point.

John Street, which also runs between St. Ann's and Eagle Avenues, and which has the greatest grade of any street in the Bronx, was badly washed away, some of the ruts being three feet deep and six broad.

On One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, near the railroad cut, the sidewalk caved in for a distance of fifteen feet. There was also another bad cavein on One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, near Central Bridge, and on Melrose Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixtieth Street.

The cold storage warehouses and buildings of Swift & Co., Armour & Co., and Conron Brothers on Westchester Avenue suffered much damage, and several carloads of grain, hay, &c., were water-soaked.

The Polo Grounds were turned into a good-sized lake, and they were still submerged at the east end last evening, there being a couple of feet of water near the Eighth Avenue entrance.

Much damage was done to the road leading down to the Speedway just north of High Bridge. Tons of stone and dirt have washed down the steep grade, forming a high barrier at the foot. It will cost at least a thousand dollars to put this road in proper condition for driving again, although it is only about 300 feet long. A large quantity of valuable loam used as a top covering for the Speedway was also entirely washed away.

In One Hundred and Tenth Street, between Lenox and Fifth Avenues, the street has been newly filled in after the completion of the work in that section of the rapid transit tunnel. The rain washed the loose soil out from beneath the pavements, sending it down through the sewers and spreading it out through the tunnel excavation, where not completed. The entire northern half of the street in that block is sunk from three to six feet. The street is closed and watchmen are guarding both ends of the block.

The Department of Sewers had an extra force of men at work all day opening up choked sewers and draining flooded districts.

The telegraph lines suffered heavily. All along the path of the storm the wires of both the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies were in trouble Saturday night and part of yesterday. By the afternoon, however, linemen had succeeded in fixing up most of the tangles, and messages were being transmitted and received from nearly all sections without much interruption.

At the main office of the Western Union, 195 Broadway, Day Manager Howell said that the lines would be ready for service by to-day without any interruption.

"While there were no very serious breaks," said Mr. Howell, "the storm played havoc with the lines along the entire path of the storm in this State, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Long Island. The worst damage was caused by falling trees. In several places trees fell across the lines and dragged the wires down. The high wind added to the trouble by tearing the wires loose and twisting them considerably. As far as we can learn, there are no poles down, and whatever damage has been done can be remedied soon."

At the office of the Postal Company it was admitted that the wires had been in trouble, but the extent of the damage could not be ascertained. The chief operator said, however, that the damage would be entirely repaired by to-day.

At the Grand Central Station it was said that all of the incoming trains were arriving on scheduled time, and that whatever damage had been done by the storm, so far as the road was concerned, had been quickly remedied.

At the Post Office it was said that the mails had arrived on scheduled time during the day, and that no serious delays had been caused by the storm.

STORM'S HAVOC IN JERSEY CITY.

Crowds View Its Effects and Photograph the Debris—Busy Day at the Bijou Theatre.

All the points of interest visited by the storm which devastated a section of lower Jersey City on Saturday were surrounded yesterday by throngs of sightseers who moved from Van Vorst Park to the Bijou Theatre, thence to St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church and then to Hamilton in regular procession. Among them were many persons who carried cameras and took snap shots of the ruins.

They had to work early so far as regarded the parks, for the Street and Water Department put all its employes at work shortly after daylight and by noon all the larger trees had been converted into cordwood and carted to the city's supply yard and stored for Winter firewood. The trees prostrated in the streets were attacked by a second attachment of men and were soon cut up and carried away.

At St. Mary's Church no attempt was made to remove the débris. This will begin to-day. The usual masses were said in the hall of the Catholic Institute, which had been fitted with a temporary altar. The Rev. Henry Ter Woert, rector, gave a brief account of the damage to the church and said the question of repairing or rebuilding would be decided after a full examination of the edifice.

At the Bijou Theatre the work of removing the débris was begun early. Manager John A. Holmes had a large force of men at work. He said the rebuilding of the rear wall would begin this morning, and he expected to have the building in condition to reopen on Wednesday night. He had a notice to that effect posted on the front of the building, which reveals no hint of the damage at the rear. He took the matter philosophically.

"I am an old circus man," he said, "and accustomed to disasters. The only thing to do in such a case is to repair the damage as soon as possible and go on with the show."

LIGHTNING FIRES DYNAMITE.

One Man Killed and Three Others Injured, Two Probably Fatally, in a Peculiar Accident.

CARLSTADT, N. J., Aug. 25.—One of the queerest freaks of lightning reported in this section occurred at Kingsland yesterday and caused one death and severe injury to three other men.

The Lackawanna Railroad is engaged in excavating a big cut near its present tracks with the idea of straightening out the line. Yesterday the work of drilling holes in a big section of rock was completed and the charges of dynamite were inserted and the fulminating caps attached and the wire was run back to a tree about a thousand feet away and there coiled. It was the intention, as soon as the men quit work for the day, to attach an electric generator and set off the charges.

When the rain came up the men working in the cut all sought shelter except Lorenzo Morando of Avondale, Natalo Piria, and Landa Gerrott, also of Avondale, and Michael Tadoia, who remained to complete the work of getting the rock ready for blasting, being the men who ordinarily handled the explosive. They were closing up the last holes so that the water would not reach the charges of explosive beneath them. There was a blinding flash of lightning which is supposed to have run down the tree and hit the coils of wire which lay beneath it. The roll of thunder was drowned by the deafening roar of the dynamite as the electricity ran along the wires and set off the fulminating caps, which in turn set off the several hundred pounds of explosive. The lightning melted and fused the wires from the tree to the rock.

Gerrott was found lying 25 feet from the point where the explosion occurred. He had a broken leg and was bruised and cut by pieces of stone. Piria's head was crushed and it is not thought he can live. Tadeia does not seem to have any serious external injury, but he is injured internally and may die. Morando could not be found in the course of the first search and it was not until late Saturday night, after removing tons of the broken rock, that the rescuing gang located his body. He was in an upright position with his arms thrown upward and over his head as if he had raised them instinctively to ward off danger.

Wash-out Causes a Fatal Wreck.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 25.—The Florida and Metropolitan limited train of the Seaboard Air Line was wrecked last night at 10:25 o'clock seven miles south of Cheraw, S. C., due to a sandbank wash-out. A fireman was killed and others of the crew injured. The passengers escaped with a severe shaking up. The track was torn up for 150 yards and every car was off the track.

GREAT TENOR DISCOVERED.

Mr. Minkowsky Says Waiter to Whom a de Reszke Scholarship Has Been Awarded Is a Wonder.

"As a result of the toss of a coin, I think I've found the man who is to be the greatest tenor singer in the world before very long."

This remark was made yesterday by Giacomo Minkowsky, composer and friend of Mme. Nordica, Edouard de Reszke, and many other opera singers. For a long time he has been looking for some one to take the scholarship in vocal music offered by Mr. de Reszke in the Metropolitan School of Voice and Singing. The donor of the scholarship, which will amount to about $2,000 in value, delegated Mr. Minkowsky to select a boy or young man who was poor in the world's goods, but gifted with a voice of unusual quality. If such a one could not be found, the scholarship was to remain unawarded.

Guillaume Duchesne, until recently a waiter in Delmonico's, is the young man selected by Mr. Minkowsky. The latter says positively that Duchesne has a voice such as has not been possessed by a dozen singers since singers have been recorded, a voice essentially Italian, the kind that musicians have been wont to say was "lost."

"De Reszke had been writing to me lately," said Mr. Minkowsky, "to know if I could find the scholar. I answered that I could not. There were a great many applicants, but none was so far above the average as to suit the description given by the donor of the scholarship. About two weeks ago I was returning from Midland Beach with my wife. We debated whether or not to eat dinner on Staten Island or to come into town. At last it was decided to toss up a dime—heads to dine at a little French restaurant over there, tails to come home. Had it not been for that throw, I shouldn't have found my singer.

"When we reached the restaurant and sat down, I thought I heard in a neighboring room a song such as I hadn't listened to since I heard the great Campanini in Italy many years ago. 'It must be the distance,' I said to my wife. Then there was another song. We decided to go into the other room and see who it was. The voice was as fine close up as far off. It was wonderful. I asked who the man was. They said he was a waiter in Delmonico's."

Mr. Minkowsky said he learned later that Duchesne was a man of excellent character. Then he offered him the scholarship, and now the former waiter is studying both music, English, literature, and musical history, besides such other topics as will be of service to him. He attends night school for the general training. By birth he is a Frenchman, by blood an Italian, and by adoption an American citizen. He speaks English fairly well now, but Mr. Minkowsky says he must become perfect.

"It is for grand opera in English that Duchesne is being educated," added his discoverer. "It's true that English opera has failed hitherto, but this voice can make it go, I tell you. He could get the crowds if he sung in Chinese. Ah, it's the lost Italian tone. No, there's no way to describe it. It just draws you, that's all. It is soft and fine, maybe a little thin to the inexperienced ear. It is the sort of voice that a famous writer once said 'could soothe with a tenor note a soul in purgatory.'"

Mr. De Reszke, after the discovery of his beneficiary, was cabled that "the lost Italian voice had been found. He replied: 'Is it possible? Joy. The scholarship is his.' Duchesne is about twenty-five years old. Mr. Minkowsky says he is very intelligent, but by no means a student up to the present time. How well he will develop mentally cannot be foretold, and the composer says that adaptability in that line is as essential to the great opera singer as is the voice given to him by nature.

Now that Edouard de Reszke's $2,000 has been disposed of, Mr. Minkowsky has the task of finding a woman with a voice fitting for a similar gift from Mme. Nordica. She also has delegated him to find a recipient for a scholarship which is valued at practically the same figure as de Reszke's.

EIGHT HURT IN CAR CRASH.

Rear-End Collision on a Steep Grade on Gravesend Avenue, Brooklyn.

Another collision, slightly injurying eight persons, occurred last night on the Gravesend Avenue Line, belonging to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. This is the line on which a disastrous collision occurred a week ago, in which two persons were killed and twenty-seven injured.

The accident last night occurred at Gravesend and Fort Hamilton Avenues early in the evening. A car of the Vanderbilt Avenue Line was on its way to Coney Island, in charge of Motorman John Carr. Immediately following it was Car No. 1,070 of the Fifteenth Street Line, under the guidance of Motorman John Lynch. The grade at this point is about a mile long, and very steep. Suddenly the brake of the rear car gave out, and the vehicle shot forward. Lynch began to pound his bell, and shouted to the car ahead to speed out of the way. Carr crowded on the power, but the rear car struck the one in front heavily.

The passengers of both cars were badly shaken up and thrown into a panic. When calm was restored it was found that eight persons were cut and bruised, but that no one was seriously injured. After having their wounds dressed by Ambulance Surgeon Cain of the Norwegian Hospital all left for home.

EXCITING WILLIAMSBURG FIRE.

A Woman Throws Her Child from Window and Jumps—Smoke Overcomes Two.

Tenants of the three-story brick dwelling at 194 Roebling Street, Williamsburg, were thrown into a panic yesteday afternoon by a fire in Sam Wah's Chinese laundry, on the ground floor. During the excitement Mrs. Kate Gumpert, who lives over the laundry, finding escape by the stairs cut off, threw her three-year-old child from the window into the arms of Roundsman Sullivan of the Bedford Avenue Station and then leaped from the window herself.

Several men caught the woman. The other tenants in the house were rescued by firemen. The fire had made considerable headway before it was discovered, Sam Wah being absent. When the tenants became aware of their danger escape by the lower stairway had been cut off by the flames. Policeman Michael Owens of the Bedford Avenue Station and Edward Kelly, a fireman, entered the building and were soon overcome by smoke. They were dragged out by firemen.

John Haffe, who lives in an adjoining house, made an attempt at helping the other rescuers and had his hands badly burned. The firemen extinguished the blaze after a damage of $1,000 had been sustained. The origin of the fire is unknown.

SATURDAY'S FLOOD ON HARLEM RAILROAD

The Steady Downpour Delayed Trains Seriously.

Trains Yesterday Three Hours and a Half Late—How Passengers Fared on the Day Before.

Special to The New York Times.

SHARON, Conn., Aug. 25.—There are two so-called fast trains on the Harlem Road on Saturday afternoons in Summer, the Berkshire Express, "the flier," which runs on Friday and Saturday only, leaving Forty-second Street at 2:45, and the regular Pittsfield Express, which leaves at 3:35. The two run at about the same speed or something over forty miles an hour, which is quite as fast as is safe over a road double tracked only as far as Mount Kisco. Judicious passengers for this region commonly take the later, which brings them to their country homes by tea time, and avoid the drive from the station in the heat of the day. Those who took the flier yesterday, however, were lucky if not wise, for they had pretty well cleared the area of greatest disturbance before the greatest disturbance came. Even they found much water in the Fordham cut. The drains had already completely ceased to "function." The water fell faster than they could carry it off.

At 3:25 the downpour was already so heavy that it was expedient for even an umbrelliferous wayfarer to take a cab rather than wade, from the Century Club, just out of Fifth Avenue, for the few hundred feet to the Grand Central for the 3:35. The real "cloudburst" must have fallen while the train was in the tunnel, for when it emerged the rain was streaming down the window panes in sheets, making its way under the doors and flooding the floors, and objects outside were scarcely visible. But it was from the rear platform, after the Fordham cut was entered, that one could best estimate a rainfall such as nobody on board pretended ever to have seen before. The cut was filled from wall to wall with yellow water, concealing ties and rails, and converting the cut itself into the likeness of a canal, while at intervals, looking backward, could be seen through what had been the manhole of a sewer a feculent fountain coming up to a height of six or eight feet from the surface of the canal and adding its sum of more to that which had too much.

Even when the cut ended the flood did not abate. At frequent intervals lakes occurred under which the tracks were again lost to view, and the train made its way at little more than a walking pace. "Mine own romantic Bronx" has long ceased to be romantic in any part visible from the railroad, and shows a series of stagnant stretches. Yesterday these were turned into a turbid flood of café au lait. Repeatedly the train came to a standstill, while the two brakemen half waded and half trotted behind with signals, flags as yet, but in the gathering murk all the signal lanterns were filled and lit and ready. Whenever there came a piece of flooded or more than commonly soaked ground the engine came down to a foot pace and cautiously tried the tracks with the "bogie truck," like an elephant testing a suspected piece of road with his forefoot. But the soaking had not yet lasted long enough for a complete washout, and with trepidation and halts of caution the train kept on making slow but sure headway through Chappaqua and Kisco. Such of the passengers as could clustered at the rear and looked upon what might very well be called the "wake" of the train. Others flattened their faces against the window and by continual wiping managed to look out. One of the things that some of them often saw was a cloud of spray thrown up from the car wheels as they plowed the pools, eventually like that thrown off from the stem of a boat. But they were all assembled at the doors or peering from the windows; all but one woman, whose phlegm her fellow-travelers could not sufficiently admire, who continued to pore over a ten-cent novel and never so much as looked out of the window.

And now we have exchanged the Valley of the Bronx for that of the Croton, that peaceful stream likewise turned into a turbid flood, rising till there is not a tree trunk to be seen along either bank, and even the lower boughs are under water, while now and again it spreads into a lake. There will be roily water in the washtubs of Manhattan on Monday.

Above Brewster the cloudburst seemed to have spent its force. What we find here is simply a hard, pelting rain, and the storm resumes its normal rate of speed. But even as far north as Dover one can see a cascade jumping from the top of a hill of three or four hundred feet in one white ribbon to the base, where plainly no stream ever ran before. But we were an hour and a half behind at Brewster, fifty-two miles from New York, and only an hour and a half behind at Sharon, eighty-seven miles, where we arrived to find that the passengers of the "flier" had been diffusing among our households the cheerful tidings that our train cannot probably get through last night.

Inasmuch as to-day's up train is three hours and a half late, it is likely that some rain has fallen on the Harlem right of way since we passed over it yesterday.

SAY HE FORCED THEM TO STEAL.

Charge Made Against an East Side Boy by Two Younger Ones.

Isidor Goldberg, sixteen years old, of 105 Clinton Street, is a terror to the lads younger than he is on the east side, and under threats of beating them, it appears, forces the youngsters to steal. Two lads admitted in the Essex Market Court yesterday that they became thieves through fear of being "murdered," as they expressed it. The boys were Benjamin Hacker, eleven years old, of 74 Delancey Street, and Martin Buckner, eleven years old, of 104 Suffolk Street.

Hacker stole his sister's gold chain on Friday and gave it to Goldberg, who pawned it for $3 and gave Hacker 3 cents. Hacker become remorseful and told his sister, Becky, about it. She valued the chain at $25, and calling upon Detectives Philips and Bennett of the Eldridge Street Station, reported the case to them. The result was that the Hacker boy and Goldberg were arrested.

Then Martin Buckner appeared and said that under threats from Goldberg he stole his mother's gold ring and gave it to Goldberg, who pawned it. He said that he received nothing from Goldberg, but that he promised to protect him from assault from other boys.

Magistrate Pool, in the Essex Market Court, yesterday, asked the boys what made them steal, and they replied because Goldberg threatened to murder them. Goldberg was held for trial and the lads were held as witnesses.

WANTS TWO STREETS CLOSED.

The Bush Company of Brooklyn Plans to Operate a Freight Yard.

A petition filed with the Board of Public Improvements by the Bush Company, which operates docks and warehouses between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, Brooklyn, requests that First Avenue, between those streets, be closed. The proposition is met with considerable anxiety by property owners because of supposed injury to be done to their property.

The Bush Company intend to develop and maintain a complete freight yard system on the property they now own and as far south as Fiftieth Street, if they are permitted to close these streets. They have agreed to purchase the property under these conditions. It is believed that the board will grant the permission required by the company. The West End Board of Trade of Brooklyn, at a recent meeting, decided to use its influence to make the plan go through.

Found Dead in an Elevator.

Julius Peyser, a Russian, was caught in an elevator in the annex to the New York Life Building early Saturday evening, and his body was found hanging there yesterday morning. He was employed as a porter, and had charge of the seventh and eighth floors. The night watchman of the Elm Street Annex being on his vacation, Peyser was put on duty in his place and went to work at 6 P. M. on Saturday. The elevator was found between the fourth and fifth floors with the man's body swinging in the cage, and his head, arms, and shoulders wedged in the opening of the shaft on the fifth floor. From the records of the watchman's clock it is inferred that the accident occurred early Saturday evening, as Peyser last noted the time at 7:30 P. M.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Our stock of clerical goods includes practically every wearable for clergyman or choir boy. The garments are of such staple character, however, that we can seldom announce a special bargain.

But here is a little one, resulting from some changes in the stock:

100 Sack Coats, were $14 and $15, now....$5.00
200 Vests, were $3.50 and $4.50, now..... 1.50
120 pairs Trousers, were $5 and $7.50, now. 3.50

These are not matched suits, nor is every size here, but the intrinsic value of the garments is apparent and the price little enough.

This lot at our 32nd St. store only.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
560 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Enameled Reed Reduced.

"The cane from India smooth and bright
With Nature's varnish, severed into strips
That interlace each other."

The Parisian fad for enameled reed in various colors and designs has given an impetus to our inventiveness. Altho' they were made for summer, these are most artistic for Boudoir or Den in winter, and we have greatly reduced the entire stock to make room for Autumn novelties.

	were	now
2 & 3 PC. SUITES,	$52.00 78.00	$35.00 55.00
ARMCHAIRS,	24.00	15.00
DIVANS,	48.00	30.00
RECEPTION CHAIRS,	27.00	16.00
STOOLS,	3.25	2.00

For art and economy's sake, you should promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CHIEF OF POLICE PENNILESS.

Head of Washington, Ind., Force Lost All His Money in a Bowery Lodging House.

John Call, Chief of Police of Washington, Ind., has been in New York City for several days, and left yesterday with a prisoner, Samuel Swimmer, seventeen years old, of 256 East Fourth Street.

Several months ago a peddler, Isaac Berkowitz, was robbed of $800 worth of jewelry, and Swimmer is charged with the larceny. On Aug. 17 Berkowitz returned to New York and met Swimmer on Essex Street, and they got in a fight, and both were arrested. When the peddler told his story in the Essex Market Court Swimmer was sent to Headquarters, and there he remained putil he could be extradited. Berkowitz agreed to defray the expenses of taking the boy back to Indiana, and so Chief of Police John Call came for the prisoner.

While he was here Chief Call had a very unpleasant experience, and will probably not remember his visit to New York with a great deal of pleasure. He was stopping at a Bowery hotel or lodging house, and, fearing that he might be robbed while he slept, he placed the money under his pillow. The next morning he forgot about it, and when he returned to look for the money it had disappeared, and for several days he was in New York without a cent in his pocket. He called on Berkowitz for some money, but the latter had evidently forgotten his promise to defray the expenses of Chief Call's trip, and he did not respond. The Chief therefore had to wait until a letter containing a remittance could be sent to him from his home.

SLASHED A WOMAN'S FACE.

Customer Wanted to Collect Five Cents Change Out of a Cent.

With her face so swathed in bandages that her features were almost indiscernible, Carmella di Arienzi of 414 West Thirty-eighth Street appeared in the West Side Court yesterday morning as the complainant against Patrick Kelly of 442 West Thirty-fifth Street.

Carmella has a fruit stand at the corner of Thirty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue. Saturday evening about 7 o'clock Kelly strolled along and selecting a slice of watermelon proffered a cent in payment, and then, having eaten the slice, he demanded five cents change.

Carmella refused the demand, whereupon Kelly picked up a carving knife with which the woman cut the melons and slashed her arms and face. A passing policeman arrested him and took him to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, while an ambulance surgeon from Roosevelt Hospital was summoned and spent some time sewing up the wounds in the woman's face.

Kelly was held in $1,600 bail for trial.

INJURED PASSENGERS AT FAULT.

Magistrate Says They Had No Right to Ride on Car's Running Board.

Magistrate Olmsted, in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning, held that passengers standing on the running board of a street car could not hold the company responsible for injuries received, as they were disobeying the rules of the company in standing there, and were assuming the responsibility for their own safety.

The Magistrate therefore discharged Patrick Ward, the driver of a Madison Street car, two passengers of which were bruised off by the hubs of the wheels of an ice wagon in front of 32 Madison Street, which the car passed on Saturday afternoon. The passengers were Charles Kronick, thirty-two years old, of 153 Bowery, whose right hip was dislocated, and Annie Alpel, twenty years old, of 110 Chrystie Street, whose right hip and shoulder were dislocated.

AUTOPSY ON DOUGLAS'S BODY.

Coroner Finds that He Was Drowned—Brother Scouts Idea of Foul Play.

Coroner's Physician Higgins yesterday made an autopsy on the body of Robert B. Douglas of 39 Brinckerhoff Street, Jersey City, who was found drowned off One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, in the North River, on Saturday with his wrists tied loosely together with what appeared to be a watchguard, being a braided silk cord. Dr. Higgins was unable to find any evidences of violence, and he determined that death was caused by asphyxiation by drowning.

After the autopsy Harvey Douglas of the same address arrived at the Morgue, and identified the body as that of his brother, who, he said, was Assistant Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Jersey City, and lived with his parents at the address given. He was unmarried, and was thirty-eight years old.

The dead man, the brother said, was subject to fits of depression, and he did not think that there had been any foul play, nor did he think that his brother had committed suicide.

O'Neill's

Matchless Offering of Fashionable

Dress Goods!

We have ready for to-day's selling 10,000 yards of a fabric that has been imported more freely and purchased more largely by leading retailers than any other one material made for this season's wear.

All Wool Imported

Satin Prunella Cloths!

They are full double width and you may have your choice to-day of all the fashionable shades and black for

59c. Yard.

It matters little to you as to what was the import cost of this fabric, suffice it to say that it is now being retailed by other concerns at 79c. to 85c. yard.

A hint is sufficient to be on hand early.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

O'Neill's

An Early Showing of the

New Fall Suits and Skirts

The new garments for the coming season will be shown for the first time to-day. The collection is a generous one for an advance display and includes a host of novelties both in design and material. Just a hint as to how the prices run:

ALL-WOOL BLACK CHEVIOT SUITS with fly front, satin lined jackets, skirt has graduated flounce, neatly stitched, lined with French percaline,

10.98

FINE BLACK CHEVIOT SERGE SUITS with fly front jackets, peau de soie revers, taffeta lined, skirt with flounce made over silk drop of excellent quality,

18.98

WALKING SKIRTS of fine double faced cloth, deep flare flounce, all seams and flounces neatly stitched,

9.98

BLACK CHEVIOT SKIRTS of fine quality, deep flounce, neatly stitched, lined with French percaline,

4.98

Same skirt, silk lined, 9.98.

FINE CAMEL'S HAIR CHEVIOT SKIRTS with deep flounce, trimmed with three clusters of three bands, lined with percaline,

8.98

PLAIN BROADCLOTH WALKING SKIRTS of elegant quality, trimmed with heavy bands of cloth, handsomely stitched, new habit back,

15.00

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Smith, Gray & Co.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THIS?

Fall Suits Worth Up to $32, for $12.50.

They are suits from last season, but they are anything but "back-numbers." Here's September coming in a few days, and these suits will be in full bloom before that month is over.

Best fabrics of last Fall and Winter *and next* Fall and Winter. Plaid and striped cheviots, fancy worsteds, Oxford mixtures, cassimeres, blue and black cheviots, and some medium-weight and dark-colored striped flannels. Single and double-breasted sack suits, and some walking suits.

Last Fall you paid us $18, $20, $22, $25, $30 and $32 for suits like these.
Next month we shall have to ask you $18, $20, $22, $25, $30 and $32 for suits as good.
This Week you may choose from about two thousand at

TWELVE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS.

Of course, the $25, $30 and $32 suits will be grabbed first. There will be about 450 grabs in those grades. Will you grab to-day or growl too late?
New York Store Only.

New York, Broadway at Thirty-first St.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Brooklyn: Fulton St. and Flatbush Ave.; Broadway at Bedford Ave.

EAST SIDE HORSES POISONED.

Man Accused of Killing Three Belonging to an Expressman—Many Other Animals Dead.

Max Greenfeder, an expressman, of 55 Rutgers Street, on Saturday last caused the arrest of Max Luchman, twenty-six years old, of 85 Chrystie Street, whom he alleged poisoned three of his horses, valued at $300. Greenfeder asserts that Luchman was seen at his stable, at 222 Cherry Street, on Tuesday last making inquiries as to where the horses were stalled, and threatening that they would be killed before the week was over. Greenfeder is engaged in carting fish from Fulton Market, and he alleges that he is a victim of a rival expressman.

He said that on Friday last his three horses were in fine condition. He took them to the Fulton Market, where they were left alone for a moment. On his return he saw that his horses were sick, and he at once took them to the stable at 222 Cherry Street, where he called in Veterinary Surgeon Doyle, but without avail, the three horses dying in great agony.

Luchman denied poisoning the horses. He said that Greenfeder himself was arrested once on a similar charge of poisoning horses, and that he made this charge through spite against him.

Greenfeder claimed that he was held upon perjured testimony and was honorably acquitted by a jury upon the trial of the case. He said he had asked for the aid of District Attorney Philbin, as he fears that the work of poisoning his horses is not finished, and requested Magistrate Pool to adjourn the hearing until Assistant District Attorney Skidmore can appear to prosecute the case.

Magistrate Pool held Luchman for examination to-morrow.

Hardly a day passes on the east side that a horse is not poisoned, and the act is committed so mysteriously that, notwithstanding the most careful watching, the perpetrators escape. Joseph Kaplan, a liveryman of 49 Chrystie Street, has been almost crippled in his business on account of losing so many horses. The animals would leave the stable in a healthy condition, but on their return they would be seized with a violent vomiting fit.

Williamsburg's New Grammar School.

The new grammar school at Harrison Avenue and Rutledge Street, Williamsburg, will be opened two weeks from to-day. The building cost $400,000, and has a frontage of 200 feet, with a depth of 100, minus 37 feet for a courtyard. There are thirty-six classrooms, a kindergarten, and a roof garden. Twelve classrooms are on each floor. The Principal will be James Priddy, and the school is so situated that it will relieve the congestion of Public Schools Nos. 16, 33, and 71. About 1,900 pupils can be accommodated.

Traveling Man's Sudden Death in Hotel.

Ivers A. Gard, forty years old, a traveling man employed by the American Banknote Company of 78 Trinity Place, was found dying in the Continental Hotel, Twentieth Street and Broadway, yesterday afternoon. An ambulance was called from the New York Hospital, but the man died before it came.

Mr. Gard, whose family is said to live in Orange, N. J., arrived at the hotel Saturday, and was assigned to Room 131. A chambermaid heard groans coming from the room and yesterday afternoon reported that something was wrong. The engineer, Eugene Cavanaugh, then climbed through the transom and found Mr. Gard unconscious, with blood flowing freely from his mouth. Dr. Crittenden, who came with the ambulance, said that the man had died of a hemorrhage from the lungs.

House Robbed in Fordham.

While Mrs. Fredericka Mankin was visiting the grave of her husband in Woodlawn Cemetery on Saturday thieves entered and ransacked her home in Marion Avenue, Fordham. They entered through the cellar, chopping their way with an axe into the main part of the house by way of the kitchen. When Mrs. Mankin got back she found the house in disorder from top to bottom and jewelry and other valuable articles gone. The police were notified, but they had not up to last night succeeded in locating the loot or in getting any clue as to the identity of the robbers. Mrs. Mankin's loss was $500.

CARPETS

New Fall Styles.

ROYAL WILTONS.

The finest line ever shown.
Also Lowell, Bigelow and Hartford Axminsters in exclusive designs.

Special Sale (THIS WEEK.)

250 pieces Wilton Velvets and Axminsters, at about one-third less than regular price.

New Hartford Rugs

in large carpet sizes.
Also Wilton, Arlington, Axminster, Brussels and Smyrna Rugs (in carpet sizes,) at about ½ price.

Made-up Rugs,

from odd pieces of Carpetings, in various grades, suitable for any kind of room,

AT REMNANT PRICES.

INLAID LINOLEUM

at a great reduction.

Odd pieces of Oil Cloths and Printed Linoleums

ALSO AT REMNANT PRICES.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

Amusements.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION Theatre, B'way and 44th St.
OPENS TO-NIGHT AT 8:20.
WM. FAVERSHAM in A Royal Rival
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & Broadway.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
THE GREAT LAUGH LOOSENER. ORIGINAL CAST.
Evgs. 8:30. Matinees, 2:15.
ARE YOU A MASON?

Knickerbocker. Evgs. 8:15. Last Mat. Sat. 2:15
AL. HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors
FRANCIS WILSON in Last 6 Nights of 100. In Geo. W Lederer's Direction Nixon & Zimmerman. "The Strollers."

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way. Mats. & 30th. Tds. Sat.
OPENING NIGHT THURSDAY SEPT. 5.
HOITY-TOITY & Burlesques of DIPLOMACY
Auction Sale of Seats Friday Aft., 2 P. M.

LYCEUM OPENS TUESDAY EVE., September 10th, with Miss BERTHA GALLAND in.....THE FOREST LOVERS

MR. MOODY'S ENGLISH MODEL.

Minister Says Muller Home, in Bristol, Is Supported Through Faith.

In the First Baptist Church, Broadway and Seventy-ninth Street, the services yesterday morning were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson of Northfield, Mass. He talked about faith, and incidentally told of the foundation of the Muller Home at Bristol, England, upon which the Northfield establishment was modeled by the late Dwight L. Moody. Taking as his text John 1., 11, he said there were three spheres in which faith operated—salvation, sanctification, and service.

The first of these was merely an act of reception, the second a belief in the promises of the Bible, and the third a readiness to do the work asked of the Christian with a faith that man is chosen for the work he is best fitted to do. Speaking of the Bristol home, he said that it was built entirely upon faith; that in the sixty-five years of its being this faith had never been betrayed, and that when need arose the help came, although none of the staff of the institution was allowed to ask for aid or to let the outside world know of its wants. The Lord provided the help, he said.

Amusements.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE | Management Sam S. Shubert
GRAND OPENING SATURDAY AUGUST 31
The Popular Singing Comedian, ANDREW MACK
IN "TOM MOORE"
A new Romantic Irish Drama by Theo. Burt Sayre. Direction Rich & Harris.
SPECIAL MATINEE LABOR DAY.
SALE OPENS WEDNESDAY.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
3:30 P.M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
8 P.M. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS
Evenings at 9, Matinee Sat. at 4. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS | A ROYAL ROGUE
EXTRA MAT. & EVG. LABOR DAY.
Commencing Tuesday, Sept. 3, REFINED VAUDEVILLE
At Popular Prices. 2 Performances Daily.

PROCTOR'S 23rd St. | 5th Ave. | 125th St. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock. Laughing Shows—Low Prices.
"INCOG." and "MEADOW SWEET."
Great Comedy and Vaudeville.
CONTINUOUS 1:30 to 10:30.
"WIDOW BEDOTT." Variety Stars.
"YOUNG MRS. WINTHROP," by Bronson Howard—Big Vaudeville Hits.
Reopening 58th St., SAT. AFT., AUG. 31.
"A FAIR REBEL" and VAUDEVILLE.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66th St. and Columbus Ave.
KALTENBORN NIGHTLY CONCERTS.
LAST WEEK.
ADM. 50c. TO-NIGHT, REQUEST.

14th Street Theatre near 6th av. Mats. Wed. & Sat
WEDNESDAY MATINEE, 25c. & 50c. No Higher.
THE MORMON WIFE "A big success."—Sun.
"Comedy, heart interest and sensation."—Herald.
XTRA MAT. LABOR DAY. (Seats ready.)

THE DEWEY E. 14th St | MATINEES TO-DAY. City Club Burlesquers 2 Burlesques—Grand Vaudeville.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
MATINEE LABOR DAY.
Augustus Thomas's ARIZONA
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

"PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12 | On the Combined Glass Enclosure | Fully Protected | Roofs of the Victoria and Republic Theatres. Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE A-Top N. Y. Theatre, Every night at 8:30. Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine. AMERICAN and EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

GRAND. A Runaway Girl.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. | 30—BIG ACTS—30 CONTINUOUS SHOW. PRICES, 25c., 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Com. Sat. Mat. Aug. 31. 25c
Extra Mat. Labor Day.—UNDER TWO FLAGS

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

3rd

AUG

1901

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 24..	2,583,261
Same week last year.....	673,937
To date this year.....	199,797,449
Corresponding date last year.	75,491,811
Bonds for the week.....	$10,019,500
Same week last year.....	$4,682,700
To date this year.....	$713,620,720
Corresponding date last year.	$329,775,960

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@3; at three months, 4¼; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Amalgam. Copper	8½	Kan. City So. pf.	2
Am. Car & Fdy.	2¼	L. Erie & W. pf.	1½
Am. Car & Fdy pf.	1¾	Louis. & Nashville	2½
Am. Malting pf.	1	Manhattan	4½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1⅝	Met. Street Ry.	3⅝
Am. Locomotive pf.	3	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	1
Am. Woolen pf.	1	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	3⅞
Am. Snuff pf.	1	Mo., K. & Texas	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	5½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	3¼
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	2⅝	Missouri Pacific	7
Anaconda Copper	3½	Mob. & O., J. P. M. ctfs.	2
At., T. & S. F.	5¾	National Biscuit	1⅛
At., T. & S. F. pf.	4	National Lead	1
Balt. & Ohio	1¾	N. Y. Air Brake	11¼
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	N. Y. Central	2
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	3⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Brooklyn Union Gas	1	N. Y., O. & W.	2½
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	2½	Norfolk & Western	2¾
Canadian Pacific	2½	Norfolk & W. pf.	1¼
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	3½	Ontario Mining	1¼
Ches. & Ohio	1¼	Pennsylvania	2⅝
Chicago & Alton	3½	Peoria & Eastern	3
Chi. & E. Ill.	5⅝	Pressed Steel Car	1½
Chicago Gt. Western	1½	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1¼
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1¼	Pullman Company	3½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	3	Reading	2⅞
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	4⅞	Reading 1st pf.	1⅞
Chicago & Northwest.	2½	Reading 2d pf.	3½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	4⅝	Rubber Goods Mfg.	1¾
Chicago Term. Trans.	2½	Rubber Gds. Mfg. pf.	2½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	3½	St. L. & Adirondack	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅝	St. L. & Adirondack pf.	1½
Colorado Southern	1½	St. L. & San Fran.	1⅝
Col. South. 1st pf.	3½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Col. South. 2d pf.	3½	St. L. Southwest.	1⅝
Col. & Hock Coal	1	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	6¼	Southern Pacific	4½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	2	Southern Railway	2⅞
Del. & Hudson	8½	Southern Ry. pf.	2½
Del., Lack & W.	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	5¾
Denver & Rio Grande	3	Texas Pacific	3
Den. & Rio G. pf.	2	Tol., St. L. & W.	2½
Detroit United Ry.	4½	Tol., S. L. & W. pf.	1¾
Diamond Match	6½	Twin City Rap. Tr.	4
Erie	4⅝	Union Bag & Paper	1½
Erie 1st pf.	5	Union Pacific	7½
Erie 2d pf.	5½	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅝
Evans. & T. H.	2½	U. S. Rubber	2⅞
Glucose Sugar Ref.	2	U. S. Rubber pf	3
Gt. Northern pf.	6⅜	U. S. Steel	1¾
Hocking Valley	1⅜	U. S. Steel pf.	2⅝
Illinois Central	1½	Va. Car Chemical	1½
Internat. Paper	3½	Wabash	1⅞
Internat. Paper pf.	1½	Wabash pf.	2⅜
Int. Steam Pump	3⅜	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	1½
Int. Steam Pump pf.	4⅜	Wisconsin Central pf.	1
Amalgam. Copper	8⅜		
Kan. City Southern	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1½	Nat. Salt pf.	1
Am. Tob. tr. ctfs.	1½	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	5
Am. Tobacco pf.	3	Pere Marquette	4
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Sloss-Shef. St. & I.	1
Buff., R. & P. pf.	1⅜	Texas Pac. land tr.	3⅜
C., M. & St. P. pf.	2½	Third Av.	1
Clev., Lor. & W. pf.	2	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	1

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. sub. ctfs. 4s.	1½	Int. & G. Nor. 1st.	5⅞
Brook. Rap. Tr. 5s.	1	Int. & G. Nor. 2d.	1
Brook. C. R. R. 1st.	1⅜	Kings Co. El. 1st.	1½
Br. W. & W. 5s t. r.	1	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1⅞
Cent. R. R. & B. Co. Ga. 5s.	1½	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1¾
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1½	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s.	1½
Ches. & O. con 5s.	2	N. Y. Gas, E. L., H. & P. 4s.	1¾
C., I. & L. ref. 6s.	2	Nor. & W. N. R. 6s.	2⅞
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s.	1	Nor. & W. ext. & imp. 6s.	1
Erie 1st con. 4s.	1	Peo. & East. inc.	5
Erie gen. 4s.	2¼	Rich. & Dan. 6s.	1½
Ev. & Ind. con. 6s.	5	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1	Union Pac. conv. 4s.	2
		Wabash deb B.	3⅝

Bonds Declined.

Brook. Unicn Gas 5s.	1	Kan. & Mich. 4s.	1½
Gal., H. & S. A., M. & P. 5s.	1	L. & N. coll. tr. 5s.	2

OUR LONDON CABLE

Impossible to Keep Loan Rates Firm.

Week to Week Advances Drop to 1½ Per Cent., While Discount Houses Try in Vain to Keep Bill Rates Firm—Speculation as to a Continuance of Cheap Money.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 25.—All the week the supply of loanable capital has been sufficient to meet the moderate demands upon it, and as nearly £750,000 in gold from various sources went into the Bank of England, it is impossible to keep loan rates firm. The call rate fluctuated between 1 and 1½ per cent., and in the last few days money has been often unlendable at a lower figure, while week to week advances have dropped to 1½ per cent.

The discount houses, nevertheless, have endeavored to keep the rates of bills firm and have refused "less than 2¾ per cent. for ninety-day paper." They were encouraged in this attitude at first by the temporary weakness of the New York exchange, which led them to fear gold exports were imminent, and by the action of Austria-Hungary. That State is now putting into effective operation a scheme for establishing the gold standard which has been legislated upon various times since 1892, and in pursuance of this policy it has been buying gold in our market at a price sufficiently above the Bank of England buying rate to divert a large enough proportion of bullion on its way to produce uneasiness. Thursday's bank return, however, showed the reserve to have risen to the highest point since the end of 1898, and, thanks to the inflow of gold from abroad and the return of coin from circulation, the stock of bullion became larger than it has been since March 31, 1897.

These facts proved too strong for the market, and as Continental exchanges were still in our favor, a complete change in mood became apparent.

Instead of looking for a speedy return to dear money, the opinion now is that credit will remain cheap until near the end of the year, and discounts are consequently allowed to fall further a fraction or two. The grounds of this belief seem slender, all things considered. Europe will certainly have to import a good deal of wheat to make good her shortage, and it will depend greatly on the amount of American finance paper in existence here and on the Continent whether this will create a large demand for gold or not.

Should gold be wanted, another question arises as to how far the Continent would be in a position to withdraw capital from this market. France, in particular, has very large sums employed here, but good authorities believe that most of it is in securities maturing from January to March, which will only be withdrawn earlier in the event of a pressure such as might be produced by, say, financing a new Russian loan.

We, as usual, shall have to find the cash to pay for the movement of the Egyptian cotton crop, and this also must tend to deplete our supplies.

All these factors and many others must be taken into consideration in dealing with the future, and the outlook is too uncertain at present to form a definite judgment very far ahead. The utmost that can be said is that, except for a possible temporary hardening of rates when the next consol installment falls due, money will doubtless remain cheap to the end of September. Even this call may not cause much disturbance to credit, as, owing to the poor state of trade in the country, supplies are steadily coming into the London market seeking more remunerative employment. A. J. W.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The end of the holiday season finds the London Stock Exchange listless, and in the attitude of Micawber, waiting for something to turn up. On the whole, conditions are more healthy than at any time for some months. Money has not been more plentiful since 1897. Accordingly, in the open market, rates are gradually decreasing, touching 2⅛ per cent. for short bills, and 1 per cent. for call loans.

The Bank of England has wisely made no further reduction in the official rate, although there was some expectation of such a move last Thursday. The two strongest arguments against a reduction are, first, the expectation of a speedy demand for gold from New York, and, second, the general feeling that the visit of Emperor Nicholas to France portends another Russian loan. No definite information is yet obtainable as to this loan question, but it is known that Russia is badly in need of a large amount, and that France is the only probable source of supply. At the same time Russia has taxed French generosity heavily of late, both in the matter of Government loans and also private industrial investments.

The latter have shown lamentably small dividends; and, therefore, it is thought the enthusiasm induced by the Czar's visit will give a very opportune stimulus to French cordiality. In case a loan is floated it will mean the withdrawal from London of considerable French cash, and this is likely to come just at a time when London is most in need of its surplus.

The professionally fostered boom in stocks has not developed to any extent. The abundance of money leads to considerable quiet investment in high-class securities; but the principal activity, if the term may be applied, centres in Americans. This leads to some rather sour comments in the financial press regarding "the philanthropy of American magnates who engineer deals and combinations for the sole purpose of letting the public in on the ground floor."

In spite of this adverse comment, there have been generous purchases of American railway stocks for Continental account, while British railway stocks, speaking now of common shares, are still on the down grade to the tune of over 2½ points. Foreign Government securities have been stationary rather than depressed on the Franco-Turkish squabble, so little reaction was anticipated on the close of the incident. Mining shares, after the recent slight improvement, have gone flat on the prospect of an indefinite prolongation of the war in South Africa.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 26.

Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York. Books close.

Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway.—Books close for annual meeting.
Laclede Gas Company of St. Louis.—Books close.
Sacramento (Cal.) Electric, Gas and Railway.—Books close.
United Traction Company—Books close for annual meeting.

Thursday, Aug. 29.

Pressed Steel Car Company.—Dividend payable.

Friday, Aug. 30.

American Railways Company—Books close.
Erie Railroad—Dividend payable on first preferred.

Saturday, Aug. 31.

Diamond Match Company—Books close.
Hartford and Connecticut Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
Illinois Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
Metropolitan West Side Elevated of Chicago—Dividend payable on preferred.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
National Biscuit Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Niles-Bement-Pond Company—Books close.
People's Trust Company, Brooklyn—Books close.
Philadelphia Company of Pittsburg—Dividend payable on preferred.
St. Louis Southwestern Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
United States Envelope Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,600	24,185,675	34,693,675
Jan. 26	30,799,450	29,277,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,302,625	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,546,675	19,078,550	30,334,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,641,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,670,975	23,293,900
March 16	10,902,600	2,880,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,836,150	15,494,350
April 6	5,817,075	7,904,800	15,018,825
April 13	7,938,200	10,956,275	10,471,525
April 20	14,022,100	14,884,350	24,175,900
April 27	16,769,775	17,074,275	25,524,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,121,475	15,372,725	27,157,625
May 18	13,299,925	16,555,225	34,631,525
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,125	43,933,725
June 1	21,253,050	20,122,275	42,710,600
June 8	13,341,500	18,374,250	39,323,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,498,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,611,350	15,526,350	25,697,800
June 29	8,484,200	16,859,375	14,274,550
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,550	62,043,550
July 13	12,809,375	19,969,125	10,088,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,305,600
July 27	23,128,575	27,535,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,105,350	29,144,875	8,110,600
Aug. 10	20,982,850	28,125,950	14,795,375
Aug. 17	18,421,900	20,557,050	15,082,350
Aug. 24	18,148,100	23,888,925	12,378,525

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1900, 1899, and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Aug. 25	$27,889,925	$12,378,525	$21,348,300
Sept. 1	27,078,475	9,191,250	14,991,050
Sept. 8	26,050,250	2,488,925	7,070,775
Sept. 15	20,880,175	275,450	4,240,400
Sept. 22	16,552,325	2,963,700	8,252,875
Sept. 29	12,942,900	1,724,450	15,327,150
Oct. 6	6,241,900	643,200	18,743,600
Oct. 13	4,463,925	1,177,350	19,061,553
Oct. 20	2,947,700	1,441,075	23,412,325
Oct. 27	6,031,825	3,038,525	28,091,550
Nov. 3	5,950,400	*338,350	19,023,050
Nov. 10	4,696,050	*2,788,950	15,011,800
Nov. 17	7,693,775	*312,025	16,667,375
Nov. 24	12,278,275	6,625,200	18,357,575
Dec. 1	10,865,675	8,559,700	17,097,950
Dec. 8	5,071,125	6,850,525	16,743,300
Dec. 15	6,325,375	7,025,825	16,973,375
Dec. 22	9,497,000	10,384,075	19,810,050
Dec. 29	11,025,900	11,168,075	19,190,975

*Deficit.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 24, 1901.

Range in 1900. High.	Range in 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Aug. 24. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Aug. 24, 2,583,261.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Aug. 24. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 24, '01.
90½	80⅝	130	June 17.	88⅝	Jan. 21.	122	122¼	+ 8⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co	$100	153,887,900	July 29, '01.	12	Q	113½	122⅝	113¼	122	...	159,595
...	...	35	June 13.	28¼	May 21.	29	31	+ ⅝	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	16,533,000	...	...	...	29	29½	29	29½	...	350
25½	12¼	35	June 14.	19	Jan. 21.	31⅝	31¾	+ 2¼	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Aug. '01.	½	Q	29	31⅝	29	31⅝	15½	7,135
72	57⅝	88¼	July 8.	67	Jan. 18.	86⅞	87	+ 1⅝	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. '01.	1¾	Q	84⅝	86⅞	84⅝	86⅞	64	3,291
37⅝	30	55¼	June 17.	24	Mar. 8.	33	34	— ⅝	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. '00.	3½	A	33	33	32½	33	33⅝	1,000
191	145	205	Apr. 19.	170	Jan. 12.	192	198	...	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '01.	4	SA	197½	197½	197½	197½	152	140
49½	27½	41⅝	Mar. 15.	30	May 10.	31⅝	32	— ⅝	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Aug. 15, '01.	1	Q	31⅝	32⅜	31⅝	32⅛	32½	3,096
60	34½	66	July 9.	31	Jan. 24.	60¾	62¼	— ¼	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 15, '00.	1½	...	61½	62½	60¾	62½	55½	370
7⅝	3	8	June 20.	4¼	Feb. 4.	6¼	7	— ½	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	...	...	...	6½	6⅝	6¼	6½	4⅞	900
31½	15½	30	June 25.	22½	Feb. 8.	28	30	— 1	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	...	28	28⅛	28	28⅛	23½	575
56½	34½	69	Apr. 20.	39¾	May 9.	53½	53¾	+ 1⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	...	...	...	52	53⅞	51⅝	53⅞	37½	12,080
99	85	104⅞	June 20.	88	Feb. 26.	100¼	100¾	— 1½	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 9, '01.	1¾	Q	101	101⅝	100¼	100½	88½	3,840
...	...	32½	July 3.	22½	Aug. 15.	26½	27	+ ½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	...	...	...	25⅞	26⅜	25½	26½	...	4,560
...	...	89	July 8.	83½	July 14.	86¼	87	+ 3	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	...	...	...	85½	90⅝	85	86½	...	3,050
...	...	90	June 14.	73	Apr. 17.	88	89	+ 1	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '01.	1½	SA	85⅝	86½	85⅝	86½	...	300
140	95¼	153	June 3.	129	Aug. 13.	137⅝	137⅞	+ 5½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	36,968,000	July 2, '01.	1¾	Q	132	137⅞	131⅞	137½	121	24,285
118	107	130	July 19.	117½	Jan. 8.	122	127	+ 2½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	36,968,000	July 2, '01.	1¾	Q	124	127½	124	127⅞	...	1,012
96½	89	100	Apr. 13.	86	Mar. 8.	97½	101	...	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	June 1, '01.	1¼	Q	100	100	100	100	...	25
...	...	138½	June 14.	125	July 15.	134½	135	— 1¼	American Tobacco Co. tr. ctfs.	...	...	...	...	...	136	136	134½	135	92⅜	4,300
140	128	150	July 12.	137	Jan. 2.	145	150	— 3	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	2	Q	145	145	145	145	...	100
22¾	21¼	21¾	Jan. 2.	15¼	Mar. 15.	17⅝	18	+ ½	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	...	...	...	17½	17½	17¼	17½	...	300
77	76	82¾	July 1.	70	Mar. 22.	79	81	+ 1	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	79	79	79	79	...	110
54⅞	37⅞	54¼	Apr. 16.	37	May 9.	45½	45¾	+ 3½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Apr. 26, '01.	1¾	SA	45	48⅝	44½	48¼	44½	19,496
25	16	30	Apr. 22.	20	Feb. 20.	21¼	23	...	Ann Arbor	100	3,250,000	...	...	...	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	...	25
59	40¼	64	Apr. 22.	52	Aug. 22.	52	55	— 1	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	...	...	...	52	52	52	52	42½	100
79⅝	59⅝	91	June 5.	43¾	Jan. 21.	79½	79¾	+ 5⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	100	102,000,000	June 15, '01.	1½	...	73½	79⅞	73½	79⅜	27½	136,420
89⅝	58½	108	May 3.	70	May 9.	96¾	96¾	+ 4	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	100	114,190,500	Aug. 1, '01.	2½	SA	94	96¾	94	96⅝	70	23,925
89⅝	85⅛	114¼	May 3.	81¾	Jan. 4.	104½	105	+ 7⅜	Baltimore & Ohio	100	45,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	SA	97⅛	105½	97¼	104⅜	71⅜	34,670
90	73⅝	97	June 5.	63½	Feb. 28.	94	94½	+ 1	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,327,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	SA	92	94	92	94	70½	1,930
89⅝	47⅛	85⅞	Apr. 22.	65½	May 9.	77	77¼	+ 3⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	...	...	...	73⅝	77⅝	73½	77½	53½	36,225
183	140	228	Apr. 16.	175	Jan. 18.	215	217	+ 1	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	June 1, '01.	4	SA	215	216	215	216	...	1,200
16⅝	3¼	14⅜	May 19.	8¾	Jan. 10.	10½	12	...	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	...	...	...	11	11	11	11	7¼	300
85	52	95	June 20.	77	Mar. 19.	...	...	+ 2½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	100	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '01.	2	SA	90	91	90	90½	...	400
125	95¾	123¾	June 24.	116	Mar. 1.	...	...	+ 1½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '01.	3	SA	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	...	200

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 24, 1901.—Continued.

Range in 1900. High.	Range in 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Aug. 24. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Aug. 24. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 24, '01.
61¼	47⅞	78½	Apr. 19.	54⅛	Jan. 4.	70	70½	+ ⅝	**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	1	SA	69¾	70⅝	69¾	70⅜	49¼	1,400
99⅝	84⅜	117⅛	May 7.	87	May 9.	112	112½	+ 2⅛	**Canadian Pacific**	100	65,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2½	SA	110¼	112¾	110¼	112⅝	89½	9,500
150½	115	167	June 28.	145⅜	Jan. 4.	162½	165	+ 3½	**Central Railroad of New Jersey**	100	27,282,800	Aug. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	160	163½	160	162½	136½	950
42⅜	24	53⅝	May 8.	29	May 9.	47½	47½	+ 1⅛	**Chesapeake & Ohio**	100	60,333,400	Nov. 26, '00.	1	..	45½	47⅝	45¼	47½	27¼	21,200
42	31	50½	Apr. 30.	27	May 9.	40⅝	41	+ 3½	**Chicago & Alton**	100	19,542,800	..	..	..	37½	41	37½	41	..	14,450
78½	68½	82¼	Apr. 30.	72½	Jan. 4.	77	78	+ ⅝	**Chicago & Alton pf**	100	19,544,000	July 1, '01.	2	SA	77¼	78	77½	78	..	500
109	88	135⅝	Apr. 29.	91	Jan. 2.	128	133	+ 5⅝	**Chicago & Eastern Illinois**	100	7,197,800	July 1, '01.	1¾	SA	126	128¾	126	128⅝	..	1,400
18	9¾	26½	Apr. 30.	16	Jan. 3.	23	23¼	+ 1½	**Chicago Great Western**	100	21,315,500	..	..	..	22¼	23¼	22	23¼	11¼	10,250
82	68½	90¾	June 24.	75	May 10.	82¼	84⅜	+ ¼	**Chicago Great Western pf. A**	100	11,372,400	July 31, '01.	2½	SA	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	70	100
94¼	81	94⅜	Mar. 15.	90	July 27.	90½	91	..	**Chicago Great Western deb**	..	22,577,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	90	90	90	90	83	10
29	14	40¼	June 4.	23	Jan. 21.	38½	..	+ 1⅜	**Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville**	100	10,500,000	..	..	..	37½	39⅜	37½	38⅝	22½	13,340
64	45¼	75⅜	Apr. 29.	58⅜	Jan. 21.	72¼	73½	+ 3	**Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.**	100	5,060,000	Apr. 29, '01.	2	SA	70⅝	73¼	70⅝	73½	53¼	2,000
148¾	108¼	188	May 6.	134	May 9.	167¼	167½	+ 4⅞	**Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul**	100	52,140,900	Apr. 25, '01.	3	SA	161⅜	168¾	161¼	167½	113⅝	120,145
188	163½	200	May 3.	175	May 9.	187	190	— 2½	**Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.**	100	44,658,400	Apr. 25, '01.	3½	SA	189	189½	189	189½	174½	300
172⅜	150½	215	May 1.	168¼	Jan. 4.	195	199	+ 6½	**Chicago & Northwestern**	100	39,116,300	July 3, '01.	2	SA	195	199½	195	199¼	162	445
220	185½	248	Apr. 11.	207	Mar. 1.	..	..	+ 4⅝	**Chicago & Northwestern pf.**	100	22,396,600	July 8, '01.	1¾	Q	220¼	220¼	219¾	219¾	202	200
122¼	102	175¼	June 5.	116⅞	Jan. 21.	144⅞	145	+ 4⅜	**Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific**	100	59,881,140	Aug. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	139⅞	143	139¾	144⅛	106¼	7,098
126	110	145	Apr. 11.	123	Mar. 2.	125½	133	..	**Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha**	..	21,403,200	Feb. 20, '01.	5	A	125	125	125	125	..	75
175	172	201	Apr. 11.	180	Mar. 30.	175	185	..	**Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pf.**	..	11,646,800	Aug. 20, '01.	3½	SA	180	180	180	180	..	27
14⅞	8⅛	31	Apr. 16.	10½	Jan. 19.	21¼	21⅝	+ 2½	**Chicago Terminal Transfer Co**	100	13,000,000	..	..	..	18	21⅜	18	21¼	9⅝	5,545
39⅝	26½	57⅛	Apr. 15.	33	Jan. 18.	42½	42⅝	+ 3½	**Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf**	100	17,000,000	..	..	..	37⅛	42½	37⅛	42¼	..	4,780
76	55	92½	July 19.	72½	May 13.	90¾	90⅞	+ 1½	**Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis**	100	28,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	1½	SA	90	90¾	90	90⅝	58½	2,800
72	46	76½	Mar. 6.	67	Aug. 7.	68½	72	..	**Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf**	100	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '96.	1¼	..	68	68	68	68	..	100
56½	29¼	138½	June 17.	41⅝	Jan. 21.	97	97⅜	— ⅛	**Colorado Fuel & Iron**	100	23,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	..	95	98¼	95	97⅜	34½	3,000
8⅜	5	18	Apr. 29.	6⅝	Jan. 21.	15½	15⅝	+ 1⅝	**Colorado Southern**	100	30,995,000	..	..	..	13⅜	15⅝	13¾	15⅝	6¼	19,200
47½	36	56¼	Apr. 29.	40	Jan. 21.	56⅞	57	+ 3½	**Colorado Southern 1st pf**	100	8,500,000	Feb. 1, '01.	2	A	53¾	56⅞	53¾	56⅞	42	9,300
20¼	14	28¾	Apr. 29.	16¼	Jan. 21.	26⅝	26¾	+ 3¼	**Colorado Southern 2d pf**	100	8,500,000	..	..	..	25¾	28¾	25¾	28¾	16¾	7,450
21	11½	23½	June 17.	14	Jan. 18.	..	..	+ 1	**Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron**	100	6,903,000	..	..	..	20	21	20	21	15¾	1,000
201	164	238	Apr. 15.	187	Jan. 18.	227⅝	227⅞	+ 6½	**Consolidated Gas Co**	100	72,833,100	June 15, '01.	2	Q	221	227½	221	227½	175	11,800
..	..	69¼	July 3.	63⅜	July 22.	67⅞	67⅜	— ⅛	**Continental Tobacco Co. tr. receipts**	..	..	..	..	..	68¼	68¼	67¼	67½	26	3,250
95	70	124	June 10.	93¼	Jan. 2.	119	119½	+ 2	**Continental Tobacco Co. pf**	..	48,846,500	July 2, '01.	1¾	Q	118¾	119	118	119	77⅜	500
134½	100½	185½	Apr. 3.	105	May 9.	169¾	170	+ 8½	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	35,000,000	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	161	170	161	169¾	113	11,840
194¾	171½	244	May 29.	188¼	Jan. 3.	..	..	+ 2	**Delaware, Lackawanna & Western**	100	28,200,000	July 20, '01.	1½	Q	227	230	227	230	178½	3,110
54½	16½	51½	May 6.	29¼	Jan. 21.	45⅜	45½	+ 3	**Denver & Rio Grande**	100	38,000,000	..	..	..	42¼	45¾	42¼	45¾	19	1,900
87½	64½	103¾	June 14.	80	Jan. 21.	94	94½	+ 2	**Denver & Rio Grande pf**	100	40,501,820	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	91¼	94	91½	94	67	6,720
..	..	83	Aug. 21.	75¼	Apr. 2.	..	..	+ 4⅜	**Detroit United Railway**	100	12,500,000	June 1, '01.	1	Q	82	82	82	82	..	200
21⅜	12	45	June 15.	18	Jan. 30.	30¾	39½	+ ½	**Des Moines & Fort Dodge**	100	4,283,100	..	..	..	38¼	38½	38¼	38½	..	200
..	..	151½	Aug. 24.	140¾	July 22.	150	151	+ 6½	**Diamond Match Co**	100	14,750,000	June 12, '01.	2½	Q	146	151¾	146	151¾	..	640
..	..	10¼	June 19.	7⅝	Aug. 7.	7⅞	8	..	**Distilling Co. of America**	100	44,495,282	..	..	..	..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..	275
..	..	33⅜	June 25.	27	July 24.	28½	29½	..	**Distilling Co. of America pf**	100	29,418,818	..	..	..	28⅝	28¾	27⅞	28	..	1,096
6¼	4	12½	June 5.	10	Feb. 5.	10⅜	11	+ ½	**Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic**	100	12,000,000	..	..	..	10⅜	11	10⅜	11	..	810
17⅛	12	22	June 5.	13⅝	Jan. 8.	18¾	19¾	— ⅛	**Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf**	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	18⅝	19¼	18⅝	19¼	..	400
27¼	10¼	45¼	June 4.	24½	May 9.	42⅜	42⅜	+ 4⅝	**Erie**	100	112,378,900	..	..	..	37½	42⅜	37½	42⅜	..	146,075
63½	30⅝	73¼	June 29.	59⅜	Jan. 21.	70⅜	70⅝	+ 5	**Erie 1st pf**	100	47,892,400	..	..	..	69¾	71	69¾	71	33¼	37,075
45¼	15	61	Mar. 21.	39¼	Jan. 4.	56½	57¼	+ 5½	**Erie 2d pf**	100	16,000,000	..	..	..	51	56½	51	56½	..	10,000
54⅜	38½	68	Apr. 12.	41	Jan. 31.	56⅛	57	+ 2½	**Evansville & Terre Haute**	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	SA	54	56⅜	54	56½	..	3,400
200	120	269½	June 24.	183½	Jan. 10.	265	268	+ ½	**General Electric**	100	24,568,100	July 15, '01.	2	Q	264½	265¼	259½	265¼	138	1,800
60	44	63	May 2.	45	Feb. 16.	57½	58	+ 2	**Glucose Sugar Refining Co**	100	24,027,300	June 1, '01.	1½	Q	55½	57½	55½	57½	52¼	1,925
103	92	107	Aug. 5.	93⅜	Mar. 4.	103	107	..	**Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf**	100	13,638,300	June 1, '01.	1½	Q	103½	105¼	103¼	105¼	98¾	10
191½	144¾	208	Mar. 15.	167½	May 9.	180¾	187	+ 5⅝	**Great Northern pf**	100	102,022,850	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	181	187	181	186¾	153	19,975
42⅞	30	57	May 6.	40¼	May 9.	53	54	+ 1⅜	**Hocking Valley**	100	10,383,600	July 20, '01.	1½	..	51	53⅞	51	53¾	34⅞	1,700
74⅞	58	80	May 2.	69¾	Jan. 21.	76	76¼	+ ⅝	**Hocking Valley pf**	100	13,991,700	July 20, '01.	2	SA	75¾	76⅝	75½	76½	63¼	1,300
133	110	154⅜	June 29.	124	May 9.	140⅜	147	+ 1	**Illinois Central**	100	66,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	3	SA	144	146⅜	144	146½	116¼	6,500
26½	1+½	28	Mar. 2.	18½	May 10.	25½	25½	+ 3½	**International Paper Co**	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	22	25⅜	22	25½	23	9,940
75	58	81	Mar. 25.	59	Jan. 21.	78½	78⅝	+ 1½	**International Paper Co. pf**	100	22,539,700	July 1, '01.	1½	Q	76	78¼	76	78	66	4,400
53⅜	24	100½	May 31.	54¼	Jan. 2.	92½	93	+ ½	**International Power Co**	100	6,400,000	..	..	..	92⅜	93	92⅜	92⅜	29½	2,200
10⅝	3¼	11	Jan. 5.	5¼	Feb. 7.	7½	8	+ ⅛	**International Silver Co**	100	9,944,700	..	..	..	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅝	..	610
29⅜	28	43⅞	Aug. 24.	24⅛	Jan. 22.	43½	43⅞	+ 3⅜	**International Steam Pump Co**	100	12,262,500	July 1, '01.	1	..	40½	43⅝	40½	43⅝	..	8,600
77½	76	86	Aug. 24.	74	Jan. 24.	86	86¼	+ 4¾	**International Steam Pump Co. pf**	100	8,850,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	83¼	86	83	86	..	900
27⅝	11⅞	43⅜	June 21.	21	Jan. 21.	39¼	39⅝	..	**Iowa Central**	..	8,512,900	..	..	..	39¼	40⅝	39	40	19⅜	3,515
58	39	57½	July 1.	48	Jan. 21.	75	75½	+ ⅛	**Iowa Central pf**	..	5,671,600	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	75	75	73¾	75	45	300
38	10	41	June 15.	21	Jan. 8.	33	35	+ ¾	**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	9,000,000	..	..	..	31	32¾	31	32¼	15	450
17½	17	25	Apr. 30.	19¾	Jan. 4.	19⅜	21	+ 1	**Kansas City Southern**	100	29,382,200	..	..	..	20	22	20	21	..	300
43⅜	27¼	49	Apr. 30.	35	Jan. 4.	42	42½	+ 2	**Kansas City Southern pf**	100	21,000,000	..	..	..	42	42	42	42	..	200
52	20¼	68¼	Mar. 29.	39¾	Jan. 21.	62	64	..	**Lake Erie & Western**	100	11,840,000	..	..	..	63	63¾	63	63	29	300
115	83½	130	Mar. 29.	108¼	Jan. 21.	125	129	+ 1½	**Lake Erie & Western pf**	100	11,840,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	126	127½	126	127½	95	225
89	47½	82½	June 27.	67	Jan. 3.	75	78	..	**Long Island**	50	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	78	78	78	78	61	200
80¼	68¾	111⅜	June 17.	76	May 9.	105½	105½	+ 2½	**Louisville & Nashville**	100	55,000,000	Aug. 12, '01.	2½	SA	102¼	105⅜	102¼	105¼	71⅝	31,445
117	84	131⅜	Apr. 22.	83	May 9.	120⅝	121	+ 4¼	**Manhattan Elevated**	100	48,000,000	July 1, '01.	1	Q	117	121⅜	117	120⅝	91½	26,855
182	143¾	177	June 24.	150	May 9.	169	170	+ 3⅜	**Metropolitan Street Railway**	100	52,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	165¾	170	165¾	169¾	153⅜	9,265
17⅜	10½	30	May 2.	12¾	Jan. 21.	25½	25⅞	+ ¼	**Mexican Central**	100	47,933,100	..	..	..	25	25½	25	25¼	11¾	4,300
5	2⅝	15	Apr. 16.	8¾	Jan. 18.	11¾	12	— ¼	**Mexican National certificates**	100	33,330,000	..	..	..	11	12½	10¾	12	3¼	22,140
71½	45½	111¼	July 19.	67⅜	Jan. 19.	..	..	— ¼	**Minneapolis & St. Louis**	..	6,000,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	108	108¾	107⅜	108¼	53¼	970
104¼	87½	117½	Aug. 9.	101⅜	Jan. 7.	..	..	..	**Minneapolis & St. Louis pf**	..	4,000,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	117	117	116	116	93¼	200
27	14	27½	June 24.	15	May 9.	25	26¾	+ ⅝	**Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie**	100	14,000,000	..	..	..	25	26½	25	26¼	18	1,600
69	47	78	June 25.	49	Apr. 9.	73	75	+ 2⅞	**Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf**	100	7,000,000	..	..	..	73	73	73	74½	57	300
17⅛	9	35½	Apr. 20.	15	Jan. 21.	28	28¼	+ 1	**Missouri, Kansas & Texas**	100	55,200,300	..	..	..	26¼	28½	26¼	28½	9⅝	4,050
47½	25⅝	68⅝	Apr. 19.	37	May 9.	57¼	57⅜	+ 2¼	**Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf**	100	13,000,000	..	..	..	54½	57⅜	54¼	57½	30⅞	8,050
72½	38⅝	124½	June 14.	69	Jan. 4.	107½	108	+ 2	**Missouri Pacific**	100	76,046,400	July 20, '01.	2½	..	100½	108¾	100	107¾	50⅜	41,725
..	..	85	Aug. 22.	78	May 9.	..	..	+ 2	**Mobile & Ohio J. P. M. & Co. certs**	..	..	..	..	..	84¼	85	84¼	85	37½	400
50	43	*75	June 10.	*70	June 11.	..	..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	100	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	..	75	75	75	75	..	80
40¼	27¾	46	May 3.	37	Jan. 21.	44½	44⅞	+ 1⅛	**National Biscuit Co**	100	29,226,000	July 15, '01.	1	Q	43½	44⅝	43½	44⅝	31¼	2,500
96	70½	103¼	Aug. 20.	92	Jan. 2.	102	103	+ 1	**National Biscuit Co. pf**	100	23,825,100	Mar. 31, '01.	1½	Q	103	103½	102½	103	86	800
28¼	15½	25½	June 12.	15	Feb. 28.	21	21½	+ 1	**National Lead Co**	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	A	20¼	21	20½	21	18¼	1,000
46	32¼	50	Mar. 21.	40	Jan. 7.	42½	43	— ⅛	**National Salt Co**	100	7,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	42¼	42½	42¼	42½	..	150
76¼	69	84	Mar. 21.	72¼	Jan. 3.	76	76½	..	**National Salt Co. pf**	100	5,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	76	76	75½	76	..	600
175	112	175	Apr. 26.	133	July 15.	146	147	+11⅜	**New York Air Brake**	100	8,012,500	July 15, '01.	2	Q	140	146⅜	140	146⅜	..	920
145⅜	125⅜	170	May 2.	130⅜	Jan. 21.	153½	155½	+ 2	**New York Central**	100	115,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¼	Q	153	153⅝	153	153¼	129⅜	10,200
24½	11	41½	Aug. 9.	16	May 9.	40¾	41	+ 1	**New York, Chicago & St. Louis**	100	14,000,000	..	..	..	39¼	41	39½	41	11¾	5,500
58½	29	82½	July 1.	47	Mar. 1.	80	80¾	+ ½	**New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.**	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	..	79	80¾	78	80	..	1,600
215½	210	217	June 24.	210	Feb. 14.	214½	216¼	..	**New York, New Haven & Hartford**	100	53,707,100	June 29, '01.	2	Q	216	216	216	216	..	11
32½	18½	40½	May 1.	24	May 9.	35⅝	..	+ 2½	**New York, Ontario & Western**	100	58,113,900	..	..	..	33½	36	33¾	35⅝	20¼	46,335
45⅜	22⅞	57⅜	May 2.	42	Jan. 10.	56½	..	+ 2⅜	**Norfolk & Western**	100	66,000,000	June 20, '01.	1	Q	52½	57¼	52¾	57¼	23¾	92,855
83	67	90½	June 13.	82	Feb. 15.	89	90	+ 1¾	**Norfolk & Western pf**	100	23,000,000	Aug. 23, '01.	2	SA	90	90¾	89¾	89¾	75	450
..	..	109	June 18.	73½	Feb. 15.	100	101½	..	**North American**	100	11,936,700	..	..	..	99¾	100	99¾	100	..	550
86¼	45⅜	‡700	May 9.	77⅜	Jan. 21.	..	..	..	**Northern Pacific**	100	80,000,000	Aug. 5, '01.	1	Q	122½	122¾	122½	122½	50⅝	100
91½	67	113½	May 7.	94½	Jan. 21.	96	97¼	..	**Northern Pacific pf**	100	75,000,000	June 5, '01.	1	Q	97	97	97	97	71¾	240
9	6	10½	Mar. 1.	6¼	Jan. 8.	9¼	10	+ 1¼	**Ontario Mining Co**	100	15,000,000	Apr. 20, '00.	30c	..	9	9½	9	9¼	..	650
90¼	82½	98	Apr. 26.	89	Feb. 25.	93	96	— 5	**Pacific Coast 1st pf**	100	1,515,500	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	91	93	91	93	..	505
69¼	57	75	June 13.	63	Jan. 8.	69½	70	— ⅝	**Pacific Coast 2d pf**	100	3,914,400	Aug. 1, '01.	1	Q	67½	69¼	67½	69¼	..	1,160
57	25⅜	47¼	Jan. 29.	30¼	May 9.	41	41½	+ ¼	**Pacific Mail**	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	..	40¾	41⅞	40¾	41	31¾	3,725
..	..	132¼	June 29.	102	July 15.	..	..	..	**Pennsylvania Railroad trans. rects.**	..	..	..	..	..	146	146	146	146	..	73
149½	124⅝	161½	Apr. 22.	137¾	May 9.	147¼	147¼	+ 2⅜	**Pennsylvania Railroad**	50	362,161,050	May 31, '01.	2½	SA	144	147¼	143½	147¼	128⅞	57,232
111½	81⅝	120¼	June 21.	95⅜	Jan. 21.	113¾	113⅝	+ ⅞	**People's Gas, Chicago**	100	28,668,800	Aug. 24, '01.	1½	Q	112	114¼	112	113½	96	26,000
18	5	35	Mar. 22.	14⅜	Jan. 22.	26	29	+ 3	**Peoria & Eastern**	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	26	28½	26	28½	..	600
35	20	75	June 18.	19¾	Jan. 9.	..	75	+ 4	**Pere Marquette**	100	14,145,500	..	..	..	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	..	100
80¼	49¾	89	June 17.	57	Jan. 30.	75	77	+ ¼	**Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis**	100	24,347,000	Apr. 15, '01.	1	..	73	75	73	75	54	700
94	78	105	May 7.	88	Jan. 4.	102	102¼	..	**Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf**	100	22,640,200	July 15, '01.	2	SA	101½	101½	101½	101½	80	40
58⅜	32½	52	Jan. 2.	30	Mar. 7.	40⅜	42	+ 1½	**Pressed Steel Car Co**	100	12,500,000	May 20, '01.	1	Q	41¼	42¼	40⅝	42¼	38½	1,165
82½	70¾	89	Apr. 29.	72¾	Mar. 5.	83½	84½	+ 1½	**Pressed Steel Car Co. pf**	100	12,500,000	Aug. 22, '01.	1¾	Q	82	84½	83	84	71	370
204	176	217	Apr. 1.	193½	Jan. 21.	208	210	+ 3¼	**Pullman Company**	100	74,000,000	Aug. 15, '01.	2	Q	206¼	208¼	208¼	208¼	187	100
2½	1½	5¼	May 31.	1¼	Apr. 22.	3½	4	..	**Quicksilver**	100	5,708,700	..	..	..	4	4	4	4	..	100
26	15	48¼	June 3.	24¼	Jan. 4.	44⅝	44⅞	+ 2⅞	**Reading**	50	69,900,000	..	..	..	41¼	44⅜	41¼	44⅜	16⅜	37,120
71⅞	49	80⅜	June 17.	65	May 9.	77¼	77⅜	+ 1⅛	**Reading 1st pf**	50	28,000,000	Mar. 8, '01.	2	SA	77½	79¼	77¼	77⅝	58	26,050
39¼	23⅜	59¼	May 1.	38	Jan. 3.	53½	53⅝	+ 2½	**Reading 2d pf**	50	42,000,000	..	..	..	52	53⅜	52	53⅞	28⅝	24,900
27½	8¾	24	June 17.	12⅝	Jan. 22.	21¼	21½	+ ⅜	**Republic Iron & Steel**	100	27,191,000	..	..	..	20¼	21½	20¼	21⅛	11⅝	14,410
70⅜	49	82	Apr. 1.	55¼	Jan. 21.	75¾	76	+ ⅝	**Republic Iron & Steel pf**	100	20,306,900	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	75½	76¼	75	76⅛	54	3,407
..	..	38¼	May 2.	26	Aug. 9.	30½	31½	+ 1⅜	**Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co**	..	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	Q	28¾	31¼	28	31	..	3,559
..	..	90	May 2.	76½	Aug. 9.	79	80	+ 2½	**Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf**	..	8,051,400	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	77½	79	77	79	..	500
8⅞	5	15¼	Jan. 8.	7⅜	Jan. 21.	..	..	+ ½	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	100	4,600,000	..	..	..	12¼	12¼	12½	12½	7½	600
64½	38¼	78½	June 25.	58	Jan. 20.	..	..	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf**	100	5,491,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	66¾	66½	66¼	66¾	46½	50
..	..	116	Aug. 8.	57	Jan. 21.	114	115	+ 1½	**St. Lawrence & Adirondack**	100	1,300,000	..	..	..	114⅜	115¼	113¾	114½	..	4,300
24¼	8¾	54¼	June 20.	21½	Jan. 4.	42	42⅜	+ 1⅜	**St. Louis & San Francisco**	100	27,408,700	..	..	..	40	42¾	40	42¾	9⅜	4,100
55	31½	76¼	June 19.	53¼	Jan. 4.	68	69	+ 1	**St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf**	100	14,335,700	Mar. 1, '01.	1½	SA	67½	69	67½	69	33¾	1,200
18½	8¾	39½	Apr. 30.	16	May 9.	31	32	+ 1⅜	**St. Louis Southwestern**	100	16,500,000	..	..	..	29	31¾	29	31½	13½	1,700
45½	21⅜	71	June 10.	41¼	Jan. 3.	63½	64¼	+ 1⅜	**St. Louis Southwestern pf**	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	61¼	64⅞	61¼	64⅞	30	2,200
26	17½	41½	Apr. 2.	19¼	Feb. 5.	30	31½	— 1	**Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co**	100	7,500,000	..	..	..	30½	30¾	30½	30⅝	..	100
71	59½	86	Apr. 2.	65½	Jan. 22.	78	80	..	**Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf**	100	6,700,000	July 1, '01.	1¾	Q	80	80	80	80	67	300
45⅞	30⅜	63⅜	June 5.	29	May 9.	59⅞	60	+ 4½	**Southern Pacific**	..	197,832,100	..	..	..	53¾	60¼	53¾	60	33⅜	236,400
22

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 24, 1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Aug. 24, $10,019,500

	Week Ended Aug. 24. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104½	104½	104¼	104½	1
American Hide & Leather 6s	96	96	96	96	30
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	96½	97	96¼	97	18
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	104	104	103¾	103⅞	42
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	97¼	97¼	97	97¼	23
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	94½	94½	94⅛	94½	104
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	85½	85½	85¼	85½	12
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	104	104¼	104	104¼	47½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, registered	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	3
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90	90½	90	90	53
B. & O. sub. cts. for 4s con. 1911, 6th in. pd.	106½	107⅛	106½	107⅛	061
Brooklyn City 1st 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	5
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	86½	86½	86½	86½	11
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	100⅝	101⅛	100⅝	101⅛	36
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	118	118	118	118	5
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s, tr. rects.	73	73	73	73	4
Brunswick & Western 1st 4s	87	87	87	87	5
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	2
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern coll. tr. 5s	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	2
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	106½	107½	106¾	107	33
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	78½	79½	78	79½	37
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	29	29½	29	29½	30
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	16	16¼	16	16¼	25
Central of New Jersey general 5s	129½	130	129½	130	13
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 5s	101¾	103	101¾	103	43
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	88	88	88	88	17
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101¼	101¼	100⅝	101¼	83
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	121	122	121	121½	27
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	107⅛	108	107⅛	108	33
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	103½	104½	103½	104½	8
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	114	114	114	114	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	84	84	84	84	3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 4s, joint bonds	97⅝	97⅞	97¼	97⅝	637
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	3
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	3
Chi., Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	124	124	124	124	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., W1s. & Minn. 5s	116½	116½	116¼	116¼	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	6
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Mo. River 5s	119	119	119	119	10
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Dakota & Gt. South. 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	10
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5s	111½	111½	111½	111¼	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	25
Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis 1st 6s	138½	138½	138½	138½	4
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	94½	95	94½	95	62
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	104½	104½	103½	104	33
C., C., C. & St. L., Cin., Wab. & Mich. 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	53
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	82	82	82	82	2
Colorado Midland 1st 2-4s	80½	82	80½	82	47
Colorado & Southern 4s	87⅝	88	87	88	234
Denver & Rio Grande Impt. 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Denver & Southwestern gen. 5s	94⅜	94⅜	94¼	94¼	30
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	118	118	118	118	7
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. convertible 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Erie general 4s	86½	88¼	86½	88¼	196
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98¼	99	98⅛	99	20
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	93	93¼	93	93¼	61
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	108	108	108	108	5
Evansville & Indiana consol. 6s	110	110	110	110	3
Flint & P. M., Fort Huron Div. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	5
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	105	105	104⅞	105	17
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	86	86	86	86	2
Gal., H. & S. A., Mex. & Pac. Div. 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	20
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	9½	9½	9½	9½	20
Hocking Valley 4½s	107	107	107	107	9
International & Gt. Northern 1st 6s	126	128	126	128	110
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	101¼	102	101¼	102	33
Iowa Central 1st 5s	116½	116½	115½	115½	6
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	96	96	96	96	1
Kings County Elevated 4s	92	93	92	93	81
Laclede Gas 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	7
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. gtd. 4½s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝	30
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	33
Louisville & Nashville collat. trust 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Manhattan Railway consol. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	15
Metropolitan Elevated, N. Y., 1st 6s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Met. West Side Elevated of Chi. 1st 4s	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	4
Mexican Central consol. 4s	86	86	86	86	1
Mexican Central 1st income	33	35	33	34⅞	391
Mexican Central 2d income	23	24	23	24	140
Michigan Central 7s	103½	103½	103½	103½	4
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	136½	136½	136½	136½	4
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	82	82¼	80¾	82⅞	36
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	107	107⅞	107	107⅞	6
Missouri Pacific collat. trust 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	123	123½	123	123½	12
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	107	107½	107	107¾	48
Mohawk & Malone income 5s	106⅜	107¼	106½	107¼	60
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	106	106	106	106	10
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	95	95½	95	95¼	12
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s, reg	94	95¼	94	95¼	6
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s, reg	106	106	106	106	6
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	94½	96	94½	96	95
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & Power 5s	112	114	112	114	37

BONDS.

	Week Ended Aug. 24. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1
New York, Susquehanna & Western ref. 5s	115	115	115	115	3
Norfolk & Western ext. & impt. 6s	131	131	131	131	4
Norfolk & Western, New River 6s	134	134	134	134	5
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102	102¼	101⅜	102¼	86
Northern Pacific 3s	71⅝	72	71⅝	72	17
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	46
Northern Pacific Terminal 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	8
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	108	103	103	103	10
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	½
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	1
Peoria & Eastern income	65	70	65	70	301
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago 1st 7s	132¼	132¼	132¼	132¼	½
Reading general 4s	95¼	95½	95¼	95⅝	74
Richmond & Danville 6s	123	123½	123	123½	10
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	101	101	101	101	3
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	116½	117	116½	117	40
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	92½	92¼	92	92	7
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	114⅞	114⅞	114⅝	114⅞	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	97½	97½	97	97¼	35
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	76½	77	75⅝	77	105
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	116½	116½	116¼	116¼	4
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	85½	86	85½	86	33
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 6s	106½	106½	106½	106½	6
Southern Pacific 4s	91⅝	92¼	91⅜	92¼	60
Southern Pacific 4½s	99¼	99⅜	99¼	99⅜	27
Southern Railway 5s	117	117½	116¾	117½	51
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	98	98	98	98	5
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	58	58	58	58	10
Standard Rope & Twine income	8½	9	8½	9	14
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	109	109	109	109	3
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	119	119	119	119	5
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	84	84	84	84	6
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104½	105	104¾	105	58
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	106	108⅝	106	108¼	2,440
Wabash 1st 5s	118	118	117⅝	117⅝	2
Wabash debenture, Series B	60¾	64⅝	60¾	64⅝	2,271
West Shore 4s	113¼	113¼	113	113	3
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92⅝	5
Wisconsin Central general 4s	87⅞	88¼	87½	88¼	39
Total sales					$9,995,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 24, 1901.

United States 3s, coupon	108¾	108¾	108½	108½	14½

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 24, 1901.

Alabama currency funding 4s	109	109	109	109	7
Louisiana consolidated 4s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	3

Total sales $10,000
Grand total $10,019,500
*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	106¾	June 6	105½	Jan. 21	106⅝	June 6
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon. Q. Jan.	108½	June 29	105½	Jan. 17	107⅝	July 20
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	114½	Jan. 10	112¼	June 4	112⅝	July 17
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon. Q. Jan.	115¼	Mar. 30	112½	July 9	113½	Aug. 8
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	139	July 9	137	Aug. 17	137	Aug. 17
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon. Q. F.	139½	Apr. 23	136¾	Aug. 6	137	Aug. 8
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	111¾	Mar. 4	110	May 1	110	May 1
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon. Q. F.	113½	Jan. 4	109¼	July 22	109½	July 22
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon. Q. F.	112	Mar. 22	108¾	Aug. 1	108½	Aug. 24
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small. Q. F.	112	Mar. 20	108¼	June 6	108½	June 6
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	111⅝	Mar. 27	108	Aug. 6	108¾	Aug. 13
District of Columbia 3-65s. F. A.	126	July 22	105	Apr. 26	126	July 22
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s. Q. Jan.	97¼	Mar. 2	96	Apr. 15	96	Apr. 15

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906. J. J.	109½	Apr. 5	108½	Jan. 14	109½	Apr. 15
Alabama, Class B, 1906. J. J.					109½	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906. J. J.	103½	Mar. 30	102	Feb. 13	103½	Mar. 30
Alabama currency funding 4s. J. J.	109	Aug. 23	109	Aug. 23	109	Aug. 23
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914. J. J.	109	Apr. 17	106¼	Aug. 1	106¾	Aug. 19
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910. J. J.	105	July 26	105	July 26	105	July 26
North Carolina 6s, 1919. A. O.	136½	Mar. 14	135	Mar. 14	136½	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933. J. J.					120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913. J. J.	99¼	May 2	96	Jan. 17	96¼	Aug. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	10¾	Mar. 30	7½	July 30	7½	Aug. 13
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991. J. J.	96⅜	Jan. 17	93½	July 1	94¼	Aug. 2

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 3	Holders of record	Aug. 17
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 3	Holders of record	Aug. 17
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 6
Boston & Maine	5	Sept. 2	Aug. 17	Aug. 20
Canadian Pac. com. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 6	Oct. 3
Canadian Pac. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 2	Oct. 3
Chicago, Burlington & Q. (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 25	Sept. 20	Sept. 28
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis com. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 2	Aug. 13	Sept. 3
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 10	Sept. 3
Erie 1st pf. (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 30	Aug. 1	Aug. 31
Fitchburg pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Ft. W. & Jack. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 2	Aug. 20	Sept. 3
Hartford & Conn. Western	1	Aug. 31	Aug. 20	Sept. 1
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 31	Aug. 1	Aug. 23
Mexican Northern R'y (quarter)	1	Sept. 3	Holders of record	Aug. 21
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 5	Aug. 6	Aug. 21
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 10	Holders of record	Aug. 24
St. Lawrence & Adirondack	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 5
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 3	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
Southern Railway pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 16	Sept. 25	Oct. 9
Union Pacific common	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 9
Union Pacific pf.	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 9
West Va. Cent. & Pitts.	2		*Holders of record	Aug. 13

STREET RAILWAYS.

American Railways Co.	1	Sept. 16	Aug. 30	Sept. 20
Detroit United Railway (quarter)	1	Sept. 2	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
Met. West Side El. of Chicago pf.	2	Aug. 31	Aug. 17	Aug. 31
Philadelphia Co. (Pittsburg) pf.	2½	Aug. 31	Holders of record	Aug. 21
Sacramento (Cal.) El., Gas & Ry., (month)	15c	Sept. 1	Aug. 23	Sept. 1
Southern Ohio Trac. Co. (quarter)	¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 22	Sept. 3

TRUST COMPANY.

People's, Brooklyn, (month)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 31	Sept. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Caramel Co. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 2	Holders of record	Aug. 13
American Coal Co. (semi-annual)	4	Sept. 3	Aug. 3	Sept. 4
American Coal Co. (extra)	1	Sept. 3	Aug. 3	Sept. 4
American Window Glass com.	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 16
American Window Glass pf.	3½	Sept. 3	Aug. 22	Sept. 3
Barney & Smith Car pf. (quarter)	2	Sept. 2	Aug. 20	Sept. 3
Breese Mining	5c	Sept. 2	Aug. 24	Sept. 5
Brooklyn Union Gas Co. (quarter)	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
Chicago Telephone Co. (quarter)	3	Oct. 3	Sept. 28	Oct. 9
Colorado F. & I. Co. com. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	.....	.....
Consolidated Gas Co. (quarter)	2	Sept. 16	Aug. 27	Sept. 17
Diamond Match Co. (quarter)	2½	Sept. 13	Aug. 21	Sept. 13
General Chem. Co. com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 3	Aug. 24	Sept. 4
Glucose Sugar Ref. Co. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 3	Holders of record	Aug. 17
Glucose Sugar Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 3	Holders of record	Aug. 17
Homestake Mining Co. (month)	25c	Aug. 26	Aug. 20	.....
Homestake Mining Co. (extra)	25c	Aug. 26	Aug. 20	.....
Kings Co. Electric Light & Power Co. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 3	Aug. 26	Sept. 3
Laclede Gas Co. com.	1	Sept. 16	Aug. 30	Sept. 17
National Biscuit Co. com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 16
National Biscuit Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 31	Aug. 21	Sept. 2
National Lead Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 16	Aug. 31	Sept. 17
National Tube Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry Co. (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 3	Aug. 26	Sept. 6
N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining Co. (month)	1	Aug. 26	Aug. 15	Aug. 27
N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining Co. (extra)	1	Aug. 26	Aug. 15	Aug. 27
Niles-Bement-Pond (quarter)	1½	Sept. 5	Aug. 31	Sept. 6
Ohio & Indiana Cons. Nat. and Ill. Gas. (quarter)	1	Sept. 3	Aug. 17	Sept. 2
Ontario Silver Mining Co.	10c	Sept. 3	Aug. 22	.....
Park Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 2	Aug. 21	Aug. 31
Pressed Steel Car (quarter)	1	Aug. 29	Aug. 8	Aug. 29
Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 2
Safety Car H. & L. Co. (extra)	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 2
Safety Car H. & L. Co. stock	10	Sept. 2	Aug. 24	Sept. 3
Standard Oil	$6	Sept. 16	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
U. S. Envelope pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 31	Aug. 15	Sept. 7
United States Glass pf.	4	.....	.....	.....
U. S. Steel Corporation com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 16
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. com.	1	Sept. 2	Aug. 23	Sept. 2

*After Sept. 1.

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Linseed Co.	Aug. 20	Sept. 11	Sept. 10	Annual
American Smelting & Ref. Co.	Aug. 22	Sept. 12	Sept. 11	Annual
Canadian Pacific Railway	Sept. 3	Oct. 3	Oct. 3	Annual
Chicago Great Western	Aug. 24	Sept. 6	Sept. 5	Annual
Chi., Indianapolis & Louis. Ry.	Aug. 28	Sept. 19	Sept. 18	Annual
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Ry.	Sept. 3	Sept. 30	Sept. 28	Annual
Dr. Taft Med. Co.	.....	.....	Sept. 3	Special
General Manifold Co.	.....	.....	Sept. 21	Bondholders'
Hocking Valley Railway	Sept. 3	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Annual
Illinois Central R. R.	.....	.....	Oct. 15	Annual
Lake Erie & Western Railroad	Sept. 9	Oct. 4	Oct. 2	Annual
Minn. & St. Louis Railroad	Aug. 31	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Annual
Monterey & Mexican Gulf Railroad	.....	Sept. 6	Sept. 3	Annual
Northern Pacific Railway	Sept. 6	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Annual
Oregon Short Line R. R.	.....	.....	Sept. 4	Inc. B B'h'rs
Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Aug. 17	Sept. 12	Sept. 11	Annual
St. Louis Southwestern Railroad	Aug. 31	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Annual
Standard Rope & Twine Co.	Aug. 24	Sept. 18	Sept. 17	Annual
Union Pacific	Sept. 3	Oct. 9	Oct. 8	Annual
United Traction Co.	Aug. 28	Sept. 19	Sept. 18	Annual
Wabash Railroad	Sept. 7	Oct. 10	Oct. 8	Annual

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 23.—The near approach of the opening of the cotton season finds dealers here in an unaccustomed state of uncertainty. There seems to be no fixed conviction as to either supply or demand for the coming cotton year. The chief source of hesitation is the lack of definite information as to the American crop outlook. There is a general belief that there will be a sharp decline below last year's output, in spite of the increased acreage. Consequently sellers are generally holding for a rise which buyers are not willing to meet.

China was responsible for the best transactions of the week. India was inactive. South America and the Levant made quiet demands. Producers are now well engaged and not anxious for fresh engagements. Yarns developed improved inquiry in the early part of the week, but buyers were not able to follow the raw advance in Liverpool.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Aug. 23.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, increase, 4,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 1,766,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 8,726,000 pesetas.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Aug. 24, 1901.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. On these pages is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995...Q J	101 Mar 15	95 Jan 7	97 Aug 22	97	
AL, Top. & S. F. gen.g.4s,1995.A O*	104¾ Mar 13	101½ May 14	103⅞ Aug 24	103¾	104
Do registered.....A O*	104 Jun 17	102 Feb 18	103⅝ Aug 13	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995....Nov.	99 Jun 14	89¾ Jan 4	97¾ Aug 23	96¾	97¼
Do do registered.....Nov.	93 May 17	94 May 14	95 Aug 24	93½	95
Do stamped.....Nov.	96¾ Jun 20	90 Jan 28	94¾ Aug 24	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g.5s,1946.J D*	108 May 18	108 May 18	108 May 18	105½	..
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J J*	97¾ Jun 28	95 Jan 8	95¾ Aug 21	95	96
Do do registered.....	95½ Mar 18	95½ Mar 18	95¾ Mar 18	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948.....A O	103 Mar 11	99 May 9	104¾ Aug 24	104	104¼
Do do registered.....	104 Mar 8	101¼ Jul 1	101½ Aug 19	..	..
Do sub. certs. for conv. deb. gold. 4s, 1911, 6th installment paid.	110 May 3	100¼ May 15	107¼ Aug 24	..	..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925.....J J	92 Jun 24	88¾ Jan 21	90 Aug 24	90	90¼
Do do registered.....	91 Jun 4	90½ Jun 4	90¾ June 4	88¼	89½
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925. M N*	91¼ Mar 18	87½ May 23	88½ Aug 13	88¼	..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990.....*A O	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ Oct. 95	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919.*F A	.. ....	.. ....	111 May 22,00	108¾	..
Cen. Ohio rvor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930.M S	.. ....	.. ....	111 June 5, 99	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937.M S*	118¾ Jul 9	115 Jan 3	118¾ July 9	118	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921.*F A	131 Jun 3	130 Jan 3	131 June 3	129½	..
Do con. 1st g. 4s, 1922.....J J	130 Feb 7	129 May 29	129 May 23	126	129¾
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943.*J J	.. ....	.. ....	103 Sep 14,97	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	100 Oct 18,99	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906.....*J D	106¼ Apr 15	103¾ Jul 8	105⅝ Aug 9	105	..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934.*A O	127½ Mar 10	119½ Jan 15	122⅝ Aug 24	121¼	..
Do do registered.....*A O	.. ....	.. ....	117 Nov 20,00	..	..
Do do registered.....A O	.. ....	.. ....	140 Dec 6, 00	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ Dec 6, 00	..	..
C.R., I.F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921.A O*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	..	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908.....*J J	109 Jun 27	105½ Jul 1	106¾ Aug 16	106	106¾
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*M S	111 Jan 28	107¾ Mar 19	109 Aug 17	..	..
Do do registered.....	111 Mar 22	106¾ Apr 17	107 Aug 5	..	..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....J D	95 Mar 27	91 Aug 5	91 Aug 5	90	..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937.*M N	103¼ Apr 30	98 Jan 31	103 Aug 22	100¾	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945. F A	119¾ Mar 25	119 Feb 21	130¾ Jan 25	116¾	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	108¾ Jun 24	97¼ Jan 18	107 Jan 24	106½	107¼
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	96 Oc 30, 00	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g.5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	83 Jun 21	60 Jan 9	79½ Aug 24	77	79
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	36¾ Mar 6	20 Jan 3	29¼ Aug 23	29¼	..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	21 Jun 21	8 Jan 18	16¾ Aug 22	15	..
Do M. & O. Div. 1st 5s, 1946.*J J	.. ....	.. ....	95 Oc 27,99	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947.*J J	.. ....	.. ....	102 Dec 20,00	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	106 Dec 24, 00	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902.....M N*	108 Mar 30	104¾ Jul 24	104¾ July 24	104	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987.....J J*	137½ Mar 2	127 Jan 22	130 July 24	129	..
Do do registered.....Q J	137 Mar 2	127 Jan 17	130 July 24	..	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912. Q M	106 Mar 15	106 Mar 15	108 July 24	..	..
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910.....Q March	105¾ Jul 31	102 Jun 21	104¾ Aug 21	..	104½
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921.....J J*	116¾ Jun 4	112 Jul 25	112 July 25	111	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908. A O	117 Apr 10	113½ Jun 8	114 Aug 22	113½	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....A O	116 Feb 19	115¾ May 15	117½ July 16	116½	119¼
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	122 Feb 19	119 Jul 22	122 Aug 22	121½	122½
Do do registered.....*M N	121 Jun 24	116 Apr 20	116 July 15	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	108¾ Jun 13	104 Jan 4	108 Aug 21	107	108
Do do registered.....*M S	103 Jan 2	103 Apr 18	103 Apr 18	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989.*J J	107½ Apr 30	106¾ Aug 19	104½ Aug 21	103	104½
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	103 Jan 11	99 Jul 13	99 July 13	99½	101½
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 20,00	105	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941.*M S	.. ....	.. ....	101¾ Ap 29,99	106	..
Eliz. Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902.....*M S	102¾ Jan 14	100⅝ Mar 1	102¾ Aug 20	102	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903.....*M N	105¾ Jan 9	103½ Jun 4	103⅝ June 4	103¾	..
Miss. R. Bdge 1st 6s, s. f., 1912.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	105½ Oct., 15	..	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949.....A O*	84 Jan 12	88 Aug 16	89 Aug 16	..	90½
Do certificates of interest.....A O*	93¾ Jun 4	91½ Jan 3	93¾ June 4	..	..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950.....J J*	87½ Jun 21	82¾ Jan 14	84 Aug 20	84	84¼
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J J*	109¾ Jun 28	106⅜ Jul 8	106⅞ Aug 23	106¾	..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....A O*	102¾ Mar 11	100½ Apr 9	100½ Apr 23	100¾	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*M N	112¾ Apr 16	108¾ Jul 29	109½ Aug 21	109¾	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919.....A O	114 Apr 12	114 Apr 12	114 Apr 12	115¼	..
Do do 4s, 1919.....A O	107 Mar 8	104¼ Apr 17	105¾ July 22	105¾	..
Do Plainfield Div. 4s, 1922.....*F A	102¾ Jan 4	101 Jan 24	102¾ July 8	100½	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S*	100¾ Jun 4	100¾ Jun 4	100¾ June 4	..	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905.....*F A	.. ....	.. ....	101¾ Ap 11,00	..	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....J J	101¼ Jan 28	101¾ Jul 17	102¾ Aug 20	102¾	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927.....*M N	113 Apr 4	110¾ May 17	110¾ July 22	110½	111½
Do do registered.....*M N	112¾ Apr 17	109¼ Aug 9	109½ Aug 9	..	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911.....*M S	123¾ Feb 21	Mar 13	121 June 25	121½	..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907.....J D*	115 May 10	112 Aug 1	112 Aug 1	112	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.....A O*	146 Mar 29	135¾ Jan 11	135¾ Aug 14	137	..
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947.....M N*	127 Apr 26	121 Jan 3	122 Aug 14	122	123
Do do registered.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	115 May 11,00	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936.*J J	125 Mar 19	112¾ Jan 23	119½ Aug 14	120	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—					
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910.....J J*	117 Apr 15	113 Jan 21	117 Apr 26	..	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947.....J J*	114½ Jun 11	107¾ Jan 31	111¾ Aug 14	103½	..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947.....J J*	126½ Jun 18	115 Jan 15	124 Aug 23	124	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
C. M. & St. P. 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902. J J*	192¾ Apr 23	180 May 31	180 May 31	..	..
Do 7s, £, 1902.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	172½ Ap 10,00	..	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....*J J	190 Jan 28	184¾ Jan 28	190 Jan 28	..	..
Do con. 7s, 1905.....J J	194 Apr 20	180 Jul 25	181 Aug 14	..	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.....J J*	188 Apr 9	183¼ Jan 14	188 Apr 9	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.....J J	117¾ May 22	117 Jan 30	115 Aug 8	..	116½
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 8s, 1910.....J J	149 Apr 4	117¾ Jan 2	118 June 14	113½	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910.....*J J	119¾ Mar 11	114¾ Jul 30	116 Aug 15	113¾	117
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910.....*J J	126½ Apr 17	120¾ Aug 12	120½ Aug 12	120	..
Do do 5s, 1910.....J J	110½ May 24	104¼ Jan 15	106¾ Aug 24	107¼	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.....*J J	119 Feb 7	116¼ Aug 12	116½ Aug 12	115	116½
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921.....J J	122 Mar 5	119¾ Aug 8	116¾ Aug 23	116½	117½
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926.....J J	119¾ Apr 5	119¾ Aug 8	116¾ Aug 23	..	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910.....J J	108¾ Jan 9	108 Jul 30	108 July 30	108¾	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921.J J	121 Apr 30	119¾ July 10	119¾ July 10	115¾	..
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921.J J*	120 Feb 27	116¾ Jul 9	116¾ Aug 21	115¾	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....J J*	115¾ May 2	111½ Aug 15	111¾ Aug 24	..	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924.*J J	.. ....	.. ....	127¾ Jul 18,99	131¼	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916.....*J J	116¼ Mar 2	111¾ Aug 8	112 Aug 20	112	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989.J J	114½ Mar 1	110 Jul 3	110½ Aug 21	..	..
Do do registered.....	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ Dec 19,98	..	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.*J D	119¾ Feb 11	116 Jul 2	116 July 15	115	116½
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*J D	127 Mar 11	121½ Feb 7	121½ Mar 12	118¾	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915. Q F	142½ Apr 17	133¾ Jan 15	141 July 26	137	..
Do gold 7s, 1902.....J D*	108 Mar 19	104½ Jan 20	105 July 29	104¾	..
Do do registered.....J D*	108 Mar 26	104¾ Jul 2	104¾ July 2	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929.....A O*	116¾ Mar 8	113¾ May 13	116 July 10	116	118
Do do registered.....	.. ....	.. ....	111 Oc 18,00	..	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929.....A O*	110¼ Mar 12	108¾ Jan 24	108¾ Aug 12	108¾	..
Do do registered.....A O*	107¾ May 24	107¾ May 24	107¾ May 24	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933.....*M N	125¾ Jan 8	87½ May 22	122 Aug 15	..	123¼
Do do registered.....*M N	121 May 27	122 Jan 11	123 May 28	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N*	104¾ Apr 17	102 Jan 7	103¾ Aug 13	..	..
Do do registered.....M N*	104¾ Apr 17	103¾ Apr 17	103¾ Apr 17	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....A O	117¾ Aug 6	116 Jan 18	117¾ Aug 16	..	..
Do do registered.....A O	.. ....	.. ....	117¾ Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926.....F A	112 Mar 20	103¾ Jul 1	108¾ July 15	..	..
Do do registered.....F A	.. ....	.. ....	107 Mr 7, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1987.....M N*	110½ Mar 20	100¼ Mar 18	110 Apr 26	..	..
Do do registered.....Q	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 19,98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901.J J*	.. ....	.. ....	103¾ Fe 26,00	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907.M N*	.. ....	.. ....	120¾ No 10,00	120	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....M S*	113 Jan 23	113 Jan 23	113 Jan 23	110½	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909.*M S	111¼ Jun 29	111¼ Jun 29	111¼ June 29	110½	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910.....*M S	111 Mar 20	111 Mar 20	111 June 4	111	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921.....M N*	136¾ Aug 22	134 May 24	136¾ Aug 22	129¾	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....*F A	107¾ Feb 21	107¾ Feb 21	107¾ Feb 21	104½	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929.*F A	127¾ Jun 25	123½ Feb 4	127 July 8	124½	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924.....A O	140 Apr 6	138¾ Jan 4	138¾ Aug 6	138¾	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925.....*M S	143¾ Apr 8	144¾ Apr 8	144¾ Apr 8	140¾	..
Do incomes, 1911.....*M N	113 Apr 25	113 Apr 25	113 Apr 25	111	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917.....J J*	132¼ May 6	127½ Jul 16	128 Aug 2	127½	..
Do registered.....J J*	132½ Mar 27	120¾ Jul 22	120¾ July 22	126¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988.....*J J	110 Jan 25	106¾ Jul 2	106¾ Aug 22	106¾	106¾
Do do registered.....J J	108 May 25	103¾ Jan 18	103¾ Aug 20	105	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905.*J J	99¾ Feb 20	90¾ Feb 20	93¾ Feb 20	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	80¾ Au 25,00	91	..
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	97 Oc 19,00	..	..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923.....A O*	112½ Mar 21	110½ Apr 3	111¾ Aug 5	110	115
Do small bonds, 1923.....A O	.. ....	.. ....	100 Ap 15,97	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930.*J D	142 May 7	134½ Jan 16	136 July 31	134½	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918.....*M N	140½ Mar 11	134 Feb 8	138½ Aug 23	137	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919.*J J	132 Jun 3	129 Aug 12	129 Aug 16	129	..
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....*J J	140 Mar 22	140 Mar 22	140 Mar 22	..	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	98 Mar 13	92 Apr 8	96 Aug 24	94	95
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st s. f. 6s, 1919.M N*	107¼ Jul 11	107¼ Jul 11	107¼ July 11	107¼	..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.....Q M	119¾ Jan 28	118 Jul 26	118 July 26	118	..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, stamp off. J D*	.. ....	.. ....	106 Oc 28, 99	..	..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919. J J	.. ....	.. ....	102 Ja 17, 00	..	..
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	115 De 14,00	113	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	102 Oc 10, 00	..	..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941.*M N	115 Mar 13	113 May 22	111 July 3	112	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993.*J D	105¾ Mar 27	101 Jan 4	101 Aug 24	104	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.....J D	99 Jan 10	91 Jan 10	91 Jan 10	91	102½
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990. M N*	105¾ Apr 9	102 May 16	102 May 16	103	..
Do do registered.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	98 May 4, 99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. M S*	100 Apr 2	100 Apr 2	100 June 14	..	102
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.J J	.. ....	.. ....	86 No 22,00	102	103
C. W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991.....J J*	104¼ Apr 8	98¾ Jan 15	102¾ Aug 20	102	..
C. I. St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Aa., 1936. Q F	100 Jun 6	104 May 7	102½ July 9	104	..
Do con. 6s, 1920.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	100 Nov., 94	114	..
C., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 4s, 1928.*J J	115½ Feb 16	113¾ Jan 18	113¾ Aug 14	115½	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940.....*A O	100 Mar 8	Apr 8	97¾ Aug 13	96	98
Do income 4s, April, 1990.....A	73 Mar 23	67½ Apr 22	70 Aug 23	69	70
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....*J D	138 Jun 19	130 May 10	131½ July 29	129	131½
Cin. Gas. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1933.....J J	138½ Jun 18	133 Jul 22	133¾ Aug 24	133¾	140
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901.....M S*	.. ....	.. ....	103¾ No 24,99	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I. 1901.*A O	.. ....	.. ....	101¾ De 7, 00	..	..
C. L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	Se 5, 00	..	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*J J	130½ Mar 8	121½ May 20	121½ May 20	121½	..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 5-48, 1947.....J J*	87½ Mar 7	78 Jan 24	87½ Aug 24	..	..
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	87 Mar 30	73 Jan 4	85 Aug 24	..	..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929.....*F A	89¾ Apr 30	83 Jan 4	88½ Aug 24	88	88½
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.*A O	.. ....	.. ....	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907.....M S*	124½ Jan 8	120¾ Apr 10	120¾ Apr 10	121	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906.....A O*	117¾ May 6	111¾ May 6	111¾ May 6	117¾	119
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.....*M N	146 Feb 10	130½ Jun 25	128 July 17	136½	..
Do 7s, 1871-1901.....A O*	104½ Feb 4	101½ Apr 4	101½ May 22	102	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....*J D	140½ Apr 9	126¾ Jul 16	128¾ Aug 5	130¾	140½
Do do registered.....J D	.. ....	.. ....	110 Oc 26, 98	132	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921.*J J	136½ May 23	133½ Jul 1	133½ July 1	134	..
Do registered.....	.. ....	.. ....	125 Se 14, 00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923.....F A*	119¼ Jul 2	118¾ Mar 5	119¾ July 2	116	120½
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	103¾ Oc 15, 00	100	..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917. M S*	147½ May 2	145¾ Mar 19	147½ May 2	147	..
Do registered.....M S*	150 Feb 15	149 Aug 5	149 Aug 5	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906.*A O	117 Feb 7	116 Jun 27	116 June 27	115¾	..
Do registered.....*A O	.. ....	.. ....	122 Jne 6, 99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906.....*A O	111¼ Jun 18	111¼ Jun 6	111¼ July 1	112	113
Do do registered.....*A O	112 Jun 27	112 Jun 27	112 June 27	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921...*M N	153½ Jan 25	150¾ May 3	152¾ July 18	152½	..
Do registered.....*M N	151 Jan 17	151 Jan 17	151 Jan 17	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936. J J	104½ Jun 25	100 Jan 23	102¾ Aug 14	101¼	102⅛
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*J J	111 May 20	108 Jan 10	111 June 11	108½	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928.....*J D	112 May 6	107 Jan 10	112 Aug 20	..	115
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929. J D*	96 Jun 28	93¼ Aug 21	94¼ Aug 21	..	..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917. M N*	111 Feb 28	108¾ Jan 19	111 Feb 28	105	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995.....*J D	102 Jul 22	102 Jul 22	102 July 22	100	103
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*J D	91¾ Mar 26	85 Jan 23	90¾ July 22	91	92
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.....A O*	115¾ Jul 2	110½ Jan 16	115¾ July 30	115¼	..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928.*J J	.. ....	.. ....	92¾ Fe 11,98	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937.*J J	115 Mar 18	112 Jan 11	113¾ May 17	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941.*M N	112¾ Apr 18	112¾ Apr 18	112¾ Apr 18	110¼	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N	110¼ Jan 7	118¾ Jan 28	118¾ Jan 28	..	121
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....M S*	121 Jan 7	120¾ Apr 15	120¾ Apr 15	117¼	122
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*M S	118 Jan 26	111 Jul 29	111 July 29	113½	116
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....A O*	124 Feb 11	123¾ Mar 6	123¾ Mar 6	117½	123¾
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*J D	107 Jul 1	107 Jul 1	107 July 1	114	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....M S*	143½ Feb 20	140 Apr 4	142¼ July 11	142¼	..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920...M S*	135¼ Mar 20	135¼ May 17	135¼ May 17	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....A O*	140 Jun 28	137 Jun 25	137 June 25	138	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..*J D	130¼ Apr 3	130¼ Apr 3	130¼ Apr 3	133¼	136¼
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909. A O	108 Jun 3	105 Apr 10	108 June 5	107	108
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982.....*M N	123 Apr 14	120 Jan 8	123 July 29	122¼	..
N. Y. L. E. & W. 2d, E. 1st c. 6s, 1913. J J*	121 May 22	118¾ Aug 7	118½ Aug 7	111	..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946. *M N	.. ....	.. ....	109 Oc 27, 98	115	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996.*J J	101¼ Jun 26	95¼ Jan 21	99 Aug 24	98½	99
Do registered.....J J	99 Aug 16	99 Aug 16	99 Aug 16	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996.*J J	91 Jun 24	82¾ Jan 21	88¼ Aug 24	87¾	88
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951.....*F A	90¾ Jun 13	82½ Aug 12	93½ Aug 24	..	..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937. J J*	118½ Mar 19	Jan 4	115 Mar 19	111	114¼
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*F A	94 Feb 11	94 Feb 11	94 Feb 11	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940.....F A*	107¼ Jun 26	100 Mar 6	105 Aug 8	105½	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....*M N	115¾ Jun 5	115¾ Jun 5	115¾ June 5	115	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942. J D	111½ May 3	107½ Jan 11	110 Aug 9	108½	110
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910.*A O	113¾ Mar 18	113¾ May 16	115½ May 16	116½	118½
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933.*F A	.. ....	.. ....	65 No 10,07	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921.....J J*	126 Jun 6	123 Jul 8	123 July 8	122	..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.....*A O	111 Mar 19	107 May 28	108 Aug 22	..	..
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923.....A O	.. ....	.. ....	110 May, 93	..	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930.*A O	.. ....	.. ....	110 Sep., 01	..	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926.*J J	110 Aug 23	108 Feb 21	110 Aug 23	110	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	100 Se 6, 00	104	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	80½ May, 96	101¼	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941. J J	.. ....	.. ....	105 Mr 11,98	..	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921. J O*	111 May 20	70¼ Jan 2	105 Aug 24	104	105
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928.....J J*	92 Jan 6	67 Jan 21	86 Aug 23	..	..
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913.*A O	103 Jan 2	101 May 31	101 May 31	101	103¼
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945. A O*	.. ....	.. ....	101 De 12,98	..	..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945. J J	.. ....	.. ....	98½ No 27,00	..	..
Ga., Car. & No. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	98½ Ja 22, 00	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A.....	6¾ Feb 14	6⅝ Jan 2	6¾ June 25	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B.....	1½ Apr 22	⅞ Jan 7	9½ Aug 21	..	..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999. J J*	108¼ Jan 27	103½ Jan 7	107 Aug 23	106½	107
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948. A O*	106¾ Feb 6	104¾ May 18	104¾ May 18	..	..
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951. *J J	115½ Apr 3	115½ Apr 3	115¾ Apr 3	113¼	..
Do registered.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ Mr 12,00	..	..

O BOND LIST.

s a list of bonds which do
ir proper alphabetical or-
lete Bond Quotation List,"
rranged. Opposite each is
of the system under which
the table referred to:

.ROAD BONDS.	System.
	Southern Railway.
	Sav., Fla. & West.
anna	Delaware & Hud.
	Pennsylvania R.R.
	Buff., R. & Pitts.
mprove	Central of N. J.
e	Southern Railway.
	Southern Railway.
tern	Southern Pacific.
r	Michigan Central.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
delet	Illinois Central.
Jo	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
k	Long Island.
rn	Sav., Fla. & West.
& Erie	Erie.
stern	Erie.
neeton	Illinois Central.
	Seaboard & Roan.
lack	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
alls & N	Bur., C. R. & N.
	Baltimore & Ohio.
	Southern Pac. Co.
s	Erie.
	At., Top. & S. Fe.
Orleans	Illinois Central.
burg	Pennsylvania Co.
a & C	C., C., C. & St. L.
Cleveland	C., C., C. & St. L.
ling	Buff., R. & Pitts.
ta	Pennsylvania R.R.
rg	Pennsylvania Co.
ille	Southern Railway.
g Valley	Hocking Val. Ry.
rn	Norfolk & West.
uthern	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Bridge Co	Pennsylvania R.R.
Dock	Chi., R. I. & Pac.
eapolis	Chi. & Northwest.
oledo	Lake Sh. & M. S.
Minn	St. Paul. M. & M.
Ga	Southern Railway.
ig Sandy	Ches. & Ohio.
Northern	Lehigh Valley.
	Pennsylvania Co.
uperior	Chi. & Northwest.
	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
ette	Pere Marquette.
B. B	St. L. & San F.
S. A	Southern Pac. Co.
	Southern Railway.
Northern	Southern Pac. Co.
go	N. W. Co.
d	Pennsylvania Co.
nal	St. Louis South.
seph	Chi., Bur. & Q.
	N. Y., N. H. & H.
Texas	Southern Pac. Co.
entral	Southern Pac. Co.
	Chi. & Northwest.
	Erie.
G. R	Lake Sh. & M. S.
an	Tol. & Ohio Cen.
ific	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
	St. L. & San F.
	Louis. & Nash.
nes	Chi., R. I. & Pac.
	Southern Railway.
igan South	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
River	Central of N. J.
rre	Central of N. J.
ley	Missouri Valley.
	Erie.
er	Chicago & Alton.
& Chi	Chi., Ind. & Louis.
	Lake Sh. & M. S.
Warnon	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
ated	Manhattan Rway.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
ersey	Erie.
Western	Chi. & Northwest.
ison	Chi. & Northwest.
hern	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
Paul	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
Louis	Bur., C. R. & N.
	St. Paul, M. & M.
Bridge	Chicago & Alton.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
r	Baltimore & Ohio.
	St. Paul & Man.
s & Texas	Southern Pac. Co.
	Del., Lack. & W.
r	Louis. & Nash.
rby	N. Y., N. H. & H.
n R. R	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Bridge Co	Pennsylvania Co.
an Beach	Long Island.
d Lake	Erie.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
stern	Del., Lack. & W.
& Western	Erie.
and	N. Y., N. H. & H.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Long Island.
a West	Erie.
exico	Southern Pac. Co.
	Chi. & Northwest.
	Lake Erie & West.
of Cal	Southern Pac. Co.
	C., St. P., M. & O.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
rn	C., C., C. & St. L.
Navigation	Union Pacific.
	Southern Pac. Co.
	Union Pacific.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
St. P	Chi. & Northwest.
	Missouri Pacific.
tic	Louis. & Nash.
	C., C., C. & St. L.
St. L	Pennsylvania C.
& Chicago	Pennsylvania C.
& Yough	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
ega	Delaware & Hud.
ne	Southern Railway.
nburg	Southern Railway.
urg	Buff., R. & Pitts.
Ogdens	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Mobile & Ohio.
ountain	Missouri Pacific.
St. C. Bge	Wabash.
Bige	Ter. R.R. of St. L.
	Illinois Central.
	Northern Pacific.
Pacific	Northern Pacific.
ity	C., St. P., M. & O.
nsas Pass	Southern Pac. Co.
E	Norfolk & West.
t & South	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
& G	Sav., Fla. & West.
Georgia	Southern Railway.
labama	Louis. & Nash.
n	Pennsylvania R.R.
N. Y	Del., Lack. & W.
	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
ans	Southern Pac. Co.
& C. Co	Pennsylvania R.R.
	Rio Grande West.
	Union Pacific.
ver	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
nd. & W	Missouri Pacific.
	Southern Railway.
astern	Southern Railway.
ld	Northern Railway.
rolina	Southern Railway.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
ittsburg	Baltimore & Ohio.
nton	Erie.
Falls	St. Paul, M. & M.
d	Chi. & Northwest.
LLANEOUS BONDS.	
g Co	Tenn. C., I. & R.
oke Co	Peo. G. & C. Co.
hous Coal	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
o	Peo. G. & C. Co.
l & Iron Co	Tenn. Coal & Iron.
d. of N. Y	N. Y. Gas & Elec. L., B. & P.
of Brook	Kings Co. E. L. & P.
Fuel	Peo. G. & C. Co.
Co	Peo. G. & C. Co.
Co	Western Union.

1901

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do registered	*J	107¾ May 17	107	Feb 4	107¾ May 22	..	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S*	106½ Jan 16	104	Jul 9	104 July 9	..	..
Do do registered	M S*	106½ Feb 21	105	Apr 30	105¼ May 20	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J	103¾ Apr 30	102¾ Jan 16		103¾ Apr 30	..	..
Do do registered	*J D	102¼ Jan 16	102¾ Jan 16		102¼ Jan 16	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	103¾ Apr 30	101	Jul 26	101 Aug 1	101¼	..
Do do registered	*M N	..	..	..	102¾ Au 1, 99	..	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997	J*	110¾ Apr 24	108¾	Jul 13	108¾ July 13	..	109¼
Do do registered	J*	109¾ May 20	109¾	May 20	109¾ May 20	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	97¾ Jan 15	93¼	Aug 1	94¼ Aug 8	93	94½
Do do registered	*F A	97 Jan 11	96	Mar 27	96 Mar 27	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	99 Jan 25	95	May 16	95½ Aug 24	95¼	95½
Do do registered	*F A	97¾ Jan 29	94	Aug 20	95¼ Aug 24	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J	116½ Mar 5	111	Jul 11	113 Aug 24	112¼	113¼
Do registered	*J J	115¾ Mar 28	110¾	Jul 12	112¾ Aug 16	111	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J*	112¾ Jan 30	111	Mar 1	111 Mar 1	108	..
Do registered	J J*	.. ....	..	....	106 Jne 17, 98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A. 1940	J J	.. ....	..	....	95 Jul 28, 98	..	..
Do do registered	..	.. ....	..	....	104 Jul 24, 97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	*M N	.. ....	..	....	115¾ My 2, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	.. ....	..	....	102 Fe 3, 00	103	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	123¾ Mar 18	125½	May 20	127¼ Aug 22	..	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	.. ....	..	....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	.. ....	..	....	113 Ap 15, 99	..	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J*	.. ....	..	....	110 Oc 15, 00	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	.. ....	..	....	107¼ Jul 6, 00	..	..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1962	Sep.	103¼ Aug 8	99¼	Aug 6	107¼ Aug 24	100¼	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	122½ May 8	121	Jan 18	122½ May 8	120	124½
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	117¾ May 15	117	Feb 13	117¾ May 15	117¼	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	110¾ Feb 21	108½	Jun 11	108½ Aug 2	105½	..
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	111 May 2	110½	Jan 8	111 May 2	105½	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	111¼ May 17	108½	Jun 11	105 Aug 16	103¾	110
Do do registered	*J D	.. ....	..	....	110½ Mr 17, 00	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. S., 1901	*A O	.. ....	..	....	108¾ De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J*	128 Jun 19	128	Jun 19	128 June 19	126½	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J*	146¾ Apr 12	146¾	Apr 12	146¾ Apr 12	140	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902	*M N	106¾ Mar 4	102½	May 20	103½ Aug 21	103¾	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902	*M N	103½ Mar 11	102	Aug 14	102 Aug 14	101¾	..
Do 5s, 1909	*M	119 Jan 2	118¼	Apr 19	119 June 20	115½	..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	131¾ Jun 25	127	Jul 29	130 Aug 15	130½	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	.. ....	..	....	126 Oc 30, 00	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	110 Mar 8	110	Mar 8	110 Mar 8	..	..
Do do registered	..	.. ....	..	....	106½ No 26, 00	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	109¾ Mar 14	106	Apr 12	107¼ Aug 15	106¾	..
Do registered	*J O	107 Apr 8	106	Jun 19	106 Aug 19	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	102 Feb 28	102	Feb 28	102 Feb 28	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	203¾ Jul 29	196	Apr 11	203 July 30	200	..
Do registered	..	.. ....	..	....	187 No 17, 99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	..	197 Jan 17	195	Feb 21	196 Feb 21	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	136 Mar 12	134	Mar 8	134½ July 26	134	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	.. ....	..	....	125½ Fe 6, 97	117¾	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J*	.. ....	..	....	114 Jan 5, 00	..	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J	110 Apr 12	110	Apr 12	110 Apr 12	..	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1092	M S	108 Jan 9	103¾	Aug 2	104¼ Aug 22	..	104
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	.. ....	..	....	101½ No 30, 98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	112½ Mar 28	110¾	May 14	112¾ July 23	112¼	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	136 Apr 2	132	May 21	132 May 21	132	134
Do New River g. 6s, 1932	*A O	134 Apr 4	134	Aug 20	134 Aug 20	131	134
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	133½ Apr 23	131	Feb 20	131 Aug 20	131	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	107¼ Jun 3	107½	Jun 3	107¼ July 1	106	..
Sol. V. 1st g. 5s, 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	M S*	109 Jan 9	108	Jan 9	108 July 30	109	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	104 Mar 9	99¼	Jan 21	102¼ Aug 24	102	103
Do registered	..	.. ....	..	....	97¾ Jul 18, 00	..	..
N. P. Ry p.l.n.ry. & l.g.g. 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	106 Mar 7	103	Jul 15	104½ Aug 24	104¼	104¾
Do registered	Q J	105¾ Mar 26	103½	Jul 15	103½ July 12	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	73½ Apr 30	69¾	Jan 21	72 Aug 24	71¾	72¾
Do do registered	Q F	73¾ Jun 5	72¾	Jun 5	72¾ June 5	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	102 May 28	99¾	Jul 9	99¾ July 11	..	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	101 Apr 30	97	Aug 6	97¾ Aug 24	96	97¾
Do do registered	..	.. ....	96	Aug 12	96 Aug 12	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	131½ Feb 18	131	Jul 25	131 July 22	127	130
Do registered certificates	Q F	.. ....	..	....	123 Oc 31, 00	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	.. ....	..	....	88¾ My 31, 00	88	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	122½ Feb 13	122½	Feb 13	122½ Feb 13	121¾	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	117 Jan 9	111¾	Apr 10	112 June 10	111	115
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	J D*	102 Feb 13	100	Feb 13	106 July 12	100	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	119 Jun 20	115¾	Jul 8	115¾ Aug 21	115¼	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	112½ Jun 3	112	Feb 27	112½ June 3	110	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	.. ....	..	....	95 De 12, 00	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901	J J*	.. ....	..	....	75 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	111 May 22	108	Jan 9	109 Aug 16	..	..
Panama s. f. sub. 6s, 1910	M N*	.. ....	..	....	101 De 15, 00	..	..
Do do 4½s, 1917	*A O	105 Jan 31	102	May 17	105 Aug 10	104	107
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	115¾ Mar 12	112	Jul 23	113 July 23	112	113½
Do registered, 1921	J	114½ Mar 23	110¾	Jul 16	110½ July 16	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*	.. ....	..	....	102 No 11, 98	..	102
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	126¼ Mar 22	122½	Apr 15	122½ Apr 15	122	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942	*J J	.. ....	..	....	121 Oc 22, 00	120¼	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*	.. ....	..	....	102 No 7, 00	..	..
P., C. C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940	A O*	118 Mar 28	114¼	Jun 12	114½ June 18	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	117¾ Feb 13	113	Jun 6	114 July 2	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	116½ Feb 14	116½	Feb 14	116½ Feb 14	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	106½ Jul 24	103¾	Jul 24	106¾ July 24	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	93¾ Apr 18	97	May 16	97 May 16	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	136¼ Feb 19	136¼	Apr 29	136¼ Apr 29	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	136½ Apr 12	135	Apr 1	136¼ Apr 12	..	134
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	J A	136¾ Jan 28	128¾	Apr 11	130 Apr 11	129	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	.. ....	..	....	108 My 12, 97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	.. ....	..	....	117 My 1, 00	117	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	.. ....	..	....	112¾ My 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	112½ Jan 25	112	Jan 30	112 Jan 30	112	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	.. ....	..	....	102 No 10, 97	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	133¾ Jan 26	133¼	Jan 22	133½ Jan 26	..	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	.. ....	..	....	101 Oc 31, 00	..	..
Pere Marquette—							
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	127 Feb 4	126	Jan 10	127 Feb 4	124	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	114½ Mar 5	108	Jan 10	114 Aug 10	..	..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O	115½ Mar 28	109	Jan 19	114½ Aug 22	114½	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	.. ....	..	....	137 No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	.. ....	..	....	107¼ Oc 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	.. ....	..	....	121 No 26, 98	110½	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A. & B. Ja., 1928	A O	.. ....	..	....	114 Mar., 93	..	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916	J J*	.. ....	..	....	90 Jne 24, 99	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	118 Feb 16	113¾	Mar 8	116½ July 30	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	.. ....	..	....	98 Jul 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	100¼ Apr 4	99	Jul 15	90 July 15	..	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs	..	100 Apr 29	98	Jan 21	100 Aug 8	100	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	121½ Mar 12	121	Feb 15	121½ Mar 12	119	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	99 Jun 21	92½	Jan 3	95¾ Aug 24	95¼	95½
Do registered	*J J	92 Apr 16	92	Apr 16	92 Apr 16	92	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	103¾ Jun 25	98½	Jan 4	101 Aug 22	100½	101½
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Se. A. 1949	*A O	96¾ Jun 12	93¼	Apr 8	96 Aug 14	..	..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O	.. ....	..	....	88¾ Se 27, 00	93	97
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	105 Feb 27	105	Feb 27	105 Feb 27	105	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	84 Mar 25	80½	Feb 13	83¾ July 1	82	83½
Do guaranteed	J J*	94¼ May 23	92½	Jan 3	92¾ July 22	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	98 Jun 19	89¼	Jan 11	95 July 27	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906	M N*	112½ Feb 14	111	Aug 8	111 Aug 8	112	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906	M N*	114¾ May 31	111¾	Jan 22	114½ June 6	112	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	113¾ Apr 25	111¾	Jan 2	114½ May 23	112	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919	F A*	.. ....	..	....	113¼ July, 96	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	136¼ Jun 25	125	Aug 12	125 Aug 12	126¾	130
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	110 May 31	112½	Jan 3	114¾ Aug 22	114	116
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987	A O*	.. ....	..	....	102½ Oc 17, 00	..	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910	A O	.. ....	..	....	105 Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	101½ Apr 23	91¼	Jan 2	100 May 24	95	100
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	.. ....	..	....	100 Jne 18, 00	100¾	..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929	A O	100 Apr 29	96	Feb 8	100 Apr 29	..	..
Do Northw. Div. 1st 4s, 1930	A O	102¾ Jun 22	97	Apr 9	100 July 23	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N	100¾ Mar 14	95¾	Jan 23	97¼ Aug 24	96¾	97
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J	76 Jan 18	77	Aug 24	77 Aug 24	76¾	77
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	118¾ Feb 20	118¼	Jan 22	118¾ Feb 20	115¾	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	120¼ Feb 25	116	May 17	116 July 24	116¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	142 Feb 11	139	Jul 2	139 July 22	138	..
Do do registered	J J*	.. ....	..	....	137¾ Fe 23, 99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	116¼ Jun 13	113	Jul 15	114 July 20	113	..
Do do do registered	J J*	116¾ Apr 15	116¾	Apr 15	116¾ Apr 15	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	107¾ May 6	103	May 1	105¼ June 13	103½	..
Do do registered	*J D	106 May 6	106	May 6	106 May 6	106	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	.. ....	..	....	128 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	140 May 24	132	Jan 21	140 May 24	138	142
Do registered	J J*	.. ....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	122 Mar 6	121	Apr 22	121 Aug 16	121	124
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	110 Feb 14	106½	Jun 7	107 July 30	107	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	.. ....	..	....	120 Ap 11, 99	122	..
Do registered	*J D	.. ....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe. P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	111 Aug 15	104	Jan 9	111 Aug 15	108	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	110¾ Aug 9	110½	Aug 9	110¾ Aug 9	110½	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O	.. ....	..	....	126½ Ja 13, 00	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	.. ....	..	....	112 Mr 17, 99	..	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J J*	94¾ Feb 15	94	Feb 6	94¾ Feb 15	..	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*	109¾ Feb 13	106½	Feb 25	106½ Feb 25	..	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	87 Jan 12	87	Jan 12	87 Aug 22	..	90
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J*	91¾ Jun 3	91¼	Jun 3	91¾ June 3	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	.. ....	..	....	104¾ Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Company—							
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D*	101¼ May 31	98¾	Jan 24	99¾ Aug 24	99¼	100
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J D	95¾ Feb 19	93	Jan 3	92¼ Aug 24	92	92¾
Do do registered	J D	.. ....	..	....	85 No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	103¾ Jul 12	100	Feb 14	101 Aug 23	101	101¼
Do registered	..	.. ....	..	....	99¾ Jne 1, 00	..	..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	J D	89¼ Apr 11	83¼	Jan 18	88 Aug 22	87½	87¾
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	113¾ Jun 24	108¾	Mar 22	113¾ June 24	..	111
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*J D	107¼ Feb 25	107¼	Feb 25	107¼ Feb 25	..	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*M N	106¾ Jan 26	100	Jan	105¼ Aug 20	105	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	J J*	118½ Jun 27	110	Jan 2	110¼ July 15	110¾	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A O*	111¾ Apr 29	110¾	Apr 8	111¾ June 21	111	..
Do g. gen. 5s, int. gtd., 1921	A O	86¼ Jan 22	86¼	Jan 22	86½ July 18	86	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*M N	106¾ Feb 26	106	Jan 2	106¾ Feb 26	104	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	125 Feb 26	123	Aug 15	123 Aug 15	..	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A O	137½ Jan 28	137	Jan 28	137 June 19	136	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	107¾ Mar 23	105½	Mar 16	107¾ Mar 23	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J	91¾ Jun 17	77¾	Jan 3	86 Aug 22	86	86½
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	110¾ Feb 8	110	Apr 11	110 Apr 11	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	.. ....	..	....	106¾ No 17, 97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	111¾ Jun 25	109¾	Jan 2	109¾ July 29	114	..
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1900-10	J J	114¾ Jun 6	110¾	Apr 1	114½ June 10	111	111¾
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*A O	111¾ Jan 30	108¾	Jan 21	106¾ July 23	108¾	109¾
Do do Series B	..	109¾ Apr 23	109¾	Apr 23	109¾ Apr 23	105	..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do do Series C and D, 1906	108½ Jul 16		108	Jun 4	108½ July 16	108¼	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O	120 Feb 15	119	Jan 19	120 Feb 15	119¾	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	.. ....	..	....	107 No 27, 00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	106¾ Mar 28	106½	May 3	105½ Aug 16	103¼	111
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J*	111 Jun 25	96	Jan 8	111 June 26	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	112¾ Jun 21	110	Mar 22	112¾ June 21	110	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N*	107 Mar 2	105	Jan 9	105 June 7	107½	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	.. ....	..	....	98 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	113 Jan 4	113	Jan 4	113 Jan 4	113	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	121 Jun 25	111¾	Jan 4	117½ Aug 24	117	117¾
Do registered	J J	119 Jun 22	116	Jan 4	117¾ July 12	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J J	110½ Apr 1	109	Jan 21	110½ Apr 24	110¾	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J J	98 Aug 16	96½	Aug 8	98 Aug 21	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S	116½ Feb 5	113¾	Jan 15	114¾ Aug 12	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	120 Mar 25	120	Mar 25	120 Mar 25	..	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M S*	95½ Apr 25	93	Jul 13	93 July 13	..	95
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	121 Jun 12	119¾	Mar 21	121 June 12	118¾	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	J J*	120¼ Apr 25

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	8	S	July 1, 01	525	..
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	260	270
Astor National	250,000	..	..	.....	600	..
Bowery	250,000	6	S	July 1, 01	300	310
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	305	315
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	115	120
Central Nat	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	183	195
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	7.30	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	315	330
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Mar., 1901	4025	4075
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	155	165
City (National)	10,000,000	3	S	May 1, 01	660	680
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1898	300	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	310	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	375	380
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 01	407½	..
Commercial Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	102½	..
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 01	147	155
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 1, 01	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 01	3200	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	330	..
First National	10,000,000	125	Q	Mar., 1901	725	750
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 01	160	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	230	242
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	26	S	Apr. 6, 01	410	430
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1900	142	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	495	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	125	135
German Exch.	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	315	..
Germania	200,000	16	S	May 1, 01	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 01	175	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 01	101	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	690	715
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 01	575	..
Irving Nat. ($50)	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	195	205
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Liberty National	500,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Lincoln National	800,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 01	910	1120
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 10, 01	315	..
Mar & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	265	275
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	145	..
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	265	280
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	142	150
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	645	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	190	192
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 01	195	..
New Amsterdam	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	1380	..
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	320	340
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1400	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	195	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	2	S	Apr 15, 01	145	160
Ninth National	750,000	2	S	July, 1900	80	85
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	205	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 01	180	195
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	190	200
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 1, 01	575	610
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 01	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	105	110
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	495	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	215	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 01	465	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 01	655	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	..	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 01	105	115
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 01	500	..
State of N. Y.	1,200,000	3	S	May 10, 01	245	260
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	112	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 01	125	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	May 28, 01	295	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	595	630
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	595	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	240	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 01	260	280
Bowling Green	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	180	190
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jun 29, 01	420	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 01	1940	1980
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	515	550
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	380	415
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	375	405
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	420	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	July, 1901	1490	1525
Fifth Avenue	500,000	6	S	July 1, 01	1000	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 01	315	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	680	720
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	310	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 01	400	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	700	720
Lawyers' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	185	195
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	13	S	Aug. 1, 01	306	..
Long Island	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 01	275	..
Manhattan ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	460	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	325	340
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	July 1, 01	950	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	320	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	500	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1125	1300
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	207	225
N. Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June, 1901	1300	1350
N.Y. Security & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 01	270	..
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	July 10, 01	250	260
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Aug. 1, 01	345	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 01	370	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	510	530
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	255	270
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	July 10, 01	1360	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	445	475
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1675	1710
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	July 1, 01	330	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jun 29, 01	200	210

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	18	20
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1901	112½	114
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	68	70

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1901	96	97
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1¾	Q	June 1, 01	80½	82½
Liq. con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	June, 1901	92¾	93½
10th & 23d St	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	60	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1901	105½	107
Union	3,000,000	¼	Q	July 1, 01	40½	41
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1901	95	96½

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Lt. & Trac.	3,793,200	..	..	.....	23	25
Am. Lt. & Tr. pf.	4,982,000	..	..	.....	92	95
Bay State ($50)	108,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1¼
Binghamton Gas	450,000	1	S	Jan 20, 01	25	31
Do 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	94½	95½
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	6
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,905,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	70	75
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	109	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	106	107
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,698,825	6	..	1900	80	85
Do preferred	3,065,500	3	S	Jun 15, 01	99	101
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	July, 1901	80	82½
Con Gas (J.C.) bds	900,000	3	S	May, 1901	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	20	24
Do 1st 5s, 1940	2,400,000	2½	S	May, 1901	74	77½
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	48	54
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	104	106
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	60	68
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1901	99½	101½
Ind., Nat. & Ill. bds	800,000	3	S	May, 1901	45	50
Jackson Gas ($50)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 01	68	73
Do 1st 5s, 1937	290,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	101	102
Lafayette bonds	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1901	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1901	47	50
Madison (Wis.) deb. script	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	98	102
Do 1st 6s, 1925	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	107½	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	5	S	July 10, 01	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	107¾	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Do 1st 5s 1937	14,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	55½	56¾
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind. bds	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1901	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1901	95	96
St. Paul (Minn.) gen 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	83¼	88¼
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1	..	Oct., 1899	130	135
Do preferred	4,295,700	2½	..	Dec., 1900	150	155
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1901	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	18	22
Do 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1901	90	93
Western (Wis.) Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	4,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	97	99
	3,855,500	2½	S	May, 1901	107½	100¼

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 's, 1909	500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	80	90
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	$1	Q	July 1, 01	*55	57
American Chicle	5,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	85	90
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	70	81
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	8	9½
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	35	37
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,850,475	2½	S	July 1, 01	*4	4¾
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 01	55	60
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	..	..	.....	59	61
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1901	95	97
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	1¾	2¼
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	9½	11
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	69½	71½
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 01	120	130
Do 1st 5s 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*14	15
Brit. Exchequ. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1901	96	98⅜
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*½	⅝
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s, 2000	160,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99½	101½
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,680	1½	Q	July 9, 01	105	108
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Feb., 1901	20	22½
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb., 1901	70	75
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	July 15, 01	410	430
Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	.....	14½	16¼
Con. Car Heating	1,130,400	13	S	Aug. 1, 01	50	60
Con. Refrig'ating	.....	..	..	.....	6¼	7
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	549,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	4½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	..	26½
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	77	79
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	19	22
Do preferred	1,899,300	..	..	.....	49½	51½
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	5½	7
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	10	15
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1½	2
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	⅛	3
Gen'l Carriage	19,000,000	..	..	.....	¼	⅞
General Chemical	5,760,200	1	Q	June 1, 01	63½	67
Do preferred	8,088,700	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99½	100½
Havana Com'c'l	10,600,000	..	..	.....	8¼	9¼
Do preferred	6,000,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	43½	45½
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	35	45
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	8	12
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 01	120	123
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*½	⅞
Iron St'boat ($25)	500,000	..	..	.....	*½	1½
Do 1st 6s	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	40	60
Jersey & Bermuda	500,000	..	..	.....	5	..
Do preferred	500,000	2	..	July, 1888	50	..
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	120	125
Mark'n Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1⅝
Mergenthaler	13,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 20, 01	164	..
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	..	..	.....	21	22½
Do preferred	7,658,600	1¾	Q	July 1, 01	83	86
Nat. Gramophone	800,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	107	110
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*⅝	¾
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	175	180
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	963,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	115	..
N. Y. Trans., $10 pd.	23,500,000	..	..	.....	10	11
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	32¼	33½
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	⅝	1
P., B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*34	36
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	Aug 15, 01	325	335
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 01	200	210
Royal B. Powd. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99⅞	100½
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	3,750,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	‡140	145
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,650	..	..	.....	25¼	25½

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Do preferred	16,695,100	..	..	.....	50½	51
Do 1st 4s, 1950	13,055,600	2	S	Apr., 1901	85¾	85½
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30, 01	240	250
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,000,000	2½	..	Mar., 1901	81¼	82½
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	B	Jan., 1901	28	32
Do preferred	800,000	4	S	July 1, 01	115	125
Standard Oil	97,500,000	12	Q	Jun 15, 01	764	770
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*4	6
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 01	106¾	107½
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	102
Tel., Tel. & C. A. ($15)	30,000,000	..	..	.....	*3	5
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*20	21
Tex. & Pac. Coal	2,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 26, 01	..	101
T. & P. C. 6s, 1908	340,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	104	107
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	4	8
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	July 10, 01	68	70
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*5	5¼
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	65	65½
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 01	119	121
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 01	117	119
U.S. Cast-Iron Pipe	12,500,000	..	..	.....	8	8¼
Do preferred	12,500,000	1¾	..	June, 1900	34	35
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	49	50
Do preferred	3,750,000	1¼	Q	June 1, 01	96	98
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	7	9
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	40	42
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	16	Q	July 10, 01	*188	192
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	112½	113½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	S	July, 1901	113	116
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 6, 01	100	105
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1901	600	..
Eagle ($40)	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	315	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	90	100
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1901	515	520
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	S	July, 1901	295	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	175	185
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	8	S	July 1, 01	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1901	130	135
Home	3,000,000	17	S	July, 1901	290	300
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	160	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Aug., 1901	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	5	S	July, 1901	190	200
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 01	145	155
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	100	120
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 01	135	143
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	205	215
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	50	60
Unif'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	125	140
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Aug., 1901	330	350
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1901	460	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	750,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1901	36½	38
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1901	246	250
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	101½	102½
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	102	103
B. B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1901	100¾	103
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 01	241½	244
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	111	112½
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	116	118
B.Q.C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	115	117
Bluff. Cross'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1901	118	..
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	265	280
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1901	122	124
Cen. P. N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1901	104	105
Chris'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1901	182	..
Columbus Ry.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	46	47½
Do preferred	3,500,000	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 01	102	104
Coney Island & B.	1,988,000	14	Q	Aug. 1, 01	330	350
Do 1st 5s, 1903	800,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100½	102
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,298,000	2	S	July, 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N. J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	66	68
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1901	106½	106¾
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	128
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	June, 1901	115	117
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	103	104
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3¾	Q	July, 1901	390	410
42d St. & Grand St Do 1st 6s, 1903	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	390	410
42d St., Man. & St.	236,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	112½	114½
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1995	500,000	2	S	May, 1901	98	100
Nassau Electric, B'lyn, 1st 5s, 1944	600,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	July, 1901	97½	98½
New Or. City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	27	29
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	..	July 10, 01	101	103
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	July, 1901	196	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	23	25
Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1901	79½	81
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	25	29
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	109½	112
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	26¾	27¼
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1901	85	..
Second Av. stock	1,862,000	2	Q	June, 1901	215	218
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,579,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	119	120
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,800,000	2½	S	May, 1901	106	107
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	July, 1901	103	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1901	175	..
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	110½	113½
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	107½
Staten'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1901	119	121
Syracuse Rap. T.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	23	27
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	62	68
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	100	102
Tarrytown, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	100,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	103	107
34th St. Crosstown 1st guar. 5s, 1996	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	115	117
Twenty-third St. Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	600,000	4½	Q	May, 1901	390	410
Do deb. 5s, 1906	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1936	150,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	103
Union Ry. 1st 6s

1901

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 24, total transactions included 2,583,261 shares of stock, $10,019,500 bonds, including $14,500 Government bonds and $10,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Aug. 25, 1900.	Aug. 24, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	673,937	2,583,261	1,909,324
Mining	.....	100	100
Banks	50	.....	*50

BONDS.

	Aug. 25, 1900.	Aug. 24, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$4,641,500	$9,995,000	$5,353,500
State	26,000	10,000	*16,000
Government	15,200	14,500	*700

*Decrease.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Aug. 24	$964,502,079	$46,980,648
Aug. 17	1,028,606,982	54,914,858
Aug. 10	1,149,008,358	74,616,022
Aug. 3	1,183,155,819	78,574,142
July 27	1,251,820,071	67,322,332
July 20	1,582,096,473	88,357,011
July 13	1,591,146,455	86,508,815
*July 6	1,135,609,389	64,705,689
June 29	1,515,857,123	68,723,339
June 22	1,571,268,336	74,985,762
June 15	1,537,329,985	92,939,185
June 8	1,949,324,383	87,835,090
June 1	1,777,423,126	61,910,345
May 25	1,481,315,091	67,625,339
May 18	2,189,416,350	92,319,150
May 11	2,853,065,385	103,949,700
May 4	2,494,025,093	77,882,423
April 27	2,187,473,597	84,306,731
April 20	2,104,502,882	75,114,754
April 13	2,145,247,459	70,964,457
April 6	1,687,724,457	60,986,377
March 30	1,610,110,605	58,432,432
March 23	1,746,810,777	85,282,090
March 16	1,444,714,981	61,670,427
March 9	1,537,967,806	83,601,024
March 2	1,392,316,767	64,934,509
*Feb. 23	1,220,720,794	65,535,706
*Feb. 16	1,330,023,688	58,117,892
Feb. 9	1,630,997,950	65,728,93
Feb. 2	1,490,597,395	63,365,982
Jan. 26	1,424,272,223	67,276,624
Jan. 19	1,730,945,424	80,361,194
Jan. 12	1,580,927,717	87,093,299
*Jan. 5	1,591,518,292	66,596,536
*Dec. 29	1,283,043,989	54,613,731
Dec. 22	1,574,168,219	61,293,358
Dec. 15	1,390,727,401	53,193,411
Dec. 8	1,419,986,290	61,614,358
*Dec. 1	1,169,856,345	47,477,201
Nov. 24	1,589,539,179	56,616,100
Nov. 17	1,546,582,775	54,659,891
*Nov. 10	1,070,094,397	40,296,811
Nov. 3	1,072,849,698	53,380,010
Oct. 27	1,141,667,500	53,273,726
Oct. 20	1,023,592,101	51,766,588
Oct. 13	926,820,551	52,582,250
Oct. 6	989,961,743	54,889,111
Sept. 29	836,384,300	43,249,835
Sept. 22	812,622,414	47,270,376
Sept. 15	747,650,336	51,714,874
*Sept. 8	639,749,352	37,056,459
Sept. 1	659,777,454	44,471,076
Aug. 25	£71,308,001	45,452,304

*Five days.

Imports of Specie, New York, Aug. 17 to Aug. 23, 1901.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Maracaibo	La Guayra	$6,210
Maracaibo	Puerto Cabello	6,000
Maracaibo	Curacao	258
Philadelphia	Curacao	1,400
Mount Vernon	Port au Prince	20,000
American Silver Coin—		
Adirondack	Kingston	532
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Adirondack	Kingston	164
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Orizaba	Colon	6,660
Orizaba	Central America	2,847
Gold Bullion—		
Yucatan	Tampico	15,672
Orizaba	Colon	97
Orizaba	Punta Arenas	8,000
Maracaibo	La Guayra	300
Athos	Porto Columbia	3,480
Silver Bullion—		
Yucatan	Tampico	27,151
Havana	Vera Cruz	11,329
Total		$105,100

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Aug. 19 to Aug 24, inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Aug. 19	Lahn	London, S. B.	$251,039
Aug. 20	Oceanic	London, S. B.	263,885
Aug. 21	Columbia	London, S. B.	126,035
Aug. 21	Havana	Progreso, G. C. (U. S.)	2,000
Aug. 23	Lucania	London, S. B.	25,000
Total			$667,950

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Aug. 9	Andes	Santa Marta, G. C. (U. S.)	$1,300
Total			$669,210

$669,210.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Aug. 24. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
175	185	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, 1901	4	185	May 29	147	Jan. 19	175	July 22, 1901
220	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	July, 1901	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*205	Dec. 15, 1900
88	90	Am. Ag. Chemical pf	17,064,900	April 1, 1901	3	91	June 18	81	May 20	90	Aug. 5, 1901
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.....	..	30	June 11	24⅞	May 10	26	July 25, 1901
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	July 1, 1901	1½	79	July 11	77	Jan. 7	70	July 15, 1901
..	5⅜	4	Am. Bicycle	17,701,500	.....	..	8¾	April 23	3	Aug. 15	3
..	30	Am. Bicycle pf	9,294,900	.....	..	35	April 22	20	July 24	20	Aug. 5, 1901
190	200	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1901	5	180	Apr. 26	180	Apr. 8	180	May 15, 1901
90¼	91½	American Cotton Oil pf	10,198,600	June 1, 1901	3	91½	Jan. 8	85	April 10	91	Aug. 8, 1901
34	38	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 15, 1901	1	40	May 3	34	Jan. 30	34	July 15, 1901
68	69¼	American Ice pf	13,327,300	July 15, 1901	1½	77⅞	March 22	67¼	Jan. 4	69	Aug. 14, 1901
21½	27½	American Linseed	16,750,000	.....	..	30⅛	July 5	5⅝	Jan. 24	28	Aug. 8, 1901
41	45	American Snuff	11,001,700	.....	..	49⅞	June 8	26	Mar. 18	46	June 22, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co	27,983,300	.....	..	2½	Mar. 29	2	Jan. 10	2⅛	Mar. 29, 1901
..	..	American Tobacco	54,500,000	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	144	June 8	99	May 9	130⅛	Aug. 6, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1901	3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1900
87¼	90	**Beech Creek**	5,685,000	July, 1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	100	Oct. 31, 1893
..	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1901	2	..	.....	..	.....	106½	Nov. 14, 1898
103	..	Burlington, Ced. Rap. & N.	7,150,000	Aug. 1, 1901	3	135¼	May 21	120	Feb. 25	133	July 10, 1901
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1, 1901	1	103⅜	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	30	Apr. 28, 1900
127	129	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	6,830,700	July 1, 1901	1½	136	April 22	120½	Jan. 3	130	May 17, 1901
47	48⅝	Chi. Great Western pf., B	9,489,000	.....	..	56	March 14	42	Jan. 3	47¾	Aug. 13, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1901	2	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	July 1, 1901	1½	..	.....	..	.....	130	June 4, 1898
..	..	Chicago Union Traction	20,000,000	.....	..	20¾	May 28	12	Jan. 17	17	July 15, 1901
..	..	Chicago Un. Trac. pf	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900	1¼	60	May 28	54⅝	Feb. 11	60	June 7, 1901
30	..	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	37	March 6	27⅝	Jan. 7	33	Aug. 12, 1901
114	116	Cl., C., C. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	July 20, 1901	1¼	121	April 19	115⅝	Jan. 12	117⅞	Aug. 1, 1901
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,500,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	1⅜	Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf	500,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	⅞	Oct. 31, 1900
123	132	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Aug. 21, 1901	4	142½	Apr. 29	116	Mar. 19	128	July 12, 1901
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,429,200	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	11½	June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,954,800	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	29	June 12, 1900
180	185	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	July 1, 1901	1¾	189	May 7	168¾	Feb. 16	183	July 11, 1901
62	..	Consolidated Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1901	2	63	Aug. 2	56½	Jan. 30	63	Aug. 2, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.....	..	27⅝	Feb. 15	24½	May 10	24½	May 10, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¾	84	Mar. 15	81¼	Feb. 20	82	Mar. 27, 1901
..	69	**Denver & Southwest**	3,000,000	Aug. 10, 1901	1½	71	June 27	69	July 9	69	Aug. 1, 1901
69	69	Denver & Southwest pf	2,000,000	Aug. 10, 1901	1¾	69	July 29	69	July 29	69	July 29, 1901
120	150	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 1, 1901	7	130	April 1	123	Feb. 13	130	Apr. 1, 1901
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,825,500	May 15, 1901	2½	92	May 11	74	Aug. 2	74	Aug. 2, 1901
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1901	3¾	405	Mar. 21	405	Mar. 21	405	Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*100	Dec. 20, 1899
88	92	Evans. & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Apr. 16, 1901	2½	95	April 1	81	Jan. 4	88	Aug. 17, 1901
..	..	**Fort Worth & D. C.**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	36	Apr. 20	17	Jan. 18	28½	July 15, 1901
..	..	Fort Wth. & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	..	29	Feb. 8	25	Jan. 29	29	Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gas & Electric, Bergen Co.**	2,000,000	.....	..	101½	June 19	30	July 12	35	Aug. 13, 1901
..	..	Gold & Stock Telegraph	5,000,000	July, 1901	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*168½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901	3	50½	Apr. 9	50	Feb. 18	59½	Apr. 9, 1901
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	July 15, 1901	2	112	Jan. 11	110	Jan. 10	110	Feb. 28, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,000,300	Aug. 1, 1901	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*102½	July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,370,400	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*106	Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	*105	May 29, 1899
95	..	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Aug. 26, 1901	50c	100	April 16	75	Jan. 8	95	June 11, 1901
102	..	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1901	2	105	Mar. 30	105	Jan. 22	108	Mar. 30, 1901
36	39	International Silver pf	5,107,300	April 2, 1900	1¾	39⅞	June 24	32¾	June 15	35	July 24, 1901
7	8	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,000,400	.....	..	10½	Feb. 13	5¾	Jan. 3	8	July 8, 1901
30	35	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	July 2, 1900	50c	36	Apr. 4	24	Jan. 2	32½	July 12, 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 30, 1900
5¼	10¼	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,500	.....	..	11	Aug. 14	8	March 6	11	Aug. 14, 1901
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf	1,000,000	April 2, 1901	1	50	Mar. 13	45	Mar. 1	50	Mar. 13, 1901
20	25	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	29	June 18	12	Jan. 8	29	June 18, 1901
57	60	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi., pf	3,000,000	July 1, 1901	3	62½	June 14	50½	April 29	55	Aug. 2, 1901
91	96	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Mar 15, 1901	2	95½	July 8	70	Jan. 18	91	Aug. 3, 1901
100	101	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	Jne 15, 1901	2½	101	Aug. 15	95	Jan. 21	101	Aug. 15, 1901
251¼	275	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 29, 1901	3½	250	July 18	*230	April 11	250	July 18, 1901
12	13	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	22	April 16	8¾	Jan. 28	14	Aug. 1, 1901
63	76	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	July 1, 1901	2½	75	June 6	70	May 10	75	June 6, 1901
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Jne 29, 1901	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*152	May 31, 1898
36	36½	Met. W. S. El., Chicago	7,498,700	.....	..	37	June 6	27	Jan. 9	33½	July 17, 1901
91	93	Met. W. S. El., Chicago, pf	9,000,000	Feb. 28, 1901	1½	92	June 5	73½	Jan. 15	91½	Aug. 1, 1901
105	..	Michigan Central	18,738,400	July 29, 1901	2	107¼	Mar. 4	107	Mar. 4	107¼	Mar. 4, 1901
..	117	Mill. El Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	118	Apr. 18	118	Apr. 18	118	Apr. 18, 1901
..	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1901	3½	197¼	April 9	192	Jan. 12	194½	June 7, 1901
..	..		14,304,000	June 15, 1901	1¾	51	May 16	31	May 16	90	Aug. 14, 1901
87¼	90	**National Lead pf**	1,000,000	.....	..	95⅞	June 13	81	May 16	95	June 3, 1901
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900	2	37	Jan. 8	27½	May 22	27½	May 23, 1901
27	35	New Central Coal	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901	5	115	March 22	97	March 1	111½	June 27, 1901
109	112	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	8,638,650	July 1, 1901	5	430	Apr. 3	420	Apr. 1	430	Apr. 3, 1901
..	..	New York & Harlem	10,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¼	139	Feb. 21	136	March 29	136	Mar. 29, 1901
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & West.	3,500,000	July 10, 1901	5	295	Jan. 12	284	Feb. 4	284	Feb. 4, 1901
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	7,500,000	July 15, 1901	1½	*173	June 5	*172	June 5	*173	June 5, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	2,000,000	July 10, 1901	2	..	.....	..	.....	88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	9,000,000	June 1, 1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	*24	Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas	621,900	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	7	Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	16,341,300	July 2, 1898	1	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	1,123,500	July 1, 1901	2	..	.....	..	.....	75¼	Oct. 7, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	6,809,600	Aug. 1, 1901	1	73	June 19	52	Feb. 1	67	Aug. 15, 1901
69	70	**Pacific Coast**	7,000,000	Mar. 25, 1901	2	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Panama	5,000,000	June 1, 1901	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*110	June 26, 1899
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	10,512,200	Aug. 15, 1901	2	86	June 17	72	Jan. 2	86	June 17, 1901
..	81	Pere Marquette pf	14,719,950	Apr. 20, 1901	1½	109	May 27	90½	Mar. 22	104	July 3, 1901
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	2,000,000	July 1, 1901	2	..	.....	..	.....	*117	May 16, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	19,714,200	July 1, 1901	3½	*190	June 21	*188½	June 8	*190	June 21, 1901
190	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	4,000,000	July, 1901	3	..	.....	..	.....	*137	Mar 8, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,291,200	May 10, 1901	1½	12⅝	May 28	7	March 20	10	Aug. 13, 1901
9½	10	**Quicksilver pf**	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....
204	215	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1901	4	108	June 19	93	Feb. 16	200	Dec 10, 1900
..	..	Rio Grande Western pf	3,543,800	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	140	April 24	135	Jan. 5	100	July 12, 1901
137	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1901	1¼	..	.....	20	Jan. 24	140	Apr. 24, 1901
..	..	St. Jo. & G. Isl. 2d pf	3,500,000	.....	..	36	June 5	75	July 15	28½	Aug. 15, 1901
77	82	St. L. & San. Fran. 1st pf	5,000,000	July 1, 1901	2	88	March 12	64¾	Mar. 28	79¾	Aug. 12, 1901
..	..	Silver Bullion certfs.	..	.....	..	65½	Jan. 3	..	.....	60	Apr. 12, 1901
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1901	3½	..	.....	..	.....	200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	239,525	July, 1901	2½	..	.....	..	.....	160	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	Texas Central	2,640,400	July 15, 1901	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	July 15, 1901	2½	..	.....	10	Jan. 17	*30	Apr. 9, 1900
..	5¼	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,976,900	.....	..	10	Jan. 17	147½	Jan. 30	10	Jan. 17, 1901
145	..	Twin City R. T. pf	3,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¾	147¾	March 19	..	.....	147¾	Mch. 19, 1901
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	July 1, 1901	½	..	.....	..	.....	94	July 13, 1887
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 10, 1901	2½	282½	Aug. 8	*280	Aug. 16	*280	Aug. 16, 1901
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Mar. 30, 1901	3½	..	.....	..	.....	165	Oct. 29, 1897
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	July, 1901	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,900	Aug. 15, 1901	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1901	3	..	.....	..	.....	*98	Mar. 15, 1897

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table per $100 except American Tobacco, Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, New York and Harlem, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, Morris and Essex, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph and American Coal are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

TREASURY BALANCES, AUG. 24.

Cash in the Treasury, in Division of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$291,003,689	Gold certificates outstanding	$291,003,689
Silver dollars	426,490,000	Silver certificates outstanding	438,499,000
Silver dollars of 1890	78,306		
Silver bullion of 1890	44,644,792	Treasury notes outstanding	44,723,000
Total	$774,225,689	Total	$774,225,689

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$75,217,568.00	
Gold certificates	30,052,416.00	
Standard silver dollars	17,980,078.00	
Silver certificates	5,263,187.00	
Silver bullion	1,281,023.48	
United States notes	14,005,995.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	59,673.00	
National banknotes	3,694,528.00	
Subsidiary silver coin	10,474,295.65	
Fractional currency	142.00	
Minor coin	562,940.06	$163,951,704.79
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$95,799,910.51	
To credit of disbursing officers	9,893,899.79	
Total	$105,693,731.30	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	176,208.42—102,625,919.72	
Total		$268,510,638.53
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$14,085,099.94	
Outstanding checks and drafts	3,227,172.76	
Disbursing officers' balances	27,407,191.78	
Post Office Department account	5,227,674.76	
Miscellaneous items	4,944,284.07—54,891,423.31	
Available cash balance		$170,048,940.60

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$570,740.52	$16,807,789.61	$38,071,752.82
Internal revenue	794,725.05	17,300,294.07	45,038,484.66
Miscellaneous	19,706.53	1,715,213.28	4,433,390.48
Total receipts	$1,364,172.10	$35,823,296.96	$88,143,636.96
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	265,000.00	6,490,080.09	19,324,255.98
War	335,000.00	6,525,800.00	22,542,800.10
Navy	80,000.00	4,455,000.00	10,598,265.32
Indians		930,080.00	1,975,375.93
Pensions	475,000.00	11,930,000.00	23,531,269.24
Interest	50,000.00	2,450,000.00	7,105,674.81
Total expenditures	$1,155,000.00	$32,770,000.00	$85,077,580.88
Excess of receipts over expenditures	209,172.10	3,053,296.96	3,066,046.08
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	522,775.85	16,867,596.04	34,389,774.90
Internal revenue	844,085.43	20,379,228.12	47,389,917.62
Receipts from all sources last year	1,402,270.43	38,850,983.04	98,906,943.94
Expenditures last year	1,505,000.00	43,020,000.00	94,989,853.19
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	98,750.00	970,578.00	1,563,950.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	80,360.00	992,560.00	2,178,315.00
Notes received for current redemption	726,087.00	11,495,870.00	24,742,483.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,486,414.00	$102,195,498.00	$648,681,912.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—			
To date	$44,026,786.00	$3,913,722.00	$47,940,508.00
This fiscal year	2,569,416.00	106,397.00	2,675,813.00
This month	1,789,580.00	96,285.00	1,885,865.00
This day	103,000.00	10,000.00	113,000.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	44,026,786.00	3,913,722.00	47,940,508.00
This fiscal Year	2,569,416.00	106,397.00	2,675,813.00
This month	1,789,580.00	96,285.00	1,885,865.00
This day	103,000.00	10,000.00	113,000.00

AUG

1901

United States Trust Company of New York

45 & 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS - $11,265,579.09

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.

Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent institutions, and Individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

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JAMES S. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
HENRY L. THORNELL, *Secretary.*
LOUIS G. HAMPTON, *Assistant Secretary*

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Wm. Rockefeller,	D. O. Mills,
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CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

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FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday::

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 23, 1901	$8,993,253
Week ended Aug. 24, 1900	9,779,774
From Jan. 1, 1901	394,297,770
From Jan. 1, 1900	357,455,668

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 20, 1901	$9,452,826
Week ended Aug. 21, 1900	6,857,737
From Jan. 1, 1901	332,112,841
From Jan. 1, 1900	341,486,380

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 23, 1901	$56,581
Week ended Aug. 24, 1900	11,551
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,848,340
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,588,326

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 23, 1901	$3,260
Week ended Aug. 24, 1900	30,027
From Jan. 1, 1901	29,205,781
From Jan. 1, 1900	47,133,514

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 24, 1900	$19,096
From Jan. 1, 1901	27,357,232
From Jan. 1, 1900	45,545,188

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 23, 1901	$53,321

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 23, 1901	$48,519
Week ended Aug. 17, 1900	54,281
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,432,390
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,815,021

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 23, 1901	$665,950
Week ended Aug. 24, 1900	1,170,595
From Jan. 1, 1901	31,038,835
From Jan. 1, 1900	35,273,895

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 23, 1901	$617,431
Week ended Aug. 24, 1900	1,116,314
From Jan. 1, 1901	29,220,445
From Jan. 1, 1900	30,457,874

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 23, 1901	$105,100
Week ended Aug. 24, 1900	65,832
From Jan. 1, 1901	4,280,393
From Jan. 1, 1900	4,403,947

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 23, 1901	$512,331
Week ended Aug. 24, 1900	1,201,222
From Jan. 1, 1901	60,707,737
From Jan. 1, 1900	80,407,009

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 23, 1901	$407,231
Week ended Aug. 24, 1900	1,135,410
From Jan. 1, 1901	56,426,798
From Jan. 1, 1900	76,003,062

FIDELITY TRUST CO.,

NEWARK, N. J.

Capital, ... $1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 1,477,212.92

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SURPLUS AND PROFITS 1,900,000

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; light east winds.

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HOWISON ASKS, IT IS SAID, TO BE RELIEVED

Does Not Wish to Serve Upon Schley Court of Inquiry.

Influenced to Take This Step by Assistant Secretary Hackett's Course —Sampson May Not Testify.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26.—There is a rumor current in official circles that Rear Admiral Howison has written a letter to the Navy Department requesting to be relieved from service on the Schley Court of Inquiry. This, because of the implied objections Rear Admiral Schley has made to his serving. No confirmation of this report can be obtained at the Navy Department.

Some of Admiral Schley's friends insist that such a letter must have been written, and that Howison has been forced to ask for relief in consequence of the peculiar course adopted by Assistant Secretary Hackett, in dealing with Schley's requests to him.

An officer in discussing the attitude of the Navy Department, said to-night:

"The invitation to scrutinize the list of Admirals suggested for the Court was made by the Navy Department. It did not come from Schley. There was no limitation to the term in which the privilege of scrutiny could be exercised. Schley did not ascertain that there was reasonable cause for inquiry about Howison, until after he had expressed himself as satisfied with his appointment."

The same officer directed attention to what seemd to him to be a dead-lock so far as proposed change in the court was concernd.

"You see," said he, referring to the correspondence between Rear Admiral Schley and Assistant Secretary Hackett, "that the Assistant Secretary discussed with Schley the question of reference to Howison of the newspaper interview, and then decided that he could not dispose of it otherwise than by sending it to the court.

"When Rear Admiral Schley, with what seems to me to be very dignified and proper language, suggested that the objects of one of his letters had been clouded by the Assistant Secretary, the protest was sent to the Court of Inquiry, for the same reason that the other letters had been sent there.

"To be consistent, if Rear Admiral Howison should ask to be relieved, it would be necessary to refer that letter to the court, thus preventing any action upon Schley's protest until the court was organized. It seems to me that just now there is no one with authority left to accord to Rear Admiral Schley the opportunity that the Navy Department was supposed to have extended in good faith."

An officer of the navy, who is very friendly to Rear Admiral Sampson, and who would not discuss the case as a controversy, said to-day that his information led him to doubt whether Rear Admiral Sampson could serve as a witness before the court.

"I am told," he said, "that Sampson is in such delicate health that he cannot be regarded as fit, either physically or mentally, to undergo the strain that would be imposed upon him by the Court. I can see that it will be most important to have him present as a witness, in order that much mere gossip hitherto attributed to him shall be cleared up.

"It is my opinion that some of his partisans may have done him a great deal of injury by representing him as responsible for reports the burden of which somebody else should bear. If he can appear and tell his story it may be helpful to all concerned."

The Navy Department has written a letter to Capt. Forsyth asking for an explanation of the interview with him bearing upon the approaching inquiry into Admiral Schley's conduct in the Spanish war, published to-day. If Capt. Forsyth should repudiate the interview the matter would be dropped. If he should admit it and ask for a court of inquiry, the verdict of three officers would be necessary to justify a reprimand to him.

$25,000 FOR NURSING UNCLE.

Morristown (N. J.) Woman Who Did It Remembered in His Will.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 26.—Mrs. William Shear, wife of a fireman employed by the Lackawanna Railroad, who lives in Water Street, to-day received word that she had been left $25,000 by her uncle, who lived in Syracuse, N. Y.

Several years ago Mrs. Shear, who was visiting her relative, nursed him during a severe illness, and when he was convalescent she started for home, after being promised a handsome present at some future time. The lawyers who informed Mrs. Shear of her unexpected wealth, are Liddell & Smyth, who are settling the estate of the deceased.

CHICAGO'S TAX RATE.

Settlement of It Waits Upon a Supreme Court Decision.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—No attempt will be made to figure the rate of taxation for this year until the Supreme Court has passed on the legality of the July law fixing the 5 per cent. limitation. County Clerk Philip Knopf notified the Board of Review to that effect yesterday.

To bring the question to an issue the County Attorney is preparing a case which will be taken to the Supreme Court as soon as possible. An effort will be made to advance the case on the docket in the hope that a decision may be obtained before the first of next year.

DR. ABRAM W. HARRIS CHOSEN.

He Is Elected Director of the Jacob Tome Institute.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Aug. 26.—Dr. Abram W. Harris, President of Maine University, has been elected Director of the Jacob Tome Institute, at this place, and will take charge of the work this Fall.

Dr. Harris was born in Philadelphia in 1838, and was educated in the schools of that city and at Wesleyan University. He received degrees from Bowdoin College and the University of Maryland. For some time he was Director of experiment stations of the United States Department of Agriculture. He resigned that position to become President of Maine University.

A year ago he was chosen President of the National Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. Dr. Harris is a prominent layman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been a member of two General Conferences.

The late Jacob Tome left several millions for the erection and maintenance of new college buildings, which are now being erected upon a beautiful plateau on the heights above Port Deposit, overlooking the Susquehanna River. The Institute for Maryland Girls and Boys is now situated in the town. It will be several years before all the new buildings are completed.

FALL RIVER DIVIDENDS.

An Average of 1.11 Per Cent. Paid During Last Quarter—Ten Companies Pass Dividends.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 26.—The quarterly dividend list prepared by Haffards & Co. shows the payment for the past quarter of $236,350 on a capitalization of $21,301,000, or an average of 1.11 per cent. Compared with the preceding quarter it is a decrease of 26-100 of 1 per cent., and with the corresponding quarter of last year a decrease of 64-100.

Ten corporations passed their dividends this quarter, as compared with four in the preceding quarter, and three in the corresponding quarter last year. Those that passed were: Fall River Manufactory, Merchants,' Metacomet, Osborn, Robeson, Shove, Slade, Stafford, Wampanoag, and Weetamoe Mills.

All of these mills, except the Osborn No. 2, are wound up to make narrow printing cloths, for which there has been so great demand at favorable prices, and they all signed an agreement to curtail production four weeks during the quarter.

In view of the condition of trade for six months past, and the great losses which some of the corporations have sustained, the showing is considered very fair. The mills that have been equipped to make wide fancy goods have been able to hold their own, while those which are still in the process of renovation or decay have not been able to meet the pace that has been set.

HEAVIEST LAKE CARGO.

Steamer Enters Conneaut Harbor with Record-Breaking Tonnage—August Shipping Remarkable.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Aug. 26.—This morning the steamer Sir William Edenborn entered the harbor of Conneaut, fifteen miles east of here, with a cargo of iron ore aggregating 7,380 tons. This was fifty-eight tons greater than the heaviest tonnage heretofore recorded on the chain of great lakes.

The previous record was held by the steamer Isaac L. Ellwood, which arrived at Ashtabula Harbor early in the present month with 7,322 tons. The size of the ore cargoes at present are notable. Sixteen per cent. of the cargoes received at Conneaut Harbor during the first ten days in August exceeded 7,000 tons, while 25 per cent. were more than 6,000 tons, and practically all of the remainder were more than 5,000 tons.

STORM DAMAGE IN ILLINOIS.

Peach Orchards Destroyed, Telephone and Telegraph Systems Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Aug. 26.—A windstorm and cloudburst did thousands of dollars of damage in Centralia last night. The wind destroyed peach orchards and 15,000 bushels of peaches are lying on the ground near town.

In the city the telephone and electric-light wire systems are wrecked, and shade trees by the hundreds blown down and streets blocked. The colored Baptist Church was wrecked. Residences were damaged by falling trees. The rainfall was 1¼ inches.

COPPER MINE CLOSED.

Order that No More Ore Shall Be Removed from the Minnie Healey Plant at Present.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Aug. 26.—The Supreme Court to-day ordered that no more ore be removed from the Minnie Healey Mine in Butte until the court has decided the application of the Boston and Montana Company for an injunction pending an appeal from Judge Harney's noted decision in the case.

The hearing upon the application for the injunction will be held on Wednesday. The hearing upon the motion for an increase in the bond in the Pennsylvania case was also continued until Wednesday. Both continuances were granted by the court upon the showing made that the leading counsel for F. A. Heinze could not be present before that day.

This is the now celebrated case wherein the Amalgamated Copper Company charges that Judge Harney was unduly influenced to decide the case wherein $10,000,000 worth of property is involved in litigation between Heinze and the Amalgamated, in favor of Heinze, largely through the influence of Mrs. Ada N. Brackett, alleged to have been an employe of Heinze's.

A BOY PREACHER'S SUCCESS.

"Jack" Cooke Draws Crowds to the Ocean Grove Auditorium.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 26.—A fifteen-year-old boy, Jack Cooke, of England, preached again this evening in the Auditorium, and will do so every night this week. The young evangelist appears in the pulpit dressed in knickerbockers, but his sermons are regarded as models of eloquence. The ministers who attend the services marvel at his facility in quoting verses from the Bible.

J. Hayden Cooke, an elder brother, who is styled "The Reciting Evangelist," assists the boy in the meetings. This evening the audience selected the text. There were several submitted, but a majority vote decided the passage to be used. Before the sermon the boy interpreted verses of Scripture submitted by the ministers.

The boy has been preaching for four years. He began in Manchester, England, his birthplace, where his father, now dead, was pastor of a Methodist church.

INDEPENDENCE TO SAIL AGAIN.

Will Go Over a Boston Course Monday and Then to the Junk Pile.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Thomas W. Lawson again said to-day that the yacht Independence, which represents an outlay of $250,000, will be docked Sept. 3, and immediately broken up for old junk. She will leave Newport to-morrow in tow of a tug.

Mr. Lawson is greatly disappointed that he was unable to arrange any races for his boat with the Columbia and Constitution, but will give Bostonians an opportunity of seeing the Independence go over the course with the fishermen in their race off Boston Light Sept. 2, for which race he has offered a set of cups.

The "Overland Limited"
the every day fast train to San Francisco via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Provides the best of everything. Drawing-room sleeping cars, buffet, smoking and library car (with barber) and dining cars, without change from Chicago. Particulars at North-Western Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

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Antediluvian Rye.
Absolutely, old and fine. Luyties Brothers, N.Y.—Adv.

BOYS LOST IN THE SURF

Four Little Fellows Drowned While Bathing at Long Branch.

One of a Party of Five Reaches Shore—The Beach Crowded with Summer Guests.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 26.—Four boys were drowned in front of Cranmer's beach shortly before noon to-day. Two of the bodies have been recovered. The drowned boys were Harold Sherman, twelve years old; Leon Gaskill, eleven years old; Raymond Blakeslee, eleven years old, and Walter Blakeslee, eight years old.

Stanley Bouse of Chelsea Avenue gave the alarm. He emerged from the water and said that his playmates had just been drowned. This information caused great excitement on the beach.

The five boys started from home for a bath during the morning. Harold Sherman and Leon Gaskill wore their suits from home, placing their coats and hats in a secluded place for safety. The two Blakeslee boys hired their suits from Cranmer, where their clothes were afterward found.

No time was lost in getting to work to recover the bodies, although the boys had been drowned a long time before those on the beach knew the facts. Capt. Charles H. Van Dyke, with a crew, and with a seine in his boat, pulled out at once after he got the news. Hundreds of spectators awaited the result of the drag. The seine, however, went wide of its mark, and when pulled in contained nothing but seaweeds.

More boats were launched and as time passed the crowd increased in size, the beach in front of the United States Hotel being lined with people. Then one of the bodies was recovered, that of Harold Sherman, the son of H. B. Sherman, of the Citizens' Bank. The father, who had been informed of the accident, was among those who had rushed to the beach. An effort was made to resuscitate the body, but after working for half an hour the physicians gave up hope.

While the doctors were working over the body of the boy an object was seen floating about 400 feet away toward the south. It proved to be the body of Leon Gaskill.

The boys were all well known. Harold Sherman until a week ago was employed as a press feeder and messenger boy for The Record. He got a liking for the printing press. He operated a small press at home, and was able to turn out a small job before he was ten years old.

Leon Gaskill was the son of Alexander A. Gaskill, and had many friends. Raymond and Walter Blakeslee were the sons of Prof. C. W. Blakeslee of the high school.

The boys, who could swim a little, succeeded in reaching a raft located in front of Cranmer's place. They had considerable fun for a while, but a huge breaker swept them off, and before Stanley Bouse, who was the best swimmer of the party, could reach shore to give the news, they had perished. A woman, a hotel guest, says she saw the boys go down, but none heard any cries for help. Bouse had a hard struggle with the waves, and on getting ashore was too exhausted to talk for some minutes.

CUBAN JOURNALIST KILLED.

Wrote Articles Attacking the Manzanillo Rural Guard and Was Shot by a Member of That Body.

HAVANA, Aug. 26.—Martin de Castro, a well-known Cuban newspaper man, has been killed at Manzanillo. About three months ago he published articles attacking the Rural Guard of Manzanillo, and was shot at. He came to Havana and complained to Gov. Gen. Wood, expressing a fear that his life was in danger. Gen. Wood ordered the local authorities to afford to him all the rights and protection guaranteed by the law.

Castro thereupon returned to Manzanillo, only to be shot dead by a member of the Rural Guard with whom he had quarreled. The offender is being vigorously pursued.

HAVANA OFFICIAL ROBBED.

E. C. Westall of the Post Office Money Order Bureau Loses $4,000 of Government Money in an Omnibus.

HAVANA, Aug. 26.—E. C. Westall, Chief of the Money Order Bureau of the Havana Post Office, to-day left the office, as usual, with the surplus money to pay into the Treasury. The amount was $4,000.

He took an omnibus, and, according to his statement, placed the packet containing the money on the seat by his side. He read a newspaper until he reached the point where he wished to alight. When about to leave the omnibus he found that the packet was missing.

Two boys who were in the omnibus at the time say they saw a mulatto throw a packet to a negro in the street. Mr. Westall is under a bond of $10,000. The matter will be left to the courts for decision.

CANDIDATE FOR SENATORSHIP.

W. J. Stone Announces His Wish to Succeed Senator G. G. Vest of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—Former Gov. William J. Stone, Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who has been seriously ill, appeared at his office to-day for the first time in five weeks.

In an interview the Governor declared himself a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed G. G. Vest, and said he still believed silver should be coined into standard money. "Bimetallism," he said, "is still an issue; but the United States is better off than other countries to-day with the gold standard."

Speaking of the proposed reorganization of the Democratic Party, the Governor said none was necessary. He declared W. J. Bryan to be the most powerful man in the Democratic Party to-day.

CINCINNATI'S CHEAP BEER.

Brewery Rate War Brings Down Price from $7 to $4 a Barrel.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—A beer war is on as the result of the recent appointment of a receiver for the Hearancourt Brewing Company. Receiver Klug, upon taking charge of the business, held, it is claimed, that he was not bound by the agreement of the members of the Brewers' Association to maintain a price of $7 a barrel on lager beer, and immediately it was feared that he would cut the price of the Hearancourt product.

The association made every effort to keep the receiver in line with their agreement with the former management, but the efforts failed, and a war to a finish was declared. The Jung Brewing Company was selected to conduct the fight. The first move was made to-day, and the contest promises to be one of the bitterest and most hotly contested trade wars ever waged in this city.

They announced to-day that the price of lager would be reduced to $4 a barrel, $2 a half barrel, and $1 a quarter barrel. This is a cut of 43 per cent. on the original price. Saloon men are jubilant, and predict that it means a general breaking down of the old prices.

The gayest and most delightful of Summer resorts is a Hudson River Day Line Steamer. Best service. Attractive Company. Music.—Adv.

At Your Hand by Cab or Car,
the West 23d St. Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. See time table in another column.—Adv.

BRITTON H. TABOR DROWNED.

Body of the Lawyer and Author Found in Hudson River—Was at Work on a Systematic Defense of the Bible.

The body of Britton H. Tabor, who had for many years a reputation as a brilliant lawyer in the South and in the West, and who was also a writer on theological subjects, was pulled out of the Hudson River near One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street soon after 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

He left his wife and twelve-year-old son at his home, The Oxford, at 9 West Twenty-first Street, about 7 o'clock, ostensibly to go to his office in the Temple Court Building, 7 and 9 Beekman Street. He seems to have gone directly to the spot where he was drowned.

Two boys, brothers, Gerard and Harry Torborg, living at 584 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, first saw the body in the water while fishing for driftwood. The spot about the foot of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street is used by the New York Central Railroad for the purpose of switching granite. John Ruth, the watchman at that yard, was called by the Torborg boys. When Ruth saw the body, he said:

"Why, I think I saw that man crossing the yard some time ago, and didn't see him come back."

The policeman from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, who examined the body, soon discovered that it had not been in the water long, because a letter addressed to "Britton H. Tabor," which was inclosed in an envelope, and which led to the identification of the body, was not wet through. The letter was the only thing found in the man's clothing, and gave the impression to those who identified the body at the Harlem Morgue during the afternoon, that it had been put in the pocket on purpose for identification.

It was James M. Hillery, a real estate broker of 400 Bleecker Street, and one of the few remaining clients which Britton had left, who identified the body. Hillery has been Tabor's client since the latter came to New York, some seven or eight years ago.

Neither Hillery nor several of Tabor's business associates on the third floor of the Temple Building could give any explanation of the circumstances which led to the lawyer's death. They admitted, however, that Tabor had been drinking rather heavily recently. They spoke also of a lengthy interview which they had with Tabor on Saturday afternoon, when they tried to bring the folly of his continued drinking home to him, and they say that he wept copiously.

Tabor was born fifty-two years ago near Oxford, Miss., and studied for the ministry at Nashville University, but switched from that course to law, studying in the office of Justice L. Q. C. Lamar of the United States Supreme Court. He began practice in Oxford, Miss., and afterward became the head of the law firm of Tabor, Tallaferro & Lane at Birmingham, Ala., where he amassed a fortune during the land boom.

He then went to Fort Smith, Ark., where he built up a large law practice, and was for a time President of the First National Bank. At Fort Smith he met with reverses, and soon afterwards came to this city. He was associated here since his arrival in the practice of law with Charles F. Holm, W. C. De Witte, Col. E. T. Tallaferro, who was his partner in Birmingham, and William S. Murphy.

Aside from his law practice, Tabor kept up his theological studies. For some time past he has been at work on a systematic defense of the Bible, for which he had settled on the title, "The Guiding Star of Humanity."

What has been written of this work had been reviewed by Dr. Carlos Martyn, the critic of the Abbey Press; Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, and others. Dr. Parkhurst had already subscribed $500 toward the financial expense of publishing the work.

Tabor was twice married. He leaves, besides his second wife, three sons and one daughter. One of his sons lives in Boston, one is in England, and the third, a child, is at home.

CO-OPERATIVE WAGON FACTORY.

Plan of Union Workmen to Fight Carriagemakers of Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 26.—Owing to the difficulty here between the carriage manufacturers and the local carriage workers' unions a secret meeting was held last night by a committee appointed by the five unions of this city to formulate a plan for the establishment of a co-operative carriage factory in Cincinnati.

The proposed company, according to the schedule adopted by the committee, will be the largest plant of its kind in the country, and will have an output as large as all the factories in the city combined. The committee, it is reported to-day, adopted a plan, and will begin to execute it immediately.

A site has been selected, and an option has been secured on one of the largest plants in the city, which at present is lying idle. The committee, which is the executive head of the concern, has been among the men for the past ten days, and has, it is claimed, subscriptions from the men for over $150,000 capital stock. The amount will be divided into shares, and will be sold only to men who will be employed in the plant.

The plans further are that after the running expenses of the plant have been met the surplus will be divided among the employes. It is contended by the committee that inasmuch as the men can turn out more work and can sell more cheaply and will save the middle man's profit, their investment will pay handsome dividends. There are 2,000 union carriage workers in the city.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN LEASE.

The Contract Approved Yesterday at a Meeting of the Stockholders.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—A special meeting of Cincinnati Southern Railroad stockholders was held to-day in the company's office in the Odd Fellows' Temple. By a two-thirds vote the contract modifying and extending the lease of the road to the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific was approved, and a supplementary agreement, providing for an issuance of bonds for terminal facilities and permanent betterments was voted. There were 22,394 shares of stock represented at the meeting, over which B. S. Cunningham of the Citizens' National Bank presided. W. A. Shoemaker was Secretary.

These propositions must now be approved by the people of Cincinnati at the November election, after passing the Sinking Fund Trustees.

CANADIAN RAILROAD DEAL.

Canadian Pacific Gets Control of the Kingston and Pembroke Road.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 26.—The Canadian Pacific Road has purchased the control of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway. This line was built in 1874, from Kingston, Ontario, to Renfrew. The executors of the Flower estate, of Watertown, N. Y., hold a large part of the stock, and the rest was held in Kingston. B. W. Folger of Kingston disposed of 75,000 shares to the Canadian Pacific Road. The stock was advanced from $5 to $9 by the purchase. The road does a good business.

The Canadian Pacific is credited with a plan to handle grain brought down by vessels to Kingston by train to Montreal through its new line.

The President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, T. G. Shaughnessy, to-day confirmed the news of the purchase.

Four Illinois Miners Killed.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 26.—Four miners were instantly killed to-day in a mine at Chenoa, near here, by the snapping of the cable supporting the cage. The men fell 247 feet.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

COLOMBIAN REVOLT LIKELY TO SUCCEED

The Movement Well Supported Throughout the Country.

The Threatened International Complications — Rebels Believed to be Awaiting Arms and Leaders.

COLON, Aug. 23 (via Kingston, Jamaica.)—The censorship here prevents the transmission of political news or news unfavorable to the Government.

The revolt of the Liberal rebels, now two years old, lately assumed a more serious aspect by the concentration of the rebels on the Isthmus. It is believed that they are contemplating aggressive action. Consequently, uneasiness prevails at Panama, the Liberals' objective, which was nearly captured a year ago. It is not believed that the rebels will molest the railroad or interrupt traffic. The recent affairs along the railroad amounted to bloodless raiding and the robbery of Chinese storekeepers, which the presence of a few Government troops apparently stopped. There is a report that the Government is bringing troops to protect the Isthmus. This will be difficult without exposing to rebel attacks the points whence they are taken. The area of the revolt is extensive.

A noticeable, distinguishing feature of the revolution is the actual moral support the Liberals are receiving from Venezuela, Ecuador, and Nicaragua, in which countries Liberal Governments prevail. Colombia's Conservative Government is not popular with the Governments of the countries mentioned, but is popular with the revolutionary elements in the same countries. The situation can be likened to a disrupted federation, composed of Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia, and Nicaragua, in which Liberal and Conservative partisans are helping each other and intriguing together. Being among separate nations, however, the political and armed intrigues threaten international trouble. It is reported that the Conservative revolt in Venezuela against President Castro is receiving actual support from the Colombian Conservatives. Nicaragua's threatened revolution will probably be similarly aided on the occasion arising. These conditions give ground for the reports of actual or threatened international complications, and the talk of a federation or consolidation of some or all of the countries mentioned as a "Gran Colombia."

The rebels on the Isthmus are hampered by a lack of arms and ammunition, and are reported to be awaiting the arrival of shipments and the presence in the field of certain leaders before commencing activities.

The revolutionary movement in Colombia is well supported throughout the country, and it is generally believed that it will eventually succeed. If the Liberals could win without too much bloodshed the foreigners on the Isthmus would welcome their Administration. Some decisive turn in the state of affairs is wanted, as being preferable to the present perturbations. There is, however, nothing to show that the Liberals would govern the country any better than the present Administration.

The Namouna, now called the General Pinzon, is useless, because she lacks a crew. The natives seem incapable of handling her, and lack of proper care is likely to render the vessel permanently useless. It is understood that the Government is trying to get American officers for her.

The loss of the gunboat La Popa, the remainder of the crew of which is now reported safe, was a blow to the Government, which has only two small gunboats on the Atlantic and three on the Pacific left.

NICARAGUAN INVADERS ALSO?

COLON, Aug. 26.—A report is circulated here to the effect that the rebels now threatening the town of Boca del Torro hail from Bluefields, Nicaragua.

COLOMBIA NEEDS MONEY.

Raising It in All Sorts of Ways—How Gen. Alban Made His Friends Contribute.

COLON, Aug. 23, (via Kingston, Jamaica.)—The Colombian Government is in straits financially. At present forty Colombian paper dollars are equivalent in value to one gold dollar. The Government is printing paper money indiscriminately, recently established heavy export duties payable in gold, and has sold monopolies and privileges of all kinds, all of which has greatly injured commerce.

The continued absence of Gen. Alban, Governor of Panama, causes uneasiness in Government circles. His powers give him unrestricted sway over the isthmus, and the lack of communication with Bogota, the capital, renders him more or less independent of the Government. Gen. Alban is now absent at Savanilla. He is supposed to be bringing troops for the protection of the isthmus.

Gen. Alban recently invited a number of friends at Panama to his house, put a guard at the door, and forced his friends to contribute liberally to the support of the Government before releasing them.

A Colombian holding monopolies under the Conservatives is being forced to contribute liberally toward the payment of the soldiers and police of the isthmus.

STEAMSHIP LASSELLS HERE.

Under Charter to the Red D Line—Took on Coal at Perth Amboy.

The steamship Lassells, Capt. D. W. Reynolds, mentioned in connection with the report that arms were being shipped secretly to Gen. Uribe-Uribe, the Colombian insurgent now in Venezuela, has returned from Perth Amboy, and is now at the pier of the Red D Line, in Brooklyn.

She took on a quantity of coal (500 tons) while at Perth Amboy, and is at present under charter by the Red D Line, which has a couple of its vessels laid up for repairs.

The Lassells is owned by the McCaldin Brothers of Broad Street. She was formerly under the command of Capt. John O'Brien, who gained some fame as a filibustering agent during the Cuban war.

The Ranger Makes Good Time.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The little gunboat Ranger, which left San Diego, Cal., on Aug. 17 for Panama, arrived at Acapulco, Mexico, to-day. As soon as she coals she will proceed on her journey. The Ranger has made an average of almost six and a half knots an hour. This is considered remarkably good time, as her normal steaming power is only six knots.

THE MACHIAS AT COLON.

COLON, Aug. 26.—The United States gunboat Machias anchored to-day in Colon harbor.

GREENWICH FIGHTS MOSQUITOS.

Citizens Quit Opposing Trolley Cars and Attack Swamps.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 26.—New Yorkers who compose the North Street Association, formed a few months ago to fight the coming of the trolley car, but who have succumbed to the inevitable and done nothing to the injury of the trolley coroporation, are now turning their attention to the exterminating of mosquitos, which have become a pest in their neighborhood because of the nearness of a swamp.

Five men have been set at work clearing out the underbrush in the five-acre swamp so that the pools in which the mosquitos live may be reached and sprinkled with crude petroleum. The men are bitten repeatedly by the pests, and their faces and necks are masses of blisters.

Already eight barrels of petroleum have been used, being forced into the main pools by a special machine, while ordinary sprinkling cans are used to spray the brush and smaller pools.

In the North Street Association are Edward Brush, Clarence Hyde, Cornell Wooley, H. P. Whitaker, Thomas H. Delano, and L. H. Stephens.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Used and highly indorsed by all leading hotels.—Adv.

JUSTICE DYKMAN ACTS IN CAPT. DIAMOND'S CASE.

Abrogates His Order Granting a Stay and Transfers All Proceedings Here.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Justice Dykman at 10 o'clock to-night, upon application of one of the Assistant District Attorneys from Mr. Philbin's office, signed an order which abrogates his previous order in the Diamond case and transfers all proceedings in that case to Part I. of the Supreme Court, New York City.

The order is returnable at 10 A. M. to-morrow:

AMERICAN COAL FOR SUEZ CANAL TRADE?

Report that It Will Be Supplied at Jibuti, and that United States Warships Will Stop There.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Marseilles correspondent of The Times says:

"The Jibuti mail brings tidings that the United States are taking steps to make Jibuti a stopping and revictualling station for their fleet, in preference to Perim or Aden, and that a group of capitalists are organizing coal depots for supplying Jibuti with American coal, which will thus compete with British coal.

"The same company is negotiating to coal Russian vessels."

FRANCO-TURKISH RELATIONS AGAIN BECOME STRAINED.

The Sultan Did Not Grant All the Demands, as Supposed, and M. Constans Has Left Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 26.—M. Constans, the French Ambassador, after making farewell calls on his colleagues yesterday, left here to-day on board the Vautour for Stamboul, where he will take the train.

The amount of indemnity which the Sultan agreed to pay to the Quays Company is 700,000f. for interference with its rights. The Sultan also agreed to pay 600,000f. to a Frenchman on account of the seizure of his lands in Albania.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Sultan Abdul Hamid's persistence in procrastinating methods continues to disturb Turkish relations with France. His irade giving satisfaction in regard to the quays question was taken as indicating that he would accept the entire French claims. M. Constans telegraphed on Sunday, however, that the Sultan was still holding out against the payment of the claims of three Frenchmen, dating back many years, and amounting to several million francs, for which M. Constans demanded a settlement.

The Ambassador declared that he would leave Constantinople yesterday unless the matter was settled. This action, however, is only a manifestation of dissatisfaction, and not a rupture of relations, as the Councllor of the French Embassy takes over the affairs of the embassy and continues the negotiations. M. Constans, ostensibly, goes on a vacation.

SCANNELL-MARKS CONSPIRACY CHARGES

Indicted Fire Commissioner and His Agent on Trial.

Counsel Argue on Demurrers and Motions to Dismiss—District Attorney's Evidence Against the Accused.

After considerable delay the cases of Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell and William L. Marks, indicted on a number of counts for alleged conspiracy in the purchase of supplies for the Fire Department, the former also being charged with willful neglect of duty, were called for trial yesterday before Justice Gildersleeve in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court. The special session of the court was ordered at the request of District Attorney Philbin for the trial of this case.

In the course of the hearing De Lancey Nicoll, who with Jonn D. Lindsay appears for Scannell, said that he saw no occasion for such railroad speed.

"I think there is," said Mr. Philbin. "This is an unusual case. Mr. Scannell is in a false position before the public. The case should be decided one way or the other."

Neither Commissioner Scannell nor Mr. Marks was in the court, the latter being represented, however, by Lawyers Samuel J. Goldsmith and Leonard Bronner.

Arguments on motions to dismiss and demurrers to the indictments, with the submission of briefs, occupied the entire day. Samuel H. Ordway and Arthur C. Train, specially appointed counsel for the case, assisted Mr. Philbin. Mr. Lindsay spoke for two hours on quashing the indictments and submitted a brief in behalf of both the accused men of seventy-seven printed pages, while Mr. Ordway's brief comprises 116 typewritten sheets. Counsel agreed that the formal demurrers should not be filed until after the Court had heard the arguments for and against the motion to dismiss.

Five points for the dismissal were raised by Mr. Lindsay as follows:

That the indictment was not found as prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

That Samuel H. Ordway, special counsel for the prosecution, was permitted to be present while the charges were under consideration by the Grand Jury.

That before the indictment was filed the District Attorney improperly and incorrectly advised the Grand Jury in regard to the right to reconsider the vote by which the indictment had been ordered to the prejudice of the defendants.

That the indictment was found without legal evidence.

That the Grand Jury was influenced in its finding by incompetent and illegal evidence.

Mr. Lindsay contended that the law expressly forbids the District Attorney from engaging special counsel to represent him before the Grand Jury, unless that counsel be a regularly sworn member of his staff or that of the Attorney General, and Mr. Philbin, in response to a question across the room, admitted that Mr. Ordway had not been sworn in as an Assistant District Attorney.

Mr. Lindsay also held that illegal evidence had been presented to the Grand Jury, and that, while only eighteen Grand Jurymen were present when the evidence was laid before that body, twenty-two voted on the question of finding the indictments. He declared, too, that the indictment named March 1 and July 1, 1899, indiscriminately as the date of the alleged conspiracy.

Mr. Ordway insisted that the eighteen Grand Jurors present made the proceedings legal and regular, and, in any event, that the other side could only speak on that point from hearsay. He then quoted a dozen or more decisions of courts to show that counsel specially appointed by the District Attorney have always been accepted as his legal representatives.

Continuing with the evidence, Mr. Ordway said that the witnesses had shown that Commissioner Scannell had frequently refused to accept the lowest prices on goods bid for and had accepted higher bids when Marks was agent for the goods. Marks and a man named Castle were once in partnership. "Castle," Mr. Ordway said, "knew the goods—Marks knew the people." They quarreled, and President Amadee Spidone of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company, with Col. Falk, had called on Commissioner Scannell and asked with which one they should deal, and he told them that he would do no business with any firm that employed Castle.

"There was strong presumptive evidence of something like conspiracy," he continued. "Dealers and manufacturers told the Grand Jury they could not sell goods to the Fire Department until after they had agreed to employ Marks as their agent and pay him a commission of 25 cents a foot on hose that was sold to the department for $1 a foot. The Standard fire engine was sold to the city for $5,500 before Marks made a deal with the manufacturing company. After they employed him it cost the city $5,000 for each machine, and Marks received $900."

Mr. Ordway said that President Voorhees of the Voorhees Rubber Manufacturing Company had testified that it was customary for his firm to pay commissions as soon as the contract was awarded, and that in June, 1899, the Fire Department had advertised for 4,500 feet of Conqueror hose made by his firm. This hose, he said, had not been tested, and there arose much trouble over the transaction, in which Controller Coler took an active part. Mr. Voorhees said he told Marks that as his payment on the contract had been held up he would not pay the commission until he had been paid for the hose. Since then no hose of that make had been bought by the Fire Department, and several thousand feet then on hand in the department was returned as defective.

Dealers who did not pay Marks could do no business with the Fire Department, according to Mr. Ordway, with one exception. That exception he cited as being the Eureka Company. This concern, he added, had secured one contract through George Scannell, brother of the Commissioner, after President Parkey of the concern had contributed $1,200 in bills to the Seneca Club in George Scannell's presence.

Mr. Ordway declared that Marks had sold 90,000 feet of fire hose to the city in one year, collecting at least 25 cents a foot commission, and this with the commissions on other supplies, he said, made it evident that his friendship with Commissioner Scannell brought to his hands at least $50,000 a year at the expense of the city.

At this point Justice Gildersleeve checked Mr. Lindsay. "The point before me," he said, "is not any particular transaction of the defendant or defendants. The point I am to decide on in that regard is if the evidence submitted to the Grand Jury was legal evidence."

Mr. Ordway contended that, even if improper evidence had been submitted to the Grand Jury, it made no difference if it was outweighed by the proper evidence. He admitted that some questions had been asked in the jury room which a trial Judge might not have allowed, and there had been much hearsay, one witness having testified that Senator Grady had received half of the income of the partnership business of Marks and Castle, which was conducted under the name of the M. Powers Company.

Justice Gildersleeve stopped the proceedings at 4 o'clock and told Mr.

STEEL STRIKE WORRIES THE LABOR LEADERS

Gompers, White, and Easley Confer About It in This City.

ANXIOUS TO END THE TROUBLE

No Feasible Plan for a Settlement Hit Upon, and No Attempt Made to See Trust Officials.

Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the National Civic Federation; Henry White, General Secretary of the United Garment Workers, and Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, held a conference in this city yesterday forenoon over the strike of the steel workers. All three are anxious to have the strike settled, as also are a number of other labor leaders, who regard the outcome as very important to all organized labor.

The question of settling the strike on a basis that would be honorable to both sides was discussed, but no definite programme was agreed on. No attempt was made to see or to arrange a meeting with any of the Trust officials. President Gompers left the city for Washington after the conference was over, with the understanding that should any plan by which the strike can be settled with honor to both sides be reached he is to be communicated with at once so that another conference can be arranged.

Henry White refused to talk on the subject of the steel workers' strike or of the conference. All he would say was that his visit to Pittsburg and the conference there with President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association was in the interests of peace.

Ralph M. Easley said that for more than a week he had been consulting with President Gompers regarding a possible settlement of the strike. He declared that a plan would be evolved by which negotiations for an honorable settlement could be set on foot.

"Matters like this crystalize very slowly," he said. "The settlement of this strike is very important to organized labor. The body I represent, the National Civic Federation, has partly for its object the doing away with strikes. So far we have not been able to reach any plan. The time is past for arbitration, but as soon as we arrange on a plan by which a settlement can be reached that will be honorable to both sides we will communicate with President Shaffer and do what we can to effect a settlement."

"Mr. White and I did not go to Pittsburg to make any proposition to Mr. Shaffer, nor did he authorize us to make any proposition to the Steel Trust managers. We went there to get information, and, quite by chance, we met Prof. Jenks, who was the Trust expert on the Industrial Commission, and John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, and the four of us went to see President Shaffer, and our visit to Pittsburg reports that were mountains made out of mole hills. Mr. Mitchell, for his part, wanted information as to the situation because he had been asked to call out 280,000 miners, and he did not want to 'go it blind.'

"We had no proposition to make, and we did not seek authority to act for the Amalgamated Association, but, of course, we were eager to see whether the situation was such that there might be an opening for the good offices of our Conciliation Committee. We merely made it clear that the committee was at the service of both sides in any effort to reach a settlement.

"We hope for a settlement, and we are ready to try to bring it about, but we have not yet reached the point where we can even say that we expect to be called in to try to bring about peace. It might hurt the prospects for peace if we were to try to force our services upon either party."

No one is more anxious for a settlement than John Mitchell. The reason for this is that the United Mine Workers is the largest national union in the American Federation of Labor, being one-fourth of its membership. If the Federation, therefore, ordered an assessment for the striking steel workers the United Mine Workers would have to pay one-fourth of it.

President Schwab had a brief talk with Robert Bacon, of J. P. Morgan & Co., yesterday, but as far as could be learned, the meeting had no bearing upon the strike situation.

The report from Wheeling to-night is that the manager of the Aetna Standard sheet mill of the American Sheet Steel Company received orders from the general offices to dismantle sheet mill No. 1 and ship the machinery to Vandergrift, Penn. Mr. Wilson does not know whether or not this is the start of the carrying out of the threat to take plants from the Wheeling district owing to the strong strike sentiment here. The work of dismantling will be commenced at once.

Mayor Black of McKeesport to-day fined John Sheridan, a workman in the Dewees Wood Mill, $25 and costs, and Sheridan will have to serve thirty days in the workhouse in default of bail. Sheridan has been spotted for some time by the strikers because he said the strike would not succeed and that he wanted to return to work.

Saturday he told reporters he was sure the strikers or the police would trump up some charge to get him out of town. He was drinking hard Saturday night and locked up. To-day at the hearing no informant appeared against him, but Mayor Black fined him because he heard he had called him names.

He then refused a bond for the fine, and refused to let reporters inspect the docket or transcript of the case unless they would guarantee the fine and costs. When asked his reasons for such treatment of a prisoner he said:

"I just sent him up for his health."

Superintendent D. M. Pitcock of the Demmler Tin Plate Mills said to-night the mill would be started this week with the old men. Ten city policemen and strikers are guarding the plant to-night.

PRESIDENT SHAFFER SAYS THERE IS NO PEACE.

Efforts of Negotiators Here Without His Authority, He Declares—The General Situation.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 26.—While representatives of the National Civic Federation are working zealously for peace between the steel workers and the United States Steel Corporation, President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association declared to-day that his organization had given no authority to any one to make a settlement, and that any effort that might be made in that direction was being done by outside parties on their own responsibility.

He anounced that so far as the officials of the organization were concerned they were satisfied that the attempts of officials of the Trust to operate plants in Pittsburg had been futile, and that while there were apparently many men at work and machinery was in operation, practically no product was being turned out.

The officials of the various plants that have been started during the past week in Pittsburg say they have made gains in all of them. More men have come to work and the output in every case is increased. The Painter plant of the Hoop combine started two additional mills to-day, and the officials say that before the end of the week these mills will be working double turn.

The Star Mills are being operated by non-union tin workers, and two double mills are turning out satisfactory black sheets. Manager Arthur Piper says that the mills will be operated three turns before the end of the week.

The Lindsay-McCutcheon mills in Allegheny have two mills running, and it is expected they will be put on double turn later in the week. The Clark hoop mills in Lawrenceville are operated in full for a single turn, but the officials say every one of the six mills will be on double turn before the week ends.

Officials of the upper and lower Union mills of the Carnegie Company to-day claimed that there was no difficulty in operating their mills. They denied that the refusal of some of their men to return to work had affected the plants in any way. To all outward appearances the lower mills were running as usual to-day, though the company has issued strict injunctions against entrance to the mills or the offices by any one not employed there.

At Amalgamated headquarters to-day there was little of interest transpiring. The mail for the officials was heavy, and Secretary Williams received a number of checks representing contributions from the Amalgamated lodges in independent mills for the strike fund.

Trustee John Pierce and Vice President William Gibson of the association made a tour of the plants supposed to be operating and reported that there was no truth in the report that so much was being accomplished by the plants. The pickets about the Star Mills claim to have secured nineteen desertions, all told, from the plant since men were taken there. It was also claimed that of the total number in the mill nearly a fifth is made up of managers and foremen of other plants.

Regarding the Painter plant, it was said that the strikers were keeping away from the mills entirely and paid no attention to the reports of the new men that have been secured. Many of the strikers have secured work elsewhere.

JOLIET STRIKE MEETING.

Expected that a Settlement Will Soon Be Reached.

Special to The New York Times.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 26.—The Joliet lodges of the Amalgamated Association have called a joint meeting for Thursday afternoon. The men refuse to make public the object of the meeting, but that the local situation will occupy the attention seems apparent from the fact that Secretary Tighe has signified his intention of coming to Joliet on that day. The conference was to have been held to-morrow, but late this afternoon a notice of postponement was sent out. Delay seems to be the aim of the faction favoring the strike.

The peace element is growing in strength, and if action is delayed much longer, may take matters into their own hands and force a settlement. The rumor is current to-night that the Joliet strike will be settled within ten days.

STRIKERS GAIN IN CHICAGO.

New Lodge of Amalgamated Association Likely to be Formed.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 26.—A general break in the ranks of the South Chicago steel workers, who hitherto have refused to heed the mandate of President Shaffer, and the formation of a new lodge of the Amalgamated Association in South Chicago, are the indications in the town.

The defection of Charles G. Roesch from the list of non-strikers yesterday added the third adherent to Vice President Davis and completed a quartet of strikers. With the addition of six more, a sufficient number of strikers will have been secured for the formation of a lodge, according to the constitution of the Amalgamated Association.

It is to this end that the efforts of Davis and Assistant Secretary Tighe are now being directed. Mr. Roesch and Mr. Davis were reticent yesterday as to Roesch's recent change. During the day Mr. Tighe and Mr. Davis were about the streets talking to the men, many of whom formerly had avoided them. A new consignment, of copies of the constitution of the Amalgamated Association brought by Tighe were frequently referred to.

TURNED HOSE ON STRIKER.

This Was the Revenge Non-Union Men Took Upon a Former Comrade.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 26.—Because Thomas Oldecker, a non-union workman in the Crescent Tin Plate Mill, deserted twenty-five of his non-union comrades, who still remain at work, to-day they turned a water hose on him, drenching him thoroughly.

District Vice President Ward of the Amalgamated Association called the attention of the mill officials to the action of their men, and told them that if there was a repetition of such acts the union men would resent it. Oldecker had been working but a few days.

Williams Gives Up Lorain.

LORAIN, Ohio, Aug. 26.—J. C. Williams, agent of the Amalgamated Association, has given up the attempt to organize a lodge among the local steel workers, and is now directing his attention to procuring financial aid for the strikers. He says it is out of the question to organize the men here at the present time.

LEGISLATURE INDORSES STRIKE

Steel Corporation "Recognized" in Texas as Embodying All Evils of the Trust Idea.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 26.—The House of Representatives to-day adopted by a vote of 55 to 38 the following resolution introduced by Mr. McFall of Travis County, after a debate of considerable length:

"Be it resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of Texas that trusts and monopolies are contrary to the spirit and genius of a free people, destructive of individual liberty and subversive of the principles of a Republican form of government.

"That we recognize in the United States Steel Corporation an organization which embodies all the evils of the trust, monopoly, and 'community of interest' idea, and one which by reason of the manner and amount of its capitalization and plan of operation may be said to be the very head and front of the offending system.

"That we are in hearty sympathy with the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers in the contest which they are now waging with the United States Steel Corporation for a just and equitable recognition of their union."

PICKETS USE CAMERAS.

Unique Plan for Evading Judge Kohlsaat's Injunction Forbidding Strikers to Patrol Allis-Chalmers Works.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Striking machinists have hit on the camera as a method for evading Judge Kohlsaat's injunction prohibiting them from picketing the Allis-Chalmers Plant. Picketing is especially mentioned in the injunction, but there is nothing in it about persuasion and photography.

This omission is expected to be the saving grace for Casper Eitel, who was locked up at the West Thirteenth Street Station on the charge of disorderly conduct. Eitel was passing the Allis-Chalmers plant on his wheel when he saw two men come out the gate. Recognizing them as non-union machinists Eitel decided to take their pictures, to be "posted" in the non-union gallery which the union is keeping.

Jumping from his wheel, Eitel leveled his camera at the two men. They objected to being photographed, and one drew a revolver, which he fired several times to intimidate Eitel. A fight followed, and during the mêlée the camera was demolished.

The three men were arrested. At the station the non-unionists gave the names of W. J. Horrigan and Fred Eddy. They were arraigned before Justice Eberharty and charged with disorderly conduct. Since there is nothing in the injuction restraining men from taking pictures, machinist pickets will be transformed into amateur photographers and placed on every corner.

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS STRIKE.

Employes of McClintock-Marshall Company, in Braddock, Walk Out.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 26.—The McClintock-Marshall Construction Company of Braddock, Penn., is practically closed down today on account of a strike of the 700 employes.

The men demanded the reinstatement of an employe discharged last week, and a general advance of 10 per cent. and the abolishment of the checking-up system at noon. A committee called at the office this morning to present the demands, but the manager refused to see them. A meeting was then held and the men decided to strike.

ILLICIT STILL RAIDED.

Government Officers Capture One in Jersey City and Three Operators.

Deputy United States Marshal William L. Ockenhausen, with two Jersey City policemen, last night raided an illicit still at 329 Newark Avenue. William H. Clark, thirty-two years old, of 218 Belvidere Avenue, and Jeremiah Williams, thirty years old, of 5 Turse Avenue, who were in charge of the still, were locked up at Police Headquarters, and will be taken before a United States Commissioner to-day.

They denied being the owners of the plant, and said they were employed by a man named Brown, whose address they did not know. The owner of the building said he had rented the cellar a month ago to a man named Brown, who said he was engaged in the manufacture of vinegar. The plant consisted of a sixty-gallon still, a barrel of molasses, and three barrels of mash. There was also a barrel of whisky in the cellar.

ARRESTED FOR EXTORTION.

The Charge Against Segura, Who Watched Italian Anarchists for the Government at Rome.

Alexander Segura, who refused to give his address, was arrested by Detectives Allen and Dissler of the Oak Street Station last night charged with obtaining money from pushcart peddlers on the promise that he would arrange matters with the police so that they would not be chased from place to place.

The man claims that he was formerly employed by the Italian Government to watch the Anarchists in Paterson, N. J., and that he discovered that it was not Bresci who assassinated King Humbert.

The police of the Oak Street Station have been the recipients of innumerable complaints against a man who had been getting sums of money from the pushcart peddlers who frequent that vicinity. The sums ranged from $2 to $5, and were all given for the same promise.

Detectives Allen and Dissler, who were assigned to the case last week, watched for the return of the man without success until last night, when their efforts were rewarded by seeing Segura approach Markos Cachotos, who was standing at the corner of Chambers Street and Park Row, and receive $5 from him. Segura was arrested and taken to the station house, with the peddler as a complainant. The money was found on him, but he claimed that he had received it for giving Cachotos lessons in the English language, so that he might become a citizen of the United States.

Cachotos, when he heard the man's statement, became wildly excited, and exclaimed: "No, no; he tella me he fixa with the police." The peddler was quieted, and after giving his address, 68 Cherry Street, he left saying that he would be in court in the morning.

Segura stated that he had been deserted by the Italian Government, and that he had been earning money in any way possible. He positively denied the charge of extortion. He says he can speak sixteen languages. He could not be induced to give his address under any consideration, saying that he was married, and if his wife knew what had happened to him it would break her heart.

CRUSHED UNDER AN ELEVATOR.

Workman Killed and His Companion, Who Narrowly Escaped Death, Injured.

While attempting to make repairs at the bottom of the elevator shaft at 133 and 135 Greene Street yesterday morning, James Krauss, forty years old, of 536 East Fourteenth Street, was crushed to a shapeless mass by the car, which fell upon him.

Albert Winter, twenty years old, of 160 Norfolk Street, the elevator runner, narrowly escaped sharing his fate, for he was in the pit with him, and as he leaped for the edge, Krauss caught hold of his suspenders in an effort to save himself. As it was, Winter was struck by some cables which preceded the car in its fall, and was so badly hurt that he needed the attentions of an ambulance surgeon from St. Vincent's Hospital.

The building is six stories in height. When Winter reached the place in the morning he saw that the cables were loosened and notified Clarence Pepon of the building, who decided that the break was so serious as to need expert attention. Krauss worked for John Bokels of 163 Greene Street, who does most elevator repairing and construction work in the vicinity, and he sent Krauss to the spot. When the situation was explained to Krauss he walked boldly into the pit beneath the hanging car, saying, "I'll fix that."

"Say, Jim," shouted Winter, "you ought not to do that."

"Don't you think I know my business? You're pretty fresh," was the reply.

Winter joined him, and then came the crash.

Pepon was arrested, but was immediately discharged by Magistrate Cornell, as there was no evidence that he had been in any way responsible for the accident.

ANOTHER OHIO BANK FAILS.

Closed Because of Cleveland Institution's Failure Last Week.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 26.—The Bank of New Matamoras, a private institution of Washington County, closed its doors today. It is said that the institution had deposited $50,000 with the Superior Street Savings and Banking Company of this city, which closed last Friday.

Some time ago the Directors of the latter company induced those of the Bank of New Matamoras to make their bank its Cleveland depository, and pending this $50,000 was deposited. Rumors concerning the stability of the Cleveland institution caused the New Matamoras Bank to ask for the return of the money, and inability to produce the amount directly caused the Cleveland bank's suspension. Receiver Sayle of the latter concern is authority for this statement.

TURTLE OWNED THE BOAT.

A turtle weighing eighty-two pounds was caught in the Lower Bay, between Hoffman Island and South Beach, yesterday afternoon. Louis and Adolph Fuchsloucher, Edward Flood, and Samuel Anderson were out in a sloop fishing for weakfish. Louis Fuchsloucher got a heavy bite and with much difficulty raised his catch to the surface.

The line parted just as Flood caught the boat hook through one of the flippers. The turtle was landed in the cockpit with great difficulty. He took possession at once and the four sailors were driven to the top of the cabin and forced to sail the boat from there. The turtle was sold to a restaurant keeper. He measured three feet in diameter and nearly ten feet in circumference, and was one foot from the floor to the highest point of the shell.

A KENSICO FARMER KILLED.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Oscar O. Purdy, seventy years of age, a wealthy farmer of Kensico, was thrown out of his carriage to-night and killed. His neck was broken and his skull fractured.

Mr. Purdy left home this afternoon and drove to the residence of a friend. He was on his way home when, it is supposed, his horse took fright and ran away. William Miller was driving along the road near Kensico when he found the horse tangled up in the harness in a lot of bushes. A little beyond he found the carriage, a wreck, and just beyond Mr. Purdy's body.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Baron Schlippenbach, Russian Consul General at Chicago; J. M. Scatchard, Buffalo; Charles H. Cramp, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—Gov. N. O. Murphy, Arizona; Lieut. Commander John A. Rodgers, United States Navy; Prince Jacques d'Brogle, Prince Albert d'Brogle, and Comte Edouard d'Gramedo, Paris.

GRAND—Capt. J. H. Palmer, United States Army; Major J. B. Schofield, Paymaster, United States Army.

WESTMINSTER—Sir Henry Wrenfordsley, London.

IMPERIAL—Judge E. P. Coyne, Geneseo; Hugh M. Green, Toledo; T. R. Beardsley, Sydney, N. S. W.

HOFFMAN—Harris Franklin, Deadwood; Congressman George W. Southwick, Albany; Emilie Alfonso, Havana; Josiah Thomas, Liverpool.

VICTORIA—S. A. Scott, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. J. H. Ingersoll, Rochester.

GRAND UNION—Lewis Morrison, San Francisco.

EMPIRE—R. L. McKenney, Macon, Ga.; H. W. Atkins, Butte, Mont.

ALBEMARLE—G. d'S. Hamilton, London; Dr. George T. Howland, Washington.

GILSEY—W. Morehead, London; E. A. Bowers, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Elliott T. Slocum, Dayton, Ohio; Gov. John Hoge Tyler, Virginia; ex-Congressman J. F. C. Talbot, Baltimore; John A. Hall, President of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, Springfield.

PLAZA—Thomas E. Pepper, Lexington, Ky.

SAVOY—Adolph Rosenthal, St. Louis; M. Shane, Kansas City.

NETHERLAND—William C. Sedden, Baltimore; Walter G. Ladd, Pasadena, Cal.; W. H. McGhee, Louisiana.

MANHATTAN—Oakes Ames, Boston; Dr. John Coleman Adams, Hartford; Herbert Francis, London.

ASTOR—R. M. Mackenzie, Pittsburg; George D. Shepherd, Portland, Ore.; J. B. Osgood, Saratoga.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 26.—Tiptonville, this State, the county seat of Lake County, was almost destroyed by fire late yesterday. The loss is not known.

WILL CONTINUE TESTS FOR YELLOW FEVER

Of Eight Persons Bitten by Infected Mosquitos, Three Have Died.

Officials in Havana Had Intended to Have More than One Hundred Persons Infected to Test Their Theory.

HAVANA, Aug. 26.—Of the eight persons bitten by infected mosquitos in connection with the experiments conducted by the Yellow Fever Board during the last three weeks three have died. Three others, who took the fever, are expected to recover. One has not developed the disease. The eighth person as yet has not developed yellow fever, although it is too early to say what will happen in his case.

Surgeon Major Reed intends to continue the investigations. Major Gorgas, Chief Sanitary Officer, says the idea of the Yellow Fever Board was to subject to mosquito infection as many as would volunteer. Sixteen persons had previously been bitten and all had recovered, and the theory of the board was that if some hundred or more persons could have been bitten with similar results, a report could have been published showing how apparently safe and easy it was to become immune. After this had been published, the entire population might have been immunized. So many cases gave mild results that the impression was created that the danger was not so great as it had turned out to be.

Thus far in August there have been two deaths from yellow fever in Havana, as compared with an average of more than fifty for the month of August in each of the previous seven years. Major Gorgas regards the experiments in mosquito infection as of immense service to science.

The man who was bitten by an infected mosquito after inoculation with the serum of Dr. Caldas, the Brazilian expert, has developed what seems to be the symptoms of yellow fever. The Yellow Fever Board calls the case a suspect.

MOSQUITO'S DANGEROUS BITE.

A Woman Who Was Bitten May Lose Her Right Arm.

Three days ago Mrs. Otto Buhler of Sebrie Park, Westchester, was bitten on the right hand by a mosquito. The hand immediately afterward began to swell, and though lotions were applied in the hope of reducing the inflammation, the swelling continued and soon spread up the arm.

A physician yesterday examined the arm, and he said that unless there was soon a change for the better it might be found necessary to resort to amputation.

CORONER STOPS A FUNERAL.

The Death of Francois Baubaubet to be Investigated.

Coroner Zucca last night ordered Police Captain Kerr of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station to stop the funeral of François Gaubaubet, a French waiter, who was found dead in his home, 40 West Sixty-fifth Street, last Sunday morning. The funeral was to take place this morning under the direction of an undertaker in Seventh Avenue. He also has been notified by the Coroner to take no hand in the matter, as the case is now in the hands of Dr. Higgins, the Coroner's physician, who has been ordered to perform an autopsy to determine the cause of death.

The deceased man was employed in a club down town. Just before he was found dead a man, very much excited, rushed into the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and told Sergeant Burns that a man had died suddenly at 14 West Sixty-eighth Street. Policeman Fitzgerald was sent to that address, and startled the occupant of the house when he asked about a man who had died there. He afterward learned the address given was wrong, and later learned that the correct one was 40 West Sixty-fifth Street.

When Policeman Fitzgerald went to the house Mrs. Gaubaubet was extremely reluctant to talk to the officer, but meantime Dr. Charles Ver Nooys of 146 West Sixty-fourth Street, who had been called in, had notified the Coroners' office, and they instructed the police of the West Sixty-eight Street Station to make an investigation. Mrs. Gaubaubet told the officer later that the Coroner had been to the house and that everything was all right, as a permit for the burial had been granted from the Coroners' office.

Dr. Ver Nooys told the Coroner that the man had been dead for several hours. When seen last night the doctor refused to talk about the matter.

BOGUS STOCK DEAL CHARGED.

Arthur G. Marshall, Indicted in Cleveland, Is Arrested in Boston.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 26.—The Special Grand Jury has returned an indictment against Arthur G. Marshall of Boston, charging him with selling and disposing of bogus stock in a deal with W. B. White, General Manager of the American Chicle Company of this city, and son of ex-Congressman W. J. White.

It is claimed that White received bogus stock in the Mississippi Valley Lead Company of St. Louis in return for which he gave to Marshall a tallyho, a two-thousand-dollar horse, and four notes for $2,000 each. In order to dispose of the stock it is said that Marshall paid monthly dividends on a small quantity of the securities already held by Mr. White. Later Mr. White was induced to take more stock, which he found was worthless. Marshall had left Cleveland, but through the efforts of W. J. Ashton, a New York broker, was located and placed under arrest in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—On the charge of being a fugitive from justice, Arthur G. Marshall of Cleveland, Ohio, was arraigned before Judge Burke in the Municipal Court here to-day and held in $10,000 bail for a hearing Aug. 29.

Whale Probably Wrecked Schooner.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., Aug. 26.—The body of a dead whale drifted ashore opposite Mastic, on Great South Beach, this afternoon. It is forty-five feet long. The whale is supposed by old seamen here to have been the object which the schooner Eliza A. Scribner struck before she was beached at Fire Island to prevent her sinking.

The wrecking tug I. J. Merritt pulled the schooner Eliza A. Scribner off Fire Island bar yesterday and hauled her into port last night and anchored her off Stapleton, S. I., at 9:30 o'clock.

Chicago Officer Shoots Minister's Son.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—David Lindskog, son of the Rev. Herman Lindskog, who has been pastor of the St. Ansgarius Swedish Episcopal Church for fifteen years, was shot and killed to-day by Policeman James H. Wiley within fifty feet of his father's rectory. The minister, hearing the shots, rushed out and helped lift his son into an ambulance. Ten minutes after reaching the hospital the young man was dead. The policeman, who was badly cut, declared that he had fired while defending himself against an attack of some young men who had been in the habit of congregating at Oak and Sedgwick Streets. Three of these young men were arrested.

Bids on Government Postal Cards.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Bids for supplying postal cards to the Government for the next four years were opened to-day in the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General. There were seven of them, the lowest being that of the present contractor, Albert Daggett, whose works are located at Piedmont, West Va. He agrees to supply 3,000,000,000 large size cards at the rate of 21.75 cents, the small cards at 17.50 cents, and the double cards at 42 cents a thousand.

Shot Rival in Quarrel Over a Girl.

José Manuel Utralla, twenty-one years old, of 136 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, was arrested by Detective Keelan of the Adams Street Station last night charged with felonious assault. Early in the evening he became involved in a quarrel over a girl with George Livingston of the same age and address, when Utralla drew a revolver and shot his adversary in the back, inflicting what it is believed will prove to be a fatal wound.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; Miss Schweitzer, millinery; Miss Reichwein, ladies' wear; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Altoona, Penn.; Miss Kahns, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; G. Louis, toys and baby carriages; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; Miss Creshin, ladies' wear; Miss Manabee, infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottsville, Penn.; Miss Hentley, millinery; Mrs. Strohither, ladies' wear; Miss Boughter, infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Friedman, N. & M. Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; M. Friedman, cloaks, hosiery, and gloves; Miss B. Berry, ladies' wear; Hotel Earlington.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Sommer, books, 121 Mercer Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Frank, I. J., Akron, Ohio; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Nachman & Meertief, Montgomery, Ala.; H. Danziger, millinery and ribbons, 320 Church Street; Hotel Rossmore.
Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. L. Madden, linens; Victoria Hotel.
Anderson, G. W., & Sons, Portsmouth, Ohio; W. B. Anderson, cloaks and notions, 60 Lispenard Street; Victoria Hotel.
Adler, Leopold, Savannah, Ga.; domestics, linens, dress goods, white goods, silks, and linings, 50 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.
Fellman, B., New Orleans, La.; L. Fellman, laces and ribbons, 487 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Schmidt & Heine, Logansport, Ind.; E. Schmidt, laces, 529 Broadway; Hotel Rossmore.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. D. Kaufman, dry goods, 648 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Lehman & Kingsbacher, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. F. Lehman, clothing; J. Kingsbacher, clothing; Hoffman House.
Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. P. Kenyon, millinery, 47 Lispenard Street; Hoffman House.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Gardiner, fancy goods and art novelties; 115 Worth Street; Gerard House.
Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.
Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; W. T. Helm, millinery; Hoffman House.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; T. A. Clark, hosiery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Levy & Stern, Cleveland, Ohio; W. J. Edwards, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Hannifin, J. R., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; P. R. Hannifin, dry goods; Gerard House.
Schwartz-Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; M. Rubenstein, boys' and children's clothing; 48 Leonard Street.
Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. B. Williams, hosiery and gloves; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Frank, M., New Haven, Conn.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. B. Whipple, flannels and white goods; Miss A. Hoffman, silk waists; W. Boyne, linens; F. G. Splite, silks; A. E. Thomas, notions; B. Carter, gloves and hosiery; Hotel Cadillac.
Oneil, M., Company, Akron, Ohio; W. T. Tobin, cloaks and suits; F. Pickup, house furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; M. Holzman, piece goods; Hotel Netherland.
Strouse Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Strouse, clothing; Hotel Netherland.
Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; E. W. Baumgardner, domestics, white, and dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.; S. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Dryfus, M., Savannah, Ga.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Stein, Bloch & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; L. Bloch, woolens; Hotel Savoy.
Halle Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; S. H. Halle, hats; Hotel Netherland.
Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; G. H. Smith, hosiery and underwear; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. G. Baldwin, laces, white goods, and trimmings; Hotel Navarre.
Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; J. H. Richardson, notions, furnishing and fancy goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.
Cohen, M., Son & Co., Richmond, Va.; C. Cohen, notions; 89 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. Rose, silks and dress goods; D. C. Warden, furnishing and white goods; F. P. Hopwood, prints and wash goods; 258 Church Street.
Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; J. Rothschild, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Morgan, woolens; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Siefert, L. D., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; P. N. Siefert, notions and millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Solomon, Adler, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. Browne, millinery; 13 Astor Place; Hotel Imperial.
Haskell & Jones, Portland, Me.; H. A. Jones, trimmings; W. H. Averill, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Crew-Beggs Dry Goods Company, Pueblo, Col.; W. H. Miller, house furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.
Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; Miss E. Murphy, ladies' and infants' wear; 43 Leonard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Neuhausel Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; M. J. Gilsdorf, cloaks and suits; Union Square Hotel.
Freed, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; G. F. Whitwell, notions and trimmings; St. Denis Hotel.
Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Munro, notions and leather goods; 14 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.
Pelletier Dry Goods Company, Sioux City, Iowa; A. Anderson, furnishing goods; Mrs. E. Nellis, millinery and ribbons; 48 Leonard Street.
Hunter & Hardie, Dayton, Ohio; W. H. Hunter, notions; Grand Hotel.
Hens & Kelly, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. C. Dooley, silks and dress goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.
Beadell & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; H. Beadell, notions; Murray Hill Hotel.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. G. Cameron, cloths; 2 Walker Street.
Havens & Yebbes, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. P. Goebel, dress goods, linens, and white goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.
Petty Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. L. Smith, silks; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Taylor, J., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. H. Edson, silks; 487 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Brandeis, J. D., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; A. D. Brandeis, laces and dress goods; 319 Church Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. R. Thompson, carpets; 648 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces, waists, and dress trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. O'Hara, toilet and leather goods, jewelry, notions, laces, and trimmings; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Schlessinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Richmond, hosiery and underwear; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Hood, Foulkrod & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; D. H. Oliver, woolens; 115 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading Penn.; C. W. Copp, linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; L. A. Behr, cloaks and suits; 533 West Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Nassauer, cloaks and suits; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. B. Hutzler, dry goods; 477 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. McCahy, carpets; 2 Walker Street.
Klein, E., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Klein, cloaks, hosiery, and gloves; R. Sautter, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear, laces, and notions; Hotel Albert.
Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; B. F. Hecht, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; L. Kreitmeyer, domestics, linens, prints, and ginghams; W. F. Mills, silks and dress goods; M. J. Powers, ladies' and children's underwear; Estelle Meyers, zephyrs and art needlework; Miss L. Regenstorff, infants' cloaks and ladies' underwear; Miss Moore, millinery and jewelry; J. Hyne, laces; 115 Worth Street.
Mann & Woldman, Albany, N. Y.; L. Mann, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Siegrist & Fraley, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. J. Glaser, notions and trimmings; H. Stumpf, carpets and upholstery goods; Miss H. Klumpf, millinery; Miss A. Marks, millinery; Miss I. Woodrich, millinery; 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Marsden, ladies' neckwear; 2 Walker Street.
Hunter, A. S. & G., Utica, N. Y.; P. M. Hogue, carpets; J. J. Nicholas, dry goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; O. R. Rick, notions and jewelry; F. S. Collins, fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Meckes, John, Cleveland, Ohio; E. A. Meckes, underwear, millinery, and corsets, gloves, and ribbons; Miss A. Moore, millinery; Hotel Normandie.
Richardson & Eichel, Nacogdoches, Texas; J. Eichel, dry goods.
Johnson, Buckner & Co., Louisville, Ky.; A. D. Johnson, publisher.
H. & E. Ringheim, Perry, Iowa; A. Livingston, dry goods.
Showers, E., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. P. Rittenhouse, dry goods.
William Bar Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. W. Jamison, dry goods; 621 Broadway.
Jenkins, D. H., & Co., Lampasas, Texas; R. D. McHenry, clothing.
O'Ferrall Brothers, Hattiesburg, Miss.; E. G. O'Ferrall, dry goods; 41 West Thirty-fourth Street.
O'Ferrall & Co., Enterprise, Miss.; F. J. O'Ferrall, dry goods; 41 West Thirty-fourth Street.
O'Ferrall Brothers & Wall, Columbia, Miss.; J. R O'Ferrall,

SHAMROCK'S OCEAN SPIN

Cup Challenger Found Light Winds and Only Stretched Sails.

WILL HAVE EVERY-DAY TRIALS

New Sails to be Tested — Sir Thomas Lipton Denies Story of Treachery in Last Cup Race.

Sir Thomas Lipton's cup challenger Shamrock II. yesterday had her second sail-stretching spin and her first one off Sandy Hook, where she soon is to race for the America's Cup, attended by but little company. Besides her regular convoy, the steam yacht Erin and the press yacht Wanda, there were only a few tugs and mud-scows present.

It was a disappointing day from a yachtsman's standpoint, for through the six hours that the yacht was out there was only wind enough to give her decent steerage way. Her sails trimmed better and set better than at her first trial, however, there being a marked improvement in the set of her big mainsail. All the looseness had been taken out of the leech by means of the three battens inserted in the pockets provided, and the head sails seemed to set better than before.

Whenever there was breeze enough properly to fill the sails, the yacht moved off at quite a lively clip, making less fuss in the water than any of the former challengers. Her sailors showed agility in the handling of sails, and the indications are that they will make a very creditable showing when the real work comes in a stiff breeze and a seaway.

The Shamrock got under way from her mooring in Sandy Hook Bay at 10:30 A. M. and proceeded slowly under sail to Sandy Hook Lightship. She carried besides her mainsail, a working gaff topsail, a staysail, a jib, and a baby jib topsail. The wind was very light from the northward and the water was smooth.

At 12 o'clock, half a mile west of Sandy Hook Lightship, the press yacht Wanda passed close alongside the Shamrock to leeward. Sir Thomas Lipton, Designer George L. Watson, and J. B. Hilliard were on board. When asked if the Shamrock would go over the America's Cup course, Sir Thomas said, "No, not to-day; we are just out to stretch her sails a bit. There is very little wind even for that."

Between 12 and 1 o'clock Capt. Sycamore kept the crew busy setting jib topsails. Five in all were set, first one a size larger than the baby, then a small reaching sail, followed by an intermediate, then a No. 2, with a perpendicular leech, and last a splendid balloon jib topsail of fine white duck. Soon after it was set a light breeze from the southeast filled the challenger's sails and she was kept off for Sandy Hook with her great main boom swung broad off to starboard.

At 4:05 the balloon jib topsail was taken in, also all the head sails. The Erin's crew passed a towline to the Shamrock, and at 4:15 she was taken in tow for the Horseshoe. She arrived at her mooring and made fast to it at 4:40.

Sir Thomas Lipton, when seen on board the Erin after the spin, said: "I am very well satisfied with to-day's work, considering the light wind we had. There is a great deal to be done yet before the race, and we intend to take the Shamrock out every day. We shall start again to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and go outside to the Lightship. Some more light sails came from the other side to-day by the steamer St. Paul, among them a club-topsail, which we hope to be able to try to-morrow."

Referring to a dispatch from the West, in which B. F. Wade, a fellow-passenger of Sr. Thomas, is quoted as saying that the latter told him that two years ago he was shut out by one of his crew, of the Shamrock I., and so lost the race, he said: "It is not true. I never said such a thing. The story is absolutely without foundation."

Capt. Eldert O. Smith of the police boat Patrol paid Sir Thomas Lipton an official visit as soon as the yachts came to anchor. At the invitation of the Shamrock's owner, Capt. Smith will bring to Sandy Hook next Wednesday Judge Barrett, John D. Crimmins, and a party of fifteen men of prominence in the Municipal Government, to visit the Shamrock and the Erin.

CONSTITUTION AT BRISTOL.

New Cup Yacht Will Be Overhauled for Coming Trials.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 26.—The Constitution came up from Newport this afternoon at 4 o'clock under mainsail, clubtopsail, forestaysail, and jib, as far as Sandy Point Light, for the purpose of enabling the designer, who was on board, to see what changes aloft were necessary before she entered the trial races next Saturday over the Brenton's Reef course.

The wind was light from the northeast. When abreast of Sandy Point the craft was luffed up into the wind and the Mount Morris towed her over to her anchorage, a distance of four miles. Mr. Duncan remained in Newport, but will be here from day to day as the work of overhauling progresses. The Constitution will be taken out on the marine railway to-morrow at high water. Then the under body is to be brightened up, the top sides painted, the plates faired where they are dented, and other small repairs attended to.

Columbia in Dry Dock.

The old cup defender Columbia was brought down from Glen Cove Sunday, and yesterday went into the dry dock at the Morse Iron Works, foot of Fifty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn, where she will be scraped, painted, and generally overhauled, in preparation for the final trial races with the Constitution at Newport, beginning Saturday of this week, and continuing Monday and Wednesday of next week.

NEWPORT'S GOLF TOURNEY.

Long Entry List Has Caused Addition to Prizes Originally Offered.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 26.—The annual tournament on the links of the Newport Golf Club will begin to-morrow morning, and continue through the week, concluding on Saturday. Three events originally were offered for the tournament, the President's Cup, offered by Egerton L. Winthrop; a Consolation Cup, offered by Nathaniel Thayer, and a handicap offered by the Greens Committee. The number of entries has been so large that the committee today announced another cup to be played for by the players with the third best sixteen scores in the opening competition. The first day's play will be thirty-six holes, medal play, open to all entries, the first sixteen best scores to qualify for further competition for the President's Cup, the second sixteen for the first consolation, and the third sixteen for the second consolation cup. On Friday the competition for the handicap will be played over thirty-six holes, the handicap to be limited to fourteen in eighteen holes.

A gold medal will be given by the club to the player who hands in the best score for thirty-six holes made in any medal-play competition during the tournament.

There have been seventy-one entries for the tournament, and Messrs. Frederick P. Sands and Victor Sorchan of the Greens Committee were kept busy all the afternoon tabulating the entries and making the drawings for the first day's play, the entries and drawings being as follows:

Grenville Kane and C. D. Burt, W. Clarke and M. S. Campbell, C. W. Taintor and T. P. Batelle, E. M. Byers and O. Perin, G. L. Cooke and Mr. Mayer, J. S. Tooker and W. H. Busk, I. T. Burden and H. L. Gaw, W. T. Stein and Charles Hitchcock, O. Houtman and H. Hitchcock, P. Grant and H. K. Hill, W. Chapman and V. Sorchan, W. Sands and C. Dixon, Reginald Brooks and J. A. Stillman, H. M. Brooks and E. H. Wicks, Roderick Terry, Jr., and F. Bohlan, J. F. Byers and W. P. Compton, A. C. Canfield and H. R. Sedgwick, E. H. Bulkeley and R. Sedgwick, Jr., W. B. Lawrence and N. Osgood, W. U. Swan and C. A. Kilvert, George Cozzens and Richard Peters, M. Wright and C. F. Watson, W. Gammell and J. T. Mawran, S. Terry and J. R. Gott, J. S. Brown and H. D. Day, Clark Burdick and H. L. Dyer, P. A. Proal and H. Wylie, H. A. Waldron and S. Wylie, C. Lee and H. R. Stern, F. P. Sands and A. T. Kemp, N. Thayer and A. Jay, F. Shoemaker and M. Tyler, W. Ruther-furd and L. M. Biddle, F. Pierson and W. F. Morgan, H. Burnet and J. B. Burnet, L. Shoemaker. The play will be started at 9 A. M., and the pairs will be started at five-minute intervals.

GOLF ON INNIS ARDEN LINKS.

Four Players Left for Semi-Finals for President's Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 26.—In the third round for the President's Cup, presented by J. Kennedy Tod of the Innis Arden Golf Club, to-day, James K. Hoyt defeated R. R. Mamlok by 4 up and 3 to play; Dr. Frederick Shavoir beat J. H. Cooke by 5 up and 4 to play; Clifford Washburn beat Lorenzo Daniels by 1 up, and F. H. Rupprecht defaulted to George M. Laughlin, Jr.

The semi-finals will be played next Saturday and the finals on Monday. On Labor Day there will be a bogey handicap tournament for a loving cup presented by William Stewart Tod. Next Saturday afternoon the Innis Arden team will play a match with the Hillandale Club of Stamford on the Innis Arden links. Owing to the lack of hotel accommodation, it has been decided not to hold an open tournament this year.

A social event of unusual importance connected with the golf club will be the golf tea followed by a dance in the evening at the Casino on Labor Day. An event of the latter part of September will be a match at thirty-six holes between Willie Dunn, the resident professional, and the winner of the amateur championship, which will be held at Atlantic City.

MOTOR ROAD RACE IN COURT.

Temporary Injunction Restrains Newport Contest, Pending a Hearing Wednesday.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 26.—Judge Wilbur, in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to-day granted a temporary injunction restraining the National Automobile Association and others from holding the proposed automobile races on Ocean Avenue, Newport, on Aug. 30. A hearing will be given next Wednesday on the application for a permanent injunction.

The bill in equity was brought by Alexander Agassiz, Theodore M. Davis, William Gresevenor, Mary A. King, Ethel R. King, Joseph Peckham, and John Mahan, abutters on Ocean Avenue, Newport, and Sydney Webster and Emma P. Auchincloss of New York, against the Board of Aldermen, Common Council, the special committee of the City Council, the National Automobile Association, the Locomobile Association, and 113 signers of the petition praying for the use of Ocean Avenue for the races.

The injunction practically makes impossible the automobile race, which was planned to be the largest ever held in this country. The leading spirit in the proposed contest was William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and an elaborate programme was arranged, the races to be run off on the broad avenue fronting the water. It is probable now that the contestants will use a mile track a short distance from Newport, but that will be unsatisfactory for high-power machines similar to those which were used in the Paris-Berlin races.

The complainants were represented by counsel, but no contest was made against the granting of the injunction, the respondents not being represented. The City Council of Newport had granted permission to the automobilists to use the highways for the races, and no interference was anticipated until the complainants, all of whom own property abutting Ocean Avenue, petitioned the Supreme Court for an injunction. The petition alleges that the highways are for public use, and not for sports, and that races upon them are nuisances.

POLO FOR HITCHCOCK CUP.

Saratoga Team Won from the Philadelphia Freebooters.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The third day of the second annual tournament of the Saratoga Polo Club was attended by fine weather and a greatly increased attendance. Following is the score in the finals for the Hitchcock Cup:

Saratoga—S. Cary, handicap, 4; D. Milburn, 3; T. Davis, 2; E. Smith, —. Total—12.

Freebooters—A. Belmont, handicap 5; C. Wadsworth, 2; H. P. Whitney, 8; E. C. Potter, 3. Total—18.

First Period—Two goals for Freebooters; 3 goals for Saratoga; Saratoga lost ¼ goal by safety.

Second Period—Saratoga, 2; Freebooters, 2.

Third Period—Saratoga, 2; Freebooters, 1.

Fourth Period—Saratoga, 1; Freebooters, 0. Total—Saratoga—Goals earned, 6; received by handicap, 0; lost by penalties, ¼. Total—13¾.

Freebooters—Goals earned, 5.

Referee, E. L. Condin; timer, G. Smith.

Potter was unhorsed in the fourth period, but was uninjured.

Good Polo at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—Captain J. G. H. Beresford, of the British Army, showed his polo playing ability to Newport this afternoon in the match game on the Westchester grounds. Captain Beresford knew how to play, and played in his best form. His example spurred the younger men—Alfred G. and Reginald Vanderbilt and Arthur Burden—to also play a nice game, and they showed that with a proper coach they have capacity to rank high as polo players. The playing of Beresford and Collier for the Greens put that side far ahead of the losers, who had only two chances to score in the match.

The sides were: Greens—W. A. Hazard, A. G. Vanderbilt, J. G. H. Beresford, and P. F. Collier; Whites—Reginald Vanderbilt, Arthur Burden, G. H. Norman and H. H. Hunnewell.

The final score was: Greens, 9¾; Whites, no goals and lost ¼ by safety.

HARVARD TEAM IN TRAINING.

Athletes Report for Work Before Games with Oxford-Cambridge.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 26.—The Harvard track team reported to Capt. Joseph G. Willis and Trainer John Graham at Cohasset to-day for practice, preliminary to the international games Sept. 25. The men who reported are J. E. Haigh and M. T. Lightner, 100-yard dash; E. C. Rust and Capt. J. G. Willis, 440-yard run; G. E. Behr, Jr., and E. C. Boynton, half-mile run; H. S. Knowles, one-mile run; O. W. Richardson, E. W. Mills, and C. J. Swan, two-mile run; J. H. Shirk and A. W. Ristine, broad jump, and J. H. Converse, second, hurdles.

Besides these W. A. Beal, hammer; H. B. Clark, mile run, and C. M. Rotch and R. F. Kernan, high jump, will also try for the team.

Manager Thornton Gerrish of the track team says that as yet nothing has been done about trials for the American team, but he thinks they will be held on Berkeley Oval. The Yale athletes are now at Travers Island, and the Harvard team has been invited to finish training there after the trials with Yale are held. Nothing definite has been done in this as yet.

It is probable that the Harvard team trials will be held on Saturday, Sept. 21. Arrangements for three weeks' stay have been made at the hotel. Through the Summer most of the men continued in training, doing light work.

WAHLEY IS ROQUE CHAMPION.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 26.—W. H. Wahley of Washington won the National Roque tournament here this afternoon by defeating C. C. Cox of Malden, Mass., in the deciding game of the play-off.

The final matches were all close, and left George C. Strong of New London, Cox, and Wahley in a tie for first place. Strong and Cox were the first pair to play. The former showed a decided reversal of his form in the earlier days of play, his opponent winning rather easily.

In the final match Cox won the string and made a home run with one ball, getting his second ball to the stake before he failed. A miss let in Wahley, who duplicated Cox's performance in his first ball and succeeded in getting his second ball through the cage on the return before he, too, missed. Cox made the cage on his next turn, but failed on the next wicket, and Wahley, after one long shot, had things his own way to the winning stake.

Man's Leg Found Under a Train.

On one of the trucks under a sleeping car attached to the train arriving at the Grand Central Station from Albany at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning Car Inspector John L. Casey found the leg and foot of a man. The police were notified and removed it to the Morgue. The railroad officials cannot account for the presence of the leg unless some person who was sleeping on the truck before the train started for this city fell off and was killed.

W. M. V. Hoffman Improving.

W. M. V. Hoffman of 35 West Fifty-first Street, whose right eye was badly injured Tuesday last by a stone while he was driving a four-in-hand at Tuxedo, was somewhat better last night.

WALTHOUR'S RECORD RIDE

Southern Cycle Racer Beat All Marks in Fifteen-Mile Race.

WON EASILY FROM NELSON

Victor Finished 1:22 4-5 Ahead of Best Time for the Distance, in Madison Square Garden.

Robert Walthour, the Atlanta (Ga.) cyclist, gave a demonstration of his remarkable pace-following ability by lowering the indoor paced records from one to fifteen miles, inclusive, in his match race with John Nelson of Chicago, in the Madison Square Garden last night, and incidentally defeating Nelson by over fourteen laps, or almost a mile and a half. The records from one to eight miles were only a week old, having been made by "Jimmy" Michael of Wales on the same track on Monday of last week in a match with Floyd A. McFarland. Michael, however, slowed up when his victory was assured, but Walthour was out to break records, and did not ease his speed from start to finish.

Walthour rode the first mile in 1:37 2-5, beating Michael's record of 1:52 2-5 by just 15 seconds, and his second mile was 27 1-5 seconds better than Michael's record. He then averaged about half a minute ahead of the record for a few miles, but after the sixth mile began to increase the margin. The seventh mile was ridden in 1:38 3-5 and this speed was maintained to the finish, where he was 1:22 4-5 ahead of the record of 25:42 2-5, making it in 24:19 3-5.

Nelson rode gamely, but was hopelessly outclassed, and lost ground from the very start. He was 50 yards behind at the end of the second mile and his second motor pacer was brought out, to which he changed in the fourth mile. It was a change for the worse, and before the end of that mile he was lapped by Walthour. The other machine was brought back, but before he could change back to it one of his tires collapsed and he lost six laps more, making seven and a half in all, before another wheel could be brought and he could get back in the race.

From that time the interest in the race was centred in Walthour's record breaking. He lapped Nelson again in the seventh, ninth, tenth, twelfth, thirteenth, and twice in the fifteenth mile. Nelson's motor gave out entirely in the fourteenth mile and he finished without pace.

The other events included a half-mile novice race, won by A. H. Blair of New York; a half-mile open race, won by George C. Schrieber of the Harlem Wheelmen, and a mile handicap, also won by Schrieber in a close finish. Joseph Nelson, a brother of John Nelson, rode five miles, motor paced, but did not break the record. In the novice race Ernest Burr of Red Bank, N. J., who finished second, was disqualified for fouling John Kuehne of Long Island City, and third place was given to the latter, who in reality did not finish at all on account of a collision. Summary:

Half-Mile Novice Race.—First Heat—Won by A. H. Blair, New York City. Time—1:12 4-5. Second Heat—Won by John Kuehne, Long Island City. Time—1:08 2-5. Third Heat—Won by Ernest Burr, Red Bank, N. J. Time—1:06 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by O. E. Schwab, New York City. Time—1:07 2-5. Race won by Schwab, Blair second, Kuehne third. Time—1:08 2-5.

Half-Mile Open, Amateur.—First Heat—Won by George C. Schrieber, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City. Time—1:00 3-5. Second Heat—Won by Charles McConnell, Boston, Mass. Time—1:05 4-5. Third Heat—Won by Daniel Sullivan, Harlem, New York City. Time—1:08 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by M. T. Dove, Calumet Cyclers, New York City. Time—1:02 4-5. Fifth Heat—Won by Thomas F. Hall, Century Road Club Association, New York City. Time—1:07 2-5. Sixth Heat—Won by Alfred Courter, Newark, N. J. Time—1:05. Race won by Schrieber, Hall second, Sullivan third. Time—1:10 3-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—First Heat—Won by George Laurie, New York City, (120 yards;) M. T. Dove, Calumet Cyclers, New York City, (60 yards,) second. Time—2:05. Second Heat—Won by George C. Schrieber, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City, (scratch;) R. E. Morrison, New York City, (120 yards,) second. Time—2:03 1-5. Third Heat—Won by W. L. Losee, Brooklyn, N. Y., (35 yards;) August Welsing, Harlem Wheelmen, New York, (35 yards,) second. Time—2:06 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by T. F. Hall, Century Road Club Association, New York City, (60 yards;) Daniel Sullivan, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City, (scratch,) second. Time—2:05 3-5. Race won by Schrieber, Welsing second, Losee third, Dove fourth. Time—2:04.

Five Miles, Exhibition, Motor-Paced, by Joseph Nelson, Chicago, Ill. Time—9.19 2-5.

Fifteen-Mile Motor-Paced Match Race between Robert Walthour, Atlanta, Ga., and John Nelson, Chicago, Ill.—Won by Walthour. Time—24:19 3-5. Leader and time by miles as follows:

Miles.	Leader.	Led By.	Time.	Previous Record.
1	Walthour....	40 yards	1:37 2-5	1:52 2-5
2	Walthour....	50 yards	3:05 1-5	3:32 2-5
3	Walthour....	60 yards	4:41 1-5	5:09 3-5
4	Walthour....	1½ laps	6:16 3-5	6:46 3-5
5	Walthour....	5 laps	7:53 3-5	8:30 2-5
6	Walthour....	7½ laps	9:39 4-5	10:14 1-5
7	Walthour....	8 laps	11:18 2-5	11:59 4-5
8	Walthour....	8½ laps	12:56 1-5	13:43
9	Walthour....	9 laps	14:33 4-5	15:20 4-5
10	Walthour....	10 laps	16:11 2-5	17:07 4-5
11	Walthour....	10½ laps	17:49 2-5	18:52 2-5
12	Walthour....	11½ laps	19:27	20:36 2-5
13	Walthour....	12 laps	21:04 3-5	22:18 2-5
14	Walthour....	12½ laps	22:42 2-5	23:59 2-5
15	Walthour....	14 laps	24:19 3-5	25:42 2-5

COOPER WON TEN-MILE RACE.

Veteran Cycler Jumped to Lead at Finish of Hartford Event.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 26.—Four thousand people witnessed the Grand Circuit cycle meet on the Velodrome track this evening. The ten-mile open race for professionals was a hotly contested race, prizes being given for the leader at every mile. There was a bad spill in this race in the fourth mile. Fisher's wheel slipped and he fell. Gollett rode over him and Lawson was thrown.

The latter rider ran into some spectators and threw them. That saved him from colliding with a post and possible serious injury to himself. None of the men were badly hurt. Tom Cooper won the event, although he did not show until the sprint at the finish. Summaries:

Half-Mile National Championship.—Won by Frank Kramer of East Orange, N. J.; W. S. Fenn of Hartford, second; T. Iver Lawson of Salt Lake City, Utah, and Lester Wilson of Pittsburg, divide third money. Time of final heat—1:26.

Ten-Mile Open, Professional.—Won by Tom Cooper of Detroit; F. A. McFarland second, Owen S. Kemble of Louisville third, W. S. Fenn of Hartford fourth. Time—22:41 4-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Joseph Fulton of Brooklyn, (scratch;) T. J. Grady of Chicopee, (scratch,) second; C. J. Cannon of Hartford, (80 yards,) third; W. C. Dobbins of Orange, N. J., (scratch,) fourth. Time—4:20 2-5.

Half-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by O. E. Olds of Hartford, (45 yards;) C. J. Cannon, (20 yards,) second; Carl Ventsch of New Haven, (40 yards,) third. Time—1:00 4-5.

Cyclists to Race Abroad.

William A. Brady is planning to send a party of prominent racing cyclists to South America and England for a Winter tour. It is the intention to visit South America first, taking in Buenos Ayres, Bahia, Rio Janiero, and the other large cities. The party then will sail direct to London, where paced races will be held in the English metropolis. Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, and possibly Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Dublin. The pronounced success attending paced races both in America and abroad this season has prompted the move, and it is predicted by persons who recently have visited South America that the sport will be well supported.

College Champion Cycler Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 26.—George Voorhees, who holds the cycling championship of the University of Pennsylvania, broke his collar bone by falling on a local track yesterday. Voorhees was in training for a race meet here on Labor Day. He now will not be able to ride for at least six weeks. Voorhees was one of the most promising candidates for the University of Pennsylvania football team this Fall, but his accident will probably prevent him from playing.

Iola Wheelmen's Run.

The Iola Wheelmen of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Columbus Avenue will have a club run this evening, leaving the clubhouse at 8 o'clock. To-morrow evening a meeting of the club will be held at the same hour.

In This Era

of shoddy tailoring you can seldom tell what a garment is until you've seen it, and then you don't know its wearing qualities. Here, however, you need have no doubts, for we hate "trash" rather worse than you do, and the trashiest kind of trash is cheap clothing.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

SOUTH SHORE ROAD PLANS.

Arthur L. Meyer, President of the South Shore Railway Company, said yesterday that, as the result of his purchase of the South Shore Railway, he now controlled over 75 per cent. of the stock, and that the road would have new stations and the roadbed be reballasted.

He stated further that the line would be built through to Levis, and also confirmed the announcement that resolutions had been adopted, authorizing the issue of bonds of the company, and that arrangements are already completed whereby the Dominion Securities Company will advance all the funds necessary to settle the entire outstanding indebtedness of the South Shore Railway Company.

J. F. Cassell Leaves Baltimore & Ohio.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—J. F. Cassell, who has been division engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for more than twenty years, has resigned to accept the position of Chief Engineer of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern and the Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroads, with headquarters at Chicago. He leaves the service of the Baltimore and Ohio on September 1, and will be succeeded at Baltimore by E. P. Mobley, now the Division Engineer at Cumberland. A. W. Thompson, assistant engineer at Pittsburg, Penn., has been promoted to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Mobley's transfer.

New York and Susquehanna's Report.

The New York, Susquehanna and Western, controlled by the Erie Railroad, issued its annual report yesterday. For the fiscal year ending June 30 last the report shows an increase in gross earnings of $77,227 and in net receipts of $68,101. Operating expenses show a decrease resulting mainly from retrenchment in the purchase of new equipment. It appears from the report that the company will lose about $10,000 per annum through the refusal of the city authorities of Newark to permit the running of excursion trains to Echo Lake, which has been bought by Newark for its water supply.

Paul Morton to Succeed C. M. Hays?

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 26.—A private dispatch received here states that Second Vice President Paul Morton of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad has been tendered the position of President of the Southern Pacific, succeeding C. M. Hays. Credence is attached to the story at the road's headquarters in this city, and it is said that a confirmation has come from Wall Street.

Central of Georgia Railroad Dividend.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 26.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Central of Georgia Railroad Company a dividend of 5 per cent. was declared on the first preferred income bonds, payable Oct. 1.

Brief Railroad Items.

The denial of James T. Harahan of the Illinois Central, that the Presidency of the Southern Pacific had been offered to him, started fresh rumors about the probable successor to Charles M. Hays. The latest candidate mentioned is Paul Morton, Vice President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé. No information was obtainable yesterday as to who the successor would be.

Wall Street was inclined to believe yesterday that the petition of the Bush Warehouse Company to have closed the streets between Forty-second and Fifty-first Streets, South Brooklyn, along the water front, had some relation to the proposed scheme of the Pennsylvania Railroad to locate freight yards in South Brooklyn. No officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad were in the city yesterday, and the report could not be verified.

According to reports from the West, the Erie Railroad is about to take over the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and the Indiana, Decatur and Western. The reports did not receive much credence in railroad circles, as railroad men familiar with the situation could not see much advantage for the Erie in these acquisitions. E. B. Thomas, Chairman of the Erie's Board of Directors, declined to say anything about the report. Genenger Passenger Traffic Manager Edwards of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton denied the report.

It was authoritatively stated yesterday by one closely identified with Colorado and Southern interests that the dividend rate on the first preferred stock of that company would be raised at the meeting of the board to be held next Thursday. The rate has heretofore been 2 per cent. per annum. Earnings, it is declared, warrant a 4 per cent. dividend rate, but conservative belief is that it will be 1½ per cent. semi-annually.

POSTMAN AND THE CHINAMAN.

New Carrier Was Worried When Celestial Signed His Name for a Special Delivery Letter.

A comedy of errors over a special delivery letter occurred in Chinatown the other morning, all because the carrier of the letter was not familiar with the ways of the Chinese and the Chinaman to whom the letter was addressed had never received such a message before.

The carrier was a new man at the business. After he had delivered a number of the special delivery letters and taken his receipts for them he went to the Chinaman's place of business, which was a laundry.

The carrier found the place locked, but he pounded away on the front door, and finally a sleepy-looking Chinaman answered him. After slipping down several bars and unlocking half a dozen locks the Chinaman opened the door.

The unsophisticated carrier handed him the letter. The Chinaman looked at it a moment and then let loose a terrific yell. The lettercarrier's half stood on end as nine Chinamen in various stages of undress came tumbling into the room. They chattered away excitedly as they passed the letter about and carefully examined it.

Finally the bewildered carrier said to the Chinaman to whom the letter had been addressed:

"Sign this book and hurry up."

More chattering followed and finally the owner of the letter comprehended what was wanted of him. He seized one of the brushes he used in making up his laundry accounts and dipping it into a pot of ink, proceeded to make hieroglyphics all over the page of the special delivery receipt book.

"Here, stop that. That book's no laundry check," cried the now wildly excited letter-carrier as he saw visions of trouble when he returned to the Post Office.

"My namee," blandly responded John, as he continued to daub up the book. The carrier then insisted on the Chinaman entering the time of receipt of the letter in the book. This the laundryman could not understand, and after ten minutes' argument on the subject the carrier entered the time himself.

When he got back to the Post Office he told his troubles to friends and said: "I suppose I will be sacked for violating the rules and letting that Chinaman make a puzzle out of the book. If I am not, I never want to deliver another special to a Chinaman."

He was assured that it was always customary for the Chinamen to sign as this one had done and that no trouble would come to him.

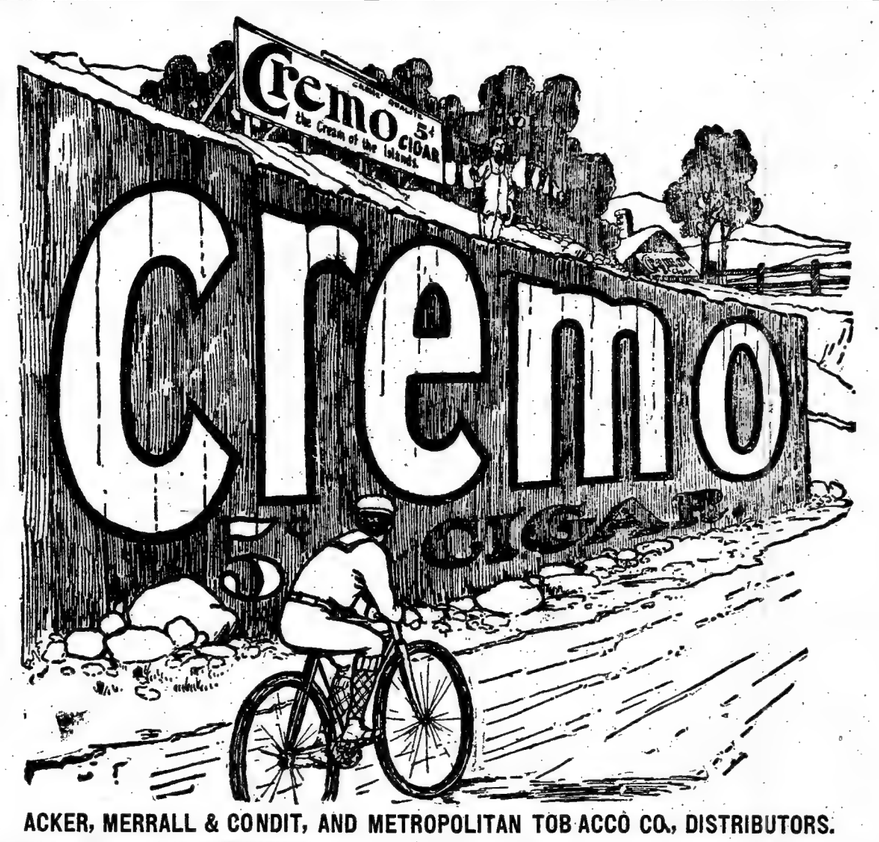

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, AND METROPOLITAN TOBACCO CO., DISTRIBUTORS.

EXPLOSION ON A COAL BARGE.

Deck Blown Up by Gas and One Man Seriously and a Woman Painfully Injured.

A peculiar accident occurred in the bay off Liberty Island yesterday morning as a result of which one man was seriously injured and a coal barge damaged.

Coal gas in the hold of the coal barge Barnegat of the Lehigh Valley Road, which was in tow with three other barges, was ignited from the flame of a lamp carried by Joseph Selby, a deckhand, who went below for some purpose or other. There was a terrific explosion, which hurled a portion of the deck of the barge many feet into the air. Selby was blown into the air several feet, and his body, face, and arms were terribly burned.

On the barge also were three men and a woman and two children. The woman, who was sitting in a chair, was thrown to the deck and received a painful contusion of the head. One of the men who was blown from the wheelhouse to the afterdeck escaped without injury.

The Dalzell tug Adelaide was not far away, and her Captain, George W. Sheehan, as soon as he saw the immense sheet of flame shoot into the air, followed a moment later by the sound of the explosion, started his vessel at full speed to the scene of the accident. He ordered a fireline thrown to the Barnegat, and a fire that was slowly gaining headway was soon extinguished. Henry Barnett, the mate of the Adelaide, then went aboard the wrecked barge and found Selby in the forecastle lying on the floor and suffering excruciating agony. The injured man was removed aboard the Adelaide, which hurried to the Barge Office landing on the Battery, where an ambulance was summoned from Hudson Street Hospital.

Pending the arrival of medical help, Selby was placed on the dock. His groans were heartrending, and Benjamin Greenwall, one of the spectators on the dock, went to a drug store near by and bought a quantity of oil, which he poured over Selby's burned flesh to alleviate the pain as far as possible. At Hudson Street Hospital last night it was said that Selby was getting along very nicely.

SHIPPING OF BEES BY MAIL.

Each Queen Is Accompanied by a Score of Workers—Thriving Trade in the Busy Insects.

A reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES has expressed surprise at the story of queen bees being shipped through the mails and the fact that some of the postal clerks were stung by bees which escaped from boxes which had been imperfectly secured.

The reader in a letter cites authorities to show that queen bees do not sting, as a rule. This is the accepted theory as to all queen bees, and it is also accepted as true from long experience that the working bees can do considerable execution with their stings. With each queen bee sent through the mail there are from fifteen to twenty workers placed in the same box, and it was these workers that made it unpleasant for the postal clerks, and not "that some mischievous person had put a wasp in a queen's cage."

Several men are engaged in shipping queen bees through the mail from New York City. One of them, I. J. Stringham, alone sends from 5,000 to 6,000 each year to all parts of the United States, as well as to Cuba and Jamaica. Several times he has shipped them as far away as Australia.

The method of packing queens for shipment is interesting. A block of wood, about 4 inches in length by 1 inch wide and one-half inch deep, is used. Into this block three circular chambers are bored, which open into each other. In one chamber a combination of sugar and honey is placed. This is to serve for food on the journey. Over the top of the circular chambers a piece of wire netting is securely fastened, and in the end of the block of wood furthest from the food chamber a small opening is made. Into this the queen is introduced. Then, in order that she may have enough attendants to properly feed her, from fifteen to twenty workers are induced to follow her. The small hole in the end is then covered with more wire netting. When a package is thus prepared the bees in it will live about two weeks, and sometimes longer. On one occasion ten packages were sent to Australia, and out of the number that took this four-week trip two were alive on reaching their destination.

Queen bees are rather expensive, the very lowest price for one being $1. This is for one that has never had any experience in ruling it over a hive. From this price the cost of queens ranges up to $6. This latter price is for the finest quality of queens imported from some European country.

Mr. Stringham keeps his bees in the third and fourth lofts of a building on Park Place, where hives are placed at each window. While these bees are not very profitable from a honey-producing standpoint, they are at least self-supporting. They roam all about the lower part of the city, collecting that which is necessary to produce honey from whatever source they can obtain it.

JAMES E. MARCH ASSOCIATION.

Large Crowd Attended Its Annual Outing to Greenwood Lake.

Two long special trains of day coaches gayly decked with flags, were required to carry the members and friends of the James E. March Association of the Sixth Assembly District on their annual excursion to Greenwood Lake on the Erie Railway yesterday. The affair is arranged and paid for by James E. March, the President of the organization, and it seemed as if almost all the prominent Republicans of the city were there as his guests. Many women and children went along, too.

The Fourteenth Regiment Band of Brooklyn furnished the music. On reaching the lake the party sat down to an elaborate dinner at one of the shore hotels and then there were games of various kinds and an excellent opportunity for those of quieter tastes to enjoy the natural beauties of the region. The party reached the city on their return at 9 o'clock last evening and a parade through the streets of the district to the headquarters of the association in Mulberry Street completed the festivities of the day.

RIFLEMEN AT SEA GIRT

Marksmen from All Points Gathering for the Great Shoot.

CHAMPION TEAM TO BE NAMED

Gen. Spencer Expected to Pick Men Today for All-American Squad in the International Event.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 26.—The All-American rifle team which is to defend the Centennial Palma Trophy against the Canadian riflemen at Sea Girt, N. J., on Sept. 5 was not selected to-day, as was expected. Gen. Bird W. Spencer said, however, that he thinks he will be able to name the team to-morrow.

The District of Columbia riflemen won a notable victory on the rifle ranges here to-day in the competition for the ten places on the team which is to oppose the foreign visitors. Six of the best scores made to-day were credited to men from the capital.

The total scores of the ten highest men who are to be the members of the team follow:

Lieut. H. H. Leizear.	385	Capt. Wm. Martin.	370
Lieut. H. M. Bell.	379	Major C. B. Young.	368
Lieut. George Shaw.	374	Capt. H. Malcolm.	365
Lieut. W. W. Cookson	374	Private O. McTaylor.	350
Capt. W. F. Whittemore	372	Capt. William Tuttle.	347

The wind was just right for good shooting, and the day was ideal in every respect except that there was a peculiar haze in the air which made the judging of distance exceedingly hard. The known distance was 1,000 yards, but in getting the lay of the targets the riflemen experienced the greatest difficulty. All the men complained of the haze and claimed it kept the scores down.

At greater distances the haze was worse, as vessels out at sea appeared to be much closer in than they really were, and, looking toward Manasquan, the village appeared to be not two-thirds as far away as it really was.

The riflemen are beginning to gather for the competition, which will be the greatest series of events of the kind ever held in the United States. Besides the international match, there will be more States represented at the butts this year than any previous shoot here or at Creedmoor ever saw. The regularly organized establishments, too, will be fittingly represented by picked men instead of by hastily formed teams.

Squadron A of New York will have a team under command of Lieut. Sayre. The team is expected to arrive on Thursday, to stay until the matches close. This will allow the team to practice on the ranges. The Rhode Island team arrived to-day. They were met at the depot by Lieut. A. S. Jones, representing Gen. Spencer, who will be in command of the camp during the tourney.

The Rhode Islanders are entered in the Hilton, Inter-State, and Individual matches. The team is composed of Capt. R. L. B. Bowen, Col. W. E. Harrington, Lieut. G. A. Forsythe, Sergt. S. A. F. Williams, Privates C. H. Ayres, L. T. Smith, Oscar Strom, and George W. Vowles; Seamen James M. Milburn, and W. D. Trou, Corp. A. L. Woolworth, and Quartermaster Nelson Johnson. Brig. Gen. Sackett of Rhode Island is expected this week.

Gov. Voorhees will arrive here on Wednesday and remain straight through, except when he has to go to Trenton to attend the asylum investigation. Admiral Reed, United States Navy, from the Portsmouth Navy Yard, is expected to arrive before the week ends.

BATHER PROBABLY DROWNED.

Valuables and Clothing Belonging to Julius Melitz Left in a Coney Island Bathhouse.

Proprietor Warner of the bathhouses under the old iron pier at Coney Island reported to the police there at 10 o'clock last night that the valuables and clothing of a man who had come there in the afternoon still remained in his possession. On the package

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock.

The Wanamaker Store News for to day

Saturdays at 12 o'clock, Noon.

Reading That Pays

There is no better reading than *good* advertising. Good advertising is always true and interesting. False or dull advertising is impertinent. It is also foolish and wasteful.

Why should you be asked to expend your time upon an advertiser's stupid drivel? And there are advertisers who will waste good money upon sham offerings and printed dullness.

This Store is Always Interesting

Store themes are abundant. It's our own fault if the Store news is dull. And it will not be dull.

FALL MILLINERY

If you wish to know what Paris milliners are doing inquire here. Put the question today and you will be asked to look at large show cases full of just arrived models. They'll answer your question.

An up-to-date Millinery Store is of little account—the only store worth noticing is one that is ahead of time. The *Smart Set* in millinery is prophetic.

It is August. You recall last week's dog days. In the Millinery Store it is October. The Wanamaker model bonnets surround the last arrivals from Paris. Bonnets made entirely of ribbon, bonnets principally made of zephyr wools, felt hats full trimmed to top off tailor-made costumes.

Homeward bound visitors from mountains and the sea can find here and now a collection of trimmed millinery that is truly foretelling.

FALL COSTUMES

Already nimble fingers are making pencils fly upon notes and sketches of the new Autumn wear. Already many novel garments have been sent to wide lying and distant places. Today twenty-eight new models are on view in the second floor cases and this is additional to a window-full of novel garments.

You will be interested in an exquisite

Carriage Coat. It is of the Marie Antoinette style; but that doesn't tell much. The stuff is zibeline cheviot cloth; color, robin's egg blue. It has a monk's hood of Russian lace. Both hood and front are decorated with discs of velvet and buttons of plush and silk. The revers, collar and vest are of stitched velvet, the lining of white Liberty satin. Purely original—its like was never seen before. Price, $110.

Here is a Street Costume of brown hop-sacking—a humbly-named material that is, however, rich in effect. The jacket is in Eton style, with pointed front. The trimming, which gives the effect of a yoke and outside Raglan sleeve, is of taffeta silk; while the vest, undersleeve and belt are of broadcloth of pastel blue—a most charming combination. A striking feature of the gown is the new clinging serpentine skirt, with a wide flaring flounce, trimmed with taffeta braid and braid ornaments. Price, $95.

Another Street Costume is of rich black velvet. The cutaway coat is after the style of Louis XV., with a high collar and vest of white corded silk, embroidered with black. The coat is edged with piping of black satin. The gored skirt is trimmed with satin ornaments. Price, $90.

This Dinner or Evening Gown is worth more than a passing glance. The material of the gown is flowered black grenadine, while the guimpe is of black spangled Chantilly lace, and the bodice is covered with lace applique, edged with black and white tulle. The skirt is made with a deep graduated flounce of Chantilly lace and an underskirt of accordion-plaited flounces of white chiffon. A simple color scheme, but possessing a dignity and beauty of much distinction. Price, $142.

Daily this stock increases in volume and variety. It is rich in tailor-made suits at moderate prices of which the following are illustrations.

At $20—Suits of cheviot, in black, navy blue and brown; made with high neck Eton collar, vest and belt of velvet; stylishly hanging skirts; well tailored.
At $22.50—A street suit of Venetian cloth, made with fly front jacket and all silk-lined.
At $26—A yoke Norfolk suit; waist and skirt trimmed with straps of material and cord of satin; all silk-lined.
At $34—A broadcloth Eton suit, made with Eton jacket that has vest, revers and high collar; entire suit artistically trimmed with bands of satin and silk-lined throughout.
At $35—A stylish fly-front suit of cheviot, handsomely tailored and all silk-lined.
Other prices, up to $127.

Visitors and sight-seers become purchasers, but the visitors' welcome is equally great for such as may purchase and such as may not.

Second floor, Broadway.

Everybody's Magazine

The youngest ten cent periodical and already the leader of its class. More than this—it is beyond its class and has found the dignity of a place heretofore supposed to be exclusive to periodicals at high prices. Lavish expenditure has given free rein to editorial enterprise. Present policy, excellence—profits are a future question.

The first part of

General Funston's Account of the Capture of Aguinaldo

appears in the September Number. The August Number was quickly out of print—the September Number will be equally quick.

Moderately Priced Articles

Of WOMEN'S WEAR

A handful of items, taken at random from this rich stock of women's wearing apparel. First, a hint of neat aprons of white lawn, suitable for maids' wear, then a word of flannelette Petticoats and Dressing Sacques. All moderately priced.

Maids' Aprons—

25c—Of white lawn, 8 styles; some plain with deep hem, some with plaits, some with deep hem and bib, and others trimmed with embroidery.
35c—Of white lawn, 6 styles; with or without bib; some trimmed with embroidery and plaits above, and others with hemstitched bib and deep hem.
50c—Of white lawn; deep hem; bib and skirt trimmed with embroidery insertion.
Many other styles up to $2.50.

Second floor.

Maids' Aprons and Caps, slightly soiled, at greatly reduced prices:
Caps, 10c, were 25c, 35c and 50c.
Aprons, 75c and $1, were $1.25, $1.75, $2.

Dressing Sacques—

50c—Of flannelette, in neat stripes, figures and solid colors of light blue, red, pink and white; fitted back, full front; ribbon at neck.

Second floor.

Short Petticoats—

25c—Of flannelette, in checks and neat stripes; yoke band and deep hem.

Basement.

August FURNITURE SALE

Our contract with Our Public on the present Special Furniture Sale ends this month. It is, as you know, or ought to know, a strong, dignified, reasonable and popular movement. It is a strange fact that during this period we make $50 expended in Furniture do the work of $75, that $100 serves for $150, or $5 equals $7.50. But it is as true as it is strange, and as sound as both true and strange.

The sales have been great. Greater than at any former sale. But chances remain especially upon pieces that are not costly. See the list:

$20 COUCHES for $12.50

We will make up to order today our regular $20 sitting-room or bedroom couch for $12.50. This couch is 6 ft. 5 in. long and 30 in. wide; has best quality steel springs; spring edges all around; made up all hair and covered with a fine quality of velours, in either plain or fancy printed designs; tufted seat and head in small biscuit pattern. Can be had fringed or with ball legs and no fringe. Coverings are in ample variety, and the couches will be made to each individual order. This is the best couch bargain offered this season.

Women's Desks—

A splendid assortment of house desks for women. The very finest, medium qualities, low-priced ones. At each price a pronounced value. Two styles for special mention today:
$6, from $8—Golden oak in quartered oak finish; drop lid; shaped legs; long outside door; seven compartments and one drawer inside; highly polished. This desk can also be had in imitation mahogany.
$7, from $9—Imitation mahogany desks; drop lid; long outside drawer; moulded edge top; French legs; seven compartments and drawer inside; well built and finished. This desk can also be had in golden oak.
Some of the other Desks are priced at
$10, from $15—Mahogany.
$8, from $12—Golden oak.
$18, from $26—Golden oak.
$30, from $60—Mahogany Art Nouveau.
$35, from $70—Mahogany Art Nouveau.
$37.50, from $75—Mahogany Louis XV.
$45, from $90—Mahogany Art Nouveau.
$47.50, from $95—Mahogany Art Nouveau.
The higher priced Desks mentioned are elaborately inlaid, the marquetry work being of the very finest.

Odd Pieces of Furniture—

A word of some pieces mostly in Austrian oak, and on the Dutch Colonial or Mission styles, very popular pieces at remarkably little prices.
$2, from $4—Austrian oak bench.
$2.75, from $5.50—Imitation mahogany tea table.
$3, from $6—Austrian oak bench.
$3.50, from $5.50—Austrian oak tabourette.
$4, from $6—Austrian oak bench.
$4, from $5.50—Black oak stool.
$4.50, from $9—Austrian oak bookshelves.

Odd Pieces of Furniture—

$5, from $7—Austrian oak magazine stand.
$6, from $8.50—Black oak hall chair.
$6, from $12—Austrian oak smoker's cabinet.
$8, from $12—Flemish oak Roman chair.
$9, from $12.50—Austrian oak chair, rush seat.
$8.50, from $12—Austrian oak arm chair.
$10, from $14—Austrian oak arm chair.
$10, from $20—Austrian oak smoker's cabinet.
$12.50, from $25—Austrian oak bench.
$15, from $22.50—Black oak hall chair.
$15, from $20—Austrian oak settee.
$22, from $30—Flemish settee, rush seat.
$25, from $35—Black oak hall chair.
$26, from $38—Golden oak hall bench.
$35, from $70—Austrian oak hall seat.
$37.50, from $48—Flemish hall chair.

Dining Chairs—

Several hundred dining chairs at prices much below regular value. Most of them are odd patterns, not matched up; others arm and side chairs to match.
$2, from $2.75—Golden oak side chair, cane seat.
$3.75, from $5.25—Golden oak side chair, leather seat.
$4, from $5.25—Golden oak arm chair, cane seat.
$5.50, from $8.75—Mahogany side chair, leather seat.
$5.50, from $11—Austrian arm chair, Spanish leather seat.
$5.75, from $8.50—Golden oak arm chair, cane seat.
$6, from $7.50—Golden oak arm chair, leather seat.
$6, from $9—Golden oak arm chair, leather seat.
$7, from $10—Mahogany side chair, leather seat.
$9, from $12—Antique oak arm chair, leather seat and back.

Fancy Tables—

Hundreds of tables for every purpose. Small or large sizes in all the popular woods. From the finest gold tables or mahogany inlaid designs to the lowest-priced oak bedroom table.
$2.50, from $3.50—Golden oak center table.
$3, from $5—Golden oak center table.
$3.50, from $5.50—Imitation mahogany parlor table.
$4, from $6—Imitation mahogany parlor table.
$4.25, from $6.50—Golden oak center table.
$4.50, from $7—Imitation mahogany parlor table.
from $7.50—Imitation mahogany parlor table.
$5, from $10—Imitation mahogany parlor table.
$5.50, from $11—Mahogany parlor table.
$5.50, from $8—Imitation mahogany parlor table.
$6, from $9—Golden oak center table.
$6.50, from $13—Golden oak center table.
$8, from $12—Golden oak center table.
$10, from $20—Mahogany center table.
$11, from $15—Imitation mahogany parlor table.
$12, from $18—Imitation mahogany library table.
$12.50, from $20—Mahogany center table.
$13.50, from $20—Golden oak library table.
$19, from $28—Golden oak library table.
$20, from $35—Golden oak card table.
$22.50, from $30—Mahogany book table.
$25, from $40—Mahogany card table.
$30, from $45—Golden oak card table.
$32, from $48—Golden oak library table.
$35, from $48—Mahogany card table.
$40, from $55—Mahogany tea table.
$45, from $65—Golden oak library table.

Fourth floor.

More of the

"CAMPBELL" PIANOS

At $180, Are Here

The first shipment of "Campbell" Pianos went in a trice—as we expected. Today we have received nine more, which we place on sale at the same extraordinarily low price—

One Hundred and Eighty Dollars

This price includes piano and piano-stool. You may make one payment of it, or, if you prefer, pay for it on easy terms: $10 with your order, the balance at the rate of $1.50 a week, or $6 a month, with 4 per cent. interest per annum added.

The "Campbell" Piano is covered both by our own and the maker's guarantee. It has seven and a third octaves; case of mahogany, walnut or oak, and ivory keys. It is mechanically perfect, and in tone not equaled by any piano ever made at its price.

At such figures you cannot afford *not* to own a piano, if you have any love for music.

Piano store, Fifth floor.

Rogers' Extra Silver-Plated

Knives, Forks and Spoons

They'll meet you in the Main Aisle—Broadway entrance. We hate it and you don't like it—this selling goods in the Main Aisle. But sometimes it's the only way to make you and the cheapness of things acquainted. They go thus, and with them some stock-cousins, imitation shell combs and barrettes.

Genuine Rogers' Extra-Plate Forks and Spoons—About Half Price—
Oyster Forks, $1.35 doz.
Coffee Spoons, $1 doz.
Orange Spoons, $1.50 doz.
Tea Spoons, $1 doz.
Dessert Spoons, $2 doz.
Pie Knives, 65c
Fish Forks, 85c
Jelly Spoons, 45c
Cream Ladles, 35c
Oyster Ladles, 75c
Soup Ladles, $1
Sugar Spoons, 20c
Butter Knives, 25c
Sugar Tongs, 35c
Fish Knives, 85c
Berry Spoons, 65c
Children's Sets, 3 pieces, 50c
Crumb Knives, $1.25
Also Rogers' Triple-plated Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 doz.
Imitation Shell Combs at Half Price and Less—
Side Combs, 25c and 50c, were 50c to $1.25.
Pompadour Combs, 25c, were 50c. Barrettes, 10c, were 15c to 25c.
Empire Combs, 25c and 50c, were 50c to $1.
Chignon Combs, 25c, were 50c.

Main aisle.

The Fifteen Best Selling Popular NOVELS

Authors, critics and the Public must fight out the issues involved in the great general reading of current fiction. It is said we are threatened with a national mental indigestion, and that reading as it goes now will destroy thought. All the same, the Public is both judge, jury and defendant. May it please the Court: The following are the fifteen best selling books. Price, $1 each.

D'RI and I. Irving Bacheller
The Crisis. Winston Churchill
Arrows of the Almighty. Owen Johnson
The Potter and the Clay. Maud Howard Peterson
The Puppet Crown. Harold McGrath
Sir Christopher. M. W. Goodwin
The Octopus. Frank Norris
The Manager of the B, & A. V. Kester
J. Devlin, Boss. Francis Williams
Our Friend the Charlatan. Geo. Gissing
Cinderella. S. R. Crockett
When the Land Was Young. Lafayette McLaws
In Search of Mademoiselle. Geo. Gibbs
The Helmet of Navarre. Bertha Runkle
The Kidnapped Millionaires. Fred. N. Adams

Book Store, Ninth street.

"PING-PONG" or Table Tennis

Everybody that reads the cable news has read of "Ping-Pong," or Table Tennis, and knows that English society has gone wild over the game. We are ready to introduce its joys to New Yorkers—and are the first to offer the game in complete assortment of styles.

It can be played on any oblong table, and will be hailed with delight as a means of amusement by rain-bound house-parties and, indeed, by everyone who cares for a jolly indoor game.

Three sizes—$2.50, $3.75 and $7.50. Complete, with racquets, balls, net, poles and guy-ropes.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway, through Subway.

Concerning Men's Sack Coat SUITS

Fifty per cent. profit to men who will go long on Woolen Suits that all the season have been

FIFTEEN DOLLARS A SUIT

Today every suit of them is reduced to

TEN DOLLARS

Our own excellent clothing—that means much, very much. New suits. It's the usual story, a quick loss for the season's round-up, room scarce, Fall goods coming! The Public is our landlord. Low prices for quick space. Rent is high, but we stand it.

Included are fancy cheviots and blue and black serge suits. The offering means that the man who buys a suit now can wear it a month or six weeks of early Fall, and then have a practically new suit to put by for next Summer—at a saving of $5. Think it over.

There is also a round-up of vests—some fancy, others that have wandered away from their suits—mostly small sizes—$1 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's White Dress SHIRTS

35c each, 3 for $1

There's still an opportunity for men who wear shirts of sizes 15½ to 17 to supply their needs in white dress shirts at this extraordinarily low price. They were made for us by one of the best shirtmakers in Troy—are well made, amply cut, and carefully laundered. Body is of good muslin; bosom of 3-ply linen, with single or double plaits and eyelets; open in back; and in two lengths of sleeves.

Remarkably goods shirts at a remarkably little price—35 cents each, or 3 for $1.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Clothing for Boys

AT LOW PRICES

Mothers with boys of a school-going age will shortly begin to look around for sturdy, durable suits in which to clothe them.

Here are two hundred such suits, of excellent wearing quality, at a much reduced price. They are double-breasted, with knee trousers, in handsome patterns of mixed cheviots—just right for early Fall wear. Values are $4 to $5.50, but the price is $3 a suit.

A group of Sailor Suits, for 3, 4 and 5-year-old boys, contains $4.50 to $6.50 values in different materials. Your choice at $3 a suit.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Timely Reductions

On GIRLS' COATS

Here is news of reductions in a group of pretty coats for girls of 6 to 16 years, which comes just in time to enable thoughtful mothers to effect a considerable saving in the price of the coat their daughters will shortly need for the early Fall days.

The coats are jackets and reefers of covert, broadcloth and cheviot, in tan and blue, made and trimmed in an attractive variety of styles.

Values are $12 to $15, but their price is

$7.50 Each

Second floor, Ninth street.

Three Splendid Offerings in

Autumn DRESS GOODS

This is a group of three excellent kinds of Autumn Dress Goods, such as many a woman has in mind for a Fall dress for herself or her daughter. They came to us from the importer, who is discontinuing business, at a saving of a third to a half of their real value.

The Fall fashions will run to stripes, and as these goods are chiefly in corded stripes and most attractive colorings, they will doubtless be eagerly snapped up.

It is an unusual opportunity to secure, right at the outset of the Fall dressmaking season, goods in present styles at such sharp price-concessions.

These are the fabrics:

85c Corded Mixed Suiting at 50c—

In black corded stripes on mixed grounds of medium and dark gray, brown, green, royal and navy blue.

$1.25 Corded Prunella at 75c—

Patterns in black corded stripes over satiny Prunella grounds of brown, green, royal blue, plum and cardinal.

$1.50 Silk-striped Armures at 75c—

Colored silk stripes over grounds of black, stripes in golden brown, royal blue, garnet, plum and sapphire blue.

Rotunda.

Half Prices Rule on

These Excellent BRUSHES

These are Hair Brushes and Cloth Brushes of an unusual degree of goodness for such small prices. By taking all of a manufacturer's stock of these we obtained price-concessions which make these low prices to you possible.

The hair brushes are in plain or military shape. All the brushes are made with selected bristles, which are mounted by a patent process on handsome, rough-finished backs, giving a new effect, called "Crepe Oak."

Hair Brushes, 25c each. Cloth Brushes, 40c each

Values in each case are fully a half more.

Main aisle, Tenth street elevator counter, and Basement.

Housekeeping Helps

Some very little things can make things go easier for yourself or your servants when you go back home. Little articles are bound to get lost or rusty; and it costs very little to get them new again.

Our Basement Store is the surest place to find just what you want; and the most sensible and serviceable sorts. These suggestive hints:

Wrought Iron Umbrella Stands, 65c.
Corn Graters, 12c each.
Fancy Japanned Candlesticks, 25c each.
Fibre Cuspidors, brass tops, 18c each.
Chopping Bowls, 10c each.
Slaw Cutters, 10c.
Insect Exterminator, 20c.
Folding Ironing Boards, 65c.
Burnishine Metal Polish, half-pint can, 8c.
Chamois Skins, 15c each.
Round Willow Clothes Hampers, $1 each.
Folding Cutting Tables, 85c each.
Curtain Stretchers, $1.85 each.
Cedarine Furniture Polish, 10c.
Wood Salt Boxes, 15c each.
Coffee Mills, 25c each.
100-ft. Clothes Lines, 50c each.
Wood Dish Drainers, 20c.
Cork Screws, 5c.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

QUEER RACING AT SARATOGA

Stewards Are Investigating the Defeat of Latson.

Sheets of the Bookmakers for That Race Seized, as Shaw Claimed a Foul—Money Worth Wins the Kentucky Stakes.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The Kentucky Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, was to-day's attraction at the races here. Six horses were sent to try for the prize. It went to Mary Worth, the second choice, who won by a neck, mainly through Cochran's superior horsemanship, over L. Smith, who rode the favorite, Happy. The latter had the race won at the sixteenth, but Smith's finish was weak and Mary Worth won by a neck.

After the second race, Shaw, who rode Latson, claimed a foul against St. Finnan, the winner, but as the judges dismissed the complaint little was thought of it at the time. After the races for the day were finished, however, the Stewards decided to investigate the running of Carbuncle and Latson in the race, and the sheets of the layers on that race were seized. Nothing was given out for publication by the Stewards. The other races presented no special features. The weather was clear and warm and the track was slow. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs, selling; for three-year-olds and upward. Annie Thompson, 96 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Ringleader, 103, (Brennan,) 5 to 1 and 3 to 5, second; Connie, 87, (Creamer,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:17. James J. Corbett, Heroics, Lizzie A., Idleways, Speedmas, Sadie Southwell, and Welsh Girl also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a furlong, handicap; for three-year-olds and upward. St. Finnan, 98 pounds, (Woods,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 10, won; Latson, 108, (Shaw,) 17 to 20 and out, second; Carbuncle, 119, (McCue,) 13 to 10 and out, third. Time—1:58 4-5. Only three starters.

THIRD RACE.—The Kentucky Selling Stakes, five and a half furlongs; for fillies two years old. Mary Worth, 99 pounds, (Cochran,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, won; Happy, 99, (L. Smith,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Katherine C., 104, (Shaw,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:09 4-5. Ice Water, Nanaimo and Amigari also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth, selling; for three-year-old and upward. Pleasant Sail, 90 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, won; Lee King, 103, (J. Woods,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Althea, 101, (Cochran,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:53. Cogswell, Blueway, Oliver Mc. and Mercer also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs; for maidens two years old. Rag Tag, 110 pounds, (Mounce,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Rockwater, 107, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Knapsack, 110, (O'Connor,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:03 2-5. Trauer, Meistersinger, Emma A. M., Queen's Messenger, Rosecourt, Satyah, Goldsby, Broadaire, and Calchenes also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs, selling; for three-year-olds and upward. Ante Up, 87 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Scotch Bush, 106, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; The Black Scot, 103, (L. Smith,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:16 2-5. Diffidence, Cherries, Satin, and Blarneystone also ran.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Sandcraft and Arthur, 112 pounds each; The Blue Scot, Armor and Astor, 109 each; Cogswell and Thoroughbred, 105 each; Chaos, 102; Hardshell, 100.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; seven furlongs. Knight of Rhodes, 126 pounds; All Gold, 118; Chuminuck, 117; Bellario, 111; St. Finnan, 100; Politician, 96.

THIRD RACE.—The Champlain Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Rockton, 124 pounds; Decanter, 111; Coburg, 109; Kinnikinic, 105; Baron Pepper, 102.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and one-half furlongs. James F. Keating, 114 pounds; Illuminate, 110; Honolulu, 107; Alack, 106; Eddie Rush, 104; Rocky, 102; Schwalbe, Montana Pioneer, and Similar, 101 each; Shandonfield and Equalize, 100 each; The Pride of Surrey and Red Damsel, 99 each; High Carnival, Catspaw, and Nanaimo, 97 each; Casswilla, 92; Fontenoy, 92.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, at special weights; one mile and seventy yards. Sam Philips and Asquith, 116 pounds each; Armor and Mayor Gilroy, 113 each; Alsike, 112; Rockstorm and Colonel Ballantyne, 106 each; Bounteous, 103; Lady Chorister and Agnes D., 101 each.

PACERS WENT IN FAST TIME.

New Richmond Reduced His Record to Win a Providence Harness Meeting.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 26.—Favorites won everything in straight heats at the opening of the Grand Circuit races at Narragansett Park this afternoon. New Richmond was compelled to make a new mark in the 2:25 pace, when Frazier, the Hubinger horse, drove the gray under the wire in 2:08½ in the second heat. Frazier was the only real opponent of New Richmond, though Orin B. got one second position. John H. got the flag when the time was too fast for him, and he could not uphold the reputation of his famous sire, John R. Gentry.

Country Jay was a prohibitive favorite in the 2:20 trot, and "Gus" Macey had to ease up the horse to keep from distancing the field. Royal R. Sheldon was another sure thing in the 2:05 pace, and he won in straight heats in good time, stepping the first mile in 2:0½, which is within half a second of the fastest time made at Readville last week by the same horse. The real contest was for second money, which Edith W. won. The summaries:

2:25 Class.—Pacing, three in five; purse $2,000.

New Richmond, g. h., by Brown Hal-			
Jewess, by A. W. Richmond, (Benedict,)	1	1	1
Frazier, ch. g., (McHenry)	4	2	2
Orin B., b. g., (Hudson)	2	3	4
Go See, b. g., (Proctor)	3	4	3
John H., b. g., (Munson)	5	dis.	

Time—2:13¼; 2:08½; 2:08¾.

2:20 Class.—Trotting, three in five; purse $2,000.

Country Jay, ch. g., by Jayhawker-Pare-			
nella, by Parkville, (Macey)	1	1	1
Hamward, b. h., (McDonald)	3	2	3
Ebba, g. m., (Winnings)	2	3	2
Free Silver, b. h., (McHenry)	4	4	4
Minnie L. Wilkes, ch. m., (Clark)	6	6	5
Limerick, b. g., (McClary)	5	5	8
Away, ch. m., (Burch)	7	7	7
Baron Belt, b. g., (Shank)	8	8	6

Time—2:14¼; 2:13¼; 2:14¼.

2:05 Class.—Pacing, three in five; purse $1,500.

Royal R. Sheldon, blk. g., by Constantine-			
Flaxie, by Bourbon Wilkes, (O'Neil)	1	1	1
Edith W., b. m., (Turner)	3	6	3
Riley B., b. h., (Ervin)	5	4	2
Dumont W., b. g., (Ernest)	6	3	4
Hetty G., b. m., (McCoy)	3	5	5
Hal B., b. h., (Snow)	4	8	6

Time—2:05½; 2:06½; 2:06¾.

SCHOOLBOYS' FOOTBALL PLANS.

Schedule of Games Announced for the Coming Autumn Series.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The schedule for the football games in the New York State Interscholastic League was announced to-night as follows:

1—Ithaca High School vs. Binghamton High School, Oct. 5.
2—Cascadilla School of Ithaca vs. Stiles School of Ithaca, Oct. 5.
3—Winner of 1 vs. winner of 2, Oct. 19.
4—Cook Academy vs. Elmira Free Academy, Oct. 5.
5—Starkey Seminary vs. winner of 4, Oct. 19.
6—Winner of 5 vs. winner of 3, Nov. 2.
7—Utica High School vs. Clyde High School, Oct. 5.
8—Syracuse High School vs. Geneva High School, Oct. 5.
9—Winner of 7 vs. winner of 8, Oct. 19.
10—Buffalo Central High School vs. North Tonawanda High School, Oct. 5.
11—Masten Park High School of Buffalo vs. Lockport High School, Oct. 5.
12—Jamestown High School vs. Bradford High School, Oct. 5.
13—Winner of 11 vs. winner of 10, Oct. 19.
14—Winner of 13 vs. winner of 12, Nov. 2.
15—Winner of 6 vs. winner of 9, Nov. 16.

Final game for championship and trophy cup between winners of 15 and 14, Nov. 28.

Chicago's Football Captain Resigns.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—It is definitely announced that James R. Henry has resigned his Captaincy of the University of Chicago football team. Henry quits college to engage in business. He was one of the team's best half-backs and his resignation will be a serious loss. It is said that James Sheldon, quarter back, will be elected to succeed Henry.

McGraw Retires from Baseball.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—Manager John J. McGraw of the Baltimore American League team announces that he has played his last game of baseball. He will retain his interest in the Baltimore team and manage it from the bench. At present McGraw is in bed with his broken knee in a plaster cast. His doctor says he will not be able to play again this year. McGraw gives no reason for his retirement.

You can drink what you please these warm days, provided it is aerated. A **Sparklets** syphon does this in a minute. Keeps you cool without harmful results. Try carbonated buttermilk or cold tea, for example.

If you have a bottle not in use, bring it to our store, 1127 Broadway, and let us put it in order for you without charge. You will need it very soon.

COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE CO.
Branch Store at 28 Broad Street.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Mathewson Pitches New York to Victory—Brooklyn Defeated by Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—With Mathewson as pitcher, the New York baseball team had little difficulty to-day in giving a check to the pennant aspirations of the Philadelphias. Mathewson's arm had been troubling him lately, but after he had struck out two men in the first inning it was evident that it was in shape again. As a result, the Philadelphias made but 4 hits and got but 1 run, which was due to a balk by Mathewson. The only blot in Mathewson's fine work was his wildness, he sending five men to first on balls, besides making a wild patch and hitting a batsman. Donahue also pitched good ball, but his support was not all that it might have been, while the support Mathewson received was perfect.

Davis made a bold attempt for a home run in the second inning, but the course of the ball was checked by the wire screen over the right field wall, and he got but two bases. McBride hit safely, and Murphy hit to Cross, who threw to Hallman. Hallman in turn threw to Jennings, completing the double play; but Davis scored while this was going on. In the third inning Mathewson hit safely, and Van Haltren sent him home with a single. Barry threw McBride out in the sixth inning, and Hallman and Jennings attended to Murphy. Ganzel's line drive was muffed by Flick. He stole second and came home on Bowerman's hit for three bases. Mathewson filed to Thomas.

Erratic pitching by Mathewson enabled the Philadelphians to score their only run in the ninth inning. Barry hit safely and went to second on a wild pitch. Flick received a base on balls, and Delahanty forced him at second. Mathewson then made a balk, and Barry scored. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Selbach, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Thomas, cf	0	1	5	0	0
Strang, 3b	0	0	1	5	0	Barry, 3b	1	1	1	1	1
Van H'n, cf	0	2	1	0	0	Flick, rf	0	0	2	0	1
Davis, ss	1	1	4	2	0	Del.h'ty, lf	0	1	1	0	0
McBride, rf	0	2	0	0	0	McFarland, c	0	1	7	1	0
Murphy, c	0	0	3	0	0	Jennings, 1b	0	1	11	1	0
Ganzel, 1b	1	1	10	1	0	Hallman, 2b	0	0	2	4	0
Bow'man, c	0	1	7	2	0	Cross, ss	0	0	2	3	1
Math's'n, p	1	1	1	2	0	Donahue, p	0	0	0	4	0
Total	3	10	27	15	0	Total	1	4	*26	14	3

*Davis out, hit by batted ball.

New York	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Earned runs—New York, 2. Two-base hit—Davis. Three-base hits—Van Haltren, Bowerman. Stolen bases—Ganzel, 2. Double plays—Strang and Murphy; Cross, Hallman, and Jennings. Left on bases—New York, 8; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—By Mathewson, 5; by Donahue, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Mathewson, 1. Struck out—By Mathewson, 7; by Donahue, 2. Balk—Mathewson, 1. Wild pitch—Mathewson, 1. Time—1:45. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 0.

By losing to the Bostons yesterday at Washington Park the Brooklyns lost a fine chance to creep up on the leaders. The game was primarily a contest between the pitchers, and hits and runs in consequence were few and far between. But five Brooklyn players reached first base in the game, and not one of them got as far as second. Willis pitched for Boston, and Donovan for Brooklyn. Willis was hit safely but twice, and Donovan only five times. In fact, it was due to the latter's errors more than anything else that any runs were scored.

For six innings neither side made a run. In the seventh inning, however, Cooley was sent to first on balls. Hamilton bunted, and Donovan, in his hurry to field the ball, threw wildly to Kelley, and Cooley scored. A neat bunt by Tenney in the ninth inning enabled him to reach first. Demont attempted to sacrifice, but reached first, Donovan fumbling his bunt. Cooley sacrificed, and Dahlen made a clever stop of Hamilton's hit, throwing the batsman out at first, but Tenney scored. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Slagle, rf	0	1	0	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Kenney, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Sheckard, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Dement, 2b	0	1	3	1	0	Dolan, cf	0	0	3	1	0
Cooley, lf	1	0	1	0	0	Kelley, 1b	0	0	9	2	0
Hamilton, cf	0	1	2	0	0	Daly, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Lowe, 3b	0	0	0	4	0	Dahlen, ss	0	0	0	2	0
Long, ss	0	0	3	3	0	Irwin, 3b	0	1	2	0	1
Kittridge, c	0	0	7	3	0	Farrell, c	0	0	7	2	1
Willis, p	0	0	1	0	0	Donovan, p	0	0	1	3	2
						*Kitson	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	5	27	13	0	Total	0	2	27	13	3

*Batted for Donovan in the ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen bases—Slagle, Lowe. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Brooklyn, 2. Double play—Dolan and Farrell. Sacrifice hit—Cooley. First base on balls—By Donovan, 4; by Willis, 3. Struck out—By Donovan, 6; by Willis, 5. Time of game—One hour and 36 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Clarke, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Burkett, lf	0	2	4	0	0
Beaum't, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Heidrick, cf	1	2	1	0	0
Davis, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Donovan, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Wagner, ss	1	2	1	2	1	Wallace, ss	0	2	3	5	0
Bransf'd, 1b	0	0	17	0	1	Kruger, 3b	0	0	0	2	0
Ritchey, c	0	0	1	2	3	McLean, c	0	0	9	1	0
Turner, 3b	0	0	2	3	2	Padden, 2b	1	1	1	0	0
*Yeager	0	0	0	0	0	Ryan, c	1	2	7	0	0
O'Connor, c	1	1	3	0	0	Powell, p	0	1	0	2	0
Chesbro, p	0	0	0	3	0						
Total	2	5	27	13	5	Total	3	10	27	9	1

*Batted for Turner in ninth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	—5

Earned run—Pittsburg, 1. Two-base hits—O'Connor, Padden. Three-base hit—Clarke. Sacrifice hits—Bransfield, Donovan, Kruger, Ryan, Powell. Stolen bases—Wagner, (2,) Heidrick, Kruger, Ryan. Double play—Wagner and Ritchey. First base on balls—By Chesbro, 1; by Powell, 2. Hit by pitched ball—McGann. Struck out—By Chesbro, 3; by Powell, 6. Passed ball—O'Connor. Wild pitch—Chesbro. Time of game—One hour and 50 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	0	2	1	0	0	Dobbs, cf	1	0	3	0	0
Green, cf	1	0	0	0	0	Harley, lf	2	1	2	0	0
Dexter, 3b	1	0	1	3	0	Beckley, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Doyle, 1b	0	0	10	2	1	Crawf'd, rf	0	2	0	0	0
Raymer, ss	0	1	2	3	0	Magoon, ss	0	1	3	6	0
Childs, 2b	1	1	0	1	1	Steinf't, 3b	1	0	1	5	1
Menefee, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Fox, 2b	0	1	3	1	1
Kahoe, c	0	1	10	0	0	Peitz, c	0	2	5	0	0
Hughes, p	0	0	1	4	0	Bergen, c	0	0	1	1	0
						Hahn, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	3	6	27	13	2	Total	4	5	27	15	2

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	—3
Cincinnati	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 5. Two-base hit—Kahoe. Stolen bases—Green, Dexter, Harley, Fox. Double plays—Peitz and Fox; Doyle, Raymer, Hughes, and Kahoe. Struck out—By Hughes, 9; by Hahn, 3. Passed ball—Peitz. Bases on balls—By Hughes, 2; by Hahn, 1. Wild pitch—Hahn. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	59	38	.608	Boston	51	52	.495
Philadelphia	59	45	.567	Cincinnati	42	57	.424
Brooklyn	59	47	.557	New York	40	57	.412
St. Louis	58	49	.542	Chicago	42	65	.391

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Philadelphia.
Boston in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in Chicago.

American League Games.

At Washington—Washington, 8; Cleveland, 1.
At Philadelphia—Chicago, 11; Philadelphia, 4.
At Boston—Detroit, 0; Boston, 3.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 5; Milwaukee, 3.

Eastern League Games.

At Hartford—Hartford, 3; Montreal, 0, (first game.) Hartford, 6; Montreal, 1, (second game.)
At Worcester—Buffalo, 3; Worcester, 2.
At Providence—Rochester, 4; Providence, 3.
At Brockton—Toronto, 7; Brockton, 4.

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Albany, 9; Utica, 6.
At Troy—Rome, 13; Troy, 7.
At Schenectady—Binghamton, 8; Schenectady, 6.

Hamburg-American Line Won.

The Hamburg-American Line's baseball team won an exciting game at Weehawken Sunday from the Hilton Baseball Club. The score:

									R.	H.	E.
Hamburg-Am L.	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	4	0	—9	8
Hilton	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	—8	7

Batteries—Laughlin and Cramer; D. Elliott and Barnett.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EINAR CHRYSTIE, plaintiff, against JAMES J. HAGERTY and others, defendants.

Action No. 1.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John M. Thompson, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of 162d Street distant 227 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Boulevard with the southerly line of 162d Street and at a point opposite the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof, and running thence southerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of said party wall 99 feet and 11 inches; thence easterly and parallel with the southerly line of 162d Street 18 feet; thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof 99 feet 11 inches to the southerly line of 162d Street at a point opposite the middle line of the last mentioned party wall; thence westerly and along the southerly line of 162d Street 18 feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances and dimensions more or less, being part of the premises heretofore conveyed to James J. Hagerty by Jacob D. Butler and wife by deed dated September 23, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Section 8, Liber 10 of Conveyances, Page 236, on the 22d day of September, 1897, and known as Number 548 West 162d Street, and lying in Section 8, Block 2,120 on the Land Map of the City of New York, subject to the restrictions and covenants against nuisances contained in an agreement made between Jacob D. Butler and James J. Hagerty, dated the 24th day of January, 1898, and recorded in Liber 12, Section 8 of Conveyances, page 1 on the ..... day of ....., 1898.—Dated New York, August 19th, 1901.

CHASE MELLEN, Referee.

TOWNSEND & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the premises being known by the street Number 548 West 162d St.

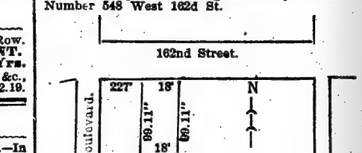

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,554.00-100, with interest thereon from seventh day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $319.75-100, with interest from July 15th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee is $219.65 and interest.—Dated New York, July 22, 1901. CHASE MELLEN, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EINAR CHRYSTIE, plaintiff, against JAMES J. HAGERTY and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John M. Thompson, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of 162nd Street, distant 209 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Boulevard with the southerly line of 162nd Street, and at a point opposite the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof, and running thence southerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of said party wall 99 feet and 11 inches, thence easterly and parallel with the southerly line of 162nd Street 18 feet, thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof 99 feet 11 inches to the southerly line of 162nd Street at a point opposite the middle line of the last mentioned party wall; thence westerly and along the southerly line of 162nd Street 18 feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances and dimensions more or less; being part of the premises heretofore conveyed to James J. Hagerty by Jacob D. Butler and wife by deed dated September 23, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Section 8, Liber 10 of Conveyances, Page 236, on the 23rd day of September, 1897, and known as number 550 West 162nd Street and lying in Section 8, Block 2120 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Subject to the restrictions and covenants against nuisances contained in an agreement made between Jacob D. Butler and James J. Hagerty, dated the 24th day of January, 1898, and recorded in Liber 12, Section 8 of Conveyances, Page 1, on the ..... day of ....., 1898.—Dated New York, August 19th, 1901.

CHASE MELLEN, Referee.

TOWNSEND & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, said premises being known by the street number 550 West 162nd Street.

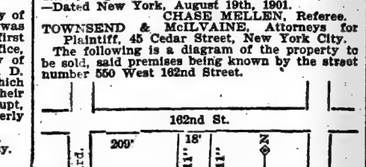

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,554.00-100, with interest thereon from seventh day of June, 1901; together with costs and allowances amounting to $119.75, with interest from July 15th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $578.76 and interest.

Dated New York, August 19, 1901.

CHASE MELLEN, Referee.

au20-2aw3wTu&S&s10

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT and PETER V. STOCKY, as trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Clausen, Jr., deceased, Plaintiffs, against JAMES A. CASSIDY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the sixth day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of 97th Street and Second Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly side of 97th Street seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue twenty-five feet eleven inches; thence easterly, parallel with 97th Street and part of the distance through a party wall seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Second Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Second Avenue twenty-five feet eleven inches to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,879 Second Avenue:

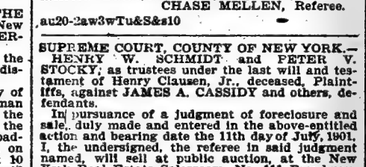

90th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,510, with interest thereon from the 5th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $322.90, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $578.76 and interest.

Dated New York, 12th day of July, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 20th day of August, 1901, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, Aug. 6th, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to the 27th day of August, 1901, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, August 20th, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

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Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and that it has duly qualified as such Receiver and does hereby require that

First: All persons indebted to said corporation render an account to the undersigned at its office, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such corporation, or paid by the Receiver at the place and within the time aforesaid.

Second: All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation deliver the same to said Receiver on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Third: All the creditors of said corporation deliver to it their respective accounts and demands duly proven by affidavit in the usual form at the place and within the time aforesaid.

Fourth: All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing in detail to said Receiver at the place and within the time aforesaid.—Dated 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 8th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.

DAVIES & PITKIN, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between ARTHUR J. WATERMAN and MENYUS MOTTELMANN, under the firm name of WATERMAN & MOTTELMANN, has this day been dissolved by limitation.

Neither party is to do business under the firm name of WATERMAN & MOTTELMANN.—Dated New York, August 1, 1901.

Bankruptcy Notices.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ABRAHAM FRANKEL, JACOB FRANKEL, MORRIS FRANKEL, and HERMAN FRANKEL, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Frankel, Jacob Frankel, Morris Frankel, and Herman Frankel, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated July 25th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 4th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 24, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON GANTZ, Bankrupt.—No. 4,060.

To the creditors of Simon Gantz of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Simon Gantz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 22nd, 1901.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MORRIS HASSMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Hassman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 6, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE MAYORALTY NOMINATION.

It is most unfortunate for Mr. COLER that any discussion should have arisen in which his name is mentioned in connection with the Tammany nomination for Mayor. If he wants that nomination he may well ask to be excused for declining to say that he would accept it if offered. An aspirant must not appear too willing so long before the date of the convention. But if he is willing to accept office at the hands of Tammany, then the very good opinion which the community has formed of him must be revised. By his determined opposition to the great Ramapo steal, and by putting all possible obstacles in the way of persons who have been in the habit of robbing the city by fraudulent practices, he has won for himself a high reputation as a vigilant, honest, and capable public officer. He would lose this in a large part by admitting that he would accept Tammany's nomination for Mayor.

It is firmly believed in this city that the organization will nominate no man who declines to pledge himself to give it what in politics is called "fair treatment." Among those who now have a good opinion of Mr. COLER few would doubt that he had arranged his differences with CROKER and that he would be a faithful Tammany Mayor—that is, an unfaithful Mayor in respect to the public interest. He would lose the confidence of the community.

He loses it in a considerable degree by letting it be understood or suspected that he would run on the Tammany ticket. No man's reputation is good enough to stand that blow. Mr. COLER therefore puts his name off the list of possibilities now under consideration by the anti-Tammany union forces. A man who would run with Tammany cannot run against Tammany. The nomination would not be offered to him.

Probably the most sound and sensible thing Mr. COLER has said lately is the declaration that the discussion is futile, since he could not get either nomination. But this does not excuse Mr. PLATT'S ostentatious positiveness in rejecting the name of Mr. COLER. The public will naturally suspect that Mr. PLATT'S opposition to the Controller arises from the Controller's opposition to Ramapo; and that suspicion might do Mr. PLATT a cruel injustice.

PROGRESS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Documents of considerable importance have recently been published in this country bearing on three vital elements in the problem of administration in the Philippines. These points are: The starting of self-government, the civil service, and the schools.

Of these the last named is, perhaps, of the greatest immediate interest and of the most lasting influence. The reports regarding it are, on the whole, encouraging. It is plain that the Civil Commission is very much in earnest in the matter, and is doing all that could be expected with limited means and amid extraordinary difficulties. An attempt is making to establish schools in each community in which the elements of instruction shall be afforded. The first trouble is in getting teachers who can use English and Spanish or Tagal sufficiently well to be of real service. It is no light task, even if the pay were liberal, which it cannot be. There are large parts of the islands in which the people employ no written language; others in which Tagal is used, which few teachers possess, and comparatively few in which the use of Spanish is sufficiently general to admit of the organization of good-sized schools, while the number of teachers and pupils who can make themselves mutually understood in English is very small. Yet it is plain that the use of English must be introduced as fast and as far as possible. On this must largely depend the spread among the Filipinos of true notions of the American ideas and purposes and modes of dealing. The process at best will be slow, but the commission is urging it with all the energy and ingenuity that could be asked. The essential object of creating a good understanding in the minds of the islanders of the methods and intentions of the Americans is steadily and intelligently pursued.

This aim is being helped by the scheme of Local Governments. These are gradually and pretty rapidly being established. They do not, of course, correspond very closely to our models of local government. The participation of the voters in them is somewhat limited by the general veto reserved to the higher officials at first appointed by the commission or under its ultimate direction. But one feature of all these Governments is of immense value. The taxes raised in each locality are strictly to be used in that locality as the local Council, elected by the voters, may determine, within the limits of the general law. The money is not sent, as it was under Spanish rule, to Manila, whence little of it returned. It is retained in the village and expended there. How it is to be expended is not decided by the central or the provincial authorities, or by the influence of the friars, but by the chosen delegates of the voters of the village or township. The main sources of revenue are a small uniform land tax, assessed by a local board, and licenses issued by the Local Government for certain trades. The only object of any importance as to which fixed proportions of the tax must be devoted is the schools. It is reasonable to infer that this wholly novel experience of fixing their own taxes and spending the proceeds on their own needs, even under pretty close supervision, may radically change the impressions of the Filipinos who have been heretofore opposed to American rule. The evidence is strong that it is gradually having this effect. As a substantial installment of real independence it is clearly worth much more than the privilege of establishing a National Government, and is not at all inconsistent with the latter if in due time it may be found best.

As to the civil service, it is beyond doubt that two aims are now sought by the commission. One is to apply only the test of merit and capacity in all selections of officers, and of minor employés, whether native or American, and the other is to introduce as large a percentage of natives in the service as is consistent with efficiency and safety. Here again is a substantial contribution to real independence and to the promotion of order and progress in the islands. The Civil Commission is inspired, as is the President, with the feeling of trusteeship in our administration of the affairs of the islands, and with a desire, first, to make that administration as sound and clean and helpful as possible, and, second, to give to the natives as large a share in it as they show themselves fitted to take, and to give this share as rapidly as the fitness is shown. This may not satisfy the requirements of the à priori reasoners as to the complete right of all men to self-government, but even they, we should say, must see that the final result promises to be at least as good as from any other policy now open to us.

THE BREAKING OF CONTRACTS.

During the conference between President SHAFFER and the representatives of various labor organizations on Sunday, Mr. MITCHELL of the miners' organization, Mr. HENRY WHITE of the United Garment Workers, and Prof. JENKS criticised the views and the action of Mr. SHAFFER in ordering or attempting to persuade workingmen to break the contracts they have made with their employers. They held that a workingman's contract should be held as sacred and inviolable as the contract of any other man.

It is denied on the authority of Secretary JOHN WILLIAMS of the Amalgamated Association that the representatives of the National Civic Federation of Labor gave any sign of disapproval of this part of Mr. SHAFFER'S policy. They made no protest against his remarkable theory that "the maker of a contract is greater than the contract."

This is astonishing. Of course, morality crumbles away, good faith goes out of fashion, and business confidence is utterly destroyed by the theory and practice of SHAFFER. Employers will refuse to go through the empty form of making contracts with men who are taught and believe that they are bound only so long as it suits their fancy or convenience.

Organized labor will be compelled to repudiate the Shaffer doctrine and keep its agreements, for the simple reason that an organization that makes common dishonesty one of its fundamental principles cannot prosper. We should suppose that every respectable man who gets the ear of SHAFFER would remonstrate with him and urge him to face right about on the question of the binding force of contracts.

LI-HUNG-CHANG.

The venerable LI-HUNG-CHANG seems to understand the art of keeping before the public in a manner and to an extent which would be a valuable asset if he should enter the dramatic profession. He loses his yellow jacket and recovers it again with even greater facility than the popular actress or the transient prima donna loses and recovers her diamonds. The vicissitudes of his peacock feather are even more interesting than those attending the uncertain tenure of the thespian pug or the terpsichorean terrier. Last week he was dying of old age and a variegated assortment of infirmities; this week he works a skilful juggle by which he saves the Tien-Tsin forts and outwits the diplomats of the world; next week he may be impeached for high treason, but if this should happen, we venture the prediction that it will not be long—perhaps not more than another week—before he is authorized to line his yellow jacket with green, or assume a dodo plume, or both.

Earl LI is a wonderful old man. We doubt very much if this century has produced his equal, and it is really to be regretted that when he dies, as we presume a man of his great age may expect to do within a comparatively brief time, no one can write his biography fully and correctly. Even his autobiography, if he has written it, would probably fail to unravel the tangled skein of Oriental diplomacy or establish between acts and motives a relation intelligible to the Occidental reader. For the loss of the facts which he alone could make plain the world will be poorer after his death.

Further cause for regret is found in the fact that Earl LI is not thirty years younger. China needs nothing so much as a wise and beneficent despot. The Emperor, who may perhaps be best described in the language of HOLMES, as "the last pang of a worn-out race," obviously cannot handle the rebellious forces which perpetually menace his throne and make his empire the Yellow Peril which WILLIAM of Germany once depicted in allegory. LI has given the world a taste of his quality on more than one occasion, and might very well aspire to imperial power if his cunning hand was strong enough to wield the sword. That "States may be saved without it" is true of those which have attained a higher and more uniform civilization than is possible for China until another CHARLEMAGNE shall arise to weld its semi-barbarous hordes into a homogeneous nationality and bring order out of the chaos of the dragon's lair. With the passing of LI-HUNG-CHANG may come the man for whom the East has waited for centuries; but while he lives China is not large enough for both.

ELECTRICITY AND STEAM.

Conservatism in steam railroad management does not seem to pay any better in England than it is likely to do in the case of the railroads which have found the intolerable conditions of the Park Avenue tunnel impossible of improvement. The London and Northwestern stockholders must this year be content with a dividend of 2¼ per cent., the smallest of any year since 1863. Lord STALBRIDGE, Chairman of the company, explains this as due to the loss of local business from the competition of the electric roads, which have deprived the Northwestern of a very large part of the passenger movement between London, Liverpool, and other large cities and their suburbs. These roads offer a cheaper, more comfortable, and more rapid train service than the steam railways, and Lord STALBRIDGE found no other source of comfort to communicate to his associates than that in this respect the Northwestern is no worse off than other British railroads. In the discussion which followed the Directors were urged to devise some scheme for defending this great property, probably the finest in the world as regards its roadbed and permanent way, from the competition of the trolley roads which were pushing in all directions.

We have no doubt that in obedience to these instructions the Directors of the Northwestern will "consult the most eminent electrical engineers" and reach the conclusion that they are not in a position to suggest a system which will exactly meet the conditions existing at the London and Liverpool terminals. Meanwhile the electrical engineers are solving their own problems in a very satisfactory way, and not having any established conditions to bother them, are building new roads and getting business for them at the expense of the steam roads. The fable of Gulliver and the Lilliputians fits a great many modern conditions; and so, for that matter, does the pleasing fiction of Jack the Giant Killer.

THE MARTYRS OF SCIENCE.

The death of three of the six persons who voluntarily permitted themselves to be stung by mosquitos known to be infected, during the latest experiments of the Yellow Fever Commission in Cuba, raises a question which is likely to be much debated: Is it proper to put in peril the lives of those who are willing to lend themselves to tests from which great good to humanity is likely to result?

The ethics of the Cuban experiements would seem to depend a good deal upon the motive actuating the victims. In the case of Miss MAAS, the young nurse who died on Saturday, it would seem to have been the very highest which could inspire a self-sacrificing woman to put her life in peril. She not only was willing to incur the risk of infection if thereby she might assist in establishing a scientific hypothesis of first importance in the etiology of yellow fever, but she desired to make herself immune, to the end that her usefulness in her chosen vocation might be increased and her opportunities of service to those suffering from the disease enlarged beyond what would be possible in one liable to contract the disease. No soldier in the late war placed his life in peril for better reasons than those which prompted this faithful nurse to risk hers. Facing death on the battlefield does not call for the highest kind of courage. Thousands who would have pushed up San Juan Hill with a shout would turn pale at the thought of facing less imminent danger in the quiet of the clinic, as the subjects of an experiment like that of a bite from an infected insect that might, or might not, be capable of imparting the disease he is supposed to carry.

The annals of medicine are full of the records of the noblest and most disinterested self-sacrifice for the sake of truth. Unmarked and forgotten graves are filled by those who have joined the noble army of martyrs and left behind as their legacy to humanity facts to assist in formulating the generalizations of medical science.

HACKETT VS. EVANS.

We have already pointed out that the "reprimand" administered by the Acting Secretary of the Navy, on an ex-parte hearing of the complaint of an ex-Secretary of the Navy, was entirely illegal. Mr. HACKETT had no more right to rebuke Admiral EVANS, except in pursuance of the sentence of a court-martial of the Admiral's peers, than had any private citizen. What the Secretary of the Navy may do in this way, let alone the Acting Secretary, beyond what he is authorized by law to do, is of no more force or validity than would have a post-card addressed to the Admiral by any casual person who disapproved of any official action or unofficial expression on his part.

A correspondent has since called our attention to the fact that the traditional forms of courtesy in use in the department, even when addressing the youngest officer on the navy list, and even when conveying a reprimand which the writer is authorized to administer, have been entirely ignored by the Acting Secretary in addressing one of the most distinguished officers in the navy, and one of next to the highest rank. Our correspondent cruelly suggests a comparison between the public services of HACKETT and of EVANS, of the reprimander and the reprimandee.

In fact, it seems that with the return of the Secretary of the Navy to his post, the case of HACKETT VS. EVANS should be changed to the case of LONG VS. HACKETT. Mr. LONG himself would never have thought of addressing a lawful reprimand to such an officer as Admiral EVANS in the manner in which an unlawful reprimand was addressed to that officer by his subordinate. SHAKESPEARE informs us that a man dressed in a little brief authority is apt to play fantastic tricks. This of Mr. HACKETT is one of them. What was there so urgent about the case of CHANDLER VS. EVANS that it could not await the return of the Secretary of the Navy? Why should Mr. HACKETT have snatched at the occasion not merely to exercise the full authority of his chief, but to usurp authority that did not belong to his chief? The answer seems to be that Mr. HACKETT is a person of weak judgment and bad manners, who ought not upon any account to be left in charge of the Navy Department for twenty-four hours.

THE NOSE AND THE CLIMATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Had your Australian correspondent, Mr. C. S. Stewart, resided here longer he would undoubtedly (and correctly) have attributed much of the prominence that the nasal organ assumes in American life to the prevalence of catarrh—which, pronouncing it gutturally, Charles Dickens was fond of alluding to as our National instrument, upon which almost every one was engaged in playing—and (in the season) hay fever.

There is, however, another cause—nervousness, increased, if not produced, by the champagnelike brand of oxygen that we are compelled to breathe, and which becomes more mercurial in its effects as we go into the interior and away from the seaboard. To this malady fumbling with the nose, spitting, whistling, (enumerated by Mr. Stewart,) and other physical phenomena chez les Américains, may be assigned.

Few who have not been abroad realize in what an electrically charged atmosphere we live. The testimony of foreigners on this point is unanimous, but that of William M. Thackeray will suffice. I quote from a letter written by him while in New York:

"In both visits to America I have found the effects of the air the same. I have a difficulty in forming the letters as I write them down on the page, in answering questions, in finding the most simple words to form the answers. A gentleman asked me how long I had been in New York; I hesitated, and then said a week; I had arrived the day before. * * * I hardly know what is said, am thinking of something else, nothing definite, with an irrepressible longing to be in motion. I sleep three hours less than in England, making up, however, with a heavy, long sleep every fourth night or so. * * * There is some electric influence in air and sun here which we don't experience on our side of the globe; people can't sit still; people can't ruminate over their dinners; dawdle in their studies; they must keep moving. I want to dash into the street now. At home after breakfast I want to read my paper leisurely, and then get to my books and work. Yesterday, as some rain began to fall, I felt a leaden cap taken off my brainpan and began to speak calmly and reasonably, and not to wish to quit my place."

While the distinguished novelist's peculiar temperament no doubt exaggerated the effect of our climate in his case, his experience differed probably only in degree from that of his fellow-countrymen generally who visit these shores.

J. HENRY HAGER.

West New Brighton, S. I., Aug. 26, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Politics.

When a man goes ter runnin' fer office you sometimes finds out dat he wuz bo'n a Baptist, raised a Methodist, en eddicated a Presbyterian.—Atlanta Constitution.

Of a Large Class.

Simkins—Bilkins junior strikes me as being a very promising young man.

Timkins—Yes; more promising than paying.—Chicago News.

Cheated Again.

Optimist—Well, old man, did you enjoy Europe?

Pessimist—No; I wasn't disappointed in half as many things as I expected to be disappointed in.—Detroit Free Press.

Flat Magnates Confer.

The Janitor—The people on the 'steenth floor say the rent is higher than the flat.

The Agent—And, between you and me, they are slower in their payment than the elevator.—Indianapolis News.

Ill-Timed.

Mrs. Wunder—I think the Muttenhedds are about the densest people in town.

Mr. Wunder—Why, they seem to be all right.

Mrs. Wunder—But they sent out invitations for their housewarming right in the middle of the hot spell.—Baltimore American.

TO "ENGLAND."

Alfred Austin in London Times.

I.

Heed not those voices, whether hoarsely borne
Through leagues of mist from lands where Envy growls
At unassailable greatness and your scorn
Of powerless snarls and scowls,

II.

Or hissed out, nearer home, from foul-fanged throat
Of Treason, eager to besmirch and slay
Our far-off hero-brothers, and to vote
An Empire's weal away.

III.

But hearken only to the imperative voice
Of your own conscience, purified from lust
Of victory or vengeance, and rejoice
Solely in what is just.

IV.

And, as a firm-willed, steadfast-steering bark
'Gainst buffeting winds and tempest-tattered spray,
'Mid jarring clamor, on through day, through dark,
Cleaves its appointed way,

V.

And,—while keels feebler toss, the shivering sport
Of multitudinous billows, drenched and drowned,
Then derelict,—thinks only of the port
To which its chart is bound,

VI.

So keep male mind and unreproachful soul
Set to your purpose, free from dread or ire,
Until you sight and gain unto the goal
Of duty and desire:

VII.

Forgetful never that the Strong still must,
If cherishing Freedom, keep her Flag unfurled,
Long as God wills to give to them in trust
The welfare of the World.

WILLIAM FAVERSHAM AS DON CAESAR DE BAZAN

Pleased a Large Audience at the Opening of the Criterion Theatre.

They Found Much That Was Good in This New Version of an Old Play —Cast Equal to the Play.

The launching of Mr. William Faversham, formerly the idol of the Empire Theatre audiences, as a "star" was accomplished last night at the Criterion Theatre in the midst of fervid demonstrations of joy by the habitual first nighters, before whom all things are done well. Let it not be inferred from this bald statement of a wearisome fact that Mr. Faversham deserved no measure of the favor which he received, for he is a comely person upon the stage and can wear a pair of long boots with any man of the contemporaneous drama. So, too, he can swagger and strut and play the drunken vagabond with all discretion.

For did he not do it aforetime at the Empire Theatre in a play called "Under the Red Robe" to the vacuous delectation of unnumbered thousands? Wherefore Mr. Charles Frohman, being a man of discernment, communed with himself and said that, when the time and the public vogue of Mr. Faversham should grow ripe together, he should become a glittering luminary in the theatric firmament and should glitter in some such way as he did in that former play.

Byron, in search of a hero, bewailed the appetite of each succeeding age for a new one, and declared that, as he had none such, he would take "our ancient friend, Don Juan." Mr. Frohman, in search of a hero for Mr. Faversham, also determined to take an ancient friend, and so he took Don Caesar de Bazan, a swaggerer, a royster-er, a debt-dader, devil-may-care cavalier, who had his sword and his honor, and who became a goodly man under the influence of the "eternal woman-soul."

This part was sometimes enacted with a certain grace, though not with satisfying unction, by one Edwin Booth. Those times are times when the rôles of Edwin Booth are not held sacred, and Frohmans make hay with others of them, even Hamlet. That Mr. Hackett has also decided upon bringing forward a version of the old play may be accounted an unhappy circumstance in the minds of theatrical managers, but so far as the first nighters are concerned, it is meat and drink to them. Mr. Faversham is first in the field, and the general opinion of the first nighters seemed to be that he had got a good part in a tolerably poor play.

It is not so easy as it looks to make a drama of the new romantic school out of the old "Don Caesar," and Mr. Gerald du Maurier's "A Royal Rival," as the version produced last night is called, is as full of inequalities as a barmaid's conscience. The old-fashioned low comedy parts, now known as the Marquis and Marchioness of Montifiore, go hard with a twentieth century audience. Their fun is strained and thin, as is like currant wine, and puts a vinegary edge upon the fancy. There is much joy in the theatre when these personages leave the stage. And the dreadful villain, the arch plotter of the old school, would also be hard to digest were he not so smoothly and discreetly acted by a competent artist. But there are some sound situations in the play, and that which points itself with the time-honored line, "If you are Don Caesar de Bazan, I am the King of Spain," makes its force felt in the theatre of to-day just as it did in that of a quarer of a century ago.

The later romantic plays are better than this one, which is somewhat too heavily accented in speech and action for the matter of its story. We are more matter-of-fact than we used to be in the theatre, and we like our romance with a spice of realism in it. But there is much that is admirable in this new version of the old story, and it is a pleasure to watch the cool conduct of Don Caesar when he has two hours to live, and at night when he confronts the aforesaid arch villain.

These two situations delighted the audience last night, and there were long and repeated calls for the principal actors after each of them. At the close of the second act Mr. Favershom was of course obliged to make a speech. To do him justice let it be recorded that he tried to avoid the absurdity, but he was in the hands of his friends.

His performance of Don Caesar was buoyant and deft in touch, especially in the comedy scenes, in which this actor excels. Fortunately for him, Don Caesar is a genuine comedy part, and the touches of romantic exaltation are not frequent enough to make failure approachable. Let it be said, then, in short, that Mr. Faversham is well equipped with his new part, and that he made a happy impression last night.

Miss Opp gave him most commendable assistance by her interpretation of the rôle of Marita, who used to be called Maritana, while Mr. Edwin Stevens added to his long list of careful studies by his performance of Don José, the plotter. Miss Busley was suitable to the boy's part. Mr. Joseph Holland looked a most uncomfortable monarch in the remarkable costume which he wore, but he played the part with judgment, though it was ill-suited to him.

The King of Spain	Joseph Holland
Don José de Santarem	Edwin Stevens
Don Caesar de Bazan	William Faversham
The Marquis of Montefiore	Snitz Edwards
Perez	N. S. Jelenko
The Captain of the Guard	Robert P. Harvey
An officer	William Danner
A young soldier	Jules Ferrar
Another soldier	A. R. Dalton
The Governor of the fortress	James Kearney
A waterman	Joseph Webber
An old man	J. T. Scully
An exquisite	Charles Daniels
Second exquisite	Thomas Smithson
First Cavalier	Arthur Jarrett
Second Cavalier	Frank Hinton
Pedro, a boy	Jessie Busley
The Marchioness of Montefiore	Maggie H. Fisher
Marita	Julie Opp

These familiar characters were greeted as old friends by the audience. The love of Lord Hay and Flora is the motif of the play. In the first act the young people encounter the opposition of the Earl and the old shepherd, but in the end the "Scotch marriage" is witnessed by McKittrick from behind a haystack. In the second act Lachlan, believing his daughter to have been made the sport of a trifler, seizes the letter which he sends her from London and drives her from home, at the same time blotting her name from the family Bible. The playing of two innocent children reawakens his softer emotions in the third act, and he yearns for the outcast.

Dr. MacClure returns from an unsuccessful search for her in London, and later she staggers back to the glen of her childhood. The fourth act sees the clearing up of the misunderstanding, when Lord Hay demands his wife. The old man sees then his dreadful mistake, and the Earl is forced to yield to the love which the young people have for one another. To make the skies altogether clear, Miss Carnegie discloses her long-cherished love for the minister, and the curtain falls with everybody happy.

Mr. McKittrick, whose love of "whuskey" is only exceeded by his fondness for the children, is the comedian of the piece. Four harvesters sing "Annie Laurie" and other Scotch melodies, and the orchestra plays Scotch music throughout.

ANDREW MACK'S NEW PLAY.

"Tom Moore" Produced for the First Time at New London, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 26.—Theodore Burt Sayre's "Tom Moore," with Andrew Mack in the title rôle, had its first production at the Lyceum Theatre here to-night before an audience that filled the house. The "Standing room only" sign was up before the curtain rose.

George F. Nash was Sir Percival Lovelace, Myron Calce appeared as the Prince of Wales, and Edward J. Herron as Buster. Josephine Lovett, as Bessie Dyke, was the ingenue. Mr. Mack's new songs were "Evelyn's Bower," "Love's Young Dream," and "The Last Rose of Summer."

"FRANCESCA DA RIMINI" REVIVED.

Otis Skinner Opens the Season with This Piece in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—An elaborate revival of "Francesca da Rimini" was presented at the Grand Opera House to-night, by Otis Skinner, who was enthusiastically received. The tragedy was richly and attractively set, the scenic surroundings and the costuming being specially effective.

Mr. Skinner shared his triumph with Aubrey Boucicault, Marcia Van Dresser, William Norris, and Gertrude Norman.

The Carnival of Fire.

The annual Carnival of Fire will be held to-morrow evening in Pain's Open-Air Theatre, at Manhattan Beach.

SUMMER AMUSEMENTS.

CASINO.—"Florodora" has apparently lost none of its power to please. The sextet and other favorite numbers still evoke applause.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The vaudeville bill, strange freaks, and a variety of diverting features provide plenty of entertainment for patrons of this house.

METROPOLIS THEATRE.—"An Actor's Romance" had its first presentation at this house yesterday. It is to be continued throughout the week.

MANHATTAN BEACH.—Jefferson De Angelis in "A Royal Rogue," Pain's fireworks, and Sousa's Band offer a pleasing variety of amusements.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Francis Wilson and his company in "The Strollers" entered upon the last week of their engagement at this house.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—"A Stranger in a Strange Land" opened with a matinée yesterday, and will be played for the remainder of the week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The big production of "Arizona," with its romantic story, told amid the clash of cavalry and the hoof beats of horses, continues in popular favor.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"The Mormon Wife," which began its second week at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night, will be continued until Sept. 14.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The City Club Burlesquers, which opened the house on Saturday night, repeated its performance yesterday afternoon and evening. Matinées will be given every day.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"A Runaway Girl," with Arthur Dunn, the diminutive comedian, as Flipper, pleased a large audience last night. There will be matinées on Wednesday and Saturday.

GARRICK THEATRE.—"Are You a Mason?" started upon its eighth week last night. The farce cannot be continued at this house much longer, as managerial arrangements will prevent.

TERRACE GARDEN.—Duets from "Il Trovatore" and selections from other operas by M. and Mme. Mouvoul were features last night, and there was a varied programme of music and vaudeville.

EDEN MUSEE.—The afternoon and evening concerts are given as usual. The Winter Garden is an attractive spot at this season of the year, and the "World in Wax" has lost none of its interest for strangers.

PARADISE GARDENS.—The novelty last night was the Taylor twin sisters, who play the violin while doing an acrobatic skating act. The Svengalis continue to evoke the question, "How do they do it?" and their performance excites endless wonderment. Coleman's cats and dogs are still on the bill, and the other strong features have been retained.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—Mr. Kaltenborn's "Request" programme attracted a large audience. At the benefit to be tendered to Mr. Kaltenborn to-night a number of old favorites will be played. The soloists include Mrs. Mildred Hirschberg, contralto; Edward Mollenhauer, violinist; Leopold Winkler, pianist. The Kaltenborn Quartet will play numbers by Tschaikowsky.

KEITH'S.—The novelty this week at this house is Rauschle, a character impersonator whose efforts pleased large audiences yesterday. Sager Midgely and Gertie Carlisle presented their sketch, "After School," and Louise Dresser was down for a singing specialty. Others on the bill this week are Callahan and Mack, Irish comedians; Jack Norton, black-face monologist; Robbins and Trenaman, Tom Clifford, and Edward Estus.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE.—The programme is diversified and entertaining. Ezra Kendall told some funny stories, William Gould sang "When Shakespeare Comes to Town," succeeding Harry Bulger in "Fun on the Beach." Others on the bill were Mme. Lotty, Madge Fox, Les Belle Cascadeuses, "Love Me Lize," and Marwig's "North Star" ballet. Prof. Macart's babboon, monkey, and dog circus also remain. The New York Theatre will open on Sept. 9 with Junie McCrea and Mabelle Gilman as the new additions to the "King's Carnival" and "Supper at Sherry's," the latter then having its first production.

THE PROCTOR THEATRES.—"Incog" was presented at the Twenty-third Street Theatre yesterday, with Edgar Baume as Tom Stanhope. As a curtain raiser Helen MacGregor and Charles Fleming appeared in the dainty little play, "Meadow Sweet," and there was the usual vaudeville programme. At the Fifth Avenue Theatre the garrulous "Widow Bedott" provided much merriment. It was preceded by "In a Dressing Room," and followed by a number of clever specialties. "Young Mrs. Winthrop" found favor with Harlem audiences in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre; the fact that it is more serious than the other Proctor offerings does not seem to lessen its success. Here also there are vaudeville features, some of which are new. Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre will reopen on Saturday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, with a production of Edward P. Mawson's four-act drama, "A Fair Rebel."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

"Theodora" will be the bill at the Grand Opera House next week, beginning with a matinée on Monday, Labor Day. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Brune head the company.

Edna Goodrich, one of the members of the "Pretty Maidens Sextette" in "Florodora," was taken ill with typhoid fever yesterday afternoon and was removed to a hospital.

Lawrence Irving, who is to be a member of his father's company this season, will come to New York to witness the opening production of his play, "Richard Lovelace," which is now being rehearsed by E. H. Sothern.

John Blair has been engaged by Liebler & Co. to play the Vicomte de Bruhl in "A Gentleman of France," which has been dramatized by Harrie Ford for Kyrle Bellew. Edgar Selwyn, Charlotte Walker, Ada Dwyer, and Beth Franklyn have also been engaged.

Mr. Alfred E. Aarons announces the following cast for "The Ladies' Paradise," which is to be produced at the Metropolitan Opera House: Richard Carle, Harry Carson Clarke, Templer Saxe, Harry Clark, Dave Lewis, John Hyams, Queenie Vassar, Josephine Hall, Phoebe Smithson, Lydia West, Daisy Dixon Grannan, Caroline Houstis, Ethele Gordon, and Lucille Verna Burnham.

James K. Hackett and his company will go to Albany to-day for a final dress rehearsal before opening there on Thursday evening. After playing Worcester and Hartford, the company comes to this city to open at Wallack's next Tuesday evening in "Don Caesar's Return." Mary Mannering, Mr. Hackett's wife, will accompany him to Albany to be present at the opening performance.

Beginning with a matinée on Saturday, the Greenwall Theatrical Circuit Company enters upon its second season at the American Theatre, in Edward Elsner's version of "Under Two Flags." Jessaline Rogers and James E. Wilson are the leading members of the company. On the Monday following there will be another production of "Under Two Flags" by the Henry V. Donnelly Stock Company, who will present a version of that play at the Murray Hill Theatre. The season at the Herald Square Theatre, written by Miss Margaret Mayo. The season at the Herald Square Theatre will open Saturday night, when Andrew Mack will appear for the first time in Theodore Burt Sayre's new play, "Tom Moore."

GOV. TYLER IN TOWN.

Wheat, Corn, and Tobacco Crops Behind in Virginia, He Says—His Views on Politics.

Gov. J. Hoge Tyler of Virginia is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, with the members of his staff and a party of ladies. They have been to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo and will leave for home on the Old Dominion Line steamship this afternoon.

Speaking with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, Gov. Tyler said:

"Virginia may be said to be enjoying a fair measure of prosperity. We have made great progress in manufacturing, and the statistics showing the increases in that direction within a few years have astonished even the most sanguine of our people.

"In the agricultural districts general contentment prevails. Especially is this true of the truck gardeners, who raised large crops and found ready markets at excellent prices. But wheat, corn, and tobacco have been lagging.

"About our coming State campaign? Oh, I believe it will be a short one, and that the Democrats will win.

"As to any sentiment for or against Bryan? I can't say there is any particular sentiment for any one man for President. The State Convention adopted a blanket resolution which commended every Democratic Presidential nominee from Jefferson down to Bryan. But I have no doubt that Virginians will unite on any good man on any good issues. Many of the latter may arise within the next three years."

GERMAN GRAIN IMPORTS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Ernest L. Harris, United States Consular Agent at Eibenstock, has sent to the State Department the following report on "German Grain Imports from Russia and the United States":

"The following tables will give a clear idea of the extent to which Germany is dependent upon other countries for food stuffs:

Products imported into Germany from Russia and the United States for the year 1897:

	—From Russia.— Tons.	Value.	—From the U. S.— Tons.	Value.
Barley	487,974	$9,523,332	118,928	$3,270,000
Oats	414,238	9,808,912	96,009	2,116,494
Indian corn	71,828	1,247,834	976,034	15,099,196
Rye	610,741	13,227,326	142,997	3,301,298
Wheat	751,907	24,768,212	207,261	7,547,218
Total	2,336,688	$58,636,616	1,541,229	$31,334,206

Products imported into Germany from Russia and the United States for the year 1900:

	—From Russia.— Tons.	Value.	—From the U. S.— Tons.	Value.
Barley	841,171	$8,043,980	57,285	$1,532,014
Oats	389,071	9,259,866	54,433	1,301,112
Indian corn	60,297	1,320,186	1,124,602	24,758,188
Rye	854,328	20,046,974	33,765	883,694
Wheat	278,196	8,673,434	455,934	14,432,082
Total	1,943,063	$47,944,340	1,725,959	$42,997,090

RESUME.

	1897.	1900.
Barley	+$6,253,332	+$6,511,966
Oats	+ 7,752,418	+ 7,808,754
Indian corn	—13,851,362	—23,438,002
Rye	+ 9,926,028	+19,763,280
Wheat	+16,621,994	+ 5,768,648

Note.—The plus and minus signs indicate how much more or less grain Russia exported to Germany than did the United States.

"It will be seen that Russia sold Germany, in 1897, grain to the value of $27,302,410 more than did the United States. In 1900, however, the United States had reduced this excess to $4,947,250. In 1900, the total grain imports from all countries into the German Empire amounted to $126,284,972 Germany, on the other hand, exports small quantities of grain to countries like Great Britain, Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. These grain exports during 1900 amounted to $16,810.

"The competition between Russia and the United States to supply the non-producing grain countries of Europe will become sharper every year. The building of new railroads and canals in Russia will enable that country to move her crops toward the German frontier much more easily than has hitherto been the case. Within ten years, Austria expects to have a network of canals finished, which will completely revolutionize the grain traffic of Austria-Hungary and the Balkan States. It is difficult to realize that barges of grain may be moved without transfer from the navigable waters of the Vistula and Dniester through the Vistula Oder into the Upper Elbe, to the grain markets of Prague and Dresden; that the same is true of great cargoes of barley, corn, rye, and wheat from the countries of the Lower Danube. It will certainly give these countries an advantage in freight rates.

"The only thing which will enable the United States in future to compete successfully with Russia in the grain markets of Germany is cheaper ocean freight facilities. The new line established from the Great Lakes to London and Hamburg is a step in the right direction. The future prosperity of the American farmer depends upon the ability to sell our surplus cereals to other countries, and Germany, with her 56,000,000 people, will always be one of the greatest grain markets."

THE PROTEST BY JAPAN.

Representations Regarding Honolulu Health Officials' Action Referred to Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Japanese legation has lodged with Secretary Hay a remonstrance in the nature of a protest against the action of the health officers at Hawaii. The representations have particular reference to the treatment accorded to the newly arrived Japanese Vice-Consul at Honolulu and his wife by Dr. Cofer, representing the quarantine branch of the Marine Hospital Service.

The State Department has, in the usual course, referred this communication to the Secretary of the Treasury, upon whose investigation will be based the reply the State Department will make to the Japanese protest.

ARMOR ROYALTIES WITHHELD.

Navy Department Advised that the Harvey Steel Company's Vouchers Should Not Be Paid Yet.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Department of Justice, in an opinion by Acting Attorney General Beck, has advised the Secretary of the Navy that he is justified in witholding his approval of certain vouchers which have been submitted by the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Carnegie Steel Company, for royalties which these companies paid to the Harvey Steel Company for the use of the Harvey process in hardening steel, and for which they claim reimbursement from the Government under a contract by which the Government agreed to repay these royalties to the steel companies if the steel companies were required to pay them to the Harvey Company.

The liability to pay these royalties has been a matter of dispute for some years, and while the particular royalties only relate to the hardening of the armor plates for the battleships Illinois and Wiscon

BOERS' LEADERS DEFIANT

Krueger Denounces Kitchener's Latest Proclamation.

Says It Can Only Intensify Resistance, and Is "the Blackest Crime Committed Against the Boers."

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Daily Telegraph publishes to-day a long interview with Mr. Krüger at Hilversum in regard to Lord Kitchener's latest proclamation. The correspondent says:

"Mr. Krüger, who seemed greatly improved in health, spoke vehemently and with intense feeling, rejecting the idea that anything had been changed except the attitude of the British Government. He insisted that the tactics of the Boers were still as regular as at the beginning of the war. Their forces, he said, were smaller and were split up into small parties because the British had split their forces into innumerable small columns.

"He declared that ever since the capture of Bloemfontein the British had trampled upon the code of international law. As for the provision transports and cattle the British are continually seizing, Mr. Krüger said these were intended not for the Boer commandoes, which lived from hand to mouth, but for the women and children.

"He contended that Lord Kitchener's proclamation itself recognized that the Boers had a regular administration and an army. The proclamation could have but one effect—to embitter and intensify resistance. He said the question whether any protest against it would be issued was still under consideration, but this matter was of little import to the burghers, who did not look to Europe for approval, blame, or instructions.

"Having characterized the proclamation as 'the blackest crime committed against the Boers,' Mr. Krüger closed the interview by solemnly calling Heaven to witness that the story of a Dutch conspiracy against the British was 'an abominable lie, the most mischievous and diabolical lie ever coined since man first appeared in the world.'

"He said, however, that peace was still possible on the basis of give and take, and that the Boers were ready to make reasonable sacrifices and to give satisfactory guarantees on the basis of independence and free pardon to colonial Afrikanders."

A dispatch from Lord Kitchener says:

"Have received long letter from Steyn, containing an argumentative statement of the Boer case, and saying he will continue to fight; also a short letter from De Wet to the same effect.

"Botha writes acknowledging the receipt of my proclamation, and, protesting against it, states that the Boers intend to go on fighting. On the other hand, the surrenders, lately, have increased considerably."

Another dispatch from Lord Kitchener is as follows:

"Since Aug. 19 thirty-two Boers have been killed, 139 have been made prisoners and 135 have surrendered, including Krüger, a nephew of the ex-President.

"The columns are meeting with no appreciable opposition in Cape Colony. The rebels and armed bands are hiding and avoiding our columns with some success, Gen. Beatson alone having been in contact with the command of Scheeper, whom he is driving North."

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CLAIMS.

Naturalized American Asks Compensation from Great Britain, Although He Fought with the Boers.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Newton Crane, on behalf of the American Embassy, to-day presented another claim to the South African Compensation Commission. It is that of Charles B. Nelken, a native of Prussia, and a naturalized American citizen.

Major-Gen. Sir John Ardagh, representing the Foreign Office, pointed out that the claimant's letter said he had joined the Boers in order to protect his property, seized by the Boers.

Mr. Crane said Nelken had laid down his arms and resumed his neutral status at the time he was deported, and that he was entitled to the benefit of his neutral status.

Chairman Milvain said:

"No person who has fought against Great Britain will receive compensation."

BRITISH FORCE CAPTURED.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated at Pretoria yesterday, says:

"Taree officers and sixty-five men who were sent north of Ladybrand, (Orange River Colony,) on the right of Elliot's columns, were surrounded on unfavorable ground and captured by a superior force, Aug. 22. One man was killed and four were wounded. The prisoners were released. Am holding an inquiry."

JAMES G. STOWE IN LONDON.

Retiring Consul General at Cape Town Says South Africa's Mineral Wealth Is Scarcely Scratched.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—James G. Stowe, the United States Consul General at Cape Town, has arrived here from South Africa. In an interview to-day he said:

"I find myself marooned in London. Apparently every berth on steamers bound for America is taken till the end of September, and I am anxious to get home, where I can do away with official cares and talk as a private citizen.

"You know more in London about military conditions in South Africa than it is possible for any one to know at Cape Town. While I have resigned from the Consular Service, my resignation does not take effect till I reach Washington, hence it is impossible for me to say anything. You can learn much more from returning officers than it is possible to learn from any one else coming from the Cape.

"The South African problem is undoubtedly difficult, and complicated. The topography of the country and the mobility of the Boers, to whom the English columns are unable to pursue individually, render operations most difficult. The British are feeding many prisoners, and are providing for thousands of Boer families, all of which is very nice on the part of England. But, in the meanwhile, the war drags on.

"There is a great future for South Africa when peace is secured. The surface mineral wealth is scarcely scratched. Undoubtedly England is prepared to solve the problem of reunification, but when that will occur certainly no person at the Cape is able to say."

CHINA IS TEMPORIZING.

Chun's Illness Said to be a Pretext—Excuse Made for Delay in Signing Settlement Protocol.

ROME, Aug. 26.—The illness of Prince Chun, brother of the Emperor of China, who has arrived at Basel on his way to Berlin to apologize for the assassination of Baron von Ketteler, is, according to a dispatch received here to-day from Basel, a pretext for delay.

Prince Chun is said to have received orders from Peking not to proceed, as fresh complications had arisen with reference to the settlement protocol.

PEKING, Aug. 26.—Li-Hung-Chang today informed the Ministers that the bearer of the edicts necessary to the signing of the settlement protocol by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, who was on his way here from Sian-Foo, and expected to arrive Wednesday, had been delayed by floods, but that it was anticipated that he would reach Peking shortly.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Commissioner Rockhill has agreed to delay his departure from Peking until he has closed up the present negotiations. He says that the Chinese Envoys, as already reported in the press dispatches, are daily expecting their authorization to affix the final signatures to the protocol.

As soon as this is done Mr. Rockhill will withdraw.

FRENCH DEMANDS ON KOREA.

Indemnity for Injuries Sustained by Missionaries Required.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 26.—Dispatches received here from Seoul say the French representative at the Korean capital has presented a series of demands.

It is required, among other things, that 5,000 yen (about $2,500) be paid as compensation for injuries sustained by the missionaries, and that fifty of the persons guilty of taking an active part in the Quelpart riots be punished.

THE PLAGUE IN CHINA.

Reports by Missionaries and Physicians —Chinese Methods of Treatment Effective.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The latest issue of the weekly publication of the Marine Hospital Service contains a number of reports concerning the plague in the vicinity of Canton, China, most of which are made by missionaries and American physicians connected with hospitals in Canton and neighboring cities. The reports agree that the disease is epidemic only in parts of Canton, but that it is widespread throughout the Province of Kwang-Tung. One missionary says it is much more general than in years past, and that, "instead of being confined to a few large centres, it is heard of in villages as well as in market towns and cities."

Another missionary reports that the plague travels along the great trade routes, and says that "at present we find the plague from Hongkong all the way along the West River for 400 miles, and the larger the plague centre the more the plague exists."

The reports generally agree that the disease, instead of being transmitted from person to person, is apparently transmitted from place to person. One of the reports, made by an American physician, recommends that more attention be given to the Chinese methods of treatment, saying that in one case a Chinese physician saved 60 per cent. of his cases, while other physicians lost 94 per cent. The reports agree that the natives are exceedingly careless in disposing of the clothes and the bodies of victims.

Describing the effects of the approach of the disease, the Rev. John M. Foster, writing from Swatow, says:

"Some places are practically depopulated, the people having fled to other towns or to temporary shelter in the fields or on the hillside. In one town back of Swatow, numbering over 3,000, there are said to be only 200 or 300 people now in the place. The plain over across the bay is full of mat sheds, where the poor people are taking refuge from this dread invader. Some weeks ago I passed a village some sixty miles from here, where the people were living in boats or in the fields; last week a young man whom I sent to the town of Nam-Leng, where they tried to use us to open a market and failed, came in with the news that he was the only person left in the village. He urged them to bury the rats that died in their houses, but it is absolutely useless to attempt sanitary regulations with a lot of uninstructed people here; they threw the rats into the drains or any place that was convenient."

Again Tried to Oust McLeavy Brown.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 26.—A dispatch from Seoul says that further attempts to oust McLeavy Brown from his office as Director General of Korean customs have proved abortive.

CZAR MAY NOT GO TO PARIS.

Alleged Interview with President Loubet in Regard to Emperor Nicholas's Visit to France.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The Patrie quotes President Loubet, in conversation with a well-known person two days ago, as saying that up to now the programme arranged for the Czar's visit does not include a stay in Paris. M. Loubet is also said to have made the following remarks:

"I always considered the Franco-Russian alliance exceedingly useful and fruitful to our country. I thought the moment opportune to obtain the Czar's presence at the manoeuvres. We first intended inviting him to the Western manoeuvres, which are of greater importance, but the Czar preferred the Eastern."

Asked whether the Czar himself suggested the visit, M. Loubet replied:

"These visits are not decided on without a previous exchange of views, which has been proceeding for some time. I personally inspired the negotiations which led to the result now known. When I learned that the Czar intended to review the German fleet in the Baltic I deemed it more important than ever to secure a visit to France, and myself, with the co-operation of M. Delcassé, prepared this great event, for which the negotiations were pursued with the greatest secrecy."

M. Loubet is further reported as saying that, thanks to the Franco-Russian alliance, war was averted with China.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William, it is now said, will meet at Danzig on Sept. 10. The Czar and Czarina will leave Copenhagen on Sept. 9.

Boys to View Manoeuvres at Kiel.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—With a view to interesting young Germans in naval affairs, the German Navy League and the Kiel Chamber of Commerce have invited several thousand schoolboys from all the principal German towns to spend two days in Kiel at the time of the manoeuvres.

Manitoba Premier Accuses Partner.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 26.—At the police court to-day, R. P. Roblin, Premier of Manitoba, charged his partner in the cattle business, D. W. Mills, with the theft of $16,000. Mr. Roblin alleges that during his absence in the East Mills sold several hundred head of cattle owned by them jointly and pocketed the proceeds. Mills had $2,500 in his pocket when arrested. He has been one of the best-known cattlemen in Western Canada for twenty years past. The case was remanded for a week.

To Sail for Here This Week.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26.—The White Star Line steamer Majestic, which will sail from Liverpool next Wednesday, will carry among her passengers Mrs. Leland Stanford of San Francisco and Gen. E. C. O'Brien. Among the names which appear on the passenger list of the Celtic of the same line, sailing Aug. 30, are those of A. J. Cassatt of Philadelphia and Lady Sarah Wilson.

Rains in India Unsatisfactory.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The India Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India:

"The rains are irregularly distributed. They are particularly deficient in the rice districts, while excessive rains have caused damage to crops in the northern and central provinces. Prices are generally falling. There is a slight decline in the number of persons on the famine relief lists, the total now being 507,000."

To Inspect Mines for Senator Clark.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 26.—An American engineer, Mr. West, representing Senator Clark of Montana, has left Kieff accompanying the managers of the Voskresensky Copper Company, on a tour of inspection of the Kirghiz mines.

MINE WORKERS TO MEET.

One Thousand Delegates Convene Today to Consider Problems.

HAZLETON, Penn., Aug. 26.—In pursuance to a call issued several weeks ago by the District Executive Boards, the United Mine Workers of the anthracite coal fields will hold a convention here to-morrow, at which nearly 1,000 delegates, representing 365 local unions, are expected to be present.

The convention will continue for three or four days. Refusal of some of the coal companies to countenance the card inspection system at the collieries, alleged failure of others to pay the 10 per cent. increase supposed to have been granted by every mine owner last Spring, local grievances, and the amalgamation of the stationary firemen, engineers, blacksmiths, carpenters, and teamsters with the United Mine Workers will be the most important matters considered.

Hotel at Lake Mahopac Burned.

DANBURY, Conn., Aug. 26.—The Findlay House, a hotel at Lake Mahopac, N. Y., fifteen miles from here, was burned to the ground last night. The fire, the origin of which is not known, started about 9 o'clock, and 100 guests escaped from the house without difficulty, although many of their effects were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $8,000, partly insured.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., TO MARRY MISS ALDRICH

Engagement to Senator Aldrich's Second Daughter Announced.

Young Millionaire Is an Athlete, Whip, and a Sunday School Teacher—His Fiancee Popular in Providence, R. I.

Senator and Mrs. Nelson W. Aldrich announced yesterday the engagement of their second daughter, Miss Abby Aldrich, to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the son of the Standard Oil magnate, and who is said to be the richest young man in the world.

Mr. Rockefeller has been very attentive to Miss Aldrich for some time. He was frequently at Narragansett Pier and at Providence this Summer, both before he went abroad and after he returned. Recently it was stated that Mr. Rockefeller was organizing a dancing class to meet at Delmonico's next Winter. He has been a very strict Baptist and is leader and Treasurer of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church Sunday school. He is twenty-six years old, and has been employed in the Standard Oil offices ever since his graduation from Brown University three years ago.

He is an only son and has been most carefully brought up. As a boy and youth he had tutors and traveled all over Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller each Summer chose a different country and took their children through it and had them see all that was of interest historically. Then young Rockefeller went to college and on his graduation he went immediately into business. He has never cared for society at all. He is devoted to his calling, and is said to have made quite a large sum of money in speculation recently. His Sundays are passed at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, where he has a class, and his exhortations to the members of this class frequently have been published.

In fact, being considered the wealthiest young man in the world, he has been much in the public eye, although he is of a very retiring disposition and did not court the least notoriety. In athletics he has won some fame, and he is an excellent whip. In Summer he stays at the Rockefeller country house at Tarrytown, and recently has paid his father and mother a visit at Cleveland, Ohio, where they are this Summer. He is about the average height and is clean shaven. He wears eye glasses.

He belongs to the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity but to no other clubs. His proposed organization of a dancing class was a surprise, because of his quiet and retiring mode of life. He is one of four children. His eldest sister is the wife of Prof. Charles Strong, who holds the Chair of Psychology in the University of Chicago; Miss Edith Rockefeller married seven years ago Harold McCormick of Chicago, and Miss Alta Rockefeller was married recently to E. Parmalee Prentice of the same city.

Miss Aldrich is very popular in Providence, and has visited New York at various times. Her father was born at Foster, R. I. He was elected United States Senator in 1881 to succeed Senator Burnside of Rhode Island. He was re-elected in 1886, 1892, and 1898. His term expires on March 3, 1905. He has been in politics since 1872, when he was President of the Providence Common Council. The Aldrich family is one of the oldest in the State of Rhode Island. No date has been set for the wedding.

MARRIED FOR FIFTY YEARS.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams of Brooklyn Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

The golden anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. William Williams of 644 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, was celebrated last night by a reunion of the family. The occasion also marked the seventy-fifth birthday of Mr. Williams. The parlors of the house were prettily decorated with ferns and flowers.

At 6 o'clock a dinner was served, and around the table were seated the aged couple's children and grandchildren. During the day Mr. and Mrs. Williams received many telegrams of congratulation from their friends.

Mrs. Williams, who is seventy-four years old, was a Miss Eliza N. Nichols of London, England, which was also the birthplace of her husband. They were married in 1851 and came to this country six years later, and went to live in Brooklyn.

Mr. Williams is a cigar manufacturer. He built the first hotel at the seaside station on the ocean front, at Rockaway Beach, which at the time was the third building along the beach. This was over thirty years ago, and the building, which is known as the Ocean House, still stands. He was one of the organizers of the order of the Sons of St. George in Brooklyn, and for several years the President of Magna Charta Lodge, No. 49, of the order.

BROADWAY CAR ON FIRE.

Frightened Passengers Fought to Escape, and All Got Out Unhurt.

As a crowded south-bound Broadway car drew up to Twenty-eighth Street yesterday morning a great burst of flame rolled out from between the motors and enveloped the woodwork. It was a closed car, and for a time it seemed as if some of the shouting, screaming passengers who were fighting their way to the doors must surely be hurt, but all gained the street in safety.

The car was damaged very badly by the fire, but the employes and bystanders put the blaze out before the arrival of the firemen, although Policeman Magner of the West Thirtieth Street Station turned in an alarm. The wreck was switched to the other track at Twenty-seventh Street, and sent up town to the barns while the frightened passengers sought other means of continuing their journey to business.

NOTED LIFE SAVER PROMOTED.

Veteran Virginia Coastman Made a District Superintendent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Newell B. Rich, keeper of the Assateague Beach Life Saving Station, on the Virginia coast, has been promoted to the position of Superintendent of the Sixth Life Saving District, which embraces the coast between the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays.

This appointment is the result of a competitive examination. The winner has been in active service for twenty years, and is a noted life saver, as was his grandfather and his father. He succeeds the latter as Superintendent. Both the father and grandfather had received medals from the Massachusetts Humane Society, the latter having been once President of that organization. Newell B. Rich during his service has boarded with his crew over eighty wrecks, from which there was not a loss of a single life. He has made many personal rescues.

OLD WOMAN IS MISSING.

Left Hospital Two Weeks Ago, and Has Not Been Seen Since.

Fearing an operation which physicians told her was necessary to prolong her life, Mrs. Ann Macklin, seventy years old, who lived with her son Thomas at 172 Amsterdam Avenue, left the Manhattan State Hospital on Blackwell's Island on June 21, and since then no trace of her has been found.

On June 21 the woman after refusing to be operated on was discharged from the hospital, and in company with her daughter-in-law Mrs. Macklin left the island for their home. They came on the steamer Fidelity, which landed them at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street. When the old woman got as far as Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, she refused to go further with her daughter-in-law and said she would go to some relatives in Brooklyn. She said she would write to her son in a few days and after a stay of about a week with her Brooklyn relatives she would return home. She did not write, and at the end of two weeks her son became worried and began a search for her. In Brooklyn he learned that his mother had not been there. Every hospital in Manhattan and Brooklyn was visited and every public institution without success.

The Information Bureau at Police Headquarters sent out a general alarm for the missing woman last night. She is said by her son to be childish. She is five feet six inches in height, slim, of light complexion, with gray hair.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Summer social season is practically over and even at Newport there will be hardly more than a fortnight of gayety. Then people who have villas by the sea and mountain side will begin to enjoy themselves. Already this week the traffic at the various railroad stations is very large, and there is much shifting about from resort to resort. Newport has a few dinners scheduled, and these, with the meet of the Monmouth Hounds, the Horse Show, the automobile races, the gymkhana will make up the weekly social programme.

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Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson and family will sail to-morrow for Europe. They are to remain abroad for the Autumn. James J. Van Alen sails next week for this country. Mrs. Astor and Miss Van Alen will remain for the present at Newport.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, her daughter Gladys, and her son Reginald are expected at Saratoga next week. They are to stop at the United States Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt will go to the Adirondacks later in the season. Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb and Miss Webb are at present at their Adirondack camp.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney will be in town for a few days. They were at Narragansett on Sunday. They are cruising in their yacht the Susquehanna.

***

Mrs. Belmont Tiffany has returned from Saratoga and is with her sister, Miss Cameron, at Clifton Berley. Miss Isabelle Cameron, who has been an invalid this Summer, will go to the far North and Canada for a few weeks. Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre are still at Saratoga, and their beautiful Staten Island home, Shore Acres, is closed.

***

At Bar Harbor this week the principal event will be the entertainment for the benefit of the Hospital Fund, which will take place on Thursday at the new Casino. Among those who are to take part will be the Misses Barney, Draper, Eleanor Thomas, Sylvia De Grasse Fox, Violet Whelen, Mrs. Hubert Vos, and Prof. Wisner.

***

On the Hudson, the great houses are being made ready for their owners. At Rhinebeck Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor will arrive with the Nourmahal immediately after the Horse Show at Newport, although it is doubtful if they stay until then, as Col. Astor has ordered the house to be ready by Sept. 1. Mrs. William Astor will pass the month of October with her son and daughter-in-law. W. Starr Miller has written from Aix, where he and Mrs. Miller have been, to have his residence "Castle on the Hill" ready by Oct. 1, and ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton and family are expected at Ellerslie the first week in September.

***

Again it is announced that Lady Sarah Wilson will come to this country and that she will sail next Wednesday on the Celtic. Lady Sarah Wilson is an aunt of the Duke of Marlborough, and she did some very clever newspaper work in the Transvaal and had some very narrow escapes. She has been, since her return to Europe, on the Continent and in England. Mrs. George Keppel, whose arrival was announced on Wednesday, did not get here until Saturday, when she reached New York on the Etruria. She will go to Canada soon, but will return in time for the Cup races. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt and Miss Cassatt of Philadelphia, who have been at Hombourg, will sail on Wednesday for this country. It is rumored at Hombourg that John Davis, the banker, will marry a young Englishwoman of title. Mr. Davis lost his last wife, who was an Englishwoman, about two years ago. He has been married four times, and this will be his fifth venture. It is also rumored that a long reported engagement said to be existing between a beautiful young woman of Richmond, Va., and a well-known New York man, who is divorced from his wife, and whose only daughter was married this Spring, will be announced very soon, and that the wedding is to follow almost immediately the announcement.

***

An interesting wedding of to-morrow will be that of Capt. William Schuyler Beekman of the Seventy-first Regiment and Miss Eudora Elizabeth Austin, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Wallace Austin of West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. The wedding will be a very quiet affair.

***

Among the passengers who are booked to sail on the St. Paul for Southampton to-morrow, besides Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, are Julien T. Davies and Miss Davies, James W. Paul, Jr., and Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Hinton, Wright E. Post, and Thomas Reed.

***

In the announcement of the wedding of Miss Beatrice Waldberg Barclay to Stockton Beekman Colt on Sunday there were some slight inaccuracies. The following is the authoritative announcement: The wedding of Miss Beatrice Waldberg Barclay, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sackett Moore Barclay, and Stockton Beekman Colt, son of the late E. Boudinot Colt, will be celebrated at Thornfield, the Summer home of the Barclays at Cazenovia, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 9, at 12 o'clock, by the Rev. John T. Rose. The bridesmaids will be Miss Cornelia Evelyn Barclay, sister of the bride; Miss Adelaide Barclay, daughter of James L. Barclay, a cousin; Miss Bessie Oakley, and Miss Ethel Van Courtlandt Colt, sister of the bridegroom. The best man will be Boudinot Colt, a brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers Messrs. Harold Barclay, George B. Post, Jr., Arthur Turnbull, and Lyman R. Colt.

LADIES' TENNIS AT NEWPORT.

Tournament in Doubles — Misses Wetmore and Busk and Misses Blight and Sands Do Best Work.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—The first of will participate was begun to-day on the which a number of prominent society people will participate was begun to-day by the Casino courts, and will be continued until Wednesday. It was a contest in ladies' doubles, and twelve pairs were entered.

The games attracted a large attendance of society people, and was the strongest attraction of the day. The preliminary round and three matches in the first round were played, leaving only one match to complete the latter round.

The best playing was done by Miss Wetmore and Miss Busk in one pair, and Miss Anna Sands and Miss Blight in another, and these two pair are generally expected to meet in the finals, with the chances about even for the victory. The match between the Misses Iselin and Miss Babcock and Miss Whittier was finely contested, and attracted the attention of the entire assembly, long after the other matches were played.

The match in the first round yet to be played is between Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer and Miss Morgan and Miss Anna Sands and Miss Roche. The result of the other games is as follows:

Preliminary Round.—Miss Wetmore and Miss Busk beat Miss Twombly and Miss Bryce, 6—2, 6—1; the Misses Iselin beat Miss Babcock and Miss Whittier, 6—8, 6—2, 10—8.

First Round.—Miss Wetmore and Miss Busk beat Miss Terry and Miss Potter, 6—0, 6—4; Miss Anna Sands and Miss Blight beat Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer and Mrs. Frederick Edey, 6—3, 6—1; the Misses Iselin beat Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and Mrs. Sidney J. Smith.

This tournament is for a pair of silver cups and other tournaments to follow will include a ladies' single and mixed doubles. A handicap tennis tournament is also being arranged.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 26.—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who entertained a hundred and more guests at a dinner and dance Saturday night, gave another similar entertainment at Crossways to-night, in honor of Miss Marion Fish. It was a smaller party than that of Saturday night, forty guests sitting down to dinner. The dining room, which on Saturday was decorated entirely in pink, was to-night all in yellow, long sprays of yellow flowers being strewn in profusion about the table. The beautiful villa was effectively decorated in all the rooms. About fifty guests came in after dinners at other cottages and joined the dance.

Mrs. Astor gave her weekly dinner to-night, her guests including Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Marquis de la Gandara, Arthur Spencer, Miss Brooks, William Cutting, Jr., B. Mills, Reginald Ronalds, Miss Sands, Bradish Johnson, T. F. Cushing, G. Mills, the Hon. Mr. Beresford, Miss Laura Swan, and C. A. Munn. The table decorations were of American Beauty roses.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor entertained at luncheon to-day on board the Nourmahal.

Rear Commodore C. L. F. Robinson entertained on the Hester.

Mrs. W. H. Sands and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., gave luncheons at their cottages.

Mrs. Frederick Pearson gave a card party this evening.

Dinners were given by Mrs. E. T. Gerry, Mrs. F. O. French, and J. Edward Addicks.

Mrs. J. P. Wetherell gave a lawn party at her residence, at Jamestown.

An interesting ceremony took place at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church to-day when the infant son of Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Cameron McR. Winslow was christened, the Rev. William B. Meenan, the pastor, officiating. The boy was christened H. Cameron McRae Winslow, the sponsors being H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., and Mrs. William Butler Duncan, Jr., uncle and aunt, respectively, of the boy.

Another rental for the season of 1902 was announced to-day, that of the Train villa, near Spouting Rock Beach, to George B. De Forest, who has occupied the villa for several seasons.

Archibald Denny of Dumbarton, Scotland, a member of the shipbuilding firm which built the Shamrock II., is the guest of Mrs. Mary E. Bowles at her cottage in Hope Street.

Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister, was entertained at luncheon to-day at Berger's by Count Sternberg, and this evening went to Mrs. Fish's dance. He leaves for Narragansett Pier to-morrow.

Mrs. Don Cameron is the guest of Mrs. A. Cass Canfield at the Pinard cottages.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 26.—The largest dinner party of the season was given at the Malvern to-night. E. J. Curley, the Kentucky millionaire bachelor, entertained. The palm room was decorated with potted plants and cut flowers. The guests included Count and Countess Laugier Villars, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Powell, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Wadsworth, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Winston, Countess Festetics, the Misses Gurnee, Miss Taylor, Miss Handy, Miss Draper, Miss Keyser, Miss Scott, Miss Barney, Miss Paterson, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Miss Dennison, Miss Fox, Miss Hinkle, Admiral Upshur, Commodore Carroll, Capt. Bush, N. B. Burr, Victor Cushman, Peter Marie, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Manley, J. B. Henderson, Mr. Hubbard, Lewis Miles Roberts, Waldron Bates, J. J. Montgomery, J. Frederick May, and Mr. Keyser.

Mrs. J. Huger Pratt entertained a yachting party on the Mascot this afternoon.

Mrs. Frederick Joy entertained at dinner to-night. Her guests were Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Condon, Miss Hone, Arden Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross Todd, Mr. Hadden, Mrs. J. Ingalls, Mr. Irving, and Mrs. J. Stuart Barney.

The first round in the annual tennis tournament men's doubles was played to-day; Victor Cushman and J. Hubbard beat Sumner Gerard and Dudley Davis, Aaron Davis and Montgomery Sears beat J. Wilson and H. Drummond, and in the second round beat Cushman and Hubbard. Pierpont Davis and W. H. Conroy drew a bye.

The bridge whist tournament in aid of the Kebo Valley Club golf links was begun to-day.

A PRINCESS IN THE BOWERY.

Koon-Za-Ya-Me, "Descendant of Pocahontas and Lord Royalton," Thrills an Audience with Song.

Through the length of the Bowery last evening there ran a thrill of expectation that culminated in the rooms of the Republican Club annex on that thoroughfare, at No. 274. There was to be a musical and political entertainment there, and rumor had it that a Princess was to sing.

So the crowd surged back and forth through the open doors, while fiery orators denounced Tammany or the band played classical music. The expectant ones waited not patiently in the room. While the band played they shambled in, but when the speakers got the floor they sought the sidewalk.

Finally, after two hours' delay, a cab pushed its way to the curbing opposite the door, while the crowd fell back respectfully. Exclamations of delight came from the people as two women in full evening dress alighted. First came a little, dark woman, and after her a tall girl whose stateliness awed the Bowery. To the platform they made their way.

To the closely packed audience the Princess sang an old English ballad. Then, notwithstanding cries for more, she discreetly retired to an inner room near the stage, where reporters saw her.

"I have been all over Europe," announced the Princess, "and I am a descendant of Pocahontas, who married Capt. John Smith. My name is the Princess Koon-Za-Ya-Me."

"How did you get your title Princess?" was asked.

The lady considered.

"Well," she said, "when I was in Europe, people asked me why I didn't have a title; it was so much nicer. As I was descended from Lord Royalton on one side and Pocahontas on the other, and as my middle name, my Indian name, was Koonzayame, and I was in reality the Princess of that name, I took my title."

"Just how do you trace your descent from Pocahontas and Lord Royalton?" asked the reporter.

"Well, you see, when I went on the stage my father, who was a Southerner, and my family objected very much. They'd got a tree down South showing how I am descended, but they were so opposed to my career that they wouldn't give me the tree, so I can't tell you.

"Yes," continued the Princess; "I had two concert companies in Europe. One broke down, and then I organized another, and it broke down. Rather hard, don't you think, running concert companies? I must have lost $25,000."

And then the Bowery had another opportunity to see how a Princess looks when she drives away in her carriage.

SCIENTIFIC MEN'S MEETING.

Officers Elected by Association for the Advancement of Science.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 26.—Nearly 200 members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science were present to-day when its fiftieth annual convention was called to order by Prof. R. S. Woodward, the retiring President.

New officers were installed, as follows: President—Prof. Charles S. Minot of Boston; Vice Presidents—Section A, (mathematics and astronomy,) James McMahon of Cornell University; Section D, (mechanical science and engineering,) H. S. Jacoby of Cornell University; Section G, (botany,) B. T. Galloway of the United States Department of Agriculture; Section H, (anthropology,) J. Walter Fewkes of the Bureau of American Ethnology; Section I, (social and economical science,) John Hyde of the United States Department of Agriculture; Permanent Secretary—L. O. Howard of the United States Department of Agriculture; General Secretary—William Hallock of Columbia University; Secretary to the Council—D. T. MacDougal of the New York Botanical Gardens; Treasurer—R. S. Woodward of Columbia University.

New North German Lloyd Liner.

A cablegram received at the office of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company yesterday announced that the company's new liner, Kronprinz Wilhelm, built by the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company, in Stettin, had made her preliminary trial trip, which had proved very successful. The engines, running at three-quarters of their full power, developed 27,000 horse-power. The vessel anchored off the Island of Ruegen, in the Baltic, in preparation for the final test at full power.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company Sued.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., Aug. 26.—An important suit was brought to-day by Ephraim W. Mentzer, executor, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the Court of Common Pleas of Blair County to recover $236,047.64, the amount of rebates or drawbacks due on coal shipments. The plaintiffs are coal shippers, and allege that these rebates were secretly granted to the defendant company and that knowledge of the rebates was improperly kept from them. The claim for rebates extends over a period of eleven years.

BROUGHT BODY TO BROOKLYN.

Little Girl's Remains Moved from Des Moines, Iowa, Where They Were Buried in 1863.

Almost two score of years after her death the body of Hettie White, the five-year-old daughter of S. V. White, the prominent broker and Deacon of Plymouth Church, was yesterday buried in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, having been brought here from Des Moines, Iowa.

The child died of diphtheria at Des Moines in January 1863. Recently Mr. White's only son, Arthur White, died. It was then that Mr. White decided to have all of the members of his family together, and gave orders to have the remains of the little girl exhumed and shipped to Brooklyn. The body arrived yesterday morning, and was buried in the afternoon. A simple burial service was read at the grave.

"Deacon" White, as he is familiarly known, lived in Des Moines from 1857 to 1865. While there he studied law in the same office with Mr. Benjamin F. Blair, who is also a Deacon in Plymouth Church.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Louise Davenport.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—Mrs. Louise Sheridan, known on the stage as Louise Davenport, died here last night, after having lived in poverty for several years.

She was the wife of the old-time Shakespearean actor, W. E. Sheridan, and under his training developed into a player of recognized ability. Since the death of her husband, several years ago, she had not been on the stage. She was fifty-nine years old, and a native of Canada.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES GLAVEY, one of the survivors of the famous "Old Thirteenth" Regiment, died Sunday at his home in Rochester, aged fifty-six years. He was once Commander of O'Rorke Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and President of the Twenty-second New York Cavalry's permanent organization. For the last eighteen years he had been employed as chief engineer at the pumping station of the Rochester Water Works Company.

Sister GISBERTA died at St. Nicholas Convent on Sunday from consumption. She was born in Germany in 1856, and took the veil when she was twenty-two years old, her name being Annie Hiegmann. She taught school at Chaski, Minn., for fourteen years, and in 1898 was transferred to Jersey City, where she became a teacher in St. Nicolas's parochial school. She was a great favorite with the children.

JOHN D. NAUGLE, one of the former inhabitants of old Greenwich Village, died on Saturday last at his country home, in Ridgewood, N. J. Mr. Naugle was seventy-two years old, and formerly lived at 4 Perry Street, this city. He was in the trucking business for many years. In 1884 he was elected Assembyman from his district, but only served one year. Mr. Naugle is survived by a wife, three daughters, and two sons.

The Death in the Alps of Mrs. Smith.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Aug. 26.—Mrs. Ella Velsor Smith, wife of William Wickham Smith of New York, whose death occurred in the Alps last Friday, had visited an ice grotto on the Rhone glacier, near Belvedere, on the Furka Road. Some blocks of ice fell near Mrs. Smith, but did not touch her, and she died from the effect of the shock on her heart. Her body will be shipped to New York.

MINSTREL "JACK" HAVERLY ILL.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 26.—Col. J. H. Haverly, whose fame in minstrelsy is world-wide, is dangerously ill with heart disease at St. Mark's Hospital in this city. His wife has been telegraphed for, and is now on her way from New York.

Col. Haverly moved here after his retirement from business several years ago, and has been devoting his time almost exclusively to mining of late.

RUSSIAN NAVAL OFFICER HERE.

On the Red Star liner Southwark, from Antwerp, last evening there arrived Major Gen. George A. Brynk of the Russian Royal Naval Artillery. The General, who is stationed at St. Petersburg, comes over in order to be present at the trial trip of the new Russian battleship Retvizan, which has been built by the Cramps. On her speed trial the cruiser will have to maintain a speed of 18 knots for a period of twelve consecutive hours. She will displace 12,775 tons, and will carry a battery of Russian-made guns. While waiting for the Customs Inspector to finish with his baggage Gen. Brynk

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL BLD'G. 222 B'way.

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ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
MARGINAL AND INVESTMENT ORDERS IN ALL QUANTITIES. INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL MATTERS GLADLY FURNISHED. ISSUE UPON REQUEST, "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," MONTHLY FLUCTUATION SHEETS, DAILY AND WEEKLY REPORTS.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
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25 BROAD ST.
Up-town office,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

To the Owners and Holders of the
First Mortgage Preference Bonds
OF THE
Georgia & Alabama Railway:

You will take notice that the Georgia and Alabama Railway in the exercise of the right of redemption secured to it by the terms of the bonds and the deed of trust securing the same, will, on the first day of October, 1901, redeem and pay off at 105 and interest, all of its First Mortgage Preference Bonds dated October 1st, 1895, and secured by deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Railway to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of the same date, and all owners and holders of said Preference bonds are hereby notified to present the bonds respectively held or owned by them at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in the City of Baltimore, Md., to be then and there redeemed and paid off by said Railway. Holders of First Mortgage Preference bonds may at any time prior to October 1st, 1901, surrender the same, together with all unmatured coupons thereon, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., and receive in exchange therefor First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds in like amount bearing coupons corresponding to those on the bonds so surrendered, differences in interest, owing to dates of maturity of coupons, being adjusted.
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,842,122.35
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
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Jas. M. Donald. C. I. Hudson.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Morton Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit of Common Stock
OF THE
Continental and American Tobacco Companies

Calling attention to our circular and advertisement dated June 8, 1901, we hereby give notice that, upon surrender of the certificates of deposit, the Morton Trust Company will on and after TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1901, be prepared to deliver FIFTY YEAR FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Consolidated Tobacco Company.
CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO COMPANY,
By J. B. DUKE, President.
Dated New York, August 23, 1901.

PUBLICATION BY THE HAMILTON BANK of New York City of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking laws of 1892:

Bannon & Sullivan, November 6, 1890	$102.00
L. R. Harting, June 23, 1890	77.98
J. H. Haar Association, March 30, 1892	104.62
Hannah Hirshbaum, February 3, 1894	100.00
Nellie E. Smith, April 13, 1893	68.00
Louis H. Schubert, May 14, 1892	74.64

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
JESSE C. JOY, Cashier of the Hamilton Bank of New York City, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article I, Chapter 689, of the Banking laws of 1892, State of New York. JESSE C. JOY.
Sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1901.
[Notary's Seal.] ARTHUR E. WOOD.
Notary Public (114) New York Co.

Notice to Holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company.
Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of the first mortgage made by the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company to The State Trust Company (now Morton Trust Company) bearing date 1st January, 1897, this Company has elected to redeem and pay on the first day of October, 1901, at par with accrued interest to the date of payment, all of the first mortgage bonds of the said Company outstanding, being the outstanding bonds secured by the said mortgage. All holders of said bonds are required to present the same for payment at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the said first day of October, 1901. Interest will cease upon that day on all bonds secured by the said mortgage then outstanding, and which shall not then be or have been presented for payment.
June 30th, 1901.
COMPANIA METALURGICA MEXICANA.
By ROBERT S. TOWNE, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NORTHERN PACIFIC COMMON.—Parties desiring to sell privately address J. M., Post Office Box 1,074.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.
NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.
TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:
Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.
Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.
Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.
Dated New York, August 6, 1901.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:
Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.
All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

33 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, August 12, 1901.
To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Union Trust Company of New York under the Agreement dated May 10, 1900, for Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds:
The undersigned Committee under the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned hereby give notice, pursuant to the terms of said agreement, that the Committee has entered into a contract with the Wabash Railroad Company for the acquisition by said Railroad Company of the railroad and property described in the first mortgage of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, a copy of which contract is lodged with said Union Trust Company of New York, and the terms of which, briefly summarized, are as follows:
First. The Wabash Company shall acquire said property upon the confirmation of the foreclosure sale (provided it can be obtained at a satisfactory price,) shall pay all receivers' certificates, preferential liabilities, costs, counsel fees, compensation of Trustees and Committee, and shall issue a first mortgage upon said property to secure a total issue of Three and One-half Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due in 1941, with interest from the date thereof, payable semi-annually. The bonds shall be for $1,000 and $500. The total amount of bonds issuable under said mortgage shall be $3,500,000, and $500,000 thereof shall be reserved and applied solely to the improvement and equipment of the mortgaged property.
Second. Such three and a half per cent. bonds, to an amount equal to eighty per cent. of the par value of the principal of Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited with the Union Trust Company, shall be delivered to said Trust Company for distribution among the holders of its certificates of deposit at the rate of $800 in new bonds for each $1,000 of Omaha and St. Louis bonds. Scrip will be provided for fractional amounts.
Third. All stock of the Omaha and St. Louis Company held by the Committee is to be surrendered to the Wabash Company, and the suits brought by the Committee to enforce the personal liability of certain Directors of the Missouri Railway Construction Company are to be discontinued.
Fourth. Said contract is subject to the following conditions:
1. That the stockholders and debenture holders of the Wabash Company assent to its acquisition and mortgaging of said property.
2. That the holders of Union Trust Company certificates for Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited under said agreement of May 10, 1900, assent to said contract; and,
3. That the net preferred liabilities against the property which are to be paid by the Wabash Company do not exceed $475,000.

By the terms of said agreement of May 10, 1900 it is provided that any holder of Union Trust Company Certificates who does not expressly dissent from such contract in a writing delivered to the Committee within twenty days after the first publication of this notice shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to such contract.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH,
As a Committee constituted by the Agreement of Omaha and St. Louis bondholders, made May 10, 1900.

Stockholders' Committee
of
THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.
To the Holders of Preferred and Common Stock OF THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY:
Holders, to a large amount, of Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company, have entered into a Stockholders' Agreement (dated July 22, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary), for the purpose of furthering a consolidation, or other disposition of property of, or the acquisition or lease of property by, The American Cotton Oil Company; and for the advancement of the interests of depositing stockholders through united action, whereby their respective holdings shall be held and managed in bulk during the period of the Agreement, and better results be secured than by individual action.
The undersigned have consented to act as a Committee under said Agreement, and hereby afford holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company the opportunity of participating in the benefits of said Agreement by thereunder depositing their stock with the First National Bank of the City of New York, as Depositary, on or before the 30th day of September, 1901.
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit will be issued for the deposited stock.
Copies of the said Stockholders' Agreement may be obtained from the Secretary of the Committee.
Dated, New York, August 1, 1901.
GEORGE AUSTIN MORRISON, Chairman.
HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK,
EDWARD WINSLOW,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
Stockholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
B. F. MUNRO, Secretary to Committee,
27 Beaver St., N. Y. City.

Office of the Michigan Central R.R. Co.
Grand Central Station.
New York, N. Y., August 15th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given to the holders of the JACKSON, LANSING & SAGINAW RAILROAD EXTENDED CONSOLIDATED BONDS, maturing Sept. 1st, 1901, that the principal of the same will be paid on presentation of the bonds at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York City, on and after September 3d, 1901. Holders of the bonds who may prefer to receive payment at the office of the Ninth National Bank, New York City, (where the bonds by their terms are payable,) may present the same at said bank.
F. MIDDLEBROOK, Assistant Treasurer.

Dividends.

The Utah Fuel Company.
Five per cent. Sinking Fund First Mortgage Bonds. Coupons maturing September 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid on and after September 3d at the Morton Trust Company, New York City.
New York, August 17, 1901.
JESSE WHITE, Treasurer.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SOUTH WING TO CADET Hospital.—West Point, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1901. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 M., Sept. 23, 1901, for the construction of South Wing to Cadet Hospital, West Point, N. Y., as per plans in this office. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Address Q. M., U. S. M. A.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28, 1901.
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
180 shs. Ohio & Indiana Consl. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co.
100 shs. Northwestern Ohio Nat. Gas Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$267,000 Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.
162 shs. Gas & Elec. Co. of Bergen Co.
19 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
15 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
40 shs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. Montauk Fire Detecting Wire Co.
47 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. International Ocean Telegraph Co.
30 shs. American Beet Sugar Co. common.
100 shs. Issaquah Coal Co.
$25,000 Central Foundry Co. 6 p. c. 20 year Deb. Bds., 1919.
62½ shs. Central Foundry Co. pfd.
62½ shs. Central Foundry Co. common.
$500 Southern Ry. Co., Aiken Branch, 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Gold Bond, 1998.
100 shs. Carbon Steel Co. 2d pfd.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
36 shs. Mount Morris Bank.
5 shs. Morton Trust Co.
$5,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5 p. c. Bds., 1915.
5 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
$10,000 Equitable Gas Light Co., N. Y., 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1932.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
$3,000 Chic. & North Western R. R. 6 p. c. S. F. Bds., 1929.
$5,000 Chic. & North Western R. R. 6 p. c. S. F. Reg. Ctfs., 1929.
3 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
$800 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Reg. Consols.
$4,000 Boston United Gas Co. 2d Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
5 shs. Bank of New York.
5 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.

Richard V. Harnett and Henry W. Donald, Auc'rs.
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For Account of Whom it May Concern.)
12 shares American Exchange National Bank of N. Y., $100 each.
11 shares Central Park, North & East River R. R., $100 each.
11 shares Christopher & Tenth St. R. R. Co., $100 each.
11 shares E. W. Bliss Co. Common Stock, $100 each.
5 shares German-American Bank of New York, $75 each.
6 shares New York Mutual Gas Light Co., $100 each.
2 shares Continental Insurance Co. of N. Y., $100 each.
4 shares Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co., $100 each.
6 shares New York & Pennsylvania Telephone & Telegraph Co., $100 each.
5 shares Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R. Co., $100 each.
6 shares Second Avenue R. R. Co., $100 each.
5 shares Third Avenue R. R. Co., $100 each.
3 shares Market & Fulton National Bank, $100 each.
7 shares Merchants' National Bank, N. Y., $50 each.
11 shares Oswego & Syracuse R. R., $100 each.
28 shares Phoenix National Bank of N. Y., $100 each.
11 shares Warren R. R., $100 each.
6 shares German-American Bank, $75 each.
8 shares Market & Fulton National Bank, $100 each.
7 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each.
6 shares New York Mutual Gas Co., $100 each.
2 shares Continental Insurance Co., $100 each.
5 shares Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R., $100 each.
6 shares New York & Pennsylvania Telephone & Telegraph Co., $100 each.
5 shares Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., $100 each.
6 shares Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R., $100 each.
6 shares Second Avenue R. R., $100 each.
5 shares Third Avenue R. R., $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 73 Liberty St.

Meetings and Elections.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.
The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.
The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $500,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the company in Peoria, Ill., on Wednesday, October 2, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, September 9, and reopened on Friday, October 4.
CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Union Bag and Paper Co. Certificate of Preferred Stock, No. A 1221, for 12 shares of preferred stock in name of Abigail M. Carpenter, indorsed to Caroline C. Wilbur. Notice is hereby given to show cause why a Duplicate Certificate of Deposit should not be issued. Carry M. Wilbur, Executrix for Abigail M. Carpenter's estate.

Lost—Certificate of deposit of U. S. Trust Co. drawn to Mary L. Ferris; reward. Hoyt's Pharmacy, 73 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Lost,—BANK BOOK No. 82,479, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Copartnership lately subsisting between JULIUS ASCHER and CHARLES ANDREIS, under the firm name of ASCHER & ANDREIS, importers and commission merchants, with offices at 2 and 4 Stone Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, was dissolved on the 16th day of August, 1901, by mutual consent, and that JULIUS ASCHER is the liquidating partner of said firm.
JULIUS ASCHER,
CHARLES ANDREIS.
KEPPLER & WALZER, Attorneys for Liquidating Partner, 231 Broadway, New York City.

Henry O. Havemeyer's Condition.

Advices received in lower Wall Street yesterday intimate that Henry O. Havemeyer, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, who has been seriously ill at his country home, Islip, L. I., continues to improve. It is not believed, however, that Mr. Havemeyer will have recuperated sufficiently to attend the dividend meeting of the Directors, scheduled for the first Wednesday in September.

Extra Holiday for the Exchanges.

The Governors of the Stock Exchange will vote to-day on a petition to close the Exchange on next Saturday. The mangers of the Produce Exchange voted yesterday to do so, and the Cotton Exchange took similar action last week.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Knit Goods Credit Office of New York City; capital $50,000. Directors—Bradford A. Bullock, Hippolyte Hardy, and Nathaniel C. Strong of New York City.

Smith & Cronin Manufacturing Company of New York City; to manufacture household goods; capital $5,000. Directors—Thomas J. Cronin of Newark, N. J.; Henry L. Palmer of Rockville Centre, L. I., and Frederick I. Smith of Plainfield, N. J.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 26.—The Mine Development Company of Cleveland was chartered at Dover this afternoon to deal in and work gold, silver, and all other minerals; capital, $50,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregularly higher.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 26	783,001
To date this year	200,580,450
Corresponding date last year	75,691,977

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 26	$2,647,500
To date this year	$716,268,220
Corresponding date last year	$330,548,960

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½ @3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Chem	1¼	Lake Erie & W	3
Am. Locom. pf	½	Met. W. S. El. Chi.	1
Am. Smelting pf	⅝	Mexican Central	½
Am. Tobacco	⅞	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf	½	Nat. Salt pf	½
B'klyn Union Gas	1	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Buff., R. & P.	1½	North American	3
Canada South	⅝	North. Pac. pf	1
Cent. of N. J.	2½	Pacific Coast	1⅝
Chi. & Alton pf	½	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi. G. W. pf., A	2½	Peoria & East	1¼
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi. Term. Tr	½	Reading 2d pf	½
Col. So. 1st pf	⅞	Rubber Goods pf	½
Cohsol. Gas	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Cont. Tobacco	½	St. L. & S. F.	1
Del., S. R. & A. pf.	½	St. L. S. W.	⅞
Erie	⅛	Sloss-Sheffield	1½
Erie 2d pf	1½	Southern Pacific	1¼
Evans. & T. H.	¾	Twin City R. T.	¾
Ft. W. & D. City	½	Union Pacific pf	1
Gt. North. pf	⅝	U. S. Steel	1⅜
Illinois Central	¾	U. S. Steel pf	¾
Iowa Cent. pf	½	Va.-Car. Chem	2⅜
Kan. & Mich	2¾		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅞	General Electric	½
Am. Ice	⅞	Int. Power	⅞
Am. Linseed pf	½	Iowa Central	⅛
Am. Sugar	½	Man. Beach	1¾
Am. Sugar pf	2⅜	Minn. & St. L.	1
Anaconda Copper	½	N. Y. Air Brake	¾
Chi. Great West.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
C., M. & St. P. pf	½	People's Gas	⅝
C., St. P., M. & O.	⅞	Quicksilver	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Rep. Steel pf	½
Col. So. 2d pf	⅝	St. L. S. W. pf	⅝

Not changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1¼	Int. & G. N. 3d	2
C., B. & Q. i. f. 5s	1½	Wabash 1st	1⅝
Ev. & Ind. con. 6s	4	Wabash 2d	2½

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	1	Tol., St. L. & W. 3½s	2½
Int. Paper 6s	3		
Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Trading in the stock market yesterday developed along broader lines than on any day since the upward movement of prices began. Not only were the total transactions greater than on any day for some weeks, but the number of separate stocks dealt in showed a significant increase. More, the trend of prices was unmistakably upward, final figures being generally the highest for the day, and in nearly all cases showing advances, some of them substantial. Lake Erie and Western, for instance, was up 3 full points, while other notable gains recorded in active stocks were: Erie second preferred, 1½; Sault Ste. Marie, 1½; North American, 3; Southern Pacific, 1¼; Union Pacific preferred, 1; St. Louis and San Francisco, 1; United States Steel, 1⅜. Good strength likewise developed in such standard stocks as St. Paul, New York Central, Pennsylvania, and Union Pacific.

The real story of the market, however, is told neither in these figures nor in the published tables, for these in nowise show how the bears in the market assiduously and by concerted action endeavored to stay the advances in the quotations—advances that, continuing along the lines of development of last week, are undoubtedly inducing the public to come into the market. Yesterday the larger commission houses were more active and reported better inquiry for stocks; though undoubtedly this independent buying was little of a factor as compared with the very persistent purchases by the larger financial interests. These purchases showed most in the steel stocks; in the coal shares, notably the Eries; in Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, St. Paul, the Atchisons, and the Vanderbilt group. The character and the force of this buying were the more clearly disclosed toward the close of business when, after a two-hour attack of the bears, which produced average recessions of perhaps a point from the morning's high figures, these recessions were more than recovered in the last ten minutes of trading under the stimulus and support of the purchases by the banking interests referred to.

Generally, the developments of the day were regarded as altogether helpful. They included the return of a number of the steel strikers to work and the belief that a settlement of the strike is at hand; the action of Secretary Gage in authorizing the Assistant Treasurer here to purchase bonds direct, without negotiating with Washington, together with the Secretary's published utterances that he did not apprehend any money stringency; the continuing ease in the local money market; more favorable crop news, reflected in the declining prices of corn, and, sympathetically, wheat, and the publication of a number of very favorable statements of railway earnings. In their way, these railway statements are nothing short of phenomenal. Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie showed an increase in net for July of 39 per cent., while other increases for that month were Hocking Valley, $20,890; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, $44,000; Toledo and Ohio, $15,650, and Omaha, $113,810. For the third week of August, among notable increases over the earnings in the corresponding period last year, were: Canadian Pacific, $102,000; Wabash, $43,500; Missouri Pacific, $92,000, and Louisville and Nashville, $44,800.

Coming to the stocks themselves, the active issues most directly affected by the favorable news of the day were the steel stocks, the common gaining 1⅜ points on dealings in 59,000 shares, while the preferred advanced ¾ on transactions involving 21,000 shares. In the financial district the opinion becomes stronger each day that the backbone of the strike is already so effectually broken that a settlement is a question now not so much of days as of hours. Private advices in the Street yesterday telling of further desertions from the ranks of the strikers and of no gains by the Amalgamated Association were in large measure responsible for the confident buying of both the preferred and common shares.

In point of activity Southern Pacific was the market leader, no fewer than 88,000 shares of the stock being traded in at a net advance of 1¼ points, out of a market total approximating 785,000 shares. While no specific or official information can be gotten on the matter, explanatory either of the activity or of the strength, the Street inclines strongly to the opinion that within a few weeks the developments to be disclosed will amply justify the present movement. Incidentally, the Street believes that at the Union Pacific meeting scheduled for to-morrow Southern Pacific affairs will not be neglected.

After Southern Pacific, Erie common stock showed greatest activity, more than 64,000 shares changing hands. Whatever the reason for the activity, if any there be, none of the officials of the road will state, nor can any information be obtained at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. It seems not improbable, however, that there is some foundation for the talk of a readjustment of the company's capital stock.

The heaviness of Sugar Trust shares and Amalgamated Copper was ascribed to Boston selling; traders sold St. Paul in the belief that there will be no increase in the dividend at the meeting next month, all the stock thus sold being readily taken; the buying of Colorado and Southern was on the report that that system is to be absorbed by the Goulds, who are credited also with seeking control of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf, while the local gas securities, Consolidated and Brooklyn Union, were strong on what was termed inside buying.

A feature of the market was the purchases for the account of houses with Western connections, these being estimated at 50,000 shares. Some of this buying represented short covering, but the larger part of it was said to be for the long account, the belief now being that the Western early view of crop damage had been too pessimistic.

London's transactions in the market totaled about 20,000 shares, practically all purchases, though at the opening the London market had shown lower prices.

Most of yesterday's call loans were made at 2½ per cent., while the rate at no time rose higher than 3 per cent.

UNION PACIFIC'S AFFAIRS.

Wall Street is looking forward with much interest to a meeting of Union Pacific Directors which it hears has been scheduled for to-morrow. According to reports from sources usually reliable, though the parties immediately interested will not discuss the matter, J. P. Morgan and W. K. Vanderbilt are to be elected to the Union Pacific Directorate at this meeting.

This action, it is declared, was finally decided on at a meeting between Mr. Morgan, Mr. Harriman, and James J. Hill.

COAL ROADS PROSPEROUS.

In connection with the strength of the coal stocks, bituminous as well as anthracite, the Street was filled yesterday with numerous stories of impending developments. One of these—most persistently circulated—was to the effect, notwithstanding official confirmation, that Erie second preferred stock is to be retired and a complete readjustment of the company's capital stock effected.

Another, dealing with the soft-coal roads, told of a one-million-six-hundred-thousand-dollar purchase of coal lands along the line of Norfolk and Western by parties said to be largely interested in the United States Steel Corporation. It was said also—the company showing earnings of $3,200,000 in excess of the preferred stock dividend—that Norfolk common stock is to be placed on an increased dividend basis.

Generally, it is declared that the entire coal trade situation was never so prosperous or promising.

SENATOR DEPEW'S VISIT.

Senator Depew was in the financial district yesterday, and, according to the gossips, his visit had to do with the proposed plan of reorganization of the Vanderbilt properties. It is said in this connection to be assured that Nickel Plate first preferred stock is to be retired, while some developments in New York Central are understood to be under way.

NO PAPER STOCK DIVIDEND.

Some activity developing in International Paper common stock yesterday, the report was again put in circulation that a dividend on the stock is shortly to be declared. On this point an officer of the company said yesterday afternoon:

"There is no foundation for such a story. We have denied it so many times that it should hardly be necessary to deny it now. There has been no change in our policy, and there is not the slightest intention at present of putting the common stock back on a dividend basis."

Asked as to the earnings of the company, the reply was:

"Our annual report, which was published a short time ago, speaks for itself, showing as it did earnings in excess of all expenditures, including dividends, of $1,709,980 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901."

FOREIGN HOUSES AS LENDERS.

One of the features of the money market at present is the readiness with which foreign banking houses are loaning money at the prevailing low rates. It is said that these houses are better supplied with available funds than they ever have been at this time of year, and that the prophets of dearer money who base their prophecies largely on the movement of currency to the West have in their calculations quite overlooked this extra supply.

GENERAL CARRIAGE COMPANY.

The motion to make William G. E. See permanent receiver for the General Carriage Company of New York came up before Vice Chancellor Stevenson at Jersey City yesterday, but was laid over until Tuesday, Sept. 3, on the application of Counselor Stebbins, who represented a creditor. Peter Bentley, counsel for the creditors, asked that Orlando Thomas, Treasurer of the company, be made the permanent receiver instead of Mr. See. Charles L. Corbin, counsel for the company, said he had no objection, but Mr. Stebbins said he wished time to consult his clients.

The principal business of the company was the manufacture of electric vehicles.

TREASURY'S BOND PURCHASES.

About $70,000 of Government bonds were purchased at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, in accordance with a dispatch from Washington stating that Secretary Gage has authorized Assistant United States Treasurer Jordan in this city to purchase for the balance of the month Government bonds for redemption at prices fixed by the Secretary. The department has been buying in bonds since April last, but intending sellers had first to communicate with Washington before their offers were considered. The new order will save considerable time and expense.

Advices from Washington stated also that the Secretary had purchased $32,000 short-term 4 per cent. bonds at 113.2317 and $53,800 3s at 108.5105.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

American Shipbuilding Company said to be negotiating for a $5,000,000 plant near Halifax.

Receipts of raw sugar at Philadelphia last week exceeded 300,000 tons, breaking all records.

According to Western dispatches, an independent iron and tin plate mill will be built at Clarksburg, W. Va., at a cost of $300,000.

Action to be taken this week by the Texas Legislature on the bill to tax oil producing companies 2 per cent. on their gross receipts.

Proposed $50,000,000 copper company expected to take out incorporation papers in New Jersey in a few days, and to be known as the Consolidated Gold and Copper Mining Company.

Stockholders of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railway to vote at a special meeting on Sept. 27 on question of selling their road to the Rutland Railroad Company.

Reserve of outside banks $965,836 below legal requirements as shown by last week's statement.

Declaration of an extra dividend of 2 per cent. by the American Waltham Watch Company, as well as the semi-annual payment of 4 per cent.

Statement that during the last two years 394 corporations have been organized under the joint stock laws of Connecticut. Of this number, 72 are situated in Hartford, 68 in New Haven,

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities yesterday was somewhat broader, and a number of the more prominent issues developed some firmness, advancing somewhat beyond Saturday's closing prices. There was more or less demand for copper stocks.

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AMERICAN CAN shares were active and firmer. The common sold up to 25¼, 2,000 shares being traded in, and the preferred advanced to 75 on transactions of 1,000 shares.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s scored a net fractional gain, about $200,000 worth selling at from 67⅝ to 67¾. The close was 67¼.

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KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS preferred was dealt in to the extent of 1,000 shares, from 77½ down to 76¼, and closed at 76, as compared with 77⅛, the closing figure on Saturday.

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DOMINION SECURITIES stock was sold at 71¼, up to 71⅝, about 800 shares changing hands. The closing bid was 71½.

***

UNION COPPER advanced to 5¾ on transactions in 3,000 shares, and closed 5¼ bid, a net gain of ¼. The advance was due to definite information that the new machinery of the mine has been put into active operation.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid. Aug. 26.	Asked. Aug. 26.	Bid. Aug. 24.	Asked. Aug. 24.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	25	25¼	23¾	24½
American Can pf	75	75¼	73⅞	74½
American Chicle	85	90	85	90
American Chicle pf	79	81	79	81
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9½	8	9½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	35¼	37⅛	35⅛	37⅝
American Malt 6s	93	94	93	94
*American Thread pf	4	4⅝	4	4⅝
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	27	30	27	30
*British Columbia Copper	13½	14¼	14	15
British Exchequer 3s	99	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Camden Land	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	7½	8½	8	8½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	34	36	34	35
Central Fireworks	20½	22½	20½	22½
Central Fireworks pf	70	76	70	76
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	14½	16¼	14½	16¼
Con. Refrigerating	6¼	7	6¼	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf				26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i	67¼	67½	67	67½
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i	12¾	13	12¾	13½
Detroit South. pf., w. i	40	41	40	41
Detroit Southern 4s	83½	84½	83½	85
Dominion Securities	71½	71¾	71⅛	71½
Electric Boat	18	22	41	42
Electric Boat pf	49½	52	50	55
Elec. Lead Reduction	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Electric Vehicle	5	6½	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf	8	13	10	15
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1¾	1¼	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	¾	1	¾	1⅛
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8	9¼	8½	9½
Havana Commercial pf	41	44	43½	45½
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	76	76½	77¼	77½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	87	87½	86¾	87¼
Lorillard pf.	40½	42½	40¾	42½
Markeen Copper	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7½	8¼	7½	8¼
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	21	22	21	22¼
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	83	84½	83	86
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	½	¾	½	1
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & N. E. L. & P. pf	57	70	42	42½
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10½	11	10	11
Otis Elevator	32¼	34	32¾	33½
Otis Elevator pf	96	98	96	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	35	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	72	70	74
Retsof	48	46	61	
Retsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf	90¾	100¼	95½	100½
Safety Car Heat & Light, ex-stock dividend	140	145	150½	155
St. Louis Transit	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101½	100¾	101¼
Seaboard Air Line 4s	84	84½	83	84½
Seaboard Air Line pf	23¾	24	23½	23⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf	51½	52	50⅝	51
Singer Mfg.	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	32	33	32	32½
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	770	775	764	770
Storage Power	5	8	5	9
Tennessee Copper	20	21½	20	21
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid		3	5	3
Trenton Potteries		4	8	4
Tronton Potteries pf		63	70	63
Union Copper		5¼	5	5¼
Union Typewriter		65½	64	66
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117	119	117	119
United R. of St. L. 4s	89	89½	89	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	80½	81	81	82
U. S. Cotton Duck	29½	31	30	31½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90¼	91¼	104½	104½
U. S. Reduction & Ref.	41	42	41½	42½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	60	61	60	62
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.		97		97
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	19	21	19	21
Universal Tobacco pf., w. i.		58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C.	5	7	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	38	40	40	42
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16	17	16	17
Washington Ry. & Elec. pf	113½	113½	112½	113¼

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102	103½	102	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	242	244	241½	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R. 20s	220	230	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	68	68	68	68
Con. Traction 5s	109½	109¾	109¾	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	112¼	114½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82¼	81½	82¼
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82¼	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Railway	29	30	29	30
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R.R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	23¾	25	23¾	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	120	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R	175		175	
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	62	70	60	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116½	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	23	25	23½	25
American Light & Trac. pf	92	95	92	95
Bay State Gas	1	1½	1	1½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J	63½	64	63½	63½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	74	77½	74	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	80½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	107¾	108	107¾	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	7	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	55½	56¾	55¼	56¾
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	112	108	110
St. Louis (Mo.) 5s	95	96	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¾	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	20	18	20
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 6s	92	93½	92½	93¾
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	82	80½	82½
Union Ferry	40	41	40½	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	97	95	96½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 26.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Pittsburg Plate Glass	172½	172½	172½
2,725	Pittsburg Coal	32¼	31⅞	32⅛
125	Pittsburg Coal pf	94¾	94¾	95
675	Pittsburg Brew	25	24¾	24¾
160	Pittsburg Brew pf	44⅜	44	44
50	Switch and Signal	73	73	73
410	U. S. Steel	45¼	44⅝	45¼
270	U. S. Steel pf	95	94¾	95
1,400	Consol. Traction	24⅝	23½	24¼
465	Window Glass	62⅜	62	62
209	Window Glass pf	93¼	92½	93½
580	Crucible Steel	23½	23¼	23½
490	Crucible Steel pf	85¼	85⅛	85¼
175	Consol. Ice	18	18	18
80	Beaver Coal	9½	9½	9½
285	West. Elec. 2d pf	70⅞	70¾	70¾
500	U. S. Glass	39	39	39
300	Mon. River Coal	34¾	34¾	34¾
50	Mon. River Coal pf	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
35	Con. Gas pf	48	48	48
20	Mon. Water	41¼	41½	41¼
$4,000	Pt. Pitt Tract. 5s	116½	..	..

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 26, 1901.

	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	121⅛	121¼	34,400	Amalgamated Copper	122½	123⅞	120½	121⅛	− ⅞
	30½	31	300	Am. Agric. Chemical	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ 1¼
	31½	31⅝	4,100	Am. Car & Found. Co	31⅝	31⅞	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
	87⅜	87½	700	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	87¼	87¼	87	87¼	+ ¼
	33	33½	200	American Cotton Oil	33½	33½	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
	90	91½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ ¼
	30⅜	31	1,150	American Ice Co	32⅜	32⅝	30⅞	30⅞	− ⅜
	67½	69	10	Am. Ice Co. pf	69½	69½	69½	69½	
	23	27½	46	American Linseed Co	26	26	26	26	
	61¼	62¼	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	− ⅛
	26¾	27	450	American Locomotive	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
	86⅜	87	240	Am. Locomotive pf	86⅞	87	86⅞	87	+ ½
	54	54½	15,320	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	54	55¼	53⅞	54	+ ½
	101	101½	700	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	101	101¼	101	101¼	+ ¼
	137¼	137½	5,800	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	137⅜	138	136⅞	137	− ⅛
	122	125	100	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	125⅞	125¼	125⅛	125⅛	− 2⅜
	135½	136½	100	Am. Tobacco ctfs	135½	135⅞	135	135⅞	+ ⅞
	17½	18	100	American Woolen	17½	17½	17½	17½	
	47⅝	48⅜	6,170	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	48¼	48½	47½	47⅝	− ⅛
	80	80¼	34,600	At., T. & S. F	80	80¼	79	80¼	+ ⅛
	98¾	99	4,750	At., T. & S. F. pf	98⅝	99¼	98¼	98¾	+ ⅛
	104½	105	5,300	Baltimore & Ohio	105¼	105¾	104	104⅞	+ ⅛
	94	95	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
	76⅝	78	7,250	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	77¼	77⅝	76¼	76¾	− ⅜
	216	217	700	Brooklyn Union Gas	216	217	216	217	+1
	9½	11½	200	Brunswick City	10¾	11	10¾	11	
			100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	92	92	92	92	+ 1¼
			600	Canada Southern	70¾	71	70⅝	71	+ ⅝
	112¼	112½	3,600	Canadian Pacific	112	112⅜	111½	112¼	+ ¼
	164	167	100	Central R. R. of N. J	165	165	165	165	− 1¼
	47¼	47½	1,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	47½	47⅝	47	47¼	− ⅛
	40¾	41	2,500	Chicago & Alton	41	41¼	40¼	40⅞	+ ½
	78	78½	300	Chicago & Alton pf	78	78½	78	78½	+ ½
	22⅜	22⅞	1,810	Chicago Great West	23⅜	23⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ¼
	84	85	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	+ ½
	39	39½	1,300	Chi., Ind. & Louis	39⅛	39⅝	39	39½	+ ½
	167⅜	167⅝	22,820	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	168	168¼	167½	167⅝	− ⅛
	188	190	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	189	189	189	189	+ ¼
			200	Chi. & Northw. pf	220	220	220	220	+ ⅞
	145	146	3,222	Chi., R. I. & Pac	146	146⅜	145	145	+ ⅛
	130	140	100	Chi., St. P., M. & Om	135	135	135	135	− 5
	22	22¼	1,800	Chicago Term. Trans	22	22¼	22	22	+ ⅛
	42½	42⅝	2,000	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	42½	42⅝	42½	42½	+ ⅛
	90	90½	700	C., C., C. & St. L	90	90½	90	90	+ ¼
	97½	98½	800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	98	98	97⅝	98	+ ¼
	15⅝	15⅝	8,700	Colorado Southern	15⅝	15¾	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
	57⅞	57⅞	3,100	Col. Southern 1st pf	57½	58	57½	57⅝	+ ⅛
	26¼	26¾	2,400	Col. Southern 2d pf	26¼	26¾	26¼	26⅞	− ⅝
	21	21	200	Col. & Hock. C. & I	21	21	21	21	
	229½	229¾	2,400	Consolidated Gas	228½	229½	227	228	+ ½
	67¾	68¼	300	Con. Tobacco Co	67¾	68	67¾	68	+ ¼
	170	173	2,000	Delaware & Hudson	170	170	169½	170	+ ¼
	229	231	200	Del., Lack. & West	230	230	230	230	+ ¼
	45½	45¾	3,100	Denver & R. G	45½	45½	45	45	− ⅛
	93⅝	93¾	1,300	Denver & R. G. pf	94¼	94¼	93⅝	93⅝	+ ⅛
	150	152½	300	Diamond Match	151	151½	151	151½	+ ⅛
			100	Dist. of America		8	8	8	
	11	11	1,000	Dul., S. S. & At	11	11	11	11	
	19¾	20	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
	43	43½	65,100	Erie	43	43½	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅛
	71	72	17,100	Erie 1st pf	71	72	70⅞	71⅞	+ ⅛
	57	58	16,976	Erie 2d pf	57	58	56	58	+ ⅛
	58	58¾	2,400	Evans. & T. H	56¾	58¾	56½	57⅝	+ ⅛
	27	29½	342	Ft. Worth & D. C	27	29½	27	29½	+ 2
	265	268	100	General Electric	265	265	265	265	− ½
	58	59	80	Glucose Sugar Ref	58	58	58	57½	− ½
	187¼	188	1,810	Great Northern pf	188	188	187	187½	+ ⅛
	53⅞	54		Hocking Valley	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	+ ⅛
	147	148	3,450	Illinois Central	147	148	146¾	147½	+ ⅛
	25⅜	25¾	2,800	International Paper	25⅜	25¾	25	25¼	+ ⅛
	78½	78¾	1,600	Internat. Paper pf	78½	79	78	78⅝	+ ⅛
	92¼	92½	600	Internat. Power Co	92¼	92¾	92	92	− ½
	39½	39¾	400	Iowa Central	39½	39¾	39½	39½	+ ½
	76	76½	1,100	Iowa Central pf	76	76½	75½	75½	− ½
	43⅞	44	1,550	International Pump	43⅞	44	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
	33	35	300	Kanawha & Michigan	33	35	33	35	+2¾
	20	20		Kansas City South	20	20	20	20	
	39⅜	39¾	180	Kansas City South. pf	39⅜	39¾	39⅜	39¾	+ ⅛
	62	66		Lake Erie & West	63	66	62¾	66	+3
	105	105½	2,050	Lake Shore	105	105½	105	105	− ¼
	103⅜	103¾	7,060	Louisville & Nashville	103⅜	105½	103¼	105	− 1⅛
	121¼	121½	100	Manhattan Beach	121¼	121½	121¼	121¼	
	121⅜	121¾	5,850	Manhattan Elevated	121⅜	121⅝	120¾	120⅞	− ⅛
	169	170	950	Met. Street Railway	170	170	169¾	170	+ ⅛
	36¼	36½	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi	36¼	36½	36¼	36½	+ ¼
	25⅞	26	200	Mexican Central	25⅞	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
	11⅞	12	5,800	Mexican National ctfs	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	12	
	106⅜	106¾	300	Minn. & St. Louis	106⅜	107½	106⅜	107½	+ ⅛
	26½	26¾	1,500	M., St. P. & S. M	26½	28	26½	28	+ ⅛
	75	75	800	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	75	75	75	75	
	28⅜	28⅝	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	28⅜	28⅝	28⅛	28½	+ ⅛
	57⅛	57⅜	1,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	57⅛	57⅜	57	57⅜	+ ⅛
	107¼	108	7,600	Missouri Pacific	108¼	108⅜	107½	108⅛	+ ⅛
	44⅞	44¾	200	National Biscuit Co	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
	76	77	100	National Salt Co. pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	+ ½
	146	150	100	New York Air Brake	146	146	146	146	− ⅛
	156	158	1,200	New York Central	156	156	155¾	156	+ ⅛
	41¼	41½	1,700	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	41¼	41¾	40	40	− 1
	80	80½	200	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	80	80½	80	80½	+ ⅛
	36⅜	36⅝	16,600	N. Y., Ont. & West	36⅜	36⅝	36	36½	+ ⅛
	57⅛	57⅜	14,360	Norfolk & West	57⅛	57⅜	56¾	57¼	+ ⅛
	101¼	102	3,950	North American	101¼	103¾	101¼	103	+1
	98	98	500	Northern Pacific pf	98	98	97½	98	+ ¼
		91½		Ontario Mining		91½	91½	91½	
	68¾	68¾	30	Pacific Coast	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ¼
	41½	42	2,800	Pacific Mail	41½	42¼	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
	147¼	147¾	20,050	Pennsylvania R. R	147¼	148	147	147¼	+ ⅛
	112⅜	113⅜	7,900	People's Gas, Chicago	113⅜	113⅜	112	112⅞	+ ⅛
	29	29¾	1,000	Peoria & Eastern	29	29	29	29	− ⅛
	73	75	200	P., C., C. & St. L	73	75	73	75	+ ⅛
	43	43	100	Pressed Steel Car	43	43	43	43	− ½
	31¼	31½	2,800	Quicksilver	31¼	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
	45⅞	46	25,700	Reading	45⅞	46¼	44⅝	45½	+ ⅛
	78	78	4,100	Reading 1st pf	78	78	77¾	77¾	+ ⅛
	56	56⅞	14,100	Reading 2d pf	56	56⅞	56	56⅞	+ ⅛
	21½	21½	5,500	Republic Iron & Steel	21½	21½	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
	76	76¼	4,000	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	76	76¼	75	75¼	− ⅛
	22	22	2,800	Rubber Goods	22	22	22	22	
	12¼	12¾		Rubber Goods pf	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅛
	68	68	100	St. J. & G. I	68	68	67	67	− ⅛
	114½	114½	300	St. L. & G. I. 1st pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	+ ⅛
	43	43¼	1,000	St. L. & Adirondack	43	43¼	42¾	43¼	+ ⅛
	69	69	400	St. L. & San Fran	69	69	69	69	
	32	32⅜	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	32	32⅜	32	32⅜	+ ⅛
	64½	64⅝	200	St. L. Southw	64½	64½	64	64	
	31½	32	200	St. Louis Southw. pf	31½	32	32	32	
	60	61¼	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	60	61½	60	61¼	+ ¼
	33⅞	34¼	88,175	Southern Pacific	33⅞	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
	88⅝	88⅝	35,800	Southern Railway	88⅝	88⅝	88	88	− ⅛
	6¼	6¼	5,350	Southern Railway pf	6¼	6¼	6	6	
	68¼	68¼	4,250	Standard R. & T	68¼	68¼	67	67½	− ⅛
	45¼	45¾	3,800	Tenn. Coal & Iron	45¼	45¾	45¼	45¾	+ ⅛
	33	33		Texas Pacific	33	33	33	33	
	22½	22½		Texas Pac. Land Tr	22½	22½	22½	22½	
	35½	35⅝		Tol., St. L. & West	35½	35½	35½	35½	
	100½	101¼	400	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	100½	101¼	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅜
	17⅞	18		Twin City R. T	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	
	104⅞	105	550	Un'n B. & Paper Co	104⅞	105	103½	104⅛	+ ⅛
	91	91⅜	42,725	Union Pacific	91	91⅜	91	91⅜	+ ⅛
	91	91⅞	1,810	Union Pacific pf	91	91⅞	91	91⅞	+ ⅛
	45⅝	45⅞	60,535	United States Steel	45⅝	46¾	45⅝	46⅛	+ ⅛
	94½	95¼	21,900	U. S. Steel pf	94½	95¼	94½	95¼	+ ⅛
	14	14½	4,200	United States Leather	14	14½	13¾	14	+ ⅛
	83	83¼	4,600	U. S. Leather pf	83	83¼	82⅞	82⅞	+ ⅛
	20¾	21	500	United States Rubber	20¾	21	20½	20½	− ⅜
	60	60	800	U. S. Rubber pf	60	60	59	59	
	60	61	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	60	61	60	61	− 2⅜
	22⅞	23	10,700	Wabash	22⅞	23¼	22½	23	+ ⅛
	41¾	41⅞	15,900	Wabash pf	41¾	41⅞	41¾	41⅞	+ ⅛
	93½	93¾	900	Western Union Tel	93½	93¾	93¼	93¼	+ ⅛
	19⅝	19¾	400	Wheeling & Lake Erie	19⅝	19¾	19	19	− ⅛
	53	53	100	Wheeling & L. E. 1st pf	53	53	53	53	
	21⅞	21¾	900	Wisconsin Central	21⅞	21¾	21¼	21½	
	43¼	43½	200	Wisconsin Central pf	43¼	43¼	43	43	
	Sales		783,001						

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in August showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Canadian Pacific		$102,000
Central of Georgia		19,542
Chicago Great Western		30,114
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louis		14,121
Denver & Rio Grande		3,900
Detroit Southern	

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

John Gerken the Buyer of Chambers and Hudson Street Corner—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

John Gerken is the buyer of the small triangular plot at the northwest corner of Chambers and Hudson Streets, the sale of which by E. Albert Tower of Poughkeepsie was recently reported. Mr. Gerken will probably erect a six-story building on the site.

John Peters and John S. Ascough & Co. have sold for Rebecca Cohn to F. Burt the five-story double apartment house 458 Manhattan Avenue, 27 by 95. The buyer gives in part payment property at Westerleigh, Staten Island.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for Emil Simon for $35,000 the three-story dwellings 505 and 511 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street; also for Laura Bayles, for about $20,000, the plot on the south side of Wendover Avenue, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, 75 by 132.

David Stewart has sold for the Connolly estate the block front on the east side of Columbus Avenue, between Two Hundred and Twelfth and Two Hundred and Thirteenth Streets, 200 by 75.

The apartment house at the northwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-fifth Street, 75.6 by 100, was conveyed yesterday by Eleazor B. Brower to the Yonkers North End Land Company.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Julia C. Bloss the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 252 West One Hundred and Fourth Street. The purchaser is Margaret M. Locke.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

65 Leroy Street, or 17 St. Luke's Place, being at the junction of those streets, 27.9 by 80.9 by 73.4, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to L. Weil, $7,100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Augustine McMahon, referee, 319 and 321 East Fifty-third Street, north side, 215 feet east of Second Avenue, 40 by 100.5, five-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $22,413.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Slater, referee, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 27.9 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 29.11 by 94, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $29,322.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John V. Concord Avoy, referee, 347 Concord Avenue, west side, 250 feet north of Division Avenue, 20 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,440.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Samson Lachman, referee, 1,879 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street, 25.11 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $18,832.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Campbell E. Locke, referee, 460 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 172 feet west of Convent Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,643.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 79 feet north of Garfield Street, for a one and one-half story frame stable, 24 by 16; William Beerli, Erncliff Place, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $400.

Alterations.

No. 623 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, with shop; Charles and William Kissling of 580 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owners; Anthony F. A. Schmitt of 604 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 77 Cortlandt Street, to a five-story brick hotel; Theodore P. Havemeyer of 26 Cortlandt Street, owner; Otto L. Spambrake of 401 East Sixty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 6 Union Square East, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; Daniel Brubacher, premises, owner; Charles Rentz of 183 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

No. 1,273 Broadway, to a seven-story brick bank building; Union Dime Savings Institution, premises, owner; Alfred H. Taylor of 53 West Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 356 West Fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; William P. Quinn of 39 Liberty Street, owner; Charles E. Reid of 105 East Seventy-fourth Street, architect; cost, $275.

No. 1,431 Broadway, to a six-story brick hotel; L. Zebrowski, owner; S. J. Ferrell of 548 West Twenty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamp on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Monday, Aug. 26.

BAXTER ST, 42, w s, 26.8x100; Benedict A. Klein to Lena Buttenweiser, (mtg $5,500).....

BROADWAY, n w corner of 95th St, 75.6x100; Eleazor B. Brower to the Yonkers North End Land Company, (R S $48.75, mtg $200,000).....Exch.

CHAMBERS ST, s w cor Roosevelt St, 22.3x20.8x30.3; Isabel A. Foley to Charles A. Casazza. (R S 50 cents)..... 3,500

CROTONA AV, or Crotona Park North, n s, 141.4 ft e of Clinton Av, 23x100; Conrad G. Strubel to Bertha Schmuck, (mtg $3,750)..... 100

GREEN LANE, or AV, e s, 82 ft s of 5th St, 19x100; Elizabeth Turner and another to Auguste Goodman and another, (mtg $2,500).....Exch.

PROSPECT ST, n s, adjoining land of Julia Baxter, City Island, 40x110; Annie Weaver to Henry J. Weaver, (mtg $900.) 1,248

WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 180th St, new 100.8; Charlotte Chastoth to Ward to Louisa Doll, (R S $1.50, mtge $10,000)..... 15,150

5TH AV, e s, 51.4 ft n of 11th St, 47.10x 95x irregular; George E. Wood to Frederic Taylor and others, quitclaim.

5TH AV, e s, 51.4 ft n of 11th St, 47.10x 95x irregular; George W. Walsh to Frederic Taylor and others, quitclaim.....

5TH AV, e s, 51.4 ft n of 11th St, 47.10x 95x irregular; Margaret L. Chastoth to Frederic Taylor and others, quitclaim.

5TH AV, e s, 51.4 ft n of 11th St, 47.10x 95x irregular; Hubert K. Wood to Frederic Taylor and others, quitclaim.....

5TH AV, e s, 51.4 ft n of 11th St, 47.10x 95x irregular; George W. Garrard to Frederic Taylor and others, quitclaim..

66TH ST, 404 East, 25x100.5; Jennie E. Dwyer to Margaret J. Dwyer, (R S $1, mtg $7,500).....

81ST ST, s s, 76.6 ft e of 1st Av, 30x51.2; William Bishop to Tilly Kohn, (R S $1).

83D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Jacob Wiehe to Fanny Schwabe, (R S $1.50, mtge $17,500).....

85TH ST, s s, 239 ft w of 5th Av, 20x 102.2; James A. Allen, referee, to Mary M. Baldwin, (R S $12.25).....

107TH ST, n s, 151 ft w of 3d Av, 17x 100.11; Alexander Friedberg to Johanna Friedeberg, ½ part.....

142D ST, 452 West, 18x99.11; Rachel Lippman to Caroline L. Palmer, (mtg $13,000, R S $4).....

Recorded Leases.

BACH, Aaron J., and another to Aaron J. Bach.....

BACH, Aaron J., and another to Isaac A. Bach.....

GRAND ST, 09; Herman Siefke and another to John Soehl, 5 years.....

6TH AV, 527, n e cor of, Charles F. Hoffman to Henry Burke, 3 years.....

8TH AV, 426; Charles J. Appell to George I. Weiss, 10 4-12 years.....

113TH ST, 334 East; Achille Caucci and another to Teresina Staffa, 2 years.....

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per. cent., unless otherwise specified.

BIETH, Jerome, to Bowery Savings Bank; 135th St, 711 East, 5 years, 4 per cent..

BIETH, James, to Sterling Sterling; 136th St, 711 East, prior mtg $10,000, 2 years.

BUCK, Wilhelmina, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; 9th Av, 87, s w corner of 16th St, 3 years.....

BUCK, Wilhelmina, to Isidore Jackson and another; 9th Av, 87, s w corner of 16th St, demand, 6 per cent.....

GOLDEN, Bernard, and another to Henry De F. Weekes; Roosevelt St, 90 and 92, e s, due July 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....

HEISLER, George A., to Joseph O. Clement; 17th St, 5 East, and 6 East 18th St, due Feb. 1, 1902, 6 per cent., prior mtg $105,000.....

HENNING, Fanny, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 142d St, 521 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....

JEFFERSON, Joseph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lexington Av, 1,491, n e corner of 96th St, due Aug. 20, 1902, 4 per cent.....

KIWI, Ernestine, to Julio Harmony; Essex St, 109, w s, due Sept. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent.....

MULLER, Edward, to William K. Thorn; 98th St, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent, 2 mtgs.....

ROTHFMEL, Albert, to E. M. Burchard; Bergen Av, e s, corner of 149th St, demand, 6 per cent.....

ROTHSCHILD, David, to Edward Oppenheimer and another; Madison Av, n e corner of 89th St, prior mtg $220,000, due Oct. 1, 1901, 6 per cent.....

Assignment of Mortgages.

BRAUN, John, to Louisa Braun.....

CLARK, Elizabeth S., to Elizabeth S. Clarke, as guardian.....

LESE, Louis, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, 2 assignments.....

MACDONALD, Catherine, to Mary S. Taylor.....

WELCH, Charles, to Wilmer A. Briggs..

WIRSING, Peter, to Thomas F. Taylor, as trustee, 2 assignments.....

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV and 152d St, n e corner, 25x 100; Jack Pesciotta against William L. Salias, owner and contractor; David Quigley, contractor.....

BROOME ST, 458; Walter K. Freeman against Charles K. and William B. Billings, owners; Charles R. Billings, contractor.....

McGRAW AV and Cottage Grove Av, s e corner, 25x101; Peter Wersing against Henry Berwin, Augusta Berwin, Bertha Schaefer, owners and contractors.....

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 133.9 ft n of 180th St, 46x100; James C. Forbes against Mrs. A. M. Gillies, owner; William Guggolz, contractor.....

5TH ST, 306 and 308 East; James Colletti against Louis Cohen, owner; Smith, Burke & Co., contractors.....

8TH ST, 385 to 389 East; White, Van Glahn & Co. against Morris Jacobson, owner and contractor.....

18TH AV, or St, n s, 175 ft e of 6th Av, Bronx, 25x100; Andrew Bickhardt against Mrs. Goodwin, owner; Frederick Lemaire, contractor.....

18TH AV, or St, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, Bronx, 25x100; Andrew Bickhardt against John Maguire, owner; Frederick Lemaire, contractor.....

56TH ST, 318 to 322 East; Karl Mathiesen against Louis Edelman, owner and contractor; B. Edelman, contractor.....

64TH ST, n s, 165 ft w of 2d Av, 75x200 to 63d St; White, Van Glahn & Co. against Morris Jacobson, owner and contractor.....

81ST ST, 235 East; John C. Orr & Co. against Morris J. Gardner, owner and contractor.....

111TH ST, 112, 114, 118, and 120 East; City Fire Proofing Co. against Moses Piermont, owner and contractor.....

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900:

TOPPING ST, e s, 135 ft n of 174th St, 75x100; Harlem Savings Bank with James Buckley.....

89TH ST and Madison Av, n e corner, 85x1x100.8; Edward Oppenheimer and Edward Hirsh with David Rothschild..

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE C, e s, 79 ft s of 13th St, 25x62.3; Charles S. Guggenheimer against Lulu Mason and another, (foreclosure of mortgage); attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

MERCER ST, s e corner of West 3d St, 25x100; William Berrian and another, executors, against Henry Rothschild and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Witt, Yorkman & De Witt.

36TH ST, 544 West; Noel B. Fox against Matthew Roferty and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. V. Thornall.

103D ST, s s, 119.3 ft w of West End Av, 20x 100.11; Germania Life Insurance Company against Thomas Hagan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

104TH ST, s s, 155 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.11; Germania Life Insurance Company against Frederick Brandt and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

132D ST, s s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 50x99.11; two actions; Germania Life Insurance Company against Jacob Wirth and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

98TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x 100.11; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Nettie M. Roe and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Gates.

137TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x100; Clarence Tucker and another against Mary E. Forest and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Charles P. and William W. Buckley.

134TH ST, n s, 285 ft w of 5th Av, 25 x99.11; Helen D. Adams, trustee, against Maphtale J. Phillips and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney C. Wood.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JAMES H. ACKERMAN.—James H. Ackerman, residing at 133 Sixth Avenue, formerly in the liquor business at 32 Greenwich Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,547 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1896 and 1897. The largest creditors are John Heller, $500, and James W. Dubois, $250.

JACOB AND LOTTIE FINEGOLD.—Jacob Finegold and Lottie Finegold, formerly doing business as jewelers and opticians at 888 Third Avenue as J. & L. Finegold, have filed petitions in bankruptcy, individually and as partners. The liabilities of the firm are $2,880, with nominal assets. There are twenty-one creditors, the debts having been contracted in 1900. The liabilities of J. Finegold are $2,752, with no assets. Lottie Finegold makes affidavit that there are no claims against her, and that she is possessed of no assets as an individual. The Finegolds came to this city from Chicago in October, 1898, and started business with a small capital.

Against the Sylvania Lumber Company.

An attachment for $834 was yesterday issued against the property in this city of the Sylvania Lumber Company, a corporation having headquarters at Philadelphia, in favor of Henry C. Blackmar, for balance claimed to be due upon lumber sold. The attachment was served at the branch office of the company at 1 Broadway.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARNOLD, Aaron, and John Doe—W. Lipschitz..... $191

ANDRESS, Charles W., and Charles R. Mitchell—C. De H. Brower..... 129

BRESSERT, Frederick—United Wine and Trading Company..... 148

BURNHAM, Frank P.—F. W. Devoe & C. T. Raynolds Company..... 124

BARASHICK, Ida—J. Rheinstrom..... 64

BELL, Eugene C.—State Bank..... 237

BELL, Eugene C.—State Bank..... 368

BOWLES, Edward Derphy—Otto Preascan..... 176

CONNOR, Michael J. and John J.—J. D. Grady..... 32

DEXTER, Frederick C., and Mary D. Kilborn—F. S. Miller..... 1,708

FAUERBACH, Isidor—F. Doherty and others..... 162

FRIEDORPPER, Benjamin—J. M. Guedalia..... 136

FITZGERALD, Lester C.—J. E. Bennet.. 792

GOTTLIEB, William—The Akron Aluminum Company..... 62

GIBBONS, Richard—American Surety Company of New York, costs..... 8,177

HICKEY, Charles—Cross & Beguelin..... 151

HOLMES, Edgar A.—Manhattan Hardware and Bicycle Company..... 199

HOGG, Lewis O.—Berwick Shoe Company.

JACK, Alexander—G. L. McCabe, administrator, costs..... 328

KELLOGG, David M.—Home Life Insurance Company..... 101

KILLBORN, Mary D.—F. S. Miller..... 1,405

KIRCHNER, Gustav—C. Deginther..... 27

LINCOLN, Frederick B.—A. Brown..... 79

MURPHY, Alban A.—F. Sprawer and others..... 22

PASTER, Louis—L. Salzer and others... 78

REILLY, Eugene E.—Henry Kroger & Co. 176

SCHNEPP, John M.—S. Wasserman and others..... 256

THORPE, Albert T.—C. Ticknor..... 118

THE CANTRELL SHOE COMPANY—E. T. Wright & Co..... 582

UHL, Jacob C. H.—C. Heiser..... 129

VON SELDENECK, Theobald—C. F. Schmidt & Peters..... 3,621

WENDELIN, Soen—W. Weidenreich and others..... 67

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Messingisser vs. Gottlieb.
2—Hart vs. Chase.
3—Mitchell vs. Mitchell.
4—Van Wrinkel vs. Van Wrinkel.
5—Santomino vs. Am. Ice Co.
6—Oakes vs. Oakes.
7—Tannenbaum vs. Becker.
8—Hall vs. Blue Ridge Mining Co.
9—Same vs. Potter.
10—Borough Realty Co. vs. Schley.
11—Finelite vs. Donau.
12—In re Smoot.
13—Kelsler vs. Delsler.
14—Bardon vs. Turner.
15—Same vs. same.
16—Romenitzky vs. Schlesainger.
17—Levy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
18—In re 157th St.
19—Andre vs. Andre.
20—In re Hammett.
21—Union Trust Co. vs. Nesmith & Martin.
22—Pallard vs. Pallard.
23—Moskowitz vs. Moskowitz.
24—Barasch vs. Grell.
25—Hall vs. Potter.
26—Stone vs. Hale.
27—Opstbaum vs. 3d Av. R. Co.
28—Stone vs. Kennedy.
29—Creighton vs. Creighton.
30—MacDonald vs. Cram
31—Hepburn vs. Gen. Carriage Co.
32—Gottlob vs. Gottlob.
33—Jennings vs. Taylor.
34—Quinn vs. Union R. R. Co.
35—Redlich vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
36—Teaman vs. Zivello.
37—Reines vs. Reines.
38—Tucker vs. Hanley & Co.
39—Mass. Nat. Bank vs. Moore.
40—Goodenough vs. Goodenough.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(Extraordinary Trial Term)—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier for the People.

1—John Benidueclo.
Felice Menegline.
2—John Fuller.
3—W. H. Connors.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Josephine Wolfsky, Jacob Menges, Moses Willis, James Dobbin, David Little, John B. Doer.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Gray, and Monks for the People.

1—Robert Pentecost.
2—William R. Hand.
3—Bernard Adler.
4—William Sisto.
5—Harry Kenobsky, Joseph Oerenstein.
6—Joseph Grande.
7—Barney Posimansky.
8—Edward Phillips, Edward Derphy.
9—John Mellnsky, Frank Mosky, Frank Myesky.
10—Thomas Nolan, Catherine Nolan.
11—August Berg. Pleadings.
1—John H. Sheils.
2—John Dwyer.
3—Edward G. Glennon.
4—Martin Cantwell.
5—Harris Nathan.
6—Frank Rice, Frank Joseph.
7—Albert Buttler.
8—Jacob Solomon, David Wagner.
9—James Matheson.
10—Jeremiah Sheehan, William Corcoran.
11—James Dooley.
12—Frank Pollack, Frank Sajaik, Otto Pollack, Joseph Pollack.
13—Phillip Kraemer.
14—John Sullivan, William Winsmore.
15—Giuseppe Dalberto.
16—John Murphy.
17—Alexander Gray, Alexander Gray.
18—Ray Parez.
19—Robert T. Herndon.
20—Alfred Bronde.
21—Ida Andrews.
22—Frederick Gerken.
23—Sampson White.
10—William M. Hennessey.
11—Harry Mackin.
12—Ferdinand O. Jamin.
13—Edward Farley.
14—Frank McBride.
15—Anderson Riley.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts II. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Cummings vs. Beckett—Algernon S. Norton. Koening vs. Bruns—Augustus Van Wyck. Winslow vs. Haberman—John H. Rogan. Beardsley vs. New York Advertising Company—Stephen H. Keating.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—In re Jacob Ahles Brewing Company—William H. Klinker. Perkins vs. Kennedy—Francis L. Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Raymond, (four cases)—Edward D. O'Brien. Schwahl vs. Schwahl—Joseph H. Mahan.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELIZA SALMON, as guardian of the estate of Lorenzo Garry, an infant, plaintiff, against JANE F. McMAHON and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 23d day of August, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York (now also in the Borough of Manhattan) being known by the street number twenty-eight (28) East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth (126th) Street, and lying in Section Six (6) in Block Number Seventeen Hundred and Fifty (1750) on the land map of the City of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth (126th) Street distant two hundred and fifty-one (291) feet three (3) inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Fifth (5th) Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth (126th) Street; thence running southerly and parallel with Fifth (5th) Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence running easterly along the said centre line of the block eighteen (18) feet nine (9) inches; thence running northerly and parallel with Fifth (5th) Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth (126th) Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of said street eighteen (18) feet and nine (9) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 26th, 1901.

ROLLIN M. MORGAN, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 28 West 126th St.:

126th St.

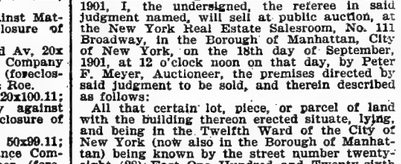

125th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $13,749.13, with interest thereon from the 12th day of August, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $321.55, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $782.14 and interest.—Dated New York, 26th day of August, 1901.

ROLLIN M. MORGAN, Referee.

au27-2aw3wTu&F&S18,

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELIZA SALMON, as guardian of the estate of Lorenzo Garry, an infant, plaintiff, against JANE F. McMAHON and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of August, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of August, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and designated as lot number thirteen (13) and part of lot number eighteen (18) on Block number One on a Map entitled "Map showing part of property near Port Morris belonging to Samuel Lyon, Esq., dated August 27th, 1880, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on October 15th, 1880, as Map number 855, and which is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Concord Avenue, distant two hundred and fifty (250) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Concord Avenue with the northerly line of Division Avenue as laid down on said Map, and running thence northwardly along the westerly line of Concord Avenue twenty (20) feet to the southerly side of lot number fourteen (14) on said Map, thence westwardly and parallel with Division Avenue aforesaid and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet to the easterly side of lot number nineteen (19) on said Map, thence southwardly and along the easterly side of said lot number nineteen (19) and parallel with Concord Avenue aforesaid twenty (20) feet to the northerly side of lot number twelve (12) on said Map, thence eastwardly and along the northerly side of said lot number twelve (12) and parallel with Division Avenue aforesaid and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet (100 ft.) to the point or place of beginning. The streets and avenues above mentioned and shown on said Map being referred to herein and shown thereon for convenience in description only and not with intent to dedicate the same to public use. Excepting a narrow strip, if any, taken from the front or east side by the city of New York for Concord Avenue at the opening thereof.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1901.

JOHN V. McAVOY, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiffs Attorneys, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 347 Concord Avenue, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York:

Mary Street.

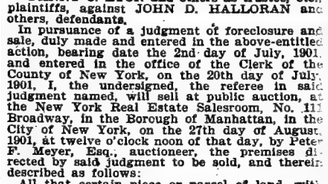

Division Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is three thousand one hundred eighty-seven and 8-100 dollars, ($3,187.08,) with interest thereon from the 19th day of June, 1901, together with the plaintiffs' costs and allowance, amounting to two hundred fifty-three and 60-100 dollars, ($253.60,) together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates and other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is two hundred sixty-nine and 56-100 dollars ($269.56) and interest, and also the taxes and water rates for the year 1902 in case they are liens upon the above described property at the time of the completion of the sale, and also any assessment which may become a lien on said property between the date hereof and the completion of the sale.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1901.

JOHN V. McAVOY, Referee.

au6-2aw3wTu&W&au27.

Surrogate Notices.

STORM, THEODORA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEODORA M. STORM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of J. Van Vechten Olcott, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New York Borough of Manhattan, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the thirteenth day of May, 1901.

EDMUND GUILBERT, ORLANDO H. HARRIMAN, J. VAN VECHTEN OLCOTT, Executors.

My14-1awdwTu

Excursions.

ERIE RAILROAD.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 1ST, and LABOR DAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 2D.

SHOHOLA GLEN $1.00 ROUND TRIP.

In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River.

Express trains leave W. 23d St., 8:55 and 9:25; Chambers St., 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City, 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 3:30 and 5:00 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS. ROUND TRIP, $1.00.

Including Dinner at Casino, $1.50.

Special express train leaves West 23d St., 9:40; Chambers St., 9:45; Jersey City, 10:00 A. M. Returning leave Glens 5:00 and 6:50 P. M. Sunday. Returning Monday, leave 6:00 P. M.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION Buffalo and Niagara Falls $9.00 ROUND TRIP. TORONTO, ONT., $10.50.

Tickets good going Saturday, Aug. 31, and Sunday, Sept. 1; Leave Chambers St. 9:00 A. M., 7:30, and 9:15 P. M. Leave West 23d St. 5 minutes earlier and Jersey City 15 minutes later. Return limit 5 days from and including date of sale.

Tickets on sale at all Erie offices in New York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City.

Amusement and Education Combined.

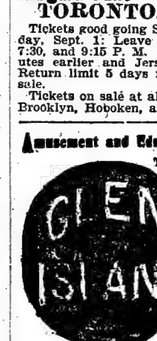

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menageries and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:05 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12.45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:30 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11:15 A. M. for East 32d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn; 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 5:30, 6, 7 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS. Including Admission to all Attractions

BY RAIL TO THE SEA. MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Saturdays only,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturday additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.

Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M. West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. 50c. Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Round Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. Trip.

Referees' Notices.

79 EAST 125TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY E. GERETY, plaintiff, against MARY E. GERETY, individually and as administratrix with the will annexed of the estate of Joseph L. Gerety, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the first day of August, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twelfth day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, distant ninety feet one inch westerly from the northwesterly corner of Fourth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; running thence westerly along the said northerly side of said street twenty-seven feet eleven inches; thence northerly ninety-nine feet and eleven inches, parallel with Fourth Avenue, to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Streets; thence easterly along the centre line parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street twenty-seven feet eleven inches, and thence southerly parallel with Fourth Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all the right, title, and interest, if any, of the parties to this action or either of them of, in, and to a strip of land adjoining the above premises on the easterly side thereof, being one inch in width in front on 125th Street and one inch in width in the rear, and being in length on each side ninety-nine feet and eleven inches. Also subject to covenants against nuisances and party wall agreements, if any.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 19th, 1901.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

EDWARD W. FOX, Attorney for Plaintiff, 395 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 79 East 125th Street:

126th Street.

125th Street.

All taxes, assessments, and water rates, liens on said premises on the date of the sale, are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for thirty-nine thousand dollars, ($39,000,) with the interest due thereon from July 17th, 1901, at the rate of four and one-half per cent. (4½%) per annum.

Subject also to a lease of one of the stores on said land to Peter Happ, which expires May 1st, 1902.

Subject also and as in the description herein set forth.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 19th, 1901.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

aug20-2aw3wTu&F&sept12

NO. 1,881 SECOND AVENUE, NO. 235 EAST 97th Street.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARGUERITE E. ALGER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the sixth day of August, 1901, I, the undersigned Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough

Real Estate.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Residence 183 Monticello Av., Jersey City. W. KNIGHT CLYNES, Engineer, Railway and General Contractor, Plans and Estimates Furnished, Railways, Bridges, Masonry Graduation, Sewers, Pavings, &c.

Also moving, raising, and shoring of buildings. Special attention to reclamation of lands and execution of work on private estates. Office 256 Varick Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, established 1868, has many fine investment properties for sale and exchange; flats, tenements, business properties, west side corners, lots, farms, cottages; large and small. Call, write, telephone.

City Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A Bargain.—Three brownstone flat houses near 3d Av., below 59th St., Manhattan; ground 75x100 taken in under foreclosure; will sell at a bargain, but for cash only; with small outlay in repairs, mortgage for nearly full amount can be had; also two 5-story apartment houses in West 43d St., N. Y.; will exchange; equity, $50,000. John A. Linscott, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Handsome residence southwest corner 176th St. and Monroe Av., 90x100, with fine detached house, 15 rooms, all newly decorated and remodeled; also fine stable and carriage room on premises; with fine terraced lawn; in elegant neighborhood; for sale cheap or to let. Owner, B. B. Simons, 140 East 92d St.

WEST 42D STREET.
50 FEET FRONT.
NEAR BROADWAY.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

I can loan your money on very best real estate at from 6 to 7 per cent.; unquestionable references furnished on application. G. H. Gillham, Southern Express Building, Memphis, Tenn.

156th Street, Near Westchester Avenue.—Several 20-foot single flats; will sell cheap to quick purchaser; terms to suit owner. Herrman, 333 East 119th St.

Choice building lots, $5 monthly, 10 per cent. cash; $375 up; near L; houses to order, 7 rooms, $1,500. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St.

8th Av., Business Property.—Three 5-story apartments; all rented; great bargain. Hayden, 320 West 146th St.

Big Bargain!—Dwellings, 45th St., between 5th and 6th Avs. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Two-family house, detached, all improvements, $3,000; 1 for $2,800; terms. Buscher, 417 Willis Av.

$500 cash will buy 1 or 2 family houses; $2,800 upward. Charles Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Bronx.—9-room house; $300 cash needed; near trolley and elevated. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION. Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,817, New York.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

Mamaroneck Lots, $100. 50 cts. Weekly. No interest or assessments; high elevation; fronting Boulevard; near depot and harbor. WARRANTY COMPANY, 115 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

Eight-room residence, fine plot, Morris Park, $2,400; $600 cash. William Jones, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

$200 cash, $8 monthly, buys seven-room house; $1,600; Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway, New York.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

NUTLEY, N. J.,
45 minutes from New York; new, modern, artistic house; near station; high, healthy location; contains reception hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, and butler's pantry; four bedrooms and tiled bathroom; exposed sanitary plumbing and heating; gas and electric light; artistically decorated; good veranda; will sell for $4,000; small cash payment; balance about $30 per month. LAMBERT, Owner, 99 Nassau St., New York, and Nutley, N. J.

FOR SALE,
AT ELBERON, N. J.,
75 acres of finest woodland along the Jersey coast; highly situated; half mile from beach front; three minutes' walk from Elberon Station; suitable for park or cottage sites. Address John R. Jeffrey, Post Office Box 57, Elberon, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Palisades Park.—Cottages, all prices; improvements; high ground; gas, electric lights; photographs. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale—At Blauvelt, Rockland County, New York, 77-acre farm, price $6,500; village farm, 10 acres, 9-room house, $5,000; 54-acre farm, 11-room house, $6,500; resident house, beautiful surroundings; price, $7,000. Thos. Rodgers, 183 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Cottage and eight lots of land; barn, outhouses, fine well of water, fruit trees, grapes, high and dry; 30 miles from New York, P. R. R.; 20 minutes' walk to station; this place is a bargain. Further particulars address John Ewing, Spotswood, N. J.

Fine house in East Orange; built 2 years; 9 rooms; bath; all improvements; lot 32x100; five minutes from Roseville Avenue Station; $5,000; $300 down, $30 per month. Shipman, No. 3 Maiden Lane.

Nyack brick factory, 20,000 feet space; steam elevator; heated. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Mr. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Exchanges a Specialty.—Send me particulars what you have; quick deals. Leon Losere, 871 Brook Av.

A corner lot in Bronx, only $1,000 mortgage, to exchange for flat. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—About five acres of land on Long Island suitable for a first-class country residence; must be within one hour's journey of City Hall. Address, stating particulars and dash offer, Prospect, Z, Box 191 Times.

City and country properties; owners only send full particulars; no fictitious values wanted; quick sales and exchanges effected. Smith Bros., 3d Av. and 148th St.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Wanted—A 20 to 25 foot house below 59th St., between 6th and Park Avs.; near 5th Av. preferred; no brokers. B. T., Box 200 Times Office.

Flat apartments and stores wanted; applicants waiting. Joseph F. Feist, real estate office, 451 West 42d St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

NEW HOUSES, JUST COMPLETED,

for rent—$1,500
PORTER & CO.,
OF 159 WEST 125TH ST.
OFFER
11 HANDSOME HOUSES
113-133 W. 117th St.,
Five-story American basement; 18 rooms; two tiled baths. FOYER hall, pantry; hardwood trim throughout; every modern convenience; near 7th Av. and 116th St. Station, with elevator.

446 WEST 22D ST.
Four-story English basement in thorough order; cheap rent to good party.
GEO. W. MERCER & SON,
266 WEST 23D ST.

Only $800 per annum, 149th St., 542 to 558 West. —Beautiful four-story American basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bathrooms. Caretaker in 538 or Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Country Board.

Shawangunk Mountains, Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.—Pleasantly situated; terms for adults $5 and $6; children, $3 weekly. For particulars address Mrs. E. E. Morrow.

Catskill Mountains.—Good board; moderate terms. F. A. Barber, Central Farmhouse, Lanesville, Greene Co., N. Y.

Catskill Mts.—Wanted, boarders for September; terms, $6. Address Harry Van Wagenen, M. D., West Hurley, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Sullivan County.—The Arlington, Eldred, New York. Boating, bathing, fishing; farm; liberal table; special rates; booklet.

Wanted.

Why lose your diamonds? Examined and reset while you wait. Isakowitz & Bacharach, 51 and 53 Maiden Lane.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

No. 16 Spruce Street, N. Y. City

To lease, immediate possession, desirable STORE, with Glass-Roof Extension, basement and sub-basement, with sidewalk elevator; also first and third lofts, with electric power attachment for hoisting; suitable for wholesale leather, drugs, paper, glass, paints, or wine importer. Apply to Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St., N. Y., or J. H. Weller, Yonkers, N. Y.

A NO. 1 STORES AND LOFTS TO LEASE. Fine 25-foot store and first loft over, in new fireproof building, No. 64 Fulton St.; will carry 250 lbs.

Also at 5 West 14th St., beautiful store, 25x103 feet, with gallery and light basement, and very choice light lofts, just completed.
On premises or
BUEK & CRAWFORD, Agents,
503 5th Av., cor. 42d St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

A four-story building, 42 Cliff St., with elevator, to let; immediate possession. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Earle's Court, Norfolk and Fremont,

306, 308, 310 WEST 94TH ST.
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSES.
READY for OCCUPANCY SEPT. 1st.
Suites of 6 and 8 rooms, with two baths, larger, handsomer, and better planned than anything in this city. Direct sunlight in every room. Equipped with every modern convenience. Beautifully finished. Decorated to suit. The most up-to-date plumbing and bathroom appointments. Elevators and first-class service. Only $540 to $900 for Six Rooms, $800 to $1,200 for Eight Rooms. Cheaper by one-third, than any similar apartments. Booklets, with floor plans, etc., sent on application. JACOB AXELROD, Builder and Owner. For full particulars regarding all of the above houses write or telephone
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Ave., near 73d St.
Telephone 2214 Riverside.

THE GALATHEA,

51 WEST 106TH ST.,
N. W. corner Manhattan Ave.
This house contains suites of five and six rooms and bath. It has Elevator, Electric Light and all the latest improvements.
RENTS $40 AND $50.
If you examine these apartments after looking at others on Central Park West you will realize the fact that you can save fully 75% by leasing an apartment in the above building, instead of doing so on Central Park West, which is but one block east of Manhattan Avenue.
Apply on Premises,
PAUL MAYER, Agent,
Tel. 297 Harlem. 211 West 110th St.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS,
Manhattan Av., Bet. 117th & 118th Sts.
HESPERUS AND PARTHENON,
RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
4 and 6 room, including corners, apartments, rents $40 to $65. These beautiful elevator buildings are situated in a quiet and select neighborhood, within close proximity to Central and Morningside Parks, being two blocks from elevated station, and having mail chutes, electric lights, telephones, elaborate hall, with service and elevator running day and night. Apply on premises or McCAUL & SOLES, owners.

ORMISTON and LUCINDA

Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.
6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath.
Every up-to-date improvement.
Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere.
Superintendent on premises or
DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
Madison Ave. & 86th St.

CENTURY,

Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.
New Building.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to
GEO. W. EGGERS,
Builder and Owner, on Premises.

THE HUNTINGTON,

218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST.
NEAR 7TH AVE DRIVE.
Harlem's Newest and Finest Apartments.
6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. Magnificent view from every window; elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.
Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.

THE ALLSTON,

17 AND 19 EAST 38TH ST.,
CORNER MADISON AV.
LOCATION UNSURPASSED.
CATERER ON PREMISES.
A choice apartment of two rooms and bathroom will be available October 1st; $660 per annum. Also one apartment of four rooms and bathroom, $1,300 per annum.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cr. 44th St.

THE MAGNOLIA,

S. W. Cor. 102d St. & Broadway.
High-class family Apartments, six, seven, and eight extra-large airy rooms, with bathroom; every room with direct light and air; no air-shaft; all modern; electric light, elevator, telephone; day, night service.
Rent, $840 per annum and upward.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

167 TO 173 WEST 81ST ST.

7 rooms and bath; all light; rents, $50 to $70. Premises open.
F. R. Wood & Co., Orleans, 80th & Columbus Av.

Lady owning her own house near 5th Av. wishes to dispose of second or third floor to permanent party of four; parlor dining room. Address, Wednesday and Thursday, Box 386 Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

To Let—131 Waverley Place, entire dwelling part above store; three floors, eight rooms. Key at Renner Bros.', 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

129th St., 116 West.—Newly decorated, steam heated; hot water supplied; hall service; seven and eight large light rooms and bath; reasonable rents.

THE PENATAQUIT.
128th St., 40 West; seven rooms and bath; high-class apartment; elevator, telephone, electric call; all improvements. Janitor.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

5th Av., 1,048, corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments facing Park, $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Bargain—Desirable couple; choicest location; five rooms, all improvements; elevator; electric light; telephone. 509 West 112th St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Beautiful Columbia Heights.

417 AND 419 WEST 118TH ST.
A few choice apartments left, half block from Columbia College and Morningside Park. Elevator day and night; every improvement. Rents moderate. Inquire on premises.

54-56 WEST 105TH STREET.
Seven large light rooms, bath; all modern improvements; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing; hardwood finish; near Central, Riverside, and Morningside Parks; convenient to all surface cars and L station; owner on premises; $480-540 yearly.

8 AND 14 WEST 102D ST.
Choice six and seven rooms and bath; heat, hot water; all improvements; nice entrance; reference required.

6 elegant, large, light rooms, bath, hot water; choice location; rent, $21. Owner, 138 West 133d St.

Nice flat, newly decorated; five rooms, bathroom, private hall. 1,342 3d Av.

Long Island Property to Let.

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An up-to-date corner apartment, 6 rooms, tiled bath, hot water supply, gas range, and just artistically decorated. $45 from October 1st, immediate possession. New building, beautiful location, 30 minutes from Manhattan.
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Elegant apartments, seven and eight large outside rooms and bath; elevator; smoking and reception rooms, telephone, electric lights, steam heat, gas ranges, sanitary plumbing, basement laundry, steam dryer, bicycle room, servants' toilet, liveried attendants; rents, $600 to $1,200 per annum; situated in the very best residential part of Brooklyn, convenient to leading churches, stores, schools, amusements; about twenty minutes to Manhattan City Hall; Catharine, Fulton, Wall, or South Ferry. Apply on premises, "The Clinton," northeast corner of Clinton and De Kalb Avs., Brooklyn, or Josiah Taylor, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

THE UNITED STATES,

CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Rent commences Oct. 1st, immediate possession. For $60 per month. New three-story and basement brick dwelling, hardwood trim throughout, foyer hall, parquet floor, open nickel plumbing, tiled bath and up-to-date in every respect. Beautifully situated in Bedford section, 40 minutes from Manhattan.
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Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION. First Department.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by said board, ought to be constructed and operated: Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit.

Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York will apply to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the First Judicial Department, at a term thereof to be held at the Court House thereof, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, in the County of New York, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners in the above entitled matter to determine and report, after due hearing, whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways in the said City, for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by the said board, and described in the report of the said board made to the Municipal Assembly of said City on or about the 5th day of February, 1901, ought to be constructed and operated.

The papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York, dated the 8th day of July, 1901, and presented to the said Appellate Division on or about the 9th day of July, 1901, and the affidavits and other papers accompanying the same, all of which were filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Appellate Division on or about that day, together with the certified copy of the consent of the Department of Parks of the City of New York, this day filed in the office of the said clerk, and in addition thereto such other papers as shall be presented to the said Court by the said board.

A description of the route and general plan of construction of the said railway or railways forms part of the said report of the said board to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, a copy of which report is included among the said papers upon which the said application will be made. The following is a brief and substantial synopsis of the said route: Beginning at a point in the Borough of Manhattan at or near the intersection of Broadway with Park Row, running thence under Broadway and Bowling Green to State Street; thence under State Street and Battery Park to Whitehall Street; and thence under and across Whitehall Street and South Street to the East River; thence under the East River to the Borough of Brooklyn, at a point in Joralemon Street between the East River and Furman Street; thence under Joralemon Street to Fulton Street; thence under Fulton Street to Flatbush Avenue, and thence under Flatbush Avenue to a point at or near its intersection with Atlantic Avenue. The route shall include suitable tracks and connections in the nature of loops under Battery Park, State Street and Bowling Green, and under the Borough Hall Park in the Borough of Brooklyn.

The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of Commissioners, who shall determine, after public hearing of all parties interested, whether such railway ought to be constructed and operated, and shall report the evidence taken to said Appellate Division, together with a report of their determination whether such road ought to be constructed and operated, which report, if in favor of the construction and operation of such road, as this board will ask that it shall be, shall, when confirmed by said Court, be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners along the line of the said routes.—Dated New York, August 13th, 1901.

BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK:
By ALEXANDER E. ORR, President.
BION L. BURROWS, Secretary.
BOARDMAN, PLATT & SOLEY,
35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN,
111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Attorneys for the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners.

Surrogate Notices.

BERTH, SOPHIA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA L. BERTH, late of the County of New York, Borough of the Bronx, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Moody & Getty, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of August, 1901. W. ROYAL BERTH, Executor. MOODY & GETTY, Attorneys for Executor, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CHEEVER, GERTRUDE Y.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gertrude Y. Cheever, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, namely: At the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of September next.—Dated, New York, the 9th day of March, 1901. EDWARD BEMENT, Executor. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Executor, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh12-1awT6m

KLING, ABRAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAM KLING, late of the County of New York, City and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, namely, at the office of Rastus S. Ransom, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of August, 1901. ADELAIDE N. KLING, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y. au6-1aw6mTu

LAZZARI, CAROLINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JOHN B. LAZZARI, Francois Sage, Marie Wehn, Agatha Cachot, Louis Bedeaux, Agatha Rochat, Joseph Bedeaux; Lucie Bailly, otherwise Lucie Neu Hermance Bailly. And to Francois Sage and —— Sage, (Christian name of the last named unknown,) the last two named being the only children and heirs at law of Anatole Sage, a deceased brother of the testatrix. And to all and every other heir at law and next of kin of Caroline Lazzari, deceased. The above named being the husband, heirs and next of kin of Caroline Lazzari, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Nathalie Rolet, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, dated December 8th, 1900, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Caroline Lazzari, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
EDWARD JACOBS, Attorney for Petitioner, Office and P. O. address, 25 Broad Street, N. Y. City, Manhattan.
au20-1aw6wTe

Pianos and Organs.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

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FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS.
Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
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$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00
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Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match, and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

PIANOS TO RENT
for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

STEINWAY PIANO, $100; CHICKERING, $165; 8 square pianos, special sale, $25 upward.
CHANDLER, 439 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" Wise. STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

For Sale—Hazelton parlor grand, in good condition, in private house. 228 West 38th St. Price, $250.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

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$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
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267 WEST 125TH ST.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

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All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Calligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Credit.—Watches, diamonds, $1 down, $1 weekly; our guarantee; perfect satisfaction or money refunded; write or call. Globe Credit Watch Co., World Building, Room 144.

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Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5898 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

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Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry on weekly payments; lowest prices. Crown Watch and Jewelry Company, 9 Maiden Lane.

Send stamped envelope for list of books which can't be bought elsewhere. Bookdealer, 406 East 75th Street.

Diebold Safe and Lock Co., 30 Reade St.—Old safes almost given away to make room.

Watches and Jewelry.

A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Pan-American Board.

Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family; large airy rooms; bath; breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c.; references. F. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

First-class accommodations, 50 cents upward; bath; breakfast extra; 10 minutes, walk to grounds; Niagara street cars to Delavan Av. Mrs. J. W. Bowes, 324 Herkimer St.

Pan-American Accommodations.—First-class private house; best location; reasonable. 264 Highland Av., Buffalo.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Administrator's Sale.—Louis Levy, Auctioneer, Office 280 Broadway, will sell on Thursday, August 29th, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 51 West 106th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, a lot of household furniture, also one case of Rhine Wine, by order of William R. Rose, Temporary Administrator.

Purchase and Exchange.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

CARPETS and FURNITURE.—Bought, sold, and exchanged. Call or address Norden, 61 West 125th St. (Open Saturday evenings.)

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 208 East 125th St.

Lawyers.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Old judgments, notes, claims, collected on percentage; advice gratis by mail. Lawyer, Box 123 Times Office.

Surrogate Notices.

PECK, KATE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated the 6th day of March, 1901, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE A. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of March, 1901. EDWIN H. PECK, WALTER J. PECK, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WILSON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eustis & Foster, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 23rd day of July, 1901. CHARLES H. WILSON, Administrator. EUSTIS & FOSTER, Attorneys for Administrator, 80 Broadway, New York City. jy23-1aw6mTu

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Instruction.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

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DR. J. SACHS,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 W. 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.
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REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1901.
Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.

THE Wilson & Lyon School
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Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopens Sept. 30th.

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Main School for Girls, 25 West 55th St.
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J. CLARK READ,
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224 year begins October 1st. One of the headmasters will be at the school daily during September.

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Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
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New York University Law School—Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. Day Classes with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) Evening Classes, sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition, $100. For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, N. Y. City.

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NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse after September 10th.
Summer Address, HOLLISTON, MASS.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,

45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square N.).
Preparation for College & University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
REOPENS OCTOBER 1ST.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

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CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, NEW YORK CITY.
Conducted by the Christian Brothers.
Select school for boys. Number of boarders limited.
Reopens Wednesday, September 18.
Military drill. Well-equipped Gymnasium. For Prospectus address BROTHER AGAPAS, Director.

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243-245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn; Bookkeeping, Stenography, Typewriting, Preparatory, High School, Regents, Civil Engineering, Law for admission to bar and Commercial Law. Day and evening. Begin any time.

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RESIDENT AND DAY STUDENTS.
MILITARY OPTIONAL.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

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5TH AND 7TH AV. ON 125TH ST.
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AMERICA'S GREATEST SCHOOL.
21 Teachers. New Buildings. Day and Evening Sessions. Telephone 1300 Harlem. Call or write.

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ESSEX FELLS, Caldwell, N. J.
Boys 8 to 14 years. Location high and healthful, 22 miles from N. Y. Our aim the best—body, brain and CHARACTER. New gymnasium ready by Fall. Summer Session, June-Sept. J. R. CAMPBELL, A. M.

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Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers. Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request.

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REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4TH. DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.
TWENTY-THIRD STREET YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Catalogue. 52 East 23d St.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate; reopens Sept. 11. Address Bro

THE GERMAN REFORM UNION'S CANDIDATES.

Mr. Coler's Name Cheered, Seth Low's Received in Silence.

Organization Adopts List of Available Men Which Includes Messrs. Hewitt, Cooper, Grace, Ely, and Warner.

The German-American Reform Union will accept any one of the following as the anti-Tammany nominee for Mayor: Edward Cooper, Smith Ely, William R. Grace, Abram S. Hewitt, John De Witt Warner.

At a very largely attended meeting of the General Committee of the Union at Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, last night, there was marked enthusiasm for Controller Coler for Mayor. The name of Seth Low was received in silence.

A committee presented a list of names from which to select a candidate for Mayor, but it did not contain the names of either Controller Coler or President Low.

Charles Lutz presided, with Charles Blum as Secretary.

Mr. Lutz called on Herman Ridder to explain what had been done thus far by the union relative to the coming municipal campaign.

Mr. Ridder, in reply, stated that at the first meetings held it had been decided to act with the Citizens' Union and all other bodies opposed to Tammany Hall in a movement to secure the nomination of a ticket which, if elected, would insure a clean, honest, and liberal government for the city. The German-American Reform Union was one of fifteen organizations united in the movement and their representatives would meet on Sept. 9 to name a ticket.

"Your committee," continued Mr. Ridder, "went into this movement with the understanding that no rascals should go on the ticket and that if the movement meant merely a change from Tammany rascals to other rascals we would not remain in the conference. In other words, your committee would stand against any ticket which might be dominated by a boss or a machine.

"We have insisted that the men to be named on the ticket shall be free from party control.

"We want men to run this city as they would run a large corporation or a bank.

"We told the conference committees that we had no candidates, wanted no offices, and that we are working solely for a clean and economical government." [Applause.]

Fritz Griesel then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the General Committee of the German-American Reform Union approves of the action of its Conference Committee and declares in favor of an independent Democrat to head the union ticket, and instructs its Conference Committee to submit among others the following names for consideration as candidates for Mayor: The Hon. Edward Cooper, the Hon. Smith Ely, the Hon. William R. Grace, the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, and the Hon. John De Witt Warner.

Charles H. Graef moved to add the name of Herman Ridder. [Applause.]

Mr. Ridder, without rising from his seat, waved his hands deprecatingly and shouted, "No, no!"

Then Mr. Graef suggested the presentation of the name of Charles Lutz for Sheriff.

Mr. Ridder then arose and said:

"I thank the committee for its kindness in the suggestion made by Mr. Graef. I am not an office seeker, and I want no patronage. I won't be a candidate, and won't accept any office if nominated."

Mr. Lutz then requested a hearing, and said:

"I want no office, and I won't take any. Least of all would I accept a nomination for the office of Sheriff."

Peter Staps then secured the floor and said:

"We understand that Senator Platt is in favor of Seth Low. The latter might suit Mr. Platt, but he will not suit the German-American Reform Union. We must have a Democrat for Mayor. What is the matter with Bird S. Coler? (Great cheering.) Coler is a good man, but neither the Democratic nor Republican managers are courageous enough to take him." (Loud cheering.)

Edward B. Amend, whose name has been mentioned in connection with a Supreme Court Judgeship, then took the platform. He is a relative of Mr. Ridder. He said:

"I am not a candidate for any office or any ticket, but I am in favor of the resolution presented."

Emanuel Peres said that, while President Low and Mr. Coler were both good men, he was against all "doubtful characters."

It was explained that Mr. Peres had doubts of the policy of Messrs. Low and Coler on the enforcement of sumptuary laws.

Albert Caris said:

"We want no millionaire candidates. We are not Democrats or Republicans, but workingmen. Seth Low was not a good Mayor of Brooklyn. He is an iceberg. He is not approachable. He has too many servants around to hand cards to. I name Otto Kempner for Mayor."

Mr. Kempner's name was received with applause, but the motion of Mr. Caris was not seconded.

Sigmund Schwab briefly spoke in favor of the adoption of the resolution.

Then Albert Tischer moved that the Conference Committee have power to add names to the list embraced in the resolution.

While the suggestion received some approval, it was not adopted.

Eli Bernis, August Becker, Joseph Winters, and Frederick Griesel followed with remarks in advocacy of the resolution presented and it was adopted unanimously.

Then the meeting adjourned.

After the meeting Mr. Ridder said in response to an inquiry:

"My statement is final. I am not a candidate for any office. There are personal reasons which would prevent my acceptance."

A gentleman prominently connected with the Citizens' Union was at the meeting. He would not permit the use of his name, but when questioned relative to the coldness with which the name of President Low was received expressed no surprise. He declared that of the 300 or more gentlemen in the Citizens' Union who in 1897 had labored earnestly for the election of President Low more than two-thirds were now indifferent. To use his expression, "Mr. Low's actions had chilled them." Mr. Low, he declared, had no one else than himself to blame for this change of feeling, yet he believed if the nomination should go to Mr. Low every member of the Citizens' Union would accord him enthusiastic support.

GERMAN-AMERICAN VOTERS.

Plans of Organizations Not Wholly in Sympathy with Mr. Ridder.

The Executive Committee of the German-American Republican League will hold a meeting this week to act definitely on the proposition to unite with the other German-American associations. This body, in which Ludwig Thoma and Benno Loewy are prominent, declined to send representatives to the dinner recently given by Herman Ridder at the Union Square Hotel.

The Executive Committee of the German-American Municipal League of Manhattan will meet at Terrace Garden, on East Fifty-eighth Street, on Thursday night. This organization, which is composed almost entirely of merchants and professional men, contains an element that distrusts the leadership of Mr. Ridder. It is expected that at the meeting a decision will be reached relative to the policy to be pursued. Paul Goepel, the President, although invited to the luncheon given by Col. Willis L. Ogden, could not attend and had no chance to send a substitute. George H. Davis, the Secretary, regretted that the league was not represented, and said that, had he been there, he would not have allowed Mr. Ridder's action in assuming to speak for the German-American organization to go unchallenged.

MR. COLER'S STATEMENT.

"How Can I Refuse What Has Not Been Offered?" He Repeats, Over His Signature.

Controller Coler gave out the following signed statement at his home last evening:

"So many misstatements and misconstructions of my intentions and actions have appeared recently that I regret the necessity of stating my position over my own signature and to refrain from saying anything political except in like manner. This evening an interview was published that was almost entirely false. What little truth there was in it was greatly distorted, and even the few facts printed were a breach of confidence. Some months ago I stated my position clearly, and nothing that I have said or done warrants all this agitation. What more can I say except to reiterate, 'How can I refuse what has not been offered?'

"Except in humor I have never made any statements reflecting on Platt, Croker, or Low, and what any one of them has in mind does not greatly concern me. All I desire is to retire from the Controllership with as good a name as when I was sworn in. A public man who can accomplish that in our day is extremely fortunate."

Many alleged interviews were printed as coming from Controller Coler yesterday which he claimed were filled with misstatements. Mr. Coler stated that the interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES was correct.

The signal for a small assemblage of Tammany district leaders was sounded on Sunday to take place last evening at the Democratic Club. John F. Carroll, John Whalen, and many of the leaders were expected to be in attendance to have informal talks over matters, so that by the time Mr. Croker arrives some minor parts of the campaign programme would be settled. Mr. Carroll did not appear and Corporation Counsel Whalen remained in Buffalo. The Democratic Club was almost deserted.

THE CHOICE FOR MAYOR.

Secretary of the Citizens' Union Declares No Man Can Yet Be Said to Lead.

"No living man knows the choice of a majority of the Campaign Committee of Twelve for Mayor," said Thomas A. Fulton, Secretary of the Citizens' Union, to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday.

Mr. Fulton made the above reply in response to an inquiry relative to a report that seven members of the Committee of Twelve had expressed a preference for the nomination of Mr. Coler on the fusion ticket. Then he added:

"I know that no preferences have been expressed, and at the last meeting there was not even a discussion of possible candidates."

"How about the preferences expressed by the Committee of 107 from whom expressions were invited?"

"We received many replies," said Mr. Fulton, "but these showed no concentration at all. Up to date no man can be said to have a lead."

"Do you consider the outlook encouraging?"

"I do," replied Mr. Fulton. "We have perfect faith in the sincerity of Senator Platt and believe that with the right kind of a man for nominee we can win, but we must have a man who can draw away many votes from the Tammany hosts."

Mr. Fulton declined to discuss what he deemed the chances of any particular man, saying that committees had been appointed to deliberate about candidates.

The City Committe of the Citizens' Union will meet at headquarters to-night, when arrangements will be made for the conventions, the dates for which will also probably be fixed.

OBJECT TO MR. PLATT'S WORDS.

Independent Republicans Think His Criticism of Mr. Coler Hurtful to the Reform Movement.

Some politicians of the independent, non-partisan type expressed regret yesterday that Senator Platt in his talk on Sunday should have based his objection to Controller Coler as the fusion nominee for Mayor on the ground that he advocated the election of Bryan, and therefore the free-silver issue, in the last campaign.

They regarded this as injecting politics into what was to be a strictly non-partisan campaign, and believed that if the rule was to be strictly applied other possibly available condidates would have to be stricken from any lists under consideration.

A gentleman affiliated with the Citizens' Union in disapproving of the Senator's remarks called attention to the address issued by the Republican County Convention in 1899, and which was signed by John Proctor Clarke, Charles S. Davidson, Charles Elmore Smith, Orin C. Frost, Charles Stewart Smith, E. W. Bloomingdale, C. N. Bovee, Jr., John Ford, James E. March, Francis J. Worcester, Otto A. Rosalsky, Ellis Goodman, Gherardi Davis, Clarence W. Bowen, and George W. Wanmaker.

In this address the committee declared:

As Republicans we have subordinated every purely partisan interest in the construction of this ticket in the belief that the Government of a great municipality should be conducted upon purely business principles. In co-operating for the election of this ticket, we ask no man to surrender his convictions upon State or National politics. * * *

The convention of the Republican Party of the County of New York putting patriotism above partisanship has, in union with good citizens opposed to the continued domination in local affairs of a secret society known as Tammany Hall, always in open hostility to good government, nominated a ticket of honest and high-minded men. It enters on this campaign announcing that this year and the next year in which local officers are to be elected, and the years after that, it will unite with all the forces of good against the forces of evil, against Tammany Hall. It says to each elector, whatever your State or National policy may be, there can be no doubt about our issues. The bench must be preserved free, fearless, untroubled, and undefiled. Good government can be obtained by the union of all right-minded men. Tammany must be destroyed.

This gentleman then declared that if Tammany was to be defeated this year it could only be attained by drawing from Tammany's strength. Many who have been affiliated with Tammany, he asserted, had voluntarily enrolled in the Citizens' Union. So, too, had many who were in the Henry George movement. Many of this class were needed to win against Tammany. These might be driven away again if partisan politics were to prevail.

Another leader in the party pointed out that the Democrats beat B. B. Odell, Jr., for Governor in New York by more than 40,000, and about that number of votes must be gained to win in a municipal contest.

JUDGE DALY WILL NOT TALK.

Not the Time to Discuss the Mayoralty Candidacy, He Says.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Ex-Judge Joseph F. Daly was seen at his home here this evening relative to the report that he was to be named as a candidate on the Union ticket for Mayor of New York City.

Mr. Daly asked to be excused from discussing the report. He said that he had nothing to say, and this was not the time to express his opinion on the subject.

WAR AT A BANNER RAISING.

A Divverite Causes It by Threatening to Cut Down a Foley Flag.

Chinatown was invaded by the warring Foley-Divver factions last night and the presence of the Elizabeth Street Police Station reserves was required to preserve peace at a Foley banner raising.

For some days a large flag put up by the members of the Oakland Club bearing the legend, "Our choice for leader, Patrick Divver," has flaunted itself in the faces of the Foleyites of the district. The Daniel H. Callahan Association, the Foley organization, determined to raise a banner for their candidate which would far surpass the bunting of the Divverites. The news that the banner would be raised at the corner of Mott and Pell Streets about twenty feet from the Divver banner drew quite a thousand persons to that locality last night.

One end of the banner was attached to the window sill of the apartments of John Connell at 39 Mott Street, a Foleyite. The other end was fastened outside his son's window, diagonally opposite, in Pell Street. The raising was going on with great success and rousing cheers for the Foleyites, when one James Hanlon, said by the Foleyites to be one of two Divverites in Chinatown, who also lives at 39 Mott Street, volced a discordant note by dawing a knife and declaring his intention to cut the banner down. The Foleyites set up a howl of defiance and dared Hanlon to lay his hands on the flag. He was in danger of rough handling when the police reserves arrived. Hanlon retired to the seclusion of his apartments and Henry Zang, Michael Salter, John Kenny, the Connells, and Timothy Sullivan, all Foleyites, resolved themselves into a vigilance committee to see that the flag was undisturbed during the night.

Mr. Roosevelt to Attend an Outing.

Vice President Theodore Roosevelt, it was announced yesterday, has accepted an invitation from the Hungarian Republican Club of the Greater New York to attend its outing, which will be held on Labor Day, Sept. 2, at Glenwood, L. I. The Vice President will deliver an address to the members of the club. It is expected that about 10,000 people will attend the outing. Among others who are expected to attend are Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Robert C. Morris, and Edward Lauterbach.

POLICEMAN RISKS LIFE TO STOP A RUNAWAY

Cheered for His Courage and Success by Broadway Crowd.

A Mare That Bolted at Madison Square Caused a Panic Among Women and Children.

A mettlesome bay mare attached to a wagon owned by C. Heckman & Son of 140 East Twentieth Street was worked into a frenzy yesterday afternoon as she stood without a driver at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and, dashing along Fifth Avenue to Twenty-ninth Street, to Broadway, was caught by Policeman Daly of the Broadway Squad, who was dragged a block before the horse was stopped. A large crowd cheered the policeman. The horse knocked down Policeman George Reid at Twenty-fourth Street, but he was not hurt. Daly was bruised.

The driver of the horse left the animal and wagon outside a store at Madison Square while he went inside. An automobile passing swiftly down Fifth Avenue scared the horse, and she made a dash straight ahead, nearly upsetting a delivery wagon and scattering men and women, who hastened for the sidewalks. At Twenty-fourth Street the horse was going like a thoroughbred, and Policeman Reid felt he had not much chance of stopping her, but dared the attempt. He caught the bridle, but was whisked off his feet and thrown on the pavement.

A large number of women were crying out by this time, and men and women and children were running in all directions from the frantic horse, stores along Fifth Avenue sheltering many. The carriages and other vehicles in Fifth Avenue pulled to one side, or drove into side sreets if they had time, and the mare had as clear a road as the drivers could give her. At Twenty-ninth Street she swerved, and again turned into Broadway.

Policeman Daly was at Thirtieth Street, and he ran with the horse a few feet and then grabbed the bridle. The animal was partly exhausted, and Daly was able to hold on, but when the horse felt herself seized she seemed to gather fresh vigor, and galloped faster for a few seconds.

Daly was dragged off his feet. His shoes were torn off by the rough pavement and his uniform torn. He lost his helmet the first thing, and it was smashed. The horse tossed her head in the air, as if trying to free herself from Daly, but he hung on, and when the mare lowered her head he landed on his feet. She tossed her head again, and he was again dragged on the pavement.

The crowd was all the while increasing, and there were about 1,000 persons around Broadway and Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets in a very short time. The electric cars came to a stop, as did all the other methods of traffic.

Daly held on with admirable tenacity, and was on his feet and off again three times. All the while he was lessening the speed of the mare, and at Thirty-first Street she had to come to a stop because of the policeman's great strength.

As the mare came to a standstill and several men sprang forward to hold her, a loud cheer broke from the throng who had witnessed Daly's efforts, and nearly every one had words of commendation for the policeman.

Daly's face was soiled and his nose was bleeding through the dirt, his uniform was torn and soiled, his shoes were in shreds, his hair dishevelled, and his helmet lost. But he led the mare to the station house, both breathing hard. There again she showed her mettle by rearing, dragging Daly into the air and trying to bolt again. She was claimed later and taken away. Daly, after changing his uniform, went back on duty.

POLICE INQUIRY TO GO ON.

Tenderloin Precinct to be Further Investigated—Justice Jerome Aims at Evidence Against Glennon.

Justice Jerome will resume to-day his secret inquiry into the police administration of affairs in the Tenderloin Precinct. Capt. Flood, it is reported, is the official at whom the investigators are aiming. They also aim to obtain further evidence against Edward G. Glennon of strength sufficient to base indictments for offenses graver than misdemeanors upon.

On the night that Edgar A. Whitney was arrested—Friday, Aug. 9—his lawyer hurried to the Tenderloin station and asked for Glennon. Early in the morning of the 10th Laura Maurat's disorderly house at 143 West Thirty-third Street, for failing to suppress which Glennon, Sergt. Sheils, and Precinct Detective Dwyer are under indictment for neglect of duty, was raided by Parkhurst Society agents.

Glennon, after the visit of Whitney's lawyer, suddenly disappeared from the Tenderloin. Various explanations during the Saturday were advanced as to his whereabouts. Dispatches from Saratoga stated that he was in that place, conferring with Deputy Commissioner Devery. It was also said that he was at Saugerties with his wife. Strange to say, however, the West Thirtieth Street Station House blotter shows that Glennon at 6 o'clock P. M. and 12 M. Saturday is entered as present for duty and assigned to get evidence against Laura Maurat's house—which had been raided some hours before by the Parkhurst Society. Capt. Flood in his testimony before Justice Jerome swore that he knew Glennon was not in Saratoga on the Saturday and that he had seen him in the station house at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan was busy all of yesterday studying the evidence already taken before Justice Jerome, with a view toward following it up in the future sittings of Justice Jerome's judicial inquiry.

WILL NOT ABOLISH WARDMEN.

Col. Murphy Has No Present Intention of Changing the System—Vacancies for Eight Captains.

Commissioner Murphy at Police Headquarters yesterday declared that he had no present intention of doing away with the wardman system in the various precincts, and intimated that the statement of Justice Jerome that these officials would be abolished if the crusaders can carry out their purposes might have been suggested by a chance remark he let fall a few weeks ago to the effect that he was trying to find some way to get rid of them.

"But things are so confused in the department and have been for some time that I have to give up the project, for a while at least. If Justice Jerome says it's going to be done, then it is going to be done," said Col. Murphy with a wink.

He sent out an order to all Sergeants who desire to take the examination for Captaincies to send their names to him at once, and to be ready to appear before the examiners. The Municipal Civil Service Board has notified him that it is ready to hold these examinations to make up a new eligible list to replace the one recently declared void by the State Civil Service Board. Many promotions are needed in the Department according to the Commissioner, who says there are vacancies for eight Captains whose places are now filled by Sergeants detailed in command. He said that it will cause great confusion should the courts declare that the sixteen Captains appointed by the old board from the old list do not hold their positions legally. it would be a matter of years, he said, before everything in connection with their cases could be cleaned up.

The Commissioner said he has sent for a full report of the conduct of Policeman Robert E. Mills of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station in saving the lives of Jacob Simons and Harry Macy, capsized off Fort Washington Point on Sunday, and the unofficial stories which had reached him proved not to be exaggerated he believed Mills worthy of as good a reward as he could give him.

POLICEMAN WAS DISMISSED.

Jersey City Officer Had Found Watch Stolen in New York and Pawned It.

Detective Robert E. Bumsted, attached to Police Headquarters, Jersey City, was dismissed last night by the Police Board after pleading guilty to charges against him. About a month ago a watch was stolen in New York. Notice was sent to Jersey City. Bumsted, whose duty it was to keep watch of pawnshops, found the watch, but instead of notifying Chief Murphy he redeemed it for $30 and pawned it at another place for $35.

He then opened negotiations with the owner for its recovery. The owner, accompanied by a detective sent by Capt. Titus, called on Chief Murphy, who on learning of Bumsted's action suspended him and sent him before the board for trial.

CHICAGO'S POLICE SCANDALS.

Official Probing of the Detective Bureau Began Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Official probing of the City Detective Bureau began this afternoon in the City Council Chamber. Lieut. Col. Peter Joyce, Detective John Tracy, and Detective John Cramer appeared as defendants, accused of collecting from the State of Illinois an expense account of $75.80 for services not rendered.

Attorney A. G. Gash represented Lieut. Joyce, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Fyfe appeared for the Acting Mayor and the Civil Service Commission. Chief O'Neill, Lieut. John McWeeney, Detective John Gallagher, and William Luthardt appeared as witnesses.

FIREPROOF MATERIALS TESTED.

Buildings Constructed of Them Stand for an Hour When Subjected to 1,700 Degrees of Heat.

A series of novel and interesting tests of fire-proof building material was conducted yesterday by the Department of Buildings for the purpose of judging the quality of the material when in actual contact with intense heat. The spot chosen for the tests was a vacant lot at the foot of East One Hundred and Fifth Street, where nine small buildings, 10 by 14 feet by 10 feet high, at a cost of $500 each, were built by the various firms in this city manufacturing fire-proof building material.

On the floor of each building cord wood soaked with oil was piled and fired. The buildings were required, after a heat of 1,700 degrees had been reached, to stand intact for an hour without the walls breaking through. The most severe part of the test, however, was the playing of a fire hose with thirty-five pounds of pressure for five minutes on the interior walls without breaking them through. Despite the severe test, judging by appearances, all except one of the nine buildings fulfilled the requirements, the heat in several of them reaching 2,000 degrees.

Other tests will be conducted by the Department of Buildings next month.

ELECTRIC CARS TO FERRIES.

New Service on a Four-Minute Schedule Is in Operation.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company yesterday morning opened its new terminal at the Cortlandt Street ferry and began running cars from the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines. The spur to the ferry runs through Washington Street to the ferry and back through Cortlandt Street. Cars were also run over the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines through to South Ferry.

The cars were supposed to be running to both ferries on a four-minute schedule, but this was not always adhered to, though on the whole the running was fairly regular.

WOMAN RUN DOWN BY A CAR.

Was Fatally Injured, and Crowd Attempted to Attack the Motorman.

A woman about sixty-five years old was run down by a car at Broadway and Eighteenth Street at 9 o'clock last night and received a fracture of the skull and other injuries which, it was said at the New York Hospital, where she was taken, precluded the possibility of her recovery.

When the car struck her it knocked her down, and she was forced under the fender. Her skirt caught in the fender, and the wheels were thus prevented from passing over her.

The large crowd which quickly gathered attempted to attack the motorman, but he was rescued by Policemen William J. Smith and Hugh Jones of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who placed him under arrest. At the station he gave his name as George Buckner and his address as 551 Third Avenue.

Nothing was found upon the woman that established her identity.

SEQUEL OF A TRAIN FIGHT.

Mr. Barry Fined for Assaulting Mr. Coyne and Mr. Heilner.

Charles L. Barry of Cranford, N. J., a New York advertising agent, who was arrested two weeks ago charged with assaulting Jacob Coyne and M. B. Heilner in a New Jersey Central Railroad train at Jersey City on Aug. 3, was arraigned before Police Justice Hoos yesterday. The evidence showed that Barry, who expected three friends to join him in a game of cards, had endeavored to reserve two seats by turning the backs over. Heilner and Coyne objected, and tried to force their way into the seats, when, so they allege, Barry assaulted them. They were corroborated by several witnesses, and Justice Hoos adjudged Barry guilty and fined him $30, which included costs.

A considerable array of counsel was present, Heilner and Coyne being represented by Marshall Van Winkle of Jersey City and James Connolly of Elizabeth, who also represented the Central Railroad Company, which alleged that Barry had been guilty of disturbing the peace on the train. Charles C. Black of Jersey City appeared for Barry.

ENGLISH WORKMEN HERE.

A Number Come on the Etruria to Study American Trades Conditions.

On the Anchor Line steamship Ethiopia there arrived last evening twelve British workingmen, who have been sent to tour this country and study trades by an English paper. The men, who were selected by popular vote, are: H. J. Humphery, Frank Harris, F. A. Scott, C. J. Jackson, Thomas Graham, W. H. Grant, George Nutley, Thomas Fleming, John Soutter, Kenneth McKenzie, George Etchells, J. G. Cowan, and A. Nicoll Simpson, who will act as conductor of the expedition. Mr. Simpson is an author, having written "Parish Patches," "Muirside Memories," and other books. Each man represents a different trade.

Mr. Simpson said: "We will visit Washington, Pittsburg, Ontario, Philadelphia, Cleveland, East Liverpool, O., Buffalo, Ottawa, and Montreal. We shall remain a few days in each city. The delegates come over here to gather information and study questions in which the British artisan is vitally interested. We will inquire into the conditions of the American wage earner, how they are housed and live, their hours, unions, and other things of interest to us on the other side."

THE DROWNING OF R. B. DOUGLAS.

Secretary Meacham Thinks His Assistant Was Temporarily Insane.

H. A. Meacham of 39 Brinkerhoff Street, Jersey City, yesterday gave out a statement in regard to Robert B. Douglas, who was found drowned in the North River on Saturday.

"Mr. Douglas," he said, "was forty years old. He leaves a wife and three children, the oldest nineteen years old, the youngest ten. They live in Newark. Everything was arranged for him to begin housekeeping in Jersey City this Fall. He was earning a good salary. He boarded with me for a time, but I had not seen him since Aug. 16. He was then taking an installment of his vacation, preferring to take a week at a time rather than two weeks together.

"Mr. Douglas led a somewhat checkered career up to four years ago, when he became converted and joined the Church. He became connected with the Young Men's Christian Association of Norfolk, Va. A year ago he came to Jersey City as my assistant, and for a time boarded at my house. He was not a drinking man, but was subject to fits of melancholy that would last for several days. At these times he was very much depressed. I think that in one of these fits he became temporarily insane. He often had a considerable sum of money with him, but when he was found drowned there was only 5 cents in his pockets. In my opinion, he either jumped or fell overboard while temporarily insane, though some of his friends believe he was murdered."

The funeral will take place from Fairmount Avenue Chapel, Newark, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. to-day.

Only a flea-bite—not more than 1100 suits and 800 separate trousers—but a good mouthful for you if your appetite for flannel hasn't been temporarily appeased.

Flannel Suits (coats and trousers) were $15 to $20; now $10.

Separate Trousers were $5 to $7; now $3.

All sizes from 32 inches chest measure; but the big men—the men with chest and waist of 40 to 46 inches—have the biggest chance.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Autumn Novelties

are daily arriving from our factory, and to make still more room for them, we again reduce many handsome designs for

Mahogany Bedrooms.

SUITES,..... $34.00 to $275.00
(former prices, $48.00 to $391.00.)
CHIFFONIERS,..... $16.00 to $300.00
(former prices, $24.00 to $416.00.)
TOILET TABLES,.. $14.00 to $115.00
(former prices, $20.00 to $165.00.)

All of beautifully marked, well-seasoned wood—some quaint "old-timey" designs, others decidedly modern, with elaborate carvings.

For the greatest economy, promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 TO 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

TO USE DERAILING SWITCHES.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Will Add Them to Prevent Collisions.

President Greatsinger of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has decided to equip the tracks of the company's various lines with derailing switches at signal stations. This was suggested by the Board of State Railroad Commissioners at its meeting, held at Albany last Saturday to consider the disastrous collision between a trolley car and a steam train at Kensington Junction a week ago last Saturday night.

Mr. Greatsinger said yesterday that, while he believed the present system was superior to any other in the country, he would use the switches as an additional safeguard.

FAILS TO GET HIS SONS.

Application of a Father Whose Divorce Has Been Appealed.

Robert Lawrence, counsel for George T. Brown, yesterday applied to Vice Chancellor Pitney, at Jersey City, for an order giving Mr. Brown the custody of his sons, respectively five and eight years old, who are now in the custody of the parents of Mrs. Mary T. Brown, at Bayonne. Mr. Brown secured a divorce from his wife, but the case was appealed.

Isaac S. Taylor, counsel for Mrs. Brown, objected on the ground that the appeal is still pending, and may be decided in Mrs. Brown's favor. He said that Mr. Brown wished to send the children to Europe. They would then be out of the jurisdiction of the court.

"Well," asked the Vice Chancellor, "is there any probability that husband and wife will become reconciled in case the Court of Errors reverses the decision?"

"I think not," said Mr. Taylor.

"I don't know what the result will be," said the Vice Chancellor, "but I know that the case has been argued and that a decision will be handed down in November. That being the situation, I will leave the children with their mother until the final result is known."

BROOKLYN PIER LEASED.

No. 22 Goes to a Porto Rico Steamship Company for $35,000.

The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company has leased Pier 22, at the foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn, for the period of five years, beginning Sept. 1. The rental agreed upon between the steamship company and the New York Dock Company, the owner of the pier, is $35,000.

Up to June last the pier was occupied by the United States Army Transport Service. Up to the 1st of September the steamers of the leasing company will discharge cargo and sail from the foot of Warren Street, Brooklyn.

TO DEEPEN WALLABOUT CHANNEL

This Will Be Done Before Columbia Takes Vermont's Place in Navy Yard.

The old receiving ship Vermont is to be removed from her berth at the Cob Dock to-day and towed to the Whitney Basin, and there to be put out of commission. Before the Columbia can take her place, however, the bottom will have to be dredged at least ten feet. This will take up several days.

Besides the work of dredging out the anchorage of the Columbia, the men at work there are to deepen portions of the Wallabout Channel and Whitney Basin never before dredged out.

SERGT. CLAYTON DEAD.

Man Who Recently Advertised for a Wife Dies at Fort Wadsworth.

Frederick W. Clayton, Post Quartermaster Sergeant at Fort Wadsworth, S. I., died in the post hospital yesterday morning of appendicitis. He was taken ill Friday morning. He will be buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery with military honors.

Sergt. Clayton attained some notoriety by advertising in a New York paper for a wife on Aug. 10. His first wife died about a year ago, leaving him with four children. In explaining his advertisement he said:

"I have had great trouble with servants and housekeepers since my wife's death. My children help me a great deal, but they need a mother's care, and I have figured that it will cost me no more and be more satisfactory, to have a wife than a housekeeper."

He received a large number of answers to the advertisement and replied to a number of them, but could not be induced to reveal the contents of any of the letters he received. He declared a few days before his illness that he had not made a selection; that he did not purpose to be hasty.

Sergt. Clayton was forty-eight years of age and had been in the United States Army for sixteen years, holding the commission of Quartermaster Sergeant for about fourteen years of that time. He was stationed at St. Augustine, Fla., when the War Department asked for volunteers to go to Florida. He left his family at that post and, obtaining an unlimited leave of absence, he volunteered, and was commissioned a Captain of Infantry. He served only four months in the suburbs of Manila and was stricken with fever and sent home. After his recovery he was given his old place, and some two years ago was sent to Fort Wadsworth, where his wife died. He was popular at the fort.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Can You Use $20?

The Fall and Winter Suits that we are selling at $12.50 are the sorts that sold last Fall, and *will sell next month*, at prices up to $32. All sizes and plenty of them.

Styles and fabrics are just those that *next* Fall and Winter will call their own. It's a clothing snap, if ever there was one.

Too heavy for wear now? Yes:—maybe they are. But how about next month? How about next week or even to-morrow morning, if you come to weather-guessing?

Sure to be of full value in a little while. And we pay you up to $20 to look ahead that little.

Blue and Black Cheviots, Striped and Plaid Cheviots, Oxford Mixtures, Fancy Worsteds, and a few Striped Flannels. Prices were $18, $20, $22, $25, $30, and $32. All of our own make.

Two Thousand of them at $12.50 Each.

In the New York Store Only.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway at 31st Street, NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN: *Broadway at Bedford Ave.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.*

A continuation of Our Opening Sale of *Oriental Rugs.*

60 Persian and Turkish Carpets.

9x13 ft. to 12.6x17 ft.,

$60 to $150.

100 Mosul Rugs.

Average size 4 x 7 ft.,

$13.50.

Reduced for this occasion.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
3:30 P.M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
AT 8 P.M. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS
PAIN'S CARNIVAL OF FIRE.
POSTPONED FROM SAT. EVE, AUG. 24, WILL BE HELD To-morrow, Wednesday Eve.
Evenings at 9, Matinee Sat. at 4. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS | A ROYAL ROGUE
EXTRA MAT. & EVG. LABOR DAY.
Commencing Tuesday, Sept. 3, REFINED VAUDEVILLE
At Popular Prices. 2 Performances Daily.

SEATS TO-MORROW. OPENING SATURDAY EVENING.
ANDREW MACK IN "TOM MOORE."
THE CELTIC CLASSIC OF THE GENERATION.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. | SPECIAL MAT. MONDAY.

PROCTOR'S 23rd St. | 5th Ave. | 125th St. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Show. Laughing Shows—Low Prices.
"INCOG" and "MEADOW SWEET" Great Comedy and Vaudeville.
CONTINUOUS 1:30 to 10:30.
"WIDOW BEDOTT." Variety Star
"YOUNG MRS. WINTHROP." Bronson Howard—Big Vaudeville Hit
Reopening 58th St., SAT. AFT., AUG. 31
"A FAIR REBEL" and VAUDEVILLE.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION Theatre, B'way and 44th St.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & Broadway.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
THE GREAT LAUGH LOOSENER ORIGINAL CAST. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. ARE YOU A MASON?
XTRA MATINEE LABOR DAY, SEPT. 2

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66th St. and Columbus Ave.
KALTENBORN NIGHTLY CONCERTS.
LAST WEEK.
ADM., 50c. To-night, Kaltenborn Benefit.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC H'way. Mats. HALL, & 30th. Tue. Sat
OPENING NIGHT THURSDAY, SEPT. 5
HOITY-TOITY leagues of Bur- DIPLOMACY
Auction Sale of Seats Friday Afternoon at 2.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St | MATINEES TO-DAY. City Club Burlesquers 2 Burlesques—Grand Vaudeville.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
MATINEE LABOR DAY.
Augustus Thomas's ARIZONA
Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2 Eve., 8:15.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

KNICKERBOCKER. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15
AL. HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors
FRANCIS WILSON of 100 in Geo. W. Lederer's Direction Nixon & Zimmerman. "The Strollers."

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE A-Top N. Y. Theatre. Every night at 8:30.
Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine.
AMERICAN and EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

"PARADISE GARDENS." Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12: (Glass Enclosure) (Fully Protected) On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert. Republic Thea's.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. 30—BIG ACTS—30 CONTINUOUS SHOW. PRICES, 25c., 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Com. Sat. Mat. Aug. 31, 25c
Extra Mat. Labor Day.—UNDER TWO FLAGS

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WEDNESDAY MATINEE, 25c. & 50c. No higher.
THE MORMON WIFE. "A big success."—Sun.

E. H. SOTHERN | GARDEN THEATRE, MON. SEPT. 9.
in.....RICHARD LOVELACE.....
Sale of seats begins Mon. Sept. 2.

BERTHA GALLAND | LYCEUM THEATRE, TUES., SEPT. 10.
in.....THE FOREST LOVERS.....
Sale of seats begins Monday, Sept. 2.

GRAND Mat. Wed. 25c. 50c. A Runaway Girl
3rd Ave. Mats. Mon. Thur. & Sat | A Stranger in a Strange Land.

LAWYER PUT OFF A STREET CAR

Also Arrested, After Trouble Over a Transfer Ticket, Despite the Protests of Other Passengers.

Thomas O'Connor, a lawyer, and Secretary to Supreme Court Justices Truax and Patterson, who lives at 444 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, was arrested last evening and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Generally fair; light easterly winds.

VOL. L...NO. 16,112. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

FRANCE BREAKS OFF RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

Until the Sultan Gives In France Will Not Relent.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION MADE

Turkish Ambassador Admonished Not to Return to Paris — Concert of Powers May Be Disrupted.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—A semi-official note has been issued announcing that the Porte, not having carried out its undertakings with regard to the disputed questions between the French and Ottoman Governments, M. Constans, the French Ambassador, acting under instructions from the Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, left Constantinople on Aug. 26, the dated named in his last communication to the Porte on the subject.

An arrangement had been effected Aug. 17, and its terms drafted by the Ottoman Foreign Minister, with the approval of the Sultan, who had promised M. Constans that the text should be handed to him Aug. 18. M. Constans telegraphed to Paris on Aug. 19 that none of the promises had been fulfilled, and M. Delcassé, on Aug. 21, telegraphed M. Constans that, in view of so flagrant a disregard of the undertakings, the negotiations could no longer be continued and requested M. Constans to inform the Porte that he had received orders to leave Constantinople.

On Aug. 23 M. Constans communicated with the Porte, fixing Aug. 26 as the date for his departure, and as the engagements were still unkept M. Constans left Constantinople on Aug. 26. With the departure of M. Constans the relations between France and Turkey may be regarded as broken off. Munir Bey, the Turkish Ambassador to France, has been telegraphed to not to return to Paris.

The current affairs of the two Embassies can be carried on by the Charges d'Affaires, but all negotiations of a political nature will be entirely suspended until the Sultan yields to the French demands. The French Government considers that the Sultan has broken his word. He had promised full payment of the long-standing indemnities to Frenchmen, amounting to 12,000,000 francs, but at the end of last week declined to pay the full amount, and offered a reduced sum, which was refused by M. Constans, who waited until yesterday, and then departed.

The Sultan made a final attempt to induce him to stay. M. Constans had left Therapia on board the Vautour for Stamboul, where he was to take the Orient Express. A Court Chamberlain arrived at Stamboul in great haste, from the Sultan, begging M. Constans to return to Therapia and promising that everything would be satisfactorily settled. M. Constans declined to return, declaring the time for promises was past. It was for the Sultan to fulfill his undertakings.

The French Government will take no further steps in the matter, but will wait for the Sultan to move, and it is not thought the Sultan will allow the present situation to last very long.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 26.—The following was the position of affairs immediately preceding the departure of the French Ambassador, M. Constans. The Turkish Government was showing a disposition to regard the French demands as settled by the irade relating to the quays and the Albanian land seizures.

The French Embassy, in order to prevent a misunderstanding, wrote to Tewfik Pasha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday that France, in addition, expected the settlement of two other claims included in the demands made on Aug. 11, and that unless they were conceded before noon to-day M. Constans would leave and Munir Bey, the Turkish Ambassador to France, would receive his passports.

The Porte, instead of yielding, asked for twenty-four hours' delay, suicidal alternative propositions which were so unacceptable that M. Constans did not reply to them.

During the absence from his post of M. Constans, M. Bapst, Councillor of the embassy, will act as Chargé d'Affaires.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—It is feared in official circles here that the withdrawal of the French Ambassador from Constantinople marks the dissolution of the concert of European powers under which the integrity of Turkey was guaranteed.

By the treaty of Berlin, all the great powers subscribed to an agreement to refrain from any act that would tend to the destruction of the Ottoman Empire. This action was taken to forestall what were conceived to be the designs of Russia to seize on Turkish territory, and Russia herself was led to subscribe to the agreement by force of circumstances.

Although several times severely strained, notably by such events as the last war between Turkey and Greece, this pact has so far endured without amendment, but it is apprehended now that if the action of France is carried out to the extent indicated in the dispatches each of the other signatory powers will feel obliged in self-protection to disregard the agreement and press upon Turkey the vast financial and other claims that have accumulated in the past quarter of a century with the result of disrupting the present Turkish Government.

STEAMER SINKS A SCHOONER.

Excursionists Were Thrown in a Panic, but Were Unhurt—Crew of Schooner Rescued.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEENSTOWN, Md., Aug. 27.—There was an exciting scene on the steamer Endeavor this morning when it crashed into the three-masted schooner Ida E. Comiy of Bethel, Del., off Sandy Point. The Endeavor had a party of excursionists aboard bound from Annapolis to this place and Cape May. Through a misunderstanding the steamer struck the schooner, cutting nearly through her. The shock threw the excursionists on the steamer in all directions. Several were badly bruised, but no one seriously injured. Little damage was done to the steamer.

The schooner, which was commanded by Capt. Thomas J. Marshall and was bound for Fairport, Va., with a cargo of coal, filled and sank within a few minutes after the accident. The Captain and his crew of four men were rescued and landed here. The loss to the Comly and cargo is about $16,000. The steamer belongs to the Queen Anne's Railroad Company. Capt. Marshall of the wrecked schooner states that he had a free wind and was holding his course when the steamer struck his vessel on the starboard bow.

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Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

MR. LONG NOT SERIOUSLY ILL.

But Surgeon Urie, His Regular Physician, Has Gone from Boston to See Him.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Surgeon John F. Urie, who is stationed in the United States Marine Recruiting Office at 98 Court Street, left here to-day for Buckfield, Maine, where he will make a fortnight's professional visit to Secretary of the Navy John D. Long.

It was said at the recruiting office that Secretary Long's illness was not serious, and that, in fact, it was probably but a minor recurrence of a chronic stomach trouble with which he had been afflicted for some years.

Surgeon Urie is a personal friend of the Secretary, having come from Hingham, Mass. For several years he has treated Mr. Long professionally at Washington and elsewhere. He is, therefore, the physician to whom the Secretary would naturally turn if there had been a return of the latter's indisposition. Telegraphic advices from Buckfield indicate that Mr. Long is in the best of physical health.

ALABAMA'S CONSTITUTION.

Republicans Expected to Fight Its Ratification Unless Certain Changes Are Made.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 27.—The first declaration of the Republican Party with reference to the ratification of the new Constitution proposed by the Constitutional Convention, now drawing to a close in the State Capitol at Montgomery, was made to-day, when Chairman William Vaughan of the State Republican Executive Committee stated that the white Republican leaders were opposed to the new Constitution in its present form, and would resist ratification unless modifications are made in the suffrage plank.

This opposition is directed especially against the registration clause of the suffrage article, which does not provide for protection of rival political interests. Mr. Vaughan is presumed to speak for the leaders of the party. The negroes are trying to stir up opposition to the ratification of the new Constitution, and threaten emigration from the State if it is adopted.

A State convention of negroes has been called, to meet in this city Sept. 26, to further consider the question.

WOMEN SAVED MINERS.

Turned the Water in a Reservoir Into a Burning Illinois Mine and Extinguished the Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Aug. 27.—The lives of twenty miners at the Bossworth mine were saved to-day by women and children. The mine is near French Village. The entrance to it is by a sloping shaft, which descends from a hillside. An explosion happened at the lower end of this slope. It set fire to the coal and the timbers of the shaft and the flames imprisoned the miners.

Alarmed by the explosion, they ran to the slope, only to be turned back by a wall of flames. The women and children heard the explosion and ran to the opening, and saw what had happened. A hundred feet from the shaft was a rude reservoir in which water had been collected for the engine. They dug a trench down to the shaft opening and turned the water into the mine. The fire was extinguished and the men came out unhurt.

NEW YORKERS BUY MINES.

Purchase the Crow Creek Copper Group of Montana and Will Begin to Operate Them at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Aug. 27.—A big deal has just been completed in Helena by which the Crow Creek Copper Group, in which a number of Helena men are interested, becomes the property of New York men.

The Crow Creek Copper Mines are among the oldest properties in the State. There is an ore-producing shaft on each claim. All the ore is rich in copper and all contains some gold and silver. Six experts have reported favorably on the properties in past years.

Representatives of the New York men who have purchased the properties are expected here at the end of this week or the first of next to examine the mines and make estimates as to what will be needed to properly equip the property. It is the purpose of the new company to begin development on a scale that will insure good returns.

RED BANK GIRL ELOPES.

Horse Runs Away and Young Bride Narrowly Escapes Injury.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 27.—It was learned to-day that Miss Belle Rogers of Red Bank and Fred Bryam of Lincroft ran away and were married on Sunday. The girl, who is eighteen years old, is the daughter of Frank Rogers. The parents objected to the attention Bryam had been showing her.

On Sunday the couple drove to Ocean Grove, where they were married by the Rev. E. C. Hancock, pastor of the Methodist Church. While returning to Red Bank their horse became frightened and ran away. Mrs. Bryam was thrown from the wagon and narrowly escaped serious injury. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are now reconciled to the marriage and are entertaining the couple.

STRICKEN WITH HYDROPHOBIA.

Case of a Princeton Man Bitten by His Dog Last June.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 27.—Lewis Hubbard, a Princeton man, who was bitten by his dog about seven weeks ago, was last night taken to Mercer Hospital, Trenton, suffering from hydrophobia. Early in June a dog supposed to be affected with rabies ran through the town and bit several animals, among them a dog owned by Hubbard.

On the way to the hospital Hubbard tried to bite one of the attendants. Several dogs which were supposed to have been bitten in June were killed this morning, and most of the other dogs here have been muzzled.

EAST HELENA LABOR TROUBLE.

Workmen in Montana Town May Form a Union.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 27.—There is much concern over the possible renewal of the trouble which resulted in the closing of the large East Helena plant of the American Smelting and Refining Company last Spring. When the plant was closed down the management made it plain that a union would not be recognized by the company.

The men had taken steps to organize a union, but after the works had ceased operating the matter was dropped. Charles Lannin of Butte, Secretary of the Western Labor Union, went to East Helena last week and conferred with some of the labor leaders about the proposed union. He found that many of them favored the proposition. It was on Friday that the conference was held.

On Saturday about twenty-five of the men were discharged. An organizer of the Western Federation of Miners now proposes to visit East Helena and organize a union.

SHAMROCK'S FINE TRIAL

Challenger in a Smart Breeze Showed Her Racing Qualities.

TEST WAS A THOROUGH ONE

Cup Yacht Proved Speed, Ability to Lie Close to the Wind, and Carry Sail in a Stiff Wind.

It did not require any stretch of the imagination to discover that Sir Thomas Lipton was a happy man yesterday afternoon when he stepped on board the press tug after the trial spin of the Shamrock II. off Sandy Hook.

"Boys," said he, "I'm more than pleased. I'm perfectly satisfied with what the Shamrock has done to-day, and so is Mr. Watson. You have all seen her, and I think you'll agree with me that she's not a slow boat. This is her twentieth trial. She had eleven on the Clyde, six at Cowes, and three here, and I tell you frankly I am better satisfied with to-day's work than with any of the others.

"There was a good breeze and a rather bad sea off the Hook to-day. We beat out against it to thoroughly test her spars and rigging. She did not carry away a rope yarn, and we are well pleased with her. If the wind serves to-morrow we shall start again at the same time, and sail over one of the courses used in former America's Cup races, when we shall probably be able to use the new spinnaker.

To prove that the Shamrock's owner is fully justified in feeling elated over his yacht's third trial in American waters it is only necessary to call the attention of yachtsmen to a few facts concerning the trial. In the first place, the Shamrock, carrying four sails—mainsail, club topsail, staysail and jib—in a breeze ranging from ten to fifteen knots in strength, and a choppy sea, did lie closer to the wind than four points; in fact it is pretty certain from careful observation by competent judges that she did lie, with all sails full, a quarter of a point closer to the wind than that. This fact alone would show her to be a most dangerous opponent in windward work. Furthermore, she rode the seas easily, pounded scarcely any, and carried her sail better, so say the experts, than either the Constitution or the Columbia would do in such a breeze.

SHAMROCK SHOWS HER SPEED.

As for speed, the time made by her between fixed points of observation, speaks for itself. In a reach with the wind a point forward of the starboard beam, she sailed from the Southwest Spit Buoy to the buoy off Owl's Head—a distance of nine miles—against a three-knot current, in 59 minutes. Returning over the same course, including six tacks and with a fair tide of about two knots, she covered the distance in 57 minutes. It fails to suppose that if she had been racing the Shamrock's speed would have been increased by the addition of a reaching jibtopsail and possibly a balloon forestaysail, on the first-named course, and by larger headsails on the latter course.

Reaching in from Gedney Channel to Sandy Hook, when she was timed between two points, it showed that she was traveling at the rate of 18 knots, and this without any large headsails.

There was not an idle moment on board the challenger yesterday morning after the crew came from breakfast, on board the tender Porto Rico. The new club topsail—a superb creation of Ratsey's—which arrived with other sails by the St. Paul on Monday, was bent to its hollow spruce spars, the jib, staysail, and even the baby jibtopsail were sent up in stops on their respective stays, and by the time Sir Thomas Lipton, with Designer Watson and Constructor J. P. Hilliard, boarded the yacht from the Erin at 10:30 o'clock, all hands were ready to hoist the mainsail. It was a treat to see the sailormen walk that sail up, "hand over hand," with Sir Thomas "tailing on" to the halyards and pulling his pound with the rest.

After the mainsail was "sweated up," the skyreaching club topsail was set. One of the crew is authority for the statement that it is 190 feet from the tip of the club topsail pole to the heel of the mainmast, and it certainly looks it.

It was exactly 11:11 o'clock when the Shamrock slipped her mooring and filled away on the port tack for her trial spin, Capt. Sycamore, handling the long tiller, wore the yacht around and brought her to the stiff breeze from the east southeast with sheets trimmed flat on the starboard tack, for the first board out by the point of Sandy Hook, for it was to be a beat out to sea.

Luffing as he cleared the point, those on board the Erin and the press tug—the only two vessels following—noted that the yacht lay very close to the wind, but it was later, when she reached the open, that they discovered how remarkably close she really did lie, by bringing the tug into her wake on both tacks.

CHALLENGER SMARTLY HANDLED.

A few tacks brought the Shamrock clear of the Hook, where she caught the full force of the breeze, and of the ugly choppy sea on the bar, caused by the ebb tide running against the wind. It was in this sea that the yacht's behavior was most noticeable. Instead of pounding the seas like some other ninety-footers, she seemed to climb over them, so to speak, and without losing any of her headway. Simply throwing aside the spray, she fairly tore through the water, and without wetting her deck to leeward, although her rail was apparently level with the water.

To make her point even better, the baby jibtopsail was taken in at 11:20, and at 11:34 she made her first tack in Gedney's Channel. Six other tacks were made in this narrow passage, and none of them lasted more than two minutes. In this short work the crew jumped from their places on the deck—at the words "Ready about"—to the head sheets, trimming them down smartly. The yacht is a great forereacher, judging from the way she worked out through this channel.

At 11:43 the challenger had cleared the last buoy and was able to stand on into deep water on the starboard tack. Just then the big ocean liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse came along, bound to the eastward. Her skipper stopped her to allow the yacht to cross the steamer's bows, and to give the passengers an opportunity to cheer, which they did with a will.

At 12:04 Capt. Sycamore kept the Shamrock off, and eased sheets to port, letting the yacht run back toward the Hook. Jibing at 12:26, she entered Gedney's Channel again, and made fast time to the Southwest Spit Buoy, which she reached at 1 P. M.

Then began another race against time for Staten Island. It was a beam reach, with a freshening breeze, that sent the yacht along at such a pace that the Erin had trouble to keep up with her.

When the Shamrock luffed into the wind, and then filled away on the port tack off Stapleton for the run back to the Hook, the old pilots and other watchers on the shore were heard to exclaim: "There goes the handsomest yacht ever seen under canvas in New York Bay."

The Shamrock hove to off Sandy Hook at 3:15 to get her clubtopsail down, and at 3:40 she made fast to her mooring for the night.

On board the Erin, as guests of Sir Thomas Lipton, were Capts. McKinstry, Nicol, and Alvord of the White Star steamers Teutonic, Georgic, and Cuevic, respectively. After the spin they agreed that if the Shamrock was not able to take the cup back with her that the American defender of it must be a phenomenal yacht.

Sir Thomas Lipton said after the spin that he has been invited by Commodore Ledyard of the New York Yacht Club to see the races between the Constitution and Columbia off Newport on Saturday.

"I am expecting Mr. Jamison to arrive on Friday night," said he, "but I may go to Newport in the Erin if I shall only lose one day."

Busy Man Gains Half a Day in New York by taking LACKAWANNA'S noon train to Buffalo, arriving there 10 P. M.—Adv.

CHINA READY TO SIGN.

Li-Hung-Chang Notifies the Ministers that the Protocol May Now Be Indorsed.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—"Li-Hung-Chang has notified the Ministers of the powers that the Chinese Plenipotentiaries are now authorized to sign the protocol," says a dispatch to The Times from Peking, dated yesterday, "and has requested them to fix a date for the signing.

"An edict concerning the importation of arms was circulated among the Ministers to-day. Two other edicts are still required to complete the protocol."

RULERS WILL DISCUSS THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

The Czar to Meet King Edward, Emperor William, and President Loubet—To Suggest Intervention.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail, confirming the report that Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William will meet at Dantsic on Sept. 10, says:

"The Czar and Czarina will leave St. Petersburg in the Russian imperial yacht Standart, escorted by the cruiser Svetlana, Aug. 29, for Fredensborg, where they will meet King Edward.

"I have learned also on the best authority that the Czar is now disposed to intervene with regard to the Transvaal, and that the war will be discussed with M. Loubet, King Edward, and Emperor William."

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The editorial in The Times to-day on the South African situation, commenting upon Lord Kitchener's proclamation and the meagre news from the front, says:

"It is quite clear that if we want an end of the war we must strike hard and often. Proclamations and blockhouses are all very well and may be useful, but the experience of the Spaniards has shown that the most sonorous proclamation is of little good without plenty of men and horses. Everything depends upon vigor and persistence in pushing the Boers in the field. Are we providing those means for the warm season, which soon begins?"

A $10,000,000 HAY CROP.

Arizona Estimates that Its Alfalfa This Year Will Be Worth that Sum, Perhaps More.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Aug. 27.—The great drought in the Middle and Western States and the consequent general scarcity of hay and grain is proving a blessing to Arizona. In this Territory the heaviest harvest of wheat and barley that has ever been known has just been gathered, and two crops of alfalfa of unprecedented size are stored away safely. It is this great crop of alfalfa that will be of particular value to the ranchers of Arizona. While wheat and barley are grown profitably, the land in most of the agricultural districts is being gradually given over to the more remunerative alfalfa.

Arizona supplies hay to nearly all of Northern Mexico, part of New Mexico, and even ships into California and the Northern States. By far the largest alfalfa section is about Phoenix. In this valley there are nearly 100,000 acres of alfalfa, and $2,000,000 is a conservative estimate this year of its value. From two to five crops will be gathered, averaging from one to one and one-half tons per acre. The price of hay is now at $7 per ton, and is rising.

In other parts of the territory the average production will not be as high as in the valley, but $10,000,000 as the total worth of Arizona alfalfa will not be in excess of the final figures. Heretofore Arizona's alfalfa market has been restricted by the size of the hay crop in the East and the low prices at which it could be supplied to the Southwest. There has always been a big profit, however, in putting it into the mining camps, where, in some of the more isolated districts, alfalfa has been sold at $60 per ton.

GAMBLER ROBS GAMBLER.

Snatches Purse in Nashville (Tenn.) Gaming House and Is Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 27.—A daring robbery was committed here in the gambling rooms over the Climax saloon at 8:15 o'clock this morning. Thomas J. Johnson, a harness maker, who has followed the gambling business for some time, seized a pocketbook containing $4,270, and had fled several blocks before he was taken into custody. W. J. Cantrell, an employe of the house, had counted the money, the proceeds of last night's play, and placed it in the book, preparatory to depositing it in the safe, when Johnson, who was reading a paper, snatched up the pocketbook.

Cantrell ordered him to put it down, whereupon he replied that if anybody tried to stop him he would shoot, at the same time pushing the muzzle of a revolver in Cantrell's face. Johnson, who says he thought Johnson was simply joking, fell back. Johnson then retreated toward the door, keeping the five men in the room covered with the revolver, and he bolted down the steps into the street. He was pursued by several men, including some police officers.

Sergt. Long caught him at the east end of the Cumberland River Bridge, and took the pistol from him. To the Police Sergeant, who searched him and found the money intact, he admitted taking the pocketbook, saying in explanation that the house owed him money and that, having tried in vain to get a settlement, he had decided to get it in this way. His story was denied by the men from the gaming rooms.

Johnson was arraigned in the City Court and bound over to the Criminal Court. Later he was taken to jail. The money was turned over by the police to the people from whom it was taken.

LOUIS J. BEERS'S ROMANCE.

New York Man, After Short Acquaintance, to Wed Western Singer.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 27.—Louis Jerome Beers of New York is to be married the coming Fall to Miss Agnes Hart, a widely known concert singer of Covington, Ky. She studied for several years under Tecla Vigne, and for the past few months has been the leading soprano in the choir of St. Ann's Church, New York City. She often took part in concerts.

While sitting in a private box talking to friends on the night of one of these concerts a man came up and, after some conversation with her friends, to whom he was known, he introduced himself to her, saying that he had often heard her sing and had long wanted to know her. After singing she received several floral tributes, among them a huge basket of American Beauty roses, bearing the card of Mr. Beers, whom she had met but a few minutes before.

In May Miss Hart returned home, and many letters postmarked New York reached her. Finally, last month, Mr. Beers himself found his way to Covington. The result of it all is the engagement.

At the rectory of St. Ann's, in East Eleventh Street, near Third Avenue, it was said last night that a young woman well known through the West had sung in the church at Easter time, but all information as to her identity was refused. Members of a Beers family, then living in Twenty-eighth Street, had come to hear her sing. Nothing further suggestive of a romance was known at the rectory.

Pan-Am. and Niagara Falls $9. Round-trip tickets sold by LACKAWANNA RAILROAD Saturday and Sunday good five days.—Adv.

WAR OF WORDS IN CAPT. DIAMOND'S CASE

Mr. Vorhaus Charges the District Attorney with Falsehood.

Retort from Mr. Philbin that He Is the Victim of Confidence Men—Argument Postponed.

Efforts by counsel for Police Captain Thomas J. Diamond to delay proceedings against him under the indictment charging him with neglect of duty in failing to suppress disorderly houses while in command of the Fifth Street Station, were partially successful before Justice Giegerich in Part I. of the Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, and were marked by an acrimonious controversy between District Attorney Philbin and Louis Vorhaus of House, Grossman & Vorhaus, who until recently, at least, have been counsel for the accused policeman. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Sandford had gone before Justice Dykman of the Supreme Court in White Plains on Monday and induced him to transfer all proceedings before him in the case to this city. Shortly after Justice Giegerich's court opened Mr. Vorhaus appeared before him and asked if he had received such an order.

Justice Giegerich informed the lawyer that he knew nothing about the matter and that it was not on his calendar. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Newton McGovern at this moment announced that he had the order in question, but Justice Giegerich said that he could take no action in the matter unless it was on the calendar. Later in the day, when he had finished his calendar, upon the request of Mr. Philbin he sent for Mr. Vorhaus in order to hear arguments upon the case. Mr. Vorhaus was accompanied by his partner, Moses H. Grossman.

Mr. Philbin first asked that the order granted by Justice Dykman on the application of Col. Henry C. Henderson for the District Attorney to show cause why the case of Capt. Diamond should not be transferred to the Supreme Court of another county, and which acted as a temporary stay pending argument on the motion before Justice Giegerich, be vacated.

Mr. Vorhaus objected to the motion being heard on the ground that Gen. Henderson was now Capt. Diamond's attorney of record, yet he had received no notice that Justice Dykman had transferred the case.

"This whole matter will come up before your Honor on Thursday on the application for a change of venue, and no injury to the interests of justice can result from a postponement until then," he said.

Mr. Philbin remarked that although Mr. Vorhaus denied that he knew anything about the case, he seemed to know a great deal.

"Mr. Henderson, who is a resident of White Plains," said the District Attorney, "was merely brought in to make the motion for the stay before Justice Dykman, and he will never be heard of again in this case."

"Do you say that of your own knowledge?" asked Mr. Vorhaus.

"It is my opinion."

"Do you mean to say that Mr. Henderson, a reputable member of the Westchester Bar, would descend to such a course of procedure?" asked Mr. Vorhaus. "You may do something of that kind in your office. Gen. Henderson will remain attorney of record for Capt. Diamond until his case be decided. I say that the District Attorney's statement is utterly unfounded."

"I saw it in a newspaper, which stated that Gen. Henderson was only retained for the purpose of this motion," retorted Mr. Philbin.

MR. VORHAUS'S CHALLENGE.

"In what newspaper?" asked Mr. Vorhaus, raising his voice. "Are we trying this case on newspaper reports? I challenge the District Attorney to produce any newspaper saying any such thing, and I say his statement is an elaborate falsehood, and I say so advisedly."

"May I go on now?" inquired the District Attorney.

Justice Giegerich assured him that he would not again be interrupted, and Mr. Philbin then repeated that Gen. Henderson was not the attorney of record, as Capt. Diamond had made affidavit that he had retained House, Grossman & Vorhaus as his counsel.

Mr. Philbin added that he would consent to a postponement of the motion until to-morrow if the counsel would permit the striking out of a portion of Justice Dykman's order staying all further proceedings until a motion for a change of venue should have been disposed of. The District Attorney declared that this portion of the order presented by Gen. Henderson to the Justice was illegal, and that Justice Dykman signed it while suffering from his serious illness.

The District Attorney further said that he would have been in no contempt of court had he placed the case on trial despite this order, and he declared that the interests of justice would severely suffer if the postponement of the motion was permitted without such a modification. He refused to state his reason for this assertion, saying that to do so would be to disclose his plans to Capt. Diamond's lawyers.

At this juncture Assistant District Attorney Gans whispered to Mr. Philbin, who then stated that he was informed that Justice Dykman had said that he would have stricken out this portion of his order if it had been brought to his attention.

Mr. Vorhaus then pleaded that he could not argue the matter because he had not the papers, and Justice Giegerich reminded him that all Mr. Philbin asked was a modification of a portion of the order which he claimed to be illegal.

"His opinion, probably, on that point is based on what he read in the newspapers, just as all his statements are," said Mr. Vorhaus.

Mr. Vorhaus then again asked for delay, saying that there were several other motions that might be made before Capt. Diamond could be called upon to plead.

In response to a question by Justice Giegerich, Mr Philbin admitted that Gen. Henderson had not been informed of Justice Dyman's latest order, as he could not be found, and he repeated that he did not recognize him as attorney of record.

"If Mr. Vorhaus is not the attorney of record, then somebody has committed perjury, because it has been sworn to that he is and his name appears on the back of the indictment," said Mr. Philbin.

Mr. Vorhaus insisted that it was because of Gen. Henderson's substitution as attorney of record that Recorder Goff had granted one adjournment of the case.

"I think it is outrageous," said Mr. Philbin, "as the District Attorney of the County of New York, that I should be treated in the fashion I have been. I am not here voluntarily, but I have been dragged here by the action of the defendant's advisers.

"Not only has the District Attorney been compelled to jump about from place to place in this case, but he has been compelled to keep a very close watch on confidence men. It is like the game of the thimble and the pea, and I cannot tell under which shell the attorney of record is."

Justice Giegerich then closed the discussion by saying that he would hear arguments to-day, and instructed Mr. Philbin to serve notice on Gen. Henderson, saying:

"If there were any evidence that the attorney of record received notice I should have no hesitation in dealing with the case now. But I don't think the defendant is properly represented here."

District Attorney Philbin fixed his eyes upon Mr. Vorhaus and said slowly: "I don't think he is."

MR. HENDERSON'S CLAIM.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Henry C. Henderson, counsel for Police Captain Diamond of New York, appeared at the courtrooms here this morning to argue the case of the stay granted by Justice Dykman last week. No one was there, so the lawyer left for New York. Before going he said that no papers had been served on him, and that the stay became absolute.

The stay was returnable this morning, but was abrogated by the one granted last night transferring the case to the Supreme Court, in New York.

MR. MOSS'S DAUGHTER SAVES A WOMAN'S LIFE.

She Tried to Drown Herself After Receiving Aid from the Family—Said She Had Been Drugged.

Frank Moss and his wife and daughter were giving restoratives to Mary Donohue, a young woman who had been acting strangely in front of their home, at 306 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, last night when the woman started for the river, evidently intending to throw herself in. Miss Moss prevented her and a policeman then took her to Harlem Hospital. She was later removed to Bellevue. The woman was well dressed. She said she is twenty-four years old and lives at 156 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. Mr. Moss said she acted as if she had been drugged.

The woman was noticed early last evening walking up and down the block on which stands Mr. Moss's house. She seemed to be dazed and was muttering incoherently. She continued walking on the block till about 11 o'clock, when she appeared to become very weak, and she fell on the sidewalk in front of Mr. Moss's home. He saw her, and, telling his wife to get something to give the woman, went out to aid her. She was partly unconscious. Mrs. Moss gave her a restorative, and the girl revived. She then walked away, but was so weak that Miss Moss followed her.

The woman walked across Pleasant Avenue and toward the river. She seemed now to have recovered herself and to be intent on walking right into the river at the foot of One Hundred and Twentieth Street. This idea struck Miss Moss as the woman neared the water, and when she moved as if to walk over the edge of the pier into the river, Miss Moss seized her arm and stopped her.

Mr. Moss then called a policeman, who took the woman to the Harlem Hospital in a patrol wagon. Dr. Slevin diagnosed the case as delirium tremens. She was later transferred to Bellevue Hospital. She was there placed in the prison ward.

The young woman said that she met two men, but when she could not remember. They took her to a hotel, she said, and drugged her. They left her there, and she could not recall what happened after that.

The East 126th Street Station police said that the young woman has been seen about One Hundred and Twentieth Street for several days. She seemed to be out of her mind.

Mr. Moss said that the woman seemed to him to have every indication of respectability.

"I do not think the young woman had been drinking at all," he said. "She seemed to be dazed and her mind wandered. Her appearance and actions to me indicated that she had been drugged. Her face was somewhat bruised, but I think that came from her falling in the street. She had no other marks or bruises. She was very weak, and we could not make out much she said, though she talked every now and then. She asked where her hat and coat were and said she was waiting for them, but she had a hat and coat on. She certainly appeared more dazed by drugs than suffering from alcoholic stimulants."

The woman did not recover from her dazed condition in the hospital sufficiently to tell her story clearly. The physicians there could not make a complete diagnosis of her case last night because of her weakness.

CHILDREN LOOT A HOUSE.

Thought Property Had Been Abandoned by Owner—Buried Treasure.

One of the queerest burglaries ever recorded in Jersey City was unearthed yesterday. Mrs. George W. Clerihew, widow of a once prominent merchant, recently moved from 239 Grove Street to a house on Jersey Avenue. As her lease of the vacated premises did not expire until September 1st, she left many articles to be moved at her convenience.

When Mrs. Clerihew went to look after her property, much of it was missing. She notified the police, who learned that the building had been invaded by children living in the neighborhood, who had gained access by opening a rear window. Supposing that the articles they found had been abandoned by a former tenant they divided up the loot and carried it to their homes.

The reserves were ordered out to hunt up the children. They were found at their homes in Bright, Golden, Grand, and Canal Streets, and numbered nearly forty. Each one of them had some of the goods, and all the property was recovered. Some admitted that they had taken the articles from the house, but a few claimed that they had taken nothing but what they had found in ash barrels.

One boy who had secured two silver cream pitchers confessed that he had buried them in the Central Railroad freight yard and, under his guidance, they were recovered. No arrests were made.

SAVED FROM CANNIBALISM.

Alaska Prospectors Rescued Just as They Were Preparing to Eat a Dead Comrade.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 27.—A letter just received here from William C. Brown, a Klondike gold seeker, tells a story of starvation which drove the members of a party almost to the point of becoming cannibals.

Brown writes that George Dean, Jack Huston, and Joseph Thierry, prospectors, started several months ago from their camp on Portage Creek to try to reach civilization. Their march was stopped by swollen streams, and they left the route to seek another. Their provisions gave out, and for twenty-two days they subsisted on snails, grass, roots, and the eggs of wild fowl. Finally Dean died of starvation.

The party had at this time reached the bank of Algapuk River, twelve miles from Teller City, within the arctic circle. The day after Dean's death Louis Reich and George Wood, who were prospecting in the neighborhood, were attracted by cries of some one in distress. They made their way to the river bank and there discovered Huston and Thierry, who had cut flesh from the body of Dean and were about to cook it.

Brown's letter says that Dean was born in Liverpool, England, and had lived in Canton, Ohio, and that Thierry's home was in Davenport, Iowa. Huston's home is not given.

MR. PLATT ON MR. COLER.

The Senator Thinks the Controller Will Not Get Any Nomination This Fall.

Senator Platt was in a pleasant mood yesterday when his attention was called to a statement by Controller Coler that the latter, except in a humorous way, had never made any statement reflecting on Mr. Platt, Mr. Croker, or Seth Low. Smiling, the Senator replied:

"I have never seen anything in Mr. Coler's remarks that would justify a discussion of him as a humorist. And when it comes to considering him seriously, my opinion is that he will not get any nomination he wants this Fall."

Asked for an opinion relative to the Mayoralty candidates suggested by the German-American Reform Union, Senator Platt responded:

"It seems to me that Mr. Ridder's candidates will be proper material for the anti-Tammany joint conference to consider. My individual views on the subject would add nothing to the situation. I don't think any of us will know much about the subject until after the meeting of the Conference Committee."

Christians Massacred in China.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung reports the massacre of six Christians at Ku-ja, China.

SHAFFER PROPOSES A PLAN FOR PEACE

It Was Arranged by the Conference of Last Week.

STRIKERS APPEAL FOR AID

Tube Workers Walked Out Against Laws of the Federation of Labor —Many Mills Running.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 27.—It is learned late to-night that President T. J. Shaffer has sent out letters to all members of the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association inviting their approval of the peace plan agreed upon last Saturday by the representatives of the National Civic Federation and the Amalgamated Association headquarters officials. The plan proposes:

First—That the New York offer of July 27, made by Messrs. Schwab and Morgan, be accepted. This provided that the tin plate mills resume under the scale signed for the year beginning July 1; that the hoop company sign for all mills signed for last year, and that the Sheet Steel Company sign for all mills signed for last year, except Old Meadow and Saltsburg.

Second—That a provisional scale be arranged, but not signed, for Painter's, Lindsay, and McCutcheon's, and the Clark Mill, leaving recognition of the union open.

Third—That the United States Steel Corporation formally declare its attitude toward organized labor, this declaration to take such form as will have a reassuring effect upon the men in the mills.

President Shaffer assented to these propositions, and is now awaiting the result of a vote by mail. If approved, the Civic Federation people will endeavor to secure an audience with the steel corporation officials in New York.

During the night, up to midnight, fourteen non-unionists were taken into the Star tin plant. They had been quartered all day at the Monongahela House, and were taken to the mill in cabs. Twenty additional cots were also taken to the mill to-night. The plant suspended operations at 6 o'clock this evening, but resumed again at 9 o'clock, and the manager says night turns will be worked in the future.

According to reports from the tube workers striking in sympathy with the Amalgamated Association, there is a lot of trouble for the hasty action they took in walking out of the plants of the National Tube Company without the formality of submitting their cause to the general officers of the American Federation of Labor.

It has been discovered, so the men say, that they have violated the constitution of the Federation, which provides that before going out on strike a local lodge rece

the first real break in the Amalgamated ranks, while others consider it merely as anticipatory of an early settlement of the strike and the resumption of work at the plant.

The works were in steady operation before the strike for more than a year, and extensive repairs are necessary. So far no plans have been laid for the resumption of operations in the tube plants, and so far as known there is no intention of starting up in the immediate future.

At the Demmler works of the American Tin Plate Company the fires are still kept up, but no attempt has been made to resume. Manager Pittock claims to have the promise of a number of the men to return when wanted. The city police are on guard at the plant.

The excitement at McKeesport at midnight is intense. Between 200 and 300 strikers are parading the streets in an angry mood over reports to the effect that the Demmler tin plant would resume at 6 o'clock in the morning.

About 10 o'clock a boat was seen, endeavoring to make a landing near the mills. As soon as the strikers caught sight of the boat a roar went up and a grand rush was made for the river bank, where the men fired a volley of questions at those on the boat. "Who are you?" "Where are you from?" "What do you want?" and similar questions were asked of those on board, but instead of receiving any answer to their questions the boat was seen to turn around and again go down the river.

The strikers are of the opinion that the boat was trying to land strike breakers, and a sharp lookout is being kept on the river front for fear the boat again makes its appearance.

The one place within this district where the strikers have scored a victory is at Irondale, Ohio. At this place the American Tin Plate Company was compelled to close down its recently opened plant for lack of men to operate it.

The day was full of excitement in the little village, and street fights came thick and fast. The first fight of the morning took place when five non-union men left their homes and started for work in the mill. On the main street of the village they were met by a party of about thirty strikers, who by moral suasion tried to get them to desist from their determination to go to work.

When this failed a stronger argument was used, and the men given a drubbing and driven back to their homes. The village had scarcely recovered from the surprise which this attack occasioned when word was passed around that a party of new men were driving overland from Wellsville. Almost all the strikers at once started to meet the carriage, and when they passed the mill office, Ira Householder, a non-union man, shouted at them.

This action precipitated a fight. The Tin Plate Company then attempted to file information before Justice Paisley, charging the strikers with riot, but the Justice refused to entertain the charge, saying he would issue warrants for those mixed in the fights charging assault, but no more serious offense.

The attorney then began the preparation of papers to ask for an injunction restraining the strikers from interfering with the non-unionists in any way. All the men who have been employed in the mill joined the Amalgamated to-day except Ira Householder and James Hindmen.

In four more days, according to the Amalgamated Association constitution, strike benefits will begin to issue. The Amalgamated Association provides for no payment of benefits during July and August. Subscriptions have been coming into Amalgamated headquarters in goodly numbers and these with the assessments returned by many union lodges throughout the country have swelled the strike fund materially.

A Wheeling dispatch to-night says that within an hour after orders were received by Manager Wilson of the Aetna-Standard plant to dismantle Mill No. 1 and ship it to Vandergrift a force of men were at work, and to-day part of the machinery was loaded on cars ready for shipment to Vandergrift.

The Amalgamated leaders here say the strike had nothing to do with the removal of the mill, which was decided on long ago. Business men fear the removal of the entire plant.

SITUATION AT MILWAUKEE.

Illinois Steel Company Agent Inducing Mechanics to Go to Work.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 27.—The Illinois Steel Company has had an agent among its employes since yesterday getting the machinists, carpenters, masons, and other mechanics to come to work. This gave rise to a rumor than an attempt was about to be made to open the mills with non-union men.

The company, however, is only about to complete some needed repairs upon the mills. Many of the best men from the Bay View Mills have gone to Hammond and to East Chicago. They say they will return here as soon as the strike ends.

Agents of the new mill at East St. Louis are here looking for men. The rumor that the company was calling in all of its men other than those belonging to the Amalgamated Association is taken as an indication that the company looks for a speedy end of the strike.

The Amalgamated men here are all anxious for the end, as they are only half-hearted in supporting the strike and are really opposed to it.

JUSTICE'S SECRETARY FINED.

Refused to Pay Car Fare and Inspector Had Him Arrested.

Thomas O'Connor, secretary for Justice Truax of the Supreme Court, and himself a lawyer, was fined $5 by Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, where he was arraigned on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Mr. O'Connor was a passenger on a Twenty-third Street car on Monday, and says that when he asked the conductor for a transfer to the Sixth Avenue line he received a ticket good on the Lexington Avenue line instead. He boarded a Sixth Avenue car. The conductor refused the ticket and Mr. O'Connor refused to pay fare. He staid on the car until it reached Thirty-fourth Street, where the conductor called in Inspector James McKernan of the Metropolitan system. O'Connor was then forcibly ejected from the car, and turned over to a policeman, who arrested him.

Magistrate Cornell told him he should have known that the Twenty-third Street line does not transfer to the Sixth Avenue cars. Commissioner Murphy said later in the day that the policeman did right in arresting O'Connor, as it was a policeman's duty always to arrest passengers upon the complaint of a street-car Inspector. If a wrong was done, he said, the policeman would prove the best witness for the aggrieved party, who could also claim increased damages for false arrest.

COMPLAIN OF A STABLE.

Residents Near Stage Company's Property May Appeal to Law.

After seeking relief from the Board of Health for months without avail, residents and property owners living near the Fifth Avenue Stage Company's big stable, which runs from Eighty-eighth to Eighty-ninth Street, between Park and Madison Avenues, now contemplate carrying the matter to the courts as a last resort. They say that during the past Summer life has been made almost unbearable by the foul odors which arise from the stable and poison the atmosphere for blocks around.

The stable, which is a four-story structure, has a large open court where the horses are washed, and it is affirmed that there is not proper drainage facilities. Horses are kept in all four stories, and it is estimated that at night there are no fewer than 250 horses in the building, as horses belonging to butchers, grocers, &c., are taken to board. The east wall of the stable is pierced with numerous small windows, and these open directly on the rear windows of a row of five-story flats overlooking Park Avenue.

It is the occupants of these flats that are the worst sufferers. They say that when the stable windows are open it is absolutely necessary to close their kitchen windows, otherwise the apartments become permeated with sickening odors, and that at night they get little or no rest on account of the constant stamping and kicking of the horses in their stalls. T. Pratt of 52 East Eighty-ninth Street is organizing his neighbors against the company.

FIRE IN BEEKMAN STREET.

Two alarms of fire were sent in shortly before 1 o'clock this morning, owing to a blaze on the top floor of the six-story building at 96 Beekman Street.

The building is occupied by Nichtauser & Levy, dealers in tinware. The fire had made its way to the third floor before it was extinguished by the firemen.

Patrolman Clinton of the Oak Street Station saw little tongues of flame issuing from the top floor windows and turned in an alarm. When the engines reached the building the fire seemed to be making great headway and a second alarm was turned in.

The fire was put out in about half an hour. The damage is estimated by the firemen at $1,000, mostly resulting from water.

NO RAILROAD STRIKE TO HELP STEEL WORKERS

Unions Can Only Aid Them with Money, Chief Sargent Says.

Trust Officials Consider Trouble Practically Over—Why More Mills Are Not Open—J. P. Morgan in Town.

Frank P. Sargent, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen, who is a member of the Industrial Committee of the National Civic Federation, stopped here yesterday on his way from Portland, Me., where he was spending a vacation, in order to confer with Secretary Ralph M. Easley regarding the strike of the steel workers. He expects to return to his home, in Peoria, Ill., some time to-day. It was learned that the leaders of all the National labor unions are anxious about the result of the strike, believing that it will have an important bearing on the future of organized labor.

Mr. Sargent, when interviewed in reference to the situation after his conference with Secretary Easley, said:

"I have only learned of the strike and its progress through the very full accounts given in the newspapers, but I believe, all the same, that it concerns all the unions. Organized labor all over the country is watching anxiously for its outcome. While, however, our union is greatly interested in the result of the strike, we have agreements with the different railroad companies which we do not see our way to break; therefore, though we are ready to go into our pockets and contribute to the support of the strikers, we are so tied down that we cannot strike in sympathy.

"At the same time, the outcome of the strike is of great importance to us. Many of the leading men in the United States Steel Corporation have large railroad interests, and if the strike proves a failure the railroad companies would feel in better shape to take aggressive measures toward the railroad brotherhoods. For the sake of organized labor, therefore, as well as its own, the Amalgamated Association cannot afford to back down in the fight."

Mr. Sargent went on to say that the Amalgamated Association had many resources and the chances were in favor of its winning out. In the meantime, however, if a settlement was to be reached it must be through outside influence.

Secretary Henry White of the United Garment Workers said that President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association was right in stating that he did not seek the intervention of the Mediation Committee, of which White was a member, when the committee saw him in Pittsburg. If the meeting had been prearranged with Mr. Shaffer, he said it would have looked as if his side was weakening or was ready to accept any terms.

"As I understand the matter," Secretary White continued, "the circumstances do not warrant such a position on the part of Mr. Shaffer. The settlement of the strike is of vital importance to the entire labor movement. As to our intentions, I am not at liberty to disclose them. We will do our best, because it is our duty to persist if we want to be peacemakers."

It was said yesterday that only one of the railroad brotherhoods, the Order of Railway Telegraphers, belongs to the American Federation of Labor.

Secretary Easley said no arrangements had been made to ask for a conference with J. Pierpont Morgan, and nothing would be given out regarding the plans of the self-constituted committee until a definite programme had been arranged.

Mr. Morgan returned to town yesterday, and upon reaching his office conferred for some time with his partners. He had nothing to say regarding the labor troubles of the Steel Trust. One of his partners stated that Mr. Morgan's return was not in any degree hastened by the steel strike situation or the prospect of a settlement.

In fact, a high official in the Steel Trust said that Mr. Morgan and his partners are of the opinion that the strike is practically settled, and that "if the trust has not opened more of its mills, it is chiefly because the practical men of the corporation have deemed it advisable to keep them closed over the Summer.."

PROF. JENKS IN CHICAGO.

Reported to Have Held a Conference with Steel Managers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—J. W. Jenks, Professor of Political Economy at Cornell University and Statistician of the United States Industrial Commission, who has been laboring for a settlement of the steel strike in connection with Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the National Civic Federation, and Harry White, General Secretary of the United Garment Workers' Union, was in Chicago last night and was reported to have held a conference with heads of the local steel companies.

Prof. Jenks declined to discuss any of the phases of the strike situation, saying that he was not at liberty to do so—at present. He left at midnight for the East.

Trust Gains in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 27.—The strike situation at the Crescent mills seems to favor the steel corporation. Three of the six mills are in full operation. One of the mills is operated by men who are said to have left the ranks of their union brethren. Desertions are said to be frequent, but the union men deny this. Three experienced union men deserted last night, and said they were glad to get back to work.

MINE WORKERS ASSEMBLE.

Talk of Curtailing the Anthracite Output So that Union Can Control the Situation.

HAZLETON, Penn., Aug. 27.—A convention of representatives of the United Mine Workers of America from every mine in the anthracite coal region began here to-day, and is expected to continue three or four days. It is stated by officials of the organization that nearly 1,000 delegates will attend the sessions, representing 365 local unions.

Matters of exceptional importance are to come before the convention, one being the question of the right of the United Mine Workers' officials or representatives to go upon the property of the various companies to examine the cards of the miners, a privilege which has been so far denied by the officials at many mines.

While expressing themselves generally as entertaining no apprehension of trouble over the outcome of the convention, the anthracite officials are, nevertheless, somewhat anxious, and it would cause them no surprise if the convention were to take some steps whereby the present output of anthracite would be curtailed so as to prevent an accumulation of coal and place the miners in a stronger position to meet the issues which are likely to present themselves next April, when the existing one-year contract between the mine owners and employes expires.

Little was done at the opening session. President Mitchell was in charge, and the Grand Opera House, where the delegates are meeting, was crowded to its capacity. Mr. Mitchell would not say whether the convention would take any action on the steel strike. All the sessions will be secret.

The convention this afternoon decided that miners should buy none but union label powder provided it is of as good quality as that used at present.

The Credentials Committee concluded its work to-night. The roll call shows an attendance of 780 delegates. When it was seen that the committee could not make up the roll in time for an afternoon session adjournment was taken until to-morrow morning.

So far as can be learned there is trouble concerning the card-inspection system at some of the collieries of the Delaware and Hudson Company in the Scranton district, and at one colliery of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre in the Hazleton region.

Coxe Brothers & Co., it is alleged by delegates, have not yet paid the 10 per cent. increase to some of the laborers and firemen. Quite a number of delegates from the Scranton district have expressed themselves in favor of drastic measures to enforce card inspection at the mines, but the men from the other districts are of the opinion that the difficulty can be remedied in an amicable manner.

Much depends on President Mitchell and the other leaders, who, it is believed, can pretty nearly sway the convention to their way of thinking. While nothing definite concerning the matter is mentioned in the official call, and while President Mitchell refuses to either confirm or deny the report, it is stated to-night that after the card question and other points at issue are settled, the convention will take the preliminary steps for securing a joint conference with the operators next Spring.

COAL MINERS TO STRIKE.

Four Thousand Men Will Walk Out in Kansas, It Is Said.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Aug. 27.—President Richardson and Secretary Gilmour of the United Mine Workers, returned to-day from a trip to the various local unions of the "Big Four" mines and predict that at least 90 per cent. of the 4,000 coal miners in this district will obey the strike order on Sept 1.

The companies known as the "Big Four" are the Central Coal and Coke Company, the Western Coal and Mining Company, which is the fuel department of the Missouri Pacific Railway, and the fuel department of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, known as the Southwestern Mining Company.

The miners are not fighting for an advance of wages, but to have the operators sign an agreement to employ only union men.

Gov. Yates's Intervention Asked.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Gov. Yates is to be asked by the Union machinists of Chicago to intervene with a view to putting a stop to the importation of strike breakers, who are being brought to this city daily from the East and placed at work in striking machinists' positions.

WOMAN HELD FOR ABDUCTION.

Justice Jerome Disposes of the Case of Cora Bradford—A Search for Three Girls.

Justice Jerome yesterday ordered Cora Bradford, keeper of a disorderly house in West Forty-sixth Street, to produce three girls in court or go to jail.

The woman Bradford, with two others, was arrested at 214 West Forty-sixth Street by Superintendent McClintock of the Parkhurst Society after Mattie Gibson, an inmate of the house, had told Justice Jerome that she had been detained against her will. The examination in the case was held before the Justice yesterday. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Rosalsky appeared for the defendants.

Mattie Gibson on the stand testified that she had been brought to New York by Cora Bradford's brother-in-law. She had intended to stay at the house only a few days, she said, but had remained there four weeks and had not been permitted to go out during that time more than once. She declared that she had made an attempt to escape.

Mr. Rosalsky's questioning elicited the fact that she entered the house willingly and that her mother kept a disorderly house in Reading, Penn.

The woman Bradford is charged with abduction, keeping a disorderly house, and with violating the excise law. Justice Jerome at the conclusion of the girl's testimoney said:

"This woman Bradford is now running another disorderly house. Her husband is interested in another in Forty-sixth Street. There shall be no traffic in young girls in this city while I am on the bench if I can possibly prevent it.

"I shall hold you all for trial, but I will give you an opportunity to produce three women who were former inmates in your house. One was taken to the hospital in an ambulance. They will not be used against you if produced."

Lawyer Rosalsky advised his clients to produce the women if they knew where they were. He waited in his office until 6 o'clock to hear from them. About that time he received a telephone message that one, Stella, would be produced at 12 o'clock to-day; that no girl had ever been taken to a hospital from the house, and that the women knew nothing about the other two girls.

Superintendent McClintock and Assistant Superintendent Hammond were told these facts by Mr. Rosalsky, and Superintendent McClintock immediately informed Mr. Rosalsky that his clients were not dealing fairly with him.

"I think," said he, "that I can find Stella. She is the one we want the most. We need her and another woman known as 'Cricket,' and we know how to get them. It will necessitate bringing in another house."

GLENNON DOES NOT PLEAD.

Recorder Goff Grants Another Adjournment in His Case and That of Sheils and Dwyer.

"Wardman" Glennon, Sergt. Sheils, and Patrolman Dwyer of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station did not plead yesterday to the indictments against them for neglect of duty in failing to suppress a disorderly house in West Thirty-third Street. Ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway of Brooklyn appeared with the three officers before Recorder Goff and requested an adjournment until Monday.

Mr. Ridgway stated that he had only recently come into the case, and had not had time to decide whether to plead or to enter a demurrer. He declared that in the meantime, if granted an adjournment, he would apply to no other court for a stay of proceedings or change of venue. Assistant District Attorney Garvan opposed the motion.

Recorder Goff stated that he believed Mr. Ridgway to be sincere in his promise and granted an adjournment until Friday.

POLICEMAN UNJUSTLY ACCUSED.

Kiely Didn't Give Thief to the Latter's Accomplice, Col. Murphy Says.

Police Commissioner Murphy said yesterday that investigation had shown that a great injustice had been done to Policeman Kiely of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who was said to have given up a thief he had arrested to an accomplice of the man in the belief that he was Detective Armstrong of the Central Office.

It appears that another policeman of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, in plain clothes, who was on his vacation, saw the thief committed and pursued the man. Kiely caught the fugitive and turned him over to the policeman in plain clothes. The man was taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station and locked up and disposed of in the usual legal manner.

A WOMAN MAKES DISCLOSURES.

Mildred Hamilton, Who Accused a Captain, at Mr. Philbin's Office.

Mildred Hamilton, the woman who several months ago made charges against Capt. Donahue and "Wardman" Lyons of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, claiming that she had paid a certain sum of money for protection, was at the District Attorney's office yesterday afternoon. She was closeted with Assistant District Attorney Garvan for some time.

Mr. Garvan said later that he was examining the woman in regard to certain police matters, but he refused to disclose what had been brought out by the examination.

CONVICTED OF LARCENY.

Express Clerk Found Guilty of Jewelry Theft.

Robert Pentecost, formerly an employe of the Adams Express Company, was convicted in General Sessions, before Recorder Goff yesterday, of stealing jewelry valued at $1,000 from his employers.

The prisoner Pentecost was defended by Lawyer Hugh O. Pentecost. Assistant District Attorney James J. Walsh prosecuted. One of his principal witnesses was named James J. Walsh. None of the persons with the same names were related.

Pentecost was employed in the Madison Avenue and Forty-ninth Street branch of the express company. On Sunday, June 16, several packages of jewelry, shipped by Boston manufacturers to New York dealers, were received. Between that time and Monday morning they disappeared. Pentecost was seen in the office on Sunday. He was indicted, with two other clerks, for the theft.

The jury, after hearing the testimony, returned a verdict of grand larceny in the second degree. Pentecost was remanded for sentence on Friday.

ARGUING THE CASE FOR MR. SCANNELL

Mr. Nicoll Attacks the Appointment of Mr. Ordway.

District Attorney Philbin Refers to the Unofficial Citizen Who Seeks "the Atmosphere of Royalty."

The argument in the case of Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell and Agent William L. Marks was concluded yesterday before Justice Gildersleeve in the Extraordinary Term of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. This extraordinary term was called with the idea of having the cases of alleged conspiracy and neglect of duty disposed of long before election, but the legal obstacles interposed have made such prospects very slim. In fact, Justice Gildersleeve as he took the large bundles of documents in the cases intimated that he would have to take considerable time before he would be able to give his opinion on the matters submitted to him.

The continuation of the argument yesterday was chiefly devoted to an attack on the rights of Samuel H. Ordway to act as special counsel for the District Attorney before the Grand Jury in these cases. De Lancey Nicoll, in appearing for Mr. Scannell, said on this point:

"The duties of a specially engaged counsel are very different from those of a public official acting under the oath of his office. One is sworn to do certain duties; the other is specially engaged under a retainer to accomplish a particular purpose. The policy of the statute is so well understood and has been so long maintained that no one else ever sent an unsworn attorney to represent his office before the Grand Jury.

"The danger of going behind the statute is very great. If your Honor upholds the contention of the District Attorney you will establish a new form of practice at variance with the Code and fraught with dangerous possibilities. Of course, in quiet and peaceful times like these there is no real danger, but the time might come when a District Attorney would put the powers of the county in the hands of a counsel specially appointed by the leader of a political faction. We might then see indictments found for the purpose of furthering political ends."

District Attorney Philbin listened intently to the attack on his appointment of Mr. Ordway. After Mr. Nicoll had completed his argument the District Attorney arose and said that he had not intended to interfere in the argument, but that the case had reached such proportions that he felt it his duty to officially ask the Court to sustain the indictments. Continuing he said:

"In ordinary cases a defendant is entitled to the benefit of every doubt, yet when a public official is charged with a crime it is doubtful if he be entitled to such benefit.

"It is most important, your Honor, that this case be brought to trial. The defendants have engaged the most brilliant pleader in the County of New York and the most able District Attorney New York ever had to aid them to evade an investigation of their conduct. Now, while it is impossible, of course, for the Court to take cognizance of anything not in evidence, I may say that if your Honor dismisses these indictments and these defendants are not rebuked by a conviction in this court, you will permit the growth of a system that will mean the loss of thousands of dollars to the city.

"In his humble capacity as a private citizen Marks has made $50,000 a year. We can imagine what might be the profits of an unofficial citizen with great political power. He could acquire millions—so many that it would be more congenial to him to seek the atmosphere of royalty in preference to the democratic air of this country."

This last reference of Mr. Philbin to a leader living abroad caused a laugh throughout the courtroom.

The District Attorney then proceeded to defend his appointment of Mr. Ordway, declaring that it was perfectly proper and legal.

John D. Lindsay of counsel for Mr. Scannell then presented a technical objection to the indictment, and Mr. Ordway replied.

The chief contention against the indictments is that the ten counts in the indictments constitute ten separate offenses, entitling the defendants to a separate trial in each case.

Justice Gildersleeve then took all the papers, including the minutes of the Grand Jury, and said he would give his decision after he had carefully examined all the law points involved.

Neither Mr. Scannell nor Mr. Marks was in court, but they were well represented by friends, and the courtroom in the County Court House was crowded.

NOVEL MILWAUKEE FRANCHISE.

Common Council Grants to a Railroad Unprecedented Privileges.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 27.—The Milwaukee, Burlington and Lake Geneva Railroad now holds the most valuable franchise ever given to a railroad company in Milwaukee. It was granted by the Common Council in the face of the active opposition of citizens and property owners, all of whom were entirely disregarded. The franchise is for an electric elevated road, is unlimited as to time, and permits of the running of freight trains through the city.

No compensation is to be paid by the road except to abutting property owners who may be damaged. The central terminus is at Michigan and Milwaukee Streets, in the heart of the East Side. Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago is said to be one of the promoters of the line, and many theories are advanced as to who is back of the scheme.

The passage of this franchise through the Council is a municipal mystery. No one has ever appeared before the committees and given a clear explanation what the franchise is wanted for. The promoters have not been required to show what backing there is to the road or how they are going to build it. It is generally supposed that some railroad which wants to gain an entrance to the city is behind the project and has taken this means of gaining its ends.

PORTO RICAN VETERANS.

Held Their First Reunion at Buffalo and Elected Officers for the Year.

BUFFALO, Aug. 27.—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles opened the first session of the reunion of veterans of the Porto Rican campaign to-day. He appointed a Nominating Committee to prepare a ticket of election. The following were named and elected by acclamation:

National Commander—Major Gen. John R. Brooke; First National Vice Commander—Admiral W. S. Schley, United States Navy; Second National Vice Commander—Gen. Eugene Griffin; Third National Vice Commander—Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, United States Navy; Fourth National Vice Commander—Col. A. B. Coit; Corresponding Secretary to be named by Gen. Brooke; Treasurer—Major W. H. Crump; Registrar—Major James Johnston; Chaplain—the Rev. J. C. Schindel; Members of Advisory Board—Gen. Peter C. Hains, United States Army; Col. D. J. Foster of Illinois, Gen. Albert Salliday of Wisconsin, Capt. C. M. Chester, United States Navy, and Col. George D. Donavin.

The ticket submitted and declared elected, Gen. Miles ordered the newly elected officers to arise, whereupon he administered the oath of office. The next formality was the reading by Gen. Miles of his address, made as National Commander of the Society of the Porto Rican Expedition. Gen. Brooke, Major Johnston, and Richard Harding Davis were appointed a committee to suggest a suitable design for the badge of the society. The date and place of the next meeting will be decided by National Commander Brooke and the Advisory Board.

Carrie Nation to Lecture Here.

"The Hatchet Greater Than the Law" will be the subject of a lecture to be delivered by Carrie Nation in Carnegie Hall to-night. Robert Grau, her manager, when seen last night at the Victoria Hotel, Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway, said that Mrs. Nation will arrive in New York from Baltimore at 6:30 o'clock this morning. To-morrow morning she will go to Boston to deliver her lecture.

Tennessee Bank Fails.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 27.—The Bank of Fentress County, situated at Jamestown, Tenn., closed its doors to-day. Its liabilities are $40,000; assets, $28,000.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON EMPLOYS COUNSEL

To be Represented Before the Schley Court of Inquiry.

List of Navy Department's Witnesses Supplied to Admiral Schley—List to be Made Public To-day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—It is understood that Admiral Sampson is to be represented before the Schley Court of Inquiry by counsel. The Navy Department officials say they have no official knowledge on the subject and point to the fact that the Court of Inquiry is the only body authorized to admit or debar counsel in such cases.

It may in its pleasure deny the person under investigation the privilege of having counsel present before the court, or on the other hand it may go to the length of permitting persons in secondary interest the privilege of employing counsel before the court. So the officials say they have no knowledge officially of the retention of counsel by Admiral Sampson, but privately it is admitted that he expects to be so represented.

It was learned to-day that W. H. Stayton of the law firm of Stayton & Campbell of New York, was expected at the Navy Department to-morrow, and it is supposed that his purpose is to consult the records of the department in the interest of Admiral Sampson.

Mr. Stayton is a graduate of the Naval Academy, who, though coming out at the head of his class, elected to join the Marine Corps. He was detailed to duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General, and later resigned to practice law.

The Navy Department to-day, through Capt. Lemly, the Judge Advocate of the Court of Inquiry, supplied counsel for Admiral Schley with a tentative list of witnesses to be called before the court by the Government. The Department declined to-day to make this list public, but it is understood that it contains, and, in fact, is headed by, the name of Rear Admiral Sampson.

It is not even possible to-day to learn the number of witnesses named, but it is stated that the list is by no means complete. Some of the witnesses named may not be called, while on the other hand not only may the Government add to the list, but Admiral Schley's counsel are at liberty to suggest additional names.

The list of witnesses will be made public to-morrow. Some time ago Admiral Schley in sending his list of witnesses to the Department included a request for all the officers of the Brooklyn. The Department replied that a number of the officers of the Brooklyn would be on the list prepared by the Department, and asked him to have specifically named the Brooklyn's officers he desired.

The Admiral responded to-day through Col. Parker of his counsel. He gave the names of the principal officers of the Brooklyn and also of several petty officers, including the quartermasters who were at the wheel during the action off Santiago.

W. H. Stayton of the law firm of Stayton & Campbell was out of the city yesterday. It was said at his office, 30 Broad Street, that he would return to-day. No one at his office would admit any knowledge of Mr. Stayton's possible connection with the Schley Court of Inquiry.

ASSOCIATE COUNSEL FOR SCHLEY.

Albert H. O'Brien, Prominent Philadelphia Lawyer, Selected.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—The Record to-morrow will say that Albert H. O'Brien, a prominent member of the Philadelphia bar, has been called in as associate counsel for Rear Admiral Schley in the coming investigation at Washington. Last Thursday Mr. O'Brien was in Washington in consultation with Schley's counsel, and materially assisted them in the preparation of the brief for the court of inquiry.

During the late sixties he occupied the post of Judge Advocate of the West India Fleet and in 1869 was stationed at Annapolis where Schley was lieutenant commander. A warm friendship developed there between the two men. Mr. O'Brien resigned from the navy in 1875 and took up the practice of law in Philadelphia.

NEW NAVAL TARGET PRACTICE.

North Atlantic Squadron to Spend a Month Shooting, According to Recent Orders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—When the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron arrive at Hampton Roads from Newport to-morrow they will engage in a new system of gunnery practice, prescribed in recent special orders of the Navy Department. The new gunnery instruction will take the place of two sea practices, and when a ship has gone through with the newly authorized gun drill, has had one record practice, and four sea practices, her work in this line will hereafter be considered complete.

The entire drill will consume the greater part of a month, and will include small-arms target practice for all hands, sub-calibre practice, in which, at 500 yards, with the ship under way, ten shots will be fired at a target from each class of gun, and preliminary target practice at 1,000 yards by guns of calibre .45 and one-pounders.

The most important trial of marksmanship, and the one which hereafter will determine the fighting worth of ships, is known as "fighting efficiency practice." In this drill a target fashioned of spars, laid parallel to the ship in all sixty feet in length, will be used. From this will rise miniature masts, ten feet high, rigged with canvas. The vessel will steam by this mark at a range of about 2,000 yards, and, going at no less than eight knots, will fire each one of the guns of her battery in turn across the mark, bringing them all to bear during her run of perhaps a mile past the target. Actual hits only will be counted in this trial, and the ship's fighting efficiency will be rated by the percentage of hits out of total shots fired.

According to information at hand at the Navy Department, the navies of the world are giving a greater amount of attention to the subject of target practice, and many schemes are being evolved in foreign navies to make conditions in gunnery practice conform as closely as possible to those of an actual combat at sea.

$1,000,000 FOR THE MILITIA.

Secretary of War Allots It to the Different States According to Congressional Representation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Secretary of War to-day made an allotment of $1,000,000 to the militia of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia. This was the amount appropriated, and was distributed among the various States in accordance with their representation in Congress.

The amount allotted to the Territories and District of Columbia is placed in the discretion of the Secretary, and the amount allotted is based upon the militia organization each maintains. The Secretary in his circular calls attention to the necessity of the different States making certificates of militia organizations before the money will be available.

Destroyer Bainbridge Launched.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—Miss Louise Adele Bainbridge-Hoff, daughter of Capt. Bainbridge-Hoff and granddaughter of Commodore Bainbridge, broke the champagne bottle over the bow of the torpedo boat destroyer Bainbridge, launched here to-day. This vessel is the first to be launched of a trio of destroyers now building at the Neafie & Levy shipyards, her sister ships being the Chauncey and the Barnes. The Bainbridge is 245 feet long with a 23-foot beam. She has a quadrupie-expansion engine, with cylinders 20½ inches, 32 inches, 38 inches, and 38 inches in diameter. Her speed is expected to be 29 knots an hour, and her speed trial will be made in a few weeks.

ANOTHER SERUM PATIENT ILL.

HAVANA, Aug. 27.—It is now definitely known that the man who was bitten by an infected mosquito after inoculation with the serum of Dr. Caldas, the Brazilian expert, has developed a genuine case of yellow fever.

Dr. Caldas has not yet seen the patient.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—President McKinley to-day made the following appointments:

William H. Hunt, New York, Consul at Tamatave, Madagascar.

John Jenkins, Nebraska, Consul General at San Salvador, Salvador.

Fred Douglas Fisher, Oregon, interpretor of the United States Consulate at Nagasaki, Japan.

Allen N. Cameron, Kansas, Marshal of the United States Consular Court at Hankau, China.

Percival G. Rennick, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Illinois.

First Lieutenants in the Artillery Corps, Philip S. Goldermann and Solomon Avery, Jr.

First Lieutenant in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, Charles B. Kerney.

L. H. Valentine of California, United States Attorney for the Southern District of California.

August C. Steinbrenner, gunner in the navy.

A. N. Cameron, who was appointed Court Marshal at Hankau, went to China several years ago as a missionary, and while there he adopted the Chinese costume. He is a member of an old Kansas family.

CLERK'S BOOKS TO BE EXAMINED

Mayor of Orange Says Quinlan Has Not Explained Shortage.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 27.—Mayor Henry Stetson of this city, in a communication addressed to the Common Council, and read at a special meeting of that body to-night, prodded the members of the Council into taking definite action concerning the alleged discrepancies in the accounts of Water Clerk David J. Quinlan.

Incidentally, the Mayor reported that, in addition to the alleged deficiencies in the accounts of Mr. Quinlan for the months of April, May, June, and July, a cursory examination had disclosed the fact that an equal deficiency existed for the months of January, February, and March. Should this prove correct, Mr. Quinlan's accounts would then show a shortage of about $4,800.

Mr. Stetson said that the resolution providing for an expert examination of the accounts of not only the Water Department but the Tax and Sewer Departments was an attempt on the part of the Water Committee to evade the issue. He also stated that Mr. Quinlan had, so far, failed to satisfactorily explain the condition of his accounts.

Mr. Stetson attached a letter from Mr. Quinlan asking for his suspension pending the investigation. The request was complied with. The resolution providing for the expert examination of the books of all the city offices was repealed and a resolution adopted providing for the examination of Mr. Quinlan's books only.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

TICKET BROKERS GAIN POINT.

BUFFALO, Aug. 27.—The application of the Lackawanna Railroad Company for an injunction restraining sixty-one Buffalo ticket brokers from dealing in special Pan-American excursion tickets issued by that road has been denied by Judge Hazel of the United States Circuit Court, and the order granted some time ago, restraining such sale during the argument of the case, has been vacated.

It is held by the Court that the company has the right to make special contracts with individual purchasers of tickets, and that the purchasers cannot violate such contracts by selling their tickets, and the point of lack of jurisdiction raised by the defendant's counsel is overruled. On the other hand, the Court denies the application for an injunction because the Lackawanna is a member of the Trunk Line Association, known as the "pool," which combines to fix rates in violation of the law, and hence is not entitled to redress in an equity court.

"The complainant must therefore be relegated to its remedies at law," says the Court in the last paragraph of the decision, "and the injunction is vacated."

PARK AVENUE TUNNEL NUISANCE.

Regarding plans for tunnel improvements, President Newman of the New York Central said yesterday that, although several had been submitted to him, none of those he had seen so far represented all the improvements they were desirous of making.

Senator Depew said that the most probable solution was the proposal to depress the tracks for suburban trains and run them in a loop through a tunnel underneath the Grand Central Station by electricity. Mr. Depew said the matter was entirely in the hands of President Newman, who was to submit his decision to the board at its next meeting, which is to be in December. Senator Depew said that Mr. Newman's recommendations would surely be adopted.

Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Aug. 27.—H. Clay Pierce and his associates, who recently acquired the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad, will assume formal control of that property about Oct. 1. Although the road is to be closely affiliated in traffic matters and otherwise with the Mexican Central, it is stated that it will be operated as a separate property and that the general offices here will not be abolished. The new General Manager will probably be Col. Joseph A. Robertson, who has lived in Monterey for nearly fifteen years and is prominently identified with the manufacturing and business interests of this city and Northern Mexico. He was formerly a resident of St. Louis.

To Build an Electric Road.

ALBANY, Aug. 27.—The Northport Traction Company to-day filed with the Secretary of State at Albany a certificate of incorporation. It is organized with a capital of $50,000 to operate an electric road between the East Northport station on the Long Island Railroad and Northport Harbor. The directors are William H. Baldwin, Jr., William F. Brown, and William J. Kelly of Brooklyn; F. F. Haff of Long Island City; John W. Hillman, Edward Pidgeon, Edward Thompson of Northport; F. C. Scudder of Babylon and W. F. Potter of Flushing.

Chicago Great Western Buys a Road.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 27.—The Chicago Great Western Railroad has completed arrangements for the purchase of the Green Bay and Western Railroad, a line 225 miles long, giving entrance into Wisconsin from Winona, Minn., where it connects with the Chicago Great Western. President Stickney says that the mileage of his road will be considerably increased during the next year by the purchase of smaller roads.

Receiver for a Massachusetts Road.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—William Odlin of Andover was appointed receiver of the Stoughton and Randolph Street Railway Company by Judge Colt in the United States Circuit Court here to-day. The company, which was organized in 1898, operates a line between Randolph and Stoughton. The indebtedness amounts to $150,000.

Cecil Gabbett of the Seaboard Resigns.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 27.—Cecil Gabbett, Division Superintendent of the fourth division of the Seaboard Air Line, tendered his resignation to-day after having been a railroad man ever since he came to this country, in 1870. He will go into the lumber business here.

Kansas City Road Elects Officers.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—Directors of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad, of the St. Louis and San Francisco system, have elected the following officers: B. F. Yoakum, President; B. L. Winchell, Vice-President and General Manager; F. H. Hamilton, Secretary and treasurer; L. F. Parker, General Counsel.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Directors of the Chicago, Indianapolis and

F.GHT ENDS OUTING OF SAGAMORE CLUB

The Hopper and Welde Factions in a Noisy Scrimmage.

More than One Hundred Men Mixed Up in the Disturbance, Which Was Quelled by the Police.

When the excursionists of the Sagamore Club, the Tammany organization of the Thirty-first Assembly District, returned at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street last night from Roton Point, where they had spent the day, the Hopper and Welde factions engaged in a fight that aroused the neighborhood for blocks, and the timely arrival of the police prevented a serious termination to the hostilities.

The 500 excursionists formed in line and marched up East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. When at Second Avenue about 100 men became engaged in a free fight as the result of some remarks made about Hopper, and an innocent victim was the only one to receive any serious injury. He was Dr. Samuel Clellan, a dentist, who lives at 231 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street. He was the guest of Frank Geraty of the Building Department, and for some time has been bitterly opposed to the leadership of Isaac Hopper.

The dentist suddenly found himself in the midst of a crowd of struggling men who were striking right and left. He was thrown to the ground while the fighting mass fought over his body. Policeman Beck of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, hearing the shouts, ran in the direction from whence they came and found the excursionists in a struggling heap. He drew his nightstick and fought his way into the midst of the men and rescued the dentist.

A call was sent in to the Harlem Hospital, and Ambulance Surgeon Slevin responded and removed Dr. Clellan to the hospital. He had received a severe lacerated scalp wound and contusions about the body. After his injuries were dressed he left for home.

There were any amount of bruised and bleeding faces in the crowd, but none went to the hospital. The presence of several policemen who had been attracted by the noise prevented another outbreak.

SAVED BY VICTIM'S FATHER.

He Advised Arkansas Mob Not to Lynch Negro Who Attempted to Assault His Child.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Aug. 27.—Louis Smith, a fifty-five-year-old negro, that a mob intended to take from the county jail here last midnight, was saved from lynching by the action of the father of a little white girl whom Smith is charged with having attempted to assault.

The mob formed at the Court House just before midnight. Before a plan had been agreed upon Watson, father of the child, appeared. When called upon to take the leadership he advised the crowd to permit the law to take its course. This unlooked-for action on the part of the father caused the mob to disperse.

WILD CHASE AFTER BANKNOTES

Wind Scattered $401 Worth and a Big Crowd Engaged in the Scramble for Them.

Never on the wildest market has the Stock Exchange presented a scene of greater excitement than was witnessed before the Mount Morris Bank, at Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon, when a Third Avenue hatter's clerk on his way to make a deposit dropped a roll of $401, which was promptly scattered broadcast by the wind.

The first to swoop upon the flying paper were the newsboys from the New York Central Railroad Station, but teamsters jumped from their trucks, trolley crews deserted their cars, and well-dressed men ran from the cars and sidewalks and joined in a mad scramble for the bills.

Policemen Teezan and Welsh of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station and Doorman Valden of the West Thirtieth Street Station, the latter in plain clothes enjoying his leisure hours, happened to be close by and dashed into the crowd. As they did so two or three nimble boys broke away from it and ran off as fast as their legs could carry them, but the others obeyed the command of the policemen, and one after the other came forward and placed the money they had seized into the policemen's hands. They in turn passed it to the distracted clerk, who found $385 when he counted it before them.

Ordination Ceremony in South Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 27.—The Right Rev. Dr. John J. O'Connor, Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Newark, will celebrate the first ordination ceremony since his elevation to the office of Bishop on Saturday morning, Sept. 21, in the Chapel of the Immaculate Conception, at Seton Hall College, this village. He will ordain the Rev. John J. Murphy of Jersey City, a graduate of Seton Hall in the class of 1898. Chancellor George Doane O'Neill will assist the Bishop. Bishop O'Connor will confer minor orders on Carol Radocy of Budapest, Austria, on Sept. 18.

Merchants' Day at the Exposition.

The Merchants' Association received yesterday a letter from William I. Buchanan, Director General of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, announcing that the officers of the Exposition would be glad to set aside Tuesday, Oct. 15, to be known as "Merchants' Association Day." This letter was received in response to a communication sent by William R. Corwine, in which it was pointed out that a large number of merchants here who were anxious to visit the Exposition would be unable to get away until after the Fall buying season, and suggesting that an effort be made to have a special commercial day set apart some time in October. Mr. Corwine, on behalf of the officers and Directors of the Merchants' Association, has written to Mr. Buchanan accepting.

CONSTITUTION'S KEEL DAMAGED.

Dry Docking of Yacht Showed Plates on Underbody Bent.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 27.—Several plates on the Constitution's underbody were found to be in bad shape, twisted and bent, when the yacht was drydocked this afternoon. A diver found the damaged places and tightened the plates so that they did not interfere with the railway on which the sloop was hauled. The injuries are attributed to the boat having run aground at Oyster Bay and struck a submerged obstacle while on the cruise of the New York Yacht Club.

At the time the plates were loosened, on the New York Yacht Club's cruise, the trouble seemed of little consequence, but the hard racing the boat has done since then has tended to loosen the sheathing screws on this plating. It is thought quite possible that much of the yacht's unsatisfactory work may be attributed to the condition of the plates on her keel.

Columbia Will Leave To-day.

The old cup champion Columbia, after a thorough overhauling at the Morse Iron Works, at the foot of Fifty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn, is again in perfect condition for racing. At 6 o'clock this morning she will leave the Morse dock, and, towed by the tug Mutual, start for Newport, where on Saturday she will sail against the Constitution in the first of the official trial races.

Independence on Last Voyage.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—Thomas W. Lawson's yacht Independence started for her home city (Boston) early this morning. The boat was in tow of the tug Gladiator. The voyage will be her last, according to her owner's announced plan, as, having failed to be accepted as a defender of the American Cup, she will be broken up for junk at Boston.

BANKER SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Peter Eaton Discharges Birdshot Into His Foot—Says He Was Showing the Gun to His Wife.

Shortly after midnight this morning a woman's voice called up the Roosevelt Hospital by telephone and said a man had shot himself at 131 West Sixty-third Street. She seemed greatly excited, and exclaimed: "Come quickly, for God's sake!"

Policeman Scott of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was notified, and with Detective Deering went to the house mentioned. They were admitted by a colored maid and taken up to the front room on the second floor, where Peter Eaton was found lying on the bed in a suit of pajamas, his foot bleeding profusely. His wife was present in the room.

Eaton explained he had been lying in bed showing the shotgun to his wife, when in some inexplicable manner the weapon was discharged, the entire load of bird shot passing through his heel. The bed was riddled with shot also. The woman was greatly excited, and begged Detective Deering to do something to stop the loss of blood while waiting for the ambulance. The detective took a towel, and making a tourniquet placed it on the wounded leg.

In the meantime no reply had come to Mrs. Eaton's call for an ambulance, although the Roosevelt Hospital is within four blocks of the residence. Then a call was sent to Police Headquarters for an ambulance, and thirty-five minutes after the first call Dr. Blue of the Roosevelt staff arrived. Mr. Eaton was at once taken away.

When she was asked for some explanation of the incident after Eaton had been removed, Mrs. Eaton said she was too nervous and frightened to talk about it.

At the hospital the injured man gave his occupation as that of a banker.

INDIANS HAVE SMALLPOX.

Violent Outbreak Among the Winnebagoes in Wisconsin — Quarantine Regulations Cannot Be Enforced.

Special to The New York Times.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., Aug. 27.—Axel Jacobson of Wittenberg, Superintendent of the Indian Schools, together with Dr. Quigg of Tomah, was in this city to-day investigating the smallpox which is prevalent among the Winnebago Indians. They found the situation much more serious than they expected. Within a distance of three miles there are thirty cases.

More than fifty cases are reported from the towns of Brockway and Lanchester. It is impossible to force the Indians to observe quarantine regulations with the force the town has at its command. The City of Sturgeon Bay, with a population of 8,300, has been exposed to smallpox, and an outbreak is expected there.

CHICAGO CORN TAKES A RISE.

Heavy Local Buying and Heat in the Southwest Responsible.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Corn was the centre of attraction on the Board of Trade to-day, and prices on that cereal made an appreciable advance, with December corn closing 1⅝ to 1¾ cents higher. The opening was somewhat easier, but heavy local buying set in, and the market advanced sharply. Hot weather in the Southwest caused some apprehension and was partly responsible for the advance. Fair buying orders from outsiders also were factors in frightening shorts, and the result was one of the best markets for more than a week past.

December opened ⅛ to ¼ lower, at 55⅜ to 55½; touched 55¾, and advanced steadily to 57⅜. The close was at 57¼ to 57⅜, a gain of 1⅝ to 1¾.

Oats opened quiet and steady. Buying by outsiders early in the day caused misgivings to shorts, who hastily took to cover, and a later rally carried prices from ¾ to 1 higher. The advance in corn, however, was the main bull factor. December ranged between 34½ and 34¼ and 35⅝, closing 1⅝ higher, at 35⅝. The receipts were 312 cars.

Found Dying in City Hall Park.

A woman was found in front of the Register's Office in City Hall Park, in a fainting condition, by a policeman of the City Hall Station last night. He summoned an ambulance and she was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital. There she said she was Florence Shock, thirty-four years old, of 514 Hudson Street, Hoboken. Then she became unconscious and a little later died. She was suffering from heart disease.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Switz Conde, Oswego; Samuel H. Cramp, Philadelphia; Rigoberto Sanchez Bruno, Paris, and Edward W. Lambert, London.

MANHATTAN—James Young, Hongkong; A. Hood Begg, Singapore, India; T. C. Niven, London, and George R. Malby, Ogdensburg.

MURRAY HILL—Edouard Viola, Palermo; Capt. M. B. Roberts and Lieut. H. M. Beasley, England, and Dr. F. E. Hopkins, Springfield.

HOLLAND—Dr. C. R. Holmes, Cincinnati; J. I. Briggs, Liverpool; T. A. Marlow, Helena, Mont., and Stuart Oliver, Croydon, England.

IMPERIAL—George D. Alder, Salt Lake City; Major S. A. Blunt, United States Army, and E. Lee Allen, Los Angeles.

GRAND—A. Clifford Whitehouse, Manchester, England, and H. Ashton Ramsay, Baltimore.

VICTORIA—Judge E. E. Walker, Indianapolis; R. D. Prescott, Panama, and L. R. Beardsley, City Controller of Sydney, New South Wales.

HOFFMAN—Osborn Yellott, Baltimore; M. B. Evans, Washington, and J. B. Lyon, State Printer, Albany.

ALBEMARLE—Capt. Francis A. Cook, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ernesto Sarra, Havana; the Rev. J. Addison Henry, Philadelphia; Bertram F. Crosfield, Reigate, England, and Percy E. Haslam, Bolton, England.

PLAZA—Albert Fink, Cape Nome, Alaska, and Santos Gonzales, Havana.

SAVOY—H. Rushworth, Manchester, England; Alfred Shepherd, Edinburgh, and A. Alison, Auckland, N. Z.

NETHERLAND—J. C. Hough, Detroit; R. M. Siddell, Newcastle, Ireland, and Robert MacIlvaine, Newcastle, Ireland.

ASTOR—The Very Rev. John Hickey, Braddock, Penn., and H. G. Bagley, Detroit.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Generally fair, light easterly winds.

Showers are probable to-day in the Gulf and South Atlantic and northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley, the Middle Missouri Valley, and the central Rocky Mountain region, and on Thursday in the upper Mississippi Valley, the upper lake region, the western lower lake region, the Southern States, and the central Rocky Mountain region; elsewhere, including the district west of the Rocky Mountains, the weather will be generally fair.

Temperatures will be lower over the western rain area and will continue high in the middle and southern slope. On the Atlantic Coast and the Great Lakes the winds will be light to fresh easterly; on the east Gulf Coast light to fresh easterly, and on the west Gulf Coast mostly light southerly.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh easterly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1900.	1901.	—TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	74	73	74
6 A. M.	75	71	75
9 A. M.	80	77	81
12 M.	88	80	84
3 P. M.	90	80	80
6 P. M.	86	76	76
9 P. M.	78	74	74
12 P. M.	77	72	73

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	77¼
Weather Bureau	77
Corresponding date 1900	81
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	70

The barometer registered 30.09 inches at 8 A. M. and 30.13 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 71 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 74 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 83 degrees at 12:30 P. M., and the minimum 71 degrees at 6 A. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:15 P. M.—9 Pitt Street; owner unknown; no damage.

2:35 P. M.—122 East Thirty-first Street; John Grinin; damage, $50.

3:15 P. M.—312 East Eighth Street; Jacob Altowery; damage, $25.

6:10 P. M.—3,222 Broadway; A. G. Waters; damage slight.

7:30 P. M.—54 Chrystie Street; Morris Schwab; damage, $10.

7:50 P. M.—33 Crosby Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

9:45 P. M.—100 Henry Street; owner unknown; no damage.

CHICAGO POLICE CHIEF EXPOSES HIS OFFICERS

Testimony Connects Them with Bogus Expense Accounts.

A Captain, a Lieutenant, a Sergeant, and a Detective Implicated—Money Was Laid on the Captain's Desk.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The connection of Sergt. Cramer, Detective Tracy, Lieut. Joyce, and Capt. Colleran, Chief of Detectives, with the bogus expense account, was told to-day by Chief of Police O'Neill, who took the stand during the afternoon session of the Civil Service Commission, sitting as the Trial Board, to investigate the matter.

The testimony of Chief O'Neill created a sensation. He told of the alleged confessions of his subordinates, which they, in the main, denied on the stand, or refused to repeat on the stand, on the ground that it would incriminate them. The Chief also told how Capt. Colleran and Lieut. Joyce received their share of the spoils. The only thing not revealed was the source of information that led to the unearthing of the scandal.

Attorney Gash, representing Lieut. Joyce, made many attempts to confuse the Chief of Police. Gash charged that the Chief was making false statements, and said that the witness was actuated by unfriendly feeling toward Lieut. Joyce, all of which Chief O'Neill denied indignantly.

Chief O'Neill, continuing his testimony told of conversations with Detectives Cramer and Tracy, which had led to his filing charges. The Chief testified that Cramer told him the actual expenses in the Larkins case had been $27, and that he had given $5 to Sergt. Gallagher and $5 to Lieut. Joyce. The Chief said Cramer told him he took two $5 bills into the "front office," and laid them on Capt. Colleran's desk, beside the chief of detectives. He said he didn't see Colleran pick up the money, nor did Colleran say anything when he laid the money on his desk.

Chief O'Neill also related how on Cramer's second visit to him he had said Lieut. Joyce offered to pay back the $5 he had received from the alleged expense account. He then told of Tracy's interviews. The conversations covered practically the same ground.

Tracy, he said, had admitted making out the expense account and had told him that after paying actual expenses he had turned over the balance of the money to Cramer, who was on detail with him and who was an older officer and knew more about distributing money. Tracy said Joyce had told him that making out bogus expense accounts was dangerous, but that it was often done.

At the morning session Lieut. McWeeney was on the stand. He was examined as to his knowledge of the disposition of the $75.80 collected from the State for bringing Larkin from Cleveland. Counsel for Joyce stated that he was trying to show that manipulation of expense vouchers was a common practice, to which Fyffe replied:

"It is the purpose of this hearing to break up this common practice."

Cramer, he said was detailed with Tracy to bring the prisoner from Cleveland, followed. He said that if he told all he knew about the matter, especially the division of the money received from the State, it would incriminate him. To all other questions he replied that he could not recall the circumstances.

HUNG FROM BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Man Pulled from His Perilous Position Fought His Rescuers Savagely, but Was Overpowered.

Hanging by his hands to the ironwork in the middle of the Brooklyn Bridge, with his legs dangling in midair, was the perilous position in which Inspector Heid of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit saw a man at 10 o'clock last night. Heid secured help and the man was rescued and locked up after a desperate struggle. He gave his name as John Thompson, twenty-six years old, of 98 Nassau Street, Brooklyn.

Heid noticed the man riding across the bridge on a truck and saw him get off in the middle of the bridge and commence to climb through the ironwork. He shouted to him, but the man took no notice. The Inspector was several feet away at the time, and he ran with all possible speed until he had reached the spot where the man had crawled through.

When the Inspector attempted to grab one of the man's hands he let go and hung by the other one only. Heid called to two men who were passing on a truck, and they went to his assistance. After much pulling and hauling they succeeded in getting Thompson on to the roadway, but he had no sooner regained his feet than he started to fight and succeeded in breaking away from them. He then ran down the roadway and tried again to crawl through the ironwork. Once more the three men pulled him back. Then began a rough-and-tumble fight which lasted about twenty minutes and was only ended by the arrival of the patrolman.

The man seemed to be on the verge of delirium tremens, and fought all the way to the station house, compelling the police man to use his club frequently. When searched, nothing of any description was found on the man.

BENJAMIN PARR DISCHARGED.

Returns Lawyer's Commission, but May Retain Other Papers.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Benjamin Parr, the flour merchant of New York, who was arrested here ten days ago charged with retaining in his possession the commission of Noah Loder, a lawyer, of 141 Broadway, New York, as Commissioner from the courts of Tennessee, empowering him to take Mr. Parr's testimony in an action pending there, and, also, the papers containing questions which Mr. Parr was to answer, was to-day discharged from arrest.

Mr. Parr's counsel asked the dismissal of the case on the ground that the papers had no value. Mr. Loder's counsel argued that they had. Judge Kellogg asked Mr. Parr if he was willing to return the commission to Mr. Loder. Mr. Parr handed the paper to the Court, who passed it to Mr. Loder.

Judge Kellogg then said that there was nothing to show that the papers remaining in Mr. Parr's possession were not legally there, and there was nothing to compel him to turn them over. If he felt like permanently retaining them he could not be punished by action in this State, but only in the jurisdiction of the court issuing the questions. Mr. Parr was, therefore, honorably discharged from custody.

Mrs. Rodgers Swept the Links.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 27.—Mrs. Elliott Rodgers of Pittsburg won three prizes on the Cape May Golf Club links yesterday. She made the eighteen holes in the medal play tournament of the Women's Association in 101, playing from scratch. In the driving contest, in three drives she drove the ball 114, 102, 110, total, 335 yards. In the clock golf she went around the dial in twenty strokes, two less than her next nearest competitor. The scores of the players in the medal play handicap were:

Class A.—Mrs. Elliott Rodgers, scratch, 101, 101; Mrs. Frank R. Shattuck, scratch, 106, 106; Miss Landenberger, 15, 122, 107; Miss Esther Dougherty, 5, 113, 108; Miss Dorothy Maris, 20, 129, 109; Miss Maria Pinckney Norris, 25, 135, 110.

Class B.—Miss McFillin, 30, 137, 107; Miss Annette Davis, 30, 141, 111; Miss Mabelle Read, 40, 151, 111; Mrs. James F. Lucas, 30, 143, 113; Miss Jessie Crow, 40, 155, 115; Mrs. K. R. Woodward, 40, 155, 115.

Massachusetts Golf Championship.

WOLLASTON, Mass., Aug. 27.—Nearly four score of the leading golfers of the State struggled through thirty-six holes of medal play in the qualifying round of the first annual Massachusetts State championship tournament on the Wollaston Golf Club links to-day. When the playing ended and the cards were computed it was found that A. G. Lockwood of the Allston Club had made the best score, 159 strokes for the two rounds of the course. It was also seen that 181 or better was necessary to continue in the match play for the championship. The thirty-two men who found themselves among the elect included many of the strongest players, which assures some fine golf for the next three days of the tournament.

GOOD CREWS FOR MIDDLE STATES REGATTA

Entries for Labor Day Races on Harlem River Promise Well.

Out-of-Town Clubs Are Strongly Represented and the Class of Oarsmen to Compete Is High.

Entries for the annual regatta of the Middle States Regatta Association, to be held on the Harlem River on next Monday, Labor Day, were opened last night at a meeting held in Harlem, and were found to number fifty-nine, giving promise of an unusually large and well-contested regatta.

The only events which failed to fill were the junior quadruple sculls and the senior four-oared barge race. It was decided to hold these two events open for post entries, in the hope of filling them. Noticeably good entries were received in the junior single sculls, junior four-oared gigs, and both junior and senior eights.

There were also an unusually large number of entries received from out-of-town clubs, the list including the Boston Athletic Association of Boston, Mass.; the Ariel Boat Club of Baltimore, Md.; the Vesper and the Malta Boat Clubs and the Pennsylvania Barge Club of Philadelphia; the Potomac Boat Club of Washington, D. C.; the Nereid Boat Club of Belleville, N. J.; the Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers, N. Y.; the Clifton and the Staten Island Boat Clubs of Staten Island, the Seawanhaka Boat Club of Brooklyn, the Wahnetah Boat Club of Flushing, L. I., and the Institute Boat Club of Newark, N. J.

On account of the large number of events and entries the regatta will begin at 9 o'clock in the morning, and three races will be rowed every hour, except from noon to 1:20 P. M., until 6 o'clock. The schedule is as follows:

9 A. M.—Junior single sculls, first heat.
9:20 A. M.—Junior single sculls, second heat.
9:40 A. M.—Junior double sculls, first heat.
10 A. M.—Junior double sculls, second heat.
10:20 A. M.—Junior four-oared gigs, first heat.
10:40 A. M.—Junior four-oared gigs, second heat.
11 A. M.—Junior eight-oared shells, first heat.
11:20 A. M.—Junior eight-oared shells, second heat.
11:40 A. M.—Senior four-oared shells.
1:20 P. M.—Senior four-oared barges.
1:40 P. M.—Junior double shells, final heat.
2 P. M.—Intermediate single sculls.
2:20 P. M.—Junior pair-oared shells.
2:40 P. M.—Intermediate eight-oared shells.
3 P. M.—Association senior single sculls.
3:20 P. M.—Intermediate double shells.
3:40 P. M.—Junior four-oared gigs, final.
4 P. M.—Junior eight-oared shells, final.
4:20 P. M.—Junior single sculls, final.
4:40 P. M.—Junior Quadruple sculls.
5 P. M.—Senior single sculls.
5:20 P. M.—Intermediate four-oared gigs.
5:40 P. M.—Senior eight-oared shells.

The course will be one mile, straightaway. The races will be rowed down the river, with a finish at Washington Bridge in the morning, and up stream with the finish near Morris Dock in the afternoon. The entries follow:

Junior Single Shells.—Friendship Boat club, New York City—Sylvester Hlavac; Wahnetah Boat Club, Flushing, L. I.—J. J. Van Sholly; Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York City—R. W. Weed, Jr.; Wyanoke Boat Club, New York City—Charles Mayer; Harlem Rowing Club, New York City—Armand Butler; Boston Athletic Association—Ernest George; Seawanhaka Boat Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Frederick Steves; Potomac Boat Club, Washington, D. C., Joseph F. Daly.

Intermediate Single Shells.—Harlem Rowing Club, New York City—Max Hirsch; Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—A. C. McCloskey.

Association Senior Single Shells.—Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City—Fred. Fuessel; First Bohemian Boat Club, New York City—Fred Burdy; Wahnetah Boat Club, Flushing, L. I.—Harry Hiller; Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—A. C. McCloskey.

Senior Single Shells.—Nassau Boat Club, New York City—William Mehrhoff; Union Boat Club, New York City—C. S. Titus; First Bohemian Boat Club, New York City—Fred. Burdy; Don Rowing Club, Toronto, Ontario—Lewis Scholes and Lem Marsh.

Junior Double Sculls.—Union Boat Club, New York City—Bow, F. Beyermann; stroke, H. Asendorf. First Bohemian Boat Club, New York City—Bow, K. Marouschek; stroke, A. Ladman. Overpeck Boat Club, Palisades Park, N. J.—Bow, O. Wold; stroke, H. Wold. Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—Bow, P. A. Dailey; stroke, F. A. Schell. Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—Bow, H. E. Rowe; stroke, J. Fitzharris. Nereid Boat Club, Belleville, N. J.—Bow, F. C. H. Bull; stroke, H. V. Hardman. Dauntless Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, J. P. Instone; stroke, H. Briner.

Intermediate Double Shells.—Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, B. R. Seckett; stroke, J. D. Ormsby. Nassau Boat Club, New York City—Bow, O. H. Osenkop, Jr.; stroke, A. D. Cill. New York Athletic Club, New York City—Bow, B. L. Zimm; stroke, J. R. Anderson. Harlem Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, J. Schultz; stroke, C. B. Schofield.

Junior Quadruple Sculls.—Harlem Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, H. M. Holton; 2, R. McKinnon; 3, J. Noonan; stroke, S. Delaney.

Senior Four-Oared Barges.—Rosedale Boat Club, Hoboken, N. J.—Bow, A. Buchleit; 2, E. J. Lane; 3, Lawrence Reinhardt; stroke, J. De F. Damm; coxswain, F. De Largy.

Junior Four-Oared Gigs.—Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—Bow, T. Alcorn; No. 2, G. Roers; 3, G. Decker; stroke, J. Ryan; coxswain, J. P. Wall. Wahnetah Boat Club, Flushing, L. I.—Bow, E. H. Fisher; No. 2, W. A. Myers; No. 3, F. A. Lawlor; stroke, F. A. Livingston; coxswain, W. A. Cleary. Ariel Rowing Club, Baltimore, Md.—Bow, E. G. Freeburger; No. 2, E. F. Rodgers; No. 3, C. L. Carmin; stroke, F. E. Dodson; coxswain, H. Hall. Palisade Boat Club, Yonkers, N. Y.—Bow, J. A. McAuliffe, Jr.; No. 2, Raymond Halsey; No. 3, Halsey Jackson; stroke, Lee Davis; coxswain, E. H. Thayer. Nassau Boat Club, New York City—Bow, A. N. Wood, Jr.; No. 2, Godfrey Miller; No. 3, H. R. Stivers; stroke, W. F. Quigley; coxswain, R. M. Stephens. Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, J. J. Callahan; No. 2, F. Burdette; No. 3, W. E. Sharland; stroke, R. W. Emerson; coxswain, W. H. Dunn. Friendship Boat Club, New York City—Bow, H. Lahr; No. 2, J. Jarchow; No. 3, C. Aubert; stroke, Allison; coxswain, A. Troeger. Clifton Boat Club, Clifton, S. I.—Bow, D. H. McDougall; No. 2, J. F. Crockett; No. 3, C. T. Sparks; stroke, M. F. Quigley; coxswain, A. Henderson.

Junior Four-Oared Shells.—Nonpariel Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, H. Bartlett; stroke, F. Loeser. Lone Star Boat Club—Bow, S. A. Cramer; stroke, E. Keller. Dauntless Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, W. C. Reid; stroke, J. F. Camacho.

Senior Four-Oared Shells.—Atalanta Boat Club, New York City—Bow, J. Mulcahy; 2, L. De B. Handley; 3, J. J. Hughes; stroke, F. Kafka. Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, C. Bates; 2, E. L. Simmon; 3, E. Nicola; stroke, F. Gaisel. Union Boat Club, New York City—Bow, J. P. Kemp; 2, H. L. Connell; 3, J. H. Kirk; stroke, W. M. Rogers.

Intermediate Four-Oared Gigs.—Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, J. J. Corcoran; 2, J. P. Kelly; 3, W. M. Kelly; stroke, J. E. Chicano; coxswain, W. H. Dunn. Friendship Boat Club, New York City—Bow, H. Lahr; 2, J. Jarchow; 3, C. Aubert; stroke, G. Allison; coxswain, A. Troeger. Clifton Boat Club, Clifton, S. I.—Bow, G. S. Schofield, Jr.; 2, O. von Dannenberg; 3, C. Henderson; stroke, F. C. Townsend; coxswain, A. Henderson.

Junior Eight-Oared Shells.—Hudson Boat Club, New York City—Bow, T. G. McCarthy; 2, R. J. McCreedy; 3, F. H. Mailander; 4, S. E. Connolley; 5, H. Bohlman; 6, G. J. Gregorious; 7, Otto Kunz; stroke, J. H. Monahan; coxswain, J. Hannigan. Union Boat Club, New York City—Bow, E. V. Swayne; 2, C. M. Bucannon; 3, J. R. Golding; 4, F. J. Markey; 5, J. J. Blaine; 6, B. V. Merritt; 7, C. Kelly; stroke, P. Scanlon; coxswain, S. Depew. Staten Island Boat Club, West Brighton, S. I.—Bow, O. Johnson; 2, H. Scrymser; 3, A. G. Whitelaw; 4, E. C. Hegeman; 5, Le Roy Francisco; 6, W. H. Donald; 7, V. Garrett; stroke, A. Davy; coxswain, D. Kilduff. Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—Bow, W. W. Moore; 2, C. C. Lees; 3, W. T. Mansfield; 4, E. A. Porter; 5, F. C. Engel; 6, J. C. Stilz; 7, G. B. Towison; stroke, J. F. Brown; coxswain, R. C. Ayres. Wahnetah Boat Club, Flushing, L. I.—Bow, W. A. Methven; 2, T. F. Cleary; 3, F. O'D. Dunn; 4, F. R. Culley; 5, J. W. Sutton; 6, C. L. Denton; 7, R. H. Gaithers; stroke, H. Wyeth; coxswain, W. G. Cleary. Potomac Boat Club, Washington, D. C.—Bow, J. B. Rowland; 2, G. A. Herman; 3, G. A. Chase; 4, C. L. Snell; 5, D. F. McGowan; 6, R. E. S. Geare; 7, E. K. Howe; stroke, G. J. May, Jr., coxswain, R. Redington.

Intermediate Eight-Oared Shells.—Nonpariel Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, A. Krull; No. 2, R. W. Weed, Jr.; No. 3, S. Lindauer; No. 4, F. Dirnbecker; No. 5, H. Morris; No. 6, G. Pearse; No. 7, A. T. Crawford; stroke, C. Hoffman; coxswain, F. Haight. Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—Bow, R. Tatem; No. 2, C. T. Miley; No. 3, V. C. Hall; No. 4, J. M. Root, Jr.; No. 5, J. L. McKenna; No. 6, T. K. Vogel, Jr.; No. 7, J. F. Metten; stroke, W. L. Freeland; coxswain, R. C. Ayres.

Senior Eight-Oared Shells.—Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, F. Nicola; 2, F. Gaisel; 3, S. Lindaur; 4, E. L. Simpson; 5, H. Morris; 6, G. Pearse; 7, A. T. Crawford; stroke, C. Hoffman; coxswain, F. Haight. Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—Bow, R. Tatem; No. 2, Datesman; 2, C. T. Miley; 3, V. C. Hall; 4, J. M. Root; 5, J. L. McKenna; 6, T. K. Vogel, Jr.; 7, J. F. Metten; stroke, W. L. Freeland; coxswain, R. C. Ayres.

Institute Boat Club, Newark, N. J.—Bow, F. J. Coburn; No. 2, A. Moeser; No. 3, V. Lockmeier; No. 4, E. J. Carney; No. 5, J. V. Lupo; No. 6, J. Pardue; No. 7, F. A. Sullivan; stroke, J. Haller; coxswain, T. H. Knowles. Harlem Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, H. Nonnenbacher; No. 2, C. W. Mase; No. 3, F. Hoffman; No. 4, H. Borchert; No. 5, J. Nagle; No. 6, J. Rooney; No. 7, L. Wishart; stroke, J. W. Maher; coxswain, T. Scannel.

Texas Bank Goes Into Bankruptcy.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 27.—The Raymond Banking Company, a private corporation, in order to protect its depositors, went into voluntary bankruptcy to-day. The bank had few depositors. The closing of the First National Bank involved it for $78,000, which it owed to that bank.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Hunter, Hugh, & Co., Little Falls, N. Y.; H. Hunter, dry goods; Miss N. Keyes, millinery; Miss N. Mahoney, cloaks and suits; Hotel Normandie.

Bacharach Bros., Lebanon, Penn.; L. Bacharach, hats; Hotel Marlborough.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. L. Berry, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Block, woolens, dress and waist goods; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Albert.

Goldanberg Bros., Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, silks and dress goods; Hotel Albert.

Hutzler, A., Sons, Richmond, Va.; I. Hutzler, dry goods; M. Hutzler, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Hamburger, A., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; Miss E. Keltner, ladies and infants' wear, 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. F. Long, cloaks and suits; J. S. Coons, millinery; Miss Stubel, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; D. W. Edwards, millinery; Hotel Vendome.

Morris Company, Tarborough, N. C.; A. Morris, carpets; Herald Square Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; N. M. Rich, domestics, linens, and white goods; J. McDonald, silks and dress goods, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, and waists, 648 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hirsch, Israel & Co., Charleston, S. C.; M. Israel, hats and clothing; Hoffman House.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions, fancy goods, and laces; Miss Lambert, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Miller, H. F., & Co., Evansville, Ind.; H. F. Miller, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Hollender, L. P., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. H. Duer, cloaks and suits; 290 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Vendome.

Thirkield, E. B., & Son, Company, Franklin, Ohio; E. B. Thirkield, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Glick, H., Cleveland, Ohio; clothing; Hoffman House.

Peck, G. B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. A. Letter, cloths and colored dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Higgins & Fraze, Fall River, Mass.; W. A. Fraze, furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Haynie, linens, underwear, and furnishing goods, 477 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Rurode Dry Goods Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; C. M. Mills, notions; Hotel Cadillac.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. E. Bell, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Hatch, H. R., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; P. J. Diemer, notions; Westminster Hotel.

Pardridge & Walsh, Detroit, Mich.; M. Deahany, linens; Hotel Albert.

Kellogg, Drake & Co., Galesburg, Ill.; E. L. Drake, cloaks and carpets; H. E. Kellogg, dress goods, laces, and linens; Westminster Hotel.

Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; H. W. Carey, furnishing goods; 396 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Gamble, Desmond & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. W. Foley, furnishing goods; 487 Broadway; Morton House.

Miller, Bain, Beyer & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; E. C. Beyer, piece goods; 415 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jackson, C. F., Company, Norwalk, Ohio; R. Roland, dress goods and silks;

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock. Noon.

The Wanamaker Store

Merchandise Bulletin for Today

Trite Commonplace Important

It should be remembered that this old Stewart block is more readily accessible to more people than any other single point in New York. The lines of railroad that pass our doors or are within one minute's walk are the following:

Madison and Fourth Avenue	Third Avenue
Broadway and Fifty-ninth Street	Second Avenue
Broadway and Columbus Avenue	Christopher Street Ferry, Crosstown
Broadway and Lexington Avenue	Third Avenue Elevated

This store is less than ten minutes' distance by public conveyance from both the Brooklyn Bridge and the Grand Central Railroad Station.

Subway work is completed on Tenth street and the carriage entrance is free from obstruction.

South Side Of Ninth Street

Go through the subway from the basement of the Main Store. Thus you reach toyland and kodak-land. After a while we shall ask you to broad spaces in the old south side stores that will be filled with many other things that you will be glad to see.

Successes on the Skirmish Line

The advance guards in Costumes, Wraps and Millinery, displayed on our second floor, have won an easy victory with our friends, the Public. Women's fashions will show radical changes for the coming Autumn. Innovation is attractive, novelty is interesting.

Our dress and costume stocks are not collected with caprice. Change for the sake of change contains no principle worthy of respect. But beautiful originality is a necessity. If novelty vanished from women's dress and the fine arts of dress textiles and garment design were obliterated an element of beauty would disappear.

Our duty is plain. Professionally we protect the Public from the imposition of things ugly and incongruous. We supervise the designers, advise the makers, approve that which is good, veto that which is not. Our field of similar action touches Paris and Berlin. From these capitals we take more models than any other firm in any country.

The forces that give us leadership in questions of Women's fashions are plain. Therefore all women will find a reward for the time expended in coming here.

Rain Coats in Good Weather

Women's Coats that are always ready for sunshine or showers.

The stuffs are English, very stylish, very durable. Tweeds in gray mixes, Venetians that are almost iridescent. Scotch stripes and plaids that suggest the heather and the mountain dew. But! This advertisement collides with the impossible. See them, that's all. Prices, $16.50 to $25.

Second floor, Broadway.

Serpentine Dress Skirts

They came to us already named by the original designer. He is too serious to see the humor of it—the serpent, Eve, Eden. And so they go, beautiful in form, new in design, amusing in name. Let no store news writer attempt description. They are here—await your coming.

Serpentine Skirts, $35 to $75
Velvet and Corduroy Skirts, $14 to $67.50
Taffeta Silk Skirts, $7.50 to $35
Dress Skirts of cloth, $4.50 to $50

Second floor, Broadway.

Golf and Walking Skirts

Variety enough to suit you; perhaps enough to confuse you. Woolens, stripes, plaids, mixes; light, dark, medium in color; various weights. Sorts of skirts for daily needs, $4.75 to $15.

Second floor, Broadway.

Printed Summer Silks At Half and Less

August soon will give way to September, and Summer silks will become anachronisms. That is, from the retailer's point of view. You are bound by no such limitations. This Summer—this Winter, in fact, if you happen to be going South—next Summer, at any rate, you can find uses for the silks which must hurry away from here now. There are immediate economies for you in these

Silk Waist and Dress Lengths at Half Prices

Several hundred of these pieces of dainty printed Summer silks are here in waist lengths from 3½ to 4 yards, and in dress lengths from 12 to 15 yards. They are remnants by virtue of your favor—left from pieces and styles you took most quickly. And such a wealth of attractive designs and pretty colorings! Of these two kinds the best assortment:

Printed Japanese Silks—Regularly 65c, now priced at the rate of 30c a yard for the lengths.

Printed Foulard Silks—Regularly 85c a yard, now priced at the rate of 40c a yard for the lengths.

Many silk needs, of more or less urgency, may be filled from the collection of about 700 remnants. The field for choosing is broad.

Rotunda.

The New Black Silk Waists For Fall

Stylishness, quiet refinement, comfort—those are the qualities that one looks for in a black silk waist. These handsome new designs, in taffeta and peau de soie, that are now ready for your Fall wearing, measure up well with the demands you will make upon them, and, we flatter ourselves, will do even more. The collection is a very broad and interestingly suggestive one. The waists are somewhat more elaborate than they have been. There are new ideas in plaiting, stitching and lace insertion that will attract you. A few specimens:

$4.25—Of taffeta; entire waist and sleeves of cluster cording; fold down front, trimmed with crocheted buttons.

$4.50—Of taffeta; entire waist and sleeves with cluster plaiting; with four-in-hand tie caught in front, with two oblique straps.

$5—Of taffeta, two styles; entire waist plaited and buttoned to the side; trimmed with buttons. Of peau de soie, with full front, with straps from neck to bust; trimmed with crocheted rings; plain French back.

Many other styles, with plaiting, hemstitching, lace insertion and white stitching, up to $15.

Second floor.

Departing August Furniture

Wednesday, one day.
Thursday, one day.
Friday, one day.
Saturday, half day.
Total three days and a half.

On Saturday next, at noon, the curtain will be rung down on the first August Furniture Sale of the Twentieth Century. With the departing days more buyers come and sales rise. Worthy lots remain. *Of course they do*, for not an unworthy piece of Furniture discounts the whole great offering.

The ratio is $3 for $2, or $75 for $50, or $150 for $100. It all rests on sound theory. You can trust it. Here are some quotations on odd prices for odd pieces.

Parlor Suites—

$20, from $30—Three pieces; imitation mahogany frames; tapestry cover.
$42.50, from $70—Three pieces; imitation mahogany inlaid; tapestry cover.
$45, from $60—Three pieces; imitation mahogany frames; tapestry cover.
$50, from $75—Five pieces; imitation mahogany frames; tapestry cover.
$55, from $80—Five pieces; imitation mahogany frames; tapestry cover.
$70, from $105—Two pieces; carved frame; damask cover.
$75, from $115—Three pieces; mahogany frames; tapestry cover.
$90, from $115—Three pieces; mahogany frames, overstuffed; tapestry cover.
$100, from $150—Three pieces; mahogany frames; satin damask cover.
$135, from $180—Three pieces; mahogany frames; damask cover.

Music Cabinets—

$5, from $7—Imitation mahogany.
$6, from $8—Imitation mahogany.
$9, from $14—Imitation mahogany.
$18, from $25—Quartered oak.
$30, from $45—Mahogany.
$35, from $42—Mahogany.

Parlor Cabinets—

$35, from $55—Vernis-martin $90, from $115—Gold
$55, from $75—Vernis-martin $95, from $135—Gold
$60, from $92—Mahogany $125, from $165—Vernis-martin
$65, from $85—Mahogany
$70, from $125—Gold $180, from $275—Gold
$85, from $125—Vernis-martin

Buffets—

$14, from $20—Mahogany
$15, from $23—English oak
$18, from $28—Mahogany
$19, from $30—Golden oak
$20, from $30—Mahogany
$22, from $32—Mahogany
$24, from $40—Mahogany

Sideboards—

$18, from $25—Golden oak
$30, from $40—Flemish oak
$28, from $38—Flemish oak
$30, from $45—Mahogany
$40, from $65—Mahogany
$50, from $70—Mahogany
$50, from $80—Golden oak
$60, from $75—Flemish oak
$60, from $90—Mahogany
$65, from $100—Golden oak
$70, from $90—Flemish oak
$70, from $110—Mahogany
$75, from $125—Mahogany
$110, from $165—Mahogany
$150, from $195—Golden oak
$165, from $225—Mahogany

Chiffonniers—

$15, from $20—Curly birch
$18.50, from $25—Mahogany
$20, from $30—Golden oak
$22, from $30—Mahogany
$26, from $36—Golden oak
$28, from $40—Golden oak
$30, from $40—Mahogany
$30, from $48—Bird's-eye maple
$32, from $40—Mahogany
$40, from $55—Mahogany
$42, from $60—Mahogany
$45, from $60—Mahogany
$60, from $85—Mahogany
$65, from $90—Mahogany
$90, from $110—Mahogany

Bureaus—

$13.50, from $18—Golden oak
$15, from $20—Golden oak
$16, from $22—Maple
$22, from $30—Golden oak
$23, from $36—Golden oak
$25, from $38—Golden oak
$23, from $36—Mahogany
$28, from $38—Mahogany
$30, from $45—Mahogany

Fourth floor.

Chickering Pianos

Seventy-eight years of steady improvement is the story of the piano history of Chickering and Sons. Unsurpassed always, now better than ever. The single rivalry the Chickering pianos have really known is their own past. Only at Wanamaker's can the Chickering pianos be had in New York and Philadelphia. The stocks are full and every possible sort of Chickering awaits your selection.

Here is a very special Chickering offer. A very few absolutely new instruments put inside of perfectly re-finished cases that are to be sold very low. You surrender a trifle of sentiment that merely concerns the case. You save $150 to $225. You get a perfect, up-to-date Chickering piano.

Original Prices, $600, $550, $500
Present Prices, $395, $325, $350

Campbell Pianos

Absolutely the best pianos ever offered at the price—

One Hundred and Eighty Dollars

and the price includes a piano stool.

A double guarantee, our own and the maker's, follows the piano. Cases—mahogany, walnut or oak. Keys—ivory. Octaves—seven and a third. Mechanism—perfect. Tone—unmatched at the price.

$180 is the cash price. Deferred payments allowed with interest at 4 per cent. to purchasers with approved credit.

Piano store, Fifth floor.

News of Shoes That Saves Dollars

We take too much for granted. You cannot be expected to know, intuitively, what vast resources are hidden in our shoe stock awaiting your demand to do you service.

Here are two groups of shoes, for instance, about which we have not told you before, and news of which every woman who reads this announcement will welcome gladly. Women's Kid Oxford Shoes; appropriate for wear at this time, and 'way on into the Fall. Never was the Wanamaker money-saving power better exemplified than on the prices of these shoes:

At $1 a Pair, Worth $2—

980 pairs of Women's Black Kidskin Oxford Shoes. There is a clear saving to you on each pair of half the value.

At $1.60 a Pair, Worth $2.50—

1,280 pairs of Black Kidskin Oxford Shoes, with tips of kid or patent leather and turned soles.

And at $1.20 and $1.40, thousands of pairs of shoes that represent equal price-economies.

Basement.

Mattresses and Pillows That Make a Comfortable Bed

Everybody owes it to himself to get all the comfort and rest possible out of the time he spends in bed. To this end, comfortable, soft, springy mattresses and pillows are essential.

The following kinds we can recommend as possessing those necessary qualities—and more: They were made in our own factories, are fresh and pure, of good quality, and, during this August Sale, sold at undeservedly, but attractively low prices:

At $7.50—Felt Mattress, manufactured expressly for us; made of clean white cotton, and laid in layers; full size; 45 lbs.; blue and white tickings.
At $1.50, worth $2.25—Cotton Pads, blue and white ticking and tufted; 30 in. wide.
At $5, worth $8—Short Hair Mattress, 45 lbs.; full size; 1 or 2 parts.
At $9.75, worth $14—Mixed Hair Mattress, 40 lbs.; full size; 1 or 2 parts.
At $12.50, worth $18—Pure Horse Hair Mattress, 40 lbs.; full size; 1 or 2 parts; made up in blue and white or fancy ticking.
At $1.50, worth $1.80—Prime Geese Feather Pillow, 22x30 in.; 3 lbs.
At $2.25, worth $2.70—Extra selected Geese Feather Pillow, 22x30 in.; 3 lbs.
At $2.50, worth $3—Prime Geese Feather Bolster, 20x56 in.; 5 lbs.
At $3.75, worth $4.50—Extra Selected Geese Feather Bolster, 20x56 in.; 5 lbs.
At $4.75, worth $5.50—Steel Woven Wire Springs.
At $5, worth $6—Steel Swinger Springs, with rubber bearings for metal beds.
At $5.75, worth $6.75—Woven Wire Springs, with rubber inserted in the ends and rubber bearings for metal beds.
At $8.50, worth $10—Box Springs, upholstered with hair for metal beds; blue and white or fancy ticking.

Fourth floor, Ninth street.

Chapter Two Men's Suits at $10

The case was not half stated yesterday—hence this repetition. Two hundred suits more or less that were cheap, because good, at $15. At $10 a suit their cheapness is comical. In the collection, white serges with small stripes, gray striped flannels, neat cheviots. Tailoring is of the Wanamaker type, which means proper form and no structural weakness. The only weakness will be among the men that fail to appreciate this abnormal chance.

Here is another, worse, or possibly better. Men's Suits at $6.50. Take your chance for fit and fashion. Broken lots! We have no respect for *broken lots*—hence this disrespectful price. Values up to $15. Best lots are mostly quickly broken—therefore such bargains are merely reduced royalty.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Low-Priced Suits For the Boys

There's a tremendous disproportion between the good qualities that put these boys' suits of ours in a class by themselves, and the insignificant prices the suits are bearing just now. The factor that strikes a balance is our desire to be rid of them—they are odd lots, that worry and bother us. Lucky for you that our desire is as keen as these prices indicate:

At $5, worth $6 to $7.50—

One hundred Double-breasted Suits of blue and black cheviot and serge, for early Fall wear. Some suits among the group in each of these sizes: 7, 8, 9, 10, 15 and 16 years.

At 65c, worth $1—

Sturdy all-wool Trousers, in neat patterns, for wear just now. Sizes 3 to 16 years. You would gladly pay $1 for them.

At 70c—

Some new corduroy Trousers, well finished, and strongly made. Splendid for school wear, and excellent value.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Excellent Values in Hosiery and Underwear

Economy in price at the cost of quality is prudence misapplied. In particular is it misguided when such essentials as Hosiery and Underwear are concerned. For "cheap" articles of that sort, *made* to be cheap, are a hollow mockery.

Not so with the offerings that characterize the Wanamaker Store—offerings such as these below. Here are values which you will scarcely find equaled elsewhere.

Here are sturdy, strong stockings, made for the hard usage they are bound to get from lusty school children, and interesting offerings, at exceptionally low prices, for men and women:

Children's Stockings—

12½c pair; value 18c—Fast black ribbed cotton; double knees; elastic and durable; an excellent stocking for school wear.

Women's Stockings—

18c pair, 3 pairs for 50c; worth 25c pair—Fast black cotton; plain, also Rembrandt, Richelieu and narrow ribbed.

Men's Half Hose—

12½c pair; worth 25c—Fast black cotton; imported; regular made, fine gauge, with high spliced heels and double soles.

Women's Vests—

12½c each; seconds of 25c quality—White ribbed lisle thread vests; low neck, sleeveless. Slight imperfections which do not affect this wearing quality.

Broadway.

First Showing of Autumn Waists for Girls

You will be delighted with the attractive waists that are to be worn during the coming season—you mothers that have young daughters to prepare for their impending school days. Here is a brave first showing of the new styles, in flannel—warm, sensible, but most good-looking; and silk—for occasions that require more dressing. Though still simple, as behooves their practical nature, the flannel waists show certain new effects in stitching and cording, and delicate new colorings.

The silk waists are more elaborate in design, and in unusually attractive shades.

Eminently moderate prices characterize the showing. A few descriptive hints:

$3.75—Waists of French flannel in pretty light shades, beautifully corded; buttoned in the back.
$4—Waists of French flannel; full front of cluster plaits; trimmed with gun-metal buckles.
$5—Waists of French flannel; wide revers and collar edged with band of stitched taffeta; silk tie.
$5.50—Waists of taffeta in red, blue and white; full front, hemstitched; buttoned in the back.
$7.50—Waists of handsome white peau de soie; plaits down front; collar and cuffs edged with Persian trimming.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

News of Corsets

The recital begins with word of an interesting, because unusually sharp, bargain in a handsome style of "Lillian" Corsets. This:

At $5, from $12 and $15—Lillian Corsets, of fancy silk; all sizes in the lot, but not in each pattern.

Then mention of several corsets that combine the extreme of grace and comfort with marked moderation in price:

At $2—Lillian corsets of batiste; short hips; low bust.
At $3.75—L. R. Corsets of heavy coutil; low bust; extra long over hips; straight front; suitable for stout figures.
At $1—L. R. Corsets of jean; sateen strips; low bust; long hips.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Fishing Tackle

September is a month that is unexcelled for good fishing, and many a fishing tour has been arranged for that time. Whether your plans include a lengthy trip to the lakes and rivers of Maine or Canada, or just a day's outing on the near-by salt water, you'll have no difficulty in getting your fishing outfit at Wanamaker's. Everything the angler needs, be he dilettante or expert, is here,—of dependable quality and moderate price. Some hints:

3-piece split bamboo casting rods, with extra tip, solid metal reel seat; ring guides; put up on stained wood form, at $1.
3-piece split bamboo bait rods, with extra tip, solid metal reel seat; standing spiral guides, on stained wood form, at $1.25.
3-piece Jamaica lancewood bait rods; standing spiral guides; rubber reel seat, on cloth covered form, at $3.50.
3-piece split bamboo fly or bait rods, with extra tip, solid metal reel seat, standing guides, at $4.50, $6.50 and $10.
3-piece salt water rods, with extra tip in butt, at $1.25, $1.75, $3; also 2-piece rods at $3.75 and $5.
Steel pivot casting reels at $1.35 and $1.50.
Steel pivot double multiplying reels at $1.80, $2, $2.25, up to $15.
Snelled hooks at 20c, 25c, 35c dozen.
Leaders at 10c, 16c and 18c each.
Silk lines at 15c, 55c, 65c, 85c and $1.25.
Linen lines at 15c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 85c.
Cotton lines at 7c and 8c.
Bluefish squids at 15c, 20c and 25c.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway, or 76 E. Ninth street.

The Wanamaker 20c Candies

Absolute in their purity—for no cheap adulterant is ever tolerated in Wanamaker candies, no matter how trifling the price—and delicate in flavor, these 20-cent candies are marvels at their price. Three kinds:

Assorted Chocolates
Chocolate-covered Nougat
Chocolate-covered Marshmallows

Dainty, toothsome, harmless, and always strictly fresh, they are without their equal at their price in New York.

20 Cents a Pound

Other higher-priced grades, of course, at 30c, 50c and 60c.

Basement.

Women's Silk Belts Much Under-Priced

These are unusually pretty belts of black silk elastic and black satin, effectively mounted with gold-plated buckles, set with imitation stones. Fashion decrees them to be correct adjuncts to the tasteful woman's dress. Not their least merit is that they are worth from a half more to double what their price-marks indicate.

Two groups:

At 75c, worth $1.25 to $2—

Black silk elastic Belts, with amethyst and turquoise settings, in 24-karat gold—plated or gun-metal finished buckles; with back-piece to match.

At $1, worth $1.75 to $2.50—

Black Silk satin Bolero Belts, with heavy 24-karat gold-plated buckles, set with a variety of jewels; with back-piece to match.

Main aisle.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

RIFLE TEAMS SELECTED

"All-America" Squad Named for the International Shoot.

NEW YORK'S REPRESENTATIVES

Military Marksmen from All Points Gathering for Great Tournament at Sea Girt.

The selection of the riflemen for the team that will represent All America in the international shoot for the American Centennial Palma trophy at the National Rifle Association's tournament, at Sea Girt, N. J., which begins on Friday, was completed yesterday by Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, executive officer of the tournament, and Inspector General of Rifle Practice for the State of New Jersey, and, as was anticipated after the shooting by the candidates for places on the team on Monday, District of Columbia marksmen have earned the honor of making up just one-half of the number of men picked. New Jersey has four representatives on the team, while the one other marksman selected is Lieut. G. C. Shaw of the United States Volunteers.

The District of Columbia riflemen selected as eligibles for the defense of the trophy in the international shoot are Major G. B. Young and Lieut. H. M. Bell of the First Regiment, and Lieuts. W. W. Cookson, W. M. Farrow, and H. H. Leizear of the Second Regiment, while the favored New Jersey marksmen are Capts. Charles H. Springsted and W. F. Whittemore of the Fourth Regiment, Capt. W. B. Martin, Second Regiment, and Sergt. John Malcolm, First Regiment.

Immediately after the announcement of the selections made the members of the team held a meeting and organized by electing the following officers: Team Captain—Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer; Team Adjutant—Capt. L. C. Lucas; Team Secretary—Lieut. Albert S. Jones; Team Coaches—Dr. F. I. Scott and Lieut. W. de V. Foulke.

The members of the team already have made arrangements to be relieved from routine duties with their respective military organizations, and will practice shooting daily until the evening before the international shoot, on Thursday, Sept. 5, when the eight men who are to compete for the Palma trophy against the Canadian team, the only other entry, will be chosen by taking the eight men having the highest averages through the practice, while the remaining two will be alternates, and will stand ready to fill any vacancy that may be made by illness or other cause.

The selection of the New York State team of sixteen, which will represent the National Guard of New York in the inter-State championship competition for the Hilton Trophy on Sept. 2, and in the inter-State military match on Sept. 4, was announced by Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Ordnance Officer, N. G. N. Y. The members of the team, picked on the result of the competitions on the State rifle range at Creedmoor, which have been in progress for more than a month, are: First Lieut. Thomas C. Wiswall, Company F, Seventh Regiment; Private D. C. Meyer, Company C, Seventh Regiment; Corp. William B. Short, Company D, Seventh Regiment; Private Alexander Stevens, Company C, Seventh Regiment; First Sergt. John Corrie, Company C, Twelfth Regiment; First Sergt. Charles M. Smith, Company B, Twelfth Regiment; Sergt. Walter S. Lamb, Company E, Twelfth Regiment; Sergt. F. J. Laughlin, Company C, Twelfth Regiment; Capt. Frederick A. Wells, Company E, Twenty-third Regiment; Capt. Henry E. Evans, Assistant I. S. A. F., Sixty-ninth Regiment; Sergt. George H. Doyle, Company H, Seventy-first Regiment; Ordnance Sergt. Henry Daube, Seventy-first Regiment; First Lieut. Jeremiah Hunter, Company H, Seventy-first Regiment; Corp. Kellogg K. V. Casey, Company B, Seventy-first Regiment; First Lieut. Robert Byarts, Company E, Seventy-first Regiment; First Sergt. W. F. Leushner, Company B, Seventy-fourth Regiment.

Col. Thurston and Major William M. Kirby will have charge of this squad, while Capt. Palmer, Adjutant Seventh Regiment; Capt. Napier, Surgeon Twenty-third Regiment; Lieut. Brown, Thirteenth Separate Company, Elmira, and Private Reid, Seventh Regiment, will act as coaches.

Arrivals at Sea Girt yesterday were the Maryland State team, Troop A of Maryland, and the Maryland Fifth Infantry, from Baltimore, and most of the members of the three teams from Squadron A, N. G. N. Y., entered in the revolver, carbine, and company team shoots. Among other organizations that are already at Sea Girt are the State team of Rhode Island and the United States Marine Corps team, and a squad of picked riflemen from Washington, comprising the men who tried for places on the international championship team. It has been arranged that all the men in the New York State team will be on hand at Sea Girt early this morning to engage in practice.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York and Brooklyn Teams Won Twice Each—Hickman's Pitching Splendid.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—For the first time in a long while the New Yorks managed to win two baseball games in one day, and by doing so dislodged the Cincinnatis from sixth place and sent Philadelphia down one place, Brooklyn's two victories from Boston placing the champions second in the pennant contest.

In the first game the all-around ball player Hickman occupied the box for New York, and it was due to his splendid work that the New Yorks won, Philadelphia getting but five hits in the course of the game. The Philadelphias scored all their runs in the first two innings, but thereafter they were not able to do anything. For four innings Orth was fairly effective against the New Yorks. In the fifth inning, however, he was batted hard, New York making enough runs in this one inning to win the game.

A batting rally in the ninth inning won the second game for New York. Up to this point Philadelphia had an apparently safe lead. Taylor for New York had pitched excellently, and so had Duggleby for Philadelphia. With the score 4 to 2 against them, the New Yorks prepared for their turn at the bat in the ninth inning. Strang led off with a bunt and Van Haltren followed with another. As both reached first, Davis's single filled the bases. McBride struck out. Hallman and Jennings dismissed Murphy, but Strang scored. Hickman, batting for Smith, went to first on balls. Bowerman's hit scored the runs necessary to win. The score:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Thomas, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Strang, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0	Barry, 3b.	1	1	1	0	1
Van H'n, cf.	1	2	2	0	0	Flick, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	0	5	6	0	Deleh't'y, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
McBride, rf.	0	1	1	1	0	Jacklitsch, c.	0	1	3	1	0
Murphy, 2b.	0	1	0	2	0	Jennings, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0
Ganzel, 1b.	1	1	12	1	1	Hallman, 2b.	0	0	4	4	0
Warner, c.	0	0	3	2	0	Cross, ss.	0	0	2	2	0
Hickman, p.	0	2	1	2	0	Orth, p.	0	1	1	2	1
Total	5	10	27	17	1	Total	3	5	27	10	2

New York	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	5
Philadelphia	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Earned runs—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—Barry, Orth. Three-base hit—Hickman. Sacrifice hit—Hallman. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Delehanty, Jacklitsch, (2) Jennings. Left on bases—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 8. Double plays—McBride and Warner; Strang and Ganzel. Bases on balls—By Hickman, 7; by Orth, 3. Hit by pitcher—Hickman, 2. Struck out—By Hickman, 1; by Orth, 2. Wild pitch—Orth. Time—2:05. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf.	0	1	3	0	0	Thomas, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Strang, 3b.	2	2	0	3	0	Barry, 3b.	0	1	1	1	1
Van H'n, cf.	2	2	0	2	0	Flick, rf.	2	1	2	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	3	5	6	1	D'h'ty, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
McBride, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	McFarl'd, c.	0	0	8	1	0
Murphy, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0	Jennings, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
Smith, c.	0	0	5	1	0	Hallman, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0
B'rman, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0	Cross, ss.	0	0	1	0	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	1	0	3	Duggleby, p.	0	0	1	4	0
*Hickman	0	0	0	0	0	†Jack'h	0	0	0	0	0
Warner, c.	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	5	11	27	16	3	Total	4	4	27	11	1

*Batted for Smith in ninth.
†Batted for Duggleby in ninth.

New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	5	
Philadelphia	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	

Earned runs—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—Delehanty, 2. Sacrifice hit—Strang. Stolen bases—Strang, Van Haltren, Barry, Flick, and Jennings. Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 5. Double play—Flick and Jennings. First base on balls—By Taylor, 4; by Duggleby, 1. Struck out—By Taylor, 3; by Duggleby, 5. Time of game—1:50. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

BROOKLYN WON TWO GAMES.

The Brooklyns won both games from the Bostons at Washington Park yesterday, and passed the Philadelphias into second place. The first game required twelve innings to decide. Dineen gave Brooklyn the winning run by passing two men to first on balls and making a wild pitch. Hughes was invincible after the second inning. Slagle was ordered off the field in the tenth inning for disputing a decision at the plate.

Kitson had the visitors at his mercy in the second game and shut them out. Brooklyn has signed Catcher Ahearn of Troy and has placed Pitcher McCann under contract for next year. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Nichols, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	1	1	3	1	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	2	10	1	0	Dolan, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
De Mont, 2b.	1	2	2	3	0	Kelley, 1b.	0	0	17	2	0
Cooley, lf.	0	0	7	1	0	Daly, 2b.	0	3	2	3	0
Ham'ton, cf.	0	0	4	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	2	2	4	0
Lowe, 3b.	0	2	2	5	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	0	2	0	0
Long, ss.	1	2	1	3	0	Farrell, c.	0	1	5	3	0
Moran, c.	0	0	7	1	0	Hughes, p.	0	0	2	4	1
Dineen, p.	0	1	0	1	0						
Total	3	11	*33	15	1	Total	4	8	36	22	1

*No one out when winning run was scored.

Boston	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Long, Slagle, Daly, 2. Three-base hit—De Mont. Stolen bases—Slagle, Tenney, Daly, Dahlen. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 6. Double plays—Dahlen, Daly, Kelley; Sheckard and Farrell; Long, De Mont, and Tenney; Cooley and Moran. First base on balls—By Hughes, 2; by Dineen, 5. Struck out—By Hughes, 3; by Dineen, 3. Passed ball—Moran. Wild pitches—By Hughes, 1; by Dineen, 1. Sacrifice hits—Tenney, 2; Moran, Dolan, and Irwin. Time—2:29. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf.	0	1	2	1	0	Keeler, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	1	10	1	1	Sheckard, lf.	0	1	4	0	0
De Mont, 2b.	0	1	0	0	0	Dolan, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Cooley, lf.	0	0	1	1	0	Kelley, 1b.	0	0	12	0	1
Hamilton, cf.	0	2	3	0	0	Daly, 2b.	0	1	2	8	0
Lowe, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	2	1	0	0
Long, ss.	0	0	2	4	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Kittridge, c.	0	0	3	0	0	Farrell, c.	1	1	7	1	0
Pittenger, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Kitson, p.	1	1	1	1	0
Total	0	6	*23	13	1	Total	3	8	27	11	1

*Sheckard out for interference.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	-	3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Keeler, Sheckard. Three-base hit—Kitson. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Brooklyn, 3. Double plays—Daly and Kelley; Slagle and Tenney; Long and Lowe. Sacrifice hit—Lowe. First base on balls—By Kitson, 1; by Pittenger, 2. Struck out—By Kitson, 7; by Pittenger, 3. Time—1:27. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance—5,500.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf.	1	1	0	0	0	Burkett, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Beaum't, cf.	2	2	6	0	0	Heidrick, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Davis, rf.	1	3	1	0	0	Donovan, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
Wagner, ss.	0	0	2	3	1	Wallace, ss.	0	0	1	6	1
Bransf'd, 1b.	0	1	15	0	0	Kruger, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Ritchey, 2b.	1	1	0	3	0	McGann, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0
Leach, 3b.	1	1	0	3	0	Padden, 2b.	0	1	4	3	0
Yeager, c.	0	0	7	1	0	Ryan, c.	0	0	2	6	1
Tanneh'l, p.	1	1	0	4	0	Harper, p.	0	0	1	0	3
Total	7	11	27	13	1	Total	1	5	24	15	1

Pittsburg	3	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	-	-	7
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3. Two-base hits—Bransfield, Leach, Tannehill. Three-base hits—Clarke, Burkett. Sacrifice hit—Wagner. Stolen bases—Wagner, 2. First base on balls—Off Harper, 3. Struck out—By Tannehill, 3; by Harper, 4. Wild pitch—Harper. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	Dobbs, cf.	0	1	4	0	0
Green, cf.	1	0	4	0	0	Harley, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Dexter, 3b.	1	1	3	3	1	Beckley, 1b.	1	2	11	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0	Crawf'rd, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Raymer, ss.	0	1	1	1	0	Magoon, ss.	1	2	3	1	0
Childs, 2b.	0	1	3	5	0	Steinfe't, 3b.	0	0	3	0	1
Menefee, rf.	0	1	4	1	0	Peitz, 2b.	0	0	0	4	0
Kling, c.	0	0	1	1	0	Bergen, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	2	1	Sutthoff, p.	0	0	0	5	0
Total	3	6	27	12	3	Total	2	7	*25	12	1

*One out when winning run was scored.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2

Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 7. Two-base hits—Beckley, Bergen. Sacrifice hits—Menefee, Steinfeldt. Stolen base—Crawford. Struck out—By Sutthoff, 1. Base on balls—Off Taylor, 1; off Sutthoff, 3. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	60	38	.612	Boston	51	54	.486
Brooklyn	61	47	.565	New York	42	57	.424
Philadelphia	59	47	.557	Cincinnati	42	58	.420
St. Louis	58	50	.537	Chicago	43	65	.398

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Philadelphia.
Boston in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in Chicago.

American League Games.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 5; Milwaukee, 5, (11 innings.)
At Boston—Boston, 2; Detroit, 1, (15 innings.)
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 5.
At Washington—Washington, 3; Cleveland, 0.

Eastern League Games.

At Worcester—Toronto, 10; Worcester, 0.
At Brockton—Rochester, 1; Brockton, 0.
At Hartford—Buffalo, 4; Hartford, 0.

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Albany, 7; Rome, 5.
At Troy—Troy, 10; Utica, 4.
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 3; Waverly, 2.

CHALLENGE FOR CANADA CUP.

Toledo Syndicate Will Build a Yacht for Next Year's Race.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Aug. 27.—Rollin D. Potter, Harbormaster and a well-known yachtsman, is at the head of a syndicate being organized here to build a yacht with which to challenge for the Canadian Cup next year. The syndicate is being organized by wealthy business men, and the money needed is said to be nearly all subscribed. Plans for the yacht are being prepared.

If there is any preference as to the challenger, Toledo, it is claimed, certainly should have first choice, as the cup originally was presented by Toledo business men for a race between representatives of the Chicago and Royal Canadian Yacht Clubs, and was won by the Canadian Yacht Canada off Toledo in 1896. The cup was then put up for a perpetual challenge cup, open for competition to any club on the lakes.

Sachem's Head Y. C. Regatta.

The Sachem's Head Yacht Club's annual regatta will be sailed on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 2. The races are open to all yachts enrolled in recognized clubs, with prizes offered for the following classes: First division—Cabin sloops, 43 feet; cabin sloops, 36 feet; cabin sloops, 30 feet; cabin cats, 30 feet. Second division—Raceabouts, Seawanhaka-Corinthian knockabouts, cabin sloops, 25 feet; open sloops, 25 feet. Third division—Sloops, 21 feet; sloops, 18 feet; (special,) Connecticut River drag-net sloops, not over 19 feet.

Indian Harbor Y. C. Special Races.

The Indian Harbor Yacht Club has announced a special handicap race for club yachts of all sizes and also a special race for oyster sloops, to be sailed on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 2, at 2 P. M. Suitable prizes will be awarded. Entries will be received at the office of Frank Bowne Jones, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, 29 Broadway, New York, up to Saturday noon, Aug. 31, or at the clubhouse, Greenwich, Conn., up to 11 o'clock A. M., on the day of the race.

Knickerbocker Cricketers Beat Sailors.

The cricket team of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club played the eleven of the S. S. Etruria yesterday at Bayonne and gained a rather easy victory over the sailors by 140 runs and 4 wickets to spare. The game was made noteworthy by F. F. Kelly, with an innings of 106, not out C. Dalton also distinguished himself by capturing 7 wickets for 14 runs, while J. Fineron helped in the general result with a contribution of 27, not out. For the sailors the only man who could withstand the attack of C. Dalton and Archie Gunn was H. Bristow, who played a good innings of 15.

Cricket Games for To-day.

Two cricket matches are scheduled to be played to-day at Prospect Park, where the Brooklyn Club is to meet Manhattan and Nelson Lodge has an engagement with Kings County. The Brooklyns are anxious to get in all the practice possible before their final championship match with the Knickerbocker Athletic Club next Monday, and will endeavor to have their regular eleven in the field to-day.

STRAIGHT HEATS WON ALL.

Audubon Boy Took $10,000 Pace in Short Order at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 27.—Scott Hudson of Lexington, Ky., drove Audubon Boy in the Park Brew $10,000 stake for 2:10 pacers at Narragansett Park this afternoon, and won the race in straight heats. After the contest it was announced that the horse had been purchased by James Hanley of this city.

There was an immense crowd of people present, the attendance being estimated at about 20,000. Audubon Boy had to go fast to win the big purse, and he made a new record of 2:06 flat in the second heat, while the third was only half a second slower. Sphynx S. pressed the chestnut hard, but he had speed and endurance and could do what was asked for.

Easter took the 2.24 trot in straight heats, jogging home first in slow time for each heat. The 2:14 pace went to Council Chimes, after the first heat was won by Captain Sphynx. Armorel made some fighting finishes that were the feature of the race. Summaries:

2:14 Class.—Trotting, three in five heats; purse $1,200.

Easter, b. m., by Salvini-Rysdyk Maid, by Hambletonian, (Golden)	1	1	1
Marique, ch. h., (Kenney)	7	2	2
Leola, b. m., (Hutchings)	2	4	9
Sphynx Lassie, b. m., (Turner)	3	3	3
Wilque, b. g., (Burch)	4	6	8
Lauretta, ch. m., (Middleton)	11	7	6
Hylle Bird, b. g., (Knapp)	6	5	5
Debut, b. h., (McHenry)	8	9	4
Handspring, b. h., (Pierce)	9	10	7
Iva Dee, b. m., (Shear)	10	8	10
John Hooper, ch. g., (McDonald)	5	dis.	

Time—2:14¼; 2:13¾; 2:12¾.

2:10 Class.—Pacing, three in five heats; Park Brew Stake, $10,000.

Audubon Boy, ch. h., by J. J. Audubon-Flaxey, by Bourbon, (Hudson)	1	1	1
Sphynx S., ch. g., (Spear)	14	2	2
Sophia, b. m., (Lindsley)	2	7	8
Daphne Dalks, br. m., (Kenney)	6	4	3
John T., ch. g., (Dore)	12	3	7
Diavolo, br. g., (O'Neill)	3	8	12
Star Pugh, b. h., (Lockwood)	4	6	10
Tom Calhoune, ro. g., (Foote)	8	12	4
Fred S. Wedgewood, ro. h., (Noble)	9	5	6
Jack Harding, b. h., (L. McDonald)	15	9	5
Ambulator, b. h., (Ervin)	5	11	13
Torita F., ch. m., (Wallace)	7	dis.	
Stacker Taylor, b. h., (Macey)	11	14	9
Emma M., b. m., (W. McDonald)	10	13	7
Belonica, b. h., (Marsh)	13	dis.	
Pussy Willow, b. m., (Munson)	dis.		
Carmine, b. g., (Korvick)	dis.		

†Drawn.

Time—2:08¼; 2:06; 2:06¼.

2:14 Class.—Pace, three in five; purse $2,000.

Council Chimes, blk. h., by Chimes-Tillie Green, (McCoy)	1	1	1
Captain Sphynx, b. g., (Ville)	1	2	6
Armorel, g. m., (A. McDonald)	5	4	2
Reckless, b. g., (Foote)	2	3	7
Louise G., b. m., (Merrill)	4	5	3
Gambit, g. g., (Bowdoin)	3	7	4
Cousin Madge, blk. m., (Benedict)	6	6	5

Time—2:10½; 2:10¾; 2:09¾; 2:09¼.

Trotters Finished by Moonlight.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 27.—The 2:35 trot was the principal event in the opening day's racing at the Tri-State Fair here today, and it was finished by the light of the moon. Summaries:

Trotting.—2:35 class, best three in five heats; purse, $300.

Dr. Strong, g. g., Strong Boy, (Gordon)	4	5	1
Pegasus, br. s., (Morse)	1	1	3
Scapegoat, b. g., (Haywood)	5	2	2
Rosalie Fuller, b. m., (Hall)	3	4	5
Export, b. g., (Huffman)	2	3	4
Jessie Wilson, br. m., (Bailey)	dis		
Annex Russia, b. g., (Heldman)	dis		

Time—2:23¼; 2:22½; 2:23¼; 2:21¾; 2:25½.

Free-for-all pace, best three in five, purse $300.

Sherman Clay, ch. g., Claydust, (Hayward)	1	1	1
John H. Walmer, s. g., (Hays)	2	2	2
White Hose, ch. m., (Burns)	3	3	3

Time—2:13½; 2:19½; 2:16½.

2:25 Class.—Trotting, best three in five; purse $300.

Galbetor, br. s., Galoin, (Gahagan)	2	1	1
Miss Hopkins, b. m., (Miller)	1	8	9
Bessie K., ch. m., (Roche)	7	2	2
Ike M., r. g., (Hoffman)	9	3	3
Ladona, b. m., (Pohlman)	4	4	6
Monta, ch. m., (Markham)	5	7	5
Trelawney, br. g., (Davis)	3	5	4
Berry, b. g., (Jackson)	8	6	7
Clayvillian, b. g., (Chittenden)	3	9	8

Time—2:24½; 2:22¾; 2:21½; 2:21¾.

Cresceus-The Abbot Race Off.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 27.—The match race between Cresceus and The Abbot, scheduled for next Wednesday at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, has been declared off, as George Ketcham, owner of Cresceus, refuses to race under the terms of the original agreement. Mr. Ketcham has said that he feared in case of the race going against him he could not get a return match. Oakley Park, Cincinnati, has offered $15,000 to the winner in a match race between Cresceus and The Abbot if they would put up $2,500 a side. The Hartford management has released Ketcham from his agreement, and the Coralma-Charley Herr match race, originally placed as the card for Monday, has been named for Wednesday.

RACING AT SARATOGA.

Rockton Made All the Running and Won the Stakes.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The stake feature of the races to-day was the Champlain Handicap at a mile and a furlong Rockton made all the pace, and won easily by a length from Decanter, who was a slight favorite over the winner. Astor, the second choice, easily won the mile and a sixteenth, and was bid up and bought by George Roth. The investigation into the St. Finnan race was not concluded. It is probable that the stewards' finding will not be made public for several days. The weather was clear and the track fast. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth, selling, for three-year-olds and upward. Astor, 109 pounds, (J. Woods,) 13 to 5 and even, won; Asquith, 112, (Burns,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Cogswell, 105, (Wonderly,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:49 2-5. Handcuff, The Black Scot, Armor, Thoroughbred, Chaos, and Hardshell also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs, handicap for all ages. Knight of Rhodes, 126 pounds, (T. Burns,) 3 to 5 and out, won; Bellario, 111, (J. Woods,) 7 to 5 and out, second; Politician, 98, (Wonderly,) 4 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:27 1-5. Three started.

THIRD RACE.—The Champlain Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; mile and a furlong. Rockton, 124 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 10, won; Decanter, 111, (T. Burns,) 6 to 5 and 3 to 10, second; Kinnikinnic, 106, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:54 2-5. Three starters.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs, selling, for two-year-olds and upward. Eddie Busch, 104 pounds, (J. Woods,) 8 to 5 and 5 to 8, won; Honolulu, 107, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Schwalbe, 101, (Cochran,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:01 4-5. James P. Keating, Similar, Equalize, Rocky, Shamonfield, Alack, Illuminate, Montana Pioneer, Fontenix, and Cassville also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards, for three-year-olds and upward. Agnes D., 101, (Wonderly,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 3, won; Sam Phillips, 116, (J. Woods,) 13 to 10 and 1 to 3, second; Lady Thorister, 101, (T. Michaels,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:46 1-5. Col. Ballentine and Rockstorm also ran.

Entries for the Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; steeplechase over the short course, about two miles. The Bachelor, 158 pounds; Trillion, 139; Mars Chan, 137; Decameron, 133; Isen and Mr. Stoffel, 132 each; Curfew Bell, 130.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at this meeting, that have not won $750 in 1901, with allowances; seven furlongs. Coburg, 118 pounds; Godfrey and Redpath, 115 each; The Amazon, 113; Alard Scheck, Satire, Water Run, and James J. Corbett, 110 each; Great American, 107; Skipaway and Scotch Bush, 105 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Albany Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Otis, 126 pounds; Smart Set, 124; Dixieline, 119; Longlore, Tim D., Jr., and Vassal Dance, 113 each; Whisky King, 113; The Goldfinder, 108; Lomld, 105; Femoselase, 102; Gold Braid, Anak, and Essence, 98 each; Jim Tully, 97; Byrne of Roscrea, 92.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth. Terminus, 118 pounds; St. Finnan, 108; The Amazon, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, beaten non-winners at this meeting; selling; five and a half furlongs. Uberstrom, Nickanbrofield, Equalize, Atheola, Woden, and Eddie Bush, 110 pounds each; Frivol, Emma A. M., Miss Graft, and Montana Pioneer, 107 each.

International Tennis at Niagara.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ont., Aug. 27.—The Niagara International tournament was continued here this afternoon. In the men's scratch singles to-morrow Fischer plays Bond, Alexander plays Kilmaster, and Avery plays Patterson. Robert Leroy of Columbia, Ohio, University, continued his winning streak by beating E. S. Glassco of Toronto in the second round of the open singles. Summary:

Men's Scratch Singles.—First Round—E. R. Patterson, Toronto, beat H. K. Phelps, St. Catharine's, 6—3, 6—3; W. C. Kilmaster, Brantford, beat John Rocke, Chicago, by default; W. S. Bond, Chicago, beat A. N. MacDonald, Toronto, 6—3, 6—3; H. E. Avery, Detroit, beat Dr. Lee, Chicago, by default. Second Round—Robert Leroy, Columbia University, beat E. S. Glassco, Toronto, 3—6, 6—2, 6—1.

Handicap Singles.—Preliminary Round—Robert Leroy (owe 15) beat A. P. Hawes, (owe 15,) 6—2, 6—2; W. S. Bond (owe half 30) beat A. G. Sprague, (owe half fifteen,) by default. First Round—F. B. Alexandre (owe 30) beat Ganderson, (half 15,) 6—0, 6—2; H. L. Phelps (scratch) beat E. P. Fischer, (owe 30,) 4—6, 6—3, 10—8; E. R. Patterson, (owe half 15,) beat E. H. Farber, (15,) 6—2, 6—3; E. S. Glassco (scratch) beat John Fairbanks, (scratch,) 6—1, 6—0.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:22	Sun sets...6:39	Moon sets...3:50

High Water This Day.

| A

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE STRIKE AND ITS EFFECTS.

Every day makes it more evident that from the standpoint of the Amalgamated Association the steel strike is a failure. This has been known for several weeks to all in interest, and can no longer be concealed from the general public, still less from the misguided workmen who were induced to leave their work and deprive themselves and their families of the advantages of continuous employment at generous wages. Mr. SHAFFER has suffered complete and irrevocable defeat in trying to organize a great strike on no other issue than that of organized labor against organized capital. He was not prepared for the conflict, necessarily so unequal, and could not be. Circumstances beyond its control have put the Amalgamated in a position in which all that remains for it is to make the best terms it can and minimize the injury which the ill-advised strike has done to those who participated in it and who have put their means of livelihood in peril.

So far as the United States Steel Corporation is concerned, an unnecessary and wholly profitless prolongation of the strike can have no other effect than to confirm its responsible heads in the growing conviction that no other solution of the present difficulty is expected or desired than the dissolution of the Amalgamated Association. In holding this view they would not stand alone. In the West a federation of employers is forming to assume and maintain an aggressive attitude toward organized labor. Concerning this federation The Iron Age says:

> It is not surprising that recent developments have caused numerous employers to assume an aggressive attitude against labor organizations. An attempt which originated in the West is now being made to unite employers in all branches of industries in a compact organization not only to combat the demands of labor organizations, but also to prevent employés from hereafter becoming members of trades unions. The leaders in this movement are understood to be men controlling large interests, who have hitherto endeavored in every way to meet the reasonable requirements of labor organizations, and who have persistently maintained friendly relations with them in the hope of being able to adjust all differences without strikes or interruptions to manufacturing operations. They have become profoundly dissatisfied with the manner in which certain of these organizations are conducted, agreements being so frequently violated when the leaders or members of the unions feel disposed to ignore them. They believe that the time has come when war should be declared on the whole scheme of organizing workingmen into unions.

If this movement takes shape, as it is likely to do, the professional agitators of the trades unions will find themselves confronted with a problem very different from that with which they have hitherto dealt. The general conditions favor such a movement as they never did in the earlier history of American industry. The control of manufacturing is very much more centralized than ever before, and interests are much more intimately related through the process of syndication. The experience of Great Britain in the engineering trades strike of 1898, which cost the nation its historic supremacy in many important and profitable lines of business and opened wide the door to foreign competition, is not forgotten and will not be repeated in this country. The men who now control the lines of manufacturing which have for years been the strongholds of the union movement, and which are the only ones large enough to repay exploitation from the point of view of organized labor, are not sentimentalists. They do not share the popular idea that the trades union principle is something sacred which must not be assailed. For the labor vote they care very little, and for such reprisals as it is in the power of the wage earners to attempt they care even less. They have reached the deliberate conclusion that the best interests of labor are not served by the present system of trades union organization and control, and that to assist in breaking it up will be to aid in emancipating the intelligent, ambitious, and self-respecting wage earner from a degrading and dwarfing servitude to the worst elements of the class to which he belongs.

Mr. C. M. SCHWAB, President of the United States Steel Corporation, reflected this view very clearly in his testimony before the Industrial Commission. There is probably not a large employer of labor in the country who would not join a movement to break up the existing trades union system with the sincere conviction that he was helping the workingman to break away from a slavery more cruel and destructive of true manhood than the world has ever known. One can understand this view without fully sharing it.

HOME RULE AND THE COURTS.

District Attorney PHILBIN has every reason to be gratified at the final decision of Justice DYKMAN to turn over the case against Capt. DIAMOND for trial here, and he is quite justified in resisting vigorously any attempt at a change of venue. It is a matter that cannot escape public attention that the Tammany city officials, of whatever grade, show a curious aversion to a prompt legal investigation of the charges against them, throw all sorts of technical obstacles in the way, and appear particularly reluctant to be tried before a jury of the citizens of New York.

We do not question the entire propriety of their lawyers in this course of conduct. The lawyers are employed to serve the interests, and not necessarily to protect the reputation, of their clients. Unquestionably it is harder to convict a man, even if he is guilty, with every month of delay that can be obtained. Witnesses die or disappear or lose the distinctness and trustworthiness of their impressions. It is the business of counsel for the defense to avail himself of all means to prevent a conviction which the client may deem it wise or proper to employ. But the accused men must not blame the public if that line of policy produces the impression that they are more anxious to avoid conviction than to secure a vindication of themselves.

This impression is still more natural and inevitable when a person in the public service who is charged with grave neglect or violation of duty seeks to evade a trial in his own community and to secure one in a distant part of the State where a trial would be more difficult for the prosecution. It is sometimes the case that a fair trial cannot be had in the place where the accused person resides; but surely it is improbable to the point of impossibility in this community that a fair jury cannot be found for the trial of an official of the dominant party. It is the boast of Tammany that it really represents the public feeling and public opinion of New York. That is equivalent to saying that the majority of the dwellers in the city would assume, in the absence of strong evidence to the contrary, that whatever one of the city officials under Tammany should do was right. The habitual assumption that any man is innocent who is not proved to be guilty is thus reinforced by the natural predilection of party in the case of the majority of the people of this borough. If this has really been overcome and the facts that have come to public knowledge regarding the police or other departments of the City Government within the last few years have produced so strong an impression of the guilt of any official of any crime he is charged with that fair and open-minded jurors cannot be had, then, indeed, it would be wise for accused officials to demand a change of venue. But they have only themselves to blame if the public regard that course as a sign of want of confidence in their own innocence.

We trust that it is not in any degree a contempt of court to say, however honestly a rural Judge may infer from testimony submitted to him that a fair trial cannot be secured for an accused official in this city, that such a contention is essentially absurd. There is no evidence known to us that would sustain that inference for a moment. There is plenty of evidence that appears to us entirely conclusive to the contrary. And we may add that the transfer of any trial for official misconduct from this county to any other county in the State would be likely to be injurious to the cause of justice and good government. The people of New York, with the agencies at their disposal, are quite capable of attending to their own affairs, and much better able to do so than outsiders. Whatever public sentiment exists here as to official wrongdoing is not such as would interfere with the administration of impartial justice, but the reverse. We of New York feel that we have a right respectfully to ask that we be let alone.

THE BOER WAR.

The last hours of the Parliamentary session were enlivened and imbittered, in the House of Commons, by a renewal, on the part of Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, of his attacks upon the Government with relation to the war in South Africa, and by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S reply. Sir WILLIAM'S attack had high plausibility. He set forth, in the first place, that, at the end of the session of 1899, the Government had assured the House of Commons that there was little danger of war, and that at the end of the session of 1900 it had assured the House that the war was successful and practically over, and had gone to the country on that assurance. At the end of the session of 1901 this same war is costing five millions sterling a month, and it exists in Cape Colony as well as in its original seat. Nobody knows from the Government how many British troops are engaged in it, but everybody knows that the desperate measure of an employment of savage allies is charged as the intention of the Government, and not denied.

Meanwhile the Government has endeavored to carry on the war, according to its critic, by a series of proclamations. All these Sir WILLIAM described as "bruta fulmina," and against the last of them, that denying belligerent rights to such Boers as remained in arms, he protested strongly as being contrary to the principles of international law in general, and to the agreement of The Hague Conference in particular. Of course, "Historicus" has a special right to be heard on these questions.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S reply was mainly noteworthy for not denying the intention of the Government to employ the Kafirs against the Boers and for an amazing historical blunder into which he fell. Sir WILLIAM had recited CHATHAM'S denunciation, familiar to every American schoolboy, against the employment of savages to put down the colonists, and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN replied that CHATHAM had himself afterward, in the war with the French in Canada, made use of this expedient. This part of his argument his opponent had no difficulty in demolishing with the simple reminder that the French war antedated the American Revolution.

That the employment of savages is seriously contemplated was plain from this part of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S reply, and also from his drawing an analogy from the employment of Indian troops in China. But upon this point he was immediately and indignantly picked up by a Liberal member who knew both India and South Africa well, and who protested that there was no analogy between drilled Indian troops under white officers and Kafir savages which would serve Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S turn.

Whatever opinion one may entertain concerning the origin or merits of the war, no disinterested person can possibly maintain that the conduct of it has been creditable to the British Government. Its members must hold on to their offices, in spite of their demonstrated incapacity, simply because the British Nation, not without reason, believes the incapacity of their critics to be still greater.

THE NET RESULT IN CHINA.

The British Consul General at Shanghai, on his return to England, gives this depressing view of the situation in China:

> From the standpoint of foreign interests the position in China is far worse to-day than before the international occupation of Peking. Formerly the Chinese believed foreign interests were at any rate to a certain extent identical. Thanks to recent events, they are better able than ever to play off one power against another, so patiently have the latter's interests been shown to diverge. A feeling hostile to foreigners exists in many parts of Northern China, and local disturbances may be expected.

In much the same spirit The Saturday Review of London remarks that "the Chinese question has been settled by leaving everything of real importance unsettled," and The Spectator says: "When the next catastrophe occurs, which should be in about three years, that is, in 1904, when the first installment of the indemnity falls due, it will probably be found that the legations are in as deep a fog as they were when Bishop FAVIER for the first time shook their previously immovable optimism." Meanwhile Count VON WALDERSEE is being lauded and decorated by the German Emperor for his "feat" in China, and the Russian Government has conferred on him its highest order. To a man up a tree in distant America the whole spectacle is more amusing than instructive.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

That very curious person, the Unspeakable Turk, meaning the Sultan, recalls a cynic's description of an acquaintance as belonging to that class of people who do not care what your opinion of them may be, so long as they can keep you from expressing it. Everybody who has watched the course of European politics remembers the wonderful appeal of the Sultan to Lord SALISBURY when that statesman had made a speech taxing him with his perfidy, to take that speech back and make another, a procedure matched in wonderfulness only by the fact that within a few months that is what Lord SALISBURY actually did, in virtual though not in ostensible compliance with the appeal. And the other day the Turkish representative at Washington showed a high degree of belated sensitiveness because his sovereign's outrageous and faithless treatment of this Government had been accurately characterized.

Now that France has broken off relations with ABDUL HAMID, upon the express ground that he has broken his word to her, perhaps the unspeakable gentleman may be moved to do something. The rupture of diplomatic relations is treated by the writers on international law as the last step in international coercion short of actual war, to which, indeed, it is the regular and conventional prelude. It is expressly and "semi-officially" set forth from Paris that this next to the extreme step is taken because the Sultan is what is called in undiplomatic language a "dead beat," because he owes France, or Frenchmen, 12,000,000f. which there is no getting out of him, and which he will not pay though he has often promised to pay. What, says in effect the disgusted French Government, what can you do with a sovereign like that?

Now that he has not been able, by diplomatic processes, to prevent France from telling him, and incidentally everybody else, what she thinks of him, the wounded delicacy of the Sultan may again be brought into play. He may think that it would have been judicious for him to have paid up a million or so on account to prevent his being thus publicly posted. Perhaps he may be moved to offer some such installment now. If so, France will be a highly preferred creditor. For, as a rule, the Unspeakable owes everybody and pays nobody. We do not think that war will result. France will not give herself that trouble for so small a matter. But still she may be encouraged by the success of Italy and Austria in collecting debts under the threat of bombarding some of the outlying and assailable Turkish cities. But the Turk is unassailable in his citadel. So long as what is absurdly known as the concert of Europe, meaning the net resultant of the mutual discords and jealousies of Europe, continues to prevail, so long he will be safe at Constantinople. And so long he will continue not to show "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind," and to grin defiance upon his baffled pursuers.

GOLDEN SILENCE.

The possible candidate for Mayor on the anti-Tammany ticket who at this stage of the proceedings refrains from saying anything and keeps out of the way of the industrious interviewer is wise. Between now and the nomination there is time to wreck any number of promising booms, and not a few will be left ashore when the time for selection is reached. The man who will get the nomination is probably one of those who at the moment is imitating the good example of the discreet cat, as described in the Child's Primer of Natural History:

> The very wisest of the wise
> Have tried her mind to analyze,
> She teaches us that in life's walk
> 'Tis better to let others talk,
> And listen while they say instead
> The foolish things we might have said.

We have only to remember how much discreet silence contributed to the election of Mayor VAN WYCK to appreciate the fact that silence is to speech as gold is to silver in the late Democratic ratio. Had he done any characteristic talking he would have done more to elect Mr. Low than that gentleman's friends were able to do. In the case of no other possible candidate is it probable that silence would be so becoming or so advantageous; but to have nothing to explain or apologize for is a candidate's best asset, and of all indiscretions the ante-nomination discussion of the issues involved in an election is for him the greatest.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Though printed before the arrival of the news that a third death has resulted in Havana from yellow fever voluntarily contracted in the course of experiments supervised by Major HAVARD, the Chief Surgeon in the Department of Cuba, both The Medical Record and The Medical Journal this week do more than hint sympathy with the doubts recently expressed in this column as to the necessity, and therefore as to the propriety, of such experiments, if they serve only to demonstrate anew something which has already been demonstrated beyond the possibility of question. The Medical Record, assuming—what has, we think, been denied—that the "subjects" allowed themselves to be bitten by the infected mosquitos in order that two Brazilian doctors might test on them a new serum, remarks: "It was rather curious that the experimenters should have left Rio de Janeiro, where plenty of material is presumably at hand, to work in Havana, where material has become so scarce that it must be created by mosquito inoculation." The Medical Journal, expressing its mind a little more freely, says: "It is to be regretted that the tests recently made in Havana of the agency of mosquitos in conveying yellow fever have given rise to a death, even that of a person who submitted to the bite in order to acquire immunity. We are glad to learn, therefore, that the experiments have been discontinued. Enough has been done to show that mosquitos may convey the disease." In estimating the weight of these words it must be remembered that papers like those quoted are very far from squeamish as to the means by which competent investigators seek to advance medical knowledge, and when they begin to be uneasy, laymen have reason to get really excited over the matter. The first of the mosquito experiments were more than justifiable, though they put human life in serious peril, but when it comes to providing yellow fever patients for Brazilian experts to try to cure, that, if it has really been done, is on the face of it outrageous. Major HAVARD, however, is yet to be heard, and it is much more than possible that he can put the case in a very different light from the one in which it now stands. Indeed, according to the latest reports, he was not engaged in proving over again that mosquitos carry yellow fever, but was endeavoring to confer immunity by producing mild attacks of the disease. He seems to have failed, but that in itself is no reason for condemning him.

—Regarding Mr. KIPLING'S "Lesson" simply as what its name implies, The Hartford Courant finds more to admire in it than we did, and, defending the man at the expense of the poet, it says: "Mr. KIPLING does not think so much about Mr. KIPLING and about Mr. KIPLING'S poetic reputation as some of Mr. KIPLING'S nervous and hasty English and American critics do." Possibly; but since when has Mr. KIPLING deserted the ranks of the romancers and poets and by entering those of the statesmen, politicians, and exhorters made it unfair to judge him according to literary standards? Of course, he was always a good deal of a preacher, but the rewards he won in the way of fame and fortune were accorded to him much more because people liked his way of saying things than because they were convinced of his right and ability to advise and instruct them. And he seemed to be quite content to receive our praise, with its incidental emoluments, and never yet, so far as we know, has he intimated any indifference to his "poetic reputation." That he should have undertaken to draw a moral for his countrymen from the Boer war was all right, but when he chose to put it in the form of verse he gave all the world the best of reasons for looking at the verses as verses, and the best of excuses for expressing an opinion as to whether the verses were good or bad as verses. And are critics convicted of nervousness and haste if they doubt or deny the superior effectiveness of a lesson, as a lesson, when the words in which it is expressed give every evidence of what in some would be lack of skill, but in Mr. KIPLING is merely lack of care? We, at least, fail to see, in anything that could possibly have been accomplished by this "Lesson," compensation for the damage it caused to the "poetic reputation" to which The Courant refers so slightingly.

—When Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, the other day, edified the students at the Sanderson Academy in Ashfield, Mass., by reviewing history as his misguided countrymen have made it in the Philippines, he remarked, with characteristic moderation, that the most glorious event of the period between May 5, 1890, and June 30, 1901, "was the capture, by a trick so mean as to make a traitor blush, of the leader of his people, once our friend and ally." As the speaker and the members of his little group are the only ones, so far as known, who blushed because of the meanness of that "trick," it was surprising that he should have expressed himself just as he did. Nobody, however, called his attention to the queer implication of his words, and it is far from our purpose to do so now. A new achievement in the Far East demands our attention, and his—an achievement that is some respects surpasses that of Gen. FUNSTON, in enormity or glory, according as one looks at it. Lieut. HAZZARD of the Third Cavalry, operating among the mountains of Samar, presumably encouraged, and certainly allowed, a scout of his, FERGUESON by name, to disguise himself as an insurgent, and, with eight Macabebes, also pretending to be other than what they were, to penetrate by night the camp of the so-called rebel, Gen. ATIENZA. Arriving at their destination, FERGUESON and his men picked their way among 400 sleeping enemies until they came to where was lying one HOWARD, an American whose opposition to American policies in the Philippines had caused him to desert his regiment and become a leader of the natives. This thoroughgoing anti-imperialist the pseudo insurgents seized. The fact that he uttered no sound as they bore him away does more than hint that the seizure was not gentle, and it is very evident that FERGUESON took ruthless advantage of the unconscious 400, giving them opportunity neither to fight nor argue with him. He got his man, and that seemed to be all he cared about. We wait anxiously to see if this exploit, too, will be described as "a trick to make traitors blush."

—This business of demanding an explanation of every man in the army or navy who says a word in favor of Admiral SCHLEY will soon become a bit tiresome, at least to the public, if the Navy Department does not once in a while show just a little interest in the officers who talk the other way. Criticism of Admiral SCHLEY apparently does not count with the departmental censors, for there has been a lot of it, first and last, without evoking a single reprimand or even a single question. Capt. FORSYTH, the officer last to be hauled over the coals, was quoted by a newspaper as saying that the real cause of all the trouble known as the Sampson-Schley controversy was the promotion of Admiral SAMPSON over the heads of his seniors. This implied a condemnation of those who did the promoting, and therefore was obviously incompatible with the regulations, but an uneasy suspicion is widely spread that if the Captain had said the selection made was for this or that reason absolutely necessary for the proper conduct of the war, nothing at all would have been done about the interview.

Richard Croker and Ireland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Richard Croker is now on the eve of his return from England, and Irishmen all over the city, or a great majority of them, at least, are getting ready to receive him with cheers and obeisance, and to do his bidding at the polls next November. Apropos of all this, I would like to ask a question: Why does not Mr. Croker spend his vacations in Ireland? The air is as good there as it is in England, they have horse racing, plenty of it, and finally Ireland is Mr. Croker's native country.

Now, I repeat, why does not he spend his vacations in Ireland? Can the reason be (horrible thought!) that he, the Tammany Democrat—the man of the people—is seeking social distinction, and that Ireland is not fashionable enough for him? or (still more horrible to think of!) that, after all, he is English at heart? Will some of his enthusiastic Irish admirers please answer? Can they answer? M.

New York, Aug. 26, 1901.

Amused at a Letter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was really amused at reading a letter in to-day's issue of your paper, signed "John A. Hassell, Captain Boer Army (?)." While this Mr. Hassell may be what he claims he is, pray why is he skulking here in New York, and why is he not with his patriotic army (?) of Boers?

If their cause is so just his place is with them, and thus he might get his share of the plunder which it appears is all the Boer Army (?) seem to be doing now. It is up to Mr. Hassell to go back or "else back to the woods."

COMMON SENSE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1901.

New York University.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Aug. 25, 1901, page 9, column 2, you still refer to New York University as "the University of the City." Since January, 1896, the name of the institution has been "New York University." I will not say that it has no official relation to the Government of the City of New York. It bore the other name from 1831, when it was incorporated, to January, 1896. The original choice of the first name was due to the necessity of differentiating it from the University of the State of New York.

The establishment of the latter—a system of survey of higher education in the State—the "Regents" of Albany, was due to the "influence of France, brought to us, I believe, through the influence of Chancellor Livingston, who was Minister at Paris, and who negotiated the Louisiana Purchase.

F. G. SIHLER, Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins.)
New York, Aug. 25, 1901.

Names for Modern Inventions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For wireless telegraphy I suggest: "aerograph;" for automobile, "autocart" or "autowheel."

I shall not argue the merits of these suggestions, for I think they are self-evident.

H. A. WELTNER.

New York, Aug. 26, 1901.

NUGGETS.

At His Tailor's.

"It's a magnificent suit, Sir."

"Yes; what a pity I don't fit it."—Indianapolis News.

Woman's Aim.

"Why is a woman such a poor shot?" queried the Simple Mug.

"Give it up," said the Wise Guy.

"Because she aims at Mrs."—Philadelphia Record.

Accounting for It.

Clearness of statement was not one of Bishop Westcott's graces. "Very foggy today," said Canon Liddon one morning. "I think Canon Westcott must have been opening his study window."—Boston Christian Register.

Consideration.

Delighted Client—I understand you have won damages for me!

Attorney—Yes, Sir—ten dollars.

Delighted Client—Good! What are your charges?

Attorney—In view of the small damages awarded I will reduce my fee to fifty dollars.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

A Great Help.

Wife—Never mind if you have failed, dear. I have $1,500 saved up from the pin-money that you have given me from time to time.

Husband (joyfully)—You make me feel easier. What a help!

Wife—Help! I should say so. Why, on this money I can keep up my wardrobe for a year to come.—Leslie's Weekly.

SOME NIGHTMARES.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

The night I ate Welsh rarebit,
I saw McKinley smile,
And clasp the hand of Bryan,
And squeeze it for a while.
Then Bryan told McKinley,
As soon as he could speak:
"I'll boom you in my paper,
With one full page next week."

The night I ate Welsh rarebit
J. Pierpont Morgan came,
And sang in soulful accents
None else but Shaffer's name.
He called for Mr. Shaffer,
And said: "Oh, Shaffer, please
Take each cent of my fortune
And raise all salaries."

The night I ate Welsh rarebit
I saw Tom Lipton write:
"I would not win with Shamrock—
Not even if I might."
And all the New York Yacht Club
Sang: "We will never float
Another cup defender
Unless it's Lawson's boat."

The night I ate Welsh rarebit
I heard Maclay and Long
And Crowninshield and Sampson
All singing this glad song:
"At Santiago's battle
The greatest man was Schley"—
And then the old alarm clock
Set up its morning cry.

WAR NOT LIKELY BETWEEN COLOMBIA AND VENEZUELA.

Such Is the Import of Advices Received at the Colombian Legation in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Official mail advices received at the Colombian Legation here to-day, tend to show, it is stated, that the chances of a war between Colombia and Venezuela grow more distant every day.

The mail contained information to the effect that both the Nicaraguan and Ecuadorean Governments have given the Colombian Government the fullest assurances that they will remain strictly neutral with regard to the strained relations between Colombia and Venezuela. The mail also brought the details of the complete defeat of a band of 2,500 Colombian revolutionists under Gen. Marin at the town of Anapoyma by the Government forces. The insurgents had previously occupied the town of Giradot, on the Magdalena River, which is small, but important as being a railroad terminus.

It is stated that 10,000 Colombian troops are guarding the border, in command of Gen. Gonzales Valencia, who was formerly Minister of War in the Colombian Cabinet.

WARSHIPS FOR ISTHMUS.

In Spite of Reports that Things Are Quiet, England Takes Protective Measures.

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 27.—Isthmian affairs continue quiet. The United States gunboat Machias will probably go to Bocas del Toro at the end of the week if favorable news for the Government is not received from that point.

It is expected that the French cruiser Suchet will sail in a few days.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Ranger sailed to-day from Acuicapo for Panama to watch over American interests there during the revolution troubles.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 27.—His Majesty's ship Amphion yesterday took aboard three scowloads of ammunition and the report was current last night, although no confirmation can be obtained, that she has been ordered to prepare to proceed to Panama, and the torpedo boats Virago and Sparrow Hawk are to go with her.

The Virago's boilers have been taken apart, and orders have been given for work night and day to hurry the repairs and have the destroyer ready to proceed.

Salvador Revolution Imminent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—The steamer San José, from Central America, reports that reports were current at Acajutla that another revolution for the purpose of overthrowing the Government of Salvador was imminent, though no outbreak had taken place.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS IN GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

Brilliant Procession at Louisville—Ex-Congressman Breckinridge Welcomes the Assemblage on Behalf of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 27.—A parade of 30,000 plumed knights, marching to the music of threescore brass bands, to-day marked the formal opening of the twenty-eighth triennial conclave of the Grand Encampment of the Knights Templars here.

The day dawned bright and clear. The weather was, in fact, a fulfillment of the wish expressed in a message to Grand Marshal Leathers from Rear Admiral Schley, who is a Knight Templar, but who was unable to attend the conclave. The message follows:

> May fair weather and bright skies favor the grand ceremonies this week. My disappointment no words can describe, but my heart is with you. W. S. SCHLEY.

At 9 A. M. the street cars were stopped and ordinary vehicles were ordered off the streets reserved for the parade. The parade started at Seventh and Main Streets and moved through the principal down-town streets to Central Park, where it disbanded. The official reviewing stand was at Third and Hill Streets. Every inch of space along the line of march was taken up by interested spectators.

A detachment of mounted police led the march, Grand Marshal J. H. Leathers and his aides following immediately behind. Then came the Grand Commandery of Kentucky. When the Grand Master, Reuben H. Lloyd of California, stepped into his carriage, every knight brought his sword to "salute."

The first grand division of the parade was led by Winthrop Messenger, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, while Commanders from New York, Vermont, Virginia, New Hampshire, and Connecticut acted as aides. Arthur B. Foster, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Ohio, guided the Second Division, the Commanders of Ohio and Maine acting as his aides.

Pennsylvania Templars, headed by Thomas F. Penman, their Grand Commander, formed the Third Division. Then came Indiana, Michigan, and New Jersey. In the ninth were commanderies of Maryland and five Western States, under Graham Dukehart, Grand Commander of Maryland.

The Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Divisions were led respectively by J. K. F. Steele, Grand Commander of West Virginia; Grand Commander Gibson of the District of Columbia, and R. P. Hurlburt. Under Sir Knight Gibson were the Grand Commandery and subordinate commanderies of the District of Columbia.

Columbia Commandery No. 2, of Washington, D. C., came in for wild applause all along the route, as Sir Knight Rear Admiral Schley is a member of it and had been expected to march with his comrades. When the Washington men appeared along the line, the crowd took up the cry "Schley! Schley! Hurrah for Schley!"

Later, when the formal welcome to the knights was extended by Judge Barker of Louisville, acting for Gov. Beckham and former Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, the mention of Schley's name elicited such prolonged applause that both speakers were compelled to stop for several minutes.

COLORS IN PARAGUAY POLITICS.

Consul Ruffin's Hint to American Manufacturers of Print Cloths.

In Paraguay the women and children show their active political sympathies by wearing the colors of their parties.

"If American manufacturers want to sell their print cloths to the people of Paraguay they must furnish goods with either a red or blue base," John N. Ruffin, United States Consul at Asuncion, Paraguay, explained yesterday. Mr. Ruffin is now at the Astor House, and is arranging to return to his post in about two weeks. He has been the Consul at Asuncion for five years, and has spent many more years in South America.

"There are two leading political parties in Paraguay, the Colorados and the Azuls," he continued. "The color of the Colorados is red and of the Azuls blue. The party in power now is the Colorados, or what might be properly called the Liberals. The intense partisanship of every man, woman, and child is simply astonishing. A member of the 'red' party would no more allow his wife or children to wear clothing in which the predominating color was blue than he would vote the 'blue' ticket himself. The 'blues' are the same way, and as a result the party colors have had a distinct action in the colors of the clothing of the people. I feel that American print cloth manufacturers ought to know this in order that they may be guided in the patterns they ship to Paraguay."

Mr. Ruffin is enthusiastic over the future possibilities of Paraguay, and is anxious to aid in developing trade between that country and the United States. He says the present great barrier to trade is the lack of direct steamships between the United States and Paraguay and the other South American countries.

Prizes for New York Architects.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 27.—The City Hall Commissioners to-day announced the names of the five lucky architects, one of whom will build the new million-dollar City Hall. There were fifty-seven competitors. The five to whom the contest has been narrowed down, each of whom will receive a prize of $1,000, are as follows: O'Rourke & Dubois, New York; Mowbray & Uffinger, New York; Ackerman & Ross, New York; J. H. & S. W. C. Ely, Newark, and Jeremiah C. Rourke & Sons, Newark. As there were slight defects in all the plans, these five were allowed a month in which to revise their respective plans, when one of them will be chosen.

VICE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Will Arrive Here To-day and Leave for Chicago To-morrow.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Vice President Theodore Roosevelt will leave Oyster Bay on the 8 o'clock train to-morrow morning. This will mark the start of his Western trip, although he will delay for twenty-four hours in New York, to spend the day with his children, at Roosevelt Hospital.

He will take the Pennsylvania Limited from Jersey City at 10:14 on Thursday, and is due in Chicago at 9 A. M. on Friday.

He will leave Chicago at 9:35 the same morning by the Chicago and Alton for Springfield, where he will review the National Guard at Camp Lincoln. He will return to Chicago, reaching that city on Saturday morning, and remain at the Auditorium Annex until Sunday afternoon.

He then leaves Chicago at 6:30 P. M. by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul for Minneapolis, where he will speak on September 2 and 3. From there he will go to Burlington, Vt., where he will address the veterans on September 5, returning to New York the following day.

To-night the Vice-President had Frederick W. Holls as guest at dinner.

ART NOTES.

"No one who has watched the progress of events of the art world," remarks a London paper in connection with an article on the Royal Academy, "can have failed to notice the way in which picture painting is being ousted by other forms of art, and particularly by decoration. The market for easel pictures steadily grows less and the preference for decorative objects as steadily increases. The Academy has now a great chance of being in the front of this movement and of anticipating gracefully an alteration in the character of its exhibitions which will shortly be forced upon it. Many of the more progressive members of the society are already talking of the possibility of encouraging the artistic craftsman and of giving him a place in the exhibition beside the painter of pictures."

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Three years ago the painter Gustave Moreau bequeathed his house and art contents to the French Government, but left no funds to keep it up as a museum. At the same time he left 100,000 francs to the Academy of Fine Arts to found a prize. The Academy has turned over this money to the Government, so that it may use it to accept the house and keep it open to the public.

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Animal sculpture seems to be rousing a renewal of interest. In America Kemeys and Shrady and Bickford, Roth and Starck are hard at work. Switzerland has in Eggenschwyler a sculptor who can afford a menagerie of his own, including two lions. He has been so successful in making friends of the big cats that he has undertaken to soften the temper of a vicious lion in a traveling wild beast show now in Zurich.

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The French archaeologist Gauckler has discovered the site of a theatre and odeum at Carthage which belonged to the late Roman Empire. Besides many fragments of inscribed panels he discovered a mass of marble statues thrown together in an old cistern which represent no less than seventeen gods and deified Emperors. The cistern was directly beneath the stage of the theatre.

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The twelfth century cathedral at Leon, in Northern Spain, has been restored at last to something like its condition as it was in the sixteenth century. Later interpolations have been removed and the stained glass replaced. The renovation of this splendid specimen of Spanish Gothic has been going on for nearly half a century.

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Some of the finds made by Prof. C. F. Lehmann, at one time instructor in cuneiform at Johns Hopkins, and Prof. Waldemar Belck, in the country of the Northern Chaldeans, have reached Berlin. Among them are jars of pottery taller than the average man, which are decorated with figures of lions, tigers, and domestic animals in relief, perched on the lip of the jar. The contents of the vases are given in hieroglyphs and cuneiform signs just below the mouth. Another is the pillar of King Rusas I. describing how he rebuilt the city Rusachina, where Van now stands. Many iron and bronze tools and weapons were found, gold ornaments, mosaic pavements, pottery lamps, and cups, together with tablets of baked clay with cuneiform writing. One inscription mentions King Menuas, who lived 800 B. C. A large collection of impressions from ancient seals is one of the most curious discoveries. The rise of the Chaldean Kingdom in the district of Lake Van under Menuas Sardur III., and Rusas I. excited the ill-will of the Assyrians under Tiglathpileser III., who in 735 B. C. besieged the two last-named Kings and took their city, but not the Acropolis. Rusas then built a great dam in the mountains and led water to a new city he built near the citadel. This dam is still secure and forms a great lake. Besides the many inscriptions these explorers have found a typical sort of public works that seem to belong to the Chaldeans in the shape of great flights of steps hewn in rock or carefully laid, generally connected with cisterns or artificial lakes. They suggest that the Chalybes known to the Greeks and Romans as famous artificers in iron were no other than the Chaldeans of the countries now occupied by Armenians and Kurds.

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Visitors to Bologna carry away with them a distinct remembrance of the leaning towers there to be seen, not leaning towers delicate in detail like the far more famous one at Pisa, which is cylindrical and decorated with colonnades, but square piles of brick. What they lack in grace they make up in antiquity, for Dante speaks of them in the "Inferno." They are named after their builders, Garisenda and Asinelli. The latter was erected in 1109 and the former in 1110. Lately cracks have appeared in the Garisenda and the authorities have pasted them up with plaster. This tower leans more than eight feet from the perpendicular, while Asinelli leans about five feet. Garisenda is 138 feet high and Asinelli 272. It is believed that these towers were purposely built in this curious fashion, although arguments have been advanced to prove that they gradually took their position owing to defective foundations. This has been asserted also of the Leaning Tower of Pisa, which has an overhang of more than eleven feet; it was built sixty years later than the Bologna towers.

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Munkacsy's "Ecce Homo" is again on exhibition in London. It is twenty-four feet long and fourteen high, and closed the series of Biblical paintings which include "Christ Before Pilate" and "Christ on Calvary." After exhibition in England it may be brought to America by the syndicate which owns his works.

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The German painter, Hans Thoma, who is now professor at the art schools of Karlsruhe, but is better known as a Munich artist, has been talking about State encouragement of art in the columns of Gesellschaft. He holds that assistance by the State and art societies can help an artist very little. His development comes from inside, from his own mind, and there are times in his career when aid from without may do him harm. He recalls the time when the public that criticises attacked his pictures in the most violent fashion because he chose to paint in his own way. Art unions founded to buy pictures treated him worst of all. He comes to the conclusion that majorities cannot select pictures; the only proper being is the individual buyer, who has a strong personality of his own, and is not afraid of a strong personality in the artist. In other words, Hans Thoma does not believe in art academies or art unions, but in the art collector, who has the courage of his own opinions. This is good American doctrine, but surprises one in a land where reverence for title and the established authorities is the rule.

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Articles on "Christian Art" by specialists in various branches will begin with the October number of The Catholic World magazine. John La Farge will write on ecclesiastical wall painting, Frederick S. Lamb on stained glass and church ornamentation, Charles A. Lopez on sculpture in connection with the Church, and others on music, architecture, and the present condition of the fine arts, so far as churches are concerned.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS' BOOM FOR E. M. KNOX

Representatives Ask Mr. Ridder to Support Him for Mayor.

But the Head of the German-American Union Discourages the Movement —Mr. Knox Says He Would Not Run.

The boom of Col. E. M. Knox as the anti-Tammany nominee for Mayor received some additional impetus yesterday.

A committee representing twenty labor organizations in Brooklyn waited on Herman Ridder, the head and front of many of the German-American associations, to urge the selection of Mr. Knox.

In the delegation were James Brodie, Samuel Fletcher, Alfred Thetford, Albert Smith, O. Gardiner, Charles Miller, and E. H. Kerwin.

Mr. Kerwin was the spokesman, and he asked the support of Mr. Ridder for Col. Knox, whom he referred to as an independent Democrat, a successful manufacturer, and a friend of organized labor.

Mr. Ridder, in reply, said:

"If you want an independent Democrat why don't you prefer Bird S. Coler, who has shown by his ability and service to the community that he is a man who could be intrusted with the management of the City Government?

"While I appreciate Col. Knox and his many good traits and the loyalty of the workingmen to him, I think there are 100 other men equally qualified. The facts you mention are not sufficient qualifications.

"If Mr. Knox in the past has performed any great public service or taken great interest in public affairs, such as fighting the Ramapo conspiracy, I am willing to be enlightened; but to the best of my knowledge I don't know that Col. Knox has taken any interest in public affairs, not even to assisting the Merchants' Association in fighting Ramapo.

"How does Col. Knox stand on the Sunday question?"

Members of the committee did not answer, but asserted that if the late Col. W. L. Strong could carry New York by 50,000 Col. Knox could get even a greater majority.

When the attention of R. Fulton Cutting of the Citizens' Union was called to the Knox boom, he said:

"There is an old proverb that when you open your mouth you are liable to get it full of flies. I have nothing to say."

Col. Willis L. Ogden, Chairman of the Campaign Committee, remarked:

"The name of Col. Knox, among others, has been suggested to the Citizens' Union. The union has no candidate as yet. When we get together in September we will try and solve the problem."

Col. Knox stated to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES at Manhattan Beach recently that he would not consent to be a candidate for Mayor.

MORE MAYORALTY FAVORITES.

Seth Low the Choice of Kings County German-Americans.

Delegates of the German-American Municipal League, representing the various Assembly Districts of Kings County, met last night in Arion Hall, in Wall Street, in executive session for the purpose of discussing candidates for the Mayoralty and the conference lasted until midnight.

The following were mentioned for the office: Gustave H. Schwab, Ludwig Nissen, ex-Mayor Schieren, Seth Low, and Robert Fulton Cutting. No preference was expressed, nor will there be until the convention of the New York German-American Union, which is to be held in Manhattan Sept. 24, but many of those present said that the talk clearly indicated Mr. Low to be the favorite.

NOT WITH HERMAN RIDDER.

Mr. Loewy on the Plans of the German Republican League.

"We are going on in the even tenor of our way," remarked Benno Loewy, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the German-American Republican League, to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday.

"We have decided," he added, "to have nothing to do with the Herman Ridder movement and we did not send delegates to the dinner that he gave at the Union Square Hotel.

"We have an enrolled membership of more than 20,000, and we purpose to aid, so far as it may be in our power, in the election of any anti-Tammany ticket that promises better government for the boroughs comprising the Greater New York. We want to win and we want to be in a position to do all that we can to attain that end."

CITY DEMOCRACY'S MANIFESTO.

It Denounces Tammany and All Its Works — Won't Support Coler, ex-Sheriff O'Brien Says.

District leaders of the City Democracy, composed of the followers of ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, met last evening at the executive headquarters of that organization, 138 West Forty-second Street. The meeting was called to instruct the district leaders and prepare for the convention of the City Democracy, which is to be held at Carnegie Hall at a date yet to be determined.

The meeting opened with the adoption of the organization, and the passing of a resolution appointing a committee of nine to attend all future anti-Tammany meetings. This statement, which had been adopted by the Executive Committee at a meeting held in the afternoon, reads in part as follows:

The dethroning of Tammany from all power to wrong the people is a primal necessity. Tammany Hall is not a Democratic organization. It attempts to use the Democratic Party as a shield for its criminal acts. Its crimes are of a personal character, and are not in any way allied to Democracy. The prominent non-resident Tammanyite—all there is of Tammany—has sworn to the fact that "he was working for his pocket all the time."

There is no precept of the Democratic Party which upholds blackmailing or the levying of tribute on lewdness. The principles of Democracy are antagonistic to the Tammany method of protecting and encouraging vice and crime. The privilege to rob the people of their just rights and their money has no place in the Democratic calendar. The exaction of fabulous commissions on the sale of supplies to the Fire Department is very far away from the doctrines of Democracy. No one will contend that the Ice Trust, fostered by the highest Tammany officials, is Democratic. The Nagle garbage scheme, fathered by the same officials, is purely a Tammany effort. The usurping of the functions of our municipal government by an alien leader of Tammany is both undemocratic and dastardly. The yearly tax levy of nearly $100,000,000 for the support of our municipal government—a fearful burden on the taxpayers—is a product of Tammany government, and an extraordinary exhibit of municipal profligacy which deserves the condemnation of honest men.

Good government cannot come from impure sources. Civic virtue is not represented by such people as Croker of Wantage, Nagle, Devery, Van Wyck, Whalen, Scannell, Murphy, and men of that class and calibre. The present time seems ripe for the overthrow of Tammany, and the extinguishment of its criminal methods.

The Conference Committee appointed is as follows: James N. Brady, Henry Campbell, Max Oberfelder, Dr. Frank Thomas, William C. Farley, Henry J. McCormack, Richard R. Barrian, Eugene J. McGuire, John Corcoran, Nicholas J. Herrick, and James O'Brien.

Ex-Sheriff O'Brien was the only speaker. He said that while the organization had not as yet made up its mind about a candidate for Mayor many of the district leaders had expressed themselves as favoring Herman Ridder or Smith Ely.

After the meeting Mr. O'Brien said the City Democracy would support any suitable Democratic anti-Tammany candidate. He wanted it made plain, however, that Controller Coler, should the latter receive and decide to accept the anti-Tammany nomination for Mayor, need not come round and look for the support of the City Democracy.

ANTI-TAMMANY SAYINGS.

Greater New York Democracy's Method of Fighting the Rule of Mr. Croker.

The Greater New York Democracy opened headquarters in the Twenty-first Manhattan District last night at One Hundred and Third Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and the managers furnished plenty of entertainment with a stereopticon. These were some of the sayings flashed on the canvas:

"I'm going back to the blarsted country to collect my revenues, don't you know.—Dick."

"Tammany, don't you mind. Croker will come back soon to take part of your campaign fund."

"Once Tammany Hall, now Croker's haul."

"The Health Commissioner is the Sexton of defunct Tammany."

"Dirty streets! Why? Nagle has discharged 900 street cleaners and increased the cost of the garbage contract."

"Tammany's motto—Ice in Summer. Vice all the year round."

CITIZENS' UNION'S WORK.

A Committee of Five Will Secure the Signatures for the Nominating Petitions.

The City Committee of the Citizens' Union last night listened, at its meeting at the headquarters, 34 Union Square East, to reports from the Assembly districts. Twenty-seven of the thirty-five in New York County were represented.

R. Fulton Cutting presided, and he was authorized to appoint a committee of five to secure the necessary signatures to nominating petitions. For these 2,000 names are necessary for the city ticket, 1,000 for the county, 1,000 for the boroughs, and 500 each for Alderman and member of Assembly.

Mr. Cutting will appoint the committee this week.

The Chairmen of the several borough committees were made members of the City Committee.

Secretary Thomas A. Fulton said after the meeting:

"The Citizens' Union has all the money needed for the legitimate purposes of the campaign. Our meeting to-night had mainly to do with the details entirely within the machinery of the Union. Nothing was said about candidates. There will be a meeting of the full Campaign Committee of One Hundred and Seven on Sept. 4. We have headquarters open in nearly every Assembly district in this county, and have every reason to be satisfied with the outlook."

After the meeting there was a stereopticon exhibition, the pictures used dealing mainly with the tenements on the east side.

Outing for Republicans.

The Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, under the auspices of the Madison Square Republican Club, the regular organization of the district, will make an excursion to-day to Boynton Beach on Staten Island. The flotilla will leave the foot of West Thirty-fifth Street at 9 o'clock. At the beach there will be athletic sports of all kinds and many handsome prizes will be offered for competition.

MR. GORMAN'S CONFERENCE.

A Meeting of Maryland Democrats Here —The ex-Senator's Plans to Succeed Mr. Wellington.

There was an important meeting in this city last night of prominent Maryland Democrats. Among them were ex-Senator Arthur P. Gorman, who came here from Saratoga; Col. L. Victor Baughman and Murray Vandiver, Chairman of the Maryland Democratic State Committee.

Mr. Gorman expects to be returned to the United States Senate to succeed George L. Wellington, who did not adhere to the Republican Party in the campaign last year.

Chairman Vandiver who was at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"We intend to return Mr. Gorman to the Senate. The Legislature that is to elect Wellington's successor has not been chosen, but it is my firm belief that the Republicans will not carry two counties in the State."

Col. Baughman, the chief lieutenant of Senator Gorman, was seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and he remarked:

"The Maryland Democratic State Committee will meet in Baltimore on September 3d, and all the State leaders will be there. Mr. Gorman, I am informed will by a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate and I believe he will get there.

"Of late much has been said in the newspapers of the North of a desire to disfranchise the blacks. That is rot. Of the 60,000 colored voters in the State 35,000 are illiterate. There are many whites in the same boat. It is the purpose of the people of Maryland to permit no one who cannot read or write to vote. This determination, expressed as it has been, has proved a very good thing, for thousands, white and black, are earnestly endeavoring to learn how to read and write. I guess everything will come out all right in the long run."

THE NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

Resolution Censuring Gov. Savage May Be Introduced in Convention To-day.

LINCOLN Neb., Aug. 27.—The Republican State Convention, which meets here to-morrow, will probably be short and harmonious. Nebraska elects but three State officers this Fall—an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the State University.

There are six active aspirants for the nomination for the Supreme Court—S. H. Sedgwick, one of the present Court Commissioners; W. W. Keyser, C. T. Dickinson, J. B. Barnes, E. C. Calkin, and S. P. Davidson. District Judge H. M. Grimes of Lincoln County is also mentioned as a possible "dark horse," and in the event of a dead-lock over the six avowed candidates there is talk of bringing out the present Chief Justice, T. L. Norval, as a compromise candidate.

For Regent of the University only Carl J. Ernst has been mentioned thus far, and his nomination for one of the vacancies is regarded as reasonably certain.

The platform will indorse the acts of the National Administration and congratulate the party on its victory last November and on its success in electing two United States Senators. The Administration of Gov. Savago also will probably be commended, although a resolution may be introduced censuring him for the parole from the penitentiary of ex-State Treasurer Bartley. The convention will be one of the largest ever held in the State, there being 1,303 delegates. Judge Benjamin S. Baker of Omaha is to be Temporary Chairman.

THE OHIO STATE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Hanna to Spend Much of His Time Making Speeches.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 27.—It is announced authoritatively that much of Senator Hanna's time during the State campaign will be spent on the stump, especial attention being given to the counties where results are doubtful. The Senator returned home to-day, much rested from a week's trip up the lakes, and will leave to-morrow for North Solon, where he will speak to the annual reunion of the Western Reserve Pioneers' Association.

"Florodora Maidens" Play Water Polo.

The sextet of "Pretty Maidens" of the Casino "Florodora" company defeated the sextet of the Western company in an interesting but unscientific game of water polo at the Yorkville Baths, in East Eighty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon. The score was said to be 4 to 3, but probably every point could have been disputed under a strict interpretation of the rules. The play degenerated into a wild scramble for the ball as often as it was put in play, and positions and sides were forgotten.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

"Tim" Murphy yesterday began rehearsals of his new play, "A Capital Comedy," by Paul Wilstoch. His season opens on Sept. 5. Scene Painter Young has furnished a complete new production of the piece, which was presented last season.

The Blanche Walsh Company, which is now rehearsing "Joan of the Sword Hand" at the Grand Opera House, Brooklyn, will the latter part of next week go to Detroit, where the company will open Sept. 16.

It has been decided that Minnie Maddern Fiske will open her season at the Manhattan Theatre, in "Miranda of the Balcony," on Thursday evening, September 17.

Lettice Fairfax arrives to-day on the Servia from England. She comes to play Lady Mary Carlyle, the leading female rôle in Richard Mansfield's production of "Monsieur Beaucaire."

Lewis Morrison arrived yesterday in New York from San Francisco. He will undoubtedly begin rehearsals with his company, which will shortly appear at the Metropolitan Theatre in "Faust."

E. H. Sothern will give the first dress rehearsal of the romantic play, "Richard Lovelace," at the Garden Theatre next Monday. The sale of seats is announced to begin on Tuesday, Sept. 3. There will be no change in the date of the opening of the Garden, which takes place Monday evening, Sept. 9.

John Mason will begin his starring tour on Sept. 5 at Syracuse under the management of Jacob Litt. The piece selected for Mr. Mason's use is a new comedy from the pen of Madeleine Lucette Ryley, entitled "The Altar of Friendship." The company will include Harry Harwood, Nannette Comstock, Margaret Fuller, Malcolm Williams, Dodson L. Mitchell, Laura Almonino, Mrs. E. A. Eberle, and others.

BOER STATESMAN ARRESTED.

J. X. Merriman, Leader of the Afrikander Bund, Accused of Seditious Conduct—His Rebellious Letter.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 27.—J. X. Merriman, the Parliamentary leader of the Afrikander Bund, has been arrested on a farm near Stellenbosch, (thirty-one miles from Cape Town.) He has given his parole not to leave the farm.

Mr. Merriman recently visited England and urged in speeches and interviews a conciliation policy toward the Boers. In a long letter to a friend, treating of martial law at the Cape, dated from Stellenbosch Aug. 6 and published here to-day, Mr. Merriman says:

"Public meetings are forbidden by military force. Quite recently a member of Parliament, living fifty miles from Cape Town, who had a few men to see him, was haled before a military tribunal. At another place a man was deported because he refused to join the town guard. To crown all, our Parliament, where the voice of the people should be heard in a legitimate, responsible fashion, is suspended, contrary to law. The administration of the whole country is carried on by means of the illegitimate issue of public money. You gag a man, and, because he does not make his voice heard, you declare he is contented with his position."

BOERS KILL NINE MEN.

One of Lord Kitchener's Convoys Attacked—23 Englishmen Wounded —18 Boers Captured.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, to-day, says:

"A convoy on its way from Kimberley to Griquatown was attacked near Rooikopje. The attack was driven off by Capt. Humby's escort of the Seventy-fourth Imperial Yeomanry, who lost nine men killed and had twenty-three men wounded. The convoy was brought in safely.

"Rawlinson caught eighteen Transvaalers after a forty-minute gallop in the open, east of Edenburg."

CONDITIONS IN CHINA.

British Consul General Says China Is More Unfavorable to Foreign Interests Now than Formerly.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Byron Brenan, British Consul-General at Shanghai, who has just returned to England, said to-day:

"From the standpoint of foreign interests the position in China is far more unfavorable to-day than before the international occupation of Peking. Formerly the Chinese believed foreign interests were, at any rate to a certain extent, identical. Thanks to recent events they are now better able than ever to play off one power against another, so patently have their interests been shown to diverge. There is a very hostile feeling in many parts of Northern China and local disturbances may be expected."

Mr. Brenan declared that Russia and Germany both had far more influence with the Chinese Government than Great Britain. He believed the United States would be the greatest sufferer by the closing of Manchuria to foreign trade.

PRINCE CHUN'S DELAY.

Fresh Complications in China May Have Caused His Stop in Switzerland.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—In view of the fact that the expiatory mission of Prince Chun, brother of the Emperor of China, was one of the conditions of peace embodied in the demands of the powers, the interruption of the journey of Prince Chun, who is now in Basel, Switzerland, has created considerable comment.

The excuse of sickness is nowhere entertained seriously. Taken in conjunction with the sudden detention in Shanghai of the expiatory mission to Japan, it is believed to indicate fresh complications with reference to the signing of the protocol in Peking.

The German papers, which comment in a guarded way, suggest that the delay of Prince Chun is due to an intimation from Emperor William as to certain matters of ceremony and etiquette with which Prince Chun may be unwilling to comply without permission from the Chinese Court.

It is said that at least ten days will elapse before Prince Chun's expiatory mission arrives here. All the elaborate preparations for the reception of the Prince at the Orangerie Potsdam, have been stopped.

Several papers express a hope that he will now be given simple hotel accommodations instead of the palatial quarters that were being prepared.

BASEL, Switzerland, Aug. 27.—The Chinese Minister to Germany, Lu Hai Houan, has arrived here from Berlin to consult with Prince Chun.

LADY SMITH FOUND DEAD.

Wife of the Master of Rolls of England Drowned Mysteriously.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Lady Smith, wife of Sir Archibald Levin Smith, Master of the Rolls since 1900, was found dead to-day floating in the River Spey. It is not known how she was drowned.

Lady Smith was a daughter of J. C. Fletcher. She was married to Sir Archibald Smith in 1867. The Master of the Rolls is an ex officio Judge of the Court of Appeal, (Supreme Court of Judicature,) which is composed of the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice. The salary of the Master of the Rolls is $30,000 per year.

The Spey is a river of Scotland, in the Counties of Inverness, Banff, and Moray.

JOHN REDMOND COMING HERE.

He and Michael Davitt Will Plead the Irish Cause.

DUBLIN, Aug. 27.—The Directory of the United Irish League met to-day and requested John Redmond, the Irish leader, to go to the United States and, in conjunction with Michael Davitt, place the position of the Nationalist movement before the Americans. Mr. Redmond, who will be accompanied by some members of Parliament, will sail for New York early in October.

Snow in England.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Storms of wind and rain have swept over the United Kingdom, injuring the crops. The stormy weather was accompanied by November temperatures. Snow fell at Birmingham.

OCEAN GROVE "CUP SERMON."

Evangelist Illustrates How David's Cup Is Filled to Overflowing.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 27.—Evangelist Charles H. Yatman preached a "Cup Sermon" this morning in the Young People's Temple before a large audience. On a small table by his side stood a large glass jar filled with water. It was placed in a pan and surrounded at the base by flowers and ferns. The water, he said, represented life possessed by David and the flowers the beautiful surroundings in which he lived.

The audience then recited in concert the Twenty-third Psalm, and Mr. Yatman explained that to make true the assertion contained therein, "My cup runneth over," more was needed to fill up the glass jar.

Seven cups were brought out one after the other. The first represented "health," the second "food," the third "raiment," the fourth "joy," the fifth "friendship," the sixth "knowledge," and the seventh "light." Each cup contained water, and as each was emptied into the jar the evangelist commented on each topic. When the last cup was emptied the jar was far from being full.

"One other cup is needed, the cup of 'salvation,'" said the preacher. A large cup was then brought out. "This contains a crimson-colored water, so that it may tell the story of the Cross," continued the lecturer. "Every other gift is colored by this gift of salvation, and it makes David's cup run over."

As the fluid was poured in the jar it colored the water and overflowed the sides and fell into the pan.

The Rev. Dr. A. G. Kynett of Philadelphia preached at the morning service in the Auditorium. His subject was "The Golden Age." "Jack" Cook, the boy evangelist, preached again this evening.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

So far it has not been very gay even at the Summer resorts. Last week there was such a whirl that every one is resting. Dinners are the chief method of entertainment. At the Malvern, Bar Harbor, this evening, there will be a dance and, on Friday, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind give their ball at Newport. This evening, at Southampton, Mrs. E. L. Keyes will give a musicale, at which Miss Hildegarde Hoffman will sing.

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The Margarita is expected in port to-day, with Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel on board. She comes direct from Cowes. The Valiant and the Margarita both excited much comment at Cowes and everybody admired the American yachts. Mr. and Mrs. Drexel gave several entertainments on board of the Margarita. The yacht will go to Newport, and Mr. and Mrs. Drexel will remain in this country until after the cup races. The Varuna, with Eugene Higgins, is expected later in the week.

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The sailings of Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson and Mr. Julien T. Davies and Miss Davies, for Europe, are among the events of to-day. Mr. Davies and Miss Davies will visit Balmacaan, where Mrs. Bradley Martin is giving a series of large house parties. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and their two sons will go shortly to a German spa for the Autumn.

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Miss Ellen Drexel Paul and her father, James W. Paul, Jr., were also booked for the Southampton boat to-day. Miss Paul's mother was the sister of Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer and Anthony Drexel, George W. Childs Drexel and John R. Drexel. She made her début last winter, and a series of beautiful dances was given in her honor at Philadelphia. She came to New York on a visit, but has been at Newport this Summer. Miss Martha Johnston, the cousin of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has left Newport. She came through New York yesterday en route to her home in Macon, Ga.

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Among the late arrivals at Southampton, registered at the Meadow Club, are Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Van Nostrand, Stephen Peabody, Stephen Peabody, Jr., and Gen. and Mrs. Eugene Griffin. Mrs. Frank Sturgis, who has been visiting her niece, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, has left Southampton, and, after a few days' stay in Newport, will go to her cottage at Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig have returned to Lenox, after their cruise along the Sound.

***

Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood was in town yesterday after a visit to Newport, where she was entertained. She will return to Fairie Lea shortly. Dr. W. Gill Wylie and son and Mr. Fritz Achelis of Seabright have gone on a hunting tour to Canada. Mr. Symes Wylie is visiting at Newport.

***

Among the late arrivals at Saratoga are Mr. and Mrs. William P. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Eben Stevens, John D. Crimmins, Jr., and Henry Clews.

***

Among those who sailed yesterday on the Wilhelm der Grosse were G. M. Corning, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Flagg, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Thomas and the Misses Thomas, Mrs. F. J. Pearsons and Millard W. Prince.

***

A sad incident of the Boer war was the burial recently, in Fyvie Churchyard, of the late Lieut. Percy Forbes-Leith, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Forbes-Leith of Fyvie. The parents of the young man have just returned from South Africa, where they obtained the body of their son. The coffin, draped in a Union Jack, was placed on a bed of heather in full bloom. The young soldier's khaki helmet and sword surmounted the coffin. Mrs. Forbes-Leith is well known in New York. She is from St. Louis, but the family lived here quite a while and entertained a great deal.

***

Lieut. Ashton Potter and Mrs. Potter and Miss McNutt have returned from the Philippines and are at the Del Monte Hotel, near San Francisco, Cal. They had been absent for some time in the tropics.

***

Lady Curzon of Kedelston and her mother, Mrs. Leiter, have taken possession of Braemer Castle in Scotland, for the Autumn. They were present at the recent memorial service at Balmoral for the late Empress Frederick of Germany.

***

Barclay Kountze, who has been ill with typhoid fever at the Kountze farm, near Morristown, is said to be improving. He will be confined to his bed for some weeks yet.

Strone—Hannon.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 27.—Miss Elizabeth Hannon, daughter of Mrs. and Mr. Andrew T. Hannon, of 130 Boyden Street, this city, and John P. Strone, a New York broker, were quietly married in St. Patrick's Cathedral rectory at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. Only a few friends were present. Afterward, the party went to the Waldorf-Astoria, in New York, where a wedding supper was served. Mr. and Mrs. Strone left on a wedding trip to Canada.

BARN DANCE AT LARCHMONT.

Many Parties Being Formed to Attend the Function.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Aug. 27.—A social event which will be largely participated in by the smart set of the Summer colony will be the barn dance which is to be held in the ballroom of the Victoria Hotel on Friday evening. The dance hall will be elaborately decorated, and the grounds, verandas, and trees will be illuminated with fairy lamps and jack-o'-lanterns.

Parties from Rye, Orienta, Belle Haven, Greenwich, Mamaroneck, and New Rochelle will drive down in hay wagons and carts of every description. One of the largest "hay parties" that will attend is being arranged by Miss Abbie Huyler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Huyler, and Miss Farrington, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Farrington.

Preceding the dance there will be an old-fashioned New England dinner. A hay ride through Larchmont and Orienta will follow.

ROCKEFELLER BRIDAL PRESENT.

It May Be a Mansion on Buttermilk Hill in Westchester County.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 27.—It is believed here that John D. Rockefeller will present to his son and the latter's bride, who is now Miss Abbie Aldrich, a handsome mansion on what is the most desirable site in all Westchester County.

Mr. Rockefeller now owns some 2,000 acres of land adjoining his home. His most recent purchase was Buttermilk Hill. This is across the railroad tracks of the Putnam Road, which Mr. Rockefeller has spanned with a steel bridge.

As the great stables which have been erected indicate that Mr. Rockefeller intends to build near where his present house is, the conclusion has been reached that the site on Buttermilk Hill is intended for a home for his son.

SURPRISE IN NEWPORT TENNIS.

The Misses Iselin Defeat the Misses Sands and Blight in a Close Match.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—The play in the lawn tennis tournament in ladies' doubles was continued at the Casino to-day, the first and semi-final rounds being completed. As a result of to-day's matches Miss Wetmore and Miss Busk will meet the Misses Iselin in the finals to-morrow morning.

The first match played to-day was Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer and Miss Morgan against Miss Anita Sands and Miss Roche. The match was close and interesting after the opening set, which went to Mrs. Havemeyer and her partner, 6-love. Their opponents took the next set, 6-4, and the deciding set went to the Havemeyer pair by the same score. Mrs. Havemeyer and Miss Morgan, however, lost in the semi-final round to Miss Wetmore and Miss Busk in straight sets.

The other match in the semi-finals produced the only upset of the tournament, the Misses Iselin defeating Miss Anita Sands and Miss Blight in a close two-set match, in which the play was excellent and the score close at all times. Miss Sands and Miss Blight were regarded as one of the strongest pair in the tournament, and it was expected generally that they would meet Miss Wetmore and Miss Busk in the finals.

The playing of the Misses Iselin throughout the tournament has been very strong, and they have made friends who expect them to win the cups. There was a large attendance of society who are showing increasing interest in the play, and it is expected that the finals will draw out a crowd nearly as large as at the games of the recent National tournament. The summary follows:

First Round—Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer and Miss Morgan beat Miss Anita Sands and Miss Roche, 6—0, 4—6, 6—4.

Semi-final Round—Miss Wetmore and Miss Busk beat Mrs. Havemeyer and Miss Morgan, 6—3, 6—2; the Misses Iselin beat Miss Anita Sands and Miss Blight, 7—5, 6—4.

It is not expected that other proposed tournaments will be started until after the Horse Show, as the building of the stands and other preparations have curtailed the playing space on the grounds.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 27.—Nearly everybody was at the Casino this morning to see the tennis tournament, and in the early afternoon there were some luncheons and the hunt. Later a large gathering of the society women assembled at the Casino for an informal tea during the concert, and in the evening several large dinners were given.

Louis S. Brugiuere entertained at dinner in Hawthorne villa, Carroll Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French gave a dinner.

United States Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore gave a dinner at Château-Sur-Mer.

Dinners were also given by Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. John R. Drexel, and Mrs. Richard Gambrill.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay gave another luncheon at Berger's to-day, entertaining twenty-eight guests. The various rooms at the pavilion were decorated with palms and potted plants. A feature of the floor decorations was a tree fern, its trunk completely covered with orchids.

Mrs. Gaw, who is occupying the Fay cottage, Quartrefoil, in Narragansett Avenue, gave a large luncheon, at which scarlet decorations with handsome palms were used.

Luncheons were also given by Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mrs. Francis O. French, and Mrs. Perry Tiffany.

The ball to be given by Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind at their new villa in Bellevue Avenue Friday night will be one of the most elaborate affairs of the season.

The gymkhana races, pony cart competition, and other outdoor sports which had been arranged for Thursday of this week, have been abandoned.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Sternberger of New York are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Crowninshield are guests of Mrs. J. Fred Pierson.

The Hon. Mrs. George Keppel is registered at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, who sailed from Europe last Saturday on the St. Paul, are expected to arrive at their cottage on next Saturday to remain for several weeks. They will celebrate the first anniversary of their marriage while here.

The Chinese Minister, who went to Narragansett Pier to-day, will return to Newport to accept some of the many invitations which have been extended to him.

The second hunt of the Monmouth County Hounds, under the management of P. F. Collier, took place this afternoon, the start being made at Sandy Point, seven miles from the city, on the east shore. It was a stiff run of about eight miles, ending at the third beach. Miss Greta Pomeroy, who rode Lord Goshen, was first in at the kill, with Mrs. C. R. Snowden close behind. There were several slight accidents. Ogden Mills, Jr.'s, horse stumbled at a wall, scratching the rider, but not throwing him. Felix Oppenheimer was once thrown and Percy Wyndham of the British Embassy twice, the latter finally abandoning the chase. Robert L. Gerry, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and the Hon. John H. G. Beresford rode. Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg was in at the start, but did not follow the hounds.

A surprise party was arranged this evening by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. George B. De Forest, and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., for Henry Lewis, Jr., at The Rocks the residence of Mr. Clews's parents on Ocean Avenue.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 27.—Harrison I. Drummond, the St. Louis millionaire, who has come upon Bar Harbor society this Summer, gave one of the largest and most pleasant affairs of the season this afternoon. It was a reception aboard his yacht, the White Heather, which is better known as having once belonged to Lillie Langtry. The craft was decorated with potted plants and flowers, and looked like a floating garden.

Among the guests were Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bleecker Banks, Dr. and Mrs. F. Fremont Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Miss Sylvia Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson, Waldron Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Fleitmann, Mr. and Mrs. Huger Pratt, Mrs. Draper, Charles How, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, the Misses Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Vos, Judge and Mrs. Lawrence.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney entertained at dinner to-night Mrs. Biddle, Miss Handy, Miss Keyser, Miss Morris, Miss Goin, Miss Barney, Mr. Ireland, Mr. Henderson, Capt. Sweetnam, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Morris, Mr. von Koatoven, and Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Seeley.

TENNIS AT BAR HARBOR.

Society Turns Out to See the Play for the A. C. Barney Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 27.—The annual tournament in the men's doubles was played to-day at the Kebo Valley Club, for cups offered by A. C. Barney. There was some fast play. As an evidence of the returned popularity of the sport, society came out and lined the courts to watch the matches.

In the morning round J. Brooks Fenno and H. Van Koatoven defeated R. Thorndike and Augustine Derby in a hard match, 6—0, 4—6, 11—9; Haskett Derby and Arthur Derby beat Fuller and Frank Sears, 6—2, 6—3.

Robert Derby and A. West beat P. Davis and W. Conroy, 6—1, 6—2.

In the afternoon H. Derby and A. Derby beat Montgomery Sears and Aaron Davis, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5; Robert Derby and A. West beat Fenno and Koatoven, 6—2, 6—3.

The finals will be played to-morrow.

May Save Mr. Hoffman's Eye.

It was said at the home of W. M. V. Hoffman, the real estate broker, at 35 West Fifty-first Street, last night, that he is improving from the injury to his right eye, received a week ago yesterday at Tuxedo. His physicians have hopes of saving the eye and are much encouraged by his condition.

J. P. Allds Renominated for Assembly.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 27.—At the Chenango County Republican Convention, held to-day at Norwich, Jotham P. Allds was renominated for member of Assembly, Albert F. Gladding for County Judge and Surrogate, and H. L. Brown for District Attorney. Joel L. Bixby was chosen delegate to the Sixth Judicial District Republican Convention.

DEATH OF DR. T. M. MARKOE.

Had Been, for Many Years, Distinguished in Scientific Circles.

Dr. Thomas Masters Markoe, distinguished as a surgeon and professor, died at his home, at East Hampton, L. I., on Monday.

Dr. Markoe was born in Philadelphia Sept. 13, 1819. He was graduated from Princeton in 1836, and studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city, receiving his diploma in 1841. In 1839, while still a medical student, he became a junior assistant in the New York Hospital. He had been connected with that hospital ever since, except during a brief period immediately following his graduation.

He became Assistant Curator in the Pathological Museum in 1842, and Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy. From 1852 to 1892 he was attending surgeon at the New York Hospital, and thereafter consulting surgeon. From 1860 he was a professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, up to 1871 being Adjunct Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery; from 1871 to 1879 full professor, and from 1878 to 1898 Professor of the Principles of Surgery.

His success as a practitioner began at an early period of his professional career. He was associated with Dr. Edward Delafield from 1849 to 1865, when Dr. Delafield retired. A partnership with Dr. Francis Delafield, son of his former partner, followed, and later Dr. Markoe's own sons became associated with him.

"Before he became a professor at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. Markoe was for a time Professor of Anatomy at Castleton Medical College, in Vermont, and afterward Professor of Pathological Anatomy in the University of the City of New York. At various periods he served as attending surgeon to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, the Mount Sinai, Bellevue, and Roosevelt Hospitals, and also as consulting surgeon at Mount Sinai, Woman's, Roosevelt, Orthopoedic, St. Mary's, Vassar, and the Nursery and Child's Hospitals, and to the Northern Dispensary. He was also a member of the staff of consulting physicians and surgeons of the New Dispensary.

During the civil war Dr. Markoe was appointed by Gov. Morgan a member of the special corps of volunteer Surgeons, being stationed at Fortress Monroe. In 1862 he was one of the Board of Examiners of Contract Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1863 was visiting Surgeon to the New York Soldiers' Depot, at 50 Howard Street. In 1864 he was ordered to Fredericksburg, and subsequently to Belle Plain.

Dr. Markoe became a Trustee of the Astor Library in 1863, remaining as one of its directors until its absorption into the consolidated library plan. From 1891 to 1895 he was President of the Astor Library.

He was a member of the Academy of Medicine, County Medical Society, the Pathological Society, Medical and Surgical Society, Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, the Medical Journal Association, and of the Century, University, and Princeton Clubs; the American Museum of Natural History, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He was the author of a treatise on "Diseases of the Bone" and of many articles written for medical journals.

Dr. Markoe married in 1850 Miss Charlotte Atwell How. They had five children. Two of the sons, Francis Hartman and James Wright, are physicians. Another son died in infancy. There were two daughters, Charlotte How and Sallie Caldwell. Miss Charlotte How Markoe became Mrs. R. H. Robertson, wife of the architect.

AUGUSTUS FREY DIES IN GERMANY

Went Abroad for His Health, but Death Was Unexpected.

News has just been received from Frankfort, Germany, of

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
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1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
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Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Morton Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit of Common Stock
OF THE
Continental and American Tobacco Companies

Calling attention to our circular and advertisement dated June 8, 1901, we hereby give notice that, upon surrender of the certificates of deposit, the Morton Trust Company will on and after **TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1901**, be prepared to deliver FIFTY-YEAR FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Consolidated Tobacco Company.

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO COMPANY,
By J. B. DUKE, President.
Dated New York, August 23, 1901.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital,	$2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits,	$4,000,000

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G. L. WILMERDING,	Asst. Secretary
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Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,000,000

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Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY SINKING FUND.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a drawing held this eighth day of August, 1901, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at 10:45 o'clock in the morning, the following twenty-nine (29) Bonds of the Henderson Bridge Company, viz., numbers:

34	375	885	1081	1381	1471	1815
37	544	893	1199	1389	1532	1819
175	809	896	1228	1453	1624	1929
222	882	1039	1325	1467	1659	1987
345						

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of September, 1901, at 105 per centum on the par value in accordance with supplemental deed of Trust of February 27th, 1884.

Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.

New York, August 8th, 1901.

A. W. MORRISS,
For Henderson Bridge Company.
E. BROUWER,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this eighth day of August, 1901.
[Seal] FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 30 Coleman Street, London, E. C.

NORTHERN PACIFIC COMMON.—Parties desiring to sell privately address J. M., Post Office Box 1,074.

FINANCIAL.

SECURITYHOLDERS' COMMITTEE
OF THE
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois
AND OF THE
Litchfield & Madison Railway Company

To holders of the Income Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois, and of Income Mortgage Bonds and Common Stock of the Litchfield and Madison Railway Company.

It appearing to the interest of holders of the above-named securities that such Income Mortgage Bonds be converted into new First Preferred Stock, and that sale thereof be made only in bulk and as a unit, and that the existing and converted securities be held, managed, and sold as a majority and in bulk, an Agreement to accomplish said purposes and other objects has been entered into by holders of the above-specified securities to the amount of over a majority of the Income Mortgage Bonds of each of said Companies, and of all the Common stock and nearly a majority of the Preferred stock of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway Company, under which Agreement, dated July 17th, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary, the undersigned have been constituted a Securityholders' Committee.

Holders of the above-specified Bonds and Stocks hereby are offered the opportunity of depositing such securities under said Agreement and securing the benefits thereof on or before August 31st, 1901, with the First National Bank of the City of New York as Depositary.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement may be had from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1901.

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Chairman;
CHARLES F. DEAN,
E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Securityholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel,
T. C. WELLMAN, Secretary,
27 Pine St., N. Y.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
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By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28, 1901,
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180 shs. Ohio & Indiana Consl. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co.
100 shs. Northwestern Ohio Nat. Gas Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$267,000 Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.
162 shs. Gas & Elec. Co. of Bergen Co.
19 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
19 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
15 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
40 shs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. Montauk Fire Detecting Wire Co.
47 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. International Ocean Telegraph Co.
30 shs. American Beet Sugar Co. common.
100 shs. Issaquah Coal Co.
$25,000 Central Foundry Co. 6 p. c. 20 year Deb. Bds., 1919.
62½ shs. Central Foundry Co. pfd.
62½ shs. Central Foundry Co. common.
$500 Southern Ry. Co., Aiken Branch, 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Gold Bond, 1908.
100 shs. Carbon Steel Co. 2d pfd.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
36 shs. Mount Morris Bank.
5 shs. Morton Trust Co.
$5,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5 p. c. Bds., 1915.
5 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
$10,000 Equitable Gas Light Co., N. Y., 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1932.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
$3,000 Chic. & North Western R. R. 6 p. c. S. F. Bds., 1929.
$5,000 Chic. & North Western R. R. 6 p. c. S. F. Reg. Ctfs., 1929.
5 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
$600 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Reg. Consols.
$4,000 Boston United Gas Co. 2d Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
5 shs. Bank of New York.
5 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
200 shs. Central Foundry Co. pfd.
$10,000 Gas & Elec. Co. of Bergen Co. 5½ p. c. Deb. Bds.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting
OF
The Hocking Valley Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Columbus, O., August 14, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all committees thereof since the last meeting of stockholders,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors from five (5) to six (6.)

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co
Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 17, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Co of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Co., in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, Oct. 1st, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of August 31st, 1901, to October 2d, 1901.
JOSEPH GASKELL, EDWIN HAWLEY.
Secretary. President.

Proposals.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY GUARANTEED 3½% TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES A.

Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement dated September 1st, 1897, proposals are invited for the sale and delivery to the Trustee of Certificates at a price not exceeding par and interest, to the extent of $50,000, the sum now available in the Sinking Fund.

Proposals should be addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Pa., and will be received until Saturday, August 31st, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
CHARLES JAMES RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, August 15th, 1901.

Dividends.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, August 27th, 1901.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared out of the surplus net earnings of the Company, payable October 15th, 1901, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New York, N. Y., to stockholders of record October 1st, 1901.

The transfer books will be closed from October 1st, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., until October 16th, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

Office of the American Coal Co.
No. 1 Broadway.
New York, August 12th, 1901.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

The United States Leather Company,
24-28 Ferry St., New York, August 27th, 1901.

A dividend of $1.50 per share on its preferred stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable October 1st.

The transfer books of preferred stock will close September 14th at 12 M. and reopen October 2d.

JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
Mexican International Railroad Co.,
NO. 25 BROAD STREET, BROAD-EXCHANGE BUILDING, ROOM 1,603.

The coupons due September 1, 1901, from the First Consolidated Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid at this office on and after that date.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.

Coupons due Sept. 1st, 1901, from First and Refunding Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, will be paid after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

National Biscuit Company.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock has been declared, payable August 31st, 1901. Transfer books will be closed from August 22d to August 31st, both inclusive.

J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

BOSTON NATIONAL BANKS SUED.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Acting under instructions from the Treasury Department, Assistant United States District Attorney John H. Casey brought suit to-day in the United States Circuit Court against six National bank of this city to recover on pension checks taken by them for collection.

The sums claimed range from $7,000 down a sliding scale, the banks affected being the National Exchange, the National Bank of Redemption, the First National, the National Bank of the Commonwealth, the National Bank of the Republic, the Merchants' National Bank, and the Atlantic National.

It is claimed that the banks have paid fraudulent pension vouchers, after having drawn upon the Sub-Treasury here for the amount. The suits are the outcome of the arrest and conviction of W. A. Munson, who died recently in the Rhode Island State Prison. He had been sentenced to ten years' confinement for making false certificates on pension vouchers and for fraudulent indorsements. As the collections were made through the Boston banks, the Government decided to bring suit against them for the recovery of the full amount.

ALLEN PRINT WORKS LEASED.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 27.—A syndicate of Fall River capitalists, among whom is said to be James E. Osborn, Treasurer of the Merchants' Mills and American Linen Company, has secured a lease of the Allen Print Works in Providence.

It is understood that the plan of print cloth mills interested in the purchase is to finish their own goods, so as to compete with those concerns which are equipped to finish their own output. M. C. D. Borden of New York for several years has printed his goods here.

Utica Cotton Mills Consolidated.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The Utica Steam Cotton and Hohawk Valley Cotton Mills Companies were consolidated to-day by unanimous vote of the stockholders. The new corporation will be known as the Utica Steam and Mohawk Valley Cotton Mills Company, and will be capitalized at $2,000,000.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

The weather conditions of the week, ended Aug. 26, 1901, have been generally favorable, except in the Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States and Tennessee, where in nearly all sections heavy rains have damaged crops and interfered with work, and in some districts washed lands and caused inundations. Drought conditions still prevail in portions of Iowa, Oklahoma, and Texas, in the last-named State becoming serious in localities, and rain is also needed in Michigan, Nebraska, the North Pacific Coast States, and portions of Kansas and Missouri. The temperature conditions have been favorable for best results, except in portions of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, and Washington.

Continued improvement in the condition of late corn is generally reported from the principal corn-growing States. Reports indicate that late corn in Iowa has made rapid progress, and that the ears are filling beyond previous expectations; it shows some improvement in most localities in Nebraska, in Eastern and Middle Kansas, and in Western and Southeastern Missouri; elsewhere in the last-named State the crop is deteriorating, and much complaint is received of ears not filling well. In the States of the Ohio Valley the prospects for late corn are decidedly improved, in some sections fields previously reported beyond recovery will be reclaimed, and the indications are that the prospective yield will be largely increased. Cutting has begun in portions of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Spring wheat harvest is practically finished in all sections, although retarded some by rain in South Dakota and Minnesota. Threshing is general, and the yields are, as a rule, satisfactory, except in North Dakota, where they continue below expectations.

The weather of the week has been generally unfavorable for cotton. Complaints of shedding and rusting are general throughout the entire cotton belt, except in Missouri and Oklahoma, but in Oklahoma the crop has been somewhat damaged by hot, dry weather; some favorable reports are, however, received from Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Cotton is backward and in poor condition in Texas, although the late crop has improved where rain fell; it is opening quite rapidly in portions of Georgia and Alabama, and picking is in progress in those States, as well as in many localities in the western portion of the cotton region.

Tobacco is in good condition in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, and the prospects for this crop are generally favorable in these States, as well as in New York. Drying tobacco was slightly injured in Maryland by humid weather, and rains were unfavorable in Virginia.

While adverse statements concerning apples continue from a greater number of the principal apple-growing States, reports from Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and Nebraska indicate fairly good prospects for this fruit in portions of those States.

Plowing for Fall seeding is in general progress in all sections, with soil usually in good condition, except in the Central Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley, where rain is needed to put the ground in proper condition for this work.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Hydra Manufacturers' Agency of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Ernest J. Willis, John F. Hollingworth, and Charles D. Cole of New York City.

George E. Conley Company of New York City, to deal in merchandise; capital, $40,000. Directors—George E. Conley, Mary I. Conley, and Jacob Michaels of New York City.

The E. G. Schwartz Company of White Plains, to conduct a general contracting, development, and manufacturing business; capital, $200,000. Directors—Charles G. Schwartz of White Plains and Henry Siepke and George H. Free of Tarrytown.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Eastern Sugar Company, to manufacture sugar from beets; capital, $2,000,000. Incorporators—Augustus S. Meeker, Clifford W. Perkins, and E. K. McLaren.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 27.—The Campeche Lumber and Development Company of this city was chartered at Dover to-day to deal in real estate and conduct building operations; capital, $1,000,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Walter P. Dolle of Cincinnati has been appointed Hamilton County agent of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.

The Massachusetts Insurance Department has been asked by the Northeastern Indemnity Association, a fraternal beneficiary concern of Lowell, to name a receiver to wind up its affairs. The concern started about a year ago, but has not secured sufficient business to warrant its continuance.

Superintendent Hendricks of the New York State Insurance Department has revoked the broker's license of Henry Y. Miller to procure surplus lines of insurance in non-admitted companies. The revocation was based upon the ground that the latter had been placing surplus lines in companies which, from the information possessed by the New York Insurance Department, are without licenses from their home State departments, it being expected that a special agent so licensed shall "select a line of companies which will afford protection to his clients."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks reactionary.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 27	748,115
To date this year	201,328,565
Corresponding date last year	75,811,455

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 27	$1,733,000
To date this year	$718,001,220
Corresponding date last year	$331,205,460

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Woolen pf	1	Kan. City So. pf	½
C., M. & St. P. pf	2	Knick. Ice, Chi., pf	2
Chi. & N. W. pf	1¼	Louis. & Nash	½
Cleve., L. & W. pf	.6	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Pac. Coast 1st pf	2½
Diamond Match	½	St. Law. & Ad.	¾
Dist. of Am. pf	1⅛	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
E. W. & D. City	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
General Electric	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1¾
Int. Paper pf	⅝	Va.-Car. Chem.	3
Int. Pump	⅝	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	2½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2⅜	Kan. & Mich.	1
Am. Ag. Chem. pf	½	Lake Erie & W.	1⅝
Am. Car. & Fdy.	½	Long Island	1
Am. Ice pf	⅜	Manhattan	1
Am. Sugar	1½	Met. Street Ry.	2½
Anaconda Copper	⅜	Mexican Central	½
At., T. & S. F.	2¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	Mo., K. & T. pf	1⅛
B'klyn R. T.	1⅜	Missouri Pacific	2½
B'klyn Union Gas	½	N. Y. Central	1¼
Canada South	1	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½
Canadian Pacific	1¼	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1
Ches. & Ohio	⅞	Norfolk & West	1
Chi. & Alton	1⅛	North American	1⅜
Chi., Ind. & L.	1	Penn R. R.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	People's Gas	¾
Chi. Term. Tr.	1½	Peoria & East.	¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Pressed S. Car pf.	1
Cleve., L. & W.	1	Reading	1¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Reading 1st pf.	1
Col. So. 1st pf.	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	Rep. Steel	1⅜
Consol. Gas	2½	Rep. Steel pf.	1½
Del. & Hudson	1⅜	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅝	Southern Pacific	1½
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	Southern Railway	⅞
Erie	1⅝	Tenn. C. & I.	2
Erie 1st pf.	1	Tex. St. L. & W.	¾
Erie 2d pf.	1½	Union Bag & Paper	1⅝
Glucose Sugar	2¼	Union Pacific	1⅝
Glucose Sugar pf.	4½	U. S. Rubber	½
Gt. North. pf.	2½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Ill. Central	1⅝	U. S. Steel	1⅛
Illinois Central	¾	U. S. Steel pf.	1¼
Int. Paper	1½	Wabash	⅝
Iowa Central	½	Wabash pf.	⅞
Iowa Cent. pf.	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1¼	Mex. & Pac. 1st	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	2½	Int & G. N. 3d 4s	2
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	¾	Kan. City So. 3s	1¼
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1909	1	L. & N. So. & N. Ala. 5s	4½
Evans. & T. H. gen.	1	Pitts., Shen. & L. E. 1st	1½
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1
Gal., H. & S. A.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. 3½s	2

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	5	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2½
Cnes. & Ohio con. 5s	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

For the first time since the upward movement in prices began, some two weeks ago, the stock market yesterday suffered a sharp reaction which extended from two to three points throughout the list. Standard railroad shares declined no less than those issues which, rightly or wrongly, are popularly regarded as more or less under manipulative control, and therefore the more easily affected by sudden changes in market sentiment. It can hardly be said, however, that there was any change in sentiment yesterday. To the contrary, the larger financial interests and the recent heaviest buyers of stocks were as confident as ever of the market outlook because fully convinced, pessimistic laments to the contrary, that the prosperity of the country is not at an end, nor yet at the high tide, but is bound to continue and to increase for a long time to come.

What apparently was the case, as gathered from discussion with close market observers, is that yesterday's reaction was technically and naturally due. The market had had a continuous rise for over two weeks, with practically no recession in all that time. This rise not only had given room traders and others substantial paper profits, which in many cases were yesterday converted into cash, but had encouraged "pyramiding" by a number of the more venturesome of the smaller operators whose desire for gain was in inverse ratio to their capital. At every possible opportunity these latter gentlemen "took on" more stock, using their paper profits as margins, and having little or nothing back of these doubtful assets with which to protect themselves. Hence it was that when the initial decline in prices came yesterday, due to some profit taking prompted by the desire of certain of the room traders to lighten their load in anticipation of the coming triple Labor Day holiday, these pyramided accounts were among the first to be affected, and, falling, in the further decline thus precipitated carried other accounts down with them. To what extent these declines ran may best be judged when it is said that the low figures for the day showed such losses as the following: Union Pacific, 3¼; Atchison, 2½; Erie, 1⅜; Erie second preferred, 2¼; Missouri Pacific, 2⅞; New York Central, 1¼; Norfolk and Western, 2⅞; Rock Island, 2; Southern Pacific, 2½; St. Paul, 2⅜; Reading, 1¼; United States Steel, 1⅜; United States Steel preferred, 1¼; American Sugar, 2, and Amalgamated Copper, 2¼. At these low figures supporting orders came into the market, causing a rally of from a half point to a point, though just toward the close some of these recoveries were lost under further selling, some of it liquidation, but the greater part of it for the short account.

Not unnaturally the break in prices was accompanied and followed by numerous alarming reports. These included the trouble between France and Turkey, which was much expatiated upon, all sorts and conditions of foreign complications being predicted as likely to grow out of it; the advance in the price of corn and some crop damage reports altogether at variance with the weekly Government report, the absence of any definite news in respect to the expected Steel strike settlement, and further predictions, though by other than bankers, that money is bound to work tight.

On the other hand, the favorable developments were ignored or were made as little of as possible. Chief of these was the publication of a further batch of favorable railway statements. If the figures published on the preceding day had been phenomenal those of yesterday were even more so, especially in respect to two systems but lately out of the hands of receivers. Atchison, for instance, for the month of July reported an increase in net earnings of $670,770, notwithstanding an increase in operating expenses for the month of $395,670; while Erie, for the same month, reported an increase in its net figures, as compared with the earnings in the corresponding month last year, of $211,250—and this, also, in the face of increased expenses. Other increases were $64,320, reported by the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg for July; $50,660, in the third week of August, by Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and $10,420 for the same period by Toledo, St. Louis and Western.

Coming to the stocks themselves, there is little to be said of them for the reason that they were little influenced by developments special to them, but rather went with the general list. In the early trading foreign purchases, mostly for German account, were a feature in the Steel stocks; some selling of the Readings followed upon a report of fresh labor trouble on the system, this later being proved to be untrue; unconfirmed reports that large expenditures are contemplated on Southern Pacific led to some selling of that stock, on the theory, not however accepted as final in reliable quarters, that this meant the abandonment of the contemplated dividend declaration on the stock; there was fair buying of United States Leather preferred on the dividend declaration, and suggestions that the contemplated reorganization of the company will soon be carried through; bear traders attacked Union Pacific and St. Paul in the belief that by weakening these stocks the rest of the list would be sympathetically affected, while the Boston pool continued its selling of Sugar Trust stock and Amalgamated Copper.

In the early trading London bought about 15,000 shares of stock, but later turned seller, disposing of about 20,000 shares, fairly well distributed through the international list.

Money continued easy all day, most of the call loans being made at 2¾ per cent.

OFFERING EXPLANATIONS.

All

was a better feeling in the late trading, and most of the list closed firm.

Money is abundant, but firm. Call loans, 4 to 4½, most of the transactions being at the former figures. Time money is firm at 4½ to 5, and commercial paper at 4½ to 6. Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Alkali	1	1	1
200	American Alkali pf	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	American Cement	6½	6½	6½
2	Allegheny Val. pf	20	20	20
200	Camden Land	1	1	1
14,640	Cam. Steel Drexel rcts.	28	27⅛	27⅝
3,170	Cambria Steel rcts	27¼	27⅛	27⅜
321	Choctaw tr. ctfs	68⅛	68	68
29	Choctaw tr. ctfs. rcts.	68	68	68
250	Cons. Lake Superior	25½	25½	25½
10	Cons. Lake Sup. pf	74½	74½	74½
1,900	Cons. Trac. of Pitts	24½	24	24
105	Diamond State Steel	3	2⅞	2⅞
65	Diamond State Steel pf	6¾	6¾	6¾
65	Elec. Co. of Amer	7½	7⅝	7½
200	Erie 1st pf	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
2,152	Lehigh Valley	37½	36¼	36⅝
330	Lehigh Navigation	72⅝	72	72⅜
35	Little Schuylkill	57¾	57¾	57¾
400	Marsden Co	6	6	6
100	Manufactured Rubber	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	New Haven Iron & Steel	5	5	5
1,060	Palmetto Co	¾	¾	¾
1,200	Philadelphia Elec	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
44	Pennsylvania	74½	73½	73½
17	Phila. Traction	97½	97¼	97¼
400	Philadelphia Co	51¾	51	51
9,895	Read. tr. ctfs	22 9-16	22	22
180	Read. 1st pf. t. c	38 13-16	38¾	38 13-16
5,775	Read. 2d pf. t. c	28 3-16	27⅝	27 13-16
800	Susq. Iron & Steel	2	1⅞	1⅞
150	Southern Ry	34	33¼	33¼
200	United Gas Imp	117	117	117
3,373	Union Trac	30½	29⅝	30
1,680	U. S. Steel com	45½	44⅝	44½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—At the Clearing House to-day money between the banks loaned at 3 and 3½ per cent., mostly at 3½. New York funds sold at 17c discount. Exchanges, $19,822,898; balances, $1,404,022. On call money rules from 3½ to 4½ per cent. Time money is quoted at 4 to 5 per cent., according to names and collateral and special conditions. Four months' money is in fair supply at 4 to 4½ per cent. In business paper the market is quiet. The demand is not large; neither is the supply. Best names are quoted at 4½ to 5 per cent. The stock market opened strong, but closed off for the coppers and irregular for most all stocks. Chicago Junction was up 2 points, to 159, a block of 1,000 shares of Dominion Coal sold at 39; Dominion Steel was off to 24¾, and American Telephone sold as high as 165, closing at 164¾. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
570	Atchison	80½	78¾	78¾
98	Atchison pf	99¼	98¾	99
130	Boston Elevated	178¼	178	178
13	Boston & Albany	257	257	257
78	Boston & Maine	193	193	193
4	Boston & Lowell	240	240	240
100	C. J. & S. Y.	159	157	159
200	Erie 2d pf	58¾	58¾	58¾
14	N. Y. N. H. & H.	215	215	215
10	Ontario & Western	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
30	Rutland pf	105	105	105
5,145	Union Pacific	104¼	101½	101½
35	Union Pacific pf	92	91½	91½
6	West End	97	97	97
10	Wisconsin Central	21½	21½	21½

TELEPHONES.

385	Am. Tel. & Tel	165	164½	164¾
114	Erie	46¾	44½	44½
215	Mexican	2½	2½	2½

ELECTRICS.

11	Edison	250	250	250
1,220	Massachusetts	39¾	39	39¼
418	Massachusetts pf	93½	93	93¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

300	American Agri. Chem	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝
71	American Agri. Chem. pf	89¾	89	89
875	American Sugar	137½	135	135⅝
3	American Sugar pf	126	126	126
40	American Woolen	17½	17½	17½
41	American Woolen pf	80	80	80
935	Dominion Iron & Steel	26¼	24¾	25
14	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf	94½	94	94
65	N. E. Gas & Coke	7¼	7¼	7¼
25	Swift Pack. & Prov	107	106¾	106¾
10	Torrington, Class A	28	28	28
61	Union Fruit	87½	86½	86¾
10	U. S. Leather pf	83	83	83
2	Union Shoe Machine	38	38	39
48	Union Shoe Machine pf	27	26¾	27
2,407	United States Steel	45¼	44	44½
1,272	United States Steel pf	95¼	94¼	94½

MINING.

925	Adventure	28½	28	28
3,297	Allouez	6¼	4⅞	5¾
7,991	Amalgamated	121½	118¼	118¾
200	American Zinc	13½	12	12
125	Anaconda	48	47½	47¾
1,865	Arcadian	14¼	12	12⅞
2	Arnold	2	2	2
150	Baltic	56	56	56
300	Bingham	43	41½	42
12	Calumet & Hecla	730	725	730
50	Centennial	29½	29½	29½
215	Cochiti	5¼	5	5
275	Copper Range	81	80	80¾
1,985	Dominion Coal	39	39	39
100	Elm River	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
285	Franklin	19	18½	19
1,485	Isle Royale	41	39¾	40
6,520	Mass	29¼	28	29
550	Mayflower	2⅞	2¾	2¾
685	Michigan	16½	15½	16⅜
2,080	Mohawk	50¾	49½	49½
1,990	National Copper	2¾	2½	2½
1,450	Old Colony	5	4⅜	4⅜
175	Old Dominion	33¾	33	33
580	Osceola	102	101	102
412	Parrot	53½	52	52
1,300	Phoenix	5½	5½	5½
50	Quincy	175	175	175
230	Rhode Island	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
215	Santa Fé	7¾	7½	1
550	Santa Ysabel	50	50	50
4	Tamarack	245½	245½	245½
10	Tennessee	21	21	21
10	Trimountain	57	57	57
74	Trinity	37	36	37
475	United States	19¾	19¾	19⅞
1,220	United States Oil	15⅝	14½	15
475	Utah	30	29½	30
885	Victoria	8¾	8½	8½
620	Winona	4⅝	3¼	4¼
455	Wolverine	66	65	65
500	Wyandotte	2	1⅞	1⅞

British Columbia, 13 bid, 14½ asked.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 27.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
9	National Fire-proof	33½	33½	33½
36	National Fire-proof. pf	47½	47½	47½
300	Mon. River Coal	14⅜	14	14⅜
3,138	Pittsburg Coal	32½	32½	32½
125	Pittsburg Coal pf	95	94⅞	94⅞
295	Pittsburg Brew	25	24⅞	24⅞
450	Pittsburg Brew. pf	44	44	44
1,540	Consolidated Traction	24⅜	23¾	23⅝
50	Consol. Traction pf	61	61	61
625	W. S. Steel	45¼	44⅞	44⅞
75	W. S. Steel pf	94½	93½	93½
2	Allegheny Valley pf	20½	20½	20½
714	Crucible Steel	24⅝	23¾	23⅝
247	Crucible Steel pf	85½	85	85
95	Consolidated Ice	18⅜	18	18
491	Window Glass	62¾	61¾	62¼
50	Pittsburg Plate Glass	172½	172½	172½
181	West. Electric 2d pf	71	70¾	71
50	Switch & Signal	73¼	73¼	73¼
14	W. S. Glass	39	39	39
90	Beaver Coal	9½	9½	9½
2	West. Air Brake	183½	183½	183½
100	Marsden	6	6	6
$2,000	Consol. Gas 5s	112	..	..
3,000	Consolidated Gas	111½	..	..

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balances	$178,118,600
Gold	104,728,029
Silver	24,555,076
United States Notes	13,922,999
Treasury notes of 1890	105,419
National bank notes	8,614,049
Total receipts this day	1,237,627
Total receipts this month	39,056,008
Total receipts this year	91,376,348
Total expenditures this day	1,105,000
Total expenditures this month	35,645,000
Total expenditures this year	87,952,590
Deposits in National banks	103,873,087

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$294,903,689
Silver dollars	438,667,000
Silver dollars of 1890	78,208
Silver bullion of 1890	44,644,792
Total	$778,293,689

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$294,903,689
Silver certificates outstanding	438,667,000
Treasury notes outstanding	44,723,000
Total	$778,293,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$70,906,649
Gold certificates	33,922,280
Silver coin and bullion	18,915,056
Silver certificates	5,640,020
United States notes	13,922,999
Other assets	20,058,261
Total in Treasury	$163,265,267
Deposits in National banks	103,873,087
Total	$267,138,355
Current liabilities	89,019,745
Available cash balance	$178,118,609

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27d per ounce and in New York at 58½c. Mexican silver dollars at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 11,000 shares of Comstock bonds sold at .06@.07, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.90, 200 Isabella at .54, 500 Leadville at .07, 100 Little Chief at .13, 300 Ophir at .85, 500 Phoenix at .10, and 500 Savage at .08.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading was less active yesterday in the market for outside securities, and the number of issues whose closing quotations were practically unchanged, as compared with the previous day, was somewhat larger than for some days. This listlessness was the only general effect produced by the weak conditions of the Stock Exchange market. Bank stocks and transportation issues were dull and neglected, while copper shares, with one exception, were practically inactive. The tone of the market, outside a number of issues, was insignificant.

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AMERICAN CAN was the feature of the day's trading, and, contrary to expectation, was fractionally stronger than on Monday, when the common closed at 25. As a rule, for the past few months, a weak Stock Exchange market and a decline in American Can on the "curb" have been coincident, the parallel also holding true in regard to stronger movements in the inside market. American Can common yesterday was traded in to the extent of about 2,500 shares at prices ranging from 25 to 25¼, with a closing bid of 25¼. The reason for the avoidance of a break was in part a supporting order to buy at 25 all of the shares offered and partly a report from Chicago that the settlement of the United States Steel Corporation labor troubles would be followed by the absorption of American Can by the Steel Trust. High officials of the latter declined to confirm or deny the report. In Chicago, American Can was active at prices running from 25¼ to 25½. An official of the company is authority for the statement that the company will show a large increase in surplus for the year, provided the steel strike is not sufficiently prolonged to cut off the company's supplies of tin.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were dealt in to the extent of about $175,500, at from 67⅜ to 67¾, the close being 67 bid and 67½ offered. The bonds were largely issued yesterday, it being the first day for the issue, and, according to Wall Street report, an application to list the bonds on the Stock Exchange is a matter of the next few days.

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HAVANA COMMERCIAL preferred scored a net advance of one point, closing at 42.

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UNION COPPER sold up to 5⅝. Transactions in 4,000 shares were reported at from 5⅜ to the high figure, a sale of 1,000 shares at 5⅝, "buyer thirty days," being reported. The close was unchanged at 5¼.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 27. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 26. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	25½	25⅝	25	25½
American Can, pf	74⅜	75¼	75	75¼
American Chicle	85	90	85	90
American Chicle pf	79	81	79	81
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9½	8	9½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	35½	37½	35½	37½
American Malt 6s	93	94	93	94
*American Thread pf	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	27	30	27	30
*British Columbia Copper	14	13½	14½	..
*British Exchequer 3s	98	98⅜	98	98⅝
*California Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Camden Land	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	7½	8½	7½	8½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	26	34	26	34
Central Fireworks	20½	22½	20½	22½
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	14¾	16¼	14¾	16¼
Con. Refrigerating	4½	7	6¼	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf	..	..	26½	..
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco w. i.	67	67½	67¼	67½
Continental Tobacco deb	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	13	13½	12¾	13
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	40	41	40	41
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85	83½	84½
Dominion Securities	73½	73⅝	71½	71⅝
Electric Boat	18	22	18	22
Electric Boat pf	49½	52	49½	52
Elec. Lead Reduction	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Electric Vehicle	5	6½	5	6½
Electric Vehicle pf	8	13	8	13
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1½	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	¾	..	¾	..
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100⅞	99½	100¼
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8	9¼	8	9¼
Havana Commercial pf	42	44	41	44
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	76	76½	76	76½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86½	87	87	87½
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	⅛	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7	8	7½	8½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	21	22	21	22
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf. 83	84	83	84½	..
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	½	¾	½	¾
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10½	11	10	11
Otis Elevator	34	35	32¼	34
Otis Elevator pf	96	98	96	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	35	33	35
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	72	70	72
Retsof	21	25	21	25
Retsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf	99¾	100¼	99¾	100¼
Safety Car Heat & Light, ex stock dividend	140	145	150½	155
St. Louis Transit	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101½	101	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	84	84½	84	84½
Seaboard Air Line	28¾	29	28¾	29
Seaboard Air Line pf	51½	52	51½	52
Singer Mfg.	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	772	776	770	775
Storage Power	7	7	5	8
Tennessee Copper	18½	19½	20	21½
Tel. & Tel. Co of A., full paid	3	5	3	5
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
Union Typewriter	65	65½	65	65½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf	117	119	117	119
United Box Bd. & Pa.	25	30¾	25	30¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf	81½	82	80½	81
U. S. Cotton Duck	29	30½	29½	31
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90	91	90	91
U. S. Reduction & Ref	41	42	41	42
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	60	61	60	62
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds	..	97	..	97
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	..	58	..	58
Va. Coal, I. & C	5	7	6¼	7
W. Va. Coal & Coke	35	40	38	40
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	..	16	17	17
Worthington Pump pf	112½	113½	112	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	..	248	259
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101¼	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	115
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	242	245	242	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100⅜	103	100¾	102
Central Park, N & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108½	109¼	108½	109½
Eighth Avenue Stock	400	410	400	410
42d St. M. & St. N. Av.	1st 112½	114½	112½	114½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	2d 99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20½	19½	20½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Ave. R. R.	195	206	195	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R.R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Av. R. R.	175	..	175	..
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	119	..	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	60	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
Union Ry. 4s	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	23	25	23	25
American Light & Tr. pf	92	95	92	95
Bay State Gas	1	1¼	1	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) Gock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	75	76	75	76
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	74	77½	74	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	106	107¾	106	106
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	7	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	55½	56⅜	55½	56⅜
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	98	95	98
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¼	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	20	18	20
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96¼	97	96¼	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93½	92	93½
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112¾	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	82	80	82
Union Ferry	40	41	40	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	97	95	97

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
118½	118⅝	29,305	Amalgamated Copper	120⅝	121¼	118½	118⅝	−2⅝
88	90	100	Am. Agric. Chem. pf	89¼	89½	89½	89½	−1½
31	31½	2,020	Am. Car & Found. Co	31⅜	31⅝	31	31	−⅞
87	87½	450	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	−1½
33	33½	800	American Cotton Oil	33	33¼	32½	33¼	.....
191	199	15	American Express	198	198	198	198	.....
31	31¼	1,000	American Ice Co	30⅝	31	30⅝	31	+⅛
68	69	110	Am. Ice Co. pf	68¼	69¼	68¼	68¼	−⅜
61½	62¼	50	Am. Linseed Co. pf	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	.....
28	29	200	Am. Malting Co. pf	28½	28½	28¼	28½	.....
53½	54	3,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	54⅞	55	53⅝	54	.....
100¾	101¼	475	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	101⅝	101½	101	101	−⅛
26¾	27	100	American Locomotive	27	27	27	27	+⅛
87	87⅜	270	Am. Locomotive pf	87	87⅜	87	87⅜	+⅛
33	33¼	400	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	33	33⅝	33	33⅜	.....
135½	135¾	4,500	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	137	137½	135¾	135½	−1½
17⅝	18½	20	American Woolen	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	.....
79	80½	100	American Woolen pf	80	80	80	80	+1
47	47⅛	3,000	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	47¼	47⅜	47	47	−⅜
78	78⅛	49,300	At., T. & S. F	80¼	80⅝	77⅝	78	−2⅞
98	98⅛	4,900	At., T. & S. F. pf	99¼	99⅝	97½	98	−1
103½	104	6,720	Baltimore & Ohio	105¼	105¼	103½	103⅝	−1¼
94	95	400	Baltimore & Ohio pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	.....
75⅛	75⅝	3,400	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	76½	76⅝	75¼	75⅝	−1⅞
216	217	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	216½	216½	216½	216½	−½
10	11	500	Brunswick City	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	−⅛
68	69½	200	Canada Southern	70	70	70	70	−1
110⅞	111	1,900	Canadian Pacific	111⅝	112	110⅝	111	−1¼
162	165	100	Central R. R. of N. J	165	165	165	165	.....
46⅜	46¾	7,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	47⅝	48	46¼	46⅜	−⅞
39½	40	2,410	Chicago & Alton	40¾	41	39½	39¾	−1⅛
78⅜	79	1,600	Chicago & Alton pf	78½	78⅝	78½	78⅝	+⅛
22⅝	22¾	1,350	Chicago Great West	23	23	22½	22½	−⅛
83	84	236	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	84	85	84	85	+¼
..	..	..	Chi., Ind. & Louis	39	39	38	38½	−1
166⅜	166⅞	53,540	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	167	168⅝	166⅜	166⅞	−⅞
189	190½	570	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	190	191	190	191	+2
..	..	200	Chi. & Northw. pf	220	221	220	221	+1¼
141½	144½	2,200	Chi., R. I. & Pac	146	146	144	145	.....
21¼	21½	1,010	Chicago Term. Trans	22	22	20¼	20½	−1½
41¼	41½	400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	42½	42½	41½	41½	−1
80½	80¾	200	C., C., C. & St. L	90	90	90	90	.....
30	..	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	32	32	32	32	−1
73	75	330	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	72	74	72	74	+6
97¼	98	350	Colorado Fuel & Iron	98	98	97½	97½	−½
15¼	15½	4,210	Colorado Southern	15⅞	15⅞	15¼	15½	−⅛
57	57½	2,300	Col. Southern 1st pf	57	58	57¼	57½	−⅛
25¾	26	1,000	Col. Southern 2d pf	26	26¼	25¾	25¾	−⅝
19	21	..	Col. & Hock. C. & I	20	20	20	20	−1
223½	224½	1,600	Consolidated Gas, x d	226½	226½	223½	223½	−2½
168½	168½	2,020	Delaware & Hudson	169½	169½	167	167½	−1½
45⅝	45¾	1,900	Denver & Rio Grande	45⅝	45¾	45¼	45½	+⅛
92½	93	784	Denver & R. G. pf	93½	93½	93	93	.....
151	153	400	Diamond Match	151½	152	151½	152	.....
..	..	370	Dist. Co. of America	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
29	30	470	Dist. Co. of Am. pf	29½	29½	29	29½	+1⅛
10	11	200	Dul., S. S. & A.	10½	10½	10½	10½	−½
19	20	500	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	19½	19⅝	19½	19½	−½
41⅝	41¾	54,400	Erie	43¼	43¾	41¼	41¾	−1⅛
70	70¼	10,600	Er

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 241 Broadway Sold for About $240,000—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Details of the sale of the New York Orphan Asylum block, Riverside Drive, West End Avenue, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets, will be found in another column.

Robert S. Finney of Charles H. Easton & Co., in conjunction with Herman L. R. Edgar, has sold for Daniel Birdsall & Co. the five-story building 241 Broadway for about $240,000. The buyer is Gherardi Davis. The property is about 50 feet north of Park Place, and covers a full lot, 25 by 100.

McVickar & Co. have sold for David H. Hyman to Charles Steele of J. P. Morgan & Co. the private stable 137 West Fifty-first Street, 25 by 100.

It is reported that James A. Benedict has resold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 42 East Sixty-third Street, recently purchased by him.

Charles R. Faruolo & Co. have leased for Mrs. Annie Geraty the five-story front and rear tenements 134 Cherry Street, and the four-story tenement 22 Hamilton Street to Ralph Bellino for five years at a gross rental of $14,700.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

403 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 27.9 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 29.11 by 94, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.....$30,000

347 Concord Avenue, west side, 250 feet north of Division Avenue, 20 by 100, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to F. A. Hottenroth..... 4,100

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James F. C. Blackhurst, referee, 58 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 95 feet east of Madison Avenue, 25 by 100.11; five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,389.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James Kearney, referee, Avenue B, West Farms, east side, 50 feet north of Fifth Street, 100 by 122, vacant. Due on judgment, $421.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Milton S. Fierstman, referee, Fulton Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 126.9 by 88.3, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,612.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Anthony Avenue, east side, 293 feet south of Burnside Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21.6 by 70.6; H. Bloch of 60 Avenue B, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 1,951 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

Anthony Avenue, east side, 168 feet south of Burnside Avenue, for five two-story frame dwellings, 21.6 by 55; B. Bloch of 60 Avenue B, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 1,951 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

Clason's Point, south side, 350 feet from Long Island Sound and the Clason's Point Road, for a one-story frame building, 20 by 16; Clinton Stephens, Clason's Point, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $350.

Clason's Point, south side, 300 feet from Long Island Sound and the Clason's Point Road, for a one-story frame building, 20 by 16; Clinton Stephens, Clason's Point, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $250.

Alterations.

Nos. 605 and 607 Eighth Avenue, to two four and five story brick dwellings, with store; estate William Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; John H. Kimbel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 115 Grace Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Marion A. Wilhelm, premises, owner; Charles Cerveny of 3,269 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $50.

No. 301 Madison Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; N. Weissbaum of 132 East Ninety-sixth Street, lessee; William H. Rohman of 9 Grand Circle, architect; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 121 to 127 Charlton Street, to a ten-story brick warehouse; J. T. and William S. Pyle of 673 Fifth Avenue, owners; S. W. Yates of 14 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 186 and 188 East Seventh Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Marie Miller of 117 Avenue A, owner; J. Bockett & Son of 54 Bond Street, architects; cost, $1,800.

No. 883 Washington Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling, with store; Patrick Clark, premises, owner; Jacob H. Amsler of 400 East Seventy-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 64 West Fifty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Helen Halsey of 23 West Twentieth Street, owner; Raleigh C. Gildersleeve of 150 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 126 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; M. E. Block of 235 Broadway, owner; J. W. Stevens of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 72 Avenue D, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Morris Kromet of 399 East Eighth Street, owner; Frederick Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamp on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Tuesday, Aug. 27.

DAVIDSON AV, centre line, 150 ft n of centre, 184th St, 50x130; Carrie J. Snighe and another to Anne E. Levy and others, all liens..... $1

DIVISION ST, 193, s s, 26.11x48.8x26.4x49.3; Hyman Harris to Juda Lempert, (mtg $17,000, R S $3.)..... 23,000

FORT WASHINGTON RIDGE ROAD, Lot 3, map in 12th Ward, by Hamilton Ewen, March 19, 1875; proposed road, Lot 4, map in 12th Ward, by Hamilton Ewen; Joseph Bierhoff to Frank A. Tierney, (R S $3.25)..... 1

FORT WASHINGTON RIDGE ROAD, Lot 3, map in 12th Ward, by Hamilton Ewen, March 19, 1875; proposed road, Lot 4, map in 12th Ward, by Hamilton Ewen; Samuel Bierhoff to Frank A. Tierney..... 1

GRAND AV, w s, 50 ft n of Clinton Place, 25x100; Joseph P. McDonough, referee, to Andrew J. Cormick..... 750

GREENE LANE or AVENUE, e s, ... ft s of proposed 5th St, 19x100; Elizabeth Turner and another to August Goodman and another, (mtg $2,500)..... Exchange

GREENE AV, s s, 225 ft w of Mapes Av, 50x100; James W. Crossley to Mary H. Gulvin..... 1

GREENE AV, s s, 225 ft w of Mapes Av, 50x100; Mary H. Gulvin and another to George Gerth, (R S 50 cents)..... 3,300

KING, 22 to 28, n s, 103.9x100, 22 to 28 Rosenblatt to Mary Prensky, ½ part, (mtg $7,000)..... 1

LOT 337, Bk. I amended map of Mapes estate; Susan A. Tier to Filomena Deacon, all liens..... 100

PARK AV, e s, 591.4 ft s of 144th St, 50x111.10; Maria Padula to Louis D. Ritman, (mtg $2,000)..... 100

SAMUEL ST, n e s, Lot 35, map of East Tremont, 66x150; Mary J. Mulhern to Tommaso Giordano, all liens..... 1

SAMUEL ST, n e s, Lot 35, map of East Tremont, 66x150; Tommaso Giordano to Giosne Galiani, (mtge $2,000)..... 1

ST. JOHN AV, e s, 31.7 ft s of junction of Prospect Av, 20.3x96.6x20.3x98.11; Louisa Doll to Charlotte B. Wall, (mtg $8,000, R S $1.25)..... 12,800

TIFFANY ST, w s, 118.3 ft n of 165th St, 88x100; F. Vinton Smith to F. V. Smith Contracting Company, quitclaim, all liens..... 1

WEST END AV, s e corner of 92d St, 20.8 x92; Emma C. Smith to George Potts, (R S $8.80, mtge $35,000)..... 1

11TH ST, n s, 75 ft w from s w corner of Lot 276, map of Unionport, 25x100; William Feickert and wife to Joseph Newman..... 300

19TH ST, 417 and 419 West, 42.10x80; Henry Grasse, referee, to Terry Goodman and another, (mtg $10,750)..... 14,000

37TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Charles Metz, executor, to Charles Metz and others..... 1

37TH ST, 13 West, 25x98.9; Sarah W. Downer to Frederick W. Downer, executor, (R S $32.50)..... 100

37TH ST, 13 West, 25x98.9; Frederick W. Downer, executor, to John Magee, (R S $32.50)..... 67,500

43D ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x100.5; Carrie Frank to Carrie, wife of Abraham Frank, (mtg $6,700)..... 1

55D ST, s s, 374 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.5; Joseph J. Manning to Estelle A. Manning..... 1

76TH ST, n s, 330 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Ida Stroetzel to Otto E. Stroetzel, (mtg $12,000, R S 50 cents)..... 1

86TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; Hannah Frankel and another to Bernard Henick, (mtg $40,000, R S $4).. 1

98TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11; Edward Muller to Louise Bader, (R S $2, all liens)..... 1

109TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x201.10 to 110th St; Leon Rosenblatt to Mary Prensky, ½ part, (mtge $7,000)..... 1

148TH ST, 455 West, 18.6x99.11; Charlotte Beyer to Christian Roeser, (mtge $12,000, R S $2.25)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

WILLIAM ST, 198; Sarah Levy to Michael Murray, 3 years..... $3,000

5TH ST, s s, 187.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x96.2; John J. Astor to Clara Drappeldrei, 20 years..... 750

9TH ST, 307 East; Morris Goldstein to Samuel Zwick, 3 8-12 years..... 2,900

29TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 125x98.9; the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, executors and trustees, to Benjamin Lowenstein, 21 years..... 2,500

42D ST, n s, 291.8 ft w of 5th Av, 20.10x100.5; Eugene A. Hoffman to Walter J. Salomon, 20 8-12 years..... 2,700

109TH ST, 331 East; Frank Garofalo to Gaetano Caizzo and another, 3 years..... 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BARR, John C., to Leonard H. Best and another, as executors and trustees; 163d St, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, two mortgages, 3 years, 4½ per cent., each.. 15,000

BARR, John C., to Walter A. Forman; 163d St, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

BAUM, Samuel C., to Arnold Adler; Park Av, n w corner of 118th St, 3 months, 4 per cent..... 1,000

BLECHER, Max, to Henry Russell; 121st St, 238 East, 3 months..... 730

BOLSTER, Lutheria M., to Dollar Savings Bank; Washington Av, w s, as widened, 162 ft n of 178th St, 1 year, gold..... 5,500

BROGAN, Charles, to Thomas C. Stephens; 3d Av, e s, 99.6 ft n of 171st St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,125

BRUTON, Simon, and wife to Annie McGarry; 145th St, s s, being Lots 103 and 104, map of Westchester property of Edward T. Young, Springhurst, 3 years..... 600

DOLL, Louisa, to Henry A. Koelbie; Washington Av, new line, s w corner of 180th St, new line, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

GERARDI, Nicola, to the Bachmann Brewing Company; Macdougal St, 113, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent., note. 500

GIORDANO, Tommaso, to Giuseppe Lauritano and Salvatore Bruno, Lot 35, map of East Tremont, 3 years..... 2,000

GOODMAN, Urry, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 19th St, 417 and 419 West, 6 months, 6 per cent..... 15,500

GREEN, Annie C., to the Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Fulton St, n s, 200 ft w of Becker Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,200

HAAS, George, to Harlem Savings Bank; 161st St, s s, 21.2 ft e of Tinton Av, 1 year..... 2,500

HOPKINS, Emily B., widow, to George P. Vail; Pine St, n s, 125.5 ft e of William St, due Aug. 1, 1906, interest as per bond, gold..... 400,000

JORDON, Patrick, and another to the Provident Savings Loan Investment Company; Lot 25, partition, map of the Lott G. Hunt estate, near Van Nest Station, installments $38.50 monthly, 6 per cent., gold..... 3,500

KATZMAN, John, to William D. Barbour and others, trustees; 4th St, 272 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 28,000

LEMPERT, Juda, and another to Hyman Harris; Division St, 193, prior mtg $14,000, due Feb. 26, 1905, 6 per cent..... 3,600

McKINNON, John, to Catherine Macdonald; Beach Av, 156 and 158, demand..... 3,000

MORAN, William M., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 125th St, s s, 25 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 40,000

MURRY, Michael, to Jacob Ruppert; William St, 198, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000

NEWMAN, Joseph, to William Feickert; 11th St, n s, 75 ft w from s w corner of Lot 276, being part of Lot 277, map of Unionport, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 200

PETERS, George, and wife to Gustav Grossman; Taylor Av, w s, 117.5 ft s of Columbia Av, 3 years..... 2,200

PUHR, Leopold, to George Ehret; 22d St, 26 West, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent., collateral..... 3,500

REINHARDT, Charles H., individually and as trustee, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 1st Av, w s, 46 ft s of 19th St, 5 years..... 6,500

REINHARDT, Charles H., and another to Patrick J. Galligan; 1st Av, 1,923, 2 years. 3,000

REINIG, Harriet A., to William M. Kingsland, trustee; Madison Av, 1,775.5 years, 4½ per cent..... 2,000

RESCI, Vincent, to P. Ballantine & Sons; Roosevelt St, 6, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent., note..... 500

RETMAN, Louis D., to Maria Padula; Park Av, e s, 591.4 ft s of 144th St, due Feb. 23, 1902, 6 per cent..... 1,100

SALOMON, Walter J., to Eugene A. Hoffman; 42d St, 19 West, leasehold, installments, Sept. 1, 1911..... 10,588

SANFORD, Charles H., to the Empire City Savings Bank; Jackson Av, s w corner of 160th St, 1 year..... 2,000

SMITH, William H., to Pauline A. Hauser; 25th St, 114 and 116 East, ½ part, prior mortgage $27,500, re-recorded, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,200

TESORA, Filomena, and another to Susan A. Tier; Lot 337, Block I, on the amended map of the property of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Jefferson Av, e s, 400 ft n of Samuel St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

VALENTINE, George H., and others to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 149th St, s s, 100.10 f w of St. Nicholas Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AXELROD, Rachel, to Henry E. Stevens and another..... $21,000

Bad Debt Mortgage Company, D., to the State Bank..... Nominal

BAKER, Seward, to John W. Bolton..... 1,400

BARR, John C., to Continental Trust Company..... Nominal

RADLEIN, Adam, to Rudolph Streuli, two assignments..... 4,000

RYER, Mary, to Russellanna Purdy..... 1,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Mary F. Jackson..... 17,500

WOOD, Walter N., to Frank A. Wood...Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY and 102d St, s e corner; Morris Sussfeld against Putzel and Joseph Wolf, owners; Joseph Rashare, contractor..... 51

CHRISTOPHER ST, 135; Crane Company against Samuel H. Lyons, owner; Samuel D. Tomback, contractor..... 73

JEROME AV and 162d St, n e corner, 97x285.2x irregular; Horatio N. Powers against George H. Huber, owner and contractor..... 1,584

40TH ST, 222 to 230 East; T. P. Galligan's Sons against Martin H. Kempner, owner; Kempner Brothers, contractors..... 292

114TH ST, 337 to 341 East; D. Amore & Co. against Morris Goldberg, owner and contractor..... 1,654

149TH ST, 477 West, and 466 West 141st St, 25x200; Samuel Siegel against Samuel Quincy, owner; Walter Webb, contractor..... 335

142D ST, n s, 500 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100; Alexander Lockwood against Charles Beckman, owner; Peter Kellar, contractor..... 140

158TH ST and Boulevard Lafayette, n w corner, 58.1x73.8x irregular; Hass & Fried against Emma C. Smith, owner and contractor..... 1,800

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 28, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

MIANNA ST, s s, 65 ft w of Hunt Av; Provident Savings Loan Investment Company with Patrick Jordan..... 3,500

Lis Pendens.

MAIDEN LANE, 4, two actions; Department of Buildings against the Broadway Building Company and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, C. J. McCafferty.

TIMPSON PLACE, s e s, 184.3 ft s w of 149th St, 50x100; Anthony McOwen against Giuseppa Calungua and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Whalen & Dunn.

TRINITY PLACE, 37 and 39, and 61 Broadway; Department of Buildings against Adams Express Company, (violation of building laws;) attorney, C. J. McCafferty.

WILLOW LANE, s s, Lot 34, map by David B. Taylor, 25x150, Bronx; Peter Doelger against Frederick Lohbauer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

5TH ST, s s, 143.2 ft e of 2d Av, 42.8x96.2; James Colletti against Louis Cohen and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Menken Brothers.

120TH ST, n s, 218 ft e of 2d Av, 19x100.11; Germania Life Insurance Company against Joseph Beck and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Choate.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ISAIAH DAHUT.—Justice Dugro in the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Frederick L. Drescher receiver for Isaiah Dahut, a builder, of 2,106 Second Avenue, on the application of the Dimock & Fink Co., a judgment creditor.

EMIL SLAYTON.—Emil Slayton, dealer in dry goods, millinery, and house furnishing goods at 738-742 Tremont Avenue and 1892-1896 Washington Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, made an assignment yesterday to Henry C. Glaser. Albert Zimmerman, the attorney, estimates the liabilities at $11,000 and the assets at about $10,000. He attributes the failure to heavy expenses and dull trade at this season. It is reported in the trade that Mr. Slayton will endeavor to effect a settlement with his creditors, and that he hopes to resume business shortly.

ISAAC L. DAVIS.—Schedules of Isaac L. Davis, formerly doing business as I. L. Davis & Co., clothing and trimmings, of 51 Greene Street, against whom a petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed on July 5, show: Liabilities, $15,637, and assets, $8,152. Among the creditors are the State Bank of this city, $812, secured by outstanding accounts due to bankrupt assignee to creditor; G. Weinberg & Co., $1,212; American Woolen Company, $1,915; E. Schwartz & Co., $555, and E. R. Hoshim & Co., $975. The assets include stock and fixtures, $5,400; debts due, $2,032, and money due from bank for accounts collected, $645.

Out of Town.

ALEXANDER H. LASHER.—Alexander H. Lasher of Harrisburg, Lewis County, N. Y., filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday at Utica. His debts are $8,246.13, and assets $170.

MORTON, REED & CO.—A petition was filed in the United States Circuit Court of Baltimore yesterday asking that the firm of Morton, Reed & Co., dealers in machinery and machinists' supplies, be declared bankrupt. The plaintiffs are the Erie Engine Works, the Skinner Engine Company, and others, holding unpaid paper of the firm aggregating $5,000. Messrs. Richard Morton, Jr., and M. Green Frush, who compose the firm, have consented to the proceedings.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOHN T. LEE.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was yesterday filed against John T. Lee, stock broker, of 62 Broadway, the petitioning creditors being Francis Martin, $206; William Bowers, $229, and Lewis Littlejohn, $300. The petitioners claim that Mr. Lee committed an act of bankruptcy in making a general assignment within the past four months. The assignment was made on May 9 to George Buckmaster while Mr. Lee was on his wedding trip. Schedules showed the liabilities to be $70,293 and assets $5,996. Mr. Lee was a member of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange.

ROBERT SHINNMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy was yesterday filed by Robert Shinnman, residing at East Orange, N. J., formerly in the china and pottery business at 96 Church Street, this city, showing liabilities of $68,222 and nominal assets of $59,018. Among the largest creditors are A. J. Wilkinson of Burslem, England, $9,391; Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Burslem, England, $2,500; Bennet & Shelton, Hanley, England, $1,299; the National Broadway Bank, $13,290; the Greenville Banking and Trust Company of Jersey City, $4,512, and George F. Bassett & Co., $3,886. Among the assets is entered a claim for damages against a bank of this city for alleged breach of contract, the amount of the damage being estimated at $50,000. The other assets are debts due, $5,308; stocks and bonds, $2,100, and a possible half interest in the estate of a deceased brother, $1,500.

Against North American Rubber Co.

An attachment for $4,860 was yesterday issued against the North American Rubber Company of 135 Broadway, in favor of Carl P. Dietz on an assigned claim from the Birmingham Iron Foundry Company, a Connecticut corporation. A. G. Voight is the President of the North American Rubber Company and Arthur Schwarzenbach the Vice President. The company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware in October, 1899, with an authorized capital of $250,000.

Attachment Against F. M. Pierce.

An attachment for $1,802 was issued yesterday against the property in this city of Frank M. Pierce of San Diego, Cal., in favor of John D. Miller on promissory notes unpaid. The attachment was served on a third party.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

A. B. WOODRUFF COMPANY and Christian Dahlen—S. L. Lippman and others. $1,242

BRONSON, Melvin A.—E. D. Hamblen..... 201

BYRNES, Thomas W.—J. I. Wakelee and others..... 128

CHAPPELL, Everett T., and John M. Rucker—W. E. Hardy..... 69

CELENTANO, Joseph—Excelsior Brewing Company..... 109

DROGE, Mathilda—L. Kleinschmidt, costs 69

DILLON, Robert J.—J. E. Nichols and others..... 249

EGER, Alexander—G. Flatauer..... 376

FRIEDLEIN, Samuel, John Doe and Richard Roe—A. G. Reed..... 276

FOLLETT, Edgar A.—C. F. Westin and others..... 235

GRIMWOOD, Thomas, sometimes known as Thomas Greenwood—Watson Carbon Company..... 752

GUNN, Robert A.—L. W. Tuller..... 37

GULVIN, George—G. H. Ehrgott and others..... 63

GOLDSTEIN, Harry, Hirsch Rooten, and Machim Rosen—I. Greenspan..... 420

HOLDORF, Charles—M. W. Kellogg and others..... 102

HERR, Franklin H., and National Contracting Company—I. M. Werl..... 264

HAYES, Clark R.—P. W. Engs & Sons Company..... 114

HENDERSON, Frank S.—I. S. Potter..... 743

HUNGLER, Charles—S. Hirschman and others..... 68

INTERNATIONAL ARITHMACHINE Company—E. Waldenbach..... 1,222

INTERNATIONAL ARITHMACHINE Company—H. Irion..... 1,843

KLEIN, Morris—Distillers' Construction Company..... 84

LYONS, Samuel H.—J. A. Philbrick..... 593

LUTJENS, William E.—Warren Foundry and Machine Company..... 1,983

LIKUTSKY, Louis—J. Stodel..... 14

MATHEWS, Robert H.—Twelfth Ward Bank..... 203

McPHILLIPS, Matthew, and William H. Walker—Dunbar Box and Lumber Company..... 124

MURPHY, Minnie G. and Elizabeth—Palmer Print Company..... 356

MEYER, John M., and John Feed—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company..... 1,488

MARKS, Isaac L.—G. C. Engel..... 327

MOSES, Moses H.—L. T. Lehmeyer..... 202

O'BRIEN, Owen F.—H. Koehler & Co..... 242

OSGOOD, Hattie—D. Mittenthal..... 64

ORCUTT, Gilbert E.—I. Brown..... 209

ROBERTSON, John J.—Topeka Commercial Security Company..... 781

ROBERTSON, John J.—Topeka Commercial Security Company..... 777

ROBERTSON, John J.—Topeka Commercial Security Company..... 777

ROBERTSON, John J.—Topeka Commercial Security Company..... 781

ROTH, Leopold—I. Kraus..... 102

SOUVAY, Robert M.—H. Marquet..... 2,575

SILBEY, Benjamin J.—J. E. Linde Paper Company..... 88

SCHAEDLER, Catharine—United Confectioners' Association..... 198

SCHILLER, John L.—J. T. Lovett..... 80

SAMLOWSKY, Max—Spiro and others 76

SIMONS, Henry K. and Harriette M.—J. D. Fearbrake..... 2,537

THE SUPERIOR BOILER COMPANY—Frank C. McLain Company..... 105

WILCOX, Albert F.—M. Maxwell..... 1,002

WEIGEL, John F.—Monroe Eckstein Brewing Company..... 766

WOHLTMAN, John J.—G. C. Boldt..... 66

Surrogate Notices.

ARMSTRONG, CATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE ARMSTRONG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Carter & Fallows, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of March, 1901. STEPHEN W. BALDWIN, SAMUEL T. CARTER, Jr., Executors. EDWARD H. FALLOWS, Attorney for the Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. mh27-law6mW

BLOOM, FRANK A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK A. BLOOM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Austin & Oakley, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1901. ALICE E. BLOOM, Administratrix. GUDIN & OAKLEY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 45 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. jy10-law6mW

CAMPBELL, ALLEN W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Virginia W. Campbell, Euphemia C. Borrowe, Catharine Stanley, Harriet K. Campbell, George W. Campbell, Eliza S. Taber, Helen C. Palmer, John Goodchild, and George W. Campbell, as executors of Samuel Campbell, deceased, the next of kin of ALLEN W. CAMPBELL, late of the City of Rome, Kingdom of Italy, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Jane Bourbon del Monte of the City of Roma, Italy, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date May 20th, 1900, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Allen W. Campell, late of Rome, Italy, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of Surrogate's Court.

TURNER, ROLSTON & HORAN, Attys. for Petr., 22 William Street, New York. au28-law6wW

GOURDIER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GOURDIER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of David McClure, 22 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of April, 1901. EDWARD GOURDIER, Administrator. DAVID McCLURE, 22 William Street, New York. N. Y. ap3-law6mW.

McPHERSON, EDLA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDLA J. McPHERSON, late of Jersey City, State of New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Church Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of May, 1901. AARON S. BALDWIN, Ancillary Executor. READ G. DILWORTH, Attorney for Executor, 102 Chambers Street, New York. my15-law6mW

RHODES, RALPH BROWN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ralph Brown Rhodes, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Bolton Hall, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of June, 1901. ANNE H. R. HINTON, Administratrix. BOLTON HALL, Attorney, R. 130, 111 Broadway, New York City.

Excursions.

PATTEN LINE.
Long Branch and Back, 50c.
Asbury Park and Back, 80c.
INSIDE ROUTE.
LONG BRANCH—ASBURY PARK AND
All New Jersey Seashore Resorts.
WEEK DAYS.
Leave foot of Little W. 12th St., 9:00 & *11:00 A. M. (*Saturdays 12:45 P. M.) and 2:40 P. M. Leave Battery, 9:30 & *11:30 A. M. (*Saturdays 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.
Sundays—Leave ft. Little West 12th St., 8:20, 9:00, 9:50, and 11:00 A. M.; Battery, 8:50, 9:30, 10:20 and 11:30 A. M.
Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

BY RAIL TO THE SEA.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Race Days C. I. J. C.,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30 and 10:50 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturday additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

LABOR DAY TRIPS,
Including Railroad Tickets, Hotels, &c.
Pan-American Exposition and Niagara Falls, from..... $13.50
Thousand Islands, Rapids, Montreal, and Lakes..... $30.00
Independent Tickets Everywhere.
Particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 42d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

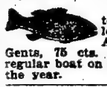

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Genia, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Summer Resorts.
NEW YORK.
Long Island.

Brighton Beach Hotel
Brighton Beach, New York.
SPECIAL RATES FOR SEPT.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.
BEACH VIEW HOUSE. L. I. Facing Great South Bay; spacious grounds; modern appointments; booklet; (temperance house.) J. H. MILLER.

MORICHES INN, CENTRE MORICHES, L. I. (NOW OPEN.)—New and handsomely furnished. Latest improvements. Most healthful spot on Long Island. Terms reasonable.

SPRINGVILLE HOUSE, Good Ground, L. I. Directly facing water. (Pleasant and homelike.) Shady grounds, first-class table, boating. PETER NEHNBASS, Prop., owner.

THE SANTAPOGUE, BABYLON, L. I. Delightful location. Airy rooms. High-class table. Spacious grounds. Boating, fishing, bathing. Reasonable. MRS. J. HEALY.

PEARL HOUSE, SAYVILLE, L. I., on the Great South Bay. Delightful location. Airy rooms. Generous table. $7.00 to $9.00. E. F. SKINNER.

Staten Island.
NEW DORP BEACH HOTEL The Manhattan of Staten Island.

NEW ENGLAND.
New Hampshire.
LITTLETON, WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW HAMPSHIRE. THE GREAT HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.
North Conway, White Mountains, New Hampshire, the great Summer, Fall, and Winter resort.

NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.
VICTORIA On SOUTH CAROLINA AVE. 1-MINUTE WALK FROM BEACH. ENLARGED & REFURNISHED COMPLETE. (OPEN ALL YEAR.) 30 hot and cold seawater baths have been added in New Brick Annex for accommodation of guests. M. WILLIAMS.
Point Pleasant.
RESORT HOTEL, Point Pleasant, N. J. Yachting, fishing, golf, ocean and still bathing, orchestra. For terms and booklet address PYE & FOSTER, MANAGERS.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Mt. Pocono.
POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
MOUNT POCONO.
Trout fishing, private ponds and brooks; pine-laden air; pure water; grand scenery; shady walks and drives; cuisine high class; long-distance 'phone. Booklet. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

Surrogate Notices.
DORTIC, HENRY T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY T. DORTIC, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 36 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1901. ELIZABETH DORTIC, ADELA A. DORTIC, ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Executors. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh20-law6mW

GOLDENBERG, JOEL.—In pursuance of an order of

Real Estate.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

Residence 183 Monticello Av., Jersey City.
W. KNIGHT CLYNES,
Engineer, Railway and General Contractor,
Plans and Estimates Furnished,
Railways, Bridges, Masonry Graduation, Sewers, Pavings, &c.
Also moving, raising, and shoring of buildings. Special attention to reclamation of lands and execution of work on private estates.
Office 256 Varick Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, established 1868, has many fine investment properties for sale and exchange; flats, tenements, business properties, west side corners, lots, farms, cottages; large and small. Call, write, telephone.

City Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A Bargain.—Three brownstone flat houses near 3d Av., below 80th St., Monhattan; ground 75x100 taken in under foreclosure; will sell at a bargain, but for cash only; with small outlay in repairs, mortgage for nearly full amount can be had; also two 5-story apartment houses in West 43d St., N. Y.; will exchange; equity, $50,000. John A. Linscott, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

CARNEGIE HILL.
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
4-story and basement brownstone private house; butler's pantry extension. A1 repair. 91st St., near Madison Av. Owner, Z., Box 197 Times.

I can loan your money on very best real estate at from 6 to 7 per cent.; unquestionable references furnished on application. G. H. Gillham, Southern Express Building, Memphis, Tenn.

156th Street, Near Westchester Avenue.—Several 20-foot single flats; will sell cheap to quick purchaser; terms to suit owner. Herrman, 333 East 119th St.

Choice building lots, $5 monthly, 10 per cent. cash; $375 up; near L; houses to order, 7 rooms, $1,500. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St.

8th Av., Business Property.—Three 5-story apartments; all rented; great bargain. Hayden, 320 West 145th St.

Big Bargain!—Dwellings, 45th St., between 5th and 6th Avs. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Two-family house, detached, all improvements, $3,000; 1 for $2,800; terms. Buscher, 417 Willis Av.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

Mamaroneck Lots, $100. 50 cts. Weekly. No interest or assessments; high elevation; fronting Boulevard; near depot and harbor. WARRANTY COMPANY, 115 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

FLUSHING.
Are you looking around to see where to locate a home? Why not select Flushing, an all year round residential section, 17 minutes from 34th St. ferry, communication 7 cents? We have several desirable houses, first-class and new, ranging in price from $3,500 to $7,500, within five minutes' walk to station; houses have all improvements, including electric light and hot water heat, trimmed in hard woods; willing to accept a cash payment of $350 or more, balance on bond or mortgage; call and let us talk the matter over; it may be to your advantage. JOHN DAYTON & CO., Broadway and 14th St., Murray Hill Station, L. I.

Eight-room residence, fine plot, Morris Park, $2,400; $400 cash. William Jones, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

$300 cash, $8 monthly, buys seven-room house; $1,600; Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway, New York.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

NUTLEY, N. J.,
45 minutes from New York; new, modern, artistic house; near station; high, healthy location; contains reception hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, and butler's pantry; four bedrooms and tiled bathroom; exposed sanitary plumbing and heating; gas and electric light; artistically decorated; good veranda; will sell for $4,000; small cash payment; balance about $30 per month. LAMBERT, Owner, 99 Nassau St., New York, and Nutley, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

ALLENHURST.—FOR SALE.
Finely located cottage, very near ocean, facing south; 8 bedrooms, artesian water, all improvements; terraced lot 68x192 feet. Address Box 2,003 Allenhurst, N. J.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Cottage and eight lots of land; barn, outhouses, fine well of water, fruit trees, grapes, high and dry; 30 miles from New York, P. R. R.; 20 minutes' walk to station; this place is a bargain. Further particulars address John Ewing, Spotswood, N. J.

For Sale—An elegant farm on west bank of the Hudson; or to ice dealers, farm at Cedar Hill, about 33 acres of upland and river flats; large dwelling, large barns, and orchards. Robert H. Moore, Albany, N. Y.

Pine house in East Orange; built 2 years; 9 rooms; bath; all improvements; lot 32x100; five minutes from Roseville Avenue Station; $5,000; $500 down, $30 per month. Shipman, No. 3 Maiden Lane.

For Sale—Plot 65 acres, surrounding Underhill Homestead, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; frontage Central Park Av.; suitable for high-class subdivision; see owner on premises. T. B. Underhill.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Nyack brick factory, 20,000 feet space; steam elevator; heated. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47.

Real Estate for Exchange.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Exchanges a Specialty.—Send me particulars what you have; quick deals. Leon Losere, 871 Brook Av.

A corner lot in Bronx, only $1,000 mortgage, to exchange for flat. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

City and country properties; owners only send full particulars; no fictitious values wanted; quick sales and exchanges effected. Smith Bros., 3d Av. and 148th St.

Want to rent and purchase, for clients, houses east of Fifth Avenue.
JOSEPH W. LAWRENCE,
734 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Wanted—A 20 to 25 foot house below 59th St., between 6th and Park Avs.; near 5th Av. preferred; no brokers. B. T., Box 200 Times Office.

Flat apartments and stores wanted; applicants waiting. Joseph F. Feist, real estate office, 431 West 42d St.

Machinery.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Wanted.

Why lose your diamonds? Examined and reset while you wait. Isakowitz & Bacharach, 51 and 53 Maiden Lane.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.
Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GRANTWOOD
On-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

In Summer and Fall Grantwood has the bracing air, the beautiful verdure, and all the attractions of a Catskill resort. In Winter it affords all the comforts of a well laid out, well lighted, and modernly equipped suburb. These combined advantages are attracting a very desirable class of people to Grantwood.

Let us inform you regarding cost of Grantwood property, and the liberal terms of our time-payment contracts.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

EDGEMERE,

LONG ISLAND, N. Y. CITY.
Between Arverne and Far Rockaway.
Directly on the Ocean.

All Improvements. We offer

FOR SALE

building sites adjacent to the magnificent EDGEMERE HOTEL, and within three minutes' walk of the R. R. station.

Title Insurance Policy to each purchaser without cost.

Call or send for illustrated book of EDGEMERE, containing cuts of HOTEL, SUMMER HOMES AT EDGEMERE, and views of surrounding country.

Agent on premises to show property and give full information.

C. WALTER CUSHIER, Agent,
Edgemere, Long Island, N. Y.

POTTER & PRICE, PATCHOGUE, L. I., offer elegant country seat, the finest on south side of Long Island, with 1,400 feet water front, 200 acres, $100,000.

15 acres, with good dwelling, barn, poultry houses, shade, and fruit, well located, $4,750.

Good dwelling, 9 rooms, barn, and poultry house, with about two acres, in village, $2,750.

Farm, 23 acres, fenced, house, large barn, $3,200.

50 acres, with long water front, large dwelling, barns, and outbuildings, $20,000.

Elegant dwelling, with fine barn, 11 acres, 400 feet water front, $18,000.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

No. 16 Spruce Street, N. Y. City

To lease, immediate possession, desirable STORE, with Glass-Roof Extension, basement and sub-basement, with sidewalk elevator; also first and third lofts, with electric power attachment for hoisting; suitable for wholesale leather, drugs, paper, glass, paints, or wine importer. Apply to Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St., N. Y., or J. H. Weller, Yonkers, N. Y.

A NO. 1 STORES AND LOFTS TO LEASE. Fine 25-foot store and first loft over, in new fireproof building, No. 64 Fulton St.; will carry 250 lbs.

Also at 5 West 14th St., beautiful store, 25x103 feet, with gallery and light basement, and very choice light lofts, just completed.

On premises or
BUEK & CRAWFORD, Agents,
503 5th Av., cor. 42d St.

Hamilton Building, 22 Thames Street; large floor space, where good light is essential, for manufacturing or other purposes, with freight and passenger elevators and steam heat; power, if required; rents moderate. P. M. Fletcher, 22 Thames St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

A four-story building, 42 Cliff St., with elevator, to let; immediate possession. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Earle's Court, Norfolk and Fremont,
306, 308, 310 WEST 94TH ST.
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSES, READY for OCCUPANCY SEPT. 1st.
Suites of 6 and 8 rooms, with two baths, larger, handsomer, and better planned than anything in this city. Direct sunlight in every room. Equipped with every modern convenience. Beautifully finished. Decorated to suit. The most up-to-date plumbing and bathroom appointments. Elevators and first-class service. Only $540 to $900 for Six Rooms, $800 to $1,200 for Eight Rooms. Cheaper by one-third than any similar apartments. Booklets, with floor plans, etc., sent on application. **JACOB ADLER,** Builder and Owner. For full particulars regarding all of the above houses write or telephone
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Ave., near 73d St.
Telephone 2214 Riverside.

THE GALATHEA,
51 WEST 106TH ST.,
N. W. corner Manhattan Ave.
This house contains suites of five and six rooms and bath. It has Elevator, Electric Light and all the latest improvements.

RENTS $40 AND $50.

If you examine these apartments after looking at others on Central Park West you will realize the fact that you can save fully 75% by leasing an apartment in the above building, instead of doing so on Central Park West, which is but one block east of Manhattan Avenue.

Apply on Premises.
PAUL MAYER, Agent,
Tel. 297 Harlem. **211 West 110th St.**

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.
Manhattan Av., Bet. 117th & 118th Sts.
HESPERUS AND PARTHENON,
RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
4 and 6 room, including corners, apartments, rents $340 to $648. These beautiful elevator buildings are situated in a quiet and select neighborhood, within close proximity to Central and Morningside Parks, being two blocks from elevated station, and having mail chutes, electric lights, telephones, elaborate hall, with service and elevator running day and night. Apply on premises or **McCAUL & SOLES,** owners.

ORMISTON and LUCINDA
Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.
6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath.
Every up-to-date improvement.
Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere.
Superintendent on premises or
DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
Madison Ave. & 86th St.

CENTURY,
Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.
New Building.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to
GEO. W. EGGERS,
Builder and Owner, on Premises.

THE HUNTINGTON,
218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST.
NEAR 7TH AVE DRIVE.
Harlem's Newest and Finest Apartments. 6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. Magnificent view from every window; elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.
Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.

Lady owning her own house near 5th Av. wishes to dispose of second or third floor to permanent party of four; parlor dining room. Address, Wednesday and Thursday, Box 336 Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

To Let—131 Waverley Place, entire dwelling part above store; three floors, eight rooms. Key at Renner Bros., 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE BROADWAY

Southwest Corner of 40th St.

Attractive Apartments of Two and Three Rooms with bath. Southern exposure; attendance; restaurant on premises.

GEO. R. READ,
1 MADISON AVE. (8689) 60 CEDAR ST.

THE ALLSTON,

17 AND 19 EAST 38TH ST.,
CORNER MADISON AV.
LOCATION UNSURPASSED. CATERER ON PREMISES.
A choice apartment of two rooms and bathroom will be available October 1st; $660 per annum. Also one apartment of four rooms and bathroom, $1,200 per annum.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or **J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,** B'way, cr. 44th St.

MASON, 6-12 East 58th St.
CLOSE TO CENTRAL PARK PLAZA.
Choice, large, light apartment to let of eight rooms and bath; all modern improvements; elevators run all night; rent, $1,500; possession Oct. 1st. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

A. CORONADO.
New fire-proof corner building; seven and eight sunny rooms to rent; $65, $85, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

THE PENATAQUIT.
128th St., 40 West; seven rooms and bath; high-class apartment; elevator, telephone, electric call; all improvements. Janitor.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

5th Av., 1,048, corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments facing Park, $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Bargain—Desirable couple; choicest location; five rooms, all improvements; elevator; electric light; telephone. 509 West 112th St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Fire-proof building; elegantly furnished eight room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

We have to rent on 68th and 69th Sts., just east of 3d Av., a few three-story high-stoop dwellings; exposed plumbing, handsomely decorated, modern in every way; rents, $800, $900, $1,000, and $1,100; caretakers in 218 East 68th St. and 224 East 69th St.; houses are pleasantly located in a block of private dwellings.
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER.
41 Liberty St. and 1,181 Third Av., near 68th St.

446 WEST 22D ST.
Four-story English basement in thorough order; cheap rent to good party.
GEO. W. MERCER & SON,
266 WEST 23D ST.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

For Rent.—Modern 3-story basement brown-brick private dwelling, 11 rooms; decorated; bath, laundry; open plumbing, furnace; 3 floors rented for $20; total rent $50; entire house if desired. Apply 585 West 187th St., or Layton & Rogers, 1,654 Amsterdam Av., corner of 142d St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Beautiful Columbia Heights.

417 AND 419 WEST 118TH ST.
A few choice apartments left, half block from Columbia College and Morningside Park. Elevator day and night; every improvement. Rents moderate. Inquire on premises.

54-56 WEST 105TH STREET.
Seven large light rooms, bath; all modern improvements; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing; hardwood finish; near Central, Riverside, and Morningside Parks; convenient to all surface cars and L station; owner on premises; $480-540 yearly.

NORTHWEST COR. 131ST ST. & 5TH AV.
4, 5, and 6 rooms, bath, steam heat; open plumbing; rents, $18 to $30. E. CABLE, 2,142 5th Av.

8 AND 14 WEST 102D ST.
Choice six and seven rooms and bath; heat, hot water; all improvements; nice entrance; reference required.

17th St., 300 West, Corner 8th Av.—Elegant flats; latest improvements; elevator service. Inquire of janitor.

Nice flat, newly decorated; five rooms, bathroom, private hall. 1,342 3d Av.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

An up-to-date corner apartment, 6 rooms, tiled bath, hot water supply, gas range, and just artistically decorated. $45 from October 1st, immediate possession. New building, beautiful location, 30 minutes from Manhattan.
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BUFFALO'S BEST—THE F. B. ROBINS PAN-AMERICAN HOTEL SYSTEM, CONTROLLING THE HOTEL BUCKINGHAM, THE MARLBOROUGH and several other first-class hotels. No temporary structures; no exorbitant charges; regular rates prevail. The Buckingham Café and Private Dining-Rooms are on top floor, adjoining roof garden. Only hotel in Buffalo having elevator running direct to roof. Airy rooms. There is an up-to-date roof garden on the Buckingham. Pan-American illumination and fireworks can be seen from the same. Rooms from $1.50 per day up. Special rates during July and August to Marylanders. Write for reservations.
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CARPETS and FURNITURE.—Bought, sold, and exchanged. Call or address Norden, 61 West 125th St. (Open Saturday evenings.)

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 208 East 125th St.

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Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and that it has duly qualified as such Receiver and does hereby require that

First: All persons indebted to said corporation render an account to the undersigned at its office, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such Receiver and to pay the same to it on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Second: All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation deliver the same to said Receiver on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Third: All the creditors of said corporation deliver to it their respective accounts and demands duly proven by affidavit in the usual form at the place and within the time aforesaid.

Fourth: All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing in detail to said Receiver at the place and within the time aforesaid.—Dated 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 8th, 1901.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

Instruction.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

STEVENS SCHOOL,
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
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The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
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Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

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Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.

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Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopens Sept. 30th.

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Each class limited to ten pupils. Building new; equipments modern. Gymnasium. **Reopens Monday, Oct. 7.** For circular apply to Vice-Principal.
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J. CLARK READ,
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22d year begins October 1st. One of the headmasters will be at the school daily during September.

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Boys from six to nine years.
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New York University Law School Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. **Day Classes** with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) **Evening Classes,** sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition, $100. For circulars address
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Boys 8 to 14 years. Location high and healthful, 22 miles from N. Y. Our aim the *best—body, brain* and CHARACTER. New gymnasium ready by Fall. Summer Session, June-Sept. J. R. CAMPBELL, A. M.

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DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.
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A select school for a limited number of pupils.
Students Prepared for all Colleges.
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every pupil and fits each one for shorthand work in 3 months. A good English education necessary to enter the School, 148 Montague St., (19 years.) Brooklyn, N. Y.

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THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL,
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Principal,
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KINDERGARTEN IN FRENCH.
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DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

Instruction.

*30c. per line $4.50

PLOT TO BLACKMAIL RICH BUSINESS MAN

West Brighton Manufacturer Gets Letters Signed "Anarchist."

$5,000 ASKED UNDER THREATS

Police Trap Results in the Arrest of a Norwegian, Implicated Through the Confession of His Young Sons.

A case involving a plot to extort money from a business man of West Brighton, Staten Island, came to light in the First District Magistrate's Court, at New Brighton, yesterday morning, when Peter Tallaksen was arraigned before Justice John Croak on a charge of having been implicated in a conspiracy to secure money from Philip J. Brown, a wealthy carriage manufacturer of West Brighton, by a threat to blow up his home with dynamite unless $5,000 were paid within a stated period.

Mr. Brown lives on Taylor Street. The house is a large frame building and is surrounded by fine grounds. His married son and other members of the family, reside in the same house. On Wednesday of last week Mr. Brown received the following letter:

Port Richmond, Aug. 20.

We now write you asking you for the sum of $5,000, and also ask you to have it on hand to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. We won't ask you to leave your home, only have it when we send a messenger for it. Now, Brown, don't get excited, and telephone for the police, thinking they will save you and your money. (Remember) we are prepared for anything that comes our way. If you don't do as we tell you, you are the loser. At any risk of expense, because we intend to make an example of you, providing you don't do exactly as we tell you.

We will engage a messenger boy, send him to your home on Taylor Street, West Brighton, Wednesday evening. He will hand you a note. Be on hand, and have the lady folks away; that is if you don't intend to give up the gold, because before many hours dynamite bomb will blow your home and all who are in it to atoms. Remember, if you notify the police what will happen to you. Remember what old man Ross went through by not doing what he was bid. Think what Cudahy would have gone through if he had not done as he was bid. Now, do as we bid and rest in peace.

ANARCHIST.

The letter was written in a clear, bold hand on a piece of note paper of good quality. The head had evidently been torn from the paper to prevent it from being identified. On reading the letter Mr. Brown first treated the matter as a joke and paid no attention to it. Later in the day his son, Clarence, became worried about the matter, and Mr. Brown showed the letter to Sergt. Cobb of the West Brighton Police Station.

The Sergeant took the case in hand and detailed two men to investigate. He also began quietly to make an investigation.

SECOND WARNING LETTER.

Mr. Brown on last Thursday morning received a second letter, written apparently by the same person. In this the threat to blow up Mr. Brown's house was repeated, he was informed that no further delay would be tolerated, and the $5,000 again was again demanded. Directions were also given that the money should be mailed to "William Baker, Port Richmond," on the Friday evening.

This second letter was submitted to the police, and after consulting with his son, Mr. Brown had a long package made up and mailed it to the Port Richmond Post Office on Friday. A police officer was stationed at the Post Office to arrest any one who called for the package addressed to William Baker.

Three boys entered the office Monday and one of them inquired for a package addressed to William Baker. The clerk declined to deliver the package, and the boys then left the office, followed by two policemen.

The boys apparently had been well posted, as they cast suspicious glances toward Officers Cary and Cahill, who were watching them. After a whispered conference one of the lads started on a run up Richmond Avenue, followed by one of the policemen. The boy was captured, and the officer started toward the West Brighton Station House, while the other officer pursued and captured the other two boys, who were very small. In the police station they gave the names of George and Edward Tallaksen, aged nine and seven years, and Harold Scott, seven years old, all living at 50 Hatfield Avenue, Port Richmond.

When questioned by Sergt. Cobb the boys first said that a man from New Jersey had asked them to call for a package. They attempted to give a description of the man, but were unable to do so. After further questioning the elder of the Tallaksen boys broke down and said that his father had sent them for the letter.

An officer was sent out and the father of the Tallaksen boys was arrested and taken to West Brighton. He is a native of Norway, and is employed in the shipyard of Townsend & Downey on Shooter's Island. He is fifty years old and fairly intelligent. He appeared to be greatly surprised at his arrest and denied all knowledge of any plot to blackmail Mr. Brown. He insisted that the boys were telling an untruth. He was taken before Mr. Brown, but the latter said he had never seen him before. The boys still stuck to their story, and were committed to the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the father was locked up.

THE PRISONER'S DENIAL.

In court yesterday morning Tallaksen again denied having been connected with the attempt to blackmail Mr. Brown, and also that he was connected with any Anarchist organization. Justice Croak committed him until this morning on a charge of being a suspicious person and committed the boys as witnesses.

One of the boys began to cry and said, "I want to see mamma." Tallaksen said, "Keep quiet. You have got me into enough trouble with your lies." The boy Scott was allowed to go home with his mother, as he was not, in the opinion of the police, concerned in the affair, but simply went to the Post Office with the other two boys.

Mr. Brown, when asked his opinion of the matter said that he had no idea who could have sent the letters, and that he had no enemies that he was aware of. He was of the opinion that a plot had been laid to blackmail him and extort money from him, but thought Tallaksen was not the ringleader, but was being used as a tool by another person.

Sergt. Cobb of the West Brighton police would say but little concerning the case. He stated, however, that he believed Tallaksen was implicated in the sending of the letters, and that the boys, who are exceedingly bright, had been posted thoroughly.

Tallaksen is well known in the neighborhood in which he lives, and is well thought of by the residents in that locality. Other arrests may follow.

MADE BONFIRE OF CONTRACTS.

Prompt Response of Directors of a Brewery Company, Dared by Stockholders to Destroy Them.

The stockholders of the Consumers' Brewing Company of Union Hill met there yesterday afternoon and last evening to elect a new Board of Directors. Recently a movement was started to defeat the old board because it had voted some of the members salaries as managers, whereas it was claimed that in the prospectus it was provided there should be no salaries paid until the company was able to pay a 10 per cent. dividend to the stockholders.

There were cast, either in person or by proxy, 6,625 votes, based upon that number of shares of stock. Out of thus number the opposition to the old board mustered less than one-third, and the management of the brewery by the old board was indorsed.

During the warm debate which preceded the election there was a dramatic scene. Some one of the opposition dared the managing Directors to destroy their contracts, which some one had said were binding whether there was a new board elected or not. The managing Directors not only responded by tearing up the contracts, but piled the fragments in a heap and applied a match to it, and only ashes remained. That left the opposition free if it could carry the election.

The Directors re-elected are F. W. Bender, Claus Basse, William Von Twistern, Edward Bergmann, C. F. Tierney, A. S. Stecker, Morton Bishop, Gus Zimmermann, Dietrich Basse, Henry Michaels, and Valentine Steinmetz.

After the indorsement of their course in the past, it is anticipated that the board will re-enter into the contracts which were destroyed.

DEATH REVEALS MARRIAGE.

Friends Learned of Wedding from Inscription on Bride's Coffin.

The secret marriage of Miss Alice Hayden, the daughter of Felix Hayden of 1 Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, to Thomas Bannon, a law student, of 704 Manhattan Avenue, has been revealed by the death of the bride, which occurred on Saturday.

Mrs. Bannon, who was twenty-two years old, was a teacher in Public School No. 22, in Java Street. Her husband is twenty-five years old. The news of her death and secret marriage was a great surprise to all who knew her. The couple were married in June of last year by one of the priests of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church, in Manhattan Avenue, of which the Rev. Father O'Hare is the rector. Both pledged themselves to secrecy. The reason, it is said, was to give Bannon a chance to complete his law studies and to allow the young bride to retain her position as school teacher.

Two months ago Mrs. Bannon became ill, and informed her parents that she was married. The announcement was a great surprise to her family, but they kept the secret of the young couple, not even Bannon's family being apprised until the young wife died of meningitis on Saturday. Then the parents of Bannon were informed. So secretedly was the marriage kept that many of the young woman's friends who attended the services at St. Anthony's Church yesterday morning learned of it only by the inscription on the coffin. The burial was in Calvary Cemetery.

CUSTOM HOUSE CHANGES.

Examination of Silks Transferred to the Sixth Division—Views of Col. Tichenor.

As a result of the irregularities which have arisen in the third division in passing on the particular line of silk goods over which the present controversy has arisen, several important changes, which it is supposed will make a recurrence of irregularity impossible, have been made at the Appraiser's Stores.

The change consists principally in transferring the examination of the Japanese and Chinese silks, which formerly were included in the work of the third division, in charge of Assistant Appraiser Sherwood, to the sixth division, supervised by Assistant Supervisor Joseph P. Skillman. The same time Examiner Smith has been transferred into the sixth division. Smith is the examiner who was taken from the docks and put in charge of these goods when C. C. Browne was detailed to the docks.

Col. Tichenor, who is a member of the Classification Board of the United States General Appraisers, reviewed the situation yesterday by comparing it to the frauds that were unearthed in the department in 1885 and 1886, when thirty-two customs officials were discharged as the result of investigations made by a special commission appointed to investigate the state of affairs. The Colonel said that nothing but an examination by a commission invested with the highest authority could unearth the situation in the department as it should be unearthed. Mr. Wakeman, he said, had been a long time trying to effect a change to make the frauds impossible, but up to the present nothing had been done in regard to the recommendations made by Mr. Wakeman.

The Colonel suggested that the commission consist of members of the Finance Committee and of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress; also that such men as ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle; Daniel Magone, a former Collector of Customs at this port, and others thoroughly versed in the intricacies of the system be appointed.

BURGLARS TRAPPED IN A HOUSE

Boy Gave the Alarm and the Police Surrounded the Place.

Two burglars, who are believed to be members of a gang that have been working very successfully upon Harlem dwellings closed for the Summer, were captured red-handed yesterday afternoon with a quantity of valuable property in their possession. The prisoners gave their names as John Conway, twenty-six years old, of 512 West Twenty-first Street, and James McCarty, twenty-seven years old, of 231 East Forty-ninth Street.

About 4 o'clock the two men forced a lock and gained entrance to 207 Edgecombe Avenue by way of a rear door. They made a tour of the entire house, gathering up whatever valuables they could lay hold of, and left the house by the rear door. Made bold by their success, they returned to the same neighborhood an hour later, and by means of picklocks gained entrance to 193 Edgecombe Avenue, occupied by J. Grassmuck. A boy in the neighborhood saw them enter, and gave the alarm. Several policemen of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station surrounded the house, assisted by a number of passers-by. The thieves were caught getting out of a side window. On them were found a watch and chain, a pair of pearl opera glasses, and a quantity of jewelry and trinkets, all to the value of about $200. Later the prisoners were identified as the men who robbed the apartments of Mrs. Bertha Bankshoff of 1,268 Amsterdam Avenue of $300 worth of valuables on Aug. 15.

AWARDS FOR ESSAYS ON BANKING.

E. F. Adams of San Francisco Gets First Prize in Reform Club's Contest.

Early this year the Sound Currency Committee of the Reform Club offered a first prize of $100; a second prize of $50, and a third prize of $25, for the three best original and unpublished essays in either of the following fields of inquiry:

Original investigations into the history of banknote systems in the United States, dealing particularly with the development of special features such as methods of security, redemption provisions, elasticity, branch banking, interest rates, etc.

The influence upon rural communities of a banknote currency based upon general commercial assets, as distinguished from a system based upon the deposits of bonds.

Problems of supplying credit facilities to agricultural classes; with special reference to branch banks and banks of issue.

A committee of judges selected by the Sound Currency Committee consisting of Charles S. Fairchild, former Secretary of the Treasury, Maurice L. Muhleman, former Deputy Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, and Alexander D. Noyes, Financial Editor of The Evening Post, has awarded the first prize to Edward F. Adams of San Francisco, California, his subject being "Credit Facilities for Rural Communities;" the second prize to A. D. S. Gillett of West Superior, Wisconsin, whose essay was entitled "Better Credit Facilities for our Rural Communities," and the third prize to George R. De Saussure of Atlanta, Georgia, for an article on "Branch Banking."

The prize papers will be published at an early date in Sound Currency, the publication of the committee.

COURT HOUSE RAILING FALLS.

Crashes from the Balcony of the Dome to the Engine Room.

A piece of iron railing fell from the dome of the County Court House yesterday to the ground floor, where it crashed through the skylight over the basement and ended its journey in the engine and boiler room. The piece of rail was about 4 feet in length by 2 inches in width and thickness. It formed part of the ornamental iron balcony railing at the lower end of the dome.

Employes about the Court House were very anxious to have the fact that the railing fell kept quiet, and would say nothing about the cause of the accident. When one of them found out that the reporters knew it he came rushing up to the reporters' room and said:

"I will tell Mr. Donovan to have you reporters thrown out of the building. You have no business to write such things."

The Mr. Donovan referred to is the Superintendent of Buildings under Commissioner Kearny, and has general supervision of all the city buildings.

The falling of the railing, together with the fact that during the heavy rain of Saturday last considerable water leaked through the roof of the Court House and left stains on ceilings and walls, has done something toward renewing the talk about alternations to the building.

The Kerr Line's Temporary Pier.

J. E. Kerr & Co., operating the Kerr Line, have secured Pier 15, at the foot of Montague Street, Brooklyn, temporarily. This pier was occupied by the army transport service up to the day the Ingalls sailed last week, since the department gave up the pier at the foot of Pacific Street, a couple of months ago.

7TH NATIONAL BANK REORGANIZATION PLAN

New Stock Said to Have Been Oversubscribed at 115.

C. H. Patterson May Be President—E. R. Thomas and Edwin Gould to be Vice Presidents — New Interests.

The plan for the reorganization and rehabilitation of the Seventh National Bank is said to be approaching successful realization, and an official announcement is looked for shortly. A person who has had to do with some of the details attendant upon the reorganization of the bank is authority for the following statement of developments in the plan:

"The bank's capital will be $2,300,000, subscribed at 115 after the old stock amounting to $500,000 has been scaled three-fifths.

"E. R. Thomas, President of the bank for a day before its failure, will be one of the Vice Presidents of the reorganized institution, as will also Edwin Gould.

"The new interests in the bank will include P. H. Flynn, the contractor, and the so-called McArnerney interests, which left the old bank over two years ago at the time when the Heaths and their friends bought control.

"The new stock of the bank has already been oversubscribed, and matters are getting into such shape that the bank ought to be able to resume business with over $6,000,000 of assets in hand.

"As for the head of the bank, the matter has been gone into very carefully and the cashier of one of the five largest banks in town is the probable selection for the new President. The selection has been approved by a committee of Clearing House members."

The official referred to as the likely choice for President of the Seventh National Bank, was in several quarters said to be C. H. Patterson, cashier of the Fourth National Bank. At that bank it was said yesterday that Mr. Patterson is away on his vacation somewhere in the Berkshires.

William Nelson Cromwell, the special counsel for the reorganizing interests, who has been engineering the work of rehabilitation, when asked in regard to this statement, replied that the plan was not settled yet, that he was deciding things relative to it every day, and that, so soon as it was in shape, he would make a public statement. In the meantime, he said, he could not talk about the plan.

A dispatch from Washington stated that the Controller of the Currency had received a letter from Mr. Cromwell, representing the reorganizing interests in the Seventh, in regard to the plan for the resumption of business by the bank with a capital of at least $2,000,000. According to the dispatch Mr. Cromwell holds subscriptions for more than three-fourths of the increased capital, with a prospect of completing the list within a few days, and hopes to have the plan ready for submission to Controller Dawes within the next week.

Mr. Cromwell said that the information conveyed in the dispatch was correct.

"Our plans," he added, "contemplate a reduction of the old capital stock from $500,000 to $200,000, and then an increase up to $2,000,000. If we succeed in bringing our plan to completion, we will give out a statement to the press in a few days."

Mr. Cromwell declined to discuss the reorganization plan further.

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

Aldermen Give Expression to Views on War Vessels in Discussing an Amendment.

Both branches of the Municipal Assembly met yesterday, after the Summer recess. In the Council a letter authorizing the issue of $300,000 of corporate stock for the use of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences was read, and referred to the Finance Committee. Acting Mayor Guggenheimer's letter in reference to the ferry of the Central Railroad of New Jersey from Whitehall Street to Communipaw was read, and referred to the Committee on Docks.

The Municipal Art Association offered to submit designs for lampost street signs if the Municipal Assembly would adopt some general ordinance.

Corporation Counsel Whalen submitted a draft of a proposed ordinance prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to minors. The matter was referred to the Committee on Law.

An appropriation of $4,000 was made to keep the recreation piers and playgrounds open in September.

Alderman Wolf caused some discussion by offering an amendment to the building code, revoking permission to use fireproof wood in buildings over twelve stories and 150 feet high. He said that the acid used weakened the wood, and that after a time it was more combustible than ever. He said the law as it now stands merely served the interests of a monopoly.

Alderman Wirth defended the use of fire-proof wood on the ground that in the last war the Spanish ships were burned, while the American ships, having fireproof wood in interior fittings, were not burned.

"Our ships were not hit," said one Alderman.

"Our ships are built of iron," said Alderman Bridges.

"They are built of steel," said another Alderman.

"Steel is iron," said Alderman Bridges.

Then the discussion was closed. The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Fire to hold a public hearing.

INCREASED CITY CIVIL LIST.

About $200,000 Added to the Budget by New Appointments and Promotions of Officials.

The City Record yesterday contained a list published by the Civil Service Commission containing names and salaries of persons appointed to positions in the city departments in the last three months. The list contains many names which have been printed in The City Record on notices from the various heads of departments.

The new appointments to salaried places increase the salary list by $184,000 a year. There are also promotions to bring the total of cost of new officials and increases of salaries during the past three months up to about $200,000. The largest item is in the Fire Department. Seventy-three firemen were appointed at $800 a year each, making a total of $58,000.

In the list of laborers there have been many increases. Two years ago the laborers for the city were receiving from $1.25 to $1.75 each. Mayor Van Wyck issued an order that all laborers should receive at least $2 a day, and thus $100,000 was added to the annual budget. Now many heads of departments have been advancing the pay of laborers to $2.50 a day.

May Build New Catholic Church.

It was reported in Jersey City yesterday that St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, which was badly damaged in Saturday's storm, would be torn down and replaced by a new edifice. The Rev. Henry B. Terwoert, rector of the church, declined to confirm this report.

"I have made no plans in regard to the matter," he said, "and will not until an expert has examined the building and informed me as to the extent of the damage and the best course to be pursued."

Miss Mary Carlin to Enter a Convent.

It was announced yesterday afternoon that Mary Carlin, the nineteen-year-old daughter of the wealthy contractor P. J. Carlin of 41 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, had decided to enter the Convent of the Visitation, where she received her education. Miss Carlin will first serve six months as a candidate, and will wear no habit, nor will she take any vows. If at the end of that time she desires to become a novice in the order, she will take the white veil. The novitiate period lasts two years, at the end of which time she must decide whether or not she will take the black veil and become a nun. Mr. Carlin says that his daughter's only reason for entering the convent is her love for the life and her religious fervor.

Large bodies move slowly; so it wasn't to be expected that the big men invited for yesterday would get here before to-day. The very small bodies didn't get a move on at all.

Result: of the $15, $18, $19 and $20 flannel suits (coat and trousers) now marked $10, there remains a goodly assortment in small and large sizes, with a scattering in between.

Of the independent trousers marked $3 (were $5 to $7) there is something in everything.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

JUMPED OVERBOARD TO DIE.

Would-Be Suicide's Desperate Struggle with Brave Rescuers—His Daughters Look On with Horror.

Two expressmen who jumped into the North River in an attempt to save a would-be suicide from drowning yesterday afternoon very nearly lost their own lives in the attempt. For over fifteen minutes the man, who had jumped from the ferryboat Susquehanna of the Erie Railroad line, fought his rescuers until they were nearly exhausted.

The man's name is T. T. Brown. He is sixty-five years old, and is a resident of Port Jervis, N. Y. He had been staying at the Broadway Central Hotel with his two daughters. Monday afternoon he gave orders to Joseph Fallon, an expressman connected with the Erie Railroad, to check his baggage from the hotel to Monticello, N. Y.

Brown and his daughters went to the ferryhouse at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday, in order to catch the 4 o'clock train from Jersey City. The Susquehanna was entering her slip at the time, and the family, thinking the boat was leaving, made a rush for the gate. They were told that the boat would not leave for several minutes, and it was then that Brown's excited condition was first noticed. He grew angry, and abused the men at the ferryhouse, resisting the attempts of his daughters to quiet him. On board the boat the family went out on to the forward deck, the father leaning against the rail. At 3:15 o'clock the boat's whistle blew and she started to leave her slip. The boat hard hardly reached clear water when a cry of "Man overboard!" was heard. Brown was seen struggling in the water. His daughters were screaming, and one of them, a girl of about twenty years, would have jumped after her father had she not been prevented by the passengers.

The expressman, Fallon, who saw the occurrence from the ferryhouse, jumped overboard and struck out for the drowning man. Thomas Dailey, another expressman, lowered a boat which is always kept in the ferryhouse and rowed out to the men.

When Dailey reached them he saw that Fallon was having a hard time. Brown had Fallon's left hand between his teeth, and the expressman was screaming with pain. Dailey then jumped overboard and tried to help Fallon, but the man, who by this time had become a maniac, was a match for both of them. At last, however, after repeatedly ducking Brown's head under the water, they managed to subdue him and get him aboard the boat.

The Susquehanna was backed into her slip, and the young women, who were in hysterical state, were put ashore. Then Brown, accompanied by his daughters, was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital in a cab. It was said at the hospital that after the man recovers from the shock of his bath he will be transferred to Bellevue to be examined as to his sanity. The young women would not talk about their father except to say that he had been acting strangely of late.

CIVIC CLUB'S BIG OUTING.

Enjoyable Day at Boynton Beach—Excursionist Dies Suddenly.

The crowd of women and children who took advantage of the Civic Club's fifth annual free excursion to Boynton Beach yesterday was 15,000 strong. They filled to the utmost capacity seven barges and one excursion steamer. They drank 3,500 quarts of milk and ate 6,000 quarts of ice cream.

Some 13,000 spoons disappeared simultaneously with the excursionists last evening at the piers at East Twenty-ninth and East Thirty-first Streets, but no arrests were made. In fact, most of the spoons, neatly fastened with ribbon, were worn as souvenirs by the women and children. A few of the 12,000 plates, which the Civic Club also provided, were saved for future use.

Ajax, the Hercules of the bicycle squad, was about, both when the excursionists started and when they came home again, looking for an opportunity to add to his record of wonderful feats of strength. But there were no mishaps. He finally busied himself by carrying whole armfuls of children, three and four at a time, from the decks of the barges and the steamer to the piers, the mothers running behind him amazed at the wonderful strength of the man.

Boynton Beach proved to be an ideal sort of a place for the day's outing. There was a large meadow for spreading tablecloths, swings for everybody, and opportunities in plenty for the boys to take a dip in the water. Capt. Norton Goddard, who was the ruling spirit, said that he was well pleased. That the excursionists were pleased with Capt. Goddard they made known by several rounds of lusty cheers for him when they reached New York again.

The last barge, full of excursionists, started back at a little after 8 o'clock. The day was an enjoyable one for the women and children of the Twenty-first Ward, which was the locality to which the giving of tickets was confined.

There were four bands, a corps of physicians, and no less than 100 members of the Civic Club, who went along to look after the comfort of the excursionists.

The Committee of Arrangements included Alexander Dickson, William Kruger, Henry Reese, Denis Scoris, James Kennedy, Edward Doonan, James Duffy, John Sliney, Joseph McConnell, Joseph Houlahan, Edward Houlahan, J. C. Mitchell, John S. Shea, and Daniel Thompson.

On the homeward trip a man who seemed to be a stranger to everybody on the steamboat was suddenly stricken with epilepsy, and died before the East Twenty-eighth Street pier was reached. He had been sitting on the upper deck, and kept to himself during all the day. There was some excitement among the excursionists when it became known that a man had died, but the body was carried to the lower deck and kept out of sight. The body was identified as James Reid, a laborer, of Thirty-second Street and Second Avenue. The identification was made by Dr. Claus of 252 East Thirty-first Street, who was also on the excursion, and who attended the man when he was taken sick.

Engineer Scalded by Bursting Boiler.

A misplaced switch caused a collision between two drill engines at the Barnum Street crossing of the Erie Railroad, Jersey City, yesterday. William C. Brown, an engineer, was severely scalded by hot water, the boiler having burst at the moment of impact. He was taken to St. Francis's Hospital. His home is at Midvale, N. J.

EXTRA QUALITY
DUNLAP & CO.

Fall Styles

will be introduced on

Thursday August 29,

at our own stores and authorized agents throughout the United States.

NEW BRANCH STORE,
567 5th AVE.,
WINDSOR ARCADE.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Dining-Room Bargains.

Still more room must be made on our dining-room floor, so even reduced factory prices have had another cut.

Sideboards.

	were	now
ANTIQUE OAK,	$ 20.00 to $ 84.00	$ 14.00 to $ 60.00
FLEMISH OAK,	$ 40.00 to $261.00	$ 28.00 to $195.00
MAHOGANY,	$ 42.00 to $262.00	$ 30.00 to $200.00

Extension tables, china closets, chairs, etc., equally reduced. Every good style—from the rich but simple dignity of Colonial, to the elaborate splendor of the Renaissance.

A choice lot of drapery fabrics in rich dining-room effects also reduced. A fitting background for the superb colorings of the acclimated furniture you always get when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

ORPHAN ASYLUM SITE DEAL

Sale of Block on Riverside Drive Practically Arranged.

To be Purchased by a Westerner, Who Will Pay Nearly $1,000,000 for the Property.

Negotiations have practically been completed for the sale of the block bounded by Riverside Drive, West End Avenue, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets, now covered by the buildings of the Orphan Asylum Society in the City of New York. The price to be paid is nearly $1,000,000. Contracts for the purchase were not signed yesterday, as had been expected, but S. Osgood Pell, the broker in the transaction, said last evening that there was no reason to suppose that the deal would not go through successfully.

Mr. Pell would make no disclosures regarding the identity of the purchaser more definite than that he is a Western man, nor would he say whether the block had been acquired as the site for a new mansion or for speculative purposes. The Century Realty Company was generally credited with being the buyer, but this report was most emphatically denied by E. Clifford Potter of that corporation, and also by Mr. Pell. The block contains about thirty lots, with frontages of 208.4 feet on Riverside Drive, 204.4 feet on West End Avenue, 393.11 feet on Seventy-third Street, and 352.11 feet on Seventy-fourth Street.

Whatever may be the plans of the purchaser for the future of the property they cannot be put into operation for about a year and a half, because the sellers will not give possession before that time, or until their new buildings are completed.

The Riverside Drive block has been in the market for some time—in fact, ever since the Trustees of the asylum decided to abandon this property in favor of a less valuable site, and with this end in view purchased a tract of about forty acres north of Yonkers and overlooking the Hudson River. The buildings on this property are now in course of construction, and will consist of a large central building and several groups of cottages. Under this arrangement the capacity of the institution will be greatly increased.

The Orphan Asylum Society in the City of New York was established in 1807, and located on its present site soon afterward. In selling its property it is only following the example of many other institutions of similar character in getting better accommodations at a smaller outlay by leaving Manhattan Island. The Leake and Watts Orphan Home disposed of its property to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine for about $1,000,000, while even more recently the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum sold its two blocks, between Fifth and Park Avenues, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, for something over $3,000,000, and bought a new site at Fordham Heights for $330,000.

CHEQUASSET LUMBER COMPANY.

President Corkran Proposes to Form New Concern and Resume Business.

A meeting of creditors of the Chequasset Lumber Company was held yesterday at the offices of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, 66 Broadway, which was presided over by Robert Wardrop, Vice-President of the People's National Bank of Pittsburg. Representatives of all of the banks interested as well as of the merchandise creditors were present.

The meeting was called at the request of Charles E. Corkran, President of the Chequasset Lumber Company, who made a proposition to form a new company, of which he was to have control, to take over all the assets and liabilities and continue business. The Chequasset Lumber Company is a parent organization controlling about fifteen subordinate companies. Mr. Corkran submitted a statement showing that the liabilities of all the concerns amounted to $967,980 and the assets would amount to nearly $500,000.

On a motion of Mr. Betts of the law firm of Hunt, Hill & Betts, a committee of three creditors was appointed to examine the books of the concern in conjunction with the services of a chartered accountant to report to another meeting which will be called in about three weeks time. The committee appointed consists of Allen S. Apgar, Vice-President of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, William H. Hastings of the law firm of Hastings & Gleason, and George Whitfield Betts, Jr., of the law firm of Hunt, Hill & Betts.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

No shoe so thoroughly satisfactory.
None genuine without the Sorosis label.
The Sorosis slipper in new designs for evening dress.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

A continuation of
Our Opening Sale
of
Oriental Rugs.
60 Persian and Turkish Carpets.
9x13 ft. to 12.6x17 ft.,
$60 to $150.
100 Mosul Rugs.
Average size 4 x 7 ft.,
$13.50.
Reduced for this occasion.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

MUTUAL MERCANTILE AGENCY.

Committee Appointed to Formulate a Plan of Reorganization—$350,000 New Capital Needed.

Steps looking toward a reorganization of the Mutual Mercantile Agency, which closed its doors on last Wednesday, with an estimated total of $200,000 liabilities, were taken at a meeting of creditors, held yesterday at the offices of Dill & Baldwin, 29 Pine Street. Arthur J. Baldwin, counsel for a number of the creditors, and also for the Board of Directors of the agency, presided, and there were present between forty and fifty of the creditors, representing a large majority of all the outstanding obligations of the Mutual Mercantile.

Before the meeting was brought to a close a committee had been appointed to agree upon a plan of reorganization and received plenary powers to act, and it is expected that a scheme of reorganization, feasible of execution, will have been agreed upon within the next ten days.

In order to give representation to the different categories of creditors present at the meeting, the Reorganization Committee was made a Committee of Five. Arthur J. Balwin was appointed Chairman. The present Board of Directors is represented on the committee by John F. Makley, the managers and employes by E. B. Holloway, manager of its Boston office; the tradesmen are represented by W. W. Page, and the banker creditors by Thomas H. Righter of Mount Carmel, Penn.

The amount of money which it will be necessary to raise in order to place the agency on a basis where business can be resumed with hope of success is about $350,000. The outstanding obligations amount to something more than $200,000.

Mr. Baldwin recommended a bond issue to the former amount, and an issue of preferred stock to the amount of $300,000, the plan being that the creditors should take preferred stock for their claims. The holders of the old preferred stock should be given an option of paying 33 1-3 per cent. on their present holdings, and in exchange an amount of stock in the new company equal to the amount they held in the old one.

E. B. Holloway, manager of the Boston office, said:

"Our New England office is absolutely intact and prepared to resume business to-morrow if only the money to pay running expenses be forthcoming. Our clients will stand by us; they want us to resume. If we can resume within the next ten days we will retain 90 per cent. of our clientèle in New England."

The amount of common stock in the new company, as recommended by Mr. Baldwin, would be $1,500,000.

Henry Dun Wiman, Secretary of the Mutual Mercantile, said he had no doubt some reasonable reorganization plans would be easy of consummation.

HOBOKEN NEIGHBORS QUARREL.

Hen's Inactivity Provokes Trouble That Is Aired in Court.

Harris Greenberg of 410 Newark Street, Hoboken, and his son, Charles, were arraigned before Justice Samuel Engel yesterday on complaint of Charles Gerken, who lives next door, and by whom they were charged with malicious mischief. They were bailed in $300 each to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The families of the two men have been engaged in a series of quarrels extending over a year. The Greenbergs owned a hen that they said laid one egg every day all the year round. Last Fall there came a time when they found no egg. When this had occurred six days in succession they accused Gerken of stealing the eggs. He set up the defense that the hen had stopped laying. Recorder Stanton thought that probable and dismissed the case.

Then Gerken, alleging that the Greenbergs were always watching him, built a fence between the yards of the two houses. Shortly afterward he discovered, as he alleges, that the Greenbergs were watching him from the upper windows. His next move was to tear down the old fence and put up one forty-five feet high. The next morning the fence was lying on its side in the yard of his house. He had it put up again and next day it was down once more. Then he charged the Greenbergs with tearing it down. They denied the charge and were finally cited before Justice Engel, with the result stated.

May Vote for a City Court Judge.

Deputy County Clerk Fahrbach raised the question whether the voters of the villages of Wakefield, East Chester, and William's Bridge and a portion of Pelham had a right to vote for a City Court Judge at the coming election. Corporation Counsel Whalen decided yesterday that all voters in that section of the city were now entitled to vote for the successor to Justice John P. Schuohman, whose term expires on December 31 of this year.

Motor Vehicle Explodes.

A motor vehicle owned by the American Automobile and Repair Company exploded in the shops of the company at 55 West Sixty-sixth Street last evening. It was being repaired when a quantity of gasoline flowed into the tank underneath the machine and became ignited. There was a loud report, and immediately the machine was enveloped in flames. Employes extinguished the fire, but the vehicle, which was valued at $1,000, was completely wrecked.

Amusements.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION Theatre, B'way and 44th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & Broadway. Matinees To-day and Saturday.
THE GREAT LAUGH LOOSENER. ORIGINAL CAST. | Evgs, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. XTRA MATINEE LABOR DAY, SEPT. 2.
ARE YOU A MASON?

KNICKERBOCKER. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15
AL. HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors
FRANCIS WILSON & Co. of 100. | Last 4 Nights in Geo. W. Lederer's
Direction Nixon & Zimmerman. "The Strollers."
SEAT SALE TO-MORROW 9 A. M. } NEXT MONDAY, ROGER BROS. IN WASHINGTON

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
3:30 P.M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
AT 8 P.M. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS
—TO-NIGHT—
PAIN'S CARNIVAL OF FIRE.
POSTPONED FROM SAT. EVE. AUG. 24.
Evenings at 9, Matinee Sat. at 4. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS | A ROYAL ROGUE
EXTRA MAT. & EVG. LABOR DAY.
Commencing Tuesday, Sept. 3, REFINED VAUDEVILLE
At Popular Prices. 2 Performances Daily.

WALLACK'S 50th Annual Season Opens Tues. Sept. 3
JAMES K. HACKETT
Presenting Victor Mapes's New Play
DON CAESAR'S RETURN
Mr. Hackett's Co. includes WILTON LACKAYE, THEO. ROBERTS, FLORENCE KAHN, and others.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

PROCTOR'S 23rd St. | 5th Ave. | 125th St. | Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock Laughing Shows—Low Prices. "INOOG" and "MEADOW SWEET." Great Comedy and Vaudeville. CONTINUOUS 1:30 to 10:30. "WIDOW BEDOTT." Variety Stars "YOUNG MRS. WINTHROP." by Bronson Howard—Big Vaudeville Hits. Reopening 58th St., SAT. AFT., AUG. 31. "A FAIR REBEL" and VAUDEVILLE.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. | SEATS SELLING IN HIS NEW PLAY
ANDREW MACK
TOM MOORE. Opens Saturday

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC H'way. Mats. HOYT-TOITY & Burlesques of HALL, 6-30th. Tue. Sat. OPENING NIGHT THURSDAY, SEPT. 5. DIPLOMACY
Auction Sale of Seats Friday Afternoon at 2.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66th St. and Columbus Ave.
KALTENBORN NIGHTLY CONCERTS.
LAST WEEK.
ADM. 50c. TO-NIGHT, Wagner Festival

CASINO Mat. to-day, 2:15. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Labor Day. FLORODORA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. MATINEE LABOR DAY.
Augustus Thomas's ARIZONA
Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. to-day & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15

THE DEWEY E. 14th St | MATINEE TO-DAY. City Club Burlesquers 2 Burlesques—Grand Vaudeville.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE A-Top N. Y. Theatre. Every night at 8:30. Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine. AMERICAN and EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

"PARADISE GARDENS." Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12 (On the Combined Glass Enclosure Fully Protected Victoria and Republic Theatre Roofs of the Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and ex

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; east to southeast winds.

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PLAN TO ARBITRATE THE STEEL STRIKE

Simon Burns Addresses a Letter to Shaffer and Schwab.

THREE ARBITERS SUGGESTED

Bishop Potter, Seth Low, and Archbishop Ireland Named—Shaffer Agrees to the Scheme.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—With a view to effecting a speedy settlement of the steel strike, Simon Burns, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor and President of the Window Glass Workers' Association, has sent an open letter to Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, and to President Theodore Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association. President Shaffer says he is satisfied to submit to the arrangement proposed by Mr. Burns, so it only remains for Mr. Schwab to concur.

Mr. Burns's letter is as follows:

"The present difficulty existing between the United States Steel Corporation and the Amalgamated Association is one that capital, labor, and the public are largely interested in, and the main points in dispute are not understood by others than the two organizations that are principals, and perhaps not all interested in those thoroughly understand where the blame should rest, when it will end, or how, and what damage and trouble it may cause before being settled. One side blames the other, and, as a matter of fact, perhaps both sides may be to blame more or less.

"Capital and labor are so closely connected that they should carefully consider and recognize each other's rights. Labor must be employed, capital invested, and each should be fair and friendly toward the other. There is no good reason now for referring to the mistakes or errors by either side in the past. Nor should the mistakes of officers or individuals, their intentions or what they say or do, have any effect. The present question is what is right and best to do, to secure the best results under the present conditions for both sides and to avoid trouble in the future.

"Neither side nor their representatives will admit they are wrong. That is why the matter should be referred to those who will not hesitate to decide how and where one or both are wrong. President Shaffer, representing his organization, has agreed to arbitrate. President Schwab, representing his organization, has refused, contending there is nothing to arbitrate.

"If the position is correct then he cannot lose or the interests he represents be injured by allowing honest, truthful, and fearless citizens to settle this controversy and all questions in connection with the same, which neither side seems willing or able to do.

FIRST QUESTION TO SETTLE.

"The first question for an arbitration board to decide is whether there is anything to arbitrate. They would first ascertain why there has been no settlement made—why the plants have been idle, and whose fault it is. What is required now is a suggestion or proposition to both sides that will be fair and that neither can afford to reject. The first and most important matter is to get both sides to sign an agreement to arbitrate; then the resumption of the plants and the selection of the arbitrators. With this in mind, I submit the following as a basis for arbitration:

"First—That President Shaffer and President Schwab, representing both sides, shall sign an agreement to arbitrate and that the decision of a majority of the board of arbitration shall be final and binding to all parties connected with both organizations.

"Second—That immediately upon both sides agreeing to arbitrate President Shaffer and the officials of his organization shall promptly call off the strike and order all men to return to work; that they must all accept the decision rendered.

"Third—That all workers who ceased work on order of President Shaffer or the officials of the organization shall be allowed to return to work in their respective places and without prejudice or discrimination.

"Fourth—That the Arbitration Board shall consist of three members, each party to select one, the third to be selected by the two named.

"Fifth—That each side shall publicly announce the name of the man selected within twenty-four hours after signing the agreement; that the board shall organize within five days thereafter and render a decision in writing signed by at least two members within at least fifteen days.

"Sixth—That all testimony shall be taken under oath,, and the board shall have full authority to summon any person connected with either side, and shall have access to examine any record, paper, or document in connection with the same, and shall also have the right to hear any person not connected with either side.

"Seventh—That each organization shall have the right to select two representatives to attend the meeting of the board and cross-examine witnesses.

"Eighth—If at any time during the blast or year there is any dispute about the interpretation or intent of the board's decision, and if the proper officers of the organization cannot peacefully decide and settle it, it shall then be referred to the Chairman of the Board of Arbitration, and his decision shall be recognized by both sides.

"Ninth—In the selection of arbitrators as a rule each side secures a representative strongly in favor of its particular interests, prejudiced and opposed to the other side, and under such conditions the settlement rests with the third party, who sometimes is selected by lot, thereby causing dissatisfaction and perhaps resulting in a decision not on the merits of the case nor with fairness and justice to both.

"A New York paper has suggested the plan and has agreed to select, if requested, three good, honest, truthful, and fearless men, who, no matter which side shall select them, would render a just decision. Therefore, to get both organizations together and reach a settlement, I suggest that President Shaffer request and accept Bishop Potter as a representative of his organization and President Schwab request or select Mr. Seth Low of New York or Archbishop Ireland, which three gentlemen have signified a willingness to serve. This will give at least two good men to start with."

PRESIDENT SHAFFER'S REPLY.

In answer to the foregoing communication President T. J. Shaffer has written the following:

"After a careful examination of your plan, and having had consultation with my brethren in the National office of the Amalgamated Association, I hereby express the opinion that you have certainly prepared a careful and conservative method of settlement, which if acceded to by both sides in the dispute would honorably terminate the troubles between us and the United States Steel Corporation. I am perfectly satisfied with your arrangement, and am willing that you should do what you can to procure its adoption."

The latest official declaration from steel sources is that the strike can now be settled only by the men going back to the mills. The position the officials take, it is said, is that the strike is over so far as their dealing with the strikers as a body is concerned. They want workmen for their idle mills, and men who want work can have it for the asking, at wages paid before the shut-down. They may be union men or not, but the union can have no say as to their work or wages.

Aside from the increased force put to work at the Star plant of the Tin Plate Company to-day, the general strike situation is practically unchanged. At McKeesport this afternoon a strike benefit ball game was played, the receipts netting quite an addition to the strike fund. More than 1,200 strikers were in attendance, and Mayor Black received an ovation when he came on the field and threw out the first ball.

Ben I. Davis, a member of the Amalgamated Advisory Board, made a ten minute speech before the game, congratulating the strikers on the good showing they have made in tieing up all the mills of the town, and made a political speech in favor of Mayor Black.

Although there is no evidence of an immediate starting of any of the plants, the strikers have relaxed none of their vigilance, and keep the mills, railroads, and river well picketed night and day to thwart any attempt at the importation of non-union men. Three suspected non-unionists came under Mayor Black's notice to-day, and were ordered to leave town at once. When arrested, the explanation they gave was that they were on their way from Sikesville, Md., to Cleveland, Ohio, to get work.

Many rumors on strike matters are rife in Pittsburg to-night, the most significant being one to the effect that the dissatisfaction among the tube workers of the Pennsylvania Tube Company is spreading, and that at a meeting held by the men 400 of them declared their intention of returning to work to-morrow morning.

Organizer Swartz of the American Federation of Labor, it is said, circulated among the men, and told them to keep cheerful; that before the week was ended there would be an addition to their numbers of between 14,000 and 18,000 new strikers, which would cripple the combine more seriously than ever.

Neither of these reports can be verified to-night, but it is known that there is much uneasiness among the tube workers, who it appears have struck without proper sanction.

TRUST MAKES GAINS.

The steel corporation to-day added enough men to its force at the Star plant to insure the working of two mills double turn, night and day, from now on. The management claims that the entire plant will be on full before the week ends. The strikers say this claim cannot be made good and is being made merely as a bluff.

In pursuance of its announced plan to run all of its plants absolutely non-union, the American Tin Plate Company to-day commenced advertising for non-union men to go to work. All applicants are offered the highest wages and permanent jobs, but in every case the application must be made personally, and the applicant declare himself free from all union control. The company has not as yet made the attempt to start either its Monongahela or Demmler plant, but announces that both will be started soon.

Six mills were running full at Painter's, and the management was preparing to start up No. 5 Hoop Mill and No. 6 Guide Mill. They assert that they will have all these departments in operation within a few days, and that they will turn out the scheduled amount of material.

The Monongahela plant is still closed tight and the manager denied the report that it was intended to import men from Ohio to start operations. The conditions are unchanged at the Pennsylvania Tube and the Continental Tube Works, and also at the Republic Iron Works. Not a man is at work in any of the plants named, and there are no indications of early resumption.

The strikers are quiet, and are remaining away from the companies' property. Advices from Massillon, Ohio, say that pickets from the Canal Dover Mills have been stationed at the stations in that city to watch closely all trains passing through on the Pennsylvania and the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroads.

When asked to-day what he thought of the Tin Plate Company's avowed intention of breaking away from the union entirely, President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association said:

"Where will they get men to run their plants? If we thought the men could be secured, the threat might frighten us. Until we are assured that they are forthcoming we will keep our nerve."

Mr. Shaffer declared to-night that the strike, in spite of the claims of the other side to the contrary, is proceeding satisfactorily, and his association is making such serious inroads on the corporation's business that it will be compelled sooner or later to come to terms. His men, he says, are firm all along the line, and are determined to stand for their rights to the end.

He says that the few mills that have been started are doing but little effective work. The fact that the corporation is adding to its force daily does not worry the President, because he believes the new men to be either unskilled or poor workmen, who will be a drawback rather than a help to their employers.

Advices from Irondale (Ohio) to-night say that the place is as quiet as any country village in Ohio. The men are waiting upon the United States Marshal from Cleveland, with injunction papers which they think Manager Banfield and Attorney Earskine are in Cleveland to obtain, and they openly boast that they will violate it if new men are brought in. The Amalgamated Lodge held a meeting this afternoon and admitted five new members. All the office employes deny any knowledge of Mr. Banfield's whereabouts.

LOOKS FOR A SETTLEMENT.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 28.—Secretary Joseph Bishop of the State Board of Arbitration, who returned from Pittsburg this afternoon, said the prospects are favorable for a settlement of the strike. Negotiations are under way, he said, for a conference between the officials of the Steel Corporation and the Amalgamated Association at which he believed a settlement would be effected. He declined to give further information at this time, saying that he was pledged to secrecy.

A BIG SOUTHERN LAND DEAL.

Northern Capitalists to Get 2,000,000 Acres, Mostly in Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 28.—A deal involving more than 2,000,000 acres of oil and mining lands in West Virginia, Virginia, and Kentucky is being negotiated by Attorney Willard Stier at his office in the Pike Building, where he is at present engaged in examining a vast number of title deeds.

The deal, which will involve at least $10,000,000 and possibly $20,000,000, is being conducted with the utmost secrecy, Stier not even knowing the names of the Eastern capitalists whom he represents.

Those who employ him are J. D. Parker of Chicago and a New York man, whose name he refuses to disclose. The owner of the land is a West Virginian, more than ninety years old, who acquired the property twenty years ago as a speculation.

As he had not the funds to develop his purchases, the old man had decided to sell. The lands are located in five different counties, subdivisions of what was formerly Russell County, Va. The major portion is in the county which retains the original name, but 62,000 acres are in Morgan County, Ky., and a big part in the corner of West Virginia, adjoining Russell County, Va. The Kentucky tract formerly contained nearly 100,000 acres in Wayne County, which were recently purchased by the Standard Oil Company. Railroad men of New York are said to be back of the deal.

Three Miners Crushed to Death.

DENVER, Aug. 28.—A dispatch from Silverton, Col., says that a cave-in occurred in the fifth level of the North Star Mine, on King Solomon Mountain, to-day, burying four men who were engaged in retimbering the shaft. Three of the men were crushed to death, the fourth escaping without serious injury. The North Star, which is the highest mine worked in the United States, is operated by the Smuggler Union Company, being owned by Boston and New York capitalists.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

ESCAPED BY SWIMMING

Prisoner on Governors Island Makes a Dive for Freedom.

Supposed to Have Been Picked Up by Passing Tug—Third Escape of Notorious Deserter.

Ex-Private George Harvey of the Second Cavalry, United States Army, who, up to 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was a military prisoner on Governors Island, and who is notorious throughout the service as a deserter, escaped yesterday by swimming half way across Buttermilk Channel, where he is supposed to have been picked up by a passing tug.

It was the third time that Harvey has eluded the vigilance of the authorities. All the afternoon and last night a squad of men, under Sergt. Way, the Supervisor of Castle Williams, were searching for the escaped prisoner in Brooklyn, where he is supposed to be in hiding. That he was picked up by a tug was vouched for by several civilians, who averred that they had seen the man when he jumped into the water, and had watched his subsequent movements up to the time he was fished out and carried away. They did not get the name of the tug.

On Tuesday night an order was published approving a sentence of two and a half years in prison, imposed on Harvey for desertion. The prisoner was made acquainted with that fact yesterday morning, and immediately began to scheme as to how he could best evade the sentence.

He was put to work at noon yesterday in the coal shed on the southeastern corner of the island. A sentinel had charge of the gang. Harvey exhibited no signs that he was going to make a dash for his freedom. The sentinel was thrown off his guard, and did not watch his man as closely as he would otherwise have done. About 3 o'clock Harvey managed to slip away from the gang unnoticed, and, going to the end of the shed, quickly removed his clothing, with the exception of his undergarments, jumped into the water, and struck out in the direction of the Brooklyn shore. He had been gone probably half an hour before he was missed.

Some of the men were rather skeptical about the escape of the prisoner, one or two stating that they thought he was still in hiding on the island, others expressing themselves that even if he did swim away he may have become exhausted and drowned.

Harvey's record is one that nearly every man who has been in the service for any length of time is familiar with. He first enlisted on Jan. 25, 1895. He got along very well as a soldier, and managed to keep out of trouble until Aug. 25 of the same year. On that date he disappeared from the garrison. A description was sent to all the posts, but he was not heard of again until the 22d of April, 1898. He then showed up at Fort Hamilton, surrendered, and asked that he be allowed to re-enlist, as he wanted to take part in the war with Spain. He was then court-martialed and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and forfeiture of pay. This sentence was commuted to three months, and at the end of his time Harvey was allowed to re-enlist. He was sent to Camp Wheeler, Huntsville, Ala., as a member of the Second Regular Cavalry. When the camp was broken up Harvey went before the medical authorities and asked that a sick leave be granted him. His request was granted.

Six weeks ago he returned from that furlough. On that occasion, which was the 15th of last month, a man in civilian attire walked into the recruiting office in Brooklyn and told Major Wheeler, the officer in charge, that he desired to enlist. The Major thought the features of the applicant were familiar, and had the records of Harvey and his description looked up in the files. The result was that Harvey was arrested and sent to Castle Williams to await trial by court-martial. On his trial he pleaded the statute of limitations, and was much surprised when he found that the statute did not commence to run in his case until the date of the expiration of his first enlistment, which, if he had not deserted, would have been a few months ago. Harvey came from Long Island City, where he was known as George Ayeling. This latter name is said to be his right one. Why he changed it on entering the service is not known.

MARSHALL FIELD DISCOVERED SILK FRAUDS.

Chicago Merchant Found that He Could Buy Fine Fabrics Cheaper Than He Could Import Them.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 28.—Marshall Field is the man who laid bare the alleged frauds which United States Appraiser Wakeman declares have been committed in the Customs service of New York's port.

Mr. Field found that he could buy Japanese silks, duty paid, from New York wholesale dealers cheaper than he could import them himself. He investigated until he was forced to believe his competitors were enjoying privileges in the Appraiser's office.

To test the matter he selected thirty-two samples of silks in which there was the most ruinous competition. Pretending he had been charged too much duty on them at Chicago, he had them sent to New York for classification.

Appraiser Wakeman, it is alleged, turned them over to Deputy Appraiser Sherwood, who referred them to his silk examiners, and they, it is said, virtually sustained the Chicago ruling. Inquiry was then sought by Mr. Field as to the regular rate for silks when entered in New York. The answer was this:

"We appraise them when we see them."

Mr. Sherwood, pressed for a statement, is alleged to have said, "As a matter of fact, we received but few silks of such high grade at this port. The great bulk is of vastly inferior grades."

This was exactly what Mr. Field had suspected. He at once laid the matter before Appraiser Wakeman, and the frauds were discovered.

LOCAL MONEY GOES WEST.

A Million or More Sent to Chicago to Move Crops.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Shipments of currency from New York to Chicago to-day, to aid in the moving of crops, were unusually large. The New York Sub-Treasury transferred $750,000 during the day to Chicago, of which $500,000 was engaged by the Continental National Bank. This amount is about the largest received in any one day on the present movement from the Sub-Treasury.

In addition, however, other banks made arrangements for shipments direct from their correspondents without going to the New York Sub-Treasury, and with these transactions at least $1,000,000 was sent from the East to Chicago banks during the day. New York exchange was quoted yesterday morning in Chicago at 50 cents' discount, which is the shipping point, and in the afternoon it was at 60 cents, so that it was cheaper to make shipments than take exchange.

CINCINNATI INSURANCE RATES.

General Advance Begun with Increase for Department Stores.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—The first advance in insurance rates, which has been threatened for some time, was made to-day, when the Cincinnati Fire Underwriters' Association sent out notices to all its agents of an increase in the rates for all the large department stores in this city. The advance is in some instances $1.50 on the $1,000, with an allowance, however, of 5 cents on buildings and 15 cents on contents for automatic sprinklers and alarms.

The next advance, it is said, is to be made in insurance on the wholesale clothing houses, and following this, the rates will go up on all business property. The department stores have protested, and threaten to carry their business to New York, ignoring the local association entirely.

MORE TROOPS FOR PEKING.

British Authorities Have Telegraphed for Reinforcements.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A dispatch from Shanghai says the British authorities at Peking have telegraphed for more British troops.

MISS HELEN MORTON TO WED COUNT DE PERIGORD.

Engagement Rumored Last Week Officially Announced—The Count the Duc de Talleyrand's Younger Son.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The engagement is officially announced of Miss Helen Morton, daughter of ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton of New York, and Comte Boson de Périgord, second son of the Duc de Talleyrand-Périgord.

It was announced last Friday that the engagement of Miss Helen Morton and the Comte de Périgord was rumored in Paris.

Miss Morton is the third daughter of Levi P. Morton, and, like her sisters, is a great favorite in New York society. Comte Boson is the younger of the two sons of the Duc de Talleyrand-Périgord. The latter, famous for many years as the Prince de Sagan, acknowledged leader of Parisian society, succeeded his father in March, 1898.

Some time before he succeeded to the Dukedom the then Prince de Sagan was one of the principal figures in an affair which created an immense sensation not only in Paris, but throughout Europe. The present Duke was born in 1832, and married a daughter of the Baron de Seillière, the famous (and notorious) contractor. When the fact that the Baron had profited dishonestly by the Franco-Prussian war became known, the Prince de Sagan refused to allow his wife to accept any part of the money left by her father. The latter, when the scandal in regard to war contracts became public property, had blown out his brains.

The sensation referred to occurred in November, 1897. The old Duke was on his death bed, and the heir, the Prince de Sagan, was a physical and mental wreck. If he died before his father the immense estates in Germany would pass to his elder son, whom the Princess de Sagan, now Duchesse de Talleyrand-Périgord, dislikes. She wanted them to go to the younger son, Comte Boson, who is to marry Miss Morton.

The Prince with his attendants was living at the Cercle de la Rue Royale, a fashionable club. One day the Princess, who had not spoken to her husband for twenty years, with a physician and her younger son, called at the club. A few moments later a helpless bundle was carried down the stairs, and the Princess and her companions hastily followed, entered the carriage, and drove away. Hours later all Paris knew that the wife had abducted her husband.

The Princess took the Prince to her house. She announced to the world that in doing so she was moved only by motives of pity and compassion. There is no doubt that the Prince received the most solicitous care. But there were few persons who did not believe that the Princess abducted her husband in order to try to keep him alive till his father's death, when he could be persuaded or forced to make a will in accordance with her wishes.

Comte Boson was born in 1867. He is said to have been a suitor for the hand of Miss Anna Gould, now Countess Boni de Castellane, and of Miss Virginia Fair, now Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. In 1897 his engagement to a Russian Princess was announced.

NEW GEO. H. PHILLIPS COMPANY

It Will Be a "Grain" Concern—Old Creditors to Represent $200,000 of Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 28.—George H. Phillips will at once begin the organization of his new house. It will not be the old George H. Phillips Company revived, but a new concern, under a new charter, which will have the name of the George H. Phillips Grain Company.

The use of the word "grain" in the name of the house is to avoid confusion with the affairs of the concern in the receiver's hands, and to secure a distinct charter. Mr. Phillips said to-day:

"I am naturally gratified that the special committee and the Board of Directors found our statement of the May corn deal all right. I knew there could be nothing except a technical violation of any rule, and that unintentional and unavoidable.

"The old creditors will represent about $200,000. We will have subscriptions of at least $100,000 new stock for a working capital. There will be but about $15,000 for creditors who have not consented to take stock."

DIVORCE IN TEN MINUTES.

Chicago Woman Files Bill at 9:30 A. M. and Gets a Decree, With $1,500 Alimony, at 9:40.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—It took less than ten minutes for Mrs. Henry William Krueger to convince Judge Dunne to-day that she should get a divorce from her husband.

At 9:30 A. M. she filed a bill in the Circuit Court charging that Krueger, to whom she was married last April, had treated her cruelly. An appearance was filed by Mr. Krueger, who is a saloon keeper, at 293 Division Street, and the litigants hurried to Judge Dunne's courtroom.

Mrs. Krueger testified that when she married Krueger she had $3,000. Of this amount, she declared, $330 was spent in preparations for the wedding, and later she turned over $670 to her husband, depositing the remaining $2,000 in a bank in her own name. Soon after, she said, her husband sought to possess the $2,000, and told her that she could not live with him unless she would give the money to him.

Though he was present in court, Mr. Krueger said not a word in his own defense.

The decree was signed by Judge Dunne at 9:30 A. M., and directed Krueger to pay $1,500 alimony to his wife. This was done before the party left the courtroom.

CHICAGO'S INTEREST RATES.

Three Loans by an Insurance Company Shows Their Decrease.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—The tendency toward lower interest rates was illustrated again to-day in three loans made by the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and filed for record.

One of the loans was for $56,000 at 4½ per cent., to Horace H. Stoddard. It runs for five years, and covers 473 acres of land in the town of Lyons, between Lyons and La Grange. A year or more ago this loan could hardly have been placed for less than 6 per cent.

In the other two cases existing loans drawing 3½ and 4½ per cent. were refunded at 3 and 4 per cent., respectively. One was for $75,000, to the Catholic Bishop of Chicago, for ten years at 4 per cent., covering property at the northeast corner of Paulina and West Seventeenth Streets, 125 by 121 feet. The other was for $25,000, to De Witt H. Curtis, and runs five years at 4 per cent.

The Philippines, China & Japan are best reached by the "Overland Limited" to San Francisco via the Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rys. and fast steamers beyond. Diversity of routes. Particulars at North-Western Line Office, 461 B'way.—Adv.

CAPT. GANNON CAUGHT IN A RAIDED RESORT

Protests of Residents Against Disorderly Places Had Been Vain.

APPEAL TO JUSTICE JEROME

He Issued Warrants and An Assistant District Attorney Made a Descent Upon An East Fifteenth Street House.

Police Captain James Gannon of the East Twenty-second Street Station was discovered in the rear room of an alleged disorderly house known as the Webster Hotel, at 140 East Fifteenth Street, raided last night by Assistant District Attorney Sandford and two of the Captain's policemen on warrants issued by Justice Jerome.

Capt. Gannon, in explanation of his presence, declared that he had seen his men enter and followed them in. He did not make clear, however, how his entrance was not perceived by Mr. Sandford or any of those accompanying him. "I am afraid they're after me," was his plaintive comment.

Thirty-two respectable residents of the vicinity of this house, including many married women, united in May last in a petition couched in the strongest terms to Capt. Gannon requesting him to abate the nuisance of disorderly women in the block. The Webster Hotel was named as the most offensive resort in the vicinity.

THE RESIDENTS' PETITION.

Receiving no satisfaction from Capt. Gannon and the complained-of condition continuing unabated, the residents appealed to Justice Jerome a few days ago, inclosing the disregarded petition sent to the Captain and requesting the Justice to effect an amelioration of the unbearable conditions as he saw fit. The petition to Capt. Gannon read as follows:

"We, the undersigned taxpayers, room tenants, and rent payers, living on Fifteenth Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, are daily and nightly annoyed by the presence of lewd women on the streets openly soliciting men to come with them to their resorts, the principal one of which is the Webster House, a so-called hotel, located at 140 East Fifteenth Street.

"They have become so notorious and noisy that it is impossible to obtain even needed rest and sleep, especially when compelled to open our windows on account of warm weather. It is next to impossible to sleep between the hours of 11 o'clock P. M. and 3 A. M.

"These street walkers have become so bold and boisterous that they seem to be almost in complete control of the two blocks on Fifteenth Street, and many have moved away in disgust to save themselves and their children from the demoralizing plague in our midst which is a constant menace day and night.

"It affects every taxpayer by lowering the value of every house and lot in the neighborhood and drives away respectable people, and is an invitation to the vicious to take their places, which is an addition to this evil so overpowering, many of us are led to believe that they are protected by those who should give their best efforts to us who are taxed for police protection.

"We have addressed this to you as Captain of this precinct. If we do not have speedy relief from the shameless abomination we shall appeal to those who have power to stop the nuisance and prevent the daily and nightly annoyance of these women who quarrel, fight, and hold their revels under our very windows."

The thirty-two signers of this petition are business men of reputation and respectability, taxpayers, and wives of many of these. Three months after this communication was sent to Capt. Gannon Justice Jerome received the following, dated Aug. 14:

"As it is impossible with the united efforts of the people on these two blocks extending from Third to Fourth Avenues, on Fifteenth Street, to abate the nuisance daily and nightly of lewd women openly soliciting on the streets, we appeal to you, believing you have the will and the power to mitigate perceptibly this outrageous nuisance.

"We leave the matter in your hands and fervently pray you for relief, which we have been unable to obtain from Capt. Gannon or the police under his control."

THE WARRANTS ISSUED.

Justice Jerome immediately instituted an investigation, and on yesterday issued two warrants. One was for Bertha Hipperling, the alleged proprietress, the other was for Jane Doe, the housekeeper.

Assistant District Attorney Sandford personally supervised the execution of the warrants. With Messrs. Copeland and Silverman, who have been interested in the police investigation, Mr. Sandford drove in a closed carriage to the East Twenty-second Street station at about 9 o'clock last night. Of the desk sergeant Mr. Sandford inquired for the Captain.

"Capt. Gannon is out on patrol," replied the Sergeant. "He has been out some time. About twenty minutes ago he telephoned me from the vicinity of Fourteenth Street."

Mr. Sandford made known his identity and requested the aid of two men to serve the warrants.

"All the plain clothes men are out," said the Sergeant. "I can give you two uniformed policemen."

"I don't care for uniformed men," said Mr. Sandford. "Can't some of them put on citizens' clothes and come with me?"

"Yes, I guess so," said the Sergeant, and he had two men of the reserve squad waiting up stairs awakened. Ten minutes later two policemen in plain clothes joined Mr. Sandford and got into the carriage with him. No information was given to the policemen.

When the carriage drew up in front of the Webster Hotel Mr. Sandford got out, gave the warrants to one of the officers, and directed the other to watch the basement.

The Webster Hotel is a three-story, high-stoop house. As Mr. Sandford went up the steps two women sitting on the balcony said: "Come in, boys."

Mr. Sandford, accompanied by one of the policemen and his associates, went into the front parlor. In the parlor were a number of women. Mr. Sandford had the two women for whom the warrants were issued pointed out and he then notified them that they were under arrest.

When the women realized that the place was raided there was much excitement and much lamentation.

Almost immediately upon entering the parlor one of the gentlemen accompanying Mr. Sandford perceived in the rear room a short, stout man, with an iron-gray mustache. Mr. Sandford's attention was directed toward this man and he approached him.

"Are you one of the plain clothes men?" asked Mr. Sandford.

The man with the iron-gray mustache appeared much agitated.

"No, I am Capt. Gannon," he replied, flushing.

"Oh, are you?" asked Mr. Sandford, in surprise. "I am glad to know you, Captain."

THE CAPTAIN'S EXPLANATION.

"I saw my men entering the place hurriedly," explained Capt. Gannon, "and I followed in to see what was up."

Mr. Sandford smiled.

"I'm afraid they're after me," continued the Captain. "I don't know what for. This is a perfectly respectable house. I never had a complaint against it. It was always run respectably and quietly.

"Well, Captain, we've got the evidence against it," said Mr. Sandford.

"Now, there's a real nuisance," said Capt. Gannon. The Captain added that the proprietress was a sick woman. He did not explain how he knew this.

The woman vainly wanted to know for what she was arrested.

"You may see the warrants if you want to," said Mr. Sandford.

"I don't want to see the warrants," replied the woman hysterically. "I want to know what I'm arrested for."

"You are charged with keeping a disorderly house," said Mr. Sandford. The women then put on their street garments.

Capt. Gannon then sent both officers back to the station house and assumed charge. Mr. Sandford offered to take the Captain back to the station house in a carriage. When the women were ready the proprietress requested that they be allowed to go into the cab first, so that neighbors would not see them taken away under arrest.

"All right," said Caut. Gannon. "Minnie, look out of the front window and tell us when to get in." The Captain did not explain how he knew that the girl's name was Minnie.

"Is this all right, Captain?" inquired Mr. Sandford, dubiously.

"Yes, I'm responsible," said Capt. Gannon.

The party then got into the carriage and drove to the East Twenty-second Street Station, where the women were much reassured when Mr. Sandford told the Sergeant that he might accept bail in $500 for each of them.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan, with Capt. Vredenburgh's assistance, raided an alleged disorderly house at about the same hour at 96 Cherry Street, arresting Tony Lorenz, the reputed proprietor. Mr. Garvan drove up to the Oak Street Station in a cab, and handed the warrant to Capt. Vredenburgh, asking that it be executed. The Captain said that all his plain clothes men were out in the precinct, but he would go out and find some of them. He went out, and in ten minutes returned with the prisoner, who was locked up.

On the warrant Justice Jerome had indorsed an order directing that bail only in $1,000 be accepted. This prevented bail being given at the station house. Mr. Garvan declined to state for what reason this raid was made. The prisoner will be arraigned before Justice Jerome at 2 o'clock to-day.

NON-UNION MEN STRIKING.

Allis-Chalmers Plant Losing Its Substitute Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—The men imported by the Allis-Chalmers Company to take the place of strikers have begun to strike themselves. This was upon the condition that the union men would protect the men who struck.

Early to-day the imported men began to leave the plant, and at noon officials of the machinists stated that ten had already come out.

AUTOMOBILE FOILS STRIKERS.

Philadelphia Employer Takes Substitutes in His Own Conveyance to Avoid Pickets.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 28.—The novelty of the owner of a big industrial establishment conveying workmen to his mill in his private automobile so that they would escape molestation on the part of strikers was witnessed this morning in Germantown.

An attempt to deduct from the wages of employes for goods damaged in making resulted yesterday in a strike of about sixty operatives at the mill of Simon Friedberger, Eighteenth Street and Fisher's Lan This morning the strikers congregated about the mill with the intention of inducing other employes to join their ranks.

Anticipating trouble, a detail of policemen was sent to the mill to disperse the strikers. The pickets were thus forced to change the base of their operations to points remote from the mill. Fearing that the strikers would capture some of the men who had refused to join them, Mr. Friedberger put his private automobile into service and conveyed several of the men from their homes to the mill.

The sight of the workmen being whizzed along in the rapid automobile was an immense surprise to the pickets, who were unable to reach the men they most wanted to interview. Mr. Friedberger said this morning that work was progressing favorably in spite of the strike.

PROJECT FOR ST. LOUIS FAIR.

"Aerial Globe," 700 Feet High, Planned —Company Formed to Secure Its Construction.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—Active steps have been taken to have as a World's Fair feature what is known as the Friede Aerial Globe. Beside it, the promoters say, the Eiffel Tower and the Ferris Wheel are crude engineering feats.

The Aerial Globe will be an immense steel sphere, 700 feet high from the stone base to the roof of the observation tower on the top. At a height of 110 feet will be a roof garden about 1,000 feet in circumference. On this floor will be two restaurants, one German and the other American, and two theatres.

At a height of 295 feet a coliseum will be located, with iron-bridged walks around the globe, giving a complete view of the grounds. Below will be two regular circus rings and a race track surrounding them, and underneath the tiers of seats will be a menagerie viewed from the circular walk. At an elevation of 420 feet will be a great music hall, and at 450 feet a palm garden.

The observation tower will be above, and in it a weather bureau and searchlight apparatus will be located. Occupying the space above this will be the wheelhouse for the huge elevators.

C. F. Blanke, President of the tea and coffee company of that name, resigned from the World's Fair Concessions Committee yesterday in order to work for the aerial globe feature. Mr. Blanke and Samuel M. Friede have organized a company with $1,500,000 capital, and have begun active work to have this feature constructed.

SEARVATION IN TEXAS.

Zapata County Representatives in Legislature Distrust Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 28.—F. W. Seabury and W. J. Russell, who represent Zapata County in the State Legislature, have received no word from their constituents or authorities of that county of suffering among the people there, and they do not give credence to the reports which have been published concerning starvation and destitution among the Mexican population of the county.

Neither has Gov. Sayers received any appeal for aid from the people of the county or in any way been advised that help is needed. Messrs. Seabury and Russell say that the drought on the Rio Grande border has been severe and many cattle have died for lack of water. There is always more or less destitution among the Mexican population of that section, but it is not thought to be any worse than usual.

WOMAN A POLICE OFFICER.

She Is Mrs. Severance of St. Paul, Wife of Late Senator Davis's Partner.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 28.—Mrs. Severance of 589 Summit Avenue was to-day appointed a special police officer. She is the wife of C. A. Severance, once a law partner of the late Senator C. K. Davis, and is one of the most energetic and active among the women of St. Paul in their efforts to improve the condition of dumb animals and prevent cruelty to children.

She secured the appointment in order to get the authority which will enable her to carry out more effectively the aims of the Women's Humane Society. Armed with her new authority, Mrs. Severance will act at once upon seeing a brutal teamster beating his horses.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract is the best. The grocers know it. Insist on having it.—Adv.

ELEVEN LIVES LOST IN STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION

City of Trenton's Boiler Bursts on the Delaware River.

FOUR MISSING; MANY INJURED

Passengers Are Hurled Into the Water and Many Rescues Are Made—Report that Boats Were Racing.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—While the steamboat City of Trenton of the Wilmington Steamboat Company was on her way from here to Trenton, N. J., this afternoon her port boiler exploded, killing 11 persons and injuring more than a score of others. Four passengers are reported missing. The dead are:

CHEW, J. D., assistant engineer.
GREEN, ELIZABETH, Philadelphia.
FIVE PASSENGERS, names unknown.
LANSING, ARTHUR, molder, Trenton, N. J.
O'CONNELL, JAMES, fireman, Wilmington, Del.
MABLE, MATT, fireman, Philadelphia.
MABLE, AUGUST, deckhand, Philadelphia.

The missing are:

MATTHEWS, Mrs. JOHN, Philadelphia.
CROSS, MATILDA, Philadelphia.
TWO CHILDREN, who were seen to jump overboard.

The following are the injured, whose homes are in Philadelphia:

PANSCHOICK, LOUISA, fatally.
REIN, THERESA, fatally.
MAGROGAN, CECELIA.
MAGROGAN, HENRY.
KEPHART, S. E.
MATTHEWS, ALICE E.
SMITH, Mrs. G. E.
BROWN, BESSIE.
REID, JEANETTE.
MECKE, WILSON.
HASTINGS, J. W.
DE LACEY, F. A.
DE LACEY, Mrs. F. A.
LEE, ALBERT.

The injured from places other than this city are as follows:

SMITH, J. S., Camden, N. J.
BARRETT, Mrs., Camden, N. J.
HOOVER, Mrs. ANNA, Camden, N. J.
STRATTON, JESSIE, Trenton, N. J.
VAN SCHACK, EDNA, Heightstown, N. J.
ROBINSON, LOUISA, Camden, N. J.
MERSBAUM, W. C., Morrisville, Penn.
LANSING, WHITE, Trenton, N. J.
CAMINADE, MRS. LEWIS, Trenton, N. J.
CAMINADE, CARRIE, Trenton, N. J.

During the afternoon only seven bodies were recovered, and it was thought that no more had been lost. Late to-night, however, two more were found around the wreck, and still later the city police, who are searching the river, caught the body of a boy on their grappling irons in the channel of the river where the explosion occurred. There is a strong belief that more victims are in the river, and the search will be kept up until every part of the stream in the vicinity has been gone over by the grapplers.

After the explosion the boat caught fire and ran aground, and to-night she lies a wrecked and blackened hulk in the marshes of St. Torresdale

but the injured had all been cared for, and the boats proceeded.

None of the injured was able to give an intelligible account of the disaster. Chief Engineer Murphy, who was on watch when the accident happened, reported to the officials in this city to-night that the boiler which exploded carried only 150 pounds of steam. Murphy, along with an oiler named Bryson, had just left the boiler room when the explosion occurred, and both are positive that the boiler did not carry the limit of steam allowed by law. Murphy was slightly injured, and Bryson escaped without a scratch. Assistant Engineer Chew and a fireman, who were off watch and were on deck, were killed.

The boilers of the City of Trenton were inspected in June by Federal Inspectors and stood a hydrostatic test of 263 pounds to the inch. She was allowed to carry 175 pounds, and her safety valve, the company officials say, was so arranged that steam blew off at 160 pounds. Engineer Murphy also maintains that there were seven inches of water in the boiler at the time of the explosion.

Late to-night Horace Wilson, Vice President and manger of the Wilmington Steamboat Company, issued the following statement:

"As near as we can ascertain at this time, the accident to the steamer City of Trenton was due to the explosion of her port boiler, setting fire to the vessel. The surviving engineers report ample water in the boiler within two minutes prior to the explosion. Just what caused the explosion we are unable to determine at this time."

The City of Trenton was launched at Neafie & Levy's shipyard last March. She was built for the Wilmington Steamboat Company to ply between Philadelphia and Trenton, and was designed for speed in shallow waters, her draught of less than five feet permitting her to run at top speed in low tide. She was 162 feet long, with a thirty-two-foot beam.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 28.—There was considerable excitement here this afternoon when word first reached the city that the City of Trenton had been blown up. Miss Jessie Stratton, one of the injured, is a school teacher here. Mrs. Lewis Caminade is also a resident of Trenton.

J. Wilson Vandever, who was at the wheel of the City of Trenton, lives in this city. He was badly injured, but was able to come home by train. His physicians will not allow him to talk much, but he says that the City of Trenton was not racing with the Twilight. He was thrown down by the shock of the explosion and, although badly injured, regained the wheel and headed his boat for the shore.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 28.—It is said here that a river boat disaster was long expected by rivermen, although it was not thought the new City of Trenton would be the victim. There has been much competition between the river lines, and races between rival boats are said to be of daily occurrence. River men say that all slower craft have to look out for themselves when the fast boats get a chance to race, and that for some time past the races have been very exciting, equal, in fact, to those that took place in Western rivers years ago.

STORIES OF SURVIVORS.

Engineer Chew Told His Wife of "Presentiment" of Explosion.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 28.—Capt. Worrel said to-night that the City of Trenton was running nearly on schedule time.

"We were but fifteen minutes late in starting," he said. "It was 1:45 o'clock when we pulled out from the dock, with about 100 passengers aboard. Forty minutes later the explosion occurred. I was in my office at the time, and First Mate Edward Curry was at the wheel. The majority of the passengers were on the forward decks. The explosion stunned everybody, and therefore there was no sign of excitement for a few minutes. It was the port boiler that burst, and as near as we can judge, the end blew aft, tearing the entire stern part of the boat out.

"Curry kept his head and turned her ashore. In three minutes we had the steamer beached, and were managing the work of rescue pretty well, aided by people on shore, having started most of the passengers on the way to safety when fire burst out. As far as I know, not a passenger was killed, but the two firemen, Moble and O'Connell, were caught like rats in a trap. Engineer Chew and a deckhand, Mable, who were below, were also killed. Chief Engineer Murphy, Purser Raybold, Second Mate Vandever, and the other deckhands escaped.

"I have no idea what caused the explosion. Our ship was brand new and was fitted with splendid boilers and machinery."

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hastings, passengers, had an almost miraculous escape from death.

"We had been on the second deck," said Mr. Hastings, "and went forward because the breeze was better in front. Just as we were about to take seats near the entrance to the front cabin, the explosion occurred. Myself and my wife were blown apart. I was knocked down and stunned, and when I came to myself I saw that the boat was afire. Then I saw my wife pinned under a beam of wood near the entrance to the cabin.

"Debris was scattered all around, and at first I thought there was no hope of extricating her from her perilous position. I do not know how I did it, but I managed to get her out after some hard work. Getting hold of a rope, I told Mrs. Hastings to hold on to it, and she and I slid down the side of the boat and waded out of the water."

Mrs. Hastings was severely burned and bruised, and her husband also was painfully injured. A peculiar coincidence in connection with the fact that he and Mrs. Hastings were taken to the House of Correction for treatment is that Mr. Hastings's son, Dr. Hastings, who was killed by a railroad train nine years ago, was once a physician at the institution. Dr. Bowman, who succeeded him as physician, dressed the injuries of Mr. and Mrs. Hastings.

Miss Jeanette Reed of 6,068 Kingsessing Avenue, West Philadelphia, who was on an excursion to Newark, was one of the injured. "My impression of it all," she said, "was that the boat seemed suddenly to be lifted out of the water. Then I was thrown violently against something, and hurled overboard. I saw people fly through the air. I can't say how many. I remember some man pulling me through the water to safety."

"A great many people must have been killed who will never be heard of or identified."

John B. Chew, assistant engineer of the boat, who was instantly killed, lived at 627 Clinton Street, Camden, N. J. When he left his home on Tuesday he told his wife that he had a presentiment of an explosion and his own violent death. She reports him as having said when leaving the house: "Lizzie, I may never see you again. I have a presentiment of an explosion on the boat, and if it happens I will be unable to escape." Chew was forty-nine years old and leaves four children.

FIGHTS FIRE COMMISSIONER.

Owner of Building Asks Court to Decide If Mr. Scannell Can Order Use of Certain Protective Appliances.

Henry Corn, who owns a twelve-story building at 508 Broadway, was recently notified by Commissioner John J. Scannell what he would have to do in order to comply with the law regarding the providing of means for the protection of the building against fires. It seems that the law gives the Commissioner almost unlimited authority in this respect, and in the letter which he sent to Mr. Corn recently he demanded that the building be fitted out with hose, buckets, fire extinguishers, &c.

It also mentions a three-inch stand pipe from cellar to top with a two-way three-inch standard Fire Department Siamese connection with valves and a two-and-a-half-inch outlet, and also a passenger elevator which shall be ready for use by the Fire Department at all hours of the day or night, including Sundays and holidays.

Mr. Corn thought that Commissioner Scannell had exceeded his authority in demanding that an elevator be kept running day and night, and he engaged the services of Levy & Unger, who argued the matter yesterday before Judge Moore, in the Third Municipal Court. Judge Moore reserved his decision.

ALABAMA LYNCHER CONVICTED.

Man Who Aided in Killing a Negro Goes to Prison for Life—Betrays His Comrades.

WETUMPKA, Ala., Aug. 28.—George Howard, a member of the mob which lynched Robert White, a negro, in this county some months ago, was to-day convicted of murder in the first degree, and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

The case was called in the Circuit Court to-day. After the State's evidence was submitted the attorney for the defense announced that Howard desired to make a statement to the court. Upon being sworn Howard admitted his participation in the lynching and gave the names of the members of the mob, which numbered thirteen. After being out almost two hours the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree and fixed the penalty at life imprisonment.

TURKEY MAY GO TO WAR

The Sultan Said to be Studying Plans for Defense.

Ambassador Constans Asserts that Abdul Hamid Tried to Prevaricate Up to the End of the Negotiations.

VIENNA, Aug. 28.—The Tageblatt publishes mail correspondence from Constantinople, which says that the Sultan will go to war rather than yield to unreasonable demands.

It is added that the Sultan is studying plans for defense, and that he has ordered 300 guns from Germany.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 27. — The French flag was hauled down from over the Embassy of France after the departure of the Ambassador, M. Constans, and it will not be hoisted again until diplomatic relations are restored. The staff of the Embassy remains here, but there is no Chargé d'Affaires. The French Consuls in Turkey have been directed to continue to protect French interests.

Besides the immediate causes of the disagreement, it is pointed out that constant difficulties have been placed in the way of French commercial interests in Turkey, which fact contributed to M. Constans's resolution. All the embassies complain of vexatious interference with trade.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Daily Mail publishes a dispatch from its Vienna correspondent, who boarded the Orient express and interviewed M. Constans in regard to the Franco-Turkish diplomatic situation. The correspondent says.

"The French Ambassador declared that even at the last hour the Sultan tried to prevaricate. He asserted that the whole matter was now in the hands of the French Government.

"'Any other than an inexorable attitude,' continued M. Constans, 'would be most injurious for future negotiations with the Porte. If Turkey could obtain the slightest success in this case she would easily yield to the temptation to try the same game with other powers, who might not display the same patience as France has displayed.'"

"Before M. Constans left Constantinople," says a dispatch to The Standard from the Turkish capital, "he received a letter from the Sultan himself, begging him to consider his Majesty's feelings and not to act in a manner his Majesty thought uncalled for. M. Constans declined to alter his decision.

"The British Ambassador was invited to the French Embassy Sunday night, and he remained there until 1 o'clock Monday morning, presumably trying to arrange an amicable settlement.

"It is freely rumored here that the real reason for the action of M. Constans was his pique at the Sultan's refusal to buy the quays."

THINKS WORLD'S END NEAR.

Seventh Day Adventist's Conclusion from Franco-Turkish Dispute.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The annual camp meeting of the Seventh Day Adventists of New York State began here to-day with about 600 persons from all parts of the State in attendance.

John S. Wightmore, a prominent Adventist, asserted that the Franco-Turkish troubles were signs that the end of the world was approaching. He said that the difficulties between these two nations would result in a general European war, the destruction of the Turkish Empire, and world-wide suffering, ending with the second coming of Christ. He based his belief in his prophesies on Daniel xii., 1 and 2.

EMPRESS FREDERICK'S WILL.

Estate Worth $2,600,000—Schloss Freidrichshof Left to Princess Margaret of Hesse.

HOMBURG, Aug. 28.—The will of the Dowager Empress Frederick was opened today. Her fortune totals 11,000,000 marks, (about $2,600,000.) Her six children receive 1,000,000 marks each. To the youngest, Princess Margaret of Hesse, (wife of Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse,) is left Friedrichshof Castle, on which the Dowager Empress spent the whole of the 3,000,000 marks bequest which she received from the Countess Galliera.

The Dowager Empress destroyed only her most private papers. The remainder were deposited in the library of the Schloss.

The fortune of the Dowager Empress included nothing from Queen Victoria, the Dowager Empress having renounced all claims on her mother's estate.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—The Dowager Empress Frederick's estate is larger than was supposed, and shows that she increased her fortune through skillful management and by investing her income.

The Tageblatt prints an authoritative denial of the report that the Dowager Empress was married to Count von Seckendorff, her secretary.

The Berliner Post announces that Emperor William has conferred upon Count von Seckendorff the Star of a Commander of the Order of the Royal House of Hohenzollern.

Count von Seckendorff, under the will, receives numerous valuable tokens of the esteem in which he was held by the Dowager Empress. He will quit the service of the Court and retire to private life.

DISORDER IN JAMAICA.

Force Used to Prevent Fruit Growers Selling at Reduced Prices.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 28.—The fruit situation on the north side of the island is becoming serious. A majority of the growers decline to sell at the reduced prices. Force is being used to prevent the minority taking bananas to the shipping centres. Thousands of bunches have been destroyed by machetes along the roadways.

Extra police precautions have been taken and several people arrested on charges of rioting.

A representative of the United Fruit Company has arrived from the United States to inquire into the situation. Great excitement prevails in the fruit districts.

Mr. Reid's Newfoundland Company.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 28.—Mr. Reid, whose far-reaching contracts with the Colonial Government were the subject of so much discussion until he recently surrendered a number of his franchises in order to secure Governmental sanction in creating a limited liability company, will constitute the new organization in St. John's to-morrow. He and his three sons will act as provisional Directors. The concern will be capitalized at $25,000,000, the stock being largely held in London. It is understood that the company will raise $5,000,000 on mortgage bonds for development purposes.

"German Dreyfus Case" to be Reopened

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—The Court of Appeals has decided to reopen the case of Sergt. Marten, who at his second trial was sentenced to death for the murder of Capt. von Krosigk. Gen. von Alten bases his application for a revision of the sentence on the ground that Sergt. Hickel, who was tried and acquitted at the same time as Marten, was wrongly acquitted. General satisfaction, however, is expressed at the fact that a rehearing of the case is assured.

Warships to Greet Duke of Cornwall.

HALIFAX, Aug. 28.—Five ships of the British North Atlantic Squadron, the Crescent, Proserpine, Psyche, Pallas, and Quail, will sail on Saturday for Quebec to make preparations for the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. The Indefatigable and Tribune will remain here until the royal yacht Ophir is due off the coast. They will then go out to meet her and escort her to Quebec.

Legislative Tangle in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 28.—In the Peruvian Senate to-day a motion to impeach the Cabinet was defeated by one vote. The Cabinet is now boycotted by the Chamber of Deputies, while the conflict as to the censure passed upon the Cabinet by the Chamber continues between that body and the Senate.

Cotton Afire in Steamship's Hold.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Fire has broken out in the cotton in the second hold of the British steamship Mineola, Capt. Dickens, which sailed from Galveston on Aug. 5 and Norfolk on Aug. 13, and arrived at Havre yesterday, bound for Rotterdam.

MORE MURDERS BY BOERS.

British Officer and Two Privates Shot After Surrendering—Instructions to Kitchener.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Aug. 25, says:

"Sworn evidence has been brought to my notice by Gen. Elliot that on June 6 Lieut. Mair of the New South Wales Artillery and Privates Harvey and Blunt were shot down after surrendering at Gras Pan, near Reitz. I have forwarded to Steyn and Botha copies of these statements."

The War Office has telegraphed to Lord Kitchener as follows:

"We understand that you have not yet received satisfactory assurances respecting the murder of our wounded at Vlakfontein. In view of the occurrences referred to in your telegram of Aug. 25, we are of the opinion that you should notify by proclamation that the members of any commando by which such an outrage is committed who may be captured and, after trial, proved to have been present on such occasion, will be held guilty, whether they actually committed the deed or not; that the leader of the commando will be sentenced to death, and that the other members will be punished with death, or less, according to the degree of complicity."

Secretary Brodrick's instructions to Lord Kitchener are generally approved. The Daily Chronicle, however, thinks them too sweeping in holding all the members of a commando responsible. The Standard, while it considers the Government justified, foresees that a great outcry will be raised and the Government accused of a desire to wage a war of extermination. It says:

"Of course rigorous punishment of this kind may lead to violent retaliation. Lord Kitchener must be the judge of what is prudent. In any case, the blame for giving the struggle a harsher character must rest with the Boers."

The Daily News, which denounces the measure, accuses the Government of being in a hurry to discover that a policy of reprisals ought to be resorted to.

The Times, in the course of an editorial expressing doubt whether Mr. Brodrick's dispatch will serve any useful purpose, says:

"It is imperative that such criminals should be punished as soon as caught, and probably any General who caught them would, on conviction, shoot them; but it seems hardly worth while to proclaim what the enemy must know well enough already, namely, that if he allows the war to degenerate into murder he must expect the penalty of murder."

Great Gas Well Found in Indiana.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 28.—One of the greatest gas wells ever discovered in the gas belt was struck a mile east of Parker City on Monday night by the Farm Land Oil Company, which was boring for oil in the new oil territory. The well is estimated to have a flow of 3,000,000 cubic feet a day.

Another Fatality in the Alps.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Express from Geneva, a German named Hinschler, while climbing the Ober-Sauen, in the Alps, fell over a precipice and was killed. His body was terribly mutilated.

Training Ship Buffalo at Greenock.

GREENOCK, Aug. 28.—The United States training ship Buffalo, Commander Charles T. Hutchins commanding, which sailed from New York July 17 on a cruise, has arrived here.

PROSPERITY IN ST. LOUIS.

More Business Being Done by the Big Dry Goods Houses Than Ever Before.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—Statements were given out to-day by officials of the five great dry-goods companies in Washington Avenue, which show that all talk of bad business on account of drought is incorrect.

Forrest Ferguson, President of the Ferguson-McKinney Company, said:

"This is the largest week in the history of the St. Louis dry goods business."

Jonathan Rice, President of Rice, Stick & Co., said:

"Not only will this be the largest week in sales in the history of the St. Louis dry goods business, but the month of August will also be a record breaker."

William H. Walker of the Ely & Walker Company said:

"Our sales this week have been the heaviest in the history of the house, and we shall clear up the month of August with the record for any one month's business."

J. R. Curlee, Secretary of the Carleton Company, said:

"Our trade this week has been immense, far greater than it was in the corresponding week last year, when we broke all records. We expect to increase last year's business for the month of August also."

E. S. Lewis of the Hargardine-McKittrick Company said:

"This has been the best week in the history of our house, and August will be a record breaker for one month's sales."

Last year's dry goods business in St. Louis has been estimated at from $45,000,000 to $50,000,000, and it is said that the business of 1900 was $10,000,000 greater than that of any other year in the history of the city. This year the business bids fair to exceed by far that of last year.

Dry goods are cheaper this year than ever before, and this will cut no little figure in the year's business. Jonathan Rice states that goods in his line are 4 to 5 per cent. cheaper, and that an increase of 6 per cent. on the business done is necessary to insure that the year's business may be as big as last year.

URGES NEGRO EMIGRATION.

Bishop Turner Says the Solution of the Lynching Problem Is to Send the Black Man to Africa.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 28.—Bishop Turner of the African Methodist Church, in an interview with regard to the best manner of preventing the crime of assaulting among negroes, said:

"I am as much convinced as ever that African emigration would be best for the negro and the best for the white man. There is an irresistible conflict between whites and blacks that nothing but separation can reconcile and put an end to.

"Our children are generated and nurtured under a malignant and misanthropic excitement that will wreck this country and make our civilization a by-word. And if it is a fact that the negro will not let white women alone, then white men owe it to their manhood and honesty to get rid of him, and if they will open up a highway to Africa millions of the black race will go.

"Rather than shed so much blood, and possibly some innocent blood, you had better enact laws to brand those fools and scoundrels, and crop their ears and banish them to Africa. If the country will turn over all these criminals that they are burning, hanging, and shooting to me and brand their cheeks and carry them to Africa, I will give the world another Rome, or establish a country like Australia, which was founded and built up by English cutthroats and penal convicts."

MICHIGAN'S FRUIT CROP.

Quantities Shipped to Chicago Show that It Is to be a Good One.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Fruit in great quantities is being brought into the city from the Michigan orchards by way of the boat lines, and each morning sees every available foot of dock room taken up with crates and packages containing the different varieties of the product for which Western Michigan is famous.

Although the harvest has not yet reached its maximum, to-day's receipts have been the largest of the season up to date, 92,455 packages of all sizes arriving on the different lines, recent rains having changed the conditions in the fruit belt. At first a failure seemed certain everywhere, but now a fairly good crop seems to be forthcoming. The South Haven region will yield about one-third of its usual supply, while around St. Joseph from 30 to 40 per cent. of the ordinary crop is to be harvested. The grape crop promises to be large, and the late field-planted melons will show a good yield.

The principal receipts of fruit by the boats this morning, itemized according to variety, were as follows: Peaches, 50,000 one-fifth bushels, 3,400 half-bushels, and 1,700 bushels; grapes, 24,600 one-fifth bushels; apples and melons, 1,330 bushels, and 1,105 barrels; miscellaneous fruit, 1,320 half-bushel crates.

GERMANY IS TREATING PRINCE CHUN HARSHLY

Members of Chinese Mission Not Allowed to Leave Hotel.

Minor Officials, All of Them Prominent Nobles, Compelled to Accept Poor Accommodations.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—The immediate attendants of Prince Chun are decidedly indignant at their treatment by the German officials. Herr von Rauch, who is managing the journey of the mission on behalf of the German Government, is calmly completing the traveling arangements, in spite of the Chinese travelers' assertions that they may not proceed to Berlin. Some of the minor Chinese officials objected to lodging on the fourth floor of the hotel, but Herr von Rauch promptly intervened and compelled them to accept the quarters to which they had been assigned. Seeing that the lowest in rank of the members of the retinue are prominent nobles, such coercion is not relished.

Prince Chun has dropped his pretense of indisposition, and is keeping up constant telegraphic communication with Peking. One cable message cost him $300.

It is now generally conceded that the delay is due to the severe exactions of Emperor William in connection with the expiation ceremonial.

The members of the mission are not permitted to leave the hotel. This, it is alleged, is due to the personal orders of Emperor William.

CHINA'S DIPLOMATIC VICTORY.

Wording of Edict Prohibiting Importation of Munitions of War Allowed to Stand.

PEKING, Aug. 28.—The imperial edict forbidding the importation of arms and munitions of war is not satisfactory to some of the foreign Ministers, although it has been accepted. It ignores the vital fact that the prohibition applies to the Government, and that it is part of the punishment of China. The edict makes it appear that it is merely the Government's voluntary act, Chinese subjects being prohibited from importing arms and munitions, as the country is disturbed by brigands.

In spite of this it was announced to-day that the Ministers had decided to accept the edict, but to omit the first paragraph, publishing it as part of the appendix to the protocol.

It is understood that the British Minister, Sir Ernest M. Satow, proposed to return the edict to the Chinese Peace Commissioners as unsatisfactory, but the proposal failed.

Several of the diplomats, including United States Commissioner Rockhill, opposed this feature of the protocol. Among their reasons was that it was impossible to enforce the edict, and that it was illogical while insisting that the Chinese Government maintain order to deprive it of the means of so doing.

Whereas a month ago the Chinese Commissioners were importuning the Ministers to conclude the negotiations, it is now the Ministers who are daily visiting Li-Hung-Chang on a similar errand. Several of the Ministers expect to be transferred to more pleasant posts at the conclusion of their labors, and all are wearied with the confinement in Peking during the tropical months.

The Chinese may take advantage in the forthcoming decrees of the Ministers manifest anxiety to wind up the business.

If the other Governments had kept troops at Peking until the protocol was signed, as Great Britain is doing, it is regarded as probable that the Chinese would display greater willingness to carry out the spirit of the protocol.

DROWNED IN OIL.

Three Men Succumb to the Fountain of Petroleum at the Palestine-Beaumont (Texas) Well.

BEAUMONT, Texas, Aug. 28.—The Palestine-Beaumont well, which broke on Monday, is still throwing a stream of petroleum as high as the top of the 70-foot derrick, and it had added the life of another man to its achievements of destruction, making a total of three fatalities.

James Smith and John McDaniel were drowned in oil Monday night, and last night Peter Gallagher met the same fate. Two other men were dragged out and finally restored to consciousness.

F. W. Chase, an expert submarine diver, came in from Galveston yesterday. He found no difficulty in staying in the spray while incased in his diving suit, but he had to work slowly. It is believed that the well will be closed to-day without difficulty.

MUST WORK FULL TIME.

Elaborate Plan for Keeping the Records of Service Performed by Post Office Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Post Office Department has issued to many Post Offices an order that conveys a sharp intimation that the Government must obtain a full day's service from each one of its employes. W. S. Shallenberger, acting Postmaster General, signs this order, and in it he insists that former orders about the use of time recorders in Post Offices must be obeyed.

The time of employes, as taken from the records made by themselves, shall be regarded as the official time. The recorders are to be used by the Assistant Postmaster, Superintendents, clerks, carriers, and all other employes in reporting for duty, on leaving for or returning from trips or meals, and at the close of the day's work.

At least once daily the aggregate time (total number of working hours and minutes served by each employe) must be entered in a time book, and the tapes with the original record securely pasted in a scrap book furnished by the Department for that purpose. The failure of an employe to register will be treated as a violation of the regulations and must be reported to the Department by the Postmaster for action.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

Manufacturing Centres of Massachusetts Said to Desire It.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—The manufacturing centres of this State are in favor of a reciprocity arrangement between the United States and Canada, according to Secretary L. G. Preston of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who on behalf of that body is laboring in the interest of a treaty. In order to sound the feeling in other places, Mr. Preston was instructed to visit the mill cities, where he interviewed mill owners, members of business associations, and editors. He says:

"I was greatly encouraged by finding among those on whom I called an interest which was hearty and spontaneous. Many of the manufacturers evinced the keenest interest in the announcement that an effort would be made to have the Joint High Commission reconvened for the purpose of framing a reciprocity treaty.

"A large number of the commercial organizations in various parts of the country have declared themselves in favor of such a treaty. The Boston Chamber of Commerce has memorialized the President to take such steps as will provide reciprocity between the two countries, by reconvening the Joint High Commission or otherwise, and it has asked other commercial bodies to do likewise."

Held for Cruelty to Horse.

Policeman Shibles of the West Thirtieth Street Station saw a team of horses drawing a truck along Seventh Avenue at Twenty-first Street yesterday afternoon. Noticing that one horse was limping, he stopped the team and examined the animal. One foreleg had been badly cut and was bleeding. The horse's collar, stuffed with straw, was broken and the wisps of straw were cutting into the horse's neck, which was also sore.

Shibles arrested the driver, Edward J. Riley, twenty-one years old, of 1,129 Second Avenue, and took him to the Jefferson Market Court, before Magistrate Cornell. The Magistrate commended Shibles for making the arrest and held Riley in $300 bail for examination.

ANTI-POLICY SOCIETY'S RAID.

Supt. Reardon Secures One Prisoner in a House Where He Expected to Find Many.

Agents of the Anti-Policy Society pounced on the alleged policy shop at 115 West Twenty-ninth Street yesterday evening and arrested the reputed proprietor, John Watson of 61 Charlton Street.

Preparations for raiding the premises and two others in that neighborhood were made early in the afternoon by Superintendent Reardon, who called on Magistrate Olmsted at the Centre Street Court and told him that he desired three warrants for policy shops that were doing a rushing business in that vicinity. Magistrate Olmsted went to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station and left the three warrants with Sergt. Sheils.

Superintendent Reardon secured the assistance of Policeman Burke, and, stationing him in front of No. 115, he himself went through the house at 117, a one-story frame cottage, occupied by Mrs. Charles McJones, a negress. The woman was badly frightened, but upon learning that her house was to be used only as a passageway, opened her rear door to the agent.

Reardon entered the backyard of the dwelling, and climbing over a high fence crawled through an alley across heaps of rubbish, and jumping a second fence, landed in the rear of the house at No. 115. Reardon broke his way into the premises, expecting to find a crowd of policy players, but not one was there. He searched the house thoroughly, and finding Watson took him to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, where he was locked up.

ACCUSED BY THE SOCIETY.

Timothy Moran Held Charged with Conducting a Policy Shop.

Timothy Moran of 241 East Thirty-third Street was arraigned yesterday morning in the Centre Street Court, charged by Superintendent Reardon and Agent Brennan of the Anti-Policy Society with having conducted a policy shop in the rear of the cigar store at 303 East Forty-third Street.

O. P. Baldney, who appeared for the society, told Magistrate Olmsted, before whom the case was called, that Moran had been convicted once before for the same offense, and that he had served six months in the penitentiary.

The prisoner was represented by Lawyer James Oliver. Moran at first asked for an adjournment of the examination until to-day and was held in $2,000 bail. Later, Lawyer Oliver consulted with the Magistrate and the case was recalled. This time Moran waived examination and the bail was reduced to $1,500.

CEMETERY ESCAPES TAXATION.

Conflicting Laws Exempt Mount Neboh Association from Several Years' Payments.

Owing to the existence of two laws which are in conflict with each other regarding the exemption of cemeteries from taxation, the Mount Neboh Cemetery Association has escaped the payment of taxes on its property for the years 1888, 1890 to 1897, and 1899. The association also asked an exemption for 1886, which was not allowed.

It appears from the testimony in the case that the Cemetery Association violated the law by applying the funds received from the sale of lots to the payment of dividends on its capital stock. This was in disobedience of the provisions of the act of 1847 under which the association was organized. Section 10 of this law exempts the cemetery and association formed under it from all taxes.

The law provides, however, that the proceeds of all sales of land shall be applied to the improvement and preservation of the cemetery and for incidental expenses, and to no other purpose or object.

Corporation Counsel Whalen, to whom the matter was referred for advice by Controller Coler, held that the Cemetery Association could not claim relief under the act, because it had not complied with its provisions, but he found that there is a later enactment of the Legislature which supersedes the Act of 1847 in Chapter 310 of the Laws of 1872. It is in part as follows:

"No land actually used and occupied for cemetery purposes shall be sold under execution or for any tax or assessment, nor shall such tax or assessment be levied, collected, or imposed.

This act forbids even the assessment of a tax, consequently the Corporation Counsel sees no way out of it, and advises the Controller to grant the request for release from payment. As the property in question was not acquired until February, 1887, the tax for the year 1886 must stand.

GUSHER HAS CEASED TO GUSH.

Lucas Well in Texas Clogged Up—This Fact Used as an Argument Against the Proposed Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 28.—The bill providing for a tax on the gross receipts of oil producers, refiners, and dealers in Texas was to-day reported favorably by the Committee on Revenue and Taxation of the House of Representatives. The proposed tax, however, is reduced from 2 to 1 per cent. The measure as amended is unsatisfactory to the oil men, and they will make a strong fight against its passage.

Mayor D. P. Wheat of Beaumont, in his statement before the committee, said that the celebrated Lucas gusher, which was the first well brought in in the field, and was reported to have a capacity of 70,000 barrels a day, has ceased flowing. He said that the well was clogged up, and that there were two other former gushers in the field in the same condition. He cited these facts in illustration of the position taken by the oil men that the business is in an experimental stage, and should not have a tax burden placed upon it.

BIG WATER TANK COLLAPSES.

Deal Beach's Supply Curtailed—The Cottagers Will Not Suffer.

Special to The New York Times.

DEAL BEACH, Aug. 28.—A large tank, in which was stored a portion of the water supply of this resort, collapsed late last evening and 35,000 gallons of water fell upon the brick powerhouse and another building directly beneath the tank, completely demolishing them and flooding the vicinity. The engineer of the powerhouse, E. J. Rogers, hearing the noise made by the escaping water, rushed from the building just in time to save his life. A large stone, which formed part of the foundation for the engine, was swept from the building and carried to the yard, a distance of twenty-five feet.

The main water supply is furnished by the Long Branch Water Company, so the accident will not cause any inconvenience to the cottagers and hotel guests.

Western Rich Man's Heir Missing.

EASTON, Penn., Aug. 28.—A legal battle has been begun here for the possession of the $150,000 estate of John Gould, near Seattle, Washington. R. W. Ruffin, a Seattle lawyer, has instituted habeas corpus proceedings to compel Howard Hartzell, ex-Mayor of Easton, and executor of the estate, to produce Edward C. Bruce, grandchild and heir of the testator. It is claimed that Mr. Hartzell, who is now in Seattle, has young Bruce confined in Easton, in order to deprive him of his rightful share of the estate. Gould went West from Easton during the gold craze of 1849 and became rich.

Seven-Year-Old Heiress Kidnapped.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Margaret Lyler, seven years old, and reported to be heiress to $100,000, was kidnapped yesterday from the home of Mrs. M. E. Green, where she had been cared for since her mother died a week ago. Her captor, driving at breakneck speed, was pursued by policemen in a patrol wagon to Ravenswood. There all trace of him was lost.

Miss Oliver to Become a Nun.

Miss Julia L. Oliver, Sister Jerome, of the nuns of the St. Ursula Order at Bedford Park, will take the final vows of the order this morning at 10 o'clock, when the Very Rev. Mgr. Mooney will call at the convent to administer the vows to a number of novitiates. Sister Jerome is a daughter of Francis V. S. Oliver.

B. Altman & Co.

Will continue to close their store on Saturdays in September, as usual, at 12 o'clock, Noon.

On other days, until September 14th, the store will continue to be opened at 8:30 A. M., and close at 5 P. M.

Fall Styles Now on Sale.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

605 Broadway, cor. Houston St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St.
299 Broadway, near Duane St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

Derbys $3.00 and $4.00
Alpines $3.00 and $3.50
Silk Hats $5.00 and $6.00

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS MEET IN CONVENTION

Gov. Savage Rebuked for Paroling ex-State Treasurer.

Parole Revoked and Prisoner Returned to Jail—Ticket Named and Platform Adopted.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 28.—Republicans of Nebraska in State Convention this afternoon, after a night of conflict and a morning of uncertainty, nominated Samuel H. Sedgewick of York County for Justice of the Supreme Court and Carl J. Ernst of Lancaster and H. L. Goold of Keith for Regents of the university, adopted a platform in harmony with party policies, and made a new record for industry in the disposal of business.

The action of Governor Savage in paroling from the penitentiary former State Treasurer Joseph S. Bartley, furnished, as was expected, the only real excitement of the convention. An effort to dispose of the vexed question of an indorsement or disapproval of the Governor's action, outside the convention, signally failed.

Supporters of the Governor did succeed in having all resolutions referred to the Committee on Platform without debate, but the committee itself reported in turn against the parole, and, while not impugning the motives of the Governor, demanded the return of the ex-Treasurer to the penitentiary, and was sustained by the convention.

Gov. Savage to-day issued a statement in explanation of his action, in which he says:

"I granted the parole with the understanding on my part that he (Bartley) was to proceed to reimburse the State, and, in addition, was to render an accounting of the funds lost in banking which he was unable to recover.

"I have given Mr. Bartley an opportunity to right the wrong, and my action as regards the extension of further clemency in the premises shall be conditioned solely upon his compliance with my requirements." The final chapter in the release of Mr. Bartley came late this evening, when Gov. Savage, following the action of the Republican State Convention, this afternoon cancelled the parole of the ex-Treasurer, surrendered him to the Sheriff of the county, and ordered his return to prison.

The platform reported by the committee on resolutions was adopted, as presented, by the convention. The only argument was on the Bartley resolution, which without impugning the motives of Gov. Savage, deprecated the use of executive clemency to create the false impression that the party is disposed to condone embezzlement of public funds, and requested the immediate recall of the parole granted to Bartley.

On national issues the platform commended the policies and achievements of the national administration, which had created a world-wide market for American products, which has made the United States a creditor instead of a debtor nation, and had given America industrial supremacy among nations.

It noted the successful conduct of the war with Spain, adding new glory to the flag, and it applauded the position of the United States in the negotiations in China, which had added new lustre to the brilliant history of American diplomacy.

It declared the right of every man to enjoy the fruits of his labor, undisturbed by the blacklist or the boycott, which are contrary to the spirit of American institutions. It recognized the right of wage-workers to organize in mutual protection, and demanded for them a safeguard against coercion in any form. It drew the line at violence and lawlessness, and declared for a preservation of the liberties granted to all citizens alike.

MR. HULL ON THE FILIPINOS.

Iowa Congressman Says They Are Not Fit for Self Government—Spooner Bill a Mistake.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—Among the passengers who arrived from Manila on board the United States transport Hancock at this port to-day was Congressman Hull of Iowa, who has been making an extended tour of the new possessions in the Orient. In an interview this evening he said:

"Most of the Filipinos are peculiar and desire simply to be let alone. At present they are absolutely unfit for self-government. They have no conception of what government means. The rule of the Spaniards consisted simply of tax collecting, and this is all the Filipino knows about law. His idea of liberty is license to inflict on his enemy such punishment as he pleases.

"It would be most unwise to withdraw any considerable number of the troops at present. While I was in the Islands Gen. Chaffee proposed that the soldiers be withdrawn from some of the districts where civil government had been organized, but the people made a protest. If the troops were withdrawn the civil government would fall at once, as they are only maintained by the presence of the soldiers. The bandits would soon have things their own way if there were no troops to keep them in check and restore the courage of the people. We are badly handicapped by the Spooner law, which, in my opinion, was most unwise legislation."

BOSTON EXPRESS IN COLLISION.

Passenger Train Runs Into a Freight Just Out of New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 28.—The New York and Boston express train leaving New York at 8 A. M. and New Haven at 10:03 A. M. was in collision with a freight train while passing out of the city through the Cedar Hill yard this morning.

A drawing-room car and the express locomotive were somewhat damaged. No one was seriously injured, but several passengers sustained slight scratches. The collision was caused by an open switch.

Burglars Blow Up Michigan Bank.

BAD AXE, Mich., Aug. 28.—James H. Hall's bank at Kinde, this county, was entered by burglars last night, and while the thieves secured only $100, they destroyed the bank building and all its contents with explosives placed beside the vault. All the mortgages, notes, and valuable papers in the vault were destroyed.

Of course the old straw hat looks dingy—
About time—Alpine time—that is between straw hat and derby time.
The new Fall shapes and shades

HELEN C. BRUSH'S WILL ORDERED PROBATED

Surrogate Fitzgerald Finds Testatrix Was of Sound Mind.

Also that There Was No Undue Influence and that the Christian Science Church Is Entitled to Bequest.

Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday rendered a decision in the matter of the will of Helen C. Brush, who left the greater part of her fortune of $90,000 to the First Church of Christ, Scientist. He sustains the will and admits it to probate.

He begins his decision with a history of the life of the dead woman, beginning at the time of her first interest in Christian Science, eleven years before her death. After this he goes over in detail the contest over the will, giving the testimony of the witnesses bearing on the points in contest—which were undue influence and the unsoundness of the decedent's mind. Then he goes fully into the beliefs of the Christian Scientists as brought out in the contest over the will and in their book of belief, "Science and Health," and says:

"It is therefore evident that however opposed these teachings may be to the beliefs or actions of others, they are founded on the religious convictions of those professing them. This being so, the Court cannot say that those persons are mentally unsound. The truth or falsity of a religious belief is beyond the scope of a judicial inquiry, (Keeler vs. Keeler, 20 N. Y. St. Rep., 439.) Thus, the Court has often been asked to pass upon the falsity of spiritualism, and to hold that a follower of this faith, which, like Christian Science, is contrary to the convictions of most men, was of necessity laboring under an insane delusion; but it has uniformly refused so to declare or hold, (Matter of Halbert, 15 Misc. Rep., 306; Robinson vs. Adams, 62 Me., 369, 404.)

WHY SHE LEFT MONEY TO CHURCH.

"There can be no doubt that the decedent's belief in the religion which she had adopted and her strong adherence to the church wherein she worshipped were the cause of the making of her will. Consequently, the only question which concerns us is as to the effect of this belief on her mind, the belief itself not being any evidence of insanity. Did it unseat her judgment, dethrone her reason, and thus deprive her of capacity to make a will? If it did, if, by reason of the effect of this belief on her mind, she became the victim of insane delusions from which her will resulted, then it follows that the contestants must prevail, (Taylor vs. Trich, 163 Penn. St. Rep., 586, 606; Orchardson vs. Cofield, 171 Ill., 14, 30; Matter of Beach, 27 App. Div., 411, 419.)

"In this connection it should be borne in mind that while, generally speaking, an insane delusion is a demonstrably false belief founded on supposed facts which really have no existence but as to the falsity of which the person laboring under the belief will not and can not be convinced, yet, as the Court of Appeals has said, 'if there are facts, however insufficient they may in reality be, from which a prejudiced or narrow or a bigoted mind might derive a particular idea or belief, it cannot be said that the mind is diseased in that respect.' And it matters not whether such idea or belief be utterly ridiculous or illogical, it is still not evidence of insanity. (Matter of Will of White, 121 N. Y., 408.)

"There can be no doubt that the decedent used the word 'persecution' in describing the conduct of her sisters toward her. Indeed, she told Mrs. Holden that it was because of the persecution of her sisters that she desired to change her former will. As has been shown, the testatrix became fervently devoted to Christian Science after her recovery from pneumonia. While she did not by any means give up her interest in current topics, in literature and art, and while she retained her great liking for music, yet she devoted far less time to these matters than formerly, her chief interest in life now being to study the religion which she had embraced and to associate with its followers.

"Mrs. Findlay testified that she found no fault with her sister because of this change; still, it must be inferred from the entire case that the decedent's sisters were greatly dissatisfied with her course. One of them had gone to the Christian Science church for 'amusement and entertainment,' they both believed that the claims made by this belief were preposterous, and there can be no doubt that they often spoke in terms of ridicule of the decedent's faith, both to her and to her friends. The testatrix was a keenly sensitive woman and her religious convictions were exceedingly strong and fervent. Such a person naturally would be wounded by unfriendly criticism of the mildest character directed against her.

"The decedent complained to several of her co-religionists because of the lack of sympathy that was shown by her family with regard to her religious beliefs. She seems to have been very much attached to her sisters, but she evidently felt that by reason of the conflicting views which she and they entertained respecting the religion which she professed she could not be happy or contented in their society or live in the same household with them. It has been pointed out that in January, 1899, the decedent finally wrote a letter to her sisters in which she went over this trouble and said that she would not return to them.

"Mrs. Findlay's reply to this letter is significant. She writes to the decedent that the step thus taken by her is unloving and her criticism is unchristian; that there is no need of words or eloquence when the daily life shows coldness and lack of sympathy and interest, and that the past has shown how unwilling the decedent has been to look at those things fairly.

TESTATRIX NOT INSANE.

"The separation which ensued was by no means a severance of the other ties which existed between the testatrix and her sisters. They corresponded with each other in the most affectionate terms and sent one another gifts. Indeed, a genuine and deep-seated affection existed between them, the only cloud that darkened their lives being this difference as to religion. While, probably, the decedent entertained exaggerated notions as to the treatment accorded to her on this subject, yet, in the face of all the facts disclosed, I fail to see how the conclusions she arrived at can in any sense be called an insane delusion or the result of one. There was certainly some continued opposition to her views, and under the rule above enunciated, her belief that the conduct of her sisters amounted to persecution, while perhaps not justified, cannot be termed an evidence of insanity.

"With regard to the other delusions which, it is claimed, affected the mind of the testatrix, it appears that on one occasion, in the Winter of 1898, Dr. Bail, who had been her physician, requested her to answer certain hypothetical questions, which he desired to ask her in connection with Christian Science, telling her at the same time that he did not care to discuss the subject with her. He then asked her several questions, as, for example, what she would do if a foreign body were imbedded in her eyeball, and she replied that she would go to a Christian Scientist, who would remove the pain, so that it would make no difference whether the foreign body were in her eye or not. He also asked her what she would do if she were bleeding to death by having her leg cut off, or what effect it would have if the blood were extracted from her body, and she said that she would not die if her mind were in harmony with the Divine mind.

"The next day Dr. Bail received a letter from the decedent, which he destroyed, and wherein she sought to explain at length her views upon Christian Science, but unfortunately he could not remember its contents. It will be at once observed that the decedent was merely expressing her belief as to certain suppositious cases, and that no argument was used to show to her that she was in error. She was held down to almost categorical answers, and although she afterward gave her interrogator an explanation of her views that explanation has been lost. It is fair to infer from what has been testified as to the teaching of Christian Science, that the decedent meant that, since everything was possible in her faith, life could be preserved even in the miraculous manner supposed, providing that in any given case the healer could adequately realize the powers of, and place herself in sufficient harmony with, the divine mind.

"There is nothing to show that views involved in her answers to the doctor were acted on, and if the belief in Christian Science itself is not an insane delusion, I fail to see how mere conviction of the efficacy of its powers, in supposed cases, can be termed evidence of insanity. Nor will the decedent's repeated declarations that she had been healed of disease by Christian Science be termed an insane delusion. It is argued that she added to these declarations that physicians had abandoned her case, but the evidence is not at all convincing that she made such statements. Even if she had, it will be explained by ascribing them to a proneness not unusual with people of magnifying events and occurrences with which they have been associated, especially if there have been present some elements of novelty or of strangeness or of personal peril or danger.

"So far as concerns this belief in her cure, she certainly had been ill, she appealed to Christian Science and she believed she had recovered her health. Upon a careful consideration of the voluminous testimony taken on this trial I am of the opinion that the burden of proof on the issue of testamentary capacity, which is on the proponent, has been fully sustained, and that at the time of the execution of her will the decedent was of sound mind.

UNDUE INFLUENCE NOT PROVED.

"The contestants further insist that this will should not be probated for the reason that it was the result of undue influence exerted upon the testatrix by Mrs. Stetson and other Christian Science healers. In aid of this contention the rule is invoked that where a testator ignores the natural objects of his bounty and gives to strangers, the proponent should come into court prepared to show that the will represents the unconstrained wishes of the decedent and should furnish some proof besides the factum of the will, particularly if a former will made while the testator was in good health has been supplanted (Carland's will, 37 N. Y. Supp., 924; Matter of Way, 6 Misc. Rep., 84; Tyler & Gardiner, 35, N. Y. Supp., 559).

"The rule is also invoked that where the beneficiary under such a will occupies a position of confidential relationship to the testator a presumption of fraud arises (Marx & McGlynn, 38 N. Y., 357-371). Even if it be granted that this presumption exists in the present case, it is one of fact only, subject to being overcome by evidence. In a case of the length of this one, involving the examination of nearly forty witnesses, circumstances are very apt to crop out here and there which, when deftly welded together, appear to spell out a suspicion of fraud, yet which, when regarded in the light of all the facts, become of little or no moment.

"I have given careful consideration to the argument of contestant's counsel, and have thoroughly examined the testimony upon which he relies, but I fail to find any substantial evidence tending to show undue influence. On the contrary, when all of the facts present are considered, the conclusion seems inevitable that no restraint whatever interfered with the expression of the decedent's testamentary intentions. So far as concerns Mrs. Stetson, it was shown that, excepting as the decedent met her in church, as other members did, she saw very little of the testatrix socially during that time that she knew her, and, despite the earnest contentions of the contestants, I am convinced that she was entirely innocent of the fraud that has been sought to be fastened on her.

"If undue influence existed, it must have been wrought through the medium of a conspiracy, in which various healers, who attended the decedent, and particularly her friend, Miss Duncan, took part. The testimony of these witnesses, absolutely negatives the existence of any such conspiracy. I was impressed with the truthfulness of their statements, and nothing that these women said or did anywise indicates that any plan was formed or existed to coerce the volition of the decedent and to procure her to make a will.

"The circumstances present in this case clearly show how it came about that the will in contest was made. The sisters and brother of decedent were not dependent on her bounty. The property was equal to that inherited by the testatrix, and, so far as appears, they were as independently situated as she was. During the last four years of her life the church which she made her residuary legatee became deeply rooted in her affections. She felt that she owed to it a debt of gratitute, for she believed that it had given her new health and strength and happiness, and, feeling in this wise, she doubtless thought that she could best aid it in the promulgation of its teaching by giving to it the bulk of her estate. She was, in my opinion, thoroughly aware of what she was about when she made this disposition, and she clearly knew the contents of her will, which was in absolute accord with her free and unconstrained intentions and wishes.

"Whether her determination not to give her fortune to her family was unwise, whether the residuary legatee herein has deserved the affection and gratitude which the testatrix has so bountifully given evidence of, are not questions for this Court to consider in arriving at its decision. The decedent, being of sound mind, and free from restraint, had the right to do with her own as she pleased, and her will must therefore be admitted to probate."

The Surrogate, in closing, decides adversely the question raised by the contestants that the will is void because made within two months of her death, contrary to the provisions of Section VI. of Chapter 319 of the Laws of 1848, and decides that the legatee is entitled to take the bequest.

TROUBLE FOLLOWS MRS. EDDY.

Many Accidents on New Hampshire Fair Grounds After She Arrives.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 28.—Gov. Jordan and Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy had much to do with gathering 20,000 people at the Concord State Fair to-day. It was Governor's day, and Gov. Jordan and his military family came after dinner, being welcomed by Edward N. Pearson, First Vice President of the Fair Association.

Later in the afternoon Mrs. Eddy visited the grounds, accompanied by Judge William G. Ewing of Chicago, and Mrs. Ewing. Mrs. Eddy drove upon the track in her handsome turnout and was welcomed by the fair officials.

Aeronaut Stevens made his descent in a balloon shot from a cannon. The balloon and cannon fell across the main feed wire of the electric lighting plant that supplies the city, and as a result the plant was disabled. While attempting to repair the break, Harry Quint, a lineman, received a shock from a live wire and fell dead to the ground. About the same time William Sheehan, twelve years old, who was track walking not far away, was killed by a train.

NEW McPHERSON WILL CONTEST.

Mrs. Muir, Late Senator's Daughter, Appeals to Washington Court.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Mrs. Edla McPherson Muir, daughter of the late United States Senator of New Jersey, to-day filed a contest of the will of her mother in the Probate Court of this city. She charges undue influence on the part of the beneficiaries under the will. Her action is entirely independent of the proceeding begun some time ago in the New Jersey courts.

The suit is instituted here because about $80,000 of the $750,000 worth of property left by Mrs. McPherson consists of Washington property. Mrs. Muir says she believes that the action of the New Jersey Surrogate Court in admitting her mother's will to probate was ineffective because Mrs. McPherson at the time of her death was not a resident of New Jersey. She contends that her father, in his will leaving his property to his wife, virtually left instructions that their children should be provided for.

Hence arises the contention that Mrs. McPherson was without power to make such disposition of the property as would give Mrs. Muir, the only surviving child, a mere life interest in the property.

Arraigned Before Justice Jerome.

Bertha Johnson of 116 West Twenty-ninth Street and Fannie Eisen of 117 West Thirty-third Street were arraigned yesterday before Justice Jerome on the charge of keeping a disorderly house. They waived examination and were held in $500 bail each for trial. Later, Charles Wilson, Jacob A. Fish, and Harry Mann, who were arrested several days ago, charged with maintaining a poolroom at 109 West Thirty-seventh Street, were arraigned for examination. After the testimony had been heard, Wilson and Mann were held in $2,000 bail each for trial and Fish was discharged.

Police Records Not Delivered.

A patrol wagonload of station house records from the Tenderloin Precinct was delivered at Police Headquarters yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Garvan requested that the records be delivered at the District Attorney's office, and was astonished to find that they had been taken to Police Headquarters.

First Mrs. Brigham Young Dead.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 28.—Mrs. Zina D. H. Young died to-day, aged 80 years. She was born in Watertown, N. Y., in 1821 and was one of the pioneers in the Mormon movement. Her first husband was Joseph Smith of Nauvoo, Ill., and after his death she became the first of the wives of Brigham Young. There are now but four surviving widows of the Morman leader.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

FREIGHT RATES ADVANCED.

Increase of 2 1-2 Cents a Hundred Pounds on Grain for Domestic Use, Chicago to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 28.—Two important meetings of traffic officials were held here yesterday for the purpose of advancing grain rates. One was in regard to rates from Chicago and lake ports to the Atlantic seaboard, and the other regarding a restoration of rates from Kansas City to the East and to the Gulf of Mexico.

The conference regarding the east-bound rates from Chicago and St. Paul was participated in by the traffic officials of the Chicago and St. Paul lines, the lake and rail lines, and the Central Freight Association's lines. A compromise was effected and a resolution adopted that all grain rates should be advanced on Oct. 21 to the following figures:

Chicago to New York, for domestic use, 17½ cents a hundred pounds; for export, 16 cents. The present tariff rates are 15 cents, both domestic and export.

The other meeting was participated in by the traffic officials of all lines west of the Mississippi River and the Gulf roads. Rates on wheat from Kansas City east had been badly demoralized for some time past, and to meet the competition the Santa Fé, during the last two weeks, had found it necessary to make an open rate of 7 cents a hundred pounds from Kansas City to Chicago.

It became apparent that unless rates were speedily restored, a general rate war would result. The gulf lines were blamed by the east-bound lines for causing the trouble, as they had been making a rate of 13 cents from Kansas City to New Orleans instead of charging the tariff of 18½ cents.

After an all day's argument it was decided to advance the rate on export wheat from Kansas City to Gulf ports to 15 cents a hundred pounds; 7 cents to the Mississippi River, and 10 cents to Chicago.

WABASH RAILROAD WINS.

Court Decision Allows Its Monongahela Bridge to be Built.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 28.—The Wabash Railroad Company scored the first decisive victory to-day in its fight for entrance into Pittsburg. Judge S. A. McClung handed down an opinion in the injunction suit brought by the city to prevent the erection of the proposed bridge across the Monongahela. The injunction is refused, the court holding that the wharf is a public street, and that the railroad has a right to cross it. Work on the bridge will proceed at once.

Within a short time bids will be asked for the construction of the second ten miles of the railroad. This work completed, the Pittsburg and Carnegie Railroad will be connected with the Wheeling and Lake Erie at Mingo Junction, Ohio, and when the first ten miles are completed there will be very little work to do to bring the road into this city after the Monongahela River bridge is constructed.

RESIGNATION TIES UP ROAD.

Traffic Is Suspended When Official of Small Line Withdraws.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—General Manager Frank Patterson of the Pittsburg, Johnstown, Ebensburg and Eastern Railroad has resigned his office, and traffic on the road is suspended pending the appointment of his successor. He is located in Altoona, Penn., and his resignation was received late yesterday by President P. S. Langdon, whose office is in this city.

In resigning the General Manager said he declined to take the responsibility of running trains. President Langdon, on receipt of the resignation, left immediately for Altoona to select a successor and put the company's trains in operation.

An accident occurred on the road last week, resulting from spreading rails, and this is said to be the cause of Mr. Patterson's withdrawal. The railroad is a line thirty miles long between Philippsburg and East Frugality and another fifteen miles long between Altoona and East Frugality. It connects at Philippsburg with the New York Central. All the employes have gone on strike, claiming that their salaries have not been paid.

Eight passenger and freight trains are on the schedule, and a large number of people stopping at the Summer resort hotels and cottages along the line are greatly inconvenienced.

FIVE HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

Members of E. P. Thompson's Family Injured Near Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 28.—In a runaway accident to-day on the Versailles Pike, about two miles from here, five people were badly hurt.

Mrs. Edward Porter Thompson, wife of the well-known Kentucky writer, was injured internally. Elliott Orr, her four-year-old grandchild, had his skull crushed and will die. Edmund Orr, another grandchild, was injured internally and will probably die. Miss Kate Thompson, daughter of Mrs. Thompson, sustained a broken leg and was internally injured. Miss Una Sudduth came out with some bad bruises.

Five Dollars' Fine for Acrobatic Feat.

George Thompson, twenty-six years old, of 96 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, who was caught hanging from one of the riders of the Brooklyn Bridge last night, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court, charged with intoxication, yesterday. "I work for the Brooklyn House Cleaning Company," said Thompson. "I worked yesterday and caught cold. I then took some whiskey and cocaine and do not know what I did." When asked what he was caught hanging from one of the girders, Thompson looked startled. "Well, I don't remember anything about that," he replied.

Magistrate Olmsted fined the prisoner five dollars.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Capt. Lloyd Phillips, First Life Guards, London; P. A. B. Widener, W. L. Elkins, and George A. Huhn, Philadelphia, and Senator Stephen B. Elkins, West Virginia.

HOLLAND—Dr. G. Fulton Taylor, Salem, Mass.; Dr. J. M. Massury, Beverly, Mass.; H. A. Garfield, Cleveland; Lou Payn, Chatham; W. H. Rose, United States Navy, and Victor J. Loring, Boston.

WESTMINSTER—Dr. Angelo Pope, Bolivian Consul General.

NAVARRE—Judge Richard J. Lennon, Philadelphia.

NORMANDIE—A. Feintach, Los Angeles, and M. Inowye, Tokio, Japan.

PARK AVENUE—H. E. Marvel, Hartford, and W. T. Ormiston, Constantinople, Turkey.

IMPERIAL—W. B. Hurst, Baltimore; Charles H. Bacon, Boston; Charles Wadsworth, Cleveland; E. J. Roche, Philadelphia; C. W. Goodrich, Mexico; E. L. Kenyon, Chicago; F. Fallenstein, Bremen, and E. C. Forrest, Buffalo.

GRAND—Capt. A. C. Ducat, United States Army, and Capt. L. S. Upton, United States Army.

VICTORIA—J. L. Adrien, Syracuse; State Senator George E. Green, Binghamton; Carrie A. Nation, Kansas, and M. Peon Casares, Marida, Yucatan.

ALBEMARLE—Alexander W. Meigs, Philadelphia; W. P. Robinson, Baltimore, and D. L. Cobb, Corsicana, Texas.

FIFTH AVENUE—George W. Dunn, Binghamton, and George C. Gill, United States Government Collector, Holyoke.

SAVOY—E. V. Wilbers, Cincinnati; Gates Barnet, Albany, and Reginald Ward, London.

NETHERLAND—H. H. Swan, Detroit; F. A. Payne, Boston; Roger D. Sullivan, Detroit, and Alexander Hecht, Baltimore.

MANHATTAN—Gov. Lloyd Lowndes, Maryland; Thomas Clement, Glasgow; George Belcher, South Orange, and C. L. Barrow, London.

MURRAY HILL—Judge J. Rider Cady, Hudson; F. J. White, London, and William Lewis, Sydney, N. S. W.

ASTOR—Ex-Congressman E. V. Brockahire, Washington; A. R. Palmer, Cleveland; the Rev. J. Moffett, Ballybay, Ireland; James Watson, British Guiana, and J. Q. Walton, United States Revenue Cutter Service.

EMPIRE—S. J. Masaki, Japan, and J. P. Nelson, Buffalo.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Fire discovered in the packing house of the Vacuum Oil Works, a branch of the Standard Oil Company, damaged the plant to the extent of $20,000 early this morning. The company carries its own insurance.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—Fire in Munroe gutted the Munroe Mercantile Company's dry goods house in Grand Street to-day. Losses on stock alone amount to $50,000, the insurance being $35,000. Several adjoining buildings were damaged.

BOZEMAN, Mont., Aug. 28.—Nelson Story & Co.'s flouring mill, elevator, and warehouse were burned yesterday. The loss will aggregate $100,000, partially covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

CITIZENS' UNION CANDIDATES FOR MAYOR

Committee of Twelve Will Meet and Prepare a List.

Six Names Will Be Selected to Be Submitted to the General Conference of Anti-Tammany Bodies.

Col. Willis L. Ogden, Chairman of the Committee of Twelve selected by the Campaign Committee of One Hundred and Seven, appointed at the Citizens' Union Convention, yesterday, issued a call for a meeting to-night of the Committee of Twelve.

At this gathering six names will be selected for each of the city offices to be filled—Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen.

It is generally expressed that the name of Seth Low will be among those on the Mayoralty list. These names will be submitted to the Committee of One Hundred and Seven at a meeting to be held next Tuesday.

It had been the intention to postpone the discussion of candidates until that time, but as two of the anti-Tammany bodies have already published lists, the leaders of the Citizens' Union deemed it advisable to prepare a list forthwith.

PRIMARY ELECTION FRAUDS.

Superintendent McCullagh Says More Prosecutions Will Follow.

Additional criminal prosecutions will soon be instituted as a result of primary election frauds, alleged to have been perpetrated in the interest of ex-Alderman Hackett in his aspiration to succeed Franklin Miller as Republican district leader of the Seventh Assembly District. John McCullagh, State Superintendent of Elections for the Metropolitan District, yesterday said he had gathered testimony enough to convict Lawyer Bernstein of forgery and Caesar Barry and Stephen Roberts of conspiracy. All three have already been held for trial on the latter charge.

Special Deputy Attorney General Hedges has been looking up the evidence and examining witnesses, who have been found by detectives, and, it is said, that out of 600 voters registered by Hackett, only 22 admit that they have been enrolled by him, while 173 of the names registered are of persons who are not known in the district.

Dead men's names and names of those who have long been out of the district appear on the lists.

About 400 of the registered voters declare that they never enrolled for Hackett. Superintendent McCullagh says that will sustain the forgery charge against Lawyer Bernstein, for he acted as Notary Public in the cases and swore that the men appeared personally before him.

REPUBLICAN CLUB'S EXCURSION.

Madison Square Organization Has an Outing at Boynton Beach.

Two barges drawn by a tug left the pier at the foot of West Thirty-fifth Street yesterday morning for the free excursion given under the auspices of the Madison Square Republican Club.

The excursionists went to Boynton Beach, S. I., where a programme of sports was carried out. It was estimated that nearly 6,000 people from the Thirty-fifth and neighboring Assembly districts attended. On the way to the beach dancing was the chief amusement.

There were about 1,200 negroes on the excursion, constituents of McDougall Hawkes, the leader of the district.

When the beach was reached luncheon was served in a grove. The excursionists returned to the city at 10 o'clock last night.

William McEwen was Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, and Harry Birrell presided over the Reception Committee. Thomas J. Quinn, Secretary of the New York Newsdealers' Association, had charge of the games at the grove.

Keahon Club's Outing.

The Keahon Democratic Club of the Seventh Assembly District, of which Patrick Keahon is leader, held an outing yesterday at Witzel's Grove, College Point, L. I. Nearly 4,000 men embarked on the steamer Cygnus at West Eleventh Street pier, North River, yesterday morning, and spent the day in the grove. When the excursionists returned last night the Seventh Assembly District was ablaze with fireworks, and an ovation was tendered to the leader and the prominent Tammanyites who went on the outing.

Among those who marched at the head of the line when the excursionists paraded to the clubhouse, at 240 West Fourteenth Street, were Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, Senator Bernard Martin, and Coroner Edward Hart.

QUEENS DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Joseph Cassidy Defeated in Primary Representation Contest—Stormy Session.

Councilman Joseph Cassidy was defeated at Queens Tuesday night in the meeting of the Democratic County General Committee. The committee on representation in the committee to be elected at the coming primaries reported. In the voting which followed Judge T. C. Kadien and one other of Cassidy's old followers voted with the opposition.

The convention dates were fixed for Oct. 8, 9, and 10.

The borough convention will be held in Schwalenbach's Hall, Long Island City.

The First Assembly District convention will be held in Corona; the Second in Flushing. The Third is usually held in Mineola. The First Aldermanic District convention will be held in Long Island City, and each of the others in the wards in which the districts are located, save the Fifth Ward, which will unite with the Fourth, in the old Town Hall at Jamaica.

After the County Committee adjourned the Third Ward General Committee, composed of followers of Cassidy and Kadien, convened and had a stormy session. A resolution was offered requiring each member of the committee to make an open declaration whether he would be with Kadien or Cassidy. John J. Sullivan, Chairman of the committee, refused to put the resolution, and finally he left the chair and retired from the hall. He was followed by Counselor Benjamin J. Lyman, Building Inspector John Chapman, and others.

Judge Kadien, it is said, will head the Wissel ticket at the primary election, and Councilman Cassidy his own ticket.

County Judge Candidates in Westchester

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 28.—It is said here that the Democrats have decided to nominate ex-District Attorney William Platt, of White Plains, for County Judge, in opposition to County Judge Smith Lent, against whom a portion of the public is in open revolt. The name of Supervisor Hebert D. Lent, of East Chester, is also being used as a candidate for the same office. It would be a little confusing to have two candidates of the same name for the same office, as the illiterate voter might vote for the wrong man.

NEW JERSEY CONVENTION.

Republicans to Nominate Candidate for Governor on Sept. 26.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 28.—The Republican State Committee met here to-day and fixed upon Thursday, Sept. 26, at 12 o'clock, and the Taylor Opera House, Trenton, as the time and place for holding the State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor. This and the apportionment of delegates to different counties were the only matters taken up.

The basis of representation will be as heretofore, and the total number of delegates will be 823. Among those present were State Chairman Franklin Murphy, United States Senator Kean, State Controller William F. Hancock, Congressman Loudenslager, and State Senator Stokes, Vice Chairman of the committee.

The informal talk among the members of the committee, both before and after the meeting, pointed strongly to the nomination of State Chairman Murphy, without opposition. Nothing was said at the committee meeting about the election of a new State Chairman.

Trade Conditions

are such that we demand the choice of the market's offerings—the selected qualities in the latest patterns and color effects; this, combined with a perfect system of designing and finishing, is how we offer values true in mark and shorn of all fancy percentages.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Eisenberg, A., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Wasserman, cloaks and suits; Miss L. Jandorf, muslin underwear; 10 Astor Place.
Isaacson, N. W., & Co., Princeton, Ill.; N. W. Isaacson, carpets; Hotel Albert.
McMillan & Treadwell, Knoxville, Tenn.; R. E. McMillan, notions; Hotel Albert.
McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; J. H. Down, cloaks and suits; 406 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. R. Lester, neckwear; 454 Broome Street.
McKelvey, G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; Miss Clarke, millinery; F. N. Wright, suits and muslin underwear; W. E. Warner, shoes; E. G. Miller, dry goods; H. J. Barnes, notions and hosiery; Miss M. Connell, dress goods and silks; E. F. Hine, wall paper; E. Heglaw, house furnishing goods; 335 Broadway.
Freed, L. H., Company, Jackson, Mich.; W. C. Clark, laces and white goods; E. R. Hague, blankets, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Bowen, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Miss Jones, millinery, 2 Walker Street.
Peck, B., Dry Goods Company, Lewiston, Me.; M. J. Fox, cloaks and suits; Everett House.
Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. McKittrick, white goods; Victoria Hotel.
Fair, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. W. Hibbard, furniture, 43 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. J. Wilson, optical goods, 104 Worth Street.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Miss Hickey, millinery; Miss McGinn, millinery, 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Kinnaire Brothers' Company, Springfield, Ohio; F. J. Fabien, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. K. Hoyt, carpets; Sinclair House.
Gross & Strauss, Worcester, Mass.; J. F. Campbell, cloaks and suits; Belvedere House.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. A. Reynolds, laces and trimmings, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Carroll & Cooney, Lima, Ohio; W. M. Cooney, cloaks and carpets; St. Denis Hotel.
Kingsley, William W., Mexico, N. Y., general merchandise; N. Kingsley, L. Kingsley, general merchandise; Park Avenue Hotel.
Tobey, H. A., Toledo, Ohio, general merchandise; A. B. Tobey, general merchandise; Holland House.
Barney, George B., & Son, Charlotte, Mich.; F. R. Barney, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Havens & Geddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mr. Goebel, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Kling, John, Amsterdam, N. Y., dry goods.
Van Cleave & Morton, Paris, Tenn.; F. M. Van Cleave, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Rosenthal & Lehman, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Rosenthal, general merchandise; Savoy Hotel.
Rahe, Miss A., Cincinnati, Ohio, millinery, 14 East Sixteenth Street.
Roberts, C. D., Company, Springfield, Ill.; Mrs. P. Stanley, suits and furs; Hotel Cadillac.
Schmitt, Herman, Danville, Ill.; S. H. Goldberg, jewelry and notions; S. E. Allison, clothing; Mrs. S. E. Allison, millinery.
White, Duke & Co., West Point, Miss.; W. G. White, general store; H. Dugan, general store.
Saginaw Dry Goods and Clothing Company, Saginaw, Mich.; A. E. Browne, dry goods; F. Fumost, dry goods.
Wiler & Wise, Logansport, Ind.; R. A. Briggeman, millinery, 27 East Eleventh Street.
Parker, Thomas W., Dubuque, Iowa; furnishing goods; Hotel Normandie.
Graves, E. J., Peoria, Ill.; M. Spencer, millinery; A. Pohler, millinery; Hotel Rossmore.
Celtin Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. L. Smith, silks; Hotel Navarre.
Kingsbury, R. S., Xenia, Ohio; clothing; Waldorf-Astoria.
Jobe, C. L., Xenia, Ohio; dry goods and millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Baader & Zurcher, Chillicothe, Ohio; William Zurcher, dry goods; Hotel Belvedere.
Sellening, A., Chillicothe, Ohio; millinery; Hotel Belvedere.
Willis, G. C., Champaign, Ill.; H. A. Johns, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Zukeski, Louis, St. Louis, Mo.; E. Roesir, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Ludwig, J. W., & Co., Portland, Mich.; W. E. Ludwig, dry goods; B. E. Ludwig, dry goods; Hotel Bradford.
Bair, A. W., & Co., Monroe, Mich.; A. W. Bair, dry goods; O. Bair, dry goods; Hotel Bradford.
Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; G. S. Holloway, dry goods; 337 Broadway.
Richardson, C. W., Herkimer, N. Y.; commercial merchant; 86 Warren Street.
Voris, M. J., & Co., Franklin, Ind.; M. J. Voris, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.
Daimbert, M., & Co., Greensburg, Ind.; M. Daimbert, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.
Huff, Charles S., Martinsville, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Gerard.
Allen, M., Buffalo, N. Y.; millinery.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. L. Shan, dress goods; Hotel Albert; S. A. Clairmont, linens and domestics; Herald Square Hotel; B. Knight, silks; Hotel Albert.
Townsend, J. H., Buffalo, N. Y.; general merchandise; 147 East Ninth Street.
Enoch, C., Mount Sterling, Ky.; general merchandise.
Beall, W. P., Gallipolis, Ohio; general merchandise; Hotel Albert.
Minear, S. P., & Co., Greensburg, Ind.; R. Ketchum, dry goods.
Uhrig, Charles W., Gallipolis, Ohio; A. H. Uhrig, jewelry.
Wall, Claude M., Gallipolis, Ohio; jewelry.
Scherl, J. & M., Joplin, Mo.; A. Scherl, dry goods; A. Woolf, dry goods.
Barrett & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; K. Mahon, millinery; E. Mahon, millinery; M. Barrett, millinery; B. Flanigan, millinery.
Miller, W. E., Company, Winchester, Ind.; J. W. McCamish, department store; W. Norvell, department store; Olive Miller, department store; Mrs. W. E. Miller.
McMillan, M. M., Spencer, West Va.; department store.
St. Louis Pants Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Kahn, clothing.
Hensafield, M., & Sons, Dundee, Mich.; H. A. Hensafield, hats and furnishings; Hotel Cadillac.
Payne, the H., & S., Company; Cincinnati; M. Baker, dry goods; N. Baker, dry goods.
Beckwith, O. W., Beatrice, Neb.; drugs and wallpapers; Herald Square Hotel.
Hyde Drug Company, Malone, N. Y.; J. E. Rogers, drugs; 90 Maiden Lane.
Wolff, B., Shreveport, La.; dry goods.
Hanson, C. B., Company, Gallipolis, Ohio; T. W. McCormick, dry goods; Hotel St. George.
Goodwin Clothing Company, Evansville, Ind.; S. W. Cook, clothing; I. Cook, clothing; L. Cook, clothing; Hotel Albert.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, R. M. Murrell, dry goods, 621 Broadway.
New York Racket Store, Tiffin, Ohio; E. E. Clement, general merchandise; Hotel Raleigh.
Field, L. H., Company, Jackson, Mich.; R. Field, dry goods.
McLaren & Co., Limited, St. Catherine, Ontario; O. Borrowman, dry goods.
Famous, The, Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. A. Marks, general merchandise; Hotel Gerard.
Arnold, H. H., & Son, Huntington, Ind.; Charles Arnold, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Purman & Johnson, Montpelier, Ind.; I. N. Purman, dry goods.
Farthing, J. M., St. Catherine, Ontario; dry goods; Grand Union Hotel.
Gardner, W. H., St. Louis, Mo.; millinery and ribbons.
Benker, George, & Co., Piqua, Ohio; George Benker, department store; Herald Square Hotel.
Thedieck, J. H., Sidney, Ohio; department store; Herald Square Hotel.
Abel & Bach Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. Bach, trunk manufacturers; Hotel Normandie.
McCabe Store Company, Millonvale, Ohio; S. Mitchell, general store; T. McCabe, general store; Broadway Central Hotel.
McCabe Store Company, Maynard, Ohio; J. McCabe, general store; Broadway Central Hotel.
Allen's Bargain Store, Wellsville, N. Y.; F. Allen, dry goods; 115 West Thirteenth Street.
Kean Cash Store, Mansfield, Penn.; A. W. Kean, dry goods.
Allman & Putman, Massillon, Ohio; J. E. Fordt, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. Drummon, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Stearns, L. L., & Sons, Williamsport, Penn.; G. L. Stearns, dry goods.
Brownstein, H., Casanovia, N. Y., clothing.
Hastings Hat and Cap Manufacturing Company, London, Ontario; G. E. Forsythe, hats and caps; Hotel Albert.
Taylor-Wolfender Company, Detroit, Mich.; H. A. McDonald, dry goods; D. D. Doyle, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Foyer Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; B. Foyer, le

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock. *Latest information about Merchandise at Wanamaker's* Saturdays at 12 o'clock, Noon.

To Tourists Especially

With the ebb and flow of pleasure travel we receive many visitors from distant points. This in itself is gratifying, but the resulting sales of goods are also more than pleasing.

It indicates the general recognition of this store as a place of resort that satisfies both popular curiosity and refined taste.

The Picture Gallery attracts. It contains many very important works. Ask for a catalogue—you'll get it gratis. Fifth floor.

The Piano Store attracts. If an Angelus is being played, take a chair and listen. Fifth floor.

The show of Art Costumes attracts. Second floor.

Check small baggage at Bureau of Information. First floor.

Eyes Not Ears The Sanctum Speaks

Advertisements are unpopular. Readers are not hungry for them. For us it is important to create a demand for advertising as general reading. Our appeal is through the eye to the will. In hotels the awful detonation of the gong no longer announces meals and galls the ear. The bell is silent at the auctioneer's door; the tinkling of the scissor grinder's bell and the blast of the fish-seller's horn are rare in city streets. Advertising, high and low, invokes the eye and ceases to claim the ear.

In general literature hacks abound. They are of all degrees, great and little. Frequently pay depends on padding. Padding is often stilted, mysterious, heavy—comically serious. Intelligent merchants cannot afford hacks as advertisers. Every word must tell directly. Lines are costly in metropolitan papers. The advertising literary man must earn his pay by packing—not padding. The story must be briefly told—success attends word saving and not word wasting. How much rest would come to the reading Public if all writers and authors had an advertising training! Paper makers and printers would lose heavily, but the world would gain much.

This is simply an attempt to advertise our advertising—to make clear some reasons that should lead you to read it regularly.

Ten Model Wraps From Paris

Here follows some very positive assertion. Each season we show in this store the richest productions of the best Paris Costume Composers in advance of corresponding expositions in Paris.

It is stated upon high authority outside of our own staff that we regularly take more of the highest-grade Model Costumes and Wraps from Paris than any other house in any country.

Our relations with Paris and prominence in this country give us special and exclusive command over the highest class of Paris dress designers. Many great Paris reputations have been achieved through the Wanamaker Exhibitions.

To-day two of our small Salons, second floor, are devoted to an exhibition of ten Wraps and Gowns from Paris that were received and opened yesterday. They come from Artes & Paillard, Hubert et Riqueur, Sara Mayer and Francis.

In addition the previous collection that has proved so interesting to editors, dressmakers and the public.

By Hubert et Riqueur. A coat of black Velour du Nord, handsomely but simply embroidered with black braid. Knots of black velvet ribbon, with flowing ends, add a graceful touch. The collar and facing are edged with a white chiffon ruffle, while the flowing sleeves are finished with chiffon ruffle and lace, which fall over the hands. The coat is lined with white peau de soie.

By Artes et Paillard. A coat of robin's-egg blue—an exquisite shade. Its chief charm lies in its simplicity—a wide flounce, which, with the gored seams, is emphasized by narrow bands of brown velvet. The flaring collar, with wide revers, are of sable; the sleeves are flowing, with deep turnover cuffs. A delicate lining of moire-striped white satin gives the finishing touch.

By Sara Mayer. A coat of broadcloth, of a light shade of gray. The deep cape, with scalloped edges, outlined with pale blue chenille and gold embroidery, falls to the waist. Further ornamentation is given by star-shaped applications of pale blue velvet, embroidered with gold. The collar and cuffs, of chinchilla, blend admirably in the color scheme. The coat is lined with white moire striped satin.

By Sara Mayer. An exquisite evening wrap of white satin; three-quarter length; lined throughout with white taffeta. Half way up the cape is a striking trimming of leaves and flowers appliqued on gold net, and completed by a deep chiffon ruffle. The short collar, of the same trimming, is finished with chiffon ruffle.

By Sara Mayer. A magnificent coat of black Velour du Nord—a study in richness. Long and loose flowing, lined with white satin, moire striped, and with collar, deep cuffs and facing of royal Russian Ermine, it is a garment fit for a Princess. Flowing lace finishes the sleeves, and a simple embroidery of rows of black silk gives the only additional decoration to this stately garment.

Hubert et Riqueur. A delicate coat, for evening wear, of pale blue taffeta, lined with white silk. The back and front are in clusters of narrow plaits, divided by bands of black velvet, embroidered with blue silk, running down to the chiffon flounce. The corded yoke is cut in Van Dyke point design; the deep collar and cuffs are inlaid with white corded silk, heavily embroidered with black velvet beading, gold and blue. Two rosettes of blue chiffon and black velvet give an attractive finishing touch.

By Artes et Paillard. A three-quarter coat of the palest shade of lavender taffeta. The entire garment, from yoke to bottom, is composed of circular ruffles, edged with black velvet and narrow gold braid. The yoke and high flaring collar are embroidered with white broadcloth and black velvet in a striking floral design.

By Francis. A tailor-made coat of pastel-blue broadcloth, fascinating because of its severe simplicity. New treatment of the yoke effect and double cape over the shoulders only, is noticeable. The high standing collar, with band of gold braid, has turnover of blue velvet. The coat is trimmed with small pearl buttons, and lined with white Liberty satin.

By Francis. A coat of paste-blue broadcloth—a so newhat darker shade than the foregoing. The garment falls full and extremely loose from the shoulder; with Raglan sleeves of a new design. The high turnover collar is of brown velvet, on which appear the bees of the Empire. The facing of the coat and the wide turnover cuffs are edged with a striking design in brown velvet ribbon, and ornamented with a beautiful pattern of bees and garlands; lining is of figured satin.

By Francis. Another coat by the same designer is three-quarter length of exquisite tan broadcloth—almost completely covered with gold-and-white braid in vertical lines, except for a border of horizontal braiding around the skirt. The effect, though simple, is daring to a degree. Lining of figured white taffeta. Second floor.

Paris Bonnets

We are in the business of eternal fitness. When you enter the region of eternal pie you find it associated with eternal cheese. To divorce them would shock the eternal verities.

So there must be Parisian completeness, French bonnets to complete French costumes.

You will go to the Salons (second floor) for the costumes from Sara Mayer and all the rest. Afterward go north a little and contemplate the hat models from Alphonsine, Carlin, Virot. The following hints may entice you to the hats. They cannot be described.

From Madame Carlier.—A Turban of shirred green velvet, trimmed with a real lace scarf and black bird of paradise. $30 from $45.

From Alphonsine—A carriage hat of amethyst velvet; the brim trimmed with knot of green panne velvet, and a bunch of roses with foliage. $30 from $45.

From Mme. Virot—A Turban of black velvet, trimmed with bands of white felt and scarf of green, with large black and white bird. $30 from $45.

From Camille Roger—A large hat of black velvet, turned off the face, and trimmed with rosettes of black satin and quills. $30 from $45.

From Mme. Carlier—A flat Walking Hat of brown velvet and chiffon, trimmed with a Chinese bird on crown, shading from deep green to light brown. $30 from $45

Second floor, Broadway.

Matchless Quartette--- Chickering, Vose Crown, Campbell

A Piano Store—broad, complete, dignified, legitimate. To create such a store was our purpose at the start. The purpose is realized.

"Department Store!" A cheap sneer. Falsehood about the Chickering's trademark! The sneers and the untruth are dead together. They were never given life by respectable competitors. Our stock of four sorts is full—the nobility of pianos:

Chickerings—Elegant exteriors. A complete change in finish of exterior. Cases such as never seen before. Perfect interiors—instruments for artists. Honorable lineage—seventy-eight years—splendidly sustained in present achievement.

Vose—Splendid second to Chickerings, with friends and partisans that claim for them the first place. The rivalry between these two leading names is generous, friendly, broad.

Crown—These instruments are unique.

First—A high-class piano in the usual use of that word, perfect in construction, rare in tone.

Second—Various combinations of stringed instruments—especially the mandolin and harp. A Crown piano gives to the thoughtful musician an opportunity for study and command of such combinations as would hardly be possible to an organ or string orchestra. To the amateur the chances for social entertainment are great.

Campbell—A triumph of real cheapness in good pianos. Good enough to satisfy cultivated taste. Cheap enough and sold upon such terms as will easily bring them within the means of a narrow income.

The range of prices included in the foregoing is from $180 to $925. Each instrument the best for the price. In all cases where credit is satisfactory pianos may be paid for by deferred payments, the balance being carried at four per cent. interest.

Our great piano sales bring many trades for pianos that have been more or less used. They are for sale at low prices.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

About Carpets and Oriental Rugs

About the Carpets first—merely a word of advice, warning and information.

The advice: If you are planning extensive Autumn furnishing schemes for your house, remember the important part the Carpet plays in the success or failure of the general effect. Don't ignore its influence; don't imagine that *any* carpet that is "near enough" in color will do. Begin with the carpet and *work up*—then will your results gladden your labors.

Which brings us to the information: The new Carpets for Fall furnishing are arriving, in a variety of new styles and handsome colorings. We shall be glad to help you in your search for the right one.

Then the Rugs. They offer a simple, yet effective way of supplying the basis for a well-furnished room. And these particular Oriental rugs offer considerable price-economies at a most opportune time. They are in carpet sizes, in India, Persian and Turkish qualities, at much reduced prices, ranging from $45 to $135. Sizes range from 8 by 10 to 12 by 16 feet. Here are a few examples of the many fine carpet rugs in this collection:

14 ft. 7 in. by 9 ft. 1 in., from $185 to $98.
12 ft. 4 in. by 9 ft. 5 in., from $145 to $90.
11 ft. 9 in. by 9 ft. 4 in., from $148 to $75.
14 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft., from $165 to $98.
13 ft. 10 in. by 10 ft. 2 in., from $125 to $85.
12 ft. 8 in. by 9 ft. 2 in., from $168 to $95.
16 ft. 11 in. by 9 ft. 9 in., from $248 to $130.
15 ft. by 9 ft. 9 in., from $158 to $90.
16 ft. 4 in. by 10 ft., from $210 to $145.
14 ft. 9 in. by 10 ft. 11 in., from $138 to $95.
14 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 in., from $195 to $115.
13 ft. 10 in. by 11 ft. 8 in., $138 to $75.
13 ft. 5 in. by 10 ft. 8 in., from $145 to $90.
13 ft. 6 in. by 11 ft. 8 in., $155 to $95.
14 ft. 10 in. by 12 ft., from $220 to $155.
14 ft. 3 in. by 11 ft. 3 in., $155 to $98.
15 ft. 1 in. by 12 ft., $230 to $135.
16 ft. 2 in. by 11 ft. 4 in., $198 to $105.

Also two hundred fine selected Shirvans, averaging one-third less than their real value, ranging in sizes from 3 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 6 in. in length and in prices from $20 to $45.

Third floor.

Moderately-Priced Dress Goods For Autumn Wear

They are all fabrics that you know and appreciate; for they are the ones on which you depend for serviceableness, hard wear, and, withal, good appearance. Fabrics that make excellent dresses for school and every-day wear for young girls, and offer splendid value at their modest prices.

These are here in excellent variety; and in the new colors, or variations of the old stand-bys, that are going to be most worn this Fall. The following list hints of some of the kinds you will be most likely to want:

At 50c a yard—All-wool Serge, 40 in.
At 50c a yard—All-wool Granites, 36 in.
At 50c a yard—All-wool Venetian Cloths, 38 in.
At 50c a yard—All-wool Cheviots, 40 in.
At 65c a yard—All-wool Granites, 38 in.
At 65c a yard—All-wool Cheviots, 46 in.
At 65c a yard—Worsted Serges, 45 in.
At 75c a yard—All-wool Granites, 44 in.
At 75c a yard—All-wool Dress Cloths, 50 in.
At 75c a yard—Worsted Serges, 50 in.
At 75c a yard—All-wool Cheviots, 50 in.
At $1 a yard—Broadcloths, 50 in.
At $1 a yard—Worsted Serges, 50 in.
At $1 a yard—All-wool Cheviots, 48 in.

And with these three attractively under-priced lines of handsome corded Autumn Suitings:

At 50c a yard, regularly 85c—Corded mixed Suitings.
At 75c a yard, regularly $1.25—Corded Prunella Suitings.
At 75c a yard, regularly $1.50—Silk stripe Amure Suitings.

Tenth street and Rotunda.

Some New Brilliantine Waists

They testify to their recent arrival, do these handsome Brilliantine Waists, by the manner in which they illustrate the new Fall styles. They have not yet grown used to their new surroundings, and we fancy you won't let them, once you have seen them. For in good looks, splendid wearing qualities and inexpensiveness, they appeal strongly to most women. This hint of some of the styles and prices:

Brilliantine Waists—

$1.75—Full front, plaited back, bishop sleeves; waist unlined.
$2.25—Entire waist plaited; plain bishop sleeves.
$2.50—Front and back with stitched box plaits.
$2.75—Neck to bust plaited; plaited back and sleeves.

Second floor.

These in the basement:

Percaline Petticoats—

$1—In two styles; percaline with umbrella ruffle, trimmed with knife-plaited ruffle; cluster cords above; sateen umbrella ruffle trimmed with plain ruffle and three stitched folds above.

Tailor-made Suits For Girls Sharply Reduced

Approaching cool weather demands preparation in the way of heavier clothing. The group of stylish Tailor-made Suits offered today solves the problem of Fall dresses nicely for mothers who have girls of 14 or 16 years to provide for.

These suits are handsomely tailored, of homespun, cheviots and brilliantines, and, to a large extent, have the well-liked Eton jackets.

They must be hurried out, to make room for the incoming Winter dresses, and so they bear a revolutionary price,

$6.50 a Suit

for dresses that have recently been $10 to $13.50. Second floor, Ninth street.

Boys' Bicycle Suits at Sharp Reduction

While they are originally intended for bicycle suits, these excellent, sturdy suits make ideal clothing for a boy to enjoy himself in. They are well made of mixed cheviots in attractive patterns, and are here in sizes from 7 to 11 years. But lots are broken—here's the rub—so prices are like this:

$5 to $7.50 Suits now $3

The same state of things—broken sizes—is responsible for a similar reduction on some good Bicycle Trousers for boys of 6 to 12 years. Materials are mixed cheviots, and values are $2 to $2.75. But the new price is $1 for choice.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Furniture For Your Descendants

We are reading and thinking about "Furniture of Our Forefathers" (Doubleday, Page & Co.) Today's descendants are tomorrow's ancestors, and Furniture that you are buying here now may furnish subjects for antiquarian investigation in the twenty-first century. Posterity has done little for you in Furniture, but Wanamaker Furniture Store gives you chances in furniture buying never approached elsewhere at any time.

Think of this: Our store is an institution. We are building the business for a long future. Under these circumstances dare we risk exaggeration or mis-statement? Therefore our claim that we are giving you three dollars' worth for two dollars is based upon our plans for next year and all future years.

At high noon Saturday, August thirty-first, the present sale will expire by limitation. Just some little items follow. The Furniture Store is its own catalogue.

Here are about twenty parlor suites that have done duty as samples, and have fulfilled their mission. From the low August prices we have taken another slice and made them just *half price*.

Parlor Suites—

At $35, from $70—Three pieces; imitation mahogany frames; divan, arm and wall chair; spring seats; inlaid panels; upholstered back; covered in light tapestry.

At $55, from $110—Three pieces; Colonial design; mahogany frames; sofa, arm and wall chair; spring seats; upholstered backs; tapestry cover.

At $57.50, from $115—Three pieces; mahogany frames; crotch veneer top panels; carved arms; shaped legs; sofa, arm and wall chair; spring seats; upholstered back; tapestry cover.

At $70, from $140—Four pieces; mahogany frames, inlaid; overstuffed backs; spring seats; sofa, arm, wall and Roman chair; tapestry cover.

At $75, from $150—Three pieces; mahogany frames, Louis XVI.; handsomely carved; sofa, arm and wall chair; upholstered backs, spring seats; silk damask cover.

At $77, from $154—Three pieces; mahogany frames, Louis XVI.; sofa, arm and wall chair; spring seats; upholstered backs; silk damask cover.

Fourth floor.

Parlor Suites—

At $77.50, from $155—Three pieces; mahogany frames; handsomely carved; sofa, arm and wall chair; upholstered backs; spring seats; silk damask cover.

At $125, from $250—Five pieces; mahogany frames of large and graceful design; sofa, arm and wall chair with upholstered backs; arm and wall with panel and carved backs; claw feet; tapestry cover.

Odd Sofas—

About a dozen odd sample sofas also go at half price. They are fine goods and the day should end the lot.

At $25, from $50—Mahogany frame sofa; shaped legs and arms; marquetry panel in back; spring seat; upholstered back; embossed velour cover in red.

At $27.50, from $55—Mahogany frame sofa; crotch veneer panels; shaped legs with carved claw feet; spring seat; tapestry cover in rose color.

At $30, from $60—Mahogany frames; handsomely carved; upholstered back and arms; spring seat; embossed velour in rose color.

At $40, from $80—Mahogany frame sofa; brass inlaid lines; marquetry panels; carved legs; fancy colored, raised figured velour cover.

Unusual Values in Handkerchiefs And Embroidery

Seems as though there were as many handkerchiefs lost daily as there are pins. That's slightly overstated; but nevertheless it is nearly impossible for any man or woman to possess too many of them.

And when excellent handkerchiefs can be bought for as little as these we tell of today, it becomes the best sort of economy to lay in a surplus supply, even if you have no immediate needs for them. Of course, they are all pure linen, or else they would not be here.

Handkerchiefs—

At 12½c each—8,400 Men's All-linen Handkerchiefs, unlaundered, with hand-worked initials. All perfect goods. A full assortment of initials.

At 18c each; worth 25c—Women's All-linen Handkerchiefs, unlaundered, with hand-worked initials, decorated with medallion and fleur-de-lis. A fine quality of sheer linen. Their usual price is 25c each, now 18c.

Here is also an interesting offering of Embroidery, Beading and insertion, in good patterns, at half their usual prices:

Embroidery—

4,000 yards of embroidery, beading and insertion, in pretty patterns; worked on a good quality Swiss muslin, nainsook and cambric.

At 10c, from 20c 12½c, from 25c 15c, from 30c 20c from 40c

Main aisle, Broadway.

New Silks And Velvets From France and America

For months the makers of Silks and Velvets, here in America, and in the great silk centres of Paris and Lyons, have been preparing for your demands upon them this Fall. Now the result of the labors of their skilled designers and deft workmen are taking tangible shape.

Day by day the beautiful fabrics are pouring in, and the first arrivals are already here to delight you.

Many of the new silks are of the more practical sorts, that will be used for entire costumes. Among the prominent features of this season's goods are the rich novelties in combinations of black and white, of which we already show a large variety.

From France—

Rich pure dye Taffetas with embroidered figures, for waists or entire gowns. The designs are all neat, such as buds, sprays, dots and clover-leaf embroidered in color or white, always outlined with black; on either black or white grounds. $2.75 a yard.

Rich Novelty Velvets, in delicate color grounds, with raised allover patterns of white; six choice colorings. $2 a yard.

Printed Panne Velvets; hair-line stripes of white on pink, light blue and black grounds. $1.50 a yard.

Printed Panne Velvets, in six choice shades, printed in four colors on white, Dresden designs outlined with black tracings. $1.50 a yard.

From America—

Rich wide brocaded Satins; made especially for costumers and furriers; in ten choice light and medium shades; allover patterns, and no two alike; 27 in. wide. $3.50 a yard.

Fine Black Dress Taffetas, which are absolutely the best ever offered at the various prices. They will be known as the "Gilt Edge" Taffetas. A pure gold thread is woven in one selvedge to designate the goods; on the other selvedge is woven "Wanamaker Wear Insured," which is an absolute guarantee as to the wear of the silks. We believe them to be without a rival.

21 in., $1. 27 in., $1.50.
23 in., $1.25. 36 in., $2.

The wide ones especially recommend themselves for the long coats so much in style.

Rotunda.

Pocket Books and Chatelaine Bags

The Pocket-books are handsomely made of colored seal, walrus and Texas steer leathers, calf-leather lined; with very attractive art mountings in sterling silver, in dull gray or Colonial gilt finish. They would be fairly priced at $2.50. **$1.75 each.**

The Wrist and Chatelaine Bags form an alluring collection in all the newest leathers, with gun metal, silver and gold-plated frames. Some styles have clasps, mounted with various jewels. $1.50 to $8.

Also a group of wrist and chatelaine bags, of different kinds, at 25c and 45c.

Main aisle.

Souvenir Spoons From the Pan-American Exposition

Many of you have already visited the Exposition at Buffalo, while many others have the pleasure of a trip still in prospect. In either case, or even if you're not going at all, these pretty spoons, typical of the American spirit that pervades the "Rainbow City," are worthy of your interest. For the travelers they will form attractive souvenirs of the Pan-American; for the stay-at-homes, they will, in any event, help to deck out the tea-table in effective fashion.

There are six patterns of these teaspoons, showing the head of the American Indian, the characteristic buffalo and the show-piece of the Exposition—the Electric Tower. They are of sterling silver, with French gray finish, and good weight. $1.35 each.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Everybody's Magazine

The September number is out with the first part of General Funston's account of the Capture of Aguinaldo. The edition for September is greatly increased, but it is needless to advertise it. The August number was sold out quick, and so it will be with September.

This Magazine has arrived, full-fledged, the leader of its class. More than this it ranks with the great leaders of periodicals regardless of class. Ask it of your newsdealer, but ask quickly.

Book Store, Main floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

VERY BEST CREAMERY BUTTER 19 cts. POUND.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

BOX BLUE RIBBON TABLE SALT FREE THIS WEEK WITH ONE POUND BUTLER'S TEA.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

VERY BEST CREAMERY BUTTER 19 cts. POUND.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

NEW YORK:

Borough of Manhattan.

EAST SIDE.

217 First Ave., cor. 13th St.
340 First Ave., cor. 20th St.
506 Second Ave., bet. 28th & 29th Sts.
641 Second Ave., cor. 35th St.
857 Second Ave., cor. 46th St.
1042 Second Ave., cor. 55th St.
1143 Second Ave., cor. 60th St.
1382 Second Ave., cor. 71st St.
1463 Second Ave., cor. 76th St.
1679 Second Ave., cor. 87th St.
2047 Second Ave., cor. 105th St.
1696 Third Ave., near 95th St.
1828 Third Ave., cor. 101st St.
2005 Third Ave., cor. 110th St.
2223 Third Ave., cor. 121st St.

WEST SIDE.

2175 Fifth Ave., cor. 133d St.
2170 Eighth Ave., cor. 117th St.
2288 Eighth Ave., cor. 123d St.
2391 Eighth Ave., cor. 128th St.
2466 Eighth Ave., near 132d St.
2566 Eighth Ave., cor. 137th St.
2643 Eighth Ave., cor. 141st St.
2709 Eighth Ave., cor. 144th St.
353 Ninth Ave., cor. 30th St.
522 Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
169 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
689 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
859 Tenth Ave., near 58th St.
332 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
16 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 60th St.
74 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 63d St.
109 Amsterdam Ave., near 65th St.
175 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 68th St.
416 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 80th St.
520 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 85th St.
654 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 92d St.
774 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 98th St.
867 Amsterdam Ave., near 102d St.
1640 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 141st St.
1795 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 149th St.
1961 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 157th St.
2112 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 165th St.
754 Columbus Ave., cor. 97th St.
941 Columbus Ave., cor. 106th St.
506 Hudson St., near Christopher St.
286 Bleecker St., cor. Commerce St.

Borough of Bronx.

2756 Third Ave., cor. 146th St.
3363 Third Ave., near 166th St.
249 Willis Ave., cor. 139th St.
753 Tremont Ave., cor. Bathgate Ave.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

BUTTER SPECIAL

The greatest sale of fine Butter ever undertaken in the history of our business begins to-day in all of our stores and will continue without restriction or limit as to quantity, regardless of the extremely low price we name, until the close of business on Saturday next. Butter such as ours is indeed a treat to those who have an appreciation of perfect quality, and this fact is best evidenced by the enormous quantity we sell.

OVER 100,000 POUNDS A WEEK.

The reason for this is easily explained, we being direct receivers of the finest Butter coming to this market, having our own connections with the most famous creameries in America, who ship us only their choicest grade. The price we quote speaks for itself. No store or stores throughout Greater New York, or anywhere else for that matter, can match the quality we give at any such figures. At the price made for this sale other grocers will not be supplied.

VERY BEST FANCY CREAMERY BUTTER,

SPECIAL **19 CENTS** A POUND.

FLOUR.

THE WORLD'S FAMOUS

PRIDE OF ST. LOUIS BRAND

This Flour is milled for us by the largest and best mill in America, so we gladly guarantee every pound sold. The special price we name is for this sale only.

A BAG (24½ pounds)...49c

A BARREL.....$3.95

FREE THIS WEEK.
Pound Package XLCR Corn Starch
WITH ONE POUND
Butler's Famous Fresh Roasted Coffees,
In the Bean, at 15c., 20c. or 25c. lb.

FREE THIS WEEK.
Box Blue Ribbon Table Salt,
The Highest Grade of Fine Salt Made,
WITH ONE POUND
Butler's Famous Teas at 29c. to 35c. lb.

FREE THIS WEEK.
Bottle Eagle Lemon or Vanilla Extract,
WITH ONE POUND
BUTLER'S BEST COMBINATION COFFEE,
AT 15 CENTS A POUND.

FREE.
UNEEDA BISCUIT.

Every customer during this sale who purchases one pound of our very best New York State Full Cream Cheese at 13c. will be presented with a package of Uneeda Biscuit.

CRACKERS.

Fresh, crisp Ginger Snaps, Nic-Nacs or Lemon Crackers, a pound 3c

Alpha Pudding, made in a moment, all varieties, special, a package	4c.	**Tomato Catsup,** Liberty Brand, fine quality, pint bottle, 9c.; ½ pint	5c.	**New Peas,** Hubbard's Early June, special, a can	10c.
Seeded Raisins, extra fine and large, a package, 9c., or 3 for	25c.	**Salad Oil,** finest domestic bottling, quart bottle	15c.	**New Peas,** Berry Brand, early June, a can	8c.
Prunes, choice Santa Clara, good meaty fruit, special, a pound	5c.	**Worcestershire Sauce,** Peerless Brand, our best, pint bottle 10c.; half pint	7c.	**French Sardines,** Clement Brand, ¼s, with key, a can	9c.
Lemons, finest juicy Messina, special, a do zen	10c.	**Root Beer Extract,** Peerless Brand, extra fine, bottle	6c.	**French Sardines,** Les Columbiennes, large, ¼s, with key, a can	15c.
French Mustard, Butler's Best, extra large bottle	8c.	**Black Pepper,** our own packing, ¼-pound can	6c.	**California Apricots,** extra heavy syrup, a can	15c.
Granulated Yellow Meal, made from choicest Southern corn, 3½ pounds	7c.	**Ammonia,** large bottle, good, strong ammonia	5c.	**California Pears,** extra heavy syrup, a can	16c.
Rolled Oats, Triumph Brand, the finest oats packed, 2-pound pkge	9c.	**Violet Ammonia,** for toilet or bath, very fine, extra large bottle	10c.	**Macaroni or Spaghetti,** Peerless Brand, ½-pound package, special	4c.
Laundry Starch, finest quality, special, a pound	4c.	**Laundry Soap,** Butler's Best Borax, a cake 4c.; 2 for	7c.	**Medicated Toilet Paper,** large 1,000-sheet package or roll, special	5c.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

POUND PACKAGE XLCR CORN STARCH FREE THIS WEEK WITH ONE POUND 15c., 20c. or 25c. COFFEE.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

VERY BEST CREAMERY BUTTER, 19 cts. POUND.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

BOTTLE EAGLE LEMON or VANILLA EXTRACT FREE THIS WEEK WITH ONE POUND BEST COMBINATION COFFEE.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

NEW YORK:

Borough of Brooklyn.

126 Bridge St., near Prospect St.
110 Smith St., cor. Pacific St.
242 Smith St., cor. Douglass St.
187 Columbia St., cor. Degraw St.
306 Columbia St., cor. Woodhull.
347 Van Brunt St., cor. Walcott.
517 Court St., cor. 9th St.
1185 Third Ave., cor. 49th St.
1915 Third Ave., cor. 58th St.
97 Atlantic Ave., near Hicks St.
77 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Place.
185 Fifth Ave., cor. Berkeley Place.
423 Fifth Ave., cor. 8th St.
598 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Ave.
692 Fifth Ave., cor. 21st St.
171 Myrtle Ave., cor. Prince St.
259 Myrtle Ave., cor. Division St.
462 Myrtle Ave., cor. Washington.
686 Myrtle Ave., cor. Spencer St.
840 Fulton St., cor. Vanderbilt Ave.
1109 Fulton St., cor. Ormond Place.
2643 Atlantic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania.
220 Broadway, cor. Roebling St.
268 Grand St., cor. Roebling St.
720 Manhattan Av., nr. Meserole Av.
993 Manhattan Ave., cor. Huron St.

Borough of Queens.

173 Main St., cor. Willow St., Astoria.
102 Vernon Ave., cor. 6th St., Long Island City.
46 Main St., Flushing.

Borough of Richmond.

52 Castleton Ave., cor. Elizabeth St., West New Brighton.

Jersey City.

102 Newark Ave., near Grove St.
222 Newark Ave., near Coles St.
636 Newark Ave., near Five Corners.
192 Pavonia Ave., cor. Grove St.
420 Jackson Ave., cor. Forrest St.
325 Central Ave., cor. Griffin St.
148 Ocean Ave., cor. Pearsall Ave., Greenville.

Hoboken and Union Hill.

167 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill.
117 Washington St., bet. First and Second Sts., Hoboken.

Suburban.

389 Avenue D, cor. Anderson St., Bayonne, N. J.
52 First St., bet. Fulton and Franklin, Elizabethport, N. J.
279 Main St., cor. Smith St., Paterson, N. J.
3 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.
137 South Fourth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
56-58 Orchard St., Tarrytown, N. Y.
270 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
31 Railroad Ave., cor. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

TRIPLER COMPANY DISPUTE

Sale of Private Stock by Senator Jones Is Followed by Dissensions.

Charge that Threats Were Made—Meeting of Directors Called to Investigate the Transaction.

Internal dissensions in the Tripler Liquid Air Company, which have been agitating the Board of Directors for nearly six months, have at last become public property.

The company, which is capitalized at $10,000,000, under the laws of Arizona, was formed to push the discoveries and inventions of Charles E. Tripler of this city. Senator John P. Jones of Nevada and Stephen W. Dorsey, who was involved in the Postoffice Star Route scandals, are large stockholders, as well as Directors of the company. The development of the internal dissensions came through an attack made on them.

The first public intimation of the troubles of the company came on Tuesday afternoon, when some person telephoned from the offices of the company, at 11 Broadway, to Police Headquarters, asking that a detective be sent there at once.

Sergt. Aloncle answered the call. He found Israel Goldberg of 29 East Broadway in a dispute with Mr. Tripler and the clerks in the office. This dispute was about $2,000 worth of stock, which he had purchased from the company. He had purchased the stock through Senator Jones, and supposed it was treasury stock. When he could find no entry of the sale in the books of the company he became alarmed, especially when he found out that his check had been cashed by ex-Senator Dorsey.

Sergt. Aloncle decided that the matter was one for the civil courts, so retired from the scene.

From this on criminations and recriminations began to fly thick and fast, with the result that a special meeting of the Board of Directors will be called to-day, providing a quorum can be obtained, to investigate the whole transaction.

Senator Jones and ex-Senator Dorsey are now in California. They are represented here by Samuel M. Gardenhire, who, up to six months ago, was actively connected with the General Liquid Air and Refrigerating Company, a rival corporation.

Mr. Gardenhire explained the stock transaction with Mr. Goldberg by saying that, at the incorporation of the company, his clients received 100,000 shares of a par value of $10, and that they, like other Directors, had sold some of this private stock to individual purchasers. At the same time, Mr. Gardenhire declared that the company was in a bad way, and that it would have to be reorganized.

"Neither Dorsey nor Jones has been guilty of any moral or legal impropriety," said Mr. Gardenhire. "There has been a strong effort to get them in trouble by Mr. Tripler and his advisers. They have been repeatedly threatened that if they did not pay over to the company the money they realized from the sale of their private stock they would be taken into the courts and into the public press."

Mr. Gardenhire declared that the real trouble was caused some six months ago, when Mr. Dorsey, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, had tried to have the expenses reduced and had wanted to cut the salary of Mr. Tripler, which was $1,000 a month.

Mr. Gardenhire gave a brief history of the company, as follows:

"With Senator Dorsey, Senator Jones formed a ten-million-dollar company to exploit Tripler's patents. The stock was divided into a million shares of a par value of $10 each.

"Tripler got $2,500,000 worth of stock for his patents. Half of the stock was distributed to the Directors, $200,000 worth was given to the Directors to sell for their own benefit and the rest was treasury stock to be sold.

"A contract was made with Gerald M. Fennell & Co. by which they were to sell the stock on a big commission. They agreed to turn into the treasury $2,000 a month in cash.

"Fennell & Co. filled the country with glowing advertisements, and stock was sold rapidly at prices ranging from $4 to $6 a share. About 52,000 shares were sold and $250,000 so raised. Of this money there is nothing left. About a third of it went for advertising, another third went to Fennell & Co. for commissions, and the rest reached the treasury. Of this latter sum $55,000 was spent for an exhibit at the Paris Exposition, some was spent to begin a factory at Fifty-ninth Street, and the rest went for office expenses and in the effort to start subsidiary companies to exploit the patents in various States.

"Fennell & Co. ceased turning in money about Jan. 1, and since then trouble has been brewing. Senator Dorsey had charge of the office. He and Jones both sold some of their stocks when the boom was on.

"Since the money ceased coming in Mr. Dorsey tells me he has spent all he got for his stock in keeping the concern going, and he now has a claim against the company for money lent amounting to $27,000. Senator Jones has put in $8,000 in the same way."

The law firm of Sheldon & Gwynn represent both Mr. Tripler and the company, and all inquirers at the offices of the company were referred to Mr. Gwynn.

Mr. Gwynn said:

"The charges presented by Mr. Goldberg have been considered serious enough for us to call a special meeting of the Board of Directors. The meeting will be held to-morrow if we can get a quorum. After this meeting we may tell the facts. We hope that Mr. Dorsey will come East and explain his position. I want to deny that any demands or threats have been made to either Mr. Dorsey or Senator Jones.

"I would call attention to the fact that their counsel was the promoter of the General Liquid Air and Refrigerating Company, and that company would be better off if it could break up the Tripler Company."

Mr. Tripler would not discuss the troubles and none of those interested in the company would tell of what had taken place at the Directors' meetings, but intimated that now the trouble had become public all facts would soon be known.

The Directors of the company are Charles E. Tripler, who is also President; J. B. Grosvenor, Senator John P. Jones, Senator Frank J. Cannon, H. P. Layton, Stephen W. Dorsey, and William A. Vincent.

The stock of the company is widely distributed among small holders. It has never paid any dividends. Work is still in the experimental stage. The company is about to open up a new laboratory in West Fifty-ninth Street.

BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL SESSIONS

New Institution Will Offer Many Advantages to Students.

Sessions of the Brooklyn Law School, which was organized July 1, as the first institution of the kind in that borough, will commence Sept. 30. Norman P. Heffley is President and W. Payson Richardson the Dean of the Faculty. Although the Faculty has not yet been completed for the full three years' instruction, those already secured are practitioners of years of experience at the New York Bar. Provision has been made for many lectures by eminent specialists. It is the avowed aim of the Trustees to make this the foremost law school in the country.

Both lecture and case methods will be embraced in the system of instruction. The lectures will be given in the Heffley School Lecture Hall, at 243 Ryerson Street, which contains 2,000 square feet of floor space, and is commodious and well ventilated. The school library contains both State and Federal reports and books by recognized authorities on the various subjects of the course; the Brooklyn Law Library, located in the Brooklyn Court House, is also at the convenient disposal of the students.

GEORGE H. DANIELS NOT DEAD.

Rumor Set at Naught by a Personal Message from Him.

There was a rumor here yesterday that George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, was dead. In response to a message of inquiry, Mr. Daniels sent the following reply from Lake Geneva, Wis., last night:

"I am in perfect health, and will be at the office ready for business next Tuesday morning."

THIRTEEN PERSONS HURT

Collision of Cars in Brooklyn Results in Many Injuries.

One Man May Die—Charged that Company's Inspectors Offered No Aid to Injured.

A collision of cars of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company occurred yesterday morning in the busiest section of the borough and at a time when traffic was heaviest. Thirteen people were injured, one of them so seriously that it is believed that he will die.

The scene of the accident was at the Borough Hall. There is a switch at this point which diverts cars coming down town to a loop, which runs around the hall to Joralemon Street and then back to the up-town track. This switch was open when it should have been closed.

About 10:30 in the morning a Fulton Street car, bound down town, was caused by the switch to suddenly swerve and cross over the up-town track. At this moment a Greene and Gates Avenue car, bound up town from Manhattan, arrived at this point, and the cars crashed together with terrific force. The passengers were thrown in every direction.

A crowd immediately gathered, among whom were several physicians, who rendered such assistance as they could, while a call for ambulances was sent to both the Brooklyn and Long Island College Hospitals. The injured were taken to the Borough Hall Police Station, and, after being attended by the ambulance surgeons, all left for home except Arthur Mende, twenty-nine years old, of 1,656 Third Avenue, Brooklyn. He was so seriously hurt that it was feared he would die. He was removed to the Brooklyn Hospital. He was suffering from concussion of the brain, and both his legs were severely injured.

The other persons injured were:

BLANCHARD, Mrs. JAMES, 27 years old, of 77 Christopher Street, Manhattan; laceration of head and face.

BOSTWICK, O. D., of Scranton, Penn.; contusions.

CLARK, JAMES, clerk in Department of Buildings, living at 210 High Street, Brooklyn; shock, contusions of body, and laceration of face.

FLEMING, ELIZABETH, 60 years old, of 490 Lenox Avenue, Manhattan; shock.

JORDAN, Mrs. ANNA, 30 years old, of 868 Union Avenue, Manhattan; shock and injuries about the head.

JORDAN, HANS, her son, 3 years old; laceration of head.

KEENE, JAMES P., 364 Broadway, Manhattan; contusions.

KALJEAN, J. S., 50 years old, of Second Avenue, Manhattan; contusions.

LESLIE, ANDREW, 442 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn; injuries to legs.

McTIERNAN, W. H., of 61 Clifton Place, Brooklyn; injuries and shock.

STEER, Mrs. FRANK, of 39 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn; shock.

SANDERMAN, OSCAR, 27 years old, of 77 Christopher Street, Manhattan; shock.

There was a temporary blockade of traffic on Fulton Street after the accident.

The Gates Avenue car had the front platform completely stove in, but the Fulton Street car escaped with a few scratches. No arrests were made.

The charge is made that after the accident the Inspectors, instead of aiding the surgeons and police in caring for the injured, made every effort to get those who could walk to the offices of the company, in Montague Street, and there to get them to sign papers releasing the company from any liability for damages.

CAR AND TRUCK CRASH.

Driver Killed Almost Immediately and Motorman Arrested.

Jeremiah Conway, thirty-seven years old, a truck driver, of 23 Bedford Street, was killed at West Broadway and Broome Street, last night, by a south-bound Sixth Avenue car, which hit his truck, throwing him off. He leaves a widow, six children, a mother, and a mother-in-law, all of whom where dependent on him.

Conway was in the employ of John Curry, a truckman, of 374 West Broadway. He was sent to Thomas Barrett's paper house, at 500 Broome Street, for his last trip of the day, to get some paper, which Barrett wanted taken to a cellar in West Broadway. Conway only had to take the paper around the corner. As he turned into West Broadway he had to cross the track for south-bound cars.

Car 2,543, in charge of Motorman Patrick C. Judge of 138 West Fiftieth Street, was coming down at a high rate of speed. The motorman turned off the current and put on his brake, but not in time to prevent the collision. The impact was so great that Conway was thrown off his seat. He went head first and struck on his head, lying still as if dead. He was carried into a store and an ambulance summoned, but he died in five minutes.

Policeman Riley of the Macdougal Street Station rode on the car to the end of the route and arrested Judge.

DEUTSCHLAND BROKE RECORD.

Arrived Off Sandy Hook Lightship at 1:20 o'Clock This Morning.

The great transatlantic record-breaking liner Deutschland, which left Hamburg Aug. 22 and Southampton and Cherbourg Aug. 23, commanded by Capt. Albers, was sighted off Fire Island at 11:44 P. M., last night, and reached the Sandy Hook lightship at 1:20 this morning with more laurels to add to those already gained for she has broken all previous records for the passage between Cherbourg and New York. The record she broke of 5 days 12 hours and 20 minutes was made by the Deutschland on Sept. 1, 1900.

At 12:07 A. M. the liner was about seven miles east of Fire Island, which place is thirty miles distant from the Sandy Hook Lightship, where the Deutschland is due to arrive at 1:44 A. M. to equal the record.

It is probable also that she has broken the highest west-bound hourly average speed of 23.07 knots the highest west-bound day's run of 601 knots, which she made on her last trip over.

A NEW ELECTRIC SWITCH.

St. Louis Lines Try One Which Will Save Time and Money.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—The long delay caused by motormen having to get off their cars to throw a switch or two or three will soon be a thing of the past. The Transit Company has installed a new automatic switch, an electric device, which throws the switch for the track the car is to take before the car arrives within twenty-five feet of the switch.

For many years electricians and mechanics generally have recognized the value of an automatic switch that would switch, but have until now failed to devise one that would stand the wear, tear, and exposure and continue to do its work. The device is very simple, consisting of two circular electro magnets mounted tandem in a cylinder, with a pistol rod or plunger of brass having a steel piston. The two magnets act on the steel piston alternately, attracting the piston to themselves when the electric current is passing through the coils of either magnet.

The advent of the automatic switch will mean much to those street-car systems operating lines with large numbers of switches, as much time is lost by motormen in stopping at every switch to throw it before the car can pass over. Besides the great saving in time on the schedules, a considerable sum will be saved to the companies annually in the matter of wages to switch boys, who are now employed on almost every line where traffic is heavy.

FORTUNE MAY AWAIT HIM.

Charles Bartels of 115 Ogden Avenue, Jersey City, believes that he has fallen heir to a California estate valued at $100,000, though he is not yet quite certain about it. He received a letter yesterday from a lawyer of San José, asking if he was related to George Bartels, who died in that city several weeks ago, leaving no will and no heirs so far as his friends there knew. In looking over his effects, however, there was found the address of Charles Bartels of Jersey City.

Mr. Bartels could not say positively that he was related to the deceased Bartels, but he stated that he had an uncle named George Bartels, who went to California forty years ago, and from whom he had not heard since 1885. He will go to San José as soon as he can arrange his business affairs and inquire into the matter.

PEAPACK SMITHS' REUNION

Descendants of John Schmidt Assemble in Great Numbers.

Encouraging Number of Infant Smiths Indicates No Dearth in the Family —A Plea for Home Life.

PEAPACK, N. J., Aug. 28.—The Peapack Smiths held their twenty-sixth annual reunion here to-day at the old Smith homestead, near the headwaters of the Raritan River just east of the village, where stood the old log cabin of Zachariah Smith over one hundred years ago.

The property, it was said, is to be sold, it being the last tract of land in the vicinity not bought by the Ravine Association Syndicate. It was expected the transfer would occur during the year, but as the property is still in the hands of the Smith family, they decided to continue the celebration on the old spot at least once more. The valley, however, is building up and the surrounding hills are dotted with magnificent residences of wealthy New York people, so that it is safe to say there will not be many more unions at the old homestead.

The business meeting was held at 10 o'clock. The following officers, who are also the General Committee, were selected to serve for the following year: President, Isaiah Smith of Millburn; Vice President, Abraham Smith of Peapack; Secretary, James Smith of Peapack, and Treasurer, John Dayton Smith of Peapack.

During the day about 2,000 of the family and its descendants registered, and there was a gratifying number of newcomers whose ages were less than a year. Many members of the Northern New York branch of the family, as well as others from almost every part of the United States, were present. At 11 o'clock the Hill City Brass Band of Summit came to the grove, headed by the officers of the reunion and a large number of the family. The President, Isaiah Smith, after a few words of welcome, introduced as the speaker of the day the Rev. Mr. Conover, rector of the Episcopal Church of Bernardsville. Mr. Conover, taking for his subject "The Family, the Mother of the Nation," made a plea for the family and home life, and said he hoped he would be forgiven for claiming relationship to the Smith family because "our respective ancestors came from the land of windmills and canals." Holland, he said, is carried to her colonies across the seas the love of home. Continuing, he said:

"There is no service which a man can render to his country greater than the offering of a good home. No deed of bravery on the battlefield, no fight for justice in the Senate or law courts, no marvelous achievement in the world of science can be of as great value to a nation as the quiet upbuilding of a pure and healthy home life. There is need for us in America to guard our home life, as never before. Time was when America might have pointed with pride to her homes, when a man thought more of his home than he did of his club, when mothers thought more of tucking their children in bed than they did of parties, when young people would gather about the old fireplace instead of seeking their fun and recreation elsewhere, and when home meant more than simply a place in which to eat and sleep.

"New Jersey," continued the speaker, "has been called contemptuously the dormitory of New York, but I prefer to think of it as the State of good homes.

"All of us must feel the inspiration which this reunion gives us for a more devoted home and family life. Such occasions knit more closely the old love of home, and made better citizens and nobler men."

Short addresses were also made by the Rev. William Johnston, the Rev. Mr. Anderson of the Gladstone Methodist Church, and others.

Over the speakers' stand hangs the time-worn banner, with the words, "Welcome to the Smith Family and Friends' Reunion," which has done service for a score of years. Another banner, which made its appearance for the first time last year, has on it paintings of Zachariah Smith and Mary Smith, his wife, and, under the portraits, the words, "In Memory of Our Ancestors." The Stars and Stripes wave from a flag pole, which is on the exact spot where lay the hearthstone of the old log cabin of Zachariah Smith.

Long tables, at which almost 2,500 people could eat at once, were set, but no more than 1,000 occupied the seats, as many preferred eating their luncheon under the trees on the banks of the new lake of the Ravine Association, which runs along the grounds for about a mile and a half.

The founder of the family of Peapack Smiths was John Schmidt, a Hollander, who came to this country more than 150 years ago, and settled in Long Island. Later, he secured a place on the farm of Christian Hassel, in Stanton, Hunterdon County, this State, and shortly after married the farmer's daughter.

After marriage he changed his name to Smith. The pair had seventeen children, nine sons and eight daughters, all of whom married, and also reared big families. The youngest of the seventeen children died at the age of sixty years, while the longest lived was Mrs. Charity Sheats, who lived to be 104 years old.

That many of the descendants inherited the long-livedness of their ancestors was shown to-day in the group of white-haired men and women who gathered around Abraham Smith, the Vice President of the family association, who is more than three score and ten himself.

When the association organized twenty-six years ago there were still twenty-two Smiths of the third generation living. There is a branch of the family in Seneca County, N. Y., which has a membership of 400. They hold a picnic every year, and it is said if the New Jersey reunions are abandoned the Seneca County branch will continue them.

VANDERBILT'S QUEER VISITOR.

Woman Called at the Fifth Avenue Residence and Demanded $300,000 —Sent to Bellevue.

The servants of the Vanderbilt home, at Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon were startled by the demands of a well-dressed woman, who had been ushered into the reception room of the millionaire's home.

The woman drove up to the house in a cab. To the butler who answered the bell she presented a card, and he, thinking her a friend of the family, showed her into the reception room and called one of the servants to see what she wished.

"Is Mr. Vanderbilt in?" the woman inquired.

"He is not," the servant replied, "all the members of the family are out of town, and there is nobody home but the servants."

"Well, I must see some member of the family. The Vanderbilts owe me $300,000 and I must get it at all hazards. If I get it in bonds I will be satisfied, in fact any way will do as long as I get the money."

It dawned on the servants then that the woman was demented, and the butler quietly left the house and called Policeman Charles Raffky of the East Fifty-first Street Station, who was on post in Fifth Avenue. The policeman went back to the house with the butler, but his presence in the reception room caused the guest no concern.

"It does not matter whom you call in," she said, looking straight at the policeman, "I will not leave the house until I get the money that is due me."

"Well, come with me," the officer said to her, "and we will go to the bank together and draw the money. Do you want it in large bills?"

"It's immaterial to me," she answered, as she arose and accompanied Policeman Raffky from the room. Speaking kindly to the woman he got her to get into the cab, which still was standing in front of the house. The policeman then directed the cabman to drive to the East Fifty-first Street Station, where the woman was made a prisoner.

Later she was taken to Yorkville Police Court, where she was committed to Bellevue Hospital by Magistrate Mott to be examined as to her sanity. When asked her name, she said she was Catherine Malone, thirty-three years old, and that she lived at Riverdale, N. Y. She was well dressed and of evident refinement.

The woman at the hospital said that she lived in Barth Street, in Riverdale, and gave as her nearest friend her brother John. A reporter who went to Riverdale could find no such street, and could not find any one who knew a Catherine Malone.

TUNNEL CAVES IN ON A SCORE OF WORKMEN.

Great Trench at Union Square Gives Way—One Man Badly Injured—Car Traffic Long Delayed.

With a roar that was heard for blocks about fifty feet of the side of the excavation for the Rapid Transit tunnel on the east side of Union Square tumbled in at 10:30 o'clock last night upon a score of workmen.

The cutting here is forty feet deep, and the workmen had time to see the avalanche coming and fled in every direction, only one being struck, Samuel Post, of 221 West Sixteenth Street, the foreman. He was bruised all over the body by a mass of stones and dirt, and one piece of stone struck him on the back of the head and rendered him unconscious. He was taken to New York Hospital.

The cars of the Fourth Avenue line run over a temporary trestle at this point and when the cavein came it carried down the tracks about three feet. Wrecking wagons came with men, who worked like beavers to prop up the tottering tracks, but it was not until nearly 1 o'clock that the road was declared safe for cars, and even then they ran very slowly.

Holbrook, Cabot & Daly are the contractors for this portion of the route. The workmen said last night that the section was supposed to be of solid rock, but the accident was probably due to their having struck through into a pocket of fine sand.

INSPECTOR CORTRIGHT TO RETIRE

Not Going to California, He Says, and Owns No Property There.

Police Inspector Moses W. Cortright was seen at his home, 329 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, last night, and asked about a published story to the effect that he had purchased a large tract of land in Southern California and was the very next high official to be retired; that as soon as he was out of the department he would go to his new demesne to spend the rest of his days.

He said that, so far as his going to California was concerned, the story was absolutely untrue, as he had no idea of going there, and owned no property in the State.

"I expect to be out of the Police Department before long," he said. In answer to a question he added that he had not yet put in his application for retirement. "When I do, everybody will know it," he said.

CHICAGO'S POLICE INQUIRY.

Chief of Detectives Testifies Against His Lieutenant.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—After both sides had concluded, this evening, in the civil service investigation of the City Detective Bureau expense account scandal, Capt. Luke Colleran, Chief of Detectives, at his own request, took the witness stand.

The Chief's testimony, while as a whole shielding the Detective Bureau, practically sacrificed Lieut. Joyce, who is on trial.

Colleran testified that if Joyce made out the expense account, knowing Tracy was in Chicago, and had never left for Cleveland, he was guilty of making an improper report, and if Joyce did not know the whereabouts of Tracy at the time in question, he was guilty of neglect of duty.

Commissioner Powell asked the questions which placed Colleran in a position where he had to sacrifice his lieutenant or bear the brunt of the neglect. This ended Capt. Colleran's testimony.

Argument in the case closed this evening and the commission adjourned until Friday morning to consider the evidence. It is possible a decision may be rendered on reconvening Friday.

Dismisses Extortion Complaint.

Because of the non-appearance of the complainant, Henry M. Miller, an insurance agent, at 56 Pine Street, Magistrate Pool to-day, in the Essex Market Court, dismissed the complaint of extortion against John L. Bough and Frank W. Anthony. Miller alleged that the two men threatened him with a suit for forgery unless he gave them a sum of money. He also claimed that Bough had assaulted him in the street. The case had been called three times before Magistrate Pool within a week, but each time Miller failed to make his appearance. The prisoners were released.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

OUTGROWTHS OF THE STEEL STRIKE

It is generally understood in trade circles that the United States Steel Corporation has no idea of ending the strike now in progress by granting the Amalgamated Association what it was quite willing to agree to before the strike began. Mr. SHAFFER formulates the momentary ultimatum of the association as follows:

> If the Trust will sign the scale for the mills that were signed for last year, make no discrimination against the men who went out on strike in those mills, agree to pay the union scale rates to other mills where the men have proved they want to be recognized, we can settle the strike.

It is scarcely necessary to quote historical precedent to show that it is not usual to grant as the terms of peace after a long and costly war exactly what might have been conceded in an honest diplomatic effort to avert war. SHAFFER must be a monumental egotist to overlook the fact that by such talk under existing circumstances he is not only rendering impossible any settlement of the strike which shall leave the Amalgamated Association a foothold in the mills of the Steel Corporation, but that he is intensifying the bitterness with which he is regarded by the membership he has misled by his bombastic promises.

The greatest danger which now threatens the Amalgamated Association is not from the Steel Corporation, but from the disgust and disappointment of the men who were induced to strike under conditions which rendered success impossible. If the Steel Corporation treats them rightly, and under fair rules establishes the fact that a skilful and industrious workman suffers no disadvantage from an alliance with his employer as compared with one whose alliance is with those of his own rank who seek to discourage and penalize individual enterprise and ambition, it will be a long time before any enthusiasm for a revival of the Amalgamated Association, or for a society to succeed it, will be displayed by those in the iron and steel trades who are entitled to represent them in labor councils.

It would be a narrow view of the present strike to see in it only what appears upon the surface. It involves a principle of the deepest significance to labor, and perhaps marks the beginning of an epoch in industrial history. Great consolidations have changed all the conditions, and the betterment of those affecting the workingman must be sought by other means than were effective up to five years ago. Isolated tribes can make war upon one another every year, or even oftener, without reversing the wheels of the chariot of progress. But when isolated tribes have been welded into homogeneous nationalities, so great in size and resources that their wars involve the world, the matter presents itself in quite another aspect.

One important result of these changed conditions is likely to be that labor unions which aim to be anything more than local will have to incorporate. Mr. J. P. MORGAN is credibly reported to have declared that so far as he, or any interests he represents, are concerned, no further dealings in the way of contract agreements will be had with societies which are not put upon a basis rendering them eligible to be sued as other corporations might be for breach of contract. This will change all the conditions for organized labor, and result in bringing a better class of leaders to the front. As we stated in our editorial yesterday Mr. MORGAN and his associates of the United States Steel Trust are not alone in their unrelenting hostility to organized labor in its present phases. To what extent the present labor leaders will co-operate with wiser men in wiser measures to benefit labor we do not know, and there will be no chance to determine this until it is established that organized labor is capable of choosing wise leaders and initiating wise measures. Thus far it has shown very little capacity in either direction.

EXPATRIATION FOR THE NEGROES.

An idle and almost forgotten dream of impracticable philanthropy is called to mind for no profitable use save reminiscence by Bishop TURNER'S belated conversion to belief in the policy of negro emigration "as best for the negro and best for the white man." Bishop TURNER is of the African Methodist Church and may be supposed to have the welfare of his race at heart; he may also be supposed to have studied the history of the black man in America. It is therefore surprising that at this late day he should hit upon a solution of the negro problem that was long ago tried and rejected and which has now become so impossible of application as to put it quite outside the pale of practical discussion.

It is easy to agree with his premises. There is, indeed, something like "an irrepressible conflict between whites and blacks." We may even take the next step and feel the inward conviction that "nothing but separation can reconcile and put an end to" this irrepressible conflict. In view of the awful mistake, the original sin, of bringing the African to this country as a slave and of the crime and blunder of the Republicans in giving him the suffrage, an act committed during the period of heat and passion born of the civil war which has done infinite harm to the Nation and proved a curse to the negro himself, and in view of the social and economic evils his presence begets, for which the best minds seem incapable of finding a remedy, we may say in the deep tone of full conviction that the country would, indeed, be better off if all the black men should take ship and sail away to the home of their ancestors.

But when Bishop TURNER says that "if they will open up a highway to Africa millions of the black race will go" assent stops short and the teachings of all experience rise in confutation. As an abstract proposition the expatriation of nine millions of people, most of whom are very well content with their present condition, must appear to every reasoning man as an impossibility. No picture of the delights of life in the Dark Continent could be painted in colors sufficiently alluring, no appeal to the supposedly inextinguishable love of fatherland could be made in terms eloquent enough to set in motion a refluent flood of African migration such as has presented itself to the fancy of Bishop TURNER. An apostle of the Bishop's doctrine who should go forth to preach it to the blacks would make himself a laughing stock the first week.

If the policy of expatriation should be resorted to Bishop TURNER gives the audacious assurance that he "will give the world another Rome, or establish a country like Australia, which was founded and built up by English cutthroats and penal convicts." But Liberia was founded by peaceable black men, under the fostering care of American philanthropists and Government protection, which is certainly a better start than criminals could give. That was eighty years ago, in 1822. The capital of the little republic is Monrovia, named for JAMES MONROE, who was then President. Good men saw in that day and in that way the solution of the negro problem, certainly not in that remote time a serious one. But Liberia, which blossomed into independence and recognized sovereignty forty years ago, is one of the dying nations, which we think of, when we think of it at all, as an unsuccessful little experiment in the impossible. Its population is decreasing, only a little over a million now, and only 2,000 of its people have gone there from this country. The rest are lazy savages. It does not pay its debts, it is continually sliding down hill to ultimate extinction. The promise of free passage, forty acres, and a mule would fail to entice more than a handful of black men to leave their homes in the South to grow up with that miserable little country.

African migration is a delusion. The black is here to stay until his vices, his idleness, his sloth, and his incapacities shall so weaken him and put him so far behind in the struggle for existence that his race will fade away, some centuries hence, before the successful races by which he is environed. The problem will be with us, too. Future generations of philanthropists will cudgel their brains over its solution, perhaps with better success. A period of creative industrial development in the South, the establishment of great industries, the building of railroads, the upbuilding of big cities, and the inflow of a great population of whites working hard for their living and transforming the business and social life of the Southern States would powerfully affect the negro. If he continued to be lazy and slothful, improvident and vicious, it would pretty rapidly crowd him to the wall. The race would diminish in numbers and finally cease to present a problem of serious dimensions. That is the natural solution of the negro problem, and the most probable.

THE MAYOR OF M'KEESPORT.

The astounding performances of Mayor BLACK of McKeesport warrant the conclusion that the laws of the State of Pennsylvania are radically defective, or that the Governor is culpably negligent in their enforcement. That the Mayor of a city can go on in the way which has seemed good to Dr. BLACK and not be called upon to show cause why he should not be removed from office, the average citizen will find it difficult to understand. His views and his personal sympathies are of no especial public interest, but his official acts are quite another matter. To assume the right to arrest any stranger found in town and subject him to the inquisition, to the end that if he cannot clear himself of the suspicion that he is a "strike breaker" in search of work he may be locked up as a vagrant or run out of town with a warning not to return, establishes conditions which are new in this country and not wholly consonant with the spirit of our institutions or the constitutional rights of our citizens.

The most recent of the evidences of the truth of Mayor BLACK'S statement that he is a law unto himself is the arrest of one SHERIDAN, a workman in the Wood mill who has been idle so long that he is in need. He was suspected of wanting to return to work, and when observed talking to some newspaper reporters by the strikers' pickets and told to "move on," he refused to do so. At the earliest opportunity offered by his reappearance on the street, he was surrounded by a mob which made a disturbance, was arrested, haled before the Mayor, fined $25 and costs, and committed to the workhouse for thirty days in default of payment. Questioned about the strict legality of this unusual magisterial procedure, Mayor BLACK said: "I don't care what the law is. I make my own laws"; also: "We do not hold hearings in McKeesport. We just arrest men and send them to the workhouse. Witnesses are unnecessary."

That the citizens of McKeesport are content to tolerate such high-handed proceedings is incomprehensible; that the Governor does not find it consistent with his duty to take action in the matter is surprising. Even our municipal Ursa Major, Mayor VAN WYCK, would scarcely venture to declare that in anything except the amenities of life he is a law unto himself, or that he is as indifferent to State and local statutes as he is ignorant of them. Mayor BLACK needs looking after. If, as is very likely, there are rioting and bloodshed on the part of the strikers, who have sworn that no non-union workman shall be permitted to enter the Demler mills, dead or alive, Mayor BLACK will be in the highest degree responsible therefor. That he is frightened at his own official temerity and is now anxious to make a show of doing his duty is evident from his act in stationing the police as a guard to the Demler plant when it was threatened with destruction on Tuesday night. Such tardy and perfunctory attention to his official obligation can scarcely be held to balance such an account of ostentatious dereliction as Mayor BLACK has to his debit, and if he gets through without inviting indictment and criminal prosecution it will be because his friends, the strikers, are more observant of the law than he is.

TELEPHONE SERVICE IN LARGE CITIES.

The Electrical World has much fault to find with THE NEW YORK TIMES for its lack of information on the subject of the telephone service in this city. We might in turn find cause for adverse criticism in its disingenuous presentation of the facts which it undoubtedly has at command. For example, with reference to the statement made in these columns that Stockholm has a telephone service at about one-tenth the charge made for a business telephone in New York, The Electrical World says: "Putting aside the fact that Sweden is one of the cheapest countries of the world, we may point out that Stockholm has only one-thirteenth the population of New York, and that everywhere in the world the cost of operation increases with the size of the city."

The new telephone system for London, under Post Office control, will extend from Chipping Barnet and Enfield on the north to Bromley, Croydon, and Redbill on the south; and from Erith and Crayford on the east to Harrow and Hounslow on the west. This covers an area of about 640 square miles, with an estimated population of about 6,000,000. An installation under this system will cost $10, and the rate per message will be two and three pence, according to the distance covered, and, presumably, the number of central stations to be called upon for the necessary connections. It may very well be that the officers of the London Post Office do not know what they are at, and that they are about to bankrupt the department by undertaking the impossible; but we should prefer to learn this from authoritative British sources. The mechanical difficulties encountered in laying the underground cables have been as great in London, with its network of sewers, pipes, and conduits of one kind or another, as in any city of the world.

It may be clear to the electrical expert why a telephone service should cost more per unit in a district closely connected and densely populated than in one less compact and containing fewer people, but the average layman will find it difficult to understand why this should be so, or to believe that it is so. In any other business the conditions are exactly the reverse of those claimed to exist in the telephone business. Gas and electric lighting may be taken as illustrations. It might very well be true that at a scale of charges so high as to discourage the use of the telephone the relatively high cost of city installations and operation would appear to show that the cost of operation increases with the size of the city, but probably that is not what our technical contemporary means. If, however, it means anything else, we shall be compelled to insist that we think it mistaken.

ENTER MRS. NATION.

It was not ALEXANDER the Great who wept because there were no more saloons to be smashed in Kansas. It was the female Alexander whom we are at present entertaining, not unawares, though possibly unwillingly, "in our midst."

But what is it, except to collar a few dollars, that the apostolic "crank" expects to do here? She preaches against the saloon as a hated rival of the home. There are many women who do that. There are many thousands more who preach it in practice, by making the home a loved rival of the saloon. Saloon smashing, and not home making, appears to be the energetic Mrs. NATION'S forte. We judge from the reports that reach us from the Commonwealth which she adorns by her domiciliary relation. It seems that her husband, who might perhaps be described as Stag NATION, has applied to the courts of Kansas for a divorce upon the ground that the partner of his bosom has subjected him to odium, ridicule, and contempt. The plaint indicates that the perceptive faculties of the good man are better developed than his combativeness. "A quiet life was all his joy." But tranquillity is evidently impracticable within sight or hearing of this energetic female.

Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING, in a supposititious letter from a Mohammedan Prince of India sojourning in London, attributes to the "barren women" that fervor of interest in other people's business which, according to him, has done much harm to the British Empire. We really do not know how many olive branches cluster and sprout about the table of Mrs. NATION, or whether any. But we do know that, if there be any, they are entitled to far more than the sympathy which has gone out to the offspring of the fictitious Mrs. Jellaby. Everybody must feel sorry for them.

As an exhibition of what may be done by a woman unsexed largely by nature and still more by habit, these performances are of a somewhat revolting interest. But there is no reason why anybody, except a policeman, should take Mrs. NATION seriously. She is evidently here for no other purpose than to work her Western notoriety for what it may be worth, and to advertise herself, in lieu of or in addition to more legitimate measures, by disorderly conduct. The really serious fact about her is that an American township once actually proposed to run itself in accordance with her "ideas." That is not only serious, but seriously sad.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In summing up what it has been able to ascertain in regard to submarine boats, French and American, The Electrical World and Engineer declares that "the modern electric submarine boat functions excellently from merely an operative standpoint, but has a very tough time in finding her way about." This high authority is therefore of the opinion that the utility of these vessels is extremely limited, and that the probability that they will soon fulfill the hopes of their inventors is small. Against a ship at anchor in a known position they ought to be fairly effective, "but," says the expert, "an attack on even a slowly moving vessel would be, in most waters, something after the manner of chasing a black cat around a coal cellar at midnight." In cable-cutting, too, such craft might perform in comparative safety work which men in open boats find of great peril, as was illustrated on the Cuban coast while we were at war with Spain. The submarine boat, however, is of some value merely as a threat. It is at least a terrible possibility, and hidden dangers terrify even those who have courage enough to face anything which they can see and fight against. It is admitted that against the attacks of submarine boats few or no effective precautions can be taken except flight from or rapid motion in the field of her operations, and there is always the chance that she will blunder upon the object of her search. It is suggested that perhaps the true place for the submarine boat is not just below the surface, but on the bottom, all the peculiarities of which in a given harbor can be learned and used in the determination of direction and position. But the inconsiderate enemy will always insist on keeping in motion, and as the bottom of most harbors consists of deep mud, easily disturbed, progression there would not be either easy or pleasant. The problem of underwater navigation is an interesting one, and certainly the men engaged in solving it show more intelligence than do those who seek to conquer the air by means of balloons. The former avail themselves of all the resources of science, while the latter persistently follow a course the end of which is known to be inevitable failure.

—There is no doubt as to the effectiveness of petroleum, either crude or refined, as a means of destroying immature mosquitos and rendering stagnant pools and like breeding-places incapable of sustaining this most dangerous form of insect life. Petroleum and kerosene, however, are unpleasant things to handle, as well as rather expensive in the large quantities necessary for a vigorous campaign against the mosquitos, and after a rural district has been generously sprinkled with oil its appearance and odor are almost enough to fill people of delicate sensibilities with regret for their malarial perils. Attention is deserved, therefore, by a letter published by The Medical Record, the author of which, Dr. RICHARD WAGGENER, writing from the Naval Proving Ground at Indian Head, Md., says he long ago found that the addition to water of a little lime would quickly rid it of the larvae of mosquitos. "Recently," the doctor declares, "I accidentally discovered a rain-barrel full of water which was alive with the larvae and pupae of mosquitos, the former being vastly in the majority, and I immediately seized upon this opportunity to watch the effect of lime upon them. As I was not trying to ascertain the minimum quantity of lime necessary to kill the larvae, but only to redemonstrate to myself that lime would do the work, I dumped my two hands heaping full of air-slaked lime into the barrel. This was done at 2:30 P. M. On inspection the next day at 7:30 A. M. there was not a single live larva in the barrel, but the number of pupae was apparently undiminished. Another inspection at 5 P. M. the same day showed no live pupae or larvae, and the water, which before the introduction of the lime was dark and foul, was clear and dead larvae were plainly discernible on the bottom." The doctor suggests the making of careful experiments to discover whether slacked or unslacked lime is the better for this purpose, and the least amount of it necessary to accomplish the desired end. He also notes, as bearing on the matter, the observed absence or scarcity of mosquitos in typical limestone regions, and the fact that yellow fever is never epidemic in such localities.

—Those who cherish the memories of from several to many contests for the America's Cup will read with entire equanimity the current reports of the phenomenal speed shown by the Shamrock in her trips about the lower bay and the waters contiguous thereto. Not a single challenger, we believe, failed to supply the material for gloomy prognostications by the marvelous rapidity of her motion at this stage of the international game—while, that is, she was sailing alone. The absence of a competitor will make a reputation for any yacht, particularly if the yacht is observed from a tug, the Captain of which has a reputation of his own to maintain for commanding a vessel that can and does go at a certain and considerable velocity. And all tug Captains are of that kind, though of course their consequent departures from the truth when questioned as to the speed of craft that keep ahead of their own result rather from an amiable weakness than an intention to deceive. It is extremely easy to be mistaken about rates and distances on the water, and though it is safe to say that the Shamrock is fast, her ability to beat either the Constitution or the Columbia can well be allowed to remain questionable until the real races take place.

—Etymologists and other word sharps, amateur and professional, must have much regretted the brevity of the letter which we published yesterday over the signature "H. A. WELTNER." After suggesting "aerograph" as a substitute for "wireless telegraphy," and "autocart" or "autowheel" for "automobile," Mr. WELTNER concluded with a rush by saying: "I shall not argue the merits of these suggestions, for I think they are self-evident." That, of course, was delightful in its way, but how much more delightful would it have been if our estimable correspondent had favored a deeply interested public with the reasons why he thinks he thinks that the merits of his suggestions are self-evident. How, for instance, would he have gotten around the objections sure to be made by the fairly ancient and highly honorable guild of aerographers on hearing a proposition to give an utterly new meaning to a combination of words which they devised long ago, and which they have always been allowed to use as their private property in their business of describing the atmosphere? At it would be absurd to suppose that Mr. WELTNER had never heard of the science of aerography, he must have some interesting arguments to justify the infliction of cruel pain upon some worthy gentlemen by depriving them of their name. He must be familiar, too, with the fact that the only serious fault in "automobile" is its yoking together of words from two languages in an unholy union, at which every etymologist revolts in anger and disgust. And yet he proposed "autocart" and "autowheel" as improvements! How immeasurable will Mr. WELTNER'S astonishment be if somebody is unkind enough to deny the existence of even one of his self-evident merits, and tells him that if he had searched until "the week that has two Thursdays," as they say in Spain, he could not have made suggestions less likely or less deserving to win acceptance than are those with which he is so thoroughly contented.

A WOMAN'S RECOLLECTIONS OF OLD NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being very fond of reading anything about New York in old times, I was pleased with the articles headed "Changes in Lower Broadway" in your issue of June 23. The only mistake was that Park Place was not known then as it is now.

I was there very often between 1830 and 1840. It was then all private residences. Dr. Valentine Mott lived there. It was a very handsome block. Atwell's Music Hall was 201 Broadway. The American Hotel was opposite the Astor House. Philip Hone's (afterward Mrs. Mann's boarding house) was next, then Schuyler's Lottery and Exchange, corner of Park Place.

East Broadway was a lovely street, all private houses. In 1835 I went to a school there kept by a Miss Jackson. Eliza Vanderbilt went to school at the same time. The Commodore lived opposite, between Rutgers and Jefferson Streets. Canal Street was not opened.

Many years have passed, but having a good memory, I recollect many things. L. Ring lived at the corner of Rutgers Street. I know nothing of the place since 1840, when I left for the West, (Buffalo.) A row of very handsome houses were in Rutgers Place. I lived a while next door to the corner of Tenth Street and Broadway. Corner of Ninth Street the Sailor's Snug Harbor Building stood. There were four or five three-story houses. They are there still, but have stores underneath. Where Stewart's (Wanamaker's) store is now was a dairy farm. The Battery was a lovely place for walking and sight-seeing.

I have visited my old home a few times since I left, and would love to once more.

MRS. MARY M. CLARKE.
Edna, Kan., Aug. 24, 1901.

CRUELTY OF HORSES' HEADGEAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sure horse lovers will thank you for publishing the protest against current fashions in headgear for horses which appears on the editorial page of your issue of Aug. 26. Varieties of headgear for horses have been shown this Summer that with few exceptions were just so many forms of torture.

In the hot spell in early July I saw horses attached to contractors' wagons with old black felt hats pressed tight down over their skulls, the apertures for the ears being absurdly small for the purpose. What those poor victims must have suffered with this thick mass of unventilated stuff on their heads as they walked under the blistering rays of that July sun!

These felt hats were the most extremely cruel development of the headgear craze that has come under my observation, but I have also seen several other varieties of improvised horse hats which must have added greatly to the misery of these poor beasts of burden.

Cannot THE TIMES induce some representative veterinary surgeon to suggest a proper shield for the horse's head, that these amateur efforts, founded upon ignorance, may be put an end to?

It is noticeable that even the horses which draw the wagons of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have appeared almost invariably with the hat brought down on the horse's head, no space being allowed for circulation of air between the hat and the head, an arrangement that must have made for discomfort. I trust you can see your way clear to giving this matter of headgear for horses further consideration. R.

New York, Aug. 26, 1901.

POLITICAL CANT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I thank you for having inserted my letter which charged the Republican Party with having ignored the existence of vice in this city until it suited their purpose to raise a cry before the election.

There is "cant" in politics as well as in religion. For instance, we all remember the cry against the "Sunday saloon" in the days of Mr. Roosevelt. How many citizens were imprisoned or annoyed in consequence of the "Sunday drink." And what a reputation Mr. Roosevelt obtained by closing the saloons up "tight" on the "Sabbath."

Then the Republicans bring in the Raines law and now every saloon is open on the "Sabbath," and Mr. Roosevelt is Vice President of the United States! Saloons are spread out over the city by the Republican Party, and I can testify from my own personal knowledge that the Excise Department (Republican) is as corrupt as the New York police, (Democrat.)

You cannot extinguish vice whether it be the glass of whisky or gambling or anything else, but you can keep it within bounds and this can be done by a dignified and self-respecting administration of the city, and not by raids carried on for party purposes just on the eve of an election.

Mr. Seth Low's politics are not mine. But I may vote for him because he will occupy the position of Mayor of this great city with dignity. And the only bribe which this excellent man is capable of taking is the Presidential Chair, and we can let that stand over. If he gets there it will be by more dignified methods than those of Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. Coler is a very good candidate. But he does not seem to possess those high qualities and gifts which are needed for the position of Mayor. Still we shall be fortunate if we can get either Mr. Low or Mr. Coler, after the poor "stick" who has occupied the chair for the last four years. Even the dumb ass could speak. But Mayor Van Wyck, never! I do not doubt Mr. Van Wyck's honesty. But he has not shown a single quality fitting him for a great public office. He is an educated man, and he must be conscious of his own failure. Let him rest in peace!

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.
New York, Aug. 26, 1901.

THE NAMES OF BRIDGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The naming of our bridges is of more importance than the average man imagines. In giving directions to messenger, driver, or wayfarer, there should be no misunderstanding as to name, and the name, if possible, should indicate the location.

1. Brooklyn Bridge has come and remains to stay. This is all right.

2. As a compensating compliment to another borough I would suggest the name Manhattan for the bridge now in course of construction.

3. That at Blackwell's Island connecting Manhattan Island with Long Island should be called Island Bridge.

4. That at the end of First Avenue is now called (unofficially) Willis Avenue Bridge. This is bad. It conveys no idea of location. As far as name is concerned it might be in Richmond or Halifax. Being the first bridge going up stream to connect Manhattan with the Bronx Borough, I think Bronx Bridge would fill the bill.

5. Still going up stream, the next one is Third Avenue Bridge. This name is of long standing and very hard to change. Still, I think Harlem Bridge sounds better and would be accepted.

6. The name Madison Avenue Bridge, locates it well. The bridge is at the end of Madison Avenue, and the name of long standing.

7. The name for the bridge now under way at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street is a poser. As Alexander Hamilton lived on the hill westward of it, and perhaps owned the ground adjoining it, would it be well to call it Hamilton Bridge? Unfortunately this gives no idea of location.

8. Next comes Macomb's, or Central, or Jerome Avenue Bridge—all bad. Audubon Bridge sounds well. The naturalist lived in Audubon Park, on the heights just west of this bridge.

9. Now comes our old High Bridge, picturesque, substantial, and grand. The name must stand—too old to be rebaptized. By the way, this bridge should be made to accommodate wagons, bicycles, &c. As a highway it is now used by pedestrians only.

10. Washington Bridge. This is right. It connects Washington Heights with Morris Heights.

11. Next comes Fordham Bridge or Farmer's Bridge. The former should be retained. It connects Fordham with Manhattan.

12. New bridge over United States ship canal. This should be Broadway Bridge. There is no mistaking its location. From the Battery to Yonkers there is no other on Broadway.

13. The old bridge at King's Bridge, at the extreme northerly end of Manhattan Island, was always called King's Bridge. It is now too late to change its royal name.

New York, Aug. 26, 1901. M. C.

BELIEVES IN TRADES UNIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest your article entitled "The Strike and Its Effects," in to-day's issue, in which you speak with approval of a determined and concerted effort that is about being made by the managers of our large industries to disrupt the trades unions, and refuse to their workers the right to join them.

But whether this object, if it could be accomplished, would be advantageous to the capitalist or not, (and I think in the long run it would not be,) in my opinion it would be certainly injurious to the interests of the workingmen, and would, in fact, place them, individually and collectively at the mercy of a clique of powerful and, for the most part, unscrupulous men, who regard the bodies and souls of their operatives in no other light than as instruments to amass prodigious fortunes.

You say, truly enough: "The control of manufacturing is very much more centralized than ever before, and interests are much more intimately related through the process of syndication." And that, in my opinion, is the principal reason why "the party of the second part" must also follow the same tactics, centralize their forces and present a strong and united front to the money power, if they do not wish to sink to the level of serfs, and see their birthright of liberty a mere sham and fiction. Nay, how are the men, who for any cause incur the displeasure of the Directors of a trust or corporation, and are thrown out of work, to obtain employment at their trade elsewhere if the whole industry of the country is monopolized by the one gigantic institution?

If they have not the strength of "the union" behind them, they must either bend the knee, accept the dictum of their masters, or go starve. It would be a worse form of slavery than the African slavery, which the American people swept off the face of the earth by a four years' war; for it would affect men and women of superior physical and mental organism and prouder sprit. Oh, the pity of it, the pity of it! To see men of American manhood and culture holding their lives and those of their wives and little ones at the beck and call of a Morgan, a Schwab, or even an Andrew Carnegie! God grant that the evil day may never come, and that "government by the people and for the people may not perish in our land."

So I hope that trades unions, though, no doubt, they often act rashly and foolishly, may continue to grow stronger and more intelligent, and that when an arbitrary capitalist dares to do an injustice to a single individual, he will find himself confronted by an army of perhaps a hundred thousand fellow-workers. T. G.

New York, Aug. 28, 1901.

One Way to Prevent Strikes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to suggest a solution of the labor trouble and a preventive of strikes. Let all labor associations pass resolutions that upon any strike being ordered the pay of the President, Directors, walking delegates, &c., shall cease until such strike shall cease. This is on the Chinese idea, that when well, pay your physician, but when sick, it is his interest to cure you, so his pay ceases until the patient is again well. LOGICAL.

New York, Aug. 27, 1901.

THE BRITON AND THE NEGRO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I trust you will grant me sufficient space in your valuable journal to give expression in reference to an article which appeared in the columns of your issue of Aug. 20 headed "No Color Line in London."

It was with much interest I read that the Afro-American delegates now in England to attend the Eucumenical Council are already beginning to encounter difficulties on account of their color; and it is certainly worthy of note that Americans should be the ones to form the objection.

Of course, no one who is familiar with the American whites in general, and their treatment of the race with which these delegates are identified, will be surprised to find them objecting to even such men as Bishops Tanner, Derrick, Arnett, and the others, all of whom are undoubtedly representative men, men of training and education, of culture and refinement, and possessed in a very large degree of all the qualities that make to perfection in manhood, and quite possibly much more entitled to the association of gentlemen than many of those who objected to them.

It is a certainty that they belong to one of two classes in America; either to that whose every effort (though futile) is to keep the race in ignorance, retard its progress, and deprive it of its rights both as men and citizens, or to the class who by their sanction of the outrages perpetrated upon this race, continue to blast the fair name of our Republic.

We read, however, that the objections were not sustained, nor was the suggestion that these men be accommodated in a separate room acted upon, and on account of this the Americans were leaving the hotel, stating that such a thing would not be permitted in America.

Is it not a disgrace that it should be a Briton who should thus show the American white man, with his boasted civilization and advancement, that not because a man has a black skin must he be discriminated against and be insulted, notwithstanding he be a gentleman; for we believe the Briton realizes that such men as Bishops Tanner, Derrick, Arnett, and the race they represent are as much responsible for the color of their skin as are those Americans who formed the objection. We believe, too, that he knows the same Creator who is responsible for the color of the one is also responsible for that of the other; that both were created in His image, and in accordance with His own will and purpose.

But if on the other hand the past condition of the negro is the cause of this intense hatred, then our American brothers should remember that they and their fathers instituted, encouraged, and fostered this condition for over 200 years, during which time the ills and wrongs suffered by our fathers will never be known. These facts alone should cause them to hang their heads in shame. They should try to cause us to forget these wrongs, and encourage us to forgive, for we are willing to forgive, and anxious to forget.

But when all these outrages receive their stamp of approval by men in the highest places of the Government; when Mr. Benjamin Tillman, a Senator sitting in the highest Council of the Nation, is neither afraid nor ashamed to justify and advocate such barbarous practices as lynchings, burning at the stake and the like, I ask what encouragement have we, and to whom must we look for succor?

It is an accepted fact, that the fundamental principles of all well-organized Governments rest upon the assurance of the observance of law and order.

Almost simultaneously with this account from England come two reports from parts of the United States. At one place a negro was burned at a stake by a mob of 300. The brief article says the prisoner was met by a mob, taken from the officers, (officers of these United States Government, mind you,) taken to a tree and swung into the air, wood and fodder piled beneath his body, and a hot fire made. It was then suggested that he should not be allowed to die too quickly. He was then let down, while a party went two miles to procure coal oil. This procured, the life of the murderer was ended. The other report, after reciting the lynching of one man, the cremation of another, the driving out of town of several others, concludes by saying it is believed that the negro lynched was not the real murderer.

Alas! these are they who would send their civilization to other parts of the world, would cry aloud for vengeance upon the head of a Chinaman for offering indignities to foreign citizens, but are narrow-minded enough to carry their prejudices across the continent, and too ignorant even to conceal from a foreigner the fact that in America a man would not receive fair and humane treatment if his skin was black.

It is our purpose to express our appreciation of the actions of this Briton in a form not soon to be forgotten. I could not close the article, however, without some allusion to the assurance we have that the negro has some warm and stanch friends among the whites everywhere in America. All are not of the same mind, nor of the same disposition toward us, and for this we are both thankful and grateful.

But be it as it may, injustice cannot continue forever, any more than a divided house can stand; but that which is founded upon the principles of justice and truth must in the end prevail, and that despite all, because it is truth.

W. T. JEMMOTT.

Brooklyn, Aug. 26, 1901.

THE CLERKS' SUNDAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to, rather than answering the communication from "A Workingman" in your issue of Aug. 26, do I understand from his statement that a clerk, for instance, working in an office over a desk ten hours a day, day in and day out, the year round, excepting the conventional ten days' vacation, should give up to the Church the only day he has (Sunday) in which to get a breath of pure fresh air, unsullied by the impurities of the city, and some good healthy exercise, which same are really needed for the proper maintenance of health, or does he simply refer to the average person who, instead of attending church, frequents the usual resorts so-called and spends the day there taking such "rest" as the place affords?

It seems to me that the care of one's health is quite as important, particularly if one depends on his health for his position, and in turn upon his position for his support, and perhaps that of a family, as attending divine service. One thing certain is that our ministers go away during the Summer months for their recreation and rest from their labors. Their churches are closed to those who really want to worship there. On the European Continent the churches and cathedrals are never closed, and one does not have to depend on the Sabbath day to worship God.

If one walks in the fields and the woods and enjoys God's air and sunshine, cannot he worship God there in all the peace and quiet of nature? Oftentimes, taking particularly those preceding the last, these same Sundays are stormy, and such conditions prevent one getting even that little beneficial outing, also preventing the fulfillment of a duty we owe our Creator as well as ourselves, to wit, that of caring for our body as well as our mind.

This question cannot be answered or the problem solved hastily. I write these lines merely to get another's view of my standpoint.

Thanking you for the use of your columns, I am "THE CLERK."

Long Island City, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1901.

Saw Two Passenger Pigeons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the passenger pigeon, to which references have lately been made in the Sunday editions of THE TIMES, permit me to say that at Caldwell, Lake George, last September I saw two birds of the pigeon family, plainly not tame pigeons, which seemed to me quite different from the mourning dove, with which I am quite familiar, and which is the only remaining wild pigeon in the Northern States. I wrote about these birds to Mr. Chapman of the Museum of Natural History, but, as I never received a reply from him, I conclude that he thought my inference about them incorrect. I cannot expect others to accept any statement of mine that, on that occasion, I saw a pair of passenger pigeons, but I shall always be sure that I did.

Next, as to the Spanish church or monastery bells, mentioned in last Sunday's paper. A few years since a brother-in-law of mine, a resident of Providence, R. I., told me of a church known to him having a bell or bells which had been brought from Spain under circumstances similar to those mentioned in the article referred to. I cannot say where they were, but it was probably in one of the Rhode Island or Connecticut seaport towns. It would be easy for me to ascertain the name of the place if the writer of the article cares particularly to know.

ROBERT BARBOUR.

Montclair, N. J., Aug. 27, 1901.

NUGGETS.

And Enjoys It.

"Do you get a rest every Summer, Mr. Shadds?"

"Oh, yes, thank goodness; I'm only in business—I'm not in society."—Detroit Free Press.

No Swimmers That Way.

Church—I see a Boston man is going to swim from that city to New York.

Gotham—So I see; but I don't remember ever having heard of a New York man who was anxious enough to get to Boston to be willing to swim there.—Yonkers Statesman.

Hands Off.

"What have you got that sign 'Hands Off' posted outside your works for?" asked the curious individual.

"Because," returned the jocular mill owner, "my men are on strike."—Philadelphia Record.

Depressed.

"I am afraid Bliggins has met with reverses."

"What makes you think so?"

"He goes about with a gloomy look, saying there is no such thing as disinterested friendship. That is almost a sure sign that a man has been trying to borrow money."—Washington Star.

With Feeling.

"She plays with a great deal of feeling," he said, after listening to the piano playing of a young person who did not always strike the key she aimed at, and subsequently found the right notes by the process he so fittingly described. His remark is quoted for the benefit of those who may find themselves expected to say something under similar circumstances and who have some conscientious scruples.—Indianapolis News.

COMING OF THE FALL.

Anna D. Walker in Christian Intelligencer.

By the day that shorter grows,
By the night with lengthen'd close;
By the sky that seems less blue,
By the clouds of somore hue;
By these signs, yes, by them all,
We note the coming of the Fall.

By the sighing of the trees,
By the dropping of the leaves;
By the garners full of grain,
By the stubble on the plain;
By the harvest gather'd all,
We note the coming of the Fall.

By the aspect growing drear,
By the grasses turning sere;
By the flowers that droop and fade,
By old Sol less bright array'd;
By the air in hut and hall,
We note the coming of the Fall.

By the birds that southward fly,
By the brook that hurries by;
By the threatening whip-poor-will,
Sounding note that bodeth ill,
By the quail's familiar call,
We note the coming of the Fall.

By the goldenrod alight,
By the sumac red and bright;
By the cardinals ablow,
By the lilies lying low;
By the reeds now rank and tall,
We note the coming of the Fall.

By fair Summer's requiem sung,
By Dame Nature's plaintive tongue;
By the sobbing of the rain,
By our hearts that join the strain,
By the joys we would recall,
We note the coming of the Fall.

LIST OF WITNESSES FOR SCHLEY COURT

Rear Admiral Sampson Among Those Summoned.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S OWN LIST

Many Called by Both Sides—Assistant Counsel for the Advocate General.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—With the publication this afternoon of the list of witnesses for the Navy Department to be heard at the Schley Court of Inquiry, and knowledge of the length of the list for Rear Admiral Schley, some idea is given of the probable period the investigation will extend over.

Schley's list, as already made up, is longer, but not much longer, than that for the department. If Sampson is able to appear in person, it is believed that he will hold the stand for a day at least. Schley may be expected to take up as much time in telling his story, and some other witnesses may take pretty nearly a day each.

But the opinion of some of the persons who will be connected with the investigation is that it will not last longer than three weeks. There will be some reading of long documents. Indeed, aside from the testimony of Schley and that of Sampson and a few other witnesses, it is suggested that the investigation will be kept down pretty closely to the records.

The list of witnesses prepared by Capt. Lemly, Judge Advocate of the Schley Court of Inquiry, and transmitted to Admiral Schley yesterday, does not purport to be a complete list, but includes the principal witnesses who will be called by the Judge Advocate. The witnesses whom Admiral Schley has asked to be summoned are not included in the list. The list is as follows:

Rear Admirals William T. Sampson, Robley D. Evans, Francis J. Higginson, Charles S. Cotton, and Henry C. Taylor.

Capts. French E. Chadwick, Caspar F. Goodrich, Charles D. Sigsbee, William C. Wise, Francis A. Cook, Bowman H. McCalla, Theodore F. Jewell, William M. Folger, Robert M. Berry, and John L. Hannum, retired.

Commanders William P. Potter, Richard Wainwright, Joseph G. Eaton, Newton E. Mason, Seaton Schroeder, Giles B. Harber, James M. Miller, Lewis C. Heilner, Alexander B. Bates.

Lieut. Commanders Sidney A. Staunton, Nathaniel R. Usher, Albert W. Grant, Albon C. Hodgson, William H. H. Southerland, William H. Schuetze, Templin M. Potts, and Alexander Sharp, Jr.

Capt. William C. Dawson, U. S. M. C.

Lieuts. Charles C. Marsh, Spencer S. Wood, Victor Blue, James G. Doyle, Charles Webster, John Hood, Charles H. Harlow, Charles W. Dyson, and Kenneth McAlpine.

Lieut. (Junior grade) Ernest L. Bennett.

Ensign Henry C. Mustin.

Acting Boatswain Dennis J. O'Connell.

Chief Quartermaster Niels Andersen, and others.

WHO THE WITNESSES ARE.

The list of witnesses to be called by the Judge Advocate throws considerable light upon the lines of testimony which he will seek to adduce before the court. Admiral Sampson, as Commander in Chief of the fleet, of course heads the list. Then follow the Captains of all the ships engaged in the Santiago campaign, with the exception of Capt. Clarke of the Oregon and Capt. Philip of the Texas, the latter having died since the war.

Evans was in command of the Iowa, Higginson of the Massachusetts, Cotton of the scout Harvard, Taylor of the Indiana, Chadwick of the New York, Goodrich of the Newark and the scout St. Louis, Sigsbee of the scout St. Paul, Wise of the scout Yale, Cook of the Brooklyn, McCalla of the Marblehead, Jewell of the scout Minneapolis, Folger of the New Orleans, and Barry of the Castine.

Hannum, retired, was chief engineer of the Brooklyn. Commander Potter was the executive officer of the New York; Wainright was in command of the Gloucester, Eaton of the Resolute, Mason executive officer of the Brooklyn, Schroeder executive officer of the Massachusetts, Harbor executive officer of the Texas, Miller commanded the Merrimac, Heilner was navigator of the Texas, and Bates chief engineer of the Texas.

Lieut. Commander Staunton was Sampson's chief of staff aboard the New York; Usher was commander of the Ericsson, Grant was aboard the Massachusetts, Hodgson was navigating officer of the Brooklyn, Southerland was in command of the Eagle, Schuetze was navigator of the Iowa, Potts aboard the Massachusetts, and Sharp was in command of the Vixen.

Capt. Dawson was commander of the marines aboard the Indiana. Lieut. Marsh was on Sampson's staff; Wood was commander of the torpedo boat Porter, Bronson was aboard the Vixen, Doyle and Webster were on the Brooklyn, Hood was in command of the Hawk, Harlow was executive officer of the Vixen, Dyson was engineer of the Texas and McAlpine, assistant engineer of the Brooklyn. Lieut. Bennett was on Sampson's staff, Ensign Mustin was aboard the New York and Boatswain O'Connell and Quartermaster Anderson were on the Brooklyn.

Capt. James Parker, associate counsel for Admiral Schley in the coming court of inquiry proceedings, to-night made public the list of witnesses originally asked to be summoned on behalf of the Admiral. They make a total of thirty-seven persons in all, to whom, however, will be added about six or seven others, mostly from the navy, whose identity counsel for Admiral Schley do not care to disclose just now. The list as made public gives the rank of the officials as shown by the Naval Register of July, 1898, the period of the battle of Santiago. It is as follows:

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S WITNESSES.

Rear Admirals J. C. Watson and A. S. Barker.

Capts. C. E. Clark and F. A. Cook.

Commander N. E. Mason.

Lieut. Commanders A. C. Hodgson, Alexander Sharp, Jr., James H. Sears, Thomas D. Griffin, and W. R. Rush.

Lieuts. C. H. Harlow and Edward Simpson.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Charles Webster.

Ensign Edward McCauley.

Capt. (United States Marine Corps) P. St. C. Murphy.

Second Lieut. (of Marines) Thomas S. Borden.

Medical Director Paul Fitzsimmons.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles M. De Valin.

Paymaster I. G. Hobbs.

Passed Assistant Engineers Thomas F. Carter, John B. Patton.

Naval Cadets John Halligan, Jr., R. N. Marble, Jr.; J. A. Hand, Jr.; W. P. Cronan, U. S. Macy, C. A. Abele.

Boatswain William L. Hill.

Gunner F. T. Applegate.

Carpenter George H. Warford.

B. B. Wells, Jr., the Admiral's secretary; William B. Wells, J. J. Ryan, E. T. Fitzgerald, S. E. Moses, George B. Rice, formerly in the Engineer Corps, and still connected with the naval establishment.

Chaplain W. T. Helm.

The greater number of these persons served with Admiral Schley on the Brooklyn. The exceptions were Admiral Watson, Rear Admiral Barker, who commanded the Newark; Capt. Clark of the Oregon, Lieut. Commander Alexander Sharp, Jr., of the Vixen, and Lieut. Harlow of the Vixen.

Several of the witnesses summoned by the Admiral also are in the list furnished by Judge Advocate General Lemly of those who probably will be called by the Navy Department. They include Capts. Cook, Commander Mason, Lieut. Commanders Hodgson and Sharp, and Lieut. Charles Webster. Some of the naval cadets mentioned in Rear Admiral Schley's list as witnesses are now serving on the Asiatic Station, and it may be decided not to call them unless developments in the case as it progresses makes this course necessary.

ASSISTANCE FOR JUDGE ADVOCATE.

Edgar May, a clerk in the office of the Judge Advocate General, has been detailed to assist Judge Advocate Lemly in the preparation and handling of papers before the court. Although not an assistant to Judge Advocate Lemly in a technical sense, he will actually act in that capacity so far as the handling of the official papers required by the Judge Advocate in the formal presentation of his case is concerned.

It is regarded as extremely probable that an Assistant Attorney General will be assigned to assist Judge Advocate Lemly in looking after the interests of the Navy Department before the court. The names of several officers of the Department of Justice have been considered in this connection, but thus far no final selection has been made.

Capt. Lemly has expressed his willingness to conduct the case without assistance, but the officials of the Navy Department have practically concluded that he should have the aid and co-operation of an officer of the Department of Justice learned in the intricacies of legal practice.

W. H. Stayton is not recognized at the department as being officially engaged in the case for the Government, but simply as private counsel. It is understood that he will act for Rear Admiral Sampson and Rear Admiral Crowninshield, Lieut. Ward, Capt. Chadwick, and other officers who have been known as desiring to have Schley brought to trial.

Although it was yesterday asserted that Rear Admiral Howison had not asked to be relieved from service on the court of inquiry, and that no word whatever had been received from him, it is admitted to-day that a communication has been received from him, but that it is not of such importance as has been stated.

Coming from the office of Assistant Secretary Hackett, as it did, this information was not considered to be a full answer to questions, owing to Mr. Hackett's evident unwillingness to give information to newspaper men. Some amusement was derived from a visit by some of the newspaper men this afternoon to Mr. Hackett, who abandoned his determination to hold no inspra conversation with them long enough to see them at the door of his office.

One of them at once asked on his appearance:

"Will you reprimand the Marine Band?"

Mr. Hackett looked vexed and his eyes asked a question. It was then explained that when Columbia Commandery of Knights Templars, of which Rear Admiral Schley is a member, left a night or two ago for the conclave at Louisville, Schley went to the railroad station to see his brother Knights off. They gave him a great cheer, which woke up the Marine Band, and that organization at once gave him "Hail to the Chief."

A quizzical reporter desired to know whether it was not "reprehensible" on the part of the Marine Band thus to use the music sacred to the President with which to honor Admiral Schley.

"Certainly not," answered Mr. Hackett, with unusual courtesy and cheerfulness, "that was a very proper thing to do."

It was stated at the Navy Department this afternoon that W. H. Stayton, who is to be counsel for Sampson and his friends, married the niece of Rear Admiral Howison, who may be a member of the Schley court.

It is stated here on authority that Messrs. Wilson, Rayner, and Parker constitute all the legal aid to be employed by Admiral Schley in the court of inquiry.

SAMPSON'S REPUTED COUNSEL.

A Statement Issued by the Law Firm of Stayton & Campbell.

The law firm of Stayton & Campbell, which is understood to have been selected to represent Admiral Sampson at the Schley court of inquiry, issued this statement yesterday:

"We have been retained by certain naval officers to represent their interests in connection with the Schley court of inquiry, and to appear before that court, or to take any other steps that may be necessary for the protection of our clients.

"We are not authorized to make any further public statement, as our clients feel that a proper respect for the court forbids public discussion of the matter by them until the court has assembled."

Admiral Sampson Very Ill.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 28.—Rear Admiral Sampson is again a sick man, according to a dispatch from Burke Haven to-day. He is there quite ill, although he is gaining strength. He sees no visitors, however, and has held no consultation concerning the Schley Court of Inquiry.

THE FIGHT AGAINST YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA.

What Has Been Accomplished by Two Years of American Rule—Santiago Free of the Disease.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The War Department, through the Division of Insular Affairs, has published a statement indicating briefly what has been done by the military authorities in Cuba toward ridding the island of yellow fever. The report shows that now Santiago is as clean as any American city, and that there has been no yellow fever there since Dec. 27, 1899. It is asserted that the banishment of the fever from Santiago, its habitat for 400 years, was accomplished by American cleanliness and energy, intelligently directed by the military authorities, and that its absence has been no freak or accident.

The general sanitary condition of Havana is said to be excellent, the death rate for last June comparing favorably with the rates of many large cities. There was not a single case of yellow fever in June, although no previous June had passed with exemption from the disease. The repression of the disease is ascribed to the attack upon the mosquitos, following the theory as to their being the means of transmission of the fever, originally laid down by Dr. Charles Finlay of Havana, and since completely established by the Yellow Fever Commission. In conclusion the report says:

"There have been years in which there was very little yellow fever, but none in which it has entirely disappeared as at present. It would therefore seem to be a fair inference that the improved method of disinfection killed off the infected mosquitoes; that by March 8 the city had been rid of the infection, and was free of fever until April 20, when a focus of infection again developed. Disinfection again apparently killed the infected mosquitos, as the city was free from fever until May 6, when another focus developed. The same method of disinfection was again applied, with the result that no cases developed after that date.

"It is believed that, pursuing the present methods, the island can be rid of yellow fever, and its spread may be prevented even when introduced from the outside. If this condition can be brought about many of the restrictions now imposed upon commerce by quarantines can be done away with."

PAID A $43,000 FORGED CHECK.

Two Havana Banks Disagree as to Which Shall Stand the Loss.

HAVANA, Aug. 28.—A man named Vargas some time ago paid a check for $43,000 into the Royal Bank of Canada to his own credit. The Royal Bank of Canada presented it for payment to the Spanish Bank, which immediately paid it. This took place on Aug. 3. Since that date the Royal Bank of Canada has honored checks against the original deposit until only about $14,000 remains to the credit of Vargas. The Spanish Bank now says the drawer of the check declares it to be a forgery.

An interesting litigation is likely to ensue, as the officials of the Spanish Bank say they will claim against the Royal Bank of Canada, whereas the officials of the latter institution contend that they are perfectly safe in law.

PORTO RICO TAX RULING.

Goods Bound for Foreign Port Not Subject to Internal Revenue Imposts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes, in an amendment to a recent circular relative to articles of merchandise brought from Porto Rico, states that such articles as are subject to an internal revenue tax when brought to the United States for consumption may be reshipped to a foreign port without the payment of the tax.

Due notice, however, should be filed by the consignee with the Collector of Customs before the articles are placed on the foreign-bound vessel, giving the name of the vessel and the port to which bound.

Trial of Charles Neely.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Director General Fosnes, in charge of the Department of Posts in Cuba, was at the War Department to-day. He stated that it was expected the trial of Charles Neely, charged with the misappropriation of Cuban postal funds, would begin at Havana about Oct. 1.

RAINS STOP FIGHTING.

Operations Against Insurgents Temporarily Suspended in the Philippines.

MANILA, Aug. 28.—Owing to the heavy rains, active operations against the insurgents in the Island of Samar have been temporarily suspended.

Capt. Harry C. Hale, with a detachment of the Twentieth Infantry, has been engaged with Gonzales, in Batangas Province. It was at first thought that Malvar, the insurgent leader in that district, was present. The insurgents fled. A few prisoners were captured and two Americans were wounded.

A FILIPINO APPOINTED.

Native Employed by the Division of Insular Affairs in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The President has appointed José Abru, a Filipino, an assistant in the office of the Division of Insular Affairs in the War Department. Mr. Abru came to this country about a year ago, and after taking a course at the Columbian Law School in Washington took the Summer course at Cornell University. He will be given charge of work relating to the Philippines in the division over which Col. Edwards presides.

Appointed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—President McKinley to-day made the following appointments:

William R. Bigham of Kansas, Consul General at Cape Town.

Captains of Cavalry—William G. Sills and August C. Nissen.

Second Lieutenants of Cavalry—Francis A. Ruggles and Frank E. Davis.

Captain of Artillery—Harry E. Smith.

First Lieutenant of Artillery—George F. Connolly.

Second Lieutenants of Artillery—Clarence Carrigan, John B. G. McClure, Howard L. Martin, Edmund T. Welsel, and Smith A. Harris.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major John A. Baldwin, Twenty-second Infantry, is relieved from further duty at Benicia Barracks, Cal., and will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., and enter upon recruiting duty at that place, to relieve Capt. James R. Lindsay, Thirteenth Infantry, recruiting officer, who will join his regiment.

The following-named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter indicated, and will be assigned to troops and companies by their respective regiment commanders:

William M. Connell, First Lieutenant of Cavalry, Seventh Cavalry, vice

Lindsey P. Rucker, First Lieutenant of Infantry, Thirtieth Infantry.

Cleveland Willcoxon, First Lieutenant of Infantry, Ninth Infantry.

Gordon N. Kimball, Second Lieutenant of Cavalry, Third Cavalry.

Christian A. Bach, Second Lieutenant of Infantry, Twentieth Infantry.

Lieut. Connell will report to the commanding officer, Fort Columbus, N. Y., for temporary duty.

Lieut. Rucker will report to the commanding officer, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty.

Lieut. Willcoxon will report to the commanding officer, Fort McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty.

Lieut. Kimball will report to the commanding officer, Fort Douglas, Utah, for temporary duty.

Lieut. Bach will report to the commanding officer, Fort Snelling, Minn., for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. Walter E. Martin, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, from First Lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, is assigned to the Second Cavalry, and will join his latter regiment.

The following officers of the Artillery Corps, recently appointed, are assigned to companies indicated:

First Lieut. Frank S. Long, appointed with rank from Aug. 1, to First Company, Coast Artillery, will report to the commanding officer, Jefferson Barracks, for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. John W. C. Abbott, appointed with rank from May 8, to the One Hundred and Sixth Company, Coast Artillery, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. John S. Oakes, appointed from the Provisional Regiment, Porto Rico, with rank from May 8, attached to the Fifty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery.

Col. Francis Moore, Eleventh Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to inspect the second squadron of his regiment, stationed at that post.

Capt. Charles T. Menoher, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty pertaining to the organization of the Twenty-eighth Battery, Field Artillery.

Capt. John P. Wisser, Artillery Corps, will proceed to the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., Sept. 9, for the purpose of delivering a series of three lectures at that college.

First Lieut. Edward H. Schulz, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to New York City and report to Col. Charles R. Suter, Corps of Engineers, President of the Board of Engineers, for temporary duty as recorder and disbursing officer of that board, to relieve, temporarily, Capt. Edgar Jadwin, Corps of Engineers, of the duties now in his charge.

Capt. George G. Gatley, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at San Antonio, Texas, vice Major Clermont L. Best, Artillery Corps, relieved.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Noble, Sixteenth Infantry, recruiting officer at Indianapolis, Ind., will, in addition to his present duties, take charge of the Indianapolis Arsenal during the absence on leave of Major Charles Shaler, Ordnance Department.

Col. Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector General, is relieved from further temporary duty in the office of the Inspector General of the Army, and will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report to the Commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for duty as Inspector General of that department.

Capt. Victor H. Bridgman, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Baltimore, Md., and enter upon recruiting duty, to relieve Capt. Henry J. Hunt, Seventeenth Infantry, recruiting officer, who, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to join his regiment.

Capt. Edgar Russell, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., on official business pertaining to the Signal Corps of the army.

Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, having complied with special orders directing him to proceed to New York City, will await further orders for his own convenience.

Navy.

Commander E. H. Gheen is detached from command of the Petrel when placed out of commission; will proceed home and wait orders.

Lieuts. W. R. Payne, W. P. Hudgins, C. F. Eckhardt, C. P. Burt, P. Washington, Ensign L. C. Palmer, and Assistant Surgeon C. D. Langhorne are detached from the Petrel, when placed out of commission; will proceed home and wait orders.

Commander E. K. Moore is detached from command of the Bennington, when placed out of commission; will proceed home and wait orders.

Lieuts. R. F. Lopez, G. L. P. Stone, S. E. Moses, A. Crenshaw, and Ensign G. B. Rice are detached from the Bennington, when placed out of commission; will proceed home and wait orders.

Ensign W. H. Reynolds is detached from the Bennington when placed out of commission; ordered to Indiana.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. M. Kennedy is detached from the Bennington when placed out of commission; will proceed home and wait orders.

Capt. L. W. Robinson is detached from duty as inspector of machinery at the works of the Gas Engine and Power Company, Morris Heights, N. Y., Sept. 20; will proceed home and wait orders.

Lieut. A. Moritz is ordered to duty at the works of the Gas Engine and Power Company, Morris Heights, N. Y., Sept. 2, and as inspector of machinery at those works Sept. 20, as relief of Capt. Robinson.

Lieut. D. M. Wood is ordered to the New York yard.

Passed Assistant Surgeon D. H. Morgan is detached from the Monongahela and ordered to the Newport Hospital immediately for treatment.

Assistant Surgeon R. T. Atkinson is detached from the Washington Hospital and ordered to the Wabash immediately.

Assistant Surgeon A. W. Balch is detached from the Wabash and ordered to the Monongahela immediately.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Lettice Fairfax, accompanied by her mother, arrived yesterday on the Servia from England. She comes to join Mr. Mansfield's company.

Shipman Brothers contemplate bringing Walker Whiteside to a Broadway theatre in November. "Robert of Sicily," by Grace Livingston Furniss, will be the play used on the occasion of his opening.

Rehearsals of "The Auctioneer," the new play in which David Belasco is to star David Warfield, are now being conducted at the Bijou Theatre. The first dress rehearsal will be held Saturday night.

Miss Jane Oaker has been engaged as leading woman for Arthur Byron in "Pettycoats and Bayonets," in which he is to begin his starring career in Boston next month. Asa M. Steele is the author of the play.

When the Klaw & Erlanger company presents Harry B. Smith's new musical comedy, "The Liberty Belles," for the first time in Trenton, N. J., on Sept. 7, the cast will include, among others, Cyril Scott, John Slavin, Harry Gilfoil, Etta Butler, Sandol Milliken, and Grace Kimball.

Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall will be opened for the season on Saturday night, and the management have arranged a programme that they believe will appeal strongly to the theatregoers of Harlem. The bill will include the Strakosch Opera Company, Willard Simms and Aimée Angeles, James Thornton, and others.

Charles Walcot has been engaged for an important part in Charles Klein's play, "The Cypher Code," in which John E. Kellerd will begin his starring tour, at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, on Sept. 30. The play was acted for several weeks last season. Others in the cast will be William Harcourt, George C. Staley, George D. Parker, Harry St. Maur, Cecil Magnus, Mabel Aylward, and Kate Vandenhoff.

For the second Wagner night at the St. Nicholas Garden, this evening, the programme includes selections from "Lohengrin," "Tristan and Isolde," and "Die Meistersinger." The vocal soloist will be Miss Mary Mansfield, soprano. Mr. Kaltenborn will play a violin solo and Joseph Eller a solo on the English horn. The Wagner festival will close to-morrow evening with selections from the "Niebelungen Ring," and from "Parsifal."

Plans for the foundations of the new theatre to be erected by Sire Brothers at the northwest corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth Street were filed at the Building Department yesterday. It is said that complete plans will be submitted later. The structure will cover a plot 90.7 by 100 by 76.10 by 108.11. Flemer and Koehler and James M. Farnsworth are named as architects and James P. Curran of 202 Broadway, owner.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was dull everywhere. There were the usual dinners at Newport, but, notwithstanding the attractions of the horse show, many people are leaving. Wednesday is always gay at Bar Harbor, and there was the dance at the Malvern. In town there was a midsummer wedding. Miss Eudora Elizabeth Austin was married to Capt. William Schuyler Beekman at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Wallace Austin, in Harlem. The wedding was a very quiet affair, only relatives being present.

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At Southampton, Mrs. Edward L. Keyes gave a reception, with music. Miss Hildegarde Hoffman sang. At the Meadow Club on Monday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold gave a dinner at which were present Mr. and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mr. L. O. Jones, Mrs. Edward S. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. George De Witt, Mr. Reginald S. Rives, Mrs. Robert Waller, Jr., Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Dr. John T. Woodbury, and Mrs. Archibald Alexander.

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Seabright had a coaching parade on Tuesday. There were four coaches and four brakes in line. The route was from the station at Seabright, past the hotels, and down the Rumson Road to the Polo Club. Polo was played in the afternoon. Among those who were the whips on the coaches were Richard F. Carmen, A. B. Proul, Dr. Wentz, and Mr. Walter Watson. Drivers of brakes were Charles D. Halsey, Louis Haight, Phillip Kearney, and William Beadleston. Mrs. T. Pearsall Field and Miss Clara Byron of Orange were on Mr. Carmen's coach; Mrs. Watson, Miss Sabin, and Mr. Camman were with Mr. Watson.

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The engagement was announced in Europe yesterday of Miss Hazel Singer, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Singer, and granddaughter of the late Isaac Singer, to Prince John Ghika, Lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment, (the Red Hussars,) at Bucharest. The Prince Ghika is at the head of an old Roumanian family. An ancestor was Hospedar of Wallachia. The history of the family is a stormy one, and involves that of Poland and Bulgaria. Miss Singer is well known to Americans who have lived in Paris. She is a pretty girl who has just made her début. Her two aunts have married titles, and the family has been identified with French society for years.

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Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney have gone to the White Mountains for a few days. The Susquehanna has been anchored near Newport. Louis Agostini is at Bethlehem.

Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly, who is at the Profile House, gave a card party last Saturday evening. Others at the Profile House are Mr. Lindsey Tappin, Mr. F. A. Constable, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Bliss, and Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Curtis. Mr. and Mrs. Twombly have been giving many handsome entertainments. Another one last week was an afternoon fête on the lake, to which all the guests of the hotel were asked. There were rustic games of various kinds.

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Mr. and Mrs. Louis Haggin are in Canada, where they will be until Autumn. Their daughter, the Countess de Festetics, is spending the Summer with Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin at Bar Harbor.

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Among those who are booked on the Fuerst Bismarck, sailing to-day, are Count Villars San Marco, William Matthissen, and W. Bradley Lee, the brother of the Countess Walderssee. On La Aquitaine are the Princes Albert and Jacques de Broglie, Roy de la Tour, and Count Eduardo de Gramedo. On the Grosser Kurfurst are Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Ormiston.

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Among the recent arrivals at Saratoga are Mr. and Mrs. John Blake Baker, John T. Terry, Jr., and Courtlandt P. Dixon.

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Among those who have been giving dinners at Southampton this week are Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn, Mrs. George E. Schieffelin, Mr. Arthur T. Bryce, Mr. Samuel Parish, and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb.

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The Far Rockaway and Cedarhurst Horse Show is arranged for Labor Day. There is also talk of a motor race and exhibition at Southampton on the same day.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28.—It was the usual order of entertainments in society to-day, tennis in the morning, luncheons, golf, and polo in the afternoon, and dinners in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong entertained at dinner at Greystone, twenty-two guests sitting at an oval-shaped table, which was handsomely set with fine silverware, with yellow flowers. Large vases of American Beauty roses were placed about in all the rooms, and there were many artistically arranged groups of palms, fancy foliage, plants, and ferns, which were grown on the estate.

Mrs. George Crocker had twenty guests at dinner at Oakview, the guests being seated at one large table decorated in white and green. Tall palms and masses of foliage plants were employed to render the effect of a conservatory in the hallway. Other guests arrived after dinner and joined in an informal dance.

Mrs. Charles H. Marshall gave one of the largest luncheons of the season at Berger's this afternoon. The guests included Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Thomas F. Cushing, Miss Anna Sands, Phoenix Ingraham, Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, H. K. Thaw, Mrs. Burke-Roche, F. Gray Griswold, John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Smith, Commodore and Mrs. E. T. Gerry, Henry Norman, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, C. A. Munn and Mr. Blagden.

Luncheons were given by Mrs. William T. Bull and Mrs. J. F. Stone at their cottages.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., gave a luncheon on the Rainbow.

Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss and Mrs. Roderick Terry gave children's parties.

Dinners were given by Commodore E. T. Gerry on his steam yacht Electra, by Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, at her cottage and by Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., and George McFadden, at Berger's.

Recent arrivals at the new cliffs are Mrs. E. H. Weatherbee, and Miss Weatherbee, of New York, Mrs. George Spinney and Miss Spinney, of Boston, J. C. Thompson and P. Thompson, of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. L. Wilson, of Cincinnati, T. N. Palmer, of Detroit, and Clarence W. DeKnight, of Washington.

The rental of the McCagg cottage, on Gibbs Avenue, to James Hopkins, was announced to-day. Mr. Hopkins has occupied this cottage for two seasons.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones have gone to New York on the steam yacht Narada.

C. F. Watson of New York is the guest of James Hude Beekman.

Mrs. Ogden Mills will give her first dinner of the season at her cottage on the Cliffs to-morrow evening.

Waldo Story will give a dinner dance at Berger's, for 150 guests, to-morrow.

Miss Susan D. Kimball and Miss Wales of Boston are visiting Mrs. George W. Wales at her cottage on Yznaga Avenue.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 28.—The Malvern ball to-night gave no indication that the season is on the wane. There was one of the most brilliant hops of the series. Preceding it several large dinners were given at the Malvern and at the cottages. Those who entertained were Mrs. Thomas Leaming, John Drummond, Mrs. Conkling, Mrs. T. Huger Pratt, Mrs. A. C. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman.

Lewis Niles Roberts entertained at Thornhedge in honor of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Whelen, Mrs. Hunt Slater, Mrs. H. N. Slater, Miss Dennison, Miss Richardson, Miss Handy, Miss Pierce, Miss Morris, Charles How, Capt. Sweetnam, Dr. Bispham.

The centennial golf tournament for men over fifty years of age was played to-day at Kebo. E. J. Curley was first, W. Butler Duncan second, and C. S. Whelen third. Among the other entries were W. E. Dodge, David James King, and Parke Godwin.

Mrs. Alexander Van Nest gave a large musicale at the Kebo Valley Club to-day.

The annual tennis tournament in men's doubles was finished at Kebo to-day. Haskett Derby and Arthur Derby defeated R. Derby and A. West, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1.

The dress rehearsal of the theatricals in aid of the Bar Harbor Hospital, was held to-night. The affair, which will be the event of the season, takes place to-morrow night, and promises to be a great success.

FINAL ROUNDS IN TENNIS AT SOUTHAMPTON

Mrs. Goodhue Livingston Won the Honors of the Tourney.

Twenty-six Games Needed to Decide the Set Between the Misses Russell —Consolation Cup Offered.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 28.—Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, one of the leaders of the fashionable set during the season here, captured the final rounds and honors in the women's championship tennis tournament for the B. Aymar Sands cup, which was decided here to-day on the courts of the Meadow Club.

The principal set, and the one that aroused the greatest interest, was between the Misses Russell, which resulted in the most exciting contest ever witnessed on the courts. Game after game was played with the score tied. The final was won by Miss K. Russell after twenty-six games had been played.

So successful has been the tourney and so spirited the play that Mrs. H. Russell has offered a cup of equal value and similar design for the consolation women's tourney, open to non-prize winners in the competition that was concluded here. Some of the society people who witnessed the play to-day were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Graff Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. James Kernochan, Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Gen. Thomas H. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, W. C. Gulliver, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Curtiss, Miss J. W. Robb, Miss A. J. Fisk, Mrs. E. Morton, Clarence Cary, Mrs. W. A. Putnam, James J. Barclay, W. Scott Cameron, Charles Coster, W. J. Mathews, Miss Mary E. Sands, Miss Russell, Judge H. E. Howland, George H. Schieffelin, Mr. Charles S. Steele, William Laimbeer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hart McKee, Mr. Hart McKee, Dr. Gaillard Thomas, George C. Clarke, Stephen Peabody, George Dixon and Frederick H. Betts. Summary:

Preliminary Round—Miss C. Livingston defeated Miss F. H. Ellis, 6—0, 6—1; Miss G. Livingston defeated Mrs. Richard Stevens, 6—3, 6—4; Miss K. Russell defeated Miss M. L. Russell, 6—4, 14-12; Miss P. M. Cory defeated Miss Brewer, 6—0, by default.

First Round—Miss C. Livingston defeated Mrs. K. Barney, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4; Miss K. Russell defeated Miss P. M. Cory, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2; Miss Alice de Goucouria defeated Miss G. E. Brewer, 6—3, 6—1; Mrs. K. Hollins defeated Miss Y. Cogswell, 6—0, 6—0; Mrs. C. Kobbe defeated Miss R. H. Hoadley, 6—0, by default.

Second Round—Miss Hollins defeated Miss Alice de Goucouria, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. K. Kobbe defeated Mrs. F. W. Howland, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2; Miss F. C. Crocknell defeated Mrs. D. Hollis, 6—1, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round—Miss Russell defeated Miss Crocker, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5.

Final Round—Miss G. Livingston defeated Miss K. Russell, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

WIN A TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Misses Wetmore and Busk Defeat the Misses Iselin at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28.—It was a gala day at the Casino this morning, and all the society people were out to see the finals in the ladies' lawn tennis doubles. The tournament had attracted a large number of spectators on each of the other days of play, but the number which gathered about the court or on the piazza, where a view of the court could be had, was the largest of the week.

The contestants were Miss Wetmore and Miss Busk, winners of the first half of the drawing, and the Misses Iselin, winners of the second half. The play was fast and good from the beginning, and the contest was not decided until four sets had been played. Miss Wetmore and Miss Busk won the first set rather easily, then the Misses Iselin took a set, and the next two sets were carried to vantage before they were taken by Miss Wetmore and Miss Busk, who thus became the champion pair.

MOTORS MUST RACE ON TRACK.

Extension of Injunction Will Bar Competition on Newport Avenues.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 28.—By the extension to-day until further orders from the court of the injunction issued last Monday against those interested in the Newport automobile races, all hope of holding the big contest on Ocean Avenue and other public boulevards in Newport has been abandoned. The races instead will be held on Friday, however, as scheduled, but at Aquidneck Park, four miles from Newport, where a mile track will be used.

A temporary injunction was granted Monday by Judge Wilbur in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on citations returnable to-day. The respondents then were not represented by counsel, but to-day their interests were cared for by Gen. Charles A. Wilson of Providence and Attorneys Brown of Newport and George B. Barrows, while the petitioners for the injunction were represented by Arnold Green of Providence and W. P. Sheffield, Jr., of Newport.

The promoters of the races presented six affidavits from prominent abutters who stated that they would not be injured if the races were permitted. The petitioners found nine individuals who objected strongly. Judge Wilbur accordingly extended the injunction until further notice against all those in any way connected with the proposed races.

Entries for Newport Motor Races.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28.—The promoters of the automobile races have abandoned hope of a road race on Ocean Avenue, and have engaged Aquidneck Park half-mile track, where the automobile races were held last year. The contests will take place Friday afternoon, as originally planned, beginning at 2 o'clock.

The prizes for the races are presented by Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Harry O. Havemeyer, Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. John E. Drexel, John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Joseph Widener, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, John R. Livermore, and several manufacturing firms. The races and entries are as follows:

Tricycles and Two-Wheeled Vehicles—U. G. Scott, G. M. Holly, and Kenneth Skinner.

Steam-Propelled Vehicles—John Jacob Astor, Harry Howard, Baron De Morquess, J. Mc. Miller Hamilton, Paul Fosdick, and O. Downing.

Electric Vehicles—Denniston Hatch, Allan Blanding, and Lispenard Stewart.

Special Class of De Dion Five Horse-Power Voiturettes, in Ordinary Running Trim—W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., John R. Livermore, Augustus Jay, J

SHAMROCK II. ON PARADE

Cup Yacht's Spin Inside Sandy Hook Delighted Spectators.

IRISH GUESTS ON THE ERIN

Sir Thomas Lipton Was Host of Representative New York Members of Sons of St. Patrick.

Like a spirited thoroughbred, prancing before a multitude of admirers, or a soldier with head erect, passing in a review or on parade, the Shamrock II. was put through her paces yesterday.

Up and down the main ship channel between Sandy Hook and Staten Island she sailed, where all the great ocean liners, with their thousands of passengers, might see and admire her as she slipped speedily and gracefully along, propelled by a suit of sails that has been acknowledged by experts to be the best looking and snuggest fitting of any ever seen in these waters.

The Shamrock's work of yesterday was more in the nature of a sail-stretching spin than a speed trial, for there was no windward work to speak of. All her sailing was done in smooth water, inside Sandy Hook, and in a tideway which gave but little chance for speed estimates of any value.

CUP CHALLENGER ON PARADE.

At 10:40, while the sailors of the challenger were hoisting her mainsail, the police boat Patrol, commanded by Capt. Eldert O. Smith, came out from the city and went alongside the Erin. She had on board a number of the members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, who were to be the guests for the day of Sir Thomas Lipton, who, when in New York two years ago, was elected an honorary member of the society.

These, with others from the Atlantic Highlands and from Sandy Hook, were taken on board, and then the yacht steamed up the bay after the Shamrock, which meanwhile had set her big clubtopsail and was spinning up the main ship channel at a lively clip. The cup challenger's boom was eased well off to port, and under the influence of a freshening breeze she was making fast time even against a strong ebb tide.

Passing through the Narrows at a few minutes past noon, she presented a pretty picture, her towering cream-colored sails standing out in relief against the green hills of Bay Ridge. The folks on Staten Island, too, had another opportunity to see the yacht as she rounded to at 12:35 off the Quarantine station.

Capt. Sycamore had sighted the White Star liner Teutonic coming out, and he wanted to show off his boat a bit, so he swung her around to the port tack, and trimming in sheets flat, he let her go across the Narrows until almost in the Teutonic's course. Coming about quickly to the starboard tack she was close enough for the passengers on the ocean liner to look right down on her deck.

Sir Thomas Lipton came out on this ship, and her Captain was his guest on board the Erin during the Shamrock's famous trial spin on Tuesday, so it was no wonder that the yacht received a specially long salute from the steamer as she passed out to sea.

It was returned with interest by the Erin, Capt. Mathews also signaling "A pleasant passage to you," to which the Teutonic replied, "Success."

The steamships Sardinian, the Friesland, and other steamers bound out and in saluted the handsome green yacht as she worked her way down the main ship channel toward the Southwest Spit, where she arrived at 1:25 P. M., after a long stretch on the port tack. The yacht had been able to fetch the mark from Coney Island Point without going about.

Not satisfied with this spin of about sixteen miles, the skipper put the Shamrock on the other tack, and then easing sheets, sent her flying past the Spit buoy again, bound to the northward over the same course. The tide was still on the ebb, but not as strong as before.

It had taken one hour and fifteen minutes to cover the distance the first time; the second time she only sailed as far as the Craven Shoal buoy, then coming about, she made the return trip in one board, on the port tack, in fifty minutes.

GUESTS ADMIRED SHAMROCK.

After passing the Spit buoy on the return trip the yacht was hove to, while the club topsail was taken in, then she sailed over to her mooring and picked it up at 3:20.

The only thing that developed during the trial was the fact that the head of the club topsail was too slack and that the leach of the mainsail was not as smooth as it might be. Sir Thomas Lipton said after the spin that these slight faults and others would be remedied, and that the yacht would not go out to-day because of these necessary alterations. She will probably sail again on Friday.

Sir Thomas Lipton's guests on board the Erin were Justices James A. O'Gorman and James A. Blanchard, Generals John J. Coppinger and James R. O'Beirne, Col. John R. McGuinness, Major George N. McNulty, John D. Crimmins, Thos. Crimmins, Miles O'Brien, Thomas Barrett, Nicholas Barrett, Dr. Constantine McGuire, John A. Sullivan, John R. Sprague, Michael E. Bannin, John J. Rooney, Charles Neely, Rufus Davis, D. C. E. Burns, Bernard Naughton, Timothy Murray, Daniel O'Day, John C. O'Keefe, Thomas Kelly, Edward D. Farrell, E. A. McPherson, Samuel G. Bayne, and Lieutenant Colonel Burbank and Captain Barrett, the two latter from the military post at Sandy Hook.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, represented on board the Erin by twenty-eight of their members, agreed with Sir Thomas that the Shamrock was a good boat. Speaking for his comrades on board, District Attorney Philbin said: "Sir Thomas, we all believe that the Shamrock II. is the fastest and handsomest yacht that ever came across the Atlantic, and if she does not take the cup we shall be much surprised."

After the Shamrock came to her moorings at Sandy Hook the party, including Sir Thomas Lipton, went on shore at the invitation of Lieutenant-Colonel Burbank, to witness an exhibition of great gun practice.

REPAIRS ON CONSTITUTION.

With Bristol Overhauling Complete, Yacht Will Be Floated Again To-day.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 28.—By energetic work the sailors of the Constitution practically finished the job of polishing the plating on the new cup yacht below the water line, and to-night the underbody of the craft glistens with its coat of oil and looks as smooth as the day it first took the water. The metal plating is of a darker color than formerly, due to the substance used in cleaning.

It is the intention to lower the craft into the water some time to-morrow forenoon. Not only has the Constitution a slippery underbody for the coming races, but every part of her was inspected to-day by order of Mr. Duncan and put in first-class shape. Special attention was given to the overhauling of the steering gear. The top sides were repainted this afternoon, and she now has a very smart appearance.

Rigger Billman is fitting the new standing rigging for the mainmast, which was taken out of the Constitution some two weeks ago, when a new and longer one replaced it. The old spar is being lengthened, and it is the intention to have this spar completely rigged, so that it may be called into use at short notice in the event of accident befalling the one now in use.

The Constitution's hull was not badly damaged by recent mishaps, according to Mr. Duncan to-day, who also said that stories sent out about damaged plates being repaired under water by a diver were not correct. He said that the damage to the hull was slight, and the repairs made by the diver were confined simply to straightening out a piece of the sheathing lead. Mr. Duncan is very confident of victory in the coming trial races against the Columbia.

Columbia Sails for Newport.

After a thorough overhauling the old cup defender Columbia left the Morse Iron Works, in South Brooklyn, yesterday and, passing down the bay and through the Narrows, started for Newport, R. I., where she is to meet the Constitution on Saturday in the first of the official trial races. She presented a magnificent appearance, and Capt. Charlie Barr said that she was in the finest possible trim for the coming contest.

Dinner to Sir Thomas Lipton.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 28.—Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the challenger yacht Shamrock II., to-morrow will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be given by ex-Mayor E. P. Benjamin of Allenhurst at the Coleman House here. The party will include George L. Watson, designer of Shamrock; Commodore J. B. Hilliard, Royal Clyde Yacht Club; Capt. Matthews, David Barrie, Dr. Reid Mackay, Mr. Westwood, Mr. Duncan, Charles Moore, Daniel O'Day, Robert T. Lincoln, Uzal H. McCarter, B. F. Howell, Henry Siegel of the Siegel-Cooper Company, John A. McCall, Martin Maloney, Carson C. Peck, John N. Beach, and S. G. Bayne. They will arrive here about 7 o'clock by special train and will proceed to the Coleman House. After the dinner the party will be entertained in the Casino with vaudeville, including a watermelon race and cakewalk.

Indian Harbor Y. C.'s Reunion.

The yachting and rocking chair members of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, with their friends, will hold their annual reunion on the clubhouse grounds, Rocky Neck Point, Greenwich, Conn., at the Rhode Island clambake served by the veteran artist Archie Stalker, to-morrow. Interspersed with the yachting, racing, and social events held by the club during the season, this reunion has always been a feature, and under the leadership of Commodore Frank Tilford the affair will be one of the events of the Summer. The Committee of Arrangements is guided by D. M. Winne, Chairman, assisted by F. W. Ritter.

Cycle Racing at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 28.—Close finishes marked the last championship grand circuit meet at the Colosseum to-night. In the one-mile professional championship Major Taylor was beaten out by Iver Lawson in the grand semi-final. Kramer defeated Fenn in the second grand. Kramer and Lawson indulged in the usual loaf during the final. Lawson started the sprint and passed Kramer, winning by less than a wheel length. Time—1:55.

In the one-mile handicap, professional, "Tom" Cooper won his heat and the final from 20 yards. Owen S. Kimble, 30 yards, was second in the final. The one-mile amateur handicap was won by E. H. Beaudet, 80 yards, with George Anderson, Worcester, (20 yards,) second. Time—2:01 1-5. Hardy Downing of San José won the 2:10 class, professional, with J. E. Jacobson of New Haven, second. Time—2:25 2-5. Stuart Bolting, in a sensational finish, defeated Charles Porter of Worcester in the twenty-mile motor-paced race by three feet. Time—33:28.

CARS CRASH IN BROOKLYN.

Meet at Intersection of Park and Marcy Avenues and Three Women Are Hurt.

A trolley smash-up about which the police of the Vernon Avenue Station knew little or nothing happened last night. A Marcy and a Park Avenue car collided at the intersection of those avenues, injuring three persons and endangering the lives of some sixty others.

The Marcy Avenue car, which was crowded, was returning from its run outward when at the junction of Park Avenue the motorman, who was running at a high rate of speed, saw a Park Avenue car, also crowded with passengers, coming down its track. Both motormen put on their brakes in a fruitless effort to prevent the collision. The cars had too much headway, however, and they crashed into each other. In an instant there were screams and cries. A number of persons were thrown out of the cars at the time of the collision. Others jumped when they saw a collision was inevitable.

When the excitement finally ended it was found that three women had been injured. These were Helen Stocking and Mrs. Mary Smith, both of 228 Hewes Street, and Margaret McDonough of 424 East Fifty-second Street, this city.

No policeman was at the scene of the wreck, and no ambulance call was sent in. The women were taken to the home of Dr. Westhoff of 546 Marcy Avenue, where their injuries, consisting of slight cuts and bruises and a dislocated wrist and shoulder, were attended to. The women were sent home in carriages.

At the Vernon Avenue Police Station it was said that the wounded and the witnesses to the accident had gotten away before the police reached the scene.

FIREMEN FIGHT CATERPILLARS.

The Pest Invades Headquarters and Discomfort Follows—Park Entomologists' Opinion.

The plague of caterpillars, with which the city has been infected recently, has abated somewhat during the last few days; but in some sections of the city they remain in sufficient numbers to create discomfort.

A peculiar phase of the plague is shown at Fire Headquarters on East Sixty-seventh Street, where life has been made miserable for the firemen and fire officials during the past three or four days. In front of the fire building is situated the rear of the Chapin Home for Aged Men, with a beautiful lawn, in which there are several fine trees. These trees have fallen victims to the invading host of caterpillars and are now quite denuded of foliage. After completing their work of destruction on the trees the caterpillars proceeded to cross the street to Fire Headquarters. There they have been found upstairs as far as the third floor, some even invading the Commissioner's room.

Secretary Holly of the Park Board was asked if the ravages of the caterpillars have extended to any very serious extent in Central Park. He replied that, although they had attacked quite a number of trees, the damage had not been very great, as the Park officials had been prepared for them. The entomologist of the Park, E. D. Southwick, says that the caterpillars which have caused so much bother lately are the larvae of the tussock moth.

They have done comparatively little damage in the park, he says, because he has had the men at work with two engines spraying the trees with a liquid which protects them from insects for some time past. He says that at the present time all their energies were being devoted to destroying the pupae of the insects, and that they have the pest well in hand, and they do not expect to lose any trees.

NEW STEAMER DARDANIA HERE.

Is of the Improved Single-Deck Type, and Will Run in New York-Mediterranean Trade.

The new screw steamer Dardania arrived in port last night with a cargo of licorice from Smyrna and Batoum, consigned to McAndrews & Forbes. The vessel is of the improved single-deck type, with full poop, long bridge amidships, and topgallant forecastle, with deckhouses on bridge deck for the accommodation of Captain, officers, and engineers. Her principal dimensions are: Length, 353 feet 6 inches over all; breadth, 46 feet 6 inches, and depth, 27 feet 4 inches molded.

The Dardania was launched from the yards of John Readhead & Sons, at South Shields, England, April 16, where she was built under special survey to class 100 A1 at Lloyd's, and to the highest class of Austrian Lloyd's. Her engines, which were also constructed by Readhead & Sons, are of the triple expansion type, having cylinders 24, 40, and 62 inches in diameter, with a stroke of 45 inches. Steam is supplied from two large steel boilers working at a pressure of 160 pounds per square inch.

On her trial trip over the measured mile the Dardania maintained a speed of 11.50 knots. The new vessel is in command of Capt. Sotiolettich. Messrs. John C. Saeger & Co. are the vessel's agents at this port. She will be kept in the New York-Mediterranean trade by her owners, Messrs. Lorenso Kosovic and partners of Trieste.

Princeton Man Dead from Hydrophobia.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 28.—Louis Hubbard, who was bitten by a dog seven weeks ago, and who, upon examination by Dr. A. K. MacDonald on Monday morning, was found to be critically ill with hydrophobia, died at the Mercer Hospital, Trenton, last night. He was sent from this place to the hospital on Monday night. The physicians there were unable to relieve him of his suffering. Strict precautions have been taken by the Board of Health Committee to kill any dogs that betray symptoms of the rabies. Two dogs were killed to-day.

Two Boys Fatally Stung by Wasps.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Two young sons of F. L. Gilmore of Massena were probably fatally stung by wasps to-day. They ran upon the nest and were literally covered with the insects, when their mother reached them. She was obliged to sweep the wasps off the lads' bodies with a broom.

IRISH RIFLEMEN ARRIVE

Ulster Association Team Welcomed at Sea Girt, N. J., Range.

TO SHOOT AGAINST NEW JERSEY

Visitors, Who Include Several Veterans of Former American Trips, Begin Practice To-day.

The rifle team of the Ulster Rifle Association, of Belfast, Ireland, who, on Sept. 7, are to meet a picked team of riflemen representing the New Jersey State Rifle Association in a special match at Sea Girt in connection with the National Rifle Association's tournament, arrived in America on the Cunard liner Servia yesterday morning.

The party, including several distinguished visitors, numbered twenty in all. The marksmen from whom a team of eight will be selected are James Wilson (Captain), W. T. Braithwaite, F. W. Henry, T. Caldwell, J. R. Williams, Major J. K. Millner, Robert Duncan, John Morgan, Dr. J. C. Sellars, Sir Henry Thynne, C. B., E. E. Donnan, Capt. P. W. Richardson, and John McKenna, Secretary of the Ulster Rifle Association. Those accompanying the team are Dr. P. R. O'Connell, Brian P. McErlean, Mrs. F. W. Henry, Mrs. Dr. Sellars, and Miss Duncan.

At the Cunard Line pier the visitors, with their baggage, were transferred to the steam yacht Reverie, commanded by Col. Robert M. Thomson, and were welcomed by a reception committee, the chairman of which was Gen. Olyphant. The Reverie took the visitors down the bay and landed them at Atlantic Highlands, where they were met by Governor Voorhees of New Jersey, Brigadier-General Bird W. Spencer, Col. Gilmore, and Adjutant Holly. A special train was in waiting, on which the entire party went to Sea Girt, where they received a warm welcome from a large gathering of military and civilian riflemen who were in waiting.

During their stay on this side of the Atlantic the visitors will be the guests of the National Rifle Association of America and the New Jersey State Rifle Association, accommodations having been secured for them at the Beach House, situated close to the rifle ranges.

Secretary McKenna did the talking for the team at the pier before the start for Sea Girt.

"Some time ago," said he, "in looking over a newspaper I came across a notice that the National Rifle Association of America challenged the world. It also stated that the contesting teams were to use the arms of their country. That shut Ireland out, as we have no national arms, and would not be considered as a nation. However, I determined to answer, and wrote to Secretary Jones of the Association in this country and told him that, while we could not comply with the conditions of the challenge, I suggested a revival of the matches of '75.

"He favored my suggestion, and I got together a team, and here we are. Myself, Capt. James Wilson, and Major Millner are the only members of the team who were in the matches of '74 and '75. Both of these years, I regret to say, the Americans won.

"The Irish marksmen were delighted with the reception they received, and every one of them expressed entire satisfaction with the Sea Girt ranges after he had inspected them closely. Beginning to-day, the visitors will practice daily at the 800, 900, and 1,000 yard ranges, over which the match will be decided, the conditions being 15 shots per man at each distance.

Major J. K. Millner is well known on this side of the Atlantic, as he took part in the first rifle contest between Ireland and America at Creedmoor in 1874. He also competed in the return match at Dollymount, near Dublin, the following year, and he shot on a team of Irish riflemen which visited this country during the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876, and competed at Creedmoor for a special prize. Another team, which was British in makeup, shot here in 1881. In all of these contests the Americans were successful. James Wilson, the Captain of this year's team, shot here in 1874, and John McKenna, the Secretary of the Ulster Rifle Association, shot against the Americans, including Judge Gildersleeve, at Dollymount in 1875. Sir Henry Thynne, C. B., shot here in company with Major Millner in 1876, but all the other marksmen are strangers in America.

The visiting marksmen carry the Mannlicher (Australian) rifle of .256 bore. They are confident of winning. After the match they will remain for the yacht races as the guests of Sir Thomas Lipton, who is a member of the Ulster Rifle Association.

The tournament of the National Rifle Association will begin at Sea Girt, N. J., to-morrow morning, and will be concluded on Saturday, Sept. 7.

The team representing the New Jersey State Rifle Association, against whom the Irish marksmen will be pitted, will not be chosen until the night before the contest, as Gen. Spencer said yesterday that he would not make a selection before Thursday, Sept. 5.

IRISH SPORTS AT BUFFALO.

Games Were Watched with Interest by a Large Crowd.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The Irish sports held in the Stadium at the Pan-American Exposition this afternoon attracted the usual large crowd. Of the track events the 440-yard hurdle race was the most hotly contested. The hurling contest was watched with much interest. The match between the All Ireland team and the Kickhams resulted in a victory for the latter by a margin of 2 points. Summary:

100-Yard Run.—Won by W. H. Leahey, Mount Pleasant, Mich.; J. T. Mahoney, Knickerbocker A. C., New York, second; Thomas Brennan, Pastime A. C., New York, third. Time—0:11.

Putting 42-Pound Stone.—Won by D. O'Connell, West Side A. C., New York, 23 feet 8 inches; A. B. Gunn, C. Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, second; Thomas K. Barrett, St. Leo's Gymnasium, Baltimore, third.

Running, Two Hops and Jump.—Won by J. T. Mahoney, Knickerbocker A. C., New York, 43 feet 8 inches; J. J. Blackburn, New York, second; Michael Harris, Pastime A. C., New York, third.

440-Yard Hurdle Dash.—Won by J. T. Mahoney, Knickerbocker A. C., New York; William Fletcher, Kickham Club, New York, second; Michael Harris, Pastime A. C., New York, third. Time—1:08 3-5.

Hurling Contest.—Won by the Kickham, 3 points, All Ireland, 1 point, second.

Cape May Golfers Victorious.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 28.—Cape May defeated Atlantic City to-day, 59 up, in a team contest on the links of the local golf club, this being the return team match of the Summer contest, which Cape May also won. Hundreds of spectators watched the playing, while the participants were of the leading golf clubs of the Eastern States. The score:

Cape May—Harvey, 6; Wilson, 6; Williams, 1; Smith, 1; Rogers, 0; Clark, 2; Shattuck, 0; Lockwood, 6; Martin, 0; Bispam, 1; Briggs, 0; Rogers, Jr., 6; Blakely, 0; Sartori, 15; Hepburn, 3; Eastwick, 0; Cook, 0; Ayers, 2; Gray, 4; Colohan, 3d, 0; Boyd, 7; W. V. Bennett, 0; Shearer, 4; F. O. Bennett, 5. Total, 69.

Atlantic City—Darby, 0; Brown, 0; Remington, 0; Dixon, 0; Work, 0; Chadbourn, 0; Lippincott, 1; Harrison, 0; Jordan, 1; Cresswell, 0; Collins, 2; Delbert, 0; Sellers, 0; Price, 0; Moore, 0; Carpenter, 0; Cox, 3; Carstairs, 0; Lesley, 0; Middleton, 2; Leeds, 0; Smythe, 1; Endicott, 0; Edge, 0. Total, 10.

Tennis at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ont., Aug. 28.—In the Niagara international tennis tournament to-day the ladies' singles occupied the courts most of the morning. Two of the favorites, Miss Marion Jones and Miss Carrie Neely, were successful in their matches. Scores:

Ladies' Singles, Preliminary Round.—Miss Marion Jones beat Miss Rogers, 6—1, 6—2. Miss Parker beat Mrs. Sprague, 6—1, 6—0. Miss Closterman beat Miss Pennington, 11—9, 6—2. Miss Carrie Neely beat Miss Champlin, 6—3, 7—5. Miss Jessie Wilkes, Brantford, beat Miss Muriel Steever, Chicago, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Men's Open Singles, Second Round.—F. B. Alexander, Princeton, beat W. G. Kilmaster, Brantford, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3. E. R. Patison, Toronto, beat H. E. Avery, Detroit, 6—3, 6—3.

Men's Doubles, First Round.—E. P. Fischer and H. H. Hackett, New York, beat H. L. Phelps, St. Catharine's, and C. H. Farber, Cincinnati, 6—2, 6—3.

Men's Handicap, Singles, First Round.—H. E. Avery, (owe half 15,) beat W. G. Kilmaster, (15,) 4—6, 6—3, 6—4. A. N. MacDonald, (15) beat W. S. Bond, (owe half 30,) 6—0, 6—0. R. J. Orr, (half 30,) beat Robert Le Roy, (owe 15,) 6—4, 6—4.

Gives Good Digestion

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Half a teaspoon in half a glass of water after meals, removes the distress, oppression and "all-gone" feeling.

Gives good appetite, perfect digestion and restful sleep.

Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

TO IGNORE THE STRIKERS.

Officials of the Steel Trust Say No Attention Will Be Paid to Settlement Overtures.

It was learned on good authority yesterday that no terms for the settlement of the steel strike had been submitted to any official of the United States Steel Corporation. From the same source was obtained the information that no negotiations are at present going on between officials of the United States Steel Corporation and officials of the Amalgamated Association.

A high official of the Steel Trust said that as far as the United States Steel Corporation is concerned there is nothing to settle, and that no attention will be paid to the strike leaders at this juncture.

Information received at the offices of the United States Steel Corporation in this city from Pittsburg and other strike centres shows that the situation there has not undergone any change during the last eight or ten days.

SHOULD AVOID STRIKES.

International Cigarmakers' Union So Tells Its Members—Says a Strike Should Be the Last Resort.

The Cigarmakers' International Union has issued a circular advising its members to think well before going into strikes. The organization a little over a year ago had a strike in thirteen of the largest factories in New York, which, after months, was lost by the strikers. The circular says, among other things:

"Strikes or industrial disputes are under all circumstances a serious proposition, often underestimated by young unions and sometimes by older ones. While we are firm believers in the right of the workers to strike, we believe also that a strike should be the last resort, and never attempted until all other means have been exhausted in an earnest effort to bring about peace.

"Before unions go into a strike the employers' strength and resources should always be known and never underestimated, while the union strength should never be overestimated. Our cause should not only be a just one, but we should also be in a position to enforce our demands.

"Foolish people engage in a fight first and make mutual explanations afterward, and then wonder why they fought. A good plan is first to know your own as well as your employer's strength; arbitrate first and fight afterward if necessary."

REPUBLIC SHARES ACTIVE.

Three Thousand Change Hands in Youngstown, Ohio—Steel Trust Reported to be Buying.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Aug. 28.—Three thousand shares of the preferred stock of the Republic Iron and Steel Company changed hands at the local exchange to-day by reason of a hammering of the bears on Wall Street. One report which gained considerable currency was to the effect that there was a movement on the part of the United States Steel corporation to secure control of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, and that when the smoke cleared away it would be found that the Morgan interests would be in control of the Republic.

It is reported that at a recent meeting of the Republic Iron and Steel Company in Chicago, the annual statement showed that the company was unable to pay a dividend on its preferred stock, and that the net earnings of the company last year were but $390,000, while the cash surplus had been reduced about $1,000,000.

The reduction of the cash surplus can be accounted for by extensive repairs and the erection of the new steel plant here at the Brown-Bonnell mills.

Important changes are booked to take place in the Republic Iron and Steel Company at the next meeting, to be held in New Jersey in September. It is understood that President R. S. Warner has given notice that he will not be a candidate for re-election. Vice President Alexis W. Thompson of Newcastle, Penn., is slated as his successor.

The selling of Republic Steel yesterday was accompanied by the reports that there were serious dissensions among the insiders in the company, these reports being lent color to by the reported intention of President Warner to withdraw from the company.

No information as to probable developments can be obtained at the offices of the company here.

ADVANCE IN PRICE OF PLOWS.

Steel Strike, Increased Cost of Production, and Higher Wages the Causes.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Plow manufacturers of the United States, a large number of whom have been in conference at the Auditorium, have decided upon an advance of 10 per cent. in the price of plows and all plow repairs during the coming year.

The present strike of the steel workers is given as one cause. In addition, the manufacturers claim that the cost of production in every way is much greater at present than it was a year ago. The manufacturers, it is said, are obliged to pay 10 per cent. more for their material than a year ago.

Besides, it is claimed higher wages are being paid to the men employed in the works. The increase in price will go into effect when the sales for next year are commenced in October.

MINE WORKERS' CONVENTION.

Card Inspection and Other Problems Discussed at Length—Violations of Agreements Charged.

HAZLETON, Penn., August 28.—Consideration of the card inspection question consumed the entire day's session of the United Mine Workers' Convention. The Resolutions Committee, appointed this afternoon, is composed of President Mitchell, National Secretary Wilson, the three District Presidents, and twenty-one delegates from the respective districts.

This committee went into session immediately after the adjournment of the convention. Concerning its work, President Mitchell said to-night:

"The following matters were referred to this committee: Inspection of cards, joint conference with the operators, restriction of the output and consideration of local grievances. The committee found so many violations of agreements on the part of the various companies that a subcommittee consisting of myself, National Secretary Wilson and the three District Presidents was appointed to draft into resolutions the conclusions of the General Committee.

"We met and drew up resolutions which will be submitted to the General Committee at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, and if they are approved they will be placed before the convention as the first order of business when the delegates convene. I expect that the convention will adjourn within the next two days."

At McAdoo to-night National Secretary Wilson, in an address, said that as many of the companies had violated their verbal contracts the miners would hereafter demand a written agreement. President Mitchell said that if the operators did not abide by their agreements the men would not work.

STRIKERS' CHAIRMAN ARRESTED.

A. H. Beschor Accused of Embezzling Workers' Funds.

READING, Penn., Aug. 28.—A. H. Beschor, the former Chairman of the strikers' committee of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad employes, was brought here to-day.

He was captured at Allentown last night in disguise. His wife has been shadowed for some time, and last night she went to Allentown. She was followed there and when she met Beschor a policeman placed him under arrest.

Beschor is charged with embezzling money contributed to carry on the strike.

STRIKE ON LAKE SHIP.

Firemen on the North Land Quit Work —Some Passengers Go Home by Rail.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 28.—A strike of thirty-six firemen on board the steamer North Land to-day resulted in the delay of the big ship in this city. She was bound up and carried a large number of passengers returning from the Pan-American Exposition. They were obliged to leave the steamer and many of them continued their journey by rail.

The boat left Buffalo Tuesday night, carrying 500 passengers. The trouble is said to be because wages were not paid when due.

The steamer got away about 4 o'clock this afternoon, after being tied up since 10 A. M., the crew acting as firemen. An attempt will be made to secure a new quota of firemen at Detroit.

HEBREW ACTORS STRUCK.

Went on Strike Before They Began to Work—A Settlement Reached.

The Hebrew actors, who are organized as the Hebrew Actors' Union, generally begin the season with some kind of a strike. This year the actors who have been employed for the coming season in three Hebrew theatres on the Bowery struck before the season began. They made demands, which the managers refused, and then went on strike before they began to work.

The three strikes were all settled yesterday after several conferences between committees of the strikers and the managers of the theatres. The demands were considerably modified, it was admitted, but neither side would say what its demands were.

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS' STRIKE.

One Hundred and Fifty Men Out of 700 Return to Duty.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—There was a break in the strike at the McClintock-Marshall Construction Company's works at Rankin to-day, 150 men of the 700 who quit yesterday returning to work. A number of new men were also taken on.

The company granted the riveters an increase of 5 per cent. and the laborers were advanced 12½ cents per day. The works were in partial operation to-day. The trouble has no connection with the steel workers' strike.

BEATEN BY FELLOW-WORKMEN.

Refused to Join Strike and Aroused Their Resentment—Assailants Arrested.

Because he would not strike with his fellow-workmen, Marcus Mendelsweig of 739 Fifth Street was badly beaten last evening. Three of his alleged assailants, Samuel Brill, aged twenty-seven, of 58 East Third Street; Samuel Shewman, aged thirty-one, of 105 East Fourth Street, and Samuel Greenstein, aged thirty-six, of 83 Varick Street, were arrested by Policeman Albert H. Salka and locked up at the East Thirty-fifth Street Station.

The assaulted man is an employe at the Hilson Cigar Factory, corner of Thirty-ninth Street and First Avenue. The concern employs about 1,000 hands. About two weeks ago most of them went on strike because the company would not discharge the foreman, who was distasteful to them. Mendelsweig remained at work with a few others and petty troubles have occurred every morning and night since.

The difficulty terminated last evening in a free-for-all fight and Mendelsweig was roughly handled during the melée.

W. B. Conkey Company's Strike.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—All departments of the W. B. Conkey Company's printing plant at Hammond, Ind., except the composing room, were closed to-day. Over 1,000 employes of the company are now on strike. Strike headquarters have been established and men and women are said to be doing picket duty. No effort has been made to enforce the injunction granted by Judge Baker.

RAJAH GETS A LETTER.

Famous Orang-Outang of the New York Zoological Park Hears from His "Brother."

Just as Rajah, the famous orang-outang of the New York Zoological Park, in the Bronx, was sitting down to his 5 o'clock table d'hote yesterday afternoon, Director William T. Hornaday elbowed his way through the crowd of applauding spectators who always gather upon this occasion, and handed a postal card to his assistant, Raymond L. Ditmars, who superintends this important function in the daily life of the big monkey. It had come in the mail, and it was addressed to Rajah in person. The orang looked up inquiringly as he saw it passed to Mr. Ditmars, and the latter, with a very grave face, read it aloud, so that all might hear. This is what he read:

Aug. 28, 1901.

I will be up there to see you soon. Your loving brother, R. O'DONNELL.
221 East Ninety-sixth Street.

Then Mr. Ditmars handed it to Rajah, who inspected it carefully, scrutinizing both the message and the address. Then he slowly tore it into many small pieces, tossed them aside, and took up his knife and fork and proceeded with his meal. "Brother" O'Donnell's name does not appear in the City Directory.

Benefactor

High Grade 10¢ Cigar.

MORGUE ATTENDANTS' FRIGHT.

Thought Dead Had Come to Life When Fleeting Lads Ran Through.

There was a comedy at the Morgue yesterday, at which most of the spectators are still laughing. But there are one or two exceptions; one is the Morgue keeper, another is "Soldier" Burns.

Two little boys, names unknown, tempted by the rippling river, decided to take a swim, and so removed their clothes and jumped into the East River from the dock at Thirty-second Street. Both lads were pretty good swimmers, but the tide was strong, and they were swept to the dock at Twenty-fourth Street, where they made a landing. They were somewhat exhausted from their struggles in the water, so they picked their way carefully along the docks until Twenty-sixth Street was reached. At Twenty-sixth Street, the Charities Department pier and the Morgue are situated. There is no way of getting further in a northerly direction except by going through the Morgue or through a gate to the pier, which is kept locked. The two boys were at their wits' ends for a while. At last they noticed that some visitors were waiting to go into the Morgue. Here was their opportunity.

As soon as the door was opened they made a dash down the long marble corridor. The Morgue keeper threw up his hands and fled; "Soldier" Burns, who was nailing down lids on coffins, dropped his hammer with a scream and also "made tracks." The dead had come to life, apparently, and it was too much for "Soldier's" nerves. The boys continued on their way, unmindful of the trouble they were causing, out of the door into the broad glare of the noonday sun once again and across Twenty-sixth Street to the consternation of a number of people who were sure that something uncanny had happened. Once back on the docks, they were all right, and quickly made for Thirty-second Street and their clothes.

It was a long time before the accustomed quiet fell on the Morgue. "Soldier" Burns looks furtively over his shoulder frequently, and says that he will certainly turn over a new leaf.

TAKES LAUDANUM IN HIS FLAT.

George Ross Bateman, Cashier for a Banking Firm, Attempts to Kill Himself.

George Ross Bateman, twenty-one years old, said to have prominent family connections in Baltimore, was taken to Roosevelt Hospital early this morning, having attempted suicide by drinking laudanum. Bateman was removed to the hospital from 14 West Sixty-fifth Street, where, according to the people in the vicinity, he has been living for the last two weeks under the name of Ross.

Apparently, Bateman spent money freely, and a dark-haired young woman left the house yesterday, evidently in a fit of temper. Later, Harry M. Lloyd of 231 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and his wife called at the flat. Lloyd found Bateman much intoxicated. He had drunk nearly a quart of whisky and finished the bottle despite the efforts of his guests to dissuade him. Then he took a bottle from a shelf, and, drinking the contents, went into an adjoining room.

"It's all over now," he shouted suddenly, and for the first time the visitors suspected the truth. They rushed into the room, and found an empty laudanum bottle on the floor. Lloyd rushed into the street and found two detectives, who summoned an ambulance.

Dr. Lynden, the ambulance surgeon, said there was not much hope for the man, but gave him an antidote and hurried him to the hospital, where at an early hour this morning it was said there was little chance for his recovery. Bateman is cashier for Miller & Co., bankers, of 35 Broad Street.

CHARITY GIFTS ACKNOWLEDGED.

Brooklyn Bureau Also Asks for Aid for Other Deserving Poor Persons.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities wishes to acknowledge the following contributions in response to its recent appeal to send a woman to St. Kitt's: Mrs. Josephine L. Randolph, $5; Katherine E. Blossom, $3; A. E. Topham, $1, and "M. B. S.," $2. Fourteen dollars is still lacking to make up the necessary amount.

The bureau also acknowledges the following contributions in response to its appeal for a mother and invalid son: "M. A. S.," $1; "W. M.," $2; A. E. Topham, $1; "Cash," $1; Haven's Relief Fund, $10, and "B. S. T.," $2. Fifteen dollars more is necessary for this case. The son is getting better, ad it is hoped will soon become self-supporting.

The bureau appeals for $35 with which to maintain for two months a mother and two sons, one of whom is in the last stages of consumption and can live only a few days; the other is a cripple and unable to work. The mother has been obliged to leave her work to take care of the boy, but can resume it when she is able to do so.

The bureau also appeals for $20 with which to pay rent for an invalid man with a wife and two children, whom a friend will set up in a small shop if the rent can be paid.

PETER TALLAKSEN DISCHARGED.

Was Suspected of Sending Threatening Letters to P. J. Brown of Staten Island.

Peter Tallaksen of Port Richmond, S. I., who was arrested on suspicion of having sent threatening letters to Philip J. Brown, a wealthy carriage manufacturer, was arraigned in Justice John Croak's court yesterday morning, and was discharged for lack of evidence on which to hold him.

The prisoner was not represented by counsel. District Attorney Rawson of Richmond County told Justice Croak that he did not consider that there was sufficient evidence against Tallaksen to warrant his commitment. The court concurred in this opinion. No witnesses were called, and the proceedings were soon over.

It is expected by the police that other arrests will be made soon, but not on Staten Island. It is believed that the plotters are in New Jersey and that they will be captured in that State.

Missing Jewelry Found on Plumber's Boy

William H. Remick, a banker living at the Pierrepont, 45 West Thirty-second Street, complained a few days ago to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station that his apartment had been robbed of $500 worth of jewelry. He suspected plumbers who, at about that time, had been working in his bathroom. As a result of a quiet investigation, he accompanied Detective Devanny last night to the home of Peter Marcus, seventeen years old, a plumber's helper, of 235 West Twenty-sixth Street. The boy lives with his aunt. At first he denied all knowledge of the robbery, but Devanny searched him and found the property, including valuable pearl studs and a diamond ring. He was taken to the station house, where Mr. Remick signed a receipt for the valuables, which were turned over to him. He refused to make a complaint against Marcus, who was then set free.

Plans for Jewish New Year Celebration.

Arrangements for the celebration of the Jewish New Year are progressing rapidly, and it is now announced that services will be held in the Grand Central Palace on Sept. 14 and 15

DOLLY BIDWELL'S STAKES

Inglewood Mare, in Straight Heats, Took the $10,000 Trot.

PROVIDENCE HARNESS RACES

Eleata, Again in Her Best Form, Was an Easy Winner in 2:09¾ of the 2:30 Class Trotting.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 28.—Four events constituted the card of races for the Grand Circuit meeting at Narragansett Park this afternoon. Three were decided in straight heats, while one developed into a five-heat affair. There was a large attendance. Interest was manifested principally in the Roger Williams $10,000 stake for 2:14 trotters, which went in straight heats to Dolly Bidwell. Neva Simmons had been looked for to make a close contest, but the best she could do was to secure third money.

Reuben S. took the first two heats in the 2:17 pace, and then Scott Hudson drove Riley to win the next three, in slower time. Nothing in the 2:30 trot could beat Eleata, and nothing but Eleatra could beat Country Jay, and with this perfectly understood there was little hard driving. Frank Jones's black mare went round three times to win the race, with Country Jay following, and the field stringing out after them. Dolly Dillon went in 2:07 flat to win the 2:10 trot, and Toggles, after laying up one heat, raced the next two, and got second money. Cornelia Belle came out on the track lame, and was hobbling on three legs before the finish. She was pulled up, distanced. Summaries:

2:17 Class.—Pacing; three in five heats; purse $1,200.

Don Riley, b. g., by Canel Wilkes, dam by daughter of Bracher, (Hudson)	5	7	1	1
Reuben S., b. g., (Ryan)	1	1	2	2
De Veras, blk. h., (Allen)	3	2	3	5
Light Star, ch. g., (Blanchard)	2	3	5	3
Mary Bird, jr., br. g., (Payne)	4	4	4	3
Jumero, blk. m., McDonald)	7	4	6	6
Alcinta, b. m., (Clark)	4	6	7	dr.
Carmelita, b. m., (McMahon)	8	5	dis.	

Time—2:09¾; 2:10¼; 2:11¾; 2:12¾; 2:13¾.

2:14 Class.—Trotting; three in five heats; Roger Williams Stake, $10,000.

Dolly Bidwell, b. m., by Inglewood-Sally, by John Burdine, (Carpenter.)	1	1	1	1
Miss Whitney, b. m., (L. McDonald)	2	2	12	
Neva Simmons, b. m., (Price)	8	7	2	
Consuela S., b. m., (Pierce)	7	3	3	
Charlie Mc., g. g., (Durfee)	3	5	11	
Volo, b. g. (McClary)	13	4	6	
Belle Curry, ch. m., (Marsh)	4	10	13	
Susie J., ro. m., (McKee)	12	12	4	
Gracie Onward, ch. m., (Macey)	5	7	7	
Lady Thisbe, blk. m., (Kenney)	10	8	5	
Whitewood, g. g., (Hudson)	6	9	9	
Alberta D., ch. g., (McHenry)	11	11	8	
Helen Grace, ro. m., (Andrews)	9	16	10	
Janice, b. m., (Sanders)	16	13	16	
Bird Eye, ch. h., (Bigger)	14	15	14	
James Shevlin, br. g., (Dickerson)	15	14	15	

Time—2:12; 2:09¾; 2:09¼.

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse, $2,000; three in five.

Eleata, blk. m., by Dexter Prince-Elden, by Nephew, (Marsh)	1	1	1	
Country Jay, ch. g., (Macey)	2	2	2	
El Milagro, br. g., (Dickinson)	3	3	3	
Algoneta, ch. m., (Sanders)	4	4	5	
Nanita, b. m., (Proctor)	5	5	4	
Nutbearer, br. g., (Foote)	dis			

Time—2:15½; 2:09¾; 2:11¼.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,500; three in five.

Dolly Dillon, b. m., by Sidney Dillon-Dolly, by Electioneer, (Sanders)	1	1	1	
Toggles, br. g., (Clark)	2	2	2	
Chalmhot, b. g., (L. McDonald)	3	3	3	
Sister Alice, b. m., (Kenney)	3	4	4	
Little Dick, br. g., (Pope)	4	5	5	
Wilask, blk. h., (McHenry)	dis			
Cornelia Belle, b. m., (Kirby)	dis			

Time—2:08½; 2:07; 2:08.

Results at Toledo Tri-State Fair.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 28.—Favorites won all the harness races of the second day of the meeting at the Tri-State Fair here today. Results:

2:20 class, pacing; best three in five; purse $500. Little Tim, b. g., by Sir John, (Markham,) won. Best time—2:17¼. Paddy D., Little Frank, Wash Tucker, Miss Dulins, Sphinx, Dick Wilkes, and Grodery Girl finished as named.

2:19 class, trotting; best three in five; purse $600. Eddie L., br. g., by Grimalkin, (Penneck,) won. Best time—2:18¼. Harry Wilkes, Ahlo king, Coradine, J. C. Q., Robert Rene, and Louis E. finished as named.

2:27 class, pacing; best three in five; purse $800. Nan Earl, ch. m., by Nurburst, (Pickett,) won. Best time—2:21¾. Harry J., Jersey Pete, Lulu Klondike, Algarretti, Nellie Birchwood, and Marie B. finished as named.

Running; half-mile dash; purse $100. Route, 5 to 1, won; Dystany, 5 to 1, second; Custodian, 9 to 1, third. Middlo, Osmon, Aithla, Elsie, Belle Groves, and Top Roller also ran. Time—0:51.

Racing in England.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—At the York August meeting to-day Frank Gardner's Veritable, ridden by C. Jenkins, won the Rous Selling Stakes, eighteen horses running. Gyp, six years old, won the Great Ebor Handicap Plate, at one mile and three-quarters. Rensselaer, aged, was second, and Strongbow, four years old, finished third. Sixteen horses ran.

Polo at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The Saratoga team won to-day's polo match over Squadron A of New York by a score of 17½ to 6. The summary:

SQUAD'N A OF N. Y.	Hdcp.	SARATOGA.	Hdcp.
1—W. C. Cammann	2	1—Seward Cary	4
2—R. L. Herbert	2	2—D. Milburn	3
3—H. M. Cowp'thwaite	1	3—H. T. Davis	2
4—H. S. Kipp	0	4—E. P. Smith	3

Total	5	Total	12

Saratoga earned 18 goals; penalized ½ goal for off-side play. Total, 17½.

Squadron A, allowed by handicap 7, scored 0, penalized 1. Total, 6.

Referee—J. C. Cooley, Jr. Timer—R. W. Smith.

Cyclers Six-Day Race at Revere.

REVERE, Mass., Aug. 28.—The positions of the riders in the six-day race at the Revere cycle track were unchanged at the close of riding to-day, except that Dubois and Turgeon lost another lap. The men raced for seven hours to-day, the last hour being given to a race between Jimmy Michael and Floyd McFarland, motor paced. At the end of the fifteenth hour of the race the positions were:

	Miles.	Laps.
Moran and McLean	343	2
Maya and Bowler	343	2
McDuffie and Pierce	343	2
Bleeker and Downey	343	1
Stevens and Alexander	343	1
Turgeon and Dubois	343	0

The twenty-mile motor-paced race between Michael and McFarland was a runaway race for Michael. He won by twelve laps in 32:39. To-morrow Michael will attempt to beat the world's record for five miles motor paced.

Cycler Nelson Defeats Stinson.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 28.—John A. Nelson defeated William C. Stinson at the Coliseum to-night by two-thirds of a lap in a twenty-mile motor-paced race. Stinson led up to the last two miles, when the little Swede took the lead. Stinson failed to stay with his pace and Nelson took a big lead. He increased this lead to two-thirds of a lap, winning in 31:08 1-5. Summary:

One-Third Mile, Open, Amateur.—Won by W. J. Dobbins, New York; Patrick Keegan, Lowell, Mass., second. Time—0:43 4-5.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by J. Dobbins, New York, (scratch;) R. A. Carnl, Worcester, (20 yards,) second; Joseph Fulton, New York, (scratch,) third. Time—4:20 2-5.

Twenty-Mile Match Race Between Nelson of Chicago and Stinson of Cambridge, Mass.—Won by Nelson. Time—31:08 1-5.

Championship Cycle Race Saturday.

When Harry Elkes rode 38 miles and 19 yards in one hour at Boston Tuesday night against Will Stinson and incidentally broke numerous records, he convinced all who take an interest in cycling events that he is a factor in the Walthour-Stinson-Elkes championship race scheduled for Manhattan Beach Saturday afternoon. Stinson, who is the one-hour champion, has defeated both Elkes and Walthour; Walthour has beaten Elkes twice this season, while Elkes has scored victories over Walthour on two occasions, so that on past performances it is impossible to determine who is the best of the three until they all meet in one race. As Saturday is the date set for the Futurity at Sheepshead Bay, Manager Brady will not start the paced race until after the classic turf event has been decided, in order that visitors to the race track may also have a chance of seeing Elkes, Walthour, and Stinson contest for supremacy. The programme for Labor Day has been augmented by "Eddie" McDuffie, who will make his initial New York appearance in a race against "Jimmy" Michael, Harry Elkes, and others. Iver Lawson and Frank Kramer will ride a series of short-distance races for the sprinting championship. The later events will be for one, two, and three miles for a side stake and a special purse added by the Beach management.

Notes for Wheelmen.

The run of the Madison Wheelmen next Sunday will be to Rockaway Beach, leaving the clubhouse at 9 A. M. The annual clambake is scheduled for that day. A majority of the members will take a three-days' outing at Hammel's Station, leaving New York on Saturday afternoon and returning Tuesday morning.

A number of professional sprint riders will appear at the Vailsburg board track, Newark, Labor Day. Among those expected to start are "Major" Taylor, Frank Kramer, Iver Lawson, Tom Cooper, Floyd MacFarland, W. S. Fenn, John Fisher, and about forty others. There are two amateur handicaps, at one-half and five-mile distances. Handsome 1901 racing wheels will be given as first prizes in each. Entries close with Fred W. Voight, Post Office Box 45, Newark, N. J.

"Joe" Nelson behind the motor tandems will ride next Sunday at the Vailsburg board track, Newark, in a race against Harry Edwards, the little pace follower of Brockton, Mass. Joseph Nelson is a brother of the more celebrated John Nelson, and has shown several remarkable speed trials in his preparation to become a crack rider. His first public effort was at the Vailsburg track three weeks ago, when he made a new world's record for five miles behind pace. Professional and amateur sprint racing will complete the programme. One of the day's features will be a ten-mile open for amateurs.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Beaten by Philadelphia—Van Haltren Called Upon to Pitch.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Philadelphia won to-day's baseball game from New York easily. Denzer started in to pitch for New York, and lasted but two innings. The veteran Van Haltren was then put in the box, Hickman taking his place in centre field.

For two innings Van Haltren did fairly well. In the fifth and sixth innings, however, he was rather generous with bases on balls, and this, combined with heavy hitting, netted the Philadelphias ten runs. White pitched a steady game for Philadelphia.

Wolverton, the clever third baseman of the Philadelphia team, will probably be out of the game for the remainder of the season. He sustained a fracture of the collar bone when he collided with Tenney at Boston last week. Alex Smith, a catcher of the New Yorks, has been released. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Selbach, lf..1	1	0	1	0	1	
Strang, 3b..0	0	0	1	3	1	
V. H'n, cf..p.0	0	0	4	0	0	
Davis, ss...0	1	1	4	1	0	
McBride, rf..0	1	1	1	0	0	
Murphy, 2b..0	1	0	1	3	0	
Gahan, 1b..2	2	10	1	0	0	
Warner, c...1	1	8	1	0	0	
Denzer, p...0	0	0	0	0	0	
H'kman, cf..0	1	1	0	1		
Total...4	8	24	18	4		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf..1	0	0	1	0	0	
Barry, 2b...1	1	1	3	0		
Flick, rf...1	3	2	0	0		
D'h'ty, lf...1	0	1	0	0		
J'klitsch, c.3	2	2	2	0		
Jennings, 1b.2	2	17	0	0		
Hallman, 3b.2	3	2	6	1		
Cross, ss...1	4	1	4	0		
White, p...1	1	1	1	0		
Total....13	17	27	16	1		

New York	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	3	0	0	3	7	0	0	...	—13

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4. Two-base hits—Hickman, Barry, Flick, Jennings, Hallman, and Cross. Three-base hit—Hallman. Sacrifice hit—White. Stolen bases—Thomas, Flick, and Cross. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 11. Double play—Ball, unassisted. First base on balls—By Denzer, 1; by Van Haltren, 6; by White, 1. Hit by pitched balls—By Van Haltren, 1; by White, 1. Struck out—By Van Haltren, 3; by White, 3. Passed ball—Jacklitsch. Wild pitch—White. Time of game—1:54. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

BROOKLYN, 5; BOSTON, 1.

The Brooklyns made it three straight wins over the Bostons yesterday by batting Nichols safely fourteen times for a total of twenty-three bases. Newton was invincible after the first inning, when two singles and a stolen base saved the visitors from a shut-out. The batting of Keeler and Sheckard, who made four hits each in as many times at bat, and three fast double plays were interesting incidents. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Keeler, rf..3	4	1	1	0		
Sheckard, lf..3	3	1	0	0		
Dolan, cf...0	0	3	0	0		
Kelley, 1b..0	1	9	1	0		
Daly, 2b...0	1	4	1	0		
Dahlen, ss.1	2	3	6	2		
Irwin, 3b...0	1	2	2	1		
Farrell, c...0	0	3	1	0		
Newton, p..1	1	1	1	4	0	
Total....5	14	27	14	2		

BOSTON.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Slagle, rf..0	2	1	1	0		
Tenney, 1b..1	0	4	1	0		
Demont, 2b.0	1	3	3	1		
Cooley, lf..0	1	3	1	1		
Ham'l'n, cf.0	0	4	0	0		
Lowe, 3b...0	1	0	3	0		
Long, ss...0	0	1	4	0		
Kittridge, c.0	0	6	2	0		
Nichols, p.0	1	0	0	0		
Total....1	6	24	15	2		

Brooklyn	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	...	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 4. Two-base hits—Cooley, Nichols, Dahlen. Three-base hits—Keeler, 2; Sheckard, Irwin. Stolen bases—Tenney, Lowe, Long, Sheckard. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 5. Double plays—Keeler and Kelley; Dahlen, Daly, and Kelley; Lowe, Demont, and Tenney. First base on balls—By Newton, 2; by Nichols, 1. Struck out—By Newton, 1; by Nichols, 4. Wild pitch—Nichols. Time—1:43. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Clarke, lf...2	2	1	0	0		
Beaum't, cf..1	1	2	0	0		
Davis, rf....1	3	1	1	0		
Wagner, ss..0	2	6	2	0		
Beaufd, 1b..1	3	13	0	0		
Ritchey, 2b.1	2	2	3	1		
Yeager, 3b..1	2	0	4	2		
O'Connor, c.0	1	2	2	1		
Phillippe, p.0	0	0	3	0		
Total....7	13	27	14	4		

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Burkett, lf..1	2	3	0	0		
Heidrick, cf.0	2	0	0	0		
Donovan, rf.1	2	2	0	0		
Wallace, ss.0	0	0	3	0		
Kruger, 3b..0	0	2	2	1		
McGann, 1b.1	1	12	0	1		
Padden, 2b..2	2	4	5	0		
Nichols, c...3	0	4	2	0		
Sudhoff, p..1	1	1	0	1		
Total....9	10	27	12	2		

Pittsburg	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	3	—9

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; St. Louis, 1. Two-base hit—Donovan. Three-base hits—Clarke, Heidrick. Sacrifice hits—Davis, Sudhoff. Stolen bases—Clarke, Davis, Bransfield, O'Connor, Nichols. First base on balls—Off Phillippe, 1; off Sudhoff, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Clarke, Yeager, Nichols. Struck out—By Phillippe, 2; by Sudhoff, 3. Passed ball—O'Connor. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf..0	2	1	0	0		
Green, cf...0	1	2	0	0		
Dexter, 3b..1	1	1	1	1		
Doyle, 1b...0	2	11	0	0		
Raymer, ss.0	1	2	3	0		
Childs, 2b..0	1	2	1	5		
Menefee, rf.0	0	1	0	0		
Kahoe, c...1	1	6	0	0		
Waddell, p.1	1	0	3	0		
Totals....5	10	27	12	0		

CINCINNATI.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, cf...0	1	2	0	0		
Harley, lf..0	0	0	1	1		
Beckley, 1b.1	2	10	0	0		
Crawf'd, rf.1	4	3	0	0		
Ham'l'n, cf.0	0	4	0	0		
Steinf't, 3b.1	1	1	1	0		
Peitz, 2b...0	2	2	2	0		
Bergen, c...0	0	4	2	0		
Stimmell, p.0	0	1	2	0		
Total....4	12	24	7	1		

Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	...	—5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	—4

Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 10. Two-base hits—Hartsel, Kahoe, Peitz, Beckley, Magoon. Sacrifice hits—Raymer, Magoon. Stolen base—Green. Struck out—By Waddell, 5; by Stimmell, 2. Base on balls—By Waddell, 3; by Stimmell, 1. Wild pitches—Waddell, Stimmell. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	60	39	.606	Boston	51	55	.481
Brooklyn	61	48	.576	New York	42	58	.420
Philadelphia	60	47	.561	Cincinnati	42	59	.416
St. Louis	59	50	.541	Chicago	44	65	.404

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Philadelphia in New York.
Brooklyn in Boston.
Chicago in Pittsburg.

American League Games.

At Baltimore—Milwaukee, 11; Baltimore, 8.
At Philadelphia—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
At Boston—Detroit, 4; Boston, 2.
At Washington—Washington, 4; Cleveland, 1; (first game.) Cleveland, 7; Washington, 4, (second game.)

Eastern League Games.

At Brockton—Rochester, 4; Brockton, 2.
At Worcester—Worcester, 5; Toronto, 3.
At Hartford—Hartford, 2; Buffalo, 1.
At Providence—Providence, 9; Montreal, 3, (first game;) Providence, 5; Montreal, 3, (second game.)

New York State League Games.

At Schenectady—Schenectady, 6; Rome, 3.
At Albany—Albany, 12; Waverly, 4.
At Troy—Binghamton, 11; Troy, 9.

McGinnity Expelled by Johnson.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—President Johnson of the American League to-day announced the expulsion of Pitcher McGinnity of the Baltimore team, his offense being expectorating in Umpire E. Connolly's face.

Leased Land for Public Shooting.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYPORT, L. I., Aug. 28.—Assemblyman George A. Robinson of Sayville and Regis H. Post of Bayport have leased from the Smith heirs all the tract of land between Lone Hill and East Island Flats, on Great South Bay, for the use of local sportsmen, who in years past have enjoyed the privileges of shooting there. The expense will be shared by the citizens who wish to have the privileges kept open for the public. In order that no man may get exclusive control of the shooting privileges in this bay, a gunners' protective association in the Town of Islip probably will be formed in the near future, with headquarters in Sayville. The lease will settle a long-standing dispute between the private gun clubs and the public over the shooting of the Great South Bay.

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DIXIELINE WAS WINNER

Sold for $15,000 Before the Race, He Captured the Handicap.

BELMONT COLTS UNPLACED

Alard Scheck Was First in Easy Style for the Opening Sprint at Saratoga Track.

SARATOGA, Aug. 28.—In a sensational race to-day, Dixieline, bought just before the contest from J. E. Pepper by R. T. Wilson, Jr., for $15,000, won the Albany Handicap, six furlongs, for two-year-olds. The Belmont colts Leonid and Anak were made the favorites for the race, the one stake event on the card, with eleven horses in it. Though R. T. Wilson purchased Dixieline from Col. Pepper before the race, Dixieline, with Whiskey King, another Pepper entry, ran coupled in the betting as the Pepper stable, the entry being the second choice.

After a delay of twenty-five minutes at the post the field was sent away to a fair start, with Smart Set first to show. His stay in front did not last long, as Jim Tully, a 30 to 1 outsider, went out in the first quarter and led the field to well within the last furlong. Had Wonderly, who was on him, been able to put up a strong finish he might have won, but Dixieline, under a masterly effort from Shaw, outfooted him in the last half furlong and beat him a length. Smart Set, whose chances were materially injured by the long delay at the post, was a fair third.

Decameron, second choice in the betting, led all the way in the steeplehase, winning ridden out by a length from The Bachelor, who was favorite. Trillion was third.

The Western three-year-old Alard Scheck was favorite at even money in the second race. There was a strong tip on Cobourg, the Canadian sprinter, and he was backed from 3 to 1 down to 8 to 5. Alard Scheck won easily after Cobourg and Satire raced in front for the first five furlongs, both then tiring and stopping when the fight at the finish came.

The Amazon, St. Finnan, and Terminus were the only starters in the fourth race. Terminus was made favorite at the opening of the betting, but when the post call was sounded The Amazon had been backed down to 6 to 5. St. Finnan made the running for seven furlongs, when Terminus came with a rush, and in a hard drive won by a neck from St. Finnan, who beat The Amazon a short length for third place.

Dark Secret was made first choice for the closing event at 6 to 5, and after being outrun for the first five furlongs, came with a rush and beat Shandonfield a length. Montana Pioneer was third, four lengths back. The meeting here will end to-morrow, the Saratoga Racing Association having decided not to take the extra day available under the schedule of dates. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, over the short course, about two miles.—Decameron, 133 pounds, (Higgins,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, won; The Bachelor, 150, (Green,) 7 to 5 and 7 to 10, second; Trillion, 139, (Smith,) 4 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—4:28 1-5. Mars Chan, Isen, Mister Stoffel, and Curfew Bell also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Alard Scheck, 110 pounds, (Woods,) even and 1 to 2, won; Satire, 110, (Wonderly,) 12 and 2 to 1, second; Cobourg, 118, (Blair,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:27 1-5. Skipaway, Godfrey, and Scotch Bush also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Albany Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Dixieline, 119 pounds, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won; Jim Tully, 97, (Wonderly,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, second; Smart Set, 124, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:13 4-5. Leonid, Anak, Essene, Whiskey King, Ferncsle, Otis, The Goldfinder, and Byrne of Roscrea also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; mile and a sixteenth. Terminus, 118 pounds, (Bullman,) 13 to 10 and out, won; St. Finnan, 108, (Wonderly,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 10, second; The Amazon, 105, (Cochran,) 6 to 5 and out, third. Time—1:48.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Dark Secret, 110 pounds, (Woods,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Shandonfield, 110, (Wonderly,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Montana Pioneer, 107, (Mounce,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:15 1-5. Woden, Equalize, Atheola, Miss Graft, and Justice also ran.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the meeting, special weights, with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Althea, 111 pounds; Speedmas, 104; Ventoro and Lee King, 103 each; Advocator, Cogswell, and Great American, 96 each; Lady Chorister, 93; Chaos, 93; Lizzie A., 86.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds, five and a half furlongs. Francesco, 126 pounds; Par Excellence, 114; Tribes Hill and The Goldfinder, 112 each; Bell's Commoner, 109; James P., Keating, 106; Zirl, 105; Femesle, 104; Utopian, 103; Grail, 100; Tippetoes, 90; Byrne of Roscrea, 88.

THIRD RACE.—The Saranac Handicap, of $5,000, for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong. Dublin, Civil Service, Chuncandra, 109; The Rhymer, 106; Baron Pepper, 104; Bellario, 100; Fur Rockaway, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens, fillies and geldings, two years old, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. Frivol, 119 pounds; Fontenik, High Carnival, and Emma A. M., 110 each; Transom and Rose Court, 105 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and seventy yards. First Whip, 126 pounds; Ben McDhul, 110; Agnes D., 103; Great Britain, 97.

Weights in the Fall Handicap.

The weights for the Fall Handicap, six furlongs on the main track, for three-years-olds and upward, the first of the Autumn Serial Handicaps, to be run at Sheepshead Bay track on the opening day of the Autumn meeting, Saturday, have been announced by Handicapper Walter S. Vosburgh as follows:

Fall Handicap, six furlongs, to be run as third race. Voter, 140 pounds; Alcedo, 130; Ogden, 129; Rockton, 129; Wax Taper, 127; Ten Candles, 127; Conroy, 126; Blues, 126; Outlander, 124; Herbert, 123; Kmp, 122; Brigadier, 121; Advance Guard, 120; Cobough, 119; Gold Heels, 119; Modrine, 118; Prince Pepper, 118; King Pepper, 118; Decanter, 117; Alard Scheck, 117; Mesmerist, 117; Bonnibert, 117; Silverdale, 116; Dublin, 115; Carbuncle, 115; Kamara, 114; The Musketeer, 114; Lady Schorr, 114; Sam Phillips, 113; Withers, 110; Monarka, 109; All Gold, 109; Musette, 108; Reina, 108; Black Fox, 108; Baron Pepper, 108; Kis Eminence, 107; Isla, 107; Kinnikinic, 107; The Unknown, 105; Sarner, 104; Princeton Girl, 102; Far Rockaway, 102; Trigger, 100; Paul Clifford, 100; Belle of Troy, 100; Sly, 99; Sweettooth, 99; Sadie S., 98; Mortalio, 98; Lord Pepper, 98; John Ruskin, 98; Special, 97; Wild Pirate, 97; Malster, 96; Montanic, 95; Henry Clay Rye, 95; Autolight, 95; Bedeck, 92; Prince of Melrose, 90. Penalties accrue from 2 P. M. Aug. 28.

War on St. Louis Turf Gambling.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—Injunction proceedings against the Delmar Jockey Club were instituted in the Circuit Court this afternoon by Attorney General Crow. The petition asks that the club be enjoined from making books, selling pools, making wagers or bets, or registering bets on races run at the Delmar tracks.

Kings County Cricketers Won.

The Kings County and Nelson Lodge Cricket Clubs had an unusually close and well-contested match yesterday at Prospect Park, which resulted in a victory for Kings County after an exciting finish by the narrow margin of 3 runs. This result was brought about in a great measure by the batting of E. B. Kay, who played an excellent innings of 23, not out, for the winners, while H. Rushter was the only other double-figure scorer. The bowling of H. Battersall, who captured 7 wickets for 30 runs, was the chief feature of the Nelson Lodge play, but H. Poyer and P. Smyth both batted well for their respective scores of 26 and 18. The final score was: Kings County, 75; Nelson Lodge, 72.

Excursions.

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

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Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route to LONG BRANCH.

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN-STEAMER

"COLUMBIA."

Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.*	1:30 P. M.*	3:45 P. M.*
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

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THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.00, 2.30, 3.45 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 4.05 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.35 P. M. Pier 3, foot of GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

Including Admission to all Attractions.

LABOR DAY TRIPS,

Including Railroad Tickets, Hotels, &c.
Pan-American Exposition and Niagara Falls, from..... $13.50
Thousand Islands, Rapids, Montreal, and Lakes..... $30.00
Independent Tickets Everywhere.
Particulars from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.

Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M. West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND PROFITS, $2,100,000.00 UNDIVIDED
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations, and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized.
Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf; 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St. 487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St. 87 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBER NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
44 and 46 Broadway, New York.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
MARGINAL AND INVESTMENT ORDERS IN ALL QUANTITIES. INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL MATTERS GLADLY FURNISHED. ISSUE UPON REQUEST, "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," MONTHLY FLUCTUATION SHEETS. DAILY AND WEEKLY REPORTS.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

Stoppani & Hotchkin
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Telephone, 3,078 Cortlandt.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

PUBLICATION BY THE MANHATTAN COMPANY of New York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689 of the Bank Laws of 1892, State of New York:

1893. Luyster, Isaac, unknown.....$66.87

DIVIDENDS.

70 dividends, 2 shares; Jenkins, Margart, unknown.....$296.00
96 dividends, 2 shares; Keefe, Thomas, unknown.....411.50
113 dividends, 16 shares; Moss, Henry, unknown.....2,891.07
130 dividends, 1 share; Murphy, Johanna, unknown.....272.49

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier of the Manhattan Company of New York, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 7th day of August, 1901.
W. S. JOHNSON,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.
au8-1aw6wTh

THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION OF REDEMPTION IN ST. PETERSBURG.

The Commission announces to the holders of the Russian Government 4½ Gold Bonds, Fourth Issue, 1890, that whereas the coupon sheets of the above-mentioned bonds will be exhausted on Nov. 18th, (Dec. 1st,) 1901, there will be delivered new coupon sheets for the period 1901-1913, namely, from Nov. 18th, (Dec. 1st,) 1901, until May 19th, (June 1st,) 1903, against delivery of the respective talons, and from May 19th, (June 1st,) 1903, on, only on presentation of the bonds themselves. These new coupon sheets, each containing a talon and forty-eight coupons, will be delivered in St. Petersburg by the Imperial Commission of Redemption; in Paris and Berlin, by Messrs. Rothschild freres; in Berlin, by Mr. S. Bleichroeder and by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft; in Frankfort o|M. by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft; in London, by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons; in Amsterdam, by Mr. L. Auerbach; in Brussels, by L. Lambert; and in New York, by Messrs. August Belmont & Co.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that I, the undersigned, have lost Certificate of Deposit issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 88, dated June 5, 1899, for First Mortgage 6% Bond of the Evansville Street Railroad Company, and that on the 15th day of October, 1901, I will apply to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the issuance to me of the Bond and Cash to which I would be entitled upon the surrender of said certificate, and that ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to show cause to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at its office, at 22 William Street, New York City, why said Bond and Cash should not be paid to me without the production of such certificate.
SUSAN E. EDGELL, Woburn, Mass.
Dated August 14, 1901.

LOST—Certificate 493 for twenty shares of Brooklyn Ferry in name of Chas. C. Edey & Sons; also Certificate 3,132 for ten shares Am. Car Foundry common in name of C. M. Bouggy. Transfer stopped and application made for new certificates. Return to Chas. C. Edey & Sons and receive reward.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice Presidents.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Treasurer. Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NORTHERN PACIFIC COMMON.—Parties desiring to sell privately address J. M., Post Office Box 1,074.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Union Bag and Paper Co. Certificate of Preferred Stock, No. A 1221, for 12 shares of preferred stock in name of Abigail M. Carpenter, indorsed to Caroline C. Wilbur. Notice is hereby given to show cause why a Duplicate Certificate of Deposit should not be issued. Carry M. Wilbur, Executrix for Abigail M. Carpenter's estate.

Lost—Certificate of deposit of U. S. Trust Co. drawn to Mary L. Ferris; reward. Hoyt's Pharmacy, 73 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT THE PARTNERship heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of HOLLOWAY & IRISH, was dissolved by mutual consent this day. The affairs of the said copartnership in liquidation will be conducted by WILLIAM F. IRISH, at 135 Liberty Street, New York City.—Dated August 1, 1901. W. F. IRISH.
W. F. HOLLOWAY.

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000 SURPLUS $2,500,000

Interest on Accounts Subject to Check. Letters of Credit for Foreign Travel. Transacts a General Trust Business.

OFFICERS:
GEORGE W. YOUNG.....President
LUTHER KOUNTZE.....Vice-President
JAMES TIMPSON.....2d Vice-President
ARTHUR TURNBULL.....3d Vice-President
CLARK WILLIAMS.....Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.....Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD.....Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER.....Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS, Manager Foreign Department.

DIRECTORS:
Samuel D. Babcock,
Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Charles D. Dickey, Gustav E. Kissel, Charles M. Pratt,
Frederick O. Barton, William P. Dixon, Luther Kountze, Mortimer L. Schiff,
C. Ledyard Blair, Robert A. Granniss, Charlton T. Lewis, James Timpson,
Dumont Clarke, G. G. Haven, Jr., Richard A. McCurdy, Eben B. Thomas,
C. C. Cuyler, Charles R. Henderson, Robert Olyphant, George W. Young.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co., St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West-Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
American Smelting & Refining Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Smelting and Refining Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, at No. 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 11th day of September, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and for the consideration and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the stock of this Company will be closed at the close of business on the 22d day of August, 1901, and will be reopened at the opening of business on the 12th day of September, 1901.

Dated New York, August 12th, 1901.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

Union Pacific Railroad Company.
ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on TUESDAY, October 8th, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of fifteen Directors of the Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock (both Common and Preferred) will be closed for the purpose of the meeting at the close of business on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901, and will be reopened on the day following said meeting, or any adjournment thereof.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
Dated August 20, 1901.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, September 28th, 1901.

The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 3d, and reopen on Monday, September 30th.

JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the company in Peoria, Ill., on Wednesday, October 2, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, September 9, and reopened on Friday, October 4.

CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

Dividends.

The Utah Fuel Company.

Five per cent. Sinking Fund First Mortgage Bonds. Coupons maturing September 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid on and after September 3d at the Morton Trust Company, New York City.

New York, August 17, 1901.
JESSE WHITE, Treasurer.

The United States Leather Company,
26-28 Ferry St., New York, August 27th, 1901.

A dividend of $1.50 per share on its preferred stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable October 1st.

The transfer books of preferred stock will close September 14th at 12 M. and reopen October 2d.

JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.

Coupons due Sept. 1st, 1901, from First and Refunding Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Dividends.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, July 10, 1901.

The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of one per cent. on its PREFERRED STOCK for the quarter ending September 1, 1901, payable September 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the 'Preferred Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in Berlin at the closing of the transfer books on August 9, 1901.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on August 9, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1901.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

Office of the Michigan Central R.R. Co.
Grand Central Station.
New York, N. Y., August 15th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the JACKSON, LANSING & SAGINAW RAILROAD EXTENDED CONSOLIDATED BONDS, maturing Sept. 1st, 1901, that the principal of the same will be paid on presentation of the bonds at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York City, on and after September 3d, 1901. Holders of the bonds who may prefer to receive payment at the office of the Ninth National Bank, New York City, (where the bonds by their terms are payable,) may present the same at said bank.

F. MIDDLEBROOK, Assistant Treasurer.

Republic Iron & Steel Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 9.

The ninth quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this Company has been declared payable on October 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 21st, 1901.

The transfer books will close on September 21st, 1901, at 12:00 o'clock noon, and reopen on October 1st, 1901, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

WM. BARRET RIDGELY, Secretary.

United Traction and Electric Company

Coupons due September 1, 1901, from First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid after September 1, 1901, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, Aug. 24th, 1901.

Interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum on the income bonds of the Mohawk & Malone Railway Company, from the net earnings for the year ending June 30th, 1901, will be paid at this office on and after September 3d, 1901, upon surrender of the coupons payable September 1st, 1901.

GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company,
New York, August 1, 1901.

The Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT., payable September 3d, to stockholders of record August 17th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from August 10th to August 31st, inclusive. A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

International Elevating Company.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) PER CENT. will be paid on the stock of this Company on Monday, September 16th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books Friday, September 6th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. September 6th, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M. September 17th, 1901.

C. E. BURGESS, Treasurer.

Chicago, Wisconsin & Minnesota Railroad Company.

COUPON No. 31 of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Company will be paid after Sept. 1st, 1901, upon presentation at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., New York.

Wisconsin Central Railway Co.,
WM. L. BULL, Chairman.
New York, August 27th, 1901.

United States Steel Corporation.

The interest due September 1st, 1901, on the Series C Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation will be paid on that day at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company, New York City.

A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.
New York, August 27th, 1901.

American Spirits Manufacturing Co.

Coupons due September 1, 1901, from First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after September 3d, 1901, on presentation at Manhattan Trust Company, Wall Street, corner of Nassau, New York.

T. H. WENTWORTH, Treasurer.

American Hide and Leather Co.

Coupons No. 4, due September 1, 1901, from First Mortgage Bonds of the AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER COMPANY, will be paid on and after that date by COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, 222 Broadway, New York.

GEORGE A. HILL, Treasurer.

Detroit Southern Railroad Company.

Coupon No. 1, due September 1st, 1901, from Detroit Southern R. R. Co., "Ohio Southern Division," First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, will be paid on and after that date by the Colonial Trust Company, 222 Broadway, New York.

CORPORATION TAX REVENUES.

Payments from Trust Companies, Under New State Law, Expected to Yield $1,350,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The first of the four special taxation statutes enacted by the last Legislature to bear fruit is the act placing a State tax on the capital stock, surplus and undivided profits of trust companies. The taxes under that act are payable on or before Sept. 1, and already $504,058.38 has been paid into the State Treasury.

Basing the computations on the reports filed with the State Controller, it is now estimated that this act will bring into the State Treasury $1,350,000. It is believed that fully $800,000 will be received from the trust companies which have not as yet paid their taxes, before the end of the week. The sum of $71,000 was received today.

The revenue from the savings banks is not expected to be received for some time, and the taxation to be paid to the State by insurance companies under the new act will not be paid until after Oct. 1, and will, therefore, not be a part of the revenues of the current fiscal year, which ends on Sept. 30.

From the reports received by the Controller it is estimated that the total amount of corporation taxes that will be collected during the current year will reach the sum of $4,875,000, coming from the several sources as follows:

Capital stock, $1,460,000; gas and water companies, $250,000; telephone and telegraph companies, $65,000; general transportation companies, $885,000; savings banks, $730,000; trust companies, $1,350,000; license fees, $20,000; insurance premiums, $145,000.

The total amount of corporation taxes collected last year was $2,624,508. Thus the increase for the current fiscal year will be about $2,250,000, which does not include the insurance tax, under the new law. The books of the Controller's office show that at the close of business on Aug. 25 $168,793.23 had been received from trust companies in excess of the aggregate for the corresponding date of last year.

The total collections on capital stock on that date were $1,455,145.89, as compared with an aggregate of $1,243,668.68 last year. The gas and water companies have paid $249,287, as compared with $289,944 last year. The falling off is attributed to the gas war in New York City, in which the price was reduced from $1.05 to 65 cents for 1,000 feet. The insurance companies have paid $145,239.17, or $22,000 in excess of the total amount paid by that class of corporations last year.

The Purchase of Bonds.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $700,000 in currency to Chicago.

Assistant Treasurer Jordan bought $220,200 of bonds under the instructions of Secretary Gage permitting direct purchases here.

$2,800 to $2,000 on Constitution.

An offer has been made on the Stock Exchange to wager $2,800 to $2,000 on the Constitution for her first race with Shamrock II.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firmer.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 28	460,628
To date this year	201,789,193
Corresponding date last year	75,897,750

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 28	$1,459,500
To date this year	$719,460,720
Corresponding date last year	$331,927,660

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½ @2¾ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Ice	½	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Sugar pf.	½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½
At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	Pacific Mail	¾
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Pressed S. Car pf.	1
Col. So. 1st pf.	¾	Quicksilver	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	⅞	Reading	¾
Consol. Gas	1½	St. L. & S. F.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Erie 2d pf.	¾	Texas & Pacific	¾
Glucose Sugar	1	Twin City R. T. pf.	2
Gt. North. pf.	¼	U. S. Express	3
Hocking Valley	1	U. S. Leather	½
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Int. Power	3½	U. S. Steel	⅝
Lake Erie & W.	⅝	U. S. Steel pf.	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2	West. Union Tel.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	General Electric	1
Am. Locomotive	⅝	Kan. & Mich.	1
Am. Smelting	1¾	Minn. & St. L. pf.	½
Am. Smelting pf.	1	Mo., K. & T.	½
Am. Tobacco	⅞	Rep. Steel	⅝
Cent. of N. J.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	St. J. & Gr. Island	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	St. L. So. West	1⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	3	Third Avenue	1
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	2	U. S. Rubber	½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1⅝	M. & St. L. con. 5s.	3½
Int. & G. N. 3d	1	Wh. & L. E. con. 4s.	1

Bonds Declined.

Peo. & East. inc.	1½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
Peo. & East. 1st	1	Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 6s	1
Stand. R. & T. 6s	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The most striking feature of the trading in the stock market yesterday was the decided falling off in business. As compared with Monday's total of 783,000 shares and the 748,000 figures of Tuesday, yesterday's transactions looked small, little more than 450,000 shares being dealt in throughout the session, with four stocks—Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Atchison, and Erie—contributing one-third of the entire transactions. This development, however, was in no wise surprising in view of the fact that at the conclusion of business to-morrow the Exchange will close, to remain closed until Tuesday morning. Professional Wall Street was rather badly hit by the last triple holiday, coming down to business then to find that over the vacation Atchison had made a big cut in freight rates, which for a time suggested a general rate war, while the corn crop scare had assumed serious proportions, thanks to the care taken by the Western grain operators, long of corn and short of stocks, to send out as gloomy reports as possible. Hence it is in no sense surprising that yesterday operators showed no disposition further to extend their commitments, but the rather preferred in some instances to release themselves of some of their obligations. And this, though sentiment continues bullish and the belief is that whatever developments there may be over the holiday will be favorable, a settlement of the Steel strike being among the probabilities suggested.

A second noticeable market feature was that the reaction of the day previous was not continued. Instead, though the movement of prices was irregular, the trend was unmistakably to higher levels under the stimulus of buying orders executed by brokers usually acting for leading financial interests. This rather conclusively proves what was pointed to in these columns yesterday, that Tuesday's reaction was at once logical and natural and due solely to the market's technical position following upon a continuous rise of two weeks during which substantial profits had been accumulated on paper and many small operators had been tempted to pyramid. That this actually was the case was clearly disclosed yesterday, when no unfavorable developments such as had been hinted at came to pass overnight, while it further developed that an account of some 40,000 shares had been forced on the market. Indeed, all the facts considered—this forced liquidation, the unloading of stocks preceding the holiday, the reaching of stop orders, the tight-money bugaboo, and such like—the general opinion is that the market not only stood up well on Tuesday, but showed good strength yesterday, most of the leading stocks showing gains, fractional it is true, but none the less gains.

As for the news developments of the day they were, with the exception of a further batch of excellent railway statements, negatively rather than positively favorable. For instance, Tuesday's reports from the West of fresh crop damage were not confirmed; the Steel strike, if not settled, was certainly not developing in favor of the strikers; while the day's call loans being made at 2½ per cent.—did not reflect any unfavorable change in the money market such as the bears are predicting. As for the railway statements, they were merely along the same lines as those which have been published now for some months—unequivocally favorable. Nickel Plate for the year ended June 30 showed an increase in net earnings of $215,750; Chesapeake and Ohio for July showed a gain in its net earnings of $1,710, while for the third week of August the reported increases included Big Four, with $53,890; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, with $20,000, and St. Louis Southwestern with $15,190.

As for the stocks themselves there were few features. A rise of over 4 points in Twin City preferred and a fractional advance in the common were said to be due to the increased earnings of the system; insiders were the principal purchasers of International Power, advancing it 3¼ points; the buying of Colorado Southern was in expectation of an increased dividend on the first preferred; a three point advance in United States Express stock was effected in the last five minutes of trading, and was accompanied by a revival of consolidation talk with other express companies; Louisville and Nashville was bought on talk of closer relations with Southern Railway and Pennsylvania; Wabash was helped by the report of the dissolution of the injunction restraining the company from entering Pittsburg; United States Leather shares moved up on rather definite talk that the plan of reorganization of the company is soon to become effective; pool selling was in evidence in Smelters and Sugar; in Amalgamated Copper Standard Oil interests were buyers; Gould brokers were purchasers of Western Union, while the fractional advances in the Steel shares, the Readings, the Eries, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific were said to be due to purchases by interests identified with the various properties.

London traded in the market to the extent of about 30,000 shares, principally purchases.

A further decline in sterling exchange yesterday, rates dropping one-half cent, is more and more suggestive of gold imports. If, as some bankers predict, heavy shipments of foreign gold should shortly be made to this point, this will afford relief, if relief be necessary, from a source altogether ignored by the prophets of tight money.

FOREIGN INVESTORS BUYING.

It is a fact attested to by the heads of a number of important banking houses that in the last few weeks there has been no inconsiderable investment buying for foreign account, not a little of it from Germany. These purchases are of bonds and high-class railroad stocks, and mark a distinct change in foreign sentiment, which up to a few weeks ago had been decidedly pessimistic in respect to American securities.

Hence the bulletin issued by one leading Stock Exchange house on Monday to the effect that "with real European buying such as there are now evidences of there is an underpinning to the market."

BEARING SMELTERS STOCK.

The same bear pool that was responsible for the depression in American Smelters common stock some months ago was the principal factor in forcing the issue down yesterday. The selling, which was for the short account and did not represent liquidation, was accompanied by sundry suggestions of "unfavorable developments," the nature of which, however, was not disclosed. At the office of the company this talk was pronounced ridiculous.

In this connection Wall Street is more or less interested as to what the ultimate result of the drive against the stock may be. That of three months ago, it is recalled, ended disastrously for the bears, many private settlements being made by the shorts when the courts finally decided favorably upon the Guggenheim consolidation project.

IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

In its weekly review of the iron and steel trade situation, The Iron Age will to-day say that:

The conviction is growing in the trade that the strike will soon be over. The officials have studiously avoided any steps which might lead to serious trouble, withdrawing in some cases at the danger of a clash. A large proportion of the capacity of the sheet mills is now turning out material and additional workmen are being diverted to the tin plate rolling mills. The hoop mills are gaining steadily, so that, speaking broadly, it is chiefly in the tin plate and tube industry that the supply is most seriously affected. The situation in the Pittsburg district was theatened the American Can Company purchased quite heavily in England. One large electric company is reported to have also placed an order for a good-sized lot of sheets. The Western bar trade is affected adversely by the closing of the two works in the Chicago district. The stoppage of the Joliet wire rod mill has not interfered with work at the wire mills of the district because a supply was promptly drawn from the Pittsburg and Cleveland districts. In the latter a rod mill, thus far idle, is being started.

Official figures reflecting the position on Aug. 21 throw a flood of light on the situation so far as it directly interests the trade. The normal product of the steel plants controlled by the United States Steel Corporation is 525,000 tons of Bessemer steel ingots and 235,000 tons of open hearth steel ingots, a total of 760,000 tons per month. On the date mentioned steel works were in operation whose normal output is 610,000 tons of ingots per month.

Statistics relating to the finished steel products of all kinds show that the normal production is 700,000 tons per month. On Aug. 21, when the situation was nearly what it is to-day, the product was at the rate of 513,000 tons per month. This of course includes rails, plates, wire, and structural material, not at all affected, and bars, sheets, tubes, hoops, &c., whose production is curtailed more or less. In other words, the output of ingots is reduced to the extent of about 150,000 tons, while the production in some finished lines is cut down in the aggregate by about 187,000 tons per month.

It is obvious that the consumption of pig iron is quite considerably lessened; but that so far as steel is concerned there is less reduction in output than there is decline in the rolling of finished goods.

Except where there is an actual scarcity caused by the strike, as in tin plate, tubes, sheets, bars, and hoops, which command premiums, the markets have been quiet, but quite firm.

The feeling prevails in the trade that after all the strike is not such an unmixed evil, since it removes all danger for many months to come of any overproduction of finished iron and steel.

An interesting indication that apparently the Fall trade is opening up early and in full volume is furnished by the wire industry. The consolidation has received an average of over 4,400 tons of specifications daily for the whole month of August thus far, the second best month of the whole year, and very much in advance of course of the corresponding period of 1900.

COTTON CROP SITUATION.

Discussing the cotton crop situation, Hubbard Brothers & Co., in their latest circular letter on the subject, say:

As a result of the recent heavy rains retarding the development of a late crop over the eastern portion of the cotton belt, the situation for early delivery in Liverpool became an important factor in sustaining the advance which followed the reduction of the yield of Texas by drought. Even at the advance it is difficult to decide how the contracts for early delivery can be filled and this factor has added to the difficulties the trade have been confronted with this season in attempting to form an opinion as to the course of prices.

Neither the problem of supply or demand is as yet clear. This is in such contrast with the sharply defined opinions of the past two seasons that a confusion of ideas upon either side is not surprising. So far as supply is concerned, it is now believed the yield of Texas will be reduced some 800,000 bales from last season, a fact which means the other States must produce between them 1,000,000 bales more than last year to supply the consumption of last season and the increase in the consumption this season.

On the side of demand we are now looking for an increase in the consumption of America and an increase in the takings of European spinners due to the opening of China and the revival of trade in India. On the other hand, the home demand in England is poor and from the Continent the same tale is told, while in America our mills are expected to take 300,000 bales more than last season.

If the disaster in Texas had spread over the other States the trade would quickly decide that there would not be cotton enough to supply even the demand of last season, but at the present time the outlook is for a fair yield on an increased acreage in all other sections.

The markets have sharply advanced on the Liverpool position and the expectation of a bad bureau report, to react from the highest point under sharp realizing and some little selling for forward delivery, but no decided attitude has as yet been taken by the trade at large. Up to this time the spinner has regarded the advance with equanimity, satisfied the crop would be more than he needed: will he continue to do so with the anticipated light movement during September?

Without additional factors or strong support from Liverpool the advance appears to have culminated for the moment, as the trade regard the crop as more promising than the official reports indicate in all sections excepting Texas.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BANK.

The extreme north end of Manhattan Island is to have a bank, to be known as the Bank of Washington Heights. Spacious quarters have been secured on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, just south of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, where alterations are being made at a cost of about $5,000. The bank will open for business on or about Sept. 15 with a capital of $100,000 and a surplus of $100,000.

Among the Directors of the bank are many large owners of up-town real estate. Prominent among them are John B. McDonald, Samuel J. McMillan, John Whalen, David Stewart, R. Bleecker Rathbone, Andrew J. Connick, J. Romaine Brown, Charles A. Briggs, Daniel F. Mahoney, Solomon Moses, Thomas Alexander, F. N. Dubois, and John D. Beals. The Organization Committee, which is composed of Messrs. Mahoney, Stewart, Whalen, and Alexander, will meet the Directors in a few days and elect officers.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction at The New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

100 shares Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Company, 30.
$267,000 Virginia Iron, Coal, and Coke Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, March, 1901, coupons on, 35¾.
19 shares Lykens Valley Railroad and Coal Company, $20 each, 81.
19 shares Lykens Valley Railroad and Coal Company, 80.
20 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 670.
30 shares American Beet Sugar Company, common, 20.
100 shares Issaquah Coal Company, 22¾.
$3,000 Chicago and Northwestern Railway 6 per cent. sinking fund bonds, due October, 1929, coupons April and October, 116¾.
$500 Southern Railway Company (Aiken Branch) first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bond, 1998, coupons January and July, 83½.
1 membership

to weakness, selling off on the morning call from 17⅝ to 17 for the common on a light pressure. Biscuit was quiet and unchanged. Diamond Match was firm at 152, and there were a few sales of West Chicago at 101⅝. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,700	American Can	26¼	24⅞	25
115	American Can pf	75	75	75
200	American Radiator	89	88	89
20	Chicago City Railway	210	209	210
5,850	Chicago Union Traction	17⅝	17	17⅝
300	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	60	60	60
240	Diamond Match	152½	152	152½
150	Metropolitan Elevated	37	37	37
157	National Biscuit	44⅝	44	44¼
105	National Biscuit pf	105	102½	103
150	National Carbon	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
12	National Carbon pf	85	85	85
100	Shelby Steel tube	11	11	11
100	West Chicago	101⅝	101⅛	101⅝

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Stocks were less active to-day, but this did not prevent further steps being made toward the establishment of higher prices in prominent individual issues, notably Union Traction. The Readings were especially strong, and United Gas Improvement was elevated to 117¾, its highest for many weeks, while Cambria Steel held strong at yesterday's top figure. A better appearance was also shown in Lehigh Valley and Philadelphia Company, but Consolidated Traction and Consolidated Lake Superior closed with small losses. The Street was still in the dark as to the real ownership of Bethlehem Steel, but it is generally believed that Mr. Morgan has the whip hand. Call money is firm at 4 to 4½ per cent.; time loans, 4½ to 5 per cent.; commercial paper, 4½ per cent. Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Camden Land	1	1	1
10,705	Cam. Steel, Drexel rcts.	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛
220	Cambria Steel rcts	28	27⅛	28
207	Choctaw C. & r. ctfs	68	68	68½
1,800	Cons. L. Superior	25⅛	25	25
50	Cons. L. Superior pf	74½	74½	74½
28	Catawissa 1st pf	59	59	59
8	Catawissa 2d pf	59	59	59
10	Cons. Trac. of N. J	67¾	67¾	67¾
2,225	Cons. Trac. of Pitts	24	23⅝	23⅝
7	Diamond State Steel	3	3	3
150	Elec. Co. of America	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
35	Easton Cons. Elec	20	20	20
10	Erie Co. of America	42	42	42
12	Insurance of N. A	23	23	23
190	Danville Bessemer	⅝	⅝	⅝
980	Lehigh Valley	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝
14	Lehigh Navigation	72½	72½	72½
260	Lit Brothers	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
77	Penn. Steel pf	88	88	88
125	Phila. Electric	5½	5½	5½
1,225	Palmer Land	1	1	1
245	Pennsylvania	73 11-16	73⅜	73½
17	Phila. Traction	97½	97½	97½
60	Phila. Co.	51¼	51¼	51¼
20	Railway Co. general	2¼	2¼	2¼
10,044	Reading	22 5-16	22 5-16	22 5-16
210	Reading 1st pf t. r. ctfs.	38⅜	38 9-16	38⅜
2,852	Read. 2d pf t. r. ctfs.	27⅝	27 9-16	27 13-16
100	Republic I. and S. pf.	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
235	United Gas Improve	117½	117½	117½
9,665	Union Traction	31⅛	30⅞	31
1,440	U. S. Steel com	45¼	44⅝	45
293	U. S. Steel pf	94⅝	94½	94½
10	Warwick Iron and Steel	7¼	7¼	7¼

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—The market today was rather quiet, with comparative firmness in tone in spots only. Once or twice during the day there was a wavering noticed in the sentiment; but at the close the confidence seemed to be more fully fixed than at any other time. Seaboards clung to the bull side and closed with fractional gains, while some of the trust companies also figured among those that improved. The street heard very little more of the bullish rumors on International Trust, though the bidding continues materially above the last recorded sales. Many owners of the stock, aside from the rumors, are holding it on its merits, as it can easily liquidate around 150, while it is now quoted around 126. Besides, a dividend will be paid in January which will further help to enhance the stock. Maryland Casualty closed with a gain, while Fidelity and Deposit fell 1½ points to 168. Money on call was at 4½ to 5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,236 shares of stock, and $32,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Atlantic Transport	260	260	260
135	Consolidated Gas	65	65	65¼
35	Firemen's	25½	25½	25½
21	Fidelity & Deposit	170	168	168
100	Maryland Casualty	54	53⅞	53⅞
581	Norfolk Ry. & Light	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
400	Seaboard pf	28½	28½	28½
850	Seaboard pf	51⅝	51½	51½
$2,000	Char. Col. & A. 2d 6s	106½	106½	106½
7,000	Seaboard 4s	85⅞	83⅞	83⅞
4,000	United Rys. 4s	88	87⅞	87⅞
15,000	United Rys. Incomes	72⅜	72⅛	72⅜
2,000	West. Nor. Car 6s	119¼	119½	119¼
1,000	Lexington Ry. 5s	98	98	98
1,000	Maryland Brew. 6s	52	52	52
1,000	N. Balto. Trac. 5s	120½	120½	120½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Beaver Coal	9½	9½	9½
560	Crucible Steel	23⅞	23½	23⅞
105	Crucible pf	85	85	85
570	Consolidated Traction	23½	23⅜	23⅜
6	Consol. Traction pf	60½	60½	60½
100	Consolidated Ice	18	18	18
65	Fire-proofing	35	35	35
550	Monon. River Coal	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
20	Monon. River Coal pf	47½	47¼	47½
225	Pittsburg Brewing	25½	25	25½
630	Pittsburg Brewing pf	44⅞	44¼	44⅞
575	Pittsburg Coal	32⅝	32	32⅝
250	Pittsburg Coal pf	95	94⅝	95
40	Steel Car pf	83	83	83
300	Switch & Signal	74¾	74	74¾
400	United States Glass	45	39	45
185	United States Glass pf	140	140	140
270	Westinghouse El. 2d pf	70¾	70¾	70¾
230	Window Glass	62	62	62

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Tuesday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con	.02	.01
Andes	.01	.01
Belcher	.02	.03
Best & Belcher	.08	.08
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.17	.17
Challenge Con	.21	.20
Chollar	.04	.04
Confidence	.86	.90
Con. Cal. & Va	1.80	1.75
Con. Imperial	.01	.02
Crown Point	.05	.05
Gould & Curry	.09	.09
Hale & Norcross	.19	.20
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.04
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.12	.12
Occidental Con	.01	.02
Ophir	.77	.77
Overman	.08	.07
Potosi	.04	.03
Savage	.06	.06
Sag Belcher	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.13	.14
Standard	3.50	3.50
Syndicate	.08	.08
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.09	.10
Utah Con	.03	.04
Yellow Jacket	.11	.10
Silver bars	58½	58½
Mexican dollars	47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 28.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	16½	16⅞	15⅝	16
Alamo	13⅝	14	13⅝	14
Argentum	12	12¾	11	12½
Anaconda	33	35	33	35
Battle Mountain	16	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛
Blue Bell	15⅝	16½	15½	16
Butterfly	38	40	38½	40
C. C. Cons	5¾	6	5¾	6
Coriolanus	10½	11	10½	10⅝
C., C. & M	9	9¾	6⅝	10
Columbine Victor	7¼	7½	7	8
Dante	6	6¾	5¼	6
Doctor Jackpot	72	72¾	70½	72
Elkton	177	177½	175½	177
El Paso	53	53½	53	53½
Fanny Rawlings	20	20½	19¾	20¼
Findlay	9⅝	10	9	10
Gold Dollar	20	20⅝	19¼	19⅝
Golden Cycle	64	65½	65	65¾
Golden Fleece	36	40	36	40
Gold Sovereign	4⅞	5⅜	5¼	5¾
Gould	17⅝	18½	17⅞	19
Hart	8	8	10	8
Ingham	16½	17½	16⅝	17
Isabella	55½	56	55½	56¼
Jackpot	41	45	41	45
Keystone	8½	9¼	8½	10
Last Dollar	61	62½	55	65¼
Lexington	6⅝	7	6⅝	6⅝
Little Puck	8	8¼	7½	7⅝
Mint	18½	20	18¾	20
Mollie Gibson	35	38	35	38
Mollie Dwyer	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
Mary Cashen	13½	14	13½	14
Moon Anchor	29½	30	29	30
National	3⅜	3¾	3½	3⅝
Nugget	18	20	18	19
New Haven	5⅞	6¼	5⅝	6
Orphan	17½	18	17½	18
Pharmacist	9⅝	10	6¼	10
Pinnacle	3	10	6¼	8½
Pointer	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¼
Portland	303	307	300	306
Rose Nicol	6⅝	7	6¼	7
Rose Maud	6	6½	6	6¼
Republic	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
Rocky Mountain	4¼	4¾	4	4¼
Sadan	5¾	6¼	7¼	10
Vindicator	110	116	112	116
Work	14⅜	15	14⅜	15
Zoe	2¾	3	2¾	3

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities was narrow and dull for the most part yesterday, bank and transportation issues in particular being neglected. The few active stocks were firm and some of them developed strength during the day's trading.

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AMERICAN CAN common went off ¼ on dealings in 3,000 shares, and closed at 24¾.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were dealt in to the extent of $260,000 of the bonds at from 67⅝ to 67¾, closing at 67⅛ bid, a net gain of nearly a point. An odd lot was sold at 68.

***

DOMINION SECURITIES stock advanced again, selling up to 76 on transactions in 1,500 shares, and closing at 75¾@76.

***

VIRGINIA COAL, IRON, AND COKE bonds were offered at 38, with 35 bid and no resultant trades. The last trade on the "curb" was made at 40%. The reason for the decline in the bid was the news that at noon yesterday, $267,000 of these bonds, with the March, 1901, coupons attached, were sold at auction at 35%.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 28. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 27. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	24¾	25	25¼	25⅝
American Can pf	75	75¼	74⅝	75¼
American Chicle	85	90	85	90
American Chicle pf	79	81	79	81
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9¼	8	9½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	35½	37½	35½	37½
American Malt 6s	93	94	93	94
*American Thread pf	4	4⅝	4	4⅝
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	27	30	23½	24½
*British Columbia Copper	13⅝	14	14	15
British Exchequer 3s	98	98⅝	98	93¾
*California Copper	½	¾	½	¾
Camden Land	1½	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe	7½	8½	7½	8½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	33½	36	34	36
Central Fireworks	20½	22½	20½	22½
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	14½	15	14½	16¼
Con. Refrigerating	6½	7	6½	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf		25½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Com. Tobacco 4s w. i.	67⅞	68	67	67¼
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	13	13½	13	13½
Detroit Edison, pf	40	41	40	41
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85	84	85
Dominion Securities	75⅝	76	73½	75⅝
Electric Boat	18	22	18	22
Electric Boat pf	49½	52	49½	52
Elec. Lead Reduction	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Electric Vehicle	5	6½	5	6½
Electric Vehicle pf	8	13	8	13
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1½	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8	9¼	8	9¼
Havana Commercial pf	42	44	42	44
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	75⅝	75¾	76	76½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86	86½	86½	87
Lorillard pf	118	...	118	...
Markeen Copper	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7	8	7	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	21	22	21	22
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	83½	85	83	84
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	¼	⅜	½	⅝
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10¾	11	10½	11
Otis Elevator	34	35	34	35
Otis Elevator pf	96	98	96	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	35	33	35
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	72	70	72
Ratsof	28½	30	48	...
Ratsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf	99¾	100¼	99¾	100¼
Safety Car Heat & Light, ex stock dividend	140	145	150½	155
St. Louis Transit	26¾	27½	26⅝	27¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101½	101	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83¾	84½	84	84½
Seaboard Air Line	28¾	29¾	28¾	29
Seaboard Air Line pf	51¼	51⅝	51¼	52
Singer Mfg	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	772	776	772	776
Storage Power	5	8	4	7
Tennessee Copper	19	20	18½	19½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	3	5	3	5
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	5¾	5¾	5¼	5½
Union Typewriter	65	65½	65	65½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117	119	117	119
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89½	89	89¾	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	81	81½	81½	82
U. S. Cotton Duck	30	31½	29	30½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90	91½	90	91
U. S. Reduction & Ref	41	42	41	42
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	60	61	60	62
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. 2ds		97		97
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.		58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C	5	7	5	7
Va. Coal, I. & C. deb	38	38	39	40
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16	17	16	17
Worthington Pump pf	112½	113½	112½	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	242	244	242	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	48½	45¼	48½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	106	102½	106
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108½	109½	108½	109½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	112¾	114½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	23	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98¼
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R.R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Av. R. R	175	...	175	...
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	62	70	60	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	109	110	109	110
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¾	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	23	25	23	25
American Light & Tr. pf	92	95	92	95
Bay State Gas	1	1½	1	1½
Buffalo (N. Y.) Ist	4½	6	4¼	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) Ist	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	106	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13¼
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C. bds.)	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	74	77½	74	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	65
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam Gas	106	108¼	107¾	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	7	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	55½	56¾	55½	56¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union Gas	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas	95	96	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¼	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107¼	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	20	18	20
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96¼	97	96¼	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93½	92	93¼
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112¾	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	82	80	82
Union Ferry	40	41	40	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	93	97	96	97

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in August showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Chesapeake & Ohio	$12,089
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	20,010
Cin., New Orleans & Tex. Pac	16,086
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	53,898
Grand Trunk	24,177
Pittsburg & Western	6,040
St. Louis Southwestern	15,196
Total increase 7 roads	$158,875
Increase previously reported	698,398
Total increase 37 roads	$854,773
Decrease 5 roads previously rep'd.	33,172
Net increase	$821,601

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
118½	118⅝	18,100	Amalgamated Copper	119	119¾	118	118½	— ¼
30½	30⅞	900	Am. Car & Foundry	30⅝	31	30½	30½	— ½
87⅝	87½	234	Am. Car & Foundry pf	87	87½	87	87½	...
33⅝	34	950	American Cotton Oil	33½	34	33½	34	+ ⅜
31½	32	1,200	American Ice	31½	32	31½	31⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	26½	1,000	American Locomotive	23½	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
87	88	300	Amer. Locomotive pf	87¾	87¾	87	87½	+ ⅛
52	52¼	7,250	Am. Smelting & Ref	54	54	51⅝	52¼	— 1⅝
100	101½	1,625	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	100½	100⅞	100	100	— 1
135	135¼	2,600	Am. Sugar Refining	135	135¾	134½	135	— ½
125	127	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	126	126	126	126	+ ½
135¼	136½	100	Amer. Tobacco certfs.	135	135	135	135	— ¼
17⅞	18	200	American Woolen	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	...
46¼	46⅝	2,255	Anaconda Cop. Mining	46½	47	46½	46⅝	— ¼
78½	78⅝	29,950	Atch., Top. & S. F.	78½	79¼	77⅝	78⅝	+ ⅝
97½	97⅝	9,244	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	98	98⅜	97	97⅝	— ⅛
103¼	103⅝	2,650	Baltimore & Ohio	103½	104⅜	103¼	103½	— ⅛
94	95	300	Baltimore & Ohio pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	...
75	75¼	2,430	B'klyn Rapid Transit	75	75¼	74⅜	74⅞	— ⅛
111¾	111	500	Canadian Pacific	111¼	111¾	111	111	...
162	163	100	Central R. R. of N. J	164	164	164	164	—1
46⅞	47⅛	4,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	47	47	46½	47	+ ⅝
39¾	40	800	Chicago & Alton	39¾	40	39¾	39¾	...
78	78½	300	Chicago & Alton pf	78¾	78¾	78½	78¼	— ½
130	133	20	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼	...
22⅜	22⅝	850	Chi. Great Western	22½	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ¼
84	85	100	Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	85	85	85	85	...
38¼	38⅝	1,000	Chi., Ind. & Louisville	38	38¼	37½	38¼	...
72½	73	100	Chi., Ind. & L. pf	73	73	73	73	— ½
166¾	167	13,565	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	167	167⅝	166½	166⅝	+ ⅛
188	190	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	188	188	188	188	—3
143½	144½	300	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	144	144⅝	144	144⅝	— ⅜
20⅝	21	1,100	Chi. Term. Transfer	20⅝	20¾	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅛
41	41¼	250	Chi. Term. Tr. pf	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	...
89¼	89¾	200	C., C., C. & St. L	89¾	89¾	89¼	89¾	— ⅛
...	...	200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	72	72	72	72	—2
15⅜	15½	1,850	Colorado Southern	15⅜	15⅝	14⅞	15⅜	+ ⅛
57⅞	58	2,950	Col. Southern 1st pf	56⅝	57⅞	56⅝	57⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	26½	1,500	Col. Southern 2d pf	26	26½	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
225	226	1,300	Consolidated Gas	224¼	225	224	225	+1½
119	119½	300	Cont. Tobacco pf	118	118½	117½	118½	— ½
45¼	46	300	Denver & Rio Grande	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	...
150½	152½	300	Diamond Match	152	152	152	152	...
77	80	323	Distilling of Amer	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
28½	30	123	Dist. of Am. pf	29	29	29	29	— ½
10¼	11	100	Dul., So. Shore & Atl	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
42	42½	22,230	Erie	42	42½	41⅝	42⅛	+ ⅛
70¼	70⅝	3,700	Erie 1st pf	70⅛	70⅝	69⅞	70⅝	+ ⅛
57	57⅜	1,000	Erie 2d pf	57	57⅜	56¾	57⅜	+ ⅛
57⅞	58	100	Ev. & Terre Haute	57½	57½	57½	57½	...
30	31½	100	Ft. Worth & Den. City	30	30	30	30	...
264	265	100	General Electric	265	265	263	265	— ½
56	56¼	200	Glucose Sugar Ref	56	56¼	56	56¼	+1
185⅝	186	1,350	Great Northern pf	185	185⅝	185	185⅝	+ ⅝
53	53⅛	100	Hocking Valley	53¾	53⅞	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅛
146½	147	750	Illinois Central	147	147	146½	147	+ ½
23¾	24¼	600	International Paper	24	24½	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅜
78⅞	79	1,700	International Power	78⅞	79	78⅞	79	...
44½	44⅝	900	International Pump	44½	44⅝	44	44⅝	...
33	33	500	Kanawha & Michigan	33	33	33	33	— ⅛

CROWDS VISIT THE DOG SHOW AT BUFFALO

Good Progress Made in Awarding the Prizes.

Lord Vivian, the $11,000 Prince Charles Spaniel, Gets First Prize—Swiss Mountain Kennel's Success.

BUFFALO, Aug. 28.—Dogs on exhibit at the Pan-American again aroused much interest to-day, and the pavilion where they were on show was thronged with a fashionable crowd. The judges made good progress in the work of awarding prizes to the high-class animals on exhibition.

The Swiss Mountain Kennel's entries, Blue Mamie and Blue Peter, took first money in a large field of Pomeranians. Lord Vivian, the $11,000 Prince Charles spaniel, owned by the same kennel, was readily awarded the blue ticket in his class. The exhibit of bulldogs is a particularly good one. Portland, by Prisoner-Prepare, a Van Croft entry and a rival to Rodney Stone, Croker's great dog, outclassed his company.

Van Croft's pointers and English setters also secured a number of firsts and seconds. Mrs. Senn's entries of Ruby and Japanese spaniels were easy winners. Among the prominent dog fanciers who visited the show to-day were Mrs. Meachem of Philadelphia, Mrs. Frank Smith of Germantown, Mrs. R. F. Mayhew of Clifton, S. I., the owner of the celebrated fox terrier Hands Up; Mrs. "Jack" Brozier of Bay Shore, Tyler Moss of Boston, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Jennings of New York City, Mrs. F. Senn of New York, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Hair of Bridgeport, Conn., and Henry Jarrett of the Chestnut Hill Kennels, Philadelphia.

The swine show developed an interesting contest to-day, the two judges in the Berkshire class being unable to agree, one of them supporting the merits of the Vanderbilt hogs from North Carolina and the other claiming that the Cox hogs from Ontario were the superior.

As a tree was appointed. After an hour's fruitless controversy he resigned. W. A. Alexander was then selected as referee. He decided in favor of the Vanderbilt hogs in the six months, one year, and two year old classes, and gave Cox first in the class for boars under six months, and the four classes for sows.

Among the other winners to-day were J. J. Snyder of Paris, Ohio; F. P. and J. J. Hardin of West Chester, Penn., and Ashbridge & Son of the same place.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS IN DRILL.

Colorado Commandery No. 1 Wins First Prize at Louisville Conclave.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 28.—Colorado Commandery No. 1 of Denver, before a throng of 18,000 people and under the critical eyes of a board of judges composed of three regular army officers and a representative of the Knights Templars, to-day captured first prize in the competition of drill teams from commanderies of the Knights. St. Bernard No. 35, the favorite with the majority of the spectators, took second place, while Golden Gate No. 16 of San Francisco and Hanselman No. 15 of Cincinnati came in for third and fourth prizes.

California Commandery No. 1, being the only mounted command, had no difficulty in capturing the trophy for the best drill on horseback. The other contestants were Columbia Commandery No. 2 of Washington, D. C., and Allegheny No. 35 of Pittsburg. Cavalry No. 3 of Parkersburg, W. Va., failed to appear at the appointed hour.

The drill was the feature of the day. Interest in it was intensified by the fact that it was the first since 1883, when Louisville carried off first honors. The contest took place on Churchill Downs, the home of the Louisville Jockey Club. A number of fine display movements were executed by the Denver Commandery before leaving the field.

Detroit Commandery No. 1 gave an exhibition drill during the noon rest. This was declared the equal, if not the superior, of any other drill of the day. The Wolverines were not entered in the contest, as a rule of the Knights in Michigan prohibits them from drilling for prizes.

At 6 P. M., in the Horse Show Building, the prizes were awarded, after a programme of instrumental music and exhibition drills. Dancing followed.

STONE COMBINE FORMED.

Capital Stock of the New Company to Be $6,000,000—Twenty Companies Merge Their Interests.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 28.—The prospectus and underwriters' agreement of the proposed "American Line and Stone Company" have appeared. The new company is to consolidate a number of stone companies and is being underwritten by the American Trust Company of this city.

The capital stock is to be $6,000,000, represented by $2,000,000 thirty-year gold bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest, $2,000,000 preferred stock entitled to 7 per cent. cumulative dividends without further participation in earnings, and $2,000,000 of common stock.

The companies entering the new combine number twenty, all located in Pennsylvania along the lines of the Pennsylvania and the Reading Railroad.

The daily capacity of the plants is estimated as follows: Lime, 31,185 bushels; ballast, 17,140 tons; furnace stone, 4,450 tons; raw limestone, 1,100 tons; cut sandstone, upward of 12,000 cubic yards. Much ground lime will also be produced.

BOY HELD FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Charged with Throwing a Little Playmate Into the Water.

Frank Kariszliniski, eleven years old, of 185 Washington Street, Jersey City, was yesterday arraigned before Police Justice Hoos on a charge of manslaughter. It was alleged that he had caused the death of Joseph Naab, seven years old, by throwing him into the water at the Morris Canal Basin on Tuesday night. The child was rescued in an unconscious condition by Patrick McGovern and Charles Taggart, and taken to St. Francis's Hospital, where he died the same night.

William Naab, a brother of the dead boy, testified that Kariszliniski, who was known as Frank McGee, undressed Joseph and jumped overboard with him. Joseph, who could not swim, called for help, and sank a minute later.

William Naab was corroborated by Peter Schreader of 19 Sussex Street, who was swimming in the basin at the time. He added that after jumping into the water with the boy Kariszliniski left him and climbed out upon the pier.

Patrick McGovern testified that he and Taggart had rescued the boy, but he could not tell how Naab got into the basin.

The boy Kariszliniski, in his own defense, testified that Joseph Naab undressed himself and jumped into the water willingly. He denied that he and the child jumped together, or that he had hold of little Joseph's hand.

He was held to await the action of the grand jury, and the question of bail was referred to Judge Blair.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

FREEMAN & FREEMAN.—Freeman & Freeman, clothiers, of Syracuse, have filed a petition in bankruptcy at Utica. Their liabilities are $39,861 and assets $32,005, including 800 book accounts, amounting to $11,000. The firm hopes to compromise on the basis of 30 per cent.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

EMIL SLATTON.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was yesterday filed against Emil Slayton, dry goods and millinery, 738 Tremont Avenue, who on Tuesday made a general asignment, by Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, attorneys for the petitioning creditors, H. B. Claflin Company, $1,630; Excelsior Shirt Company, $34, and Charles Bergenstein & Co., $134.

WILLIAM F. LETT.—William F. Lett, formerly the proprietor of a restaurant at 335 Broadway, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $6,379, and no assets. The largest creditors are Julia A. and Alexander Meyers of Baltimore, $2,572, and Reineck & Co., this city, $622. The restaurant was opened in 1886 by William F. Lett and his brother, Frederick R. Lett, now deceased, under the firm name of Lett Brothers. The business was discontinued in 1892.

EVA BRODER.—Eva Broder, furrier, formerly doing business at 41 East Ninth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $4,345, and assets of $2,575. The largest creditors are George Harris, individually and as assignee for L. Pauli & Brother, $1,017, and E. Richmond, $640. The assets consist of stock and fixtures, $875; unliquidated claims, $1,500, and household goods, $200.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

A. B. WOODRUFF & CO., and Charles Dable—United State Gas Fixture Company 62
BULMER, George W.—A. Vanderveer..... 116
BONN, Barbara J.—J. Raplan and others. 315
BUSHING, Erich—S. Schwartzman..... 155
CUNNINGHAM, John J.—New York Telephone Company 53
COAD, William T.—I. C. Stump..... 672
COAD, William T.—I. C. Stump 669
DOELLING, Henry—P. Eyers 9
DAPAZZO, Vincenzo—R. Hill..... 31
DARMSTADTER, Ludwig, and Benno Jaffe—Evans & Sons, costs..... 121
DRYDEN, Meredith—M. M. Baldwin..... 56
EASTY, Ernest A.—Allerton-Clark Company 244
ENGELS, Paul—E. T. Bartlett and others 95
EHRMAN, Albert L.—A. H. McKibbin... 2,410
EGGERS, Bernard C.—B. Day..... 138
FICHER, Peter T.—J. Lipkin..... 41
GETTEN, Jacob—H. M. Goodstein..... 124
GEIS, Leopold—S. Friedman..... 264
HIRSH, David—C. Falkenberg..... 137
JACKSON, Samuel F.—M. C. Clapp..... 80
JAEGER, Felix—J. Lehmann 29
JUNGMAN, Charles, and Abraham H. Rosen—D. Davis 128
JOFFE, Meyer—H. E. Archer, costs..... 78
KINNEY, William G.—Hanover National Bank of the City of New York..... 30
MATTHEWS, Joseph—J. S. Barron and others 47
MOSHER, Philip S.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company 166
NEW YORK PYRO ART COMPANY—J. Kahn..... 38
OBERNEIER, Anthony J.—Le R. Clark, executor 793
PIRK, Frederick—A. C. Newkirk & Co... 218
RITTERBUSCH, Richard P.—J. W. Keller, Commissioner 72
ROSENBLATT, Leon—J. Landesberg and others 67
REISINGER, James—Eppens, Smith & Wiemann Company 84
SPREY, Benjamin—I. Steg..... 29
SUSE, Frederick E.—J. T. Williams..... 184
TRAINOR, John B.—W. A. R. Walcke.... 78
THE BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB and Robert A. Pinkerton—E. A. Frost..... 72
WESTBROOK, Townsend—Press Publishing Company 12
..... 69

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dull Day Among the Brokers—Buyer of 241 Broadway an Adjoining Owner—Dealings at Auction.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for a client to Laura Bayles, for $27,500, the four-story brick building 634 Hudson Street, 25 by 119.6 by 25.1 by 116.8, the buyer giving in part payment the plot of four lots on the north side of Wendover Avenue, 25 feet west of Bathgate Avenue.

Gherardi Davis, who is the buyer of 241 Broadway, said yesterday that the property had been acquired in the interest of his wife, who is the owner of 3 Park Place, forming an "L" with the Broadway parcel. Mr. Davis added that no change in the property is contemplated.

Foreclosure proceedings have been begun by the United States Life Insurance Company against Mary S. Dodge, affecting the seven-story apartment house known as the La Grange, at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Eighty-third Street.

While the new building of the Hanover National Bank is in course of construction, Philip A. Smyth will have his office at 30 Pine Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Avenue B, West Farms, east side, 50 feet north of Fifth Street, 100 by 125, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Horace Anderson $300

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Fulton Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 126.9 by 86.3, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Title Guaranty and Trust Company..... 10,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee, 466 St. Nicholas Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 101.3 by 37.11 by 99.11 by 21.1, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,254.

By John M. Thompson, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 120 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 124.8 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 20.1 by 99.11 by 19.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,810.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Third Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, for a one-story brick store, 25 by 70; Joseph Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Ninety-first Street, north side, 99x8 feet east of Broadway, for a one-story frame shed, 29 by 12; James W. Holloway, owner; John B. Mooney of 114 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $50.

Webb Farms Road and Bronx Park Avenue, northwest corner, for three two and three story frame dwellings, with stores, 26 by 64; Joseph Diamond, Bronx Park Avenue, owner; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $18,000.

Broadway and Forty-fifth Street, northwest corner, for a two-story brick theatre, 80.7 by 108.11 by 76.10 by 108.11; James R. Curran of 202 Broadway, owner; Pilcher & Koehler and James M. Farnsworth of 11 Broadway, architects.

Alterations.

No. 32 East Thirty-second Street, to a two-story brick dwelling, with stable; Marcellus Hartley of 373 Broadway, owner; John A. Hamilton of 32 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,500.

No. 1,151 Broadway, to four-story brick lofts, with store; Mrs. Emma A. Hopkins, Burnside, N. J., owner; H. P. Ellison of 350 West Twenty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 4,057 Third Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame church and dwelling; Alfred Marsich, premises, owner; Arthur Boehoner of 751 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $75.

No. 906 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with stores and lodgerooms; Mrs. J. Bell, premises, owner; John H. Kimbel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 165 Spring Street, to a three-story brick factory; John Stegg of 113 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Benjamin Stecker of 15 Willett Street, architect; cost, $15.

Thirty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue, southeast corner, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Helena Lindeman of 342 West Eighty-seventh Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $100.

No. 26 Canal Street, to a five-story brick loft, with store; A. Kassnis of 120 Bixed-Seventy-third Street, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $350.

Seventy-fourth Street and Columbus Avenue, northeast corner, to a seven-story brick tenement, with stores; Mrs. Martha Holmes of 61 West Seventy-fourth Street, owner; H. M. Devoe of 500 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $450.

No. 110 East Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mary A. Truslow, Woodstock, Vt., owner; Adolph G. Rechlin of 305 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 373 and 375 Broadway, to two five-story brick lofts, with stores; Henry Corn of 142 Fifth Avenue, owner; Robert Maynicke of 725 Broadway, architect; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 1,065 and 1,067 Ogden Avenue, to two five-story brick tenements; Frank Hahn of 318 West Forty-second Street, owner; John H. Kimbel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $500.

Baxter Street, east side, 86.11 feet north of Canal Street, to a brick church; Society of the Friars Minor of 113 Baxter Street, owner; Schickel & Ditmars of 111 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Wednesday, Aug. 28.

BROOME ST, 90, s e, 25x75; Jonas Weil and another to Jacob Salmanovitz; (R S $1, mtg $16,000)..... $1
FORSYTH ST, 126 and 128, e s, 50x100; the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church to Chebrah Poel Zedek Anschel Illin, to (mtg $45,000, R S $25)..... 50,000
INTERIOR LOT, 92 ft n of 149th St, new line, and 81.2 ft e of Walton Av, runs e 8.11 x n 10.3 x e 8.8 x s 20 x w 5.10 x s 10 x w 11.9 x n 20; Ethel H. McCormack to Elizabeth Spranger..... 1
JACKSON ST, s w corner of Front St, 16.2x62.2; Harry Salwen and another to Frederick W. Bussing, (mtg $11,500, plus lien, R S $1)..... 1
MADISON AV, s e corner of 147th St, 100.11x270; 10th St, s s, 140 ft w of 4th Av, 85x100.11; Mason Young to Henry S. Leavitt, ½ part and all title..... 1
MARKET ST, 53, w s, 25x88; Irving L. Kempner and another to Edward Wickenz, (R S $7.75)..... 1
MONROE ST, 76, s s, 25x82.2x25x82.11; Jacob Salmanovitz to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $37,600, R S $3.50)..... 1
MONTICELLO AV, e s, 100 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to Rose E. Farrell..... 1
RIGHT of way of New Rochelle Branch of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company at centre ditch, being 1,104.3 ft from s line of Bronx and Pelham Parkway with w line of Pelham Bay Park lands, contains 13 125-1,000 acres of salt meadow and 3 800-1,000 acres of upland; Philip A. Smyth to John R. Salmon, correction deed..... 1
8TH AV, e s, 21.6 ft n of 18th St, 22x60x21.9x60; Margaret C. Ralston to Thomas Muir, ⅛ part and all title..... 1
15TH ST, 334 and 336 East; Gussie Kleinbaum to Bernhard Klingenstein, (mtg $41,000) 1
38TH ST, n s, 270 ft e of 6th Av, 17x98.9; Frank H. Presby to Robert H. Greene, (R S $18.25.) Co. G..... 39,000
51ST ST, 137 West, 25x100.5; Eugene Kelly, Jr., and others, trustees, to Charles Steele, (R S $11.50)..... 25,500
70TH ST, n s, 295 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.5; Leopold Wolfson to Rebecca Wolfson, quitclaim..... 1
75TH ST, 147 West, 20x102.2; Mary A. Skidmore to Mary A. Harriot and another, (R S $16.25)..... 100
97TH ST, s s, 310 ft e of 5th Av, runs s 30 x e 0.1 x n 30 to the street, x w 0.1½; Seth M. Milliken to Salvatore La Grassa, quitclaim 1
150TH ST, s s, proposed, 250 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; George Kellerman to Christian Kulmer, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

Recorded Leases.

ESSEX ST, 119; David Shaff and another to Harris Weisberg, term from date of passing title to May 1, 1906..... to $1,800
HOUSTON ST, 278; Tillie Tauszig to Philip Hurowitz, 5 years..... 840
LEWIS ST, 61; Julius Miller to David Basker, 3 years..... 2,375
UNION SQUARE EAST, s e corner of 17th St; The United States Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, to Thomas W. Linton, 5 years.....1,800 to 2,200
13TH ST, 445 East; Antonio Bagarozy to Peppina Locuto, 10 years..... 900
96TH ST, 78 East; Francis J. Schnugg to Herman Bucans, 5 years.....1,100 to 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ERREGER, George C., Jr., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 84th St, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent.$11,000
ERREGER, George C., Jr., to Henry Knobloch; 84th St, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, prior mortgage $11,000, due July 1, 1902. 3,000
GREENE, Robert H., and another to Frank H. Presby; 38th St, n s, 270 ft e of 6th Av, due Aug. 28, 1906..... 31,500
GREENE, Robert H., to Benjamin Greene; 38th St, n s, 270 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years. 10,000
KLEIN, Samuel, to the State Bank; Manhattan St, 3 to 7, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 20,000
LA GRASSA, Salvatore, to John A. Stewart; 97th St, 20 East, due Aug. 27, 1904, 4½ per cent., gold..... 50,000
LA GRASSA, Salvatore, to Seth M. Milliken; 97th St, 16 and 20 East, prior mortgages $100,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 84,118
LA GRASSA, Salvatore, to Herman L. Flam; 97th St, s s, 235 ft e of 5th Av, prior mtgs $134,118, demand, 6 per cent. 3,250
LOCUTO, Peppina, to Patrick Skelly; 13th St, 445 East, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000
MONSKY, Morris, to Annie Simon; 82d St, 225 East, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500
MONSKY, Morris, to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustee; 82d St, 225 East, 3 years..... 26,000
MORAN, Therese, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 65th St, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 4,000
PFENNING, Arnold, to John Philbrick; 139th St, 112 West, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000
POST, Henry W., to Mary E. Hayes; 139th St, s s, 386 ft e of 7th Av, two mortgages, each 3 years, each..... 20,000
REDFIELD, William H., to Robert L. Shaw; Grand St, n s, 100 ft w of Wooster St; Convent Av, w s, 24.11 ft n of 144th St; 15th St, s s, 400 ft w of 8th Av; West End Av, s w corner of 71st St, demand, 6 per cent..... 24,000
SALMANOVITZ, Jacob, and wife to Jonas Weil and another; Broome St, 99, s s, prior mtg $16,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,000
STEIN, Nina H., to Elizabeth S. Clark, guardian; 73d St, 24 East, 5 years, gold. 30,000
WILCKENS, Edward, to Ella Dreyfus; Market St, 33, (old number,) 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 13,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARNOLD, Augusta, to Moritz Gruenstein, 1-5 of ¼ part..... $1,500
BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE Company to the Equitable Life Assurance Society 40,000
DANNENFELSOR, Martin, to Jacob W. Taylor 900
GEERY, Elizabeth F., to Eliza W. Burk 20,000
JARMULOWSKY, Meyer, and another to Marcus Browerman ..... Nom.
LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Mutual Life Insurance Company 20,000
LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company 9,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Isaac Lowenfeld ..... Nom.
RIDER, Maria H., to Thomas F. Taylor, as trustee 8,048
STEWART, John A., and others, trustees, to the New York Savings Bank, (assigns 2 mortgages)..... 136,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Irving Grinnell and another, as trustees 4,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Morgan Blydenburgh, trustee 3,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Morgan Blydenburgh, trustee 6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BOWERY, 378 to 386; Laing & Noonan against Browning, King & Co., owners; Kelly & Ryan, contractors..... $135
WEST ST, 32; Louis Beecher against estate of Peter Scherenborn, owner; Frank B. Wilson and M. J. Reynolds, contractors..... 100
10TH AV, 639; Christian Schratwieser against George Kern, owner; John Immel, contractor 125
15TH ST, 119 West; Crane Company against Clara Klingenstein, owner; Samuel D. Tomback, contractor..... 186
51ST ST, 411 East; Nathan Goldstein against Jennie Brown and Hulda Hirsch, owners; Harris Grobert, contractor..... 217
105TH ST, 149 and 151 West; John Gleason against Petrona Brothers, owners; O. Lavolacti & Brothers, contractors 66
105TH ST, 149 and 151 West; William Scroggy against Petrona Brothers, owners; O. Tavolacti & Brothers, contractors 73
106TH ST, 306 to 310 East; Crane Company against Louis Lese, owner; Samuel D. Tomback, contractor..... 222
111TH ST, 112, 114, 118, and 120 East; Dennis Deegan against Moses Piermont, owner and contractor..... 127
121ST ST, 320 East; Crane Company against Max & Philip Tuckman, owners; Samuel D. Tomback, contractor..... 106
142D ST and 8th Av, n e corner, 25x100; Alexander Lockwood against Charles Beckman, owner; Peter Keller, contractor 140
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 28 UNDER LAWS OF 1900.
MANHATTAN ST, 3 to 7; State Bank, with Samuel Klein 20,000

Lis Pendens.

KING ST, 22 to 30; Isaac Lowenfeld against Leo Rosenblatt and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.
WEBSTER AV, e s, 325 ft n of Scott Av, 25x163x25x160; Smith Williamson against Sarah R. Hallock and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Williamson.
71ST ST, 342 to 352 West; Ostrander Fire Brick Company against Kate C. Brown, (notice of attachment;) attorney, J. M. Levis.
83D ST AND 8TH AV, n w corner, 55.6x110; United States Life Insurance Company in City of New York against Mary S. Dodge and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. B. Toucey.
97TH ST n s, 154 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 14x100.11; Emile Perriere against Sanford B. Stifter and another, executors, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.
134TH ST, n s, 285 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Helen D. Adams, trustee, against Naphtali J. Phillips and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Wood.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

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MONROE ST, 76, s s, 25x82.2x25x82.11; Jacob Salmanovitz to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $37,600, R S $3.50)..... 1

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:23	Sun sets...6:37	Moon rises...	...	...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....6:52	Gov. Isl'd...7:16	H. Gate....9:12		
P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:11	Gov. Isl'd...7:30	H. Gate....9:26		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen	10:00 A. M.	
Daggry, Yucatan	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	4:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Bahamas; Guantanamo, and Santiago	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 30.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Harry Luckenback, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Roraima, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Syracusa, Brazil	*1:00 P. M.	
Ydun, Santiago	9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 31.

Allegany, Fortune Island and Tampico, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
British King, Antwerp		3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Georgia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Hildur, Curacao and Venezuela	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Martello, Hull		
Mesaba, London		9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg		6:00 A. M.
Philadelphian, Liverpool		
Ponce, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Suevic, Liverpool		5:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores	5:30 A. M.	
Trave, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica. (Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China. (Registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji Islands, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 18 and up to Sept. 17, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Umbria, due at New York Sept. 17, for dispatch per steamship Ventura. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tacoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 17 and up to Sept. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Sept. 15.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. (Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Aug. 2; Yokohama, Aug. 10, and Honolulu, Aug. 20, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Hongkong Maru, were dispatched on Monday, and are due in this city Saturday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 29.

Apache, Jacksonville, Aug. 25.
Britannia, Gibraltar, Aug. 14.
Dardania, Gibraltar, Aug. 13.
El Monte, New Orleans, Aug. 24.
Germanic, Liverpool, Aug. 20.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Aug. 28.
Hildur, Curacao, Aug. 19.
Memantic, Gibraltar, Aug. 15.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Aug. 26.
Yang Tsze, Hamburg, Aug. 8.

FRIDAY, AUG. 30.

Alamo, Galveston, Aug. 24.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Aug. 29.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Aug. 17.

SATURDAY, AUG. 31.

Belario, Barbados, Aug. 25.
Campania, Liverpool, Aug. 24.
Canadian, Liverpool, Aug. 21.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Aug. 30.
St. Louis, Southampton, Aug. 24.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 1.

El Dorado, New Orleans, Aug. 26.
La Champagne, Havre, Aug. 24.
Rovrhetan, Gibraltar, Aug. 16.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Aug. 31.

MONDAY, SEPT. 2.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 22.
Bovic, Liverpool, Aug. 23.
Minneapolis, London, Aug. 24.
Patria, Lisbon, Aug. 19.
Philadelphia, San Juan, Aug. 28.
Tauric, Liverpool, Aug. 22.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Aug. 24.

Arrived.

SS Ash, (Dan.,) Hansen, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Outside the Bar at 2:05 A. M. 29th.
SS Servia, (Br.,) Stephens, Liverpool Aug. 20 and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:42 A. M.
SS Gera, (Ger.,) Amman, Bremen Aug. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M.
SS Princess Anne, Davis, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.
SS Bluefields, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.
SS Amboin, (Dutch,) Zeilling, Philadelphia Aug. 26, with mdse. in transit to Peter Wright & Sons. Will finish loading for Java.
SS Sabine, Staples, Galveston Aug. 21, and Key West 24th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.
SS Glanvrath, (Br.,) Jones, Norfolk Aug. 26, in ballast to Barber & Co.
SS Vera, (Nor.,) Stousland, Tilt Cove, N. F., Aug. 21, with copper ore to the American

Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

"NEW YORK'S MOST

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

Real Estate.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Residence 183 Monticello Av., Jersey City.
W. KNIGHT CLYNES,
Engineer, Railway and General Contractor,
Plans and Estimates Furnished,
Railways, Bridges, Masonry Graduation, Sewers, Pavings, &c.
Also moving, raising, and shoring of buildings. Special attention to reclamation of lands and execution of work on private estates.
Office 256 Varick Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, established 1868, has many fine investment properties for sale and exchange; flats, tenements, business properties, west side corners, lots, farms, cottages; large and small. Call, write, telephone.

Property owners desiring a manager or agent, kindly address Z., Box 200 Times.

City Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A Bargain.—Three brownstone flat houses near 3d Av., below 80th St., Monhattan; ground 75x100 taken in under foreclosure; will sell at a bargain, but for cash only; with small outlay in repairs, mortgage for nearly full amount can be had; also two 5-story apartment houses in West 43d St., N. Y.; will exchange; equity, $50,000. John A. Linscott, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

CARNEGIE HILL.
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
4-story and basement brownstone private house; butler's pantry extension. Al repair. 91st St., near Madison Av. Owner, Z., Box 197 Times.

Money for bond and mortgage in Manhattan or Bronx.—60% of appraisal at 4%; 65 to 75% at 4½% and 5%; $2,000,000 to loan. Quick results. I. B. Wakeman, 158 Broadway.

I can loan your money on very best real estate at from 6 to 7 per cent.; unquestionable references furnished on application. G. H. Gillham, Southern Express Building, Memphis, Tenn.

156th Street, Near Westchester Avenue.—Several 20-foot single flats; will sell cheap to quick purchaser; terms to suit owner. Herrman, 333 East 119th St.

Choice building lots, $5 monthly, 10 per cent. cash; $375 up; near L; houses to order, 7 rooms, $1,500. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St.

6th Av., Business Property.—Three 5-story apartments; all rented; great bargain. Hayden, 320 West 145th St.

Big Bargain!—Dwellings, 45th St., between 5th and 6th Avs. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Two-family house, detached, all improvements, $3,000; 1 for $2,800; terms. Buscher, 417 Willis Av.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 17 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

ALLENHURST.—FOR SALE.
Finely located cottage, very near ocean, facing south; 8 bedrooms, artesian water, all improvements; terraced lot 68x192 feet. Address Box 2,003 Allenhurst, N. J.

Real Estate in the Oranges.—Information obtained by communicating with Grover & Nevins, East Orange, N. J., (Grove St. Station.)

Country Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Cottage and eight lots of land; barn, outhouses, fine well of water, fruit trees, grapes, high and dry; 30 miles from New York, P. R. R.; 20 minutes' walk to station; this place is a bargain. Further particulars address John Ewing, Spotswood, N. J.

Fine house in East Orange; built 2 years; 9 rooms; bath; all improvements; lot 32x100; five minutes from Roseville Avenue Station; $5,000; $300 down, $30 per month. Shipman, No. 3 Maiden Lane.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Nyack brick factory, 20,000 feet space; steam elevator; heated. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

CENTURY,

Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.
New Building.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to
GEO. W. EGGERS,
Builder and Owner, on Premises.

THE HUNTINGTON,

218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST.
NEAR 7TH AVE DRIVE.
Harlem's Newest and Finest Apartments. 6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. Magnificent view from every window; elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.
Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.

BEAUTIFUL HEIGHTS APARTMENTS.

"The Greylock."
Corner Suites, $35 to $45 Per Month.
5 MINUTES FROM BRIDGE OR FERRIES.
WILL DECORATE TO SUIT.
Three, 4, and 5 rooms and bath; hallboys in attendance; telephone; constant hot water supply; gas ranges; complete kitchen; steam heat; possession at once; keep house or use restaurant in house at your pleasure; an ideal home for young people. Apply to
FRANK A. BARNABY,
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17 AND 19 EAST 38TH ST.,
CORNER MADISON AV.
LOCATION UNSURPASSED.
CATERER ON PREMISES.
A choice apartment of two rooms and bathroom will be available October 1st; $860 per annum. Also one apartment of four rooms and bathroom, $1,500 per annum
Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or
J. Edgar Leayeraft & Co., B'way, cr. 42th St.

BACHELOR APARTMENT TO LET of two rooms and bath; rents $550 and $1,000.

American Safe Deposit Building,

501 5TH AV., COR. 42D ST.
Elevator runs all night.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

To Let—131 Waverley Place, entire dwelling part above store; three floors, eight rooms. Key at Renner Bros., 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

A. CORONADO. A.
New fire-proof corner building; seven and eight sunny rooms to rent; $65, $85, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

THE PENATAQUIT.
128th St., 40 West; seven rooms and bath; high-class apartment; elevator, telephone, electric call; all improvements. Janitor.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

114th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

5th Av., 1,048, corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments facing Park, $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor,

128th St., 166 West.—Cosy six rooms; bay windows, private halls; hot water; $26. Janitor.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Fire-proof building; elegantly furnished eight room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

Real Estate for Sale.

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51 WEST 106TH ST.,
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If you examine these apartments after looking at others on Central Park West you will realize the fact that you can save fully 75% by leasing an apartment in the above building, instead of doing so on Central Park West, which is but one block east of Manhattan Avenue.
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Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.
6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath.
Every up-to-date improvement.
Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere.
Superintendent on premises or
DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
Madison Ave. & 86th St.

Bargain—Desirable couple; choicest location; five rooms, all improvements; elevator; electric light; telephone. 509 West 112th St.

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For Rent.—Modern 3-story basement brown-brick private dwelling, 11 rooms; decorated; bath, laundry; open plumbing, furnace; 3 floors rented for $20, total rent $50; entire house if desired. Apply 503 West 187th St., or Layton & Rogers, 1,654 Amsterdam Av., corner of 142d St.

446 WEST 22D ST.
Four-story English basement in thorough order; cheap rent to good party
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A few choice apartments left, half block from Columbia College and Morningside Park. Elevator day and night; every improvement. Rents moderate. Inquire on premises.

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Seven large light rooms, bath; all modern improvements; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing; hardwood finish; near Central, Riverside, and Morningside Parks; convenient to all serface cars and L station; owner on premises; $480-540 yearly.

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4, 5, and 6 rooms, bath, steam heat; open plumbing; rents, $18 to $30. E. CABLE, 2,142 5th Av.

8 AND 14 WEST 102D ST.
Choice six and seven rooms and bath; heat, hot water; all improvements; nice entrance; reference required.

17th St., 300 West, Corner 8th Av.—Elegant flats; latest improvements; elevator service. Inquire of janitor.

Nice flat, newly decorated; five rooms, bathroom, private hall. 1,342 3d Av.

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Rent commences Oct. 1st, immediate possession. For $60 per month. New three-story and basement brick dwelling, hardwood trim throughout, foyer hall, parquet floor, open nickel plumbing, tiled bath and up-to-date in every respect. Beautifully situated in Bedford section, 40 minutes from Manhattan.
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An up-to-date corner apartment, 6 rooms, tiled bath, hot water supply, gas range, and just artistically decorated. $45 from October 1st, immediate possession. New building, beautiful location, 30 minutes from Manhattan.
ERNESTUS GULICK CO., 1,188 Fulton St., cor. Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

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CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

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Wanted—In Bedford section, furnished apartment, from October to April; must be first-class; two adults, two maids. Address Box Z, 199 New York Times.

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The most delightful month OF WHOLE YEAR IN SULLIVAN COUNTY, WHERE EVERY AMUSEMENT IS OFFERED. Ideal home at moderate cost; accommodating 200.
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Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
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The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
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Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.

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$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
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One brown mare, one buckboard wagon, one buggy, and one set of single harness, owned by Francis A. Clark, will be sold at public auction on September 6, 1901, at the salesroom of Van Tassell & Kearney, Nos. 130 and 132 East 13th St., Borough of Manhattan, New York, to satisfy a lien thereon held by William H. Heddendorf.

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Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free.
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Purchase and Exchange.

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Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 208 East 125th St.

Summonses

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARGARET J. NESTOR, Plaintiff, against MARY O. MASON, Defendant.—Summons.
To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, August 1st, 1901.
GEORGE A. LAVELLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
To Mary O. Mason, defendant: The foregoing summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. P. H. Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of August, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1901.
Dated New York, August 27th, 1901.
GEORGE A. LAVELLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
au29-jaw6wTh

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

18th St., 118 East.—Elegantly furnished parlor floor rooms; separate or connecting; excellent table; reasonable; permanent.

19th St., 12 West, (Near 5th Av.)—Large rooms; elegantly furnished; excellent table; table boarders accommodated.

21st St., 145 East, Gramercy Park.—Large and small rooms; transients and permanent; boarders accommodated; park privileges.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board, for families and gentlemen; references.

23d St., 424 West.—New England lady has choice, newly furnished rooms; porcelain baths; superior home cuisine.

25th St., 38 West.—Large, small rooms; private bath; newly decorated; first-class appointments; table guests; references.

25th St., 35 West.—Arrangements Fall and Winter can be made; private baths; parlor dining room.

31st St., 15-17 East.—Large and small rooms, with board; private baths; single or connecting rooms.

31st St., 20 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; southern exposure; first-class board; references exchanged.

32d St., 11 East.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; permanent, transients; table board; references.

40th St., 258 West.—Nice front parlor and large rooms, with board; French; respectable.

45th St., 136 East.—Pleasant square and hall rooms; fine board; $11; two gentlemen; references.

47th St., 152 East.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; also desirable back parlor, suitable physician; private house.

69th St., 235 West.—Gentlemen find comfortable rooms; good board; all conveniences; German private family; references.

93d St., 122 West, near Park and "L" Station.—Desirable large and small rooms; good board; references.

113th St., 540 West.—Desirable rooms, with board; also table boarders; terms moderate.

120th St., 214 West.—Two pleasant large rooms; private family; excellent table; convenient to "L."

Manhattan Av., 543, near West 123d St.—Furnished rooms, large or small; all conveniences; superior table; references.

$4.50 weekly; educated people. Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av., near 135th St.; country branch.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

17th St., 55 West.—Trained nurses; special prices; use parlor, kitchen, laundry; references given, required. Telephone.

35th St., 52 West.—Large square room and alcove; neatly furnished; gentleman; references.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished good-sized rooms; prefer permanent parties; references exchanged.

48th St., 150 East, Near Lexington Av.—Furnished rooms, light, running water, elegant bath, $2 up; also parlor, suitable for two. Ring Mrs. Wood's bell.

53d St., 141 East.—Parlor floor, suitable for business; other rooms; $2, $5; transients.

62d St., 246 East.—Nicely furnished rooms, all improvements; private house; select neighborhood; convenient location.

83d St., 17 West.—Large, small; newly furnished; brass bedsteads; porcelain baths; modern house; restaurants, Park convenient.

116th St., 185 East.—Back hall room; board optional; terms moderate.

118th St., 360 West.

POLICEMAN'S WIT HALTS A DANGEROUS RUNAWAY

Maddened Truck Horses Steered on a Pile of Lumber.

Wild Dash Down Central Park West Had Caused a Panic—Brave Act of Policeman Vanderpool.

Rearing and plunging like Western bronchos, a team of big bay horses attached to a truck loaded with trunks dashed down Central Park West last evening for nearly three-quarters of a mile, causing terror-stricken pedestrians to flee for their lives and doing some damage in that thoroughfare. But for Policeman Frank Vanderpool of the Bicycle Squad, the animals would have injured many persons.

John Kengergern, the driver, who lives at 1,079 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, had left the team standing in front of a house at the corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street and Central Park West while he was delivering a trunk. He had been in the house but a few minutes when the team became frightened and bolted.

With their heads high in the air, the horses took the bits between their teeth and dashed down the avenue. Motormen of cars that were near came to a standstill and passengers stood up in their seats and held their breath while the team dashed by, but the truck only came within a few inches of the cars and no injury was done until the horses reached Ninety-third Street. There John Brooks of 826 Seventh Avenue was driving a cab directly in front of the runaways. He turned around, hearing shouts from all sides, but before he had time to get his horse out of the way, one of the hubs of the truck struck the hub of his front wheel and the cab was sent crashing on its side to the curb. Brooks was buried under the cab, but when he was picked up it was found that he was not seriously injured.

The runaway team continued on down Central Park West. At Ninety-second Street Policeman Vanderpool deserted his bicycle and rushed into the street, and as the team passed he reached out and seized the bridle of one horse. He was jerked from his feet, but he still clung to the bridle. But, despite his efforts, the horses dashed on with him, and only by a clever move on the part of the policeman were they stopped.

At Ninety-first Street and Central Park West there are a number of apartment houses being erected, and on the street and sidewalk are piled quantities of lumber. Several heavy beams were raised on the walk about three feet, and the policeman, seeing the incline, managed to stear the horses straight for the beams. It was his only chance, and when a few feet from the new buildings the horses swerved to the right and dashed up on the lumber.

The momentum of the truck was too great, however, to bring the horses to a sudden stop, and the pole of the truck was driven through a watchman's hut that adjoined the pile of lumber.

Both horses became entangled in the wreckage of the hut, which was demolished. The policeman, who still held on to the bridle, escaped injury. After considerable trouble, the horses were extricated from the wreck and, although slightly injured, were driven down Central Park West and turned over to Kengergern. He said that he had a man to hold the horses while he was delivering his trunks, but that he must have left them to take care of themselves.

PATROLMAN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Italian Who Was Beating His Wife Cut Him with a Hatchet When He Interfered.

Patrolman Brady of the Elizabeth Street Station very nearly lost his life last night while attempting to arrest a six-foot Italian at 45 Mott Street. Brady was approached by a little boy shortly before 8 o'clock, who told him that a man was murdering his wife at the above number. When the patrolman reached the house he heard screams issuing from the windows on the first floor, and a woman's voice crying for help. The patrolman rushed up stairs, and upon entering the room saw a man hitting a woman in the face with his fist while he held her on the floor.

The man jumped up at the entrance of the patrolman, and demanded to know what he wanted. Then, without waiting for a reply, rushed at Brady and hit him. The man then picked up a small hatchet, and struck at the officer's head. Brady ducked and the hatchet buried itself in his shoulder. Brady then grabbed the man. They fought all over the room. The patrolman succeeded at last in getting in a good blow on the man's head with his club and knocked him unconscious. The patrol wagon was called, and the man and his wife taken to the station house.

After the man had recovered his senses he gave his name as John Canova, forty-three years old, a truckman. He was a big, powerful fellow, about six feet tall and broad proportion. The patrolman had a cut in his shoulder about three inches long, which was dressed by an ambulance surgeon. Brady's uniform was torn to shreds, and his face badly scratched. The man's wife refused to make any charge against him, so he was locked up on a charge of assaulting an officer.

ARRESTED FOR SHOPLIFTING.

Mother and Daughter Wearing Silks and Profusely Bejeweled Locked Up.

Highly indignant at what they term a "horrible outrage," mother and daughter are locked up in a cell in the Mercer Street Station, charged with shoplifting. They were arrested in a department store on Sixth Avenue, where it is alleged they stole three shirtwaists, valued at $11.94.

The prisoners, handsomely gowned and bejeweled, were noticed by Central Office Detectives Rein and Kenny acting in a suspicious manner on Sixth Avenue. The detectives followed the pair to several stores, and when the women entered the department house they warned the store detectives to keep a close watch on them.

Before the women had been in the store many minutes, it is alleged, they stole the shirtwaists, which were found secreted under the mother's skirts. Both were placed under arrest and taken to Police Headquarters. There they said they were Mary Dunwoody, thirty-seven years old, a housekeeper, and her daughter, Dolly, eighteen years old. Both refused to tell their address, and bitterly denounced the detectives who placed them under arrest.

FIRST CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

Board of Estimate Decides to Build It at 222 East Seventy-ninth Street.

At a special meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday it was decided that 222 and 224 East Seventy-ninth Street should be the site for the first Carnegie Library to be built with the $5,200,000 gift of Andrew Carnegie to the city. Controller Coler reported in favor of accepting the site. Controller Coler said the city should have more representation on the Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library.

Commissioner Nagle of the Street Cleaning Department asked that $100,000 be transferred to the final-disposition fund. The matter was referred to Controller Coler for investigation.

SCIENTISTS' INSPECTION TOUR.

Artisan Expedition Delegates Visit New York Firemen and Policemen.

J. C. Jackson, the engineer, and J. G. Cowen, the metallurgist, delegates of the artisan expedition to this country from England to examine and investigate American methods and plans of industry, were at Fire Headquarters yesterday afternoon. They were shown all through the building and given exemplifications of the work of the training system.

The visitors were then taken to the house of Truck Company No. 3, where Lieut. Carrigan demonstrated how the eighty-five-foot ladder was raised. They were also shown the methods of fire engine work by Lieut. T. Murray of Engine Company No. 35. Afterward they went to the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, where Sergt. Thomas Bell and Matron Wheeler acted as their guides. From the station they went to Central Park.

THREE SMUGGLERS CAUGHT.

Arrested While Taking Absinthe and Cigars from the Steamship Chateau Lafite at a Brooklyn Pier.

Acting on information the origin of which they refused to disclose, two special Treasury agents went to Beard's Stores, Brooklyn, yesterday, and caught three men, one a sailor and the two others natives of Brooklyn, in the act of smuggling into the port a quantity of absinthe and cigars of foreign make. The Brooklynites are Matthew Degan, a calker, and William McCullough. The Warden of Raymond Street Jail says he knew the latter as a truck driver, but he gave his occupation to the prison authorities as that of a speculator.

The men were arrested at the noon hour. The sailor was passing the goods from a porthole of the French steamship Chateau Lafite to the other men, who were in a black rowboat. The Treasury officers watched the men until they had finished their work, when they appeared at the side of the vessel, pointed their revolvers at Degan and McCullough, and told them that they were under arrest, and that if they moved it would be at the risk of their lives.

The men did not move until they were in the custody of the officers, when, with the sailor, whose name is Le Vail, they were taken to Raymond Street Jail. They were locked up, charged with smuggling.

There was some very angry talk on the ship when the arrests were made, and it was said that the officers of the Government were the objects of many threats on the part of sympathizers with the smugglers. There were 100 bottles of absinthe, valued at about $175, and 5,000 cigars in the boat when the arrests were made. The cigars were worth $200. The customs authorities refused yesterday afternoon to give out any information concerning the arrests. Two other cases of smuggling have occurred on the Chateau Lafite.

SMALL GIRLS UP FOR LARCENY.

Charged with Taking Clothing and Jewelry from Williamsburg Apartments.

Lottie Hoff and Edna Mullen, aged, respectively, fifteen and eleven years, were prisoners in the Ewen Street Police Court, Williamsburg, yesterday, charged with grand larceny. They were found in the apartments of Mrs. Hannah Sherman, at 124 Ainslie Street, Tuesday evening, by Mrs. Sherman, who had left her home to go shopping.

When she returned the children were departing with a large bundle of clothing which they had hurriedly packed up. Mrs. Sherman was astonished at the youthful thieves, and detained them, while a neighbor hurried to the Herbert Street Police Station and informed the Sergeant. Two detectives were sent to the house and took the girls into custody. In their possession were also found a silver watch and chain, which had been stolen from the apartments of Mrs. Catherine Kilken of 622 Metropolitan Avenue.

The children took their arrest coolly. The Hoff girl said her home was at 77 North Ninth Street, and that the Mullen girl lived at 92 North Third Street. When the parents of the children were notified, they expressed the greatest surprise and declared that bad associates were responsible for the children's conduct.

From what the police learned later, both children are well versed in crime. Their method in entering apartments was to apply for food. When the occupants of apartments were absent a hasty search was made of the rooms. The articles stolen were pawned. The police claim to have received many complaints of robberies of this kind. It is now believed that the young prisoners committed the greater part of them.

Both Mrs. Sherman and Mrs. Kilken appeared as complainants against the children when arraigned yesterday. The examination was adjourned, pending an investigation by the Children's Society. In the meantime the girls will be detained at the Children's Shelter.

SEVENTH NATIONAL'S AFFAIRS.

The Heaths' Support in the Reorganization Plan Secured—No Grand Jury Meeting.

The interests engaged in working upon the reorganization plan of the Seventh National Bank held another long conference yesterday, the chief result of which was said to be the enlisting of the support of the Heaths. This, it is said, assures the co-operation of all of the elements represented in the bank before its failure.

None of the persons who were parties to the conference would make any statement for publication, and the promised formal announcement is said to be several days off yet.

Fletcher S. Heath called upon Mr. Cromwell yesterday morning, but no information was given out as to the visit.

The United States District Attorney, Gen. Henry L. Burnett, was not in town, and his assistant, Capt. Ball, when asked concerning a report that the Federal Grand Jury would meet again yesterday, said that he knew of no Grand Jury meeting. It was also stated that, so far as Gen. Burnett's office is concerned, the Seventh National Bank matter is practically in abeyance until the return of Gen. Burnett to the city.

TROUBLE IN BROOKLYN CHURCH

Rector's Refusal to Permit Odd Fellows to Conduct Funeral Services Arouses Resentment.

Trouble has arisen in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany over the refusal of the rector, the Rev. Dean Richmond Babbitt, to allow the Odd Fellows to conduct a funeral service in the church according to their ritual, over the body of Charles E. B. Goudge. Mr. Goudge, who was prominent in the work of the church, was drowned at Milton on the Hudson on Aug. 15. His fiancée, Miss Irene Lawson, was a teacher in the Sunday school.

The father of the dead man visited Dr. Babbitt and asked permission for Ceres Lodge, I. O. O. F., to hold services. Dr. Babbitt replied that, while he had no objection to the burial of the young man from the church, the canons of the Church forbade any rites, save those of the Episcopal Church, being held in a consecrated building.

Many of the members of the church, however, feel that the point could have been waived. It was said last night that some of the more prominent members had decided to resign.

Young Mr. Goudge was very popular with the members. He was twenty-two years old and was in the real estate business in Brooklyn.

PLANS OF MR. ROOSEVELT.

The Vice President Visits His Children —He Starts for Chicago This Morning.

Vice President Roosevelt came to the city from Oyster Bay early yesterday, and, proceeding to Roosevelt Hospital, visited his children for a few hours. The patients are convalescent and will leave the hospital with Mrs. Roosevelt to-day for the Adirondacks.

The Vice President will leave for Chicago at 9:30 o'clock this morning. He will remain in that city for an hour or so, and will then go to Springfield, Ill., where he will be the guest of Gov. Yates. While in Springfield Vice President Roosevelt will review the State troops. On Monday and Tuesday he will be the guest of the State of Minnesota at the fair in Minneapolis. He will make an address there.

Then the Vice President will return East and go to the home of Senator Redfield Proctor in Vermont and address the convention of veterans. He expects to be in Oyster Bay the latter part of next week.

Vice President Roosevelt firmly declined to discuss politics of any kind, dismissing all questioners on that subject with, "Not a word to say. I will not talk politics." He passed last night at the home of his sister, Mrs. Cowles, 442 Madison Avenue.

Convicted Man Wanted as Witness.

Ernest Bowen was found guilty in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday of assaulting Ida Graham, of 157 West One Hundredth Street. The woman claimed that two weeks ago Bowen, in the presence of her brother-in-law, threatened to kill her. While her brother-in-law was out after a policeman Bowen, she swore, struck her in the face several times. As sentence was about to be imposed Assistant District Attorney Skidmore entered court and asked that sentence be deferred. He said that Bowen was a witness for the State in the case against Samuel W. Lucking, the undertaker arrested last Tuesday, charged with burying bodies without permits.

MUCH COMPLICATION IN THE DIAMOND CASE

Justice Dykman's Order Still Delays All Proceedings.

INDICTMENT MAY BE QUASHED

District Attorney's Deputy Threatens to Arraign the Captain at the Risk of Being Found in Contempt.

The words "and all other proceedings" promise to make a most interesting legal complication in the prosecution of Police Captain Diamond. This was fully demonstrated yesterday when a second attempt was made to argue a motion vacating the stay granted by Justice Dykman at White Plains, in which the phrase occurs. The argument was before Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, and after an hour's hearing, in which the counsel for Capt. Diamond, a representative of the District Attorney's office, and Justice Giegerich took part, the situation remained just as it was before Justice Dykman signed the order transferring the entire matter to the Supreme Court in New York County.

The only indication of something new in the case was the threat of Assistant District Attorney Gans to go ahead with the matters coming under "all other proceedings" regardless of the Supreme Court mandate. At the conclusion of the rather heated argument Mr. Gans explained, however, that he would not proceed with the case if Justice Giegerich would consider such action discourteous.

As the matter now stands there will be an argument this morning on the question of transferring the case from General Sessions to the Supreme Court, and also an argument on a motion for a change of venue. There will further come up before the Court the same puzzling question which was considered yesterday.

This question, in brief, is that, in addition to granting a stay of the trial of Capt. Diamond, the words "and all other proceedings" inserted in the order signed by Justice Dykman prevented the District Attorney's office from forcing the Captain to make the usual motions for an inspection of the Grand Jury's minutes and to quash the indictment. Had these motions been disposed of the defendant could have been brought to the bar to plead, and then the trial could have awaited the decision on a change of venue. Now all proceedings are in abeyance awaiting the decision. This is viewed in legal circles as likely in the end to cause a quashing of the indictment and the shelving of the whole case.

When the motion to vacate was called for argument yesterday ex-Judge J. Rider Cady, with the firm of House, Grossman & Vorhaus, appeared for Capt. Diamond. Assistant District Attorney Gans represented the District Attorney's office. Gen. Henry C. Henderson, who obtained the stay from Justice Dykman, was not in court. Capt. Diamond was present.

Judge Cady made the argument for the Captain. He first asked that the whole proceedings be adjourned until to-day, when they could be taken up with the other motions. This was opposed by Mr. Gans, who declared that the District Attorney was willing that a stay as to the many complaints of robberies of this kind. It is now believed that the young prisoners committed the greater part of them.

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A DISAPPEARANCE EXPLAINED.

Harlem Girl Who Left Home July 5 Married Her Father's ex-Clerk and Went to Baltimore.

The disappearance several weeks ago of Miss Runie Koch, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Jacob Koch, a well-known Harlem business man, was explained yesterday when it was learned that the young woman had eloped with a clerk once in her father's employ, and that the couple were married and living in Baltimore, Md.

About two years ago Koch, who is in business at 104 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, hired a young man by the name of Edgar Hurshberg, who is now twenty-seven years of age. The young people met and became very friendly. Mr. Koch noticed the young man's attentions to his daughter and reprimanded him. At the same time the girl was told that she could never marry Hurshberg with her parents' consent. The result of this was that they did their lovemaking in secret.

About six months ago Hurshberg was again taken to task and, after a violent quarrel with one of the girl's relatives, he left the store. The couple, however, continued to correspond, and managed to see each other frequently. On the afternoon of July 5, while the girl's mother was out, Miss Koch had an expressman call and take her two trunks. She followed in a cab, leaving a note behind her to the effect that she had decided to elope with Hurshberg, and that by the time the note was read they would be miles outside of the State of New York.

After being married they telegraphed the girl's parents. There was a storm, but it gradually blew over, and the young couple was forgiven. Hurshberg has gone into business for himself in Baltimore, but the couple are expected in this city in a few days.

FIREWORKS AT MANHATTAN.

"War in China" Feature of a Display that Delights Crowds.

The open-air theatre at Manhattan Beach was packed with Summer-clad visitors last evening, when Pain's Carnival of Fire began. The first offering on the programme, "The War in China," on the stage 400 feet long, seemed to impress the audience greatly. The spectacle was divided into two parts, the first showing the City of Peking prior to the outbreak of hostilities, with the Chinese engaged in their usual sports and employments. The assassination of the German Minister and the firing of the foreign residences ended the first part. The second part dealt with the relief of Peking and the rescue of those in the legations. It was accomplished with the explosion of much powder.

At the conclusion of the "War in China," the set pieces were put on. The first seemed the most popular. From every part of the stage there gleamed, in fire, the outline of a ship of Uncle Sam's navy. An exhibit regarded with much interest was called "Lipton's Best." This was Shamrock II. in outline. A portrait of Gov. Odell and "Neptune and his Nymphs" followed. An ingenious piece showed a cluster of roses, which, uniting, became the face of a girl. After the set pieces rockets and shells of every conceivable variety were thrown high in the air, and their fowl and fish representations were watched from the country for miles around. After the single pieces the bombs were set off in flights of hundreds. Then the apparent destruction of the stage City of Peking by the allied troops was carried out in a realistic and fiery way. The concluding exhibit was the explosion of a ship. From the magazine down in her vitals the flame leaped to a point above the stage, a shower of fragments following.

What promised to be the feature of the evening was omitted. It had been promised to inclose a man in a ball and carry him, by balloon, a mile up in the air. The bomb was then to be blown open, releasing a parachute by means of which he was to come down. This, the management announced, would have to be postponed, as the Pan-American Exposition had claimed it for last night.

NEIGHBORS IN DISPUTE.

Spite Fences Play a Part in Trouble Caused by a Colored Man's Purchase.

Spite fences and the color line figure prominently in a squabble that has developed among Tremont property owners, and a bitter fight is in progress. The parties concerned are Wolf Boylin, a wealthy colar button manufacturer; Mrs. Mary Blanch, and Lester Harrison, a colored man who for years has been connected with the Singer Manufacturing Company of 149 Broadway. All three, with their families, live in a row of pretty cottages on East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street. Boylin, who lives in 917, not only owns the house he lives in, but several lots in the rear of the property of the Harrisons and Mrs. Blanch.

The Harrison property was formerly owned by Mr. and Mrs. Hays, and when Boylin heard that the Hayses were negotiating to sell their property to a colored man about two weeks ago he became alarmed, thinking that it would depreciate the value of his own property. He endeavored to delay the sale by inducing Mrs. Blanch to go to Harrison and tell him that the eaves of the Hays house projected 8 inches over his land, and that he would have to remedy the matter. Harrison said that he was perfectly willing to do everything that was just, and he purchased the property, much to the displeasure of Boylin.

Then Mrs. Blanch and Boylin erected a high fence in place of the picket fence that had formerly divided the lawns of the houses. Boylin, who had given the Hayses permission to lay a drain pipe across his lots in the rear, also cut this off.

Matters went on without trouble for a few days, and Mrs. Blanch discovered that the new tenant was not an objectionable person by any means. One day she told Harrison that she would have the high fence taken down and the picket fence replaced. When Boylin heard of his neighbor's intentions he grew very angry and threatened that if the fence was removed he would put up a higher one between his house and Mrs. Blanch's, and one of a similar height in the rear, thus boxing the Harrison and Blanch residences very effectually.

Mrs. Blanch says she is going to remove her fence, and the residents of the vicinity are anxiously awaiting developments.

BROOKLYN POLICE SLOW

Waited Many Hours to Report Case of An Injured Girl—Other Delays in Street Car Accidents.

Owing either to lax methods of the Brooklyn police, or to the willful suppression of facts by them, the case of Miss Nellie Hayes, who died at the Norwegian Hospital Tuesday night, is now as much a mystery as ever.

Early Tuesday evening the young woman was found unconscious in the street, lying beside car 4,206 of the Third Avenue line, which was standing at the corner of Third Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. She was carried to the store of John Clark, a nearby undertaker. Mr. Clark summoned an ambulance, and when the surgeon arrived he found that the young woman was suffering from a fractured skull. She was hurriedly removed to the hospital, where, an hour afterward, she recovered consciousness long enough to say that her name was Nellie Hayes and her address was 200 Sands Street. She then lapsed into unconsciousness, and remained in that condition until she died.

The police made no arrests, and neither the motorman nor the conductor could be found yesterday. As soon as the ambulance had left Clark's store with the girl, the conductor started to board his car, but the crowd that had gathered began to make a demonstration, threatening to lynch him. He became frightened, and, taking to his heels, started across the lots at Forty-fourth Street, toward Second Avenue. The motorman turned on the power and started the car at full speed toward Bay Ridge.

At the home of the young woman it was said yesterday that Miss Hayes had left early Tuesday evening to visit another sister who lives at Forty-fifth Street and Fourth Avenue. They knew nothing of the accident until an inspector of the railroad had called at their house late in the evening and said that Miss Hayes had been slightly injured, but that she had not sustained anything more than "a little cut on the head." At that time it is believed that the young woman was dead. It is believed that the young woman was thrown to the ground while trying to alight from the car.

It was fourteen hours after the accident that the police of the precinct in which it occurred forwarded a report to headquarters. On two recent occasions there have been accidents of a serious nature to cars of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company within this same precinct, and on each occasion an apparent attempt to suppress the facts has been made by the officers in charge.

MRS. NATION PAID A VISIT TO NEW YORK

With Her Press Agent She Made an Advertising Tour of the City.

John L. Sullivan and Mr. Devery Avoided Her, but She Saw Mr. Murphy, Who Warned Her to be Good.

Mrs. Carrie Nation, in charge of her manager and press agent Robert Grau reached town yesterday morning and by way of drawing audiences for the lectures which she hopes shortly to deliver here—providing she does not run amuck at the police—had herself thrown out of Police Headquarters and paid a half hearted visit to John L. Sullivan, ex-champion "heavyweight" with whom, she said, she had a little score to settle.

Mrs. Nation, in flowing linen traveling duster, wearing a poke bonnet and with the usual hatchet bulging in a pocket of her dress, arrived on the Pennsylvania Railroad in Jersey City on the 7 o'clock train yesterday morning. She drove to the Victoria Hotel this city, where she met her press agent, Robert Grau. At the hotel a suit of three rooms had been engaged for the woman.

Mrs. Nation laid her bundle and a satchel on the clerk's desk and in a bold hand wrote "Carrie Nation, your loving defender, Kansas" clear across a lower half of a page of the register. Then Mr. Grau took the big woman to her apartments and told her the programme he had cut out for her.

In a few hours both reappeared. An open barouche had been summoned and Mrs. Nation and her press agent entered the carriage and drove through the crowd that had assembled in front of the hotel to view the notorious "reformer." The carriage went straight to Police Headquarters. The news that Mrs. Nation was to appear there had traveled rapidly and when the carriage arrived a crowd was in waiting. Mrs. Nation, lugging Grau after her, entered the building and told the officer at the door that she wished to see Commissioner Murphy.

The latter sent word that he was busy, but that if Mrs. Nation would wait he would see at liberty to listen to her. Mrs. Nation then asked for Chief Devery, but the Deputy Commissioner said he was not in his office. For five minutes Mrs. Nation remained in the corridors of the Headquarters Building surrounded by an amused crowd that gazed on her with varying emotions and now and then from a distance tried to "guy" her.

Presently the woman was admitted to see the Commissioner. He arose from his seat with a weary air, shook hands with his visitor and bade her be seated. She drew her chair close to the desk of Commissioner Murphy, and for some minutes, during which she beamed at him over her gold-trimmed spectacles, there was an ominous silence.

"Mr. Murphy," she began, "you and I are fellow travelers to the grave. Time is a-comin' when we've got to give an account of your stewardship and—"

"Yes, yes, I understand all that," said the Commissioner, hoping for a short cut to the point. "What are you trying to say to me; that is what I'm after."

"I want to discuss the bad condition of New York, Sir."

MR. MURPHY CONTRADICTS MRS. NATION.

"There is no bad condition in New York, and I have no time to discuss things," Mr. Murphy said impatiently. "If you have anything to say put it in writing and I'll read it, maybe," and the Commissioner pulled his mustache and revolved his chair to face his desk.

"You refuse, then, to discuss the crime and murder shops in this great city—mind, the time's a-comin'."

"If you want to know any one thing in particular without taking up too much of my time you may ask it, otherwise I must ask you to cut this interview short," said the Commissioner, trying to hold in his temper.

"Well, then, why don't you close the saloons on Sunday and on every other day?"

"Because the citizens of this city believe in drinking when they please, and because the law so allows under proper circumstances; besides, that is the Governor's business," Mr. Murphy answered sharply.

"And it's your business, too," said Mrs. Nation warmly. "You have the opportunity to do good. By their works ye shall know—"

"None of that now. Don't quote Scripture at me, Madame. Go back to Kansas and get that off on your husband."

"I have no husband," said the woman with a laugh, and the Colonel grunted and busied himself among his papers.

"I'm afraid you are antagonistic to my ideas," Mrs. Nation suggested petulantly. "Are you angry because I want these hell holes closed, my father—for your're old enough to be my father."

Now, to be old enough to be Mrs. Nation's father is a serious business, and the Commissioner thought so, too, and, thoroughly aroused, he sat bolt upright and gleamed fiercely. At that point Deputy Commissioner Devery entered the room and took a seat beside his chief. Carrie did not recognize the newcomer, who sat with his hands folded behind his head and a twinkle in each eye.

"What do you want here, anyway?" the Commissioner asked of the woman.

Mrs. Nation began again to exhort him to close the saloons and to return himself to the narrow path of virtue, uprightness, and salvation.

"I won't sit here and be talked to by a woman whose mind is affected," the Commissioner said, now thoroughly aroused.

"You mean to say that I'm crazy?" the woman asked.

"Rather."

Then the saloon-smasher took a deep breath and cried at the top of her voice:

"That's what all the vicious rum-soaked creatures in Kansas thought also, but they're wrong. I've shown them things, and I'll show you things before I finish."

Col. Murphy raised one long, thin finger, and wagging it in front of the woman's nose closer than any long, thin finger ever dared wag there before, said:

"Let me tell you, Madam, if you break a law in this city you will be very quickly apprehended. I shall have a close watch kept on you. I'll lock you up at the least provocation."

"You talk about your law; what is your law to the law of God? God tells me to destroy evil. Does your law protect hellholes?"

"Madam, you are evidently looking to be thrown out of this office," said the Colonel savagely. "I know of nothing with which it is easier to accommodate you. Sergeant!" and a minute later the Sergeant on post and two policemen entered. One policeman took hold of each side of Mrs. Nation, who, smiling and beaming all over, was led out of the office and out of the building to the sidewalk, where Mr. Grau, the press agent, awaited her.

It had been planned to visit the Mayor at the City Hall, but, somehow, during Mrs. Nation's eruption in the Commissioner's office, the manager got wind of an order that had been issued downtown in regard to his prima donna. The order was from Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, who had heard that Mrs. Nation was to visit him, and who called the policeman in charge of the entrance of the Mayor's office.

"Kenneil," said the Acting Mayor, "if Mrs. Carrie Nation comes down here she is not to be admitted. The Mayor's office is a public office, but it is not there to serve any one as an advertising medium."

The programme of the day changed, the driver of the carriage was ordered to go to the saloon of the ex-champion heavyweight boxer, John L. Sullivan. Some time ago, when Mrs. Nation was smashing things way off in Kansas, Mr. Sullivan remarked that if she ever came to his place in New York he would thrust her into a sewer hole or something. It was this account that the Kansas terror said she was about to settle.

JOHN L. GOES INTO HIDING.

Upon arrival at the door of Sullivan's saloon Mrs. Nation sent up her card to the ex-champion. She did not step out of her carriage. In time the messenger with the card returned to say that Mr. Sullivan was asleep and could not be disturbed.

"I want to see Mr. Sullivan. He made the insultin' remark about me once that he was goin' to stick me into a sewer hole or something, and I don't allow any man to stick me into a sewer hole—not while I have my hatchet with me. Now you go back, messenger, and tell Mr. Sullivan that Mrs. Nation is here and insists on seeing him."

"Better not, ma'm," said the messenger. "Mr. Sullivan is a very dangerous man when he's 'roused, ma'am. He's gettin' old, but there's lots left in the old gent yet, and my advice is to get out and not bother him."

A shutter in one of the blinds in the room usually occupied by Mr. Sullivan was seen to move. "Tell Mr. Sullivan, then, that when I next come to town I will visit him and see if he'll stick me in any sewer hole. I'll see him and there'll come a reckonin'. Get up, driver."

The driver flicked the old horse with the whip. Then Mrs. Nation and the gentleman who has the advertising of her lecture tour "up his sleeve" departed for the hotel. It was generally supposed that Mrs. Nation was to lecture in Ocean City to-night, but in the last moment the press agent sprung another bristling "one." He announced that Mrs. Nation had suddenly taken it into her head to depart for the West, and that, do what he could or pray as he would, his star insisted upon going to College City, Ohio, where, he added, "she has been advertised to lecture to-morrow night. By Sunday, you know, she will be back in town."

Mrs. Nation therefore drove to the Grand Central Station, where she and Mr. Grau took the 1 o'clock train for the West. At Police Headquarters, however, things were stirred up. Commissioner Murphy "had in" for Deputy Commissioner Devery, whom he accused of turning the woman over to him so as to get rid of her himself. Moreover, the Deputy Commissioner was suspected of coming into the room opportunely in order to feast himself on the discomfort of his Chief.

Asked what he thought of Mrs. Nation, Commissioner said:

"She's a barge—just about as graceful as a barge, but, by thunder! there is method in her madness. She does the town, showing herself with that press agent fellow, and getting herself written about so as to collect audiences for her lectures. But I've got it in for Devery. You must excuse me—say, Sergeant, have you seen Deputy Chief Devery?"

LEGAL NOTES.

INTEREST MUST BE PAID.—Mrs. Eliza B. Smallwood, the owner of certain real estate in the Borough of Queens, succeeded by certiorari procedings in having the assessment against her property reduced. On the day the order of reduction was entered the amount of the corrected assessment was tendered to the Controller, but was refused by him because not accompanied with accrued interest. An order of the Special Term of the Supreme Court refusing to grant a mandamus to compel acceptance without interest has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division. Justice Woodward, for the Court, says: "The policy of the State requires that its taxes, levied and assessed for the purposes of government, shall be promptly paid, and to this end concessions are made in some instances for prompt payment, or penalties are affixed for delays.

"In the case of the City of New York it is provided that there shall be a rebate if the taxes are paid on or before the first day of November in any year, and that interest shall be paid at the rate of 7 per cent. upon all taxes remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 'to be calculated from the day on which said assessment rolls and warrants shall have been delivered to the Receiver of Taxes to the date of payment.' When the relator in her certiorari proceeding secured a deduction in her assessment she presumptively gained all of the relief to which she was entitled. She had reduced the assessment to a proper figure. She had had the use of her money during the pendancy of the proceeding, and, as to the portion of the tax which it was her duty to pay, we can discover no greater reason why she should be relieved from the payment of interest than any other person who had delayed the payment of his taxes for the same length of time.

There had been valid assessment of taxes against her all of the time. The portion which was invalid had been set aside, and that which was valid was subject to all of the rules of law which affected any other valid assessment; and the fact that this may have caused some inconvenience to an individual is no reason why the higher policy of the State should be interefered with by an order of the Court compelling the acceptance of a less sum from one person than would be demanded from another."

***

ACTS OF FELLOW-SERVANTS.—Henry Page, while working for Bernard Naughton and Daniel F. McMahon, members of a firm of contractors, who were engaged in constructing a street railway, went into a storehouse used for keeping cement, to remove some bags of the cement. While there two piles of the stuff fell upon him, causing injury. The bags were piled, under the supervision of the contractors' Superintendent, by their employes, and the work of removal was done in the presence of a foreman. In an action by Page against Naughton and McMahon to recover damages, a judgment for the plaintiff has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division, the Court holding that any negligence in the manual work of the piling or removing, whether that of the Superintendent, foreman, or a common workman, was the negligence of a fellow-servant. Justice Hirschberg, for the court, says:

"I am unable to see in the circumstances any fault of the defendants with which they were legally chargeable on the theory of negligence. The general work in which they and all their servants were engaged was the construction of the railroad. The storing of the cement for use as required from time to time was a mere detail of that work. If the defendants furnished a safe place to store it, competent men to handle it, a skilful Superintendent and foreman to supervise and direct the various processes of storing and removing it, and to inspect its state and condition with reasonable frequency, they did all which the law imposes upon the relation of master. The law does not compel the master to do the actual physical work himself. There is no suggestion in the case that the accident resulted because of any failure on the defendants' part in the discharge of any recognized branch of the master's duty. If it resulted because of negligence in the manner of the performance of the manual work of piling or removing, whether such negligence was that of the Superintendent, foreman, or a common workman, it was the negligence of a fellow-servant, and, as such, a risk of the employment which plaintiff assumed."

Atlantic Y. C. Water Sports.

The second annual water sports of the Atlantic Yacht Club will be held at Sea Gate, in New York Harbor, on Saturday, Sept. 7, at 2 P. M. The following events, sanctioned by the Amateur Athletic Union, are open to all registered amateurs: 100 yards, handicap; 500 yards, handicap; 100 yards, scratch (boys under eighteen years of age); 75 yards, scratch, novice; 50-yard tub race, pole walking, fancy diving, and plunge for distance. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be presented to first, second, and third in each event. Entries close at noon Wednesday, Sept. 4, with Edwin Hollis Low, 1,123 Broladway, New York City.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Fair; southerly winds, shifting to westerly.

VOL. L...NO. 16,114. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE CITIZENS' UNION CANDIDATES SELECTED

Messrs. Low, Coler, and Peabody's Names in Mayoralty Column.

Committee of Twelve Meets, but Refuses to Disclose Details of Its Deliberations.

The Campaign Committee of Twelve of the Citizens' Union, after a session of more than three hours, last night unanimously agreed on six names for each of the city offices to be filled in November.

While the members of the committee would divulge none of the names selected, there is good reason to believe that in the Majoralty list are those of George Foster Peabody, Seth Low, and Bird S. Coler.

The meeting was held at the headquarters, 34 Union Square East, and there were present Col. Willis L. Ogden, Everett P. Wheeler, A. J. Boulton, J. Hampden Dougherty, M. J. Flaherty, Ludwig Nissen, J. Van Vechten Olcott, Isaac N. Seligman, Samuel Seabury, and John W. Weed. President R. Fulton Cutting and Secretary Thomas A. Fulton were also in attendance.

Gustav H. Schwab, who was appointed on the committee, declined to serve. The absentees were George Haven Putnam and John E. Eustis.

When the meeting adjourned, Messrs. Wheeler and Cutting were the first to leave the room, and they said to the assembled reporters: "Not a word to say. You must see Col. Ogden."

The latter soon appeared and, addressing the reporters, remarked:

"Gentlemen, I am sorry I have not a good story for you, but really I cannot tell you anything. I have been specially instructed to say nothing to you of the names selected. You can appreciate how inappropriate it would be to give to the world the result of our deliberations before reporting to the committee that created us.

"The committee of 107 will meet here next week, when we will make a report."

"Was there any disagreement relative to any of the selections?" Col. Ogden was asked.

"Not a particle," he replied. "Everything was unanimous."

"Is Mr. Low's name on the list for Mayor?"

"That is a question I cannot answer," said Col. Ogden.

"Was there any discussion," a reporter inquired, "relative to the report that the Greater New York Democracy would support Tammany under certain conditions?"

"There was," answered Col. Ogden, "but we came to the conclusion that there was reason to doubt the authenticity of the report."

Col. Ogden would say no more.

Messrs. Seabury, Flaherty, Boulton, Nissen, and Weed were approached in turn, but none of them would give a particle of information.

DEMOCRATS MAY NOT SUPPORT SETH LOW.

Warning Purporting to Come from Greater New York Democracy.

On the very eve of the meeting of the Campaign Committee of Twelve of the Citizens' Union to select six names for each of the city offices to be filled in November, an anonymous declaration was published yesterday to the effect that under no circumstances would the Greater New York Democracy support Seth Low for Mayor, and that in the event of his nomination the organization would support the Tammany ticket. The statement was as follows:

We organized for the purpose of overthrowing Tammany Hall, but everybody knows that that can be done only by nominating an independent Democrat for Mayor. Seth Low cannot be elected, and the Greater New York Democracy will not support him, nor will it support any Republican. If the anti-Tammany conference decides to nominate Mr. Low, the Greater New York Democracy conferees will withdraw and report to our City Convention. The convention will then adjourn until Tammany has nominated its ticket, and that ticket will be indorsed.

If any other Republican is agreed upon by the conference we will not support him, for it will be a question then whether we will endorse Tammany's candidate. The one thing sure is that if Mr. Low is nominated the Greater New York Democracy will support the Tammany ticket. We have now 38,000 voters enrolled. We think that our wishes upon this subject deserve consideration.

Investigation disclosed the fact that this statement was telephoned to a reporter from the office of a member of the Advisory Committee of the Greater New York Democracy with the understanding that his name was not to be used. When this person's office was visited it was said that he was out of the city.

William Hepburn Russell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the organization, said that he had not authorized the statement, nor did he believe that any person in authority had made it.

Another influential member of the Advisory Committee said he would not indorse the statement, although he intimated that it reflected the sentiment of the organization.

This gentleman further declared that there was an agreement between Senator Platt, President Robert C. Morris, and ex-Senator M. J. Coffey of Kings County to bring about the nomination of Col. E. M. Knox, and failing in this that Mr. Low was to be made the nominee. He believed it was the Senator's hope, by the adoption of this scheme, to elect the President of the Borough of Brooklyn and the officers of Kings County. He thought, he said, that an independent Democrat should be named, and he added that if Controller Coler and Mr. Low were the respective nominees the former would easily defeat the latter.

James O'Brien, leader of the City Democracy, is known to be opposed to the nomination of Mr. Low, contending that an independent Democrat should be named. Mr. O'Brien has frequently expressed that view to NEW YORK TIMES reporters, but it was not accompanied by threats to support Tammany Hall.

A statement was also current yesterday that Herman Ridder and the German-American Reform Union would follow the example of the Greater New York Democracy. Mr. Ridder is in the Catskills, but at his office it was stated that while he preferred an independent Democrat, he would, in all probability, support any one on whom the anti-Tammany sentiment crystallized. In support of this statement it was pointed out that Mr. Ridder heartily supported Mr. Low in 1897.

Senator Platt reiterated yesterday his assertion that he would accept any one but Mr. Coler; that he believed the Citizens' Union would present a list of names from which an available candidate could be selected and that he did not believe the Republican organization would follow the example of other associations and make up a list of candidates for submission to the general conference.

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ELABORATE PRECAUTIONS FOR MONARCHS' SAFETY.

Plot in Copenhagen Against the Czar?—Anarchist Threats Against Emperor Francis Joseph.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 29.—The city is full of Russian detectives in anticipation of the Czar's visit. Two Russians were arrested here last night. The authorities tried to keep the matter secret.

The rough weather prevailing renders the Czar's arrival before Monday improbable.

BUDAPEST, Aug. 30.—Johann Nagy, an Anarchist, has been arrested at Debreczen, Hungary.

The police found in his posession letters threatening the life of Emperor Francis Joseph.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The forthcoming meeting between Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William will take place at sea off Dantsic. Emperor William remaining on board the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern during the manoeuvres.

A special railway station has been built near the wharf, so that the Kaiser's train may stop quite close to the bridge leading to the Hohenzollern. A high wooden fence will be built as a further precaution.

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

Turkish ex-Consul Asserts that the Porte Intends to Exterminate the Race by a Regular System.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Daily Mail publishes to-day an article written by Ali Nouri Bey, ex-Turkish Consul at Rotterdam, asserting that the massacre of Armenians by Kurds, which has just recommenced, is part of a regular system of extermination. He says:

"The number of Armenians killed will depend upon the outcry raised in Europe and the pressure brought to bear upon the Sultan. The same horrible process will be repeated year by year until all are killed."

WOULD-BE ALDERMAN WHIPPED

John Ghee, Weighing 240 Pounds, Thrashed by Henry Murphy of Half His Weight.

John Ghee, who is connected with the Bronx Company, which has a large print mills in Westchester County, and who is a candidate for Alderman in the Borough of the Bronx, weighs 240 pounds, yet was badly whipped in a personal encounter with Henry Murphy, private secretary to Assemblyman Cooley, who is only about half his weight and of very boyish appearance, at Schiltz's saloon, Boston Road and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon.

Assemblyman Henry Geiger of the Thirty-fifth District was one of the party which was in the saloon when the talk turned upon the recent conversion of Mr. Ghee from the Republican to the Democratic Party. This started the row. They went outside of the barroom, when Ghee made a rush for Murphy, but the latter side stepped and landed a powerful blow on the face of the big man as he went by. Then they grappled and fell and rolled over and over on the ground, their fists going like locomotive pistons.

When at last they were separated each was covered with blood, and Dr. Frank Becker, who lives on the corner below, was called to attend the fighters. Ghee had many bruises to be attended to, but when they washed Murphy's face and hands it was found that all the blood on him was from Ghee, and that he bore no other mark of the contest, although the breath was nearly out of his body, because of his adversary's weight. No arrests were made.

CHIPPEWAS LIKE WHITE MEN.

These Indians Want Their Fond du Lac Reservation Opened to Public Settlement.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 29.—The Indians of the Fond du Lac Reservation, near this city, are asking that the reservation be opened to public settlement. There are about 160,000 acres in the reserve, and about 700 Chippewa Indians now live there. Nearly every family has taken land, and they are living like white men and citizens.

It is this that has caused the Indians to make the unusual request that their lands be opened to white people. All their pine timber has been cut, and there is nothing left but hard woods and cedar. In order that their severalty lands may be fit for cultivation, they must be cleared, but under the law the Indians are unable to sell any of this timber. They cannot, therefore, clear the land for farms, which the nature of the soil would make very productive.

In order to keep themselves alive they have been obliged to go among the whites and earn a living, and many of them have been successfully employed in the neighboring sawmills, lumber woods, and prairie farms, until they have become good workers, and are anxious to cultivate their own soil. But being refused the sale of their own timber by the Government they cannot make farms.

The Fond du Lac reservation adjoins the thriving village of Cloquet, a town of several thousand people, and the Great Northern Railroad skirts the east and north sides of the tract, while the Northern Pacific runs along the southern edge. Of the 100,000 acres not much will remain for homesteads after the Chippewa allotments are subtracted, but the opening will permit the Indians to become self-supporting citizens and farmers, and will add just that much land to the productive area of Northeastern Minnesota.

At the next session of Congress an effort will also be made to open Cass Lake Indian Reservation, the largest Chippewa tract in the United States. The pine is doubtless the attraction, and it has been a cause of scandal for years. There is not much expectation that this effort will succeed, but the Fond du Lac reservation, containing no pine, and, therefore, permitting no public scandal nor fraud, will probably arouse no opposition on the part of those that look after the welfare of the red man.

A NEW MALARIA THEORY.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 29.—In the annual report of the State Board of Health, Secretary S. W. Abbott says that during the past ten years every case of malaria investigated in Massachusetts has been traced to the presence in the neighborhood of Italian laborers.

Italy, it is well known, is cursed by malaria, says the report. In a previous report, on the sanitary condition of the Sudbury and Concord Rivers, made to the General Court in May, the board stated plainly that there was nothing in the condition of the meadows near these rivers to generate malaria. But within the last eleven years 191 cases have been reported in the distance of ten miles along the river from Saxonville, in a population of about 500. Few cases, the board says, were reported below this point previous to 1895, and not many until 1898, since which time it has prevailed in Concord and Billerica.

In both cases the board says: "The evidence tends to show that it was introduced into these towns by the laborers engaged in digging up the streets when constructing the water works and sewerage systems. Upon the completion of the works in Billerica the number of cases rapidly diminished, while in Concord the effect of the work continued through last year, and we must wait through another season to learn whether it also diminishes here."

Last week Dr. Abbott visited Ipswich to look into some cases of malaria in a farming district. He found four isolated houses where the disease had prevailed for two years, and also found that Italian workmen had been laboring near the houses two years ago, coming to each place often for water. The mosquito he considers simply the vehicle for transmitting malaria.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT

Two Killed and Twenty-Eight Injured Near Newark, N. Y.

Northern Central Train Derailed When Making Nearly Forty Miles an Hour—Two of the Injured May Die.

NEWARK, N. Y., Aug. 29.—An accommodation train from Sodus Point on the Northern Central Railroad, due to arrive in this village at 6 o'clock, was derailed to-night at the station at Fairville, about ten miles north of here. Two men were killed, and twenty-eight persons were injured, some of them fatally. The list of casualties follows:

DEAD.

MOSHER, WILLIAM, Sodus Point.
TUBBS, HOWARD, Elmira, ticket agent at Lake Shore.

INJURED.

WHITE, LIZZIE, Newark, scalded about the face
BURGES, the Rev. A. PARK, Syracuse, scalded and right leg broken.
BURGES, Mrs A. P., Syracuse, very badly scalded.
FLAGLER, CHESTER, fireman, back sprained.
LIBBIE WHITE, Newark, scalded about the face and hands.
BRADLEY, A. A., Seneca Falls, badly scalded.
BRADLEY, Mrs. A. A., Seneca Falls, scalded about the face and arms.
TODD, Miss ELIZABETH, Newark, scalded on the face and body.
HASSON, OSCAR, Baltimore, Md., right hand cut.
EDWARDS, Mrs. CHARLES G., St. Paul, Minn., badly scalded about the head and body.
STITZER, Miss SUE M., Mifflinburg, Penn., scalded on the face and hands.
GUYER, GEORGE F., Baltimore, Md.; head and arms scalded.
STEVER, J. E., Newark, left leg injured.
HARE, Mrs. E. H., Springfield, Mass., visiting at Clifton Springs, seriously scalded about the body, arms, and face.
MEAGHER, Mrs. ELLA J., Sodus Point, head and arms scalded.
PIERSON, C. L., Newark, eye cut and arms burned.
MOORE, ISAAC, Newark, hand burned.
MOORE, JOSEPHINE, Newark, face and arms burned.
MOORE, Mrs. Marian, Newark, face and hands scalded.
MOORE, DORIS, Newark, four years old, slightly burned.
MOORE, RUSSELL, Newark, two years old, slightly burned.
EVERETTS, FRED, Palmyra, badly scalded.
EVERETTS, Mrs. FRED, Palmyra, scalded.
HOOD, L. H., Seneca Falls, right hand and face burned.
HOOD, Mrs. L. H., Seneca Falls, arms and face scalded.
WILSON, M. N., Macedon, right hand and face scalded.
WILSON, OLIVER, Macedon, wrist cut by glass.

Two, and possibly more, of the above will probably die during the night.

The train was made up at Sodus Point and consisted of four coaches, a baggage car and an engine, with William Mosher at the throttle. Chester Flagler was fireman, and Conductor H. S. Merriman of Sodus Point, was in charge.

Running at nearly forty miles an hour, the train was coming around a curve near the station. At the centre of this curve is a gravel pit. For some unknown reason the engine jumped the track while passing the pit. The force of the shock turned the engine completely around, throwing the five cars on their sides.

About 150 passengers were on the train. They were thrown into the ditch, and it is a wonder that the number of fatalities was not greater. The engine and all the cars were badly broken up, and the steam pipes running under the cars were broken in several places. This accounts for the large number of people scalded.

Help was quickly summoned from the neighboring houses, and word was sent to Sodus and Newark for physicians. A special containing five doctors left Newark at 6:45 o'clock. Upon its arrival the Newark passengers were placed aboard and hastened home. Five of them were later sent to Rochester hospitals.

The Rev. Dr. Burges, one of the injured, was for twenty years pastor of the Park Presbyterian Church at Newark, and is the father of W. C. and F. H. Burges, editors of The Arcadian Weekly Gazette of this place. He was seventy-three years old, and it is doubtful whether he will recover. Coroner E. P. Thatcher took charge of the dead bodies and will hold an inquest.

Superintendent Spencer Mead's private car was attached to the train. His wife was seriously ill. The car was derailed, but the occupants were not injured.

What was the exact cause of the wreck is not known, but it is thought the rails spread. There have been heavy rains recently, and probably the tracks were loosened. Officials of the road refused to make any statement.

The country near the scene of the accident is thickly populated, and it was not long before farmers were driving to the place from all directions. The injured were quickly extricated from the débris by willing hands, and improvised couches were made on the grass.

The moans and shrieks of the injured rose on the evening air, making the whole neighborhood seem an inferno. Pinned down by the wreckage, women and children screamed aloud as they lay writhing in agony, some of them begging their rescuers to kill them.

HURT IN TROLLEY COLLISION.

Many persons were badly shaken up and several hurt in a collision between trolley cars running to Bergen Beach yesterday afternoon.

Two lines run over the same track, and there is a sharp grade where the collision occurred. Car 2039 of the Nostrand Avenue line was passing along the shell road near East Seventy-sixth Street, when Car 2026, coming from Flatbush Avenue, ran into it from behind. The crash was a violent one and several people were thrown to the pavement, receiving scratches and bruises.

D. J. Hagan, the motorman, said he reported to the starter at the Vernon Avenue station that his brake was out of order, but was told that all the cars were on the road and he would have to do the best he could. He shouted to the conductor of the car ahead, who tried to get out of the way, but to no avail.

Mrs. Ellen Tynan of 95 Second Place, Brooklyn, was injured about the body and taken to the Kings County Hospital. Her condition is said to be serious. T. C. Burrows of 244 Claremont Avenue, Jacob Marks of 87 Woodbine Street, Mrs. Nears of 661 Flatbush Avenue, and J. Doran of 135 Nineteenth Street, were among those who required medical attendance on the spot. Although the accident occurred at about 4 o'clock, the police made no report of it until after 12, and then gave out no names of the injured.

MAY NOMINATE JOSIAH QUINCY.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—An evening Democratic paper announced to-day, "on excellent authority," that W. A. Gaston of Boston, one of the candidates for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination, would withdraw in favor of Josiah Quincy. The announcement was followed up with an interview with Chairman Lee of the Democratic City Committee, in which he favored Mr. Quincy's nomination.

The supporters of Mr. Gaston and Charles H. Hamlin have been growing excited over the question of the merits of their candidates. Mr. Hamlin was an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland, and is identified with the opposition to Bryanism. Mr. Gaston is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Boston Elevated Railroad Company.

Now Mr. Quincy's name is presented, and it is said that when he returns from Europe next week he will step into the breach. Mr. Quincy is satisfactory to both wings of the party, for he has avoided displeasing either. The candidacy of Gamaliel Bradford is treated as a joke.

Work Here; Sleep in Buffalo. LACKAWANNA'S noon train permits business morning in New York. Arrives Buffalo 10 P. M.—Adv.

J. P. MORGAN'S GOLD MINE.

The Colorado Bassick Plant Purchased for $700,000—Special Railroad to be Built for It.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 29.—J. Pierpont Morgan and a New York associate have purchased the famous Bassick gold mine situated in Custer County, Col., for $700,000.

The mine was closed ten years ago after producing $2,500,000, owing to disagreements between owners. It will be reopened. A shaft 900 feet deep will be sunk.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad will build a branch to the district. The section is already active owing to the prospective reopening of the Bassick. The mine was located by E. C. Bassick in 1886 in the crater of an extinct volcano.

COPPER COMPANY'S PLANS.

Names of Constituent Corporations in the $50,000,000 Combination Soon to be Disclosed.

William A. Foster, who represents one of the interests concerned in the new gold and copper mining combination, which is said to be nearly ready for incorporation at Trenton, with a capital stock of $50,000,000, said last night that the names of the eight constituent companies would be first made public in a statement to be issued soon, probably next week.

Mr. Foster declared that of the eight properties four are exclusively gold-producing and that, of the other four, one is regarded chiefly as a copper property, although the four produce copper and gold, as well as some silver. As for the location of these properties he said that while some of them are in Alaska and others in Arizona, one of the properties is situated in Montana.

Pending the issuance of the formal statement Mr. Foster declined to say anything relative to the new corporation, except to repeat and emphasize the denials recently made in other quarters that neither F. Augustus Heinze nor Senator Clark and the Amalgamated interests had any connection whatsoever with the company now forming.

COPPER INJUNCTION DENIED.

Montana Supreme Court Decides In Favor of the Heinze Interests—Harney Affidavits Excluded.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Aug. 29.—The Supreme Court to-day denied the application of the Boston and Montana Company for an order requiring the Montana Ore Purchasing Company to furnish additional bond in the Pennsylvania case, and for an injunction restraining F. A. Heinze from operating the Minnie Healy mine pending an appeal from the recent decision of Judge Harney.

Both decisions were in favor of the Heinze interests, and are of immense importance in the great copper litigation now occupying the attention of the Montana courts. The court was unanimous in the belief that the $1,800,000 bond, now operative in the Pennsylvania case, was sufficient, so far as showing had been made. In the Minnie Healy case, Justice Piggott dissented.

The Court unanimously struck from the records the sensational affidavits involving Judge Harney. These affidavits were filed in the lower court, in support of a motion for a new trial now pending, and were made part of the records of the Supreme Court in an appeal from Judge Harney's judgment.

J. J. McHatton of counsel for Heinze addressed the Court this morning against the issuance of an injunction. He reviewed the evidence and said that the burden of proof showed that F. A. Heinze had a contract with Miles Finlen for the purchase of the latter's interest in the mine, and that when the mine was demonstrated to be a rich one, Finlen sought to break the contract.

He attacked the affidavits filed in the case as having nothing to do with the appeal from the judgment, and asked that they be stricken from the files. John Forbis closed in favor of the injunction, and the Court retired.

Work on the Minnie Healy mine, which has been closed since Monday, will now be resumed.

BIG TAX ITEM OVERLOOKED.

Chicago Board of Review Finds $2,624,529, Cash in Possession of Armour Estate, Not on the Books.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—The Board of Review discovered to-day that an item of $2,324,529, which, it is said, should have been on the books, was not to be found. It represents cash in the possession of the Armour estate. Samuel McRoberts, who appeared as attorney for the Armours, argued that the item was not assessable, saying that the money was not in the possession of the estate on April 1. Mr. Upham, President of the Board of Review, asked where the money was.

"I do not care to say," replied Mr. McRoberts. "That money was on hand for a special purpose, which has since been carried out."

"That cash item is assessable," said Mr. Upham.

"I do not think so," said the attorney. "It was accumulated for a special purpose. You don't think a man would have that amount of cash on hand ordinarily, do you?"

"It's hard for some of those big fellows to prevent it sometimes," was the answer.

HOTEL WAITERS ON STRIKE.

Thirty White Sulphur Springs, Va., Negroes Quit Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 29.—Thirty negro waiters went out on a strike at a hotel here to-day, and the chambermaids are now acting as waiters. It is feared that the negroes will resort to violence, and the Sheriff has been summoned to preserve order.

The house is crowded with Summer guests. At breakfast this morning a waiter dropped a tray of dishes, and when reprimanded grew insulting and was discharged. The other waiters remonstrated and quit work in a body.

WANT MUNICIPAL TELEPHONES.

Chicago Manufacturers Ready for Bitter War Against Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Members of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association are considering municipal ownership as a possible project for the improvement of the telephone service and reduction of the charges. City Electrician Ellicott to-day received a communication from the association asking for information relative to the city conduits and electrical wiring, with a view to its use in connection with a municipal plant.

The question of municipal ownership has already been informally considered by the Directors of the Manufacturers' Association, but they have been careful not to commit the organization on the subject. The chief significance of the latest move of the manufacturers is that it indicates that the association proposes to fight the rates of the present company.

City Electrician Ellicott said he would be able to give the association little encouragement, so far as the availability of the city's conduits are concerned, but that he would furnish a report on the subject at once. The conduits have not sufficient capacity for wires for more than 2,000 telephones.

In the opinion of the City Electrician, the proper thing for the municipality to do is to seek the control of the rates, and not of the plants.

New Jersey Central Sea Shore Trains Labor Day. Late train Labor Day via Sandy Hook Route from Point Pleasant 8:15 P. M.; Asbury Park and Ocean Grove 8:40 P. M.; Elberon 8:51 P. M.; West End 8:56 P. M.; East Long Branch 9:06 P. M.; Monmouth Beach 9:09 P. M.; Seabright 9:14 P. M.; arrive New York 10:40 P. M.—Adv.

HEAVY GAMBLING ON THE DEUTSCHLAND

Ship Broke Record, Passengers Broke Betting Records.

Pittsburg Man Won One Pool of $12,500 on the Ship's Run for Aug. 27—Lively Poker Play.

Not only was the record for the transatlantic westward run broken by the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, which arrived in port yesterday morning, but all previous records for sums won and lost in ocean gambling were smashed as well.

The ship clipped only six minutes off her former record. She made the run in five days twelve hours and twenty-three minutes. The Deutschland did not break her records for either a day's run or for the number of knots logged in an hour, though on four days she averaged over 560 knots.

There were 784 people in the cabin of the Deutschland, which gives a good idea of how many Americans there are abroad who are anxious to get back home, but who are unable to find any empty berths. Among these several hundred people were a party of Pittsburg manufacturers, brokers, steel magnates, and sportsmen. To this contingent was due the breaking of the gambling records in the smoke room. Not for a minute, according to passengers, did they stop during the entire voyage except for meals and to go to bed.

In the Pittsburg party were D. M. Clemson, John K. Bryden, J. H. Chambers, A. M. Fox, E. G. Ferguson, D. W. Gillespie, George L. McFarlane, W. F. Mustin, F. Moore, H. Miller, F. E. McClure, H. McMullen, A. R., C. N., R. B., G. B. Peacock, Mortimer L. Schiff, and C. Tindle. Many of them were accompanied by members of their families, and the opinion on board was unanimous that the voyage would have been an unusually dull one had the contingent by chance been left behind. They were the life of the ship, and the merry times that they were responsible for made them by far the most popular people aboard.

On Aug. 27 the biggest pool of ocean gambling, it is said, was made up. It was a hat pool on the number of knots the ship would make on that day. Ten men each put $1,250 in the hat, making the total $12,500. Mr. Mustin, President of the Pittsburg Malleable Iron Company, drew the number 572. As the ship made that many knots on that day he won. This was a private affair.

The scenes in the smoke room were interesting, for the regular pools were auctioned off there, and when the passengers of sporting proclivities were not buying them in, they engaged in playing $10 ante poker or bridge whist for large sums. Todd Sloan was the auctioneer of the pools, and the jockey kept the figures well up to the high water mark during the time he was calling for bids.

The day after the big hat pool Mortimer Schiff was the lucky man in the smoke saloon. When the auction began Mr. Schiff started in with $1,000 bills. Several of his friends thought he was a trifle overburdened with ready cash, and decided to make him pay dear for the figure. Mr. Schiff was not to be caught, however, and before his opponents realized it he had changed his bid to $78, which number was knocked down to him. This happened to be the winning number, and the end of the nautical day found Mr. Schiff about $1,700 better off.

On the last day at sea the betting in the smoke room reached the high water mark. On this occasion the bids for the prospective number of knots that the great liner might probably log averaged about $500 to the number. The grand total in the pool when the bidding closed was nearly $5,000, and the bid of A. B. Peacock turned out the winner. Up to that time Mr. Peacock had been among the unlucky ones in the game, but this piece of luck brought him to port a thousand or so to the good, it was said.

The excitement in the smoke room at times was intense, especially as the close of the day drew near and a calculation of the total distance of the day's run could be made with reasonable certainty. Sloan was a heavy loser at the pool game, but at bridge whist he got back about $700, which saved him from landing a very heavy loser.

Among the poker enthusiasts was John Bryson of Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Bryson is eighty-three years of age, but carries his years remarkably well. He is a prominent citizen of the California city, and was one of the liveliest of the merry contingent that made matters so interesting in the smoke room. Mr. Bryson played every day, and did not get up from the table except at meal and bed times.

At the pier, speaking of the fun he had had on the way across, Mr. Bryson smilingly remarked that he was "the oldest as well as the youngest man on board." He looked it.

There were many prominent persons on the Deutschland. Among them were President G. F. Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. In Germany Mr. Baer spent some time. Concerning his observations there, he said:

"I was surprised to find in that country an opinion prevalent even in official circles, that the United States was at the bottom of the present trouble in South and Central America. They seemed to think that we were trying to get control of the countries involved in the disputes. Of railroad affairs, I have nothing to say."

Other passengers were Henri Cachard of the law firm of Coudert Brothers, Charles Glover, President of the Riggs National Bank of Washington, and Henry R. Kunhardt, President of the Maritime Exchange.

MISSING SCHLEY WITNESS.

The Man at the Wheel of the Texas in Santiago Fight Can't Be Found.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Judge Advocate of the Schley court of inquiry has been trying for some time past to discover the whereabouts of Gustaf E. Claeson, who may be wanted as a witness in the case. Claeson, it is said, was the man at the wheel on board the Texas during the battle of Santiago.

The records show that he named Gertrude Swanson, 3 Torggaten, Torilhatten, Sweden, as his next of kin. A cablegram to Sweden, however, failed to elicit any response. Claeson enlisted at Boston, and was discharged from the receiving ship Vermont while at New York, July 8, 1899.

Ensign W. P. Cronan, J. Halligan, Jr., R. N. Marble, Jr., and U. S. Macy, who have been named as witnesses in the coming Schley court of inquiry, have been ordered to proceed to their homes immediately. With the exception of Ensign Macy, who is attached to the Atlanta, these officers are now serving on the Asiatic station.

Ensign J. T. Bowers, on the Ranger, and Ensign C. H. Woodward, on the Isla de Luzon, also have been ordered home immediately, presumably with a view to utilizing them as additional witnesses.

THRASHED A RETICENT WIFE.

Woman Failed to Tell of an Attack Made on Her.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 29.—Mrs. C. D. Kepp of 108 Darling Street, this city, told her husband to-day that in May last a married man living in the same street had entered the house while she was alone there and made an effort to assault her.

Kepp at once proceeded to thrash her soundly for not having told him before. Her cries attracted the attention of a policeman. The husband told the story, and the officer did not make an arrest.

Pan-Am. and Niagara Falls $9. Round-trip tickets sold by LACKAWANNA RAILROAD Saturday and Sunday good five days.—Adv.

SECRETARY ROOT ILL.

He Goes to His Summer Home at Southampton, L. I.—Gen. Gillespie Is Acting Secretary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Secretary Root left Washington to-day for his Summer home, at Southampton, L. I. He is suffering from a recurrence in mild form of the trouble which affected him last Spring. Gen. George L. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, is acting as Secretary of War.

Secretary Root returned here and resumed his duties in the War Department before he had fully recovered from a recurrence of the troubles which affected him. He showed signs of fatigue and lack of his customary vigor at once. Mrs. Root came here yesterday, and to-day, with the physician's approval, decided that he should return to Southampton to remain until decidedly better.

The Secretary was very desirous of disposing of much important business that had accumulated for his personal attention, and reluctantly submitted to being put on waiting orders. He has seemed to be lame, and has had some concern lest there should be a return of the more painful symptoms of his former illness.

Gen. Gillespie has been designated Acting Secretary by the President under an act of 1882 which authorizes the head of a bureau to be Acting Secretary. A year ago the President issued an Executive order designating Gen. Miles to be Acting Secretary during Mr. Root's absence. In the absence of Gen. Miles, Gen. Corbin was to act. It so happens that all persons directly named to perform the duties of Secretary are absent, and Gen. Gillespie therefore was selected.

MALE SEX IN MINORITY HERE.

Census Bulletin Shows that There Are More Females in the State and City.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—According to a bulletin issued by the Census Bureau today, there are slightly more females than males in the State of New York. The percentage is 50.3 to 49.7. Out of a total population of 7,268,894, there are 3,614,780 males and 3,654,114 females. Of the total population of the State 1,900,425, or 26.1 per cent., are foreign-born, and 112,013, or 1.5 per cent., are colored. Of the latter 99,232 are negroes, 7,170 Chinese, 354 Japanese, and 5,257 Indians.

New York City has 1,067,660 native males and 1,099,462 native females. The distribution in the different boroughs of that city is as follows:

Bronx—Males, 68,763; females, 70,202.
Brooklyn—Males, 396,215; females, 414,670.
Manhattan—Males, 524,237; females, 536,514.
Queens—Males, 53,848; females, 54,339
Richmond—Males, 24,597; females, 23,737.

In the whole city there are 638,045 foreign-born males and 632,035 foreign-born females. Out of 33,587 colored males, 27,132 are negroes, and out of 33,717 females there are 33,534 negroes.

In Albany are 36,703 males and 39,730 females. Buffalo contains 122,609 native males and 125,526 native females, and 52,322 foreign-born males and 51,930 foreign-born females.

Of the total population of New Jersey, 941,760 are males and 941,909 females. The foreign-born residents in the census year numbered 431,884, or 22.9 per cent. The colored population was 71,352, or 3.8 per cent. Of the colored 1,303 were Chinese, 92 Japanese, and 63 Indians, and the rest negroes.

In North Carolina's total population of 1,893,810 there are 938,677 males and 955,133 females. In that State there are only 4,492 foreign-born people. There are, however, 630,207 colored people, of whom 624,469 are negroes, 5,687 Indians, and 51 Chinese.

New Mexico presents a large preponderance of males over females, the percentage of the former being 53.4. The entire population is 195,310.

REGINALD VANDERBILT FINED.

He and Foxhall Keene Taxed $14.40 for Speeding Automobiles in Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 29.—Foxhall Keene and Reginald Vanderbilt appeared before the bar of a Police Justice this morning to answer to the charge of driving automobiles through the public streets at a rate of speed greater than the law allows. Both acknowledged the charge and paid the fine of $10 and costs, a total of $14.40. The police had previously made several arrests for fast automobile driving, but all the prisoners had been men engaged in the automobile business and the employes of owners.

Now the authorities say they are in earnest in their efforts to stop the reckless driving, which has been prevalent of late on Ocean Avenue, and even on more crowded thoroughfares. The Middletown authorities have also been aroused and are trying to prevent fast driving on the country roads. There have been many complaints during the Summer, and numerous horses have been frightened by the horseless vehicles.

GERMANY'S NEW OCEAN GIANTS.

Two Steamships Ordered Which May Outspeed the Deutschland.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—In a communication to the State Department under date of July 27, Vice Consul General Murphy of Frankfort sends the following translation from the Berlin Süd-Amerikanische Rundschau:

"Up to the present the world's largest ship has been the Oceanic, but Messrs. Harland & Wolf are now building in England a new greyhound for the White Star Line, whose registered tonnage will exceed that of the Oceanic by 2,226 tons. It will be 204 meters long, 22.5 meters wide, and its tonnage will amount to 19,500. Its horse power will be 35,000. Judging by these figures, it does not appear likely that this ship will ever be able to break the record of the Deutschland as the fastest ship in the world, though it may exceed the Oceanic in speed. In the meanwhile, however, Germany has made another move by ordering the Kaiser Wilhelm II., of 19,000 register tons and 38,000 horse power, and the Kronprinz Wilhelm, of 15,000 register tons and 33,000 horse power, both of which will excel the new English ship in speed and probably also the Deutschland.

"The building of these two new German vessels sufficiently proves that the two fastest merchant ships of the world, the Deutschland and the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, are profitable investments, a fact which has been frequently disputed in England. If they had not proved good money earners, orders would not have been given for two more similar ships."

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The Cologne Gazette denies a statement that the German Atlantic steamship lines intend to make Dover a port of call when the new harbor works have been completed.

Gov. Odell Starts on Canal Tour.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Gov. Odell and his party arrived here this evening. They are to leave to-morrow morning on the B. B. Odell, Jr., to inspect the Champlain Canal between Whitehall and Waterford. The Governor will return to Albany on Saturday, and will then go to Newburg for a three days' stay. After that the party will proceed westward over the Erie Canal.

Heavy Snowfall in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 29.—Snow fell in a blinding sheet for an hour in Alpine Pass to-day, and was followed by a severe hail storm.

In sunshine or shadow, the romantic Hudson ranks as the river beautiful. The Day Line Steamers offer a service that is complete in every detail.—Adv.

GANNON FINDS NO VICE IN HIS OWN PRECINCT

Secures No Evidence, Though 32 Residents Complain to Him.

DENIES THAT HE WAS TRAPPED

Justice Jerome Reminds Him of His Peril and Quotes Inspector Thompson that Police "Tips" Prevent Raids.

Police Captain James Gannon of the East Twenty-second Street Station had an opportunity to explain under oath, to Justice Jerome yesterday afternoon, how he came to be discovered in the resort at

me Justice Jerome was making a raid on the Webster Hotel. I walked hurriedly around and ran up the steps without noticing any one there and stepped into the rear parlor. I saw a lady half lying on a chair in the back parlor. The first person I met was Policeman Galvin, one of my men. I asked him what was the matter and he said the Sergeant had sent him and another man to help serve a warrant."

"Was there a room opening off this back parlor?" interrupted Mr. Garvan.

"Yes, Sir."

"Was it a bed chamber?"

"Yes, Sir. This room was the Mack woman's."

"Were you in that room last night?" asked the Prosecutor.

"Yes, Sir. I looked in."

"What did you do that for?"

"To see what was going on. I stepped in and right out again. I then went into the front room and met Mr. Sandford. I didn't know him, and asked who he was. He told me and asked if I was a plain clothes man. He told me he had two warrants issued by Justice Jerome. I told him there was nothing wrong there. He didn't answer."

"Did you say 'They're after me'?"

"I might have said something like that."

The Captain said that one woman had gone down stairs to put on her street attire and that another woman had called over the stairs: "Oh, Minnie, tell Kate to hurry up." The Captain said he repeated the call, "Hurry up, Minnie," to cause the woman to hurry faster.

"You knew her name was Minnie before?" inquired Mr. Garvan.

The Captain admitted that he did and that he also knew the name of the woman "Kate" before. He also said he had permitted them to go to the carriage ahead of Mr. Sandford and his men.

"Miss Mack is a friend of yours?" asked Mr. Garvan.

"Well—er—no. I knew her well."

"Is that the way you usually treat prisoners?"

"I don't drag them through the streets. I treat them in a gentlemanly way. I'm not built any other way."

"How did you know Miss Mack was sick?"

"Why, I heard them say—from her appearance lying there on a chair."

"Did you tell Silverman that you were in the Academy of Music when you heard of the raid?"

"No, Sir," emphatically.

"Did you see this man in the house?" demanded Mr. Garvan, requesting "Mr. Harris" to stand up. Harris, a reputed agent of the District Attorney, was behind the registering desk in the house.

"Why, no," exclaimed the Captain in surprise.

JUSTICE JEROME'S QUESTIONS.

Justice Jerome now took a hand. He asked the Captain if he had noticed the reference to protection of disorderly women by the police, in the citizens' petition. Capt. Gannon replied that he didn't think that part was in his communication.

"What efforts did you make to investigate this complaint?"

"I assigned four plain clothes men to look into it."

"Did you detail Turley?"

Turley is the "ward man" of the Eighteenth Precinct who was ordered under arrest by Justice Jerome for contempt in refusing to take the oath in the inquiry in the case of Glennon "and others" until he was told who "the others" were.

Capt. Gannon stated that he had shown the letter to Turley.

"Did you detail Turley specifically?"

"Yes."

"Did he report in writing?"

"No, orally."

"Did the other plain clothes men report in writing?"

"Yes, all except Turley and Kane."

"If Turley failed to get evidence against that house, he is responsible for neglect of duty?"

"Yes," admitted the Captain.

"Did you see any of the persons signing the petition sent you?"

"Yes, I saw one, Mr. W. S. Genare of 38 East Fifteenth Street."

"It's very strange," observed Justice Jerome, "that thirty-two citizens have to go over a Police Captain's head to get relief, while the whole region is so honeycombed with disorderly houses that gentlemen living in Stuyvesant Square cannot get home without getting into the clutches of these women."

"That's not in my precinct," said Capt. Gannon.

"But they have to go through Fifteenth Street," retorted the Justice. "How many disorderly houses have you got in your precinct?"

"Not one," was the emphatic reply.

"How many poolrooms or gambling houses or policy shops?"

"Not one."

"Then, since this 'suspicious' place has been wiped off the blotter, you've got a clean bill of health?"

"Yes, Sir," responded the Captain.

The examination of the two women was then adjourned until next Wednesday, bail on each charge being fixed at $1,000. Failing to give this, the two women were taken to the Tombs, though Justice Jerome gave Mr. Rosasky a note to any Magistrate authorizing him to accept bail at any time.

Police Commissioner Murphy was asked yesterday morning if he had taken any steps with reference to the discovery of Capt. Gannon in the Webster Hotel. The Commissioner said that all he had done was to order Inspector Thompson to make a full report to him on the matter.

EVIDENCE FROM DIVVER MEN.

Arrest of Reputed Disorderly-House Keeper Due to Their Complaint —Mr. Foley's Charges.

The bitter fight for the leadership of the Second Assembly District now being waged between ex-Judge Divver and Thomas Foley has been brought into the movement against police protection of disorderly houses. Justice Jerome admitted yesterday that the arrest on Wednesday night of Antonio Lorenzo, the reputed proprietor of a disorderly house at 96 Cherry Street, by Capt. Vredenburgh of the Oak Street Station, at the instance of Assistant District Attorney Garvan, had been made upon evidence submitted by the Divverites.

Word was sent to Mr. Foley, when this became known, that if he wished to retaliate upon his political rivals, opportunity would be afforded him to do so. Mr. Foley replied that he had nothing to say, but that even if he had he was no informer. When seen later, Mr. Foley had this to say further:

"The fight on Capt. Vredenburgh has been waged by Divver for three years and a half. Divver is the leader of this district now.

He levies all of the assessments for the political organization. Some time ago a disorderly-house keeper refused to "give up" for something or other, and he was soon afterward arrested and fined $500. The Divverites think that if they can get Vredenburgh out of this precinct and Creamer out of the Old Slip Station, and Captains of their own selection put in, they can win. The Oak Street Precinct was never cleaner than it is now. Divver has tried to have Vredenburgh transferred time after time. Now that they can't get him moved through Headquarters, they want to throw him out through this trumped-up business.

Capt. Vredenburgh was transferred some time ago—for the space of an hour. He was made a Captain by the reform board. The Captain's men raided a poolroom at 80 Park Row, in which it was said Judge Divver was interested, some time ago.

COMMISSIONER MURPHY'S BUDGET

Wants Nearly a Million Dollars Increase for Police Expenses.

Police Commissioner Murphy has sent to the Board of Estimate the budget of what he thinks New York should spend on the police force in 1902. Commissioner Murphy asks for $12,092,611, which represents an increase of nearly $1,000,000 over the amount allowed for this year.

A request is made for $120,000 to appoint 150 new patrolmen, $60,000 for detective sergeants to be appointed, and about $150,000 for a patrol signal system in the Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a comparative statement of the appropriations:

	1902.	1901.
Salaries of Commissioner and force	$11,116,650	$10,550,000
Salaries of clerical and other employes	175,577	178,743
Supplies	440,103	312,000
Station house alterations	55,000	35,000
Contingent expenses	30,000	30,000
Additions to mounted service	17,312	16,062
Telephone and telegraph supplies	216,640	.....
Rents	41,238	40,518

Commissioner Murphy asks for six new steam launches to cost $5,000 each, $3,400 for new bicycles, and $1,000 to re-establish a school for pistol practice.

S. Howland Robbins Seriously Ill.

S. Howland Robbins, who was a Fire Commissioner for the City of New York under Mayors Grant and Gilroy, is seriously ill with heart disease at the Presbyterian Hospital. He has been at the hospital since the 16th of this month. He returned only a short time ago from Europe and had expected to spend the remainder of the Summer at Lenox, Mass.

DEVERY DEFIED BY ENRAGED POLICEMAN

O'Neill Carries Out His Threat to Go "Higher Up."

COMPLAINS TO MR. PHILBIN

Unprecedented Scene in Police Trial Room While the Patrolman Declares Money Would Have Averted Frequent Transfers.

An accused patrolman of the Police Department shook his fist under the nose of Deputy Commissioner Devery at the police trials yesterday, and deliberately defied the Deputy Commissioner to do his worst.

"I won't stand for it," said the patrolman after the Deputy Commissioner had fined him thirty days' pay. "I'll go higher up. I've been transferred six times, and I suppose if I'd hand over $25 you'd stand for it. But I won't be shaken down again. I'll go higher up."

The other policemen who were in the large trial room at the Mulberry Street headquarters were paralyzed with astonishment at the daring remarks made by the infuriated patrolman, who felt that an injustice had been done him. The Deputy Commissioner was himself in a state verging on apoplexy as the patrolman defied him and charged those who have the power of making transfers with "shaking down," or, in other words, demanding money from patrolmen in order to leave them in desirable precincts.

The threat of going "higher up" was carried out by the policeman. He went directly to the District Attorney's office, where he had a consultation with Assistant District Attorneys Gans and Sandford and later with Justice Jerome.

These consultations were only preliminary to a more searching inquiry into the system of transferring policemen from precincts near which they have established their homes to those so remote that the men find it almost impossible to see their families.

CHARGES AGAINST O'NEILL.

The policeman who created all this excitement is Edward O'Neill, who up to Wednesday was attached to the Tremont Station. On that day he was transferred to the East Fifty-first Street Station, and yesterday he was before Deputy Commissioner Devery on charges growing out of his actions during his connection with the Tremont Station.

Elias Hollander, a dealer in crockery at 3,806 Third Avenue, was the complainant against O'Neill. According to his story, as told to the Deputy Commissioner, O'Neill entered his place on Sunday morning, Aug. 11, and told him he was violating the law by selling goods on Sunday. Hollander did not see why he could not keep open until 10 o'clock in the morning like other stores in the neighborhood, and he told O'Neill so. There was one woman customer in the store at the time, and Hollander continued waiting on her after he had told his son to close the front doors of the store. In his testimony before the Deputy Commissioner he claimed that Policeman O'Neill put him under arrest and would not allow him to go into the back room to get his coat. When he attempted to do this, he said, the policeman handled him roughly and finally drew his revolver. His testimony was corroborated by his son and the woman who was in the store.

O'Neill gave his version of the trouble and said that Hollander, his wife, and had attacked him and that he had been compelled to draw his revolver in self-defense.

"What time was this?" asked Deputy Commissioner Devery in no mild tone.

"Ten o'clock in the morning," was the answer.

The Deputy Commissioner half arose from his chair and said in loud, sharp tones:

"They ought to have taken you and thrown you out of the window. What right had you to go in there and interfere with this man, who was trying to make his living?"

"Why, I arrested him because he was guilty of a violation of the law in my presence," said O'Neill.

"It ain't for you as a police officer to go in there with a pistol and take a man out."

"I had to protect myself," replied O'Neill. "This man, his wife and son were all jumping onto me."

MR. DEVERY'S DENUNCIATION.

The Deputy Commissioner, rising from his chair, shouted:

"They ought to have thrown you out of the window. We're having enough of that kind of thing already, people going in and interfering with other people in making a little living in their own way. Perhaps in a day or two we'll have Mrs. Nation and a lot of other tin soldiers traveling around here. Yesterday we had a crazy woman in here. She and those other tin soldiers will be coming down on us to enforce those blue laws and making it so that a man can't make a living. You ought to be in the fifth or sixth ring of that party of theirs. You ought to have a little hatchet, too. It's the rottenest kind of thing this having a lot of tin soldiers going around interfering with business. The people ought to get up and stop it. It is a bloody outrage. You ought to go and join this band of people along with this crazy woman that was in here yesterday. The people oughtn't to stand for this kind of a thing."

It was at this point that Policeman O'Neill rebelled. Stepping forward from the spot where he had stood at attention before Deputy Commissioner Devery, he almost touched the latter's desk. Suddenly he raised his clenched fist and shook it directly under the Deputy Commissioner's nose as he shouted:

"I suppose if I'd stand for a 'shakedown' you'd stand for it."

"I fine you thirty days' pay," said Deputy Commissioner Devery, every sign of anger appearing on his face.

Then O'Neill, in tones that rang through the room, said:

"I won't stand for it. I'll take it higher up."

The policeman then turned about and started from the courtroom. As a parting shot he cried: "You won't do anything of the sort and fine me thirty days. I've been transferred six times in four months because I won't stand for 'shaking down.' I paid $45—"

"Come back here. What's that you say?" cried the Deputy Commissioner in a voice choked with anger.

Policeman O'Neill walked deliberately back to the place in front of the Deputy Commissioner's desk, and, in marked contrast to his former tones, calmly made the charges as quoted. He then started from the courtroom.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S RAGE.

Deputy Commissioner Devery seem to recover from the shock. He clutched his desk, and looked helplessly around. Finally he gasped out:

"I'll make a complaint against you and I'll break you."

"Go ahead and do it," said the retreating policeman.

"You're a loafer. Get out of here," shouted the Deputy Commissioner, shaking his fist at the back of the policeman.

Policeman O'Neill went from the trial room to the Criminal Courts Building, and there saw District Attorney Philbin, who assigned Messrs. Gans and Sanford to question him. Justice Jerome was called in, and the policeman gave his story in detail.

He said that he lived in the Borough of the Bronx. He became a member of the police force in 1891. Up to April 3 last he was attached to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. On that date he was transferred to the Madison Street Station, down town. He remained there until May 12, when he was shifted back to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. He was there until June 5, when he was sent to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, where he remained four days, when he got orders to go to Tremont, from which station he was transferred to the East Fifty-first Street Station as stated.

He also stated that he had been fined ten days' pay by Deputy Commissioner Devery for failing to arrest a thief he had never heard of. He said that his whole trouble was due to the fact that he had failed to pay $25 to prevent his being transferred to the Madison Street Station.

Further details of what he disclosed in the District Attorney's office were refused. When asked by the reporters to tell of his troubles he said:

"Mr. Philbin told me not to open my mouth to any one, and I am not going to.

Policeman O'Neill had protested to Commissioner Murphy about his frequent transfers, just before the trials yesterday, and had told him about the assessment of $25. After the policeman had visited the District Attorney, Commissioner Murphy said:

"I am glad he has placed the case in the hands of the District Attorney. I want a full investigation."

O'Neill's police record shows that he was appointed to the force on May 16, 1891. There have been eighteen complaints against him. Once while a mounted police man he was charged with running his horse. Other minor complaints are enumerated on the record.

At the Madison Street Police Station last night Sergt. McSweeney, who has been in the precinct for fourteen years, said:

"O'Neill was here when Acting Captain Hammond was in charge. O'Neill was a member of the 'A. B. A.'s. Understand, I don't mean the 'A. P. A.'s. I mean he was a member of the Alcoholic Benevolent Association."

Policeman O'Neill was seen last night on his post on Second Avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-eighth Streets, and he decided to talk about his difficulties in the department. In this interview he greatly modified some of the statements which he made in the trial room which were taken down by the Deputy Commissioner's stenographer. He said last night:

"There were three against me, and Hollander got after me with heavy plumber's tongs, so I defended my life, and I would do it again if I had to. I mean to collect that month's pay if I have to go to the courts to get it.

"I am tired of being hammered, and if it were not for my three children I would get off the force. It all comes of doing my duty in arresting Charles Stackenberg, who keeps a saloon at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Eighth Avenue, for a violation of the excise law, the latter part of last March. I was then attached to East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, and on April 3 I was sent down to Madison Street. Next month I was sent back to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and three weeks later to Sixty-eighth Street. I was on sick leave, and before I could report there I was transferred to Tremont. That was early in June, and this morning I was sent down to this precinct. I am pretty tired of being kicked about."

"Do you think these transfers have been made because you would not pay for the assignment you want?"

"No, I have never said that. It has been because I arrested that saloon keeper."

"Were you ever asked to pay for a transfer?"

ASKED TO PAY $25.

"Yes, I was on the mounted force and I was dismounted. Then I was told that if I would pay $25 I could go back to High Bridge on the mounted force and that I would be let alone there for a year. That was two years ago."

"Who asked you to pay that money?"

"I cannot tell you any more."

"Were you ever asked to pay again?"

"No, I was not."

"It is said that you refused to pay an assessment?"

"I was never asked to pay any."

"Wasn't there an assessment when they were trying to get the three-platoon system introduced?"

"I never heard of any, and no one ever asked me to contribute anything."

"Have you employed counsel to take the matter of this fine to the courts?"

"No. I will wait first to see if it is enforced, and then I will be guided by circumstances. Oh, I am sick of all this pounding. I have not even had a chance to get a thing to eat to-day. I am kept so far away from my home that I have to spend all my time when I am off duty getting home and back again. I am seldom home for a meal. When I was in Madison Street it took me two hours to get home."

O'Neill served in the Second United States Cavalry for five years, from 1885 to 1890.

DEVERY FINES A SERGEANT.

Inspector Cross Pleads Vainly for Patrick Cully—Policeman Fined and Rebuked for Clubbing.

Sergt. Patrick Cully and Patrolman John F. Winters, both of the Union Market Station, were fined twenty days' pay each by Deputy Commissioner Devery, presiding over the trials of delinquent policemen at Headquarters yesterday, because Felix Summit, an old man arrested for intoxication, had cut his throat, making a serious wound, while awaiting arraignment at the Essex Market Police Court. It appears that Policeman Winters was not on hand to take his prisoner to court, and Sergt. Cully gave the man his knife, which had been taken from him, and sent him off in the patrol wagon with the other prisoners.

Inspector Cross, who was a lawyer before he was a policeman, tried hard to save Sergt. Cully, saying that he had returned the knife to the prisoner inadvertently.

"He is a sober Sergeant," said the Inspector.

"All Sergeants are sober so far as I know," said Deputy Commissioner Devery. "I'm sorry for him, for he is a good Sergeant," said Inspector Cross.

"You ought to be more sorry for the man who cut his throat," said the Deputy Commissioner.

Policeman Walter J. Bellinger of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station proved an alibi to the satisfaction of Deputy Commissioner Devery when arraigned on a charge of clubbing Michael Maccia of 239 East Fifty-ninth Street, but Policeman Howry of the Oak Street Station was fined twenty days' pay on the same charge, preferred by John Larkey. Howry has incurred the avowed dislike of the Deputy Commissioner because of his reputed affiliations with reporters. He has as a result served the city without pay many weeks since the beginning of the year, and has been lectured besides.

"You let your Greek blood get the best of you," said Deputy Commissioner Devery in passing sentence. "You wanted to do the same thing to your Captain not long ago."

CHANGES IN POLICE UNIFORM.

Touch of Color Added to the Dress of the Mounted Force.

Commissioner Murphy yesterday morning issued an order directing the mounted policemen to change their uniforms for Fall and Winter.

In the Fall uniform the trousers will be narrow in the legs. They will have a spring bottom and a yellow cord stripe on the outside of the legs, with buttons for straps at the bottom. Up to five or six years ago, the mounted men were distinguished from the infantry by yellow service stripes on the coat sleeves. The police think that by the new order there will be a return to the former uniform.

In the Winter uniform the men are directed to wear black leather leggins and to obtain a double-breasted Winter overcoat corresponding to that worn by the bicycle policemen.

OLD INDIANIAN BUNKOED.

Met a Man on the Street Who Knew Him and Was Soon Parted from His Money.

John Barlow, seventy years old, from Clark Township, Jackson County, Ind., complained to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station yesterday that he had been robbed of $70 at 137 West Fifteenth Street.

With his wife, Cynthia, Mr. Barlow had been to the Buffalo Exposition, and then came to New York for a few days, stopping at No. 210 West Fourteenth Street. Mr. Barlow desiring to see the sights, especially in the Tenderloin.

Mr. Barlow left the house yesterday to buy tickets home, and on Union Square was accosted by a young man who said his name was Ragsdale.

"Why, how are you, Mr. Barlow? And how are all the people in Clark Township?" he said.

Mr. Barlow expressed pleasure at meeting some one in New York who was acquainted in Clark Township.

Ragsdale then inquired whether Mr. Barlow knew John Rogers, and receiving an affirmative answer, asked Mr. Barlow to take a picture to him. Mr. Barlow said he would be delighted to do so, and was invited to No. 137 West Fifteenth Street to get the picture.

There unsuccessful attempts were made to get Barlow into a game of cards and three-card monte, when two men, claiming to be policemen, rushed in and placed Barlow and "Ragsdale" under arrest for running a gambling house.

Mr. Barlow was greatly frightened, and begged to be allowed to go. He was asked how much money he had, and replying "Seventy dollars," was told if he gave it up he could go. He was advised to go for his wife, and she might be able to get some of the money back. He parted with his money.

Mr. Barlow soon returned with his wife to find only a woman, who gave her name as Ida Blake, in the house. She was arrested, but later released by Magistrate Cornell for lack of proof.

Capt. Flood, who has become interested in the case, says he will capture the swindlers to-day.

THE STEEL TRUST TRAINING NEW MEN

School for Skilled Workers to Take the Place of Strikers.

Preparations to Start the Demmler Mill —Amalgamated Willing to be Incorporated, Says Shaffer.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 29.—Officials of the mills of the United States Steel Corporation that were closed by the strike of the Amalgamated Association, stated to-day that they were receiving many applications from former employes for work. The announcement that the company would start their mills non-union has, the officials believe, caused a weakening in the ranks of the strikers, and many are seeking cover.

The Amalgamated officials, however, claim that their ranks are unbroken and as strong as ever. One of the steel officials said to-day that there was a general mistake being made regarding the time it would take to train inexperienced men and make them capable of operating mill machines. It is now determined, he said, to have new men placed in positions that will give them a chance to learn the skilled work, and many of the men who hold menial positions in the union mills are to be taught skilled work with which they are in a measure familiar through long association with the workings of the mills.

In the Painter mills the work is progressing smoothly, and no desertions are reported. New men are being secured, though the company officials say that on Sundays the strikers make an active canvass of the homes of the men at work and seek to induce them to remain away from the plant. The last two mills in the Painter plant were to have been started to-day, but it was found impossible to have them ready, and the starting was postponed for a few days.

Pickets about the Lindsay-McCutcheon plant in Allegheny claimed to have turned back a new man to-day who was bound for the mills. Other than this there was no change in the Allegheny plant.

The only significant action in Lawrenceville to-day was the successful starting of the Gulde mill in the Lower Union mills of the Carnegie Company. The start was made, according to the officials, with a full crew, and the mill will be run without interruption.

Regarding the rumor that the steel workers' strike would affect the opening of the window glass plants this Fall, a prominent manufacturer to-day said the reason given for this was absurd.

There was little of interest about the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association to-day. Referring to a telegram from New York quoting officials of the United States Steel Corporation as stating that the Amalgamated Association would not be reorganized until the latter was incorporated, Mr. Shaffer said:

"The Amalgamated Association is not incorporated, it is true. I know no reason for this, save that there is no law providing for such incorporation. Other labor organizations are also not incorporated, presumably for the same reason. The only labor organization that I know to be incorporated is that of the Knights of Labor.

"This body, I believe, was incorporated under a special act of Congress. Personally, I can see no objection to the incorporation of the Amalgamated Association, but such a step could be authorized only by the annual convention of the organization. The officials of the association have no power in the matter."

The cause for the absence of Assistant Secretary M. J. Tighe is intimated in a report from Chicago, which says that he is engaged with Vice President W. C. Davis in organizing a new Amalgamated lodge in South Chicago which will take the place of the one expelled by him two weeks ago. It is said that fourteen members have been secured for the new lodge out of the membership of the former lodge.

After next Monday the Amalgamated Association will begin the disbursement of strike benefits to such as are still out of employment. The rate is $4 a week. The sheet and hoop workers will have been out nine weeks by the end of August, the tin workers seven weeks, and the Federal and National steel employes and tube workers three weeks.

The question of strike benefits for employes of the National Tube Company, who are not members of the Amalgamated Association, is still a subject of discussion. These men are nearly all members of certain trades unions affiliated with the Federation of Labor, and went out in sympathy with Amalgamated strikers without the formality provided by the Federation constitution. For this reason no benefits can be paid them by their own organization.

Several meetings of the tube workers have been held recently to consider the question, and committees were appointed to ascertain their standing with the Amalgamated Association. It is understood that the strikers' officials assured them that they would not be overlooked in the hour of need.

Secretary Williams received a check from the Flint Glass Workers to-day for $3,000, besides several other large donations.

Advices from Lisbon, Ohio, say that the strikers have erected seven large tents at different points outside the tin mill inclosure. The pickets have increased their vigilance and will endeavor to keep all non-union men from entering the plant.

It is confidently asserted that before many months pass, it will be possible to produce many new men and plenty to man all the plants that are now idle and which union men have refused to take hold of. The strikers say it will take years to accomplish this.

The American Tin Plate Company is said to have made its Star plant, in this city, a school of instruction. Skilled men are in charge, who are instructing other men in the mysteries of tin plate making. When the novices show a sufficient degree of proficiency they are to be sent to other plants. Managers of various plants of the company will be there every day, placing and teaching the new men.

The members of the John F. Ward and Pride of Newcastle Lodges of the Amalgamated Association, composed of the striking tin workers of Newcastle, held a secret session to-night, and considered a communication from David S. Fyle, superintendent of both the Shenango and Greer plants of that city. This communication was somewhat explanatory of the position of the American Tin Plate Company in the present strike controversy.

The strikers absolutely refused to have anything to do with the communication. Local Amalgamated men are highly wrought up over the report that the trust will attempt to resume operations in all the tin plants wih non-union men. They do not believe, however, that this will be attempted in this city.

The report from Monessen to-night is that the steel hoop mill will resume full force on next Monday, according to the plans made at present. Enough men have been secured, it is claimed, to operate the plant, both turns, and the strike here will be practically broken should this be carried out. The tin mill is running with its usual regularity, and present indications do not point to any approaching trouble.

Reports from all the mills of the corporation show that steady gains are being made in the force of non-union men. The strikers claim to have induced six non-union men to desert the Star Mills to-day, and to have shipped them back to Chicago, whence they came.

On the other hand, Superintendent Piper of the Star plant announces that he is nearly ready to start up the other mills in the plant, and the men now waiting for the improvements to be completed are in the mill.

The American Tin Plate Company has announced that it will start the Demmler mills of the company on Monday next week. Police protection has been asked for from Mayor Black of McKeesport.

Officials of the Amalgamated Association will not discuss the report of injunctions being served against their members at Canal Dover, Ohio, until they hear officially from their district officers. It is believed by many of the lay members of the association that some effective way will be found by which injunctions can be circumvented.

Advices from Canal Dover, Ohio, to-night say official notice of the injunction proceedings did not reach the town until late to-night, when United States Marshal Fanning came to serve the writs on all the strikers he could find.

The strikers were taken aback considerably by the movement and say it is wholly unwarranted, for they have so far not intimidated any one and have only used moral suasion.

John Stevenson, Secretary of the Miners' Association, was in Canal Dover to-day to tender the strikers the sympathy and financial support of the association. He also intimated that it is possible that the President would order a strike of miners. Such an order would affect about 10,000 men in this section of Ohio, embracing all the mines included in ten counties.

Reports to-night from outside points indicate no change whatever in the strike situation. Much interest is being taken at McKeesport over the announcement that the Demmler plant will surely be started on Monday, and the strikers say every possible effort will be made peaceably and lawfully to prevent the company making a success of its venture.

MR. SCHWAB WOULDN'T AGREE.

Simon Burns's Plan for Arbitration Rejected by the Trust—Another to be Submitted.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 29.—Simon Burns, who arrived here to-day, announced that his plan for settling the steel strike by arbitration has been rejected by President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation.

Burns, who is President of the National organization of window glass workers, and also the head of the Knights of Labor, declared that another plan would be submitted to-morrow to President Schwab. He explained that his first plan of arbitration, which was made public last night, was submitted to President Schwab on Aug. 21, but that he received no reply to it until yesterday, when Mr. Schwab's secretary telephoned him from New York that his chief would not consider the proposition.

"I submitted my plan to Mr. Schwab merely as a suggestion," said Mr. Burns, "and if there is anything in it that is objectionable to the trust officials, it can be modified. When I return to Pittsburg to-morrow, I shall take the matter up again with Mr. Schwab in the hope of making some kind of an arrangement whereby the strike questions can be submitted to arbitration. I think a start toward a settlement of the strike should be made at once, as it is hurting business.

"If it is true, as Mr. Schwab says, that there is nothing to arbitrate, I cannot see where his side will be injured by submitting to arbitration. It might be different, of course, if the matter were submitted to interested parties, but that was not the plan.

"I think President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association, has acted fairly in agreeing to submit his side of the trouble to arbitration."

Mr. Burns further expressed the belief that the entire matter, as far as the steel corporation is concerned, has been left in the hands of President Schwab, and that it will depend on him whether or not the strike shall be settled by arbitration.

TIN PLATE MILLS TO START.

Preparations to House the Workmen in the Company's Plant.

CAMBRIDGE, Ohio, Aug. 29.—There is every indication that the managers of the Cambridge plant of the American Tin Plate mill will try to put the plant into operation within a day or two. Beds, cooking utensils, and a stock of food have been placed in the mill. The plant has six hot mills and could be operated by a small force.

The leaders of the association still declare that their men are all firm, and that there will be no desertions.

STRIKERS ACKNOWLEDGE DEFEAT.

Some McKeesport Men Say They Are Anxious to Return to Work.

Special to The New York Times.

McKEESPORT, Penn., Aug. 29.—It is predicted by some strikers here that within two weeks the steel strike will be at an end. These strikers admit that the overtures for peace will come from the workers themselves.

"We are whipped," said one of the most prominent members of the Butt-Welders' Union to-day. "All our men know it, and are willing to go back to work. The only question with us is what the company proposes to do with us when we go back.

"If the men in the unions in this city were satisfied, we would not be reduced 10 or 20 per cent., they would be willing to go back now. For my part, I went out on strike with the rest. I'm satisfied that this strike is a failure, and I'm willing to take my medicine."

This man was speaking only of McKeesport, but the situation is the same elsewhere as in McKeesport, and this city will break the backbone of the strike. McKeesport never has been a good union town. The mills here have always operated non-union and the workmen believe they can get better satisfaction through individual contracts than through unions.

Injunction Against Ohio Strikers.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 29.—United States Judge Francis J. Wing this afternoon granted an injunction to prevent the striking workmen at the American Steel Company's plant at Canal Dover, Ohio, from interfering with the company or its employes. The petition alleges that the union men have coerced and intimidated the employes of the company.

PENALTIES FOR PICKETS.

They May Be Arrested for Speaking with a Non-Union Man.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Union pickets may be arrested without warrants and held to the Criminal Court for unlawful interference, if they touch a non-union man and request the privilege of a conversation.

This was the purport of a decision rendered here to-day by Justice Doyle, when he held to the Criminal Court James Brown and Herman Vogelsang, two of the Strike Committee of the Ironmolders' Union of North America, who on Aug. 12 pulled the sleeve of Anton Neilson, a molder, and said: "Can I speak with you?"

STEEL PLANTS TO UNITE?

Report that Illinois Steel Company Will Transfer Its Joliet and Bayview Plants to Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Rumors are floating about South Chicago that the Illinois Steel Company is going to enlarge its plant to double its present capacity. The company owns a large tract of land north of its present mills, and it is said that surveyors have been at work laying out the new buildings.

Some of the South Chicago men claim that the company will erect a plant there large enough to do the work heretofore done at Joliet and Bayview, and that these two places will be abandoned.

The Illinois Steel Company refused to confirm the report of the consolidation. Joliet and Bayview are uneasy over the reported abandonment of the plants at those places.

Vice President Davis is still at Joliet. A large meeting of South Chicago non-strikers is expected to be held next Sunday.

MINE WORKERS' CONVENTION.

They Insist Upon Written Agreements Hereafter—Threats of Strike If Existing Contracts Are Broken.

HAZLETON, Penn., Aug. 29.—With the adoption of the report of the Committee on Resolutions, the United Mine Workers this afternoon practically finished their work. The convention will adjourn at noon to-morrow.

The resolutions recommend written instead of verbal agreements with all the coal companies, strict compliance with the present contract, continuation of the card inspection system as now conducted, and instruct President Mitchell and the District Presidents to confer with the coal companies regarding card inspection and violation of agreements, and to arrange for a joint conference.

These officers are vested with power to declare a strike if contracts now in force are not lived up to. The resolutions call attention to the advantage resulting to both miners and operators from a written contract covering the wage rate for a stated period and specifying the conditions of labor. The committee alleges that, instead of agreeing to the request for a written agreement, the various companies posted notices of an indefinite character.

The resolutions further state that in many instances written notices posted and verbal agreements made by Superintendents with committees have been violated under various pretexts. Employes who derived the benefit of the 10 per cent. increase have, it is claimed, been discharged and new men placed in their positions at the old wages.

The committee states in the resolutions that if the miners are required to live up to their agreement, then the coal companies should do likewise, instead of seeking to destroy the mine workers' organization by intimidating the men.

Hereafter the miners will insist upon written agreements which shall be signed joint convention before the existing tract expires. They will also insist upon the present working card being continued until the question of a general working badge for the bituminous and anthracite regions is decided upon at the next national convention.

The question of the miners connecting themselves with central labor unions was referred to the respective districts. National President Mitchell and the three district Presidents were constituted a special committee to whom has been referred the grievance of the Delaware and Hudson men in the Scranton district with respect to the laying of roads in their workings.

UNION MINERS ARMED.

Preparations to Fight Non-Union Men in Earlington, Ky.—$1,000 Spent to Get Ready.

EARLINGTON, Ky., Aug. 29.—Members of the Mine Workers' Union of Hopkins County have been congregated about and near Nortonville during the past twenty-four hours. A number of idle union miners armed with guns have been seen, and pickets stationed on the highways near Nortonville warned travelers against going there.

County officials have been informed that local unions in the past few days have raised $1,000 with which to buy guns and ammunition to be shipped to Nortonville for use in a campaign against the non-union miners of Hopkins County. The operators express thmselves as being able to take care of their interests. All mines in the county are running regularly with full forces.

Government Buying Alabama Steel.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 29.—Lieut. Commander R. G. Denig of the United States Navy is in the Birmingham district inspecting an order of steel billets given by the Government to the Ensley steel plant of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company. The billets are for use at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is understood that the Alabama steel has thoroughly stood the test, and that the present order is a forerunner of larger ones. Alabama steel has heretofore stood all proofs, and was made into armor plate for the Russian Government at the Carnegie works in Pittsburg.

YOUNG MINISTER DROWNED.

The Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant Pastor of Central Presbyterian Church, Loses His Life at Newport, R. I.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29.—The Rev. Walter Lowrie, assistant pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, New York, was drowned here this afternoon. He was a guest of Mrs. John Auchincloss, and was in swimming off the Blue Rocks, in company with the Rev. Richard Arnold Greene of Princeton University.

They were out quite a ways from the shore, and the two were separated a considerable distance when Mr. Greene saw his companion throw up his hands and sink out of sight. He swam rapidly to the spot, and with the assistance of others in boats, took the body out of the water and made every possible effort to revive the young man.

All these efforts were unavailing and it was evident that death had been caused by some organic trouble. Mr. Lowrie had recently been visiting at Jamestown and only within a day or two had come to visit Mrs. Auchincloss.

The Rev. Walter Lowrie has been for the last two years assistant pastor at the Central Presbyterian Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, of which the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith is pastor. He was a native of Warriorsmark, near Altoona, Penn., where his mother still resides, his father being dead.

Many of his family have distinguished themselves at Princeton University, and he was no exception to the rule. He graduated from the university in 1895, and from the Theological Seminary in 1897. He has been very successful in his work in the Central Church, and so popular was he that the members gave him a free trip to Europe last year. While Dr. Smith was in Palestine with the late Rev. Dr. Maitble D. Babcock last Spring the young clergyman was left in entire charge of the work of this large church.

He leaves a brother, Matthew Lowrie, who is a lawyer in Pittsburg, Penn., and who is also a Princeton graduate, and another brother, Charles Lowrie, at 11 West Thirty-fifth Street, New York. He was twenty-nine years old.

SENATOR HOAR'S BIRTHDAY.

The Statesman Talks of American Affairs on His Seventy-fifth Anniversary—Numerous Congratulations.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 29.—Senator George F. Hoar was seventy-five years old to-day. Throughout the day he was receiving telegrams and congratulatory messages sent from friends in various parts of the country to his home in this city.

The Senator chatted for a time about his birthday, but he talked more of other things. He said:

"I think the country and the commonwealth never had better ground for cheerful hope and courage for the future than to-day. When we think of what the country has been through, from the landing of the Pilgrims to to-day, what great mistakes have been made, what evils we have encountered, the great public crimes and offenses which have been committed by good men, the whole lesson of American history is that the people are to be trusted and that the noblest and best motives will be the overmastering motives with the people.

"I see that some worthy gentlemen seem to have lost faith for the moment not only in the American people, but in freedom and in good when they think of the mistake we made in regard to the Philippine Islands, but I believe that in the main the men who made the mistake were honest and conscientious and that they will rectify it and save us from its evil consequences, so far as may be.

"Certainly the lessons of my life make me more confident in the opinions on which I have acted, and at the same time more tolerant of those who have differed from me. I think whatever faults I have committed, and they have doubtless been many, that I can at least claim to have loved my country, to have loved Massachusetts, to have loved Worcester, and to have loved Concord."

Man Whose Barn Was Burned Is Missing

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 29.—Sylvanus Mallett, a well-to-do farmer of Easton, near here, left his home at 4 o'clock this morning and two hours later his barn was burned to the ground. It is thought possible that he perished in the flames, although nothing like the remains of a man's body can be found in the ruins. His neighbors think that he may have been robbed, his assailants afterward firing the building, or that he may have ch

BIG SHOOT OPENS TO-DAY

Riflemen from All Points at Sea Girt, N. J., for the Tourney.

TEAMS STILL COMING IN

International and Inter-State Competitions Will Keep Marksmen Busy for Eight Days.

With fourteen States represented on the grounds last night and one foreign rifle team, that of the Ulster Rifle Association of Ireland, on hand, the marksmen assembled for the great international and inter-State rifle shooting tournament of the National Rifle Association of America at Sea Girt, N. J., waited with eager anticipation for the formal opening of the competition this morning. Before the first gun in the tournament is fired, however, there will be a number of other arrivals, and still others will continue to come until next Monday, when about all the teams entered will be assembled. Included in the late arrivals will be some of the members of the riflemen from Canada, who will shoot in the international match for the world's championship, and the Centennial Palma Trophy, this event to be all-America against all-Canada.

The marksmen on hand already are numerous enough to make a brave showing, and, though the riflemen for the most part are quartered in hotels, the grounds of the New Jersey State range yesterday presented the appearance of a big military camp, with the chief difference that military formality and routine are but little in evidence, the individuals of each team being at liberty to come and go at pleasure. Absence from quarters has been unusual, however, as rifle practice has kept the men constantly busy, and from dawn until the light failed in the evening each day there have been few moments when the smart crack of the modern military rifle could not be heard.

The shooting, too, has been of a remarkably high order, and from the scores made in practice the winning of prizes in the set competitions will call for scores approaching close to perfection.

The ceremony of the formal opening will begin at 10 o'clock this morning, and will be conducted by Gov. Foster M. Voorhees of New Jersey, Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, President of the National Rifle Association of American and executive officer of the present tournament, and Brig. Gen. Adelbert R. Buffington, United States Army, and Rear Admiral John J. Read, United States Navy, assistant executive officers. Aiding these will be the chief officers of the organizations affiliated with the National Rifle Association in the conduct of the tournament, Nathan Sperin, President of the Philadelphia Rifle Association; Gen. P. Farmer Wanser, Vice President of the New Jersey State Rifle Association; Daniel L. F. Chase, President of the Massachusetts Rifle Association; August Zimmermann, President of the Zettler Rifle Club of New York; Dr. Walter L. Hudson, President of the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, and Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, President of the United States Revolver Association. The shooting will begin at 2 o'clock this afternoon with the competition in the Columbia Trophy match. Following this, rifle, carbine, revolver, and pistol shooting will continue for eight days.

The full programme for the tournament and the order of the shooting for the eight days of the big meeting of marksmen follows:

FIRST DAY, AUG. 30.—10 A. M., opening of meeting; 2 P. M., Columbia trophy match, N. J. S. R. A., No. 13; 4 P. M., Inspectors' match, N. J. S. R. A., No. 9; bull's-eye and group pool shooting, all ranges and all individual matches, with the exception of the Wimbledon Cup and President's match.

SECOND DAY, AUG. 31.—1 P. M., Wimbledon Cup match, N. R. A. of A., No. 2; 2 P. M., revolver team match, N. J. S. R. A., No. 18; 3 P. M., interclub match, N. R. A. of A., No. 5; bull's-eye and group pool shooting, all ranges, and all individual matches, with the exception of President's match.

THIRD DAY, SEPT. 2.—10 A. M., 200 yards' stage, Hilton trophy match, N. R. A. of A., No. 3; 2 P. M., 500 and 600 yards' stage; bull's-eye and group pool shooting, all ranges, and all individual matches, with the exception of President's match.

FOURTH DAY, SEPT. 3.—10 A. M., company team match, N. J. S. R. A., No. 21; 2 P. M., regimental interstate match, N. J. S. R. A., No. 22; New Jersey National Guard match, No. 1; bull's-eye and group pool shooting, all ranges, and all individual matches, with the exception of President's match.

FIFTH DAY, SEPT. 4—9 A. M., company team (Tyro) match, N. J. S. R. A.; 2 P. M., 200-yard stage inter-State match, N. R. A. of A.; 5 P. M., 600-yard stage inter-State match, N. R. A. of A. Bull's eye and group pool shooting, all ranges, and all individual matches except President's match.

SIXTH DAY, SEPT. 5—9 A. M., carbine team match, N. J. S. R. A.; 11 A. M., 800-yard stage Palma match; 2 P. M., 900-yard stage Palma match; 4 P. M., 1,000-yard stage Palma match. Bull's eye and group pool shooting and individual matches, short ranges only.

SEVENTH DAY, SEPT. 6—11 A. M., 800-yard stage match, America vs. Ireland; 2 P. M., 900-yard stage match, America vs. Ireland; 4 P. M., 1,000-yard stage match, America vs. Ireland. Bull's eye and group pool shooting and individual matches, short range only.

EIGHTH DAY, SEPT. 7—1 P. M., President's match, National Rifle Association of America; 5 P. M., Alaska Cavalry vs. First Regiment, R. J. challenge match; 6 P. M.—Close of the meeting. Bull's eye and group pool shooting, all ranges, and individual matches. Open all day until 6 P. M.

CANADIAN RIFLEMEN PICKED.

Team to Shoot in International Match Will Arrive Saturday.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 29.—The names of the men on the Canadian team which will participate in the National Rifle Association of America matches at Sea Girt, N. J., were announced to-day. They are Major J. J. Mason, Thirteenth Regiment, commanding at Hamilton; Capt. W. H. Davidson, Eighth Royal Rifles, Quebec; Capt. R. J. Davidson, Eighth Royal Rifles, Quebec; Lieut. W. L. Rossi, Lieut. R. A. Robertson, Sergt. Major S. J. Huggins, Sergt. T. Hayhurst, Color Sergt. Sheddon, Thirteenth Regiment, Hamilton; Sergt. Drysdale, First Prince of Wales's Regiment, Montreal; Sergt. Swain, First Prince of Wales's Regiment, Montreal; Gunner A. Fleming, Capt. J. D. Stewart, Fifth Royal Canadian Artillery, British Columbia; Private S. Paupst, Seventy-seventh Regiment, Dundas, and Lieut. Smith, Fifty-ninth Regiment, Cornwall.

The team will parade in Montreal on Saturday and leave in the evening. They will wear khaki uniforms. Permission from the United States authorities for the team to travel with arms and accoutrements has arrived.

PRIZE WINNING DOGS.

Our Bobs, Frank J. Gould's St. Bernard, Gets the Rupper Cup at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 29.—The judges in the Pan-American Dog Show nearly completed their work of awarding prizes to-day. Twelve breeds were disposed of, including field spaniels, cocker spaniels, Irish water spaniels, rough and smooth collies, old English sheep dogs, poodles, wire-haired fox terriers, Scotch terriers, black and tan terriers, and schipperkes. The Pan-American gold medal for the largest exhibit of dogs was won by the Vancroft Kennels, and the gold medal for the handler in charge of the largest string by B. F. Lewis of Philadelphia.

The Vancroft pitcher for the best exhibit from the United States went to the Swiss Mountain Kennels, which also won the E. M. Oldham silver trophy for the best kennel of four owned by a woman. Rag Tag, owned by Mrs. R. F. Mayhew, won the Warren challenge cup for the best novice smooth-coated fox terrier. The Norfolk Kennels were awarded the Vancroft pitcher for the best Canadian entry. The Ruppert challenge cup for the best American-bred St. Bernard was readily given the Frank J. Gould's Our Bobs. Other special challenge cups and medals were awarded as follows:

Swift Mountain Kennels Silver Vase for the best bitch or dry dogs, won by Mrs. J. B. Vandergrift; Duquesne Kennels Silver Shield for the best exhibit of pointers and setters, won by the Vancroft Kennels; J. V. Mott Cup, offered for the best spaniel, won by Banner Nancy, owned by the Swiss Kennel Club; silver medal for the best bulldog, won by Beau Brummel.

SHAMROCK II. REFITTED.

All Hands on Cup Challenger Were Busy With Overhauling.

George L. Watson, designer; Capt. Sycamore, skipper, and all hands of the Shamrock II. were hard at work all day yesterday inspecting, altering, and improving the cup challenger at her mooring in Sandy Hook Bay.

Those who have seen the yacht sail in her four trial spins in these waters, and who have praised her performances would be surprised to know how far from "ready" the yacht is.

Riggers were at work yesterday setting up the topmast stays, which had stretched some in the recent trials; sailmakers removed a cloth from the luff of the mainsail, and altered the leach to make the battens fit better. The head of the club topsail was also recut.

A stronger main sheet was rove, and the gear attached to the spinnaker boom. This spar is said to be 110 feet long. All extra dunnage was taken from the inside of the yacht, so that she is "stripped for action," so to speak, and she may now be expected to show even better speed than she demonstrated in her early trials.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who remained on board the Erin most of the day, said that to-day the yacht positively would sail over one of the courses which have been used for America's Cup races, either fifteen miles to windward or leeward and return, or over a triangular course, depending on the direction of the wind and its strength.

The yacht will be timed as she was in her trials in British waters, so that an excellent gauge of her speed may be gained.

"Her best work is to come after Mr. Jameson arrives," said Sir Thomas yesterday. "We expect him by the steamer tomorrow night, and Mr. Ratsey is coming with him. About Tuesday of next week they will both go out on the yacht, and then we expect to see some good work. To-morrow we hope to be able to use the spinnaker."

Instead of going to Newport to see the Constitution and the Columbia race on Saturday, Sir Thomas has decided to leave here on Sunday night in the Erin, taking Mr. Jameson and Mr. Watson with him, arriving in time to see the American yachts race on Monday. He will return in the Erin that night, and the Shamrock will go out for a "proper" spin, as Capt. Sycamore puts it, on Tuesday.

DINNER TO SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

Challenger for Cup Was Guest of Honor at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 29.—Sir Thomas Lipton was the guest of honor at a dinner given to-night by Edwin P. Benjamin of Allenhurst at the Coleman House. Sir Thomas was to have come on a special train from Atlantic Highlands, and a large crowd gathered at the station to welcome him. Most of the other guests and those of Sir Thomas's own party came on the train, but Sir Thomas himself drove down in a carriage from Monmouth Beach.

There was a big crowd about the Coleman House when he reached there at 6:45. He was repeatedly cheered, and, although he sought to avoid the demonstration, he was obliged to appear upon the balcony, bow, and wave his handkerchief to the crowd.

Others in the party were George L. Watson, the designer of the Shamrock; Capt. Matthews, David Barrie, M. Westwood, Dr. Reid Mackay, Charles Moore, Daniel O'Day, Uzal H. McCarter, B. E. Howell, Henry Siegel, John A. McCall, Carson C. Peck, John N. Beach, S. G. Bayne, Martin Maloney, and Mr. Hillard.

The entire hotel had been specially decorated for the occasion, the three leaves of the shamrock being everywhere reproduced. The table decorations were elaborate, with three-leaf clover replacing the usual smilax.

The napkins were folded in the shape of a shamrock, and in every manner possible the plant which is the emblem of Ireland was used to bring forth the character of the dinner. The dinner was served shortly before 8 o'clock, and the entertainment which followed lasted until the early morning hours.

CONSTITUTION AFLOAT AGAIN.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 29.—With every detail cared for and the boat put into the best trim possible, her hull smooth and shining in a new coat of oil, Constitution slid down the railway into the water at 5:30 o'clock this evening, ready for the final trial races, which begin Saturday off Newport. It was only a few moments afterward when the tender Mount Morris took her line aboard and towed her slowly down the bay for Catport.

When clear of the pier the Constitution's topsail, which had been housed during the progress of repairs, was sent aloft. The crew was confident that the Constitution is in perfect condition, and all expressed the belief that she will make a creditable showing in the trial races.

English Money to Back Shamrock.

W. J. Kingsley of Pearson's Magazine arrived in New York yesterday morning on the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland with about $150,000, it is said, that he as the commissioner of a number of English yachtsmen, will try to bet on the result of the coming international yacht races for the America's Cup. The Englishmen will back Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock II., and will ask odds of about 5 to 3, it is said, for their money. Mr. Kingsley said yesterday that the men whom he represented would follow him across on a later boat, and that pending their arrival he did not feel at liberty to disclose their identity.

VANDERBILT'S MOTOR TRACK.

Special to The New York Times.

OAKDALE, L. I., Aug. 29.—W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has written from Newport to several wealthy neighbors here, where his father has his country house, Idle Hour, that he intends to construct a permanent racing track for motor cycles in the vicinity of Oakdale. His plan as announced is to purchase outright the property needed for the course, to secure absolute privacy.

Many of the residents in this section are enthusiastic over the sport of automobiling, as is the owner of the White Ghost and the Red Demon, and many of them will join heartily with him in his new project. Mr. Vanderbilt's plans are novel, but promise to be most effective. The track is to be constructed with metal bed, and is to be most substantial, as he intends to make it a permanent one. His neighbors have promised to co-operate with him in the construction of the new racing track, and it is presumed that some of the foreign racing machines of high power and great racing capabilities will be brought to this country for speed trials over the path when it is completed.

Chauffeurs Fourner and Sloan Here.

Henri Fournier, the celebrated French chauffeur, was among the passengers who arrived in Hoboken on the Hamburg-American Liner Deutschland yesterday morning. His visit to this country, it is said, is in the interest of a French automobile manufacturing firm which contemplates establishing a branch here, of which Fournier will be the head. Commenting on the object of his coming, Fournier said: "The location of the plant has not been decided upon as yet. I shall not enter the Pan-American races, which I understand will be more on the endurance order than as a test of speed. The machines I represent are of the high speed class.

The motor carriage Fournier referred to is a gasoline machine and is of the type that was used by Fournier in some of his races in Europe. Fournier, a very short time after his arrival, was signed by James C. Kennedy to race against the world's motor record in Madison Square Garden to-night after the Michael-Taylor race. Kennedy made his contract with the jockey, Tod Sloan, who came on the same ship with Fournier and who is acting as manager for the daring French operator. Fournier also has agreed to appear at Monday night's meet at Madison Square Garden. Both Fournier and Sloan went to the Hotel Martin.

Six-Day Cyclers at Revere.

REVERE, Mass., Aug. 29.—Five hundred and twenty miles and three laps had been covered by the three leading teams at the end of the third day's riding of the six-day bicycle race at the Revere cycle track. Moran and McLean, McDuffie and Pierse, and Maya and Bowler were the leaders, while Bleeker and Downey and Alexander and Stevens were one lap behind, and Dubois and Turgeon were two laps in the rear. The teams rode eight and a half hours today to make up half of the time lost yesterday while other events were going on.

"Jimmy" Michael rode five miles, motor paced, this afternoon and again at night in an attempt to beat the world's record, but the best he could do was 7:18 3-5 in the night trial, which is said to be the best time ever made for the distance on a small track.

GOLF AMATEUR DEFINED

New "Year Book" Sets Forth the Deeds that May Disqualify.

THIRTEEN ACTS PROHIBITED

Dealers, and Even Caddies Older than Fifteen Years Are Classed as Professionals.

In view of the amendments on the by-laws defining an amateur golfer, made public yesterday in the Year Book of 1901 by the United States Golf Association, the players who hereafter swerve from a very narow and straight path will find themselves outside the breastworks. Within the year there have been charges and countercharges regarding some of the amateurs, which have been discussed in print, although no charges have been submitted in an official way to the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association. These charges were to the effect that certain players had taken free railroad transportation and hotel board to boom the game by playing at California and Florida tournaments. At least one player has been accused of pledging his prize cups for a loan, and in another instance it was said that a player has not been required to pay any of his club dues or expenses.

None of the charges has ever been put in a way that would enable the Executive Committee to take action. Unquestionably this would have been done if the charges had been supported by evidence, although as the offenses were not specifically named in the former definition of a golf amateur the Executive Committee would have been compelled to treat them as violations of the spirit and not the letter of the rules. But in the amendments now made public the hands of the committee are strengthened, for each offense is set down and the punishment, unless a good excuse is brought forward, is the forfeiture of all rights as an amateur.

The text of the amendment follows:

Section 9. No person shall be considered an amateur golfer or shall be eligible to compete in the amateur championship of this association:

1. Who receives a money consideration, either directly or indirectly, by reason of his connection with or skill displayed in playing the game of golf.

2. Who plays for a money prize in a match or open competition.

3. Who receives money for giving lessons or exhibitions of skill in playing the game of golf.

4. Who lays out or takes charge of a golf course for hire.

5. Who carries clubs for hire after attaining the age of fifteen years.

6. Who personally makes for sale balls or other articles connected with the game of golf.

7. Who is classified as a professional in any athletic sport.

8. Who receives compensation for services performed in any athletic organization.

9. Who plays the game or frequents golf courses for the purpose of exploiting business.

10. Who enters a golf competition under an assumed name.

11. Who sells or pledges any prize or token obtained through connection with the game of golf.

12. Who, with the intention of promoting any business, receives transportation or board, or any reduction or equivalent thereof, as a consideration of his playing golf or exhibiting his skill as a player.

13. Who has club dues or charges paid by another person as an inducement to become a member of a club.

Protests against an individual concerning any violation of the letter or the spirit of this section must be made by a member of a club belonging to this association, in writing, to the Secretary of the association, properly certified to by an officer of his club.

Section 10 of the by-laws is amended to read that a player becoming ineligible under Section 9 may be duly reinstated upon his giving satisfactory evidence of meriting it. A change in Section 11, presumably aimed at players from abroad who might come over as "carpet-baggers" for an amateur championship, provides that no one may enter who has had the use of a club's links "for a period not less than the entire current season." The book contains the addresses of 26 associate and of 185 allied clubs in the United States Golf Association.

CHICAGO GOLFERS IN THE LEAD.

No Other City Represented in First Eight of Western Tourney.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—In the opening of the Glenview tournament, which began here to-day, Bruce Smith of Onwentsia covered the eighteen holes in seventy-six strokes, establishing a new amateur record for the course. Phelps Hoyt, who won the Western amateur championship last week, made the course in eighty.

The surprise of the day came in the first round for the championship cup, when W. J. Holabird, Jr., of Glenview, defeated Hoyt by five up and three to play. Holabird played a magnificent game, taking seventy-seven to Hoyt's eighty-two, thereby putting Hoyt out of the tournament.

Four cups are being contested for—the championship, the consolation, the "looking," and the "also ran." Only Chicago players made the first eight. Two Milwaukee representatives won places in the second eight. Vose, the amateur champion of Wisconsin, got into the third eight. Chisholm Beach of Cleveland, who qualified for the consolation cup, was put out of the running in the afternoon play. The first round for the championship cup resulted as follows:

Bruce D. Smith, Onwentsia, beat H. Chandler Egan, Exmoor, 4 up, 3 to play. Abram Poole, Jr., Onwentsia, beat Gale Thompson, Washington Park, 4 up, 3 to play. W. J. Holabird, Jr., Glenview, beat Phelps B. Hoyt, Glenview, 5 up and 3 to play. Walter Egan, Onwentsia, beat J. Waller Knott, Edgewater, 8 up and 2 to play.

Massachusetts Championship Finals.

WOLLASTON, Mass., Aug. 29.—The golf championship of Massachusetts lies to-night between Percival Gilbert of Newton Centre and Luis P. Myers of Hyannisport, and also of Yale College. These players went through successfully two more rounds of the match play to-day, defeating doughty opponents in the afternoon play. To-morrow they will meet in the final contest of thirty-six holes. The winner will be hailed as State champion, and will receive a massive silver cup, offered by Mrs. Charles B. Corey of Boston.

Morris County Golf Handicap.

The Morris County Golf Club has arranged an eighteen-hole handicap match play against bogy for men and guests for Labor Day for two prizes presented by the Greens Committee.

IRISH SPORTS AT BUFFALO.

Kickhams of New York Won the Gaelic Foot Match.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The Irish sports were continued in the Stadium at the Pan-American grounds to-day. The winners of the four events scored their victories by wide margins. O'Connell, who won the fourteen-pound winding weight throw, had over nine feet the better of his nearest opponent. The Gaelic football match between the Kickhams and the O'Connells, both of New York, was won by the former by a score of 3 to 2. Summaries:

220-Yard Run.—Won by G. McK. Hall, Central Y. M. C. A., Buffalo; J. T. Mahoney, Knickerbocker A. C., New York, second; W. E. Leahy, Mount Pleasant, Mich., third. Time—0:23 4-5.

Three Standing Jumps.—Won by J. T. Mahoney, Knickerbocker A. C., New York, 29 feet 1½ inches; Thomas Brennan, Pastime A. C., New York, second; Michael Harris, Pastime A. C., third.

Throwing 14-Pound Winding Weight.—Won by D. O'Connell, West Side A. C., New York, distance 45 feet ½ inch; Thomas K. Barrett, Harlem Rowing Club, New York, second; John R. De Witt, Princeton University, third.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by Fred Cooksley, Rochester A. C.; J. Delahide, New York, second; Michael Harris, Pastime A. C., New York, third. Time—2:14 1-5.

Grand Circuit Cyclers at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 29.—The Grand Circuit meet at the Coliseum to-night resulted in some of the best sprint races that have been seen here in some time. Major Taylor won first money in the one-third mile national championship, with Frank Kramer second. The two-mile amateur lap race, points to count, was won by William Dobbins of East Orange, N. J., with T. J. Grady of Chicopee, second. The ten-mile open was exciting all through, some great sprinting being done. W. S. Fenn of Bristol, won, with McFarland a close second.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

In one of the most erratic baseball games played on the Polo Grounds this year New York was beaten by Philadelphia yesterday. The visitors made a poor showing in the field, but managed to win by timely batting. Taylor pitched eight innings of the game for New York and was then taken out of the box and Mathewson substituted. Mathewson did his work well in the one inning in which he pitched. His team, however, failed to bat out the runs necessary to win, Townsend having little trouble in keeping the hits by the New Yorks scattered.

Philadelphia scored at the start of the game. Thomas, the first man up, was sent to first on balls. Barry's sacrifice was neatly fielded by Bowerman. Flick singled, but Van Haltren's quick fielding kept Thomas on third. A base on balls to Delehanty filled the bases. Delehanty was forced at second on Jacklitsch's hit to Murphy, but Thomas scored. Jennings was thrown out by Davis. New York also scored in this inning, Selbach getting to first on a base on balls. He stole second and third and came home on an error by Barry.

Singles by Delehanty and Jennings and an error by Murphy gave Philadelphia a run in the third inning. Selbach scored in this inning after getting to first on balls, a sacrifice by Strang and an error by Cross helping him to get home. Three singles, one a misjudged fly by Selbach, and another a long fly to the outfield, scored two runs for Philadelphia in the fifth inning, and in the sixth inning they scored three more. Thomas reached first base on balls and went to third because Selbach juggled with Barry's single. Flick struck out. Delehanty filled the bases by going to first on balls. Jacklitsch filed to Van Haltren, Thomas scoring. Jennings sent a single to left field and Barry and Delehanty scored. Murphy caught Hallman's line hit.

Two runs were scored by New York in the sixth inning on two singles, a wild pitch and a passed ball. Taylor scored for New York in the seventh inning after getting to first on balls. McBride in the eighth inning also got to first base on balls. He reached second on Ganzel's grounder to Barry, which the latter threw to Jennings, retiring Ganzel. Bowerman hit safely and McBride scored New York's final run. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf.	2	0	1	0	1	Thomas, cf.	2	2	0	0	0
Strang, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0	Barry, 2b.	1	2	2	6	0
V. Halt'n, cf.	1	2	3	0	0	Flick, rf.	1	2	1	1	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	2	1	0	Deleh'ty, lf.	3	2	1	0	0
McBride, rf.	1	1	4	1	0	Jacklit'h, c.	0	1	8	3	1
Murphy, 2b.	0	0	1	4	2	Jen'ings, 1b.	0	3	9	1	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0	Hall'an, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0
Bowerm'n, c.	0	1	6	2	0	Cross, ss.	0	0	3	3	1
Taylor, p.	1	0	0	1	0	Townse'd, p.	0	1	1	1	0
*Hickm'n	0	0	0	0	0						
Math'w'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Total	7	13	27	15	5
Total	6	5	27	10	4						

*Batted for Taylor in the eighth inning.

New York	1 0 1 0 0 2 1 1 0—6
Philadelphia	1 0 1 0 2 3 0 0 0—7

Earned run—Philadelphia, 1. First base on errors—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 13. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 7; off Townsend, 6. Struck out—By Taylor, 3; by Mathewson, 1; by Townsend, 3. Two-base hits—McBride, Delehanty. Sacrifice hits—Strang, Barry. Stolen bases—Selbach, (2,) Davis, (2,) Bowerman, Barry, (2,) Flick, Jennings. Double play—McBride and Ganzel. Wild pitches—Townsend, 4. Passed balls—Bowerman, 1; Jacklitsch, 1. Hits off Mathewson—One in one inning. Time of game—2 hours and 20 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

BOSTON, 5; BROOKLYN, 1.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—Both pitchers were in good form to-day, but the miserable support given to Kennedy by the Brooklyn infield made it an easy victory for the home team. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf.	1	1	3	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	0	9	2	0	Sh'kard, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Demont, 2b.	0	1	4	3	2	Dolan, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Cooley, lf.	1	1	3	1	0	Kelley, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
Hilton, cf.	1	1	4	0	0	Daly, 2b.	0	1	5	3	1
Lowe, 3b.	1	2	1	1	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	2	1	4	0
Long, ss.	0	0	0	4	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Kittridge, c.	0	0	2	3	0	Farrell, c.	0	0	1	1	1
Willis, p.	0	0	1	2	0	Ahearn, c.	0	0	1	1	0
						Kennedy, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	5	6	27	17	3	Total	1	6	24	14	6

Boston	1 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 —5
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Earned run—Boston, 3. Two-base hits—Dolan and Daly. Sacrifice hits—Demont and Long. Stolen bases—Lowe and Tenney. Double play—Lowe and Tenney. First base on balls—By Willis, 2; by Kennedy, 1. Struck out—By Willis, 2; by Kennedy, 1. Time of game—1:44. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

At Pittsburg.

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Hartzell, lf.	2	1	0	0	0
Beaum't, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Green, cf.	1	0	2	0	0
Davis, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Dexter, 3b.	0	1	3	1	0
Wagner, ss.	0	0	3	2	0	Doyle, 1b.	1	0	11	0	1
Brans'd, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0	Raymer, ss.	0	0	1	3	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	1	5	0	Childs, 2b.	0	2	0	3	0
Leach, 3b.	0	1	0	3	0	Menefee, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
Yeager, c.	0	0	6	1	1	Kahoe, c.	0	0	7	2	0
Doheny, p.	0	0	0	1	1	Hughes, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	1	2	27	18	2	Total	4	7	27	12	1

Pittsburg	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Chicago	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0—4

Earned run—Chicago, 1. Three-base hits—Beaumont and Hartzel. Sacrifice hits—Menefee and Kahoe. Double play—Davis and Yeager. First base on balls—Doheny, 1; by Hughes, 3. Struck out—By Hughes, 5; by Doheny, 4. Passed ball—Yeager. Wild pitch—Hughes. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf.	0	2	1	0	0	Hartzel, lf.	0	2	1	0	0
Beaum't, cf.	0	2	4	0	0	Green, cf.	0	0	3	0	1
Davis, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Dexter, 3b.	0	0	4	2	1
Wagner, ss.	0	0	1	0	0	Doyle, 1b.	0	1	7	1	0
Brans'd, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0	Raymer, ss.	0	0	1	1	2
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0	Childs, 2b.	1	2	2	2	0
Leach, 3b.	1	0	2	2	0	Menefee, rf.	0	1	2	1	0
O'Connor, c.	0	1	5	1	0	Kahoe, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Chesbro, p.	1	1	1	3	0	Eason, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	2	8	27	10	0	Total	1	6	24	10	5

*None out when winning run scored.

Pittsburg	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—2
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Earned run—Chicago, 1. Three-base hit—Menefee. Stolen base—Hartzel. Sacrifice hit—Davis. Double play—Chesbro and Bransfield. First base on balls—By Chesbro, 1; by Eason, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Dexter. Struck out—By Chesbro, 5. Passed ball—O'Connor. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	61	40	.604	Boston	52	55	.486
Brooklyn	61	47	.565	New York	42	59	.416
Philadelphia	61	47	.565	Cincinnati	42	59	.416
St. Louis	59	50	.541	Chicago	45	66	.405

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Philadelphia in New York.
Brooklyn in Boston.
Chicago in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in St. Louis.

American League Games.

At Cleveland—Washington, 13; Cleveland, 11.
At Detroit—Detroit, 5; Boston, 3.

Eastern League Games.

At Hartford—Hartford, 14; Buffalo, 5.
At Providence—Manchester, 3; Providence, 2.
At Brockton—Rochester, 6; Brockton, 2.
At Worcester—Worcester, 7; Toronto, 6.

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Albany, 2; Binghamton, 0.
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 5; Utica, 3.
At Troy—Troy, 6; Waverly, 1.

Baseball at New Rochelle.

An interesting game of baseball will be played at Dillon Park, New Rochelle, tomorrow between the Neptune Fire Company and the officials of New Rochelle. New Rochelle's 300-pound Mayor will be in the contest, while Chief Mayhew W. Bronson of the Larchmont Fire Department will be the umpire. The game is for the benefit of the Neptune Fire Company.

Death of Zack Phelps.

Zack Phelps, a prominent lawyer of Louisville, Ky., died there last night of pneumonia, complicated with heart disease. Mr. Phelps, who drew the ten-year agreement of the National Baseball League, was a prominent Elk. His wife and several children survive him.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:30 A. M.—354 West Twenty-seventh Street; Sophie Breslin; damage, $100.

3:50 A. M.—301 West Thirty-fourth Street; Walter Rockey; damage, $100.

10:10 A. M.—51 Willett Street; Moses Glass; damage slight.

11:25 A. M.—331 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; Anne Rosen; damage, $200.

12:25 P. M.—358 West Fifty-eighth Street; Daniel Meade; damage, $1,000.

4:00 P. M.—242 Centre Street; Engie Brothers; damage, $25.

5:00 P. M.—55 Columbia Street; Bernard Levy; damage, $15.

5:30 P. M.—42 Rivington Street; Hyman Steinberg; damage, $500.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 29.—The Rankin Hotel, at Rankin, Penn., was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. The flames spread so rapidly that the guests barely escaped with their lives and lost almost all their clothing. A guest named Oates, who jumped from a third-story window, broke his left arm and was badly bruised, but not dangerously hurt. The loss was about $10,000.

Benefactor

High Grade 10¢ Cigar.

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, AND METROPOLITAN TOBACCO CO., DISTRIBUTORS.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Commissioner Frank M. Baker, Owego; Prof. J. M. Gauthier, Providence.

ALBEMARLE—Prof. Palmer C. Rickets, Troy.

ENDICOTT—J. J. Crippen, Denver; Lester R. Davis, Elizabeth; C. F. Clark, Philadelphia; J. Fader, Memphis.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge Nathaniel Wilson, Washington; Capt. P. R. Ward, United States Army; Dr. F. W. Seward, Goshen; the Rev. H. C. McCormick, Chicago; Dr. Prior, Cologne.

GILSEY—S. Gordon Sawyer, Boston; Lillian Russell, Rockaway; G. E. Norton, Hackettstown.

HOFFMAN—Capt. Samuel S. Brown, Pittsburg.

HOLLAND—James H. Eckels, Chicago; Dr. H. A. Mandeville, Orange; James Lawrence, Sheriff of London; D. L. Gillespie, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL—T. H. Bushnell, Cleveland; Col. T. J. Ludington, Waterbury, Conn.; Capt. George W. Burr, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—K. Sugawa, Yokohama; William Brookfield, New York; W. D. C. Knox, London; Charles Peabody, Cambridge; Cobb Coleman, Chicago; J. C. Hanson, Shanghai; C. W. Lyman, Omaha.

PLAZA—D. E. Morgan, Devil's Lake, N. D.; W. C. Hager, Lancaster, Penn.; H. Magnus, Chicago.

STURTEVANT—The Rev. J. Walsh, Troy.

SAVOY—W. E. Durrell, Cincinnati; the Rev. Hugh Black, Edinburgh.

VICTORIA—Dr. William Clifton Drein, Philadelphia; Theodore de Zaldo, Mayor of Havana; Dr. B. L. Wilson, Erie; State Senator T

Nothing appears on this page except *Store News that's good to print.* It is printed at our expense and is costly. Therefore if our best judgment inspires the printing it is safe for you to assume that it is worth the reading.

The advent of highly interesting new goods for Autumn; the plans for the exit of goods that belong to the Summer, give topics for Store News.

This page is editorial in the sense that it is carefully edited news.

Editorial Page of the Wanamaker Store

The current of travel from north and east to south and west brings many visitors to this store. In the Stewart days it was a retail store. Now it is a public institution. Museum, thoroughfare, place of public comfort, plus the leading up-to-date retail store.

That the national character of this enterprise is thoroughly recognized appears in the fact that intelligent strangers sojourning in New York know that their visit is incomplete without sundry visits to Wanamaker's.

Occasion and Opportunity

A battle is an *occasion.* But it gives *opportunity* for the discharge of rapid-fire guns.

Occasions are following each other in quick succession in this Wanamaker business.

Each will be full of opportunities that retail buyers cannot afford to neglect. Today

CARPETS AND CURTAINS
FURNITURE AND FANS
MEN'S SUITS AND TROUSERS
NECKTIES AND HOSIERY

supply some of the many opportunities.

Curtains and Upholstery Things

Have you old furniture to be recovered?

Have you doors that need portieres?

Have you windows that need lace curtains?

If so, ponder the following. Perhaps you may satisfy your needs and save money by so doing:

383 pairs of Lace Curtains in Renaissance, Arabian, Brussels and Tambour:

Renaissance—
Were $4 $4.25 $7.85 $8.25 $9 $12.25
Are $2.65 $2.85 $6.25 $6.50 $6.75 $9.25
Were $14 $15.75
Are $10.75 $11.50

Arabian—
Were $16 $20 $27 $35 $50
Are $12 $13.50 $18 $24 $37.50

Brussels—
Were $11.25 $12 $15 $20 $22 $27
Are $7.50 $9 $12 $13.50 $16.50 $20.75

Tambour—
Were $5 $7.25 $9 $9.75 $11.50
Are $3.75 $5.75 $6.75 $7.75 $8

White Irish Point—
Were $5 $4.85 $6 $6.50 $7. $7.50
Are $3.75 $3.85 $4.50 $4.65 $5.25 $5.50
Were $8 to $12
Are $6.50 to $8.25

Ivory Irish Point—
Were $10.50 $12 $14 $18
Are $7.75 $8.50 $11 $14.25

White Nottingham—
Were $1.65 $1.85 $2.25 $2.75 $3.50 $3.65
Are $1.25 $1.40 $1.85 $2.15 $2.30 $2.65

Draperies—

Fabrics in artistic designs, and desirable in every respect.

Armures—Were $2.25 $2.50 $2.65 and $2.75 yard
Now $1.80 $2 $2.20 and $2.25

Silk
Damasks—Were $3 $3.85 $5.25 $5.50 $6.50 $8
Now $2.35 $3 $4.25 $4.35 $4.50 $6.40

Remnants and short ends of Tapestries, Damasks, Velours, etc., in lengths from 1 to 6 yards, at one-third less than original prices.

Furniture Coverings—

Cotton
Tapestries—Were $1.25 $1.65 $1.85 and $3.75 yard
Now 90c $1.35 $1.50 and $2.25

Wool Tapestries—Were $4.25 $5.25 and $9.50
Now $3.25 $3.75 and $4.50

Silk Tapestries—Were $4 $4.25 $5 $5.25 $5.65
Now $3.20 $2.50 $4 $4.25 $4.50
Were $5.75 $6.50 $7.50
Now $4.65 $5.25 $6

Figured
Velours—Were $1.50 $2.50 $3 $3.50 and $5
Now 95c $1.65 $1.85 $2.25 and $3.75

Third floor.

Women's Shirt Waists Decisively Reduced

This is a round-up of Women's White Lawn and Colored Shirt Waists, at prices which will constitute an irresistible appeal to the pockets of all economically inclined women.

Former price-markings have been ruthlessly clipped; in some instances the new figures are less than half the former ones.

With few exceptions the shirt waists are fresh and new, in a great variety of the season's favorite styles. The exceptions show slight signs of handling—but how can an additional washing be offset against such price-concessions?

Though sizes are not complete in each style, yet all sizes are to be found in the collection. Here are exact details:

White Lawn Waists—

50c, from 75c, 85c and $1—Of White Lawns; three styles fine plaits and embroidery, or hemstitched plaits; some buttoned in back, others in front.

75c, from $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75—Of White Lawn; five styles; fine plaits and hemstitching, or hemstitched box-plaits; others with plaits and embroidery; buttoned in front.

$1, from $2.25 to $2.75—Of White Lawn; two styles; fine plaits; trimmed with colored dimity, or embroidered in black; buttoned in back or front.

Second floor.

Colored Shirt Waists—

50c, from $1—Of Chambray, in solid colors; two styles; large sailor collar; vest and collar of plaited white lawn. Of chambray, with white pique vest; front trimmed with embroidery; plain French back.

75c, from $1.50 to $1.75—Of Chambray and Mercerized Canvas; solid colors; two styles; large sailor collar trimmed with plaited white lawn; mercerized canvas; plaited from neck to bust; buttoned front or back.

$1, from $2.75 to $4.50—Of Mercerized Chambray or Silk Mull; three styles; chambray trimmed with embroidery or fine plaits; silk mull trimmed with lace; buttoned down back.

Ten More Paris Models

If you are a regular reader of the Wanamaker Store news you know something of the progress of our showings in Women's Costumes and Wraps.

Monday, twenty-eight Model Pieces.
Thursday, ten Paris Wrap Models.
Friday, ten Paris Jacket and Cape Models.

Besides all this numerous September Skirts, Tailor-made Suits and Golf Capes. These splendid early showings are bringing vast approval in greatly growing sales.

The First of the Fans

No—these are not the hot-weather kind, but the sort in which looks are primarily considered—efficiency afterward. In short they are dainty delicate bits of gauze, spangles, lace and ivory, for parties, dinners, the theatre, and so on.

They have just come to us from Europe and we fancy you will be delighted with the collection. All sorts, at all prices, of course, and a great many fascinatingly new ideas among them; but the most costly one by no means necessarily the prettiest. But judge for yourself. Here's a hint of the prices:

Fans of black or white gauze, the latter with bone sticks; prettily painted, at 50c.
Spangled or painted fans, in black or white, at 75c and $1.
Black fans, of gauze, 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.50; of crepe, $2.50 and $4; of lace, $2 and $4; some with jet spangles at $12.
White fans, of gauze and lace, with pearl sticks, $7.50, $9 and $14.
Fans of Duchesse lace with pearl sticks, $12, $20 and $25.
White gauze fans, heavily spangled; with pretty carved bone sticks, $7, $9.75 and $12.
White lace and painted fans, in a good variety, from $1.25 to $6.

Broadway.

Last News of Women's Bathing Suits

These—the lingerers from our broad gathering of Women's Bathing Suits—make today their final bow for the season—at prices that have been mercilessly pruned. Their exit is well-timed; for you get full advantage of the price-savings before a double holiday—and September waters are soft and warm.

Besides—if another reason besides the sharply cut price were necessary—a bathing suit is bought for more than one season, and you'll have a practically new suit with which to start next Summer. Two tempting groups:

At $2.50—All suits that were $3.50 to $5
At $4—All suits that were $5.50 to $8.50

The suits are mostly of brilliantine, one of the best-looking and most serviceable of bathing suit fabrics.

Second floor, Broadway.

Some of the Untrimmed Hats For Fall Wear

A small group, containing the precursors of the larger showing to come later, is here today. Hardly fair to call the hats "untrimmed"—for they are rather more than half trimmed. Some need only a pompon, breast or bow of silk or velvet to complete them; others need nothing at all to make them ready to wear.

They are attractively made, chiefly of silk with chenille applique, and are light in weight—sensible idea. They are serviceable, as well as pretty, and eminently suited for Fall wear. Prices are $2.75 to $6.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Umbrellas Under-priced

Here is a group of excellent Umbrellas for Men and Women. The women's are 26-in., of all-silk, with long pearl and ivory handles; the men's are 28-in., all-silk, with stag-horn and natural wood handles, silver-trimmed. The price:

$2.75 each, worth $4

Broadway.

August Furniture Departing Chances

We would not dictate but would only suggest to all housekeepers, home-makers, home lovers, that it may be years before another equal chance will appear to buy fine furniture cheaply as now offered here. The challenge is equal and universal to all—urban, suburban, rural. The opportunity is $3 for $2 while this month lasts. After Saturday this special chance will be over, and then—we shall be occupied with other things. What signifies your little sacrifice of time and car fare?

Here are a few instances taken at random from the general stock of the August Sale. Plenty of other items as good or better, but we didn't hunt for them. Only a day and a half in which you can take advantage of such values as these:

$4 Dining Chairs, $2.75—
One hundred and twenty-five quartered golden oak dining chairs; box seat frame with shaped top; fine cane seat; French legs; square stretchers; banister back with fancy panel; highly polished; fine construction.

$8.50 Dining Arm Chairs, $5.75—
Thirty-eight chairs; arm chair size to match the above.

$9 Women's Desks, $7—
Twenty golden oak desks with quartered oak drop lid; long outside drawer; seven inside compartments and one drawer; moulded edges; French legs; polished finish.

$12 Mahogany Finished Hall Seats, $8.50—
Three imitation mahogany hall seats or benches; 36 inches long, 21 inches deep; high back with arms; carved panel; highly polished.

$16 Oak Side Tables, $12—
Five quartered oak buffet tables; top 36 inches long, 17 inches deep; swell front; carved back; two lower shelves; spiral column supports; highly polished.

$30 Oak Chiffonniers, $20—
Twelve quartered golden oak chiffonniers; top 36 by 17 inches; full serpentine front; four long and two short drawers; French legs; pattern plate mirror; 24x20 inches, in carved standard; highly polished.

$36 Oak Bureaus, $23—
Ten quartered golden oak bureaus; top 44x21 in.; full serpentine front; 2 large and 2 small drawers; shaped legs; pattern plate mirror, 32x26 in., in carved standard; highly polished.

$40 Golden Oak China Closets, $30—
Four quartered golden oak china closets; heavy moulded top; bent glass ends; glass door; turned column either side of door; 4 adjustable shelves; mirror back of top shelf; ball feet; 66 in. high, 45 in. wide; highly polished and of fine construction.

$70 Oak Sideboards, $50—
Nine quartered golden oak Colonial sideboards; top 54 in. long, 24 in. deep; 5 drawers; drawer lined for silver; 2 closets; shaped legs with claw feet; cabinet top with 4 shelves; 3 mirrors; one 24x26 in.; two 12x14 in.; of finest construction and highly polished.

Concerning Carpets

Our Carpet Store is big. It is worthy your attention not only for bigness but for excellence. This Carpet Store of ours is easily in the first rank. Good reasons for this position exist:

First—The combination of great sales in two cities gives us extraordinary command of the market.

Second—Our contracting for carpet is free—we are not handicapped with manufacturing interests.

Third—Orders for the coming Autumn season include *seven hundred* distinct styles, very many of them exclusive to our Carpet Stores.

Fourth—Prices at all times are fair with the market, and that means as low or lower than equal goods elsewhere.

It is plain that many superior styles can be found only here. Our service is unsurpassed and you are protected in prices. It is impossible for you to know the retail carpet market without studying our offerings.

Take a Camera With You on Labor Day

Have you included a Camera among your preparations for enjoying the Labor Day vacation—the last of the summer holidays? If not, hadn't you better decide quickly—today — to do so? Whether you are planning a trip to the mountains, to the seaside, or to the Pan-American Exposition, you'll be glad of having one.

Here is timely news of good sorts of Cameras at less than their usual prices, of especial interest to the beginner.

And to the owner of a camera—the man that has learned to appreciate the way in which a camera enhances the pleasure of an outing—a reminder of the plates, films, developer, he may need before he starts. These are here, too, at low prices. Read on:

Cameras—

Eastman's No. 2 Eureka Cameras for 3½x3½ in. plates, complete with double plate holder. $1.50, from $4.

A complete assortment of Eastman's Kodaks at 20 per cent. discount from list prices.

Also the Wizard, Korona, Poco, Premo and Bullard Cameras.

Some cameras that have been shown as samples, and show the effects of handling, are greatly reduced in price.

Photographic Supplies—

8-oz. bottle of Hydro Quinine Developer, 15c, from 25c.

8-oz. bottle of Metol-Hydro Developer, 15c, from 25c

8-oz. bottle of Trenol Developer, 15c from 25c.

8-oz. bottle of Ariel toning and fixing Developer, 15c, from 25c.

8-oz. bottle of Mitchell's Handy Developer, 20c, from 25c.

Stanley Dry Plates, 3½x3½ in., 25c dozen; 4x5 in., 35c dozen; 5x7 in., 60c dozen.

Eastman's Red Seal Dry Plates, 3½x3½ in., 25c dozen; 4x5 in., 45c dozen; 5x7 in., 75c dozen.

A complete assortment of Seed, Cramer, Lovell & Lion Dry Plates.

Velox, Solio, Dekko Papers and Eastman's Water Developing Paper, also films of all sizes.

Our wagon will call for your films or plates for the asking, develop, print and mount them, and return them within a short time, at moderate cost to you.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway, or 76 E. Ninth street.

Emphatic Reductions on Go-Carts and Baby Carriages

It is high time that the last of our this Summer's collection of Baby Carriages and Go-Carts should be trundling its little occupant. But some of them are not—hence new, sweepingly reduced prices on those told of here:

Go-Carts—

Artistic in style, with automobile body, rubber-tired wheels, patent foot-brake and best running gear.

Go-Carts that were $7.50, $8, $8.50, $9 and $10, now $5.

Go-Carts that were $11, $12, $13.50, $14, $15 and $16, now $9.

Basement.

Baby Carriages—

With fine rattan or reed bodies, elaborately woven, rubber-tired wheels, patent foot-brake and the softest of cushion springs, and upholstered in satin damask, corduroy or leatherette.

Carriages that were $17.50 to $25, now $15.

Parasols, 75c to $2.

Covers of point d'esprit and bretonne net, 75c to $5.50.

Covers of pique, silk and elderdown, 50c to $3.50.

Little Pictures At Little Prices

They are Platino Prints, in simple passe partout frames. The subjects are well chosen, and, at these trifling prices, they suggest an effective and inexpensive way of filling up a spare corner or two.

7x9 in., 8c. 8x10 in., 10c. 10x12 in., 20c.
11x14 in., 30c. 13x16 in., 35c.

Tenth street elevator Counter.

Pure Lemon Juice Drops 20c a Pound

Pure Lemon Juice, the best sugar, and the trick of putting them together just right are the only ingredients. But the result is delicious, harmless, refreshing. You'll like the puckery feeling.

20 cents a pound

Basement.

A Reminder of Some Bargains in Men's Clothing

The fifteen-dollar Summer Woolen Suits. All new this season. Excellent variety in cheviots, striped flannels and fancy cassimeres. They are to be closed at

Ten Dollars

And are most positive bargains. Remember that they are good for present wear until October and will be ready for use next May. Another case of $3 for $2.

Also a quantity of Men's Trousers, all new, that have been very cheap at three dollars and a half, but are reduced to Two Dollars and a Half

All are suited to present use. Styles good, in medium and light stripes.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Small Belongings For Money-Saving Men

Three little stories follow. They concern articles that all men need. Men that want to turn an honest shilling will find the chance to do all that and more in the savings that may thus be made.

Men's Linen Collars, 12½c—Linen both sides, light weight turndowns, heavy standing collars. All the wanted shapes, new and old, from the old-fashioned low turndowns to the newest high-band collars. Collars that well endure hard wear, hard washings, inspection, criticism, and abuse. The skilled operators who made them are experts. The equal of a great many 25c collars.

Neckwear, 25c—250 dozen Scarfs made of short ends of high-class neckwear silks. Shapes, the most popular of the day. Batswings in two length, narrow four-in-hand which is easily tied under the new high turnover collars. These are from a maker who rarely makes 50c scarfs. We are helping him to clearup odd lots of silks; have purchased these so as to sell them at 25c.

Men's Garters—3 pairs for 25c—Few men think of paying less than 25c a pair for garters until they see these. Made of excellent lisle-thread webbing, strong cords and buckles. Large variety of colors. When adjusted you have that comfortable, proper feeling which accompanies proper dressing. Box of 3 pairs for 25c.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth Street.

Men's Fall Overcoats

Autumn chills and dewy evenings are mandatory. To men the fiat is *Fall Overcoats.* Among the new lots just ready are:

$20—Overcoats of Oxford mixed covert cloth, extra long, full back, velvet collar; very stylish.

$15—Overcoat of Oxford mixed cheviot, silk-lined throughout and faced to front edges. A good $20 worth in the usual clothing market.

$15—Overcoat of black rough-faced worsted, silk-lined throughout and faced to front edges; very long.

Several other sorts at $15 each. All new, elegant, durable, desirable. The standards of our men's clothing must be remembered. High qualities of materials, elegance of form, perfection of tailoring. Nothing less admitted to our stock.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

This News of Hosiery Is Interesting

It concerns men, women and children alike. The offerings of which it tells are of present value to men and women of taste who appreciate *good* hosiery always—particularly when each investment means a concrete saving of money. It is of interest to mothers who are busy with the problem of equipping their children for the fast-approaching school days.

Note what economies the following items offer:

Men's Half Hose, 25c, from 38c and 50c—
Our own importations this summer; now marked at a third to a half below their former prices. Of cotton and lisle thread in about 70 neat and carefully chosen patterns.
Cotton, in black and colored grounds; embroidered and striped.
Lisle Thread, in colored grounds; striped and embroidered.

Women's Stockings, 18c, 3 pairs for 50c, from 25c pair—
Openwork stockings have enjoyed a tremendous popularity this season, and their reign is far from waning. This offering is of fast black openwork allover Lisle Thread Stockings, in six different attractive patterns.

Children's Stockings, 12½c, value 18c—
Intended for precisely the hard sort of wear that they will receive from school children. Fast black ribbed Cotton, elastic and durable, with double knees. Sizes 6 to 10.

Broadway.

Latest News of Shoes

Causes you do not care for. Effects in facts concern you. Is the statement of fact accurate? The following may be depended upon absolutely. If you are a good judge of shoes your observation will confirm this advertisement.

Men's Shoes on sale in Shoe Annex, southwest corner Fourth avenue and Ninth street:

Men's Four Dollar Oxford Shoes will be sold at **$2.65**
Patent leather and calfskin with double soles. The sorts that men of fashion wear until the snow flies.

Men's Three Dollar Laced Shoes will be sold at **$1.90**
Box calfskin, very strong, heavy welted soles; very stylish and nearly all sizes.

Boys' Two Dollar Laced Shoes will be sold at **$1.30**
School time coming. This collection of solid shoes—sizes 12 to 5½—should vanish in a day.

Women's Shoes on Sale in the Under-Priced Store in Main Basement:

Women's Three Dollar Kidskin Dress Shoes will be sold at **$1.60**
Dainty shapes, carefully made of fine leather, both laced and buttoned. This is a most extraordinary chance for rare bargains.

Women's Two Dollar and a Half Patent Leather Shoes will be sold at **$1.80**
Very stylish shape, well made, lace and button, extremely neat for wear with short skirts.

Women's Two Dollar Oxford Shoes will be sold at **$1.40**
Fine black kidskin, stout extended soles, military heels, kid tips.

The quoted higher prices are now demanded for each of these lines of Shoes by first-class shoe stores. Notice especially the location of each—the Men's and the Women's Shoes.

Treating of Boys' Clothing

Parents of boys between eight and sixteen will find this announcement good reading. It means a saving of from one to five dollars each on suits admirably adapted for the coming weeks of early Fall—and, in some cases, longer yet. It's getting nearly time to put away the Summer suit.

Three-piece suits of mixed cheviots and a few of blue serge that have been $6 to $10 are now $5 a suit. Your boy's size in a good suit is in the lot somewhere.

Two-piece suits of excellent grades of fancy and striped cheviots, in broken sizes, that were $4 to $5.50, are now $3 a suit.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Girls' Petticoats In Attractive New Styles

To wear with the new Fall frock. They are stylishly made of moreen or sateen. Some in bright colors, others in plain black. Lengths are 26 to 34 inches. A word of prices:

Petticoats of sateen in cerise, blue and black, with accordion-plaited flounce, at 90c, $1 and $1.50.

Petticoats of best quality of moreen, in violet and cerise. Made with deep accordion-plaited flounce. $2.75.

Second floor, Ninth street

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SARATOGA RACES ENDED

A Large Crowd Saw the Finish of the Summer Meeting.

DUBLIN WON THE HANDICAP

Utopian and Frivol Were Victors in Contests for Two-Year-Olds—First Whip's Purse.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The Saratoga Racing Association's meeting ended to-day with an interesting afternoon's sport and abundant enthusiasm. There was no especial promise in the card, however, to justify any great outpouring of turf patrons, but as it was the last chance for losers to regain losses and winners to increase their profits, none who could get to the track missed being in at the finish.

The feature of the programme was the Saranac Handicap for three-year-olds, at a mile and a furlong. Dublin and Chuctanunda ruled equal favorites in the opening betting, but when the post call was sounded Dublin was the public choice. After a short delay the field was sent away to a good start. Chuctanunda and Dublin raced out in front and ran head and head until half way through the home stretch, where the terrific pace told on Chuctanunda, and Dublin, drawing away, galloped in front for the remainder of the distance, and won by a length and a half. Baron Pepper, who had trailed the field all through the race, came with a grand rush in the last furlong, and beat Chucatnunda a head for the place.

The opening race went to Speedmas, a 12 to 1 chance. Asquith opened favorite, but a heavy play on Lee King made him equal choice with Asquith at post time, at 2 to 1 each. Speedmas, who held a good position throughout the race, won in a drive by a neck. Asquith was second, a neck in front of Althea, while Lee King, back in the crowd most of the distance, finished far in the rear.

Utopian was favorite always for the second race and won, ridden out, by a length from Tribes Hill, who beat Belles Commoner a neck. The fourth event, for maiden two-year-olds, went to Frivol, at 7 to 1. Emma A. M. was first choice, at 8 to 5, but after racing prominently for a mile stopped almost to a walk and finished last. Rose Court was second, half a length in front of Fontenix.

Ben MacDhui was an odds-on favorite for the last race, 1 to 2 being eagerly accepted. He went to the front at the fall of the flag, and it seemed to be a case only of how far he would win. First Whip, hard ridden by McCue, got up to him in the home stretch, however, and beat him by a short length after a hard finish. Agnes D. was an indifferent third. Ben MacDhui was purchased earlier in the day by G. Walbaum. The price was said to be $12,000. J. T. Stewart has purchased, from August Belmont, Rose Plume and Rag Tag. The terms were private. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Speedmas, 104 pounds, (Shaw,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Asquith, 111, (Burns,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, second; Althea, 102, (Wonderly,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Lady Chorister, Advocator, Chaos, Lee King, Great American, and Lizzie A also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Utopian, 103 pounds, (Shaw,) 5 to 2 and even, won; Tribes Hill, 112, (Burns,) 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, second; Belles Commoner, 109, (Wood,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:07 3-5. Francesco, Par Excellence, Zirl, Byrne of Roscrea, Grail, James P. Keating, and Tippetoes also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Saranac Handicap of $5,000, for three-year-olds; one mile and an eighth. Dublin, 113 pounds, (Shaw,) 11 to 10 and out, won; Baron Pepper, 104, (Beauchamp,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Chuctanunda, 109, (Burns,) 3 to 2 and out, third. Time—1:53 2-5. The Rhymer also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, for maidens, fillies, and geldings two years old; five furlongs. Frivol, 110 pounds, (Wonderly,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Rose Court, 105, (Thompson,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, second; Fontenix, 110, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:01 4-5. High Carnival, Trauer, and Emma A. M. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and seventy yards. First Whip, 126 pounds, (McCue,) 11 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Ben MacDhui, 110, (Woods,) 1 to 2 and out, second; Agnes D., 105, (Wonderly,) 8 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:44 4-5.

HARNESS RACES WERE QUEER.

Providence Judges Took Down Driver Trout, but Still Anaconda Was Beaten.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 29.—In the card of three races at Narragansett Park this afternoon, two drivers were changed by the judges when favorites failed to win, but the showing of the horses was not improved with new drivers behind them.

Prince Alert caused a great surprise by winning the free-for-all pace from Anaconda and Connor in three straight heats in time that was regarded as slow for the champions. There is still dissatisfaction and no real explanation of some unusual happenings that caused Anaconda to lose. After "Jack" Trout had driven Anaconda two heats, the judges ordered Trout from the sulky and put Myron McHenry in his place, but Prince Alert led the way around again and won the race.

Myron McHenry also was put up behind Sallie Simpson in the 2:19 trot after Middleton had failed to win two heats that went to Baron Belt, but the bay mare went to a break in the third and got last position after having twice been second. Baron Belt won in straight heats, but Myron McHenry, driving Sallie Simpson, compelled him to trot fast in the last round of the track.

The Hero was the favorite in the 2:15 pace, but he never got better than second place. Matin Bells won in a four-heat race after Terrace Queen had taken one heat. Summaries:

Free For All.—Pacing; three in five heats. Purse $2,000.

Prince Alert, b. g., by Crown Prince-Till, (Curry)	1	1	1
Anaconda, b. g., (Trout and McHenry)	2	2	2
Connor, blk. g., (A. McDonald)	3	3	3

TIME BY QUARTERS.

	Quarter.	Half Mile.	Three-Quarters.	Mile.
First heat	0:29¾	0:59½	1:30½	2:04¼
Second heat	0:30	1:00	1:31	2:03¾
Third heat	0:31¾	1:03	1:34	2:04

2:19 Class.—Trotting; three in five heats. Purse $1,200.

Baron Belt, b. g., by Baron Jeanne Dalliance, by Chichester, (Winings)	1	1	1
Sallie Simpson, b. m., (Middleton and McHenry)	2	2	4
Re-Elected, gr. h., (Macey)	3	4	2
Oneonta, ch. m., (Olney)	4	3	3
Quiety Girl, b. m., (Lougas)	5	dis.	
Creosote, ch. g., (Hayden)	Dis.		

Time—2:17¼; 2:15¾; 2:14.

2:15 Class—Pacing; three in five; purse $1,200.

Matin Bells, b. m., by Bow Bells, (Shank)	7	1	1
Cinchs, ch. g., (Blanchard)	2	2	3
The Hero, br. h., (Berry)	9	3	2
Shorty, ch. g., (Reynolds)	3	4	4
Theron W., br. g., (Clark)	13	11	5
I. T. Washburn, b. m., (Warren)	4	13	11
Onota, b. m., (Curry)	5	6	10
The Grazer, b. g., (Lyons)	6	8	8
Belle Cannon, b. m., (Biggs)	11	12	6
Frank Yokum, b. g., (Seeley)	10	7	9
Beauty Spot, b. m., (Shockency)	12	9	13
Terrace Queen, br. m., (Shaffer)	1	5	12
Alberta, b. m., (Thurp)	8	10	9
Agnes De Maty, b. m., (Hutchings)	†		

*Withdrawn. †Distanced.

*Withdrawn.

ROCKAWAY HORSE SHOW ENTRIES

Fifteen Classes Filled Well for the Labor Day Exhibition.

For the Rockaway Hunting Club's Horse Show at Cedarhurst, Long Island, to be held next Monday, one hundred and fifty entries have been received, well distributed among fifteen classes. So many of the events filled that five of them will be judged in the morning, beginning at 10 o'clock. The judging of the other ten classes will begin in the afternoon at 2 o'clock. The exhibits will be judged in a flagged show ring on the club's polo field. The judges will be Samuel Willets, Roslyn, L. I.; G. Jason Waters, Atlantic City, N. J., and E. S. J. McVickar, Ardsley, N. Y.

Tandems will be shown by L. L. Benedict, Francis K. Stevens, C. W. Provost, Davies Talnter, and Robert L. Burton. Some of the exhibitors named have also entries in the pony and saddle classes. The contest for polo ponies has fourteen entries, among which are those of Thomas W. Brooks, George G. McMurtry, Jr., Sydney Dillon Ripley, F. B. Lord, Jr., Montague LaMontagne, McPherson Kennedy, Jr., and Albert Francke.

The exhibitors of jumpers will be W. A. Hazard, Fletcher Harper, Alexander McIlvaine, Francis K. Stevens, Singleton VanSchaick, and Lamont Dominick. The concluding event on the programme is for championship harness horses for a special prize offered by Henry D. Babcock. This class will be for post entries.

Toledo Tri-State Fair Results.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 29.—Results at the Tri-State Fair races to-day were as follows:

2:28 class, trotting, best three in five; purse, $300. Dr. Strong, g. g., by Strong Boy, (Gordon,) won in straight heats. Best time—2:23¼. Others finished as follows: Helen Wood, Ding Dong Bell, Lala B., Clayvillian, Pegasus, Wait and See, Veto, Prince Oakland.

2:23 class, trotting, best three in five; purse, $300. Trelawney, br. g., by King Rene, (Davis,) won. Best time—2:22¼. Others finished as follows: Marlinspike, Ike M., Monta, Miss Hopkins.

2:17 class, pacing, best three in five; purse, $300. Eldorado, ch. g., (Richley,) won. Best time—2:16¼. Others finished as follows: Blue Bell, Harry Woodbine, F. A. D., Guenneit.

Running five-eighth-mile heats, two in three; purse, $100. First Heat—Bell Groves, 2 to 1, first; Midlo, even, second; Routhe, even, third. Time—1:04½. Second Heat—Bell Groves, 1 to 2, first; Altha, 3 to 1, second; Midlo, even, third. No time.

Cyclers' Championship Race.

What the Futurity Stakes is to the racing world, the motor-paced event at Manhattan Beach to-morrow afternoon between Harry Elkes, Bobby Walthour, and Will Stinson is to cycling enthusiasts—a meeting of the premiers in a grand struggle of pluck, speed, and endurance. There has been much speculation among patrons of cycling as to who is really the speediest rider in America—Elkes, last season's champion; Walthour, the Atlanta rider of marvelous winning record, or Stinson, the only cycler who has ridden more than forty miles in one hour. While they have been paired off against each other in different races this season with varying success, tomorrow will be the first race in which the three have competed each for himself alone. It can then be determined conclusively, barring accidents, who is the fastest pace follower and who is entitled to the championship. To secure the race, Manager Brady was obliged to offer special inducements, and the purse to-morrow will be the largest ever hung up for a like event in this country. The card for Labor Day at the Beach comprises a forty-mile race behind motors between Eddie McDuffie, Jimmy Michael, and Harry Elkes; a series of short-distance races between Iver Lawson and Frank Kramer for the sprinting championship, and a special purse; two-third mile, open amateur; five-mile amateur, handicap, and several minor events.

Michael and Taylor Race To-night.

"Jimmy" Michael, the popular Welsh bicycler, will race at Madison Square Garden to-night against "Major" Taylor. They meet in a paced heat race. The first event will be at a mile, the second at three miles, and the final will be at five miles. Whoever wins two heats gets the larger share of the purse. No previous race this season has promised such an interesting struggle as this. Both men are in prime condition, both trail the flying motors with the precision of machines, both are perfectly at home on the Garden "skimming dish" at any speed, and both are intent on winning this particular struggle. Despite Taylor's confidence of victory there are many who doubt his ability to defeat Michael in his present form. Since Tenny Eck took the Welsh lad under his care, Michael has been doing phenomenal work. In his last eight races he has smashed all records, his last accomplishment of that kind taking place Wednesday night at Boston, when he lowered the Revere track record, beating McFarland in a twenty-mile race, in this race Michael went the last mile easily in 1:27. The usual three amateur events in which forty of the best riders are entered will take place.

Tandem Races at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—A large crowd witnessed an interesting card of tandem motor cycle races at the Coliseum Park track to-night. The winners in the ten-mile final had but three inches to spare. The events were run off in two five-mile heats and a ten-mile final, with a consolation race to the defeated teams in the heat races. Summaries:

Five-Mile Heats.—Gaudette and Scherer defeated McFeeters and Zimmerman. Time—7:15 1-5.

"Johnny" King and "Bob" Hunter defeated "Bob" Schultz and R. G. Bennett. Time—7:26 1-5.

Ten-Mile Final.—King and Hunter defeated Gaudette and Scherer. Time—15:00 2-5.

McFeeters and Zimmerman and Schultz and Bennett, the defeated teams in the five-mile heats, also raced, McFeeters and Zimmerman winning in 7:35.

Royal Arcanum Wheelmen's Races.

The century run of the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, on Sept. 22, promises to be a great success, judging from the number of entries received. The club also has arranged for a half century on the same day. The entry fee for either event will include dinner. Application for entry may be made to Capt. S. C. Braddick, 262 West Ninety-ninth Street, New York.

RAILROAD ATHLETES' GAMES.

Employes of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company Compete at Ridgewood, L. I.

The annual Summer outing and games of the employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were held yesterday at Ridgewood Park, on the Glendale Road, in the presence of a crowd of about 400 visitors. Many prominent railroad men from New York and New Jersey were on hand, and the affair, which was under the direction of a committee representing the Ridgewood Division of the Brooklyn system, was a most successful one. In the afternoon several well contested athletic events were decided. A number of well-known athletes participated in the games. Summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Open Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by John W. Bronson, National A. C., (scratch;) Thomas J. Foley, Star A. C., second; William M. Burnett, Pastime A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—0:10 4-5.

One-Half-Mile Run.—Final Heat—Won by George F. Turner, Hanover A. C., (45 yards;) William H. Bennett, National A. C., (scratch,) second; Thomas F. Gregory, Williamsburg A. A., (scratch,) third. Time—2:23.

One-Quarter-Mile Run, Open Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by Charles J. Fredericks, Hanover A. C., (10 yards;) John W. Bronson, National A. C., (scratch,) second; Thomas J. Foley, Star A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—0:60 4-5.

One Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by William H. Donovan, National A. C., (scratch;) Thomas F. Gregory, Williamsburg A. A., (25 yards,) second; John G. Richards, Pastime A. C., (25 yards,) third. Time—5:27 1-5.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump.—Final Leaps—Won by John W. Bronson, National A. C., with 35 feet 11½ inches; Thomas J. Foley, Star A. C., (scratch,) second, with 35 feet 9 inches, and William H. Bennett, Hanover A. C., third, with 33 feet 10 inches.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Scratch.—Won by Thomas F. Gregory, Williamsburg Wheelmen; Frank Youngren, Hanover Wheelmen, second; Edward M. Joyce, National A. C., third. Time—5:49⅗.

Obstacle Race.—Final Heat—Won by Frank Polwell, Columbia A. C.; Edwin F. French, Hanover A. C., second; Thomas J. Foley, Star A. C., third. Time—4:31½.

ATLANTIC Y. C. SUMMER CRUISE.

Race Through Long Island Sound to End the Outing.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., Aug. 29.—The Atlantic Yacht Club's fleet, in the club's annual cruise, lay at anchor in the harbor here to-day, while the flag officers and visiting yachtsmen were the guests of the Shelter Island Yacht Club. At a meeting held this morning on board the flagship Water Witch many of the fleet Captains decided to sail on to Block Island, and then to round Montauk Point and hold a "homeward bound" race for the Commodore's prizes to the anchorage at Sea Gate. The race will be decided without time allowance, the first boat to win, irrespective of class.

Fleet Captain George Hill will take the sloop yacht Akista over to the Norwalk Yacht Club regatta to-morrow and race in her class on Monday in that club's events. This morning the fleet Humma, John R. Maxwell, left port for Larchmont, where the field made it an easy victor for the home she will race on Labor Day. The annual water sports of the club were held this morning off this place, in Greenport Harbor. Following is the record for the cruise of prize winners:

Water Witch, David Banks, one first, one second; Varuna, F. T. Ames, one first; Loyal, Robert Doremus, four firsts; Humma, John Rogers Maxwell, two first cups; Isolde, C. W. Mason, two first and one second; Ondawa, Henry J. Roberts, three first; Marquita, H. B. Scheen, one first and two seconds; Vinita, George D. Provost, three firsts; Akista, Fleet Capt. George A. Hill, one first, one second; Dot, J. W. Spence, one first.

Knickerbocker Y. C. Special Cruise.

Special to The New York Times.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Aug. 29.—The officials of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club have announced plans for the annual "special cruise" of the organization and over forty vessels are already enrolled for the event. The club will start on its usual Labor Day cruise on Saturday, Aug. 31. This cruise, which is usually under command of the Vice Commodore, this year will be commanded by Commodore L. H. Zocher, owing to an accident to Vice Commodore E. F. Glover's sloop Gladys, which will prevent her from sailing with the fleet. The Vice Commodore, however, has offered prizes in the several classes for the run from College Point, the home anchorage, to Port Washington. The run on Sunday, Sept. 1, will be informal, from Port Washington to Larchmont. On Monday many of the yachts will participate in the Larchmont Yacht Club Fall regatta, to be held that day. After this race the fleet will return to the club anchorage at College Point.

Harlem Yacht Club Cruise.

The fleet of the Harlem Yacht Club to-morrow will start on the annual Labor Day cruise of the club. It is expected that there will be thirty boats in the fleet. The rendezvous will be in Oyster Bay on Saturday. Sunday the Captains will assemble on board the flagship Waglinda, Commodore Lorenz Zeller, and then will decide the runs for Sunday and Monday. Prizes will be awarded on each day's run. On Monday evening there will be a reception at the City Island Clubhouse.

Yachtsman on a Long Cruise.

Special to The New York Times.

CENTRE MORICHES, L. I., Aug. 29.—The schooner yacht Brunhilde, New York Yacht Club, arrived here yesterday with her owner, John Miller Masury on board. Mr. Masury, who is a grandson of the late John W. Masury, New York Yacht Club, is on his way in a cruise around the world on the Brunhilde. After a short stay here, visiting relatives at his old home, he will continue his tour in the big schooner.

Jamaica Bay Y. C. Races.

The Jamaica Bay yacht club has arranged for Labor Day a programme of races for Summer cabin catboats and launches. First and second prizes will be awarded. The Entertainment Committee will provide an instrumental concert for the afternoon and a concert and dancing will follow in the evening.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

OUT TO-DAY

Spalding's Official Foot Ball Guide

For 1901. Edited by Walter Camp. Contains New Rules, Scores, Review of the Season. All-America Teams. Special Matches. Advice to beginners. Pictures of Leading Foot Ball Teams. Photographs of 2,196 Players.

PRICE, 10 CENTS PER COPY

For Sale by All Newsdealers.

Handsomely Illustrated Foot Ball Catalogue Sent Free to Any Address.

A. G. Spalding & Bros. 126-130 Nassau St. | Spalding-Bidwell Co. 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

Sporting Goods.

Willis. BICYCLE CO., 23 Park Row, IN THE BASEMENT. ESTABLISHED 10 YEARS. Special Sale on 30,000 Tires, Rims, Hartfords, &c., 50c., 75c., 99c., 1.19, 1.39, 1.49, 1.75, 1.99 and 2.19.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM COWEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,941.

Notice is hereby given that William Cowen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 26th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated August 29th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEWIS P. LASHER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Lewis P. Lasher of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Lewis P. Lasher was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, in the City and County of New York, on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 29th, 1901.

NO. 3,787.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PATRICK J. McDONALD and NATHANIEL M. COOKE, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Patrick J. McDonald and Nathaniel M. Cooke of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1901, the said Patrick J. McDonald and Nathaniel M. Cooke were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Hon. Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 29, 1901.

NO. 3,951.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Henry Johnson, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Johnson of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1901, the said Henry Johnson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Hon. Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 29, 1901.

NO. 4,044.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of H. Morton Moore, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of H. Morton Moore of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said H. Morton Moore was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Hon. Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Aug. 29, 1901.

NO. 4,025.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMANUEL HOLLONBECK, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Emanuel Hollonbeck of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of July, 1901, the said Emanuel Hollonbeck was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Hon. Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 29, 1901.

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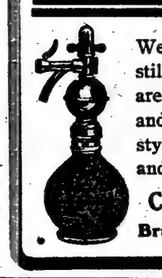

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Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH R. STEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph R. Stein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 16, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 30, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BERNHARD FOLTZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Bernhard Foltz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 17, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 30, 1901.

NO. 4,002.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON GUTMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Simon Gutman of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Simon Gutman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Hon. Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 29, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LAZARUS B. RAFELSON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Lazarus B. Rafelson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 6, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 30, 1901.

Surrogate Notices.

JORDAN, WALDO H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALDO H. JORDAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of March, 1901. GEORGE W. JORDAN, Executor. EDWARD A. SCOTT, Attorney for Executor, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. City, Manhattan.

Surrogate Notices.

BREMER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. BREMER, also known as HENRY BREMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of R. B. Gwillim, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1901. JOHN C. BREMER, JOHN G. H. MEYERS, Executors. R. B. GWILLIM, Attorney for Executors, No. 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

COLLINS, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. COLLINS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of M. H. Dillenbeck, No. 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1901. LAURA M. COLLINS, Administratrix. M. H. DILLENBECK, Attorney for Executrix, No. 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh8-1aw6mF

PALMER, HERBERT F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Annie Witter Palmer, William Henry Palmer, Reuben Tyler Palmer, Isaac Brewster, Palmer, Elisha L. Palmer, Frank L. Palmer, Frederick C. Palmer, George S. Palmer, Mary Alice Mitchell, Arabella Palmer Latimer, Edward A. Palmer, Grace E. Palmer, Percy S. Palmer, Theodore Johnson Palmer, Charlotte May Palmer, Jessie Palmer Clayton, Annie Palmer Butler, Louise A. Hall, Mary E. Hoyt, Anna Turner Ackerman, James Lawrence Turner, William H. Turner, Julius T. Turner, Wendell E. Turner, William P. Bolles, Eugene Bolles, Frank Comstock Turner, Isaac Emerson Turner, Maria Cornelia Turner, Liela Packard Sullivan, Mercy Louise Palmer Story, Joseph Clary Palmer, and Fremont P. Palmer, the heirs and next of kin of HERBERT F. PALMER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Annie Witter Palmer of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Herbert F. Palmer, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 15th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day; then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GRATZ NATHAN, Attorney for Petitioner, 108 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au30-1aw6wF

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by said board, ought to be constructed and operated: Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit.

Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York will apply to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the First Judicial Department, at a term thereof to be held at the Court House thereof, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, in the County of New York, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners in the above entitled matter to determine and report, after due hearing, whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways in the said City, for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by the said board, and described in the report of the said board made to the Municipal Assembly of said City on or about the 5th day of February, 1901, ought to be constructed and operated.

The papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York, dated the 8th day of July, 1901, and presented to the said Appellate Division on or about the 9th day of July, 1901, and the affidavits and other papers accompanying the same, all of which were filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Appellate Division on or about that day, together with the certified copy of the consent of the Department of Parks of the City of New York, this day filed in the office of the said clerk, and in addition thereto such other papers as shall be presented to the said Court by the said board.

A description of the route and general plan of construction of the said railway or railways forms part of the said report of the said board to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, a copy of which report is included among the said papers upon which the said application will be made. The following is a brief and substantial synopsis of the said route: Beginning at a point in the Borough of Manhattan at or near the intersection of Broadway with Park Row; running thence under Broadway and Bowling Green to State Street; thence under State Street and Battery Park to Whitehall Street; and thence under and across Whitehall Street and South Street to the East River; thence under the East River to the Borough of Brooklyn at a point in Joralemon Street between the East River and Furman Street; thence under Joralemon Street to Fulton Street; thence under Fulton Street to Flatbush Avenue, and thence under Flatbush Avenue to a point at or near its intersection with Atlantic Avenue. The route shall include suitable tracks and connections in the nature of loops under Battery Park, State Street and Bowling Green, and under the Borough Hall Park in the Borough of Brooklyn.

The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of Commissioners, who shall determine, after public hearing of all parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed and operated, and shall report the evidence taken to said Appellate Division, together with a report of their determination whether such road ought to be constructed and operated, which report, if in favor of the construction and operation of such road, as this board will ask that it shall be, shall, when confirmed by said Court, be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners along the line of the said routes.—Dated New York, August 13th, 1901.

BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK: By ALEXANDER E. ORR, President. BION L. BURROWS, Secretary.

BOARDMAN, PLATT & SOLEY, 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Attorneys for the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners.

Surrogate Notices.

NEWCOMB, JOSEPHINE L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marguerite E. Henderson, Greenwood Cemetery, Alice Bowman

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 30, 1901.

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TWELVE PAGES.

NOT GOOD FOR THE CAUSE.

There could hardly be a worse augury for union and harmony among the anti-Tammany forces than these preliminary public announcements that certain candidates are unacceptable to certain leaders and will not be supported. Mr. PLATT says he will not have COLER, and now Mr. JOHN C. SHEEHAN declares that the Greater New York Democracy will not support SETH LOW, "nor will it support any Republican." This community, earnestly hoping for relief from the shame and waste of Tammany misrule, has heard with satisfaction that the selection of the candidate for Mayor was to be determined by candid conference. It is of the essence of the conferring spirit that the conferrees should enter the council chamber with open minds. They should be prepared to press their own preferences with vigor, but to listen with respect to the expression of the desires of others. A perfect union of forces, indeed, can be achieved only between political factors so unselfishly bent upon the accomplishment of the main purpose that each would be willing to waive its own choice and defer to the wisdom of the majority.

When Mr. PLATT says that he will not take COLER and Mr. SHEEHAN says that he will not take LOW or any other Republican they unfit themselves in a measure for participation in the conference and introduce elements of strife that endanger union. Mr. PLATT'S Republican organization is a numerous body. It was large enough four years ago to defeat the reform movement and give us Tammany again. Mr. SHEEHAN speaks for a newly organized Democracy that has 33,000 voters enrolled, according to his statement. Neither of these bodies of voters can be neglected or defied by the leaders of the union forces. There will be no votes to spare this Fall. The position taken by Mr. PLATT and Mr. SHEEHAN is therefore embarrassing and unsafe. Mr. COLER may not be in the way of getting the nomination, but the name of Mr. LOW is prominent in the discussion. Reasons why he should not be the nominee, and very good reasons, might be stated, but to rule out his name altogether under pain of going over to the enemy is not reform politics, it is not politics of any kind, but unblushing arrogance.

We agree with Mr. SHEEHAN that an independent Democrat ought to be chosen for the leader in this Democratic city. Gov. ODELL has expressed the opinion that an independent Democrat would make a stronger run than a Republican, and Mr. PLATT, if he has not been misreported, holds that opinion also—although he has lately seemed to favor the nomination of Mr. LOW. When stalwart Republicans like the Governor and the party chief say that a Democrat would be the strongest candidate, there must be sound reasons for that belief. We will say also that we have not considered the name of Mr. LOW as by any means at the head of the list in point of strength among the voters and general availability. But it is outrageous for Mr. SHEEHAN, pretending to speak for 33,000 enrolled Democrats organized to create a Democratic Party in this city cleaner and better than Tammany, to say that if LOW is nominated his Greater New York Democracy will support the Tammany candidate. Mr. LOW is at least an upright man, and for that reason is better infinitely than any Tammany Mayor whatsoever. It is shameful, it is senseless, to make the public statement that he is so objectionable that a Tammany man ought to be elected in order to make sure of his defeat.

What sort of party is this of which Mr. SHEEHAN puts himself forward as spokesman? We understand very well that the Greater New York Democracy was organized, not merely as a local anti-Tammany Democracy, with the sole vocation of turning the nasty rascals out of the City Government, but with the ambition to become the recognized organization, representing the party in State and National Conventions. For this reason there might be inconvenience and peril to "regularity" in supporting a Republican for Mayor this Fall. But surely that is a reason to be urged in the council of the union leaders, who would be certain to give it due weight. Blurted out in its most offensive form, as Mr. SHEEHAN has blurted it out, it imposes upon the union leaders the duty to re-examine the position of the Greater New York Democracy with a view to reaching a more sure conclusion as to its eligibility to be represented at all in the anti-Tammany councils. It looks as though, in the opinion of its leader at least, the duty of beating Tammany was subordinate to the duty of getting up a Democratic Party in the City of New York. That is not the spirit of the other elements that compose the union—not even of Mr. PLATT, unsatisfactory as his position has become.

It was easily possible for Mr. SHEEHAN to be right about the advisability of choosing a Democrat for the candidate. It would have been easy for him to present reasons against the nomination of Mr. LOW. It is the privilege and the duty of all the conferrees to speak their inmost minds freely. But Mr. SHEEHAN has flouted all the rules of sound procedure in such cases by imposing his will upon the conference under pain of losing his votes. And to make his threat more terrifying he adds that his party will go over to Tammany altogether if a certain candidate who is already known to be the choice of many determined foes of Tammany is put in nomination. Is there nobody in the Greater New York Democracy who can put a little sense into the head of Mr. SHEEHAN?

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

The London Times of Aug. 16 gave half a page to a summary of the latest English Blue Book on China. We must necessarily much more abridge this already very condensed statement. But the perfidy of Russian diplomacy, the complete and shameless bad faith which Russia has exhibited toward China and toward the Western World—these things stand out so clearly in this formal official recital that it is important they should be understood.

In the first place, it seems that, so lately as Feb. 17 of this year, the Russian Government reassured the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg "that nothing beyond the terms of a temporary modus vivendi during the provisional occupation of Manchuria by Russian troops was being negotiated." This is the same story that we have been hearing for months, almost for years. The Russian occupation of Manchuria was to be temporary and provisional, and "only for the purpose of pacification," even while the Russian Government was performing acts which could be reconciled only with an intention to hold Manchuria as a conquered country. Of course nobody, and least of all the British Government, could believe the assurance of Russia at so late a date, after it had been so repeatedly and chronically falsified. But the fact that she repeated the assurance so late illustrates a brazen cynicism. In fact, on Feb. 27, just ten days after this beautiful assurance, the British Minister at Peking came into possession of the text of the agreement which Russia was even then urging upon China, and which proved that diplomacy at St. Petersburg was only another name for mendacity. Any separate agreement of Russia with China at that time would have been an act of gross perfidy toward the other Powers, which were pursuing common objects by common negotiations. Of this agreement, of which the Blue Book gives the text, it is enough to say that it is the kind of agreement which a victorious nation might be expected to exact of a completely vanquished enemy. Russia was in fact to "run" Manchuria, without any regard to Chinese rights, or to the rights of foreign nations. Niu-Chwang was to remain Chinese, but everywhere else Russian control was to remain complete. The exception is easily accounted for. Niu-Chwang is our own principal Chinese treaty port. It is also the chief American port of all China. It would not do to antagonize the whole world by undertaking to Russianize a port in which the whole world had treaty rights. But of course Niu-Chwang is only a port of entry. To leave the port open and Russianize the "hinterland," was simply to deny foreign merchants access to their customers. It was to keep the word of promise to the ear, and break it to the hope. And, outside of Niu-Chwang, China was forbidden by the agreement to make any leases to foreigners, or to employ any foreigners, excepting Russians, or to grant any mining, railway, or other rights without the permission of Russia in all the Chinese territory which marches with the Russian possessions, and which includes not only Manchuria, but Mongolia, Ili, and Yrkand. China protested against this agreement and invoked the mediation of the Powers. Lord LANSDOWNE very conservatively estimated the effect of it when he informed his Ambassador at St. Petersburg that, if the treaty was accurately represented to him, "it involved not only a temporary and provisional arrangement but affecting a part of Manchuria, but the virtual establishment of a protectorate over the whole of Manchuria, as well as over Chinese Turkestan and Mongolia." Which is to say that Russia had not only been perfidiously arranging a separate treaty with China while pretending to carry on common negotiations, but that she had been brazenly lying to all the world about her purposes.

The sequel is even stranger. The British Ambassador at St. Petersburg reported, under date of March 18, the following extraordinary conversation with the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs:

> I then told his Excellency that I had reported our last conversation to your Lordship, and that his Majesty's Government had observed that it appeared to them only reasonable, in consequence of the suggestion that had been made, that the Chinese Government were circulating maliciously garbled versions of this agreement in order to sow dissension between the Powers, to ask the Russian Government to assist them in exposing and defeating such a discreditable manoeuvre, and that for that purpose I had been furnished with the full text given to Sir E. SATOW, and had brought it with me with instructions to point out that if this text was approximately correct it could certainly not be described as of a merely temporary and provisional nature, and that there were stipulations in it which undoubtedly affected rights which we enjoyed under our treaties with China.
>
> If these stipulations had been maliciously interpolated in the text, nothing, I said, would give his Majesty's Government greater satisfaction than to co-operate with the Russian Government in exposing the trick which had been played upon us, and putting the blame upon the proper shoulders.
>
> Count LAMSDORFF at once said that he must firmly decline to look at the text which I had brought with me. He had, he said, made a faithful report to the Emperor of our last conversation on this subject, and his Majesty had thoroughly approved of his having declined to discuss the various versions of this alleged agreement, which had reached his Majesty's Government, and had commanded him not to make the details of the draft agreement in question, which was still under negotiation with China, and had not yet been given a final form, the subject of official conversation with any foreign representative.

It would not be too harsh to say of this statement that Russia simply declined to give any help to Great Britain in making out Russia to be a liar. But, even short of this, Russia takes the ground that it is nobody's business what sort of treaty she forces upon China, even though she is at the same time pretending to act in concert with the rest of the Powers, even though China has invoked the mediation of the other Powers to prevent the enforcement, even though the treaty rights of all the other Powers are plainly involved. Diplomatic history may be searched in vain for such a combination of greed, perfidy, and impudence.

Russia will do exactly as much as she is permitted to do toward annexing Manchuria and shutting foreign nations out of it. How much is that? That is the practical question when you are dealing with what Mr. KIPLING calls "the bear that looks like a man." Upon what does Russia rely to carry out her programme? In the first place, she relies upon stopping Chinese opposition by concessions in other directions. In a dispatch from Sir C. SCOTT, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, under date of March 15, he reports Count LANSDORFF, the Russian Chancellor, as "referring to the murder of missionaries as a subject in which Russia is not interested." And the Minister subsequently informed the Ambassador that "in his Majesty's opinion, sufficient exemplary punishment had already been inflicted, and that chapter ought to be closed." This last is quite our own opinion, but, nevertheless, it must have been good news to the fugitive Government of China. Then Russia must have relied upon bribery of Chinamen, which had for long been her great resource. But it seems that even old LI-HUNG-CHANG, who has been her faithful hired man for so long, did not dare to attempt to carry through a treaty which would so clearly cause China to lose what "face" she has left, and that he has made himself the mouthpiece of the official Chinese discontent, and has appealed to the rest of mankind to prevent Russia from having her will of his country. In the third place, it seems that she relied upon at least the tacit assistance of Germany. But there she must be either deceiving or deceived. Count LANSDORFF on March 7, as reported by Sir C. SCOTT, said that "Germany had always understood that this question would be settled by Russia in a separate agreement apart from the other negotiations." But, on the very next day, Lord LANSDOWNE had official assurances that Germany intended to reply to the Chinese appeal "that the principle that questions affecting China should be settled by the concert of the Powers, and not directly between Cabinet and Cabinet, had all along obtained the adherence of the German Government." It may possibly be that the Kaiser and his advisers have determined to sacrifice the trading interest of Germany in China to the Agrarians, just as they have already sacrificed it in Germany in the draft of the new tariff. But Germany is a great manufacturing and trading country, and a sacrifice of German interests, in so prominent a case as that of the Chinese trade, might well precipitate the inevitable explosion which is to bring about the modernization of Germany. When the explosion comes it is doubtful whether the whole Prussian Army can sit upon the safety valve without destruction to itself.

Another thing upon which Russia evidently relies is the helplessness of England. Here, alas! she may be right. Lord SALISBURY'S cynical acknowledgment that "Great Britain's teeth were all in South Africa" has received no sadder confirmation than this correspondence. The most cursory reader of it cannot help thinking how much loftier and firmer a tone the British side of it would have taken ten years ago, and what frightful harm Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has done his country. And Russia relies, too, upon the apathy of the United States, in spite of our great and what ought to be our growing commercial interest in the Manchurian trade. She may be wrong about that, and at any rate it is gratifying to read in this British Blue Book that, at the time of the British protest "an even stronger view was taken by the United States and Japanese Governments, and in presence of the opposition excited by the original draft, Russia consented to certain limited modifications."

Of the active, earnest, implacable resentment of Japan there is of course no question. But apparently Russia thinks she can deal with that nation alone. She may be wrong. Japan in this matter represents progress and humanity. It were better for these, as for her, that King Log should continue to sway Manchuria, rather than King Stork. And if Japan goes to war with Russia over this question, she will go backed at least by the very benevolent neutrality of the modern, commercial, civilized nations. "The stars in their courses fight against Sisera." It will be bad for Russia if, for the sake of grabbing Manchuria, she takes the risk of confronting a world in arms.

At any rate, her acquisitions and her aspirations in Eastern Asia constitute the greatest and most urgent question of world politics to-day.

THE GANNON INCIDENT.

The case of Capt. GANNON, found by Assistant District Attorney SANDFORD and two policemen from his own station house in the back parlor of an alleged disreputable house, in company with women with whom he was sufficiently intimate to call them by their pet names, is one of the most disagreeable that have yet come to the attention of the public.

It is not charged, so far as we are aware, that the Captain was in the place for any specifically unlawful purpose, such as warning its inmates of an impending raid, but his presence there after he had been officially notified three months before by a petition with many signatures of neighbors of its reputation would be most significant evidence of the way in which he regards his duty and performs it. There is no occasion for public comment on the personal associations which the Captain may see fit to permit himself. If, as he is reported to have declared to the officers of the law, the house in which he was discovered was "a perfectly respectable house," the Captain's visit to it and to its occupants would be his own affair. Knowing the neighborhood as he is bound to know it, having the services of his policemen and detectives to protect him from misinformation, and having had in his possession since last May the signed statement of some two-score residents as to the character of the house and the scandalous and revolting behavior of those who frequented it, the presence of the Captain on Wednesday evening becomes a matter of public concern and his indorsement of the respectability of the place cannot reasonably be accepted.

It cannot too often be repeated that it is not the hope of the men engaged in an effort to purify the Government of this city to extirpate the particular kind of vice the traffic in which gave rise to this latest incident. Their plans are not directed to any such extreme achievement. They are determined, however, if they can, to stop the notorious corrupt protection which the police extend to this and to other forms of vice and lawlessness. The evil to which their energies are directed is not one inherent in the social conditions of great cities. It has no such explanation or excuse. It is peculiar to the class of men who at this time constitute or control the Police Department of New York. It is entirely practicable to abolish it wholly by the right kind of a change in the elective offices of the city. To accomplish such a change needs only the earnest and resolute action of the people, and to secure such action the people need only to be thoroughly convinced of the facts as they exist. This is being brought about by such exposures as led to the conviction and sentence of the "wardman" BISSERT, and to the series of raids on unlawful places such as took place in Capt. GANNON'S precinct on Wednesday. It is the light that GANNON'S mishap throws on the actual relations of the police to the wretched class with whom the raid had to deal that makes it significant and revealing.

The exact nature of the Captain's personal policy in this matter will undoubtedly be made the subject of a searching investigation by the officials responsible for the prosecution of offenders. It may also be investigated by the police authorities, but no one will attach much importance to the result. The explanation given by Capt. GANNON in his testimony before Justice JEROME was in no sense convincing. It would require a person as innocent and as credulous as the Captain represents himself to be to accept it as satisfactory. It is to be hoped that the District Attorney will be able to bring the matter before the tribunal where the public can learn the whole truth, and where justice can be done.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A dog story that has many elements of grandeur comes from St. Joseph, Mo., and for the accuracy of its details The News of that city has made itself responsible. At the house of this dog's owner, we read, there called the other day a lady for whom the dog manifested high approval, making friends with her immediately and remaining by her side until she prepared to depart. When she rose to go, the dog, with a bark that may have been an excuse, ran out of the room. He returned a moment later with a box of peaches which he had secured in the kitchen. This he presented to his new friend, and she, realizing the dog's intention, took two of the peaches. Instantly the dog made it plain that something was wrong, for he stood before the guest and whined insistently until she had replaced one of the peaches in the box. Then he ran out of the room, allowing the lady to carry away the other peach. The deduction made from the incident is that the dog thought that two peaches were one too many for the lady to take in the circumstances, and that, though he was generous, he drew the line when in his opinion his generosity was abused. This is certainly a very large story, and, of course, not everybody will believe it. However, those who know dogs best are the least prone to assign limits to their intelligence, and it is at least not impossible that the motive of the St. Joseph dog's action was exactly that ascribed to him.

—Much as it is to be regretted that Surrogate FITZGERALD felt compelled by the law and the facts to sustain the Brush will, and so to provide an opportunity for the "Christian Scientists" to exult over what they call another legal victory, concerning the fact of the compulsion there is little or no excuse for present doubt, and no reason for questioning the Surrogate's ability any more than his entire conscientiousness. The argument by which he supports his opinion is sufficiently elaborate to show that he appreciated the gravity of the case, and at least to hint that he realized an obligation to defend as well as to explain a decision which disappoints all right-thinking people and fills with joy both the deluded and the deluding members of a most pestilent sect. There will be no serious disagreement with the Surrogate's dictum that something more than, and different from, belief in the false or the impossible is necessary to establish the existence of insanity. Were this enough, few of the world's inhabitants would be at home out of the madhouse, for who is there who does not know many things that are not so and does not do many things the folly of which is apparent to others? As for the matter of undue influence, it is not less safe than fair to assume that the Surrogate has judged the evidence better than those of us who have only read the abbreviated reports of the trial. Of course the chance for the almost inevitable appeal by the natural heirs lies here, but the Surrogate's reputation is such that it is easier to hope for a reversal than to expect one, unless new evidence is presented. The humbug healers and their dupes will doubtless ascribe the decision to the influence of their "silent treatment," to much of which the Surrogate has been subjected. That need not worry him at all, however, since the public will only smile at the absurd claim. And there is consolation in the fact that the decision is a defeat for the natural heirs much more than a victory for the frauds and fanatics whom, most unfortunately, it favors.

—Experiments recently conducted by the Lighthouse Board at Falkner's Island, off the Connecticut coast, have demonstrated, it is hoped, that the dangers to vessels due to fogs can be, if not entirely removed, at least so far decreased as to add very materially to the safety of navigation. The device tested consists of a combination of the siren and the megaphone, the one to create the warning sound and the other to direct it. The trouble with all the present sound signals is the difficulty of determining the position of their course. The new machine has two forms. That for use on shore, or at fixed positions on the water, has eight megaphones arranged around the siren, and through each of these in regular succession is directed a special signal, each meaning, to those who hear it, one of the principal points of the compass. The machine for use on shipboard is simpler, there being only one megaphone, but this is carried around the siren, and the proper signals are directed through it as it turns north, northwest, west, and so on around the circle. The experiments conducted at Falkner's Island proved that except in the direction toward which the megaphones were turned the signals could be heard only very faintly at short distances, and not at all when they were considerable, while in the desired direction they could be heard much further than the same sounds scattered in the usual way. It is unnecessary to go into the details of the system here, but it is not less simple than ingenious, and so far its working has been successful enough to excite high expectations of its utility in guarding against the most dreaded dangers of the sea—those of going ashore on an unseen coast and of collisions between vessels, neither of which can be seen from the other until it is too late to prevent disaster.

—As usual, the gathering of the multitudinous SMITHS at Peapack this week was a joyous occasion for those who participated in it, and in only one respect, so far as the reports show, did the proceedings warrant criticism on the part of outsiders. Even for this blemish it wasn't a SMITH that was responsible, but the Rev. Mr. CONOVER of Bernardsville, who, perhaps because of claims derived from the distaff side, was invited to address the out-and-out SMITHS, and did so, taking for his subject, "The Family, the Mother of the Nation." It is a pretty good subject, but, with all due respect to Mr. CONOVER, his cloth, and his relatives, a part of what he said about it was nonsense, and a very poor kind of nonsense at that, neither edifying nor amusing. "There is need for us in America," said the orator, "to guard our home life as never before," and then he went on to praise the past at the expense of the present—as follows: "Time was when America might have pointed with pride to her homes, when a man thought more of his home than he did of his club, when mothers thought more of tucking their children in bed than they did of parties, when young people would gather about the old fireplace instead of seeking their fun and recreation elsewhere, and when home meant more than simply a place in which to eat and sleep." That is a sufficiently accurate description of other days, but there isn't the slightest excuse for thinking that its applicability is narrower now than it ever was. Indeed, there is the best of reason for believing that we are better than our ancestors in all the particulars mentioned by the lugubrious Mr. CONOVER. The world isn't getting worse, even if the reverend gentleman is getting old and developing a tendency to regard all changes as deteriorations. He may not know it, but the pessimist is wrong, always, always, always.

Sea Gulls' Flight Inland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article in The Sunday New York Sun, "Sea Gulls in Atlanta, Ga.," it speaks with surprise that sea gulls should be seen so far inland—350 miles from the coast, and suggests that the late storms must have driven them in.

The subscriber lived for many years in the San Luis Valley, Col., which valley is surrounded by the highest range of the Rocky Mountains. The valley is 7,500 feet in altitude, and on the San Luis Lakes, in the centre of the valley, sea gulls can be seen at all seasons of the year. I have secured specimens, and they are the identical bird we see in the waters about New York and along the coast.

SUBSCRIBER.

Scranton, Penn., Aug. 26, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Tact.

Having tact means remembering to bring the conversation around to Kalamazoo when there is a guest present who has been there.—Atchison Globe.

Jane's Caution.

"Jane is so suspicious.
"What has Jane done now?"
"She thinks the Postmaster invariably reads all her postal cards, so she puts personal and private on each one of them."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Safe Transit.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—Here's an account of a party traveling 10,000 miles without losing his trunk once.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Oh, I know; the party was an elephant.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Small Boy and the Organ Grinder.

Boy—Does that man have to play on t organ?

Mother—Yes; that's the way he makes a living.

Boy—Then why does he want to live?—Indianapolis News.

Genuine Approval.

"What do you most admire about Shakespeare?"

And without hesitation the manager replied:

"The fact that I can produce his plays without paying royalties to anybody."—Washington Star.

THE MAN TO AVOID.

From The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Preserve me from the man who says:
"Well, really, I must go!"
And who then settles down to chat
With me an hour or so.

Preserve me from the man who says:
"I was about to say
That I would feel obliged if you
Would lend me $5 to-day."

Preserve me from the man who treads
Upon my corns to see
If they are painful, then who says:
"I hope you'll pardon me."

Preserve me from the man who tries
Whene'er we chance to meet,
To pass me on both sides at once
And takes up all the street.

Preserve me from the man who has
The only kid and who
Is always telling me about
The things that kid can do.

THE YELLOW FEVER SERUM.

Commission at Havana Regards Dr. Caldas's Alleged Preventive as Useless.

HAVANA, Aug. 29.—Major Havard, Chief Surgeon, says that, as the Yellow Fever Commission regards the experiments with the Caldas serum as demonstrations of its uselessness, the commission has definitely severed connection with the Brazilian expert and will not supervise any further experiments conducted by him.

"Dr. Caldas has all along maintained that he found the yellow fever germ in the intestines," remarked Major Havard today, "whereas all the experiments conducted here prove that the germ of the disease is in the blood, people having been directly inoculated by blood infection from a person suffering with yellow fever."

Major Gorgas, Chief Sanitary Officer, made the following statement:

"Some confusion has arisen regarding the precise position of the Sanitary Department in connection with the yellow fever experiments. In March of this year the Sanitary Department established an inoculation station at Las Animas for the purpose of inoculating non-immunes—that is to say, giving them yellow fever in order to make them immune. This was not an experimental station, and is not such, the sole object being to effect immunization.

"The Sanitary Department has nothing to do with the recent experiments conducted by the Yellow Fever Commission nor with those conducted by the officials sent by the War Department to investigate the origin and propagation of yellow fever, although it did supply the Carroll commission with mosquitos.

"The Sanitary Department stands ready to immunize any one who desires to undergo the treatment after the risk has been fully explained. It accepts the work of Surgeon Major Reed and his colleagues of the Army Commission as final, and does not desire to make further experiments in this direction. No amount of evidence could make more positive the conclusion that yellow fever can be conveyed by the mosquito. The person who submits to mosquito infection, however, stands a better chance of recovery than one who contracts the disease accidentally, as the former has care from the beginning."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Promotions and assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps:

John R. Myrick, promoted to Colonel; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

Abner H. Merrill, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

William Ennis, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

Henry L. Herris, promoted to Major; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

Arthur Murray, promoted to Major; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

William E. Birkhimer, promoted to Major; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

Thomas R. Adams, promoted to Major; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

John A. Lundeen, promoted to Major; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

George H. McManus, promoted to Captain; date of rank, July 1; assigned to the One Hundred and Fourth Company, Coast Artillery.

Joseph Wheeler, Jr., promoted to Captain; date of rank, July 5; assigned to the One Hundred and Tenth Company, Coast Artillery.

Adrian S. Fleming, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to the One Hundred and Fifteenth Company, Coast Artillery.

Brooke Payne, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

Harry F. Jackson, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to the One Hundred and Seventh Company, Coast Artillery.

Robert E. Callan, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

William S. Guignard, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

Edwin Landon, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to the One Hundred and Eighth Company, Coast Artillery.

Clarence H. McNeil, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

Joseph P. Tracy, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

Lloyd England, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to the One Hundred and Ninth Company, Coast Artillery.

James W. Hinkley, Jr., promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

Percy M. Kessler, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to the Twenty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery.

Johnson Hagood, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

George T. Patterson, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to the Eighty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery.

Frank K. Ferguson, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to the One Hundred and Eleventh Company, Coast Artillery.

Robert S. Abernethy, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

Edwin O. Sarratt, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

Albert J. Bowley, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

Beram C. Gilbert, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to Coast Artillery.

Lawrence S. Miller, promoted to Captain; date of rank, Aug. 1; assigned to the Sixtieth Company, Coast Artillery.

Capts. McManus, Fleming, Jackson, Landon, England, Patterson, Fergusson, and Miller will join the companies to which assigned.

Capts. Payne, Callan, Guignard, McNeil, Tracy, Hinkley, Hagood, Abernethy, Sarratt, Bowley, and Gilbert will remain unassigned to companies and available for staff or other duty until further ordered.

Capt. Frederick Marsha, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Sixtieth Company, Coast Artillery, to the One Hundred and Twelfth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join the latter company.

Transfers: Capt. Guy H. Preston from the Ninth Cavalry to the Thirteenth Cavalry; Capt. Frank S. Armstrong from the Thirteenth Cavalry to the Ninth Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. James B. Burbank, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Governors Island, N. Y., vice Lieut. Col. John L. Tiernon, Artillery Corps, relieved.

Transfers: Major Lea Febiger from the Twenty-third Infantry to the Seventeenth Infantry; Major Charles L. Hodges from the Seventeenth Infantry to the Twenty-third Infantry.

Chaplain Brant C. Hammond, Fifth Infantry, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service Aug. 27 is announced.

Capt. Ormond M. Lissak, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed two visits each during the months of September and October to the works of the Robert Pool & Son Company, Baltimore, Md., on official business pertaining to the manufacture and inspection of material for twelve-inch disappearing carriages, L. F. model, of 1897.

Capt. George P. Ahern, Ninth Infantry, is directed to report to Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster General, President of the army retiring board appointed to meet at the War Department, at such time as he may designate for examination by the board.

Orders to Capt. James A. Moyan, Fifteenth Cavalry, to proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and report to the commanding officer, Fifteenth Cavalry, for appointment and duty as Adjutant of that regiment, revoked.

The detail of Capt. James G. Harbord, Eleventh Cavalry, as Acting Assistant Adjutant General and his assignment to duty at the War Department are announced.

Capt. La Roy S. Upton, Fifteenth Infantry, will proceed to West Point and report to the Superintendent of the Military Academy for temporary duty.

First Lieut. Malcolm Young, Artillery Corps, will report to Col. Francis Moore, Eleventh Cavalry, President of the examining board convened at Fort Myer, Va., for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

The following-named officers, recently appointed, are assigned to regiments as indicated after their respective names, and will be assigned to troops and a company by their respective regimental commanders:

Second Lieut. Herbert E. Mann, (appointed with rank from Feb. 2,) to the Seventh Cavalry. He will report to the commanding officer at Fort Columbus, N. Y., for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr., (appointed from First Lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, with rank from Feb. 2,) to the Fifth Cavalry. He will proceed to New York City, and report to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

Second Lieut. Henry H. Hall, (appointed with rank from Feb. 2,) to the Twenty-third Infantry. He will report to the commanding officer, Fort Columbus, N. Y., for temporary duty.

Assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 1:

First Lieut. Joseph S. Hardin to the Second Company, Coast Artillery. He will join that company at Fort Trumbull, Conn.

First Lieut. Terence E. Murphy to the One Hundred and Eighth Company, Coast Artillery. He will join that company at Fort Williams, Me.

First Lieut. Harry H. Sheen to the Seventy-ninth Company, Coast Artillery. He will join that company at Fort Adams, R. I.

First Lieut. Sylvanus G. Orr to the Twenty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery. He will report to the commanding officer, Fort McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. Allan Lefort, Artillery Corps, (recently appointed with rank from May 8,) is attached to the Seventy-eighth Company, Coast Artillery. He will join that company at Fort Adams, R. I.

Navy.

Lieut. R. F. Lopez, upon detachment from the Bennington, is ordered to the Wisconsin instead of home.

Lieut. H. Eldredge, (retired,) is detached from the Branch Hydrographic Office, Norfolk, Va.

Past Assistant Paymaster G. C. Schafer is detached from the Bennington when placed out of commission; will proceed home and wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster D. M. Addison is detached from the Petrel when placed out of commission; will proceed home and wait orders.

Ensigns J. T. Bowers, W. P. Cronan, J. Halligan, Jr., R. N. Marble, Jr., C. H. Woodward, and U. S. Macy are ordered home immediately.

JOHN B. SEXTON ORDERS TUNNEL TO BE REPAIRED

Tells New York Central's President to Make Certain Improvements.

Calls Attention to Sanitary Laws that Are Being Violated—Mr. Sexton Says He Will Enforce the Order.

President John B. Sexton of the Board of Health returned to town yesterday from his Saratoga-spent vacation. Upon arriving at his office he had prepared an order, which was sent through the mail to President William H. Newman of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, requiring that corporation to make certain improvements in the Park Avenue tunnel at once and calling attention to provisions of the statutes covering disregard of sanitary laws. The order which was mailed to President Newman was as follows:

"To William H. Newman, President of the New York Central Railroad, reported as President of premises hereinafter named:

"Sir: You are hereby required, in conformity with the provisions of the Sanitary Code and the health laws, to alter, repair, cleanse, and improve the premises the tunnel of the New York Central Railroad from Fifty-sixth Street to Ninety-fifth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as follows, viz.:

"That the sewers under the surface of the floor under the tunnel be properly closed gas tight; that proper and sufficient water closet accommodation be provided for the employes of said tunnel; that the brick and stone sustaining walls between the two sections of the tunnel be removed and proper and sufficient steel girders in column be placed in lieu of same; that the small shafts which ventilate the tunnel between Sixty-seventh and Seventy-first Streets and between Eighty-first and Ninety-fifth Streets be enlarged and extended on every block in a like manner to conform with the ventilating shafts from Fifty-sixth to Sixty-seventh Street.

"Your attention is called to the fact that by Section 1,172, Chapter 378, Laws of 1897, it is provided that any violation of any Sanitary Code or health laws subjects the person responsible therefor to penalty, and this notice is sent to you in order that the necessity of legal proceedings may be avoided by your complying with the foregoing requirements within five days from the receipt of this notice. Any application for a necessary extension of time or for suspension of any part of the above requirements must be made to this department through the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Borough of Manhattan within three days of receipt of this notice."

President Sexton said concerning his order:

"I am acting upon the reports of those attached to this department who have examined the tunnel for us. I am determined that the nuisances complained of shall be abated. I will use every means in my power to see that the improvements are made. If there is delay, I will use what legal means I have for enforcing the order."

President Newman of the railroad company declined to talk concerning the order yesterday. He sent out word by his secretary that nothing could be given out by the railroad officials until there had been a conference between the heads of the engineering department, himself, and the heads of the law department. In the offices of the engineering department it was said that Chief Engineer W. J. Wilgus was on a tour of inspection over the road and would not return for some time. Inquirers were referred to the law department.

Charles Cook Paulding of the law department said that two of the things required by the Board of Health had been done some two weeks ago. The provisions affecting sewers and water closets had already been complied with in advance. Further than that he had nothing to say.

THE SICKLES-EVANS DISPUTE.

Impression in Washington that the Commissioner Will Escape Censure from Grand Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—As the time for the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Cleveland approaches, some talk is heard of the significance of reports that have recently come to Washington concerning the probable attitude of the organization toward the President and the Commissioner of Pensions, H. Clay Evans. The President has refused from the beginning of the fight against Commissioner Evans to yield to the demands of those who have claimed that Mr. Evans was detrimental to the welfare of the Republican Party, because he was so managing affairs in his office as to prevent veterans from obtaining their pensions promptly and with the least possible friction.

While some friends of the President, who are also friends of Commissioner Evans, have insisted that at any time the President could have stopped the assaults upon his Commissioner by making an open expression of disapproval of the reasons given for his displacement, without fear of political injury, they admit that the President has manifested his disapproval of Mr. Evans's detractors by nullifying all their reports about the intended removal of the Commissioner. The recent publication of the Commissioner's report for the year, showing that he issued a larger number of pension certificates in the last year than ever were issued before in one year, and his showing of prompt attention to original cases, to the delay only of applications for increase of pensions already granted, has made a profound impression upon the veterans and has made less effectual many of the hostile reports about him.

The President, it is understood, will go to the encampment immediately after his visit to the Pan-American Exposition. It is expected, as a matter of course, that he will speak to his comrades, and it is not believed that he will condemn his own Commissioner before the men who have asked him to visit them in convention. Whether he expects that the convention will condemn Mr. Evans and then expect the President to sanction that condemnation with his aproval is doubtful. There is a strong impression here that the Commissioner will escape censure altegether.

It is asserted by Western men that the chances begin to favor the selection of Torrance of Minnesota for Grand Commander, and that his cause has been greatly helped by the savage attacks of Gen. Daniel Sickles upon Evans. Gen. Sickles's election would be the result, they say, of his hostility to Mr. Evans, should it take

RUSSIA AND THE BALKANS

Protests in Austria - Hungary Against Alleged Intrigues.

Roumanian Premier Has Been Conferring with Minister Goluchowski and Gen. von Beck.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Roumanian Premier, M. Sturdza, recently visited Vienna, where he had long conferences with Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the situation in the Balkans. He also conferred with Gen. von Beck, chief of the Austro-Hungarian General Staff.

Immediately after this visit articles appeared in the semi-official Hungarion papers—articles believed in some quarters to be inspired by Count Goluchowski—warmly protesting against Russia's intrigues in the Balkans. These protests were based on rumors that Russia was massing troops on the Roumanian frontier and sending torpedo boats into the Kilia, an arm of the Danube; and they plainly warned Russia that unless she faithfully adhered to the Austro-Russian agreement of 1897 to preserve the status quo in the Balkans, Austria would "resume her liberty of action."

The idea underlying this warning appears to be that Russia, having attained her objects in Eastern Asia, is now ready to pursue similar aims in the Balkans.

One Berlin paper has gone so far as to describe the agreement of 1897 as "an instrument to keep Austria quiet while Russia was engaged in Manchuria."

The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from its Vienna correspondent:

"From a reliable source I hear that Count Lamsdorff (Russian Foreign Minister) has arranged for an important conference in Vienna with Count Goluchowski after the Czar's visit to Rheims."

NO FRANCO-TURKISH WAR.

Ambassador Constans, Now in Paris, Says It Is Out of the Question.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—M. Constans, the French Ambassador to Turkey, arrived in Paris this morning from Constantinople, and had a conference with the Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé. In an interview afterward M. Constans said he would not return to Constantinople until the dispute was settled.

M. Delcassé confirms the statement that M. Constans acted in perfect accord with the views of the Government. The Ambassador says he does not think the Sultan will hold out very long, while, as to war between France and Turkey, it is quite out of the question.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 28.—The Turkish Ministry discussed the French claims yesterday.

It is believed that full satisfaction will be given to France.

ABDUL HAMID WANTS REVENGE.

Has M. Dorys, Who Wrote a Book About Him, Condemned to Death—The Author Safe in Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Georges Dorys, (son of the late Prince of Samos,) an ex-Turkish Minister and ex-Governor of Crete, has been condemned to death by a Turkish Court at the direction of Sultan Abdul Hamid.

This action was taken in Constantinople because of the publication of M. Dorys's book, "The Private Life of the Sultan." The book so angered Turkey's ruler that he exerted his influence in diplomatic channels to have it suppressed in all European countries. His efforts succeeded in Sweden, but the popular outcry against such action in Paris was so strong that the Government declined to exert itself.

M. Dorys secretly left Constantinople some time ago, and is now resident in Paris, where he has identified himself with the Young Turk party.

"The Private Life of the Sultan," by Georges Dorys, is being translated into most of the European languages. It is being published in this country by D. Appleton & Co.

The author is unsparing in his denunciations of Abdul Hamid, the ruler of forty-two million people. He asserts that the Sultan is a monster, hated even by his own children and other relatives; another Borgia, the executioner of many innocent persons in his own palace and of thousands in Constantinople and throughout Turkey; the jailer of his own brother, the unhappy Murad V., whose throne he usurped.

Other epithets applied by M. Dorys to the Sultan are "the strangler of Turkey's newborn constitution," "a poltroon afraid of his own shadow," "a miser, leaving his own family in straits while he himself is immensely rich;" "an ignoramus, unable even to spell correctly, yet possessing 'Chinese' cunning and stopping at nothing to accomplish his purpose;" "a terror-stricken monomaniac, hourly expecting the assassin's knife or bullet;" "a nervous wreck, kept alive only by immense power of will, and eccentric to a degree not far removed from that of the crazy King Ludwig of Bavaria."

FIGHTING IN COLOMBIA.

Rebels Were Attacking Buenaventura on Monday — 10,000 Colombian Troops on the Frontier.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 29.—The British steamer Costa Rican, which has arrived here from Colon, brings news of continued rebel activity in the vicinity of Colon and Panama. When the vessel left Colon the Government was making renewed efforts to dislodge the rebels from a strong position.

The rebels in force were attacking Buenaventura, on the Bay of Choco, last Monday. A large Government force had been dispatched from Panama in the hope of repulsing the enemy.

The censorship in Colombia is most stringent.

COLON, Aug. 29.—Dr. Luis Carlos Rico, Colombian Minister to Venezuela, before his departure for Bogota, officially assured Señor Velez, Governor of Cartagena, that he was going to inform the Colombian Government with reference to the situation between Venezuela and Colombia. He expressed the opinion that peace would be preserved between the two nations and that the existing difficulties would be overcome.

The official newspaper in Cartagena asserts that the entire Province of Pachira, Venezuela, touching Colombia south of Maracaibo, is in the power of the Venezuelan insurgent leader, Gen. Rangel Garbiras. It asserts also that the Colombian General, Gonzalez Valencia, until recently Colombian Minister of War, is now on the frontier with no less than 10,000 Colombian troops, which are maintaining the sovereignty of Colombia in Santander Province.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Information received at the Colombian Legation by way of Trinidad is to the effect that Dr. Garbiras, the Venezuelan revolutionist, who was reported defeated by the forces of that Government, continues in arms against the authorities, and is a source of considerable trouble to the officials of Venezuela.

The following dispatch, dated Bogota, Aug. 24, from a Colombian official of high rank, was received yesterday by The Associated Press:

"Gen. Pedro D. Ospino, Acting Minister of War, who has prepared an excellent and extensive plan of campaign, confirms the reports that within the last fifteen days he has destroyed nearly all of the Colombian guerrillas.

"The Government of Colombia has maintained strict neutrality regarding Ecuador and Venezuela, notwithstanding the fact that the governments of the said countries have upheld and effectively aided the rebels of Colombia, thus prolonging the revolution in this country.

"Recently the revolutionary chiefs of Colombia have met on the frontier of Venezuela, to organize new invasions of Colombia, using the munitions of war accumulated by the Government of Venezuela on her frontiers.

"A party of Venezuelans, surrounded (?) near Cucuta, are about to return to their country. They are commanded by Rangel Garbiras.

"The position taken by the Government of Colombia is one of peace and neutrality. These are fundamental canons in her foreign policy. The frontiers of Colombia are sufficiently defended. Colombia feels certain that she can maintain her rights and repel whatever foreign invasions may offer."

The Iowa Reaches Acapulco.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The battleship Iowa arrived to-day at Acapulco, Mexico, on her way to Panama to join the Ranger in looking after American interests.

THE FRENCH MANOEUVRES.

Warships Reduce the Forts at La Rochelle to Silence.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The Western manoeuvres opened to-day with an attempt to land an expedition at La Rochelle. Gen. André, the Minister of War, was present. Three transports, heavily laden with troops and escorted by twenty ironclads belonging to the Northern and Mediterranean Squadrons, appeared before the port this morning. The warships reduced the forts to silence.

The United States training ship Hartford arrived at La Rochelle yesterday evening to witness the operations, and was the object of considerable curiosity. Gen. André, who reached La Rochelle this morning, immediately visited the Hartford and was shown over the vessel.

The Baldwin-Ziegler Expedition.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 29.—The steamer Frithjof arrived at Hammerfest to-day, and reports that she successfully landed the Baldwin-Ziegler Arctic Expedition at Camp Zeigler, on Alger Island, in latitude 80:24 north, and longitude 55:52 east. All the members of the expedition were in good health, and the dogs and ponies were in excellent condition after their month's voyage. The Frithjof left Camp Ziegler on Aug. 23. The weather conditions were favorable for the advance of the expedition. Mr. Baldwin intended to start northward Aug. 24 by what is called the inter-channel route, across Markham Sound, and between Austria Sound and the British Channel.

Clash Between British and Spaniards.

MADRID, Aug. 29.—While the British fleet in Spanish waters was manoeuvring to-day a torpedo which had been launched stranded on the shore in front of La Linea. A party of man-o'wars-men was sent to recover it, but was prevented from doing so by a detachment of Spanish carabineers. The landing party was strongly reinforced from the fleet, overawed the caribineers, and took the torpedo.

COL. MEADE EXONERATED.

Report That Court of Inquiry May Censure Major Lauchheimer and Col. Denny for Accusing Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29.—It is probable that a sensation will result when the report of the Court of Inquiry which investigated charges of drunkenness perferred by Major Charles H. Lauchheimer and Col. Frank L. Denny, Marine Corps, against Col. Robert L. Meade of the Marine Corps, and counter charges preferred by Col. Meade against his accusers, of making false and malicious charges is made public.

The report, it is understood, exonerates Col. Meade and censures Major Lauchheimer and Col. Denny for preferring the charges, and the findings of the court may, it is reported, result in court martial proceedings.

Major Lauchheimer and Col. Denny are attached to the staff of Gen. Heywood, and as a result of observations on a recent tour of inspection at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where Col. Meade is in charge of the marines, Major Lauchheimer and Col. Denny preferred the charges and in turn Col. Meade preferred the counter charges.

REPUBLICANS AT WAR.

Ex-Leader Hess Heads Fight in Twenty-fifth Assembly District Against His Successor.

The fight is on in earnest among the Republicans in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. Charles A. Hess, the former leader, who is conducting a campaign against McDougall Hawkes, his successor, has opened headquarters at 12 West Twenty-ninth Street. Mr. Hess last night issued a statement in which, among other things, he said:

"The fight in the Twenty-fifth District is not for the leadership, nor is it a fight of Hess against Hawkes. It is a contest made by the working and active Republicans of the Assembly district against an arrogant, overbearing, and aristocratic machine, the like of which never existed in the City of New York.

"If a man who holds an office dares to express an opinion which does not first receive the approval of the leader of the district and his friends, he is threatened with summary dismissal. Removals of placeholders who have always been active and earnest Republicans were made without cause at the request and demand of the leader of the district. The members of the County Committee have never been consulted. The District Committee meets monthly only to adjourn without doing any business.

"The member of Assembly has done nothing for the district or his constituents, and no important legislation bears his name except private claim bills, which were passed at the request of a prominent member of the County Committee who dominates and domineers the leader, and Mr. Weekes, who is the member of Assembly, does not reside in the Assembly district.

"Republicans of the district purpose to resent these things, and, having been leader of the district for a number of years and conversant with the needs of the active and working Republicans, they have requested me to lead them in this fight, which I cheerfully do, and which we will win by a large majority."

"DON CAESAR'S RETURN."

James K. Hackett Well Received at Albany in Mr. Mapes's New Play.

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—James K. Hackett received an ovation at the Empire Theatre in this city to-night at the initial performance of "Don Caesar's Return."

Th play is founded on the story of the dare-devil Don Caesar de Bazan, and the series of complications which surrounded his romantic marriage to a gypsy. It is from the pen of Victor Mapes. Mr. Hackett's impersonation of the ragged cavalier is regarded as one of his best efforts. He presented a Don Caesar with phases of character never before developed in a portrayal of the part.

Mr. Hackett has surrounded himself with a strong company, including Wilton Lackaye as King Carlos, Theodore Roberts as Don José, Thomas A. Hull as Sangrado, Florence Kahn as Maritana, Virginia Buchanan as the Marquise de Gonzalo, and Ferdinand Eilsen as Lazarillo. The production is exquisitely staged.

A large audience was present, and called Mr. Hackett several times before the curtain. Miss Mary Mannering, Mr. Hackett's wife, was a spectator of the performance.

Local critics predict great success for the production.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

There has been a change in the date of the opening of the advance sale of seats for E. H. Sothern's production of "Richard Lovelace" at the Garden. Monday next is the date now announced for the opening of the box office, the production taking place on Sept. 9.

The latest additions to Reeves-Smith's company for "A Brace of Partridges" are Miss Lilian Brainard, Henry Rich, and Ernest Elton. This completes the cast. The tour will begin at Portland, Me., on Sept. 6.

Charles Frohman has secured a new musical comedy entitled "My Best Girl," written by Seymour Hicks, with lyrics by William Slaughter, composer of the music in "Alice in Wonderland." The management of the Prince of Wales Theatre, London, will present the comedy at that house after the engagement of Marie Tempest.

There will be a repetition of the gems of the Carnival of Fire, in Pain's open-air theatre, Manhattan Beach, after the war spectacle, to-morrow night.

Assaulted and Robbed at Coney Island.

Michael McElroy, forty-one years old, an undertaker of 174 Huron Street, Brooklyn, and a brother of School Commissioner John McElroy of that borough, was found unconscious on the Ocean Boulevard, near Sea Breeze Avenue, Coney Island, last night, by some patrons of a hotel nearby. He was removed to the Emergency Hospital, where it was found that his skull was fractured, and that he had received many cuts on the head and face. Mr. McElroy said that he had been sandbagged and robbed by four negroes, near the race track.

TWENTY PASSENGERS ARE STILL MISSING

Nine Dead Bodies Recovered from Delaware River Wreck.

THEORY OF A RACE IS UPHELD

Expert Machinist from the Builders' Yards Holds Opinion that the City of Trenton Was Running Too Fast.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—It developed to-day that the result of the explosion of the boiler on the steamer City of Trenton, while on her way up the Delaware River yesterday afternoon, was more appalling than at first supposed. Nine people are known to be dead, and at least twenty are missing. Two of the injured in the hospital will probably die.

The identified dead are William Nelson, aged sixty-seven years, a veteran of the Civil War and formerly an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va.; James McCormick, twenty-three years, of Wilmington, Del., fireman; Elizabeth Green, twenty-one years, of Philadelphia; William Dunn, thirty-eight years, of Philadelphia; Arthur R. T. Lansing, fourteen years, of Trenton, N. J.; William H. Keene of Philadelphia, and Miss Elizabeth Lippincott, a school teacher, of Bristol, Penn.

In addition to these there are in the Morgue two charred bodies, believed to be those of females. They are beyond recognition, and will be buried in Potter's Field.

The list of missing will doubtless add many to the death roll. The names on it are those of Irene Weild, aged sixteen years; Clare Weild, thirteen years; Dora Weild, nine years; Mrs. William Keen, whose husband was killed; John D. Chew, assistant engineer, of Camden; Augustus Merkle, fireman, of Philadelphia; Mott Merkle, fireman, of Philadelphia; Anna Herr, aged sixteen years, of Philadelphia; Mrs. John W. Matthews of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Albert of Philadelphia, Nellie Ballantyne of Philadelphia, Mrs. Herbert Cross of Philadelphia, Ethel Stokes of Trenton, N. J.; Henry Johnson of Hulmeville, Penn.; Marion Ashmead, seventeen years, of Philadelphia; Elizabeth Gillison of Philadelphia, James O'Connell, fireman, of Philadelphia; Miss Edna Kinney of Philadelphia.

Of the thirty-three taken to the hospital in the House of Correction, near the scene of the explosion, the following are still in the institution: Mrs. Edna Van Schoick of Highstown, N. J., who will die; Miss Fannie Keen of Philadelphia, whose injuries will be fatal also; W. C. Mershon of Morrisville, Penn.; J. W. Hastings of Philadelphia, Mrs. J. W. Hastings of Philadelphia, While Lansing of Trenton, N. J.; Mrs. Clara Connor of Philadelphia, Mrs. E. R. Smith of Philadelphia, and Miss Reid.

Although the searchers, consisting of a corps of city police, have been dragging the river ever since yesterday afternoon, they have been unable to find any more bodies. That there are more victims in the river is the firm belief of the authorities, and their failure to find the bodies is supposed to be due to the strong current at the point where the explosion occurred.

The water was pumped out of the hull of the burned steamboat, after which a careful search was made for additional victims inside the vessel. None was found. An attempt was made at high tide this afternoon to float the wreck, but it was unsuccessful, and another effort will be made at the next high tide, late to-night.

As to the exact cause of the explosion, nothing is yet known, but a rigid examination is to be conducted at once. Fire Marshal Lattimer, Coroner Dugan, the Police Department, and the United States Boiler Inspectors for this district will each make an independent investigation. Little that is definite can be known until the survivors have been examined and a careful inspection of the wreck has been made.

Many of the uninjured passengers maintain that the City of Trenton, which was late when she left her wharf in this city, was racing at her topmost speed, and that if this had not been the case the accident would not have happened. This is partly borne out by a statement said to have been made by Assistant Engineer John D. Chew to his wife, to the effect that he expected to be killed by an explosion on the boat, as the company made the engineers keep up too high a pressure of steam.

Augustus Reinhart, an expert machinist employed by the Neafie & Levy Shipbuilding Company, builder of the City of Trenton, recently overhauled the boat's boilers. He said to-day that there was no doubt in his mind that the explosion was due to the exhaustion of water in the boilers. His opinion was that the boat was being run too fast and that this is accounted for by the lack of water. The boat was fifteen minutes late when she left her wharf yesterday afternoon, and it is stated that much of this lost time had been made up when the explosion occurred.

Capt. Worrell of the City of Trenton visited the wreck this morning and in answer to questions insisted that his boat was not racing. There is, however, no explanation as to the cause of the explosion beyond that offered by expert machinist Reinhart.

Officers of the company deny emphatically the statement that the City of Trenton was racing with the Twilight. The two boats were close together at the moment of the explosion, the Twilight being in the lead. Those on board the latter did not hear the explosion or know of the mishap until too late to be of assistance.

Never in the history of the Delaware River has there been such keen rivalry between the lines of river steamers as during this season. On both the upper and lower parts of the river races have been of daily occurrence. Only a few weeks ago the crew of the Poconoket was censured by Coroner Dugan for failing to go to the assistance of some persons who were drowning. At the time, it is said, the boat was racing with the Twilight.

Between Philadelphia and Wilmington the steamer lines for a time virtually advertised races between their vessels. For nearly a week the City of Chester and the Brandywine on one line and the Diamond State on the other met and raced to a finish every day. Public sentiment, however, caused the patronage to fall off, and a rule was then made prohibiting the speed contests.

Superintendent of Police Quirk declared to-day that the matter would be thoroughly investigated by his department and if the charge of racing is sustained the officers and crew of the wrecked steamboat will be arrested.

Reunion of Colored Veterans.

At least 3,000 people gathered on the Old Iron Pier at Coney Island yesterday afternoon and evening to enjoy the sixth annual reunion and celebration of the colored war veterans of New York City and vicinity, which was held under the auspices of Thaddeus Stevens Post, No. 255, Department of New York, G. A. R., of which William Johnson is the Commander. Some of the veterans had fought at Fort Wagner and Port Hudson, Fort Pillow, Petersburg, and Honey Hill, and some were with Dewey at Manila, with Sampson at San Juan, and Schley or Shafter at Santiago. There were delegates present from many posts.

John D. Wray, Jr., Killed by a Train.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 29.—John D. Wray, Jr., of New York City, was killed this morning at Highland Mills by the Tuxedo Express, a fast train on the Erie Railroad. He was driving with his father from the family's Summer home to the station as the train came in. The horses bolted and crashed into the train, the young man being thrown under the car wheels. The father was badly hurt and the horse was killed.

Vacation Schools' Athletic Show.

The athletic exhibitions by the children from many vacation schools, which were begun in Crotona Park on Wednesday, were continued yesterday. The crowd was larger than on the preceding day. The chief features yesterday were the grand march, the wand drill, and the Indian club movement by the girls from twenty-five vacation school playgrounds. The basket ball semi-finals by the girls also attracted considerable attention.

Woodcleft Inn Again Sold.

FREEPORT, L. I., Aug. 29.—William Teatoron, who recently paid Randall & Miller $25,000 for Woodcleft Inn, has sold the property for $30,000 to Stohl & Mills of Brooklyn. It is said that the new owners propose to enlarge the inn.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The week-end approaching, there are the usual number of house parties, and this evening at Newport there will be the ball given by Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind at the Elms. Saturday will be a day of luncheons and dinners. Miss Leary gave her usual Thursday concert at Newport yesterday afternoon. This evening the dinner, reception, and dance at the Meadow Club, at Southampton, will take place. The automobile races are also announced for to-day at Newport, but whether they will take place or not is still a matter of doubt.

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Mr. Peter Marié is now at Bar Harbor. He gave yesterday afternoon a garden party at that resort which was the event of the day. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin will leave early next week, and will go at once to Tuxedo, where they will pass the Autumn. The Countess de Festetics, who returns with them, will go to her home, in Madison Avenue. Her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Haggin, who had been traveling in Canada, returned this week to town.

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Mr. and Mrs. Eugene De Mauriac of 30 West Sixty-eighth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Aurelie De Mauriac, to Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie Murchison, Jr., of the Metropolitan Club. Miss De Mauriac is at her parents' cottage at Monmouth. She is related to the Howland family. Mr. Murchison is a member, also, of the Columbia and Comedy Clubs and the Beaux Arts Society.

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There will be two horse shows next week besides the one at Newport, which will attract fashionable patronage. At Cedarhurst there will be one on Monday, and many of the Long Island people are interested. On Thursday there will be a show at Belhaven-on-the-Sound, near Greenwich, at which the colonies of Rye, Greenwich, Stamford, and New Rochelle will exhibit.

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There were a number of European ships arriving yesterday. On the Deutschland were Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Anthony, W. Lyman Biddle, Mrs. Maurice Barnewall, Henri Cachard, the Paris representative of Coudert Brothers; Col. R. H. Goddard, Louis Keller of the Calumet and Baltusrol Clubs, John C. King, Edward Newbold, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. E. Pinchot, the Baron von Plessen, Mr. and Mrs. Evan Thomas, Mrs. C. F. Windhrop, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pell.

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On the Graf Waldersee were F. C. Hoyt, R. C. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stanford, and Mr. and Mrs. George A. Andree. On the Germanic were G. H. Auchmuty, Mr. H. Ballantine, Miss Ballantine, the Hon. S. H. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Carnegie, R. G. Vivian Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Heminway, D. B. Sickles, G. R. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Welch, and Mr. and Mrs. E. E. A. du Vernet.

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Mrs. William Hazard Field and Miss Mary Field are passing the Summer at Lake Mohican. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pearsall Field are at their place at Seabright, N. J. William B. Osgood Field has been visiting at the Summer resorts.

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Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, who have been cruising with Mr. F. Augustus Schermerhorn on the Free Lance, have returned to Lenox. Mrs. Frank Sturgis, who has been visiting Mrs. C. Albert Stevens at Southampton, L. I., has returned, also, to Lenox, via Newport, where she will be during the horse show.

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Mr. and Mrs. William E. Shepherd are at Sunnymead, Narragansett Pier, where they will remain until the middle of September. They have been giving some very charming dinners there, one, on Tuesday evening last, being of especial note. The Chinese Minister, Wu Ting-Fang, having left Newport, is at Narragansett for the week.

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Sympathies of many friends were extended to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coster, who lost a young daughter at Southampton on Tuesday. The funeral takes place to-day. Mrs. Coster was Miss Anthon.

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The engagement is announced, at Easthampton, of Miss Caroline G. Throop, sister of Mrs. Samuel H. Ordway, to Mr. John A. Kernan of Utica, N. Y. Miss Throop is the daughter of the late Enos T. Throop of this city, whose uncle of the same name was a former Governor of New York State. Mr. Kernan is the eldest son of Nicholas V. Kernan of Utica. The marriage will take place the latter part of November.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29.—The principal social event of the day was the dinner dance given at Berger's to-night by Waldo Story, the artist. The tennis tournament attracted a large number of society people to the Casino in the morning. There were a few luncheons, a boat race, golf, the hunt, and receptions in the afternoon, and numerous dinners, in addition to the dinner dance in the evening.

To the entertainment given by Mr. Story no formal invitations were sent out, the desired guests being requested to be present as Mr. Story had chanced to meet them. No list of acceptances was kept and Mr. Story said during the day that he did not know how many guests he was to entertain, and the caterer was given instructions only to serve for as many as would come.

The limits of Berger's pavilion and the adjoining rooms were taxed to their utmost to accommodate those who came. The decorations were not elaborate, but in excellent taste. Following the dinner was a cotillion and the leaders were not selected until after the guests had assembled. Several favor figures were arranged for, and the favors consisted of sashes, ribbons, and fans of various shades. The colors of the ribbons, which were hung about the men's necks matched those of the sashes and fans for the women. Court orders for the ladies and aigrettes for the men, pictures and papier mache rabbits, dogs, and other ribbons were other favors.

Another function was the dinner given by Mrs. Ogden Mills at her villa on the Cliffs. It was her first large entertainment since her return from Europe. There were thirty guests seated at the dinner table, which had been decorated with American Beauty roses. The house was also decorated with potted plants in fine china vases.

Dinners were also given by Dr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, George G. Haven, and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, the latter in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George Keppel.

In the afternoon Miss Leary gave her weekly reception at the Paul cottage on Mill Street, where a large number of society people called during the reception hours. There was the usual musical programme, by Heath Gregory and the Misses Kickehoefer. The house was extensively decorated with vases of American Beauty roses and palms, and the grounds at the rear of the house were pleasantly arranged for the guests by the use of carpets on the lawn. Tea was served in a large tent.

Capt. F. E. Chadwick, United States Navy, and Mrs. Chadwick, assisted by other officers of the Naval War College and their wives, gave a reception in the afternoon at the college, entertaining the officers of the army and navy stationed at Newport and their families, together with many of the Summer residents at Newport and Jamestown. The naval training station band, stationed on the lawn in front of the college building, rendered a delightful programme of music during the afternoon.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., gave a luncheon at her cottage on Bellevue Avenue. Mrs. E. J. Berwind gave a luncheon for twenty guests at her new villa, The Elms, and Mrs. A. E. Tower entertained at luncheon on the steam yacht Erl King.

The dog show at Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr's was a small affair. There were only a few guests, and some of these brought their carriage dogs with them.

The event of the week will be the ball given to-morrow night by Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind as a house warming for their new villa. The number of expected guests has been increased from 200 to 350 and everything will be on a very elaborate scale. The house will be extensively decorated, and the grounds will be illuminated with thousands of lights.

Large tents have been erected on the lawn adjoining the house, and connected with the dining room. A number of special features in lawn decorations and illuminations will be introduced in connection with the Italian gardens on the estate.

The hunt of the Monmouth County hounds this afternoon was participated in by the smallest field of riders this Summer. The start was at Slate Hill farm in Middletown, and the course was laid in an easterly direction to the shore of the East River, then doubling to the Middletown Four Corners, and then in a southerly direction to the Christopher Peckham farm near Honeyman's Hill.

The run was a stiff one, but there were no mishaps. Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg was in the hunt for the first time this season. She was mounted on Good Boy, and rode straight with the hounds, being well in with the hunters at the finish.

Mr. Collier, master of the hounds, was on Lord Goshen, and the other riders outside of the huntsmen were Capt. J. H. G. Beresford and J. Clinch Smith. Capt. Beresford's horse was winded at the last check and did not finish.

Among those at the meet were Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, in her automobile; R. L. Gerry, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Miss Brooks, Miss Iselin, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, A. De Navarro, Bradish G. Johnson, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Miss Mills, Francis J. Otis, and Willing Spencer.

Arthur L. Burden, Albert C. Bostwick, Mrs. Sidney J. Smith, C. S. Lee, Waldo Story, H. K. Thaw, and Baron de Moroques of Paris are registered at the Casino.

Gov. Lloyd Lowndes of Maryland is the guest of James T. Woodward at The Cloisters.

A. C. Bostwick and Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Ballantine of New York are at the New Cliffs.

C. A. Munn of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly at Vinland.

Arthur L. Burden of New York is at Muenchinger's.

A. Cass Canfield has taken another season's rental of the Pinard Cottage, which he is occupying this year.

TENNIS AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29.—Contrary to expectations another lawn tennis tournament was started on the Casino courts this morning. It had been thought that the encroachments on the playing grounds by the stands for the Horse Show would prevent any further tournament of tennis until after next week, but so enthusiastic are the residents over the game and so anxious to play are they, that nothing apparently will stop them when they once set their minds on having a tournament.

The contests begun to-day were for a cup offered by Mrs. John Jacob Astor for ladies' singles, without handicap, all matches to be best two in three, except the finals, where the conditions will be the best three sets in five. There were twenty entries, necessitating four matches in the preliminary round. These four were played to-day, and attracted a large number of the society people, both men and women. The results were as follows:

Preliminary Round—Miss Babcock beat Miss Clarke, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Nora Iselin beat Miss Nora Sands, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Busk beat Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, by default; Miss Anita Sands beat Miss Brooks.

The drawings for the first round, which will be played to-morrow, are as follows: Miss Babcock vs. Miss Nora Iselin, Mrs. S. J. Smith vs. Miss Wetmore, Mrs. John Jacob Astor vs. Miss Louise Potter, Miss T. Iselin vs. Miss Anna Sands, Miss Blight vs. Miss Cynthia Roche, Mrs. Whitehouse vs. Miss Whittier, Miss Terry vs. Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, Miss Busk vs. Miss Anita Sands.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 29.—One of the most delightful affairs of the season was the vaudeville entertainment given to-night in aid of the Bar Harbor Hospital. The performance took place in the new Casino before an audience of nearly 1,000. For weeks the participants had been training under the direction of Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney, who managed the affair, assisted by Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Wheler, and Mrs. Cadwalader Jones.

The performance opened with a gavotte arranged by Mrs. Wheler, and danced by Miss Draper, Miss Patterson, Miss Ames, Miss Potter, Miss Wheler, Miss Theobold, the Misses Miller, Miss Lawrence, Miss Pierce, Miss Richardson, Miss Gourley, Miss McCauley, and Miss Grant.

Then followed a series of tableaux representing groups of Dresden china. The groups were "La Visite," Mrs. Condon, Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Allison, and Miss Ripley; "Coquetterie," Mrs. Pratt, Mr. Cushman, Miss Mildred Morris, and Ralph Pulitzer; "La Toilette," Miss Davenport, Louis von Gaertner, Miss Taylor, and Miss Strickland; "La Danse," Miss Brewster, Louis von Gaertner, Miss Condon, and Mr. Pulitzer, and "Berger et Bergere," Mr. Hutchinson and Miss Tucches.

The first part closed with a clever Dutch scene and dance, by Miss Draper and Henry Goodrich.

The second part opened with a musical tableau, "Orphée et Euridice," represented by Miss Goin and Miss Natalie Barney. Mr. Von Gaertner played a violin obbligato.

The principal feature of the evening followed—a series of tableaux called "The Passing of Time." The primeval woman was represented by Miss Thomas, who typified the "Golden Age." The Goddess Diana was Miss Goin, an Englishwoman. Miss Palmer appeared as "The Daughter of the Vikings," and "The Glory of Byzantine Times" was represented by Mrs. Hubert Vos, wife of the well-known artist. Miss Sylvia Fox appeared as a Greek maiden, and Miss Train portrayed "The Woman of the Early Christian Epoch." The Renaissance was represented by two figures, one of them Miss Helen Seers, in a dress fashioned after a celebrated picture. Miss Natalie Barney showed the "Spirit of the Seventeenth Century." Miss Jennie Pierce of Philadelphia followed in a First Empire dress, and Miss May Handy in a modern costume typified the present day.

A French comedy called "The Fourteenth Guest" followed. The parts were taken by Miss Berry, Miss Snelling, Mr. Staniforth, and Mr. Kaatoven.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Lawson, Countess Festetics, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emory, Mr. and Mrs. T. Huger Pratt, Miss Helen Barney, Miss Sloan, Dr. W. Seward Webb, Miss Knowlton, Peter Marié, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Livingston, Johnston Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, W. S. Guppes, C. Curtee, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Miss Sedley, T. Sandford Beatty, Miss Thomas, Judge and Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Davis, Pierpont Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mrs. Van Nest, Mrs. J. Stuart Barney, Miss Bend, and Miss Whitney.

Peter Marié gave a garden fête and ladies' putting contest at Nina Monte, the home of Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, this afternoon. The prizes were bought by Mr. Marié during his recent trip abroad, and were costly and unique. The first prizes were won by Mrs. D. B. Catherwood, Miss Miller, and Miss Pierce; the second prizes by Miss Strickland, Miss Iselin, and Miss McLane, and the third prizes by Miss Grace Seely, Miss Morris, and Mrs. J. Brooks Fenno. Other women had the privilege of backing the contestants, and those who picked winners also gained prizes. Mrs. Frederick Joy, Mrs. Deerfield, and Mrs. Miller won first prizes, and Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Hertman, and Miss Hoffman second prizes. Among the players were Mrs. J. S. Barney, Mrs. James Ross Todd, Countess Festetics, Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Mrs. Thomas Daming, Mrs. John Suydam, Miss Wiltshire, Miss Marian Pepper, Miss Robinson, Miss Berry, Miss Fox, and the Misses Gurnee.

COMMON LAW MARRIAGES.

To be Effective After Jan. 1 They Must Be Recorded with City Clerk.

City Clerk Scully has prepared the form of the book to be kept by him in carrying out the domestic relations law, in regard to marriages, which goes into effect on Jan. 1 next. He submitted the book to Corporation Counsel Whalen, who approved it and advised him that it conforms with the law. The domestic relations law is Chapter 339 of the Laws of 1901, which amends Chapter 48 of the General Laws. Its main purpose is to compel contract marriages to be publicly recorded in order to be valid. Any contract marriage performed after Jan. 1 next that is not recorded in the office of the City Clerk will not be recognized in law.

The amended law provides that a couple may be married by a clergyman of any religion, or the leader of the Society for Ethical Culture in the City of New York, a Mayor, Recorder, Alderman, Police Justice, or Police Magistrate, a Justice or Judge of a court of record or of a municipal court or a Justice of the Peace, or by written contract. To make a contract of marriage valid it will be necessary that at least two witnesses shall subscribe the same, stating the place of residence of each of the parties and witnesses and the date and place of marriage. The contract must be filed within six months after its execution in the office of the City Clerk in the town or city in which the marriage is to be solemnized.

HELEN C. BRUSH WILL CASE.

Contestants, It Is Believed, Will Appeal from Surrogate Fitzgerald's Decision.

It is almost certain that there will be an appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision of Surrogate Fitzgerald in admitting to probate the will of Helen C. Brush. The law firm of Latting & Wadhams are the attorneys of record for the contestants of the will, while John M. Bowers appeared as counsel.

Mr. Wadhams, in speaking of the case yesterday, said:

"My partner is now in Europe, as is also Mr. Bowers, and our clients are out of the city, so, of course, definite action cannot be decided on till they return."

George W. De Lano, a member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, was the lawyer who drew the will and who appeared for the Church at the contest. He is now out of the city, but his partner, Albert C. Aubrey, said:

"We expected this decision. There could be no other."

"What do you think of the claims of Mrs. Stetson and the other women of her church who were present at the hearings and asserted that they were using influence and thought to make the Surrogate decide in their favor?" Mr. Aubrey was asked.

"That's all rot," was the reply.

"But they made such assertions."

"Oh, well, women are liable to say anything. This case was settled on legal points, not on Christian Science thoughts."

From another source it was learned that an appeal and a jury trial of the will contest would surely come.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES' CONVENTION

Officers Elected, in Harmonious Session, at Long Bran

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS, $2,100,000.00 UNDIVIDED
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.

List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
Letters of Credit
available throughout the world.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
58 NEW STREET, NEW YORK,
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS. COTTON. WHEAT.
ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Members {Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange} Est. 1885
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. Tel. 560 Broad

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members {Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.}
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-119 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Up-town office,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

NORTHERN PACIFIC COMMON.—Parties desiring to sell privately address J. M., Post Office Box 1,074.

Meetings and Elections.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting OF The Hocking Valley Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Columbus, O., August 14, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all committees thereof since the last meeting of stockholders,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors from five (5) to six (6.)

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE **St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.**

St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

New York National Exchange Bank.
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

Office of the Metropolitan Trust Co. of the City of New York.
37-39 WALL ST.
New York, August 30th, 1901.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, October 1, 1901.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

The transfer books will close on Friday, September 27th, 1901, and reopen on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901. ALEX. S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London, for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE. } Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

To the Owners and Holders of the
First Mortgage Preference Bonds
OF THE
Georgia & Alabama Railway:

You will take notice that the Georgia and Alabama Railway in the exercise of the right of redemption secured to it by the terms of the bonds and the deed of trust securing the same, will, on the first day of October, 1901, redeem and pay off at 105 and interest, all of its First Mortgage Preference Bonds dated October 1st, 1895, and secured by deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Railway to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of the same date, and all owners and holders of said Preference bonds are hereby notified to present the bonds respectively held or owned by them at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in the City of Baltimore, Md., to be then and there redeemed and paid off by said Railway. Holders of First Mortgage Preference bonds may at any time prior to October 1st, 1901, surrender the same, together with all unmatured coupons thereon, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., and receive in exchange therefor First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds in like amount bearing coupons corresponding to those on the bonds so surrendered, differences in interest, owing to dates of maturity of coupons, being adjusted.

JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

International Paper Company
30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
14th Regular Quarterly Preferred Dividend.
August 28, 1901.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable October 1, 1901, to Preferred Stockholders of record of September 14, 1901.

Checks will be mailed.

Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will close at noon on the 14th day of September, 1901, and reopen Oct. 1, 1901.

E. W. HYDE, Secretary.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons due Sept. 1, 1901, from Southern Ry. Co., Mobile & Ohio Collateral 4% bonds, and East Tennessee Reorganization 5% bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York; Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. Equipment Sinking Fund 5% bonds by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, and J. S. Morgan & Co., London, England; Virginia Midland Ry. Serial Bonds by Safe Deposit & Trust Company, Baltimore, Md.

H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

THE WABASH RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE: The coupons due September 1st, 1901, of the Toledo & Chicago Division First Mortgage Bonds of said Company will be paid at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., No. 66 Broadway, New York.

The coupons due September 1, 1901, of The Wabash Railroad Co. Gold Equipment Sinking Fund Bonds will be paid at the office of the Continental Trust Co., No. 30 Broad Street, New York J. C. OTTESON, Ass't Treasurer.

Office of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
22 Broad Street, New York.

The following coupons, due September 1st, 1901, will be paid at this office on and after September 2d, 1901, viz:

Texas and New Orleans R. R. Co. (Sabine Division), first mortgage six per cent. Bonds.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Continental Tobacco Company.
New York, August 29th, 1901.

A dividend of 1¾% has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at offices Manhattan Trust Company, No. 20 Wall Street, on October 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business September 14th. Books close September 14th, open October 2d.

H. D. KINGSBURY, Treasurer.

United Traction and Electric Company

Coupons due September 1, 1901, from First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid after September 1, 1901, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

United States Steel Corporation.

The interest due September 1st, 1901, on the Series C Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation will be payable at maturity at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company, New York City.

A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.
New York, August 27th, 1901.

American Bicycle Company.

The coupons due September 1st, 1901, from American Bicycle Company 5% Sinking Fund Gold Debentures will be paid on and after Sept. 3rd, upon presentation at the office of Baring, Magoun & Co., 15 Wall Street, New York.

C. W. DICKERSON, Acting Treas.

American Hide and Leather Co.

Coupons No. 4, due September 1, 1901, from First Mortgage Bonds of the AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER COMPANY, will be paid on and after that date by COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, 222 Broadway, New York.

GEORGE A. HILL, Treasurer.

Detroit Southern Railroad Company.

Coupon No. 1, due September 1st, 1901, from Detroit Southern R. R. Co., "Ohio Southern Division," First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, will be paid on and after that date by the Colonial Trust Company, 222 Broadway, New York.

American Zinc Mining Company

Coupons, Number 4, due September 1st, 1901, from the first mortgage six per cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid after September 1st, 1901, upon presentation at the office of E. H. Norton & Co., Bankers, 33 Wall Street, New York. ELLIOTT C. SMITH, Treasurer.

Dividends.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.
New York, August 29, 1901.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the surplus earnings for the six months ended June 30th, 1901, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the first preferred stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1901, to the holders of record of the first preferred stock at the closing of the transfer books on September 16th, 1901. The transfer books for the first preferred stock of this Company will be closed at three P. M. on September 16th, 1901, and will be reopened at ten A. M. on October 2d, 1901.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.
By HARRY BRONNER, Secretary & Treasurer.

20 Broad Street, New York, August 29th, 1901.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for the first preferred stock of the Colorado and Southern Railway Company will be closed at three P. M. on September 16th, 1901, and will reopen at ten A. M. on October 2d, 1901. On October 1st, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. when received by them, at the office of Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

HALLGARTEN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Lost and Found.

Lost or Stolen—Bank book No. 112,165 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

PRICE OF COTTON ADVANCES.

News of a Bullish Nature from Domestic and Foreign Sources Affects the Market.

Prices on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced from 21 to 25 points yesterday on the strength of bullish news from both domestic and foreign sources.

An advance of 5½ to 8 points in Liverpool futures in the face of an expected decline on account of the local break in prices on Wednesday started options on an upward movement, which was intensified by reports that the cotton goods trade on the Continent was improving, and that the Texas crop was failing very rapidly because of too much rain. Excessive rainfalls were also reported in the South Atlantic States and in portions of the central cotton belt.

January cotton by midday had reached 8.02, and near the close sold at 8.08, while October cotton reached 8.03, closing at 8.02@8.04 as compared with 7.81 on Wednesday.

Speculation broadened and commission brokers bought heavily. Texas interests bought the October option on the unfavorable cotton outlook.

Close upon the Texas news came an official statement from the Exchange Superintendent, showing a recount of the New York stock, the result of which was a reduction in the figures of 31,000 bales to 114,000 bales.

The close was steady, with prices net 21 to 25 points higher.

THE RUSSIAN CROP FAILURE.

Outlook a Very Gloomy One—Government Already Making Preparations to Cope with a Famine.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.—The day on which the first fruits of the harvest were blessed in the churches, which was celebrated throughout Russia this week, must have been a day of mourning in many of the provinces. The outlook has grown worse almost everywhere during the last four weeks. Even vegetables, including potatoes, have been largely burned up by the scorching heat in some districts. The approaching Winter will be one of the gloomiest Russia has ever seen.

The Government has already begun preparations for the feeding of the population in districts where starvation is threatened. By a law adopted some time ago, the Zemstvos, or District Assemblies, are relieved from all responsibility in the matter, the famine relief funds being now turned over to the Central Government. Agents of the Ministry of the Interior are engaged in buying up grain, though the Russian press is forbidden to mention the matter. The precise object of this prohibition is difficult to divine. It cannot be possible that the Government thinks the grain speculators can be taken unawares, and the secrecy with which the prices and the localities of purchases are invested can hardly be conducive to economy.

The latest trustworthy reports show the crop conditions about Aug. 1. Excessive heat and aridity prevailed during the preceding six weeks. This cut off the development of the grain and unduly hastened maturity. There was sufficient rainfall only in the western and Baltic provinces. The Winter grains naturally suffered comparatively little from the weather, and the harvest of Winter grain will be good in the Provinces of Kieff, Podolia, Bessarabia, Kherson, Chernigoff, Poltava, Volhynia, Koursk, Minsk, Grodno, Kovno, Vitebsk, and Smolensk, in portions of the Baltic territory, in Finland, and in a portion of the central region.

In the remaining portions of the empire Winter grain will shade off from below medium to very bad, and the official report adds, laconically, that "the condition of Spring grains is below that of Winter grains." The harvest of Spring grains will be "satisfactory" in the southwest, the Vistula provinces, and portions of the northwest. It is bad throughout the immense southwestern territory between the Dnieper and the Urals. Percentage estimates have not been given.

The Novoe Vremya in a recent editorial, which, however, attracted little attention, made an attempt to revive its old plan of a grain trust to keep up the price of exported foodstuffs. It says Argentina, the United States, and Russia could regulate prices in importing countries by establishing immense elevators in the export harbors. The only objection to the plan would be that it might inconvenience France, which is compelled to import a portion of its foodstuffs.

QUICK HANDLING OF MAIL.

Post Office Distributes 2,170 Sacks of Foreign in Short Time.

The efficiency of the working force in the General Post Office has been given a severe test this week, and although many clerks are away on vacation, the clerks in twenty-four hours, from 11:58 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday until 12:15 P. M. yesterday, sent from the office all the domestic mail and 2,170 sacks of foreign matter. This latter came in on the Servia, the Deutschland, and the Germanic. It is very seldom that three steamships with such a heavy mail reach this port within twenty-four hours.

Postmaster Van Cott, when asked about the rush yesterday said:

"It was very heavy, but it was gotten out of the way in quick time. To do this we had to press many of the money-order clerks into service, as many of the employes are away on vacation. The first mail from the Servia reached this office yesterday at 11:58 A. M., the last at 1:35 P. M. There were 807 sacks, yet the last of it was ready for delivery at 1:45 P. M.

"The Deutschland's 723 sacks began coming in at 6:45 o'clock this morning, and the last of it was ready to leave here at 9 o'clock. The first of the Germanic's 640 sacks reached here at 10:55 o'clock this morning and at 12:15 the last of it had left the building. Pretty good work when you come to consider there was no delay caused in the heavy domestic mails."

Such heavy mails as these referred to necessarily compel members of the Post Office force to work overtime, for which they allege they receive no extra pay. Every letter has to be separated, stamped, and distributed.

An employe of the Foreign Room complained yesterday that the work was made much more difficult by the thrift or avarice of persons abroad who send fetters here. The percentage of short postage mail is quite large, while in very many cases no stamps are affixed at all. He explained this by saying that 5, 10, or 15 cents seems a big sum to some poor people abroad, so they allow their more prosperous friends in this country to make good the postage. In arranging this class of letters for delivery much work is entailed. Short postage letters are found more among mail from Germany and Italy than other European countries.

A feature that is also attracting the attention of the postal authorities is the extraordinary increase in the number of foreign postal cards. Nearly all of these are illustrated, and some of them are particularly attractive. The illustrations are varied and cover almost every conceivable object and idea. In order not to disfigure these cards any more than possible the authorities at Washington have directed that extra care must be taken in stamping them, and always on the side bearing the address.

These illustrated postal cards promise to become quite valuable in the opinion of Post office clerks. A citizen of Brooklyn already has secured a collection of several thousand.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 29	298,264
To date this year	202,087,457
Corresponding date last year	76,041,425

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 29	$1,860,000
To date this year	$721,320,720
Corresponding date last year	$333,094,660

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½ @3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	½	Glucose Sugar	¾
Am. Car & Fdy	¾	Glucose Sugar pf	1
Am. Malting	½	Int. Paper	1¼
Am. Smelting pf	½	Int. Paper pf	1
Am. Snuff pf	2½	Int. Power	¾
Am. Woolen	½	Kan. & Mich	1
At., Top. & S. F.	½	Lake Erie & W	1
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Manhattan	⅝
Canadian Pacific	4	Mexican National	¾
Chi. & Alton	¾	Mo., K. & T.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
Consol. Gas	1	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Cont. Tobacco	1	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Cont. Tob. pf	1	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	½	Reading 1st pf	½
Diamond Match	½	St. L. & S. F.	2
Dist. of Am.	½	St. L. S. W.	1
Erie	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
Erie 1st pf	⅝	Twin City R. T.	⅝
Erie 2d pf	½	Union Bag & P.	1
General Electric	3	Union Pacific	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	1½	Kan. City So. pf	½
Am. Ice	⅝	Pac. Coast 1st pf	½
Am. Locom. pf	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Am. Smelting	⅞	Standard R. & T.	⅝
Cent. of N. J.	2	U. S. Leather pf	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf	½
Den. & R. G. pf	⅝		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. H. & L. 6s	2	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1⅛	Stand. R. & T. 6s	4
Ott., C. F. & St. P. 5s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Such activity as there was in the stock market yesterday was confined to specialties, the general list being altogether listless. Total dealings showed one of the smallest days for the year, the aggregate being about 290,000 shares, nearly two-thirds of which were furnished by Erie common and first preferred, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Atchison, Wabash, Ontario and Western, Mexican National, Missouri Pacific, United States Steel, and American Smelters. In fact, these eleven stocks were the only ones in which the trading reached five figures, other usually active shares being almost or quite neglected. This, however, merely represented a continuation of the policy adopted since the announcement that the Exchange will be closed both to-morrow and Monday, operators having no desire to extend their commitments in the face of this holiday, but rather wishing to lighten their loads. Hence it was that all day yesterday an "evening up" process was in evidence, sometimes shorts covering, sometimes holders of long stock selling. And hence, also, the irregular market movement, prices now being up and now down, though with the trend, as lately, unmistakably to a higher level, with closing prices with but few exceptions showing net advances. Chief of these, in prominent stocks, were Baltimore and Ohio, 1⅛; Canadian Pacific, 2; Consolidated Gas, 1; Continental Tobacco certificates, 1; General Electric, 3; St. Louis and San Francisco, 1⅞; Lake Erie and Western, 1; Union Pacific, ¾; Erie, ⅞, and Glucose Sugar, ¾. Indeed, the only conspicuous decline was in American Smelters common stock, which, under an aggressive bear attack, at one time broke to 50, closing at 51⅜, a net loss of ⅞ on dealings in 15,000 shares.

Explanatory of the general market strength may be offered several reasons. One of these was the presence in the market of large investment orders for European account, London alone taking some 40,000 shares, principally of the Pacifics and coal stocks. These orders represent for the third successive day a steady foreign demand for American securities and bear out the statements of reputable bankers here that for profitable and safe investments foreigners are more than ever inclined to look to this market rather than to their own. The decreased dividends of English railways, the industrial difficulties in Germany, France's unsettled foreign affairs—these in some measure offer explanation why, at this moment, the remarkable prosperity of this country borne in mind, American investments are so eagerly being sought.

A second reason for the market's strength appears in the fact that from day to day Wall Street is receiving the best kind of proof of the country's prosperity as reflected in the strengthened positions of the various railway systems, due to their increased earnings. Striking as had been the gains in railroad earnings recorded in the earlier part of the week, they were nevertheless not to be compared with those reported yesterday, in which such remarkable net increases for the month of July were reported as $302,120 for Union Pacific, $211,490 for Canadian Pacific, $196,190 for St. Paul, $168,900 for St. Louis and San Francisco, and $60,450 for Southern Railway, while for the third week of August Northern Pacific reported an increase in gross earnings, as compared with the corresponding week last year, of $141,109. It is perhaps little to be wondered at, these and other recent phenomenal figures considered, that the financial district took as a matter of course the increase in the dividend rate on Colorado and Southern first preferred stock to 3 per cent., decided upon at a special meeting of the Directors yesterday.

Concerning stocks themselves, little need be said. While American Smelters common stock was being pounded by the bear pool, the preferred was being advanced under investment demand; the excellent earnings of Union Pacific, Canadian Pacific, and St. Paul helped those stocks, though the last named was inclined to lag because of the uncertainty of the dividend to be declared at the meeting next month, some interests predicting an increase and others looking for no change; reports that Atchison might enter into an alliance with an important steamship company, looking to an extension of its carrying trade, led to the buying of that stock; the coalers were decidedly strong on the talk of large earnings and reports of important plans being developed by Mr. Morgan; Standard Oil interests were reported to be buying Glucose Sugar; the steel shares were bought by insiders, though pending definite developments the public was inclined to let the stocks alone, and this, notwithstanding the belief that a settlement of the strike seems now only a few days off; the denial of the absurd story that $40,000,000 are to be expended for improvements on Southern Pacific led to renewed buying of that stock, though the story had never been considered seriously by thinking people, and pool manipulation in International Paper and Mexican National stocks was again in evidence.

Though further shipments of money were made to the interior, call rates continued easy, with most of the day's loans at 2¾ per cent.

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

Wall Street gave no little attention yesterday to the probable showing to be made by the bank statement to-morrow—the majority of predictions being that it will be decidedly unfavorable—and also to the rumors afloat that call rates are to be marked sharply up to-day inasmuch as loans made to-day will carry over the holiday until Tuesday next. As a consequence many timid holders of stocks were frightened into selling, while it was declared by the bears that others will be forced out. However this be, call rates yesterday did not go above 3 per cent., with most of the day's loans at 2¾ per cent., while despite the selling the stock market held strong.

Inquiry of representative bankers reveals no change in their feeling in respect to the money market outlook. There may be a slight advance in call rates, it is declared, but this will be only natural because of the holiday. But as for any stringency, that is declared to be quite beyond the bounds of possibility. It is admitted, however, that this week's bank statement may be unfavorable, but it is said that if it is so it will be without significance.

INCREASED DIVIDEND.

The directors of Colorado Southern at a special meeting yesterday fulfilled expectations by declaring a semi-annual dividend of 1½ per cent. on the first preferred stock, this representing an increase of one-half of one per cent., the total paid in the last fiscal year having been two per cent. The increase, it is declared, is fully warranted by the earnings of the company and the general outlook for continuing excellent business.

The increase had no effect on the stock, the news having been discounted by the recent advance in the securities.

FOREIGN BUYERS OF COALERS.

The market leadership assumed by the coal stocks yesterday, with the Erie and the Readings conspicuously prominent, was due in part to the assurances that all danger of any present difficulty in the anthracite district had been removed and in part to the reports that Mr. Morgan is at work on plans of development in the coal combination which cannot fail to increase materially the net revenues of the several properties. Foreign buying of the stocks was a feature.

NEW YORK BANKS' ATTITUDE.

The announcement that the Connecticut Bankers' Association has suggested united action by the several State Bank Associations against the New York Clearing House banks' practice of charging for the collection of out-of-town checks was referred to by local bankers yesterday as a repetition of similar attacks upon the system.

Frederick D. Tappen, Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, said that he should use his influence against the views of the Connecticut bankers. He added:

"While I am connected with the Clearing House Committee I shall take care that no interference with our plans is permitted. More than this I do not care to say."

THE NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.

So rapid has been the progress of the contractors and others engaged in the construction of the new Stock Exchange Building that arrangements are under way for the laying of the cornerstone of that structure.

President Keppler and the members of the Building Committee have arranged most of the preliminary details of this ceremony, but the exact date has not yet been selected. It will probably be held the second week in September.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY'S MORTGAGE.

A mortgage given by the Bethlehem Steel Company of Bethlehem, Penn., to the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia for $7,500,000 was filed in the Hudson County Register's office at Jersey City yesterday. It is to secure bonds payable Aug. 1, 1908, at 6 per cent. interest, the proceeds to be used in acquiring the property of the Bethlehem Iron Company.

The mortgage covers all the property of the steel company, which includes 5,555 acres of meadow land in Jersey City and at Secaucus in North Bergen Township. It was this fact that caused the mortgage to be filed in Jersey City.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

According to Philadelphia dispatches, the American Alkali Company, which has now 10 per cent. paid in, proposes to call an additional 10 per cent. for the construction of a new plant.

Application made to the Stock Exchange to list $2,500,000 Mobile and Ohio Railroad 4 per cent. collateral trust gold bonds of the St. Louis and Cairo Division.

Announcement by the American Linseed Company of a further reduction in the price of linseed oil of 3 cents per gallon, making the price of Western oil 53 cents and city oil 55 cents.

Reports current that a syndicate has been formed to underwrite an issue of $5,000,000 Chicago Great Western debenture bonds to provide extensions to Sioux City and Council Bluffs.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $213,011,970; balances, $11,353,179; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $217,480.

Money on call in London, 1½@1¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 3-16 @2¼ per cent. for short and 2¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84@$4.84¼; demand, $4.86⅝; cables, $4.86⅞; commercial bills, $4.84.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-16 and 5.18¾ less 1-16@ 5.18⅜; reichsmarks, 94 13-16 and 95 3-16; guilders, 39⅞ and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—50@60c discount. Boston—15@12½c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1@$1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The demand for money improved to-day, principally on account of the settlement. Discounts were harder.

Business on the Stock Exchange was generally dull. Consols and high-class securities were steady. Home rails were slack, with a tendency to improve. Foreigners were lifeless. Grand Trunks were firm, second and third preferred issues being mostly sought. Canadian Pacifics were strong on the traffic returns. Kafirs were dull and there were no transactions in them, the prospects of peace having been dimmed by the recent British reverses. Americans had a good tone, but there was little doing owing to the approaching New York holidays. The closing, however, was steady.

Consols for money, 94⅝; Consols for account, 94 7-16; Anaconda, 9½; Atchison, 81½; Atchison preferred, 101½; Baltimore and Ohio, 107½; Canadian Pacific, 115; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48½; Chicago Great Western, 23½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 171¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 46⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 95⅝; Erie, 43⅝; Erie first preferred, 72⅝; Erie second preferred, 59½; Illinois Central, 150½; Louisville and Nashville, 108⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 29¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 54½; New York Central, 158½; Norfolk and Western, 57⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91½; Northern Pacific preferred, 101½; Ontario and Western, 37⅜; Pennsylvania, 75½; Reading, 22⅝; Reading first preferred, ex-dividend, 39½; Reading Second preferred, 28½; Southern Railway, 34½; Southern Railway preferred, 90½; Southern Pacific, 61⅞; Union Pacific, ex-dividend, 103⅝; Union Pacific preferred, ex-dividend, 91½; United States Steel, 46½; United States Steel preferred, 97; Wabash, 22⅜; Wabash prefered, 42½; Spanish fours, 70⅜; Rand Mines, 4⅛; money 1¼@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2 3-16@1¼ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

Bar silver steady 27d. per ounce.

Bar gold is quoted to-day at 77s. 10d.

Gold premiums are quoted at Buenos Ayres to-day at 131.30; Madrid, 39.72; Lisbon, 38.50; Rome, 4.15.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 per cent.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Business on the Bourse to-day was quiet and prices had a drooping tendency, notwithstanding favorable London and Berlin advices. Governments were neglected. Rio Tintos opened firm, became irregular, and finished harder. Russians reacted on realizations. Tramways were firm. Kafirs toward the close were dull. De Beers were maintained.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 60c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 21c for checks. Spanish fours closed 71.35.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Transactions on the Boerse to-day were few, but favorable on the whole. Government securities were maintained. Coal shares improved on the approach of Winter. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were quiet. Transvaals were neglected.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 42½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—Money loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 3 and 3½ per cent., and New York funds sold at 15 and 15½ cents discount. Exchanges, $20,106,580; balances, $1,700,227. Call money is still loaning at from 3½ to 4½ per cent. In collateral, loans where the security is of the very choicest character, rates are quoted at from 4 per cent. for four months to 4¼ per cent. for six months, but where the security is of a mixed character, some banks will not consider anything under 5 per cent. Good business paper is selling as high as 5 per cent., though there are still exceptions at 4½ per cent. The low-priced coppers were again extremely active and buoyant.

All the early high prices were shaded slightly just at the close, and the trading, too, slackened materially, though the undertone at the finish was as strong as ever. A sharp advance for American Telephone to 169½ on continued investment buying, and a lift to 16 for United States Oil were the only important features of the general list. The closing generally came fairly active and firm.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

| Sales. | | High. |

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Moderate activity characterized the leading issues in the outside securities market yesterday, and in only a few cases were the net changes larger than a fraction of a point, although the tone of the trading was firm in the main. Transactions in copper shares were limited, while bank stocks and transportation issues attracted little attention.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s furnished the one conspicuous exception to the general dullness of the trading, a large share of the day's transactions being in these bonds. The application for the listing of these bonds on the Stock Exchange is still in the hands of the Governors, and as a quorum is not in town just now, no action upon the application is looked for before next Wednesday. The dealings in the bonds reached $445,000, and the prices ranged from 68¾ to 68¾. The close was at the high figure, 68¾, a net gain of 1 point, with offerings at 69.

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AMERICAN CHICLE common was dealt in for the first time in days, 100 shares selling at 88½.

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ELECTRIC VEHICLE sold at 6½ to the extent of 200 shares, and closed at 5½, a net advance of half a point.

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AMERICAN CAN issues were quiet and steady, only a few hundred shares being dealt in. The common closed at 24⅝ and the preferred at 75.

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DOMINION SECURITIES advanced fractionally, transactions in 1800 shares being reported. The closing bid was 76.

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TIDEWATER COAL, the Alaskan soft coal corporation, which has succeeded the firm of Tibbey & Bradford in the management of the soft coal fields on Unga Island, and which aims to supply the Nome and Yukon mining districts with coal by means of a new line of steamers to be established, is the new stock of the week. One trade at 6½ was reported, with a closing bid at 6.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 29. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 28. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	24⅝	24⅞	24¾	25
American Can pf	75	75¼	75	75¼
American Chicle	87	90	85	90
American Chicle pf	81	83	79	81
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9½	8	9½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	35½	37½	35½	37½
American Malt 6s	93	94	93	94
*American Thread pf	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	60	65	60	65
Aberdeen Copper	27	30	27	30
*British Columbia Copper	13⅜	14¼	13¾	14
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	93¾
*California Copper	½	¾	½	¾
Camden Land	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	7¼	7¾	7½	8½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	34	36	33½	36
Central Fireworks	20½	22½	20½	22½
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	14½	16¼	14½	16¼
Con. Refrigerating	6¼	7	6¼	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf		26½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i	68⅞	69	67⅞	68
Continental Tobacco deb	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i	13	13½	13	13½
Detroit South. pf., w. i	40	41	40	41
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85	84	85
Dominion Securities	76	76⅝	75⅝	76
Electric Boat	18	22	18	22
Electric Boat pf	91½	93	91¾	93
Elec. Lead Reduction	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Electric Vehicle	5½	6½	5	6½
Electric Vehicle pf	8	12	8	13
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1½	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8	9¼	8	9¼
Havana Commercial pf	42	44	42	44
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	76⅝	77	75¾	75⅞
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86	86½	86	86½
Lorillard pf	118		118	
Markeen Copper	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7	8	7	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	21¾	23	21	22
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	83	84½	83½	85
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21¾	23	21¾	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10¼	11	10¾	11
Otis Elevator	34	35	34	35
Otis Elevator pf	96½	98	96	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34½	36	33	35
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	73	70	72
Ref. & Ins.	48	81	78	81
Ref. of bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	101	99¾	100¼
Safety Car Heat & Light, ex stock dividend	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	26¾	27¼	26⅝	27¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101½	101	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83⅞	84½	83⅞	84½
Seaboard Air Line	28	28⅝	28¼	28⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
Singer Mfg.	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	770	772	770	778?
Storage Power	4	7	5	8
Tennessee Copper	19	20	19	20
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	3	5	3	5
Tidewater Coal	6	6¾	6	6¾
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Union Typewriter	65	65½	65	65½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf	111	119	117	119
United R. of St. L. 4s	89	89½	89	89½
United Rys. of St. L. pf	81½	82½	81	81½
U. S. Cotton Dock	30	31	30	31¼
U. S. Cotton Dock pf	90	91	90	91¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref	41	42	41	42
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	60	61	60	61
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds		97		97
Universal Tobacco, w. i	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i		58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C	5	7	5	7
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	37	40	35	38
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16	17	16	17
Worthington Pump pf	111½	113½	112½	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	242	244	242	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100⅜	103	100⅜	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	106
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108½	109½	108½	109½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av	112¾	114½	112¾	114½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82¾	81½	82¾
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R.R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Av. R. R	175		175	
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	21	20	21
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	62	70	60	70
30th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction Cos	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	23	25	23	25
American Light & Tr. pf	92	95	92	95
Bay State Gas	1	1½	1	1½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	6	4½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	58	58	58	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	105¾	105	106¾
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82¼
Consum. Gas (J. C. bds.)	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	74	77½	74	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 5s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	108	108¾	107¾	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	7	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	55½	56¾	55¼	56¾
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	95	96	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	88¼	88½	88¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	20	17	20
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96¼	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93½	92	93½
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	81	80	82
Union Ferry	39	41	40	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	97	95	97

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks —Thursday, Aug. 29, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
119	119¼	3,820	Amalgamated Copper	119	119¼	118¾	119	+ ½
3	4	800	American Bicycle	3¼	3¼	3	3	.....
31	31¼	1,560	Am. Car & Found. Co	31¼	31¼	30½	31⅛	+ ⅛
87	87⅝	400	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	87⅝	87⅝	87	87	+ ⅛
33⅜	34	250	American Cotton Oil	34	34	34	34	.....
191	199	100	American Express	196	196	196	196	−1½
31	31½	500	American Ice Co	31⅞	32	31¼	31¼	− ⅝
26¼	26½	300	American Locomotive	26½	26½	26½	26½	.....
87	88	700	Am. Locomotive pf	87½	88	87	87	− ½
6½	7	100	American Malting Co	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
51¼	51½	15,650	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	52	52	50	51⅝	+ ⅛
100½	101	2,400	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	99⅜	100¼	99¾	100½	+ 1⅛
88	89	200	American Snuff pf	89	89	89	89	+2½
135	135½	2,000	Am. Sug. Ref. Co	135½	135¾	134⅞	135⅛	− ⅛
17½	18¼	100	American Woolen	18	18	18	18	+ ½
46⅜	46¾	900	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	46¾	46¾	46½	46¾	.....
79	79⅛	11,900	At., T. & S. F.	79	79¼	78⅝	79⅛	+ ⅛
97½	97⅝	2,414	At., T. & S. F. pf	98	98	97¾	97⅞	+ ⅛
104½	104⅝	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	104¼	104⅝	104¼	104⅝	+1⅛
75¾	75¼	450	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	+ ¼
111⅜	112	2,550	Canadian Pacific	111⅜	112	111⅝	112	+1
162	165	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	162	162	162	162	−2
47⅛	47¼	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	47¼	47⅜	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
40	40½	900	Chicago & Alton	40	40½	40	40¼	+ ¾
22⅝	22¾	800	Chicago Great West	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	.....
83½	85	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	84	84	84	84	+ ⅛
38¼	38½	500	Chi., Ind. & Louis	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
166¾	167	6,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	167	167½	166⅝	166⅝	+ ⅛
143¼	144½	300	Chi., R. I. & Pac	144	144⅝	144	144½	+ ⅛
20¾	21¼	100	Chicago Term. Trans	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
89½	90	200	C., C., C. & St. L	89¼	89½	89¼	89½	+ ¼
97½	98½	1,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	97⅝	98	97	98	+ ½
15	15¼	1,400	Colorado Southern	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	− ⅛
57⅞	58	1,900	Col. Southern 1st pf	57⅞	58	57⅝	57⅝	− ⅜
26¾	27	3,700	Col. Southern 2d pf	26¼	26⅞	26¼	26¾	+ ⅜
225½	226	600	Consolidated Gas	225	226½	224¾	226	+1
68¾	69½	1,000	Con. Tobacco Co	68½	69	68½	69	+1
118	119	200	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	119½	119½	119½	119½	+1
166¾	167½	200	Delaware & Hudson	166¼	166¾	166¼	166½	+ ½
45¼	46	100	Denver & Rio Grande	45¼	45¾	45¼	45¾	.....
92¼	92½	300	Denver & R. G. pf	92½	92½	92½	92⅝	+ ⅛
152	...	100	Diamond Match	152½	152½	152½	152½	+ ½
8⅜	8½	100	Dist. Co. of America	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
42⅞	43	31,300	Erie	42½	43¼	42¼	43	+ ⅛
71⅜	71¾	12,900	Erie 1st pf	71	71¾	70¾	71⅜	+ ⅛
58	58½	6,350	Erie 2d pf	57½	58¾	57½	58	+ ½
265	268	200	General Electric	265	268	265	268	+3
56¾	57¼	1,300	Glucose Sugar Ref	56½	57	56¼	57	+ ¾
102	107	100	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	+1
186	187	200	Great Northern pf	186	188	186	186	+ ½
76	76¼	100	Hocking Valley pf	76⅜	76⅝	76⅜	76⅝	+ ⅛
146¼	147½	175	Illinois Central	146⅝	146⅝	146⅝	146⅝	− ⅝
24½	25	600	International Paper	23¾	25	23¾	25	+1¼
79¾	80	4,200	Internat. Paper pf	78⅛	80	78⅛	80	+1
96	96¼	720	Internat. Power Co	95½	96¾	95½	96¼	+ ¾
38½	39	20	Iowa Central	38½	38½	38¼	38½	.....
44	44⅜	220	International Pump	44¼	44½	44¼	44½	.....
33	34	125	Kanawha & Michigan	34	34	34	34	+1
41¼	42	100	Kansas City South. pf	42	42	42	42	− ½
65	67	300	Lake Erie & Western	66	66	66	66	+1
105⅞	106	2,700	Louisville & Nashville	105⅝	106	105⅝	106	+ ⅝
119¾	120	1,800	Manhattan Elevated	119⅝	120	119¾	120	+ ⅛
25	26	4,200	Mexican Central	25¼	26¼	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅜
12¼	12⅝	18,230	Mexican National ctfs	11⅝	12⅝	11⅝	12½	+ ⅜
28½	29	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	29	29	28½	28½	+ ⅛
56¾	57	1,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	57⅛	57⅜	56¾	57	+ ⅛
10,775	10,925	10,925	Missouri Pacific	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
43¾	44¼	100	National Biscuit Co	43¾	43⅞	43¾	43⅞	+ ⅛
154½	155	800	New York Central	154½	155	154½	154⅝	+ ⅛
39¾	40	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	40	40	40	40	.....
36¼	36⅝	10,300	N. Y. Ont. & West	36¼	36⅝	36	36¼	+ ⅛
56⅝	56½	2,000	Norfolk & Western	56⅝	56½	56⅛	56¼	+ ¼
98	98	200	Northern Pacific pf	98	98	98	98	.....
95	95	200	Pacific Coast 1st pf	95	95	95	95	+ ½
69¾	70	350	Pacific Coast 2d pf	69¾	70	69½	69½	+ ½
42¾	42¾	400	Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
147¼	147½	1,800	Pennsylvania R. R.	147¼	147½	147	147½	+ ½
112¾	112¾	100	People's Gas, Chicago	112	112¼	112	112¼	+ ⅛
29	29	600	Peoria & Eastern	29	29	29	29	.....
42	42	150	Pressed Steel Car	42	42	42	42	+ ½
45	45	7,400	Reading	45	45	44¾	44¾	+ ⅛
77¼	77¼	2,200	Reading 1st pf	77¼	77¼	77	77¼	+ ½
55⅛	55⅝	3,600	Reading 2d pf	55⅛	55⅝	55⅛	55⅝	+ ⅛
19½	19¾	3,900	Republic Iron & Steel	19½	19¾	19	19⅛	− ⅛
73½	74	2,800	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	73½	74	73	73½	+ ⅛
30½	31⅛	1,300	Rubber Goods	30½	31½	30	30⅜	+ ⅛
115¼	115½	400	St. L. & Adirondack	115½	116	115⅝	115⅝	− ⅛
12¼	12½		St. J. & G. I.	12½	12½	12½	12½	.....
46	47⅛	1,700	St. L. & San Fran.	46	47⅛	46	47	+⅛
70	71	3,400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	70	71	70	70	.....
31⅝	32	300	St. Louis Southw.	31⅝	32	31⅝	32	+1
64½	64½	200	St. Louis Southw. pf	64½	64½	63¾	63¾	− ⅝
60½	60⅝	300	Southern Pacific	60½	60⅝	59⅞	60¼	+ ⅛
33⅜	33¾	4,025	Southern Railway	33⅜	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
88⅛	88	2,650	Southern Railway pf	88⅛	88	88	88	− ⅛
5¼	5¼	1,300	Standard R. & T.	5½	5	5	5	− ⅛
65¾	66	1,000	Tenn. Coal & Iron	66	66⅝	65⅞	66¼	+ ⅛
45½	45⅝	2,500	Texas Pacific	45½	45⅝	45½	45⅝	+ ⅛
35½	35⅝	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	35½	35⅝	35½	35⅝	.....
101¼	101⅞	900	Twin City R. T.	101½	101⅞	101½	101⅞	+ ⅜
17¼	17⅜	200	Un'n Bag & Paper Co	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+1
102⅜	102⅝	17,300	Union Pacific	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	+ ⅛
91⅝	91¾	157	Union Pacific pf	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	+ ⅛
92¼	92½		United States Express	92¼	92½	92¼	92½	+ ⅛
45⅝	45¾	12,650	United States Steel	45⅝	45⅞	45	45¼	+ ⅛
94⅞	94¾	4,463	U. S. Steel pf	94⅞	94⅞	94¼	94⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	14⅜	800	United States Leather	14⅛	14⅜	14	14	− ⅛
83¼	83½	2,100	U. S. Leather pf	83¼	83½	83	83	− ⅛
19¼	19¾	100	United States Rubber	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¼	− ¼
64	64	120	Va.-Car. Chemical	64	64	64	64	.....
22¼	22¾	12,100	Wabash	22¼	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅜
41⅞	41¾	4,900	Wabash pf	41¾	41¾	41¼	41⅜	+ ⅛
93¼	93½	100	Western Union Tel	93¼	93½	93¼	93½	.....
31¼	32¼	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	32	32	32	32	− ½
20⅝	20⅝	100	Wisconsin Central	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	.....
43⅜	43⅝	100	Wisconsin Central pf	43⅜	43⅝	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅜
Sales		298,264						

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27d per ounce and in New York at 58½c. Mexican silver dollars at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Best and Belcher sold at .09, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.85, 500 Crown Point at .06, 2,000 Croesus at .01, 200 Hale and Norcross at .23, 500 Potosi at .05, and 800 Savage at .07.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	12½	La Crosse	.06
Anaconda	.31	Leadville Con	.06
Alice	.45	Little Chief	.10
Adams Con	.20	Mexican	.10
Belcher	.02	Moulton	.30
Best & Belcher	.08	Ontario	9.00
Brunswick Con	.08	Ophir	.70
Chrysolite	.04	Occidental	.03
Challenge	.03	Phoenix G. M. Co	.09
Con. Cal. & Va	1.70	Potosi	.03
Com. T. Co. stock	.06	Quicksilver	3.50
Com. T. Co. bonds	.05	Quicksilver pf	8.50
Com. T. Co. scrip	.10	Savage	.06
Crescent	.10	Sierra Nevada	.10
Daly	1.20	Standard	3.15
Deadwood Terra	.50	Small Hopes	.30
Eureka Con	.15	Union Con	.05
Golden Fleece	.35	Yellow Jacket	.15
Gould & Curry	.07	Argentum Juanita	.11
Hale & Norcross	.15	Isabella	.54
Horn Silver	1.65	Mollie Gibson	.33
Iron Silver	.58	Portland	2.90

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	101⅞	108½	L. S. F. pf		86½
2s, c., 1930	101⅞	108½	Iowa C. pf.	74½	75
3s, r., 1918	108⅝	109	Joliet & Chi.	175	
3s, c., 1918	108⅝	109	Kan. C. So.	19½	20
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109	K. & D. M.	7	8
4s, r., 1907	113	113½	K. & D. M. pf		
4s, c., 1907	113	113½	Lac. Gas	89	93
5s, r., 1904	107¾	108½	Lacl. G. pf.	101	102
5s, c., 1904	107¾	108½	L. E. & W.		
D. C. 3-65s	124		pf.	122	129
Adams Exp.	175	185	Lake Shore	251¼	275
Alb. & Sus.	220		Long Island	75	78
Alle. & W.	120		Man. Beach	12	16
Am. Ag. Ch.	29½	30¼	Met. St. Ry.	167½	168½
A. A. C. pf.	88½	90	M. W. S. El.		
Am. Bic. pf.	20		Chi.	36¼	40
Am. Coal	180	200	M. W. S. El., pf.		
A. C. O.	90	91	Chi., pf.	91	93
Am. D. Tel.	34	39¾	Mil. El. R. & L. pf.		117
A. I. Co. pf.	68½	69	Mich. Cent.	106	
Am. Lin. Co.	21½	27½	Mich. Cent.		
A. L. Co. pf.	61½	62½	M. & St. L.	107¼	108
A. M. Co. pf.	27	28½	M. & St. L. pf.		
Am. Snuff.	41	45	pf.	115¾	117½
A. S. R. pf.	125	127	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	25	28
A. T. & C.	97	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	73	74
Am. Tob. cfs.	137½	140	N. C. & St. L.	109	112
Am. Tob. pf.	145	150	N. C. & St. L. pf.	72	74
A., W. Co. pf.	79	80½	Mob. & O.	83½	85
Ann Arbor	21½	25	Mor. & Es.	193½	195½
Ann A. pf.	53	56	N. C. & St. L. pf.	75	100
B. & O. pf.	94½	95	Nat. Lin.	6	8
B. & A. pf.	103	106	Nat. Lin. pf.	102	102½
B. Un. Gas	216	217	Nat. Lead	20¼	20½
Bruns. City	10	11½	Nat. L. pf.	89	90
Canada So.	68	69	Nat. Salt	42¾	43
C. C. & C.	40		Nat. S. pf.	76	77
C. & A. pf.	78½		N. Cent.	27	30
C. & E. Ill.	125	130	N. Y. A. B.	146	150
C. & E. Ill. pf.	130	133	N. Y. & N. H.	214	217
C. G. W.	47½	48¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.	109	112
C. G. W. pf.	90	91	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	78	80
C. M. & St. P. pf.	72½	73	N. Y., L. & W. pf.	133¾	140
C. & N. W.	195	198	N. & W. pf.	80½	90
Ont. Mining	9¼	10¼	North Am.	101	103
Pac. Coast	68	70	Ont. Mining	9¼	10¼
C. St. P., M. & Om.	190	140	Pac. Coast pf.	68	70
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	175	185	P., C., C. & St. L.	72	74
C. T. & T.	41	42	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	102	104
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	114	116	P., F. W. & C.	190	
C., C., C. & L. W.	30		P., F. W. & C. pf.	185	
C., L. & W. pf.	70½	76¾	P. S. C. pf.	83¾	84¼
Cleve. & P.	190		Pullman Co

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Store Building at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for P. H. McCaffrey to the Arcade Realty Company, for about $50,000, the three-story dwelling 139 East Fifty-ninth Street. The purchasers recently took title to 751 Lexington Avenue, which connects with the foregoing parcel at the rear, forming an "L" around the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. Mr. Goldsticker would not say yesterday what plans the purchasers of these parcels have in view beyond that a new building of the arcade type will cover the entire plot. It may be stated, however, that the incorporators of the Arcade Realty Company are closely identified with the firm of Bloomingdale Brothers, whose store adjoins the "L"-shaped property on the east. The new building will probably be in the nature of an addition to that store, and will have the further advantage of affording an entrance from Lexington Avenue.

Irving I. Kempner has bought from the estate of Edward D. Connolly the two five-story double tenements 1,842 and 1,846 Second Avenue, each 25 by 100; also, for the Jackson estate, the four-story brownstone-front single flat 104 East Fifty-second Street.

George W. Burcham has sold to an investor the apartment house known as The Thistle, 219 and 221 West Forty-third Street, 40 by 100.5.

John P. Kirwan, in conjunction with De Blois & Eldridge, has sold for Catherine R. Roe the four-story dwelling 139 West Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.5. The buyers are the Edwin Forrest Lodge, No. 2, Actors' Order of Friendship, who will make the building its headquarters after extensive alterations have been completed.

Emma G. Gray has sold to I. M. Thomas, for about $27,000, the five-story flat 163 St. Nicholas Avenue, 31.8 by 102 by 27 by 85.8.

M. Schiller has bought from E. Schaefer the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 140 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

The eight-story building running through from Forty-second to Forty-first Street, just west of Sixth Avenue, has been managed by the James McCreery Realty Corporation to the Seamen's Bank for Savings for $450,000. The loan is made for a period of five years and bears 4 per cent. interest.

Millard Veit has sold for Mrs. Mary A. Rexford to Lowenfeld & Prager the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 100, on private terms.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

436 St. Nicholas Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 101.8 by irr. by 37.11 by 99.11; five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Charles H. Mead and Thomas Taft....$42,761

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Murphy, referee, Columbus Avenue, Van Nest, northeast corner of Hancock Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,147.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Lawrence E. Brown, referee, 60 East Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 144 feet east of Madison Avenue, 22 by 100.5; four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,717.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilmore Anway, referee, 42 to 46 East Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 85.5 west of Fourth Avenue, 65 by 98.9, six-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $51,574; subject to other mortgages for $95,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fourteenth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Avenue D, Unionport, for a one-story frame church, 25 by 55; St. Paul's Evangelical Church, premises, owner; Paul C. Hunter of 1,148 Stebbins Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 80 feet west of Katonah Avenue, for a two-story frame shed, 17.6 by 13; B. H. Irving, Woodlawn, owner; V. S. Austin, architect; cost, $50.

Alterations.

No. 1,241 Ogden Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling; Edgar Ketchum of 871 Brook Avenue, owner; Henry Gallagher of 871 Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

No. 80 Washington Square East, and 41 West Fourth Street, to a six-story brick apartment house; Senn Brothers of 44 Washington Street, owners; Cleverdon & Putzel of 41 Union Square, architects; cost, $600.

Villa Avenue, east side, 246 feet south of Van Courtlandt Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Mrs. Lucy L. Biegel, premises, owner; F. D. Miller of 738 East One Hundred and Third Street, architect; cost, $900.

No. 17 Stanton Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Henry Riffel, Sixth Street and Second Avenue, owner; Bruno W. Berger of 121 Bible House, architect; cost, $350.

No. 203 Chrystie Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Henry Riffel, Sixth Street and Second Avenue, owner; Bruno W. Berger of 121 Bible House, architect; cost, $500.

No. 16 East Forty-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with stores; Charles Weinberg of 31 West Twenty-third Street, owner; Richard Rohl of 48 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $750.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Thursday, Aug. 29.

BOSTON ROAD, s e corner of 181st St, runs e 122.1 to w s Bronx St x s 121.1x s 87.3x w 132.1 to e s road x n 205.11; David Lydig to the Subway Realty Company, (R S $23.75).....$50,000

DECATUR AV, 2,764, e s, 26.4x100.7; Henry Trudeau and wife to John Miles, (mtg $4,100) 7,000

GERARD AV, w s, 339.7 ft n of 167th St, present lines, 25x100; Eugene M. Bowman to Ira G. Bowman, all liens, (R S $1, rerecorded) 1

GERARD AV, w s, 339.8 ft n of 167th St, new line, 25x100; Bradley L. Eaton and another to Edith E. Bowman, (R S $2.50) 1

GERARD AV, w s, 339.8 ft n of 167th St, new line, 25x100; William C. Davis, referee, to Bradley L. Eaton, (R S $2.25,) all liens 7,000

LOTS 177 and 178, map of Prospect Hill estate, with awards; James Kearney, referee, to Horace Anderson, all title 300

MONROE ST, 165, n s, 26.6x100; Maurice Cohen to Louis Breslauer, (mtge $32,000, R S $4) 1

MOTT ST, 200, e s, 25x94; Louis Oshinsky to Francesco Urgo and another, (R S $7.75, mtge $32,000) 1

OLD WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, at n w corner of land of William A. Birchall, 99.2x104.8x irregular; Thomas Smith and wife to Georges De St. Mart, (R S $37) 1

ROOSEVELT ST, e s, at s w s of Chambers St, 30.8x20.8x22.3; William H. Ziegler to Isabel A. Foley, quit claim 100

SULLIVAN ST, e s, Anna Brooks to James Winterbottom, (mtge $7,000, R S $2) 1

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 116.8 ft n of 180th St, 16.8x90; Charles H. Thornton and another to John Barry, (mtge $2,500, rerecorded, R S $4) 1

TINTON AV, 1,054, e s, 25.6x100; Albert J. Gaiser to George Eisner, (R S $1, mtg $4,000) 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, new line, 168.6 ft n of 165th St, 25x200; John E. Duffy, referee, to Charles Forster, (R S 75 cents) 4,000

4TH AV, n e corner of 124th St, 25x90; Aaron J. Bach to James Everard, (R S $17.50) 37,000

6TH ST, 719 East, 25.4x90.10; Samuel Pfeiffer to Rosa Goldberger and another, (mtg $21,000, R S $3) 1

11TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100, Wakefield; William Menshausen to Rosa B. Christian, (mtge $1,000) 2,000

24TH ST, s s, 131 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Elizabeth L. M. Van Dolson to David Frankfort, (mtge $20,000) 1

43D ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x100.5; Carrie Frank to Max Frank, (mtge $6,700) 1

46TH ST, 130 West, 15x100.4; Mitchell A. C. Levy to Dora W. Johnston, (R S $7.50) 1

66TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Central Park West, 75x100.5; the New York Realty Savings Company to Edward G. Bailey and another, (mtge $94,500) 1

82D ST, n s, 228.9 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x102.2; Marcella Nugent to Herman C. Miller, (R S $5) 1

83D ST, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; Charles Hornung, executor, to Adam Seitz, (mtg $10,000, R S $2.75) 18,000

83D ST, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; Karl Hornung to Adam Seitz 1

84TH ST, n s, 117 ft e of West End Av, 16x102.2; Frederick P. Forster to Harriet A. Barrett, (mtg $10,000, rerecorded) 18,500

84TH ST, n s, 117 ft e of West End Av, 16x102.2; Harriett A. Barrett to Amanda E. Hunt, (mtg $10,000) 1

112TH ST, 128 and 125 East, 49.9x100.11x irregular; David Seglin and another to Flora Glassman, (R S $1) 1

112TH ST, 123 and 125 East, 49.9x100.11x irregular; Theo M. Johnson to David Seglin and another, (R S $1, mtge $56,250) 1

187TH ST, 290 West, 15.6x99.11; Jane B. Duval to J. William Hill, (R S 50 cents, mtge $14,000) 1

137TH ST, 29 West, 15.6x99.11; J. William Hill to Joseph Harris, (R S 50 cents, mtge $16,000) 1

145TH ST, s s, 149.6 ft e of Convent Av, 16x99.11; Edwin H. Haines to Lillian F. Koppell, (R S $3.50) 1

200TH ST, s w s, at s e s of Marion Av, runs s e 57.8x s w 103.9x n w 89.10 to avenue x n e 113.10; John Miles to Augusta C. Kohl, (R S $6.50) 15,500

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 407; Ferdinand Stabel to Charles Roth and another, 5 years..... $1,104, $1,200

GOERCK ST, 30; Fanny Wallowitz to Bernard Jesgar, 3 years 2,160

MORRIS AV, 542; Matthew Sullivan to Diedrich Schnakenberg, 5 years...$780, 840

PARK ROW, 100, n w corner of Duane St; Union Trust Company, as trustee, to Frederick W. Kraatz and another, 4 9-12 years 7,500

WEST ST, 184, and Chambers St, 200; Francis H. Ruhe and others to John H. Fay, 4 8-12 years, from Sept. 1, 1898... 2,000

26TH ST, 443 West; Mary E. MacFarlane to John R. Gartman, 5 years, re-recorded 540

55TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 11th Av, 50x100.5; Richard H. Handley to James McLaughlin, 21 years 700

63D ST, n s, Lot 426, map of estates of William H. and Abraham K. Beekman, 25x ½ block; A. Beekman Cox to Conrad Oberlin, 10 years $250, 300

63D ST, n s, Lot 427, map of estates of William H. and Abraham K. Beekman, 25x ½ block; A. Beekman Cox to George Marjenhoff, 10 years $250, 300

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Leon Schiffman; 101st St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, prior mortgage $22,000, due Feb. 27, 1902, 6 per cent $725

BARRY, John, and wife to Sarah A. Wright; Tiebout Av, w s, 116.8 ft n of 180th St, due Jan. 1, 1905 2,500

BOGERT, Seba, to Edmond F. Goslin; 139th St, n s, 151 ft w of 8th Av, prior mortgage $10,500, 1 year 1,000

BOWMANN, Edith E., to Nicholas Holzer; Gerard Av, w s, 339.7 ft n e of 167th St, new line, due July 1, 1906 6,000

BOWMANN, Edith E., to Bradley L. Eaton; Gerard Av, w s, 339.7 ft n e of 167th St, new line, prior mortgage $6,000, due Aug. 29, 1902, 6 per cent 1,678

BRESLAUER, Louis, to Maurice Cohen; Monroe St, 165, n s, 5 years, 6 per cent. 5,000

BRYEZINSKY, David, to Max Liebenfeld; Central Park West, w s, 25.11 ft s of 106th St, due Feb. 27, 1902, 6 per cent 4,500

CHRISTIAN, William, and wife to Knickerbocker Building-Loan Company; 11th St, n s, 25 ft w of 4th Av, Wakefield, installments, 6 per cent 1,600

COOPER, James W., to Catharine Whirtley; Madison St, w s, 100 ft n of Columbus Av, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent 2,200

CHRISTIAN, Rosa B., and another to William Meushausen; 11th St, n s, 25 ft w of 4th Av, Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent 800

DU BOIS, James, to Henry E. Du Bois and another; Gansevoort St, 90 to 98, due Jan. 1, 1902, 6 per cent 10,000

ECKSTEIN, Carrie, to Sarah Sandberg; Park or Vanderbilt Av, w s, 395.6 ft s of 175th St, 3 years 2,000

EISNER, George, to Albert J. Gaiser; Tinton Av, 1,054, 3 years 700

FOSTER, Charles, to Katherine Elias, guardian; Washington Av, e s, new line, 188.6 ft n of 165th St, 1 year 6,000

GARTMAN, John R., to George Ehret; 26th St, 443 West, demand, 6 per cent 700

GINSBURGER, Jennie, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Taylor Av, s e corner of Columbia Av, 5 years 3,000

JUNKER, Herman C., to William C. Lutkins as trustee; 26th St, 211 East, due Aug. 1, 1906, 4 per cent, gold 10,000

KEE, Frank T., to the Manhattan Mortgage Company; 171st St, n e s, 170 ft e of Audubon Av, 1 year 2,000

KLUBER, John C., and others to the Gansevoort Bank; 13th St, n s, 302 ft w of 9th Av, demand 10,000

KOHL, Augusta C., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 200th St, s corner Marion Av, new line, 1 year, 4½ per cent 6,000

KOLBACK, Lena, to Mary F. Sidman; Webster Av, s e corner of 173d St, due Nov. 1, 1904 10,500

KOLBACK, Lena, to John C. Heintz and another; Webster Av, s e corner of 173d St, 1 year 1,500

LOUGHRAN, Alice, widow, and others to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 141st St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 30,000

MESTANIZ, Lubomir R., to Myer Hellman; 8th Av, n w corner of 150th St, demand, 6 per cent 15,000

MILLEG, Herman C., to American Mortgage Company; 82d St, 219 East, 1 year. 8,000

RUCK, Clara A., to Marie V. Robert, executor and trustee; 131st St, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 17,000

RUCK, Clara A., and another to George J. Gould and others, executors and trustees; 131st St, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $17,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

SCHNACKENBERG, Diedrich, to George Ehret; Morris St, 542, corner of 149th St, demand, 6 per cent 2,500

SEGRAVE, James S., to the Park Mortgage Company; Faraday Av, n s, 93.11 ft w of Fieldston Road; also Sylvan Av, s s, 204.8 ft n of 256th St, 1 year 2,500

SIMONS, Berry B., and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, Avenue D, 143 and 145, due Sept. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent 20,000

SMITH, Ormond G., and others to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 33d St, n s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, due Oct. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent 55,000

THE JAMES McCREERY REALTY Corporation to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 42d St, s s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent 450,000

TWING, Robert E., to Alfred Loweth; Lot 40, map of Van Nest Park, 5 years, 6 per cent 2,200

WERNER, Rebecca, widow, to Theresa Hirsh; Norfolk St, 111, w s, 5 years, 6 per cent 5,000

URGO, Francesco, to F. D. Weekes; Mulberry St, 247, due Aug. 1, 1902, 6 per cent 6,000

URGO, Francesco, to F. D. Weekes; Mott St, 200, due Aug. 1, 1902, 6 per cent.... 4,000

WEUENDORFFER, Charles, to William Myluest, 147th St, s s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,480

WINTERBOTTOM, James, to the Bowery Savings Bank; Spring St, 194 and 196; Sullivan St, e s, 75 ft s of Spring St, 5 years, 4 per cent 13,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUNN, Julia A., to Walter C. Bunn....Nominal

CROMWELL, Richard, to Sidney C. Cromwell $22,500

GERHARDS, Victor, to Charles A. Benkiser 1,200

HOGENCAMP, William, to Second National Bank of Jersey City, N. J. 15,000

LEWIS, Willard H., to Mary E. N. Bogart ..... Nominal

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST Company to Abby I. Van Wart, as trustee 30,367

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Hudson City Savings Institution 15,000

WALLACH, Samson, to Karl M. Wallach... Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

CLINTON AV and 175th St, s e corner, 20 x100; Clinton Av, e s, 20 ft s of 175th St, 54x—; Clinton Av, e s, 84 ft s of 175th St, 27x—, and Clinton Av, e s, 111 ft s of 175th St, 27.6x—; Anchor Post Company against Leonardo Liggio, Alfred L. Brown, and Henry C. Carson, owners; Leonardo Liggio, contractor 527

HESTER ST, 19; Jeremiah Moses against Abraham Zubrinsky, owner and contractor 203

LENOX AV, 339; Duke, Kaplan & Co. against Jacob B. and Max S. Griffenhagen, owners; Ambrose A. Gavigan Company, contractors 79

MADISON ST, 229; Charles B. Meyers against Morris and Jacob Markowitz, owners and contractors 480

NORFOLK ST, 51; Morris Kitt against Anna Shapiro, owner and contractor; M. Schultz, contractor 90

WEST ST, 32; Isaac Rosenbloom against estate of Peter Schermerhorn, owner; Frank C. Wilson and M. J. Reynolds, contractors 125

WILLIS AV, 170 to 174; Nicola Pizzeni against John Helfer, owner; Fred Damm, contractor 388

4TH ST, 374 to 378 East; B. L. Abrams against Harry Herz, owner; Max Hart, contractor 120

8TH ST, 385 to 389 East; Union Stone Works against Morris Jacobson, owner and contractor 390

8TH AV and 142d St, n e corner, 25x100; Peter Keller against Charles Beekman, owner and contractor 584

11TH ST, 220 East; Crane Company against John Doe, owner; Samuel D. Tomback, contractor 98

27TH ST, 26 West; James Curran Manufacturing Company against Reba E. Welher, owner; Lorenz F. Welher, Jr., contractor 400

45TH ST, 24 West; George W. Jump & Co. against Samuel Emery, owner; Edgar Zickham, contractor 118

112TH ST AND LENOX AV, s e corner, 100x100.11; Selma A. Wissman against the Teichman & Potter Company, owner and contractor 387

156TH ST AND BOULEVARD LAFAYette, n w corner, 58.1x78.8x irregular; Anthony Giudira against Emma C. Smith, owner; Haas & Fried, contractors 470

167TH ST, n s, 163 ft e of Jerome Av, 34.4x77.7; August Rampfner against George H. Adler, owner; Horatio N. Power, contractor 30

Lis Pendens.

BLEECKER ST, 32 to 36; Josiah W. Wentworth and another, trustees, against Jennie Braun and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, 17; Isidor Freid against Emma C. Smith and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. J. Sire.

CROTONA AV, w s, 181.6 ft s of Woodruff Av, 18.6x100; John Bussing, Jr., and another against Clara H. Spotin and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Williamson.

DECATUR AV, w s, 325 ft s of Scott Av, 25x110; Rachel A. Elting against Joseph H. Jones and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Williamson.

STANTON and Cannon Sts, n e corner, 33.4x75; Julius A. Ellis against Philip Horowitz, (action to declare lien;) attorneys, Strausbourger, Weil, Eschwege & Schallek.

WASHINGTON ST, 265; Isidor W. Freid against Margaret C. Power and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. J. Sire.

112TH ST, 123 to 125 East; Marcus Braverman against Abraham Fox and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Greenbaum.

3D AV, 589; Maxwell Smith, administrator, against Thomas F. Mullen and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Man & Man.

3D AV, e s, 92 ft s of 172d St, 25x125x irregular; Berg Bergqvist and another against Germano Fioravanti and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Lewinson, Kohler & Schattman.

1ST ST, 81 and 83 East; Ida Lakner against Adolph Jacobs and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. I. Sire.

168TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 175x100.11x irregular; American Mortgage Company against Patrick Flanagan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

136TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; United States Trust Company and another, executors, against Elizabeth Anderson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM LYMAN.—Transcript of a deficiency judgment for $8,344, obtained in Westchester County, was filed yesterday against William Lyman in favor of the Continental Insurance Company as assignee of George M. Hogan and others.

MAX WEILER.—A meeting of the creditors of Max Weiler, dealer in furniture, of 278 Sixth Avenue, was held yesterday at the office of Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, 309 Broadway. Liabilities were stated to be $12,000; nominal assets, $9,000; actual assets, $4,100. A proposition of Mr. Weiler to settle his accounts at 30 cents on the dollar, payable in three, six, and nine months by indorsed notes, was accepted by the creditors present.

LORENZO J. WEIHER, JR.—A meeting of the creditors of Lorenzo J. Weiher, Jr., architect and builder, of 67 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, who failed recently with liabilities of $1,128,623, and assets of $167,500, was held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Ernest Hall, 64 William Street. Edwin B. Currier of Bradley & Currier, 119 West Twenty-third Street, was elected trustee, and gave a bond of $50,000. Sixteen claims, amounting to $29,000, were filed.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SAMUEL NOVICK.—Samuel Novick, a clerk, of 707 Broadway, residing at 39 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $11,939 and no assets. There are forty creditors, nearly all in Waco, Texas, where the petitioner was formerly in business.

MICHAEL D. HOWARD.—A petition in bankruptcy was yesterday filed by Michael D. Howard, formerly a liquor dealer at 542 Morris Avenue, showing liabilities of $5,579 and no assets. The largest creditors are Bernheimer & Schmid, $1,761, and Engs & Sons, $545. There are thirty-three creditors.

A. POPKIN & CO.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against A. Popkin & Co., cloak merchants, 1 East Fourteenth Street, by Meyer Zucker, doing business as the Imperial Embroidery and Beading Company, $290; Joseph Zucker, $443, and William Jones & Co., $42. The petitioners claim that A. Popkin & Co. have committed an act of bankruptcy in suffering a creditor to obtain preference through legal proceedings by recovering and entering a judgment against them. This is the third petition in bankruptcy which has been filed against this firm. The first was on Nov. 15, 1899, filed by Joseph Steiner & Brothers and others; the second on Aug. 16, 1901, filed by the American Woolen Company and others. Each of the two members of the firm, Abraham Popkin and his son Michael, is now out on $2,000 bail on a charge of attempting to bribe Customs Inspector Scully in July last.

Against Sylvania Lumber Company.

An attachment for $312 was yesterday issued against the property in this city of the Sylvania Lumber Company of Philadelphia in favor of Theodore M. Ripsom for goods sold and delivered. The attachment was served at the branch office of the company in the Washington Building.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yestarday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AINLEY, Arthur—E. Tucker 163

ADLER, Isaac, and Kate Herman—H. B. Claflin Company 294

BERLACH, George—H. M. Elias and others 44

BRANDENBERG, Daniel—William P. Baker & Co 73

BOUCHER, Arthur L.—H. B. Smith 88

CAMPION, Michael J.—S. Holmes 142

CORKRAN, Charles E.—Merchants' Exchange National Bank 1,163

HARVEY, Reginald—C. A. Schott and others 628

HUNTLEY, Robert—H. G. Silleck, Jr 122

HOPPER, Raymond G.—R. Cadmus 110

INTERNATIONAL ARITHMACHINE Company—W. J. Foster and others 520

KELLY, Barney—J. Margolis 40

KRAUCHER, Johanna—D. Rothschild 85

LANGLEY, John—M. E. Gregory 195

LYMAN, William—Continental Insurance Company of the City of New York as assignee, &c 8,344

MANN, Jacob—Raynor & Perkins Envelope Company 530

McTURCK, Robert—E. Eising and others. 492

MACKINNON, John A.—J. M. Chapin 223

MALBERG, William—M. Weiss 33

NOBLE, William and John W., Jr.—W. M. Ritter 1,690

NAUGHTON, Michael J.—M. Rahn 51

NICHOLS, George A.—F. W. Baldwin and others 34

OLIVER, Albert—C. C. Curry 155

PULASKI, Abraham—I. Sinnott 102

PEARSON, Annie, administratrix—The Fred Oppermann, Jr., Brewing Company. 980

POPKIN, Charles—William P. Baker & Co 26

UNION ADVERTISING COMPANY—J. P. Everett 582

WACHTEL, Sigmund—C. W. Loney 239

WALTER, Max—C. F. Zentgraf and others 88

Summonses.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—WALDEMAR F. TIMME, plaintiff, against JENNIE F. WILLSON, defendant.—Summons. To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 26, 1901.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To Jennie Willson:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 24th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Brownstone Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff.

25 Broad St., Manhattan, New York City. jy26-1aw6wF

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—WALDEMAR F. TIMME, plaintiff, against ANDREW R. FOULDS, defendant.—Summons. To the above named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 24th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Brownstone Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff.

25 Broad St., Manhattan, New York City. jy26-1aw6wF

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—WALDEMAR F. TIMME, plaintiff, against VICTORIA F. McINTYRE, defendant.—Summons. To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 26, 1901.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To Victoria F. McIntyre:

The foregoing summons is served upon you pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 24th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Brownstone Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff.

25 Broad St., Manhattan, New York City. jy26-1aw6wF

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and that it has duly qualified as such Receiver and does hereby require that

First: All persons indebted to said corporation render an account to the undersigned at its office, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such Receiver and to pay the same to it on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901;

Second: All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation deliver the same to said Receiver on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Third: All the creditors of said corporation deliver to it their respective accounts and demands duly proven by affidavit in the usual form at the place and within the time aforesaid.

Fourth: All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing in detail to said Receiver at the place and within the time aforesaid.—Dated 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 8th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 4.05 P. M. East 22d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M., 12.45, 1.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.30 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS. Including Admission to all Attractions.

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LONG BRANCH—ASBURY PARK AND All New Jersey Seashore Resorts.

WEEK DAYS.

Leave foot of Little W. 12th St., 9:00 & *11:00 A. M. *(Saturdays 12:45 P. M.) and 2:40 P. M. Leave Battery, 9:30 & *11:30 A. M. *(Saturdays 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.

Sundays—Leave ft. Little West 12th St., 8:20, 9:00, 9:50, and 11:00 A. M.; Battery, 8:50, 9:30, 10:20 and 11:30 A. M.

Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

SUNDAY at SHELTER ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT or SAG HARBOR.

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On MONDAYS the steamer Shinnecock, for above landings, leaves Pier 13 E. R. at 8:00 A. M., returning same evening, arriving in New York 7:00 A. M. Tuesday; for this trip, EXCURSION TICKETS $2.00.

EXCURSION LABOR DAY TO MAUCH CHUNK Via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.

ROUND TRIP $2.00; CHILDREN $1.50. Special train from Liberty Street station 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry 8:25 A. M.

LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS

To West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

STR. "RALSTON" from FRANKLIN ST. 8:00 A. M. W. 129TH ST. 8:30 A. M., for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, and Rondout.

STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST., 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10:00 A. M., for West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, and Newburgh.

Returning, arrive in N. Y. at 10:30 P. M.

Round Trip—To Newburgh, 75 cts.; Poughkeepsie, $1.00; Kingston P. and Rondout, $1.25.

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION UP THE SOUND TO GREAT NECK, SEA CLIFF, GLEN COVE AND GLENWOOD.

The steamer "NANTASKET" will leave New York, Pier 13, 1.30 P. M.; foot 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Due at Sea Cliff 3:25.

Returning leave Glenwood at 7:00, Sea Cliff 7:20, Great Neck 8:00 P. M., arriving at New York, 31st St., 9:10, Pier 13, E. R., 9:25 P. M.

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Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.

Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION. SUNDAY, SEPT. 1ST.

Long Island R. R. and Steamer City of Worcester. Special express train will leave foot of E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:20 A. M.; Brooklyn 8:23 A. M. Tickets on sale at L. I. R. R. ticket offices commencing on Friday.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Excursions.

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLA

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30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

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Let us inform you regarding cost of Grantwood property, and the liberal terms of our time-payment contracts.

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(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

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W. KNIGHT CLAYNES,
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City Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A Bargain.—Three brownstone flat houses near 3d Av., below 80th St., Monhattan; ground 75x100 taken in under foreclosure; will sell at a bargain, but for cash only; with small outlay in repairs, mortgage for nearly full amount can be had; also two 5-story apartment houses in West 43d St., N. Y.; will exchange; equity, $50,000. John A. Linscott, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

CARNEGIE HILL.
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
4-story and basement brownstone private house; butler's pantry extension. A1 repair. 91st St., near Madison Av. Owner, Z., Box 197 Times.

Money for bond and mortgage in Manhattan or Bronx.—60% of appraisal at 4%; 65 to 75% at 4½% and 5%; $2,000,000 to loan. Quick results. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

I can loan your money on very best real estate at from 6 to 7 per cent.; unquestionable references furnished on application. G. H. Gillham, Southern Express Building, Memphis, Tenn.

156th Street, Near Westchester Avenue.—Several 20-foot single flats; will sell cheap to quick purchaser; terms to suit owner. Herrman, 333 East 119th St.

Choice building lots, $5 monthly, 10 per cent. cash; $375 up; near L; houses to order, 7 rooms, $1,500. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St.

Easy terms; beautiful detached cottage, Westchester, Bronx Borough; $3,300; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

8th Av., Business Property.—Three 5-story apartments; all rented; great bargain. Hayden, 320 West 145th St.

Big Bargain!—Dwellings, 45th St., between 5th and 6th Avs. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Two-family house, detached, all improvements, $3,000; 1 for $2,800; terms. Buscher, 417 Willis Av.

Houses, 7 to 18 rooms, $2,500 to $9,000; also houses with stables. Barnes, 599 East 162d St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

ALLENHURST.—FOR SALE.
Finely located cottage, very near ocean, facing south; 8 bedrooms, artesian water, all improvements; terraced lot 68x192 feet. Address Box 2,003 Allenhurst, N. J.

Real Estate in the Oranges.—Information obtained by communicating with Grover & Nevins, East Orange, N. J., (Grove St. Station.)

Palisades Park, Labor Day.—Cottages all prices; improvements; high ground. Photographs. Circulars. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Cottage and eight lots of land; barn, outhouses, fine well of water, fruit trees, grapes, high and dry; 30 miles from New York, P. R. R.; 20 minutes' walk to station; this place is a bargain. Further particulars address John Ewing, Spotswood, N. J.

Fine house in East Orange; built 2 years; 9 rooms; bath; all improvements; lot 32x100; five minutes from Roseville Avenue Station; $5,000; $200 down, $30 per month. Shipman, No. 3 Maiden Lane.

For Sale—An elegant farm on west bank of the Mudson; or to ice dealers, farm at Cedar Hill, about 83 acres of upland and river flats; large dwelling, large barns, and orchards. Robert H. Moore, Albany, N. Y.

For Sale—Plot 65 acres, surrounding Underhill Homestead, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; frontage Central Park Av.; suitable for high-class subdivision; see owner on premises. T. B. Underhill.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Bargain for cash, 8-room house, 45 minutes from New York; near station; fruit, hennery, &c.; free and clear. Address Immediate, Times Office.

Nyack brick factory, 20,000 feet space; steam elevator; heated. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47.

To Let for Business Purposes.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

No. 16 Spruce Street, N. Y. City

To lease, immediate possession, desirable STORE, with Glass-Roof Extension, basement and sub-basement, with sidewalk elevator; also first and third lofts, with electric power attachment for hoisting; suitable for wholesale leather, drugs, paper, glass, paints, or wine importer. Apply to Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St., N. Y., or J. H. Weller, Yonkers, N. Y.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Attention! Large store, subdivided in booths, to suit tenants; strong attractions; crowds. Riggs, 138 East 14th St.

A four-story building, 42 Cliff St., with elevator, to let; immediate possession. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Factory or warehouse, 246-247 South, through to Water; five-story; 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Five-story factory or warehouse, 440 Water St., with cellar; size, 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Rent.—Modern 3-story basement brown-brick private dwelling, 11 rooms; decorated; bath, laundry; open plumbing, furnace; third floor rented for $20; total rent, $50; entire house if desired. Apply 565 West 187th St., or Layton & Rogers, 1,664 Amsterdam Av., corner of 142d St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Real Estate for Sale.

10cr per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DELIGHTFUL SUBURB."

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson opposite Grant's Tomb. 270 feet above the River.

In Summer and Fall Grantwood has the bracing air, the beautiful verdure, and all the attractions of a Catskill resort. In Winter it affords all the comforts of a well laid out, well lighted, and modernly equipped suburb. These combined advantages are attracting a very desirable class of people to Grantwood.

Let us inform you regarding cost of Grantwood property, and the liberal terms of our time-payment contracts.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

EDGEMERE,

LONG ISLAND, N. Y. CITY.
Between Arverne and Far Rockaway.
Directly on the Ocean.
All Improvements. We offer

FOR SALE

building sites adjacent to the magnificent EDGEMERE HOTEL, and within three minutes' walk of the R. R. station.

Title Insurance Policy to each purchaser without cost.

Call or send for illustrated book of EDGEMERE, containing cuts of HOTEL, SUMMER HOMES AT EDGEMERE, and views of surrounding country.

Agent on premises to show property and give full information.

C. WALTER CUSHIER, Agent,
Edgemere, Long Island, N. Y.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

Mamaroneck Lots, $100. 50 cts. Weekly.
No interest nor assessments; high elevation; fronting Boulevard; near depot and harbor. WARRANTY COMPANY, 115 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

FLUSHING.
Are you looking around to see where to locate a home? Why not select Flushing, an all year round residential section, 17 minutes from 34th St. Ferry, commutation 7 cents? We have several desirable houses, first-class and new, ranging in price from $3,500 to $7,500, within five minutes' walk to station; houses have all improvements, including electric light and hot water heat, trimmed in hard woods; willing to accept a cash payment of $350 or more, balance on bond or mortgage; call and let us talk the matter over; it may be to your advantage. JOHN DAYTON & CO., Broadway and 14th St., Murray Hill Station, L. I.

Eight-room residence, fine plot, Morris Park, $2,400; $600 cash. William Jones, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Apartments, flats, and dwellings wanted for desirable, clear country places and cash. Quick results. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Exchanges a Specialty.—Send me particulars what you have; quick deals. Leon Losere, 871 Brook Av.

A corner lot in Bronx, only $1,000 mortgage, to exchange for flat. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

City and country properties; owners only send full particulars; no fictitious values wanted; quick sales and exchanges effected. Smith Bros., 3d Av. and 148th St.

Want to rent and purchase, for clients, houses east of Fifth Avenue.
JOSEPH W. LAWRENCE,
734 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Wanted—A 20 to 25 foot house below 59th St., between 6th and Park Avs.; near 5th Av. preferred; no brokers. B. T., Box 200 Times Office.

Flat apartments and stores wanted; applicants waiting. Joseph F. Feist, real estate office, 431 West 42d St.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Rent commences Oct. 1st, immediate possession. For $60 per month. New three-story and basement brick dwelling, hardwood trim throughout, foyer hall, parquet floor, open nickel plumbing, tiled bath and up-to-date in every respect. Beautifully situated in Bedford section, 40 minutes from Manhattan.
ERNESTUS GULICK CO., 1,188 Fulton St., cor. Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BEAUTIFUL HEIGHTS APARTMENTS.

"The Greylock."

Corner Suites, $35 to $45 Per Month.

5 MINUTES FROM BRIDGE OR FERRIES.
WILL DECORATE TO SUIT.

Three, 4, and 5 rooms and bath; hallboys in attendance; telephone; constant hot water supply; gas ranges; complete kitchen; steam heat; possession at once; keep house or use restaurant in house at your pleasure; an ideal home for young people. Apply to

FRANK A. BARNABY,
195 Montague St., Brooklyn.

RENTS $30 to $45—Opposite new Institute of Arts and Sciences, 820 to 840 Washington Ave., near Eastern Parkway; up to date; electric gas lighting, open plumbing, tiled baths, hot water supply; gas ranges; open daily, including Sunday. Apply on premises, or Ray L. Godfrey, agent, 22 Court St., Brooklyn.

An up-to-date corner apartment, 6 rooms, tiled bath, hot water supply, gas range, and just artistically decorated. $45 from October 1st, immediate possession. New building, beautiful location, 30 minutes from Manhattan.
ERNESTUS GULICK CO., 1,188 Fulton St., cor. Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Choice Apartments.—Seven rooms; steam heat, bath; 611 Nostrand Av.; St. Mark's section; $28; a bargain. Haviland & Sons, 982 Fulton Av.

Brooklyn Apartments Wanted.

Wanted—In Bedford section, furnished apartment, from October to April; must be first-class; two adults, two maids. Address Box 2, 199 New York Times.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

"THE LAURISTON"

89th St. and Madison Ave.

These apartments are of the highest grade, consisting of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths.

Perfect in every detail, and built under the personal supervision of the owner.

Ready for occupancy October 1st.

Booklets are ready and may be had of the Superintendent on premises or through any broker.

David Rothschild,
Owner and Builder.

Earle's Court, Norfolk and Fremont,
306, 308, 310 WEST 94TH ST.
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSES,
READY for OCCUPANCY SEPT. 1st.
Suites of 6 and 8 rooms, with two baths, larger, handsomer, and better planned than anything in this city. Direct sunlight in every room. Equipped with every modern convenience. Beautifully finished. Decorated to suit. The most up-to-date plumbing and bathroom appointments. Elevators and first-class service. Only $340 to $900 for Six Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 for Eight Rooms. Cheaper by one-third than any similar apartments. Booklets, with floor plans, etc., sent on application. JACOB AXELROD, Builder and Owner. For full particulars regarding the above houses write or telephone
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Ave., near 73d St.
Telephone 2214 Riverside.

THE GALATHEA,
51 WEST 106TH ST.,
N. W. corner Manhattan Ave.
This house contains suites of five and six rooms and bath. It has Elevator, Electric Light and all the latest improvements.
RENTS $40 AND $50.
If you examine these apartments after looking at others on Central Park West you will realize the fact that you can save fully 75% by leasing an apartment in the above building, instead of doing so on Central Park West, which is but one block east of Manhattan Avenue.
Apply on Premises.
PAUL MAYER, Agent,
Tel. 297 Harlem. 211 West 116th St.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS,
Manhattan Av., Bet. 117th & 118th Sts.
HESPERUS AND PARTHENON,
RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
4 and 6 room, including corners, apartments; rents $40 to $68. These beautiful elevator buildings are situated in a quiet and select neighborhood, within close proximity to Central and Morningside Parks, being two blocks from elevated station, and having mail chutes, electric lights, telephones, elaborate hall, with service and elevator running day and night. Apply on premises or McCAUL & SOLES, owners.

ORMISTON and LUCINDA
Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.
6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath.
Every up-to-date improvement.
Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere.
Superintendent on premises or
DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
Madison Ave. & 86th St.

CENTURY,
Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.
New Building.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to
GEO. W. EGGERS,
Builder and Owner, on Premises.

THE HUNTINGTON,
218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST.
NEAR 7TH AVE DRIVE.
Harlem's Newest and Finest Apartments.
6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. Magnificent view from every window; elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.
Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.

THE OSBORNE,
172-174 WEST 79TH ST.
Choice, large, light apartments of eight rooms and bath; electric light, steam heat; all-night elevators, hall boys, &c.; rents, $1,100 to $1,400.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

169th, 514 W.—5 rooms and bath..... $17.00
166th, 465 W.—6 rooms and bath..... 18.00
167th, 500 W.—Corner, 6 rooms—bath..... 18.00
Many other flats, all improvements, from $13.00 up.
FERD NAGEL,
168th St. and Amsterdam Av.

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167 TO 173 WEST 81ST ST.
7 rooms and bath; all light; rents, $50 to $70. Premises on
F. R. Wood & Co., Orleans, 80th & Columbus Av.

A. CORONADO. A.
New fire-proof corner building; seven and eight sunny rooms to rent; $65, $35, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

THE PENATAQUIT.
128th St., 40 West; seven rooms and bath; high-class apartment; elevator, telephone, electric call; all improvements. Janitor.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

Bargain—Desirable couple; choicest location; five rooms, all improvements; elevator; electric light; telephone. 509 West 112th St.

6th Av., 1,048, corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments facing Park, $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Fire-proof building; elegantly furnished eight room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

Lawyers.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Old judgments, notes, claims, collected on percentage; advice gratis by mail. Lawyer, Box 123 Times Office.

Auction Sales.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, office 280 Broadway, sells to-day at 9 o'clock, corner of 108th Street and Columbus Avenue, fixtures of a saloon. By order of attorneys for mortgagee.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Beautiful Columbia Heights.

417 AND 419 WEST 118TH ST.
A few choice apartments left, half block from Columbia College and Morningside Park. Elevator day and night; every improvement. Rents moderate. Inquire on premises.

54-56 WEST 105TH STREET.
Seven large light rooms, bath; all modern improvements; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing; hardwood finish; near Central, Riverside, and Morningside Parks; convenient to all surface cars and L station; owner on premises; $480-540 yearly.

NORTHWEST COR. 131ST ST. & 5TH AV.
4, 5, and 6 rooms, bath, steam heat; open plumbing; rents, $18 to $30. E. CABLE, 2,142 5th Av.

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8 AND 14 WEST 102D ST.
Choice six and seven rooms and bath; heat, hot water; all improvements; nice entrance; reference required.

17th St., 300 West, Corner 8th Av.—Elegant flats; latest improvements; elevator service. Inquire of janitor.

Pianos and Organs.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS.

Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.

We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match, and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

PIANOS TO RENT
for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

STEINWAY PIANO, $100; CHICKERING, $165; 8 square pianos, special sale, $25 upward.
CHANDLER, 439 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Credit.—Watches, diamonds, $1 down, $1 weekly; our guarantee; perfect satisfaction or money refunded; write or call. Globe Credit Watch Co., World Building, Room 144.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON E. H. ELDREDGE,
332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5988 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier, & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry on weekly payments; lowest prices. Crown Watch and Jewelry Company, 9 Maiden Lane.

Diebold Safe and Lock Co., 30 Reade St.—Old safes almost given away to make room.

Watches and Jewelry.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 62. All goods guaranteed.

Religious Notices.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, West 145th St. and Convent Av.,
Rev. BOARDMAN B. BOSWORTH, Pastor.
On September 1st Rev. Robert Maurice Luther, D. D., of South Orange, N. J., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening sermon by special request: "I Shall Be Satisfied When I Awake with Thy Likeness." Psalm xvii., 15.

Summer Resorts.

NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

LITTLETON, WHITE MOUNTAINS. NEW HAMPSHIRE, THE GREAT HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.

North Conway, White Mountains, New Hampshire, the great Summer, Fall, and Winter resort.

Wanted.

Why lose your diamonds? Examined and read while you wait. Isakowitz & Bacharach, 51 and 55 Maiden Lane.

Surrogate Notices.

HANAU, JULIUS.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS HANAU, late of the County of New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the law offices of Michael Furst, No. 215 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn of the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of February next. Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1901.
THEODORE OBERMEYER, Executor.
MICHAEL FURST, Attorney for Executor, 215 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn of the City of New York.
jy26-1aw6mF.

SLATER, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLATER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Andrew S. Hamersley, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of January, 1902.—Dated New York, the 5th day of July, 1901. JAMES SLATER, JOHN J. SLATER, Executors; CECELIA L. SLATER, Executrix. ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy5-1aw6mF.

Instruction.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

STEVENS SCHOOL,

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
110 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1901.
Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.

THE **Wilson & Lyon** School
622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopens Sept. 30th.

MISS KELLER'S DAY SCHOOLS.
Main School for Girls, 25 West 55th St.
Boys' College Preparatory School, 674 Madison Av. (near 61st St.) Headmaster, J. W. Ganson, (Harvard,) '91.
Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Winter course, October to June.
Schools offer complete course (Kindergarten to College,) combined with manual training.
For enrollment apply 25 W. 55th St.
MISS ELEANOR I. KELLER, Pd. M., Principal.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
435 Madison Avenue.
J. CLARK READ,
WILLIAM H. CHURCH } Headmasters.
22d year begins October 1st. One of the headmasters will be at the school daily during September.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY.
Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
43 Madison Avenue.

Irving School, (Boys,) Dr. L. D. Ray,
New Building, 35 West 84th Street.
Reopens Sept. 26th.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers.
Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request.

New York University Law School } Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. Classes with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) Evening Classes, sessions 6 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition, $100. For circulars address
L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar,
Washington Square, N. Y. City.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.
PACKARD
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
101 E. 23d St. Day & Evening. Phone 101—18.
FALL SESSION Begins TUESDAY, SEPT. 3.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL
NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse after September 10th.
Summer Address, HOLLISTON, MASS.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
721 Madison Av. English, Classical, and Primary Departments. 82d year opens Sept. 25.
Henry Barton Chapin, D. D., Ph. D., } Principals.
Benjamin Lord Buckley, A. B., }

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,
West End Avs. and 83d St., N. Y. City.
RESIDENT AND DAY STUDENTS.
MILITARY OPTIONAL.
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308-310

FOUR HURT IN CAR CRASH

Wagon Hit at Full Speed and Smashed on Sixth Avenue.

Many Terror-stricken Women Passengers Jump from the Car—Motorman and Driver Had Quarreled.

Running at full speed a north-bound Sixth Avenue car, crowded with shoppers and working girls, crashed into a delivery wagon belonging to Macy & Co., at the corner of Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, last evening. Four persons were so severely injured that they were taken to the New York Hospital.

The injured are:

DOLAN, MARK, twenty-five years old, the driver of the wagon, of 334 Sixth Avenue; lacerated scalp wound, contusions, and internal injuries.

KEICHLIN, CHARLES, twenty-nine years old, conductor, of 212 East Eighty-second Street; contusions of both legs and internal injuries.

HACKER, SIMON, thirteen years old, of 281 East Third Street; severe scalp wound, cut over forehead, and internal injuries.

STINNELL, MAURICE, sixteen years old, of 209 East Third Street, helper on delivery wagon; scalp wound, contusions, and abrasions about the body.

When the car and wagon crashed together every woman on the car became hysterical, and many fainted. There was a scramble to get off, and the terror-stricken women jumped over the guard rail to the street.

Policemen Barnes and Hynes of the West Thirtieth Street Station, standing at Seventeenth Street and Sixth Avenue, heard cries and screams and ran to the wrecked car. The wagon, which had been struck broadside, was thrown over on its side and lay in a mass of wreckage on the curb. Traffic was delayed for three-quarters of an hour and the blockade of cars extended down as far as Eighth Street.

According to the story told to the police by Michael Ferguson, thirty years old, the motorman of the car, who lives at 411 West Forty-eighth Street, a wordy war ensued between him and Dolan, the wagon driver, just previous to the collision. He said that Dolan drove his wagon on the tracks, going at a slow pace, and paid no heed to the motorman's bell. Throngs of shoppers were coming from the department stores, and Ferguson had to stop at nearly every crossing to take on passengers. When he would start the car again the wagon would be jogging along at the same slow speed. The motorman said that he called out to Dolan several times, but the driver gave no response to the demand until near Eighteenth Street. Then he answered that he would keep on the tracks as long as he wished. Instead of doing so he steered his horses to the right and let the car pass him.

At the south crossing at Nineteenth Street Ferguson brought his car to a stop to take on a load of passengers, mostly women and young girls. Every seat was occupied, and many were standing, holding to the backs of the seats. When the signal was given to go ahead Ferguson turned the lever and the car shot forward. He had put on all possible speed, as he had a clear road for about two blocks, and did not see the delivery wagon until too late, as it turned on the tracks, directly in front of the car, which knocked the wagon about fifteen feet to the curb.

Ferguson jumped and escaped uninjured. Dolan, who was on the seat with Stinnell, his helper, was thrown across the down-town tracks, where he landed on his back. He was picked up unconscious. Stinnell was thrown over the horses' heads, and narrowly escaped being trampled to death, as they attempted to run away. Policeman Hynes grabbed the bridles and cut them loose from the traces.

Simon Hacker was crossing the street. He was struck by the wagon as it toppled over, and was buried beneath the wreckage, from which he was extricated after considerable trouble. His condition is serious.

Charles Keichlin, the conductor, was standing on the running board collecting fares. He was hurled into the air about twelve feet, landing on the sidewalk, and was unconscious when he was picked up.

Hurry calls were sent in to the New York Hospital. Ambulance Surgeon Chittenden responded and removed the injured.

Ferguson was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station. Two physicians who happened to be on the scene attended the women who had fainted.

PHYSICIAN INJURED IN RUNAWAY.

Horse Dashes Into a Car and Is Shot by a Policeman.

A runaway horse, owned by Dr. David Randell of 141 East Fifty-sixth Street, collided with a north-bound Lexington Avenue electric car at Fifty-sixth Street, last night, breaking its neck and causing several women passengers to faint.

The animal was attached to a light runabout, the front wheel of which became detached from the axle, while the dentist was driving from Fifth Avenue into Fifty-sixth Street. The horse, upon feeling the jolt, started to run. Dr. Randell was thrown to the curb, receiving severe injuries to both ankles and contusions about the body.

Henry Crey, the motorman, of 115 East One Hundred and Second Street, saw the runaway, and, turning the current on full, he drove the car ahead. But the animal crashed into the rear dashboard of the car. Policeman Boyle of the East Fifty-first Street Station killed the horse.

The horse, which was known as Vestigie, had the record of 2:09¼ on the Speedway. Dr. Randell valued it at $2,000.

KILLED IN COLLAPSE OF HOUSE.

Hoboken Man Pauses to Warn Inmates and Loses His Life—Woman Badly Hurt.

Bernitt's Hall, a three-story brick building, at First and Bloomfield Streets, Hoboken, collapsed yesterday morning, killing one man and seriously injuring a woman. The dead man was George Koerner, fifty years old, employed in the place as a bartender. The woman is Mrs. Helene Bernitt, the owner, who was badly cut and bruised about the body. Her face and neck were also severely lacerated. She was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

Mrs. Bernitt kept a saloon on the first floor and lived on the third floor. The second floor was used for lodge rooms by several societies.

Mrs. Bernitt, Koerner, Annie Gerval, and Emma Raisch, two servants, were the only persons in the building at the time of the accident. Mrs. Raisch received only a slight bruise on her arm, and Mrs. Gerval escaped unhurt. The cause of the accident is not known, but the building was one of those severely shaken by Saturday's storm.

The collapse came almost without warning. Koerner had opened the saloon at 5 o'clock, and was clearing up the place, assisted by the servants. When Koerner heard the first crash he shouted to the two women to make their escape, and they did so.

Koerner ran to a speaking tube leading to the top floor, and shouted to Mrs. Bernitt to hurry down, as the building was falling. As he turned to the door the front wall gave way and fell into the street. The two upper floors sagged, holding fast by the rear ends. Koerner was crushed by a falling beam, and was probably killed instantly.

Mrs. Bernitt, who had reached the lower hall, was buried in the debris.

An alarm of fire was turned in and the firemen and police were soon on the scene. Mrs. Bernitt was taken out of the ruins unconscious, but speedily revived, and Koerner's body was recovered shortly after.

Mrs. Bernitt estimates the loss on the building at $6,000. The house was built fifty-six years ago and was regarded as one of the landmarks of the city.

While the firemen and police were removing the debris a voice, apparently that of a child, was heard from under a pile of bricks and timbers crying "Mamma! Mamma!" The debris was quickly cleared away, and under it was found a battered bird cage in which was Mrs. Bernitt's pet parrot.

A carload of passengers had a narrow escape. One of the trolley cars of the Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson Railroad Company was passing through the street. Just as it was nearing Bernitt's Hall a horse took fright at the crackling walls and ran on the tracks, compelling the motorman to stop the car. A mass of the bricks fell within ten feet of the car.

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POLITICAL COMMITTEE RIGHTS.

Courts Hold that They Can Fill Vacancies in Their Ranks.

Though the primary law does not provide for the filling of vacancies which may occur in a general or other political committee, the Kings County Republican Committee, when one of its members resigned, filled his place by electing as a member George F. Elliott, who had been selected by the sitting delegates from the Assembly district where the vacancy occurred.

In a proceeding by Albert W. S. Proctor to review the action of the committee, the Second Appellate Division has affirmed an order of the Special Term of the Supreme Court, which dismissed the application. The vacancy was filled according to the rules of the Republican Party in Kings County, but the relator contended that such rules were void, in so far as they provided for the filling of vacancies otherwise than through the suffrages of the members of the party, exercised at the primary election on the annual primary day. Justice Sewell, for the court, says:

"If any doubt could be entertained in regard to the right of a board, association, or officer to fill a vacancy in an elective office by appointment until the next election, it would be removed by a reference to Section 5, Article X., of the Constitution, which, in express terms, empowers the Legislature to provide for filling vacancies, and provides that, in case of elective officers, no person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold his office by virtue of such appointment longer than to the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy.

"No inference can properly be drawn from the fact that the primary election law does not in terms provide for filling a vacancy, that the rules and regulations of the Kings County Republican General Committee, prescribing the method of filling vacancies, are contrary to or inconsistent with any provision of that statute. All corporations and voluntary associations have a power, necessarily implied, of admitting members in the place of such as are removed by death or otherwise, and the same reason exists for assuming that under the common law a general committee of a political party has the same power, unless the statute has denied it."

LEGAL NOTES.

INSTALLMENT CONTRACTS.—George W. Johnston and another, trading under the name of the Seed Filter Company, agreed with Joseph H. Seed to pay him $600 per annum, in monthly installments of $50, for the rest of his natural life, for advice and the use of his name in their business. It did not appear from the contract that Seed was ever in the employ of the Johnstons, as he was only "to give his advice and to lend his skill and knowledge," yet they discharged him on May 19, 1900. Mr. Seed brought an action in the Municipal Court to recover a monthly installment due. The pleadings were oral and judgment was given for the plaintiff for services rendered. When the next installment fell due, Seed sued for breach of contract, and the defendants pleaded the judgment already recovered as res adjudicata. A third action was brought in the same court for the third installment, and the evidence of the former trial was introduced, the defendants again pleading res adjudicata. On appeal the Second Appellate Division has rendered a decision, holding that a new cause of action arose at the end of every month. "It is a well-established proposition of law," says Justice Woodward for the court, "that if a contract provides for payment by installments, due at different times, the installments may, of course, be successively sued on as they become payable, but each action should include every installment due when it is commenced, unless a suit is at the time pending for the recovery thereof, or other special circumstances exist. But it is suggested that this question is res adjudicata as to the plaintiff, that the original recovery was for wages under the contract, that a second action was brought for damages for breach of the contract, and that the third action, being for a breach of the same contract, is barred by the former judgment. While it is not to be questioned that a former adjudication of the same question between the same parties for the same cause of action would constitute a bar to the present action, this rule, although a salutary one, is of a technical character, and a case must be brought strictly within it to give it effect." The judgment in one action, Justice Woodward holds, was not a bar to a subsequent action for the same amount for another period, in the absence of any record showing that all of the issues which might have been tried had been disposed of.

GRAFF & CO. ACCUSED.

A Creditor Charges False Statements—Applies for Subpoenas for Messrs. Shevlin, McCarty, and Nevins.

Steps looking to criminal proceedings in the case of the bankrupt brokerage firm of G. Edward Graff & Co. were taken by Dionisio Hevia, a creditor, before Magistrate Furlong, in Brooklyn, yesterday. Through A. J. Koehler, his attorney, he made application for subpoenas directing Messrs. James Shevlin, John McCarty, G. Edward Graff, and Thomas F. Nevins to appear and tell what they know about the stock transactions of the firm. The Magistrate reserved decision.

In two affidavits Mr. Hevia claims that three sums of money were given to Graff & Co. to purchase stock. Later these stocks were reported to have been bought and sold. According to the creditor, no actual transaction occurred, and false statements were made to him, he asserts, about the purchase and sale of the stocks, and that all concerned knew that they were false. He also affirms that he believes that the witnesses are unwilling to testify in the matter, and for that reason he asks for the subpoenas.

Mr. Hevia also declares that on various occasions he delivered money to the firm for the purchase of stock, and that they failed to purchase and deliver such stock.

BENEDUCCIO WAS ACQUITTED.

After being on trial for three days, John Beneduccio was yesterday acquitted of the murder of Antonio del Blaze in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, before Justice Gildersleeve. He shot the man to death in front of 15 Roosevelt Street on Feb. 6 last. Del Blaze had married Rose Andriola, who was formerly Beneduccio's wife.

It took the jury five hours to reach their verdict. Justice Gildersleeve declined to discharge Felice Meneglino, jointly indicted with Beneduccio, leaving his case to go before Justice Fursman on Tuesday.

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CAPT. DIAMOND MUST PLEAD TO INDICTMENT

Justice Giegerich Modifies the Stay of Justice Dykman.

Captain's Counsel's Fight for Further Delay—The Pleading Will Be Before the Recorder.

An extraordinary legal fencing match took place before Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. This display of all the legal strategy known to members of the bar was used in an effort to prevent Police Captain Diamond from being arraigned before Recorder Goff for pleading to the indictments against him.

At the conclusion of the argument of two hours and a half, no person in the court-room outside of the Justice and the lawyers knew just where the case stood. Even they had divided opinions. The District Attorney's office was positive that the Captain would be arraigned at 10:30 o'clock this morning. The Captain's counsel declared that the arraignment could not possibly take place before next Tuesday, while the Justice was inclined to believe that it could take place at any time after certain legal formalities had been complied with, and this would be at some time after 5 o'clock P. M. to-day.

Recorder Goff retires from Part I., General Sessions, this afternoon, and when the court opens for the September term on Tuesday next, Judge Foster will sit in that part of the court.

The argument before Justice Giegerich was to have been confined to the motions to transfer the case from General Sessions to the Supreme Court and for a change of venue, but this motion was merely incidental to the entire proceedings.

Almost as soon as Justice Giegerich went on the bench, ex-Judge J. Rider Cady, who, with House, Grossman & Vorhaus, represented Capt. Diamond, took up the discussion of the order of Justice Dykman, which granted a stay of all proceedings pending the argument and decision in the transfer of the case and change of venue.

District Attorney Philbin, with his assistant, Mr. Gans, opposed the continuance of this stay. The words, "all other proceedings," had been in the way of bringing the Captain before the Recorder for the usual preliminary motions and pleadings before trial. The District Attorney repeatedly declared that he was willing to have a stay granted as to the trial, but that he wanted to get through with the preliminary proceedings. But this the defendant's counsel refused to accept.

Judge Cady, in beginning his argument, said that at other hearings the District Attorney had said things reflecting on Gen. H. C. Henderson, who had procured the stay from Justice Dykman, and he, Judge Cady, wanted to explain that the reason Gen. Henderson was not in court was that he had professional engagements elsewhere, and that he was still of counsel for Capt. Diamond and would appear at the trial if one ever took place. Judge Cady then launched into further argument on the question of the stay.

Justice Giegerich interrupted him with the suggestion that it was understood on Wednesday that counsel were to hand up memoranda on that point, and were not to argue it further.

"I am ready to decide the question of the stay now," said the Justice.

After looking at the clock and seeing that it was only a little after 2 P. M., counsel for Capt. Diamond said that their memoranda were not quite ready on that point, but would be prepared in a short time.

Judge Cady made some further remarks on this point and then he took up the motion for a change of venue and a transfer of the case. He presented an affidavit of Capt. Diamond in which the Captain said that many intricate legal points would come up in the case, some of which had never been passed upon before, and that therefore, he wanted the case heard in the Supreme Court and not in General Sessions. Among the main points cited by the Captain were that illegal and incompetent evidence had been used against him before the Grand Jury; and, further, that his own testimony in the Bissert case had been used to indict him.

On the change of venue, Capt. Diamond referred to the newspaper criticisms of himself and others, and alleged that public opinion had been warped, and that he could not get a fair trial in New York County.

After reading this affidavit, Judge Cady made numerous criticisms of District Attorney Philbin, declaring that he was prejudiced against Capt. Diamond. To substantiate this he read a portion of the District Attorney's speech before Justice Hooker in the Bissert case, in which Mr. Philbin told about police corruption in New York City.

"Will you please read what follows?" said Mr. Philbin.

"Certainly," said Judge Cady, and he read: "'So far as Commissioner Murphy is concerned, he has performed his duty well and faithfully.'"

"Commendation from the lips anointed by Gov. Roosevelt," commented Judge Cady, "must have indeed been sweet to the respected Commissioner."

Once more the discussion turned back to the stay, and Justice Giegerich again announced that he was ready to make his decision as soon as he had all the memoranda.

Capt. Diamond's counsel again looked at the clock and pleaded for more time, which was granted.

District Attorney Philbin then answered the affidavit of Capt. Diamond by declaring that there were no reasons why the case should be transferred. He said that the Captain would have a fair trial here. Mr. Philbin also asked the court to excuse him, as he had another engagement. Justice Giegerich insisted on his remaining until the question of the stay was decided. It was now nearly 4 o'clock, and Mr. Vorhaus, of Capt. Diamond's counsel, said he was ready to present his memoranda on the question. He read it at some length, and Mr. Philbin replied.

From the bench Justice Giegerich gave his decision, which was in brief that the words "and all other proceedings" should be stricken out of the stay and that it should so stand that all preliminary work up to the actual trial could be carried on pending his decision on the motion for transfer and change of venue.

District Attorney Philbin left the court-room and Mr. Gans took charge of the argument at this point.

"Your Honor will allow the usual notice of settlement of the order?" asked Mr. Vorhaus.

"I think my decision settles the order," replied the Justice.

All sides then began talking at once and raising all sorts of legal questions, the idea of Capt. Diamond's counsel being that twenty-four hours' notice of settlement of the order must be given before the original stay would be vacated. If this was done it would prevent Capt. Diamond coming before Recorder Goff.

Mr. Gans protested most vigorously. He insisted that the filing of the papers with Justice Giegerich's opinion indorsed on them, settled the whole matter.

Finally, after a long argument, the Justice decided that in order to put the defendant in a position to appeal it would be better to have an order settled on twenty-four hours' notice; in the meantime he would send the other papers with his opinion to the Clerk of General Sessions.

Mr. Gans announced that although the Clerk's office usually closed at 4 o'clock, he had sent word to him to keep it open later. This brought forth indignant protests from Capt. Diamond's counsel, who charged the District Attorney's office with being vindictive.

"You seem anxious to enter a demurrer to the District Attorney's office and not to the indictment," was Mr. Gans's comment.

This ended the argument, and Justice Giegerich announced that he would reserve his decision on the transfer and change of venue.

After the argument was over, Mr. Gans served a formal notice on House, Grossman & Vorhaus that Capt. Diamond would be called before Recorder Goff at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and that all the preliminary proceedings would be taken up.

It is understood that the motions to inspect the Grand Jury minutes, to quash the indictment and the demurrers to the indictment will be immediately disposed of by the Recorder, and that Capt. Diamond will be called upon to plead regardless of the conflict of opinion as to when the elimination of "and all other proceedings" in the stay takes effect.

Broken Prices.

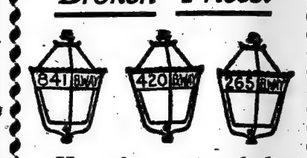

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ORDER TO-DAY

TRIPLER LIQUID AIR COMPANY.

Talk of Criminal Proceedings—Reorganization May Not Be Necessary.

The Board of Directors of the Tripler Liquid Air Company failed to meet yesterday to investigate the charges made against Senator John P. Jones and Stephen W. Dorsey by Israel Goldberg.

Paul H. Sheldon of the law firm of Sheldon & Gwynn, counsel for the company, announced that, owing to the fact that there were so many of the Directors out of the city, the meeting would be postponed until some time next week.

"We propose to make a thorough investigation of the charges," said Mr. Sheldon. "We do not know what will come out of them, but if criminal proceedings are necessary we will act."

Mr. Sheldon, Charles E. Tripler, and Gerard M. Fennell, the financial agent of the company, held a long consultation in Mr. Sheldon's office, after which the following statement as to the ten-million-dollar Liquid Air Company's affairs was given out by Mr. Sheldon:

"It is by no means certain that any reorganization will be necessary. We cannot tell what will be necessary until after a careful examination of the books, some of which have not been written up to date. One thing is certain, and that is that the Tripler Liquid Air Company is going right on."

"Is it true that certain Directors began to unload their private holdings after the company's agent created a market for the stock by spending $100,000 in advertising?" he was asked.

"That is one of the matters to be investigated also," he replied.

Samuel M. Gardenhire, counsel for Senator Jones and Mr. Dorsey, said that his clients had a perfect right to sell their stock and there was no agreement to the contrary. He added that his clients would be here some time this Fall and meet with the Board of Directors.

REV. MORGAN DIX NOT TO SERVE.

Notifies Bishop Potter that He Cannot Go to Episcopal Convention.

It was announced yesterday that the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, had formally notified Bishop Potter of his inability to attend the coming General Convention of the Episcopal Church in San Francisco, to which he is a delegate in the House of Deputies.

Bishop Potter has designated the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, rector of Calvary Church, from the list of provisional deputies, to take Dr. Dix's place, and Dr. Parks has accepted the appointment.

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KNICKERBOCKER. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. AL. HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors. FRANCIS WILSON & Co. Last 2 Nights of 100. in Geo. W. Lederer's Direction Nixon & Zimmerman. "The Strollers." NEXT MONDAY EVE—SEAT SELLING—KLAW & ERLANGER'S Comedy Company with Max & Gus Rogers IN ROGERS BROS. Washington

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. OPENS NEXT MONDAY EVENING. CHARLES FROHMAN WILL PRESENT JOHN DREW in The 2d in Command. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & Broadway. MATINEES WED. AND SATURDAY. XTRA MATINEE MONDAY. Evs. 8:30. Matinees 2:15. ARE YOU A MASON?

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION Theatre, B'way and 44th St. EVENINGS 8:30. ONLY MAT. SATURDAY. WM. FAVERSHAM in A Royal Rival.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY 3:30 P.M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND. Concert Entirely of Sousa Compositions. AT 8 P.M. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS. To-morrow EVE. Pain's Gems OF THE Carnival. Evenings at 8 JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS. Matinee Sat. at 4. A ROYAL ROGUE. EXTRA MAT. & EVG. LABOR DAY. Commencing Tuesday, Sept. 3, REFINED VAUDEVILLE. At Popular Prices. 2 Performances Daily.

PROCTOR'S 23rd St. 5th Ave. 125th St. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock. Laughing Shows—Low Prices. "INCOG" and "MEADOW SWEET." Great Comedy and Vaudeville. CONTINUOUS 1:30 to 10:30. "WIDOW BEDOTT" Variety Stars "YOUNG MRS. WINTHROP," by Bronson Howard—Big Vaudeville Hits. Reopening 58th St., To-morrow Aft. "A FAIR REBEL" and VAUDEVILLE.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. OPENS TO-MORROW NIGHT. ANDREW MACK IN HIS NEW PLAY TOM MOORE. Spe. Mat. Mond'y

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN 66th St. and Columbus Ave. KALTENBORN NIGHTLY CONCERTS. LAST WEEK. ADM. 50c. TO-NIGHT, Wagner Festival

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, & 30th. Tue. Sat. OPENING NIGHT THURSDAY, SEPT. 5. HOITY-TOITY & Burlesques of DIPLOMACY. Auction Sale of Seats This Afternoon at 2.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. City Club Burlesquers. 2 Burlesques—Grand Vaudeville.

WALLACK'S Tues. Evg., SEPT. 3, Victor Mapes's New Play. James K. Hackett IN Don Caesar's Return. Cast Includes Wilton Lackaye & Theo. Roberts.

CASINO Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Also Labor Day, 2:15. FLORODORA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. MATINEE LABOR DAY. Augustus Thomas's ARIZONA. Prices 25, 50, 75c, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE A-Top N. Y. Theatre. Crystal Covered. Every night at 8:30. Performance Rain or Shine. AMERICAN and EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

"PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12. Glass Enclosure. Fully Protected. On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Republic Thea's. Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert.

GRAND A Runaway Girl with Arthur Dunn. Next week Theodora.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. 30—BIG ACTS—30 CONTINUOUS SHOW. PRICES, 25c., 50c.

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WEDNESDAY MATINEE, 25c. & 50c. No higher. THE MORMON WIFE. Xtra Mat. Labor Day.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Com. to-morrow, Mat. 25c. Extra Mat. Labor Day.—UNDER TWO FLAGS.

Baseball Polo Grounds To-day, 4 P. M. Philadelphia vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA THEATRE STOCK CO. Presenting THE GREAT RUBY. Opens Aug. 31. Sat. Mat. Week of Sept. 9, "UNDER TWO FLAGS."

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.
Sheepshead Bay, Autumn Meeting, 1901
Every Week Day, Aug. 31 to Sept. 14.
First Race at 2:30 P. M. (rain or shine.)
To-morrow, Saturday, Aug. 31.
"FUTURITY"
Fall Handicap Inaugural Steeplechase and 3 other races.
Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R. at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car Train.) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 12 o'clock and every 20 minutes. Brooklyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge (New York side) Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Road, also Flatbush Avenue Surface Line via Brighton Beach Road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Ave. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Lander.
ADMISSION TO FIELD STAND, 50c.

Sues Lawyer for False Imprisonment.

Benjamin Parr, the flour merchant, who lives at Yonkers, has begun a suit in the Supreme Court against Lawyer Noah Loder, Jr., for false imprisonment. Mr. Parr was arrested some time ago upon the complaint of Lawyer Loder, who accused him of having illegally held certain papers relating to a land deal in Tennessee. He was arraigned before City Judge Kellogg of Yonkers several times, only to be finally exonerated, the Judge stating that the merchant's action was only what any prudent and judicious man would have done.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

Final Closing Prices
On All Summer and Surplus Stock

If you miss to-day, you miss the Banner Friday of the Year . . . . As we take account of stock after store closes at Six P. M., there will be no stopping for cost to attain sales.

These Quotations Do Not Half Tell the Story

Last Day Prices for Rich Uph. Draperies

Imported Alhambra and all Silk French Stripes—value 2.00 ..... .98
Magnificent Silk Brocade Reps—Rose, Nile, Terra Cotta, Cerise and Steel Blue—worth 3.00 ..... 1.49
High class Neapolitans—3 tints—raised figures—worth 3.00 ..... 1.49
Mercerized Gobelin Tapestries—3 colors—were 1.98 ..... 1.29
Tinselled Moorish Tapestries and all wool Damasks—value 1.50 ..... .98
Clearing Sale of short lengths of Fine Tapestries and Draperies ¾ to 1½ yards each ..... .49 to .98
Worth three times the price.

Last Day Prices for Odd Heavy Curtains

For single doors and couch covers—Tapestry, Armure, Corduroy, Mercerized Damasks, also Bagdad Stripes—plain and fringed—.98 1.49 1.98 2.49
Pair prices were $3.50 to $9.98.

Last Day Prices for Richest Velour Portieres

Odd pairs—elegant colorings, in high class designs—reversible patterns—were $35.00 and $40.00 ..... 24.98

Last Day Prices for Irish Point Lace Curtains

2 to 6 pair lots—white and ivory—
5.98 Curtains ..... to close 3.98
7.98 Curtains ..... to close 5.98
9.98 Curtains ..... to close 6.98
15.98 Curtains ..... to close 9.98
17.98 Curtains ..... to close 11.98
Values are just as stated. They are THE bargains of the season.

Last Day Prices for Ruffled Swiss Curtains

3 yards long—5-inch fluting—value 69 cents a pair—Friday ..... .48

Last Day Prices for Rich Fancy Rugs

Heavy Figured Plush and Shaded Wiltons—High art colors—
5 feet long—were 6.98 ..... 3.98
6 feet long—were 9.98 ..... 5.98

Last Day Prices for Hammocks

Those that sold at 1.19—now ..... .79
Those that sold at 3.49—now 1.79
Those that sold at 4.98—now 2.98

Last Day Prices for Embroideries and Allovers

Fresh new goods, a recent purchase far below their worth—not sold in strips, but any quantity you wish—hundreds of styles.

500 pieces Edgings and Insertings—fine and showy—widths to 5 inch—value .12½ 7
Fine Grade Embroideries Nainsook and Cambric—widths to 9 inches—value .19 ..... .12
The narrow are the finest of the fine—exquisite for children's and infants' wear.
Fine and Showy Edgings and Insertings—elsewhere 7 to 12 cents ... 5
Fine Children's Skirtings—Emb'd Hemstitch or Scallop—worth 59 to 79 cents ..... .39
20 designs in Allovers—Insertings and Figured Effects—also Tucked and Lace Inserting allovers—white and ecru—were .98 to 1.98 ..... .69
These reductions are only on account of stock taking—no fault in the goods.

Last Day Prices in Muslin Department

9 ct. Bleached Muslins—yd. wide 4¾
13 ct. Bleached Muslins—50 inch 9¾
8 ct. Colored Cheese Cloths 4¼
19 ct. Feather Proof Tickings ..... .15

Last Day Prices in White Goods

10¾ ct. Lonsdale Cambrics 7¾
9 ct. Dimities 4¾
9 ct. India Linons 4¾
9 ct. Cambrics—yard wide 4¾
12½ ct. Victoria Lawns—40 inch 8¾
12½ ct. Dotted Swisses 9¾

Last Day Prices in Linen Department

1.29 German Linen Table Cloths ..... .89
1.49 German Linen Napkins—doz ..... .98
59 ct. All Linen Damasks—64 inch ..... .39
19 ct. Bleached Turkish Towels ..... .12½
12½ ct. All Linen Towellings 8¾
12½ ct. Russia Crash 9¾

Last Day Prices in Dress Goods

39 ct. Mohair Brilliantines ..... .24
69 ct. Black Cheviots ..... .49
29 ct. Mottled Canvas Suitings ..... .15
59 ct. All-Wool Plaids ..... .39
75 ct. Tailor Cloths ..... .59
1.29 Golf Suitings ..... .98

Last Day Prices for Wash Dress Fabrics

39 ct. Foreign Gingham Novelties .. 12½
19 ct. Grenadine Striped Batistes 8¾
12½ ct. Percales—yd. wide 6¾
8 ct. Dress and Shirting Cambrics 3¾
12½ ct. Corded Zephyr Ginghams 8¾
12½ ct. Duck Suitings—the best 6¾
12½ ct. Quilting Chintzes 6½
18 ct. Linen Crashes 12½
14 ct. Zephyr Crepons 5¾
and dozens more, equally reduced.
ALSO
THOUSANDS OF SHORT LENGTHS, all kinds and qualities, at Prices that will positively clear them out in a day.

Last Day Prices for Horse Requisites

Green Cloth Lap Robes—Also Boss Fly Nets—were .75 and 1.00. .39
20 and 30 ct. Surcingles ..... 5 and .10

Last Day Prices for Boys' Shirts and Waists

49 ct. Juvenile Shirts 12½
69 ct. "Mothers' Friend" Waists ... .29
29 ct. Percale Waists 12½
35 ct. Cheviot Waists ..... .19
39 ct. Laundered Collar Blouses .... .19
49 ct. Shirt Collar Blouses ..... .29
49 ct. Percale Waists ..... .19
49 ct. Sailor Collar Blouses ..... .19
49 ct. Negligee and Bosom Shirts .... .29
1.25 Russian Blouses ..... .49
49 ct. Underwaists—side elastics ..... .29
Just the things Boys will need for school and other wear.

Last Day Prices in Boys' Suits, etc.

2.98 D'ble Breast Suits—14 to 16 yrs .. .98
3.98 D'ble Breast Suits 1.98
5.98 D'ble Breast Suits 2.98
3.98 Sailor Suits—3 to 6 yrs 1.98
2.98 Sailor Suits—3 and 4 yrs ..... .98
5.98 Sailor Suits 2.98
5.98 Russian Blouse Suits 1.98
2.98 Russian Blouse Suits ..... .98
1.50 Sweaters ..... .49
.98 Sweaters ..... .29

Last Day Prices in Misses' Wear

7.98 Black Kersey Jackets 2.98
4.98 to 6.98 Girls' Wool Dresses 2.98

Last Day Prices in Ladies' Suit Dept

10.98 Tailor-Made Suits 5.98
16.98 Cloth and Serge Suits 9.98
5.98 Silk Waists 2.98
1.49 Black Sateen Waists ..... .79
1.98 Black Sateen Waists 1.24
1.98 Washable Dress Skirts ..... .98
.98 Lawn and Percale Wrappers ... .39
1.25 Lawn and Percale Wrappers .... .79
7.98 Cashmere Kimonas 3.98
11.98 Cashmere Teagowns 6.98
1.24 Shawls—red or black ..... .79
2.98 Brilliantine Bloomers 1.49

Last Day Prices in Ladies' Underwear

3.69 Cambric Night Dresses 1.98
3.89 Nainsook Night Dresses 2.69
5.98 Nainsook Night Dresses 3.49
.69 Muslin and Cambric Drawers .... .49
1.25 Fine Cambric Drawers ..... .79
1.98 Fine Nainsook Drawers 1.39
.69 Muslin and Cambric Drawers ... .49
1.49 Cambric and Lawn Chemises ... .98
1.98 Cambric and Lawn Chemises 1.25
.69 Cambric Corset Covers ..... .49
1.69 Cambric and Nainsook Chemises. 1.25
Also,
BRIDAL SETS—5 pcs.
Fine Cambric—fancy trim—value $10.00 ..... 6.98

Last Day Prices in Ladies' White Waists and Dressing Sacques

1.69 Waists ..... .98 1.98 Sacques ..... .79
2.69 Waists ..... 1.49 2.69 Sacques 1.49
3.25 Waists ..... 1.98 3.49 Sacques 1.98
4.49 Waists ..... 2.49 5.69 Sacques 2.98
5.69 Waists ..... 3.49 6.49 Sacques 3.49
6.49 Waists .....

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; cooler; southerly winds, shifting to northerly.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

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URGES IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT SHAFFER

The Labor World Denounces Amalgamated Leader.

STRIKE CRISIS IS NEARING

Bayview Committee Consults with Pittsburg Officials — Injunction at Canal Dover, Ohio, Effective.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 30.—The Pittsburg Labor World in an editorial to-day demands the impeachment of President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association.

The significance of the editorial may be appreciated when it is known that the members of the Board of Control of The Labor World are George Powell, President of the Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association of America; L. R. Thomas, President of the Pattern Makers' National League, and Patrick Dolan, President of District No. 5 of the United Mine Workers of America.

While there is no actual change in the strike situation, much transpired to-day calculated to produce results in the near future. The conference between the Bayview committee and the Amalgamated officials; the continued efforts of President Burns of the Window Glass Workers' Association to bring about arbitration or conciliation; the scathing editorial in The Labor World, calling for the impeachment of President Shaffer; the march of the strikers of McKeesport to Duquesne, and the decided effect of the injunction proceedings at Canal Dover, Ohio, all indicate that the crisis is approaching.

The World editorial is entitled "Sacrifice Shaffer! Save the Amalgamated." It follows in part:

"Is the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers to be sent to slaughter in a lost fight and sacrificed on the altar of the mad and selfish ambition of this creature Shaffer? This is no time for sentiment. It is a time for facts and plain speaking. The fight against the Steel Trust is lost, but no order comes from Amalgamated headquarters, where Shaffer cowers, to spare the brave men at the front.

"Leaders of organized labor, forbid it in the name of the cause you hold dear, but which is menaced as long as Shaffer is allowed to live. Forbid it in the name of labor's honor and honesty which Shaffer's acts have impugned."

Then follows an intimation of an accusation of stock dealing that Mr. Shaffer has repeatedly denied. The editorial continues:

REASONS FOR IMPEACHMENT.

"Impeach him for plunging the Amalgamated into a strike that was unwarranted.

"Impeach him for calling out the men last month without giving the substitute lodges a chance to vote on the question of a strike.

"Impeach him for making demonds that were so arbitrary and imperative that the trust could not with honor submit.

"Impeach him for calling a strike on demands that he afterward receded from.

"Impeach him for calling out the tin plate men in July and the National Steel and Federal Steel men this month after their scales had been signed.

"Impeach him for violating the Amalgamated constitution in revoking the charters of the South Chicago men without a trial!

"Impeach him for the blow he has given to organized labor, not only in teaching that union agreements or contracts to be respected, but also in showing that constitutional safeguards are no guarantee to a unionist when a Shaffer is at the head of things!

"Impeach him for causing the manufacturers to say that labor unions must be incorporated; that their pledged word is of no value!

"Impeach him for making it impossible, by his breaches of contract and repudiation of agreements, for organized labor to lend practical support to the men he called out. Most of the prominent labor leaders of the country are on record against breach of contract. Shaffer has made it necessary for them to appear to be on the side of the trust in this strike.

"Impeach him for issuing his second strike call without consulting any one when he was framing it.

"Impeach Shaffer for making this his strike. He was going to get all the glory and the Amalgamated was going to get all the cash. In his own responsibility he signed that New York agreement and when he repudiated it the odium was incurred by the organization. Only Shaffer's name was signed to the second strike call.

"Impeach him for going into this strike without funds or the prospect of funds to support it. Strike benefits begin next week, as he has not enough money to last three weeks if every striker gets his due.

"Impeach him for not accepting the Hotel Lincoln propositions of the trust which gave him four more sheet plants than the Amalgamated had last year.

"Impeach him for his crazy advice to the working men of the country to draw money out of the savings banks.

"Impeach him for getting the Federation Tube Workers to strike and then leaving them up in the air.

"Impeach him for having no other weapon with which to fight the trust than the effect he expected the strike to have on the trust's stocks in Wall Street.

"Impeach him for holding out assurances that organized labor would support the strike when he had been informed by labor leaders that they would do little or nothing for the strike without jeopardizing their own reputations and the good standing of their unions.

"Impeach him, finally, for having involved the Amalgamated in a tangle of broken contracts and repudiated agreements which will work it long injury, and tying up the organization in a hopeless, groundless strike, and for preferring to humiliate the Amalgamated rather than himself, now that he can find no other way out of the difficulty than surrender.

"Since Shaffer will not sacrifice himself, he must be sacrificed. The Amalgamated must be saved and Shafferism go. Sacrifice Shaffer and save the Amalgamated."

Late to-night, when pressed for some expression on The Labor World's impeachment editorial, President Shaffer said:

"The paper has no standing in the labor world, and is owned and edited by men bitterly opposed to me from the start. My course is above impeachment, and the only damage the inspired article can do is to create a bad impression temporarily, but will not influence thinking people."

The first break in the strike at McKeesport was made this evening, when about forty men went to work in the seamless tube department of the National Tube Works. The men returned on the same basis upon which they worked before the sympathetic strike was inaugurated. The men did not organize, although they met with Federation of Labor men a number of times.

It is thought that many more will report to-morrow morning. The men were not molested, as their return was a surprise to the strike leaders. The tube works officers are jubilant over the break at the seamless and the outcome of to-day's parade at Duquesne.

When shown the editorial to-night, President Shaffer said:

"Mr. Powell of the Tin Workers' Association was at headquarters to-day, and I have understood that the paper mentioned does not represent his association. The article is beneath my notice, and I shall not advertise the paper by commenting on it."

The details of the conference of the Bayview committee and the Amalgamated officials have not yet been divulged by either party, but the fact that the committee has been here at all would indicate that the Fairview strikers are uneasy. J. D. Hickey and J. F. Cooper of the committee have been here since Monday, but their presence has not been generally known.

The general belief is that the main object of the committee's visit was for the purpose of arranging some compromise by which the Bayview plant may resume. President Shaffer, on the contrary, says the two men did not come here as representatives of the Bayview lodge. They were simply here as individual members of the Amalgamated Association to explain in person the reason for their action in regard to the general strike order and the reversal of that decision after Tighe's visit to Milwaukee.

"The lodge did not send them, nor did it send to me any request to be allowed to go to work," said President Shaffer.

The two men left for home to-night, and it is said that a meeting of their lodge will be held upon their return to take action on their report. Notwithstanding the report from New York that no conference had been held or arranged for between C. M. Schwab and Simon Burns looking to arbitration, the latter has not relaxed his efforts in this direction, and seems determined to bring about some sort of a compromise.

"I am interested in this matter," said President Burns to-night, "as the big strike affecting all lines of business, including the window glass trade. My purpose is to get the two sides together and start the mills. If President Schwab is still opposed to my plan of arbitration, I will request him to suggest whatever modifications he desires.

"Anything will be acceptable if the United States Steel Corporation can be induced to arbitrate and get the mills started. It is foolishness to say that there is nothing to arbitrate. I feel confident that something can be done to bring about a settlement that will not be dishonorable to either side, and result in the starting of the mills."

The march of the McKeesport strikers to Duquesne this afternoon was a disappointment to the strikers, partly because of a heavy rain during the parade and the meeting in an open lot, and partly because of a lack of enthusiasm. It was expected that at least 5,000 of the 12,000 strikers would participate in the march, but by actual count there were only 533 in line.

The rain came down in torrents from the time the parade started until the column returned to McKeesport. The men marched without any cheering or demonstration. It was expected a halt would be made at the Duquesne mill gate, but no stop was made. Several mill men came out of the plant with their dinner buckets on their arms, but were not interviewed.

The injunction granted the American Sheet Steel Company, at Canal Dover, Ohio, against the strikers, has had the effect of doing away with all picketing about the mill. The withdrawal of the pickets was on the advice of the local counsel, who advised this course until after the counsel of the association at Pittsburg should make known what course to pursue in the future. United States Marshals have served almost all of the 900 strikers with the order.

President Shaffer to-day sent circulars to all the lodges of the association reviewing the strike situation, which he says is in good shape. He cautions all members against the South Chicago men who refused to obey the strike order, denominates them non-union, and declares their cards void.

Great preparations have been made here for Labor Day, Monday next. A grand rally of allied trades and labor unions of Western Pennsylvania is to be held at Ross Grove, at which Shaffer, Dolan, Burns, and Churchill are advertised to tell the story of the strike.

The rally will be under the auspices of the Amalgamated Association, and is expected to be productive of much encouragement to the strikers. A parade of immense proportions is scheduled for this city on that day, the big majority of trades unions having arranged to participate.

STRIKE INJUNCTION STANDS.

Cincinnati Men Who Disobeyed It to be Heard in Contempt Proceedings.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—Judge Smith refused to dissolve his restraining order against the strikers, and the hearing of the contempt cases against the locked-out men was set for next Tuesday.

Judge Clark of the United States court to-day issued an injunction against 450 men, formerly employed in the steel mills at Ironton, Ohio. The injunction restrains the defendants, who are on strike, from picketing the plant or interfering in any way with the company.

GOMPERS TRUE TO SHAFFER.

Federation of Labor Journal Indorses Steel Strike.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The American Federationist, the official organ of the Federation of Labor, edited by Mr. Samuel Gompers, in its issue of to-day says:

"We shall stand by the Amalgamated Association in the present conflict to the full extent of our power, both morally and financially. We shall aid in every lawful way the men on strike, or who may come out on strike to maintain the workers in their right to organize and to extend their organization; so that the only power which stands for their protection and advancement against the avarice of concentrated wealth may be perfected and perpetuated.

"We shall not relax our efforts to aid the brave men who are striking to bring this contest to an honorable end, and we appeal to every fellow-wageworker and every sympathizer to exert every power and influence in the same direction."

Man Fells a Tree and Is Killed by It.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Daniel Cole, an employe on Soloman Van Fleet's farm, was chopping a tree to-day when the trunk suddenly snapped off the stump, struck the woodman on the chest, knocked him down, and held him until extricated by a fellow-workman. His chest was badly crushed, and he died within an hour. He was a brother-in-law of John Westbrook, Prothonotary of Pike County, Penn., and belonged to a prominent family of that county.

New Rabbi for Orange Synagogue.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 30.—The Rev. H. S. Stollnitz was to-night formally installed as rabbi of the Congregation Sharey Terfilo of this city, to succeed the Rev. Henry Berkmann, resigned. The ceremony was largely attended.

Gov. Shaw Would Like to be President.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Senator Dolliver of Iowa, who was in Chicago to-day, announced that Gov. Shaw of Iowa would be a candidate for the Presidency. The Senator also said that Iowa and a considerable portion of the Middle West would be "back of Iowa's favorite son."

Americans Buying Peruvian Mines.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—"An American syndicate," says a dispatch to The Times from Lima, "has begun buying the Cerro de Pasco copper mines."

New Jersey Central Sea Shore Trains Labor Day.

Late train Labor Day via Sandy Hook Route from Point Pleasant 8:15 P. M.; Asbury Park and Ocean Grove 8:40 P. M.; Elberon 8:51 P. M.; West End 8:56 P. M.; East Long Branch 9:06 P. M.; Monmouth Beach 9:09 P. M.; Seabright 9:14 P. M.; arrive New York 10:40 P. M.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
The aristocratic whiskey. Luyties Brothers, N.Y. —Adv.

Pan-Am. and Niagara Falls $9.
Round-trip tickets sold by LACKAWANNA RAILROAD Saturday and Sunday good fivedays. Adv.

TO-DAY:
TWELVE PAGES,
with
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 77¼c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47⅝c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38½c; cotton, middling, 8⅝c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 20c.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 2.
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Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
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United Service.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

REAL ESTATE AGENT ARRESTED FOR ARSON

Herman Jonas Accused of Setting Fire to an Apartment House.

Two Men Living in the Building Made the Charge—Was Nearly Lynched by an Angry Mob.

There was great excitement at a fire which started in the five-story apartment house, 16 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, at 10:30 o'clock last evening, terminating with an arrest on the charge of arson. The accused man is Herman Jonas, a real estate broker, who has an office at 111 Rivington Street. Jonas was roughly handled first by the tenants in the building, and narrowly missed a worse fate by a mob of several hundred persons who followed him to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, howling "Lynch him! Lynch him!" and apparently only restrained from carrying out their threats by the policemen who had Jonas in charge.

Jonas lives on the third floor of the East One Hundred and Ninth Street house. Frank Guler occupies the second floor, and George Kruger the ground floor. The janitor of the building is William Winkle, who lives in the adjoining house, No. 18 East One Hundred and Ninth Street.

It was Kruger, the man living on the ground floor, who first discovered that there was fire in the house. He had already gone to bed, when he smelled smoke. He dressed and ran to the hallway.

Kruger noticed that the smoke was coming from above, and ran up one flight. In the hallway above he met Guler, who was also coming out of his apartment about that time. Together they ran up another flight of stairs, for the blaze still seemed to be higher up, and almost stumbled over Jonas, who had just opened the door and stepped out.

"Where's the fire?" the two investigating men asked him.

Jonas mumbled something, which was neither explanatory nor satisfactory to Kruger and Guler. The two men therefore rushed into the Jonas apartments, from which they soon poured out big clouds. To the great surprise of Kruger and Guler they discovered, so they said afterward in the police station, fire in three different places—under two beds and under a sofa.

The two men did what they could to extinguish the flames, soon reinforced and assisted by a crowd of half-dressed tenants, who now began to pour into the rooms. By this time every body in the building was excited. When the flames under beds and sofa had been extinguished Kruger and Guler sought for Jonas. They found him in one of the lower halls. In a minute Kruger and Jonas were engaged in a rough-and-tumble fight, Guler assisting where he could.

With the firemen who had been called several policemen arrived, and Jonas was handed over to them. The crowd, which had grown to large proportions, followed behind, yelling at the prisoner.

At the police station it was Guber who preferred the charges against Jonas. The latter presented his card to Sergt. Reifford, who was behind the desk, and said that he had just returned from work when the fire broke out, and was as much surprised as anybody to find his home on fire.

Mrs. Jonas and the rest of the accused man's family were in a park near by during the excitement at their home. They got to the police station about the time when Jonas was before the Sergeant, and protested against his arrest. The accused man has been living in the East One Hundred and Ninth Street house for about three months. He was insured for $1,000. The flames caused about $15 worth of damage.

STILL ANOTHER VICTIM.

This Makes the Tenth Body Recovered from Delaware River Wreck—Nineteen Missing Now.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—Another body was recovered to-day from the Delaware River steamboat City of Trenton's wreck. It is supposed to be that of Harry Johnson, thirty-six years old, a grocer, of Hulmeville, Penn., who was on his way home from Philadelphia. He leaves a wife and five children.

This makes the tenth body recovered, of which eight have been identified. Two, those of a woman and a small girl, are still unclaimed. They are so badly charred and disfigured that they may never be identified positively. Nineteen are missing, and it is almost certain that all of these are dead. Of the eight persons remaining in the hospital, two are, the physicians say, sure to die. So the net result of the explosion will be about thirty deaths when the returns are all in.

TAXES ON SURPLUS CAPITAL.

Large Sums Received Yesterday at the State Treasurer's Office.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—The State Treasurer to-day received $152,000 from trust companies as taxes on surplus capital and undivided earnings. Of this sum $52,171 came from the Trust Company of America, and was brought here in currency by two messengers. The reason for sending it by messengers, it is said, was because it is safer and cheaper. The sum was made up of fifty-one $1,000 bills, eleven $100 bills, and the remainder in smaller denominations.

Other large sums received to-day included $37,000 under collateral inheritance on the Dr. Evans estate, and $35,000 on the George T. Bliss estate.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Two Asbury Park Men Arrested for the Death of a Man on Aug. 12.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 30.—James Robotham and George Hopper are under arrest, charged with the murder of Edward Hulick, a motorman employed by the Atlantic Coast Electric Railway Company, whose dead body was found in a stall in a stable on the morning of Monday, Aug. 12.

The arrests are the result of a statement made yesterday by Mrs. Katherine Bates, who lives in a house overlooking the stable where Hulick's dead body was found. Mrs. Bates swore that just before midnight on Aug. 11 she saw Hulick struggling with three men in the stable yard and saw them carry his body into the stable. Two of the men, she said, were Robotham and Hopper. The third she did not recognize.

UNEARTHED AN INDIAN PLOW.

Farmers Near Brookdale Interested in the Aboriginal Farming Implement.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 30.—Harry Brown, a mason of Bloomfield, while working at Brookdale, near this place, yesterday, unearthed an Indian plow of stone.

Its peculiar shape immediately attracted the attention of Mr. Brown. It was but a short time before all Brookdale had heard of the curious find, and farmers and others went to look at it. They all agreed with Brown that the object was a plow.

The mold board of the plow now in use is on the right side, but on the stone implement it is on the left side. The top is flat and almost smooth. Instead of a double handle, such as is found in the modern plow, the Indian plow has a single one.

Burnett's Vanilla leaves a good taste in the mouth. Pure and wholesome.—Adv.

THE CHU-CHOW MASSACRE.

An Officer Executed, but the Two High Officials Primarily Responsible Only Lose Their Posts.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to The Times from Shanghai says:

"The Captain of the Guard on the occasion of the Chu-Chow massacre has been decapitated, and the Governor promises to punish twenty-four others concerned. Nevertheless, Yung-Ching, the Provincial Treasurer, and Pao, the Taotai, who were primarily responsible for the massacre, have been allowed to go to Sian-Foo undegraded except by loss of office."

It is because it has been impossible to obtain the punishment of those responsible for the Chu-Chow massacre that the British troops are still in Peking, when it was expected the city would be evacuated by all the allies except the legation guards some weeks ago.

PETER M. SULLIVAN SUES.

Nine Supreme Court Justices Among the Defendants in the Rochester Lawyer's Libel Suit.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Peter M. Sullivan of North Tonawanda, a disbarred lawyer, has brought a sensational action against twenty defendants, including four Supreme Court Justices of Erie County, five Appellate Division Justices of this city, and a United States District Judge and a number of attorneys, to recover $20,000 damages.

Sullivan at one time was one of the best-known attorneys of Niagara County. He was retained two years ago by a young woman to bring an action against a number of young men for damages for an assault alleged to have been committed upon her. Sullivan is alleged to have compromised the suits with the defendants, keeping the money.

As a result disbarrment proceedings were brought against him by District Attorney Hopkins of Niagara County. Sullivan about this time wrote a book entitled "A California Conspiracy with New York Episodes," in which he accused certain Judges of the Supreme Court of conspiracy, &c.

At the March Term of the Appellate Division in this city Sullivan was disbarred. In his complaint, consisting of sixty typewritten pages of matter, Sullivan declares that he has been maligned, dishonored, disbarred, and boycotted" by the defendants, who, he says, have wrought his financial ruin. He alleges a conspiracy between Supreme Court Justices and others to work him a great injury.

The defendants named in the complaint are as follows: Abner T. Hopkins, District Attorney of Niagara County; John E. Pond, United States Commissioner; S. W. Dempsey, Assistant United States District Attorney; Abram Goodman, clothier, of North Tonawanda; William B. Simpson, attorney at Tonawanda; News Publishing Company of North Tonawanda; Henry H. Seymour, referee appointed by the Appellate Division to take evidence in disbarment proceedings; Carlton E. Ladd, attorney, Buffalo; John R. Hazel, Judge of the United States District Court; Charles W. Brown, United States District Attorney; William H. Adams, Peter B. McLennan, Pardon C. Williams, Frederick W. Kruse, Henry A. Childs, Daniel J. Kenefick, John S. Lambert, Alfred Spring, and Frank C. Laughlin, Justices of the Supreme Court, and Joseph W. Taylor, referee in the first proceedings for disbarrment.

ALONZO J. WHITMAN CAUGHT.

Alleged Swindler Arrested in Boston—Charged with Having Lately Passed Several Bad Checks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 30.—Alonzo J. Whitman, former member of the Minnesota State Senate, and for nearly fifteen years an alleged bank and hotel swindler of international reputation, many times convicted and many times escaping punishment, is in the toils at last.

He was captured this afternoon just as he was coming out of the offices of Armstrong, Schirmer & Co., Equitable Building, and is held on several charges of forgery and larceny. Warrants for his arrest on charges of swindling and forgery have been out for some time.

Whitman has been sentenced in New York for swindling, and while waiting for a certificate of reasonable doubt, which he hoped to secure as to the justice of the sentence, he was out on bail and came to this city. It is alleged that he secured a loan of $487.50 early this week from William Hunt & Co., brokers, to use in speculating, representing that he had $2,000 on deposit in the Brookline Bank, and giving his name as Carl G. Burdick of Brookline.

On Tuesday, it is claimed, he passed a check for $3,000, afterward found to be bogus, drawn on the Brookline Bank, Armstrong, Schirmer & Co., another brokerage firm, being the victims this time. After being arrested the police say he admitted his identity.

Whitman, it is alleged, passed bogus checks in this city in 1898 at several hotels. It is understood that he has been under arrest in Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis, as well as New York.

YOUNG WIFE ACCUSES HUSBAND.

Man Married Here Last Winter Charged with Desertion.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—Despite the fact that his honeymoon had hardly ended, Charles E. Beecher, who says that his father is George L. Beecher, a millionaire of Detroit, was before Magistrate Cunningham in the Central Police Court to-day, charged with non-support by his wife. He was arrested at his home, 235 North Twelfth Street, last night, and, being unable to procure a bondsman, was placed in the cage with half a score of vagrants, disturbers of the peace, and petty offenders.

When the case was called a tall, fine-looking young woman, bearing every indication of refinement, stepped to the stand and was sworn. She said she was Mrs. Carrie Beecher and that she lived at 54 West Ninety-eighth Street, New York.

"I was married to him on Jan. 30 of this year," she said. "We had been living together only about two weeks when he left me. Every effort was made to determine his whereabouts, but without success until about eight weeks ago, when he was found living at 235 North Twelfth Street, in this city. When he deserted me in New York he said he was going home to Detroit to get his father to give him money so that he could embark in business here."

Mrs. Beecher is said to be the daughter of H. B. Dearborn of Boston. The husband was held in $500 bail for court. Being unable to furnish security, he was led back to his cell.

JEWISH ACTORS FOR CHICAGO.

Manager Glickman Deprives New York of Some of Its Best Jewish Performers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Ellis Glickman, manager of the Jewish Theatre, returned to Chicago to-day after a hard-fought battle with Jewish theatrical managers in New York. He succeeded in turning the tables on his Eastern rivals, and brought back to Chicago seven of the best Jewish performers in the country.

The fight between Mr. Glickman and the Eastern men has been going on for several years, the lack of talent in the Jewish dramatic field being the cause of it.

The players brought here by Mr. Glickman include Mme. Bertha Tansman, primadonna from the Thalia Theatre; Tillis Hirschman, leading lady from the People's Theatre, and Harry J. Ginsberg, the best-known Jewish tenor in America.

Labor Day Excursion to Mauch Chunk, via Jersey Central. Adults, $2.00; children, $1.50. Train leaves ft. Liberty St. 8:30; South Ferry 8:22 A. M.—Adv.

FOUR LIVES LOST IN A BROOKLYN FIRE

Two Other Persons Will Die, Probably, and Seven Were Hurt.

Woman Started the Fire While Cooking with an Oil Stove—Many Thrilling Rescues.

A fire which partly destroyed the four-story double apartment house at 219 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening, cost the lives of three persons and the injury of ten others. There were a number of thrilling rescues. Two of the injured, it is believed, will die. The dead are:

ROTGEZER, Mrs. MARY, thirty-eight years old, killed by jumping from fourth-story window.
BECK, TILLIE, three years old, burned to death.
BECK, ANNIE, ten years old, burned to death.

The injured are:

BECK, JOSEPH, two months old, burned about hands and legs; taken to St. Catherine's Hospital. Died there.
BECK, Mrs. ANNE, thirty-eight years old, mother of the two Beck children, burned about hand, face, and body. Taken to St. Catherine's Hospital; will probably die.
BUDA, MOSES, two months' old, burned about hands and face and body; St. Catherine's Hospital; will probably die.

The other injured are:

BECK, MINNIE, five years old, burned about arms and face; taken to St. Catherine's Hospital.
BUDA, MAGGIE, twelve years old, burned on face and hands and suffering from shock; taken to Williamsburg Hospital.
DEURX, Mrs. KATE, twenty-one years old, burned about face, hands, and body; taken to St. Catherine's Hospital.
FRANK, CHARLES, eighteen months old, burned about face and hands; Williamsburg Hospital.
WALTERS, Carrie, twenty-eight years old, burned about face, hands, and body; Williamsburg Hospital.
WALTERS, EMMA, nine years old, burned about face, hands, and body; Williamsburg Hospital.
INFANT CHILD of Mrs. Mary Rotgezer's, injured about the head; to Williamsburg Hospital.

The building, which has a brick front and is built of wood in the rear, was occupied by eight families. The ground floor is a store. The fire started in the apartments of Mrs. Kate Deurx, who lived on the second floor, through the explosion of a kerosene oil stove. Mrs. Deurx was cooking for supper, when the oil in the stove gave out, and she poured more oil from a can into it. An explosion followed, and Mrs. Deurx ran to the hall screaming "Fire!"

At the time John Beck, who with his wife and five children live on the opposite side of the hall from the Deurx apartments, was coming up the stairs, and ran to the kitchen and seized the stove and carried it to the hallway to throw it to the street. In the hallway the blazing oil burned his hands, and Beck dropped it. The flying oil set fire to the woodwork and carpet, and in a few minutes all escape was cut off by the stairway.

In the meantime the tenants, who had been aroused by Mrs. Deurx's cries of fire, had become panic-stricken when they saw escape cut off, and ran to the windows and appealed to the crowd that was gathering on the street for help. Police Sergeant Williams of the Sixty-second Precinct and Policeman Cox of the Sixty-fourth Precinct and Building Inspector John Bell were on a Graham Avenue trolley car when they saw the smoke coming from the windows of the building and made an attempt to gain an entrance to the building. Prevented in this, they secured horse blankets, and with half a dozen men held them firmly, while they shouted to the imprisoned inmates to jump one by one. This several of them did, and were caught in the blankets and escaped injury.

During the excitement everybody had forgotten to turn in an alarm of fire, and it was some time before an alarm was sent in. When the firemen reached the scene they quickly rescued those who were still in the burning building. One of the first to appear at an open window after the fire had been discovered was Mrs. Rotgezer with her two-months-old infant. The woman climbed out upon the sill while the crowd tried to persuade her to wait until blankets could be secured, but instead she jumped to the street and struck the pavement on her head, crushing her skull. She was killed instantly, while the infant escaped with a few cuts and bruises. Another child, three years old, belonging to Mrs. Rotgezer was rescued by the firemen.

Calls were sent to St. Catharine's and the Williamsburg Hospitals for ambulances, and as soon as their injuries were dressed the injured were removed to the hospitals.

When the fire had been extinguished the two Beck children, Willie and Annie, were found dead in the building. The children had evidently started to escape from the building by the ladder leading to the roof, but had evidently been overcome by smoke, suffocated, and burned. The boy was found at the head of the stairs, and the girl was at the foot of the ladder leading to the roof. Both bodies were badly charred. They were taken to the Stagg Street Police Station.

NEW CAR LINE FOR PRINCETON.

It Will Soon Be Running from Trenton and the People Are Pleased.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 30.—The Trenton, Lawrenceville and Princeton Trolley Extension Company have reached Princeton with their new line from Trenton. The tracks are now laid as far as Bayard Lane, a few rods north of former President Cleveland's residence, and by Thursday of next week they will be laid through Witherspoon to Nassau Street, directly opposite the university campus. On Sunday the first cars will be started on the regular trips.

An official of the company said to-day that the cars to be used will be the finest in the service. They will be 45 feet long to extra width, and will be vestibuled. They are also warranted to run fifty miles an hour.

The people of this place are anxiously awaiting the full completion of the road to Nassau Street, when the competition between it and the Trenton Traction Company will begin. The new company makes the return trip to Trenton for just half the price exacted by the Trenton Traction Company. The university authorities fought against the Trenton Traction Company's line, but no resistance has been made by them to the entrance of the new trolley road.

W. K. VANDERBILT, JR., FINED.

He and Two Newport Chauffeurs Accused of Too Fast Automobile Driving.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—Another chapter was enacted to-day in the crusade of the police authorities against the too-rapid driving of automobiles. This time William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was the most prominent of those charged with violating the law against driving automobiles faster than ten miles an hour.

He was summoned before Judge Baker in the police court and fined $10. He also paid $2.60 additional as costs. The offense was committed on Ridge Road Wednesday.

Chief of Police Benjamin Richards, who yesterday had Foxhall Keene and Reginald Vanderbilt fined for fast riding, was the complainant in to-day's case. Mr. Vanderbilt promised Judge Baker that he would observe the law hereafter.

Robert C. Maxwell and Charles Young were also fined $10 each for overspeeding their automobiles. Maxwell is chauffeur for Frederick H. Benedict of Stone Villa, and Young has charge of the automobile owned by Louis S. Brugiere of San Francisco.

Round Trip Tickets to California
on sale at all ticket offices offering a diversity of routes going or returning via the Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railways. The "Overland Limited," the every day fast train, provides the best of everything. Address North-Western Line, 461 B'way. —Adv.

Up beautiful Hudson Sundays. Popular rate, 50c. Str. City of Lowell. See adv.—Adv.

BOERS STILL FORMIDABLE.

London Papers Publish Discouraging Advices—Censorship Is More Severe.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Some interesting side lights are thrown on the South African war by advices published to-day.

A dispatch from Cape Town to The Daily Mail indicates that Scheeper's commando has now moved to the southwest and invaded a part of Cape Colony previously undisturbed by the Boers, while more severe restrictions have been imposed with the object of preventing communication between Cape Town and the newly disturbed areas.

The Cologne Gazette's correspondent in Cape Town declares that all Cape Colony is a "seething mass of disorder and alarm." He asserts also that the Boers are receiving support from all sides.

Edgar Wallace, writing to The Daily Mail, expresses a decided opinion that Lord Kitchener's banishment proclamation will not result in the surrender of a single important commandant, and that much severer penalties are needed, the only useful policy being vigorous military measures.

In the early part of August a correspondent of The Morning Post had a long talk with Lord Kitchener, from which he gathered that "it is not Lord Kitchener, but the Government that is to blame for many of the present evils." Lord Kitchener, it seems, complained that the home Government continually worried him about trivial details, "merely to reply to Parliamentary heckling," and that this compelled him to enforce a strict censorship over telegrams, although personally he objected to the present system. He said he thought correspondents ought to have greater liberty and to be made responsible for their statements. He avoided expressing any opinion about the "approaching end of the war," and dissuaded the correspondent from speaking concerning it.

Both The Morning Post and The Standard give information about the concentration camps, and confirm the reports of very heavy mortality there, especially among the children in July. This is said to be "largely due to the ignorance and unsanitary habits of the Boers"; but conditions are rapidly improving. At the beginning of August there were 100,000 persons in the concentration camps.

A correspondent of The Morning Post asserts that the Boer refugees get eighteen pounds in rations per head as against twelve pounds per head given to British loyalists, and he recommends, as politically and economically advisable, that the Boers be removed to the coast.

MR. CLEVELAND'S "SHORT" FISH

Member of His Party Fined in Pittsfield, Mass., for Breaking Game Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 30.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland on Wednesday last was one of a party of three who were apprehended by a trio of Deputy Game Commissioners, who found on the bottom of the boat in which the ex-President was seated a bass which only measured 7¾ inches. The law requires that such fish shall be returned to the water if they measure less than 8 inches.

The matter was kept quiet until to-day, when Mr. Cassius Scranton of New Marlborough was arraigned in the District Court on the charge of having "short fish" in his possession. He pleaded guilty and was fined $2, which he paid.

The party were on Lake Garfield, and themselves rowed their boat up to the side of the one which contained the three Deputy Game Commissioners, each with a pole and line.

THE WRECK NEAR NEWARK, N. Y.

Eleven Victims on the List Now, and More of the Injured May Die.

NEWARK, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Eleven persons have died from injuries sustained in last night's wreck of a passenger train on the Sodus Bay Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad near here. Besides William Meager of Sodus Point and Howard Tubbs of Elmira, whose deaths have been already reported, the following nine have died:

The Rev. A. Park Burgess of Syracuse, Mrs. A. Park Burgess of Syracuse, Frances Burleigh of Newark, Mrs. James W. Ford of Newark, Miss Anna Kane of Elmira, Mrs. L. H. Hood of Seneca Falls, Mrs. C. H. Bradley of Seneca Falls, Mrs. Elizabeth Todd of Newark and Mrs. C. G. Edwards of St. Paul, Minn.

In the list of those seriously injured are the names of Mina Kellar of Newark, scalded about the head and legs; Mrs. H. Fox of Newark, slightly scalded on the face and hands; two children of Mrs. Stancliffe, scalded and burned; W. D. Warner of Ogdensburg, hands scalded; Burt Turner, express messenger of Sodus Point, hands scalded; Henry Cable of Newark, hands and head scalded; Mrs. E. E. Burleigh of Newark, head and arms badly scalded; Charles Pearson, eye injured; Mrs. A. D. Burnham of Port Gibson, scalded about the head and body; Oscar Hasson of Baltimore, badly cut and scalded; Miss Julia Stancliffe, painfully burned and scalded; Mrs. William Lemunyon of Port Gibson, head and shoulders scalded; Mrs. Rose Edwards of Newark, seriously scalded.

About a dozen others were less seriously injured. Mrs. A. D. Burnham, Mrs. William Lemunyon, and Mrs. Rose Edwards are in a very critical condition.

Three patients in a Rochester hospital are expected to die as a result of their injuries. They are E. H. Bradley of Seneca Falls, scalded about the shoulders, chest, and face; Mrs. E. A. Hare of Greenfield, Mass., face, shoulders, and hands scalded, and Mrs. Elizabeth White of Newark, badly scalded.

Miss Anna Kane died in Elmira. She was a nurse employed by Mrs. Edwin Stancliffe of this city and was in charge of Mrs. Stancliffe's two little daughters, who had been spending some weeks at Sodus Point. Miss Kane threw her skirts around the children to protect them, receiving the full force of the escaping steam herself. As a result one of the children was uninjured, while the other, though severely burned, was saved from death.

J. R. WOODS'S CLAIM VALID.

Acting Secretary of the Interior Decides that His Location in Oklahoma Is Legal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—In the case of J. T. Calvert against James R. Wood, coming from the Lawton, Oklahoma Territory, land district and involving Entry No. 1, the Acting Secretary of the Interior has rendered a decision refusing to order a hearing on the charges preferred.

The charges were substantially that Woods's entry was made in violation of the homestead law by reason of its location on the south line of the town of Lawton; that the entry embraced a tract a mile long and only a quarter of a mile wide, and was so taken for speculative purposes and not for agricultural purposes, and that the entry was made at a time when there were large number of town-site settlers on the land, who occupied it for trade and business.

The decision holds that the selection and entry of land adjacent to the town of Lawton was not in violation of the letter or spirit of the law, and that the fact that there may have been alleged town-site settlers on the land at the time he made his entry does not affect Woods's right of entry. The land was not subject to appropriation for town-site purposes, nor was any person authorized to enter upon it or occupy it for purposes of trade or business, and no such occupancy could operate to defeat Woods's right to enter.

ed to the reporters. In this report is disclosed the friction over the transfer of O'Neill back to the Tremont Station. The examination was as follows:

Q.—O'Neill, I sent for you to find out if you ever, when you were being transferred to a post away from your home, asked to be assigned to duty nearer home? A.—Yes, Sir. Friends of mine.

Q.—Did you ask anybody in the department? A.—I asked Chief Devery to transfer me nearer home.

Q.—How long ago? A.—Last June.

Q.—You never asked me before yesterday? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, I don't want to know anything you don't want to tell me—you needn't say a word if you don't want to—nor do I want to know what you said yesterday to the District Attorney, but I want you to know that I would not allow any soldier to be taken advantage of. Is it true that you were asked for money? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long ago? A.—Two years ago.

Q.—Not since my administration? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you want to make a charge against the man who asked you for the money? A.—I don't care to. There were only two of us and his word is as good as mine.

Q.—Do you want to tell me his name? A.—No, Sir; I don't think so.

Q.—Well, what have you to say? A. (showing certificate of service in United States Army)—I think, Commissioner, that that will speak for itself and show how far I may be trusted.

Q.—Yes, I know. What I want to get at is whether the statements in the papers which are attributed to you are true? I have said I did not want an old soldier taken advantage of, and I think I have shown it. A.—Yes, Sir; but—

Q.—This system that you alluded to yesterday in the District Attorney's office as existing in the department has never come to my notice except through the press. Is it true that you were asked to pay money to be transferred from one precinct to one nearer home? I have adopted a system of sending men as near their homes as possible, as I did in your case yesterday when it was brought to my notice. A.—Commissioner, this certificate—

Q.—That is the reason I know that any man who has served in the United States Cavalry, especially as a non-commissioned officer, must have mettle in him. What I want to know is simply if during my administration you were asked for money to be transferred nearer home? A.—Not during your administration, Commissioner. It was at the time I was transferred from near home to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

ASKED FOR $125.

Q.—That's the request was made to you? A.—Yes, Sir. For $125. I had some Summer clothes which cost me $75 that have been kept from me ever since. Yesterday there was a counter-charge brought against me that I used a horse up. I never laid a horse up in my life, because if I was a man to lay a horse up I would not have carried a dispatch seventy-five miles in one day, resting for two hours.

Q.—Another thing I want to know is, were you asked for money for the three-platoon system? This statement appears in some of the papers as having been uttered by you? A.—No, Sir. I never paid a cent in my life for a transfer or anything else in that line, but I have been asked for money, but not for the three-platoon system.

Q.—I want to say to you, O'Neill, that I have a fellow-feeling for a soldier, but I do not want any man to be bullied or taken advantage of. A.—When I was near Madison Street, where I lived and had a small family growing up—

Q.—Why didn't you come to me as you did yesterday? A.—I managed to get back near home for a time, but in a week's time I was transferred again.

Q.—Why didn't you come to me? It is known all through the department that I send my men as near their home precincts as I possibly can on application from them. Well, I am very glad for your sake as well as for the sake of the department that the statement published as having been made by you is untrue—the one with reference to the three-platoon system. A.—No, Sir. I have never been asked for money in regard to that.

Q.—I am very glad to hear you say it. Now, I want to say this: You shall not be injured, and you will not be transferred away from home again, and if anybody attempts it let me know either in writing or in person. I may be too busy to see you, but if I am too busy to see you, you can write me a letter and lay it before me. Now, unless you have some suggestion to make, that is all I want to say to you, and I repeat that I'm very glad that the statement in the paper is untrue. A.—Most of what appeared in the papers is untrue, Commissioner.

Q.—Well? A.—You transferred me to Tremont.

Q.—I transferred you to Tremont? A.—Yes, Commissioner, at my own request. I came to you and asked you to transfer me to that precinct, and in a very short time I was retransferred.

Q.—Why did you not come to me the second time? A.—Well—

Q.—Well? A.—Because I would have been retransferred again to some other post. Then yesterday morning there were charges trumped up against me, and—

Q.—Now, why didn't you come to me as you did yesterday morning, and ask me to be transferred. I would have done it as I did then. Didn't you go on duty in your new post last night? A.—No, Sir. I toured the Twenty-fourth Precinct last night.

Q.—What! You weren't transferred last night? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You heard me tell Inspector Cortright yesterday morning to transfer you from the Twenty-fourth Precinct? A.—Yes, Sir.

Send for Inspector Cortright.

DEVERY FORCED TO EXPLAIN.

The statement was signed by O'Neill. The rather abrupt ending with the words "Send for Inspector Cortright" caused some comment, especially when the Inspector hurried up stairs and was then informed by Commissioner Murphy that he was not needed. It was learned later that the Commissioner had received full information as to why his orders were not carried out, and that he had determined to handle some of the transfers himself in the future.

Notwithstanding the Commissioner's declaration that he would stand by Policeman O'Neill in the future, Deputy Commissioner Devery as a parting word turned to the reporters and said:

"I want to make the announcement that I'm going to prefer a complaint of insubordination against O'Neill for what occurred in the trial room yesterday."

Commissioner Murphy shook his head at this remark. The Commissioner was then asked a number of questions about the transfer of patrolmen "for the good of the service."

In a long explanation he said that sometimes Captains did not like men under them and they would request the transfers. The Captains of the precincts to which the men had been transferred would find them undesirable, and they in their turn would cause another transfer.

The Commissioner also spoke of "other influences" as causes for transfers, but declined to say what these were, concluding his remarks with these words:

"Transfers are made just as often as they are necessary. They are made because they are necessary, and the reasons for doing so are substantial."

Deputy Commissioner Devery had been moving about uneasily in his chair during this talk, and finally he interrupted with the words:

"O'Neill was transferred because he deserved it. He abused his horse and he did things that a good policeman should not do."

Mr. Devery was referring to the transfer from the mounted squad when he was Chief of Police. It was after this transfer that the attempted "shake down" was made. Commissioner Murphy elevated his eyebrows in surprise at his subordinate's saying that O'Neill's transfers were justified.

With the announcement from Commissioner Murphy that O'Neill would go back to Tremont this morning the scene at Police Headquarters closed.

Policeman O'Neill after he left the District Attorney's office, went on duty at the East Fifty-first Street Station. He remained there until midnight, when he went to his home on Edgecombe Avenue, near Clinton Place, in the Bronx, which is near his old precinct.

WILL NOT NAME THE MAN.

When seen by reporters the policeman declined to say anything about the "hold up" of $75 worth of his Summer clothing, or name the man who had demanded the money from him in order to keep him in the mounted squad.

O'Neill is not a member of the Patrolmen's Association and he declares that he has never paid one cent as an assessment, although money had been demanded from him.

The fact that Policeman O'Neill has not paid any money is conceded in the District Attorney's office to be a bar to any possible criminal prosecution growing out of his charges. If, however, any attempt is made to enforce the thirty days' fine imposed upon him, he will be advised to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari to review the proceedings before Deputy Commissioner Devery, on the ground that the Deputy Commissioner refused to hear the witnesses who were present in O'Neill's behalf, and further that he conducted himself in such a way at the hearing as would warrant the impeachment of a trial Judge who used the same methods.

Policeman O'Neill was seen again last night at his post at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street. He said:

"What I said about 'shake-downs' goes. Of course, Deputy Commissioner Devery is not the man who came to me and demanded money. He's not such a fool as that. A man in the Police Department who has what you might call a traveling commission—a man who is undoubtedly in touch with the heads of the department—came to me and told me that I would 'put up' the necessary amount I could get a beat which would be satisfactory to me. I wouldn't, and I was shifted around.

"That's the way it is all through the department. Thieves, disorderly women, and saloon keepers and gamblers are not the only ones that are 'shaken down.' It's pretty tough when the heads of the department 'shake-down' the men under them, but that is the system in vogue in the Police Department in the City of New York to-day.

INFLUENCE AND "PULL."

"Men having court and other snap details have been known to get those jobs through their pull, or through fanancial influence, after being on the force for only a year or two, while other men who are square and honest are compelled to walk the pavement for years simply because they will not subscribe to the police fund.

"Police Commissioner Murphy, I think, is honest, but he is merely a figurehead. Devery is the man that runs things. I do not care to express my opinion of him. I again 'stand pat' on what I said when I was before Devery Thursday afternoon. He fined me thirty days, pay, but I'll never pay it unless the Supreme Court says that I must. They had me up this afternoon and tried to make me 'hedge.' I was 'put through a course of sprouts,' but they could not feaze me. To-morrow I am going back on duty at the station near where I live. Thus far I think I have won out, and I think the people will stand by me in my fight.

"It is wrong to convey the impression, as some of the newspapers do, that the rank and file of the Police Department are corrupt. The men who look after the welfare of the public—I mean those who carry clubs and walk beats—are generally honest. The corruption exists among those who rule the common policemen. Give us a good, square, honest, and fearless Police Commissioner who can convince the men under him that he will stand for an honest administration of police affairs, and we will have one of the finest forces in the world."

Policeman O'Neill received his transfer at midnight, and he started for home on an elevated train. He said:

"Commissioner Murphy treated me like a gentleman, and I have the highest praise for him. But I won't retract a thing I said. I am not the man to make a statement to-day, and fall flat and retract to-morrow, and not only do I intend not to retract anything, but I've only just started to tell, and have a whole lot more to tell."

YORK EXONERATES CALLAN.

Case of the Brooklyn Policeman Who Assaulted a War Veteran Decided After 100 Days.

After considering the matter for 100 days, Deputy Police Commissioner York yesterday announced that he had dismissed the charges of assault against Patrolman Nicholas F. Callan of the Grand Avenue Police Station. The charges were preferred by Capt. Michael F. O'Rourke, a Spanish war veteran, who lives at 987 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

Capt. O'Rourke, at 3 o'clock on the morning of March 12 was returning to his home after a theatre party, and had reached a point near his residence when, according to his evidence at the trial, he saw Policeman Callan walking with a woman. He paid no attention to the couple, but the officer turned and asked, "What in — are you looking at?"

Capt. O'Rourke made no reply, and the policeman, accusing him of being intoxicated, struck him two upward blows with the end of his club under the jaw, fracturing it at each blow. The policeman then called a patrol wagon and had Capt. O'Rourke taken to the Grand Avenue Police Station.

Sergt. Gregory, who was on duty at the desk, locked the prisoner up in a cell and did not call for an ambulance. Finally it was found necessary to do so, and the injured man was taken to the Seney Hospital. He remained there for seven weeks. As soon as he was discharged from the hospital Capt. O'Rourke preferred charges against the policeman.

At the trial, which occupied three days, Policeman Callan denied the assault, saying that Capt. O'Rourke had received his injuries by falling to the pavement. Ambulance Surgeon Dancy, who attended the prisoner, testified that it was impossible for him to have received such injries as his by a fall. Several witnesses also testified that they had seen Policeman Callan strike Capt. O'Rourke. Callan and his witnesses tried to prove that O'Rourke was intoxicated when he was injured. At the close of the case the Deputy Commissioner reserved decision.

Since then Mr. York has been made the subject of much adverse criticism for his delay in the matter, and he was accused of unjustly shielding the officer. In reply, Mr. York said that he would dispose of the case in its regular order. He said that he would have disposed of the matter some time ago had it not been for criticism.

Capt. O'Rourke yesterday morning visited the Deputy Commissioner and asked him if he had come to any decision in the matter.

"Your case?" said Mr. York. "Why, yes. I have dismissed it."

Then he turned and walked away.

Callan, the accused policeman, was at one time a pugilist, and it is reported that Inspector McLaughlin, the commanding officer of the Brooklyn police, aided him in getting on the force. Up to a year ago he was personal aide to McLaughlin. Before he became a policeman Callan was known as the "strong boy."

KIDNAPPING LETTER WRITER.

Alleged Confession of Man Who Threatened Thomas A. Edison and Others.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 30.—It is reported here that John Kinney, an Italian, who at one time lived at the Mills Hotel, in Bleecker Street, New York, is the author of the mysterious kidnapping letters that were addressed to Thomas A. Edison, J. Warren Smith, and Victor Bianchi, a few months ago.

The local police refused to discuss the matter, but the story has it that the man made an offer in a roundabout way that if assured of immunity he would reveal the author of the letters. By means of a personal advertisement in a New York newspaper he was located by the police, and has since made a confession that he wrote the letters. In response to a demand of Police Captain Leary he is also said to have written letters to the men he threatened, confessing and making an apology.

Capt. Leary is to appear before the Grand Jury next month to secure an indictment. In the meantime Kinney is under surveillance, and may be arrested at any time.

The kidnapping letters were all apparently printed with small rubber type on pieces of wrapping paper, and many words were misspelled with an apparent effort to convey the idea that the writer was an illiterate person.

At Mills Hotel No. 1, in Bleecker Street, last night, they said that they did not know any one of the name of John Kinney, but that, up to two months ago, a man Kenny was stopping there. He was there at the time of the Baby Clark abduction case, and was quite a friend of the nurse girl, Belle Anderson, who figured prominently in that affair. He had also shown a special interest in the case. He did not appear to be engaged in any kind of work, and they had never heard what his occupation was, or whether he had any. He paid for his room regularly, they said.

He was described at the hotel as being about 5 feet 6 inches in height, with rather light complexion, smooth face, and weighing about 180 pounds. He went away very suddenly. At Police Headquarters no information had been received as to the alleged confession, and no inquiries concerning the alleged kidnapper had been received from New Jersey.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Another Injunction Against "Scalpers."

BUFFALO, Aug. 30.—Recently an injunction was secured from Supreme Court Justice Kenefick restraining ticket brokers from selling Pan-American excursion tickets issued by the New York Central Railroad. Another injunction, issued to-day by the same Justice, restrains the brokers from dealing in excursion tickets of the Erie Railroad. These orders of the Court are temporary, and arguments on them will be heard on Tuesday. Every ticket "scalper" known in Buffalo is affected.

Chicago and Northwestern Buys Lines.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—President Hughitt of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway formally announced to-day that the line of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, extending from the Missouri Valley to Sioux City, Iowa; from Sargent's Bluff to Moville, Iowa, and from California Junction, Iowa, to Fremont, Neb., heretofore leased, had been purchased by the Chicago and Northwestern, by which it will be operated after Sept. 1.

Brief Railroad Items.

Presidents of roads belonging to the Trunk Line Association will hold a meeting in this city the second week in September, at which a successor to the late J. F. Goddard, as Commissioner of the association, will be selected.

The Seaboard Air Line system continues to show increased earnings. For the third week in August they were $205,722, an increase of $30,096.

The Lackawanna Railroad has published a pamphlet giving information about shooting and fishing on its line. The matter has been gathered especially for that purpose by George P. Finnigan, an expert guide. He reports that partridge and woodcock promise to be unusually plentiful.

INDICTED POLICEMEN PLEAD NOT GUILTY

Diamond, Glennon, Sheils, and Dwyer at the Bar.

HERLIHY'S DEMURRER UPHELD

Exceptions Taken to All the Recorder's Rulings Against Capt. Diamond—Pleas for Delay Vain.

Recorder Goff, before leaving the General Sessions bench yesterday for at least two months, materially changed the status of the prosecutions for neglect of duty now pending against Police Capt. Thomas J. Diamond of the Fifteenth Precinct, and "Wardman" Edward G. Glennon, Sergeant John Sheils, and Patrolman John Dwyer of the Tenderloin precinct.

Much to the surprise of the District Attorney's staff, the demurrers to the indictment against Capt. John D. Herlihy, found June 25 last for neglect of duty in failing to suppress 109 disorderly houses in the so-called "Red Light" district, were sustained and the indictment dismissed.

Capt. Thomas J. Diamond, whose lawyers, since Aug. 13, the date of his indictment, have endeavored successfully to delay all preliminary court proceedings, was at last compelled to plead. His counsel received permission to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury before the plea, but the permission was granted by the Recorder with a limitation, to the effect that no motion to dismiss the indictment shall be made as a result of the examination of the minutes.

"Wardman" Glennon, Sergeant Sheils, and Patrolman Dwyer, were also required to plead to the indictments against them, despite the request of ex-Assistant District Attorney Ridgeway, their counsel, for delay.

HERLIHY WINS A VICTORY.

Demurrer to the Indictment Against Him Sustained—The District Attorney Disappointed.

The announcement yesterday of the dismissal of the indictment for neglect of duty against Capt. Herlihy was made by Clerk Gallagher in the Recorder's Court.

"The demurrer to the indictment against John D. Herlihy is sustained," he cried in a loud voice just before Capt. Thomas J. Diamond was arraigned.

This unexpected decision caused much surprise among those present. Assistant District Attorney Gans, who drew the indictment, after he had read the Recorder's argument said:

"The dismissal of the indictment is a great disappointment to us. We are undecided at present whether to appeal from the Recorder's ruling or to resubmit the case to the Grand Jury."

The indictment against Capt. Herlihy charged him with failing to suppress 109 disorderly houses on the east side from the 22d day of September, 1899, to Nov. 18, 1900.

Abram I. Elkus, the Captain's counsel, interposed the demurrer on the following grounds:

First, That the facts stated do not constitute a crime.

Second, That more than one crime is charged in the indictment.

Third, That it does not contain a plain and concise statement of the act constituting the crime.

On the latter ground the demurrer was sustained.

The Recorder, however, sustained the contention of the District Attorney that it is legal to charge Capt. Herlihy with neglect of duty in failing to suppress the 109 disorderly houses, instead of specifying, as has been the custom heretofore, neglect in regard to one specific instance at some specific time. The Recorder in his decision says:

"The Code provides that only one crime must be charged in the indictment. It is claimed in this demurrer that willfully omitting to suppress 109 houses constitutes 109 crimes and that heretofore many are charged.

"While it is true that one act of commission or omission may constitute a crime it is also true that neglect may consist of a series of acts of omission in failing to perform a duty or in not doing things which one ought and has the power to do.

"While I have been unable to find the case of indictment charging neglect of duty in the precise form adopted here, yet in principle and from analogy of adjudication cases I am led to the conclusion that either at common law or under our system of pleading the indictment charges but one crime; that but one judgment can be pronounced and one punishment inflicted, and that the defendant can plead the indictment in bar to any subsequent prosecution for any of the acts alleged therein."

In respect to the allegation that the indictment contained no plain and concise statement of the act the Recorder says:

"A form of pleading has been adopted which I consider dangerous to establish as a precedent and which is a radical departure from safe and well recognized rules. It is alleged that there were 109 houses of ill fame in the precinct. They are grouped together and characterized by one designation covering a period of time of fourteen months. When it is remembered that the proving of the existence of any one house of ill fame out of the 109 on any one day during that period of time would be sufficient to carry the case to the jury it will be manifest what an advantage the prosecution would have and what a corresponding disadvantage would weigh upon the defendant.

"A defendant is entitled to know what he has to meet, and the channel through which this information is to be conveyed is the indictment, which must contain a plain statement of the act. To be plain it must be definite and certain. While the language is plain the statement is indefinite."

CAPT. DIAMOND ARRAIGNED.

The Recorder's Adverse Decision and His Counsel's Demurrer—How His Case Stands Now.

Assistant District Attorney Gans caused Capt. Diamond's case to be placed on Recorder Goff's calendar for pleading yesterday after Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, had modified Justice Dykman's stay. In view of the fact that late Thursday afternoon, after signing his order, Justice Giegerich had told Mr. Gans and Capt. Diamond's counsel that the customary twenty-four hours would be allowed for the settlement of the order, there was some question as to when it would become effective.

The twenty-four hours allowed would have brought the time up to about 4:30 yesterday afternoon. The District Attorney's position has been, however, that Justice Dykman had no authority to grant the stay "of all proceedings," and merely out of courtesy to the Supreme bench, it was said, was the case not put on the calendar before yesterday. Feeling that the modification of the stay obviated the possibility of his action being construed as discourteous to the Supreme bench, the public prosecutor served notice on Capt. Diamond's counsel that the accused officer would be called upon to plead in the morning at 10:30.

Recorder Goff's courtroom was crowded at that hour with politicians, policemen, and lawyers. Capt. Diamond was called to the bar a few minutes after 11 o'clock. Ex-Judge J. Rider Cady and Louis J. Vorhaus of House, Grossman & Vorhaus, appeared as his counsel.

Judge Cady stated that as he and his associates were a little doubtful as to the exact meaning of Justice Giegerich's stay he was disposed to question the jurisdiction of the Recorder in the matter.

"I was of the opinion at the time Justice Dykman granted the order staying 'all proceedings,'" said the Recorder, "that he did so without authority. The United States Supreme Court has held that a Court of Chancery has no inherent power in criminal cases. To preserve, however, the courtesy that does and should exist between the different branches of the judiciary, I deferred action on this matter until the order was passed on by the Supreme Court. Now that Justice Giegerich has vacated the stay there is no obstacle whatever to prevent the preliminary proceedings in this case continuing."

Capt. Diamond had been standing with his arms folded, within the rail, during these remarks by the Court and counsel. The Recorder observed this and looking toward him stated that there was no necessity for the Captain to stand. Capt. Diamond bowed his thanks and sat down.

Assistant District Attorney Gans brought to the Court's attention the motion made some time ago by Capt. Diamond's counsel to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury. Judge Cady said he was prepared to argue the motion, but would like to submit another affidavit in the matter. Mr. Gans objected that the defendant's counsel's tactics were dilatory.

The Recorder then directed the argument to proceed upon the original affidavit, declaring that he would not sit in the court again for some time, and that anything to be done must be done then.

Judge Cady then argued that Capt. Diamond had testified in the Bissert case when there were no charges against him and that his testimony in this case had been presented to the Grand Jury in some form. The counsel declared that he would like to see the form in which it was presented.

"The real ground for making this motion, however," he continued, "is that Capt. Diamond was really compelled to testify against himself, without any warning that the testimony would be used against him, and in violation of his rights under the Federal and State Constitutions."

Judge Cady then cited the Lizzie Borden case and a murder case in Columbia County, where indictments had been dismissed for what he claimed were similar proceedings.

Mr. Gans in reply stated that Capt. Diamond testified of his own free will in Bissert's behalf.

Mr. Vorhaus then served on Mr. Gans a motion returnable immediately for the dismissal of the indictment on the ground that the defendant had no opportunity to challenge the individual members of the Grand Jury which indicted him. Recorder Goff denied the motion.

"I am disposed, however," said he, "to grant the defendant an opportunity to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury in order to enable him to ascertain precisely what is charged against him. In view of the public interest in this case I think an end should be reached quickly. If a public official is guilty of charges preferred against him he should not longer remain in the public service. If innocent he should be so adjudged quickly.

"I will grant the motion to inspect the Grand Jury minutes, but with the stipulation that information gained in this manner shall not be used as the basis for a motion to dismiss the indictment. I will disallow the demurrers, and direct that the defendant plead at this time."

"We except to each of your Honor's rulings," said Judge Cady.

Capt. Diamond then entered a plea of not guilty.

"Do I understand that with the exception of the pleading the case as regards the motions of a change of venue and the proceedings in the Supreme Court remain unchanged?" inquired Judge Cady.

"The case, with the exception of the plea, remains in statu quo," was the Recorder's reply.

GLENNON'S PLEA RECORDED.

With Sheils and Dwyer He Says He Is Not Guilty—The Demurrers Dismissed.

The cases of "Wardman" Glennon, Sergt. Sheils, and Patrolman Dwyer were called yesterday immediately after Capt. Diamond left the Recorder's court with his counsel.

Ex-District Attorney Ridgway of Kings County appeared for the three policemen, and entered a demurrer to the indictments. He requested that some day be set for the argument of the demurrer.

The Recorder said:

"The indictments against these men are identical with that against Capt. Diamond, and in most respects with that of Capt. Herlihy. I am thoroughly familiar with all the points of law bearing on these cases. I have given the matter most careful attention, and I am prepared to pass upon the demurrer now."

Mr. Ridgway tried to have the case go over until the next term of court, and, failing, tried to get an adjournment until Tuesday next.

"I will grant it if the District Attorney does not object," said the Recorder.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan objected, and the Recorder then disallowed the demurrer and directed the policemen to plea.

"Not guilty," said Sergt. Sheils.

The same plea was entered by Glennon and Dwyer.

NAGLE AND M'CLUSKY CLASH.

The Police Captain Drives Bookmakers Out of the "Golden Oar"—"Leadville" Is Excited.

There is trouble brewing in "Leadville," as East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street has been called by Harlemites ever since the outbreak of the Kennedy-McDonnell feud, owing to the fact that the "Mayor of Leadville," as Commissioner Percival E. Nagle is known, and Police Captain George McClusky have fallen out, and developments are awaited with interest. According to Mr. Nagle and his friends Capt. McClusky is suffering from an aggravated attack of the trouble ascribed to him by Mr. Devery—"cheekiness." This does not suit the ideas of the gamblers and bookmakers who frequent One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, between Park and Third Avenues.

Matters came to a climax a couple of days ago when Capt. McClusky and two of his precinct detectives entered the Golden Oar, Mr. Nagle's old saloon, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and drove the handbook makers out with a warning that if they were wise they would "keep moving." Commissioner Nagle is credited with having had one Police Captain transferred from East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street for annoying his friends in the pursuit of their business, and there are rumors that the Thirty-second Precinct will have a new commander in the near future unless matters are smoothed over.

Things ran very smoothly, and the bookmakers were in their glory until Capt. Walsh assumed command in "Leadville." He and the "Mayor" evidently differed greatly on important matters, for one day Detective Buckridge arrested a hand-book maker with the result that he lost his detail and went back to patrol duty. Another "wardman" made an arrest of a like nature, and a week later he was doing patrol duty. This caused Capt. Walsh anger, and he is credited with having gone to Deputy Commissioner Devery, demanding to know whether he or Commissioner Nagle was running the precinct. All the satisfaction he got was a transfer, and then Capt. McCluskey was sent to fill his place.

Again the bookmakers took heart, and it was whispered about that the "Golden Oar" poolroom was to open in a few days. A carpenter went to the place to estimate upon a partition in the rear of the saloon and all arrangements were made to open. Then came the exposures in the Police Department and it was decided not to open until the poolroom excitement subsided. The handbook makers, however, continued to do business on the corners as boldly as ever, making their headquarters in the "Golden Oar." They grew so numerous and audacious that Capt. McCluskey made a descent upon them. No arrests were made, however, and they are now as plentiful as ever on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The question, "Who's running this precinct?" may crop up again at any moment, it is rumored.

THE CHURCH AND DIVORCE.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 30.—The Minnesota delegates to the Episcopal General Convention, to be held at San Francisco on Oct. 2, assert that sentiment throughout the Church is so overwhelmingly in favor of legislation prohibiting clergymen from marrying divorced persons that legislation to this effect will be enacted.

The Rev. C. D. Andrews, rector of Christ Church, St. Paul, said to-day:

"This sentiment has prevailed for a long time, and the demand for legislation is now so strong that I believe the General Convention will take action to prevent the marriage of divorced persons by clergymen of the Episcopal denomination."

Bishop Hare of South Dakota and Bishop Whipple of Minnesota prefer that a uniform divorce law be enacted, and have for years been working to this end. They believe that there are certain good reasons for divorce, and that persons divorced on these grounds should be permitted to remarry.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Capt. R. L. Howze, United States Army, and Capt. H. S. Hawkin, United States Army.

HOLLAND—Dr. R. D. Freeman, South Orange, and the Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, Washington.

MANHATTAN—Dr. J. E. Stubbert, Liberty, N. Y., and Dr. O. H. Alling, Philadelphia.

GRAND—Capt. E. T. Winston, United States Army, and Dr. L. E. Castell, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—David B. Hill, Albany, and Capt. J. D. Fisher, Louisiana.

H. VICTOR NEWCOMB SANE

Court So Declares and Orders that He Be Discharged.

Had Been Confined in a Sanitarium on His Wife's and Son's Complaint—Once Prominent in Wall Street.

H. Victor Newcomb, at one time a well-known figure in Wall Street, was yesterday discharged from a sanitarium where he had been for two years by Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, the Justice signing the report made a few days ago by Referee Peter B. Olney, who adjudged, after a lengthy investigation extending over a period of nearly a year, that the plaintiff was competent and able to manage his own affairs.

The case has been fought bitterly and determinedly by both sides. The referee heard the testimony of nearly 200 witnesses. The transcript of this testimony covers 2,000 or more typewritten pages, and reviews the family history of the Newcombs for fifteen years. The opposing lawyers were Gignoux & Gignoux, with De Lancey Nicoll as counsel, for Mr. Newcomb; Harrison, Seasongood & Edwards, with Burton N. Harrison as counsel, for Mrs. Newcomb and Herman D. Newcomb, her son, and Swayne, Swayne, Morris & Fay for J. Anderson Hawes, appointed committee for Mr. Newcomb at the time of his commitment on Aug. 5, 1899.

H. Victor Newcomb was born in Louisville in 1844. His father was President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. He was elected to the same position after his father's death. In 1881, after resigning the Presidency on account of ill-health, he came to New York and established the United States National Bank, at 35 Nassau Street, and became its President. Associated with him in the management of the bank were Gen. Grant, Morris K. Jesup, William R. Travers, and Henry B. Hyde.

In 1891 his health again began to fail, and with his son, Herman, he went to Europe. They returned in November of that year on the steamship Teutonic, and it was deposed by his son that on the voyage over Mr. Newcomb became possessed of the idea that Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, who was aboard the ship, had designs on his life. It was set forth by his wife and son that he was addicted to the use of chloral. He was confined for a time in a sanitarium at Falkirk, Central Valley, N. Y., but after undergoing treatment there for a time was pronounced cured and discharged.

Mr. Newcomb owns a city residence at 683 Fifth Avenue, where his wife has lived. He also owns a country home at Elberon, N. J. In July, 1899, his wife petitioned that he again be examined as to his sanity, declaring her husband was not cured of the chloral habit. Dr. Cyrus Edson, Mr. Newcomb's physician, also testified that his patient was using chloral to excess, and that his eccentricities were pronounced. On Aug. 6 of that year he was taken before a Sheriff's jury and adjudged insane, and was again confined in the sanitarium at Central Valley, at which place he remained until the following December.

An appeal was made to the Supreme Court, and he was allowed to leave the sanitarium on parole, in charge of C. F. Wright. Reginald H. Ward, bringing him to this city, where he stayed at the Hotel Grenoble. On May 1 following his attorneys petitioned the Supreme Court to have his committee, J. Anderson Hawes, discharged, on the ground that Mr. Newcomb was able to manage his own affairs. The motion was contested by his wife and son, and also by Mr. Hawes, through his counsel, Gen. Swayne. On May 10 following Justice Fitzgerald handed down his decision denying the suit of Mr. Newcomb, but ordered that testimony should be taken on the case relative to the mental condition of Mr. Newcomb, and appointed Peter B. Olney of 31 Nassau Street as referee.

The investigation began in November of last year, and has been carried on intermittently up to July 1, when it was closed.

Referee Olney, after giving the testimony a month's consideration, decided in his judgment Mr. Newcomb was competent and returned his decision to the Supreme Court, Justice Giegerich signing the order which released the committee from any further responsibility and making Mr. Newcomb the executor of his own affairs.

During the progress of the investigation Mr. Newcomb testified in his own behalf and made an excellent impression. He said that his relations with his son for the last ten years were not pleasant. He declared that his son on one occasion at a dinner he was giving to ex-President Harrison had refused to come to the dinner table, much to his embarrassment.

He also stated that when he went to see Gen. Grant while the latter was ill and shortly before his death that his son's behavior was not as it should have been.

Herman Newcomb, the son, also testified as to the coolness which had existed for a long time between himself and his father. He was asked by Mr. Nicoll as to his father's statement that he was always armed. He admitted that he carried a pistol, but that he had a permit to do so from Mayor Strong. He stated in reply to Mr. Nicoll's questioning on the subject that he had several different kinds of weapons in the house on Fifth Avenue. Mr. Nicoll asked him if he didn't have a small arsenal there and for what reason he required it. He replied that his father had taught him that every good Kentuckian carried a revolver.

TO BE A FEDERAL JUDGE.

George B. Adams of This City Appointed to Succeed Judge Addison Brown.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The President to-day appointed George B. Adams of New York to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

Mr. Adams, who is a member of the firm of Wilcox, Adams & Green, was born in Philadelphia in 1845. He served as a private with the three-months' volunteers who responded to President Lincoln's first call in 1861. He volunteered again in 1863, at the time of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, and afterward he entered the Quartermaster's Department of the army, in which he was employed until 1871, when he entered mercantile pursuits. Five years later he began the study of law in the office of Frederick S. Dickson, in Philadelphia, and practiced law in Philadelphia from 1878 until 1883, when he entered the office of Beebe & Wilcox, an old firm of admiralty lawyers in this city.

In 1884, after the death of Judge Beebe, the firm of Wilcox, Adams & Macklin was formed, and subsequently Herbert Green took the place of Mr. Macklin in the firm. The principal business of the firm was the handling of cases connected with shipping.

When Judge Addison Brown resigned, a meeting of the Admiralty Bar in July adopted a resolution asking the President to appoint Mr. Adams. Mr. Adams was waited upon by representatives of the Admiralty Bar and agreed to take the place if it was tendered to him, and a committee, consisting of R. D. Benedict, Henry G. Ward, and Everett P. Wheeler, presented a memorial to the President, urging the appointment of Mr. Adams.

REPORT ON FOREIGN NAVIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, Chief of the Office of Naval Intelligence, made public to-day the bureau's annual publication entitled "Notes on Naval Progress," which sets forth in a comprehensive way the advance that has been made in the foreign navies.

A noteworthy statement is that the new German battle fleet will be practically complete when the vessels laid down in 1905 are completed, instead of in 1916, as formerly proposed. Vessels laid down after 1905 will be either for foreign service or the non-active fleet.

The subject of wireless telegraphy, as bearing on naval progress, is treated at length, and it is stated that great progress has been made abroad with this new means of communication during the past year, particularly in increasing the distances over which messages can be sent and in providing means to guard against confusion where messages cross one another. It is shown that the British, French, German, Japanese, Russian, Italian, Spanish, and Swedish navies have adopted wireless telegraphy to a greater or less extent.

To give an idea of the fighting strength of the seven principal navies of the world, a table is submitted, showing the following tonnage of ships built, building, and to be built: England, 1,706,855; France, 781,065; Russia, 552,546; United States, 507,494; Germany, 458,482; Italy, 322,707; Japan, 251,493.

Naval appropriations for the present fiscal year are stated as follows: England, $149,755,620, an increase of more than $10,000,000 as compared with last year; France, $63,244,658; Russia, $50,005,297, an increase of more than $5,000,000; Germany, $46,822,732; Italy $23,703,595; Japan, $18,557,633; Spain, $3,860,000, to be devoted almost exclusively to shipbuilding.

MR. CLEVELAND TO SPEAK.

He Will Make an Address on Carnegie Institute (Pittsburg) Founder's Day, Nov. 7.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 30.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland has consented to deliver the oration on Founder's Day of the Carnegie Institute on Thursday, Nov. 7. This information was conveyed to-day by a cablegram from Skibo to the Committee of Arrangements in the following:

"President Cleveland writes accepting invitation Founder's Day. Write him particulars. "ANDREW CARNEGIE."

Two previous efforts have been made to secure the ex-President as the orator on Founder's Day, but Mr. Cleveland could not be induced to consent until this year, when Mr. Carnegie entered heartily into the matter with the above result.

Mr. Cleveland has not announced the subject of his address, but he will be allowed full freedom in its selection.

Death of Abraham Berrian.

Abraham Berrian, sixty-six years old, the last of the old Berrian family, who were among the first settlers of the Borough of the Bronx, and after whom Berrian's Island, in Long Island Sound, was named, died on Thursday at his home, at Decatur Avenue and Two Hundred and Seventh Street, from a stroke of apoplexy sustained about a week before. He married Mrs. Elizabeth Briggs, since dead, whose family formerly owned the Briggs estate, which is now Bedford Park. They had no children, and the line is now extinct. Funeral services will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Flatbush Lawyer Dies Suddenly.

Passersby noticed a man stagger and fall to the pavement at Fulton Street and Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock last night. He died before any help could reach him. The body was taken to the Cresson Avenue Police Station, where it was identified at midnight as that of Stephen B. Jacobs, a lawyer, who had offices at 26 Court Street and who lived at Beverly Road and East Thirteenth Street, Flatbush. His age was given as forty-six years.

Dr. W. B. Pape, Noted Pianist, Is Dead.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 30.—Dr. William Barnsmoro Pape died to-day, aged fifty-one years. He was noted as a pianist and when thirteen years of age appeared with Mme. Anna Bishop in New York. He visited Havana and Canada, and made two tours of England, playing before the royal family June 6, 1864. Later in life he devoted himself to the practice of medicine.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; T. E. Kennedy, carpets and upholstery goods; Hotel Imperial.

Stebbins, Lawson & Spragins Company, South Boston, Va.; T. S. Spragins, dry goods; 258 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Hassemeier & Silkman, Richmond, Ind.; G. H. Hoyner, dry goods; J. Hass

NEWPORT'S MOTOR RACES

Society Witnessed Thrilling Contests by Wealthy Amateurs.

W.K.VANDERBILT, JR., CHAMPION

Young Millionaire Made the Fastest Time with His Big Machine and Won Chief Event.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—The automobile races of the National Automobile Association, which as the result of an injunction could not be held on Ocean Drive, were decided at Aquidneck Park this afternoon in short order. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., the President of the organization, not only was prominent in the admirable management of the events, but he operated his own machine in four races, made the best time on the track, and won the championship cup.

Fully 7,000 people went to the park in all sorts of vehicles, and during the important races expressed their enthusiasm in cheers and loud applause. The Newport cottagers were most prominent in the gathering, of course, but every leading family living here was represented.

In all there were sixteen heats to decide six races, but the event attracting most interest and arousing the greatest excitement was that between young Mr. Vanderbilt in his new German racer of thirty-five-horse power and Foxhall Keene, in a machine of fully sixty-horse power. Each had won preliminary heats. Mr. Keene, in his contest with David W. Bishop, had something of a walk-over, making the five miles in 8 minutes and 2 seconds, and being far ahead at the finish. Mr. Vanderbilt, however, in his race with William N. Murray, had no easy victory. He gained an advantage at the start and was able to keep it, but his opponent was never more than five seconds behind, and altogether it was the closest race of the day among the larger machines. Mr. Vanderbilt's time for the five miles was 7 minutes and 43½ seconds.

These two victories put Messrs. Vanderbilt and Keene in the finals, and this was the great event. In this race, as in all others in which he appeared, Mr. Vanderbilt quickly shot ahead at the start, and at the end of the first lap was all of an eighth of a mile ahead. It was only a half-mile track, and in making the five miles the racers were obliged to go ten times around. Racing around the sharp turns, taking every chance, and leaning far in, with only a small strap to support him, Mr. Vanderbilt added to his lead in the first mile.

He was 56 seconds in running the half and only 1 minute and 36 seconds in running the mile. His third half mile was made in 41 seconds, the fastest lap of the meeting. Half way over the course he had Mr. Keene surely beaten, barring accident, and finished the five miles in fine form, a winner in 7 minutes and 36¾ seconds, the fastest five miles of the day. In the fourth mile one of Mr. Keene's tires of the forward pair of Keene's machine became punctured, but the accident was not serious enough to put him out of the race, and he pluckily kept on.

The last event of the day was the championship race for the winners of all classes, ten miles, or twenty times around the track. This Mr. Vanderbilt handily won in 15 minutes and 23½ seconds. A noteworthy competitor was Kenneth Skinner, on a motor tricycle, who was second, covering the ten miles in 17 minutes and 25 seconds.

Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For gasoline vehicles not developing more than 12-horse power; three miles. First heat won by F. Walsh. Time—6:03¼. Second heat won by Alex. Fisher. Time—6:45. Third heat won by E. Gray Dinsmore, by default. Fourth heat won by C. Macey. Time—6:11½. Fifth heat won by Kenneth Skinner, by default. Sixth heat, for winners of first, second, and fifth heats, five miles, won by Alex. Fisher. Time—9:40. Final heat, for winners of third, fourth, and sixth heats, won by Alex. Fisher. Time—9:37⅘.

SECOND RACE.—For tricycles and two-wheeled vehicles; three miles. Won by Kenneth Skinner. Time—5:40.

THIRD RACE.—For steam-propelled vehicles; three miles. First heat won by J. McMillan Hamilton. Time—6:25¼. Second heat won by J. W. Howard. Time—6:20. Final heat won by Mr. Hamilton. (No time.)

FOURTH RACE.—For special class of De Dion 5-horse power voiturettes in ordinary running trim; three miles. Won by O. H. P. Belmont. Time—7.35⅘.

FIFTH RACE.—For gasoline vehicles developing more than 12-horse power, five miles. First heat won by Foxhall Keene. Time—8:02. Second heat won by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Time—7:43⅗. Final heat won by W. K. Vanderbilt. Time—7.36⅘.

SIXTH RACE.—Championship for winners in all classes; ten miles. Won by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Time—15:23⅘.

LAST CUP TRIALS BEGIN TO-DAY.

Constitution and Columbia, at Newport, Ready for Final Races.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—The official series of trial races between the cup yachts Constitution and Columbia will begin over the Newport course to-morrow. On the result of the series depends the selection of the defender to sail against the Shamrock II. in the races for the America's Cup off Sandy Hook. No challenge committee of the New York Yacht Club has ever had so much difficulty in selecting the American boat, for so close together are the two yachts in the matter of speed that many good yachtsmen say that, whatever the outcome of the trials, it still will be a hard task to choose between them.

The Challenge Committee is composed of Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, Chairman; Rear Commodore C. L. F. Robinson, Secretary; J. V. S. Odie, Oliver Iselin, J. Malcolm Forbes, J. Pierpont Morgan, S. Nicholson Kane, Edward M. Brown, and Archibald Rogers. It is understood that J. Pierpont Morgan, who is one of the owners of the Columbia, will either resign from the committee or take no part in the selection of the defender. E. D. Morgan, the Columbia's managing owner, has already resigned, and his place was filled by the appointment of Archibald Rogers.

At the finish of the trial races next Wednesday the Regatta Committee, consisting of former Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, Chester Griswold, and Newbury Lawton, will turn over to the Challenge Committee the data regarding all the races between the Constitution and the Columbia. Thus they will take into consideration all the previous races as well as the three trials and form their opinion. But inasmuch as the two boats are now even in the matter of races won, more depends on the coming races than on all the others.

Both racers are at their moorings in the harbor to-night, ready for the race to-morrow. The Constitution has been put in the best possible trim by her designer, Nat Herreshoff, whose illness hitherto prevented him from devoting much time to the boat. The new boat had a trial spin down the bay to-day, and her sails had a good stretching. The Columbia also received the final touches to-day.

Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the cup challenger, will be a spectator of the race on Monday. He has accepted an invitation to be the guest of Commodore Ledyard at dinner on that day, and the event will be made the first official welcome to the British yachtsmen by the officers of the New York Yacht Club. Other guests will be the owners of the Constitution and Columbia.

Atlantic Y. C. Fleet Homeward Bound.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., Aug. 30.—In a light head wind from the southwest the fleet of the Atlantic Yacht Club left port here to-day on the trip to Block Island, R. I. From there the yachts will round Long Island and sail for Sea Gate and the home anchorage at Coney Island. Owing to the fact that many of the boats that made the cruise to this point have decided to sail for other ports, to participate in the holiday regattas next Monday, the fleet will not compete in the proposed "homeward-bound" race as contemplated, but will make the trip leisurely.

N. Y. Y. C. Plans for Cup Races.

A. B. Jones, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, yesterday made the announcement that the club had chartered the steamer Chester W. Chapin for the coming yacht races for the America's Cup. Tickets will be sold to members of the club and their families.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Duggleby's Pitching Too Much for New York—Brooklyn Defeats Boston.

Tame baseball and weak batting characterized the work of the New Yorks in their game with the Philadelphias yesterday at the Polo Grounds. Not a man on the home team scored, second base being the nearest any one got to it, and but two men reaching there. Duggleby, all through the game, pitched consistently, eight of the New York players striking out and six only making hits. Mathewson, on the contrary, pitched well for but five innings. After that his speed seemed to leave him, and he was hit quite freely by the Philadelphians. Wildness also handicapped his work.

Bad fielding by Selbach allowed Jennings to reach third on his two-base hit in the second inning, and he scored a moment later on Hallman's fly to Van Haltren. Flick dropped a fly between Van Haltren and Davis in the fifth inning. He scored on McFarland's single, McFarland, in turn, scoring on Cross's two-base hit.

McFarland's hit to left field was good for a base in the seventh inning. Jennings's fly in the same direction was misjudged by Selbach, and both reached home on Hallman's single. In the ninth inning McFarland started off with a double and went to third on Jennings's out. A dropped fly by Murphy allowed McFarland to score, and the batsman, Hallman, to reach first. Cross singled and Duggleby hit to Mathewson, who promptly threw him out at first. Mathewson then made a wild pitch, Hallman scoring, while Cross scored when Thomas singled. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf.	0	1	1	0	1	Thomas, cf.	0	3	2	0	0
Strang, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0	Barry, 2b.	0	2	1	1	2
V. Hal'n, cf.	0	1	3	1	0	Flick, rf.	1	1	4	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	1	1	3	0	Deleh'ty, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
McBride, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	McFarl'd, c.	3	3	8	2	0
Murphy, 2b.	0	0	2	2	1	Jennings, 1b.	2	1	6	0	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	2	8	1	0	Hall'an, 3b.	1	2	0	0	0
Warner, c.	0	0	9	2	1	Cross, ss.	1	2	4	0	1
Math'w'n, p.	0	0	2	5	0	Duggleby, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total	0	6	27	15	3	Total	8	15	27	7	3

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	3—8

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3. First base by errors—Philadelphia, 2; New York, 3. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 13; New York, 6. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 6. Struck out—By Mathewson, 5; by Duggleby, 8. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Jennings, Cross, McFarland. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Cross, Jennings. Stolen bases—Barry, Delehanty, Thomas. Wild pitch—Mathewson. Time of game—1 hour and 48 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

BROOKLYN, 4; BOSTON, 3.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Both teams batted well to-day, but Donovan's superior steadiness at critical moments gave Brooklyn the game. A great stop by Long was a feature. The score:

BOSTON.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf.	1	0	1	1	1	Keeler, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	0	0	2	0	1
Demont, 2b.	1	1	1	5	0	Dolan, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Cooley, lf.	0	1	3	0	0	Kelley, 1b.	1	1	13	2	0
Hamilton, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	Daly, 2b.	1	1	2	4	3	0
Lowe, 3b.	0	0	2	0	2	Dahlen, ss.	0	1	1	3	5	0
Long, ss.	0	0	3	4	1	Irwin, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0	0
Kittredge, c.	0	1	8	1	0	Farrell, c.	0	2	4	2	0	0
Dineen, p.	0	1	0	1	0	Donovan, p.	0	0	0	3	0	0
Total	3	8	27	14	2	Total	4	9	27	17	1	1

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—3
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—4

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Keeler, Daly, Cooley. Sacrifice hits—Cooley, Dineen, Hamilton. Stolen bases—Slagle, Lowe. Double plays—Kelley and Dahlen; Kittredge and Long. First on balls—By Dineen, 3; by Donovan, 6. Struck out—By Dineen, 4; by Donovan, 2. Time of game—One hour and 57 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	2	3	2	0	0	Dobbs, cf.	2	1	0	0	0
H'drick, cf.	0	1	4	0	0	Harley, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
Donovan, rf.	0	1	1	1	0	H'lkley, 3b.	0	3	1	4	0	0
Wallace, ss.	0	1	3	2	0	C'wford, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Kruger, 3b.	0	0	5	2	0	Magoon, ss.	0	0	1	2	0
McGann, 1b.	0	0	4	1	1	St'nf't, 3b.	2	1	1	5	0
Padden, 2b.	1	1	1	3	0	Peitz, 2b.	0	1	1	2	0
Ryan, c.	0	0	6	3	0	Bergen, c.	0	1	9	1	0
Powell, p.	1	0	0	1	0	Hahn, p.	1	1	0	3	0
†Schriver	1	1	0	0	0						
‡Nichols	0	1	0	0	0						
Total	5	8	26	12	1	Total	7	12	27	13	0

*Beckley out; hit by batted ball.
†Batted for Ryan in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Powell in ninth inning.

Cincinnati	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2—7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2—5

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 2. Two-base hits—Burkett, Schriver, Wallace, Padden, Dobbs, Beckley, and Crawford, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Dobbs, Burkett, and Donovan. Three-base hit—Burkett. Base on balls—By Hahn, 4; by Powell, 3. Struck out—By Hahn, 6; by Powell, 4. Stolen bases—Harley, Nichols, and Dobbs. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Cincinnati, 7. Time of game—2:00. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Pittsburg	61	40	.604	Boston	52	56	.481
Brooklyn	62	47	.569	Cincinnati	43	59	.422
Philadelphia	62	47	.569	New York	42	60	.412
St. Louis	59	51	.536	Chicago	45	66	.405

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Philadelphia in New York.
Brooklyn in Boston.
Chicago in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in St. Louis.

American League Games.

At Detroit—Boston, 5; Detroit, 4.
At Chicago—Chicago, 5; Baltimore, 5. (Game called on account of darkness.)
At Milwaukee—Philadelphia, 3; Milwaukee, 1. (Ten innings.)

Eastern League Games.

At Worcester—Montreal, 5; Worcester, 3.
At Brockton—Brockton, 11; Buffalo, 6.
At Hartford—Rochester, 8; Hartford, 6.
At Providence—Toronto, 7; Providence, 3.

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Albany, 5; Troy, 1.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 1; Wavely, 0.

West New York vs. Poughkeepsie.

Huyler Westervelt will pitch for the West New York Field Club against the Poughkeepsie team to-morrow at the Weehawken grounds. Manager Mallon of the Poughkeepsies will have a league pitcher in the box for his team.

PROVIDENCE TROTS ENDED.

Cresceus Failed in Race Against World's Record at Narragansett Park.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 30.—Cresceus failed to lower the world's trotting record in his race against time at Narragansett Park this afternoon. His time was 2:05 flat. The attempt to break the record was not made until after 6 o'clock, when the wind had died down. Cresceus started, accompanied by a runner. He got to the quarter in 0:31½, the half in 1:02¼, and the three-quarters in 1:34½. Hope of breaking the record was gone then, but Cresceus came home strong, making the last quarter in 30½ seconds and the mile in 2:05 flat. Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister, saw the mile from the judges' stand.

There was a good card of other events and a large crowd attended, making the last day a huge success. Dan Patch, 2:04½, the unbeaten son of Joe Patchen, 2:01½, took the first race, the 2:08 pace in straight heats. Coxey was the favorite in the 2:14 trot, but did not win a heat until the fifth. Then the next two gave him the race. Frazier landed the 2:20 pace in three straight heats and won with ease. Summaries:

2:08 Class.—Pacing; three in five. Purse $1,500.

Dan Patch, b. h., by Joe Patchen-Zelika, by Wilkesberry, (McHenry)..... 1 1 1
Mazette, b. m., (L. McDonald)..... 2 5 4
Major Muscovite, br. h., (McMahon)..... 6 2 5
Mayine, ch. m., (Grady)..... 8 8 2
Harrold H., b. m., (Proctor)..... 3 4 3
The Bishop, b. g., (Berry)..... 10 3 7
Raymond M., blk. h., (Johns)..... 4 10 8
Emma E., ch. m., (Lawrence)..... 5 7 6
Art Alco, b. g., (Dore)..... 7 6 9
Dariel, b. m., (A. McDonald)..... 9 9 10
The Admiral, b. h., (Payne)..... 11 11 11
Time—2:04¼; 2:07; 2:06¾.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; three in five. Purse $1,500.

Coxey, b. g., by Judge Cox, (Spear)..... 9 9 2 3 1 1 1
Prince of India, br. h., (Tyons)..... 1 1 7 5 6 3 4
Nigger Jack, blk. g., (Arthur)..... 6 4 4 1 2 2 2
Charlie Mc., blk. g., (Durfee)..... 8 2 1 4 3 4 3
Pug, gr. g., (Barnes)..... 4 3 3 2 4 ro.
Captain Bracken, b. g., (Ervin)..... 2 6 6 6 5 ro.
Listerine, b. m., (Clark)..... 7 8 5 7 dis.
Lita W., br. m., (Hutchings)..... 3 5 9 dr.
Miss McDonald, blk. m., (Middleton)..... 5 7 8 dr.
Time—2:14; 2:14¾; 2:12½; 2:15; 2:14¼; 2:13; 2:17½.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; three in five. Purse, $1,200.

Frazier, ch. g., by Sphynx, (McHenry)..... 1 1 1
Teddy F., ro. g., (Snow)..... 2 2 6
Dandy C., gr. g., (Garrison)..... 6 8 2
Tommy Mc., b. g., (McCarthy)..... 3 4 5
The Judge, blk. g., (A. McDonald)..... 5 3 4
Fred H., br. g., (Noble)..... 4 5 3
Cubanola, blk. h., (Greer)..... 8 6 7
Anna R., blk. m., (Proctor)..... 7 7 ds
Time—2:12½; 2:12¾; 2:12.

Cresceus against time, to beat the world's trotting record of 2:02¼.
Cresceus, ch. h., by Robert McGregor, dam Mabel, by Mambrino Howard, (Ketcham.) Time—2:05.

FUTURITY STAKES TO-DAY

Famous Race, Worth $45,140, Will Be Run at Sheepshead Bay.

EIGHTEEN NAMED TO START

W. C. Whitney's Entry of Three Horses the Favorite in the Betting, with J. E. Madden's Entry Next Choice.

The tried and proved, the very cream of the two-year-olds of 1901, and they are many, are all in the first great race of the Fall campaign on the New York tracks, the richest event of the American turf, and the most talked of race of the year, the Futurity Stakes, to be run for this afternoon at the Sheepshead Bay track, as the feature of the opening of the Autumn season. Notwithstanding all prophecies of the Summer, and in spite of the general opinion that William C. Whitney, with his three splendid colts, Nasturtium, Goldsmith, and King Hanover, seems to have the big prize as good as won, and also in the face of the further common belief that if there is a contest it will be between Mr. Whitney's trio and the powerful entry of John E. Madden, also numbering three, there has been found to oppose the two public favorites a field of generous size and one that for class straight through has been excelled by no Futurity field of years gone by, the full list of horses named to start for the great prize numbering eighteen horses, and giving promise of a struggle in every way worthy of the most valuable event of the American turf and the most popular fixture ever devised for horses two years old.

With eighteen starters, the worth of the stakes will be increased by $4,500 over the $40,650 that the forfeits and added money amount to, thus giving the race a total value of $45,140, and making it the richest Futurity since the year of Regulaly's victory in 1895, when the stakes were worth a gross sum of $53,190. The big event to-day will be the fourteenth running of the famous fixture, and though larger fields have started for the stakes, notably twenty-three horses on two occasions, when Chaos won the second Futurity and when Martimas won the eleventh, and twenty-one horses when in 1881 His Highness captured the fourth running of the race, there has been no year in the past when there were better horses, all through, than the eighteen announced to run this afternoon at the picturesque Sheepshead Bay course.

The race will be the fourth on the day's card and will be run about 4 o'clock, or at least the call to the post for the Futurity will be sounded about that time, though when the battle for the fortune that the victory will be worth to the winner's owner actually will take place will depend entirely on the ability of the starter to get the horses away. That will be no easy task, with such rivalry as a Futurity always arouses among the riders to be combatted.

Opinion of the probable outcome of the race was expressed last night in the betting on the big event, when shrewd horsemen eagerly accepted 8 to 5 against the Whitney entry and others took 5 to 2 against the next choice, the Madden entry. These two stables have in the race six of the eighteen horses named to run, or just one-third of the entire field, the Whitney three being, as named before, the fifty-thousand-dollar Nasturtium and the two stake winners, Goldsmith and King Hanover, while the Madden entry includes the best filly of the East, and in the opinion of many good judges the best of the year, the frequent winner Blue Girl, the unbeaten and highly tried Yankee, and the fast filly Gunfire.

Opposed to these six are twelve separate entries of other owners, with two horses in that number who formerly were in Madden's stable, but who have been sold out of that fortunate establishment by the Kentucky turfman. These two are the much-talked-of maiden, Heno, who is the hope of Clarence H. Mackay's stable for the great race, and Fly Wheel, who will race to-day carrying the colors of Perry Belmont, while the others the most prominent on actual performance are the fast Hyphen, racing for Capt. S. S. Brown, Barron, who will carry the jacket of John Daly, Saturday, representing A. H. & D. H. Morris; Frank Farrell's De Reszke, and H. T. Oxnard's Lux Casta.

Of all the eighteen who have been specially prepared for the famous stake by a season of racing and special care at Saratoga, the fastest trial for the race is credited to Fly Wheel, who, according to the watches of timers, has worked a full six furlongs in 1:13⅘. The next fastest trials were by the Whitney pair, Nasturtium and King Hanover, with six furlongs in 1:14 2-5 to the credit of each. Hyphen, Pentecost, and Goldsmith each has worked the distance in 1:14 4-5, while every other horse in the race has worked in figures close to 1:15, time fast enough to win in any ordinary race, though from all indications the winner of the Futurity to-day must improve on it quite a little. The entries for the great race and the card for the opening at the Coney Island Jockey Club's track to-day follow:

The Futurity Stakes for colts and fillies, foals of 1899, the produce of mares entered in 1898, by subscription of $20 each, at time of entry, $50 additional each for mares left in after July 15, 1900, or $100 each if left in after July 15, 1901. Starters to pay $250 additional, all of which shall go to the second and third horses as further provided. The Coney Island Jockey Club to add $8,750, the second to receive $1,000 of the money added and two-thirds of the starting money; the third $500 of the added money and one-third of the starting money. The breeders of the winner of the second horse and of the third horse, namely, the owner of the mare at time of entry, to receive $2,000, $1,250, and $500, respectively, whether they be the owners of the horse when the race takes place or not. Colts 122 pounds; fillies and geldings, 119 pounds. Winners of $2,500, 3 pounds; of two races of $2,500 or one of $4,500, 7 pounds; of four of $2,500, or two of $4,500 or one of $9,000, 12 pounds extra. The produce of mares or stallions which have not produced a winner prior to Jan. 1, 1899, allowed 3 pounds; of both, (mare and stallion,) 5 pounds, said allowance to be claimed at time of entry. Maidens allowed 10 pounds, which allowance shall not be cumulative. To be run over the Futurity course, (170 feet short of six furlongs.)

John E. Madden's Blue Girl, ch. f., (Beauchamp,) 123 pounds.
John E. Madden's Yankee, b. c., (McGinn,) 110 pounds.
John E. Madden's Gunfire, b. f., (Caywood,) 114 pounds.
William C. Whitney's Nasturtium, ch. c., (N. Turner,) 122 pounds.
William C. Whitney's Goldsmith, b. c., (T. Burns,) 131 pounds.
William C. Whitney's King Hanover, ch. c., (Slack,) 120 pounds.
A. H. & D. H. Morris's Saturday, ch. c., (J. Woods,) 112 pounds.
S. S. Brown's Hyphen, b. c., (McCue,) 122 pounds.
John Daly's Barron, b. c., (Landry,) 112 pounds.
W. C. Daly's Carroll D., ch. c., (Miles,) 119 pounds.
J. R. & F. P. Keene's Port Royal, b. c., (Spencer,) 122 pounds.
The Oneck Stable's The Talisman, b. c., (L. Smith,) 112 pounds.
J. D. Neet's Pentecost, b. or br. c., (Wonderly,) 110 pounds.
C. H. Mackay's Heno, b. c., (Odom,) 112 pounds.
F. Farrell's De Reszke, b. or br. c., (Shaw,) 117 pounds.
Perry Belmont's Fly Wheel, b. c., (Bullman,) 125 pounds.
H. T. Oxnard's Lux Casta, b. f., (H. Michaels,) 109 pounds.
S. Sanford & Sons' Caughnawaga, ch. c., (Cochran,) 112 pounds.

ENTRIES FOR SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACES.

FIRST RACE. — The Inaugural Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; over the short course; about two miles. Sackett, 155 pounds; Hamilton, 148; Magic Light, 147; Fullminis, 140; Judge Caldwell, 137; Zimzibar, 136; Wythe, 135; Fabius, 133; Miss Mitchell and Orman, 132 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances; one mile. Ogden, 126 pounds; Kinnikinic, 113; Ethics and Margraviate, 111 each; Aiskie and Outlander, 108 each; Belle of Troy, 106; Wealth, 96.

THIRD RACE.—The Fall Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the main track. Voter, 140 pounds; Ogden, 129; Ten Candles, 127; Coburg, 119; King Pepper, 118; The Musketeer, 114; Paul Clifford, 109; Reina and Musette, 108 each; Isla, 107; Belle of Troy, 103; Sly, 99; Henry Clay Rye, 95.

FOURTH RACE.—The Futurity Stakes.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; special weights; last five furlongs of the new futurity course. Bruff, Happy Cross, Glenwater, Valley Forge, Groden, Knapsack, Sauauket, Juvenolis, and Cast Iron, 115 pounds each; Batyah, Royal Sue, Destitute, Chicadee, and Bigotry, 112 pounds each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf. Kilogram, 112 pounds; Autolight, 106; Fatalist and Dolando, 104 each; Eloim, Blueaway, and Quantico, 101 each; Astor, Lee King, and Himself, 98 each; Louisville, 96.

Brooklyn Rowing Club's Regatta.

The annual regatta of the Brooklyn Rowing Club will be held to-day on the club's course, with eight events set for decision. The entries give promise of good racing, the best-filled event on the card being the double gigs, for which six crews are named to start. After the regatta a dance will be held in the clubhouse.

BIG RIFLE SHOOT OPENED

Competition Begun at Sea Girt (N. J.) Range with Two Matches On.

CAPT. STEBBINS, CUP WINNER

Columbia Trophy Went to the Fourth Regiment of New Jersey—Irish Team Scored Well.

Riflemen of ability and world-wide reputation were on hand in force yesterday at Sea Girt, N. J., when the first real work began in the great international and inter-State rifle-shooting tournament of the National Rifle Shooting Association of America. Prominent spectators were numerous, and the shooting of the members of the crack Irish team was watched with the keenest interest. The American team members did some good scoring at the long ranges, but none of the figures was made public, while the Irishmen evinced no hesitancy in telling what they scored.

One of the most interested spectators of the Irishmen's work was Gov. Foster M. Voorhees of New Jersey. He complimented John Wilson, Captain of the Irish team, on the wonderful performance of his men. At 900 yards John Morgan of Ireland scored 10 successive bull's-eyes, and out of his first 22 shots he made 20 bull's-eyes at 800 and 900 yards. When each side had finished the round of the three distances Morgan had 135 points out of a possible 150, and Robert Duncan, another Ulsterman, had a similar score. There was only a light wind in evidence while the men were firing over the shorter ranges, but when they began at 1,000 yards there was a fitful, puffy wind which bothered them, and the scoring became irregular at this distance. J. R. Williams of Belfast made the top score of 45 out of a possible 50. His total for the three ranges was 134.

The next best work done was that of Major J. K. Milliner, whose name has been identified with international rifle shooting since 1874, when the Irish team first visited Creedmoor. While he has not been at his best for some months, he shot very well, to-day, and his aggregate score was 132.

Among the American representatives who participated on the long range work were Dr. Hudson, William DeV. Foulke, Capt. Whittaker, H. M. Pope and other members of the New Jersey Rifle Association. They all acquitted themselves creditably. While the scores of the American contingent were not made known, it was generally understood that their shooting was not as good as that of the visitors.

The present tournament is undoubtedly the most important rifle event ever held in this country, as it was opened in a most simple manner. General Bird W. Spencer, President of the National Association, declared the tourney opened about 10 o'clock, and the clear notes of the bugle were quickly responded to by scores of men who began firing at the targets from the 200 to 800 yard ranges.

The only two big events of the day occurred in the afternoon, these being the Columbia trophy match and the Inspectors' match. The former was confined to teams of six men each, open only to teams from New Jersey regiments, the cup being given by the District of Columbia soldiers. The Fourth Regiment of Jersey City won for the third successive year, beating the First Regiment of Newark by only ten points, the total score being 248 to 231. The scores:

The Columbia Trophy match, Fourth Regiment, New Jersey, winner.

FOURTH REGIMENT, NEW JERSEY.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.
Major Lohman	16	24
Capt. Parkis	20	21
Private O'Hare	21	22
Private Towes	20	22
Sergt. Grann	20	21
Capt. Springstead	20	21
Total	117	131

FIRST REGIMENT, NEW JERSEY.

Capt. Rowland	20	20
Sergt. Malcolm	19	24
Lieut. Nolan	20	18
Lieut. Barker	17	22
Private Hubschmidt	22	19
Capt. Graff	19	18
Total	117	121

SECOND REGIMENT, NEW JERSEY.

Capt. Martin	19	20
Capt. Watson	20	21
Capt. Libby	13	9
Corp. Breese	19	15
Major Packer	18	15
Corp. Evans	18	19
Total	107	99

THIRD REGIMENT, NEW JERSEY.

Capt. Mathes	19	21
Capt. Price	20	18
Capt. Hare	17	17
Private Maxfield	19	19
Lieut. Hall	19	15
Sergt. Coyte	19	19
Total	112	109

NAVAL RESERVES, NEW JERSEY.

Capt. Soper	17	6
Vossoler	15	19
Lonanda	16	19
Jones	16	17
Traynham	21	18
Schroder	20	21
Total	105	100

Inspectors' Rifle Match.—Capt. Stebbins, Twelfth Regiment, New York, winner.

	500 Yds.	500 Yds.	To'l.
Lieut. Cookson, 1st Bat., D. C.	44	45	89
Major Rawls, 3d Bat., Md.	39	78	78
Major Young, 3d Bat., D. C.	45	43	88
Capt. Graff, 1st N. J. Regt.	45	33	78
Sergt. Hatch, 1st Inf., Me.	44	45	89
Lieut. Farrow, 10th Regt., D. C.	42	47	89
Lieut. Dennison, 5th Bat., D. C.	45	44	89
Capt. Stebbins, 12 Regt., N. Y.	48	48	96
Lieut. Greenan, 2d Inf., Me.	40	34	74
Major Bell, Insp. N. G., D. C.	45	39	84
Lieut. Bell, N. G., D. C.	39	41	80
Capt. Evans, 69th Regt., N. Y.	42	45	87
Lieut. Shaw, U. S. V.	45	42	87
Capt. Martin, 2d Regt., N. J.	49	42	91
Capt. Springstead, 4th N. J.	47	42	89
Lieut. Kolor, 1st Regt., Ma.	44	43	87
Capt. John E. Smith, 5th Regt., Md.	27	8	35
Lieut. Lizear, 7th Bat., D. C.	43	42	85
—— Bowen, Rhode Island	37	36	73

The team from Squadron A of New York, under command of Lieut. Reginald H. Sayre, arrived early in the day and went about their work in real earnest. They sought their quarters on arriving, and within ten minutes were out on the revolver range. They are entered in the revolver match which takes place to-day, and their work was encouraging. The men, besides Lieut. Sayre, are Lieut. Freylinghuysen, Quartermaster A. D. Shepard, Jr., Sergt. Williamson, Lieut. Bradley, Sergt. Mendt, and Privates Rollser, Herrick, and Ruggles.

The Massachusetts contingent was augmented in the morning by the arrival of Capt. Walter E. Lombard and Lieut. Underwood with a team from Battery B, First Massachusetts, Heavy Artillery of Cambridge, and Capt. V. C. Pond, with a team of the First Corps of Cadets of Boston. Word was received from Canada to the effect that the Dominion team, which will try conclusions with the all-American team in the world's championship match next Thursday, will reach the camp late to-day or early to-morrow morning.

The principal event on to-day's programme will be the shoot for the Wimbledon Cup, for which there is a large entry. The conditions are thirty shots per man at 1,000 yards. The match is open only to citizens of the United States.

MICHAEL OUTRODE TAYLOR.

Welsh Cycler Easily Beat Negro in Madison Square Garden Race.

The match motor-paced cycle race between "Jimmy" Michael of Wales and "Major" Taylor, the negro cyclist, which was the feature of the indoor cycling race meet in Madison Square Garden last night, did not afford the entertainment expected, as Michael won the first two heats and the race with ease. Taylor could not hold his pace, and was distanced in both heats.

The first heat was at one mile, and was won by Michael by three-quarters of a lap, or about 120 yards. The second heat was at two miles, and Michael won it by a lap and a quarter, or about 225 yards. His time, 3:10 3-5, was said to be a new indoor record for the distance.

The remainder of the regular programme comprised three amateur events—one-mile novice, half-mile open, and a half-mile handicap. Peter Van Cott of the Greenwich Wheelmen won the half-mile open race in a close finish with George Schreiber of the Harlem Wheelmen. The latter, who has been very successful of late on the Garden track, met with two reverses last night, as he fail

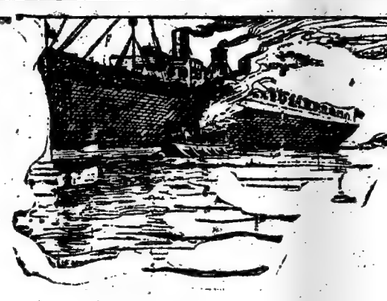

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Closed on Monday—Labor Day

Eleventh-Hour Needs

And Their Solution---Wanamaker's

FOUR morning hours today, in which we may serve you, before you enter upon the enjoyment of your two days' vacation. To many it offers the last holiday of the season.

Such a trip should be enjoyed to the utmost—have the last drop of pleasure squeezed from it. This means comfort—which, in turn, means preparation.

Are your preparations complete? Is there nothing you have overlooked in your plans? Review your needs before starting. Read carefully these columns, full of offerings that spell timeliness and economy.

And if your eleventh-hour need isn't specifically mentioned here, remember that this store, with its spendid stocks and well-trained organization, is eager and alert to supply in these four short hours, your last minute needs at greatest economy of time, labor and expenditure to yourself.

Visit Wanamaker's this morning!

The closing of the store at Noon today marks the end of the great August Furniture Sale—the largest and most successful of its kind we have ever held. The end, also, of your opportunity to secure at the ratio of $3 of value to $2 of cost, the best furniture ever offered under-price. There is still ample time, this morning, for you to select, carefully and without being hurried, from the good assortment still remaining. And there's no telling when as good an opportunity will be again offered to you. Four brief hours—make the best of them!

Pianos

On dit. It is currently reported outside that the Wanamaker activity in piano selling during August has not been matched elsewhere. It may be so, it may not, but the fact is they are going from here rapidly. Why shouldn't they?

Chickering—the royal pianos.
Vose—the aristocracy of pianos.
Crown—Curious in its combinations.
Campbell—Never matched at the price.

Deferred payments arranged at 4 per cent. for approved credit.
New pianos, $180 to $925.
Pianos taken in trade—all sorts of low prices.

Piano store, Fifth floor.

Some of the New Dress Skirts

Going out of town over Labor Day? If you are, and if—as is apt to be the case at this time—your light Wash Dress Skirts reflect Summer's approaching end, you will thank us for this suggestion of the new Fall Dress Skirts. You will find choosing from among this ample collection easy and rapid, if you are in a hurry to get away. There are skirts of broadcloth, taffeta, cheviot, and the season's sensation, the serpentine skirt, in a wide range of prices. A word of description:

At $5—Of black cheviot; made with flare and trimmed with satin; percaline lined.
At $6.50—Skirts of cheviot, in black and navy blue; seams trimmed with narrow black braid; flare style.
At $13.50—Of Venetian cloth and pebble cheviot; some made flounce style; others trimmed with vertical bands of stitched taffeta; some silk-lined.
At $22.50—Of camel's hair and basket cloth; made with flare; some with satin trimming; others with taffeta; all silk-lined.
Skirts of taffeta, in many styles; prices $7.50 to $35
Skirts of corduroy and velvet; all silk lined and prettily trimmed; prices $27.50 to $50.
Serpentine skirts; prices $35 to $75.

Second floor, Broadway.

Handkerchief Opportunities

Small quantities—odd lots—their presence is no longer wished in this Handkerchief Stock. New goods are flocking in, and clamoring for your admiration.

That explains, in brief, these low-priced Saturday offerings of pure linen Handkerchiefs:

At 10c, reduced from 12½c—Women's All-linen Unlaundered Handkerchiefs, in block and revere patterns.
At $2 dozen, from $3—Women's All-linen Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with ½ in. and 1 in. borders.
At 12½c each—Women's Hemstitched All-linen Handkerchiefs; embroidered inside of hem.
At 18c each, from 50c—Women's Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs, with lace insertion and embroidered edge; neat colored initial in white embroidered wreath. Some initials are lacking; but yours may be here.

Main aisle, Basement.

Saturday Offering of Dressing Sacques And Petticoats

Comfortable, pretty garments are these Dressing Sacques. They are of flannelette, in a number of attractive patterns, and show, in their making, sundry style-touches new this Fall, that women will appreciate.

The Petticoats, too, neatly made of gingham, which are shown in the Basement, will be found to be excellent at their price.

Dressing Sacques—

50c—Of flannelette, in neat stripes, figures and solid colors—pink, blue, red and white; fitted back; full front; ribbon at neck.
85c—Of flannelette, in Persian patterns; pink and light blue grounds; fitted back; full front; collar trimmed with ribbon.
75c—Of flannelette, in stripes; fitted back; full front; sacque trimmed with ruffle of solid colors.

Second floor.

Petticoats—

75c—Of striped gingham; 2 styles; bias umbrella ruffle, trimmed with small ruffle; another style, with plain ruffle headed with bias fold.

Basement.

Stylish Gloves for Women

Two kinds—Suede Lisle Gloves for the hot September days—perchance for today's journey—and Suede Kid Gloves for the cool ones.

The Suede Lisle Gloves have the good appearance of kid gloves, with all of the coolness of the lisle thread. In mode, gray, white and black. Were priced earlier from 25c to 35c, now 20c a pair.

The Suede Gloves are in gray, with one large pearl button. Extremely stylish, and excellent value at $1 a pair.

Tenth street.

Walking Hats For Fall---$1

These are wonderfully stylish Walking Hats for Fall, to buy for such a little price. They are of dark Oxford felt, with rolling brim heavily stitched, soft crown, and are effectively trimmed with white cotton crepe and quill.

A special concession enables us to price them at

One Dollar Each

Second floor, Tenth street.

About "Lillian" Corsets

They represent the highest development of skill in corset-making. And well they may—their European maker has devoted years finding out just how to get the extreme of grace, ease and style into the corsets he turns out. And the success of his efforts may be gauged by the large and constantly growing circle of his friends.

These "Lillians" are made exclusively for us, and are most moderately priced, for imported corsets. Word today of several seasonable models, and of an under-priced offering of "Lillians" that are rarely reduced:

$5, from $15—"Lillian" corsets, of fancy silk; straight front; real whalebone; not all sizes in each style, but all sizes in the lot.
$2, from $2.50—"Lillian" corsets; short hip, low bust; of white and gray coutil; also of white batiste.
$3.75—"Lillian" corsets, of coutil and batiste; short hip; medium bust; no side steels.
$4.50—"Lillian" corsets, of coutil and batiste; low bust; straight front; extended hip.

Second floor.

School Dresses for Little Girls

Hope we haven't offended their dignity by calling them "little girls," for young women of 6 to 10, who are going to school, are very much grown up indeed.

These little dresses are well adapted to stand the hard school wear their young owners are apt to give them. They are one and two-piece dresses, prettily made of plain or plaid materials, and effectively trimmed.

At this very much reduced price they offer a most attractive form of economy:

Second floor, Ninth street. **$3.50 worth up to $8**

Men's Bicycle And Golf Suits

Fifty Suits, Skeleton Sack and Knickerbockers of Wool Crash are reduced to

$5 a Suit

The values are $8.50 and $10.

One Hundred Knickerbocker Trousers are reduced to

$2 a Pair

The values are $3.50

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Suits

A picking chance remains in the excellent lots of suits that are reduced to

$10

from fifteen dollars.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Plaited Bosom Shirts for Men Fifty Cents

This announcement is intended for the slender men who wear shirts with 14 to 15½ inch neckbands. But it is of utmost importance to him, coming, as it does, before a double holiday; for it is about

Plaited Bosom Shirts at 50c

Not the specious kind, with sewed-on plaits, but with plaits that are really part of the bosom, and which go well below the trousers body; hence look well when worn without a vest. Two groups—of colored percale in handsome patterns, and of white madras. They are the best made shirts of their kind to be found under $1 each. Not many of either lot, so you had better be prompt.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Boys' Clothing Reduced

Summer has three more weeks of grace, but we are as anxious to get rid of these Summer Suits for very little fellows as though it ended today. But then we're always ahead of the calendar—Autumn suits are here in the dog-days; while you are still wearing Summer ones.

These new prices are tempting in themselves. You will find them more so, when you measure them up with the suits they belong to.

Sailor and Vestee Suits of cheviot and serge for the youngsters of 3 and 4 years, in broken lots, are divided into two groups.

At $2.50, Suits that were $3.75 to $5
At $3, Suits that were $5 to $7.50

Also an offering of Boys' Percale Waists, with or without collar, for sizes 6 to 13 years. Value 50c, now **35c each.**

Second floor, Ninth street.

Paris Perfumes By the Ounce

The inquisitive perfumers of Paris have delved deep into the secrets of the rose, the violet, the heliotrope, and their garden-water. They have succeeded, better than any one else, in transferring the delicate odors of the flowers into less elusive form.

We have these delicate perfumes here, in wide assortment, the triumphs of Guerlain, Le Grand, Yane and Houbigants.

You can have them in any quantity you wish, by the ounce. If you prefer, we will fill your own bottle, or furnish you with one ourselves. These odors:

Guerlain's Extracts, 80c an ounce—
Violette de Alger, Fragrance, Rose Conquette, Ikbal Bouquet, Imperial Russe, Paris Gem, Heliotrope de Serre, Far West, White Rose, Patchouly, Shore Caprice.
Le Grand's Extracts, $1 an ounce—
Violette du Turbie, Heliotrope, Peau d'Espagne, Opoponax, Iris Blanc, Violette de Parme.
Yane's Extracts, $1.25 an ounce—
Patchouly, Iris Blanc, Heliotrope, Lavende Ambre, Lilac, Musc. Houbigant's Musc, 60c an ounce.

Tenth street.

Good Reading for the Holiday

Two days and a half—almost worth making regular vacation preparations for! Certainly worth getting ready for to the extent of a good book or two, with which to while away the idle hours you're apt to have at home, or on boat or train.

Here is a list of excellent novels, all books that have made their mark. They are published in a well-printed, handsomely cloth-bound edition, at

45c a volume

Surely there's mental pabulum here for your holiday:

St. Ives. R. L. Stevenson.
Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. A. Conan Doyle.
Lady of Quality. Frances Hodgson Burnett.
Prisoner of Zenda. Anthony Hope.
Caleb West, Master Diver. F. Hopkinson Smith.
Road to Paris. R. N. Stephens.
Soldier Stories. Rudyard Kipling.
By Right of Sword. A. W. Marchmont.
An Enemy to the King. R. N. Stephens.
Equality. Edward Bellamy.
Barabbas. Marie Corelli.
The Sowers. Henry S. Merriman.
McTeague. W. E. Norris.
Dross. Henry S. Merriman.
Agatha Webb. Anna Katherine Green.
The Gadfly. E. L. Voynich.
Leavenworth Case. Anna Katherine Green.
Jessamy Bride. F. Moore.
Gentleman Player. R. Neilson Stephens.
For the Freedom of the Sea. C. Townsend Brady.
Gentleman of France. Stanley Weyman.
A War Time Wooing. Capt. Charles King.
Landlord at Lion's Head. Howells.
Continental Dragoon. Robert N. Stephens.
Market Place. Harold Frederic.
Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow. Jerome K. Jerome.
Active Service. Stephen Crane.
The Black Douglas. S. R. Crockett.
King Washington. Adelaide Skeel and Wm. H. Brearley.
A Singular Life. E. S. Phelps.
Tom Grogan. F. Hopkinson Smith.
The Splendid Porsenna. Mrs. Hugh Fraser.
The Manxman. Hall Caine.
A Dash for a Throne. A. W. Marchmont.
King Noanett. F. J. Stimson.
Mistress Nancy Molesworth. Joseph Hocking.
The Destroyer. Benjamin Swift.
Jesus Delaney. Joseph Gordon Donnelly.
Baldoon. Le Roy Hooker.

Book Store, Main floor.

PARIS NOTES

FROM THE OFFICE OF
JOHN WANAMAKER
44, Rue des Petites-Ecuries, Paris, August 20, 1901.

One of the most striking features in fashion as it is seen at Trouville and one which has given an air of originality to the evening entertainments and reunions at the Casino has been the adoption of decollete dresses worn together with the hat. This fashion has been generally adopted by all the mondaines now staying at that charming resort on the Normandy coast, and nothing could be more in keeping with the exigencies of the "toilette moderne." The low, wide coiffure of the elegante harmonizes delightfully with the soft, undulating, clinging dresses now universally adopted, and the light, ethereal-looking hats which accompany them shade and give a soft finish to the whole. The hat in reality softens the richness of the evening toilette.

All society is away enjoying its villegiature by the seaside, at the chateau or among the mountains, and will only return for short visits in September, just long enough for the "belle mondaine" to give fittings for her costume "pour la chasse." Among the models now being prepared by the tailors here and which will be worn by one of the well known "grandes dames" of Paris society, for her shooting exploits, is a costume made of dark red repp cloth, the skirt close-fitting and short, widening from a bias strapped with black suede into a shaped flounce. This is enhanced by narrow vertical straps of the suede, finished by small buttons. The bloused jacket is fastened tightly round the throat with a roll collar of soft white suede, from beneath which a broad black taffetas cravat appears. Another very chic costume is of dark blue serge, made with a little bolero having a deep turned-down red leather collar of very stylish effect.

Laces seem to have taken a fresh start, and it is astonishing how many muslin and linen frocks are trimmed with Maltese and Yak laces and even with Torchon—Irish point, however, takes the first place. The ecru cambric dresses which are so fashionable at Trouville, and indeed at all the best frequented seaside resorts, are nearly all ornamented round the bottom with ochre colored Irish guipure, placed over some vivid color, such as scarlet, vivid blue, etc. A noted beauty now at Trouville lately charmed all beholders in a gown in Louis XIII. style, made entirely of Irish guipure over blue taffetas. The corsage was made in habit shape, with tabs falling below the waistband of black velvet, and each tab was trimmed on each corner with a flat gold button, similar to those one sees on the long taffetas coats. The cuffs of the sleeves and collar were of black velvet, edged with the collar under the guipure.

Colors certainly prevail at the garden parties that are now being given by fair chatelaines whose latest fad now in matters of sport is archery; this sport has fairly taken the place of tennis in the favor of the mondaines who frequent Bagatelle and Puteaux; it is eminently graceful in itself, and moreover affords a grand opportunity for the display of lovely gowns. Light pinks, pale blue, and a green that is near akin to white are the colors most seen on the lawns.

The sleeves of all the newest dresses widen as they go down; in fact, the Japanese sleeve has quite superseded the pagoda; the puff is seldom seen now, as the Japanese sleeve naturally requires a tight-fitting inner sleeve. Pretty elbow adornment is noticeable on all dressy reception gowns, whilst a slight effect of a double sleeve is conspicuous on the "demi-saison" walking costume.

How fascinating are the hats of the present day, worn over the side puffs of hair, which have certainly been borrowed from Tudor days. The brims are "croque" and turned up in every style that best suits the countenance of the Parisienne, while others bend down towards the face and shade it. Verily, it is a picturesque period that we are now passing through.

The autumn walking gown shows evidence of the smart tailor-made order, but having that touch of feminine grace to prevent its severe simplicity being considered masculine. All outdoor morning costumes will be distinguished by simplicity and refined taste. But for the moment it is early to speak of the Parisienne's autumn dress, though many couturiers are now busy in their preparations.

Florentine Photograph Frames

Pretty enough to act as an appropriate setting for the most charming picture. They are of metal, square shape, in handsome Florentine design, and heavily gold-plated.

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RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Episcopal Factions May Clash During Diocesan Convention.

Cause of Quarrel Alleged Actions of the Church's Sunday School Commission —Notes of the Churches.

The Rev. Pascal Harrower, Chairman of the Episcopal Sunday School Commission, whose actions have been attacked by the "Catholic" party in the same communion, declines to discuss the subject, saying that the Diocesan Convention, which is to meet in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy on Sept. 25, is the place to thrash out the policy of the commission. The Rev. Dr. George R. Van de Water, who has from the first been a leading spirit of the movement, said:

"The commission is one authorized by the Church, appointed by the Bishop, and is responsible to the convention for its work. While it is competent for any individual to criticise it, or for a party co-operating in the task of destructive criticism to organize and issue its tirade of abuse, it is more than likely to err in not knowing the whole truth. Personally I am a High Churchman, not an aesthetic ritualist, nor a modern pseudo 'Catholic,' but an out-and-out High Churchman. I have heard nothing proposed in the meetings of the commission, and certain I am that nothing has been done by the commission that would in any way compromise the Church. Indeed, counsel has been given to prevent this, and the whole aim and purpose of the commission is to bring the educational work of the Church to the standard of educational work in secular institutions, to make Sunday school teachers real teachers and Sunday school scholars real scholars.

"In this work men of every school of thought in the Church have been asked to assist, and men of every school of thought have assisted. No effort of a clique can succeed in preventing this work from advancing to a successful conclusion. A respectful communication to co-operate on purely educational lines has received and will receive at any time respectful and courteous consideration, but any co-operation with any body or bodies that will in any way compromise the Catholic position or the Catholic teaching of the Church will never receive the sanction of the Sunday School Commission."

The Rev. Dr. Van De Water submitted also, in response to a request, a statement concerning the present position and prospects of the commission. This statement was made by an officer of the commission, and contained information to the effect that no alliance of any kind has been entered into between the Sunday School Commission and the Union Theological Seminary or Amity Theological School, nor is any working arrangement likely with either of them: that Drs. Christian of St. Mary the Virgin, Vibbert of Trinity Chapel, Olmsted of St. Agnes's Chapel, Geer of St. Paul's Chapel, Johnson of the Redeemer, and some other "Catholic" or, at any rate, High Church leaders had declined membership on the commission, and that for the courses this Fall the Rev. Dr. Henry H. Oberly of Elizabeth, "the most 'Catholic' priest in New Jersey," has accepted appointment and agreed to give the Prayer Book course this season.

Plans for the commission are said to involve texts for teachers, a Sunday school lesson series, training classes, extension classes, a Sunday school exhibit, a circulating library for teachers, and a Sunday school magazine. "Catholic" leaders are expressing regret that the forthcoming sessions of the Diocesan Convention may be too short, owing to the desire of Bishop Potter and others to start for San Francisco, to permit that full and careful discussion of the question which its importance deserves.

CHURCH NOTES.

The Rev. Howard L. Jones, pastor of the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, has returned from his vacation and will occupy the pulpit morning and evening to-morrow.

At Washington Heights Baptist Church, corner West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Convent Avenue, of which the Rev. Boardman B. Boswith is pastor, the Rev. Robert Morrill Luther, D. D., of South Orange, N. J., will preach. The subject of Dr. Luther's sermon in the morning will be, "And the house of Jacob shall possess their possessions." In the evening the subject will be, "I shall be satisfied when I awake with Thy likeness."

"Mary's Memorial" will be the subject for the morning discourse at the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. The Rev. Frederick Taylor, pastor of the Central Baptist Church, Brooklyn, will preach at both the morning and the evening service. The evening service will be evangelistic and the topic will be, "The Question of the Ages." The pastor, the Rev. John H. Elliott, D. D., will occupy the pulpit on Sept. 8.

The New York Christian Conference for Local Christian Workers, planned after the meetings at Northfield and Mildmay, will be begun at Sea Cliff, Long Island, to-day. The conference is to last until Thursday evening. The programme for to-day includes a sermon by the Rev. Russell H. Conwell, D. D., of Philadelphia, in the afternoon, on "The Unused Missionary Powers of the Churches," and a sermon by the Rev. Walter Laidlaw, Ph. D., Executive Secretary of the Federation of Churches, New York City, on "The Present Equipment of Christianity in New York City." To-morrow will be "young people's day."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Sept. 8, 1901.

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SUBJECT.—Jacob at Bethel. Genesis, xxviii., 10-22.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Surely the Lord is in this place. Genesis, xxviii., 16.

Our attention is turned now from Isaac to his two sons, Esau and Jacob. Being his sons, both belonged to the family of the redeemed. They were twins, but Esau was the elder. When they were born their father, Isaac, was sixty years old, (xxv., 26,) and their grandfather, Abraham, was one hundred and sixty, (xxi., 5.) As Abraham lived to be one hundred and seventy-five, (xxv., 7,) they must have been fifteen years old at the time of his death. During all of these years they were under his influence and instruction, and we can see them drinking in with boyish avidity the wonderful stories he had to tell of God's call to him in Ur, of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, of their father's redemption, and of the "exceeding great and precious promises" given him, and reaching into the far-distant future. After his death, as before, the same great facts would also naturally be constantly brought before them by their father, Isaac.

So the boys grew to man's estate. Both were fully and equally instructed concerning the great birthright to be inherited from Isaac, their father. But they developed into two very different men. "Esau was a cunning hunter, a man of the field, and Jacob was a plain man, dwelling in tents," (xxv., 27.) In the light of subsequent history this brief record speaks volumes concerning them.

The hereditary right to receive and transmit the Abrahamic blessings and promises naturally belonged to Esau as the first-born. By most men his characteristics are recognized as far more attractive than those of Jacob. He was evidently strong, healthy, active, and generous. His wild hunts in the mountains naturally developed keenness of eye, ruddiness of cheek, strength of muscle, quickness of movement, and courage in danger. He was thus just the kind of man most men admire. He was also a good liver. He knew how to prepare and enjoy a savory dish, and his father loved him "because he was his son, but "because he did eat of his venison," (xxv., 28.)

JACOB'S LOVE FOR HIS MOTHER.

Jacob, on the contrary, was mild and gentle and timid. He loved to be with his mother, and she loved him. They were very congenial. He had no daring spirit, no large thoughts, no high ambitions. He was quiet and meditative, but sluggish in fine sensibilities, and if what he had was gained by craft rather than by labor, he could enjoy it without any compunctions. He was "a plain man," and his very name signified "a supplanter." (xxvii., 36.) How very different from his brother Esau!

[illegible] there is no evidence that any open [illegible] occurred which revealed the attitude of each toward God and His promises. It was probably in their early manhood. Jacob had prepared for himself a simple dish of "red pottage." As he was about to partake of it, suddenly his brother Esau stood before him. He had just come from one of his hunting excursions and was tired and hungry and he craved the food which he saw before him.

"Feed me, I pray thee," he said, "with that same red pottage, for I am faint." (xxv., 30.)

The natural impulse of a generous mind, looking only to outward conditions, would have been to share at once with Esau the food he had prepared. But Jacob was evidently not looking simply at the outward condition of either his brother or of himself. From the nature of his reply, and from the promptness with which it was made, it is evident that he was thinking more of the birthright of which he had heard so much than of the pottage he had so carefully prepared. His conception of the full nature of that birthright was undoubtedly very imperfect, but he evidently believed it to be a thing greatly to be desired. So he had thought of it by day, and dreamed of it by night. And now there was an opportunity to obtain a sort of legal right to it.

"Sell me this day thy birthright," was therefore his quick reply.

Thus he had no thought of his own need or of the enjoyment he had prepared for himself, but only of the birthright. To obtain it, he was willing to give up everything, willing even to go hungry.

But not so with Esau. The teaching of Abraham and of his father had not made such a deep impression upon him, and it is evident that he had no high idea of what was included in the covenant of which he had heard so much. And just then he was tired and hungry, and must have food which would satisfy his appetite. With the extravagant and imperative demands of a very animal nature, he could see no other alternative. For present gratification, therefore, he was willing to forego all of the promises of the future. The Scriptures style him a "profane person, who for one morsel of meat sold his birthright." (Hebrews, xii., 16,) for he said: "Behold, I am at the point to die, and what profit shall this birthright do to me?" And he sold his birthright unto Jacob. (xxv., 32-33.)

After this many years passed by, but how many we are not told. During these years Isaac began to feel the infirmities of age creeping upon him. "And it came to pass that when his eyes were dim, so that he could not see," (xxvii., 1,) and death seemed to be drawing nigh, he proposed, while still able, formally to bestow the Abrahamic blessing upon his first-born and favorite son, Esau. Probably he did not know that the birthright had been sold to Jacob. But he did know that Esau had openly united himself by a double marriage with those who cast off God. This was "a grief of mind" to him, (xxvi., 34, 35,) but he had no warrant to disinherit him because of it. So he planned how he would bestow the blessing, and directed Esau to prepare to receive it. But the plan was frustrated by the scheming and deceit of Rebecca. She probably knew that Jacob had bought the birthright, and she remembered the word of the Lord to her before her sons were born, "the elder shall serve the younger." (xxv., 23.) So instead of trusting the Lord to accomplish His own designs in His own way she undertook to accomplish them for Him. Time and space, however, forbid that we should now enter into the details of this plan, and the story is so familiar that it is not necessary. (xvii., 1-41.)

REBECCA'S SCHEMING DISASTROUS.

The results of Rebecca's scheming, however, were soon seen to be very disastrous.

For Jacob no sooner secured the blessing than he realized that his deceit and lies had exposed him to great dangers. His brother Esau was embittered against him and ready to kill him as soon as his father's restraining presence should be removed. It was evident that he must fly for his life. Even his mother, with all of her love and sagacity, could not devise any means of protecting him at home. But his flight must be in secret. A servant to keep him company, or an ass on which to ride, would be more quickly missed than he, and there would be danger of immediate pursuit if he took either with him.

So watching his opportunity, with a parting blessing on his head, and nothing but a staff in his hand, (xxxii., 10,) he set off alone over an unknown road, to an unknown land, and to unknown people, several hundred if not more than a thousand miles away. After a few days he reached the town of Luz, (v. 19,) in the mountains near Jerusalem. It was when the "sun was set," (v. 11,) and the gates of the city were closed. It was too late to seek hospitality therein, and so he turned aside to sleep alone upon the mountain top. To one familiar with the region, and at peace with all about him and with himself, to sleep upon the mountain with a stone for a pillow, and the sky for a covering, was no great hardship. It was often done by the hardy shepherds and hunters.

But Jacob was not merely a stranger, wearied and alone. This was only his outward condition, as he appeared in the eyes of men. His inward condition was known only to himself and to God. His very loneliness would very naturally lead him to think of the home he had so recently left, and of its associations and comforts. With these thoughts there would also come, just as naturally, the memory of his last connection with that home, and its dark record of deceit, and sorrow, and vengeance. He was ill at east in mind, as well as fatigued in body. Conscience was evidently at work, and he realized that what he knew concerning himself God also knew. He stood before Him guilty and self-condemned, for he had distrusted Him, and deceived man. The memory of that hour never left him. More than twenty years afterward he referred to it as "the day of my distress." (xxxv., 3.)

But beyond this anguish of mind because of the prickings of conscience, there would, also, very naturally, be another train of thought connected with the Covenant of God. All of his troubles had come upon him because of his haste to secure this Abrahamic blessing. So it would now present itself to him in an entirely new light. All that he had been taught concerning it would be remembered, and better understood, for there was nothing now to turn his attention away from the details on which he had so often meditated. And as the teachings of his grandfather, Abraham, and of his father, Isaac, were now recalled, the covenant itself seemed vastly more to be desired than ever before. It had a greater fullness, and a grander reach.

But now apparently he had lost it all by his own wicked folly. Oh, if he could only return to God and again find Him, and be partaker of all that He had promised! With this great longing welling up in his heart, he prayed, and when he referred to it again, more than twenty years afterward, he recorded with gratitude that God "answered" him. (xxxv., 3.) Thus it was not only a "day of distress," but it was also a day of penitence and prayer. He was now in the condition in which God could make known to him the riches of His grace. This has been the history of many a soul since the days of Jacob.

STORIES FOR HIS FELLOWS.

In this state of mind "he took of the stones of that place and put them for his pillows, and lay down in that place to sleep," (v. 11.) He was helpless, hopeless, and homeless. He had cried, to be sure, to God, but what reason had he to expect to be heard? Was he worthy? Was he not justly suffering the legitimate results of his own misconduct? If he should ever reach Laban, it would only be a deliverance for a time from Esau. It would not restore him to his home or bring back to him the blessing which he craved so much. So with troubled thoughts he fell asleep.

Then, as was common in patriarchal times, God spoke to him in a dream. In this dream four wonders presented themselves to him, and each in turn filled him with more and more rapture. For as he looked,

"Behold! A ladder."

It was "set up on the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven." It was beautifully complete. It fell short at neither end. It was a way by which even he—vile and guilty as he was and self-condemned—might possibly reach God. Then another wonder arrested his attention.

"Behold! The angels of God."

And these angels were "ascending and descending," going up from him and coming down to him on the ladder. Then it was a real, traveled way of intercourse between earth and heaven, and he was surrounded by "ministering spirits sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation." (Hebrews, i., 14.) Evidently there was help provided for him.

But this was not all. The wonders of the revelation constantly increased. Not only was there a way provided from earth to heaven, not only was it a real and perfect way, but it was, in truth, the way of the Lord. For as he looked,

"Behold! The Lord stood above it."

Then He was not far off, and He could be reached. He even spoke to him concerning the blessings He had promised to Abraham and Isaac. So hope began to fill his breast, for the crowning wonder of all was then revealed to him.

"Behold! I am with thee, and will keep thee."

So the blessings which he thought he had forever lost were given to him personally by the Lord Himself. Thus this revelation of God's grace gave to the helpless, hopeless, and homeless sinner divine help, a hope which "maketh not ashamed," and a home of rest in the bosom of his Father.

The Gospel interpretation of this dream is given by our Lord Himself. "Hereafter," said He to Nathaniel, "ye shall see heaven open, and the angels of God ascending and descending upon the Son of Man." (John, i., 51.) This way into heaven, therefore, is by Jesus Christ. He satisfies the needs of earth and the claims of heaven. He is the "ladder" which reaches both man and God.

When Jacob awoke from his sleep, with the impressions of his dream upon him, he realized that God had actually spoken to him, "and he said, Surely the Lord is in this place, and I knew it not." As Peter, when the marvelous draft of fishes revealed to him the divine power of Jesus, cried out: "Depart from me, for I am a sinful man, O Lord," (Luke, v., 8,) so the conscious guilt of Jacob led him to say at once, "How dreadful is this place," for "he was afraid," (Verse 17.) But the message of grace which he had received also filled him with peace, and he was able to add with gratitude: "This is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven."

JACOB A CHANGED MAN.

He was now a changed man, entering upon a new life. He was Bunyan's Pilgrim at the wicket gate when the burden rolled from his back. Of the stones which were his pillows he at once built an altar, and there he worshipped God. "And he called the name of that place Bethel"—the house of the Lord.

But more than this. He now consecrated himself and all that he possessed or may in the future possess to the Lord. He did it under the form of a solemn oath, for he "vowed a vow, saying, If God will be with me and will keep me in this way that I go, and will give me bread to eat and raiment to put on, so that I come again to my father's house in peace, then shall the Lord be my God, and this stone, which I have set for a pillar, shall be God's house, and of all that Thou shalt give me, I will surely give the tenth unto Thee." (Verses 20 and 22.)

Surely this was no spirit of selfish bargaining, as many have interpreted it, but the humble response of true penitence and faith, to the grace of God. God had said, "I will be with thee," and faith replied—then I will be the Lord's. It is the prodigal's resolve when he realized that in his father's house there was bread enough and to spare. Then he said—"I will arise and go to my father."

Such a change and consecration carries with it everything. After the example of Abraham, and in accordance with the later provisions of the law, Jacob specifically set aside one-tenth of all that he should possess, for the service of the Lord. But under the Christian dispensation there is no limit fixed by which to measure the sinner's acceptance of Divine grace. It may be wise in some cases to resolutely set apart a tenth or more as the Lord's, lest He receive none. But the true child cannot set metes and bounds to his affection. He lays everything and no "one-tenth" at the foot of the Cross. For he can sing with his whole heart

When I survey the wondrous Cross
On which the Prince of Glory died,
My richest gain I count but loss,
And pour contempt on all my pride.

Were the whole realm of nature mine,
That were a tribute far too small;
Love so amazing, so Divine,
Demands my soul, my life, my all.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What special privileges did Esau and Jacob enjoy in their youth, and into what kind of men did they develop?

What incident occurred in their early manhood, and how did it show their relation to God and to His promises?

What did Isaac propose to do when he was old, and how was his intention frustrated?

What was the result of Rebecca's scheming and Jacob's deceit?

What was Jacob's state of mind when alone upon the mountain top?

How did God visit him, and what four wonders presented themselves to his view?

What is the Gospel interpretation of this vision?

What was its effect upon Jacob, and how did he show that he was a changed man?

What is the Christian measure of consecration?

MONUMENT FOR GEO. KOERNER.

Hoboken Man's Savings Will Be Used to Commemorate His Heroism.

An annex of Bernitt's Hall, Hoboken, which collapsed on Thursday, killing George Koerner and seriously injuring Mrs. Bernitt, was yesterday condemned by Building Inspector Steigleiter and ordered torn down. County Physician Charles B. Converse has ordered an inquest in order that responsibility for the accident may be fixed, if possible.

Koerner, who sacrificed his life to warn Mrs. Bernitt of her danger, will be buried by the lodges which had their meeting rooms on the second floor. His life was insured, and he had several hundred dollars on deposit in the People's Trust Company's Savings Bank, on the Heights. As he has no relatives, an administrator will be appointed, and the money will be used to erect a monument.

Mrs. Bernitt, who is still in St. Mary's Hospital, said yesterday that she knew the building had been badly shaken by Saturday's tornado, but she did not suppose it was unsafe. She was greatly shocked when told of Koerner's death, and fully confirmed the report that he had given his life to save hers.

Jersey City School Reported Unsafe.

Public School No. 2, in Erie Street, Jersey City, was yesterday reported unsafe. The building was erected in 1852, and has been extended by the erection of wings. It has been reported unsafe three times in the last twenty years. The city authorities each time decided that the reports were unfounded. It was discovered on Thursday that the building had been damaged by the tornado last Saturday, and the Board of Education yesterday appointed Building Inspector Kelly, Supervising Architect John Rowland, and William H. Robertson a commission to examine the building.

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches at 11 and 8. Evening subject, "Behold a Basket of Summer Fruit." Everybody welcome.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M. and 8 P. M., preaching by Rev. Lemuel Moss, D. D., LL. D., of New York.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, West 145th St. and Convent Av., Rev. BOARDMAN B. BOSWORTH, Pastor. On September 1st Rev. Robert Maurice Luther, D. D., of South Orange, N. J., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening sermon by special request: "I Shall Be Satisfied When I Awake with Thy Likeness." Psalm xvii., 15.

Collegiate Church,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, Minister.
Rev. EDWARD G. W. MEURY will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Collegiate (Marble) Church,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
Rev. ARCHIBALD H. BRADSHAW will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"Keep thy heart."
Evening—"He came to Himself."

Collegiate Church,
6th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister.
Rev. ANDREW HAGEMAN will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"Christianity's Testimony to Christ."
Evening—"The 'New Song' and How to Sing It."

Collegiate Church,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, Minister.
Church closed.

Congregation uniting with the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, 68th St. and Broadway, with St. Andrew's M. E. and Rutgers Presbytarian Churches.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Sundays, low mass, 7:30; matins, 10; high mass and sermon, 10:45; evensong, (plain,) 4. Daily, 7:30, 9, 5.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Holy communion, 9 A. M. Morning service, 11 A. M. Evening service, 8 P. M. Seats free at all services.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 WEST 69th St., Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, Rector.—Services 11 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av.—Rev. J. Luther Frantz will preach; services, 11 A. M.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor.—Services Sunday, 10:30 A. M. Evangelistic services, 7:30 P. M.

People's Church 61st St., near 3d Av. Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Services, Sunday, Sept. 1st, at 11 A. M.
Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D., President Hamilton College, will preach.

FIRST UNION PRESBYTERIAN, 86TH ST. and Lexington Av.—The pastor, Rev. Milton S. Littlefield, will preach at 11 and 8.

MADISON AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St.—HOWARD AGNEW JOHNSTON, pastor. Only morning service, 11 A. M. Preaching by Dr. Johnston.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, —Preaching Sunday morning at 10:45. Evening, 7:45, by the assistant pastor, Rev. Earnest Ward. Visitors cordially welcome.

Religious Notices.

The Fifth Ave. Presbyterian Church,
Corner 55th Street.
Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. Hugh Black, M. A.,
Associate Pastor Free St. George's Church, Edinburgh, Scotland, will preach on Sept. 1st, 8th, 15th, and 22d. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. The public is cordially invited.

THE "OLD FIRST" CHURCH,
5th Av., 11th to 12th St.
Howard Duffield, D. D.
Rev. J. Hendrik de Vries will preach 11 A. M. in the Chapel.
WELCOME!

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., Near Sixth Av.—10:30, sacrament of the Lord's Supper; 8, sermon by pastor, Dr. John J. Reed.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 6th and 7th Avs., Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor.—Rev. Arthur O. Pritchard preaches 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday school, 2:30. Y. P. Society C. E., 6:55.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner, 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Rev. William B. Bebb will preach. Sunday School at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St., Rev. Chas. H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. Sermon by Rev. George Brauer. "The Unchanging Truth of Our Religion."

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED CHURCH, Broadway, corner 68th St.—Rev. Wm. C. Stinson, D. D., pastor. 11 A. M., union services with Rutgers, Riverside, West End Collegiate, and St. Andrew's M. E. Churches. Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., editor "Christian Advocate," will preach.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,
WEST 57TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.
Rev. D. ASA BLACKBURN, Pastor.
11 A. M.—Rev. R. F. Sample will preach.
7:45 P. M.—Mr. Blackburn will preach.
Subject: "The Heavenly Father's Love."
All seats free. Deem's Bible Class, 10 A. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, (CHRISTIAN.)
REV. B. , DENHAM, Pastor, 323 West 56th St.
No evening service. 10:45 A. M. "Wholsness."

FIRST UNION, 86TH ST. AND LEXINGTON Av.—The pastor, Milton S. Littlefield, all Summer; 11 and 8.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE. —Rev. David MacMillan, 10:45, "The Voice of God in Holy Scripture." 7:30, "The Temptation of Jesus." Everybody welcome.

Brooklyn.

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Surrogate Notices.

SURROGATES' COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—In the matter of the application for letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of SYLVESTER M. O'DONOHUE, deceased.

To the creditors of said Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased:

Please take notice that John B. O'Donohue, a brother of the above-named Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, as petitioner upon his consent and upon the consent of Charles A. O'Donohue, Mary Theresa O'Donohue, Charlotte Wigand, Peter J. O'Donohue, Thomas A. O'Donohue, and Joseph E. O'Donohue, being the only next of kin of said Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, acknowledged and filed with the Surrogate of the County of New York, intends to apply to the said Surrogate for Letters of Administration to be issued to him as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of said Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, with a limited and modified bond pursuant to the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of New York.

And you and each of you are hereby notified and required, under and by virtue of the aforesaid section of said code, and in pursuance of an order of publication made for that purpose by the said Surrogate, dated the 6th day of August, 1901, to present any and all claims that you may have against the estate of the aforesaid Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, to the Surrogates of the County of New York, at their office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the second day of October, 1901, at or after which time the penalty of the bond to be given by the person to whom letters of administration herein shall be granted is to be fixed by said Surrogate.

Dated Aug. 30th, 1901.

JOHN B. DONOHUE, Petitioner.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Petitioner, 135 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
Au31-2aw4w8&W.

SMITH, JOHN JEWELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JEWELL SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Baker, Smith & Company, No. 83 West Houston Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-first day of June, 1901. MARY HELEN SMITH, Executrix, ELIA'S D. SMITH, Executor. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Executrix and Executor, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
je22-1aw6mS.

WELLS, REBECCA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA C. WELLS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at office of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Colt, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of September next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of March, 1901. HENRY C. WELLS, Executor. CURTIS, MALLETT-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Executor, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
m2-1aw6t

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON FELDSTEIN, bankrupt.—No. 2,926.

To the creditors of Solomon Feldstein of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Solomon Feldstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that said bankrupt, having filed an amended schedule herein, the second first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York, August 28th, 1901.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE HUBERT, bankrupt. No. 4,085.

To the creditors of George Hubert of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1901, the said George Hubert was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York, August 26th, 1901.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL P. HYMAN and THEODORE MEYER, individually and as partners composing the firm of S. P. Hyman & Co., and as partners in the firm of S. Maass & Co., bankruptcy. No. 4,082.

To the creditors of Samuel P. Hyman and Theodore Meyer, individually and as partners composing the firm of S. P. Hyman & Co., and as partners in the firm of S. Maass & Co., of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Samuel P. Hyman and Theodore Meyer, individually and as partners composing the firm of S. P. Hyman & Co., and as partners in the firm of S. Maass & Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Frederick H. Denman, 5 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December, 1901.—Dated this 14th day of June, 1901. JULIE C. TOMPKINS, Executrix.

SIMON FATMAN.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To A. J. R. Landauer & Company, Solomon Loeb, Morris Loeb, Lazard Freres, Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Company, Adolph Boscowitz, executors of Abraham Wolff, deceased; David L. Einstein, Meyer M. Friend, Bernasconi & Turati, Kaskel & Kaskel, Western Union Telegraph Company, Frederick Van Riper & Company, Karl Meissner, Josephine Lauman, Heineken & Vogelsang, W. B. Dana & Company, H. Henke, American District Telegraph Company, Crescent Towel Supply Company, E. A. Creutzburg, G. di G. Guerrini, executors of Louis Ranger, deceased; Maurice S. Wormser, Postal Telegraph Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of Simon Fatman, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 17th day of September, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of Solomon I. Fatman as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
MEYER M. FRIEND, Attorney for petitioner, No. 11 Pine Street, Manhattan, New York City.
au3-1aw6wS

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION. First Department.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by said board, ought to be constructed and operated: Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit.

Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York will apply to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the First Judicial Department, at a term thereof to be held at the Court House thereof, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, in the County of New York, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners in the above entitled matter to determine and report, after due hearing, whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways in the said City, for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by the said board, and described in the report of the said board made to the Municipal Assembly of said City on or about the 5th day of February, 1901, ought to be constructed and operated.

The papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York, dated the 8th day of July, 1901, and presented to the said Appellate Division on or about the 9th day of July, 1901, and the affidavits and other papers accompanying the same, all of which were filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Appellate Division on or about that day, together with the certified copy of the consent of the Department of Parks of the City of New York, filed in the office of the said clerk, and in addition thereto such other papers as shall be presented to the said Court by the said board.

A description of the route and general plan of construction of the said railway or railways forms part of the said report of the said board to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, a copy of which report is included among the said papers upon which the said application will be made. The following is a brief and substantial synopsis of the said route: Beginning at a point in the Borough of Manhattan at or near the intersection of Broadway with Park Row; running thence under Broadway and Bowling Green to State Street; thence under State Street and Battery Park to Whitehall Street; and thence under and across Whitehall Street and South Street to the East River; thence under the East River to the Borough of Brooklyn at a point in Joralemon Street between the East River and Furman Street; thence under Joralemon Street to Fulton Street; thence under Fulton Street to Flatbush Avenue, and thence under Flatbush Avenue to a point at or near its intersection with Atlantic Avenue. The route shall include suitable tracks and connections in the nature of loops under Battery Park, State Street and Bowling Green, and under the Borough Hall Park in the Borough of Brooklyn.

The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of Commissioners, who shall determine, after public hearing of all parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed and operated, and shall report the evid

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LIGHT ON THE POLICE.

Patrolman O'NEILL is in the way of rendering valuable service to his fellow-citizens and to the force, in which his record is that of an efficient officer, as it was in the cavalry service of the United States previously. He began by resenting in an emphatic manner the treatment accorded him by DEVERY, as he was justified in doing. This action might have resulted in nothing more than the execution of DEVERY'S angry threat to have the offending policeman "broke" had O'NEILL been of more pliable disposition and had not Commissioner MURPHY taken part in the matter. The Commissioner ordered the retransfer of the patrolman, in pursuance of his policy to keep the men as near their homes as practicable. This order DEVERY had the ill-advised temerity to countermand, and was promptly called to account for it by the Commissioner, who rescinded DEVERY'S order and enforced his own. Meanwhile, the patrolman has been in communication with the District Attorney's office, where his statement that he had been approached by a member of the force with a demand for money as the price for exemption from transfer from the mounted force will be attended to.

The situation at the present is, in substance, as follows: DEVERY'S brutal treatment of his subordinates has been openly resented by one of them, who has in public declared that money was demanded for favors or for protection against persecution in the force. In his determination to punish such independence DEVERY has come into conflict with the Commissioner, and has, in the phrase of the force, been "called down." And the District Attorney has entered on an examination of the facts alluded to by the policeman. It certainly indicates a bad state of things in the department when insubordination such as the patrolman was clearly technically guilty of can be indulged in and can be in appearance so plainly justified. The conduct of the Chief Deputy which occasioned the conduct of the policeman is more significant and of more importance than that of the policeman himself. The fact that the policeman is openly protected and indorsed by the head of the department shows to what lengths things have gone.

It is not easy to predict the outcome. It cannot readily be believed that Commissioner MURPHY is ignorant of the general condition of the force and the evils that prevail in it. At the same time, he is not of the type of DEVERY, and he plainly feels himself strong enough to exert his official authority in directions where DEVERY has acted as if he felt himself supreme. His public discipline of DEVERY—for that is what it amounts to—cannot fail to arouse in the force a spirit that bodes ill for the Deputy and may lead to important disclosures, now that it is shown that he is not all-powerful. We have always held that the great body of the men on the force are decent and honorable in purpose. The time may be coming when the rascality from which they have suffered in reputation and in many other ways will be exposed.

THE DISTRICT JUDGESHIP.

The nomination of GEORGE B. ADAMS to the vacancy created in the United States District Court by the retirement of Judge BROWN is one that is satisfactory to the admiralty bar and entirely creditable to the President. It is understood that it was especially approved by Secretary of War ROOT, whose opinion in this particular matter is of great value, in consequence of his intimate acquaintance with the needs of the court and with the personnel of the bar in the district.

Mr. ADAMS is an admiralty lawyer of established reputation, and enjoys the confidence and respect of those best able to form a correct judgment regarding him. He is a Republican in his party predilections, and has been Secretary of the Union League Club. But he is in no objectionable sense a partisan, and there is no justice in attributing his appointment to undue partisan influence. We take the more pleasure in frankly acknowledging the creditable nature of the action of the President in this nomination because we had heartily commended a selection which at one time seemed to have been determined on. Our knowledge of the character and ability of the gentleman then mentioned convinced us that his appointment would have been exceptionally a good one. We are equally convinced that the choice of Mr. ADAMS was made carefully and with the best motives.

A CHINESE MISSIONARY.

It was, we believe, his Excellency WU TING-FANG who complained of the measures excluding Chinese from our borders, that they rendered it impossible for Chinese missionaries to spread the light as it is in China among our people, who, we are frank to admit, would be none the worse for it. To some extent it is plain that this obstacle is overcome by the policy of the Chinese Imperial Government, which not only sends us Mr. Wu, to our general delectation and edification, but also his brother, Mr. Yo How, Consul General for the empire in the United States.

In the current number of The North American Review this amiable and highly instructed gentleman argues the question "Chinese Exclusion: A Benefit or a Harm?" It is his judgment that exclusion is a harm, and a serious one, not so much to the Chinese as to the Americans, and especially to the very class of our people who demanded it and have maintained it. His argument is ingenious and his statement of it is courteous as well as vigorous. On the purely material side, it is strong. In the direction of comparison, matching the Chinese with other foreigners, who are admitted with little question, it is effective and keen. On the final point, that the Chinamen, if admitted without restriction to live and labor here, must ultimately be admitted also to the franchise and its powers and duties, Mr. Yo How is candid enough, but he does not give it the attention it deserves, and he does not meet the objections arising from it:

> I shall grant (he declares) the accusers of my people everything they say. I shall concede that the Chinese do, in a sense, work more cheaply than the whites; that they live more cheaply; that they send their money out of the country to China; that most of them have no intention of remaining in the United States, but, after the lapse of years and the accumulation of a competence, reduce their wealth to gold and with it return to their native heaths; and, further, that they do not adopt American manners, but live in colonies and not after the American fashion. Upon the hypothesis of the truth of these assertions I believe I shall prove to the satisfaction of any reasoning mind that each and every one of them represents a condition which is to the highest advantage of this country, and, particularly, to the highest advantage of those who oppose the Chinese laborer, and at whose instance the laws were passed.

After pointing out that the original opposition to the Chinese arose in San Francisco, from the jealousy of the laboring men, largely of foreign birth, who flocked there after the completion of the transcontinental railroad, and that it has not only impeded the growth of prosperity in California, but has actually set it back, the writer addresses himself to the members of the trades unions who are the present opponents of the repeal of the exclusion measures. He asserts that the Chinese cannot, if they would, really compete with these, because they are not skilled laborers and will not become so. As an instance of the inability of Chinese labor to compete with American he says: "Your sawed timber is laid down in the Straits Settlements for 2 cents per running foot. China, with labor at from 8 to 20 cents per day, could not cut it for that price." In the Soy Che cotton mills in Shanghai 2,200 workers do the work of 350 in New Jersey. In the engine room sixty are employed to do the work six would do in America. Nor is the fact that the American works with machinery sufficient to explain the difference. There is machinery in the cotton mills and engine room. The Chinamen cannot use it to advantage.

In short, Chinese labor is not cheap. It is paid poor wages, but it is not worth more. Measured by the cost of output it is dear, too dear to be used except in the rudest and simplest work, except for "menial" service to which the Chinese are adapted, but in which they do not compete with the skilled members of the unions. But Mr. Yo How does not rest on this statement. He goes deeper. He holds that if Chinese labor were really cheap this country could not have too much of it. "The cheaper the labor the greater the product and the lower the price and the larger the share of each person, including the members of the trades unions. The true wages of all workers, what they get for their money, would advance. As for the relative rates of wages, he is sure that the Chinamen would get all that they could force their employers to pay, much as other workers do.

On the question of admitting the Chinese to citizenship and the suffrage, the writer, the Consul General, contents himself with saying: "Our people would make as good citizens of the United States as any other foreign-born peoples. The average business man among us would vote as intelligently as the average business man among the European foreign element, and the same may be said of our laborers. This whole trouble has been caused by the fact that we are not citizens and voters." This is a bold and sweeping assertion. It will not be accepted by the mass of the American people. The evidence for it is, to say the least, defective. Undoubtedly the question of citizenship is the vital one; it cannot so easily and simply be disposed of.

PRUSSIAN IMPERIAL MANNERS.

There is a German-speaking American of this municipality who belongs, for reasons of his own, to a German club. He is in the habit of relating that when one of his clubmates is conspicuously rude he always asks that man if he is not a Prussian, and it invariably turns out that he is. Whereupon all the Würtembergers and Bavarians and Austrians within earshot grin in undisguised amusement.

We are giving this anecdote, of course, only for "what it may be worth." It is, to be sure, quite in the same line with MATTHEW ARNOLD'S story of the Prussian officer whom he met, and who said to him, "with the graceful tact of his nation," "It is not so much that we hate England as that we think little of her." But all the stories of Prussian bad manners that anybody may ever have heard naturally recur to him when he reads of the treatment that has been accorded by the Prussian officials to the Chinese emissaries who have come to Germany, as by treaty bound, to convey the entirely insincere and perfunctory regrets of their Government that certain misguided Chinamen should have murdered in Peking the German Minister.

Murdering a German Minister, or any other Minister, is not a proof of civilization on the part of the people who do it, or of the Government which instigates it or permits it or condones it. It was probably a true insight into Chinese character which induced Germany to insist that a Prince of the blood of China should proceed to Berlin to expiate the offense by a formal apology.

This is what Prince CHUN and his escort have gone to Germany to do, doubtless with an inward reluctance, but with no visible bad grace. Nobody likes to eat humble pie on his own individual account. The operation involves a strong sense either of duty or of interest. And eating humble pie on behalf of one's nation is even a more distasteful procedure to a patriotic person. Patriotism is not, for a fact, very rife in China, partly, no doubt, from the fact that for China foreign nations do not really exist—China to them comprises the whole human race, and Chinese patriotism would be only another name for general and promiscuous philanthropy. But at any rate it was important that the envoy of this very disagreeable mission should receive, for his own personal part and for that of his attendants, the height of consideration. And it appears that he and his attendants have been treated in Prussia with studied discourtesy—treated like convicts, or at best like prisoners of war, rather than as men who were reluctantly performing a painful public duty.

It is particularly painful to read that all this studied series of insults has been directed against the personally unoffending and very unfortunate emissary of China by the personal direction of the German Emperor. We have all known all along that the Kaiser had more cerebral activity than was compatible with entire sanity; that he was, in point of fact, more or less of what is commonly called "a crank" in American slang. But we thought, all Europe and America thought, that there was something generous and chivalric in his impetuous impulsiveness. But this cold-blooded and, as we were saying, characteristically Prussian treatment of the Chinese envoy must tend to modify that faith. The recital of the indignities heaped upon the Chinese envoy is enough to make any American gentleman, any English gentleman, any German gentleman, any gentleman, hang his head in shame. And it is this generous and chivalrous German boy, as we are still accustomed to think of him, who has done this frightful thing. Really, the remark of "Mr. Dooley," when the Chinese rescue expeditions were organizing, seems more applicable now than then, that the movement was a good thing because the Chinese might succeed in civilizing the Germans.

GOLDEN WEDDING OR DIVORCE?

Those who have watched with the intelligent interest born of expert knowledge the performances of the new challenger for the America's Cup, now in these waters, are beginning to ask themselves whether the proceedings about to begin will partake of the character of a golden wedding anniversary or a divorce. For just half a century the Queen's Cup and the New York Yacht Club have lived together in love and peace and harmony. The little flirtations which have occurred from time to time between her Ladyship and visitors from Europe who have declared themselves enamored of her charms have not seriously, nor permanently, disturbed the peace of the family. This year it may be different. A gallant Irishman has "come over"—as has been the habit from time immemorial—to bring about an elopement if he can. It would not be the first time that a brilliant Irishman has made a like attempt and succeeded in accomplishing his purpose. Hence the question which is just now agitating the gossips of yachting circles, Is it to be a golden wedding anniversary or a divorce?

Fifty years of uninterrupted possession have resulted in our coming to regard the recovery of the cup by an English representative as almost an impossibility, and yet we cannot help but feel that this challenger is probably the most dangerous that has yet come after the much-coveted emblem. The three trial spins that have been had in this country have demonstrated that she is unquestionably the fastest boat that has ever come over for the cup races; that she is handled by a skipper who has every detail of the sport at his finger tips, and is manned by a crew that will be able to get every particle of speed that she possesses out of her whenever they are expected so to do.

Before the arrival of the Shamrock in these waters we had been led to believe that she was not quite the equal of the former challenger of the same name, and had conceived this idea from the published reports of the trials between the two boats. Now, to our amazement, we realize that our previous estimate was erroneous, and that if beaten by the old Shamrock in some races that fact was due not to a lack of speed in the new Shamrock, but either to the desire of her owner not to expose her full capability or to the fact that the trials were not races, but merely trial trips to ascertain the peculiarities of the craft and any changes that might be needed in her.

On this side we are as yet undecided as to which one of the two ninety-footers now in commission should be selected to undertake the task of defending the cup. Will it be the old defender of 1899, the Columbia, or the more modern creation, the Constitution? In the twenty races in which both of these boats have been entered each has scored an equal number of victories, and thereby has the public mind become satisfied that there is not very much choice between the two in point of speed. Columbia having thus shown that she is as fast as the Constitution, has also demonstrated the fact that our representative in the contest this year will not be much if any faster than was the boat that won two years ago. If our boat is no faster than the one that saved the cup in 1899, and the Shamrock is considerably faster than the former challenger was, it is quite safe to say that the contest this year promises to be more exciting than any which has preceded it. To hold the cup under these conditions will almost warrant the conviction that it is ours to have and to hold until the causes which usually terminate the matrimonial relation are operative, in spite of all the titled Englishmen and festive Irishmen who may come here to lift it. If on the contrary it is lifted, we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that the best defender we know how to build is not quite good enough to meet the superb challenger—an assumption we are not yet ready to concede until the races are sailed and the drifting matches drifted.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—When the Rev. CHARLES M. SHELDON of Topeka tackles a practical problem he never fails, so far as known, to make manifest his own unpracticality. His most striking proof of this was given when he tried to run a newspaper, and he has just presented another in a letter which he has written to the Servant Girls' Union of Colorado Springs. In it he argues away known facts as follows: "There is nothing in any kind of honest labor in a home that is any less honorable than the labor demanded of the doctor, the lawyer, the minister, or the editor. If the service rendered a family in preparing its meals and keeping its habitation clean is a service that is an absolute necessity to the family's health and happiness (as it undoubtedly is) then I see no reason whatever for putting those who perform such service on a different social plane from those who keep accounts for the merchant or sell goods over a counter. The ostracism of house servants has no reason, for the labor performed by the servant in the house is fully as honorable as that performed by the clerk in the office." Here, as usual, Mr. SHELDON confounds what is with what he thinks ought to be, and ignores facts with which he is quite as familiar as anybody else. Nobody ever denied the premises from which he draws his conclusion, and yet the social status of the domestic servant everywhere has always been a lower one than that of the other classes he mentions. To say that there is no reason for this is to be absurd. The reason may or may not be bad, but of its reality there is no doubt whatever.

—Whether or not Mr. ALBERT C. AUBREY is a "Christian Scientist" we cannot say, but as the law partner of Mr. GEORGE W. DE LANO—who is one by his own proud confession, and in the inner circle, too, where wills giving fortunes to "the church" are prepared for the signature of dying women who think they have been "healed" by "Christian Science" spells—Mr. AUBREY has undoubtedly had unusual opportunities for thoroughly informing himself concerning the operations of the sect and the amount of confidence deserved by the statements of its leaders. There is, therefore, much significance in the fact that when Mr. AUBREY, after he had denounced as "all rot" the talk about the use upon Surrogate FITZGERALD of a mysterious "silent treatment" to influence his decision in the Brush case, was reminded that very prominent members of the organization had publicly asserted both the ability and the intention to exert such influence, he replied: "Oh, well, women are liable to say anything." Of course, it cannot for a moment be supposed that Mr. AUBREY intended, as his words literally imply, to charge that no women can be trusted to tell the truth on any subject. It is fair to assume, and the circumstances of the conversation fully warrant it, that he referred only to the women under discussion—the women, that is, who lead the Eddyite army and incidentally make an easy and more or less luxurious living out of the Eddyite rank and file. These women, according to the especially well-informed Mr. AUBREY, "are liable to say anything." To be quite frank, we had more than suspected as much before, and we will not even critices, as fussy people might, Mr. AUBREY'S substitution of "liable to say" for "capable of saying." The words do very well as they are, and there is a certain ring about "liable" that harmonizes beautifully with "Christian Science."

NUGGETS.

Safety in Flight.

"Why did the fly fly?" "Because the spider spider."—Boston Christian Register.

The Boy of the Family.

Visitor (as Tommy enters)—This is your young hopeful, I suppose.

Mrs. Tucker—Well, just at present he's my young hands-full.—Chicago Tribune.

As His Folks View It.

No man ever fell in love with a woman whom his folks didn't like. He merely becomes "infatuated" with her.—Boston Transcript.

A Suggestion.

Girls, if you are as fastidious in the selection of a husband as you are in the selection of a new hat, you'll never have any trouble matrimonially.—San Francisco Bulletin.

She Hasn't Been.

Tess—I notice you're always at home now when he calls, and yet you used to think him such a bore.

Jess—But he's the least tiresome of all my admirers now.

Tess—Really?

Jess—Yes, all the others have been to Buffalo.—Philadelphia Press.

ILLUSION.

From The Washington Star.

Down by the sea she is a queen
And he a prince of noble mien;
The moonlight makes a path of gold
Unto her throne, and wealth untold
Is scattered o'er the glistening strand.
They speak no word, but understand
That life is all that life should be—
Down by the sea.

When back in town—she squints a bit
And her complexion doesn't fit
The color of her wavy hair.
And he has weight, alas, to spare;
His legs bow slightly when he walks—
'Tis thus that disappointment stalks
And changes smiling to a frown,
When back in town.

REAR ADMIRAL HOWISON REPUDIATES INTERVIEW

Says He Did Not Reflect Upon Admiral Schley.

WRITES TO MR. HACKETT

Howison Sure He Can Serve Impartially Upon the Court—Admiral Schley's Counsel Not Satisfied.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett to-day made public the personal correspondence between Rear Admiral Howison and himself in relation to the fitness of the Admiral to serve upon the court of inquiry, Admiral Howison having consented that his personal letter shall be given to the public. A copy of Rear Admiral Howison's letter has been sent to Rear Admiral Schley, was sent to Rear Admiral Schley, who discussed it with his counsel. Later the following announcement was made:

"Admiral Schley's counsel is entirely dissatisfied with the position of Admiral Howison as disclosed in his letter to Acting Secretary Hackett, made public to-day."

The lawyers hold that it is not a comprehensive denial of the statements attributed to Admiral Howison, nor, they say, does it disclose sufficiently the Admiral's freedom from bias. It is probable they will set forth these objections in a letter to the Acting Secretary of the Navy.

The correspondence is as follows:

"(Personal.)

"72 Ashburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1901.

"Dear Sir: I have just returned to my home after a short visit to Saratoga and Lake George. Owing to my detail as a member of the court of inquiry, ordered to meet on Sept. 12 next, I find that many newspapers are giving me credit for having served my country in the United States Navy for nearly half a century with honor.

"I see also that I am thought to be objectionable as a member of this court of inquiry, it being stated that I publicly expressed opinions on the conduct of the battle of Santiago, while serving as Commandant at the Boston Navy Yard, shortly after the result of that engagement was known. I believe the service knows, as I do, that I do not attempt to make public speeches, write for magazines, or papers, or make public utterances on navy or other subjects.

"It has been impossible for me to avoid the visits and questions of representatives of newspapers while serving at important stations, and at times when the navy has been so busily employed. At Mare Island during my long service there, particularly during the great railroad strike, the papers contained many statements, said to have been obtained in my office; most, if not all, of these reports were harmless, readable articles on the operations of the several naval detachments serving for the preservation of law and order.

"During my two years' service at the Boston station, there was seldom a day passed without my receiving visits from the representatives of the several Boston papers, and during the Spanish-American war the navy yard there was seldom without newspaper reporters. I found them to be polite and gentlemanly at all times, and whatever information or news I could reasonably impart, I gave them.

"I have often interpreted to a number of them the laws and regulations for the navy by attempting to answer their numerous questions relating to the duties and responsibilities of the several grades of officers throughout the fleet of vessels, from the commander in chief to the lowest rate among the crew.

"When the news of our navy's success at Manila and again at Santiago reached Boston the people there were not behind the rest of the United States in giving honor and praise to the navy, and to the commanders in chief of the fleets. The enthusiasm of the population in praise and honor for the officers and men engaged at Santiago lasted for some time, until later, when the troubles commenced as to where the credit and honors should go for the success of this engagement.

"It is no news to the navy to say that where all do their duties, the first honors for success go to the officer in chief commanding. Censure for failure also belongs to him. This newspaper cutting in question contains a statement in which it is said that I made a comparison between Schley and Sampson, unfavorable to Schley.

"The word 'respected' as used by the reporter, is seldom or ever employed by navy men in comparing the qualities possessed by officers, and I am sure I could never have said this as he reports, nor said that Schley had the reputation of being nervous and hot-headed in the Naval Academy.

"One may say an officer stands higher in his class, if true; another may stand higher in scientific attainments, while another be distinguished for eminent diplomatic and social qualities, while all under discussion are of good standing and proficient in their necessary professional calling.

"I have no recollection of the gentlemen representing The Boston Record, and I do not approve of his public statement as mine. I cannot say that I have not discussed with acquaintances matters published in the newspapers relating to our navy's success as well as the unfortunate disputes so widely commented on.

"There are few or no persons in the navy or in our country who have not daily discussed these newspaper articles. From the papers it appears that Admiral Schley has strong doubts as to my fitness to fairly judge this case with Admirals Dewey and Benham. As it is a case of grave importance to those concerned and to the country, I am desirous of giving my little help to clear away the troubles.

"The duties of members of courts-martial and courts of inquiry are not sought or desired by officers. While I feel highly honored by the department's selection of myself for this duty, it is anything but a pleasant task to sit in judgment on brother officers. However, the honor of the selection or the unpleasantness of court duties do not enter into the reasons for my now writing to say to you personally three things, viz.:

"First—To reassure you that I am not responsible for and did not give out such an interview as is alleged in the dispatches from Boston, and as stated in the newspapers to have been mentioned by Admiral Schley in a recent letter to the department.

"Second—If, however, the department feels that the cause of the navy and of justice will be better served by relieving me from duty on the court, I am entirely ready to withdraw voluntarily, or to have the department relieve me upon its own initiative.

"Third—If, on the other hand, the department, knowing all the circumstances, decides that I should perform this duty, I am entirely ready to perform it, and can, upon my conscience and oath, do my duty as a member of the court 'without partiality,' as the law requires.

"Yours sincerely and respectfully,

"H. L. HOWISON, Rear Admiral, United States Navy.

"Hon. Frank W. Hackett, Washington, D. C."

"(Personal.)

"Washington, Aug. 26, 1901.

"Dear Admiral: Your personal letter of the 24th deserves an immediate reply. You say substantially that there is no foundation for the statements attributed to you as having been set forth in an interview afterward published in The Boston Record, and lately made the subject of a communication from Rear Admiral Schley to the department. You evidently have read the correspondence between the Admiral and the department, as published last week in the newspapers.

"The department, let me assure you, has no purpose of relieving you of this duty. It has implicit confidence in your sense of justice and fair-mindedness. Should the counsel for Rear Admiral Schley proceed to offer to the court objection to you, it will be for the court itself to decide the question of your competency to sit as a member.

"Were your letter official instead of being merely personal, I should refer it to the Judge Advocate of the court, to be laid before the court. I would like to know if you have any objection to my giving to the public your frank and manly letter, in the event that it shall seem desirable to do so.

"What you have said only confirms me in the belief that the department has been fortunate in selecting you as the third member of the court. Kindly accept the assurance of my personal esteem, and believe me,

"Yours truly,
FRANK W. HACKETT.

"Rear Admiral H. L. Howison, United States Navy, Yonkers, N. Y."

HELMSMAN OF TEXAS FOUND.

Man Wanted as Witness in Sampson-Schley Court Located in Brooklyn.

The man for whom the Judge Advocate of the Sampson-Schley court of inquiry has been searching has been located in Brooklyn. He is Gustaf E. Claeson, who was the helmsman of the battleship Texas on the day of the naval battle at Santiago.

Claeson was seen at his home, 167 Sands Street, Brooklyn, last night. He is a Swede and is thirty-five years old.

He refused, because of the fact that he expected to be called as a witness, to say anything for publication which would have any bearing on the inquiry. He did talk interestingly, however, of the movements of the ships on the day of the battle and of his own injuries received at Guantanamo on June 15, when the drum of his left ear was ruptured.

With relation to the movements of the squadron on July 3, Mr. Claeson said:

"The Commodore gave the signal 'The enemy is escaping'; then this signal was hauled down and another hoisted on the Brooklyn, 'Disregard all movements of the Commander in Chief.' This was answered by all ships within signal distance.

"All the ships in the blockading line made their course toward the escaping enemy. The Texas, Iowa, and Gloucester were the first to engage. The movements of the ships are history now, and, of course, I cannot tell of the movements of the Brooklyn. I will say, however, that I have been anxious to tell all I know for the last three years."

PREPARING SCHLEY CASE.

Judge Advocate Lemly Confers with Commander Wainwright.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Commander Richard Wainwright, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, came over to Washington from Annapolis to-day and spent some time in conference with Capt. Lemly, Judge Advocate of the Schley court, in reference to the testimony to be furnished by the Commander, who is one of the witnesses on the Government list. Capt. Lemly has been engaged in this kind of work for the past week, laying the base for the presentation of his case.

Nothing has yet been heard by Acting Secretary Hackett from Capt. Forsyth in answer to the department's interrogatory touching his reputed interview in relation to the Schley case. Mr. Hackett's attention has not yet been directed formally to the publication this morning ascribing certain expressions bearing on the Schley case to Rear Admiral Watson, but the matter was referred to informally. Mr. Hackett intimated that it was not one of sufficient importance to warrant letter writing by the department.

BAROMETER REPORT WITHHELD

Forecast Official Says that Steamship Delay, Due to Unauthorized Report, Accounts for the Order.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Inquiry was made to-day at the Weather Bureau to ascertain the reason for the order, to all stations of the bureau, to withhold from the daily statements issued to the press and other clients, the barometric readings for the day. Chief Willis Moore is absent in the West, attending a convention of weather observers, and D. J. Carroll, who is in charge in his absence, referred the inquirer to Harry C. Frankenfield, forecast official.

"The order was made by Chief Moore," said Mr. Frankenfield, "before he left for the West. I was away and did not learn until my return of the reasons for which the order of Aug. 25 was issued. It seems that somebody who undertook to make deductions from the barometric readings, circulated the report that a great storm was gathering to the southward, and that it would rage up the coast. I believe it was just about the time of the storm that recently swept over Mobile and New Orleans. One result of the unauthorized report, for the Weather Bureau made no such deductions, was to keep the United States steamer Machias at Norfolk two or three days to avoid a storm which did not come anywhere near that point.

"The object in withholding the barometric readings is to prevent the repetition of unauthorized deductions based on those readings. I cannot say when it will be revoked."

"Is it not possible," was asked, "for ingenious newspapers to forecast approaching storms from the temperature and wind readings of the bureau, if they are determined to make their own deductions?"

"Possibly," replied Mr. Frankenfield, "but they cannot do so well as they could if provided with the other indications that are desirable in making forecasts."

Mr. Frankenfield did not mention the offending person or newspaper that has caused the withholding of the barometric readings, which he explained were desired also by some persons to govern them in their business undertakings, if they are by sea. But most of the people, he added, were satisfied with the temperature and wind readings. The suggestion was that the offense came from Norfolk, but no inquiry appears to have been made to fix the responsibility.

NEW GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO

William H. Hunt of Montana, Who Was Secretary of the Island Under Gov. Allen, Is Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The President to-day appointed William H. Hunt of Montana Governor of Porto Rico.

Mr. Hunt has been Acting Governor of Porto Rico since ex-Gov. Allen's return to this country, and his appointment was not unexpected.

When Mr. Allen was appointed to the position Mr. Hunt was made Secretary, and he has taken an active part in the retiring Governor's administration from the first. He is regarded as particularly well-fitted for his duties, having served for many years as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana. He was an important witness before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in the recent inquiry into the election of Senator W. A. Clark.

While on the Montana bench he testified that he was approached by his family physician and told that "some parties" would give him $100,000 if he threw the Wellcome disbarment case out of court.

Gov. Hunt was born on Nov. 5, 1857, in New Orleans, the fourth son of the late William Henry Hunt of Louisiana, who was Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinets of Presidents Garfield and Arthur. He was educated at Yale, but did not graduate, owing to ill-health. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1890. When twenty-seven years old he was made Attorney General of the Territory of Montana, and he has held public offices there ever since Montana became a State. He was a member of the Legislature and of the convention which framed the State Constitution.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—President McKinley made the following appointments to-day:

Colonels of Artillery—John L. Tiernon.

Lieutenant Colonels of Artillery—George S. Grimes and John M. K. Davis.

Majors of Artillery—Alexander B. Dyer, Medorem Crawford, Garland N. Whistler, Albert S. Cummins, and Henry A. Reed.

Captains of Artillery—Philip R. Ward, Winfield S. Overton, Mervyn C. Buckey, Earle D'A. Pearce, Arthur S. Conklin, Benjamin M. Koehler, James F. Brady, Hugh La F. Applewhite, Roderick L. Carmichael, Andrew Moses, Thomas Q. Ashburn, Sam F. Bottoms, Willard D. Newbill, Harold E. Cloke, Samuel C. Vestal, Thomas H. R. McIntyre, and Richard H. McMaster.

First Lieutenants of Artillery—Gwynn R. Hancock, Dan T. Moore, Clarence B. Smith, Russell P. Reeder, Robert F. McMillan, Goodwin Ordway, Lynn S. Edwards, George M. Brooke, Hugh K. Taylor, George Deiss, Alden Trotter, Spencer M. Bowman, Charles R. Lawson, Gilbert A. Youngberg, Francis A. Pope, Stanley B. Hamilton, William P. Stokey, William I. Westervelt, Edwin G. Davis, Frederick L. Buck, Jay P. Hopkins, Le Roy T. Hillman, Upton Birnie, Jr.; Archibald H. Sunderland, Clarence Deems, Jr.; Raymond H. Fenner, Charles L. J. Frohwitter, Edward P. Nones, Arthur P. S. Hyde, Clifford C. Carson, Harry E. Mitchell, Ernest E. Allen, Fred C. Doyle, Pressley K. Brice, George T. Perkins, John McManus, Augustine McIntyre, John B. Murphy, Frank B. Edwards, George R. Greene, Robert M. Ellicott, Theodore H. Koch, Henry C. Merriam, Raymond W. Briggs, and Harry C. Williams.

Surgeons, with the rank of Major—Eugene L. Swift and Paul Shillock.

First Lieutenants in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry—Paul Wuttke and Terrence Hamill.

Interpreter to the Legation and United States Consulate General at Bangkok, Siam—Leng Hui.

ONE POLAR EXPEDITION FAILS.

Admiral Makaroff Finds It Impossible to Reach the Open Sea by Means of His Ice Breakers.

HAMMERFEST, Norway, Aug. 30.—The steamer Frithjof, which arrived here yesterday after having successfully landed the Baldwin-Ziegler arctic expedition at Camp Ziegler, on Alger Island, spoke the Russian ice-breaking steamer Ermak three weeks ago.

Admiral Makaroff, the originator of the idea to reach the pole with the Ermak, said his experience had convinced him that it was impossible to force a way through to the Polar Sea. The Admiral was then homeward bound. He saw Mr. Baldwin.

Great hopes were entertained by Admiral Makaroff and his associates that a plan had at last been invented by which the north pole could be reached. The Admiral is one of the best-known men in the Russian Navy, and is well known in this country, which he has visited several times. Besides being famous as a fighter—he took a prominent part in the Russo-Turkish war—he has devoted much time and study to the problem of preventing loss of life at sea.

Admiral Makaroff's plan for reaching the north pole was the use of ice breakers of enormous power. The plan was developed about three years ago, and was supported by the Russian Government, which granted 1,500,000 rubles for the fitting out of the expedition. Preliminary experiments were made in the Gulf of Finland and the Kara Sea, and were successful enough to warrant an attempt to reach the pole.

The polar expedition started last Spring, and was fitted out at Newcastle, England. The sides of the Ermak are fifteen times as strong as those of an ordinary vessel, and the ship can run astern as easily as ahead. The propellers are not damaged by contact with the most formidable obstruction.

LORD SALISBURY'S PLANS.

A Report that He Is to Retire in a Few Months Denied by One of His Associates.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Pall Mall Gazette yesterday, under the heading "The Prime Minister's Impending Resignation," said Lord Salisbury's retirement would probably take place after the coronation of King Edward, though some persons expected it in the Autumn or early Winter. Referring to the report editorially, The Pall Mall Gazette said:

"The facts square with our own knowledge to the extent that the Unionist Party should prepare for a new Premiership."

Chiefly owing to the lack of all interesting news, The Pall Mall Gazette's announcement attracted considerable attention. The credence attached to it was due more to the paper's previous feat in foretelling the retirement of Mr. Gladstone than by the inherent probability of the article.

After careful inquiry, it seems that there is nothing to justify the prophecy. An official who has been more closely associated with Lord Salisbury than any one else for over thirty years, said:

"I have not heard a single word from Lord Salisbury or his friends to justify this latest resurrection of the retirement rumor. It is true that Lord Salisbury is getting very old, but he is more closely called the bulk of the dull foreign affairs, which were formerly so trying. I do not think he is very eager to retire, but what is more to the point, I feel certain that the party would not allow it unless age made far greater inroads on his health than it has at present. I think you will see Lord Salisbury Premier as long as his health lasts and a Unionist Government is in power. Personally, he has no pursuits to which he desires to devote more leisure. Indeed, I believe he would feel quite lost without a certain amount of statesmanship to occupy his energy."

CASTELLANE SELLS HIS YACHT.

The Valhalla, Bought by Count and Countess Boni in 1896, Now Owned by Lord Crawford.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Earl of Crawford has bought the auxiliary steam yacht Valhalla, owned by the Count and Countess Boni de Castellane.

The Valhalla was bought by the Count and Countess Boni de Castellane in 1896. It was said at the time to be one of the Count's ambitions to be a great yachtsman, but his unfortunate susceptibility to sea sickness has prevented him from personally using either his steam yacht or racer to any great extent. Before being bought by the Castellanes the Valhalla belonged to Joseph Frederick Laycock, an English banker, and was in New York Harbor at the time of the races for the America's Cup between the Valkyrie III. and Defender.

The yacht, which originally cost $450,000, is the largest vessel of her kind in the world, and depends almost entirely on her sails. She was constructed in 1892, and is a very handsome ship, the lines of her bow being especially graceful. She is steel armored, and is 230.1 feet over all, 37.2 feet beam, and 20.7 feet in depth. Her mizzenmast is 125 feet long, and her mainmast 141 feet.

WHITAKER WRIGHT ATTACKED.

Le Roy Company Shareholders to Send an Expert to Examine the Mines —Four Directors Resign.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—An excited meeting of shareholders of the Le Roy Mining Company was held in London yesterday. In the course of the meeting shouts were heard of, "Where is Whitaker Wright?" "On the telephone," somebody shouted derisively in reply.

It was then announced that Mr. Wright had telephoned, explaining that, owing to resignation, there were only two Directors left, and advising the meeting to form a committee to appoint new ones. It transpired that Mr. Wright, Lord Dufferin, and Messrs. Ruegg and Mills had all resigned.

The two remaining Directors, Messrs. Hill and Andrew, both refused to take the chair. Shareholder Aaron was thereupon voted to the chair, and announced that he had a majority of 131,418 proxies over those held by the Wright party, this proving how confidence had been shaken in Mr. Wright's management. Mr. Aaron and others made very uncomplimentary remarks about Mr. Wright, who, it is said, is now a shareholder only to the extent of forty shares.

The meeting applauded Mr. Aaron's comments. After much commotion it appointed a mining engineer, R. J. Frecheville, a Director, and resolved to send him to British Columbia to examine into and report upon the whole business, after which other Directors will be appointed.

ABDUL HAMID RETALIATING.

Orders the Taxation of the French Religious Communities at Beirut and Jerusalem.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The Matin says the Sultan's first retaliation against France is the publication of an irade withdrawing the concessions and tax exemptions from the French religious community at Beirut, Syria. The French communities at Jerusalem are also taxed.

It is understood that the French Government will take no active measures to coerce the Sultan until after the Czar's visit to France is ended, in order that nothing may occur to mar the festivities.

Munir Bey, the Turkish Ambassador to France, who is residing in Switzerland, has made a flying trip to Paris to have an interview with M. Constans, the French Ambassador to Turkey. He came incognito, in order that his passports might not be handed to him. What transpired at the interview is not known, but it is believed that it will not lead to a modification of the situation.

The fête planned at the Turkish Embassy to-day in honor of the anniversary of the accession of Abdul Hamid, has been canceled. The Minister of War, Gen. André, withdrew the permission enabling a military orchestra to participate in the celebration.

The

MR. AND MRS. EDWARD J. BERWIND'S BALL

Most Lavish of This Season's Entertainments in Newport.

More Than 300 Guests—Tents Have to be Erected to Accommodate Some of Them—The Floral Decorations.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind's ball, long expected and elaborately prepared as a "house warming" for their new villa on Bellevue Avenue, took place to-night. Previous entertainments of this season may have rivaled it in details, but none has been more artistic, none so largely attended, and none so conspicuous for lavish expenditure of money.

Few houses in Newport equal the Berwind villa in construction, exterior and interior decorations, tapestry and furnishings, or extend and beauty of surrounding grounds. It is admirably adapted for a large entertainment, but its ample rooms and broad terraces and verandas were not spacious enough to accommodate all the guests at last night's affair, and tents had to be erected on the lawn. The guests numbered over 300, many of them coming from dinners given earlier in the evening at other cottages.

The floral decorations were the most extensive of this season, certain large establishments in both New York and Newport having been taxed to the utmost for several days past. As the guests entered the wide gate from Bellevue Avenue, lamps, fairy lights, and electric lights pointed out for them the way to the broad steps leading to the massive grilled doors. Passing through these doors, they entered the hall and caught a first glimpse of the beautiful floral decorations.

The hall was converted into a rose garden. Trees and vines of roses lined the marble walls all the way up to the second floor, where the dressing rooms were located. Several dozen of the rose trees were placed about in golden vases, the color of the blossoms harmonizing with the gorgeous mural tapestries. Passing up the red-carpeted stairway the guests could look into the ballroom, situated directly opposite the main entrance.

This room is no less handsome in its permanent decorations that comparatively few flowers were used. There were hundreds of American Beauty roses, so arranged as to form beds at the bases of the mirrors, from which rose vines apparently grew up along frames of the mirrors almost to the ceiling.

Throughout the drawing room, reception room, conservatory, and other rooms on the two floors, as well as in the main hallway, tall vases were filled with American Beauties, orchids, lotus flowers, and other rare blossoms. The south terrace was made to represent an orange grove, the golden fruit lighting up the place and the fragrant odor permeating the rooms adjoining. It was on the terrace and lawn that the decorations were most novel. On the terrace were fine specimens of palms, large groups of orchids, clusters of crotons, caladiums, and fancy foliage plants, while in the distance on either side, picked out by colored lights, were masses of blue, pink, and white hydrangeas, and at one point was a huge bed of sun flowers with enormous heads.

Far down on the lawn was a large maple tree, with vines of red flowers running all through its branches, brought out clearly by the use of lime lights thrown from different angles. At about the centre of the lawn was a skeleton tent formation, consisting of red lights, inclosing an enormous specimen palm, about which were masses of white flowers, making the palm stand up in bold relief. The lily pond was brilliant with all colors of lights in countless tiny fairy lamps that floated on the surface. A fountain played in the centre, its spray constantly changing color in the glow of the lamps.

Another pond of lilies was spanned by a bridge brilliant with colored lights. Beyond the ponds, in which floated water lilies and the stately Egyptian lotus, was the Italian colonnade, hung with hop vines in their prime condition, full of russet colored fairy cups, each carrying a soft light.

For the supper the Northern terrace was inclosed with a framework decorated with pink and white cloth in graceful folds and festoons, on which were strung great strands of red and white roses, garlanded irregularly from the ceiling and trailing in long sweeps on either side and about the doorways leading toward the ballroom. Fifty electric lights, covered with pink mull, were arranged over the ceiling, giving a brilliant light. Another annex to the dining room was a red tent on the lawn, seating 125 guests. The entire terrace, stretching 250 feet north and south, was outlined with festoons of red lanterns.

Each of the supper tables, forty in number, had a pretty centrepiece of red and white roses surrounding a candelabra, the color scheme being red and white.

The cotillion was danced in the ballroom and was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., with Mrs. Berwind. There were nine favors, pieces consisting of feather fans in different colors, pink parasols covered with roses, decorated champagne corks, hats and baskets filled with fine flowers, bronze trays, musical instruments, cushions in pink and blue, and leather purses and swords with hilts of roses. The favors were displayed on floral screens.

Mullaly's Orchestra, stationed in the hall just outside the ballroom door, and Berger's Hungarian Orchestra, just off the ballroom in another direction, played alternately during the evening. Among the guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. George Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Henry Walters, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mr. and Mrs. W. Denison Hatch, James T. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener, Mr. and Mrs. S. Barton French, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. Peter W. Lynch, Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, Miss Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Livermore, Miss Brooks, Miss Langhorne, Miss Burden, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Edward A. Wickes, Ralph Pulitzer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Whitehouse, Reginald Brooks, Edgerton L. Winthrop, Mrs. S. D. Schenck, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Miss Neilson, Miss Oelrichs, Henry Norman, Gerald Lowther, Center Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Stevens, Mrs. S. H. Olin, Henry F. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sands, Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. J. C. Mallory, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hude Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, Miss Pierson, Mrs. W. P. Thompson, The Misses Blight, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Ludlow, James V. Parker, Mrs. C. L. Bert, The Misses Mills, Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, The Misses Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. George Keppel, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Gerry, The Misses Gerry, Miss Gray, Miss Harris, Mrs. Clapp, Miss Marion Clapp, Count Sternberg, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., William Spencer, The Messrs. Gray, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., Mrs. Frederick Edey.

WEBER & FIELDS'S AUCTION SALE.

Comedians Get High Prices for Choice Seats and Boxes.

The auction sale of the seats and boxes for the first performance, next Thursday night, of "Hoity Toity," and the burlesque of "Diplomacy," called "De Pleuresy," at Weber & Fields's Music Hall, took place yesterday afternoon. The auctioneers were De Wolf Hopper, Fritz Williams, John T. Kelly, Lee Harrison, Sam Bernard, and Edgar Smith, the librettist. There was a good-sized crowd present.

Jesse Lewisohn was the first bidder to secure a stage box, paying $300. "Tod" Sloan, the jockey, paid the same amount for the opposite box. The auctioneering comedians stimulated the bidders.

Emanuel Friend, the lawyer, and Senator Timothy D. Sullivan each parted with $275 for a box. The other box buyers were Richard Harding Davis, Sol Lichtenstein, Frank Strauss, and C. Joseph.

"Tom" Shanley paid the highest price for seats, giving $35 for two in the front row. The remainder of the seats sold at prices ranging from $5 to $25.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

At Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre this afternoon Harry P. Mawson's military drama "A Fair Rebel" will be presented, and an effort will be made to present a highly realistic production.

The stock company at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, will present "The Great Ruby" this afternoon. An interesting production of the melodrama, with all of the original scenic effects, is promised.

Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall will also open to-night with a special vaudeville bill intended to make an attractive offering. The bill contains a number of top-liners and is sufficiently varied to promise considerable entertainment.

The Herald Square Theatre will open to-night, when Andrew Mack will present for the first time here Theodore Burt Sayer's play, "Tom Moore." Mr. Mack will sing several new songs. His supporting company contains a number of well-known players.

The third season of the Kaltenborn Orchestra at the St. Nicholas Garden will close to-night, and a special programme has been arranged to mark the occasion. The soloists will be Mrs. Elizabeth Hazard, soprano; Leopold Winkler, pianist, and Franz Kaltenborn, violinist.

Marguerita Sylva returned to the city yesterday to prepare for her second season in Kirke La Shelle's and Julian Edward's opera comique, "The Princess Chic." Miss Sylva's tour opens in Boston, with a four weeks' run at the Tremont, and will embrace a return trip to the coast.

Several openings are scheduled for to-day. The American Theatre will re-open with a matinée this afternoon, the offering being Edward Elsner's version of "Under Two Flags." The performance will call for the services of every member of the stock company, of which Jessaline Rogers is the new leading woman, and James E. Wilson the leading man.

NEWPORT LADIES' TENNIS.

Miss Terry Defeats Miss T. A. Havemeyer in the Closest Match of the Day—Many Favorites Beaten.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—The lawn tennis tournament for ladies' singles was continued at the Casino this morning and seven of the eight matches in the first round were decided, one by default and the others by play. The games were commenced early, as everybody wished to be through in time to go to luncheon at Southwick's Grove, given by Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and to the automobile races at Aquidneck Park in the early afternoon.

There was a large crowd of society people in attendance during the play, and the matches were generally well worth seeing. Three of them resulted in the defeat of as many favorites who had been counted upon to win at least to the semi-final.

The match between Mrs. S. F. Smith and Miss Wetmore was a three-set match, which attracted much attention. That between Miss Iselin and Miss Anna Sands was the closest two-set match of the day, the first set going to deuce and the second set being won at 6—4.

The closest match of the day was that between Miss Terry and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, being a three-set match, in which the result was in doubt to the end. Each won a set at 6—4, and the third set went to deuce and was finally won by Miss Terry. The unplayed match was that between Mrs. Whitehouse and Miss Whittier.

The summary of the day's play is as follows: First round—Miss Iselin beat Miss Babcock, 6—2, 8—6; Mrs. Sidney J. Smith beat Miss Wetmore, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3; Mrs. John Jacob Astor beat Miss Potter, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Iselin beat Miss Anna Sands, 7—5, 6—4; Miss Roche beat Miss Blight, by default; Miss Terry beat Mrs. Havemeyer, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5; Miss Busk beat Miss Anita Sands, 6—1, 6—4.

The drawings for the second round resulted as follows: Miss Iselin vs. Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Astor vs. Miss Iselin, Miss Roche vs. Winner of the Whitehouse-Whittier, and Miss Terry vs. Miss Busk.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—There was plenty of entertainment for the society people to-day and to-night. The lawn tennis tournament attracted the usual crowd to the Casino in the morning. In the early afternoon the luncheon at Southwick's Grove, given by Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was a strong attraction. Then came the automobile races at Aquidneck Park, which was so decidedly a society event that Bellevue Avenue was practically deserted. In the early evening there was more than the usual number of dinners, and later the Berwind ball, which was the climax of all.

As a preliminary to the automobile races, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., arranged a luncheon at Southwick's Grove, and as a surprise to her guests had the pavilion prettily decorated in a style in harmony with the surroundings. Hundreds of palms were spread about, giving the woods a tropical effect, and the entire pavilion was artistically decked with golden rod in panels and garlands. Water oak was used lavishly to cover objectionable woodwork, and the entire outline of the place was framed with hydrangea flowers.

There were ten tables set up for the luncheon, and they were decorated with golden rod. In the centre of the floor was an immense palm, around the stem of which a table was set and spread with golden rod.

Luncheons were also given by Mrs. H. M. Brooks, Mrs. Robert Garrett, Mrs. F. O. French, at their cottages, and by Mrs. A. E. Tower on the steam yacht Erl King.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest gave a dinner in the early evening at the Train Villa for twenty-four persons, who afterward attended the Berwind ball. The table decorations were of aquatic flowers arranged in silver. Egyptian lotus flowers, with tall grasses, loomed up above all the night-blooming lilies, and looked exceedingly well in the green and white dining room.

Mrs. George Crocker also entertained prior to the ball, the decorations being elaborately executed, the rarest flowers and palms being used for the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., had a large gathering at Beaulieu for some forty guests, who afterward went to the ball. For table decorations Mrs. Vanderbilt had American Beauty roses in solid silver vases.

Dinners were also given by Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. George S. Scott, and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick.

Sir Thomas Lipton is to visit Newport next week, and is to be entertained by Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard on Monday night on the Corona, where will be gathered a number of prominent American yachtsmen to welcome the owner of the Shamrock.

Mr. and Mrs. George Keppel, who have been at the new Cliffs Hotel, have gone to Mrs. John R. Drexel's villa at Ochre Point, where they will be guests during the remainder of their stay in Newport.

J. Ellis Postlethwaite is the guest of Mr. John W. Ellis at Stone Acre.

Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., of New York has renewed his rental of the Le Roy King cottage on Bellevue Avenue for next Summer.

R. H. Russell of New York has taken apartments at the Renaissance cottages.

The Chinese Minister returned from Narragansett Pier to-day.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly at Vineland, and will remain until after the Horse Show.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, who have been guests of Lispenard Stewart, will leave next week for Port Henry, N. Y.

Mrs. S. H. Olin of New York is a guest of Mrs. A. Cass Canfield at the Pinard cottages.

Mrs. E. H. G. States is entertaining Senator John Kean of New Jersey and Congressman William C. Lovering of Massachusetts at her cottage, Hopeden, on the cliffs.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Stevens, Jr., of New York are guests of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

R. D. Winthrop of New York is the guest of Henry A. C. Taylor.

Chauncey M. Depew, Francis C. Stevens, Jr., R. D. Winthrop, J. G. Beresford, and Ellis Postlethwaite are registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, who have been at the new Cliffs Hotel left this evening for New York.

The steam yacht Narada returned from New York to-day, having on board Henry Walters and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and as their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Flagler.

Ralph Pulitzer of New York is at Berger's and F. Gray Griswold is at Fadden's.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hubbell, Robert Graves, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bayley, Clarence Fahnestock, Bradford Gregory, and Malcolm W. Ford of New York, Mrs. Charles Harrison of Ottawa, and Mr. and Mrs. Boardman Hall of Boston are at the new Cliffs Hotel.

To-morrow S. Barton French will entertain at his cottage ex-Commodore J. P. Morgan and his guests on board the Corsica, and Clement C. Griswold and his guests on the Alert.

SHAMROCK IN A SPURT

Yacht, with a Fair Breeze, Passed Steamers in Run to Anchorage.

MORE NEW SAILS TRIED ON

Cup Challenger Had a Smart Spin Out to Sea, Accompanied by Erin, with Her Owner on Board.

Like a pretty woman with an unlimited supply of gowns, the Shamrock every day that she has been out for a trial spin has appeared in a new dress. Of the new sails and handsome ones that have graced her tall spars those worn in yesterday's spin seemed to fit her best. The surprise of the day in that line, however, was an enormous spinnaker of Irish linen, which the critics said was the largest ever seen in these waters.

This fifth trial of the green yacht from Dumbarton lasted four hours, in which time she traveled about thirty miles. She showed good speed in a light breeze during three hours, and in a fresh breeze that came in the last hour of the spin.

A large party of guests of Sir Thomas Lipton went out to see yesterday's trial. They were on board the steam yacht Erin, and included Edward P. Benjamin, Mrs. Henry Siegel, Mrs. Hart, and Miss Hart.

Slipping her mooring at 11 o'clock the Shamrock, under mainsail, clubtopsail, staysail, jib, and baby jibtopsail, filled away on the starboard tack. Rounding the point of the hook Capt. Sycamore hauled her close to the wind, which was from the southeast, and she fetched to the entrance of Gedney's Channel in one tack. There was a strong ebb tide running, and when at 11:23 she made two tacks of one minute each she was able to fetch out by the outer buoy of Gedney's Channel, and so on out to sea on the starboard tack.

In the light air prevailing, the challenger slipped through the water surprisingly fast, making hardly a ripple as she traveled. Going about at 12:02, and again at 12:23, she was able to pass so close to the Sandy Hook Lightship that one of the crew tossed a bundle of daily papers on the old yellow ship's deck.

NEW SAILS TRIED ON.

For twenty-five minutes the Shamrock was kept going out to sea on the starboard tack. It was then luncheon time on board the Erin, and Sir Thomas had the yacht "hove to" while the Erin's launch came alongside and took him off with Designer Watson and Commodore Hilliard. These three went around the yacht to get a good view of her sails and hull while she was under way. Then they went over to the Erin, to join the guests on board that yacht.

Capt. Sycamore kept the Shamrock going until she was about six miles east of the lightship. Then, at 1:15, he swung her around to the port tack, and, easing sheets, started for home with the main boom broad off to starboard. A minute later the spinnaker boom was lowered to port and guyed into position. It is a splendid hollow spruce spar, of American make, apparently about 80 feet in length.

There was a long wait before the sail was set. Nothing could be seen of it on deck. Finally, at 1:33, it began to come up out of the fore hatch. The halyards had been bent on to the head while it was below, and in just one minute the sail was hoisted and sheeted out in its place.

This was simply another proof of the excellent system on board the yacht—something that will count when it comes to earnest work in racing for the cup. The sail itself was as fine a piece of Irish linen as one would wish to see, its head going clear to the topmast truck, and the foot in a graceful curve sweeping the water.

CHALLENGER SHOWS HER SPEED.

The spinnaker was only set ten minutes when Skipper Sycamore ordered it in. Before you could say "Jack Robinson" the sail was down—not on deck, but snugly stowed away in the yacht's fore hold, or cabin. At 1:45 the working foresail was taken in and a ballooner set in its place.

A fresher breeze was then seen coming in from seaward, and Capt. Sycamore wanted to beat the Erin in to her anchorage. He did it, too. Taking in the baby jibtopsail and substituting a larger one down just as the breeze reached the yacht, she seemed to fairly jump away. From eight knots she increased her speed to ten, and then to twelve, passing the press tug as if that craft were anchored.

Dashing up Gedney's Channel at steamboat speed she passed the Erin off the bell buoy, at the point of the Hook, while all hands "tailed on" to the main sheet and trimmed it down.

It was a magnificent burst of speed, and one that would do credit to any ninety-footer. There is little doubt, if the Columbia or Constitution had been alongside of the Shamrock during this last half hour of the spin, that it would have been a sight worth traveling many miles to see.

At 3:30 Capt. Sycamore luffed the yacht into the wind, while the crew took in the head sails and the clubtopsail, and at 3:30 she picked up her mooring in Sandy Hook Bay, and everything was made snug for the day.

After the spin Sir Thomas Lipton said: "It was a very good light-weather trial, but more of a sail-stretching spin to get the boat in good condition for Mr. Jameson, who will arrive to-night, we hope. He will have absolute charge of the yacht when he comes, and I want to say that he is worth five minutes to any yacht he sails on. We regard him as the best amateur yachtsman in England. The Shamrock will go out at 10 o'clock to-morrow with Jameson on board. I shall start for Newport with a party on Sunday morning, and I hope to see a good race between the two American yachts on Monday."

On Monday evening Sir Thomas will be the guest of Commodore and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard at their house in Newport. The members of the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club are also to dine with them on that evening. On Tuesday morning the Shamrock goes out for another trial, with Mr. Jameson on board.

BIG BET ON THE YACHT RACE.

W. J. Kingsley Says He Has Arranged to Wager $150,000 on Shamrock Against $250,000.

Walter J. Kingsley, at the Hotel Imperial last night, declared that he had completed arrangements to make a bet of $150,000 to $250,000 on the success of the Shamrock in the coming yachting contest, and expects to leave for Pittsburg on Monday to settle the details. He admits that no money has yet been displayed or papers signed.

Published reports that the great bet had been made at the Waldorf-Astoria and that Mr. Kingsley was a patron of the house brought many people to the big hotel during the day, and the clerks were kept busy telling the visitors that nothing of the kind had happened at the hotel, and that they didn't know anything about Mr. Kingsley.

Mr. Kingsley is said to have made his bet with a syndicate of Pittsburg millionaires, headed by W. F. Mustin, President of the Stock Exchange of that city. Mr. Mustin was at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, but left early in the day for home, and to none of those of his acquaintances he met did he mention the bet, so far as could be learned from those with whom he had talked.

Among those named as members of the Pittsburg syndicate are Col. A. R. Peacock of the Window Glass Association and D. W. Gillespie, who is connected with the Carnegie Company, both of whom are stopping at the Holland House. Both angrily denied that there was any truth in the report that they were connected with such a syndicate.

"THE FLORODORA" INJUNCTION.

Court Appoints Ryley and Fisher Receivers Pending Settlement.

Justice O'Gorman of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision granting the application of John W. Dunne for an injunction restraining Thomas W. Ryley and John C. Fisher from disposing of the assets of "Florodora," and for a receiver of the play, pending a judicial settlement of the trouble arising over a division of the profits.

In the decision Justice O'Gorman makes Ryley and Fisher the receivers during the pendency of the action, provided they file a bond for $25,000 within ten days. If, at the expiration of that time, they have not filed a bond, he will, of his own motion, appoint another receiver.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Week-end parties are the principal means of entertaining. At Newport last evening Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind gave a large ball and fête champetre, a description of which appears in another column. There were the usual number of luncheons, dinners, and races. To-night there will be a dance at Oyster Bay and at Easthampton.

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At Bar Harbor the interest has been centred in a ball game between the chosen nine of that place and of Northeast Harbor. There will be the usual dinner and dance at the Kebo Valley Club. The season has ended at Bar Harbor, and the departures are many. There have been a number of dinners this week, and there will be golf and other amusements for the next two weeks.

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At Stockbridge this week there has been the golf tournament, which has attracted many of those who are sojourning in the Berkshire Hills. Joseph W. Burden was the winner of the cup last Saturday. To-day at Lenox a paper chase will end, which starts from Stockbridge. A tournament for golfers will start on Tuesday at the Lenox Club.

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Miss Lila Sloane has returned to Lenox after a visit to Mrs. H. McK. Twombly at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster have also come back to Lenox. Other recent arrivals have been Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane and Mr. F. Augustus Schermerhorn.

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Miss Ethel Barrymore will return to town this week. She has been the guest of Mrs. William R. Sands at Newport. She has also been visiting Mr. John Drew at Easthampton.

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On the Patricia to-day, booked for Germany, are Miss Eloise Anthony, Dr. George S. Derby and Mrs. Derby, Spencer Miller, and Mrs. S. H. Talmadge. On the Trave are Miss Amy Folsom, Mrs. Gallup Morton of Staten Island, and Miss Mary Pratt.

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Robert L. Gerry will lead the cotillion at the dance which will be given by Mrs. H. McK. Twombly on Tuesday evening at Newport. This will be the first appearance of Mr. Gerry as a cotillion leader. The Twombly dance will be given for the second Miss Twombly. It will be the last large function of the Newport season.

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Commodore Ledyard will give a banquet on board of his yacht, the Corona, on Monday, in honor of Sir Thomas Lipton. The dinner will be an official recognition of Sir Thomas Lipton from the New York Yacht Club. It will be a very elaborate affair.

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There will be polo this afternoon at Seabright. There are many coaching parties arranged to attend the match. Among those who will be present will be Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood, Mrs. John Neeser, the Misses Neeser, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Street, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pearsall Field, Mr. William Milne Grinnell, Miss Clara Byron, Mr. Richard Carmen, Mrs. Carmen, Mr. William Beadleston, Mr. Henry S. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Loew, and Mr. Walter Watson.

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A number of families will be thrown in mourning by the deaths of this week. That of Mr. Barclay Ward Kountze, which is one of the saddest of the month, will place a large family contingent in retirement for some time. The funeral will take place to-morrow at Grace Church. From Scotland comes the news of the death of Murray, the four-year-old son of the Rev. Donald Mackay Mackay, Duke Perthe, who belongs to an old New York family, died at Clifton Springs yesterday.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Field Judson will spend the Autumn at their place at Ardsley-on-Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse will not be on the Hudson this Autumn, but at their new country seat, near Port Washington, L. I.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield and the Misses Litchfield are at Ridgefield, Conn., for the Autumn. Mr. an Mrs. John Alsop King are at the same place. Mr. and Mrs. Davis will return to New York early in the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. King have leased their house, near Gramercy Park, and will remain in the country until quite late in the season.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S TOUR.

Guest of Gov. Yates at Springfield, Ill.—Speaks at a Military Banquet.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 30.—Vice President Roosevelt and party arrived here on a special train from Chicago this afternoon. Gov. Yates and his staff and a large crowd greeted the Vice President. Escorted by four troops of cavalry, he went to the Executive Mansion, where he was the guest of Gov. and Mrs. Yates.

Late in the afternoon Col. Roosevelt visited Camp Lincoln, where, at 6 o'clock, the troops in State encampment passed in review before him.

This evening a military banquet was served to about 500 guests. Col. Roosevelt delivered an address. With his party he will leave Springfield at midnight on the return to Chicago.

Secretary Root Rapidly Recovering.

Secretary of War Elihu Root, who left Washington ill on Thursday, spent yesterday at his home in this city, 25 East Sixty-ninth Street, where he was attended by Dr. Francis H. Markoe of 15 East Forty-ninth Street. Mr. Root is suffering from an abscess, but Dr. Markoe said that no operation would be necessary and that the Secretary was in no danger. Late last night at the family residence it was said that the Secretary probably would be able to start for Southampton to-day with Mrs. Root. It is expected that a few days of rest will enable him to return to his official duties at Washington.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Hiram M. Chittenden, Corps of Engineers, is detailed as a delegate to the International Good Roads Congress, to assemble at Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 16 to 21.

Capt. Julius T. Conrad, Third Cavalry, is relieved from duty with the Fifteenth Cavalry, and will join his troop in the Division of the Philippines.

Second Lieut. David L. Roscoe, First Cavalry, is assigned to Troop F of that regiment.

Transfers in the Twenty-seventh Infantry: Capt. James T. Moore, from Company A to Company B; Capt. Louis M. Nuttman, from Company D. He will remain unassigned to a company until further orders.

Assignments in the Twenty-seventh Infantry: Capt. Charles H. Bonesteel, to Company K; Capt. William C. Rogers, to Company B; Capt. Matthew A. Saville, to Company C; Capt. Paul B. Malone, to Company F; Capt. Charles F. Crain, to Company I; Capt. Frederick G. Stritzinger, Jr., to Company D; Capt. John W. L. Phillips, to Company G; Capt. Samuel P. Lyon, to Company H; Capt. Thomas F. Dwyer, to Company L; Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds, to Company M; Capt. James A. Hutton, to Company A.

Capt. Ralph R. Stogsdall, Thirtieth Infantry, is relieved from recruiting duty at Indianapolis, Ind., to take effect Sept. 7, and will then join his regiment.

Capt. Haldimand P. Young, Quartermaster, will make not to exceed two visits each week to Fort Rodman, Mass., on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander H. Kimmell is detached from the Naval Academy Sept. 10, and ordered to the Indiana as navigator, as relief of Lieut. Hood.

Lieut. J. Hood is detached from the Indiana upon the reporting of his relief and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. J. E. Walker is detached from the torpedo station upon the completion of his course and ordered to the Asiatic Squadron, via transport sailing Oct. 1.

Chaplain W. T. Helms is ordered home immediately.

Lieut. Commander John E. Roller is detached from the Yokohama Hospital and ordered to the Monocacy.

Lieut. John C. Leonard is detached from the Kentucky and ordered to the Wilmington.

Lieut. James G. Doyle is detached from the New York and ordered home.

Lieut. Daniel P. Menefee is detached from the Wilmington and ordered to Mare Island Hospital. (Condemned by medical survey.)

Lieut. Walter Ball is detached from the Monterey and ordered to the Wilmington.

Ensign John Halligan, Jr., is detached from the New York and ordered home.

Ensign Ralph N. Marble, Jr., is detached from the Wilmington and ordered home.

Ensign Clark H. Woodward is detached from the Isla de Luzon and ordered home.

Ensign William P. Cronan is detached from the Don Juan de Austria and ordered home.

Medical Inspector Daniel N. Bertolette is detached from the New York and ordered to the Brooklyn as fleet surgeon.

Surgeon James E. Gardner is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the New York.

Assistant Surgeon John M. Brister is assigned to the Marine Brigade.

Capt. Bertram S. Neuman, Marine Corps, is detached from the Kentucky and ordered to Mare Island.

Capt. Rufus H. Lane, Marine Corps, is detached from the Marine Brigade and ordered to the Kentucky.

A REAL ESTATE DEAL.

J. R. De Lamar's Purchase on Staten Island Sound—Big Smelting Plant to be Established.

A deal in real estate on the New Jersey shore of Staten Island Sound has just been consummated which will have as its outcome the establishment of large smelting works and the launching of a new enterprise, giving employment to 750 men.

The property in question, a tract of about 100 acres, with a water front of 1,000 feet, at Carteret, N. J., adjoining what is known as Blazing Star Dock, has been bought by J. R. De Lamar through Broker Samuel Goldsticker of this city. Plans for the new smelting plant are now in course of preparation, and the total investment called for, including the cost of the land, will be nearly $1,000,000.

The property is sold to Mr. De Lamar by the Sound Shore Front Improvement Company. It is a tract well known among the residents of Perth Amboy and near-by towns, having been a famous picnic ground for many years.

Mr. De Lamar was not in the city yesterday, and it was not possible to get from other sources any detailed statement regarding his new enterprise. In well-informed circles, however, it was stated that his purchase did not necessarily mean any war between opposing smelting interests. In this connection, it was pointed out that Mr. De Lamar had considerable to do with the smelter combination last Spring which resulted in the absorption of the Guggenheim interest by the American Smelting and Refining Company.

WANT OYSTER LAWS OBEYED.

Baltimore Packers Protest Against Shipping Undersized Bivalves.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.—Oyster packers of Baltimore will petition the State authorities to rigidly enforce the "cull" law and prevent the taking of undersized oysters. George Moore, a leading packer, says:

"There are packers in this city who bring oysters here from Southern waters, pack and label them Chesapeake Bay or Baltimore. These oysters are inferior in quality, being scarcely more than a quantity of mussels, and when these goods are scattered broadcast through the North and West the reputation of the Baltimore oyster is damaged."

The abuse of the oyster label is similar to the frauds relative to California fruits, and the courts have been filled with these cases for some time. Before the fraud clause was a part of the Maryland law, unscrupulous packers would put a single oyster in a can, fill the receptacle with water, and sell it.

INTEREST NOT DUE IS TAXABLE.

Decision of Attorney General Upon State Corporation Tax.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Attorney General Davis to-day rendered an opinion to the State Controller concerning the administration of the new tax laws taxing savings banks and trust companies. He holds that accrued interest not actually due is taxable as undivided earnings. The effect of the opinion is that about $70,000 additional will be added to the State finances for the current fiscal year. The Attorney General says:

"The word 'earnings,' it seems to me, cannot have been intended by the Legislature to be used in such a limited sense as to include only interest actually due. The interest upon a mortgage constitutes the earnings of the principal invested, and whether payment of such interest is actually due or not does not affect the question as to whether such interest has been earned.

"In my opinion the question as to whether such interest is due merely goes to the question of remedy or the right to secure or obtain the same. It is earned from time to time, as the principal is used and as it accrues, and therefore should be considered as a part of the undivided earnings.

"A different construction would offer an easy escape from the effect of the provisions in question. Savings banks and trust companies would only be obliged to take their securities in such form as to have the interest become due subsequent to June 30 and then to disburse through dividends or otherwise such earnings due and paid to them subsequent to the date mentioned and prior to June 30 of the ensuing year, and thereby escape payment of the tax upon earnings of this character."

MR. SHERWOOD'S STATEMENT.

Says He Does Not See Why He Should Be Blamed in Silk Frauds.

Assistant Appraiser Warner Sherwood issued a statement yesterday in regard to the silk frauds in the Custom House, in which he says that he does not know why the Japanese silk goods were transferred from his division to that of another, but he says the Appraiser told him some time ago that he suspected one of his subordinates of dishonesty, and proposed to Mr. Sherwood that they work together to trap the man. He says, too, that some time ago a firm was detected passing handkerchiefs through the fourth Division fraudulently.

The goods were seized and forfeited, and the fraud in that case was as great as in the ones now being investigated. Mr. Sherwood says that examiners often have been detected in dishonest practices and removed without their superior officers being censured, and he cannot see why he himself has been singled out for punishment. He says that Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago, who, it was asserted, discovered the frauds in Japanese silks at this port, gave him no information on the matter, but sent samples to be analyzed.

Their goods, Mr. Sherwood says, were found to contain more than 45 per cent. weight of silk, and would be classified here at $3 a pound, and an investigation by Special Agent Cummings found that only about 4 per cent. of the Japanese corded silks imported at New York were similar to the samples, the great bulk of corded silk being dutiable at $1.30 a pound, yet these goods command as high a price in this market as those subject to the higher rate of duty.

WANTED TO PLEASE HIS WIFE.

Brought Household Goods to Fordham Hospital, Because She Was Homesick.

Hospital life is proving very irksome to Mrs. Mary Guertin of Westchester, who is slowly recovering from the effects of an operation in one of the wards of the Fordham Hospital. Of late she has made many complaints to her husband, old James Guertin of Westchester village, of the tedium of it all and her desire once more to get to their own home.

Considerable surprise was manifested yesterday about the institution when the old husband drove up to the hospital door with a rickety horse and wagon, in which was Mrs. Guertin's sewing machine, a barrel of her own china, a sack of flour, and some other household utilities. Guertin calmly proceeded to unload the articles on the steps of the hospital. He explained to Dr. Mulholland, who came out to see what he was doing, that he thought his afflicted wife would feel happier if she had those familiar objects about her bed.

Dr. Mulholland told him it was against the rules of the institution to permit so much property to be carried into a ward, and Guertin started back for his lonely home in Westchester much crestfallen.

TO REDUCE TROLLEY ACCIDENTS.

Brooklyn Policemen Must Look Out for Children in the Streets.

President Jacob L. Greatsinger of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday had a talk with Deputy Police Commissioner York, in which he suggested that the police aid in preventing trolley accidents in the future. President Greatsinger believes that the danger may, to some extent be obviated if very young children are not permitted to play in the streets where the cars run. It was pointed out to Mr. York that of the deaths reported from trolley accidents during the last eight months seventeen of those killed were little children.

The plan of segregating the children in the quiet streets is not regarded as feasible by the Deputy Commissioner. He, however, promised to do all in his power to assist the railroad officials.

Instructions have been sent to the police of every precinct in the borough directing them to look carefully after the children. If any are found playing in the middle of the street along trolley routes they are to be driven back to the sidewalk.

BRIG. GEN. LUDLOW DEAD

Consumption Carried Off Popular Officer at Convent, N. J.

Served Brilliantly During the Civil War and the War with

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 322 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
35 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange,
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

Union Trust Company of New York
SO BROADWAY.
New York, March 23rd, 1901.

The undersigned, the trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the Cecilia Branch, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($55,000.) due on March 1, 1900, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1901, at its office in the City of New York, proceed to determine by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

5	214	355	559	823
23	244	398	634	840
40	246	410	661	847
66	248	433	668	856
68	286	447	700	872
86	294	448	711	925
87	306	451	715	930
95	321	452	752	940
151	328	455	768	947
159	337	525	778	949
179	351	552	818	981

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above-mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1901, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt, Hosmer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon, Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre, William H. Goldsmith,
Peter Doelger, George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr., Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng, Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace, Elverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly, Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse, Frank R. Lawrence,
Jas. Ross Curran.

Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.
Nashville, Tennessee.
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1892, securing the above bonds, the undersigned Trustee, hereby give notice that five (5) bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 1, 103, 204, 309 and 486, have been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Atlantic Building, Wall and William Streets, New York City, on the 1st day of September, 1901, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.
Dated July 29, 1901.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that I, the undersigned, have lost Certificate of Deposit issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 88, dated June 5, 1899, for First Mortgage 6% Bond of the Evansville Street Railroad Company, and that on the 15th day of October, 1901, I will apply to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the issuance to me of the Bond and Cash to which I would be entitled upon the surrender of said certificate, and that ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to show cause to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at its office, at 22 William Street, New York City, why said Bond and Cash should not be paid to me without the production of such certificate.
SUSAN E. EDGELL, Woburn, Mass.
Dated August 14, 1901.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

London Quotations
SATURDAY AND MONDAY.
Chas. Minzesheimer & Co.
Branch Office, WEST END, N. J.
Mills Building, New York.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

SECURITYHOLDERS' COMMITTEE
OF THE
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois
AND OF THE
Litchfield & Madison Railway Company

To holders of the Income Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois, and of Income Mortgage Bonds and Common Stock of the Litchfield and Madison Railway Company.

It appearing to the interest of holders of the above-named securities that such Income Mortgage Bonds be converted into new First Preferred Stock, and that sale thereof be made only in bulk and as a unit, and that the existing and converted securities be held, managed, and sold as a majority and in bulk, an Agreement to accomplish said purposes and other objects has been entered into by holders of the above-specified securities to the amount of over a majority of the Income Mortgage Bonds of each of said Companies, and of all the Common stock and nearly a majority of the Preferred stock of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway Company, under which Agreement, dated July 17th, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary, the undersigned have been constituted a Securityholders' Committee.

Holders of the above-specified Bonds and Stocks hereby are offered the opportunity of depositing such securities under said Agreement and securing the benefits thereof on or before August 31st, 1901, with the First National Bank of the City of New York as Depositary.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement may be had from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1901.

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Chairman;
CHARLES F. DEAN,
E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Securityholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel,
T. C. WELLMAN, Secretary,
27 Pine St., N. Y.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.
10 shs. Eden Musée Americain Co.
15 shs. Great Eastern Casualty & Indemnity Co.
For account of whom it may concern.
60 shs. Verde Queen Copper Co. of Arizona.
162 shs. Gas & Elec. Co. of Bergen County.
10 shs. North Jersey Street R'way Co.
20 shs. United States Mortgage and Trust Co.
2 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
47 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
60 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
7 shs. Natl. Bank of the Republic.
2 shs. North American Trust Co.
95 shs. Momand Light Co.
Bond and Mtge., Clara B. Graham on property 100x100 on North Side Bay Ridge Av. 100 feet west of 14th Av., B'klyn, (Hynd.)
$2,000 Knickerbocker Steamboat Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1990. (Hypd.)
10 shs. First Natl. Bank, N. Y.
100 shs. Century Realty Co.
100 shs. New York Realty Co.

Office of the Michigan Central R.R. Co.
Grand Central Station.
New York, N. Y., August 15th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the JACKSON, LANSING & SAGINAW RAILROAD EXTENDED CONSOLIDATED BONDS, maturing Sept. 1st, 1901, that the principal of the same will be paid on presentation of the bonds at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York City, on and after September 3d, 1901. Holders of the bonds who may prefer to receive payment at the office of the Ninth National Bank, New York City, (where the bonds by their terms are payable,) may present the same at said bank.

F. MIDDLEBROOK, Assistant Treasurer.

W. R. Houghtaling & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, will move to their new offices, in the Exchange Court Building, 52 Broadway, New York, on September the Third, Nineteen Hundred and One.
W. R. Houghtaling. William B. Nivin.

Meetings and Elections.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co
Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 17, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Co of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Co., in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, Oct. 1st, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of August 31st, 1901, to October 2d, 1901.
JOSEPH GASKELL, EDWIN HAWLEY.
Secretary. President.

The General Manifold Company,
Franklin, Pa., August 17th, 1901.
BONDHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the International Bank, of this city, has tendered its resignation as Trustee for the bondholders in the First Mortgage or Deed of Trust issued by this company, and that a meeting of the bondholders has been called by written request of the holders of at least one-fifth of said bonds to convene at the principal office of the company in this city on the 21st day of September, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting and appointing a new Trustee as successor to the said International Bank, Trustee.

THE GENERAL MANIFOLD COMPANY,
By SAMUEL J. MEYLER, Secretary.
Approved: CHARLES MILLER, President.

Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the company in Peoria, Ill., on Wednesday, October 2, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, September 9, and reopened on Friday, October 4.

CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of October next.

The stock transfer books will close on Friday, September 20, 1901, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Thursday, October 3, 1901, at 10 A. M.

J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 31st, 1901.

Dividends.

WATERLOO WATER COMPANY
OF MUSCATINE, IOWA.
6% Bonds, dated September 1, 1886,
DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage securing the same, the above bonds are called for redemption at 103 and interest, and will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City, on and after September 1, 1901.
New York, August 20, 1901.

OFFICE OF
Empire State—Idaho Mining and Developing Company.
Stokes Building, 45 Cedar Street,
New York, August 31st, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 40.

A monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the outstanding capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable September 16th to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 9th. F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Coupons due Sept. 1, 1901, from Southern Ry. Co., Mobile & Ohio Collateral 4% bonds, and East Tennessee Reorganization 5% bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York; Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. Equipment Sinking Fund 5% bonds by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, and J. S. Morgan & Co., London, England; Virginia Midland Ry. Serial Bonds by Safe Deposit & Trust Company, Baltimore, Md.
H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

United Traction and Electric Company
Coupons due September 1, 1901, from First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket Issue, will be paid after September 1, 1901, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway.
New York, Aug. 12th, 1901.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901. GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

Chicago, Wisconsin & Minnesota Railroad Company.
COUPON No. 31 of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Company will be paid after Sept. 1st, 1901, upon presentation at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., New York.

Wisconsin Central Railway Co.,
WM. L. BULL, Chairman.
New York, August 27th, 1901.

American Hide and Leather Co.
Coupons No. 4, due September 1, 1901, from First Mortgage Bonds of the AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER COMPANY, will be paid on and after that date by COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, 222 Broadway, New York.
GEORGE A. HILL, Treasurer.

Detroit Southern Railroad Company.
Coupon No. 1, due September 1st, 1901, from Detroit Southern R. R. Co., "Ohio Southern Division," First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, will be paid on and after that date by the Colonial Trust Company, 222 Broadway, New York.

American Zinc Mining Company
Coupons, Number 47 due September 1st, 1901, from the first mortgage six per cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid after September 1st, 1901, upon presentation at the office of E. H. Norton & Co., Bankers, 33 Wall Street, New York. ELLIOTT C. SMITH, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons due Sept. 1st, 1901, from First and Refunding Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, will be paid after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
49 Wall Street, New York.

Coupons due Sept. 1st, 1901, of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Co. of Texas First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after September 3d next.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice Pres. & Treas.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company.
Coupons of the General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds of this Company, due Sept. 1 next, will be paid on and after Sept. 3d at the Union Trust Co. of New York. J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treas.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 30	403,186
To date this year	202,500,643
Corresponding date last year	76,172,257

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 30	$1,948,700
To date this year	$723,269,420
Corresponding date last year	$333,730,660

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Ice	⅝	Manhattan	½
Am. Ice pf	⅞	Met. Street Ry	1¼
Am. Smelting	1⅛	Minn. & St. L.	⅞
Am. Locomotive	⅞	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Am. Sugar	⅞	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Tobacco	2¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2
At., T. & S. F.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	2½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1¼
Canadian Pacific	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¾
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1	Norfolk & West	½
Chi., G. W. pf., B.	1	People's Gas	⅞
Chi., Ind. & L.	⅝	Peoria & East	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	Reading	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2	Reading 2d pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr.	1⅛	Rubber Goods	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	St. Law. & Ad.	1⅛
C., C. & St. L.	1	St. L. & S. F.	⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Consol. Gas	⅞	Southern Pacific	⅝
Del. & Hudson	2¼	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Denver & R. G.	1	Twin City R. T.	⅞
D. & R. G. pf.	1⅝	Union Pacific	1½
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Diamond Match	1	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Dist. of Am. pf.	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Erie	1⅛	U. S. Steel	⅛
Erie 1st pf.	1¼	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	⅞	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	2½
Evans. & T. H.	½	Wabash pf.	⅝
Gt. North. pf.	½	Wis. Central	2¼
Illinois Central	⅝	Wis Central pf.	1⅛
Ind. Power	½		
Lake Erie & W.	¾		
L. E. & W. pf.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed	1⅛	Gas & El., Ber. Co.	5
Am. Linseed pf.	1½	Hocking Valley	¾
Am. Smelting pf.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Am. Woolen	⅛	P., C. C. & St. L.	3
Canada South	1	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi. & N. W.	4	Pressed S. C. pf.	⅝
Cont. Tob. pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., B. & Q., Iowa s.		Peo. & East. 1st	1
I. 5s	1⅛	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2

Bonds Declined.

American Hide & Leather 6s 1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

It was the unexpected that happened in the stock market yesterday. Generally, professional Wall Street had gone down to business prepared to see not only less activity in the market, but also a not unsubstantial decline in prices, due to the selling of long stock by holders who might not care to go over the three-day holiday long of securities. At the same time, it was believed that there would be found few new buyers courageous enough to take the stocks so offered except at marked recessions in prices, for when Wall Street last had a triple holiday it was at the expense of market values and to the loss of holders of speculative lines of stock. Then, too, apart from the holiday, it was pointed out that to-day an unfavorable bank statement is almost certain to be issued, for during the week the loss in cash by the banks has been in the neighborhood of $6,000,000, in large measure because of the shipments of currency to the West for crop-moving purposes. Expectation of this statement, the pessimists declared, would be another factor likely to deter would-be purchasers. And hence the many predictions of a dull and heavy market.

The developments of the day show clearly how little these wiseacres knew of the real situation, how little they appreciated the force of the interests behind the market, or how little they counted upon the surprising foreign and home demand for stocks. Instead of an inactive market, invariably seen before a holiday, there was a fair degree of activity, more than 400,000 shares changing hands, while, more remarkable, in the face of the persistent realizing all day prices steadily advanced, with the closing figures generally the highest for the day and showing many net gains. A few of them only need be set forth as representative. They are: Union Pacific, 1½; Atchison, 1; Canadian Pacific, 1½; St. Paul, ⅞; St. Paul preferred, 2; Chicago Terminal, 1⅞; Delaware and Hudson, 2¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 1⅝; Erie, 1⅜; Erie first preferred, 1¼; Lake Erie and Western preferred, 1½; Nickel Plate, 2; Nickel Plate first preferred, 2½; Nickel Plate second preferred, 2; Wisconsin Central, 1⅝; Amalgamated Copper, 1; American Smelters, 1⅛; American Tobacco certificates, 3¾, and Colorado Fuel, 1¾.

In fact, reviewing the list, it will be found that every important stock on the board showed an advance. More, the trading was very well diversified, the number of individual stocks traded in being larger than for some time—and this though Erie common stock alone contributed over 70,000 shares out of the day's total. This, so expert opinion runs, clearly indicates a very general interest and suggests, so it is declared, not that the upward movement in prices culminated on Monday last, but rather that that movement has but begun, and will continue so long as the wonderful prosperity of the country warrants it.

As for news developments during the day, there was none of consequence to influence the market one way or the other, unless it be the familiar story of good times and increased earnings told by the published railway reports. For instance, for July the Reading Company reported an increase in net, as compared with the corresponding month last year, of $88,260, and St. Louis and San Francisco an increase of $168,990, while for the third week of August Seaboard Air Line reported an increase in its gross earnings of $30,000. It is true that the reports in respect to the steel strike continued favorable and suggestive of an early settlement of the strike, but this can hardly be said to be news. Perhaps the most significant general development of the day was the failure of any money squeeze over the holiday to materialize, most of the day's call loans being made at 2½ per cent., with the figure at no time rising higher than 3 per cent., and a sharp decline toward the close of business in sterling exchange bringing the rate within almost 1 cent of the gold importing point and leading to expectations that gold will be shipped here from Europe perhaps next week.

Coming to the stocks themselves, the Eries were easily the features, nearly 90,000 shares of the three issues being traded in at substantial advances. One Stock Exchange house alone took 10,000 shares of the common stock, the buying being attended by reports that Morgan, Vanderbilt, and Pennsylvania interests alike were the leading purchasers. It seems to be agreed that some important developments in the affairs of the company are pending, but what their nature cannot be learned. The strength of the Vanderbilt stocks, notably the Nickel Plate issues, was another market feature, the Street hearing in this connection that the Vanderbilt plan of reorganization had at last been decided upon. Union Pacific and Southern Pacific were likewise notably strong, under purchases ascribed to the Harriman-Kuhn-Loeb interests, who are quoted by their friends as predicting great things for both properties. Gould brokers were buyers of their securities, notably Western Union and Missouri Pacific. As a 5 per cent. stock, with a record of over 130 consecutive dividends, Western Union, it is claimed, is selling ridiculously low. Short covering was responsible for the rise in Smelters common stock. Atchison was bought for pool account.

London's dealings in this market amounted to about 30,000 shares, all purchases.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

The week now drawing to a close—the last of the month—witnesses in trade and business circles a much more hopeful feeling than prevailed in the early part of August. Then the steel strike had just begun, the corn crop scare was present in full force, a feeling of labor uncertainty was in the air, and, generally, the prophets of great trouble to come had not a little ammunition to hand. Now all this is changed. The steel strike is as good as settled, crop reports grow better, general business flourishes, railway earnings steadily increase, and there is money a-plenty for all legitimate business purposes. It is a refreshing, a reassuring change.

The trade reviews sum the situation up well, as presented by extracts herewith.

Bradstreet's says:

A further improvement in corn-crop advices, confidence in the early ending of the steel strike, a further advance in cotton—due, however, to crop deterioration as much as to the better tone of dry goods trade advices—and last, but not least, the advent of cooler weather, are unitedly responsible for a still further enlargement of general trade distribution at nearly all markets, and a perceptibly better and more cheerful tone of business generally. Specially good reports come from such centres as Chicago, which reports a very heavy business in dry goods, clothing, and shoes; from St. Louis, which advises of unusual activity among jobbers and the dry goods trade in August beyond expectation; from Kansas City, which reports that jobbers have all they can do to handle business offering, and from Omaha, which reports August trade larger than last year. Those dispatches are apparently only corroborative of results obtained from a special investigation by Bradstreet's throughout the entire corn growing section, which point to a yield of not less than 1,400,000,000 bushels of that cereal, and that reiterate earlier reports that the good crop of wheat and high prices for that cereal and corn will nearly or quite offset the ill-effect which might otherwise arise from the shortage of the typical American cereal.

Dun's says:

August opened with the commercial sky overcast by storm clouds that threatened serious injury to the steel industry, while drought in the Southwest aroused pessimistic predictions that business was on the verge of a severe setback. Thousands of idle strikers, together with a profitless season in agricultural sections, meant inactivity in manufacturing, trade, and transportation, according to the prophets of evil. Instead of these calamitous conditions, however, the month ends with a horizon that is almost clear, and each day resumption of work at an idle mill adds to the productive capacity, while cancelled orders for merchandise from dealers in the drought section are rapidly reinstated. After many years of steadily increasing prosperity, the farming population can face moderate losses with equanimity. Jobbers and manufacturers report that orders for Fall goods have exceeded any previous year, with noticeable demand for the better grades, and there is definite measure of active trade in bank clearances at this city 74.0 per cent. larger than in the same week last year, and 20.5 per cent. above 1899, while at other leading cities the increase is 36.2 and 25.3 per cent., respectively. Although scarcity of freight cars holds back a large tonnage, railway earnings thus far reported for August show a gain of 12.1 per cent. over last year and 23.6 per cent. over 1899.

Of iron and steel, Bradstreet's says:

The air of patient serenity with which the iron and steel trades view the trade and strike situation is significant of the confidence growing that the end of the strike is in sight. Of definitions that it will not last more than ten days longer are made by the officials of the companies affected. Leaving out this matter, the trade is in good shape, and consumption is large. Finished products, such as hoops, tube, sheets, and tin plates, are still bringing high premiums. Structural material, plate, and bar mills have orders for months ahead. Wire is scarce at Chicago, owing to the Joliet shut-down. At Pittsburg merchant furnaces are at the end of their orders, and must pile stocks next month if the strike lasts. Foundry iron is in good demand at St. Louis, and hardware is in active distribution at all Western markets.

On the same subject, as well as on some general matters, Dun's says:

Quotations of steel products are still nominal owing to the difficulty experienced in securing prompt deliveries. Where consumers are in need of immediate shipments they are ready to pay premiums, but on distant contracts conditions are unchanged. It is estimated that not more than 20 per cent. of the steel company's capacity has been stopped by the strike, and this proportion daily decreases. Pig iron consumption has been curtailed, and an increase in furnace stocks on Sept. 1 is expected, but prices are fairly steady because of the large demand anticipated when work is fully resumed. Consumers of tin plate have secured supplies abroad so that their work is not badly handicapped, and while it is to be deplored that American capital and wage earners will lose the profits of this business, it is fortunate that other industries are not disturbed.

Footwear shops continue in splendid position and the demand for leather is large at well maintained prices. Hides are sharing the improvement, with higher prices and activity at the West. Woolen mills are crowded with orders, even the smaller concerns participating, and the wool market is steady despite weakness abroad. Both raw rubber and silk are strong, bearing witness to the better conditions in these industries.

CANADIAN TRADE.

According to Canadian trade advices to Dun's Review, wholesale provisions, dry goods, and hardware are in better demand, and retail trade also shows improvement at St. John, but collections are as slow as usual at this season. Prospects favor an increase in through shipments of Western produce during the coming Winter. Preparations for Fall business make activity at Halifax in wholesale lines, but retail is still slack and lumber shipments are slow. The annual industrial exhibition brings retail merchants to Toronto, and millinery and dry goods are especially active. Hamilton reports improvement in most lines with prices firmer. Weather conditions are favorable at Quebec, and tourist travel heavy and increasing. Trade is good and collections are satisfactory at Montreal. Jobbers are quiet at Winnipeg, but Fall prospects are bright, and the wheat crop is considered beyond danger. Victoria reports trade quiet and collections only fair.

MINING DIVIDENDS.

It is noteworthy that although only fifty-two companies engaged in the mineral industry of this country reported to The Engineering and Mining Journal, the total dividends in August were $14,746,255, or 16 per cent. greater than in the previous month. This increase was due mostly to the heavy disbursements by the iron and steel and the copper companies. Of the $3,418,544 paid by thirty-nine metal mines, four copper properties alone reported over 73 per cent., or $2,520,275. This group was led by the Boston and Montana, in Montana, which made its third quarterly payment of $1,500,000, being at the rate of 160 per cent. per annum on a share capital of $3,750,000, thus placing it in the front rank of profitable mines. The greater part of this dividend goes into the treasury of the Amalgamated Copper Company, which is the largest stockholder. Such revenue is used by the Amalgamated Company to pay 8 per cent. annually in dividends on its outstanding capital stock of $150,058,600, since it operates no mines directly.

Of the thirty-three gold, silver, and lead companies making disbursements, some have changed their monthly declarations to quarterly. This is especially the case with the list of stockholders is very large and the monthly payments have been small, as in the Cripple Creek district, Colorado, where mines are paying from 6 to 36 per cent. annually on capitalizations that range from $500,000 to $5,000,000. Of all the gold mines paying this month, the Consolidated Mercur, in Utah, leads with $125,000 on a five-million-dollar share capital. Next in order is the great Homestake property in the Black Hills, South Dakota, which announced its usual monthly dividend of $105,000, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on a twenty-one-million-dollar capitalization.

The zinc properties are not paying as well as formerly, and little is heard of the companies that were formed a few years ago with such large capitals, upon which regular monthly dividends were promised indefinitely.

There were three coal and coke companies that reported $191,782. The National Salt Company also paid its regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. ($105,000) on its common stock, and 1¾ per cent. ($87,500) on the preferred, making the total disbursements since incorporation $1,297,500, or nearly 11 per cent. on its combined capital of $12,000,000.

Already there have been some heavy quarterly dividend declarations for September, and from all accounts the closing months of this year will show very effectively the profitable operations of the mineral and metallurgical industries of the United States in 1901.

CURRENCY MOVEMENTS.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co., in their regular review, say:

"The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks lost thereby $6,276,500. The banks received from the interior $4,395,300; and shipped to the interior $7,842,800, of which $1,850,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury to Chicago. A large part of the direct shipments also went to Chicago, and a considerable amount to the South and East. The loss on interior transactions was $3,453,500. This is the largest loss to the interior this year with one exception, the first week in April.

"The banks received new gold on New York Assay Office checks, $1,092,100, and from the Pacific Coast, $420,100. Total new gold, $1,502,200. Payments during the week for bonds purchased by the Treasury amounted to $348,500. There was a shipment of $50,000 gold to Canada. The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $14,365,200, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $18,929,000. Loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper, $4,623,700. The gain from new gold and bond purchases was

exchange to-day. Interest rates for call and time loans, 4½@5 per cent. Diamond Match was the only feature of the local market. That stock continues to show a strong tone, prices advancing to-day to 153 cash and 150½ ex-dividend. What outside buying comes in seems to be based on the idea that the Gould interests in the property have been quietly adding to their holdings of the stock for some time, and that this means that the position of the company with respect to the match trade is growing more favorable. Prices for Biscuit and Tin Can showed little change from yesterday. The rest of the list attracted little interest. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
650	American Can	25¾	25	25¾
7	Chicago Edison	166	165	166
220	Chicago Union Traction	18	17½	18
2	Chicago Union Trac. pf	58	58	58
185	Diamond Match, ex div	151¾	150½	151¾
220	Diamond Match, cash	153¾	153	153¾
25	Lake St.	13	13	13
885	National Biscuit	44½	44½	44½
80	National Biscuit pf	103	102¾	103
860	National Carbon	18	17½	18
442	Shelby Steel Tube	11¼	11	11¼
50	Shelby Steel Tube pf	35½	35½	35½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The local market was generally strong, though dealings were limited. Of the local list, the Choctaw issues, Lehigh Valley, Union Traction, and Cambria Steel were most prominent. The Readings furnished a large proportion of the day's business. The political developments at Pittsburg caused a sharp reaction in Consolidated Traction, and Philadelphia Company was fractionally lower. American Railways sold at 41. It is anticipated that the company's line from Joliet to Chicago will be completed next week. Union Traction was draggy, owing to unsettled differences between the company on the employes' organization. The close was generally firm. The Stock Exchange will be closed to-morrow and Monday.

The money market is very firm, though funds are abundant. Call loans, 4 to 4½ per cent.; time loans, 4½ to 6; commercial paper, 4½ to 6. Complete stock transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
12	American Railways	42	42	42
33	Bell Telephone	72½	72½	72½
100	Camden Land	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,461	Cambria Steel, Drex. rts.	28¼	27¾	28
100	Cambria Steel rcts	28	28	28
1,738	Choctaw trust ctfs	70¾	69	70
908	Choctaw pf. tr. ctfs	57¼	56	57¼
875	Cons. Trac. of Pitts	23¾	23½	23¾
360	Danville Bessemer	½	½	½
50	Electric Co. of America	7¾	7¾	7¾
55	Int. Power & Dynamite	9¼	9¼	9¼
3,122	Lehigh Valley	36¾	36¾	36¾
310	Lehigh Navigation	73¾	73¼	73¾
100	Marden Company	5¾	5¾	5¾
675	Palmetto Company	7	7	7
8,250	Philadelphia Electric	5¾	5¾	5¾
39	Pennsylvania	73¾	73½	73¾
100	Philadelphia Traction	97½	97½	97½
500	Philadelphia Company	51	51	51
43	Philadelphia & Erie	38	38	38
200	Penn. Electric Vehicle	1	1	1
100	Penn. Elec. Vehicle pf	1	1	1
100	Railway Co. gen	2½	2½	2½
4,101	Reading tr. ctfs	22¾	22¾	22¾
325	Read. 1st pf. tr. ctfs.	38 13-16	38 11-16	38¾
1,320	Read. 2d pf., tr. ctfs.	28¼	27⅞	28 1-16
300	Susq. Iron & Steel	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Southern Railway	33¾	33¾	33¾
1,000	Tidewater Steel	7¼	6¾	7¼
110	United Gas Impr.	117½	117	117½
3,749	Union Traction	30⅝	29¾	30½
2,175	U. S. Steel com	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝
140	U. S. Steel pf	95	95	95
100	W. J. & Seashore	65½	65½	65½
200	Warwick Iron & Steel	7¼	7¼	7¼

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 30.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	A. V. Ry. pf	23¼	23¼	23¼
380	Crucible Steel	23¾	23½	23¾
275	Crucible Steel pf	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝
8,000	Con. Gas 5s	112	111⅝	112
1,900	Con. Traction	23⅜	22½	23¼
100	Chartier's Val. Water	49½	49	49½
250	Fire Proofing	47	47	47
100	Pittsburg Coal	32¼	32¼	32¼
55	Pittsburg Coal pf	95	95	95
115	Pittsburg Brew	25¾	25¾	25¾
300	Pittsburg Brew. pf	44½	44½	44½
$3,000	Pittsburg Brew. 6s	112	112	112
767	West Elec. 2d pf	74¼	74¼	74¼
1,225	Window Glass	63¼	62¾	63¾
30	West. Air Brake	185	185	185
320	United States Steel	45¼	45	45
158	U. S. Steel pf	95	94⅝	95

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27d per ounce and in New York at 58½c. Mexican silver dollars at 45½c.

On the Stock Exchange, 500 shares of Iron Silver sold at .65.

In the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .07, 500 Chollar at .07, 2,000 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 300 Hale & Norcross at .21, 200 Leadville at .08, 100 Little Chief at .14, 300 Mexican at .10, 100 Ophir at .78, 500 Phoenix at .10, and 500 Savage at .06.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week are valued at $2,141,842, against $2,810,755 last week and $1,825,156 last year. The value marketed was $2,222,952, against $2,839,621 last week and $1,873,050 last year.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Thursday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.03	.06
Alpha Con	.01	.02
Andes	.01	.01
Belcher	.01	.01
Best & Belcher	.07	.07
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.16	.17
Challenge Con	.20	.20
Chollar	.04	.04
Confidence	.77	.84
Con. Cal. & Va	1.70	1.75
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.01	.01
Gould & Curry	.08	.08
Hale & Norcross	.17	.18
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.10	.11
Occidental Con	.02	.02
Ophir	.74	.77
Overman	.06	.07
Potosi	.04	.04
Savage	.06	.05
Sag Belcher	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.12	.13
Standard	3.25	3.25
Syndicate	.08	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.08	.09
Utah Con	.04	.02
Yellow Jacket	.14	.14
Silver Bars	.58½	.58½
Mexican dollars	.47@47½	.47@47½
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 30.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	16¾	16½	15½	16½
Alamo	13⅝	14	13½	14
Argentum	11¾	12¼	11½	12
Anaconda	35	36	35	36
Battle Mountain	16	16⅝	16½	16⅝
Blue Bell	15⅝	16⅜	15½	16½
Butterfly	38	40	38	40
C. C. Cons	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
Cariolanus	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾
C. C. & M	8¼	8½	8¼	9
Columbine Victor	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
Damila	6	6¼	6	6¼
Doctor Jackpot	68	70	71	72
Elkton	178	180	178	180
El Paso	55½	56	53	54
Fanny Rawlings	19	20	18	20
Findley	9¼	9½	10	10
Gold Dollar	21	21½	21½	21¾
Golden Cycle	65	66	65	66
Golden Fleece	37	40	35	38½
Gold Knob	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
Gold Sovereign	5½	6	5½	6
Gould	16¾	17¼	16¾	16¾
Hart	8	10½	8	11
Ingham	16¼	18	16½	17½
Isabella	56	57¾	55	56½
Jackpot	40	45	41	45
Keystone	8	10	8½	9½
Last Dollar	62	65	62	63
Lexington	6¾	7	6¾	7
Little Puck	7¼	8	6¾	8
Mint	18½	20	18	20
Mollie Gibson	32¼	36	33	36
Molly Dwyer	7	7¼	7	7½
Mary Cashen	13½	14	13½	14
Moon Anchor	20½	25¾	20	30
National	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Nugget	16	18½	18	20
New Haven	5¾	6	5¾	6
Orphan	17½	18	17½	18
Pharmacist	9¼	10	9½	10
Pinnacle	9	10	9	10
Pointer	8	8¼	8	8½
Portland	300	306	303	310
Rose Maud	5½	6	6	6¼
Rose Nicol	6¼	6¾	6¾	7
Republic	5	6	6	6
Rocky Mountain	4¼	4½	4¾	4¾
Sedan	7¾	8½	8	8½
Vindicator	115	118	113	116
Work	14½	15¼	14½	15¼
Zee	2¾	3	3	3

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details will be found in another column of a dividend declared by the Empire State-Idaho Mining and Developing Company and of coupons to be paid by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, American Coal Company and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities yesterday was dull, only one issue being dealt in to any material extent. To the triple holiday, beginning to-day and lasting until next Tuesday, was attributed the listlessness of yesterday's market.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were again the feature of the market, $680,000 worth being traded in at prices ranging from 69 to 69¾. The closing bid was 69¼.

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DOMINION SECURITIES was active, sales of 2,000 shares being reported at from 76 to 78, with a closing bid of 77½.

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TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND CABLE was bid for at 5½ on the strength of the announcement that each stockholder had received an offer from C. W. Morse for all of his holdings at 50 per cent. of the actual amount that each had paid in, the offer being conditioned upon the deposit of at least two-thirds of the issued and outstanding stock at the City Trust Company on or before Sept. 10, 1901.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 30. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 29. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	24⅝	25	24⅝	24½
American Can pf	75	75¼	75	75¼
American Chicle	87	90	85	90
American Chicle pf	81	83	81	83
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9¼	8	9¼
Am. Hide & Leather pf	35½	37½	35½	37½
American Malt &	93	94	93	94
*American Thread pf	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Absrdeen Copper	28	31	28	31
*British Columbia Copper	13½	14½	13¾	14½
*California Copper	95	98¾	98	98¾
Camden Land	½	¾	½	¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
Central Fireworks	34	36½	34	36
Central Fireworks pf	20½	22½	20½	22½
Central Fireworks	70	75	70	75
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	14½	16¼	14½	16¼
Con. Refrigerating	6¼	7	6¼	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2¼	2½	4	265
Con. Rubber Tire pf		26½	57	57½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i	69¼	69⅝	68⅞	69
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Crampton Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i	13¾	14	13	13½
Detroit South. pf., w. i	40	41	40	41
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85	84	85
Dominion Securities	77½	78	76¾	77
Electric Boat	20	22	18	22
Electric Boat pf	49½	52	49½	52
Elec. Lead Reduction	1¼	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Electric Vehicle	5¼	5½	5½	6
Electric Vehicle pf	8	12	12	41½
*Electro-Pneumatic	1¾	2	1½	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage		⅞	⅞	1
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	2	4¼	2	3¼
Havana Commercial pf	42	44	42	44
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	77	77½	76⅝	77
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86	86½	86	86½
Lorillard pf	118		118	
Markeen Copper	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid on	7	8	7	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	21½	23	21½	22
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	83	85	83	84½
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	½	¾	¾	¾
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. G. E. L. H. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10½	11	10¼	11
Otis Elevator	34	35	34	35
Otis Elevator pf	96	98	96½	98
Peo. Gas & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34½	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	72	70	73
Retsof	48		48	
Retsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	101	100	101
Safety Car Heat & Light, ex stock dividend	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101½	101	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83½	84½	83½	84½
Seaboard Air Line	28¾	28	28	28¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	51¾	51¾	51	51¾
Singer Mfg	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	770	775	770	776
Storage Power	4	7	4	7
Tennessee Copper	18½	20	19	20
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	5⅛	6	6	6⅜
Tidewater Coal	6	6¾	6	6¾
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	5¼	5½	5¾	5¾
Union Typewriter	65	65½	65	65½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf	117	119	117	119
United R. of St. L. 4s	89	89½	89	89½
United Rys. of St. L. pf	81½	82	81½	82½
U. S. Cotton Duck	30	31¾	30	31
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90	91	90	91
U. S. Reduction & Ref	41	42	41	42
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	60	61	60	61
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds	96	97		97
Universal Tobacco, w. i	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i		58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C	5	7	5	7
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	38	40	37	40
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16	17	16	17
Wyoming Development	11½	11¾	11½	11¾

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	242	244	242	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	103½	104½	103½	104½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	112½	114½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry., pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20½	19½	20½
Jersey C. H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New York Traction pf	102	105	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	23¼	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	120	119	120
Sixth Av. R. R	175		175	
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	60	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	108	113	109	113
Third Av. R. R. 1st	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	23	25	23	25
American Light & Tr. pf	92	95	92	95
Bay State Gas	1	1¾	1	1¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, std	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105¾	105	105¾	106
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C. bds.)	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	74	77½	74	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	65	60	65
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	108	108¼	107¾	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	7	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	55½	56¾	55½	56¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	96	96	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	88¼	88¼	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	113	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¾	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	20	17	20
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93½	92	93½
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	81	80	81
Union Ferry	39	41	39	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	97	95	97

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 30, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
119¾	120	7,950	Amalgamated Copper	118⅝	120	118¼	120	+1
3⅞	4	100	American Bicycle	3½	3½	3½	3¼	+ ¼
31⅞	31¾	310	Am. Car & Found. Co.	31½	31⅞	31	31	- ⅛
87	87¼	310	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	87⅜	87⅝	87¼	87¼	+ ⅛
31⅝	32	700	American Ice Co	31½	31⅞	31¼	31⅞	+ ⅛
69¼	70	100	American Ice Co. pf	69½	69½	69½	69½	+ ⅛
20	27	150	American Linseed Co	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
	60½	100	American Linseed Co. pf	60¼	60½	60¼	60½	-1¾
6¾	7	100	American Malting Co	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
52½	52¾	13,975	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	51	52½	50½	52½	+1½
99⅞	100¼	900	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	101	101	100	100	- ⅛
26½	27	400	American Locomotive	26½	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
135⅝	136	400	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	135½	135¾	135¼	135¾	+ ⅛
97	100	14	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	100	100	100	100	
138¾	138½	1,400	Am. Tobacco ctfs	135½	138¾	135¼	138¾	+3¾
17½	18	230	American Woolen	17½	17½	17½	17½	
78	80	10	Am. Woolen pf	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	
46⅞	47	300	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	46¾	47	46¾	47	+ ¼
80½	80¾	21,800	At., T. & S. F.	79½	80¼	79⅝	80¼	+1
98⅝	98½	2,850	At., T. & S. F. pf	97⅝	98½	97⅝	98½	+ ⅛
104⅝	105	900	Baltimore & Ohio	104⅞	105	104¼	105	+ ⅛
75½	75¾	1,200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	75	75¾	75	75½	+ ⅛
91	92¾	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	92	92	92	92	
69¼	69½	100	Canada Southern	69	69	69	69	-1
113⅝	113¾	3,350	Canadian Pacific	112⅜	113½	112¼	113½	+1⅛
47⅝	47½	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	47⅛	47½	47	47½	+ ⅜
40½	40⅝	500	Chicago & Alton	40	40⅝	40	40⅝	+ ⅛
78½	79	100	Chicago & Alton pf	78½	78½	78½	78½	+ ⅛
22⅝	22⅞	560	Chicago Great West	22¾	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	
83½	86	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	85	85	85	85	+1
47¾	49¾	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B		48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	+1
38½	39¼	900	Chi., Ind. & Louis	38⅝	39¼	38⅝	39½	+ ⅜
167⅝	167¾	9,150	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	167¼	167⅝	166⅞	167¾	+ ⅛
189	190	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	190	190	190	190	+2
		600	Chicago & Northw	195	196	195	195½	-4
144⅝	145	340	Chi., R. I. & Pac	144¾	144⅝	144⅜	144⅝	+1⅛
22¼	23	4,850	Chi. Term. Trans	21	23	21	22⅞	+1
42¼	43	1,100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	41	43	42	42½	+1
90½	90¾	500	C., C., C. & St. L	89¼	90½	89¼	90½	+1⅛
98½	99	3,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	98½	100	98½	99¾	+1⅝
15⅜	15½	1,410	Colorado Southern	15⅜	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
58	58	2,600	Col. Southern 1st pf	58	58⅝	57⅞	57⅞	+ ⅛
27	27½	2,680	Col. Southern 2d pf	26⅞	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
19	20	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I	20	20	20	20	
225½	227	1,300	Consolidated Gas	226¼	226⅞	225¾	225¾	+ ⅛
69¼	69¾	200	Con. Tobacco Co	69½	69¾	69¼	69¼	+ ⅛
119	119½	400	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	118¾	119	118¾	119	- ⅛
169	500		Delaware & Hudson	167¼	168¾	167¼	168¾	+2¼
228	229	100	Del., Lack. & West	230	230	230	230	
46¾	46¾	1,900	Denver & R. G	46	46¼	46	46¼	+1
93¾	93¾	4,320	Denver & R. G. pf	92¾	94⅝	92¾	94	+1⅝
38	39½	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	39	39	39	39	
152	153	100	Diamond Match, ex d.	151	151	151	151	-1
110	111	14	Dist. of America	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
30	100		Dist. of America pf	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
10	11	100	Dul., S. S. & At	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
71,660	72¾	8,960	Erie	43½	44½	43½	44½	+1⅛
72¾	72¾	4,750	Erie 1st pf	72	72¾	71¾	72¾	+1⅛
		200	Erie 2d pf	58¾	59	58½	58⅞	+ ⅛
58¾	58¾	650	Evans. & T. H	58	58½	58	58½	+ ⅛
30½		400	Gas & El., Bergen Co	30½			30	-5
268	268	300	General Electric	268	268	267¾	267¾	- ¼
57½	57½	150	Glucose Sugar Ref	57½	57½	57½	57½	+ ⅛
186½	186¾	150	Great Northern pf	186½	186½	186½	186½	+ ⅛
53	53	100	Hocking Valley	53	53	53	53	+ ⅛
76¾	76¾	100	Hocking Valley pf	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	+ ⅛
147	147¼	1,200	Illinois Central	147	147¼	147	147¼	+ ⅛
25	25	200	International Paper	25	25	25	25	
90	90¾	1,400	International Paper pf	90	90¾	89½	90¼	+ ⅛
96¾	97	800	International Power Co	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	
39	39	100	Iowa Central	39	39	39	39	+1
74¾	75	400	Iowa Central pf	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	+ ⅛
44¼	44½	500	International Pump	44¼	44½	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
20	20	200	Kansas City Southern	20	20	20	20	
41⅞	41⅞	100	Kansas City South. pf	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	
66¾	67	730	Lake Erie & West	66¾	67	66¾	66¾	+1⅜
129	129	1,615	Lake Erie & West. pf	129	129	129	129	+1½
106¼	106¾	8,600	Louisville & Nashville	106¼	106¾

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Building on Chambers Street Near West Broadway—Sales by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

S. H. Stone has sold to James A. Campbell, for $45,000, the four-story building 148 Chambers Street, south side, 125 feet west of West Broadway, 25 by 77. Mr. Campbell will erect a nine-story fireproof structure on the lot.

McVickar & Co. have sold for John D. Wing to Theodore Frelinghuysen, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 15 West Forty-seventh Street, 22.6 by 98.9, leasehold.

Henry Rawak has sold for Francis J. Schnugg to Joseph Toch, the five-story flat at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25.11 by 60.

M. E. Hewitt & Co. have sold for the Equitable Life Assurance Society the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 304 West Fifty-sixth Street, 20.10 by 113.

Mary A. Rexford has sold to Lowenfeld & Prager, through Millard Veit, the four-story dwelling 127 East Forty-sixth Street, northeast corner of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 100.5.

Morris Weinstein has sold the four-story tenement, with store, 544 Second Avenue, 19 by 60, taking in part payment the two-story brick and frame building 606 Mott Street, 19 by 50 by 127.

Montgomery & Seitz have sold for Charles Schlecht the three-story dwelling 446 East Fifty-seventh Street.

Legal proceedings incidental to securing the sanction of the Supreme Court in the sale of the Borcel Building by the infant children of Robert Eugene Borcel, have developed the fact that the price paid for that property by the Central Realty, Bond, and Trust Company was $2,050,000.

J. P. & E. J. Murray were the brokers in the sale of the dwelling 140 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, reported in this column yesterday.

The Riverside Building Company transferred yesterday to Charles A. Bates the dwelling at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-third Street, 42.10 by 41.11, and irregular, for $23,000 over a mortgage of $52,000.

The New York Telephone Company took title yesterday to the property 114 East Fifty-eighth Street, 19 by 100.5. The stated consideration was $18,250.

A. Herrmann & Co. have sold for the estate of Edward D. Conolly to Irving I. Kempner the two five-story tenement houses 1,842 and 1,846 Second Avenue, each 25 by 100.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

Columbus Avenue, Van Nest, northeast corner of Hancock Street, 25 by 100; two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to John McNulty..... $1,250

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 2 to 12 Hancock Street, for two six-story brick tenements, 41 by 94.8 by 38.8 by 77.9 and 46.5 by 59.4 by 44 by 51.4; Robert Friedman of 72 Division Street and Joseph Feinberg of 329 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owners; A. Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $70,000.

Alterations.

No. 880 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to a two-story brick dwelling, with store; David Schlesinger, premises, owner; S. S. Schlesinger, premises, architect; cost, $500.

Tremont Avenue, south side, 75 feet east of Clinton Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling; Moses Prowler of 2,267 Seventh Avenue, owner; Charles Sklarke of 709 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 1,990 Main Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, with store; Christina Lynch, owner; Henry E. Hall, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 125 feet east of Tiebout Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Maria J. Collins of 2,452 Valentine Avenue, owner; Pringle & Buckout of 63 William Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

Valentine Avenue, east side, 138 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Charles H. Collins of 2,452 Valentine Avenue, owner; Pringle & Buckout of 63 William Street, architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 699 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Dr. Victor E. Bell, premises, owner; Stein, Cohen & Roth of 92 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $500.

No. 152 Fulton Street, to an eight-story brick office, with stores; estate of T. Henderson of 501 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, owner; J. B. Franklin of 396 East Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $150.

No. 118 Clinton Street, to a two-story brick dwelling; Rosalie M. Steele of 40 Wall Street, owner; J. Boekel & Son of 57 Bond Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 13 West Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; John Mayer, Watkins, N. Y., owner; Warren Wetmore & Magan of 3 East Thirty-third Street, architects; cost, $25,000.

No. 1,804 Amsterdam Avenue, to a five-story brick flat, with store; Simon Cohenmann, premises, owner; William H. Rohman of 9 Grand Circle, architect; cost, $50.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, Aug. 30.

ALLEN ST, w s, 75 ft n of Rivington St, 41.8x88.4; Israel Moskowitz to Benchard Klingenstein, (R S $4, mtg $41,500)..... $1

BROADWAY, e s, at centre of block between 103d and 104th Sts, runs s 50.5x e to old Bloomingdale road x n--x w--; Alexander M. McLeod to John H. Flagler, quitclaim..... 1

CONVENT AV, s e corner of 139th St, runs e 275 ft to w s of Pentz St, x s 175 ft to s s of Pentz St, x e 60 ft to e s of Pentz St, x n 200.1 ft to w s of St. Nicholas Terrace x -- to w s of Pentz St, x 585.2 ft to n s of 139th St x275 ft to Convent Av x559.10; Edward K. James to City of New York, (R S $6)..

DUANE ST, 137, n s, 25x75; Thomas Eck, 17 to 21; Duane St, 139; Leonard St, s s, 88.9 ft e of West Broadway, 37.8x101; Broome St, 489, s s, 20.8x96.2x21.2x irreg; Broome St, 493, s s, 21x94.11; Broome St, 491, s s, 21x106.4 x irregular; Martin Bates to Elizabeth G. E. Bates, 1-30 part..... 20,000

FULTON ST, s s e, Lot 106, map of Washingtonville, 33x151.5; Charles Lamb to the New York Mutual Savings and Loan Association, (mtg $2,440)..... 1

FULTON ST, s s e, Lot 106, map of Washingtonville, 33x151.5; Elisha B. Rollins to the New York Mutual Savings and Loan Association, (mtg $2,400)..... 1

FULTON ST, s s e, Lot 106, map of Washingtonville, 33x151.5; the New York Mutual Savings and Loan Assication to Claribel Tibbets..... 2,504

HAVEN AV, w s, 425 ft n from s s of 170th St, 36.8x103.4x irregular; Alfred Geering to George J. Schroder, (mtg $1,000)..... 1,100

LOT 12, map of the Anderson property, Bronx; Charles C. Spoerry to George W. Collier, quitclaim..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 34.3 ft s of 104th St, 16.8x70; Sigmund Ettinger and another to I. Randolph Jacobs, (mtg $10,000 and 4 liens)..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 34.3 ft s of 104th St, 16.8x70; I. Randolph Jacobs to Clementine M. Silverman, all liens..... 1

MARKET ST, 33, w s, 25x88; Edward Wilkens to Irving I. Kempner and another, (mtg $13,500; R S $1.25)..... 1

MORRIS AV, w s, 70 ft s of 161st St, 25x94; Ethelbert Wilson to Carrie I. Shotwell, (mtg $10,000, R S $3)..... 1

MORRIS AV, w s, 70 ft s of 161st St, new line, 25x94; Carrie I. Shotwell to James H. Baker, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 83d St, 42.10x41.11x irregular; the Riverside Building Company to Charles A. Bates, (mtg $52,000, R S $10.25)..... 1

STANTON ST, 325 and 327, s s; Bernhard Klingenstein to Israel Moskowitz, (R S $4, mtg $25,000)..... 1

1ST AV, 2,312, e s, 25.2x94; Pauline Gebhard to Adolf Miller and another, (mtg $10,000)

2D AV, 1,464, e s, 77.2 ft s of 77th St, 25x 98.10x23x88.9; Elizabeth Christoffel, individually and as executrix, to Ludwig Weinberger, (R S $6, mtg $10,500)..... 22,250

2D ST, 306 East, 25x106; Abraham Nevins and another to Solomon Frankel and another, (mtg $25,000, R S $5.50)..... 41,500

4TH AV, s s, e ¼ of Lot 611, map of Wakefield, 25x114; William F. Burrough, referee, to Mary E. Mailander..... 1,800

8TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 1st Av, 27.6x 112.10; Edward N. Flint, referee, to Ignatius Steiner, (R S $9.25)..... 21,000

24TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 25x 115; Frederick C. Zobel to James Stanton, (mtg $52,000)..... 2,500

26TH ST, 114 East, 19x100.5; Phineas C. Davidson to New York Telephone Company, (R S $2, mtg $12,000)..... 18,250

64TH ST, s s, 44 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x100.5; John E. Ward, referee, to Samuel Schwab, (R S $7.75)..... 17,525

87TH ST, s s, 30 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.8; George W. Gillette to Lina Gillette, (R S $3, mtg $20,000)..... 1

97TH ST, 222 East, 21.6x100.11; Eva Kaye to Richard Schimek, (mtg $12,000) 1

105TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.9; Edward J. Tinsdale, referee, to Julius Dahut, (mtg $4,500)..... 1,000

112TH ST, 47 and 49 East, 42x100.11; Louis Cohen to Rosalie Singer, (R S $4.25, mtg $38,000)..... 1

121ST ST, 121 East, 17x100.11; Leopold Kahn to Margaret L. Griser, (R S $3).. 100

140TH ST, n s, 156 ft w of 7th Av, 28x 99.11; 140th St, n s, 268 ft w of 7th Av, 28x99.11; 140th St, n s, 324 ft w of 7th Av, 28x99.11; 140 St, n s, 380 ft w of 7th Av, 27.10x99.11; 140th St, n s, 491.4 ft w of 7th Av, 27.10x99.11; Frank A. Seitz and another to Joseph M. Ohmeis, (mtg $10,000)..... /1

140TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 28x 99.11; 140th St, n s, 212 ft w of 7th Av, 28x99.11; 140th St, n s, 435.8 ft w of 7th Av, 27.10x99.11; 140th St, n s, 547 ft w of 7th Av, 28x99.11; Frank A. Seitz to Joseph J. Schreiner, ½ part, (mtg $88,000, R S $6.75)..... 1

140TH ST, n s, 128 ft w of 7th Av, 28x 99.11; 140th St, n s, 184 ft w of 7th Av, 28x99.11; 140th St, n s, 240 ft w of 7th Av, 28x99.11; 140th St, n s, 296 ft w of 7th Av, 28x99.11; 140th St, n s, 352 ft w of 7th Av, 28x99.11; 140th St, n s, 407.10 ft w of 7th Av, 27.10x99.11; 140th St, n s, 463.6 ft w of 7th Av, 27.10x99.11; 140th St, n s, 519.2 ft w of 7th Av, 27.10 x99.11; Joseph J. Schreiner to Frank A. Seitz, ½ part, (mtg $176,000, R S $14.75)..... Nominal

153D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; William F. S. Hart, referee, to S. Beach Jones, as trustee, all liens, (R S $6.25)..... 15,000

161ST ST, n s, 92.6 ft e of 3d Av, 54x 100; Clara Decker to Marie Decker, all liens..... 1

179TH ST, 614 West, 16x99.11; Edward J. Loughman to Henrietta Haas, (mtg $8,500, R S 75 cents)..... 100

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, s e corner of Maiden Lane, 2,700 square ft on second story; Broadway Building Company to Hayden W. Wheeler & Co., 5 years from about May 1, 1902..... $3,000

MONROE ST, 165; Louis Breslauer to Jacob Silverman, 1 year..... 3,702

1ST AV, 1,779, s w corner of 92d St; Leonhard Grunebaum to John Maier, 5 years, (R S $2)..... 1,140

3D AV, 281, s e corner of 22d St; Patrick Kiernan to Mary E. Carty, 7 years..3,500, 3,700

3D AV, 281, s e corner of 22d St; Patrick Kiernan to John F. Pickett, 3 years from May 1, 1903..... 4,000

12TH ST, 155 West; Edwin West to Victor F. Von Lossberg, 1 year..... 1,200

17TH ST, 108 East; Felicia M. Lucker to Alippio Menghetti, 1 year 15 days... 2,300

123D ST, 424 and 426 East; Mary M. Mulane to Hertel & Bossler, 5 years..... 900

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BAKER, James H., to Garris I. Shotwell; Morris Av, w s, 70 ft s of 161st St, prior mortgage $10,000, 2 years..... $1,000

BROUGHTON, George H., Jr., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 30th St, 28 West, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 2,500

BUCKLEY, Daniel, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Columbus Av, s e corner of 105th St, 1 year, 4 per cent.. 65,000

CAREY, Charles A., and wife to Margaret A. Smith; 66th St, s s, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 2 years, 6 per cent.... 3,500

COLLINS, Jane, and another, to Woman's Hospital in the State of New York; 116th St, 164 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 7,000

DAHUT, Julius, to Abram Gibson, executor; 105th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, gold..... 7,000

ELLSWORTH, John M., to Thomas Chester and others, committee; 36th St, s s, 130 ft e of Park Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 35,000

GAZZALE, Nazareno, and another to John B. Thrope; West St, 184; Chambers St, 300, lease, 1 year, 12 notes..... 2,900

GAZZALE, Nazareno, and another, to John B. Thrope; 184 West St, leasehold secures notes, installments, 1 year.... 2,900

HALLMANN, Paul, to Bernhard Mayer; 66th St, s s, 120.9 ft w of 3d Av, leasehold, installments..... 5,500

HASSINGER, John D., to United States Trust Company; 138th St, 62 and 64 West, due as per bond..... 15,000

HASSINGER, John D., to Henry G. Peters; 138th St, 62 and 64 West, prior mortgage $15,000, due as per bond..... 3,000

HOFFMAN, William E., and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 84th St, s s, 275 e of 2d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 11,000

HUBBELL, Marvin D., to George Schwenpenhauser; 135th St, 245 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,178

KASSING, Frederick, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 24 East 109th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 14,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; 10th Av, e s, 25.1 ft n of 54th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 25,000

NEWBOLD, Anna M., to Isabella Sprunt; lot 70, and w w ½ Lot 69, map of Cebrie Park, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

RUHL, Michael, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 84th St, s s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,000

RYAN, Daniel, to Jacob Ruppert; Front St, 314, store lease, demand, 6 per cent.. 2,117

SACRED HEART ACADEMY to the Twelfth Ward Bank; Lesser Burnt Jacket, being Parcel A, on map of part of Classon's Point, known as Ludlow Farm; Westchester to Classon's Point, at junction of land of Robert H. Ludlow and another; Parcel at Classon's Point at s w corner of Little Burnt Jacket; also land under water of East River, between high water and low water mark in front and adjacent to land formerly Westchester Institute and land formerly Beach estate; also Lots 3, 4, part of Lot 7, Lots 10 and 11 on map of property at Classon's Point, secures loans and discounts..... 15,000

SCHROEDER, George J., and wife to Clara Steiermann; Haven Av, w s, 425 ft n from s s of 170th St, due Jan. 1, 1904..... 1,000

SCHULTZ, Paul, and wife to Otto Leppert and wife; 72d St, 411 East, prior mortgage, $12,000, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 700

SCHWAB, Samuel, to American Mortgage Company; 64th St, 104 West, 2 years 4½ per cent..... 12,000

SULLIVAN, Dennis, to Citizens' Savings Bank; 59th St, 9 West, 1 year, gold.... 4,000

THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, a corporation, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Broadway, e s, 153.6 ft n of 32d St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 35,000

TIBBITS, Claribel, to Mutual Savings and Loan Association; Fulton St, s e s, Lot 100, map of Washingtonville, 3 years.. 1,900

VAN NOSTRAND, Kate M., and others to New York Security and Trust Company; 65th St, 13 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 27,000

WEINBERGER, Ludwig, to Elizabetha Christoffel; 2d Av, 1,464, due Sept. 1, 1903..... 5,000

ZOBEL, Frederick C., to Julia Zobel; 24th St, n s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 6 months, 6 per cent..... 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CHRISTOFFEL, Elizabetha, to Theodore Christoffel..... Nom.

CRUGER, William J., to May F. Cruger..$14,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMpany to the Bowery Savings Bank..... 20,000

WEEKES, Emmelin C., to John A. Weeks. 12,000

Labor Association's Mortgage.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Justice J. O. Dykman has granted an order permitting the Verplanck Literary Association of the Knights of Labor to mortgage its real property to the Peekskill Co-operative Building, Savings and Loan Association for the sum of $800.

Mechanics' Liens.

KING ST, 22 to 30; William H. Schmohl against Leon Rosenblatt and another, owners and contractors..... $2,411

3D AV, 2,258 and 2,260; Gustaf I. Pihlman against Waldorf Shoe Company, lessee; Samuelson & Libien Contracting Company, contractors..... 519

3D AV, 3,752; Schneeman & Bliz against Charles N. Mazza, owner and contractor. 2,450

18TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100, Bronx; James & Lawrence against Frederick Le Meire, contractor; Hugh McGuire, owner..... 299

71ST ST, 167 East; Rubin Solomon against Ludwig Gillerup, owner; Louis Harris and J. B. Smith, contractors..... 175

109TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x—; John W. Diennan against George E. Beaudet, owner and contractor..... 31

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

CHAMBERS ST, 148; Joseph Beck, with James A. Campbell..... $25,000

COLUMBUS AV and Garfield St, s w corner, —x—; Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings, with Annie Remington..... 3,700

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV and 157th St, s e corner, 24.11x100; Konrad Kromer and another, against William C. Smith and another, April 20, 1901, canceled..... $434

FORSYTH ST, 126 and 128; Charles H. Turno against Chebra Poel Zedek Anscher Illia Congregation and Association, Nov. 13, 1900..... 161

GROVE ST, 23; Konrad Kromer and another against Elias Kempner, April 26, 1901, canceled..... 176

86TH ST, 340 East; Manhattan Heating, Lighting, and Ventilating Company against Abraham Bachrach and another, July 24, 1901..... 251

86TH ST, 340 East; Manhattan Heating, Lighting, and Ventilating Company against Abraham Bachrach and another, July 30, 1901..... 251

Lis Pendens.

ALEXANDER AV AND 138TH ST, s w corner, 100x100; Manhattan Life Insurance Company against William Sperb and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Holmes, Rapallo & Kennedy.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 32x100; Sarah L. Brown against Jacob M. Strauss and another, (action to set aside deeds, &c.;) attorneys, Roy, Watson & Naumer.

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 27.6 ft n of 101st St, 27x 99.11; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against Joseph McFarland and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, E. B. & W. J. Amend.

SAWMILL LANE, n s, Lots 24, 25, 26, and 27, and parts of Lots 28 and 29, map of land of Robert Givan, 53 acres, and road from East Chester to Westchester village, w s, 1,748 ft s w of Boston Av, 4 22-100 acres; Matilda Waters and another against Francis J. Schnugg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. de Peyster.

WASHINGTON AV and Weiher Court, n e corner; 150th St, s s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100, and Brook Av, e s, 25 ft s of 150th St, 25x100; Bradley & Currier Company against Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, Lot 107, map of Belmont Village, Bronx, and property in Kings County; William H. Kennedy and another against Evalina Kennedy and another, (partition;) attorneys, Hughes & Heistud.

8TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 113th St, 87.6x100; Central Trust Company of New York, trustee, against Thomas K. Lemon and another, (action to re-establish lien, &c.;) attorney, P. Whitehead.

18TH ST, 104 and 106 East, and 58 to 62 Union Place, leasehold; Emma Quincy, executrix, against Samuel Lawson and another, (action to declare assignment of lease void, &c.;) attorneys, Wendel & Robeson.

111TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of Park Av, 33.11x100.11x 33.4x100.11, and 111th St, s s, 155 ft e of Park Av, 33.11x100; Excelsior Terra Cotta Company against Moses Piermont and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. C. Miller.

112TH ST, 123 and 125 East; Marcus Braverman against Abraham Fox and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Greenbaum.

123D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x 100.11; Frederick G. Potter against William C. Hunter and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

127TH ST, 227 East; Thaddeus Firth, Jr., trustee, against Louis G. Leyrer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Witt, Lockman & De Witt.

145TH ST, n s, 270 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100, and 142d St, n s, 300 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Michael Ash against Margaret Ash, (partition;) attorney, J. W. Bryant.

155TH ST, s s, 120.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Queens County Savings Bank against Emil S. Levi and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. D. Gould & Brother.

180TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 50x94.10; 183d St, n s, 154.1 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 25x74.11; Nathalie Av, e s, Lots 19 and 20, map of 16 villa sites, &c.; Anthony estate, Bronx, and 14th St and 2d Av, n e corner, 105x 114, Bronx; Richard Webber against Florence W. Kehoe and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Early.

Summer Resorts.

TOURISTS GOING TO
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will find a restful stopping place en route at the
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UP THE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

SUNDAYS AND LABOR DAY.
IDEAL OUTING TRIP.
ALL DAY ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.
On Sundays, also Labor Day, Str. Chester W. Chapin leaves Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., E. 21st St., 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. Round Trip, $1.00.

SUNDAYS UP THE HUDSON 50c
ON SUNDAYS Str. "CITY OF LOWELL" leaves Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., at 10 A. M.; 129th St., N. R., 10:50 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as POUGHKEEPSIE Bridge. Returning, due New York about 6:00 P. M. Music. Table d'Hote dinner. Main deck dunch, popular prices.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
Coney Island.
LEAVE FOOT 22D ST., NORTH RIVER, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
LEAVE NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

OCEAN ROUTE TO
LONG BRANCH
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"Columbia."
Special Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9.30 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	12.30 P.M.
1.00 P.M.*	1.30 P.M.*	3.45 " *
3.30 "	4.00 "	6.30 "

*Iron Steamboat "Taurus."
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

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LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 12:40 Saturdays only, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hamniel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

LONG BEACH.
Trains leave N. Y., 34th St., E. R., week days, 7:00, 7:50, 10:50 A.M. (12:30 P.M. on Saturdays only,) 1:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:30, 5:50, 6:50, 8:00, and 10:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Fare 15 cents.
Through Elevated Tains leave Broadway Ferries (Daily, except Sundays,) 6, 7, 8, 9, 9:34 A. M. and half hourly till 10:34 P. M. Last train returning leaves Rockaway Park at midnight.

SUNDAY TRAINS.
Through Elevated Trains leave Broadway Ferries (Sundays) 6:04, 7:04, 8:04, 8:44, 9:14, 9:44 A. M., then every 10, 15, or 20 minutes, as travel warrants, until 9:44 P. M. Last train returning leaves Rockaway Park 11 P. M.

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45 P. M. North 24 St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 4.05 P. M. East 22d St., 9.50, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M., 12.15, 2.15, 3.45, 5.15, 6.30 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 22d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS WHEN NEEDED.
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MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Race Days C. I. J. C.,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30 and 10:50 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and every forty minutes from 1:00 P. M. to 10:20 P. M. Additional trains on Race Days C. I. J. Club 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hamniel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturday additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

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Leave Battery, 9:30 & *11:30 A. M. *(Saturdays 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.
Sundays—Leave ft. Little West 12th St., 8:20, 9:00, 9:50, and 11:00 A. M.; Battery, 8:50, 9:30, 10:20 and 11:30 A. M.
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FIVE FIRST-CLASS MODERN
four-story and basement private dwellings, 109, 111, 113, and 119 East 45th St., and 462 and 464 Lexington Av., will be sold SEPARATELY at foreclosure sale at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, September 3, at 12 noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Co. For further particulars inquire of John Graham, 109 East 45th St.

A Bargain.—Three brownstone flat houses near 3d Av., below 80th St., Monhattan; ground 75x100 taken in under foreclosure; will sell at a bargain, but for cash only; with small outlay for repairs, mortgage for nearly full amount can be had; also two 5-story apartment houses in West 43d St., N. Y.; will exchange; equity, $50,000. John A. Linscott, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

WEST 42D STREET.
50 FEET FRONT.
NEAR BROADWAY.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

TREMONT AVE., just west of JEROME AVE., three-story frame Colonial dwelling; ten rooms and bath; ground, 50x140; street sewered and graded; water and gas; will sell for $7,000; terms to suit; property is worth $10,000; must be sold. Apply A. P. Kirkland, 55 Liberty St.

Two-family frame house, 12 rooms; block from Boston Road and rapid transit station; price, $6,000; easy terms; one-family house, 8 rooms; $3,300; all imp'ts; $500 cash; easy terms; open Labor Day. Leon Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st.

CARNEGIE HILL.
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
4-story and basement brownstone private house; butler's pantry extension. A1 repair. 91st St., near Madison Av. Owner, Z., Box 197 Times.

Money for bond and mortgage in Manhattan or Bronx.—60% of appraisal at 4½%; 65 to 75% at 4½% and 5%; $2,000,000 to loan. Quick results. J. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

I can loan your money on very best real estate at from 6 to 7 per cent.; unquestionable references furnished on application. C. H. Gillham, Southern Express Building, Memphis, Tenn.

156th Street, Near Westchester Avenue.—Several 20-foot single flats; will sell cheap to quick purchaser; terms to suit owner. Herrman, 333 East 119th St.

Choice building lots, $5 monthly, 10 per cent. cash; $375 up; near L; houses to order, 5 rooms, $1,500. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St.

Easy terms; beautiful detached cottage, Westchester, Bronx Borough; $3,300; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

8th Av., Business Property.—Three 5-story apartments; all rented; great bargain. Hayden, 320 West 145th St.

Houses, 7 to 18 rooms, $2,500 to $5,000; also houses with stables. Barnes, 599 East 162d St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 23d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

Mamaroneck Lots, $100. 50 cts. Weekly.
No interest or assessments; high elevation; fronting Boulevard; near depot and harbor. WARRANTY COMPANY, 115 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

FLUSHING.
Are you looking around to see where to locate a home? Why not select Flushing, an all year round residential section, 17 minutes from 34th St. Ferry, commutation 7 cents? We have several desirable houses, first-class and new, ranging in price from $3,500 to $7,500, within five minutes' walk to station; houses have all improvements, including electric light and hot water heat, trimmed in hard woods; willing to accept a cash payment of $350 or more, balance on bond or mortgage; call and let us talk the matter over; it may be to your advantage. JOHN DAYTON & CO., Broadway and 14th St., Murray Hill Station, L. I.

$200 cash, $8 monthly, buys seven-room house, $1,600; Corona, L. I. J. George, 346 Broadway, New York.

Eight-room residence, fine plot, Morris Park, $2,400; $800 cash. William Jones, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

ALLENHURST.—FOR SALE.
Finely located cottage, very near ocean, facing south; 8 bedrooms, artesian water, all improvements; terraced lot 68x192 feet. Address Box 2,003 Allenhurst, N. J.

Real Estate in the Oranges.—Information obtained by communicating with Grover & Nevius, East Orange, N. J., (Grove St. Station.)

Palisades Park, Labor Day.—Cottages all prices; improvements; high ground. Photographs. Circulars. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Cottage and eight lots of land; barn, outhouses, fine well of water, fruit trees, grapes, high and dry; 30 miles from New York, P. R. R.; 20 minutes' walk to station; this place is a bargain. Further particulars address John Ewing, Spotswood, N. J.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Bargain for cash, 8-room house, 45 minutes from New York; near station; fruit, hennery, &c.; free and clear. Address Immediate, Times Office.

Nyack brick factory, 20,000 feet space; steam elevator; heated. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47.

To Let for Business Purposes.

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No. 16 Spruce Street, N. Y. City

To lease, immediate possession, desirable STORE, with Glass-Roof Extension, basement and sub-basement, with sidewalk elevator; also first and third lofts, with electric power attachment for bolsting; suitable for wholesale leather, drugs, paper, glass, paints, or wine importer. Apply to Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St., N. Y., or J. H. Weller, Yonkers, N. Y.

Handsome suite offices, Bowling Green Building, with a fine view of Bay; high, light and airy; to lease for eight months or longer. Apply Suite 262, 11 Broadway.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Attention! Large store, subdivided in booths, to suit tenants; strong attractions; crowds. Riggs, 138 East 14th St.

A four-story building, 42 Cliff St., with elevator, to let; immediate possession. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 838 Broadway.

Factory or warehouse, 246-247 South, through to Water; five-story; 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Five-story factory or warehouse, 440 Water St., with cellar; size, 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Real Estate for Sale.

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DELIGHTFUL SUBURB." GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

In Summer and Fall Grantwood has the bracing air, the beautiful verdure, and all the attractions of a Catskill resort. In Winter it affords all the comforts of a well laid out, well lighted, and modernly equipped suburb. These combined advantages are attracting a very desirable class of people to Grantwood.

Let us inform you regarding cost of Grantwood property, and the liberal terms of our time-payment contracts.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

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Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

STREET IMPROVEMENTS CONSIST of sewer, gas, water, electric lights, asphalt pavements, beautiful lawns and flowers. No dust.

Houses now ready for inspection contain 12 rooms, tiled baths with shower, inlaid parquet floors, open decorated plumbing in every room, buffet sideboards, china closets, rich mantels, special designs in electric fixtures, cheval mirrors in dressing rooms, decorations in real silks, tapestries, burlaps and buckrams, King's Holland shades at every window, steam heat. Terms of purchase very easy! Several houses to be completed this fall at $8,500 and up. Take Kings County L or Flatbush Avenue trolley marked Brighton Beach, and get off at Beverly Road, 27 minutes from bridge, or send for illustrated booklet to

DEAN ALVORD, Owner
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ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St. between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

Half mile water front, South Bay; 250 acres; modern house, 30 rooms; fine location; price, $35,000; cheap; easy terms. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, N. Y.

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Apartments, flats, and dwellings wanted for desirable, clear country places and cash. Quick results. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Exchanges a Specialty.—Send me particulars what you have; quick deals. Leon Losere, 871 Brook Av.

A corner lot in Bronx, only $1,000 mortgage, to exchange for flat. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

City and country properties; owners only send full particulars; no fictitious values wanted; quick sales and exchanges effected. Smith Bros., 3d Av. and 148th St.

Want to rent and purchase, for clients, houses east of Fifth Avenue.
JOSEPH W. LAWRENCE,
734 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Wanted—A 20 to 25 foot house below 59th St., between 6th and Park Avs.; near 5th Av. preferred; no brokers. B. T., Box 200 Times Office.

Flat apartments and stores wanted; applicants waiting. Joseph F. Feist, real estate office, 431 West 42d St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

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For Rent.—Modern 3-story basement brown-brick private dwelling, 11 rooms; decorated; bath, laundry; open plumbing, furnace; third floor rented for $20, total rent $50; entire house if desired. Apply 565 West 187th St., or Layton & Rogers, 1,954 Amsterdam Av., corner of 142d St.

Only $800 per annum.—149th St., 542 to 558 West; beautiful four-story American-basement dwelling; ten rooms and two bathrooms. Caretaker in 538, or Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

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3-story box stoop, 11 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; handsomely furnished; convenient to 93d St. L station; reasonable rent to good tenant. Particulars of J. R. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

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Rent commences Oct. 1st, immediate possession. For $60 per month. New three-story and basement brick dwelling, hardwood trim throughout, foyer hall, parquet floor, open nickel plumbing, tiled bath and up-to-date in every respect. Beautifully situated in Bedford section, 40 minutes from Manhattan.
ERNESTUS GULICK CO., 1,188 Fulton St., cor. Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

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BEAUTIFUL HEIGHTS APARTMENTS.
"The Greylock."
Corner Suites, $35 to $45 Per Month.
5 MINUTES FROM BRIDGE OR FERRIES.
WILL DECORATE TO SUIT.
Three, 4, and 5 rooms and bath; hallboys in attendance; telephone; constant hot water supply; gas ranges; complete kitchen; steam heat; possession at once; keep house or use restaurant in house at your pleasure; an ideal home for young people. Apply to
FRANK A. BARNABY,
195 Montague St., Brooklyn.

An up-to-date corner apartment, 6 rooms, tiled bath, hot water supply, gas range, and just artistically decorated. $45 from October 1st, immediate possession. New building, beautiful location, 30 minutes from Manhattan.
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THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Elegant apartments, seven and eight large outside rooms and bath; elevator; all improvements; liveried attendants; rents, $600 to $1,200 yearly; situated very best residential part of Brooklyn Borough; convenient to leading churches, stores, parks, amusements; twenty minutes to Manhattan City Hall, Fulton, Wall, South Ferries. Apply on premises, "The Clinton," northeast corner Clinton and De Kalb Avs., Brooklyn, or Josiah Taylor, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

Choice Apartments.—Seven rooms; steam heat, bath; 611 Nostrand Av.; St. Mark's section; $28; a bargain. Haviland & Sons, 962 Fulton Av.

Brooklyn Apartments Wanted.

Wanted—In Bedford section, furnished apartment, from October to April; must be first-class; two adults, two maids. Address Box Z, 199 New York Times.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

"THE LAURISTON"

89th St. and Madison Ave.

These apartments are of the highest grade, consisting of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths.

Perfect in every detail, and built under the personal supervision of the owner.

Ready for occupancy October 1st.

Booklets are ready and may be had of the Superintendent on premises or through any broker.

David Rothschild,
Owner and Builder.

Earle's Court, Norfolk and Fremont,
306, 308, 310 WEST 94TH ST.
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSES,
READY FOR OCCUPANCY SEPT. 1st.
Suites of 6 and 8 rooms, with two baths, larger, handsomer, and better planned than anything in this city. Direct sunlight in every room. Equipped with every modern convenience. Beautifully finished. Decorated to suit. The most up-to-date plumbing and bathroom appointments. Elevators and first-class service. Only $840 to $900 for Six Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 for Eight Rooms. Cheaper by one-third than any similar apartments. Booklets with floor plans, etc., sent on application. JACOB AXELROD, Builder and Owner. For full particulars regarding the above houses write or telephone
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Av., near 73d St.
Telephone 2214 Riverside.

THE GALATHEA,
51 WEST 106TH ST.,
N. W. corner Manhattan Ave.
This house contains suites of five and six rooms and bath. It has Elevator, Electric Light and all the latest improvements.
RENTS $40 AND $50.
If you examine these apartments after looking at others on Central Park West you will realize the fact that you can save fully 75% by living as a apartment in the above building, instead of doing so on Central Park West, which is but one block east of Manhattan Avenue.
Apply on Premises,
PAUL MAYER, Agent,
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101 W. 78TH ST.,
OPPOSITE MANHATTAN SQ.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Choice Housekeeping Apartments, 7 and 9 extra-large light rooms; high ceilings, fine light and ventilation, passenger and servants' elevators.

Also Non-housskeeping Apartments, 2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath; room attendance.
Restaurant on premises.
Electric Light included in rent.
Apply to Superintendent on Premises.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS,
Manhattan Av., Bet. 117th & 118th Sts.
HESPERUS and PARTHENON,
RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
4 and 6 room, including corners, apartments, rents $40 to $68. These beautiful elevator buildings are situated in a quiet and select neighborhood, within close proximity to Central and Morningside Parks, being two blocks from elevated station, and having mail chutes, electric lights, telephones, elaborate hall, with service and elevator running day and night. Apply on premises or McCAUL & SOLES, owners.

ORMISTON and LUCINDA
Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.
6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath.
Every up-to-date improvement.
Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere.
Superintendent on premises or
DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
Madison Ave. & 86th St.

CENTURY,
Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.
New Building.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to
GEO. W. EGGERS,
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THE HUNTINGTON,
218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST.
NEAR 7TH AVE DRIVE.
Harlem's Newest and Finest Apartments.
6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. Magnificent view from every window; elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.
Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.

The Inverness,
57TH STREET AND 7TH AVENUE.
Unfurnished apartments of 4, 5, 7 and 8 rooms and bath; all modern conveniences, including open plumbing, electric light, and continuous elevator service, etc.
APPLY TO
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
64 CEDAR STREET. 27 WEST 30TH STREET.
Or Supsrintendent on premises.

THE STUART.
A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Eight rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent.
Apply to
CHRIS. HEISER,
60 Liberty St. Tel. 455 Cortland.

169th, 514 W.—8 rooms and bath.....$17.00
168th, 462 W.—8 rooms and bath..... 18.00
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Many other flats, all improvements, from $18.00 up.
FERD NAGEL,
168th St. and Amsterdam Av.

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New fire-proof corner building; seven and eight sunny rooms to rent; $35, $36, $40, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

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128th St., 40 West; seven rooms and bath; high-class apartment; elevator, telephone, electric call; all improvements. Janitor.
CHEAPEST RENTS IN CITY.
Newly decorated apartments. Rents from $6 to $9. Apply at 553 and 555 West 57th St.

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Bargain—Desirable couple; choicest location; five rooms, all improvements; elevator; electric light; telephone. 559 West 112th St.

5th Av., 1,048, corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments facing Park, $600 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

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Fire-proof building; elegantly furnished eight room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

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Wanted—Flat or apartment; second floor private house preferred; about five rooms, with improvements, by newly married couple; Washington Heights section desired; rent about twenty dollars. Address Permanent Tenant, J., 154 Times.

Wanted—A floor in a private house for light housekeeping, unfurnished or partially furnished; first-class references given and desired. Address, stating location, terms, &c., Couple, Box 155 Times.

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TUXEDO,
Northeast Cor. 138th St., Lexington Av.—Suites 5 and 6 all light, large rooms; bath; elevator apartments; all other improvements; absolutely high class; rents, $420 and $480 per year. Superintendent on premises.

Beautiful Columbia Heights.
417 AND 419 WEST 118TH ST.
A few choice apartments left, half block from Columbia College and Morningside Park. Elevator day and night; every improvement. Rents moderate. Inquire on premises.

54-56 WEST 105TH STREET.
Seven large light rooms, bath; all modern improvements; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing; hardwood finish; near Central, Riverside, and Morningside Parks; convenient to all surface cars and L station; owner on premises. $480-540 yearly.

NORTHWEST COR. 131ST ST. & 5TH AV.
4, 5, and 6 rooms, bath, steam heat; open plumbing; rents, $18 to $30. E. CABLE, 2,142 5th Av.

8 AND 14 WEST 102D ST.
Choice six and seven rooms and bath; heat, hot water; all improvements; nice entrance; reference required.

17th St., 300 West, Corner 8th Av.—Elegant flats; latest improvements; elevator service. Inquire of janitor.

Nice flat, newly decorated; five rooms, bathroom, private hall. 1,342 3d Av.

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At Roselle, N. J.—14 miles out, 8 houses, 9 and 11 rooms, all improvements; commutation, 18c. per day. C. H. Crane, Roselle, N. J.

Instruction.

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Full day session; individual instruction; applicants admitted at any time, beginning September 9th. Evening Classes September 23d. Cost very moderate. Prospectus mailed on request.
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Thorough and practical instruction in Elocution, Oratory, and Acting, day and evening, in class or private. The speaking voice trained and developed, all defects of speech corrected, and a natural system of gesticulation taught. Fall term commences Monday, September 2d. Call or send for circular.

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41st Year begins September 17, 1901.
Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also Brooklyn School under same management.
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PREPARATORY COLLEGIATE DAY SCHOOL, under direction of Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Each class limited to ten pupils. Building new; equipments modern. Gymnasium. Reopens Monday, Oct. 7. For circular apply to Vice-Principal.
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Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y. 25 miles from N. Y. via Erie R. R. Superb location, magnificent buildings. Lawn to river bank, dock, boating, bathing, athletics. Infantry, cavalry, artillery, English, Classical, Scientific, Commercial. Instructors all college men. Advisory Board composed of most distinguished war officers. Rates $400 to $500.
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COURSES LEADING TO B. S., A. B. & B. S.
Modern Languages, Civil Engineering, Architecture, Naval Architecture, General Scientific, Pedagogical, Commercial Courses.
Preparatory Department.
Reopens Sept. 9. BRO. CHARLES, President.

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J. CLARK READ,
WILLIAM E. CHURCH } Headmasters.
22d year begins October 1st. One of the headmasters will be at the school daily during September.

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Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
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THE DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM
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PHYSICAL EDUCATION
For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual, or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS. 308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

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15 West 43d Street, New York City.
23nd Year opens Sept. 25th.
High-class private school for boys from 7 to 20 years of age. Individual attention given boys whose education has been irregular. Large faculty. Laboratories. Gymnasium. Athletics.
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College for Young Women and Preparatory School for Girls. Teachers Specialists in every department. Lecturers of National reputation. System of education thorough and progressive. Regular and elective courses. Extensive grounds. Location unsurpassed. Suburb of Baltimore. Spacious buildings, completely equipped. Charles Street Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

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SIXTH YEAR.—Will reopen on October 2. Boys and Girls. Kindergarten, under experienced management, is connected with the School. Circulars on application.

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A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students Prepared for all Colleges. Circulars on application.
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Day and Boarding School for girls.
Address Sister Superior.

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College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 3.

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Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

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Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
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Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

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DR. J. SACHS,
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38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.
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116 West 59th St.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1902.
Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.

THE **Wilson & Lyon School**
622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopens Sept. 30th.

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Main School for Girls, 25 West 55th St.
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Thorough preparation for all leading COLLEGES.
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LEADERS SAY SHEEHAN MADE THE THREAT

He Declares He Will Support the Fusionist Candidate.

Report that the Greater New York Democracy's Attitude Is Assumed in Mr. Hill's Interest.

Among politicians, except those closely identified with Tammany Hall, very little attention was paid yesterday to the alleged threats of the Greater New York Democracy to vote the Anti-Tammany ticket unless an independent Democrat is nominated for Mayor by the Fusionists.

These threats generally were attributed to John C. Sheehan. Among other things he was alleged to have said that Senator Platt, President Robert C. Morris of the Reupblican County Committee, and ex-Senator M. J. Coffey of Kings County, had entered into some sort of an agreement whereby the nomination of Col. E. M. Knox was to be forced for Mayor. Should that fail Seth Low was to be taken up.

When President Morris was seen yesterday he said:

"I have nothing to say about the published statement regarding what the Greater New York Democracy will do. My answer to the statement that there is any agreement between Mr. Platt, myself, and any one else is that it has long been known that neither Mr. Platt nor myself has any candidate, and I am willing to accept the choice of the joint conference."

Ex-Senator Frederick S. Gibbs, when his attention was called to the matter, said:

"I can't believe that John Sheehan ever made the statement attributed to him. I consider him too good a politician to make any such remarks. The idea that the Greater New York Democracy would bolt the ticket if the nominee for Mayor was not exactly to their liking is ridiculous coming from an organization which its leaders claim was formed with the avowed pupose of defeating Tammany Hall. As well might the Republicans say that they would bolt the ticket if the candidate selected did not belong to their party and was chosen by their representatives."

William H. Ten Eyck, Chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee, declined to express any opinion relative to the alleged utterance of John C. Sheehan and others. He said, however, that while the Republican conferrees might not submit any names to the joint conference on Sept. 9, that matter would be definitely decided at a meeting to be held the early part of next week. Yet he was quite firm in the belief that no list would be submitted.

Other reports in connection with the reputed action of Mr. Sheehan and other leaders of the Greater New York Democracy have been to the effect that their stand was taken in the interest of ex-Senator David B. Hill. It has been pointed out that neither Mr. Sheehan nor his friends could afford to vote for a Republican nominee for Mayor. If they did their standing in a Democratic State Convention might be honestly challenged. Therefore, the Greater New York people insisted on the selection of an independent Democrat for Mayor by the anti-Tammany forces.

Ex-Senator Hill, who is at the Hoffman House, declined last night to discuss the matter in any form. He said he was enjoying his vacation and did not propose to talk politics.

John B. Stanchfield, Democratic nominee for Governor last Fall, is also at the Hoffman House. He and Senator Hill are on terms of close friendship. Mr. Stanchfield had read the stories about the Greater New York Democracy, but he declined absolutely to be drawn into the discussion of New York City politics.

Mr. Sheehan had this to say about the Mayoralty situation before starting for Long Branch last night:

"Personally, it makes no difference to me who the candidates on the union ticket are, or whether they are Democratic or Republican. I purpose to support the union ticket agreed upon by the conference committee. It must be admitted that there is a strong sentiment in favor of a Democrat heading the ticket. If a Republican were to be selected a man like Judge Blanchard would probably get as many votes as any man who could be chosen.

"I have no personal choice for any place on the ticket, and I believe that when the ticket is once agreed upon all people opposed to present Tammany Hall methods will support it."

THE CITIZENS' UNION'S FULL MAYORALTY LIST.

George Foster Peabody Received a Unanimous Vote—Only Four Votes for Mr. Coler.

Persons closely connected with the Citizens' Union were less secretive yesterday than on Thursday night relative to the names selected for the three city offices at the meeting of the Campaign Committee of Twelve.

It was conceded by one of them that the names given in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday—George Foster Peabody, Bird S. Coler, and Seth Low—were in the Mayoralty list. It was also ascertained that in addition to these the list contained the names of George L. Rives, Capt. F. Norton Goddard, and John De Witt Warner.

It was also learned that Mr. Peabody and one other received the unanimous vote of the ten members present. There was quite a contest in regard to Mr. Coler, and he received only four votes, despite the fact, as alleged, that Alexander E. Orr of Brooklyn sent a very strong letter to the committee advocating the selection of Mr. Coler.

It is understood that in the list of the six names suggested for Controller, five of them are residents of Kings County, the general understanding being that the nominee for Mayor would come from Manhattan.

With relation to the office of President of the Board of Aldermen, the majority of those named are residents of Queens and Richmond Counties.

This geographical distribution was made to prevent as little trouble as possible in the selection of the entire ticket.

It is understood that the names of James McKeen and Charles A. Schieren are on the list for Controller.

BERNSTEIN MAKES CHARGES.

Accuses Millerites of Fraud in Enrolling Republicans in the Seventh Assembly District.

Lawyer Benjamin Bernstein, who, with ex-Alderman Joseph T. Hackett, is trying to oust Franklin Miller from the Republican leadership of the Seventh Assembly District, declared last night that the Millerites were guilty of the same practices the latter recently had charged against him.

Bernstein and Hackett were summoned to the Jefferson Market Police Court on July 25 last in an investigation conducted by Magistrate Deuel into charges that forged affidavits of persons who desired to enroll as Republicans had been filed with the Bureau of Elections. Bernstein and Hackett the next day were held in $3,000 and $1,000 bail respectively on a felony charge.

Later it was said that on the rolls of the Hackett faction were men who were dead, many who did not live at the addresses given, and others who were Democrats. Deputy Attorney General Hedges and Superintendent McCullagh investigated the matter, and the latter said later that he had evidence upon which he would base charges of perjury against Mr. Bernstein.

Mr. Bernstein last night summoned reporters to the club's headquarters at Seventeenth Street and Eighth Avenue and told them that he had found on Miller's rolls the name of one dead man and the names of about ten others who did not live at the addresses given for them.

The dead man, according to Mr. Bernstein, was Charles Scanlon of 325 West Eighteenth Street.

The alleged acknowledgment of this man, said Mr. Bernstein, was taken before Robert Miller, a notary public, on June 16. Mr. Bernstein added that he had the affidavit of a physician to show that Scanlon died on Feb. 4 last. The names of two other dead men were on the rolls, he said, but he had not yet gotten the doctor's affidavits in the cases.

RICHARD CROKER'S RETURN.

John F. Carroll Has Preliminary Conferences with Leaders.

Richard Croker, it is expected, will sail from Liverpool to-day on the White Star steamship Celtic. It is not believed that he will go to Saratoga.

John F. Carroll and James J. Martin have returned to the city and met some of the district leaders at Tammany Hall and at the Democratic Club.

Mr. Carroll was as reticant as usual, but Mr. Martin, who, it is said, will manage the campaign, declared Tammany Hall would achieve an easy victory.

Tilden Club's Conferrees.

The Tilden Club expects to be represented at the conference which is to select an anti-Tammany ticket. The organization yesterday appointed the following conferrees to represent it: Henry D. Hotchkiss, Robert E. Dowling, James R. Ely, William A. Barber, and George A. Heaney.

WOMAN CHASED OVER ROOFS.

Was Accused of Stealing a Purse in an Apartment House and Was Caught with Difficulty.

The loss of a pocketbook containing $1 in change and the flight of a woman visitor accused of taking it over a roof and down to another by means of a tank ladder that she manipulated like an expert fireman created no end of excitement in the apartment house at 1 West Eighty-seventh Street last night.

It was just dark when the doorbell of the apartment rang. Annie Collins, a housegirl, answered the bell, and was confronted by a stylishly dressed young woman, who asked if Mrs. Seymour was at home. The girl replied that Mrs. Seymour had moved to another part of the city, and that a Mrs. Stern was running the house.

The visitor's face expressed delight, and she told the servant that she knew Mrs. Stern very well and asked if she were at home. The reply was in the negative, and then the woman asked for pen and paper and said that she desired to leave a note for her old friend. The girl went for the writing materials, and, coming back with them, found her pocketbook containing the dollar gone. She accused the woman, who became indignant and denied the theft.

Then the janitor was called, and the flight up stairs and across the roof was on. On the top floor the woman rushed up the ladder to the roof, with the janitor in full pursuit. As the janitor's head appeared through the skylight she disappeared over the edge of the roof on her way to the roof of the apartment next door, using a tank ladder to aid her in making her escape.

She was descending into the apartment when the janitor grabbed her. She denied his right to hold her, but the man was obdurate and kept her captive until a policeman arrived, who arrested her. At the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, where she was taken, she said that she was Mrs. Kate Dykman of 829 East Twelfth Street. The pocketbook was not found on her person, but a quantity of bracelets, stickpins, and pearl beads were. The woman told conflicting stories, and as a result her record is being looked into by the police.

CENTRAL'S TUNNEL PLANS.

Willing to Comply with the Board of Health's Order—Officials of the Road Confer with the Board.

W. J. Wilgus, Chief Engineer of the New York Central, and Charles C. Paulding, representing the law department of that road, had a conference yesterday morning with the Board of Health regarding the demand made by the latter body for an immediate alleviation of conditions in the Park Avenue tunnel. At this conference the railroad officials signified their intention of complying with the directions of the Board of Health as far as possible. The road also secured an extension of thirty days within which to commence work, on the ground that its plans were still in an experimental stage.

Regarding the intentions of the company, President Newman said after the conference:

"It is the purpose and intention of the company to comply with any order of the Board of Health as far as practicable. Plans and specifications are now being prepared in conformity with the orders of the board, to ascertain whether it is safe and practicable to undertake the work on the method prescribed by those orders. Until this investigation is made no further action can be determined upon by the company."

It will probably take two years to complete whatever radical plans may be decided upon to carry out the desired improvements.

Regarding the rumored test of a compressed air locomotive by the Central, it was learned yesterday that the dispatches from Rome were misleading. The Central will make no immediate tests with this motor, as a specially deputized mechanical engineer has been watching it and reporting on it since its construction began. It is understood that a test may be make on a Brooklyn elevated line.

CHARLES W. MORSE'S OFFER.

Charles W. Morse, who was at the head of the American Ice Company, has made an offer to each stockholder of the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America for their holdings, provided that at least two-thirds of the stock is deposited with the City Trust Company on or before Sept. 10. The offer is to pay to each present stockholder 50 per cent. of the amount he has paid in, making the total offer $2,000,000.

One of the chief difficulties of companies opposed to the Bell Telephone interests has been that of obtaining subway and wire-stringing rights. Consequently, when Mr. Morse's letter became public, it excited comment in Wall Street in the belief that some way to overcome this difficulty had been found.

When Mr. Morse returned from England recently he came on the same steamship with John F. Carroll, who had been visiting Mr. Croker.

MORE CLAIMS AGAINST CITY.

Corporation Counsel Whalen forwarded an opinion to Controller Coler advising him to pay a claim of $3,067.75 presented by Thomas Spencer, an Inspector in Bellevue Hospital, for fees for taking 25,542 affidavits between June 12, 1896, and Sept. 14, 1900, and also to pay like claims for amounts not stated which have been presented by Deputy Superintendent Michael J. Rickard and Registrar James T. Gleeson of the same institution.

Rickard and Spencer became notaries public and Gleeson Commissioner of Deeds upon the request of their official superiors, they say, and paid the license fees out of their own pockets. The affidavits for the taking of which pay is now demanded at the rate of 12 cents each, the statutory fee being 12 cents, were those of Commissioners in lunacy, and are annexed to commitment papers of insane poor transferred from Bellevue to other institutions, but the claimants assert that they were never informed that the taking of these acknowledgments was a part of the work expected from them by the city.

The matter, however, is not likely to end with the settlement of the three claims, for every department chief in the city has in his office at least one notary public or Commissioner of Deeds who has been taking acknowledgments for years without other pay than the salary fixed by the Board of Estimate for these respective positions, and these men have already held that a city officer may be also a notary public or Commissioner of Deeds, and that he is not receiving double pay when he accepts fees for taking acknowledgments. It is probable that about $50,000 will be secured from the city on claims of this nature.

REMOVAL OF EXAMINERS.

Col. Lovell H. Jerome, a brother of Justice W. Travers Jerome, who was appointed recently a temporary examiner at the Public Stores by Appraiser Wakeman, was among the four men recently dropped from the list. He alleges that Chairman John M. Peters of the Bureau of Trade and Transportation of this city charged that the removals were on the ground of incompetency. Col. Jerome has addressed a letter, of which the following is a copy, to Mr. Peters:

You have made certain assertions in a letter to the Buffalo Express which I do not think you can substantiate. You stated that certain examiners appointed by Appraiser Wakeman were incompetent. I challenge you to the proof. I do not think that the gentlemen of the Board of Trade and Transportation, at the present time especially, desire to attack the administration of the customs service in this city. I am prepared to deny that the examiners appointed were incompetent. You have made this assertion in the public press. I am prepared to prove conclusively the statement that I have made in this communication. I do not think it right that certain reputable gentlemen, myself included, should be stigmatized as incompetent by you without having the opportunity of protecting themselves from the stigma thrown upon them.

BUTCHER SHOPS TO CLOSE

New Sunday Law Prohibiting Their Opening Effective To-morrow.

Meats Must Be Bought and Delivered Saturdays, for the Law Forbids Delivery on Sundays.

Those who desire meat for their Sunday dinner would do well to purchase it to-day, and what is equally important they want to see that their butcher delivers the same before midnight. With midnight to-night the new law against the opening of butcher shops on Sunday goes into effect.

This law not only prohibits the sale of meat on Sunday, but it also prohibits the delivery of that which was purchased on Saturday. Up to this time it has been the common practice for butchers to keep open their shops until 10 o'clock Sunday morning for the benefit of belated purchasers of Sunday supplies. The butchers, with their admirable cold storage systems, were also accustomed to keep meat purchased on Saturday and deliver it on Sunday morning.

The new law, which prevents this, is known as Chapter 392 of the Laws of 1901, and is an amendment to Section 267 of the Penal Code. As now amended this section reads:

All manner of public selling or offering for sale of any property on Sunday is prohibited, except that articles of food may be sold and supplied at any time before 10 o'clock in the morning, and except also that meals may be sold to be eaten on the premises where sold or served elsewhere by caterers; and prepared tobacco, milk, ice, and soda water in places other than where spirituous liquors or wines are kept or offered for sale, and fruit, flowers, confectionery, newspapers, drugs, medicines, and surgical appliances may be sold in a quiet and orderly manner at any time of the day.

The provisions of the section, however, shall not be construed to allow or permit the public sale or exposing for sale or delivery of uncooked flesh food, or meats, fresh or salt, at any hour or time of day.

It is this last paragraph of the section which is the amendment that will close up the butcher shops. The amendment was prepared and presented to the Legislature by the Journeymen Butchers' Association. The members of this organization claimed that they were entitled to at least one day of rest in seven and that the only way to attain that desired object was to close up the butcher shops tight on Sunday. They presented such a strong case that the bill was passed, and signed by Gov. Odell on April 17 last. While the law does not actually go into effect until to-morrow, some butchers have been observing its provisions ever since it was signed.

The penalties for the violation of this section of the Penal Code are the same as this provided for other misdemeanors under the head of the Sabbath breaking: For the first offense the guilty person is to be fined not less than $5 nor more than $10 or to be imprisoned for ten days, or he may be both fined and imprisoned. For the second and other violations the fine is from $10 to $20 and the imprisonment from five to twenty days or both. As an additional penalty the entire stock of the offender may be seized and sold on one day's notice, and the proceeds used for the poor of the city. That the new law if strictly enforced is bound to create considerable inconvenience at first is admitted by nearly all the butchers, but they claim that conditions will soon adjust themselves to its workings.

Its worst effect will be in the Summer months, where many poor families, unable to afford the luxury of ice, will find it hard to keep meat over Sunday. In the past they have made their purchases either Sunday morning or on Saturday night with instructions to deliver on Sunday. This is absolutely forbidden by the amended law.

Among the Jewish population on the east side the new act has been looked upon as anything but popular. Here the strict Jew closes his butcher shop from sundown Friday to sundown Saturday, and as a result he will have to take in his stock Friday afternoon and dispose of it between sundown and midnight Saturday. Many of the Jewish butchers claim that it will be impossible to supply the large trade in these few hours. They contend that as they observe Saturday as their Sabbath that they should be allowed to keep open at least part of the day on Sunday.

One test case has already been framed with the view to getting this interpretation of the law. It has been decided adversely in the lower courts, but will eventually go to the Court of Appeals.

Meanwhile the Journeymen Butchers are rejoicing over the prospect of one whole day free from toil each week.

George Pfaehler, Jr., President of the Benchman's Association of Retail Butchers, said yesterday that the organization would have 2,700 of its members out on Sunday to see that the Sunday closing law is enforced. He added that the work would be continued for some time, and that from 800 to 1,000 men would be in the various districts every Sunday for the purpose.

REMEDY FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Dr. Fralick's Claims for His Discovery—Test Cases in the Metropolitan Hospital.

Dr. Wilfred G. Fralick, visiting surgeon at the Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island and consulting surgeon at the Memorial Hospital, Brooklyn, claims to have discovered a fluid which will arrest the progress of tuberculosis. The discovery, he asserts, is the result of over seven years of experiment in trying to find a destroyer of all known bacteria.

According to Dr. Fralick, "it is no longer a question of tuberculosis, but of the quantity of lung tissue which remains." That is to say, he explains, if he can get the patient before most of his lungs are gone, he can save him. The word "cure" he objects to on the ground that it is unprofessional. "No doctor cures," he declares; "he merely assists nature."

Dr. Fralick injected his fluid into the blood of two men, one in the advanced stages of tuberculosis in the Blackwell's Island Hospital, yesterday, the occasion for making his discovery known to the world. Among the physicians present were Alfred S. Mattson of Morristown, N. J.; George C. Conner, of Morristown, N. J.; Frank Hinckly of San Francisco, G. T. Stewart of Bellevue, R. R. Trotter of Yonkers, and James T. Harding of Hempstead, L. I.

The actual injection of the fluid was done by Drs. W. C. McKnight and V. A. H. Cornell. It had been heated to a temperature of 103 degrees in each case. Dr. Fralick said, from fifteen to twenty ounces were used. The immediate effect upon the two men was apparently good. Their faces became flushed, and their pulses were stronger.

Dr. Fralick said at the conclusion of the operation:

"This fluid contains compounds which destroy all known disease germs almost instantly, and while its action is antagonistic to objectionable organisms, at the same time it will intensify and increase the desirable properties of the blood.

"This is the first time in the history of medicine that a bacterial has been infused into the blood which contains compounds which antagonize the germs of disease and their poisonous emanations.

During his incumbency as visiting surgeon at the Metropolitan Hospital, and in his private practice, Dr. Fralick claims to have tried the fluid on as many as 150 patients with satisfactory results. He states that it has no similarity at all to the lymph discovered by Dr. Koch.

Dr. Fralick said he was perfectly willing that his remedy should be tested by men competent to judge at some future time. He would insist, however, that a very close examination of the test patients should be made before they were sent to him.

LONDONERS VISIT CITY HALL.

Joseph Lawrence, one of the Sheriffs of the City of London, called on Acting Mayor Guggenheimer yesterday, in company with Roger W. Wallace and Herman E. Dick of London. Acting Mayor Guggenheimer said after greeting the visitors:

"I am glad to meet you, and I give you the freedom of the city, which I consider to be the best governed in the world."

The callers made no reply, and after a few moments' conversation left the City Hall.

Ex-Judge Gary Leases Gebhard House.

Ex-Judge E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the United States Steel Corporation, has leased from Frederick Gebhard, his residence 6 East Seventy-ninth Street. Mr. Gebhard built the house only recently with the idea of occupying it himself. It is a five-story structure of the American basement type and covers a twenty-five foot lot on the south side of the street just off Fifth Avenue.

TENEMENT LAW DECISION

Justice O'Gorman Declares Part of It Is Ineffective.

To Enforce Part Relating to Setting of Beams by Aug. 1, He Says, Would Be an Act of Spoliation.

Justice O'Gorman of the Supreme Court yesterday rendered a decision passing upon the provisions of the new tenement house law. He holds that the clause which requires that the first tier of beams of a building, the erection of which was begun in good faith before June 1 last, shall be set by the 1st of August, is invalid.

The matter was before him on a motion by John V. Signell and others to continue an injunction against James G. Wallace, the Commissioner of Buildings. The tenement house act became a law on April 12, 1901, and declared that tenement houses upon which work had been actually begun after approval of the plans by the Department of Buildings, should be subject only to the provisions affecting existing tenement houses. As no protection was offered to persons who had already filed plans, which were awaiting examination and approval on the day the new law went into effect the Legislature, on April 27, amended the law so as to provide that if the excavation for a tenement house should have been begun before June 1, and the first tier of beams set by Aug. 1, such house should be subject only to the provisions affecting existing tenement houses, provided that the plans were filed before April 10.

In the five cases before the court, work was commenced before June 1, but in no case was the first tier of beams set by Aug. 1. This situation was due to strikes and other causes beyond the control of the builder. Justice O'Gorman, in his opinion, after saying that if the provision requiring the setting of beams by Aug. 1 is to be upheld, it must be done by declaring it to have been an exercise of the police powers of the State, continues:

"It was certainly as unreasonable as it was an unnecessary means of attaining the main object of the act. It had no direct tendency toward the accomplishment of the main purposes of the legislation. If the work was begun in good faith by June 1, 1901, and that it was is conceded, the public welfare was sufficiently safeguarded, and there is no reason for the imposition of penalties for not progressing with the work by arbitrary stages. It is claimed, and not disputed, that these plaintiffs will lose large sums of money if they should now be required to make the changes necessary to conform to the laws now enforced.

"The new Tenement House act makes radical changes in the nature, method, style and class of materials, and in the Signell Building it is averred, and not denied, that if compelled to change the building to conform to the laws now in force upward of $70,000 worth of work actually done and materials furnished will be rendered absolutely useless, to say nothing of the liability incurred by the owners in other contracts. The same is substantially true of all the plaintiffs. If the Legislature had the right to impose such a restriction upon the builders it might, with equal propriety, declare that the second or third tier should be completed by a specified date. The Signell case offers a good illustration of the unreasonable features of this provision.

"Signell's plans were actually approved and permit granted under the old law on April 8, 1901, four days before the new act became a law. He is building a row of houses on Central Park West, from Ninetieth to Ninety-first Street. The first tier of beams has been laid to the extent of about one-half of the block, but owing to the non-delivery of iron material the setting of the other half of the first tier was not completed by Aug. 1, 1901. Although delayed in this respect, he has made other progress in the work, so that the walls were up to almost the second tier, and the entire job much further advanced than if the first tier had been completely set. To enforce such a law, under such circumstances, with such disastrous consequences to the citizens, would be an act of spoliation under judicial sanction."

FAINTS AT NEWS OF WEDDING.

Capt. Reardon's Wife Surprised at Daughter's Marriage to Stock Broker.

The secret marriage of Miss Irene Corcoran, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. John Reardon of 265 Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, and George Lane, an outside broker of the stock brokerage firm of W. R. Vermilye & Co. of 52 Broadway, Manhattan, which occurred on Sunday last, became known yesterday.

The young people were married by a Manhattan clergyman. Mr. Lane's home is in Buffalo, but he is stopping at the New York Hotel. Miss Corcoran, who is an attractive brunette, was employed by the brokerage firm as stenographer and typewriter. For several months Lane had been attentive to Miss Corcoran, but the young woman's mother did not favor the suit. Despite objections Miss Corcoran continued to meet him clandestinely.

Three weeks ago Mrs. Reardon, with her husband, Police Captain Reardon, went to Saratoga, where they remained until Thursday last. During their stay there Miss Corcoran and Lane were frequently seen together. On Sunday last they decided to get married before the return of the bride's mother. After the ceremony both young people returned to their respective homes.

Thursday evening Lane called at the home of his bride's parents. He was met by her mother.

"I would like to see Irene," said Mr. Lane, in answer to Mrs. Reardon's inquiry. At that moment the young woman appeared, and throwing her arms around her mother's neck exclaimed, "Mamma, George is my husband. Please let him in."

Mrs. Reardon fainted when she heard her daughter's confession. When she revived Capt. Reardon was sent for, and both decided to give the young couple their blessings.

Mr. and Mrs. Lane left yesterday on a wedding tour to the Pan-American Exposition. Mrs. Lane is a daughter of John Corcoran, who, up to the time of his death several years ago, was attached to the Bedford Avenue Station. Mrs. Corcoran married Police Captain Reardon a year ago.

DRUGGIST SENT TO PRISON.

Convicted of Stealing a Trunk from the Park Avenue Hotel.

Paul B. Hudson, thirty years old, of 144 West One Hundred and Fourth Street was yesterday afternoon sentenced by Recorder Goff to prison for six months. Hudson was convicted of grand larceny in the second degree. He is the son of John A. Hudson, Justice of the Peace for the town of Sherwood, Tioga County, this State.

The prisoner left his home five years ago and, being a graduate in pharmacy, engaged in the drug business in Mount Vernon. His place was burned out, and Hudson received $5,000 insurance. For a few days previous to July 21 of this year, Hudson was a guest at the Park Avenue Hotel. He left on the 21st, and with him disappeared a trunk belonging to Samuel Butterworth, the engineer, containing jewelry and clothing valued at $300. The trunk was subsequently found in Hudson's house by Detective Sergeants Armstrong and Reidy. The evidence against Hudson was conclusive, and he was convicted.

Thomas Atcheson, the prisoner's counsel, made a lengthy appeal to Recorder Goff for clemency, saying that Hudson's father was and had been Justice of the Peace for seventeen years and that the prisoner was to marry an estimable young woman next month. Recorder Goff was unmoved by the appeal, and said that Hudson deserved less clemency because of his opportunities in life and of his education.

TO DISFRANCHISE THE NEGROES.

Gov. Jelks of Alabama Says New Constitution Will Be Adopted.

Gov. William D. Jelks of Alabama called at the City Hall yesterday, and was received by Acting Mayor Guggenheimer.

When Gov. Jelks was asked about the new Constitution of the State of Alabama and the disfranchising of the negroes, he said the Constitution would be adopted by an overwhelming vote.

Hello, what! Open all day to-day?

No, closed up tight at 12, and keep closed until Tuesday morning at 8.

Goodbye.

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CRUSADE AGAINST MALARIA

Local and Federal Health Officers to Fight the Disease.

Mosquitos that Carry It to be Dissected and the Germs Studied—How the Experiments Will Be Conducted.

President Sexton and Dr. Cosby and Health Officer Doty met yesterday as a board at the Health Department and took important action in regard to malaria. It was prompted by a communication from Dr. Herrmann M. Biggs, pathological director of the hospital bacteriological laboratories of the department, in which he called attention to the prevalence of malaria and suggested that special attention be given to the subject. In accordance with his suggestions the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Recent investigations have shown that malarial fever is an infectious disease, and can be largely prevented by the adoption of simple precautions; and

Whereas, It is the desire of the Department of Health to prevent the extension of malarial fever, which now exists in some of the boroughs, to the other boroughs, and to restrict its prevalence in those boroughs where it already exists; therefore be it

Resolved, That all public institutions, hospitals, home asylums, &c., be required to report all cases of malarial fever which come under their observation, giving the name, age, sex, occupation, and present address of the patient, and also information as to whether the attack is primary infection or a relapse, and the address where the disease was probably contracted.

Resolved, That all physicians in the City of New York be requested to furnish similar information in regard to patients suffering from malarial fever under their care.

Resolved, That the circulars of information of the Department of Health regarding "the causation and prevention of malarial fever" be mailed to the address in which malarial infection has apparently been contracted, and also to the addresses from which the cases are reported when these are different.

Resolved, That postal cards for furnishing the required data be prepared and forwarded to institutions and physicians for reporting the cases of malarial fever which come under their observation, as is done in other infectious diseases.

It is probable that at the next meeting of the Board of Health the Sanitary Code will be amended so as to fully define the duties of Sanitary Inspectors in regard to places which are a source of malaria through the existence there of the anopheles, or malaria-spreading mosquito. Of the resolutions Dr. Alvah H. Doty said last night at Quarantine:

"I approve most heartily of them. There is no question that their adoption is a step in the right direction. I shall watch the enforcement of their provisions and the results with the greatest interest, and it is hardly necessary to say that I will aid with advice or in any way that it may be possible. It is time that the question of malaria should be treated more seriously than it has been."

The Quarantine laboratory is now fully equipped for the investigation which Dr. Doty planned to conduct when his experiments in destroying mosquito larvae and preventing the breeding of culicidæ at Concord, S. I., were ended. Dr. Doty has just received some special apparatus for breeding the anopheles mosquito and a special dissecting table with miscroscope and equipments for the dissection of anopheles to secure in the intestines of the insect the germ or plasmodium of malaria. The anopheles will be bred from the eggs, and the insects are now in all stages of development in the laboratory. Some of them will be in the winged state in a few days. These of course will not, as they have not been associated with malaria, have the germs of the disease.

Cages for them will be constructed, and when a patient can be had with malaria in an acute and typical stage he or she will be bitten by the caged anopheles. This will of course cause no harm to the patient, but will render the mosquito dangerous in that it will have taken the disease germs from the patient so that if it bit a person free from malaria it would communicate the disease. These infected mosquitos will be killed and dissected so that the laboratory may possess microscope slides of the plasmodium derived from a case of malaria through the intervening agent, the mosquito.

In the work Dr. Doty and the bacteriologists of the Quarantine laboratory, Drs. C. H. Fitzpatrick and E. C. Baldwin, will be engaged for several weeks. So far, dissections in the laboratory of anopheles captured in infected houses at Concord have not resulted in the discovery of the plasmodium of malaria. A patient for the non-infected anopheles to bite will probably be secured from some incoming ship. Failing this, Dr. Doty will secure one from some institution or the private practice of a physician. A number of hospital and private physicians have assured Dr. Doty that he will have their co-operation in the matter.

The Quarantine laboratory already possesses a very interesting collection of slides of the culicidae, including anopheles, in all stages of development and of the plasmodium of malaria. Dr. Doty constantly receives communications in regard to mosquitos and malaria, and answers many requests for information in regard to the destruction of the pests. He will shortly revisit Concord and test the results of his experiments there.

NEW ROCHELLE THIEF CAUGHT.

Had Robbed Commodore Kelly's Widow —Had Twenty-six Pawn Tickets.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. J., Aug. 30.—The burglar who robbed the home of Mrs. Edward Kelly, widow of the late Commodore Kelly, on Premium Point, is a prisoner and has been since Tuesday night, although he did not admit his guilt until this evening. Several thousand dollars' worth of jewelry and diamonds were stolen from the house on Aug. 11. The prisoner is Frederick Von Brudock, who has been a frequent visitor at the Kelly home. He had for some time been paying court to Miss Annie Sweeney, Mrs. Kelly's maid. Immediately after the robbery his visits to Miss Sweeney stopped, and Miss Sweeney, mentioning the fact, caused the man to be suspected.

Mrs. Kelly's suspicions were confided to the police, and it was decided to look for the man. Sunday Miss Sweeney, being ill, went to her home on East Seventeenth Street, Manhattan. It was decided to watch her home, so Sergt. Cody and Detective Kelly kept watch from Monday until Tuesday night. Then Von Brunock appeared. He was denied admission to see Miss Sweeney, and as he was turning away was arrested. He knew both officers and made no protest, but denied that he was guilty.

He was brought here and locked up. Twenty-six pawn tickets were found on him, but they yield no clue, as they were all for clothing, none of which had been stolen from the Kelly home. This evening the prisoner confessed. He said he had pawned every article but one stolen from the house. The exception was a diadem valued at $500. This he sold for $3, he said, to a man whom he did not know. He consented to show where he had pawned the other articles.

Are you losing flesh and feeling generally "run down"? Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge will correct that. It is a strengthening tonic and Peruvian bark is especially given to quinine. Avoid substitutes.—Adv.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

CLOSED ALL DAY TO-DAY,

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MONDAY BEING LABOR DAY,

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UNTIL TUESDAY MORNING,

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Regular Saturday all day closing

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with a

THREE DAYS' HOLIDAY.

Here Are Some of the SPECIALLY PREPARED ARTICLES FOR THE Magazine Supplement OF THE New York Times FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 1.

It Will Be the Most Attractive Number Yet Issued.

Short and Spicy Anecdotes and Incidents told by the Ubiquitous Man in The Street.

Revival of the Ballet with some stories about that of the Days of the "Black Crook" and Bonfanti.

Hunting Wild Hogs as a Sport in the South.

Mescal Buds as creators of a new sort of aesthetic dissipation among the Indian Tribes.

Some Marvels of Fish Life—How the Eggs and the Young are Protected.

Dave Warfield and Shylock.

Gowns worn by well-known women of society.

Winter Fashions for well-dressed Men.

Disappearance of "The Top Liner" from the Vaudeville Theatre.

A Wonderful Full Moon and other celestial events due in September.

Wonderful Development of the Country's Milling Industry.

A score of minor stories and sketches of the city's life and characters.

FATHER AND CHILDREN HURT.

Were in a Runaway at Guttenberg and All Were Rendered Unconscious.

Charles Stevens of Seventh Street, Guttenberg, N. J., and his four children were injured in a runaway on the Hudson Boulevard yesterday. The horse took fright and got beyond control of Stevens, who was driving, and dashed along the Boulevard.

At Highpoint Avenue the animal turned into that street. When West Street was reached the animal dashed into a telegraph pole, and the vehicle was overturned. Stevens and his four children being thrown into the roadway. The father and children were rendered unconscious, and blood streamed from cuts on their heads and faces. Women carried the children into their homes, while Stevens was carried into a corner saloon.

Town Physician Meyer was called, and when he arrived at the houses where the children were taken, they had recovered from the shock, and the physician set about dressing their numerous cuts and bruises. He found that none had sustained any serious injury. Stevens was found to be the most seriously hurt. A wound on his head necessitated sixteen stitches, and besides he had received several ugly cuts on the face, which required stitching. His condition was such that Dr. Meyer ordered his removal to a hospital, but Stevens, who regained his senses, begged to be sent home, where he was taken. Stevens's condition is serious. The children were taken home in a trolley car.

LEGAL NOTES.

DEED SET ASIDE.—In an action by Dorothea Von Der Brelie, seventy-one years old, against her daughter, Sophia Fabrice, and the latter's husband, George Fabrice, to set aside a deed she made to them, tried in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, it appeared that the plaintiff had made a will devising certain real estate to her daughter, subject to bequests to her other children.

On the representation of Mrs. Fabrice and her husband that the title to the property was defective, the aged mother signed a paper which she was informed was to perfect the title, but which was in reality a deed of the land to the daughter and son-in-law. Mrs. Von Der Brelie is a German, unable to understand English, and ignorant of business. She testified that she had no intention of conveying to her daughter, but intended to retain and control the property during her life. The Supreme Court of Illinois has affirmed a judgment for the plaintiff, holding that the evidence sustained a finding that Mrs. Von Der Brelie did not understand the nature of the instrument, or intended to convey her real estate to the defendants, and that the latter obtained the deed by fraud, without consideration. Justice Hand, for the court, says:

"While it is apparent from the evidence she intended her daughter, Sophia Fabrice, should have the real estate conveyed by the deed, upon her death, subject to the payment of certain sums to her other children, we are satisfied she did not intend to surrender the control of her property to her daughter during her lifetime, and think the evidence shows she was misled and overreached at the time the deed was made. It is admitted that nothing has been paid to the complainant for such conveyance, and it is apparent from the evidence that the complainant and said defendants cannot longer live together as one family, and that the daughter and her husband have substantially abandoned the complainant since they supposed they had obtained control of her property. The offer to take care of the complainant and to give security for the performance of such obligation, made upon the trial, came too late."

Refuses to Pay Fire Department Bills.

Controller Coler has decided that he will not pay several bills of the Fire Department, for horses and insulated wire, of which purchases were made without public letting. Controller Coler holds that in order to protect himself and his bondsmen payment must be refused, and the people who furnished the supplies will have to sue the city.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY AT 2 P.M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND AT 8 P.M. China & Pain's Fireworks To-night Pain's Gems Carnival of the A Royal Rogue Monday, Labor Day. At 4 & 9 P.M. Jefferson De Angelis 2 Extra Performances

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. OPENS NEXT MONDAY EVENING. CHARLES FROHMAN WILL PRESENT JOHN DREW The 2d in Command.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION Theatre, B'way and 44th St. EVENINGS 8:30. MATINEE TO-DAY 2:15. WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival. XTRA MATINEE MONDAY. Evs. 8:30. Matinées 2:15. ARE YOU A MASON?

KNICKERBOCKER Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15. ALL HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors FRANCIS WILSON & Co. Last 2 Times of 100, in Geo. W. Ledere's Direction Nixon & Zimmerman. "The Strollers." NEXT MONDAY EVE—SEATS SELLING KLAW & ERLANGER'S Comedy Company with Max & Gus Rogers ROGERS BROS. IN Washington

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. TO-NIGHT. In His New Play, ANDREW MACK TOM MOORE By Theo. Burt Sayre. Management Rich & Harris. Hear Mack Sing Moore's Sweet Melodies. SPECIAL MAT

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1901

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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New York Times Saturday Review,
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

CINCINNATI, as depicted in ante-bellum days by Nathaniel Stephenson in "They That Took the Sword," may soon be compared with impressions actually made at that very period. A new edition of Mrs. Trollope's "Domestic Manners of the Americans" is shortly to appear, with an introductory note by Prof. Harry Thurston Peck. It may be recalled that Mrs. Trollope went to Cincinnati to retrieve the fallen fortunes of her family. She opened a bazaar in that city, and, after having lost all her money, shook the dust of Cincinnati from her feet, with remarks concerning its inhabitants the sting of which has not yet worn away, even if no old wounds are reopened by the new edition of her impressions.

But apropos of Mrs. Trollope, there seems to be a movement afoot in London to revive the fame of her son, the novelist. A short time ago in The Cornhill Mr. G. S. Street reproved another eulogist for making Trollope "an object for affable encouragement," and boldly proclaimed him to be "by far our greatest novelist since Fielding." It is hard to imagine what Mr. Street means. That is the way to say it, nevertheless. It invites inquiry.

Napoleonic literature is to have an interesting addition this Fall in the shape of a new life of Napoleon I. from the pen of Thomas E. Watson, whose elaborate "Story of France" has been variously commented on. Mr. Watson, we understand, approaches his subject from a popular and democratic point of view, and studies Napoleon's personality in the light of the Napoleonic system—his laws, civil and social administration. So long as Napoleon was the soldier and the organizer of liberalism, as typified in the best work of the French Revolution, Mr. Watson holds that he received the support of the French Nation, and also the sympathy of the nations of Europe; his downfall began when he came to terms with the Pope and put France under the heel of Rome. This sounds very well, but it is hardly the popular French view. France needed alliances which could only be achieved through the Church door. She also needed religion, and the return to Rome has seemed to most historians to have been her natural destiny.

The Prussian General Staff has in preparation a history of "Germany's War in China." We learn from a circular recently issued by Gen. Schlieffen that, although "the official material already available is in itself abundant for the purpose," private and individual information is particularly desirable for such information "may prove to be beyond all price to future generations." The circular does not particularize, as it might, by requesting documentary evidence of how Germany led the foreign legions up to the walls of Peking, or how valiantly the German punative expeditions were conducted, but it concludes:

> Possessors of letters, diaries, and other materials relating to the expedition are asked to intrust them to the General Staff, who will be responsible for their proper preservation in the military archives, where they will be kept secret for thirty years, save to members of the General Staff, who may be appointed to refer to them for official purposes. By this regulation it is hoped to overcome any objection there might be to hand over documents which contain sharp criticisms or hasty expressions of opinion, written possibly in moments of anger or under painful circumstances.

Opinions in London concerning Mr. George Moore's latest performance greatly differ. We refer, of course, to the publication of his new book, and not to his retirement to serious, orthodox Dublin from the frivolity and wickedness of London. G. S. Street, William Archer, and Dr. Barry go into ecstasies over "Sister Teresa," one critic comparing it with the achievements of Tolstoï and another with those of Gustave Flaubert. On the other hand, Clement Shorter, in The Sphere, holds that Mr. Moore is a man of only moderate talents, whose novels spring less from native ability than from his adoption and adaptation of many French novels, which, it is suggested by Mr. Shorter, he has absorbed and recasts It is not improbable, however, that Mr. Moore may shortly return to the "Brixton Empire," for certain Irish reviewers have been moved to call his latest book "immoral," while two gentlemen with the unmistakable Celtic names of Owen and Geoghegan have attacked him in London itself, but whether with an idea of cutting off his retreat or of alluring him back to make a personal defense we are unable to say. At any rate, it is too bad to dampen thus early the ardor of an evidently sincere student of the Erse tongue.

Copies have just reached this country of Frances Gerard's "Wagner, Baireuth, and Festival Plays." The work is in one volume. It is not merely a sign of interest in the festival at Bayreuth, but also an indication of the growing appreciation of music lovers in this country for Wagnerian literature, that the book is being widely heralded. It begins with a description of Baireuth, and of the festival playhouse, after which follow chapters on Nibelungen Lied, the drama of "Parsifal," and the Legend of the Holy Grail. It contains a portrait of Wagner as frontispiece and a picture of Wagner's house in Baireuth.

It is with no small sense of gratification that we announce the fact that Mr. F. Marion Crawford has returned to his Italian people and the atmposphere of "that delightful country whose beauty age cannot wither and whose infinite variety custom can never stale." It is not that we have failed to enjoy his tale of the third crusade or his story laid in the Court of old Spain, but Italy seems to be his natural field of literary endeavor. He paints the Italian in his actual environment, with the blue sky above and the ruins with the lizards gliding over them beneath, and the spirit of Italy is everywhere revealed. The scene of his forthcoming novel is laid in Venice, but whether it be the Venice of the fishers' huts or the Venice of the Doges or the Venice of United Italy we cannot say. It is to be called "A Maid of Venice."

Apropos of the Italian spirit, a writer in The Book Buyer has been making some interesting points of likeness and contrast between Mrs. Ward's "Eleanor" and George Eliot's "Romola." Such a parallel, however, amounts to little if the Italian point of view is maintained, as it only serves to take the characters out of their Italian frames, and they quickly lose themselves amid their cosmopolitan attributes. But leaving them in their frame and looking at them alternately such a comparison may, nevertheless, show the individual methods of each author. This the writer in The Book Buyer does with considerable success.

The Harpers have just brought out an elaborately made volume dealing with "Madame Récamier and Her Friends." It is the first complete life of the renowned French beauty, and the writer, H. Noel Williams, has succeeded in translating a number of letters addressed to her by various distinguished admirers. The greater number are written by Benjamin Constant, the eminent publicist and statesman. After the death of Mme. Récamier, her niece and literary executrix, Mme. Lenormant, attempted to publish the Constant letters, but owing to the opposition of those interested in them she was unable to do so. Thirty years later, after a further contest in the law courts, they were presented in French, but no English version has yet appeared. Mr. Williams's volume is beautifully illustrated with photogravure portraits.

HALL CAINE

His Dramatic Romance on an Imaginative Italy of the Future.*

BY PAINTING the figure of Christ in an environment of modern Germany, which corresponds with that of the Palestine of two thousand years ago, Fritz von Uhde has sought to bring home to the illiterate, unimaginative mind of the German peasant the significance of the life of the Nazarene. In the squalid huts of the Black Forest, on the highways overhung with the ruins of feudal castles, in the market place of the modern German town, the figure of Christ alone, in the conventional garb given Him by the old masters and with the form and features bestowed upon Him by them, imparts a new meaning to Christianity and establishes a new function for art. With the same conscious appreciation of the mental capacity of his audience, Mr. Hall Caine has striven to tell the story of Italy's future regeneration in an Anglo-American atmosphere, with Anglo-American dramatis personae, and with a movement that is distinctly sympathetic with the object in view. Only the personality of Baron Bonelli, in whom is symbolized the Italy of Monarchical Unification, and the Italian names and places, remind the discerning reader of the real scene of "The Eternal City." Bonelli corresponds to the Christ in von Uhde's pictures, and the Italian words are the tags of his identity, having the same raison d'être as the robe and the long hair and Rafaele visage of the central figure in the paintings.

The praise of the great men of letters—Ruskin, Collins, Blackmore, Gladstone—who hailed with delight the advent of "The Deemster" and "The Bondman" should now be readjusted to meet present exigencies, for Mr. Hall Caine has done for the myriads of his English readers what Walpole did for a smaller yet not less discriminating public by his "Castle of Otranto." The true Italian spirit of Onuphrio Muralto we find revived after many years in "The Eternal City." As for the Italians themselves it does not matter.

The motif of "The Eternal City" is briefly indicated. Through the efforts of a humanizing Socialism and the surrender of all temporal power by a Pope, known as Pius X., the young King abdicates and a republic drawing its creed from the Lord's Prayer and the New Commandments is established on the principles of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. The political forces which one might suppose would be attendant upon the development of such a revolution perform their functions by stealth and outside the book. The results are placed upon record. With fine artistic discrimination Mr. Hall Caine only employs those things which pertain directly to the story. The rest may be speculated upon or ignored. It does not matter.

The scene opens in London, and the atmosphere of Soho, of Pall Mall, of the Strand, of St. James's Park, even of Downing Street, although it may have Roman labels attached to its various phases, pervades the entire book—such care does the author take of his reader's understanding. In London, Prince Volonna, exiled for conspiring against the Italian Government, lives under the name of Dr. Roselli, with his English wife and little daughter, Roma. He rescues from starvation a boy named David Leone, whom the reader, after due suspense, learns is the son of Pope Pius X.; the child is the result of a marriage recognized by the Church but not by the State, when the father was a member of the Papal Guard. David Leone becomes a disciple of Volonna. The latter is tricked into returning to Italy so that his estates may become the inheritance of his next of kin, Baron Bonelli, whom we discover as Minister of Interior and President of the Council and actual dictator of Italy. Volonna dies a prisoner in Elba. David Leone condemned in contumacy reappears, when the scene of the story shifts to Rome, as a Deputy under the name of David Rossi. In the meantime, the Baron has discovered Roma in London and establishes her in Rome as his ward. His own wife is in an insane asylum and he looks upon Roma as his affianced. Their relations are not free from scandal, and Rossi alludes to them in a public speech. Both the Baron and Roma set out to ruin the Deputy. Roma discovers the real identity of her slanderer at their first interview, just as he discovers hers. In future meetings Rossi tells Roma the real story of her father's life and the part that the Baron played in causing his downfall. Roma then tries to obstruct the conspiracy against Rossi, for she loves him. As complications thicken Rossi is obliged to leave Rome. The Baron, taking occasion to remind Roma of his former relations with her—which revelation is apparently as much of a surprise to her as it certainly is to the reader—overwhelms the girl with remorse and she vainly tries to impart the secret to

*THE ETERNAL CITY. By Hall Caine. In nine parts, with prologue and epilogue. Pp. 653. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

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convicted Loena. He is apprehended as he escapes the frontier, but escapes and rushes to her for an explanation. The Baron is there, and declares himself to be her natural husband. The two men fight and the Baron is killed. Roma assumes the responsibility for his death and is tried and convicted. Rossi seeks sanctuary in the Vatican. The troops sent to seize him become demoralized when the Pope appears before them and relinquishes all temporal power, and in the general confusion the monarchy is overthrown. Roma, who has been rapidly failing from a hereditary disease, dies in her prison, understood at last by the man she loves and happy in the knowledge that his great ideal has been achieved.

Such, in fact, is a colorless outline of the story. No summary of bare facts, however long-drawn out, could do justice to it, for it must be understood that at every point indicated dramatic situations are created and flourished; at every situation incidents are massed, crossed, interlingled, superposed in dazzling theatric array, supported, developed, looped, interlaced, knotted together by arabesques of dialogue which glide upward from one end of a chapter to the other. Their fascination is remorseless. Once the eye has been cast at the beginning of the scroll and it must follow it to the end.

But this is mere generalisation. Let us see how these Italians of the story speak and act. There is a touch of Shakespeare in the lines with which Rossi addresses the Roman populace:

"Corruption, indeed, brothers; and who is there among us to whom the corruptions of our rulers are unknown? Who cannot point to the wars made that should not have been made? to the banks broken that should not have been broken? to the debts paid that should not have been contracted? to the magistrates who act on their own heads, and the police who invent plots to give themselves the credit of revealing them? Who does not know of the Camorra that saves great criminals, and the Mafia that murders honest men? And who in Rome cannot point to the Ministers who allow their mistresses to meddle in public affairs and enrich themselves by the ruin of all around?"

Here is the way our author's Italian Ministers talk:

"As a Minister of State and your colleague," said the General, "I am at one with you in your desire to safeguard the cause of order and to protect public institutions, but as a man and a Roman I cannot but hope that you will not call upon me to act without the conditions required by law."

"Indeed, no," said the Baron, "and in order to make sure that our instructions are carried out with wisdom and humanity let these be the orders you issue to your staff: First, that in case of disturbance to-morrow night, whether at the Coliseum or elsewhere, the officers must wait for the proper signal from the delegate of police," &c.

Here is a passage from a scene in a Roman home which would do credit to Jane Austen. (Little Joseph in the doorway is speaking.)

"You needn't ask me to come in, 'cause I won't."

By the blessed instinct of the motherhood latent in her, Roma understood the boy in a moment. "If I were a gentleman, I would, though," she said.

"Would you?" said Joseph, and in he came, with a face shining all over.

"Hurrah! A piano!" said Roma, leaping up and seating herself at the instrument. "What shall I play for you, Joseph?"

The "Italian" grande dame who chaperones Roma might be taken for an Englishwoman of the middle class, and the illusion is enhanced from the fact that she is called Aunt Betsy. She says to her charge on one occasion:

"Roma, I'm surprised at you! You hadn't used to be so stupid! * * * Tut! Don't tell me. Because he [the Baron] has some respect for himself and keeps his own counsel you are simple enough to think he will not be offended. But I know him. I've known him all my life," &c.

Roma is an amateur sculptor of great promise, but she seems to care little for what Italy has given to the world in art, and David Rossi, who is supposed to be the full expression of what is noblest and best in Italian life, never converses with her upon the subject, while the Anglo-American illusion, before referred to, is properly maintained by the letters exchanged between the two. She writes like a love-sick English school girl and he like a merchant's clerk. But such a thing may be carried too far, and we would warn the author that the illusion is a trifle marred by the way the young woman runs about Rome unattended—riding in cabs, calling on Rossi at unheard-of hours, and leaving a country club alone with him. Such actions, we believe, are not considered good form either in London or New York. But then neither Aunt Betsy nor the Baron seems to care. The latter, at least, is an Italian, and his indifference jars one's sensibilities.

We would dwell for a moment upon three features of the story, which plainly reveal the unequaled dramatic qualities of the author—his management of suspense, his ease at repartee, and his syllogistic form of dialogue. When Roma meets Rossi each recognizes the other, yet each believes that he or she is not recognized, and for a considerable period of time the reader is kept guessing as to the circumstances in which the mutual revelation will take place. Then comes the play of love acted along the same lines. Then the speculation as to whether Roma will turn out to be a Delilah or an Evangeline. And when that is reasonably settled with the odds on Evangeline, the reader has a long period of suspense as to how Rossi will take the confession of her ante-amandam relations with the Baron.

The conversation never lags, and, on the part of Rossi, is full of little surprises so dear and satisfactory to hero-worshippers. (They are at supper with a gay crowd at the Grand Hotel.)

"Never been here before, I suppose?"

David Rossi looked steadfastly into her eyes and answered. "Oh, yes, Princess. When I first returned to Italy eight years ago—"

And then David Rossi came to the point. Roma, to avoid any such topic, quickly added: "You handle a horse like a man who began early, Mr. Rossi."

"Yes," said David Rossi. "I was a stable-boy two years in New York, your Excellency."

The Baron has just recalled to Roma's memory that she is bound to him by ties which her subsequent love for Rossi cannot sever. With sardonic irony he declares that she has done very wrong not to tell Rossi of that episode in her past.

"Have you thought of that?" said the Baron. "If the man fights a duel it will be in defense of what you have told him. * * * Say he is wounded—it will be for a lie!

"Say that David Rossi kills me—what then? * * * At last you go to him and confess everything. What then? The idol he worshipped has turned to clay. * * * Then think of his remorse! What he thought an act of retribution is a crime. The dead man had told the truth, and he committed murder on the word of a woman who was a deceiver—a drab. * * * Or say that I kill David Rossi—what then? You have allowed him to die for a lie. * * * Being dead, David Rossi knows all, and you live in fear of your own death because you think he waits for you in the other world to charge you with your untruth."

This is a mere brief of the argument; the steps by which the climax is reached. Unfortunately, space does not permit us to give the scene in extenso. But the imaginative reader will have no difficulty in conjuring up the rest. Is it surprising that the tortured girl should cry: "Stop! Stop!" The reader, whose sensibilities have been harrowed through five pages, is ready to do so.

There is, therefore, no doubt of the magnificent dramatic construction of the book. The plan is executed with every nice detail of stagecraft. The emotions of impressionable readers, and of the inevitable spectators of the future, are played upon by a master hand. The whole gamut of human passion is run through, retouched, pounded upon, stamped upon, until the soul cries for mercy.

There may be some readers who will object to Mr. Hall Caine's Anglo-American characters and atmosphere. We have endeavored to justify them. What Walpole did through ignorance our author has done through design, inspired by the same lofty motives which have moved Fritz von Uhde to paint his pictures. As for the Italians themselves, they should be grateful to the author who has placed the scenes of a great imaginative work amid the houses and palaces of an Anglo-American Rome, when Berlin, Vienna, or St. Petersburg would have performed the service equally well.

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2. The Puppet Crown.
3. China and the Allies.
4. The Life of the Bee.

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1. The Crisis.
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3. Alice of Old Vincennes.
4. Your Uncle Lew.

The Bishop-designate of the famous See of Durham, the Rev. Dr. H. C. G. Moule, principal of Ridley Hall, Cambridge, is the author of a large number of unusually popular devotional books, though practically unknown in polemical theological literature. He is perhaps the best-known writer in the English Church of books that are both intellectually attractive and spiritually helpful. Thomas Whittaker is the American publisher of nearly all of Dr. Moule's books, and their sale here has been very large. "Thoughts on the Spiritual Life," for instance, has reached twenty thousand; "Secret Prayer," twenty-seven thousand; "Thoughts on Union with Christ," thirty-two thousand; and "Thoughts on Christian Sanctity," forty-one thousand.

"Love's Quicksands," by Virginia Ditmar, is announced by the F. Tennyson Neely Company. In this book the author is said to fulfill the prophecy made by Frances E. Willard, who once said of Miss Ditmar: "It is my conviction that this young woman, earnest, studious, and devoted, is as sure to bless the world as she is to live at all."

The Condition Described from Varied Intimate Knowledge."

WHAT first attracted us to this volume was the statement of the authors that they had spent some time in Italy interviewing representative men, in every phase of political, social, and industrial life; that they had gathered their "news" as a reporter does his, and that their book was the result of a careful and discriminating compilation of this "news" according to modern historical methods. Indeed, in the preface the authors make their gracious acknowledgments to the many Italians, distinguished and otherwise, to whom they are indebted for the material in the book.

Such a method, if conscientiously and ably carried out, would be both unique and valuable, but, in order that it may possess these qualities, two things are absolutely necessary: A basis of judgment from which the structure of interviews may be built up, and credit given to the persons interviewed, with such personal data as shall give them their true worth as well as their proportionate value. Unfortunately the scheme of "Italy To-day" is not carried out in this way. The authors plunge at once into their subject, and give us, without following any precise order, a series of articles dealing with various topics, which, while interesting in themselves, are not sufficiently identified with the gentlemen mentioned in the preface. Thus, the reader, unless he be well acquainted with Italian affairs, is at a loss to know who is speaking. The basis of judgment, the point of view, which the authors fail to furnish at the beginning, may, of course, be acquired by the reader after he has perused the volume. But what do we find then? Merely that all that we have read points to one conclusion. That the future of Italy's development depends upon the rise and domination of organized Socialism. That is the inevitable conclusion, and it is forced upon us with so much stress, and in so many ways, that the candid student of Italian politics is bound to question the good faith of the authors in presenting the material that has been given them as they have.

Again, owing to the incoherent form of the work as a whole, the reader is altogether too prone to gather the idea that the internal differences in Italy to-day are due chiefly to a difference of opinion in regard to various religious, political, and social questions, just as a divided body politic is maintained in any other State. This is not the case. At the base of all controversy is the fundamental truth that the Italian peninsula is divided by local laws and traditions under which the various distinct peoples have grown up. They may agree or disagree upon certain national questions, but their opinions are simply the expression of their widely diverse life. Not only are the people of Tuscany distinct from the Calabrians in temperament, language, mode of thought, but they have different laws and revere different ideals. These are the extremes, but other parts of Italy show similar marked differences one from another. The present internal condition of Italy is, therefore, owing principally to the fact that the founders of unity, in their dreams of making a great and mighty Italian nation, made no attempt to mold the heterogeneous mass, cohered solely by the magic word "unification," into a people having common interests in and common ideals of the Government which had been set up. The future of Italy does not rest upon the prevalence of the Socialist propaganda, but upon a discriminating public spirit of the national Government which shall force the local Governments to accept reforms which shall place the whole of the peninsula upon a common footing in regard to taxation, education, ideas of justice and of political probity which it does not at present possess.

Bearing in mind these facts, the author's opinion of Crispi, while manifestly unjust, is somewhat softened. Crispi was in the fullness of his power, a man of his times. Had he devoted his energies to internal reconstruction instead of wasting them upon useless empire building, he might have established a Holland or a Belgium in the Mediterranean, which some wise successor might have turned into an England. But he did not do it. He attempted to carve heroic features upon a statue the imperfect base of which his vision never sought to encounter.

Depretis died in the Summer of 1887, and was succeeded by Crispi, whom he had bought (sic) from opposition by a seat in the Cabinet four months before. Crispi was a much abler man than Depretis. He had, at all events, grandiose policies, a considerable capacity of leading men, a force and insistence that fascinated Italy, and for a time made him its dictator, more worshipped and more hated than any other Italian statesman of this generation. When he was in power men felt that, at all events, everything was screwed up and tightened. But he was as unscrupulous as Depretis in his methods, and he had a hardy inconsistency that came not so much from any deliberate dishonesty as from impulsiveness that made him a slave to the passion of the moment, quite forgetful of the promises and policy of yesterday. At one moment he paraded his friendliness to France; a month or two later he was irritating her by hot, foolish speeches. Now he posed as an anti-clerical and free-thinker; now he spoke as one who longed for reconciliation with the Vatican. In 1886 he said that the "workman must be freed from the slavery of capital"; in 1894 he charged Socialism with "raising the right of spoliation to a science."

Referring to the events which led up to the second renewal of the Triple Alliance, our authors write:

Bismarck possessed for him (Crispi) the fascination that a first-rate statesman gen-

*ITALY TO-DAY. By Bolton King and Thomas Okey. 8vo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $3 net.

But when once the reader is made fully aware of Messrs. King and Okey's Socialistic proclivities, and is prepared to give things their proper proportion, there is much that is interesting, much that is even enlightening in the pages of "Italy To-day." The closing chapter, which deals with Italy's literary achievements, is free, unbiased, and lucid. Here what is best is properly spoken of. In Carducci Italy possesses a poet of the first rank, a critic who has worthily raised the level of Italian scholarship. Villari, the historian; Fogazzaro, the novelist; Lombroso, the scientist, each has contributed his part toward spreading a beneficial Italian spirit and influence abroad. And as for the author of "Il Fuoco":

D'Annunzio is the Tannhäuser of Italian poetry, defiantly singing of his passion, his falls into sensuality, his remorse, his attempts to escape, his feeble courage, his self-contempt—all with exquisite art and passionate music. But, convinced that the novel was destined to be the art form of the future, he turned from poetry and adopted fiction as the expression of his genius. His novels are essentially studies in mental and sexual pathology. There is hardly an important character in them who is a sane, healthy human being. * * * Certainly many Italians are at a loss to account for the vogue he enjoys abroad. His egotism, his obsession by the boudoir and the lupanar disgust them.

We repeat. There is much to be learned from this book by any one who knows how to interpret it in its proper spirit. It is curiously characteristic of the Socialistic proclivities of the authors, however, that we find no word concerning Italian music, particularly so soon after the death of Verdi. Although the grandeur of La Scala may be a mere tradition, a new form of expression for Italian music has been created by a band of young composers, all enthusiastic disciples of Verdi—the Verdi of "Aida," of Othello"—untrammeled by convention, which sooner or later will become National, and play an important part in the future development of Italian culture, the moment the political and social developments which we have outlined shall become dominant. But music has no place in Socialism.

George Moore's "Sister Teresa."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Will you permit me to protest, as briefly as may be, against the rather cavalier manner in which you disposed of Mr. George Moore's latest fiction, "Sister Teresa," in the columns of last Saturday's REVIEW? Surely, Mr. Moore is too considerable a literary artist and this book of his too notable a production to be dismissed with what seems a somewhat intolerant censure of his indubitably candid treatment of his theme—the "superfluous dirt" of the book, in your own vigorous phrase. To attempt a defense of Mr. Moore's literary practices would be probably supererogatory, and the whole subject is, of course, worn to shreds. "If"—to paraphrase a celebrated dictum—"if you don't like that sort of thing, why, that's the sort of thing you don't like." Let me intimate, though, that—reprehensible as it may appear—we do not all of us demand of the fiction we read "a concession to conventional propriety," nor do we invariably require "the restraint of speech which we expect in polite conversation."

This aside, however, my quarrel with you is not that you have seen fit to question Mr. Moore's taste, but that you have undervalued, to my thinking, his ineluctable and striking excellences of substance and expression. Anything like an adequate appreciation on my part of "Sister Teresa" is, obviously, under the circumstances, out of the question. Let me merely suggest a point or two. "We should hardly be afraid," you venture, "to call it a spiritually minded story." I should prefer to say, rather, that in "Sister Teresa" Mr. Moore has produced a work of extraordinary and most subtle beauty—a work which in sure and delicate artistry, in intensity of vision, in profound spiritual significance, is none the less admirable because its worth is certain to fail of recognition. Perhaps you will permit me to recall to your memory this highly characteristic passage—which you may possibly have overlooked—from Mr. Moore's tenth chapter, since you have given but niggardly praise to the qualities of his prose:

To keep her soul he said she must fly from the city where men lose their souls in the ritual of materialism. He must go with her to the country, to the woods, and to the places where the invisible ones whom the Druids knew ceaselessly ascend and descend from earth to heaven, and heaven to earth, in flame-colored spirals. He told here he knew of a house by a lake shore, and there they might live in communion with nature, and in the fading lights, and in the quiet hollows of the woods she would learn more of God than she could in the convent. In that house they would live, and their child, if the gods gave them one, would unfold among the influences of music and love and long traditions.

Prof. Peck has somewhere said of George Moore that he is "the greatest literary artist who has struck the chords of music since the death of Thackeray." There are moments when, with certain reservations, one is tempted to subscribe to that.

LAWRENCE GILMAN.

New York, August, 28, 1901.

R. V. Risley, author of "Men's Tragedies," contributes an essay on "Decadence" to the September number of The Critic. Another feature of the same number is an essay on Victor Hugo, in French, by Paul Bourget.

"Rome," by Emile Zola, is about to be presented in a new one-volume edition by the Macmillan Company.

1901

AN EPIC OF BEES.

So Writes Ernest Ingersoll of Maeterlinck's Recent Book.

Man has always been eager, and has found it singularly pleasing, to discover a reflection of himself in the "lower" animals. Hence he has imagined a primitive condition in which they were as one with him, sympathizing, mutually understanding, and conversing together in equality of freedom from fear and pride. The poesy of returning to this ideal has given us the "Fables" of Aesop, the miracles of St. Francis of Assisi, the quaint beast-legends of the Middle Ages, the folk lore and "jungle tales" that survive to amuse our sophisticated ears to this day. The faith in a kinship of mind and heart throughout the living universe, which these imply, is based upon observed facts and coincidences, and to this kinship man believes he owes the striking friendships he has formed for certain animals that have become his companions as well as servants, and the clear comprehension that has been arrived at between him and them—such four-footed friends as the dog, the horse, and the elephant.

It is not to be wondered at perhaps, that men, perceiving somewhat vaguely this relationship, and self-glorified, have been prone to interpret mental phenomena perceptible in the lower animals as responses to the same feelings, motives, and judgments as their own, and to explain every act of the brute and each indication of its mental workings in terms of human intelligence. This tendency has led to overdoing. It has led us not only to describe as volitional many acts and accomplishments in creatures of low organization which careful students know are simply mechanical, but to the animal novels so popular of late, where it has endowed mammals and birds with perceptions, sensibilities, cogitations, and a knowledge of the meaning of life and death, such as, if true and general, would long ago have rendered them unconquerable by comparatively feeble mankind. The excuse for these misleading, synthetical exaggerations of animal life and ability usually is that they are necessary to secure a reader's attention—flow necessarily out of any attempt at literary treatment; that there must be "human interest" even in animal biography or else it is as naught to a purchasing publisher.

How unsubstantial this plea is—how it really cloaks either inability or dishonesty as a writer or a naturalist, is shown by the intense and abiding charm of such an exquisite literary book, entirely free from it, as Maurice Maeterlinck's "Life of the Bee," a sympathetic translation of which, by Alfred Sutro, has lately been issued by Dodd, Mead & Co. of this city. This narrative marches as closely within the strict truth as if made by Darwin, yet it displays that quality of intimacy which pleases us in Hamerton's "Chapters," is as glowing as Michelet, as full of poetry as Spenser or Wordsworth, and there is added a breadth of sentiment which is all its own, and lifts it to the rank of a philosophy as well as an epic of bee life and culture.

"I myself," Maeterlinck exclaims, on the threshold of the glass hive which has been under his eye for twenty years, "I myself have now for a long time ceased to look for anything more beautiful in this world, or more interesting, than truth; or at least, than the effort one is able to make toward the truth. * * * My facts shall be as accurate as though they appeared in a practical manual or scientific monograph." Of a well-known earlier writer he says:

"I suspect him of having never left his library, nor having set forth himself to question his heroines, or opened one of the many hundreds of rustling, wing-lit hives, which we must profane before our instinct can be attuned to their secret, before we can perceive the spirit and atmosphere, perfume and mystery of these virgin daughters of toil.

Our honey bee represents the highest type of insect life, structurally as well as economically it leads the hosts of invertebrate life. Its useful qualities were discovered in Central Asia before the dawn of history, for the earliest writings that have come down to us show it to be a domestic of the antique peoples, whose westward movements have civilized the world. Brought to America it has reverted again to primitive wildness, for our woods are inhabited far and wide by colonies, whose ancestors for unnumbered generations have been rustics. Its vast usefulness depends not only upon the perfection of its apparatus for collecting its supplies from the flowers, but upon its faculty for storing the honey and other stuffs it elaborates in the homes of its social communities, so that these remain permanent. In domestication we take away the stores laid up, but we leave the community in hopeful circumstances, and thus they continue their work. Yet it is only recently we have understood how to do this to the best advantage. For ages man went about it blunderingly, hurt his friends, and got only a part of what he might for himself. Now, thanks to the earnest students of the past century, he does better.

Man truly became the master of the bees although furtively, without their knowledge; directing all things without giving an order, receiving a benefaction but not recognition. For the bustling comb-builder, for the reasons he has substituted his will, his repairs the injustice of the year, raises hostile republics, and gathers wealth. He thieves their honey, steals their wax, kills the female of the queen, deliberates her and installs another in her place, after dexterously obtaining the resignation of the desires of this strange god who has taken possession of them, who is too vast to be seen and too alien to be understood, their eyes see further than the eyes of the god himself, and their one thought is the accomplishment, with untiring sacrifice, of the mysterious duty of their race.

The society of a hive of bees is composed of a "queen," who is the mother of all her tribe; of thousands of workers, who are incomplete females, lacking the power of sexual functions, and hence called "neuters," and lastly, of some hundreds of males, called drones, because they take no part in the daily industry, whose sole duty is to furnish a selected consort for a future queen. This community awakens in early Spring from the semi-torpid idleness of Winter into seething activity. The queen starts laying, the workers flock to the opening blossoms, and hurry back and forth from dawn to dark with the harvest; the over-grown males sally forth from their own cells and disport themselves, getting in the way of the busy workers—those who are bringing in loads of pollen, those who relieve them of their burdens, the "chemists" who take the pollen and transform it into honey, the makers of wax, the architects of the city of cell-combs, the sweepers of the streets, which the drones alone heedlessly soil, the bearers whose duty it is to remove the corpses, the "amazons of the guard who keep watch on the threshold by night and by day, question comers and goers, recognize the novices who return from their very first flight, scare away vagabonds, marauders, and loiterers, expel all intruders, attack redoubtable foes in a body, and, if need be, barricade the entrance."

The first great event of the hive is the "swarming," yet it is only preparatory to another. From the populous, prosperous, wealthy city, the creation of which is wholly hers, the queen-mother is to be thrust forth.

She is not its queen in the sense in which men use the word. She issues no orders; she obeys as meekly as the humblest of her subjects, the masked power, sovereignly wise, that for the present, and till we attempt to locate it, we will term the spirit of the hive.

With what eloquence and insight does M. Maeterlinck discourse upon this mystery covered by this phrase, spreading before us a thousand facts which seem tossed carelessly upon the page amid lavishly flung flowers of thought, until we are dazzled, yet baffled, for a silvery veil, as of whirring wings, hides, after all, the central meaning of the matter.

Who shall tell us, O little people that are so profoundly in earnest, that have fed on the warmth and the light and on nature's purest, the soul of the flowers, * * * who shall tell us what problems you have resolved, but we not yet, what certitudes you have acquired that we still have to conquer?

Though a vast obedient swarm abandon their beautiful city and all the wealth and prospects their toil has accumulated to begin again in some place unknown, a goodly number remain, and set themselves at once to clearing up the disturbed hive and preparing to rehabilitate it. First, a new queen-mother must be reared, and here arrives the most marvelous part of the story of the bee.

This queen is born in the ranks of workers, and may be left there; but she is chosen from the hundreds of larvae by the republicans of the hive to serve higher ends, and instead of being weaned speedily after birth and reared to labor upon the customary fare, she is continually fed upon the stimulating "royal jelly" until she attains twice the size of a worker and her organs of reproduction are fully formed. Other young queens have usually been nurtured at the same time to guard against the accident of the community being left without one; and now these are all murdered, as if in insensate rage, by the chosen and accepted one, with a strange and complicated ceremony, or association of circumstances. When this has been done the queen quiets down and prepares for the crowning event of her life—the nuptial flight. Already the virgin queen may lay eggs, but only male bees would hatch from them. In order to produce eggs which will give female bees, and so insure the repopulation of the colony and renewal of its wealth and perpetuity, the queen mother must be sexually fertilized. For this and this only has she been reared upon special food, guarded and attended and cherished in sweet indolence by thousands of virgins to whom love is forever denied; and for this these faithful maidens have endured the hundreds of loafing drones who have swaggered about the hive in lasy uselessness, making only expense and trouble and work; and after it is all over with what gusto are these cumberers of the ground massacred! But it is impossible here to begin to recount all that belongs to this amazing phase of apine polity and the extraordinary complexity of instincts involved.

The time comes when the virgin queen must accede to the public demand for her marriage, to which besides she is inwardly impelled. Day after day, in the heat of the sunny afternoons, the males from her own hive (oblivious of her when she is within the walls) and also those of other hives, have been roaming abroad like knight errants. No impatience, however, causes her to choose an unpropitious time—she will linger at the portal until some marvelous morning flings open nuptial spaces fit for her momentous endowment in radiant circles of an azure sky. But let Maeterlinck tell the story of this flight—in better example of his fascinating style can be displayed.

She loves the moment when dregs of dew still moisten the leaves and the flowers, when the last fragrances of dying dawn are struggling with burning day. Like a

has left sisters in the hive, or surrounded by a delirious throng of workers, should it be impossible to fill her place.

She starts her flight backward; retuses twice or thrice to the alighting board, and then, having definitely fixed in her mind the exact situation and aspect of the kingdom she has never yet seen from without, she departs like an arrow to the zenith of the blue. She soars to a height, a luminous zone, that other bees attain at no period of their life. Far away caressing their idleness in the midst of the flowers, the males have beheld the apparition, have breathed the magnetic perfume that spreads from group to group, till every apiary near is instinct with it. Immediately crowds collect, and follow her into the sea of gladness, whose limpid boundaries ever recede. She drunk with her wings, obeying the magnificent law of the race that chooses her lover, exacts that the strongest alone shall attain her in the solitude of the ether she rises still; and for the first time in her life, the hive morning air rushes into her stigmata, singing its song like the voice of heaven, in the myriad folds of the tracheal sacs, numbered on space, that fill the centre of her

who have flown from inactive, impoverished cities, these renounce the pursuit and disappear in the void. Only a small, indefatigable cluster remains, suspended in infinite opal. She summons her wings for one final effort; and now the chosen of incomprehensible forces has reached her, has seized her, and, bounding aloft with united impetus, the ascending spiral of their intertwined flight whirls for one second in the hostile madness of love.

It would be hard to find in literature a sweeter, more poetic, and inspiring, yet truly scientific, book than Maurice Maeterlinck's "Life of the Bee."

ERNEST INGERSOLL.

"The Tory Lover," by Sarah Orne Jewett, will be published Sept. 20, by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is the longest story so far to come from the pen of this author. It is a romance of the Revolution, and the stirring scenes and powerful painting of the time give it a highly dramatic character. Paul Jones figures in it, and the exploits

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Herman Rosenthal, Librarian of the Russian Department, New York Public Library, writes:

"It is long since an equally grand picture of contemporary real Russian life has been painted with such bold strokes and in such vivid colors. Gorky's peculiar talent, becoming more and more pronounced with each new sketch, here attained its full significance, enabling us to predict

The future master destined to create a new epoch."

Published August 17, the book passed almost immediately into its second edition. Both book and author have received an enthusiastic welcome from the American press and people, by whom Gorky has been instantly recognized as

An imposing figure in the literature of the world.

A few examples are here offered:

Chicago Tribune "A book of tremendous power. Gorky has spread before him a great canvas, and with the confidence of a master he has painted upon it enormous, struggling creatures. . . . Here is a master—young but one who has conceived his strength and is now ready to express himself. . . . When this book is adversely criticised, it must be with that tone of respect which one employs in speaking of a great achievement."

Brooklyn Eagle "In saying that Gorky is superior to Zola in the application of the realistic method, we are taking into consideration the wider and obscurer range of his aim. He is not only painting a broad canvas of the commercial society on the Volga, but impregnating it with the study of a human soul."

Philadelphia Record "But even aside from its moral aspect the work is *a remarkable piece of literature.* It was fittingly chosen for Gorky's American debut. . . . When one has finished its pages he seems to have lived on the banks of the Volga—Mother Volga—and to have known its river-life through and through, as well as the life of the merchant class."

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Shule, Shule, Shule, Agra.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The following, which Mr. W. L. Alden refers to in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of to-day:

Shule, shule, shule agra,
Shule so mocer agree agra,

as quoted from Miss Campbell's book, is no doubt a "muchly" misspelled quotation from an old song, or, in other words, a song of the lower order which made its appearance in New York about 1882 or 1883—a mulching of words set to that class of music so well calculated to please the lower strata of society, a part of which is or was as follows:

I'll dye my petticoats, I'll dye them red,
All around this world I'll beg my bread,
Since Johnny has gone for a soger."
Refrain—
Shule, shule, shule agrah.
Shule, Mavourneen,—shule agragh.
Since Johnny has gone for a soger.

Much emphasis being placed on the last word in each line of the refrain. It is highly probable that the two lines as I have written (as per the original) are more or less Gaelic.

J. L. H. MOSIER.

New York, Aug. 26, 1901.

Best Books.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. Spofford must be correct in saying that there is no such thing as a measure for the best books. "One man's meat is another man's poison." Doubtless all the lists you have published are of good books, but who is to say which is the best? I would not omit Marryat's "Settlers in Canada" and "Children of the New Forest," or Ruskin's "The King of the Golden River," or Farjeon's "King of Noland," or Miss Yonge's "The Little Duke," or Kingston's "Peter the Whaler," from a list of books for youth, and Scott and Dickens still satisfy me for fiction. But my neighbor may not think one of them belongs in a list of "best books."

W. WADE.

Oakmont, Penn., Aug. 28, 1901.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Not a great while ago a publisher returned to me the manuscript of a book with the statement that it was "one-third excellent, one-third good, and one-third indifferent to bad," and I would like to ask how many books now before the public could have as much said of them truthfully? Is there a book (novel) which any publisher has issued within the last ten years which is not more than one-third "indifferent to bad"?

WILLIAM J. LAMPTON.

New York, Aug. 29, 1901.

True Poetry.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Recently I had something to say in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW concerning true poetry, basing my remarks on a poem by the Swango Springs correspondent of The Hazel Green (Ky.) Herald as answering the definition of true poetry given by the late James Russell Lowell of Boston. Possibly I might better repeat that definition: "Poetry should meet men everywhere on the open levels of their common humanity, and not merely on their occasional excursions to the heights of speculation or their exploring expeditions among the crypts of metaphysics."

But Swango Springs is not the only spirit that responds to Mr. Lowell's definition of poetry. In the great and Empire State of New York, representing the highest civilization and literary culture of the world outside of Boston, is the City of Attica—the reader will recall Attica as one of the classic cities famous for the Attic salt made there—and in Attica is published The News, a hebdomadal of the Hebdomads. Among its contributors, in fact its regular correspondent at North Java, in Mud Valley, is Franklin S. Noatman, a poet on the common level of men, whom it would have delighted Mr. Lowell to honor. The Bard of Mud Valley has winged many flights into the realistic realms of rhyme and rhythm, so many, indeed, that a book only might contain their history, but sufficient of them are at hand to furnish further exemplification of Mr. Lowell's definition for the benefit of those carping critics who, though having eyes, saw not, and having ears, heard not the truth as set forth in the song of the Swango Springs singer. From these data of the Mud Valley muse let me offer this, which appears in The News under the simple heading:

PASSING EVENTS.

Ev'ry Tuesday D. J. Warren—
He who in North Java dwells—
With a wain for P. A. Gaffney
Groceries and dry goods sells.
Dwight is wide awake, ambitious,
Strictly honest in his deal;
And to sell the goods he offers
Stands on merits which are real.
Carl C. Countryman, the lively
Editor at Silver Springs,
On the swells of dispason,
Knows the love the lyric brings.
Countryman himself a poet,
Which no phantom need decoy
Does the songs of his creation
With their melody enjoy.
In the winter, spring, fall, summer,
Eighteen-hundred eighty-eight,
Mary Hall, with odes prolific,
Did your readers' hearts elate,
She in Attica resided,
Now she in Mount Morris stays,
And for papers in that village
Versifies of better days.

Will any critic rise to say that D. J. Warren of the first stanza meets any man other than upon the open level of their common humanity? Is there anything speculative or metaphysic about groceries? No digging into crypts here. Simply going down into the bag and bringing out flour, potatoes, turnips, corn, coffee, or sugar. Note, also, please, in the succeeding stanza the delicious diapason that is swelled up against the lyric sweetness of Editor Countryman of Silver Springs.

Again let me call attention to a bit of common humanity, the eighth visit of the Stork to the seven-times happy home of a citizen of North Java. Of this the poet sings thus:

A NEW COMER.

These days at his home on the mountain,
As sweet and polite as a Luke—
Enchanted, hilarity courting—
In spirit is Anthony Duke.
He of a new girl is the father—
His children in number are eight,
One a boy, a wee urchin, among them,
Girls seven to swing on a gate.

Under the circumstances the poet's line, "Enchanted hilarity courting," may not be quite what every family would consider strict truth, but has not another poet, Byron, spoken of "honied lies of rhyme"?

Not woman in the aggregate, that is to say, but girls in our family.

As a versifier of devotional our poet again fulfills the requirements of Mr. Lowell's definition. Hear him at a church service:

'Tis a Sabbath bright and sunny,
I devout in song and prayer
While in Wethersfield attended
Church service there.
I to Mrs. J. H. Heiser's
Strong discourse attention gave,
Who in fluency and tearbrose
Told of Him who died to save.

What shall the carping critic say of "fluency and tear drops"? Did Homer ever say anything like that? Did Kipling? It may be a far cry from Homer to Kipling, but I make it just the same.

Some iconoclastic innuendoists intimate that poets are jealous, that they have a knife up their sleeve for every other one who courts the fickle muse they seek to have as all their own, but the Bard of Mud Valley makes this slander as a sounding brass, a tinkling cymbal. Read this tribute to a fellow-poet, whom our poet not only loved, but aided to get his verses printed:

SAD INTELLIGENCE.

We see by the papers that Joseph McGrogan,
(Whose mother now old does in Java reside,)
A signal employee, at work on a railroad,
Was struck by an engine and instantly died.
Of Henry McGrogan, a native of Erin,
This Man was a son, and the billows were rife
For him like his sire on mortality's ocean,
But rest is him comes at the noontide of life.
His soul to traits frank and devout gave expression
At heart he was gentle, with sympathies broad,
A scholar,—his brain was a store-house of knowledge.
His character such as the virtuous laud.
His notes for the press, which in rhyme were oft written,
Show'd culture and wit,—did instruct and amuse,
And we who for him did secure the position,
Were proud of his work for The Attica News.

With a tender tribute from the poet to a teacher I shall close these excerpts from the contributions of Brother N[illegible]. The carping critics elsewhere referred to in this letter will please observe the beautiful simplicity of the lines, containing neither speculation nor metaphysics. They are purely Lowellian:

Tuesday ev'ning, July second,
Loyal to each duty, true,
Belle Conzy, who lives in Warsaw,
Bade McCune's wild gulf adieu.
Parent, pupil, both admir'd her,
And her school now clos'd has made
An impression, rich in virtue,
From our hearts not soon to fade.

I hope I may be permitted to offer as a tender, so to speak, to what has been previously said, this bit of thought in rhyme from some one somewhere between Homer and Kipling:

"Music," says Emerson,
Is the poor man's Parnassus;"
Then Poetry, sweet,
Must be his molasses.

What cold critic will dare say that there is metaphysics in molasses? I do not know whether Mr. Lowell wrote this stanza or not, but if he did he knew what he was talking about. WILLIAM J. LAMPTON.

New York, Aug. 27, 1901.

Some Involved English Advertisements.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

To an American in England the complex civilization of the old country as evinced in their newspaper advertisements affords instruction and amusement. From a weekly church newspaper I have selected a few which sound strange to transatlantic ears.

Here is one of the clerical order:

To newly presented incumbents help is afforded toward meeting the expenses of dilapidation, institution, or change of residence.

The expenses of dilapidation, if of the physical frame, might be pretty severe, but I presume this refers to a dilapidated house. And another:

Society of the Treasury of God. Founded in 1898, advocates the practical rule of devoting at least one-tenth of all income to God's service. Apply, &c.

Here is a nurse's advertisement:

Thoroughly domesticated lady (23) wishes for a POST. Entire charge of children if desired.

Our use of the adjective "domesticated" applies almost exclusively to tamed wild animals, but reference to the dictionary seems to warrant the English use. Here is a teacher wanted:

Youth wanted, to Teach a Class of little Boys, by a clergyman. Offered: board-residence, and assistance for any examination and pocket money.

What a class of little boys by clergyman is is certainly obscure, but the amount of pay, too, seems to be open to the same charge, as the youth's idea of pocket money and the employer's might not agree. Now here is something in the domestic servant line:

Wanted, Cook. Must understand dairy work. Also Parlourmaid and Housemaid, (gentlewomen.) None who feel above this work need apply. Tweeny-maid kept for rough work.

What on earth is a tweeny-maid? And here is a curiously described applicant:

Single-handed Gardener or Butler and Cook. Married when suited. Gentleman strongly recommends young couple. Over 7 years' refs. Church England. Tenor voice. Abstainers.

It seems a bit bumptious for a one-handed man to announce that he will marry when suited, but perhaps we are not to take the description in a strictly literal sense. There are many more odd things in this ecclesiastical paper, but the above will serve as a sample. Let me close by quoting from a brief article on oysters in a Liverpool morning paper, not as a sample of complex civilization, but rather of insularity.

The Romans coated their oysters with honey and kept them till they were slightly putrid—sure a most singular and unwholesome taste! The Emperor Trajan had even a nastier palate; for when he was engaged in a campaign in Parthia he actually had oysters sent to him from Britain, which were packed in vinegar. Ugh, the wretch!

Shades of the good New York ladies who used to provide a generous tureen of pickled oysters for their New Year's Day table, what would you say to this? W. R. W.

Gateacre, England, Aug. 15, 1901.

"When a Witch Is Young."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I read a notice in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for Aug. 3 of the novel "When a Witch Is Young," which I had read, by merest chance, a few days before. Since then I have hunted through your columns, convinced that I should find an extended review, but have not succeeded.

1901

grandmothers, and great-grandmothers of the present generation. The volume is to be illustrated, and is to have maps, a genealogical table, and a geographical index, and it is to be hoped that the children will buy it for themselves, instead of borrowing it of the school committee, as the law permits and the undertakers desire, for the books are given out again and again—dirt, germs, and all—as long as they hold together.

A Frenchman Fighting for Boers.

In that ugly fight taking place in South Africa our sources of information have been so far entirely derived from Englishmen. It is possible that at some later date there will be a history of the war derived from competent Boer authority. The many wonderful campaigns of the Boers must not go unheralded. True heroism must be accorded them, and the English freely grant their foes fine fighting qualities. It is then of more than passing interest to notice a volume with the title, "Souvenirs de la Guerre du Transvaal, Journal d'un Volontaire," and written by M. de la Marche, who styles himself "ancien officer d'artillerie," and commanding a detachment of Frenchmen in the Transvaal. The work is in French. M. de la Marche is not however to be regarded in the light of a military Swiss. He faced the foes of the Boer for the sheer love of fighting. Maybe it is the peculiar idiosyncrasy of a Frenchman to hit whenever he can the head of an Englishman, and so Waterloo or Fashoda are avenged. Certainly the Frenchman was an enthusiast, for he served without pay. It may be that had he asked for his hire his claims would have not been listened to, for the reason that the Boer's military chest never was overflowing. Fancy then a dashing artillerist eager for action, and replete with zeal, meeting with hardly a response from the phlegmatic African Dutch. Even his motives for joining the forces of the Transvaal were questioned. The Boer apparently under all circumstances is Chinese in his dislike for strangers. M. de la Marche's disillusioning came very soon about.

Arriving at Pretoria, no enthusiasm was shown at the coming of the Frenchman, ready to lay down his life for the cause of the Boers. The military authorities were not going to do anything in a hurry. His reception is thus described:

> The day after my arrival I learned, not without astonishment, the line of conduct pursued by the Transvaal Government toward strangers in my position. A volunteer had to show his papers, take the oath of allegiance, sign certain formularies. He then got tickets entitling him to an outfit, saddle, bridle, horse, and gun, but no orders whatever. He was free to join any commando he pleased, and received not a farthing of pay.

There must have been quite a mixture of volunteers. Finally the new-comers were put under the command of Villebois-Mareuil, who certainly was an able officer and a brave one, for he lost his life in action. Freedom in the veldt is all right, but in military duty to do as you please brings with it all kinds of trouble. This quotation gives some idea of Boer discipline:

> Every day train after train passed through the town, crowded with Boers, horses, and oxen, all turning their backs on the front. Here is the explanation of a fact bizarre, to say the least of it. The Boers do not like to remain long absent from their farms. When matters seem at a standstill they clamour for a short leave of absence. Their Generals humor them in this in order to prevent defections. Thus it came about that during the two or three days we spent at Kronstadt at least a thousand Boers passed through the town on their way home. Such a method of warfare seems incomprehensible to Europeans, but we must take men as they are, and the fact goes far to explain the strange dragging on of this war.

After the death of Villebois-Mareuil, the French volunteers as a body seem to have gone all to pieces. M. de la Marche writes:

> While we were at Kronstadt a mutiny broke out among our company. A score or so of the men wanted to separate from us, choosing their own leaders. President Steyn gave orders for the arrest of the mutineers; nine on making their submission, however, were retained; the rest lay down their arms with the exception of an Arab—a Shaakir—who betook himself with his accoutrements to the Austrian camp. Next day, by the President's orders, he was put under arrest.

An interview with Gen. Delarey and his brother is thus described:

> Two thoroughly Boer types these, unshrimed hair and beards, bronzed complexion, intelligent, slightly mistrustful expression, eyes looking you frankly in the face, dressed so simply as to suggest poverty, no indication of military rank. Conversation proved difficult, our two hosts only speaking Dutch, my compatriot Didier translating my French into English, and a Boer interpreter putting his English into Dutch. The General, as I feared was the case, appeared to set little store by his new command, that is to say, of the foreign legions. When I mentioned the matter of artillery, he merely replied, with a smile, "I have no cannon."

Matters became more and more uncomfortable for the French volunteer. The ordinary necessities of life were not to be had. An application was made to Gen. Botha for forage. He was told that there was forage to be had some miles distant. Everybody was surly. The Boers showed no consideration for the Frenchman. They even made their dislike for him manifest. Finally came Lord Roberts and the capture of Pretoria. The English officers were well-behaved and polite to M. de la Marche, but wondered at his having taken up arms for the Boers. The question was asked him, "What was his pay?" and the questioners were surprised when the answer was that his services were gratuitous. An aide of the Englishmen spoke French fluently, and he asked him: "Que diable vous dans cette galère?" Finally M. de la Marche succeeded in getting through the lines home to his depot, only again there was no pay, and he was put under arrest.

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Pretending to be a French Count, swearing as if she followed Hawkins's own trade, perfectly self-possessed, as quarrelsome as D'Artagnan or Du Plessis, and wonderfully beautiful withal, the girl rules the ship, and yet is suspected by but one person, the mate, "a giant, with the face and form of a young god," and Duc de Vendôme in his own land. The adventures of the ship's company do not surpass reality, because, in the days of the Stuarts and Louis XIV., men, and especially the buccaneers of the Indies, lived to the utmost limits of possibility, or fell before the sword of some one more fearless; but Hawkins and his men are very active, to put it mildly. Also, they are somewhat glorified, ladies' pirates, without the account of coarse and mercenary ferocity that Stevenson or Mr. Conan Doyle would give them. Morgan, for instance, becomes a very parfait gentil knight, in spite of Mr. Fiske, but one must forgive some softening of reality in a romance, and the author's premises are that all Englishmen but the Puritans, and nearly all Frenchmen are excellent and honorable; and all Spaniards, more in particular, and despite of the fact that Pizarro is a Spaniard, are villains. Hawkins, however, is a character drawn from life, and a fascinating villain he is. Miss McLaws has made a very pleasant story of her book, and has given a picture of the time that is very attractive. The illustrations by Mr. Howard Pyle are very good, and the cover design is pretty.

A Melodramatic Tale.

Who killed Desi Saint? In Mr. Howard Fielding's romance, "Blood Feathers," it is not a mere fact which comes to light, but one of the greatest mysteries ever presented to the public. Finally it turns out that Desi was killed by a war chief, a species of red Arthur who comes from the great deep and returns thither, is fine although unreal. The American adventures of the hero end with the capture of Chagres. He goes to France and takes his bride from the hands of Louis and immediately leaves France, the revocation of the Edict of Nantes being at hand, and the heroine's father being, as becomes his name, a Huguenot. The whole tale is as unsubstantial as the sunset clouds and moonbeams of which the author is so fond, but one would sacrifice a wilderness of photographic and phonographic heroines for an hour of beautiful, dauntless, incredible Antoinette. This is the author's first book; her publisher's estimate may be judged from the dress of pretty cover and the decoration of colored half-tones which they have given it; her readers will add another name to the list of good romancers.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY

September

THOMAS NELSON PAGE
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The Second Installment of
HENRY AUSTIN CLAPP'S
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service the French officer was back again in France. M. de la Marche's story is most entertainingly told.

jobbed into her in the neighborhood of her heart, in time she gets comfortably over it. But who was it, who did the sticking? Whoever was up to the assassination business must have been fully acquainted with some of the peculiarities of Elsie's physical make-up! There was a dimple on her chest caused by a former accident, and it was just in that particular soft spot that the knife was driven home. Was Miss Brenda capable of such an act? Miss Brenda was prominent in society. "Her portrait," as some one informs the reader, "has been printed in the newspapers a hundred times!" Miss Brenda buys a yellow journal and is vastly interested in the reading of the case. Maybe it was Clarence who drove home the knife. Anyhow the knife was his. Then there was Jack Robinson. He had been the bearer of $500 to Elsie. Now troop in the security chorus of detectives who follow up the matter. The author has taken and mixed up several of the crimes celebres of the last twelve months. There is quite a story about Elsie. We quote from the book, which Elsie herself has read on a former occasion, she suffered from "a regular, terrible, dramatic ache." In this truthful but unromantic manner the unfortunate young woman describes the action of poison administered to her. Mr. It says "not ptomaines," cries the avenging Nemesis. Finally it turns out that Desi was killed by a war chief, a species of red Arthur who comes from the great deep and returns thither, is fine although unreal. The American adventures of the hero end with the capture of Chagres. He goes to France and takes his bride from the hands of Louis and immediately leaves France, the revocation of the Edict of Nantes being at hand, and the heroine's father being, as becomes his name, a Huguenot. The whole tale is as unsubstantial as the sunset clouds and moonbeams of which the author is so fond, but one would sacrifice a wilderness of photographic and phonographic heroines for an hour of beautiful, dauntless, incredible Antoinette. This is the author's first book; her publisher's estimate may be judged from the dress of pretty cover and the decoration of colored half-tones which they have given it; her readers will add another name to the list of good romancers.

AUG

Story of the Work and Progress of a Famous American.*

A DEBT of gratitude such as it bears to no other writer born upon its shores this country owes to Washington Irving, and such as it can never feel toward any author yet to come—it is the debt which a Nation owes to him who first strikes the dominant note of a national literature and wakens future generations to song. Before Irving America had no imaginative literature; the proudest name to which the men of 1800 could point was that of Charles Brockden Browne. With the advent of the author of "The Alhambra" came the birth of a new day that ushered in a line of poets and prose writers who could claim peerage with those of disdainful European nations.

"Please, your Honor, here's a bairn was named after you," said a frightened Scottish maid servant one day in 1783, having followed Gen. Washington into a shop and presenting her small charge to receive the stately gentleman's blessing. This child was Washington Irving, the future romancer and biographer of the great President, whose name he had received in commemoration of the evacuation of New York by the British shortly after his birth, which occurred on the 3d of April, 1783. The parents of Irving were both of gentle British lineage, and both were born in the English Isles, emigrating, however to New York shortly after their marriage, in 1763.

Washington was the eighth son of this Old World couple, and the youngest of eleven children, three of whom died in infancy. The youth and early manhood of Irving were passed at 128 William Street, in a house almost opposite the one in which he was born and which was not destroyed until comparatively recent date. At school, which he attended until his seventeenth year, he does not seem to have distinguished himself, save by an active fancy and a sympathetic sensitiveness that would not suffer him to remain for what may be termed the post-prandial "en masse" flogging of delinquents.

Unlike his brothers, Washington did not continue his studies at Columbia College, but immediately entered upon an uncongenial apprenticeship to the law, a choice which seems to have been made purely from the necessity of embracing some sort of lifework; without predilection or special fitness. The Summer of 1801 marked his transfer to the office of Brockholst Livingston, and with the calling of this jurist to the bench, he remained with his successor, Josiah Ogden Hoffman. The connection with Mr. Hoffman and the consequent intimacy with his family was of paramount importance to Irving's development, as it led to the forming of a romantic attachment between himself and Matilda Hoffman, one of the lawyer's daughters, that colored his entire life and manner of thought and imbued them with a purity and elevation almost feminine in nature. Indeed, the relationship between the two is one of the most beautiful in the history of literature, gaining a romantic, melancholy interest through the untimely death of Miss Hoffman, who died in her seventeenth year, as her disconsolate lover wrote in a private notebook, "in the beauty of her youth—and in my memory," he added, "she will ever be young and beautiful."

It was at this period that Irving, in the course of journeys to Johnstown, then upon the extreme outskirts of civilization, first saw the Hudson River, to which he was ever after a constant lover, and beside which many of his most beautiful tales are laid.

It was from the Hudson that Irving sought comfort on the death of Miss Hoffman, making the acquaintance on that occasion at Kinderhook of Jesse Merwin, the schoolmaster generally supposed to have served as the model for Ichabod Crane; it was to the banks of the historic river that he returned to spend the last years of his life, and beside the stream he finally found his last resting place.

With the coming of manhood, however, the health of the embryo author, which for some time had been delicate, had become so seriously impaired that his brothers decided to send him abroad in the effort to check the progress of a seemingly unmistakable case of consumption. "There's a chap that will go overboard before we get across," remarked with brutal frankness the Captain, with whom he sailed for France in the Spring of 1804. But this prognostication fortunately proved false, Irving arriving in Bordeaux after the tedious voyage much improved in health and spirits. "It is with delight," writes his brother William, who was seventeen years Washington's senior, "we share the world with you, and one of our greatest sources of happiness is that fortune is daily putting it in our power thus to add to the comfort and enjoyment of one so very near to us all."

Before leaving America, however, Irving had made the initial step as an author by a series of ephemeral articles on contemporary subjects contributed to The Morning Chronicle, a newspaper established and owned by his brother Peter, and signed "Jonathan Oldstyle." Starting from the city on the Gironde, Irving entered upon the easy stages of a delightful itinerary that lasted for eighteen months and that led him through Marseilles, Nice, Syracuse, Rome, Venice and Florence.

In Rome, which was not reached until the Spring of 1805, he made the acquaintance of his most celebrated countryman, Washington Allston, and as the result of the romantic attachment that sprang up between the two young men, he seriously considered the enticing proposition to take up the brush under Allston's tutelage and become an artist. "My lot in life however, was different. Doubts and fears gradually clouded over my prospect; the rainbow tints faded away; I began to apprehend a sterile reality; so I gave up the transient but delightful prospect of remaining in Rome with Allston and turning painter."

What this "sterile reality" was Irving does not say, nor, indeed, at the time had it taken definite shape in his mind. For, with his return to New York in January, 1806, after harrowly escaping shipwreck on the Long Island coast, he seems further than ever from the conception of definite plans for the future. To be sure, he was still nominally a student of law, to the practice of which he was admitted in the Autumn following his homecoming, but one may well doubt if, even in the first flush of examinatorial success, he ever deceived himself by the fallacy that he would be content to confine his eclectic mind to the accumulation of legal lore. Certainly, he was by no means content with the problematic earnings of a non-existent practice, as immediately following his admission to the bar we find him bespeaking the influence of Mr. Hoffman in obtaining a professional appointment from the committee at Albany in charge of such matters. Upon the failure of this petition, in the manner characteristic of all of Irving's endeavors to obtain political preferment, he proceeded to the issuing of the first number of Salmagundi, in conjunction with his brother William and James K. Paulding, the three reckless critics of contemporary society disguising their identity under the pseudonyms of Launcelot Wagstaff, William Wizzard, and Anthony Evergreen. The first number of Salmagundi, which was published at the expense of the authors and solely for their amusement, appeared on the 24th of January, 1807, and was an immediate success.

During the year of its continuance this irregular periodical, if "Salmagundi" may be so called, ran through twenty numbers, and was then discontinued suddenly and without assigned reason at the height of its popularity. Unknown to the authors, the publishers had previously taken out the copyright of the production in his own name, so that the proceeds from the sale of the book, which eventually amounted to nearly $15,000, accrued exclusively to him. As a matter of fact, however, he had taken this well advised step only upon their refusal to secure the copyright to themselves on the ground that it was "not worth the trouble."

Besides the publication of "Salmagundi," however, the year 1807 witnessed two events of importance to the young littérateur—the death of his father and the trial of Aaron Burr. Retained by the friends of Burr in the hope that his pen might aid the cause of his client, Irving was a silent witness of the famous trial, which left a deep impression upon his mind, although it did not furnish him directly with literary material.

Hardly, however, had "Salmagundi" ceased to appear before the young author was occupied with the planning of a new work conjointly with his brother, Peter. This was the so-called "History of New York," which made its appearance toward the close of the year 1809, and established Washington Irving's name as the first in the line of American humorists. The book as originally planned was intended to be merely a burlesque of a pedantically learned work that had recently made its appearance, Dr. Samuel Mitchell's "Picture of New York," but owing to a fortunate chance that led to the departure of Peter for Europe at an early stage in the writing, the authorship of the history became almost exclusively that of the younger brother, as he wisely abandoned the labored scheme of construction and substituted one of his own inventions. In consequence, the fantastic production found favor with the multitude, and even in some cases with the ancient Dutch families of the capital, whose history and customs were here held up for the world's amusement.

An important element in the initial success of the "History" was the clever advertising ruse to which the author resorted to whet the curiosity of the public. Under the heading "Distressing" there appeared in one of the New York papers a short while before the publication of the book a notice commencing with the following words: "Left his lodgings some time since, and has not been heard of, a small elderly gentleman, dressed in an old black coat and cocked hat, by the name of Knickerbocker." This was the first public appearance of Diedrich Knickerbocker, whose supposed wanderings were from that time carefully chronicled in the press, until the publication of the "History." The manuscript of the work, it was claimed, had been found in the lodgings of the ancient gentleman, and had been issued solely for the purpose of defraying his numerous debts. So successful was the hoax that one of the city authorities felt called upon to consult with John Irving as to the propriety of offering a reward for the missing sage.

In view of the undoubted success of the "History," leading to the preparing of several successive editions, the chronicler of Irving's start in literature might be tempted to declare his task accomplished. Such, however, is by no means a correct view of the matter. The youthful author had, it is true, won for himself an enviable position in literature, but, as later events proved, he was far from being prepared to maintain the position thus gained; nor had he, indeed, reached that point in his development in which the field of his future work lay clear and unmistakably before his eyes. The brilliance of "Salmagundi" and the "History" were but the "false dawn" of a day that was long deferred.

The strange relapse on Irving's part into intellectual sterility that followed upon the publication of the "History" may, doubtless, be accounted for by the violence of the blow that fell upon him at this period, namely, the death of Matilda Hoffman. This view of the author, however, is, I think, psychologically untenable.

In view of his almost ineradicable reluctance to trust solely to the winnings of his pen, it is more than doubtful whether, had Miss Hoffman lived to become his wife, he would have found courage to subject one so dear to him to the uncertainties of a literary income. Even her loss, however, did not suffice to crystallize his vacillating thoughts, a process only accomplished by the rude shock of bankruptcy and the necessity of bread-winning.

The next few years of Irving's life, until his departure for England, in the Spring of 1815, is a period of but little interest to the biographer, at least from a literary standpoint. The practice of law seems to have been tacitly but definitely abandoned, so that the offer from his brothers, Ebenezer and Peter, to become a member of their new firm, with but nominal duties, came at a most welcome moment.

In the Autumn of 1812 Irving was selected to conduct The Analectic Magazine of Philadelphia, at a salary of $1,500 yearly, and for the publication during the two years of his editorship he wrote several short biographies and one or two papers afterward incorporated in "The Sketch Book." On learning, however, of the vandalic depredations of the English Army at Washington, the incensed patriot immediately offered his services to Gov. Tompkins, and was appointed Aide and Military Secretary on the Gubernatorial staff. But Irving was not destined for martial glory, never being so fortunate as to obtain even sight of the enemy. Again, at the outbreak of hostilities with Algiers, following the close of "Mr. Madison's War," he narrowly missed being a member of Decatur's victorious fleet, having originally planned to accompany the American commander on his flagship. "Wanderslust," however, had entered into Irving's heart, and a few days after the battle of Waterloo he landed upon the English shores, as he fondly believed, for a short sojourn, but, as events proved, for a stay of seventeen years. The sickness of his brother Peter compelled him for a time to turn merchant, in a vain effort to recoup the losses of the house of P. Cooper & Co., which early in the year 1818 was forced to make an assignment for the benefit of creditors. Foreseeing the impending catastrophe, Irving took counsel with himself as to the future, to the end that he at last decided to throw himself unreservedly into literary work and to depend exclusively upon his pen for support.

The fruit of this decision was "The Sketch Book," the first number of which was transmitted to America early in March, 1819, and published two months later as from the pen of "Geoffrey Crayon." It contained "The Prospectus," "The Author's Account of Himself," "The Voyage," "Roscoe," "The Wife," and "Rip Van Winkle." The success of the book was immediate and far beyond the author's expectations, and each of the six succeeding numbers served but to add fresh laurels to his brow. To preclude the danger of an unauthorized and profitless English edition, Irving finally decided to publish the work in London at his own expense, which was done at the end of the year 1819, after Murray's refusal to undertake it. Upon the failure of Irving's publisher, however, just as success seemed at hand, Sir Walter Scott induced Murray to reconsider his decision, and the book reappeared under more favorable auspices. Irving's standing as an author was now undisputed, "The Sketch Book" being attributed by some readers even to Sir Walter himself.

Even more convincing of the success of the new writer was the conversation overheard between two English ladies while looking at Stuart's portrait of Washington.

"Mother, who was Washington?" inquired the younger, with worthy desire for knowledge.

"Why, my dear, don't you know?" was the reply; "he wrote 'The Sketch Book.'"

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

*PAPER X. in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW series devoted to the Beginnings of Great Authors. I., Thackeray, Oct. 14, 1899; II., Poe, Nov. 11, 1899; III., Balzac, Feb. 24, 1900; IV., Dickens, July 14, 1900; V., Hawthorne, Oct. 6, 1900; VI., Hugo, Feb. 9, 1901; VII., Scott, June 15, 1901; VIII., George Eliot, July 6, 1901; IX., Byron, Aug. 10, 1901.

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*DEBORAH. A Tale of the Times of Judas Maccabaeus. By James M. Ludlow, author of "The Captain of the Janizaries." 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 406. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

1901

QUERIES.

"STUDENT," Jersey City, N. J.: "Can you tell me in what book the name America as applied to the new world is first found, and also give the refrence?"

The name America first occurs in the first edition of the "Cosmographiae Introductio" of Martin Waldseemüller, or Waldseemüller, (or, in the Greek form, Hylacomylus,) which was printed in St. Dié, in Lorraine, in 1507. On the reverse of the fifteenth leaf is the famous statement, which the compiler of the John Carter Brown library catalogue translated as follows: "But now that these parts have been more extensively examined, and another fourth part has been discovered by Americus Vespucius, I do not see why we should rightly refuse to name it America—namely, the land of Amerigen, or America, after its discoverer, Americus." This suggestion was adopted by the world, although the fame of Columbus was injured by the appellation.

"M. R. A.," Trenton, N. J.: "Please tell me something about the Rev. Mr. Daniel. I have often read of his private press."

The Rev. Charles Henry Olive Daniel, Chaplain of Worcester College, Oxford, was Classical Lecturer and Censor of King's College, London, 1859-63; Classical Moderator of Worcester College, 1864-5, and Classical Examiner, 1876-7. He has published a "History of Worcester College," and at his private press has printed Pater's "Child in the House," 1894; Robert Bridges's "Poems," 1884; "Feast of Bacchus," 1889; "The Growth of Love," 1890, "Shorter Poems," 1894; Richard Watson Dixon's "Poems," Webster's "Love's Graduate," 1885, &c.

SIGMUND GOLD, 22 Howard Street, New York City: "Please publish in your next issue the name of the book from which the plot of 'Way Down East' is taken, and where it can be obtained."

The plot of the play called "Way Down East" is original, we believe, with the author of Mrs. Lottie Blair Parker.

GEORGE L. CONROY, 11 Spencer Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can you inform me where I can obtain a copy of Bartholomew Dowling's poem relating to the confinement of the British officers in the 'Black Hole of Calcutta?'"

It will be found in Rossiter Johnson's "Famous Single and Fugitive Poems," and in Stedman's "Victorian Anthology."

J. H. JAMES, 714 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, New York City: "Kindly give addresses of Cyrus Townsend Brady, James Jeffrey Roche, and John R. Spears, author of 'History of Our Navy?'"

No. 6,347 Woodbine Avenue, Station W, Philadelphia, Penn. In care of The Pilot, Boston. In care of The New York World.

G. L. SHURICK, 3,134 Broadway, New York City: "Kindly tell me what papers or books to get that will give me information on the subject of raising pigeons?"

L. Wright's "Practical Pigeon Keeper," Cassell & Co., $1.50; J. C. Lyell's "Pigeon Keeping for Amateurs: A Complete Guide to the Amateur Breeder," Charles Scribner's Sons, 40 cents; Major Frank M. Gilbert's "Pigeons and All About Them," C. E. Twombly, 32 Hawley Street, Boston, $1.

H. R. EVANS, 596 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Kindly give me lines of Gilbert's poem, 'Yarn of the Nancy Bell?'"

It is too long to print in this column. See "Fifty 'Bab' Ballads," (F. A. Stokes Company, 50 cents,) which contains Gilbert's famous verses.

ALONZO RICE, Ray's Crossing, Ind.: "Where can I get the 'Decameron' at a small cost and unabridged?"

A complete translation cannot be had in cheap form. J. B. Lippincott publish an unabridged version in four volumes at $4.

"S. D. S., Jr.," Hotel Senate, Atlantic City, N. J.: "Aaron Vandzwerker is in error when he says that THE SATURDAY REVIEW omitted 'Kastcelto' from its list of the works of Herman Melville. This novel should be credited to G. J. Whyte-Melville, the English novelist, author of 'The Interpreter,' 'The Queen's Maries,' 'Sarchedon,' &c. I have known of the same mistake being made in regard to other of these two authors' works. They are frequently confused, as many librarians can testify."

"R. E. H.," 1,832 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can you tell me what is the value of the first edition of the 'Dramatic Works' of David Garrick, three volumes, all in good condition?"

They are worth, in really good condition, from $2 to $3 a volume.

"JEROME," Wheeling, West Va.: "What is the origin of the word 'Liturgy'? How did the Sarum Missal come into use?"

In classical Greek the word Liturgy meant a public office or the discharge of a public duty. It was first applied in the Septuagint in something like its modern sense, being used in reference to the religious solemnities and the performance of the priestly function among the Jews. At the present time the word has two senses. The one, which is the more limited and correct, is applied to the mass or communion service; the other, which is more extended and more customary, includes all the prescribed offices and ceremonies of religious worship, with the books which contain them. Near the end of the reign of William the Conqueror, St. Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury, compiled an Ordinarium to regulate the due performance of the offices in his church, and to insure uniformity of practice. The Roman missal and breviary, prepared in accordance with his rule, were named "ad usum Sarum," or "Sarisburienses," only differing from the corresponding Roman books in that a number of British and English saints' names were registered in the calendar instead of the early Latin and Greek ones of minor note. The Sarum books obtained great vogue, and became the typical English form. Between 1488 and 1557 the Sarum missal was printed about a hundred times. The earliest impression known was printed in Paris in 1487 by William Maynal for William Caxton, and was published by England's protostypographer. The first Sarum Missal printed in England bears date of 1498, and the printers were Julian Notary and Jean Barbier. It is the first of the Regnery incunabula. Only four copies were known in 1897.

"COLLECTOR," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can you give me some facts about the famous 'Decameron'? Are there any other books called 'Decameron?' Are there any other books like the 'Decameron?'"

Of the novel form, the editio princeps of Boccaccio's "Decameron," printed in Venice in 1471 by Christofal Valdarfer, only one perfect copy (the Roxburghe-Blandford-Spencer) and less than half a dozen imperfect copies are known. There is no copy in the British Museum. This edition became historically and bibliographically interesting by reason of the great sum of money given at the Roxburghe sale in 1812 for a perfect copy, viz., £2,260, Earl Spencer and the Marquis of Blandford competing for it and the latter securing it. At the Blandford sale, in 1819, at was resold for £918 15s., this time to Spencer, and can now be seen in the Spencer-Rylands Library in Manchester, England. This story is celebrated and widely known; that which is connected with the only other copy sold at auction—the Sunderland—is little known and still more interesting. When it was brought to England, in 1719, it was offered by a bookseller to two noblemen for 100 guineas. One of the two was Harley, Earl of Oxford, who formed the Harleian Library. Lord Sunderland secured it, and invited the other two to dinner, and the conversation falling on the first Boccaccio, he exhibited, much to their chagrin, the very volume they had hesitated over. This copy, however, lacks five leaves—the last leaf of the table of contents, the first leaf of the proemio, and three leaves in the text, 101, 102, and 233. At the Sunderland sale, in 1881, it was sold to Quaritch for £585. He priced it (February, 1882,) at £650, and sold it to W. H. Crawford. At the Crawford sale, in 1891, it brought only £230.

M. E. WALTERS, Germantown, Md.: "Will you kindly inform me where I can get an English translation of Wilhelm von Humboldt's "Letters to a Female Friend?'"

"Letters to a Lady," Holt & Co., New York City, $1.25.

"BOX 21," Hendersonville, N. C.: "Kindly let me know the author of a poem called "Silence," published in book form; also, where I could procure same."

The best-known poem entitled "Silence" is the sonnet by Edgar Allan Poe. The title, however, has been used by a score of poets.

"MRS. SAMUEL B.," New York City: "Kindly favor with a list of stories published in Mark Twain's 'The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg.'"

The stories and essays in the books are as follows: "The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg," "My Début as a Literary Person," "From The London Times of 1904," "At the Appetite Cure," "My First Lie and How I Got Out of It," "Is He Living or Is He Dead?" "The Esquimau Maiden's Romance," "How to Tell a Story," "About Play Acting," "Concerning the Jews," "Stirring Times in Austria," "The Austrian Edison Keeping School Again," "Traveling with a Reformer," "Private History of the Jumping Frog Story," and "My Boyhood Dreams."

"A. S.," Sparta, Ga.: "Where can I get 'Lord Byron's Life,' by Jeaffreson?"

"The Real Lord Byron," by J. C. Jeaffreson, New Amsterdam Book Company, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, $1.75.

"INQUIRER," New York City: "I recently read in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW an allusion to 'Pierre Loti,' one of the 'Forty Immortals.' Who are the 'Forty Immortals?'"

The Académie Française was founded in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu. It is composed of forty members, elected for life. The Academy is the official guardian of the French language, and represents more fully than any other institution the dignity of letters in France. The Secretary and Treasurer is M. Gaston Boissier, and the offices are Palais de l'Institut, 23 Quai Conti, Paris. Among the present members are Victorien Sardou, François Coppée, José Maria de Heredia, Paul Bourget, and Anatole France.

H. S. WILLIAMS, 173 King Street, Hamilton, Ontario: "Why is Walt Whitman called the 'Good Gray Poet?'"

The sobriquet was given to Whitman in a pamphlet entitled "The Good Gray Poet: A Vindication," New York, 1866, written by W. D. O'Connor, which was brought out by the poet's dismissal from the Interior Department.

"M. E. B.," Morristown, N. J.: "'E. R. D.,' Pittsburg, Penn., asks: 'In what work of Victor Hugo does the author compare John Brown with Jesus Christ?' In 1859 Victor Hugo published 'A Word from John Brown,' in which he says: 'John Brown desired to commence the work of salvation by the deliverance of the slaves of Virginia. A Puritan, religious, austere, full of the Gospel, Christus vos liberavit, he threw out to these men, to these brothers, the cry of liberty.' And later he wrote a letter to The Indépendance Belge, which he concluded with this phrase: 'To thrust forever into the realms of darkness this monstrous penalty of death, the glory of which it is to have raised upon the earth two crucifixes, that of Jesus Christ in the Old World, and that of John Brown in the New.' The above is found in the 'Life of Victor Hugo,' by Mme. Hugo, Chapter LIII., where the whole of 'A Word Upon John Brown' is quoted."

Appeals to Readers.

WILLIAM L. KEESE, 41 Ocean Avenue, Flatbush Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Jean Ingelow, in her poem 'The High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire,' uses the word 'eygre,' meaning, as I suppose, a wave. I cannot find the word in the dictionary. Can any one help me?"

"LORRAINE," 110 East Thirty-first Street, New York City: "The following are the first lines of some verses on the finding of Moses. I have no idea what the rest of the poem is, but would like very much to obtain it.

'On Egypt's banks, contiguous to the Nile,
Great Pharaoh's daughter went to bathe a while.'"

H. S. WILLIAMS, 173 King Street, Hamilton, Ontario: "I would like to know the name of a story or book which I read some years ago. It dealt with the adventures of a young lady who took passage on a ship sailing from San Francisco to Boston, where her brother lived. The boat was scuttled of the coast of Southern California, however, and the passengers were put ashore and provided for at an old Spanish mission. In time the brother instituted a search and they were rescued. Perhaps some reader may remember the name of this story. I would also like to know who wrote

'Earth's crammed with heaven,
And every common bush afire with God.'"

"AN OLD DUTCHWOMAN," 249 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City: "Can any reader tell me where I can find a poem called 'The Boer's Prayer,' beginning:

'My back is to the wall,
To, here I stand'?

"It has been recited at pro-Boer meetings here frequently."

"W. K. R.," 66 Halsted Street, East Orange, N. J.: "I would like to find out the exact wording of a certain quotation. I recall it only as a fragmentary one. I should also like to know where it is to be found. It is something like this: 'He smiles at all my jokes, or words to that effect. I am related to aristocrats, I do not like them, but I would like to know the author.'"

(OUT TO-DAY.)

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, AUG. 31, 1901.—16 PAGES.

THE "TRADE" OF WRITING.

The London Saturday Review grows merrily wrathful over a couple of books that have recently appeared in England. One is entitled, "How to Write a Novel." "It is," says The Review, "a book made to order, a useless book, a somewhat intrusive book, but it is not, like the [second] book on 'How to Write for the Magazines,' an impudent and an objectionable book." What interests The Saturday Review writer especially in these volumes is the evidence their publication affords "that there are crowds of half-educated and wholly inexperienced people who wish to 'take to literature,' instead of taking to some other form of business." "A new business," it interprets the author of the book as saying, "that is what we have really invented for the degradation of literature. Only smart young men need apply; we will teach you to write 'stylishly,' and in a short time you will turn out very marketable articles. You must watch the market carefully; you must change your whole shopful of goods with the season; you must adapt your salesman's manner to the kind of customer who approaches your counter. Be sure you buy for cheapness; if you are pushing enough you will be able to sell shoddy at a premium. • • • Business conducted in a businesslike spirit always pays; have no fears; if you could have made a draper's shop pay, you will be able to make money out of literature as a business."

Doubtless such manuals as are described are signs of the tendency which The Saturday Review detects, and they are in themselves silly and vulgar enough. But we do not see that they or the writers whom they try to instruct are really likely to degrade literature in any marked degree. What these manuals try to teach and what the students of them turn out is not literature at all. It is mere written, possibly printed, matter offered for sale. Literature is generally that, but it is something more and else. It is not easy to define, and it is not very hard to detect its essential character. Whatever it consists in, it is enduring and fine and strong, and it can outlive generations of what we may call the product of "manual" labor, without being in the least affected by it in the direction of degradation.

As for writing as a trade, it is not a novelty, invented in our time, nor does it now for the first find a profitable market open to it. Men have written for gain by pandering to the ignorance, folly, vanity, and even the vice of their fellows since long before the art of printing. The rolls that Roman authors wrote for their patrons contained a large proportion of ignoble stuff. The parchments of the monasteries are full of it. The printing of the last century or two in England and in France and elsewhere abounds in it. The literature that has come down to us, and is now read, thanks to its vital force and the world's eternal need of it and joy in it, is but a minute fraction of the product of its time. Of what is lost some died of feebleness and some of rottenness, and a great part of it was the perishable output of writers for money and for nothing better. It cannot, of course, be proved, but it is a fair inference from such comparison as it is possible to make that the percentage of writing for money and for no higher motive is as small now as it ever was, if not smaller.

Nor is that motive in itself necessarily unworthy. Very few writers in any age can be free from it. Though they may, as Dr. Holmes advised, use authorship as a cane and not as a crutch, it is rare that they can get on without the cane. Thackeray's is a name all honest fellowcraftsmen are proud of. In 1840 Page Gerald wrote to a friend: "Have you read Thackeray's little book, 'The Second Funeral of Napoleon'? If not, pray do, and buy it, and ask others to buy it, as each copy sold puts 7½d. in T.'s pocket, which is very empty just now, I take it." And poor Thackeray, with a heart as full of courage as his pocket was empty of pence, wrote of the same little venture: "I have 7½d. out of each half-crown.

d.	£	s.	d.
100..... 750.....	3	2	6
1,000..... 7,500.....	31	5	0
10,000..... 75,000.....	312	10	0
100,000.....750,000.....	3,125	0	0

"One hundred copies have already been sold, so that my fortune is very clear." Weighed down with a sore burden, tormented by cares and grief, he counted the pence, and had to, and to his readers he meant to give the worth of their money. It is not a bad trade.

PROF. TRIGGS ON POETRY.

We make room with pleasure for a letter from Prof. Triggs of the University of Chicago, at whom we have had occasion, in what seemed to us to be the interest of the English literature which he and we both profess, from time to time to gird. A bright New Yorker once described Taine as "an agricultural chemist applied to literature." The description, though unjust, is intelligible. We venture to say that those of our readers who have made the literary acquaintance of Prof. Triggs would at least understand what we meant if we said that he was a mechanical engineer applied to literature. Indeed, he admits it himself. What he looks for in literature, he tells us, is the manifestation of human energy. A poet is a maker. (We remember to have heard that first-term freshman.) That one man exhibits his power of "poiesis" (what a pity we have no Greek type to raise this discussion to the proper plane!) in refining oil, and another in playing the violin is a detail which really has nothing to do with the case. The real question is dynamical. How many foot-pounds of energy does he liberate during the process?

This is not at all new. The late Thomas Carlyle, who could not buy an overcoat unless his wife went with him, used to have a paradox that the great man was all kinds of great man. So, for that matter, did Samuel Johnson. "Genius is great ability accidentally directed to a particular pursuit" is the way Samuel used to put his paradox. Therefore a Rockefeller or a Pierpont Morgan is interconvertible with a Shakespeare. If Plutarch had really known his business, he would have made a parallel between Alexander and Cicero or Caesar and Demosthenes, instead of confining each parallel to two of a trade.

We know of no reason why Prof. Triggs should not amuse himself by measuring together the incommensurable, if he really finds it amusing. We are not interested in or responsible for the University of Chicago, with the august founder of which he has doubtless solidified himself by that famous parallel between Rockefeller and Shakespeare. We simply deal with poetry as an art, not as a manifestation of energy measurable in foot-pounds. How much more or less head of steam Keats carried than Fulton we have neither notion nor curiosity to know. When a man produces something that he pretends is literature and we do not find it so, we do not consider that it might be very workmanlike sanitary plumbing. We inquire only what he has to say and how well he has said it. We really require that he shall have learned his business. This, for example, we hold that Longfellow did and Walt Whitman did not, however much more potential energy there may have been in the bungler than in the artist. "What I object to in Whitman's way of writing," once observed Bayard Taylor to the present reviewer, "is that it is not a way of writing." We continue to hold that Plutarch was in the right in confining his parallels to parallelable characters, and that Prof. Triggs is in the wrong in expending his gray matter in investigations about the distance from 1 o'clock to London Bridge. We do not see our way, even from his courteous letter, to modify our judgment that he is not a safe counselor in the province of literature. He is a rare professor of that branch of dynamics, and we trust he will remain so. "Half-baked" is a harsh phrase, but perhaps Prof. Triggs will excuse us if we record our judgment that he is, as a Professor of English Literature, perhaps a trifle underdone.

THE GENIUS OF IRVING.

Especial attention should be given by the readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW to Mr. Whitelock's article on Washington Irving. Without any statistics at hand we cannot make a definite statement, but there is certainly a general impression that the works of Irving are not read now as extensively as they deserve to be. Mr. Whitelock is right in saying that the country owes him a debt of gratitude for striking the first note of a National literature. He might have added that the prose style in which Irving made himself known to the world will bear comparison with that of Charles Lamb or Robert Louis Stevenson. To say this is to say that Irving holds a proud position among the writers of the nineteenth century. It is a position of which sight is lost by altogether too many Americans, who, in searching after the high excitements of the new romantic novels, are losing the ineffable charms of a prose more closely allied to poetry than any written in our day.

The loveliness of the tender feeling which runs through all the works of Irving is paired with a sweet and genial humor, which never bites or offers the sting of pain. And with these two qualities is associated a warm and picturesque fancy which presents in striking colors scenes and characters of varying natures, from the haunted valleys of the Hudson and the vacuous waverings of Ichabod Crane to the olive slopes of the Spanish mountains and the proud spirits of forgotten hidalgos. Who that has once read can ever forget the wonderful charm of "The Alhambra," or can turn from it to the "Knickerbocker History of New York" without a feeling of amazement that both works came from the same pen? And who can read the "Conquest of Grenada" without a warming of the blood in sympathy with the deep emotion of the writer over the fate of the unhappy Moors?

Yet the average reader of to-day knows Irving only as a name. His works are permitted to repose in peaceful and ignominious silence on too many shelves, while more highly spiced writers throng the marketplaces. But there is bound to be a reaction. The time will surely come when the sensational writers of cheap romances will be allowed to fade away into oblivion. But there will always be some genuine students of literature to whom the beautiful prose of Washington Irving will bring delight, for such writing is instinct with the imperishable spirit of true literature, and it must live.

History in Mr. Bacheller's Novels.

There is a good deal of literary material of the quieter sort in Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties, the "north country" of which Irving Bacheller treats in his two books. At Leraysville, near Watertown, in Jefferson County, there was a settlement early in the nineteenth century, of distinguished Frenchmen who had fled from the wrath to come in France. They had formed a "Compagnie de New York" and purchased 630,000 acres of land about nine miles from the St. Lawrence River, up which they sailed to reach their property. The Count de Chaumont had 10,000 acres there, and Mme. de Staël had another 10,000 immediately adjoining his, although she never visited it. A fascinating realm of conjecture opens up with the reflection that Mme. de Staël might have been an emigrant to America. The Duc de Broglí was another large land owner, and also M. Pidgeon, the most noted astronomer of the day. These gentlemen built fine houses in the north country, and lived in baronial fashion. Chateaubriand visited them there. Joseph Bonaparte had a big hunting lodge on the lake which still bears his name, and if his little brother Napoleon had beaten the allies that day in Belgium he, too, proposed to come over and have a royal "shooting box," and a mighty hunt up in the north woods. Here these last century gentlemen enjoyed the wild life of the frontier, and here yet stand the ruins of their old Doric mansions. That of the Count de Chaumont has been restored in recent years by a wealthy Philadelphian, who spends his Summers there; and this house is the one in which so many important scenes in "D'ri and I" are laid.

St. Lawrence County was the theatre of some big land deals in the early days. In 1786 the State of New York created a land commission to further the settlement of this section, then as little known as the heart of Africa. Ten towns were established, of 64,000 acres each. They were called Louisville, Stockholm, Potsdam, Madrid, Lisbon, De Kalb, Massena, Oswegatchie, Hague and Chambray, of which the last two have been changed to Morristown and Gouverneur. It was advertised that the sale would be held July 10, 1787, at "12 o'clock in the forenoon at the Coffee House in the City of New York." One lot in every town was to be reserved for a "school and gospel" lot, and one for "the promotion of literature." The rents and profits of these were to be applied to "churches and schools, as the people assembled in their town meetings might direct." But much as they loved their churches, the sturdy old Puritans of the north country never appropriated a dollar of public money for their support. Philip Schuyler got 50,000 acres of that land. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer bought the town of Massena. Gouverneur Morris was a heavy holder in the vicinity of Norfolk and elsewhere. But Alexander Macomb got most of the county. In fact, he got so much, and at such a very low price, —16 cents an acre,—that there was a great scandal, and threats of impeaching the commission. It is startling to unearth a suspected land steal in these immaculate days. Macomb was a Detroit fur trader, and a very well known man. Immediately upon the acquisition of his vast holdings in northern New York he sent an agent to Europe to dispose of them.

David Parish lived the life of a gentleman of leisure in Ogdensburg before the Vanderbilts ran a ferryboat. He built roads and drove through the country at a great pace, with a coach and four, and relays every fifteen miles. He had a fine old house at Ogdensburg, surrounded by a great brick wall overgrown with roses; and it is this home which Mr. Bacheller has made the scene of a forgotten little firstling named "The Master of Silence." President Monroe was afterward a guest at the house. The founding by Father Picquet, priest, explorer, missionary and statesman, of his mission for the Iroquois at La Presentation near Ogdensburg, in 1749, might make a good story. The wise old abbé did it to win the Six Nations away from the English. The exploration and survey of the county was a chapter of thrilling interest. Then came the real settlers, chiefly from Vermont, and it is upon that period that "Eben Holden" touches.

New York Public Library's Print Department.

Last Winter, on the occasion of one of its exhibitions, the Grolier Club published a catalogue of the etchings, engravings, and lithographs by women in the S. P. Avery collection of prints in the New York Public Library. And now there has been issued the handbook of Mr. Avery's remarkable gift of prints and art books, made soon after the establishment of a print department by the library. This handbook, which was noticed in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 24, covers the entire collection and gives a good idea of the riches which it comprises.

An interesting introduction describes the character of this collection of nearly 18,000 prints and the process of its formation, but the discriminating collector and donor has many amusing anecdotes in petto which illustrate the value of open eyes and the propitious moment.

Attention is called in the introduction to a few exceptions to the general plan which underlay the formation of the Avery collection. These are a set of impressions of Turner's "Liber Studiorum," with the etchings for the same, unique in the United States; some portfolios of works by P. J. Norblin, an eighteenth century etcher, and the works by women, many of which were also executed in the eighteenth century.

To the larger public the activity of the print department of the library is made evident by interesting exhibitions. But the number of those who visit the print room for purposes of study and research is also growing larger, and an increasing percentage of these by their demands bear testimony to the varied usefulness that lies latent in a well-ordered print collection. This usefulness is destined to be greatly increased by the facilities which will be afforded in the library's new building at Forty-second Street, where, as the library plans show, the print department's resources can be augmented by the books in the art section, of which it forms part, and to which the greater part of an entire floor is devoted.

The well-made "Handbook," while forming a graceful tribute to the discriminating generosity of Mr. Avery, serves also another purpose. In describing the scope of his gift it indicates also the lines on which the print department of our public library can be extended and built up. In other words, this record of a gift, besides holding up an example for others to follow, shows in what manner it can be best emulated.

There have been, in fact, a number of gifts before the publication of the "Handbook," and a list of the donors is given. It includes the names of John Durand, (complete collection of the engraved works of his father, A. B. Durand,) Mrs. Henry Draper, Dr. H. R. Storer, Frederic Sheldon, C. B. Curtis, (over 1,000 engravings after Raphael and others,) W. Havemeyer, James D. Smillie, (a fine collection of the engravings of his father, James Smillie, and others associated with him,) E. D. French, Henry Wolf, R. Swain Gifford, and F. S. King, the last named four having given selections from their own works.

These contributions and the Avery gift, added to the material which came to the library with the Lenox, Duyckinck, Emmet, Kennedy, Bancroft, Tilden, Bigelow, Ford, and Maitland gifts and purchases, form a collection estimated at 50,000 pieces, excluding duplicates. In part of this material the aesthetic element predominates, in part the useful, but the whole forms a fine nucleus for a collection worthy of the city and necessary for carrying out the plans augmented by Director Billings and in process of execution by the Curator of this department. We may entertain bright hopes for the future of the work which Mr. Avery has so well initiated.

AUG

1901

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

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LONDON, Aug. 30.—Hall Caine has been much in evidence all this week. He has been interviewed a number of times and interrogated concerning his experiences during his last visit to Rome and his opinions in regard to the relations between the Pope and the Cardinals, between the people and the monarchy, and his general knowledge of Rome—its life and customs. He professes to believe that "The Eternal City" will not be placed on the Index Expurgatorius. He always manages to have something to say, and never fails to say it in an interesting way, and there is no doubt that the greater portion of the great reading public here takes him seriously. Evidently his new book has made a great impresssion already on the Nonconformist mind.

***

D. Appleton & Co. will publish this Winter a new novel by E. H. Cooper, an author hitherto unknown in America, called "A Fool's Year." The writer's sporting story, "Blake of Newmarket," has been widely read here. Three other novels, "Geoffrey Hamilton," "Richard Escott," and "The Enemies," are also to his credit.

***

Messrs. Bell will publish this Winter the first three volumes of a new series called The Great Craftsmen: "The Pavement Masters of Siena," by Hobart Cust; "Peter Wischer," by Cecil Headlam, and the "Ivory Workers of the Middle Ages," by Miss A. M. Cust.

***

Longmans, Green & Co. will publish this Autumn Andrew Lang's "Mystery of Mary Stuart," of which already mention has been made in your columns. New investigations of the Queen's character and relations have been made, and the book will be based upon authentic manuscripts hitherto unused.

***

I am not sure that Marie Corelli has overcome her scruples against having her life placed before the public or her aversion to seeing her picture meet public gaze, but at any rate her life, with photographs, will shortly be included in a series called the Bijou Biographies.

***

The series of newspaper articles on the Boer war signed "Linesman," already mentioned in these dispatches, is now down for book publication in October, with the title "The Struggle in Natal."

***

The House, 43 Gerrard Street, London, where Dryden lived and died, has been condemned as unsafe and may be razed. For years it has been one of the less frequently visited landmarks of London.

***

Fisher Unwin has in press a new volume by John Oliver Hobbes called "A Study in Temperaments," comprising three stories and a play. The same publisher also announces a new play by her that has not yet been acted.

***

In regard to the forthcoming new edition of Hazlitt, inquiry has been made concerning the manuscript of the fourth volume of "A Memoir of Thomas Holcroft, Written by Himself," and William Hazlitt. The work was begun by Holcroft, continued by Hazlitt, and published in 1816. It is believed that the manuscript of the fourth part, which should be in Hazlitt's handwriting, is still in existence.

***

Elliot Stock is about to publish a book entitled "Who Killed Amy Robsart?" by Philip Sidney, which embodies the results of fresh investigations. It may be recalled that Amy Robsart, daughter of Sir John Robsart, married the Earl of Leicester, then Dudley, in 1550, and ten years later came to her death, either by a fall or by the hand of an assassin. It is said that the Simancas archives contain documents showing that there was a plot to destroy her by poison. Historians have often accused Queen Elizabeth, as well as Leicester, of being connected with her death.

***

John Murray publishes in a few days a novel called "The Gathering of Brothers Hilarius," by Michael Fairless, who died from consumption last Saturday. The publication of the book was hurried, so that the author might read the proofs on his deathbed.

***

The annual convention of the Library Association met in Plymouth this week. Its session was interesting, but not of particular importance, shelving, classification, and cataloguing occupying most of the attention of the delegates. A sensible protest was made by J. Pass of Westminster against making a reference library the dumping ground of incoherent gifts, pleasing just as Croydon exploited the newest presentation of library methods since the days of the seven rules and thirteen methods, while every visitor was a [illegible]

PROF. TRIGGS REPLIES.

What He Thinks About Shakespeare, Rockefeller, and Longfellow, and the Hymn Writers.

IN the public mind three opinions have recently become attached to my name. I am reported as saying that Mr. Rockefeller is greater than Shakespeare; that all hymns are written in doggerel, and that Longfellow wrote "drivel." I have a great many other opinions on a great many subjects, but these three have escaped somehow from my classroom and reached the public ear. It is hardly necessary for me to explain that these remarks issued from a teacher's classroom, and I am somewhat proud that I succeeded in so phrasing my propositions that not only the members of my class, but a great many editors and other writers have been stimulated to express their opinions also upon these topics. I am humiliated, however, as I perceive that I did not employ the science of pedagogy with enough skill to keep myself out of the controversy. Pour out your scorn upon ideas, if you please, but grant me the right of living. The published reports I am not disposed absolutely to deny—although I would not say that Rockefeller is greater than Shakespeare, or that all hymns are written in doggerel, or that Longfellow wrote "drivel"; instead of denying them it is easier to explain them.

As to the first of these statements I really cannot understand why the juxtaposition of the two names mentioned should arouse controversy. It may be that in the public mind a poet is supposed to be a maker of verses, a manipulator of rhymes, a juggler with fine phrases, and therefore something essentially different from a secular business agent, a manipulator of immense physical properties. But I am accustomed to use the term poet—the "maker," that is—to describe not only one who molds the forms of language, but also the painter, the sculptor, and the musician; and again not the artist alone, but also the inventor, legislator, or religious prophet. The word poet is properly a generic name for all who create. The limitation of its use to writers of verse is both unfortunate and unwise, since such limitation tends to exalt the versifier—often a contemptible fellow enough—too far above his associates and further to obscure the essential relations existing between all persons who exhibit the creative spirit. At the time of making the comparison reported I was referring to Shelley's "Defence of Poetry," which is generally acknowledged to be the finest essay in English treating of poetry and the poet. "Poetry," Shelley observes, "is the expression of the imagination and is connate with the origin of man." And all who display imagination, the higher creative sense as distinguished from the logical reason, Shelley declares are poets. He describes philosophers, like Plato and Lord Bacon, as poets, and in one place institutes a comparison between Caesar and Homer, asserting that the true poetry of Rome lived not in Horace, Catullus, or Ovid, but in its institutions.

Where, now, are the "makers," the originators, the poets in American history? Poe and Whitman perhaps in the field of literature; Washington and Lincoln, let us say, in respect to politics; Story and Marshall in the courts of law; Mrs. Eddy in the realm of religion. Plainly the creative spirit does not manifest itself greatly in these fields. We are inheritors of literature, laws, politics, and religion. We brought with us, for instance, the distinction between Catholicism and Protestantism and inherited all the disputes of the Protestant sect. We have created nothing new in religion unless it may be "Christian Science." It seems to me that in one respect only have we been inventors and "makers." What we are creating on this continent is an industrial democracy. The real "poets" are working in the field of industry and upon the structure of the ideal commonwealth. A thousand others besides Mr. Rockefeller might be mentioned as showing the direction of the social energy. Some day the same social energy may issue in literature and a greater than Shakespeare may arise in the Western world. But meanwhile the best explanation I can offer my classes of the absence of a Shakespeare in America is that the Shakespeare energy is to-day absorbed in other than literary activities. Is America in the twentieth century to be considered less in the total of its energy than England in the sixteenth century?

As to the other topics, if the published reports be modified so as to read: "Many hymns are written in doggerel" and "Longfellow's poetry is of a minor order," I think there will be little reason for acrimonious disputes. The remark concerning hymns was made in connection with an assertion that the world's secular literature is greater than its religious literature. And in the English field this is certainly true, as may be verified by comparing Palgrave's two volumes of selections from secular and religious lyrics. If I were to make seriously a criticism of hymns I should refer not to their doggerel, the use of which under the conditions of public singing is pardonable, but to their tendency to [illegible] this which expresses [illegible]

which, thanks to science, is fairly cosmic in its scope.

Longfellow, too, illustrates the survival in America of the feudal traditions, and now that the literatures of Europe are accessible to all readers in complete and scholarly forms the instruction of Longfellow in the romances and legends of Europe may safely be ignored. Longfellow's greatest service was undoubtedly as a translator, and the greatness of this service is frankly acknowledged. But the more one praises Longfellow's translations the less inclined is he to admire his handling of native American subjects, for it is soon perceived that the literary temper that gave him access to the literature of feudal Europe is not the temper requisite to admit to the secrets of American history. In trying to make the incidents of American history romantic Longfellow reduced them to what is less than their reality. Whitman says somewhere that "as soon as histories are properly told there is no more need of romances." The poetry of Colonial life is found in the actual histories of such writers as Eggleston and Roosevelt, and not in the fictions of poets. Longfellow, indeed, has an almost uncanny faculty of belittling reality by the use of ineffectual imagery. The imagery, for instance, of the "Hymn to the Night" is so much less than the night itself that the poem falls far below the reality it celebrates. But it is not my purpose to write a critique of Longfellow's poetry. I hope, however, that it is not unbecoming in me to suggest that, since all criticism is rewritten every generation or two, and since the present generation of critical readers is turning to Browning and Whitman rather than to Milton and Longfellow, it is quite unlikely that the New England poets will continue to maintain the same authority over men's minds as they have held in the past. When we who live in the West or South perceive how our civilizations are ignored by the Eastern critics who presume to write the literary history of America we may be pardoned for scrutinizing more carefully than we have done hitherto this boasted literature of New England. What interest can a people essentially unethical in their civilization have in a literature that is inspired, when inspired at all, by ethical enthusiasms? The South says, "Give us beauty." The West says, "Give us action."

OSCAR LOVELL TRIGGS.

Chicago, Aug. 26, 1901.

Most Beautiful of Illustrated Books

At the recent Stanley sale in London, Colonna's "Poliphilo," Venice, printed by Aldus, 1499, sold for the record price of £143. The copy was a lovely example of the undoubted masterpiece of the school of Venetian wood engraving, in which "b" and "is" were the best two of the block cutters. The engravings in this copy were in fine condition, the illustration of the sacrifice to Priapus being unmutilated, and the binding was old French red morocco, by Derome. It was described as "an exceptionally tall copy," but the size, unfortunately, was not given.

Many critics have displayed their ingenuity in seeking to discover the name of the man who supplied the exquisite designs that have immortalised one of the dullest productions of the Italian intellect. They have been attributed to Bellini, and some of them, according to the late Lake Price, are by Carpaccio. No one, however, seems to take much notice of the latter's supposed discovery. We are still far from learning whether the "b" that is marked on some of the woodcuts (or metal cuts?) is the designer's initial or the engraver's name. The probability is that "b" was the craftsman, since there are cuts in the 1505 Ovid, evidently drawn by the same hand as those of the "Poliphilo," and yet bear the initials "is." Some day these matters may be cleared up by a fortunate discovery of some latent fact.

The author, F. de Colonna, wrote his book at Treviso in 1467, and sometimes, when the last leaf (with the real date) is lacking, the work has been catalogued as having been printed there, which would be important if true, as the first book printed in Treviso bears the date of 1471. The initial letters of the chapters form an acrostic, which yields the words "Poliam frater Franciscus Columna peramavit." Despite this Latin phrase and the Latin title of the book, the language used is Italian disfigured with a little classical affectation in the spelling.

For many years the "Poliphilo" has realised large sums at auction. Beckford's copy sold for £130, and Turner's, a finer example, in brown morocco, by Bedford, brought £187. This year Sir Henry Hope Edwardes's beautiful copy, in olive morocco, by Bedford, the back and sides tooled to a Grolier pattern, brought £123. Brayton Ives had a copy, described as being on large paper, but the catalogue did not mention the size. It sold for $400.

The Holmescott Chaucer.

At a recent Sotheby auction a copy of the Holmescott Press edition of Chaucer's works, issued in 1896 by William Morris at [illegible]

they began to quote prices received here for certain English books. Those who write in Great Britain on bibliographical matters still remain indifferent to American prices, however, although in many important instances the records are held here. And now, when $600 has been paid here for an ordinary copy of the Kelmscott Chaucer and $950 has been given for a special copy, in stamped pigskin, an Englishman comes forward and tell us that ere long a copy will be worth $500! Bibliography is not altogether dull when such humorists abound.

The first copies of the Kelmscott Chaucer that came upon the market in England sold for a slight advance on the subscription price, and during 1897 the appreciation was not marked. In 1898, however, a copy fetched £28 10s., and the fact was widely chronicled. At Bangs's on March 31, 1898, the first copy sold in the United States brought $157.50, and a year later Pratt's copy realized $215. The English prices had advanced by that time, copies selling in February, April, and July, 1899, for £44, £56, and £58 10s. During the English season of 1899-1900 nine copies were sold realizing these sums: £58, £60, £64, £64, £66, £69, £67, £66, and £72, (the latter a presentation copy from Morris.) In America during the same season these sums were given: $450, (Daly's,) $600, (the record price for an ordinary copy,) $515, and $560, while copies in stamped pigskin brought $950, (Henkels's, May 16, 1900,) and $485, (Edelheim's.) This season French's copy sold for $510, Arnold's for $500, and a copy at Bangs's for $480. The Edwardes copy sold for £80 at Christie's, in London, in May, and two copies at Sotheby's in February for £75 and £80. Including the £83 copy, seven copies were sold this season.

Ruin of Italian Manuscripts.

Over twenty years ago an Italian who had purchased a pound of butter discovered that the shopkeeper had wrapped it up in a portion of an autograph letter of Christopher Columbus, and the discovery led to the arousing of public attention to the condition of documents taken from the suppressed monasteries of Rome. The newspapers of Southern Italy are now calling the attention of scholars to a similar matter. When the Sicilian monasteries were suppressed in 1870, their archives were thrust into damp and ill-kept cellars and vaults, where they have been permitted to remain until they are in a deplorable condition. Thousands of precious manuscripts, finely illuminated and painted by scribes of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, have been found in the cellars of the old municipal palace at Palermo, having been irretrievably damaged by the neglect of the last thirty years.

THE FALL SEASON BEGINS.

Our plan is to publish only what has a real reason for existence, to keep down the number of books and raise the standard. This week's volumes are:

TWO NOVELS OF THE WOODS.

Mr. Charles Major, author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," has written a most interesting story of life in Indiana during the early '20s, when that State was on the frontier. "THE BEARS OF BLUE RIVER" is full of adventures with bears, wolves, catamounts and the other woods "varmints" that made life exciting in those days. (Illustrated by A. B. Frost and Mary Baker-Baker. $1.25 net.)

In "THE BACKWOODSMAN" Mr. H. A. Stanley takes his readers right out into the primeval forest where a man's life depended on his courage and woodcraft. The Indian-infested border of New York State during the Revolution gives the author a field which no one since Cooper has filled so dramatically. ($1.50.)

OLD SONGS FOR YOUNG AMERICA.

You have heard "Pop Goes the Weasel" and "King William Was King James's Son," and all the other dear old childhood songs—but have you ever seen them printed with the original airs? In this fascinating volume Miss Blanche Ostertag has collected and illustrated with wonderful charm all these familiar classics. A book for every home. (Pictures in color and black and white; music and words; $2.00 net.)

Two more volumes of "The Personal Eliot" just ready—"Daniel Deronda." As the *Commercial Advertiser* says, it is "the latest and most serious attempt to give a worthy edition of George Eliot's works." (Illustrated and with introductions. $1.50 per volume. Sold separately; six volumes already issued.)

COLONIAL CURR[illegible]

A Contributory Cause of the [illegible] olution Newly Consider[illegible]

In one of the quarterly numbe[illegible] publications of the American Eco[illegible] sociation, far more extensive and [illegible] than those it usually puts forth, Mr. [illegible] drew McFarland Davis of Cambridge has just brought before the public, as a portion of a long and arduous labor, Volume I. of his history of "Currency and Banking in the Province of Massachusetts Bay," a work which will appeal strongly to several classes of readers. The first part, (soon to be followed by the second, on banking,) is devoted almost wholly to a detailed history of the currency—chiefly that of Massachusetts, but with several ample chapters, also, on that of the other Colonies—the laws providing for its issue the various emissions of the same, the conflicts concerning it that arose in the Colony, and the influence that the Colonial legislation upon these matters contributed to the great conflict with the mother country.

The whole subject has been treated in an inadequate way by the general historians, more fully by Palfrey, perhaps, than any of the others, though less of what he left upon the currency of Massachusetts and New England is to be found in his history than in his notes. Winsor, who reviews the matter in the fifth volume of his Narrative and Critical History of America, so states, and he, throwing no especially new light on the subject, draws his information principally from contemporary historians, such as Thomas Hutchinson (in his general work) and William Douglass (in his "Discourse Concerning the Currencies.") The Rev. Joseph B. Felt brought out, two generations ago, his "Historical Account of Massachusetts Currency," which nearly all writers upon coinage and currency since then have made use of, but which, while it preserved much valuable data, presented it in a disconnected way and with the embodiment of a considerable mass of error. In late years William B. Weeden brought together much material touching the currency in his "Economic and Social History of New England," and Charles H. J. Douglas, while giving but little space specifically to the currency in his "Financial History of Massachusetts," brought to light some new points in his analysis of the statutes. But, by no means ignoring these and numerous other works, the present author has gone directly to the original authorities—the official publications of the various States and the documentary records deposited in the archives of the State and in the records of courts—and bringing to the task high qualifications as a specialist in investigation, an expert in economical study, and an appreciator of historical values, has produced an able and exhaustive work which must henceforth be regarded as the great secondary "source" for all future searchers for fact in this department of inquiry, and, as regards comprehensive deduction and explanation, a primal source.

The work has been carried out upon a plan so broad and with an inquiry so untiring and intelligent that it really possesses three distinct and variant values. First of all, it is addressed to the economist, but it appeals secondarily and with nearly equal powers of attraction to the antiquarian and the student of general history. Indeed, to the latter it brings some facts and an argument tending to the establishment or revelation of a new contributory cause of the "real American Revolution," to which we shall revert presently.

To the antiquarian the fine fac simile plate reproductions of various specimens of the Colonial currency will be especially interesting, and scarcely less so will be the descriptions of the same, and the chapter in which the principal depositaries of the more important bills are enumerated, and the rarer specimens in each described. It appears from this chapter that the greater part of these bills that have been preserved are in the cabinets of the Essex Institute, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Library of Harvard University, and the Lenox Library in New York, and that those of Mr. William S. Appleton of Boston and Mr. Nathaniel Paine of Worcester are among the best private collections. The late Judge Mellen Chamberlain also owned a valuable collection, which is now in the Boston Public Library. The oldest bill but one in any of these collections is a 5s. colony bill, bearing date of Dec. 10, 1690, which is in the Essex Institute, but the Massachusetts Historical Society has one dated Feb. 3 of the same year.

These bills were of the very earliest issues authorized by the acts of the Assembly of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, and have their full share of that curious interest which attaches to initial objects. But these are not merely isolated and insignificant first things, but the tangible reminders of the introduction of a system. Mr. Davis says in the very first lines of his book: "We are so accustomed to the use of paper money that it is difficult to realize that a little over two centuries ago, when the Assembly of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay first authorized the emission of bills of public credit they were securing for themselves the right to claim that they were practically the pioneers of a great economic experiment." Indeed, it is probable that the fact is not generally appreciated that the beginning then made in Massachusetts possessed the character of a pioneering movement not only in this [illegible] of the use of paper money, and that [illegible] colonies of the temporary use in London in the sixteenth century and in Cyprus at a still earlier date have been cited, but these latter experiments had become obsolete and could not have served as precedents or examples for the Massachusetts beginning, and that of China was probably unknown either in England or America at the close of the seventeenth century.

The author enlarges very interestingly on this proposition of true pioneership in the Massachusetts undertaking, showing that the original plans for establishing banks of deposit did not involve the idea of making it a bank of issue; that even when the Bank of England was founded in 1694 its projectors had before them "no well-defined precedents upon which to base an opinion as to the probable success of paper money; but that the custom of transferring 'accounts in bank' by means of bills of exchange which must have found its way into practice in itself furnished a limited form for the circulation of bank credit which in turn suggested its due time a currency."

It is practically impossible to follow the author's voluminous and intricate account of the establishment of a currency in the Colony of Massachusetts and her sister settlements, its various emissions, inflations, and depreciations; its influence upon the value of silver, the curious effect upon the finances of the Colonies caused by their reimbursement for expenditures on the historic Louisburg or Cape Breton expedition, which was expected to pay for itself out of the plundering of the enemy. All of these are interesting topics, and so, too, from an economic point of view is the "lesson" which the author deduces from the history of the various monetary measures which he has patiently searched out and given a minute chronicle of in his score or more of chapters.

But a far broader and more general historic interest attaches to the political effect which the currency legislation produced. The author in the progress of his investigations became convinced that the unwise repressive legislation of the British Parliament directed against the monetary experiments of the Colonists, especially those of Massachusetts, and particularly that concerning the so-called "Land Bank," which they established, was a contributing cause of the "real American Revolution" of much more importance than has heretofore been realized. This view he sets forth with vigor and with considerable convincing power in pages 393-412.

The struggles maintained for years between the representatives in the Assemblies and the royal Governors in regard to the currency were a large factor, he asserts, in producing the strained relations between the legislative and executive branches of the Government, which "paved the way for the assertion by the people of what was then frequently termed 'independency.'" It was in these discussions that the inhabitants were first led to a critical attitude in regard to their rulers and of general opposition to the crown officers.

In 1740, influenced by fears of a stringency in the circulatory medium through the withdrawal of the greater part of the currency—a measure which the Governors had him instructed to enforce—the old "land bank" scheme, originally proposed as early as 1714, was revived, and met with the favor of a majority of the Assembly and of the people. This project, which was virtually one for monetising the products of the soil, and, among other measures, making notes payable in produce, would have died in a short time from its own weakness, but the opponents of the plan, the capitalists, hard-money men, and the supporters of a counter scheme to establish the "silver bank," unduly alarmed, appealed to Parliament to suppress the company proposing the establishment of the former institution, and an act was very easily obtained, or, rather, an old act was made to apply by extension to America, in this matter. Thus a line of enterprise formerly legal, and all the time popular, was suddenly and artificially made criminal and abhorrent. Resistance to the enforcement of the law was advocated by many, though acquiescence finally prevailed, and the bank was wound up. But there ensued protracted legislation and litigation connected with the closure, and the Assembly and courts were almost constantly occupied with it for twenty years, and the effect on the public mind was most marked. John Adams said: "The act to destroy the land bank scheme raised a greater ferment in the province than the Stamp act did." The extension to the colonies of the act under which the "Land Bank" was wiped out of existence was denounced in Massachusetts as an interference with the provincial charter.

The arbitrary, impatient, and inconsistent action of Parliament provoked a widespread hostility in the midst of which were reared and educated the men who became the leaders of the revolution. John Adams, who, as Judge Mellen Chamberlain has said, was "the man who nationalized the Revolution," was one of them. A mere child when the obnoxious extension act was passed, the litigation it gave rise to was still prominent when he came into public life. Add to this the fact that his father, Samuel Adams, was one of the Directors of the bank decreed out of existence; that he suffered severely in his finances thereby, his estate being one of those declared delinquent and levied on by the Sheriff in the settlement of the bank's affairs, and that these proceedings were a source of annoyance and trouble to the son, and who could measure its total effect "upon the future inspirer of the com[illegible]

Of the historian Mr. Davis thinks that "Hildreth alone seems to have been upon the verge of a complete understanding of this political value" of this event, and that in the works of all—even including Hildreth—"we seek in vain for any recognition * * * of these experiences, at all proportionate to that to which they were entitled." It is not, however, in the matter of the "Land Bank" alone that Mr. Davis sees an instrumentality in shaping that radical and progressive change of principles and opinions that constituted what Adams called the "real" American Revolution, but in the whole course of currency discussions and conflicts arising from it between the peoples and royalties' representatives.

ALFRED MATHEWS.

*CURRENCY AND BANKING IN THE PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY. By Andrew McFarland Davis. Part I. "Currency." Eighteen illustrations. Plates. Publications of the American Economic Association. Issued quarterly. Large octavo. Pp. x.-478. New York: The Macmillan Company, (for the association.) $4 per year. Special number, $1.75 in paper, $2 in cloth.

Gardening for Beginners.*

This is a volume which unites with a practical object great beauty of illustration and no little of interest to the general reader who cares for gardening—as who does not? One cannot turn half a dozen of its 500 leaves without coming upon a full-page brilliant reproduction of some photograph of groups of flowers, or fruit-laden branches of trees, or broader scenes in one or another of the exquisitely cultivated gardens of England and Ireland. They are not only charming as pictures, but most admirable as photographs of a difficult kind.

The real purpose of the pictures, nevertheless, is practical. It is a book of reference, and divides its subject under such topic heads as "Groups of Flowers," "Hardy Flowers from the Seed," "Annuals," "Bulbous Flowers," "The Greenhouse and Conservatory," (a long chapter,) "Orchids," "Roses," "Good Trees and Shrubs," "Cultivation of Fruit," and so on. In all these the matter is practically treated for the sake of the beginner, yet the larger aspect is not neglected. It must be remembered, however, that what is said has reference to the climate, soil, and peculiarities of England. These differ greatly from those in every part of the United States, and rules of cultivation good there would not serve here. Nevertheless, a person with even a modicum of knowledge will find the book of very great service and one that will save him costly blunders, and this is particularly true of such persons as are undertaking the beautifying of large grounds. Here, for example, is a hint as good for Lenox or Newport as for some "baronial estate" in Surrey; it is anent climbing roses, for which pillars are to be provided, instead of some rough post or accidental stump, or veranda support. "A pillar, say, of crimson rambler, well isolated upon the lawn, its fine growths darting out here and there to relieve the pillar of formality, is, when aglow with its crimson panicles of blossom, a gorgeous picture. By selecting the freest growers and placing the pillars some twelve to twenty feet apart, and connecting each by chains hung loosely, a pretty effect is produced when the growths are sufficiently developed to drape the chains with blossom."

Such a suggestion, thrown out carelessly, is an indication of how much difference there is between gardening (i. e., ornamental gardening) in the United States and in Europe, especially Great Britain. There a thousand years of artistic practices have been possible through permanence of abode, and have been fostered by art and wealth and tradition, and nourished by a moist and equable climate. Hundreds of gardens of great extent surround houses that have stood amid them for centuries, and are incrusted with precious associations as thickly as with ivies and lichens of almost forgotten origin. These formal beds were laid out long before America was heard of—those hedges planted when the Plantagenets were Kings. Maybe even the most ancient yews do not go back so far, but there were others before them in the same spot. The historians of the family will tell you why the Dutch style was adopted here, and why in the next valley you may find still maintained an Italian garden, studded with mold-green statuary, brought from Rome and Florence, when Milord returned from the grand tour in seventeen hundred and something. We are not blameworthy that no such scenes beautify our land, but it is time we began—and yet, what is the use? Few men really form or think of forming family "seats" in this country. A home is rarely made with the expectation that it will last even a lifetime, not to speak of passing to posterity and being preserved. Something better may present itself, and then we must be free to take it, and as for tying children to our ideas—the idea! So we won't plant for others to reap or see or smell. The institution of the entail may be, in many ways, undesirable, but it has its advantages, and among them is the slow systematic planning and the perpetuation of a noble garden.

But even this would not give us English gardens. An hour with this beautiful book makes that plain. Their parterres and blossoming hedges and gay borders and picturesque walls and grottoes and terraces and statues would be racked to pieces by our Winters or ruined by Summer heat and drought, even if they could be begun. But that is no reason why we shouldn't make our gardens beautiful in our own way—in our several ways, as here and there men and women are doing, especially under the gracious skies of California and of the Southern States. There are fine, century-old gardens between Charleston and Mobile now, which only need more care and more money to be models for their neighbors.

In carrying out such an ambition, as well as for all lovers of beautiful objects, this book will be a most helpful guide, even though it be English, for a great quantity of the flowers and fruits and vegetables it describes—and it is encyclopedic in its fullness—may be cultivated here and by similar methods. Moreover, the guidance is always toward simplicity.

"For the best of gardening is always the simplest. Sometimes in a little wayside cottage strip that is tended by laboring folk who love flowers, there may be seen some combination of one or two, or of two or three, kinds of plants, that is of so high an order of beauty that one may look in vain for anything as good in many a large place."

The volume closes with a long and perhaps complete catalogue of cultivated plants, tabulating the name, color, time of flowering, and other particulars, so that you may tell at a glance whether it would suit your purpose.

*GARDENING FOR BEGINNERS. A Handbook to the Garden. By E. T. Cook. The "Country Life" Library. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. 1901. $3.75 net.

Two Books by Orme Agnus.*

Only to those who appreciate and are interested in provincial life will the collection of stories entitled, "Love in Our Village," by Orme Agnus, appeal. These are stories of English peasant life in the locality of Dorset with the love affairs of the village for the motif. Love, Mr. Agnus assures us, is both the chief amusement and a serious business in the community. The peasant is not easy to know, and to the casual observer seems merely a part of his lethargic village. But a closer acquaintance shows that in each insulated life there are as exciting dramas and intense life problems as in the more demonstrative and metropolitan mankind.

In none of these stories can we find unadulterated amusement. In each is a pathetic humor. This is not because the love-making seems crude and almost vulgar in its simplicity—we can understand how it should naturally be elementary in its performance—but because of the irony of situations, which, after all, are not confined to villages. The isolation merely emphasizes the tragic.

Thus we cannot laugh unreservedly at "The Dethronement of the King," by the two young women to whom he engaged himself simultaneously. In the heart of one of the girls there could not be the joy of revenge in drenching him with cold water, nor a solace for dispelled illusions, in "making a vooil ov he" before the village. The bashfulness of Mr. Jesty in managing his love affairs does not appeal to one as altogether mirthful. And "The Miraculous Inspiration of Mr. Jesty" seems rather desperation. "The Roses of June" is the nearest approach to sprightliness which the title of the book would suggest. "The Poet's Love" is a tragedy, the tragedy of a poetic soul and ineffectual expression. If it were not for the beautiful location of the village, a gracious heritage to any people, and obstacles in love affairs overcome, happy domestic life ensuing, also some cheerful details of village existence, one would be more depressed than refreshed by the reading.

The companion book to "Love in Our Village," "Jan Oxber," is the biography of a man of worth, whose name stands for an epoch in village history, "Jan Oxber's Time." This story also exemplifies phases of the oppression of the peasantry by the gentry. Jan was born into the simple life of his town with the elements of a revolutionist in his nature. This element might have lain dormant forever, even after the encounter with the arrogant vicar, and in the uneventful continuance of his life never to rouse again, making his life no different from that of the other young men of his acquaintance, had not a single event changed his career. Even then it is from no personal feelings, the author would have us believe, that Jan engages in a death struggle with his young wife's betrayer, "the Squire," but in behalf of the peasants. It was for their recognition as a people with rights, and with feelings to be respected, and for the honor of all peasant women. And how he accomplished this is well told. Jan was a whole-souled man, deserving of a better fate than that of making a fortune, alone, and in a strange land—Australia. But that's the story. He never returned to his native land, but assisted others from his home to make new homes in the free country. So we must be satisfied that he had compensation for his suffering in being of entity and count in his life.

In reading Mr. Agnus's books we realize no literary style or technique. He makes himself so much one of the people he describes, and his descriptions are so simple and convincing, that we do not consciously note the finished workmanship of his work. It is only in those lapses from Dorset dialect, when the author makes a criticism, or gives a description of the village conventions and bits of personal information, that we are made aware of the onlooker and the stylist.

*LOVE IN OUR VILLAGE; JAN OXBER. By Orme Angus. Two Volumes. 12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. Boston, Mass.: L. C. Page & Co. Per set, $2.

D. Appleton & Co. are issuing this month in their Twentieth Century Textbook Series "A Commercial Geography," by Cyrus Adams, formerly President of the Department of Geography, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Although the author treats of his subject from an educational point of view, the work should be of considerable value to the business man who is interested in the expansion of international commerce and industry and who would be acquainted with the underlying principles of such expansion.

AUG

1901

BOOKS AND MEN.

American "Pirates." The serious, respectable Athenæum of London thus comments upon American book "piracy":

The ways of some transatlantic firms are known to be peculiar, if "pushful." A case we have just noticed deserves, we think, some comment. In 1891, just before the Copyright act, the "Love Letters of a Worldly Woman" were published for Mrs. W. K. Clifford by Messrs. Harper in New York. The book was diligently pirated, and had an immense success in America. It consisted of three different stories, all told in letters, the last being "On the Wane, a Sentimental Correspondence." "The Letters of Elizabeth" have just been published in New York, as No. 179 of the Arrow Library, by Street & Smith of 238 William Street, and at the end of "Elizabeth" is Mrs. Clifford's "Sentimental Correspondence," but there is no sign of her name, so that it looks, of course, as if it were written by Mrs. Glyn. Further, at the end of the volume the "Love Letters of a Worldly Woman" are advertised as No. 138 of the same series, without a word of the portion stolen from them to fatten "Elizabeth." We need hardly say that this "Arrow" edition of the "Love Letters" brings no penny to the author. The public will be entirely in favor of the booksellers. It may be remembered that a few years ago some officious ventrymen endeavored to shift the book-barrow men and others from Farrington Road, but the attempt was a fiasco.

Far be it from us to defend such "pushfulness," nor would we retaliate by recalling to mind the editions of Longfellow, Emerson, and Lowell which thrived in England without putting a penny in the pockets of the authors, or the later books of American fiction which are sold broadcast at 6d. per copy; but we would call our London confrère's attention to a very curious phase of up-to-date London bookmaking. "Love Letters of a Worldly Woman," "The Letters of Elizabeth," and we may add, also "An Englishwoman's Love Letters," and "Mrs. Green" have all authorized publishers in this country. But why were not these works copyrighted? The American publishers most interested tell us that the reason is to be found in the shortsightedness of the publishers in London, who, with supreme British indifference, ignore the solicitations of American agents there.

Mr. Parker's New Novel. "The Right of Way," by Gilbert Parker, which has just completed its serial run in Harper's Magazine, will appear shortly in book form. Possibly more than any work of fiction Mr. Parker has written is "The Right of Way" likely to establish his reputation as a novelist of the first rank, and to this work of his at least may be applied the epithet "great." Those who have followed the story in its serial form must have felt, when the concluding installment was reached, that few more forceful and satisfying pieces of fiction, sustained on a high level and executed with a high sense of artistry, have been published for a long time. Somehow one feels the justification of Mr. Parker's aim and art in the death scene of Charley Steele—a scene which will linger with the great scenes in fiction in the reader's memory. It is at a crucial moment like this that the vision of the artist reveals itself. The story in its serial form has been followed with great interest and widely commented on by the press.

The Author of "The Westerners." Stewart Edward White, author of "The Westerners," is a native of Western Michigan, where he began to use the rifle at the age of eleven. The next four years were spent in the Far West, principally in California. Then followed two years in the high school and four years in the University of Michigan. "During these years I was more in the woods and on the water than in school," says the author. "However, I was graduated." Since graduation Mr. White has passed much of his time in the cattle, mining, and forest regions of this country, with intervening periods of Eastern residence and European travel. This Summer he is off on a long exploring tour in the Hudson Bay region. Thus, we see, Stewart Edward White knows the land of which he writes. He has ridden on its plains and ranches, has explored its wildernesses, has hunted in its forests, has prospected in its mining camps. He has lived with the men of the Far West as they were in the most interesting stages of its development—the cowboy, the prospector, the miner, the woodsman, the rivermen—yes, and appreciates the part which they have played in the construction of a tremendous economic power. It is Mr. White's intention to write a series of thoroughly American novels dealing with material which has been left untouched in this land of riches.

Mr. Bigelow and the White Man's Burden. "Every white woman to-day, if she would agitate politically for the sanitation of the tropical world and the building of railways to the hills." Thus writes Mr. Poultney Bigelow in "The Children of the Nations," published by McClure, Phillips & Co. Mr. Bigelow's remarks concerning the white man in the tropics are very much to the point, and are of special significance to us in our colonial operations. If the white man will attend to the sanitary conditions of the little spot in the tropics where he must carry on his business, and where he would like to have his wife, he will find the dangers of fever and malaria reduced to a minimum. If he will insist upon the construction of railways to the healthful highlands, child may thrive where disease

anything be done for the unhappy surplus of womanhood which has to stay at home while brothers, husbands, and sweethearts are working out their destinies in the distant tropics.

The Belgian Symbolist. An absurd and entirely unfounded report has been circulated in the newspapers to the effect that M. Maeterlinck, whose recent volume, "The Life of the Bee," has attracted so much attention, has been suffering from mental aberration, and that he is at present in a sanitarium. As a matter of fact, the eminent Belgian writer is in the best of health and spirits, as the accompanying letter from Alfred Sutro (the translator of M. Maeterlinck's books) will show:

I have been staying with M. Maeterlinck, and only returned last night. I am therefore in a position to give a fairly authoritative statement as to his condition and plans. He is in the very best of health, and hard at work. How this absurd rumor originated I am at a loss to conceive. I can say definitely and finally that it has not the very slightest or remotest foundation on fact.

For a Memorial to Robert Buchanan. The following speaks for itself. It is signed by the Rev. Thomas Varney of Southend, where Robert Buchanan spent several years of his life, and Mr. Coulson Kernahan, author of "The Child, the Wise Man and the Devil":

It has been suggested to us that the residents of this town would be pleased to see steps taken toward a public memorial to so distinguished a man, and we have good reason to believe that such a movement would meet with a generous response. Should Sir, it seems to us that in the case of a poet of such eminence as Robert Buchanan a memorial of this sort should not be confined to any particular town. Will you therefore favor us by inserting this letter, and by allowing us to say that the Mayor of Southend-on-Sea (J. Francis, Esq., J.P., Wilson Road, Southend-on-Sea) has kindly consented to act as treasurer, and any contributions forwarded to him will be duly acknowledged in the public press? We should like to add that this letter has the approval of Mr. Buchanan's relatives, who hope, however, that the response will be marked, not by the extent of the amount subscribed, but by the number of subscribers. They venture to suggest, therefore, that subscriptions be limited to a comparatively small sum, so that Mr. Buchanan's humble admirers (of whom there are many) may not hesitate to contribute their mite.

"Dictionary of National Biography." The supplement to the "Dictionary of National Biography," which will come from the Macmillan Company this month, in three volumes, contains one thousand articles. Fifteen years ago, when the late George Smith patriotically started this immense undertaking, it was decided to exclude the biographies of living persons. Since the publication, in alphabetical sequence, of the sixty-three quarterly volumes, 800 notable men and women have died whose lives were not included in the previous edition in consequence of that principle being rigidly enforced. In the first volume of the supplement the biography of the late Duke of Argyll is written by the Hon. George Peele, that of Matthew Arnold by Dr. Richard Garnett, and that of Robert Browning by Mr. Edmund Gosse. In the second volume there are biographies of Helen Faucit by Joseph Knight, of Mr. W. E. Gladstone by Mr. Herbert Paul, and of Lord Randolph Churchill by Mr. Sidney J. Low. In the third the more interesting contributions will be the biography of the late Queen by Mr. Sidney Lee, that of John Ruskin by Mr. E. T. Cook, and that of Frederick Locker-Lampson by Mr. Austin Dobson.

Poems of Ireland. About Sept. 9 McClure, Phillips & Co. will publish "Irish Pastorals," by Shan F. Bullock, consisting of a collection of sketches of the Irish peasantry. Mr. Bullock, as he admits, loves these lowly people of his own land, and he is perfectly at home in the depiction of their simple lives. Their simplicity is a unique simplicity. They are the true children of the soil; throughout their lives they live close to it, working it to earn their sustenance. In Mr. Bullock's sketches they seem even to blend with it. Mr. Bullock is the author of "The Barrys," which was published in this country two years ago. He is one of the leaders in the modern Celtic literary movement. His latest work will be published in England by Grant Richards. "Irish Pastorals" is divided into parts which unite to form a continuous story. The titles of these parts will give some idea of the scope of the work: 1. "The Planters"; 2. "The Turf Cutters"; 3. "The Mowers"; 4. "The Haymakers"; 5. "The Reapers"; 6. "The Diggers"; 7. "The Herd"; 8. "Spotty," and 9. "The Brothers."

Brief Personals. An amusing sequel to the case of Messrs. Putnam against Hall Caine has been imparted to us from abroad. A resident of the Isle of Man gave a London bookseller an order to send him The Literary Magazine for twelve months. The order failed to pay for the subscription, and contended that the [illegible] author to send The Magazine [illegible] that when Charley [illegible] Charley's Magazine [illegible] the original [illegible]

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Brander Matthews's English.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I notice that in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 24, "Abercrombie" criticises Prof. Brander Matthews's English. Everybody who is at all familiar with Prof. Matthews's writings knows that they are far from being free from solecisms. In Harper's Magazine for last February he essayed a critical article on "Questions of Usage in Words," and a reading of that one article is alone sufficient to show that his knowledge of English is anything but profound. In that article he has something to say about the so-called split (or cleft) infinitive, and he quotes from Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury's "Studies in Chaucer" the expression "a much truer consciousness" as an instance of such an infinitive. In calling that expression from Prof. Lounsbury an instance of the split infinitive, however, Prof. Matthews blunders, as any one with the slightest knowledge of English must be aware. The "to" in the expression "to much truer consciousness" is a conjunction, and in the word "do" understood, but still expressed, as preceding being to do [illegible]

AUG

Mrs. Sherwood's Account of the Author of "The Visits of Elizabeth"—Literature in English Conversation.

AIX-LES-BAINS, Aug. 12.—I am convinced that we talk more about literature and literary people in America than they do in England or on the Continent. It is not the matter of everyday gossip among well-bred English people that it is with us. I have tried in vain to make a set of well-bred, well-taught English ladies of the best position tell me about the success of the season, Mrs. Clayton Glyn, a very pretty and fashionable woman, who has written that very sprightly book "The Visits of Elizabeth." That she is very beautiful, with auburn hair and a sweet, small figure, is evident from her portrait; that she leads a quiet home life at Sheering Hall, Essex, with her husband, Mr. Clayton Glyn, and two little girls; that she is fond of rural life, and that in the season she is very fashionable, &c., in London; that the French part of the story is an autobiography, but no other part—all the rest fancy—I have learned. Also that the portrait in her book is not her own, but that of Lady Angela Forbes; but I have not heard that intimate talk which we have in our country of the particular cast of her mind, with which we always greet a book of Katrina Trask, or Julie Cruger, or Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, or Sara Orne Jewett, or Mollie Elliot Sewall, or any of our distinguished successes.

We are more introspective—critics, I am sure—in America; yet this woman has shown a very fine literary instinct. She has known how to reach her public, and she has told some truths of English society which many Englishwomen wish that she had not told. When you ask out and out, "Is this an honest picture of English society?" they all reluctantly say "Yes." When you ask, "Did she mean it as a satire—a Thackeray unveiling of the truth," they are apt to hesitate and for the moment to deny, and then they say there are many such mothers, alas! who could receive such letters from their ingenuous girls and not blush.

I think they talk less of literature because they talk so much about the King, even a past and gone King, even of Charles II., of whom Andrew Lang says: "The King had no literature, but had got a right notion of style," (what else is literature?) "He had a tremendous will, which was never exerted when a petticoat or a frolic came in view." The present King has a literary taste, and contrives to read much, but the Court gossip is not of books. It is more just now as to the pageantry of the coming coronation, and of the King's new title given by Lord Rosebery, which is certainly in a literary sense very fine, indeed, as a title.

But one English lady tells me much of novels of Gorky, a Russian, whose books sell by thousands. He is a tramp, who has for thirty years wandered over Russia doing odd jobs for a living and now, having become rich by his books, refuses, as a Russian lady says, to "clean up," and who confesses, "I like to go about in the meanest of towns because where everything is dirty, all is simple and sincere." I could never agree with the connection between dirt and sincerity, as the least sincere people I have ever seen have been always the dirtiest. However, it may be different in Russia. His story "Konovalof," or "Konovâlov," is very striking.

This author is fond of telling how he was born outside the pale of civilization, and that he cannot endure the sickly refinements, the infinite complications of Russian society. To us who read Count Tolstoi, these "sickly refinements" seem very far off. I should think this amazing author, Gorky, whose books sell by thousands, might have found dirt and degradation easy to come at. I do not find in talking with Russian ladies that many of the highest class write novels. They have not that cacoethes scribendi which affects the Englishwomen, but they talk of literature more willingly.

Dean Stanley thought very highly of the intelligence of the Russian ladies, and in my humble way I should like to add my very good opinion. No one can doubt the intelligence of the English Princess just dead, the Empress Frederick. She astonished even the German savants by her learning, and always rivaled Lady Jane Gray and Lady Mary Mortley Montague in her erudition. Andrew Lang says that the latter was a far better Latinist than Pope.

As to another aristocratic authoress, the titles to distinction are many, Constance, Lady Russell, whose "Swallowfield and Its Bounds" is called the most important serious book of the season. She is the widow of Sir George Russell, the famous Judge who died in 1898, and the daughter of the late Lord Arthur Lennox. Her grandmother was Lady Charlotte Gordon, one of the famous four daughters of the Duke of Gordon. She married the Duke of Richmond, and gave the famous ball the night before Waterloo,

"There was a sound of revelry by night." If ever a woman had a right and title to be reminiscent, Constance, Lady Russell, has. There is a younger woman who has a hereditary right to genius, and that is Miss Bessie Hatton, whose last published novel, "The Master Passion," is clever and readable. She is the daughter of the well-known editor of The People, Joseph Hatton, and has been favorably known to the readers of fairy stories for a long time, having published a volume known as the "Village of Youth." She is also a clever actress, and has interpreted Lady Eve in Henry Arthur Jones's play, "The Liars," and Ellen Terry, who had been very much pleased with Miss Bessie Hatton's acting, tells me that Sarah Grand, whom she very much likes, will go to America with her in October. Does that mean another novel made into a play? Perhaps Sarah Grand is studying Ellen Terry's great genius for a more mature character than Marguerite, which the noble actress says she must drop, and she also threatens a bereaved world with that most exquisite loss, her Olivia, which she says she will play no more. There are as yet no reminders of the infringement of envious time on that graceful footfall. However, the union of literature and the stage grows closer every day.

A very noble and delightful book is "Shadows of the War," by Dosia Bagot. Mrs. Bagot is the daughter of Sir John Leslie, well known to Americans. She is first cousin of Lord Charles Beresford, and inherits genius on both sides of the house. She concluded early in the history of the dreadful Boer war to go out with her husband to found a hospital. She raised the money, went with her friends Lord and Lady Henry Beresford, worked hard for a year, and has really thrown more light on the early days of the trouble in Cape Colony than any writer whom I have read, and has most unconsciously and unselfishly painted her own portrait as an angel of consolation to the wounded soldiers, a new Florence Nightingale. It is a book which should be widely read in America.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

Literary Landmarks of Lake Geneva.*

Mr. Gribble's volume, which received a short notice some weeks ago, is so unusually vivacious that it is well worthy of greater attention. In his preface the author says his book is not intended to be the complete history of Geneva, which perhaps ought to be written.

I have not tried to write it, because the task affords too many opportunities of being dull and tedious. . . . What I have tried to write is an informal history of Geneva, with special reference to the careers of the many eminent men of letters, native or strangers, who have lived or sojourned there.

In this aim Mr. Gribble has entirely succeeded. Throughout the book we find vivid lifelike pictures of Bonivard, Calvin, Beza, Voltaire, Rousseau, Madame Necker, Madame de Stael, de Saussure, and other celebrated men and women around whose life-stories Mr. Gribble contrives to throw a most fascinating glamour, without in any way departing from the truth. For the first time many of these personages live, move, and have their being in an environment and society the author makes perfectly familiar to us; real personages whose careers we follow with an interest never so awakened by the usual treatment of historic figures.

Before 1535, Geneva was merely a place on the map like any other, whose authentic history went back to Caesar; but from 1558 onward it became the centre of a rich intellectual life, its story being full of illustrious names and memorable literary associations. Mr. Gribble says this rapid development was due to the genius of Calvin, a born schoolmaster, "who, at a critical moment, took the town in hand, and proceeded to govern it as though he were not quite sure whether he was in charge of a university or a reformatory."

Mr. Gribble follows Geneva's early history; her people being as immoral as they were merry and dirty. A striking picture of the city at this early day is shown in the following:

The street was the people's drawing room. They stood and gossiped there, they sat about on benches underneath their windows. Or, some musician would strike up a lively tune, and ladies of the highest position in society; the wives and daughters of Councilors and syndics, attired in velvets and silks, would dance round dances in the open air. For all their political anxieties, these early Genevans were, on the whole, a merry people. But—let there be no mistake about it—they made merry in the midst of filth and evil smells.

As early as 1478 Adam Steynschawer of Schweinfurt set up the first printing press at Geneva, soon followed by others; the city's greatest progress toward culture, however, being evidenced by the dramatic entertainments organized for the diversion of the Dukes of Savoy. Bonivard is one of the most lifelike characters Mr. Gribble has given us:

A scholar and gentleman, he played the part of a patriot when it was obviously to his interest to play that of a courtier. He paid for his patriotism—with two long terms of imprisonment, and when he got his liberty he never posed as a martyr, but sat down and wrote a most interesting history of the city for which he had suffered, with hardly a reference to his sufferings.

Surely the fact that he was sued by an innkeeper for board and lodging is excusable in one who lost both preferment and estate in his country's service, while the fact of his four wives is hardly more damaging when all the circumstances are known.

Throughout Mr. Gribble's nearly four hundred pages not a dull one can be found. The story of the Convent of Sainte Claire, as set forth in the narrative of Sister Jeanne de Jussie, with its futile attempt to convert these nuns, followed by their expulsion from Geneva by the Reformers, "this dolorous departure," reads like a romance of the Middle Ages. Calvin in Mr. Gribble's pages seems unusually human:

He was a strong man, though on his deathbed he protested he was by nature timid, and gave God the glory for his strength. He set out to do a difficult thing, and he did it thoroughly—how thoroughly Ellen Terry, who had been very much pleased with Miss Bessie Hatton's acting, tells me that Sarah Grand, whom she very much likes, will go to America with her in October. Does that mean another novel made into a play? Perhaps Sarah Grand is studying Ellen Terry's great genius for a more mature character than Marguerite, which the noble actress says she must drop, and she also threatens a bereaved world with that most exquisite loss, her Olivia, which she says she will play no more. There are as yet no reminders of the infringement of envious time on that graceful footfall. However, the union of literature and the stage grows closer every day.

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*LAKE GENEVA AND ITS LITERARY LANDMARKS. By Francis Gribble, author of "The Early Mountaineers." Frontispiece and Illustrations. Pp. x.-362. Westminster: Archibald, Constable & Co., Ltd. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1901. $4.50.

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Much that is current upon other theological enterprises and events—Oltramare, Clement Marot, and his metrical version of the Psalms, John Knox, the Geneva Bible, Theodore de Beze, and many others. After the massacre of St. Bartholomew twenty-three hundred fugitives, empty-handed and utterly destitute, poured into Geneva, which statistics show to have then had but twelve hundred householders, and yet these Huguenots were warmly received and gladly welcomed to a share of all the city possessed.

Among the distinguished visitors to Geneva in the seventeenth century were Milton, Sir Henry Wotton, John Evelyn, Bishop Burnett, and Addison, who have left, however, but poor-told accounts of their visits, the best idea of the Geneva of that day being drawn from the accounts of Ludlow and other Regicides, forming a second notable English colony in this city. One interesting episode in Geneva's history is the story of the Pietists, who were first heard of in Germany, the sect finding a congenial home in Geneva, Labadie and Marie Huber being its most prominent exponents in that country.

The story of Mme. de Warens and Jean Jacques Rousseau, "the great high priest of those who kiss and tell," must be read in its entirety to do it full justice. Let it suffice to say that Mr. Gribble paints them both in their true light—one not too favorable to either—but recognizing Mme. de Warens's good qualities, Mr. Gribble passes from Rousseau to Voltaire—"from the Pope of sentimentalism to the apostle of pure reason."

Gibbon's name is closely connected with the city to which he was exiled by his parents for the crime of becoming a convert to Catholicism. He boarded with a Calvinistic minister, whose instructions were to "educate his pupil if possible, but to convert him at all costs," the latter aim being partly successful. Mr. Gribble dwells fully upon Gibbon, his love for Mlle. Curchod, and his subsequent friendship with the Neckers. A letter from Mme. Necker, written after both had passed fifty, reminding Gibbon she is his "first love and his last. I cannot make up my mind which of these titles is the sweeter and dearer to my heart."

Mr. Gribble's remaining pages are full of good stories as to de Saussaure, Bourrit, de Lue, and other scientists and Alpine explorers; Tronchin, the first physician to recognise the therapeutic value of fresh air and exercise; Mme. de Stael and Benjamin Constant, Merle d'Aubigné, Toepfer, and countless others, both visitors and residents.

The book is admirably printed and bound, its illustrations adding not a little to the charm of one of the most fascinating books of the season.

A Barn with a History.

Offers of a reward of $300 for "information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the barn of the undersigned at Plymouth Meeting, Pa., on the night of August 13," have been made public through the newspapers and by other means in Montgomery County, Penn. The announcement is signed "H. C. Hovenden."

The burning of a barn is such an ordinary occurrence in all rural districts that only some decidedly unusual feature could prompt the owner to offer so large a reward for the discovery of the incendiaries. And the old barn at Plymouth Meeting, twelve miles from Philadelphia, had associations that were unusual and undoubtedly unique, for it was the studio wherein Thomas Hovenden painted "Breaking Home Ties" and other famous pictures, while before he secured it the structure served as a station in the "underground railroad" whereby prior to the civil war fugitive slaves sought to attain freedom. Six years after Mr. Hovenden's death, almost to the very day, his studio fell a prey to flames.

Mrs. Hovenden's father-in-law, George Corson, was one of the leaders in the Abolition movement. When most doors in Pennsylvania were closed to Abolition speakers and even the Friends refused to allow anti-slavery assemblages to be held in the Plymouth Meeting House, George Corson erected on his farm a large barn containing a hall in which the evils of slavery might be freely discussed, and where many slaves could find protection.

Soon after Thomas Hovenden became known in the art world through his first successful picture, "Elaine," he wooed and won Helen Corson, the daughter of the Plymouth Abolitionist. She herself had studied art in Paris, and after their marriage the old Abolition Hall became the studio of husband and wife.

Inspired by these surroundings, Hovenden painted "The Last Moments of John Brown," and when the picture was exhibited the painter's fame was established.

Hovenden entered heartily into the life of the little community surrounding him. He had none of the arrogant pride that often creates a gulf between genius and its humbler surroundings. He came into intimate contact with the farmers and villagers, he participated in their trials and joys, and then depicted them on canvas with magical fidelity. Men, women, and children of Plymouth were the models not only for "Breaking Home Ties," but also for "Bringing Home the Bride," "Jerusalem, the Golden," and other pictures that touched the hearts of multitudes by the stories they told.

On Aug. 14, 1895, Mr. Hovenden was killed by a train on a railroad crossing near his home. Almost his last words were a request that the picture he was then engaged on, a painting representing an emigrants' camp in the West, for this picture, which it is believed, he intended to name "The Founders of a New State," he secured two Conestoga wagons and placed them in a field where the grass was allowed to grow to great height. Here he worked for half an hour at sunset each evening to secure the twilight effects. The painting so far as the artist had proceeded when death stopped his hand, shows a train of settlers' wagons halting on the prairie for the night, while in the foreground stand a young husband and wife, apparently seeking to gaze into the uncertain future.

Hovenden's grave is at the foot of a large pine tree in the cemetery of the quaint old Friends' Meeting House, just across the road from the mansion where he lived. Like all the other graves here, many of which date back through two centuries, the artist's resting place is marked by a stone scarcely a foot in height, bearing only these words: "Thomas Hovenden, Born Dec. 28, 1840; Died Aug. 14, 1895."

The fire last week is supposed to have been the work of a tramp or a horse thief. Although, after Mr. Hovenden's death, his widow removed from the studio the unfinished picture and some of the most valuable bric-à-brac and curios, the place was allowed to remain almost as it was when the artist's brush made the last stroke. Consequently, many relics and art treasures gathered in all parts of the world were lost by the destruction of the building.

Told with Charity.

Magnanimity is easy for victors, and, from the days of "Lionel Lincoln," American novelists have scrupulously endeavored to adorn the novel of the Revolution with at least one noble Briton, and, in later years, even the Tory has been granted the grace of toleration, but Miss Sarah Orne Jewett is the first to make Tory and Whig equally lovable. In her "The Tory Lover," she has introduced her first villain, and he is neither Tory nor Englishman, but a pretended patriot, devoured by a gnawing envy of all superiors. Through him, bitter sorrow and long suspense come to the fair, courageous patriot heroine and to the brave and loving loyalist great lady, and through him ruin almost comes to John Paul Jones, and in the end he earns a traitor's doom and is left despised of all men. Miss Jewett has described him perfectly, yet without one of those acrimonious phrases which few authors can refrain from bestowing upon their villains.

This is not the only piece of reserve in the story; it is not even the most remarkable "The Tory Lover" is a war novel without a battle, and with the merest sketch of Jones's daring but fruitless attack upon Whitehaven, to satisfy those who like talk of guns and drums and swords.

Miss Jewett has studied John Paul Jones carefully, with perhaps even more than due charity for his vanity, and his raging desire to exercise his genius for command under one flag or another, but all her views of him are tinged by well-beloved traditions absorbed in childhood from narrators speaking with earnestness and conviction as sincere as if they and not their sires had trodden the deck of the Ranger.

Mary Hamilton, heroine of the tale, is beloved not only by Roger Wallingford, the hero, but by Jones, and hardly knows to which she has given her heart until the news of Roger's captivity in England and doubts of his faithfulness to the patriot cause come to her ears. It is love of her which gives Roger to his country, for an English education and his mother's loyalty have made him a King's man, but once he opens his mind to patriot argument he gives no half-hearted devotion to the cause, and sails with Jones, accepting a commission. The villain contrives to make him appear a traitor, and inflicts a well-nigh fatal wound upon him, and he tastes the mercies of a military prison. He owes his pardon and release, not to Mary alone, but also to Master Sullivan, the father of Gen. Sullivan, the schoolmaster to whom Berwick acknowledges great debt for the noble training of her boys, the exiled companion of Derwentwater and the first Pretender. He gives her letters to the kinsmen of his former companions in arms, and her success is instant.

The story of her voyage to England with Madam Wallingford, of the love of the mother country swiftly springing up in her heart, and giving her clearer understanding of the loyalists, is beautifully narrated, but the most exquisite touch in the story is the last. In the very last pages of the book, when, all troubles past, all perils vanished, united and happy, the lovers speed up the river through the evening shadows to the home landing, with the welcome of their firesides shining warmly from the windows of their houses for a beacon, and a great company of their friends coming down the terraced gardens to meet them.

The frontispiece of the book reproduces a miniature long in Miss Jewett's possession, an inheritance from the days of Mary Hamilton, and Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury add other pictures, among them a view of the Hamilton mansion, a superb Colonial house, quite warranting the boast that life in the Piscataquis plantations was as stately as in Virginia.

"£19,000," by Burford Delannoy, published only a few days ago by R. F. Fenno & Co., has reached its third edition.

*THE TORY LOVER. By Sarah Orne Jewett. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon:

FROM SQUIRE TO PRINCE. Being a History of the Rise of the House of Cirksena. By Walter Phelps Dodge. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 157. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

BOTTICELLI. By Ernest Steinmann. Translated by Campbell Dodgson. Folio. Monographs on Artists Series. 90 illustrations from pictures and drawings. Pp. 112. New York: Lemcke & Buechner. $1.50.

IRELAND: INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL. Handbook for the Irish Pavilion, Glasgow, International Exhibition. Folio. Pp. 290. Dublin: Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. (Paper.)

FICTION.

THE SEA LETTER. By William Henry Winslow. 12mo. Pp. 336. Illustrated. Boston: Henry A. Dickerman & Son. $1.50.

THE PRESUMPTION OF STANLEY HAY, M. P. By Nowell Cay. Illustrations. 12mo. Pp. xi.-286. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

THE ETERNAL CITY. By Hall Caine. 12mo. Pp. v.-638. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

JONAS BRAND; OR, LIVING WITHIN THE LAW. By Jane Valentine. 12mo. Pp. viii.-263. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

THE ARICKAREE TREASURE, And Other Brief Tales of Adventurous Montanians. By Albert G. Clarke, Jr. 12mo. Pp. 232. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

MONSIEUR PAUL DE PERE. By Anthony E. Wills. 12mo. Pp. 211. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

OLD GLORY. A Romance of Baltimore. By Lulu Katherine Eubank. 12mo. Pp. 245. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

THE DEVIL'S DIARY. By L. M. Elsheman. 12mo. Pp. 250. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

GREEN VALLEY. By T. D. Buffington. 12mo. Pp. 151. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

TOLD BY TWO. A Romance of Bermuda. By Marie St. Feliz. 12mo. Pp. 191. Chicago: M. A. Donohue & Co. (Paper.)

POETRY.

BIRDS UNCAGED, AND OTHER POEMS. By Burton Langtry Collins. 12mo. Pp. 149. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

CAT TALES IN VERSE. By Elliot Walker. Oblong 4to. Pp. 48. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

MEMORIAL DATE, AND OTHER POEMS. By Juliet C. Smith. 16mo. Pp. 44. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents.

THE MARION OF THE FREE STATE. By John F. Sleeper. Folio pamphlet. Sherwood Press. (Three copies.)

JUVENILE.

THE NEW SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON; or, Our Unknown Inheritance. By Helen Pomeroy. 12mo. Pp. 279. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

WOODFIELD RECOLLECTIONS. By Louis Charles Olds. 12mo. Pp. 150. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

CUPID IN GRANDMA'S GARDEN. By Mrs. David O. Paige. Illustrated. Oblong 4to. Pp. 20. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

HOW TOMMY WAS CURED OF CRYING. By Mrs. Gertrude Mitchell Waite. 12mo. Pp. 55. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

TABBY'S DEFENSE. By Harriet Elliott. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 41. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

KITTY'S VICTORIA CROSS. By Robert Cromie. 12mo. Pp. 306. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

Books in a Foreign Tongue.

ART RELIGIEUX AU MOYEN AGE, &c. Arts du Metal au Chateau de Heeswijk. Folio. Pp. 100. Illustrated. Frederik Muller & Cie. Paris. (Paper.)

GERMAN DAILY LIFE. A Reader Giving Full Information on the Various Topics of German Life, Manners, and Institutions. By R. Kron. 16mo. Pp. 259. New York: Newson & Co. 75 cents.

NEWSON'S FIRST GERMAN BOOK. Based on the "Hotel Pictures" of the Four Seasons. By S. Alge, S. Hamburger, and Walter Rippmann. Pp. 244. Illustrations. New York: Newson & Co. 50 cents.

NEWSON'S GERMAN READER. By S. Alge and Walter Rippmann. 16mo. Pp. 278. Illustrations. New York: Newson & Co. 75 cents.

FRENCH DAILY LIFE. A Reader Giving Information on the Various Topics of French Life, Manners, and Institutions. Adapted by Walter Rippmann. 16mo. Pp. 173. New York: Newson & Co. 75 cents.

NEWSON'S SECOND FRENCH BOOK. By S. Alge and Walter Rippmann. 16mo. Pp. 176. Illustrations. New York: Newson & Co. 50 cents.

NEWSON'S FIRST FRENCH BOOK. Based on the "Hotel Pictures" of the Four Seasons. By S. Alge and Walter Rippmann. 16mo. Pp. 217. Illustrations. New York: Newson & Co. 50 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW ENGLAND FOLK. By Mrs. C. Richmond Duxbury. 12mo. Pp. 266. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

INDIVIDUALITY AND THE MORAL AIM IN AMERICAN EDUCATION. The Gilchrist Report Presented to the Victoria University March, 1901. By H. Thiselton Monk. 12mo. Pp. xix.-282. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

BEAUTIFUL THOUGHTS. From Ralph Waldo Emerson. Arranged by Margaret B. Shipp. 16mo. Pp. 247. New York: James Pott & Co. 75 cents.

KNOW THE TRUTH; OR, MYTHOLOGY OF THE SOUL. By Mrs. Leander Brown. 12mo. Pp. 300. New York: The Brown Publishing Company.

PITFALLS OF THE BALLROOM. By George F. Hall. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 240. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA? A Biographical Dictionary of Notable Living Men and Women of the United States. 1901-1902. Edited by John W. Leonard. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-1,502. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co.

COMPOSITION AND RHETORIC FOR HIGHER SCHOOLS. By Sara E. H. Lockwood. 12mo. Pp. ix.-470. Boston: Ginn & Co.

EVERYDAY CHILDREN. By M. C. Emmel. 12mo. Pp. 147. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

THE SUNSHINE BOOKS. In six volumes. "Experience," "Soul Growth," "The Heart's Desire," "Men, Women, and Love," "Worry and Cheer," "A Dip in the Pool." 24mo. Pp. about 80 per volume. In box. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.50 per set.

BURLEY'S ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO MONTREAL AND VICINITY. Containing Map of Montreal, Description of Places of Interest, Cab Tariff, &c. Compiled by Norman Murray. Eighth edition. 1,000. 8vo. Pp. 88. Montreal: Norman Murray.

ANGLO-SAXON REVIEW. A Quarterly Miscellany. Edited by Lady Randolph Spencer-Churchill. (Mrs. George Cornwallis-West.) Vol. IV. June, 1901. Folio. Pp. 341. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.

PRACTICAL DIETETICS. Food Value of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Fat, Beneficial to Health or Disease. By Mrs. E. G. Kinne. 12mo. Pp. 78. New York: The Health Culture Company. 25 cents.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF CHEMISTRY. By Frederick S. Cox. With an Introduction by [illegible]. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

AN ETON BOY'S LETTERS. Selected and Arranged by the Author of "A Day of My Life at Eton." 12mo. Pp. 210. New York and London: Cassell & Co., Limited.

NOTES ON CHILD STUDY. By Edward Lee Thorndike. Columbia University Contributions to Philosophy, Psychology, and Education. Vol. VIII. Nos. 3-4. 8vo. Pp. 154. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1. Paper.

COTTON AND COTTON OIL. Full Information for Investors, Student, and Practical Mechanic. Illustrated With Original Drawings. By D. A. Tompkins. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-494. Charlotte, N. C.: Published by Author. $7.50.

SOME SEA SPECIALTIES. Spring Series. Oblong quarto. Pp. 67. New York: Horace See.

An Abridged Poole.*

When we are reminded that the well-known Index to Periodicals by Dr. Poole, although first issued no longer ago than 1882, has already reached four massive volumes, which cost $30 or $40, it is plain that an abridgement had to be made if the work were to have any popular use. There are many libraries, even, that cannot afford to buy it, not to speak of its ever-increasing supplements. It is, indeed, a task that might well have made even Sisyphus go on strike, for here the stone ever rolling backward is ever enlarging with the annually augmented output of the periodical press. But there is an immense number of references in the exhaustive original, which not one in a thousand can utilise, or cares to. The subjects or the articles are trivial, or the magazines are beyond the reach of all who are not neighbors to a few metropolitan libraries. It is in this respect, quite as much as in any other, that the editors of this abridgement (one of whom is Librarian at Amherst and the other the daughter of Dr. Poole) have rendered a service to the student-readers of the country, for they have selected for them what is ordinarily accessible and broadly considered most worth having.

They have, in the first place, limited the range to thirty-seven periodicals, all of which are American except six, viz., The Contemporary, Fortnightly, National, and Nineteenth Century Reviews, The Geographical Journal and The Magazine of Art. Besides the principal literary and illustrated monthlies of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, a few such special ones as Education, Outing, The Outlook, Popular Science Monthly, and Political Science Quarterly are included. A criticism might well be made against including such lightweight magazines as The National, (of Boston,) The Cosmopolitan, and all those of the "critical" monthlies, to the prejudice of more lasting and useful material—for after all this index is a thing to be used for some serious purpose, and not in the way of idle enjoyment. Hence the needs of the inventor, artisan, and man of science generally, ought to have been more attended to than simply to toss him the "Prof. Sci"; and the artists are about as badly off, while the musicians have nothing. This is really a strong criticism, and another illustration of the restricted view men are likely to take who are shut into library alcoves all their lives.

In respect to the other good thing Mr. Fletcher and Miss Poole have done—the selection of references—no fault is to be found. That seems admirable. Few stories or poems are admitted, and if so, they are usually marked as such, and only the most useful articles seem to have been saved. A glance through the handsome, clearly printed pages shows eight columns given to articles about art and artists, two to astronomy, three to Boston, from its "burial grounds," to its own special "terrier," while Chicago gets four columns and Philadelphia only one! A full dozen columns are filled with titles relating to education, and twelve more to Ireland, which is all right, when one remembers how closely the two are popularly identified—at any rate in New York.

Judging by some rather careful tests, the reviewer is confident that the selections have been made with good judgment, leaving out what was trivial, ephemeral, or without authority, and putting in the things of permanent worth and interest. Another commendable point is the way in which, in certain instances, the editors have given not the author's exact title, which, very likely, was fanciful, but a title indicative of the character of the article. This makes it unsafe to quote the titles without going to the original, but it is a great help to the investigator—and that, after all, is what the book is meant for and will become.

"George Washington: A Biography," by Norman Hapgood, author of "Abraham Lincoln: The Man of the People," is in active preparation by the Macmillan Company. Against a carefully constructed background of great events the author has attempted, we are told, to portray a distinctively human character, and to show how this character developed through military and political influences. The dangers of the Continental Congress were perhaps as real as those from the actual foe, and it has been Mr. Hapgood's aim to give for the first time a complete picture, easily understood, of the man to whose simple idea of duty, unfailing tact, and personal courage the United States owes its solid foundation.

* Arthur Hoeber, one of our best landscape painters, and among those who recently won medals at the Pan-American, has given us a very attractive cover design on the September Bookman. Mr. Hoeber has painted [illegible]

NEW GERMAN BOOKS.

Notes on the Output of a Prolific Press.

The third volume has been published of Heinrich Merkens's "Was sich das Volk erzählt," Costenoble, (Jena.) This collection of stories which Merkens gathered from the lips of the people in all parts of Germany is a rich storehouse of legends, fables, ghost stories, and tales of adventures and pranks. Many of these have a vein of rollicking humor, some with a broad touch, a little too strong for the fastidious. While most of them are entertaining in the highest degree, all are valuable as contributions to the study of folk-lore. It was with the view to the latter use of the collection that Merkens provided annotations indicating the locale, age, and variant forms of the stories.

Students of Anglo-Saxon language and literature will be pleased to learn that the second part of the second volume of J. Ernst Wülfing's "Die Syntax in den Werken Alfreds des Grossen," has been issued by Hanstein, (Bonn.) This completes the author's treatment of the syntax of words. The third volume will be devoted to the subject of the construction of sentences.

German literary critics and students seem never to tire of the consideration of Byron. Right on the heels of Widdigen's treatise on the influence of the English poet on Continental literature comes Richard Ackermann's "Lord Byron," published by Winter, (Heidelberg.)

A catalogue of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the library of the University of Leipsic has been prepared by Theodor Aufrecht and issued by Harassowits of Leipsic. It constitutes a volume of over 500 pages. A biography of the poet Uhland from the pen of Max Mendheim has been added to the series of "Dichterbiographien," published by Reclam, (Leipsic.)

The publication of the second edition of W. Pfeffer's "Pflansenphysiologie," issued from the press of Engelmann, (Leipsic,) has proceeded to the first half of the second volume. The same publisher has issued the address delivered by Prof. Wilhelm Wundt on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Gustav Theodor Fechner, who was one of the founders of the science of psycho-physics, and died about fourteen years ago.

Another Napoleonic biography! The work by Julius von Pflugk-Hartung, aided by five collaborators, viz.: Bardeleben, August Klein, Lettow-Vorbeck, Du Moulin-Eckart, and Stengel, has been published by Spaeth (Berlin.) It is a formidable quarto volume of nearly 600 pages, but contributes little of novelty to the vast and extensive Napoleon literature. Its many beautiful illustrations, however, afford some fairly reasonable pretext for its existence.

If it cannot be maintained that either our poets or our philosophers have indelibly set the seal of their influence on German literature, at least our humorists can claim that distinction. In Heinich Pritzner's grotesque burlesque of American religious conditions, "Die Prüfungen der Baptisten zu Littleville," published by Bruno, (Minden,) he demonstrates that he has caught the real spirit of American humor.

The tittle-tattle of theatrical and dramatic persiflage has received a unique addition in the form of Oskar Blumenthal's "Federkrieg," issued by Steinitz (Berlin.) This little volume of poetical chatter has many a bright bit of humor and epigram, such as one finds in its author's farces.

The German Bureau of Interrational Bibliography of the Natural Sciences (Berlin) will issue, at the instance and under the auspices of the Imperial Department of the Interior, a "Wochenbibliographie der deutschen Naturwissenschaftlichen Literatur," to be published by Gustav Fischer in Jena. It is intended that this weekly bibliography shall include not only all separate publications and contributions to the professedly scientific periodicals, but also articles in periodicals not specifically devoted to science.

The great work by K. A. Schmid on the "Geschichte der Erziehung vom Anfang an bis auf unsere Zeit," has been brought nearer its completion by the publication of the first part of the fifth volume, from the press of Cotta, (Stuttgart.)

The first part of Adolf Wagner's "Beiträge zu einer Empirischritischen Grundlegung der Biologie" has been published by the Gebrüder Borntträger, (Leipsic.)

Edwin Bormann (Leipsic) will publish in the Fall, on his own account, "Die Kunst des Pseudonyms." The title is on its face extremely seductive to book-lovers, and so, too, are some of the earlier chapter headings, such as The classical age of the Pseudonym, the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, What were the relations of the humorists and satirists of that age to the pseudonym, Rabelais, Fischart, Heinrich Julius von Braunschweig, Logau, Grimmelshausen, Voltaire, How did the authors of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries name their pseudonyms? But the next chapter heading leaves [illegible]

[illegible] new German political anthology, "Die Deutsche Lyrik der neunzehnten Jahrhunderts," edited by Theodor von Sosnosky, [illegible] published by Cotta, (Stuttgart), [illegible]

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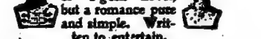

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and Kleist; the second, which appeared in 1899 and has reached a sixth edition, treated of Shakespeare, and the third, published in 1900, considered Grillparzer, Hebbel, Ludwig, Gutzkow, and Laube, and had an appendix on the development of the German drama to the present time.

The twenty-fifth edition of A. F. C. Vilmar's "Geschichte der deutschen Nationalliteratur," published by Elwert, (Marburg,) has been provided with a continuation by Adolf Stern, which carries the history down from the death of Goethe to the present time.

A series that is reminiscent of the "Poems of Places" edited by our own Longfellow, is the "Heimatsklänge aus deutschen Gauen," edited by Oskar Dähnhardt, and published by Teubner, (Leipsic,) although the German work is devoted exclusively to Germany, and includes stories as well as poems. The first volume, which was issued last Demember, "Aus Marsch und Heide," is illustrative of Lower Germany, as the volume which has just appeared, "Aus Hochland und Schneegebirg," is of Upper Germany. "Aus Rebenflur und Waldesgrund," treating of Middle Germany, will be published in October.

Among the recent volumes of Engelhorn's Allgemeine Romanbibliothek are translations of "Soldiers of Fortune," by Richard Harding Davis and "Naulahka," by Kipling and Balastier.

The first half volume of Rudolf von Gottschall's "Die deutsche Nationalliteratur des Neunsehnten Jahrhunderts," published by Trewendt, (Breslau,) has reached its seventh edition. The work will be completed in eight half volumes, and will deal particularly with the "Young Germany" epoch, its poets and its philosophers, including, of course, Nietzsche. On the latter eccentric genius there has appeared in book form the "Vorträge über Nietzsche," by Ernst Horneffer, published by Wunder, (Göttingen,) being three addresses delivered by the author at the Nietzsche-Archiv, at Weimar, under the titles, "Der Philosoph und Prophet," "Der Uebermensch," and "Die Umwertung aller Werte."

W. Walloth, one of the German naturalists, has produced a new novel, "Ein Sonderling," the scene of which is laid in Italy at the time of the Renaissance. It is published by Lotus, (Leipsic.)

To the series edited by R. Lothar under the general title of "Dichter und Darsteller," and published by Seemann, (Leipsic,) there has been added a volume (the sixth) on L. N. Tolstoi, by Eugen Zabel.

The impetus given to the study of the Midrashic branch of Hebrew literature by Wuensche and Wiener is illustrated by the publication of "Das Buch Ruth in der Midrasch Litteratur," by D. Hartmann, published by Kaufmann, (Frankfort.) It will be welcomed by those who are interested in Biblical exegesis and homiletics particularly, as well as by those generally who devote themselves to the study of Jewish literature.

JOHN OLIVER HOBBES's new novel, announced by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, is entitled "The Serious Wooing: A Heart's History." In it are set forth the evils of the marriage of convenience. The utter unscrupulousness of the modern English society woman striving to marry off her family well, and the wrongs that she will inflict for the sake of social advancement, without a qualm of conscience, are depicted with an unsparing hand. The plot of the story is simple, the movement is rapid. The text is sprinkled with epigrams, as might be expected.

⁂

"The Assassins," by H. M. Meakin, an Oxonian, will shortly be brought out by Henry Holt & Co. The author has made a special study of the period of the crusades. Plot and counter-plot, torture chambers, engines of war, castles, moats, and walled towns all cluster around the figure of the Old Man of the Mountain, his houris, and his emissaries of death.

⁂

"Songs of Nature," selected by John Burroughs, is in active preparation at the press of McClure, Phillips & Co. The fine taste of this author has already attracted considerable attention. A feature of the volume lies in the fact that the poems have been selected not only for their beauty and grace of language, but not one has been admitted that in Mr. Burroughs's opinion is not absolutely true to nature. Surely a more trusted judge could not have been found to pass upon the accuracy of the natural history teachings included in the poems.

⁂

Mark Twain once wrote an article for The Century Magazine on "English as She Is Taught." It was really a review of the manuscript of a book placed in his hands. The little work seemed too funny to be true. It was true, however, being founded upon actual answers to examination questions asked in public schools. A new edition of the book, containing hundreds of these answers in many branches of study, and with Mark Twain's article as an introduction, is about to be issued by the Century Company.

⁂

Doubleday, Page & Co. publish this week "The Bears of Blue River," being some real bear stories, by Charles Major, author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower"; "The Backwoodsman," by H. A. Stanley, an author who has recently come to public notice as a present-day representative of the all but neglected school of Cooper; "The Black Tortoise," being a detective story by a writer under the pseudonym of "Frederick Villier," who in reality is C. Sparre, a man of high official position in a European Government; and "How to Make Baskets," by Mary White, which deals with everything, from a work-basket to a wicker-chair, for the piazza.

⁂

"Old Indian Legends," by Zitkala-Sa, with illustrations by Angel De Cora, is ready from the press of Ginn & Co. The author has endeavored to present the life of her race from the Indian point of view, bringing together the most treasured relics that her own ancestors have and clothing the stories in picturesque English. These legends are illustrated with great fidelity to nature by a talented young Indian artist.

⁂

"The Westerners," which McClure, Phillips & Co. have ready, is published in London by Archibald Constable & Co. Doubtless this is a tribute to the literary excellence of the work, for it is entirely American and Western in spirit, but with elements of excitement, pathos, and humor which give it more or less of a universal interest.

⁂

The Theatre for September is made up with proper regard for the opening of the theatrical season in New York. W. T. Price writes on "Critics and Criticism," the paper being illustrated by several portraits of New York critics, and E. Limedorfer contributes an article on "Hendrik Ibsen—the Man," with which is offered a pen sketch of the dramatist, now on his deathbed. In the same number Miss Irene Bentley, the leading woman of Francis Wilson, tells of the trials that beset stage beginners; and other features of equal interest make up a most readable magazine. The pictures include a full-page half-tone plate of Joseph Jefferson from a recent photograph taken at his country home at Buzzard's Bay. The picture bears Mr. Jefferson's autograph; there is also a full-page picture of Maude Adams. Other portraits include J. K. Hackett, in his new play, "Don Caesar's Return;" Francis Wilson, in "The Strollers;" Joseph Hart as "Foxy Grandpa;" Miss Julie Opp, Kate Hassett, Digby Bell, Marcia Van Dresser, Florence Rockwell, Sadie Martinot, Mrs. Fiske, Julius Steger, and others. The cover, printed in eight colors, shows Otis Skinner as Lanciotto in his revival of "Francesca da Rimini."

⁂

Among their books for young people Charles Scribner's Sons will include new editions of three well-known illustrated books by James Baldwin, "The Story of the Golden Age" and "The Story of Siegfried," with illustrations by Howard Pyle, and "The Story of Roland," with a series of full-page illustrations by R. B. Birch.

⁂

"Careers of Danger and Daring," by Cleveland Moffett, will be issued in October by The Century Company. The author tells what one must face who becomes a steeple jack, a deep-sea diver, a bridge builder, a pilot, a fireman, or a locomotive engineer. The stories are strikingly illustrated by Jay Hambidge and George Varian.

⁂

Mr. Henry Frowde informs us that the whole of the edition of the Oxford University Press colotype fac simile of the First Folio Shakespeare was subscribed for within six weeks of the issue of the preliminary prospectus. We understand that the volumes cannot be ready for distribution until the Autumn of 1902.

⁂

A complete pocket edition of Dickens's Works will shortly be issued jointly by [illegible] will be painted on the Cruikshank papers, and will include all the additional stories and sketches which appear in the Gadshill and Authentic Editions. Upward of 600 illustrations will appear, being reproductions from the original drawings by Seymour, "Phiz," Cruikshank, Landseer, Leech, &c. At the beginning of each volume a list of the principal characters mentioned in the volume will appear.

⁂

L. C. Page & Co. are publishing this week "Captain Ravenshaw," by Robert Neilson Stephens, author of "An Enemy to the King," "Philip Winwood," &c.; "Her Washington Experiences," by Anna Farquhar, author of "Her Boston Experiences," "The Devil's Plough," &c.; "Back to the Soil," by Bradley Gilman, author of "The Drifting Island"; "My Strangest Case," by Guy Boothby, author of "Dr. Nikola," "That Beautiful White Devil"; "Jarvis of Harvard," by R. W. Kauffman, and "A Gentlewoman of the Slums," by Annie Wakeman.

⁂

"The Life of Mary I., Queen of England," by J. N. Stone, will shortly be published by E. P. Dutton & Co. "Bloody Mary's" career was not happy, nor was it of the importance usually ascribed to it. The work is the result of an immense amount of research among private papers, letters, and public records. The same house also announce that they have ready "Australasia: Old and New," by J. Gratton Grey, containing a clear account of Australian affairs, together with a description of those colonies which have not yet joined the Federation.

⁂

A new book from the pen of Charles Hemstreet, author of "Nooks and Corners of Old New York," has just come from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons, under the title of "The Story of Manhattan." The author has presented a series of pen pictures rather than a chronicle of events, but the vital points of the city's history are tersely retold in the form of romance. It is intended for both old and young.

⁂

"Chapters on Greek Metric," by Prof. Thomas Dwight Goodell of Yale, has just been published by Charles Scribner's Sons. The basis of discussion is our ancient authorities, both Greek and Latin, who are cited at some length.

⁂

"Middlemarch," in two volumes, is the latest addition to Doubleday, Page & Co.'s Personal Edition of George Eliot. The story, in so far as the tracing of "originals" is concerned, does not lend itself so fully as other novels to Esther Wood's personal introductions, but the photographs of real scenes in the story add charm to the author's descriptions and to the plot.

⁂

"In Oudemon," the sub-title of which is "Remembrances of an Unknown People by an Occasional Traveler," has passed into its second edition at the Grafton Press. Oudemon is an imaginary country located by the author, Dr. Henry S. Drayton, in the heart of South America. There, hemmed in by mountains from the outside world, a large community of people are supposed to have lived for more than a century.

⁂

Harper & Brothers will publish within the next few weeks "Cardigan," being a story of the early New York frontier, by Robert W. Chambers; "The Right of Way," by Gilbert Parker, and "Flood Tide," by Mrs. S. P. Greene, author of "Cape Cod Folks," and "Vesty of the Basins."

⁂

"Peter Abélard," by Joseph McCabe, author of "Twelve Years in a Monastery," is being published this month by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Father McCabe's work should supply a deficiency which has long been felt. Of the scholastic and literary value of the work Mr. Leslie Stephen has rendered the highest praise.

⁂

"Jack Racer," who gives his name to Henry Somerville's first novel, which McClure, Phillips & Co. will publish early this month, is a genial young man who flourishes in a country town. All Pekin, its magnates, its beaus, its belles, its "Cantata of Esther," and its politics are involved in the progress of Jack Racer's fortunes and the development of his love affairs; and the humor and kindliness and easy distinction of the flowing narrative make Pekin quite familiar.

⁂

"The Young England Library" is a series devised by George Allen of London, edited by G. A. B. Dewar, who intends to make it primarily a library of relaxation. The first volumes will appear early in October. In the books on games stress will be laid on the rightness of playing in an unselfish spirit, of striving for one's own side rather than for one's personal distinction. The volumes on naval and military achievement will deal with facts only.

⁂

"Old-Fashioned Flowers" is the title of the fourth volume in John Lane's series of Handbooks of Practical Gardening, as written by Harry Roberts. Many people will be surprised with one of Mr. Roberts's opinions. He holds that "a flower cut from its plant and placed in a vase is a scalp on the walls of a wigwam." He acknowledges that there is some excuse for cut flowers in a city house, because they carry the mind away to beautiful country surroundings, but in a rural district cut flowers are as much an abomination to him as is lumber in a garden.

⁂

"The American Church Dictionary" has been prepared for Thomas Whittaker by the Rev. William J. Miller, rector of Trinity Church, Clarksville, Tenn. In its preparation the writer apparently worked under the conviction that not only is it necessary to set forth historic facts, doctrines, terminology, customs, and traditions of the Church, but also to indicate the spirit of the Church as well—the spirit which pervades all her life, her teachings, and her customs, and which when once possessed makes churchmen conscious of having a history as well as traditions.

⁂

"My Reminiscences," by Lord Ronald [illegible] "Romantic Castles and Palaces, as Described by Great Writers," and profusely illustrated, will be published this month by Dodd, Mead & Co. The work further develops the idea of the author as introduced in her "Turrets, Towers and Temples" and "Great Pictures." From the great writers have been selected descriptions of the most wonderful castles and palaces, and the descriptions are accompanied by illustrations beautifully executed from photographs. "Love in Literature and Art," by the same author, is also announced this month. This is a collection from the great dramatists and novelists of scenes, avowals, and moods of love, and the varieties of expression as betrayed by Pyramus and Thisbe, Antony and Cleopatra, Venus and Adonis, Cupid and Psyche, Hercules and Omphale, Paola and Francesca, &c.

⁂

"Naples, Past and Present," by Arthur H. Norway, is a new work by the author of "Highways and Byways in Devon and Cornwall," which Frederick A. Stokes is about to publish. Mr. Norway has taken up the world of thought and knowledge untouched by the popular works on this subject, and has taken care not to repeat the information given in them. Pompeii, Carpi, and other neighboring places are included in the work. The pictures are photogravures and half-tone engravings.

⁂

"Memoirs and Letters of Sir James Paget," by his eldest son, Stephen Paget, of which mention has already been made in these columns, is one of the more important biographical works on Longmans, Green & Co.'s list. There are, too, F. H. Skrine's Life of Sir William Wilson Hunter; the late Dr. Creighton's biography of Sir George Grey, who died in 1882; "Edward Bowen: A Memoir," by the Rev. the Hon. W. E. Bowen, and Miss C. Fell Smith's "Life of Mary Rich, Countess of Warwick." The last named volume is based on a large mass of hitherto unpublished autobiographical material. Mary Rich, who died in 1678, made a romantic match with the fourth Earl of Warwick. She was a friend of the Duchess of York, Lord Clarendon, Bishop Burnet, and other prominent persons, and her house became a rallying point for the Puritan clergy of the time.

⁂

"Student Life and Customs," by Henry D. Sheldon, of the University of Oregon, is about to come from the press of D. Appleton & Co. It describes fully student societies and their work, covering not only the history of the social and fraternal relations of students, but the whole pedagogy of the subject—athletics, recreations, culture, and general intercourse. About the same time will also be issued "An Ideal School," by Preston W. Search, which concerns a theoretical institution for the new education.

⁂

"Lord Macaulay," by D. H. Macgregor, scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, being the members' prize essay for 1900, is being published by the Macmillan Company; also "The Sonnets of William Shakespeare," with decorated borders and initial letters by Christopher Dean.

⁂

"The Stars," being a study of the structure of the universe, by Prof. Simon Newcomb, foreign associate of the Institute of France, will be published this month by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The author deals with his subject in a popular way, yet with a thoroughness that makes the volume a standard scientific work. Here will be found set down all the latest achievements of astronomical research to the fixed stars.

⁂

"Poems of Power" is a new volume from the pen of Ella Wheeler Wilcox, which will be issued this Fall by the W. B. Conkey Company of Hammond, Ind. In a prefatory note the author says: "The final word in the title of the volume refers to the divine power in every human being, the recognition of which is the secret of all success and happiness. It is this idea which many of the verses endeavor to illustrate." The book will contain Mrs. Wilcox's very latest productions.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The latest arrival among the publishers of Philadelphia, Mr. Drexel Biddle, includes in his Fall publications a book which is enough out of the ordinary for one safely to recommend it to all young persons from seven to seventy. In outward and visible form it is attractively bound, well printed, and engagingly illustrated—Mr. George R. Brill being the man to thank for the latter item. In inward and whimsical grace it is as genuinely amusing a book as even a jaded critic, who has come to shun alleged humor as he would a Jersey mosquito, could ask. Charles M. Snyder is the name of the author; "Runaway Robinson" is the name of the book.

The book purports to be the true story of Robinson Crusoe, but it is by no means a travesty on that immortal work. It is no less than the manuscript written by the original Robinson himself, who was employed by Defoe to go to sea and furnish the enterprising author with material for a story. He met so many surprising adventures, however, in conjunction with his companion, a talking chimpansee answering to the name of O'Toole, and employing a remarkable brogue, and a wondrously voluble parrot, that Defoe refused to credit them and sat down to compose "Robinson Crusoe" out of his own unaided imagination. The real Robinson has a deep scorn for the story as published, accuses the author of a lack of invention and literary jealousy, and attributes the introduction of Man Friday to the account of O'Toole contained in his own memoranda.

The Press of this city has been unusually successful in its serial fiction of late. It published not only this "Runaway Robinson"—a story, by the by, unusually well adapted to such form of issue—but also [illegible] of the Lonsdowne. At present it is doling out "Graustark."

Philadelphia's Fall publications are to include several reprints usually spoken of as "worthy books and worthily reissued." Perhaps the most interesting to most general readers will be the American issue of a new edition of W. Harrison Ainsworth, whose gloriously entertaining and charmingly unauthentic stories have too long been attainable only in very cheap and unsightly English importations or in the Tauchnitz series. Gibbings & Co. of London announce an "adequate" edition of twenty of Mr. Ainsworth's best—"Old St. Paul's," "Jack Sheppard," "Tower of London," "Court of St. James," "Windsor Castle," &c.—illustrated, printed from new plates, and attractively bound. The American publishers are J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The same house will also handle the new "Portrait Edition" of George Eliot, issued by the Blackwoods of Edinburgh, and the "Lives of the English Saints," of the late Cardinal Newman. Both are to be put out in very handsome form; the Newman in six volumes, at $12, and the Eliot in twelve volumes, at $30. The latter set will be sold by subscription only, one volume appearing a month, beginning with October.

An interesting item in the Fall list of Henry T. Coates is the republication of Catharine Crowe's "Night-Side of Nature." Every one whose interest has been awakened in the psychical nature of man, and to whom such things as dreams, presentments, or second sight mean more than mere superstitions, knows this book as a veritable classic. It appeared fifty-three years ago, the first volume of its sort. In those days experimental psychology had no existence even in name, and yet the author assumed an attitude so scientific and handled her subject so judiciously, that even then she foreshadowed with remarkable exactness many of the conclusions now reached in modern science.

Dr. T. J. Hudson, whose "Laws of Psychic Phenomena" is authoritative, adds value to this new form of "The Night-Side of Nature" with a preface. He says of the book: "It rises to the dignity, if not of a scientific production per se, at least of a repository of traditions and beliefs that are of great and real interest and importance to science. Considered merely as a collection of stories the work is far more interesting and fascinating, thrilling even, than any novel which has ever been written."

The Coates house has also republished those three novels of Elizabeth (Mrs. Richard Henry) Stoddard, which, though called by Mr. E. C. Stedman, "essentially modern and in keeping with the choicest types of recent fiction," have yet not hitherto been obtainable in sightly and uniform edition. "Two Men," "The Morgesons," and "Temple House" may not find at the hands of the fickle "general public" a wide welcome in their new dress, for the reason that that autocratic and undependable body prefers the new and untried to the old, however tested, but all good readers who admire and look for the sound and sane and stable in our literature will be glad to own and re-read three stories which have been too long neglected. One volume carries an appreciation from the pen of Mr. Stedman, which, though scholarly and pleasing, yet comes somewhat as the unnecessary bush for good wine. Another volume opens with a delightful preface from the novelist herself, telling us in a charmingly naïve way how her stories grew, Topsy-like, in spite of discouragements and set-backs, till at the last came the genial praise of "Mr. Lowell of 'The Atlantic,'" and that note from Hawthorne which ended with: "There are few books of which I take the trouble to have an opinion at all, or of which I could retain any memory so long after reading as I do of 'The Morgesons.'"

Apropos of women in literature, it may be chronicled that Agnes Repplier, 2d, is now writing for one of the Sunday papers here some nonsense verses, rather more interesting because of the name of their literary parent, than either original or unusual. Her work is somewhat of that sort in which Mistress Carolyn Wells has proved herself adept, with a Hoodish seeking after puns and a not unpleasing jingle.

Mrs. Caroline Atwater Mason is another whom the country correspondent would describe as "the lady aspirant for the laurels of literature." It is to be added that her "A Lily of France," recently issued from the Griffith & Rowland Press of this city, is a story of such real merit as to entitle her quite justly to much higher praise than the country correspondent has at his command. She has written a story about the character of William the Silent, whose central theme is his love for Charlotte de Bourdon, which involves all the chief rulers and stirring events of the most stirring period in the history of the Inquisition, and she has accomplished her work in a manner fitly described as judicious and masterly—and surely entertaining.

Writing in the current issue of The Ladies' Home Journal, Mr. Bok says: "There are certain fundamental books upon which any profitable reading should be based. I mean the Bible, Shakespeare, a good dictionary, an encyclopaedia, and Roget's 'Thesaurus.' These are compelling, and all intelligent reading must be based upon these works in the order named." Which is interesting comment in more ways than one, and also somewhat suggestive of the spotless Rollo and his omniscient Uncle George.

Speaking of which reminds one that the best story printed by the progressive Saturday Evening Post these many moons past is William Allen White's account of the opening of the new lands at Lawton. It is not only that the subject was timely, but that no better man could have been sent to "cover the assignment."

The same publication now announces for early appearance a paper by Lord Balfour, Rector of the University of Edinburgh, on Mr. Carnegie's gift to Scotland. In so far as the Lord of Balfour and Burleigh is one of the Trustees of the steel king's lately given millions, his paper may be said to be of at least semi-official significance.

AUG

1901

TWO LETTERS.

Stedman's "American Anthology" Not Approved by This Writer.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I am among the constant readers of your paper. It comes to me every week as "a cordial," if I may use the favorite phrase of the historian Gibbon in acknowledging the receipt of a welcome letter from a friend. The reviews of new books are fair in spirit and stimulating, and your liberality in admitting courteous criticism of such books is one of the best features of your paper. Your brief editorial on "American Anthologies" in the last issue opens the way for me to write what I have intended for some weeks to write.

I am among those of your readers who purchased Knowles's "Golden Treasury of American Songs and Lyrics" and Stedman's "American Anthology," and both books are on my library shelves. I bought them because I am a lover of poetry. Of the two books the former is in my judgment the better, so far as it goes. I found Mr. Stedman's book disappointing. Yet it has generally received extremely laudatory reviews in such of our American literary papers as I have read.

All recognize the deservedly honorable position which Mr. Stedman holds as a poet and a critic. I own and value highly his "Nature and Elements of Poetry," a collection of his lectures delivered at Johns Hopkins University. Those lectures are distinguished by fine taste, critical judgment, and a true grasp of his subject. They should be studied by every student of poetry.

If I understand what an "anthology" means, it is a collection of beautiful poems or of passages from poems; not trash, doggerel, or imitations. An "American Anthology" should mean a collection of the best, most enduring, most artistic, and noblest expressions of our National poetry, in which, unfortunately, there is no embarrassment of riches. The volume of American poems, which have—to use Matthew Arnold's term—high and rare excellence, is not so large that it could not have been easily compressed into a collection much smaller than Mr. Stedman's.

His compilation errs in two directions; by exclusion and by inclusion. Too much poor stuff—some of it waterish and servile imitation, principally of Kipling and Whitman—has been admitted; poems which will have only an ephemeral life. They must have found a lodgment in Mr. Stedman's anthology by reason of his desire to compliment their authors ex gratia. A reader fifty years hence, who consults it as I now do Mr. R. W. Griswold's "Poets and Poetry of America"—a book for its day of far greater merit than that of either Mr. Stedman or Mr. Knowles—will wonder that such tinsel could ever have passed as current coin. Whatever of permanence it may have will come not from its merit, as an expression of "the vision and the faculty divine," but because Mr. Stedman has garnered it as wheat instead of winnowing it out as chaff.

But what shall we say of an "American Anthology," in which some of the noblest poems in American literature are ignored, some of which are types of the finest thought our country has developed? Why is D. A. Wasson, one of the subtlest thinkers we have had, and the author of several noble poems, not even mentioned? Wasson's work was uneven, but at times he rose to a noble height. Few American poets have sung in a higher strain than he in his great lyric, "All's Well." What more beautiful line can be found in our poetry than that with which he closes this glorious poem, which is as fine in thought as in expression?

"As morning drinks the morning star."

The absence of such a lyrical poem, written in the heat of the transcendental phase of American thought, impoverishes any anthology. There can be no excuse for its omission. Another beautiful poem which I looked for in vain is Dwight's "Rest," one of such delicate texture, that to this day it is commonly attributed to the great Goethe. It has been quoted over and over again by our best writers and preachers, and yet has no home in this anthology. Why should we have only one stanza of C. P. Cranch's poem, "Thought is deeper than all speech?" I have thought the second stanza very fine.

> We are spirits clad in veils;
> Man by man was never seen;
> All our deep communing fails
> To remove the shadowy screen.

Unless the world is to accept Haeckel's theory of "the law of substance," and become drenched in a cold bath of materialism, the beautiful thought of this poem, dressed in a poetic form fully as beautiful, should never be absent from any collection of flowers of poesy. Why should T. B. Reed's stirring war poem, "Sheridan's Ride," have been left out, a fortiori in a collection which is supposed to incorporate the poetry of the era of our civil war? Of course it is not of high merit; but it has had and has a great popularity, and is superior to many poems of its class that were admitted.

And so we might go on. In fact, by experience with this anthology and those labeled with the names of Emerson, Bryant, Whittier, and other poets, has led me to doubt whether a poet can fairly make a discriminating selection from the works of other poets. Emerson, Parnassus is the best I have seen, but even this is unsatisfactory, and unsatisfactory in strange conditions.

All of us have our standards of excellence and taste. Possibly the uncreative mind can hold the balance more justly than the exalted mind of the creative poet. Sainte-Beuve, Amiel, Hazlett, and Whipple did not know how "to build the lofty rhyme," but they had a keenness of analysis and sense of proportion that made them great critics of poetry as well as of prose. Even that literary autocrat, Dr. Johnson—clarum et commemorabile nomen—made egregious work in judging the greatest poets of our language, Shakespeare and Milton.

Of Knowles's "American Songs and Lyrics" I can add little to your criticism. As you have indicated, the book is disfigured by the admission of some trash. But we must remember that it is narrow in limit and was not intended to sweep the compass of American poetry. I remember that on my first reading of the book I was delighted to find in the notes an appreciation of Edgar Allan Poe, "as the greatest master of musical quality in verse whom America has produced." Mr. Knowles is right in this. Poe will yet come to his own. He has fared hard; was his own worst enemy. But I am not the only student of American poetry who regards his contribution as the most valuable element in it. The dirge "Nevermore" will not be sung to his fame while men continue to read "The Raven," "Israfel," "Annabel Lee," and "The Haunted Palace."

By the way, how many of the American literati, who felt that Poe had been unappreciative of their genius, have survived "in the dark backward and abysm of time"? He was hounded for pricking the vanity of some contemporaneous writers and shattering the "insubstantial pageant" of their fame; he was accused of malevolence and jealousy, and yet all know now that he erred only on the side of overindulgence. He often failed, as all poets seem to do, in the just equation of the work of other poets—but few of his adverse judgments have been reversed.

So, what is wanted is a satisfactory American Anthology. It must be largely a work of love. It must come from some one, not necessarily a poet, who is a lover and student of poetry in its best form; from one who is familiar with the finer thought of the American people and with their history. He must be in sympathy with their deepest and holiest aspirations, which have found voice in the highest of all arts. Our country has not had a Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth, Keats, Shelley, Browning, or Tennyson, but it has had a Longfellow, Lowell, Bryant, Poe, Whittier, Dickinson, and Whitman. It has also has many a humbler poet;

> Whose songs gushed from his heart,
> As showers from the clouds of Summer
> Or tears from the eyelids start.
>
> Who through long days of labor,
> And nights devoid of ease,
> Still heard in his soul the music
> Of wonderful melodies.

It is from these humbler poets that the literary art of our country is to be mostly illustrated. Their poems "smell more of the soil."

Since literature became a well-paid profession, the tendency among authors is to overproductiveness. Their art becomes a pot-boiler. Hence the compiler must use the nicest discrimination. He must distinguish the inspired from the machine-made rhyme. His ear must catch the music of the heart gushing into verse and detect the creak of the pump-handle.

Such an anthology would require years of study; not only on the sunny uplands, but in the shy forest openings and shady coverts where the poetic art often lurks in quiet beauty.

Who will give it to us? It need not be impressed with any magni nominis umbra. The one who does this work well will do for America what has never yet been done for Great Britain, for if there be any satisfactory anthology of British poetry, I never have succeeded in finding it. The best is the charming little work by Palgrave; but this is the merest leak from the great reservoir of the poetry of our language in its ancestral home. Will it come soon, or must we wait, to feed on a faint hope, inani pascere spe?

MILTON REED.

Fall River, Mass., Aug. 26, 1901.

Objections to the Form and Print.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your editorial remarks in your issue of Aug. 24, under the above caption, probably seem more apropos to me because they touch exactly the points I have thought much upon and talked much about—the desirability of an American anthology printed as a good book for permanent use should be printed, and of a convenient size. I object to Mr. Stedman's excellent anthology because it is too large and too heavy, but chiefly because it has two columns of type matter to the page—a barbarous typographical custom, which cannot too speedily be relegated to the past and forgotten, as so many of the works afflicted with it have already been forgotten. I cannot understand why this two-column page is retained by a publishing house notable for its good books, artistically, typographically, and mechanically. Its Cambridge edition of the poets is not found upon my book shelves just because of the two-column pages and heavy of several other libraries in which it is contained. This clumsy page is an unnecessary device to limit the size of the volumes and to economize paper. Absurd idea.

The same objection may be made to the published thousands of books of poetry in prose.

T. Quiller-Couch, with thoroughly admirable results. This book—"The Oxford Book of English Verse"—may well serve as a model for a new edition of Stedman's anthology of American poetry, to the end that an edition agreeable to book lovers may be produced. Although it has 1,804 pages, it is a pocketable book, being but 6⅞ inches by 4½ inches in size and only seven-eighths of an inch thick. The edition of this book, printed from the same plates upon ordinary book paper, is more than twice as thick. (As I do not have it at hand, I am not able to give its exact dimensions.) It is too bulky for easy handling, and must discourage the prospective purchaser who is also a lover of the book physical. The edition on India paper is, however, a gem in bookmaking. The type is ten-point, (long primer,) leaded, and is properly spaced. The pages are perfectly proportioned, though the uneven and excessive side margins incidental to poetical works make them appear too long, but this apparent effect exaggerates the margins enough to permit of the use of smaller leaves without giving the impression of niggardly margins more than occasionally, as when dealing with Wordsworth, for example, or Browning or Shakespeare.

The examples of the type line not being adequate for the poetical line, and consequently that painful and inartistic thing, a "turned" line, are of rare occurrence. I would like to continue to catalogue the excellencies of this beautiful book, but I only intended to draw attention to it to suggest the use of similar paper for an American anthology that should be also a good book artistically. How sinful it is to entomb the choicest examples of American poetry in a book so unworthy; that so grossly violates or ignores the canons of typographical and general art as to make it non grata to the littérateur who is likewise a book lover, who belongs to the class most concerned to purchase it.

If Mr. Frowde controls the use of this particular India paper, as I seem to remember having heard, we have paper makers equal to any attempt, and with a record of performance along mercantile lines at least excelling all the others in the world. If the Oxford India paper is not available to American publishers, let them demand its equivalent from the paper makers, and then let us have some books printed upon it—but first of all let us have Stedman's anthology revised and so printed.

GEORGE FRENCH.

New York, Aug. 29, 1901.

Stories of Convent Life.

It is a far cry from the City Room to the Convent, but Miss Jordan's voice seems to have penetrated the distance, and we have, as the fourth volume of the dainty Portrait Collection of Short Stories, her "Tales of the Cloister." She has effectively left the grime and dirt of the newspaper office behind her, the bustle and excitement, and the thousand incidents that go to make up the newspaper world seem to have been forgotten, and she leads her readers in the quiet gardens of a Western convent, beneath the branching trees, beside the cool, softly murmuring fountain heavy with the perfume of the honeysuckle and the jasmine, and there tells them the romances and the tragedies of the lives of the quiet nuns—romance and tragedy for all their severance from worldly ties.

Pretty and dainty as the tales are, they still can scarcely merit the name of stories, bearing about the same relation to the story as the delicate pencil sketch to the finished drawing.

All of the ten sketches collected in the volume have, from time to time, appeared in print in other magazines, "The Surrender of Sister Philomene" being in the present number of Harper's Monthly. "The Girl Who Was" is perhaps the strongest tale in the book, showing, as it does, the far-reaching influence of the convent upon a woman's whole life, bringing her back from out a world of frivolity and sin to die once more "at home." In the "Surrender of Sister Philomene" we have the stern and quiet nun, severely doing her duty as she sees it, finally transformed into a gentle and tender woman by a chit of a baby two years old, with yellow hair and six absurdly small teeth. "From Out of the Old Life" is the story of a nun who learned, too late, the lesson of love, and "Under the Black Pall" depicts the anguish of a woman's soul, who finds at the last hour that her heart is not in the cloister.

The book is prettily illustrated by A. J. Keller. That Miss Jordan knows and loves the convent is testified by the care with which she has written these stories dedicated to "Sister Clare."

"The Orloffs," will be the title of the collection of short stories by Maxim Gorky, which G. P. Putnam's Sons are to publish this Fall. The translator, Miss Hapgood, recently arrived from the Russian, and the translation is believed to bear evidence of her thorough sympathy with the Russian author's work. Mr. Heinemann, who will publish the English edition of the volume, arranged for the translation several months ago, previous to the present engagement, and has spoken highly of Gorky.

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LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—There is evidently a growing conviction among English critics that the American book boom is a purely commercial affair, and should be credited to the enterprise of American tradesmen, rather than to the genius of American authors. During the last year or two a number of American novels have been republished here, with the announcement that they have sold to the extent of several hundred thousand copies each in America. The British public has thus been induced to buy them, and it is easy to see that the result has been, as a rule, disappointment. Now and then some one of these extensively advertised books has become popular here, as in the case of "David Harum," but as to most of them the wonder has been why they have sold so largely in America.

It does not follow, as most of the critics have affirmed, that the extraordinary sales of certain American novels have been due purely to skillful advertising. It should be remembered that a large proportion of them are purely American in their subjects and appeal to the spirit of American patriotism, which of late years seems to have grown in intensity. Of course this does not appeal to English readers. The American Revolution, the civil war, and the skirmish with Spain are naturally of intense interest to Americans, whereas to the average English reader they are of less interest than any of half a dozen little wars waged by England in India, Africa, or New Zealand. Then, again, while Englishmen have a keen appreciation of true American humor, they have naturally little interest in American character, and the novel that is popular in America, because it contains faithful studies of New England or Western characters does not attract English readers. Doubtless some of the recent great book booms in America have been due to other causes than the intrinsic merit of the books, but it is not safe to assume that, because an American novel sells to an enormous extent, the credit belongs wholly to the publisher. "David Harum" sold here simply because it was readable and its humor appealed as forcibly to the Englishman as it did to the American. On the other hand, an American historical novel, which also sold largely in America, meets with little favor here, for the reason that it deals with matters that are of no interest except to an American. It is unsafe for an American author to assume that because his book has been immensely popular at home it will be equally popular here. Let him ask himself if it appeals chiefly to American patriotism. If it does, the chances are that it will not greatly interest the British public.

***

The death of Signor Crispi will naturally awaken interest in his memoirs. These were completed some time ago, but owing to their length and the cost of production no Italian publisher ventured to print them. In Italy the author usually pays for the production of his book, and Crispi, who died in poverty, had no money to spend in book publishing. The memoirs will fill twelve volumes, but in spite of their length they must contain a great deal that is unique and valuable. Crispi had been more than sixty years a conspirator, a soldier, and a statesman. He knew everybody in Europe who was worth knowing, and he knew the secret history of Italian conspiracy and Italian politics as no one else knew them. There will be revelations in the memoirs which will astonish the public and will seriously change the estimate which has hitherto been put upon certain Italian statesmen. It would be difficult to even think of any modern political memoirs which could rival those of Crispi in interest and importance. Whether any publisher will have the courage to undertake the publication of them remains to be seen. I fancy that Americans as a rule do not take sufficient interest in Italian affairs to make it safe for an American publisher to undertake so large a book, and it is doubtful if the number of Englishmen who know enough of Crispi to be willing to buy his memoirs is very large. However, it is hardly probable that a work of so much importance will be suffered to remain in manuscript, though there will be a vigorous effort made on the part of Crispi's opponents to prevent the publication of memoirs which may present them in an unpleasant light. I sincerely hope that they will be printed during my lifetime, for there has been no public man within my recollection who has been so persistently and systematically lied about as has been Crispi, and I am anxious to see the liars discomfited, as they certainly will be if the memoirs are published.

***

Mr. C. Arthur Pearson has launched his scheme of simultaneous newspapers in all parts of the world. He announces the approaching issue of The Northern Mail, a newspaper to be published at Newcastle, in which will be reproduced, to some extent, the contents of The Express, Mr. Pearson's London daily. Mr. James Gordon Bennett had something of the same idea when he published the London and Paris editions of The New York Herald. The latter was a success, and is now the only paper published in English on the Continent which has any large sale. Of course it is no way a "European edition" of The New York Herald, inasmuch as it is a totally different paper in every respect. Mr. Pearson's Northern Mail will be much more like an edition of The Express than the Paris Herald is like an edition of The New York Herald. The matter seems of interest to me for the reason that it foreshadows a future development in the newspaper world which can hardly fail to take place. Linked newspapers, as they might be called, published simultaneously in different places, but using the same telegrams, and to some extent the same general contents, could be published much more cheaply than could the same number of independent newspapers, and Mr. Pearson will probably be remembered in years to come as the originator of the linked newspaper system.

***

Count Tolstoi is apparently much better in health than he was a few weeks ago, when his death was daily expected. Living the sort of life that he has lived since he invented the religion of hoeing potatoes, he ought to be strong enough to resist almost any attack. Some one has recorded that Tolstoi once said that he could not understand why the English thought so much of Gladstone, when they had a much greater man in the person of Ruskin. Very possibly Ruskin would have been a greater statesman than was Mr. Gladstone, but could there be a greater absurdity than to rank Ruskin as the intellectual superior of Gladstone? Doubtless Tolstoi possesses more genius than the present Czar, but perhaps the Russians will do better under Czar Nicholas than they would do under Czar Tolstoi.

***

Mr. Anthony Hope is several writers in one. He can write the novel of adventure in a way that puts other contemporary story tellers in the shade. Then, again, he can write novels of modern society as no one else can write them. I do not mean by this that I particularly admire him as the author of "The God in the Car," or of his last new book, "Tristram of Blent," for I have never been able to take very much interest in the former of the two stories, and I have found the latter somewhat dull, in spite of its cleverness. But this is only my idiosyncrasy. The public appreciates Mr. Hope as a writer of realistic novels concerning modern men and women, and doubtless they are entirely right in so doing.

"Tristram of Blent" is certainly a book that deserves to be read. It shows a wonderful insight into character, and it is full of the brilliant and subtle conversation in which Mr. Hope so easily excels his rivals. To my own taste the "Prisoner of Zenda" and "Rupert of Hentzau"—I have forgotten precisely how that entertaining person spelled himself—are much more delightful than Mr. Hope's more serious books, but then I have always preferred stories in which something happens to stories which deal in psychology. This is, of course, a low and unrefined taste, but I fancy that a good many people share it with me.

***

The revival of Sherlock Holmes has led to a discussion as to whether an author, having once thoroughly killed a character, has the right to bring him to life again. This is the sort of discussion that could only take place in weather hot enough to weaken the intellect. Sherlock Holmes doubtless died in the Alps, as his biographer has recorded, but that fact does not prevent the biographer from relating events in the dead man's life which took place long before he made that fatal journey to Switzerland. The question whether on the whole it was advisable for Dr. Doyle to write any more Sherlock Holmes stories is a totally different one. The answer to it must be sought in his publisher's account. As for the new story in The Strand, it promises exceedingly well. I am a little sorry to find, however, that Holmes still talks about his "methods." I doubt if he really did use that term as frequently as he is represented as doing. If he did use it every time he and Watson had a conversation together the wonder is why Watson did not kill him long before he went to Switzerland.

***

It looks as if there were to be an attempt to revive Samuel Richardson and his once famous "Clarissa." Paragraphs relating to Richardson are creeping into the literary newspapers, and this sort of thing seldom happens fortuitously. I suppose there are still people who can read "Clarissa," and who like it, but it does not seem as if it contained the elements of popularity in the present century. Doubtless it is a great work, and one which we all admire, provided we do not undertake to read it, but I fear that there is no great demand for a new edition at the present time.

***

Mr. Barry Pain has collected in a two-shilling volume some of the dialect papers which he has written in To-Day ever since its first number, under the title "De Omnibus." They are supposed to be the reflections of a London omnibus conductor, and their humor is so genuine and delightful that it ought to appeal to an American audience, in spite of the fact that the conductor writes the purest of cockney dialect. The conductor's old friends, Old Ike and Hankin, are most delightful, and the conductor's "missus," who kept her pet cat in a basket before the kitchen fire "sime as if he was the Prince of Wiles," is as true to life as is the conductor himself. I shall watch with interest the success of the book in America. If it succeeds it will show that the cockney dialect cannot conceal genuine humor from American appreciation. English readers have been able to appreciate certain American dialect stories, in spite of the strangeness of the diction, and surely Americans ought to be able to perceive the humor of Mr. Pain's cockney conductor. Besides, reading the book will be equivalent to a complete education in cockney dialect.

W. L. ALDEN.

Reprints of the Second, Third, and Fourth Folios.

P. A. Daniel, who edited in the Dr. Furnivall series of fac simile Shakespeare quartos the plays of "Merry Wives," "Richard III.," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Richard II.," and "King Lear," has written to The London Athenaeum suggesting accurate reprints of the Second, Third, and Fourth Folio editions of Shakespeare's plays. He points out that this would be a great boon to Shakespearean scholars. Of reprints of the First Folio of 1623 we have had four—Wright's, of 1807; Booth's, 1861-64; Staunton's, 1854-55; and Halliwell's, 1876—and another, edited by Sidney Lee, is soon coming from the Oxford Press.

The collation of the three lesser folios as given by Lowndes is not always to be trusted, though it is true that many errors were corrected as the latter part of the edition was being printed. An accurate reprint of the Second Folio is badly needed, on account of the variations existing in different copies. Mr. Daniel states that Lowndes's collation of the section of this folio, comprising "Henry V." to "Henry VIII.," Pp. 69-232, agrees with his own copy; i. e., Pages 94, 95, 164, and 209 being misprinted 49, 59, 194, and 120. In Edward Hartley's copy it seems that Page 164 is correctly printed. Mr. Daniel's copy has another misprint, not noted by Lowndes—Page 136 is misprinted 135. If a reprint is made of the Second Folio it might be well to use the Earl of Orford's copy, in the original calf, measuring 13¾ by 9¼ inches, and justly called the largest and finest known. This sold in 1895 for £540, which the elder Quaritch called a "fantastic price," though it would undoubtedly be exceeded to-day.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Occasional showers; variable winds.

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WHAT LONDON IS TALKING ABOUT

French Paradox of the Czar's Welcome and Turkish Policy.

OPEN PICTURES OF KRUEGER

Belief that Lord Salisbury Will Retire Before Long.

Little Chance of the Number of Irish M. P.'s Being Cut Down—Mr. Redmond's Coming Visit and the Irish Fund.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 31.—France is prepar[ing] to welcome the Czar with one hand [and] with the other is threatening dire [pun]ishment to Turkey, where, many sup[pose], that nothing is done without Rus[sian] instigation or consent. It might be [the] subject for an allegorical painting. [Next] to the difficulty of understanding [how] the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry rec[on]ciles these two attitudes is the diffi[cul]ty for mere laymen to understand ex[act]ly what the row with Turkey is about. The printed history of the case from [the] beginning is full of strange contra[dic]tions and mysteries. The Sultan's [hab]its of procrastination and chronic lack [of] money are easily understood, however, [and] probably the original story that [M.] Constans, the French Ambassador [at] Constantinople because he needed [it] is, at least, partly true, and his [den]ial of an interview with an English [rep]orter in Vienna, where he is alleged [to] have said that he never would return, [is] explicit and is generally accepted [as] true.

The affair generally would be consid[ered] of slight importance were it not [for] other "disquieting incidents" in [Wes]tern Europe. The Times of Lon[don] which is inclined to the view that [Sul]tan has been at his old tricks, and [expr]esses the hope that he will hasten to [con]cede, in view of the fresh [dif]ficulties, and his "hereditary [fear]s." But The Times does not [exp]ress hatred and fear of Rus[sia] in ways more or less in evi[den]ce though its own recent con[fes]sions of the history of Russian in[tri]gue by the way, are most in[ter]esting and conclusive.

[Eng]land once, however, the belief [that] Abdul has been receiving se[cret] encouragement from abroad to stand [firm] against Constans has its adher[ents].

FRANCE AND THE CZAR.

The [Lib]erals have thus far failed [to] prevent the Government to belittle the Czar's [visit] to their own purpose. [They] try to influence President [Lou]bet to create trouble between the [Quai] d'Orsay Ministry, and stories of [a Fr]ench alliance with some of the [Sultan]'s advisers, invited for the entertain[ment] of the Czar, are ridiculous. But few believe [that] the Sultan and Royalists and Bonapartists [will] have any part in the pa[geant].

[All] the details of the Czar's visit are [kept] secret, of course, as the fear of An[arch]ists and assassins was never greater [than] it is now all over Continental Europe. [The] Socialist press of France continues [furi]ously to denounce the alliance and [has] the satisfaction, at least, of having [its] tirades widely quoted, though with [unsa]tisfactory comments.

[It is] rumored that the Czar and perhaps [Emp]eror William are about to inter[vene] in the Boer war gets into print once [in a] while in a dull season like this, and [there] are always some Englishmen whose [mind]s are filled distrust of the Imperial Advocate [of] Peace before them to accept such as [gos]pel truth, but there is not a scrap of [evid]ence to show that any such interfer[ence], which could do no possible good, [is] contemplated.

SOUTH AFRICAN ASPECT.

[The] reports of the renewed invasion [of] Cape Colony, the week ends with the [Boers] as it seems, with the Boers, but [only] the next news will be that the [Boers] have been checked, and that [many] Boer commandoes have been cap[tured].

[No] way to end the war, which [grows] more and more feasible [as a] way of declaring [the] horses and foals [of] South Africa and cap[turing] all the horses and geldings for Eng[land]. This seems easy on paper, but [is] likely to be seriously regarded. [Kitchener] is liked here, and his com[mand] Kitchener's proclamation [has] arrived, but nine English[men] often believe that the [Boers] make the work and that [it] will be over.

[Not] to its history [of] Reuter's long [record] showing that [the] English [have] much [to] [learn] about South Africa.

[Still] will fight as long as they can. [It] to be seen how many follow[ers] will have in another month.

HOME POLITICS.

[The] time of the year home politics, [as] at least, is all but dead. The [fact] the retirement of Lord Salis[bury] stated only a ripple of interest. [He] retire before long, and whether [that] Hon. Arthur Balfour or the [Duke] of Devonshire becomes the ac[tual] leader is likely to matter [very] it is a pleasant off-season [for] Liberal and Conservative dis[cus]sion.

[It] is well known that the [Minis]ter is failing last; some of [his] speeches read well, but they [can]not be followed as he delivered [them] suffers from lapses of mem[ory] said that he will retire with [dig]nity, probably after the corona[tion].

[The] bye-election in Andover this [week] will a vacancy in the House of [Com]mons caused by the death of the [Hon]. W. W. B. Beach, the father [of] House, gave great satisfaction to [the] Conservatives, who elected their [man] to the Liberals, who polled an [unu]sually large vote in a Conserva[tive] district. Little is known of Beckett [the] successful candidate, but he [is] the pairs of brothers in the [Hou]se from an unlucky thirteen to four[teen] comes of good stock.

THE IRISH LEADER.

[Mr.] Redmond's forthcoming visit to [the] United States is not unexpected, as [the] Parliamentary fund is low, and [not] only the leader of his party, but [an] eloquent member. The United [Lea]gue's Directory held a meeting [of] gratulation in Dublin the other [day] placed on record its appreciation [of] the value of his services.

[Mr.] Charles Dilke, in a recent inter[view] declared his belief that the Minis[ters] leaders will either not introduce a [dis]tribution bill, as they threaten, to [kill] the Irish representation, or, if [they] do, they will drop it; they have no interest, he declared, in reducing the Irish representation.

E. A. DITHMAR.

CITY OWNERSHIP IN GLASGOW.

Significant Speech at the Opening of the Telegraph Exchange.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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GLASGOW, Aug. 31.—The test that mu[nic]ipal ownership is having in Glasgow [is] not to excite much interest. So [far] it has been successful in every re[spect].

[At] the recent opening of the new mu[nic]ipal Telegraph Exchange R. W. Han[ne]y, member of Parliament for Pres[ton], made a striking speech commending [the] undertakings as the best way to [check] the growth of great corporate [trusts] which, he feared, were as danger[ous] in England and Scotland as they [are] in America; moreover, he saw in [the] success of municipal interest a bet[ter] footing in business for the municipal [element], which eventually would [get] a larger share of the business ca[rried] on in the House of Commons. Com[ing] from a Conservative member, this [is] particularly significant.

THE ROSIGK-MARTEN AFFAIR.

Case Showing Terrible Power of the Prussian Military.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 31.—In regard to the [Ros]ik-Marten incident, and the disin[cli]nation of the German military authori[ties] to grant a new trial to the dubiously [acc]used Sergeant, comes the report of [a] case in a German garrison town, which [ill]ustrates the terrible power of the mili[tary] throughout the Empire.

[An] officer brought suit against a civil[ian] for an alleged insult, giving his evi[dence] under oath. The defendant had [six] witnesses ready, but the Judge re[fused] to hear them, declaring that the [statem]ent of a Prussian officer could [not] be impugned. Judgment was [given] for the plaintiff.

REFUGEES IN ENGLAND.

Lolly's Possible Coming Pro- Personal Revelations.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—It is likely that [the] numerous refugees from France who [have] settle in England are not to [be] seen without encountering oppo[sition].

[The] Clerical influence here is strong and [is] getting bitter. Cardinal Vaughan's [in]vitation to the Assumptionist [Fa]ther Bailly to take charge of a Cath[olic] church in London has led to the [belief] that Bailly has been the most [ze]alous Dreyfusophobist, while his paper, La [Cr]oix, described the condemnation of [Dre]yfus as a miraculous intervention of [the] Virgin Mary.

TRADE WITH ENGLISH MONEY.

Proposed Scheme to Make the Farthing the Unit Basis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—All American tourists have a difficulty with English money [and] experience in other countries [where] the decimal system prevails.

[There] has long been talk of so altering [the] English system as to put it on a deci[mal] basis, but the difficulties are almost insurmountable, and it is not likely [that] any change will be made at the present day; but in remote colonies there [is] something like a revolt against the [prim]ary terms of English money. In [Australia] a plan has been proposed and [is] favored to take the farthing as [the unit] and make the pound equal to [960] pence, or £1 10d.

Grand scenery, glorious sail Hake[ness] Hudson River Day Line Steamers a[re]

ADMIRAL SAMPSON A VERY FEEBLE MAN

His Physician Says He Cannot Attend Court of Inquiry.

HE IS NOT ABLE TO WALK

Secretary Hay and Postmaster General Smith Visit Him and Express Alarm at His Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 31.—A dispatch from Lake Sunapee says that Admiral Sampson will not be able to appear before the Schley court as a witness. The dispatch states that one who saw Sampson in the Charlestown Navy Yard several months ago would never know the Admiral to be the same man now. Even then he was said to be far from well, but he walked with a firm step, his color was fairly good, and there was a bright look in the eye.

The change in his condition is palpable. He cannot move even the shortest distance without assistance. Mrs. Sampson is invariably at his side, and seems to anticipate his slightest wishes. He acts like one who has not the slightest interest in life. He is said to be unable to walk any distance, and his eye lacks lustre, while his face is pallid.

The Admiral and those who surround him have taken every precaution that his condition be not known, even to those who live at the hotel. Those who inquire for him are all given the same reply: "The Admiral is very well and resting, but he must deny himself to visitors."

One of the most significant reports regarding the condition of Admiral Sampson came from a physician from the Portsmouth Navy Yard. He was in the company of several friends after he had made his professional visit to his patient. The controversy between Sampson and Schley was under discussion, and as usual the popular sentiment of the folks here drifted toward Admiral Schley.

The fact that Admiral Sampson was summoned as a witness to the inquiry was commented on rather freely. The physician was asked if he thought it proper that Admiral Sampson should be summoned. After a moment's thought he replied:

"I know nothing about the propriety of the matter. I have an opinion that Admiral Sampson will never attend the inquiry. It will not be because he will refuse to go or would not like to be present. But you can depend upon it, he will not be there. Indeed, the Admiral will have all he can do to get back from this place to his home."

The rule regarding the non-admittance of visitors was broken yesterday, and only then to allow John Hay, the Secretary of State, and Charles Emory Smith, the Postmaster General, to call upon the Admiral. They made a very brief stay, and when they came forth from the hotel the faces of both men were very grave.

Secretary Hay was questioned as to Admiral Sampson's condition, and he replied:

"You must excuse me. There is nothing I can tell you."

Postmaster General Smith simply said:

"Admiral Sampson is far from being a well man."

From other sources information comes that all the news regarding the coming Schley Board of Inquiry is kept away from the Admiral, that his condition is so alarming that the slightest shock, it is felt, will result most seriously.

Unless all the signs fail, Admiral Sampson will not be the first witness at the coming court of inquiry. In fact, it is expected that the end will come long before the board has given its verdict.

SCHLEY TO CHALLENGE ADMIRAL HOWISON.

Argument and Testimony May Be Taken in the Matter Before the Court of Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Further consideration of the letter of Rear Admiral Howison to Assistant Secretary Hackett does not make it any more acceptable to the counsel of Rear Admiral Schley than it was on first perusal. It is interpreted by them not only as an admission that he held an opinion adverse to Rear Admiral Schley before the controversy arose about Santiago, but is also said to support evidence obtained by personal investigation at Boston of later expressions by Howison that would make it unwise to consent to making him a judge in the Schley case.

Just how the challenge by counsel will be made is not yet stated, but the intimation is that if it is necessary to support the challenge of Howison by proof the counsel for Schley will insist upon doing so with testimony and argument. This is taken as promising a delay before the testimony under the precept can be opened.

There has been a suggestion made here by some of Rear Admiral Sampson's friends that it may be necessary for him, on account of feebleness, to ask to be permitted to submit by his counsel a statement instead of appearing to give verbal testimony. This undoubtedly will be objected to by the other side, as if Sampson is to be heard by commission, even at his New Hampshire retreat, counsel for Schley will ask that they be afforded the chance to cross-question him. No statement from him without that opportunity will be acceptable to Schley's counsel.

Judge Advocate Lemly has been in consultation for two days with Lieut. Harlow, who signed the official log of the Vixen. The object of the meetings was to enable Capt. Lemly to ascertain about what Lieut. Harlow is prepared to testify. The fact that two days or parts of two days have been given to consideration of the evidence he is to give indicates to those who have followed the case that consideration of the log of the Vixen is expected to be an interesting part of the case.

Two logs were made known, that going into the official report of the war lacking a great deal of the matter found in the copy sent to Commodore Schley and by him kept among his ship's papers.

Capt. Parker of Schley's counsel is also desirous of consulting with Lieut. Harlow upon the line of testimony he can give, and called at the office of the Judge Advocate General to see him while he was engaged with Capt. Lemly. Several of the witnesses have been asked for by both the Judge Advocate and the counsel for Schley, and double consultations will be many.

Admiral Schley to-day acknowledged the receipt of Acting Secretary Hackett's communication, inclosing a copy of Rear Admiral Howison's letter made public yesterday.

It is very probable that, if Secretary Long reaches Washington before the court convenes, Admiral Schley's counsel will communicate with him in regard to Admiral Howison's eligibility as a member of the court of inquiry, and endeavor to settle the matter before the tribunal meets.

WASHINGTON WHEAT CROP.

Heaviest Yield Ever Known—Eastern Buyers Enter the Market—Efforts for Equitable Freight Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 31.—Actual harvesting, which is now nearly finished, demonstrates that the wheat yield will be even greater than was expected in June and early July. The State of Washington will produce 25,000,000 bushels, while Oregon and Idaho will raise enough more to give the railroads an aggregate of not less than 35,000,000 bushels to handle during the crop year.

Whitman County alone will produce 10,000,000 bushels this year, and present expectations are that the county will give an average yield of 35 bushels of wheat and 65 bushels of oats, and barley. All agree that this is the greatest average yield this State has ever known. The quality of the grain was never better.

Many stories of heavy individual yields are being told by grain buyers. Alexander Hickman, living near Pullman, had an average yield of 57 bushels of wheat from a field of 160 acres. Another farmer thrashed an average of 45 bushels per acre from 160 acres. Frederick Hungate, living near Union Flat, reports a yield of 52½ bushels per acre, machine measure, from 212 acres of Little Club wheat.

No yields of less than 35 bushels have been reported from the newly settled country along the Snake River. Of the wheat thrashed the average yield has been 40 bushels per acre. From every part of the grain belt come reports that the yield of grain is surpassing the first estimate by 10 to 20 per cent.

The grain crop of Washington will be divided about as follows between the three wheat-growing sections of the State: Walla Walla Valley, 6,000,000 bushels; Palouse district, 10,000,000 bushels; Big Bend district, 9,000,000. Besides this a number of smaller sections of the State, which have heretofore been unknown factors in the grain yield, will furnish a considerable grain tonnage.

For the first time in its history Franklin County is harvesting a wheat crop, part of which will come to Tacoma for export. Franklin County lies in almost the centre of the arid belt of the State. The county contains a population of less than 1,000, and it has long been supposed that without water for extensive irrigation enterprises its land could not be made to produce anything more than a few stunted vegetables.

A year or so ago Col. N. A. Puffer of Walla Walla County made a trip through Franklin, and became convinced that cereal production could be made a success upon the sage-brush land, which comprises almost the entire area of the county. Last year the first wheat was grown, giving good results.

Since then settlers have been steadily coming in. Over 500 homesteads have been entered on Government lands during the past year, and nearly as many tracts have been sold by the Northern Pacific Railway. County Assessor Corke, who has just been through the county, says this year's crop will amount to half a million bushels, and for the first time the supply will more than equal the local demand.

Inquiries are being made into local conditions by Duluth and Minneapolis buyers, and if the Eastern market is strong enough to warrant it purchases are likely to be made. In this event most of the wheat will go to Duluth. Eastern grain men have been figuring somewhat in the Washington market for a number of years, and several good-sized shipments have been made to Eastern terminals.

The heavy charter rates asked by cargo carriers between Tacoma and Europe during the last two seasons have had the effect of keeping down the price paid to the Eastern Washington farmers. They receive a price which approximated the Liverpool quotation, less the cost of carriage to Tacoma and thence by water to Europe. For this reason the farmers have made an effort, but so far unsuccessfully, to secure railroad rates which will make buying by Eastern houses a permanent factor in the marketing of their crop.

Seven grain exporting firms situated at Tacoma have charted more than 40 vessels, most of which are now on the sea headed for this port. Other charters are being made daily, and it is believed that the vessels will arrive fast enough to carry away the grain as rapidly as it arrives at tidewater.

SENATOR SEWELL'S ILLNESS.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 31.—Senator W. J. Sewell of New Jersey, who is expected to arrive at his home in Camden to-morrow or Tuesday from his European trip, will come home probably no better than when he went abroad in search of health. Some of his friends who have seen him from while in Europe are apprehensive that his illness may turn out more serious. He is coming home on a steamer in hope that the sea voyage will do him good.

As soon as the Senator arrives in New York he will come to Camden in his private car, and will go to his cottage at Cape May. Senator Sewell's secretary, J. Rumrille, said to-day that the Senator was in a very poor state of health, and that there is no cause for alarm.

It is likely that Senator Sewell will take up part of his work as President of the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad.

NEGRO WHIPPED IN MARYLAND.

Special to The New York Times.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Aug. 31.—Joaquin Sanders, a negro, was whipped at the whipping post in this city this afternoon. The sentence was inflicted by Sheriff Bruce Seeller in the presence of a few persons. Sanders received thirty lashes, the number imposed by the Court. He displayed wonderful nerve throughout. After being stripped to the waist Sanders was tied with his arms around a post, and almost every blow raised a welt, and with the last stroke fell blood was flowing down Sanders's back. He was attended by the jail physician and then released.

Sanders said he preferred to be whipped than to serving a term in prison, and left the jail apparently contented. The sentence was imposed on Wednesday last. Stake. Sanders is the first man ever whipped in this county by order of the Court for wife beating. The last previous whipping took place about fourteen years ago.

WHY PRINCE CHUN DELAYED.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The Emperor, who takes an amused view of Prince Chun's delay at the frontier, which is caused by difficulty of settling the question of how many bows he must make to the Emperor. It is now generally believed that the Prince will stay a long time in Basel.

The Lokal Anzeiger's correspondent says Prince Chun's trunks were removed only with the baggage car to the enormous trunks, covered with attracted special attention.

The special car at the disposal is the car of Prince Chun's host von Bülow and the Crown Prince.

Joaquin Miller's Investment.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 31.—Joaquin Miller, "the Poet of the Sierras," to-day notified relatives of his good fortune in the Tennessee oil fields. A short time before the big gusher was drilled Mr. Miller went and bought 700 acres of land. His object was to convert, and he was engaged in developing the oil boom came. The land is now worth $1,000 an acre. He has refused $[illegible], and is holding it for a higher price.

Finest outing [illegible] Sundays and Labor Day. [illegible] Cheapside —Adv.

COLUMBIA DEFEATED CONSTITUTION EA[illegible]

Won First Trial Race at N[illegible] by 4 Minutes and 19 Sec[illegible]

FIRST TO CROSS [illegible] LINE

Constitution Out-Man[illegible] at the Start and Outsailed [illegible] Way—Her Work a Sa[illegible].

NEWPORT, R. I., A[illegible] the Columbia, splendidly handle[illegible] beat the Constitution four mi[illegible]teen seconds, corrected time, [illegible]ree of fifteen miles to windwa[illegible]ck, in the first of the trial rac[illegible]t the cup defender. The defea[illegible]sive, and admirers of the Cons[illegible]e at their wits' end to make a[illegible]d excuses for her bad behavior.

She was fresh from [illegible]shoff shipyard, where her bott[illegible]rnished until it glistened in t[illegible]t like plate glass. Her sails [illegible] admirably, with the exception [illegible]loon jibtopsail, which she set [illegible]ward reach. Thus there was n[illegible] blemish to act as a detriment t[illegible]. Moreover, Nat Herreshoff, he[illegible] and builder, was aboard. Al[illegible] was of no avail.

The Constitution [illegible]n fairly and squarely on her [illegible]d unless she sails better on [illegible]d Wednesday the committee wh[illegible]he matter in charge may decide [illegible]ecting the Columbia to meet S[illegible]II. The only possible excuse th[illegible]ackers of the Constitution have [illegible]s that the Constitution got [illegible] of the start, being handicapped [illegible]seconds. This is quite true.

She got the wor[illegible] start because her skipper was ou[illegible]d and outclassed. But the [illegible]ds she lost thus cannot by an[illegible] be distorted to account for the[illegible]efeat administered to her by [illegible]a.

The race was s[illegible] a dead beat to windward, the c[illegible]g south-southeast, dead in th[illegible] of a nine-knot breeze, and in [illegible]water, the very choicest weathe[illegible] Constitution if she had been s[illegible]er old-time form, of if the Colum[illegible]ot much improved since her ear[illegible] of this year. The wind, howev[illegible] so much to the eastward as [illegible] the yachts to steer their course [illegible]s a matter of fact, the dead [illegible]ved itself into one long leg an[illegible] of short hitches.

The surp[illegible] of the race was the sagging o[illegible]ward of the Constitution when [illegible]led. In a stiff breeze one might [illegible]ected to see the Columbia beat [illegible] in the weather that prevailed [illegible] was indeed amazing to see t[illegible]ution so badly defeated. The [illegible] wind to the eastward of [illegible]emitted the Columbia slightly [illegible] the leading yacht, but it [illegible]y justice be alleged that this wa[illegible]l cause of the Constitution's defe[illegible].

COL[illegible]WAS FIRST OUT.

Off Br[illegible]ef a gentle southeaster blew at [illegible] this morning. The Columbia [illegible] out to dodge about the starting [illegible]. She swung aloft a dainty club [illegible]t without a flaw or wrinkle. Her [illegible]sail was equally as good. [illegible] were tip-top and she carried in [illegible]ant jibtopsail. Barr was at the [illegible]h E. D. Morgan close by, w[illegible]organ, with another lady, lent t[illegible] mascots to the lucky yacht.

[illegible] Constitution, which came out [illegible] Nat Herreshoff ready to give valuable advice. The steam yacht Sultana carried the Regatta Committee. The tug-[illegible] Unique had a number of the members [illegible] New York Yacht Club aboard, and [illegible] Coastwise laid out the marks. The [illegible]ding yachts had been remeasured and [illegible] racing lengths were: Constitution, [illegible] feet, and Columbia, 101.76, the Con[illegible]tion thus allowing the Columbia one [illegible]te and eleven seconds over the thirty-[illegible] course. Twenty steam yachts and [illegible]t sailing yachts of large size, together [illegible]h an almost innumerable flotilla of [illegible]quito craft, were out to see the start.

[illegible]t 11:20 signals were hoisted on the Sul[illegible]a to the effect that the course would [illegible] fifteen miles to leeward and return, [illegible] direction being south-southeast. At [illegible]:30 o'clock the preparatory gun was fired [illegible]d five minutes later the bang of the [illegible]arning gun was heard. Then began the [illegible]g of war. The skipper of the Columbia [illegible]anted his craft on the weather side of his [illegible]val and hampered him in the usual manner, keeping him under his lee. The boats stood for the line and in their efforts to beat each other both crossed the line on the starboard tack a few seconds before the starting gun was fired. Three short blasts of the whistles recalled both boats.

The Columbia turned round smartly on her heel and coming around again on the starboard tack, shot over the line well to windward of the Constitution, whose skipper seemed to be remarkably slow. The starting time of the Columbia was 11:41:15. The Constitution passed after the handicap gun was fired, at 11:42:00. Both yachts went about on the port tack immediately after crossing the line. The Constitution was kept broad off the breeze, her skipper hoping thereby to avoid the back wind of the Columbia.

For a little while it seemed as though she was about to run right through the lee of her competitor. But this did not happen. Strive as hard as they knew how, the amateurs, Nat Herreshoff and W. Butler Duncan, with Rhodes the professional, could not get away, and were kept jammed under the Columbia's lee all the time.

CONSTITUTION SAGS OFF BADLY.

It was marvelous to see the Constitution gradually sag off to leeward in weather that was supposed to be just picked out for her, and of the same kind as that in which she had many times been victorious. It was inexplicable. The wind, after the yachts had been out about three-quarters of an hour, hauled to the eastward, and the Columbia, getting it first, being in the lead, was able to luff up to it before the Constitution came within its influence. The force of the wind was about nine miles at the start, and it freshened a little as the day grew older.

The shift of the breeze was such as to enable the yachts to almost lay their course. Consequently, they kept on the port tack until the mark was well abreast of them. The Columbia was first to go on the starboard tack, at 1:14:20, followed by the Constitution at 1:15:19.

It was noticed that two men were at the wheel of the Constitution. This was a cause of much comment, for hitherto the Constitution in light weather has been an easy steerer, and surely to-day the breeze called for no two hands at the helm. Only a short hitch was necessary, and at 1:27:30 the Columbia went on the port tack again, heading straight for the mark. The Constitution went about at 1:29:10, taking in her jibtopsail as she went into stays. The Columbia took in her jibtopsail as she gibed around the mark. The official times were:

Columbia, 1:30:45.
Constitution, 1:32:48.

Thus, to the first mark, including the handicap, the Columbia had gained 1 minute 15 seconds. Forty seconds after rounding the outer mark the Columbia set her balloon jibtopsail, a magnificent specimen of the sailmakers' art, with a beautiful curve to the foot and immense pulling power. The Constitution, for a wonder, set her balloon jibtopsail thirty-five seconds after she made the turn, beating the Columbia by five seconds. This is the first time in her history that her crew has shown any real smartness.

Next both craft set balloon staysails, and, with the wind on the starboard quarter, steered for Brenton's Reef lightship—home mark. Little by little the Columbia forged ahead, inch by inch increasing the gap of blue water between herself and her rival. Whitecaps created the waves under the influence of the freshening breeze, and the followers of the Constitution were disappointed to see her fall astern.

The Constitution a few minutes before her rival finished set a spinnaker, but it was neither useful nor ornamental. Columbia had her beaten badly. When she crossed the line a victor she was vigorously saluted. The times follow:

Constitution—Start, 11:42:00; reaches first mark, 1:32:45; finished, 3:08:01; elapsed time, 3:24:01; corrected time, 3:04:01.

Columbia—Start, 11:41:15; reached first mark, 1:30:45; finished, 3:02:08; elapsed time, 3:20:53; corrected time, 3:19:42.

The Columbia gained one minute and forty-three seconds in the run in. She beat the Constitution boat for boat three minutes and forty-eight seconds, and on corrected time four minutes and nineteen seconds.

W. Butler Duncan, Jr., managing owner of the Constitution, came ashore early this evening in company with Newbury Thorne, who has always sailed with him in his races. When asked if he had anything to say in explanation of the defeat of his boat, Mr. Duncan said that he had not.

Asked if he intended to make any more changes to improve her condition, he said that there were no changes at present contemplated. All the friends of the new boat admit that she was fairly and squarely beaten to-day in conditions that have hitherto been favorable to her, and there is evidence of discouragement among her supporters.

E. D. Morgan of the Columbia, although he had nothing to say on the result of the race, was evidently much pleased with her performance. When asked if there was any truth in the published story that he had purchased all interests in the Columbia, he said it was not true. The next of the trial series will be held on Monday. The course will be triangular.

BALTIMORE'S NEW GAS SCHEME

Two Hundred Coke Ovens to Furnish the Illuminating Power.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 31.—Work on the construction of 200 by-product coke ovens at the Maryland Steel Company's Sparrow Point plant was begun to-day. They are of a comparatively new type and cause a saving of the tar, ammonia, and gas, which are thrown off during the process of roasting the coal from which coke is made.

Coke for the furnaces of the steel company will be furnished by the ovens, and if negotiations are completed satisfactorily they will also supply coal gas for the Consolidated Gas Company of this city. Illuminating gas from by-product coke ovens has been used at Everett, Mass., where a large coke plant has been in operation for some time. The gas has to be refined after it comes from the coke and before it can be served to the customer, but it has been said to be very rich in lighting qualities.

According to an expert's description of by-product coke ovens, it is possible to use in them cheaper grades of coal which could not be successfully worked in the old style "beehive" ovens. Therefore gas can be made more cheaply and also better than the present gas, which is manufactured from oil and water.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE DEBT.

Certificates Amounting to $2,500,000 Retired — Washington-Richmond Railroad Line Plans Now Being Made.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 31.—The Atlantic Coast Line Company has retired $2,500,000 of its 4 per cent. certificates of indebtedness. These certificates were bought at prices ranging from 96 to 98. Cash for the purpose was supplied from the sale of stock owned by it in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company.

This ownership constituted a majority of the stock of the latter company. It was sold to the new company now forming to take over the railroad lines from Washington to Richmond, Va.

In this company the Atlantic Coast Line will have a fifth interest. The Pennsylvania Railroad, the Seaboard Air Line Railway, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, and the Southern Railway will also each have a fifth interest. This Washington-Richmond line is composed of the Washington Southern Railroad, which the Pennsylvania has sold to the new company, and the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac.

The former runs from Washington to Quantico, 37 miles, and the latter from Quantico to Richmond, 80 miles. Under the original plan there were to be six companies in the mutuality of ownership plan. Subsequently, however, the Pennsylvania Railroad acquired a dominant interest in the Baltimore and Ohio, which was the sixth line. Following this the Baltimore and Ohio dropped out, and does not become a part owner in the Richmond-Washington route.

The Atlantic Coast Line was an important factor in working out this mutuality of ownership plan. In deciding to apply the money it received from its Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac stock to the retirement of certificates of indebtedness, the Coast Line, which is the parent company of the system, succeeds in reducing by $100,000 a year the payments ahead of the dividend on its stock.

Of the 4 per cent. certificates of indebtedness of the company there are now outstanding $5,000,000. In addition the company also has outstanding $5,000,000 of 5 per cent. certificates of indebtedness.

These certificates of indebtedness represent the increase in values of the lines controlled and owned by the company. The improvement is attributed to the development of the Southern States which are traversed by these lines.

TROLLEY ROAD TO BUFFALO.

Northern New York Capitalists Say a Line from Here Will Be in Operation Within Five Years.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—Capitalists in this section of the State who are largely interested in traction companies make the positive statement that within from three to five years New York City and Buffalo, 450 miles distant, will be connected by a double-track trolley road.

The road will have its beginnings, as other trunk lines have had their beginnings, in the construction and operation for a time of a number of short lines, which, when connected, will form a continuous road, though under the management of several separate companies.

It is not expected that the trunk trolley line will be a rival to the New York Central in any respect, the trolley making a field for itself distinct from that of the steam railroad.

The new trunk line will have tributary roads at every town of 1,000 or more inhabitants, reaching into distant sections on either side of the main line. Its strong point will be the "short haul," as the "long haul" is the strong point of the steam trunk lines. It is expected that local traffic will grow so rapidly that it will ultimately tax the resources of both steam and electricity to handle it.

BALTIMORE WATER IMPURE.

Health Commissioner Believes Prevalence of Typhoid Due to It.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 31.—The question of the purity of Baltimore's drinking water has caused a wide difference of opinion between the chief engineer of the Water Department, who declares the water is pure, and Acting Health Commissioner Jones, who says it is polluted and contains typhoid germs.

Commissioner Jones says that, while he has no desire to engage in a controversy with Water Engineer Quick, he is firmly convinced that Baltimore's water supply is the direct cause of the prevalence of typhoid fever. There were fifty new cases of the disease reported this week.

MADDEN'S YANKEE WON THE RICH FUTURITY

W. C. Whitney Shared in Prize, Though Nasturtium Was Beaten.

GREAT CROWD SAW THE RACE

Victor Earned a Sensational Triumph at Sheepshead Bay, with Lux Casta Second.

A billow of dust in the distance, swiftly oncoming, a gleaming crest of color, rainbow hued, a short, fierce rush, the beat of flying hoofs, a flash past the goal, and the greatest prize of the American turf, the Futurity, had been won in the fastest time of all Futurities. All glory was due to Yankee, the victor, who won by a length and a half one of the most spectacular races ever run at the Sheepshead Bay track.

Ever changing, the fortune at stake belonging to any of the field until the last stride had been taken, the struggle was a most glorious one, and, though the victor's triumph carried with it the downfall of many hopes, the gallantry of the winner still appealed to the watching, feverish thousands. The victory really was a popular one, and there was slight need of the extra stimulus of "Yankee Doodle" by the brass band in attendance to start and keep going the cheers that went up from the crowd that lined the track on both sides for a full quarter of a mile and filled to overflowing the immense stretch of club, grand, and public stands.

Briefly told, the best horse won the great race, and won in handsome style, running straight and courageously under punishment, and fighting his way to the front in a splendid struggle through the straight. Lux Casta, a fast and stanch-hearted filly, was a good second, the winner having to be ridden out to beat her, while Barron secured third place, in a punishing fight with De Reszke, Pentecost, and King Hanover, these three finishing abreast and clear of the thirteen other starters, who made up the field of nineteen horses that ran for the fourteenth Futurity.

It detracted nothing from the interest the crowd took in the race and the result that the winner ran in the name and colors of John E. Madden, the Kentucky horseman, whose successes in the past half dozen years have made him the foremost professional horseman of America, and who has come to be regarded by the public generally in the light of a turf wizard.

The disappointment of the race was the miserable showing made by William C. Whitney's fifty-thousand-dollar colt Nasturtium, who never was a factor in the contest. Nasturtium started a hot favorite for the race, he in the Whitney entry being responsible for the short price, 7 to 5, which the betting crowd eagerly accepted. The only consolation that Nasturtium's admirers had was that for a brief period near the finish the Whitney colors, carried by King Hanover, were well forward, and there seemed a good chance that the Whitney entry, at least, would be "in the money," but even that solace was denied, for two horses beat out King Hanover at the finish for the smallest part of the stakes.

MR. WHITNEY DISAPPOINTED.

To Mr. Whitney the disappointment was even greater than to the thousands who had backed the stable entry, for to win the Futurity was his one purpose when he bought Nasturtium out of the A. L. Aste establishment in the Spring, and the colt had been specially trained with that great event in view. To further the costly colt's chances, Mr. Whitney had kept him out of races that he might have won, thus avoiding penalties that otherwise would have accrued. Wrapped up in Nasturtium's chance for the Futurity, then, the millionaire turfman had little to say after the defeat except that certainties in horse racing are few and far between.

There was a slight balm for Mr. Whitney, however, in the fact that, though beaten in all that represented him individually, he had a fat share in the money reward for the winner, for Yankee is one of the colts in which Mr. Whitney bought a half interest from John E. Madden last Spring. Under the terms of that sale, Madden kept and raced the horses Blue Girl, the best filly of the year; Yankee, and two others, all of which have been winners on frequent occasions, but always in Madden's colors. Mr. Whitney therefore gets a half share in the great prize won by Madden's colt yesterday, but if the amount were twenty times as great it would hardly compensate him for his failure yesterday to duplicate his success of last year with Ballyhoo Bey, for be it understood that Mr. Whitney's stable is run without regard to expense, and that there is no cost too great for him when he has a turf victory in view. His share in the success of the jointly owned colt, therefore, was, in fact, a bitter disappointment, for Mr. Whitney long ago realized that Madden was his most dangerous opponent and that preparation of his Futurity representatives was with a special view to being more ready and better fitted for a hard struggle than his partner in the ownership of the winner.

Though both Madden and the Whitney entries numbered three each when the entries were announced Friday night, each stable was represented in the race by but two colts. Mr. Whitney being compelled to withdraw his great colt Goldsmith, through inability to secure a competent rider, as well as through the fact that Goldsmith was slightly ailing, while the best-known of the Madden entries, Blue Girl, was withdrawn for exactly similar reasons, the mare being slightly sick.

In connection with the jockey trouble a somewhat singular story came to light after the race, which put a third interest into the division of the Futurity prize. This came about through a misunderstanding concerning the engagement of G. E. Smith's rider, the famous Jackey Shaw. Only a short time before the race it was learned that a conditional claim which Madden had on Shaw's services, and which he was satisfied would permit him to ride Shaw in the race, that rider being intended to have the mount on Yankee, was nullified by another contract which Smith, better known as Pittsburg Phil, the plunger, had made with Frank Farrell, the Tammany politician. Under the agreement between Smith and Farrell, Farrell had a claim taking precedence over all others, and so exacted that Shaw should ride his colt, De Reszke. This left Madden, even after his determination to withdraw Blue Girl, without a capable rider for his colt Yankee, though he had a fairly good one in Mounce engaged to ride any horse that he chose to start.

HOW MADDEN GOT A JOCKEY.

Left in the lurch at the critical moment Madden made hurried efforts to secure other riders, and his first choice was O'Connor, who is under contract to A. Featherstone. Mr. Featherstone, it seems, was decided fully to start his own fast filly, Hatasoo, in the race, and had even given the order to his trainer for Hatasoo to be saddled, when Madden approached him.

showed his usual generosity by taking one more partner into the combination, this being Jockey O'Connor, to whom the employer promised one-half of the one-quarter of the value of the stake in case he won.

As O'Connor did win, there probably never before was a Futurity divided in so many ways, the gross value to the winner being $36,910, which, therefore, was split, first into a half for Mr. Whitney, then into one-eighth each for Mr. Featherstone and Jockey O'Connor, and the remainder to Madden, the nominal owner of the winner, and the man who by popular reports on the race track yesterday was credited with having won the entire amount.

Greater even than the disappointment of being beaten with his much-vaunted colt Nasturtium was the fact that Nasturtium did not even run a good race. He was back in the crowd always and raced back in the ruck for a half mile, when he began to close slightly, but never got near enough to the front to be considered a factor in the race. One explanation for Nasturtium's poor showing was given by Starter Fitzgerald and his assistants when they returned to the stand. All these agreed that Nasturtium got away with his field, but early in the race, in fact hardly a hundred yards from the post, he encountered a wet spot in the track, and swerving to avoid it lost several lengths, and when he began running again dropped in behind the other horses and thereafter was never able to get through to the front.

Viewed from the grand stand, however, Nasturtium was always back, and seemed to have been about the last horse to leave the post. There was absolutely no complaint by any one, owner, trainer, or jockey, as to interference or jostling in the contest. The Futurity, from the running of the horses, seems to have been an absolutely fair and equal test, and there is all the more glory to the winner by reason of the fact that he won from behind, and, sturdily striding on under punishment, at the end earned his victory over a filly that a hundred yards from the post had a good lead and seemed to be winning. Of the beaten division none save Nasturtium have any excuse. Popular as was the victory of the second choice, the defeat of the Whitney entry caused much gossip, and not a few persons who before praised the $50,000 colt yesterday were inclined to condemn him. For Nasturtium, however, there is further hope, for the colt showed wonderful speed when he did begin to gain on the leaders, and with a better start might have justified the confidence and hopes of his owner. The winner, however, is a truly good colt, and one of the best bred for speed in America, he being by Hanover-Correction, both wonderfully fast horses, while Yankee himself in trials as a yearling and in races at Saratoga fully proved his worth. Yankee is the unbeaten horse of the year, and, with his great victory yesterday, seems to fully justify the price fixed by Madden, $100,000, for the two colts, Yankee and Blackstock, after their trials as yearlings last Fall.

30,000 SAW THE GREAT RACE.

The day was an ideal one for a great race, and the attendance was typical of a great racing day in New York. Estimates placed the crowd at numbers ranging from 25,000 up to nearly double that number, but officials of the track fixed the figure at about 30,000. That estimate seems a fair one, for the grand stand was crowded to the limit, while the roof was filled to the danger point, policemen being stationed on the stair just before the Futurity was run to stop further crowding in the upper parts of the stand. The field stand was so overflowed before the first race was run that the track attendants opened the gates and let all who wished into the inner field, where a crowd ten deep lined the rail through the full length of the stretch for the remainder of the afternoon, while other thousands sought places of vantage further back toward the centre of the great oval.

The club stand and the paddock, too, were filled so thoroughly that passage was difficult, and in the paddock policemen had to make a lane for the horses when they went on the track for each race. Women made a great part of the immense gathering, and gay colors and handsome gowns were sprinkled all over the stand, while in the boxes society was unusually well represented. In the throng that surged back and forth from betting ring to paddock were all the people who usually attend great racing events. There, too, were all the people who have to go to great races, the actors, politicians, office holders, and semi-public men, who must be seen on all great occasions at any sacrifice. The political contingent was especially strong, but on the whole had a rather bad day of it, for the political tips were uncommonly unfortunate, the most disastrous of these being the Tammany tip to all "in the know" to back Frank Farrell's colt De Reszke for third place in the Futurity.

The track was fast and safe, though a few wet spots were in evidence far up the Futurity course. Bright sunlight welcomed the early comers, however, and the weather held bright and clear until the fifth race was run. The Futurity, the great event of the afternoon, was the fourth race on the card, but the betting on it began with the betting on the first race, a half dozen or more of the hundred and odd bookmakers in the betting ring devoting themselves exclusively to the Futurity, and laying odds through all the early part of the afternoon, with the understanding that bets made on the horses which did not start should be refunded. The withdrawals, however, from the big race were few, Mr. Whitney's Goldsmith was the first of the horses named for the big event to be withdrawn, that being at 2 o'clock. Next was Blue Girl of the Madden stable, this reducing the two stable entries to two horses each as actual starters.

The only other non-starter was W. C. Daly's Carroll D. In the meantime, one Futurity runner not in the original announcement of starters was published on the programme in J. Dunn's filly Sunshower, while three other horses were added starters, these being G. B. Morris's Homestead, F. M. Taylor's Utopian, and T. Monahan's Broadstreet. None of these added starters, however, made any change in the betting.

The first odds posted were 8 to 5 against the Whitney entry, which meant in actual result King Hanover and Nasturtium. The Madden entry was second choice at 4 to 1, this being Yankee and Gunfire, while 10 to 1 was against the third choice, Clarence H. Mackay's Heno. The next horses in the betting were Barron at 12 to 1, and Hyphen and Lux Casta at 15 to 1 each, the prices against the others ranging from 20 to 1 each against Fly Wheel, Pentacost, and Saturday, up to 300 to 1 against Sunshower, Homestead, and Broadstreet.

The third race was run at 3:40, and the Futurity then was set for 4:10 o'clock, the finish for the third race being accepted generally as the signal for the rush in search of the latest paddock information concerning the Futurity entries. It was at this time that the paddock was most crowded, casual racegoers for that half hour elbowing the professional betting men and forming crowds with jobbers, trainers, stable boys, and the usual paddock element about each horse in the great contest. Nasturtium was the lion of the occasion, and had a great crowd about him from the moment that he appeared in the paddock until he was led to the gate after the call to the post had sounded, and there mounted by Jockey Nash Turner. King Hanover, running in the same interest, also had a crowd about him, while Yankee of the Madden pair was another centre of interest, the remainder of the horses being comparatively neglected.

In the warming-up gallops there was no room for choice, every horse in the race looking to be fit to the hour, while those that were cantered through the stretch fulfilled every wish as to the appearance of health and condition. The clock was just on the minute of the time announced for the call to the post when the bugle sounded, and promptly thereafter the bustle in the paddock indicated that the crucial moment had come. The Whitney entry, heading the list on the programme, had the first place in the parade past the grand stand, King Hanover in the lead with Nasturtium second. Then came the Madden pair, Yankee and Gunfire. Next Fly-wheel, then Port Royal, Hyphen, Pentecost, De Reszke, Barron, Saturday, Heno, The Talisman, Caughnawaga, Lux Casta, Sunshower, Homestead, Utopian, and Broadstreet in the order named. Walking slowly they passed the crowded stand, then at the furlong pole broke out of line, and, some galloping while others still walked, proceeded far away up the slightly bowed course, nearly three-quarters of a mile long, that thirteen years ago was dedicated to the Futurity.

There in the starter's hands nineteen horses hung for nineteen tiresome minutes, while the multitude waited in suspense, watching the dust cloud that the horses kicked up with a stir every few moments to the announcement often made that "they're off." They were not off, however, until half a dozen futile attempts had been made. Every horse in the race seemed to be equally at fault in causing the delay.

THE START FOR THE FUTURITY.

The nineteenth minute was all but gone when the full field, breaking at one more attempt, moved away in fair order, and the red bunting flashed downward, while again the cry "They are off!" echoed through the length of the grand stand. Off they were to an excellent start, with the scarlet jacket first to show, the Morris Saturday leading the way, with Caughnawaga second, Yankee third, Hyphen fourth, and De Reszke fifth, all the others well abreast except one blue jacket and brown cap, borne by Nasturtium, which from the first move lagged tardily and was last. In the first fierce rush of the race, Saturday, Caughnawaga, and Hyphen dropped back, while Pentecost, sixth at the start, raced into the lead, and as the furlong post was a bare head before Lux Casta, [illegible] De Reszke, all the others well [illegible] with a swirl of dust rising from under their feet and forming a dun background against which the figures of the horses stood out in miniature, growing larger and larger as they swept on in the flight to the waiting stand.

Pentecost held his lead to the quarter pole, with Lux Casta and King Hanover, who had moved up into the first bunch, while Yankee, De Reszke, and Caughnawaga were the nearest of the pursuers, with hardly a length between them. Going into the third furlong, King Hanover rushed forward and ranged alongside Pentecost, the others retaining their relative positions, while Barron, who had steadily moved forward from eighth place, there joined the second flight headed by Yankee, the stragglers, among whom was the favorite, who at that point was so far [illegible] as to be out of it.

All straining every nerve with jockeys already beginning to ride and hustling [illegible] ward in the fight for position, they raced to the bend in the course with nearly a half mile of the struggle completed. [illegible] Whitney colors borne by King Hanover there showed in front, but only by a neck, Pentecost struggling gamely second a half length before Lux Casta, De Reszke then fourth, with Yankee at his side. Rounding the bend into the stretch, and beginning the last quarter Lux Casta made another grand effort, and as Pentecost hung a bit and seemed to tire, raced up alongside him and then still moving steadily forward joined King Hanover.

The Whitney colt, however, at this point was staggering, and as Lux Casta reached his side was driven to the urgency of the whip, while De Reszke and Yankee, both hard ridden, went struggling on after the leader. Nearing the last furlong pole Lux Casta, galloping strong and full of running, was a neck in front of Pentecost, King Hanover, Yankee, and De Reszke running almost as one horse following with Barron closing, and a gap of daylight separating him from the nearest of the others, headed by Caughnawaga. King Hanover and Pentecost at this point, however, were fast tiring and giving way, while Yankee and De Reszke were struggling sturdily on and gaining on the leader.

Into the last furlong they went in this order, all the leaders then hard ridden, with whip out and spurs at work. In that last furlong Yankee's pluck and training told. Sturdily struggling and running straight as a ruled line he slipped away from De Reszke and steadily overhauling Lux Casta caught her as they began the last half furlong. There Yankee, tired, but game to the core, went to the front and began to draw away from all that followed. O'Connor on the then leader kept his whip plying for fifty yards further on, but as the gallant filly beside him fell further and further back, ceased the use of the lash but kept at work with hands and heels and, riding his hardest, held the race safe. Lux Casta, was dying away in the last hundred yards, while Barron was steadily closing ground and then was abreast of De Reszke, Pentecost, and King Hanover.

With hardly a hundred yards more of the race to run, the great event then was over, to all practical purposes, Yankee racing with all the pluck that his name stands for, answering every call on him, and drawing further and further away, holding his lead to the winning post, and finishing first for the greatest race of the year by a length and a half.

Lux Casta was too far in front of the others for them to overtake her in the short stretch of ground left to be covered, and, staggering to the end, she finished second, two lengths before Barron, who, running strong and true, got up to the next flight in the last few strides, and in a pretty fight for third money, got third place by a head, with De Reske, Pentecost, King Hanover, and Gunfire tapped on him, all heads apart, in the order named, Gunfire having made a fine rush from behind in the last quarter. Caughnawaga finished eighth, Flywheel ninth, Nasturtium, who closed much ground in the final quarter, tenth, and Hyphen eleventh. The others, none of whom was ever a factor in the contest, followed, with Saturday at their head, and The Talisman, Sun Shower, Port Royal, Homestead, Utopian, Broadstreet, and Heno strung out after him in the order named.

The division of the stake gave $36,910 to the winner, while the second horse earned $4,166.66, and the third horse $2,083.34. Two thousand dollars went to the breeders of the winner, A. H. and D. H. Morris and Milton Young; $1,250 to the breeder of the second horse, the Marcus Daly estate, and $500 to the breeder of the third horse, also the Marcus Daly estate. The total stake was $46,910.

RESULTS OF OTHER RACES.

Cobourg, from Canada, Beat Voter for the Fall Handicap—Ogden a Winner.

Two stake events, aside from the great attraction, the Futurity, made up the ambitious opening programme of the Coney Island Jockey Club's Autumn meeting, these fixtures being the Inaugural Steeplechase Handicap, run over the short steeplechase course, and the Fall Handicap, six furlongs, on the main track, which brought out a notable lot of sprinters, with the veteran champion of sprinting courses, Voter, in as the top weight and a hot favorite over the eight that opposed him. There was quite a long delay at the post for this event, Voter racing out in each break, when the actual start was made, getting away well, with King Pepper and Cobourg abreast of him. From the first jump the pace was terrific, and, to the amazement of the crowd, both Cobourg and King Pepper outran the Keene sprinter in that early stage of the race, Voter, who seemed to be slightly interfered with, dropping back into the crowd in the first quarter, while Cobourg drew out clear in the lead. For the remainder of the distance Cobourg held on in front, and, though Voter and Paul Clifford closed on him in the stretch, and drove McCue, on the Canadian sprinter, to riding his hardest at the end, Cobourg lasted long enough to win by a length and a half. In a ding-dong finish for second place Voter squeezed home a head before Paul Clifford.

Seven of the eleven jumpers named to start for the Inaugural Steeplechase answered the call to the post, with Bullingdon a slight favorite over the Widener entry, Fulminate, and Miss Mitchell. Cheesemite rushed into the lead at the fall of the flag and made the running, with the field well together trailing at her heels until the last turn was reached, Fabius and Miss Mitchell falling in the run to that point, where Cheesemite stopped suddenly and Orman and Fulminate went on together in front, Orman, well handled by Barry, winning by a neck after a smart finish, Fulminate second, two lengths away from Bullingdon, third.

Ogden, with the top weight in the mile race, second on the card, and second choice to J. R. and F. F. Keene's Outlander, appropriately celebrated the anniversary of his Futurity victory of five years before by winning in a big gallop by a length and a half after Wealth, who broke in front, led to the turn into the straight. Outlander was outrun from the start, and finished two lengths behind Wealth, second. All the horses named for the fifth race, numbering fourteen, started in the five furlongs for maidens, two years old, with Destitute a slight favorite over the Haggin entry, Bigotry and Royal Sue. To the bend into the straight Bruff and the Haggin pair were the most prominent of a well-bunched field, Bruff then drawing away a bit, and looking to be winning until, in the last quarter, Knapsack, closing on the rail, went up to him, the two fighting out under the whip for the remainder of the distance. Knapsack ran gamely under punishment, and, gradually wearing down Bruff, won, hard ridden, by a neck. Cast Iron, a length and a half further back, was third.

The Western filly Louisville was a strong favorite, with Autolight the second choice in a field of six, for the last race, a mile and a sixteenth, selling, on the turf course. Louisville broke in front, and, going straight on, made all the running, and won in a big gallop by three lengths from Astor, who was second throughout. Autolight was never prominent. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—The Inaugural Handicap Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; over short course, about two miles. I. N. Megargee's Orman, ch. g., 4 years, by Norwood-Norma, 132 pounds, (Barry,) 25 to 1 and 8 to 1, won ridden out by a neck; Joseph E. Widener's Fulminate, b. g., 5, by Rayon d'Or-Feu Follet, 140, (Mara,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second by two lengths from Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Bullingdon, b. g., aged, by Bend Or-Buttress, 148, (Green,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time—4:15 2-5. Fabius, Miss Mitchell, Cheesemite, and Zingibar also ran. Fabius and Miss Mitchell fell. Bullingdon the post favorite. Value of stakes to winner, $800. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances; one mile. William Lakeland's Ogden, br. h., aged, by Kilwarlin-Oriole, 128 pounds, (O'Connor,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, won easily by a length and a half; the Albemarle Stable's Wealth, br. f., 3, 96, (J. Martin,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by two lengths, from J. R. & F. F. Keene's Outlander, ch. g., 111, (Spencer,) 3 to 5 and out, third. Time—1:39 4-5. Ethics and Alsir also ran. Value to the winner, $790. Outlander always favorite. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The Fall Handicap of $2,000, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs, on the main track. J. E. Segram's Cobourg, br. c., [illegible] by Himyar-Grace Lee, 119 pounds, (McTaggart,) 4 to 1 and 5 to 2, won ridden out by a length and a half; James R. Keene's Voter, ch. [illegible] by Friar's Balsam-Mavourneen, 140 pounds, (Spencer,) 9 to 10 and 2 to 5, second by a [illegible] from William C. Whitney's Paul Clifford, [illegible] Trousseau 111, [illegible] Wonderly, 118 [illegible] to 1, third. Time—1:15 1-5. [illegible]te, Rainbrook, Isia, Bedesk, and Henry C[illegible] also ran. Value to the winner, $1,500. [illegible] favorite. Winner trained by Barry Le[illegible]

FOURTH [illegible] The Futurity Stakes, for two-year-olds, [illegible] value $45,390 over the Futurity course, [illegible] short of six furlongs. John E. Madden's [illegible] b. c., by Hanover-Correction, 119 pounds, [illegible] Connor,) 7 to 1 and 7 to 5, (coupled with [illegible] Madden's entry,) won ridden out by a [illegible]th and a half; the Albemarle Stable's [illegible]casta, b. f., by Donovan-Lucasta, 108, [illegible] 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by two [illegible]rom John Daly's Barron, b. c., by Ga[illegible]dis, 112, (J. Woods,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, [illegible] Time—1:09 1-5. King [illegible]um, (Whitney's entry,) Hover and [illegible] Royal, Hyphen, Pentecost, Fire, Flyw[illegible]day, Heno, The Talisman, De Reszke, [illegible]nawaga, Sun Shower, Homestead, Utopian, Broadstreet also ran. Value to the winner, $[illegible]0. W. C. Whitney's [illegible]ntry (Nasturtium and Hanover) [illegible] favorite at 7 to 5 and 1 to 2. Winner trained [illegible]er.

SIXTH RACE. [illegible]dens two years old; [illegible] weights; [illegible] furlongs of the new [illegible] course. [illegible]erstone's Knapsack-[illegible] by Lissak[illegible] Chain, 115 pounds, [illegible]or,) 8 to 1 [illegible] to 1, won, ridden out [illegible]pping, by a [illegible] David Gideon's Bruff, [illegible]15, (Bullma[illegible] 1 and 8 to 1, second [illegible]gth and a [illegible]m F. Brindle's Cast [illegible]c., 115, ([illegible] 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, [illegible]me—1:50 [illegible]mails, Setauket, Val[illegible]e, Glenwo[illegible]aden, Happy Cross, [illegible] Bigotry, [illegible] Sue, Batyah, and [illegible] J. [illegible] to the winner, $740. [illegible] 7 to 2 and 7 to 5. Winner trained by [illegible]

NO EXE[illegible]ON FOR MUSEUMS.

Mr. Wha[illegible]s that They Must Observe Law of Public Letting of Contracts.

Park Co[illegible]er Clausen has been trying to secu[illegible]e Metropolitan Museum of Art and [illegible]merican Museum of Natural Histor[illegible]otion from the charter provision w[illegible]quires heads of departments and o[illegible]o handle money appropriated by t[illegible]o contract for supplies at public [illegible]hen the sum exceeds $1,000. The[illegible] of excepting the Museums from [illegible]ections of the charter was not clea[illegible] Clausen, and he wrote to Mr. Whale[illegible]vice.

In his opi[illegible] Corporation Counsel says that wh[illegible]ll sympathy with the objects of th[illegible]s of the institutions, he thinks tha[illegible]eption to the provision of the ch[illegible]ould have clear statutory authori[illegible]

Mr. Clause[illegible]d especially to an appropriation [illegible],000 for the enlargement of the [illegible] of Natural History, and said he [illegible] the work could be better done at [illegible]ork.

Mr. Whalen [illegible] reply:

"It is to be [illegible]d that in the law authorizing the ex[illegible]diture there is no provision as to how [illegible]e work shall be done or anything to indi[illegible]te that it shall be done in any other [illegible]er than by contract let to the lowest [illegible] after advertisement made in the [illegible]anner. I hold therefore that the prov[illegible] of the charter are applicable in all [illegible]es mentioned in your communication[illegible] are to be treated in the same manner [illegible]er cases where work and supplies [illegible]e provided for and paid for by the [illegible] New York."

"It is the po[illegible] the law to require the doing of wo[illegible] furnishing of supplies involving [illegible]enditure of more than $1,000 to be [illegible]ugh contracts. It is the duty of all [illegible]cers charged with powers and duties [illegible]ect to this matter to live up to the la[illegible] well in spirit as in letter."

HELD ON STEP[illegible]ER'S CHARGE.

Charles Schultheis [illegible]ed of Stealing Over $8,000 [illegible]nds.

Charles Schultheis [illegible] Amsterdam Avenue was locked u[illegible]night in the West One Hundred and [illegible]econd Street Police Station, charged [illegible]ealing $8,000 in bonds from his step[illegible]r James A. Witt of 310 West One Hu[illegible]nd Forty-fifth Street. Witt mar[illegible]Schultheis's mother when the young m[illegible] was but three years old, and some time ago turned him out of the house, it is said, for indolence. Friday night, while the family were out, it is alleged, Schultheis [illegible]himself into their home by means [illegible]uchkey and took the bonds from a b[illegible]

They were missed ye[illegible] morning, and the matter was repor[illegible] the police. Detectives Connelly and [illegible]on, after hunting all day, captured [illegible]theis at Fort George.

OSSINING RAILROA[illegible]D.

Capital to be Increased and [illegible] to be Extended.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 31.—[illegible]ding Electric Railroad Company ha[illegible]y sold by Receiver John V. Cockcroft. The road was built in 1883. It runs from the Ossining railroad station to the camp meeting grounds, about a mile and a half. The purchasers are Barrett & Henders[illegible] Cleveland, Ohio, who represent a Cley[illegible] syndicate. The price paid was $50,0[illegible]

According to a statement made by [illegible] purchasers, the capital will be increa[illegible] once to $5,000,000 and the road exte[illegible] in three directions.

Work will begin at once, and the [illegible] will be carried to Port Chester, to Golde[illegible] Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad, and Verplanck Point, to connect with [illegible] Peekskill Electric Railroad.

SUICIDE IN CENTRAL PARK.

A Veteran of the Civil War Shot Himself Through the Head.

While Policeman Moore was patrolling Central Park, in the vicinity of the Ramble, near Seventy-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon, he heard the report of two pistol shots. He ran in the direction from which the reports came and found the body of a man lying on its back in some bushes, a smoking revolver by his side. Two bullet wounds were in the forehead. The man evidently had acted with the greatest deliberation, for near his left hand, on the ground, the policeman found a small hand mirror, which probably had been used in guiding the man's aim.

An ambulance was called from the Presbyterian Hospital and the body was taken to the Arsenal Station, where on it papers were found that showed the suicide to be Joseph R. Henderson of Sutterville, Westmoreland County, Penn. Other papers showed that he had been taking treatment at a sanitarium kept by Dr. August Reinhold at 823 Lexington Avenue.

Dr. Reinhold when told of the man's death said that he was not at all surprised, because Henderson had shown symptoms of suicidal mania. Dr. Reinhold says that Henderson had told him that he had been a sufferer for seventeen years from stomach trouble and other complaints. He was a veteran of the civil war and had been a member of Company I, Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and had received a pension of $6 a month since 1890.

Elevated Guard Found Dead on Track.

W .S .Tuttle, living at 2,026 Third Avenue, a guard employed by the Manhattan Railway Company, was found dead on the tracks on the curve at Coenties Slip and Front Street at 9 o'clock last night with his skull crushed. The body was examined by Ambulance Surgeon Nelson of the Hudson Street Hospital, who said that the man must have been killed instantly. The supposition is that Tuttle was adjusting the rear lamps of his train when the sudden swerve of the cars caused him to lose his balance and to fall, striking his head on the steel rail, which caused his death.

St. Lawrence and Adirondack Stock.

The Directors of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway, one of the junior Vanderbilt roads, held a meeting Friday afternoon at the offices of the company, 51 East Forty-fourth Street. A resolution was passed authorizing an issue of $315,000 stock to pay for the indenture bonds now existing, and which by a previous resolution they have a right to redeem at 105. The right to subscribe to the new issue of stock at par is given to the present stockholders. The capital stock of the company is $1,500,000.

President Goes to Buffalo Wednesday.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug 31.—President McKinley and his party will leave Canton Wednesday morning for Buffalo, going by way of Cleveland. The itinerary has not been officially announced, but it is understood that the party will go on the Fort Wayne to Alliance, thence to Cleveland, and thence on the Lake Shore to Buffalo, reaching Buffalo Wednesday afternoon.

STRIKERS INVADE THE CARNEGIE MILLS

Open Hearth Workers in Duquesne Plant Walk Out.

TRUST MAKES LIGHT OF IT

Simon Burns and Mr. Schwab Confer by Telephone—Important Results Likely to Follow.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 31.—The strikers are claiming to-night the biggest victory since the fight began, in the closing down of the open hearth department of the Duquesne Steel Works. The Amalgamated people state that the open hearth men have struck and the entire plant will have to close down when the men fail to return Sunday night for work.

The Carnegie steel people make light of the matter and say that the close down of the open hearth department to-day was merely the usual Saturday afternoon close, and maintain that the men will be on hand for work Sunday evening as heretofore and that no stoppage will result.

They claim the trouble at the plant Friday night has been exaggerated very much, that instead of a large number of men having quit work only a few boys were escorted from the mill by policemen, and the places of the ejected were filled at once.

Last evening a committee of employes from the open hearth department notified the foreman not to recharge the furnaces, as they were going out on strike this morning at the end of the turn. The foreman immediately notified the officials of the mill of the intentions of the men and a hurried conference was held. It was then decided to make wholesale discharges in the effort to stay the tide of union sentiment.

The men discharged were two helpers, twenty ladlemen, two engineers, three electricians, two boss stokers, and two brakemen. Eleven of the discharged men were escorted from the works by policemen and were not allowed to talk to their fellow workmen while going out of the works.

Until to-morrow night it will not be known certainly which side is right in its contention. The Amalgamated people claim to be able to tie up the plant and the steel company say they will resume without any material inconvenience.

The shutdown of the Duquesne Steel Works would have a far-reaching effect, seriously crippling the American Tin Plate Company. When the Bellaire Steel Works closed down the orders for tin-plate bars were all transferred to Duquesne. Since then the Duquesne plant has been stocking the tin-plate plants. Some of them have two weeks' supply on hand.

Denial is made in McKeesport this morning of the report that a break had been made in the strike through the return of about forty men to the seamless-tube department of the National Tube Works. It is stated that the seamless-tube department did not start up, although there were a number of men at work in the plant. These men, however, were repair men, a number of whom have been busy there for some time.

Aside from the Duquesne incident, the reported conference by long-distance telephone between President Schwab of the Steel Corporation and Simon Burns, President of the Window Glass Workers' Association, furnished the chief food for comment. It seems that the two men really communicated with each other by telephone, but what the subject or result was is not known. Mr. Burns is mysteriously silent and says he can say nothing just yet.

It is learned to-night from reliable authority, in spite of the great secrecy maintained by Messrs. Burns and Shaffer concerning the telephone conversation between President Schwab and President Burns, that something decisive may result.

It is said that President Schwab declined to have any conference with President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association on the ground that he no longer represented any of the men employed by the corporation. All union men have left the employ of the company.

If these return to work at once, and the mills resume operations in full, the whole matter is said to assume a different aspect and a discussion between the officials of the trust and the Amalgamated officials can take place.

Immediately after this conversation Mr. Burns went to President Shaffer and urged him to call a meeting of the Executive Board of the organization at once, so that the men could be ordered to work at the earliest moment possible.

It is understood that this order will be issued not later than Tuesday, and should have been issued before then had it been possible to get the Executive Committee of the organization together. President Shaffer, while declining to discuss the matter, remained at his office until a late hour to-night, and was much occupied. Appearances indicate that he was preparing for some important move, but nothing could be learned from him as to the actual situation.

W. E. Porter of McKee's Rocks, who was a delegate to the recent convention of the Amalgamated Association at Milwaukee, said:

"I note an article in The Labor World of this week, stating that this strike is Shaffer's strike. I wish it positively stated that every delegate at the Milwaukee convention, including myself, knew that the strike would be called in case the steel combine failed to agree to the terms of the wage settlement as laid down in the convention. You cannot make it too strong that the present strike had the indorsement of every delegate. President Shaffer can't take up the refutation of the article, but every delegate to the convention should be willing to do so."

The steel corporation to-day continued to add to its numbers of men at work in several of the plants that have resumed since the strike began, but the Amalgamated people assert that the additions are of no value, and that the strike situation remains without change.

Aside from the controversy expects [illegible] to develop until after Labor Day out[illegible] the Duquesne plant probabilities. [illegible]erday, however, it is probable that [illegible] and effective moves will be made [illegible]

[illegible]opposed miners' demonstration at [illegible], Penn., on Labor Day, it is said, [illegible] through. The leaders fear a [illegible] the ministers and the town au[illegible] and have about decided to carry a [illegible]abor demonstration in Pittsburg [illegible] be the greatest ever seen here. [illegible]ing the affair in charge claim [illegible] men will take part in the morn[illegible]

[illegible]ers at Monessen are jubilant [illegible]er the result of trials of the [illegible]algamated strikers whose case on [illegible] of illegal liquor selling came up [illegible] Greensburg. The Grand Jury [illegible] true bill against the accused [illegible]e evidence against them was [illegible]nough and the indictment was dis[illegible] Willard Elkins, chief clerk in the tin plate mill here, was the prosecutor.

The strikers of Canal Dover are preparing a petition for the dissolution of the injunction restraining them from picketing the vicinity [illegible], and are also making an effo[illegible] the City Council to impeach t[illegible] and remove him from office. T[illegible]e charges will be absence from to[illegible]nd the time specified by law wit[illegible] pointing a deputy in his absence, [illegible] he is still employed by the trust[illegible]ney and acting as Mayor at the s[illegible]

St[illegible]t In Cleveland.

CLEVE[illegible]ug. 31.—Eight or ten non-union [illegible]milar number of union men, the [illegible]mployed in the Crescent Mill, bea[illegible]d in a quarrel in the vicinity of [illegible] this morning, and a brief battle [illegible] with stones.

Standard [illegible]any Short of Tins.

The foreig[illegible] department of the Standard Oil [illegible] is said to be losing several thou[illegible] dollars daily owing to its inabil[illegible]e tins in which to ship its oil t[illegible] countries. At present in port, a[illegible]ir cargoes, are the steamships A[illegible]ptune, Acara, and Asama and t[illegible]sted ship Shenandoah. All hav[illegible]y to sail for some time past, bu[illegible] the fact that the tins in which [illegible] shipped are not to be had they [illegible]re compelled to lay in port and [illegible]time when they can. The inabi[illegible]e tins is said to be due largely [illegible] of the steel strike upon the [illegible]dustry.

UNIONS HE[illegible]USTRIES.

WASHINGTON, [illegible]—The American Federation[illegible] the [illegible] organ of the Federation [illegible] of which Mr. Samuel G[illegible] to-day prints replies from a number of prominent labor organizers, advocates in Great Britain to an inquiry from Mr. Gompers as to whether it is true that England's industries are seeking other fields, and if so, whether this is the fault of the trades unions.

The replies are all negative as to the influence of the unions. Mr. George H. Barnes, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Manchester, England, says that,

"Those industries which are best organised on the workmen's side are the most prosperous industries of the country. The shipbuilding, engineering, coal-getting, and cotton spinning, are all well-organized industries, and were never so prosperous, whereas, the heavy textile industries, shoe making, and several other industries that might be mentioned, and which are but indifferently organised on the side of the work people, are dwindling."

BIG CARNEGIE CONTRACT.

Agreed to Ship Via Wabash Railroad 4,000,000 Tons Annually Conditioned Upon a Terminal at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 31.—There are good and cogent reasons why the Wabash Railroad desires to make Pittsburg one of its terminal points. In a safe in the offices of President Joseph Ramsey, Jr., St. Louis, is a contract for the transportation of 4,000,000 tons of iron and steel products yearly for the Carnegie Company.

President Ramsey himself secured this contract, probably the largest single contract ever gotten by a railroad company upon the condition that the Wabash own and operate a line into this city. When he closed the contract with the Carnegie Company he provided that nothing in the way of a combination should invalidate it.

When the United States Steel Corporation took over the Carnegie Company the contract was included in the deal just as much as the plant and other assets of the latter company.

In order to reach Pittsburg it was necessary for the Wabash to get control of the Wheeling and Lake Erie, a deal involving the purchase of $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 in securities and the construction of terminals in Pittsburg at the expense of several millions more.

The decision of Judge McClung, rendered on Friday, permitting the Wabash Company the right to construct a bridge over the Monongahela, means that work on the new line to connect with the Wheeling and Lake Erie will be pushed to completion without delay, and that Pittsburg will soon have another of the great trunk lines of the country.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Occasional showers; variable winds.

There will be showers to-day in New England, the South Atlantic, and northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, also in the Northwest and the lower Missouri Valley. Showers are probable Monday in the Northwestern States, the middle Missouri and upper Mississippi Valleys, and also in the South Atlantic States; elsewhere the weather will be generally fair. Temperature changes will not be marked.

On the New England Coast the winds will be light to fresh and mostly easterly; on the middle, South Atlantic, and Gulf Coasts light and variable, and on the great lakes light to fresh north to northeast.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh easterly winds and cloudy weather, with possibly showers to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	72	72	71
6 A. M.	72	71	72
9 A. M.	76	78	82
12 M.	84	79	86
3 P. M.	86	76	84
6 P. M.	86	74	76
9 P. M.	78	73	74
12 P. M.	78	73	73

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	77½
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1900	79
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	70

The thermometer registered 70 degrees at 8 A. M. and 72 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 88 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 80 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 80 degrees at 12:30 P. M. and the minimum 69 degrees at 6 A. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:26	Sun sets...6:33	Moon rises...8:02

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....9:08	Gov. Isl'd...9:34	H. Gate...11:30
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....9:32	Gov. Isl'd...9:50	H. Gate...11:48

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, SEPT. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Montserrat, Cadiz	.....	.....
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 3.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Horatio Hall, Portland, Me.	.....	5:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti	.....	
Venezuela, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Servia, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Sicilia, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4.

Esperanza, Cuba, Yucatan, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mongolian, Glasgow	.....	
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 5.

Buffon, Brazil, Argentina, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Caribbee, Bermuda	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Turk's Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:30 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are op

PREPARING TO CHECK RUSSIAN AGGRESSION

Belief that Great Britain Means to Adopt a Firm Policy.

Blue Books Dealing with Russia's Proceedings in Various Quarters Regarded as Indicating This.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Russian agents in Persia are interfering with the Quetta-Nushki trade route, between India and Eastern Persia, opened by the Indian Government.

According to a dispatch to The Times from Simla, Russia, by virtue of the loan contracted in 1900, has effective control of the customs, and is giving endless worry and trouble to traders by means of customs regulations, especially quarantine restrictions. It is possible for Russia to paralyze British trade by long detentions of caravans and travelers. The native belief that Russian influence is supreme in Eastern Persia is having a bad political effect.

Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart., (Commissioner of National Education in Ireland,) writing on the general subject of Russian and British relations, says:

"We must strive for a final settlement with Russia or gird ourselves for a fight."

The Times editorially says Great Britain must decide whether it is "compatible with our interests, commercial and political, to allow a foreign power like Russia to establish itself on the Persian Gulf. Possibly it may be expedient to purchase political peace by the surrender of commercial interests which might cost too much to defend. But, if we are resolved to defend them, we must not wait until it is too late to declare our intentions and take action."

Frederick Greenwood, who is regarded as an acute and far-seeing observer of foreign affairs, analyzes in The Daily Mail to-day the recent Blue Books on Chinese affairs, particularly the facts concerning the Russian seizure of the Peking-Shan-hai-Kuan Railroad.

"Count Lamsdorff," he says, "finds no difficulty in telling our Government in the plainest language permitted by diplomacy that if it does not like the Russian arrangements in Manchuria, for example, it is at liberty to resent them in any way it pleases. Russia is not disposed to explain, but is quite prepared to fight."

The simultaneous publication of these Blue Books and Lord Kitchener's dispatches showing the unfitness of many of the recruits will, Mr. Greenwood thinks, throw light each on the other, the Government "deliberately desiring to let the patient know how he stands in relation to Russia and his state of military unpreparedness, so that he may prepare, not to die, but to rouse and help the doctors on his own behalf."

Simultaneous publications examining Russian and British relations at widely separated points are interpreted as indicating that the public is being prepared for the announcement by the Government of a firm policy toward Russia.

The Russo-Persian loan referred to in the foregoing was negotiated in January, 1900. The English papers spoke of it at the time as a step toward furthering the influence of Russia in Persia, the importance of which could not be overestimated.

The Persian Loan Bank, most of the shares of which are held by the Russian State Bank, undertook, by imperial command, to advance a 5 per cent. loan of £2,500,000 rubles, (about $11,275,000,) guaranteed by all the customs duties of Persia except those of Farsistan and the ports of the Persian Gulf. It was stipulated that Persia should pay off "all other and previous obligations"—that is to say, the £500,000 6 per cent. Anglo-Persian loan of 1892.

HOP PICKING IN ENGLAND.

Promise for Future Crops Not Encouraging Owing to Importation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Hop picking was [begun] in the last part of this week [in] Kent, and for days before there was an invasion of crowds of men, women, and children from the slums of London. There is much more comfort for them nowadays than formerly, and there is much more decency and less lawlessness in the hopping week.

The promise for the future of this important crop, however, is, according to to-day's Times, not encouraging.

There are nearly 65,000 fewer acres in cultivation this year than the average of the last fifteen years. But the crop will be comparatively big and of good quality.

Thirty per cent. of the hops now used are imported, and of the imports, 73 per cent. are from the United States, principally from the Pacific States, nowadays.

A METHODIST PASTORAL.

Commercialism and an Excess of Sports Condemned—The Conference.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A lately published Wesleyan Methodist pastoral congratulates the British Methodists on their successful resistance of the attacks made on their Church throughout the nineteenth century and the prosperity of the organization at the beginning of the twentieth, when a fund of nearly $5,000,000 has been raised.

It condemns commercialism and too much a devotion to sports in the large cities and the toleration of gambling and drinking. It declares that Wesleyans are arrayed at once against superstition and materialism.

The Ecumenical Conference meets here next week. The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, President of the conference, is expected to take part in the proceedings, and American Bishop Galloway will be prominent in them.

DUBLIN'S HORSE SHOW.

Great Fair, but Held Too Late for a Social Function.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

DUBLIN, Aug. 31.—This week the Dublin Horse Show was more successful than before, with 1,300 entries, fine weather and large crowds of spectators.

It is the best horse show in the world, so has some of the characteristics of a great industrial fair. The [exhibi]tion in Leinster House is large and varied, while such home industries as lacemaking are seen at their best.

But Dublin's week comes too late for a great social event in the British Isles, as it should be. In the last week in August society is either shooting or on the Continent. The project to change the date of Dublin's show to the first week in August, between the Goodwood and Cowes regattas, and thus give Ireland its share of the "season," is urged more generally and forcibly this year than ever.

The Flower Show of Bruges.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

BRUGES, Aug. 31.—The old Flemish city of Bruges this week has its annual flower show, which is being seen by many American tourists. The [attend]ance has hitherto been giving each a small annual show. The societies are now united. One of them, the Horticultural, is 500 years old. The show was held in the Grand Palace, the famous belfry of Longfellow's poem.

LONDON ARTISTS AND PLAYERS.

Watts's Statue of Tennyson—Adamowski Sails for America—Miss Tempest as Becky.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—G. F. Watts, R. A., who, like Sargent, has lately been trying his hand at sculpture, has almost completed a large statue of Tennyson based on his painted portraits of the poet; it represents him late in life. The only statue for which Tennyson ever sat, Woolner's, depicts him as he was in 1873.

Lady Butler Elizabeth Thompson, who has not been heard from lately, has nearly finished in her studio in Devonport a picture representing the exercises of "Tent Pegging in India." It is a large canvas, with many men and horses; the scene is at sunset.

Timotheus Adamowski, after an unusually long stay abroad, including a recent visit to Paderewski, sailed for Boston on Friday in time to begin the season's rehearsals of the Symphony Orchestra.

Of the next six weeks, David Bispham will spend three on the ocean. He sails on the Lucania next Saturday, sings at the Worcester festival, and returns within the fortnight, sings one week at the Leeds festival, returning immediately to America to join the Grau opera forces.

In spite of Director Posart's assurances to the contrary, the rivalry of the splendid new Prinz-Regent Theatre, in Munich, with the Festspierhaus in Baireuth, is an assured fact, and Siegfried Wagner's reported lament over the opening of the Munich enterprise was well founded. There is nothing now to excuse the existence of Baireuth except the copyright of "Parsifal." A comparatively small interest was manifested in the recent series of performances there, although artistically up to the reeent standard; while the successful beginning of the theatre in Munich, in which the best of Wagner's ideas are carried out, caused great enthusiasm.

Marie Tempest personally is not a bit like one's idea of Becky Sharp, yet she has a distinction and force of subtlety, and there is continued interest in her acting in the new play by Robert Hichens and Cosmo Stewart, which treats of Thackeray's masterwork somewhat in the spirit of a comic opera, yet is less offensive to a lover of Thackeray than some other plays on the same subject. The play, which begins with the revelation of Becky's marriage to Rawdon and leads up to the climax of Rawdon's discovery of her tête-à-tête with Lord Steyn, is episodic and sometimes trivial, but often smart. Miss Tempest easily takes a good place among the actresses in spoken drama, and her present portrayal is considered a vast improvement on her Nell Gwynne.

Both Pinero's and Carton's forthcoming new pieces, "Iris" and "The Undercurrent," promise to be serious efforts. Pinero, they say, is already planning a new comedy in his lighter vein.

Seymour Hicks, who acts everything from a comic old woman in pantomime to a heroic young lover, will appear as Scrooge in a new dramatization of Dickens's "Christmas Carol" before Christmas.

The new Drury Lane melodrama, "The Great Millionaire," is well under way. It is an immense picture of London high and low life. Farren Soutar, who acted in a musical farce with Edna May in New York, will play the hero.

Clyde Fitch, who begins at Liverpool to-morrow the rehearsals, with Beerbohm Tree and Coy, of "The Last of the Dandies," will sail next Saturday.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell's new play, "Lady Tetley's Divorce," tried out of town, seems old-fashioned and theatrical, but it is effective and likely to serve her well with people who do not care for the more advanced drama. But she begins her London term next week with a revival of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

E. A. D.

ENGLISH SHOOTING SEASON.

Comparative Status of the Shooters of Grouse and Partridge.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Partridge shooting, which begins now, is, in these days, essentially the sport of men of moderate means. The opportunities of the grouse moors are only for the wealthy and their favored friends.

Modern partridge shooting means the killing of hundreds of brace of driven birds daily, with improved breechloaders; but still the old-time votaries of the sport seek the stubble fields in secluded rural neighborhoods, where modern agricultural implements have not made the fields smooth, and follow up the game with a good dog, getting fewer birds but more genuine sport.

The condition of the birds is reported good from all over England.

FIFESHIRE MINE DISASTER.

Heroic Efforts of the Rescuers Against Mud and Water.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The full sorrow of the recent mine disaster in Fifeshire is not comprehended until one knows the exact character of that mine and its surroundings.

It is dug under a great peat bog of moss; a new shaft being needed, a mistake was made in digging upward from the mine instead of from the surface. The seam of coal comes within twenty feet of the surface, one point being right in the middle of the bog.

While two men were cutting the upward passage at this point water and mud suddenly began to flow in like a mud avalanche in Switzerland. All the passages of the mine were immediately choked with mud and water, and, just as the first rescuing party had nearly finished its heroic labors, another subsidence swept away two of the rescuers and one of the original victims. The heroism and endurance of the men were wonderful.

It seems that another lesson is drawn from it here exists that the miner's life is dangerous and that miners are a brave lot of men.

FRANCE IS PREPARING FOR THE CZAR'S VISIT

Paris Hopes He Will Consent to Spend a Few Hours There.

Elaborate Measures to Guard Him—People of Dunkirk and Compiegne Reaping a Harvest.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—As the day set for the arrival of the Czar in France approaches interest in his Majesty's visit is quickening into excitement. The newspapers are devoting columns daily to the various arrangements under way.

The official programme is still unpublished, but it is now known that the Czar will reach Dunkirk on the morning of Sept. 18. He will proceed to Compiègne the same afternoon, and will go to Rheims the following day to witness from Vitry Fort the sham fight with which the grand manoeuvres will close. Sept. 20 is held open, and is spoken of as a day of repose, but if the Czar visits Paris it will be on that day. Finally, Sept. 21, he will go to Betheny, near Rheims, to be present at the review of the whole army engaged in the eastern manoeuvres, and will probably start on his way home early the next morning.

In order to make the naval display at Dunkirk more imposing, the French Northern Squadron will be reinforced by three battleships and a cruiser from the Mediterranean fleet, giving a total of thirty-nine warships, composed of eleven battleships, five cruisers, three torpedo boat destroyers, seventeeen torpedo boats, and three submarine boats. The Czar will be on board the imperial yacht Standart, which will be escorted only by the Polar Star, unless he invites the Grand Admiral, the Grand Duke Alexis, to accompany him, when the cruiser Svietlana will join the escort.

President Loubet will arrive at Dunkirk on Sept. 17, accompanied by the Cabinet Ministers, and will open the new City Hall there in the afternoon. The following morning President Loubet and the Cabinet will embark on the torpedo boat destroyer Cassini, which will proceed to the three-mile limit, where the President will, it is expected, greet the Czar between 10 and 11 o'clock. M. Loubet will go on board the Standart, which will then review the fleet. The Standart will afterward go to the dock near the railroad, and a luncheon will be given in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce. Then the Czar and M. Loubet will proceed by separate trains to Compiègne. M. Loubet will arrive there first, and will greet the guests. There will be a banquet in the evening, and probably a gala performance at the Castle Theatre.

Elaborate precautions to insure the Czar's safety during his stay in France are being taken. All undesirable foreigners have been expelled from Dunkirk, and the Château at Compiègne is closely guarded by troops. It was at first proposed to station troops along the entire railroad track from Dunkirk to Compiègne, but this was abandoned owing to the lack of troops. The greatest cause for anxiety on the part of the police is the proximity of dwelling houses to the railroad in Dunkirk. Each house has been examined, and the occupants have been compelled to give detailed information regarding themselves. Access of visitors to the Château at Compiègne is forbidden except to holders of special passes. Electric light is being installed, and the wires from the generating stations, which will pass through the park, will be watched by sentinels.

Military engineers are constructing a light track from the railroad to the tribunes on the review ground at Betheny. Grand stands capable of accommodating 20,000 spectators are now being erected.

Immense crowds of people are expected at Dunkirk, and the railroads are arranging excursions. A fleet of pleasure steamers will gather in the roadstead. The townspeople intend to make hay while the sun shines. For bedrooms which can usually be hired for $1 a day, they are now asking $15, and fancy prices are being asked for windows overlooking the scene of the Czar's arrival. The same conditions prevail at Compiègne.

The Parisians will be greatly disappointed if the Czar does not visit the French metropolis. Efforts are being made to induce his Majesty to come to Paris on Sept. 20. It is proposed that he should arrive here in time to take luncheon at the Russian Embassy, and then drive to the Alexander Bridge, where certain ceremonies would take place. There would be a banquet at the Elysée Palace in the evening, and the Czar could return to Compiègne the same night.

Street singers and hawkers have already made their appearance with topical wares, including patriotic Franco-Russian ditties and colored portraits of the Czar and Czarina. The most ingenious article is a transparent card representing the Czar in the uniform of a Russian Colonel. When the card is held up to the light his Majesty appears in the uniform of a French General and wearing the sash of the Legion of Honor.

NEW FRENCH LINER SAILS.

La Savoie Starts on Her Maiden Voyage for This Port—Paris Journalists Among the Passengers.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The new steamship La Savoie of the French Transatlantic Line sailed from Havre this morning for New York on her maiden trip. She carries a full list of passengers, among them French journalists, representing the Temps, Journal des Débats, Petit Journal, Figaro, Eclair, Matin, Journal, Gil Blas, Illustration, Vie Illustrée, and Gironde. They will take advantage of their trip to the United States to visit the offices of all the principal American newspapers.

A banquet will be given on board La Savoie on Sept. 10, in honor of the visiting French journalists and their American colleagues.

On her recent speed trial the Savoie developed a speed of 22 knots, and is expected to reach this port some time next Friday. She is a sister ship of the Lorraine, though faster and more elegantly furnished. The new liner was constructed at the yard of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, and has been inspected by the French Government and accepted as an auxiliary cruiser. La Savoie has six decks, with sixteen transverse and one longitudinal water bulkheads. Her engines are of the triple-expansion type, while her shafts are of nickel steel.

The Savoie is 580 feet in length, is 60 feet wide, and has a depth of 39.6 feet. She displaces 15,300 tons, and develops 22,000 horse power.

Alleged Romance About Princess Margaret.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—It may yet turn out that there was romance enough for a three-volume novel in the visit of the Crown Prince of Germany to England and Scotland. It is said that the Princess Margaret of Connaught is sought in marriage both by him and by the heir presumptive to the throne of Russia, the Grand Duke Michael. The Grand Duke, who is the Czar's brother, now seems likely to be Czar some day, unless the Salic law is disregarded in Russia.

Passengers on West-Bound Liners.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—All the steamers bound for America are crowded to their fullest capacity. The White Star Line steamship Celtic is taking C. F. Moberly Bell, manager of The Times; Ralph Hickox of Cleveland, Bruce Ismay, W. J. Pirrie, and Sir Henry Primrose. The North German Lloyd steamship Königin Luise takes James G. Stowe, the retiring United States Consul General at Cape Town. The American Line steamship Philadelphia, which left Southampton this afternoon, took nearly a thousand passengers.

Mr. Carnegie's Gift to a Scotch Town.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Andrew Carnegie has given £10,000 to build a town hall at Motherwell, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

THE RUMORS ABOUT SALISBURY.

His Family Wants Him to Retire While the Unionist Leaders Wish Him to Retain the Premiership.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—It is said that the rumors of Lord Salisbury's approaching retirement are due to the existence of agitation within the Premier's own family, which wants him to take the step in order to preserve his health. His sons and daughters believe that the strain of conducting the affairs of the empire is bound to shorten his life. In this they have been opposed by several less closely related members of the Cecil family and by almost all the leaders of the Unionist Party. The latter, so far as can be ascertained, are likely to prevail, for the present, at any rate, in their contention that relief from the duties of Premier would be of very doubtful benefit to Lord Salisbury's health, which just now is not bad, considering his age.

In former times when Lord Salisbury's retirement was mooted the opposition to such a step was based on the absolute necessity for his presence in the Foreign Office. Thanks to Lord Lansdowne's apparent ability to handle that department, this necessity no longer exists, but the cry has now changed, and the Unionists admit that the selection of a successor to Lord Salisbury would perhaps precipitate an internecine struggle.

Hence the extreme and, as some of the members of Lord Salisbury's family consider, cruel pressure on the Premier to retain power, which for him has lost all attraction.

THE BRITISH SUBMARINES.

Charge that the Admiralty Refused to Examine an Important Invention Untrue.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—With a laudable desire to enliven the dullness of the papers here during London's empty season, one daily has been endeavoring to get up a scare on the subject of Great Britain's overwhelming deficiency in submarine boats.

Among the alleged crimes attributed to the Admiralty is that of allowing the United States to secure, this week, a submarine invention which the Admiralty declined even to examine, and which is likely to revolutionize that method of warfare. It is, however, ascertained that the invention in question was examined and declined by the Admiralty, was submitted to the United States Naval Attaché, Commander Clover, and was forwarded by him, in the usual routine, to Washington. The indorsement accompanying it and the opinion of other naval experts is said to render it improbable that the invention will receive any more consideration from the Navy Department at Washington than from the British Admiralty, which, by the way, is busily engaged in getting its Holland boats ready for launching.

The Admiralty has called for volunteers to man the submarine boats, but only a few adventurous spirits have responded, and almost all of these have been rejected on account of their inability to pass the severe medical tests imposed in this class of the service. It is quite probable that five Holland boats will be ready for launching before their crews are secured.

The reports that the Vickers-Maxim Company has added several secret and important additions to Holland's inventions are apparently untrue.

LIEUT. COL. VANDELEUR SLAIN.

One of the Best-Known Officers in the British Army Killed in Boer Attack on a Train.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, to-day, says:

"A train was blown up to-day between Waterval and Haman's Kraal by 250 Boers, who at once fired on the train, setting it on fire. Lieut. Col. Vandeleur of the Irish Guards, a most promising officer, was killed. The other casualties have not yet been reported."

Lord Kitchener has hardly ever before referred in terms similar to those contained in the foregoing dispatch to a deceased officer, and this shows the esteem in which Lieut. Col. Vandeleur was held better than anything else could do. The Irishman who lost his life through the blowing up of the train near Waterval was not only one of the most promising but also one of the greatest favorites in society among the officers of the British Army. His career was a brilliant one almost from the day he entered the service, and he was honored in a manner that was unique, becoming a Lieutenant, Captain, and Major in the same year. At the time of his death he was one of the youngest officers of his rank in the service.

C. F. Seymour Vandeleur was born on July 11, 1869, being the son of Hector S. Vandeleur of Kilrush, Ireland. He was educated at Eton, and from there went to Sandhurst. In 1889 he entered the army as a Lieutenant in the Scots Guards, and soon afterward became a Captain and a Major. In 1894 he was sent on special service to Uganda, and from then on had seen almost continual service. In 1895 he took part in the Unyoro expedition; the following year he served on the Nile; he took a prominent and gallant part in the Niger expedition of 1897, and the same year the Royal Geographical Society awarded the Murchison Grant to him for his valuable work in surveying in East Africa and the Niger district. He surveyed no less than 2,073 miles.

After a few months in England as aide de camp to Lord Methuen, commanding the home district, Major Vandeleur went out to Africa again, and served with the Egyptian Army in the Soudan expedition of 1898. He was wounded at the battle of Khartoum, and received the Medjidieh Medal for his gallantry.

Besides being a brilliant soldier, Lieut. Col. Vandeleur was famous as a sportsman, and during his brief periods at home was an enthusiastic polo player. He wrote a book entitled "Campaigning on the Upper Nile and Niger."

A TALK WITH MR. COCKRAN.

He Will Sail for Home Sept. 11—Denounces South African Concentration Camps.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—W. Bourke Cockran has returned to London after visits to Homburg and Marienbad. He will go to Scotland for a stay with friends, and will sail for New York on the White Star liner Teutonic, on Sept. 11. In the course of an interview, he said:

"I have not given the election a thought. It will be time enough for that when I get to New York and find how matters stand, and then—well, I generally take a hand in whatever is going. I have not seen Mr. Croker nor, indeed, any one closely connected with New York politics."

Commenting upon the lack of mention of imperialism in the platform of the Pennsylvania Democrats, Mr. Cockran said:

"I presume the omission is entirely due to local conditions, for to my mind anti-imperialism is the only issue on which the Democratic Party can be and is a united party. The lack of such united opposition in England is strikingly felt, the people her supporting the war purely as a Government measure, without much thought of its merits. England is essentially a just nation. Her system of administration of justice at home is the finest in the world, but often it does not permeate her foreign policy.

"What I think of Lord Kitchener's proclamation is that it is humorous in the extreme, and not so much a piece of barbarity as of eccentricity, which will not affect a single Boer. However, the whole system of holding Boer women and children as hostages, for such they are, despite Government denials, is an instance of inhumanity almost unparalleled in the history of the world."

DE LA REY'S BROTHER CAPTURED.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Lord Kitchener, telegraphing from Pretoria to-day, says:

"Garratt has captured Piet De la Rey, brother of the Assistant Commandant General."

Increase in British Customs Receipts.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The British customs collections for the fiscal year 1900-1901 were £26,270,959. This is £3,227,487 more than for 1899-1900 and £2,650,959 more than the budget estimate. The inland revenues [illegible] £27,227,277, an

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AZINE SUPPLEMENT

THE PHILIPPINES.

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...rmation sought. It has plainly been
...e desire of the Administration that the
...ublic should know all that could aid in
the forming of a correct opinion of af-
fairs in the islands, and this has been as
true of the facts which were discourag-
ing as of others.

A year ago the condition of things in the Philippines was by no means cheer-ful. As is shown in this publication of the society, the Filipinos engaged in hos-tilities were greatly cheered by what they regarded as the probability that the Administration would be condemned and displaced at the elections. This prospect was held out in the public and private statements of the active insurgents, and was noticed by all the officers in com-mand of the various districts. Largely in consequence of this feeling, the oper-ations of the insurgents were more per-sistent and energetic up to the time of the election, and a plan for a concerted attack on the towns about Manila, with a rising in the city itself, were only de-feated by the vigilance and activity of our army. The expectation of our offi-cers that this state of things would speedily and rapidly after the election was known was carried out up to the middle of October, when there was little sign of the failure of our cause.

This was largely attributed to the action of a secret society among the Fili-pinos, which forced contributions of men, money, and, particularly, supplies from natives professing to be friendly, under threat of death and the destruc-tion of property. It is shown that the threat was not idle, but was frequently carried out. In December, the army be-ing strengthened by the return of troops from China and the arrival of reinforce-ments from this country, a policy of greater energy and severity was adopted at the same time that the installment of experiments in self-government was pressed. It was announced that all aid to those in arms would be punished ac-cording to the laws of war, and that the plea of intimidation would no longer be accepted. The effect was promptly felt. The Federalist native party, devoted to the acceptance of the sovereignty of the United States and the promotion of the advance of the Filipinos in self-govern-ment, was organized, and a board, with native representation, for the extension of local civil government, was estab-lished.

Early in February Gen. DELGADO, an officer of courage and ability in the Fili-pino army, surrendered and urged all his companions in arms to do the same. In March the surrender of Gen. TRIAS, the most trusted officer under AGUI-NALDO, took place, and shortly after AGUINALDO himself was captured by Gen. FUNSTON and soon took the oath of allegiance and issued his proclamation advising his followers to accept Ameri-can sovereignty. This was followed in May by the surrender of the brothers VILLAMOR, Gen. TINIO, Gen. LACUNA, and Gen. ALEJANDRINO, the most active and efficient of AGUINALDO's officers except CAILLES, and in June CAILLES also sur-rendered. In all these cases the surren-der was entirely unconditional, but it was accompanied by demonstrations of friendly feeling, and was apparently ac-cepted by the people of the several dis-tricts as the close of the period of war and the opening of a period of peace and promise.

At the close of the time covered by this publication, the beginning of the month of July, Judge TAFT, as Civil Governor, had taken office and civil government was formally proclaimed, Provincial Governments were organized in a large number of the towns, and Municipal Governments in most of the cities. The army remains as the military support of the Civil Gov-ernment and in charge of the regions not covered by the latter. It is the de-clared intention to use the military only where of necessity, while in such cases will be used with vigor and decision. There can be no doubt that the princi-

...ministration is pro-...pines is a sound ...hods are consistent ...What will be its suc-...to say. The predomi-...y at the present time ...he direction of encour-...plain that in the more ...of the islands and among ...greatest intelligence, the ...ous, and owning the most ...he conviction prevails that ...istance to American control ...and that this control is the ...g for the islands. That is a ...at gain. It is so much won from ...main of chaos. It remains to be ...how far and how wisely we shall be ...to advance from this foothold. Un-...tionably the American people desire ...deal justly with the Filipinos and ...now the folly as well as the wrong of ...doing otherwise. In the long run we are convinced that they will enforce their desire.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

The further prolongation of the steel strike can accomplish no good purpose. The longer the men now idle remain out the fewer will be able to find employ-ment when they seek it. New men are rapidly acquiring the skill of which the members of the Amalgamated Associa-tion claimed a monopoly, and plant after plant is getting under way again without calling in any of the strikers. Nothing which could now happen would mate-rially change the situation, or bring to the Amalgamated any important advan-tage. Even the closing of the Duquesne Mill, to which Mr. SHAFFER has directed all his efforts of late, would not bring the steel company to terms. It would en-tail serious, but quite temporary, incon-venience, and would probably have lit-tle further influence on the issue of the struggle than to confirm the company in its determination to assist the labor in their employ in emancipating itself from subordination to a control which has led it into serious trouble without hope of advantage.

The protest of The Labor World against the policy of SHAFFER in the dec-laration and conduct of the steel strike is extremely significant. The demand for his impeachment and expulsion from the office of President undoubtedly expresses the views of the member-ship of the Amalgamated in at least three important branches of labor con-nected with the production of fin-ished steel, and it is interesting to note that the most serious of the charges against him is that he has been instru-mental in inducing the members of the Amalgamated to violate contracts en-tered into in good faith and fully per-formed by the employing corporations. That SHAFFER has lost the confidence of the workmen whom he led into their present unfortunate position is evident, and if the strike is continued it is likely to disrupt the Amalgamated Association and leave the Steel Corporation in pos-session of the field with every mill "open" and a reasonable assurance that they will remain so until new and safer tendencies are developed under wiser leadership.

The situation to-day is that the strike is effectually broken and that those who are standing out are defending a lost cause in which no issue of principle was, or is, involved. The man who stands be-tween the steel workers and employ-ment under such conditions is their worst enemy. One result of the strike is that the supply of skilled labor available for employment in the steel mills is already in excess of the needs of the employing corporations, and that for another year, at least, all of those now out cannot be absorbed again, but must find some other and probably less lucrative em-ployment. This situation is daily becom-ing more serious for the strikers, and es-pecially for those representing the high-est skill and commanding the highest wages. One after another the temporarily idle plants are resuming with non-union labor, and only those are left idle which for reasons of their own the company do not care to put in operation. To every friend of labor the situation and the out-look are alike deplorable, and those who have brought about this condition of af-fairs will have no further chance to re-cruit a following. It is, we think, likely to result in great ultimate good to the cause of organized labor, and we believe it a safe prediction that this is the last of the great strikes to be undertaken simply as a trial of strength between or-ganized labor and organized capital. Conflicts of this kind are too costly and too hopelessly unprofitable to be attract-ive even to ambitious and self-seeking labor leaders.

GEN. LUDLOW.

The death of Gen. LUDLOW, at an age when years of useful and honorable pub-lic service seemed to be still before him, is a National loss. His career is all the more valuable because it is not excep-tional, but typical. What he has done for his country is what his country has come to expect from the graduates of the Military Academy, which we have found not only supremely useful in these later years, but indispensable in the enlarged responsibilities we have incurred. What should we have done in the Antilles or the Philippines but for the educated of-ficers of the United States Army? To ask that question is almost to shudder at the thought of what would have hap-pened if we had not had this trained class of public servants, and the simi-larly trained officers of the navy to call upon in our National need. The Presi-dent has not yet received the full meas-ure of praise to which he is entitled for the inflexible resistance he has opposed to every effort to put the colonial service into "politics."

Like all officers of his standing, Gen. LUDLOW passed from the "brevet list" of the civil war into the sha... inde... spicuous duties for a ...ration. But he was t... ...ambi-tious to ... ...e du-ties ... ...try is not ... him to "the world and a long ...ndeed, in the Engineer Corps ...is perhaps more scope for intellec-tual activity than in the line of the army. But there was not enough to ex-haust the activity of Gen. LUDLOW, and when the army lent him to the City of Philadelphia, it enabled him to perform a municipal service which is gratefully re-membered there. How fortunate would we be, here in New York, if we had a man of military training and of that "chasti-ty of honor" which West Point incul-cates, at the head, say, of the police force, instead of the wretched creatures of whom we are getting daily disclosures! But, as with so many, almost with all, officers of the army, the interval be-tween the civil and the Spanish war was with Gen. LUDLOW a period of comparative obscurity. It was when the emer-gency actually came that we rejoiced in the discovery that we had the men to meet it, not merely in the actual fight-ing that in a few days shook down the empire upon which, three hundred years before, the sun never set, brilliant as that fighting was on sea and land, but also and still more in the work of administra-tion that came after. In this Gen. LUD-LOW bore a conspicuous and honorable part. No man better deserves a statue from the inhabitants of Havana, whose lives he ameliorated and lengthened by his herculean labors in the wake of the Spanish Augean occupation.

And, as we have said, the chief value of such a career is in its being typical. Everywhere in our new possessions are trained and capable officers, some in the sunlight, some in the shade, but all do-ing indispensable work with capacity, with fidelity, with taintless honor. They constitute an invaluable National pos-session which we cannot estimate too highly. What KIPLING said of her Ma-jesty's servants, civil and military, we may say, at least as truly, of the mili-tary servants of Uncle Sam:

> Bless and praise we famous men—
> Men of little showing,
> For their work continueth,
> Broad and deep continueth,
> Great beyond their knowing.

THE HALL OF RECORDS.

"The devil rages because his time is short." Tammany is raging now, through the mouth of DEVERY and the rest, be-cause Tammany is alarmed. But we are curious to see whether even Tammany will have the impudence to try to con-vert the death of Mr. THOMAS, the archi-tect of the new Hall of Records, into an opportunity for "the organization." Mr. CROKER is as pachydermatous as is com-patible with necessary transudation, but if he were here we think he would have too much sense to advocate the grabbing of the job, after the architect's death, which the organization has not man-aged to grab during his lifetime.

No professional employment was ever more honorable than that of Mr. THOMAS to design and superintend the Hall of Records. There is no taint to be at-tached to it at all. He had been the first prize winner, before a very severe and competent jury, in the competition for the design of the new City Hall. The Legislature, rightly as we think, vetoed that project, and there was no legal means of compensating the suc-cessful architect. So when the project of a new Hall of Records came up Mayor STRONG proposed that the architect who had proved his ability should be em-ployed to design it. It was a perfectly straightforward performance throughout.

Then came the Tammany deluge and the attempt to convey to a firm of in-solvent incompetents absolutely all the public architecture of the city. The new City Prison was more or less horganized and slatterified as to its interior, and a strong attack was made upon the new Hall of Records. Fortunately, this suc-ceeded no further than the cutting down of some of the architect's schemes for interior decoration, if so far. Now that the architect is dead, it is certain the attempt is to be renewed. We do not think it will succeed. In the first place, the Acting Mayor is a civilized man—a very highly civilized man when com-pared with his chief. In the next place, the Boss will be here presently, and may visit his displeasure on those who too brazenly refuse to "pander to the better element." And, in the third place, "the time is short," and there may be a civilized administration of the Mu-nicipal Government before the question has to be decided. We do not think there is any immediate danger. But we shall watch the progress of the plot with great interest.

THE KALTENBORN CONCERTS.

The closing concert last evening of the third season of the Kaltenborn concerts at St. Nicholas Garden marks an estab-lished success which is of real importance to New York. Three increasingly suc-cessful seasons have made these concerts a municipal institution for which all lov-ers of music have reason to be grateful.

Whoever has followed the history of Summer music in this town is aware how difficult a feat Mr. KALTENBORN has suc-ceeded in performing. It is almost a gen-eration since it was performed before, by Mr. THOMAS in the old Central Park Gar-den, now turned into a riding school, and populated, for many elderly New York-ers, with pleasant ghosts. Since Mr. THOMAS for the first time shook off the dust of an ungrateful town and betook himself to Cincinnati, there has been a procession of failures. NEUENDORFF and SEIDL, "in this connection," and the rest have successively tried and failed, and the long-felt want has remained until Mr. KALTENBORN met it.

In the face of such a success it would be idle as well as ungrateful to cavil. ...fact the concerts have not before ... as good as during this last season. The acoustics of the hall still need some amelioration. But the orchestra is dis-tinctly better than last year, and the programmes have been better, in spite of a tendency, early in the season, and later corrected, to "popularize" them to the verge of vulgarization. And the concert hall has more and more become a refuge for those amusement seekers whom even "refined vaudeville" has ceased to amuse in the Summer evenings, really, in some measure, for New York what the beer cellar in "Sartor Resartus" was to Weissnichtwo, a resort "where all the Virtuosity and nearly all the Intellect of the place assembled of an evening." The people to whom Mr. KALTENBORN has offered this opportunity ought to be very grateful to him. He has done a good work for the higher civilization of New York.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Innumerable annual meetings of one sort or another have been held in Buffalo this Summer by organizations, the mem-bers of which wanted to combine their special business with the pleasure of see-ing the Pan-American Exposition. So far as known, the plan has worked satisfac-torily enough in most cases, and to it the show has undoubtedly owed not a lit-tle of its success. The American Institute of Electrical Engineers, however, seems to have had an unfortunate and unpleas-ant experience, and, judging from the comments in the electrical papers, the members of that particular organization, despite their claims to special considera-tion, were treated with scant courtesy and were the victims of somewhat out-rageous carelessness by the city and ex-position officials. Nobody met them on their arrival in Buffalo, they had to find their hotels without assistance of any kind, they were forced to pay every time they entered the grounds on the way to the building that had been allotted to them, and the building itself was wholly unsuited for the purposes of the meeting. Says The Electrical World and Engineer: "Travel-ing long distances in sultry weather in street cars filled to suffocation, and with the entire commercial element of the city apparently banded to extort, if possible, your last penny—these are conditions not conducive to that serenity of mind which should preside over the discussion of ques-tions of science. In view of the general objection to Institute meetings in connec-tion with expositions and the particular ones arising from the Buffalo experience, we hope the Institute may not consider it again desirable to assume the rôle of an unappreciated side show to an exposi-tion." The Electrical Review is equally emphatic in its complaints against Buffalo and the exposition and says: "To speak the plain truth, the meeting which should have been an event to command the inter-est and enlist the most hospitable efforts of any cummunity honored by its selec-tion was lost in the seething spectacle of the Rainbow City. No official recognition was extended by either the exposition or the municipal authorities to the Institute, whose members have made the exposition possible, have made Niagara a city, and Buffalo an industrial miracle."

—It was at Cooch's Bridge, in Delaware, that the Stars and Stripes were first un-furled in battle, and a handsome monu-ment marking the spot where the event took place is to be unveiled on Tuesday afternoon of this week. It is made of Brandywine marble, mounted on a flat base, and is suitably inscribed to recall that the then new flag of thirteen stars and thirteen stripes that had been adopted in Philadelphia on June 14, was carried at the head of the Colonial troops commanded by Gen. WASHINGTON on Sept. 3, 1777, when they met and defeated the British under Lord CORNWALLIS at Cooch's Bridge. The monument stands a short distance from the old Cooch homestead, which was cap-tured by the British and used as a head-quarters for CORNWALLIS previous to the battle. Chief Justice CHARLES B. DORE is to preside over the exercises, and addresses will be made by former City Solicitor HENRY C. CONRAD of Wilmington, Gen. JAMES H. WILSON, ROBERT G. HOUSTON of Georgetown, and WALTER S. LOGAN of New York, President General of the Na-tional Society, Sons of the American Rev-olution. The land on which the monument is to stand is to be presented to the State by J. WILKINS COOCH, and will be received by Gov. HUNN. The shaft will be unveiled by HOWARD DE HAVEN ROSS, Jr., and FRANCIS ALLYN COOCH, Jr., sons of mem-bers of the Committee of Arrangements.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Junior Order United American Me-chanics is to present a handsome badge to Rear Admiral Schley in Baltimore on Tues-day.

* * *

The Charleston (S. C.) Post is "sorry that Senator Tillman's eye is disabled," and despondently cries: "Now, if it were only his tongue!"

* * *

Toronto shopkeepers are complaining of the number of counterfeit bills offered there, some of United States currency, and many of Canadian banknotes.

* * *

Some of the Canadians are sad because the car specially built for the trip of the Duke of Cornwall and York over the Cana-dian Government's railway is to come from a United States car factory.

* * *

Of 122 horses purchased last week in Canada for British Army uses, all but fifty were rejected on examination in Toronto because they exceeded fifteen hands two and a half inches in height, the limit which new orders from the War Office have placed for acceptance.

* * *

There is a project on foot for the pre-vention of a testimonial by Afro-Amer-icans to the London hotel keeper who re-fused to exclude certain negro Bishops, in attendance on the Ecumenical Council, from his hotel at the demand of some white American tourists.

* * *

To the assertion that four or five living ex-Confederate Generals of Virginia were delegates to the recent Virginia Republican State Convention, The Norfolk Landmark says that there are many more surviving ex-Confederate Generals in the State, and that of them Gens. Lee, Payne, Hunton, Munford, Wharton, and Bradley T. John-son are Democrats.

* * *

Gen. George F. Alford of Texas is visit-ing Seattle, Washington, and will organize a camp of United Confederate Veterans there. He has organized a camp in Spo-kane, which is expected shortly to number from 100 to 150 members. Gen. Alford is Adjutant General and Aide de Camp on the staff of Lieut. Gen. William L. Cabell, Commander in Chief of the Transmissis-sippi Department, United Confederate Vet-erans.

* * *

At least ten Governors of States are Knights Templars. These are: James B. Orman of Colorado, Richard Yates of Illi-nois, Aaron T. Bliss of Michigan, Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, John C. W. Beckham o... ...y, Albert B. White of West Virgi... ...White of North Da-kota, Winfi... ...rbin of Indiana, Sam-uel R. Van... ...Minnesota, and John F. Hall of ... ...ov. N. O. Murphy of the Territor... ...ona is also a Knight Templar.

* * *

Before Josiah Quincy left Boston for Eu-rope he was consulted in the matter of the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts and declared positively that he would not be a candidate. But there has been time enough for him to change his mind. Whether he has or not will likely be revealed on his return this month. The Boston correspondent of The Spring-field Republican gives currency to a re-port that George Fred Williams declared in 1896 that he had no personal bitterness against Quincy, as he had personal feeling against some of the gold Democrats, but that his differences with him were solely on political grounds.

QUESTIONS FOR SECRETARY LONG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your excellent editorial on the illegality of the censure of Admiral Evans by the Acting Secretary of the Navy answers a question I have been asking ever since the letter appeared in print. It suggests an-other query, however, that must trouble many of your readers.

How does it happen that so serious a matter as the censure of an Admiral is un-dertaken by a merely "Acting" Secre-tary? Has Mr. Long no responsibility in the affair? Has he chosen to have this done over another name than his?

People who remember Mr. Chandler's political and unscrupulously partisan rec-ord must continue to ask how the Naval Office could have so demeaned itself at his behest. Is it official comity? Are our naval Secretaries bound to defend their predecessors, ex officio? The action in the present case would make sad havoc with the histories and memoirs prepared by the officers of our army and navy. What about the reflections cast by Grant, Sher-man, Sheridan, on official actions?

What does Secretary Long think of this action of his subordinate? He has not been a man to countenance political ac-tion in the administration of the navy, and this affair, at Chandler's dictation, is suggestive of that.

What can be done to remove a censure illegally passed upon a gallant officer? The people are much interested in this, and would see justice done.

INQUIRER.

Aug. 27, 1901.

PLEA FOR POOR MUSIC STUDENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While reading the article in your paper to-day, "Great Tenor Discovered," it in-spired me to write to you in behalf of a poor, unfortunate lot of talented, but un-appreciated, students in music; this par-ticular case mentioned in your paper is an exceptional one, since the young man in question never even aspired to become what he is destined to be, "a great tenor," and yet he was discovered, as it were, to fill a free scholarship provided for by the great de Reszke; great he is, indeed, to make such provisions for some poor fellow-being, but in general thousands of cases there are in vocal and instrumental study of music, the poorer ones of whom are un-able to reach the height of their ambition for the lack of funds; they find themselves unable to meet the enormous expenses in-cident to the higher studies of music, and while their hopes are shattered their dreams of success vanish, and the public is deprived as it were, of what might have been a great artist.

In Europe a liberal provision is made for talented students, hence all the artists we have are Europeans. Is it not strange that, while so many of our great philan-thropists give millions to colleges, libraries, churches, &c., and are really trying to think out a plan by which they can best serve humanity, or do the most good for the poor and needy with their money, not one of them ever thought to create a free scholarship in music; not one of them ever thought to encourage or elevate the art in this country.

What greater monument could a Carnegie, a Rockefeller, a Gould, or any one of our great multimillionaires build for him-self than to found a free college of music, or make some provision for the benefit of poor, deserving, and talented students? We have an abundance of talent in this country that fails to develop because the possessors of it are too poor and find no encouragement.

I am sure that if this subject were prop-erly brought to the notice of our generous-ly inclined wealthy people some good would come of it, and some poor, discouraged, disappointed, and disheartened fellow-be-ings would see a ray of hope loom up be-fore them, and ever feel grateful to the one who interested himself in their be-half. AN ADMIRER OF MUSIC.

New York, Aug. 26, 1901.

CORPORATE STOCKHOLDER'S LIA-BILITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Section 52 of the State Bank law, in part, reads as follows:

Except as prescribed in the Stock Corporation law the stockholders of every such corporation [bank] shall be individually responsible equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such cor-poration to the extent of the amount of their stock therein at par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares, &c., &c.

The National Bank Act, Section 5,151 R. S., has the same provision, substantially.

Suppose the Legislature amend the State law, and the Congress the National law, by striking out the words "equally and ratably, and not one for another," and all after the word "corporation," so that the law would read, in this part, as follows: "Except as prescribed in the Stock Cor-poration law the stockholders of every such corporation shall be individually re-sponsible for all contracts, debts, and en-gagements of such corporation."

Why not? Indeed, why not go somewhat further and prohibit the formation in this State of, or the transaction of business in this State by other than full liability cor-porations? Then pass a law prohibiting an individual or firm from using a corporate name, and would not the formation of fake enterprises receive such a set-back as would make their existence exceedingly precarious, and would not it be more diffi-cult to get men of standing on the Board of Directors to lure the credulous to ruin? Is it not a fact that "so-called," or "otherwise," or "presumably" reputable men with a business, or honorable standing in the community, sometimes consent to belong to the directorate of concerns in whose securities and enterprises they would not be willing to invest their own money?

If all corporations were full liability cor-porations would not the Directors be bet-ter informed and more active in the way of personal protection and, therefore, better protect the stockholders and the public? Would it not do a great deal to ameliorate the condition of labor, and make more ap-parent to all the real mutuality of interests existing between the employer and the em-ployed? Because, not only the comparatively small amount of his property, in-vested in any particular stock, would be in jeopardy by each shareholder if wrong were done, but all his possessions, in each case. After all, is it not the property con-sideration which influences human actions in the majority of cases?

Is there objection to this course?

INQUIRER.

New York, Aug. 29, 1901.

THE LENGTH OF STREET CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Patrick McGinnis is mistaken; "Close Observer" is not "connected with the Metropolitan system" in any way, ex-cept as a frequent passenger on its lines. But, even if he were an official of the railway, what of it? Critics are to deal with his arguments, not with his real or supposed position in society or industry.

I did not say that a 38-foot car is the "only" length that should be run on Broadway; what I did say was that no car shorter than 38 feet should be run; that a 50-foot car would be decidedly to the advantage of teamsters, pedestrians, and wheelmen. Says Mr. McGinnis: "Cars of this length would take up an unnecessary amount of space, which is required for other traffic." Here is where my conten-tion squarely confronts the position of Mr. McGinnis.

As this is a question of mathematics, let us do a little figuring. I maintain that, carrying so many thousands of passengers in a given time, the required number of the ...ars impede other traffic more than ...e required number of the longe... ...re, to illustrate, are two cars ...ing 60 persons to the car, 120 in all. ...re are three cars carrying 40 perso... to the car, 120 in all. We will say that the aggregate length of the two cars equals the aggregate length of the three cars, al-though it does not, for the reason I shall mention later. The road-space displaced by the bodies of the two sets of cars is equal, for the same number of passengers carried. But the space kept from other use is not the same.

In practice, each car must have a cer-tain leeway in front, while pedestrians and vehicles cannot come quite to the rear of the cars. This front and rear space, held in reserve, as it were, by the car, neces-sarily is one-half greater in the case of three cars than it is in the case of two cars covering the same time interval. So it is self-evident that the three cars which aggregate 120 feet in length and have an aggregate passenger capacity equal to that of two cars which have the same total length, impede other traffic much more than do the two cars.

Now to the other point suggested: Measured by their carrying capacity, the short cars otherwise waste more space than do the long ones. In the one case we have three front platforms occupied only by the motorman, and in the other case only two such platforms. In a crowded highway like Broadway, where the cars al-most touch one another, the total of road-space thus taken from the foot travelers and the teamsters by the short cars is considerable; too much to be treated as a negligible quantity, even by Mr. McGinnis.

The fact is, contrary again to the idea of Mr. McGinnis, the short cars lengthen the running time, for the simple reason that, with equal numbers of passengers carried by the two long cars and the three short ones, there will be 50 per cent. more stops in the case of the short cars than in the case of the long ones. Again, the more cars on a track the less is the distance between any two of them, and conse-quently all persons crossing the street must guard against three cars in one in-stance where in the other they would have to guard against only two.

In short, every consideration of public convenience and safety pleads for the longer cars. Equip the cars with power brakes, and the only objection to the large cars vanishes. CLOSE OBSERVER.

New York, Aug. 27, 1901.

THE GERM AND CONSUMPTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the "Topics of the Times" column of your issue of the 22d inst., referring to Dr. Koch's lately expressed belief that bovine tuberculosis cannot be communicated to man, you say:

"All the basis for the professor's sug-gestion that bovine tuberculosis is incom-municable to human beings—he hardly went further than a suggestion—was his failure in nineteen attempts to convey human tuberculosis to cattle. Now, there is not on record a single case of experi-mental inoculation of a human being with either human or bovine tuberculosis, and the cases of such inoculation by accident rest on suspicious evidence. The proof of contagion from man to man, therefore, is no better than that from cattle to man, yet no one doubts it."

As to the last five words of this quotation will you permit me to assure you that there really exists no such unanimity of belief in the contagiousness of tuberculosis as you appear to think, among those who have in-vestigated the subject and who are quali-fied by education and natural endowments to judge of its merits. Numbers of such not only repudiate this claim, but the whole "germ" theory, so far as it is applied to explaining the origin of pulmonary con-sumption. They have no use for a "theory" which, after a quarter of a century—more or less—of such exploitation as no theory ever received before, leaves its advocates without a single development from it of practical value in the treatment of con-sumption either for its prevention or cure, and without even a logical explanation of the relation between the "germ" and the disease.

History will never accord to the name of Robert Koch the honors due to the names of great public benefactors; if it recognizes him at all it will be as the compeer of John Law and those latter day twin "theorists" William J. Bryan and "Coin" Harvey.

W.

Blue Mountain House, Md., Aug. 27, 1901.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Senator Depew is an amusing individual, and he is always most amusing when he means to be serious. Returning home re-cently, he proclaims joyfully that our ma-nufactures are capturing foreign markets so fast that the countries of Europe may be driven to an actual war of self-defense, though he hopes that such an awful result may be averted. In the very next breath he states that foreign manufacturers are making so much money in their home mar-kets that they can afford to sell their sur-plus products over here at prices so low that nothing but the McKinley tariff can save us from utter ruin.

Congressman Grosvenor, who came back with Mr. Depew, is also a delightful per-sonage. He is lost in wonder as to "how long the countries of Europe can stand a balance of trade of $650,000,000 per annum in favor of America." The answer to this is twofold:

First—No such balance exists, the ap-parent amount being entirely offset by va-rious items entering into our exchanges with Europe. Of these the principal is the expenditures of the horde of Americans who travel abroad or make permanent homes there from motives of economy.

Second—What is known as the "balance of trade" is self-adjusting, being limited by the price of exchange. As between any two countries, exchange on the credit of country, as used by the debtor country in payment of imports from the former, rises in price as the balance of trade in favor of the creditor country increases. This rise in price is, of course, due to the gradually increasing difficulty of transferring from the debtor country to the creditor country means of meeting the exchange drafts when presented at the latter place for pay-ment. With such increase of the price of exchange and consequent increase of the cost of imports, there comes a correspond-ing decrease of consumption of the imported articles by the debtor country, until, finally, a point is reached where the debtor country either ceases entirely to import or imports from some other country in which production of the requisite articles has been stimulated and developed by the high prices, and with which the balance of trade is such as to permit of the sale of the necessary exchange at a reasonable cost. In other words, no country can long continue to export more than it imports. This is true with the United States as elsewhere, and hence any limitation of our imports, whether by means of a tariff or otherwise, must necessarily cause a like limitation of our exports, and a disappearance of any balance of trade in our favor.

So Mr. Grosvenor really should not be so worried about Europe. W. H. W.

New York, Aug. 27, 1901.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To judge from an article in to-day's TIMES entitled "Not Good for the Cause," it can plainly be seen that the chances are very slim, indeed, for union and harmony in the ranks of anti-Tammany voters. The Republicans would like to have a good Re-publican nominated, and the anti-Tammany Democrats want a Democrat. Mr. Platt says "Coler cannot get the nomination." (By the way, what right has he to say who shall get the nomination when he don't even vote here?)

It is high time that the respectable citi-zens consult and put forward a man, re-gardless of politics, who is capable and willing to serve for the good of the people of the great City of New York; a man who would not care whether a man to be ap-pointed is Democrat or Republican, as long as he is the right man for the place, and fully capable and willing to serve the pub-lic for their interests. Taxes keep on rais-ing from year to year, in spite of the con-tinual increase in the valuation of prop-erty. Tammany says the Legislature is to blame for that.

But why do they increase salaries right along when poor people have to work for less wages, and business men, generally, must be contented with smaller profits? As long as the government of the City of New York is not run on purely business principles our taxes are bound to increase steadily. It is the taxpayers' duty to get men at the head of the City Government who will study their interests.

I am a lifelong Republican, but in local affairs I want to see the best man elected for the place, be he a Republican or a Democrat.

A STEADY READER OF THE TIMES.

New York, Aug. 30, 1901.

Oppoess the Nomination of Low.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noticing your editorial of to-day con-demning both Mr. Sheehan and Platt for speaking against the nomination of cer-tain men, I would suggest that it is far better to be right before ...king a move, and, if you do not know, you ought, that both Coler and Low are obnoxious to cer-tain elements of their respective parties. Both have been trying to build themselves up at the expense of their parties.

I am a Republican and first voted for Gen. Grant, and never have changed my politics or vote. But as sure as Mr. Low is nominated, just so sure am I to vote against him. You must remember that Mr. Low's breaking faith with his first propo-sition as to his accepting the recent nomi-nation for Mayor forced 100,000 of us to vote for Tracy against him, with no hope of electing Tracy. Were we forced to chose only between Tammany and Low, we would have given Tammany our votes and will do so again if the choice is forced on us.

No matter about Mr. Platt, who says he would indorse Low. Mr. Platt can't drop my vote in the box—I do that. It will be found that the major part of the Tracy vote would go to Tammany, as against Low. One hundred thousand counts double when directly opposite, you know. You can figure out the moral. JOHN EMMANS.

New York, Aug. 30, 1901.

Suggests John P. Faure for Mayor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to call your attention, for Mayor of Greater New York, to Mr. John P. Faure, former Commissioner of Charities and member of the School Board, a philanthropist, by whose extraordinary efforts 40,000 poor women and children, through St. John's Guild, have been per-mitted to get fresh air and be restored to health. Doubtless hundreds of lives have been saved by his humane, but unselfish, devotions to their welfare.

CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICAN.

New York, Aug. 30, 1901.

Names F. N. Goddard for Mayor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading over the list of names for the Mayoralty candidate why does not the Citizens' Union indorse F. N. Goddard?

He is a merchant of the highest stand-ing, a man among the plain people, a very able man. It is time that the plain but hon-est people have a right to make a sugges-tion. Let them add his name to the list of candidates who are worthy of the support of all good citizens.

FRANK E. STEPHENS, JR.

New York, Aug. 30, 1901.

American Trade with China.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading your article on the above in to-day's edition, and remembering other ar-ticles by you on the same subject, it seems to me that your chief regret, that Great Britain's teeth are in South Africa, is that the United States will probably lose a large amount of her trade with China if Russia carries out her designs, which she seems almost certain to do, unless England inter-feres.

I think it puts the United States in a very small light to make it appear that it de-pends upon another country to save its for-eign trade. As long as England does all the fighting the United States is willing enough to reap part of the fruits of it, but when it seems possible that force will be necessary to keep what she has won for the world in general it strikes me that the only force this country is willing to contribute is the "moral" force. That, unfortunately, will hardly make the Russians relinquish their designs. If the United States prefers to lose part of her China trade rather than fight for it, why, well and good; but for goodness sake, don't grumble at Great Brit-ain for not fighting for it for you.

CARDIFFIAN.

New York, Aug. 30, 1901.

An East Side Plea for Relief.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While you are commiserating with the ills of the traveling public and residents of Park Avenue, please put in a plea for those who live on the east side between Forty-second and Fifty-sixth Streets. That sec-tion of the city is almost entirely cut off from the centre by the railroad. There was a time when Third Avenue in that section enjoyed the benefit of much of the trade west of Fourth Avenue, but since the in-crease of traffic has made the stairs and bridges necessary, we of the east side have been left to decay. I am the unfortunate owner of property on Lexington Avenue which has decreased in value 50 per cent., while the assessed valuation remains as it was when the market value was double that which it is now.

Is it possible that we must see our prop-erty declining in value every year, when it is perfectly feasible to lower the tracks to allow the bridges to be on a level with the streets, and thus afford no interfer-ence with the centre and west side of the city? If you will kindly champion our cause I am sure you will win our lasting grati-tude. PROPERTY OWNER.

Aug. 27, 1901.

Explains Accident by Law of Physics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the daily record of railroad and trol-ley accidents occurs that upon the Northern Central of New Jersey on Aug. 29. In an account of this accident, in which two per-sons were killed and twenty-eight injured, it is stated that

Running at nearly forty miles an hour, a train was coming around a curve near Jersey station. At the centre of this curve is a gravel pit. For some unknown reason the engine jumped the track while passing the pit.

It is an elementary law of physics that bodies moving in a circular direction tend to fly off at a tangent, and that this tend-ency is proportioned to the speed of the moving body. Under this law it would seem that the cause of the accident mentioned should not be hard to find, and that it should have occurred implies either a lamentable ignorance or criminal careless-ness on the part of the engineer.

New York, Aug. 30, 1901. N. E. R.

Suggests "Lincoln Bridge."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me suggest the name Lincoln Bridge for the new structure. We shall then have two great bridges commemorating the two great names in American history. It is a name easily pronounced, and it will become popular at once.

THOMAS P. HUGHES.

New York, Aug. 29, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Sufficiently Exciting.

Tipster—Did you ever see the scenery in Colorado?

Buzehard—No, but I've had delirium tre-mens.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

The Right Man.

Mr. Bloomfield—Did you hear that Snags was going into amateur farming?

Mr. Bellefield—No, but it's all right. Snags can afford it.—Pittsburg Chron-Telegraph.

By-and-By the Same Old Story.

First Aeronaut—One can't put any de-pendence in what the weather man says.

Second Aeronaut—No?

First Aeronaut—No, he predicted a mile-an-hour breeze for to-day and our ship is merely crawling along.—Colum-bus (Ohio) State Journal.

Thought So.

"Did you paint that sign out there, sir?"

"I did."

"Will you please come out and read it to me, Sir?"

"Why, any fool could read that sign."

"Yes, that's what I thought, Sir."—Ev-ery Saturday.

Blames the March Hare.

"It seems to me that I have heard that strain before," said the patron to the musician who was playing his original composition. "It's familiar to me, isn't it?"

"Maybe it is," said the musician, reflec-tively. "He's stole a march on me several times."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SINGING OF GOOD TIMES.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

Let us sing about the good times in the valleys—on the hills,
The music of the mocking bird—the joy of all the rills;
Let us see in all the Winters, where the snow lies chill and deep,
The soil that yearns to blossom where the flowers are safe in sleep.

Let us sing about the good times; they are bright on plain and slope,
And all the world is ringing with the silvery bells of Hope;
The blue skies bend above us—the

...Shamrock came up almost dead ...breeze, and it was a puzzle to some ... how she went with the ... Willis" Jameson in charge. ... a speed record in a race ... over a course the length ... established by Government ... the main ship channel, between ... and the Southwest Spit.

Unless the calculations made yesterday were wrong, the latest gem of Nathanael Herreshoff sailed at the rate of fourteen knots an hour during one of her splendid dashes up main channel. Sir Thomas Lipton, managing her speed by that of his steam yacht Erin, believes that the Shamrock sailed over half a knot faster. Be that as it may, she did cover a distance of five miles in 21 minutes, and again two and three-quarters miles in 11 minutes 48 seconds, this last being from the Swash Channel cage buoy to the Southwest Spit buoy. In both cases the tide was slack, and if she had been racing with another yacht she would have carried more sail.

The Shamrock's mainsail was hoisted at 10:05, and ten minutes later her club topsail was set. By 10:20 the mooring was slipped, and at 10:30 the yacht began sailing about Sandy Hook Bay, waiting for Mr. Jameson, Designer Watson, and Commodore Hilliard, who went on board from the Erin's launch. Then the yacht was headed for the Southwest Spit, it being the intention to give her another inside trial. Passing the Spit buoy at 11:09, all hands clapped on the main sheet and trimmed it down almost flat, for the close reach up the main ship channel. As soon as she hauled up on the wind the yacht jumped away at a twelve-knot gait, and against a three-knot tide.

All the way up the channel the Shamrock was saluted by outbound steamers. The passengers on the Trave and the Rotterdam crowded to the rails to see the yacht, and the flags of each vessel were dipped in salute. Up through the Narrows and past Quarantine the challenger sailed, until, at 12:34, when she was between the Staten Island Ferry and Bay Ridge, Capt. Sycamore luffed her, and swung her around to the port tack for the return trip. This first part of the windward work brought the yacht almost over to Stapleton, then two more short tacks put her through the Narrows. Another two brought her out to Coney Island point, which she passed at 12:56:30.

The picture the Shamrock presented as she opened out by the point, and got the full force of the breeze, was a magnificent one. With her lee rail almost buried in a smother of foam, and her deck wet half way up to the mast with flying spray, the yacht gave an exhibition of sailing that astonished those who were watching her. Careful timing between the channel buoys showed that in the reach from Coney Island Point to the Bourne-wee Spit the yacht traveled at the rate of thirteen knots an hour. She reached the latter mark at 1:23. She was then hove to while the crew had luncheon.

For about forty-five minutes Capt. Sycamore kept the Shamrock practically hove to. He was evidently waiting for slack water to get a better gauge on her speed. When the channel was all clear of steamers he put her on the starboard tack, and eased sheets, went for the first mark—the South-west Spit buoy. Gathering way as she felt the strength of the breeze, the green beauty sped away to the northward on her second trip, at steamboat speed, passing the buoy at 2:14:30.

George L. Watson, William Jameson, and Commodore Hilliard were on deck, watching every detail of the spars, sails, and hull. If there was any straining the yacht did not show it, for she covered mile after mile heeling at an angle of about 26 degrees, and with no visible strain on any part of her. When she passed the four-masted bark Queen Margaret, which was bowing in light—and therefore very high out of water—it was noted that the Shamrock's club topsail pole reached above the ship's main skysail truck. At 2:25 the baby flatopsail was taken in, and at 2:27:45 she dashed by the Swash Chahnel cage buoy. Sixteen minutes later, when off Coney Island Point, Capt. Sycamore hove her up in the wind, while Sailmaker Ratsy and David Barrie were taken on board by the Shamrock's dinghy from the tug Lawrence, and at 2:53:30 the yacht was headed back for Sandy Hook on the port tack, nearly close-hauled, and with a fresher breeze than she had had before.

Faster than ever she traveled under its influence, putting her lee rail down to the water, and often taking little green seas over her lee bow, until her deck was wet clear up to her mast coat, and half way aft. The Erin, coming up astern of her, was traveling 15 knots, and it took her nearly fifteen minutes to overhaul and pass her from a point about an eighth of a mile astern. From this it was estimated that the green yacht was traveling quite 14 knots an hour, for the five miles between Coney Island Point and the Southwest Spit buoy. She did it in twenty-one minutes, which shows how fast she covered the ground.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who remained on board the Erin all day, seemed particularly pleased with his yacht's performance. "Don't you think she went well to-day?" said he. "The Erin was making ninety-five revolutions that time, when we were trying to catch her, and that means we were going 15 knots, so the Shamrock must surely have been making 14 to 14½."

"I say," he continued, "did you hear that the Columbia has beaten the Constitution four minutes in to-day's race? She must be a good boat. We—that is, Mr. Watson, Mr. Jameson, and myself—are going to leave in the Erin at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning for Newport, where I hope we shall see the next race between the boats. After meeting the New York Yacht Club's Race Committee at the dinner given by Commodore Ledyard's on Monday night, I shall return in the Erin in time to take the Shamrock out again on Tuesday morning, as she will not go out on Monday."

SHAMROCK II.'S MANAGER HERE

W. G. Jameson Thinks the New Challenger the Best Boat He Ever Saw.

Aboard the Cunard Line steamship Campania, which arrived at this port on Friday night, and came up to her pier yesterday morning, was W. G. Jameson, the "Designer Jameson," who will manage the new challenger Shamrock II. On her maiden trip across the Atlantic the Campania, in honor of her presence, kept the Shamrock II.'s flag flying at the foremast head, and the Shamrock's owner, Sir Thomas Lipton, kept the Campania's flag flying at the foremast head. After Sir Thomas Lipton had passed the Quarantine grounds yesterday morning, on the Erin, a dispatch was sent from the Campania to the Erin asking Sir Thomas to send a message to the Shamrock II. Sir Thomas sent the following message:

"Shamrock II. is the best boat I ever saw. She is a perfect beauty. I am very much pleased with her performance. I am sure she will be a success."

Mr. Jameson said: "The Shamrock II. is a very fine boat. She is a beauty. She is the best boat I ever saw. She is a perfect beauty. She is a success. She is a very fine boat. She is a beauty. She is a success. She is a very fine boat. She is a beauty. She is a success. She is a very fine boat. She is a

Defeat of Stinson ... New Yorker Gives ...

STINSON FINISHED FOR BACK

Motor-Paced Hour Race Made an Interesting Contest at Manhattan Beach.

The winning career of Robert Walthour, the Atlanta (Ga.) cyclist, who has swept everything before him in middle-distance motor-paced cycle races this season, and who was already hailed as the champion in that form of cycle racing, received a sudden check on the Manhattan Beach cycle track yesterday when he was defeated by four and three-quarter laps, or over a mile and a half, in an hour race by Harry Elkes of this city. The race was the second of a series for the championship and a purse of $3,000.

Elkes, who had been decisively beaten by Walthour twice within a month, was hardly considered as a factor in the race, yet he turned the tables completely upon the Southern rider, giving him the worst defeat he has experienced this season.

A third contestant in the race was W. C. Stinson of Cambridge, Mass., who was a poor third, finishing 6¼ laps behind Elkes and 1¼ laps behind Walthour. Stinson had considerable trouble with his pacing machines, one of which broke a chain in the twenty-fourth mile and caused him the loss of half a lap or more.

Elkes rode thirty-eight miles one lap in the hour, which is a new track record. The times of the thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, and thirty-eighth miles were also new track records.

The first race of the series, which was decided on Aug. 17, was won by Walthour, who defeated Elkes by 1 1-3 laps, so that honors are now even as far as these two riders are concerned. To-morrow Elkes and Jimmy Michael will meet in the third competition of the series, and on next Saturday Walthour, Michael, and Stinson will race, the winner to meet the winner of to-morrow's race.

Yesterday's race was one of the best yet seen on the track, as there were no break-downs or serious mishaps, and all three riders rode to the finish. The start was a good one, Stinson getting away in the lead with Walthour second and Elkes last. In the second lap Elkes passed Walthour and took second place. Stinson went ahead until he had a lead of 150 yards over Elkes, while Walthour trailed 50 or 100 yards in the rear, until the eighth mile, when Walthour made an unsuccessful attempt to pass Elkes.

The latter spurted to prevent being passed and then concluded to take the lead, which he did with ease in the last lap of the tenth mile.

Walthour endeavored to follow Elkes and succeeded in passing Stinson in the twelfth mile and getting into second place, but he could not get in reach of Elkes, who slowly but steadily increased his lead.

In the fourteenth mile Stinson began to show signs of distress. He lost his pace and was obliged to slacken his speed, falling behind rapidly in consequence. Elkes passed Walthour for the first time in the first lap of the twenty-first mile and again in the twenty-sixth, thirtieth, and thirty-fifth miles and was within a quarter of a lap of passing him again when the pistol shot ended the race.

In addition to the match race, there were two amateur events and an exhibition ride upon a motor bicycle by John Rust, of Newark, which was ended prematurely by the breaking of a chain on the motor. A two-thirds mile open race was won by Marcus L. Hurley, the Metropolitan champion, and a two-mile handicap went to a long handicap man, who was clever enough to steal a lead when the short-mark men caught up with the leading bunch. Summary:

Two-Third Mile Open, Amateur.—First heat—Won by Marcus L. Hurley, New York Athletic Club; "Teddy" Billington, Vallsburg, N. J., second. Time—1:23 1-5. Second heat—Won by Harry Welsing, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City; Peter G. Van Cott, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York City, second. Time—1:24 4-5. Third heat—Won by August Welsing, Harlem Wheelman, New York City; Menus Bedell, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., second. [illegible] Fourth heat—Won by Edward the adv[illegible] County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, are a st[illegible] Palma, Greater New York are gr[illegible]klyn, N. Y., second. Time—extre[illegible] won by Hurley, Bedell second, figured[illegible]. Time—1:48.

The m[illegible] bicycle ride by John Rust. In fac[illegible] Distance, 3 1-3 miles. Time—

[illegible] Amateur.—Won by Ralph ma[illegible] Circular New York Wheelmen, [illegible] yards; Menus Bedell, Kings [illegible] Brooklyn, (60 yards,) second; [illegible] Harlem Wheelmen, New [illegible] (scratch,) third. Time—3:25 2-5.

[illegible] Handicap Race.—Won by Harry [illegible] New York City; Robert Walthour, Atlanta, Ga., second; W. C. Stinson, Cambridge, Mass., third. Distance, 25 miles 1 lap. Leader [illegible] Time by miles as follows:

Leader.	Lead By.	Second.	Time.
[illegible]	20 yards	Miles	1:42 3-5
[illegible]son	15 yards	Elkes	3:21
[illegible]son	30 yards	Elkes	4:57 3-5
[illegible]son	75 yards	Elkes	6:36
[illegible]son	100 yards	Elkes	8:00
[illegible]son	200 yards	Elkes	9:31
[illegible]son	150 yards	Elkes	11:08 1-5
[illegible]son	100 yards	Elkes	12:37 2-5
[illegible]son	60 yards	Elkes	14:11 4-5
[illegible]son	10 yards	Stinson	15:45
[illegible]son	75 yards	Stinson	17:16 1-5
[illegible]son	100 yards	Walthour	18:48 1-5
[illegible]son	200 yards	Walthour	20:17 2-5
[illegible]son	100 yards	Walthour	21:31 4-5
[illegible]son	200 yards	Walthour	23:24
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	24:56 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	26:29 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	28:02 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	29:35 1-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	31:07 1-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	32:40 1-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	34:14
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	35:50 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	37:28 3-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	39:02 3-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	40:36 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	42:07 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	43:41 1-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	45:17 1-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	46:53 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	48:30 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	50:08 1-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	51:44 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	53:21 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	54:58 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	56:34 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	58:11 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	59:48 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:01:25 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:03:02 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:04:39 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:06:16 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:07:53 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:09:30 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:11:07 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:12:44 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:14:21 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:15:58 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:17:35 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:19:12 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:20:49 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:22:26 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:24:03 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:25:40 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:27:17 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:28:54 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:30:31 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:32:08 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:33:45 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:35:22 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:36:59 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:38:36 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:40:13 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:41:50 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:43:27 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:45:04 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:46:41 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:48:18 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:49:55 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:51:32 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:53:09 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:54:46 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:56:23 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:58:00 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	1:59:37 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	2:01:14 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	2:02:51 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	2:04:28 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	2:06:05 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	2:07:42 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	2:09:19 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	2:10:56 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	2:12:33 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	2:14:10 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	2:15:47 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	2:17:24 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	2:19:01 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	2:20:38 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	2:22:15 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	2:23:52 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	2:25:29 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	2:27:06 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	2:28:43 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	2:30:20 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	2:31:57 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	2:33:34 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	2:35:11 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	2:36:48 4-5
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[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	3:01:03 4-5
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[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	3:05:54 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	3:07:31 4-5
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[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	3:22:04 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	3:23:41 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	3:25:18 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	3:26:55 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	3:28:32 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	3:30:09 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	3:31:46 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	3:33:23 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	3:35:00 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	3:36:37 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	3:38:14 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	3:39:51 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	3:41:28 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	3:43:05 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	3:44:42 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	3:46:19 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	3:47:56 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	3:49:33 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	3:51:10 4-5
[illegible]	½ lap	Walthour	3:52:47 4-5
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...ETES IN ...TIONAL MEET

...bridge and Harvard-...eams Well Matched.

...RISON OF RECORDS

...t of Games Hangs on Three Events, with Chances Equal for Both Sides.

...ecial to The New York Times.

N... HAVEN, Aug. 31.—Both Yale and H...d are now looking toward the com...eet with the English universities, ...d and Cambridge, as the next event ...e college athletic programme. The ...nglishmen are now in this country, and Yale has begun training at Traver's Island. In less than three weeks the final arrange...ments for the meet will be made, and the choice of men to represent the American universities decided.

The exact date for the meet is still in the air. It was agreed upon in the corre...spondence between the Englishmen and representatives of Yale and Harvard last Spring that the games should be held at Berkeley Oval on Sept. 21. Changes in the programme from both sides, however, have made it necessary to amend this de...cision. The Englishmen have arranged a match with McGill College, Montreal, for Sept. 14, and it is doubtful whether they would be willing to make the trip to New York and prepare for the great meet be...fore Sept. 23 or 24. The yacht races at about this time also have worked to disar...range the plans, so that it is impossible to say just when the meet will be held. As Harvard, by Faculty ruling, cannot take part in any meet during term time except on college grounds, this is another item to consider, making it impossible for the games to be held in New York later than the 25th, the day previous to the open...ing of college. These details, however, will be arranged in the near future at a meeting of graduate advisers from both sides.

There will be nine events contested at Berkeley Oval—the 100-yard dash, quarter mile, half-mile, mile and two-mile runs; low hurdles, high and broad jumps, and ham...mer throw. Only first places will count, and there will be no preliminary heats or events. Two men may compete on either side for each event. The division may, of course, be as the two sides wish, so that there will be no restrictions as to men en...tered or the number from each college. On the American side, the athletes who entered the dual games will be eligible, and the choice of men will be left till the last moment.

As matters stand at present, and before the Englishmen have shown what they can do on this side of the water, there seems to be about an equal chance for success on either side. The Englishmen have 22 men here, divided as follows: Cambridge, 13, and Oxford, 9. They are entered as follows: Sprint, Cambridge, 2; quarter-mile, Cam...brige, 2; Oxford, 1; half-mile, Cambridge, 1; Oxford 1; mile run, Cambridge, 3; two-mile run, Cambridge, 2; Oxford 1; low hurdles, Cambridge, 1; Oxford, 2; high jump, Cambridge, 2; broad jump, Ox...ford, 2, and hammer throw, Cambridge, 1; Oxford, 2. Yale and Harvard will have a greater number of men to pick from, the majority of those from whom the final selection is to be made to come from New Haven. The list of candidates, as com...pared with the Englishmen, is as follows: One-hundred-yard-dash, Harvard, 3; Yale, 2; quarter-mile, Harvard, 3; Yale, 2; half-mile, Harvard, 2; Yale, 2; mile, Harvard, 2; Yale, 2; two-mile, Harvard, 3; Yale, 2; hurdles, Harvard, 2; Yale, 3; high jump, Harvard, 2; Yale, 1; broad jump, Harvard, 2; Yale, 2, and hammer throw, Harvard, 1, Yale, 3.

Anything like a forecast of the result of the games would, of course, be nonsense at this time, but enough is known of the previous records of the men to furnish some idea of what ought at least to be accomplished. As far as climate and train...ing go, the Americans will naturally have the advantage. The Englishmen, however, are a stronger team on paper. Unless there are great surprises, the results ought to be extremely close. As Yale track men have figured it out, knowing the records of all the men entered, chances are about even. In fact, it may be decided by the perform...ance of one man, either Spraker or Board...man of Yale.

It looks at present, and until new records are made in training, as if the Englishmen were sure of three events—the half-mile, mile, and two-mile runs—and the Amer...icans of three—the high jump, hurdles, and hammer throw. Giving the 100-yard dash to England by reason of Hind's great 0:09 4-5, it becomes necessary for the Americans to win the quarter-mile and broad jump, both of which events must be taken by Yale men if the Americans are to win. As any slip of the point winners means a complete reversal of this, how...ever, it is evident that nothing certain can be forecasted until much later in the train...ing season.

A comparison of the records made in the various events will give a good idea of the proposition which the American team will have to face. These are as follows:

Half Mile.—Workman, Cambridge, 1:57 4-5; Cleave, Oxford, 1:59 2-5; Behr, Harvard, 2:00 1-5; Applegate, Harvard, 2:02.
Mile Run.—Cockshott, Cambridge, 4:26 4-5; Greg...son, Cambridge, 4:26; Clark, Harvard, 4:29 2-5.
Two-Mile Run.—Workman, Cambridge, 9:53 3-5; R...hardson, Har... Yale, 9:55 4-5.

In all of these eve... ability of the visitors to do better ... the Amer...ican team is beyond... The only possibility for a chan... the two-mile run, where Teel or e... of Yale may work out a faster cli... events which the home team is re... certain to take are the following:

Low Hurdles.—Clapp, Ya... Converse, Willis, Harvard, 0:15 4-5; ... Cambridge, 0:16 4-5; Garier, Oxford.
High Jump.—Spraker, Ya... 2 inches; Rotch, Harvard, 6 feet ... ith, Cambridge, 5 feet 10¾ inches; ... Oxford, 5 feet 10 inches.
Hammer Throw.—Boal, Ha... 4 feet 2½ inches; Stillman, Yale, 141 ... ches; May, Oxford, 119 feet 11 inches.

There seems to be no b... any fear that the home team will l... of these three events. Clapp of ... without doubt pre-eminent in the h... Spraker and Rotch are above the heads of their opponents in the high jump, and Boal is far ahead of May, his only rival. This leaves three undecided events, the 100-yard dash, the quarter-mile run, and the broad jump.

England ought to take the sprint. Hind of Cambridge has twice covered the track in 0:09 4-5, a figure out of the reach of Yale or Harvard. The quarter-mile should go to Boardman of Yale if he is in condition, but his strained tendon of last Spring may hinder him from fast work. The broad jump should go to Spraker of Yale, if he comes up to the scratch, though his per...formance in the dual games showed his in...consistency. The figures for the doubtful events follow:

100-Yard Dash.—Hind, Cambridge, 0:09 4-5; Har...grave, Yale, 0:10; Lightner, Harvard, 0:10 1-5.
Quarter-Mile Run.—Boardman, Yale, 0:49 3-5; Clerk, Harvard, 0:51 1-5; Cornish, Oxford, 0:51 2-5.
Broad Jump.—Cornish, Oxford, 22 feet 5 inches; Spraker, Yale, 22 feet 3½ inches; Daly, Harv...ard, 22 feet 3 inches.

Hargrave may spring a surprise by winning the 100-yard dash, as he is ex...tremely fleet, and has not begun to train out his gait. Cornish may take the broad jump, in which case the balance would de...pend on the quarter-mile, where everything hangs on Boardman's condition.

Harvard began her preparation this week at North Cohasset, Mass., and will join the Yale men in New York just before the meet.

YACHT RACE FOR A $200 WAGER.

Was Sailed at the Huntington Y. C. Regatta and the Empress Won.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Aug. 31.—A cir...cuit regatta of the Long Island Yachting Association was decided here to-day over the waters of Huntington Bay, under the direction of the Huntington Bay Yacht Club. It was the seventh annual event given by the club, and these contests, which were under the direction of H. H. Gordon, Chairman of the Regatta Com...mittee, were for handsome prizes. There were seven classes of competing craft.

The feature of the regatta was the spe...cial match race for a wager of $200 and a wine supper, to be paid for by the loser, between the yachts Empress, owned by Augustus Heckscher, and the Windora, owned by John Green. They sailed in a special class, and the Empress won by over seven minutes, outsailing her opponent on every leg of the course.

THE WINTJE OUTSAILS ALL.

Easily Wins Race for Knockabouts of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 31.—The spe...cial race between the knockabouts of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club was sailed off here in a southerly wind over a smooth sea. The inside knockabout course, a distance of twelve nautical miles, was covered twice, six miles to each triangle.

The champion Wintje, owned and han...dled by Sherman Hoyt, won, easily defeat...ing the rest of the fleet in a well-contested race. The Marcia came in second, but the Wintje led almost from start to finish, gaining the lead right after the start and holding the weather position until she won out by four minutes and nine seconds. The summaries:

Boat and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Wintje, Sherman Hoyt	3:20	5:31:12	2:11:12
Marcia, Dresser and Jacqueline	3:20	5:35:03	2:15:03
Gowan, J. Sherman	3:20	5:38:30	2:18:30
Mistral, E. I. Lowe	3:20	5:47:35	2:27:35
Heron, F. R. Coudert	3:20	5:48:42	2:28:42
Nacodo, C. W. Wetmore	3:20	5:53:15	2:33:15
Lucille, H. H. Landon	3:20	5:59:20	2:39:20
Vagrant, Brown & Lowe	3:20	6:05:25	3:15:25

New York A. C. Beat Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, Aug. 31.—The New York Ath...letic Club added another victory to its string by defeating the Orange Athletic Club at baseball to-day. The game, an interesting one, was won in the fifth inning, when the New York boys bunched enough hits to score four runs. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
New York A. C.	0 0 0 1 4 0 0 0 0—5	7	4
Orange A. C.	2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3	9	3

Batteries—Perry and Hayes; McKenna and O'Neil.

Glenview Golf Championship.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The Glenview champ...ionship cup was won to-day by William J. Holabird, Jr., who defeated Abram Poole, Jr., of Onwentsia by 7 up and 6 to play. Poole was decidedly off his game, and Holabird won without much effort. A high wind interfered somewhat with the play of the two men.

N. Y. ATHLETES WIN AT BUFFALO.

Blackburn, Mitchell, and Harris Get First Places in Irish Sports.

BUFFALO, Aug. 31.—The heavy rain of this morning left the tribune of the Pan-American Stadium wet and soggy for the last day of the Irish sports. Summaries:

120-Yard Race, Over Ten Hurdles.—G. McK. Hall, Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, won; Robert W. Bingham, Central Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, sec...ond; Michael Harris, Pastime A. C., New York, third. Time—0:17 2-5.
Running Long Jump.—J. J. Blackburn, New York, won, 18 feet 9 inches; Michael Harris, O'Connell's Football Club, New York, second; William Kenneally, O'Connell's Football Club, New York, third.
Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—John R. De Witt, Princeton University, won, 155 feet 7 inches; Timothy O'Rourke, St. Mary's L. and A. A., Toronto, Ontario, second; Thomas K. Barrett, St. Leo's Gymnasium, Baltimore, third.
Medley Foot Race, Quarter-Mile.—Michael Har...ris, O'Connell's Football Club, New York, won; James McDonald, Kickham Football Club, New York, second; William Kenneally, O'Con...nell's Football Club, New York, third. No time taken.
Throwing 56-Pound Weight for Height.—James S. Mitchell, Harlem Rowing Club, New York, won, 12 feet 6 inches; Timothy O'Rourke, St. Mary's L. and A., Toronto, Ontario, sec...ond; D. O'Connell, West Side A. C., New York, third.
Football—All-Irelands, New York, 1 goal and 4 points—7; Kickhams, New York, 2 goals and 1 point—7.

Keyport Yacht Club Races.

Special to The New York Times.

KEYPORT, N. J., Aug. 31.—The Keyport Yacht Club held its first annual open re...gatta this afternoon. The yachts were di...vided into seven classes, and prizes were awarded to the winners in each class. The winners in the different classes were: Open cats, sixteen to twenty-two feet, won by Whiff; Class B, cabin cats, won by Ethel; Class C, cabin sloops, won by Commodore H. A. Young's Youngster; Class D, power boats, won by William E. Wooley's Flora of Keyport; Class E, surf boats, won by William Watts; Class F, open sloops, four...teen to twenty feet, won by the Rita; Class G, half raters, won by the Cook Brothers' Yes Yes.

Goodwin's New Turf Guide.

Goodwin's Turf Guide, No. 10, carrying the records of racing in the East up to the opening of the Sheepshead Bay meet...ing yesterday, has been issued. The work, the third number of Volume II. of the Guide for 1901, contains the indexed form tables to and including the end of the Saratoga season, with the usual excellent features of Western records, winning jock...eys' mounts, the fastest time on the various tracks, and the world's time records.

Flying Handicap Weights.

The weights for the Flying Handicap to be run Tuesday, Sept. 3, at the Sheepshead Bay course were announced yesterday by Handicapper W. S. Vosburgh as follows:

Blues, 126 pounds; Prince Pepper and Dublin, 118 each; Outlander and Alard Scheck, 117 each; King Pepper, 116; Silverdale, 115; Lady Schorr, 114; The Musketeer and Col. Padden, 112 each; Demurrer, Black Fox, and McAddie, 110 each; Isla, 107; The Puritan, Baron Pepper, and Paul Clifford, 105 each; Reina and Elegy, 104 each; Sarner, The Mecca, and Lord Pepper, 100 each; Sweet Tooth, 98; John Ruskin, 97; Cervera, Maltster and Mixer, 95 each; Frankfort, 93; Autolight and Bobs, 92 each; Candle, Prince of Melrose and Lucent, 90 each; Scotch Bush, 87; Guileless, 86.

Innes Arden Golf Team Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 31.—Twenty to nothing in favor of the Innes Arden Golf Club was the record to-day in the team match with the Hillandale Golf Club. The summaries:

Hillandale—Dr. Schavoir, 0; Edward Levitt, 0; W. B. Phillips, 0; M. Phelps, 0; C. F. Dean, 0; H. K. McHard, 0. Total, 0.
Innes Arden—W. B. Strong, 0; M. Graham, 9; G. Laughlin, 0; C. Washburn, 1; J. Daniels, 5; H. Wallace, 5. Total, 20.

Rain Postpones Tennis Matches.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ont., Aug. 31.—The Niagara international tennis tour...nament was continued here this afternoon, but owing to the constant showers most of the final matches were postponed until Monday, when Fischer will meet Little for the men's championship and Miss Jones will play Miss Neely for the women's cham...pionship. Scores:

Doubles.—Final Round—Miss E. Closterman, Cin...cinnati, and Miss Carrie Neely, Chicago, beat Mrs. Burgess and Miss Hadley, Toronto, 6—1, 6—2, 3—1, defaulted.
Novice Singles.—Final Round—H. L. Phelps, Niagara Falls, beat L. D. Hara, St. Cath...arines, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4. 12—10.
Boys' Singles.—Final Round—Paul Gardner, Chi...cago, beat E. Koch, Cincinnati, 6—3, 6—1.

Lone Star B. C. Regatta.

The annual regatta of the Lone Star Boat Club was held yesterday afternoon over the club course on the Harlem River with a fish off the clubhouse, at the foot of West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street. In the junior single gigs race A. M. Bier capsized when well in the lead, but righted his boat and managed to finish third. Sum...mary:

Junior Single Gigs.—Won by S. Wiesbader; W. C. Frank, second; A. M. Bier, third.
Senior Single Gigs.—Won by J. Lillienthal; E. Keller, second; S. A. Cramer, third.
Double Gigs.—Won by S. A. Cramer, bow, and J. Lillienthal, stroke; M. C. Katz, bow, and S. G. Stern, stroke, second.
Four-Oared Gigs.—Won by W. C. Frank, bow; W. Loeb, 2; E. Keller, 3; S. G. Stern, stroke; H. C. Hirsch, coxswain. S. C. Katz, bow; M. S. Herrman, 2; S. A. Cramer, 3; J. Lillienthal, stroke; D. Yankhauer, coxswain, second.

A Senator May Win Golf Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 31.—Senator Charles A. Reed is still in the lead for the

Gov... Cup in the... [illegible] trophy:

	Over...	Mid...	Tot...
Frank Ra...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. H. Se...	111	19	92
C. L. Nic...	120	27	93
Charles A. Reed	109	11	98
E. C. Murray	129	30	99
S. St. John McCutcheon	116	17	99
Samuel Townsend	120	19	101
A. Van Deventer	142	30	112
J. C. Peck	173	30	143

ON LOCAL CREASES.

The Livingston Field Club exhibited something like its old time form yesterday at Staten Isl...and in the match with the Manhattan Cricket Club, and won a highly creditable victory by 18 runs. The score:

LIVINGSTON FIELD CLUB.

H. E. Jackson, b. Rushton	28
F. A. W. Ireland, c. Rushton, b. W. Adam	19
T. S. Hope-Simpson, b. W. Adam	35
R. St. G. Walker, b. Rushton	2
W. S. R. Ogilby, b. Rushton	2
R. T. Rokeby, b. Rushton	4
T. H. Allison, b. Rushton	3
W. Williams, c. J. Adam, b. W. Adam	8
J. D. Ogilby, b. Rushton	3
W. Donald, not out	0
J. Hall, c. Flannery, b. Rushton	0
Byes	5
Leg byes	4
Total	115

MANHATTAN.

F. J. Prendergast, c. Donald, b. Rokeby	24
A. G. Shingler, l. b. w., b. Rokeby	27
H. A. Beveridge, c. Simpson, b. Ireland	0
J. Flannery, b. Ireland	7
J. Adam, b. Rokeby	6
W. Adam, c. Williams, b. Rokeby	1
T. J. O'Reilly, c. Simpson, b. Rokeby	7
T. Jewett, b. Ireland	11
A. J. Gray, c. sub. b. Ireland	3
H. Rushton, st. Hope-Simpson, b. Rokeby	4
G. Fitzgibbon, not out	1
Byes	5
No ball	1
Total	97

There was but one game played at Prospect Park yesterday, the Team C of the Brooklyn Club gaining an easy victory over Team B of Nelson Lodge, by 39 runs, after declaring their innings closed with only 7 wickets down. The totals were: Brooklyn Team C, 105, (declared for 7 wickets;) Nelson Lodge Team B, 66.

The West Indians expected to play the team of the steamer Campania at Prospect Park, but were disappointed owing to the late arrival of the boat, and the men got in some good practice work instead of the regular game.

Team B of Brooklyn journeyed to Newark for its return game in the championship series of the New York Cricket Association with Essex County, and gained a victory by 20 runs. The totals were: Brooklyn Team B, 66; Essex Coun...ty, 46.

The Newark Cricket Club played Paterson Team B at Newark, and suffered defeat by 45 runs. The totals were: Paterson Team B, 96; Essex County, 51.

The Kings County Club journeyed to Paterson

...4,614; A. E. Due, 4,063; C. R. Thorne, 2... I. Gillett, 2,735; E. W. Fleet, 2,707; J. ... ties, 1,954; W. H. Mackey, 1,767; H. E. ... Ducker, 1,664; E. L. Kieger, 1,501; R. L. ... Lyle, 1,325; B. Gottkolf, 1,305; W. H. Tom...linson, 1,261; R. A. Van Dyke, 1,228; D. H. ...odge, 1,218; C. F. Levy, 1,126; C. Nereni, ...112; S. Mehrbach, 1,096; C. Burney, 1,018; ... Hesser, 1,002.

English Cric...

LONDON, Aug. 31.— ... cricketers sail for Philadelph... ... the Red Star Line steamer Have... F. Warner goes instead of Rober...

Brooklyn Canoe Club R...

Special to The New York Time...

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Aug. 31.—M... of the Brooklyn Canoe Club came ... town to-night and immediately establish... camp, headed by Commodore Robert J. ... Wilkin. On Monday there will be the an...nual contest for the Pagan Cruising Tro...phy. It is for sailing canoes, with the usual sail area limit, over a three-mile course, triangular in form, one mile to each leg.

The trophy is at present held by Percy M. Hogan, who won it last year, and it will be competed for this season by H. August Rietenzstein, Robert G. Wilkin, former Commodore Henry C. Dater, Morton V. Brokaw, and other well-known sailors. Among those who went on the trip are Percy M. Hogan, Daniel Albert Nash, James B. Taylor, Samuel J. Bennett, and A. W. Walters.

Six Shooter's Sensational Race.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The Northern Stakes, at one and a quarter miles, at Hawthorne, worth $6,120 to the winner, to-day was captured by Six Shooter in a sensational finish, in which the track rec...ord of 2:06¼ was broken by half a second. The performance was a wonderful one for the three-year-old, who was heavily backed at 8 to 1. He came from back in the field in the stretch and on the post beat Jiminez by a neck, the latter a similar distance in front of Pink Coat, third.

C. R. C. A. Mileage Competition.

The contest between the house members of the Century Road Club Association, which is being conducted apart from the regular competition of the general mem...bership for State medals, will apparently end with S. W. Stewart as the winner of the first prize and Harry Early of the sec...ond. The race for the rest of the prizes is very close. The standing to the 1st of August of the twenty-two members who have ridden over 1,000 miles is as follows: S. W. Stewart, 10,402; H. Early, 6,748; W. H. Winckliebach, Jr., 4,352; C. C. Badeau,

...rdner May Meet Joe Walcott.

...FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—It was ...fter the fight between George ... Massachusetts and Kid Carter ... Gardner early in the battle ...umb of his left hand. Gard... be matched against Joe ... to take place in this

COURTS

...Calendars—Tuesday, Sept. 3.

SUPR... CO... Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPRE... Appellate Term—For the ... om the City Court and ...

...al Term—Part I.—... 30 A. M. Litigated ...

1—R... ...m. Type Founders' tr... vs. McKee.
2—Pe... ...vs. Gerken.
3—Mye... ...ball vs. Schnel-Co.
4—Rose ...an vs. Dry
5—Northp... ... R. R. Co. vs. ... vs. Met. St.
6—Haight vs. ...ington.
7—Burke vs. ... vs.
8—Clement vs. ...ottlieb.
9—Kuster vs. ...
10—Tierney vs. H... ...inson.
ly.
11—Haimes vs. He... ...away
12—23d Ward L... ...
provement Co. vs. ...
Toelberg.
13—Hecht vs. Laing.
14—Roemer vs. Roemer.
15—Campbell vs. City of New York.
16—Keteltas vs. Ketel...tas.
17—Simmons vs. Sim...mons.
18—Sayre vs. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.
19—Donohue vs. Blen...
20—Emigrant Industrial Sav. Bank vs. Dono...hue.
21—Carberry vs. Arn...stein.
22—Hunt vs. Cosgriff.
23—Livingston vs. ... Quirk.
24—Whiting Paper Co. vs. Summers.
42— ... vs. Sch...
43—Sarekin vs. Croehler.
44—Passavant vs. Li... ...ington.
45—Isen vs. same.
46—McDonald vs. same.
47—Obertcuffer vs. same
48—Peters vs. Klinke.
49—Berle vs. Kopp.
50—Southwick vs. ... Richsner.
51—Bowerman vs. Fox.
52—N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. vs. Union Ry. Co.

...2—N. Y. Bu... Loan Banking ... Ruter.

SUPREME COURT—E... Glegerich, J.—Opens at ... business.

SUPREME COURT—Special ... IV., V., VI., VII., and VI... the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term ... inal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at ... Assistant District Attorney Le Barb... People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part... IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., ... XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thi... —Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Lewis Z. Bach. | Elizabeth Dinkelm...
Theodore Louis,

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjou... for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned ... die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Build...ing, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Shortridge for the People. Court opens for pleadings, motions, and ex parte matters at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for and brought to a hearing at 10:30 A. M. The cal...endar for the day will be called at 11:15 A. M.
1—Bernard Adler.
2—David Dunn.
3—Richard Bruce.
4—Jerry Sullivan.
5—Arthur Morrison.
6—Julia Kelly.
7—August Berg.
8—William J. Kane.
9—Edward Phillips, Edward Derphy.
10—Abraham Ritterman, Joseph Danseyar.
11—Philip Anasse.
12—Edward Hess.
To fix a day for trial.
1—Jens Winther. Pleadings.
1—Samuel Goldrich.
2—Ray Perez.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.
1—Pasquale Gotze.
2—Isaac Weiss.
3—Robert Digos.
4—Nather Graber.
5—Philip Bremmer.
6—Peter Midnick.
7—Hagop Siktikian.
8—Frank Lewis.
9—Ferdinand O. Jansen.
10—Frank Rice.
Frank Joseph.
11—James Matheson.
12—Richard Murphy.
Frederick Schafer.
Harry Lewis.
Thomas O'Brien.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourn... the term.

Receiver... ...ted—New York.

...REME ... Dugro, J.—Thomas H. ...hile v... Abrahams et al.—David B. ...

R... ...ppointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gegerich, J.—In re Byrne—Daniel ... Cohalan. In re Schaefer—Armour G. Anderson.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN.

Store Closed To-morrow. A Field Day of Bargains Tuesday.

Silver and Plate
Fourth to Third Off. Half Off in Some Cases.

Just in line with the sale of China and Glass is this of Silver Table Furnishings. The Rogers and Hamilton Co., who make the very finest tableware, are discontinuing their "Majestic" pattern—one of the best they ever made. We took the entire stock on hand and it will be here to-morrow at almost half our usual price. Other fine lines of sterling silver and quadruple plated ware are a fourth under price. It is a splendid opportunity to buy wedding presents as well as to buy for your own table:

Majestic Tableware. Al Plate.

Tea Spoons, were $2.50	$1.50 doz
Dessert Spoons, were $3.75	$2.70 doz
Dessert Forks, were $3.75	$2.70 doz
Table Spoons, were $4.25	$2.90 doz
Table Forks, were $4.25	$2.90 doz
Sugar Spoons, were 50c	25c
Butter Knives, were 50c	25c
Meat Forks, were 85c	45c
Berry Spoons, were $1.10	60c
Sugar Sifters, were 75c	45c
Cheese Servers, were 70c	35c
Cheese Scoops, were $1.10	55c
Cream Ladles, were 65c	35c
Gravy Ladles, were 75c	45c
Oyster Ladles, were $1.65	98c
Soup Ladles, were $1.98	$1.25
Butter Picks, were 45c	25c
Pie Knives, were $1.50	90c
Crumb Knives, were $1.98	$1.25
Salad Sets were $2.25	$1.35
Fish Sets, were $3.25	$2.15
Child's Sets, were 98c	60c
Salt Spoons, were 20c	10c
Mustard Spoons, were 22c	12c
Orange Spoons, were $3.25	$1.85 doz
Ice Cream Spoons, were $3.25	$1.85 doz
Ice Cream Forks, were $3.75	$2.55 doz

Sterling Silver Tableware.

Tea Spoons, were $3.75	$2.75 set of six
Dessert Spoons, were $8.95	$6.95 set of six
Dessert Forks, were $8.95	$6 95 set of six
Table Spoons, were $10.95	$8.95 set of six
Table Forks, were $10.95	$8.95 set of six
Sugar Spoons, were $1.50	$1.25
Butter Knives, were $2.25	$1.75
Jelly Spoons, were $3.00	$2.50
Berry Spoons, were $4.75	$3.50
Bon-bon Spoons, were $1.98	$1.25
Suger Tongs, were $2.00	$1.50
Coffee Spoons, were $6.00	$5.00 doz
Tomato Servers, were $3.75	$2.75
Salad Spoons and Forks, were $7.50	$5.50 set

Quadruple Plated Tableware.

Tea Sets, 4 pieces, were $8.50	$5.75
Tea Sets, 4 pieces, were $9.50	$6.75
Waiters to match, were $2.75	$2.25
Bread Trays, were $1.25	95c
Baking Dishes, were $2.75	$2.25
Baking Dishes, were $3.25	$2.49
Chocolate Pots, were $2.25	$1.49
Fern Dishes, were $2.25	$1.49
Fern Dishes, were $2.50	$1.98
Fruit Stands, were $3.50	$2.50
Spoon Trays, were $2.50	$1.75
Crumb Sets, were $1.25	98c
Crumb Sets, were $2.50	$1.98
Syrup Sets, were $1.98	$1.49
Cake Baskets, were $2.50	$1.98
Soup Tureens, were $4.50	$3.98
Candlesticks, were $1.98	$1.25
Candelabra, were $4.98	$3.98

Court, West Building.

Carpets and Rugs.
New—Very Little Priced.

It is useless to try to describe, to give detail—and space presses Let these two statements suffice:

The entire range of floor coverings is represented by the best.
Prices are the lowest for such Carpetings anywhere.

Full range for choice of the newest patterns—and the biggest money's worth we know of. We are planning for our greatest season in the Carpet Store:

Carpets.

All wool Ingrains, such celebrated makes as the Hartford and Lowell, regularly 75c. and 85c., at 45c. and 55c. a yard
Tapestry Brussels—one of the most satisfactory wearing and moderate priced Carpets, A splendid assortment of patterns, suitable for any part of the house, regularly 65c. and 75c., at 45c. and 55c a yard
Axminsters and Velvets—in a beautiful assortment of designs and colorings—light and dainty colorings for the bedroom, reception room or parlor; dark, rich, lustrous colorings for the diningroom, library or hall and stairs, regularly $1.10 and $1.25, at 75c. and 85c. a yard
Inlaid Linoleums, the best made, a floor covering that will last a lifetime; the colors go entirely through the cloth; all guaranteed perfect and well seasoned; designs suitable for hall, diningroom, kitchen or office, regularly, $1.50 to $1.75, at..$1.20 a yard

Smyrna Rugs.

The *very best quality* of all wool reversible Smyrna Rugs. They are all new goods; goods that have come to us within the last few days almost direct from the loom. The first showing of this Fall's designs:
18 in. x 36 in., regularly $1.15, at 95c
21 in. x 46 in., regularly $1.75, at $1 45
26 in. x 54 in., regularly $2.50, at $2.15
30 in. x 60 in., regularly $3.00, at $2.45
36 in. x 72 in., regularly $4.45, at $3.65
Square sizes:
30 in. x 33 in., regularly $1.95, at $1.65
36 in. x 40 in., regularly $2.65, at $2 25
48 in. x 54 in., regularly $5.85, at $3.95
Large sizes:
4 ft. x 7 ft., regularly $7.45, at $6 25
6 ft. x 9 ft., regularly $14.50, at $12 50
7 ft. 6 x 10 ft. 6, regularly $22.50, at $19.75
9 ft. x 12 ft., regularly $28.50, at $24.50

A broken lot of about 50 9 x 12 ft. Rugs of the wanted kinds that are decided bargains:
Axminster Rugs, regularly $21.50 to $26.50, at $18.75
The best body Brussels Rugs, regularly $24.00, at $18.25
The best Royal Wilton Rugs, regularly $35.00, at $25.00
Some of the above are seamless and seamless centers.

Third floor, East Building.

Silk and Wool Plaids---Half.

Splendid for girls' school dresses—a timely bargain.

Just as you are looking for smart and handsome fabrics which are yet strong and serviceable enough for school wear, comes news of this fortunate purchase. They are imported Plaids of silk and wool in bright and pretty color combinations especially suitable for children's wear and they were imported to sell at 98c. a yard. Now

49c. From 98c. a Yard

Full 44 inches wide

Main floor, West Building.

Sewing Room and Dressmakers' Supplies in A Notion Sale Unparalleled.

Unparalleled—and we measure our words with care. There is practically every need of the sewing room—every little necessary that the dressmaker and you will need for the making of the Autumn gowns and

Prices Close to Cost or Below It.

Needles and pins and thread and dress shields and skirt binding and thousands of other things all in this convenient arrangement and broad space that have gone to make this Notion Store famous among people who don't want to fuss in cramped quarters. All of the character that should mark every Notion you buy—the very best made. But here is a list worth the reading:

Brush Skirt Binding, black only, good quality, per yard 1c
Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding, black and colors, 5 yd. pcs., 1⅜ in. wide, per pc. 7c
Bias Velveteen Skirt binding, black only, 5 yd. pcs., 1½ in. wide, extra quality, per piece 9c
Extra heavy fine brush and velveteen combination Skirt Binding, in black only, per yard 5c
Black linen finish Thread, 100 yd. spool, per spool 1c
Basting Cotton, 100 yd. spool, 12 spools in package, per doz 7c
Corticelli black hand sewing Spool Silk, assorted letters, 50 yds. on spool, 2 spools for 5c
Spool Silk, black, assorted letters, 12 spools in box 19c
Spool Twist, black, letter D, 25 spools in box 13c
Large spools black silk, assorted letters, per spool 15c
Hump Hooks and Eyes, black or white, size 4, per gross 4c
Safety Pins, nickeled, sizes 1, 2, 3, doz. for 2c
Toilet Pins, 400 pins on sheet, 2 papers for 3c
English gold eyed Needles, assorted sizes, per paper 1c
English Needle Cases, per case 13c
Kirby, Beard & Co. dressmakers' Pins, ¼ lb. boxes, No. 4, per box 13c
Pearl head Lace Pins, in white and colors, per doz 4c
Large Pin Cubes, black and colors, 10c pins, each 4c
Hair Pins, straight or curved, assorted sizes, 10 papers for 2c
Jet black Mourning Pins, 1 oz. boxes, per box 2c
Aluminum Thimbles, strong and durable, assorted sizes, 2 for 1c
Tracing Wheels, each 2c
Sateen Tape Measures, each 2c
Holdfast Placket Fasteners, black or white, per doz 5c
S. & S. Placket Closer, in black only, being demonstrated 25c
Featherstitch braids, assorted patterns, 6 yd. pcs., per pc 3c
Tigar Darning Cotton, fast black, per doz. cards 5c
Rubber lined Dress Shields, cambric covered: size 3 pair, 5c.; size 4, pair, 6c.; size ... pair
Stockinette Dress Shields; size 3, pair 5... size 4, pair 6c.; size 5, pair 7...
Japanese silk rubber lined Dress Shields; size 3, pair 10c.; size 4, pair 12c
Washable double covered Dress Shields; size 3, pr. 9c.; size 4, pr. 10c.; size 5, pr. 12c
Chinese Ironing Wax, with handle, per doz. 5c
Gilt roll plate Collar Buttons, per doz. 8c
Machine Oil, 2 oz. bottle, 3c.; 4 oz. bottle 4c
Cotton Corset Laces, 2½ yds. long, per doz. 6c
Silk Corset Laces, 5 yds., black and colors, each 15c
Tubular Shoe Laces, black, 4-4, per doz., 4c.; 5-4, per doz 5c
White Cotton Tape, ½ inch wide, per roll 1c
Large rolls Cotton Tape, in black, white or grey, per pc 5c
English India Tape, 6 different widths, ... package, each
Shoe Buttons, 2 doz. on card, with ... and thread, each 1...
Cotton glace Belting, white, black or ... to yd. pieces, each
Silk Taffeta Seam Binding, in black, ... colors, per piece
Twilled Seam Binding, in black and ... per piece
Cotton Bone Casing, silk stitched, ... pieces, per piece
Double serge Belting, 10 yd. pieces, ... or white, per piece
Dressmakers' names and ... stamped on dress belting and dress ... free of charge for this sale.
Cotton side Hose Supporters for ... misses and children, in black or ... per pair
Fancy frilled women's Side Supporters, ... black and colors, per pair
Grain Whalebone, 5-16x36 inch, per ...
Shell Whalebone, 5-16x36 inch, per ...
Papier mache Bust Forms, jersey ... each
Papier mache Bust Forms, ... long waist effect

Main floor, rear,

...ANDS ...ICEMAN O'NEILL

... Devery Won't Try Him for Insubordination.

...of the Commissioner's Interview with the Patrolman Kept Out of the Stenographic Report.

First Deputy Commissioner of Police Devery will not have an opportunity to try Patrolman Edward O'Neill for insubordination. This fact was made clear yesterday by Commissioner Murphy. The Commissioner was asked the following question:

"Will Deputy Devery have the power to prefer charges against O'Neill, simply because O'Neill declared that he had been transferred from precinct to precinct after refusing to pay money to a 'collector'?"

"The Deputy Commissioner would have the power to prefer the charges all right," answered Col. Murphy, smiling knowingly, "but you must remember that I have to approve all charges before they go to trial."

"Has Mr. Devery yet preferred any charges against O'Neill?"

"No; and, furthermore, I do not think he will prefer any charges. At least I hope he won't."

The way in which these words were uttered convinced those who were in Mr. Murphy's office that as far as the department was concerned, the O'Neill incident was closed. Notwithstanding the open defiance of the Deputy Commissioner by the patrolman, nothing more will be done—that is, nothing will be done publicly. It remains to be seen whether O'Neill will have a comfortable existence on the force. As far as he is concerned, he does not appear to worry. He reported back at the Tremont Station at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and was then allowed to go to his home for a rest until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

O'Neill has a pretty two-story cottage at Aqueduct Avenue and Clarion Place in the Bronx. A flower garden in front and a kitchen garden in the rear are well kept. The appearance of his wife and three children shows that he provides well for his home, which is further enlivened by a fine St. Bernard and a number of other dogs.

O'NEILL AT HIS HOME.

When seen at his cottage by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, O'Neill said:

"I am sorry that I can give no further information to the press. I am a policeman and shall obey the orders of my superiors. I have not paid and will not pay any money to keep my position secure. My service in the army taught me to recognize all orders coming from my superiors. It also taught me that there was such a thing as honorable dealings even between the General and the private. I will not go further into the details of my present troubles. Some people have seen fit to misquote me. All I have to say I have said to the Commissioner and at the District Attorney's office. Of course, I realize that all sorts of interviews with me can be manufactured, but I have no desire for notoriety and I am not giving out interviews just now."

O'Neill is well liked by his fellow-patrolmen of the Tremont Station, and they are watching his case with considerable interest.

One of the most significant developments of yesterday was the fact that Commissioner Murphy did not include the complete report of his interview with O'Neill in the so-called stenographic report which he made public. All reference to an excise arrest made by O'Neill was suppressed from this report. The patrolman had openly declared that his arrest of a saloon keeper at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Eighth Avenue in March last had been the last straw of the burden of his troubles. Commissioner Murphy was asked the following questions yesterday:

"In your interview with O'Neill on Friday, according to the stenographic report, you did not question him about his statement that his transfer from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station to Madison Street was caused because he had made an excise arrest."

"Oh, yes, I did," replied the Commissioner, "but, unfortunately, that part didn't get into the typewritten copy, and so I asked him some additional questions in your hearing, you remember."

"What did he tell you about that?"

"He simply said he made an excise arrest—I can't remember now just what he did say. It was something trivial. I didn't want to go too far. I knew he had been before the District Attorney and was to appear before him again, and I didn't want to interfere."

The arrest made by O'Neill was in a place which has since been closed entirely on account of the protests of the people living near by. Dog fights, pugilistic contests, and other things which were in violation of the law were nightly occurrences in the place. As a matter of fact, the Commissioner touched very gingerly on this arrest when he questioned O'Neill, and the "additional questions" had no bearing on the matter. O'Neill has told about the arrest at the District Attorney's office. At the same time he has furnished that office with the name of the policeman who attempted the "shake-down." While the name of this policeman cannot be made public, it is known that he has been and is now attached to Headquarters.

Commissioner Murphy's attention was called to O'Neill's statement that the Commissioner was all right, but that Devery was the real head of the department. The Commissioner laughed good-naturedly.

"Why, he's just repeating what your papers have been saying right along," he replied.

"Don't you regard as insubordination the statements made by O'Neill in his interview, that you were only a figurehead in the department?" was asked.

IS OBEYED ALL THE SAME.

"Oh, I don't care what it is," replied the Commissioner. "I know that when I issue an order it is obeyed."

"O'Neill says that ninety men were transferred out of one precinct. How about that?"

"Then the whole precinct must have been transferred. What precinct was it?"

The Commissioner was told that O'Neill referred to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street station. The Commissioner replied:

"You will recollect that there was an article recently in one of the morning papers stating that there were forty men transferred from that very precinct, and when I challenged the statement and the men went down to look at the transfer book they found that only seven men had been transferred, and among them were the Captain and his two wardmen.

The Commissioner showed a tabulated statement which he had on his desk showing that there were only 124 men in the precinct.

"How do you regard the statements made by O'Neill here before you yesterday?" was asked the Commissioner.

"It wouldn't be fair for me to say anything about that. All I wanted to find out was if the published statement that he said men were paying money in this department now was true. He says he didn't say any such thing and swore to it."

"Has Devery the right to fine O'Neill before hearing his witnesses, and will that fine of thirty days' pay stand?"

"That's a matter I will have to decide later on."

"Was the transfer of O'Neill a reflection on Deputy Commissioner Devery in any way?" was asked.

"No," replied the Commissioner. "The details before the trial he came to me and asked for a transfer. I told him to put it in writing; he wasn't very clear in his statements. It looks to me as if he—" The Commissioner hesitated a moment. "Well, he wasn't clear in his statements, and I told him to put it in writing. Then I told Commissioner to investigate to see if it was true or not. I have a good many of these requests for transfers, so I investigate and have made it my policy to transfer them as near home as possible, so I get a majority of requests."

Deputy Commissioner Devery was at Headquarters for only a short time yesterday, while there he had little conversation. In fact, he showed that he was not personally satisfied with the transactions, and was angry that he was not upheld by Commissioner Murphy. Other men, and even others of Headquarters commended Commissioner Murphy, and declared that [illegible] was safe as long as he kept "a stiff upper lip" and stood by his guns.

MERCHANTS DEMAND REFORM.

The Association Appeals to Commissioner Murphy—Aid for O'Neill in Resisting Oppression.

The merchants' Association, through its President, has sent a letter to Police Commissioner Murphy, of which the following is a copy:

I desire to call your attention to [illegible] which are being published daily concerning the Police Department, and more particularly as regards the disclosures upon the conditions in our city. I would urge you to get to the bottom at once.

We believe that the [illegible] and file of our Police Department are fearless, and ready to do their duty. We have heard that a great many police officers [illegible] transferred and otherwise punished because they do that duty. The recent developments show that these reports are [illegible] less. We feel that Officer O'Neill, or any other officer who tries to do [illegible] ought to be commended rather than [illegible] punished by a superior [illegible] do all in our power to see that [illegible] similarly situated are not [illegible] step to protect such [illegible] engaged in the actual performance of duty.

This association spends [illegible] of dollars in keeping [illegible] the public of the United States [illegible] greatest commercial [illegible] its attractions in every [illegible] accounts of the scandals of the Police Department, which are spread broadcast throughout the country, do no end of harm by creating prejudice against the city in the minds of [illegible] country merchant. We know of [illegible] instance. The existing evils should be [illegible] thereby removing the cause. There is no time like the present for doing this. You, as the chief executive officer connected with the Police Department of the great metropolis, ought to remember that whatever you whose action degrades [illegible] casts a slur upon the [illegible]

LEE ROY DRESSER.
President the Merchants' Association of New York.

November 30, 1901.

Commissioner Murphy was reached by telephone at his cottage at Far Rockaway last night. In reply to questions the Commissioner said that he had received the letter from the association, and would reply to it. He refused to say what he thought of the attitude of the Merchants' Association in regard to Policeman O'Neill.

SCHNAKENBERG LOCKED UP.

Man to Whose Arrest Policeman O'Neill Attributed His Troubles Knocks Down a Woman.

Out of a children's quarrel Policeman O'Neill, defier of Devery, may be avenged on Charles Schnakenberg, the saloon keeper for whose arrest he says his troubles in the Police Department began. Schnakenberg, who is thirty-eight years old, was locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station last night on a charge of felonious assault, in the course of a lively tenement row, upon Mrs. Mary Monaghan, his neighbor on the third floor of 301 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

There have been many quarrels between the children of the Schnakenbergs and the Monaghans. Schnakenberg returned home intoxicated last evening, and, meeting eight-year-old Patrick Monaghan on the stairs, slapped his face. George McGrath, who boards with the Monaghans, saw him strike the child and resented it. Schnakenberg struck him and threw him down stairs.

Hearing the screams of her little boy and the tumult in the hall Mrs. Monaghan threw open the door of her apartment, and Schnakenberg struck her in the face, knocking her down. Monaghan had gone to bed, but he ran out in his night clothes to defend his family, and as he did so Schnakenberg ran back into his own rooms and got his revolver. Monaghan drew his family aside, and locked and fastened the door, as the infuriated saloonkeeper threw himself repeatedly against it.

Schnakenberg's wife and some other women finally persuaded him to go back into his own apartment. Meantime other tenants were shouting "Police!" in the street before the door, and Policemen Mott and Dundon of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station responded. They found the Schnakenberg's door barricaded, but forced it. Schnakenberg attacked them as they leaped through the opening, but a tattoo of their nightsticks upon various portions of his person soon convinced him that resistance was useless, and they took him along.

An ambulance came from the J. Hood Wright Hospital and the surgeon dressed Mrs. Monaghan's injuries and she remained at home.

NEW HERLIHY INDICTMENT.

Police Captain's Case Will Be Resubmitted to Grand Jury.

The indictment against Police Captain John D. Herlihy, for neglect of duty in failing to suppress 100 disorderly houses in the "Red Light" district, dismissed by Recorder Goff Friday, is to be resubmitted to the September Grand Jury.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan made this announcement yesterday after the receipt of a telegram from District Attorney Phibin, who has been away since Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Garvan said he believed the new indictment would be framed so as to withstand any demurrers that might be made against it. The September Grand Jury will be sworn in by Judge Warren W. Foster on Tuesday.

Mr. Moss to Address Purroy Club.

The followers of ex-County Clerk Henry D. Purroy in the Borough of the Bronx are organized as the Citizens' Central League. It is said they favor Seth Low for the nomination for Mayor. At their clubhouse, 2,541 Webster Avenue, Fordham, on Wednesday evening Frank Moss will be the principal speaker. He will review the administration of police and other city affairs during the past three and a half years.

SIXTY-NINTH OFF FOR BOSTON.

Guests of the Ninth of Massachusetts—Programme of Entertainment.

About 500 members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Duffy commanding, marched from the armory at Third Avenue and Seventh Street yesterday afternoon to the Grand Central Station and boarded a special train for Boston, where they are going as the guests of the Ninth Regiment of Massachusetts, and to assist in the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the city. It was expected that they would be reviewed by Gov. Odell on their march to the train, but he has been called out in the State on a tour of inspection of the canals.

The Rev. Father Daly, Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth, will say mass in the Boston Cathedral this morning, both regiments attending the service, and this afternoon the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band will give a concert, the proceeds of which will go to help Boston orphans. To-morrow the Massachusetts soldiers will entertain the visitors with a sail in the harbor and a dinner, and in the evening the New York regiment will start for home.

THE CONTROLLER'S STATEMENT.

Net Bonded Debt of the City Now $332,838,610.93.

The annual statement of Controller Coler appeared in The City Record yesterday. The Controller finds as follows:

Gross funded debt	$401,015,923.97
Less amount held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund	113,951,913.04
Net funded debt	$287,064,010.93
Temporary debt, (revenue bonds issued in anticipation of taxes	45,774,600.00
Net bonded debt	$332,838,610.93

Foley's Men Block Park Row.

Five thousand followers of Councilman Thomas Foley, who will attend the first annual outing of the Down-Town Tammany Club to-morrow, presented themselves at the headquarters of the club, 1 Chambers Street, last night, and each one who held a ticket for the outing received a cane, cap, and badge. These will be used to-morrow in the parade and at the outing. The great crowd began gathering shortly after 7 o'clock, and from that time on until nearly midnight kept coming. At 9 o'clock the crowd was so great that word was sent to Capt. Vredenburgh of the Oak Street Station to send policemen to the scene to maintain order. At one time the cars in both Chambers Street and Park Row were blocked.

Increase in Post Office Receipts.

The total receipts at the General Post Office and branches for the month of August amounted to $786,399.05. The receipts for the corresponding month last year were $712,771.31, showing an increase of $73,627.74, or 10½ per cent.

...on Coming ...ventions.

LABOR MEN OPPOSED

...iam A. Perrine, However, Says Organized Workmen Are in Need of Business Methods.

It was learned yesterday that as a result of the strikes of the International Association of Machinists and the Amalgamated Association of Steel, Iron, and Tin Workers, the question of the incorporation of trades unions will be considered in the near future by the principal labor organizations.

It is realized by the labor leaders here that since the strikes of the steel workers and the machinists were in violation of an agreement, it will be difficult for National bodies of workingmen to secure agreements with National organizations of employers again.

A number of conventions of labor bodies are approaching, at which the subject of incorporation will be considered. The first of these conventions will be that of the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor in Syracuse on Sept. 17. Labor men who were seen last week were as a general rule opposed to the incorporation of labor unions.

Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, said that the unions would be the losers if they were incorporated. Nothing would prevent non-union men from bringing suits continually for damages, in cases where strikes were ordered against them, and this could be kept up indefinitely.

"In fact," he said, "the treasury of the union would always be open to attack. If there was a desire to ruin an organization, so-called aggrieved non-union men could harass it with suits."

Mr. Bohm said that the United Hebrew Trades and East Side Organization was incorporated, but that did not make him favor incorporation of unions. He believed that there would be no general sentiment in favor of incorporation among the trades unionists.

Henry White, General Secretary of the United Garment Workers, was against incorporation, as was also John J. Pallas of the Central Federated Union committee, which settled the strike on the rapid transit tunnel, and several other labor men. Pallas said:

"The wages and hours of labor will be largely influenced by supply and demand. When work is plentiful and there is a demand for men, they can command good wages. The union is useful in keeping up good wages, and incorporating a union would not make matters any better. The only way for the people is to keep up their wages is by thorough organization."

William A. Perrine, business agent of the Iron Molders' Conference Board, was an exception to the rule and strongly favored incorporation. He believed it would be better and fairer for both employers and employes.

"By the unions becoming incorporated," he said, "and meeting the employers on a business basis, they can accomplish more than by strikes, which are about the last weapon that should be used. When unions are incorporated, they will get down to business ideas, and that is what they sadly need. There is no reason why a union should not make a business agreement with an employer or a set of employers, which would be binding on both. When a merchant makes an agreement with a wholesale firm neither would dream of breaking it if he could. Mutual confidence between employers and employes is what is needed."

LABOR DAY CELEBRATIONS.

Parades and Picnics to be Held by Various Unions—The Iron Workers to Turn Out in Force.

Labor Day in New York to-morrow as far as the unions are concerned will be one of the quietest labor days ever held here. Some of the central labor bodies will have parades and the Central Federated Union, the largest representative body of organized working people in the city, will not even have a picnic. A Labor Day picnic committee was organized about three months ago by the central body and held regular meetings, but failed to find a suitable park where union conditions prevailed, and the Central Federated Union as a body will therefore have no regular celebration.

The day, however, will be observed in the usual way by the individual unions, most of which are affiliated with the Central Federated Union. The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers will march 3,000 strong with banners and bands from their headquarters in West Thirty-second Street through the principal streets to Washington Square, where they will be reviewed by labor leaders and visiting delegates. The Chief Marshal will be Samuel Parks, President of the Building Trades Council. The delegates to the Council, with which the Structural Iron Workers are affiliated, will ride in carriages at the head of the line. The union it is said, has spent $12,000 for suits and $2,000 for badges for this parade.

The New York District Council of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America will have an outing for the members and their families in the afternoon and evening at Noll's Park, Boston Road, near One Hundred and Seventieth Street. A programme of games has been arranged for the occasion.

The Iron Chippers' Union of the Greater New York will have a picnic at Elm Grove, Maspeth, L. I.

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union will celebrate the day by holding its sixteenth annual festival in the Ridgewood Coliseum, Brooklyn.

The Greenpoint Lodge of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders will hold a picnic in Liberty Park, Brooklyn.

The Rev. George E. Meyer will conduct Labor Day exercises in the evening in the Metropolitan Temple at Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, this borough. Among the speakers will be several members of labor unions.

SILK LABOR CONTEMPT APPEAL.

Counsel for Manufacturers Says He Will Move Its Dismissal.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 31.—John W. Harding, counsel for Frank & Dugan, the ribbon manufacturers, who are making a strong fight against the silk labor organizations in this city, to-day served notice on Blauvelt & Hughes, counsel for the strikers convicted on contempt and sentenced by Vice Chancellor Pitney, that he would move for the dismissal of the strikers' appeal on the opening day of the Court of Errors and Appeals in November.

The argument on Mr. Harding's application for the commitment of the convicted strikers will be heard in Jersey City on Sept. 16. Mr. Harding says that the Court of Errors will undoubtedly dismiss the appeal on the ground that a conviction for contempt in chancery is not open for review.

COMMUNISTIC COLONY PLAN.

Labor Men Talk of Starting One Within the City Limits.

Individual members of a number of labor unions in this city, it was learned yesterday, are in favor of a sort of communism which has been started in New York and vicinity within the past year or so. It was stated that a communistic settlement may be founded within the city limits if a plot of ground suitable for the purpose can be had at low enough rates.

A prominent New York man, who has interested himself in labor unions, said yesterday that this communistic idea was probably caused by the warlike attitude of the labor unions recently, and was an unconscious revolt against some of the present trades union methods.

"By degrees," he said, "the labor unions have gone to the extreme of aggressiveness, and this spirit has about reached its limit. Either the unions must change some of their methods or go to pieces. The communistic settlement idea represents the other extreme. Neither of them means progress."

NARROWLY ESCAPED DROWNING.

Brighton Beach Hotel Guest Carried Out by the Tide.

Conrad C. Smith, a Philadelphia lawyer, fifty-four years old, who with his wife is staying at the Brighton Beach Hotel, had a very narrow escape from drowning at Coney Island yesterday afternoon at the [illegible] bathing pavilions. They [illegible] sights of the western [illegible] of and were on their way to their [illegible] dinner, when Mr. Smith decided to go into the water, Mrs. Smith watching him from the shore.

He can swim, but he underestimated the power of the tide, which was then running out at its fullest strength, and he was soon borne out to sea. He shouted for help, but before any one could reach him he became exhausted and sunk. Mrs. Smith, who saw his peril, screamed, and Lifeguards Myer and Stansfield started for the drowning man at the first alarm. Mr. Smith had gone down for the third time when they reached the spot, and diving for him, brought him ashore. It took an hour's hard work before he could be sent to the hotel.

DEATH FOLLOWS DOG'S BITE.

John Hopper of Polifly, N. J., Injured Three Months Ago, Expires in Convulsions.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 31.—John Hopper, one of the wealthiest and best known citizens of Bergen County, died at the Hopper homestead, at Polifly, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

About three months ago Mr. Hopper went to the barn to gather eggs. He stooped over to pick up an egg and a strange dog jumped from a manger and bit him on the upper lip. Mr. Hopper immediately called Dr. D. D. St. John. The wound, which bled profusely, was cauterized, and it healed rapidly.

Last Thursday while Mr. Hopper was taking a bath he was seized with convulsions. He called his coachman and said he believed he had hydrophobia. Dr. St. John was again sent for, and a trained nurse was engaged. Dr. Charles S. McDonald was summoned from New York, and everything possible was done to help Mr. Hopper, but the convulsions became more frequent until death brought relief.

Mr. Hopper was a bachelor and lived with his two sisters. He was a nephew of the late Judge Hopper of Paterson, and cousin of Major Robert Hopper of Paterson. His father was a noted horse breeder years ago, and raised many well-known trotting horses.

MAN HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

Dismissed from Hospital, He Is Found Unconscious Near His Home.

After being discharged as uninjured by the Roosevelt Hospital physicians last evening, James Baxter, sixty-five years old, living at 216 West Sixty-third Street, was found lying on the sidewalk in front of his stable, 212 West Sixty-fifth Street, unconscious and suffering from internal injuries. Baxter is a well-known character on the upper west side, being known as "Jimmie Baxter, the furniture man."

Early last evening there was a collision at Fiftieth Street and Broadway between an express wagon driven by James Bradley, colored, of 160 West Fifty-fifth Street, and an ash cart. Bradley's horse became frightened and ran away, throwing Bradley out of the wagon. At Forty-fifth Street the runaway horse ran into Baxter's horse and wagon. Both animals were thrown to the pavement and Baxter was pitched out of his wagon.

An ambulance was summoned from Roosevelt Hospital and Baxter was taken to that institution. He was examined and was found to be suffering from what appeared to be shock and contusions of the back. He was allowed to go home, and at 9 o'clock Patrolman Bradley of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station found him as stated. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital and from there to Bellevue Hospital. His condition is said to be serious.

DRANK CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

Servant Mistook It for Whisky and Died in Five Hours.

Corrosive sublimate swallowed by Ralph Vaughan, thirty-six years old, a servant in the employ of Mrs. Margaret Boyle, mother-in-law of Coroner Hart at 203 West Sixteenth Street, who, in the half light mistook the stuff for whisky, caused death in five hours yesterday morning.

Vaughan was a good servant except for his bibulous habits, Mrs. Boyle said, after the man had been removed to the New York Hospital. He bought the poison a few days ago, and put it in a whisky flask in a closet. He came down stairs at 5 A. M., and, going to the cupboard, he took a long pull at the bottle. He instantly screamed for help, and some stablemen across the way telephoned a hurry call for the ambulance, and at the hospital every effort was made to save his life.

Explosion in Nassau Street.

Shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon an explosion occurred on the second floor of 78 Nassau Street, which tore iron shutters from their fastenings and showered passersby with glass from the broken windows. Nobody was injured, except Henry J. Foster, a resident of Tenafly, N. J., who turned in the alarm, and who had his new derby hat almost cut into ribbons by the flying glass. The floor is occupied by Achilles Brile, a picture frame manufacturer, and the explosion was caused by a large bottle of alcohol, which is used for making shellac, igniting from some unknown cause. The damage is estimated by the police at $1,000.

JOHN D. LANKENAU.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading the obituary notice of the well-known Philadelphia philanthropist, John D. Lankenau, in your to-day's issue, I beg you will insert these lines in your valuable paper, in order as I hope to draw forth testimony from sources better qualified than I am to speak of the pre-eminent merits of Mr. Lankenau, who, although principally identified with the City of Philadelphia, deserves a more fitting recognition from the New York press than has been accorded him by the papers which have come under my notice.

As you state, Mr. Lankenau, born and brought up in the free city of Bremen, became identified at the early age of nineteen with American commercial affairs and soon achieved success and distinction. Retiring from commercial life with, as you put it, "a large fortune," he devoted his time and wealth to the alleviation of suffering humanity, and in this way became particularly interested in the German Hospital in his city, Philadelphia. As is well known, the hospital service and attendance at that time was far from perfect, in fact it was in a very crude state, and it is primarily due to Mr. Lankenau's advanced ideas, his great intelligence, and the more than liberal spending of his great means that the hospital service of his adopted country stands where it does to-day.

What did he do? I will try and tell you a little of it.

Mr. Lankenau, feeling for suffering humanity, and feeling that he could not spend his money to better and nobler cause, established the House for Deaconesses, a large and complex system of buildings opposite the Girard College, Philadelphia. As deaconesses were entirely unknown in this country in the Protestant churches at that time, Mr. Lankenau went to Germany, where similar institutions existed, and induced six ladies (I desire to say that I am using this word in its highest and true sense) to go to America to take charge of this noble work.

To these six women, who formed the nucleus of what is now the Mary J. Drexel House of Deaconesses at Philadelphia, (named after Mr. Lankenau's wife, who was one of the Drexel family,) with branches in other American cities, and to those women subsequently trained by them, is due to a very great extent the excellent and highly intelligent care now bestowed upon the hospital patients.

The Philadelphia institution, where, as I understand, there are now between seventy and eighty deaconesses who give their services gratis to hospitals and the sick all over the city, where these noble women have a home, and where they are finally taken care of after they have spent their strength in the service of their fellow-man, also comprising separate buildings for the aged and infirm, for children, and perhaps others who need help, is beyond question the most complete, the most perfectly organized, and the costliest building or set of buildings of its kind, not only in this country, but in the world. It is this institution upon or after which all similar Protestant institutions in this country—and here let me expressly include those of the Episcopal Church, which church sometimes resents being called Protestant—are modeled. To this institution Mr. John D. Lankenau gave not only of his wealth—I understand that he paid all expenses out of his own pocket—but he gave much of his time and his wise counsel.

How many of our citizens, whether native born or citizens by adoption, leave behind them a monument as did Mr. John D. Lankenau?

Your correspondent knew him by reputation only.

FREDERIK PAULSEN.

New York, Aug. 31, 1901.

"Tired to death" is the feeling which frequently precedes a collapse. Don't neglect the warning. DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE will remove the obstructions, and pave the way to health.

JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is the surest of Blood Purifiers.—Advertisement.

NAGLE CONDEMNED BY THE CITIZENS' UNION

Streets in Densely Inhabited Quarters Left Uncleaned.

Money Wasted and Politicians Favored, Declares the Organization in a Denunciatory Circular.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Percival Nagle is the first of the Tammany officials of the City Government to become the target of the Citizens' Union attacks. In a circular just issued Mr. Nagle's conduct of his office, his failure to keep the streets clean, and the disposition of garbage contracts are referred to in condemnatory terms. This circular is headed, "What Tammany Has Done for the Streets." It reads:

"In its contempt for the comfort and safety of the people of the east side, Tammany Hall shows at once its absolute corruption and the falseness of its claim that it is the 'poor man's friend.' While other departments of the city administration have by their corruption borne heavily upon the people of the east side, the notorious neglect of the streets, in the midst of the most densely inhabited part of the city, has been one of Tammany's most flagrant misdeeds.

"Tammany has left the streets foul, unclean, and dangerous to the health of every man, woman, and child who uses them.

"For years this foul condition of the streets was counted inevitable. Then Waring came, and cleaned the streets. He increased the comfort of the tenement dwellers. He lowered the death rate.

"Tammany has changed all this. Instead of carefully cleaned streets, flushed every night with clean hydrant water, what have Tammany and Nagle given to the east side? Streets covered with dust, waste paper, horse refuse, and decaying swill, from which a sickening, disease-breeding vapor rises through the streets, floats into every window of every dwelling house, and raises the death-rate, as Tammany's own figures show! This is Tammany friendship for the east side!

"Seven hundred and fifty street sweepers were laid off in the middle of June because Nagle had spent all his money. At the very beginning of the hot Summer season Nagle took off the men who should have been cleaning the east side streets.

"Nagle had spent all his money, and he wanted to use what little he had left in making a show on Broadway and Fifth Avenue. He cared nothing for the people of the east side—until just before election, when Tammany was ready to make the same old promises that it has never kept, and never has meant to keep."

The circular then asks where Mr. Nagle's money went. In 1900 the Street Cleaning Department, with 164 fewer men at work, spent $1,502 more than in 1899. The document declares that the Commissioner wasted money by raising the salaries of Tammany officials who did not earn their pay; by employing sweepers, who did no work, at the request of politicians.

"He wasted money," the circular continued, "by a curious way of getting a big record for snow removal last Winter; and somehow the carters got two, three, or even four load-tickets for one load of snow they hauled.

"Tammany spent $2,000 a week last Fall and Winter in buying bones and fat from the scow trimmers who had no right to them, and turned this over to the garbage trust, as a present. That $2,000 a week would have paid 165 sweepers at $2 a day, and they could have been at work in the east side to-day, keeping the streets clean, if it hadn't been for Tammany."

In an Appeal to the Citizens of the Lower East Side," the Citizens' Union declares that Tammany, in defiance of the "Poor Man's Friend," has persecuted the honest and industrious citizens of that quarter in a way similar to that which drove them from Europe to seek homes in a free country.

The document declares that Tammany has neglected the schools, surrendered the tenements to vice "by a disgraceful partnership of the police" and the evil-doers; has sided with the rich landlord against the poor tenant, by consenting to violations of the building laws; and, in failing to provide playgrounds and parks, has driven the children to filthy, disease-filled streets as their only playground.

It is also charged that Tammany has levied unjust taxes in the form of blackmail upon the tradespeople of that section and bullied the pushcart peddlers into paying for protection.

The Citizens' Union has also had printed a number of colored cards on which are displayed anti-Tammany epigrams. The favorite slogan, say those in charge of the campaign literature, has become: "Ice, Vice, and Ramapo." A red card bears the following: "Tammany's Mayor says Devery is the best Chief New York ever had. Do you want two years more of Devery, Diamond, Bissert, and the 'Red Light District'? Get a Police Department that will protect the citizen, not gamblers, criminals, and prostitutes."

SOME NEGLECTED STREETS.

Complaint of the Condition of Thoroughfares on the Lower East Side.

Concerning the condition of the streets on the lower east side the following communication has been received from a resident of that neighborhood by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The condition of the streets on the lower east side is beyond description. Never in its history has a Street Cleaning Superintendent displayed such wanton disregard for its welfare, and it is only a question of a little time when the health of its residents will be seriously endangered.

If you desire to send one of your reporters over to investigate, let him walk through Ludlow Street from Canal to Houston Street, and also through Ridge Street. He will find a state of affairs that ought to stagger New York's humanity, if we have much of it left.

If there is anything that will cause the powers that be to wake up it is the exposé in your columns of this non-performance of a sworn duty by a well-paid public official.

No greater tribute can be paid to the memory of the late Col. Waring than that given him by the east siders, namely: "The man who did his duty and whose equal has not yet been found."

It is about time that some action should be taken, and I hope to see you take the matter up. Let Nagle go down and have a glance at his neglect and then he will probably admit his fault, if he has the manliness to do so.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Along Ludlow Street, between Houston and Canal Streets, the conditions were found by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter late yesterday afternoon to be as Mr. Armstrong states. Dirt, refuse, decaying fruit, paper, and other garbage littered the gutters and the street nearly the entire length. The conditions were especially bad between Grand and Canal Streets. Houston, Grand, and Canal Streets showed some evidence of the presence at some time of the street sweepers.

CHURCH SCAFFOLD COLLAPSES.

Four Men Fall a Distance of Fifty Feet—One Man's Injuries Are Fatal.

By the collapse of a scaffolding in the German Lutheran Church at Bath Beach yesterday afternoon, Contractor John Hauberger and three men in his employ, who were engaged in decorating the ceiling, were precipitated a distance of fifty feet to the backs of the pews. Hauberger, who lives at Eleventh Avenue and Eighty-first Street, Bath Beach, was the worst injured of all, and was taken to the Emergency Hospital at Coney Island, where it was said late last night that he would die before morning.

Frederick Klebbe of Fifteenth Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, Bath Beach, and William Felhuysen of Washington Street, near Eighteenth Avenue, Bath Beach, were injured, but went to their homes. The fourth man, who is unknown, dashed out of the church and down the avenue, shouting at the top of his lungs that the roof had fallen in and that many were killed until he disappeared in the distance.

The Rev. Lewis Happ, the pastor, had entered the church to observe the progress of the work but a moment before the accident. He ran into the street shouting, and his cries, together with those of the fleeing man, soon brought a crowd to the spot, and there was no delay in extricating the injured men from the pile of lumber that had fallen with them.

RICE THROWERS CHEATED.

Bride and Groom Escape Through the Roof from Guests.

Charles Dinkel and Miss Lena Kohlbusch were married on Thursday at the home of the bride's parents, 27 Sherman Place, Jersey City. Many of the guests had provided old shoes and rice to be thrown at them as they departed, but the bride, who objected, warned them that they would be cheated.

When Mrs. Dinkel went to don her traveling dress the guests, who were to throw the shoes and rice, gathered in the hall and at the door where stood a coach awaiting the couple. The moments sped, and Mrs. Dinkel did not reappear. When she had been gone half an hour it was discovered that the bridegroom was also missing.

At the end of an hour Mrs. Kohlbusch told the anxious guests that they might save their shoes and rice for another occasion. Then she explained that Mr. and Mrs. Dinkel had left the house by the roof. From there they had descended through the adjoining house, and by an alley at the rear had reached Manhattan Avenue, where an automobile awaited them, and in which they had reached the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in time to take the 10 o'clock train to Philadelphia.

YOUNG ELOPERS CAUGHT.

Three Out of Four Boys and Girls Arrested—May Be a Double Wedding To-day.

After four days' unremitting search, three of four young persons who eloped last Tuesday night were captured yesterday. The prisoners are Thomas Conway, printer, nineteen years old, of 1,657 Madison Avenue; Agnes Hicks, seventeen years old, who lives with her parents at 122 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and Mamie Healey, sixteen years old, who lives with her sister at 120 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street. The missing member of the quartet is Clark Heaney, twenty-one years old, a bricklayer, living in Lexington Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third Streets.

Heaney and Agnes Hicks and Conway and Mamie Healey have been sweethearts for some time. Last Tuesday night they went to Mount Morris Park to listen to the band concert. They did not return to their homes that night, and the next day, it being feared they had eloped, Mrs. Hicks and Michael Conway, brother of Thomas, started out to hunt for them.

The quartet yesterday were traced to a house in East Ninety-eighth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. Michael Conway kept watch and saw his brother and the two girls leave the house, and had them arrested by Policeman Entwistle of the One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. The trio said they had made all arrangements to be married yesterday afternoon, but that Heaney had not returned from work, he being employed somewhere in Fifty-third Street.

Mrs. Hicks and the sister of Mamie Healey were sent for, and when they entered the police station they were furious. At first the two women wanted to thrash Conway, but after matters had been explained the two girls were hugged and kissed and forgiven.

It was decided that while the police are trying to locate Heaney to lock Conway up for abduction, and the girls were taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, where they were locked up charged with being disorderly persons. When the trio are arraigned in the Harlem Court this morning it is expected that Heaney will be there and that there will be a double marriage ceremony.

MISSIONS TO NON-CATHOLICS.

Conference of Workers Resolves to Found a Training College for Teachers.

The first conference of missionaries to non-Catholics, which opened at Winchester Tenn., closed yesterday. Interesting among the results was the adoption of a resolution to found a college for the education and special training of young seminarists destined to this particular kind of missionary work.

The Rev. A. P. Doyle of the New York Community of the Paulist Fathers, in his address to the missionaries, pointed out that the South is to be the chief field for their labors, and also that insistence is to be made on the fact that the term "missions to non-Catholics" is not to be taken in a restricted sense, but as extending to all those persons of every denomination who have strayed from Church affiliation. He added:

"We do not dream of sweeping the whole country into the Church in one generation. But we are persuaded that our country needs the Catholic Church to teach obedience for law and respect for authority, and the virtues of honesty, sobriety, and domestic morality." A commendatory letter from the Pope to Cardinal Gibbons on the subject of these missions to non-Catholics was read.

GOV. SHAW NOT A CANDIDATE.

Iowa's Chief Executive Says He Is Not in the Presidential Race.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 31.—Gov. Leslie M. Shaw arrived here this afternoon. With regard to the interview with Senator Dolliver, in which it was stated that the Governor would be a candidate for President in 1904, he said:

"No, I am not a candidate. The Senator Dolliver interview was as unexpected as it was kind. I like business better than politics, and the two will not mix. I shall be slow to break away from my previous intention of keeping out of politics. It is too early to decide and too early to talk about it. The one thing to be considered now is the campaign upon which we are entering."

Assemblyman F. W. Griffith Renominated.

LYONS, N. Y., Aug. 31.—At the Wayne County Republican Assembly Convention, held in Palmyra to-day, Frederick Winter Griffth of Palmyra was renominated for a third term without opposition.

Politicians Meet ex-Mayor Quincy.

Ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston returned on the Campania yesterday from a trip to Europe. He was met by James Donovan, President of the Massachusetts State Democratic Committee, and ex-Senator Corbett. It was understood that these two men came to request Mr. Quincy to allow the use of his name as a candidate for Governor at the next State election.

Tompkins County Democratic Convention.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The Democrats of Tompkins County met in convention to-day to choose their candidates for the coming election. For member of the Assembly from this district Eugene Terry of Ulysses was nominated. Dr. G. E. Albon and Dr. H. H. Crum were named for Coroners. M. M. Sweetland and E. J. More were made delegates to the Judicial Convention at Binghamton, and James Lynch of Ithaca County, Chairman to succeed J. P. Merrill. C. C. Platt and C. E. Treman were elected Secretary and Treasurer of the organization, respectively.

Divver and Foley Pic

Sunday September 1, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times** Sunday, 3 Cents.

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LINER'S PASSENGERS DELAYED FOR HOURS

Only Twenty-two Customs Inspectors to Meet the Campania.

System Denounced as an Outrage and the Officials as Incompetent—What an Inspector Says.

Not since the new customs regulations went into effect was such trouble encountered in the examination of passengers' baggage as was met with on the docks of the Cunard Line when the steamship Campania arrived yesterday morning. There were nearly 800 cabin passengers aboard, and just twenty-two inspectors to examine their baggage.

The Campania docked at a little after 8 o'clock in the morning, and some of the passengers did not get away from the dock until 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At one time there was a line standing in wait for Inspectors containing some 300 passengers, many of these representing families or parties.

Friends of the passengers were rigidly excluded from the dock, and after all the trunks and parcels had been landed, women and children were seen here and there sitting helplessly on their trunks while the long line of men stood in front of Inspector Lockwood's desk waiting for an examiner and none apparently in sight.

Passengers grumbled so bitterly at the delay that Mr. Lockwood telephoned down to the American Line docks and asked that some of the Inspectors from the St. Louis be sent up to relieve him.

"It is an unfortunate condition," he said, "but we will get the people off as fast as we can. It will always be this way when there are such enormous passenger lists."

One passenger, Henry C. Rheam, a prominent business man from England, said that he had been to this country several times on business. "But this is my last trip, if I can make it so," he said. "Here a man loses more than half a day by the dilly-dallying of incompetent officials."

Another passenger said that in England the whole dock would have been cleared within an hour after the baggage had been taken off the ship. "It is an outrage," he said.

Even the Inspectors were desperate. They were so pressed by importunate passengers that they could give only the most cursory examination to the baggage they did inspect. One of them, who has an interest in politics as well as his own particular work, said:

"The present administration of the customs laws at the Port of New York is doing more to hurt the Republican Party than any other one fact in the American Nation. The experienced men we had here were discharged a few months ago, and the men that now examine the baggage know nothing about it, and annoy the passengers when the declarations are made by insulting questions."

In spite of the fact that the Campania reached Quarantine several hours before the St. Louis on Friday night, the St. Louis docked first yesterday morning, and owing to the greater number of Inspectors on the American Line docks her passengers got away from the pier long before the Campania travellers.

None of the officers of the St. Louis or the Campania would acknowledge that there had been a race between the two vessels coming over, but passengers stated that the Campania had the St. Louis on her starboard from about 7 o'clock until noon on Thursday morning. The St. Louis was so far away that only her smoke could be seen, but the Captain of the Campania told the passengers that no other vessel traveling in that direction could have kept in sight of them for so long a period.

When the officers were asked if the St. Louis had been raced with, they would invariably reply, "Of Course not. We are one too many for her, and she knows it. We don't need to race much to show that we can go faster."

Passengers reported that there was very little poker playing during the voyage, that is to say, that the stakes were small. A number of bets were placed on the result of the International Cup races, and in this contest the passengers evinced decided interest.

One passenger told an interesting story on the dock of a steerage passenger, a woman, who jumped overboard one night with her baby. This story was denied, however, by the officers of the ship.

Among the passengers were Chief Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, Mrs. John A. Logan, and Misses Edith and Mary Logan, Miss May Robson, the actress, and her mother, Mrs. M. A. Cook; Miss Selena Johnson, also an actress; Robert L. Burton, Capt. Gilbert Cotton, United States Army; Dr. W. E. Deeks, Frank Denton, Prof. and Mrs. George Krueger, Justice William Caleb Loring of Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. G. K. Matchett, H. W. A. Page, Capt. Arthur G. Tozier, Mr. and Mrs. Cortland Van Camp, Mr. and Mrs. George Williams, and Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Ziegler, Jr.

THE ST. LOUIS IN PORT.

Passengers Say the Voyage Was an Ideal One—Well-Known Persons in the Cabin.

The American Line steamship St. Louis, from Southampton and Cherbourg, arrived in port early yesterday morning. On the trip across the St. Louis was favored with fine weather, and all of the passengers united in saying that the passage was an ideal one.

Among those on board was ex-Senator Washburn of Minnesota. Of his observations abroad he said: "There is not the slightest doubt but that America has made tremendous encroachments in the European markets, and the result is that the balance of trade is greatly in our favor. To say that the manufacturers on the other side are scared at the situation is only to state a plain unvarnished fact. Each year finds us exporting more and more and importing less and less.

"I believe that the balance in our favor last year was $665,000,000, and we are still forging ahead. Great Britain and Germany, our two principal rivals in trade, are being distanced by us, and in every branch of manufacture we have cut into their trade, and the effect there is widespread."

Another passenger on the St. Louis was ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., of New Jersey. He has been away for about six weeks and spent his time while abroad principally at the Continental baths. He said that his object in going away was to get a complete rest, and that in consequence he had avoided the newspapers. He was all at sea, he said, so far as current matters in this country were concerned.

L. W. Hill, a son of James J. Hill, was another passenger. He was accompanied by his wife and two sisters. He has been on his wedding tour.

Others who arrived on the St. Louis were Justice W. J. Gaynor, Laurence Godkin, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Blaine, who return from their wedding tour; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Benedict, William F. Comstock, Mr. and Mrs. George Cabot Lodge, H. C. Du Val, and Thomas W. Ratsey, the sailmaker. Mr. Ratsey did not stay long at the pier, leaving for the anchorage of Shamrock II. as soon as the Customs Inspectors finished with his baggage.

CROKER BOYS RETURN HOME.

Profess Not to Know When Their Father Is Coming.

Two sons of Richard Croker, Richard, Jr., and Herbert, returned on the Campania yesterday from a visit to their father. They were met at the dock by their brother Frank, but refused to say anything of their father's movements or plans.

"How is your father's health?" one of them was asked.

"It's all right," he said, "but I suppose that's what everybody tells you."

"When is your father to return?"

"I don't know," said Richard, Junior, innocently.

The Croker boys brought with them two ugly-looking English bulldogs, which are said to have cost about $2,000 each.

Passenger Dies on the Campania.

On the Cunard liner Campania yesterday was the body of one of her passengers, Miss L. H. Codman of Boston, who died on Friday night. The body was shipped to her home.

COURT STOPS CONTRACTOR.

Injunction Hastily Secured to Prevent the Tearing Down of a Herald Square Building.

Despite an injunction issued by Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court last June preventing the contractors for a new store at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway from interfering with the property held on a lease by Mrs. Laura Haskins of 117 West Thirty-fourth Street, a gang of workmen were set to work yesterday afternoon tearing down the upper stories of the building, a restaurant occupying the basement.

The building, a five-story brownstone structure, is, with the exception of a small corner building, the only obstacle in the way of the contractor who is erecting a massive building. Several efforts have been made to purchase the lease held by Mrs. Haskins, which was renewed last November for three years, and it is said that $10,000 has been offered for it, but its owner, who says she makes $500 a month in the restaurant, asks $25,000.

When Lawyer James A. Allen of 35 Wall Street, counsel for Mrs. Haskins, was informed of the action of the contractor, he went before Supreme Court Justice Dugro, at the Savoy Hotel, and secured an injunction compelling the contractors to stop all work on the building immediately. Allen took the papers and, with Patrolman Hession of the West Thirtieth Street Station, attempted to find the man in charge of the work.

A man who admitted to Mr. Allen that he was the "boss," and that his name was George F. Balmer of 832 St. Nicholas Avenue, was found. He glanced at the papers and then declared that he didn't have time to read them over. Balmer was invited to go to the station house, and there he denied that he was the boss, but said the men employed on the building would take orders from him.

Capt. Flood told Lawyer Allen to find the man in charge of the work and to serve the injunction on him. Then, the Captain said, he would see that the work was stopped.

After Balmer left the stationhouse, Policeman Hession and Lawyer Allen went to the restaurant. There were two special patrolmen from Holmes's Agency standing guard at the door. They refused to allow the lawyer to enter the building, telling him that their orders were to allow nobody to enter.

Lawyer Allen then noticed a man standing on the sidewalk, and, walking over to him, attempted to put the papers in his hands, but the man, who is said to be an architect, ran down Thirty-fourth Street, with the lawyer in pursuit. The architect, however, was a better sprinter, and soon lost the lawyer.

Returning, the lawyer than gained admittance, with Policeman Hession, and searched the building, but found nobody in it but a man who said he was a servant. Mr. Allen handed the papers to the unsuspecting employe, who took them and placed them in his pocket.

Police Captain Flood had come up meantime and ordered the men to stop work on the building. Balmer then appeared and asked the Captain if he could not put some tar paper over the roof, but Capt. Flood would not let him do so.

Considerable excitement prevailed in the vicinity, and during the evening a crowd of fully 500 persons stood on the opposite side of Thirty-fourth Street and watched the building.

DELAWARE RIVER DISASTER.

Eight More Bodies Recovered Around City of Trenton's Wreck Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—The list of dead as the result of the explosion of a boiler on the steamboat City of Trenton in the Delaware River last Wednesday has now reached twenty-one. Sixteen bodies have been identified, and five still await identification at the Morgue. Eight were recovered to-day in the vicinity of the disaster. Nine persons are still reported as missing, but the five unidentified are probably included among these.

Bodies identified to-day were those of Marian Ashmead, aged sixteen; Annie B. Herr, aged sixteen; Mrs. Matilda Cross, aged twenty-one; Mrs. Alice Matthews, aged forty-one; Irene Wield, aged sixteen, and Dora Wield, aged twelve, all of Philadelphia; Harry Johnson, aged thirty-six, of Hulmeville, Penn., and Montgomery Marvel, twenty-four years old, Seaford, Del.

Federal and local Inspectors to-day began an investigation of the hull of the City of Trenton, which is docked at Neafie & Levy's shipyard. The port boiler, which exploded, is still at the bottom of the river, having been blown out of the boat.

APPRAISER WAKEMAN'S REPLY.

No Authority in the Matter of the Removal of Mr. Sherwood, as Recommended.

Appraiser Wakeman was asked yesterday why it was that no attention had been paid to the recommendation of the Commission of Special Agents of the Treasury about Mr. Sherwood. Mr. Wakeman said that he had no authority in the matter, and he declined to express any opinion. The matter was one within the discretion of the Treasury Department and the President, and he could not, of course, presume to criticise his official superiors.

The recommendation in question was embodied in a report made by the commission after an investigation which lasted about six months. The commission was appointed in response to a multitude of complaints from importers against Appraiser Wakeman's method of administering his office. The investigation covered all departments of the appraiser's office.

In their report the special agents found that there was foundation for some of the complaints. One of the most important specific recommendations made, however, was that Mr. Sherwood should be removed. So far as is known no notice has ever been taken by the Secretary of the Treasury of the recommendation for Mr. Sherwood's removal. He is generally regarded as having the especial friendship of Senator Platt.

Mr. Sherwood declined yesterday to add anything to the statement which he issued Friday night. He said that he did not think that the time had come for him to speak in detail on the topics suggested by his statement. He did remark, however, that there had been a great deal of exaggeration in the talk about the recent discoveries of frauds in the importation of Japanese silks. It was reported at the time that a half million dollars' worth of goods had been held back, pending an investigation. Mr. Sherwood said that everything in that line had been ordered to the Public Stores, and this included many cases which turned out to be all right.

Alleged Firebug Held for Trial.

Herman Jonas, the real estate agent arrested on a charge of setting fire to the apartment house 16 East One Hundred and Ninth Street Friday night, after he had been mobbed by the angry tenants, was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Zeller, in the Harlem Police Court yesterday for examination on Tuesday, in order to give the Fire Marshal an opportunity to fully investigate the circumstances of the fire.

Missionaries Sail for Persia.

On the steamship Mesaba of the Atlantic Transport Line, which sailed for London yesterday, were the Rev. and Mrs. James W. Hawkes, Norman L. Enman, the Rev. Charles A. Douglas, the Rev. W. B. Larabee, and Miss Margaret Dean. They are missionaries sent by the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church to East Persia.

Big Receipts of State Taxes.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug 31.—The State Controller to-day received $260,000 from trust companies under the operation of the new tax law. The total receipts of the Controller's department were $450,000, the balance being paid in under the provisions of the general corporation tax act.

LORD STRATHCONA ON BRITISH AFFAIRS

High Commissioner to Meet the Duke of York in Canada.

Views of the Boer War—Scouts Idea that Lord Salisbury Will Resign —The King's Health.

The most notable passenger arriving on the Cunard Line steamship Campania yesterday was Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal of Canada, whose name is in the popular mind associated with the "Strathcona Horse," the regiment of Canadian cavalrymen which he fitted out, and whose service in the Boer war was notable. For most of the past five years he has been High Commissioner for Canada at the capital of the British Empire, and returns now for a month to assist in the entertainment of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, who are expected to arrive in Halifax on the 15th of this month.

Accompanying Lord Strathcona were his wife, Lady Strathcona; his son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. R. J. B. Howard, and four children of the Howards. All were en route to Montreal to prepare Lord Strathcona's town house, on Dorchester Street, Montreal, for the reception of the royal visitors.

Lord Strathcona talked very freely to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter about British affairs, and there was a note of optimism in all that he said which was somewhat different from the spirit of some other utterances recently made by prominent Englishmen visiting this country.

"I have lived in England for most of the past five years," said his Lordship. "It has been a delightful stay, and I have in that time been struck with nothing so much as the remarkably strong ties by which the outlying parts of the British Empire are bound to the mother country. Evidences of this feeling has been strikingly displayed in the visits of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to the English colonies. Everywhere there has been an outpouring of cordiality. It is happy, too, to note that the royal couple have made not a single mistake on their whole trip. This is unusual, for we know that in practical affairs the man who succeeds is not the man who makes no mistakes, but he who makes the fewest. England is delighted with the demeanor the Duke and Duchess have displayed. The reception of the royal couple in Canada will be exceptionally hearty. All of the cities they will visit have appointed committees to receive and entertain them. They will land at Halifax, stop at Quebec, staying in the Government House there, and then visiting all the important places of the Dominion, as far west as the Pacific Coast. Just before sailing from Halifax in returning they will cross over and spend a day in Newfoundland."

"Will the Duke and Duchess visit the United States?" Lord Strathcona was asked.

"No," he said. "You can readily understand that the royal pair have received a great many invitations to visit countries not of the British Empire, but it has been impossible to accept all of them, and it was necessary to decline the invitations to visit the United States, although this country is very different in the English mind from all other nations. I always think of England, Canada, and the United States as one. There are pending questions between the countries, such as boundary and fisheries issues, but I know England and Canada well enough to say that out of these questions there can never grow any hard feeling toward the United States. Such questions cannot be settled in a day, but they will all be arranged eventually, and to the satisfaction of all concerned."

Lord Strathcona stated that he himself was very much interested in American enterprises. He said that one of the first investments he ever made was in the Great Northern Railroad, even before the ascendency of James J. Hill. He said that he still held considerable stock in that concern. It might be mentioned incidentally that Lord Strathcona in a business way is President of the Bank of Montreal, and was the last resident Governor and Chief Commissioner at Montreal of the Hudson Bay Company.

"What do you think of the growing commercial pre-eminence of the United States?" the High Commissioner was asked. He smiled, placed his hand upon the shoulder of the questioner, and said:

"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

"What is the feeling in England with reference to the Boer war?"

"Well, the war seems to drag on. We all want it to be ended at the earliest possible moment. It has been an unfortunate war, one that England would have been most glad to avoid. But the Boers forced it upon us by their ultimatum. Had it not been for that I believe all the troubles would have been settled satisfactorily by peaceable means. I feel that it has been a just war, and I think most Englishmen feel the same way; in fact, I believe that the majority of the thinking people in the United States sympathize with England's position in this struggle. We are anxious that the war should be ended, so that a good self-governing colony may be established. England does not want to rule tyrannically over the country, but wants to give to the Boers the same measure of self-government she has accorded, and with such successful results, to the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia."

"What would you say as to the Irish antagonism to the war?"

"Believe me, Sir, England feels very kindly toward Ireland. No soldiers have fought more valiantly in the Transvaal than these same Irish. Their conduct has been most valiant."

"Is there very much sympathy and respect for President Krüger personally, in England?"

"I believe that the thinking people of England feel that Mr. Krüger was a seriously misguided man. They sympathize with him in his loss of his wife and in his political misfortunes, but for his cause there is absolutely no sympathy—none."

Lord Strathcona was told of the recently cabled reports that after the coronation of Kng Edward VII. Lord Salisbury would retire from the Prime Ministership of England. When asked as to the accuracy of this report, the High Commissioner, his eyes twinkling, replied:

"We have Marconi to-day telegraphing without wires, and we have people taking photographs through doors, but you can never tell what a man will do until he has done it. But, seriously, no such reports can be founded upon any accurate information. Complications may arise which will make it absolutely essential that Lord Salisbury retain his present office. He is still strong and vigorous, and the empire is back of him in all that he does."

"What is the present state of the health of the King? Reports have reached this country that he is suffering with cancer of the throat."

"There is not one word of truth in any such report. The King is to-day one of the most vigorous men I ever saw. He is the very picture of health. I suppose that the fact that his sister died from this trouble, as well as her husband, the Emperor Frederick, is responsible for these reports. This has come to be a period when so many people know so much more about their neighbor's affairs than they do of their own. King Edward has proved himself to be a most excellent ruler. He is working very hard, and attending assiduously to the manifold duties of his position. He is a great man for detail, and it is surprising how carefully he attends to all the minutiae of his work."

CLAIM AGAINST MR. CARNEGIE.

Mechanics' Lien for Materials and Labor for New House Filed.

Andrew Carnegie's lavish giving of millions does not exempt him from having record made of his obligations in New York County. A lien was filed yesterday against his new mansion at Fifth Avenue and Ninety-first Street, by James Riley & Sons, who allege that they have a claim on the property, amounting to $181.40, for materials and labor furnished in the beautifying of the grounds around Mr. Carnegie's future residence.

The contract under which the work was performed was awarded to the New York Large Tree Company, which as its name indicates, makes a specialty of transplanting trees of substantial size, and which is converting part of the Carnegie grounds into a miniature forest.

NO CALENDAR FOR JUSTICE FURSMAN

District Attorney Fails to Prepare Cases for Him to Try.

Open Rupture May Result—Strained Relations Have Existed Ever Since Mr. Philbin Assumed Office.

Supreme Court Justice Edgar L. Fursman, when he opens the extraordinary term of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on Tuesday, will find that the District Attorney has prepared no calendar for this court. It is regarded as improbable that any calendar will be prepared for Justice Fursman's consideration this month in view of District Attorney Philbin's instructions to his first assistant, Mr. Le Barbier.

Mr. Philbin was away from his office yesterday. When it became known that no calendar had been prepared for the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, Mr. Le Barbier, who is Acting District Attorney in Mr. Philbin's absence, was asked what the neglect to provide cases for Justice Fursman to pass upon indicated.

Mr. Le Barbier said he knew nothing of the matter, except that he had been directed to tell Justice Fursman on Tuesday that there was no court business ready for him to dispose of.

This action on the part of the District Attorney is regarded in the Criminal Courts Building as quite likely to strain to the point of an open rupture the hitherto ill-concealed inharmonious relations between Mr. Philbin and Justice Fursman.

The differences between Mr. Philbin and Justice Fursman date practically from the beginning of the District Attorney's incumbency. Shortly after taking office Mr. Philbin is reputed to have requested the Appellate Division to relieve Justice Fursman from service in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Justice Fursman was assigned to this court for the entire year by the Justices of the Appellate Division, and Presiding Justice Van Brunt declined to grant the District Attorney's request. It is said that the District Attorney subsequently endeavored to have the Criminal Branch done away with entirely on the ground that the Courts of General Sessions were quite able to dispose of all the criminal business arising.

It was the custom of ex-District Attorney Gardiner to try most of the homicide cases before Justice Fursman. Mr. Philbin departed from this practice and placed on Justice Fursman's calendar cases of much less importance. There are now in the Tombs awaiting trial more persons charged with homicide than at any previous time for many years. The number is about thirty-five.

Justice Fursman, it is said, became cognizant of the District Attorney's efforts to have him relieved and resented them accordingly. When it became known that some indictments found against certain persons accused of poolselling had been dismissed by Justice Fursman, Mr. Philbin had the complaints resubmitted to the Grand Jury. This did not tend to promote cordial relations between the two. The breach was further widened when District Attorney Philbin declined to retry the Kennedy case before Justice Fursman after the disagreement in his court, despite the fact that he is reputed to have been told that Justice Fursman would take it as a personal affront if the case was not again tried in the Criminal Branch. The case was heard before Judge Newburger in General Sessions.

During the recent trial of Miles McDonnell, charged with killing George Price in the Cosmos Cafe, Mr. Philbin, without assigning any reason, suddenly requested Justice Fursman one day to adjourn his court for the day. It had come to the District Attorney's ears that Justice Fursman intended to direct the jury to acquit McDonnell. After the adjournment had been granted Mr. Philbin, accompanied by his assistants, Messrs. Garvan and Delany, went into the Justice's private chambers. Mr. Philbin is understood to have told Justice Fursman then that the McDonnell case was of such importance that he deemed the county entitled to the Justice's best judgment in the matter, and that he thought it best to request an adjournment. It is common rumor that the lie was then passed and the District Attorney left the chambers without bidding him good day.

When Mr. Philbin requested that an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court be convened Justice Fursman was assigned to hold it in September. The District Attorney then asked for another term, to be held in August. Justice Gildersleeve was assigned to hold this.

AMERICAN CITIZEN MURDERED.

Demand for an Investigation by the State Department—Assassination Occurred in Haiti.

A request has been made by N. A. Shibley of this city for an investigation by the State Department at Washington into the death of Antoine Kouri, who, according to Mr. Shibley, was assassinated in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, by Nicola Nadir because Kouri had given shelter to a friend whom he considered unjustly accused.

Mr. Shibley states that efforts to bring Nadir to trial have been fruitless, and that although under arrest he often is at liberty to go about Port-au-Prince.

Kouri was born in Syria, but became a naturalized American, and M. Jurudini, the man he sheltered, was also a naturalized American from Syria. Nadir, too, was born in Syria, but became a naturalized citizen of the Haitian Republic. Kouri was an exporter and importer of merchandise in this city and Port-au-Prince.

Mr. Shibley says that punishment of the crime is the only object of the petition, no payment of a money indemnity being desired.

TOLD TO LEAVE STATEN ISLAND.

Threatening Letter Charges Fireworks Man with Being Unfair.

W. J. Charlton of the Nordlinger-Charlton Fire Works Company of Graniteville, S. I., received yesterday a threatening letter through the mail. In it he was warned to leave Staten Island within a month by four men, whom, the letter says, he treated unfairly in the past. Mr. Charlton has not reported the matter to the police, and says that he does not intend to do so. He is rather inclined to look upon the letter as a joke.

The letter is not signed. It is written in a scrawly hand on sheet note paper. The letter was mailed Friday in the General Post Office in New York.

Mr. Charlton says he does not remember having treated any men unfairly at any time, and is perfectly willing to meet the writer of the letter.

J. OVERTON PAINE IN COURT.

Broker, Waiting for Grand Jury, Arrested Twice in a Day.

J. Overton Paine, a broker of 7 Wall Street, who is already under bail to await the action of the Grand Jury in an alleged swindling case, was twice arrested in connection with other matters yesterday.

He was first taken into custody by Deputy Sheriff Leavitt for contempt of court in disobeying an order by Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court in failing to appear for examination in proceedings instituted against him by Joseph B. C. Truell, one of his customers. Paine obtained his release in $1,000 bail, and immediately afterward learned that he was wanted on a charge of grand larceny preferred against him by Martin D. Jewell of 312 East Twenty-first Street, who claims that in May of the present year he gave Paine $1,400 for investment and has been unable to obtain a settlement since. Paine surrendered to Detective Sergeants McConville and Savage and in the Centre Street Court was put under $1,500 bail by Magistrate Olmsted for examination on Tuesday.

Mr. Paine, talking of the Truell case later, said that Truell had lost his money "in the regular way," and that his account, which was closed out in the panic of May 9, shows that he owes Paine $1,279.42. The broker said that illness prevented him from appearing in court in response to the summons, and that his attorney, Henry W. Hardon, of 56 Wall Street, had presented a physician's certificate to that effect.

Horner's Furniture.

Grand Fall Exhibition

of the world's productions in Furniture and Upholstery arts.

Our exhibit this season surpasses anything ever before seen in the Furniture line. Eight spacious floors filled with the latest productions of home and foreign markets, comprising Furniture of every description, from medium to finest grades, all arranged so as to afford ready inspection. No such magnificent display has ever been shown in America. All prices in plain figures, and the lowest at which equal grades can be sold.

Some STRIKING BARGAINS in Bedroom Suites, Parlor and Dining Room pieces, and many other lines, marked much below cost to close out and make room for goods arriving daily.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street,
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

A. Lowenbein's Sons,
Furniture and Decorations,
Have REMOVED to Their
New Building,
383 Fifth Avenue,
(Between 35th and 36th Sts.)

PRISONERS' RICH JEWELS

Brooklyn Detectives Think They Have Made Important Arrests.

Man and Woman Captured at Coney Island—They May Have Victimized Jewelers.

Detectives Murphy and Raleigh of the Brooklyn Central Office made what they believe to be important arrests early last evening. The prisoners, who are now locked up in the Adams Street Police Station, were apprehended at the Arlington Hotel, in West Eighth Street, Coney Island. They described themselves as Harry Frank and Irene Frank of 26 East Twentieth Street, Manhattan. The police discovered both names to be fictitious.

A large amount of jewelry and twenty-seven pawn tickets for jewelry and clothing were found on the prisoners. The detectives say that the woman is the wife of James McNally, a well-known pickpocket, and that the man looks very much like the picture of "Chicago Henry," another pickpocket.

The police have for some time been receiving complaints from jewelers who have been victimized by a man and a woman answering the description of the persons arrested. The plan adopted by them was that of substituting worthless for valuable articles in jewelers' trays while pretending to examine goods. Several "phony" rings were found on the man when he was searched.

The detectives were watching a pawnshop at Warren and Smith Streets, when they saw the man and woman leave the place. Going to the shop the detectives, on inquiry, learned that the woman had pawned a diamond ring for $48. They then followed the couple to Coney Island. In their room at the hotel the officers found an opium smoking outfit. There were ten empty boxes that had contained opium, and one box which was half full of the drug. The man pleaded to be permitted to take the opium with him, declaring that he would die if deprived of it.

The woman was very richly dressed, wearing jewelry worth $500. She had a letter from Topeka, Kan., addressed to "Dear Chick," and signed "Jim Decker." In the letter "Decker" asked for $300, to be used as bail to secure his release from jail. The police also found a Western Union Telegraph Company's receipt for $300 wired to a Topeka lawyer, showing that the request for money had been complied with. The police say that "Decker" is James McNally.

SPORTING DOG CATCHES MAN.

Charges a Supposed Burglar and Holds Him by Pointing Till a Policeman Arrives.

Alexander Lodomaz owns a dog, a pointer, which did him and everybody in the house 213 West Twentieth Street the valuable service of catching a supposed burglar early yesterday morning. Nellie is the dog's name, and she usually sleeps in her owner's room. Late on Friday night, when Lodomaz went to bed, he was too sleepy to notice that she was not curled up on her accustomed rug. Therefore when he was aroused by the barking of a dog on the stairs he thought the noise was made by an animal belonging to a neighbor.

"Take care of your dog; we can't sleep," some one shouted from above.

"That isn't my dog," replied Lodomaz, confidently, but, discovering his error a moment later, he arose and went to the door. His room is on the third floor; the noise of the dog came from the basement. He suspected that something was wrong, and, descending, opened the door leading into the basement from the hallway. In the basement it was pitch dark. The dog was growling and barking fiercely.

"Charge, Nellie!" yelled Lodomaz.

A loud noise followed—something had fallen.

Lodomaz now began looking for a match, and finally succeeded in finding and striking one. In the centre of the basement room stood Nellie over the prostrate form of a man. She was rigid, as though pointing at a bird, ready to spring at any moment.

"Hold him, Nellie," now shouted Lodomaz, and rushed out of the house to look for a policeman. It was Probationary Policeman Albert whom Lodomaz found. When both men got into the basement room where the dog was they discovered that he had obeyed his injunction—he had held his quarry.

The intruder was discovered to be a man who had given the name of Michael McCarthy and who had rented a room on the top floor of the house about two weeks ago. He had no business at all to be where he was, and, indeed, had to get into the basement through a window. This, coupled with the fact that clothing and other articles have been missed in the house, was regarded as suspicious, and he was arrested. In the Jefferson Market Court several hours later Magistrate Cornell held him in $1,000 bail for trial on the charge of attempted burglary.

John M. Beall Leaves the Southern.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—John M. Beall, Pacific Coast Passenger Agent of the Southern Railway, has been appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Mobile and Ohio, with headquarters at St. Louis.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

CLOSED TO-MORROW, LABOR DAY.

On Tuesday, Sept. 3rd,

we start Fall business with

A Great Offering of

High Class Tapestries and Draperies

At 50 Cents on the Dollar.

That means, Half Price, and "Half Price" here means just what we say—no exaggeration of values—in fact, there are goods included in this offering worth nearly three times the prices we ask.

SUCH AN EARLY SEASON OPPORTUNITY

has not been known for years.

It will interest Upholsterers, Decorators, Hotel Keepers, Theatrical Furnishers and Costumers as well as our great family trade, who will appreciate this rare chance to obtain richest goods at half the usual prices.

HERE ARE A FEW SAMPLE ITEMS:

Reversible Two-toned Brocatelles—50-inch—handsome for curtains—require no lining—value $2.50.... 98

Turkish Mosaic Tapestries—green, dark blue and camel—unconventional effects—Half value 98

French Decorative Draperies—Rose, Blue, Green—wreath and stripe designs—value $2.00..... 98

French Diagonal Stripes—Bouquet effects—rich quality—value $3.00..... 1.49

Two-toned Satin Derby Damasks, value $3.00..... 1.49

Magnificent Satin Brocade Reps—Cerise, Nile, Terra Cotta, Rose, Steel—worth $3.00..... 1.49

French Silk and Linen Damasks—will wear like iron—value $4.00..... 1.98

Super Satin Damasks and Brocade [illegible] Antique [illegible] silk—solid colors, two [illegible] fancy colors [illegible] 1.98

[illegible], Rococco, [illegible] fancy floral and [illegible] Wine and Bow-[illegible] ride.

Heavy [illegible] sheen—[illegible] 1.98

High-class [illegible] —raised [illegible] 1.49

A variety of [illegible] Brocades—regular [illegible] 2.50

Superb Alhambra Brocades [illegible] organzine Silk—arabesque figures, value $7 and [illegible] 3.50

Heavy Satin Damasks—[illegible] Gold and Spanish Olive [illegible] sprays in two-toned shade effects—value $6.00..... [illegible]

ABOVE ARE IMPORTED FABRICS

brought over for a high class firm, who, desirous of closing up this branch of their business, closed them to us at Half their worth.....THAT IS WHY we can offer UNUSUAL VALUES SO EARLY IN SEASON.

School Bells Will Soon Be Ringing

"A good start is half the race."

Scholars, be ready with

TOOLS FOR YOUR TASKS.

Here are prices to delight students—big and little.

Composition Books, cloth and board covers—2 sizes	5
Blank Books—Canvas, Board and Paper Covers	3
Writing Tablets—ink or pencil	3
Writing Books—double lined	3
Noiseless Double Slates	.10
Slate Pencils—100 in box	9
Cedar Lead Pencils, doz	4
Cedar Lead Pencils—with eraser—dozen	7
6-inch Globes, on Stand	.19
Faber's Lead Pencils—fancy colors—jewel or rubber tips	3
Faber's Pencil Erasers—2 for	1
Ink and Pencil Erasers	2
Type Writers' Erasers	2
Blackboard Erasers	3
Colored Chalk—gross in box	.21
White Chalk—gross in box	4
Crayons—6 in box—2 for	1
Japanese or Polished Wood Pencil Boxes—lock and key	7
Fine Pencil Boxes—pearl inlaid	.31
Pencil Box, Ruler and Strap combined	.14
Nickel Compass, with box of leads	.13
Stenographers' Notebooks	2
Students' Notebooks	2
Typewriters' Paper—500 sheets	.31
Hardwood Pencil Boxes	3
Transparent Slates	5
Nickel Pocket Pen and Pencil	4
Pencil Knives	6
Pencil Sharpeners—2 for	1
Sponges—2 for	1
Pen Holders—dozen	2
Blotters—dozen	2
Mucilage	2
Slates	4
Book Slates	.10
Lunch Baskets	.15
Boys' School Bags	9
do do leather bound	.49
Book Straps	3
Ink—col'd and black	2
Pen Wipers—2 for	1
12-inch Rulers—2 for	1
Lunch Boxes	7
Gillott's Pens—dozen	5
Girls' double School Bags—Initial—set of nickel rings	.59
Felt or Waterproof Bags	.59

Have the Children Rightly Ready for School

After a Summer of play, with wear and tear of clothes, they will doubtless need something new.....If "No place like Hearn's for Boys' and Children's Wear" is a household word.....This week's values make it more than ever true.

1,000 Boys' School Suits
Double Breast—All-wool navy and mixed Cheviots—7 to 16 yrs.
Value Three dollars.....1.75
Value Four dollars.....2.50

Three-piece Suits—9 to 16 years.
Short trousers, with vest—
Dark Mixtures—all wool.....3.50
Blue Thibets and Mixtures.....4.50
Same qualities are sold by outfitters at almost double.

College Suits—14 to 20 years.
Long trousers—excellently tailored—neat mixtures and plain navy—strictly all wool fabrics..4.98 and 5.98
If you see these you are a customer—Suits to equal them cannot be found in the city at the prices.

How About Knee Pants?
A few extra pairs will fix the boy up finely—you never bought better, that's sure.
2,000 pairs Navy, Mixtures and Corduroys—3 to 16 years—
Elsewhere .59 and .69..... .39
Elsewhere .98 and 1.25..... .69

Children's Aprons
At prices that are marvels of cheapness.
Plain Lawn and Check Nainsook—emb'y, hemstitching or lace—ruffles or Bretelles—5 styles—ages 4 to 14—value .39..... .24
Eight fancy styles—Gretchen, Long Waist, Bertha and new shape Bretelles—some have entire front of tucks and hemstitching, others have insertings or bib and bretelles of all over emb'y—value .69..... .49
Fifty other styles, more or less trim'd with laces, ruffles, insertings and emb'y—square and round—
.69 .. .79 .. .98 .. 1.49 .. 2.69
Styles never were daintier, and what pretty little maid does not look the prettier for a pretty little apron.

Girls' Dark Percale Dresses
Navy with white dots and fancy stripes—made in latest Blouse fashion with full skirts and deep hem—6 to 14 yrs—value $1.00..... .59

Serge Sailor Dresses
Navy, Garnet, Brown and Yale Blue, 5 rows white braid—pearl button finish—emb'd emblem—6 to 14 years—value $3.25..... 1.98
Splendid dresses for schools—comfortable and stylish—

Girls' School Knockabout Hats
Round and Square Crowns—Red, Pearl, Royal, Navy, Brown, Fawn and Castor—leather inside band—silk outside band—value 79 cents..... .49
we also show New Styles in
Ladies' and Children's Ready to Wear Hats.
Felt, Silk, Camelshair and Velvet Ch[illegible]
Black and Colors—
At our usual popular prices.
SPECIAL FOR LADIES:—
Stitched Felt Sailors—soft trim of surah silk and full feather pompom..... 1.99

Boys' New Fall Waists
Outing Flannel and Percale—pleated front and back—Medium, light and dark colors for School Wear—patent waist band, 4 to 13 years..... .25
Dark Blue Percale—best cut and finish—patent waist band—4 to 13 years..... .39
"Mother's Friend" laundered Percale—large ass't—best patterns—all sizes—collars and cuffs attached, or two separate collars..... .49
Velour Cheviot Waists and Blouses—fall colorings—stripes and checks.... .25

Boys' Stiff Bosom Shirts
Checks, stripes and figures, [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,494,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND PROFITS, $2,100,000.00 UNDIVIDED
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Letters of Credit
FOR USE OF
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS
AVAILABLE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ISSUED BY
KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., New York.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
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We solicit the patronage of those wishing to buy or sell stocks, either for cash or on margin. Daily Advisory Letter sent upon application; also our Special Booklet, which is now ready.

W. R. Houghtaling & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, will move to their new offices, in the Exchange Court Building, 52 Broadway, New York, on September the Third, Nineteen Hundred and One.
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ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

THE BUFFALO OIL COMPANY OF TEXAS.

THIS COMPANY offers a high class safe investment to any person or trustee with funds to invest.

We have placed with the Banking and Commission House of Luther W. Spear & Co., 55 Broadway, New York City, a small amount of our capital stock to be sold at 10 CENTS per share (Par Value 10 cents). Our land holdings owned absolute with perfect title are as large and valuable as any Two Million Dollar Company. Our capital is only $300,000, with half converted to the Treasury. Our well on Block 37 of Spindle Top is down to the Cap Rock with an 8-in. pipe. It will be a "gusher" within a week, barring accident, then, NO MORE STOCK WILL BE SOLD.

We are now building our large oil tanks for storage, and shipment of oil will soon commence. We have a strong Board of Directors with high class references. Our company is organized to produce and sell oil and not to PRODUCE AND SELL STOCK.

NO COMPANY will offer you a safer investment or a chance to participate in a larger per cent. of their profits in dividends. NO subscriptions for less than 50 shares—$5.00.

SEND at once to the above firm for prospectus and the amount you wish to invest.

BUFFALO OIL CO., 55 BROADWAY, N. Y.

London Quotations
SATURDAY AND MONDAY.
Chas. Minzesheimer & Co.
Branch Office, WEST END, N. J.
Mills Building, New York.

THE BUYING POWER IN PRESENT MARKET

The thing to determine in selecting the proper time to buy stocks is the stability of the market as well as prospects for an advance. As a condition there should exist maximum of safety and minimum of Risk. Such a condition presents itself at present.

To illustrate the Buying Power behind the present market it is but necessary to notate the fact that in the past 40 days the entire one-third increase of the Pennsylvania capitalization has been taken, paid for, and the stock is as scarce as ever. Investors are in the market; they are the forerunners of a bull campaign. Europe continues her purchases of securities, while the West is also a heavy buyer. Stocks are becoming scarce and the public interested. The public is the greatest buying power in the world.

Earnings continue to show marvelous increase and earnings are the indicators of values. Under existing conditions, all classes of securities should sell much higher.

We issue free our 400-page, illustrated
"GUIDE TO INVESTORS,"
a complete compendium of Wall St., its methods, and detailed information of value to people who are trading in stocks. It enables any one to invest money, keep the principal intact, and make it pay an income. Our
"Daily Market Letter"
outlines the probable movements of the markets—apply for both at any of our offices.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.
Established 1890. Main Office: 53 B'way, N. Y.
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53 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
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Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Worcester, Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland, Newark, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Poughkeepsie, Montreal, Toronto, Reading, Atlantic City, Cincinnati, Toledo, Columbus, Detroit, Providence, Lowell, Hartford, Springfield.
"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your Broker, is as important as the selection of right stocks."

A Word About Your Advertisements

The men who control corporations and are the largest factors in directing the patronage of large and influential companies and institutions are the very ones who study the columns of The Wall Street Journal with greatest care. The reason is plain. They are investors of money and direct the spending of money. The Wall Street Journal makes a specialty of giving the best information they can get in regard to investments. They cannot afford to be without this paper of all others.

Therefore, your advertisement coming before them in The Wall Street Journal where they are sure to see it, may be the means of reaching the very centre of power, which will turn your own business into the channels in which you are most anxious to have it go.

The readers of The Wall Street Journal are investors, of course, in all kinds of stocks and bonds, and such notices as pertain to dividends, annual or special meetings of stockholders, payment of coupons, redemption of bonds, and flotation of new securities, are vitally their concern.

Published by Dow, Jones & Co., 42-44 Broad St., the oldest News Agency of Wall Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
Main Office, 234 Fifth Avenue.
Branch Offices, 66 Broadway and cor. of Lenox Avenue and 126th St.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $2,387,221.50
OFFICERS:
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2nd Vice-President.
FRED'K GORE KING, Secretary & Treas.
JULIAN M GERARD, Asst. Sec'y. & Asst. Treas.
WM. B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

ALL HOLDERS OF REORGANIZED AND DEfaulted Bonds, Shares, &c., kindly send descriptive memoranda being collectible or salable. Financial, legal, physical, and management ascertained. Reports furnished Investors upon all Corporation issues, reasonable rates; have unexceptionably sound and profitable proposition to extend important railroad in rich and growing State. SAMUEL MACLEAN, 39 Broad, New York.

WANTED—A good Fiscal Agent for a first-class Oil Company; will soon be a Dividend payer; Exclusive Territory given. Address W. H. SHERROD, 116 Nassau St., New York.

Meetings and Elections.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

ROCHESTER RAILWAY SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
GUSTAVUS MAAS
26 Broad Street.
Est. 1868. Telephone 2137 Cort.

Dividends.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.
New York, August 29, 1901.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the surplus earnings for the six months ended June 30th, 1901, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the first preferred stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1901, to the holders of record of the first preferred stock at the closing of the transfer books on September 16th, 1901. The transfer books for the first preferred stock of this Company will be closed at three P. M. on September 16th, 1901, and will be reopened at ten A. M. on October 2d, 1901.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.
By HARRY BRONNER, Secretary & Treasurer.

20 Broad Street, New York, August 29th, 1901.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for the first preferred stock of the Colorado and Southern Railway Company will be closed at three P. M. on September 16th, 1901, and will reopen at ten A. M. on October 2d, 1901. On October 1st, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. when received by them, at the office of Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

HALLGARTEN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company,
New York, Au st 1, 1901.

The Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT., payable September 3d, to stockholders of record August 17th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from August 19th to August 31st, inclusive. A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

United Traction and Electric Company
Coupons due September 1, 1901, from First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid after September 1, 1901, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

The Utah Fuel Company.
Five per cent. Sinking Fund First Mortgage Bonds. Coupons maturing September 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid on and after September 3d at the Morton Trust Company, New York City.

New York, August 17, 1901.
JESSE WHITE, Treasurer.

American Zinc Mining Company
Coupons, Number 4, due September 1st, 1901, from the first mortgage six per cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid after September 1st, 1901, upon presentation at the office of E. H. Norton & Co., Bankers, 33 Wall Street, New York.
ELLIOTT C. SMITH, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
49 Wall Street, New York.

Coupons due Sept. 1st, 1901, of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Co. of Texas First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after September 3d next.

C. G. HEDGE, Vice Pres. & Treas.

Copartnership Notices.

F. W. SAVIN & CO.,
26 New Street,
New York, August 31, 1901.

By mutual consent, Mr. E. W. VANDERHOOF this day retires from our firm.

F. W. SAVIN & CO.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Last week's security market moved on quiet lines; there were few new developments of speculative interest, the most important being the publication of the Russian Government crop report showing heavy decrease in the yield of wheat—to an extent, indeed, threatening famine in portions of the Russian Empire. This will increase the demand for American wheat, the American crop being the only one possessing an exportable surplus at present—the new Argentine harvest being still an uncertain quantity, its export surplus not being calculable before the end of the year. Thus the United States is again singularly favored by nature; thus what has come to be known as "American luck" again becomes evident—and American capacity knows how to take full advantage of the "luck." Foreign buying of wheat futures continues to be very large, the price of wheat remaining at a profitable level for the farmer. The importance of this as a factor can scarcely be overestimated, for if the huge crop now produced had met equally large production in competing countries the price of wheat must have sunk to a very low point. As it is the country's wheat crop is an unmixed blessing and source of wealth, and the sale of its surplus will mean riches to the wheat producing community. There could be no more solid foundation for security values to rest upon—none more inspiring marketwise.

The latest reports of the Weather Bureau indicate continued improvement in the condition of growing corn; and fields that were supposed to be dead have revived under the influence of timely rains till it is now more than likely that the Government report due next week will reveal marked improvement and raise the estimate of final yield to higher figures than those based upon the report of Aug. 10. Naturally the price of corn has declined somewhat, but it still keeps high compared with recent years, and is a helpful factor in the production of wealth. Of a certainty the extreme pessimistic predictions current some weeks ago can be dismissed from consideration—there is and will be plenty of corn for all mercantile purposes.

The technical situation of the security market did not materially change last week. The heavy existing short interest is still a supporting influence. At times during the week there were pronounced efforts to depress values, but they were invariably met by a quiet but confident buying which absorbed all offerings before material recessions could be scored. The dealings of Thursday and Friday wiped out what declines had been brought about, leaving the market as a whole without noteworthy change from the preceding week.

Bear attack had to confront some of the most remarkable reports of railway earnings ever published. Conspicuous was the July report of Union Pacific, which showed a net increase of over $100,000, and this net increase was only some $50,000 less than the gross increase, a most gratifying result of operative economies. While this report was exceptionally favorable there were many others of important character, notably St. Paul, Canadian Pacific, St. Louis and San Francisco, and Southern Railway. Selling stocks short in the face of such phenomenal earnings becomes a risky operation, a fact which the bear party is beginning to appreciate. Nor are these increases confined to any particular territory; Grangers, Pacific stocks, Southwestern stocks, Southern stocks, and Eastern Trunk Lines all participating in the yield of prosperity. There can be no delusion or imagination about earnings—they are concrete facts, explicable by simple arithmetical process; and they furnish the soundest argument in favor of American securities.

The tendency is growing to allot a larger share of profits earned to shareholders, railroad managers feeling that their properties are now on so sound a basis that the necessity for increasing surpluses is diminishing. Illustrative of this is the raising of the dividend on Colorado and Southern first preferred to a 3 per cent. basis. It is a matter of common knowledge that most of the more important American railroads have been and are paying out much less in the way of dividends than the full available amount of earnings—the policy of fortifying railway treasuries having been rigorously followed since the advent of prosperity. It is, therefore, reasonable to expect that the near future will witness many increases in dividend rates, and such increases will simply be the distribution to shareholders of what belongs to them. This phase of American finance is more clearly recognized abroad than at home and will bring large buying orders from foreign markets, the foreign investor seeing in the United States the only railroad properties possessing inherent capacity of growth—the ratio of decrease in European railroads being fairly balanced by the ratio of increase in America. Thus the world of finance adjusts itself to circumstances—thus the only security market in the world capable of buoyancy is found on the New York Stock Exchange.

Favorable to speculation and reviving activity is the continued ease of the money market, all predictions of tight money having failed of fulfillment. Not long ago sterling exchange was rising to a point which threatened gold exports, but the tide was turned by the immense shipments of wheat flooding the exchange market with drafts on Europe, bringing exchange rates down with a rush. It is quite plain that if demands from the interior should prove excessive on the New York banks it is within the power of New York to call gold from Europe whenever such action is desirable, the exchange market being kept up chiefly by the willingness of American creditors to permit their balances to remain abroad. This removes from speculative consideration the fear of excessive interest rates, though present rates are perhaps abnormally low, certainly not profitable to the lenders of money, who would welcome a chance to make them up even moderately.

The steel strike, on its last legs, ceased some time ago to be a matter of much consequence in Wall Street. The failure of this strike and the public support and indorsement of the attitude of the United States Steel Corporation is of incalculable value in the future relations of capital and labor—hence a powerful element in the betterment of the speculative position of securities. It is not likely that any other great strike will be lightly entered upon for a long time to come. It will be more popular hereafter to consult reason and to try to be fair.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business was generally what had been expected, in view of the known movements of money and the buying of stocks in the latter part of the week. Loans increased $7,349,200, deposits decreased $27,700, circulation increased $1,089,900, legal tenders decreased $99,900, and specie decreased $6,135,200. The decrease in specie represents the loss by the banks due to shipments to the interior and to Treasury operations, while the increase in loans is due to the stock market activity. The reported decrease of $6,228,175 in surplus reserves is therefore quite natural.

***

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$895,186,600	$816,849,000	$753,663,000
Deposits	965,121,900	903,486,900	849,783,800
Circulation	30,097,400	28,902,300	14,300,800
Specie	176,791,400	176,904,400	168,093,900
Legal tenders	77,159,000	76,045,800	53,545,800
Total res.	$253,950,400	$252,950,200	$221,639,700
Res. requ'd	242,040,675	225,871,725	212,448,450
Surplus res.	$11,909,725	$27,078,475	$9,191,250

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Aug. 24.	Aug. 31.	Decrease.
Loans	$887,837,400	$895,186,600	$7,346,200
Deposits	968,149,600	968,121,900	27,700
Circulation	29,207,600	30,097,400	*1,089,800
Legal tenders	77,258,900	77,159,000	99,900
Specie	182,926,600	176,791,400	6,135,200
Reserve	$260,185,500	$253,950,400	$6,235,100
Reserve req'd	242,037,400	242,030,475	6,925
Surplus	$18,148,100	$11,919,925	$6,228,175

*Increase.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,000	24,185,675	34,693,675
Jan. 26	30,799,450	29,277,975	39,222,025
Feb. 2	24,838,525	30,571,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,546,675	19,678,550	30,334,900
March 2	14,861,100	13,641,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,375	6,677,375	22,253,000
March 16	10,002,900	2,886,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,836,150	15,494,850
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,900	15,018,825
April 13	7,938,200	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,350	24,175,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,851,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,332,725	27,187,625
May 18	13,299,925	16,555,225	34,631,525
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,325	43,933,725
June 1	21,283,050	20,125,275	42,710,600
June 8	13,341,500	19,374,250	39,323,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,498,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,611,350	15,526,850	25,697,800
June 29	8,484,200	16,859,375	14,274,550
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,550	62,043,550
July 13	12,809,375	15,980,125	10,898,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,805,600
July 27	23,128,575	27,535,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,165,350	29,144,878	8,110,600
Aug. 10	20,952,950	28,125,950	14,395,375
Aug. 17	18,421,900	20,537,650	15,082,350
Aug. 24	18,148,100	22,888,925	12,378,525
Aug. 31	11,919,925	27,078,475	9,191,250

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$11,919,025	1895	$39,149,925
1900	27,078,475	1894	65,820,825
1899	9,191,250	1893	*1,567,525
1898	14,991,050	1892	7,630,500
1897	39,517,700	1891	12,767,825
1896	8,836,200	1890	* 536,675

*Deficit under legal requirements.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Though professional Wall Street took a holiday yesterday, not all the operators in the Street were idle. To the contrary, several substantial orders were placed from here in the London market, and these, with a continuation of the steady European demand for American securities—a feature now for some days—gave the London market good strength; especially in international securities. Nearly all these stocks showed advances, with the best demand for the coalers, particularly the Eries; and in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific. Quotations as received at the Waldorf and at a number of up-town offices, kept open for the convenience of customers, show the close of the London market as follows:

	London Close.	New York Equivalent.	Friday's Close.	Advance.
Atchison	82⅞	80⅝	80⅛	½
Canadian Pacific	116⅝	113⅝	113½	⅛
St. Paul	173	168½	167¾	¾
Illinois Central	150½	147	147¼	•¼
Louis. & Nash.	109⅞	107½	106⅝	½
Union Pac. pf.	92½ ex	92⅛	92	⅛
N. Y. Central	159½	155	155¼	•¼
Erie	45⅞	44⅝	44⅜	¼
Erie 1st pf.	74⅞	72⅞	72⅝	¼
Pennsylvania	149	147½	147½	
Reading	23⅛	45	45¼	•¼
North. Pac. pf.	101½	98⅞	98¼	⅝
Southern Pacific	62⅝	60⅞	60⅝	¼
Anaconda	9⅝	46⅞	47	•⅛
U. S. Steel	47⅛	46	45⅞	¼
U. S. Steel pf.	97⅞	95⅝	95¼	⅜
Union Pacific	105⅞	105	104⅞	⅛
Norfolk & West.	58½	57	56⅞	⅛
Southern Railway	34⅞	34	33⅝	¼
Ontario & West.	38	37	36¾	¼

•Decline.

CORN CROP AND BUSINESS.

Some time ago Bradstreet's, with a view to obtaining the present condition of corn—as to whether or not, that is, it has been benefited by what was claimed to be late favorable growing weather—sent out to all its offices and correspondents inquiries asking for information on the subject. Many answers have been received, the result being best summarized by Bradstreet's itself, as follows:

The general tenor of the report as a whole is quite favorable, more so, in fact, than would have been possible some weeks ago, when the extent of the recuperation since shown by the plant could not be seen or appreciated. This was true of places where the plant was not so far gone as to be beyond help, and, even where this latter condition existed, the effect of timely moisture upon other crops has been so good as to deserve special notice. Special attention would naturally be concentrated upon the leading corn-producing States lying east and west of the Mississippi, which furnish the greater portion of the surplus corn which is used by the rest of the country.

A consolidation of the replies from the seven surplus States of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, and Ohio, percentages of increase or decrease by States being based upon the reported yields as indicated by the Department of Agriculture, point to a reduction in the yield of those States of not far from 650,000,000 bushels from a year ago. Smaller decreases are likewise indicated in the smaller corn-producing States, like Texas, Tennessee, and Kentucky, sufficient to swell the shortage by perhaps 25,000,000 bushels.

Against this are to be noted larger productions reported in such States as New York, Maryland, Virginia, and South Dakota, which, while not sufficient to offset these decreases, still limit the falling off so that a shortage of not to exceed 675,000,000 bushels in the country's total crop is to be looked for. The continuance of the improvement noted in the late planted corn crop, with the holding off of frost, may still further operate to enlarge the total yield. On the face of the returns, however, a yield not less than 1,400,000,000 bushels is indicated for 1901, a drop of about 30 per cent. from a year ago.

Questions as to the percentage of the old crop left in farmers' hands now as compared with a year ago, contrary to some expectations, show that it is smaller than a year ago, and the consensus of opinion appears to be that in the surplus-producing States such supplies are considerably smaller than a year ago, the old crop held being quite generally reported as smaller than usual, owing to the high price paid for corn this year. Replies to the question of farm prices bring out the fact that present prices per bushel are fully 40 per cent. higher than a year ago, a feature which deserves notice, in view of the fact that the indicated yield is placed at 30 per cent. less than a year ago. The farm price for the entire United States a year ago, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, was in the neighborhood of 36 cents, and a 40 per cent. increase in price would point to at least 51 cents per bushel being realized this year which, applied to a total yield of 1,400,000,000 bushels, would net a total return of about $715,000,000 this year, against $751,000,000 a year ago, a decrease of only $36,000,000, or less than 5 per cent.

Special interest, of course, attaches to the answers as to the probable effect upon general business the coming season of the shortage in corn, and it is in a high degree encouraging to learn that Bradstreet's agents the country over, in the majority of instances, look for little that is hurtful to flow from the corn shortage this year. This view, in fact, is so unanimous as to attract attention because of the natural tendency, when looking at the crop results, to see things in a more or less unfavorable light. The fact seems to be that the agricultural interests are in pretty good shape at present. The wheat yield generally has been good, in some districts very large, and the prices received have been very good. Those sections sending the poorest corn crop reports, in fact, send the best advices as to wheat yield and returns. In addition, the breaking of the drought has rendered possible the growth and gathering of good forage crops, and the problem of cattle and hog feeding has been rendered simpler thereby.

The results of the inquiry are, therefore, to indicate that, far from being the failure earlier indicated, a fair crop of corn will be gathered, and that, thanks to the good wheat and other crop yields and to the prosperous condition of the farming interest, what would in years of depression be regarded as a very poor crop outlook exercises little adverse effect.

TRANSACTIONS IN AUGUST.

Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange during August were the smallest of any month of the year. Dealings in stocks aggregated 10,771,312 shares, against 15,920,893 shares in July, 19,819,131 shares in June, 35,199,736 shares in May, 41,688,807 shares in April, 27,001,677 shares in March 21,881,239 shares in February, and 30,207,603 shares in January.

In railroad bonds the sales reached a par value of $36,665,500, in State bonds of $64,000, and in Government of $92,200, making the total of all classes of bonds for the month $36,821,700, against a total of $49,477,000 in July, $79,858,050 in June $110,357,400 in May, $115,875,500 in April $132,401,020 in March, $103,651,300 in February, and $44,718,400 in January.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for August and the eight months of this year as compared with the corresponding periods in each year back to 1899:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	August.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.
1901	10,771,312	202,490,643
1900	4,006,896	76,227,545
1899	12,813,834	121,801,163
1898	12,014,848	69,214,725
1897	11,456,864	43,825,745
1896	4,271,888	35,176,075
1895	5,281,776	42,401,643
1894	5,041,247	32,810,350
1893	4,902,415	57,819,803
1892	5,474,142	54,666,765
1891	5,761,606	38,250,400
1890	3,980,200	35,286,844
1889	5,040,317	41,961,687

Bond dealings for the month and the eight months of this year make the following showings, compared with preceding years:

BONDS.

	August.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.
1901	$36,821,700	$723,283,420
1900	20,105,200	334,095,460
1899	49,692,410	651,268,080
1898	72,917,360	544,040,440
1897	75,538,420	340,948,060
1896	18,492,000	252,235,960
1895	47,559,700	350,935,970
1894	36,332,300	235,744,520
1893	29,517,400	252,423,360
1892	29,553,800	371,069,010
1891	34,165,000	208,465,860
1890	16,240,300	237,157,960
1889	18,049,600	264,250,874

ENGLISH RAILROAD EARNINGS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading the editorial article under the title "Electricity and Steam" contained in your issue Aug. 27, you convey the impression that the 2¼ per cent. dividend lately declared by the London and North Western Railway Company of England was the only remuneration the stockholders would receive this year. Permit me to say that the dividend referred to was declared out of the traffic net earnings for the six months ended June 30, 1901, and is, in fact, the second dividend paid to the stockholders this year, the first, viz., 3¼ per cent., having been paid last February out of the earnings for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1900.

The earnings of English railroads as a rule are heavier for the six months June to December, and consequently the dividend declared on traffic for that period should be considered when arriving at the percentage paid to the stockholders for the year, which for the last ten calendar years has averaged 6.625 per cent. per annum.

I would like to say in conclusion that Lord Stalbridge, Chairman of the London and North Western Railway, in his address to the stockholders at the general meeting in London Aug. 13, did not attribute the decrease of the dividend primarily to the competition of electric traction, but more to the cause of the increase of cost of coal and supplies and decrease in the receipts from mineral traffic. There was a diminution in the number of third-class passengers carried during the six months, viz., about 38,000, but the revenue from passengers carried showed an increase of about $150,000.

A. G. WAND,
General Agent.

New York, Aug. 31, 1901.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, nominally 2 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsement, 5 @5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $173,901,420; balances, $8,259,896; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $214,969.

Money on call in London, 1@1¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅛ @2¼ per cent. for short and 2¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was inactive and but little changed. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87⅛ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84@$4.84½; demand, $4.86@$4.86¼; cables, $4.86½@$4.86⅝; commercial bills, $4.83

cial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1901.	1900.	P. C.
New York	$951,932,078	$539,661,224	+76.4
Boston	89,271,119	66,460,107	+34.3
Philadelphia	75,240,098	56,288,207	+33.7
Baltimore	14,997,333	12,945,165	+15.8
Chicago	118,993,703	93,984,449	+26.6
St. Louis	32,475,975	23,320,230	+39.8
New Orleans	5,697,157	4,500,366	+26.6
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,288,607,463	$796,159,748	+61.8
Other cities, 5 days	195,273,016	171,046,913	+14.2
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,483,880,479	$967,206,661	+53.4
All cities, 1 day	275,011,413	208,830,755	+31.7
Total, all cities, for week	$1,758,891,892	$1,176,037,416	+49.6

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORTS.

The Produce Exchange Petitions that They Be Issued Earlier.

The New York Produce Exchange Committee on Information and Statistics has forwarded a petition to the Department of Agriculture, asking that the monthly Government crop report be issued at noon instead of 4 P. M. The petition has the indorsement of the grain Exchanges in Chicago, Duluth, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Detroit, San Francisco, New Orleans, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

The reason for the petition is that, if the crop report came out at noon, Washington time, export merchants could cable to their foreign correspondents and execute their orders in American markets during business hours on the same day that the Government report is issued.

Under the present method of issuing the crop report at 4 P. M., the estimate reaches foreign markets and is traded upon for practically a whole business day before the same information can be used for trading purposes in American markets.

WALL STREET DESERTED.

Wall Street assumed a half deserted appearance yesterday. The fact that all of the Exchanges with the one exception of the Coffee Exchange were closed kept most of the brokers away from their offices and, unlike the bull market days of last Spring, the holiday was a day of recreation for clerks instead of a much-needed twenty-four hours in which to catch up with the volume of clerical work. While the banks were open, few of their more prominent officers were in town.

Only at the Sub-Treasury was there a busy air, and that was occasioned by the line of men in the Customs service who were drawing their pay from the Government.

Even the Greek fruit peddlers seemed to know that there was a great lack of business inducement in the Wall Street district, for in blocks where ordinarily there are half a dozen pushcarts each, but one or two appeared, and their owners were idle most of the time until 1 o'clock, when they began singly to go home again.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.'s New Branch.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company, whose head office is on Fifth Avenue, at the corner of Twenty-seventh Street, and its downtown office at 66 Broadway, will open a branch establishment in Harlem on Tuesday, at the corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The company has issued a pamphlet entitled "Trust Companies and Their Functions," describing the duties of trust companies in detail, and also furnishing a synopsis of the laws of New York State touching the inheritance of real and personal property.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27d per ounce and in New York at 58½c. Mexican silver dollars at 45½c.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
ALABAMA MIDLAND for June—			
Gross earnings	$71,062	$76,894	*$5,832
Oper. expenses	63,926	62,592	1,334
Net earnings	7,136	14,302	*7,166
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	1,021,923	949,651	72,272
Oper. expenses	769,678	748,325	21,353
Net earnings	252,245	201,326	50,919
ATLANTIC COAST LINE for July—			
Gross earnings	536,554	513,691	22,863
Oper. expenses	410,895	360,397	50,498
Net earnings	125,659	153,294	*27,635
CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND for July—			
Gross earnings	64,332	60,151	*5,819
Oper. expenses	39,766	47,628	*7,862
Net earnings	14,566	12,523	2,043
GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY for July—			
Gross earnings	128,088	122,434	5,654
Oper. expenses	104,744	99,361	5,383
Net earnings	23,344	23,073	271
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for July—			
Gross earnings	543,528	452,635	90,873
Exp. & taxes	360,841	297,286	63,555
Net earnings	182,687	155,374	27,313
*Decrease.			

LEHIGH VALLEY for July—
Lehigh Valley Railroad:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	2,110,854	2,030,105	2,339,893
Exp. and taxes	1,804,538	1,756,240	1,714,670
Net	306,315	273,870	625,223
Gross, 8 months	17,586,442	16,239,763	14,613,626
Exp. and taxes	14,129,655	13,952,865	12,142,108
Net	3,456,788	2,286,898	2,471,518

Lehigh Valley Coal Company:

Gross income	1,425,309	1,704,215	1,576,909
Exp. and taxes	1,536,599	1,821,526	1,622,522
Deficit	111,290	117,310	45,612
Gross, 8 months	14,146,304	12,046,547	11,317,199
Exp. and taxes	14,447,973	12,603,942	11,705,314
Deficit	301,669	557,394	388,114

Both companies:

Net, July	195,025	156,559	579,610
Net, 8 months	3,155,117	1,729,503	2,083,403

NORTHERN PACIFIC for July—

Gross	3,105,175	2,612,507	2,612,508
Expenses	1,591,738	1,461,640	1,461,641
Net	1,513,437	1,150,867	1,150,867
Tax., rent, &c.	48,914	330,448	330,449
Balance	1,094,522	820,418	820,418
Miscel. inc.	40,530	57,431	57,431
Net inc.	1,135,052	877,849	877,849
Prop. lines	23,204	16,870	16,870
Total net	1,158,257	894,719	894,719

PEORIA & EASTERN for July—

Gross	204,554	170,870	165,823
Exp. & taxes	156,380	129,394	122,194
Net	48,174	41,475	43,629
Fixed charges	33,688	33,750	36,250
Surplus	14,486	7,725	7,379

SAN FRANCISCO & NORTH PACIFIC, California Northwestern Railway lessee, for the year ended June 30—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,449,080	968,223	80,777
Op. expenses	701,421	638,936	62,485
Net earnings	647,579	319,287	18,292
Fixed charges	534,175	276,743	42,230
Surplus	113,066	92,544	20,522
*Decrease.			

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA & WESTERN for June—

Gross earnings	397,025	416,063	*19,038
Op. expenses	301,605	241,063	60,542
Net earnings	95,420	175,000	*79,580
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	5,150,490	4,491,760	658,730
Op. expenses	3,569,037	3,202,154	366,882
Net earnings	1,581,453	1,289,606	291,847
*Decrease.			

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $9,200,165. The imports of specie amounted to $213,262, and the exports of specie to $1,184,170.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$178,713,015
Gold	108,323,111
Silver	22,911,455
United States notes	13,591,067
Treasury notes of 1890	82,402
National banknotes	9,336,393
Total receipts this day	1,576,560
Total receipts this month	45,394,125
Total receipts this year	97,744,465
Total expenditures this day	381,000
Total expenditures this month	39,383,000
Total expenditures this year	91,690,590
Deposits in National banks	104,221,401

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$296,318,689
Silver dollars	439,282,000
Silver dollars of 1890	6,208
Silver bullion of 1890	44,426,792
Total	$780,033,689

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$296,318,689
Silver certificates outstanding	439,282,000
Treasury notes outstanding	44,433,000
Total	$780,033,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$71,156,991
Gold certificates	37,166,120
Silver coin and bullion	18,020,398
Silver certificates	4,891,057
United States notes	13,591,067
Other assets	20,490,993
Total in Treasury	$165,316,628
Deposits in National banks	104,221,401
Total	$269,538,029
Current liabilities	90,825,014
Available cash balance	$178,713,015

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week in detail:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,084,000	Bank of New York	$18,225,000	$2,621,000	$1,833,000	$17,832,000	$997,200
2,050,000	2,192,400	Bank of Manhattan Co.	21,300,000	9,125,000	2,037,000	29,283,000	.....
2,000,000	1,105,600	Merchants' National	13,305,100	1,983,600	1,799,700	15,569,000	.....
2,000,000	2,274,900	Mechanics' National	14,671,000	2,108,000	1,046,000	14,616,000	.....
1,500,000	3,353,100	Bank of America	19,896,400	2,455,800	2,742,700	21,656,400	.....
1,000,000	243,800	Phenix National	4,928,000	898,000	299,000	4,823,000	48,800
10,000,000	6,173,700	National City	117,638,300	28,456,400	6,638,700	132,604,800	4,150,100
300,000	6,942,600	Chemical National	24,162,000	4,542,300	2,390,000	24,100,100	.....
600,000	244,000	Merchants' Exch. Nat.	4,862,800	779,300	503,900	5,290,100	35,400
1,000,000	1,998,800	Gallatin National	9,182,600	1,075,300	874,400	7,596,300	988,900
300,000	72,400	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,074,700	220,300	61,600	1,091,600	49,100
400,000	126,500	Mechanics & Traders'	2,538,000	263,000	246,000	2,651,000	.....
200,000	175,800	Greenwich	986,400	102,700	138,200	865,800	.....
600,000	500,600	Leather Manufact. Nat.	4,252,400	1,290,900	173,200	4,575,600	492,100
1,200,000	526,900	Bank of State of N. Y.	4,341,500	353,900	339,900	4,109,200	.....
5,000,000	3,233,000	American Exch. Nat.	30,171,000	4,869,000	2,320,000	25,560,000	4,466,000
10,000,000	6,758,700	Nat. Bank of Commerce	73,617,300	8,484,500	7,004,300	64,460,100	7,465,900
1,000,000	1,569,100	National Broadway	6,165,500	972,700	361,100	5,407,000	199,200
1,000,000	1,297,700	Mercantile National	13,684,800	2,111,700	1,610,000	14,432,900	988,900
422,700	503,500	Pacific	2,775,600	215,000	418,600	3,177,500	.....
450,000	990,800	Chatham National	6,134,100	588,900	920,600	6,174,600	50,000
200,000	349,700	People's	2,166,400	186,200	609,300	2,773,600	.....
1,000,000	1,023,100	Nat. Bank of N. Am.	13,019,000	2,072,000	1,321,800	13,745,000	726,600
3,000,000	5,434,900	Hanover National	49,578,900	8,991,200	6,090,200	55,699,100	2,980,100
500,000	1,230,200	Irving National	4,300,000	623,900	472,500	4,457,000	242,000
600,000	371,000	National Citizens'	3,168,000	676,000	226,300	3,566,500	342,000
500,000	280,900	Nassau	2,918,800	467,200	254,000	3,369,900	.....
900,000	986,700	Market & Fulton Nat.	6,101,600	826,700	746,300	6,282,600	50,000
1,000,000	219,200	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,892,500	854,200	268,600	4,580,000	49,200
1,400,000	1,762,800	Corn Exchange	25,130,000	4,503,000	2,053,000	27,300,000	.....
300,000	1,213,500	Oriental	7,172,000	1,175,000	1,017,000	8,017,700	.....
1,500,000	6,046,800	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	24,214,000	4,823,000	1,277,000	23,000,000	44,500
2,000,000	3,853,600	National Park	51,460,000	15,395,000	3,523,000	65,814,000	49,600
250,000	153,100	East River National	1,343,900	191,400	196,400	1,473,500	50,000
3,000,000	2,477,500	Fourth National	23,676,700	3,186,000	3,333,800	25,151,300	50,000
1,800,000	526,400	Central National	10,955,000	2,154,000	1,676,000	14,290,000	660,000
300,000	973,600	Second National	9,585,000	1,532,000	1,086,000	10,456,000	272,000
750,000	77,300	Ninth National	8,247,500	260,000	251,500	2,341,000	49,100
10,000,000	11,096,800	First National	81,448,400	17,244,000	3,178,700	80,800,300	1,567,400
300,000	124,500	New York Nat. Exch.	3,695,700	752,800	363,000	4,071,400	299,000
250,000	729,200	Bowery	3,038,000	340,000	288,000	3,150,000	.....
200,000	597,400	New York County Nat.	4,005,700	746,200	373,100	4,388,100	50,000
750,000	395,600	German-American	3,433,200	696,200	271,800	3,377,900	.....
1,000,000	2,513,400	Chase National	43,152,900	11,354,900	2,104,700	52,289,500	800,000
100,000	1,362,300	Fifth Avenue	9,343,500	2,406,200	315,100	10,603,300	.....
200,000	582,500	German Exchange	2,292,700	246,800	794,700	3,088,000	.....
200,000	837,200	Germania	3,030,800	409,400	626,800	4,647,000	.....
300,000	994,400	Lincoln National	13,120,900	1,141,900	2,262,500	16,933,400	243,600
1,000,000	1,158,200	Garfield National	6,822,200	1,370,400	229,400	6,584,600	48,300
200,000	367,800	Fifth National	2,179,400	398,900	152,200	2,229,800	194,300
300,000	1,076,300	Bank of the Metropolis	6,907,000	1,236,200	523,900	7,554,900	.....
200,000	446,100	West Side	2,568,000	448,000	336,000	3,028,000	.....
500,000	944,800	Seaboard National	13,150,000	1,885,000	2,765,000	15,892,000	50,000
2,100,000	2,287,600	Western National	38,086,300	9,406,000	2,765,200	46,756,400	50,000
300,000	516,700	First Nat. Brooklyn	4,377,000	625,000	942,000	4,979,000	75,000
500,000	729,900	Liberty National	7,076,900	1,444,500	525,000	7,301,000	497,400
1,000,000	402,800	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,554,800	918,900	334,800	4,640,200	.....
250,000	558,300	New Amsterdam Nat.	7,105,800	1,583,300	506,400	8,423,200	95,700
350,000	417,900	Astor National	4,164,000	815,400	215,600	4,150,400	350,000
500,000	355,300	Hide & Leather Nat.	2,894,600	481,500	71,900	2,194,800	380,000
70,550,000	80,742,100	Total, National banks					
11,172,700	15,319,600	Total, State banks					
81,722,700	96,061,700	Totals	895,186,600	176,791,400	77,159,000	968,121,900	30,097,400

*As per official reports: 42 National banks, July 15, 1901; 18 State banks, June 3, 1901.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Aug. 31 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Cl'r-ing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Comp'nies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,626,300.00	$38,200.00	$141,600	$236,500.00	.....	$1,821,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,652,000.00	112,000.00	96,000	213,000.00	$3,000.00	2,734,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,144,621.77	60,249.62	49,408	207,533.76	25,000.00	1,357,860.07
Fidelity	200,000	434,629.00	7,302.00	26,570	32,362.00	.....	337,512.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,289,500.00	66,000.00	44,300	179,900.00	.....	1,405,600.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,313,349.23	9,301.75	76,396	107,254.42	625.73	1,321,983.74
Hamilton	200,000	1,467,500.00	85,600.00	97,800	84,300.00	55,000.00	1,644,800.00
Jefferson	200,000	573,354.00	4,062.00	49,346	108,283.00	26,822.00	609,925.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,223,300.00	148,200.00	83,200	292,300.00	52,100.00	2,843,600.00
Mutual	200,000	1,401,526.10	26,838.44	112,245	228,824.19	41,268.93	1,523,840.40
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,379,198.00	22,813.00	132,951	303,111.00	200,000.00	1,810,606.00
Plaza	100,000	2,315,000.00	116,000.00	127,000	212,000.00	.....	2,468,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,059,292.00	14,440.96	56,782	65,093.58	.....	1,032,463.36
State	100,000	3,716,000.00	242,000.00	129,000	84,000.00	173,000.00	3,881,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,213,500.00	24,000.00	168,000	198,000.00	.....	1,713,609.00
Union Square	200,000	2,459,296.99	46,137.03	229,105	177,648.02	.....	2,691,091.38
Varick	100,000	839,300.00	12,090.00	59,200	92,400.00	400.00	853,300.00
Washington	100,000	689,797.00	10,048.00	41,744	40,932.00	5,356.00	669,440.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,497,800.00	47,700.00	102,600	77,000.00	46,600.00	1,372,200.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,208,071.00	14,885.00	93,650	118,100.00	125,547.00	1,345,537.00
Broadway	100,000	1,520,758.56	11,643.18	117,986	318,162.39	.....	1,738,159.02
Eighth Ward	100,000	368,600.00	5,500.00	34,000	39,500.00	16,000.00	378,800.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	710,300.00	32,800.00	29,100	67,500.00	13,600.00	689,500.00
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,000	2,666,000.00	335,500.00	151,300	398,100.00	.....	3,117,500.00
Mechanics'	500,000	3,934,800.00	145,700.00	172,300	347,400.00	12,500.00	4,282,500.00
Mechanics & Traders'	100,000	973,628.37	17,510.00	59,961	70,034.96	43,121.17	932,044.39
Merchants'	100,000	668,276.00	5,135.00	50,038	59,156.00	.....	687,777.00
Nassau National	300,000	3,578,000.00	179,000.00	289,000	539,000.00	30,000.00	3,852,000.00
National City	300,000	2,339,000.00	112,000.00	252,000	446,000.00	97,000.00	3,234,000.00
North Side	100,000	805,089.01	9,217.00	46,248	35,064.28	169,971.06	847,076.78
People's	100,000	935,400.00	30,000.00	40,200	39,100.00	59,400.00	934,800.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	558,226.00	7,614.00	39,724	55,630.00	12,880.00	503,972.00
Sprague National	200,000	887,000.00	103,000.00	10,000	390,000.00	49,000.00	1,150,000.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	514,129.00	10,485.00	26,968	65,708.00	6,225.00	531,766.00
Union	100,000	654,500.00	24,983.00	61,800	57,800.00	56,600.00	727,200.00
Wallabout	100,000	768,950.00	40,530.00	19,860	51,998.00	34,218.92	760,345.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of Staten Island	25,000	598,500.00	17,300.00	25,820	90,500.00	42,500.00	701,200.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	748,500.00	40,500.00	20,000	73,500.00	34,100.00	732,300.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,958,500.00	301,300.00	225,400	951,200.00	631,100.00	5,959,400.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,070,675.00	67,874.00	57,383	172,780.00	215,880.00	1,832,376.00
Second National	250,000	1,210,700.00	68,100.00	13,900	167,000.00	.....	1,021,100.00
Third National	200,000	928,359.54	35,053.02	63,782	802,783.30	20,913.47	1,017,954.40
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,069,700.00	112,200.00	33,800	140,400.00	31,800.00	1,802,600.00
Second National	125,000	865,008.00	29,234.00	29,843	36,400.00	5,000.00	711,033.00

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Friday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.01	.03
Alpha Con	.02	.01
Andes	.01	.01
Belcher	.01	.01
Best & Belcher	.08	.07
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.18	.16
Challenge Con	.19	.19
Chollar	.04	.04
Confidence	.74	.77
Con. Cal. & Va	1.70	1.70
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.05	.05
Gould & Curry	.08	.08
Hale & Norcross	.17	.17
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.10	.10
Occidental Con	.02	.02
Ophir	.75	.74
Overman	.05	.06
Potosi	.04	.04
Savage	.06	.06
Sag Belcher	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.13	.12
Standard	3.25	3.25
Syndicate	.08	.08
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.08	.08
Utah Con	.05	.04
Yellow Jacket	.16	.14
Silver bars	58½	58½
Mexican dollars	47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 31.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	16¾	16¾	16½	16½
Alamo	13¾	14	13¾	14
Argentum	11⅝	13	11¾	12½
Anaconda	35	36	35	36
Battle Mountain	16	16¾	16	16¾
Blue Bell	15¾	16½	15¾	16½
Butterfly	38	39	38	40
C. C. Cons.	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
Coriolanus	10¾	11⅛	10¾	10⅞
C. C. & M.	8⅛	8½	8¼	8½
Columbine Victor	8	9	7⅛	7⅞
Dante	1½	2	1½	0
Doctor Jackpot	64½	64⅞	68	70
Elkton	178½	179½	178	180
El Paso	56¼	56½	53½	56
Fanny Rawlings	18	20	18	20
Findlay	9¾	10¼	9½	10
Gold Dollar	22¾	23	21¼	21¾
Golden Cycle	64	66	65	66
Golden Fleece	37	38½	37	40
Gold Knob	5¼	5⅝	5⅜	5½
Gold Sovereign	5	5¼	5¼	5½
Gould	16½	18	16⅞	17½
Hart	11	13	11	10½
Ingham	16¼	18	16¼	18
Isabella	57⅞	58¼	56	57⅜
Jackpot	40	43	40	45
Keystone	9	10	8	10
Last Dollar	61¾	62	62	65
Lexington	6⅝	7	6⅝	7
Little Puck	7¾	8	7⅞	8¼
Mint	18½	20	18½	20
Mollie Gibson	30	36	32½	36
Molly Dwyer	7	7¼	7	7⅛
Mary Cashen	13½	14½	13½	14
Moon Anchor	30	30⅝	29½	29¾
National	3¾	3¾	3½	3⅝
Nugget	18	19½	18	18¾
New Haven	5⅞	6¼	5¾	6
Orphan	17½	18	17½	18
Pharmacist	9¾	10	9½	10
Pinnacle	9¼	10	9	10
Pointer	8	8¼	8	8¼
Portland	303	306	300	306
Rose Maud	6	6¼	5¼	6
Rose Nicol	6¾	6¾	6½	6⅝
Republic	4⅞	5½	5	6
Rocky Mountain	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
Sedan	8	8¼	7⅞	8⅜
Vindicator	115	117	115	118
Work	15	15½	14⅞	15¼
Zoe	2⅞	3	2⅞	3

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

The Leweke Neckwear Company of New York City; capital, $30,000. Directors—George Leweke, A. F. Weil, and Julius Schaulcha of New York City.

Continental Exchange, Limited, of New York City, to conduct a mercantile agency; capital, $3,000. Directors—William L. Green, Frank W. Belmont, and Joseph F. McEntee of New York City.

The Gleason & Loomis Cold Storage Company of Brighton, N. Y., filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of increase of capital stock from $20,000 to $500,000. The company also filed certificates of extension of business to include all forms of cold storage, and of a reduction of Directors from four to three.

Increase of State Canals' Tonnage.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The total number of tons carried on the State canals during the current season up to and including Aug. 23d, were 1,780,727 tons, as compared with 1,671,508 during the same period of 1900, or an increase this year of 109,219 tons.

Imports of Specie Aug. 24 to Aug. 30, 1901.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Boramia	St. Thomas	$3,347
Belvernon	Cape Haiti	2,000
Allegheny	Greytown	1,000
Prins Willem III	Port au Prince	14,270
Morro Castle	Havana	40,000
Advance	Colon	600
American Silver Coin—		
Prins Willem III	Curacao	36
Roraima	St. Thomas	1,953
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Morro Castle	Havana	69,458
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Prins Willem III	Curacao	69
Gold Bullion—		
Seguranca	Tampico	14,037
Coastwise	Panama	3,000
Buffon	Barbados	720
Alleghany	Greytown	1,300
Advance	Colon	7,045
Maraval	Trinidad	1,267
Silver Bullion—		
Seguranca	Tampico	41,680
City of Washington	Vera Cruz	9,480
Total		$213,262

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Aug. 26 to Aug. 31, Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Aug. 26	K. W. d. Grosse	London, S. B.	$490,840
Aug. 27	St. Paul	London, S. B.	90,430
Aug. 28	F. Bismarck	London, S. B.	159,445
Aug. 30	Etruria	London, S. B.	315,390
Total			$946,105

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Aug. 23	Lucania	London, S. B.	$237,496
Aug. 23	Maracas	Trinidad, S. C. (Mex.)	570
Total			$1,184,170

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

COTTON.—LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31.—Cotton: Spot—Limited demand; prices easier; American middling fair, 5 9-16d; good middling, 5 5-16d; middling, 5d; low middling, 4 25-32d; good ordinary, 4 17-32d; ordinary, 4 9-32d. The sales of the day were 3,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 2,100 bales American. Receipts, 1,400 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet but steady and closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, September, 4 52-64, buyers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 37-64@4 38-64d, buyers; October and November, 4 28-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 24-64@4 25-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 24-64d, buyers; January and February, 4 24-64d, buyers; February and March, 4 24-64d, buyers; March and April, 4 24-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS AND WHEAT.—DULUTH, Aug. 31.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 71c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 68¾c; September, 68¼c; October, 68½c; December, 69¼c; May, 73c; No. 2 Northern, 65¾c; No. 3 Spring, 63¾c. Corn—No. 3, 36c. Oats—35½@35¾c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	4.65	4.70	4.65	4.65@4.70
October	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75@4.80
November	4.85	4.90	4.90	4.83@4.90
December	5.00	5.05	5.05	5.00@5.05
January	5.05	5.10	5.10	5.05@5.10
February	5.15	5.20	5.20	5.15@5.20
March	5.25	5.30	5.25	5.25@5.30
April	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30@5.35
May	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40@5.45
June	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45@5.50
July	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50@5.55

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market steady; good average Santos, 4800; receipts, 55,000 bags; stock, 979,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ¼ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M. it was net ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 30,000 bags: Havre—Coffee market opened barely steady, ½f. lower; at 12 M., unchanged; total sales, 12,000 bags; January, 35; February, 35.25; March, 35.50; April, 35.75; May, 36; June, 36.25; July, 36.25; August, 34; September, 34; October, 34.25; November, 34.50; December, 34.75. Rio—Coffee market steady; No. 7 Rio, 4¾00; exchange, 10 15-32d; receipts, 23,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 20,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 8,000 bags; stock, 435,000 bags.

NAVAL STORES.—SAVANNAH,

"TOM MOORE" AT THE HERALD SQUARE

Andrew Mack in a New but Conventional Irish Drama.

Fiction and Fancy Rather than Historical Fact the Basis of the Play Which Pleased the Audience.

Fiction and fancy, rather than historical fact, form in large measure the basis of Theodore Burt Sayre's "Tom Moore," in which Andrew Mack appeared at the Herald Square Theatre last night.

There is little that is dramatic in the story of Moore's early life. The union of an impassioned poet and a young actress might by all ordinary theory give promise of a somewhat strenuous and troubled career, but happiness, so the chroniclers tell us, marked the domestic life of the poet and Bessie Dyke, and their days moved peacefully along without a ripple of discord. Moore's time of storm and stress came only in much later years, when misfortunes with his children formed the rock upon which his peace foundered.

Obviously this later period, though offering more that would serve theatric purpose, would not answer for an actor, who to succeed must make his appeal through a seemingly youthful personality, an ability to sing a rollicking song successfully, and speak a bit of sentiment in a manner to ring true.

Some qualification, however, is necessary. Mr. Sayre has gone to history—ancient history be it said—for the situations of his play, and the old familiar characters of the Fourteenth Street Irish drama do service in this effort on Broadway. But in a city over which the aegis of transplanted Erin is spread like a mantle, there was no reason, after all, to feel sure that emerald tinted sentiment would not be as acceptable in one section as another, provided the playwright and the actor both did their work well.

Mr. Sayre lost no time in developing his plot. Tom Moore, the unknown singer, is in love with pretty Bessie Dyke, a schoolteacher, whose father, himself a poet, and a bad one, has a bad habit of lampooning royalty, that promises well for the discomfort of everybody. Tom's best friend, Lord Moira, not overchoice in the selection of all his associates, comes into the schoolhouse with Sir Percival Lovelace, who has seen Bessie and taken a fancy to her. Lovelace announces to Lord Moira that, to please his fleeting fancy, he will win the girl by fair means or foul. Tom's lordly friend is quite shocked at such depravity, but instead of knocking the villain down and then telling the poet, he compromises with his conscience and makes a wager that Lovelace will not succeed.

Lovelace seeks out Terence Farrell, a wild young Irishman, whose sister, Winnie, loves the poet. Terence, like almost everybody else in the piece, is badly in debt, and Lovelace promises that if he will induce Tom to propose to Winnie he will pay the debt. Terence succeeds in doing so. He asserts that his sister is already engaged, and will, of course, refuse. Tom, to help the lad out, consents. When he avows his love to Winnie she loses no time in falling on his neck and assuring him that she will marry him, of course, and that she is the happiest girl alive. That is rather unfortunate, for at this moment Bessie comes in to get an arithmetic that she has left behind, sees the affectionate demonstration, throws the red, red rose at Tom's feet, declaring that henceforth their paths will lie apart. The curtain falls to the strains of "The Last Rose of Summer," as Tom, about to incite tears, turns weeping to laughter by placing the dunce cap on his head.

From that point on the play descends to the level of the familiar old Irish drama, with the conventional landlady demanding the rent and the other characters that have done such long and faithful service.

Mr. Mack is an actor of a certain degree of nervous force, who seems never to have learned the value of repose. His continued movements up and down the stage are aggravating and confusing, and, though he occasionally touches a note of genuine sentiment, he elaborates and insists upon it until the effect is lost. He sang several songs in a manner that evoked quite as much applause as would have been his share in Fourteenth Street. Josephine Lovett, as Bessie Dyke, gave a performance that, in the main essentials, was pleasing, and Jane Peyton, as Lady Fitz-Herbert, the Prince's favorite, had little opportunity, but is sufficiently distinguished in appearance to fill the rôle. The other principal parts were played by actors of enough experience to be not more than ordinarily commonplace. The cast follows:

Tom Moore	Andrew Mack
Prince of Wales	Myron Calice
Sir Percival Lovelace	George F. Nash
Lord Moira	Theodore Babcock
Robin Dyke	George W. Deyo
Sheridan	Giles Shine
Beau Brummell	Harry P. Stone
Terence Farrell	Frank Mayne
Buster	Edward J. Heron
McDermott	Richard J. Dillon
Servant	John Napier
Mickey	Johnny Cooke
Willie	Willie Cooke
Patsey	Augustus Wilkes
Dicky	George Cadieux
Johnny	Johnny Wilkes
Tommy	Harold Grau
Lizzie	Vivian Martin
Nellie	Ethel Clifton
Maggie	Mary McManus
Katie	Sylvia Cashin
Bridget	Isabel Barrcacole
Mary	Loretta Ruge
Bessie Dyke	Josephine Lovett
Winnie Farrell	Susie Wilkerson
Lady Fitz-Herbert	Jane Peyton
Mrs. Malone	Maggie Fielding

"UNDER TWO FLAGS" PRESENTED.

American Theatre Open for Season—Miss Rogers as Cigarette.

The American Theatre opened for the season yesterday afternoon with a performance of "Under Two Flags," the dramatization of Ouida's novel, made by Edward Elsner. The new dramatization by Mr. Elsner compares favorably with last season's production at the Garden Theatre. It follows the story more closely, and was faulty in but one noticeable particular—the long speeches which fell to Cigarette's lot in abundance. The new stock company is excellent.

Miss Jessaline Rogers as Cigarette scored the best hit, and from her first appearance was taken into the bosom of the west siders. James E. Wilson, the new leading man, as Bertie Cecil Royallieu, also shared honors and played his part with good discretion. Robert Elliott incurred as much hatred as any villain could ask for. The cast follows:

Bertie Cecil Royallieu	James E. Wilson
Berkeley Cecil Royallieu	Frederick Ellis Duff
Hon. Lord Royallieu	Frank E. Jamison
Lord Rockingham	Arthur Maitland
Col. Chateauroy	Robert Elliott
Lake, Bertie's valet	Herman A. Sheldon
Capt. Claude de Chanlon	Alec Frank
Marshal of France	Frank E. Jamison
Ezra Baroni	Victor Moore
Babazum	James E. Farrell
Lamôriciere	George H. Barber
Abu-El-Kara	Emile Collins
Jean Bergeau	Adelbert Dexter
Pierre Martin	James Phillip
Ben Hassan	J. H. Forrest
Si Allam	Thomas Burke
Noureddin	E. B. Schloss
Yussuf	Harry Dane
Princess Venetia Corona	Lillian Hayer
Lady Beatrice Guinevere	Julia Blanc
Larina	Miss Monroe
Cigarette	Jessaline Rogers
Staff officers, chasseurs, bedouins, zouaves, Moorish women, ladies in waiting, &c.	

"A FAIR REBEL" AT PROCTOR'S.

Military Play Serves to Interest Audiences at Fifty-eighth Street Theatre.

The season at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre was initiated yesterday, with a production of Harry P. Mawson's "A Fair Rebel."

This military drama still has elements of popularity, and an adequate production was given by the stock company; the staging was effective, and the flavor of smoke and powder that marks the current of incident served to emphasize the more dramatic situations.

A scene showing Libby Prison by moonlight, in which the hero escapes, while his sweetheart falls pierced by the bullet intended for him was followed by prolonged applause. The curtain had to be raised several times after this climax.

Mrs. Adelina Rafetto as Clairette Montelth, was a sufficiently "fair rebel," though her sacrifice for Col. Ezra Mason, United States Army, seemed both uncalled for and in poor taste. Frank Rolleston, who appeared as that military hero, has a [illegible] that is by no means winning [illegible] were played with discretion by Miss Engel Summer and Richard Lyle. Between the acts entertaining vaudeville numbers were presented.

"THE GREAT RUBY" IN BROOKLYN.

A Successful Revival at the Columbia Theatre.

The Greenwall Stock Company began its performances last night at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, by presenting the Drury Lane melodrama, "The Great Ruby." During the Summer vacation the theatre has been redecorated and the seating capacity added to.

The play has been seen in Brooklyn before. Nevertheless an audience which comfortably filled the theatre greeted the players last night. The scenery and properties were entirely new. George Dean, as the policeman, Valerie Bergere as Lady Garnett, and William Tooker as Sir John Garnett were warmly applauded.

Sousa Plays Young Composer's Valse.

Sousa's Band at Manhattan Beach during the week just passed has played a valse de concert, "Echoes of the Lake," which is the composition of Miss Annie C. Holmes, a young woman of Westbrook, Me. It was very well received. Miss Holmes is the organist of the Warren Congregational Church at Westbrook and also a teacher in a school of music in Portland.

THIS WEEK'S PLAY BILLS.

Coincident with the opening of the tenth season of the Empire Theatre to-morrow night, will be the opening of John Drew's tenth season as a star. Mr. Frohman presents Mr. Drew this season in a new four-act comedy, "The Second in Command," the work of Capt. R. Marshall, whose play, "A Royal Family," produced by Annie Russell, last season, enjoyed a long run of prosperity.

"The Second in Command" ran for nine months at the Haymarket Theatre, London, last season, and will be again presented there at the opening this year. Capt. Marshall's previous comedies seen in this city have won favor by a certain quality of daintiness and deftness, and considerable interest attaches to the new play from his pen.

In this comedy Mr. Drew will eschew, for the first time, the long frock and dress coat, and appears in military uniform. Miss Ida Conquest continues as his leading woman, but the remainder of his supporting company is almost entirely new. Arthur Byron is absent for the first time since Mr. Drew began to star, as he is to make the stellar effort himself this season. Guy Standing of the Empire Company has been transferred for this production, and others in the cast are Oswald York, Lionel Barrymore, Frank E. Lamb, Percy Smith, G. A. Harcourt, Robert Mackay, Ida Vernon, and Caroline Keeler.

Mr. Drew will play Major Christopher Bingham, a kind-hearted blundering fellow, unfortunate in love making and in everything else. His heart is given to Miss Muriel Mannering, sister of Sir Walter Mannering, a Lieutenant in his own regiment. Sir Walter is in financial straits, and this fact brings about certain of the complications of the play. Binks, as he is called, has often asked Miss Mannering to be his wife, but has never received a satisfactory reply. This time, however, when he proposes to her he is accepted, although she tells him that she does not really love him. She amplifies her statement by saying that Binks has no rival except a picture of an army officer which she had seen in the last season's Salon. Miss Mannering has accepted Binks in the hope that she will thus be able to provide a home for her brother, who is about to be forced out of the army through debt. The brother has consulted a lawyer concerning his debts, and the lawyer tells him that the only hope he has is to secure a rich marriage for his sister. He suggests that Col. Miles Anstruther, who had previously outrivaled Binks in gaining command of the Tenth Dragoons, would be just the man.

Later Miss Muriel meets Col. Anstruther, and to her surprise finds that he is the original of the portrait. The Colonel confesses his love. When Binks comes along with the wedding ring Muriel treats him coldly, and tells him she cannot be his wife. Her brother hears of the jilting of Binks and of the successful suit of Anstruther, and believing that his sister is sacrificing herself for him, he is unwilling to let matters go on. Anstruther hears of the difficulties, and finding that the rival whom he has displaced is his friend Binks, he goes to the latter and they talk it over. Binks knows that Muriel does not love him, but he tells Col. Austruther that she does; the latter in a spirit of sacrifice for his friend announces to Muriel on the eve of the departure of the troops for South Africa that his expressed love for her was a mere passing fancy, and asks her to forget him.

In South Africa Binks earns the Victoria Cross by saving Col. Anstruther's life. There, too, one night on the veldt, he confesses to Col. Anstruther that he deceived him in saying that Muriel loved him. The troops return home, the lovers meet, the necessary explanations follow, and the requisite happy ending of the story is attained.

"The Rogers Brothers in Washington" will open the season at the Knickerbocker Theatre to-morrow night. The musical vaudeville farce was presented in Buffalo two weeks ago by the Rogers pair and Klaw & Erlanger Comedy Compan, and is by John J. McNally, with lyrics by Harry B. Smith, and music by Maurice Levi.

The company numbers eighty people, the principals being Eugene Jepson, William West, Gus A. Weinburg, Pat Rooney, James Cherry, Hattie Williams, Grace Freeman, Emma Francis, Jeanette Bageard, Edith St. Clair, Nira Bayes, Elsie Davis, and Gertrude Saye. Ben Teal has originated the specialties, of which there are said to be a large number that are new. The story presents a satire on New York local politics.

The scenes represent the reception room in the Democratic Club on Fifth Avenue, a section of the Botanical Gardens in Washington, and the Court of Fountains and the electric tower at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo. The costumes are described as magnificent, and this piece is said to be a better vehicle than the one in which the Rogers Brothers appeared last season. The musical numbers include a sequel song to "The Innocent Maid" and "When Reuben Comes to Town," called "The Wedding of the Reuben and the Maid," sung by the Rogers Brothers and Misses Bageard and St. Clair.

A familiar old friend, in a new guise, who has formed the vehicle for many actors in the past to display their talents, will also serve for James K. Hackett when he opens the fiftieth season of Wallack's Theatre on Tuesday evening. In Victor Mapes's "Don Caesar's Return" Mr. Hackett's efforts will be supplemented by those of a supporting company, which includes names well known to New York playgoers. For the principal male rôles Wilton Lackaye and Theodore Roberts have been especially engaged Maritana will be played by Miss Florence Kahn, who, last season, was leading woman for Richard Mansfield. With proper opportunities such old favorites as Virginia Buchanan, William J. LeMoyne, and Theodore Hamilton ought to offer something interesting in the way of acting. Among the younger players in the cast are Fernandu Elisecu, who has appeared previously with Miss Adams, Maude Roosevelt, heralded as "a new stage beauty," and Charlotte Walker, said to be "equally attractive." A male chorus and a Spanish Gypsy band are supplementary features, and as "Don Caesar's Return" has already had three preliminary performances out of town, the production should be a smooth one.

Several new faces will be noted in the Weber & Fields stock company, when the season opens at the cozy little theatre on Thursday night. "Hoity Toity," the medium selected for the first part of the entertainment, is by Edgar Smith and John Stromberg, who introduce a burlesque of "Madame Butterfly." The second part is largely devoted to a burlesque of "Deplomacy," called here "De Pleurisy." The company is now composed of Lillian Russell, De Wolf Hopper, Fay Templeton, Sam Bernard, Weber and Fields, Fritz Williams, John T. Kelly, Lee Harrison, with the Hengler Sisters, Mayme Gerhue, Bonnie Maginn, and the Meyer Sisters as auxiliaries. Julian Mitchell has directed the staging.

In "Hoity Toity" the scene is first laid at Monte Carlo, in the garden of Lady Grafter's residence. Lady Grafter has visitors to entertain, and not wishing to charge board, resorts to alluring card games with them to make expenses. She is aided by a male confederate, Lillian Russell impersonates the crafty patrician, and Lee Harrison is her prime minister. De Wolf Hopper appears on the scene as a trust magnate, having in his train six marriageable daughters for whom he seeks titles. John T. Kelly figures as the ex-King of a cannibal island, having been shipwrecked and adopted by the natives, from whom he finally succeeds in escaping. Fritz Williams is a college youth doing Monte Carlo with a few boon companions. Fay Templeton is part of the time a gay Parisienne, then changes for the burlesque of "Madame Butterfly," in which she impersonates the forlorn young woman who believes she wedded to the naval officer, played in this case by Fritz Williams.

Weber, Fields, and Barnard appear as gentlemen riders. Weber, as Philip Sauerkraaten, has amassed a fortune in the sauerkraut trust. He takes his two friends, Herman Haffenkucken (Lew Fields) and Friedrich Schnitzel (Sam Bernard) abroad for a good time. They repay his kindness by resorting to various schemes to separate him from his money. All fall into the clutches of Lady Grafter. Incidental to this act are several songs, including "Society Months," by Lillian Russell; "Rag Time Cannibal King," John Kelly; "American Billionaire," De Wolf Hopper; "When Two Little Hearts Are One," duet for Miss Russell and Mr. Hopper; "My Japanese Cherry Blossom," by Fay Templeton, and concludes and a finale, "The Minstrel Show," by Fritz Williams and the chorus.

The second part of the entertainment begins in a scene at Yale where a college boat race is held. A boat song for Miss Russell and a novel electrical effect are features of the first scene. In place of the usual dark change, the stage will be set for the burlesque on "Diplomacy" in full view of the audience. In this burlesque De Wolf Hopper will be the Countess Zicka; Fay Templeton, Dora; John T. Kelly, Baron Stein; George All, Antoine; Joe Weber, Count Orloff; Lew Fields, Henry Beauclerc, and Sam Bernard, Julian Beauclerc.

"Under Two Flags," with Jessaline Rogers and James E. Wilson in the leading parts, will continue at the American Theatre this week. There will be an extra matinée to-morrow.

Only two more weeks remain in which to see "The Mormon Wife" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. Roselle Knott and William Humphreys head the cast, and a novel feature in this drama of life in Utah is provided by Gertrude Haynes and her Choir Celestial.

A revival of "Theodora" will be the attraction for patrons of the Grand Opera House this week. It is some time since Sardou's play has been seen here, and the company, headed by Minnie Titrell Brune and Clarence M. Brune is said to be a capable one. The engagement will open with a Labor Day matinée.

Cavalrymen and cowboys, supplementing an interesting story told in a breezy way, serve to please audiences who go to see "Arizona" at the Academy of Music. Mr. Thomas's play had much to interest before the special features were added, and they have only served to heighten its effectiveness.

At the Casino the "Pretty Maidens" still admit that there "are a few" others, but it might seem doubtful in view of the continued popularity of this particular sextet. Whether there are or not, it is certain that a large number of persons still find the "Florodora" maidens to their liking, and it looks as though the musical comedy will continue for several months, at least. R. E. Graham and Sydney Deane have returned to the cast, and new gowns for the women add brightness to the production.

Andrew Mack, a review of whose opening in "Tom Moore" last night will be found elsewhere, will continue at the Herald Square. There is to be a special matinée to-day.

Success has settled upon William Faversham and "A Royal Rival" at the Criterion Theatre, and the audiences since the opening night have continued to be up to the capacity of the house. The romance of the old story, the comedy, and the sentiment find quick response, for to many New York theatregoers this actor fills each and every requirement. There is plenty of action and color to the production to make it interesting, and the supporting company provides adequate support to the new star's effort.

"Are You a Mason?" has only two weeks more to run at the Garrick Theatre. Its return engagement has been successful, and it would possibly be retained longer but for the fact that "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines" is booked. The farce is laughable, and furnishes the means for whiling away a couple of pleasant hours.

Electric and calcium effects are made features in the "Faust" production which Joseph Callahan will present at the Third Avenue Family Theatre, beginning with a matinée to-morrow.

Another version of "Under Two Flags" will be seen to-morrow afternoon, when the Henry V. Donnelly Stock Company opens at the Murray Hill Theatre. Margaret Mayo is the author of this version of the story. In the company are William Bramwell, George Henry Trader, Robert McWade, N. Sheldon Lewis, John S. Robertson, Edgar Wolf, Alice Johnson, Rose Stuart, Laura Hope Crews, and Frances Star.

"The Prisoner of Zenda" and "Rupert of Hentzau" will be seen at the Metropolis Theatre this week, where a Labor Day Matinée will also be given.

At Manhattan Beach Jefferson De Angelis will present "A Royal Rogue" for the last times to-morrow afternoon and evening. A two weeks' season of vaudeville will begin on Tuesday. The bill for the first week is headed by George Fuller Golden, monologist, and Charles T. Aldrich, burlesque juggler. Sousa will give two concerts in the Auditorium this afternoon and evening, and to-morrow he will give his last concert of the season, for which an elaborate programme has been arranged. There will be an interesting Labor Day programme at the cycle track, and Pain's "War in China" will be presented every evening.

New features, secured ahead, are promised at the Eden Musee for the Fall and Winter season. All the prominent wax groups have been remodeled and reset, and the stock of moving pictures has been much augmented. The daily concerts continue.

Huber's Museum has many added features. This is the last week of the apple-diving contest. A champion pool player will appear, and interesting vaudeville is promised in the theatre. There are special concerts on Sunday.

SELECTIONS FROM

SEPTEMBER BULLETIN

OF NEW MUSIC

FOR THE

PIANOLA & AEOLIAN

The Maids of Midlothian, Selections	Ludwig Englander
The Burgomaster, Selections	Gustave Luders
The Belle of New York, Selections	Gustave Kerker
The Belle of Bohemia, Selections	Ludwig Englander
The Emerald Isle, Selections	Sullivan and Cormack
San Toy, Act II. {San Toy and Selections / The Little Chinee Maid}	Sidney Jones
Only a Hundred Clubs. The Romance	Ludwig Englander
String Quartet in G minor, Op. 27. Romance	Grieg
Etude, Op. 10, No. 5. Key of E	Chopin
Juillet, Chant sans paroles. E flat	Tschaikowsky
October. Chant d'automne. D minor	Tschaikowsky
Octette, Op. 166. Menuetto. Key of F	Franz Schubert
In der Nacht, Op. 82, No. 2. F minor	R. Schumann
Messiah. Air—But who may abide the day of His coming.	Handel
Messiah. Chorus—He shall purify.	Handel
Messiah. Duette Chorus—Thanks be to God.	Handel
Samson. Duette Chorus—Fixed is the everlasting rest.	Handel
Messiah. Chorus—O Thou that tellest.	Handel
Rigoletto, Act III. La donna e mobile.	Verdi
Queen of Shades. Land me your aid.	Gounod
Krakowiak, Op. 14, No. 4.	Moszkowski
Polonaise, Op. 9, No. 6. Titanic Publish	Paderewski
Concertstuck Fantastique, Op. 31, No. 2.	Paderewski
Toccata, Op. 92. Key of C.	C. Czerny
Dedication (Widmung). A flat	Schumann-Liszt
Dialogue, Op. 79, No. 2. Key of F	Tschaikowsky
Chrysantheme. Andante.	A. Rubinstein
Silhouette, Op. 3, No. 2. Colling edition	Anton Dvorak
Adelaide, Op. 46. B flat	Beethoven
Pierrot, Op. 34, No. 2. Debut	Arthur Foote
Splanflied, Op. 128	Alex. Dregonetti

The above are part of the 65 selections contained in this Bulletin.

With the aid of the Pianola or Aeolian, the above and 8,000 other selections contained in the complete catalogue can be played by any one, irrespective of musical training.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY 25 W. 14th St. N. Y.

Also 500 Pedro Sc. Brooklyn, Cor. Bond St. Manual.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Chauncey Olcott comes to the Fourteenth Street Theatre in January for his annual engagement.

"A Juliet of the People," by Willis Steell, which had a production last Winter at the Madison Square Theatre, is to be produced after January in this city by David Belasco.

"The Bonnie Brier Bush," with J. H. Stoddart, will open the regular season at the Theatre Republic on Sept. 23. The new play was produced in Boston last Monday night.

"The Auctioneer" is styled by its authors, Lee Arthur and Charles Klein, a character comedy. It will be a return to the old Harrigan and Hart type of fun making.

Howard Kyle, who will be seen again this season in "Nathan Hale," is in receipt of a letter from the author, Clyde Fitch, in which he states that he will sail for New York on the St. Paul Sept. 7.

"Up York State," by David Higgins and Miss Georgia Waldron, will have its first production Sept. 16 at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, with the authors appearing in the two most important rôles. The new play is described as "a homely romance of the hills of Northern New York."

Ethel Jackson, the prima donna of "Miss Bob White," made her début in London, and her first hit was at the Savoy Theatre as Sandin in The Grand Duchess." Charles Frohman brought her back to originate a part in one of his productions. After fulfilling that engagement she joined the Augustin Daly musical company.

The season of grand opera in English by the Castle Square Opera Company will begin at the Broadway Theatre on Saturday night, Sept. 14. Verdi's "Aida" will be revived. Rehearsals began last week. The cast will include Adelaide Norwood, Joseph F. Sheehan, William Preuette, F. J. Boyle, and W. W. Hinshaw. "La Boheme" and "Aida" will be the alternating operas for the week of Sept. 16. Sale of seats will begin on Monday morning, Sept. 9.

George H. Brennan is arranging for a dramatic festival of Shakespearean and other classic plays, to be held next Spring, either in Boston or Philadelphia. Negotiations are said to be in progress with Stuart Robson, Kathryn Kidder, Louis James, Frederick Warde, Modjeska, Joseph Haworth, Charles B. Hanford, Marie Wainwright, and others. The general scheme of the revival will be modeled after the big festival held in Cincinnati a score of years ago.

The Lulu Glaser Opera Company has been rehearsing "Dolly Varden," the new comic opera, at Berkeley Lyceum during the past week. F. C. Whitney announces the following cast to support Miss Glaser: Richie Ling, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, Tom Daniel, Mark Smith, Percy Stephens, Harry Lott, Miss Estelle Wentworth, Miss Ada Palmer Walker, and Miss Amelia Fields. The season will open the latter part of the present month in Toronto. After a few weeks on the road "Dolly Varden" will come into New York.

There were one or two changes from the original distribution of the parts in "Richard Lovelace" after the first reading rehearsal. The chief characters of Laurence Irving's romantic play have finally been cast as follows: E. H. Sothern will play the title rôle; Arthur Lawrence is cast for Colonel Martin Hawley; Rowland Buckstone will appear as Alderman Sachevereil, the father of the heroine, and Cecilia Loftus will play Lucy. Henry Carvill has the part of Mr. Porter, while Charlotte Granger is cast for Mrs. Porter, and Sydney C. Mather will be an adjutant. The production of "Richard Lovelace" at the Garden Theatre on Monday, Sept. 9, will be its first presentation on any stage. The play was written especially for Mr. Sothern, and is based upon the romantic career of Lovelace, the poet-soldier cavalier and courtier of the reigns of Charles I. and II. The scene is laid in Worcester, England, 1651-7. Elements of love and war supply the interest of the story.

Scenic features will be elaborate in Mrs. Fiske's production of "Miranda of the Balcony," at the Manhattan Theatre, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 17. The first act takes place at Lady Dennisthorp's house, Queen Anne's Gate, St. James's Park, London. The reception hallway is of Elizabethan architecture, finished in dark mahogany, the walls being hung with tapestries, woven in quiet green tones. The ballroom, built in the style of the Italian Renaissance, opens from the hall. Ivory and gold predominate in its decorations. Beyond the ballroom the conservatory is seen. In the second and third acts Miranda's house at Ronda, Spain, is pictured. The first scene is of the patio, or inclosure, characteristic of the architecture taken from the Moors, with a fountain in the centre, banked with tropical plants. Beyond the wall of the courtyard, on the edge of the cliff on which the house is built, the picturesque city of Ronda is seen. In the fourth act a novel scene is disclosed—an oasis in the Sahara, where the hero has pitched his tent after rescuing the husband of Miranda from slavery. In the foreground is an ancient well, and beyond is seen a limitless expanse of undulating waste. The last scene is an interior of a Moorish house in Algiers where Miranda awaits the return of the hero and her husband. This is a faithful reproduction of a house of the better class with its characteristic architecture and decorations.

AT THE ROOF GARDENS.

The usual Sunday concert will be given at the Cherry Blosson Grove to-night. This will be the last week of the present Summer entertainments at this roof garden, and a good bill is arranged. "Fun on the Beach" will be continued. On Monday, Sept. 9, the theatre will reopen with a revival of "The King's Carnival," and a new musical farce by George V. Hobart and Baldwin Sloane, entitled "Supper at Sherry's"; a new ballet by Carl Marwig, and a vaudeville entertainment. The roof will be reopened by the Messrs. Sire as a day evening, Sept. 17. The first act takes place at Lady Dennisthorp's house, Queen Anne's Gate, St. James's Park, London. The reception hallway is of Elizabethan architecture, finished in dark mahogany, the walls being hung with tapestries, woven in quiet green tones. The ballroom, built in the style of the Italian Renaissance, opens from the hall. Ivory and gold predominate in its decorations. Beyond the ballroom the conservatory is seen. In the second and third acts Miranda's house at Ronda, Spain, is pictured. The first scene is of the patio, or inclosure, characteristic of the architecture taken from the Moors, with a fountain in the centre, banked with tropical plants. Beyond the wall of the courtyard, on the edge of the cliff on which the house is built, the picturesque city of Ronda is seen. In the fourth act a novel scene is disclosed—an oasis in the Sahara, where the hero has pitched his tent after rescuing the husband of Miranda from slavery. In the foreground is an ancient well, and beyond is seen a limitless expanse of undulating waste. The last scene is an

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INDIAN RUNNER WINS.

"Jerry" Pierce, an Indian runner, won the three-mile race at the games of the Pastime Athletic Club, held at the club grounds, at East Sixty-sixth Street and Avenue A, yesterday afternoon in a sensational finish.

The Indian had a good lead two laps from the finish, and was taking it easy, when C. A. Maher of Villa Nova College, saw a chance and darted to the front, obtaining a lead of almost ten yards before Pierce realized his danger. A sprint for the tape then resulted, which was won by the Indian by a scant yard.

Another good finish was in the sixty-yard handicap, which resulted in a dead heat between H. C. Feldam and G. R. Goerwitz. It was run again, Feldam winning by a foot. Summary:

60-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by D. A. Kane, Pastime A. C.; J. W. Price, St. George's A. C., second; H. J. Trede, Shamrock Harriers, third. Time—0:07.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. J. Farrell, Star A. C., (92 yards;) A. A. Stutz, Grace A. C., (72 yards,) second; P. J. McNabb, West Side A. C., (40 yards,) third. Time—2:22 1-5.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by P. Soutar, Pastime A. C., (110 yards;) H. W. Schell, Star A. C., (155 yards,) second; Frank Pierce, Pastime A. C., (160 yards,) third. Time—10:16 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by M. J. Cregan, Greater New York Irish A. A., (30 yards;) G. W. Hullson, Knickerbocker A. C., (62 yards,) second; H. N. Valentine, West Side Branch, Y. M. C. A., (26 yards,) third. Time—0:53 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by H. N. Curtis, Brooklyn; J. E. Gerity, Pastime A. C., second; J. P. Noonan, Pastime A. C., third. Time—2:19 3-5.

Sixty-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. C. Feldan, St. Clair A. C., (18 feet;) G. R. Goerwitz, Pastime A. C., (16 feet,) second; M. J. Sullivan, Xavier A. A., (18 feet,) third. Time—0:06 1-5.

Three-Mile Run.—Won by Jerry Pierce, Pastime A. C.; C. A. Maher, Villa Nova College, second; A. J. Walsh, Xavier A. A., third. Time—15:57 4-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by A. Kelpien, Pastime A. C., (9 feet,) with an actual put of 41 feet 7 inches; R. W. Rogers, Cornell University, (2 feet,) second, with 47 feet 1 inch; F. A. Sullivan, Newark, N. J., (4 feet, third, with 43 feet 11 inches.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St. Evgs. at 8:30.
Wednesday Matinee Begins Sept. 25.
A RINGING TRIUMPH.
"Faversham scores a hit."—Herald.
"Not the shadow of a doubt of his success."—World.
ALL NEW YORK JOINS IN PRAISE
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
In a play adapted by Gerald Du Maurier, entitled
A ROYAL RIVAL.
"The performance is triumphant."—Sun.
"Faversham' was the biggest thing seen in a Broadway playhouse for many a year."—Evg. World. "Faversham triumphed."—Telegram.
"Most popular leading man that New York has known since the days of Harry Montague."—Evg. Sun.
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY.
In order to protect the patrons of this theatre from sidewalk ticket speculators seats have been placed on sale
4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

EMPIRE THEATRE Broadway and 40th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
TENTH SEASON OF THIS THEATRE OPENS
To-morrow (Mon.) Eve. at 8:20.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW
(10th season,) in a comedy in four acts, called
THE SECOND IN COMMAND.
By R. Marshall, author of "A Royal Family."
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way & 38th St
AL HAYMAN & CO.....PROPRIETORS
REGULAR SEASON OPENS
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVE. AT 8:15.
4TH ANNUAL NEW YORK ENGAGEMENT.
THE KLAW & ERLANGER COMEDY CO.
With Gus and Max Rogers.
In John J. McNally's Latest Vaudeville Farce
THE ROGERS BROS. IN WASHINGTON.
Staged by Ben Teal. Lyrics by Harry B. Smith. Music by Maurice Levi.
COMPANY OF 80 PEOPLE.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY 2:15.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST TWO WEEKS
ACCOUNT OF PREVIOUS ARRANGEMENTS.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
TO-MORROW, WEDNS'Y., SATURDAY.
THE BIG ORIGINAL CAST IN
THE GREAT LAUGH LOOSENER,
ARE YOU A MASON?
HERALD says: "Before you had finished laughing at one thing you found yourself splitting your sides over another."

3 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
To-morrow, Wednesday, Saturday.
Sept. 16—Captain Jinks, with Ethel Barrymore.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. & Madison Av
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.
E. H.
SOTHERN
(MANAGEMENT OF DANIEL FROHMAN.)
presenting a new and original play in three acts, by Lawrence Irving, entitled
RICHARD LOVELACE
Sale of seats begins Monday, Sept. 2.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.....125th St. & 7th Av.
TO NIGHT & ALL WEEK
STRAKOSCH OPERA CO.
Josie De Witt, Chris Bruno & Mabel Russell,
JAMES THORN ON
Prevost & Prevost, Bros. Damm, 4 others, &
SIMMS & ANGELES
MATS. MON., WED., SAT., SUN.
Labor Day MATINEE To-morrow.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
SPECIAL GROUPS & FIGURES
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at the New York Real Estate Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway.

548 and 550 West 162nd Street,

Two 3-story and basement brick, with stone front, dwellings, 18x54, on lot 18x99. Recently built, with all modern improvements. Within three minutes' walk of 157th Street underground station on Broadway, and within a minute's walk of the Amsterdam Avenue Electric Line. Maps and particulars can be obtained at the office of Townsend & McIlvaine, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar Street, or at the auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, New York City.

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ANYONE DESIRING a new, up-to-date, finely furnished west side residence should examine the last unsold of my nine houses,

No. 318 WEST 107TH STREET

20 feet wide, 5-story American basement; 3 bathrooms and servants' stairs to 4th story; beautiful view of river and drive.

PRICE ONLY $38,000.

Three-quarters may remain at 4½%.

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Elegant plot, 50x100, (about,) corner Kirkside Avenue and Wellesley St., one block from Jerome Av. Trolley, with up-to-date 10-room house; hardwood trim, sanitary plumbing, steam heat. Price $9,500. Terms to suit.
Also well-built 2-story and attic house, arranged for two families, on south side Travers St., near Jerome Avenue; 11 rooms; all improvements; only $5,500. Small amount cash.
F. F. TOUSSAINT, 26 Reade St., or any Real Estate Broker in Bedford Park or Fordham.

A.—$50 per lot paid to man or women introducing or sending names of parties resulting in sale of one building lot weekly; no experience necessary; we do the selling; excellent opportunity for persons with acquaintance, in or out of city; 1,200 lots, $200 up; easy monthly payments; Bronx Borough; 25 minutes from 42d St.; lots easily resold at a profit; a forfeited contract made before prices advanced for sale, a bargain; buyer can have benefit of amount already paid. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St. Telephone 381 38th St.

West 44th St., Near Broadway.—4-story brownstone; 20x98x100; price, $39,000.
Also, 43d St., near Broadway, a similar house; price, $35,000.
Also, 48th St., near Broadway, similar house; $30,000.
Also, West 58th St.; price, $30,000.
Also, West 20th St., near 5th Av.; 25x75x100; price, $51,000.
Register your houses; greatest demand.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 64 FULTON ST.

A No. 1 nine-story fireproof business building, 24x75; fine store and good light lofts. Otis electric elevator and steam heat. Six per cent. net will be guaranteed if desired. Price, $115,000.

CHARLES BUEK,
109 WEST 42D ST.

PHONE 4760 38TH ST.

RENWICK C. HURRY,

REAL ESTATE,
No. 501 Fifth Avenue.
ENTRANCE ON FORTY-SECOND STREET.

6% NET INVESTMENT

Mercantile building above 14th St.
5-story, 25x ½ block, leased to one tenant for a term of years.

WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., 81st St.

14-ROOM QUEEN ANNE DWELLING.
First story stone, complete in appointments; parquet floors; plot ten city lots; stable lot extra.
BRONX PARK STATION.
Might lease for a term of years. Best school facilities, close to Ursuline Academy and St. John's College. Address
SONNEBORN, BEDFORD PARK, CITY.

ATTENTION! CHOICE BRONX INCOME PROPERTY.
$45,000; rental, $4,850. $38,000; rental, $3,800. $24,500; rental, $2,500. $10,750; rental, $2,040 Want offers. Also, 1, 2, and 3 family houses for cash and easy payments.
P. J. HEANEY & CO.,
787 TREMONT AV.

FIVE FIRST-CLASS MODERN four-story and basement private dwellings, 109, 113, and 119 East 45th St., and 462 and 464 Lexington Av., will be sold SEPARATELY at foreclosure sale at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, September 3, at 12 noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Co. For further particulars inquire of John Graham, 109 East 45th St.

Handsome residence southwest corner 176th St. and Monroe Av., 90x100, with fine detached house 15 rooms, all newly decorated and remodeled; also fine stable and carriage room on premises, with fine terraced lawn; in elegant neighborhood; for sale cheap or to let. Owner, B. B. Simons, 140 East 92d St.

90th St., 322 West.—Extra large modern house, 40 ft. front, with private stable, on two full lots.
Riverside Drive, 92, 4-story brownstone, foyer hall, 19 ft. front, extra deep lot, 107 ft. Address Owner, 11 Broadway, Room 212.

WEST 42D STREET.
50 FEET FRONT.
NEAR BROADWAY.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

TREMONT AVE., just west of JEROME AVE., three-story frame Colonial dwelling; ten rooms and bath; ground, 50x140; street sewered and graded; water and gas; will sell for $7,000; terms to suit; property is worth $10,000; must be sold. Apply A. P. Kirkland, 55 Liberty St.

Elegant three-family houses; none better in Bronx; near trolley and rapid transit; 6 and 7 rooms and bath; price, $9,000; terms to suit; hardwood, open plumbing. Borgstede, 3,273 3d Av.

Two-family frame house, 12 rooms; block from Boston Road and rapid transit station; price, $6,000; easy terms; one-family house, 8 rooms; $3,200; all imp'ts; $500 cash; easy terms; open Labor Day. Leon Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st.

CARNEGIE HILL,
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN,
4-story and basement brownstone private house; butler's pantry extension. Al repair. 91st St., near Madison Av. Owner, Z., Box 197 Times.

Opportunity.—Four-story single flat, with stable in rear; modern improvements; hardwood trim; just the place for retired business man who keeps his own horse; price $20,000. Borgstede, No. 3,273 3d Av.

34th, Adjacent 7th.—Four-story houses, 34x100; magnificent opportunity for apartment; $45,000; rents, $3,700; or possession. McChain & Hershfield, 30 West 34th.

Money for bond and mortgage in Manhattan or Bronx.—60% of appraisal at 4%; 65 to 75% at 4½% and 5%; $2,000,000 to loan. Quick results. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

Physician's Opportunity.—3-story frame dwelling, with office, steam heat, elegantly decorated; prominent avenue; lot 70x100; stable; price, $15,000. Borgstede, 3,273 3d Av.

I can loan your money on very best real estate at from 6 to 7 per cent.; unquestionable references furnished on application. G. H. Gillham, Southern Express Building, Memphis, Tenn.

A.—5-story stone-front house, 25x75x100; 10 families; rent, $2,100; mtg., $13,000; price, $19,000; rented to respectable colored families. Make offer to Senior & Co., 1,934 Broadway.

A three-story brownstone private house for sale at a great sacrifice; only one block from 135th St. and 8th Av. "L" station; price, $10,000. M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

$1,000,000 to loan in sums to suit; 3½ to 5% on 40 to 80% of appraised value; no law fees on first-class loans.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

Four-story brownstone dwelling, 38th St., near 5th Av., 21x88x100, 3 rooms deep, dining room extension; price, $51,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

5th Av., Near 52d St.—Splendid hotel and apartment house, 28x100; price, $1,200,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

Desirable houses, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

34th St., Near Madison Av.—4-story English basement house; asking $45,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Charles St.—5-story tenement; price, $35,000; rents, $4,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Five-story double tenement, East 26th St., asking $24,500; rents, $2,945.
Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

73d St., Near 3d Av.—Five-story double tenement; rents, $2,115; price, $18,000.
Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Three-family house, 10th St., near 7th Av.; rents, $720; price, $7,500.
Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

2d Av., near 81st St.; four-story high-stoop house; price, $18,000.
Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain, 33d St., near 8th Av.—Four-story English basement, 18.9x80x98.8; price, $16,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$12,000 equity; private dwelling, centrally located near Grand Central Station, for free and clear country seat on N. H. R. R.. Tyler, 100 4th Av.

Choice building lots, $5 monthly; 10 per cent. cash; price $375 up; near L extension; houses to order; 7 rooms, $1,500. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av.

Bargains.—1-2 family houses, detached; good locations; $2,800 upward; $300 cash. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Sacrifice.—Elegant semi-detached house on private block; all improvements; lot 25.8x100; all assessments paid; big bargain. J. G., 3,311 3d Av.

Easy terms; beautiful detached cottage, Westchester, Bronx Borough; $5,500; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Offer wanted immediately; 20 unincumbered lots, Washington Road, 197th St. McChain & Hershfield, 30 West 34th St.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

"NEW YORK'S MOST

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.
Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bronx.—$3,500; 6-room house; near trolley and elevated. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Houses, 7 to 18 rooms, $2,500 to $9,000; also houses with stables. Barnes, 599 East 162d St.

A three-story high-stoop dwelling, West 94th St., open to offer. Owner, 142 West 38th St.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage in amounts to suit. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., 158th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.

Would you like to spend a half hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with advances made in the Sciences and Arts of the Twentieth Century for one-third the price of a home equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan? The largest operation ever attempted in either Borough. That beautiful row of thirty-two artistic, circular, octagon and straight front dwellings on both sides of

STERLING PLACE,

forming the block between
UNDERHILL AND WASHINGTON AVENUES.
Finished with the choicest hard woods; model all-tiled kitchens, electric light combination chandeliers, shower, tiled bathrooms, butler's pantry and extension dining rooms, pannelled ceilings.
Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.
Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Ave. cars from City Hall, New York to Sterling Place, (time 22 minutes,) one block from main entrance to Prospect Park. The highest and choicest location in Brooklyn. Open daily, including Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

WM. H. REYNOLDS, Builder
On premises.

LOOK AT THIS LIST.
Montague St., near Pierrepont House—s. side—brown-stone house, 25x60x100—4 stories—high ceilings—large rooms.
Pierrepont St., n. side—same style of house, fine view of bay.
Hanover Place, cor. Livingston St.—opportunity for ten-story building, to let in floors for light manufacturing—great demand for same.
Plot, 25x160, facing on both Flatbush Av. and Washington Av.—virtually two lots—suitable for warehouse.
Henry C. Vail, 13 Willoughby St.

DITMAS PARK,
FLATBUSH.

Three beautiful houses on the west side of East 18th St., between Av. D. and Ditmas; these houses are of the highest class in Flatbush section; hardwood finish throughout; open nickel plumbing and all combined improvements, which are unexcelled; property is closely restricted and location first-class in every particular; large plots, &c. Apply S. T. Sherwood, cor. Av. D and East 19th St., Brooklyn.

ARISTOCRATIC FLATBUSH.

Best section East 18th St., between Berkeley Road and Avenue E; elegant new detached dwelling, with every modern improvement; hardwood trim throughout; parquet and double floors; steam heat; extra basins; exposed open plumbing; plot, 50x100; price, $10,000 to $11,000. Apply to Geo. W. Egbert, owner and builder, on premises, or No. 126 East 19th St., Brooklyn.

PARK SLOPE HOUSES FOR SALE

Call at our office, which is nearest to Main entrance of the Park. This being our special section, we have the choice houses. Price, $6,000 to $60,000. Many great bargains. If you knew you would be interested. Open Labor Day.
A. PEACE & SON, 335 Flatbush Ave., op. 7th.

Flatbush, 650 East 24th St.—New detached house, 13 rooms, large bath, cellar cemented and plastered, furnace, all improvements, oak trim, decorated, cabinet mantels, fine neighborhood, lot 40x100; never occupied; would rent $60 or sell $300 cash, $45 monthly; owner there Labor Day, 11 to 5. C. W. Clark, 74 Wall St., N. Y.

$2,650 buys 7-room house in Vanderveer Park; all imp.; heated by hot air; one block from Nostrand Av. cars and 2 blocks to school and new Catholic Church; cost more than the price asked to build; owner leaving city; mortgage $1,500. Title Co. This is great bargain. W. H. Smith, 1,331 Rogers Av. Open Sundays.

$15 MONTHLY.

WITH RENT OF UPPER FLOOR,
buys a 2-family brick house and pays all expenses; 11 rooms, 2 baths; cement cellar; open plumbing, &c. WM. E. KAY, builder, 47th St. and 6th Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale—Elegant detached 2-family house on E. 31st St., near Ave. F; 2 complete sets of improvements; 2 furnaces; open plumbing; will sell on easy terms; price, $4,700; lot 40x100. Apply to Chas. Rosenthal, Ave. F, cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

Near South Midwood—For sale, a 10-room Queen Anne house; parquette flooring; all modern improvements; fine condition; must be sold at a sacrifice; lot 40x100; easy terms. Apply to Chas. Rosenthal, Real Estate, Ave. F, cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$6,250 buys 12-room house; South Midwood; reception hall, box stairs, decorated; 40x100 plot; cost $5,500 to build; lots worth $1,600; $500 cash, balance $40 per month; greatest bargain in South Midwood. Great bargain. W. H. Smith, 1,331 Rogers Av.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address Executor, P. O. Box 2,877, New York.

$2,700 buys 2-story and cellar frame; 7 rooms; all improvements; heater in cellar; exposed plumbing; cost more to build than price asked, say nothing about lot; block Nostrand Av. cars; near Avenue C. W. H. Smith, 1,331 Rogers Av.

Home with desirable surroundings; 12 per cent. investment; two-story dwelling, 3 sets improvements, 15 rooms; only $2,150 buys 1,623 Atlantic, near Troy Avenue; occupy middle flat; others always rent. Finch, on premises.

$4,400 buys corner house, 25x80; detached; 9 rooms; all imp.; heater in cellar; one block from Nostrand Av., Vanderveer Park; near school and new Catholic Church. W. H. Smith, 1,331 Rogers Av.

Summer over, bargains for sale and to exchange; unlimited money to loan, first mortgages; send particulars or call and see my lists; also cash buyers. Austin B. Burchell, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

LITTLE OR LARGE LOANS.

$25 to $25,000 Personal or Real Estate Security.
GEO. A. CRAIG, 189 Montague St.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Near Park Entrance and Boulevard.—Queen Anne houses, 14 rooms; $4,300; easy terms; new 2-family houses; double improvements; $2,200. Beardall, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

For Sale—Plot 40x100, on E. 29th St., Vanderveer Park; price, $700; bargain. Chas. Rosenthal, Real Estate, Ave. F, cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

1st & 2d Mortgages **MONEY LOANS** Greater New York.
Austin B. Burchell, 189 Montague St., B'klyn.

40th St.—Two-story basement, 14 rooms; improvements; $3,200; $1,200 cash. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

What offered for the following, free and clear? Westwood—12 acres, new house, improvements, stable, box stalls, carriage, cow, and hen houses; perfect home; $8,000. Hillsdale—3 acres, large house, improvements, 2 barns, wood and hen houses, fruit, near station; $9,000. Montclair—7¾ acres, 2 houses, 3 barns, fruit, will divide; $12,000. F. A. Smith, 150 Nassau St.

Shelter Island.—Cottage, 9 rooms; all imp.; sewer connections; price $4,500, free and clear, including furniture; will exchange for income property in Brooklyn. W. H. Smith, 1,331 Rogers Av., Brooklyn.

New 3-story brick and stone single flat; steam heat; all improvements; all rented; $720 yearly; mtge., $4,000 at 5 per cent. What can you offer? Case & Bennett, 1,254 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Apartments, flats, and dwellings wanted for desirable, clear country places and cash. Quick results. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

Exchange, Exchange.—Real estate, everywhere; all kinds; 200 exchanges. Beardall's List, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DELIGHTFUL SUBURB. GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

In Summer and Fall Grantwood has the bracing air, the beautiful verdure, and all the attractions of a Catskill resort. In Winter it affords all the comforts of a well laid out, well lighted, and modernly equipped suburb. These combined advantages are attracting a very desirable class of people to Grantwood.
Let us inform you regarding cost of Grantwood property, and the liberal terms of our time-payment contracts.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A Real Bargain.—New, well-built house, eight rooms and bath; hardwood trim, nickel plumbing, furnace, electric lighting, complete; close to station and school; entire neighborhood restricted; beautiful suburban location; high ground; extended views; very accessible for commuting; price only $5,000; easiest terms. Gordon, real estate, 20 East 42d St.

"The George W. Bard Real Estate Co.," the only incorporated real estate company in Mount Vernon; full particulars of Mount Vernon real estate for sale or to let. Write or call. Office, No. 3 So. 4th Av. Telephone, 113A. Open Monday.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 86 trains daily; commutation 8c.; city improvements, paid; no assessments. Title insured. Easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th.

Why pay storage on your family? Buy a house at Fairview, Yonkers, at a price insuring a good increase in value; send for booklet. GORDON, 20 East 42d St.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

50c. weekly. No interest or assessments.
High—dry—healthful and reasonably restricted.
On Boulevard and trolley; near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont; 38 minutes from 42d St.; city improvements; titles guaranteed. Warranty Realty Company, 115 Broadway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE.

On the Housatonic River and Sound

(Opposite Stratford, Conn.)

AN ESTATE CONSISTING OF 150 ACRES almost surrounded by water, fine mansion, cottage, farmhouse, barn, and outbuildings. Distance 5 miles from Bridgeport, 1½ miles from Stratford.
Further information can be obtained from
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
60 CEDAR STREET.
(8698.

Ideal country property, at St. Hilaire, on Richelieu River, off Lake Champlain; benefited by mountain, lake, river, and park grounds; drained; gravel roads, lawns, hedges, groves, secular trees, garden, fruit trees, rose beds, lake water supply to any altitude; pipes and drains all laid; 120 feet new outbuildings, including modern poultry house, 40 feet; five minutes from railway, telegraph, telephone, post office. L. A. Brats & Co., Room 1,426, Broad Exchange, Broad St., New York.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEATS,
SHORE RESIDENCE,
BUILDING SITES,
ALONG THE SOUND.
Apply to THOMAS N. COOKE,
Mosher Bldg., Greenwich, Conn.

Special bargain.—44-acre fruit and poultry farm, ½ mile from station; all the latest improvements and appliances for successful poultry business; thousands of fruit trees; magnificent vineyard; brook from two large lakes runs through property; photographs; sacrifice; $4,500. For particulars apply Austin B. Burchell, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

A large list of suburban residences for sale, rent, or exchange, at greatly reduced prices and rentals; will exchange for city property; send particulars.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

For Sale—An elegant farm on west bank of the Hudson; or to ice dealers, farm at Cedar Hill, about 83 acres of upland and river flats; large dwelling, large barns, and orchards. Robert H. Moore, Albany, N. Y.

For Sale.—Fine two hundred-acre farm; good buildings; spring water to house and barns; elevation 1,500. For particulars address Lyman Couch, East Canaan, Conn.

Wilton, Conn.—Attractive house and out buildings; sixteen acres; convenient to station; fine view; price, $1,000; mortgage, $2,500 at 4. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

For Sale—Plot 65 acres, surrounding Underhill Homestead, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; frontage Central Park Av.; suitable for high-class subdivision; see owner on premises. T. B. Underhill.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Brick Factory.—Nyack-on-Hudson, 42x125; 4 floors, 50 horse, steam heated, elevator, shafting, extra land. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47, N. Y.

Making Money Fast.—Who? Farmers. Over 300 elegant farms to select from; $800 to $10,000; easy terms. Beardall's List, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Poultry farm, 34 acres, abundance fruit and water; house, barn, stock, tools, crops; near depot, town, factories; perfectly healthy; $1,500. D. Hull, South Norwalk, Conn.

Bargain for cash, 8-room house, 45 minutes from New York; near station; fruit, hennery, &c.; free and clear. Address Immediate, Times Office.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

$50 Per Acre.—Fine corner property 250 acres, 80 under cultivation; 2,000 ft. frontage on main road; fine trout stream; plenty fruit and shade; mile from South Bay, near depot. J. L. Valentine, Brookhaven, L. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

A FIFTH AVENUE RESIDENCE

FOR SALE. HANDSOME HOUSE,
90 FEET DEEP, FACING PARK.
Asking $100,000.
BUEK & CRAWFORD,
503 5th Ave., Cor. 42d St.

WANTED.
PARTICULARS OF CITY PROPERTY
FOR SALE OR RENT FOR OUR FALL LISTS.
BUEK & CRAWFORD,
503 Fifth Avenue.

Want to rent and purchase, for clients, houses east of Fifth Avenue.
JOSEPH W. LAWRENCE,
734 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Want east side tenement; give $12,000 equity and if needful $40,000 cash. Jas. Pierson, 35 Nassau St.

Three handsomest 5-story flats off Central Park West for sale or exchange, free and clear, city or country property. Jas. Pierson, 35 Nassau St.

Will make second mortgage or finish elevator apartment building; Broadway or vicinity. Jas. Pierson, 35 Nassau St.

Wanted—To rent, small farm; Jersey preferred; give particulars. F. A. Smith, Hackensack, N. J.

Flat apartments and stores wanted; applicants waiting. Joseph F. Feist, real estate office, 431 West 42d St.

Private dwelling wanted; good neighborhood. Reliable, Box 150, Times.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

1,109 and 1,111 Madison Av., Cor. 83d St.

a modern high-class absolutely fire-proof apartment house. Rents, $1,800 per year.

Two second floor apartments of seven rooms, bath, storage rooms, &c.

Singly or together. Apply on premises or to

CH. VOLZING & SON, Cor. 57th St. & 3d Av.

19th Ward Bank Building.

Bargain—Desirable couple; choicest location; five rooms, all improvements; elevator; electric light; telephone. 500 West 112th St.

5th Av., 1,048, Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments facing Park, $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

39½ Washington Square.—Attractive corner flat overlooking Square; 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; $65 and $55.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SAVE 25 PER CENT. ON YOUR RENT

by leasing an apartment from us. We represent investors exclusively who regulate the rents in these buildings in accordance with the actual real estate value and cost of the property.
If you lease an apartment offering the same accommodations in one of the modern buildings built and owned by a builder you will secure
ONE MONTH'S RENT FREE, BUT YOU WILL PAY 25 PER CENT. MORE RENT DURING THE YEAR.
If you are looking for comfortable quarters in well-planned houses, inspect the following new and superb buildings:

The Broadway. **230 W. 101st St., S. W. cor. Broadway.** Seven rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements; elevator service day and night. $800 per annum.

St. James Court. **214 West 92d St., S. E. cor. Broadway.** Seven rooms and bath; elevator service day and night. $900 to $1,000 per annum.

The Galathea. **51 West 100th St., N. W. cor. Manhattan Av.** Five and six rooms and bath; elevator and electric light. Rents from $40 to $50.

These apartments can be leased from October 1st for one, two and three years, and seen at any time. Apply on premises or to

PAUL MAYER, Agent,
Tel. 297 Harlem. 211 West 116th St.

LEOPOLD KAHN CO.

NEW APARTMENTS NOW READY.

Nos. 353 to 359 West 118th St.,
BETWEEN MANHATTAN AND MORNINGSIDE AVENUES.

7 ROOMS AND BATH, $50.00 to $60.00,
AND
4 ROOMS AND BATH from $30.00 to $32.50.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND ALL NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.

"THE LAURISTON"

89th St. and Madison Ave.

These apartments are of the highest grade, consisting of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths.

Perfect in every detail, and built under the personal supervision of the owner.

Ready for occupancy October 1st.

Booklets are ready and may be had of the Superintendent on premises or through any broker.

David Rothschild,
Owner and Builder.

ERNEST TRIBELHORN

offers the following
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS:
FAIRFAX, Madison Av., S. W. cor. 94th St. Seven rooms; elevator, &c. Moderate rents; finest corner apartment house in this location.
SALVATORE, 18 and 20 East 97th St. 7 rooms; elevator, &c.; $55.
We have a large list of Flats, Apartments and Houses in the MOST EXCLUSIVE residential sections; full particulars will be furnished on application to this office.
CARNEGIE HILL,
MADISON AV., N. E. COR. 91ST ST.

ORMISTON and LUCINDA

Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.
6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath.
Every up-to-date improvement.
Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere.
Superintendent on premises or
DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
Madison Ave. & 86th St.

N. W. CORNER 121ST ST. & 7TH AVE. (DRIVE), most desirable location in Harlem,

"Douglas & Desmond"

Select 7 and 8-room apartments, all night elevator, electric lights, steam heat, &c.; rents $60 to $75. Apply Janitor on premises.

THE MILWARD, 44 WEST 131ST ST.
7 large light rooms
Every improvement
Excellent neighborhood
Private house rear
Adults only
Owner resides on premises.
RENTS, $35 to $38.50.

THE STUART.

A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Eight rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent.
Apply to
CHRIS. HEISER.
60 Liberty St. Tel. 455 Cortland.

Choice corner apartment to rent, 137 East 73d Street, N. E. corner Lexington Av.—9 rooms and tiled bathroom, $900 and $1,000.
Wide single flats, seven rooms and bath, Park Av., near 82d Street; rents, $540, $720.
158, 160 East 79th Street—Seven rooms and bath; recently overhauled; rent, $600, $680.
East 72d St.—New apartments; elevator; six rooms and bath; rent, $480 to $570.
The Wm. S. Anderson Co.,
954 Lexington Av.

169th, 514 W.—5 rooms and bath..... $17.00
166th, 465 W.—6 rooms and bath..... 18.00
167th, 500 W.—Corner, 6 rooms—bath..... 18.00
Many other flats; all improvements, from $13.00 up.
FERD NAGEL,
168th St. and Amsterdam Av.

167 TO 173 WEST 81ST ST.

7 rooms and bath; all light; rents, $50 to $70. Premises or
F. R. Wood & Co., Orleans, 80th & Columbus Av.

A.—A.—KINGSCOUR A.—A.—A.
Madison Av., corner 87th St.—Highest elevation on avenue, elegant, light corner apartments; elevator runs all night; electric lights; moderate rents; superior attendance.

A LOVELY CORNER.
Seven rooms, tiled bath, all modern improvements; main floor for dentist, doctor, dressmaker, or private; $55; top extra light; $35. 101 East 78th St.

A. CORONADO. A.
New fire-proof corner building; seven and eight sunny rooms to rent; $65, $65, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

59-63 WEST 87TH ST.
A few choice single apartments; seven rooms, bath, and modern improvements; hall service; private street. Janitor.

CHEAPEST RENTS IN CITY.
Newly decorated apartments. Rents from $6 to $9. Apply at 553 and 555 West 57th St.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

HELEN COURT & DOUGLAS

Overlooking Morningside Park.
N. E. Corner Morningside Av. and 115th St.
Just Completed and Now Open for Inspection.
RENTS FROM $45 TO $75.
This house has been built to insure light and air in every room. Every known improvement has been installed. Large inside court surrounds the apartments. Rooms are of exceptional size, some 20 feet square. Superintendent on premises week days and Sundays, day or evening.

VICTOR HUGO,

7TH AV. DRIVE, S. W.
CORNER 114TH ST.
Four, five, six, eight and ten large rooms. Every improvement. Electric elevators, marble baths, telephone, mail chute.
Rents from $40 to $65.
Superintendents on premises at all houses week days and Sundays.

COLUMBIA ARMS,

Amsterdam Av., S. E. Cor. 118th St.
Just Completed and Open for Inspection. Highest Altitude and Most Beautiful Outlook for Miles Around. Overlooking Cathedral Parkway, Hudson River and the Palisades. Between Morningside and Riverside Parks. Finest Apartment House on Cathedral Heights. Contains Unique Room Arrangements and Combinations.
RENTS FROM $45 TO $75.
Superintendent on premises week days and Sundays, day and evening.

For further particulars apply at office,
164 St. Nicholas Ave.,
N. E. Cor. 118th St.

THE
Hotel Touraine
9 EAST 39TH STREET,
A STRICTLY FIREPROOF
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL
IN SUITES OF FROM TWO TO SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH.

Electric Light, Gas, and Room Service without extra charge.
Every apartment supplied with Refrigerator, Running Ice Water and Burglar Proof Safe for Valuables.
EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE.
Apartments leased unfurnished by the year beginning Oct. 1st.
Dining Room Service by the week, or Table d'Hote.
LOCATION—On the crown of Murray Hill. Descriptive Booklet on application.
WALTER STABLER, Owner.
S. W. MATHEWSON, JR., Manager.

AAA—THE FIFTH AVE.—AAA

S. E. Corner Fifth Av. & 85th St.
Beautifully situated, directly opposite entrance to Central Park.
A few apartments, consisting of suites of ten large rooms and butler's pantry; also one fine apartment, desirable for Doctor or Dentist. All outside rooms, insuring direct light and perfect ventilation. Newly decorated. New open plumbing. New parquet floors throughout. Steam heat, gas, and electric light, free fuel, steam laundry and drying room. Passenger and servants' elevators, all night service.
Rental: $1,200, $1,400, $1,800, $2,000.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

CENTURY,

Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.
New Building.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to
GEO. W. EGGERS,
Builder and Owner, on Premises.

THE JEROME,

215 West 116th St., near 7th Ave.
Just completed 4 and 5 large light room apartments. Electric lights, telephone, hall service, and all modern improvements. Open for inspection. Apply John Pannen, Builder and Owner, on premises, or
HALL J. HOW & CO., Agents,
240 West 116th Street.

Mendelssohn Building,

113 West 40th Street.
BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
Two and three rooms and bath. For particulars inquire at the building, or office of CLARK ESTATE, 25 WEST 23D STREET.

An elegant corner apartment, seven rooms, bath; every modern improvement; finest location on Washington Heights; rent, $45. Apply 100 Convent Av., corner 146th St.; Agent Pecher, 595 Lexington Av.

To Let—An attractive corner apartment in the Knickerbocker; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to superintendent in building, 247 5th Av., or Lovejoy & Noyes, Agents, 62 Cedar St.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Large eight-room apartments to lease from Sept. 15; bathroom and kitchen a feature; rates, $50, $55, $60. Owner, 245 West 135th St.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

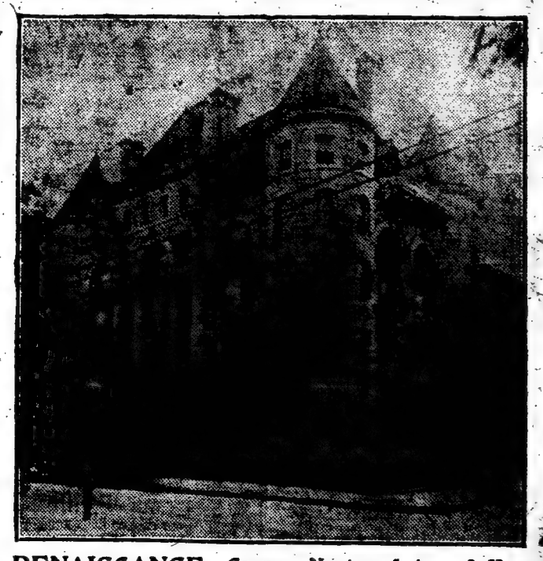

THE RENAISSANCE, Corner Nostrand Av. & Hancock

The finest Apartment House in Brooklyn. All improvements. Hot and cold water; open plumbing. Telephone. 7 rooms and bath. Convenient to all cars. Rent, $600.00 to $750.00. Apply on premises or to
P. FRED'K LENHART, 578 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES,

CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam-heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.
Choice Apartments.—Seven rooms; steam heat, bath; 611 Nostrand Av.; St. Mark's section; $28; a bargain. Haviland & Sons, 982 Fulton Av.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

THE WESTPORT,
48 WEST 73D ST.
Corner Apartment, eight rooms and bath; passenger and servants' elevators and every improvement; all night service. $1,200

BROADWAY AND 76TH ST.
(The Lyonhurst.)—Very attractive Apartments, seven all outside rooms and bath; hot water; hall attendance; open plumbing. $60 TO $80

ELECTRIC ELEVATOR.
ALL LIGHT CORNER APARTMENTS,
200 WEST 88TH ST.
Attractive entrance; uniformed hall boy; seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; steam heat, hot water supplied. $45 TO $60

OPEN PLUMBING.
71 AND 73 WEST 104TH ST.
Single flats, private hall, seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; hot water; steam heat. $40 TO $45

65, 67 AND 69 WEST 104TH ST.
Six rooms and bath; open plumb

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT PICTURESQUE NUTLEY, N. J.
ON ERIE R. R.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY HOUSE.

Containing 12 rooms and laundry, two bathrooms and toilets, billiard room, conservatory, sun parlor, heater, gas; artistically decorated; exposed sanitary plumbing; large, open fireplaces; every modern improvement; grounds are beautifully laid out in park style; located on high bluff overlooking surrounding country; near station and trolley; will sell sell for one-half cost, on easy terms; bargain for immediate purchaser; photos at office. WM. A. LAMBERT, Owner, 99 Nassau St., New York.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

ALLENHURST.—FOR SALE.
Finely located cottage, very near ocean, facing south; 8 bedrooms, artesian water, all improvements; terraced lot 68x192 feet. Address Box 2,003 Allenhurst, N. J.

Palisades Park, Labor Day.—Cottages all prices; improvements; high ground. Photographs. Circulars. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

LOFT TO LET,
100x100, OR WILL DIVIDE.
5TH AVE., NEAR 125TH ST.,
over Station L, N. Y. Post Office.

PORTER & CO., 159 W. 125.
TELEPHONE—61 HARLEM.

No. 16 Spruce Street, N. Y. City

To lease, immediate possession, desirable STORE, with Glass-Roof Extension, basement and sub-basement, with sidewalk elevator; also first and third lofts, with electric power attachment for hoisting; suitable for wholesale leather, drugs, paper, glass, paints, or wine importer. Apply to Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St., N. Y., or J. H. Weller, Yonkers, N. Y.

42nd STREET WEST at 5th AVE.
A BUSINESS CENTRE.

No. 3, entire building; possession Nov. 1.
Nos. 7 and 9, offices and studios; ready Sept. 15.
No. 11, entire building; alterations to suit.
JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO.,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

THAMES BUILDING,
Corner Greenwich and Thames Sts.
Cheap rent in up-to-date building; offices adapted for light manufacturing; space to suit tenant; power and electric service.
G. E. HOPKINS, Agt., in Building.

BIG CHANCE FOR STATIONERY STORE.
Large store, with double show windows, occupied by stationer for 10 years, just vacated; business established; rent, $40; 361 9th Av.

AGENTS, FOCHER, 595 Lexington Av.

STORES, 59 AND 61 MAIDEN LANE, TO LET.
RULAND & WHITING,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

A—Large, light, new corner offices; good advertising space; on line of "L"; Broadway, 6th Av.; all cars. P. S. Treacy Building, 1,929 Broadway.

Attractive Broadway store, near Astor Place, 34,000 square feet, with rear shipment; possession Feb. 1; rent, $20,000. W. H. Folsom, 14 West 28th St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Attention! Large store, subdivided in booths, to suit tenants; strong attractions; crowds. Riggs, 388 East 14th St.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS. 835 Broadway.

A very light store, with skylights, 19 Beekman St., near Nassau; rent, $1,800. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Factory or warehouse, 246-247 South, through to Water; five-story; 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Five-story factory or warehouse, 440 Water St., with cellar; size, 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WEST SIDE DWELLINGS.

$720..144th St., 3-story.		$1,800..90th St., 4-story.	
825..83d St., 2-story.		1,800..80th St., 4-story.	
1,200..87th St., 3-story.		1,800..44th St., 4-story.	
1,200..64th St., 4-story.		1,900..76th St., 4-story.	
1,300..79th St., 3-story.		1,900..82d St., 4-story.	
1,350..98th St., 4-story, Amer. Base.		2,000..82d St., 4-story.	
		2,000..76th St., 4-story.	
1,500..94th St., 4-story, Amer. Base.		2,200..86th St., 4-story.	
		2,200..55th St., 4-story.	
1,500..87th St., 3-story.		2,400..71st St., 4-story.	
1,600..89th St., 3-story.		2,400..83d St., 4-story.	
1,900..78th St., 4-story.		2,600..71st St., 4-story.	
1,700..82d St., 4-story.		2,750..75th St., 4-story.	
1,800..82d St., 4-story.		2,800..87th St., 4-story.	
1,800..87th St., 3-story.		3,500..85th St., 4-story.	
1,800..West End Av., 4-story.		5,000..81st St., 4-story.	

ALSO MANY OTHERS FROM $1,200 TO $5,000.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 COLUMBUS AVE., 81ST ST.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSES TO LET.

8th St., 3 sty.	$1,600	9th St., 4 sty.	$2,200
10th St., 4 sty.	3,500	11th St., 4 sty.	2,200
13th St., 3 sty.	1,200	14th St., 4 sty.	1,800
17th St., 3 sty.	2,200	20th St., 4 sty.	3,300
21st St., 4 sty.	2,700	25th St., 3 sty.	1,200
26th St., 4 sty.	1,200	35th St., 4 sty.	2,250
37th St., 4 sty.	5,000	38th St., 4 sty.	2,200
39th St., 4 sty.	3,300	43d St., 3 sty.	2,000
44th St., 4 sty.	1,700	46th St., 3 sty.	1,200
48th St., 3 sty.	1,700	53d St., 3 sty.	2,400
55th St., 3 sty.	1,250	64th St., 4 sty.	1,250
67th St., 4 sty.	3,500	76th St., 4 sty.	2,300
80th St., 4 sty.	1,800	86th St., 4 sty.	2,200
90th St., 4 sty.	1,800	96th St., 4 sty.	1,600
98th St., 4 sty.	1,350	128th St., 3 sty.	480
5th Av., 3 sty.	3,500	Mad. Av., 4 sty.	4,000
Stuyvesant, 3 sty.	1,100	Lex. Av., 4 sty.	1,200

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 BROADWAY.

NEW HOUSES, JUST COMPLETED.
for rent—$1,500
PORTER & CO.
OF 159 WEST 125TH ST.
OFFER

11 HANDSOME HOUSES
113-133 W. 117th St.

Five-story American basement; 18 rooms; two tiled baths. FOYER hall, pantry; hardwood trim throughout; every modern convenience; near 7th Av. and 116th St. Station, with elevator. Our representative on premises.

A.—UNFURNISHED HOUSES FOR RE
Henderson Place, E. 86th St.: 3 story.....$20
46th St., near 8th Av.; 3 story, brick.....1,300
45th St., near 8th Av; 3 story.....1,400
44th St., near Broadway; 3 story.....1,700
44th St., near 6th Av.; 4 story.....1,850
43d St., near 6th Av.; 3 story.....2,000
43d St., near Broadway; 3 story.....2,000
73d St., near West End Av.; 4 story.....2,200
72d St., near Columbus Av.; 4 story.....4,000
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

Park Ave. near 70th St.

An attractive, four-story, 20-ft. house in good order, to rent furnished at $2,700.

Douglas Robinson. Charles S. Brown & Co.
570 FIFTH AV., NEAR 47TH ST.

73rd ST., WEST,
Between Central Park West and Columbus Av., FOUR-STORY HOUSE.
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND STEAM HEAT.
Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or office of CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St.

85th Street West
Between Central Park West and Columbus Av.
FOUR-STORY HOUSE.
Apply 73 West 85th St., or office of CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St.

73d Street West
between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
Three and four story houses.
Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or office of CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St.

HOUSES TO RENT.
Large list of furnished and unfurnished dwellings and apartments; all sections of the city, at greatly reduced rentals; register your property; greatest demand.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

46TH ST., BET. 8TH & 9TH AVES.
3-Story Dwelling, $1,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

43d St., West, Near Broadway.—Fully furnished dwelling, 17 rooms; every room taken; always paid good income; rent, $2,500.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

Magnificent corner dwelling, best location in city, for boarding or institution; 40 rooms; perfect order; long lease; $5,000. McChain & Hershfield, 20 West 34th St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Private houses to let from $800 to $1,000 per year. M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

3-story box stoop, 11 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; handsomely furnished; convenient to 93d St. L station; reasonable rent to good tenant. Particulars of J. R. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

Furnished residences, season or yearly, all locations; rentals $2,400 upward. McChain & Hershfield, 20 West 34th.

Brooklyn Apartments Wanted.

Wanted—In Bedford section, furnished apartment from October to April; must be first-class; adults, two maids. Address Box Z, New York Times.

Summer Resorts. NEW ENGLAND. New Hampshire.

NORTH CONWAY,
White Mountains, New Hampshire.

THE GREAT SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER RESORT.
Famous the world over for its salubrious climate and health producing properties. Equipped by nature as a resort possessing a wealth of rugged scenery, forest streams, and driveways equaled nowhere else in the world. Here the famed Moat and Kearsarge Mountains stand, silent sentinels of the vale. White Horse Ledge, Diana's Baths, and Humphrey's Ledge, with their traditions, are other noted landmarks. Another magnetic attraction is Echo Lake, with its deep forest shade and splendid facilities for boating and fishing. Indeed, no other resort in the country offers such a variety of amusements as does this superbly appointed gateway to health and pleasure in the romantic valley of the Saco.

White Mountains.
THE SUNSET,
NORTH CONWAY, N. H.
NOW OPEN. ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.
M. L. MASON.

KEARSARGE HALL,
Open all the year. Every provision for comfort. Table excellent. Electric lights and the best of sanitary arrangements. Write for circular. Mrs. L. J. RICKER.

EDGEWOOD COTTAGE,
in an airy and invigorating section; pure water, forest shade; table excellent. GEO. F. WOLCOTT, Prop.

RANDALL HOUSE,
Within easy access of all points of interest. Appointments perfect. Steam heat throughout the house. H. T. RANDALL, Prop.

LEDGE VIEW FARM,
A healthful resort. Large veranda, cool rooms, and first-class table. Two miles from village. Carriage to and from depot. ISRAEL C. DAVIS.

MRS. MASSON'S LOG CABIN,
Delicious soda, home-made flavors, and ice cream. Home-made candies, fresh every day, pickles, preserves, and jellies.

DIANA BATHS INN,
by Diana's Baths. Superior accommodations. Table excellent. Terms reasonable. Address G. G. Lucy.

GIBSON'S GENERAL STORE,
Tourists' supplies and souvenirs.

LUCY'S FARM HOUSE,
at entrance to Diana's Baths, and near ledges and Echo Lake. Rooms large and airy. Vegetables, &c., off the farm. Address FRED LUCY.

ECHO LAKE,
First-class accommodations for pleasureseekers. All kinds of refreshments. Row boats and fishing tackle. Rustic benches and tables for picnic parties. Everything first-class. W. M. JEFFERSON.

CENTRE VILLA.
FRED. G. EASTMAN, Proprietor.
DELIGHTFUL HOMELIKE PLACE. Terms $7 to $12 per week.

Littleton, White Mountains, N. H.

The Great Health Resort. Hotels: The Maples, M. F. Young & Co., Props.; The Grand View, Fred. O. Nourse, Prop.; Merchants' and Manufacturers'; Veazie & McWain, General Merchandise; Saranac Glove Co., makers Saranac Buck Gloves.

The Chiswick Inn and Cottages.

White Mountains, Littleton, N. H.; on the slope of Pine Hill, overlooking Mount Washington and the Presidential Range; always cool; elevation 1,600 feet; appointments perfect; $7 to $12 per week; circular. Mrs. William Spratt, Prop.

CEDARCROFT A healthful, quiet resort among the mountains with fine view; table supplied with fresh vegetables, milk, &c., from the farm. Terms, $6 to $9 per week. Address U. B. RUSSELL, Lower Bartlett, N. H.

FERN CLIFF, situated on an eminence 1,800 feet above the sea; highest point in White Mts. except Summit House; sublime views of White Mountain range, Glen Ellis Valley; beautiful sunsets; peculiarly adapted for asthma, hay fever, &c.; only place of its kind in White Mts.; appointments perfect. Mrs. M. F. Potter, Jackson, N. H.

GREY'S INN,
Jackson, White Mts., New Hampshire. Write for circular. C. W. GREY, Prop.

MOAT MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
White Mountains, North Conway, N. H. Pleasantly situated on a farm; unsurpassed views; near Saco River; cool and delightful; circulars. T. C. Eastman, Prop.

Massachusetts.

The Maplewood, PITTSFIELD. Berkshire Co., Mass. Send for booklet. Open June 1st to Nov. ARTHUR W. PLUMB, Prop.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE FLORENCE
105 East 18th St.

A few suitable apartments to let; large and small; furnished and unfurnished. Also for housekeeping. Excellent cuisine.

Fire-proof building; elegantly furnished eight room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

Apartments Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Wanted—Flat or apartment; second floor private house preferred; about five rooms, with improvements, by newly married couple; Washington Heights section desired; rent about twenty dollars. Address Permanent Tenant, 4., 154 Times.

Wanted—A floor in a private house for light housekeeping, unfurnished or partially furnished; first-class references given and desired. Address, stating location, terms, &c., Couple, Box 135 Times.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

PARK AVE. & 82d STREET.
Northeast corner, elegant apartments, seven rooms and bath; latest improvements; hall attendance; $45 to $55; janitor on premises, or
MACLAY & DAVIES,
67 and 69 Wall St.

TUXEDO,
Northeast Cor. 118th St., Lexington Av.—Suites 3 and 4 all light, large rooms; bath; elevator apartments; all other improvements; absolutely high class; rents, $420 and $480 per year. Superintendent on premises.

Beautiful Columbia Heights.
417 AND 419 WEST 118TH ST.
A few choice apartments left, half block from Columbia College and Morningside Park. Elevator day and night; every improvement. Rents moderate. Inquire on premises.

6th, 323 West, 8 rooms, bath.....$50
16th, 345 West, 4 rooms, first-class.....$15
19th, 207 West, 4 and 5 rooms.....$14-$15
24th, 137 West, 4 large, light rooms.....$13
31st, 128-130 West, 4 rooms, all imp.....$14
61st, 110 West, 7 rooms, bath, hot water.....$28
CHAS. S. DUROSS,
242 West 14th St.

54-56 WEST 105TH STREET.
Seven large, light rooms, bath; all modern improvements; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing; hardwood finish; near Central, Riverside, and Morningside Parks; convenient to all surface cars and L station; owner on premises; $480-540 yearly.

47th St., 26 West.—Elegant parlor floor and basement of 8 rooms; finest location; every improvement. Agent, Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
Columbus Av., 584, near 88th St., apartments, 4 handsome rooms, with bath; all conveniences; rent only $15. Agent POCHER, 595 Lexington Av.

133d St., 64 West, Near Lenox Av.—Refined neighborhood; 6 rooms and bathroom; hot water supply, &c.; $19.

$30.—At No. 2,394 B'way, near 87th St.; only flat in building over store; six rooms and bath. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
A corner Apartment, six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply; only $25. Apply 2,474 7th Av., corner 144th St.
Agent, POCHER, 595 Lexington Av.

Investigate These Before Renting Elsewhere.—117th St., 360-366 West, near Morningside Park; light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient to trolley and L elevator station; references: $24.00-$27.00.

Apartments of six large, light rooms and bath; every modern improvement; handsomely and newly decorated; rent only $25; 58 West 98th St. Agent, Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

Single flat, 7 large, light, decorated rooms, and tiled bathroom; open nickel-plated plumbing, steam heat; rent, $25. 894 Jackson Av., 3 blocks east of 3d Av., near 161st St. elevated station.

NORTHWEST COR. 131ST ST. & 5TH AV.
4, 5, and 6 rooms, bath, steam heat; open plumbing; rents, $18 to $30. E. CABLE, 2,142 5th Av.

8 AND 14 WEST 102D ST.
Choice six and seven rooms and bath; heat, hot water; all improvements; nice entrance; reference required.

107th St., 243 West.—Steam heat; hot water supplied; $23; 5 good rooms and bath; exposed plumbing; perfect order. See janitor.

17th St., 309 West, Corner 8th Av.—Elegant flats; latest improvements; elevator service. Inquire of janitor.

76th St., 109 East.—Two elegant single top and ground flats; steam heat, hot water; 7 and 8 rooms; rents, $480 and $420 yearly.

112th St., 137 West.—Single flat, 8 large, light rooms; latest improvements; lease to select families.

124th St., 230 West.—Large apartments; 6 rooms, bath, newly decorated; price, $16.

124th St., 314 East.—Large apartments; 6 rooms; bath; newly decorated; price, $25.

98th St., 157 West.—Large, airy, five-room apartments; newly decorated; $14 to $16.

60th St., 244 West.—3 rooms; tubs and gas; house entirely renovated; $7 to $9.50.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas and coal ranges; $11.50-$14.

Nice flat, newly decorated; five rooms, bathroom, private hall. 1,342 3d Av.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

TWO OR THREE EIGHT AND TEN ROOMED MODERN NEW HOUSES TO RENT AT YONKERS PARK, HALF AN HOUR OUT ON THE HARLEM RAILWAY; UNLIMITED SUPPLY OF PURE WATER AND DELIGHTFUL SURROUNDINGS; STRICTLY RESIDENTIAL; RENTAL $25 TO $35 MONTHLY. APPLY TO W. R. WATSON, YONKERS PARK STATION. AFTERNOONS ONLY.

New Jersey Property to Let.

At Roselle, N. J.—14 miles out, 3 houses, 9 and 11 rooms, all improvements; commutation, 18c. per day. C. H. Crane, Roselle, N. J.

Summer Resorts. NEW ENGLAND. New Hampshire.

NORTH CONWAY,
White Mountains, New Hampshire.

THE GREAT SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER RESORT.
Famous the world over for its salubrious climate and health producing properties. Equipped by nature as a resort possessing a wealth of rugged scenery, forest streams, and driveways equaled nowhere else in the world. Here the famed Moat and Kearsarge Mountains stand, silent sentinels of the vale. White Horse Ledge, Diana's Baths, and Humphrey's Ledge, with their traditions, are other noted landmarks. Another magnetic attraction is Echo Lake, with its deep forest shade and splendid facilities for boating and fishing. Indeed, no other resort in the country offers such a variety of amusements as does this superbly appointed gateway to health and pleasure in the romantic valley of the Saco.

White Mountains.
THE SUNSET,
NORTH CONWAY, N. H.
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M. L. MASON.

KEARSARGE HALL,
Open all the year. Every provision for comfort. Table excellent. Electric lights and the best of sanitary arrangements. Write for circular. Mrs. L. J. RICKER.

EDGEWOOD COTTAGE,
in an airy and invigorating section; pure water, forest shade; table excellent. GEO. F. WOLCOTT, Prop.

RANDALL HOUSE,
Within easy access of all points of interest. Appointments perfect. Steam heat throughout the house. H. T. RANDALL, Prop.

LEDGE VIEW FARM,
A healthful resort. Large veranda, cool rooms, and first-class table. Two miles from village. Carriage to and from depot. ISRAEL C. DAVIS.

MRS. MASSON'S LOG CABIN,
Delicious soda, home-made flavors, and ice cream. Home-made candies, fresh every day, pickles, preserves, and jellies.

DIANA BATHS INN,
by Diana's Baths. Superior accommodations. Table excellent. Terms reasonable. Address G. G. Lucy.

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Tourists' supplies and souvenirs.

LUCY'S FARM HOUSE,
at entrance to Diana's Baths, and near ledges and Echo Lake. Rooms large and airy. Vegetables, &c., off the farm. Address FRED LUCY.

ECHO LAKE,
First-class accommodations for pleasureseekers. All kinds of refreshments. Row boats and fishing tackle. Rustic benches and tables for picnic parties. Everything first-class. W. M. JEFFERSON.

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FRED. G. EASTMAN, Proprietor.
DELIGHTFUL HOMELIKE PLACE. Terms $7 to $12 per week.

THE PEQUAWKET,
White Mountains, Intervale, N. H. Golf, superb views. Modern equipment; most comfortable in the mountains. Booklet.
C. C. SMALL.

THE NORTHERN,
WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The most modern and up-to-date hotel in Northern New Hampshire. Open all year. W. S. DUNHAM, Prop., Littleton, N. H.

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TOURISTS GOING TO
LONG LAKE RESORTS
will find a restful stopping place en route at the
WILDERNESS INN,
LONG LAKE WEST,
P. O. address, Sabattis, N. Y., on the ADIRONDACK DIVISION of the New York Central, the most direct route to all points on the Lake.
GEO. A. DUKELOW.

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COME TO
SARATOGA SPRINGS
and Remain Until Cold Weather.
HEALTHFUL SPRING WATERS AND AIR.
Hotel American-Adelphi
REMAINS OPEN UNTIL NOV. 1.
GEO. A. FARNHAM.

Saratoga, The Grand Union
SPECIAL RATES FOR SEPTEMBER.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, New York.

Sullivan County.

Kiamesha Lake House
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS
can be made
For Month of September.
The most delightful month OF WHOLE YEAR IN SULLIVAN COUNTY, WHERE EVERY AMUSEMENT IS OFFERED. Ideal home at moderate cost; accommodating 200.
The healthiest locality in the East.
Positively no malaria or mosquitoes.
No humidity, always cool.
THE MONTH TO
GOLF, FISH & PHOTOGRAPH.
FINEST GOLF LINKS IN SULLIVAN CO. Write for beautiful illustrated booklet, giving 30 photographic views.
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Brighton Beach Hotel
Brighton Beach, New York.
SPECIAL RATES FOR SEPT.

Manhattan Beach
HOTEL and
Oriental Hotel
Now Open.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.
BEACH VIEW HOUSE. East L. 1. Moriches. Facing Great South Bay; spacious grounds; modern appointments; booklet; (tenpenace house.) J. H. MILLER.

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LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
A select family hotel. Now open. Superior accommodations. Excellent cuisine. Fifty miles from New York City via N. Y. & Harlem R. R. and N. Y. & Putnam R. R. Telephone. Illustrated booklet.
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NEW DORP BEACH HOTEL The Manhattan of Staten Island.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Milford.

BLUFF HOUSE,
MILFORD, PIKE CO., PA.
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.
Most beautiful resort on bank of Delaware River, 95 miles from New York City, via Erie R. R. All modern conveniences; orchestra, golf, half-mile track, baseball, tennis, magnificent roads, boating, bathing, fishing. Send for illustrated booklet.
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POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
MOUNT POCONO.
Trout fishing, private ponds and brooks; pine-laden air; pure water; grand scenery; shady walks and drives; cuisine high class; long-distance 'phone. Booklet. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

Delaware Water Gap.

CATARACT HOUSE, WATER GAP, PA.
Strictly elite; tennis, bathing, golf, boating; coaching parties daily; elevation 1,000 ft. L. M. TUCKER.

Excursions.

Amusement and Education Combined.

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY
A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45 P. M. North 3d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M. 12.30, 2.00, 3.45 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M. 12.45, 1.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.30 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 3d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES
THE MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will send its new, fast, ocean-going steamship
NORTH STAR
4,000 TONS,
to the races for the America's Cup, commencing SEPTEMBER 21ST. Passengers limited to 800.
FARE $5.00.
Luncheon will be served by the caterer to the Coney Island Jockey Club and the Morris Park Racing Association.
Tickets for sale at ticket office, 290 Broadway, cor. Reade Street, and at office on Pier (new) 32, foot of Pike Street, E. R., New York.

PATTEN LINE.
Long Branch and Back, 50c.
Asbury Park and Back, 80c.
INSIDE ROUTE.
LONG BRANCH—ASBURY PARK AND
All New Jersey Seashore Resorts.
WEEK DAYS.
Leave foot of Little W. 12th St., 9:00 & *11:00 A. M. *(Saturdays 12:45 P. M.) and 2:40 P. M. Leave Battery, 9:30 & *11:30 A. M. *(Saturdays 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.
Sundays—Leave ft. Little West 12th St., 8:20, 9:00, 9:50, and 11:00 A. M.; Battery, 8:50, 9:30, 10:20 and 11:30 A. M.
Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

Through Express Trains SUNDAY and LABOR DAY FOR Rockaway Beach
FROM THE
BROOKLYN BRIDGE
Via Long Island Railroad.
Half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M., stopping at Johnson St., Bridge St., Fulton St., and Flatbush Av. "L" stations. Corresponding trains returning.

BY RAIL TO THE SEA.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., on Sundays—6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time. FROM WHITEHALL ST., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains Long Island R. R. Leave N. Y., Sundays, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 9:40 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
VIA NEW YORK & ROCKAWAY BEACH RY. Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, (9:30 Hammel only,) and 10:20 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:30 P. M.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES.
Beginning Sept. 21st and continuing every other day, Sundays out, the magnificent new Plant Steamship
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE
Leaves pier foot of Canal St., North River. She has steel hull, houses, and decks. Double bottom. Water ballasted. Twin screws. 5,000 tons. Speed, 20 miles.
EVERY PASSENGER PROVIDED WITH A SEAT AND ROOM TO OCCUPY IT.
Maresi, Caterer. Bowron's American Band.
A Reportorial Staff From the "New York Herald" Will Be On Board.
Tickets, each day, $5.00. Staterooms, $3.00 and $5.00 each, according to location, now on sale at Tyson's hotel newsstands; McBride's, 71 Broadway; Rullman's, 111 Broadway; Astor House, Travellers' Information Co., 3 Park Place; Cook's, 261 Broadway; Plant System, 290 Broadway, and George L. Norton, manager, 17 State Street—Tel. 922 Broad.

ERIE RAILROAD.
LABOR DAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 2
SHOHOLA GLEN $1.00 ROUND TRIP
In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River.
Express trains leave W. 23d St., 8:55 and 9:25; Chambers St., 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City, 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 3:30 and 5:00 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS.
ROUND TRIP, $1.00.
Including Dinner at Casino, $1.50.
Special express train leaves West 23d St., 9:40; Chambers St., 9:45; Jersey City, 10:00 A. M. Returning leave Glens 6:00 P. M.

LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS
To West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.
STR. "BALDWIN" from FRANKLIN ST. 8:00 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 8:30 A. M., for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, and Rondout.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST., 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10:00 A. M., for West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, and Newburgh.
Returning, arrive in N. Y. at 10:30 P. M.
Round Trip—To Newburgh, 75 cts.; Poughkeepsie, $1.00; Kingston P. and Rondout, $1.25.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

SUNDAYS AND LABOR DAY.
IDEAL OUTING TRIP.
ALL DAY ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.
On Sundays, also Labor Day, Str. Chester W. Chapin leaves Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., E. 21st St. 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. Round Trip, $1.00.

NORTH BEACH
Large double-decked boats leave East 99th St., Sundays, hourly to 1 P. M.; then half hourly. Week days, hourly, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Fare 10 cts.

SUNDAYS UP THE HUDSON 50c
ON SUNDAYS Str. "CITY OF LOWELL" leaves Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., at 10 A. M.; 129th St., N. R., 10:50 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as POUGHKEEPSIE Bridge. Returning, due New York about 6:00 P. M. Music. Table d'Hote dinner. Main deck lunch, popular prices.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.
Best accommodations; lowest rates; send for booklets. Weekly Trips Co., 1,135 Broadway, Room 416, N. Y.

Excursions.

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:40, 5:20, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:40, 3:20, 4:00, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:25, 10:00, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

OCEAN ROUTE TO
LONG BRANCH
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"Columbia."
Special Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9.30 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	12.30 P.M.
1.00 P.M.*	1.30 P.M.*	3.45 " *
3.30 "	4.00 "	6.30 "

*Iron Steamboat "Cepheus."
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

International Yacht Races
THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER
PLYMOUTH
of the FALL RIVER LINE and TWIN-SCREW FLIER
CITY OF LOWELL
of the NORWICH LINE,
will attend the Yacht Races, commencing September 21st. Tickets, $5.00, either steamer; only a limited number will be sold. Ready September 7th at Pier 19 North River for steamer Plymouth, and Pier 36 North River for steamer City of Lowell. For room accommodations address General Passenger Agent, Pier 19 North River. Applications will receive attention in order received.
The Plymouth and City of Lowell are splendid examples of marine architecture; they are provided with open promenade decks, spacious saloons and staterooms, and are admirably adapted for outside yacht race service. Each steamer will carry a fine orchestra.

LABOR DAY EXCURSION
UP LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT
TO GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR,
Passing Plum Island, Orient, and Shelter Island.
Returning by Long Island Railroad.
The Popular Long Island Sound Steamer
"SHINNECOCK,"
on September 2d, will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., at 9:00 A. M.; foot 31st St., E. R., at 9:30 A. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $2.00.
Good only on September 2d, going by steamer and returning by train, leaving Greenport at 7:47 and 9:00 P. M.; Sag Harbor 8:08 P. M.
Music and Refreshments on Boat.
Staterooms may be reserved in advance.

ON SUNDAY AND L

Instruction.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

PACKARD
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

301 E. 23d St. Day & Evening. Phone 101—18.

FALL SESSION Begins TUESDAY, SEPT. 3.
Office open Labor Day.

No special pleading necessary in behalf of a school known to two generations by its thorough work in preparing young men and women for high-class positions in any chosen line of business.

44TH YEAR
STEVENS SCHOOL,
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
110 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1901.
Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.

THE Wilson & Lyon School
622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopens Sept. 30th.

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Main School for Girls, 25 West 55th St.
Boys' College Preparatory School, 674 Madison Av. (near 61st St.) Headmaster, W. W. Ganson, (Harvard,) '91.
Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Winter course, October to June.
Schools offer complete course (Kindergarten to College,) combined with manual training.
For enrollment apply 25 W. 55th St.
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72d St., cor. West End Avenue.
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon; five boarding pupils for five days in week, for school year; play ground. Catalogue.
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Irving School, (Boys.) Dr. L. D. Ray.
New Building, 35 West 84th Street.
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Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers.
Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request.

New York University Law School Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. Day Classes with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) Evening Classes, sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition, $100. For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, N. Y. City.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, FLUSHING, N. Y., WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH.
THE CURRICULUM EMBRACES PRIMARY, GRAMMAR, AND PREPARATORY COLLEGIATE COURSE.
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE ACADEMY OR SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL
NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse after September 10th.
Summer Address, HOLLISTON, MASS.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE,
CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, NEW YORK CITY.
Conducted by the Christian Brothers.
Select school for boys. Number of boarders limited.
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Military drill. Well-equipped Gymnasium. For Prospectus address BROTHER AGAPAS, Director.

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STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY, BOOKKEEPING, ENGLISH, Etc. Taught day and evening. Registered.

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Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate; reopens Sept. 11. Address Bro. August, West Chester, N. Y.

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Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

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All grades. Prepares for college or business.

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every pupil and fits each one for shorthand work in 3 months. A good English education necessary to enter the School, 148 Montague St., (19 years.) Brooklyn, N. Y.

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formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL,
Reopens September 30th at
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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
School House, 310 West 88th St.
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Boarding and Day School for Girls.
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

Miss Jacobi's Harlem Kindergarten and Primary School, 137 West 123d.—Kindergarten, training class; afternoon and evening classes; languages, music, dancing, embroidery, painting; resident pupils.

Good board for two boys who are to go to the Leipsic Higher Schools, in teacher's family. Address Prof. Dr. Edmund Wilcke, Villa Marienhohe, Leipsic, Germany.

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109 AND 111 WEST 77TH STREET,
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MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopens Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

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Instruction.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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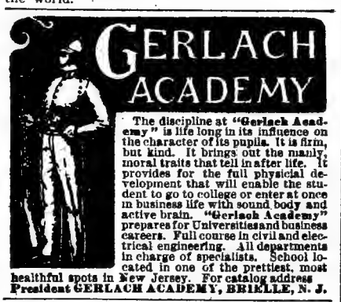

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Day classes will BEGIN work SEPTEMBER 23, evening classes SEPTEMBER 25.
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For further information or for application blanks address the general office of the Institute.
FREDERIC B. PRATT, Secretary.

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106 West 42d St., New York.
EDWIN GORDON LAWRENCE.....Director
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Thorough and practical instruction in Elocution, Oratory, and Acting, day and evening, in class or private. The speaking voice trained and developed, all defects of speech corrected, and a natural system of gesticulation taught. Fall term commences Monday, September 23d. Call or send for circular.

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220 to 228 East 16th Street New York
41st Year begins September 17, 1901.

Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also Brooklyn School under same management.
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Principals.

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Will reopen in all of its departments Monday, September 9. This institution is noted throughout the city for its thorough work in training young people for business positions. Send for prospectus.
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Christian Brothers, Boarding and Day Scholars, Boulevard and 131st St., New York.
COURSES LEADING TO A. B. AND B. S.
Modern Languages, Civil Engineering, Architecture, Naval Architecture, General Scientific, Pedagogical, Commercial Courses.
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J. CLARK READ, WILLIAM H. CHURCH } Headmasters.
22d year begins October 1st. One of the headmasters will be at the school daily during September.

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Boys from six to nine years.
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22nd Year opens Sept. 25th.
High-class private school for boys from 7 to 20 years of age. Individual attention given boys whose education has been irregular. Large faculty. Laboratories. Gymnasium. Athletics.
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Boys prepared for the Colleges and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium.
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20th year begins Monday, Sept. 30

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Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. One hour from New York. Only forty boys received. Terms, $500. JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Prin.

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Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

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College preparation, literature, languages, and art courses; thorough instruction; boys in kindergarten and primary. 306 West 72d St. and annex.

BOARDING SCHOOL, OAKWOOD, STATEN ISLAND.—Nine miles city; English, music, French, painting, 20th year. $150 yearly.

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Are you looking around to see where to locate a home? Why not select Flushing, an all year round residential section, 17 minutes from 34th St. Ferry, commutation 7 cents? We have several desirable houses, first-class and new, ranging in price from $3,500 to $7,500, within five minutes' walk to station; houses have all improvements, including electric light and hot water heat, trimmed in hard woods; willing to accept a cash payment of $350 or more, balance on bond or mortgage; call and let us talk the matter over; it may be to your advantage. JOHN DAYTON & CO., Broadway and 14th St., Murray Hill Station, L. I.

$200 cash, $8 monthly, buys seven-room house, $1,600; Corona, L. I. J. George, 346 Broadway, New York.

Musical.

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The National Conservatory of Music of America
Founded by Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber.
Chartered in 1891 by special act of Congress.
128 E. 17th St., N. Y.

ARTISTIC FACULTY—Rafael Joseffy, Adele Margulies, Leopold Lichtenberg, Leo Schulz, Henry T. Finck, Max Spicker, Chas. Heinroth, and others.

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PIANO AND ORGAN—September 17th, (Tuesday), 10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M.
VIOLIN, VIOLA, 'CELLO, CONTRABASS, HARP, and all other ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS—September 18th, (Wednesday), 10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M.
SINGING—September 19th, (Thursday), 10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M., 8 to 10 P. M.
CHILDREN'S DAY—September 21st, (Saturday), PIANO AND VIOLIN—10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M.

The above dates are published because we believe in calling attention to the remarkable advantages offered by the National Conservatory to those desiring a thorough musical education. The faculty of the institution is of world-wide reputation, and the pedagogic system pursued has hitherto been productive of the highest results. Every department of the National Conservatory is unique, every department has at its head a teacher who has won artistic honors and has had large experience as a musical instructor. The orchestral classes attracted much talent last season, and the series of public concerts inaugurated in 1898-'99 will be continued this coming season. The operatic classes are filling in, and the examinations promise to be of the liveliest competitive character. Do not forget that genuine talent will be carefully nurtured and developed at the National Conservatory, as the remarkable history of the institution so conclusively proves.
SEPTEMBER 3D THE SEASON OF 1901-1902 BEGINS.
Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber, founder and President, will personally receive all applicants, their parents or guardians.
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NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
128-130 E. 58TH ST.
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Private Instruction in Piano, Singing, Violin, 'Cello, and all branches of Music by a Faculty unsurpassed for its excellence.
Special Department for Beginners.
All Instrumental and Vocal Students receive free instruction in Harmony, Counterpoint, Vocal Sight Reading, Ensemble Playing, and free admission to Concerts, Lectures, &c.
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LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

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FOR SALE AND TO RENT. EASY TERMS.
Special bargains in slightly used Pianos.
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Bargains upright pianos; Steinway, Whitney, Winsor, and ten other makes; these pianos are in perfect order and fully warranted; $80 upward; cash or installments. Whitney & Co., 123 West 125th St.

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STEINWAY PIANO, $100; CHICKERING, $165; 8 square pianos special sale, $25 upward.
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"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" Wise. STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 10 West 125th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardmen upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 18th.

$100 elegant mahogany upright, every improvement; Steinway upright, slightly used; great sacrifice. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Religious Notices.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 2:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

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Wanted—A gaited Kentucky thoroughbred saddle and harness horse. A. B. Hyde, 59 Greenwood Av., Montclair, N. J.

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SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
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Old judgments, notes, claims, collected on percentage; advice gratis by mail. Lawyer, Box 123 Times Office.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and that it has duly qualified as such Receiver and does hereby require that
First: All persons indebted to said corporation render an account to the undersigned at its office, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such Receiver and to pay the same to it on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.
Second: All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation deliver the same to said Receiver on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.
Third: All the creditors of said corporation deliver to it their respective accounts and demands duly proven by affidavit in the usual form at the place and within the time aforesaid.
Fourth: All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to furnish the same in writing in detail to said Receiver at the place and within the time aforesaid.—Dated 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 8th, 1901.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

Business Opportunities.

20c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL SUPPLIED.
Stock Companies Organized.
Charters Secured in any State.
Stocks and Bonds underwritten or Sold under guarantee and on commission.
Good Inventions Marketed.
Cash furnished for any good enterprise.
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A finely equipped novelty works plant at Walton, N. Y., for the manufacture of go-carts and all kinds of small wood work. Best equipped of any factory in the East.
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A dealer having frequent opportunity to secure paintings at low prices is desirous of meeting some parties who are interested in art and who would take advantage of a good chance. Address Good Faith, X., Box 121 Times Office.

A REASONABLE CERTAINTY.
of large returns on small investments. For references and full particulars, address "Conservative," 1,242 Broadway.

Business Corporations.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, important advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 20 Broadway.

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$600 buys very profitable business, manufacturing mill supply; previous experience necessary. James E. Ramsey, 309 Broadway.

Capital Needed.—Control given; profits over 400 per cent. Address A Large Old Corporation, Box 195 Times Office.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

For Sale.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FURNITURE
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

European family sells, Monday and Tuesday the entire contents of 15 rooms, consisting of artistic furniture, imported from London and Paris; rugs, oil paintings, four English bedsteads, &c., on account of broken off marriage; whoever wants to get a bargain of magnificent furniture must call immediately. 44 West 35th St., private house.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
AMERICAN WATCH & DIAMOND CO.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

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All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

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TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON E. H. ELDREDGE.
332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Credit.—Watches, diamonds, $1 down, $1 weekly; our guarantee; perfect satisfaction or money refunded; write or call. Globe Credit Watch Co., World Building, Room 144.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,575 Cortlandt.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier, & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

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Eight pounds of butter from one gallon of milk: no chemicals; recipe 25c. H. E. Smith, 5,720 Erie St., Austin, Ill.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

D. Theodore, 61 Ann St., dealer in all kinds of old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses.

Send stamp for list of books which can't be bought elsewhere. Bookman, 406 East 75th St.

450 single school desks in good condition, for sale cheap. Finn Bros, 28-32 Centre St.

Watches and Jewelry.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

Storage.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 537—Melrose.

Continental Storage Warehouses, 313-319 West 43d St., just off 5th Av. Telephone 2,597 38th St.

Machinery.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Bicycles.

Willis BICYCLE CO., 23 Park Row. IN THE BASEMENT. ESTABLISHED 10 YEARS.
Special Sale on 30,000 Tires, Vims, Hartfords, &c., 50c., 75c., 99c., 1.19, 1.39, 1.49, 1.75, 1.99 and 2.19.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, jewelry, bric-a-brac, furs, furniture, carpets, &c. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Pan-American Board.

Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family; large airy rooms; bath; breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c.; references. F. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Pan-American Accommodations.—First-class private house; best location; reasonable. 264 Highland Av., Buffalo.

Country Board.

Katonah, Westchester County, N. Y., Harlem R. R.—Farmhouse one hour from city; I can accommodate a few Fall boarders with pleasant rooms; terms reasonable. Mrs. C. H. Adams.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

1.—123D ST., 114-116 W.—Double and single rooms; references. Telephone, 2,090 Harlem.

7th Av., 2,305.—One block from Sixth Av. L., on the Drive; finest location in Harlem; second floor, furnished or unfurnished; hall room, $6 per week, with excellent board.

7th Av., 2,134, (126th St.)—Finely furnished rooms, large and small; good location; moderate; table guests accommodated.

11th St., 149 West.—Desirable large and small rooms; superior table; table boarders accommodated; references.

12th St., 128 West.—Newly furnished private boarding house; elegant parlors, suitable for physician; excellent table; reference.

21st St., 145 East, Gramercy Park.—Large and small rooms; transients and permanent boarders accommodated; park privileges.

21st St., 21 West, Near 5th Av.—Superior accommodations, with excellent table, for permanent parties; table guests.

23d St., 424 West.—New Englund lady has choice, newly furnished rooms; porcelain baths; superior home cooking.

23d St., 304 West.—Large and small newly-furnished rooms; first-class table; [illegible]; references.

25th St., 38 West.—Large, small rooms; private bath; newly decorated; first-class appointments; table guests; references.

25th St., 35 West.—Arrangements Fall and Winter can be made; private baths; parlor dining room.

29th St., 124 East.—Student can be accommodated with a front hall room, with board, in private family living in flat; references.

31st St., 20 West.—Boarders wanted; newly furnished rooms; pleasant surroundings; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

31st St., 15-17 East.—Large and small rooms, with board; private baths, single or connecting rooms.

33d St., 11 East.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; permanent, transients; table board; references.

34th St., 302 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; references.

40th St., 258 West.—Furnished front parlor and nice rooms, with board; French; respectable.

44th St., 211 West, Near Broadway.—Desirable rooms, with board; superior accommodation; parlor dining room; references.

[illegible] St., 136 East.—Nice front hall room; fine board; gentlemen; very moderate; references.

[illegible] St., 315 West.—Large back parlor, running water; suitable for physician; also front room, second floor.

47th St., 137 West.—Large, pleasant room, second floor, closets, running water; also connecting rooms on fourth floor, suitable for couple or three gentlemen.

51st St., 341 West.—Gentleman may have pleasant room, with running water, and excellent table; private American family; best references given and required. Wells.

64th St., 122 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; first-class French cuisine.

72d St., 208 and 210 West.—Very desirable rooms, with board; superior table; richly furnished parlor floor of three light rooms and private bath extension; references given and required.

82d St., 31 West.—Handsomely furnished private house; single rooms; also suites; unexcelled table board; references.

81st St., 178 West.—Front parlor, connecting bedroom; L station; good table. Blair.

82d St., 118 West.—Double and connecting rooms; Winter arrangements now made; table board.

88th St., 175 West.—Neatly furnished room; private house; first-class board; quiet, homelike surroundings; references.

93d St., 130 West.—A few refined people can secure large, handsomely furnished rooms; select neighborhood; excellent service; parlor dining room.

93d St., 122 West, Near Park and "L" Station.—Desirable large and small rooms; good board; references.

95th St., 68 West.—Large and small rooms for gentlemen or family wishing comfortable home; reference.

98th St., 122 West.—Pleasant, large rooms, second floor; good board; parlor dining room; terms reasonable.

112th St., 301 West.—Single room, with board, for gentleman, in private family; references. Wynkoop.

122d St., 150 West.—Extra large, handsomely furnished second-story front room; superior table; American family.

124th St., 122 West.—Large square and hall room, with board.

127th St., 45 West.—Elegant, second floor; other desirable rooms; best table; couples, gentlemen; Jewish family.

129th St., 7 East, Near 5th Av.—Nice neighborhood; pleasant, well-furnished rooms; good board; bathroom each floor; also handsome back parlor; terms very moderate.

129th St., 108 West.—Back parlor and large front room; good board; private house; references; conveniences.

130th St., 161 West.—Convenient to L; pleasant large and small rooms, with board; private house; references.

130th St., 214 West.—Two pleasant large rooms; private family; excellent table; convenient to "L."

139th St., 140 West.—Cozy room; one or two gentlemen; excellent home; bath; board optional; near cars. Osborne.

145th St., 418 West.—Large rooms; elegant board; man and wife; references exchanged; private family.

Lexington Av., 465.—Rooms, suites, with board; tiled bathrooms; elevator, telephone; separate tables; excellent cuisine and service; good studio, north light; references. Mrs. Winthrop.

Madison Av., 1,535.—Beg to announce I have opened newly furnished house; home comforts. Mrs. Nadel.

Manhattan Av., 543, near West 123d St.—Furnished rooms, large or small; all conveniences; superior table; references.

Mott Av., Southeast Corner 165th St.—Good board and pleasant surroundings; terms moderate.

Owning handsome residence near 5th Av., in every way attractive, I desire to dispose of second or third floor. For further particulars let me communicate with party. B. L., Box 59 1,242 Broadway.

Refined home for one or two gentlemen in private Jewish family; large, nicely furnished room, with board; west side, near L station, and most convenient location. A. B., Box 179 Times.

$4.50 weekly; educated people. Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av., near 135th St.; country branch.

Board Wanted.

Board and room for young couple, or entire floor for four people, between 70th St. and 116th St., West; state price and number of other boarders. Address Permanent, Box Z 163 Times Office.

Wanted, by two young ladies (sisters) employed during the day, board with a refined Jewish family; references. Address Refinement, Box 156 Times.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

16th St., 121 West.—Furnished room, connecting bedroom and bath; suitable for two gentlemen; separate bed, $5.

17th St., 55 West.—Trained nurses; special prices; use parlor, kitchen, laundry; references given, required. Telephone.

17th St., 303 West.—Large, light rooms, corner 8th Av.; private house; $2.25; gentlemen.

23d St., 168 West.—Nicely furnished, large, small rooms; all conveniences; $4, $5 weekly; transient, permanent.

35th St., 52 West.—Large square room and alcove; neatly furnished; gentleman; references.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished good-sized rooms; prefer permanent parties; references exchanged.

47th St., 112 East.—Handsome parlor and large bedrooms, with board; two gentlemen; bath; refined home. Doyle.

55th St., 308 West.—Exceptional opportunity; few rooms in private house; $2 and $3.50; gentlemen preferred; references.

57th St., 214 East.—Furnished hall room; bath, gas; private family; breakfast optional. Goetz.

82d St., 129 West.—Large, comfortable room on second floor; all conveniences; private house; to gentleman.

56th St., 342 West.—Widow having nicely furnished rooms; elevator service, telephone; breakfast and dinner if desired; gentlemen only; reference. Sanford.

89th St., 110 West.—Handsome parlor and back parlor; modern apartment; small family; reasonable. Berard.

90th St., 121 West.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; running water; private hall and entrance; appointments first class; gentlemen. Powell.

91st St., 4 West.—Pleasant parlor and back parlor; also other rooms; modern apartment; first floor.

93d St., 40 West.—Desirable rooms, adjoining bathroom, in fine apartment; small family; elevated station. Jarvis.

98th St., 128 West.—Fine large and small furnished rooms; reasonable; private house.

104th St., 141 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, suitable for a gentleman; ground floor; private hall. McLane.

104th St., 83 West.—Elegant rooms in private house; near "L" station; superior table; highest references; reasonable.

116th St., 218 West.—Front and alcove; splendid for two, four; choice, light side room, for one, two; new furniture, scrupulously clean; unusually fine closets; hot, cold water; desirable for those appreciating neatness, cleanliness, careful attention; genial, refined American family. Unseld.

116th St., 131 West.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to respectable parties

SEPTEMBER, FAVORITE MONTH AT BAR HARBOR

Three Weeks of Dancing and Gayety Ahead.

Beauty Show at the Theatricals for the Village Hospital—The Splendid Trianon Fete at Sea Urchins.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 31.—The season seems to gain rather than lose as the month of September approaches. There has been no visible let-up in gayety and the next three weeks are filled with dates of importance. It seeems as though September had become the favorite month both with society and tourists. The hotels will be crowded from now to a month longer, and the town is much more lively than it was a fortnight ago. The past week has witnessed several large affairs, but the most important was the entertainment given in aid of the village hospital. Society lapsed into theatricals and vaudeville, and a very clever performance was the result. It was a beauty show, with some well-known women taking the leading part. The affair was managed by Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney. The opening act was a series of tableaux representing groups of Dresden china. Dressed in appropriate costume, Miss Strickland sang the charming ballad, "Dresden China." There was a one-act play translated from the French by Miss Berry and called the "Fourteenth Guest." Its four characters were taken by Miss Berry, Miss Snelling, Mr. Stanifore, and Mr. Kaathoven. There then followed a clever characteristic Dutch dance, arranged by Miss Draper. A series of tableaus called "The Passing of Time" was the star feature of the evening. These were arranged by Mrs. Barney. The Primeval Woman was represented by Miss Thomas, who typified the Golden Age; the Goddess of Diana was Miss Goin, a striking statuesque Englishwoman; Miss Palmer appeared as the Daughter of the Vikings; the Glory of Byzantine Times was portrayed by Mrs. Hubert Vos, wife of the well-known artist. Mrs. Vos is a superb type of beauty. Miss Sylvia Fox was a native Greek maiden, a beauty of simple classic lines. Miss Train portrayed a woman of the early Christian epoch; Miss Helen Sears represented the Renaissance; the Spirit of the Seventeenth Century was shown by Miss Barney; the Philadelphia belle, Miss Pierce, followed in a gown of the first empire; Miss May Handy, as a modern beauty, typified the Present. As a delightful close to the entertainment Miss Violet Whelen had arranged a sextet, which was danced and sung by a group of young men and women. Society, of course, crowded the Casino, where the show took place, and the affair was the success of the season.

At Northeast Harbor Saturday the wedding of Miss Mary Spring Gardiner, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James P. Gardiner of New York, and Dr. Charles Harrison Frazier, son of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Frazier of Philadelphia, was the largest affair of its kind that has taken place on the Island. Eight thousand invitations were issued, and Philadelphia and New York society from everywhere within 500 miles came to attend the ceremony, which was performed at St. Mary's-by-the-Sea, the new church recently erected by Bishop Doane in memory of his daughter. Bishop Doane, who is the grandfather of the bride, officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Marguerite Doane Gardiner, sister of the bride. The best man was George Frazier. The bridesmaids were Miss Helen Frazier, Miss Catherine Dix, Miss Grace Henot, Miss Edith Clark, Miss Edith Post, Miss Sarah Butler, Miss Hannah Anderson, Miss Lila Steet, and Miss Annis Boeller. The ushers were Frank Huntington, John A. Dix, Edward Thurston, Dr. Pepper, Dr. Furniss, Dr. Stengle, Dr. Thomson, George Wharton Pepper, and Benjamin Frazier. Pierpont Morgan, who took the party over on his yacht, the Corsair, made a present to the bride of a large check. James J. Hill and party went over on the Wacouta, and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt also took a party over on their yacht. All the leading fashionables from Bar Harbor were present. The bride and bridegroom will reside in Philadelphia on their return from their honeymoon, which is said will be in Europe.

Harrison L. Drummond, the St. Louis millionaire, made a very successful début here on Tuesday. He entertained society aboard his ocean-going steam yacht, the White Heather, once the property of Lily Langtry. With palms and potted plants and flowers, the craft was made to seem a veritable floating garden. Over 300 guests were present.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt gave their first large entertainment of the Summer at Point d'Arcadie Thursday night. The affair consisted of a cotillion, which was led by Creighton Webb. It was preceded by several large dinner parties. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt entertained at Point d'Arcadie, and several leading members of that set also gave dinners at their homes. The guests, who numbered nearly 200, adjourned later to the ballroom at the Vanderbilt place. The house and grounds were marvelously decorated. From the water's edge the broad lawn reaches back to a small woods. Stretched across the intervening distance were miles of electric wires, from which were suspended hundreds of tiny incandescent globes covered with Japanese shades. There were pinpoints of light, also, innumerable gleams from the woods. The ballroom and the verandas were banked with flowers and potted plants in lavish profusion. The various dinners were given by Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Johnston Livingston, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Morton Smith, Mrs. Markoe, and Mr. and Mrs. George S. Robbins. About 11 o'clock the guests assembled at Point d'Arcadie.

Among the guests were M. Grip, the Swedish Minister; M. Bruen, the Danish Minister; Mr. and Mrs. L. Anderson, Commodore and Mrs. Raymond Rogers, Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Blodget, Mr. and Mrs. Spedden, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Dr. and Mrs. F. Smith, Miss Hewitt, Baron Kapher, Miss Knowlton, J. B. Henderson, Mr. King, Mr. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Sears, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, Miss Sloan, Miss Helen Barney, Miss Palmer, Arden Robbins, Mr. Derby, Schuyler Schieffelin, Mr. Sharpe, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Emmons, Miss Julia Lawrence, Miss Bowler, Miss Scott, Miss Dodge, Mrs. Eugene Hale, Mr. Irving, Robert Livingston, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Miss Davenport, Miss Rogers, Miss Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wright, Robert Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Marcoe, Miss Biddle, Miss Lawrence, Thomas Ridgeway, Mr. Willing, Mr. Gurnee, Mr. Martin, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Coles, Miss Kenmant, Miss Hone, Miss Gurnee, Mr. and Mrs. S. Barney, Miss Coles, Mr. Morris, Richard Thorndke, Mr. Van Nest, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Edwards, and Miss L. Gurnee.

The old régime was danced and fêted at Sea Urchins Friday afternoon. Time rolled backward in his flight a few centuries, and upon the broad grassy lawn at Mrs. Burton Harrison's the characters of history stepped in graceful measures to the stately minuet. The affair was a Trianon fête of the times of Marie Antoinette. It was picturesque, dainty, unique, the prettiest affair of the season thus far. A programme of clever features was arranged by Mrs. Harrison. There came first a procession of Court ladies, petite Trianon shepherdesses and milkmaids led by Miss Barney and Mr. Van Gartner. Odd and bizarre figures trailed along. There was a soothsayer and charlatan, in real life, John Henry Keen, in a wonderful gown of green and gold and a marvelous hat. Capt. Bush, being related to James Lane Allen's "Reign of Law," was designed to represent a Kentucky hemp field.

Miss Conover was beautiful as Marie Antoinette. The shepherdesses were very pleasant to look upon, and one wished, not unjustly, that paint and powder would not wash off, and that the costumes might remain. With their gay dresses so chic and charming and their large leghorn hats, they made a striking picture. There followed a little pastoral called the "Reward of Amaryllis," in which the characters were taken by Miss Davenport as Amaryllis, Miss Palmer as Egeria, and Mr. Hubbard as Strephon. This preceded a musical rendering of Shakespeare's words, "Orpheus With His Lute." Miss Strickland sang the words of the song to Mr. Von Gaertner's violin obligato. The following girls took part in the dance: Miss Ames, Miss Gourlie, Miss Draper, Miss Bowler, Miss Pierce, Miss McCauley, Miss Miller, Miss Whelen, Miss Richardson, Miss Grant, Miss Theobold, Miss Edwards, Miss Barney, Miss Potter, Miss Patterson, and Miss Ruth Lawrence. There were many beautiful toilettes. Miss Ruth Lawrence was a picture of beauty. Her gown, which was made in Paris, was designed from that in the portrait of Princess Lamballe. It was suggestive of Watteau's paintings—all silk and brocade and frills, a big black picture hat, with plumes, the powdered hair of a "Vergès beauty" patches of vanity, a "pompadin trifle," made from madrigals. Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. Pulitzer, Mrs. Barney, Mrs. Fremont Smith, and Miss Griggs were all beautifully gowned. A great rush of people were present that overflowed the grounds and house.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt gave the most delightful musicale of the Summer at Point D'Arcadie Friday night. Miss Lewis sang, and Miss Eleanora Jackson played the violin.

A cable was received here Friday announcing the death of Mrs. George Pendleton Bowler, at Aix-les-Bains, on the 22d inst. The cause is stated as apoplexy. The news comes with extreme sadness to Bar Harbor, where Mrs. Bowler had many connections, and was well known as one of the most prominent Summer visitors. Mrs. Bowler was a Miss May Williamson of Cincinnati, and a sister of Mrs. Robert Pendleton Bowler. Her son, Robert Pendleton Bowler, was abroad at the time of Mrs. Bowler's death, but was not with her.

Mr. Lewis Niles Roberts, who has been entertaining an elaborate series of dinner parties this Summer, had as guests Tuesday night Mrs. Weeks, Miss Richardson, Miss Mildred Morris, Miss Handy, Mrs. Wadsworth, Miss Keyser, Miss Violet, Miss Burbage, Mr. De Strale, Mr. De Bilt, Mr. Booream, Capt. Sweetnam, Mr. Frazier, Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Hubbard, and Mr. Roberts.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney entertained at dinner Thursday night Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whelen, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Ireland, Miss Davenport, Miss Goin, Miss Palmer, the Misses Barney, Waidron Bates, Mr. Winslow, Mr. De Bilt, Dr. Orville Horwitz, Mr. A. Grip, the Swedish Minister, and Mr. Harvey.

The Malvern Wednesday was very gay. It was the largest hop of the season, and preceded by several dinners of note. Those who entertained were Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. A. L. Edwards, Mrs. Thomas Leaming, and Mr. Van Nest. The first two dinners were given in the palm garden.

Mrs. Edwards dined Mr. and Mrs. Fabbri, Miss Gurnee, Miss Morris, Miss Edwards, Miss Lawrence, Miss Barney, Miss Sard, Miss Bend, Miss Thomas, Miss Hardy, Miss Oliver, Miss Fox, Miss Van Rensselaer, Mr. Coster, Mr. Sears, Mr. Pulitzer, Mr. Barney, Mr. Webb, Mr. James Gerard, Mr. Sumner Gerard, Mr. Childs, Mr. Robbins, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Pyne, Mr. Barry, and Mr. Ingraham.

Mrs. Haggin had as guests Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford, Mrs. Amesden, Miss Cochran, Miss Conover, Miss Davis, Miss Draper, Miss Taylor, Countess Festetics, Miss Keyser, Mrs. Pulitzer, Mr. and Mrs. Emery, Mr. Haggin, Mr. Radcliffe, Mr. Manly, Capt. Bush, Mr. Curley, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Webb, Baron Von Rap Kap, Count des Garch, Mr. Schuyler Schieffelin, and Mr. Whittier.

Mrs. Leaming dined Mr. and Mrs. Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Emmons, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. Beekman, and Miss Beekman, Dr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Weld and Robt. Adams.

Dr. and Mrs. Seely entertained at dinner Thursday night Mrs. Dimock, Mrs. Niles B. Carpenter, Mrs. Anderson, Justice and Mrs. Lawrence Provost and Mrs. Harrison, Bishop and Mrs. Lawrence, Justice and Mrs. Patterson, Senator and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. Curley, and Mr. Bush.

Mrs. Frederick Joy entertained at dinner Friday night Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Tod, Mrs. Van Nest, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Waldron Bates, Robt. Boorream, and Mr. Kretchmar.

Mr. Wm. Radcliffe of London gave a dinner Sunday night at the Malvern. His guests included Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Dawkins of London; Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Mrs. Frederick Joy, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Countess Festetics, Mr. Burr, and Oliver Bagely, the British Consul to New York.

Mrs. Megargee Wright gave a luncheon at her cottage Lookout on Eagle Lake Road Saturday. Among those present were, Mrs. Henry Cadwalader Chapman, Miss May Conover, Mrs. Spencer Biddle, Mrs. Daniel L. Hutchinson, Mrs. John B. Shober, Mrs. Marcellus Cox, Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Mrs. M. Searle and Miss Amy Penn Gaskill Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening last Mr. and Mrs. James J. Hill. On Wednesday Mr. Kennedy had a luncheon of eighteen gentlemen to meet Mr. Hill. Among the guests were J. Pierpont Morgan, Morris K. Jesup, T. Willis Janes, the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, and William E. Dodge.

The annual regatta of the Bar Harbor Board of Trade was held Friday over the triangular course. There was a large entry list and some first-rate racing. In the class for raceabouts the Rip, owned by Edgar Scott, won by two minutes over the Cherub, which belongs to William Lawrence Green. In the class for sloops Fred May, with the Rosalind, won, but will probably lose to W. P. Draper's Kabayun on time allowance. W. C. Allison gave the cup. W. C. Allison's Lady Mary won in the class for single stickers under thirty-six and over twenty-five feet on water line, taking the cup given by A. Y. Stewart. The Zain, Capt. Tracy, of Winter Harbor, won the hundred-dollar prize offered for sloops under thirty-two feet owned by residents of Maine.

In the catboat class, the Why Not entered by Mr. Bowen, was the winner, obtaining a cup offered by William Lawrence Green. The cup for the small sloop class was offered by C. B. Newbold and went to the Una, entered by Dr. Inches of Boston. W. H. Sherman's boat the Hilda was second.

The ladies' handicap golf tournament was played Monday over the course at Kebo. The entry list was considerably larger than last year, and the quality of the play was excellent. Miss McLane, playing from scratch, had a score of 102, which is fast playing. Miss Willing had a good round, and with her handicap of 12, won first place with a net score of 96. Mrs. Condon was second, with a gross score of 101. Miss McLane was third, and Mrs. Bowen, with a net score of 103, was fourth. The entries included Miss Willing, Miss Condon, Miss McLane, Mrs. Bowen, Miss Kane, Miss Miller, Miss Hinkle, Mrs. Tappie, Miss Kimball, Miss Griggs, Mrs. Ireland, and Mrs. Wellman.

On Tuesday the four ladies having the four best gross scores in the tournament of Monday met in a special match play. Miss Willing defeated Mrs. Bowen, and Miss McLane defeated Mrs. Condon. In the finals Miss McLane defeated Miss Willing by 5 up and 4 to play.

There were two events in the golfing line at Kebo Saturday, the regular weekly handicap tournament and a mixed putting contest for cups offered by Miss Frances McLane. Both events witnessed a good list of entries. The weekly handicap disclosed a very close contest, and finally resulted in a tie between H. Emmons and George S. Robbins, which will probably be played off Monday. The entry list included N. Emmons, G. S. Robbins, C. S. Whelen, C. Bridgden, L. Gourlie, R. K. Thorndike, C. R. Auchincloss, F. Wellman, J. R. Suyden, J. De K. Bowen, Mr. Radcliffe, Waldron Bates, H. Thatcher, N. B. Burr, J. Ireland, G. T. Ireland, Dr. Collins, T. G. Condon, Amory Hodges, J. L. Ketterlinus.

The putting contest was won by Waldron Bates and Miss Griggs, with a score of 42. For second place there was a very animated struggle, E. J. Curley and Miss Davis, Mr. Hodges and Miss Iselin, and H. Tappin and Miss Tappin being tied. On the play-off of nine holes the first-named pair won in 21. The other contestants in the tournament were Dr. Collins and Mrs. Wellman, F. Wellman and Mrs. Gooch, J. C. Tappin and Mrs. Hodges, Dr. and Mrs. R. F. O'Neil, Mr. Jordan and Miss Hinkle, J. R. Laboulsse and Miss Grace Seely, Mr. Littlejohn and Miss F. McLane, A. T. Ireland and Mrs. Catherwood, T. H. Pratt and Mrs. Pratt, Mr. Falls and Miss H. D. Robinson, Mr. Stramford and Miss Strickland, W. M. Rutherford and Mrs. Rutherford, A. Mesercle and Miss Hollins, A. Hodges and Mrs. Condon.

Mr. E. J. Curley entertained at dinner Monday night. It was one of the notable affairs of the season. Mr. Curley is a Kentucky millionaire, a bachelor, and a great favorite with society. His guests included Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Lieut. Gen. Schofield, Admiral Upshur, Commodore Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Powell, Countess Festetics, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Wadsworth, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Winston, the Misses Gurnee, Miss Taylor, Miss Draper, Miss Scott, Miss Lawrence, Miss Dennison, Miss Fox, Miss Conover, N. B. Burr, Peter Marie, Charles Winslow, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Manly, J. B. Henderson, and Schuyler Schieffelin.

The annual tennis tournament of men's doubles at Kebo was won by Hasket Derby and Arthur Derby.

It is almost certain that the warships will not be here this season. Unless Admiral Upshur receives word in a few days the matter will be considered as ended.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney entertained at dinner Tuesday night. The guests were Mrs. Biddle Porter, Miss Handy, Miss Morris, Miss Frances Hinkle, Miss Miriam, Miss Goin, the Misses Barney, Mr. Ireland, Capt. Sweetnam, Louis Niles Roberts, Mr. Von Kaatoven, and Faircroft Davis.

Suicide of R. M. Wilson of Rome, N. Y.

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 31.—R. M. Wilson, at one time owner of the Rome Sanitary Works, one of the largest manufacturing plants here, shot and killed himself to-day in his cottage at Sylvan Beach in the presence of his wife and three children. He left his plant in the hands of a syndicate a year ago and went to Boston, Mass., where he leased buildings for the purpose of establishing a factory similar to the one here.

Two Killed in Powder Mills Explosion.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 31.—The powder mills at Kreb's Station were totally destroyed by a terrific explosion at noon today, and two men, Iris Rupert and Richard Houser, were instantly killed. Both the victims were residents of Kreb's Station.

NEWPORT SEASON NOT YET AT AN END

Many Dances and Dinners Arranged for September.

Cottage Residents Do Not Take Kindly to Poetic Recitals in Summer—Fine Site for Cornelius Vanderbilt's Villa.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 31.—It is the last day of August and there is as yet little diminution in the number of entertainments which are given daily by the Summer residents of Newport. The season has, it is true, reached its height and will soon be going rapidly on the decline; but the end is not in sight yet. The past week has had several dances and one ball, which was the most elaborate of the season, and there is at least one more ball arranged for, that to be given by Mrs. H. McK. Twombly for her daughter's formal introduction next week. There will be few departures until after the Horse Show and races next week, but after that time the decline of the season will undoubtedly be rapid. Next week, however, will not mark the end of everything, for there are dinners and other entertainments projected for well into September, and at least three weddings, which will keep the people here.

Next week Miss Leary will have as her guests Archbishop Corrigan and others high in the Roman Catholic Church, and will give a dinner next Thursday evening in their honor. On the following night she will give another dinner in honor of Miss Van Alen.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse has not yet succeeded in getting into her new house. It is still in the hands of the builders in spite of the positive announcement that it would be ready for occupancy on Monday last. The contractors are working night and day to complete the finishing touches, but it will be very late in the season, if at all, when Mrs. Morse will be able to open the house to guests.

Minister Wu, the Chinese Ambassador, has had his first taste of Newport hospitality, and he undoubtedly has enjoyed it. He found an "open door" to all the best entertainments and was deluged with invitations that he could not accept on account of his limited stay. He went to Narragansett Pier early in the week, but returned later to accept some of the hospitality that was offered to him. He was the lion of the hour in social circles during his Newport visits.

Mrs. George Crocker introduced a novelty, for this season at least, at her dinner Wednesday night. It consisted of two short comedies performed by professionals in the hall of the Osgood villa, which she is occupying. It was a complete success, and has given rise to the report that before the season is finally closed there will be some private theatricals by some of those who in the past have figured as very creditable amateur actors.

The poetic recitals by Mr. Sidney Woollett this week have again shown that the cottage residents do not care for that sort of entertainment during the Summer. Mr. Woollett's ability as a dramatic reader is well enough known to attract a good-sized audience at almost any time, and the programmes he offered were varied and interesting enough to suit everybody, but the audiences which gathered to hear him were very small and gave no encouragement for future recitals. Quite a large number of leading cottagers subscribed to the course, but they either forget the hour for the recitals or did not care to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. George Keppel of England have been spending the week in Newport and have had no lack of invitations to all sorts of entertainment. Many of the entertainments have been given in their honor, including the dinners by Mrs. John R. Drexel and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie and the luncheon by Mrs. Charles A. Marshall. At the latter there was a notable gathering of society people, including Mrs. William Astor, Thomas Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Commodore and Mrs. E. T. Gerry, Mr. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

There have been several rentals of cottages for next Summer, and in every case they have been by the same persons who are this year occupying them, which must be regarded as an indication that these people are so fond of Newport and so pleased with the attractions it offers that they propose to enjoy them another year. None of the sales of real estate which has been talked about has yet materialized, but the agents are certain that before long there will be many important transfers to announce. The site which Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., is said to be negotiating for was this week measured and staked out, and it is probable that the sale may be consummated within a few days. It is a fine site for a villa such as is being built in Newport nowadays, on the high ridge of rocks west of the lily pond, and bordering on Ocean Avenue on the south and Ruggles Avenue on the north, affording a front and rear entrance to an estate such as few if any in Newport possess.

The contract has been awarded for the new house to be built for Arthur T. Kemp on the high lands overlooking the harbor, and it will undoubtedly be completed for next season. It will be in the immediate neighborhood of the estates of Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke, Edwin D. Morgan, Mrs. F. O. French, Gibson Hamerstock, Herman B. Duryea, and the estate which William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., recently purchased.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay during the week has given two elaborate luncheons. She has been occupying the New Cliffs Hotel during the Summer and having no place there suitable for entertainments has used Berger's Pavilion, and there has entertained extensively. Berger's, by the way, and the Casino grill rooms have been more generally used this year for dinners and luncheons of note, because the demand for cottages this year was so great that many were compelled to take smaller houses than they wished, and if they entertained at all were obliged to go to one or the other of these two resorts. The Golf Club has been open for entertainments, but very few functions have been held there, and the days of that institution seem to be numbered.

Miss Ethel Barrymore has been a popular guest this week, being introduced by Mrs. William H. Sands, whose guest she was.

Lawn tennis continues to be very popular, and the two tournaments in which ladies only participated have attracted as large a number of the society people and created more interest among them than did the games of the National tournament earlier in the month.

The automobile races on Friday were a strong drawing card, and next week the Horse Show and the horse races at Bateman's Point promise to be as largely patronized by society as any feature of the season.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT AT THE LENOX CLUB.

Guests Arriving at Lenox Cottages to Attend It.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Aug. 31.—Many of the Lenox golfers have been in Stockbridge this week attending the annual tournament of the Stockbridge Golf Club, either as contestants or spectators. Those who entered for the tournament were Samuel Frothingham, Francis Jaques, S. Parkman Shaw, David T. Dana, and C. G. Greenleaf. They all made excellent scores, especially Samuel Frothingham, who made the best score in the qualifying round, thus receiving the handsome prize offered by the Stockbridge Club. They were all in the first sixteen who qualified for the Stockbridge Cup. These same men played in Stockbridge on Monday a match with a team of Stockbridge golfers, in which the former were the winners by a score of 11 to 7. The return match will probably be played on the Lenox links next Monday. Mrs. Edward A. Manice and Miss Caroline Barnes are practicing daily at the Lenox links, fitting themselves to enter as a team in the foursome at the women's championship tournament at Baltusrol in the Autumn. The weekly handicap matches on Saturdays are very successful this season. Mr. Joseph W. Burden was the winner of the cup last Saturday.

Another of the interesting paper chases takes place to-day, starting from the country place of Mr. Jack Lawrence, in Stockbridge. Mr. Lawrence has been riding with the Lenox young people in the series of paper chases which have been going on this season, and invited them to meet with him to-day. Last Monday the meet was at Tanglewood with Mr. Arthur S. Dixey.

Arrangements are practically completed for the tennis tournament which is to commence next Tuesday on the courts of the Lenox Club. Mr. Joseph W. Burden, who is especially interested in tennis and the tournament, has been away all the week on a yachting trip with Mr. F. Augustus Schermerhorn, but is expected to arrive in Lenox to-night. Many guests are arriving at the various cottages especially to attend the tournament, and it is expected that many crack players will be present. A tournament for the women is being arranged for the week beginning the 16th of September. This will be rather informal in its nature, and the players will meet about at the various private courts connected with the country places. It is thought the first meeting will be on the courts at Wheatleigh, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cook.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster have returned to their country place here after a visit to Bar Harbor. They will remain through the Autumn season, and will entertain largely.

Lieut. Edward Donnelly is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, at Lake Side. He has recently returned from the Philippines, where he has been in active service.

Miss Bigelow of New York, who is spending the season at Allen Winden, gave a delightful dinner party on Thursday for her guest Miss Alice Denny of Marblehead.

Consul and Mme. von Linzen have arrived in Lenox from Baltimore and are staying at the Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven have arrived in Lenox for the Autumn season.

Mr. David Wolfe Bishop has been spending the past week in Newport as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge S. Gerry. Mr. Bishop expects to have out his new motor car, if the automobile races take place. Later on it is reported he will bring it up to Lenox.

Mrs. C. D. MacDougall is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cook, at Wheatleigh.

Among returning cottagers this week are Mr. and Mrs John Inness Kane, who have been spending some time in Newport, and Mr. and Mrs. Schermerhorn and Miss Schermerhorn, who have been in Bar Harbor but who arrived this week at their cottage here.

Mrs. Benjamin Brewster and her son Mr. George S. Brewster of New York are spending a month or so in Lenox.

A driving party from Brooklyn in Lenox this week consisted of Mr. and Mrs. A. Van Wagner, Miss Emma Hendricks, and Miss Clara Reed.

Mr. and Mrs. Junius Morgan arrived in Lenox on Wednesday and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Morgan, at Ventfort Hall. They came here directly from Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse and family arrived at Erskine Park on Wednesday. They have just returned from an extended trip abroad.

Mrs. Robert W. Chapin gave a dance for the young people Friday evening at her country place, Norwood. Other entertainers of the week were Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, who gave a small party at Curtis's, and Mrs. Grant Walker, who gave a dinner Friday evening.

Dr. H. P. Jaques, Secretary of the Horse Show, has already received a number of entries for that event; which takes place Sept. 20. It is expected that the judges will be Mr. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. Frank K. Sturgis, and Mr. Reginald Rives, all of whom are members of the National Horse Show Association of America. The prospects are for an excellent show this season.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Taylor have returned to their cottage here after several weeks' stay in Bar Harbor.

Miss Lila Sloane arrived at Elm Court on Tuesday after a visit of some weeks in Newport.

Mr. Richard Goodman, who has been visiting Mr. James R. Jesup in Saratoga, returned this week to Yokun.

Mr. J. Frederick Schenck and family returned to Lenox this week from Bar Harbor and are staying at one of the Curtis cottages.

Mr. Henry W. Curtiss and Miss Maud Curtiss arrived in Lenox on Wednesday. Miss Curtiss is one of the most prominent of the young women golfers, is a fine equestrienne, and also plays tennis. She will take an active part in all the outdoor sports of the Autumn.

Mrs. William H. Welles of New York is spending a short time in Lenox as the guest of friends.

Mr. T. S. Young of New York is the guest of Mr. John Sloane at his country place, Wyndhurst.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Russell and Miss Russell of Middletown, Conn., arrived this week for the annual visit to Lenox. They usually spend the month of September at the Curtis Hotel.

The Misses Clementina and Sophia Furniss have returned to Lenox from a visit to Bar Harbor, and are now at their country place Edgecomb, where they will entertain many guests during the Autumn season.

There have been many driving parties through here this week, as the weather has been the most favorable of any this Summer. A large party composed mostly of women included Mrs. E. T. Welsh, Mrs. Moses Varner, Miss Lucy Baudbent, Miss Jennie Welsh, Miss Mary Welsh of Troy, and Miss Mary Brent Stewart of Louisville, Ky. Another driving party from New York consisted of Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Couch, Miss Salt, and Miss Brice. Still another party of New York people was Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Clark, Miss Annie Clark, Miss Clara Clark, and Miss Nellie Francis.

Among this week's arrivals at the hotel are these: Mr. and Mrs. Louis Harrison, E. L. Sackett, H. A. Capern, S. E. Gage, Lawrence Geer, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sutro, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Russell, Miss Russell, Middletown, Conn.; R. W. Curry, Newport; Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Huntington, Columbus, Ohio; S. E. Hawley, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mrs. E. M. Smith, Mrs. Barclay, Charles J. Jager, and S. L. Palmer, Boston.

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School Stationery.

A most complete line now ready. High in quality yet low in price. Not sent C. O. D.

Section C.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Fashions for September.

Our new monthly journal, Fashions, an authority on woman's dress. September number free to all on application at our book store.

Along the Well-Trodden Road.

Emerson has said, "If one does things well, though his home be in the wilderness, a beaten path will by and by be trodden to his door." For over a quarter of a century we have been "doing things well" here; and the narrow pathway which your mothers' and grandmothers' feet gladly trod has grown into a broad highway, known to all, far and wide. Each year brings new friends and strengthens the faith of old ones in "Loeser" merchandise. Again, in the coming week, many thousand feet will tread this well-trodden road, for Tuesday's offers are rich in opportunity for the thrifty. Every late Summer want, every needful for these early Autumn days awaits you here, at prices both unusual and irresistible.

Our Annual Fall Sale of Fine China and Cut Glass.

It opens next Tuesday morning. A sale that would be of economic importance at any season of the year—but doubly of interest now on account of its timeliness. We have planned most thoroughly and broadly to meet your every want—and to-day you reap the harvest of six months of preparation. Heavy orders, given when potteries and factories were dle, mean lower cost—often a half, or more, less than regular. These most substantial reductions we gladly pass on to you in this marvellous showing of all the sterling needfuls and artistic luxuries that go to make the home beautiful. Just an item here and there that you may realize the wide scope of these doubtlessly welcome savings.

Rich Cut Glass. From one-third to nearly half is clipped off of the lowest regular selling prices. The designs are of the very newest and the quality is the best that can be made. Details follow:

Fruit and Salad Bowls.
$3.75 instead of $5.
$3.98 " " $6.
(five cuttings.)
$5.00 instead of $7.50.
5.50 " " 8.00.
(two cuttings.)
$5.98 instead of $9.00.
6.00 " " 9.00.
(three cuttings.)
$8.00 instead of $12.00.
9.50 " " 15.00.
11.50 " " 16.00.
12.00 " " 18.00.

Nappies (shallow bowls, suitable for cake or fruit.)
$3.60 instead of $4.50.
3.75 " " 5.00.
6.50 " " 10.00.

Handled Nappies. For bon bons, ice cream, &c.
$1.98 instead of $3.00.
2.50 " " 3.50.
$3.50 instead of $5.00.

Olive Dishes, Berry Saucers. $1.50 instead of $2.50; $1.98 instead of $3.

Punch Bowls. $19 instead of $30.
29 " " 40.

Ice Cream Trays. $7.50 instead of $12.00.
10.50 " " 16.00.

Ice Tubs. $4.00 instead of $6.00.
6.00 " " 9.00.

Celery Trays.
$1.98 instead of $2.98
3.75 " " 5.00
4.50 " " 6.00

Sardine Trays. $2.50 instead of $3.50.

Whiskey Jugs. $8.50 instead of $12.00.

Sugar and Cream Sets.
$4.50 instead of $6.00
5.00 " " 7.50
6.50 " " 9.00

Spoon Holders. $2.50 instead of $3.50
3.00 " " 4.50

Water Bottles.
$2.98 instead of $4.00.
$3.75 " $5.00.
$4.50 " $6.00.
$6.00 " $9.00.
$9.00 " $13.50

Butter Ball Trays. $2.75 instead of $4.00.

Wine & Water Pitchers.
8.50 instead of 12.00
10.00 " " 15.00
12.00 " " 18.00
13.50 " " 20.00

Bric-a-Brac.
Rich Austrian Vases Royal Worcester finish, artistic floral work, gold-traced, graceful shapes:
29c., regular 50c.
50c., " $1.00
98c., " $2.00
$1.50 " $3.00
$1.98 " $4.00

AT $1.25, REGULAR $2.50—Fine English pottery vases, 10 inches high, delicately tinted, rich floral work decoration.

AT $2.98, REGULAR $5.00—Fine English pottery vases; solid colors, pink, red and cobalt blue; overlaid with gold floral work and otherwise lavishly treated with gold.

Royal Bonn Vases. A table full of new shapes of this world-famed pottery. Exquisite color effects, graceful shapes, specially priced from $2.25 for the smaller pieces up to $18.50 for the larger pieces.

Louwelsa Pottery Vases. Another table filled with a handsome assortment of this popular triumph of American art. Deep, rich, blending color, exquisite floral treatment, all hand work under a lustrous glaze make this ware very attractive and specially priced.

Austrian Vases. Six tables filled with Austrian vases, both glass and pottery. Fanciful shapes and tasty decoration, figure ornaments, plaques and various what-nots, all marked at half and less.

Dinner Sets, At $5.98, instead of $9.00.
Good porcelain dinner sets in a pretty spray design, new shapes, good quality of ware, 100 pieces, including soup tureen.

AT $8.50, INSTEAD OF $15.00—Fine porcelain dinner sets, 100 pieces, including soup tureen, decorated with neatly executed floral designs.

AT $14.98, INSTEAD OF $20.00.—Fine English porcelain dinner sets, 113 pieces, including soup tureen, new and graceful shapes, decorated with attractive border patterns—four color treatments to choose from. All pieces gold trimmed.

AT $15.00, INSTEAD OF $25.00.—Fine Limoges (French) china dinner sets, 100 pieces, including soup tureen. The decoration consists of a spray of rosebuds, natural colors. All pieces handsomely gold trimmed.

Plates. One large table filled with plates to sell singly. We have grouped all plates of which there was less than 1 dozen and marked them for quick selling.

Plates worth up to $18.00 a dozen, 50c. each.

Plates worth up to $30.00 a dozen, $1.00 each.

Fancy China at ½ and ⅔ Prices.
A table laden with a large assortment of decorated chinaware articles for the table, sideboard and dressing table, all marked at ½ off and some at half price.

Terra Cotta Figures. Terra Cotta figures—beautiful Oriental subjects—executed in the best manner by the best artists in this line. Very ornamental for hall or parlor.
$10.00 instead of $15.00
12.00 " " 18.00
15.00 " " 20.00
16.67 " " 25.00
26.00 " " 39.00
35.00 " " 50.00

Marble Busts and Figures
$8.00 reduced from $12.00
10.00 " " 18.00
15.00 " " 25.00
22.00 " " 37.50
55.00 " " 90.00
60.00 " " 100.00
120.00 " " 175.00
140.00 " " 200.00

**White Marble Pedestals

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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SEPT

1901

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

DR. STIMSON tells a story of the Stoddards which loses nothing by the doctor's telling. Every one who knows him at all knows that it is possible for Richard Henry Stoddard to add emphasis to his conversation when literary exigencies seem to require it. His brilliant wife, Elizabeth, has conscientiously "blue-penciled" him for many years. One night several men of intellectual calibre and irregular habits dropped into Mr. Stoddard's to have a chat. It was very late, and Mrs. Stoddard had retired. The visitors talked and smoked, and talked again, until somewhere around 2 o'clock in the morning they began to feel hungry. None of the household but Mr. Stoddard was up, and it devolved upon him to find something to eat.

After a search the only thing he found was a can of sardines. He stood in the library; still talking with the assembled two or three and trying to pry open the tin box with his pocketknife. The operation was not as successful as he wished, and while he talked he paused to express his feelings. The conversation was progressing somewhat after this fashion:

"I thought on that occasion—(blankety-blank-blank-blank)—if he had only—(blank-blank-blank)—if only things had—(blankety-blankety-blank-blank-blank-blank—")

And just at this point a feminine voice called admonishingly from above stairs:

"Richard, what are you doing?"

"I am trying to open this box of sardines," came the reply.

"But what are you opening it with?"

"My jacknife," said Stoddard.

"I thought you were not opening it with prayer," said she.

◆ ◆ ◆

Edward W. Townsend, the creator of "Chimmy Fadden," was picking his way through Pell Street the other day, having come in from his Montclair cottage to get the details of some old houses that will figure in his next story. He [illegible] ning a peculiar-looking doorway [illegible] ing some rough sketches and [illegible]

"Ketch on ter d[illegible] will yer? [illegible] Irish [illegible] in the vicinity.

"Search nuthin'," was the rejoinder. "He's one o' Jerome's men layin' plans for a raid. Don't yer know a thing when yer see it?"

◆ ◆ ◆

Sometimes of a sunny afternoon Mark Twain strolls up and down that part of Fifth Avenue above Twenty-third Street where art and book stores are frequent. The humorist seems to find certain rest in peering into windows of these, though he rarely crosses their thresholds. He was about to turn away from the window of a shop when his eye was caught by what seemed to be an etching of himself. The humorist was staring blankly at his likeness when he was joined at the window by one of those chatty individuals always ready for a street corner exchange of opinion.

"Pretty good likeness of the old man, isn't it?" said the chatterer, without seeing the writer's full face, which was partly in shadow.

Mark said it was.

"Say, what do you think of that fellow's work, anyway?" went on the chatterer.

"I think," said Mark, still without turning his head, "that he is the greatest impostor the American people ever refused to take seriously."

"How so?"

"Well, because he really is serious and because nobody'll believe him; he passes for being humorous." With that Mr. Clemmens faced his questioner.

"Well, I'll be switched!" ejaculated the chatterer.

The face of the humorist became deeply concerned. "For Heaven's sake, don't tell any one I told you. It would ruin me with my publishers," he said, starting up the avenue.

But the chatterer went home and told his friends.

◆ ◆ ◆

Robert Pidgin of Colorado Springs, who has been at Saratoga, is in the city, en route home. Mr. Pidgin brings a stirring story of a game of chance from Saratoga. He says he was standing in one of the big clubs of the Spa the other evening watching the play in the big room. He elbowed many men conspicuous in the world of finance, politics, and sport, who were either making a hazard or two for pastime or watching other players. Some one near Pidgin remarked: "There will probably be some excellent play now, at [illegible] turned his back on the table and walked sedately out of the room.

◆ ◆ ◆

Richard Mansfield is known to have very decided notions upon deportment and matters of etiquette. With a friend, who is authority for the story, Mr. Mansfield rode up town on a Broadway car the other afternoon. Both men had seats for a time until, at the intersection of a shopping street, the car became crowded with women. Both offered their seats to the nearest women. The one who accepted Mr. Mansfield's courtesy slid into his seat without a word. The actor raised his silk hat.

"I beg your pardon," he said slowly.

The woman looked up apparently in surprise.

"I didn't say anything," she volunteered.

"Pardon me for my mistake," returned Mansfield in a kindly tone. "Pardon me. I thought you said 'Thank you!'"

◆ ◆ ◆

Senator Chauncey Depew's remark the other day, that he was going in to borrow car fare from his old friend J. P. Morgan, recalls the story of how H. H. Rogers, one of the so-called oil kings, took luncheon in a down-town café that he visited but infrequently. When he came to pay his check he found he did not have any of his $30,000,000 with him. So he sat down and waited while a messenger boy went to his office and got him some money. Later he said to a friend to whom he was reciting his predicament, "That lunch cost me several thousand dollars in time—but I really had not the nerve to ask the cashier for credit."

◆ ◆ ◆

New York theatregoers know pretty generally that Joseph Holland, who is now playing the King in William Faversham's play "A Royal Rival," is totally deaf. He overcomes this unfortunate disadvantage in his work by counting the time between [illegible]ques, and, when possible, watching the [illegible] other actors when talking to [illegible] [illegible] peaking to him. [illegible] wife, Marita, with whom the King is in love. Don Caesar addresses to him a speech beginning:

"I know you are deaf to all those words I am speaking," &c.

The literality invariably causes much whispering in the audience, and the actor unknowingly receives much sympathy.

◆ ◆ ◆

"Yes, I've been mistaken for all sorts and conditions during my wanderings," said Ernest Seton-Thompson. Hiding himself eyes deep in a garbage heap back of the Yellowstone Park Hotel, to watch the antics of some bears over their food, he had naturally put on the oldest clothes he could muster for the occasion. Digging away in that unsavory pile, he did not exactly convey the impression of opulence. "It really didn't occur to be, however, just how my actions might be interpreted," he said, "until some tourists hallooed to me from the edge of the wood:

"Say, my man," one of them called, "come out of that. Here's a plunk for you, and the cook'll give you something to eat up at the hotel."

◆ ◆ ◆

Local golfers are enjoying a story at the expen[illegible] of Charles B. Macdonald, the amateur golf champion of 1895. Mr. Macdonald has been a resident of this city for several years, but came from Chicago, and still retains his membership in the Chicago Golf Club at Wheaton, where he is handicapped at plus four.

Shortly after he had been runner-up in the Shinnecock Hills tournament, the former champion made a visit to the scene of his earlier golfing triumphs, and found the members of his old club celebrating the victory of one of the club's scratch players over a scratch player of the rival Onwentsia Club. Bearing in mind his rating of four better than scratch, Mr. Macdonald rather intimated that the Wheaton scratch player's golf was not nearly so high class as that of some of the Eastern players whom he had put to the bad at Southampton, and expressed a desire for a match at $100 and $10 a hole.

"Make it $50 for the match and $10 a hole and I will go you," said the Chicago player.

"Done," said Mr. Macdonald, and the match was played, with the result that the former champion was [illegible] up [illegible]

"Just [illegible]

of the Chicago Golf Club appears, he will be moved down to scratch or the scratch man moved up to plus four.

◆ ◆ ◆

Although Maxine Elliott has been best known as a rarely beautiful woman, yet she has a wit whose only defect is its extreme subtlety—it may often fail to affect properly the person against whom it may be directed. Not long ago a lesser professional sister approached the actress with this question: "To what element do you attribute the large measure of your success, to your beauty or your art?"

The wife of Nat Goodwin looked at her questioner lazily. Then languorously she answered: "But, my dear, my beauty and my art are one and the same."

◆ ◆ ◆

"There goes a man whose start in life would make a good Sunday school sermon on the text 'Honesty is the best policy,'" said a Calumet Club man as Nathaniel Witherell passed down the avenue.

"Splendid man, too—what's the story?"

"Well, he and a friend put every cent they had into a mine in Montana when they were young men—worked it some time with more or less profit, and then sold out at a big profit to an English syndicate. Under this management, however, the thing shortly proved to be only a 'pocket,' and the syndicate representative accused the two of unfair dealing. The verdict of an expert employed practically coincided with that of the owners as to the pocket claim. So, after consultation with his associate, Mr. Witherell concluded to refund the money rather than suffer the imputation of dishonesty, and six months after the original transaction the whole business was on their hands again. The transfer papers had been drawn up and signed, and the last gang of workmen were leaving the mine when one of them half way up the shaft dropped his pick. This enterprising implement proceeded to chip bits off the side of the shaft here and there on its way to the bottom. One of these bits was discovered to contain an unusually rich streak of ore. Witherell's expert located the spot from which the chip had broken, found a rich vein of ore, and work was resumed. The find proved a valuable one, and Mr. Witherell's [illegible] are principally due to his unusual [illegible] and that chance tumble of

While Fra[illegible] McKee, and several others [illegible] an uptown restaurant [illegible] talking shop," the peculiar[illegible]ess, who is anything but po[illegible] of the profession, were d[illegible] finally remarked:

"She is morbidly sensitive."

"I don't agree with you," said McKee.

"Why do you think so?"

"She is so nervous that she will not even have a tea urn in her room, that's why," replied the comedian.

Now, every one realized that there was a joke somewhere, so one of the party asked:

"What's the answer, Francis?"

The comedian, with a dreamy, far-away look in his eyes, replied.

"She can't bear to hear it hissing; it recalls unhappy moments of her life. See?"

◆ ◆ ◆

Mrs. Mary Platt Parmele, author of the "Evolution of Empire" series of histories, is an accomplished musician and deeply interested in vibratory physics. Passing through Manhattan lately en route for Staten Island she lunched at the Holland House with a friend who is noted almost as widely for his crass awkwardness as for his scientific researches. His admiration of Mrs. Parmele's tact was therefore probably increased to infinitude, when with one excited gesture he swept his glass and salad plate and fork to the floor.

"But hark," said Mrs. Parmele instantly, as the resonant echoes of the glass and silver rang back from the hard floor, and then catching up the keynote of the crash, hummed a few bars—"wasn't that the same—don't you remember that exquisite little cadence in Beethoven's ninth symphony—now do you know, Prof. X., that richly illustrates my idea that just as all folk-lore has its rise in distorted conceptions of natural facts, so what we call music is but an interpretation of the rhythm of the universe—even of the common, daily happenings, perhaps, as it echoes to the individual soul?"

And the poor little man quite forgot his mortification in the interest of the discussion that followed.

◆ ◆ ◆

In Mr. Cutting's [illegible]

erhood movements on foot—whose name is mentioned in connection with every—"

"That's just it," the old man interposed. "I'm a sort of moral pudding stick. I contribute my little stir to any good combination, but I don't stand as an individual for any one thing. However, I suppose the world has need of pudding sticks, and there would be no puddings without them."

◆ ◆ ◆

Sir Thomas Lipton said to a party of friends the other evening:

"Do you know, the hospitality over here is simply overwhelming; I suppose I am captious to criticise even in this, but it is very embarrassing the way some of my kind friends on the newspapers will insist on vaguely hinting about my marriage with this or that lady. It's confusing, don't you know? And besides, Lord bless me! think of the ladies."

◆ ◆ ◆

College Presidents have an informal association that meets occasionally for the quiet and unrecorded talking over of methods and means, the "swapping of experiences" of university management. One day the talk finally drew away from problems of administration, courses of study, and finances.

"Don't you find," said one of the group, a university head of ultra-modern ideas, "that stenographers and typewriters simplify a man's work greatly; make his detail much easier?"

"Yes," dryly put in President Eliot of Harvard, "the only trouble is the other fellows have them, too."

◆ ◆ ◆

"Whenever I hear Seth Low spo[illegible] as a Mayoralty candidate," said a [illegible] town lawyer, "I always recall an [illegible] of his school days. It was com[illegible] night of the Brooklyn Polytechnic in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and Seth had just been graduated at the head of his class, taking the valedictory. He was a good speaker as a boy, and all Brooklyn Heights was proud of him. After the exercises in the big auditorium were over, he came out of the stage door, and stood looking up and down the street for a moment before joining his family. An old man came by and glanced curiously at the lighted building and the crowd coming out of it. Then he stepped up to the youth, who is now President of Columbia.

"'My boy,' he said, 'do you go to the Polytechnic?'

"Young Seth drew himself up very proudly. 'I did once,' he answered."

◆ ◆ ◆

When Augustus Thomas was rehearsing the new cast of "Arizona," now playing at the Academy, the cowboys appeared at dress rehearsal with the dust which had been supposed to settle on them while riding hard through the alkali carefully deposited on their shoulders. Thomas looked at them for a moment and said:

"You fellows were never in the West—and you never rode a horse. Good Lord! Go and put that dust on your back and about the waist line and fool 'em."

◆ ◆ ◆

Miss Maria Birch, a member of an old Baltimore family, who spends much of her time in this city, was one of the heirs of her brother, John S. Birch, who, a generation ago, made a fortune by his patent watch key. Mr. Birch was not a mechanic, but a business man. But he had a taste for working with tools, and a prolonged season of ill-health, which rendered it impossible to attend to business, gave him time to devote to his favorite pastime. It was then that he perfected his invention, a key that would wind any watch. He took out patents in most of the European countries, and the key was sold throughout the civilized world. Made of solid gold or leather of pearl or [illegible] with gems, it made an elegant [illegible] charm. But it was the kind that [illegible] 25 cents that brought Mr. Birch [illegible] come of $30,000 a year. There seemed no reason why he should not [illegible] enormously wealthy, when [illegible] winder was invented, and [illegible] would wind any watch, [illegible] upon the shelf. [illegible] the only specimen [illegible] The retailer [illegible] more expensive variet[illegible] encounters a friend who [illegible] fashioned watch in [illegible] with a Birch key as a [illegible] venter, to whom she [illegible] tached.

◆ ◆ ◆

[illegible] man who [illegible] the house at [illegible]

...g from his toes up to his big head a distance of some six feet, and seemed mentally comparing his huge bulk with that of the boy on the horse.

"Dear me," he murmured, finally, "it's lucky I've had my breakfast or I'd eat him and the horse, too."

And the passengers roared at this modern suggestion of Jack the Giant Killer.

◆ ◆ ◆

Mrs. Burton, wife of Prof. Richard Burton of the University of Minnesota, who is the author of several volumes of poetry, comes to New York frequently on an odd errand. She goes into a book bindery in order to learn the craft under the instruction of one of its masters. Mrs. Burton believes that every woman should know some trade, profession, or occupation, by which she could earn her living if necessity arose. Extremely fond of fine books, and devoted to the art that produces them, she became one of the earliest pupils of the late Evelyn Nordhoff, who was the first to introduce this craft among American women. Mrs. Burton has many beautiful books on which the work has been done entirely by herself and from her own designs. She likes to bind her husband's books in this way, and friends of the Burtons think themselves highly favored when they receive as a gift a book written by the husband and bound by the wife.

Mrs. Burton has had experiences, sometimes funny and sometimes annoying, with the Binders' Union. She has been "chased" out of every bindery in Minneapolis, and absolutely deprived of the privilege of gaining the instruction she sought there. They consider that she comes under the head of an apprentice, and the matter of apprentices is very strictly regulated by the union. Thus far the New York unions have regarded her simply in the light of an interesting faddist, but she lives in fear that they will discover in her a more dangerous character, and order her out. That is the reason that she has been grilling over a press in a hot bindery in New York this Summer, in order to make hay while the sun shone.

◆ ◆ ◆

Dr. E. R. L. Gould of City and Suburban Homes distinction recently had occasion to ... one of the company's apartment ...on the upper east side, when he was ... by a tot of some seven Summers, ... ideas regarding his work and Helen ...'s beneficence seemed hopelessly ...

"Oh, Mr. Gould," she cried, running up to him, "won't you or your little girl give me and my mamma a house in the country—it's so hot here, and I never saw the country," she pleaded.

"My little girl?" repeated the big man in surprise.

"Yep—your little girl, Helen, what gives so many things to people—isn't you the man what has houses in the country to give away? Oh, Mr. Gould, please give us one!"

◆ ◆ ◆

They are telling throughout the South a rather amusing story at the expense of Miss Mary Lee, elder daughter of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee. It appears that she happened to be in some foreign city at a time when the attachés of the American Embassy were about to give a ball. As no invitation arrived for Miss Lee, a friend who happened to be in the hotel where she was stopping called at the embassy and expressed surprise that "the daughter of America's greatest General" had not been honored with an invitation. The Secretary in charge apologized most profusely and said that the error would be rectified at once. Soon afterward a large envelope inclosing the elaborate card of invitation was received at the hotel addressed to "Miss Grant."

◆ ◆ ◆

"Nat" Goodwin was seated in a London café one night last season after the performance. He observed a group of men at another table a few feet away, among whom was his leading man. The latter was entertaining a crowd of Britishers with his American experiences and was making liberal use of the personal pronoun in the endeavor to impress his hearers with his greatness. The leading man was beginning a new story, starting it by saying:

"'It was one night at the Knickerbocker Theatre in New York. 'Nat' Goodwin was ill, and I was playing his part—'

"What's that? What are you saying there?" inquired Goodwin, jumping to his feet and confronting the story teller.

"Oh, I beg pardon, Mr. Goodwin," apologized the leading man, "I didn't know you were here."

"Oh, that's all right," replied Goodwin, addressing the group. "Believe every word that man tells you, for he honestly believes it himself."

◆ ◆ ◆

Congressman Amos J. Cummings was walking along Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington a short time since when a newspaper photographer intercepted him and asked him to pose for a snapshot.

"What's this for?" inquired the Congressman.

"The Globe-Democrat," it was replied.

"Go ahead, I'm an all-around expansionist sort of Democrat myself," he replied quick as a flash.

◆ ◆ ◆

Shibayo Yetto, the Japanese artist who designed the stage setting for "Madame Butterfly," and has lately completed the ... for "A Japanese Nightingale," ... fond of taking solitary sketching ... search of picturesque wild flow... all-day tramps he often car... luncheon. Disposing of the ... the other day, a ... for ...

...small moist spot left on the stone. Forgetting out another of the slimy things, Mr. Yetto gathered up a little of the salt and repeated the experiment to make sure that his eyes had not played him a trick—he having never before heard of the salt and snail combination, the magic of which he declares exceeds any of the seed and flower juggery of his own country or India. So charmed is he with the performance that he even contemplates giving a "snailing party" some time in his Fourteenth Street studio.

◆ ◆ ◆

Here's a story on Richard Mansfield. The actor is a great friend of Dr. Carlos MacDonald, the "insanity expert." Mr. Mansfield met the doctor on Madison Avenue and walked on down with him to his office, the care of which devolves upon a gray-haired factotum. Mansfield lingered a moment in conversation after the door had been opened in response to the doctor's ring, and the man in waiting eyed him keenly.

"That was Mr. Mansfield," Dr. MacDonald said to the old servant, who followed him into his office.

"Oh," was the rejoinder. "An' he looks it. One o' yer patients, I presume, Sir, and able to be out alone now."

◆ ◆ ◆

The lady from Hoboken who was abroad in the town a few days ago received a setback while wandering about the Aquarium. Mr. Spencer, chief cook and bottle washer to the fishes, and than whom nobody knows more about them than he, was showing a party of friends about the place. The lady abroad had smuggled in her umbrella by some means and was emphasizing her interesting remarks by pointing violently at the glass tanks. Mr. Spencer had been watching her nervously for some moments and had retained his composure with difficulty. Presently he said in a gentle voice:

"Madam, pray do not poke the Differential Calculus and E Pluribus Unum, for when those two get loose together there is always trouble."

◆ ◆ ◆

Many anecdotes are told of the late Augustin Daly, but none better illustrates the literal possibilities of his character, perhaps, than the story told by one old in his employment. Mr. Daly and his factotum were about to leave Paris one night to catch the Calais-Dover boat. The last few hours of their stay proved wearisome. So Mr. Daly's companion suggested that they put in their time over a French dinner of epicurean quality. Daly thought over the matter for a moment, and said at last:

"All right—with one proviso. We will have the dinner at your suggestion, but at my expense, with the understanding that if I am ill on board the boat and lose my share of the dinner, you are to be discharged from my service upon landing in America."

"That goes," was the reply, and the little French dinner followed.

A few hours later Mr. Daly was ... ill and parted with the ... was said in reference ... that last Paris ... stay in London. Be... ched, some weeks la... and employe though... Paris had been forgo... morning that the t... the gangplank to the ... Daly turned toward his companion and said over his shoulder: "By the way, D., you are discharged." And so he was—for a time.

◆ ◆ ◆

Illustrating the interest in racing matters at Saratoga, Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn relates an annoyance to which he was subjected on the occasion of a visit to the United States Hotel. While at dinner the Bishop's waiter whispered in his ear, "Play Cornwall." The Bishop replied that he was not interested. The waiter, however, persisted that he was sure the tip was straight, and urged the Bishop to bet. The Bishop afterward ascertained that Cornwall lost the race.

◆ ◆ ◆

Henry D. Harlan of Baltimore, the youngest Judge on the bench at the time of his appointment, recently stopped over in New York with his cousin, Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court. The younger man, though tall and square-shouldered, is fair and slender, and does not look nearly his age, while the Chief Justice is 6 feet plus, powerfully built, and looks his office in every detail. They were lounging in the hotel corridor on Thirty-fourth Street awaiting the return of a messenger and incidentally discussing different makes of footgear. A small boy roaming the halls was attracted by something in their appearance or conversation, and joined in the latter with the charming bon camaraderie of childhood.

"Are you a shoemaker?" he presently asked the older man.

"Do you think I look like one?" the white-haired Judge returned.

"No," replied the youngster, slowly and scanning him keenly, "you look like a—like a—lawyer man—my papa's a lawyer man."

"And how about me?" smiled the younger man, who, by the way, is now over forty.

"You," returned the small personage, looking from one to the other and evidently feeling about for the right thing under the circumstances, "you look like his little boy."

◆ ◆ ◆

A young girl from the wild woods of West Virginia recently wrote Ella Wheeler Wilcox, imploring aid in her literary struggles. "My poems always come back," the letter ran, "and a friend of mine tells me she has heard that there is a ...

...the inside. Won't you tell me if this is true? If my name is boycotted I don't want to waste any more postage."

"Poor child," Mrs. Wilcox sighed, laying the letter down and leaning back in a steamer chair on the porch of her bungalow on the Sound. "I think I must depart from my rule and answer this letter personally. What an impossible point of view! And yet how typical the child's fear is of most of our bête noirs," she added. "It is only our own fearsomeness that blackballs and boycotts us, and the literary world as well as all others belongs, as Emerson said, to the energetic."

◆ ◆ ◆

John Brisben Walker, when he is not busy experimenting with motor vehicles, likes nothing better than to have a European celebrity visit him up at Irvington and go over The Cosmopolitan editorial and printing plant. He induced Zangwill to come once, during one of that famous writer's journeys to this country. Mr. Zangwill appeared careless as to his dress, as is his wont, with a paper parcel under his arm. He fairly scintillated with witty remarks during his tour through the building. A day or two later a package was found on one of the editorial tables.

"That's Zangwill's," said one of the editors. "I remember seeing him carry it."

But another editor thought they had better make sure, and the parcel was opened. It was Zangwill's property sure enough, as a scrawling of the novelist's name on the inside of the paper showed. Its contents were a soiled shirt.

◆ ◆ ◆

A beautiful young denizen of Chicago was recently introduced to Dr. Milo Roy Maltbie, Secretary of the Social Reform Club of this city. At some chance mention of his work she turned to him enthusiastically:

"Oh, are you really one of them?" she exclaimed. "Did you help break into safes? Oh, it must have been such fun! Do tell me about it. I wish I could go on a raid once!"

And it was with some difficulty that the doctor eventually convinced his admirer that he had nothing whatever to do with the Committee of Fifteen.

"And have you more than one reform association?" she insisted, ingenuously.

"Alas!" sighed the little man, "there is one for every issue—and still they come."

◆ ◆ ◆

Assistant Secretary of State Adee does not occupy his city house in Washington during the Summer, but daily leaves his office in the big building alongside the White House and seeks a country retreat. As he was about leaving the other afternoon he stopped a representative of a press association, and in his cheerful, chirpy manner gave him advice.

"I say, Eddie," he went on, "... to ... man that it is ... and call out my ca... that I am not at home. He may think she is young and prepossessing, but it is useless. Don't say anything to the men of the 'yellows' and the 'browns,' for I think the exercise may keep them out of some mischief."

Then, with a laugh, he took up his dispatch bag and ran for his train.

BACHELORS OF NEW YORK.

THE severe illness of S. Howland Robbins, who has been at the Presbyterian Hospital for some weeks, and who has been for years associated with Lenox life and known as one of the best of raconteurs, calls to mind that there are very few good story tellers or witty dinner men now in society. The race seems to have run out.

James V. Parker is considered to-day about the wittiest man in New York society, and he is met more frequently at Newport, where he has a Summer home, than in town. Like Mr. Robbins, Mr. Parker is a bachelor. In fact, he is the Dean of the bachelor contingent in society, although perhaps he is not as old as Peter Marié, but on account of his long white locks he has a much more venerable appearance. Mr. Parker is one of those men who do not believe that the rules of the game of whist include one for absolute silence, and many times at the Newport reading room players are kept convulsed by the running fire of comment which Mr. Parker keeps up during the progress of a game, though never missing a good play.

It is told of Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt that some seasons ago, having heard it frequently regretted by the very clever young women she knew that there was a particular absence of clever men, she invited four very remarkable self-made men, who were extremely brainy and who were from the West, with new ideas and plenty to say, to meet four of the cleverest women in New York society. Mrs. Vanderbilt is quoted as having said that she would never repeat the experiment. There was something wanting, and the women, although extremely cultivated, well read, and very brilliant, would almost have preferred men for their dinner partners who could talk only about the gossip of the day—gossip such as prevailed alone in the sets in which they moved.

Thomas C. Meyer is to-day probably the oldest unmarried member of the Union Club. He is a graduate of Columbia of the class of '49, has an independent fortune, and has for many years been a man of leisure. One of Mr. Meyer's fads is to ...

...made ... for the duration of the period o... much unlike Mr. ... is a great favorite in society, and goes to Newport regularly each season.

The Schermerhorn family has several unmarried male members. Among these are William B. Schermerhorn, who is a graduate of Columbia, 1863, and Frederick Augustus Schermerhorn. William Schermerhorn belongs to the Union. Frederick Augustus Schermerhorn is a member of numerous clubs, including the Union, the Knickerbocker, the Metropolitan, and the New York Yacht. He lives at 101 University Place. His sister, Mrs. Richard T. Auchmuty, lives in the same house, which is one of the few examples of beautiful old New York mansions which have not been pulled down. It is near Martin's restaurant and the University Place Presbyterian Church. Mr. Schermerhorn leads one of the most delightful of existences. He has a country estate at Lenox which he keeps open for only a few weeks every year, a yacht on which he entertains handsomely, and a beautiful residence at Whitestone, L. I. He and W. W. Stow have given to Whitestone its Country Club.

Isaac Iselin is the one bachelor in the Iselin family, although there are a number of younger members now just coming into society. Isaac Iselin is a cousin of Adrian, Jr., C. Oliver, and the other brothers. His brother John Iselin died some years ago, and one of his nieces married this Spring a son of Mrs. Frederick Goodridge. Mr. Iselin is much sought after for dinners. He tells very witty stories, and has an almost inexhaustible stock of them and very much entertaining gossip. He is a boon at country houses and is a member of the University and Metropolitan Clubs.

Another bachelor who is extremely popular in society, who lives in his own house and who gives the most delightful little dinners, is John Cadwalader. He is a member of sixteen clubs, including the Knickerbocker, Union, and Metropolitan—the trinity to which the majority of fashionable clubmen belong. He is a Princeton graduate of the year 1856, and a brother of Mrs. John Hone. As his name implies, he comes from Philadelphia. He goes abroad each year, and now and then goes to Lenox or to Bar Harbor for a short season. He is a lawyer by profession.

Henry Parish, who is also unmarried, belongs to the Metropolitan Club. He is one of the most precise of men in his dress and one of the most punctilious, even to details. Always in fair weather or foul he carries an umbrella, after the English fashion, and can often laugh at the imprudence of others in not following his example in this very uncertain climate. Mr. Parish was graduated from Columbia in 1849.

... one bachelor in the Oelrichs ... Oelrichs, a brother of Her... ...ice. He lives at Newport. ...ally impaired, and he is seldom ... York society these days. He is the youngest of the three brothers.

Creighton Webb is the unmarried member of the Webb family, but there is no bachelor in the Vanderbilt, the Astor, or the Belmont family. In the Astor collateral line there is Matthew Astor Wilkes, and perhaps William K. Vanderbilt, being now matrimonially free, might be regarded as a bachelor.

WINE AT BALLROOM SUPPERS.

WHILE it has been well said, in regard to the quality and lavishness of the collation or supper furnished at social entertainments in America, that these improve, as a rule, every mile south of New York, and while Southern hospitality is proverbial, it is rather curious that Southern hosts and hostesses, in Summer at least, seem to pay comparatively little attention to the more solid portion of a feast at a dance or ball, but a great deal to the liquid part of the entertainment.

Even at Newport, society devotes itself quite as much to eating as drinking at the dances and balls of the season. At the White Sulphur and other leading Southern Summer resorts, the so-called collations, or suppers, furnished at the conclusion of or during the morning germans or evening cotillions, consist of little more, as a rule, than sandwiches. Where at Newport, however, there is always enough wine to accompany a supper, at the Southern resorts champagne fairly flowed.

This wine has largely gone out of use in the North as a morning or even afternoon beverage, but if is drunk in the South as freely in the morning as at any other time of the day. It is a decided novelty to a Northerner to see the dancers and guests at a morning german, which generally ends about 1 or 2 o'clock, quaffing champagne in the freest possible manner. It must be said to the credit of the Southerners that this free use of wine is seemingly never abused. The same amount of champagne consumed by men and women of position and refinement in the North as in the South would in the North show very plain results in flushed faces and unsteady movements.

Kapacious Kamp Kill Kare.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff has a side to his character that only his society friends know—that of host of the finest camp in the Adirondack region, Kamp Kill Kare, on Lake Kora. The Lieutenant Governor in his group of buildings that make a small woodland village in themselves can furnish sleeping accommodations for over a hundred guests. His latest addition to ... of these

1901

Revival of the Ballet

Bonfanti and Her Triumphs Vogue of the British Blondes

An Attempt to Revivify the Sensation of the Black Crook Days

THERE is at hand a renaissance of the ballet in America. We have had signs and signs, but now it seems to have come. Probably the best of these signs was the ballet of "Versailles," given in Koster & Bial's Thirty-fourth Street house several years ago. "Versailles" was doubtless the most complete and artistic ballet seen here since the glory of the "Black Crook" dawned upon a virtuous but discreet public. There is no comparison drawn here, however.

During the past season we have had ballets at the New York Theatre, at the Victoria, and there now begins an inaugural season of ballet which is but the herald of a five years' spectacle of the kind, which shall precede the Wagnerian season at the Metropolitan Opera House.

This new ballet is clever in conception, and it only remains to be seen how well the idea of an "Around Town Ballet" has been carried out by Mr. Aarons, whose enterprise it is, and by Signor Albertieri, who has the ballet under hack.

The "Around Town Ballet" marshals nurse maids, letter carriers, policemen, messenger boys, Tenderloin damsels, and Waldorf-Astoria dames, all in Amazonian order, and a shipload of British blondes has arrived to march in the ranks of the Broadway Squad and to appear as some of "The Finest."

But America welcomed the seed British blonde of the universe many years ago, and they must be blondes indeed and British to the backbone and wicked and skittish and all the rest of it to a superlative degree to make the man of Lydia Thompson's day turn a hair.

Never again can come the good old times of 1867—when the original "Black Crook" burst into view. Later the beauties of the blondes were of a more bursting order yet, and a dignified journal of that time said deliriously: "The season of golden hair is upon us."

But the blondes were not the ballet. It had arrived before them. Fannie Ellsler had danced here, but her appearance was several times in period of years beyond that time, "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." The inaugural ballet of our time was that of the "Black Crook," given by "Jarrett and Palmer's Great Parisienne Troupe." Men still speak of the dawn of those beautiful women, and women of genius, with a kind of awe. They revealed to a startled public the true poetry of motion.

"Never has there been anything like it in heaven or on earth," said an old man the other day, who admits having occupied a box during the initial run of the "Black Crook" for thirty nights without interruption. He said, in speaking of it: "And if I had not run short of money I had been there yet."

There were fortunes spent in flowers alone, in those days of the "Black Crook." One florist said not long ago: "Bonfanti made my fortune. You see that house out there?" He referred to a palatial country house owned by him. "Well, Bonfanti's flowers alone nearly did it. Every night, every night. Rich men, and men who could not afford it. If an admirer left town I received a telegram from him: 'Do not forget Bonfanti, Sangalli, Rigl, or whoever the favorite might be—and I didn't forget. There were others than Bonfanti, but they meant less. The "Black Crook" did it. Such days can never come again. I don't know whether the women no longer exist to furnish the powerful provocation or why—but I am sure it will never happen again."

One rich in reminiscence tells of the first night of "The Black Crook"; "New York did not know what it was going to see, and consequently it turned out to learn en masse. The curtain rose on a spectacle before undreamed of as a possibility to stage mechanics, and eight premières occupied the first row." This last bit of artistic and managerial superlative was told with an impressiveness that would befit the most tremendous occasion.

"There were twelve première danseuses in all, and every member of the ballet trained in the ballet schools of France or Milan and representing the perfection of the art of dancing.

"There were two bright particular stars among them—they danced together—Bonfanti and Rita Sangalli. There certainly was never anything like it. I am not referring to the anatomical part of it. I don't know that we old fellows thought about that; it was art, magnificent art. It nearly 'knocked' us emotionally. But I doubt if any of us stopped to dissect or to analyze. It was the coloring, the aggregation of beautiful women, the music, the motion, everything. Oh, it was great! Our sons will never see anything like it. Tastes have become too vitiated nowadays for them to appreciate anything so delicately [illegible]. We saw then, and for the first [illegible] ballet in its perfection, and it never see anything like 'The Black Crook'—thank Heaven, for it made me poor.

"Sangalli and Bonfanti danced together. Sangalli was a full-grown, woman, experienced, and had had ten years' at La Scala. Her dancing was very fine, nearly perfection. It was precise, technically beautiful, and all that a reasonable mortal would exact, but—she danced with Bonfanti. That settled Sangalli. I guess she was the best the management had to put up alongside of Bonfanti, but it couldn't last. It was Bonfanti. She was the most adorable creature ever seen in this country. She was little and dark—a flashing, scintillating point of fire. She was a little girl. When she came she seemed to be a bursting bud. Two years later we could see the womanishness that had crept upon her almost under our very eyes. Bonfanti was an inspired fairy. That first night I got behind the scenes as soon as I could shake my sisters—I had 'em there, two of them. They were a bit shocked, but they were so delighted with the shock they went three nights running.

"One of them is old and fat, as I am; but the dear woman, woman of the world as she is, still shakes her head and looks solemn when that night is recalled. She says, 'There was never anything like it, was there, Tom?' There never was.

"I went behind, as I say, and all the people were shouting for Bonfanti. Nobody could find her at first, and Wheatly and the others were fuming about when one of them nearly fell over her, tumbled down upon a bit of prostrate scenery, fast asleep. She had left the stage and in one second had forgotten where she was, and had gone 'dead off.' She was just a little girl and tired out. They waked her up and towed her toward the entrance, and she took her encore. Whenever she came off that night she went to sleep. Later in the engagement dissensions arose. Sangalli became soured. It was all Bonfanti with the public. I don't know that she did anything to Sangalli. It was just her youthful splendor. However, Sangalli gave the management the alternative—Bonfanti should go, or Sangalli. Sangalli went—nice dancer, too.

"After that night everybody was scandalized. I had never realized how virtuous people could be till then. When I am in doubt if there are any virtuous people I hark back in mind to the morning after "The Black Crook." It was so scandalous a thing—that modest ballet—that every mother, husband, son and daughter had to go lest one or the other should find himself there unprotected. It was a great old time. I believe that gave the sign for Young America's latch-key. We went night after night, then met to talk it over, then to serenade the girls. The florists kept open all night."

"That's a long time ago?"

"Thirty—thirty-four, five years isn't it? I was only twenty-six! The dress of the ballet in those days was modest in the extreme. None of your wisps about the middle and a 'guess coming' for the rest. Modest and beautiful. Women were chosen for their ability to dance, not for their avoirdupois. They were more fragile, more petite than otherwise. Preachers added to the clamor. It is certain that when they saw the house doing so well because of the gossip the management hired divines to preach against the ballet.

"There was later a ballet of torches, if I remember rightly, and it was popularly called 'the burni. g shame.' As a matter of fact, upon that occasion Eve's fig-leaf was a waterproof cloak as compared with the costumes of the women who danced 'the burning shame.' But these tactics should not be confounded with the more artistic performance of "The Black Crook."

"I recall the fact that a member of Palmer's company, Miss Wells, who was a rare comedienne, took the part of an old woman in 'The Black Crook,' and used to amuse the audience greatly by pretending that she believed the flowers thrown to the premières were for her. She would advance to the footlights as if overwhelmed, and with a comical manner all her own would pick up the flowers. Afterward she would resign them to the owner. She had but one fault, it seemed to me, as an artist; she often enjoyed her own fun and the absurdity of her situations so much that it became evident to the audience, and then they laughed with her and not at her.

"Troops, groups, and vast agglomerations of girls crowded the Niblonian stage, and if I am not mistaken, there was a male dancer imported, once, who performed the feat of jumping into the air and turning round three times before touching the ground again. I do not mean somersaulting, but keeping his body vertical, twisting around as if upon a pivot run through him perpendicularly, from top to toe. Try it—before breakfast. It used to give me the something-articularis every time I beheld the performance. There were changes of light and many beautiful effects produced by it then, but, of course, these light effects wo[illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FALL FASHIONS FOR MEN.

A CANVASS of the smart tailors and haberdashers in New York reveals the fact that there are to be some radical innovations in men's wear this Fall and Winter. The word innovation is to be understood only in a comparative sense, for the changes will be as compared with last year rather than as related to what men have ever worn years before.

The styles as a rule are to be simple, and every effort is to be made to make gentlemen as inconspicuous as possible. This is by the dictate of the best-dressed Americans, men whose tastes direct what the best tailors do. Men's furnishers make little effort nowadays to shape the fashions. They wait until the men of best taste come from abroad, their country places, and clubs to give their Fall and Winter orders. Then the furnisher considers their orders as the style for the uninitiated who does not give so much of his attention to planning his clothes.

The furnisher makes a number of ventures or suggestions, and the gentleman makes his own selections. His idea is to improve what has been found satisfactory in the past season, to discard what has become common. The fashions are a sort of evolution, the furnisher will tell you, and really radical changes are seldom introduced with any degree of success.

The most striking innovation for the Fall and Winter will be the discarding of the dinner coat or Tuxedo. The best-dressed men have decided that it is common, and the fashionable tailors are not making it for the coming season's wear. In fact, the edict has now gone forth that no coat is smart to wear at any formal function or in any place where ladies are to be present unless it has a tail to it. This is true for day as well as night. The evening jacket has come to be regarded as almost as négligée as a business coat.

There will, however, be a new coat something like the Tuxedo. This new coat will have breast and side pockets and a silk-faced shawl collar, and, unlike the dinner jacket, will close with two buttons. These coats are designed for home and club wear, and are to be worn with single-breasted waistcoats and trousers of the same material, white shirts, black ties, and either lace or button shoes. They are just handy dress coats to wear to dinner or to lounge around the club in.

Another innovation is to be the banishment of the raglan overcoat; every kind of overcoat in fact except the skirted and Chesterfield patterns. The raglan has come to be considered common, and the decree has been promulgated that it must not be. The overcoats will fit the figure rather closely, and will not look so conspicuous as the long flowing raglan.

Although the overcoat is to fit the figure very closely, the clothes are not to do so. The military coat has gone, except for the very military or athletic figure. The lines of the figure are not to be so accentuated as they have been heretofore. The new jacket will be loose and will have a perfectly straight back.

One Fifth Avenue tailor has designed an entirely new sort of house suit. It will be made of brilliant colors, in a heavy rep silk, and lined with silk. The trousers will look like pajama trousers and will fasten around the waist with a broad bit of ribbon with large silk tassels at the end. The suit may be worn with a silk shirt. Of course, his suit is designed for wear only in one's own room.

A distinct novelty in an evening suit will be made of a dark gray cloth, with a collar of the shawl pattern, the coat to be faced with gray silk. The trousers and waistcoat will be made of the same material as the coat. These suits are not expected to be worn except at stag affairs, at hotels and clubs, and at the theatre when women are not in the party.

Tailors are doing their best to force some new fashions in sack clothes, but the best ones are abiding by the taste of the well-dressed customers.

"Smart" tailors are making trousers wider, but avoiding the pegtop effect. The trousers are about 17½ inches at the knee and 15½ inches at the bottom. They will hang perfectly straight from the

all evening clothes, the white waistcoat will have a prominent place. These waistcoats will be made both single and double breasted, and will have buttons covered with the same material of which the waistcoat is made. In the evening dress the most well-dressed men will wear there will be no changes worth recording. The garment seems to be a staple fixture, and the best tailors are content with the present standard. The frock coat, too, will be virtually the same as last year.

There will be more fancy waistcoats worn than usual, probably. The buff waistcoat, so popular last season and the season before, is no longer in vogue, while the white waistcoat with small stripes will be used almost entirely. It looks neat always, and is in the best form.

The dark-colored shirt is gone for the season. White shirts will prevail, and if colors are used at all, they will be in the simplest shades, generally in stripes. All figure on a white background. The stripes will have fine lines, and the collar will be just as wide as the chest of the wearer. A few of the dress shirts will have very fine ribbed pique bosoms, but the pique bosom is not so popular, and most shirts will have only the plain bosom.

The younger set, which is allowed some liberties, may wear a fine pleated shirt which some shirtmakers are showing. The colored shirts that are to be worn will be unusually neat. The figures are printed on madoplans or on satin broches or percales. The former fabrics are given more attention by the fine haberdashers than percales are. The figures are geometricals in black, dark blue, red, or lavender; a few stripes, narrow and widely spaced, will also be worn.

For wear with business suits pleated colored shirts will be quite popular, it is thought. The plain négligé with a centre pleat, and made of madras or fine flannel will also be worn to some extent. The flannels are designed for négligé and come in stripes.

In collars there will be a reversion to the old wing design. The high turned down affair, it is expected, will gradually lose its vogue. There are to be some collars designed of an entirely new shape, but the prevailing styles will be the wing, the poke, and the straight stander. These will be made in both wide and narrow stitching. The wing collar with the wide stitching will not be as smart as that with the narrow stitching, owing to the liability of the edge, where the wing bends, to swell and gap. The wing collars have well balanced, moderately spaced wings, the bottom of the wings forming a straight line. There will be some very large wings.

With the banishment of the high turned-down collar the bow tie will go. There will be very few bows of any kind, notwithstanding the craze in England over the bow with the hanging wings. In all ties dark colors will prevail. The shades will be quiet, though distinct, and there will be some colors that have not before been introduced in this country. One of these will be the Paisley shade, which is a blending of a great variety of colors. You can look at a tie made of this coloring and see there any color you want to find. It will be one of the season's real novelties.

All forms of cravats will be large. The Cuirosses will be very broad and soft, and the Ascots, as last year, will be wide of end and free of lining. The one-time-over Ascot will again be popular, it is thought, and small stickpins will be worn with it. The best four-in-hands will have a wide end and be graduated to a two-inch width at the knot. What bows will be sold at all will be of the batswing shape. For wear on evening occasions there is a new tie. It is cut perfectly straight, has square ends, and is of uniform width throughout. When tied it shows a square, fat centrepiece, and the ends stand out straight and come to the edge of the shirt bosom.

White gloves, heavy and with strong seams, are to be worn on all formal occasions except afternoon receptions, when the pearl gray glove will be proper. Pearl gloves for street wear will be no longer correct—only the dark skinned kid, with self-stitching and heavy seams, will be the thing. The pearl glove is considered too feminine for street wear, the haberdashers say.

There will be no stripes for the socks that will be worn this Fall. The smartest designs will be hand embroidered, in spots, divans, and circles. The colors will be dark, and the hose will not be conspicuous at all.

It is rather early yet for the Fall hats, but some of the hatters have already shown a Fall hat that is considered very smart. It is of soft felt, of dark gray color, and has a brim three and a half inches wide. This brim is the distinctive thing about this head covering. It is safe to say, however, that the smart hats will all have wide brims.

Shoes display an evolution. The style is a very heavy shoe, with large, rounded toe. But the well-dressed men are having their shoes made after their own ideas, and those who have well-shaped feet are having a shoe constructed that is more pointed at the toe. Considerable originality is being observed in the designing of these new shoes. Low shoes will be worn during the Autumn, and on pleasant days during the Winter, but many look upon the low shoe as a Winter fad. The patent leather shoes with kid tops will be the formal footwear. Shoes will be very plain for dress, and quite elaborately trimmed for négligé and business wear.

"Men are becoming very sensitive," said a fashionable haberdasher a few days ago, "to the fact that so many of their articles of clothing can be priced by those they meet in the street. Men's wear is displayed in windows so much and the prices are everywhere so well known that the effort is to get something retiring but distinctive, something whose price every other man will not recognize on the instant.

"Men are breaking away from the conventional fashions, and having their clothes made more to suit themselves, more with regard to what will be becoming to themselves. They are breaking away from English fashions, too, and carrying out ideas which are distinctively American. The clothes which will be worn this Fall and Winter will be on the whole the best appearing that American men have as yet worn."

Fechter and "Dan" Leeson.

ACTORS, especially noted ones, are sometimes sensitive upon being imitated, and none was more particular in this respect than Charles Fechter.

Old theatregoers will remember Dan Leeson, a favorite everywhere, and at Wallack's and elsewhere a man who made his mark, but always in the ranks, and not above it. Dan was a good mimic, a story teller that held an audience of friends in a quiet way. Like many others, he was improvident and sometimes just a little hungry. While Fechter was playing an engagement that ended somewhat suddenly by his flight from the city, Leeson was discussing good times and bad times and the vicissitudes of the profession in the manager's office of the theatre.

"Now, there's Charlie Fechter," said Dan, with a twinkle of the eye that presaged merriment. "He's a good 'un, and when he came over here with Jarrett & Palmer and played Ruy Blas at Niblo's, people took kindly to his mannerisms. That's all right —"

The door of the office was quietly opened and Fechter stood in the opening. There was a look of displeasure on his face and he seemed an inch taller as he heard Leeson's voice. Leeson did not see him, and Fechter signed to silence and stepped back from sight, leaving the door open.

"You never heard him in the big scene with Don Saluete, did you? Bangs played the part, and Fechter was a little jealous of Bangs. Here's the way that Fechter did it."

A superb imitation was given; all the peculiar mannerisms of Fechter were shown, and with a power that no one supposed Leeson could summon, he gave the scene, using a cane for a sword, and sat down upon the managerial sofa quite exhausted—but with a sound of applause from an audience of three.

A moment only Fechter stood in the doorway. The anger had faded away.

"Not a bit like it, Dan!" he ejaculated. "You missed the best part of it. Now, you play Saluete and I'll show you Charles Fechter's Ruy Blas."

He pulled Leeson from the sofa, took up the cane, braced himself with the air of a conqueror, made a pass at Leeson, and began.

Leeson saw he was in for it, and took up a yardstick from the table, putting himself on the defensive. Dan was a fair swordsman, and stroke by stroke, pass by pass, Fechter and he had it round and round the room. Fechter's face was a study. The audience of three were silent, till Fechter forced Leeson to his knees, and then through the doorway.

Then only did Fechter realize his impetuosity. He threw down the cane, gave his hand to Leeson, and, patting him on both cheeks, exclaimed: "That's the Ruy Blas, Dan, but I don't think you could play the part. Now, you take lunch with me, and you can order a bottle if you want it!"

"Well, I guess I've earned it, anyway," said Dan, "and if you make it big enough it will last over to-morrow."

Not Forsaken.

Prison Angel (to new arrival)—I hear you are in for running away with another man's wife, poor, forlorn creature?

New Arrival—Not as bad as all that, ma'am. The man and I have become very good friends since, and he has promised to come and see me every week.

Memories of "Jack" Haverly.

REPORTS of the serious and probably fatal illness of "Jack" Haverly in Salt Lake City bring memories of a man who, for many years, stood forth as a bright particular star in the firmament of purveyors of public amusements. Insatiable in his ambitions, believing firmly in his own judgment, and ready to risk all he had on any venture that appealed to him, J. H. Haverly in his time rose to the extreme exaltation of success. And his descent was as great.

Forty years ago Samuel P. Stickney, a famous equestrian performer, was in the habit of careening around the circus ring twice daily in an act that the bills termed "The Courier of St. Petersburg." The rider bestrode four horses all abreast, and to the audiences of the day his feat of horsemanship was little short of marvellous.

"Great guns!" ejaculated a rustic one day, at sight of Stickney's feat. "For the Lawd's sake, hold up! Stretch your legs another inch and you'll split clean up to the chin."

And in the days when Jack Haverly thought nothing of running a score of theatres, stars, theatrical combinations, race courses, and hotels, there were plenty of persons who looked on, predicting a direful split up for this insatiable manager. But for a long time failure did not come, and Haverly's appetite increased with every success it fed on.

When he took hold of the theatre in Fourteenth Street it had become a sort of burying ground of the hopes of many managers. A legion of ill-omened birds of advice settled about Haverly, croaking forth direful prophecies.

"Don't take it, Jack; it will be your ruin."

"Haverly, old boy, it's the last straw upon the camel's back. Don't."

"Now, see here, Jack; don't be a fool. Look at the rent—the dead weight. Let it alone. From Fechter to Matt Morgan and on to Kate Claxton, it has been a failure. Don't touch it."

Not a manager who did not say "Don't"—not an actor who did not smile superciliously and echo that "Don't."

But Jack Haverly had a rule of his own. "The pack-mule luck," he used to say, "is too slippery-footed a steed for me. I've a better nag to take me across the black pool of adversity to the shining shore of success. Common sense, saddled with judgment, that's the horse I ride." And so, when the croakers were shaking their heads, he merely smiled blandly and went to work after his own method.

"What the people want," he used to say, "they will patronize if they have to put up a five spot for it. If they don't want it you can't force it on 'em with a club. Give me a show with merit to it and you may go to the dogs with your luck—you're sure to go there anyhow, if you have a bad show."

In Chicago, where he made a venture with another "Jonah house," he met the same advice in the same way. But success came, and then he began to branch out. He secured an interest in the Bush Street Theatre, in San Francisco, took out two or three travelling companies, and opened a theatre in Ohio. But the Oliver Twist note in his make-up still cried for "more."

Again he went in search of material wherewith to give the public an amplitude of amusement by means of which he could reap a harvest of profit. He conceived the idea of "an aggregation" of negro minstrel performers, which, when ready for the road, he styled "The United Mastodon Minstrels," with the legend of "40, Count 'em, 40." They were forty in number, and again the predictions of old showmen proved false, for the enterprise was a success. He later increased the number of his "drove of dark horses," taking to England more than 100 men on two occasions.

In 1880 he was at the height of his power. Among others, he controlled Haverly's Theatre, in Fourteenth Street; Niblo's, the new Brooklyn Theatre, and a theatre in Chicago. He started Haverly's Grand Athletic and Pedestrian Exercises and the Haverly National Printing Company. He took the Fifth Avenue Theatre on a five years' lease from the Gilseys after Stephen Fiske, Maurice Grau, and Max Strakosch, succeeding to Augustin Daly, had had a try at it.

During the height of his prosperity his lieutenants included most of the men who have come to the front in recent years as purveyors of amusement. Charles Frohman, Daniel Frohman, Al Hayman, Gustave Frohman, Will J. Davis, Harry Mann, Frank McKee, Frederick E. Wright, Thomas McGuire, Charles L. Andrews, and William Fitzsimmons were among the men who were in his employ.

He was the promoter of the Chicago Jockey Club race track, paying $150,000 for the controlling interest. He was identified with various mining enterprises, and had offices in this city, Chicago, Boston, and Denver. In 1884 his love for speculation caused him to overreach himself, and he failed. But he was always a successful showman, and his collapse was due to his mining "investments" and the accompanying speculations in the Western mining exchanges and in Wall Street.

Eugene Field thus apostrophised him:

"Jack" Haverly, "Jack" Haverly, I wonder where you are.
Are your fortunes cast with Sirius, or 'neath some kindlier star?
How happens it we never see your wondrous minstrel show,
With its apt alliterations, as we used to, years ago?
All the ebon aggregations that afflict these modern times
Are equally unworthy of our prose and of our rhymes.
And I vainly pine and hanker for the joys that used to come
With the trumpets um-ta-ra-ra and the big base drum.

"Jack" Haverly, here's a hoping that some bright propitious star
Beams kindly down upon you, whereso'er your interests are,
For my heart is warm toward you for the joy you gave me when
I was a little wambling tyke; and I were glad again
To see you marching up the street with your dusky knights of song—
By George, I'd head the gang of boys that whooped your way along;
And I'd stake that all our plaudits and acclaims would overcome
The trumpet ump-ta-ra-ra and the big base drum.

Many poker stories are told of Haverly. On one occasion he was said to have met a rich Southerner on a railway train, who suggested a little game. "All right," said Haverly. "I'll tell you what we'll do. We'll each take $5,000 and buy twenty chips. Then we'll play one freeze-out for the whole sum." The Southerner gasped, but was game. In twenty minutes his roll had passed to Haverly's inside pocket.

Haverly's generosity was also a favorite topic with his friends. On one occasion a treasurer of one of his companies turned out a defaulter. Haverly called the man to his office and asked him to tell his story. The man broke down and confessed, describing the temptations he had been under. When he had finished, Haverly said:

"Got any money?"

The man replied that he was absolutely without funds. Haverly handed him a hundred-dollar bill, told him to do better next time, and bade him good-by.

1901

Passing of "The Top Liner"

PASSED is the day of the "Top Liner." In the language of the Rialto he has "gone way back and sat down." He has gone the way of all things that are at the same time spectacular and expensive and for some very considerable time to come the only place where he will be important will be in the mind of the theatrical historian who keeps tab on the turning cycles of theatrical epochs.

Last year the "Top Liner" was the whole show. This year the manager looks on him with diffidence. The Press Agent has cut him from his list and the public "don't care if he never comes back." What the public doesn't care for is what the managers, and particularly the vaudeville managers, are pretty sure not to give it.

The "Top Liner," as nearly every one knows was the man or woman who might be selected by a vaudeville manager to head the list of "artists" on the programme he had to present as a current attraction. The term "Top Liner" is a quite recent designation in theatricals, and will live longer than the conditions that produced it, for it is a colloquialism of vaudeville, and as such can be made to fit for a long time. But the character to which it was originally and distinctly applied has outlived his usefulness.

Jessie Bartlett Davis, she of the marvelous contralto voice, was a "Top Liner" at $1,000 a week. Camille D'Arville was willing to wear the title for $700. Ezra Kendall got in and became one for $500 a week. Rose Coghlan and Louis Massen were willing to be pried loose from the "Legitimate Drammer" for $1,000 a week betweeen them. Maurice Barrymore, who is spending his last days at a Long Island sanitarium, left the stages of Frohman, Hayman, and the other big producers of high-class plays to become a "Top Liner" in vaudeville at $800 a week.

Before such folks were tempted into vaudeville there were a few "Top Liners" who rose from the lower ranks of vaudeville and parity with merit and largely through good press agents secured an eminence that made them just claimants for the title. England supplied the first and most notable of these, and at about the time that Koster & Bial's became known as a feature of New York's night life, there were a number of spectacularly featured men and women brought from London and Paris who were really the pioneers of the "Top Liners" in America.

One or two successes started the fever and in a short time the Music Hall of England and the café chantant of France were being scoured for "Top Liners." During the first stage of the top line fever "Carmencita," "Lachita," Lottie Collins, Chevalier, "Charmion" and a half hundred other more or less well known names were enrolled on the lists of the American vaudeville managers, and they came and went, leaving the Top Line fever still at a maximum of temperature. In a short time the foreign market gave out and managers scoured the concert halls and Vaudeville agencies of the Old World for new "Top Liners" in vain. With the fever still at its height, there was nothing to take its place and a scarcity of material to feed it on.

At about this time the continuous performance was securing a firm and affectionate hold on the public notwithstanding the ridicule it was sometimes subjected to. Its promoters were men allied with vaudeville. The continuous performance grew apace and made an increased demand for "Top Liners," while the Top Liner decreased in availability.

One day a "continuous" manager had an inspiration. Said he to himself, "I'll buy some theatrical 'stars' to do some specialties, or if I can't find a star to do a specialty I'll buy one with a well-known name. I must have a Top Liner and I'll make an experiment." He succeeded in securing his "star." He put the name on the top line of his programme, and sent the press agent out to proclaim it to the world. The name of the "star" was a good one, and had commercial value as a drawer of persons to a playhouse, and his name had never been seen on any but the bills of first-class theatres. The public was surprised and went to see if it were true. So many went to verify it that the manager began offering thousand dollar bills right and left to other men and women who were known to the theatrical world as "stars" to come and shine as his "Top Liners."

Other continuous and vaudeville managers were first skeptical about it, then incredulous, and then amazed at the success of the idea. Then they began to cast about securing a "star" or two themselves. In a short time the fever was raging at an increased rate and for awhile the "star" as a vaudeville "Top Liner" occupied the very center of the theatrical heavens, with the theatre-going public and the managerial world looking on in wonder at the money involved. Almost every day there were announcements that this or that well-known actor or actress had "gone into vaudeville." But as an amelioration to the fact the price for which they went was always plainly stated, and in more than one instance one could read that "For $10,000 consented to appear at theatre twice a day for there were so many of that they became ...

interesting and lost their worth as news items. When a thing is no longer new it has no interest for the general public that patronizes the theatre unless it be in the nature of a renaissance.

At any rate there had been a surfeit of "Top Liners," and the fever began to ebb. It died when the theatrical season closed last Spring.

And the "Top Liners." What of them? Some of them have gone back from whence they came. Others, well provided with cash, have retired temporarily to recuperate from the strain of two performances a day and wait for a favorable time to re-enter the field they left to appear in the vaudeville shows. Still others are quite content to remain in the ranks of the vaudevillists, although in most cases the amount of money contained in the little yellow envelope at the week's end is not as big by half as it was when they first became top liners. In addition to that, many of them would not be drawing any money at all from the vaudeville manager had they not had the foresight to make new contracts before the fever passed away.

And what has taken their place? The playlet and the ballet.

It has been a natural reaction, the vaudeville managers say, and the change comes like a soothing draught after the riotous dissipation of the "top liners." In some of the continuous performance and vaudeville houses bits of old comedies and thirty-minute playlets are being presented and are in preparation almost to the exclusion of individual acts. In addition to this there is to be an attempt to make ballet a feature of these places.

It must not be understood by this that vaudeville is of any less importance to the theatrical business or has lost any of its charm for its admirers. The old-time and new time variety performer who makes up the body positive of vaudeville is doing business at the old stands and with the same regularity as he did before the meteoric flight of the "top liner." Without him vaudeville would not be vaudeville in any sense of the term and the song and dance man, the sketch team, the serio-comic singer, the juggler, the gymnast, and the monologist are as fixed in their various spheres as Bernhardt or Irving. Their respective lights are dimmed at times by the passing of greater bodies of this or that sort, but when the sky has cleared again, there they are rotating round and round, trying to scintillate a bit stronger in the eyes of their following, for every one of them has his following as surely as has a Faversham of a Maude Adams.

The trouble that the vaudeviller is most concerned with is to get new things. The ground over which the specialist must tread has been gone over so thoroughly that it is packed hard and crusty and spots that yield pay dirt are hard to find. He asks the playwriter to help him; he turns to the newspaper man and the magazine writer to help him find something new. When he can get it he will generally pay handsomely for it, for it means that much more to him to keep up a reputation with managers and the public as a producer of new things.

Here and there one still sees an "act" in the vaudeville houses that tickled one's inmost risibles into life in those long-gone days when a visit to the theatre was an event and generally meant a matinée with mother or some school chum. But these "features" have for the most part been incorporated into a playlet or made into a sketch. Wherever an act is presented on its merits, as an "act," it is apt to have some semblance of up-to-dateness about it, or the persons who do it must have a solid reputation as "artists."

One of the men identified with vaudeville who is thoroughly qualified to speak on the passing of the "top liner" and of vaudeville in general is Manager Sanderson of Tony Pastor's Theatre on Fourteenth Street. Sanderson says that it does not require a very tenacious memory to recall every changing period of features in the vaudeville world since its introduction in a serious way in America. Perched on a high stool, alternately making suggestions about changes in an "act" that was being rehearsed and making decisions in the construction of the next week's bill, he had this to say of the present condition of vaudeville:

"No one expected that the conditions of last season would continue. It would be impossible to sustain a hysterical order of things such as was made by the fancy priced 'top liner' that were recruited from the legitimate. We had our share of them, but, our forte and fancy is straight vaudeville all the time and we were not disturbed by the conditions of last year as much as were some others. Now that the fever is over, it has left the business in a somewhat unsettled state, and it will probably be some time before the real adjustment occurs. Here we are used to looking ahead for the newest in vaudeville. Most of the other houses are looking for anything at all that is new, and vaudeville is no more to them than light opera or tragedy, if they can make it suit their patrons and the public in general, which after all is the real jury on what shall and shall not be offered.

"I understand that ... formance manager ... houses entirely ... some cases even to 'combinations,' but he has grown to be a pessimist on vaudeville in general, and cannot be taken as indicative of the general feeling toward it by managers. Another has already arranged to give up about half of the time of his houses to playlets and ballet. There is no reason why ballet of a certain sort should not please the patrons of the continuous houses. The other half of the time will be given over to the vaudeville of individual acts. In this latter line of the profession the same old grind keeps up. We still have the mediocre talent that does to fill in with, men and women who keep pegging away at their work till they succeed in making a hit that will demand big salaries and newspaper notices, or else they get discouraged and drift out of the business or into the small parts of a traveling combination where they help swell the army of actors who spend half the year looking for work, and the other half in dodging it.

"On the other hand, there is the usual percentage of success. I have an instance here to-day of a young fellow who was a 'space writer' on Park Row, who tried unsuccessfully for several years to break into vaudeville. He finally got an opening with a little sketch he had written. It was not much of a success, but he kept on working and trying to get something that would do. At last he got it. He came to us and we produced it for him. It went off like a rocket. The people took to it at once. In other words, he has at last 'made a hit,' not only with his work, but as an attraction himself. It is safe to say that if he puts half the work into his future he has in the past few years he will rank as a staple A1 attraction and will always be in a position to draw a comfortable figure for each week's work, no matter what the existing condition of the business may be.

"Then we have another case here of a man who just put on a dress suit and comes out and sings 'coon songs.' I never heard of him before he asked for a rehearsal. He has already been offered twice, and it won't make any difference what he sings or what he may do, he will always be a sure vaudeville man, for he was born one.

"It is instances like these that keep the ranks of the vaudevillists up to a certain standard. There are not many instances where the business turns out phenomenal talent. So it is seldom paid much attention to by the world at large until something unusual turns up to call attention to a performer.

"I predict that, now the fever of the past dozen years is over, vaudeville will resume the even tenor of its way and supply the ranks of the upper theatrical world with an occasional star in return for the ones lent to it lately. The old-time acts, such as Wood and Shepard did, or those of Weber & Fields, the Russell brothers, the Rogers brothers, the Dalys and a lot more I could mention, are still popular when fixed up to suit the times by the right people, and they make as much fun as ever. There is an even run of road combinations that need vaudeville talent all the time, and between them and the continuous performance houses of the country that deal only with vaudeville, the steady-going variety performer never has much trouble in finding an engagement.

"A few years ago, when the English specialty people began to get back to their heaths in Europe, they told the English and European managers about the class of talent in the variety business over here. So when the first class variety folks began to find their field filling up with the 'stars' from the legitimate stage, many of them found no trouble in making engagements on the Continent. The first to go over at that time were successful, and they blazed the way for more, and at the present time I should say there were not less than a hundred first-class vaudeville performers whom I know personally who are making all kinds of a hit and money in Europe. This would indicate a sort of tit-for-tat game, it seems to me, and England is paying back some of the money we paid out for the English 'top liners' that were imported for us some time ago.

"To return to our original subject, I wish to say that while we recognize all 'big acts' in proportion to their value, we always try to make it understood that this is Pastor's, and we have never cared to give any feature precedence over the name of the house. We recognize the conditions of each season and follow it as closely as we can without disturbing Mr. Pastor's main policy. We have the playlet here, but in smaller doses than it will be served to people in some other houses. Not so very many years ago Mr. Pastor made the same innovations as to the playlet, by introducing acts from some of the old operas and even ballet, such as will be the vogue this Winter. It didn't last long, and the plain, old, unadulterated variety resumed its even tenor afterward. There have been few instances of managers sticking insistently to vaudeville. Many of them have made fortunes out of the song and dance man, and then gone into mediocrity by spending them trying to make innovations. Mr. Pastor has never tried innovations, except when it was necessary to put a little extra touch on a bill to keep up with the times or to see whether his public were tiring of vaudeville. He has seen dozens of men and women leave his employ and go up to the more conspicuous places in the theatrical world, some to fame, others to failure. Some of the people who were on the bills with him in the same sized type when Fourteenth Street was way up town have risen and fallen as stars. He has an abiding faith in vaudeville, and ... it will live longer than either you ... L."

... Keith's Fourteenth Street Theatre ... tinue to have a fair consideration, but the tendency of the public they cater to is to the higher class of comedy, done in short, quick, and crisp fashion. It is at Keith's where the ballet is to be tried, and arrangements have been made to produce bits of the old comedies that made our parents laugh many years ago. As these require a little more talent than the vaudeville performer usually possesses, special companies are to be formed for their production. The belief of the Keith management is that the public have had a surfeit of vaudeville as an entirety, but that its best features will always be popular, and therefore will always be found in the theatres under Mr. Keith's management.

Much the same policy will be pursued by Mr. Proctor, at whose four theatres in this city the light comedy produced by competent stock companies has proved such a thorough-going success that steps have been taken for an even more pretentious production of these light plays than in the past. Vaudeville acts between the acts of the comedies and in the time intervening between afternoon and evening productions will be retained to meet the "continuous" idea. But managerial energies will be devoted particularly to the revival of old comedy and farce-comedy successes of past years, including those of the Daly period, when John Drew, Ada Rehan, "Jimmy" Lewis, Mrs. Gilbert, and their associates kept the town in continuous laughter by their clean, wholesome, and contagious fun. Mr. Proctor has perhaps gotten further away from the vaudeville than most of his associate managers in this field. But he has found the harvest profitable, his audiences satisfied, and his policy a continuously profitable one.

Mart Fuller, who has charge of the office of the White Rats, the organization of vaudevillists banded together for mutual benefit, says that "Vaudeville, like all other business, has its ups and downs. Just now there are lots of 'Rats' in Europe, and they are all doing well. In this country there is a steady demand for the first-class variety performer from many sources, although the percentage of theatres that employ vaudeville people exclusively is less than it has been for many years.

T. O. McGILL.

A FAITHFUL DOG'S EPITAPH.

A TRAGIC story of a dog's devotion and faithfulness to his master, even unto death, is graven deep in a tablet hewn in the face of a rock beside the Kaaterskill Falls, at the time of the occurrence thirty-three years ago. It has interested many thousands of visitors to this beautiful and romantic region of the Catskills, who have made the descent into the wood-lined abysm where the falls plash and murmur and extend in a crystal brook that serpentines among the boulders to a more level course in Sunset Gorge at the foot of High Peak Mountain.

The epitaph is as follows:

To the Memory of
VITE,
The Bayard of Dogs,
Sans Peur et Sans Reproche.
Killed
June 10, 1868, by Leaping from the Platform Above the Falls to the Rocks Beneath.

This Epitaph is Inscribed to His Memory by His Friends
J. S. McK.—W. E. P.—J. K. M.

Vite was a spaniel. His master, with his friends, went to the foot of the falls, leaving the dog above. The animal could not see them, as they made the precipitous descent, and was in great distress when at last they emerged from the woods into the open on the rocks, nearly 280 feet below. As his master appeared Vite barked for joy, and perceiving no other way to reach him, unhesitatingly made the fearful leap.

Vite's feat has been embellished by legend in the recounting of it by the few denizens of the mountain solitudes who abide there from year's end to year's end. They tell how toward midnight on every June 19 the ghost of the spaniel haunts the vicinity of the falls, and how, as the hands of the clock mark the witching hour, a succession of short, sharp barks is heard, followed by the flight of the apparition through the air over the falls into the precipice, whence arises a prolonged howl which echoes and re-echoes among the Cimmerian recesses of Sunset Gorge and the forest-clad slope of High Peak Mountain.

However this may be—for there are those who solemnly asseverate that they have both seen the apparition and heard its howling—the fame of Vite's exploit has spread beyond the Atlantic, borne to Europe by travelers who have read the epitaph on the rock. A few days ago Anton Christian, proprietor of the Laurel House, at the head of the Kaaterskill Falls, received a letter from John T. Haigh of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, in which the writer, who is unknown to him, mentioned that he had journeyed in the Catskills in 1883, and had seen the tablet. He had recounted the circumstances of the dog's devotion to many friends, who, like himself, were desirous of securing a copy of the epitaph. Mr. Haigh explained that he did not expect ever to visit America again, and desired to know whether some one among the guests of the place would not do him the favor of sending him the exact wording of the inscription. Mr. Christian turned the letter over to his assistant manager, C. R. Haner, who took steps not only to procure a copy of the epitaph, but also a photograph of it and of the falls, which were ... to Mr. Haigh.

THE HEAVENS IN SEPTEMBER

THE astronomical features for which September is most noted will be the harvest moon and the crossing of the equinoctial by the sun. Close to these events in importance to poor suffering humanity is the ending of the dog days, when general humidity will be shorn of his glory until another Summer comes around and he is again commissioned to lead the disagreeables. His chief vocation seems to be to prevent action, and he may therefore be very well considered as belonging to the vanguard of that distinguished body that "is born to fight another day."

The full moon, which occurs nearest the Autumnal equinox, is popularly termed the harvest moon. On Sept. 28 the moon will be full, and the honor will fall to its lot. The peculiarity of the full moon that comes nearest the Sept. 22 or 23 is that it rises at near the same time for several nights in succession. A full moon always rises about the time the sun sets, but on the evening following the day on which the moon reaches its full stage it rises after sunset at periods ranging from a few minutes to more than an hour, depending on season and latitude. Those intervals are shorter with the September moons than with those of the other months. The difference of time between successive risings of the moon after sunset, comparing September with March, practically disappears around the equator, and increases with the distance from that line, being greater here than in New Orleans, and greater in Alaska than here.

Around the time of the Autumnal equinox the angle between the plane of the horizon and that of the ecliptic, or of the path which the earth traverses in its yearly journey around the sun, is smaller than it is at other times during the year. This is why the moon of that period seems to rise about the same time for several successive nights. In England, where so many of the crops are gathered in September, the full moon for the month, which comes up for many evenings just after sunset, leaving only a brief interval of darkness, was once deemed to be a special provision of Providence to enable the farmers to continue their work onward into the night without interruption, and thus it popularly became known as the harvest moon.

Twice each year—around March 21 and Sept. 22—the sun is said to "cross the equinoctial," or "cross the line." The earlier date is called the vernal equinox and the latter one the Autumnal equinox. When the sun crosses the line it is in the zenith of all places on the equator at noon. Consequently its rays reach from one pole to the other. On or about the above-mentioned dates each year the sun is above the horizon of every point of the earth, and approximately for the same length of time as it is below the horizon. Thus the days and nights at those dates, making no allowance for refraction, are about equal in duration. On Sept. 22 the six-months day at the north pole will end and the six-months night begin, while at the south pole they will just be beginning to get their Spring wardrobes in order, and will be discussing the most successful of our Summer shirtwaist patterns.

The September sky will be alive with clustering constellations that shine with renewed lustre in the crisp and pure Autumnal atmosphere. Among them may be noted the great square of Pegasus rising in the east, and low down in the northeast is the lovely cluster of the Pleiades. The three stars, Arcturus, Vega and Capella, known as the northern brilliants, are specially worthy of observation, for they are all visible, and opinions differ as to which is the brightest of the trio. Early in September Arcturus is the brilliant red star near the northwestern horizon, Vega the superb star high in the north, not far west of the meridian, and Capella will be found in the northeast outshining her neighbors. These three stars form an irregular triangle.

On Sept. 28, the day of the full moon, these beautiful bright diamond points will be in about the same position. But planets and stars will lose their lustre when, at the close of the month, the rounded orb of the harvest moon looms above the eastern horizon as the sun sinks below the western, and "seated in her silver car" rises slowly to the zenith, putting out the smaller stars, flooding the sleeping earth with silvery light, casting weird shadows over the landscape, and painting, wherever moonbeams rest, pictures of ineffable loveliness that mortal pencil can never reproduce.

Three of the planets reach the position of quadrature in September, the first one being Uranus, which arrives there on the 9th, and then hustles along toward conjunction with the sun, where it will be early in December. This is one of the evening stars, and is found not very far from Antares, which is the bright star of the constellation of the Scorpion. The next of the brotherhood to reach the quarter post is Neptune, and his arrival there makes him a very bad second to Uranus, as he does not get to the mark until the 25th. Before this, on the 6th, we have this planet and the lessening crescent of the moon in conjunction, and so we see that Neptune is a morning star for the present, and must use his trident to hold up the dignity of being the only one of his class for the month.

Jupiter, on the 28th, the day of the wonderful full moon, is the third planet that reaches quadrature on his way to fight more closely with lovely Venus for the supremacy of the evening sky. From now one all must turn interested eyes toward these two wonderfully beautiful celestial gladiators, and watch them as night after night they get nearer and somewhat nearer, until just after the middle of November they will be at their closest. This meeting needs only a very little closer proximity to afford us a picture of vanishing beauty. But as it is we can watch them approach until they get as near as they are allowed to be on this occasion, and then see them gradually widen the space that separates them, as Jupiter moves in toward conjunction with the sun, and Venus draws away to the far eastern end of her tether. Here, possibly overcome with remorse at not having been more sociable when the occasion offered, she turns and pursues her hero toward the goal from which all derive their light, too late, alas, to catch the mighty Jupiter, who, unmoved by all this appeal, continues majestically on his way.

Mercury is moving away to the eastward from the sun, and is, consequently, another of the evening stars, but in response to the great attraction of the sun, whose pull is far too powerful to resist, he turns again to the westward and becomes a morning star some time before the great struggle between the two larger and more important planets above mentioned. Mercury and the two-days-old moon are in a somewhat distant conjunction on the 14th.

Saturn sets shortly after midnight, and will be in quadrature early in October, being the only planet for that month to reach that distinguished position. This is the planet that is so close to Jupiter. The latter gets to his highest altitude at about 7:30 in the evening, and Saturn gets there about 8 o'clock. Jupiter is a bit further south, not quite a degree, however; and in the latter part of November the two planets will be almost close enough to touch one another. Jupiter is far and away too mighty to have anything to do with rings, so he keeps Saturn at a proper distance.

Mars, another evening star, has the distinction for the month of being occulted by the moon, there being but 11 minutes of arc separating the two on the 16th. To our eyes it will look as though the planet and the moon were at hide and seek. As we are told that clouds, fogs, and mists are scarcely ever visible about Mars, the planet will have to do a deal of seeking in order to find a proper place to hide, thereby somewhat reversing our worldly custom.

WHERE THERE IS STARVATION IN ITALY.

AN Italian laborer was at work some three years ago, digging a trench in a New York street. He was active, industrious, good-looking, and about five feet eight inches in height. On account of some slight stiffness of the muscles of the neck, he had probably escaped conscription. The man was asked what was the reason for his coming to America. His answer was, "Because I starved in Italy. My poor mother died of hunger. My father would have been alive to-day had he had enough to eat. A good friend, a compatriot, who was in Chicago, loaned me the money for my passage. Thanks be to God and the Virgin, I have been able to pay him back and have saved enough to bring over here my sister and my little brother. That is all the family left me." This was said with such an air of resignation as to impress the hearer with his truthfulness.

Curiosity on the part of the listener, who could speak Italian, induced him to make a fairly careful examination as to the precedents of the man. He said he was from Apulia. Inquiries were made abroad, and the man's story was found to be true. The kindly priest of Lorenzo's parish in Brooklyn reported that the man was perfectly honest, and that with him were living a girl of fifteen and a little boy of seven. They were going to school. Lorenzo was from near Oria, in Apulia, so said the priest. When some slight aid was proffered, the man politely declined assistance. A better place was, however, found for him, and he is now a gardener in a handsome country seat in New Jersey, and earns good wages. He has a little house to live in, and his sister and brother are with him. The children are the playmates of the younger members of the employer's family, and Lorenzo is the happiest of men and with some money in the savings bank.

Now how came it about that a strong and able man should tell of starvation in Italy as the reason for leaving his country?

In The Monthly Review for September, Mr. Edward C. Strutt, in an article entitled "Famine and its Causes in Italy," gives what are the most painful of details as to the causes for hunger in many parts of Italy. Mr. Strutt writes: "Italy, the brightest gem of the sunny south, has always held a prominent place among these privileged countries of our imagination, and it is, therefore, with pained surprise that we discover the footprints of grim famine in the home of prosperity. But what astonishes even more is the fact that these ominous footprints are more clearly discernible and more numerous precisely in those southern provinces hitherto famed for the inexhaustible productiveness of their olive groves and for the fertility of the undulating vine-clad country."

Prosperity seems to decrease as the advance is made southerly from the Alps. It rises in Tuscany, "only to fall abruptly in Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Sicily, and Sardinia, the unhappy island which holds the record of Italy's misery." What must be the reward of labor in Italy when in Piedmont and Lombardy, the men and women who "work from morning to night in the rice fields, exposed to the pestilential emanations of the marshy land, in which they sink knee deep, are content with wages of 60 centimes (about fivepence) a day?"

Nothing has been written of late of that dire disease known as pellagra, this malady arising from the forced use of spoiled meal. Mr. Strutt says that the pellagra is on the increase among the Lombardy peasantry. Now, in Piedmont and Lombardy, there are many manufactures, and with employment bread is procurable, but what about other parts of Italy, where there is no work, and even if there was, food is scarce?

In Sardinia, during the period ranging from Jan. 1, 1885, to June 30, 1897, "no fewer than 52,060 judicial sales of homes and lands took place for non-payment of taxes." This astonishing conclusion is arrived at, that one out of every fourteen inhabitants "was despoiled by the Government during the above-mentioned period." The poverty of the people can be fully understood when this year in Sardinia the Government has seized property on which a sum less than a lira was due, and the lira in American money is worth about 19 cents. In some cases the amount levied on was less than a cent. "When," writes Mr. Strutt, "it is remembered that the poor huts and hovels and the little fields, though sufficient to maintain the hardy mountaineers, are absolutely valueless to the Government, the folly of the authorities in pursuing a cruel policy, which sows the seeds of hatred, revolt, and brigandage, surpasses the bounds of comprehension."

In the sections of Italy before mentioned, suffering seems to be general. Referring to Apulia, the writer of the article states that the agitation which culminated in the street barricades in Milan in 1898 were directly traceable to the Apulian peasantry. The revolt was suppressed with a heavy hand. There were wholesale arrests of hundreds of peasants, and they were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Apparently the revolt was crushed, "but under the embers of apparent quiet the fire of dissatisfaction and despair is smoldering, and may at any moment burst forth into fierce flames."

The cause for the troubles in Apulia is thus explained:

"Formerly there were few more flourishing or contented regions in Italy than Apulia. The abundant crops of oil and wine were a source of riches to the landed proprietors, who employed thousands of peasants in the cultivation of their vast estates, and peace and plenty reigned supreme. But the appearance of a terrible little insect, the mosca olearia, abruptly changed the spirit of this charming dream. Slowly and insidiously at first, then with alarming rapidity, as if carrying out the preconcerted plan of a general attack, the mosca olearia fastened on the magnificent olive groves. One after another the beautiful trees of Minerva, some of them many hundreds of years old, withered and died, strewing the ground with their gray-green leaves. Some of the most valuable olive groves, which only three years ago were a sea of luxuriant foliage, now look as if they had been blasted by a breath of fire. A sickly brown color has taken the place of the soft green tints, and the country, seen from a distance, offers an indescribably bleak and desolate aspect. This wholesale destruction of the olive groves cannot be attributed to the mosca olearia alone, and a Government commission now studying the question, under Prof. Comes, is of opinion that the evil is even more serious, and that a mysterious and hitherto unknown malady has attacked the trees, leaving little prospect of their preservation."

There are then thousands of men, women, and children who are starving, "like helpless animals, among their dead olive-groves and withered vines." The frugality of the Pugliese peasantry is proverbial. They live on beans and Indian corn, eaten without even salt, and occasionally, in the season, baked chestnuts. Bread is a luxury. They are an industrious race and have no Neapolitan traits. The author cites instances where the peasants begged for work not for money, but for the food necessary for their wives and children. "We are willing to work night and day," said one of the men, "but save our wives and children from starvation." In Apulia, Mr. Strutt writes, that in parts of the country where crime was almost unknown, the terrors of famine are such that petty misdemeanors are carried out purposely so that there may be imprisonment. Then there is the chance of having something to eat. This sad story is told, of three young women, charged with stealing olives. The magistrate, pitying the misery of the women, sentenced them to the minimum penalty, which was an imprisonment of three days.

"Then a tragic scene took place. Bursting into tears, the prisoners flung themselves at the Magistrate's feet, imploring him to give them the shelter of the prison for at least three months. With the touching ingenuousness of children they told how the theft had been a preconcerted affair in order to escape the terrors which the Winter (a particularly bitter one this year,) held in store for them, and how they had even consulted a lawyer, who had planned the whole scheme, assuring them that, according to the Penal Code, they would be sentenced to three months at the very least. And now the poor girls saw their dream of prison paradise, with its bed and blankets and daily soup and bread and meat twice a week, a princely fare, vanishing like a mirage before them just as they thought themselves on the point of entering the blessed portals. They were being ruthlessly thrust back into the world of honesty and squalor to slave and starve and suffer, and they made one last desperate stand against their fate. The poor Magistrate actually had to sustain a juridical discussion with the would-be victims, who were led away sobbing in a broken-hearted manner, as if they saw stretching before them the long vista of weary Winter days, with its attendant train of cold, hunger, and dishonor."

It is not alone the peasantry who suffer, but also the owners of the land. Though the olive crop may be a total failure, nevertheless the taxes must be paid. A case is cited of a landed proprietor whose entire crop was estimated to be worth only 1,800 lire. "He had to pay 1,500 lire for land tax, 180 for feudal tributes, and the cultivation of his estate cost 4,200 lire; total 5,880 lire." It is not to be wondered that the land owners cannot give work to the peasantry, "for it is sheer loss of time and money to cultivate olive groves, as the bitter experiences of the last ten years have shown."

The moneyed instituticns of Italy as the Banca d'Italia and Banca di Napoli can make no further advances. Mortgages on non-productive land cannot be considered as valuable. From the official returns these figures are presented. Once in the fortunate period the income of the land owners of Apulia represented 100,092,000 lire. Today this has been lessened some 76 per cent.

"Small wonder, then, that the peasantry starve, and that the branch offices of the banks of Italy and Naples are full to overflowing with jewels and ancient trinkets which glittered on the sword-hilts of Crusaders and decked the beautiful Apulian ladies of the Court of Frederick II. Nor is there any prospect of these relics of ancient splendor and prosperity ever being restored to the quaintly carved caskets or to the snow-white necks from which they have been taken, not without tears, to appease the inexorable Shylock, or to keep the wolf from the ancestral door."

Desperate as Mr. Strutt believes to be existing conditions, he thinks that there are remedies to be found. Apulia particularly suffers from the want of water. There was a project of constructing an aqueduct and bringing supplies of water to the parched land, but money for public works is not readily procurable in Italy. The army and the navy absorb all the available funds. As to vine culture, save for home consumption, Italy has no market for her wines. Greater facilities should be given to the growth of corn. Even seed corn is wanting. If statistics are to be relied upon, the present grain crop of Italy is reported to be good, but if there is no money how are the poor to buy their bread? With political considerations having to do with the parties now in power in Italy, we have nothing to do. Mr. Strutt concludes as follows:

"The popular Cerberus is beginning to bay ominously, and history has shown time and time again that it is much wiser and cheaper to appease his hunger with bread, especially when that bread has long and unjustly been withheld from him, than to excite his fury with the prodding of bayonets. * * * King Demos is the master of the situation, and what is more, he knows it. From a political and social and economic point of view, Italy has never yet traversed so important and highly interesting a period of evolution as the one which we are now watching."

Society and the Cup Races.

IT is difficult to estimate the upsetting influence on social life and conditions in New York and its suburbs, and even at the further resorts, of the coming America's Cup races. Many a hostess at Newport, Lenox, Southampton, and all through the suburbs is already bemoaning and bewailing the fact that Sir Thomas Lipton has again come over after that particularly ugly piece of silver known as the America's Cup, and they do not hesitate to frankly express their hope that he will carry it back to England and put a stop, for a while, at least, to what they consider the too-frequent upsetting of all the Autumn social plans.

Lenox, whose season falls in September and October, is this year posing almost as a martyr among the resorts, for it can have little hope of much life or gayety during the week or fortnight that the white-winged racers are competing for the prize. Everywhere the plans of society are based upon the cup races, and all invitations for house parties, as well as replies to the same, bear the lines "barring the week of the cup races."

There are few women, however, no matter how much inclined to seasickness and how much opposed to the races from social reasons, who care to decline any invitation they may be fortunate enough to have received to witness one or more of the races from a steam yacht or a club steamboat. Every available steam craft, large or small, from Norfolk to Eastport, has, it would seem, been chartered for these races, and from all indications the flotilla that will go down the bay on the day of the first event will be the largest that ever assembled on such an occasion.

The social outgoing on that day will also be a notable one, and could a list of the prominent men and women who will be on the steam yachts and the club steamboats be compiled it would read like a social register.

1901

Factory Inspeetion in Massachusetts

The Secretary of the National Consumers' League Speaks of the Benefits Its Application Would Bring to New York.

MRS. FLORENCE KELLEY, Secretary of the National Consumers' League, holds a very exalted opinion of Massachusetts as regards that State's standards of thought and action in the matter of the rights of labor. Mrs. Kelley, it may be remarked in passing, probably knows more about factory conditions than any other woman in the world. She is the only woman who was ever Chief Factory Inspector, and she has been studying factories in this country and Europe for the last twenty years.

"Massachusetts is so far ahead," said Mrs. Kelley the other day, "that it is as if she made one country by herself, and the rest of us made another. Rufus Wade has been the Chief Factory Inspector there for twenty-two years. He has held his office under both Republican and Democratic administrations, and no one in either party has ever suggested his removal. The same policy of continuance has been observed with regard to his subordinates.

"Factory inspection began in Massachusetts with the passing by that State of the first law in this country regulating hours of labor of women. This law allowed a maximum of sixty hours a week and ten hours in any one day for women and children in mills and factories. In 1894 the number of hours was reduced from sixty to fifty-eight in factories, and quite recently this law has been made to apply to stores and laundries.

"In 1875 a law was enacted prohibiting the employment of children under ten years in mills and factories. The law has been extended gradually, generally on the recommendation of the department, till Massachusetts has now the best code for the protection of labor in the world. For instance, the plans for every factory erected in the State must be submitted to the architect of the department, and he enjoys large discretion in the matter of safe exits in case of fire and so on. His specifications have to be carried out.

"The great and distinguishing characteristic of the Massachusetts employer is his admirable compliance with the law, and the small amount of prosecution which is necessary. The employing class is more law-abiding than in any other State of the Union."

"How do you account for this?" I asked her.

"Massachusetts has a Constitutio[n] which she can sustain her[self] tection of la[bor] of a[ll] [illegible] know whether it is [illegible] because or not. If it is, I don't see why it doesn't work in other New England States as well. But there are States adjoining Massachusetts where factory conditions are as bad as they are anywhere in the country.

"There is a compulsory educational law," continued the speaker, "which forbids the employment of any child under fourteen in a factory or store. And a child can't be employed at fourteen unless he can produce a certificate from the public school authorities showing that he has been to school every day the previous year, except when excused for good reason. Illiterate children of fourteen to sixteen are obliged to attend the night schools provided by the school boards. This provision is aimed at the French-Canadian and other immigrant boys and girls. These night-school pupils, I have been told, have a ticket, something like a meal ticket, which is punched for every attendance. And they are liable to have to produce that at any moment on the demand of an Inspector on a tour of the factory.

"From the very beginning Mr. Wade's policy has been to enlist the services of all local officers in the enforcement of the law—the School Boards, the Boards of Health, the Fire and Building Departments, and others. In all cases they co-operate harmoniously.

"Now we come to the sweat shops," said Mrs. Kelley, warming up to her subject, for the destruction of the sweat shop is the thing for which she lives.

"In 1893 Massachusetts passed a law requiring every person working at garment-making at home to hold a license from the department. This license must be framed and hung in a conspicuous position in the room where the work is done. It guarantees that no one sleeps in the room, and that the holder pledges himself to notify the department should infectious disease break out on the premises, and also of his removal to other quarters. The license is granted only after a visit from an Inspector, who has found the apartment clean and wholesome. If the holder violates any of the provisions the license is revoked for life, and the worker is subject to fine or imprisonment, and he commonly moves to some other State—generally New York—to continue his trade.

"The remarkable thing about the Massachusetts system is that it is [illegible] did this, for when he refused the department declined to issue a license for work to be done in his building. Then there would be an exodus of workers from his tenement, a very unprofitable thing for him.

"Whole streets were thus condemned by the department, and deserted by the garment workers. You can easily see that this would have a beneficial effect both upon conditions in the tenement district and upon the cleanliness of the garments made in the homes. As an indirect result, a large number of employers stopped giving out work to be done at home, and a large number of women who had hitherto worked at home went to the shops to work.

"This is what the Consumers' League wants. It wants garments made in the factories, where conditions can be much more easily overlooked and kept in proper shape. The worst thing about the home work is that when there is a sick child the mother sits by the bed, and throws the garment she is making on the bed. You can see that there is no such danger of infection when the garment does not go into the tenement at all, and when the worker passes through the open air on her way to the shop.

"Since 1893 the number of applications for licenses in Massachusetts has fallen from 8,000 to 2,000, and there are only about 1,500 outstanding licenses to-day. The workers report infectious disease immediately. They don't dare do otherwise. The department has an admirable system of checking them. Every morning a clerk sits down at the long-distance telephone and receives reports from all the Boards of Health in the cities where there are groups of workers. The department compares the names and addresses given with the names and addresses on their books, and if a new case of infectious disease is found in the home of one of their workers they visit it immediately.

"The admirable skill shown in the arrangement of the records makes every department of the work easy. In the State House at Boston you can find the name and address of every person who ever held a license in Massachusetts, to whom one has ever been refused, or from whom one has ever been revoked. They are arranged by towns, streets, and numbers. The re[duction] in the number of home workers has [been] largely through the expense [to] manufacturers in the d[etail] manufacturers gradually [illegible] garment-making was no longer desirable. As a result the irresponsible sweating manufacturers and the lowest sweat shop victims have been driven to New York."

And Mrs. Kelley sighed.

"Why don't we get rid of them the same way?" asked the interviewer.

"When we create an office in New York," said Mrs. Kelley, replying indirectly, "we don't appoint an able man and then keep him for life. That's what they do in Massachusetts. That's what they did with Horace Mann in the Educational Department. That's what they have done with Mr. Wade. Inspectors Griffin and Plunkett of Mr. Wade's office belong to the heroes of civil life. Each one of them has incurred illness, serious in his own case, fatal in the cases of children of each, by his devotion in the pursuit of his duty.

"Our New York code is just as good," she continued, "with the exception that the hours are sixty a week instead of fifty-eight, and that plans for the factory buildings do not have to be submitted. The difference is in the enforcement. Our Department of Factory Inspection was created in 1886. Since then there have been three chiefs in sixteen years, and the fourth has just entered office. All removals and appointments in the department are purely political; they do not claim to be anything else. There are 20,000 outstanding licenses; a fact which shows on the face of it that no proper inspection of the sweat shops has been made.

"There is no adequate staff, no available records of the past sixteen years, no effective co-operation of different departments. Furthermore, there has been such utter degradation in the department that three Deputy Inspectors have been indicted by the Grand Jury for taking bribes paid for licenses given without inspection.

"Daniel O'Leary, the second chief, was the elevator boy at the State House in Albany before he was promoted to the position. He remained chief from 1886 to 1889, when the protests against his incompetency were such that Gov. Roosevelt removed him. In August of the same year he was permitted to take a so-called civil service examination. This examination was restricted to persons who had served as Chief Under Factory Inspector. [illegible] passed. The examiner [illegible] was appointed Chief Factory Inspector. [illegible] mand the respect of those informed in its history as long as some others still hold office in it.

"The Consumers' League," added Mrs. Kelley, "hopes for the removal of Williams and O'Leary and the substitution of able and competent men; and then it hopes for the adoption of Massachusetts methods in toto."

What Put Out the Pipe.

IT was 3 o'clock in the morning. The Fulton Street car stood on the bridge loop. It was well filled with a sleepy, ill-natured crowd. Even the motorman and conductor seemed tired and out of sorts. The Inspector who directed the movements of the cars was simply bearish. His answers to the few questions asked him were growled out in quick, short monosyllables.

Just as the signal was given for the car to start for Brooklyn a big Irishman, half-seas over, rolled aboard and fell into a front seat. He was humming a rollicking Irish tune in a rich brogue. His very presence seemed to scatter the bad humor of the sleepy crowd.

Hardly had the car got well upon the bridge when he pulled out a short pipe, filled and lighted it, and sent a puff of smoke skyward. The second puff brought the conductor with a rush along the footboard, and every one looked for trouble.

"You shouldn't smoke," said the conductor.

"Thot's what me sister tells me," replied the Irishman.

"You mustn't smoke," angrily snarled the conductor.

"Thot's what me doctor tells me," was the good-natured answer.

"You shan't smoke here, and if you don't stop I'll throw you out," shouted the conductor, as he climbed into the seat.

The great, hulking Irishman raised himself, keeping one hand on the back of the seat, while even the man in the rear seat woke up and looked forward eagerly to the expected fight. With a half leer and a grin the Irishman said:

"Faith, now yer talkin'. Thot's what me wife says. Begorra, I know she manes it, and I shtops."

Suiting his actions to his words, he took his pipe from his mouth, thrust it into his pocket, fell back into his seat, and closed his eyes. Every one laughed. The conductor, with a sheepish look, turned back to the platform of the car, while the passengers guyed him. The man on the rear seat went to sleep again, and the big Irishman snored.

Opening the Oyster Season.

TO-DAY being the first day of September—a month with an "r" in it—marks the beginning of the oyster season. The oyster market in New York was very busy all of last week, but not until to-day will chefs throughout the country place oysters on their menus. The bivalve will be quite the proper thing for a dinner course from now until the 1st of May.

Here in New York the market was concerned last week with oysters for shipment to Western cities. Great quantities were so disposed of, so that to-day even in Denver, New York oysters will be ready for consumption. The manner of preparing oysters for shipment has developed to such an extent within recent years that the Denver man can get his bivalves in almost as good condition as they are when they are shipped.

The New Yorker or the visitor to this metropolis who has not visited the oyster market has missed one of the quaintest sights in this city. Yet it is all so far away that few people do see it. Down behind the Gansevoort Market, near the foot of Fourteenth Street, on the North River, there are fourteen dingy-looking houseboats moored to the docks, and which remain so moored throughout the year. These boats are rectangular in shape, and generally two stories high. Their main deck floors are much below the surface of the dock, and access to them is by steeply inclined [illegible] planks. They are very dirty-looking [illegible] the medium through which [illegible] the season.

Becke[r] [illegible] nts are enormous scows, [illegible] holds in them, manned [illegible] wo to four men, and ha[ve] [illegible]ay, Rockaway, and the [illegible] around New York. Jus[t] [illegible] are from Prince's Bay, [illegible] side the Narrows in the lo[wer] [illegible] Bay.

These boats go out from Staten Island, and in water from ten to fifteen feet deep gather up the oysters with prongs and sea shovels. They don't have any ice aboard, and no matter how hot it is they dump the bivalves on their boat and keep at it. A good oyster in ordinary weather will last four or five days without spoiling even without ice.

When a boat has been filled the fisherman sails up to the oyster basin, which is just back of the old houseboats. Sometimes the entire basin, which reaches several hundred yards out into the water, will be crowded with boats ready to unload their burdens. The fishermen are paid for their product by the basket, and the basket will contain both "counts" and "culls." The culls are the small oysters used mostly for stews, and are so called because they are culled out of the miscellaneous collection the fisherman gathers in. The counts are so called because it is worth while to count them more carefully.

The supply and demand at the oyster basin regulate the price which is obtained by the fisherman, and the rate is usually about uniform for all the market. The bivalves, in their original shell, of course, are taken from the boat in baskets, and then openers are set to work upon them. Nearly all the oysters which are shipped are opened before being sent. Express rates are very much cheaper that way. Of course many are shipped in barrels in the shell, but it costs more to ship the shell than it does to send the oyster, with a corresponding effect upon the price that must be charged at the importing city.

The inside of the houseboats is for the most part occupied by men opening oysters. They are lined up on the two sides of the structure, and sit on little stools like those of a shoemaker. Clothed in [illegible] aids, with heavy rubber boots, [illegible] and rough hat, [illegible] with a strong knife he pries the shell open, puts the same knife under the oyster, and forks it out into a bucket. It is surprising what effect the fact that it is all piece work has upon the openers, for they go at it all with an enthusiasm and energy which is inspiriting.

The oysters are now ready for their washing. They are not shipped in their own juice, for this spoils too readily. This fact, and the necessity for shipment in plain water takes away much of the rich natural flavor of the oyster, which is never so good as when used immediately after opening.

This washing process is done very thoroughly. A bucket of oysters is dumped into a large pan, with holes in the bottom, for draining off the oysters' own liquor. Many buckets of water are now poured upon the bivalves, and the water immediately runs off, the oysters being stirred meanwhile. In a few minutes the whole bucketful is cleaned, and the oysters are poured into a fresh wooden bucket holding about five gallons. This is filled about half full of oysters, and then a large piece of ice is put in the centre of the bucket, and a top wired upon the receptacle. An oyster in one of the buckets, after the ice has been put in and some of its water has melted, is almost tasteless.

Each of the leading express companies runs a refrigerator car out of the city every night, and to this car these buckets, from all the shippers, are sent. This car does its work so well that when one of these buckets reaches a point even so far away as St. Paul or Butte, Mon., some of the original ice is still in the bucket, and the oysters are still fresh and sound.

One opener was shipping last week to Great Falls, Mon.; to St. Louis and Chicago, and other equally distant points, in great quantities. Most of the bivalves shipped are of the small variety. People who use the larger ones usually desire to shell oysters.

The yield of oysters this year promises to be large and of a particularly good quality. There are not so many "counts" as usual in the Prince's Bay crop, but the "culls" are coming in in great numbers. The price is to be about the same as it was last year—a little cheaper if there is any change at all.

Some of the more progressive of the merchants along the river front are chafing under the present method of fixing the price of oysters. They say it is old-fashioned, and, in this day of combinations, should not be. This method is based upon the law of supply and demand. Some of the young men want a combination, and a price fixed by the dealers, but in these old houseboats there are some old-time fishermen who have been in the oyster business for nearly half a century. They are a simple-minded folk and like not the new-fangled ideas of Wall Street, as they call them.

There was an effort to form a [illegible]ization of the oyster men about five years ago, but these old fogies, as their competitors call them, would not go into the arrangement, and as a consequence it failed. The younger men say that no combination can ever be formed until these old fellows die and leave their business to be conducted by "real business men." As a consequence of the operation of the law of supply and demand, the price of "counts" is now $6 a thousand, and of culls $4 a thousand. This is for Prince's Bay oysters, which are the best of those shipped from here to the West.

The Rockaway oysters, which are [illegible] sent to the city, will come into the market in [illegible] next week. There will be [illegible] here this season [illegible] for sale as yet.

[illegible]

SPORTS OUT OF DOORS.

ALMOST every sportsman can recollect many provoking instances of running across a hawk or crow perched just out of reach of small shot and which, on his attempting to get within closer range, immediately seeks some other location. It is such instances as those which have induced some men to purchase three-barrel guns with one barrel rifled, and many more to wish they could afford the expenditure necessary for the procuring of such an arm. It is not always convenient to carry a pocket rifle with one in addition to a shotgun and many times the distance at which such a shot must be made is beyond one's capabilities with a target pistol.

Many years ago there was invented an affair called an auxiliary rifle barrel. This was simply a steel tube, rifled, and made to fit the bore of a shotgun. This arrangement could be slipped into a shotgun barrel and converted it for the time being into a rifle. It added two and a half pounds to the weight of a weapon and was cumbersome to carry, so, although it had many good points, it did not become very popular. A New York gunsmith has just invented a device which, along somewhat similar lines, is a great improvement as regards weight, compactness, and convenience in adjusting for use. This arrangement is an extraordinarily thick brass shell fitted with a hollow steel rifle tube through its centre. In order that they shall fit closely in the chambers so as to prevent the escape of gas through the breech, they bulge in the centre and have several longitudinal slots cut in them to produce sufficient spring to hold them in place. It requires somewhat of an effort to seat them in the barrel, and they are removed by means of a little rod with a ring at one end and a screw in the other, which may be screwed into the head of the shell for the purpose of extraction. An extractor, similar to a rifle extractor, fits into the breech of this shell and has a projection hooking over the regular shotgun extractor, so that the empty rifle cartridge, after being fired, may be either extracted when used in an ordinary gun or thrown out completely when used in an ejecting shotgun. With a slight modification these shells may also be used in the repeating shotguns which eject the shells. For shooting at short distances they have been found fairly effective, though not so much so in target work.

Egg Beach, on the Hudson River, is at present the scene of a lively camping party. The Knickerbocker Canoe Club of this city is once more holding its annual regatta off that site. The camp officially opened yesterday, though several of the members went up earlier in the week, with the purpose of securing the best tent locations, and to-morrow—Labor Day—at 10 A. M. the regular programme of seven races will begin. Invitations have been sent to the Brooklyn, the New York, the Yonkers, and the Undercliffe Canoe Clubs to participate in these. The Knickerbocker boys are wondering if H. Lansing Quick of the Yonkers Club will come down at the last moment in the Foggy Dew and walk off with the sailing prize, as he did last year. Quick, who is one of the best racing men of this vicinity, knows when to shorten sail, and he walked off with the silver sugar bowl last year because he was cautious enough to bend on a moderate sized rig while his competitors went out among the whitecaps with a larger spread of canvas and came back with badly fractured mizzenmasts and parted sheets.

In order to make things thoroughly pleasant, the Knickerbockers have taken a mess tent, a cook stove, and a caterer to camp with them, so that they may devote all their energies to enjoying themselves and tuning up for racing without having the bugbear of unwashed dishes to rise between them and their sport. This arrangement was tried experimentally last year, and was such a success that it has been again adopted. The Regatta Camp and Entertainment Committee consists of George E. Taylor, James Leach, and L. C. Kretzmer.

The race for club fours will probably be one of the most interesting events this year, as the number of 17, 18, and 19 foot open canvas covered Indian model canoes which can participate has increased materially this season. Canoeists have begun to recognize the great advantages of this model, which combines an excellent hunting and fishing boat and a paddling cruiser, easily carrying a tremendous load on a small draught.

That part of the average fisherman's outfit that receives about the least amount of attention is usually his line, many men who will expend a considerable amount of time and trouble in oiling and cleaning a reel and carefully straightening, rewinding, and varnishing a rod, never seem to be impressed with the idea that anything else requires attention. This is especially true of a fresh-water fisherman. The salt-water man often realizes that the briny element may rot a line, but he who goes in quest of the inhabitants of lake or stream rarely seems to realize that it does not do a line any particular amount of good to ... on his reel and let ... good braided-silk minnow casting line 100 yards in length is worth from $1.50 to $3, and is certainly entitled to considerate treatment. After a day's fishing it should always be dried. There are several ways by which this may be done. Stretching it between trees and trusting that some one or something will not run against and break it is probably the most unsatisfactory method, but even this is infinitely better than leaving it to sweat and mildew on a closely packed reel. A good way is to wind it around the inside wire mesh pail of one's minnow bucket and hang the bucket in a shady place. The best scheme yet, however, is one of the wire drying reels made for this purpose. This arrangement consists of four wire arms with a cross piece at each end. The arms radiate from a central hub, which is perforated to revolve on a gimletlike axle, with a handle at one end and a screw thread at the other, which allows it being screwed into a tree or a verandu post as desired. When not in use the arms collapse, and the whole arrangement, which weighs but a very few ounces, folds into a small space. It costs but half a dollar, and will each season have more than its price in the actual value of line saved, not to mention the still greater item of preventing the angler from experiencing the agony of playing a good-sized fish on a line which he strongly suspects of being rotten in several places.

Thomas W. Lawson, the owner of the Independence, though a very busy man, is always willing to be interviewed and seemingly without being concerned over the loss of time involved. A reporter who lately made a trip to Boston to interview Mr. Lawson during the recent controversy with the New York Yacht Club tells a story which would seem to show that the loss of time to the copper "magnate" is more apparent than real.

The interview had been rather lengthy, and Mr. Lawson had occupied himself by passing the ticker tape through his fingers and giving an occasional order to his secretary or signing a paper or two. At the conclusion of the interview the reporter expressed a regret at having occupied so much of Mr. Lawson's time.

"Don't mention it," said the owner of the Independence, "I have made $20,000 on the New York Stock Exchange while I have been talking to you."

Besides being interested ... yachting, Mr. Lawson ... national competition ... branch of aquatic sport ... orts are likely to ... ing venture has been. He has supplied ... funds to send Herman D. Murphy, a prominent American canoe sailor, to England to race for the International Challenge Cup of the Royal Canoe Club, which in canoeing occupies a position corresponding to that of the America's Cup in yachting. Mr. Murphy and his canoe, which is very appropriately called the Uncle Sam, are now in England, and a report of their success or failure is being anxiously awaited by canoeists on this side of the water.

A new scheme in bicycle fittings is a pneumatic grip for handle bars, composed of two concentric rubber cylinders permanently united at each end, and finished with metal ferrules and caps. Fluid, with the ends of the caps is a valve which allows one to force air between the two cylinders, expanding them to any degree the same as with a tire. This allows the rider to have the grip of any degree of hardness, and one which will absorb all the vibration of the handle bar. The handles do not require any cement to attach them to the bars, the pressure exerted by the air inflating and holding them rigidly in place. The owner of the wheel to which they were attached says that next to the pneumatic tire they have done more to make his wheel easy riding than anything he has yet tried.

Two rarely enthusiastic canoeists are Andrew Devine, Vice President of the Columbia Phonograph Company, and Frederick J. Warburton, Treasurer of the National Typographic Company, who between them own a round dozen of canoes. These are kept in various parts of the country, ready for use at short notice. A half dozen are kept on the St. Lawrence River, where both enthusiasts have island homes in the Fiddler's Elbow group of the Thousand Islands; two on the Potomac, at Washington; two on the Upper Delaware River, at Hancock, N. Y., and a couple more on the Madawaska, a river in Canada. Together Mr. Warburton and Mr. Devine have cruised nearly all the waters of the Eastern United States and most of the principal Canadian waters as well.

Croquet has again come to the front, a little revised from the old game, but still quite different from roque, which had a short-lived popularity. Mrs. Willie Allen has been giving croquet parties at Southampton, with prizes for the winners of games. These have been among the most popular entertainments of the season. Even at Southampton, where golf is almost sacred, tennis and particularly squash ball have succeeded it in popularity. The squash courts, like those at Newport, are crowded from morning until night, and now every cottager who can afford ... has one of these courts. ... Southampton is at the ... ... or entertaining in ... racing, promise to be still more popular this coming Autumn and Winter.

MARVELS OF FISH LIFE

That obliging person who for the benefit of science volunteered to count the eggs of a codfish found himself confronted with a remarkable proposition. It is said that he first attempted to count them after having hardened the roe in a preservative; but as this evidently was the work of years and would in all probability become a heritage in his family, to be completed in some future generation, he compromised by counting a spoonful, and by careful estimate so reached a logical conclusion and gave to the world the fact that the codfish would, if all its eggs hatched and came to maturity, have given birth to five millions of young.

It is very evident to the statistical and mathematical mind that if all these codfish lived, and all their descendants, and so on for five or six years, that the Atlantic Ocean would become clogged by codfish, Atlantic liners would be stopped in midocean, and the resultant plague would sweep the world of its human inhabitants. This dreadful fate is happily averted by nature, who provides so delicate an adjustment that the supply of fish is apparently equal to the demand.

Nearly all fish deposit eggs by the millions, the number being extraordinary, and at the present season the waters along shore are teeming with the delicate spheres. The moment they hatch they constitute the food for predaceous fish. Sardines, herring, mackerel, and countless small fish feed upon their own spawn, and as the young grow they become the prey of myriads of fish, birds, and seals, so that the survival of the millions produced represent but a fraction of the original deposit.

The methods of fish protection and diminution present an interesting subject, but in investigating the former one is at once struck with the fact that in almost every instance the mother deserts her progeny, leaving them to the care of the male. Many of the fish, as the mackerel, sword fish, and others, deposit their eggs in the open sea, where they float along, the prey of various animals. Others deposit them upon the bottom, and among the latter are many which erect structures of various kinds—barricades or forts, as it were, for their protection. An interesting illustration of this has been noticed in the Saco River, where the lamprey eel builds veritable fortress. This was of rocks, stones, some being half as large as a ... heaped up in the form of a ... twenty feet in length and ... together was a mystery until the act was observed by some one. The eels foraged up stream and, grasping a stone in their suckerlike mouths, lifted themselves from the botton with a wriggling motion, allowing the swift current to carry them down to the heap, where the stone was dropped. If a stone was found too large for one, two lampreys would lift it from the bottom and allow it to be carried down stream to the fortress. In this aggregation of rocks the eggs of the lamprey were deposited, and about them the young were reared, so escaping their many enemies.

A number of fish conceal their eggs in piles of stones which are heaped up in this way. The dace is one—the pile or heap being very small. The stone toter is another example. The latter fish retains the castle year after year. The visitor to Westminster Park, in the centre of the St. Lawrence, will find by careful search in the immediate vicinity piles of stone three and a half feet in height, some reaching so near the surface that the writer touched the top of the nest and a boat would run into it. The crevices afforded every possible security for the young fish.

Among the ingenious methods for caring for the young and protecting them is that in vogue by the lump fish. The ventral fins form small suckers in the fish, and by them the young cling to the parent, often almost covering it, and undoubtedly weighing it down. When the fish is swimming, followed by countless numbers, it presents so singular an appearance that it is called the "hen and chickens."

In one of Dr. Livingstone's works on Africa he refers to the legend or belief of the natives that a certain small freshwater fish carries its eggs and young in its mouth. This was considered a mere story of the natives, but later investigation showed that this was a habit of the fish. Prof. Agassiz discovered a fish in the Amazon which carried not only the eggs in its mouth, but the young, and they remained packed away in its cheeks until they were literally forced out. The writer has observed the male stickleback take its minute young into its mouth, hold them for a few seconds, and, approaching the nest, literally ... them into it, repeating this day after ... until the young were too active to be ... rolled. A fish somewhat in the line of ... desires to carry their young or baby eye... which ... ultimately ap... be depended from stalks, dangling as the fish moves along, and here they remain until the fish are hatched.

The male of the little sea horse receives the young into a pouch and holds them, and one of the pipefish has a similar arrangement, though not so perfect. A little fish in the Amazon seizes a root or vine hanging in the water, attaches refuse material to it, and in the interstices conceals its eggs, which remain there until they are hatched. In these ways the young fish are protected from the many enemies that are looking for them.

But when the eggs are hatched then they become victims. In many instances they are decimated by their own kind, and few escaped compared with the number hatched; and if nature were not so prolific many tribes would soon become extinct.

The little fish floating on the surface resemble glass, but are seen by the hungry throng below and devoured. Many seek protection in strange places. Thus poisonous jelly fish and other animals afford protection to many small fry. In the Gulf of Mexico, on the outer Florida reef, the writer found that almost every large jelly fish examined had from one to five small fish swimming about beneath the long, poisonous tentacles, perfectly safe, as the predatory fish would never attack them, fearing the poisonous darts of the lasso cells, and, singularly enough, the small fry were not caught by the jellies. So pronounced is this immunity that some naturalists have thought that there was a bond between the two.

The most striking illustration of this was seen between the deadly physalia or Portuguese man-of-war, and countless little mackerel-like fish known as nomeus. The physalia is a bubblelike animal floating in the water, with a long mass of blue tentacles of so deadly a nature that the writer has seen a sardine but touch them and roll over dead, pierced, shocked, almost electrocuted by the discharge of lassoes which must have an effect like an electric shock. Among these deadly weapons are always found from one to five of these little fish, and colored the exact tint of the tentacles, so that it is almost impossible to find the fish unless the physalia is taken by the sail and lifted out of the water when the fish dart about wildly as though alarmed, immediately seeking the physalia when it is replaced on the surface. From long experience fish avoid the physalia, yet the little nomeus makes its home beneath the poisonous streamers. The statement has been made that the physalia eats its blue-tinted companions; this is impossible; but in the great numbers of specimens examined by the writer through a period covering six ... one of these fish, was never found ... of misplaced confidence.

... class of young fish find pro... tive faculties. Thus, ... this being begun in the ... all the sharks and rays ... are provided with four claspers ... cling to the grass and mimic it even to the color. A huge ray of Southern California deposits eggs which resemble pieces of scrap iron. The most remarkable mimic, however, is the egg of Callorhynchus, a curious deep-water fish, whose egg is a perfect leaf in shape, texture, and color.

Many young fish are totally unlike the adult form. Many imitate weeds in color and shape. The young of a little fish which lives in a sea cucumber, or holothurian, has a dorsal or top fin which is a perfect vine, almost as long as the fish. Many of the fish are covered with tentaclelike objects making them resemble seaweed, thus aiding in their protection. The most perfect protection is afforded by the assimilation of color. The fish adapt themselves to the tint of their surroundings and literally drop out of sight, so that while the eye is searching for them, and they are but a foot away, they are invisible. The flat fish—flounders and soles—are particularly protected in this way, while the common sculpins are also marvelous color-change artists, rapidly adapting themselves to different conditions. The writer once watched a large sculpin from a rock on the Maine coast. The fish first appeared on a white sandy bottom and was only discovered when it moved. Tossing some bait down the fish wriggled up the black or mottled kelp bank which lined the rock, and in a few moments had assumed a mottled black and light color which was very protective.

Nature provides a vast supply of fish knowing that it will be depleted, and also furnishes the survivors means by which they are protected in divers ways.

C. F. HOLDER.

Compressed Air at a Barber's.

The latest application of compressed air to human comfort is seen in an uptown barber's shop. At each of the barber's stands there is a small rubber tube with a screw nozzle. The tubes connect with a large tank filled with compressed air in the rear of the shop. When the barber finishes shaving a customer he attaches the nozzle to a small atomizer, which is made to fit into his bottles of bay rum, witch hazel, or perfume. By means of the air pressure the liquid is forced out in a gentle spray. Then the nozzle is removed, and the drying process is facilitated by a draught of cool air that on hot days is very refreshing.

Are They Related?

It is rather suggestive, in view of certain recent occurrences, that a hundred ... ago the word "shamrock" was used ...

1901

Hunting Wild Hogs as a Sport.

SPORTSMEN are not accustomed to thinking of the wild hog as game that may be hunted in the United States, but the fact remains that there are thousands upon thousands of the animals wandering through certain sections of the South. They are as wild as deer and well-nigh as formidable as the bear. For some reason the hunting of pigs has not yet come to be generally classed as sport by Southern hunters, probably for the reason that for a good share of the year the flesh of the wild hog is not good for food. But such is the case likewise with the deer, the squirrel, and in fact every sort of game, and little by little hunters are coming to wait for the pig to grow fat on the mast of the forest and then to hunt him both for sport and food.

The home of the American wild hog begins in the Southern Appalachian Mountains and extends westward to what is known as the "Delta," the name locally applied to the low bottom lands of the Mississippi from Memphis to the Gulf. One finds them in the forests and mountains of North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and in the lowland forests of Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Like the wild horse of the West, the hog is not a native of the American continent, but has degenerated from domesticated sires of European origin. It is hard for us to remember this about the horse, yet it is true that all the herds which roamed the plains of the West, set the American youth wild to handle the lasso, and demoralized trainers when captured, were the offspring of ancestors introduced from Europe after the discovery of America. So with the hog. Its ancestor was no doubt fat and contented as any well-organized pig should be. It voyaged across the ocean with the early colonists, and then raised a family whose offspring has degenerated until the sire would never guess them to be his kin.

It was in the mountain region that the hog first became wild. Settlers moved into the Southern mountains from nearly all of the Atlantic settlements. Many of the poorer Virginians went westward to the hills because they found themselves unable to compete successfully for the rich tobacco fields of the lower lands. North and South Carolinians sought the same refuge when the old hunting lands had lost their game. The Georgia debtors who came with Oglethorpe found forgetfulness of failure in the same region. Hessians captured during the Revolution and released when the war closed made homes in the high lands where Kings and Princes could never again compel them to fight against men with whom they had no quarrel. All these peoples sought the Southern mountains, and with every family went a pig.

There were two essentials in the domestic economy of the mountaineer. These were pigs and corn. The former were killed and salted, to be eaten in the hot months. They made meat and fat and butter. With pork and cornmeal a family could live out its natural life. So pig raising prospered in the mountains. Sometimes the animals were penned up, but more often they were allowed to run wild and gather the mast which in Autumn covered the ground about mountain forests. Gradually they began to grow fearful of the pen and of man, and little by little the broods which were born in the forests and ran wild during the Summer months became harder to round up when killing time came. Now and then one especially wild would escape and never be caught. Pigs of this sort would naturally be the wildest, and their fear of man would be contributed with double force to their offspring. So the wildness of the breed increased with each generation. They multiplied rapidly. Of course, some of the wild ones would be killed each year, but the numbers were not appreciably diminished in that way.

And what a change came over the pig as it dropped away from the ways of its cultured ancestors and became once more a savage! Its short hair became long and coarse. Mountain climbing is a great reducer of obesity and effected the pig as the stout man hopes to be affected by "anti-fat." His ribs became visible and he was long, lean, and lank, like a mountaineer or a clay-eating "cracker." Running develops long legs, and the pig, whose ancestor had possessed legs which barely served to carry it around the narrow limits of the pen, stood as high as a hound and ran like a frightened deer. Perhaps it was the need to reach down between stones and into rock crevices that affected its nose; at any rate this feature, which in the ancestor had been short and stubby, lengthened with each generation until now it resembles the trunk of a diminutive elephant. Two harmless teeth, which the ancestor found useful in masticating food, grew long and sharp till they projected from the degenerate's mouth as tusks some inches in length. These are his natural weapons of defense, and when he fights it is with these that he gores his enemy. But perhaps most strange of all was the change that came to his flesh. When the mast is gone the flesh becomes strong, so strong that only a starving man will eat it.

All this, of course, has fitted the pig to exist in his new capacity as a wild animal. He is harmless when not attacked, and the mountaineer gives him little trouble, except in the Fall when he now and then lays out with his gun and salts down a few of the fattest. But even mountaineers find this method less satisfactory than raising hogs in a pen, so in general the work of pig hunting is left to those who have a taste for that sort of thing.

There has been no organized "pig sticking" among the sportsmen of the South as yet. Men from a number of aristocratic Southern clubs who go into the mountains for a few weeks of hunting in the Fall stalk the animals and shoot them. The young pig of three or four months' growth, when fatted on mast, has none of the strong taste that will come to it later on, so the hunting dinner in the mountains is considered a feast if there is such a pig to be brought on roasted as any darky cook knows how to roast pig. More and more each year this sort of appreciation of the pig increases, and the time is not far distant when the Southern hunters will find some way to have sport with this sort of game which will be comparable with that furnished by the wild hog of Europe.

Perhaps the "pig killin'" of Eastern Tennessee may point out the way. This differs from the Fall round-up of pigs in dealing with the wild ones alone. It has not yet become a general feature of mountain life, and perhaps never will, for the reason that only men with a taste for adventure and a love for the chase will adopt it in preference to the more usual method of killing tame ones. It is practiced by a few, and these few have as much sport as profit.

There is, fifteen miles west of Ducktown, Tenn., a stretch of country where settlers are few and far between, where the farms are all so steep that a stone kicked loose on the upper edge will roll to the lower without stopping. In the woods thereabout the pigs are so numerous that one cannot follow a deer in the snow for the tracks. Here each Fall is held a "pig killin'." The institution includes something more than the name implies, for the killing is only part of the work. The aim is to kill only fat pigs and to capture such as promise to be fat later on and pen them up. It is the discrimination between fat and lean and catching those not killable that gives excitement to the chase and places it on the borderland of sport.

Four neighbors are in the clique that manages this "pig stickin'." Chief among them is Dan Goforth, a hunter who has more bears to his credit than the average sportsman has squirrels. It is his duty to bring the animals to bay and kill or capture, as is desired. The others attend to the dressing of the killed, the transportation and fattening of the captured, and all share equally in the profits.

Dogs trained specially for pig hunting are used. These are taught to act very much as bear dogs. They must follow a pig, and bring it to bay by nipping at its heels or sides. When the pig starts to run the dog bites it. The pig turns, charges with its tusks, and the dog darts aside. The pig turns to run again, and is again angered by a nip in the heel into turning round for a charge. The hunters approach while this is going on, and if the pig seems fat enough to make good pork it is shot and the matter is ended. This smacks more of butchery than sport.

But when the quarry is not ready for killing, and it seems desirable to make it a prisoner, the case takes on a different aspect. The hunters approach as closely as they can. If the dogs are well-trained the pig never gets to the man, but is forced by savage bites from behind to turn again. But if the dogs fail, then the hunter must look out and avoid the rush as best he may. While the dogs keep the angry animal busy the hunter takes a rope and manages in one way or another to catch the pig in a slip noose. It does little good to catch the animal about the neck, for then it can pull the average man through the woods as a team pulls an empty sled. It must be caught by the leg. When this is done the hunter takes a turn or two around the nearest tree with the rope, pulls it tight, and has the pig in a position where it is an easy matter to fasten the remainder of its legs.

Accidents will happen now and then in spite of the best dogs. Last year in this Fall "pig killin'" Goforth was assisted by his son in the work of capturing the hogs. The dogs had brought a yearling pig to a standstill at the foot of an old tree which had been blown down and had a giant root sticking upward at its base. The pig retreated to this root, and with its back protected from attack faced the dogs. Young Goforth, rope in hand, ran along the log and approached the pig from behind by leaning down from this root. He was dangling a noose where the first movement of the pig would be likely to lead to its entanglement when the root broke and the boy landed squarely on the pig's back. The animal was frightened and started to run, but was nipped by the dogs. Turning back in fear and rage it charged the boy, caught him in the leg, tearing an awful gash with the tusks and knocking him down. The dogs were faithful, and went into the fray with a rush, but no quicker than the boy's father. The latter was roused as in the old days of bear hunting, and in an instant was in the melée with a bowie knife. His son, was underneath a mixture of fighting, snarling, roaring animals when the old man's knife caught the pig between the ribs and found its way to the heart. The wild pigs of the Delta originated much as did those of the mountains. Numerous plantations were ruined by the war, and on some of these second growth forests are flourishing. With the decline of the plantations such pigs as escaped the armies and negroes became wild, and fed, like their mountain cousins, on mast and the grass of the forests and canebrakes. These are fully as wild as the pigs of the mountains, and it is here that the young pig is coming to be appreciated by hungry sportsmen.

Last year one sportsmen's club, made up chiefly of gentlemen from New Orleans, undertook to make sport by hunting the pig with revolvers and shooting at close range, but the accidental death of the best pig dog from a revolver shot put a stop to this sort of shooting. But the attempt was a move in the right direction, and it will not be long until some such method as is used in the old world will be tried, and then, perhaps, the boar spear will become part of the outfit of every man who goes hunting in the Delta or the Southern mountains, and a sportsman will invite his friends to eat a Christmas pig of his own killing.

LEONIDAS HUBBARD, Jr.

WOODCOCK BASS AND EELS

Vagaries of the Game Law as Affecting the Sportsmen of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

THAT odd difference of opinion in which those who are responsible for the making of the game laws for New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania persist has for years maintained a situation in the contiguous sections of those States unique in its incongruity and extremely perplexing to the sportsman. For instance, Orange County, N. Y., joins upon Sussex County, N. J., and Sussex County, N. J., is separated from Pike County, Penn., by the Delaware River, which is in few places along the border more than 100 yards wide.

Nowhere are there more famous woodcock haunts than in the wide area of that particular border land. That game bird there finds safe nesting places and prolific feeding grounds, especially among the hills and plains of southern Orange County, those of northern Sussex County, and the flat lands of the Delaware in that county and across the river in Pike County.

The game law of New Jersey permits the shooting of woodcock during the month of July, forbids it in August and September, and permits it again from Oct. 1 until Dec. 10. The game law of New York regulating woodcock shooting in Orange County keeps the season close until Sept. 16, and opens it from that day until Dec. 31, while Pennsylvania agrees with the New Jersey dictum regarding woodcock so far as the shooting of the bird during July and its protection during August and September are concerned, but extends the time of the interim of protection to Oct. 15, and the duration of the final open season to Dec. 15.

The theory on which the New Jersey and Pennsylvania woodcock provisions of their game laws are based is that the young woodcock of the Spring's hatching are of sufficient size and strength of wing to warrant the turning of the gun loose upon them by July 1, and that the birds are all of fine feather and substance during that month, but that with August the period of molting begins, which period, according to the sense of the New Jersey legislator, is over by Oct. 1, when the birds are once more in fit condition for shooting. The limit of this condition, the New Jersey idea declares, is reached by the 10th of December, and consequently fine or imprisonment awaits the man who raises his gun in that State against a woodcock after that date. The Pennsylvania legislator, though, declares that New Jersey is wrong in its conclusions as to the molting period, and that the woodcock is not fit for game again until Oct. 15; also, that by closing the season on the 10th of December New Jersey robs its sportsmen of five days wherein some of the choicest birds might be bagged.

But New York State's theory of woodcock legislation is a positive intimation that neither New Jersey nor Pennsylvania has anything approaching the right idea. According to the New York theory, in this latitude, severe frosts and heavy rains may be expected to destroy the prospects of hundreds of woodcock nests in the Spring, perhaps three seasons in four. Nature impels the parent birds to prepare for a second nesting frequently at times when their first fledglings would have been able to fly if the nests had been undisturbed, consequently seasons are rare when the birds that fall before the gun in July are not weak of wing, small in body, and so tender and sensitive that they frequently become worthless from taint before they can be brought to the table. The result of this has been, under the law permitting an early open season, so the New York lawmakers' theory insists, that when woodcock shooting should be at its best—when the increased power of flight in the birds and the necessity of greater skill and alertness on the part of the sportsman give increased zest to the sport—the game haunts have been so thoroughly beaten and shot over that if slaughter had not depopulated them, terror at least had driven the birds elsewhere.

The New York lawmaker takes more radical issue still with his New Jersey and Pennsylvania legislative brethren on the question of the molting period, and holds that, although they are correct as to the time of its beginning, they are ridiculously at sea as to the time when it is over, and that the middle of September is an ample limit to fix it at. So the New York law protects the woodcock during its alleged weakling days and through the accepted time of its molting, and then gives it up to the sportsman until Dec. 31, from two to three weeks longer than the sportsman in the other two States may shoot it.

Thus the situation is, owing to this difference of tri-State opinion as to the possibilities of the woodcock, that a sportsman on the Orange County side of the New Jersey line may only sit and look on while the sportsman on the other side of the line bangs away at the birds all through July, without daring to raise his gun against one himself, for although he might step over the border and do some shooting there on his own account, the New Jersey law will not permit him to take his dead birds out of the State, and if he should manage to smuggle them over the line he would stand a chance of running up against the vigilance of the New York game protector and be hauled up and fined heavily for having woodcock in his possession out of season.

On the other hand, the gunner on the Jersey side of the line has to be aggravated by the fact that on this side the sportsman is having fun with the birds from September until the end of the year right through, while the Jersey birds can't be touched until October. The Pike County man not only has to submit to the same exasperating condition, but to the added one of having to glare at his New Jersey neighbor bagging the birds right under his nose, almost, for a good two weeks in October before he can start in with his gun again, a circumstance that the five days in December that he has the advantage over the New Jersey hunter do not make amends for.

Just why a woodcock should be unfit for game, so long as it is on one side of a State or county line, and become fit the moment it flies to the other side, or why on one side of the line it can complete its molting in six weeks, while it would be from eight to ten weeks at it across the border line, is something the game law savants of the three States in question do not attempt to explain, but from the nature of these laws on the subject it would seem that they insist that such must be the case.

As to fish, the legislation of these three States, so far as it affects the Delaware River at least, is calculated to be a source of endless wonder to the fishermen who seek that stream when the fishing season opens, or is supposed to open. The Delaware River divides both New York and Pennsylvania and New Jersey and Pennsylvania. There are plenty of black bass in the river, and the fishing is good.

According to the New York game law black bass may be taken from the Delaware from June 16 to Dec. 31. New Jersey's open season for black bass in the Delaware is from June 15 to Nov. 30. Pennsylvania permits angling for that fish in the Delaware from May 30 until Jan. 1. So the stranger trying his luck for bass in the Delaware is apt to become a lawbreaker without knowing it, for there is at least one locality in the river where he might hook his bass in Pennsylvania, where he had a perfect right to be fishing under the law, but in the course of his manoeuvres to secure it he might play it into and across New Jersey, and land the fish in New York State, and thus become liable to arrest and fine. This locality is just below Port Jervis, where the boundaries come together in such a way that a person may place his hand on three States and three counties at one time. He might sit on the west edge of a rock in the river at that point, and throwing his hook into the water in front of him, catch black bass to the limit every day after May 30, and no one could disturb him. But if he shifted a little to the north, east, or south, and fished in the water facing these points, any day before June 15, each bass he caught would be liable to cost him $5, for he would then be trespassing against the laws of New York and New Jersey.

After June 15, though, he could fish to all points of the compass from the rock with impunity until Nov. 30, but if he happened to pull out a bass from the south edge of the rock after that date a New Jersey game constable might be after him, for he would be in New Jersey waters and a law-breaker.

The Pennsylvania law gives the fisherman on that side of the river the best of the New York and New Jersey fishermen, so far as black bass fishing in the Delaware is concerned, but the latter more than get even with him when it comes to eels. The Pennsylvania game law prohibits the placing of eel weirs in any of the waters of that State, but New York and New Jersey permit eel weirs in the Delaware, so in the Fall the queer sight may be seen of eel weir after eel weir in the river just outside the Pennsylvania limit of the stream, from which New York and New Jersey owners take wagonloads of eels nightly, while the Pennsylvania fisherman, only ten feet away perhaps, must either buy his eels from his fellows over the border or sit up all night to catch a mess with hook and line.

ED. F. ROE.

Off Season in Politics

Daily Routine of a State Senator Who Wants to Keep a Political Hold on the District He Represents.

A NEW YORK State Senator is a personage of importance far beyond that attached to him as he sits with his confrères in the paneled chamber at Albany, helping to make laws for the people of the Empire State.

If any one doubts this, let him but spend any part of these late Summer days trying to "keep tab" on the thousand and one things a Senator has to do in a day, in addition to dodging anything in the nature of a mistake that might be used against him in a future campaign.

He may be a pleader in a court in the early morning, sponsor at a christening at 10, best man at a wedding at noon, toastmaster at an impromptu lunch in a German Rathskeller at 1, Chairman of a committee meeting at 2, looking after the interests of some patient in a hospital at 3, taking care of a dispossess case at 4, meeting a labor delegation at 5, keeping an appointment with some up-the-State Solon at 6, attending some district meeting at 8, giving letters of recommendation to the faithful from the district club at 9:30, stopping in at a card party or two on his way from the clubrooms or going to see some one who is seriously ill, who needs some encouragement, possibly to be found later at some Summer garden buying things for the young folks who are attending a local fest, and from then on till any time he can get to bed visiting resorts in his district where most of the signs have a barrel on them.

In between times he may have found time to attend to a little personal business, to get a little firmer hold on some contract in which he is interested, and the income from which may help to tide him over between dividend days.

With unimportant variations, the foregoing is the programme a Senator in New York City pursues day in and day out from the time he leaves Albany in March or April till he goes back in the following January. If his term has expired and he is a candidate for re-election, of course his work is doubled up, his engagements are pushed up to a half hour schedule, and his expenditures for carriage hire and car fare would make an ordinarily liberal man groan. When a campaign is on, he lives in a state of nervous tensity such as would send 80 per cent. of the average man to a sanitarium. This statement is not in any sense suggestive of drinking, for it is a fact that not more than three or four of the Senators from New York City touch liquor at all, and those as a rule do so only on occasions of unusual festivity or as a stimulant pure and simple. He knows too well as a result of ocular demonstration that liquor is the deadliest foe to a clear head, and that the latter is as essential to him as the votes that give him his title.

The Senator is the man who distinctly has to keep in touch with the social relations of the community about him and his organization. Assemblymen do their part of this, and once in a while there is a leader of an Assembly district who is a good hand at this sort of thing, but the one conspicuous and generally known man, looked up to by the social organizations of the city, is the Senator. He is fixed and has an absolute rating because he holds an office. The district leader seldom holds office, and the average Assemblyman generally uses his position as a means to secure a law practice for himself, for he does not expect to be re-elected more than once anyway.

The Senator, on the other hand, knows that he has only begun to "find out things" about politics by the end of his first term, and the pursuit for further knowledge in this line would alone prompt him to seek re-election. So he is quite willing to accept all of the grinding social duties, not only of his own Assembly district, but even of a territory extending out beyond his Senatorial district lines, which in some cases comprises four Assembly districts.

If he is a success as a Senator, he soon grows to be a confessor for a great number of people who need some one to advise them. If he is a lawyer, so much the better for him politically, for he can then stand between the malcontents of the district organizations and the leaders; he can and has to be the mediator in the quarrels of important men in the districts with the leader, or even with the "boss" at headquarters. He has to keep an eye out for the ambitious persons who are looking for his place and head them off when there is any danger of their doing something to catch the crowd of his locality by efforts which he himself has not thought of. He has to furnish such literature as the State prints for the seriously inclined of his district with as much dispatch and as little partiality as possible. He has to keep his morals so absolutely intrenched at all times that not one of them may break out and offend any of the women folk of his community.

A popular Senator must also be familiar with the most obscure city ordinances so as to be able to advise the tradesmen of his district; he must have a general knowledge of the State laws that he may appear properly wise when he is called upon to settle disputes of the argumentatively inclined in the clubrooms; he must never be caught in a lie, must always have his good manners with him in addition to a "bank roll," be ever ready to be a conservative adviser or a bit of a good fellow, and, if he has any troubles of his own, he may keep them, for all any one cares, for the average person who knows him will always say: "What a snap that fellow has!" That expression gives a fair idea of what the average voter thinks of a Senator and his position.

A few evenings ago the writer was in company with a Senator who had just performed some service of a purely complimentary nature for a man who is of average intelligence, and who was not too warm a friend of the Senator who had done him the favor. In explaining the matter the Senator said: "I would have attended to that matter several days ago, but I have been very busy with some matters up in my own district." To this the citizen replied: "Oh, yes, I know; it's too bad about you poor fellows. All you have to do is to go up to Albany for a couple of months a year and draw $15 a day and car fare for it, and yet you're always 'bluffing' about being busy."

The man had no idea of being insulting, for he spoke in a good-natured, laughing way, and what he said shows how a Senator is regarded by the average person. He did not know that he was only one of at least a dozen people for whom the Senator had done something in the way of a favor that very day.

A typical State Senator is Thomas F. Donnelly, a Tammany Democrat who says he has to employ a bookkeeper to keep track of the "chowders" and outings given by politicians and political associations from July to October, and to which he has been invited. These things come as extras to the usual day's routine of the State Senator. "When the dates happen to conflict," said Donnelly, "I have to use all the strategy of a Salisbury to get gracefully around them, for I flatter myself that I have a lot of real personal friends on both sides of the political fence. The other day some good friends of mine over in a west side Republican district sent word they wanted me to come to a 'chowder' down on the Jersey coast. I looked my date book over and did not have anything particularly important on that date, so I sent word I'd come. Now, I had no more than accepted the invitation when I received one from one of our own clubs to go with them on that day. Fortunately for me, I had the price of a tug, and I managed to keep both engagements, but it was a hustle. Ordinarily one might say that I could easily have missed the one given by the Republicans, but I know a man who was defeated for re-election through just such a slip.

"The average person has no idea of how a man occupying the position of Senator has to hustle to make his mark with all over the things to do when he is in his district or town or city, between sessions of the Legislature, and I suppose no one really cares. But, as a matter of fact, I wonder to myself sometimes what they do it for.

"Day before yesterday I had just finished straightened up some dispossess proceedings for an old couple in my district, when an old lady came to me to have me look after the funeral of her son, which I promised to do. As I started to go down town to attend to the matter for her, a telephone message came for me telling me that a half dozen friends of the district organization had got into a mix-up down on the water front, which needed some influence to straighten out; so that made two trips of urgent necessity. It was one of those hot days, and I was in none too genial a mood. As I boarded a car to go down town, a man who sat on the seat I took, and who for the life of me I could not remember ever having seen before, sat and stared at me. He had plainly been drinking a bit. Finally he said: 'Oh, I suppose you don't know me now, Senator Donnelly?' I dodged the question as best I could, and finally disposed of him by taking him into a place on the corner and buying him a drink. That settled matters all right, of course. But I'll know that chap when I see him again, for I took pains to find out who he was, and what was his name, before I went on to attend to my other business.

"Just now I am dodging pitfalls that are always set for a Senator when there is any strife on in his district. There is a little internal war on up in my district, and, while every one knows where I stand in the matter, I do not know where every one else stands. The result is that it keeps me side-stepping to prevent making any serious blunder, for I can never know when some one is putting up a job on me. Coupled with the usual events of the day's grind it keeps me fairly busy. Consequently it has been anything but a dull Summer for me, and every indication points to an exceedingly lively Fall in my line. Our colleagues up the State do not have the peculiar conditions to deal with that we in New York have, but in many other respects they have the same sort of daily grind to attend to that the city Senator has, and in addition they have to keep in touch with the trend of things here in the metropolis in order to keep their finger on the political pulse till campaign time.

"If you think a Senator has a busy enough time of it in summer come up and spend some day with me during the campaign and I'll show you a nice, clean-cut kindergarten definition of the word "hustle."

His Class.

On board a transatlantic steamer bound out recently was an effusive German. On the first afternoon he told every one he met on deck that he made four or five voyages across every year, and that he was never seasick.

That night a fresh easterly gale sprang up, and the German was not seen again for three days. Then he appeared in the smoking room very weak in his legs and with a face of a yellowish green color.

"Hello," said a passenger who met him, "how do you feel? I'm first-class myself."

"Oh, mein frent," replied the German, "I'm only third-class."

The Cows of New York

"WHENEVER the dairy business of New York State is mentioned the average New Yorker associates it in his mind simply with the keeping up of the milk supply for this city," said a dealer in dairy products, "so it may be a surprise to a good many to know what a trifling part of that business the supplying of New York City with milk is, vast as that branch of it is.

"There are, in round numbers, 1,500,000 cows in this State, and of that number 125,000 are all that are required, with the aid of perhaps 5,000 or 6,000 more in the near-by territory of New Jersey and Connecticut, to keep the milkman on his rounds in this town. The cows of Orange County do little else but let down milk for consumption in New York City, and a good many of the cows of ten other Southern Tier and Central New York and Hudson River counties contribute toward the sum total of the city's supply.

"But there are sixty-one counties in the State, and so the cows of fifty of them crop the meadows with never a care whether New York City has any milk. One may see, therefore, that when we run up against statistics we find that the keeping of New York City in milk is so small a part of the dairy industry of the State that if it dropped out entirely the business at large would scarcely miss it.

"But even the person who has regarded the supplying of this city with milk as the sum of the dairy business has never thought what that comparatively small proportion of the business represents in capital, production, and cost.

"The last census report fixes the average value of cows at $31.60 each. Calculating in round numbers, that will show the money invested in the 125,000 cows owned in the eleven counties supplying New York City's milk to be $3,950,000. Not less than 1,000,000 acres of farm land are required to support these cows, and a fair average valuation of that land would be $30 an acre, so that the farmers have $30,000,000 invested in it. At least 30,000 horses are needed to haul the milk of those 125,000 cows to the shipping stations, hay from the meadows, and feed from the feed stores—particularly feed from the feed stores—for your average dairy farmer today buys more feed than he raises. Now, it would be a difficult matter to find a dairy farmer who would admit that he had a horse on his farm that didn't stand him in at least $100, so in those eleven counties the milk producers have $3,000,000 tied up in horseflesh. Then, wagons, milk cans, machinery, and various odds and ends necessary to the business will come very close to representing a cost of $2,000,000 more. There are not less than 13,000 farms on which New York City's milk from those counties is produced, and a low average estimate on the cost of the farmhouses, barns, and outbuildings necessary for dairy purposes on each of these farms would be $1,000, footing up a total of $13,000,000. Thus, the plant, so to speak, that the dairy farmers of those counties have had to provide to furnish this city with its daily supply of milk represents a total capital of $51,000,000—more than the capital of every bank, factory, and store in the eleven counties combined.

"Besides all that, the employment of an army of farm help numbering not less than 20,000 persons, at a cost of $2,000,000 a year, and the expense of feed of various kinds for the stock, amounting to as much more, must be added to that capital every year, so that, small as this branch of the business is, compared with the total of the business generally in this State, it has bulk enough, I take it, to stagger almost anybody.

"Outside of the business of supplying New York City with milk, the farmers of this State have an investment of $43,450,000 in cows, and a corresponding amount in dairy farms and fixtures—an amount not less than $150,000,000. New York State has more cows than Pennsylvania and New Jersey combined, and more than any other one State in the Union, Iowa being second, Illinois third, and Wisconsin fourth. The entire number of cows in the States and Territories, in the exact census figures, is 16,292,360, with a total valuation of $514,812,106."

Poe's King's Bridge Road Cottage

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD boasts many dwellings which, especially the newer ones, are far from being unpretentious either in design or magnitude, yet the least assuming of them all is by far the most noted, and is a very distinct factor in the present growth of the neighborhood.

At periodical intervals, too, this building—which is simply an old house—becomes a bone of contention and a fruitful source of debate. It is a painfully plain old structure, peaked-roofed, with shingled sides, and is only a story and a half high. As a place of habitation it would be considered dear at $500, but it is rated by its owner as worth $10,000, quite apart from the land on which it stands.

The cottage's claim to notoriety comes of the fact that it was where Edgar Allan Poe lived for five years. It is claimed that the poet wrote "The Raven" there, but this is one of the side issues of dispute, along with other matters relating to Poe's life and character.

A sign on the house announces its claim to attention. It reads:

THE EDGAR ALLAN POE COTTAGE.
1844—1849.
E. J. CHAUVET.
D. D. S.

The sign is ornamented with the rough sketch of a raven. The dates refer to the interval when the poet occupied the structure, and the name is that of the owner of the house, Dr. Chauvet, a dentist.

The cottage has already been responsible for the birth of a park at a cost of $90,000. A recent proposition to use this park as a site for one of the Carnegie libraries has revived the old excitement and debate as to the future of the cottage. The suggestion was made by Col. J. A. Goulden, President of the Fordham Club, to the joint Carnegie Library Committee of the Taxpayers' Alliance and the North Side Board of Trade, and was well received by the respective associations.

The park is about two acres in extent, is bounded by King's Bridge Road, One Hundred and Ninety-second or Primrose Street, and the proposed Concourse, which was planned during Commissioner Heintz's administration, and has been held in abeyance ever since. The park was purchased as a site for the Poe cottage some five years ago, when the two societies, each anxious for the credit of preserving it, agitated the matter with much persistence. These were the Shakespearean Society, with Appleton Morgan as President, and a guild of which Miss May Pierce of Chicago was the active representative. Miss Pierce secured the ear and interest of such men as Gen. William H. Morris, Col. Goulden, the late Prof. Dundon of the Normal College, John F. Dunn, then of the Department of Street Opening; Samuel McMillan, of the Park Board, and Edward Rowell, Deputy Commissioner of Taxes.

Mayor Strong was finally enlisted in the plan, and advocated the park site opposite Poe Cottage, that side of the thoroughfare being almost unimproved, while buildings had already begun to crowd the original cottage site.

The site was purchased and a bill was passed appropriating $10,000 for the acquisition of the cottage, and for preparing and improving the park for its reception.

Half the amount was considered liberal pay for the old house, but Mr. Chauvet refused to be satisfied with much less than the whole amount, and Miss Pierce refused to be satisfied with less than the preservation of the old site as well as the building. So negotiations for the cottage were stopped and have never since been renewed.

The cottage was built in 1816 by a Mr. Wheeler on lands belonging to John Valentine, head of a family which owned large estates in the neighborhood, and after whom Valentine Avenue was named. Twelve years ago the land about the cottage was laid out in building lots, and the cottage and land with a frontage of 50 feet were purchased by William Fearing Gill to save it from destruction. A year afterward he resold the property to the late Austin Ford, who in turn sold it to the present owner.

Dr. Chauvet built a house close to the cottage and rented the latter while awaiting a purchaser. The tenant is still in undisputed possession, and Dr. Chauvet feels confident that it is only a question of time when he will receive $10,000 for his property.

Meanwhile the cottage has been moved twenty feet back of its old site to make room for widening King's Bridge Road, which has been enlarged to a hundred-foot thoroughfare. This work was begun nearly two years ago, but the road is in a condition of confusion worse than in its most rustic days. It is a desert of sand and dust, incumbered with boulders, tracks, and derricks in dry weather, and a slough of despond on stormy days. A great ditch for sewer purposes gapes wide for some seventy-five feet, and the hill is as steep, nearly, as in days of yore.

Yet hundreds climb it every Sunday and holiday to look at the outside of the cottage. Visitors used to get a glimpse of the interior, but now the tenants deny all visitors admission. Aside from necessary paint and paper the interior has been unaltered since the day Poe left it.

Advocates of Poe Park as a site for the cottage tell of the time Poe used to spend there under the big old apple trees, which have now disappeared. They argue that it is too small for a Carnegie library site, and if large enough, ought not to be diverted from the original plan as a new site for the cottage. They suggest that St. James's Park, nearly double in size, with a frontage on Jerome Avenue and a trolley line now operating along that thoroughfare, is a far better site for the library. Meantime Dr. Chauvet awaits with more or less complacency a purchaser at $10,000.

1901

BIRDS AND THEIR WAYS

A MAN who has been out of town on a vacation has returned, and says that one day he watched a nest of three little wrens, and this is what he tells of them:

The nest contained three little wrens of the "bottle" age. In four hours and a half the mother wren made 110 journeys from the nest for food. In that space of time the three little wrens ate sixteen big May flies, twenty-nine insects, (which the veracious (?) chronicler couldn't identify,) eleven worms, twenty-three green caterpillars, eleven grasshoppers, two bugs, seven spiders—and something else.

It may be that the man, fresh from his vacation, told the truth, but there is a seeming discrepancy between the cubic capacity of the three little wrens and their alleged contents.

However, the only eccentricity in the matter of getting stuffed which the wrens displayed was the amount necessary to fill them. If they had been a cassowary, for instance, or a rhinoceros hornbill, it would have required more than quality and quantity to satisfy them.

If you happen to own a cassowary, you must have its food cut into cubes. It is a matter for speculation how this is done when the noble cassowary is loose in its original habit, but in capivity his food is carefully and mathematically measured into cubes, and thus his digestion is preserved. At least, that's what one cassowary "sharp" says.

The cassowary appetite, too, waits upon certain acrobatic performances. To begin with, the bird feeds upon rissoles. After the meat balls are made, the one who serves them must stand off and toss them up, whereupon he catches them with his bill. This performance must be repeated a sufficient number of times to satisfy the bird, after which he plays ball with himself, the game ending when he devours the meat ball. He goes to a deal of trouble to obtain a poor meal.

Nobody but the man who imports them knows the enormous risk involved in buying parrots. Of a batch of 7,000 with which he started a man recently arrived here with 2,000. The dealer must sell one at the cost of three, for that is all he gets out of a bunch of the latter number. The disease peculiar to the parrot is catarrh. There is no known cure for this, and it is the despair of bird dealers. All treatment for it is more or less empirical.

A parrot's age may not be told by its teeth, but it can be discovered. When "Double Yellow Head" is so young that it does not care whether its age is known or not it wears a small yellow spot on the top of its head. At the age of about seven years the spot assumes certain standard dimensions. About the age of twelve years the parrot's entire head becomes yellow.

This evidence of age is supplemented by other indications. A parrot's tongue gives him away, though not by speech, and, en parenthèse, the hard-looking little ball on the end of his tongue is porous and used principally for absorbing fruit juices and the like. It serves as a sort of sponge. Look a parrot in the eye, and if the original brown of the iris has changed to a lighter shade the bird has attained a certain recognized degree of maturity. In old age this portion of the eye becomes red.

But it is the little canary that presents the greatest number of possibilities to the neurologist, the surgeon, and the general practitioner. Canaries may have almost anything, from nervous prostration to smallpox. And they have all that they can.

If a canary bird is well, his plumage is as bright as is his eye, and the color of his legs and beak has significance to the initiated. When he molts, he sometimes has a fever. His skin becomes tight and inflamed and he needs an oil bath to soften up his cuticle and let the new feathers through. It is at about this time in his existence that he is most subject to delirium nercosum and hyperaesthesia sets in. If one points his finger at him, he thinks he is hurt.

The real, great reason for a canary bird's existence is, said an allopathic humorist, to provide a raison d'être for the homeopathic school of medicine. It is of great use in the treatment of birds. The bird can neither taste nor smell nor see a homeopathic dose. It is mixed with his food and drink and does him good, therefore it is proved that the results of homeopathic treatment are not always matters of the imagination. If a bird has malaria, he acquires a red beak, a filmy eye, and moves with an appearance of that tired feeling peculiar to New Jersey.

If there seem to be varicose veins on the stomach of the bird, he doubtless has inflammation of the stomach. In such case you must give him aconite and belladonna after a warm bath, and lay him away in flannel with brandy and water on his beak. When he is on the invalid list he must have brandy and water to drink. Many an old bird has taken kindly to this treatment.

In cases of stomachic inflammation give the canary castor oil. Hard-boiled eggs are to the bird what jellies brought in by the neighbors are to the human being. All these things are good for the bird, but the panacea for all bird ills—the very light of their existence—is camphor. Sometimes if you give a bird a rusty nail it will do as well, but camphor is sure to soothe. Do not give your birds "bay salt," or it may cause their feathers to grow inward instead of outward, and then they would look ridiculous even if they did not die.

If you would know when your bird is starved to death, do not feed him, watch him, and he will puff out and be unable to keep his balance. It may be that he is too full of air, as he looks to be, or it may be that he is too weak to walk, as he certainly would be. He will look like a balloon, anyhow.

When a bird begins to sneeze it is a serious matter. It is useless to hold your finger on his upper lip or to drop a cold key down his back—a thing prescribed for sneezing as well as for bleeding from the nose, if you are a man. If the sneezing of a bird becomes violent and uncontrollable, put a feather up his nose and await the result. Phthisis requires heroic treatment. That which is recommended sounds not unlike that school of treatment which prescribes "cat fat" sandwiches for men tuberculously inclined. The house spider is the physic, and one is the dose. It would seem that one was enough for any one. House spiders are good, but the introduction of iron into the bird's system by means of a rusty nail is absolutely essential.

When a bird faints, as it may do, his position must not be reversed when he is lifted from his cage where he has fallen. His original position must be preserved. The heart action of a bird is so uncertain a thing that the slightest maladjustment of the body at such a time would probably kill it. A bird may have epilepsy. When you who have canary birds want them to stop singing, that you may read the morning paper, don't throw things at them, because fright caused by these things it not unlikely to produce epilepsy.

A surgical operation is necessary to revive a bird in the throes of a fit. In such case, blood must be let, and this is done by plucking a feather from the bird's tail.

If a bird fractures its leg it is not a case for the surgeon, but for the grocer. Take out all the perches and cover the bottom of the cage with oatmeal and leave the bird alone. The oatmeal is soft and does not hurt the part affected, and it is curative.

In the breeding of birds, closest attention is paid to the application of the rule of contraries. The mating of two birds with fine crests will result in a nest full of baldheaded birds if the parents have good luck. A pair of blondes will raise brunettes, &c. There is a story to the effect that if a cock bird loses his mate during nesting season he will remain a widower for the remainder of the year, but this is pure romance. The cock bird, in that respect, is like any other male creature. He is likely to mate again as soon as he can afford it.

It may not be generally known that birds lay their eggs at certain fixed times—always between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and if a canary does not find her breakfast ready at that time she forms a habit of breakfasting off new-laid eggs.

The young may be killed in the shell by the slamming of a door or by a sudden loud noise of any kind; those just hatched may also be thus destroyed, so delicate a thing is the young bird.

A bird fancier may artificially make a Mormon out of his cock birds, but it pans out no better in bird life than in the lives of men and women. In such case the cock is certain to show a preference for one or the other of his mates, and the one not preferred clears out the house. Besides this, it wears out the male bird to feed two families, and life is not worth living to him under these circumstances.

The capriciousness and coquetry of the female is en evidence at all times, but never so much so as when nesting. A female canary in these circumstances suggests the story of the Corporal who marched a guard detail through a mud puddle, and who, when questioned afterward about it, remarked that it was "—little authority we Corporals have, anyhow, and I meant to use that little." It is but little opportunity the female bird has to act in a superior manner, anyhow, and when she becomes of consequence as chief hatcher of a family, she knows how to make the most of the circumstance.

It is not true that the cock only can sing. The hen has the sweeter note and often sings as persistently. Breeding and physical perfection should be the main considerations in selecting a bird, since the song can be taught and is a matter of training. Canary birds can be taught to sing as robins do, and they have done so. When birds are inclined to fight they will be found to be most pugnacious from the month of March to the middle of June, and between the time of dawn until noon.

A most brutal method is generally employed in the training of birds to fancy tricks. Once in a while we are invited to see "cavalry" birds perform, or "artillery" birds, or other freak performers. Obedience is often bought about by first destroying the senses of the little bird. Its eyes are scorched by red-hot needles until the bird thus becomes blinded and is likely to sing day or night, since day and night are as one to his sightless eyes. A sudden firing in his ears will produce deafness, and after that he does not flinch or refuse to perform when he is wanted as an "artilleryman." Again, "dancing birds" have been taught that it is better to dance than to stand still when the cage is furnished with red-hot perches. A trick bird would be better off on a woman's bonnet.

A dealer may make a bird appear fit by keeping it in a room so hot that it will sing feverishly. There are "dipped" birds as well, and after you have bought a bird it is as well not to leave him out in the rain till after the company have gone. If you are not a bird fancier yourself, you may have bought a "dipped" bird, and it won't look so yellow after it has been washed.

Foreign birds have extraordinary appetites. They are most active in the morning. In the afternoon foreign birds sleep a great deal. They are also the most companionable in disposition. We all know that the love bird, whose whole existence seems to be one paroxysmal kiss, will die if left alone. The love bird does not demand a companion of the opposite sex necessarily, but it must live in pairs. It cannot survive solitude. This is true in a less degree with most tropical birds.

The spice bird should never occupy a place in the aviary of aught but a strictly temperate man, because when it wants to sing it opens its mouth and goes through the motions with none but a pantomimic result. It is as uncanny as a piano with a patent attachment which causes the thing to play of itself. If one stands quite near the spice bird one may hear a faint, ghostlike sound, but he must listen with attention.

A Java sparrow is as vicious as a Union Square sparrow or any other kind of a sparrow. All sparrows are degenerate of purpose, but a Java sparrow squats about, dancing to its own limited musical sounds, and behaves like a very monkey of a bird.

The English bird is the most peacefully inclined, and will often have a protecting care for the small foreigner. This is supposed to be a national characteristic, and when the English bird gradually makes the foreign birds its own—for once in a while the English bird will eat a foreign one—it is supposed we are observing another national characteristic.

Love birds are called stupid, and so they are, perhaps, but it does not matter, because they have such beautiful methods. They nest at Christmas time, and a cocoanut shell is their home. They are always in love and always faithful while it lasts, and it lasts rather long.

Birds universally have a strange sense of death. If a bird dies in a cage that cage may be disinfected and hung away, and long afterward, birds of the same or of different species may be put into it, and they will refuse to stay, beating their wings and making what protest they can, and if their confinement is persisted in they mope and refuse to be comforted. This is authoritatively vouched for.

Foreign or domestic, the songster or the silent, fine or otherwise, a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, because the bird in the bush is happy.

A Little Army Romance.

MRS. ROBERT SULLIVAN, locally known as the "Angel of the Transports," who tramped Cuba and the Philippines to help the "boys," lost a tiny gold cross from her watchguard at Montauk. Only a few days ago it was returned to her—from Italy—and this is the story of its travels:

A young Italian officer fell in love with an American governess, but as she had no fortune and he only his commission, and military regulations there require that an officer in the service have at least 10,000 lire to his credit before he be allowed to marry, he threw up his commission and followed the girl to America.

Either her plans had suddenly been changed or she had intentionally given him an incorrect address. Unable to find any trace of her, and penniless himself, on a sudden impulse he joined the volunteers. Toward the close of his term of enlistment he saw Mrs. Sullivan almost daily. Then her presence was suddenly demanded elsewhere.

The young Lieutenant's family finally traced his whereabouts and sent money for his return. The rest of the story reads like a fairy tale. Shortly after his flight some ancient scion had shuffled off this mortal coil, leaving the bulk of his estate to the young deserter. He went home at once to straighten matters out there, with the full intention of eventually returning to the United States to again take up his search. It now transpires that Mrs. Sullivan had already heard a hint of the other half of the story from the heroine of it, or the girl she hopes will prove to be the heroine—and who is employed as governess in the family of a high military man now located in San Francisco.

So when the young foreigner's letter reached Mrs. Sullivan (with the lost cross and some rare trinkets of finely wrought Etruscan gold) she dispatched an answering missive to Italy and one to California, and then—true woman as she is—sat down and cried for simple joy.

Equal to the Occasion.

Gladys—There, now, mamma's gone to the matinée, and has forgotten her pocketbook.

Frank—Don't you worry about mamma. She'll unlock the box office with a hairpin.

"Dave" Warfield and Shylock.

CARPENTERS were setting the stage for a rehearsal of the second act of "The Auctioneer," and a group of girls were "talking shop" down in the gloomy auditorium. Several others, taking advantage of the stage manager's "Twenty minutes for lunch, girls," were devouring sandwiches sitting on a green wooden bank and canvas-covered hillocks. Dave Warfield was up in his dressing room when a woman interviewer entered. He was peering into a mysterious-looking green box, muttering things to himself that were not the least bit intelligible to the new arrival.

"I need some flesh," he said; "yes, a little dark flesh; that's all."

"Oh, dear me!" she backed toward the door. "I didn't know you were so carnivorous, Mr. Warfield."

"Carnivorous?" queried the comedian.

"Yes. Maybe you're a cannibal. I think I'll go."

"I don't think I understand."

"Well, perhaps I don't either. Or were you just rehearsing a bit of 'Shylock'? The 'pound of flesh,' you know."

That was the comedian's cue for a laugh, and he fairly reveled in the opportunity. She stood silently contemplative until his merriment subsided.

"Now," she said, "perhaps you'll tell me what's so funny. You did say you wanted flesh, you know."

"Yes, but I only meant flesh-colored grease paint. You see, I'm just looking through my make-up box, and I discovered that I was a little short on No. 1 flesh tint. I'll have to buy a few sticks of it before the first night." Then it was her turn to laugh.

"But, do you know," continued the actor, "that suggestion of yours about my playing Shylock isn't so very far from some thoughts I have had? Oh, yes, I suppose I have several thinks coming, as the boys say." Mr. Warfield seemed lost in "thinks" for a moment; then he went on:

"I confess I really have had a desire at times to try Shylock. Then I think of getting up in the morning and picking up all the papers with criticisms of Warfield's Shylock. Whew!" The comedian made a gesture which emphasized a wry and vinegary face. "When I get a mental perspective on what the critics might say about me, I am not quite so sure that I'd like to play Shylock."

"I suppose you have ideals of what Shylock should be? Most actors have."

"Oh, yes. I think there is a good deal of comedy in Shylock. Not low comedy necessarily. I don't think we want to go back to the old red-wigged Shylock of the days before Macklin. Pope, you know, said of him, 'This is the Jew that Shakespeare drew.' Well, Macklin's Shylock, I fancy, was a good deal like that of most of the tragedians who have played it since. That is heavy—what Devery might call cheesy—this sort of thing," and Warfield let his voice sink into his boots as he began the famous lines:

"Signor Antonio, many a time and oft on the Rialto you have rated me." &c.

"Now, I don't think that Shylock need be like that. He wouldn't lose anything by being played a little lighter, a little more human. And I think it would emphasize the serious side of the part—you see, the Jew is not all bad. He suffers, and his suffering to him is real. If I played Shylock in New York I think I could strike a sympathetic note. Especially on the second night, after I had read what the critics said, I guess my sufferings would be in no way artificial."

Then the conversation drifted to dialects.

"How do you study a dialect?" this unique character was asked.

"By not studying," was the somewhat paradoxical answer. "When anybody tells you they learn dialects by studying them don't put any faith in it. Dialect comes naturally to some people. It's like music. You can catch a melody easily—you can catch a dialect. Much the same thing. I can't remember that I ever began to study dialects. When I was a boy in San Francisco I sold papers in the streets. That's even more of a cosmopolitan town than New York and you meet all nationalities there. I mixed with them all, and before I knew it I was amusing the other boys with a bit of French lingo here, a touch of Italian there. I wasn't very old before I had a Scotch dialect, too. Shortly after I went on the stage I played an Irish woman."

"How did you happen to devote yourself to the Hebrew dialect?"

"Well, that was rather funny. I was in the habit of visiting a friend of mine who was in the cloak business down in Broadway, and I used to see the cutters come in. They were all of the 'kidney-footed' sort, who used their hands as much as their tongues, and had all the characteristics I now use in my stage Jew.

"It struck me that here was a new part for the stage. But none of the managers would stand for it. Finally there was a ball game between the actors of the Trilby company and those in the cast of The Merry World. I thought I'd just try that make-up on at the ball game. It was a case of fair means or foul. The thing was talked about so much that the management let me have my way. That settled it, and it was a success."

Mr. Warfield waxed enthusiastic over his part in "The Auctioneer." "Of course no man knows in advance how these things will go," he said, "there's plenty of comedy in it, just a touch of seriousness, that I think will ring true. But, oh me, oh my, I go to bed at night exalted with the idea of a sure success, and then the fits of depression come, and I wonder if—Never mind, though, 12 o'clock on the opening night must come, and then the tale will be told."

The Great Basin

Facts in the History of Lake Bonneville.

WITHIN a very few years a very large part of the trans-Mississippi area was designated in our school geographies as the Great American Desert. The enterprise of railroad builders, the courage of the adventurous pioneer and prospector, and more especially the recent work of the United States Geological Survey, have rescued this vast area from the realm of mystery, and we are now beginning to understand what goes to make up the Great Desert.

It has been wisely said that when the work of the geologist is completed, the last chapter he writes will be the longest and most interesting. Describing, as it will, the latest geological epoch, it will deal with facts, and not with speculations. The changes of each period—its erosion, sedimentation, and reconstruction—so confuse and obliterate the records of those which have preceded, that the intimacy of our knowledge of geological facts must ever be in the inverse order of their antiquity. The history of the Great Basin is all comprised in the postertiary division of geologic chronology, the last before the opening of the age of man.

The greater part of North America is drained by streams which ultimately find their way into the ocean. There are, however, a few areas without such drainage. All that is tributary to them flows into them, and nothing flows out. Obviously, the conditions which permit such phenomena must be unusual. Wherever in the East we find a sunken area inclosed by walls of sufficient height, into which flows from some more elevated water shed a stream, however small, we have a lake. The level of this lake will rise until, like an overfull goblet, it spills its surplus over the brink into some convenient valley. With the undrained basins of the West it is very different. They are like broken cisterns, in that they "hold no water." The largest of these is the Great Basin, as it was called by Gen. Frémont, who was the first to gain an adequate conception of its character and extent. It was to this uninviting region that the Mormons fled from civilization, and, passing the cordon of deserts and mountain ranges which cut it off from the rest of the Continent, thought they had found a home forever isolated, where they might live unmolested.

The Great Basin is not, as might be inferred from its name, a single cup-shaped depression, gathering its meagre waters at a common centre, but a broad area of wonderfully diversified topography. Its area is vast. On the north a mountain range divides it from the great valley of the Columbia; on the east a range separates it from the Colorado Basin; on the west it is cut off by a range from the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys, while its southern extremity extends into Mexico. The general form of the area is a rude triangle, with its most acute angle to the south. Its greatest length is 880 miles, its greatest width 572 miles, and its total area is 210,000 square miles. For purposes of comparison, I can say that this area is about equal to the combined areas of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia. It includes nearly all Nevada, the western half of Utah, a large part of Eastern and Southern California, a great part of Southeastern Oregon, Southeastern Idaho, and Southwestern Wyoming.

In this area are a number of mountain ranges, approximately parallel, so disposed en echelon that a traveler might wind his way in and out between them without a material change of level. Here and there among these ranges are smooth and sometimes fertile valleys, floored with disintegrated material washed down from the mountains. In a general way these valleys are troughlike depressions, but in many instances they take the form of extensive plains, locally known as deserts. Where the basin is widest, its valleys and desert plains have an average elevation of 5,000 feet above sea level. With a less arid climate, or favored with abundant irrigation, these stretches of comparatively level territory might become richly fertile and support a population of millions, but, unfortunately, they are more like the plains of the moon—treeless, waterless, almost airless under normal conditions. On the broad plains extending from the Mississippi River to the great Appalachian Range, and from New England to the Gulf of Mexico, the average annual rainfall is 43 inches. On the lowlands of the Great Basin it is but 7 inches. In the region we have chosen for comparison, the average moisture of the air is 69 per cent. of that necessary for saturation—in the Great Basin it is 45 per cent. Such a country cannot but suffer from perpetual drought. From the surface of Lage Michigan a layer of water 22 inches thick is annually removed by evaporation, from the surface of bodies of water in the Great Basin the evaporation removes from 80 to 150 inches. There a river presents the surprising phenomenon of diminishing as it flows. Here in the East we find a rill starting in some mountain gorge far inland. Presently another joins it, and they flow on together, gaining a little here and a little there, until we have a considerable stream. Follow it further and we find that it becomes a mighty river, at last emptying into the sea. The further we follow a river in the Great Basin, the smaller it becomes, until it loses itself in the sands and disappears, beginning in nothing and literally ending nowhere. To see it leap from a cañon after a cloudburst, one might imagine he had found one of the fountains of the great deep, but it soon becomes a creek, then a rill, and finally it comes to a stanistill in a pool marking a depression in the playa, or alkali flat, where it makes a damp spot in the crust of salt. Even Niagara would succumb to such a climate. The thirsty air would lap it up like a sponge, and leave Ontario dry. The Mojave River is a good illustration. It is nearly 100 miles long, flowing eastward from its source in the melting snows of the Sierra Nevada Range, but it preserves its existence only by hiding itself in the gravel strata under the surface, and is only found when some great impeding rock forces it upward. Twice it disappears entirely—the second time in final extinction.

That portion of the bed of the basin which is habitable, and which contains the cities of Salt Lake, Ogden, and their environs, has the advantage of proximity to the Wasatch Range which, though less favored in precipitation than the Sierras, catch enough rain and snow to maintain Great Salt Lake and irrigate the intervening plain, but it has been found necessary to conduct the water for irrigation through great pipes instead of ditches, as the loss from evaporation was more than the whole delivery of the trenches. All the mountain ranges of the Great Basin are every Winter whitened with snow, but much of this is absorbed by evaporation and never has a chance to trickle into the drainage ways and gullies. A large part of this great area is wholly without streams or springs.

One of the most interesting of the localities in this district is Death Valley. It is appropriately named, though we cannot dissociate the idea of the Valley of Death from that of a shadow. It is a vast alkali sink extending north and south between precipitous mountain walls. It would be impossible to describe adequately the wholly unnatural scene, the vast stretches of white plain variegated with black lava, the alluring mirages, the strange appearance of the tower-like hills outlined against the yellow sky, the total absence of trees, the dearth of animal life, and the intense heat from which there is no escape. Here and there are pebble beds miles in extent, made up of agate, chalcedony, jasper, and obsidian. Of plants there is scarce anything to be discovered in Death Valley, except cacti and clumps of chaparral that are gray instead of green. One sort of cactus that grows to be five or six feet in height is called the "dead man," because it looks at night like a sheeted corpse standing by the wayside. In rare spots, where water has gathered, may be seen a singular fleshy bush without leaves and with thick green stems. What vegetation there is is rank and spiny, its gray or dull olive hues harmonizing with the parched and barren aspects of the landscape. This astonishing desert, however, is by no means so devoid of life as its aspect by daylight would lead the observer to imagine. As soon as night falls it swarms with creatures of various sorts. Countless lizards come out of their burrows to look for insect prey, snakes wriggle across the alkali crust, horned toads creep about, and scorpions and tarantulas of enormous size sharpen their claws and teeth for combat; rats, mice, and squirrels trot about in active pursuit of game, and wildcats and coyotes come from their lairs on the mountain sides and roam over the plain in pursuit of all sorts of smaller animals.

Nearly all the creatures found in this valley are nocturnal in their habits, because the great heat in the daytime makes it impossible for them to venture out. Here may be found three species of ground squirrels, which live in burrows and feed at night upon roots, leaves, and the seeds of plants. One of the most curious of the rodents common in Death Valley is the "scorpion mouse," which lives almost wholly upon scorpions. Instinct, which means generations of inherited experience, teaches it at which end to attack its prey. Another creature of this valley that also likes scorpions is the "chaparral cock," which gobbles them by thousands, and is not less fond of centipedes, lizards, tarantulas, and horned toads. These last are too large to swallow at a gulp, so the fowl tears them to pieces before devouring them. The most beautiful mouse in the world is found in this valley. This "grasshopper mouse" is a lovely beast, fawn-colored on the back, with a snowy belly and sides, a short tail, and pretty little ears.

Only fifty miles west from Death Valley, which is 140 feet below sea level, Mount Whitney, the highest mountain in North America, uplifts its mighty peak, covered with perpetual snow, three miles into the air. Thus, within a day's journey of each other, are the lowest and highest points of this Continent. The chief of the Death Valley exploration wrote to Secretary Rusk that he had that morning breakfasted on eternal snow, and was composing his report at 4 P. M. in an altitude of rather 110 degrees in the shade.

Considering the area of the Great Basin, even 7 inches of annual rainfall would be sufficient to make the lowlands a perfect paradise of luxuriant vegetation. If the drainage of the mountains all reached the valleys where it could do good, but this is not the case. As in all desert regions, the rains of the Great Basin result from cyclonic disturbances, extremely irregular and often violent. The showers are cloudbursts. These infrequent, brief, and paroxysmal outpourings of the skies sweep everything before them, and leave in their courees nothing in which even a sage bush could find root. The ground is dry again almost before the clouds have broken and scattered.

I had an experience of this near Leadville, Col., which illustrates the phenomena of rain in a dry climate. While on a visit to that section of the country I rode in the saddle from Leadville to Green Lake, a memento of the melting glaciers of Mount Massive. While there the most terrific thunder shower I have ever seen began. I sought shelter, but as my horse became frightened and tried to break away, it was necessary for me to stay with him, quieting him and guarding against the immediate danger of being left on the mountain without transportation. As the result I was as thoroughly soaked as if I had been literally ducked in the lake. Even my shoes were full of water. When the storm was over I mounted my wet saddle and proceeded back to Leadville, but before I had gone a mile I was as dry as before, and at every step my horse raised a little cloud of dust.

Except along the lines of the diminishing streams, which are marked by a struggling growth of cottonwood, the valleys and plains of the Great Basin are treeless. So also, as the rule, are the foothills and mountains. Nature cannot wholly restrain her impulse to "grow something," but her attempts in this direction, until aided by the hand of man, are pathetic. On the plains and in the valleys the omnipresent sage bush abounds, but nowhere close or large. Further we find the yucca, a kind of cross between a cactus and a palm, with a considerable woody stalk and a green top. The oak and maple have made a brave effort for centuries to grow there, but they rarely become more than scrubby bushes. The characteristic covering of the lowlands is a sparse growth of stunted bushes and grass tufts, with great spots of sterile earth and bald rock between them. With one exception, all the plants of the region are dusty gray in color, like the soil. Go into a country road during a Summer drought, find a place where hens have scratched and children played, and in its tumbled configuration and uniform color you may see a landscape of the Great Basin in miniature.

In the northeastern quarter of this basin lies what remains of Lake Bonneville, known as the Great Salt Lake. It is certainly salt, but not in any sense great. Shrunk to unimportant proportions, and altogether unattractive in its surroundings, it has few charms to invite the tourist. But as one examines the mountains which inclose this sunken area, his eye, even if untrained to read the records of geologic changes, cannot fail to note the long horizontal terraces extending as far as one can see in either direction. There are several of these terraces, more or less broken by gulches and recent erosion, but their continuity is obvious. These terraces mark the successive levels and shore lines of the great fresh water sea, 20,000 square miles in area, larger than Lake Erie and Ontario together, which once filled the Great Basin and found its outflow through the Columbia River into the Pacific Ocean. Time was when the lake was 900 feet deep over the present sites of Salt Lake City and Ogden; when the mountains which now rise from the plain were little islands or shoals, and when the now barren and desolate slopes which mark its ultimate boundaries were verdure-clad shores, as beautiful, no doubt, as those which fringe Lake George. On the bed of this ancient ake lives the present population of Utah.

It is obvious that the conditions existing when this inland sea of fresh water occupied by the greater part of the Great Basin must have been very different from those we find existing at present, and it is much to be regretted that it is beyond the power of engineering skill to turn the waters of the Pacific into the vast area that is below sea level and convert it again into an inland sea. Whether in the progress of time the climate will change and the Great Basin fill up to the level of its original outlet, no one can say, but since we have no reason to expect it, we can perhaps devote our space more profitably than in speculation on the possibilities of the future in a study of the causes which have degraded this vast lake of the not remote past into an inconsiderable pool of brine with an average depth not exceeding fifteen feet.

It is agreed by geologists, on evidence gathered by the staff of the United States Geological Survey, and compiled by Prof. Gilbert with admirable patience and care, that the Bonneville Basin had its origin in distortions of the earth's crust due to various causes, volcanic among others, and that it existed as a depression before the Bonneville epoch. Little can be known of its climate or physical conditions, but it is believed that it was comparatively dry for a long period antedating the formation of the lake whose shores we may now trace on the mountain slopes. It contained some small lakes, but none of consequence. Then followed two periods of high water. The first of these periods was of great duration, the second comparatively brief. Between them was a period during which the [illegible] nearly, or quite, emptied. The second period of high water witnessed the attainment of a level some ninety feet above that of the first, and it would have gone on higher if it had not been checked by overflow. During the emptying period the rim was eroded by the escaping waters to such an extent that they fell some 375 feet at one magnificent gush. From that point the subsidence was gradual.

In its progress of final drying, Lake Bonneville was divided into ten or twelve separate lakes, of which only two remain. When first surveyed, less than half a century ago, the Sevier Desert contained a lake about thirty miles long and probably two to five miles wide. This has since disappeared entirely, partly from natural causes and partly because the water of its tributary streams was diverted into irrigation canals. Between 1845 and 1879 Great Salt Lake, the principal memento of Lake Bonneville, subsided some ten feet, but since the last-named date it has remained at about its present average level.

The causes which in turn created and destroyed Lake Bonneville are pretty well understood by geologists, although on all points they are not in entire agreement. It filled because it was a great natural depression without outlets. It emptied because it was subjected to local upheavals which caused the water it held to break over and through the retaining walls which inclosed it. These great gaps in time filled up by the erosion of the surrounding hills, but their position is still recognisable. When its walls were mended the basin was partly refilled by melting glaciers, and the second emptying was due to causes similar to those which acted in the first instance. Evaporation must also be taken into account as an agent in destroying the lake.

The aridity of the climate of the Great Basin finds its explanation in the general configuration of the land, the general circulation of the atmosphere, and the currents of the Pacific Ocean. There is a slow aerial drift from west to east; consequently the air currents which move across the Great Basin have come from the Pacific, to which their temperature and humidity have become adjusted. Off the west coast of the United States there is an ocean current sweeping southward. Being derived from a southwest moving current, it reaches our shores with a temperature considerably above that which it would have if no such currents existed. As it works south its temperature is somewhat below that normal to the latitude. Air passing over it to the land in our higher latitudes becomes saturated, is cooled by the land, and precipitates its moisture in the almost constant rains of Oregon and Northern California. On the other hand, air currents crossing it at lower latitudes are converted into drying winds. The Great Basin is traversed by these drying winds, its southern areas being more affected by them than those lying further north. Between latitudes 35 and 41 the Sierra Nevada Range interposes an almost continuous barrier between it and the Pacific, averaging about 10,000 feet in height. This range acts as a great natural condenser, in passing which the air loses most of its moisture as rain or snow, and reaches the Great Basin as dry as a squeezed sponge. Under such natural conditions the rainfall is meagre and the evaporation enormous. Where irrigation is possible much of the soil is fertile and will grow good crops. The redemption and utilization of most of it are only questions of time—provided, of course, the land is needed. Much of it is as good as Palestine was before the Canaanites and other heathen predecessors of the Jews provided the artificial irrigation which made it fertile and attractive to the tribes looking for a place to go when they got out of the wilderness.

In the neighborhood of Salt Lake we find conditions which render life tolerable, and even comfortable. The proximity of the Wasatch range furnishes a scant, but sufficient, water supply for domestic use and irrigation, and the plain is tolerably fertile. Probably the Mormon leader Brigham Young stopped there instead of going further West, as was his original intention, because the local topography suggested the Promised Land. In Lake Utah, its outlet, and Great Salt Lake, we have a close parallel to the Sea of Galilee, the River Jordan, and the Dead Sea. This general resemblance to the hydrography of the Holy Land was a happy coincidence of which the elders doubtless made good use in impressing their following with the idea that what was good enough for God's chosen people was good enough for them.

It has probably been a cause of wonder to many who have not given the subject serious thought that Salt Lake is as salt as it is. The reason is the same as that which explains the saltness of the ocean. Sodium chloride and sodium sulphide are very abundant salts in nature, and being soluble in water they are readily taken up whenever opportunity is offered. The formation of Salt Lake Basin yields so much of these compounds that many of the springs discharging into it are sensibly brackish. The salt gathered up by the inflowing streams and deposited in the lake are left behind, as in the case of the sea, by the vapors absorbed by the atmosphere. Evaporation is distillation; and lakes only pure water. Thus we have a constant accumulation of salt in the lake, which would go on forever if the point of saturation had not been reached, causing precipitation whenever the water level declines. Various determinations, extending over several years, show that the dissolved salt in the lake ranges from 14 to 22 per cent. of its volume. It has been accumulating ever since the second subsidence of Lake Bonneville.

JAMES C. BAYLES, Ph. D.

1901

Color Visions of the Kiowas

OF the five senses which we still speak of in the old way that sense for which the least has been done in the matter of cultivation is sight.

Gastronomy has been practiced for ages, and the sense of taste refined upon with the most anxious care through wine and food. The sense of smell has been cultivated through perfumes natural in the way of flowers, and artificial in the way of incense and fragrances. The ear has been brought to even more marvelous perfection through music, poetry, and oratory. But the sense of vision has only begun to be exercised by the art of the painter, especially the landscape painter and the symbolist of modern times, and a pleasure won through colors, independent of any story which landscape or marine or figures may have to tell. This is so late of date that in order to express the feelings that certain colors or their combinations produce in the mind, it has been necessary to borrow words that belong to the sense of hearing and speak of "tones" of color, and a "gamut," the "harmony" of a picture, "nocturnes,"—and "Stimmung."

Imagine, then, the surprise at the discovery that uneducated Indians, whose mental horizons rarely embrace more than food and drink and lodging and raiment, the simplest needs of life, and whose pleasures are horse racing, gambling, and the ceremonial dance, should have found a means to win for themselves a keen æsthetic pleasure through the organs of vision!

It is an Indian tribe that has invented (or have they really inherited it from earlier ages?) a method of gaining at will an enjoyment through the sense of sight which can only be compared with the sensations produced by the use of opium. The tribe is the Kiowa, and the means is an element contained in the buds of the mescal, a variety of the American aloe or century plant. From the sap of certain varieties, called by them maguey, the Mexicans make pulque, their national drink. The effect produced by the buds of the mescal appears to have impressed these Indians with the idea of something supernatural, somewhat as the old Hindus of the Vedic age were impressed by the "soma" drink. While they do not worship the plant, nor exactly connect the enjoyment derived from the buds with religious ideas, they treat the matter with a solemnity that rouses suspicion in the missionary's mind, and he calls it the mescal "rite."

It was the Indian, we should not forget, the Indian of North America in all probability, who discovered the properties of "divine tobacco," as Edmund Spenser calls it. When the Northwestern lands about the great lakes were visited by the whites there were nations of red men found, whose chief claim to local prominence lay in their cultivation of the tobacco plant; they traded it for other articles. The Sioux are thus spoken of in the "Jesuit Relations." Since the natural home of the tobacco plant lies further south, the inference is that many centuries passed ere the cultivation of "petun" was carried northward from tribe to tribe and tobacco became a necessity rather than a mere luxury in the north, as it was in Virginia, Mexico, Cuba, and the West Indies generally. Tobacco smoke was also an incense and formed part of ceremonial fumigations. So, too, the Indians of South America, not to be outdone by their northern cousins, discovered Paraguay tea, which lightens labor by strengthening the breathing organs—not to speak of quinine, cacao, chocolate, maple sugar, pulque, or mescalli, and other juices of tree or plant, either merely palatable or medicinal or intoxicating. So it is not so astonishing, after all, that the Indians should have discovered a juice that affects the sight.

What is singular about the mescal drug is the suddenness of its appearance. The accounts of Catlin and Schoolcraft and the earlier records of Spanish and French explorers and missionaries seem to warrant the conclusion that the effect of the bud of the mescal is a discovery of living Kiowas, or possibly Comanches. It has already spread to the Caddoes. So far as can be seen at present, it is recent, and cannot be traced back of the tribes just mentioned. But it should be remembered that the plant belongs to the Southwest, where a close observation of the habits of Indians is of comparatively late date. Spirits made from the mescal plant are mentioned by the Spanish chroniclers, but never a word of the vision-brewing drug.

The discovery comes at a time when more attention than ever before is being paid to manifestations of light and the question of color. The problem of the glow-worm and firefly, the problem of light without heat, is vexing the soul of the scientist. Baffled by the insects, it may be that the phosphorescent fishes will give some clue to the mystery. That is a curious tale which comes from France about the savant who has discovered a composition he calls radium, which emits a steady, soft light for an indefinite length of time without consuming itself or requiring a gas for consumption—a fairy tale it reads like. But after the discovery by Roentgen of the rays that bear his name, what fairy tale may not turn out to be true? Here is Prof. Birkeland of Christiania just returned from Bossekop in the north, where he has been studying the auroral borealis. He tells us that he has discovered the origin of the northern lights—they are the "kathode rays of the sun," which become visible in the upper layers of our atmosphere, not the magnetism of the earth showing as electricity. And he explains how he can make artificially and has made the same phenomena with his own apparatus!

The effect of the mescal juice is to benumb the faculties with the exception of sight, but that is rendered abnormal, being perturbed and intensified to a degree unheard of until the person under the influence of the drug becomes a prey to most wonderful aberrations of the color sense. His eyes become kaleidescopes, in which the color visions grow and change, rolling up the most extraordinary illuminations, as of the aurora borealis intensified a thousandfold, fading again and returning in different hues with marvelous intensity, and a variety that seems to have no limit. Having once enjoyed it, the mescal eater longs for another indulgence in an experience at once so novel and so glorious, transcending human powers and partaking of the supernatural. On the first occasion he repeats the ceremony, and presently forms the mescal habit, as it is called, a habit which has roused the anxiety of the clergy, who find it interferes with church going, and of the Indian agent, who sees its possible connection with the ghost dance and other manifestations of belief in supernatural powers which can be turned by clever politicians into a movement dangerous to the interests of the Indians, and possibly to the safety of the whites.

As a matter of fact, the Indians who make this singular use of their faculty of vision are those who have been roused within the last twenty years to a frenzy of fanaticism by the prophecies of a seer. The ghost dance was at bottom a war dance in the sense that its ultimate purpose was to assure Indians of their future, and to excite the tribes to resentment against some very real and some fancied wrongs of the red men. Its purpose was to hold out hopes of a return of the Indian to power, or at least to a more dignified position than the one he now holds as the ward of the Government. Probably the mescal bud is only one of many things that a "ghost dancer" uses in order to put himself in a state of ecstasy after he has made himself abnormally sensitive by a prolonged course of starvation and insomnia. The originator of the ghost dance, however, was a Paiute, who probably never heard of the mescal. It was when the excitement spread from him to the Sioux that it changed in character, and was made to conform to the resentments and hopes of a more powerful kind of Indian enraged by the failure of Congress to carry out a treaty, and disgusted by the meagreness of the supplies solemnly promised them.

No little ceremony is used by the Kiowas and Comanches when pleasing their color-sense by the use of mescal. In lieu of going to church, they will have a lodge or large tepee prepared, with a fire burning in the middle. As the Europeans did in the seventeenth century, when smoking was a novelty, the Indians come with a certain formality well called a rite, to a place where they can indulge themselves undisturbed in a new form of aesthetics. Having no taverns, they meet in a lodge to enjoy themselves socially, but in silence. After all have taken their prescribed seats, bowls or baskets containing the dried buds of the American agave are handed about. Each brave takes one and puts it in his mouth. After chewing it well, the properties of the plant begin to work; a second or a third suffices to send them off in a ecstasy of vision, while it casts a benumbing influence on the body. Magnificent gleams of light appear to them as they sit in a waking dream, followed by sheets of color, alternating and blending one with another, the soft or brilliant hues that fill the horizon being smitten ever and anon by corruscations that set up a never-ending series of changes, the colors fading and increasing, varying and blending, while the mind follows in breathless wonder the play of light "mocking the air with colors idly spread." And this novel form of aesthetics is practiced by the Indian, and practiced, so it is said, without any bad effects, after the influence of the drug has passed off. In this respect it is similar to the Yerba Mate, Paraguay tea, just mentioned, the leaves of a South American holly, which stimulate the nerves without affecting them deleteriously, or leaving any ill-results behind. Certainly it is better than opium, hashish, brandy, or tobacco, not to speak of chloral. There is a chance for satire in the comparison of the white man expending thousands of dollars for illuminated fountains and pyrotechnical displays, which are far from artistic for the most part, with the rude Indian, who puts a few buds in his mouth and obtains in the subjective realm within him a spectacle immeasurably more beautiful and astonishing than anything man has contrived in the objective world without.

In view of the great popular interest in fireworks and the renewal of a call for color in architecture and sculpture, it may be asked whether we are not about to awake to fresh pleasures of vision. Perhaps it may be thought—as Salisbury says to King John—

> smooth the ice, or add another hue
> Unto the rainbow, or with taper light
> To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish,
> Is wasteful and ridiculous excess.

but there is surely room for [illegible] in nature. The north is painted black by the Ojibways, white by the Navajos and Apaches. The south is painted green by Ojibways and Apaches, white by the Cherokees and Aztecs. East is red among Omahas, Cherokees, and Ojibways, yellow among Navajos and Apaches. The west is blue among Zunis, Aztecs, and Navajos, black among the Cherokees and Apaches. So that local peculiarities must have outweighed general ideas.

There is a symbolism in colors based on certain broad natural phenomena which we ignore for the most part. White and pink are suggestive of early morn and of Spring; morn because of the white and rosy lights in the sky and the rosy and white night-blooming flowers, Spring because of the blossoms and the absence of Winter. Black is the hue of night, the tomb; and while white is the symbol of innocence and youth, black is that of treachery and death. Green is the restful color that acts as moderator and harmonic to the others; it is the symbol of life and happiness. Red is the agitated color, signifying action; it stands for the ripening fruit, manhood and the picturesque side of war and games. Blue makes one immobile, absorbed and pensive, even as one feels the beyond in gazing on the sky and distant hills. Yellow is the harvest, the sunset, the man who has passed his active period and ponders what the future has in store for him.

The chromatic scale contains a host of suggestions to those who analyze the several colors; but like music they are suggestions only. When we try to fix them and make them obvious, pinning certain labels to certain hues, we are as pragmatical and unaesthetic as the ancients, who expected that the playing of a given air would cure a given disease. It is clear, however, on the other hand, that within certain limits there are rules for the use of colors which must be followed in the main or there results a disagreeable jar to the sensibilities.

It is a fact, however, that the century just elapsed has laid the foundation for improvements in the color-sense. Scientists like Chevreul and Helmholtz, painters like Delacroix, Corot, Monet, La Farge and Whistler have studied theoretically or striven to work out in practice a number of intricate problems in color. The modern landscapists, turning to subtle effects of sunlight and moonlight, air and vapor, have been educating the public through the eyes, have been educating sight. But they have merely opened the question. The new century may be one of More Light.

CHARLES DE KAY.

New Jersey Thrift.

Here is a little story of the thrift of one of those stern dispensers of "Jersey justice" that adorn the bench of that State. A couple of months ago a gentleman living near Paterson was sued by a butcher in the sum of $350, though he held receipts of the butcher for the full amount of his alleged indebtedness.

The resident of suburban Paterson was waited upon by the Sheriff and haled before a Justice. Before the case was to be called the victim of New Jersey legal methods went to the Judge, who was a personal friend, showed him his receipts, and asked what he should do about it.

The Judge looked the documents over and realised that the case must be thrown out of court. The gentleman explained that it would mean a serious loss to him if he must give his personal attention to the case, and that he did not feel inclined to retain a lawyer to no purpose.

"I'll look after the matter," said the Judge.

Some days later the gentleman who had been sued met the Judge and asked him about the case.

"Oh," said the Judge. "I threw the case out of court and made the butcher pay the costs—and, by the way," pulling the bill bearing the butcher's signature for its payment from his pocket, "I see you are paying 2 cents less for loin chops than I do—and that ham is but 22 cents a pound, while we pay only 23 for it down there. I'm going to trade with that son of a gun after this."

Slow Railroads in Porto Rico.

"There is great opportunity in Porto Rico for the railroad promoter," said D. C. Jennings, a civil engineer recently returned from that island. "There are at present only 138 miles of railroad there—82 miles along the northern coast, 34 miles along the western coast, and 22 miles on the southwestern border. That mileage is exclusive of an eleven-mile narrow-gauge road and six miles of tramroad.

"All of the vast interior and the entire eastern portion of the island are without railroad communication with any place, and if the wagon roads within that area are like the stage route connecting Hormigueros, the southern terminus of the Aguadilla and Hormigueros Railroad, with Yauco, the western terminus of the Yauco and Ponce Railroad, travel on them must be something that the stranger is likely to remember until he gets to be very, very old.

"The gap between those two railroads is twenty miles, and the stage coach rushes the traveler across it in from eight to ten hours. The average rate of speed on the Porto Rico railroads is twelve miles an hour."

Bad Predicament.

Chauffeur on an Across-Continent Trip (to owner of the automobile)—Now, Sir, that right forewheel has given away, and we're in a pickle.

Owner—What's to be done?

Chauffeur—Nothing, except to put on the reserve wheel.

Owner—Put on the reserve wheel, indeed! What do you suppose we are going to do then for another reserve wheel?

Fatalities of Mountaineering.

DETAILS have now been received respecting the death of Mrs. Wickham Smith of Brooklyn while climbing in the Alps. With her husband, of the law firm of Curie, Smith and Maxwell, she had been stopping at the Schweizerhof, and started for a trip over the Furka and Grimsel, to the glacier at whose foot the River Rhone begins in many streamlets, the largest of which issues from a beautiful blue arch nearly a hundred feet high. While leaving the famous ice cavern, hewn grottolike in the glacier, a huge falling icicle or block struck Mrs. Smith on the back of the neck. She became instantly unconscious and survived less than a half hour. This might seem an accident of almost the same kind, and as rare, as being killed by bricks falling from a street scaffold, yet it is in fact one of the greatest dangers of Alpine climbing. On some slopes when the sun softens the surface the release of boulders and fragments is almost a bombardment of the lower levels. Scarcely a week earlier a Frenchman—M. Prochet—met a similar death. He saw the fall of the rock which killed him, but made no attempt to escape it. The boulder came leaping and crashing toward him, plainly seen by all his company, who cried out to him. But he stood as though fascinated; and was struck full in the chest. He was thrown backward with terrible force, his body ricocheting down the glacier and his head striking each irregularity. Although he broke no bones, and received scarcely a scratch, his scalp was completely torn off, but doctors say he never knew what happened to him.

An even more shocking accident, and one more strictly "mountaineering" than being killed by a falling missile, occurred in the last week of July. A party of five, including two ladies of London, started with two guides to climb the Matterhorn. One of the ladies said "What a view!" and turned as for a wider look. In the movement she lost her balance on the ice, and with it her nerve. She slipped, dragging with her two companions on the rope. They transmitted the entire strain to the guide with a terrific jerk. But he was expecting it, and was braced with his ice axe. For a moment he held them all above an abyss, and then was torn away. The others in the party, two gentlemen, seeing the fall, involuntarily started to help the women, forgetting that they were roped to another guide, whose promptness in throwing the rope around a rock saved the lives of his party. When the relief party arrived they were surprised to hear shouts where they thought to find only corpses. The first party had fallen a thousand feet, yet one lady and the guide survived, the latter being insane through horror and anxiety for his charges.

These instances give point to these grim statistics issued by the Alpine Club this year: "In 1895 nineteen people lost their lives, while the following year saw twenty-four victims. Again, in 1897, the number increased to thirty-four; to thirty-seven in 1898; to forty-seven in 1899, and last year the record was reached with forty-eight fatal accidents. Unfortunately this year points to an increase of victims, as up to date a higher percentage of accidents has been attained than in former years.

The Matterhorn alone has claimed thirteen victims in thirty-six years. The first, the Whymper accident, in 1865, was followed by two deaths in 1879. Dr. Moseley, an American, fell on the Furggen Glacier because he thought he could dispense with the rope. When he was found it shocked one of his friends to find hardly any nails in one boot. The year 1886 was noted for another death through inexperience. Borckhardt and Davies, two friends, said they had heard ladies and youths had climbed the Matterhorn, and they would. Borckhardt died on the mountain. In 1890 Herr Goehrs, a young man from Strasburg, and two friends lost their lives; the opinion was at that time want of experience. Up to now the accidents, without exception, had occurred on the east face—the Zermatt side. Late in the same year the famous guide, Carrel, died from exhaustion on the Italian side, having nobly held out to the last and saved the whole party he was responsible for, who had been lost in a snowstorm two days. In August, 1893, young Seiler and his guide lost their lives on the south side. Seven years elapsed, and last August the guide Furrer was killed on the Matterhorn ice gulley by falling stones.

It is interesting to analyze the accidents, and to note how far want of skill is responsible for the deaths. On the Matterhorn there have been nine affairs in which there has been loss of life. The first and greatest of all was probably due to want of skill in one of the climbers, Mr. Hadow, who was young and inexperienced. The second fatality was due to the abandonment of a sick guide in a hut, 13,000 feet above the sea, by his comrades; the third was due to pure carelessness, the climber having few nails in his boots; the fourth was caused by the weather, Mr. Borckhardt being left by his party dying on the slope of the mountain; in the fifth case two young and inexperienced guides were killed with their "Herr," cause unknown; in the sixth J. A. Carrel died of exhaustion after bringing his party down to safety through a terrible storm; in the seventh two young Zermatters fell, after they had been noted to be going carelessly; the eighth case was that of Mr. Slogett's party, where no want of care is to be imputed; in the ninth, and last, accident the guides were too few for a large party and the climbers were novices. Thus, while in climbing, as in war, skill does not absolutely remove the peril, it certainly minimizes it.

The explanation of such a death roll is simple. Mount Washington is perhaps the most famous of our Eastern peaks, yet there are few who have ascended it who have not been disappointed. The aggregate height—6,288 feet—does, indeed, seem an understatement, owing to the configuration of the plateau from which it rises, not in bold leaps, but in a succession of piles of boulders, or broken rock. A pile, however large and containing however many millions of stones, seldom exceeding the size of a loaded hay wagon, is much less imposing and dangerous than steep, massive cliffs. The travelers who at this season pass between Capes Trinity and Eternity, on the Saguenay River—a noble stream which should be seen by all who think the Hudson has no peer on this continent—get an impression of mountainous grandeur surpassing that given by Washington's greater height. There are but few places on Washington which it seems to require more than industry to climb. But looking at the Saguenay capes from the distance of the decks of the steamer which passes between them it does not seem possible that foot of man has ever trod them or as though any wingless creature could ascend their faces. But far above their heights the Matterhorn thrusts an icy needle into the air 14,836 feet. A similar challenge on this continent is afforded by Mount Assiniboine, among the Canadian Rockies. It is still a virgin, unconquered peak, despite many attempts to climb it. This year Henry Bryant, formerly President of the Philadelphia Geographical Society, reached 11,125 feet upon its side, but the peak has probably never been trodden. In North America there is no elevation of 10,000 feet east of 104 degrees west longitude. Westward of that degree there are no fewer than 412 peaks of that height or over, and the pioneer of the Matterhorn—Whymper—is said to intend accepting the challenge of the Canadian Rockies. The world's highest mountain is supposed to be Everest, in the Himalayas, 29,002 feet. Still, some say Mount Hercules, in New Guinea, is 32,786 feet high.

It thus appears that not height alone makes the danger of mountain climbing. Steepness and quality of surface are also factors. "Mountain sickness" is negligible below 10,000 feet, and not serious below 16,000 feet. Above that even the stoutest and most experienced can scarcely endure the nausea, dizziness, faintness, and even bleeding of the mucous membranes due to the rarefied atmosphere. Presumably women are liable at much lower altitudes to what attacks the strongest men, sometimes unexpectedly. When women speaking generally—and some men attempt climbs such as cause accidents, their guides regard them as so much luggage. For a guide to decline to take them is not only to lose their fee, but to give a check to mountain-climbing ambition at large. But mountains can no more be trifled with than the ocean. Both have their storms, both have dangers which are the delight of the skillful and experienced, but which are deadly to rash experimenters. And the unexpected lurks for the wary and unwary alike in the surf and above the clouds.

Why seek such dangers is the natural question of the unadventurous. There is no answer except in the breast of the adventurer. To swim amid the whitecapped combers, to shoot big game, to ride out a storm in a well-found bottom, to climb unclimbable heights, are among the highest pleasures to experience or to remember, in this life—for those who like them. To those of different tastes such sports are simple madness.

Negro Laborers on the Subway

THERE are more negroes at work on the Rapid Transit Subway now than ever before since it was begun, and it is said by engineers and inspectors along the line that the percentage of these laborers over Italians, Irish, and others will be enormous before very long. Already one section has more negro hands at work on it than of all other classes combined.

"A casual consideration wouldn't lead you to think that the negro's idea of time and melody serves him in good stead in digging and hauling," remarked an engineer the other day. "But it's true, all the same. We find them especially adept as signallers for hoisting machines. No doubt you've noticed, in walking along, that the men who stand off and direct these machines do their work by certain hand motions. When the hoister's carriage is below the street level they wave slowly; when it rises safely out of the way of obstructions their hands go faster; when it is still higher up the motions become very speedy. A good signaller has to have an idea of time, for the more even and regular his motions, the better fitted is he for the job. If you go close to the negro as he does this work, you may hear him hum a tune, and his motions are in unison with his music, which is slow or fast according to the position of the hoister."

Not often do the negro subway workers sing loud enough to be heard by pedestrians. Most of them have either worked on other jobs in the city or have heard how folks here laugh at laborers who make the movement of pickaxe or drill harmonize with farm melodies. Several years ago, say the inspectors who are used to bossing gangs of men, negroes sung here just as they do in the South. But they soon left off their old habits, owing to the jeers of fellow-workmen and passers-by.

"It's a great pity they have stopped their tunes, from our point of view," said an engineer. Then he told a story of how a "singing darky" set the pace for some Italian workmen.

It seems that the negro and a gang of Italians, who are dubbed "guineas" by their bosses, were digging together in some excavation at Mount Vernon not long ago. The inspector of the work noticed that the negro, singing continually, worked very fast. The Italians, seemingly impelled involuntarily by his example, plied their picks with unwonted energy and speed, so that the job progressed faster than any job the inspector had ever bossed. This kept up for several days. At last the Italians, whose unaccustomed energy had not abated, were seen conversing together in whispers late one afternoon, and two hours afterward, when it was dark, the inspector heard wild cries out in the street near his house. Until the next morning he did not connect the commotion with his work, but he learned then that the singing negro had been chased out of town by the "guineas," who ran him through the streets and brandished long knives around his head as he fled.

Some of the Italians admitted later that they had gotten rid of the musical workman because he made them dig too fast.

Only last week the same Mount Vernon inspector, who is now working on the subway, heard a humming noise that seemed familiar to him. He looked around and saw that a hoisting signaller was doing the singing. It was the same negro who had been driven out of Mount Vernon by the Italians.

"Say," cried the inspector, "didn't you work for me once before?"

"Yas, Sah, I did," was the reply, to which was added: "But I've learnt not tuh sing so loud." And then he raised his tune again—in a very subdued voice.

The engineer above mentioned says that negro labor is the best that can be obtained in this city, all things considered, and that he hopes nearly all of the men under him will be of that race before long. Inquiry along his section showed that the negro workmen comprised what might be called "the half-skilled labor branch." There were negro drillers and stationary engine workers a-plenty. Most of the most skilled workmen, however, were fairly well educated men—Englishmen, Germans, Irish, and "native-born United Statesmen." The best iron workers, among whom two skilled negroes were on the point of starting in not long ago, protested that they wanted none but whites in their midst, and their wishes were regarded.

The inspectors will tell you that there's almost every kind of a man at work on the great city tunnel. They will tell you how the Irishman is as good as any of them—if he is allowed to boss; but how he is no good to obey. He is not only a capable boss, they say, but is better than any of the others at that job. Further, if he is the right kind of an Irishman, he is the sort of man the employer likes to have around, for he is big-hearted to an extreme and will stick to his contractor through thick and thin, even in circumstances when all the Italians and negroes and the rest are striking and deserting.

The Italian, or "guinea," is described by the inspectors as a dogged, saving, frugal machine. He eats bad food at little or no cost and saves his money so that he can return to Italy and splurge among the poor kindred and associates he left there. He works steadily, but none too fast—just enough to hold his job. This, of course, applies but to the average Italian, for there are those of them who are ambitious and who come in time to be excellent foremen.

There is no love lost between the different races in the subway. It was comical to watch the other day an Irishman who had been placed at work with five Italians in a narrow trench. The five chattered in their own language incessantly. Plainly the Irishman, a big fellow, with red hair and an equally red face, was trying to understand them. He would drop his pick for a minute, lean forward, strain his ears, and then go back to work again with a ferocious look on his face. He grew more and more impatient, until finally enraged to the point of bursting, he cast aside the pick and rushed out of the trench. Going up to the foreman, he announced with gesticulation and profanity, that he would not work with the "guineas" any longer. The foreman—incidentally he happened to be an Irishman, also—saw to it that the complainant was transferred.

The Passing of Holywell Street.

THE attitude of the people of London toward that most respectable body, the County Council, is said to be similar to what that of the fisherman in "The Arabian Nights" who uncorked the bottle was toward the genii it contained. London begged for municipal reform for generations. It has it now, and is beginning to regret it.

From the time of its first meeting the Council seems to have been guided by the principle that whatever is old is bad and is to be done away with as soon as the money for the purpose can be obtained. Doubtless much that is admirable has been accomplished—streets widened, slums razed, open spaces provided. But the average Englishman is nothing if not conservative—in sentiment if not in politics—and he would like his reform with a little less iconoclasm.

In regard to the County Council's efforts to improve London, the sentiment of the visiting American is likely to be not far removed from that of the Londoner. The American tourist goes abroad to find the picturesque, the romantic, the historic. When he finds the things he has read about destroyed to make room for model lodging houses or to save truck drivers from inconvenience he is apt to think himself defrauded.

The book collector from these shores who has read Andrew Lang, or other writers on bibliography, for instance, would naturally pay a visit to Holywell Street immediately after his arrival in London. He can do so no longer, for the reason that Holywell Street does not exist. The last of the booksellers was moved out about a month ago, and now the ramshackle old houses are being torn down in order that traffic between Fleet Street and the Strand shall proceed with greater facility. A praiseworthy purpose, doubtless, and a necessary improvement, but the booklover will wonder whether the thing might not have been done in another way, and Holywell Street, with its gabled houses and the ancient sign of the crescent moon with a face in the centre left as a concession to the antiquarian and collector.

Most of the booksellers have moved to Charing Cross Road, but they know that their business will probably be ruined. A wide street is somehow fatal to their trade. The surroundings in Holywell Street were just what they needed, and there is absolutely not another available thoroughfare in London that will answer their purpose equally well.

Too narrow for vehicular traffic, Holywell Street was broad enough for the crowd of leisurely collectors, who would spend hours in turning over the contents of one outside stall in order to find a bargain for twopence. And many a treasure was obtained in this way—many an Elzevir with the red lettering or the wrongly numbered pages, and therefore priceless; many a first edition of Lamb and "Early Tract Upon Peru" has been gathered by the patient hunter. Even such a blue rose of bibliography as a first edition of a Molière play with the author's autograph has been discovered in the "tupenny stall."

It was in Holywell Street that one of Charles Lamb's earliest works was found, when it was supposed to have disappeared entirely; it was there that a clergyman from the country once purchased a first edition of Shelley's "Adonais" for sixpence; it was there that a visitor from France picked up the "Pastissier Française," that rarest of Elzevirs, for half a crown. It was in Holywell Street that the Grangerite found his happy hunting ground, purchasing tracts and prints with little in themselves, but which, when combined with others, and bound in morocco, went to grace the shelves of a Daly or a Hoe.

Three feet was the amount of space above the sidewalk allowed to the booksellers, and marvelous was the ingenuity exercised in making the most of it. Some dealers exhibited almost as many books outside as in. One man, in particular, near the east end of the street, had one of the most delightful stores in London. Nothing modern was ever seen in or out of it, but there was a perfect library of incunabula, Aldines, Elzevirs, immense volumes bound in stamped vellum, antique parchments, Dürer engravings, and pages from illuminated Books of Hours.

Many of these seemed more valuable than they really were, a large proportion of them coming under the head of "two-penny treasures," but there were also tomes of rarity and value. It says much for the honesty of bibliomanics (Mr. Lang to the contrary notwithstanding) that this trusting dealer hardly ever lost a book.

The old shopkeepers, turned out by the heartless County Council, have further sorrows. At their new stores in Charing Cross Road they are not even allowed the paltry privilege of displaying their wares outside. The following notice is to be seen in the window of one of these transplanted shops:

"Owing to the tyrannical action of the association of pothouse politicians and gassy demagogues, known to us ratepayers' sorrow as the Aldermen and Councillors of the City of Westminster, we are deprived of the right we have enjoyed for many years of exposing our books to the public outside our shops."

Origin of the Report.

"I understand that Col. Bourbon has joined the Republican party."

"Wrong; he has merely been up to White Plains to take the gold cure."

The Difference.

Tenderfoot, to Saratoga Rounder—"What's the price of Saratoga chips?"

Saratoga Rounder—"Canfield brand $10 each; potato ordinaire, 25 cents a portion.

1901

A SQUINT AT SILAS LARRABEE

I ASKED my friend, Mr. Silas Larrabee, if he was satisfied with his life.

"Don't you think," said I, "you would be a bigger man than you are now if you had handled yourself properly? You seem quite fond of criticising other persons for not improving their opportunities; don't you ever find fault with yourself on the same ground? Does it enter your head once in a while that if you had left Ogunquit in your youth and gone into the larger life of some metropolis you now might be in circumstances more in harmony with your natural abilities?"

"Takes newspaper men to ask p'inted questions," answered Mr. Larrabee, with a little chuckle. "I 'spose," he went on, "some folks would git a little huffy if you was to ask 'em questions like that. It's about on a level with askin' a man that's bein' tried for murder if he will be good enough to state to the jury how, where, when, and why he committed the alleged hyneous offense agin' the laws and statoots in sech cases made and pervided. Guess you wouldn't blame the cuss if he should decline to answer the questions. Guess you wouldn't blame me none if I should tell you I hadn't nothin' to say in answer to the questions you've put to me.

"I 'aint goin' to do that though. Probably them that reads the pieces thet's printed about me sometimes wonders whether a feller that is toler'ble free in findin' fault with other folks ever sees anything to criticise in himself. I dunno's it would be sech a terrible bad idee to let your folks over to New York have a squint or two at me.

"You ask me if I am satisfied with my life. Of course I 'aint. Same time I've got all over agernizin' about it. What's the use? A man's life 'aint like a chimbly, that can be built all over if it won't draw. A man that's as old as I be can't change his sarcumstances much by scoldin' himself for bein' a fool when he was ycung. He can't git back the days of his youth.

"Accordin' to my philosophy, the thing to do is to let bygones be bygones. I tuk the poet's advice a long time ago, and put my past in the buryin' ground. I've pooty nigh forgot where the grave is. I s'pose I could p'int out some excuses for bein' nothin' but plain Silas Larrabee of Ogunquit instead of bein' Jedge Larrabee of the United States Supreme Court or the Rev. Dr. Larrabee of New York, or President Larrabee of the Fust Natyonal Bank of Philadelphy, but that wouldn't do no good Here I be, and that's all they is to it. Got a good home, and enough to live on and don't owe nobody on airth a red cent.

"Might have been some punkins if I'd gone to work right, but these ere might have beens don't count much. I hearn that ere temperance lecturer Gough make a speech one night. Talkin' about might-have-beens, he told a little story.

"'What might your name be?' says a feller to a stranger he met on the keers.

"'It might be Beelzebub,' says the stranger, 'but it ain't.'

"They's one thing though that you don't want to forget. It is that some of us fellers that ought to have riz pooty high in the world, but ain't, is capable of givin' some toler'ble good advice to youngsters that has their lives in front of 'em. Folks that's ambitious can learn considerable more sometimes from them that ain't clumb very high than from them that's up to the top.

"A feller was tellin' me a story last week about a church up in New Hampshire that lost its minister. 'I can't stay here no longer,' says the minister. 'I ain't had but $2.39 in money for goin' on three months. I've got more'n fifty cords of wood piled up round the house, and more pertaters and rootabeggy turnips than me'n my wife could eat in a thousand years, but they ain't no money in the house, and no sign of any comin' in.'

"Well, after he had gone the folks didn't know how they was goin' to git anybody to preach for 'em. While they was frettin' and stewin', a feller in black clothes gets off the stage one day and asks where the boss deacon lives.

"The next day, bein' Sunday, he occypied the pulpit and preached a sermon that sot their blood a-bilin'. Kept on preachin' Sunday after Sunday until fust thing they know'd they was a revival in that 'ere town that fetched in the sinners on the dead run.

"'I guess,' says the feller that told me the story, 'he'd have convarted the hosses and cows and had the chickens on their marrerbones if he'd kept her up a week longer, but one Sunday he got fuller'n a goat and they found out he wasn't no minister at all, but a young pirate from the next town that, jest for the fun of it, had dressed himself up like a minister and put on a wig and some false whiskers.'

"'What difference does it make to you?' says the young fraud when the church folks began kickin'. 'You're convarted all right,' says he, 'don't make no odds who done it, so fur's I can see.'

"They shuck their heads in sorrer and sneaked off home.

"'Wish't I wasn't convarted,' says one of 'em. Know what I'd do? Thump the everlastin' tar out of that pie-faced critter.'

"Now, I s'pose some folks thinks I ain't no business given' folks advice because I ain't perfect myself, but I calculate I can say a thing or two once in a while that'll do some good to young men that's anxious to make the most of what's in 'em.

"When I was a boy I didn't have nobody to train me right. My father was a terrible good man, but he hadn't never been out of Ogunquit, and he hadn't never read nothin' but his weekly religious paper and Leavit's Farmers' Almanac. Gener'ly speakin', he didn't have what you'd call all-fired big idees. As long's I didn't fall into no bad ways, he thought I was doin' pooty good. I jedge they was some raather good raw material in me, and if anybody that knowed how to bring up a boy had got at me, I sorter think he'd have done consider'ble with me. Truth of the matter is, I growed up without much trainin'.'

"'Uncle Si,' says one of our Ogunquit boys that's gone up to Boston and made pooty good headway up there, 'have you got any idees on edicatin' boys? I've got a boy up to my place that's smarter than a whip, but somehow he ain't goin' just the way I want him to go.'

"'Anybody trainin' of him?' says I.

"'Goes to school every day, if that's what you mean,' says he.

"'No, it ain't,' says I. 'What I mean is this: 'Spose you've got a colt. How be you goin' to turn that ere colt into a good hoss?'

"'Have him trained, of course.'

"'Jest so, and if the colt's good for anything the better the trainin' the better the hoss. Ain't that so?'

"'Well, boys need trainin' wusser'n colts does. If I had that boy of yours I'd find some way of gittin' him into the hands of a good trainer. Six months or a year's livin' with a good strong man—one that's interested in young folks—would do that boy a terrible sight of good.'

"'Uncle Si,' says he the next day, 'I'm goin' to send my boy down to you this Summer and let you experimunt with him.'

"'I ain't no boy trainer,' says I.

"'I'll resk it,' says he.

"Down come the boy, soon's warm weather sot in. He was an awful nice boy, keen's a razor, quick's a cat, lots of brain power. I never see no boy I tuk to more.

"Fust thing I had to git into his head was that he was something more than his old man's boy.

"'You belong to yourself,' says I. 'You owe it to yourself to make a fust-class man out of yourself. The stuff's in ye; it would be a terrible shame not to do nothin' with it.

"'What would you think, Jack,' says I, 'if the American eagle should git tired of eaglin' and make up his mind to go into the hen business and settle down in some old Ogunquit hencoop for the rest of his natural life? What would you think of Jack Jenness if, instead of buildin' up an honorable life for himself, he should shrink himself into a nobody, livin' off'n the money his father guv him?'

"'Why don't you start in on your career now?' says I.

"'How be I goin' to do it?' says he.

"'Well,' says I, 'they want a boy down to the store to do general shackin' about. There's an openin' for you. But mind ye, Jack,' says I, 'I want you to do your work good. I don't want no shirkin' nor no monkey shines. When you git through down there I want 'em to say you was the best boy that ever worked in that store.'

"Well, he went to work, and b'jocks he was the best boy they ever had there. They told me so, and they told Jack so.

"'Mr. Larrabee,' says Jack when the time come for him to go home, 'I'm awful glad I come to Ogunquit; it's done me good.'

"'Jack, my boy,' says I, 'you've made a good beginnin'. You've been to a good school here and come out up to the top of your class. Them callous spots on your hands is the diplomy you're takin' home to show to your father. He'll like the looks of them callouses. I wonder if he will see that you've got a new look in your eyes and a new way of wearin' them lips of yourn. If he don't, send him down to me, and let me tell him about 'em and what they mean.'

"The old man had some business down here about a month after that, and naturally came to see me.

"'How about Jack?' says I.

"'Never see a boy changed so in my life,' says he. 'You was right, Uncle Si, when you said what he needed was trainin'. He's as ambitious a boy now as you ever see in all your life. I ain't worrying about his futur no more.'

"I ain't tellin' this story to do no braggin', but jist to show two things. They's lots of good raw material goes to waste through boys bein' allowed to sort of drift along. That's one thing. T'other thing is this, that some of us old fellers that's philoserphized a little about our own lives, knows a few things that's pooty likely to help the youngsters."

ROBERT W. WELCH.

Ogunquit, Aug. 29, 1901.

FRESH AIR FOR THE POOR

NEARLY half a century has elapsed since the first fresh-air charity was instituted in New York by a kind-hearted editor who pitied the waifs playing about City Hall Park in sweltering mid-summer days, whose little blistered feet might not run upon the cool grass beside them.

But for the saving help of the many fresh-air agencies in this city thousands of little ones would have perished during the recent hot wave which dealt suffering and death in unsparing measure in the crowded tenement districts of the city.

Nearly all the large churches in Manhattan conduct fresh-air charities for the poor of their districts, some for two weeks, some for the Summer, others for a day, but the burden of such work falls upon the Children's Aid Society, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, St. John's Guild, St. Vincent de Paul Society, the Mont Lawn Home, Edgewater Creche, and Gilbert Robertson Memorial Home. The great work of these associations is supplemented by many smaller ones, and the work of each rendered more effectual and far-reaching by co-operation made possible by the Charity Organization Society.

The Secretary of this association stated that during the hot spell not half his invitations to go to Bath Beach were accepted. The poor people were too prostrated by the heat to come for their tickets and make the journey thither. Mr. Brace of the Children's Aid Society, on the contrary, was besieged by pale-faced, suffering children eager to go to Brace Farm for two weeks, and so distressing was their condition that the little ones were sent without regard to the adequacy of accommodations at the farm, and allowed to sleep in barns, outhouses, and anywhere about the house. Everything was cool, clean, and comfortable. Barns were like glimpses of paradise to the poor little waifs from east side sweat boxes.

The same state of affairs prevailed at Mont Lawn, near Nyack-on-the-Hudson, where for a number of years a home has been maintained in which 2,000 children of the slums may spend two weeks. Some children have gone there eight successive years and show in every way the benefit which they have derived from their surroundings. When a child is over twelve years of age it is not eligible for Mont Lawn, although some young people are taken as helpers about the place.

Great care is exercised in selecting those who shall have charge of the children. They must be women of agreeable manners, sweet dispositions, refined, and highly educated. There is little actual study, but instruction is given in various ways.

All caretakers are salaried, and number graduates of Pratt and Armour Institutes, Vassar, Smith, and Teachers Normal Colleges, and occasionally public school Principals. The same set of teachers are retained as far as possible.

A child at Mont Lawn is never struck or spoken to harshly, and this law of love works wonders in the manners and morals of the little children of the slums.

Probably the only fresh air organization which takes whole families for a two weeks' vacation is the Gilbert A. Robertson Home in Westchester County. Its managers state that if they had $500 more they could accommodate twice as many people. There is room enough, but not provisions enough. Families pay their own carfare, which they get at a reduction, and when more cannot be accommodated at the home board is secured for these in surrounding farmhouses for $1.50 to $3 per week apiece. The home entertains eighty-six families each season, numbering on an average 34 men, 86 women, and 220 children. Some men only spend Sundays with their families. Besides these 4,670 transients are entertained for a day each. These visitors feast on fruit, vegetables, and milk raised on the place, drive about the country, or amuse themselves in the beautiful grounds. A little work is done, but almost the whole time is given up to enjoyment.

Thousands of working girls find rest and refreshment at the several places conducted under the auspices of the Working Girls' Vacation Society, while its sick and weakly members are cared for at the Santa Clara Home in the Adirondacks.

It is not possible to enumerate [illegible] saved by St. John's Guild. Its two floating hospitals, the Emma Abbott and the Juilliard (the latter donated by Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard) carry on an average 70,000 patients, and of these at least 5,000 are usually critically ill. Yet few deaths occur on these boats. Salt and medicated baths are given all; doctors and surgeons take women and children in charge, and the trained nurses speak between them seventeen languages, for the poor and often squalid and ignorant mothers speak seventeen separate tongues and cannot be won to confidence and contentment save by the language to which they are accustomed.

Many thousands of mothers and children are treated in the splendidly equipped hospital at New Dorp, Staten Island. But St. John's Guild, like other fresh air charities, is hampered in perfecting and extending its good work by lack of funds. It needs more wards where mothers with very sick children may obtain isolation and quiet, just as the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor finds crying need for an isolation hospital where children suspected of having infectious diseases may be detained.

At Sea Breeze, L. I., the association has at present but one room for that purpose, while among the poor families in their charge in this city are at present many cases of smallpox, measles, chickenpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and minor diseases. Sorting well from sick children is a difficult and dangerous task, and one which confronts every fresh air association.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has spent $8,500 on improvements at Sea Breeze since last season, and now has 18 new bathhouses, one new sulthouse, a fine pavilion for children and mothers who come on day parties, and new fences around its property.

Last season 17,814 people enjoyed the day trips, and 1,510 spent two weeks each. As an average 5,300 have an outing of two weeks at Sea Breeze, Bath Beach, and the home for crippled children.

Edgewater Creche on the Hudson, opposite Fort Lee Ferry landing, has for seventeen years proved a blessing to little ones and their mothers or caretakers who flock there to the number of 10,122 in a season. Tickets to the creche are furnished by the Charity Organization Society, and 7,000 children, attended by parents, sisters, hospital nurses, or missionaries, enjoy the shady playgrounds, bathing pools, pavilion, hammocks, and cribs provided by the creche. Lunches and milk are furnished for a few pennies, and nothing is lacking to insure comfort and health. Mothers with sick infants are kept at the creche until they can be sent to some fresh-air home for treatment.

Always most interesting is the work done by the Children's Aid Society, who have nine agents in this and six Western cities seeking out and placing in good homes pauper children. More than 70,000 have been placed in homes during the past forty-seven years, and the city has been relieved of their care. Of these two have been Governors of States, several are members of Congress, and large numbers of them stand at the head of every profession and of many great commercial enterprises.

Boys are sent to the Brace farm and school and remain there until they have learned how to be useful and the manners and morals of gentlemen. Homes are then found for them, usually by adoption, and each child is visited until its future happiness is thoroughly assured.

Besides the fresh-air work on the farm carried on all the year, 5,163 homeless boys and girls have been sheltered during the year in the eight lodging houses provided by the society, and homes or situations found for all. Families and children have been helped to reach friends, twenty-six industrial schools, both day and evening, have aided American, German, and Italian children—including cripples—who could otherwise not attend school at all, and five fresh-air homes at Bath Beach, West Coney Island, Kensico, N. Y., and East Broadway have cared for the ill or helpless or poverty-stricken children and brightened their lives, not only for a Summer, but for always.

It cost $35 apiece to place in permanent homes 361 children, who would otherwise have cost the city $120 per annum if placed in an orphanage.

The average attendance at Bath Beach is 6,508, of whom 3,955 remain a week each. At Coney Island 7,385 mothers with sick babies find rest and health, and 1,810 boys from the industrial schools spend a week at the Boys' Farm School in Summer.

These figures do not represent half the work done by the Children's Aid Society, any more than brief mention tells of the thousands of little slum children who learn religion and happiness at Pelham Bay, in charge of the good priests of St. Vincent de Paul's Society; or the thousands of others who continually fill the five special trolley cars set apart for the use of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor to carry children to and from the seaside.

New York leads the country in the number and efficiency of its fresh-air associations, and these attest to the wonderful influence for good exerted by fresh air and happy surroundings upon the ignorant, the sick, and [illegible]

Gowns of Well-Known Women

MRS. WILLIAM PAYNE THOMPSON wore one day at the tennis court of the Newport Casino a gown of rose pink organdie cross-barred with white. The trailing skirt had a deep flounce, and above it were horizontal insertions of white lace. The blousing bodice had a short yoke of white lace, and in the lower half were lace insertions. The elbow sleeves were finished with lace, and the stock was of white lace. An immense hat of white straw flared up and off the face to a height of eight or ten inches, and against the hair on the left side was a small bow of black velvet. The low crown was encircled by a narrow wreath of white and pink flowers. Mrs. Thompson carried a rose pink parasol.

Miss Anna Sands wore an elaborately plaited frock of pale green linen. The skirt was laid in graduated box plaits—say two inches wide at the belt and four inches in width at the hem. These were stitched about a quarter of an inch from their lengthwise edges, and about eighteen inches from the hem were allowed to flare. The Eton coat was laid in narrow box plaits to match the skirt, or, rather, narrow tucks were laid and stitched to simulate box plaits. Around the edges of the jacket and at the bottom of its sleeves three narrow bands of the linen were stitched. The coat was long enough to conceal the belt in the back and extended below the belt in front, and though so made that it might be closed the coat opened over a thin white blouse. Miss Sands's hat was a flat toque, the brim of pink roses and the crown trimmed with flat bows of black velvet.

Mrs. W. Dennison Hatch wore a white pique gown. The long skirt had an applied flounce headed by a four-inch band of fine embroidery, and at the sides of the back breadth four-inch bands ran from the belt to the hem. The blouse had lengthwise insertions from the shoulders to the belt and a yoke of all-over embroidery. The sleeves were coat shaped, with a finish and insertions of embroidery. A small white straw hat trimmed with white flowers topped the costume.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones wore at a recent dinner dance a gown of black net jetted. It was princess in effect and trimmed with black chantilly. The girdle of black velvet had long ends in the back. The jet was applied in long curving lines, with alternate plain panels. It was finished with a flounce of black chantilly. The net was over white chiffon and the underslip of some soft white silk.

Miss Ethel Wright, the English artist, was seen in her Newport studio in a simple frock of dull light-blue dimity, sprinkled with pin-point dots of white. The skirt was made in three deep overlapping flounces, each edged with cream-colored lace, and a hip yoke. The blouse has a deep sailor collar edged with the same lace, and there was a little yoke, and a stock of thin cream-colored lace. It bloused well in front, and the sleeves were finished with dimity frills lace-edged.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse was at the Casino in blue mull. The skirt was tucked in panels, and was also trimmed with lengthwise bands of pale blue taffeta silk stitched on. The bodice also showed the applications of taffeta silk in bands stitched all over, and these were also on the sleeves. A large hat of blue chiffon, trimmed with wide ostrich plumes to match, topped the gown. Miss Emma Rutherford was also in pale blue. The material was organdie, and the tucks formed wide and deep Vs on the corsage, the tops of the sleeves, and the skirt.

Still another pale blue frock was worn by Miss Ethel Davies. It was of linen, and the skirt touched all the way around. It was plain, with a deep applied flounce headed by a stitched band of the goods. The Eton jacket had a narrow stitched band at its edge, and was long enough to cover the belt in the back and to hang below the waist line in front. A thin white muslin blouse was seen through the opening in the jacket. Miss Davies's sweet face was half hidden under the large black leghorn hat, with a full wreath of pale pink roses and foliage across the front and sides.

Mrs. Richard Irvin wore at Old Trinity Church one morning a thin black frock of black crêpe veiling over black taffeta. The skirt had a train and was flounced and tucked. The skirt was tucked to fit about the hips, and tiny ridged tucks formed Vs on the upper part of the sleeves and on the simulated yoke. The stock was black lace, and a small flat black toque of fine chip and flowers was worn.

One morning at the Casino Mrs. Irvin appeared in a black foulard, with vines and bullet-shaped leaves of white. The narrow applied flounce on the skirt had above it a row of six-inch block insertions of black lace over white silk, the blocks joined corner to corner, and forming diamonds. It was cut to fit like a glove at the waist, and the bodice showed the black lace over white silk. A small black and white hat was worn.

Mrs. Charles Marshall wore at a recent dinner a pale blue crepe de chine gown. The applied flounce was heavily trimmed with white lace, otherwise the skirt was plain. The blouse bodice was full; and the lower part was formed of strips of the crepe de chine laid over white lace, these vertical stripes ending so as to outline a round yoke of white lace. The stock was of unlined white lace, as were the sleeves, which had running across their tops two crossing bands of black ribbon velvet. Single straps of the velvet also passed over the shoulders. Mrs. Marshall's hat was a large black one, with a pointed crown, around which was wound a steel serpent, its head resting at one side. From around the crown a half dozen or more full white ostrich tips fell gracefully over the brim.

Mrs. Francis H. Leggett was seen lunching at the Waldorf the day after her arrival from London, in a simple but chic black frock. It was nun's veiling over taffeta. The sweeping skirt fitted smoothly without fullness, and five bands of black taffeta silk were arranged about the lower portion of the skirt to an applied flounce, the skirt being cut to flare. The lowest band was perhaps two and a half inches wide, the next band, a few inches above, was a little narrower, and so on up to a height of about two feet. The bodice was fitted closely in the back by invisible plaits, and the transparent unlined yoke was of heavy white lace, embroidered in fine black chenille. The yoke formed a V, and had at its lowest point as well as midway between this and the shoulders extensions of the embroidered lace. There were also capelike extensions over the upper part of the sleeves. These sleeves were long and close fitting, and did not flare at the wrist. Mrs. Leggett's hat was a small tricorne bonnet, with raised and projecting edges formed of dull jet. The hat itself was filmy black, and at the left side there stood upright a small short quill-like aigrette formed of black bird-of-paradise feathers.

With Mrs. Leggett was her daughter, Miss Alberta Sturges, who was in pure white organdie, especially fine and beautiful. The skirt trailed a little in the back, and had an overskirt or tunic that came below the knees and formed a second skirt. This straight edge had eight inch flounces of the organdie edged with fine lace, and also veiled with lace. A similar but deeper set of flounces finished the bottom of the skirt, which was very full and fluffy, and exhibited no tucking, from belt to hem. The blouse was full, and had a little bolero of the organdie ruffled all around with fine lace, headed by delicate embroidery. The sleeves were finished below the elbow with frills of organdie and lace, and a lace stock was worn. The hat that crowned Miss Sturges's red-gold hair was of white tulle, a flat toque, with a fine twist of black velvet curled around it, about two inches from its edge.

Mrs. Charles Marshall wore at a recent dinner of four at Sherry's a pretty white and black frock. The skirt, which touched all the way round, had about the bottom row upon row of black baby ribbon up to a height of about eight inches. Otherwise, with the exception of narrow, short tucks to fit it about the hips, there was no decoration. The bodice was full and simple. It had a bertha of fine plaitings of the material edged with handsome black lace, and the drooping ends in the centre front of the corsage were fully draped with it. The stock was of the lace, and a rope of pearls was worn. The sleeves were long and close with lace projections over the hands. A large white hat, trimmed with a long, black ostrich plume, topped the costume.

Miss Ethel Barrymore, who was with Mrs. Marshall, wore a frock of white silk mull. The long skirt had no trimming except an accordion-plaited flounce of the mull edged with a narrow box plaiting of the same. The long, pouched-front bodice was composed of entre deux of cluny lace and mulle, the lace describing down-dipping V's. A stock of the lace was worn and the sleeves were elbow length, without ruffle or trimming. A picture hat of white faced with pink muffled with white, and with one large pink rose on the upturned side, was worn.

Edna Wallace Hopper was seen at Sherry's in a remarkable black gown—she is in mourning for her mother. The costume was of filmy black, with a short train. The skirt was quite plain, but the deep yoke of the full bodice was of heavy black lace, and the long sleeves were also of the same lace, neither sleeves nor yoke being lined. An immense Duchess of Devonshire hat in crêpe was worn, and from the centre of its back depended a sweeping crêpe veil, which the wearer had brought forward over her shoulder and was partially carrying in one hand. A parasol of black liberty silk, fluffed and with many ruffles, was carried.

American Girls' Club in Berlin.

BERLIN is full of American girls studying music, and year by year the tide sets that way with increasing strength. The life led by some of these girls is a hard one. Brave, proud, and ambitious, they are struggling along on small means to acquire the education they have felt obliged to go there to obtain, because of the vogue for European-educated musicians as teachers.

They have money for the necessaries of life, but many are obliged to economize in every possible way. They board as cheaply as possible; they cannot afford pretty clothes or amusements. Many are obliged to choose the cheapest and dingiest of pensions, and their only social life is found within the walls of the latter. They study unremittingly from daylight till dark; for in addition to their music they usually master two or three languages while abroad. And their lives are clouded still further by the constant haunting feeling that they are draining the resources of the family at home, which must go pinched for years in order to supply them with the necessary funds. Even girls more comfortably situated often spend many lonely and homesick hours in Berlin before they become familiar with the language and customs and make acquaintances among the people.

It was for these American girl students that the American Women Students' Club was formed. It has pleasant clubrooms at Kleist Street, 11, prettily furnished, and including a library and reading room which is open to members from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Every Saturday afternoon there is a tea, at which a merry company of students gathers from all quarters of the city. Once a month there is an evening reception, to which gentlemen may be invited by members.

There is a literary circle within the club, and classes in German or other branches are opened at the solicitation of a sufficient number of members to support the class. American newspapers and magazines are always to be found in the reading room, and the best of reference books on music, art, and literature are to be found in the library. The girl who is puzzled over some problem arising from her ignorance of the country can find competent advice and counsel at the club, and also definite knowledge as to suitable homes and instruction.

Mrs. Andrew V. White, wife of the American Ambassador, has been a warm friend to the club, filling the President's chair for some time. Mrs. John D. Rockefeller gave the funds necessary to launch the venture, and has always maintained her interest in it. Members pay regular dues, besides fees for classes and other special features.

Woman's Neck, || A Hidden Beauty.

IT is a hopeful sign this Summer to see one, say out of every five hundred women one meets on the street, showing some independence of the general slavery to Fashion which decrees that even during the intense tropical heat women must still never show their noses out of doors unless their necks are bandaged up into unnatural lengths with the torturous high stocks, collars and neckwear, supposed to give the finishing touch to a woman's toilet. It is strange that in this time, when nearly every paper and magazine has its department of chatter concerning woman's apparel, that the greater part of the space is given over to endless descriptions of some new instrument of neck torture, instead of pointing out and leading the way to improvement in point of aesthetic beauty and comfort combined.

This is always spoken of as a land of freedom and a land of free women. Yet where in all the wide world is there a country where almost the entire feminine population, from the millionaire's wife to the cheapest boarding house dishwasher, shows such voluntary submission to slavery in the matter of dress, and endures so many uncomfortable devices for corporeal torture, heroically smiling the while? Just think what a force is wasted—all this unnecessary martyrdom to no cause—and what good it might accomplish if borne for or expended in some other direction.

But one must not be so pessimistic as to believe that things are going to remain stationary. The greatest virtue Fashion possesses is that she is a changeable and whimsical old damsel, and whenever she casts aside one of her whims as "out of date," it is a step in the right direction, or should be. The trouble is that as soon as a new virtue is evolved some new evil appears along with it. Still there is a steady voluntary upward process at work—evolution is operating here as elsewhere—and a scientific study of the fashions would be interesting if a Teufelsdröckh's mind was brought to bear upon it.

The fashions, therefore, are not altogether to be condemned. Certainly in some regards women dress with much more common sense to-day than ever before there was such a thing as Fashion to make them all dance to the same tune. For instance, the shirtwaist can possess both beauty, style and comfort. The idea of comfort invented the shirtwaist, and wherever comfort is felt to be wanting, some inventive mind should find a way where an article of dress apparel may be ornamental and comfortable at the same time.

These six-inch stocks that our women are wearing have one certain use; no one can object to a lean, long, scrawny, yellow neck using them. But why, in the name of all that makes woman attractive should the dimpled, the plump, the velvety, the fair, be doomed to hide away one of their chiefest beauties, and make themselves look, for all the world like packages done up awkwardly by a bungling hand? For often a pretty woman is rendered commonplace by the tight, stiff neckwear, pushing up the flesh of her neck into the only chin Nature intended her to have, and thus creating that bane of all women who would appear twenty when thirty comes trippingly along with Old Time—the double chin. So any woman possessing a well-rounded neck, and a chin whose curves give a pretty contour to the face should shun the prevailing fashion. Of course those who do not possess such a neck as enhances the tout ensemble or the charms of their other features, may remain constant to the present fashion. But these are not the majority, for there are more presentable necks, without being absolutely beautiful, than one would imagine—and the eye of imagination is the only one that is allowed to peer behind the prison bars of the present stock.

A refined and beautiful face looks well even over the high, unnatural neck band, as true beauty, like murder, will out; but it loses some of its charm, and where a tender spiritual beauty might be seen, one has the mere style at its best. A pretty woman is often rendered ordinary in this gear, and the face somewhat coarsened, while a plain, homely face becomes hideous. A stout woman's face is better let alone—put her neck into the halter of the reigning style and then don't laugh any longer at the caricatures made of her in bathing costume in the funny papers.

In England they manage these things better. It is true that the English girl may not be able to grasp all the psychological possibilities in the hang of a skirt, and she is not so instinctively equipped with that knowledge which makes an American woman wear her clothes so as to create a great distinction between "style" and being richly attired. But their faces are more flowerlike. It is not that their features are more beautiful than those of their American sisters, but it is the freedom and latitude they are given in the matter of dressing their necks so that they can be seen, and their individuality in hair arrangement which renders their beauty purer, more elemental and haunting—like the beauty one sees in the pictures of fair ladies on the canvases of certain old masters. Alongside of this the merely stylish appearance is unbeautiful in every sense.

Still a few independent pioneer souls have been seen here, there and everywhere this Summer, minus high stocks and stiff collars, revealing an inch or two of neck above soft chiffon fichus, soft lace collars, velvet ribbon caught low down with a love-bow at the breast or other device original with the wearers; and they did present a cool and cheerful appearance in contrast with their uncomfortable-looking, red-faced sisters, with their towering neck-gear, and, to make matters still worse, oftentimes a handkerchief stuffed in between their neck and its covering, to protect the latter from the perspiration it induces.

Even woman's legs have become emancipated before her neck, thanks to the bicycle rather than to the rainy-day skirt agitators, and her waist, with the continual exposure by physicians and others of the train of evils it inflicts on the inoffensive torso, stands a chance of freedom.

Then why should not the neck, on which lovers in "ye olden time" used to impress their fondest and most amorous kisses, be rescued from its stiff and uncomfortable prison in this land of freedom in nearly everything? Of course freedom has played some queer pranks, and every fad has been allowed an airing, and the humorists have often been responsible for laughing a new idea in the way of dress reform out of existence. But custom has played queerer pranks still, and it is a perennial target for these same humorists to fire their shafts at. Still freedom in the way of apparel has never been the pet darling theme of the Utopian, although it is one that they do now and again attempt to reckon with. The trouble with dress reform as a serious matter, as generally understood, is usually a suggestion of change of uniform only—from a stylish, uncomfortable thing to an ugly and still uncomfortable affair; only waged in the name of common sense as against vanity, which is supposed to be the creator of those bewildering dainty creations and masterpieces of sartorial art which, it must be admitted, often do appeal to an epicurean or acquired taste rather than to the genuine artistic sense. The trouble is that as a rule dress reformers always forget that it is an innate part of woman's nature to desire to look her prettiest, and that primarily dress must be ornamental and an enhancer of charms; a frame for a picture; an emphasizer of good points. Ornament and comfort are the two cardinal qualities to be thought of in the matter of woman's apparel. And one need not be sacrificed for the other. Dainty lingerie does not conflict with the Decalogue. GRACE HELEN HARTE.

1901

Annual Famine and Perennial Plague

India's Problems

Frontier Uprisings and Russian Intrigue.

SIMLA, Aug. 1.—There has been the usual anxiety in India this Summer as to the arrival and distribution of the monsoon rains, a delay or a failure of which means more or less severe famine for considerable portions of the country. This year the monsoon was first reported off Colombo, at about the usual time, and soon afterward made its appearance on the west coast. There, however, some adverse meteorological influences set in, and for a period of two weeks or more the monsoon stuck fast. Even when it did begin to move again slowly northward it failed for a time to penetrate inland to any extent.

Thus for some weeks there was very great anxiety, especially in parts of the Bombay Presidency. Another failure of the rains, coming so soon after the recent exceptionally severe famine, would have been a catastrophe the possibilities of which neither rulers nor the ruled cared to contemplate.

Meanwhile the available period for the sowing of cotton and other important crops was rapidly passing away. In many parts of India the action of a burning sun on a soil of peculiar consistency is such that the ground is so baked and hardened that until it is moistened and softened by copious rains it is impossible to plow or in any way prepare for sowing. If the rain is late, therefore, the sowings must also be late—sometimes too late.

It was just as matters had reached this critical stage that the monsoon current finally began to flow steadily into the interior, bringing with it a plentiful rainfall. In the cotton districts, despite the late start made, there is now every prospect of a good crop, while the price of food grains remains either steady or shows a falling tendency, a sure sign that in the opinion of those specialists in famine—the native grain dealers—all fears of a renewed period of scarcity may be set aside.

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Famine, however, is still officially with the Indians. There are certain districts in India which have not yet recovered from the great scarcity of 1899, districts which are always poor in produce and always liable to recurrent periods of famine. Prominent among these are portions of the Deccan, high-lying stony wastes where the rainfall is always slight and where large schemes of irrigation are impossible in every way.

In what passes there for a good year the hardy Deccani peasant probably just manages to make both ends meet. If there be any delay or any serious deficiency in the rains his chronic condition of scarcity develops at once into one of famine, pure and simple. The failure of the rains two years ago in some of the Deccan districts was almost complete, and famine, of course, was rife. Last year things were but little better, though elsewhere in India the monsoon was so favorable that the number of people in receipt of famine relief dropped from some 6,000,000 to 250,000 within a comparatively short time.

[illegible] mainly furnished from [illegible] figure has slowly [illegible] number of people [illegible] official returns. The [illegible] will be helped through their [illegible] far as possible. The poor will be [illegible] children well looked after, rents will [illegible] remitted, Government advances of cash made, and so on.

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Plague, it is to be feared, is to be always with India. The mortality from this horrible pestilence was extremely severe during the Winter and Spring months which have passed, many thousands of deaths occurring every week from this cause.

The theory that the higher temperatures of the Summer months killed or rendered comparatively innocuous the plague germs has now been abandoned as having no scientific foundation. The explanation of the great decrease in mortality from this cause during the Indian hot weather is simply that during those months the people leave their slums and unsanitary surroundings and lead a healthier outdoor life. They discard nearly all clothing, and thus one fruitful cause of the spread of the disease, through filthy rags, is removed. They leave their dirty hovels and narrow, gutter-like alleys and sleep in the open. The tremendous heat of an Indian May sun quickly dries up any filth there may be about, and so [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] less do they agree to inoculation, the only remedy so far discovered by science.

Any attempt to cope with an outbreak of this pestilence on scientific lines is at once regarded as part of some insidious and deep-laid scheme for the undermining and desecration of their religion. To disinfect a drain may cause a riot; to isolate a family stricken with the disease may probably mean bloodshed. So absurd, indeed, are the beliefs of the people that a short time since the story was circulated and implicitly accepted by natives of a class which might be supposed to know better that the results of the recent census had disclosed such an excess of population in certain districts that the Government had determined to readjust matters by taking measures to kill off, by means of a certain epidemic disease, the superfluous thousands.

Native underlings, servants of the sanitary authorities, discovered with permanganate of potash, used for disinfecting wells, were in some cases half killed by the excited populace, who were convinced that the red crystals contained concentrated doses of the disease. In other cases the luncheon baskets of European sportsmen were carefully searched by the villagers to see if they contained any form of the approved pestilence. With people holding beliefs like this it is impossible to do much.

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The arrangements for the new frontier province, lying alongside Afghanistan, are being rapidly concluded. It may be remembered that it was decided some time since to separate the frontier districts from the local Government of the Punjab and to bring them directly under the Government of India. The wisdom of this course was undoubted. It is expected to put an end to the delays and manifold inconsistencies which have marked the Punjab management of a very lively frontier. Henceforth the Viceroy himself will be directly responsible for the management of frontier affairs, and it is hoped that there will be not only a great decrease in petty frontier wars, which often develop into large campaigns, but considerably less friction generally with the tribesmen.

Yet the reform, like many others, has not been carried through without a considerable amount of heartburning. The susceptibilities of the Punjab officials have been sorely wounded. The severance of the frontier districts is regarded by them as a great blow to their prestige. This, indeed, it is; but the old state of things had had a long innings and had been found very much wanting.

The new régime may probably begin in October next, and it is hoped that thereafter the frontier and its affairs will bulk less largely on India's political horizon. The amount of blood and treasure wasted in those desolate regions is enormous, and out of all relation to results achieved.

At present the northwest frontier is quiet enough. The blockade of the Mahsud-Waziri tribe, which was begun as long ago as December last, still continues. The tribesmen have paid up more than four-fifths of the fine which was inflicted on them for a series of outrages long continued. But raids, murders, and so on are yet matters of almost weekly occurrence on this bit of the frontier.

The military authorities are now busy improving the position on the frontier, so that the tribesmen in future will be able to achieve less than they have in the past. Railways in two different sections will now enable a rapid concentration of troops on the merest symptoms of coming disturbance, a thing which has hitherto been impossible.

From Afghanistan, that mysterious gate of India, of which so much is heard and so little known, there come rumors of the ill-health of the Amir. For some years this potentate, who is now some three-score years and ten, has been suffering from senile decay, though he still rules his country with a rod of iron. It is evident, though, that in the natural course of events he cannot last many years longer, and what is to happen when he dies is a question which no Indian statesman cares to contemplate.

His eldest son may, perhaps, take over the reins of power without any greater disturbance than that occasioned by the assassination of the more prominent of his brothers. This would perhaps be the best solution of the problem. But it is far more likely, in the opinion of some good judges, that the decease of Abdur Rahman will be the signal for complete anarchy in the Kabul Empire. With Russia intriguing on the northern frontier, and possibly openly espousing the cause of one or other of the numerous claimants to the throne, Britain would probably consider herself compelled to step in, for her prestige, almost her existence, in India would be at stake. So the accounts of the Amir's health are followed with something more than ordinary interest in India.

In the Servants' Quarters.

A JOVIAL members of the New York contingent of the Phil-African delegation to Tuskeegee last Spring—a prominent man in church and mission work here in the city—represents himself as having encountered the following during his stay of a day or two on an old Southern homestead, where the work indoors and out was all done by negroes, whose relations with their employers seemed little changed since the time when they were all one family.

It happened that a cook from a distance had lately been installed, and the old grizzly-headed owner of the hut at the gate became instantly smitten by her charms, and announced his intention of marrying her at once.

"Now, see here, Uncle David," protested her employer, "I've heard of a good many weddings down your way, but I haven't heard of any funerals. Sarah's getting [illegible] well where she is, and I don't [illegible] she'll be any better cook for living [illegible] anty."

"[illegible] Mars Harrison, I 'clare fo' de Lawd [illegible] ly been married five times; fo' de [illegible] 'clare I has."

"Well, [illegible] are those five wives now?"

"That's [illegible] at I dun wanter know. Mars Harris[illegible] a tone of deep dejection. "They [illegible]ns, Mars Harrison, Sah, and co[illegible] with no woman what bes[illegible] Sah. Now, Sarah, there, she's [illegible] She's—"

"Very well, Uncle [illegible] suppose if you and Sarah are set [illegible] have to be. But I'm going [illegible] thing done up brown this time. [illegible]minister happens to be coming here [illegible]row [illegible] tea, and we'll have the knot [illegible] and tight."

Accordingly the next afternoon the dusky couple on their feet be[illegible] reverend with the majority of the H[illegible] family as audience. Things went smoothly enough until the question, "Will you take this woman to be your wedded wife," &c.

[illegible] not about two hundred now, [illegible]plied, "but I'se a'pectin' mo'

along without you. What in the world is the trouble?"

"Well Mis' Harrison, me an' Lije, we's had disagreements. He's a onery niggah, Lije is. I mistrusted it when I dun married him."

"But Aunt Caroline, you've thirteen children; how will you support them?"

"Now, see here, Mis' Harrison, don' you know I went to Lije wid out dose thirteen chillums—well den I'se gwine leebe Lije widout dose thirteen chillums, that I is!"

A member of the family who had been traveling with a white maid found it necessary upon her return to substitute some raw local material of the other color. The day after her installation this substitute appeared at the library door with the announcement:

"Miss Alice, they's some gemmans down stairs [illegible] see you"—naming some boys from a neighboring place.

"Well, Dinah, you'll have to tell them that I'm en négligé this afternoon, and can't see them; they must excuse me."

Sequel as described next day by one of the callers: Dinah appeared in the drawing room door accompanied by a toothsome grin. "Youse gemmans got go home, Sahs. Miss Alice she say she's up stairs dere rikked as a jay, an' 'scuse me, but yer can't see her!"

The guest himself essayed conversation with an ancient "mammy" who was very deaf, and whose sole work about the place was the care of the chickens. With neither of these facts, however, was the Northerner acquainted.

"How many children have you, Auntie?" he [illegible] as the old woman passed the [illegible] house where he was seated with [illegible] members of the family, and some [illegible]bors who had "dropped in."

[illegible] answer.

"[illegible]eak a little louder," suggested some [illegible]

[illegible]tter repeated his question in a [illegible]t which the bandanned head

[illegible]

[illegible] tails' to satisfy the crankiest epicure, and I must say that as an inventor and manipulator of this line of thirst quenchers the Yankee has no equal. He has beaten us in this just as he has outdone us in the manufacture of steel rails and tomato cans.

"In proof of what I say I went into a hotel to get a bite to eat while in a small city in Louisiana a few weeks ago. I sat down at a small table and requested the waiter to bring me a bottle of Bass while the eatables were being prepared. I was promptly informed, to my astonishment, that the house did not keep beer either in bottle or on draft, 'but,' said the waiter, 'we can make you any kind of "soft drink" you wish, Sir.' Here he began to reel off the names—and such names—of so many different varieties of drinks that I finally lost my bearings. It took him just four minutes by the watch to name his menu of concoctions, and during the time I could do nothing but lean back in my chair and listen to the man out of pure admiration. I have never heard anything like it since.

"I had not the slightest idea what the ingredients of the drinks he mentioned consisted of, and not wishing to show my ignorance but also to prove that I knew a few things myself, I ordered him to make me a 'Green Horn.'

"Now, there is no drink known by this name that I had ever heard of. I had merely created it on the spur of the moment. The waiter, however, without the slightest hesitation, merely said 'Yes, Sir,' and, stepping to the bar, had the drink made, after a few marvelously quick manipulations, and served in a jiffy. Of course I did not say anything to him about the fake order, and he was equally determined in keeping mum; but I shall never forget the combination look of satisfaction and contempt on that waiter's face as he charged me 40 cents for the bally liquid.

"I paid the amount without a murmur. What else could I do under the circumstances? I would not have retrieved if he had charged me four times forty. Since then I have always claimed that the Yankee 'drink mixer' is a dangerous man to be funny with. He knows his business too well. Anyway, when I come to think of it, whatever that 'Green Horn' was made of, it was well worth the price, for I've not complained of the hot weather since, and the thermometer has been soaring pretty high the past few weeks.

"By all this I do not, of course, mean to say that America is a country of teetotalers. Its people are anything but that. If one makes a comparison, however, as to the amount of drink consumed per head of the population of Great Britain and the United States, it will be found that the Americans as a whole are very moderate drinkers, indeed.

"When I drop into an eating house in New York City at the noon hour," continued the Englishman, "it always impresses me to watch the crowd of [illegible] sitting at the lunch counter or at tables drinking coffee, tea, milk, or [illegible] soup; not one in twelve with a glass of intoxicating drink in front of him. In England the exact opposite is the case. There, if you enter a restaurant, you will see the Englishman eating his beef sandwich, plate of oysters, or whatever it may be, and washing it down with a bottle of ale or a whisky and soda as a 'digester.' Coffee or tea is seldom seen except in the homes.

"I was introduced to three gentlemen at the Hoffman House the other evening by a friend of mine, all of whom are well-known business men in New York City. Shortly after the introduction I was invited to join my new-made acquaintances in a 'refresher.' After I had called for my order—a whisky and soda—I was surprised when the rest of the party ordered 'soft drinks.' My friend I knew never indulged in strong liquor at any time, and he afterward informed me that the gentlemen whom he had introduced me to were also total abstainers.

"Now, I should not think of commenting on this particular instance were it not for the fact that I have repeatedly found myself in the similar position of being the only member of a party indulging in intoxicating drink. At home I am considered by my friends as a very moderate drinker. Even my wife has often passed this same remark, and when a man's better half says such things about him it is pretty safe to bet that there's some truth in it. I have certainly never been the worse for liquor in my life, but since my visit to America I am beginning to feel as if I were, to use a vulgar term, a regular 'old soak.'

"After all, the American is showing a splendid example to the foreign visitor as regards the drink question, and, although I do not say that my impressions point to a widespread and general abstinence in the future—such will never be—I say they point to such a degree of temperance and such a moderate use of liquor as the Englishman can never expect to see in his

THE LOST GOLD MINE

THIS soldier of fortune was searching for some stray asphalt bed in one of the wooded wildernesses of Venezuela. Accompanied by two native servants, a half-breed guide, and a young companion from "The States," who knew little of roughing it, he had left the dingy old river steamer at the point where the Caura flows into the Orinoco and rowed slowly up the smaller stream into the province of Guiana.

The chief adventurer had heard, in his rambles among the old inhabitants of Caracas, of lakes of bitumen in this region which had never been discovered by the all-consuming companies which were creating such disturbance by their disagreements. This was the land of the Parabena Indians, descendants of the ancient Toltecs, quiet and gregarious. It was probably through some wandering trapper from these Indians that the story of the asphalt beds had reached the country of civilization.

But the chief of this expedition had read of the strange discovery of the diamond mines of Colconda, of the gold of the Transvaal, and he was willing to risk something to find the hidden asphalt beds of Venezuela. He and his companions rowed up the Caura for three days, camping by night in their little boat, as a partial protection against the fauna that abounded on shore.

On the night of the third day they found a clear space by the side of the stream, and there they decided to land. They slept that night in their boat again, but were up early next morning, ready for the explorations of the day. The boat was snuggly moored under a clump of trees whose luxuriant boughs overhung the water, and the travelers started out.

The soldier of fortune found that he was near Mount Chanaro, right in the heart of the Parabena country. As he had been told that these Indians were very docile, like the North American Lenapes, he was rather curious than otherwise to meet one of them. But he encountered no sign of habitation or trail on that day. It was all a wild country, covered with high undergrush and an abundance of trees. The trees, however, were not very close together, and travel was made correspondingly easy.

It was late in the afternoon. Allison Glenn and his party were walking along the mountainside, about a hundred yards from where the earth begins to ascend. No asphalt had been found. Suddenly, the leader of the party espied a curious projection of leaves, stone, and dirt rising some six feet, not far ahead.

An examination was made, more as a matter of curiosity than anything else. The dead leaves were brushed away, and at one end of this long projection there was found a carving that resembled closely the head of a hugh fish. The carving was so accurate that Glenn made up his mind that this was not a mere freak of nature, and he ordered his men to completely uncover the rock, for the entire projection appeared to be a rock covered over with the fallen vegetation of years upon years.

The sight that met the eyes of the travellers, when all was made bare, was a startling one. It was a carved piece of solid stone, some twenty feet long and about four feet from the ground at the highest point. The lines of the fish were carefully reproduced, although with the hand of an amateur. The years that had passed had disintegrated parts of the huge rock, but enough was there to make it certain that this was the handicraft of human beings.

What is still more convincing of the fact that man had been there was a line of hieroglyphics on one side and near the head of the fish. These crude letters closely resembled inscriptions Glenn had observed on old Toltec relics preserved in Caracas. But they meant nothing to him then, except the belief that became firmly rooted in his mind at once that he had encountered an unusual mystery.

The next day the adventurers were early at work clearing away the débris from around the stone fish, cutting down the trees and digging into the surrounding earth. Surely something must be in this neighborhood, it was reasoned. But nothing was found. Glenn then determined to clear away the trees and get a good photograph of the object with the small camera he carried. This was done.

No trace of asphalt had been found. The soldier of fortune, like all his ilk at times of uncertainty, was restless. He longed to have the mystery of Mount Chanaro solved. He decided at once to return to Caracas and there to report his curious find.

Glenn was a taciturn, inquiring kind of fellow. He liked to ask questions, but little relished the answering of them. He had no intention of making any formal report of his discovery. He had little opinion, anyway, of the aristocracy of the Venezuelan capital upon matters or archaeological interest, and so he determined once again to seek his old friends of the suburbs of the town, quaint individuals who lived in the past, whose language was still quite [illegible] Spanish.

[illegible] joined [illegible] corner [illegible] mounds. It was cut to fit [illegible] possessed of the stoicism of her race, was little surprised, apparently, to see the adventurer back in the city so soon.

"Ah, Sir, I fear you did not find the lake of tar," she observed in her native vernacular.

"No," Glenn responded, "but there are other mysteries in that land."

"Yes, yes, Signor; it is a strange country, weird country. Long has Mount Chanaro been shunned."

"Why should that small mountain be feared by the natives?" he persisted.

It was not long before this line of inquiry, with no revelation on Glenn's part of the find he had made, drew forth from the aged woman one of the strangest traditions of Venezuelan folklore. She told the story as though it was a settled part of the history of her people, a chapter in the life of her ancestors which was sacred for its antiquity and inspiring for the incentive it gave to ceaseless search, ceaseless persistence.

Generations ago, she said, there dwelt near Mount Chanaro a family of hardy woodsmen, half-breeds—sons of Spanish adventurers, who knew that jewels were valuable in the world of commerce, sons of Indian women, not afraid of the woods, not afraid to fight intruders upon their settlement.

This family was secretive, and when any of its members reached the frontiers had little to say of the lands they had come to inhabit. The family increased, and in time there was a small tribe huddled around the base of the mountain. The Indians who lived nearest seldom observed these settlers hunting or fishing, although it was done occasionally. Their settlement was developed to an unusual degree, and signs of civilization were apparent at many places.

It was not long before members of this family began appearing periodically at the mouth of the Orinoco with gold nuggets to exchange with foreign traders for what they wanted at home. Even in its undeveloped form this gold was almost pure. It was sent to civilized countries and assayed, and all who examined it pronounced it to be the purest gold ever mined.

The ancient Venezuelans heard of this rich treasure, and some of them sought to find out its secret source and share in the riches it was sure to bring. But the old family would brook no intruder. Lines were carefully drawn and guarded. The gold would go to market and all who saw it would be astonished, but no outsider was permitted to see the wonderful mine.

Often while on their way to the frontier or to the mouth of the river, in spite of all the secrecy and efforts to hide that might be observed, members of the family would be attacked and robbed, sometimes killed. But the treasure continued to flow out of that region, seemingly inexhaustible. The fame of the mine spread abroad, and the tradition grew that here was the richest gold mine in the world.

Long years afterward, when the story of the mine became better known, it was revealed that only a few members of the old tribe really knew where the mine was located. The secret was hidden from all except the few whose assistance was necessary in mining the treasure. But the whole tribe knew that the vein that had been found was a continuous one, very near the surface of the earth, and very easily mined.

It was not possible that a great treasure of this kind should be heralded abroad and the cupidity of neighbors not be excited. It took years for this to be done to such an extent that the security of the growing tribe would be disturbed. But the time came, and all the resources of the settlement were necessary to repel the invaders.

But, like the Goths and Vandals, the invaders continued to come with ever-increasing frequency and strength. The little tribe was diminishing, and there were wails in the cabins of the Gold Tribe, as they had come to be called. The struggle became so fierce that the boats no longer wended their sinuous way down the Chanaro and the Orinoco. Lest outsiders should finally force their way through, the mouth of the mine was covered up, and every effort made to destroy trace of it to all except the initiated.

At last the final struggle came. Indians broke through the fortifications that had been erected, and the settlement was overrun. Most of the old tribe were ruthlessly killed, and only one of the miners survived. He lurked about the neighborhood for several days after the massacre had taken place, saw the homes burned, and saw the invaders take away gold in great quantities, for the tribe had used gold to make the simple necessities of the hearth and the table.

But the lurking miner saw that the source of his treasure was not found. He saw, too, that the secret marks had not been discovered, and his heart rejoiced. Then he started on a journey toward civilization. He now and then met strange Indians, but successfully passed by them, in many cases winning their friendship. At last he reached the mouth of the Orinoco, and told the story of his travels to the settlers there. [illegible] tell the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

1901

Society at Home and Abroad.

THIS is the last week of the season. In fact, at many of the watering places the word "Finis" has been written and the gayeties are over for the year. To those who love the sea and the seashore, who are fond of the pathless woods and find pleasure by lakeside and mountain summit, the country was never more beautiful, never more attractive. The crowds who are on excitement bent have left, and now come the days when there are little dinners, impromptu luncheons or suppers, excursions and all kinds of pleasant entertainments. Friends who have more or less drifted apart during the great rush, being carried hither or thither as their social engagements required, meet again. Newport after this week will be as another place, and Bar Harbor has already settled down to a month or more of solid comfort.

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The closing of hotels does not mean the abandoning of seaside cottages. Except perhaps at Newport, there will not be a general "exodus"—what a trite word it has become!—until late in October or November. Narragansett is charming, Southampton was never so attractive, and the south shore of Long Island freed from mosquitos, which now and then are rather attentive in Summer, and hot sea fogs, becomes quite an earthly paradise. The residents of that fascinating region vaguely known as Meadow Brook, and which comprises nearly the entire centre of the island, are returning home, and the Sound resorts were never more popular. Tuxedo is beginning to look like itself again, and plans are being made for a very gay Autumn season. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin will return this week from Bar Harbor, and Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane from Narragansett. Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander will come home very shortly, and James Henry Smith, who seems to have been lost sight of this Summer, gets back for the late Autumn and the early Winter.

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And now begins what was once popularly known as the Lenox season. It is true that the Berkshires are in the full of their glory when the forests are donning their doublets of brown, and distant orchards are sallow and wan and the mountains are arrayed in red and gold and the haze and the cool winds presage the gentle approach of frost. Here in this splendid climate life in the open will be a delight. There will be tennis and golf matches, and driving and riding and charming dinners and card parties and the Horse Show. It will all pass quickly and Lenox will be gay enough, although one can hardly call it a "season," as it is more or less local. The principal residents of Lenox constitute society, and there will not be the great influx of strangers one meets at Newport and resorts of that character.

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The Hudson is in for a very busy season. Chauncey Depew is authority for the statement that he cannot get a room at the Ardsley Club and that he finds it very hard work to find a cottage. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt will only make a short pilgrimage to their Adirondack camp, and may take a house again in the Ardsley neighborhood, as there is some chance of good coaching during the Autumn months between the middle of September and Thanksgiving. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor return this week to their home on the Hudson. Mrs. Astor will take part in some of the golf and tennis contests which will be arranged at Ardsley this Autumn. Mrs. William Astor will remain quietly at Newport until October. She will not give any very large entertainments, now that her series of dinners is coming to an end, but she will entertain in a limited way. Former Governor Morton has cabled his people at Ellerslie that he and his family will return in September. The wedding of Miss Helen Morton and Count Boson de Talleyrand Perrigord will take place either at the country seat or at the town house. M. de Talleyrand Perrigord being a Roman Catholic, it will not be a church affair. This will prove a disappointment to many, as Miss Helen Morton will make a beautiful bride, and the invitations to a house wedding will necessarily be limited.

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There will be any number of people in town for the cup races. Some will remain in the near suburbs. Garden City is to be one of the places which will be popular this Autumn, especially with those who are fond of golf, and perhaps several of the near coast hotels will extend their season on account of the Constitution and Shamrock. Sir Thomas Lipton is going hither and thither and is being generally entertained. Mr. and Mrs. George Keppel have received a royal welcome at Newport. Mrs. Charles Marshall and Mrs. Ogden Mills have been entertaining them, and every one was so delighted to see Mrs. Mills again, looking so well, notwithstanding her recent severe illness.

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The Varuna was at Southampton at the end of the week, coaling and getting ready for a journey across the Atlantic. Mr. and [illegible]

of Northampton, and who was Miss Vyner; Lord Athlumney, whose family name of Meredyth is familiar in Virginia and Maryland, and who is a member of the Guards Club; he has a beautiful country seat, Somerville, in Meath, Ireland, and is about thirty-six years of age; Sir Edward Hamilton, who is well known as a writer, and Francis Muinetta, who goes about a great deal in London society.

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The Marquis Gandara was one of those who sailed last week for the other side. The Marquis had a disagreeable experience at Newport, where his horse came a cropper in the first meet of the hounds and was painfully but not seriously hurt. The Marquis Gandara belongs to the Madrid Hunt, which is one of the best-known in Europe, and is an excellent horseman, but he did not have a good mount.

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The death on Thursday of Barclay Ward Kountze, although in some manner expected, as he had been quite ill for some weeks, still came as a great shock. He was thought to be much better on Tuesday. Mr. Kountze was one of the most popular young men in New York society, and there is much sympathy for his parents and sisters. His death will place a number of families in mourning. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coster lost a daughter, who was buried at Southampton on Friday. There are many cases of severe illness just now, and there seems to be more typhoid abroad than usual.

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There is as yet but little to say of the coming season. There are but few débutantes this year, and there will not be any large private dances, except those possibly given by Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Townsend Burden for their débutantes. Miss Blight is to come out at a large tea in the early part of the Winter, and Mrs. George Rives will entertain for her daughter. The second Miss Twombly will have a series of dinner dances given for her. As to the rest, it will be the old programme. Many of the fashionable women during December and January will give dances, and the first week of the new year will see the annual reception which Mrs. Astor always gives, and it will be followed by one at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry. Mrs. Pembroke Jones has a daughter, but she will not make her début next Winter. Mrs. Jones will entertain, as she did last year, in dinners, but will not give a dance. There are no débutantes other than Miss Twombly in the Vanderbilt family, nor again in the Astors. Winters seem now to be about equally divided; one of débutantes being sandwiched in with one in which there are few young women making their bows to society. This is arranged perhaps with a purpose, many matrons not caring to have their girls make their débuts when there is a crowd of others.

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To-morrow being Labor Day, the seaside and country resorts offer most attractive programmes of sports in the open, and the occasion is taken advantage of by everybody who can get out of town. There are house parties which embrace to-morrow, and New York will have a good long sleep, and the last opportunity in some time to enjoy a holiday. The trains and steamers yesterday were crowded with people. At Seabright there was polo, and all the cottagers are entertaining. As many as can have gone to Newport for the first day of the horse show. Southampton is to have special exercises, and there will be dances at all the casinos and hotels along the coast.

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Arrangements are being made for the season at Morristown. Besides the horse show, which is one of the events of the Autumn—each resort has its horse show these days—there will be golf at the Country Club, and during the late Autumn and early Winter three large and five small dances at McAlpin Hall. Among the patronesses of these functions are Mrs. Mason Young, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Fayette Smith, Mrs. Swords, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Flagg, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Nicoll, Mrs. Ames, Mrs. Behr, Mrs. Grannis, Mrs. Henriques, Mrs. Phipps, Mrs. Mahlon Pitney, Mrs. Vernam, Mrs. Waterbury, Mrs. Rudolph H. Kissel, Mrs. Emery, Mrs. Ward Ford, Mrs. Garretson, Mrs. Keasbey, Mrs. John Murray Forbes, Mrs. Thomas C. Bushnell, and Miss Howland.

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In the Adirondacks there have been golf matches and regattas. In the Upper St. Regis and at Paul Smith's there are special programmes for Labor Day. Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid have beeen entertaining house parties at their camps. Mrs. Burden has been a guest of the Webbs, but is to return to her mother, Mrs. William D. Sloane, at Lenox this week.

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Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel [illegible] Atlantic City over Sunday. [illegible]

Bar Harbor on Saturday. They will remain some little time at the Maine resort.

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On the St. Louis, which arrived from Southampton yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Biddle of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Blaine, who have returned from their wedding trip; the Hon. Henry P. Field, Miss Angelica Livingston, Henry L. Lee, Mrs. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. George Cabot Lodge, Mr. and Mrs. Morris S. Wise, James Smith, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe. Mr. and Mrs. Safe will go directly to Newport.

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On the Campania were Alfred Harrison and Mrs. Harrison of Philadelphia, W. G. Jamison and Mrs. Jamison, Mr. and Mrs. William Caleb Loring, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Schwab, who have just returned from Aix les Bains; G. S. Nicholas, Jr., Lord Strathcona and Lady Strathcona, and Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Ward.

The funeral of Miss Lee, who died at Lucerne, Switzerland, will take place on Tuesday from Grace Church Chantry. Miss Lee was the daughter of Mrs. J. Lawrence Lee, who was a Miss Livingston, and the niece of Mr. Henry Livingston. Miss Livingston and Mrs. Lee were among the passengers on the St. Louis.

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The Corsair, which left Bar Harbor last week, is at Newport, and to-morrow evening Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French give a large dinner in honor of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey and Miss Nathalie Bailey are at the Hotel Champlain, Lake Champlain. Others who have registered there are Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Hoffman and Mr. and Mrs. Phoenix Remsen. Miss Marjorie Lee Swainson gave a party to the children at the Whiteface Inn, at Lake Placid, last Friday evening, which was a great success. There were dances and games. Mrs. David J. Swainson is registered at the Whiteface Inn.

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Mrs. Robert Goelet was one of the last arrivals at Dinard. She reached there in the Nahma, and was the recipient of much attention. Mrs. Hughes Hallett seems to be doing a great deal of the entertaining. Within the past fortnight she has given a cotillion and had private theatricals. Mr. and Mrs. José del Valle have been at Dinard, as have also Mrs. George Matthews and family of New York. William K. Vanderbilt and his daughter, the Duchess of Marlborough, were at Dinard for a few days, but the Valiant has sailed for the Riviera with Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr. The Duchess of Marlborough, by the way, won golden opinions from the English press for the gracious way in which she assisted her husband in receiving at Blenheim on the occasion of his political party some weks ago.

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Aix les Bains still continues very popular, and there have been but a few shiftings during the past week. Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller are there for the season, and will leave in time to reach New York the first week in October. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, Mr. Edwin Moller, and Miss Moller will leave for Paris about the middle of the month. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Fearing, Dr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott, and Mr. and Mrs. James M. Varnum are all at Aix.

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Homburg is full. Crowds of ill-bred people so annoyed King Edward there on his recent visit that it is possible he may never return. The mob was composed of foreigners, and not Americans. There are not very many representatives of New York society at Homburg this season. There is, of course, Mr. John Davis of Washington Square, who has been giving any number of entertainments; Frederick Diodate Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson Potter, Mrs. Goelet and Miss May Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding de Garmendia, Mrs. Christopher Robert, Heber Bishop, and Miss Bishop.

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The mourning observed for the Empress Frederick and the presence of the King stopped many festivities, but Mr. and Mrs. Newhouse have been entertaining a great deal. They gave a dinner dance one evening recently—a novelty at Homburg. They are expecting Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson to pay them a visit, and have had Mr. Bourke Cockran as a guest. Mr. and Mrs. William A. Buer are also at Hombourg, and much has been said of Mrs. Duer's beautiful gowns. Mrs. Christopher Robert, according to one report, is in deep mourning for the Empress Frederick because Mrs. Robert has a villa at Homburg, where she lives nearly all the year around, and she feels that she is really a German. The days are agreeably passed by those who are pleasure seeking in tennis and in musicales and expeditions, small dinners, and bridge.

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Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'D. Iselin will be at Ostend some short time before sailing for this country. They are due here this week. On August 15, among those who had registered in Paris were Mr. Jefferson Levy, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Whittier, who had come up from Lucerne; the Marquise de Tallyrand Perrigord, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt. Gen. and Mrs. Winslow and Ambassador Porter had taken a [illegible] to Aix, where they had been enter-

and Mrs. Franklin Singer. At the Kulm Hotel were Mr. and Mrs. Eno.

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Mrs. Ballard Smith, Mrs. Frank Burrell Hoffman, Mrs. Desprez (Miss McClellan,) Mrs. Beach Grant, and Mr. and Mrs. Horace Binney are at Dinard. They were among the guests at the dances given by Mrs. Hughes Hallett.

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Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt have been going about the Continent in their motor, and last week made the journey from Berne to Aix. They are now in Paris. Lawrence Turnure was in Geneva last week, and was going through Switzerland in his motor, and Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park have been touring through France and Switzerland in the same fashion, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Alexander are traveling in the Engadine in a large carriage with postillions. In fact, the motor fad has brought back another old fashion, that of traveling in one's own carriage through Switzerland, Italy, France, and Germany, as in the days of Thackeray and Dickens, and in the eighteenth and seventeenth centuries.

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Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Choate went to North Berwick for a stay of a few weeks. This watering place has been very full, and is quite popular with English people; Scotland, of course, is at the height of its season. Mrs. Arthur Paget has gone over to Deauville to stop with the Princess de Sagan, whose health is said to be wretched and who is very low spirited, although the engagement of her son to Miss Helen Morton cheered her up wonderfully. Gen. Paget and Miss Paget have been at Homburg. Cora, Countess of Strafford, is in Paris, and there are again rumors that she is to marry M. Cambon, not the one known in Washington and this country, but his brother, who is a widower and who lived for many years in London, where he has a wonderful social position for an untitled foreigner.

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Gen. and Mrs. Herbert Eaton have been paying a number of visits at country houses. They were at Yester House last week as the guests of the Marquis and Marchioness of Tweeddale. Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvy Haig have let Stowlangtoft, in Suffolk, near Bury St. Edmunds, for the Summer. It has some of the best partridge shooting in the United Kingdom. Mr. and Mrs. Jameson, who own it, have gone yachting. The Haigs will give a number of large house parties. Lady Cunard has been stopping at Durris House in Aberdeenshire.

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Mrs. Mackay went to Paris from Aix and Como, and was stopping at the Ritz last week. She is to go to Spa and Biaritz. M. and Mme. de Domriguez (Miss Murphy) are at Carlsbad. The Duke of Newcastle is at Dinard, and he is expecting his brother, Lord Hope, to visit him there. Lord Donoughmore, who is engaged to Miss Grace, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael P. Grace, has been to Iceland with his mother. He was private secretary to Sir Henry Blake, and he is said to have quite a career before him. His father paid a visit to New York some two Summers ago.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.—In spite of the unusual dissipation of the Berwin ball Friday night it was quite a lively social day in Newport to-day. Tennis, as usual, attracted the attention of a large number of enthusiasts, and a number of parties went out to see the race between Columbia and Constitution. In the afternoon there were several luncheons, the hunt, and more than the usual amount of driving on the avenue. To-night there was nothing but dinners.

Luncheons were given by Mrs. J. P. Kernochan, Miss Lyman, Mrs. W. H. Sands, and Miss Gaw at their cottages.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., entertained on the Rainbow.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones took out a large party on the Narada.

Mrs. A. E. Tower entertained on the Erl King.

Mrs. Benjamin Thaw gave a luncheon and musicale.

Mrs. George Gordon King gave a children's party.

Dinners were given to-night by Commodore and Mrs. E. T. Gerry, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcok, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Van Alen, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, the last-named dinner being in honor of Mrs. Don Cameron, who is Mrs. Canfield's guest.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor entertained a large party to-night on the Nourmahal, their second entertainment of the season.

Suydam Grant of New York is the guest of Mrs. Joseph E. Widener.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Van Alen gave a luncheon party to-day, taking a number of friends to Narragansett Pier over the Jamestown Ferries to [illegible] and thence by road.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hood Wright, passengers on the steamship St. Louis, which arrived in New York to-day. They are expected to come to their Newport cottage immediately.

Next week there will be a series of events, including the Lipton dinner given by Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, and [illegible] entertainment in honor of [illegible] Carrigan, both on Monday, [illegible] give dinners on the

Within Easy Reach of London.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A somewhat disingenuous inquiry of the American journalist and lecturer Garrett Serviss in the correspondence columns of The London Times as to whether or not Gilbert White, the naturalist of Selborne, has been forgotten by his fellow-countrymen, has called forth some amusing rejoinders. Mr. Serviss, it seems, asked a man at Cook's and a railway ticket seller how to get to Selborne, and they both confessed they had never heard of the place or of the worthy scholar who gave it its little but lasting fame. One Englishman remarks, by way of reply to this implication of British ignorance, that he once asked a station keeper in Salem, Mass., if he had ever heard of Nathaniel Hawthorne. The station keeper scratched his head and replied that he really thought he never had. But similarly a railway servant in old Rochester, in sight of the cathedral whose towers rose hazily in the troubled dreams of John Jasper, and who doubtless walked every day of his life in the very footprints of Uncle Pumblechook and Trabb's boy, had no knowledge of Dickens. One recalls with amusement Mr. William Archer's astonishment when he learned that the conductor of a waterside street car in New York was interested in Kipling. But Kipling at that moment was a "topic" in the sensational press.

There is no reason why any English railway servant should know the whereabouts of the Rev. Gilbert White's Selborne, because Selborne is not on any railroad, and is five miles from the nearest station, Alton, on the Southwestern line. It is also a very small and unimportant hamlet, and Gilbert White's "Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne" is still a book that appeals to the comparatively few, in spite of its many editions.

If Mr. Serviss or the English gentleman who made vain inquiries at Rochester and Salem, Mass., should ask any ticket seller how to get to Chawton, in the neighborhood of Selborne, they would get the same answer undoubtedly, yet Jane Austen dwelt and wrote in Chawton, and made Chawton Park, in that village, the scene of one of her best-known novels, "Mansfield Park," which has been read by many thousands of folks who never read and never will read White's charming record of his impressions of the scenery and investigations in the woods and fields around Selborne.

But one may learn how to get to Selborne and how to get away from it from ever-useful Baedeker, and there were, presumably, 5,000 of Mr. Serviss's countrywomen in London that very day who could have given him the information he required. One may go to Haslemere, for instance, and walk to Selborne through the loveliest country in Hampshire, a proper proceeding for an admirer of the natural historian; or he may walk or drive over from Liss. Whichever way he goes, he will be charmed if he is in the right mood, for, though Selborne and its surroundings have none of the wild beauty of Devon and the rugged picturesqueness of Wales and Scotland, the well-cultivated fields, the gardens, the rolling hills, the peaceful woods, are all much as they were when the neighborhood inspired Gilbert White.

"I should be ill-advisedly invading the field of the many editors of White if I dwelt long in description of the place and its surroundings, but I may at least advise sympathetic readers of the famous book to spend a few cheerful hours in Selborne the next time they come to England, and suggest to others in search of excitement and sport that Selborne is not the village for them. If one is not of a naturalist's or a loungers turn of mind, there is nothing there for him to do. He may climb the Bostel from the meadows and on the summit of the historic Hanger, from Selborne Common, view the ample, smiling panorama of Hampshire woods and farms, the narrow wood called the Lythe, a grove of sacred memories, stretching along in the middle distance, and the old home of White, the Wakes, almost at his feet.

He may walk over the upland to the pretty church at Newton Valence, and peep into the haunted manor house of Capt. Chawner, a once beautiful dwelling, transformed into something supremely hideous by early Victorian or late Georgian taste. He may spend an hour in and near the old church of Selborne and its yard, where White is buried, which seems to me more like the churchyard of Gray's Elegy than the pretty show place at Stoke Poges. He may admire the rustic butcher's shop, in the village, so often pictured in books, and still shaded by the four limes White planted before its door. If he is invited in he may enter the precincts of the Wakes, but that happy opportunity is not likely to fall to the lot of the casual visitor. It is still, as in White's day, a gentleman's country home, in which the improvements from age to age have been sufficiently in harmony with the original design. Many of the old trees in its fields, which extend to the base of the long hill called the Hanger, contain trees associated with [illegible] White. The sundial is still [illegible] which

Sundays and holidays. The men who go abroad in motor cars know the smoothness of the Hampshire roads, too, and the Selborne horses are learning not to shy as they whiz past. There is a rumor in the village that the new owner of the Wakes, who takes possession Michaelmas, owns two automobiles, and his coming will be a notable event in the hamlet's history.

Few London people tarry long in Selborne. Almost the only regular Summer visitor nowadays is John Lane, the publisher, who occupies more than half of the Queen's Arms inn, and entertains a few of his friends there in midsummer, but Mr. Lane has an especial fondness for White and Jane Austen, and a professional interest in them, which doubtless help to endear the neighborhood to him.

In Selborne, of course, one ought to pretend at least to a liking for natural history and a taste for woodcraft. But I must confess that, with the exception of an estimable young brindle bulldog, who has grown up in happy ignorance of the fact that his legs are too long for good bulldog form, I made no investigation of the local fauna, beyond the merest bowing acquaintance with a reasonably tame jackdaw at the inn, whose striking resemblance to a worthy Dean of the Established Church, who shared the compartment with me on the train from London, first attracted my notice. I understand that this creature is both voracious and unamiable, but his assumption of clerical dignity is amazingly perfect, and he does not quite lose it even in the disturbing presence of the house kitten.

The charm of the Thames, varying greatly in degree and quality in the long stretch from Oxford to Gravesend, but still, even in its widest and most squalid state, an irresistible charm, seems to me nowhere exerted so potently and delightfully as in the purely sylvan reach between Goring and Streatley, on the north, and Pangbourne, on the south, a stretch of scarcely five miles through a low lying and beautifully varied landscape. The twin villages of Goring and Streatley, with twin square-towered churches on the opposite banks, are connected by a toll bridge at Goring lock, and one who goes with the crowd, which is never great here, even on holidays, walks from Goring Station to the Swan Inn at Streatley to get his lunch, because that is the thing to do.

The low, gabled inn stands close to the water, on the bank of a bit of back water that supplies a grist mill, and is very picturesque; while the lunch, probably, is as good as it is in any of the neighboring hostelries. The British luncheon is not a varied repast and the British appetite is singularly lacking in versatility. But the viands are apt to be good of their kind.

Goring lock is twenty-six miles from Oxford, as the river winds, and eighty-five from London, but it is not much of a railroad trip from Paddington Station to Goring. You start at noon and are at your destination in time for what custom still calls the midday meal.

When you get to Goring, if you love the river, as nearly every one who has ever seen it does, you may punt or scull or sail or you may recline lazily in a barge and be rowed down the river to the next lock. It is worth while to go to Goring, but few Americans, I fancy, know the place. Everybody, speaking broadly, knows the Thames between Richmond and Staines. Everybody knows it further up at Henley, where the handsome houseboats line the banks and the river life is seen at its gayest. I am not comparing the Thames at Goring for variety and gayety with these lower reaches of the storied and lovely river. But you see it at the further point flowing through a country that is still artlessly rural, though, here and there, you pass the elaborately trimmed lawns of some town merchant. The drapers and haberdashers who have made fortunes in Oxford Street and Tottenham Court Road seem to have hit upon this part of the river as the most desirable spot for rustic homes.

One may sail on the Thames, if he is both daring and patient, and punt on it, if he is a gymnast with the gift of magic. He may go by steamboat all the way to Oxford. He may walk on the towpaths (and many a less enjoyable outing he might have) from Richmond clear up to where the Isis joins the Cherwell. The river is ever changing and ever lovely, and one never tires of it; and one of the many things the English do well is here illustrated. They get from their river all it has to give them. They keep it clean and pure and always in use.

"Do not go to Brighton," they always say to Americans in London; "it's noisy and crowded with excursionists." But I say do go to Brighton.

It may not be exactly beautiful, but in its way it is splendid. The days of the First Gentleman and Brummell are gone forever; the historic chain pier has vanished; the Crawleys and Osbornes of these days would go to Cromer or some other resort on the east coast, and Brighton belongs to the multitude. But it is substantial,

a day or so delightfully invigorating, though they say Brighton is at its best as a Winter resort, when its mild breezes fairly rival those of the Riviera.

All Coney Island is at Brighton, except the miles of frame shanties and the flim-flam games. Brighton is built of brick and stone and iron, and is orderly and law-abiding. There are piers with marine theatres, open-air concerts innumerable, surf boats and bathing machines by the thousands, but the noise which offends fastidious Londoners would be called silence at Coney Island.

E. A. DITHMAR.

A Useless Task.

A young woman, who had the appearance of knowing precisely what she wanted to do on all occasions, was stepping from a Broadway car on Friday. The street was blocked on the side from which she stepped, and as more danger seemed to lie to the right than to the left, she faced in that direction, which happened to be toward the tail of the car. The conductor swung along the side of the car toward her, and called officiously and with tones full of instruction:

"Never get off a car that way. Never do that—always get off with your face to the front, Miss."

"Now stick to yer job, me b'y; stick to yer job! Don't be tryin' to reforrum the sex," called out a hearty voice from inside a big Irishman with a dinner pail.

Near Enough.

As the train stopped at a desolate-looking village a traveler in a linen duster stuck his head out of the car window. "My friend," he asked, "what is the name of this dried-up God-forsaken place?"

"That's near enough; let her go at that," answered the disgusted Summer boarder who was entering on the last lap of his vacation.

At the Country Cemetery.

Summer Boarder—So here is where you bury those living in the village?

Native—No'm; here's where we bury those that's dead in the village.

Yale's Coming Bicentennial.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 31.—During the last month the Yale Bicentennial Committee has made rapid progress with the plans for Yale's coming great celebration of Oct. 20-23. Apart from some minor details, and the arrangements for the lodging of guests, almost all of the necessary preparations are now complete.

Both President Hadley and Prof. John C. Schwab, who have borne the brunt of the work on the celebration plans have been at the improvised office of the committee, in the house formerly occupied by President Dwight, regularly throughout the Summer, and this week the perfected plans have been put on exhibition for the first time.

Yale's bicentennial will be one of the most remarkable university events to be held in this country. Everything is planned on a large scale, and both the outdoor and indoor ceremonies will be made as interesting as is possible.

The celebration will be opened on Monday, Oct. 21, with public exercises, and in the evening will take place the undergraduate and graduate procession. On Tuesday there will be further exercises, and in the evening student dramatics on the campus. Wednesday will be Commemoration Day, and the presentation of degrees will be held in the Hyperion Theatre at the close of the procession.

The scheme for the illumination and decoration of the campuses has been decided upon. It will be on a magnificent scale, the general arrangement being supplied by Tiffany of New York. The main color scheme will be green, blue, and orange, the general arrangements being in charge of a committee of New York artists, who studied the effects of electric lights produced at the Paris Exposition. Expense has not been spared in the purchase of material, and Mr. M. C. D. Borden of Fall River, Mass., has agreed to furnish the greens, which will be cut from his own grounds in Rhode Island.

The central point in the scheme of day decoration will be Phelps Gateway, on College Street. This building will be profusely decorated, and the archway under it will be used as the main entrance from the campus during the celebration. On College Street, from Chapel to Elm, below the campus buildings, there will be a continuous line of Venetian masts, twelve feet high, set close together, each floating a long Yale streamer at its top, and hung with garlands of green.

Festoons of greenery will connect the masts, and bowered gateways will be placed opposite Welch Hall entrance, Phelps Gateway, and Battell Chapel vestibule. The colonnade will probably reach around Chapel Street to Vanderbilt Hall, and around Elm Street to Durfee. A similar colonnade will run the entire length of College Street from Elm Street to Grove Street, thus connecting Sheffield Scientific School with the college proper, and including the new Bicentennial Buildings.

The effect of the campus decoration is expected to be striking. Each window of each campus building will have a blue Yale streamer, hung from a bracket at the lower left-hand corner, so that all the flags will be aligned and in uniform style. There are 1,500 of these flags to be used by the university alone, while private houses all over the college section of the city will also hang streamers.

On each building will be an emblazoned canvas copy of the bicentennial seal, designed expressly for the week, to consist of the circular Yale seal in the middle, two torches on either side, and the State and city seals. The largest of these seals will be on Phelps Gateway, directly over the arch. The gymnasium will have a large seal, surrounded with Yale blue streamers and bunting, and with greenery.

Much is promised for the illumination at night. It is planned to outline every college building with lanterns and electric lights, and to hang festoons of lights wherever possible. Thus from the Green, where the great majority of New Haveners will see the illumination, the long row of the campus will be literally ablaze with the yellow globes, each pinnacle, tower, and corner being lined with candles. [illegible]eway will be the central point [illegible]nation. On the campus the in- [illegible] will also be

lights. On all four sides of the campus will stand beacons, in pairs, fifteen feet high, with metal baskets at the top, filled with blazing waste.

The city has decided to do its part in the general decoration, and will illuminate the Green in harmony with the campus. Great banners will be hung across the principal streets, and at night the latter will be ablaze with lanterns and electric display.

Judging from the number of men who have already reported to their class secretaries their expectation of coming to New Haven in October the attendance of graduates will be very large. Conservative estimates place the expected attendance at fully 7,000, and it is probable that over 10,000 will be here on the most important day. There will be added to this a great number of guests who are not graduates, but who will come as friends of Yale men and as sightseers.

The Committee on Entertainment is making every effort to find rooms and boarding places for the throng expected. All the hotels have been bought up for the week by chartering parties, and a general call has been sent out for private housekeepers to help keep house and feed the visitors. Over a dozen shore resorts, from Milford to Branford, are to keep open for the week, and the New Haven road is to have its steamers anchored in the harbor as floating hotels.

The undergraduate part in the general programme promises to be an entertaining feature of the week. In the torchlight procession of Monday night the students will march by classes, and dressed in various fantastic costumes. Most of the student costumes, to the number of 2,500, have already been received, and are stored on the campus. Accurate portrayals of the dress of various epochs have been attempted, and in the three-cornered hat of the Continentals, the pearl waistcoat and stock of the men of 1812, the buckskin trousers of the Rough Riders, and the navy blue of the crew of the Yale, faithful representations have been borne out by the makers.

The route of march has now been definitely selected. The procession will move down Chapel Street to Church Street, to Elm Street, to York Street, to Crown Street, down Crown Street to Orange Street, to Trumbull Street, to President Hadley's house on Whitney Avenue; thence to Hillhouse Avenue, and down that historic street to Grove Street, passing the Bicentennial Buildings to College Street, and then down Wall Street to Church Street, up Elm Street to College Street, where it will move to the campus under Phelps Gateway and disband.

Within the last two weeks the musical part of the programme has been definitely decided on. Profs. Horatio W. Parker and Samuel Sanford will have complete charge of the music. There will be three important concerts, beside minor musical affairs. Prof. Parker will personally conduct the rendition of his "Hora Novissima" by the Gounod Society of this city, assisted by the New Haven Symphony Orchestra, supplemented by sixty musicians from New York and Boston. The soloists will be Ericsson Bushnell, Mme. Zimmerman, Gertrude May Stein, Evan Williams, and Gwyllym Miles. The Boston Symphony Orchestra will give a special concert on Monday afternoon, as the tribute to Yale of Col. Higginson of Boston. On Wednesday morning the New Haven Symphony Orchestra will give a concert in the Hyperion.

Beside the score of bands hired to march in the torchlight procession, the Second Regiment Band of New Haven, supplemented by fifty pieces from other bands, will give nightly concerts on the campus, and on Tuesday evening Prof. Sanford will take the baton and lead the band and some 4,000 young and old Yale men in the singing of Yale songs. This will be a typically college event.

On the athletic side the Bicentennial will not be remarkable except for one event, that of the football game between the Yale second team and an eleven made up of graduate players. The latter will be composed of famous old Yale players; men who led their teams when they were undergraduates, and [illegible] most fa[illegible] ing to c[illegible]

1901

OUR GREAT MILLING INDUSTRY

THE grinding of a nation's wheat and corn crop is no less important than the planting and harvesting. From the old stone-pounding mill of the early Colonists to the modern flour mill, with its intricate and mammoth bolting and refining machinery, is a step in advance that is not surpassed in any other industry. When the unlimited grain fields of the West were first opened to the settler the manufacture of flour was in its primitive state. The old wooden mills of our forefathers, turned by some stream, ground the Nation's wheat between two millstones. The capacity of the flour mills was then small indeed, and the wonder has always been that the millers ever succeeded in keeping pace with the marvelous multiplication of the wheat crop after the Western movement began. The acreage and yield multiplied and quadrupled so fast, as settlers poured into the new wheat districts, that for a time the transportation companies were nearly swamped. It was not until about 1870 that the millers suddenly awakened to the great possibilities of their industry in the Far West.

The Eastern and Middle States were studded then with the old-fashioned water-power and Dutch wind-power flour or grist mills, and farmers around would bring the products of their soil to the nearest mill to be ground. The work was usually done on the share system. For a certain proportion of the wheat or flour the miller would grind the whole product of the neighborhood, and then ship his part of the flour to town and sell it for cash or trade it for merchandise of one sort or another. This primitive sort of milling is still in vogue in parts of the East, but such mills are to-day held more valuable as venerable antiquities of the past than as possessing any intrinsic worth. Artists and painters love to transfer the mills to canvas, but the average business man looks upon them with a smile of wonder. It scarcely seems credible that within a quarter of a century they have been replaced by the mammoth flour mills that are features of Minneapolis, Duluth, and other milling centres.

The miller was always an important functionary of the community in which he resided, and tales of his tyranny in refusing to grind the wheat of one he disliked make interesting reading in fiction. The [illegible] he has lost none of his social [illegible] evidenced by his power in the [illegible] centres of the North[illegible] millers whose names [illegible] hold [illegible] their [illegible] millionaires whose social and financial powers cannot be questioned, political leaders whose advice in party councils extends beyond the borders of their own cities and States, and labor employers who control, in a sense, the financial destinies of whole regiments of workmen. The millers of to-day are not the manual laborers of yore, working daily at their rude machinery, watching the millstones grind and pulverize their neighbors' wheat, but they are shrewd, progressive men of affairs, interested in every department of human endeavor that touches their business. They must know what the farmers are doing, what the crops promise to be, what the world's demand is, and what speculators and wheat manipulators are doing. They must organize in self-defense to keep the market from overwhelming them. Efforts to corner the millers, and force them to buy wheat at prices far above its real value are common in the grain pits, and in order to avoid such a contingency the millers must enter the speculative arena as shrewd and careful buyers of futures. Some of them are the heaviest grain operators in the country. They carry immense quantities of cash wheat and "futures," own or lease grain elevators in several of the large distributing centres, and have reliable agents continually in the field to keep them in touch with the crop movements. Thus the miller is as important a functionary in the greater world of to-day as his ancient forbear was in the town or village community of a century ago.

When the Western fields of rich wheat and corn land began to yield their products in great quantities, and the Eastern farmer suddenly found his industry taken from him, the millers shifted their centre of operation to the new land of promise. In the prairie districts they built a new empire, and extended its sway northward to the great lakes. Realizing the magnitude of the wheat crop that poured in ever larger streams to their mills, the pioneers in the industry laid plans on a scale commensurate with the importance of the situation that confronted them. In the East there were thousands of flour mills, probably not less than twenty or thirty thousand, but their combined output was small compared with the product capacity of modern mills. Most of them were limited to the production of a few barrels of flour a day, and not one could [illegible] of a capacity beyond [illegible] where motive power was cheap, and of such limited capacity that they could only grind the flour sufficient for the nearby consumers.

Thirty years ago the grain production of the West had assumed such proportions that the millers began to bestir themselves to meet the needs of the new industrial situation. Between 1865 and 1870 many new inventions were made to improve the quality of the flour, and new machinery was produced to reduce the cost of manufacturing. The modern middling purifiers, which separate more effectually the chaff and meal than could be accomplished by the old method, were invented in 1865, and five years later the first commercial "patent" flour was made. Then came the invention of the machinery for reducing the wheat gradually to flour by passing it between many millstones instead of one, and finally the immense modern rolls and bolts. Innumerable other small and large inventions quickly followed, all of which tended either to simplify the process of grinding the flour or to improve it in quality.

With the invention of heavy, powerful machinery, the necessity of continuous motive power to operate the mills was felt, and where swift and steady currents of water could not be provided steam was adopted to drive the complicated machinery. Steam predominates as a motive power in most of the States where milling is conducted on a large scale, but there are favorable locations on streams of water which will forever place steam at a disadvantage. The building of the new flour mills in the West marked the new industrial era of the last quarter of this century, and since 1875 the number of flour mills have been steadily decreasing and the capacity increasing. Over 24,000 flour mills were officially enumerated in 1880, which in ten years had decreased to nearly 18,000, and in twenty years, or 1890, to less than 16,000. At the end of the present century 12,000 mills will probably do the grinding for the entire country, and they will do it so effectually that there will be less danger of a flour famine than in the days when the country was supplied with thirty to forty thousand. The tendency toward concentration of the milling interests near the [illegible] wheat belt and in cities favorably [illegible] easy transportation by rail evidenced by this power in the [illegible] merely one [illegible] that [illegible] elevators with [illegible] few thousand to millions of bushels of wheat or corn.

When the harvest season is in full blast the wheat begins to move from the farms to the elevators scattered along the lines of railroads. The elevators are owned by companies which make a business of buying and handling the wheat as it comes from the farms. Some of the large grain dealers and speculators operate from 10 to nearly 100 elevators, with total capacities of ten to twelve million bushels. The elevators are built on the line of the railroads which run through the wheat belt, and owing to improved facilities the grain can be transferred to the elevators as fast as it comes in, some unloading several hundred cars a day during the harvesting season. The trains of cars with the farmers' golden products run into the elevator yards on a switch, and the bottom of the car opens and deposits the wheat in a pocket underneath that conducts it to a huge revolving belt studded with steel buckets. As this belt revolves the buckets scoop up the golden grain as fast as it pours into the pocket, and carry it to the top story of the elevator.

The interior of the modern elevator is worthy of study. It is a creation of modern scientific genius, and reduces the cost and labor of handling the grain to a minimum. It is a couple of hundred feet high, and the top story is divided into a number of receiving bins, capable of holding many carloads. There are as many of these bins as varieties and grades of wheat to be separated, and each grade goes into its special bin by a slight manipulation of the machinery. These top story bins or hoppers are connected with a series of lower ones where the wheat is weighed. The wheat is inspected and graded by State officials at the elevators, and after it has passed this inspection and is weighed it passes still further down into the huge storage bins. Here it may be kept for a few weeks or months, according to the needs of the trade and the wishes of the owner, or it may be spouted into boats or cars for immediate shipment to market or Europe. There are always millions of bushels of wheat stored in these primary or "market elevators," and their total capacity is so enormous that they are never empty, [illegible] for any length of time, not even when the harvest is [illegible] [illegible] their own private storage places for the grain they buy in advance. The shrewd grain operators who formerly found delight in squeezing the millers frequently took advantage of a critical condition of the grain market by leasing all the elevator privileges for months ahead. The miller then, whose wheat had to be delivered in a certain month, would find himself unable to store it without paying enormous prices in elevator charges. Nearly every mill of prominence to-day has its own private elevator, where the wheat can be kept until wanted, and it is usually transferred direct from the large market elevators to the private elevators of the milling concern. From this latter place it passes direct to the mill as needed to be converted into flour.

The actual manufacturing of the flour begins at this point. That portion of the harvest intended for home consumption, or for export in the shape of American flour, has found its way into the mill elevators near the great centres of this industry. The mill elevator stands close to the mill proper, and the grain is transferred by machinery. A revolving belt carries a continuous stream of the golden grain from the storage bins to the great cleaners. Formerly no attempt was made to clean wheat before grinding it into flour, but to-day in the modern mill the wheat is purified and cleansed so that no dirt or foreign substance can possibly pass through the machinery into the flour barrel. The wheat is cleansed by a stream of water, which is dashed against it with such force that all dirt is separated from it, and then it is dried in a few seconds by a blast of hot air. This dash of cold water and blast of hot, stifling air are the first violent treatments that the grain receives as it enters the mill by means of the troughlike conveying belt. Washed and cleansed in less time than it takes to tell it, the wheat is then passed on to the great grinding or rolling machinery. Sometimes there are several different cleaning processes through which the wheat passes before reaching the rollers, and it comes out of the washing machines white and spotless as the flour it will shortly be made into.

The old process of grinding flour was to set the millstones close together, and the wheat was ground into fine flour at once. The modern mills grind the flour gradually, thus separating the bran from the flour, and the outside skin from the inside meat of the grain. There are many different patent processes of making flour, and there is consequently a variety of machinery employed to manufacture the various kinds. The rolls into which the wheat first falls merely break the grain into pieces, and then it is conveyed by a belt to the purifiers. These consist of vast horizontal sieves, through which blasts of air from below are constantly forced. As the crushed wheat comes to the purifiers the air carries the chaff and bran upward and [illegible] tube to a separate bin. The [illegible] is not disturbed by the blast [illegible] reaches another grinding [illegible] crushed into smaller [illegible] [illegible] another set of purifiers [illegible] finer grinding [illegible] until it is completed. [illegible] wheat goes through [illegible] processes before it is [illegible] for packing in the bags.

This gradual reduction process is supposed to make the flour finer and whiter, and not only all foreign substances, but all the chaff and bran are separated from it. It is this refining or bolting process that has caused a reaction in favor of the coarser whole wheat flour, which is claimed to contain more nutriment than the over-refined and purified white flour. Nearly all of the mills now make, in addition to their "patent" flour, whole wheat and gluten flour. These require less elaborate machinery, and are much easier manufactured, and if the fashion should be to return to this darker whole wheat flour, it looks as if all the money and energy spent in making costly machinery to refine and purify the flour are likely to be wasted. There is no question that the washing and cleaning processes of the modern mills are excellent improvements, for they make it absolutely impossible for any foreign earthy substance to pass into the flour, which, at one time, was seriously considered by the medical profession as a menace to the health of the world.

One modern flour mill is merely a duplicate of all the others, differing only in size, location, and capacity. The old-fashioned mills may still grind out a limited amount of flour daily by processes that have long since become antiquated, but the large mills of the Northwest have practically adopted the same type of machinery and methods, although in the struggle for supremacy there is intense competition to improve upon the product, and one mill will advertise a new brand of flour that is manufactured by a secret process, and another will resort to other claims to attract popular attention.

The great hoppers and grinding mills are so automatic in their work that only a few men are required to operate them. A force of 250 men is sufficient to run the largest mills in Duluth or the world. One of these gigantic concerns will turn out from [illegible] to ten thousand barrels of flour per day. To find their [illegible] of wheat [illegible] the [illegible] would require the wheat [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES.

Lebanon.

Life's dull affairs lie westward; yet anon
I'll hie me back and watch the budding vines
Climb the steep flanks of terraced Lebanon
To catch the noontide shadow of his pines.

The fig, the poplar, and the apricot
Cluster about the giant walnut tree
Where oft I linger while the sun is hot
And look beyond the mountains to the sea.

A score of hamlets lie beneath my gaze,
Their red roofs peeping through the mul-berries green;
And distant Cyprus shimmers in the haze
Upon the limits of that brilliant scene.

Entwine, thou rose, thy dazzling snowy wreath,
Heedless of man, beside the upland pool;
Thy priceless beauty shall not fade beneath
The gnawing canker of the Turk's mis-rule.

Ye rosy oleanders of the stream
Lift to the blue the radiance of your sheaves!
Gambol, ye black flocks! Dream, girl shep-herds, dream
Amid the thickets of their emerald leaves!

How sweet to ramble down those valleys fair,
Remote from e'en the wandering Arab's ken,
Where dewy drooping fronds of maiden-hair
Fringe gleaming clumps of pink-lipped cyclamen.

But I must go. Good-bye, most lovely land!
Thy smile is still the smile of youth's bright age;
The gods have touched thee with a magic wand,
Perpetual sunshine is thine heritage.

—R. RANKIN in The Spectator.

The "Verboten" in Germany.

From The Independent.

[illegible] the moment of landing on German [illegible] American begins to feel a certain [illegible] of repression which seems to per-[illegible] the land. * * * But soon he finds that his attitude of mind is undergoing a change. The brooding spirit of govern-ment no longer harasses him, and he finds himself engaged in a humorous quest for "verbotens."

He begins to see the philosophy of all this government. It relieves him of a load of responsibility to have his conduct made clear for him by rules and regulations. He feels grateful to the Government which informs him in a plainly printed sign that the water in this trough is for horses, not for men. In America he would be com-pelled to decide for himself, and he might make the mistake of allowing his horse to drink from a man's trough. When he walks in the park it is a comfort to have the seats labeled clearly, "For Children," "For Nurses With Children Only," and "For Adults Only." Thus the stranger goes through Germany learning rules, and after a time it becomes a passion to trace out all the minute ramifications of admin-istrative supervision. One may travel a long time in Germany and go home with the comfortable feeling that there are still undiscovered regulations awaiting another visit. There is one drawback, however, to the full enjoyment of the quest for ver-botens. It may be expressed in a simple rule: Always discover the verboten before you are discovered. This rule, if observed, will save the traveler much annoyance. An absent-minded friend of mine crossed a bridge at Stettin on the left side, not know-ing that this was one of the verbotens. He was taken with much solemnity before a Magistrate and fined 50 pfennigs, (12 cents.) He felt that the experience was cheap at the price. The best way to discover ver-botens is to ride on a bicycle; they appear, painted large, at every turn, and if you ride far enough you will conclude that all the especially interesting byways are particu-larly verboten, and that verboten is a kind of profanity used by German policemen.

Chinese Horrors.

From The Cornhill.

We pause by the grave of the Sister Su-perior who lay dying as the relief came on—"too late for me," as she wrote. Her one thought for days past, "What can I give them to eat to-morrow? What can I give them to eat? There is nothing left." "The poor soldiers," said another sister, "they suffered so from hunger, although they tightened their belts every day. I tore all my letters into bits and made them into cigarettes. Burned paper is better than nothing. And they had nothing to smoke. That is so hard for a soldier." Then we passed by the great pit where so many children lie buried, blown up by the mine. "And we think there must be an-other mine over there not yet discovered," said the new Sister Superior. "If not, why should that house over there have been completely shattered at the time of the explosion, if there were no mine con-necting it?" The sisters are all great au-thorities upon mines and shells, now. They know, too, which trees' leaves are poison-ous, and tell how the Chinese Christians swelled [illegible] trying to sustain life [illegible] They sheltered in the re-[illegible] their school children; three [illegible] had before the siege lost both [illegible] through footbinding. "Surely [illegible] not sleep here, while the cannon-[illegible] was going on?" "We always moved [illegible] with all our tail [illegible] after [illegible] to where they seemed to be firing less," said the young Portuguese sister with the [illegible] brown eyes. Then came up an old sister of seventy-six. She, too, had sur-vived the siege. "We visited the Bishop, [illegible] not your Chinese recant?" "A few, very few." "I think 12,000 Christians have lost their lives," said Mgr. Favier, [illegible] [illegible] European priests, four Chi-[illegible] [illegible] of our Chinese sisters. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] nailed, for

to the bone, filling the cuts with petro-leum, and then setting them alight. What marvels un[illegible] Oh, a series of miracles! Noth-ing else. Yes! I know people are talking about my looting. But my conscience is quite clear in the matter. I know what I am doing is right. Let them talk!"

Ney and Quatre-Bras.

From The National Review.

The apologists for Ney, and especially Heymès, his aide-de-camp, deny that the Emperor gave Ney positive instructions to seize the position of Quatre-Bras at once. But there is overwhelming evidence that Napoleon did so. In the first edition of his "Observations sur la Campagne de 1815," published in Philadelphia in 1818, Grouchy tells us that the Emperor blamed Marshal Ney in his presence for having stopped the march of his troops on June 15, and not pushing on to Quatre-Bras, which he could have reached early in the night. Other of-ficers who were with Napoleon during those memorable days give similar testi-mony. M. Thiers told me he often heard Soult say that positive orders were given to Ney to seize Quatre-Bras on the 15th of June with the division of Bachelu and the light cavalry of Piré. But what puts the matter beyond doubt is the bulletin of the army issued at Charleroi on the night of June 15, which appeared in the Moniteur in Paris on June 18, the very day of Waterloo. That bulletin contains the following pas-sage:

"The Emperor has given the command of his left to the Prince of Moskawa, who has his headquarters this evening at the Four Roads (Quatre-Chemins) on the Brussels highway."

I am not concerned to discuss how far the capture of the position of Quatre-Bras would have influenced the campaign, and even if space permitted me to do so, I should not waste time by speculations on the might-have-been. What we all know is that the Duke of Wellington, on that very night of the 15th, told the Duke of Richmond and other persons at Brussels that it was his intention to appeal to the iron dice, not at Quatre-Bras, but in front of the village of Waterloo. It is only a few months ago since Lady Louisa Tighe departed this life. She remembered dis-tinctly the Duke of Wellington marking Waterloo with his nail on her schoolroom map, in her father's (the Duke of Rich-mond's) room at Brussels, as the place where he intended to resist Napoleon. Mar-shal Ney, however, was justly blamed for not obeying his orders.

The Bishops in the House of Lords.

From Good Words.

The attitude of the lay Peers toward the spiritual Peers, according to Archbishop Magee, is one of indifference, if not of hos-tility. Writing to his friend MacDonnell, in 1878, Dr. Magee said: "I am thoroughly sick of episcopal life in Parliament, where we are hated by the Peers as a set of par-venus whom they would gladly rid them-selves of if they dared, and only all[illegible] on sufferance to speak now[illegible] Church questions after [illegible] ful sort." But no[illegible] that the Bishops, in the[illegible] gowns, contribute t[illegible] dullness of the House o[illegible] they wore in former [illegible] or with a pigtail, like the [illegible] wig of the barrister, but [illegible] side—were discarded in the [illegible] years of the reign of Queen Victoria. Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London, was the last prelate who appeared with a wig in the House of Lords. Long before that the wearing of pigtails and powdered hair by lay Peers had become unfashion-able. The Duke of Cleveland clung to the old style of dress, and after he died, in 1842, the pigtail and powder were seen no more in the House of Lords. As for the Cham-ber—the Gilded Chamber, as Gladstone fitly styled it—that, indeed, is a fit dwelling place for statesmen and sages.

The First Rural School. Porto Rico.

From The World's Work.

To found an educational system was also part of the great work in Porto Rico. Think of 350,000 children of school age and not one schoolhouse owned by the public on the island! But systematic and vigorous execution soon told, and to-day there are 40,000 children being taught by capable in-structors and thirty modern American schoolhouses being constructed. In April the "Columbus rural school" was dedicat-ed at Carolina. This was the first rural schoolhouse ever built in Porto Rico. It looks like a New England schoolhouse, capable of holding forty pupils, is painted the common lead color, has anterooms, blackboards, and comfortable American desks and seats. The flag flies over the top, "The Star-Spangled Banner" is sung by the children, English is taught, and those who attend are bright, intelligent, ambitious. It is noticeable, too, that educational interests meet with hearty co-operation among Porto Ricans of all classes, rich and poor, influential and hum-ble.

The Burial of the Monk.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

It was a sultry day. Not a leaf stirred, and the sea did not even ripple. There was a silence in nature that made the slightest sound almost painfully distinct. The thought of the dead monk in the church never left me. I seemed to see him lying there, with his hands folded on his breast, in the awful rigidity of death, and the two figures almost as motionless kneeling at his head. As night came on, it brought no cooling breeze; the mysterious stillness seemed to deepen. It was too oppressive for sleep, and when at 3 o'clock the silent monastery bell broke the silence it was a welcome relief. After the last echo had died away, the same heavy suspense seemed more unbearable by contrast. At last we rose and wandered listlessly about the isl-and. Just as we neared the clothes, a lam-entable wail, beginning on a high note, and coming down the chromatic scale, rent the air. I shivered with emotion; I knew what it was—they were burying the dead monk. They had lowered the corpse, clad [illegible] ground, and, after a farewell look had drawn the cowl over the still white face. Then the abbot had thrown a shovelful of earth into the grave, and the frères convers had begun to fill it up. Just as the body ceased to be visible, the monks had fallen on their knees, with their faces to the earth, the chantre crying, in the wailing tones we had just heard, the word "Domine!" The monks replied, lower down the scale, "Miserere super peccatorem." Then the chantre again uttered that heart-rend-ing cry, "Domine!" and the monks re-plied. Yet a third time that piteous call, as of a soul on the confines of despair, "Domine!" and once more the response, which floated over the wall like a sob, "Pity for a poor sinner." I was thrilled through and through.

"Our Set."

No, he and she have never met—
You see, he's not "in our set."
But sometimes, at a seaside hop,
Or on the crowded city street,
He sees two pleading eyes and sweet
That seem to say, "Why can't you get
Admission into our set?"

And he, who thought it vain before,
And scorned the foolish, gilded youth
Begins to think the dross is ore.
It may be worth—but no! the truth
Is that a pair of woman's eyes—
What nonsense! She's a flaunting belle
And he a toiling, humble youth.
"A man's a man," she thinks, "and yet,
I wish he were in our set!

"I saw him dance with Molly Jones,
That horrid, vulgar, fast coquette;
Pshaw! what degrading things I think!
He'll never be in our set!"

And still they meet, but still they pass.
Alas! the eyes no longer plead!
She's learned to school her glances now,
So he may there no longings read.
Her heart may break; she'll not forget
That he is not "in our set."

—MAY A. WARING in The Smart Set.

Food at the Ranch.

From Longman's Magazine.

The staple dish on the ranch was boiled mutton, as giving least trouble. It was in an iron pot, and by adding a little water and another fragment or two of meat, and setting it on the stove, breakfast, dinner, and supper were well advanced toward preparation. Having got thus far, Doc would sit down and light his pipe. At meal times the iron pot was placed bodily on the table, and, as the guests would nat-urally take the first pieces that came to hand, it followed that the lower regions of the interior of the pot were not always in-vestigated. I do not mean to say that they staid there indefinitely, but I do asse[illegible] that as long as there was room [illegible] whether [illegible] would "go" [illegible] Doc [illegible] [illegible] was placed in posi-tion on the stove. Then Doc made bread—baking powder bread. This, when made properly, is palatable enough, but one needs to take a little trouble. A rolling pin and a breadboard came into play, but to use these you have to stand up. Doc's way, with a tenderfoot to help him, was to have the pupil bring the materials—flour, baking powder, and salt. These brought, the flour in a large tin pan and the baking powder and salt in tin cans, Doc, still in a sitting position, hastily shook a little of each ingredient on top of the flour, along with some ashes from his pipe, asked for water, poured in enough to make it stir easily, gave the whole thing what he de-scribed as "a few swipes with a spoon," tumbled the batter into a baking dish, which under his directions I had rubbed with a bacon rind, thrust it into the oven, and kicked the door shut. "Ye micht grind some coffee," said Doc, exhaustedly. Hav-ing done this, and then having laid the table as Doc directed, by piling knives and forks and spoons and cups and saucers and plates in one confused heap on its bare surface, I went out and shouted "Breakfast" for Martin's benefit. He ap-peared from one of the corrals, carrying a bucket which proved to have milk in it. He made a slight gesture to show he heard my summons, and came along slowly, as one not expecting much from the invita-tion.

The Population of London.

From The National Review.

The population of London, according to the authoritative and careful calculations of Mr. Welton, published in the December (1900) issue of the Royal Statistical So-ciety's Journal, amounted to only 1,060,000 in 1801. This figure had doubled itself by 1841; in 1891 the total reached 5,442,000, and by 1901 was probably 6,250,000. The area included, it should be said, is not precisely that of the census returns, so that the figures, though based upon the census returns, differ considerably from them. But practically we may say that in the lapse of a century the inhabitants of London multiplied sixfold. This enormous population, greater than that of many Eu-ropean States of the second class, is com-pressed within a space of about 130,000 acres, or, say, 200 square miles.

The Housework Man.

From Good Housekeeping.

The negro, Chinaman, and Japanese have been successfully employed as domestics for many years, but the white "housework man" is a comparatively new product. Two years ago he was scarcely known; to-day he may be found in every large city from San Francisco to Boston, and not only the want departments of the newspa-pers, but the intelligence offices, attest the steadily growing demand for him. He is, however, the product of no school, in-stitution, or organization; if he shows effi-ciency in his chosen line of work it has come through a natural adaptability and a faculty for close and careful observation rather than from scientific or domestic training.

The experiment of employing white men [illegible] the system cannot at this time be given, but in scores of cases which have come to the writer's notice the experiment has been a qualified success. Qualified, be-cause the mistress has in many cases been able to find flaws in the system, but fewer, perhaps, where men were employed than in a corresponding number of women. A Chicago experimentalist tells of an unex-pected visit which she made late one night "below stairs." Her housework man was holding a reception in honor of his male friends. On the kitchen table an ample supper was spread, there were quantities of "wet goods," the room was blue with tobacco smoke, and all the guests were more or less under the influence of liquor. The banquet was permitted to proceed, but the servant was discharged next day. Cigarette smoking appears to be a general fault among young men who engage as household servants, and the liquor habit is much more prevalent among male than female help. It is admitted by many, how-ever, that men are fully as honest and trustworthy as women.

Peculiarities of Footpaths.

From The Spectator.

Footpaths are what roads are not, nat-ural productions, just as the paths made by hares, deer, and elephants are. No one really makes a footpath; that is, no one improves it. What is true of Central Africa is true of England. "The native paths," wrote Prof. Drummond, "are the same in character all over Africa," (he has previously mentioned that you are almost never "off" one of these paths.) "They are veritable footpaths, trodden as hard as adamant, and rutted beneath the level of the forest by centuries of native traffic. As a rule, these footpaths are marvelously direct. Like the roads of the old Romans, they run straight on through everything—ridge and mountain and valley—never shy-ing at obstacles nor anywhere turning aside to breathe. Yet within this general straightforwardness there is a singular ec-centricity and indirectness in detail. Al-though the African footpath is, on the whole, a bee line, no fifty yards of it are ever straight. And the reason is not far to seek. If a stone is encountered no na-tive will ever think of removing it. Why should he? It is easier to walk round it. The next man who comes by will do the same. He knows that a hundred men are following him; he looks at the stone; a moment, and it might be unearthed and tossed aside, but no, he holds on his way. It would no more occur to him that that stone is a displaceable object than that felspar belongs to the orthoclase variety. Generations and generations of men have passed that stone, and it still waits for a man with an altruistic idea." This is, per-haps, the locus classicus on the true in-wardness of footpaths.

To Cant.

Notes and Queries.

[illegible] The New Month-ly Magazine [illegible] Page 514, de-rives its origin from [illegible] Presby-terian ministers, father and son, and both named Andrew Cant, in the reign of Charles I. Whitelock, in his "Memorials," Page 511, after narrating the defeat at Worces-ter in 1651, says:

"Divers Scots ministers were permitted to meet at Edinburgh to keep a day of humiliation, as they pretended, for their too much compliance with the King; and in the same month, when Lord Argyle had called a parliament, Mr. Andrew Cant, a minister, said in his pulpit that God was bound to own that parliament, for that all other parliaments were called by man, but this was brought about by His own hand."

Hence the imputed origin of the word as applied to fanatical preaching and hypo-critical pretenses in religion. But the ear-liest use of the word given in the "H. E. D." is 1640: "By lies and cants (they) Would trick us to believe 'em saints" (Cleveland, in Wilkins's "Polit. Ballads," i., 28;) so that it would have an interesting bearing upon the matter to ascertain when the Cants really lived.

To a Tortoise.

Paludal, glum, with misdirected legs,
You hide your history as you do your eggs,
And offer us an osseous nut to crack
Much harder than the shell upon your back.
No evolutionist has ever guessed
Why your cold shoulder is within your chest—
Why you were discontented with a plan
The vertebrates accept, from fish to man.
For what environment did you provide
By pushing your internal frame outside?
How came your ribs in this abnormal place?
Inside your rubber neck to hide your face
And answer not. To science you're a sphinx—
A structural epitome of missing links;
And when decapitated, still you swell
And kick and claw and scramble just as well.
But I'll not plague thee. Even here I find
A touch of fellowship that makes me kind.
Sometimes a poet who has lost his head
Will keep on scratching when he should be dead.

—CHAUNCEY HICKOX in The New Lip-pincott.

In Praise of Walking.

From The Monthly Review.

Walking is the natural recreation for a man who desires not absolutely to sup-press his intellect, but to turn it, out to play for a season. All great men of let-ters have, therefore, been enthusiastic walkers, (exceptions, of course, excepted.) Shakespeare, besides being a sportsman, a lawyer, a divine, and so forth, con-scientiously observed his own maxim, "Jog on, jog on, the footpath way," though a full proof of this could only be given in an octavo volume. Anyhow, he divined the connection between walking and a "merry heart"; that is, of course, a cheerful acceptance of our position in the universe founded upon the deepest moral and philosophical principles. His friend Ben Jonson walked from London to Scot-land. Another [illegible]

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from Venice and then started to walk (with occasional lifts) to India. Contemporary walkers of more serious character might be quoted, such as the admirable Barclay, the famous Quaker apologist, from whom the great Capt. Barclay inherited his prowess. Every one, too, must remember the incident in Walton's "Life of Hooker." Walking from Oxford to Exeter, he went to see his godfather, Bishop Jewel, at Salisbury. The Bishop said that he would lend him "a horse which hath carried me many a mile, and, I thank God, with much ease," and "presently delivered into his hands a walking staff with which he professed he had traveled through many parts of Germany." He added ten groats, and munificently promised ten groats more when Hooker should restore the "horse." When, in later days, Hooker once rode to London, he expressed more passion than that mild divine was ever known to show upon any other occasion against a friend who had dissuaded him from "footing it." The hack, it seems, "trotted when he did not," and discomposed the thoughts which had been soothed by the walking staff.

Mary Gold's Epitaph.

From Notes and Queries.

The following epitaph is from a well-executed, neat monument by a Puritan "unlettered" mason in Berrynarbor Church chancel, as yet unrestored. I think it quaint enough to be worth notice.

Marigold flower at each corner at top.
Dedicated
To the pretious memorie of
Mary ye deare and only davgher of
George Westcott. Pastor of this
Church and of Frances his wife, who
Leaving this vale of miserie for a mansion
In felicitie was neer enterred Ianvar 31th
Anno Dñi 1648 aetat
suae 70.

This Mary-gold, lo! here doth show,
Marie, worth Gold lies neer below,
Cut downe by death, the fair'st-gilt flow'r
Flourish, and fade doth in an hower.
The Marygold in sunshine spread,
(When cloudie) clos'd doth bow the head
This orient plant retains its guise,
With splendent Sol to set and rise:
Eun so, this virgin MARIE-ROSE,
In life soon nipt, in death fresh growes;
With Christ, her light, she set in paine;
By Christ, her Lord she'll rise again:
When she shall shine more bright by farr,
Than any twinckling radiant starre:
For bee assur'd, that by death's dart
Mary enjoys the better part.

A Remnant of Buddha.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Discovery was first made at Bhattiprolu of a great granite ball, nine or ten feet in circumference, bearing traces of heavy gilding. Extreme importance was attached to this find by the fact that an inscription in clear Asokan characters was discovered cut on the inner surface of the bisection, by which the mass fell apart upon the application of pressure. This inscription stated, among other data that prove the identity and intention of the original preservers, that the Bone of the Master lay within. In the centre of the outer ball, in a carefully hollowed recess, a second and much smaller one, about six inches in diameter and nine in height, was found, and this in turn opened and disclosed a small, clear, transparent box of pure white crystal, circular in shape and about two and a half inches in diameter, wherein the precious morsel lay.

The date of the writing (250 B. C.) carries us back to the days of the council at Pataliputra, or Patna, and to within 150 years—according to Prof. Rhys Davids—of the death of Gautama, and is, in fact, contemporaneous with the earliest records yet accessible to us, which, however unreliable in some respects from the overgrowth of miraculous accretion, state definitely that, by his own wish, parts of Buddha's body were distributed after his death among the faithful.

The strength and costliness of the protecting incasings, and the district in which it was found, seem to lend additional importance to the relic; but it is of no profit to ourselves to investigate further the mere authenticity of this slight scale of bone, still as white and clean as on the day of its entombment.

It is enough for us to know that in the eyes of the Buddhist hierarchy it is admitted to be a treasure of the utmost religious importance, and even were there no obvious use for the bone at the present moment it would seem a mistake to surrender it to the Siamese without a quid pro quo.

Gutta-percha and Telegraphy.

From The Empire Review.

In the tenth year of Queen Victoria's reign electricity was first employed as a means of telegraphing. The London Journal of Botany for the year 1847 refers to the gum of a new plant from the Malay Peninsula which had found its way to England, and that the plant itself had then been named by Sir William Hooker, the famous director of the royal gardens at Kew. The new-found gum, gutta-percha, was soon afterward discovered to have an extraordinary degree of electrical non-conductivity, and on that account it has proved indispensable in the manufactures of submarine telegraph cables. Since its introduction and the laying of the first Atlantic cable about 30,000 tons of this gum have been used for electrical purposes. As every effort to find a fit substitute for gutta-percha has so far failed, it is clear that but for the discovery of this substance the immense progress that has taken place in ocean telegraphy would have been impossible.

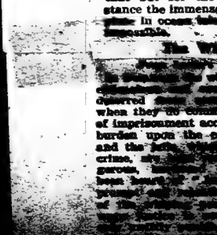

[illegible] when they [illegible] of imprisonment accompany whipping; the burden upon the community in [illegible] and the [illegible] crime, [illegible] dangerous, [illegible] been [illegible] [illegible] punishment [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

The Boers and Privateering. An extraordinary document printed in Le Matin of Paris has been followed by the revelation that a French syndicate has been formed with large capital to put upon the high seas armed vessels flying the flags of the defunct Boer republics, provided Mr. Krüger can be induced to issue letters of marque. Already it is said that the syndicate has acquired several swift and stanch steamers which, unknown to the authorities of the ports where they happen to be harbored, can easily put to sea without exciting suspicion. The document, which is now in Mr. Krüger's hands, awaiting his signature, reads as follows:

"Monsieur: We accept your offer to organize a voluntary fleet, and it is to be understood that you are to arm at your own risks and perils ships against England, and that, in order to remunerate you for the said risks and perils you will be allowed by the Government of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State, if these preserve their independence, $400 per ton of displacement for English warships and $200 per ton of net registered tonnage for English commercial vessels captured or sunk.

"It is to be agreed that you warn the trade of neutrals of the danger to be incurred by English ships, and that you are to respect the English vessels which are navigating at the time that the warning is given. Payment will be effected on the signing of peace out of the indemnity exacted from the English Government a fortnight after such signature. In the event that after the notice given of the dangers ahead for English vessels, such notice being equivalent to placing the English fleet under an interdict, peace shall be signed and the independence of the two States recognized, your expenditure will be reimbursed to you, and a sum of $200,000 allowed for your intervention.

"As regards the vessels sunk, in the event of your being unable to furnish any material proofs that they have been sunk by your ships, it will suffice that you notify in advance that such vessels were to be attacked by you for their destruction to be credited subsequently to attacks on the part of your ships. Barring the obligation by which you will be bound, firstly, to warn neutral trading vessels, and, secondly, to respect vessels not having received notice of danger, you will be empowered to employ every means which you may deem serviceable for the attainment of your ends. You will be invested with full powers to sign contracts with agents on what terms you may thing best, providing you do not overstep the conditions laid down for yourself in the present letters of marque. The operations conducted by you will cease on peace being signed, armistices not being notified to you. Disputes concerning the present agreement will be referred to arbitration, two referees being appointed by you and two by us, and there will be no appeal against their decision."

The Outlook in the Balkans. The intimation to be found in dispatches from abroad published last Friday morning that the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Goluchowski, had inspired articles protesting against Russia's intrigues in the Balkans is a sign that the official eye of the Austro-Hungarian Government will, in the future, regard the Balkan question as a whole and not simply one phase of it as presented by the condition of Albania. As intricate as may appear the whole question on the surface it becomes tolerably simple of analysis if the matter be grouped under two heads: 1. The struggle for supremacy between the Slavonic and Germanic forces; 2. The Albanian question as revealed in the light of Italian and Austrian intrigue.

Until the present moment the Austro-Hungarian Government had officially ignored the development of Russia's elaborate scheme to supplant Germanic influence in the Balkans, the nature of which rivalry has already been set forth in these columns, but even before the meeting of the Roumanian Premier and Count Goluchowski, mentioned in last Friday's dispatches, signs were not wanting indicative of Austria's action. There are several questions of controversy between the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Constantinople and the Porte, some of them believed to be quite serious, but they have been ignored for some time by the Ottoman Government owing to alleged Russian influence, so that the Austro-Hungarian representative, although doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, has gradually lost prestige. It was therefore only a question of time before the Vienna Government would assert itself in an attempt to counteract Russian influence both in Constantinople and in the States under the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan.

In the meantime, the press of Rome and Vienna are making counter-charges against each other, each accusing the other of desiring the absorption of Albania. A recent communiqué emanating from Vienna goes further, however, and declares that when the time arrives the situation will be solved by the words, "Albania for the Albanians." In Italy, on the other hand, it is generally understood that the Government in Rome is making elaborate preparations to increase its strength in the Adriatic, a movement which certainly meets with cordial support from the Albanians in Rome if one may judge from the recent addresses made to the heir apparent of Montenegro, who, for the time, is residing in the Eternal City. One of these addresses stated that: "The Albanians have the same foe as their Montenegrin neighbors. Their sole enemy is that power which claims dominion over the entire Orient and the Adriatic, and which has too long held possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina. But two peoples, young, courageous, and patriotic, will defend the liberty and independence of Montenegro and Albania against their common foe if she should dare to intrude upon their soil."

It is reported on excellent authority from Rome that the Italian Minister of Marine will shortly submit a scheme to the Council of National Defense for the conversion of Venice into a first-class naval port. It may be recalled that since the conclusion of the Triple Alliance Italy's energy has been absorbed by the fortifications and naval works on the Mediterranean coast, with the result that Venice, which was at one time one of the greatest naval harbors in the world, has been allowed to fill up. The programme is also said to include the strengthening of the fortifications of Ancona, Brindisi, and Bari.

Count de la Vaulx's Balloon Again. The proposed balloon journey of Count Henry de la Vaulx across the Mediterranean, after two postponements, will actually be attempted in the present week. The route will be from Toulon to Algiers, a distance of 496 miles. It has already been stated in these columns that his steering apparatus was similar to that of the ill-fated Andrée. As a matter of fact, it is much more elaborate. It consists of a series of boards connected together, forming a sort of combination of parallel helms, which, hung from the balloon by ropes, will be drawn along at about 15 feet below the surface of the water. The balloon will also have a "steadier" or keel, which will float, and will by its weight of 400 kilograms prevent the balloon from rising beyond a height of 300 feet. There is also a ballast box in the balloon, which, by means of a pump and a tube reaching to the water, may be filled or emptied of sea water at will.

The purpose of the experiment, which is semi-officially under the auspices of the French Marine Office, is the scientific study of air currents combined with military enterprise. Count de la Vaulx points out that in the case of a hostile fleet occupying the Mediterranean, France would yet not be cut off from her chief colony if she had an efficient balloon service, and aeronauts with full experience of the Mediterranean crossing. Count Castillon de Saint Victor, M. Hervé, the inventor of the steering apparatus, and MM. Genty and Tapissier, Lieutenants in the French Navy, will accompany Count de la Vaulx on his voyage.

Crete and the Powers. According to advices from Canea, Island of Crete, Russia, France, Italy, and Great Britain have sent a note to Prince George, the High Commissioner of Crete, reminding him that his mandate expires in December next, and requesting him to state his intentions. The communication is believed, in European diplomatic circles, to signify simply that the powers have no intention of encouraging any scheme for union between the island and Greece. It will be recalled that it was for the purpose of laying before the powers such a plan that Prince George undertook a journey to certain European capitals last Winter. The refusal of the powers to entertain, for the present, the proposition has already been announced in these columns, and, notwithstanding the subsequent warnings of the four protecting powers, demonstrations in favor of the union with Greece have taken place in various parts of the island; the forbidden subject has been broached in the Assembly, and, in consequence, the relations between the administration of the island and the Consuls have become politically strained.

Recently the position of Prince George became quite embarrassing. As the Steward of the powers he was obliged to see that their desires were carried out, while as practically the Governor of the island, he has been loath to discourage the wish of the majority for union with Greece. Such has been his position that absolutely contradictory reports have been published recently in the European press, based, it is supposed, upon information furnished by foreign Consuls in Canea. For example, The London Times recently stated that the relations between the Assembly and Prince George were strained to the point of breaking, while, at the same time, La Tribuna di Roma, in making a denial that this was the case, added: "The Chamber has always shown full confidence in the High Commissioner, and entertains for him the greatest respect. The Opposition is only directed against his advisers, who alone are answerable to the Chamber in regard to legislative measures and to administration."

But evidently it is believed in European Chancelleries that there is a growing unrest in the island, and it is hoped that when Prince George responds to the invitation of the powers and "states his intentions" it will have the effect of tranquilizing the disturbing elements.

In the meantime a convention has just been signed by the Cretan Government and M. Adossides, the delegate of the Ottoman Public Debt, by which the latter renounces all rights and privileges in the island in return for the payment of 1,500,000 francs, and the concession of the salt monopoly for twenty years. On the side of Crete this arrangement, it is said, gives satisfaction to the aspirations of the inhabitants at the same time as it guarantees the interests of the bondholders.

Improvements In Vienna. It is a fact not easily realized that, in spite of the internal convulsions which have disturbed the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary during the last few years, the Vienna Government has planned and put into execution one of the greatest systems of public works in the world. With the opening of the Vienna Metropolitan Railway through its entire circuit last week the difficult problem of providing for the crowded traffic of the city by a line which is a combination of the underground, overhead, and gallery systems, was solved. In the course of the construction of the work it became necessary to regulate the River Wien, which certain changes of weather used to transform from a shallow canal into a flowing torrent, which often swept away bridges and inundated houses along its banks. The work was accomplished by an elaborate system of coffer dams which operate automatically.

An entirely new system of sewerage is about to be put in operation after several years of elaborate preparation. The new method, which was developed by Richard Noebel and first applied to the town of Posen, consists of the utilization of the liquid part of the city sewage for the double purpose of irrigation and manure. In Vienna this sewage is still discharged into the Danub, as it has been from time immemorial. Under the new system, which has been advocated by both agricultural and sanitary authorities in Germany, it would be conducted in pipes across the river to the Marchfeld, an extensive plain, which suffers at the same time from a lack of water and of manure. The essential feature of the Noebel system—the combination of irrigation and manuring, the sewage being conveyed in underground pipes to the field upon which it is sprinkled—renders it, of course, unsuitable for places which have adequate rainfalls. The Noebel system differs from the methods employed in Berlin and Paris, which require extensive preparations and oversaturate the soil in course of time.

An American Trust in Belgium. According to Le Petit Bleu of Brussels, the negotiations which have been proceeding for some time in that city between the President of the Pittsburg Glassworkers' Association and some of the leading glass manufacturers in the district around Charleroi, have resulted by the Charleroi companies forming an association in which the Americans have taken a certain proportion of the shares, thus forming with the Belgians a sort of international partnership. It is also added that the Americans guarantee to take 18 per cent. of the Belgium output so long as the arrrangement continues.

It is said that the chief reason for the combination, on the American side, is that a large quantity of Belgian stocks find their way into the United States, where, in spite of the 125 per cent. duty, they rival and undersell the American article. The effect of the agreement will, therefore, be to maintain the price at a remunerative standard for all concerned. The readiness of the Belgian masters to embrace the agreement is said to be owing to the unstable character of their own workmen. For many years the glassblowers' art has been confined in Belgium to a very small class of artisans who are bred to it from their earliest youth. Skilled blowers receive as much as $150 a month, while the average receive $90 for the same period, and that in a country where living is fully 20 per cent. cheaper than it is in the United States. For this reason, when trouble breaks out between the employer and the employed, the blowers have been masters of the situation. It is expected that all this will be changed under the new agreement. At the first sign of concerted resistance the trust would close the Belgian factories, having nothing more to fear from outside competition.

The British East Africa Protectorate. Sir Charles Eliot, who recently returned to London from East Africa after completing his mission of investigation in the British Protectorate there, has presented his report to the Foreign Office. Among the tribes chiefly studied was the Masai people, who have traditions which seem to show that at some remote period they dwelt in the Nile valley and had advanced considerably in civilization. Some of the characteristics, hitherto unreported, Sir Charles sets down:

"They do not till the soil, but possess large herds of cattle; their food consists entirely of meat and their drink of milk or blood. Formerly they were a considerable power in East Africa and a formidable obstacle for the earlier explorers. The spread of law and order has somewhat curtained their exploits, but the men are still all warriors by profession. When youths they serve as pages, and from seventeen to twenty-five they are considered as Elmorans or warriors, after which age they are allowed to marry and settle down. All the work, except fighting, is done entirely by the women. The Masai have an elaborate military organization, and the chief, or Lebon, exercises absolute authority over them. His power is based partly on superstition, for he is principal medicine man as well as commander-in-chief. On certain occasions he takes drugs, called royal medicine, which it is believed would poison all other people, and then falls into a trance, during which he is thought to possess supernatural knowledge, both of the future and of what is happening in other places. It is said that his reputation for more than human wisdom is maintained by a very thorough system of espionage."

The resources and opportunities offered by the country to immigrants are fully set forth, and a comparison is drawn between the English colonizers and their "German brethren living in the protectorate next door," with the opinion "that British merchants have less spirit of adventure than the Germans," as the latter do not hesitate to make considerable pecuniary sacrifices in the hope of gaining an ultimate advantage.

In regard to the Uganda Railway, which will be one of the links in the Cape-to-Cairo system, it is learned that ever since 1896 the number of laborers employed in the construction of the line has been steadily increasing, and is now 22,248, including 19,745 Indians. During the last financial year bridging of all kinds was completed to Mile 290, and railhead was moved forward from Mile 362 to Mile 483, an advance of 120 miles in the twelvemonth.

New Tax for Paris. In spite of the fact that, next to food, light and air are the two great requisites for health, Paris now taxes them both. Most foreigners have heard of the door and window tax there, but from the beginning of the present month all owners of land within the fortifications will have to pay a new tax of 50c. per hundred francs on the estimated value of all land, including gardens and courts, not built upon. This tax is to replace those that were formerly on hygienic drinks. This is believed to be the first time that such a tax has been levied in Paris, and it is expected to produce about 4,500,000f. Le Temps declares that the new tax will fall heavily on many of the large property owners, and that it will affect property with a garden. Cases are known where the tax will amount to from 10,000f. to 15,000f. Le Temps also mentions a case where it is even expected that the tax will amount to something like 90,000f., the garden having been valued at 18,000,000f.

The French Military Manoeuvres. According to a recent number of La France Militaire, the French Army manoeuvres, under the direction of Gen Brugère, which began in the west of France last Friday, will last until Sept. 7. The troops taking part consist of the Eleventh and Eighteenth Army Corps, a brigade of infantry from each of the Ninth and Twelfth Army Corps, a brigade of cuirassiers from the Third Division of Cavalry, the Seventh Regiment of Hussars, and a mixed brigade from the colonial infantry stationed at Brest and Rochefort, and from the batteries of artillery at Lorient. They form sixty-six battalions of infantry, twenty-eight squadrons of cavalry, the artillery of two army corps, and a group of marine batteries, in all about 50,000 men, of which 40,000 are infantry. Simple manoeuvres take place until Sept. 2, and on Sept. 3 the troops will rest. On Sept. 4 and 5 army corps will manoeuvre against army corps, and on Sept. 6 and 7 the whole army will manoeuvre against an imaginary enemy. The exercises in embarkation and disembarkation took place last week. The reports of these manoeuvres will be important, because the new army tactics will be used for the first time by large bodies of troops operating at the same time.

How Not to Lose Umbrellas.

How not to forget your umbrella is a problem that Wall Street men have solved if a certain barber that does business in Wall Street can be believed. On a recent rainy day the writer, who visited this place to be shaved, was surprised by the curious way in which hats were disposed about the place.

There was a hat rack, but not one of the men in the chairs or waiting their turns had used it. Several hats sat jauntily upon umbrellas that stood in the stand provided for them, other hats rested bottom upward on chairs, tables, or counter, nearly every one filled with papers or packages.

When the attention of the barber was called to the curious neglect of the hat rack he said:

"If I was the boss they would have to use it, for now the brokers never leave their umbrellas any more. These Wall Street men are so absent-minded that they never think of umbrellas or papers if they put them down, and we used to collect a supply. Now, when they come in they put their hats alongside their umbrellas on a table or chair, and if they have papers they stick those in the hat. As they never forget their hats when they leave, umbrellas and papers go with them. There was one week," he ended, mournfully, "when each man in the shop got three umbrellas. But those days are over, for this new way of saving the umbrella is being followed by all the brokers."

The Stamp of Iniquity.

The war tax stamp on a bottle of quack medicine.

SEPT 1901

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair; east to north winds.

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CZAR'S VISIT TO FRANCE

It Is Not Probable that He Will Go to Paris.

HE IS NOW OFF DANISH COAST

French Municipalities Hope that Visit Will Aid in Strengthening Commercial Relations.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Raul Déroulède, according to the Paris correspondent of The London Times, has changed his tactics and now patronizes President Loubet, his attitude being that a French Nationalist must conceal his dislike so long as M. Loubet associates with crowned heads, and in the lamest kind of an utterance advises the President that during the visit of the Czar he may find a chance to condone that in his past conduct which now weighs him down. Déroulède means a pardon for the refugees.

The details of the Czar's visit still remain uncertain, but it has been settled that M. Loubet will be at Dunkirk Sept. 17, the evening before the Czar's arrival. The grand review will probably be postponed until Sept. 21.

Municipal Councils throughout the land are beginning to offer M. Loubet congratulations, even the Socialist municipality of Marseilles expressing the hope that the Czar's visit may tend to facilitate the commercial relations between France and Russia and promote social progress.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, was in conference yesterday with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, and the forthcoming visit of the Russian Emperor was discussed. As a result of the conference it was definitely decided that President Loubet, accompanied by the members of the Cabinet, would proceed to Dunkirk Sept. 17, and embark the following day on the torpedo boat destroyer Cassini to meet the Czar. After the landing and the luncheon in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce M. Loubet and their imperial Majesties will start immediately for Compiegne. Sept. 19 will be devoted to the review at Betheny and to the visit to Rheims. Nothing has been arranged definitely for Sept. 20, except the State banquet at Compiegne and the gala performance in the Casino Theatre.

It is still hoped that the Czar will come to Paris on the morning of Sept. 20, but it is more probable that he will merely visit the environs of Compiegne and leave the following morning.

The Eclair says it is not unlikely that a couple of Italian warships will go to Dunkirk during the visit of the Czar.

There is great disappointment in Dunkirk at the shortness of the Czar's stay there, especially as the quay will be isolated from the public, who will thus scarcely get a glimpse of the Russian Emperor. It is understood that the Russian Embassy and the Czar's entourage settled the details. M. Delcasse told the Mayor of Dunkirk that it would be impossible to arrange for a modification of the programme.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 1.—The Russian imperial yacht Standart, bearing Emperor Nicholas and Empress Alexandra, dropped anchor in Kjoge Bay to-night.

FRANCE'S REPLY TO TURKEY.

Nothing Will Be Said Save that Abdul Hamid Must Pay His Debts.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—It is learned through the Paris correspondent of The Times that no reply will be made to the Porte's appeal to France to negotiate upon the question of the sums due from Turkey to the two French bankers, save that it is expected that Turkey will pay her debts.

There is a story current in Constantinople to the effect that M. Constans, the French Minister, after having agreed to the various proposals made, suddenly changed his mind and departed from Constantinople, leaving the French colony there very disagreeably affected at seeing their important interests apparently sacrificed for two persons whose French nationality, they claim, is open to much doubt.

The first editorial on the subject in the Paris Temps takes the same view as The London Times, that Abdul Hamid is reactionary and lately has played off one Ambassador against the other. The Temps significantly declares that if the recall of M. Constans is not sufficiently understood in Constantinople it will not be very difficult to give a clearer indication when the Sultan's advisers learn in the end that all must be paid for, blunders as well as debts.

By The Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 1.—The Ottoman Government is said to be sounding Germany with a view of inducing her to arbitrate upon the Franco-Turkish controversy. It is not likely, however, that Germany will accede to the proposal or that France would accept arbitration.

PRINCE CHUN'S DILEMMA.

His Associates Say They Would Die Rather than Kotow to the Kaiser.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Much astonishment is expressed in China, the Peking correspondent of The Times says, at the story that Prince Chun is expected to kotow to the Kaiser. All the envoys to Peking have refused to perform this barbarous ceremony for more than a century, and for the past twenty-eight years there has been no dispute about the matter.

The Berlin correspondent of The Times writes that the members of the Chinese Expiatory Mission, now at Basel, Switzerland, declare that they would rather die than kotow to the Kaiser, and thus recognize him as the suzerain of their own Emperor. But in all well-informed quarters in Germany very little importance is attached to the incident, and the belief prevails that sooner or later Prince Chun will be compelled to bow to the will of the Kaiser and perform his act of atonement for the murder of Baron von Ketteler.

The delay due to the attitude of the Berlin powers most concerns Germany, whose Minister is so anxious to sign the protocol that even a fortnight ago he urged that the envoys be permitted to sign. To-day the German Minister again urges that it be signed, despite the two lacking edicts, but though the majority of the other Ministers favor this proposal the British and American representatives refuse to sign because of the unsatisfactory nature of the edict prohibiting the importation of arms.

Owing to the delay in the matter of the protocol, Commissioner Rockhill is uncertain as to the day of his departure, and has been obliged to decline the French offer of passage to Japan on the cruiser Pascal.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—It is now very doubtful, according to a dispatch to the Lokalanzeiger from Basel, Switzerland, whether Prince Chun will come to Berlin to make formal apology for the murder of Baron von Ketteler. Members of the expiatory mission say:

"Under present conditions we can never go to Berlin. We would rather die than accept them."

It appears that they object particularly to Prince Chun's attendants prostrating themselves before Emperor William, inasmuch as this is a special honor reserved for the Emperor of China, and would involve a recognition of the Kaiser's equality.

The following information is given regarding Prince Chun's speech to the Kaiser. Prince Chun intended to say:

"The Chinese Government regrets that Baron von Ketteler was killed," but the Berlin Government dictated the following form: "The Chinese Government begs pardon for the murder of the German Minister, Baron von Ketteler."

The Chinese in Basel are trying to give the case international importance by emphasizing the fact that one of the dignitaries selected for prostration was made a Baronet by Queen Victoria, while another has the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

It is alleged that Emperor William is determined that the protocol shall be signed before he receives Prince Chun, and that he will insist upon an apology for the murder of Baron von Ketteler. Beyond that, however, the ceremony of reception will be deprived of everything of a humiliating character, full honors being rendered to Prince Chun, as a brother of the Chinese Emperor on his way to the palace.

REPLIES TO JAPAN'S COMPLAINT.

United States Will Investigate Alleged Outrages in Hawaii.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A cablegram from the Tokio correspondent of The Times says the United States Government has replied in a friendly, sympathetic manner to the remonstrance made by Japan to the State Department regarding the treatment of Japanese by the medical inspectors stationed at Honolulu, and made promises of an investigation to be followed by such measures as will appear necessary and suitable.

SAYS HOME RULE IS AT HAND.

John Redmond Declares Last Session of Parliament Was of Great Value to the Irish.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—John Redmond spoke at Westford, Ireland, yesterday at a meeting of the United Irish League. The Dublin correspondent of The Times telegraphs that he declared that the late session of Parliament was of immense value to the future of the National Irish movement, showing Ireland that she had once again at her command a united, industrious, able, self-sacrificing Parliamentary party. The session showed, Redmond asserted, that home rule was at hand.

It was generally admitted, he averred, that the business of the House of Commons was broken down, not because the Irish obstructed it, but because it was no longer possible for the House to act as the local Legislature of three kingdoms, and at the same time as "the Imperial Parliament of this bloated and widespread empire." He declared the threatened redistribution and reduction of the Irish representation was unjust, but even if accomplished it would not materially injure the strength of the national movement.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—John Redmond, M. P., speaking yesterday in Westport, Ireland, took up the Conservative challenge and characterized the policy of reducing Ireland's representation in Parliament, as hinted at by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain during the recent Unionist demonstration at Blenheim Palace, as absurd.

He declared that the Irish people "can absolutely disregard such threats and rely upon the provisions of the Act of Union, which settle the question of representation." Dilating upon what he called "the collapse of the Parliamentary system during recent sessions," he said it proved that, with a little pressure, the United Irish Party could get anything they wanted.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Conservative papers to-day comment upon Mr. Redmond's speech as justifying the Government in taking "practical measures to mitigate the nuisance of Irish obstruction."

THE CASE OF SERGT. MARTEN.

German Watchmakers Offer to Testify in His Behalf.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Interest in the case of Sergt. Marten, accused of the murder of Capt. von Krosigk, is becoming more intense in Berlin since it is settled that his conviction is to be set aside and a new trial had. The Berlin correspondent of The Times says that German watchmakers now come forward with offers to testify for Marten, who failed to prove an alibi by the small margin of seven minutes, that cheap watches often vary fifteen minutes.

The editor of the Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung declares that the speech of the prosecutor at the trial of Marten, as reported in the newspapers, in which the prosecutor admitted that no direct evidence of the guilt of Marten existed, but nevertheless demanded conviction, is incredible, and he expresses surprise that the prosecutor has not taken action against the press.

Holland's Relations with Belgium.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A dispatch from the Copenhagen correspondent of The Times says the fact that the Dutch Government has invited Belgium to send a representative to the Dutch Army manoeuvres is regarded as an indication of the extremely cordial relations existing between Holland and Belgium. The Belgian press expresses the hope that Belgium will send a similar invitation to Holland.

Off to Buffalo at Noon.
LACKAWANNA'S new thirty-minute half a New York business day limited, leaves Hoboken P. M.—Adv.

DOUBLE MURDER AT THE SIWANOY GOLF CLUB

Steward and Head Waiter Found Covered with Stab Wounds.

WAITER HELD ON SUSPICION

Victims Attacked with a Butcher's Knife While Sleeping—Blood-Stained Putter Also Found.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 1.—David Scott and John Stevens, negroes, were found murdered this morning in their room in the attic of the Siwanoy Golf Club's house, on the outskirts of the city, near Bronxdale. They were, respectively, steward and head waiter of the club. They had been slain with a butcher's knife, which lay on the floor beside the bodies.

The attack upon them had been furious, for one of the bodies bore no fewer than thirteen wounds. Twelve of the cuts were serious, but the stab which killed the man was delivered with great force, for the big knife had been driven almost through the body from the back. The wound which caused the death of the second man was a frightful one, and almost disemboweled him. The body was also marked by several lesser cuts. There were wounds on the heads of both, but whether these were caused by the knife or by the steel of a putter is not yet known.

Warner Simms, a waiter at the club, is under arrest on suspicion. Frank Dunnington, another colored man, a waiter, who called at the clubhouse on Saturday, seeking work, is being detained until his movements are investigated.

The clubhouse is a mile or so northwest of the city's centre. To the club belong most of the fashionable residents of the city and of Bronxdale. The membership list is about 250. Dr. A. M. Cromwell of this city is President.

Scott, Stevens, and Simms have been in the employ of the club since last Spring. They occupied rooms on the top floor of the clubhouse. Scott and Stevens occupied one room and Simms a room about twenty feet away. The three men were fast friends, sober, and steady workers, and bore excellent reputations.

The police first heard of the murder between 5:15 and 5:30 o'clock this morning. Simms gave the alarm. His story of what he knows follows:

After the members of the club left the clubhouse in the evening—the club being run as a social organization as well as a golf club—he, Scott, and Stevens cleaned up the place, made things ready for the early morning players, and retired. It was midnight when they ascended to the attic to go to bed. Scott and Stevens went into their room, and Simms into his. The doors leading from the two rooms into the passageway were not closed, and the windows were open.

Simms went to sleep right away and knew nothing more until, he thinks it was about 4:30, or maybe a little later, when something awakened him. He listened a minute and then one of the men, probably Stevens, exclaimed with a scream:

"Oh, Dave!"

The exclamation was followed by a long groan. Simms leaped out of bed, asking what the trouble was, but received no answer. He waited to slip on his trousers, and then ran into the room where his friends were. It was dark there, and there was no sound after the groan which followed the exclamation. He struck a match and lit the gas. He says he found the bodies lying exactly as the police afterward found them.

Stevens's body lay upon the bed, which the men had been occupying jointly. Scott's body lay the floor, the way across the room. It is believed, however, that Scott was stabbed while on the bed, as there is a trail of blood on the floor. The room does not bear any great evidence of a struggle. How Scott came to be on the floor puzzles the authorities, who think he was dragged there.

Simms's theory is that burglars entered the house, and, after searching below stairs, ascended to the attic and tried to rob Scott and Stevens; that one of the latter awakened, and that the burglar used the knife. Simms thinks that he was awakened by his pet dog barking, as, he says, the dog was growling when he awakened and before the scream and exclamation.

On the floor near where Scott lay was the knife. It belonged in the building, and had been taken from the pantry. Its point and edge are ground to a high degree of sharpness. Also in the room was the steel portion of a putter. On this there was blood, although the police say it was found in a part of the room where there were no other bloodstains. The putter had been broken, only the steel and a short piece of the handle being found upstairs. Below the police found what they claim is the handle. The putter is said to belong to Simms, and the handle, which the police claim belongs to the steel, has Simms's name on it.

Opinions are very much mixed among those who have investigated the tragedy. Coroner Banning thinks it is possible the two men quarreled and inflicted the wounds on each other, but admits that the burglar theory is plausible, especially as there are some things to bear it out. It is understood, however, that the doctors who performed the autopsy this evening, and who refuse to make their finding known, dismissed as impracticable the theory that the men killed each other. Chief of Police Foley inclines to the belief that the murder was done by Simms, and the evidences of burglary prepared after the men were dead. However this may be, he seems to be convinced that Simms knows more about the crime than he has told. Simms has been subjected to the most searching examination during the day.

The rear door of the clubhouse was forced open, evidently from the outside. There is a bottle of Scotch whisky missing, and perhaps other stuff, from the wine room. The cigar case was broken open, and apparently some cigars taken. The cash box, which was in the keeping of Scott, cannot be found. The box contained about $150, as nearly as can be ascertained. This was all taken in Saturday afternoon, which, being the last day of the month, caused many of the members to straighten up their monthly accounts. Where Scott was in the habit of keeping this box no one, but he and perhaps Stevens knew. Scott's personal savings, a considerable sum, it is said, were found under the pillow.

The club members who knew the three men well incline to the belief that the cash box was the object of the burglars; that the box was kept in his room by the steward, and that he was struck down when he leaped out of bed to defend it.

Scott, who was thirty-eight years old, was a brother-in-law of the Rev. Mr. Hunt, pastor of the colored Baptist church of this city. It was on Mr. Hunt's recommendation the three men were employed by the club. Scott came from Baltimore; Stevens, who was forty years of age, from Petersburg, Va., and Simms, who is fifty, from New York. The dead men had been working together as waiters, &c., for several years.

Relative to Dunnington, the police know little or nothing. He was arrested because he called at the clubhouse on Saturday and sought employment, and it appears was turned away by Scott. What account he has given of his movements the police will not yet tell, but it is understood that there is no case against him whatever, and he is likely to be set at liberty in the morning.

Carried $250,000 Life Insurance.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 1.—It is understood here that Robert M. Wilson, formerly owner of the R. M. Wilson Bath Tub Works in this city, who, it was reported, was shot and almost instantly killed by a revolver in his own hand at his Summer home at Sylvan Beach last evening, carried the largest life insurance of any man in Rome. The amount is known to be $100,000, and it is said that he recently told a friend that he carried $50,000 on his life. Coroner [illegible] of this city is investigating the [illegible]

CLEVELAND SWEPT BY TORRENTS OF WATER.

Many Miles of Business and Residence Streets Inundated—Damage Estimated at $1,000,000.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 1.—With the breaking of dawn this morning the citizens of Cleveland awoke to look upon a scene of unparalleled devastation and destruction caused by a raging flood. While the entire city was more or less affected, the great volume of water vented its force over miles of the eastern portion of the city, and caused an amount of damage approximated at $1,000,000.

The overflow was caused by a terrific rain that commenced to fall shortly after 2 o'clock, turned into a perfect cloudburst between the hours of 3 and 5, and then continued with great force until nearly 10 o'clock. The storm, acording to the weather officials, was the heaviest that ever swept over Cleveland since the establishment of the Government bureau in this city over forty years ago.

That no lives were lost is nothing short of a miracle, as the stories of thrilling escapes from the water on several of the principal resident streets of the city are told.

The water spread over an area in the East End nearly eight miles long and a mile and a half wide. This extended from Woodland Hills Avenue to East Cleveland and back to East Madison Avenue.

Great volumes of water poured over from Doan and Giddings Brooks down Quincy Street, swamped Vienna Street, rushed over Cedar Avenue, back over on East Prospect Street, rushed like a mill race down Linden Avenue to Euclid Avenue, and then on to Glen Park Place, where houses were undermined as though built of straw, and almost incredible damage done to streets and property.

Over a large share of this exclusive residence territory the water rushed with terrific force varying in depth from one to six feet. Culverts, approaches, and bridges were torn down, and for hours nothing seemed capable of stemming the tide. Hundreds of residents were imprisoned in their homes like stranded islanders. Danger signals were flashed about the city as speedily as the disabled telephone system would allow and the work of rescue commenced. Rowboats plied back and forth, assisting whole families from perilous positions, but these proved inadequate and it was soon found necessary to call on the life-saving crew from the river, a distance of seven miles. The lifeboats were quickly loaded on wagons and hurried to the scene of destruction.

The life saving crew worked valiantly, and, assisted by squads of firemen and policemen, finally succeeded in landing the terror-stricken people in places of safety. The fear was greatly enhanced by the momentary expectation that the great Shaker Heights Dam would break loose and cause terrible destruction.

Shortly before noon the torrent undermined a score of graves in St. Joseph's Cemetery, at the corner of East Madison and Woodland, and the bodies were soon being tossed about in the water. Fully a dozen of the corpses which were washed into gutters had not been recovered late to-night.

The great flood boiled over the banks of Doanbrook along the boulevard and caused damage that it will take months to repair. Great jagged holes are seen in the beautiful driveway, and the look of ruin stretches in every direction. Gordon and Wade parks, on the east side, and Brookside Park, on the south side, where the water also did great damage as it leaped over the banks of Asig Creek, are damaged to an amount figured at $100,000.

Through Glenville the overflow was terribly destructive. Many houses are swamped, culverts torn out, and several streets turned into seething quagmires. The loss in the village is estimated at $100,000.

The street railways will suffer an immense loss, extending in varying degrees over every portion of the city. The Big Consolidated will have to rebuild its tracks over different parts of the inundated east end district, and the loss is placed at $50,000.

The train service on all roads was blocked from two to six hours by the fearful effect of the storm and flood. Every road entering the city was badly handicapped by sand and dirt, which swept over the tracks. Several washouts occurred, the worst being on the Lake Shore near Gordon Park, where the trestle was buffeted about by the force of the water until rendered almost worthless.

The damage to the railways cannot be even estimated until the large force of track hands, sent out on emergency calls, can be heard from. The mail service from the East was completely tied up from 10 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock tonight, when a train got through on the Lake Shore. But the vast amount of damage falls upon the householders within the flooded district.

The sea of water reached a depth of one foot on the first floors of scores of the east end homes, boiling up from the sewers and pouring in from the streets. In many cases the residents battered down cellar walls in order to give the torrent an outlet and prevent the swamping of their entire homes.

A remarkable feature of the storm which caused such terrific destruction is that up until 6 o'clock this morning hardly a drop of rain fell west of Wilson Avenue, while during the morning hours the east end was being fairly swamped in a perfect deluge of rain. Another remarkable thing is that no thunder and lightning accompanied the downpour.

While thousands of citizens in the most aristocratic section of the city were aroused, seeing thousands of dollars' worth of their property being crushed and destroyed, the other and greater portion of the city was wrapped in slumber, the inhabitants oblivious to the danger surrounding their fellow-citizens.

CROWD WATCH FATHER AND DAUGHTER DROWNING.

Thought They Were Giving an Exhibition of Expert Swimming—Father Lost, Girl Rescued.

An expert swimmer was drowned at Broad Channel, Rockaway Beach, yesterday in the sight of hundreds, and his daughter had a very narrow escape from a similar fate, all because those looking on thought the actions of the couple while in danger were part of an exhibition of expert swimming.

The man was George Belcher, forty-seven years of age, of 882 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a fancy swimmer, and had given exhibitions of his power in the water at intervals at Broad Channel. Yesterday he was accompanied to Fuller's Hotel by his wife, his young son, and his daughter Eva, eighteen years of age. About noon Belcher and his daughter entered the water together. The girl, while able to swim, was not a finished performer, and could sustain herself only for a short distance.

Belcher started out into deep water, carrying his daughter on his back, showing how a swimmer could travel long distances in this manner with a person remaining perfectly still. They were some distance from the shore when the daughter was seen to be floundering and her father appeared to be making efforts to keep afloat. The crowd enjoyed the scene, supposing the girl was simulating a drowning person and that her father would show how a rescue was made.

Mrs. Belcher, however, realized that something was wrong and began to scream. The crowd thought she was some frightened stranger who supposed the scene in the water to be real, but Richard Prussia of Broad Channel recognized Mrs. Belcher and plunged in, knowing something must be wrong.

Before he reached the spot where the father and daughter had been they went down for the last time. Prussia dived several times, and finally brought up what appeared to be the lifeless body of the girl. He was aided in getting her ashore, and she was carried to Fuller's Hotel. There Dr. Tingley attended her, and after three hours' hard work restored her to consciousness. Meanwhile men dived for the body of Belcher, and after an hour's search found it.

At a late hour last night Miss Belcher was still in a serious condition, and was unable to recount the circumstances of the tragedy. It is supposed that her father was seized with cramps.

SAYS THE STEEL STRIKE IS PRACTICALLY LOST

Ex-Vice President Hickey of Amalgamated Association Talks.

Asserts that Association Officers Have Worked Untold Damage to Organized Labor by Misrepresentation.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 1.—Charges that the National officers of the Amalgamated Association had misrepresented the attitude of the United States Steel Corporation toward organized labor in order to get the members of the association on strike were made by former Vice President J. D. Hickey at a meeting of the Bayview Lodge today. In a cool, unimpassioned manner Mr. Hickey gave the members of the lodge the result of his recent trip to Pittsburg, where he went to investigate the situation in regard to the steel strike. The situation, as summed up by Mr. Hickey, is that it may take years to repair the damage to the association which has already been done.

The strike is practically lost, he said, as seventy-two per cent. of the mills are working. Mr. Hickey made no recommendation to the lodge as to its future action, but it is believed that his speech may cause a change in sentiment, not only in Bay View, but in other places in the Fourth District. Nearly all the members of the lodge were present when the meeting was called to order. Among these were Corresponding Secretary Valentine Dooley, who had been working for the Republic Iron and Steel Company, at East Chicago. President Joseph Redfern of the local lodge presided and when it had concluded he stated there had been no vote taken, although no one had questioned the accuracy of Mr. Hickey's statement.

That his remarks will be reported in full to the general officers of the organization, and that it may result in bringing Assistant Secretary Michael Tighe or some other representative of the Grand Lodge here again was the belief of many. President Redfern stated that so far it appeared to be the opinion of the majority that the men would not return to work until they should be ordered back by the National officers. Mr. Hickey had little to say of the conference in Pittsburg with President Shaffer and other national officers.

The conference was mainly of a personal nature in which President Shaffer was charged with violating the constitution in ordering the strike. Many other matters dealing with the history of the association also came up for discussion. Mr. Hickey's mission in the East was mainly to ascertain the exact situation of the strike and to learn every detail of the New York meeting.

"The object of the meeting," said President Redfern, "was not to vote upon the question of returning to work, but to listen to the report of Messrs. Hickey and Cooper, who have been in the East to see what is the real situation. The strike has now been on here for two weeks, and during that time the members of the lodge here have heard absolutely nothing about the real situation from the National officers.

All that we have known we have seen in the newspapers, and last week a number of members had a meeting and decided to send Messrs. Cooper and Hickey East to find out these things. Their report was satisfactory, and was well received, but I have no idea what the action of the lodge will be or whether there will be any action taken."

Mr. Hickey opened his remarks with a review of the conference with the representatives of the United States Steel Corporation preceding the strike, in which he declared that Messrs. Morgan and Schwab outlined their policy toward labor. Mr. Hickey went into these details to show that Secretary Tighe and President Shaffer had misrepresented the facts when they appealed to the members of the Association to strike on the ground that the Steel Corporation was determined to crush organization and ruin the Amalgamated Association. He maintained that the proposition offered by Mr. Morgan had been eminently fair and should have been accepted right there by President Shaffer if he had had the interests of his fellow workers at heart.

"I obtained these facts from a man high in office in the East," said Mr. Hickey, "who was present at the conference, and I afterward confirmed the statements through members of the Executive Board. Judge Gary, former President of the Federal Steel Company, was present at the conference and he is now a high official of the United States Steel Corporation. He himself, I am informed, was in favor of signing the scale for all the mills in the combine, but this did not meet with the approval of Mr. Schwab, who thought it too radical a move.

"Mr. Morgan then offered Shaffer four additional mills for which he was willing to sign the scale as an experiment, and then he told Mr. Shaffer that if the organization kept faith in these four mills and lived up to the agreement he would pledge his word that in two years every mill in the combine would be included in the contract with the Amalgamated. This was the most reasonable proposition that has ever been made to the association and it was clearly the duty of President Shaffer to have accepted it then and there.

"But instead of doing this he turned it down flatly in a speech, in which he declared that all must be signed for—all or none. He apparently wished to impress the steel officials with the belief that the association would compel them to sign for all, whether they wished to or not. The representative of the corporation, however, would not be forced or dictated to in this manner, and then broke off the conference. Since that time there has been no conference or offer of a compromise, and the nearest any one representing the association has been able to get to Mr. Morgan or Mr. Schwab has been by telephone to their private secretaries."

Mr. Hickey accused President Shaffer of having printed a constitution of the Amalgamated Association in which three important clauses were eliminated. He said Mr. Shaffer assumed an attitude of defiance during the Pittsburg conference last week, and had little to say in answer to questions put to him. The other members of the Executive Board, however, seemed to be in accord with Mr. Shaffer's views.

QUIET AT DUQUESNE MILLS.

Strikers Claim that Plant Will Be Closed This Morning—Night Turn Crippled.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 1.—The principal interest in strike matters to-day was centred in the Duquesne plant, where it was expected the strikers would make a decided move toward closing down the entire works. The report from there to-night says the situation is critical. Two boss melters and all first helpers went to work as usual this morning, and all twelve furnaces were charged. Only one second helper went in, and all ladlemen staid out. The strikers made a thorough house-to-house canvass of open-hearth men all day. At 4 o'clock, time for helpers and ladlemen to go on, pickets were on duty on the streets and turned back three ladlemen. The night turn is badly crippled, but men were brought from the Bessemer department to help out, and the mill is running full. Sixty of the day turn men are out, and the strikers say not a man will report to-morrow morning. If the open-hearth is shut down the forty-inch mill must also shut down. This mill supplies Monessen, Vandergrift, and tin mills, hence the movement is important to the strikers. Mill officials admit to-day that a strike is on, but say no serious results will follow. Pittsburg Coal and Iron police were [illegible] and the night and [illegible] four extra [illegible] has been [illegible]

A [illegible]

of strike benefits that are to be paid by the Amalgamated Association to its striking members now idle has been placed at $40,000 every week. This is basing the number of beneficiaries at 10,000, and the average payment to a member at $4 a week. Secretary Williams of the association said that the payments will be made every two weeks, commencing Sept. 13, and will be continued so long as the strike lasts. He declares there will be plenty of money to care for all the striking members, and in cases where the $4 is not enough for the care of a member and his family more will be given. No statement of the actual condition of the Amalgamated treasury has ever been given out, but from the way contributions have come into the organization and the normal sum of money there it is believed that the present balance to the credit of the organization is quite large. Mr. Williams says, however, that the organization has resources not known to the general public that will enable it to continue its strike for almost an indefinite length of time.

President Shaffer, who is to take a very active part in the Labor Day festivities to-morrow, was not at home to reporters to-day.

President Simon Burns, whose reputed interview with President C. M. Schwab in New York over the long distance telephone is generally believed, said to-day that he had not heard anything new from New York. He remained absolutely noncommittal regarding his plans for bringing about peace, but he is hopeful, and evidently believes that some solution of the present serious predicament of the Amalgamated Association will ultimately be found. Most of the mills in Pittsburg were deserted during to-day. The attempt of the Star tin mills officials to bring in additional forces early this morning had the effect of keeping a large force of strikers' pickets about the mills all day. It is reported that the company ran in eight men from Philadelphia, and that the strikers pulled out four deserters from the mill.

There was nothing attempted in the way of picket duty about the Painter mills during the day. The strikers spent a portion of the day making personal calls to the homes of men working in the mills and who live in the West End. These visits are repeated every week and thus far have accomplished but little.

Reports from the other plants show an unchanged condition. It is given out that the officials of the strikers will not permit any relaxation of the picket duty tomorrow, in spite of the special ceremonies going on in the interest of organized labor. The force of pickets will be maintained in every vicinity and all mills will be kept continually under the eyes of the strikers, who will be able to act promptly should non-union men arrive at any hour of the day or night. It has been generally believed that the corporation would take advantage of labor day to rush in a larger force of non-unionists than usual and this has been provided for.

Amalgamated headquarters will be deserted most of to-morrow. President Shaffer will be occupied with the parade and his address in Ross Grove. All of the other officers of the organization usually about Pittsburg will be engaged in working up enthusiasm for the cause of the Amalgamated Association organization movement. With all the benefit entertainments and excursions that will be held during tomorrow, the strikers expect their cause to be materially aided.

Between twenty and thirty non-union workmen arrived at Canal Dover to-day by special train to go to work in the sheet plant. The management claims that four mills will be running on turn to-morrow morning, and that the balance will be placed in operation in the near future. The strikers continue to watch the mill from a distance, but nothing approaching interference occurred to-day.

STRIKERS MAKE A CAPTURE.

Nine Out of Twelve Non-Union Men Taken from Escort While En Route to the Star Tin Plant.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 1.—The strikers stole a march on the manager of the Star tin plant at midnight to-night and took from him nine of a party of twelve non-unionists being taken to the mill. The men arrived over the Pennsylvania Railroad from Philadelphia about 11:30 P. M. and were met by a large force of police, who had orders to see that they were safely landed in an omnibus to be driven to the mill at Twelfth Street.

The policemen at the Union Station performed their duty successfully, but after the vehicle left the station it was surrounded by a crowd of 350 strikers. Stones and vile epithets were hurled at the newcomers, and in spite of the efforts of the driver of the 'bus to speed his team, the strikers reached the mill ahead of the non-unionists, completely overpowered the two lone policemen stationed there, and literally carried off nine of the men and lodged them in a hotel on Liberty Avenue, the other three being pulled into the mill yard by the company people.

The trip from the station to the mill was a most exciting one. The strikers who had gathered at the station were maddened by the policemen ordering them not to speak to or molest the new-comers in any way, and as soon as the omnibus got fairly started, stones, cinders, and dirt were hurled at it. A large boulder crushed in the rear window of the vehicle and its occupants became thoroughly frightened and crouched on the floor.

When the mill was reached the overwhelming number of strikers crowded the two policemen back, and had possession of their prey before assistance could be summoned. The whole affair from station to mill, and until quiet had been restored, occupied not more than fifteen minutes.

The strikers say they will either secure work for the stolen men or buy them tickets to their homes.

EXPLOSION ON A LAUNCH.

Wife and Daughter of W. Alexander of Albany Dead—Mr. Alexander Probably Dying.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—Mrs. Wilbur Alexander and her daughter lost their lives this evening through an explosion on a launch belonging to Mr. Alexander, a contractor of this city.

Mr. Alexander was horribly burned while trying to save his wife, and probably will die of his injuries. Wilbur Alexander, Jr., his son, is badly burned, but he will recover.

The accident took place at "The Abbey," a mile and a half below this city, on the Hudson River.

Mr. Alexander, who owns the launch, early this morning took his wife and their son and daughter for a trip South from this city. On the journey home Mr. Alexander was taken ill. He ran the launch into a side cut near "The Abbey" at 7:30 o'clock to-night, and it was tied near the shore. The son, twelve years old, procured medicine and started to give it to his father, who was lying in the stern of the launch. The evening was quite dark at that hour and the boy carried in his hand a lantern. As he passed the tank containing the naphtha an explosion took place, scattering the blazing fluid in every direction. Mrs. Alexander and her daughter were near the tank and their bodies were completely covered with the fluid. The son jumped into the water when the explosion took place.

Mr. Alexander rushed to the assistance of his wife and daughter but they were burned to death before his eyes. He was at length compelled to jump into the river to save himself. Mr. Alexander and his son were brought to this city on a tug and removed to the Homeopathic Hospital.

It is believed the explosion was caused by a leak in the naphtha tank which permitted the fumes to reach the lantern carried by the boy.

Johns Hopkins Professor Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 1.—A sailing party of four men left Oceanic last night in a catboat. At Highland Beach they [illegible] into a drawbridge and were upset. [illegible] of them clung to the upturned boat [illegible] were picked up by Edward Peter[illegible], Morris Suthpen of Morristown, [illegible] Johns Hopkins University, [illegible]. His body [illegible]

MRS. CARRIE NATION'S BUSY SUNDAY IN TOWN

Visits St. Patrick's, the Democratic Club, and the Tenderloin.

ARRESTED ON EIGHTH AVENUE

Enters Saloons to Lecture Barkeepers, and Is Followed Everywhere by Great Crowds—Winds Up in Carnegie Hall.

Mrs. Carrie Nation arrived in New York yesterday morning. Before the day was over she had attended church at St. Patrick's Cathedral, made an effort to penetrate the interior of the Democratic Club, toured the Tenderloin, been arrested on Eighth Avenue, and delivered a lecture at Carnegie Hall on the subject, "The Lord's Saloon."

Mrs. Nation was just from Danville, Ill., where she had lectured. She says that on the train there was a man who persisted in smoking. He occupied a compartment and left the door open.

"I shut the door," she continued, "and he opened it again. Then I put my foot against it, whereupon he wanted me to be put off the train, but the conductor wouldn't do it. This man had what he called a valet with him. I would call it a nurse, and say that he needed a teacher to tell him what was decent."

Arriving at the Grand Central Station at 10:30 A. M., the Kansas saloon smasher and her manager took a cab and drove to the Victoria Hotel. Mrs. Nation was then dressed in a plain black traveling dress. In about twenty minutes she reappeared, arrayed in an immaculately white costume of heavily starched duck. There was a cape that stood out from her shoulder quite stiffly, so that the whole effect was calculated to excite the comment of all who passed by.

As she walked out of the hotel, she espied a man smoking a cigar.

"Oh, that cigar!" she exclaimed.

"But it's a good one," responded the man.

"There was never a good cigar," she retorted, "and you ought to be ashamed of yourself for smoking it."

Mrs. Nation said she would like to attend a Catholic Church, so her manager took her up to St. Patrick's Cathedral. On the Fourth Avenue car going there there were several men smoking. The reformer immediately took up the subject, saying:

"My friend, tobacco is your worst enemy."

"But we are taught to love our enamies," replied the smoker addressed.

"Yes," said Mrs. Nation, "and to pray for those that despitefully use you. Do you pray for tobacco?"

At the church Mrs. Nation took a seat well up in front. She attracted considerable attention, but stayed through the high mass without any demonstration. She was very careful to go through the same forms that the devout members observed, although she herself is a member of the Campbellites, or Christian denomination.

"That was a good sermon," she said as she walked away from the church.

AT THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

On Fifth Avenue some one called her attention to the fact that the Democratic Club was near by.

"Richard Croker's club?" she asked. "Well, I want to go in there and see what those Tammany men are doing."

She walked up the stoop of the club, but the doorkeeper told her ladies could not be admitted on Sunday.

"Why not?" she inquired.

"Because it's against the rules," he said, walking in a few feet to summon the clerk. A good crowd had gathered on the avenue and was enjoying the fun. Mrs. Nation herself stepped just inside the door and said:

"Now that I've broken the rules this much, why can't I break them some more?"

She planted herself squarely in the doorway and dared the two men to put her out.

"You ought to be ashamed to have a place where ladies can't go. I tell you that any place where ladies can't go is a bad place."

The two club attendants told her that she could not see any one and that she must go away. She smiled and turning away walked through Fiftieth Street to Seventh Avenue, where she espied a saloon on the southeast corner. She walked into the side door and found about half a dozen men in there drinking. She addressed the bartender and said:

"Isn't there any law that says you must keep this drinkard factory closed on Sunday?" Then, turning to the men who were drinking, she bewailed in this fashion: "Well, well, well, here you are spending your hard-earned money for poison."

She was on the point of seizing one of the bottles within reach, but the barkeeper held her. A man then leaned over and blew a cloud of cigar smoke in her face.

"Stop that," she

the bar, and others at the tables with none of the ordinary Raines law accessories.

The bartender realized that she had a little the better of it, and he gave a very sheepish answer to her inquiry, "What do you think of the laws, if you break them by selling liquor on Sunday this way? You're a malicious pauper, that's what you are. Your barkeepers do nothing but live on the public, and it's all bad."

The man smiled at first, said he was just cleaning things up, that he only worked six days in seven, and so on. Then he began to get angry, slapped his hands together, and demanded that the crowd clear out.

"Do you mean me, too? asked Mrs. Nation. This pretty nearly floored the man, who said haltingly:

"Yes—I—I mean every one."

"Well, I'm not ready to go by a good deal yet," she responded, with a determined smile on her face.

The barkeeper himself then smiled, and began listening to her, and attempting to fail her sarcasm. When she at last decided to go, she walked over to him and said:

"May God bless you, my friend, and make you to close this awful place up."

"This is an unexpected pleasure, Mrs. Nation," he said, extending his hand, as if he didn't know what else to do. "I'll close up or do anything if you'll get out of here. Good bye. What will you have, Sir?"

Accompanied by probably 500 people Mrs. Nation now walked over to Broadway and then to Thirty-fourth Street, where she boarded a west bound car. As the car got away the crowd yelled and hooted, and the police had to clear the people away.

Mrs. Nation had said that she wanted to go to some of the Eighth Avenue music halls of which she had heard. So she got off at Eighth Avenue and started south. The first place she saw that looked like a music hall was an unpretentious-looking resort, with the sign "Apollo Music Hall" in front and another sign with the legend "Entré Libre—Café Chantant."

The crusader promptly took the side door, but finding everything down stairs closed she went up stairs. There she found a man and a woman wrangling over the control of the place. Mrs. Nation inquired about the troubles, and in a most motherly voice offered her services as arbitrator. The woman wrangler said she would be glad to have so potential a force as Mrs. Nation on her side, but the man wouldn't agree. So, finding no smokers or drinkers, these having sought an upper room, the reformer went again into the street.

A policeman went up to her and warned her, at this point, not to cause any trouble. She assured him that she would not and went on down the street. Cabs, bicycles, and conveyances of all kinds helped to increase the size of the surging mob that was now going with her. Street cars stopped to let the passengers look at her.

"Hurrah for Carrie Nation!" "Hurrah for Carrie Nation!" the street urchins were calling out. The hatchet crusader seemed to enjoy this familiar use of her first name, for she beamed upon everybody.

Between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-sixth Streets Mrs. Nation saw a sign "The Abbey." Suspecting that this was a music hall, she walked right into the side door, but the place had been tipped off, and not far could she get. Three men were at the door to intercept her. They told her what she must get out, but she dared them to put her out.

"You're afraid to let me into that room," she exclaimed, pointing to the door that obviously was the entrance to "The Abbey." The men looked worried, but did not touch her.

The crowd now filled Eighth Avenue, and the woman could scarcely get out of the door. She attempted to cross the street, but the Sergeant at the Tenderloin Police Station had heard of the mob on Eighth Avenue, and three reserves had been sent over there.

PLACED UNDER ARREST.

One of the policemen went up to Mrs. Nation and told her to move on. Then they held a conference, and Policeman No. 3,769, who did not want his name used, walked up and said:

"Madam, you must come with me." He took her by the arm and pushed her through the crowd.

"I'm not doing a thing," she said. "I can't keep these people from following me."

"Well," responded the policeman, "I'll have to take you to the station and let them decide what to do with you."

"All right," she said, and walked along without being at all disturbed, apparently. The policeman attempted to push some of the children that were following her away.

"Don't hurt those children," she implored. "They are not hurting anybody."

One of the newspaper men who had been following Mrs. Nation at this juncture intended for the crusader, and told the officer that she had been creating no disturbance, and that if he would get her on a car she would go to her hotel. She said she would do this, and the policeman hustled her aboard the first car that came along.

So much of the crowd as had bicycles, automobiles, or carriages followed the car, and when she got off at Twenty-third Street to transfer the street was quickly filled again. A bicycle policeman rode up and helped her get on the cross-town car. When she alighted at Broadway a poorly dressed man asked Mrs. Nation if he could go to her lecture at Carnegie Hall at night. She told him he might and gave him a ticket. She said that the reason she charged for admittance to her lectures was to pay her expenses and to pay her manager.

At Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street a street preacher was haranguing the crowd which had gathered. Mrs. Nation insisted upon going over and congratulating him. The crowd thought she was going to speak, too, and in a very few moments the street was packed. She listened to the man for a few moments, saw that he didn't expect to stop for her, called out a few "Amens" and a "Go! bless you," and continued to her hotel.

As she entered the Victoria Hotel ladies' entrance there were calls for a speech, and facing round she spoke to the crowd, which extended clear across the street and nearly to Broadway, as follows:

"There is just one thing I want to say to you. New York has the neatest children I have ever seen. You men are all smokers, using poison. But the little children are good and clean, and I'm proud of them."

The crowd cheered and she went to her room.

LECTURE AT CARNEGIE HALL.

A crowd that filled perhaps half of Carnegie Hall gathered there at night to hear Mrs. Nation lecture. As all who sat on the parquet floor had to pay $1.50 a head to get in, the crowd represented pretty good box office receipts.

The lecturer walked on the stage with a beaming smile and a white linen dress—her fourth dress for the day. She spoke with a clear voice and was easily heard in the galleries. Some of the things she said, almost all of which the audience either cheered or laughed at, were as follows:

"I shall talk to you to-night upon God's saloon. God's saloon is in all the earth. Did he not say, "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come unto me, and I will give you drink?' But the devil imitates everything that God does, so he, too, has established saloons all over the earth. You have them here in New York, and I saw a lot of them running to-day directly contrary to the law.

"I want to know what you women are going to do about this thing. The women have a duty to perform that you little realize. In the first place if I was a young woman I would not let a man who smoked or one who drank have anything to do with me. I would say to him, 'I won't let you, you nicotine-soaked, beer-besmeared, whisky-smeared, red-eyed devil, talk to me to my face. You must do it by telephone, until you get cleaned up.'

"God told me to use the hatchet. He said: Ye shall break down the idols.' He didn't say smash them down, but He meant it. Moses was a good smasher. Look how he smashed the golden calf. Hatchetation is a mighty good thing sometimes.

"Now, I've said a good deal about men, let me say to you women that you haven't got time to sit down in your homes and squeeze up your waists with corsets, and let the men go on in their wicked ways. I hate corsets, anyway. They deform women all out of shape. They are all made by men, and women buy them because men who make the fashions in Paris say they must buy them. And all of this just to make a living for these men.

"It would be a big job to clean out New York, but if I had all the women in this place to-night back of me and I had one good sound hatchet, I could go out and break up a hundred saloons before day. You men had better look out for the women. We can outvote you now. Before long this will be a woman-ruled government if you men don't get to work and save the country from the terrible drunkard shops that are all over the Nation.

After her lecture a great crowd followed Mrs. Nation, and when she got on the car to return to her hotel as many as could jam on there with her did so.

To-day she will go to Coney Island to speak at the temperance resort known as the Steeplechase Temple. She will remain at Coney Island all week, except on Wednesday, when she is to speak at a county fair at Booneville, N. Y.

S. Howland Robbins's Death Is Near.

Ex-Fire Commissioner S. Howland Robbins, who is in the Presbyterian Hospital suffering from a complication of diseases, was worse last night, and his death is expected at any moment.

DRUNKEN POLICEMAN'S WILD RIDE IN A CAB

He Steals the Vehicle and Dashes Madly Around the Tenderloin.

RECORD SPEED FOR BROADWAY

Pedestrians Have Narrow Escapes and All the Streets Traversed Are Terrorized.

A drunken policeman in full uniform stole a cab from in front of the Parker House, at Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway, early last night. Then he took a drive up Broadway, down Seventh and Eighth Avenues, and across various side streets. His fellow policemen said afterward that the break-neck run was one of the most spectacular exhibitions of driving that had taken place in the Tenderloin in years.

It was shortly after 7 o'clock when Louis Marguet, a nephew of Charles Morris, who has the cab privilege at the Parker House, noticed a policeman apparently under the influence of liquor, swaying along Thirty-ninth Street. The officer walked past the hotel entrance several times, eying closely the cabs, and once in a while scowling at Marguet, who was caring for the cabs in the absence of his uncle. Marguet, who is a fifteen-years-old boy, did not suspect that the policeman had in view the kidnapping of any of the turnouts, and in consequence he did not watch them as closely as he might have done. After passing a fourth time the officer stopped in front of the last of the cabs, looked at it a moment, jumped inside, grabbed the lines, and gave the horse a jerk at the bit.

The dash up town was on. Marguet ran after the cab, caught it, and climbed up on the box just as the horse whirled into Broadway. The boy got hold of the end of the lines and pulled with all his strength. But the policeman was the strongest, and though Marguet managed to hold the speed of the horse to a certain extent, he was unable to bring him to a stop.

At Fortieth Street the horse was going at a lively gait, and the policeman inside was cursing the boy on the box and telling him to let go of the lines. Marguet held on until the Vendome was reached, when the officer stopped the horse, jumped out of the cab, caught the boy by the feet, and pulled him off of the box. As the boy landed on the pavement the officer pulled his night stick out and began clubbing him. He struck him several vicious blows on the body, then threw him into the gutter, gave him a parting kick, jumped into the cab again, and started up Broadway once more.

Guests of the Vendome, attracted by the disturbance on the outside, ran out and saw the condition the officer was in, and with the crowd which had collected on the sidewalk, chided him for his cruelty to the boy. He paid no attention to them beyond telling each and all to take a journey to a hotter place.

In the cab the officer ascended again. This time he took the whip from off the box, and, beating the horse at each step, had the animal going at a breakneck speed as he reached Forty-first Street. People crossing the street were obliged to run for their lives as the cab sped up the thoroughfare, the officer not deigning to swing an inch out of his course. At Forty-second Street the cab dashed over the street railway crossing at a two-minute clip," and almost smashed into a passing east-bound cross-town electric car, the cab scraping the end of the car as it passed. People were on their way to Sunday night concerts and church at the time, and the street was crowded with pedestrians and cabs.

Men, women, and children rushed pell mell into hotels, restaurants, and other doorways as the mad officer, cursing and yelling at the poor beast attached to the cab, passed. There were many narrow escapes, several cabs being almost run into, while scores of people crossing the street had to do some lively scampering to keep from being run down. At Forty-fourth Street the cab, which was then going at top speed, was turned into Seventh Avenue, swinging around the corner on one wheel, going south. At Forty-second Street another turn was made, this time in the direction of Eighth Avenue. Electric cars had to stop as the cab approached them, the driver inside not trying to evade them, only the intelligence of the horse preventing a crash. At Eighth Avenue the course was south once more, and that thoroughfare, which was lined with children, loafers, and working people out for a stroll, was the scene of many more narrow escapes.

To Thirty-fourth Street the run was made in record time, and the course was then changed to westerly once again. At Seventh Avenue, after scaring all the people on Thirty-fourth Street on the block traversed, one of the cabs, the owner's route was resumed. At Thirty-eighth Street the horse was so fagged out that he could go no more, and the officer alighted and vanished, no one knows whither.

Later in the evening a civilian named Gibbs found the cab and the exhausted horse and notified the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station. The cab was driven to the station house, and Mr. Morris, its owner, identified it as the one that had been stolen from in front of the Parker House.

On the beat in front of the Parker House last evening, Policeman Flynn was stationed. He made several arrests during the time the dash in the Tenderloin was made, besides rescuing two lost children, whom he brought to the station. The adjoining beat south, from Thirty-seventh to Thirty-ninth Street, was in charge of Policeman Louis Lurs. He was not on post for several hours last evening in the earlier hours.

At about 9:45 o'clock a telephone message from a lower east side police station was received at the West Thirtieth Street station. The message said Lurs had reported there that he was very sick. Sergeant Norton asked if he was drunk. The answer was no. To be certain on that score, however, Serg. Norton asked that Lurs be detained until a physician could report on his condition.

The boy Marguet was brought to the station last night, and Capt. Flood questioned him about the affair. Marguet said the policeman who stole the cab was about 5 feet 9 inches tall, clean shaven, and of a dark complexion. He did not know his name.

The City Record of July 31 describes Patrolman Louis Lurs as on duty at the West Thirtieth Street Station. His residence is given as 8 Goerck Street. He was appointed to the force in November, 1896, and draws a salary of $1,200.

George Gibbs was arrested and locked up in the station, charged with intoxication. He is believed to know something of the stealing of the cab. The policeman who took the vehicle is to be charged with larceny when he is caught.

Later at night it was stated at the station that the man on post on Broadway, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth Streets was Policeman Lurs. At 8 Goerck Street Mrs. Johanna Lurs said early this morning that her son, Louis, a policeman, attached to the West Thirtieth Street Station, lived there. She said he was not at home at that hour, although he usually reached there earlier. The first report that was received at his station from Lurs after he went on duty at 4 o'clock was at 8:50 P. M., when he reported sick through the Fifth Street Station.

STEWED POISON WITH TOMATOES.

Old Man, Who Feared to Become a Centenarian, Committed Suicide.

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 1.—George Jothry, eighty-one years of age, of St. James, killed himself to-day by taking strychnine. He stewed a lot of tomatoes, and into them introduced the poison. He had prepared the dish especially for the poison.

His suicide is said to have been due to the fear that he would live to be a centenarian. He had brooded over this for some time past. His grandfather lived to be one hundred and nine years old, and this worried him.

He lived with his granddaughter, and she had been watching him carefully, but did not suspect his purpose when he stewed the tomatoes. He was a veteran of the civil war and a pensioner.

Hurt While Racing with a Car.

Anthony Pallersky, thirty years old, of Perth Amboy, N. J., was racing on a bicycle with an electric car along Richmond Avenue, Graniteville, yesterday, when his wheel swerved and brought up against the side of the flying car, with the result that Pallersky was hurled into the air and landed on the macadam pavement. He received two severe scalp wounds, and a fracture of the right wrist. He is at the S. R. Smith Infirmary at New Brighton.

RAJAH THE ATTRACTION.

Crowds Enjoy His Antics in the Zoological Park—He Finds a Pistol.

Rajah, the educated ourang-outang at the New York Zoological Park, continues to be the attraction to most of the visitors. He takes beef, wine and iron as a tonic, and it is passed to him in a bottle which looks suspiciously like a whisky flask. Yesterday one old lady was so shocked at what she took to be Rajah's depraved taste—for the animal evidently relishes the liquid—that she approached Curator Ditmars and asked what the ourang-outang was drinking. He told her, whereupon she cried:

"Oh, how can you say such a thing. I know it's whisky."

"But, my dear, madam," said Mr. Ditmars, "I assure you that it is as I say."

"Well," she replied, "I never saw anything look so like whisky in all my life!" Then she walked away.

Rajah found an old unloaded pistol lying in Mr. Ditmar's office yesterday and stalked into the reptile room, brandishing the weapon in front of the crocodiles' cage. Here a number of children were watching the reptiles disporting themselves, when suddenly they saw the ourang-outang approaching, revolver in hand. With screams of fright they rushed from the room, much to the surprise of Rajah, who stood still until Mr. Ditmars came and took him back to where he belonged.

Mr. Ditmars returned from Boston yesterday morning with a number of animals which he had purchased there. The consignment consisted of eight animals of the monkey species and two lynx. Mr. Ditmars said that some of them are very rare, the best specimens of the kind seen in New York. There is a red-headed monkey, a gray monkey, a bonnet-headed monkey, a rare limur monkey, and a red coatimundi.

From time to time the Zoological Park officials have been indebted to Charles Meyers, who lives near the Park, and is an amateur snake fancier, possessing a great many very rare and valuable specimens. A few days ago Mr. Meyers received from a friend of his a little snake which he had found in a load of bananas from South America. Mr. Meyers placed the reptile in a cardboard box and asked his wife to take it over to Mr. Ditmars to ascertain to what species it belonged. This Mrs. Meyers did. When Mr. Ditmars saw the reptile he said:

"You have here one of the most poisonous snakes known. It is commonly known as the fer-de-lance, and naturalists call it the crascedocephalus Brasiliensis. It's poison is as deadly as that of a rattlesnake."

The reptile was returned to Mr. Meyers, but he begged Mr. Ditmars to accept it for his collection, as he was afraid to have such a dangerous creature around his house.

ROOSEVELT LEAVES CHICAGO.

Preaches Two Lay Sermons and Dines with Politicians Before Departing for Minneapolis.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Two lay sermons, a luncheon with several Illinois politicians, and a visit to Hull House were the events that occupied Vice President Roosevelt in Chicago to-day. He left to-night for Minneapolis, where he will deliver a Labor Day oration to-morrow.

After breakfasting at the Chicago Club with Paul Morton of the Santa Fé Road, the Vice President was driven to the Trinity Dutch Reformed Church, on Marshfield Avenue. This is the church Mr. Roosevelt usually attends when in Chicago, and he is known personally to many members of the congregation. After the sermon the pastor invited him to the platform, and the Vice President, as has been his custom when visiting this church, made a short informal address, telling the worshippers that true happiness could be found only by trusting in God and being faithful to the country. When he had finished he stepped down from the platform and mingled with the congregation for half an hour, after which he drove to the First Methodist Church and addressed the congregation there.

A number of politicians, among whom was Congressman William Lorimer, were waiting for the Vice President when he returned to his hotel, and the party took luncheon together. As the affair was private, it is not known whether politics was discussed or not. When the party dispersed Col. Roosevelt walked over to Hull House, where he had a private talk with Miss Jane Adams until train time, when he left at 6:30 o'clock for Minnesota.

HE FOLLOWED MAXIMILIAN.

Dr. Kaska, Who Remained in Mexico, Receives a Title from the Austrian Emperor.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 1.—The Austrian Emperor has conferred the title of Hereditary Baron, free from taxes, on Dr. Francisco Kaska of this city. Dr. Kaska, who came to Mexico in the entourage of Maximilian, has since remained here in business, and has won universal esteem. When Austria desired to erect a memorial chapel on the spot where Maximilian and his Mexican generals, Miramon and Mejia were executed, Dr. Kaska was the intermediary through whom permission was asked and obtained. The erection of this chapel led to a visit to Mexico of representatives of the imperial family of Austria at the dedication of the chapel, and that visit resulted directly in the resumption of diplomatic relations between Mexico and Austria.

PRICE OF COAL GOES UP.

Anthracite Costs $5.75 a Ton, and May Be Dearer—Record Figure for This Time of Year.

The price of anthracite coal in New York to-day will be $5.75 a ton. This will be a record high price for coal at this time of the year. The highest price September coal has brought here in the last six years has been $5.25 a ton. The cause of the rise is the regular plan of the coal dealers to advance the price of anthracite in September to compensate for the reductions which are made in April.

Anomalous conditions have prevailed in the coal trade for a year now. It was very soon after the beginning of the Fall trade that the coal strike took place last year, and the price has never fully recovered from the abnormal price that was brought about by the strike. At one time last Autumn the price was $7 a ton, while all during the Winter a higher price was maintained. By Spring the price had got down to $5.75 a ton, and was reduced by the Spring cut only to $5.25 a ton.

Now the price has returned to the Spring price, and dealers say that it will not go lower for some time to come, that, in fact, it is liable to go higher. Another important factor in the business this year is that the railroads are not cutting their own prices, so that the wholesale rate is very much higher. One dealer said yesterday that the average rate, all things considered, was about 90 cents higher than the rate in past years, but that the dealer had to bear part of the loss with the consumer.

The situation in the coal regions is somewhat doubtful now, and the Mine Workers' Convention at Hazleton last week has made the tension very much tighter. It is feared that trouble of a serious character may break out at any time.

ATLANTIC CITY'S PLIGHT.

Water Famine Follows the Bursting of Two Big Mains.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 1.—For the last forty-eight hours this city has suffered from a water famine, due to the breaking of its twenty and twelve inch mains. The City Council some months ago ordered a new thirty-inch steel main laid between this city and Absecon, over the meadows, and the contract was awarded accordingly. The pipe will be brought here and laid, but work was delayed for the special castings, which were ordered from a Philadelphia firm which virtually threw up its contract. It has been difficult to get castings elsewhere.

On Friday night the twenty-inch main broke, and connection was made with the twelve-inch. The increased pressure on the latter main caused it to burst, almost entirely cutting off the supply of water here. Fortunately the standpipes were filled, and these have been held in reserve in case of fire. Hotels depending on the city for water have been in a serious predicament, and the few artesian wells have been drawn on largely. Saloons and soda water fountains have been doing a rushing business.

Superintendent Hawley expects repairs to be completed to-night.

GUARDSMEN ON A SPREE CLASH WITH POLICE

Twelfth Regiment Men Occupy City Island and Hold the Bridge.

Refuse to Allow Pedestrians to Pass and Capture Commissioner Moore and a Friend.

Two companies of the Twelfth Regiment, numbering about 125 men, who have been encamped on the King estate, City Island, for several days past, clashed with the police last night. Incidentally they gave Mathew Moore, Commissioner of Bridges of the Bronx Borough, and his friend James P. Trout, a very unpleasant hour.

The two companies concerned in the unpleasantness are B and E. They selected a military encampment as an outing some time ago, and secured permission to wear their uniforms and take their guns with them.

The soldiers had not been at City Island long before the residents there became aware that their new neighbors were a very noisy set. They made the night between Saturday and Sunday so hideous that nobody anywhere near the camp could sleep, keeping up an almost constant roar of revolver and gun shots.

The trouble broke out again last evening. For the purpose of a new diversion, a big delegation of the soldiers took possession of the City Island Bridge and would not permit pedestrians to cross.

This interference was communicated to Commissioner Moore, and he, with Mr. Trout, went to the scene of the trouble. The two men tried to remonstrate with the soldiers, but instead of making an impression upon them, they were taken as prisoners to one of the tents of the soldiers' encampment.

When the news reached the police station on City Island two policemen were sent to the soldiers' encampment to demand the release of Commissioner Moore and Mr. Trout. Their command was not obeyed, however.

The police of Westchester were then telephoned to, and they arrived in a patrol wagon, twelve of them in all. This new reinforcement succeeded in securing the liberation of the Commissioner and Mr. Trout. No arrests were made.

Later the City Island Police Station, which is merely a sub-station, was reinforced with fifteen additional men from neighboring precincts. As the stock of liquor in the camp had not yet run out, more trouble was anticipated during the night.

STATION AGENT A SUICIDE.

Train Dispatchers Called Up the Palmyra (N. Y.) Office in Vain Until the Body Was Found.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Between the hours of 11:30 and 3 o'clock to-day the telegraph instrument in the West Shore station at Palmyra ticked incessantly, but the train dispatcher of the railway was unable to get a reply. All the stations east and west of Palmyra joined the dispatcher in an effort to call up that office, but it was no use, and train orders piled up thick and fast at the dispatching points, and half a dozen trains were held up a different points along the line waiting for them. It was not until Owen Flynn of Palmyra happened to drop in to the station that the tie-up on the West Shore was relieved. Flynn found George A. Kent, the telegraph operator, stretched out on the floor dead, with blood oozing from a wound in his temple. He had blown out his brains with a revolver, and Flynn immediately notified Station Agent Randolph, who answered the ticking instruments in the office.

Kent, the operator, left several letters on his table in the office, which he had written before he killed himself. They were addressed to his uncle, his mother, and his brother. They have not yet been opened. Kent had been operator at Palmyra five months. He was about the village calling on his friends this morning. No cause for his killing himself is known. His home life was happy, and he was of a happy, cheerful disposition. He is survived by a widow and five small children.

SCHNAKENBERG IS FINED.

Policeman O'Neill's Accuser Has to Pay $3 for His Row with a Woman.

Charles Schnakenberg, the saloon keeper, who originally caused the trouble that brought Policeman O'Neill into prominence through his defiance of Deputy Commissioner Devery, was fined $3 for disorderly conduct by Magistrate Olmsted in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning.

After abandoning the saloon business last May, Schnakenberg went to Buffalo. Recently he returned and became a florist, going to live with his family at 301 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. Last Saturday night he became involved in a dispute with Mrs. Martha Monahan, another tenant of the same building, over quarrels their children had had. He chased the woman into her apartments, brandishing a revolver, and attempted to kick down the door of her flat. He was arrested by Policeman Mott of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

MELEE AT CONEY ISLAND.

Women Accused of Assaulting a Fortune Teller's Daughter Arrested.

Catherine Field and Freda Metzgar, middle-aged women, living at 321 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, were arrested on the Old Iron Pier, at Coney Island, last evening, charged with assaulting Martha Croeger, a sixteen-year-old girl.

Martha's mother conduct a fortune-telling establishment under a tent, and the girl has been soliciting customers for her. When Martha importuned the woman to have their fortunes told they became incensed, and, for some reason or other, so it is alleged, struck the girl.

It took only a few minutes for a crowd to collect, and the trouble grew into a small-sized riot. The Field and Metzger women were finally arrested.

The girl was so badly injured in the melée that it was necessary to send for a physician to dress her wounds, principally on the head.

DEATH FROM DOG'S BITE.

Seven-Year-Old Girl Succumbs Fifty Days After She Was Attacked.

The seven-year-old daughter of John Kohlmeier, a hardware dealer, who has a store at 1,173 Second Avenue and lives at 252 East Sixty-second Street, was bitten by a dog on June 13 last and died yesterday. She had been treated by Dr. Mund of 308 East Sixty-second Street and at the Pasteur Institute.

Subsequently the child went to her father's Summer home at Port Richmond, Staten Island, and until last week was apparently in the best of health, having seemingly recovered from the effects of the bites. On Friday she became ill again, and on Saturday, being worse, she was brought to the city. Mr. Kohlmeier says that on Saturday he communicated with the Pasteur Institute by telephone, informing them of the condition of his daughter, and he was told that if disease as a result of the dog's bite had developed after the little girl had taken their full course of treatment nothing could be done for her. She died after having suffered great agony for hours.

Mr. Edison Hard at Work Again.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 1.—Thomas A. Edison has returned to his home in Llewellyn Park, well bronzed after six weeks of camping out at Chautauqua Lake. Immediately after his arrival in West Orange yesterday morning he went to his laboratory, and, denying himself to all callers, proceeded to attend to the volume of business that accumulated during his absence. When he went he was greatly fatigued by his labors in perfecting his new storage battery, but his health is now quite restored. Mr. Edison will meet a party of English capitalists at his laboratory some day next week.

Called to the Metropolitan Temple.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 1.—The Rev. Robert Bagnell, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Sioux City, has been called to the chief pastorate of the Metropolitan Temple in New York. Mr. Bagnell has not yet accepted the call. He is one of the best known of the young Methodist Episcopal divines in the West.

SLAVE MARKET IN MANILA?

Alleged Expose of Wholesale Bartering of Men and Women in the Philippine Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 1.—Hongkong mail advices received to-day state that The Manila Times has caused a sensation by exposing what it terms a wholesale slave trade existing at Manila under the very eyes of American military and police officers. It alleges that there exists a species of barter in human flesh which in some respects is far more base and reprehensible than that which once existed in the Southern States or in Zanzibar and Mozambique.

The Times declares that while trade in the countries had cheap labor as its chief object, immorality is wholly responsible for that now practiced at Manila and other cities of the Philippine archipelago. Poverty-stricken Filipino parents are alleged to be selling their daughters, and sometimes their sons. Chinese are the principal purchasers, but Filipinos of wealth are not infrequent buyers. There is said to be a regular market where slave selling is carried on monthly.

The girls sold range from ten to fifteen years of age. They do not question the right of their parents to sell them, and become absolute slaves. There is no arrangement, such as sometimes existed in Oriental countries, whereby they may ultimately regain their freedom by money payments. The paper named instances of several recent cases of slave selling and gives details of the mode of effecting sales.

MISS HEAD'S ELOPEMENT.

Mr. Taylor, Her Guardian, Unforgiving —Neighbors in Islip Say She Was Kept Secluded.

ISLIP, L. I., Sept. 1.—George C. Taylor, guardian of Lena Head, who married Frederick Bodley, his overseer, said to-day he would not forgive the pair under any circumstances. He said he had not made a will, and that the claim that the young woman had been benefited by a will was false.

He was offended when Bodley was spoken of as his overseer, and insisted that Bodley was a servant. Mrs. Head is fully as angry at her daughter's action as is Mr. Taylor.

The neighbors and the people of the village say there was nothing in the world Miss Head might not have had if she had asked for it, except society. She had lived the greater portion of her life on Mr. Taylor's place, had had a private governess, and traveled abroad in the company of persons older than herself. She never had companions of her own age, nor any interests similiar to those of girls of her age and wealth. Visitors are few at the Taylor mansion, and those who do visit it are older by many years than the bride. She had an unlimited supply of money, but is said to have been in almost total ignorance of the world's ways.

About the great Taylor place she was thrown much into the company of the good-looking Englishman, although twelve years older he was the only person she knew whose age was anything like her own. The lovemaking, it is supposed, began before she made her long trip abroad under the care of her governess.

Mrs. Bodley will doubtless be able to inherit her mother's estate eventually. This is said to be considerable. Mrs. Head owns a place in Islip, which is worth at least $500,000. Besides this, she is said to have made good investments. Unless she should give this away during her life it will revert to Mrs. Bodley, or else be tied up in the courts for many years.

Bodley is said to be the possessor of a comfortable sum of his own. He had been receiving a good income from Mr. Taylor, and has capabilities as a landscape gardener and artist that insure him a good living anywhere. He is a Mason, and prominent in the local lodge.

SAYS SCHROEDER IS CRUEL.

Secretary to Governor of Guam Returns with Harrowing Charges Against His Former Chief.

Special to The New York Times.

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 1.—W. B. Smith, brother of Police Judge Mortimer Smith, has returned from Guam, where he went to service as private secretary to Gov. Schroeder. He says he was forced to resign after three months' service, owing to ill-health and the treatment he received from the Governor.

"Gov. Schroeder's acts as Military Governor of Guam," said Smith to-day, "will be investigated by Congress. Schroeder is a South Carolinian, of German extraction. In his opinion a soldier is a cur whom every officer should abuse. In three months there were seventy summary courts-martial of enlisted men, and twelve courts-martial of a general nature, making a total of eighty-two men out of 150 marines who were confined, starved, and overworked in the fierce heat of the tropical Island.

"To escape the persecutions and merciless treatment the men are forced to flee to the hills, without food or shelter, and they return only when starvation drives them from the barren hilltops. The Government maintains an ice plant on the island and large quantities of ice are manufactured, of which a civilian could not get a single pound. That is Schroeder's order, notwithstanding that 1,000 pounds of ice are thrown away every day. The fever-stricken clerks were denied the smallest comfort. Gov. Schroeder refused transportation to civilians, although the appointments called for it and many were forced to stow away in order to leave the island."

Smith says the death rate on the island is remarkably high.

INDIANS FIND ANDREE'S BODY?

Two Illinois Men Bring Back a Story from the Hudson Bay Region.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—A dispatch from Kankakee, Ill., says that Walter W. Cobb and G. W. Shields, well known young men of Kankakee, who have just returned from a forty-five days' trip through the Hudson Bay region, bring back a story told by Indians of the far North that may relate to the missing explorer Andree, and one of his companions.

At Moose Factory, a Hudson Bay trading post at the mouth of Moose River, the men stationed there reported that a party of Indians who came down from the North last Spring told of the finding of the bodies of two white men at a point 900 miles north of Moose Factory.

The story of the Indians was that the bodies were found in a broken basket, their description of which seemed to indicate a balloon basket, and that the bodies had been buried by Indians. The Indians brought nothing in support of their story, but the men at Moose Factory, Cobb, and Shields say they were inclined to believe the tale.

Southern Pacific Presidency.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 1.—A private letter from New York brings a report that E. P. Bryan, General Manager of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company of New York City has been asked to take the Presidency of the Southern Pacific. Mr. Bryan formerly lived in Frankfort, and served as station agent here. He left Frankfort several years ago at the solicitation of President M. H. Smith of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and became Superintendent of the St. Louis Terminal Railroad. He resigned this post to enter upon his present work in New York.

Horse Stepped on a Live Wire.

John J Riley a milkman of Graniteville, S. I., was driving through Cherry lane, West Brighton early yesterday morning when his horse suddenly fell. Riley thinking the horse had stumbled jumped down to aid him and was about to touch him when he smelled burning flesh and realized the danger. The animal had stepped upon a live wire which had fallen from an electric light pole and had been killed. Riley summoned aid from the power house of the Staten Island Electric Company, and linemen cleared the road.

Report of St. Rose's Free Home.

The report, for August, of the work for incurables, principally for those suffering from cancer, among the destitute, by the Dominican Sisters of St. Rose's Free Home, 426 Cherry Street, has just been published. The final payment of $14,500, for the purchase of St. Rose's Free Home was made, last April. Since then, about $2,500 has been expended in improving the property. One hundred and twenty-five cancerous sick have been harbored in the quarters of the charity, and provided for until their death, since the founding of the charity in 1896.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE EXPOSITION

Programme for His Reception in Buffalo.

Salutes from Guns, Bells, and Whistles on His Arrival—President's Day at the Pan-American.

BUFFALO, Sept. 1.—The ceremonies and other formal functions which will mark President McKinley's visit to the Pan-American Exposition have been finally arranged by the Committee on Reception. President McKinley and party will arrive at the station of the New York Central Railroad from Canton about 6 o'clock on the evening of Sept. 4. They will be met at Dunkirk by a special committee. On arriving here, a Presidential salute of twenty-one guns will be fired by a squad of United States soldiers from Fort Porter, bells will ring, and whistles be blown. Escorted by a platoon of mounted police the President will be driven to the residence of John G. Milburn, where with his party he will be entertained during his stay in Buffalo.

On Thursday, President's Day, President McKinley will leave Mr. Milburn's house for the exposition at 10 o'clock. He will ride in a carriage with Mrs. McKinley. Following him, also in carriages, will come the members of the party, the representatives of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington, the members of the Cabinet, and such other high officials at Washington in addition to United States Senators and Representatives as come to participate in the ceremonies. A squadron of mounted police and the Fourth Signal Corps, also mounted, will act as the escort. At the Lincoln Parkway entrance to the exposition grounds, the United States troops stationed at Fort Porter and at the grounds, together with the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth Regiments of the National Guard of this city, will be formed on either side of the road, and the President and party will pass through these columns to a stand which will be erected at the northwest pylon, and where the entire party, with the United States Marine Band, will be seated.

The President will make a short speech from a stand on the triumphal bridge, after which he will, with the other distinguished guests, be escorted to the New York State Building and to the buildings of the various foreign countries on the grounds, and to the Agriculture Building to view the exhibits of foreign countries not represented by buildings, and to meet the Commissionaries to the exposition from South and Central America.

At 1 o'clock the New York State Board of Managers will entertain the Presidential party at luncheon in the New York State Building. Later the President will visit the Government Building, which will be closed while he is there. From the Government Building he will go to Mr. Milburn's house for dinner. At 7:30 the President will again go to the exposition grounds to witness the illumination from the Triumphal Causeway. He will later see the fireworks display from the Government Life Saving Station, returning to Mr. Milburn's for the night.

On Friday morning the President will be taken for a drive through the grounds and to Niagara Falls by special train. He will return at 4 o'clock and hold a public reception in the Temple of Music.

In the President's party will be Mrs. McKinley, the Misses Barber, Capt. and Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams of Chicago, Miss Sara Duncan, Dr. and Mrs. P. M. Rixey, William S. Hawk, and the Misses Hawk, and the President's private secretary, Mr. Cortelyou.

TRADE WITH SPAIN BRISK.

Relations Have Resumed the Conditions Existing Prior to the War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Trade relations between the United States and Spain have resumed the conditions existing prior to the war between the two countries. The exports from the United States to Spain in the fiscal year just ended were larger than in any preceding year, with a single exception, 1883, and show an increase of $6,000,000 over 1899, while our imports from Spain also show a marked increase over 1899. In the seven months ending with July, 1901, our imports from Spain were $3,110,718, against $2,875,840 in the corresponding period of the preceding year, while during the same period our exports to Spain increased from $8,189,288 to $8,988,970. For the single month of July our imports increased from $270,216 to $634,665, and our exports to Spain increased from $640,689 to $1,156,490.

Raw materials form the most important feature of our exports to Spain, and fruits and iron ore the principal articles of importation. The total value of our imports from Spain in the fiscal year 1901 was $5,409,301, and in 1900 $5,950,047. The details of the 1901 importations are not available, but those of the year 1900 show: fruits, over $1,500,000; nuts, $718,000; wines, $538,000, and iron ore $650,000 in value.

Turning to the export side, raw materials prove to be the chief feature of our export trade with Spain. Our total exports to Spain in the fiscal year 1901 were $15,484,738, against $13,399,680 in 1900. Of the latter total, cotton was valued at $9,618,930; mineral oil, $883,011; shooks and staves, $850,295; tobacco, $681,842; boards and planks, $426,387; breadstuffs, $236,353; iron and steel manufactures, $162,738; chemicals, drugs, etc., $86,582, and meat products, $18,470. While the figures of the year just ended are not yet available as to details, it is probable that the chief growth will be found to be in the item of cotton, of which prices during the year were materially higher than in 1900, whose figures are above quoted.

NEW ZEALAND'S ASPIRATIONS.

Opposes

HISTORICAL DATA OF PHILIPPINE AFFAIRS

Facts Illustrating Phases of the Period of Disturbance.

The Changes Under the Provincial Government Code—Sentiment and Hopes of the Natives.

The Philippine Information Society, of which James J. Putnam, M. D., of Boston, is Chairman, issues advance sheets of facts about the Filipinos which deal with six phases of the question: Pre-Election Period—A Time of Hope for the Insurgents, Drastic Measures, Peace Movement Among the People, Beginnings of Civil Government, The Latter End of the Fray, and the Status Quo. The introduction, under the caption of Progress in Pacification, September, 1900, to July, 1901, says:

"In regard to the situation at the beginning of the period covered by this pamphlet, the Taft Commission believed that 'a great majority of the people long for peace, and are entirely willing to accept the establishment of a government under the supremacy of the United States,' and that, 'if election confirms present policy, remnant of insurrection will disappear within sixty days by surrender of leaders and fading out of rank and file.'

"Gen. MacArthur, on the contrary, believed that the insurrection was supported by an 'almost complete unity of action of the entire native population,' and that 'for many years to come the necessity of a large American military and naval force is too apparent to admit of discussion.'

"The present pamphlet, which continues the history of Philippine affairs up to July 1, 1901, is almost entirely compiled from recent official reports, telegrams, and captured documents, not yet made public, to which the editors have been allowed access through the courtesy of the War Department."

A footnote says of the sixty days' prophecy:

"In their report of Nov. 30, Page 17, the commission qualifies its earlier statement by saying that, owing to Tagalog terrorizing, and the 'impetus furnished by the report of the American electoral campaign,' there was an 'impression of great disturbance in the country in September and October.' 'The two unfortunate reverses of the United States troops,' the report continues, 'one near Siniloan and the other in Mariauduque, served to render the insurgent leaders more defiant and boastful, and possibly to postpone the collapse of the insurrection, predicted in our dispatches as likely to occur within sixty days after the election, for a somewhat longer period.'"

PRE-ELECTION PERIOD.

Dealing with the pre-election period the pamphlet says the contention of the Taft Commission that the American election was a controlling element in the situation was abundantly borne out by the military reports of the period, and also by the captured insurgent papers written prior to the election. All the evidence goes to show that the Filipinos were encouraged to greater activity by hopes based on the election, and that they believe that "the triumph of Bryan for the Presidency is the triumph of our cause." As a result of this faith in the defeat of Mr. McKinley there was increased insurgent activity. Evidence in support of this is cumulative. A War Department report of Sept. 11 from Manila says:

"It is reported with such persistency and from so many independent sources that there seems little doubt but that the insurgent leaders outside of Manila have arranged for simultaneous demonstration in the nature of attacks upon all towns garrisoned by Americans in the vicinity of Manila—at least upon as many of them as they can muster detachments to make the attack—on the 14th or 15th of this month."

Other official data established that on Sept. 1 "an attack was anticipated upon all the towns in the vicinity of Manila. In Northern Luzon, owing to the scarcity of troops for the past six months, the situation had become so critical that drastic measures were urged by the officers in command; in Southern Luzon the desire for independence was unabated, and the better classes were contributing to the insurrection; in the Visayan district, while the 'men of property are a unit for peace,' the people with rifles are as persistent as they were fourteen months ago, and the Island of Mindanao was 'like a powder magazine.'"

In the Ilocano provinces around Badoc, according to a paper captured by Major Steever, and dated Jan. 1, 1900, was a secret oath-bound society having for its objects:

"To defend this our mother country against the American Nation. To spy on the enemy and send information of all his movements. To collect supplies through the Cabecillas, and to prevent the sale of all food, especially rice and meat, and to put to death all persons who resist the objects of this society or give any information concerning it."

THE NEED OF TROOPS.

Gen. Wheaton, in forwarding a report of Capt. R. K. Evans, Twelfth Infantry, on the condition of affairs in Ilocos Norte Province, showing them to be deplorable, said:

"In my opinion, this condition would never have existed in these northern provinces had the requisite number of troops been sent here in the beginning. In December, 1899, there was comparatively little rebellious feeling among the actual residents of this district. After Aguinaldo's army had been dispersed, a number of Tagalo officers and soldiers, driven north from the lower provinces, remained in the mountains, and later came into the towns, and with the assistance of certain priests inflamed the people with a stronger spirit of rebellion than they had ever had. Many who had laid down their arms, and others who had joined our cause, became insurgents when it was seen that there were not enough troops for their protection.

"The matter was strongly represented to the Military Governor, and after considerable delay, more troops were sent. Had there been as many sent in the beginning, they would in all probability have been sufficient to pacify the district, but there was so much delay in sending them that the conspiracy made great headway, and by the time they arrived more troops were needed.

"The situation now is this: There are not enough troops in the district to garrison the towns and protect those people who wish to be our friends; the troops are nearly worn out with the amount of work they have had; it is at present out of the question to undertake proper offensive measures. More troops are needed to garrison the towns, protect the people, and take proper offensive measures. If sufficient troops were sent here, and the proposed constabulary force is established, this district can and will be pacified, but it will take more time and twice as many troops as would have been needed last December. Owing to the report industriously circulated by the leaders, that because of the war in China the United States is withdrawing troops from these islands, the conspiracy is increasing in numbers and importance in the north, and the insurgents have more confidence than they had a month ago."

Conditions analagous to these were reported in other provinces and the inadequacy of the forces of occupation were cited.

INFLUENCE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

A table of comparative figures for September and October against November and December, 1900, is given as evidence of the controlling influence of the United States Electoral campaign in the insurrection. In the first two months there were 241 engagements, of which 52 were aggressive, against 198 engagements, of which only 27 were aggressive in the other period. The surrenders in the first two months were 54 and in the others 2,534.

On drastic measures the pamphlet tells of the policy inaugurated in November, 1900, when a vigorous campaign was marked out and of the results. Quoting from reports it cites as a result of President McKinley's re-election and the vigorous prosecution of the war, the various surrenders and submissions and the recognition by the moneyed classes of the futility of further resistance. The importance attached to such reports was criticised in the light of later events, and the pamphlet quotes Gen. Hughes's assertion that "the whole population have been rank insurrectors from hide to heel, and all have been contributing to the support of the cause in one way or another," and states that the surrenders after election had not materially altered the summarization by Gen. MacArthur of Oct. 1, 1900, of "an almost complete unity of action on the part of the entire native population." Prior to the end of the campaign the towns held by the Americans supported the insurrection, and Gen. MacArthur believed that but for this the insurrection must almost immediately collapse. Occupied towns supported the insurrection after the re-election of Mr. McKinley. The pamphlet says of this unity among natives:

"Obviously, the support given the insurrection by peaceful towns could be ended only in one of two ways. Either the majority of the people must genuinely desire American rule or they must be deterred by fear from contributing to the insurgent cause."

Gen. MacArthur declared against a lenient policy and in favor of more stringent measures in his proclamation of Dec. 20, 1900, and to insure unrelenting and rigid enforcement of its terms issued instructions to department commanders, part of which was:

"The Division Commander is strongly of the opinion that one of the most effective means of prolonging the struggle now left in the hands of the insurgent leaders is the organized system by which supplies and information are sent to them from occupied towns. The principal purpose, therefore, is to interrupt and, if possible, completely destroy this system, to which end you are requested to supplement the proclamation by such orders and advice to commanding officers in the field as will be best calculated to accomplish that purpose.

"Great importance is attached to preventing the insurgents thus using the towns as bases, as it is believed that when this is effectually accomplished the armed rebellion in the fields will soon subside. In conclusion, the Division Commander desires to remark that whenever action is necessary the more drastic the application the better, provided only that unnecessary hardships and personal indignities shall not be imposed upon persons arrested and that the laws of war are not violated in any respect touching the treatment of prisoners."

THE STRINGENT POLICY.

Other features of the new policy were the ignoring of excuses that supporters of the insurrection were coerced by fear, the creation of a counter reign of fear, and the deportation of prisoners and leaders. Military reports last January established that the stringent policy had had good effect, while nothing had occurred which would warrant a reduction of the force of occupation. Gen. Young in a report said:

"I have been in Indian campaigns when it took over 100 soldiers to capture each Indian; but the problem here is more difficult on account of the inbred treachery of these people, their great number, and the impossibility of recognizing the actively bad from those only passively so. If it was deemed advisable to pursue the methods of European nations in arms in suppressing rebellions among Asiatics, the insurrection could have been easily put down a month ago. Even now, although the seeds of rebellion have permeated all classes, such methods would soon put an end to all active insurrection."

An argument against the withdrawal of troops by Gens. Young and Wheaton was that friendly natives would be assassinated. The methods of European nations with rebellious Asiatics were not considered as suited to the Philippines campaign. American public opinion would not tolerate it, in the judgment of those in command. But Gen. Wheaton said:

"The vagaries of impracticable public sentiment, which considers war as an affair to be waged for sentimental reasons, will prevent the adoption of many of the ways enlightened nations have found to be necessary in dealing with races that have no idea of gratitude, honor, or the sanctity of an oath, and have a contempt for a Government which they do not fear. The nearer we approach the methods found necessary by the other nations through centuries of experience in dealing with Asiatics the less the National Treasury will be expended and the fewer graves will be made."

The peace movement among the people is traced from its earliest stages, as far back as October, 1899, when captured insurgent letters speak of a "drifting toward favoring the American Government," to the organization of the Federal Party. At the outset every effort was made to suppress the Americanistas, while in many instances these were found to be insurrectos at heart.

SENTIMENT FOR PEACE.

That there was, however, a growing sentiment in favor of peace is evident in the appeal Sept. 14, 1900, of Inocente Martinez, Municipal President of San Palo, Laguna Province. In it he stated that the insurrection had nothing to gain by war or arms, adding: "Provided that you follow and obey this, my Colonel, I believe that we shall not be injured, but remain in peace." To this Major Ticzon, a guerrilla, responded with an order that any one complying with the pacific advice should be shot. The fundamental obstacles in the way of peace were the terms of the Filipinos, independence, and those of the Americans, unconditional surrender. But the policy of retaining the Philippines having been sustained at the Presidential election, the ranks of those who felt that the time for peace had come were augmented. They began to cast about for some honorable means of ridding their country from the curse of war.

The organization of the Federal Party was officially noticed last Christmas Day by Gen. MacArthur, when he cabled to this Government:

"Pro-American natives, Manila, with Chief Justice at the head, have organized party, which apparently has some elements of cohesion and usefulness." The platform and manifesto of the Federal Party are given, the former for both a preliminary and constitutional period. Of the result of the formation of this party Judge Taft cabled Jan. 9 last:

"Federal Party for peace; direct result of election. Well organized, and rapidly increasing in Manila. Preparing to extend organization to many provinces on pressing and numerous invitations from leading citizens. Party is composed of best men in islands. Main object, peace, and civil government under sovereignty of the United States."

During January and February the President and Board of Directors of the party accompanied the Taft Commission in its travels; and it was customary, when the commission visited a pueblo, for the Federal Party leaders to call a meeting, which, the records show, was attended in the majority of cases by a large number of influential citizens. A local group of the Federal Party would then be formed, which would work for the pacification of the pueblo.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The beginning of civil government is treated at length and the various stages of the effort are familiar to the reading public. The main points touched on are the steps taken toward establishing civil rule, recommendations for action of Congress, the Spooner Bill, orders for civil government in towns and provinces, and the oath of allegiance. March 3 last Judge Taft sent, in part, this message of congratulation to the Secretary of War:

"On eve of President's second administration, wish to convey to him assurance great progress made toward peace. Since Jan. 1, 1,127 fire arms captured and 1,368 surrendered. Captures, surrenders, both due co-operation natives.

"Since November, 5,000 bolo-men surrendered in Ilocos, 1,000 in Albay and Camarines; 60,000 residents Panay taken oath allegiance; offensive attack by insurgents now of rarest occurrence; Delgado, insurgent leader Panay, with 350 men and rifles; Angeles and Simon Techon with 200 Bulacan have surrendered. Lacuna, Mascado, Pablo Techon, Sandico, and other leaders have made overtures surrender, but condition immunity from prosecution for alleged complicity in assassination, not conceded, has delayed consummation.

"Federal Party, avowed and direct outgrowth election, has spread with wonderful rapidity all parts archipelago, and is active and urgent in advocacy of peace and presenting advantage of civil liberty under American sovereignty; assisted in securing surrenders in Panay. Party's banquet of 300, eve of Washington's Birthday, and gathering of 7,000 members party on Luneta to hear loyal, earnest addresses leading Filipinos, were most convincing of its power, purpose, completely representative character.

"Commission has last three weeks organized five Provincial Governments—Pampange, Pangasinan, Tarlac, Bulacan, and Bataan. Last two are Tagalog provinces. Expression loyalty by all natives in conventions emphatic, sincere. Fragmentary cable dispatches detailing small engagements, which are only the result increased activity army after close wet season and efficient policing country, made possible by active native co-operation, create wrong impression on mind of public as to probable continuance war and as to conditions, which have, in fact, never been so favorable to restoration of complete peace and accomplishment of declared purposes of President."

The chapter on the latter end of the struggle is devoted to the surrenders of the insurgent leaders and strong plans, the capture of Aguinaldo, and the holding out of Gen. Malvar.

THE PRESENT CONDITIONS.

Of the status quo the pamphlet cites President McKinley's order of June 21, conferring executive authority exercised by the Military Governor of the Philippines on President Taft, who was appointed Civil Governor with authority from July 4.

Of the changes under civil rule the pamphlet says:

"The question has arisen as to the practical effect of the inauguration of civil rule upon the government of the islands. The chief difference is that in the purely central government the civil duties heretofore performed by the Military Governor will now be administered by the Civil Governor. Moreover, in the twenty-two out of the seventy-seven provinces of the archipelago which had, prior to July 4, been organized under the Provincial Government Code, the civil officers who had previously reported to the Military Governor now report to the Civil Governor. In the other fifty-five provinces the inauguration of civil rule made no difference. In other words, except for the few Filipinos who hold office, the natives themselves were not directly affected by the event of July 4.

"As nearly as can be estimated, the population of the provinces now organized under the Provincial Code is 3,327,900, while the population of the provinces still under military rule is 3,232,098. Of the 24 provinces and 3,075,245 inhabitants of Luzon proper, 7 provinces with an aggregate population of 1,278,156 are now under provincial government, while 17 provinces with an aggregate population of 1,797,089 are still under military government."

A sketch of the military situation on July 4 last is taken from Gen. MacArthur's summary of the feeling of the people toward the United States. Gen. John C. Bates said in a letter dated July 13 last:

"The Mohammedan Filipinos do not desire independence but wish the protection of the United States. In my opinion, among the Christian Filipinos the desire for complete independence was general with few exceptions. At the present time I believe that a very considerable and influential part, while hoping for eventually a complete independence, believe that they are acting for the best interest of their country in accepting the sovereignty of the United States and in co-operating in the maintenance of order."

TO REDUCE PHILIPPINE FORCE.

Military Authorities Plan to Have but Two Departments—Insurgent Surrenders Increasing.

MANILA, Sept. 1.—Everything points to the early capture or surrender of Miguel Malvar, the insurgent leader. When either event occurs everything will be favorable to the establishment of permanent peace.

It is in the plans of the military authorities, as a first step toward reducing the force, to make two departments instead of four, which would result in a considerable saving. The headquarters of one department would be Manila, and of the other Iloilo.

Each day shows an increasing number of surrenders and captures in all the disaffected districts.

Later accounts of the recent engagement in Batangas Province between Capt. Harry C. Hale, with a detachment of the Twentieth Infantry, and the insurgent leader Gonzalez show that it was more important than it was first considered. Many deserters and renegades were seen and heard giving commands in English. Col. Gracias, two officers, and fifty men were killed after an engagement lasting three hours.

A Home Ruler's Suggestion.

MANILA, Sept. 1.—Señor Paterno proposes that medals be awarded the members of the Congressional Party who came on the transport McClellan to examine into the general administration of affairs in the Philippines. He would have the medals bear on one side the features of the Goddess of Liberty, and on the other the inscription, "Home Rule for the Philippines."

Two new political parties are in process of formation, Señor Paterno heading one and Señor Rubad the other. Both favor the ultimate independence of the Philippines.

Electric Roads in Manila.

MANILA, Sept. 1.—Within a few months electric traction will replace horse power on the street railroads in Manila.

TRADE WITH CUBA DECREASING.

Radical Changes Shown in Which the United States Is the Sufferer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Some figures relating to the export and import trade of Cuba for the first seven months of this year, as compared with a similar period last year, just published by the Division of Insular Affairs, War Department, indicate that radical changes are going on in that trade, and that the United States and other North American countries are the sufferers in this turn of trade.

Thus it is shown that the exports from Cuba for the period mentioned this year were valued at $36,295,930, as against $40,469,055 for the same period last year, while the imports for the same period were worth $26,997,817, as against $19,955,492 for the corresponding period in 1900. The imports from the United States diminished 6.4 per cent., and that of other North American countries 15.5 per cent., while Cuba shipped to the United States during the same period 11.1 per cent. more goods than during the preceding year, and to the other North American countries 14.87 per cent. more.

BRITISH SHIP'S POLYGLOT CREW

None Can Speak English and the Invermark's Captain Had to Issue Orders by Signs.

It was a polyglot crew that arrived in port yesterday on the British ship Invermark. The skipper is an Englishman, the cook is a Jap, the cabin boy and six of the able-bodied seamen are French, another able-bodied mariner is a West Indian negro, another is an Italian, and still another is a Mexican. None of them, with the exception of the negro, who can speak English after a fashion, understood the orders given to them by word of mouth.

The Invermark came from Havre, and to save the expense of sending across the channel for an English crew, the skipper decided to take the best he could get at Havre. All the way across he and his mates were kept busy trying to make the men understand what was expected of them, and the result was the invention of a code of signs such as is used by mutes in communicating with their friends. The negro said he had been on the sea for over twenty years, and that in all his experience he never had such a time as he did in trying to figure out what the skipper said when he yelled at him.

The Invermark, however, came across in good time, and yesterday afternoon anchored off Liberty Island.

BRIDGE NEWSWOMAN ARRESTED.

Aged Ellen Corcoran and Her Daughter "Obstructed Traffic."

Ellen Corcoran, who for eighteen years has sold afternoon papers at the New York entrance of the Brooklyn Bridge, and in that time has made enough money to become the owner of a number of tenement houses, was arraigned before Magistrate Deuel in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning, in company with her daughter, Kate, on a charge of obstructing traffic.

Policeman Kent of the bridge squad was the complainant. He said: "Three months ago these women were warned to keep away, and some of them were arrested. Magistrate Cornell let them go, telling them if they were caught again they would be fined. Now these two have come back. They say they have a pull, and behind that pull a big push."

"What is that?" said Magistrate Deuel.

"A push behind a pull?"

"Yes, Sir," Kent replied, "for wherever they go a gang of boys follows them. Yesterday they were standing in the middle of the walk, as the crowd was going to the races. They obstructed traffic. When I told them to go away they were sassy and wouldn't go."

Both mother and daughter denied that they had interfered in any way with traffic, saying that they were singled out from other women by Kent. Magistrate Deuel, after telling them that they had the privilege of selling papers, but must not block the sidewalk, dismissed the charges.

BUTCHERS' PICKETS CAUSE SEVERAL ARRESTS

Three Thousand Men Out to Enforce the Sunday Closing Law.

Some Offenders Are Summarily Apprehended—Others Get Warning and Promptly Shut Up Shop.

Members of the Benchmen's Association, the organization of journeymen butchers, to the number of some three thousand, from Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Long Island City, patrolled the streets of the city yesterday, looking for violators and violations of the new law that went into effect yesterday, making the sale of meat or its exposure for sale a Sabbath-breaking offense. As a result of their activity the police, who seemed rather apathetic to the enforcement of the new measure, were compelled to make arrests, in nearly every case there being a complainant in the person of a journeyman butcher.

The members of the association had divided the city into districts, and had put a certain number of men in each of these divisions. In not all cases did they insist upon arrests. Where they found a butcher's shop open they acted according to the dictates of varying temperaments. Some insisted upon calling in the police at once. Others gave those in charge in the shops warning, which warning was generally heeded.

In one instance rare consideration was shown an intending purchaser. It was on the upper west side, where there were 134 pickets out. A shop catering to people rather well off was discovered open. In it stood a woman of rather attractive appearance and dress. Before her on the marble slab between her and the butcher lay a chicken. A watchful picket entered.

"You sell that chicken to the lady and you'll find yourself jugged," he said tersely to the butcher.

The woman interposed quickly.

"But I bought it yesterday, and the man here was kind enough to keep it over Sunday, as we've just returned to town and haven't got ice yet," she explained.

"You should have gotten ice yesterday, madam," gravely reproved the picket, Frank Grady of 308 Second Avenue.

"But I want my chicken," returned the woman. "Its all we have for my husband's dinner."

Grady turned to her.

"I will not deprive you of your dinner, madam," he said. "Take your chicken."

Smiling the woman left the shop with her over-night purchase.

"Now, you close up," Picket Grady ordered the butcher.

And the shop was closed forthwith.

But other pickets on the west side were not so lenient. In that district two arrests were made. Frank Warren, in charge of a shop at 227 West Thirty-fifth Street, and William Woodman, at 306 Columbus Avenue, were the prisoners. Magistrate Meade held them in bonds of $100 for trial in Special Sessions. Assemblyman William S. Bennet appeared for them in court. He said he had been retained by the proprietors of butchers' shops opposed to the law to fight its constitutionality, and will have charge of the cases when they come up in Special Sessions.

"The law is very vaguely worded," he said. "It gives an unconstitutional power to the police. It provides that the stock of a violator may be seized and sold for the benefit of the poor. In such a proceeding there is no due process of the law. It is an arbitrary penalty. Under the Constitution no man can be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of the law, which means without a proper proceeding in a court of justice."

A number of meat-store proprietors, who accompanied the men to court, were indignant at the occurrences of the morning. "A stigma is cast upon an honest business," said Emil Haas, a proprietor of 306 Columbus Avenue. "For my own trade personally I don't care, as most of my customers have ice boxes of their own, but it will work hardship upon the poor who are unable to keep meat over Sunday, and who have been accustomed to buying it fresh Sunday morning for their Sunday dinner. It will last so after a while that we'll see ordinarily law-abiding citizens sneaking in at the side door of butcher's shops in saloon fashion. Every shop then will have to have a side door, and they will be on a par with the saloons, with lookouts and sliding panels."

In Jefferson Market Court there was only one apprehended butcher. Vincent Palme of 139 Sixth Avenue was charged by a member of the association with having sold a piece of salt pork at 7 o'clock in the morning. Pleading ignorance of the law, he was discharged by the Magistrate.

Harlem came to the fore with a different sort of arrest. Early in the morning Peter Bonner of 2 Fulton Place went to the closed door of Petro Volle, at Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, where Volle has a meat shop. Rooney hammered on the door for a while.

"Come out here and sell me some meat!" he roared.

Finally Volle stuck his head out of an upper window.

"I can't," he answered. "The police'll get after me."

But Rooney aparently did not understand. He continued to hammer and shout for some meat. In the end Volle came down and opened the door. Rooney pushed his way in.

"Now, where's that meat?" he demanded.

Again Volle explained, and ended the explanation by shoving Rooney out through the door. Twice more Rooney forced his way in. Then Volle took him bodily around the waist, and flung him half way into the middle of the street.

Rooney told his troubles to a policeman, with the result that Volle was taken to the Harlem Police Court, where he was fined $5 on a charge of assault, preferred by Rooney.

Six other Harlem offenders were fined or discharged for selling meat. They were Louis Schwann of 539 East Seventy-eighth Street, Morris Linderman, Park Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Pinkus Cinkofsky, 828 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; Christian Stoldrein, 338 St. Ann's Avenue; Hyman Lapides, 90 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, and Frank Caviche of 2,500 Amsterdam Avenue.

Up in the Bronx Harris Levin of 79 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street was walking along Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, with a basket of meat upon his arm, when Charles Effinger of 1,000 Tremont Avenue saw him. Effinger is a member of the association. He shadowed Levin for a couple of blocks, and then meeting a policeman caused his arrest. In court Magistrate Olmstead discharged Levin on the ground that no delivery of meat had been shown. Turning to Effinger, he remarked:

"Rather queer taste you have. The first Sunday the new law gives you off, you go out working harder than ever before in your life."

Then the Magistrate fined William Moessner, a butcher of 849 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, $5.

OLD MAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Frederick Krenvow Said His Wife Had Run Away Several Years Ago.

Too old to do manual labor and brooding over the absconding of his young wife with another man, Frederick Krenvow, seventy-nine years old, tried to end his life yesterday afternoon in a furnished room at 99 Third Street. Although a master at his trade of ironworker, Krenvow found the work too heavy for him, and five weeks ago he was discharged from a position he had held for years, because he was too slow. The little money he had saved lasted until a few days ago, but then he began to show signs of melancholy.

Joseph Thiel, the husband of the housekeeper at 99 Third Street, tried to get the old man a job on the rapid transit subway, but a foreman said that he could not employ so old a workman. Mrs. Thiel went to the old man's room to invite him to dinner yesterday, knowing he had no money to buy food. When she opened the door she found him lying on the bed with two jagged wounds in his left arm. An open penknife was on the floor. Krenvow, after he was taken to Bellevue, said that his wife had run away with a young man a few years ago, taking with her $1,400, which he had saved after many years of hard work. He will recover, the physicians say.

Tugboat Almost Destroyed by Fire.

The tugboat Wesley Stoney, forty feet long and valued at $7,000, was almost totally destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning while lying at Packer's dock in the Morris Canal basin, at the foot of Greene Street, Jersey City. Her upper works were burned away, nothing being left but the hull. There was no one on board at the time. The origin of the fire could not be learned. Albert Droning, the owner, lives in Rutherford, N. J.

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION.

Question of the Organization's Entrance Into Politics Considered—Help for Steel Strikers.

The Central Federated Union at its meeting yesterday referred a project for drawing it into politics to its Committee on Outside Communications, which will report on the matter next Sunday. Since the Central body was organized it has always steered clear of taking an active part in politics. The project came in the form of a letter from the representative of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, reminding the union that the workingmen were the decisive factor in elections.

"Whether candidates be Tammany or anti-Tammany," it said, "the working people are likely to support the candidate who they believe will work to shorten the workday, raise the wages, and make the union rate the standard rate of wages for all employes. Changing one set of men for another, however, without taking hold of the vital questions that interest the masses of the people will do very little to improve the condition of the average man. * * * The reform that is most needed is that the municipality should do its own work."

It was announced that Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, had sent a letter to the Executive Council of the Federation, which meets in Washington on Sept. 16, recommending that the application for a charter made some time ago by the Central Federated Union be granted.

It was reported on behalf of the Musical Mutual Protective Union, which has been for some time at loggerheads with Local 41 of the American Federation of Musicians, that it was no longer hostile to the latter body. This statement was received with applause, as it indicates the approaching termination of a feud between musical unions which has lasted for years.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 90 reported that it had given its first contribution of $100 to the striking steel workers. Other contributions will follow.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

A Committee Will Ask the Mayor to Lessen Street Cleaners' Sunday Work.

The Central Labor Union debated at its meeting yesterday the question of the right of citizens in reference to the street car and elevated railroad companies. A letter was read from District Attorney Philbin in reply to a complaint that the elevated cars were cleaned while on the middle tracks along Eighth Avenue, above One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, to the great discomfort of the residents of the vicinity. Mr. Philbin said he would write to the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company and direct that the nuisance be abated.

A. J. Lusk, delegate of the Empire Labor Club of Hostlers and Drivers of the Street Cleaning Department, complained that many of the street-cleaners were compelled to work on Sundays. Some work on Sundays was necessary in many cases, he said, but he believed that more work than was actually needed was done on that day. A committee was appointed to see Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle and Mayor Van Wyck, and ask that there will be less Sunday work.

BROKE HIS BACK DIVING.

John Beecher Plunged Into Shallow Water and Will Probably Die.

As the result of diving carelessly from the steps leading down into a bathing pavilion at the North River and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street yesterday John Beecher, twenty years old, of 1,959 Madison Avenue, is now in the J. Hood Wright Hospital with the entire lower part of his body paralyzed. The doctors say some of the spinal vertebrae were fractured or crushed, and that the patient will probably die.

The bottom of the pool shelves off from the foot of the stairs, where the water is but eighteen inches deep. Beecher stood on the upper stairs and dived off before anyone could shout a warning. He struck on his head, almost at the foot of the steps, and then his body fell limply into the pool and rolled down into the deeper water at the outer edge. He did not utter a cry. Thomas Madden and Arthur Bresler, employed at the pavilion as life savers, dashed in and brought the inert body to the surface. Dr. Fox came from the J. Hood Wright Hospital, and the patient was taken there. He was revived, and could talk, but it was found that his body, from the waist down, was paralyzed, and the use of his lower limbs was entirely gone.

Elmer Hunter of 80 East Tenth Street was on the pier at the same pavilion with some companions. He fell from the end of the pier into the river, where the water is over thirty feet deep. As he could not swim at all, his friend, Louis Hallowell, of 1,064 Madison Avenue, plunged in and supported him until he was taken into a naptha launch and brought ashore, where he was revived.

WOMEN THRONG POLICE STATION.

They Identify Property Taken from "the Woman with the Gainsborough Hat."

If yesterday had not been Sunday the casual pedestrian passing along West Sixty-eighth Street, in the neighborhood of the police station, would have come to the conclusion that a bargain sale was in progress in the station house. All day long there was a constant stream of women entering and leaving the place, and the visitors did not diminish until night.

The callers at the station were inspecting as large an assortment of dry goods as may be seen in a good-sized store. All the supply had been discovered in the apartments of Kate Dykman, charged with being "the woman with the Gainsborough hat," who was arrested and accused of robbing dozens of houses. A great number of the articles were identified by the women visitors, and the police officials who have charge of the case say that the West Side Court to-day will be filled with complainants when the case is called.

Among the pieces of property identified was a silk handkerchief found in the house of Mrs. E. Sterne, at 1 West Eighty-seventh Street, which had been evidently dropped by the thief. Other articles were a silver carving knife and fork, belonging to Mrs. B. E. Frankenfelder, 51 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; a cut-glass powder box owned by Mrs. Getskey of 129 West Eighty-first Street, and an amethyst pin identified by Mrs. Frederick of 26 West Ninety-seventh Street. Mrs. Getskey said that more than $1,000 worth of valuables had been stolen from her house.

ROBBED IN STREET OF $975.

Men Arrested for Highway Assault Are Discharged in Court.

Benjamin Matasto, who has a general store in the neighborhood of the works on the new reservoir at Jerome Park and lives at Grenada Place, Bedford Park, was going home on Saturday night with $975 in his inside pocket, when he was attacked by two men near Two Hundred and Sixth Street. They grabbed him around the neck, tore off his waistcoat, and got his money and a gold watch. Then they decamped, leaving him lamenting loudly in mixed Italian and American.

Policeman Thomas Shea of the Bronx Park Station found him a few minutes later, almost in tears. On the victim's description the officer arrested a man, who said he was Patrick Hussey, a machinist of Jerome Park. Matasto positively identified him as one of the assailants. Hussey told the officer that he had been all night with a man named Dennis Collins, also a machinist, and the latter was found and arrested yesterday morning.

Both men were arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted in the Morrisania Court. Matasto then was not so sure of Hussey, and said that he did not recognize Collins at all. Hussey acknowledged that he had been in Matasto's store on Saturday and had purchased some meat. Magistrate Olmsted did not consider the identification as satisfactory and discharged both men.

Held for Robbing His Stepfather.

Charged with stealing bonds worth $7,800 and jewelry valued at $200, Herman Schultheis, a clerk, aged twenty-two years, and residing at 1,785 Amsterdam Avenue, was arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, and held for the Grand Jury under $2,000 bail. According to his own confession Schultheis entered the residence of his step-father, J. A. Witt, at 310 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, last Tuesday evening, during the absence of Mr. Witt, and stole a strong box containing the property, most of which has been recovered.

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KING'S BRIDGE DOG PLAGUE.

Caterpillars Have Been Routed, but the Anti-Canine War Continues.

King's Bridge, which has just survived a plague of caterpillars, is now suffering from a plague of dogs. Whence they came no one seems to know. All kinds and descriptions of the canine family are among them, and they run about the streets, snapping and snarling at pedestrians and sometimes biting children and horses.

Numerous complaints have been made to the police and city authorities, and many dogs have been killed, but the number seems undiminished. Residents complain that they cannot go out at night with safety, and that they are kept awake by the barking and howling. Dr. Thomas Darlington of Church Street has had his horse bitten on two different occasions of late, and he now carries a revolver to guard against future attacks. He has been called to attend several children who have been bitten.

It is believed that many of the dogs came from the Italian settlements in and about the Jerome Park Reservoir.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Generally fair, east to north winds.

Unsettled weather has continued in the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, with showers. At Cleveland a record-breaking rain of 4 inches has fallen since Saturday night, of which 3.84 inches fell during yesterday, and transportation companies have been advised to observe caution in approaching that vicinity. There were also light scattered showers in the South and Southwest, and quite general showers in the Northern Pacific States and the western portion of the northern plateau. Temperatures are generally lower in the East and South and higher in the Northwest and Central West. They have fallen decidedly over the northern districts west of the Rocky Mountains.

Generally fair weather may be expected to-day east of the Rocky Mountains, except that occasional showers are probable in the Southern and Southwestern States, and also in Northeastern New England. On Tuesday generally fair weather may also be expected, except in the South, where showers are likely to continue, and in the extreme Northwest, where unsettled weather, with local rains, is probable. Temperature changes will not be marked.

On the New England coast the winds will be light to fresh and mostly easterly, on the Middle Atlantic Coast light to fresh east to north, on the South Atlantic Coast light and variable, on the Gulf coast light to fresh and mostly southerly, and on the Great Lakes light to fresh north to east.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh easterly winds and showery weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST:

New England, generally fair to-day and Tuesday, preceded by showers to-day in Maine; light to fresh winds, mostly easterly.

The District of Columbia, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, generally fair to-day and Tuesday; light to fresh east to north winds.

North Carolina, fair in western, probably showers and cooler in eastern portion to-day. Tuesday, generally fair; variable winds.

South Carolina, local showers to-day. Tuesday, generally fair; variable winds.

West Virginia, generally fair to-day and Tuesday; north to east winds.

Western Pennsylvania, generally fair to-day and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday in southern portion; light north to east winds.

Western New York, generally fair to-day and Tuesday; light north to east winds.

Minnesota, fair to-day and Tuesday; variable winds.

North Dakota, fair to-day; warmer, in central and eastern portion. Tuesday, showers and cooler; southerly winds, becoming variable.

South Dakota, fair to-day; warmer in eastern portion. Tuesday, cooler and partly cloudy; probably showers; southerly winds, becoming variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	75	70	70
6 A. M.	73	68	70
9 A. M.	76	71	76
12 M.	81	73	78
3 P. M.	79	74	77
6 P. M.	77	72	74
9 P. M.	76	72	71
12 P. M.	75	71	70

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet

STATE LAW CHANGES NOW IN EFFECT

Twenty-three Acts and Amendments to the Code.

New Laws Affecting the Courts, Estates of Deceased Persons, Real Estate, and Some Criminal Offenses.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—An unusually large number of new laws went into effect today. There are twenty-three of them, the greater part being code amendments.

One of the most important is the Criminal Code amendment relative to the appointment of probationary officers. This provides that the Justices of the courts having original jurisdiction of criminal actions in all the cities of the State shall from time to time appoint a person or persons to perform the duties of probation officer within the jurisdiction and under the direction of said court or Justice, to hold such office during the pleasure of the court or Justice making such appointment. Such probation officer may be chosen from among private citizens, male or female, clerks or assistants of the court making the appointment, or from the officers, deputies, assistants, or clerks of the District Attorney's office in the county wherein the court making the appointment is held. Any officer or member of the police force of any city or incorporated village who may be detailed to duty in such courts, or any constable or peace officer may be employed as probation officer upon the order of any court or Justice as herein provided.

No probation officer shall receive compensation for his services as such probation officer, but this is not to be construed so as to deprive any Court Clerk or court assistant or any officer, deputy assistant, or clerk of a District Attorney's office, or any officer or member of the police force or any constable or peace officer, appointed probation officer, from receiving the salary or compensation attached to his official employment. Every probation officer shall, when so directed by the Court, inquire into the antecedents, character, and offense of persons over the age of sixteen years arrested for a crime within the jurisdiction of the court appointing him, and shall report the same to the Court. He is directed to furnish to each person released on probation committed to his care a written statement of the terms and conditions of his probation, and to report to the Court or Justice appointing him any violation or breach of the terms and conditions imposed by the Court of the persons placed in his care. Such probation officers shall have, as to the persons so committed to their care, the powers of a peace officer.

Chapter 260 provides that every person now confined in a State prison, or in the Eastern New York Reformatory, under sentence for a definite term for a felony, the maximum penalty for which is imprisonment for five years or less, exclusive of fines, who has never before been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment in a State prison, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Board of Commissioners of Paroled Prisoners, and may be paroled or discharged in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and penalties as prisoners confined under indeterminate sentences. The minimum and maximum terms of the sentences of such prisoners are fixed and determined to be as follows: The definite term for which each such person is sentenced shall be the maximum limit of his term and one-third of the definite term of his sentence shall be the minimum limit of his term. The members of the State Commission of Prisons are to hereafter constitute a Board of Commissioners for Paroled Prisoners for the State prisons and the Eastern New York Reformatory, and the Board of Parole constituted by Section 2 of Chapter 348 of the laws of 1900 for the Eastern New York Reformatory is abolished. The Superintendent of State Prisons is directed to appoint a parole officer for each prison.

Relative to the prevention of policy playing, the amended law provides that a person "who keeps, occupies, or uses, or permits to be kept, occupied, or used, a place, building, room, table, establishment, or apparatus for policy playing or for the sale of what are commonly called 'lottery policies,' or who delivers or receives money or other valuable consideration in playing policy, or in aiding in the playing thereof, or for what is commonly called a 'lottery policy,' or for any writing, paper, or document in the nature of a bet, wager, or insurance upon the drawing or drawn numbers of any public or private lottery; or who shall have in his possession, knowingly, any writing, paper, or document, representing or being a record of any chance, share, or interest in numbers sold, drawn, or to be drawn, or in what is commonly called 'policy,' or in the nature of a bet, wager, or insurance, upon the drawing or drawn numbers of any public or private lottery; or any paper, print, writing, numbers, device, policy slip, or article of any kind such as is commonly used in carrying on, promoting, or playing the game commonly called 'policy'; or who is the owner, agent, Superintendent, janitor, or caretaker of any place, building, or room where policy playing or the sale of what are commonly called 'lottery policies' is carried on with his knowledge or after notification that the premises are so used, permits such use to be continued, or who aids, assists, or abets in any manner, in any of the offenses, acts, or matters herein named, is a common gambler, and punishable by imprisonment for not more than two years, and in the discretion of the Court, by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or both."

Curbstone real estate agents are prohibited from a certain line of business by Chapter 128, which says that "in cities of the first and second class, any person who shall offer for sale any real property without the written authority of the owner of such property, or of his attorney in fact, appointed in writing, or of a person who has made a written contract for the purchase of such property with the owner thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

It is also made a misdemeanor for a person to make application for a loan upon real property without the written authority of the owner of the real property, or his attorney, or of a person who has made a written contract for the purchase of the property.

An amendment to the Civil Code provides that every executor or administrator shall pay, out of the first moneys received, the reasonable funeral expenses of the deceased, and the same shall be preferred to all debts and claims against the deceased. If the same be not paid within sixty days after the grant of letters testamentary or of administration, the person having a claim for such funeral expenses may present to the Surrogates' Court a duly verified petition praying that the executor or administrator may be cited to show cause why he should not be required to make such payment, and a citation shall be issued accordingly.

Another Civil Code amendment is that providing that if there be no husband or wife surviving and no children, and no representatives of a child, and no next of kin, then the whole surplus of an estate shall be distributed equally to and among the next of kin of the husband or wife of the deceased, as the case may be, and such next of kin shall be deemed next of kin of the deceased for all the purposes specified, but such surplus shall not, and shall not be construed to, embrace any personal property except such as was received from the deceased from such husband or wife, as the case may be, by will or by virtue of the laws relating to the distribution of the personal property of the deceased person.

Chapter 540 amends the Civil Code by making Section 2,632 read:

"An exemplified copy of the last will and testament of any deceased person, which has been admitted to probate, whether as a will of real or personal property, or both, and recorded in the office of the Surrogate in any county of this State, shall be admitted in evidence in any of the courts of this State, without the proofs and examination taken on the probate thereof, and whether such proofs shall have been recorded or not, with like effect as the original of such will had been produced and proved in such court, when thirty years have elapsed since the will was admitted to probate and recorded. And the recording of such will shall be evidence that the same was duly admitted to probate. The exemplification of the record of a will which has been proved before the Surrogate or Judge of probate, or other officer exercising the like jurisdiction, of another State, must, when certified by the officer having by law, when the certificate was made, custody of the record, be admitted in evidence as if the original will was produced and proved, when thirty years have elapsed since the will was proved."

Under another amendment to the Civil Code, "Any person may be made a defendant who has or claims an interest in the controversy adverse to the plaintiff, or who is a necessary party defendant, for the complete determination or settlement of a question involved therein, except as otherwise expressly prescribed in this act. In any action brought affecting real estate upon which the people of the State of New York have or claim to have a lien, under the transfer tax act, the said people of the State of New York may be made a party defendant in the same manner as a private person. In such a case the summons must be served on the Attorney General, who may appear in behalf of the people."

Temporary administrators may be appointed: "1. When for any cause, delay necessarily occurs in the granting of letters testamentary or letters of administration, or in probating a will. 2. Where a person, of whose estate the Surrogate would have jurisdiction, if he was shown to be dead, disappears, or is missing, so that, after diligent search, his abode cannot be ascertained, and under circumstances which afford reasonable ground to believe either that he is dead, or that he has become a lunatic, or that he has been secreted, confined, or otherwise unlawfully made away with; and the appointment of a temporary administrator is necessary for the protection of his property, and the rights of creditors or of those who will be interested in the estate, if it is found that he is dead."

Chapter 409 amends the Civil Code relative to accounting by executors, &c., of deceased executor in a Surrogate's court. Under this law an executor may voluntarily account for the acts and doings of the decedent and for trust property which had come into his possession or the possession of the decedent. "And on the death of any executor, administrator, guardian, or testamentary trustee while an accounting by or against him, as such, is pending before a Surrogate's court, such court may revive said proceeding against his executor, administrator, or successor and proceed with such accounting and determine all questions and grant any relief that the Surrogate would have power to determine or grant in case such decedent had not died or in a case where the executor or administrator of said last-mentioned decedent, acting at the time of such revival had voluntarily petitioned for an accounting as provided for in this section. On a petition filed either by or against an executor or administrator of a deceased executor, administrator, guardian, or testamentary trustee, or on a revival and continuation of an accounting pending by or against such decedent at the time of his death, the successor of such decedent and all persons who would be necessary parties to a proceeding commenced by such decedent for a judicial settlement of his accounts shall be cited and required to attend such settlement."

It is provided that:

"Household furniture, working tools, and team, professional instruments, furniture, and library, not exceeding in value $250, together with the necessary food for the team for ninety days, are exempt from levy and sale by virtue of an execution, when owned by a person, being a householder, or having a family for which he provides, except where the execution is issued upon a judgment, recovered wholly upon one or more demands, either for work performed in the family as a domestic or for the purchase money of one or more articles exempt as prescribed in this or the last section."

SEASON'S WANING AT ASBURY.

Amateur Circus To-morrow—Ocean Grove Camp Meeting to End with Love Feast.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Sept. 1.—There are signs on every hand of the waning season in Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, and the railroad companies are counting on a tremendous outgoing business on Monday morning. The departures nowadays outnumber the arrivals. Thousands came in yesterday to spend Labor Day by the sea, but the passing of that holiday will be the signal for a general exodus. The big hotels, however, will remain open until October, and the bonifaces say that the reservations for this month are far ahead of any previous year, so there bids fair to be a goodly sized crowd of vacationists in the Twin Cities for weeks to come.

The green flag of Shamrock II., Sir Thomas Lipton's new yacht, floated over the Coleman House on Thursday. The popular Englishman was here on that day, and, together with his yachting friends from across the water, enjoyed a dinner tendered him by E. P. Benjamin of Allenhurst, a lifelong friend. A number of Mr. Benjamin's American friends also partook of the feast. After cigars were lighted the Englishmen were treated to a typical cakewalk, the performers being expert colored entertainers from New York City. Sir Thomas and his party drove to Asbury Park from Monmouth Beach in a tally-ho, and he received an ovation all along the route at the hands of the cottagers. Next month, Sir Thomas will visit the rifle range at Sea Girt, where the Irish riflemen are now in camp, and will be tendered a dinner by Gov. Voorhees and other State officials.

Gov. Voorhees and Supreme Court Justice J. Franklin Fort of Newark were here last week, and assisted in laying the cornerstone of the new Methodist Episcopal Church, on Grand Avenue. The Governor drove up from the Little White House, at Sea Girt, where he is stopping until after the international rifle shooting tournament is concluded.

On Wednesday next the Ocean Grove Festival Chorus will sing Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and Friday evening the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage of Washington is to lecture. On Sunday morning, Sept. 8, Dr. Talmage will preach in the Auditorium. This will practically wind up the religious programme for this Summer, although the Auditorium will be open every Sabbath until Oct. 1.

The most prominent arrivals during last week include Miles M. O'Brien, President of the Board of Education of New York City; Supreme Court Justice J. Franklin Fort of Newark, the Hon. William B. Gourley of Paterson, the Rev. Madison C. Peters of New York City, Col. Quincy O'M. Gillmore of Trenton, Assemblyman John E. Montgomery of New Brunswick, Senator Elijah C. Hutchinson of Trenton, Sir Thomas Lipton of London, former Congressman B. D. Dreyfus of New York, Commander Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America, Dr. H. E. De Freest of Troy, Col. Robert G. Smith of Jersey City, Dr. J. W. Kelley and Dr. Frank Devlin of Newark, Dr. J. Edward Todd of New York City, Dr. G. W. Marshall of Newark, and Henry Siegel of New York City.

STRANGE JEWELRY ROBBERY.

Property Taken from a Cavity in a Bedpost at the Home of C. H. Earle in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 1.—The police of this city are mystified over the robbery of jewelry valued at $3,000 that occurred yesterday afternoon at the residence of Charles H. Earle, at 101 Mount Prospect Avenue. The thief entered the house with a key, and going direct to Mrs. Earle's room on the second floor, removed a large ornament which capped a post in the headboard of the bed, and took the jewelry from a hollow underneath.

The robbery was discovered by Mrs. Earle when she returned to the house a little later. She saw the ornament lying upon the bed and running her hand into the hollow in the post found it empty. Not another thing in the house was disturbed although there was considerable cash in a bureau drawer in the same room and considerable jewelry was lying about on the bureau in that room, and in another room silverware stood on the sideboard.

Mrs. Earle was so excited over her discovery that, instead of reporting the case to the police, she hurried out of town to the home of her sister in East Orange, and there told of her loss. The two women returned to Mrs. Earle's house, and with a neighbor, made an examination, and it was not until midnight that the police were notified of the affair. Even then the extent of the robbery was not known until two patrolmen sent to the house had investigated.

Mr. Earle is in Chicago. The family had only just returned from Europe and had not yet engaged any domestic help. Edwin Earle, a son, went to Long Branch yesterday morning. A friend of the family was in New York all day. Mr. Earle has been wired to return to Newark at once.

Thieves Despoil Public Schools.

Thieves who have made the despoiling of schools in the Bronx a specialty, are being sought for by the police. They discovered that the drain pipes leading from the roof to the cellar on the new style school buildings were of copper, and therefore valuable as junk. So they cut about 100 feet of the pipe from Public School No. 94, located at Westchester Avenue and Welch Street, and from No. 185 school, located at One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Belmont Avenue. It required a strong wagon to get the pipe away, but no one noticed the robbery.

DISCONTENT IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Charles Steckler's Impressions of a Trip to Britain's North American Colonies.

Charles Steckler, who, with a party of friends, has been on a six weeks' tour of Great Britain's colonies on this continent, with an incidental trip to the Adirondacks and the Buffalo Exposition, is back again, well pleased and greatly benefited by his journey and at the same time assured that one expedition to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland is about enough in an ordinary lifetime.

"We had a most enjoyable time," said Mr. Steckler at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, "and were particularly impressed with what we saw on the west coast of Newfoundland. It is a wonderful country, and while you were sweltering in New York we were wearing Winter clothing and overcoats.

"Very few transients visit the west coast. There is only one steamship, the Harlaw, and she is an old tub that plies between the ports there and any foreign country. We were on the Harlaw for about twelve days and made stops at Codroy, Bay St. George, Bay of Islands, Bonne Bay, and other points. On the trip the cuisine was not what one would find in a first-class hotel.

"For hundreds of miles the west coast is one continuous ridge of mountainous black cliffs, and the coast is strewn with the wrecks of iron vessels, many of which went to their doom because of the lack of lighthouses and fog bells. But the climate is magnificent.

"We went through the Bras d'Or Lakes to Porte au Basque and Flower's Cove. The latter is nine miles from the coast of Labrador, being separated by the Straits of Belle Isle.

"The people on the west coast of Newfoundland depend almost entirely on fishing for a livelihood, and a strong sentiment prevails for federation with Canada, as the fisher folk feel that their rights are not safeguarded. The 30,000 people on the west coast are very much dissatisfied. They have no representative in Parliament and the man who is supposed to represent them is chosen from St. John's, on the east coast. The western people have never seen him.

"Newfoundland is one of the oldest of the British colonies, and Premier Bond has invited Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, to St. John's to meet the Duke of York when he next month. It is expected strong representations will then be made in the interest of the complaining colonists.

"So far as the west coast is concerned the Newfoundland dog is a myth. We did not see a canine of any kind, and there are very few horses there.

"The Harlaw is a sealer in the Winter and during the Summer carries a few passengers and food supplies to the different towns. The people are remarkably healthy. At Bonne Bay, where there is a population of more than 2,000, there is not a physician in the place and one is not needed.

"The fishing is very good and there are great catches of herring and lobster. In Bay St. George as many as 30,000 barrels of herring are caught in the Fall of the year. It is to safeguard their fisheries that the 30,000 people on the west coast want representation in Parliament. If they don't get it trouble is probable.

"The Mayor of Halifax, Nova Scotia, treated us most cordially. He escorted us to many points of interest, notably the very fine public gardens. These are very extensive, yet they are maintained in their splendid condition at a cost of $2,000 per annum. Tammany's administration of the parks could find a grand object lesson there.

"The people of Cape Breton are very progressive, and this is specially noticeable at Sydney and North Sydney, where in a few years the population has grown from 500 to 15,000. The merchants are very enterprising and are preparing to establish lines of steamships to carry coal to Europe and also to the Pacific Coast.

"We visited many points of interest in Canada and thence went to the Exposition at Buffalo, where the electrical display is remarkably fine.

"We also took in the Thousand Islands and the Fulton chain of lakes. At the latter place we discovered how even a monopoly can be conducted in America. The New York Central Railroad Company has been running a line of small steamers from Old Forge to Eagle Bay and Arrow Head, charging $2 for the round trip. Recently a few gentlemen purchased the steamboat Adirondack and started an opposition line. A cutting of rates followed, first to $1.50, then to $1.25, and now it is down to 35 cents. The Captain of the Adirondack says he will not be driven off the route even if he has to carry passengers for nothing, giving the men a cigar and the women ice cream."

MACHINIST'S TRAGIC DEATH.

Leaned His Head Against Live Wires and Expired Before a Smile Could Leave His Face.

Cornelius Cain, thirty-nine years of age, a night machinist in the employ of the Staten Island Electric Company at its plant at Livingston, S. I., was shocked to death while at work yesterday morning.

Cain was seated on a piece of a new engine talking to Thomas McFarland of Port Richmond, an oiler in the plant. Back of Cain's head were wires carrying the arc light currents from the building, the voltage of which was about 2,400. The wires are insulated and are fastened to porcelain knobs. McFarland dozed off and awakened with a start, and this so amused Cain that he laughed heartily. In laughing Cain leaned backward and his head touched the wires. There was a flash of blue fire and a report that was heard all over the engine room, and Cain slipped from the steel piece on which he had been sitting. He was dead, and the smile was still on his face. There was no sign of where the current entered his body.

McFarland was so startled he collapsed, and it required an hour's work on the part of a physician to revive him.

Cain leaves a wife and several children.

RESCUED A BOY FROM RIVER.

Brave Tugboat Hand Then Sent Him Home with His Pockets Full of Fruit and Cake.

More than a thousand women and children on the recreation pier at the foot of Fiftieth Street, North River, witnessed a rescue from drowning last evening, when James Hoggard, nine years old, of 729 Tenth Avenue, fell into the river between a mudscow and the pier.

The lad, with four younger brothers, was told by his mother to take a ride down town and visit his aunt. Instead he spent the money for the fares, and, with some other boys, went to the pier to play. His brothers followed him, and joined in the fun. James was trying to jump on the scow which is at the pier, when he fell into the river.

The screams of the women and children on the pier attracted Clarence Whitaker, a deckhand on the tugboat Rose, that was moored at the end of the pier, and without doffing any of his clothing he dived in and swam around the scow. He caught hold of Hoggard just as he was going down, and swam with him to a rowboat that had been lowered by the crew of the tug.

Whitaker was cheered by the crowd, and the rescued lad, when his clothes had been dried on the tugboat, was sent home with his pockets stuffed with peaches and cake given him by his rescuer.

DROWNED AT LONG BRANCH.

Swimmer Attacked by Heart Trouble Sinks in Four Feet of Water.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 1.—Frank Howe, forty years old, bookkeeper at the Hollywood Hotel, was drowned at 5 o'clock this afternoon near the Iron Pier. His wife and child were on the beach when his unconscious form was brought ashore.

Howe, who was a good swimmer, went bathing shortly after 2 o'clock. After swimming several hundred yards he was returning, when he was attacked by heart trouble. The spot where he drowned was not over four feet in depth. He made no outcry, but bathers on the beach saw that something was wrong, and went to his assistance. It was, however, too late, for he could not be revived.

W. M. V. Hoffman Not to Lose Sight.

The condition of William M. V. Hoffman, it was said last night at his home, 35 West Fifty-first Street, has improved. The physicians took the bandage from the injured eye yesterday, and they now say the sight of it can be saved. Mr. Hoffman was able to see slightly last night.

OARSMEN'S LAST RACES

Middle States Regatta on the Harlem To-day Closes Season.

ENTRY LIST IS A LONG ONE

Out-of-Town Rowing Clubs Are Well Represented and Fine Sport Is Promised.

The local rowing season will end to-day with the annual Labor Day regatta of the Middle States Regatta Association on the Harlem River. The entry list is the largest but one in the history of the association, and with favorable weather the event will bring a brilliant close to an unusually interesting and active rowing season.

On account of the large number of events and entries the regatta will begin at 9 o'clock in the morning, and three races will be rowed every hour, except from noon to 1:20 P. M., until 6 o'clock. The schedule is as follows:

9 A. M.—Junior single sculls, first heat.
9:20 A. M.—Junior single sculls, second heat.
9:40 A. M.—Junior double sculls, first heat.
10 A. M.—Junior double sculls, second heat.
10:20 A. M.—Junior four-oared gigs, first heat.
10:40 A. M.—Junior four-oared gigs, second heat.
11 A. M.—Junior eight-oared shells, first heat.
11:20 A. M.—Junior eight-oared shells, second heat.
11:40 A. M.—Senior four-oared shells.
1:20 P. M.—Senior four-oared barges.
1:40 P. M.—Junior double shells, final heat.
2 P. M.—Intermediate single sculls.
2:20 P. M.—Junior pair-oared shells.
2:40 P. M.—Intermediate eight-oared shells.
3 P. M.—Association senior single sculls.
3:20 P. M.—Intermediate double shells.
3:40 P. M.—Junior four-oared gigs, final.
4 P. M.—Junior eight-oared shells, final.
4:20 P. M.—Junior single sculls, final.
4:40 P. M.—Junior quadruple sculls.
5 P. M.—Senior single sculls.
5:20 P. M.—Intermediate four-oared gigs.
5:40 P. M.—Senior eight-oared shells.

The regatta will be rowed over the Speedway course on the Harlem River, between Washington Bridge and Morris Dock. On account of the tide, the races will be rowed down the river, with the finish just below Washington Bridge, in the morning, and up the river, with the finish near Morris Dock, in the afternoon. The morning races may be comfortably viewed from either Washington Bridge Park or from the bridge itself.

In addition the Regatta Committee has provided a barge, which will be moored alongside of the Speedway near the bridge, and will be provided with seats which will be sold for the day at 50 cents each.

In the afternoon the barge will be towed up the river to a point near the finish line, whence a view of the afternoon races may be obtained.

A feature of to-day's regatta is the unusually large number of out-of-town crews which will compete, the list including the Don Rowing Club of Toronto, Ontario; the Boston Athletic Association of Boston, Mass.; the Ariel Boat Club of Baltimore, Md.; the Vesper and Malta Boat Clubs and the Pennsylvania Barge Club of Philadelphia; the Potomac Boat Club of Washington, D. C.; the Nereid Boat Club of Belleville, N. J.; the Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers, N. Y.; the Clifton and the Staten Island Boat Clubs of Staten Island, the Seawanhaka Boat Club of Brooklyn, the Wahnetah Boat Club of Flushing, L. I.; the Institute Boat Club of Newark, N. J.; the Overpeck Boat Club of Palisade Park, N. J., and the Rosedale Boat Club of Hoboken, N. J.

Most of the out of town crews arrived Saturday evening or yesterday morning and were distributed among the various boat houses of the Harlem River clubs. At the Nonpareil Rowing Club house at the foot of West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, are the junior double of the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia and the junior eight oared shell crew of the Staten Island Boat Club of West Brighton, Staten Island.

At the house of the Dauntless Rowing Club, next door, are the junior eight of the Malta Boat Club of Philadelphia, the junior four-oared gig crew of the Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers, and the senior eight of the Institute Boat Club of Newark.

The junior four-oared gig crew of the Ariel Boat Club of Boston is at the Lone Star Boat Clubhouse, at the foot of West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, and Ernest George, the junior sculler of the Boston Athletic Association is at the Atalanta Boat Clubhouse. Further up the river, in the new "scullers' row," the junior eight of the Potomac Boat Club of Washington is quartered at the house of the Nassau Boat Club.

The junior four-oared gig crew of the Clifton, S. I., Boat Club is at the house of the Harlem Rowing Club, together with the junior eight of the Hudson Boat Club. At the Metropolitan Rowing clubhouse is the junior double of the Overpeck Boat Club of Palisade Park, N. J., and the junior four and eight of the Wahnetah Boat Club of Flushing is quartered at the Wyanoke Boat clubhouse. The only absentee was the Don Rowing Club sculler, Lemuel Scholes, who is expected this morning, and who will row from the Harlem Rowing clubhouse.

All the crews, both local and visiting, made the most of their last opportunity for practice yesterday and the river was crowded with racing craft all day long, while interested oarsmen not in training watched them critically from clubhouse floats and balconies.

The senior eight of the Institute Boat Club of Newark appeared in a new shell, which they borrowed from the Atalanta Boat Club. They made a very formidable showing. The Malta senior eight also made a good impression, as did the Potomac and Wahnetah junior eights.

It is thought that the latter two crews will win their heats in the trials and will meet in the final of the junior eight-oared race, while the Institutes and the Maltas are expected to make the race for the senior eights. The Maltas and the Nonpareils are the only entries in the intermediate eights. Each is confident of victory and has been entered in the senior race as well.

The Friendship Boat Club crew is the favorite in the junior four-oared gig race, and George, the Boston sculler, is favored in the junior singles. The senior four-oared barge and the junior quadruple sculls race probably will not fill.

Among the visitors to the local clubhouses yesterday were Henry Whiting Garfield of Albany, N. Y., former President of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen; Claude R. Zappone of Washington, D. C., the present President of the association, and Robert J. Mulligan of the Pennsylvania Barge Club of Philadelphia, who will referee the regatta to-day.

GOLF MATCH ON PUBLIC LINKS.

Van Cortlandt Park Team Beat Sunset Park in Brooklyn.

Sunset Park, in South Brooklyn, was thronged with enthusiastic golfers yesterday to witness one of the biggest events of the season on the public links, the second and what proved to be the final intercity match between the teams of the Van Cortlandt Park Golf Club and the Sunset Park Golf Club. At the previous meeting between the teams at Van Cortlandt Park the home team won. Yesterday's final and deciding game also went to that club.

G. H. Freeland of the Van Cortlandt team in the course of the contest broke the Sunset Park links' record by 1 point, reducing the record established last year by W. Burnett of the Sunset Park Golf Club to an even 71 strokes. In the intercity match the final figures were 16 to 13 in favor of the visitors, who thus carried off the trophy offered for the match.

Two foursomes played later, proved very interesting. W. Burnett of the Sunset Park Golf Club and D. F. Gilmartin of the Van Cortlandt Park golf team defeated J. M. Mitchell of the Sunset Park Golf Club and G. H. Freeland of the Van Cortlandt team by 3 up and 2 to play, and W. A. Avis of the Sunset Park Golf Club and W. A. Goodein of the Van Cortlandt Park Golf Club defeated W. R. Balmain of the Sunset Park Golf Club and T. F. Bell of the Van Cortlandt Park Golf Club by 4 up. Summaries:

INTERCITY MATCH.

SUNSET PARK.		VAN CORTLANDT.	
W. Burnett	0	Gilmartin	3
R. Balmain	0	Bell	3
J. M. Mitchell	0	Freeland	5
R. Haines	1	Gilbert	0
W. A. Avis	4	Goodwin	0
T. Heild	2	Brant	0
Total	13	Total	16

Collision of Automobile and Bicycle.

While speeding down the East Drive in Central Park last night an automobile, in which were seated Edward R. Dillman, who said he lived at 48 West Thirty-eighth Street, and a young woman, collided with a bicycle at Ninety-eighth Street. Salvadora Regina of 510 West Forty-fourth Street, the wheelman, was thrown about fifteen feet to a grass plot, but escaped without serious injury. The automobile was damaged, and had to be removed to a repair shop.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	62	41	.602	Boston	58	56	.486
Philadelphia	63	47	.573	Cincinnati	43	60	.417
Brooklyn	62	48	.564	New York	42	61	.408
St. Louis	60	51	.541	Chicago	46	67	.407

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Chicago at New York, (2 games.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn, (2 games.)
Pittsburg at Boston, (2 games.)
Cincinnati at Philadelphia, (2 games.)

American League Games.

At Detroit—Detroit, 4; Washington, 9.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
At Chicago—Chicago, 6; Baltimore, 3.

Eastern League Games.

At Rochester—Rochester, 4; Toronto, 1.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 2; Montreal, 1.
At Providence—Providence, 7; Worcester, 1.

ROPE CLIMBER'S NEW RECORD.

Kunath Reduced World's Best Time at Pastime A. C. Games.

E. Kunath of the Anchor Athletic Club of Jersey City made a new world's record for rope climbing at the open gymnastic competition held at the Pastime Athletic Club grounds, East Sixty-sixth Street and Avenue A, yesterday afternoon. The previous record for a climb of twenty-five feet was 0:06 3-5. Kunath made his first climb in 0:06 1-5.

The rope was then measured and was found to be three inches short. It was lengthened, and Kunath then made the climb in 0:06 2-5. A measurement of the rope after this trial showed it to be over six inches too long, so that there was no doubt that the second effort made an actual record.

A. Heida of the Pastime Athletic Club won both the bar events, while the tumbling competition was won by S. A. Stier of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and the club swinging by J. D. Harris of the Pastime. Summary:

Rope Climbing, 25 Feet.—Won by E. Kunath, Anchor Athletic Club, Jersey City, N. J., in 0:06 2-5; G. H. Hoffman, Anchor Athletic Club, Jersey City, N. J., in 0:07 1-5, second; H. O. Ernst, Anchor Athletic Club, Jersey City, N. J., in 0:08, third.

Tumbling.—Won by S. A. Stier, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, with 44 points; P. Boulo, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, with 35¼ points, second; W. Lehman, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, with 32¾ points, third.

Club Swinging.—Won by James D. Harris, Pastime Athletic Club; E. A. Davis, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, second; H. Levy, Grace Athletic Club, third.

Horizontal Bars.—Won by A. Heila, Pastime Athletic Club, with 41¼ points; John Bissinger, New York Turn Verein, with 39½ points, second; A. Jahoda, Pastime Athletic Club, with 34¾ points, third.

Parallel Bars.—Won by A. Heida, Pastime Athletic Club, with 41¼ points; E. C. Breslin, Central Turn Verein, with 38¾ points, second; Joseph Bruner, New York Turn Verein, with 38½ points, third.

Newport Horse Show Entries.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 1.—The schedule of events and entries for the Horse Show Monday afternoon is as follows: Hunters and Jumpers, 20 entries; Novice, special for pairs, 4 entries; Aquidneck Novice, special singles, 13 entries; Sea Foam Novice, special for saddle horses, 9 entries; Surf Novice, special for pairs, 4 entries; Billow Novice, special for saddle horses, 4 entries; Neptune Novice, special, 18 entries; Light Delivery Wagons, 10 entries; Dealers', pairs, 6 entries; saddle horses, 5 entries; tandems, 5 entries; draught horses, 4 entries; polo ponies, 4 entries; ladies' phaeton, pairs, 8 entries; saddle horses, 4 entries; heavy delivery wagons, 6 entries; four-in-hands, 6 entries; ride and drive horses, 9 entries. The total for eighteen classes is 135 entries.

To-day's Schedule of Sports.

YACHTING—Trial of cup yachts Constitution and Columbia, at Newport; Indian Harbor Yacht Club Regatta, special races; Sachem's Head Yacht Club Regatta, Sachem's Head, Conn.; Larchmont Yacht Club, Fall Regatta, off Larchmont; Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club Regatta, at Oyster Bay; Gravesend Bay Yacht Racing Association Regatta, Atlantic Yacht Club Regatta, Oyster Bay Yacht Club outing and reception, Jamaica Bay Yacht Club, special races; Harlem Yacht Club Regatta, Canarsie Yacht Club Regatta, Canarsie, L. I.; Bayswater Yacht Club Regatta, Bayswater, L. I.

MOTOR VEHICLE RACING—Automobile races at Highland Park, New Brunswick, N. J.

HORSE RACING—Twin City Handicap, Autumn Maiden Stakes and four other races at Coney Island Jockey Club, Sheepshead Bay, L. I.

HARNESS RACING—Glenhead trotting meeting, Glenhead, L. I.

HORSE SHOW—Rockaway Hunting Club's Horse Show, Cedarhurst, L. I.

SHOOTING—National Rifle Association of America International and Inter-State competitions at Sea Girt, N. J.; Brighton Gun Club shoot at Orange, N. J.; New Utrecht Gun Club shoot at Dexter Park, L. I.; Mountainside Gun Club shoot at West Orange, N. J.

ATHLETICS.—I. O. O. F. games at Dexter Park, Brooklyn; Hungarian Republican Club games at Glenwood, L. I.; Knights of Labor games at Schutzen Park, Union Hill, N. J.; Foresters' games at Greenville, N. J.; Brooklyn A. C. games at Maspeth; Long Island City; Knickerbocker A. C. games at Bayonne, N. J.; Greater New York Irish Athletic Association games at Celtic Park, Long Island City; New York Caledonian Club games at Washington Park, Maspeth, Long Island City; United States Volunteer Life Savers' Association games at Johnson's Pier, foot of Ninety-ninth Street, Fort Hamilton; Locust Valley A. C. games at Locust Valley, L. I.; Ronkonkoma A. C. games at Long Island; Clinton A. C. games at Clinton, L. I.

CYCLING.—Cycle Path Handicap; races at Manhattan Beach; races at Vailsburg track, N. J.; Elizabeth and Rahway, N. J., road race; races in Madison Square Garden.

CRICKET.—Brooklyn Cricket Club vs. Knickerbocker A. C., at Prospect Park; Paterson C. C. vs. Manhattan C. C., at Prospect Park; Kings County C. C. vs. Montclair A. C., at Prospect Park; Long Island League Eleven vs. Kings County Eleven, at Prospect Park.

POLO.—Squadron A against winners of Aug. 30, for the Sanford cups, at Saratoga.

ROWING.—Middle States Regatta Association races, on the Harlem River.

BASEBALL.—National League Games—St. Louis vs. Brooklyn, in Brooklyn; Chicago vs. New York, in New York; Pittsburg vs. Boston, in Boston; Cincinnati vs. Philadelphia, in Philadelphia.

CANOEING.—Annual camp and regatta of Knickerbocker Canoe Club at Egg Beach, Hudson River.

Cycle Racing at Vailsburg.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 1.—Joseph Nelson, brother of John Nelson of Chicago, Ill., easily won the ten-mile motor-paced race at the cycling meet at the Vailsburg track to-day, from Henry Edwards of Brockton, Mass. A two-mile open professional race was won by Floyd A. McFarland. There were several amateur events. Summary:

Quarter Mile, Novice.—Won by Thomas Lynch, New York City; Frank Klein, Newark, N. J., second; J. H. Cooper, Brooklyn, N. Y., third. Time—0:33.

Two Miles, Open Professional.—Won by F. A. McFarland, San Jose, Cal.; John T. Fisher, Chicago, Ill., second; Thomas Cooper, Detroit, Mich., third; Hester Wilson, Pittsburg, Penn., fourth. Time—4:06 1-5. Winners of lap prizes—Bedell, 11; Freeman, John Coburn, G. R. Leander, Sydney Jenkins, and T. J. Gascoyne, 1 each.

Match Race for Colored Championship between M. T. Dove and R. A. Bicknell, New York City.—First Heat, One Mile—Won by Dove. Time 2:28. Second Heat, One Mile, Pursuit, and Race—Won by Dove. Time—2:14 4-5.

Ten Miles, Motor-Paced Race.—Won by Joseph Nelson, Chicago, Ill.; Henry Edwards, Brockton, Mass., second. Time—17:05.

Ten Miles, Open Amateur.—Won by M. T. Dove, New York City; Teddy Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., second; Henry Chappey, New York City, third. Time—23:20 2-5. Winner of five-mile prize—Billington. Winner of lap prize—A. Beyerson.

Polo Tournament Prize Lists.

The prize list of the Dedham Polo Club for the Fall tournament at Dedham, Mass., from Sept. 16 to 25, has been announced with cups offered in two events, the Dedham Polo Cups, individual prizes for teams of four, to be played without handicaps, and the Karlstein Polo Cups, for teams of four, whose aggregate handicap does not exceed 20 goals, no member of a team to exceed 5 goals. Entries for both competitions will close next Friday, Sept. 6.

Announcement also is made of the prize list of the Myopia Hunt Club, for the polo tournament on the grounds of the Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton, Mass., from Sept. 26 to Oct. 5. Two events are opened, the first for the Myopia Polo Cups, individual prizes for teams of four, without handicap, and the Hamilton Polo Cups, for teams of four whose aggregate handicap does not exceed 20. Entries cease Monday, Sept. 16.

Labor Bodies' Celebrations To-day.

The various local labor bodies which are to have special celebrations on Labor Day met yesterday and completed their arrangements. The lodges of the Brotherhood of Carpenters in the Borough of the Bronx will have a reunion at One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and Third Av

FREAK PLAY FOR GOLFERS

Novel Contests Will Be Introduced To-day on Local Links.

SCHEDULE FOR THE HOLIDAY

Entries for the National Championships at Atlantic City Also to Close.

Local links will witness a grand reopening of the season to-day, and, as has always been the custom on Labor Day since the advent of golf into America, competitions will be played on every metropolitan course. The events include every variety known to the golf world, together with one or two additions which enter into the freak class of contests. At the Mt. Pleasant Golf Club, near Ossining, trophies known as the Foolish Cups have been offered. The conditions are that putters must be used from the tee to the greens, when drivers must be employed to send the ball into the holes, thus reversing the usual order of the game. O. G. Paulding and N. S. Hyatt have presented the cups.

Club championships will be in order on the Innis Arden, Seabright, Atlantic Highlands, and Englewood links. The women will appear in several competitions, mixed foursomes being the feature at both the Richmond County and Harbor Hill Golf Clubs. At Englewood there will be a handicap and driving competition for women, and at the Nassau links, Glen Cove, the fair players will engage in the first of a series of point scoring contests for a silver cup presented by Mrs. Spencer A. Jennings. This contest will be continued four days a week through the month. A men's cup, under similar conditions, given by Thomas D. Hooper, will also be played for to-day. The Morris County links will be alive with golfers, for many of the Summer absentees have returned, and the committee has arranged a bogey handicap to open the Fall season.

The feature at the Apawamis Club will be the Captain's Cup competition at thirty-six holes, medal play. The cup is presented by Maturin Ballou, and a cup given by W. W. Caswell will also be played for, sixteen to qualify in an eighteen-hole round.

The entries for the National championship, which will open one week from to-day at Atlantic City, also close to-day, but, being a holiday, Secretary Robert B. Kerr will not announce the names until to-morrow. He says the names have been coming in very fast, and the prospect is that the qualifying round will see the largest number of competitors for championship honors that has ever appeared in this country. This is most encouraging, for with an unusually large field there are sure to be many names which rank poor in championship ability, and they will only serve to delay matters and overcrowd the field. As over a hundred are practically sure to start, the committee will reserve the right to throw out of the qualifying round all those whose scores for the first eighteen holes show that they have no possible chance of getting a place among the eligible sixteen. Atlantic City will begin to fill up with golfers this week. Champion Travis and Findlay Douglas will both go there by the middle of the week, and the championship course will be well thronged by Friday.

The other events for the week consist chiefly of club matches, as no big event has been arranged in the metropolitan district on account of the absence of most of the leading players at Atlantic City. Next week also will be a quiet one in local clubs, but immediately after the championship the big tournaments will begin. The events of the week are:

MONDAY, SEPT. 2.

Englewood—Men's foursome; driving and bogey competitions for men and women.
Ardsley—Men's foursome handicap.
Richmond County—Men's foursomes and men's handicap.
Bayswater—Club handicap.
Apawamis—Captain's cup and competition for Caswell cup.
Oakley Club handicap.
Harbor Hill—Mixed foursome and approaching and putting for women.
Van Cortlandt—Kickers' handicap.
Morris County—Bogey handicap.
Yountakah—Handicap and first match for Hollister cup.
Nassau—Handicaps for men's and women's cups.
Mount Pleasant—Handicap and Foolish cups.
Crescent Athletic—Club handicap.
Dyker Meadow—Members' handicap.
Marine and Field—Handicap.
Glen Ridge—Handicaps for men and women.
Seabright—Club championship and handicap.
Deal—Club handicap.
Atlantic Highlands—Men's championship.
Hollywood—Club championship.
Brooklyn Golf Club—Members' tourfament.
Mahopac—Men's championship.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 3.

Nassau—First competition for Junior cup.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 5.

Nassau—Second competition for Junior cup.
Apawamis—Men's and women's team matches.
Bayswater—Women's handicap.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 7.

Richmond County—Team match with Englewood.
Englewood—Handicap for men and women.
Glen Ridge—Team match with Forest Hill.
Ardsley—Handicaps for Classes A and B.
Bayswater—Handicaps for men and women.
Apawamis—Team match with Nassau.
Harbor Hill—Driving and putting competitions.
Flushing—Team match with Innis Arden.
Van Cortlandt—Monthly handicap.
Nassau—Kickers' handicap.
Crescent Athletic—Members' handicap.
Dyker Meadow—Club handicap.
Morris County—Bogey competition.
Seabright—Club handicap.
Marine and Field—Club handicap.
Bedford—Team match with Mahopac.

CANADIAN RIFLES ARRIVE.

Team in International Shoot Welcomed at Sea Girt Range by Americans.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 1.—Fresh from their work on the Rockliffe ranges through the last week the members of the All Canada Rifle Team arrived at Sea Girt, N. J., this afternoon. They are quartered alongside the Irish team in the front row of tents near the clubhouse, on the New Jersey State camp ranges.

The representative riflemen of the Dominion of Canada received a hearty reception when they arrived. Gov. Voorhees, Gen. Sr cer and the majority of the military civilian rifle shooters who have been ea Girt for some days met the visitors he railroad depot and greeted them usiastically. Major J. J. Mason, of the Tu teenth Regiment, of Hamilton, Ont., is in charge of the Canadian marksmen. The personnel of the Dominion shooters is as follows: Major R. A. Helmer, Forty-third Regiment, Ottowa; Capts. R. J. and W. H. Davidson, Eigth Royal Rifles, Quebec; Lieuts. W. L. Ross and R. Robinson, Sergt. T. Hayhurst, G. M., Thirteenth Regiment, Hamilton, Ont.; Private Paubst, Seventy-seventh Dundas, Ont.; Capt. J. D. Stuart and Private Fleming, of the British Columbia Rifles of Vancouver, and Private Peddie, of the Fifth Royal Scotts, Montreal.

To-morrow the Canadian visitors will compete in the Hilton Trophy match, which will be shot in stages at 200, 500 and 600 yards. It is expected that this will bring out the best skill of the newly arrived marksmen, as all the best military shooting teams of the United States will be competitors.

Capt. Wilson, of the Irish team, and Gen. Spencer, of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, will make known to-morrow the names of their respective teams in the Ireland vs. American match which will take place next Friday. A good deal of speculation as to the make-up of the teams is being indulged in but all gusses are passed without remark by Capt. Wilson and Gen. Spencer. Both said late this afternoon that they would not make a definite selection before to-morrow evening.

Gov. Voorhees and Gen. Spencer have finally arranged for the disposition of the Ulster Jewel, presented by Capt. Wilson, of the Irish team, and a badge valued at $50 donated by W. T. Braithwaite, of the Ulster Riflemen, to the New Jersey State Rifle Association. The Ulster Jewel will become the property of the member of the New Jersey Rifle team who shall make top score, twice not necessarily in succession, in the Hilton Trophy match, and in Braithwaite badge will be awarded to the man making the highest marks twice in the Interstate military contest for the "Soldier of Marathon" bronze trophy.

The majority of the men gathered at the camp and a great many of the visitors from the nearby seaside resorts attended the special religious service which took place on the piazza of the Governor's cottage on the Sea Girt farm to-day. The officiating clergyman was Rev. J. M. Hare, Chaplain of the Third Regiment of New Jersey. He delivered a very interesting sermon on "God's First Sharpshooter," taking for his text the killing of Goliath by David.

PACE FOLLOWERS MEET TO-DAY

Michael, McDuffie, and Elkes in a Forty-Mile Race at Manhattan Beach.

A meeting of the old-time rival pace followers, Jimmy Michael, Eddie McDuffie, and Harry Elkes, in a forty-mile race behind motors at Manhattan Beach, is set for this afternoon. The race will be the first chance this season New Yorkers have had of seeing McDuffie perform. He has put in the Summer on the New England tracks and his record so far this season shows he is riding as fast as ever.

On Aug. 26, at Boston, he defeated Burns Pierce and Hugh McLean in a sensational twenty-five-mile race. In the twenty-first mile McLean was in the lead by a lap and three-quarters, but, by a marvelous spurt, McDuffie passed his opponents and won the race by one lap in 42:25 3-5. He also made a creditable showing in the six-day race at Revere Beach, and is considered by Bostonians one of the fastest of all the motor chasers.

Much of McDuffie's success this season has been due to a new style of motor tandem which to date has made many of the older machines seem slow in comparison. The motor has gotten well inside of 1:30 in trial miles, and even better results are promised for it. The frame is of triple-tube design on the bottom, which renders it extremely rigid, and the wheel base, which is nearly a foot longer than the regulation machines, makes it steadier and far easier to follow. The motor is hung very close to the ground; in fact, far closer than any machine yet seen on an American track. This, it is claimed, enables it to take the turns and make it much easier to steer. The front crank hanger has a three-inch drop, which is a novelty on motor-racing tandems. The cranks on the rear are but four inches long, which allows the rear man to sit closer to the surface of the track, thus presenting a better wind shield and giving the rider a chance to get closer to the machine. The meritorious work of Michael during the past month makes him a dangerous factor in to-day's race and insures a close contest. Iver Lawson and Frank Kramer will come together in a series of heat races of one mile each, best two out of three, for $500 a side. Manager Brady will start the men on their way in the first race at 3:30. Several minor events are also down for decision.

Double Century Cycle Run.

The New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America will hold its third annual moonlight and double century run on Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 14 and 15, starting at 7:30 P. M. on Saturday from Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, finishing the first century early Sunday morning and concluding the two-hundred-mile run at 7 P. M. on Sunday evening. This run is open to all, there being but one entry fee to entitle the rider to make either the moonlight or double century run, for each of which there will be separate medals of appropriate and unusually attractive design.

The route selected has been carefully chosen, not only for the good route followed, but also for the variety of traveling over different courses. For the first century after a trip to Coney Island, the Merrick Road is to be followed out to Amityville, where midnight supper will be had, after which a run will be made over to Hicksville and return. Then in to the starting point, where an hour is scheduled for breakfast. After that those who desire may continue on and try for a double century run. The route for this portion of the ride calls for a trip first to Coney Island, and then straight out over the Jericho Road, one of the most beautiful roads on Long Island. Dinner at this town is to be followed by a trip across to the Merrick Road, out to Amityville, and return straight into Brooklyn.

This run last year, held under the auspices of the same club, had over 200 starters, and with the additional inducements now offered, an entry list even larger is expected. A fine club banner is offered for the club with the greatest number of survivors, and a special prize of a silver comb and brush to whoever brings in the most entries.

Entry blanks and all information can be obtained from State Centurion C. E. Hylander, 48 Charles Street, New York, who will also have the medals on exhibition. The run will be in charge of P. A. Silver, one of the best-known long distance riders, assisted by a capable force of pacemakers.

Madison Square Garden Cycle Races.

"Major" Taylor, the speedy colored cyclist, and Floyd McFarland from California, will be kept quite busy at to-night's big meet at Madison Square Garden. They are matched to meet in a heat race behind motors at one, two, and three miles, and besides that will start in a four-cornered sprint event to decide the National professional championship. In the sprint event this pair will have formidable antagonists in Frank Kramer and Iver Lawson. Kramer is on top in the race for the season's honors, but his superiority is not so certain since Lawson returned from Australia, as the Swede has lowered the colors of the Jersey boy a good many times. They are an evently matched lot, and a well-fought contest is assured. The men will ride in mile heats, the winners meeting in a final heat. Four of the leading amateurs will clash in a similar contest. They are Marcus L. Hurley, New York Athletic Club, holder of the mile national championship; George Schreiber of the Harlem Wheelmen, who has been invincible in the Garden circuit, having captured sixteen races in succession; Pete Van Cott, who defeated Schreiber Friday night, and Danny Sullivan, the popular New York boy. An important feature of the meet will be Henri Fournier's effort to lower the mile motor record.

New Record for Motor Tandem.

MONTREAL, Sept. 1.—Kent and Daley of Boston, on a motor tandem, established a record here to-day for five miles, going the distance in 7:01 4-5. The race was two motor tandems against Champion's motor cycle. Champion's machine broke down. In the twenty-five-mile race between Champion of France and McEachren of Canada, the Canadian's wheel broke down in the second mile, and the Frenchman gained almost two laps. McEachren made a plucky effort, but could not make up the lost ground, and Champion won easily in 40:05 4-5.

Standing of the Cricket Clubs.

But two more games remain to be played to decide the cricket championship of New York. The question of supremacy should really be settled to-day, for the result of the match between Brooklyn and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club will decide whether the pennant will fly at Prospect Park or Bayonne. The Brooklyns have decidedly the best chance of coming out ahead, for if the game to-day should result in a draw they will win the championship. This may be the reason why the match to-day will not begin until the afternoon, although it was originally intended that it should start at 11 o'clock. The Brooklyns, however, are within their rights so far as the time is concerned, and need not begin play until 2:30 P. M. if they feel so disposed.

In the contest of the New York Cricket Association the Kearny Club sticks close to the leaders, and means to make a determined effort to wrest first place from the champions. The Brooklyn B Team has been gradually creeping up on the leaders, and has now got into third place.

Cricketers to Go to Philadelphia.

The cricket team of the Livingston Field Club of Staten Island has arranged a short trip to Philadelphia this week for a series of three matches against the leading cricket clubs of the Quaker City. The team will leave New York on an early train tomorrow morning, and will play the opening game with the Germantown Cricket Club at Manheim. On Wednesday the visitors will encounter the Philadelphia Cricket Club at Wissahickon Heights, and on Thursday they will bring the tour to a conclusion with a game against the Merion Cricket Club at Haverford. A strong team has been selected by the metropolitan representatives, as follows: W. S. R. Ogilby, Jr., Captain; R. T. Rokeby, R. St. G. Walker, H. E. Jackson, M. R. Cobb, F. F. Kelly, C. H. E. Griffith, J. D. Ogilby, W. Williams, F. A. W. Ireland, F. S. Wonham, E. Marshall, and N. Donald.

Thirsty youngsters are apt to be fretful these warm days. Use judgment in choosing their drinks. The safest and best is milk or buttermilk charged in a **Sparklets** bottle. Cooling and nourishing.

If you are the fortunate owner of a bottle, call in at our store, 1127 Broadway, and ask for our new booklet, telling you how to make "101 Delicious Drinks." If you don't own a bottle, call in just the same.

COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE CO.

Branch Store at 28 Broad Street.

Surrogate Notices.

SCHLACHTER, FREDERICK D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK D. SCHLACHTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, Nos. 16-22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of April, 1901. FREDERICK HENRY BERGMANN and MARIA L. SCHLACHTER, Executors. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for the Executors, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ap15-1aw6mM

THOMAS, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER THOMAS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Winston H. Hagen, attorney at law, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1901. ELIZA SAYRE, Administratrix. WINSTON H. HAGEN, Attorney for Administratrix, 59 Wall Street, New York City. my27-1aw6mM

CATBOATS IN SMART RACES.

Special Events of Canarsie Y. C. Made Close Contests.

Two close special events were decided at the Canarsie Yacht Club races yesterday off the clubhouse of the organization, at Sand's Point, Canarsie, L. I. The wind blew from the east at the start, a good full sail breeze, while on the second round of the journey it shifted to the south. The course was triangular, ten miles in length. The Yank, C. Fuhy, took the lead after the boats crossed the line, and held it until the last leg, when, after rounding the buoy off Barren Island Point, the Irene G. Martin went to the fore, and after a magnificent bit of windward work, passed the Yank, and won the Vice Commodore's Cup in the class for cabin catboats.

The open catboats of the club met in a special race for that class for a trophy presented by C. B. Fitzmaurice. This resulted in a pretty race, the Aurora, A. Wirsching, winning and making the fastest time ever made over the course. She covered the route in two hours and nine seconds, remarkable time for a boat of her size. To-day the Corinthian race of the club, without time allowance, will be held. A vaudeville entertainment and reception, with dancing, will follow the races. The summaries:

CABIN CATBOATS.

Boat & Owner.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corr'd Time. H.M.S.
Irene, G. Martin.	10:51:45	12:59:37	2:07:52	2:05:02
Athlia, T. H. Northridge	10:51:55	12:59:52	2:07:59	2:07:59
Yank, C. Fuhy	10:52:35	1:00:07	2:06:52	2:07:32
Lasalle, G. W. Fletcher	10:51:10	1:12:30	2:21:20	2:18:54

OPEN CATBOATS.

Boat & Owner.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Aurora, A. Wirsching	10:55:12	12:56:21	2:00:09
Ethle, J. J. Nelsen	10:55:10	12:57:05	2:01:26
Emma S., H. Sparr	10:56:35	1:08:48	2:12:13

Notes for Yachtsmen.

Among the yachts which have been on dry dock for repairs, painting, &c., in the past week with the Morse Iron Works and Dry Dock Company are the steam yachts Allen, Wacouta, and Rapidan, and the sailing yacht Athlon.

The Fall regatta of the Hudson River Yacht Club will be held next Sunday and will be a closed regatta for enrolled yachts of the club only. The classes will be as usual, and handsome prizes will be awarded to the winners of each class. The course will be a triangular one of eighteen miles.

The Regatta Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club announces that Frederic B. Coudert, Jr., has offered a cup for a race open to Seawanhaka knockabouts only, to be sailed on Long Island Sound, off Oyster Bay today. The course will be six miles to windward or leeward and return, and a one-gun start will be made, if practicable, promptly at 2 P. M. If in the judgment of the Race Committee the race cannot be finished by 7 P. M., it may be called off for the day and postponed to some later date to be announced.

Swimmer Drowned in an Exhibition.

George Belcher of Brooklyn, an expert and fancy swimmer, was drowned at Broad Channel, Rockaway Beach, yesterday, while giving an exhibition in deep water of how a swimmer could carry a person on his back, aided by his daughter Eva, eighteen years old. Hundreds of people were intently watching the two when Belcher and the girl began to struggle together.

The crowd thought this was part of the exhibition and no one made a move to help until Belcher's wife, who was among the spectators, began to scream that something must be wrong. Both swimmers sank. Finally a man in the crowd rushed into the water and after diving brought the girl's body to the surface. She was revived, but when the father's body was recovered life was extinct.

State League Clubs' Conference.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 1.—A majority of the State League clubs were represented at a secret conference here to-day. Nothing could be learned as to what was done, but it is said that President John H. Farrell was authorized to attend the meeting of the minor league Presidents at Chicago next Thursday. Mr. Farrell left town early in the afternoon saying that he was bound for Chicago.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward over the full course; about two and a half miles. The Bachelor and Baby Bill, 150 pounds each; Jim Megibcen and Sir Hubert, 148 each; Bacchanal, 142; Fulminate, 141; Decameron, 136; Isen and Mars Chan, 130 each.

SECOND RACE.—For all ages; penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main track. Ogden, 130 pounds; Sly, 122; Alard, Scheck, and Bellario, 118 each; Unmasked and Belle of Troy, 117 each; Malster, 113; Hops, Anecdote, Golden Cottage, and Otis, 110 each; Cameron and City Bank, 100 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Autumn Maiden Stakes, for two-year-olds, maidens at the time of closing, July 15; penalties and allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. King Hanover and Masterman, 119 pounds each; Optimist, Arsenal, Andalusian, Blackstock, and Homestead, 115 each; Pearl Finder and Early Eve, 112 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Twin City Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. Ten Candles, 123 pounds; Herbert, 118; Imp, 117; Advance Guard, 115; Toddy, 114; Gold Heels, 113; Watercure, 111; Terminus, 104; Baron Pepper and The Regent, 100 each; Trigger, 95; Autolight, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. Grail, 109 pounds; Foundling, 107; Dragoman, 106; Montana Pioneer, 105; O'Hagen, Lady Radner, Lady Holyrood, and Eddie Bush, 104 each; Playlike, Cast Iron, and Bridge, 102 each; Ascension, 99; Trump, Schwalbe, and Last Knight, 97 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. Ogden, 126 pounds; Kinnikinic and Monarka, 112 each; Kilogram, 102; Sharpshooter, 98; Little Daisy, 90; Himself, 88.

Surrogate Notices.

HOYT, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. HOYT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Howe & Hummel, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1901. FRANK McKEE, THOMAS B. CLARKE, Executors.
HOWE & HUMMEL, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway, N. Y. City.

MEYER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. MEYER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz, the office of Charles Joseph, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December, 1901.—Dated New York, the 17th day of June, 1901. HELENA W. MEYER, Administratrix. CHARLES JOSEPH, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MOOREHEAD, ALMIRA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALMIRA L. MOOREHEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Orlando Harrisson, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1901.
ANNIE T. MOOREHEAD, Administratrix.
J. ORLANDO HARRISSON, Attorney for Administratrix, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my27-1aw6mM

ROSENBLATT, FRANCES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated March 13th, 1901, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROSENBLATT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 43 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of March, 1901. HOWARD S. GANS, Executor. mh18-1aw6mM

SCHMEY, SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD SCHMEY, late of Cincinnati, Ohio, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Quinn, No. 120 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1901.
IDA SCHMEY, Administratrix.
JOHN QUINN, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
je17-1aw6mM

Excursions.

Through Express Trains LABOR DAY FOR Rockaway Beach FROM THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE Via Long Island Railroad.

Half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M., stopping at Johnson St., Bridge St., Fulton St., and Flatbush Av. "L" stations. Corresponding trains returning.

LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS

To West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

STR. "BALDWIN" from FRANKLIN ST. 8:00 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 8:30 A. M., for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, and Rondout.

STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST., 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10:00 A. M., for West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, and Newburgh.

Returning, arrive in N. Y. at 10:30 P. M.

Round Trip—To Newburgh, 75 cts.; Poughkeepsie, $1.00; Kingston P. and Rondout, $1.25.

LABOR DAY EXCURSION

UP THE SOUND TO GREAT NECK, SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.

The Elegant Steamer "Nantasket" will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M.; returning, leave Glenwood 4:00; Sea Cliff, 4:45; Great Neck, 5:05 P. M. Due in New York at 6:30 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS 50 CENTS.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

LABOR DAY.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP.

ALL DAY ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.

On Labor Day, also on Sundays, Str. Chester W. Chapin leaves Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., E. 21st St. 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. Round Trip, $1.00.

LABOR DAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO WEST POINT

by STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Leaves Desbrosses St., 2:15 P. M., West 22d St. 2:30 P. M., arriving West Point in time to see Dress Parade, &c. Returning on any West Shore Railroad train. Fare for round trip, $1.00. Hudson River Railroad, $1.10. Orchestra Concerts on board.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.

Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M. West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. 50c. Round Trip.

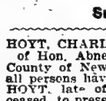

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Excursions.

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:40, 5:20, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:40, 3:20, 4:00, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:25, 10:00, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

OCEAN ROUTE TO

LONG BRANCH

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER

"Columbia."

Special Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9.30 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	12.30 P.M.
1.00 P.M.*	1.30 P.M.*	3.45 " *
3.30 "	4.00 "	6.30 "

*Iron Steamboat "Cepheus."

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

ON LABOR DAY.

BY RAIL TO THE SEA.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Via New York and Rockaway Beach Railway.

LEAVE 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y., 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:40 A. M., 12:50, 1:20, 1:40, 1:50, 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 5:50, 6:20, 6:30, 7:10, 7:20, 8:20, 8:30, 9:20, 9:30, 9:50, and 10:30 P. M.

Last train leaves Rockaway Park at 11:55 P. M. Direct Express Trains from Brooklyn Bridge VIA ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge, 10:10 A. M., and every half hour up to 10:10 P. M.

Returning, leave Rockaway Park at 11:37 A. M., and every half hour up to 11:37 P. M.

Trains stop at Johnson St., Bridge St., Fulton St., and Flatbush Av. elevated stations.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

Amusement and Education Combined.

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unmasked and menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45 P. M. North 3d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 4.05 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M., 12.45, 2.45, 3.15, 4.30 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 39d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 2, 3, 5.30, 6, 7 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

PATTEN LINE.

Long Branch and Back, 50c.
Asbury Park and Back, 80c.

INSIDE ROUTE.

LONG BRANCH—ASBURY PARK AND

All New Jersey Seashore Resorts.

WEEK DAYS.

Leave foot of Little W. 12th St., 9:00 & *11:00 A. M. *(Saturdays 12:45 P. M.) and 2:40 P. M. Leave Battery, 9:30 & *11:30 A. M. *(Saturdays 1:15 P. M.) and 3:10 P. M.

Sundays—Leave ft. Little West 12th St., 8:20, 9:00, 9:50, and 11:00 A. M.; Battery, 8:50, 9:30, 10:20 and 11:30 A. M.

Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

NORTH BEACH

Large double-decked boats leave East 90th St. To-day, hourly to 1 P. M.; then half hourly. Week days hourly, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Fare 10 cts.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

Kaiserin M. Th..Sept. 10 Kronprinz Wm.Oct. 1,12 N
Lahn.....Sept. 17 Kaiserin M. Th...Oct. 8
Kaiser Wm. Gr..Sept. 24 Kaiser Wm. Gr..Oct. 22

Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.

*To Southampton-Bremen only.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN.

Barbarossa.....Sept. 12 Gr. Kurfuerst...Oct. 3
Koenigin Luise, Sept. 19 Barbarossa, Oct. 17, noon
Fr der Grosse..Sept. 26 K. Luise..Oct. 24, noon

Sailing 10 A. M. pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

H'h'zollern, Sept. 7, noon Trave, Oct. 5, 11 AM
Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM H'h'zollern, Oct. 12, 4 PM
Aller, Sept. 21, 11 AM Lahn, Oct. 19, 11 AM

From Pier 24, foot of Amity St., Brooklyn.

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LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

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TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

Every Thursday to PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

D'tschland, Sept. 5, 10 AM F. Bism'k, Sep. 26, 7:30 AM
A. Victoria, Sept. 12, 10 AM D'tschland, Oct. 3, 9 AM
Columbia, Sept. 19, 10 AM A. Victoria, Oct. 10, 9 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Every Saturday to PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Waldersee, Sept. 7, noon *Phoen'cia, Oc. 5, 10:30 AM
*Bulgaria, Sept. 14, 6 AM Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM
Penn'a, Sep. 21, 10:30 AM Waldersee, Oct. 19, 9 AM
Pretoria, Sept. 28, 5 PM *Palatia, Oct. 26, 3 PM

*To Hamburg direct.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Louis, Sept. 4, 10 AM Haverf'd, Sep. 21, 10 AM
Philadelphia, Sept. 11, 10 AM St. Louis, Sept. 25, 10 AM
St. Paul, Sept. 18, 10 AM Philadelphia, Oct. 2, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Southwark, Sept. 4, noon Kensington, Sept. 18, noon
*Vaderl'd, Sept. 11, noon Zeeland, Sept. 25, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 7, 11 A. M.
MARQUETTE.....Sept. 14, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 21, 10 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 21, 10 A. M.
MESABA.....Oct. 5, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS; LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

ROUND THE WORLD.

There are a few vacanc

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 2, 1901.

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PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 908 Sansom Street.
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Financial Review and Quotation Supplement.

KEEP POLITICS OUT.

It ought to be possible for the anti-Tammany union to blunder prodigiously and yet elect its candidate for Mayor. That is, public feeling in this city ought to have been aroused to such a pitch by the shocking exposures of Tammany nastiness that in their stern determination to turn the rascals out the voters would take no note of mere indiscretions in the canvass procedures, knowing that none but an upright and capable man would be named to head the anti-Tammany ticket. This is not at all the state of the case. The Tammany organization is so powerful and coherent, so well disciplined and so notoriously successful in getting all its men to the polls that a sound nomination must be re-enforced by campaign management of a high order of skill if the battle is to be won. It would be most unsafe to treat it as other than an up-hill fight from the beginning. Nor must it be forgotten that there is in the city a considerable number of respectable voters whose intentions are of the best negatively, who cannot be made to do their full duty as citizens unless they see that there is a very fair prospect of success. These are the men who would be left standing idly by and practically bringing defeat on the cause of good government unless a vigorous, direct, and promising anti-Tammany movement is prosecuted from the opening of the campaign. They are not our best citizens, though they like to think that they are. They are prosperous and lazy and slow to start. But they cast a good many votes when they go to the polls. They are indifferent to "politics." Only a very strong and active and well-conducted fight will bring them out.

If any blunders have been made so far they are unimportant, they will be forgotten. Blunders in making up the ticket, however, will be of lasting effect, for they cannot be corrected. The biggest blunder of all, and that is the chief danger that besets the union movement, would be the attempt of either party to serve its partisan ends in this municipal campaign. Democrats will refuse to help Mr. PLATT strengthen his party in the city. They would resent the nomination of any Republican who evinced a purpose to make the Mayoralty a stepping stone to any higher place upon which he might have fixed the eye of ambition. On the other hand, Mr. PLATT'S organization would cheerfully give the victory to Tammany again rather than help put the Democratic Party in trim to elect the next Governor. If a Democrat is nominated he must be above all suspicion of being approachable by Tammany with offers to support him for a greater office in return for "fair treatment" for the organization. The city might as well continue in the hands of Tammany as to be betrayed into its hands. And a Republican whose known or suspected ambitions might incline him to court the favor of PLATT during his term of office would be equally objectionable. The nominee, be he Democrat or Republican, must be content with the noble labors and high honors of the office of Mayor of New York, and his contentment therewith must be known to all men.

A coalition is a ticklish thing. It cannot be successfully employed to make Governors or Presidents for its component parts.

Mr. PLATT and Mr. SHEEHAN are more or less engaged in playing party politics. It is their nature, and the fact ought to occasion no surprise. Mr. PLATT is willing to take Low, but will not take COLER. Mr. SHEEHAN would take COLER, but not Low. There is a curious likeness in their nearly simultaneous announcements. Was it all prearranged? Is it not inherently probable that Low is as objectionable to PLATT as he is to SHEEHAN? Says PLATT to SHEEHAN, I will kill off COLER and you may kill off Low. It looks like that. The plain truth is, of course, that if these men are sincere in their attachment to the anti-Tammany cause they have no right to kill off anybody. It is too early, and all killing should be done in the conference. That is the only way to play fair.

These surface indications of hidden scheming will not pass unnoticed by the union leaders who are not playing politics. If there is reason to fear that this candidate has too much Democracy or that too much Republicanism to permit a perfect union a situation will be created to which candid and careful thought must be given. Mr. SHEEHAN'S personal following of Democrats may be so small as to be negligible, but account must be taken of the hundred thousand Democrats who are followers neither of SHEEHAN nor of CROKER; while by reason not only of its numbers but of its intensely partisan character Mr. PLATT'S organization demands and must receive a good deal of consideration.

The course plainly indicated is the nomination of a candidate who by his character and by an honorable record of public service faithfully and unselfishly performed would give convincing assurance that no pulling of wires, no nursing of "booms," would during his term of office occupy his mind or divert his energies from the great work of giving to the City of New York the benefits of an honest and efficient administration of its affairs.

THE LONDON TIMES—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

An alliance for mutual interest and advantage has been concluded between THE NEW YORK TIMES and THE LONDON TIMES which secures to this journal the exclusive right to the entire news service of its London namesake for the Continent of America.

The really important news of the world, the news that involves or foreshadows the fate of dynasties and the destinies of nations, news that is of interest and value to serious-minded and thoughtful persons, is collected by THE LONDON TIMES with a diligence, fullness, and accuracy that remain unrivaled even in these days of keen competition and lavish expenditure. There is a quality of recognized authority, too, in its news—of which Dr. MORRISON'S dispatches from China may be cited as an example—that has won for its dispatches a confidence and consideration throughout the world to which no other newspaper can make successful pretension.

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The broadening interests of the United States and the closer relations of its people with peoples across the seas give to this alliance between two newspapers of similar character in the two largest cities of the world a timeliness and public importance of which we trust a daily demonstration will be afforded.

THE POLICE TRIALS.

There are now pending in the criminal courts of this city several cases against police officers in the final outcome of which the people of this municipality are very deeply interested. If the accused men are guilty it is the hope of all good citizens that they be punished to the full extent of the law. Such a result, however, is not to be expected if the history of similar cases in the past is to be used as a basis for the expectation.

The Lexow investigation disclosed a condition of affairs in the Police Department of this city that seemed to call for the punishment of some at least of the officers who were finally put on trial. Corruption, blackmail, malfeasance were among the words that seemed to fit the facts of several cases. Indictments followed the accusations, and some convictions followed the indictments. In one or more instances the convicted men actually went to prison and began to serve their terms. Eventually every man convicted was set free and reinstated in his former place by the higher courts. Suits by those men resulted in compelling the city to pay them sums of money equal to the amount they would have received as salaries during the time they were suspended from office as a result of their prosecutions. To-day there are pending in the Court of Appeals of this State more suits brought by these martyrs under a recent statute which provides that any person holding a public office may recover back any sum of money he is required to expend in defending himself on charges brought against him growing out of his official acts in all cases where the charges are not sustained.

Such is the history of the prosecutions that followed the disclosures made during the Lexow investigation. The causes that led to that result may be many, but generally speaking the immediate cause was the failure of the prosecution to prove their cases by competent evidence. In the present undertaking it is to be hoped that a repetition of the former failure will not occur. It ought to be as easy to punish a police officer for committing a crime as it is to punish one of the lowest class of criminals, and it ought to be possible to convict on such evidence as the higher courts will declare sufficient. If that is not possible, then the prosecution should never be begun. The spectacle of one bribe-taking policeman breaking stone at Sing Sing Prison will be far more salutary and effective than will be the appearance of a score of reinstated "martyrs" demanding back pay after the reversal of their cases by the appellate courts.

The immediate arrest, trial, and conviction of a criminal is always desirable, and in this regard the present police trials do not differ from any other class of cases. If, however, haste is to be made at the cost of care or of accuracy or of legality, it ought not to be permitted. The public demand a full, fair, and legal trial for the accused men, and fitting punishment if they are found guilty.

District Attorney PHILBIN has before him a golden opportunity, and it is to be hoped that he will improve it as he has those that have preceded it. This can best be done by prosecuting the pending cases with the same care that would characterize the conduct of a murder trial, by proceeding on the broad plan that every motion or other step taken by the defense is taken seriously and with honest intent, and is worthy of the same serious treatment by the Judge before whom it is pending as would be a similar action on the part of the public prosecutor. Nothing is to be gained by treating any move made by the defense in any other manner, nor is the public the gainer by any controversy between Court and counsel. Judge GOFF'S dismissal of the Herlihy indictment showed that he was not disposed to overlook defects that might have nullified a conviction.

The public will appreciate the difficulties that will be thrown in the way of the prosecution by the astute gentlemen who are engaged in defending the accused policemen, as they will the fact that those difficulties are the creation of the law and not the making of the Judge who is called upon to interpose them. It is better that the defense score a victory in all preliminary matters that are at all doubtful as to their legality than that the prosecution by succeeding on such points shall ultimately lose a conviction by having the higher court order a new trial in any one case because a Judge erred in deciding in favor of the prosecution some point that really had no direct bearing on the trial, but was raised solely to determine a question of preliminary practice, or to effect some trifling delay.

The object to be attained in the police trials is the conviction of the guilty officers in such a manner that they will not only go to a just punishment, but that they shall be removed from the force they now disgrace and shall serve as a warning for all time to those who violate their oaths of office.

THE INCORPORATION OF TRADES UNIONS.

It is reported, on what purports to be good authority, that the several important steel, coal, railway, and other syndicates with which Mr. MORGAN is identified will in future enter into no negotiations relative to contracts, scales of wages, rules, and the like, with labor leaders who are not in a position to show that they represent an incorporated union, that it can give satisfactory security for the faithful performance of its contract obligations, and that the organization for which they speak is in a position to deal with employers on the plane of financial responsibility. The lack of this basis on the part of Mr. SHAFFER and his associates, as we announced some weeks ago, was the reason for the unsatisfactory conclusion of the negotiations conducted in this city when the present strike was begun.

This is not a new idea, nor did it originate with Mr. MORGAN. It has been under consideration for many years in Great Britain, and much money has been spent by labor leaders in counsel fees to secure such wording of the statutes relative to trades unions as to specifically exempt them from the kind of responsibility which would devolve upon them under the general corporations law. The consternation created in England by the decision of the House of Lords in the Taff Vale case, and later in the Belfast butcher case, was due to the discovery that all this expenditure in the retention of high-priced counsel had been useless, since, whether incorporated or not, any one who could show damage and obtain a judgment against a union or against one acting for it, and by virtue of delegated authority conferred by it, could cause the seizure of its funds in treasury or bank, to satisfy the same. Twenty-five years of skillful dodging of responsibility had brought the British labor unions at last face to face with what they feared most—liability to be sued under conditions permitting the recovery of damages if awarded. Not being incorporated, and having no advantage from the limitation of liability which incorporation confers, the British trades unions would now seem to stand in the position of a voluntary association or partnership, leaving the individual members responsible to the extent of any property they might have for any judgments recovered against the union. It required a great many years of inconclusive litigation to reach this point in England, and the object steadily in view does not seem to have been the recovery of damages from individual members as much as the establishment of the principle that there was no safety for the workmen except in unincorporated associations.

For the determination of the representatives of capital in this country to insist upon evidence of incorporation from the representatives of labor coming to them with demands, the management of the Amalgamated Association is largely responsible. The Amalgamated stands for irresponsibility in the matter of respect for contract obligations, and so long as it elects to remain in this position it can receive no further consideration at the hands of those who could not evade a contractural obligation if they would.

The question of how incorporation would add to the responsibility of the trades unions is easily answered. They could then be required to show what capital they had, how it was invested or deposited, and what property of other kinds they were able to inventory. When necessary they might be required to escrow such money or securities as would insure the performance of their obligations. This would in no way deprive the individual workman of his inalienable privilege of not working if he does not want to, but it would effectually deter his union from taking him away from his work when he does not want to leave it. There will not be a strike from now to the end of time resulting from the accidentally synchronous action of individual workmen. With incorporation as the indispensable prerequisite of a standing and status entitling the representatives of organized labor to a hearing, the labor movement will enter upon a new and much more dignified phase, and, let us hope, one in which the "plugless word spouts" who now figure as its representatives will give place to men of affairs, with some conception of the nature and obligations of a contract. The demand does not show a desire on the part of employers to impose impossible conditions, with which organized labor cannot comply. Furthermore, it is not indicative of hostility to trades unions. A great many thoughtful wage earners have long believed that the unions should incorporate, and that until they do the interests of labor will not be properly represented by them.

THE "BUSINESS" VIEW.

The other day Deputy Commissioner DEVERY, in the course of one of his rambling lectures at police trials, took occasion to berate the men who are trying to clean New York of its unspeakable official filth because of the damage they were doing to "business." He has lately invented or borrowed a term of contempt for men engaged in this work which he evidently enjoys, and repeats in season and out of season. He calls them "little tin soldiers," and thinks that thereby he has robbed their accusations against him and his kind of all force. It is the "tin soldiers" of reform who, he thinks, are bringing the city into discredit and discouraging business men of other parts of the country from coming here to buy goods or attend to their affairs. Imprisonment or banishment is the least punishment he would inflict on them, and this he would doubtless administer with great glee if it were in his power.

The Merchants' Association takes a totally different view of the situation. It has, through its President, Mr. D. LEROY DRESSER, addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Police, Mr. MURPHY, in which his attention is called to the disclosures concerning the Police Department, and the effect they must have upon the commercial interests of the city. "The accounts of the scandals of the Police Department," the letter says, "which are spread broadcast throughout the country do no end of harm by creating a prejudice against the city in the mind of the country merchant. We know this from our experience." But the Merchants' Association has no idea that the injury thus done can be remedied or prevented by hushing up the facts or by scolding at the men who are disclosing them. Its policy is very different. "The existing evils ought to be rooted out, thereby removing the cause for scandal. There is no time like the present for doing this. You, as the chief public servant connected with the Police Department of this great metropolis, ought to remove every official under you whose action disgraces the department and casts a slur upon the city."

No doubt this is more than Commissioner MURPHY could do if he were ever so well disposed. His power of removal is considerable, and, if he were unhampered in its exercise, and sought only the good of the service and the protection of the fair name of the city, he could do much toward the cleaning of the department. But he is a part and a large part of the thing to be reformed. The ties that he has woven about him in the course of a long life in the service of Tammany Hall are not easily to be broken. The reputation of the city can be vindicated and prejudice against it can be removed only by the overthrow of Tammany and the establishment of a decent and strong man in the chair of the chief executive. This plainly the "commercial interests" and all interests of the people of the city do imperatively demand.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Nothing except a desire to provoke a war between Great Britain and the United States could have prompted the writing and printing of an article which appears in a recent issue of The London Express, and only by the exercise of the firmest self-control in this country can the fiendish purpose be foiled. Perhaps even that will not be effectual, for beyond question the article hits as the father of one of Mr. KIPLING'S heroes wanted to hit his enemies—right where we live. With no other excuse than a report that some "American restaurants" are to be established in London, The Express makes a venomous attack upon some of our most dearly cherished institutions. For instance, it describes the New England boiled dinner as consisting of "salt beef, potato peels, parsnips, and things from the ash barrel, steamed in a bucket of dirty water," and not content with that cruel outrage upon our tenderest feelings, it adds that the boiled dinner "is responsible for most of the mental biliousness of Boston, the headquarters of the pro-Boers, the pro-Filipinos, and the anti-everythings." Is that to be endured? Our clams, too, are described as "a species of artificial insect, made out of old goloshes and scrap leather," and scrapple as "a hog product on which Philadelphians live, tasting like marine glue, only worse." Then the Londoners are warned that with American restaurants will come the American waiter, "a being of violence who beats the customer into submission if he declines to eat what is put before him." These waiters, we also read, are "low-browed, scowling things, trained to handle the revolver with as much dexterity as they employ upon the soup-plate." With the same vicious irreverence The Express speaks of picked-up codfish, buckwheat cakes, and fruit pies, and it openly requests the British diplomats to twist the Monroe doctrine around, point it at us, and at any cost prevent the introduction of American restaurants. Surely insult never went further than this, since it amounts, in effect, to a charge that our food, cooking, and service are not so good as those of the present London restaurants!

—An exile from Albion is said to have arrived here with much wealth "in his clothes" to bet on the superiority of the Shamrock in speed to any boat our yachtsmen can bring against her. That we can all admire as an exhibition of courage, whatever we may think of it in our hearts as an exhibition of judgment, but our admiration would be just a little higher if the report did not also include the statement that the exile wants odds of 5 to 3. That may be cautious, but certainly it is not exactly sportive, and as certainly it does not evidence a serene and unshakable confidence in the Shamrock's ability. Somehow, in a contest like this one, a delicate weighing of chances and the conversion of them into mathematical and financial formulae are just a bit chilling to those of us on both sides of the water who found our hopes—and our bets, if we make any—on unadulterated sentiment and patriotism. It is a pretty euphemism to say that we want "the best boat" to win the sacred cup, but that implies always the belief that we have the best boat, and it is not very well, or even well at all, at this stage of the proceedings, for a Briton to admit that the American boat will probably prove to be the better, or for an American to admit as much in regard to the Shamrock. This is done by him who asks for odds, and even the thought of their acceptance gives just a little pain to those of delicate sensibilities. Some people put patriotism in quotation marks, nowadays, but more, fortunately, can use the word without subjecting it to any typographical or inflectional indignities, and a good many members of the latter class dislike the giving of odds by either side on a race of this peculiarly significant sort. To make no bets at all would be best, but instinct tells those who are not too sophisticated that, if bets are made, they should be on even terms, whatever the probabilities may be. This applies, of course, only to Britons and Americans; other folks have a right to be as careful and businesslike as they please.

—Our story of the Missouri dog who offered a basket of peaches to his master's guest, but objected when the guest took two of the peaches and forced her to put one of them back in the basket, has brought to us a story about a California dog which, while not of the same sort, is equally interesting—and gives equally healthy exercise to the credulity. Our correspondent, Mr. A. B. LAKE of Great Neck, says that several years ago, when he had some preserved marsh lands in California, he owned an Irish setter, Jeff by name, an excellent retriever of most amiable disposition, with unusual gaiety of spirit combined with the warm-hearted demonstrativeness characteristic of his countrymen—or some of them. One 15th of August, with the opening of the duck season, a shooting party went in dinghys from the houseboat to a tule-sheltered "blind," and spent the morning in successful sport. At noon a keeper came in a boat to pick up the killed birds, bringing with him Jeff, who had not seen his friends in the "blind" for many months. His excitement when he saw them at a distance was intense, and it was with difficulty that he was prevented from leaving the boat and swimming to greet his friends. He was compelled, however, to land on a point opposite the "blind," where five birds had fallen in the tall grass. Four of them were soon found and deposited in the keeper's boat, and when the dog was sent back again he went, only to return, dragging himself along the ground out of the keeper's sight. In this way he reached the boat, seized one of the ducks already retrieved, and carried it off into the tall grass, whence he immediately emerged with it, openly and triumphantly, as one who had completed his allotted task. The keeper was deceived, and the dog was allowed to rush to the "blind" and his friends, who had watched the whole operation. Of course, the dog received the welcome for which he yearned, and its cordiality was not appreciably diminished because of the realization that his conduct had been an infraction of discipline, not to say of morals.

FAVORS COLER FOR MAYOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that, now that Senator Platt has spoken, there is left to the anti-Tammany forces but one thing to do, namely, to nominate Controller Bird S. Coler for Mayor without faltering.

Had the great American trickster kept his likes and dislikes from the public, another candidate might with safety be chosen, but now that Platt has seen fit to antagonize the Controller for the anti-Tammany combination, to accept other than him as their standard bearer would be confession that they have turned over the entire movement into the hands of the unreliable Republican politician. And what would be the natural outcome?

In the scales of the Citizens' Union, Greater New York Democracy, and all other affiliated bodies, Platt and Croker are supposed to be considered of perfect equality; therefore, how can they permit Platt to dictate any more than they can permit Croker to dictate? The result of nominating any man other than Mr. Coler must, therefore, result in another clean sweep for Tammany, and in the results of the labors of New York's more sincere and public-spirited citizens being scattered to the winds.

Only a few days since Platt agreed to support any candidate that the allied anti-Tammany elements agreed upon. To-day, seeing that the Controller is by far the most popular among these elements, and that no earthly power can defeat him, if he be nominated, he singles him out as the one objectionable to his fancy. If he, at this early stage of the campaign, sees fit to break faith with the con-Croker people, how can we expect him to keep his word later on? It is "history repeating itself." He mastered a similar stroke in 1897, and we can to-day expect nothing better of him. As the Irishman would say, "'Tis the nathur av the baste."

Platt's last coup once more verifies the claim so often made by those best versed in our politics: "Platt and Croker have a lasting understanding, by which the former will be permitted to run the State and Croker the city, with neither interfering with the other." However, "'tis an ill wind that blows nobody good," and I believe that honest men of all parties can realize some satisfaction from Platt's last move. They can go ahead and nominate Mr. Coler and thereby forever shelve an iniquitous Platt and iniquitous Croker, for I believe the large majority of Republicans in this city will ignore Platt's dictates, while the number of honest Democrats who would vote the union ticket, with Platt ignored, and would not vote it with Platt recognized, will more than counterbalance the number of Republicans who still cling to the Senator's apron strings. C. H. HIBBARD.

New York, Aug. 27, 1901.

GEORGE F. PEABODY FOR MAYOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of the various gentlemen who have been mentioned as the possible candidate of the Citizens' Union, Republican, and Independent Democratic organizations for Mayor, I am strongly of the opinion that Mr. George Foster Peabody is the most likely to defeat Tammany. Mr. Peabody has been closely identified with the movement for better municipal government in this city and in Brooklyn for a number of years past, and has the respect and esteem of all his fellow-workers for honest politics.

His extensive business experience, in connection with large manufacturing and railway enterprises, shows him to be a man of marked executive ability and capacity for hard work, which would make him especially valuable at this time, in view of and many important public works projected and being carried on.

No candidate can defeat Tammany who cannot secure the support of a large proportion of the workingmen of the city. Mr. Peabody's well-known radical position in favor of the efforts of the workers to better their condition through the enactment of just laws or, rather, by the repeal of unjust legislation which injures most of the people commonly termed "the working classes," would guarantee his receiving a very large vote from these people.

While he has always been a consistent Jeffersonian Democrat, in that he believes that that Government is best that governs least Mr. Peabody is in entire sympathy with the popular movement to secure for the citizens of New York a fair return for the enormously valuable franchises granted to the street railway, gas, electric lighting, and other corporations.

I do not know whether Mr. Peabody would accept the nomination for Mayor if it were offered to him. I do know that the City of New York would be extremely fortunate if it could secure his services as Chief Magistrate.

WHIDDEN GRAHAM.

New York, Aug. 27, 1901.

THE TRIPLER LIQUID AIR STOCK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The collapse of the Tripler liquid air bubble leads to the question: Should there not be some protection for a gullible public against irresponsible promoters and their methods of getting the people's money on false and exaggerated representations?

Doubtless the investors in liquid air stock believed they were providing money for the development of a great industry. Whether they had reason to believe that the untested patents of Mr. Tripler were worth a prospective $2,500,000, or that there was any remote possibility that a company of $10,000,000 capital could ever succeed in the manner set forth, is a question worthy of consideration. If they gave these subjects any thought whatever, and if they had given the least weight to the warnings published in the newspapers from men of science, they would have discovered that the only source of profit would be in the sales of stock for the benefit of the "insiders." The prospectus of the company, the advertisements of the brokers, (who enjoyed a commission, as now currently reported, of one-third,) were all very alluring to the ordinary readers and small investors. But there was never a moment in the history of the Tripler concern when an opportunity was offered for a fair business investment. It has always been speculative, and never have the outside investors had the least chance of speculative profits. It is truly a pity that the great public is so blind to obvious facts.

The writer took occasion to draw attention to the preposterous claims of a certain Boston liquid air concern in the columns of THE TIMES. The company continued in business for a year or more after that, but failed when the fountain of wealth ceased to flow. The Tripler concern has followed the same course. The writer has believed since the beginning that the prime movers in both these concerns, even those bright and shining lights in the world of ingenious finance, who permitted the use of their names for the trifling consideration of a nominal $1,000,000, deserved to be prosecuted for an attempt to swindle the public. It is no mitigation of the offense to say that they were themselves deceived—that they believed the wonderful stories of the inventor. If they were dupes they were willing dupes, for they could have learned the facts had they desired to do so.

There never has been any uncertainty as to the nature of liquid air securities. In saying this it should not be inferred that liquid air has no commercial value or useful applications. But in these regards Mr. Tripler and his associates are not competent authorities. In these days it is the so-called "practical" man, who is very likely uneducated and disposed to ignore facts which he does not understand, that is to be distrusted. Mr. Tripler is not a scientific man, although he pretends to a knowledge of liquid air superior to that of men of science. He is not such a remarkable man as his admirers believe, for the laws of the conservation of energy remain undisturbed, notwithstanding Mr. Tripler's literary efforts to disprove them.

It would seem that investors—those great financiers of Wall Street as well as the more lowly, who would naturally rejoice to share in the abundant profits of developing industries—should begin to recognize that the only safe foundation for an investment in a new industry, method, or product, is the opinion of a qualified specialist in science. If not infallible in regard to purely commercial features it would at least eliminate fake projects, expose false representations, and point out the impracticable and impossible. If the investors in liquid air had required as a condition for their investment an opinion from a professional chemist or physicist they would not have lost their money.

So long as men of large means rely upon their own untrained judgment and observation concerning things beyond their experience or knowledge, they will make more failures than successes, and lead their blind followers into unnecessary losses. So long as they prefer the guidance of uneducated inventors rather than the wiser counsel of persons whose knowledge is thorough and broad, they will make costly mistakes. Wisdom comes not with wealth, and the squandering of wealth by irresponsible and unscrupulous inventors, in misdirected efforts to accomplish results which they do not know how to attain, is almost as demoralizing as the hoarding of it when it is needed for more worthy uses.

Strange as it may seem, it is certainly easier to secure money, either from Wall Street capitalists or by popular subscription, for purely speculative and risky undertakings, and even for deliberate swindles, than it is for sound business. While one good enterprise is being examined, tested, and considered, half a dozen fakes can be put on the market and carried through the balloon stage to sudden collapse, leaving the promoters in the possession of profits which may be hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Perhaps it is as well not to attempt an explanation of this condition. It would not be complimentary to the intelligence of a considerable proportion of the people. Nevertheless, even they should be protected against unprincipled corporation promoters as well as against dealers in gold bricks. R. HITCHCOCK.

New York, Aug. 29, 1901.

"AEROGRAPH" AND "AUTOWHEEL."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since I am driven by THE TIMES to argue the merits of my suggesting the use of "aerograph" for wireless telegraphy, "autocart," or "autowheel" for automobile, I shall do so, much as I dislike offending etymologists and other word sharps, amateur, professional, or journalistic.

I was not unaware of the existence of the word "aerograph" as applied to "a description of the air or atmosphere." Why this fact should prevent the adapting of this word to a new use, however, the meaning of which, by all the analogies of language, it accurately describes, I am unable to see. Surely, there are numerous precedents for adapting old words to new uses; so many, in fact, that a number of them will readily suggest themselves to "word sharps" and "etymologists."

I admit that, from the point of view of "an unholy union of two languages," the words "autocart" and "autowheel" are no less objectionable than "automobile."

These words are preferable, however, for their euphony, brevity, and accuracy, no less than for the reason that they are, at least in part, English, and, to that extent, self-explanatory. An all-English term is, of course, what is desired, but in the absence of perfection, the next best should be chosen.

I repeat once more, "aerograph" describes the idea meant to be conveyed by wireless telegraphy accurately, and should be adopted, despite the fact that it is already in use to describe some other thing, and "autocart" or "autowheel" are so much "prettier" words than automobile that they should be used, though every etymological argument existing against "automobile" might be used against them.

H. A. WELTNER.

New York, Aug. 29, 1901.

Names for Three Bridges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the mania for calling names seems to be in order, I would suggest the following as being about right: To call Brooklyn Bridge "City Hall Bridge"; the one now in course of construction "Delancy"; that at Blackwell's Island "Blackwell's Island."

I am glad this is settled. I will name the others as the work progresses.

CONCEIT.

New York, Aug. 29, 1901.

Approves Alliterative Appellations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading your suggestions and those of corespondents regarding proper names for our great bridges, there came to my mind the helpfulness of an alliteration.

As one correspondent says this morning, the name of the Brooklyn Bridge cannot well be changed. How would it do then to name the others, in their order, proceeding up the river, Bowery, Bushwick, Blackwell?

The bridge nearest to the present one will practically start at the Bowery; the one that already throws its graceful lines against the sky will land you, to be sure, in Williamsburg, but lies in the direct route to the older and more picturesque village of Bushwick. The fourth will have, as its distinguishing feature, Blackwell's Island. Looking also to the perhaps not far distant future, when one might cross from the lower point of old New York over Governors Island, what could be more appropriate than Battery Bridge? Again, in the opposite extreme, no doubt, one will some time connect us with the Bronx, and that euphonious title could be appropriately assumed. We would then have the Battery, Brooklyn, Bowery, Bushwick, Blackwell, Bronx.

We will soon need them all under some name or other. WILL H. JOHNSTON.

Brooklyn, Aug. 29, 1901.

GEN. GREENE'S BURIAL PLACE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of Sunday, Aug. 25, appeared a communication signed J. L. H. Mosier, in which the writer stated that in May, 1800, being in South Carolina, he learned that the remains of Gen. Nathaniel Greene had been removed from their first burial place and reinterred at Khagtree, S. C., in a Presbyterian churchyard.

There have been a great many wild traditions in past years concerning the last resting place of Gen. Greene, but there is no excuse for this new one, as the exact location of his burial place is now known and has been since last February, when its discovery was published far and wide in the press, and particularly in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A committee of gentlemen appointed by the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati, of which Gen. Greene was the President at the time of his death, instituted a search in February and found the remains in an old vault in Colonial Park, (the site of a former cemetery,) in Savannah, Ga., where they were deposited when he died in 1786. They were identified by a variety of concurrent and unmistakable circumstances, and chiefly by the name plate found on the coffin. This was so much corroded that, although it revealed a part of the name of the deceased, it was brought North to be wholly cleaned by modern processes. The restoration was perfect and gave the name, age, and date of death of Gen. Greene distinctly.

The plate was returned to Savannah and presented to the Georgia Historical Society, whose President, the Hon. George A. Mercer, and several members were among the committee which discovered the remains. The following letter from the Corresponding Secretary of the Georgia Historical Society to the Secretary of the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati settles the matter in the estimation of the persons best qualified to give judgment:

Dear Sir: I am directed by the Georgia Historical Society to return, through you, to the Cincinnati of Rhode Island, our sincere thanks for the coffin plate of Gen. Nathanial Greene, recently discovered in this city. The interesting relic has been suitably encased in glass and securely placed in the archives of our society.

—The unmistakable inscription sets forever at rest the question of the identity of the remains and the spot of his burial. Much credit is due your society for the patriotic interest displayed in this matter. OTIS ASHMORE.

Cor. Secretary, Georgia Historical Society.

Mr. Ashmore is the well-known Superintendent of Public Education of Savannah, and an antiquarian and local analist of wide reputation.

GEORGE W. OLNEY.

New York, Aug. 30, 1901.

He Settles It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Weltner's letter in to-day's TIMES recalls the old contention that no situation can arise without the simultaneous appearance of a mind able to resist it, as the Civil War developed Lincoln, &c. Yesterday THE TIMES called attention to the poor success we moderns have had in appropriately naming new inventions, instancing wireless telegraphy and automobile. But a day has elapsed and the difficulty is at an end. H. A. Weltner, previously unknown to fame, is the man of the hour. Marconi's invention, he says, shall be no longer wireless telegraphy, but aerograph, and the gentle auto shall be known as the autocart henceforth and forever more. Now a cart is "a carriage having two wheels," and the one point of construction common to the various forms of automobile is that they all have four wheels, else they fail. Hence "autocart." Perfect!

Aerograph is so strikingly new and original that a gasping world should have a few das to think it over. P. E. W.

New York, Aug. 28, 1901.

Not the Nose but the Ears.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Stewart and Mr. Hager are both wrong; it is neither the nose nor the climate; it is the ears. I have experimented upon a certain class of my countrymen (I am a native American) for years, and always with the same results.

If you gaze earnestly at the ears of one of these people, when riding in a public vehicle, he will stretch himself into two seats, deposit his dirty boots upon a third seat, and begin to hawk and spit. Then he will whistle, so as to divert you from reading or thinking. His next resource is to pick his nails; then his nose. Finally, if you continue to gaze at his ears, he will pluck a half-burned penny cigar from his pocket and perfume the car with it.

This sensitiveness of the ear is not peculiar to man. Very similar results will be noticed if you gaze upon the American hog. Depend upon it; it is the ears. A. D.

New York, Aug. 27, 1901.

Kingsley and America's Climate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed in yesterday's TIMES a letter wherein Thackeray's experience in regard to our climate is quoted.

Perhaps the opinion on the same subject of another English writer, the Rev. Charles Kingsley may be of interest. In the Spring of 1874 he was in this country, traveling for his health. The following quotation is from a letter written by him while in this city:

"I never want medicine or tonic, and very little stimulant. But cannot do as much here as at home. All say so, and I find it. One can go faster for a while, but gets exhausted sooner." M. A.

New York, Aug. 28, 1901.

Croker's Choice of Residence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"M." writes an open letter asking why Mr. Croker spends his vacation in England instead of Ireland.

"M." evidently being an enthusiastic despiser of Mr. Croker, for reasons of his own, presumably, forgets that Mr. Croker did inspect places in Ireland before deciding upon England as a place of residence for rest and recreation, and, presumably, for reasons of his own, being free to do so, selected England.

Like many others, "M." fails to remember that Americans are a free people, and that Irishmen also are free men, and can elect to reside, for pleasure or business, in any country. Therefore, why not England for the Irish?

Will "M." prove that Irishmen are not free men? R. PITTER.

New York, Aug. 29, 1901.

NUGGETS.

At Breakfast.

"Bridget, did you call the boys?"

"Indade an' Oi called them iverything Oi cud think of, but they wudn't git up."—Brooklyn Life.

Strenuous Variety.

"It is thought," remarked Dennis "that the robberies are the worrk of sneak thieves."

"Sneak thieves, is it?" replied Patrick. "Sure, an' they must be bold sneak thieves then."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A Little Learning.

Ernestine had learned the word "rat" at school. The teacher pointed to the word "at," and asked her what it was. She said, "It is some part of a rat, but I don't know which part it is."—Youth's Companion.

Her Savings.

"I'm so glad you told me to keep accounts, Henry," she said. "I have just been going over them, and I find that I have saved $20 in the last three months."

"Good!" he exclaimed. "Where's the money?"

"Oh, I haven't got the money," she answered, "but the accounts show that I have saved it just the same."—Chicago Post.

WHEN FANCY GOES TO SEA.

Ciara Louise Heald in Boston Transcript.

The toil of towns is left behind,
Their restless energy;
All fetters lose their wonted sway
When Fancy goes to sea.

The freedom of the unbound slave,
Untasted liberty,
Is mine in those sweet intervals
When Fancy goes to sea.

I hear the wild bird's haunting note,
Its unchained minstrelsy;
The murmurs of the deep are mine
When Fancy goes to sea.

The fragrance of the far-off isles
Is wafted here to me,
And lulls me into slumbering
When Fancy goes to sea.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON AT THE CUP TRIAL

Owner of Shamrock II. and His Guests Reach Newport on Erin.

SILENT ON LAWSON'S OFFER

Irish Knight Declines to Discuss Challenge for Race Against the Independence.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 1.—Sir Thomas Lipton arrived shortly after 5 o'clock this afternoon on his steam yacht Erin from New York, having made the run against an easterly wind in eleven hours. Accompanying Sir Thomas are Capt. Sycamore of Shamrock II., G. L. Watson, David Barrie, W. C. Jamieson, J. B. Hillard, Dr. Reid Mackay, and the Hon Charles Russell.

The Erin will remain here to-morrow, while Sir Thomas and his guests witness the second trial race between the Constitution and Columbia.

The Erin anchored just outside of Goat Island. She will go over the course to-morrow, and Capt. Sycamore and Mr. Jamieson of the Shamrock will have the chance to get a line of the sea jockeying of the men who will contend against them in the cup contests at Sandy Hook.

Sir Thomas Lipton was much interested in the details of yesterday's race between the Constitution and the Columbia. Speaking of the performance by the Shamrock II. in her spin off Sandy Hook, New York, he said:

"It was a fine trial, indeed. A good sixteen-knot wind was blowing, and it was by far the best try-out the boat has had since she came over. We were all very much pleased, and we ask for no better weather conditions in the cup races than those of yesterday."

Sir Thomas was told of the announcement of Thomas W. Lawson, owner of the Independence, that he would be glad to race his boat against all three or any one of the ninety-foot sloops, Shamrock II., Columbia, or Constitution, with the understanding that if he failed to win two out of three of the contests he would give $100,000 to any worthy charity. Sir Thomas had not seen the announcement, however, and was not prepared to discuss it. The owner of the Shamrock II., it was said by his friends, considered that his boat was brought to this country solely to race for the America's Cup, and he would not participate in other races, the mission of his yacht being to meet the defender of the cup and win the coveted trophy if possible.

None of the officials of the New York Yacht Club would talk about Mr. Lawson's offer. If challenges should be issued in behalf of the Independence they probably would be made to the owners or managers of the three boats named, and would be dealt with by each separately. It would not come within the province of the New York Yacht Club to pass upon the matter in any way. Although no statement has ever been made officially on the subject, it is generally understood here that neither the Columbia nor the Constitution, under any conditions, will race the Independence again, and that she was dropped out of consideration some time ago.

Sir Thomas and his party will be entertained by Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard at dinner Monday night. Arrangements are being made to start back to New York at 11:30 that night. The guests at Commodore Ledyard's dinner, which will take place at the Lewis Q. Jones villa, which Mr. Ledyard is occupying this Summer, will include, in addition to Sir Thomas Lipton and his guests on the Erin, the fleet officers and members of the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, the members of the American Cup Race Committee, and W. Butler Duncan and Edwin Morgan, managers respectively of the Constitution and Columbia.

It was dull to-day for the yachtsmen in the harbor. Absolutely nothing was done on either the Columbia or Constitution. In answer to an inquiry as to the report that the crews on the two boats might be changed, Mr. Duncan of the Constitution said it was entirely without foundation, so far as he knew.

To-morrow's race is anticipated with the keenest interest. The members of the Challenge Committee of the New York Yacht Club have a problem to solve, and they are watching the present series with great anxiety. They are puzzled by the behavior of the Constitution, and are at a loss to account for her successive defeats in light weather, when she did so well under such conditions at the outset. It is said here to-night that if the Columbia wins to-morrow's contest the committee may extend the trials and make the series five instead of three, but no announcement has yet been made to this effect by any one in authority.

The old cup defender Volunteer, with her owner, J. Malcolm Forbes, on board, arrived this evening from the eastward.

POLICE FOR YACHT RACES.

Arrangements for the Patrol Fleet on Ocean Cup Course.

Acting in time this season, after the experience and difficulties of 1899, the Federal authorities already have made plans to cover the huge task of providing proper ocean police arrangements for the international yacht races for the America's cup, which began on Sept. 21. The details of policing the course have been placed by the Secretary of the Treasury in the hands of Capt. Thomas D. Walker, of the United States Revenue Service, who will command the fleet of patrol vessels assigned to duty during the cup races.

Nominally the duties of Capt Walker and his fleet will be to keep clear the course for the yachts, but that will be only a small part of his work as was learned in the races of two years ago, when the policing of the course oft Sandy Hook was under the command of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., then a Captain. Commodore Evans had little time to prepare rules for the occasion, but the rules he did frame were found to cover the ground so well that the same regulations, with slight modification, will be in force this year. In Leslie's Weekly, Capt. Walker writes of his plans for policing the yacht races, as follows:

"There will be twelve or thirteen vessels in the patrol fleet—six or seven revenue cutters, and five or six steam yachts. The revenue cutters detailed for this duty are the Gresham, now at New York, which I command; the Onondaga, at Philadelphia; the Algonquin, at Wilmington, N. C.; the Seminole, at Boston; the Windom, at Baltimore, and probably the Dexter and the Dallas, slower boats, which are at New Bedford and New London, respectively. They will assemble here before the races and report to me. I shall offer the right of line in the division to be composed of steam yachts to Sir Thomas Lipton's Erin, a courtesy extended at the last races, and one which is his due. There will be no torpedo boats in the patrol fleet, as in 1899, when the navy guard flag was the designating emblem, and each of the vessels will carry the flag of the United States revenue marine at the fore instead.

"This flag, with its white field and blue stars, and red and white stripes running up and down, is familiar in New York Harbor. It is carried by the revenue tugs at the Battery and by all revenue cutters. Moreover, a deal of lawful authority goes with it on the water, and no steamboat Captain would dare to treat it with indignity. In order that a steam yacht may fly it it will be necessary for me to designate an officer of the revenue marine to go aboard and take charge of the vessel's patrol work during th races. He will not interfere with the handling of the yacht, which will be left to her own officers.

"In addition the Gresham will carry a blue senior officer's pennant, indicating that her signals are to be obeyed. These are arranged specially for the occasion, but the one most frequently used will be the speed signal, a black cone, which indicates by its position whether the vessel is going at full speed or half speed, ahead or astern. The main purpose of the signals will be to keep the excursion fleet half a mile from the racing yachts, both to leeward and astern.

"There will be two divisions of the patrol fleet and two great fleets of steamboats. The patrol vessels will be 400 yards apart, and the two divisions will form a great rectangle on two sides of a square, leaving two other sides of clear water to windward and in front of the yachts. The first division of patrol boats will advance end to end in the same direction of the yachts, while alongside will be banked the first flotilla of steamboats, extending nearly half a mile to sea. The second division of patrol boats will follow the yachts half a mile behind, while other steamboats will bring up the rear. When the yachts tack, the positions of the two fleets of patrol boats and steamboats will be reversed. Those that were sailing behind the yachts will be on their port side, while those that were sailing parallel to them will in turn be at the rear. Each time the yachts tack the relative positions of the two fleets will change also, after the manner I have indicated.

"In the triangular race the excursion fleets will gather outside the first and last legs of the triangle, and will be obliged to change places while the competing yachts are covering the second leg. When it is observed from the Gresham that the two yachts are approaching the first stakeboat and are about to round it, the revenue flags will be lowered to halfmast on the patrol boats, and their steam whistles will be blown as a signal to the excursion boats to go ahead at full speed for a position to leeward of the last leg of the course and as near the second stakeboat as may be without approaching it nearer than half a mile. Thus the excursion fleet is prevented from going to windward of the yachts and blanketing them, while the crowds aboard will be able to get a fair view of the racers as their vessels change positions from one leg to the other of the course."

SHAMROCK'S NEXT SPIN TUESDAY.

Challenger Will Be Overhauled Preparatory to Trial Then.

Left alone with her tender, the Porto Rico, after the departure of the Erin for Newport with Sir Thomas Lipton and his guests on board, the cup challenger Shamrock II. swung at anchor in Sandy Hook Bay yesterday, her crew contentedly idle after the sharp work of last week in the daily trials of the challenger. The green yacht attracted much attention, and visitors came from all points to inspect and admire her. No stranger was allowed on board, however, in the absence of Capt. Sycamore, who had gone to Newport with Sir Thomas.

The yacht will not go out again until Tuesday, but it is understood that some work will be done by the sailmakers to-day, and the crew will overhaul the rigging, to see that everything is in good condition for Tuesday's spin.

There is great disappointment among local yachtsmen, who had hoped to see the Constitution win from the Columbia in their first trial race. They believe that there is more speed in the yacht, and that if she were differently handled or better balanced that it would come out. If she loses in to-day's race there seems to be nothing for the committee to do but select the Columbia to defend the America's Cup. There are many who believe that the Shamrock's chances of winning the trophy are excellent.

PAUL M. POTTER HERE.

The Playwright to Supervise the Production of His Boer Play, "The Red Kloof."

Paul M. Potter, the playwright, was among the passengers who arrived here on the French liner La Champagne yesterday morning. He comes back to supervise the preparations being made for the forthcoming production of his "Boer" play entitled "The Red Kloof," which is to open the Savoy Theatre for the season, and in which Louis Mann and Clara Lipman will appear. The play is a story of the Jameson raid, and does not deal with the present trouble in South Africa. Speaking of his plans yesterday, Mr. Potter said:

"I was the first one to write a play dealing with the Boers, and since then several 'Boer' plays have been announced. The subject is a hard one to handle, as at the present time it is a delicate one. 'The Red Kloof,' however, will not give offense; it is a story of Boer life, and does not refer to the present complications in South Africa. In England the 'Boer' plays make all the Boers introduced villains and the English heroes; 'The Red Kloof' is impartial.

"I am at work on several new pieces, but the next one to be produced will be a melodrama of American civil and military life in China. The details I cannot give at the present time, but the siege of Peking and the entrance of the Forbidden City will be dealt with."

Mr. Potter will remain here eight weeks.

IN THE SHOPS.

Little gunmetal buttons are attractive on dark waists.

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Most attractive momie cloth scarfs, fifty inches long, are selling for 30 cents each. Some of these are in stripes with a more or less lacelike effect, and others have a plain centre with a border of ivy leaves around the edge. These are all in a pretty unbleached shade; they wash well and are serviceable.

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Dress shields for thin gowns have one side deep to go inside the waist, the other side to go inside the sleeve, not more than an inch wide, and in some shields has the effect of a brocaded white silk and simulates a little undersleeve. These shields cost 18 cents each.

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Brilliant effects are to be seen in men's French linen handkerchiefs, which cost $1.25 each. These handkerchiefs come in plaids and stripes and in plain colors, pink for instance the centre of a light shade, and with a darker shade in the border, and possibly a band of white. Some of the quieter designs come in black and white in small plaids or stripes.

***

Friezes for the nursery come in Noah's Ark designs—seven panels, five feet in length, in which the animals "two by two" are wandering from the ark. It is a deep frieze and most attractive for the children's room. The panels can be separated if necessary between the pairs of animals to fit into different parts of the room, where there may be obstructions in the wall. The whole thing is in colors and bright and attractive.

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The old-time sewing birds that our grandmothers clamped to the table beside them when they were at work are now to be found in the shops. They are the same funny little birds, and open their mouths in the same old way to hold one end of a hem or a long seam. Even the little round pin cushion on the top seems to be the same shade of red as the old ones. The grandmothers thought they could not do without these helps, and every other woman who hears of them who does any sewing at all, says that nothing would delight her so much as to use one for old sake's sake, if for nothing more. They cost 50 cents.

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The woman who wears black underwear, or at least petticoats, with her black gowns buys the little under petticoats in soft, light India silk, trimmed with black lace. They are cool and comfortable, and add but little to the circumference of the wearer, which is one of their greatest charms.

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Jewish New Year cards are to be found in large numbers and in all styles, from the simplest cards with "Glückwunsch" in German, "A Happy New Year" in English, and the Hebrew equivalent, to the most elaborate with flowers and tinsel, which are sent out in boxes.

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Now is the time to buy a corn grater. The most elaborate of these come in the form of wooden benches; that is to say, with a board of some hard wood, with two supports at either end on the under side. These are to hold the board, which has a broad slit across the centre, over the bowl, into which the corn is to be grated. On one side of this opening is a row of small pins, which score the kernels of corn as the ear is drawn lengthwise on the board, which is about as long as the ear. On the other side of the opening is a knife, which scrapes the corn off after the needles have prepared the way. The corn falls through the opening into the dish. This scraper costs 12 cents.

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A cheaper corn scraper is a round tin piece with teeth, which is drawn down the ear. This costs 10 cents, but is hardly as good or durable.

ANNUAL LOVE FEAST AT OCEAN GROVE

Many Thousand People Attend Services in the Auditorium.

A. H. De Haven, Banker of This City, Among Those Who Talk—The Camp to Close To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Sept. 1.—Twelve thousand or more Methodists gathered in the Auditorium at 9 o'clock this morning, and participated in the annual "love feast." Bishop Fitzgerald, President of the Camp Meeting Association, presided. The choir and orchestra, led by Prof. Tali Esen Morgan, sang a number of hymns and anthems before and after the feast. For nearly two hours the congregation testified concerning Christ's power to save from sin.

Among the testifiers were members of nearly every church denomination, one of them, Amelia O'Keefe of Philadelphia, being ninety-nine years old. Supreme Court Justice Charles D. Hendrickson of Mount Holly, who closed the saloons in Atlantic City on Sunday, told how he had been converted at a Methodist camp meeting. A. H. De Haven, a banker of New York City, said he was glad he was a Methodist, and sang "My God Is Reconciled." Dr. Herman Faust, a converted rabbi, said he and his wife, as well as nine of his children, were now following the "once despised Nazarene." The Rev. Dr. Frost of New York City was proud of the fact that he had been a Christian for sixty-two years and had been preaching the Gospel for fifty-five years.

There were over 300 testimonies, and at times a dozen people were speaking at the same time. "Father" John Sitler of Kensington, who occupied a seat inside the chancel, kept up a continual shouting, and at one time jumped to his feet and danced. Spirited hymns were sung at intervals, and frequently the shouts of the "redeemed" drowned the voices of those who were speaking.

The "love feast" was through necessity merged into the regular morning preaching service. At 10:30 o'clock there was not a vacant seat in the Auditorium, and thousands stood outside the building, anxious to hear the singing and preaching. There were nearly 100 ministers occupying seats on the platform. The altar rail and chancel were crowded with worshippers. Many were obliged to leave the camp grounds because of their inability to get near enough to hear the preacher.

The Rev. Dr. Aaron E. Ballard, Vice President of the Camp Meeting Association, presided, and the choir sang "The Radiant Morn Hath Passed Away," and "Fill Me Now," the latter being a hymn composed by the late Dr. Elwood H. Stokes, for thirty years President of the association. The Scripture lesson was read by the Rev. J. H. Alday, a member of the association. The Rev. Thomas Harrison of Boston, once known as "the boy preacher," delivered the prayer. After he had finished, the building rang with "amens" and "hallelujahs."

Bishop Fitzgerald was the preacher. He spoke without notes from this text: "And Pilate wrote a title and put it on the cross. And the writing was, Jesus of Nazareth, the King of the Jews."

Miss Lizzie Sharp conducted a service in the Tabernacle at 1:30 P. M. There were more than 3,000 people present in the three departments of the Summer Sabbath school. "Jack" Cooke, the boy preacher, spoke to the children in the Intermediate Department, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas O'Hanlon, President of Pennington Seminary, had charge of the Bible class, and at 3:30 o'clock the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Cook of Red Lands, Cal., preached to a large congregation in the Auditorium. His theme was "Holiness." The surf meeting at 6 o'clock drew a multitude to the beach. Evangelist Charles H. Yatman conducted the vesper service in the Young People's Temple.

The sermon this evening was preached by "Jack" Cooke. He preached, as is his custom, from a text submitted by the audience. It was the last sermon of the present camp meeting, and at its close the ministers gathered within the chancel and conducted a spirited after-meeting. Scores of penitents asked for prayers, and a number of them professed conversion.

The camp meeting will close to-morrow morning. At 9 o'clock the sacrament of infant baptism will be observed, with Bishop Fitzgerald in charge. Then will follow the annual "walk around Jerusalem" by the officials, visiting ministers, and the congregation. Three taps of the Auditorium bell will announce that the great religious meeting is at an end for the Summer of 1901.

THE NAVY'S PERSONNEL.

Commander Wadhams, at the New York Christian Conference, Says It Is the Finest in the World.

SEA CLIFF, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The New York Christian Conference, which began here yesterday, was continued to-day. About five hundred persons attended the services to-day.

The day's proceedings opened at 7 o'clock this morning with a prayer meeting, led by the Rev. Dr. G. W. Carter. After breakfast, which followed the prayer meeting, those attended assembled for the Bible study session. The address was made by Prof. Frank Saunders of Yale University. The subject under discussion was the books of the prophets. Prof. Saunders said the arrangement of the books in the Bible was misleading and incorrect. It was neither scientific nor religious. The arrangement made it more difficult for the student than if the books were arranged in accordance with the time in which the prophets lived.

The principal morning session was held at 11 o'clock, when the Rev. Henry Lewis preached.

The afternoon meeting was addressed by Commander A. V. Wadhams, United States Navy. He said that all persons should stand behind the men behind the gun; we should all endeavor to get closer to him, for he is a fine type of a man. He praised the enlisted men of the navy, and said that no other navy in the world had such a personnel. The conditions, he said, were becoming such that the men behind the guns and their officers were getting closer together. One of the dearest friends he ever met was one of the greatest drunkards he had ever met. He had courage that was grand. He could stand behind his gun when the shot and shell of the enemy fell about him, and he was always in the thickest of the fight, but this same man had not the courage to pass a hotel without stopping in to have a drink.

The commander praised the American naval officer, and urged that Congress provide them with funds to entertain foreign officers.

Addresses were made in the evening by James B. Reynolds of the University Settlement, Miss Isabel C. Davis, and Miss Zaidee Tyrrell, Principal of the Methodist Episcopal Training School.

SIXTY-NINTH IN BOSTON.

The New York Soldiers Pass a Decidedly Wet Sunday at the Hub.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—As dreary a Sunday as Boston has seen this Summer greeted the boys of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of the New York National Guard as they crawled out of their blankets in the drill hall of the East Newton Street Armory this morning.

After drummers' call came the usual routine duties of camp, breakfast, and inspection, and then church service in the Holy Cross Cathedral with the Ninth Massachusetts as an escort. The solemn high mass was celebrated by the Rev. William J. B. Daly of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, who is the Sixty-ninth's chaplain. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Mullen.

After service the regiments returned to the armory, where the rank and file had an opportunity to intermingle.

At noon dinner was served, and then came an afternoon of freedom for the men, but heavy rain disarranged the programme for their entertainment. The officers went down the harbor, and the men visited objects of interest in the city.

This evening most of the men attended a concert in one of the theatres given by the band of the Sixty-ninth. To-morrow, with better weather, an elaborate programme will be carried out, the chief item in which is the parade and review in the afternoon. The Sixty-ninth will leave for home in the evening.

PROPERTY OWNERS VEXED.

How Their Plans for Securing Prompt Improvement of a Bronx Thoroughfare Were Frustrated.

"Red tape" has wrecked the hopes and ambitions of Belmont property owners, and has placed what appears to be an insurmountable object in the way of widening One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, in the Borough of the Bronx. They attribute the entanglement of the project in this red tape to the fact that had their plans been carried out the commission appointed for condemning the necessary property would have held only one session instead of several at a cost of from $6 to $10 a head for each meeting at the expense of the property owners interested.

According to the official map of the borough, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, which is destined to become one of the principal cross-town thoroughfares of the Bronx, is to be widened from forty to ninety feet from Third Avenue east to Arthur. This will cut off a portion of the extreme north end of the grounds of the Home for Incurables, and this property alone stood in the way of the much-desired improvement. William Stonebridge of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, and several property owners called upon Commissioner of Highways James Keating several weeks ago, and requested that the improvement be made. Commissioner Keating said there were difficulties in the way, but explained that if they had influence enough to get the Home for Incurables to turn the property over to the city at once, and have the adjustment made later matters would be simplified greatly. He seemed to doubt, however, that the Home for Incurables would do this. In this he made a mistake, as the property owners visited Messrs. Roosevelt & Kobbe, attorneys for the Home for Incurables, and secured their consent to turn the property over to the city, providing the improvement of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street be made at once.

Believing that the way was now cleared, Mr. Stonebridge and his friends again visited Commissioner Keating, armed with the consent of the attorneys. They met with a very different reception from what they anticipated, and were told that the proper person to handle the matter was Deputy Commissioner Maloney of the Borough of the Bronx, and they wended their way to the Municipal Building at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue. "Why, Engineer Josiah Briggs is the man to attend to that," said Deputy Maloney, but Mr. Briggs referred the delegation to Superintendent of Maintenance Grahm. In his turn Grahm referred the party back to Maloney, and Maloney back to Briggs, so by the time they got through the delegation did not know where it was at. Finally they sent the consent with a petition signed by property owners to Superintendent Grahm in a registered letter, but he returned it promptly, saying the matter was entirely out of his jurisdiction.

How to proceed now is still under debate. Co mpared with other cases of street opening proceedings it shows that it took something like eight years to acquire Tremont Avenue from Boston to Railroad Avenue, the Commissioners holding sessions and receiving $6 a day in the meantime.

"We tread on somebody's corns, and were a little swift to suit political ideas and customs," said a resident of Belmont yesterday, "but we are going to get this improvement, and it won't take years, either."

CONSUL BERLINER MARRIED.

Took a Bride in Washington Yesterday —His Gifts to Her Are Diamond Ornaments and a Villa.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Solomon Berliner, United States Consul at Teneriffe, Canary Islands, and Miss Jennie Ottenberg of Washington were married this afternoon in Carroll Institute Hall by the Rev. Dr. Stern in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives of the contracting parties from this city and from New York.

The stage at the end of the hall was hidden behind a screen of decorative plants, beyond which musicians played the wedding music of "Lohengrin" as the bridal party entered, the six ushers preceding Miss Bertha Ottenberg, maid of honor, and sister of the bride, followed by the bride with her mother and father, and the groom accompanied by his best man, Representative-elect S. M. Goldfogle. Before the table bearing the lighted candles and the wedding glasses the bride and groom exchanged their vows, and presently were receiving the congratulations of their friends as man and wife.

The bride was arrayed in a dress of white China silk, the gift of the groom. It was brought by him from Teneriffe, and was entirely wrought in fine cobwebs of drawn work, by natives who are skilful in the art. A diamond sunburst, one of the gifts of the groom, caught the bride's veil. Other gifts of the groom to the bride were diamond earrings and finger rings, an American flag made of rubies, sapphires, and diamonds, and a diamond butterfly.

Among the guests at the wedding were Robert S. Chilton, Chief of the Consular Bureau; L. T. K. Keller and W. J. Carr of the Department of State, Dr. Walter Wyman, Supervising Surgeon General, Marine Hospital Service, and from New York were Mrs. T. Kauffmann, Miss Johanna Kauffmann, Miss Clementine Klotz, J. Harburger, Charles Cohen, Miss Stella Spanier, Julius Lehman, Miss Hattie Kahn, and Mr. and Mrs. Kauffmann and Miss Kauffmann of Newark. There were many and valuable gifts to the bride. Senator Platt sent a clock in marble, bronze, and crystal; Edward Platt sent a handsome crystal claret jug, and Mr. Goldfogle presented a box of gold spoons.

After a wedding banquet served to about a hundred guests the bridal couple left for New York to remain at the Fifth Avenue Hotel until Wednesday, when they will leave for England by the Germanic, on the way to the Canary Islands, stopping for a short time in Morocco. At Teneriffe Mr. Berliner has prepared a fully furnished villa which he has presented to his bride.

SENATOR PLATT'S INTENTIONS.

"I shall support anybody nominated by the joint anti-Tammany conventions," remarked Senator T. C. Platt to a group of reporters at the Oriental at Manhattan Beach yesterday.

"What? Even Coler?" one of the party inquired.

"Oh, he won't be nominated," rejoined the Senator decidedly.

"Do you think that Tammany will name him?"

"I can't tell."

"Perhaps," suggested one of the party, "Mr. Coler is awaiting the return of Mr. Croker and will then feel his pulse."

"He felt it once before," responded the Senator. "He won't get a feeling response if he tries it again."

"What do you think of the sextet of names for Mayor selected by the Citizens' Union?"

"I have no opinion to express on that point," remarked the Senator, and then he added: "Have they found the perfect man?"

"Have you any names to suggest, Senator?"

"None at all. I will leave that to the press. But, really, I have no news; can't you tell me some?"

At this point the Senator was joined by President R. C. Morris of the Republican County Committee and they conversed privately for a short time.

After the conference Mr. Morris said he had no news to communicate. Being asked whether the Republican conferrees would meet this week, Mr. Morris replied: "No meeting has been scheduled."

It is understood, however, that the Republican conferrees will meet for a discussion of the situation this week.

Senator Platt will return to his apartments in the Fifth Avenue Hotel during the week.

WAITING WORD FROM CROKER.

All of the leaders in the Democratic camp seem to be awaiting the return of Richard Croker or some direct instructions from him.

Few of them even profess to know whether Mr. Croker si still at Wantage or on board the Celtic on his way to America. If any of them have any positive knowledge of the Tammany chief's movements, they are not peddling it about. But their actions prove more eloquently than words the remarkable hold Mr. Croker has on the Democratic organization.

There is only one point on which any considerable number of the members of Tammany Hall are agreed, and that is that the Tammany nominee for Mayor will probably be selected from among the justices of the Supreme Court in this county. The names most prominently mentioned are those of Justices Dugro, Giegerich, and Gildersleeve.

REV. HUGH BLACK PREACHES

Scotch Clergyman Greeted at Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

He Insists that a Nation's Strength Lies in Its Moral Rather than Its Material Development.

The Rev. Mr. Hugh Black, associate pastor of St. George's United Free Church, Edinburgh, Scotland, who, though a young man has a wide reputation as a preacher, occupied the pulpit at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday morning. A large congregation assembled to hear him. Many of those present remained after the service to personally greet the clergyman. One of these was a Scotchman, who has lived in this country forty-five years, but who was a friend of Mr. Black's father in Scotland in early days. This old gentleman said he had come 1,200 miles expressly to attend the services.

Mr. Black is of spare build, and might be considered somewhat delicate in appearance, were it not for his energetic manner and active bearing. His present trip, his first to America, is intended to be a vacation rather than a preaching tour. He will, however, fill the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church for the ensuing three Sundays, officiating at 11 and 4:30 o'clock. To-day he will go to Newport. At the close of his engagement at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church he expects to visit several university towns, returning home after a two-months stay in America.

Mr. Black reads his sermons, but he addresses himself directly to the people, and he does not always strictly follow his manuscript. Yesterday morning he took his text from Isaiah xiii., 12: "I will make a man more precious than fine gold." He first sketched the greatness of Babylon, and told how, in spite of its vast wealth and power, the State was finally so completely wiped out that a man was more rare, more precious in the streets of that city than fine gold. Continuing, he said:

"Our Christian civilization has no place in it for some of the wrongs of men and women common in the pagan world. We have for one thing been taught at least something of the sacredness of human life. There is a public conscience which would prevent some of the hideous evils of ancient Babylon and Rome. Our Government and commerce have been Christianized to a very large extent. But the Babylonian spirit has not left the world, and every great civilization is menaced by the temptation of forgetfulness of God, cruelty of sheer force, insolence of pride, and the empty trust of wealth. Our foes are the old foes with a new face. Every empire is dogged by the same temptation—to rely wholly upon material strength, and to add arrogance of mind to luxury of life.

"Not once nor twice have the resources of civilization proved helpless when the morale of a people has crumbled down. Not once nor twice in history has it been seen that the last line of defense has been not material, but moral. Not once nor twice has the world witnessed the strong-est nations rotting to their doom, when the moral laws of life were disregarded, when the purity of the family, the purity of justice, was tarnished, when wealth accumulated, and self-indulgence became the ideal.

"It is the lesson of history, so plain that a wayfaring man though a fool should hardly err—and yet how easily we err here, and think that if we only develop our material resources and make still further discoveries in applying natural forces, we can rampart ourselves against destiny. In the last resort it is not the money that counts, but the men; not the armories, but the heart and disposition of the people. And that ultimately depends upon moral and religious qualities.

"In the last resort a country falls back upon the soundness of heart and cleanness of blood of its sons and daughters, upon fortitude and faith, and sacrifice and love. If it fails there, with even a glut of gold in the markets, the word may be literally fulfilled, 'I will make a man more precious than fine gold; even a man than the golden wedge of Ophir.'"

LYNCHING NOT SECTIONAL.

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur Discusses the Problem—He Praises Mr. McKinley.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. McArthur occupied the pulpit of the Calavary Baptist Church last night, and delivered his annual Summer sermon.

"In traveling through various sections of this country during the last few months," he said, "I found harmony of opinion as to the present policy of the Government. It is not too much to say that there never was a President of the United States so admired, honored, and beloved during his term of office as President McKinley. He has a remarkably large and growing place in the hearts of the American people. He commands their utmost respect for his skill as a politician, as well as high ideals as a patriot. Men who voted against him are now loud in his praise.

"I found great sorrow over lyching and other forms of lawlessness taking place in different parts of the country. Thoughtful men of both the North and the South bitterly deplore the occasional rule of mob law. This is not a sectional question. Ohio and Kansas have been disgraced as much as any Southern State. The whole tendency of lynching is toward brutality and barbarism. While it destroys the physical life of the victim it utterly degrades and brutalizes its perpetrators. It is a reproach to American civilization, and even to humanity itself. There is no apology to be made for the crime or the criminals, but we must insist that all criminals be punished according to the law of civilized people. The time has come for pulpit and press with united voices to denounce this relic of barbarism."

Speaking of the country's industrial growth, especially in the West, Dr. MacArthur said "that San Francisco would one day be a greater city than New York." The present strike, Dr. MacArthur declared had been forced upon unreasonable grounds. Every man had the right to give up work, if in so doing he did not violate a contract, but he had no right to say to another man that he could not work in his place. Strikes were a barbarous method of settling labor difficulties. In this the dawn of the twentieth century we should be past that medieval form of barbarism, and all difficulties should be settled by arbitration.

A POLICEMAN'S SERMON.

The Rev. Mr. Lowe, a Brooklyn Officer, Talks to Tombs Prisoners.

The preacher at yesterday's morning service in the men's prison of the Tombs was the Rev. Herbert Lowe, who is a patrolman attached to the Ralph Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn. He has been on the force for sixteen years, and has been preaching, chiefly in Brooklyn, for the last thirteen of them.

This was the first time, however, that the Tombs prisoners had an opportunity of hearing the policeman-clergyman.

Mr. Lowe is forty-five years old, and lives at 88 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, with his wife and fifteen-year-old daughter. He is a man of about five feet ten inches in height, of rather slight build, and has a tawny mustache. He wore yesterday a frock coat, white waistcoat, dark trousers, standing collar, and white band necktie. He was ordained as a preacher in the Westminster Presbyterian Church on July 29 last, but says he intends to stick to the force for some time yet.

Speaking from the text, "No one can harm me as long as I follow that which is good," the preacher said that he had been following the good way for the last sixteen years, during which time he had learned that in this way only was rest to be found, and that sin always brought a man into trouble. In his career as a policeman he had come into contact with many hardened men, and had found that when he spoke to them and tried to bring them to a realization of the fact that they were wasting their lives by following sin, they were always willing to listen to him.

At the close of his talk he asked all of his hearers, none of whom was in sight, as all of the prisoners were locked in their cells during the service, to extend their hand through their cell doors if they wished to be prayed for. A dozen or more hands were seen.

In Memory of Bishop Littlejohn.

Memorial services for Bishop Littlejohn were held yesterday morning at St. Timothy's Protestant Episcopal Church, Howard and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. The rector of the church, the Rev. Walter Irving Stecher, in his sermon delivered a tribute to the character of the Bishop. Next Sunday services in memory of the Bishop are to be held at the Church of the Epiphany, McDonough Street and Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn.

END OF A PATERSON CHURCH.

Minister Resigns and the Institution, Heavily in Debt, Will Be Closed.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 1.—The Rev. Walter Gallant, for eight years pastor of Emanuel Baptist Church of this city, read his letter of resignation this morning. During the month which will elapse before the resignation takes effect the church will probably cease to exist. Its affairs will be wound up, the church building sold, and the members unite with other churches.

During the last few years churches of the same denomination in various parts of the city have drained this one of a large part of its membership. There has been a mortgaged indebtedness of $10,000 to carry, and the depletion of its membership made this too great a load. Mr. Gallant said this afternoon that the church had not been meeting expenses for a long time. He denied that the recent failure of his sons had anything to do with the closing of the church.

It had been rumored that when Gallant Brothers failed for $500,000 heavy contributions from them had been cut off from their father's church.

DENMARK'S NEW MINISTRY.

King Christian Assures Cabinet of His Support—Many Reforms Contemplated.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 1.—At noon to-day King Christian witnessed from Amalienborg Palace, the ordinary residence of the Danish royal family, a notable demonstration by the Liberals in his honor. Eight thousand persons passed in review. The King, in the presence of Queen Alexandra, King George, the Dowager Czarina, and other royal personages, received a special deputation, who thanked him for reposing confidence in the people and appointing a Liberal Ministry.

In the course of a gracious speech of reply, King Christian said the Ministry might rest assured of every support on his part, and he trusted that the majority of the people, who had called the leaders of the Opposition to office, would support them in a much more difficult task as responsible Government leaders. Amid great enthusiasm his Majesty then proceeded to one of the balconies and proposed a cheer for "Our Beloved Fatherland."

At the state banquet there were 2,200 guests. Dr. Deuntzer, the Premier, in the presence of all the other members of the Cabinet, outlined his political programme, including tax reform and reforms in the system of judicature. He characterized the appointment of the new Ministry as "a practical proof that self-government by the people will now be carried on through their elected representatives."

WU TING-FANG TRANSFERRED?

Reported that the Chinese Minister Will Go to the Court of St. James.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—"Li-Ching-Fang, the adopted son of Li-Hung-Chang, having declined the St. Petersburg mission," says a dispatch to The Times from Peking, "China has appointed Sir Chih-Chen Lo-Feng-Luh, the present Chinese Minister in London, to St. Petersburg, transferring Wu-Ting-Fang from Washington to London."

VENEZUELA EXPLAINS.

Memorandum Issued to Foreign Nations Anent Colombian Controversy.

CARACAS, Sept. 1.—The Venezuelan Government has published a memorandum remitted to all foreign nations in explanation of the attitude it has adopted in the Venezuelan-Colombian controversy.

In diplomatic circles here the question is considered very serious.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—A dispatch from Caracas asserts that the memorandum issued by the Venezuelan Government to foreign Powers in explanation of its course in the Venezuelan-Colombian difficulty declares that hostilities between the two States are imminent.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 1.—Government reinforcements numbering sixty left Colon last evening for Bocas del Toro.

TAX RIOTS IN SPAIN.

People of Setenil Attack Collectors—Several Killed.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—The inhabitants of Setenil, near Cadiz, have risen against the tax collectors. It is reported that a serious conflict has taken place, several persons being killed or injured.

BELGIAN STEAMER'S CREW LOST.

Thirty-nine Men of the Noranmore Go Down with Their Ship.

TREBIZONDE, Asiatic Turkey, Sept. 1.—The Belgian steamer Noranmore, bound from Batoum for Bombay, sank near Athina. With the exception of one man the entire crew, numbering forty, were drowned.

The Noranmore was a turret deck steamer, the largest of that type afloat. She registered 5,640 tons gross, and had a length of 420 feet and a beam of 50 feet. The vessel was practically new, having been built in 1899. For some time she plied in the service of the Johnson Line, and visited the ports of Boston and Baltimore. The Belgian Maritime Trading Company of Antwerp were the owners.

SPANIARDS RESENT AN INSULT.

Fifty Officers Attack Editors of a Carlist Organ at San Sebastian.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—El Correo de Guipuzcoa, a Carlist journal, published in San Sebastian, the Summer residence of the Spanish Court, recently printed an article which the officers of the Spanish squadron stationed off San Sebastian considered insulting. A score of the officers went last evening to the offices of the paper and attacked the manager and two editors with sticks. A free fight followed, in which a Lieutenant was severely hurt, and two other officers were slightly injured. The manager of the paper and one editor were also roughly handled, receiving considerable injury.

Several of the officers were arrested, but they were liberated on giving their word of honor to keep the peace. The excitement in the town continues. According to El Liberal, fifty officers were concerned, and three successive attacks were made.

BRITISH LOSS AT WATERVAL.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Lord Kitchener reports to the War Office that nine persons were killed and seventeen others wounded in the blowing up and derailing of the train which the Boers destroyed yesterday between Waterval and Haman's Kraal.

Italy and the Dreibund.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—An article in the Deutsche Revue, signed "Italian Diplomat," attracts much attention, as showing from secret inside information that Italy only renewed the Dreibund in 1892 for the advantages of a commercial tre

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Meetings and Elections.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting OF The Hocking Valley Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Columbus, O., August 14, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all committees thereof since the last meeting of stockholders,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors from five (5) to six (6).

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.

Notice is hereby given, that by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the by-laws of the Northern Pacific Railway Company the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held on Tuesday, the first day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of electing fifteen (15) Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all votes and proceedings of the Board of Directors since June, 1896.

For the purpose of such annual meeting, the transfer books of both preferred and common stock of this company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Sept. 6th, 1901, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Oct. 2d, 1901.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
Dated Aug. 26th, 1901.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY. Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Republic Iron & Steel Company will be held at its office, No. 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, the eleventh day of September, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books, both Common and Preferred, will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, August seventeenth, 1901, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, September twelfth, 1901.

Dated Chicago, August ninth, 1901.
WILLIAM BARRET RIDGLEY, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, September 28th, 1901.

The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 3d, and reopen on Monday, September 30th.

JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of October next.

The stock transfer books will close on Friday, September 20, 1901, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Thursday, October 3, 1901, at 10 A. M.

J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 31st, 1901.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE,
Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

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W. R. Houghtaling & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, will move to their new offices, in the Exchange Court Building, 52 Broadway, New York, on September the Third, Nineteen Hundred and One.
W. R. Houghtaling. William B. Nevin.

ON AUGUST 20TH, 1901, LOST CERT. NO. 29,327 for 100 shares of U. S. Steel Prd. in name of W. S. Gurnee, Jr., & Co. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating same. Reward will be paid for prompt return to DE COPPET & DOREMUS, 30 Broad St.

I am interested in rich gold-bearing placer mine near Cariboo District, B. C.; $45,000 has been expended on plant; would sell part for cash to make clean up before cold weather; closest investigation courted. Address J., 164 Times.

Greene Consolidated bought and sold. Wanted, considerable block at moderate price. Please communicate early, stating quantities and lowest terms. San Luis wanted, also. Arthur Brenton Cook, Drexel Building, New York.

Private persons having money idle can secure bonds yielding about 4½ per cent. Street, L. A. Brais, Room 1,420, 25 Broad St., New York.

Dividends.

THE WABASH RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE: The coupons due September 1st, 1901, of the Toledo & Chicago Division First Mortgage Bonds of said Company will be paid at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., No. 66 Broadway, New York.

The coupons due September 1, 1901, of The Wabash Railroad Co. Gold Equipment Sinking Fund Bonds will be paid at the office of the Continental Trust Co., No. 30 Broad Street, New York J. C. OTTESON, Ass't Treasurer.

THE CHERRY HILL GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A dividend, No. 12, of ¼ of a cent per share on the issued stock of the Company has been declared, payable at the office of L. E. Niles & Company, No. 607 Park Row Building, September 15th, being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the investment of the shares sold for working purposes.

L. E. NILES & CO., Fiscal Agents.

Copartnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Fauer & Hand, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Philip Fauer will continue the business and pay all of its indebtedness, and alone is authorized to collect and receive all of its outstandings.

Dated New York, August 26th, 1901.
(Signed) PHILIP FAUER,
HENRY HAND.

Proposals.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF CUBA, HAVANA, Sept. 1, 1901.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received in this Office, up to 2 P. M. Sept. 16, 1901, for supplying in Ports of Cuba, as called for, between Nov. 1, 1901, and June 30, 1902, 16,200,000 Pounds OATS, 10,300,900 Pounds HAY, quantities to be subject to variation of twenty per cent. For details and blank forms apply to Depot Quartermasters, New York, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, New Orleans, and to undersigned: CHAUNCEY B. BAKER, Chief Qr. Mr.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The concluding days of last week were marked by strength in the stock market which, to the average professional trader, was altogether unexpected and surprising, inasmuch as it was quite without precedent. Professional Wall Street had been educated up to the belief that preceding a triple holiday, such as Stock Exchange members are now enjoying, market values should show shrinkage. Over such a holiday, it had been contended in times past, and it was again contended last week, some big unfavorable developments might come to pass, and therefore it was but the part of prudence for holders of long stock to lighten their loads, even though, the holiday safely over, they might then be obliged to buy back their securities at somewhat higher prices.

However well this argument may have availed in times past, last week's developments show that at present there is something woefully lacking in it. Instead of declining prices—and this though many long stocks were sold as per advice and there was much short selling as per arrangement and contract—prices in the last three days of business on the New York Stock Exchange went steadily up, while on Saturday London sent over still higher prices.

Yet after all it was only the natural thing that happened. Prices went up because there were more purchasers than sellers; because there were more believers in the country's prosperity than believers, that the high-water mark has been reached and the descent begun. Excellent railway earnings, more favorable crop news, general industrial prosperity, the probability of an early termination of the steel strike, good European and home demand for American securities—these are a few of the many reasons why the market acted as it did act.

Important consolidation plans remain yet to be developed. And even now there is buying of stocks in the open market in order to carry out these plans. The persistent purchase for London account is not without cause.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—Last week's Boerse was very dull, but the undertone was somewhat firm. The public, which recently showed a disposition to resume Boerse business, did nothing last week. Transactions accordingly were confined exclusively to professional dealers. A favorable symptom, however, was that the week's untoward political events did not produce any marked effect.

The ease of the money market increased during the week, rates continually declining. The private rate of discount returned to 2½ per cent. It is remarked as a striking fact that whereas in previous years the demand for money to move crops had already begun to be felt before the end of August, now money is growing more abundant and more cheap, the crop demand being entirely unfelt.

The monthly settlement passed off smoothly, the engagements for the carryover being phenomenally light. The abundance of money had the effect of improving the demand for foreign rentes and domestic Government securities. Among the former, Chinese were preferred, on the strength of the announcement that Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching had notified the Foreign Ministers in Peking that they were prepared to sign the settlement protocol.

Mexicans found great favor at Frankfort upon American orders. "The opinion prevails here," says the Frankfort Gazette, "that Mexicans are returning to Mexican hands." German and Prussian threes advanced moderately, buying being particularly lively yesterday.

Canadian Pacific and Northern Pacific had an active week, the former advancing to 109.10, while Northern Pacific preferred went to 98.10. Both showed renewed activity yesterday under London's lead.

Bank stock was inactive, the changes being unimportant. According to the Vossische Zeitung, some first-class banks are reducing the number of their employes owing to the stagnation of Boerse business. It is also admitted that the banks now are operating at a smaller profit than during the first six months of the year.

The general tone of industrials was weak, the falls outnumbering the rises. A number of industrial companies published their annual reports, a duplicate of the week, and these showed unsatisfactory results.

The July returns of the great coal companies disappointed expectation, as a result of cheaper selling in foreign markets. The syndicate made a slight advance in price on stove coal during the week, but it is making special exertions to expel British coal from the Weser District. The coal imports for July show 60,000 tons' loss and the exports 136,000 tons' gain.

The improvement of the British iron market had awakened hopes of improvement, but not the slightest sign of betterment has appeared. On the contrary, the situation appears to grow worse. Reports from the Siegen district had a depressing effect upon Saturday's Boerse, as had also the auction of open hearth blooms at Essen, which brought 71 marks as against 85 marks nominal.

The Crefeld Chamber describes the textile situation as very black, with an expectation of further shutting down and wage reductions.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,283,075
Jan. 19	27,256,600	24,185,675	34,093,675
Jan. 26	30,799,450	29,277,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,248,675	19,678,550	33,234,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,641,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,676,375	23,203,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,686,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,836,150	15,494,850
April 6	5,617,975	7,974,800	15,018,825
April 13	7,938,200	10,950,275	19,471,625
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,350	24,175,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,332,725	27,137,625
May 18	13,299,925	16,555,225	24,631,525
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,325	43,933,725
June 1	21,253,050	20,123,275	42,710,600

Proposals.

State of New York.
STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for constructing a sewage disposal plant at the Long Island State Hospital, Kings Park, N. Y., may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 4 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 18th day of September, 1901, to Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Managers, Franklin Trust Company Building, corner Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y., at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, or at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

Contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidder, whose proposition is satisfactory to the Board of Managers, the State Commission in Lunacy, and the State Architect, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the Board of Managers reserves the right to reject all bids.

This notice cancels all prior advertisements for proposals for sewage disposal plant.

A. E. ORR,
President Board of Managers,
Kings Park, August 29, 1901.

STATE OF NEW YORK.—State Commission in Lunacy.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
August 29, 1901.

Sealed proposals for the construction of a Nurses' Home Building, at the Long Island State Hospital, Kings Park, N. Y., may be sent by mail, or delivered in person, up to FOUR o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 18TH day of SEPTEMBER, 1901, to Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Managers, Franklin Trust Company Building, corner of Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y., at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, or at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

Contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidder, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the Board of Managers reserves the right to reject all bids.

ALEXANDER E. ORR,
President Board of Managers.
Kings Park, N. Y., August 29, 1901.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 31st day of August, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$296,318,689	Gold certificates outstanding	$296,318,689
Silver dollars	439,282,000	Silver certificates outstanding	439,282,000
Silver dollars of 1890	6,208	Treasury notes outstanding	44,433,000
Silver bullion of 1890	44,426,792		
Total	$780,033,689	Total	$780,033,689

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$71,156,991.02	
Gold certificates	37,166,120.00	
Standard silver dollars	17,039,486.00	
Silver certificates	4,891,057.00	
Silver bullion	980,912.89	
United States notes	13,591,067.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	82,402.00	
National banknotes	9,336,393.39	
Subsidiary silver coin	10,565,231.89	
Fractional currency	210.00	
Minor coin	526,757.35	
		$165,316,628.54
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$95,713,882.80	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,662,800.79	
Total	$102,376,683.59	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	1,844,717.62	
		104,221,401.21
Total		$269,538,029.75
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$14,354,043.11	
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,829,970.99	
Disbursing officers' balances	59,349,233.80	
Post Office Department account	5,141,845.13	
Miscellaneous items	6,149,921.39	
		90,825,014.42
Available cash balance		$178,713,015.33

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$796,763.03	$21,462,171.19	$42,726,134.40
Internal revenue	768,084.06	22,036,784.72	50,374,975.31
Miscellaneous	11,713.56	1,895,169.52	4,613,355.72
Total receipts	$1,576,560.65	$45,394,125.43	$97,714,465.43
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	73,000.00	7,578,000.00	20,412,255.98
War	243,500.00	9,320,500.00	25,338,309.10
Navy	6,000.00	5,041,000.00	11,184,265.82
Indians	12,500.00	1,107,500.00	2,162,875.93
Pensions	46,000.00	13,836,000.00	25,437,209.24
Interest	.....	2,500,000.00	7,155,674.81
Total expenditures	$381,000.00	$39,383,000.00	$91,690,590.88
Excess of receipts over expenditures	1,195,560.65	6,011,125.43	6,023,874.55
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	743,061.91	21,384,494.53	41,186,766.39
Internal revenue	1,001,372.62	26,054,735.99	53,615,424.89
Receipts from all sources last year	1,847,430.36	49,688,755.88	99,643,916.48
Expenditures last year	559,000.00	50,509,000.00	104,488,633.10

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	150,000.00	1,129,790.00	1,702,470.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	51,652.50	1,144,838.00	2,430,593.00
Notes received for current redemption	531,176.00	14,130,129.00	27,375,947.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$44,432,208.00	$3,944,081.00	$48,376,289.00
This fiscal year	2,974,838.00	136,756.00	3,111,594.00
This month	2,195,000.00	126,644.00	2,321,644.00
This day	21,980.00	11,100.00	33,080.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	44,432,208.00	3,944,081.00	48,376,289.00
This fiscal year	2,974,838.00	136,756.00	3,111,594.00
This month	2,195,000.00	126,644.00	2,321,644.00
This day	21,980.00	11,100.00	33,080.00

	1901.	1900.	1899.
June 8	13,341,500	18,374,250	39,325,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,498,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,611,350	15,526,850	25,697,800
June 29	8,484,200	16,859,375	14,274,550
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,550	62,043,550
July 13	12,809,375	19,960,125	10,698,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,305,600
July 27	23,128,575	27,835,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,185,350	29,144,378	8,110,600
Aug. 10	20,952,950	28,125,950	14,395,375
Aug. 17	18,421,900	20,557,050	15,082,350
Aug. 24	18,148,100	23,388,925	12,378,525
Aug. 31	11,919,925	27,078,475	9,191,250

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1900, 1899, and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Sept. 1	$27,078,475	$9,191,250	$14,991,050
Sept. 8	26,056,250	2,458,925	7,076,775
Sept. 15	20,838,175	275,450	4,240,400
Sept. 22	16,552,325	2,983,700	8,252,875
Sept. 29	12,942,600	1,724,450	15,227,150
Oct. 6	6,241,900	*$43,200	18,743,600
Oct. 13	4,463,925	1,177,350	19,661,550
Oct. 20	2,947,700	1,441,075	23,412,325
Oct. 27	6,031,825	3,038,525	26,091,550
Nov. 3	5,960,400	*338,350	19,023,050
Nov. 10	4,006,050	*2,788,950	15,011,800
Nov. 17	7,669,775	*312,025	16,667,375
Nov. 24	12,278,275	6,625,200	18,357,575
Dec. 1	10,805,675	8,536,700	17,097,950
Dec. 8	9,071,125	5,859,525	16,743,300
Dec. 15	6,325,375	7,025,825	16,973,375
Dec. 22	9,497,000	10,384,075	19,619,050
Dec. 29	11,525,900	11,168,075	19,180,975

*Deficit.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:27	Sun sets...6:32	Moon rises...8:41

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:58	Gov. Isl'd...10:21	H. Gate...12:17
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:22	Gov. Isl'd...10:37	H. Gate...12:33

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Montserrat, Cadiz	.....	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	
TUESDAY, SEPT. 3.		
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	10:30 A. M.	
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Horatio Hall, Portland, Me.	.....	5:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti, Venezuela, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Servia, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Sicilia, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4.		
Esperanza, Cuba, Yucatan, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mongolian, Glasgow	.....	
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 5.		
Buffon, Brazil, Argentina, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Caribbee, Bermuda	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Cherokee, Turk's Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:30 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 318 and up to Sept. 17, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Umbria, due at New York Sept. 17, for dispatch per steamship Ventura. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tacoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 211, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 27 and up to Sept. 214, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Sept. 215. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 215, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 216, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China and Japan were dispatched east from Vancouver, B. C., on Aug. 28, and are due in New York this morning. Also, that the mails from Japan which arrived at Tacoma per steamer Glenogle were dispatched east Aug. 29 and are due in New York to-morrow morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 2.

Antilla, Nassau, Aug. 29.
Bovic, Liverpool, Aug. 23.
Hildur, Curacao, Aug. 19.
Minneapolis, London, Aug. 24.
Philadelphia, San Juan, Aug. 28.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Aug. 18.
Yang Tsze, Hamburg, Aug. 8.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 3.

Allianca, Colon, Aug. 27.
Concho, Galveston, Aug. 28.
El Sud, New Orleans, Aug. 29.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Sept. 2.
Hohenzollern, Gibra

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

"NEW YORK'S MOST DELIGHTFUL SUBURB."

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson opposite Grant's Tomb. 270 feet above the River.

In Summer and Fall Grantwood has the bracing air, the beautiful verdure, and all the attractions of a Catskill resort. In Winter it affords all the comforts of a well laid out, well lighted, and modernly equipped suburb. These combined advantages are attracting a very desirable class of people to Grantwood.

Let us inform you regarding cost of Grantwood property, and the liberal terms of our time-payment contracts.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ANYONE DESIRING a new, up-to-date, finely furnished west side residence should examine the last unsold of my nine houses.

No. 318 WEST 107TH STREET

20 feet wide, 5-story American basement; 3 bathrooms and servants' stairs to 4th story; beautiful view of river and drive.

PRICE ONLY $38,000.

Three-quarters may remain at 4½%.

CHARLES BUEK, 109 W. 42d Street.

FOR SALE—NO. 64 FULTON ST.

A No. 1 nine-story fireproof business building, 44x75; fine store and good light lofts. Otis electric elevator and steam heat. Six per cent. net will be guaranteed if desired. Price, $115,000.

CHARLES BUEK,

109 WEST 42D ST.

8-ROOM QUEEN ANNE DWELLING.

First story stone, complete in appointments; parquet floors; plot ten city lots; stable lot extra.

BRONX PARK STATION.

Might lease for a term of years. Best school facilities, close to Ursuline Academy and St. John's College. Address

CONNEBORN, BEDFORD PARK, CITY.

ATTENTION! CHOICE BRONX INCOME PROPERTY.

$45,000; rental, $4,850. $38,000; rental, $3,800.
$24,500; rental, $2,500. $19,750; rental, $2,040
Want offers. Also, 1, 2, and 3 family houses for cash and easy payments.

P. J. HEANEY & CO.,
787 TREMONT AV.

FIVE FIRST-CLASS MODERN

four-story and basement private dwellings, 109, 113, and 119 East 46th St., and 462 and 464 Lexington Av., will be sold SEPARATELY at foreclosure sale at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, September 3, at 12 noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Co. For further particulars inquire of John Graham, 109 East 46th St.

Handsome residence southwest corner 176th St. and Monroe Av., 90x100, with fine detached house 15 rooms, all newly decorated and remodeled; also fine stable and carriage room on premises, with fine terraced lawn; in elegant neighborhood; for sale cheap or to let. Owner, B. B. Simons, 140 East 92d St.

PHONE 4760 88TH ST.

RENWICK C. HURRY,

REAL ESTATE,
No. 501 Fifth Avenue.
ENTRANCE ON FORTY-SECOND STREET.

WEST 42D STREET.
50 FEET FRONT.
NEAR BROADWAY.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

TREMONT AVE., just west of JEROME AVE., three-story frame Colonial dwelling; ten rooms and bath; ground, 50x140; street sewered and graded; water and gas; will sell for $7,000; terms to suit; property is worth $10,000; must be sold. Apply A. P. Kirkland, 55 Liberty St.

Two-family frame house, 12 rooms; block from Boston Road and rapid transit station; price, $6,000; easy terms; one-family house, 8 rooms; $3,200; all imp'ts; $500 cash; easy terms; open Labor Day. Leon Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st.

CARNEGIE HILL.
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

4-story and basement brownstone private house; butler's pantry extension. Al repair. 91st St., near Madison Av. Owner, Z., Box 197 Times.

Money for bond and mortgage in Manhattan or Bronx.—60% of appraisal at 4%; 65 to 75% at 4½% and 5%; $2,000,000 to loan. Quick results. L. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

I can loan your money on very best real estate at from 6 to 7 per cent.; unquestionable references furnished on application. G. H. Gillham, Southern Express Building, Memphis, Tenn.

A 5-story stone-front house, 25x75x100; 10 families; rent, $2,100; mtg., $13,000; price, $19,000; rented to respectable colored families. Make offer to Senior & Co., 1,934 Broadway.

A three-story brownstone private house for sale at a great sacrifice! only one block from 135th St. and 8th Av., "L" station; price, $10,000. M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

Bargain, 33d St., near 8th Av.—Four-story English basement, 18.9x80x98.8; price, $16,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Choice building lots, $5 monthly; 10 per cent. cash; price $375 up; near L extension; houses to order; 7 rooms, $1,500. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av.

Bargains.—1-2 family houses, detached; good locations; $2,800 upward; $500 cash. Baschler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Easy terms; beautiful detached cottage, Westchester, Bronx Borough; $3,300; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Absolute bargains in flats and tenements; little cash needed; quick deals. Geo. Thompson, 217 West 125th St.

Bronx.—$3,500; 6-room house; near trolley and elevated. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Houses, 7 to 18 rooms, $2,500 to $9,000; also houses with stables. Barnes, 599 East 162d St.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage in amounts to suit. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., 156th St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

"The George W. Bard Real Estate Co.," the only incorporated real estate company in Mount Vernon; full particulars of Mount Vernon real estate for sale or to let. Write or call. Office, No. 3 So. 4th Av. Telephone, 113A. Open Monday.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 86 trains daily; commutation 8c.; city improvements, paid; no assessments. Title insured. Easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

50c. weekly. No interest or assessments.

High—dry—healthful and reasonably restricted.

On Boulevard and trolley; near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont; 38 minutes from 42d St.; city improvements; titles guaranteed. Warranty Realty Company, 115 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

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Shelter Island.—Cottage, 9 rooms; all imp.; sewer connections; price $3,500, free and clear, including furniture; will exchange for income property in Brooklyn. W. H. Smith, 1,331 Rogers Av., Brooklyn.

New 3-story brick and stone single flat; steam heat; all improvements; all rented; $720 yearly; mtge., $4,000 at 5 per cent. What can you offer? Case & Bennett, 1,254 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Apartments, flats, and dwellings wanted for desirable, clear country places and cash. Quick results. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

LOFT TO LET,

100x100, OR WILL DIVIDE.
8TH AVE., NEAR 125TH ST.,
over Station L, N. Y. Post Office.

PORTER & CO., 159 W. 125.

TELEPHONE—61 HARLEM.

STORES, 59 AND 61 MAIDEN LANE, TO LET.
RULAND & WHITING,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

8th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A very light store, with skylights, 19 Beekman St., near Nassau; rent, $1,800. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Factory or warehouse, 246-247 South, through to Water; five-story; 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Five-story factory or warehouse, 440 Water St., with cellar; size, 25x90. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Real Estate for Sale.

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To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.

Would you like to spend a half hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with advances made in the Sciences and Arts of the Twentieth Century for one-third the price of a home equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan? The largest operation ever attempted in either Borough. That beautiful row of thirty-two artistic, circular, octagon and straight front dwellings on both sides of

STERLING PLACE,

forming the block between

UNDERHILL AND WASHINGTON AVENUES.

Finished with the choicest hard woods; model all-tiled kitchens, electric light combination chandeliers, shower, tiled bathrooms, butler's pantry and extension dining rooms, pannelled ceilings.

Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.

Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Ave. cars from City Hall, New York to Sterling Place, (time 22 minutes,) one block from main entrance to Prospect Park. The highest and choicest location in Brooklyn. Open daily, including Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

WM. H. REYNOLDS, Builder
On premises.

Flatbush, 650 East 24th St.—New detached house, 13 rooms, large bath, cellar cemented and plastered, furnace, all improvements; oak trim, decorated, cabinet mantels, fine neighborhood, lot 40x100; never occupied; would rent $60 or sell $300 cash, $45 monthly; owner there Labor Day, 11 to 5. C. W. Clark, 74 Wall St., N. Y.

$6,250 buys 12-room house; South Midwood; reception hall, box stairs, decorated; 40x100 plot; cost $6,500 to build; lots worth $1,600; $500 cash, balance $40 per month; greatest bargain in South Midwood. Great bargain. W. H. Smith, 1,331 Rogers Av.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.

Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address Executor, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Home with desirable surroundings; 12 per cent. investment; two-story dwelling, 3 sets improvements, 18 rooms; only $2,150 buys 1,623 Atlantic, near Troy Avenue; occupy middle flat; others always rent. Finch, on premises.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

40th St.—Two-story basement, 14 rooms; improvements; $3,200; $1,200 cash. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

FLUSHING.

Are you looking around to see where to locate a home? Why not select Flushing, an all year round residential section, 17 minutes from 34th St. Ferry, commutation 7 cents? We have several desirable houses, first-class and new, ranging in price from $3,500 to $7,500, within five minutes' walk to station; houses have all improvements, including electric light and hot water, heat, trimmed in hard woods; willing to accept a cash payment of $350 or more, balance on bond or mortgage; call and let us talk the matter over; it may be to your advantage. JOHN DAYTON & CO., Broadway and 14th St., Murray Hill Station, L. I.

$200 cash, $8 monthly, buys seven-room house, $1,600; Corona, L. I. J. George, 346 Broadway, New York.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

For Sale.—Fine two hundred-acre farm; good buildings; spring water to house and barns; elevation 1,500. For particulars address Lyman Couch, East Canaan, Conn.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Brick Factory.—Nyack-on-Hudson, 42x125; 4 floors, 50 horse, steam heated, elevator, shafting, extra land. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

A FIFTH AVENUE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. HANDSOME HOUSE,

90 FEET DEEP, FACING PARK.

Asking $100,000.

BUEK & CRAWFORD.

503 5th Ave., Cor. 42d St.

WANTED.
PARTICULARS OF CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT FOR OUR FALL LISTS.
BUEK & CRAWFORD,
503 Fifth Avenue.

Want to rent and purchase, for clients, houses east of Fifth Avenue.
JOSEPH W. LAWRENCE,
734 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Want east side tenement; give $12,000 equity and if needful $40,000 cash. Jas. Pierson, 35 Nassau St.

Three handsomest 5-story flats off Central Park West for sale or exchange, free and clear, city or country property. Jas. Pierson, 35 Nassau St.

Will make second mortgage or finish elevator apartment building; Broadway or vicinity. Jas. Pierson, 35 Nassau St.

Flat apartments and stores wanted; applicants waiting. Joseph F. Feist, real estate office, 431 West 42d St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

ALLENHURST.—FOR SALE.

Finely located cottage, very near ocean, facing south; 8 bedrooms, artesian water, all improvements; terraced lot 68x192 feet. Address Box 2,003 Allenhurst, N. J.

Real Estate in the Oranges.—Information obtained by communicating with Grover & Nevius, East Orange, N. J., (Grove St. Station.)

Palisades Park, Labor Day.—Cottages all prices; improvements; high ground. Photographs. Circulars. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

Brooklyn Apartments Wanted.

Wanted—In Bedford section, furnished apartment, from October to April; must be first-class; two adults, two maids. Address Box Z, 199 New York Times.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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SAVE 25 PER CENT. ON YOUR RENT

by leasing an apartment from us. We represent investors exclusively who regulate the rents in these buildings in accordance with the actual real estate value and cost of the property.

If you lease an apartment offering the same accommodations in one of the modern buildings built and owned by a builder you will secure

ONE MONTH'S RENT FREE, BUT YOU WILL PAY 25 PER CENT. MORE RENT DURING THE YEAR.

If you are looking for comfortable quarters in well-planned houses, inspect the following new and superb buildings:

The Broadway. 230 W. 101st St., S. W. cor. Broadway. Seven rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements; elevator service day and night. $800 per annum.

St. James Court. 214 West 92d St., S. E. cor. Broadway. Seven rooms and bath; elevator service day and night. $900 to $1,000 per annum.

The Galathea. 51 West 106th St., N. W. cor. Manhattan Av. Five and six rooms and bath; elevator and electric light. Rents from $40 to $50.

These apartments can be leased from October 1st for one, two and three years, and seen at any time. Apply on premises or to

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THE WESTPORT,
48 WEST 73D ST.

Corner Apartment, eight rooms and bath; passenger and servants' elevators and every improvement; all night service. $1,200

BROADWAY AND 76TH ST.

(The Lyonhurst.)—Very attractive Apartments, seven all outside rooms and bath; hot water; hall attendance; open plumbing. $60 TO $80

ELECTRIC ELEVATOR.
ALL LIGHT CORNER APARTMENTS,
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Attractive entrance; uniformed hall boy; seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; steam heat, hot water supplied. $45 TO $80

THE RENAISSANCE,
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Very light Apartments, seven very large rooms and bath; steam heat; very attractive entrance; hall boy. $45 TO $80

OPEN PLUMBING.

71 AND 73 WEST 104TH ST.

Single flats, private hall, seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; hot water; steam heat. $40 TO $45

65, 67 AND 69 WEST 104TH ST.

Six rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges; private halls. $34 TO $40

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SINGLE APARTMENT HOUSE; OPEN PLUMBING; hot water, steam heat; First and Third Flats. $40 TO $47.50

THE TOWNSEND,
206 WEST 121ST ST.

Seven very large, light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water. $40 TO $50

349 AMSTERDAM AVE.

Very light Apartments, four and five rooms and bath. $20 TO $21

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Attractive Apartments, six rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water. $27

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Five and four rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water. $21 TO $22

APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO

WILLIAM R. WARE,
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451 COLUMBUS AVE., 81ST ST.

Full particulars will be mailed if desired.

Earle's Court, Norfolk and Fremont,

306, 308, 310 WEST 94TH ST.
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSES, READY for OCCUPANCY SEPT. 1st.

Suites of 6 and 8 rooms, with two baths, larger, handsomer, and better planned than anything in this city. Direct sunlight in every room. Equipped with every modern convenience. Beautifully finished. Decorated to suit. The most up-to-date plumbing and bathroom appointments. Elevators and first-class service. Only $840 to $900 for Six Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 for Eight Rooms. Cheaper by one-third than any similar apartments. Booklets, with floor plans, etc., sent on application. JACOB AXELROD, Builder and Owner. For full particulars regarding the above houses write or telephone

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Ave., near 73d St.
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THE CLINTON,

ST. NICHOLAS AVE., cor. 141st, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath.

RENT $30 AND UPWARD.
One handsome corner apartment, 9 ROOMS AND BATH; best on the Heights.
SEEN SUNDAY AND EVENINGS.
Other apartments,
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH; rents, $14.00 to $75.00.
Office open Sunday and evenings.

WEBB & COMPANY,

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ERNEST TRIBELHORN

offers the following

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS:

FAIRFAX Madison Av., S. W. cor. 94th St. Seven rooms; elevator, &c. Moderate rents; finest corner apartment house in this location.

SALVATORE, 18 and 20 East 97th St. 7 rooms; elevator, &c.; $55.

We have a large list of Flats, Apartments and Houses in the MOST EXCLUSIVE residential sections; full particulars will be furnished on application to this office.

CARNEGIE HILL.
MADISON AV., N. E. COR. 91ST ST.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS,

Manhattan Av., Bet 117th & 118th Sts.

HESPERUS and PARTHENON,

RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.

4 and 6 room, including corners, apartments, rents $40 to $68. These beautiful elevator buildings are situated in a quiet and select neighborhood, within close proximity to Central and Morningside Parks, being two blocks from elevated station, and having small chutes, electric lights, telephones, elaborate hall, with service and elevator running day and night. Apply on premises or McCAUL & SOLES, owners.

ORMISTON and LUCINDA

Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.

6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath. Every up-to-date improvement.

Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere. Superintendent on premises or

DUFF & CONGER, Agents, Madison Ave. & 86th St.

THE HUNTINGTON,

218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST. NEAR 7TH AVE. DRIVE.

Harlem's Newest and Finest Apartments. 6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. Magnificent view from every window; elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.

Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.

A.—A.—KINGSCOURT.—A.—A.

Madison Av., corner 87th St.—Highest elevation on avenue, elegant, light corner apartments; elevator runs all night; electric lights; moderate rents; superior attendance.

A. CORONADO. A.

New fire-proof corner building; seven and eight sunny rooms to rent; $65, $85, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

Bargain—Desirable couple; choicest location; five rooms, all improvements; elevator; electric light; telephone. 509 West 112th St.

CHEAPEST RENTS IN CITY.

Newly decorated apartments. Rents from $6 to $9. Apply at 553 and 555 West 57th St.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

5th Av., 1,048, Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments facing Park, $900 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HELEN COURT & DOUGLAS

Overlooking Morningside Park.
N. E. Corner Morningside Av. and 115th St.

Just Completed and Now Open for Inspection.

RENTS FROM $45 TO $75.

This house has been built to insure light and air in every room. Every known improvement has been installed. Large inside court surrounds the apartments. Rooms are of exceptional size, some 90 feet square. Superintendent on premises week days and Sundays, day or evening.

VICTOR HUGO,

7TH AV. DRIVE, S. W. CORNER 114TH ST.

Four, five, six, eight and ten large rooms. Every improvement. Electric elevators, marble baths, telephone, mail chute.

Rents from $40 to $65.

Superintendents on premises at all houses week days and Sundays.

COLUMBIA ARMS,

Amsterdam Av., S. E. Cor. 118th St.

Just Completed and Open for Inspection. Highest Altitude and Most Beautiful Outlook for Miles Around. Overlooking Cathedral Parkway, Hudson River and the Palisades. Between Morningside and Riverside Parks. Finest Apartment House on Cathedral Heights. Contains Unique Room Arrangements and Combinations.

RENTS FROM $45 TO $75.

Superintendent on premises week days and Sundays, day and evening.

For further particulars apply at office,

164 St. Nicholas Ave.,

N. E. Cor. 118th St.

THE GAINSBORO,

S.W. Cor. 120th St. & 5th Ave.

Mount Morris Park South.

Apartments of { 4 ROOMS AND BATH, 5 ROOMS AND BATH, 6 ROOMS AND BATH, 7 ROOMS AND BATH } All large rooms.

RENTS FROM $400.00 TO $800.00 PER ANNUM.

Built on the new exterior court system, thus obviating all enclosed inside shafts and assuring at all times an abundance of light and air. Centrally located, being within one block of all electric car lines, and within five minutes' walk of the Third, Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated, or the 125th Street Station of the New York Central Railroad.

All modern conveniences, including electric light, 2 electric elevators running day and night, reception room, hall room, catering kitchen, telephones, steam dryers, etc., etc. Also a completely equipped fire apparatus on each floor.

J. FLEISCHMANN & SONS, Owners and Builders, 1490 Fifth Avenue.

CENTURY,

Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.
New Building.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to

GEO. W. EGGERS,
Builder and Owner, on Premises.

THE JEROME,

215 West 116th St., near 7th Ave.

Just completed 4 and 5 large light room apartments. Electric lights, telephone, hall service, and all modern improvements. Open for inspection. Apply John Bannen, Builder and Owner, on premises, or

HALL J. HOW & CO., Agents,
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HAROLD,

N. W. Corner Manhattan Av., 118th St., near Morningside Park.
NEW MODERN APARTMENTS

4, 5, 6 rooms, marble baths; low rentals, $32 to $52; spacious, handsome entrance; ladies' reception room; elevator day and night; telephone; gas and electric fixtures; porcelain tubs and sinks; first-class service.

Handsome six-room apartments, $40 and $45. Also two four-room apartments, $35 and $37.

THE STUART.

A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Eight rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent.

Apply to
CHRIS. HEISER,
60 Liberty St. Tel. 455 Cortland.

LENOX AV.,
No. 163-65 and 101 West 118th St.

THE Lenox, 7 AND 8 LARGE ROOMS. Baths; open plumbing; steam heat; hot water; combination ranges; UNIFORMED HALL SERVICE; low rentals.

PORTER & CO.,
159 WEST 125TH, NEAR 7TH AV.

THE ELIZABETH

SOUTHWEST COR. 105TH ST. & BROADWAY.

Apartments of seven and eight large, light rooms on third, fifth, and sixth floors; elevator, steam heat, and every known convenience; rent reasonable; concessions made to parties now renting. Apply superintendent.

131 Edgecombe Ave., Cor. 141 St.

6 rooms, very light, and bath. IMPROVEMENTS, STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER. Convenient to L road and 8th Av. surface cars. RENTS, $26-$28.

PORTER & CO., 159 West 125th St.

An elegant corner apartment, seven rooms, bath; every modern improvement; finest location on Washington Heights; rent, $45. Apply 100 Convent Av., corner 146th St.; Agent Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

59-63 WEST 87TH ST.

A few choice single apartments; seven rooms, bath, and modern improvements; hall service; private street. Janitor.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Large eight-room apartments to lease from Sept. 15; bathroom and kitchen a feature; rates, $50, $55, $60. Owner, 245 West 135th St.

New Jersey Property to Let.

At Roselle, N. J.—14 miles out, 3 houses, 9 and 11 rooms, all improvements; commutation, 18c. per day. C. H. Crane, Roselle, N. J.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

The Patterson,

56-58-60 West 47th St.
Between 5th and 6th Avs.
Family Apartment Hotel.
Ready for Occupancy Sept. 15th
FIREPROOF, STEEL CONSTRUCTION
Most modern in its appointment.

Two rooms and bath to any size apt. desired.

The Patterson is designed in every particular so as to bring about on the highest perfection all the benefits that architecture and science could devise. A few of the special innovations—passenger and servants' elevators. Furnished rooms for visiting friends. Single rooms for private maids. Telephone in every apartment. Mail chute on every floor, with hourly collection. Liveried attendance.

The Restaurant, which will be for the exclusive use of guests, will be under the direction of a most experienced Chef and a corps of assistants, and will be maintained on the highest plan, with moderate prices. The house is now open for inspection week days until 10 P. M.

THE ALLSTON,

17 and 19 East 38th St., Cor. MADISON AVENUE.

LOCATION UNSURPASSED. CATERER ON PREMISES.

A choice apartment of two rooms and bathroom will be available Oct. 1; $680 per annum.

Also one apartment of four rooms and bathroom, $1,500 per annum.

Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

1,109 and 1,111 Madison Av.,

Cor. 83d St.

A modern high-class absolutely fireproof apartment house.

Rents, $1,800 per year.

Two second-floor apartments of seven rooms, bath, storage rooms, &c.

Singly or together. Apply on premises or to

CH. VOLZING & SON,
Cor. 37th St. & 3d Av.
19th Ward Bank Building.

THE FLORENCE

105 East 18th St.

A few suitable apartments to let; large and small; furnished and unfurnished. Also for housekeeping. Excellent cuisine.

Fire-proof building; elegantly furnished eight room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

Apartments Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Wanted—Flat or apartment; second floor private house preferred; about five rooms, with improvements, by newly married couple; Washington Heights section desired; rent about twenty dollars. Address Permanent Tenant, J., 154 Times.

Wanted—A floor in a private house for light housekeeping, unfurnished or partially furnished; first-class references given and desired. Address, stating location, terms, &c., Couple, Box 155 Times.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

TUXEDO,

Northeast Cor. 118th St., Lexington Av.—Suites 5 and 6 all light, large rooms; bath; elevator apartments; all other improvements; absolutely high class; rents, $420 and $480 per year. Superintendent on premises.

Beautiful Columbia Heights.

417 AND 419 WEST 118TH ST.

A few choice apartments left, half block from Columbia College and Morningside Park. Elevator day and night; every improvement. Rents moderate. Inquire on premises.

14th, 323 West, 8 rooms, bath.....$50
16th, 345 West, 4 rooms, first-class.....$15
19th, 207 West, 4 and 5 rooms.....$14-$15
24th, 137 West, 4 large, light rooms.....$13
31st, 128-130 West, 4 rooms, all imp.....$14
61st, 110 West, 7 rooms, bath, hot water.....$28

CHAS. E. DUROSS,
242 West 14th St.

54-56 WEST 105TH STREET.

Seven large light rooms, bath; all modern improvements; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing; hardwood finish; near Central, Riverside, and Morningside Parks; convenient to all surface cars and L station; owner on premises; $480-540 yearly.

47th St., 26 West.—Elegant parlor floor and basement of 8 rooms; finest location; every improvement. Agent, Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

Columbus Av., 584, near 88th St., apartments, 4 handsome rooms, with bath; all conveniences; rent only $15. Agent POCHER, 595 Lexington Av.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.

A corner Apartment, six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply; only $25. Apply 2,474 7th Av., corner 144th St.

Agent, POCHER, 595 Lexington Av.

Investigate These Before Renting Elsewhere.—117th St., 360-366 West, near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient to trolley and L elevator station; reference; $24.00-$27.00.

Apartments of six large, light rooms and bath; every modern improvement; handsomely and newly decorated; rent only $25; 58 West 98th St. Agent, Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

NORTHWEST COR. 131ST ST. & 5TH AV.

4, 5, and 6 rooms, bath, steam heat; open plumbing; rents, $18 to $30. E. CABLE, 2,142 5th Av.

8 AND 14 WEST 102D ST.

Choice six and seven rooms and bath; heat, hot water; all improvements; nice entrance; reference required.

17th St., 300 West, Corner 8th Av.—Elegant flats; latest improvements; elevator service. Inquire of janitor.

112th St., 137 West.—Single flat, 8 large, light rooms; latest improvements; lease to select families.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas and coal ranges; $11.50-$14.

Nice flat, newly decorated; five rooms, bathroom, private hall. 1,342 3d Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

NEW HOUSES, JUST COMPLETED.

for rent—$1,500
PORTER & CO.
OF 159 WEST 125TH ST.
OFFER

11 HANDSOME HOUSES 113-133 W. 117th St.

Five-story American basement; 18 rooms; two tiled baths. FOYER hall, pantry; hardwood trim throughout; every modern convenience; near 7th Av. and 116th St. Station, with elevator.

Our representative on premises.

46TH ST., BET. 8TH & 9TH AVES.

3-Story Dwelling, $1,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,506 BROADWAY.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
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31st St., 15-17 East.—Large and small rooms, with board; private baths; single or connecting rooms.

32d St., 11 East.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; permanent, transients; table board; references.

45th St., 136

THE OUTLYING CITY DISTRICTS COMPLAIN

Consolidation, Residents Say, Has Been Harmful.

Fire and Police Protection Lacking in Queens Borough—Grievances in Flushing and Jamacia.

The administration of municipal affairs in the towns and villages which consolidation brought into the City of New York Jan. 1, 1898, has resulted in many complaints and remonstrances being sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES by just ordinary citizens and business men and residents and property owners of social and financial importance. An investigation which these letters warranted was made. It was limited to what were the villages of Flushing and Jamaica and Queens, in Queens Borough. It found conditions that fully justified the communications which prompted it. A result of more than three years and a half of Tammany eye service, maladministration, red tape, centralization, irresponsibility, and ruling by deputy has been to make a large majority of those who, by reason of business ties or residence, come under Manhattan rule through the Consolidation act to aid in furnishing means to conduct the Government of the city, regret that they were not left to their honest and satisfactory village administrations.

The investigation failed to discover any gain by consolidation to the annexed centres of population, and in no instance was it admitted that any factor in public comfort or protection was in as satisfactory a condition as before consolidation. On the contrary, many of the elements of comfort or safety were in conditions ranging from unsatisfactory to distinctly retrograde. Criticism or denunciation was applied to all the branches of municipal administration—Fire Department, police, schools, parks, water service, sanitary affairs, street conditions, street sweeping and sprinkling, the removal of house refuse and artificial lighting. The questions most discussed were the security of life and property, and the police and the condition and cleanliness of the public thoroughfares.

The general opinion was that through the operation of the three-platoon system and the foisting of men inactive through age or because of their having been on detail duty on the suburbs, and the shorthand condition of the Seventy-sixth and Seventy-eighth Precincts, proper police protection was not afforded. A result of this was an epidemic of housebreaking and other depredations and a widespread feeling of insecurity and apprehension. Owing to this women dislike the men to leave their homes after dusk, and there is a constant and increasing demand for private watchmen. The streets are complained of as dilapidated and in need of repair, except in the case of Fulton Street, Jamaica, which was asphalted before consolidation; the sidewalks, curbing, culverts, crosswalks, and gutters are in lamentable and often dangerous condition, street sprinkling is not done at Jamaica and is paid for by citizens at Flushing, and while ashes and garbage are removed promptly, this service is rendered in a slipshod manner, so that the carts jolt part of their loads on the streets. There is no serious street cleaning in either Flushing, Jamaica, or Queens. What there is of it is a result of perfunctory raking by the men of the Highways Department. The waste paper nuisance, abhorred by Col. Waring, exists everywhere.

The conditions observed were brought to the attention of President Bowley of the borough and Deputy Highways Commissioner Wissel. Each said that the remedy lay in "adequate" appropriations for Queens. They practically admitted that the conditions found existed. President Bowley said that a change for the better might be expected when the amended charter became effective Jan. 1 next, as it fixed responsibility and upset the present system of centralization.

CONDITIONS IN FLUSHING.

A Village That Now Appears Dilapidated Before Consolidation Was a Beautiful Spot.

Flushing was before consolidation one of the most beautiful villages on Long Island. It was famous for its magnificent trees and its business neighborhoods were as neat and quaint as they were half a century ago. Its macadamized streets were kept in repair and clean. It never boasted of well-flagged sidewalks, but such as they were they were safe and kept in order. The village now looks shabby, dilapidated, and decadent. Main Street, its business thoroughfare, could hardly be in a worse condition. The pavement in many places has mire holes, and where it is in the best condition the macadam is worn down to its earthbed. The fact that it is in a condition for traffic is due to its use by the Jamaica and other trolley lines, which keep the street by their tracks in repair.

Bad as is the condition of the pavement, that of the sidewalks, curbing, crosswalks, and culverts is worse. In one or two places repairs have been made in patches by tradesmen or property owners. These make the neighboring conditions all the more glaring. There are few blocks that do not furnish traps for the unwary even at noonday in depressions or stumbling blocks. Some crosswalks are obliterated or sunken, curbing has fallen out or disintegrated or disappeared, and there are few culverts that do not need attention because of the condition of the masonry. Some of the gutters have lost their boulders or blocks and are mere silt washing from the screenings with which the pavement is dressed. Others have sunk so as to menace the safety of a horse or vehicle driven up to the curb. Here and there where private outlay has kept grounds in proper condition the results of municipal neglect or apathy are emphasized by contrast.

This is especially noticed between Lincoln and Locust Streets because of the perfect condition of the surroundings of Saint George's Church, and near by the pretty creeper-covered building of the Flushing Bank makes neglected Main Street look all the dirtier, as do the well-kept grounds of the Flushing Institute at Amity Street. More dilapidated still are conditions on Broadway at Main Street, where there is still a little strip of sward embowered in stately trees. No pretense at keeping this little park in order is discovered. Water spouts from its pretentious fountain, but the basin is damaged and choked with paper and other rubbish. Broadway from Main Street to Lawrence Street is in places a dangerous slough not safe for vehicles at night. On Thursday along the entire length of Main Street and Broadway from Union Street to Lawrence Street the pavement and in some places the sidewalks were covered with paper, rubbish and domestic refuse, in some places the gutters were full of such refuse. Much of it, it was said, was droppings from the garbage carts.

RESIDENTS MAKE REPAIRS.

Conditions not quite as bad but akin to these are found in every part of the village even in the charming residential districts on Sanford, Maple, Franklin, Laggar, Jamaica and other Avenues. Inquiry found that it was the rule rather than the exception for property owners and residents to at their own cost do work that at consolidation they had reason to expect the Municipal Government would do. Some got rid of their house refuse through private contract, others kept the sidewalks or paths and the gutters and roads in order by their servants or through hired laborers.

It was plain when an attempt was made to identify tradesmen, professional men, villa residents or plain citizens with statements or comments in reference to municipal maladministration in Flushing that all shunned notoriety. Some admitted that their business would suffer if they were published as critics, others pleaded that if they took a stand it would be construed as a declaration on political bias, a few said that while in this instance patience had ceased to be a virtue they preferred waiting a little longer to publicity, and others declined to have their names used because they were convinced that no matter what they said it would do no good. "They have us by the neck," one remarked, "and they may when they get ready do something for us—if it is to their interest to improve conditions." All were willing to talk anonymously.

General comment was that Flushing's natural advantages for home seekers were such as to make it impossible for her to suffer greatly because of maladministration by municipal officers. There had been no boom in real estate, but transactions had been steady, and it was expected that the changes effected by the charter amendments would have a stimulating effect. Civic and business interests in Flushing were, before consolidation, jealously watched by the Flushing Village Association, of which some of its Trustees were members. After consolidation, the title of the society was changed to the Flushing Association, and it was incorporated in 1900. Its programme issued this year says:

It is evident that organized effort is far more effective than individual exertion, and, in such a metropolis as New York, the value of such effort to secure for our community what it needs from the City Government is clearly apparent.

The association meets on the third Tuesday of each month at the United Workers' Building, in Jackson Avenue. Its present officers are: President—Henry L. Bogert; First Vice-President—Henry M. Duncan; Second Vice-President—James W. Pryor; Third Vice-President—Albert S. Thayer; Treasurer—Christopher Clarke; Corresponding Secretary—George H. Sweeny; Recording Secretary—Leon S. Case; Programme Committee—John Hepburn, Chairman; E. J. Graves, Daniel S. Sanborn, Joseph Strauss, and Gordon Gordon.

None of the officers would talk for publication. They said that hitherto they had refrained from assuming the attitude of scolds and had sought to bring those responsible for the administration of affairs at Flushing to a correct sense of their duties by amiable methods. They had, however, been singularly unfortunate in their endeavor to have the heads or deputy heads of departments or bureaus at their meetings. The invitations were either ignored or responded to "per secretary," and with, of course, unsatisfactory results. The association has a membership of 170, and it is likely that this Fall it will be largely increased and that the present plan of "moral suasion" will be distnctly modified to a more aggressive programme. Among the members are several of the old Village Trustees, who are especially "sore" over the present condition of affairs. Some of them, talking anonymously of them, gave views that may be regarded as those of the progressive element of the association.

RAINS THE ONLY STREET CLEANER.

"Who cleans our streets?" was the interrogative answer of one of them. "Why, the rains. They're cleaned when there's a storm, and we have to thank Him for a very rainy spell this season. But for that I don't know where we'd be. I haven't much complaint to make of the police. It's not their fault that there's so few of them, but of the central power in Mulberry Street. We have more burglaries than we ought to have, but every one is on the lookout and we have many private watchmen now. I have no fault to find with Capt. Wohlfarth. Our telephone system connects with the station house, and a call is always answered, and fairly promptly. As to gambling and disorderly women, we have no more than we might expect now that we have so many ways of getting here. Our chief complaint is about our streets. They were in good condition when we turned them over to the city; now look at them. Look at the fountain and the Broadway Park, where they have an old fellow to cut the grass. We took a pride in our trees. Now they're dying every day. They remove—or, rather, Mr. T. S. Skelly, Larsen's sub-contractor, removes—ashes and garbage regularly, but not carefully, as you see. We have plenty of good water, in spite of Engineer Birdsall's monkeying with it. We want a paid Fire Department, not volunteers. And we want a fire-alarm system that won't get out of order after every rainstorm and be a source of danger, although it is city property. We pay for our sprinkling. T. F. Tuohey got the contract through the Business Men's Association, an organization to look after tradesmen's interests, of which George Pople is President. I do not think we would grumble much if our streets and sidewalks were decently cared for. When we were consolidated we had an idea that we would have to wait for improvements, and we were right."

"There are a few straws to show how the wind of maladministration blows," said another member. "A cow died four days ago, and was cast out on the Rocky Hill road, near the Flushing Cemetery. It has not yet been removed, in spite of notice to the Board of Health. The condition of the cadaver is horrible. It smites you on the nose in its appeal for sepulture. I'll pass on the condition of the streets, but simply remark that where they've got to do it or there's a 'pull' the job is done well. Look at Amity Street, just off Broadway, along the Flushing Institute. There's no better road on Long Island to-day. But it had got worn into gullies, and they had to do something, and did it. And illustrating a 'pull,' look at the fine piece of work done at Whitestone Avenue and Higgins Lane, all due to the fact that Patrick H. Mara, the local political boss, and Deputy Wissell's 'man' lives there. Great thing to be 'in with' the highways.

"The excuse of all these officials is want of money; that only 1 per cent. of what they have is available for necessities and so forth. New York City found a fine system of highways in this Third Ward, and that city so far from maintaining them, has allowed them to work down and deteriorate. There are very few vestiges of the fine roads we had. But we live in hopes, and something may come out of this juggling and chaos. We all feel the same way, Democrats and Republicans, who have any interest in Flushing. In the old days our engineer after a storm would not wait for instructions, but would of his own volition go out and see what needed attention. The old 'Big Pipe' system of the Tweed days is in vogue here. Take a lot of laborers, half of them are idling, and the others are helping them. A gang had a job cleaning out the pond, and this is about the way it went:

"They got together at 9 A. M., sent for a bucket of beer, noon luncheon, 1 P. M., too late to do anything, adjourn. We seem to get here all the superannuated laborers and 'tired-feeling' policemen that are not the fashion in Manhattan. At the end of a police tour the best place to find a policeman is near the station house 'working in.' Some of them lay off in the woods. Others are not strictly honest. I know of a poor Italian whose fruit stand has been cleaned out several times by these uniformed fellows, and he can't be persuaded to complain of them."

VILLAGE RULE 200 PER CENT. BETTER.

"We were," said a plain citizen, "200 per cent. better off under village than we are under city government. Then our streets were properly cleaned every week. Now they make a pretense of doing this about once in three months. All of them have gone or are going to pieces. Our sidewalks are grass-grown. While our rulers by deputy say they have no money they are extravagant in salary raising. In the old times the School Board could always get proper quarters for meeting without cost. Now they start in with a building for $1,200 rent, and raise that amount a couple of hundred dollars. Rooms in public buildings are devoted to the service of political clubs. The Fire Department system is rotten, and I class the paving of Main Street with asphalt as a 'job.' The $45,000 that is to be paid for it could put all our principal streets in good condition. We took a pride in our village. Now we are disgusted with it. Everything was allowed to run down before an attempt was made to repair. The Fire Department alarm system is municipal property, and it was held that the Volunteers should maintain it out of their allowances.

"The results were neglect and breaking down. The Controller deducted cost of repairing from the Volunteers' appropriation, and the Volunteers brought suit to get the money. A nice muddle for Greater New York administration. Why the department heads in Manhattan did not know, and I do not think know now, what our water system is; that we have standing fire apparatus and high pressure and no engines, but connect with the standards. At the Water Department we were asked if rain would not increase our water supply, and at the Fire Department we were interrogated about our 'fire engines,' when we have only hook and ladder companies and hose cart companies."

Capt. Wohlfarth of the Seventy-sixth Precinct, which controls the patrol service at Flushing and the sub-commands at Whitestone and College Point, said that under the three-platoon system he could get only nine men on each tour to cover the thirty miles of posts in Flushing. The only auxiliaries to the service were the telephone system, men on bicycles, and a patrol wagon. The principal districts of Flushing covered by the command are Little Neck, Douglaston, Bay Side, Flushing Park, Ingleside, Murray Hill, and Flushing proper. His total force of fifty men was lately reinforced by thirteen men, which were put on the Flushing squad. Eight members of the command, nearly all of them veterans, are on the sick list.

GRIEVANCES OF JAMAICA.

Displeasure at the Condition of the Local Park and the Lack of Proper Sewerage.

Jamaica's grievances against municipal administration are about those of Flushing. Its citizens were found equally averse to publicity as complainants or critics. They are particularly rancorous about the condition of their public park and the delay in putting the sewer system in operation.

"King's Park," said one of the business men of Jamaica, "is all gone to the devil. It was a beautiful place, the old King homestead, and we were proud of it. We have only one good street here—Fulton Street. It was asphalted before consolidation. The other streets take care of themselves. Nearly all of them are grass-grown. There is only private sprinkling done here. Fulton Street is not watered. It was an old dirt road, and then when it was not sprinkled only clean earth dust was blown into the stores. There is a little street sweeping, and ashes and garbage are removed with fair regularity by Tom Foley, the contractor. We have a Citizens' Association of which W. F. Wyckoff is President, and we do a little agitation. We lament our park.

"All we got when we went to Commissioner George V. Brower was a 'jolly' and the old story of appropriations cut down. All that's left is a stand and a flagstaff. They did give us a band of music on the Fourth, and I suppose we should be thankful for small mercies. We are short of police, and there are too many burglaries altogether, but we try to protect ourselves with private watchmen. We get first-class water and pay for it out of our own pockets, and don't grudge the cost. Charles Lockwood supplies it. We have standing fire apparatus and very high pressure. The supply is from artesian wells by pumping stations.

"We were much better off before we were annexed. For a sewer system, $200,000 was secured, and the sewers were built. But there was a hitch about the disposal works on the meadows, and we are still using cesspools, although we paid to connect our houses with the sewers. We are very sore over this, as we do not know when we shall benefit by what we paid for, and the money for the disposal works was turned over to the city. I wish we were back under the old Trustees. Then something would be done. The side streets that are traveled much are sprinkled occasionally and swept now and then, and are touched up. All curbing repairs have to be done by the property owners. We were better off under our own little government than we are now or ever will be. It looks as if every no-good policeman in New York and Brooklyn had been sent to do duty here, and at Queens—if they can get them. We don't feel protected. Our women folks are nervous and want the men at home all the time. Crime has increased more than should be its ratio to increased population."

QUEENS VILLAGE COMPLAINS.

Residents Compelled to Care for Roads That the City Should Itself Improve.

"Of course," said a business man of Queens, "this is only an outlying suburb of Jamaica, while it is the most promising of any section in old Queens County. When there's a start here things will boom, but when? When we went into New York we were under Jamaica government, and we were led to believe that we would get improvements and advantages from consolidation. The roads were newly macadamized and in fine condition. They have been allowed to run down. There has been some patching and scratching, but hardly a pretense of keeping them up. We would be in a bad plight if when we were consolidated we did not have a water system, electric light, and roads. I believe that under our present government and its dilatory methods—except where what is called 'graft' is in sight—we would have to have waited twenty years for them. The Jamaica sewer system does not extend out here, and I suppose we will have to whistle for an extension of it. We shall have to put up with cesspools. Ashes and garbage are removed if you pay for the service. We see a policeman occasionally, when one takes in in his head that walking exercise will do him no harm. We had a village association, with Col. J. H. Platt as President, until he went away six years ago. We have none now, but some of its members are alive to our needs and our rights, and they may organize again.

"It is fair to say that Queens has not grown enough to expect sewers, but New York ought to give us good roads. We ought to get water free, but that would mean buying out Lockwood, and I expect they're figuring on that. We ought to get our ashes and garbage removed. We feel safe from fire, as we have our hose carriage and our hook and ladder apparatus and volunteer service.

"Much work on the roads that should be done by the city is done by private individuals who hire laborers. The city employes come around about once a month and scratch around a little, and throw sand on the roads, which the next rain takes away, and—well, we seem to get all the cripple."

"If we had not had annexation Queens would have progressed to a point it has not reached as part of the city. There is no incentive for Tammany to improve here—so far. It may be that, as has been the case in the Bronx, the 'tip' will be given and property will be snatched up and things would go 'on the jump.'"

WHAT THE OFFICIALS SAY.

Remedies Suggested by Queens Borough's President—Money Needed to Effect a Reform.

Frederick Bowley, President of the Borough of Queens, was informed of the complaints and remonstrances sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES by residents and property owners of Flushing and Jamaica and the result of investigating them.

"I concede," he said, "that some of the complaints are founded on fact, while I contend that for various cogent reasons the municipal authorities in this borough could not act or were hampered in various ways. I hope much from the amended city charter, whose provisions are effective Jan. 1 next, as they fix responsibility and upset centralization, and so do away with the principal factors in creating confusion and tending to maladministration.

"Considering the main features of the situation which have resulted in citizens voicing their discontent, I will say of the fire service that we ought to have a paid department. In regard to the fire alarm system at Flushing, an adequate and safe one is under consideration.

"As to water, it should be conceded that throughout Queens Borough the quantity and quality are excellent, and that the pressure at both Flushing and Jamaica, and incidentally Queens, is more than adequate. Jamaica and Queens just now are supplied by a private company. I am a strong advocate of municipal ownership in water supply, and this may be the outcome in these villages. The Flushing water supply is owned by the City of New York. It is abundant and the pressure is greater than is needed. Much water has gone to waste because of the want of a proper distributing system, but we have now $80,000 practically available for this purpose.

"I do not subscribe to the idea that Flushing is retrograding. On the contrary, it is building up rapidly, if my opinion is correct. Business affairs are in good shape. I speak from experience. One of my provision stores was in Flushing, and my successor reports no falling off in business and lively competition.

"I do not care to discuss the question of the condition of the streets in Flushing and Jamaica. The situation is the result of consolidation, finding highways of a certain character which are always difficult to keep in order and repair; the fact that no street in either village is legally opened and the amount of money appropriated for maintaining the highways is small. What are we to do without money? We have no power, only the privilege to plead. We go to a central body ignorant of conditions here and ask for funds. We are denied what we ask for and receive amounts wholly inadequate to our needs.

CONDITIONS AS GOOD AS POSSIBLE.

"I consider the condition of the highways of Flushing and Jamaica to be as good as could be possible under existing circumstances. Their macadamized roads are difficult to maintain in good condition, and the appropriation will not permit of proper maintenance. This is the concern of the Department of Highways. As to curbing, sidewalks, crosswalks, and culverts, they are repaired and maintained by assessments, and assessments cannot be levied without an official map made on an official topographical survey. No such map exists. I made a strong argument to the proper authorities in favor of a map of Queens Borough for assessment work. So far I have only succeeded in getting a map of the First Ward, Long Island City. It is not yet complete. We are now working on the maps for the other wards, but although I showed the necessity of an appropriation of $100,000 for topographical work for Queens alone, only $5,500 was appropriated this year for such work for the Boroughs of Queens, Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Richmond, while $50,000 was appropriated for topographical work in the Bronx, possibly on account of the consummation of the scheme of rapid transit.

"Some people willing to pay an assessment for sidewalks, curbing, crosswalks, and culverts are surprised that the work is not done. Of course any one can have the work done on the payment of the cost if a permit is secured, and this has occurred in some instances. And when sidewalks and so forth get into a really dangerous condition they are put in order by the Department of Highways, the cost being drawn from its maintenance fund—if there is a credit balance. But you cannot levy an assessment without having an established grade and a legally opened street, which cannot be created without a topographical survey and a map. Why, Main Street, Flushing, was never declared legally opened, and so there cannot be an assessment levied for sidewalks and so forth. No street in Jamaica has been legally opened. These dormant conditions existed before consolidation. Many who complain of the condition of the streets in Flushing and Jamaica do not know these facts.

"Nor do they know that the Department of Street Cleaning is impotent in Flushing and Jamaica in respect of macadamized highways. These cannot under the law be swept. They can only be raked by the employes of the Department of Highways, who 'maintain' them by putting on sand. The Highways Department only sprinkles macadamized streets just enough to 'maintain' them or bind them, not with any idea of laying the dust. Street sprinkling in Flushing is done by private contract, and is paid for by citizens. I believe that there is but one paved street in Flushing, and this alone can be legally swept by the street cleaners. Ashes and garbage are removed by the municipality. The contractor is Magnus Larsen. I have reason to believe that the work is well done.

"The grievances of Jamaica are mainly confined to the sewer question and the park. The park is certainly run down, and I am informed by Deputy Commissioner Brower that it could not be properly maintained because the appropriation was inadequate. As to the sewer system, it was constructed before consolidation. The work was retarded by failure to construct the disposal works on the meadows. They will have the Powers system of straining solids and chemical precipitation with manganese, of vitriol, and lime. The work on them was hampered by injunctions secured by private owners. The funds for their construction were turned over by the village on consolidation. About $150,000 was spent for the sewers and about $50,000 was the estimate for the disposal works.

"In regard to the police question we need more men, but those who are on duty are doing the best they can under the present circumstances.

MAIN STREET TO BE PAVED.

"Those who complain about the condition of Main Street should remember that it is about to be paved with asphalt from Madison Avenue to Broadway at a cost of $45,000 by the Barber Asphalt Paving Company. As it will be a paved street, it will be swept regularly so that the business element of Flushing have substantial relief in view.

"I repeat that I hope much from the amended charter, which goes into effect next year. I am convinced that it will do away with many of the present clashes, hindrances, and perplexities which have resulted in the cry of maladministration."

"Understand," said Charles C. Wissell, Deputy Commissioner of Highways for Queens, "that I do not plead the 'baby act,' because I have only held the office since last February, when I succeeded John P. Madden, who began his duties Jan. 1, 1898. I know the condition of the streets of Flushing and Jamaica and Queens. They have run down, and are not what they should be, but are not worse than might be expected when their construction and condition at the time they were taken into the city are considered fairly. My department exists solely, except as to assessment work, for the maintenance of the highways in Queens. We maintain these by putting on screening and by watering them a little. Nothing but this has ever been done to Main Street, Flushing, since consolidation, because it was all along intended that this should be a paved street, and it is about to be asphalted. Curbing, sidewalk, flagging, crosswalks, and culverts are assessment work done where an assessment has been levied, unless it is done by property owners at their own expense and on a permit except in cases where they are in really dangerous condition, when the cost of the work is paid out of the maintenance fund.

"All the streets in Flushing have been maintained, more or less, since I became Deputy Commissioner. In six months we have used up 300 square yards of screening. It is true that the first heavy rain washes it away, but this is all we can do. The original construction of the macadamized roads was not such as to permit of mending. We had to 'surface' them or entirely reconstruct them, or, as is the case with Main Street, to put down asphalt.

"We have not money enough to properly maintain the highways of Queens Borough. Our appropriation is but $210,000 for 750 miles of roads. We have five watering carts for Flushing. They go over the principal traveled streets once and sometimes twice a day, not to lay the dust, but to maintain the roads. We ought to have at least $400,000 for maintenance.

"I admit that putting on screening goes for nothing, and that in many instances conditions are deplorable and that the first storm destroys all maintenance work. The highways men do and don't do street cleaning; they can't sweep the macadam, but they rake it and the refuse is heaped and taken away. They also go over the gutters, which are of earth, bricks, cobblestones, and stone blocks. We only did our special appropriation job this year. It was for Twenty-second Street, from the Long Island Railroad station to Queens Avenue. It cost $2,950.

"Prior to 1898 the various towns in Queens made appropriations for roads, but they were poorly constructed, and grades were never considered or what the result of a heavy rainstorm would be. We resurfaced the Causeway out of the maintenance fund. Generally speaking, I consider the streets of Flushing, Jamaica, and Queens in fair condition, taking everything into account. We cannot do much with the money we have to spend. The special appropriation for repaving, $75,000, will be swallowed up by the asphalting of Main Street, Flushing, and the paving of Borden Avenue, Long Island City. Many of the evils, I admit, result from attempting to administer municipal affairs in these towns by deputy, without conferring power and without sufficient money.

"The condition of Broadway, Flushing, from Main Street to the meadows, is bad enough, but we are powerless to remedy conditions without money."

THE IMMIGRATION INQUIRY.

An Ellis Island Official Tells How Reporters Will Be Dealt with There.

A force of men under Counsellor Ullo and Inspector Thompson are going over the manifests of the French Line vessels looking for evidence of fraud in permitting immigrants to land illegally. The certificates issued to those allowed to leave the steamships at the dock on the ground that they were citizens are being compared to the entries on the manifest. Many curious dicoveries are said to have been made. While the examination is going forward, those interested are waiting anxiously for the report to be forwarded to Washington.

The fact that there was wrongdoing, according to Charles Levy, a former landing agent of the French Line, was brought out at the investigation two years ago, but the officials at Washington for some reason never made the report public, and no action was taken about the matter except to discharge some of the less important inspectors and gate men. There is feeling on Ellis Island that too much information has been given to the public, and steps are under consideration to keep newspaper men from having the freedom of the island.

Some days ago the head of one department almost came to blows with a boarding officer. The story that has leaked out on the island is that the boarding officer was charged with giving information to the press. The plan now under consideration, so an official said yesterday, is to have the man at the New York entrance of the Ellis Island ferry telephone to Commissioner Fitchie when reporters board the ferryboat. On their arrival they will be taken to the Commissioner's office, there to get the news.

Officials on the island, however, state that it may be some time before the report of the investigators will be forwarded to Washington.

Nobody works on Labor Day. That's why it's called Labor Day.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Le Boutillier Bros

Women's Walking and Rainy-day Skirts

of fine quality English Corduroy—blue, tan, brown and black—silk lined from flounce to waist,

$11.75

Also, Walking Skirts of Corduroy—same colors—percaline lined from flounce to waist,

$8.50

Women's Walking Skirts, of fine quality Irish Friese materials, in oxford and melton, guaranteed rain proof,

$6.75

Women's Walking and Golf Skirts, of fall weight, melton—black and oxford—deep flare flounce, thirty rows of stitching,

$5.95

Value $10.00

Le Boutillier Bros
West 23rd Street.

ONLOOKERS OF QUARREL SHOT.

Two Brothers of Brooklyn the Victims—One Dies from His Wound.

One man was killed and another wounded during a quarrel between Italians early yesterday morning at Columbia and Commerce Streets, Brooklyn. The two men who were shot were spectators standing on the other side of the street from the contestants.

Henry Pike, twenty-two years old, of 657 Henry Street received a bullet through the left lung and died in the Long Island College Hospital twelve hours after the shooting. His brother, Edward Pike, who lives with him, was shot in the left hip. He is also at the Long Island College Hospital, but his wound is not dangerous. Frank Longo of 267 Columbia Street was arrested for the shooting.

Pike and his brother were going home and had stopped when they saw a quarrel in progress on the other side of the street. Suddenly two shots rang out and the two onlookers fell one after the other. The crowd that had assembled broke up and scattered. Later the police arrested Longo. At the hospital Pike identified the prisoner as the man who had run away with the revolver in his hand. Vincenzo Pomanio and Lucca Silvera, who live in the neighborhood, were held as witnesses.

DOG ATTACKS A HORSE.

Man Accused of Inciting It to Do So Is Held for Trial.

John H. James, thirty-seven years old, of 95 South Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning charged with cruelty to animals and was held by Magistrate Mayo in $100 bail for trial at Special Sessions.

George Ezekiel of 308 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, who saw the occurrence, said that at 9 o'clock yesterday morning James set a bull terrier upon a horse, which was attached to a laundry wagon, and was standing in front of the Criterion Hotel, on Broadway, at Forty-first Street. The dog bit the horse's nose and lips badly. Peter Cianchetti, who was in charge of the wagon, was in the hotel at the time delivering laundry. A crowd collected, and James would have been roughly handled but for the timely arrival of Policeman Bock of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who placed the accused man under arrest.

Thomas J. Regan of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals said that he had examined the horse, which had been badly injured.

James said that he did not know why he was arrested, and had never owned a dog in his life. He had been drinking, and was partly under the influence of liquor when he was arraigned in court.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.
LAST CONCERT BY
2 P.M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
At 8 P.M. CHINA AND PAIN'S FIREWORKS
At 4 and at 9. Last Times of
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS | ROYAL ROGUE
Commencing To-morrow, Twice Daily
Refined Vaudeville AT 25, 50 & 75 Cents.

LYCEUM 4th Ave. & 23d St., at 8:15. DANIEL FROHMAN....Mgr.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 10,
Mr. Daniel Frohman will present
BERTHA GALLAND
In.....THE FOREST LOVERS
Mat. Sat. only...Seats Now on Sale.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC B'way. Mats. HALL, & 30th. Tue. Sat.
OPENING NIGHT THURSDAY, SEPT. 5.
HOITY-TOITY & Burlesques of DIPLOMACY
Gen. Adm. to All Parts of House, 50c.

WALLACK'S TO-MORROW EVE. Victor Mapes's new play,
JAMES K. HACKETT IN Don Caesar's Return.
Cast includes Wilton Lackaye and Theo. Roberts.

CHERRY GROVE BLOSSOM ATOP OF THE N. Y. THEATRE Nightly at 8:30. Last Week. American and European Novelties. Sept. 9, King's Carnival

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Mat. To-day 2:15. To-night 8:15. FLORODORA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. MATINEE TO-DAY.
Augustus Thomas's ARIZONA
Prices 25, 50, 75c, 1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Wohens, Iroquois Maiden, Champion Pool Player, Tang Lung Throw, Wonderful Chines Pool Trick. THEATRE—High-class Vaudeville, 10 big acts, 10 cts.

"PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12; Glass Enclosure; Fully Protected; Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert. On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Republic Thea's.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. 30—Great Acts—30 CONTINUOUS SHOW. PRICES, 25c., 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 6TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Special Mat. To-day, 25c. UNDER TWO FLAGS

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Ave. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c. This Week—UNDER TWO FLAGS

Commencing To-morrow, Tuesday will be open daily until 6 P. M.

Stern Brothers

will exhibit to-morrow in their

Ladies' Cloak Departments

Another shipment of

Paris and Berlin Long Garments, Wraps, Jackets and Coats

Also a collection of very desirable

Domestic Garments At Attractive Prices

English Rain Coats of Covert Cloths and Cheviots, with yokes or semi fitting, at $14.50

Advance Importations of

Fall Dress Goods

Velours Coupe, Dotted Zibelines, Fancy Camel's Hair, Zibeline Croissee and Natte Cheviot in the latest shades

Also 1500 Yds. Plaid Back Cloths 50 in wide, in Gray, Oxford, Navy Blue and Brown, Value $1.50 yd. 98c

Boy's Fall School Clothing

Boys' Suits of all-wool navy blue cheviots, serges, mixed Tweeds and cassimeres,

Double-breasted Suits, sizes 8 to 16 yrs.
Vest Suits, " 10 " 16 "
Sailor Suits, " 3 " 12 "
Russian Knickerbocker Suits, " 3 " 8 "
$5.00 Value $6.50

Trousers of English Corduroy, all-wool navy blue cheviots and mixtures, 3 to 16 yrs., Value $1.00 50c

Misses' & Girls' School Apparel For Autumn Wear

Girls' Box Coats of navy blue cheviots, covert or red golf cloth, satin lined, 4 to 14 yrs., Value $7.50 $4.95

Girls' Sailor Suits blue, brown or red serge, trimmed soutache braid, lined skirts, 3 to 12 yrs., Value $5.00 $3.75

Misses' Walking and Golf Skirts of blue and white, black and white stripes, and solid colors, 14 to 18 yrs., $5.75

Raglan Rain Coats, yoke back, velvet collar, blue & brown serge, 5 to 18 yrs., Value $5.50 $3.85

Lace Curtains All Exceptionally Good Values

Irish Point, pr. $3.50, 4.95, 7.00
Marie Antoinette, " $6.75, 9.00, 11.50
Renaissance, " $8.50, 11.50, 14.50
Point Arabe, " $10.50, 18.50, 22.50
Stores Bonne-Femme each $5.50, 6.75, 11.50
Brise-Bises, for Sash Curtains each $2.50, 3.25, 5.25

Upholstery Department

Armure Portieres, 3 yds. long, assorted colors and des gns, Originally $9.25 pr. $6.75

Bokhara Tapestry Couch Covers 60 in. wide, Value $4.95 $3.50

Handsome Oriental Tapestries 50 in. wide, for coverings or hangings, Originally $4.25 yd. $2.95

Tapestry and Damask Squares for pillow tops and chair seats, 35c, 55, 75, 95

West Twenty-third Street

Commencing To-morrow, Tuesday will be open daily until 6 P. M.

Amusements.

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE. B'way and 44th St. Ev'gs at 8:30.
WEDNESDAY MATINEES BEGIN SEPT. 25.
A RINGING TRIUMPH.
"Faversham scores a hit."—Herald.
"Not the shadow of a doubt of his success."—World.
ALL NEW YORK JOINS IN PRAISE.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WM. FAVERSHAM
In a Play Adapted by Gerald Du Maurier.
A ROYAL RIVAL.
"Most popular leading man New York has konwn since the days of Harry Montague."—Ev'g Sun.
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY.

EMPIRE THEATRE Broadway and 40th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
10TH SEASON OF THIS THEATRE OPENS
TO-NIGHT AT 8:20.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS.
* * JOHN DREW
In a Comedy by R. Marshall, entitled
THE SECOND IN COMMAND.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, cor. B'way & 38th St.
AL HAYMAN & CO.....PROPRIETORS
THE KLAW & ERLANGER COMEDY CO. To-Night Promptly at 8:15 With Max & Gus ROGERS.
J. J. McNally's Vaudeville Farce
The Rogers Bros. in Washington.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St., near Broadway. Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY.
THE GREAT LAUGH LOOSENER,
ARE YOU A MASON?
HERALD SAYS: BEFORE YOU HAD FINISHED LAUGHING AT ONE THING YOU FOUND YOURSELF SPLITTING YOUR SIDES OVER ANOTHER.

GARDEN THEATRE Cor. 27th St. and Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
NEXT MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.
E. H. SOTHERN
(MANAGEMENT OF DANIEL FROHMAN.)
Presenting a New and Original Play in Three Acts, by Lawrence Irving. Entitled
RICHARD LOVELACE.
Sale of Seats Begins This Morning at 9.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th av. Mats. Wed. & Sa
WEDNESDAY MAT. 25c. & 50c. No Higher.
XTRA MAT. TO-DAY. THE MORMON WIFE.

Amusements.

A GENUINE TRIUMPH!
ANDREW MACK as TOM MOORE.
"Charming play—full of witty lines."—Herald.
"Scores a hit."—World.
"A thoroughly artistic performance."—Sun.
"Touches a note of genuine sentiment."—Times.
"A fine stage hero—sure of prosperity."—Press.
"Hailed with a glad welcome."—Tribune.
"Full of wit, melody, and heart interest."—Telegraph.
SPECIAL MAT. TO-DAY.
Regular Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Seats four weeks ahead.

PROCTOR'S 23rd St., 5th Ave., 58th St., 125th St. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Show—Low Prices. "The Man From Mexico," Great Comedy and

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 31..	2,693,194
Same week last year.....	735,734
To date this year.....	202,490,643
Corresponding date last year.	76,227,545

Bonds for the week.....	$9,648,700
Same week last year.....	$4,319,500
To date this year.....	$723,293,420
Corresponding date last year.	$334,095,460

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@3; at three months, 4½; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Chemical	1½	Minn., St. P. & S. S.	
Am. Cotton Oil	1	M.	1
Am. Snuff pf.	2½	N. Y. Air Brake	2¼
Am. Tobacco tr. cfts.	3¾	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	1
Am. Woolen pf.	1	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	
Buff., R. & P.	1¾	1st pf.	2½
Can. Pacific	1¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	2¾	pf.	2
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	1	N. Y., O. & W.	1¼
Chi. & N. W. pf.	1¼	North American	1½
Chi. Term. Trans.	1¾	Nor. Pac. pf.	1½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	4	Pacific Coast	1¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	2	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	2
Col. South. 1st pf.	1	Pacific Mail	1¾
Cont. Tob. tr. cfts.	1¾	Peoria & Eastern	1
Denver & Rio Grande	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Diamond Match	2¼	St. Law. & Ad.	5
Dist. of Am. pf.	1¾	St. L. & S. F.	5¾
Erie	1¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1¾
Erie 1st pf.	1¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2
Erie 2d pf.	2¾	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	1¼
Evans. & T. H.	1½	Texas Pacific	1
Ft. W. & Den. City	1½	Twin City R. T.	2¾
General Electric	2¾	Union Pacific pf.	1¾
Int. Paper pf.	1¾	U. S. Express	1
Int. Power	3½	U. S. Steel	1¼
Kan. & Mich.	1¾	Va.-Car. Chemical	2¾
Knickerbocker Ice pf.	2	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	2
Lake Erie & W.	3¾	Wis. Central pf.	1½
Lake Erie & W. pf.	1½		
Louis. & Nash.	1¾		
Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2	Gas & El., Berg. Co.	5
Am. Express	1½	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	1½
Am. Linseed	1	Iowa Central	1
Am. Linseed pf.	1½	Long Island	1
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1½	Manhattan Beach	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	2
Anaconda Copper	1½	Pressed Steel Car	1
Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	1½	Rep. Iron & Steel	2
Can. Southern	1½	Rep. I. & S. pf.	2½
Chi. & Northwest.	4	Stand. R. & T.	1½
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	5	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Clev., Lor. & W.	1	Third Avenue	1
Col. & Hock. Coal	1	U. S. Rubber	1½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B., C. R. & N., coll. tr. 5s	1½	M. & Ind. con. 6s	4
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	3½	G., H. & S. A., Mex. & Pac. 6s	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	3½	Int. & G. North. 2d	1
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	3½	Int. & G. North. 3d	5
Cent. of Ga. 4d pf. inc.	5¾	L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s	4½
Chi. & Alton 5½s	1	Minn. & St. L. 6s	2
C. B. & Q. a. f. 6s	1½	Mohawk & Mal. inc.	3½
C., R. & Q. L. a. f. 5s	1½	P. S. & L. R. 1st	1½
Erie gen. lien	1¼	Wabash 1st	1¾
Evans. & T. H. gen.	1	Wabash 2d	3½
		Wheel. & L. E. con.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	5	C., C. F. & St. P. 1st	1
Ann Arbor 4s	1	Pen. & East. Inc.	1½
Brook. R. T. 5s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2½
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	3
Int. Paper 6s	3	T. C. & I., Birm. 6s	1

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand increased 6,000 pesetas, silver in hand increased 2,069,000 pesetas, notes in circulation decreased 7,485,000 pesetas.

OUR LONDON CABLE

Week Ends with a General Hardening Tendency.

At First, However, a Reduction of the Bank's Rate Was Discussed—Increasingly Difficult to Find Remunerative Investments—Speculation Restricted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—This has been a very uneventful week in our money market, without a single incident of particular importance, but with, on the whole, a gradual hardening tendency. At first credits were again fairly abundant and the supply of bills very moderate, so that it looked as if we would see a further movement toward ease. So sure did some sections of the market feel in this respect, that the question of a reduction of the Bank of England rate was again discussed, although the improbability of such a step was obvious in view of the very short time it could be in operation. Most European banks, it was claimed, were in an exceptionally strong position as regards their stocks of gold, and the exchanges continue in our favor, so that the possibility of immediate bullion withdrawals from this country was small. Austria, however, was still buying the metal and only the trifle of £10,000 reached the bank this week. The principal objection to a reduction, though, lay in the weakness of the New York Exchange. The latter reason also influenced the discount houses, and as in addition the end of the month approached with its usual withdrawal of floating balances by joint stock banks, the conclusion was come to that the rates had been allowed to slip back quite as far as was safe, and the quotation for three months bank paper has been worked up to 2¼ per cent., but the supply of credit continues comparatively plentiful and great difficulty has been experienced in maintaining it at that figure.

From now on efforts will probably meet with more success as, although the Bank of England has further strengthened its position by a return of notes and gold from circulation, it is practically certain that the tendency from now on will be toward a gradual weakening owing to home Autumn demands and possible gold exports.

There is little doubt that the present bad state of trade in the country is forcing large sums of money into the London market, where it is becoming increasingly difficult to find remunerative London market, where it is becoming in any class of securities for some time has been more and more restricted, and at the fortnightly Stock Exchange settlement dealers in credit found it a hard matter to renew old loans, even at easier rates. The borrowers took advantage of their reduced requirements to dictate practically their own terms in many cases, and others were compelled to reduce their indebtedness because they found themselves unable to use the money on any condition.

Day to day advances in the outside market, therefore, never rose above 2¼ per cent., even on Stock Exchange payday, and, as a rule, have been obtainable at from 1 to 1½ per cent.; weekly loans, however, have gone up from 1½ to 1¾ per cent.

In the beginning of the week the Government offered £1,000,000 in twelve months' Treasury bills to replace a similar amount maturing on the 30th, and, owing to the cheapness of money, competition for them was very keen. It was able to place the fresh paper at an average discount of 2.19 per cent., which is the cheapest borrowing it has done for some time and compares very favorably with the last batch of yearlings issued in June at an average of 3.2 per cent.

Very few reached the market; the Bank of England and joint stock banks, it is believed, have got most of them.

On Sept. 5, another installment of 10 per cent. on the new consols is due, and, allowing that the amount is paid up in full, this will require rather more than £4,000,000. Demands for loans on that day will certainly be large and the rate may rise to 3 per cent., but the effect will be merely temporary as the Government must disburse the money almost at once.

A. J. W.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The London Times in its financial article to-day says that at the close of the week business was almost at a standstill in most of the departments, the only exception being the American railroads, the market for which was active and strong. The market for these evinced a strong tendency all the latter part of the week, especially for the more active stocks, such as Atchison, Erie, and Union Pacific, all of which were bought. The home railway market was dull.

The eagerness of French houses for London bills has increased, and so long as money is plentiful in Paris and the rate there is lower than in London, this French demand for British securities will continue.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Easy money continues to be a feature. With its present reserve the Bank of England views with apparent equanimity prospective withdrawals for New York. There seems to be little likelihood of a severe autumnal stringency. At the same time Continental exchanges are weakening all around, and it is evident that London may be called upon to supply other demands than New York's.

Another feature, which seems to be persistently ignored by optimistic financial critics, is the fact that the Government has never professed that the last consol issue would provide for active operations in South Africa beyond Oct. 15. There seems small doubt that an avalanche of criticism will accompany the new loan which will inevitably be announced, and this will operate as a serious set back for the present more hopeful tone of the Stock Exchange.

Mining shares, in a modest way, showed the general feeling of encouragement. The deposition of Whittaker Wright at the meeting of the Le Roi Mining Company, Limited, added decidedly to the joyousness of the situation. The Rand now boasts 365 stamps, and one new permit to resume was issued during the week. West Australians were decidedly stronger, outside buyers venturing in, although timidly.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Sept. 2.

American Caramel Company—Dividend payable.
Barney & Smith Car Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Dividend payable.
Canadian Pacific Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable on common.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
Detroit United Railway—Dividend payable.
Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Glucose Sugar Refining Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
New York and Hoboken Ferry Company—Dividend payable
Park Steel Company—Dividend payable.
People's Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Sacramento (Cal.) Electric, Gas and Railway—Dividend payable.
Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company—Dividend payable.
St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway—Dividend payable.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Dividend payable on second preferred.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company—Dividend payable on common.

Tuesday, Sept. 3.

American Coal Company—Dividend payable.
American Window Glass Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Breece Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn Union Gas Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Dr. Taft Medical Company—Special meeting.
Hocking Valley Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Kings County Electric Light and Power Company—Dividend payable.
Mexican Northern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad—Annual meeting.
Ohio and Indiana Natural and Illuminating Gas Company—Dividend payable.
Ontario Silver Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Southern Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Union Pacific Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred and for annual meeting.

Wednesday, Sept. 4.

Oregon Short Line Railroad—Income B bondholders' meeting.

Thursday, Sept. 5.

Chicago Great Western Railroad—Annual meeting.
Niles-Bement-Pond Company—Dividend payable.
Northern Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company—Books close.

Friday, Sept. 6.

Canadian Pacific—Books close for dividend on common and for annual meeting.
International Elevating Company—Books close.
Northern Pacific Railway—Books close for annual meeting.

Saturday, Sept. 7.

Boston and Albany Railroad—Books close.
Wabash Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 30, 1901.

Range in 1900. High.	Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Friday, Aug. 30. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Aug. 30, 2,693,194.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Aug. 30. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Sales Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 30, '01.
90½	86¾	130	June 17.	82¾	Jan. 21.	119½	120	+ 2	Amalgamated Copper Co.	$100	153,887,900	July 29, '01.	12	Q	122½	122¾	118	120	...	93,665
...	...	35	June 13.	26¾	May 21.	29½	31	+ 1½	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	16,533,000	...	...	...	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	...	300
...	...	91	June 18.	81	May 20.	88	90	+ 1½	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	17,044,900	Apr. 1, '01.	2	SA	89½	89½	89½	89½	...	100
...	...	8¼	Apr. 23.	3	Aug. 15.	3½	4	+ ¼	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500	...	...	...	3¼	3½	3	3¼	...	900
25¼	12½	35	June 14.	18	Jan. 21.	21½	21¾	+ ¾	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	¼	Q	31¾	31¾	30½	31	15	8,860
72	57¾	69¼	July 8.	67	Jan. 18.	67	67¼	+ ¼	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	67¾	67¾	67	67¼	...	2,084
37¾	30	35½	June 17.	24	Mar. 8.	33¾	34	+ 1	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '00.	3½	A	33½	34	32½	34	33	2,200
100	88¾	91½	Jan. 8.	85	Apr. 10.	90	91	+ ¼	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 1, '01.	3	SA	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	90	100
191	145	205	Apr. 19.	170	Jan. 21.	176	178	+ ¼	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '01.	4	Q	196	196	196	196	158	215
49¼	27½	41¾	Mar. 15.	30	May 19.	31¾	32	+ ¾	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Aug. 15, '01.	1	Q	32¾	32¾	30½	31½	33	4,550
78½	60½	77¾	Mar. 22.	67½	Jan. 4.	69¾	70	+ ¾	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,227,200	July 15, '01.	1½	Q	68¼	69¼	68¼	69½	68	220
16¼	6	30¾	July 8.	5	Jan. 24.	20	27	+ 1½	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000				29½	29½	28½	28¾	10¾	198
60	34¼	66	July 2.	33	Jan. 24.	...	63¼	+ ½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 15, '00.	1¾	...	61¾	61¾	60¼	60¼	52	250
7¾	3	5	June 20.	4¼	Feb. 4.	...	6¾	+ ½	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000				6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	4¾	200
21½	16¾	30	June 25.	23¾	Feb. 8.	27	30		American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '92.	1¾	...	25½	28¾	28¼	28½	24	200
96½	34¾	99	Apr. 20.	87¾	May 9.	93¼	93¾	- ¼	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	80,000,000				94	95¾	90	93¾	39¾	55,395
89	65	104¾	June 20.	86	Feb. 26.	99¾	100¼	- ¼	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	80,000,000	July 9, '01.	1¾	Q	101	101¾	99¾	100	89	6,100
...	...	32½	July 3.	22½	Aug. 13.	26½	27	+ ½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	...	...	...	26¾	27	26¾	27	...	2,250
...	...	89	July 8.	82¾	Aug. 14.	87	88	+ ½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	...	...	...	86¾	88	86¾	87	...	1,510
...	...	90	June 14.	73	Apr. 27.	87½	89	+ 2½	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '01.	1½	SA	89	89	89	89	89	200
163	95¾	153	June 3.	129	Aug. 13.	135¾	136	+ 1½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	36,998,000	July 2, '01.	1½	Q	137¾	138	134½	135¾	118½	15,300
113	107	130	July 19.	117½	Jan. 8.	125	127	- 1½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	36,998,000	July 2, '01.	1½	Q	125¾	126	125¾	126	116	200
99¼	89	100	Apr. 13.	95	Mar. 8.	97	100		American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Sept. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	100	100	100	100	...	14
...	...	136½	Aug. 30.	125	July 15.	129¾	135¾	+ 3¾	American Tobacco Co. tr. cfts.	...	...	...	...	...	135¼	139¾	135	138¾	93½	2,200
22¾	21¾	21½	Jan. 2.	13½	Mar. 15.	17½	18		American Woolen Co.	100	29,591,000	...	...	...	17½	18	17½	17½	...	650
77	76	82¾	July 1.	70	Mar. 22.	78	80	+ 1	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	80	80	80	80	...	110
54¾	27¾	54¼	Apr. 18.	31	May 9.	46	47	+ 1½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Apr. 26, '01.	1½	Q	46¾	46¾	45¼	45¾	14¾	12,625
45¾	19¾	61	June 5.	42¾	Jan. 21.	59¾	59¾	+ ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	162,000,000	June 15, '01.	1½	...	60	62¾	57¾	59¾	25¾	147,550
89¾	68¾	106	May 3.	70	May 9.	95¾	95¾	- ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,196,500	Aug. 1, '01.	2½	SA	98¾	99¾	97	98¼	70¾	24,158
58¾	55¾	114½	May 3.	51¾	Jan. 4.	104¾	105	+ ¼	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	45,000,000	Sept. 5, '01.	2	SA	105¾	105¾	103½	105	75¾	16,670
93	79¾	97	June 5.	82¾	Feb. 28.	94½	94¾	+ ¼	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	20,227,000	Sept. 5, '01.	2	SA	94½	94¾	94½	94½	79¾	200
80¾	47¾	80¾	Apr. 22.	63½	May 9.	75¾	76¾	+ 1½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	...	...	...	77¾	77¾	74¾	75¾	85¼	14,600
118	109	223	Apr. 26.	96	Jan. 18.	216	217	+ ¼	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Sept. 3, '01.	2	Q	216	217	216	217	...	800
16¾	9¼	15¾	Mar. 19.	8¾	Jan. 10.	10	11¼	+ ¼	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	...	...	...	10¾	11	10¾	11	7	700
95	82	95	June 20.	77	Mar. 19.	91	93¾	+ 1¾	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	4,000,000	Aug. 15, '01.	2	SA	92	92	92	92	73	200
51½	47¾	72½	Apr. 19.	54¼	Jan. 4.	69¼	70	- 1¾	Canada Southern.	100	15,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	1	SA	70¾	71	69	69	49	800
99¾	89¾	117½	May 7.	85	May 9.	112¾	113¼	+ 1¾	Canadian Pacific.	100	65,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2½	SA	113	113¼	110¾	113¼	89	11,900

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 30, 1901.—Continued.

Range in 1900. High.	Range in 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Friday, Aug. 30. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Aug. 30. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing & Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 30, '01.
150¼	115	167	June 28.	145⅝	Jan. 4.	162	165	— ⅛	Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	27,362,800	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	165	165	162	162	135	400
42⅜	24	52⅝	May 3.	29	May 9.	47⅜	47½	..	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	60,133,400	Nov. 28, '00.	1	..	47½	48	46¼	47½	27¼	11,900
42	31	50½	Apr. 30.	37	May 9.	40½	40⅝	— ¼	Chicago & Alton	100	19,542,900	..	..	..	41	41¼	39½	40⅝	...	7,110
79½	68½	82¼	Apr. 30.	72½	Jan. 4.	78¾	79	+ ½	Chicago & Alton pf	100	19,544,000	July 1, '01.	2	SA	78	78¾	78	78½	...	2,300
125	119½	136	Apr. 22.	120½	Jan. 8.	130	133	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	100	6,330,700	July 1, '01.	1½	Q	133¾	133¾	133¼	133½	...	20
18	9⅞	26½	Apr. 30.	16	Jan. 3.	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western	100	21,315,500	..	..	..	23½	23⅝	22½	22⅝	11	5,370
82	66½	96½	June 24.	75	May 10.	96	96	+ 2⅝	Chicago Great Western pf. A	100	11,572,400	July 31, '01.	2½	SA	94	96	94	96	71	636
45	30	56	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 3.	47⅝	48⅜	+ 1	Chicago Great Western pf B	100	9,489,000	..	..	..	48¾	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	32⅝	100
29	14	40⅜	June 4.	23	Jan. 21.	39¼	39½	+ ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	100	10,500,000	..	..	..	39¼	39½	37½	39¼	23¼	4,400
84	45¼	75⅝	Apr. 2.	58⅝	Jan. 21.	73	73½	+ ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 29, '01.	2	SA	73	73	73	73	57¼	100
143¾	108½	189	May 6.	124	May 9.	167⅝	167⅝	+ ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	52,189,609	Apr. 25, '01.	3	SA	167⅛	169⅝	166¾	167⅝	115¾	105,975
188	161½	200	May 8.	175	May 9.	180	190	+ ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	100	44,658,400	Apr. 25, '01.	3½	SA	189	191	188	190	172	1,070
172⅜	150¾	215	May 1.	168¼	Jan. 4.	..	..	..	Chicago & Northwestern	100	30,116,300	July 6, '01.	3	SA	195	196	195	195¾	164	340
260	196¼	245	Apr. 11.	207	Mar. 1.	215	225	+ 1¼	Chicago & Northwestern pf	100	22,396,600	July 6, '01.	1¾	Q	220	221	220	221	202	300
122½	102	175¼	June 5.	116⅞	Jan. 21.	144¾	145	— ⅛	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	100	59,870,800	Aug. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	146	146¾	143⅝	144⅝	106½	6,362
126	110	145	Apr. 11.	125	Mar. 2.	130	140	— 5	Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	100	21,403,200	Feb. 20, '01.	5	A	135	135	135	135	...	100
14⅝	8½	31	Apr. 16.	10⅝	Jan. 10.	22⅞	23	+ 1⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co	100	15,000,000	..	..	..	22	23	20⅝	22⅞	...	8,860
33¾	23½	57½	Apr. 15.	33	Jan. 18.	42⅞	43	+ 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf	100	17,000,000	..	..	..	42½	43	41⅞	42⅜	30½	3,750
76	56	92½	July 19.	72⅛	May 15.	90½	91	— ⅛	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	28,000,000	Sept. 2 '01.	2	SA	90	90¼	89¾	90¼	58	1,400
30	14½	37	Mar. 6.	27⅛	Jan. 7.	30	...	+ 1	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	100	8,000,000	..	..	..	32	32	32	32	26	100
52	46	76½	Mar. 6.	67	Aug. 7.	70¼	80	+ 4	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf	100	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '00.	1½	..	72	74	72	72	...	530
56½	29¾	130½	June 17.	41⅜	Jan. 21.	99	100	+ 2	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	23,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	..	98	100	97	99⅝	35	5,850
8⅝	5	18	Apr. 29.	6⅝	Jan. 21.	15⅝	15¾	— ⅛	Colorado Southern	100	30,985,000	..	..	..	15⅝	15⅞	14⅞	15⅛	6½	17,370
47⅜	36	68½	Aug. 30.	40	Jan. 21.	57⅞	58	+ 1	Colorado Southern 1st pf	100	8,500,000	Feb. 1, '01.	2	A	57⅝	58¾	56⅝	57⅞	41⅝	13,050
30¼	14	29⅝	Apr. 29.	16¼	Jan. 10.	23	23	+ ¼	Colorado Southern 2d pf	100	8,500,000	..	..	..	22	23	20⅝	23	...	11,485
21	11½	23½	June 17.	14	Jan. 18.	19	20	— 1	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	6,303,600	..	..	..	21	21	20	20	15	400
201	164	233	Apr. 15.	187	Jan. 18.	226½	227	— ¾	Consolidated Gas Co	100	72,833,100	June 15, '01.	2	Q	228¼	230¼	223¼	226⅞	174½	12,200
..	..	69¼	July 3.	63⅜	July 22.	69½	69¾	+ 1⅝	Continental Tobacco Co. tr. rects	..	..	..	..	..	67⅝	67⅞	67⅝	67⅞	28	1,900
85	70	124	June 10.	90¾	Jan. 2.	119	119½	..	Continental Tobacco Co. pf	100	48,846,500	July 2, '01.	1¾	Q	118	119½	117½	119	78½	900
134¼	106¼	185½	Apr. 3.	105	May 9.	168¾	169	+ ¾	Delaware & Hudson	100	65,000,000	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	170	170	166¼	168¾	113	4,720
194⅝	171½	244	May 29.	198½	Jan. 3.	228	229	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	28,390,000	July 20, '01.	1½	Q	230	230	230	230	177	320
34½	16½	53½	May 6.	29½	Jan. 21.	45⅝	46⅜	+ 1½	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000	..	..	..	45½	46¾	45	46½	19	4,900
87¼	64½	103¼	June 14.	80	Jan. 21.	93¾	93⅞	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf	100	40,501,820	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	94¼	94⅝	92¾	94	66⅝	6,704
21⅝	12	45	June 15.	19	Jan. 30.	38	39½	+ ½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	100	4,293,100	..	..	..	38	39	39	39	...	100
..	..	152¼	Aug. 29.	140⅜	July 22.	151	152	+ 2¼	Diamond Match Co	100	15,000,000	June 12, '01.	2½	Q	151	152¼	151	151	...	1,000
..	..	10¼	June 19.	7⅜	Aug. 7.	8½	9	+ ⅞	Distilling Co. of America	100	44,435,282	..	..	..	8	8⅝	7⅞	8⅜	...	2,453
..	..	33⅜	June 25.	27	July 24.	29½	30	+ 1⅜	Distilling Co. of America pf	100	29,418,918	..	..	..	29	29⅝	29	29⅝	...	693
6¾	4	12½	June 5.	4½	Feb. 5.	10½	11	+ ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000	..	..	..	11	11	10½	10⅝	...	300
17⅜	12	22	June 5.	13⅜	Jan. 8.	19½	20	+ ¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19⅜	12	600
27⅛	10¼	45½	June 4.	24½	May 9.	44½	44⅝	+ 1⅝	Erie	100	112,378,900	..	..	..	43	44½	41½	44⅜	...	244,690
63½	30⅜	73¼	June 29.	50⅝	Jan. 22.	72⅝	72⅝	+ 1½	Erie 1st pf	100	47,892,400	Aug. 30, '01.	1½	..	71	72⅝	69⅝	72⅜	33⅜	53,200
43¼	15	61	Mar. 21.	39½	Jan. 4.	58¾	58¾	+ 2⅝	Erie 2d pf	100	16,000,000	..	..	..	57	59	55⅝	58⅝	17	36,026
54⅜	38¼	68	Apr. 12.	41	Jan. 31.	58	58¼	+ 1½	Evansville & Terre Haute	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	SA	56¾	58¾	56½	58	...	3,950
20	14½	36	Apr. 20.	17	Jan. 18.	28½	31½	+ 1½	Fort Worth & Denver City	100	2,555,000	Mar. 15, '98.	2	..	28½	30	28½	30	...	842
81	64	101⅝	June 19.	30	July 12.	...	...	— 5	Gas & Electric of Bergen County	100	2,000,000	..	..	..	30¼	30½	30	30	...	400
200	120	269½	June 24.	183¾	Jan. 10.	265	268	+ 2½	General Electric	100	24,582,400	July 15, '01.	2	Q	265	268	265	267¾	139	900
60	44	65	May 2.	45	Feb. 16.	57	57½	— ⅞	Glucose Sugar Refining Co	100	21,027,300	Sept. 5, '01.	1½	Q	56	57½	55½	57¾	51⅝	2,500
103	92	107	Aug. 5.	93⅜	Mar. 4.	106½	107	— ⅜	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf	100	13,628,300	Sept. 3, '01.	1¾	Q	101¼	102½	101½	102½	95¾	220
191½	144⅜	208	Mar. 15.	167½	May 9.	186	187	— ½	Great Northern pf	100	100,418,150	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	187¾	188	185	186½	152	4,310
42⅞	30	57	May 6.	40½	May 9.	52¾	53	— ¾	Hocking Valley	100	10,383,600	July 20, '01.	1¼	..	53½	53⅞	52⅝	53	34½	1,200
74⅜	58	80	May 2.	60⅜	Jan. 21.	75½	76½	+ ⅞	Hocking Valley pf	100	13,301,700	July 20, '01.	2	SA	76⅝	76⅞	76⅜	76⅝	63¼	200
133	110	154⅜	June 20.	124	May 9.	146⅝	147¼	+ ⅜	Illinois Central	100	66,000,000	Aug. 31, '01.	2	SA	147	148	146½	147¼	116⅜	7,515
20½	14½	28	Mar. 2.	13⅝	May 10.	24½	25	+ ½	International Paper Co	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	25⅜	25⅝	23½	25	22½	6,000
75	38	81	Mar. 25.	60	Jan. 21.	79⅝	80	+ 1⅜	International Paper Co. pf	100	22,539,700	July 1, '01.	1½	Q	78½	80	78	79⅝	60⅜	10,200
55⅜	24	100½	May 31.	54⅞	Jan. 2.	96⅜	97	+ 3½	International Power Co	100	6,400,000	..	..	..	92½	96¾	92	96⅜	28⅞	4,220
29⅜	28	44½	Aug. 28.	24½	Jan. 22.	44	44½	+ ⅜	International Steam Pump Co	100	12,262,500	July 1, '01.	1	Q	43⅞	44½	43½	44¼	...	4,370
97	76	89¼	Aug. 27.	74	Jan. 24.	87	87	..	International Steam Pump Co. pf	100	8,850,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	86½	86¾	86	86	...	200
27⅝	11⅞	43⅜	June 21.	21	Jan. 21.	39	39½	— 1	Iowa Central	100	8,512,900	..	..	..	39½	39⅜	39	39	19	720
58	39	87½	July 1.	48	Jan. 21.	74½	75	— ¼	Iowa Central pf	100	5,671,600	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	76	76¾	74⅜	74⅝	44	1,600
25	10	41	June 15.	21	Jan. 8.	33	34	+ 1⅜	Kanawha & Michigan	100	9,000,000	..	..	..	33	35	33	34	...	1,125
17¼	17	25	Apr. 30.	13½	Jan. 4.	19⅜	20	..	Kansas City Southern	100	20,993,500	..	..	..	20	20	20	20	10	480
43⅜	27¼	49	Apr. 30.	35	Jan. 4.	41½	42	— ⅛	Kansas City Southern pf	100	21,000,000	..	..	..	42½	42½	41⅞	41⅞	30¼	710
66	50	62½	June 14.	50½	Apr. 26.	...	...	+ 2	Knickerbocker Ice Co. pf	100	3,000,000	July 1, '01.	3	SA	57	57	57	57	...	100
52	20¼	68½	Mar. 20.	39⅜	Jan. 21.	66	67	+ 3½	Lake Erie & Western	100	11,840,000	..	..	..	63	67	62¾	66¾	27½	3,955
115	83½	130	Mar. 20.	108½	Jan. 21.	128	129	+ 1½	Lake Erie & Western pf	100	11,840,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	129	129	129	129	64½	1,615
80	47½	82½	June 27.	67	Jan. 21.	75	78	..	Long Island	100	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '98.	1	..	77	77	77	77	64½	200
88¼	68¾	111⅜	June 17.	76	May 9.	106½	106⅝	+ 1⅜	Louisville & Nashville	100	55,000,000	Aug. 12, '01.	2½	SA	105⅜	106⅝	105	106⅝	71¼	33,525
19⅜	6¼	22	Apr. 16.	8½	Jan. 8.	12	18	— 1⅜	Manhattan Beach	100	5,000,000	..	..	..	12½	12¾	12¼	12¾	...	100
137	98	131¾	Apr. 22.	83	May 9.	120¼	120½	— ⅛	Manhattan Elevated	100	48,000,000	July 1, '01.	1	Q	121¾	121¾	119	120½	91⅝	18,385
188	143⅝	177	June 24.	150	May 9.	167¾	169¼	— ⅝	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	52,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	170	170	167½	168⅝	154	1,950
37⅝	24½	37	June 6.	27	Jan. 9.	36⅝	40	+ 1	Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago	100	7,498,700	..	..	..	36½	36½	36½	36½	...	100
17⅜	10¾	30	May 2.	23	Jan. 21.	25¾	26	+ ¼	Mexican Central	100	47,953,100	..	..	..	25⅞	26¼	25¼	25⅝	11⅜	6,200
5	2⅝	15	Apr. 18.	3¾	Jan. 18.	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛	Mexican National certificates	100	33,350,000	..	..	..	11⅞	12⅜	11⅜	12⅛	3½	30,880
71¼	45½	111¼	July 19.	67⅜	Jan. 19.	108¼	108½	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	6,000,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	108½	108½	107½	108¼	55¾	2,400
104½	87½	117⅝	Aug. 8.	101½	Jan. 7.	114	117⅝	— ⅛	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	100	4,000,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	94¼	100
27	14	28½	Aug. 27.	15	May 9.	27	27½	+ 1	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	14,000,000	..	..	..	28¾	28¾	26½	27¼	...	3,100
60	47	78	June 25.	40	Apr. 9.	73½	75	+ ⅛	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf	100	7,000,000	..	..	..	75	75	73	75	...	800
17⅛	9	33½	Apr. 20.	15	Jan. 21.	29⅝	29	..	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	52,390,300	..	..	..	28⅝	29¾	28	29½	...	4,185
47½	25⅝	68⅝	Apr. 19.	37	May 9.	56½	57⅛	— 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	100	13,000,000	..	..	..	57¼	57⅞	56	56⅜	31	5,370
72¼	38⅜	124½	June 14.	69	Jan. 4.	107⅝	107½	+ ⅝	Missouri Pacific	100	76,046,400	July 20, '01.	2½	..	108¼	108⅜	105	107⅞	50⅝	37,425
40¼	27¾	46	May 3.	37	Jan. 21.	44½	44½	— ⅜	National Biscuit Co	100	29,236,000	July 15, '01.	1	Q	44¼	44⅝	43⅝	44¼	32	620
86	79½	103¼	Aug. 20.	92	Jan. 2.	102⅜	102½	..	National Biscuit Co. pf	100	23,825,100	Aug. 31, '01.	1¾	Q	103	103	103	103	86	20
25½	15½	25¼	June 12.	15	Feb. 28.	20½	21	..	National Lead Co	100	14,393,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	A	21	21	21	21	18	100
106½	83	93⅞	June 13.	81	May 16.	89	91	..	National Lead Co. pf	100	14,984,000	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	90	90	90	90	88¾	100
76½	69	84	Mar. 21.	72½	Jan. 3.	76	77	+ ⅛	National Salt Co. pf	100	5,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	76½	76¾	76¾	76½	...	300
175	112	175	Apr. 26.	133	July 15.	146	150	+ 2½	New York Air Brake	100	8,012,500	July 15, '01.	2	Q	146	149	146	149	...	300
145⅜	122⅝	170	May 2.	130¾	Jan. 21.	155¼	155½	+ 1	New York Central	100	115,000,000	July 15, '01.	1½	Q	156	156¼	154¼	155¼	130	9,815
24½	11	42	Aug. 30.	16	May 9.	41⅜	42	+ 1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	14,000,000	..	..	..	41¼	42	39½	42	...	9,100
110	75	115	Mar. 22.	97	Mar. 1.	112	114	+ 2½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	100	5,000,000	July 1, '01.	3	A	112	114	112	114	...	400
94¼	29	92⅞	Aug. 30.	47	Mar. 1.	82	83	+ 2	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	..	80	82⅞	80	82	...	1,900
215¼	210	217	June 24.	210	Feb. 14.	214	217	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	53,707,100	June 29, '01.	2	Q	215	215	215	215	212	50
32½	18¼	40½	May 1.	24	May 9.	36⅞	36⅜	+ 1⅛	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,300	..	..	..	36⅜	36⅝	35¾	36⅜	21½	52,525
45⅝	22⅜	57⅜	May 2.	42	Jan. 10.	56⅜	56⅞	..	Norfolk & Western	100	60,000,000	June 26, '01.	1	..	57¼	57⅝	54⅝	56⅜	34½	42,060
83	67	90½	June 13.	82	Feb. 15.	89	90	..	Norfolk & Western pf	100	23,000,000	Aug. 23, '01.	2	SA	90	90	90	90	...	60
...	...	109	June 18.	73½	Feb. 15.	101	104	+ 1½	North American	100	11,936,700	..	..	..	101½	103½	101¼	101¼	...	4,650
91½	67	113½	May 7.	84¼	Jan. 21.	...	...	+ 1½	Northern Pacific pf	100	75,000,000	June 5, '01.	1*	Q	98	98¾	97½	98¼	71½	1,600
9	6	10½	Mar. 1.	6¼	Jan. 8.	9½	10¾	+ ¼	Ontario Mining Co	100	15,000,000	Apr. 20, '00.	30c	..	8¼	9½	8½	9¼	...	120
82	46	73	June 19.	52	Feb. 1.	68	70	+ 1⅜	Pacific Coast	100	6,898,600	Aug. 1, '01.	1	Q	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	56	2,210
90½	82½	98	Apr. 26.	89	Feb. 25.	93	98	+ 2	Pacific Coast 1st pf	100	1,515,500	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	93½	95½	95	95	...	400
69½	57	75	June 13.	63	Jan. 8.	69	72	+ ¼	Pacific Coast 2d pf	100	3,914,400	Aug. 1, '01.	1	Q	70	70	69½	69½	...	350
57	25½	47¼	Jan. 29.	30¼	May 9.	42½	42¾	+ 1⅜	Pacific Mail	100	30,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	..	41½	43	41½	42¾	31⅝	7,110
149½	124⅝	161½	Apr. 22.	137½	May 9.	147¼	147⅜	+ ¼	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	282,143,300	May 31, '01.	2½	SA	147⅜	148½	146⅝	147⅜	125⅜	58,000
111½	81⅞	120¼	June 21.	85⅞	Jan. 21.	112⅝	113	+ ½	People's Gas, Chicago	100	28,663,800	Aug. 24, '01.	1½	Q	113⅜	113⅝	112	113	94	12,250
18	5	35	Mar. 22.	14⅞	Jan. 22.	29	30	+ 1	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	29	29¾	29	29½	...	1,800
80½	49⅜	80	June 17.	57	Jan. 30.	72	76	— 3	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,347,660	Apr. 15, '01.	1	..	75	75	72	72	54	900
58½	32½	52	Jan. 2.	30	Mar. 7.	41½	42¾	— 1	Pressed Steel Car Co	100	12,500,000	Aug. 29, '01.	1	Q	43	43	41	41¾	39½	2,150
89½	70¾	89	Apr. 29.	72½	Mar. 5.	83	84	— ⅜	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf	100	12,500,000	Aug. 22, '01.	1¾	Q	83	84	83	83¼	72	630
2¼	1½	5½	May 31.	1¼	Apr. 22.	3⅜	4	..	Quicksilver	100	5,708,700	..	..	..	3½	4	3½	4	1½	900
10⅜	7¾	12⅜	May 28.	7	Mar. 20.	10	10½	..	Quicksilver pf	100	4,291,300	May 10, '01.	½	..	10	10	10	10	...	100
26	15	48¾	June 3.	24½	Jan. 4.	45½	45¾	+ ¼	Reading	50	69,909,000	..	..	..	45¾	45⅝	43⅜	45¾	16¾	72,400
71⅞	49	80⅜	June 17.	65	May 9.	77⅜	77⅜	+ ¼	Reading 1st pf	50	28,000,000	Mar. 8, '01.	2	SA	78	78	76¾	77⅜	57⅜	15,000
39½	23¾	59½	May 1.	38	Jan. 3.	56½	56¾	+ ½	Reading 2d pf	50	42,000,000	..	..	..	56	56⅞	55	56½	28	39,000
27½	8¾	24	June 17.	12¾	Jan. 22.	19½	19½	— 2	Republic Iron & Steel	100	27,191,000	..	..	..	21½	21½	18½	19¼	13	33,165
70⅜	49	82	Apr. 1.	51½	Jan. 22.	73½	74	— 2⅜	Republic Iron & Steel pf	100	29,306,900	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	74	74¼	73	73¼	54⅜	22,015
..	..	38½	May 2.	26	Aug. 9.	31	31½	+ ⅜	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co	100	14,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	Q	32	32	30	31⅜	...	1,400
..	..	90	May 2.	76½	Aug. 9.	...	82	+ ½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf	100	8,951,400	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	79½	79½	79½	79½	...	100
8⅝	5	15½	Jan. 8.	7⅜	Jan. 21.	12	13	— ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island	100	4,600,000	..	..	..	12¼	12½	12	12	...	740
64½	38½	78½	June 25.	58	Jan. 29.	67	70	+ 1½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	100	5,491,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	68	68¾	67	68	47	820
21½	11⅝	36	June 5.	20	Jan. 24.	27	30	+ ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	100	3,300,000	..	..	..	27	27	27	27	.16	330
..	..	117½	Aug. 30.	57	Jan. 4.	117	117½	+ 1	St. Lawrence & Adirondack	100	1,300,000	Sept. 1, '01.	2½	..	114½	117½	114½	117½	...	3,700
24½	8¾	54¼	June 20.	21½	Jan. 4.	47½	48¾	+ 5⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco	100	27,408,700	..	..	..	42¾	47¾	42¾	47⅜	9⅞	10,120
78¼	64	88	Mar. 12.	75	July 15.	82	85	+ 1½	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	100	5,000,000	July 1, '01.	2	SA	81	81	81	81	...	300
85	31½	76½	June 19.	53½	Jan. 4.	71	71½	+ 2	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	100	14,335,700	Sept. 2, '01.	1	Q	69	71½	68¾	71	33½	7,100
18½	8¾	30½	Apr. 30.	16	May 9.	31⅞	32	+ ¾	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000	..	..	..	30	32⅜	30	31⅞	12⅞	1,000
45½	21¾	71	June 10.	41¼	Jan. 3.	62½	63½	— ⅞	St. Louis Southwestern pf	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	64½	64½	63	63⅜	29⅜	2,980
26	17¼	41½	Apr. 2.	19½	Feb. 5.	...	...	+ 1½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co	100	7,500,000	..	..	..	31½	32	31½	32	19	300
45⅜	30⅝	63¾	June 5.	29	May 9.	60⅜	60⅝	+ 2	Southern Pacific	100	197,822,100	..	..	..	60⅝	61⅜	59½	60⅜	33⅛	285,200
22⅜	10⅝	35⅜	June 3.	18	Jan. 21.	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅛	Southern Railway	100	119,900,000	..	..	..	33⅞	34½	32⅝	33⅜	11	107,085
73½	49¼	88⅞	June 17.	67½	Jan. 21.	88½	88⅞	..	Southern Railway pf	100	60,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2	SA	88½	89⅜	88	88½	52	15,800
10¼	4½	8½	June 13.	3½	Mar. 6.	4¾	5¼	— 1⅛	Standard Rope & Twine Co	100	12,000,000	..	..	..	6¼	6½	4⅞	4⅞	5½	3,000
104	49	76⅝	June 18.	49⅜	Mar. 7.	66⅞	67⅛	— 1	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..	68¾	68¼	65	66½	70½	12,750

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 30, 1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Aug. 30. $9,648,000

	Week Ended Aug. 30. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Bicycle 5s	70	70	70	70	22
American Hide & Leather 6s	98	98	95½	95½	20
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	96½	96¾	96	96	6
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	104	104	103¾	103¾	134
Atchison, Topeka & S. F. general 4s, reg	103	106	103	103	25
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾	34
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	96	96	94½	95	91½
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95½	95¾	95½	95¾	67
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	104¼	104¼	104	104	44
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90	90	90	90	26
B. & O. sub. cts. for 4s con. 1911, 6th in. pd.	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	100¾	101¼	100¾	101	48
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	7
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s, tr. rects.	73	73	73	73	5
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¾	2
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern coll. tr. 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106¼	106½	106¼	106½	2
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	106¾	107¾	106¾	107¾	44
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	79	84	79	81½	120
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	30	32¾	30	32¾	90
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	20	20	20	20	1
Central of New Jersey general 5s	130	130	130	130	2
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	87½	87¾	87½	87½	38
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101½	101½	101	101½	167
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	2
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 6s	121	121½	121	121	5
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	107½	108	107½	107¾	24
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle 2d con. 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	5
Chicago & Alton 3½s	84½	85	84	85	54
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 4s, joint bonds	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	176
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	102½	102½	102½	102½	7
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	4
Chi., Bur. & Quincy sinking fund 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	136½	136½	136½	136½	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	8
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Mo. River 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	13
Chi., Mil. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	21
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	109	109	108	109	11
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106½	106¾	106¼	106¾	84
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	127	127	127	127	8
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	138½	138½	138½	138½	26
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	95	95¼	95	95¾	9
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	103	108	103	103	5
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	82	82½	82	82½	25
Colorado Midland 1st 2-4s	82	82½	82	82½	20
Colorado & Southern 4s	88	88½	87½	88½	129
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	101½	101¾	101½	101¾	1
Detroit City Gas 5s	100	100	100	100	5
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	1
Erie general 4s	88½	89½	88	89½	435
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98¾	99	98¾	99	89
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½	20
Evansville & Terre Haute general 6s	109	109	109	109	5
Evansville & Indiana consol. 6s	114	114	114	114	22
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	105	106	105	106¼	88
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	86	87	86	86½	81
Gal., H. & S. A., Mex. & Pac. Div. 5s	106¼	106½	106¼	106½	10
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	9	9½	9	9½	85
Hocking Valley 4½s	107	107	106½	107	44
Illinois Central, Western Line 4s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	1
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	127½	127¼	127½	127½	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	102½	106	102½	106	25
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	74½	80	74½	80	60
International Paper 6s	106	106	106	106	5
Iowa Central 1st 5s	115½	116¼	115½	116¼	7
Kansas City Southern 3s	70	70	69½	69½	10
Kings County Elevated 4s	93	93¾	93	93¾	40
Laclede Gas 5s	108	108	108	108	2
Lake Shore 3½s	100	100	100	100	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. gtd. 4½s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Long Dock 6s	137½	137½	137½	137½	1
Long Island unified 4s	99	99	99	99	2
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	8
Louisville & Nashville collat. trust 4s	101	101	100¾	100¾	12
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	118¾	119	118¾	119	6
Louis. & Nash., St. Louis Div. 3s	73¼	73¼	73	73½	10
Louis. & Nash., So. & No. Ala. 5s	115	115½	115	115½	10
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef. 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Manhattan Railway consol. 4s	104	104	104	104	16
Metropolitan Elevated, N. Y., 1st 6s	114½	114½	114½	114½	4
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	118½	118½	118¼	118½	1
Mexican Central consol. 4s	85	85¾	85	85¾	4
Mexican Central 1st income	24¾	25	23¾	24¾	272
Mexican Central 2d income	23½	23½	22½	23½	11
Michigan Central consol. 7s	104	104¼	104	104¼	6
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	105	105	104	105	10
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	120½	120½	120	120	6
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	96¾	96¾	96½	96¾	20
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	83½	83¾	82¾	82¾	224
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	108	108	106	108	6
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	10
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	123½	125¼	123½	125½	87
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	107¼	108	107	108	145
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	130	130	130	130	5
Mohawk & Malone income 5s	107	109¾	107	109¾	243
New York Central general 3½s	108	108	108	108	10
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	95½	95½	95	95½	24
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s, reg	94½	95¾		95¾	2
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	107¼	108	107¼	108	11
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	96	96	96	96	17
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & Power 5s	114	115	114	114¾	45
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certfs. 4s	104	103	103	104	1
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	104	104¼	104	104¾	62

BONDS.

	Week Ended Aug. 30. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
New York, Susquehanna & Western gen. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102½	102¼	102	102	30
Northern Pacific 3s	71¾	72	71¼	72	80½
Northern Pacific 3s, registered	70	70	70	70	2
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104½	104¾	104¾	104¾	28½
Northern Pacific Terminal 6s	116	116¾	116	116¾	11
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103	103	102½	103	26
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	117½	117¾	117½	117¾	16½
Ottumwa, Cedar Falls & St. Paul 1st 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	4
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	105	105	105	105	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	97	97	96	97	7
Peoria & Eastern income	70	70	68½	68½	53
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 5s	118	118	118	118	5
Reading general 4s	95½	96	95½	96	63
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	101	101¼	100½	100½	64
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 3-4s	95	95	95	95	5
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	117	117	116½	116½	20
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	92	92	92	92	5
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	115	115	114	115	13
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	97½	97¾	97½	97¾	70
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	77½	77¾	77	77	79
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Cent. 5s	121½	121½	121½	121½	2
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 6s	128½	129	128½	129	8
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	86½	86¼	86¼	86½	2
Southern Pacific 4s	92	92¼	92	92	162
Southern Pacific 4½s	100	100¼	100	100¼	80
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	103½	103½	103¼	103½	2
Southern Pac. of California 6s of 1905	109½	109½	109½	109½	2
Southern Railway 5s	118	117¾	117¼	117¾	49
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	55	55	50	52	61
Standard Rope & Twine income	8½	8½	5½	6	741
Tenn. Coal & Iron. Birm. Div. 6s	108	108	108	108	3
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Debar. Coal & Iron 6s	100	100	100	100	3
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¼	6
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior lien 3½s	88	90½	88	90½	18
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105	106	105	105¾	159
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	103¾	103¾	107½	103½	1,918
Wabash 1st 5s	119	119	118	119	34
Wabash 2d 5s	110	110	110	110	11
Wabash debenture, Series B	65	65¾	63½	65½	1,562
West Shore 4s	113½	113¾	113½	113¾	4
West Shore 4s, registered	112½	112½	112½	112½	6
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	92¾	94	92¾	93¾	194
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Wisconsin Central general 4s	87¾	88½	87¾	88½	44

Total sales.....$9,633,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 31, 1901.

United States 2s, coupon	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	5½
United States 3s, small	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	512
United States 4s, 1925, registered	137	137	137	137	5
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	137½	137½	137½	137½	2
Total sales					$13,700

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 31, 1901.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	94¾	95¼	94¾	95¼	2

Grand total.....$9,648,700

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	106¾	June 6	105½	Jan. 21	106¾	June 6
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon. Q. Jan.	108¼	June 29	105¾	Jan. 17	107⅞	July 20
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	114¾	Jan. 10	112¾	June 4	112⅝	July 17
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon. Q. Jan.	115¼	Mar. 30	112½	July 9	113½	Aug. 8
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	139	July 9	137	Aug. 17	137	Aug. 29
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon. Q. F.	139½	Apr. 23	136¾	Aug. 6	137½	Aug. 30
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	112⅞	Mar. 4	110	May 1	110	May 1
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon. Q. F.	113¼	Jan. 4	109½	July 22	109¼	July 22
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, coupon. Q. F.	112	Mar. 22	108½	Aug. 1	108⅝	Aug. 30
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, small. Q. F.	112	Mar. 29	106¼	June 6	106¾	Aug. 30
U. S. 2s, 20-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	111⅝	Mar. 27	108	Aug. 6	108⅝	Aug. 13
District of Columbia 3-65s. F. A.	126	July 22	105	Apr. 26	126	July 22
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s. Q. Jan.	97¼	Mar. 2	96	Apr. 15	96	Apr. 15

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906. J. J.	109¼	Apr. 5	108½	Jan. 14	109¼	Apr. 15
Alabama, Class B, 1906. J. J.					109¾	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906. J. J.	103¾	Mar. 30	102	Feb. 13	103½	Mar. 30
Alabama currency funding 4s. J. J.	109	Aug. 23	109	Aug. 23	109	Aug. 23
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	109	Apr. 17	108¾	Aug. 1	108⅝	Aug. 19
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910. J. J.	105	July 26	105	July 26	105	July 26
North Carolina 6s, 1919. A. O.	136½	Mar. 14	135	Mar. 14	136½	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933. J. J.					120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913. J. J.	99¾	May 2	96	Jan. 17	96¼	Aug. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	10⅝	Mar. 20	7¼	July 30	7¼	Aug. 13
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991. J. J.	96⅞	Jan. 17	93½	July 1.	95¼	Aug. 28

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Alabama Gt. Southern pf. A (extra)	3	Sept. 16		
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 3	Holders of record	Aug. 17
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 3	Holders of record	Aug. 17
Boston & Albany (quarter)	$2	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 7
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 6	Sept. 7
Boston & Maine	2	Sept. 2	Aug. 17	Aug. 20
Canadian Pac. com. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 4	Oct. 2
Canadian Pac. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 4	Oct. 2
Chicago, Burlington & Q. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 30	Sept. 20	Sept. 30
Chicago & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Sept. 30
Cin., Ind. & L. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis com. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 2	Aug. 16	Sept. 2
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 16	Sept. 2
Col. & South. 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 2
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	2½	Sept. 30	Aug. 30	Sept. 17
Fitchburg pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 7
Ft. W. & Jack. pf. (semi-annual)	3	Sept. 2	Aug. 20	Sept. 3
Little Miami (quarter)	2	Sept. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 10
Mexican NorDem R'y (quarter)	1	Sept. 3	Holders of record	Aug. 21
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 5	Aug. 6	Aug. 21
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 10	Holders of record	Aug. 24
St. Lawrence & Adirondack	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 5
St. Louis & San F. 1st pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 2	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
Southern Railway pf. (semi-annual)	3	Oct. 10	Sept. 30	Oct. 9
Union Pacific common	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 9
Union Pacific pf.	4	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 9
West Jersey & Sea Shore (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 16	Holders of record	Aug. 20
West Va. Cent. & Pittsb.	2		Holders of record	Aug. 15

STREET RAILWAYS.

American Railways Co.	1	Sept. 16	Aug. 30	Sept. 20
Chicago City Ry.	1¼	Sept. 30		
Detroit United Railway (quarter)	1	Sept. 3	Aug. 15	Sept. 1
Sacramento (Cal.) El. Gas & Ry. (month)	50c.	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 1
Southern Ohio Trac. Co. (quarter)	¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 5

TRUST COMPANY.

People's, Brooklyn, (month)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 31	Sept. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Caramel Co. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 2	Holders of record	Aug. 15
American Coal Co. (semi-annual)	4	Sept. 3	Aug. 2	Sept. 4
American Coal Co. (extra)	1	Sept. 3	Aug. 2	Sept. 4
Am. Waltham Watch Co. (semi-annual)	4	Sept. 16	Holders of record	Aug. 31
Am. Waltham Watch Co. (extra)	1	Sept. 16	Holders of record	Aug. 31
American Window Glass com.	2½	Sept. 30	Sept. 15	Sept. 25
American Window Glass pf.	3	Sept. 30	Sept. 15	Sept. 25
Anderson Coal Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 16	Sept. 7	Sept. 16
Denver Gas & Elec. Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 16	Sept. 6	Sept. 16
Federal Sugar Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 16	Sept. 6	Sept. 16

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Brooklyn Union Gas Co. (quarter)	$	Sept. 3	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
Cambria Iron Co.	$1	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 14
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
Chicago Telephone Co. (quarter)	$	Oct. 1	Sept. 25	Oct. 9
Colorado F. & I. Co. com. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15		
Consolidated Gas Co. (quarter)	2	Sept. 16	Aug. 27	Sept. 17
Consol. Lake Superior Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 16	Holders of record	Aug. 31
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
Diamond Match Co. (quarter)	2½	Sept. 12	Aug. 31	Sept. 13
Empire State-Idaho Mining & Developing Co. (month)	1	Sept. 16	Holders of record	Sept. 9
General Chem. Co. com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 3	Aug. 24	Sept. 4
Glucose Sugar Ref. Co. (quarter)	2½	Sept. 2	Holders of record	Aug. 17
Glucose Sugar Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 2	Holders of record	Aug. 17
Internat'l Shipbuilding Co. (quarter)	2	Sept. 16	Sept. 6	Sept. 17
Internat'l Paper Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 1
Kings Co. Electric Light & Power Co. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 3	Aug. 23	Sept. 3
Laclede Gas Co. com.	2	Sept. 16	Aug. 23	Sept. 17
National Biscuit Co. com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 20
National Lead Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 16	Aug. 23	Sept. 17
National Tube Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 23	Oct. 1
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry Co. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 2	Aug. 21	Sept. 3
Niles-Bement-Pond (quarter)	1½	Sept. 5	Aug. 31	Sept. 6
Ohio & Indiana Coal, Mal. and Ill. Gas (quarter)	1	Sept. 3	Aug. 17	Sept. 3
Ontario Lake Improver Co. pf.	2½	Sept. 16	Holders of record	Aug. 31
Ont. Lake Superior Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 16	Holders of record	Aug. 31
Ontario Silver Mining Co.	25c.	Sept. 3	Aug. 22	
Park Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 3	Aug. 21	Aug. 31
Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 1
Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 2
Safety Car H. & L. Co. (extra)	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 2
Safety Car H. & L. Co. Stock	10	Sept. 3	Aug. 23	Sept. 3
Standard Oil	40	Sept. 16	Aug. 20	Sept. 3
United States Glass pf.	1¾	Sept. 16	Aug. 31	Sept. 16
U. S. Leather Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
U. S. Rub. Corporation com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 16
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. com.	1	Sept. 3	Aug. 23	Sept. 3
Wm. Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Co. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 14	Sept. 6	Sept. 16

*After Sept. 1.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 1.—The fluctuations in Liverpool last week had an adverse effect upon this district, restricting the business to the most urgent sale. Spinners, manufacturers and China were the chief buyers, but their offers generally were refused.

The home trade was very slow, though print cloths were in moderate request, with prices generally firm. Producers are holding off, confident of a future advance.

Yarns were irregular, quotations generally being from ¼ to ⅜ higher and trading was fair, considering the holiday season. Prices, which in the aggregate, remain 8½% below the parity of the ruling rate. They are still considerably more than is justified by the cotton crop, and it is hard to see where the profit is to come from.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Aug. 30, 1901.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. On these pages is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995...Q J	101 Mar 13	95 Jan 7	98 Aug 29	96¾ 97
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen.g.4s,1995.A O*	104¾ Mar 13	101¼ May 14	103¾ Aug 30	103⅜ 104
Do registered.....A O*	104 Jun 17	102 Feb 18	103 Aug 20	.. ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995.....Nov.	104 Jun 14	97¾ Jan. 4	97¾ Aug 30	97⅛ 98
Do do registered.....Nov.	95 May 17	94 May 14	93 May 17	.. ..
Do stamped.....Nov.	96¾ Jun 28	90 Jan 28	95 Aug 30	.. ..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g.5s,1946..J D*	108 May 18	108 May 18	108 May 18	106 ..
Baltimore & Ohio—				
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J J*	97¾ Jun 28	95 Jan 8	95¾ Aug 29	95¾ 95¾
Do do registered.....J J*	95½ Mar 18	93½ Mar 18	95½ Mar 18	94⅞ 95¼
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948.....A O	102 Mar 11	99 May 9	104 Aug 30	103⅜ 104
Do do registered.....A O	104 Mar 8	101½ Jul 1	101½ Aug 19	.. ..
Do sub. certs. for conv. deb. gold. 4s, 1911, 6th installment paid.	110 May 3	100¾ May 15	107¾ Aug 27	.. ..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925...J J*	92 Jun 24	86¾ Jan 21	90 Aug 29	88¾ 90
Do do registered.....J J*	91 Jun 4	90¼ Jun 4	90½ June 4	.. ..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925. M N*	91¼ Mar 18	87¾ May 23	88½ Aug 13	88¼ 89½
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990...*A O	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ Oct. 05	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd.g. 5s, 1919...*F A	.. ....	.. ....	111 My 22,00	.. ..
Cen. Ohio pr.or. 1st g. 4½s, 1930...M S	.. ....	.. ....	111 Jne 5, 99	.. ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937. M S*	118¾ Jul 9	115 Jan 3	118¾ July 9	118 119
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921.....F A	131 Jun 3	130 Jan 3	131 June 4	128¾ ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....M S	130 Feb 7	125 May 28	125 May 23	125½ 125¾
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g.5s,1943.*J J	.. ....	.. ....	103 Ap 14,97	.. ..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	100 No 18,99	.. ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906.....*J D	106¾ Apr 15	103¾ Jul 8	106¾ Aug 28	105¾ ..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s,1934.*A O	127½ Mar 10	119½ Jan 15	122½ Aug 27	122⅜ ..
Do do registered.....*A O	.. ....	.. ....	117 No 26,00	.. ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927...A D	.. ....	.. ....	140 Fe 14,97	.. ..
C.R., I.F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s,1921.A O*	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ De 6, 00	.. ..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908...*J J	109 Jun 27	103½ Jul 1	106¾ Aug 28	106¾ 106¾
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*M S	111 Jan 23	107¾ May 10	108 Aug 17	105⅝ ..
Do do registered.....*M S	108 Mar 22	106¾ Apr 17	107 Aug 5	.. ..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948...*J D	95 Mar 27	91 Aug 3	91 Aug 9	.. ..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937. *M N	103¼ Apr 26	96 Jan 31	103 Aug 22	101¼ ..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov. 1945. F A	120¾ Mar 25	119 Feb 7	120⅛ Mar 25	117 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	108¾ Jun 24	97¼ Jan 18	101¼ Aug 30	107¼ 108
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	96 Aug 30,00	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc.g.5s,Nov.,1945. Oct. 1	84 Aug 28	80 Jan 9	81¾ Aug 30	81 83
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945. Oct. 1	39¾ Mar 20	37 Jan 9	38 Aug 28	37 39
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945. Oct. 1	21 Jun 21	8 Jan 18	22 Aug 27	17 21
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946...*J J	.. ....	.. ....	95 De 27,99	.. ..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s,1947.*J J	.. ....	.. ....	102 Jne 20,00	.. ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946...*J J	.. ....	.. ....	106 Oc 23, 00	106 ..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902...M N*	108 Mar 30	104¾ Jul 24	104¾ July 24	104 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987.....J J*	137¾ Mar 2	127 Jan 17	130 Aug 27	125½ 133
Do do registered.....Q J	137 Mar 2	127 Jan 17	130 Jan 24	.. ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912. Q M	106 Mar 15	106 Mar 15	106 July 9	.. ..
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910.....Q March	103¼ Jul 31	102 Jun 21	104¼ Aug 30	.. ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921.....J J*	114¾ Jun 4	112 Jul 25	112 July 25	111¾ ..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908. A O*	117 Apr 30	113¼ Jan 8	116 Aug 27	116 116¼
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....A O	119 Feb 19	113¾ May 15	117¾ July 16	118 119¼
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	122 Feb 7	119 Jul 22	121 Aug 30	120 122
Do do registered.....*M N	121 Jun 24	116 July 15	119 Aug 27	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	108¾ Jun 15	104 Jan 4	107¾ Aug 30	107¾ 108
Do do registered.....*M S	103 Apr 18	103 Apr 18	103 Apr 18	103¾ 104
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989...*J J	107¼ Apr 30	103¾ Aug 19	104¾ Aug 21	103¾ 104½
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	103 Jan 11	98 Jul 13	99¼ Aug 21	.. ..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 26,00	105 ..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941. *M S	.. ....	.. ....	101¼ Ap 29,99	106 ..
Eliz., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902.....M S	102¾ Jan 14	100¾ Mar 1	102¾ Aug 20	102¾ ..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903.....*M N	105¾ Jan 9	103¾ Jun 4	103¾ June 4	103¾ ..
Miss. R. Bdge 1st 6s, s. f., 1912...A O*	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ Oct. 05	.. ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949.....A O*	91 Jan 12	86 Aug 16	89 Aug 16	88 89
Do certificates of interest.....A O*	93¾ Jun 4	91¼ Jun 3	93¾ June 4	.. ..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950.....J J*	92 Jun 21	83¾ Jan 14	85 Aug 30	84½ 84¾
Chi., Burl. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J J*	109¾ Jun 28	106¾ Jul 8	106¾ Aug 20	106¾ ..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....A O*	102¾ Mar 8	100¾ Apr 9	102 Aug 26	100¾ ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*M N	112¾ Apr 16	109¾ Jul 8	109¾ Aug 21	109¾ ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919...AO*	115¾ Aug 30	114 Apr 12	115¾ Aug 30	106¾ ..
Do do do 4s, 1919.....A O*	107 Mar 8	104¾ Apr 17	105¾ July 2	105¾ ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*F A	104¾ Jun 24	101¾ Jun 4	102¾ Aug 21	100¾ ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S*	100¾ Jun 4	100¾ Jun 4	100¾ June 4	102 ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905.*F A	.. ....	.. ....	104¾ Aug 11,00	.. ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....J J*	104¼ Jan 28	101¾ Jul. 15	102¾ Aug 27	102¾ ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927...*M N	113 Apr 2	110¾ May 17	110¾ July 27	110¾ 111¾
Do do registered.....*M N	113¾ Apr 17	109¾ Aug 9	109¾ Aug 9	109¾ ..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911...*M S	127 Apr 26	121 Mar 13	121 June 25	121¼ ..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907...J D*	115 May 10	112 Aug 1	112 Aug 1	113 ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.....J J*	137¾ Aug 14	135¾ Jan 2	137¾ Aug 14	137 ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....M N*	127 Apr 26	115 Jan 2	122¼ Aug 30	122 123
Do do registered.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	115 My 11,00	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936...J J*	125 Mar 19	111¾ Jan 23	110¾ Aug 14	120 ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—				
L. New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910...J J*	117 Apr 15	113 Jan 21	117 Apr 26	.. ..
Chi. Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947.....J J*	109¼ Jun 6	106¾ Jan 31	111¾ July 24	109¼ ..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947.....J J*	126½ Jun 18	115 Jan 15	124 Aug 23	121 ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—				
C., M. & St. P. 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902. J J*	102¼ Apr 23	180 May 31	180 May 31	.. ..
Do 7s, £ 1902.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	177¾ Ap 10,00	.. ..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....J J*	120 Jan 28	116¾ Jan 28	120 Jan 28	.. ..
Do con. 7s, 1905.....*J J	120 Apr 29	118¾ Jul 22	118 Aug 14	.. ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.....J J*	123 Apr 9	118¾ Jan 14	118 Aug 5	.. ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909...J J*	117¾ May 22	113 Jul 30	113 Aug 8	114¾ ..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919.....J J*	119 Apr 4	117¾ Jul 30	119 June 14	115 ..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910.....*J J	119¾ Mar 13	114¾ Jul 30	119 Aug 12	114¾ 117
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910...*J J	129¾ Apr 13	120¾ Aug 12	120¾ Aug 12	121 ..
Do do 5s, 1910.....*J J	120¾ Mar 13	110¾ May 24	110¾ Aug 12	110¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.....*J J	119¾ Mar 7	116¾ Aug 12	116¾ Aug 12	115¾ 116¾
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921.*J J	122 Mar 5	116¾ Aug 8	116¾ Aug 29	116¾ 117¾
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926...J J*	122¾ Apr 18	118 Aug 12	118¾ Aug 28	118¾ ..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910.....J J*	109¾ Jun 3	108 Jul 30	108 Aug 30	108¾ ..
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921.J J*	121 Apr 18	116¾ Jul 1	116¾ July 1	116¾ ..
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921...J J*	120 Jan 28	116¾ Jul 9	116¾ Aug 28	116¾ ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....J J*	105¾ May 2	111½ Aug 15	111½ Aug 24	112¾ ..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924.*J J	.. ....	.. ....	137¾ Jul 18,99	131¾ ..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916...J J*	116¾ Mar 2	111¾ Aug 8	112 Aug 28	112 ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989.J J*	111¾ Mar 1	110 Jul 3	110¾ Aug 29	110 ..
Do do registered.....Q J	.. ....	.. ....	106¾ Fe 19,98	.. ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.*J D	110¾ Feb 11	116 Jul 2	116 July 2	115 116½
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*J D	122 Mar 11	121½ Feb 7	121¾ Mar 12	118¾ ..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915. Q F	142¾ Apr 17	139¾ Jan 15	141 July 26	137 ..
Do gold 7s, 1902.....J D*	109¾ Mar 29	105 Jan 29	105 July 29	104¾ ..
Do do registered.....J D*	108 Mar 26	104¾ Jul 2	104¾ July 2	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929...A O*	116¾ Mar 8	113¾ May 13	116 July 23	.. 117
Do do registered.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	111 Oc 18, 00	.. ..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929...A O*	110¾ Mar 12	103¾ Jan 24	108¾ Aug 12	108¾ ..
Do do registered.....A O*	107¾ May 24	107¾ May 24	107¾ May 24	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1929-1933...M N*	127¾ Mar 25	124¾ Jan 8	127 May 7	.. ..
Do do registered.....M N*	123 May 27	122 Jan 11	123 May 28	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N*	110¾ Apr 17	108 Jan 7	110 Aug 27	110 ..
Do do registered.....M N*	108¾ Apr 17	108¾ Apr 17	108¾ Apr 17	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....A O	117¾ Aug 6	116 Jan 18	117¾ Aug 16	.. ..
Do do registered.....A O	.. ....	.. ....	117¾ Fe 7, 98	.. ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926...F A	112 Mar 20	108¾ Jul 1	108¾ July 1	.. ..
Do do registered.....F A	.. ....	.. ....	107 Mr 7, 00	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987.....M N*	110¾ Mar 20	109¾ Mar 18	110 Apr 26	.. ..
Do do registered.....Q F	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 19,98	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901.J J*	.. ....	.. ....	103¾ Fe 26,00	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907. M N*	.. ....	.. ....	103¾ No 10,00	120 ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....M S*	113 Jan 23	113 Jan 23	113 Jan 23	110¾ ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. F. 1st 5s, 1909. *M S	111¾ Jun 29	110¾ Aug 30	111¾ Aug 30	110¾ ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910.....M S	111 Jun 20	111 Mar 20	111 Aug 30	110¾ ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921.....*M N	141¾ Apr 19	135¾ May 29	139¾ Aug 22	136¾ ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....*F A	107¾ Feb 21	107¾ Feb 21	107¾ Feb 21	104¾ ..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929.*F A	125¾ Jun 25	125¾ Feb 1	127 July 3	124¾ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924...J J*	143 Apr 12	138¾ Jan 2	140 Aug 6	138¾ ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925...*M S	143¾ Apr 17	143¾ Apr 17	143¾ Apr 25	141¾ ..
Do incomes, 1911.....*M N	113 Apr 23	113 Apr 23	113 Apr 25	111 ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917.....J J*	131½ May 6	127¾ Jul 16	128 Aug 12	127¼ ..
Do registered.....J J*	129¾ Mar 27	126¾ Jul 22	126¾ July 22	126¾ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988.....J J*	110 Jan 25	106¾ Jul 16	108¾ Aug 29	106¾ 106¾
Do do registered.....J J*	108 May 25	105¾ Jun 18	108¾ July 26	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905. *J J	99¾ Feb 20	99¾ Feb 20	99¾ Feb 20	96 ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	86¼ Au 25,00	91 ..
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	97 De 19,00	.. ..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923.....A O*	112¾ Mar 21	110½ Apr 3	111¾ Aug 27	110 115
Do small bonds, 1923.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	100 Ap 15,97	.. ..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930...*J D	143 May 7	134¾ Jan 16	139¾ Aug 29	137¾ ..
C. St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918.....M S	140¾ Mar 11	134 Feb 8	138¾ Aug 23	137 ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919...*J J	132 Jun 3	129 Aug 12	129 Aug 16	129 130½
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....J J	140 Mar 22	140 Mar 22	140 Mar 22	.. ..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	99 Mar 15	92 Jan 8	95¼ Aug 20	95 96
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st s. f. 6s, 1919...M N*	107¾ Jul 11	107¾ Jul 11	107¾ July 11	107¾ ..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.....Q M	119¾ Jan 23	118 Jul 26	118 July 26	118 ..
Chic. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921. comp. ctf. J J	.. ....	.. ....	100 Oc 28, 99	.. ..
Choc. Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919. J J	.. ....	.. ....	103 Ja 17, 00	.. ..
C., R. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	115 De 14,00	113 ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....J J	.. ....	.. ....	112¾ Oc 10, 00	.. ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941.*M N	115 Mar 15	113 May 22	114 July 3	112 ..
C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993. D	103½ Mar 27	101 Jan 4	104 Aug 24	104 ..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939...*J J	99 Jan 10	98 Jan 10	99 Jan 10	99 ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990. M N*	105¾ Apr 9	102 May 16	103 July 29	103 ..
Do do registered.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	99 May 4, 90	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. M S*	100 Apr 2	100 Apr 2	100 June 14	102 ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	100 Ap 29,00	102 103
C. W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991. J J*	104¼ Apr 8	98¾ Jan 15	102¾ Aug 20	102¾ ..
C. I. & L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Au., 1936. Q F	106 Jun 6	104 May 7	104½ July 9	104 ..
Do con. 6s, 1920.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ Nov., 94	114 ..
C., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928. *J	115¾ Feb 16	113¾ Jan 18	114¾ Aug 14	115¼ ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940.....*A O	100 Mar 8	85 Apr 8	87 Aug 30	86 87
Do Income 4s, April, 1990.....A O	73 Mar 25	63¼ Jan 22	68¼ Aug 28	68¼ 70
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....*J D	138 Jun 10	130 May 10	131½ July 29	129 131¾
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.....*J J	138½ Jun 18	133 Jul 22	133 July 22	133¾ 140
Cin. Laf. & Chi. 5s, 1901.....M S*	.. ....	.. ....	103¾ No 24,99	.. ..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I. 1901.*A O	.. ....	.. ....	102¾ De 7,00	.. ..
C. I. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1953...A O*	.. ....	.. ....	111 Se 5, 00	.. ..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*J J	130¼ Mar 8	129¼ May 29	129¼ May 29	129¼ ..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 3-4s, 1947.....J J*	87¾ Mar 1	78 Jan 24	82¾ Aug 28	82 83½
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	97 Mar 30	77 Jan 23	82 Aug 28	82 82½
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929.....*A	89¾ Apr 30	83 Jan 4	88¼ Aug 30	88¼ 88½
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.*A O	.. ....	.. ....	102 Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907...M S*	123½ Jan 8	120¾ Apr 10	120¾ Apr 10	121 ..
Do M. N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906...A O*	117¾ May 1	117¾ May 1	117¾ May 1	117¾ 119
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914...*M N	140 Feb 19	136¾ Jun 25	138 July 17	136¾ ..
Do 7s, 1871-1901.....A O*	104½ Feb 4	101½ Apr 4	101¾ May 22	102 ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....J D	140½ Apr 9	138½ Jul 10	138¾ Aug 5	139 ..
Do do registered.....J D	.. ....	.. ....	140 Oc 26, 98	132 ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921. *J	136¾ May 23	133¾ Jul	133¾ July 1	134 ..
Do registered.....J	.. ....	.. ....	135¾ Se 14, 00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923.....F A*	110¾ Jul 2	118½ Mar 5	116½ July 2	116 120¼
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	103¾ Oc 15, 00	109 ..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917. M S*	147¾ May 2	145¾ Mar 19	147¾ May 2	147 ..
Do registered.....M S*	150 Feb 15	149 Aug 5	149 Aug 5	.. ..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906. *A O	117 Feb 7	116 Jun 27	116 June 27	115¾ ..
Do registered.....*A O	.. ....	.. ....	122 Jne 6, 99	.. ..
Do g. 6s, 1906.....*A O	111¼ Jun 18	111¼ Jun 6	111¼ July 1	112 113
Do do registered.....*A O	112¾ Feb 15	112 Jun 27	112 June 27	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921...*M N	153¾ Jun 25	150¾ May 3	152¾ July 18	.. ..
Do registered.....*M N	150 Jan 17	150 Jan 17	150 Jan 17	.. ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936. *J	104½ Jun 25	100 Jan 22	101¼ Aug 26	101¼ 102¾
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*J J	111 May 20	108 Jan 10	111 June 11	108¾ ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928...*J D	112 May 6	107 Jan 10	112 Aug 20	.. 115
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929. J D*	96 Jun 28	94¼ Aug 21	94¼ Aug 21	.. ..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917. M N*	111 Feb 28	108¾ Jan 19	111 Feb 28	.. ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995...*J D	102 Jun 22	102 Jul 22	102 July 22	.. ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*J D	91¾ Mar 26	85 Jan 22	90¼ July 22	.. ..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937. A O*	115¾ Jul 2	110¼ Jan 16	115¾ July 30	115¾ ..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1936. *J	131 Jun 17	131 Jun 17	131 Jun 17	97¾ Fe 11,98
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937. *J J	115 Mar 18	112 Jan 11	113¾ May 17	.. ..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941. *M N	112¾ Apr 18	112¾ Apr 18	112¾ Apr 18	110¾ ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N	119¼ Jan 7	118¾ Jan 28	118¾ Jan 28	121 ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....M S*	121 Jan 7	120¾ Apr 13	120¾ Apr 13	117¾ 122
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....M S	118 Jan 26	113 Jan 11	113 July 29	112 ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....A O*	124 Feb 11	122¾ Mar 6	122¾ Mar 6	117¾ 122½
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*J D	107 Jul	107 Jul 1	107 July 1	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....M S*	143¼ Feb 20	140 Apr 4	142¾ July 11	143¼ 143¾
Do 1st con. gen. g. 5s, 1996...M S*	135¾ Mar 20	135¾ May 17	135¾ May 17	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....A O*	140 Feb 28	137 Jun 25	137¾ Aug 29	136 ..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916...*J D	136¾ Apr 3	133¾ Apr 3	136¾ Apr 3	133¾ 136¾
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909. A O	108 Jun 3	105 Apr 10	108 June 5	107 108
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982...*M N	122 Jan 14	120 Jan 8	122 July 29	122¼ ..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. 1st g. 6s, 1913. J J*	121 May 22	118¾ Jan 2	118¾ May 17	118¾ ..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946. *M N	.. ....	.. ....	109 Oc 27, 98	115 ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996. *J	101¼ Jun 26	95¾ Jan 21	99 Aug 30	98¾ 99
Do registered.....*J	99 Jun 26	99 Aug 16	99 Aug 16	99 ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996. *J J	91 Jun 24	82¼ Jan 21	86¼ Aug 30	86 86
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4½, 1951. *F A	96¼ Jun 13	92¼ Aug 12	93¾ Aug 28	93¾ 96¼
N.Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937. *J	118¾ Mar	111 Jan	111 Aug 26	.. 115¾
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*F A	94 Feb 11	91 Feb 11	91 Feb 11	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940.....*J D	107¼ Jun 28	100 Mar 6	105¾ Aug 28	105¾ ..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....*M N	115¾ Jun 18	111¾ Jan 2	111¾ Aug 30	110¾ ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942. *J D	111¾ May 3	107¾ Jan 11	109¾ May 17	110¾ ..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910. *A O	118¾ Mar 18	115¾ May 16	115¾ May 16	116¾ 118¾
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933. *F A	.. ....	.. ....	106 Jne 30	No 10,97 ..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921.....J J*	126 Jun 6	123 Jul 8	123 July 8	123 ..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.....*A O	111 Mar 19	107 May 28	107 Aug 27	108 110
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923.....*A O	.. ....	.. ....	110 May, 93	.. ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930.*A O	.. ....	.. ....	110 Sep., 91	.. ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926. *J	114 Aug 26	108 Feb 21	114 Aug 26	.. 114
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	100 Se 6, 00	104 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	93¼ May 96	101½ ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941. J J	.. ....	.. ....	100 Mr 11,98	.. ..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921. J D*	111 May 20	76¼ Jan 4	105¾ Aug 29	106 105¾
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928...J J*	92 Jan 6	67 Jan 21	86½ Aug 30	.. 87
Col., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913. *A O	108 Jan 2	101 May 31	101 May 31	102 103¼
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945. A O*	.. ....	.. ....	106 De 12,98	.. ..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945. J	.. ....	.. ....	102¾ No 27,00	.. ..
Ga., Car. & No. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	98½ Ja 22, 00	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A.....	67¾ Feb 14	65 Jan 2	67¾ June 25	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B.....	11¾ Apr 22	7¾ Jan 7	0¾ Aug 30	.. ..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999. J J*	102½ Jun 23	103¾ Jan 7	107 Aug 29	106¾ 107
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948. A O*	105¾ Feb 6	104¾ May 18	104¾ May 18	.. ..
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951. *J	115½ Apr 3	115½ Apr 3	115½ Apr 3	113¾ ..
Do registered.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ Mr 12,00	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, 1951.....*J J	107¼ Mar 28	104 Aug 14	104 Aug 14	104 ..
Do do registered.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	102 Ap 15,98	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952.....*A O	106

O BOND LIST.

s a list of bonds which do
eir proper alphabetical or-
plete Bond Quotation List,"
rranged. Opposite each is
of the system under which
the table referred to:

LROAD BONDS.

	System.
.....	Southern Railway.
anna.....	Sav., Fla. & West.
.....	Delaware & Hud.
ern.....	Pennsylvania R.R.
.....	Buff., R. & Pitts.
improve...	Central of N. J.
le.....	Southern Railway.
.....	Southern Railway.
stern.....	Southern Pacific.
.....	Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
delet.....	Illinois Central.
Co.....	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
uk.....	Long Island.
ern.....	Sav., Fla. & West.
& Erie...	Erie.
stern.....	Erie.
sweeton...	Illinois Central.
.....	Seaboard & Roan.
dack.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Falls & N..	Bur., C. R. & N.
.....	Baltimore & Ohio.
.....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Erie.
s.....	Atl., Top. & S. Fe.
Orleans...	Illinois Central.
burg.....	Pennsylvania R.R.
s & C....	C., C. C. & St. L.
Cleveland..	C., C. C. & St. L.
ening.....	Buff., R. & Pitts.
tta.....	Pennsylvania R.R.
burg.....	Pennsylvania Co.
ille.....	Southern Railway.
g Valley..	Hocking Val. Ry.
Term.....	Norfolk & West.
uthern...	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
.....	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Bridge Co.	Pennsylvania R.R.
Dodge....	Chi. R. I. & Pac.
hesapeis..	Chi. & Northwest.
Toledo...	Chi. & Northwest.
Minn....	St. Paul, M. & M.
Ga.....	Southern Railway.
Big Sandy.	Ches. & Ohio.
& Northern.	Lehigh Valley.
.....	Pennsylvania Co.
superior...	Chi. & Northwest.
.....	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
nette.....	Pere Marquette.
B. S.....	St. L. & San F.
& A.....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Southern Railway.
Northern..	Southern Pac. Co.
ego.....	N. W. C.
ad.....	Pennsylvania Co.
inal.....	St. Louis South.
seph.....	Chi., Bur. & Q.
.....	N. Y., N. H. & H.
Texas....	Southern Pac. Co.
Central...	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Chi. & Northwest.
.....	Erie.
G. R.....	Lake Sh. & M. S.
gan.....	Tol. & Ohio Cen.
ific.....	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
.....	St. L. & San F.
.....	Louis. & Nash.
nes.....	Chi., R. I. & Pac.
.....	Southern Railway.
igan South.	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
River....	Central of N. J.
Minn....	Central of N. J.
ley.....	Missouri Valley.
.....	Erie.
er.....	Chicago & Alton.
& Chi....	Chi., Ind. & Louis.
.....	Lake Sh. & M. S.
arnon....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
ted.....	Manhattan Rway.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
ssay.....	Erie.
Western..	Chi. & Northwest.
son.....	Chi. & Northwest.
thern....	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
aul.....	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
Louis....	Bur., C. R. & N.
.....	St. Paul, M. & M.
Bridge....	Chicago & Alton.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Baltimore & Ohio.
.....	St. Paul & Man.
& Texas..	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Del., Lack. & W.
.....	Louis. & Nash.
y.....	N. Y., N. H. & H.
n R. R..	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Bridge Co.	Pennsylvania Co.
an Beach..	Long Island.
Lake.....	Erie.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
tern.....	Lake Sh. & M. S.
Western..	Erie.
ad.....	N. Y., N. H. & H.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Beach....	Long Island.
& West..	Erie.
exico....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Chi. & Northwest.
of Cal...	Lake Erie & West.
.....	Southern Pac. Co.
eal.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
tern.....	C., C., C. & St. L.
Navigation	Union Pacific.
ta.....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Union Pacific.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
St. P....	Chi. & Northwest.
.....	Missouri Pacific.
tic.....	Louis. & Nash.
.....	C., C., C. & St. L.
St. L....	Pennsylvania Co.
& Chicago	Pennsylvania Co.
& Yough..	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
tora.....	Delaware & Hud.
ine.....	Southern Railway.
enburg....	Southern Railway.
burg.....	Buff., R. & Pitts.
& Ogdens..	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Mobile & Ohio.
Mountain..	Missouri Pacific.
St. C. Bge.	Wabash.
ts' Bge....	Ter. R.R. of St. L.
.....	Illinois Central.
.....	Northern Pacific.
rn Pacific..	Northern Pacific.
Ohio.....	C., St. P., M. & O.
insas Pass.	Southern Pac. Co.
E.....	Norfolk & West.
rt & South.	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
& G.....	Sav., Fla. & West.
Georgia...	Southern Railway.
labama....	Louis. & Nash.
n.....	Pennsylvania R.R.
N. Y.....	Del., Lack. & W.
.....	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
eans.....	Southern Pac. Co.
& C. Co...	Pennsylvania R.R.
.....	Rio Grande West.
.....	Union Pacific.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
d. & W...	Missouri Pacific.
.....	Southern Railway.
.....	Del., Lack. & W.
estern...	Southern Railway.
al.....	Northern Pacific.
rolina....	Southern Railway.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
ittsburg..	Baltimore & Ohio.
ston.....	Erie.
ills.....	St. Paul, M. & M.
.....	Chi. & Northwest.

LANEOUS BONDS.

g Co.....	Penn. C., L. & R.
ice Co....	Peo. G. & C. Co.
om Coal..	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Peo. G. & C. Co.
& Iron Co.	Tenn. Coal & Iron.
of N. Y..	N. Y. Gas & Elec.
.....	L. I. & P.
of Brook..	Kings Co. E.L. & P.
al.....	Peo. G. & C. Co.
.....	Peo. G. & C. Co.
Co.....	Western Union.

1901

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do registered	*J J 107⅞	May 17	107	Feb 4	107⅞ May 22	..	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S* 106¾	Jan 16	104	Jul 9	104 July 9	..	..
Do do registered	M S* 106¾	Feb 21	105	Apr 30	105¾ May 20	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1906	*J D 103¼	Apr 30	102¾	Jan 16	103¼ Apr 30	..	..
Do do registered	*J D 102¾	Jan 16	102¾	Jan 16	102¾ Jan 16	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N 103¾	Apr 30	101	Jul 26	101 Aug 1	..	..
Do do registered	*M N	....	....	....	.... 102⅝ Au 1..99	..	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997	J J* 110¾	Apr 24	108	Aug 27	108 Aug 27	..	109
Do do registered	J J* 109¾	May 20	109¾	May 20	109¾ May 20	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A 97⅞	Jan 15	93¾	Aug 1	94½ Aug 1	88	..
Do do registered	*F A 97	Jan 11	96	Mar 27	96 Mar 27	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A 95	Jan 2	93	May 16	93 May 16	95¼	..
Do do registered	*F A 97¼	Jan 10	94	Aug 20	95¾ Aug 20	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J 116¾	Mar 6	111	Jul 11	113¾ Aug 30	112½	..
Do registered	*J J 115¾	Mar 28	110¼	Jul 12	112¾ Aug 30	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J* 112¾	Jan 30	111	Mar 1	111 Mar 1	106	..
Do registered	J J*	....	....	....	106 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. El. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A. 1940. J	J	....	....	....	95 Jul 28,98	94	98
Do do registered	J J	....	....	....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. d. 2000	*M N	....	....	....	115¾ My 2..00	..	..
N. Y. & Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	....	....	....	102 Fe 3..00	103	..
R., W. & O. cn. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O 128¾	Mar 18	125¼	May 20	127¾ Aug 22	126	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	....	....	....	109 Jan 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	....	....	....	113 Ap 13,99	..	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J	....	....	....	110 Oc 15,00	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	....	....	....	107¾ Jul 6,00	106¾	..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1992	Sep. 109¾	Aug 30	99¼	Aug 8	109¾ Aug 30	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O* 122¾	May 8	121	Jan 18	122¾ May 8	120	124½
Rensselaer & Saratoga 1st con. g. 5s, 1941	J J 130	Jan 2	130	Jan 2	130 Jan 2	..	..
Rut. - Mont. 1st g. 5s, 1941	J J	....	....	....	110 Jan 99	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A* 117¾	May 15	117	Feb 13	117¾ May 15	117¾	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D* 110¾	Feb 4	110	Jun 11	108¾ Aug 7	109¾	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	....	....	....	111 Aug 00	109¾	..
Do gtd. deposited, 1903	D 111¼	May 17	108¾	Jun 11	109 Aug 26	109	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	J D 111¼	May 17	108¾	Jun 11	109 Aug 26	109	..
Do do registered	J D	....	....	....	110¾ Mr 17,00	..	..
C. & So. 1st gtd. L. S. & M. S. 1901	*A O	....	....	....	108¾ De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J* 128	Jun 19	128	Jun 19	128 June 19	125¼	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J* 146¾	Mar 4	140	Apr 12	146¾ Apr 12	140	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902	*M N 107¾	Mar 4	102¾	May 20	104¾ Aug 29	103¾	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902	*M N 103¾	Mar 11	102	Aug 14	102 Aug 14	102¾	..
Do 6s, 1909	M S* 119	Jan 3	115¾	Aug 29	119 June 20	119¾	..
Do 6s, 1931	*M 131¾	Jun 25	127	Jul 29	130 Aug 15	131	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	....	....	....	126 Oc 30, 00	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J 110	Mar 8	110	Mar 8	110 Mar 8	..	..
Do registered	....	....	....	....	106¾ Nov 28,00	..	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O* 109¾	Mar 14	106	Apr 12	108 Aug 28	107¼	108
Do registered	A O* 107	Apr 8	106	Jun 19	108 Aug 19	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D 102	Feb 28	102	Feb 28	102 Feb 28	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O* 205½	Jul 29	196	Apr 11	203 Aug 27	200	..
Do registered	....	....	....	....	197 No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	197	Jan 17	195	Feb 21	195 Feb 21	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N* 136	Mar 12	134	Mar 8	134½ July 26	134	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	....	....	....	125¾ Fe 6, 97	117¾	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J	....	....	....	122½ Fe 5, 00	..	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J 110	Apr 12	110	Apr 12	110 Apr 12	..	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S 108	Jan 9	103¾	Aug 2	104½ Aug 30	104	104½
Do do registered	....	....	....	....	101¾ No 20,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N 112¾	Mar 28	110¾	May 14	112¾ July 23	112¾	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N 138	Apr 2	132	May 21	132 May 21	132	134
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*M N 134	Aug 20	131	Apr 30	134 Aug 20	133	135
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A 133¾	Apr 23	131	Feb 20	131 Aug 20	130	132¾
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. 5s, 1922	J J* 105¾	Jul 1	105	Jul 16	105¾ Jul 16	..	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N* 103¾	Mar 14	99	Jul 16	100¾ July 30	99	101
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O* 104	Mar 9	99¾	Jan 21	102 Aug 30	102	102¾
Do registered	....	....	....	....	97 Jul 18,00	..	..
N. P. Ry p.in.ry.& l.g.g.4s, Jan., 1997	Q J 106	Mar 7	103	Jul 15	104¾ Aug 29	104¾	105
Do registered	Q J 105¾	Mar 28	103¾	Jul 12	103¾ July 12	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F 73¾	Apr 30	69¾	Jan 21	72 Aug 30	71¾	72
Do do registered	Q F 72¾	Jun 5	70	Aug 28	70 Aug 28	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D* 102	May 28	99¾	Jul 9	99¾ July 11	..	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern Joint 4s	....	....	....	....	....	..	..
C., B. & Q. col., 1921	J J* 101	Apr 30	97	Aug 6	97¾ Aug 29	97½	97¾
Do do registered	J J* 96	Aug 12	96	Aug 12	96 Aug 12	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A 131¾	Feb 18	128¾	Aug 23	129 Aug 30	..	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	....	....	....	122 Jul 28,98	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q F	....	....	....	89 May 31,00	88	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	F A* 122¾	Feb 13	122¾	Feb 13	122¾ Feb 13	121½	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O* 117	Jan 9	111¾	Apr 10	112 June 10	111	115
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	J D 102	Feb 12	102	Feb 12	102 Feb 12	100	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J* 119	Jun 20	115¼	Jul 8	116¼ Aug 29	115¾	116½
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D 112¾	Jun 3	112	Feb 27	112¾ June 3	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	....	....	....	95 Dec 12,00	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901	J J*	....	....	....	75 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D 111	May 22	108	Jan 9	109 Aug 16	..	109½
Panama s. f. sub. 6s, 1910	*M N*	....	....	....	101 De 15,00	..	..
Do do 4½s, 1917	*A O 105	Jan 31	102	May 17	105 Aug 10	104	107
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J* 115¾	Mar 12	112	Jul 23	112 July 23	111¾	..
Do registered, 1921	J J* 114¾	Mar 8	110¾	Jul 16	110¾ July 16	110¾	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*	....	....	....	102 No 11,98	..	..
C. St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O* 126¾	Mar 22	122¼	Apr 15	122¾ Apr 15	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942	*J J	....	....	....	121 Oc 22, 00	120¾	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*	....	....	....	102 No 7, 00	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940	A O* 118	Mar 28	114¾	Jun 12	114¾ June 18	115	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	113	Jan 2	113	Jul 2	115 Aug 1	115	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N* 116¾	Feb 14	116¾	Feb 14	116¾ Feb 14	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N* 106¾	Jul 24	106¾	Jul 24	106¾ July 24	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A* 99¾	Apr 18	97	May 16	97 May 16	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J* 136¾	Feb 19	136¾	Apr 29	136¾ Apr 29	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J* 136¾	Apr 12	135	Apr 1	136¾ Apr 12	..	134
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O 136¾	Jan 28	128¾	Apr 11	130 Apr 11	129	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	....	....	....	108 May 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	....	....	....	117 May 1, 00	117	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	....	....	....	112¾ Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J* 112¼	Jan 25	112	Jan 30	112 Jan 30	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	....	....	....	100 No 10,97	..	..
reo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F 133¼	Jan 26	133¼	Jan 22	133½ Jan 26	..	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	....	....	....	101 Oc 31, 00	..	..
Pere Marquette—							
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O* 127	Feb 4	126	Jan 10	127 Feb 4	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	*M N 114¼	Mar 5	108	Jan 10	114 Aug 10	114	..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O 115¾	Mar 28	109	Jan 19	114¾ Aug 22	114¾	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J J	....	....	....	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	....	....	....	107¼ Oc 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	....	....	....	121 No 26,98	..	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A. & B. Ja., 1928	A O	....	....	....	114 Mar. 93	..	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916	J J*	....	....	....	90 Jne 24,99	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O* 118	Feb 16	113¾	Mar 8	118 Aug 27	117½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	....	....	....	98 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J 100½	Apr 4	99	Jul 15	99 July 15	100	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	100¾	Apr 29	98	Jan 21	100 Aug 8	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N* 121½	Mar 12	121	Feb 15	121½ Mar 12	119	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J 99	Jun 21	92¾	Jan 3	96 Aug 30	95¾	97¾
Do registered	*J J 92	Apr 16	92	Apr 16	92 Apr 16	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J* 103¾	Jun 25	93¾	Jan 4	100¼ Aug 29	100¼	101½
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Se. A, 1949	*A O 96¾	Jun 12	93¼	Apr 8	96 Aug 14	..	..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O	....	....	....	88¾ Se 27, 00	93	97
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D* 106	Feb 27	105	Feb 27	105 Feb 27	105	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J* 94	Mar 25	90¾	Feb 13	92¾ July 1	..	94
Do guaranteed	J J* 94¼	May 23	92¾	Jan 3	93¾ July 22	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 5-4s, 1947	*J J 98	Jun 19	89¼	Jan 11	95 Aug 30	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906	M N* 112¾	Feb 14	111	Aug 8	111 Aug 8	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906	M N* 114¾	May 31	111¾	Jan 22	114¾ June [illegible]	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N* 113¾	Apr 25	111¾	Jan 8	[illegible]	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P. C. & O., 1919	F A*	....	....	....	[illegible]	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J* 136¾	Jun 25	125	Aug 12	[illegible]	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J* 119	May 31	112¼	Jan 3	[illegible]	..	118¾
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987	A O*	....	....	....	103¾ Oc 17, 00	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J* 101¼	Apr 23	91¼	Jan 2	100 May 24	95	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 6s, 1947	A O*	....	....	....	100 Jne 18,00	..	..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*A O 100	Apr 29	96	Feb 8	100 Apr 29	..	..
Do Northw. Div. 1st 4s, 1930	A O* 102¾	Jun 22	97	Apr 9	100 July 23	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N* 100¾	Mar 14	95¾	Jan 23	97¾ Aug 30	97	97½
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J 82¾	Jun 8	77	Jan 18	77 Aug 27	77	77½
St. P., Minn. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	*J D 120	Jan 22	115¾	Jan 2	120 Aug 20	118	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N* 126½	Feb 25	116	May 17	116½ Aug 27	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J* 142	Feb 11	139	Jul 2	139 July 22	136¾	..
Do do registered	J J*	....	....	....	137¾ Fe 22,98	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J* 116¾	Jun 18	110	Jul 15	114 July 20	113	..
Do do do registered	J J* 116½	Apr 15	116¾	Apr 15	116½ Apr 15	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	J D 107¼	May 6	102	May 1	105¾ June 13	104	..
Do do registered	J D 106	May 6	106	May 6	106 May 6	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	....	....	....	128 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J* 140	May 24	132	Jan 21	140 May 24	138	142
Do registered	J J* 115	....	....	....	Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J* 122	Mar 6	121	Apr 22	121 Aug 16	121½	124
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O 110	Feb 14	106¾	Jun 7	107 July 30	107	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	....	....	....	120 Ap 11,98	..	..
Do registered	*J D	....	....	....	115 Ap 24,96	..	..
St. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S* 111	Aug 15	104	Jan 9	111 Aug 15	106	..
St. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J 110¼	Aug 9	110¼	Aug 9	110¾ Aug 9	110¾	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*J J	....	....	....	125½ Ja 13, 00	125	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	....	....	....	112 Mr 17,99	..	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J J* 94¾	Feb 15	94	Feb 6	94¾ Feb 15	..	92½
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N* 106¾	Feb 25	106¾	Feb 25	106¾ Feb 25	..	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J 87	Jan 12	87	Jan 22	87 Aug 22	85	88
Sugar Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad 1st land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J* 91¾	Jun 3	91¼	Jun 3	91¾ Junes 3	82	88
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	....	....	....	104¾ Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Company—							
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D* 101¾	May 31	99¾	Jan 24	100 Aug 27	100	100¾
Do g. 5s, Cen. P. col., A, 1949	J D 98¾	Feb 15	83	Jan 3	92¾ Aug 30	92	92¾
Do do registered	J D	....	....	....	85 No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A* 103¾	Jul 12	100	Feb 14	101¼ Aug 30	101	101¾
Do registered	....	....	....	....	99½ Jne 1, 00	..	..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 5½s, Aug., 1929	J D 88¾	Apr 11	85¼	Jan 18	87¾ Aug 20	87¾	87¾
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A* 113¾	Jun 24	108½	Mar 22	113¾ June 24	110	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	J D 107¾	Feb 25	107¼	Feb 25	107¾ Feb 25	105	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*M N 106¾	Aug 28	106	Jan 3	106¾ Aug 28	105	106¾
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, Int. gtd., 1937	J J* 113¾	Jun 27	110	Jan 2	110¾ July 15	110¾	..
Do con. g. 6s, Int. gtd., 1912	A O* 111¾	Apr 29	110¾	Apr 8	111¾ June 21	111	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Int. gtd., 1921	J J* 93	Mar 21	89¾	Jan 22	89¾ July 13	90	95
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*M N 109¾	Feb 26	106	Jan 2	109¾ Feb 26	104	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J* 125	Feb 26	123	Aug 15	125 Aug 15	..	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A O 127	Feb 26	126	Jan 2	127 June 19	126	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J* 107¾	Mar 23	103¼	Mar 16	107¾ Mar 23	103¼	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J 91¾	Jun 17	77¾	Jan 3	86¾ Aug 23	86	86¾
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A* 110¾	Feb 8	110	Apr 11	110 Apr 11	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	....	....	....	106¾ No 17,97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J* 111¼	Jun 25	108¾	Jan 2	108¾ July 25	110	..
R. P. or Ar. gtd. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1950	J J 114¾	Jun 6	110¾	Apr 1	114¾ June 10	111	..
Gulf of Cal. 1st g. 5s, Se. A, 1945	*A O 111¾	Jan 28	108¾	Jan 2	111¾ Aug 27	107	109¾
Do do Series B	109¾	Apr 22	109¾	Apr 22	109¾ Apr 22	108	109¾

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do do Series C and D, 1906	108¾ Jul	16	108	Jun	4	108¾	Aug 16	106¾	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O 120 Feb	15	119	Jan	19	120	Feb 15	..	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	....	....	....	....	107	No 27,00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1908-37	M N 109¾ Mar	28	106¾	May	2	109¾	Aug 27	108¾	111
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J* 111 Jun	25	96	Jan	8	111	June 26	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J 112¾ Jun	21	110	Mar	22	112¾	June 21	110	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N* 107 Mar	2	105	Jan	9	105	June 7	108	111
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	J J* 98	....	....	....	....	97	Jne 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O* 113 Jan	4	113	Jan	4	113	Jan 4	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J* 121 Jun	25	113¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	8	S	July 1, 01	515	530
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	265	275
Astor National	300,000	..	..	.....	600	..
Bowery	250,000	6	S	July 1, 01	300	310
Broadway (Nat.) ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	305	315
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	115	120
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	720	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	315	330
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Mar., 1901	4025	4075
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	155	165
City (National)	10,000,000	3	S	May 1, 01	000	280
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1896	300	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	310	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	380	385
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 01	410	..
Commercial Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	102½	..
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 01	147	155
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 1, 01	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 01	3200	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	330	..
First National	10,000,000	125	Q	Mar., 1901	725	750
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 01	160	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	230	242
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Apr. 6, 01	410	430
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	..
Gartield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	495	..
Germ.-Am. ($50)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	130	..
German Exch.	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	320	..
Germania	200,000	15	S	May 1, 01	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 01	175	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 01	161	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	690	715
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 01	570	585
Irving Nat. ($50)	600,000	4	S	July 1, 01	195	205
Leather Mfrs.'	600,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
National	500,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Liberty National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 01	910	1120
Lincoln National						
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 10, 01	315	..
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	265	275
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	145	..
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	265	280
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	190	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	142	150
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	645	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	170	185
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 01	195	..
New Amsterdam	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	1320	..
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	320	340
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1400	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	205	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr 15, 01	145	160
Ninth National	750,000	3	S	July, 1900	80	85
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	205	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 01	180	195
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	200	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 1, 01	575	605
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 01	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	105	110
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	215	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 01	465	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 01	655	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901		..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 01	105	115
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 01	500	..
State of N. Y.	1,200,000	3	S	May 10, 01	245	260
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	112	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 01	125	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	May 28, 01	295	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1824	595	630
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	595	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	245	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 01	260	275
Bowling Green	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	180	190
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jun 29, 01	420	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 01	1940	1980
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	515	545
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	380	415
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	375	405
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	420	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	July, 1901	1490	1525
Fifth Avenue	500,000	6	S	July 1, 01	1000	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 01	315	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	680	720
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	310	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 01	375	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	700	720
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	13	S	Aug. 1, 01	310	316
Long Island	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 01	280	305
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	460	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	325	340
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	July 1, 01	950	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	320	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	500	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1150	1300
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	207	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June, 1901	1300	1350
N.Y. Secury & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 01	970	..
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	July 10, 01	250	260
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Aug. 1, 01	345	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 01	370	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	510	530
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	255	270
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	July 10, 01	1300	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	445	475
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1675	1710
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	July 1, 01	330	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jun 29, 01	200	210

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	18	20
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1901	112½	114
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	68	70
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1901	96	97
N. Y. & Hoboken.	3,300,000	1½	Q	June 1, 01	93½	95½
Do con. 5s, 1946	8,300,000	2½	S	June, 1901	92½	95½
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	60	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919	650,000	2½	S	June, 1901	105½	107
Union	2,000,000	½	Q	July 1, 01	40½	41
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1901	95	95½

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	3,793,200	..	..	.....	23	25
Am. Lt. & Tr. pf.	4,682,000	..	..	.....	92	95
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1⅛
Binghamton Gas	450,000	..	S	Jan 20, 01	25	31
Do 1st 5s, 1948	560,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	94½	95½
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	6
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,805,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	70	75
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	109	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	106	107
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,698,825	6	..	1900	80	85
Do preferred	3,065,800	3	S.	Jun 15, 01	99	101
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	July, 1901	80	82½
Con Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May, 1901	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,050,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	30	34
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	May, 1901	74	77½
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	48	54
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	104	106
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	60	68
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1901	99½	101½
Ind., Nat. & Ill. bds	800,000	3	S	May, 1901	45	50
JacksonGas ($50)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 01	68	73
Do 1st 5s, 1937	200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	101	102
Lafayette bonds	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1901	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1901	47	50
Madison (Wis.) deb. script	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	98	102
Do 1st 6s, 1925	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	107½	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	5	S	July 10, 01	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	107¾	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Do 1st 5s, 1937	14,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	65½	66¾
N. Y. & S. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind. bds	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1901	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1901	95	99
St. Paul (Minn.) gen 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	86¾	83¾
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1	..	Oct., 1899	130	135
Do preferred	4,235,700	2½	..	Dec., 1900	150	155
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1901	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	18	22
Do 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1901	90	93
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	97	99
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	3,855,500	2½	S	May, 1901	107⅛	109¼

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	80	90
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,600,000	$1	Q	July 1, 01	•55	57
American Chicle	6,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	87	90
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	81	83
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	8	9½
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	35	37
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,880,475	2½	S	July 1, 01	•4	4⅜
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 01	55	60
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	..	..	.....	59	61
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1901	95	97
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	1¾	2½
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	9½	11
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	69½	71½
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 01	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	•13⅝	14½
Brit., Exchcq. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1901	98	98¾
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	•⅛	⅜
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s,	160,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99½	101½
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	July 9, 01	105	108
Cent. Fireworks	1,496,150	1	S	Feb., 1901	20½	22½
Do preferred	1,287,200	3½	S	Feb., 1901	70	75
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	July 15, 01	410	430
Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	.....	14½	16¼
Com. Car Heating	1,130,400	13	S	Aug. 1, 01	60	80
Con. Refrig'ating		..	..	.....	6¾	7
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	549,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	4
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	..	26½
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	77	79
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	20	22
Do preferred	1,630,300	..	..	.....	49½	52
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	5½	6½
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	8	12
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	•1½	2
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	⅛	3
Gen'l Carriage	19,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	⅞
General Chemical	6,760,200	1	Q	June 1, 01	63½	67
Do preferred	8,088,700	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99½	100½
Havana Com'c'l	10,600,000	..	..	.....	8	9¼
Do preferred	6,000,000	1½	..	Apr., 1900	42	44
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	35	45
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	8	12
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 01	120	123
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	•½	⅝
Iron St'boat ($25)	500,000	..	..	.....	•¼	1½
Do 1st 6s	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	40	60
J'cay & B'rnham	500,000	..	..	.....	5	..
Do preferred	500,000	2	..	July, 1898	50	..
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	118	..
Mark's Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅛	1⅜
Mergenthaler	13,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 29, 01	164	..
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	..	..	.....	21½	23
Do preferred	7,658,500	1¾	Q	July 1, 01	85	85
Nat. Gramophone	800,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	106	107
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	•½	⅝
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	1½	..	July 15, 01	175	180
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	115	..
N. Y. Tran., $20 pd.	23,500,000	..	..	.....	10½	11
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	34	36
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	96	98
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	..	1
P., B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	•34	36
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	Aug 15, 01	325	335
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 01	200	210
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	100	101
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	3,750,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	140	145
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,650	..	..	.....	28½	28¾
Do preferred	16,605,100	..	..	.....	51¼	51¾
Do 1st 4s, 1950	13,055,000	2	S	Apr., 1901	83½	84¼
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 30, 01	240	250
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	3½	..	Mar., 1901	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	28	32
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	115	125
Standard Oil	97,500,000	12	Q	Jun 15, 01	770	775
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	•4	7
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 01	106¾	107½
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	102
Tel., Tel. & C. A. ($15)	30,000,000	..	..	.....	•5¼	6
Tenn. Con. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	•15½	20
Tex. & Pac. Coal	2,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 26, 01	..	101
T. & P. C. 6s, 1908	340,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	104	107
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	4	8
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	July 10, 01	63	70
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	•5¼	5¾
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	65	65¾
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 01	119	121
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	112	S	Apr. 1, 01	117	119
U.S. Cast-Iron Pipe	12,500,000	..	..	.....	7¼	7¾
Do preferred	12,500,000	1¾	..	June, 1900	34	36½
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	40	50
Do preferred	8,750,000	1¾	Q	June 1, 01	96	98
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	38	40
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	26	Q	July 10, 01	•188	192
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	112½	113½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	S	July, 1901	113	116
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 6, 01	100	105
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1901	605	..
Eagle ($40)	800,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	315	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	90	100
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1901	515	520
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	S	July, 1901	295	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	175	185
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 01	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1901	130	135
Home	3,000,000	17	S	July, 1901	290	300
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	160	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Aug., 1901	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	5	S	July, 1901	190	200
North River ($25)	850,000	4	S	Apr 10, 01	145	155
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	100	120
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 01	135	143
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	205	215
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	50	60
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	125	140
W'chester ($10)	800,000	8	S	Aug., 1901	330	350
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1901	460	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	759,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1901	36½	38
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1901	246	250
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	101½	102½
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	102	103
B., S. & W. El. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1901	100¾	103
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 01	241½	244
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	111	112½
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	116	118
B., Q. C. & Sub. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	115	117
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1901	118	..
Cent. Crosstown Do 1st 6s, 1922	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	265	280
Cen. P., N. & E. R.	250,000	3	S	May, 1901	122	124
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	210	220
Chris'r & 10th St.	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1901	104	105
Columbus Ry.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1901	182	..
Do preferred	3,500,000	..	..	.....	46½	48
Coney Island & B.	3,500,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 01	102	104
Do 1st 5s, 1903	1,988,000	14	Q	Aug. 1, 01	350	360
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	300,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100¾	102
Do 5% cif., 1903	1,298,000	2	S	July, 1901	97	100
Con. Trac. of N. J.	400,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	103
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	66	68
	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1901	108¾	109½
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	123
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	June, 1901	115	117
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	103	104
Eighth Av. R. R.	1,000,000	3¾	Q	July, 1901	390	410
42d St. & Grand St Do 1st 6s, 1909	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	390	410
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	236,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	112½	114½
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1995	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
	500,000	2	S	May, 1901	98	100
Nassau Electric, B'lyn. 1st 5s, 1944	680,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	July, 1901	97½	98½
New Or. City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	30	..
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	July 10, 01	102	105
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	July, 1901	196	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	23	26
Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1901	79½	81
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	26	30
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	109½	112
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	26¾	27¼
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1901	85	..
Second Av. stock	1,882,000	2	Q	June, 1901	215	218
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,579,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	119	120
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1901	106	107
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	July, 1901	103	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1½	Q	July, 1901	175	..
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	110¼	113½
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	107½
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1901	119	121
Syracuse Rap. T.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	28	27
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	62	68
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	100	102
Tarrytown, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	100,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	103	107
34th St. Crosstown 1st guar. 5s, 1956	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	115	117
Twenty-third St. Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	600,000	4½	Q	May, 1901	390	410

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Aug. 30. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1901. Highest.		Lowest		Last Sale.	
175	185	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, 1901 4	185	May 29	147	Jan. 19	175	July 22, 1901
220	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	July, 1901 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*235	Dec. 15, 1900
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	....	30	June 11	24¾	May 10	26	July 25, 1901
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	July 1, 1901 1½	79	July 11	77	Jan. 7	79	July 15, 1901
..	20	Am. Bicycle pf	9,294,900	....	35	April 22	20	July 24	20	Aug. 5, 1901
180	200	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1901 5	190	Apr. 26	180	Apr. 8	180	May 15, 1901
34	39¾	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 15, 1901 1	40	May 3	34	Jan. 30	34	July 15, 1901
41	45	American Snuff	11,001,700	....	49¾	June 8	26	Mar. 18	46	June 22, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co	27,983,300	....	2¼	Mar. 29	2	Jan. 10	2½	Mar. 29, 1901
145	150	American Tobacco pf	14,000,000	Aug. 1, 1901 2	150	July 12	137	Jan. 2	145	Aug. 29, 1901
21½	25	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	....	30	April 22	20	Feb. 20	24	July 11, 1901
52½	66	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	....	64	April 22	52	Aug. 22	52	Aug. 22, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1901 3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1899
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	July, 1901 1	..	.....	..	.....	100	Oct. 31, 1899
105	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1901 2	..	.....	..	.....	105½	Nov. 14, 1900
123	126	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1901 3	128½	June 24	116	March 1	123½	Aug. 19, 1901
..	..	Burlington, Ced. Rap. & N	7,150,000	Aug. 1, 1901 3	135¼	May 21	120	Feb. 25	133	July 10, 1901
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1, 1901 1	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1899
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	30	Apr. 28, 1900
125	150	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	7,197,900	July 1, 1901 3	135¾	April 29	91	Jan. 2	125¾	Aug. 20, 1901
90	91	Chicago Great Western, deb	22,577,000	July 15, 1901 2	94¾	March 15	90	July 27	90	July 27, 1901
175	185	Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha pf	11,646,800	Aug. 20, 1901 3½	201	April 11	180	March 29	*180	Aug. 20, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1901 2	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	July 1, 1901 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1898
..	..	Chicago Union Traction	20,000,000	....	2¼	May 28	12	Jan. 17	17	July 15, 1901
..	..	Chicago Un. Trac. pf	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900 1¼	60	May 28	54¾	Feb. 11	60	June 7, 1901
114	117	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	July 20, 1901 1½	121	April 10	115¾	Jan. 12	117⅞	Aug. 1, 1901
190	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,343,700	Sept. 1, 1901 1¾	*195	May 4	*189	June 24	*189	Aug. 10, 1901
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev	5,500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	1¾	Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf	500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	⅞	Oct. 31, 1900
123	132	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	20,000,000	Aug. 21, 1901 4	142¼	Apr. 29	116	Mar. 19	128	July 12, 1901
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	....	..	.....	..	.....	11½	June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,954,800	....	..	.....	..	.....	29	June 12, 1900
180	185	Commercial Cable	15,333,300	July 1, 1901 1¾	189	May 7	168¾	Feb. 16	183	July 11, 1901
63	..	Consolidated Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1901 2	63	Aug. 2	56½	Jan. 30	63	Aug. 2, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	....	27¾	Feb. 15	24½	May 10	24¾	May 10, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	July 1, 1901 1¾	84	Mar. 15	81¼	Feb. 26	82	Mar. 27, 1901
..	69	**Denver & Southwest**	3,000,000	Aug. 10, 1901 1½	71	June 27	69	July 9	69	Aug. 1, 1901
..	69	Denver & Southwest pf	2,000,000	Aug. 10, 1901 1¼	69	July 29	69	July 29	69	July 29, 1901
112	150	Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 1, 1901 7	130	April 1	123	Feb. 13	130	April 1, 1901
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,855,500	May 15, 1901 2½	92	May 11	74	Aug. 2	74	Aug. 2, 1901
..	..	Detroit United Railway	12,500,000	Sept. 1, 1901 1	82	Aug. 21	75½	April 2	82	Aug. 21, 1901
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1901 3½	405	Mar. 21	405	Mar. 21	405	Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*100	Dec. 20, 1900
88	92	Evans. & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Apr. 16, 1901 2½	95	April 1	81	Jan. 4	88	Aug. 17, 1901
..	..	**Fort Worth & R. G**	3,108,100	....	29	Feb. 8	25	Jan. 29	29	Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gold & Stock Telegraph**	5,000,000	July, 1901 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*106½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901 3	59½	Apr. 9	50	Feb. 18	59½	Apr. 9, 1901
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,829,100	July 15, 1901 2	112	Jan. 11	110	Jan. 10	110	Feb. 28, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,600,300	Aug. 1, 1901 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*102½	July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,270,000	Aug. 1, 1901 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*106	Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	*105	May 20, 1899
95	..	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Aug. 26, 1901 50c	100	April 16	75	Jan. 8	95	June 11, 1901
102	..	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1901 2	106	Mar. 30	105	Jan. 22	106	Mar. 30, 1901
7¼	8	International Silver	9,944,700	....	11	Jan. 5	5¼	Feb. 7	7¼	Aug. 20, 1901
36	39	International Silver pf	5,107,500	April 2, 1900 1¾	39½	June 24	32½	June 15	35	July 24, 1901
7	8	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,600,400	....	10¾	Feb. 13	5¾	Jan. 3	8	July 8, 1901
32½	35	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	July 2, 1900 50c	36	Apr. 4	24	Jan. 2	32½	July 12, 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1901
8¼	10¾	Kingston & Pembroke	2,394,500	....	11	Aug. 14	8	March 6	11	Aug. 14, 1901
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf	1,000,000	April 2, 1901 1	50	Mar. 13	46	Mar. 5	50	Mar. 13, 1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	29	June 18	12	Jan. 8	29	June 18, 1901
90	93	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Mar 15, 1901 2	95¼	July 8	78	Jan. 15	91	Aug. 3, 1901
101	102	Laclede Gas pf	2,250,000	Jne 15, 1901 2½	101	Aug. 15	95	Jan. 21	101	Aug. 15, 1901
251¼	275	Lake Shore	40,406,500	July 29, 1901 3½	280	July 18	*230	April 11	250	July 18, 1901
65	76	**Maryland Coal** pf	1,876,000	July 1, 1901 2½	75	June 6	70	May 16	75	June 6, 1901
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Jne 29, 1901 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*152	May 31, 1899
92	98	Met. W. S. El., Chicago, pf	9,000,000	Aug. 31, 1901 2	92	June 5	79½	Jan. 15	91½	Aug. 1, 1901
105	..	Michigan Central	18,752,000	July 29, 1901 2	107¼	Mar. 4	107	Mar. 4	107¼	Aug. 1, 1901
..	117	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Aug. 1, 1901 1½	118	Apr. *18	118	Apr. 18	118	Apr. 18, 1901
83½	84½	Mobile & Ohio, J. P. M. certs	..	....	85	Aug. 22	78	May 9	85	Aug. 22, 1901
193½	195½	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1901 3½	197¼	April 9	193	Jan. 12	194½	June 7, 1901
75	100	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	*75	June 10	*70	June 11	*75	Aug. 19, 1901
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	3½	June 9, 1899
42¼	43	National Salt	7,000,000	Aug. 1, 1901 1¼	50	March 21	40	Jan. 7	42½	Aug. 20, 1901
27	35	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1901 2	37	Jan. 8	27¼	May 23	27½	May 23, 1901
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	July 1, 1901 5	430	Apr. 3	420	Apr. 1	430	Apr. 3, 1901
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & West	10,000,000	July 1, 1901 1¼	135	Feb. 21	126	March 29	126	Mar. 29, 1901
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1901 5	295	Jan. 12	294	Feb. 4	294	Feb. 4, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	Jply 15, 1901 1½	*173	June 3	*173	June 5	*173	June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1901 2	..	.....	..	.....	88½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 5, 1901 1	†700	May 9	77¼	Jan. 21	122½	Aug. 21, 1901
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	Sept. 1, 1901 1	..	.....	..	.....	*24	Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	....	..	.....	..	.....	7	Nov. 6, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,336,800	July 2, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 13, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	1,123,400	July 1, 1901 2	..	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Mar. 25, 1901 2	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	Sept. 1, 1901 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*110	June 26, 1897
..	..	Père Marquette	14,145,500	....	75	June 18	33¾	Jan. 9	70¼	Aug. 19, 1901
..	..	Père Marquette pf	10,512,700	Aug. 15, 1901 2	98	June 17	72	Jan. 2	96	June 17, 1901
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	14,719,950	Apr. 20, 1901 1¼	109	May 27	90½	Mar. 22	104	July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 1, 1901 2	..	.....	..	.....	*117	May 14, 1900
102	104	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	22,649,200	July 15, 1901 2	105	May 7	88	Jan. 4	102	Aug. 5, 1901
190	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	19,714,200	July 1, 1901 2¾	*190	June 21	*185½	June 8	*190	June 21, 1901
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	July, 1901 3	..	.....	..	.....	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
204	215	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1901 4	..	.....	..	.....	200	Dec. 10, 1900
137	..	Rio Grande Western pf	3,543,800	Aug. 1, 1901 1¼	103	June 19	88	Feb. 18	109	July 12, 1901
..	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1901 1¼	140	April 24	135	Jan. 5	140	Apr. 24, 1901
..	..	**Silver Bullion** certfs	..	....	65½	Jan. 3	59¾	Mar. 28	60	Apr. 12, 1901
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1901 2½	..	.....	..	.....	200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Sioss Sheffield, S. & I., pf	6,700,000	July 1, 1901 1¾	86	April 2	65½	Jan. 22	80	Aug. 23, 1901
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	599,525	July, 1901 2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1900
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	July 15, 1901 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	July 15, 1901 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*60	Apr. 9, 1900
8¾	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,976,900	....	18	Jan. 17	10	Jan. 17	35	Jan. 17, 1901
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July 1, 1901 ½	..	.....	..	.....	44	July 13, 1897
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 10, 1901 2½	252½	Aug. 8	*230	Aug. 16	*230	Aug. 16, 1901
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,222,000	Mar. 30, 1901 3½	..	.....	..	.....	165	Oct. 29, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1901 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,180,000	Aug. 15, 1901 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	120	Aug. 8, 1900
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1901 3	..	.....	..	.....	*98	Mar. 15, 1899
160	175	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	June 15, 1901 3	155	June 5	135	Jan. 14	*150	Aug. 22, 1901

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Highest price "regular way." Highest price "cash" 1,060. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, New York and Harlem, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, Morris and Essex, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph and American Coal are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Linseed Co	Aug. 22	Sept. 11	Sept. 10	Annual
American Smelting & Ref. Co	Aug. 22	Sept. 12	Sept. 11	Annual
Canadian Pacific Railway	Sept. 6	Oct. 1	Oct. 2	Annual
Chicago Great Western	Aug. 24	Sept. 5	Sept. 5	Annual
Chi., Indianapolis & Louis. Ry	Aug. 23	Sept. 19	Sept. 18	Annual
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Ry	Sept. 5	Sept. 30	Sept. 29	Annual
Dr. Taft Med. Co	.....	.....	Sept. 2	Special
General Manifold Co	.....	.....	Sept. 21	Bondholders'
Great Northern Railway	Sept. 30	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Annual
Hocking Valley Railway	Sept. 1	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Annual
Illinois Central R. R	.....	.....	Oct. 15	Annual
Lake Erie & Western Railroad	Sept. 3	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	Sept. 20	Oct. 3	Oct. 3	Annual
Metropolitan Trust Co. of N. Y.	Sept. 27	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Annual
Minn. & St. Louis Railroad	Aug. 31	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Annual
Monterey & Mexican Gulf Railroad	.....	Sept. 3	Sept. 3	Annual
N. Y. National Exchange Bank	.....	.....	Sept. 25	Special
N. Y., Ontario & Western	Aug. 31	Sept. 25	Sept. 24	Annual
Northern Pacific Railway	Sept. 4	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Ry.	.....	.....	Sept. 27	Special
Oregon Short Line R. R.	.....	.....	Sept. 4	Int. & Pfd'rs
Republic Iron & Steel Co	Aug. 17	Sept. 25	Sept. 24	Annual
St. Louis Southwestern Railroad	Aug. 31	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Annual
Southern Ry. & Ohio Co	Aug. 31	Sept. 30	Oct. 1	Annual
Southern Ry. & Texas Co	Aug. 31	Sept. 30	Oct. 1	Annual
Texas Pacific	Sept. 3	Sept. 30	Oct. 3	Annual
Union Tank Line Co	Sept. 3	Sept. 30	Oct. 3	Annual
Wabash Railroad	Sept. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 3	Annual

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 31, total transactions included 2,698,194 shares of stock, $9,648,700 bonds, including $13,700 Government bonds and $2,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

	Sept. 1, 1900 to Aug. 31, 1901.	Sept. 1, 1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
STOCKS.				
R. R. & M.	705,724	2,698,194	1,992,470	
Mining	1,499	900	*1,099	
Banks	81	.....		*81
BONDS.				
	Sept. 1, 1900 to Aug. 31, 1901.	Sept. 1, 1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$4,302,200	$9,645,900	$5,343,700	
State	3,000	2,000		*1,000
Government	62,000	13,700		*48,300

*Decrease.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 20	1,582,096,472	86,287,011
July 13	1,661,146,448	86,508,815
*July 6	1,128,068,360	64,705,000
June 29	1,515,867,122	68,732,523
June 22	1,637,393,332	74,085,782
June 15	1,627,329,085	92,089,145
June 8	1,640,234,282	87,836,090
*June 1	1,177,623,128	61,196,345
May 25	1,481,315,061	97,625,829
May 18	2,139,416,282	92,319,156
May 11	2,853,686,382	102,949,709
May 4	2,444,025,083	77,862,483
April 27	2,187,473,297	94,309,211
April 20	2,104,502,[illegible]	[illegible]
April 13	2,143,347,[illegible]	[illegible]
April 6	1,987,724,[illegible]	[illegible]
March 30	1,630,116,[illegible]	[illegible]
March 23	1,768,810,[illegible]	[illegible]
March 16	2,445,714,[illegible]	[illegible]
March 9	1,837,997,[illegible]	[illegible]
March 2	1,888,316,[illegible]	84,254,502
*Feb. 23	1,230,779,794	55,598,709
*Feb. 16	1,830,982,[illegible]	89,117,[illegible]
Feb. 9	1,888,897,[illegible]	85,126,[illegible]
Feb. 2	1,488,897,[illegible]	82,[illegible]
Jan. 26	1,634,572,[illegible]	87,[illegible]
Jan. 19	1,730,045,[illegible]	90,361,[illegible]
Jan. 12	1,889,927,[illegible]	97,[illegible]
*Jan. 5	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 29	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 22	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 15	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 8	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
*Dec. 1	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 24	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 17	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 10	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 3	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 27	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 20	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 13	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 6	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 29	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 22	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 15	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 8	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 1	1,[illegible]	[illegible]

*Four days.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, north to east winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,117. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

FRANCO-TURKISH CLASH MAY HAVE BIG RESULTS

Diplomats Believe a New Concert Is Necessary.

FRANCE EXPELS MUNIR BEY

The Ambassador Went to Paris and Gave a Fete—Rumor that Warships Are Going to Turkey.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The first full French Cabinet meeting for a month will be held to-day, according to a dispatch from Paris to The Times. The whole question of Franco-Turkish relations will be discussed, as well as the arrangements for the fêtes in connection with the visit of Emperor Nicholas.

M. Delcassé, the dispatch proceeds, has been taking steps to secure harmony of opinion between France and Russia at Constantinople.

There are signs that diplomatic circles everywhere are realizing the growing necessity for a sort of moral concert of the Powers regarding Turkish affairs. Nobody believes that Germany would consent to act as arbiter in the present dispute, if the story that the Porte has requested such intervention be true. There are reasons for believing that Germany will give moral support to France in this typical case, in which France appears as the champion of Europe.

Meanwhile, Turkey is endeavoring to deal directly with the two hitherto disregarded creditors, MM. Lorando and Tubini, but this will not put an end to the difficulty, for Ambassador Constans will not be permitted to return to Constantinople until the Sultan directly concedes all that France asks.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The result of the action of Munir Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, in coming to Paris, in spite of the rupture of Franco-Turkish relations, and, in the most open way, giving a fête at the Turkish Embassy on Sunday in honor of the anniversary of the Sultan's accession to the throne, has been that the French Government sent him, the same afternoon, a request to leave France immediately. Munir Bey departed for Switzerland that evening.

Munir Bey will only return to Paris against the wishes of the French Government unless the dispute is settled.

It is rumored that a naval division will be ordered to Turkish waters to-day.

M. Constans, the Ambassador to Turkey, had another conference with the Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, yesterday. The Government is determined to compel Turkey to fulfill her entire obligations. Unless the Sultan yields shortly he will find the bill against him increased by a number of other outstanding claims of Frenchmen which will make an appreciable addition to the sum now demanded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 2.—The report that the Sultan has appealed to Germany to use her good offices in order to settle the dispute with France is confirmed. Germany, it is understood, will advise the Porte to settle with France as soon as possible.

M. Bapst, Councillor of the French Embassy, and the other members of the embassy staff took the guardship Vautour on an excursion on the Sea of Marmora in order to avoid dressing the vessel as the other warships in the harbor were dressed in recognition of the anniversary of the Sultan's accession. The members of the embassy did not participate in the congratulations of the Diplomatic Corps, nor was the embassy illuminated.

Turkish officials received only 40 to 60 per cent. of their salaries on the anniversary of the Sultan's accession.

PRECIOUS MANUSCRIPTS SOLD.

Lord Crawford's Collection, Including Many Very Early Specimens, Bought by Mrs. Rylands.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Times announces that the collection of illuminated and other manuscripts belonging to the Earl of Crawford has been sold en bloc at Sotheran's to Mrs. Rylands, founder of the John Rylands Library at Manchester. It is now housed in Haigh Hall, Wigan, with the rest of Lord Crawford's precious library.

The collection includes many mediaeval Western manuscripts and Eastern manuscripts of all ages. It is superior to the recently dispersed Ashburnham collection in the early dates of many of its treasures and the costly richness of many of the bindings in metal and ivory of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

One manuscript, the Letters of Cyprian, dates from the seventh century.

N. C. GOODWIN IN LONDON.

"When We Were Twenty-one" a Success at the Comedy Theatre.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—There is no doubt that Nat C. Goodwin scored a genuine artistic and popular success in H. V. Esmond's "When We Were Twenty-One," produced at the Comedy Theatre this evening. It is the first striking theatrical success here since the early Spring. A brilliant audience demonstratively testified its appreciation of the charm of the play and the rare merit of the acting.

Mr. Goodwin never acted before with so much force, delicacy, humor, and tenderness, while Mrs. Goodwin surpassed her American portrayal of Phyllis in sprightly grace.

Arnold Daly, as the Imp, is too much like the Mad Boy in "Barbara Frietchie." The other parts, however, are generally well played, the American actors in the cast, like Neil O'Brien as Waddles, quite equaling their English associates.

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Four Days, New York to California by the "Overland Limited," the luxurious everyday fast train via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railways. The best of everything. Particulars at North-Western Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

THE CAPE COLONY SITUATION.

Loyal Dutch Offer to Raise Corps to Hunt for Rebels—How Lieut. Col. Vandeleur Died.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from Middelburg to The Times says the approach of mid-September has had the effect of drawing a sharp line between the two parties among the Cape Colony Dutch. A few of them have joined the fighting burghers in consequence of exasperation at Lord Kitchener's latest proclamation, but others have thrown in their lot with the British.

Last week the British authorities received two offers on the part of Dutch inhabitants of Cape Colony to raise special corps to hunt for Boer rebels.

Scheeper's recent dash into the southwest corner of Cape Colony is regarded as unimportant. His three hundred followers are mostly boys, and half his horses are in poor condition.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch describing the blowing up by Boers of a train between Waterval and Haman's Kraal last Saturday, when Lieut. Col. Vandeleur of the Irish Guards was killed, says:

"The train carried several passengers, among them two ladies with babes and a nurse. As it toiled through a cutting a negro was seen to raise his hand. Instantly a Boer discharged two mines, derailing the train, while a body of Boers poured in a heavy rifle fire.

"Lieut. Col. Vandeleur shouted to the women to lie down under the seats, and ordered his men to return the fire. As he was proceeding along the corridor a Boer burst into the carriage and fired, killing him, after, it is supposed, his refusal to surrender. Another Boer deliberately fired upon and wounded the nurse. Bullets were flying in all directions, although the Boers were aware that women and children were there."

MR. KRUEGER AND THE CZAR.

It Is Understood that His Majesty Has Refused to Receive the Boer Statesman.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from Brussels to The Times says that no credence is given in that city to the rumor that Mr. Krüger will be received by the Czar in the course of his Majesty's visit to France, though the pro-Boer organs consider such a step desirable.

The leading papers understand that Emperor Nicholas has refused to receive the Boer ex-President, and that this decision indicates the attitude of France and Russia to be the same as that of Germany. It is believed that neither of the three powers will consider intervention.

BOER ARRESTED IN LONDON.

Dr. Krause, ex-Governor of Johannesburg, Charged with High Treason.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Dr. Krause, ex-Governor of Johannesburg and a prominent official of the late Transvaal Government, was arrested in London last night on a charge of high treason. He will be arraigned to-day at Bow Street Police Court.

For the past four months Dr. Krause has been living in the United Kingdom. It is alleged that, after signifying his allegiance to the British crown, he secretly forwarded information to the Boers.

The warrant was issued some time ago, but the police were not able to find Krause until yesterday, when they ascertained that he was coming here from Inverness with his sister, Mrs. Dixon, who is said to be the wife of a British officer.

It was Dr. Krause who handed to Lord Roberts the keys of Johannesburg on the occasion of the surrender.

SUPPORTS DR. KOCH'S THEORY.

Tuebingen Professor Recalls the Results of Experiments Twenty Years Ago.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Prof. Baumgarten of Tübingen, says a Berlin dispatch to The Times, supports Dr. Koch's theory that bovine tuberculosis is not communicable to human beings. Prof. Baumgarten describes a series of experiments made by Dr. Rotikansky twenty years ago, when patients suffering from incurable tumors were inoculated with bovine tuberculosis germs in the hope that one disease might combat the other. Not a single patient was infected with tuberculosis.

Dr. Baumgarten believes that bovine and human tuberculosis are not essentially different, but that the bacilli suffer modification in the bodies they inhabit.

Religious Orders Not Wanted.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The religious orders which are quitting France, according to a dispatch to The Times from Paris, are finding a less cordial welcome abroad than they anticipated. The Belgian Bishops are imposing restrictions almost amounting to a veto, and the Italian Government talks of taking precautions against the associations. Some of the Swiss cantons prohibit foreign communities, and Germany threatens to do likewise.

Villages in Morocco Raided.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Tangier correspondent of The Times says:

"The disorders among the tribes are increasing. Last week the mountaineers plundered villages twenty miles from here. The sufferers did not complain because the officials require bribes for assistance, which the villagers cannot give."

Curzon's Advice on Hindu Education.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—According to the Simla correspondent of The Times, Lord Curzon, the Viceroy, in speaking of education, condemned the slavish imitation of English models and a great number of examinations. He also advocated religious instruction, not by the Government, but by private institutions aided by Government grants.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old and fine. Luyties Brothers, N.Y. Adv.

CUP YACHTS RACE, BUT DO NOT FINISH

Columbia and Constitution Fail to Sail Within Time Limit.

NEW BOAT A GOOD DRIFTER

Old Defender Runs Away from Constitution on First Leg and Is Ahead When Contest Is Called Off.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 2.—The second official trial race of the Columbia and the Constitution to-day had practically no result. The yachts, for lack of wind, were unable to finish within the time-limit of five and one-half hours. At 6:30 o'clock this evening the contest came to an inglorious conclusion, two miles to the eastward of Brenton's Reef Lightship. At that time the Columbia led by a good quarter of a mile. The course was triangular, ten nautical miles to a leg, the first being a beat to windward, east by south; the second a reach, with the wind about abeam, and the third a run before the wind, which hauled to make it another stretch, with the wind abeam, until the race was declared off.

After crossing the line at exactly the same moment, six seconds after gun fire, with the Constitution in the windward berth, the Columbia worked out, and, getting her wind free, forged ahead. The Constitution tacked off shore and shortly after the Columbia followed, going up to windward and passing her. From then on to the windward mark it was nothing but a steady gain for the old boat, and when both had rounded it was found that the Columbia had gained four minutes and fifty-five seconds, the worst beating the Constitution had as yet received.

On the second leg the wind fell very light, and the Constitution, bringing it up with her, gained slightly. After rounding the second mark, four minutes and thirty seconds behind, and starting for home, the Constitution carried up about all the wind there was and passed her rival. Then the breeze came up again, and the Columbia once more shot ahead. Shortly after this the race was called off, with the Columbia well in the lead. It will be resailed to-morrow afternoon, the start being at 2 o'clock.

Off Brenton's Reef the wind was light at 11:30 o'clock, when a postponement of the start was signaled from F. W. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Conqueror, which carried the Regatta Committee. There was a light roll of the sea setting in from the northeast, the sky was cloudy, and the air humid. The Regatta Committee hoped for a stiff southwester, of which there were many signs that did not come true, the wind hovering between east-northeast and east-southeast until 12:35, when the flags were sent up denoting that a triangular course had been decided on. A few minutes later the flags giving the courses were hoisted. They were east by south ten miles—a beat to windward, southwest-half-west, ten miles, a stretch with the wind on the port beam, and north by west-half-west, ten miles, a run before the wind.

OVER THE LINE TOGETHER.

The tug Coastwise set the marks. The tug Unique carried club members and guests. Sir Thomas Lipton, with George L. Watson, the designer of the Shamrock II., William Jameson, the famous yachting amateur; Ratsey, the sailmaker, and Capt. Sycamore, the skipper of the Shamrock II., watched the race with eager interest from the bridge of the steam yacht Erin. Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard was on the steam yacht Colonia, and with him were ex-Commodore Edward M. Brown, Rear Commodore C. L. F. Robinson, J. Malcolm Forbes, and Secretary J. V. S. Oddie, members of the Challenge Committee.

The preparatory signal was fired at 12:50, the lightship forming the weather end of the line and the Conqueror the lee extremity. The warning gun at 12:55 found both boats jogging close down outside the line, with the Columbia in the lead. Barr, finding that he was ahead of gunfire, worked back and forth killing time. Meanwhile, the Constitution was coming down on him in fine style, and when a minute and a half before the starting gun, both boats headed for the line, Capt. Rhodes had the Constitution in the weather berth. The Columbia, however, had a good yard more, and worked out to get her wind clear.

At 1 o'clock came the starting gun, and six seconds later the two racers crossed the line precisely at the same moment on the starboard tack, and with the Constitution not more than fifty feet on the weather of the Columbia. Once away, the old boat began to show her worth, and jumped ahead, and was soon backwinding the Constitution. Two minutes after crossing, the Constitution put about on the port tack. The Columbia followed, and Barr, with characteristic smartness, gave his boat a fisherman's luff and planted her on the weather of the Constitution. It was the old story—the weather berth and its almost inevitable consequences.

On this port tack the yachts stood for perhaps three miles, the Columbia gaining steadily and the Constitution gliding to leeward. At 1:25 the yachts went on the starboard tack, there being one-eighth of a mile between them. The wind now came in variable and fluky, and the yachts indulged in frequent tacks. At 2:04 the Columbia crossed the bows of the Constitution a good quarter of a mile to windward and gaining all the time. The wind freshened at this stage, and the weather mark came into view, four miles east-southwest of Seaconnet River.

In the short tacks it was noticed that Columbia shot to windward wonderfully in stays, while the Constitution at this work was rather a laggard. At 3:11:08 the Columbia rounded the mark, setting a righting jibtopsail of symmetrical shape and rare tugging capacity, and steered for the second mark with the wind abeam. The Constitution rounded at 3:16:03, having been beaten 4 minutes and 55 seconds on the first leg.

CONSTITUTION FORGES AHEAD.

The Erin was also close by at the turn, and many glasses were leveled on the two vessels. The jibtopsail of the Constitution was the same she carried on Saturday, and was of poor cut and ability when compared with that of the Columbia. The wind fell light, and the Constitution picked up a little at various times during the reach. Balloon foresails were set, and the Constitution luffed out to the eastward in an unsuccessful wind-hunt. At 3:47:00 the Columbia set a balloon jibtopsail, the Constitution following her example almost immediately.

Nothing noteworthy occurred until the second mark was rounded by the Columbia at 4:50:40 and by the Constitution at 4:55:10, the difference between the two being four minutes and thirty seconds, showing a gain by the Constitution of fifteen seconds. After rounding almost a flat calm prevailed for nearly twenty minutes; the Constitution here showed marvelous ability as a drifter. The Columbia set her spinnaker, but, the wind hauling, took it in again after a few minutes. The Constitution lowered her spinnaker pole, but did not set the sail. Under her balloon jibtopsail she crawled up very slowly, and at 5:38 she passed Columbia and was the leading boat. The wind came a little fresher and the Constitution increased her lead. It freshened still more, when Columbia luffed out and passed the Constitution at 6:17 with singular rapidity, and was a quarter of a mile in the lead when the time limit was up. The official table follows:

Name.	Start.	First Mark.	Second Mark.
Constitution	1:00:06	3:16:03	4:55:10
Columbia	1:00:06	3:11:08	4:50:40

Neither yacht finished.

Immediately after the race was declared off the Erin steamed back to the harbor and Sir Thomas Lipton came ashore and was driven to the residence of Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, where a dinner was given in his honor. Besides Sir Thomas and his party from the Erin, there were present the Challenge Committee of the New York Yacht Club, the Regatta Committee, and the owners of the Columbia and Constitution. The affair was entirely informal and there was no speechmaking. The first formal welcome to Sir Thomas by the New York Yacht Club will be given at the new clubhouse in New York at some later date. Immediately after the dinner to-night the Erin, with Sir Thomas and his party on board, started for Sandy Hook.

The present series of races will end Wednesday. Whether or not there will be other races after that the Regatta Committee is not yet able to announce. It is said that another new suit of sails has been made for the Constitution at the Herreshoff works at Bristol. They are nearly finished and some of them may be tried to-morrow.

MR. BRYAN'S LABOR DAY TALK.

Says the Wealth Producers of the Country Are Not Receiving Fair Treatment.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 2.—William J. Bryan delivered the Labor Day oration here to-day. Taking for his text the Scriptural words, "Muzzle not the ox that treadeth out the corn," he said:

"Each decade of our history shows greater production of wealth, and the men who produce it have less to show for it. Is this a good condition? A right condition? The solution of the problems that confront us is in legislation—not in legislation for or against classes, but for equal justice before law. The strike is to-day the only weapon the laborer has, but it is weak and inefficient.

"If the laboring men were half as active on election day as they are in enforcement of their strikes, they would wield a force that would right the evils which beset them.

"The greatest danger of to-day is private monopoly. Not that any one monopoly is worse than others, but the principle is bad which tolerates any private monopoly.

"I have heard that the true solution of the problem is for the laboring man to divide profits with the trusts. That has been given as an argument for the trusts. Such a thing would be immoral and impolitic. It would be like dividing the spoils of the highwaymen. It would be permitting a man to rifle your pockets and then offer to divide the proceeds with you.

"To-day, the only people who sympathize with you are the others who toil in other parts of the Lord's vineyard. In the present great steel strike, where did the first expressions of sympathy come from? From Texas. They have no steel mills there. They are farmers. They are tillers of the soil and laborers, like yourselves. I want to warn you to resist the overtures of the trust. Beware when corporations ask you to join them.

"The farmers can stand the encroachments of the trusts longer than you can. The farmers live off their farms. When trust prices go so high that the farmers cannot buy they will eat the products of their own industry. Their wives can even go back to the primitive method of making clothes by weaving. But when the farmer can no longer pay the trust prices then there will be no more demand for the products of your toil and you can make no more wages.

"The offer of the trusts to divide with the laboring man is a pitfall. Can you trust the corporations to divide honestly? No. How many of you would like to try a lawsuit, when the Judge on the bench is the opposing party to the suit?

"There are good Judges, good juries, yet do you want Judges and juries to try your cases when they are interested in the outcome themselves? When you permit private monopoly to dictate terms of division, then you place yourselves wholly at their mercy. You allow them to water their stock, and then expect them to divide with labor on a just basis.

"You are witnessing a battle between labor and the great steel trust. This trust was willing to unionize some of its mills, but would have others open to non-union labor. Why? Because the trust wants some mills that it can depend on in the event of a strike. It is an unequal struggle, for the trust can shut down its mills for a year, but laboring men cannot live a year without work. It is your duty to crush monopolies with the best resource at your command—the ballot.

"Government by injunction is an iniquitous system, and one of the questions demanding attention at the hands of the American people. The courts are the servants of the people, and for a court to rule by injunction is for a court to dispense with a jury and to condemn a man for violating a law that the court itself made.

"Under the process of government by injunction, the court constitutes itself the power to make the laws, execute them, and pass judgment on the offender. The whole thing is wrong. Under the system a number of employers can organize themselves, go into court and get an order prohibiting others from organizing for the same purpose. They can get an order prohibiting workingmen from getting other workingmen to refrain from working. The employers can organize to crush labor, but others are forbidden to organize.

"I am opposed to Government by injunction, not that it is directed especially against the laboring man, but that it does away with trial by jury. It is a menace, not only to one class, but to all. It is within the power of the laboring man to do away with the system."

Later Mr. Bryan addressed a meeting in Kansas City, Kan., going over the same ground as in this city. He raised a laugh at the outset when, on taking a position sheltered from the sun, he said:

"I have been in the shade for several months now and I'm used to it."

MARYLAND COAL TRADE.

Several Cargoes Shipped to Heart of Nova Scotia Field.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—Six steamships have just been chartered to load Maryland bituminous coal for Pacific and Mediterranean ports. Baltimore is now shipping about 30,000 tons of coal every month to different parts of the world, and is invading markets heretofore held by the English. A fleet of vessels is running coal between Baltimore and the West Indies and Central America. Italian steamers and sailing vessels load coal here for Italy. Coal is being shipped to Mexico, Cuba, Chile, Italy, Japan, Porto Rico, Portugal, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Peru, and Newfoundland.

Several vessels loaded with Maryland coal left here last week for Halifax, which is in close proximity to a number of coal fields, the principal being the Louisburg mines. A regular line of steamers carry coal from Louisburg to the manufacturing establishments of New England in competition with the Cumberland coal trade out of Maryland. The Baltimore shipment was landed in the heart of the enemy's country.

New England manufacturers have been complaining of the quality of the Nova Scotia coal, and agents of one of the province railroads came South for the high-grade George's Creek fuel, which has no peer as a steam maker. A pound of George's Creek coal will evaporate ten pounds of water at 52 degrees into steam at 220 degrees, while one pound of anthracite coal under the same conditions evaporates only seven pounds of water.

REAR ADMIRAL SAMPSON GAINS.

He Spends Much Time Outdoors and Drives and Sails.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H., Sept. 2.—Rear Admiral William T. Sampson is enjoying his stay at Burke Haven and continues to gain strength daily. Reports have been circulated to the effect that his condition was a cause of much anxiety to his friends, but those staying at the village hotel with him declare that he is just as well as he was six months ago. He spends much of his time out doors, and is frequently seen smoking cigars. He occasionally goes boating and driving. Last week he took a long mountain drive and overtaxed his strength, but had fully recovered the next day.

Rear Admiral Sampson was on the lake the greater part of to-day, and chatted with his friends on the hotel veranda after his return. He remains in his room but little.

Burnett's Vanilla is Pure.
Don't let your grocer work off a substitute.—Adv.

ANOTHER ARREST IN GOLF CLUB MURDER CASE

Colored Caterer Held in Mount Vernon on Suspicion.

Detective In New York After Two Waiters — Burglar Theory Scouted —Views of the Rev. Mr. Hunt.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The efforts to solve the murder of David Scott and John Stevens, the negro steward and the head waiter of the Siwanoy Country Club, in the Chester Hill section of this city, led to the arrest to-day in Yonkers of Peter Buckenhoff, a colored caterer, and the departure of Detective Lynch to-night for New York, where it is thought he will search for two colored waiters. These men, with Buckenhoff, were employed at the club as extra help on the occasion of a stag party eight days before the murder.

Wana Simms, the cook who first reported the murder to the police, and who was placed under arrest yesterday morning, was arraigned before Magistrate Bennettt this morning and remanded in the custody of Coroner Banning.

Frank Denaington, the waiter who was detained as a witness yesterday, was allowed to go free to-day, after telling a straight story of his whereabouts Saturday night and Sunday morning.

Drs. Weiss, Fleming, Van Patten, and Fowler, who performed the autopsies on the murdered men, reached the opinion that they were killed while sleeping, but would not discuss their conclusions until their report had been made to the Coroner.

Chief of Police Foley, after thirty-six hours' work on the case, said that the theory advanced by Simms, the cook, that the men had been killed by burglars who entered the clubhouse by forcing three rear doors, did not appear to be worth anything.

"I don't think," he said, "that these men were murdered by burglars. They were done to death by some one in that clubhouse. The evidences of burglars were fixed up by the murderer or murderers to cover up their tracks. The broken doors and the broken window through which the burglars were supposed to have gained entrance look as if they had been forced open from the inside.

"Buckenhoff gave us his address as 11 Engine Place, Yonkers, where he said he slept Saturday night. The landlady of the lodging house stated, however, that he was not there on that night, and that she had not seen him since Friday night. We know that he was in Mount Vernon at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, because some one whom we know saw him at the trolley station then. Buckenhoff told this person that he was going up the road, that he was going to Yonkers, but he was not seen to board a car."

The Siwanoy Country Club is housed in the old Corcoran mansion, an old-fashioned frame dwelling, which has been refitted for the club's purposes. Its arrangement of rooms and its crooked, winding stairways, therefore, led many of the club members to say to-day that the murderer could hardly be the work of persons unfamiliar with the interior of the house. The burglar theory was scouted.

Treasurer Stone called attention to the fact that the broken bolt in the back door was not bent, as it would seem likely if the door had been forced. Then a back window on the ground floor was open all night. He also said that while late Saturday night there was a heavy rainfall, no evidence of the mud tracks of any entering persons was found. He said that the club dealt with Scott, the steward, and the latter employed his own assistants, so that the club members knew little of its servants, except that there was no apparent quarrel. In the early part of July a German named Bungarts was steward for a few days. His services were dispensed with as unsatisfactory, and colored help was decided upon. Scott was then employed.

Scott's brother-in-law, the Rev. Granville Hunt of the Grace Chapel (colored) Baptist Church of this city, said to-night that he believed Simms innocent of the crime.

"One week ago last Wednesday," Mr. Hunt said, "Scott told Simms that he could get three extra waiters for the club's stag party on the following Saturday. Simms went to New York and engaged one man, who was to bring two of his friends. I don't know the names of these men. One of them was kept over Sunday, and it was understood that he should go to the club again last Friday; but he disappointed Scott. A man was obtained for Saturday, who I don't know. I don't know that there was any difference of any kind. The men first wanted $3 a day and car fare, but Dave (Scott) did not let Simms offer them that.

"Scott was here Saturday night to see his sister, whom I married, and his mother, who is very ill here. Just after he left Stevens telephoned from the club. I told him Scott had just left. He said he would be here just the same to see his wife, who stays with us, and he asked me to wait up for him. I sat here until 12:30 and then went to bed, thinking that probably Scott told him things were all right and that he decided not to come.

"When I saw Simms to-day he told me that the blood on his feet and his nightshirt came from the blood on the floor and the beds in the room where he found Scott and Stevens. I was Simms's pastor six years, and have confidence in him. Far from being a rough man, he was gentle, and wept so easily that he was sometimes called 'Jer'miah the weepin' prophet.' I can't think of him doing anything of that kind. Scott praised him to me only a short time ago. He said Simms always did his work right."

When Denaington, who was detained on suspicion, was arraigned in court, he told Magistrate Bennett that he had been occasionally employed by the golf club. Scott would put him to work when there were many golf players or members at the club. He was so employed on Saturday afternoon, and remained at the clubhouse until 11 o'clock, helping Scott, Stevens, and Simms to clean up for Sunday, when he went to his home, and was asleep before midnight. On the way to the club the next morning he heard of the murder. He said that when he left the clubhouse the three men were in the best of humor, and were laughing together, and that there had been no difference between them.

Simms, when arraigned, told the story as he has told it from the start. He claimed to have been awakened by the growling and barking of his skye terrier, chained to his bedpost, and hearing a scream and Stevens crying out, "Oh, Dave!" He told again how he had hurried into the room occupied by the others to find one dead and the other expiring. As for the blood stains, he wore a night shirt reaching to his ankles, and when he leaned over Scott's body the hem of the shirt touched the floor and was thus stained. He said that he was ordinarily a sound sleeper, and that after he had put in a hard day's work, as on Saturday, it required considerable to awaken him. He thus accounted for having slept through any noise that occurred in the room close to his own, preceding the outcry which finally brought him out of bed to investigate.

No trace has been found yet of the cash box of the club, which was in Scott's custody, and is thought to have contained about $180.

Scott was undoubtedly hit with the iron of the bloodstained putter, found near his body, and the blow rightly delivered would, in the opinion of the physicians who performed the autopsy, have felled him. Thus, if the blow preceded the stabbing, there might have been but little noise attendant upon the deed, except the falling of Scott, who was a very heavy man. Stevens received a similar blow, which fractured his skull. The stab wounds insured the death of the men, and some of the cuts were fiendish and were thought by the police to mark a crime not of simple robbery, but of vengeance.

Buckenhoff will be taken before Magistrate Bennett to-morrow morning, and on Chief Foley's request will be committed, pending the inquest to be begun on Wednesday. It is thought that Scott and he had some angry words, but the police refused to give out any information they had about the relations of the two men.

The bodies of Scott and Stevens are being embalmed, and Mr. Hunt, who is attending to the burial arrangements, said that he hoped to send Scott's body to Baltimore to-morrow night and to ship Stevens's body to his old home in Petersburg, Va.

A story in circulation around the clubhouse this afternoon had it that one of the neighbor's servants heard sounds of an altercation in the clubhouse early Sunday morning. The story was said to have been told by a servant at the adjoining residence of Martin L. Sykes, but Mr. Sykes's coachmen, who knew of the story, said he thought it came from William Carson, a Chester Hill dairyman. Mr. Carson said that he was up early Sunday morning to get out on his milk route, that he heard no altercation, and was sure that no dog barked in the clubhouse at that time. He said that he had been wakened by very slight noises ever since four of his cows got out of the pasture and were put in the pound. The police also had heard of the story of a quarrel early that morning, but had no confirmation to give.

A butcher's knife, similar to the blood-stained knife found near Scott's body, was discovered by Chief Foley to-day at the foot of the stairs. It was clean, however, and was not thought to give any further clue to the case.

Before Scott became the steward at the club, last July, he, with a man named Winston, ran the restaurant in Columbia Hall, off Sixth Avenue, near First Street. There was some difference between them, and Scott, Mr. Hunt says, sold his interest to Winston at Winston's price to end the trouble and then dropped the matter. Winston then associated himself with Aiken, who bought Winston out and runs the restaurant alone now.

ATTITUDE OF MR. SHEPARD.

To Issue a Statement Concerning Political Affairs—His Followers May Join Anti-Tammany Forces.

Edward M. Shepard was busy in his Brooklyn home yesterday on legal matters connected with the work of the Rapid Transit Commission, of which he is counsel. Mr. Shepard declined to talk politics. He will not sail for Europe during the next three or four weeks, and the information was given out that he may change his plans and not go abroad this year.

Statements have been published that Mr. Shepard, after consultation with his friends, had decided to take himself out of the Mayoralty situation and prevent the offer of a Tammany nomination to him by going to Europe. Mr. Shepard intends in a short time to issue a statement concerning political matters.

There are several men, formerly leaders of the Shepard Democracy of Brooklyn, who now feel inclined to bolt from the regular ranks and cast their lot with the anti-Tammany forces. One of these men, who is a well-known office holder, said a few days ago that he contemplated resigning his place and coming out for the anti-Tammany union. It is expected that Mr. Shepard's statement will give his views as to what his followers should do in the coming Mayoralty struggle.

SARATOGA GAMBLING ROW.

Judge Who Raided Canfield's Club Is Held for a Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Police Justice Delaney this afternoon held Justice of the Peace Robert Baxter of Mechanicsville for a hearing before the Saratoga County Grand Jury in October. Mr. Baxter was allowed to go upon his own recognizances. The defendant, as Justice of the Peace, on Aug. 2 issued a warrant against Richard A. Canfield of the Saratoga Club. He accompanied the Constable on the raid and commanded him to forcibly serve the warrant against Canfield.

FAITHFUL SERVICE REWARDED.

Louisville and Nashville Road Promotes Major James Geddes.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2.—In recognition of his faithful service to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, extending over fifty years, Major James Geddes, Superintendent of the Nashville Division of the road, was to-day appointed Assistant General Manager of the company, with headquarters at Nashville.

The circular announcing the appointment was signed by Milton H. Smith, President, and George E. Evans, General Manager, and was issued from the general office here to-day. At a banquet in Mr. Geddes's honor at Nashville to-night his promotion was made kown to him.

While Mr. Geddes will perform such duties as may be assigned him by Mr. Evans, it is practically certain that he will have charge of some of the Southern divisions.

CONTEST FOR TWO CHILDREN.

Guardian Named by Dying Mother Is Sued by One of Her Relatives.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—Mrs. Susan Powell Cottman and Joseph C. Howard are in litigation over the guardianship of the two infant children of the late Mrs. Ora Waldron Powell. It was stated to-day that the matter will be carried to the New York courts. Cordelia Ellen Powell, one of the children, was brought before Judge Harlan in this city on Aug. 2 on a writ of habeas corpus sworn out by Mrs. Cottman. The case was postponed, owing to the absence of some of Mrs. Cottman's witnesses, and Judge Harlan gave the child to the custody of Mrs. Cottman until the hearing. The other child, Virginia Brooke Powell, still is in the custody of Mr. Howard.

At the hearing before Judge Harlan it was said that Mrs. Powell, who in 1900, after the death of her husband, brought the two children East from California, was without funds, and opened a boarding house at Roland Park to support herself. This is now denied by some of Mrs. Powell's relatives, who say that, while not wealthy, she brought considerable money East with her. At the hearing here the only motive given for Mr. Howard's interest in the children was the strong friendship which had grown up between Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Powell, she having lived with them for some time. The mother, who died in New York, while with the Howards, left a will naming Mr. Howard as guardian. The case has attracted much interest, owing to the social prominence of the Powell family. Mr. Howard is at the head of a mining company.

REFUSED TO SEE BRIDAL PAIR.

W. F. Bodley Is Warned by Mr. Taylor's Lawyer Not to Call Again.

ISLIP, L. I., Sept. 2.—William Frederick Bodley, who married the daughter of Mrs. Head and ward of Millionaire Taylor last week, and who with his bride were refused forgiveness by the mother and the guardian of the bride, received his check to-day for his services rendered to Mr. Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Bodley left Blue Point this morning to try and see Mrs. Head and endeavor to win her forgiveness. They drove to Mr. Taylor's place, but were sent to the house of Mr. Taylor's coachman. There they found George W. Weeks, Jr., Mr. Taylor's lawyer. From Mr. Weeks Bodley received the check. Mr. Weeks also warned the couple on the part of Mrs. Head and Mr. Taylor not to trespass again on Mr. Taylor's property. Mr. and Mrs. Bodley returned to Blue Point. They will remain there a few days, and then will go probably to New York.

It Pays Dealers to Serve the Best.
Evans' Ale Attracts Customers.—Adv.

DIVVER-FOLEY FETES PASS INTO HISTORY

What They Mean to the Second's Leader and His Foe.

Those "On the Fence" Counted, While the Thousands of Both Factions Enjoy Themselves.

It was a great day for Councilman Foley and for Judge Divver. For the people of the Second Assembly District, without distinction as to age, it was a tremendous occasion all around. For weeks they have looked forward to it. For days they have talked about it, and yesterday the constituents of the two men, who are making a bitter fight for the leadership of the east side district, drank of the cup of happiness that comes to those who are so favored as to have political affiliations that need expression in vigorous fashion. Not all of them "drew bids" for the chowder and dinner. If every man who has "talked politics" in the district these few weeks past had done so even the two big steamboats and the extra barges would not have begun to hold them.

But the next best thing to going to the feed" was to see the start. They might march in the parade, the colors of their favorite proudly adorning coat lapels, or if not that was there anything to hinder them from standing on the sidewalk to shout while the others passed by? Decidedly not. This is a free country, and Labor Day is an excuse for anything but labor. And shout they did lustily, without fear or favor, each for the man of his choice. Some had no choice. But they just shouted anyhow. For what's the use of a picnic if any one must keep quiet?

A COUNT OF FACTIONS.

But to the men who are in politics for something more than fun the day meant more. Up to yesterday, though both sides made claims, nobody felt absolutely certain about numbers or leaders. Now the line has been drawn.

There was still some doubt in a few minds as to just whom big Tim Sullivan would support. That meant that little Tim was a dark horse, too. So, when the portly form of Councilman Foley appeared moving toward the Roosevelt Street pier, with Senator Sullivan and Sullivan the younger in his train, there was tremendous cheering on the part of the councilman's friends.

"Big Tim's wid us," shouted a man in a white Fedora hat, with vigor. "How kin we lose?"

"We can't," came the answer from a hundred throats. "Paddy Divver won't be in the runnin'."

Mr. Foley smiled the smile of a man who is satisfied with himself and with life in general. He had a showing that would have pleased any candidate. At least 4,000 strong, his followers marched with him, and the cheers were deafening. Everywhere there was color. It was not only the Stars and Stripes that did honor to the day. The green flag, with the harp, fluttered from many windows, and banners and drapings of green hung from door posts and housetops. But there were German flags, too, and at one point the yellow flag of the Chinese, with the big dragon, fluttered in the breeze.

before it was opened a thousand or more men pushed and hammered and beat at the doors. When it was finally opened the long rows of tables were quickly flanked on both sides by the hungry men, and the waiters were almost mobbed in the fight for food. Up in the balcony a big band was trying to be heard, but the clatter and clash of the knives on the plates as the diners rapped for the waiters drowned out every other sound.

Over it all beamed Mr. Foley, bustling about, here, there, and everywhere, trying to see that everybody was served as promptly as he wanted to be, which was, of course, quite impossible. Whenever a waiter with a platter of steak appeared there were a dozen men in line who pounced upon him, emptied his platter, and sent him back for more.

CHOWDER FOR DIVVERITES.

It was a chowder in fact as well as name, at Witzel's Point View Park, for which the Divver party headed. They had stewed clams, clams on the half shell, roast clams, and clam chowder. Here, too, the diners lost no time in getting down to business and it was "help yourself or get left." Incidentally, it may be added, few "got left."

Both picnics wound up with athletic contests and games of various sorts.

Joseph O'Brien of 141 North Sixth Street, Brooklyn, was accidentally shot at the Divver picnic. He was walking about one of the rifle targets when a gun carelessly handled exploded and a charge of shot pierced his leg. A doctor was called and bound the wound. His injury was not serious.

Some of the men who attended the Foley picnic were Samuel Ellenburger, Moe Levy, Henry Lowenstein, Mike and Dan Callahan, Tom Reed, the Chinese Deputy Sheriff; Mike Nicolson, the Greek leader of the Second; "Smoke," the "Ivory-Tinted Banner Carrier"; Lou Cohen, and Domingo Deluce, who says he is a Chinaman, born in Cuba.

Martin Engel was also in the ranks of the Foleyites. He was asked how Mr. Croker stood in this fight.

"He's not in it, is he?" was his answer. "What has he got to do with a local fight, anyway? He knows too much to be mixed up in these here scraps. It looks pretty good for Foley, though, don't it?"

Asked as to just what caused the split, Mr. Engel said:

"Why, there ain't no animosity. There's always likely to be this sort of thing. Some men get ambitious and want to push ahead. It's natural, ain't it? Why, if you was living in my district you might take a notion to run against me. I've held my own for thirty years, but, say, you never can tell about these things."

"I'm satisfied with the showing," said Mr Foley. "The boys have turned out all right, and they'll stick."

"No kick comin'," said Judge Divver. "Looks like I've got plenty of friends, don't it?"

Foley's friends pointed significantly to such men as Daniel Volente, Michael Rafrano, Michael Callahan, and Morris Simmons as ex-Divverites who showed how the tide was running. But to the man who had no opinions and no preferences it looked like a pretty even thing. The numbers were about tied, and as for cheers and noise, it was a toss-up between them.

STABBED ON THE MAGENTA.

Patrick J. Carey of 18 Hamilton Street had a quarrel of old standing with Lawrence Labasto of 44 Baxter Street, and the two met on the Magenta on the homeward trip of the Foleyites last night. Words led to blows, and Carey pulled out a knife and stabbed Labasto in the back. Dr. Schlansky of 44 Baxter Street dressed the young man's wound, and he was able to walk home. Carey was locked up in the Oak Street Station.

The district was ablaze with light last night and powder was burned in large quantities in the form of rockets, firecrackers, and roman candles. The Foley party reached the city shortly before 11 o'clock and marched to their headquarters in the Down Town Tammany Club, 1 Chambers Street, passing the headquarters of Divver, 59 Madison Street. There was plenty of cheering on both sides. There were no encounters between the two factions.

The Divver party was detained by the tide at Hell Gate for nearly an hour, and did not get in until after midnight. They went immediately to headquarters, where the parade disbanded.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY FIGHT.

Opposition to Mr. Mason in the Twenty-ninth District—Mr. Partridge Enters the Contest.

A lively fight is promised at the Republican primaries in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. Alexander T. Mason, an office holder, and attorney for the American Ice Company, is the present leader. He incurred the displeasure of many Republicans in the district by using his influence to bring about the selection of James Yereance as one of the appraisers under the collateral inheritance tax law.

Mr. Yereance until recently had opposed the organization, and attacked Senator Platt, and as he was holding a very lucrative position in an insurance company the voters in the district felt that some person more in need of it should get the place. But Mr. Yereance secured it through the efforts of President R. C. Morris of the County Committee and others, and the result was a serious rupture in the Plaza Club, Messrs. Morris, Yereance, and others resigning.

Frank H. Partridge, long prominent in the Republican politics in the district, has entered the field for the leadership. He is a retired business man, a member of the Union League, Republican, New York Yacht, and New York Athletic Clubs, and many other social organizations.

While it is not certain that Mr. Mason will not again be a candidate, the impression seems to prevail that John W. Jacobus will make the race against Mr. Partridge. The latter is confident of success.

CONTEST IN THE 25TH.

Mr. Hess Aids an Office Holder Inimical to McDougall Hawkes.

The Republican fight in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District is becoming decidedly warm. Quite recently Edward J. Conway, who was a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue under Collector Ferdinand Eidmann, was removed on the application of McDougall Hawkes, the leader of the district. The story is that Conway declared adherence to Charles A. Hess, who is said to be contesting for the leadership of the district, a position he filled for several years and then relinquished.

Conway immediately carried his grievance to Mr. Hess. The latter interested himself in Conway's behalf, and has secured for him a position as agent in the Immigration Bureau at $1,820 per year, an increase of nearly $500. Mr. Conway has been ordered to Kingston, Ont.

Mr. Hess says he is not anxious to be leader, but wants to rout a clique that is arrogating everything to itself regardless of the rights of the rank and file.

"A LONG TIME UNTIL 1904."

Democratic Candidates for Presidential Nomination Should Not Fall Into the "Push," Says Mr. Walsh.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 2.—C. A. Walsh, Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, is here on business, and said in an interview to-day:

"There is no real discussion now of the candidates for the Democratic nomination for President in 1904. Of course, a great many men are talked about. There are Hill and Olney and Dockery, and 'Dave' Francis, and W. J. Stone, and Senator Cockrell, but it's a long time until 1904. A candidate who falls into the 'push' too early is liable to get 'crystallized' out before the campaign is reached."

Bay State Prohibitionists.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—The Prohibitionists of Massachusetts to-day nominated the following State ticket: Governor—John B. Lewis, Jr., of Reading; Lieutenant Governor—William H. Partridge of Newton; Secretary of the Commonwealth—Frederick W. Clark of Boston; Treasurer and Receiver General—George E. Batchelder of Lynnfield; Auditor—J. W. Smith of Dalton; Attorney General—Allen Coffen of Nantucket.

Nominated for the Assembly.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The Lewis County Republican Convention to-day nominated Lewis H. Stiles of Martinsburg for Assemblyman.

Peacemaker Stabbed to Death.

PIKETON, Ohio, Sept. 2.—Israel M. McCollaster was stabbed to death last night while endeavoring to fill the rôle of peacemaker in a quarrel at a dance at Salt Creek, south of Piketon. When McCollaster fell knives and revolvers were drawn throughout the hall, which was crowded. A panic ensued among the women, many of whom fainted. In the excitement those who had stabbed McCollaster escaped. Two suspects have been arrested.

MRS. CARRIE NATION INVADES CONEY ISLAND

Her Advent Excites Little Interest Among the Holiday Crowds.

Few Pay to Hear Her Lecture, Despite a 50 Per Cent. Reduction in Price —Fun on the Pegasus.

Mrs. Carrie Nation—reduced from 50 cents to 25 cents—made her début at Coney Island yesterday as a lecturer. Not more than 100 people considered her lecture a good investment, even at the reduction made at the eleventh hour, when the prospects of a fair-sized audience were more gloomy than the weather.

Mrs. Nation was manifestly disappointed in her reception at "the most iniquitous resort in America," she she styled it. So was her manager, and so also was George C. Tilyou, the proprietor of the "Steeplechase," who secured her as an attraction. Mr. Tilyou certainly did his full part toward getting a good audience for "the smasher." The thousands of people who took their Labor Day outing at Coney Island were all made acquainted in various ways of the fact that Mrs. Nation was the island's particular freak for the day. From early morning a man made up as a Kansas farmer, and leading a billygoat and a mangy dog, paraded up and down the Bowery, the goat and the dog bearing placards on their sides announcing Mrs. Nation's lecture.

Many seemed to see in the goat an inspiration. Suggestions to the farmer were frequent that Mrs. Nation ought to add the goat to her equipment as a smasher. There were others who inquired if Mrs. Nation intended to come out for bock beer.

Then there were the men who sold Carrie Nation hatchets. "Right this way and get a Carrie Nation hatchet to protect yourself. If you don't have one you are liable to get smashed!" was the warning bawled out by these vendors. The price was 5 cents, and as they were rather attractive little souvenirs the vendors sold many of them.

Inside the "Steeplechase" grounds Mr. Tilyou had a number of barkers circulating among the surging masses shouting out the information that Mrs. Nation's lecture would begin in the auditorium promptly at 4 o'clock. An immense crowd gathered about the doors of the auditorium, anxious to get a view of Mrs. Nation, and deliberating whether or not they wanted to hear her. The placard over the box office, "Admission 50c.," helped them to decide. The vast majority concluded they would rather indulge in five or six attractions at 10 cents each. At 4 o'clock there were not more than fifty people in the hall, and it was then that Mr. Tilyou decided to cut the price. The 50 cent cards were taken down, 25 cent cards put up, and about fifty more people bought tickets and filed in.

PERFORMANCE ON A STEAMBOAT.

Mrs. Nation arrived on the Island about 3 o'clock. She came down on the Iron Steamboat Pegasus. She gave a much better show on the boat than she did on the island. As she soon as she got on board she made her identity known by exhorting the male passengers to threw away their cigars. Most of them laughed at her and puffed away with unusual violence. Discovering one man who was asleep in a camp chair with a half-smoked cigar between his fingers, Mrs. Nation snatched it from him and threw it overboard. This act caused general merriment to all except the man who was caught napping. He awoke suddenly and in bad humor. Mrs. Nation called upon several men to give her their cigars. Some of them complied and she threw the collection overboard.

At this juncture a waiter passed with a tray of beer. Mrs. Nation reached for him, but he escaped. She then sought out the bar on the lower deck, a large crowd following her. The crowd at the bar recognized her, and began to make ready for trouble. Mrs. Nation marched straight up to the bar, picked up several glasses of beer which had been deserted, and hurled them to the floor.

The Captain of the boat, who had been keeping an eye on her, stepped up, and informed her that he would put her in the hold and keep her locked up if she made any further trouble. The warning was sufficient to curb her destructive inclination. She walked out to the deck, mounted a chair, and delivered one of her characteristic speeches.

When the Pegasus reached the island, an open cab was awaiting Mrs. Nation. She and her manager got into it and drove off amid the cheers and jeers of the crowd. As the cab wheeled down Surf Avenue Mrs. Nation was recognized at intervals, and crowds gathered about the vehicle, small boys reaching up and shaking her hand. But to thousands of pleasure seekers she was an incident of mere trifling interest. They bestowed upon her no more than a casual glance, and then went on in search of more exciting sport.

When Mrs. Nation came out on to the stage at the "Steeplechase" Auditorium, about 4:30 o'clock, she was attired in a white dress made with a cape. She carried a small Bible in her hand. The size of her audience was evidently a disappointment to her. She had seen the surging multitudes on every hand as she drove down Surf Avenue, and doubtless had expected to have a full house.

"Well, this is a small crowd," she said. "But the Scripture tells us that we must not despise small things, and what we lack in quantity we make up in quality."

Those who did pay the price of admission to hear Mrs. Nation were for the most part prompted solely by curiosity, judging from their remarks. She did not meet their expectations. She is not an interesting talker. The vehemence which her career suggests is altogether lacking in her speech.

LECTURE COLDLY RECEIVED.

Only twice during her lecture did she succeed in winning applause. She told of her experience on the boat coming down and of her sensation on landing in "the most iniquitous resort in America."

"Coney Island," she said, "would not be what it is if it were not for the government of New York. But what can you expect from a government which is run by a lot of beer-besmeared, nicotine-faced, beaked-nosed devils."

This was something like it, and the crowd—or, more properly speaking, the bunch—gave her a hand.

"Samson," said Mrs. Nation, "was the strongest man in the world. Why? Because his mother, before he was born, was commanded to drink neither wine nor strong drink. And the same command was given him, and he obeyed it—that's what kept him strong. You women ought to remember about Samson's mother. It's a crying shame, it's horrible, the way women drink in New York. And many of them do what's equally as bad as drinking themselves. They fall in love with what they think is a man, but what in reality is nothing more than an animated whisky bottle."

Mrs. Nation gave her reason for not indulging in more smashing here as follows:

"I don't want to get arrested, because my manager has got dates ahead, and, besides, I have beer"—the audience laughed, and Mrs. Nation became confused for a moment, and then corrected herself—"I mean I have debts to pay."

In speaking of the harm done by the sale of liquor at Coney Island, she said:

"Whenever a girl goes wrong here, you can bet it is because some two-legged devil has given her wine. These two-legged devils have been spreading snares for women ever since the world began. You remember that a devil started after Eve in the Garden of Eden—and he caught up with her, too."

Mrs. Nation said that if she had her choice between the two evils of tobacco and liquor she would destroy tobacco first. She said the tobacco habit begat the drunk habit. Before she closed her lecture she made this declaration:

"If every woman here who realizes what the liquor habit has done and is doing to destroy manhood and debauch womanhood will come up here and give me her name and promise of assistance we will clean up this Coney Island before I leave."

As a proof of her earnestness Mrs. Nation took up her hatchet and flourished it. There were no volunteers.

The close of Mrs. Nation's lecture was decidedly businesslike. She displayed copies of the paper which she is editing and said that now was the time to subscribe. She also said her photographs could be purchased for 10 cents. Moreover, she informed her audience that she was writing a history of her life, which would soon be on the market.

HOW SHE SPENT THE MORNING.

Before she started for Coney Island yesterday Mrs. Nation spent quite an eventful morning. She left the Victoria Hotel early for The Christian Herald office, where she wished to purchase a Bible. The office was closed on account of Labor Day. Mrs. Nation said it was her custom to read a chapter of the Bible before each meal.

From The Christian Herald office she was driven to Police Headquarters. She arrived there shortly after 9 o'clock with a considerable crowd in her wake. She went to have a talk with Deputy Commissioner Devery, but failed to see him. She was told that he had not come down, though there was a report around that the Deputy Commissioner departed by a back door to avoid meeting her.

When she left Police Headquarters Mrs. Nation indulged in a "smashing" which bore all the earmarks of a pre-arranged episode. After a whispered consultation with a young man who evidently wanted something sensational to report Mrs. Nation entered a saloon at the corner of Mulberry and Houston Streets and swept from the counter several glasses filled with water. The barkeeper tendered her a glass of beer, which she let fall on the floor.

She was followed up Mulberry Street by about 200 men and boys. At Bleecker Street she boarded a car. At the end of a seat in front of Mrs. Nation sat a man in clerical dress, who, as soon as he learned the woman identity, arose and offered her his hand. He said he was glad to meet her. Subsequently the man said he was Brother John of the Franciscan Order and connected with the College of St. Francis in Brooklyn. He said that while saloon-smashing was hardly the thing for New York City, he believed Mrs. Nation was inspired by proper motives. He said he understood that Mrs. Nation was a "tom-boy" in her youth, and was used to holding a commanding position in the community in which she resided. For this reason he was able to excuse her mannerisms.

Mrs. Nation is to lecture at Coney Island every day this week and next Sunday.

PLENTY OF MONEY IN SIGHT.

Ex-Controller Eckels Says There Need Be No Stringency or High Interest Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Marked activity in banking and investment circles is looked for since the vacation season has closed, according to James H. Eckels, President of the Commercial National Bank. Mr. Eckels has just returned from a week's visit in New York, and, discussing the outlook to-day, he said:

"There is some conflict of opinion as to what the general condition of the money market will be in the immediate future, but the best consensus seemed to be that money will be in sufficient abundance to meet not only all the necessities of crop movement in the South and West, but all legitimate demands of business as well, and that, too, without creating a monetary stringency and consequent high interest rates. From every section reports reach New York of unusual activity in every line of trade and manufacture. What is noticeable here is noticeable there, and despite bad crop reports, purchases continue heavy and collections good.

"The railroad earnings show that it is not one thing but many which make up the freight traffic of the lines of railway running East, West, and South, and the prediction is freely made that the coming year, notwithstanding the falling off in the corn crop to be hauled, will show better railway receipts than the one drawing to a close.

"The shipment of currency from the New York banks or some of them, at least, has fairly set in and will continue for a considerable period. Rather curiously, however, some large institutions have as yet been called upon for scarcely any currency at all. Chicago is the chief reserve banking centre for so many Western and Southern banks that we here feel the drain first. The drain on New York is largely to be measured by the ability of our own financial institutions of themselves to provide currency as required without calling on New York. It is not unlikely that within a week gold imports will commence, with the result of aiding the New York banks' reserve accounts and preventing any stringency. With such imports the upward tendency of the stock market will continue."

INSANE PATIENT ESCAPED.

Dangerous New Jersey Criminal Sawed His Way to Liberty from the Morris Plains Asylum.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 2.—Thomas Donahue, one of the most dangerous insane criminals ever confined in the asylum, has escaped from the State institution at Morris Plains. Donahue was committed to the State Prison at Trenton in November, 1900, for "tapping a till" in Mills's saloon at 127 Ogden Street, Newark, and on March 20 last he was transferred to Morris Plains, as an insane criminal. Donahue continually stated he would escape, and threatened his keepers, and said he would kill a person by whom he claimed he was being persecuted.

Every precaution was taken to guard him, and he was kept in what is called the strong room, the chilled steel inner door of which was held by a patent lock that the manufacturers claimed was non-pickable. The bars of the one window are also of chilled steel. This window opens on a corridor in which there is a single window leading to the yard and which is protected by soft iron bars.

Every day Donahue's cell was searched and his clothing also to discover if he had weapons or tools. At 10 o'clock last night the patrol examined the fastenings of the prisoner's cell and everything was apparently secure. Donahue appeared to be asleep.

It is supposed that immediately after the keepers left, Donahue went to work on the patent lock, which apparently he found little difficulty in unlocking. He then sawed through the bars of the window in the outer corridor, lowered himself by means of a rope made out of strips from the bed coverings to the yard below, scaled the fence, and disappeared. His flight was discovered within an hour, but no trace of him could be found. A fine steel saw and an implement for picking the lock must have been in his possession, but how he got them and concealed them is a mystery.

Donahue is thirty years of age, is 5 feet 9 inches in height, weighs 165 pounds, has dark-brown hair and blue eyes. His features are regular, although his nose is rather prominent. His complexion is dark. A scar one and a half inches long disfigures his right eyebrow. Chief of Detectives Cosgrove of Newark when told of the escape said Donahue was one of the most dangerous of living criminals owing to his utter disregard for human life. Also that he was not insane, but simulated insanity well enough to fool physicians and thus get to a place from which he could escape.

Small Fortune in a Wheat Bin.

Special to The New York Times.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Sept. 2.—John Walaum, a farmer of this county, found today in a bin of wheat a sack of gold, notes, and securities, placed there by his father, who died over two years ago. Ever since the death of his father Mr. Walaum had been looking for money which he was convinced his father had concealed somewhere on the farm. While measuring wheat to-day, preparatory to taking it to market, the son found the sack of money and securities, the value of which runs over $2,000.

New York Christian Conference.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Sept. 2.—The attendance at the sessions to-day of the New York Christian Conference were almost as large as yesterday's. Prof. F. K. Saunders of Yale University at this morning's session for Bible study discussed the prophets of the eighth century, B. C. At the 11 o'clock meeting the Rev. Lester Bradner, Jr., discussed the preparation needful for a successful Sunday school teacher. The Rev. A. H. McKinney spoke on the value of the home department of Bible study. Egbert Reinhart led the vesper service. The evening service was addressed by the Rev. Philip Moxson of Springfield, Mass. His subject was "The Sunday School as a Mediator."

Dr. J. S. Simmons' Wife Wants Alimony.

Justice Dugro, in the Supreme Court, will this morning hear an application for alimony in behalf of Mrs. Mary Simmons, wife of Dr. John Gorse Simmons, who left her home, in Westchester, because he refused to longer harbor as his guest Miss Leah V. Walters. Through ex-Judge L'Amoreaux, as counsel, Dr. Simmons has brought a suit for divorce against his wife, and will resist the demand for alimony.

Minister Loomis Arrives.

F. B. Loomis, ex-United States Minister to Venezuela and now Minister to Portugal, arrived on the Vaderland yesterday. Mr. Loomis said he was very much pleased with his new post at Lisbon.

CHILD FACED DEATH ON A CAR FENDER

Borne Down the City's Steepest Grade at Full Speed.

Rolled Before the Wheels Just as the Horrified Motorman Regained Control of His Car.

Carried nearly two blocks on the fender of an unmanageable electric car down the steepest incline traversed by any railway in the city, then rolled beneath the iron guard, to be saved with only trifling injuries as the wheel was about to crush her head was the startling experience of Lena Alma Casey, four years old, in upper Amsterdam Avenue yesterday.

The little girl was crossing the tracks at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, which is almost directly in front of her home, at No. 1,270, having started out with her grandfather, Robert Cook, to take a walk in Riverside Drive. She ran a little ahead of the old man and directly in front of Car 2,527, which was coming down the grade toward One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street in charge of Motorman Deery of 330 West Twenty-fourth Street. The car was crowded and the tracks were slippery. It would not stop short on the hill.

The little girl turned as she reached the middle of the track to call to her grandfather. Cook gave a warning shout and started toward the child, who was by this time thoroughly confused. Deery turned on his levers with little apparent effect, for the car struck the child almost at full speed, tossing her high in the air. She came down in the fender and the little hands closed in a life and death grip upon the iron bars.

Pasengers in the car added their cries of horror to those of Mr. Cook in the street and many pedestrians, among them Policeman William T. Lintner of the West One Hundred and Twentey-fifth Street Station, and Benjamin Lesser, a lawyer, of 425 Broadway, started in a useless pursuit of the car while Deery was straining desperately at the controlling apparatus on the front platform in his efforts to stop.

The child was seen to shudder as the car, still going rapidly, rolled across One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and when it had gone about half a block further the little hands relaxed their hold and she rolled over the edge of the fender, down which she had been slowly slipping by inches, and went under it. The wheels of iron rolled her over and over, tearing her dress entirely from her, when suddenly Deery's efforts were successful, and the car stopped with a jerk. The child, who all thought had been mangled to death, lay then beneath the front part of the car, showing no signs of life, while one of the forward wheels on the right side was touching her flesh.

The child's frantic mother, who had seen the whole affair from the window where she had been looking after her father and her daughter as they started for their afternoon of pleasure, was the first to rush through the crowd. Men extricated the little girl from her position and placed her senseless form in the mother's arms, while the spectators filled the air with sobs or imprecations, according to individual mood.

Dr. Henry B. Henson of 318 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, who happened to be near, rushed up and made an examination on the spot of the apparently inanimate form, and reported that the child was unhurt, so far as he could see, except for some slight cuts and bruises, a diagnosis which the little one herself speedily confirmed by opening her eyes and in few minutes starting for her home.

IMPERSONATED AN OFFICER.

Brooklyn Merchants Charge Albert Hubbell with Collecting Counterfeit Coins from Them.

Albert Hubbell, twenty-nine years old, of 410 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, was arrested last evening by United States Secret Service Officer Frank Burke, who charged him with representing himself as a Secret Service officer.

For some time complaints have been received by Inspector Flynn, from business men, who said that a man representing himself as a Government officer had called upon them and asked if they had any counterfeit coin in their possession. When he displayed a badge the merchants gave him whatever had come to them in the course of their business. Hubbell was locked up in the Adams Street Police Station and will be arraigned before Commissioner Morle to-day.

Hubbell said that he had never represented himself as a Secret Service officer. He said that he had found the badge in a ferry house, and had sometimes worn it while he was with friends as a joke.

LABOR DAY SPLIT IN UTICA.

Clash as to Non-Union Bands Is Followed by Two Parades.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 2.—There were two Labor Day parades here to-day on account of four non-union bands which headed some of the labor organizations. They were the Italo-American Band, the Ashcraft Band of the Church of the Holy Cross, and two drum corps. There were two union bands in line, the Germania and Shremp's Bands, both members of the Musical Union, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

When the parade was about to move, President A. E. Barbor of the Musical Union asked Grand Marshal Mortimer to order the non-union organizations out of line. Mortimer, who is the President of the Trades Assembly, the central labor organization, refused, and Barbor then told the union musicians to stop playing, and they did so. The Iron Molders' Union and Germania Band made a parade apart from the other organizations. President Barbor says he will report Mortimer's action to the American Federation of Labor.

The new Majestic Theatre was built last Winter by non-union workmen. The house was boycotted, but the Musical Union allowed Rath's Orchestra to play there after the Federation had investigated the boycott. Then the Musical Union withdrew from the Trades Assembly, and has since been affiliated with the Federation. The Trades Assembly refused to recognize the Musical Union and Iron Molders' Union.

President Mortimer says that members of the non-union bands are members of the labor unions. He refused to recognize the two bolting bands because they did not belong to the Trades Assembly.

GAMBLING DEVICE FOR CHILDREN.

Two Men Held on the Charge of Operating Swindling Wheels.

Even little children are not safe from dishonest gambling devices, according to the testimony given in the Harlem Police Court yesterday when Sylvester Carfolite of 223 Wadsworth Avenue and a man named Russo of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street were arraigned by Detectives Fogarty and Meuer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children on a charge of corrupting youth.

They said that Carfolite ran a kind of roulette wheel at Fort George, which was supposed to allot prizes by chance, the most valuable being an album worth about 45 cents. But they said it was so constructed that if the dealer leaned upon one side it would never stop at any prize at all. Russo they charged with running a fishing pond at the same place. There were few prizes in it, they said, and not one worth more than a cent. Carfolite, the detective said, claimed to be an agent of the Committee of Fifteen when arrested.

Edward Boyle and Harry Williamson, boys about thirteen years old, were witnesses against the prisoners, as they said that they had played both the wheel and the fishing pond.

Magistrate Olmsted held the accused in $300 bail for trial.

New Post for G. B. McCormack.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 2.—G. B. McCormack, formerly General Manager of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, has been appointed General Manager of the Woodward Iron Company. The appointment takes effect at once. Mr. McCormack was with the Tennessee Company for twenty years, and was one of the foremost factors in the upbuilding of industrial Alabama. He resigned a month ago, and was succeeded Charles McCreery, formerly General Manager of the Nova Scotia Coal and Iron Company. The Woodward Iron Company is one of the most prosperous iron corporations in the South.

ALL-NIGHT LICENSES REFUSED.

Mr. York Would Not Grant Them and Coney Island Men Are Angry.

Deputy Commissioner of Police York is going to reform Coney Island. He said so on Saturday last when he refused to sanction the applications of fifteen hotel keepers for all-night licenses for last night. Just why he selected this time of the season to begin his latest crusade is not known, as he has issued over 100 during the season.

It was hinted last night that his reason was that Deputy Chief P. H. McLaughlin was away on his vacation and that he did not want to be responsible for anything that might happen in the places for which all-night licenses were requested.

The Deputy Commissioner's refusal was a severe blow to the business men of the island, who expected to gather in many dollars this morning after a majority of the places at the resort had closed. Many who were refused were indignant last night, and it is said that a delegation will wait on Mr. York to-day and request him to explain his action. Yesterday afternoon Daniel Fenton, proprietor of a resort on the Bowery and one of the men refused, engaged Henry Cummings, a lawyer, to begin mandamus proceedings.

COL. MURPHY DEFENDS POLICE.

In Reply to Merchants' Demand for Reform He Says He Will Go as Far as Any Man.

D. Le Roy Dresser, President of the Merchants' Association of New York, under date of Aug. 31, addressed a letter to Col. Michael C. Murphy, Commissioner of Police, in which it was asserted that from the experience of the Merchants' Association, the disclosures concerning the police of this city had a bad effect upon the commercial interests of the city; that officers doing their duty should not be criticised harshly or punished, but ought to be sustained; that the way to remove the scandals is to probe the evils to the bottom and root them out; and calling upon Col. Murphy, as the chief public servant connected with the Police Department, to remove all officials under him whose actions degraded the department and cast a slur upon the city. This letter was delivered by hand at the office of Commissioner Murphy.

Under the same date, Col. Murphy replied in a letter, which was received yesterday. Col. Murphy's letter is as follows:

I most respectfully acknowledge your communication of the 31st inst., as President of the Merchants' Association of New York, and agree with every word that you say regarding the losses to the commercial interests of our city in consequence of the statements made in the press. I can only cite the case that occurred yesterday, when the person that you mention in this communication, Officer O'Neill, acknowledged to me under his own signature and under oath, that the majority of the statements made in the press were untrue. The evil had been done. The right side was touching her flesh. This denial does not take back the newspaper assertions, and we must suffer under the charges previously made.

I want to say to you, Mr. Dresser, that I will go as far as any man living to better the interests of the Police Department, as well as better the interests of the commercial community, and the proof is that there are no murders in New York; there are no robberies in New York; the citizens do not complain any more of gangs or thugs or ruffians assembling in various quarters of the city. Any man that passes through the streets of our city, at no matter what hour of the day or night, is not interfered with or insulted if he attends to his own business and goes along quietly and in an orderly manner.

Almost every day we have accounts of rescues, of saving of lives by police officers, from drowning, from fires, from runaway horses, from the street railway cars; but not a word of commendation is given to the policeman or to the department. A few kind words may be said of the individual policeman, but it is passed and never mentioned afterward.

If politics could be eliminated from the press accounts of the Police Department there would be no occasion for the scandals that now exist. Assure you again that I will take any means in my power to eliminate any evils in the department, as I have done in the past. I have been here only a few months, and I am proud to say that I have made some changes in the department that have been of benefit, and that I am sure will continue to be of benefit in the future, to good government as well as to the Police Department.

I am ready to co-operate with your society in anything you may suggest that can be carried out under the rules and under the law.

M. C. MURPHY,
Commissioner and Chief of Police.
New York, Aug. 31, 1901.

POLICEMAN LUES ON DUTY.

Not Identified as the Reckless Driver of a Cab—Capt. Flood Will Prefer Charges.

Policeman Louis Lues of the Tenderloin Station, who it is alleged while intoxicated on Sunday night appropriated a cab at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, and, acting as cabman, proceeded to drive recklessly through up-town streets, made his appearance yesterday at the station house soon after 12 o'clock and went on reserve duty. Capt. Flood was immediately notified of Lues's reappearance. He sent two Roundsmen to the Parker House Stables, where the cab belonged, and brought to the station house Louis Marquet, the youth who was in charge of the cab when Lues got on the box.

Marquet was wanted to identify the policeman. This he did not do. Instead, when confronted with a number of men, he pointed out Policeman Urquhart, who it was proved beyond all doubt was on his post on Fourth Avenue at the time of the cab escapade, and who answered roll call at midnight.

Capt. Flood said that he was convinced that the boy was excited and had made a mistake. He is almost sure, he declared, that Lues was the policeman who was guilty of the breach of discipline and taking the cab.

Lues, unless he resigns, will have to face charges. Capt. Flood said that he would present all the circumstances in the case to Commissioner Murphy to-day.

HAVANA POLICE IN TOWN.

They Visit Station House and Firemen —Quick Work of the Latter Heartily Applauded.

Five Havana policemen, under the command of Capt. Homobono Laguerueli and piloted by Henry Bauvein, an importer, made a tour of the city yesterday, attracting much attention wherever they appeared. They reached here from Cuba Sunday on their way to the Pan-American Exposition. They were in full uniform of blue, with coats similar to those of the bicycle squad of this city, their headgear being like the Summer hats of the New York firemen. Their shields, which are modeled after the metropolitan police shields, are worn on the front of the hat, each bearing the number of its wearer. The trousers have a black braid about an inch wide running down each side.

None of the men speaks English, though all can converse in Italian as well as in their native Spanish. They went to the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, where Joseph Prisidi, the official bootblack, was pressed into service as their interpreter. Capt. Stephen E. Brown showed them over the station, explaining much of the methods in vogue, and they then went to Fire Headquarters, next door, where an exhibition of the life-saving apparatus was given for their benefit and an alarm rung to show them how quickly the horses could take their positions under the drop harness, all of which caused strenuous handclapping on the part of the visitors. The Cubans were then shown over the Seventh Regiment Armory, near by, and after that they were taken to Central Park, where they found much to interest them.

BICYCLE AND CAR IN COLLISION.

Two Young Men Injured, One Seriously —Were Riding Tandem.

Two young men on a tandem bicycle were seriously injured last night in a collision with a Broadway car at the corner of Fortieth Street.

William Wheatley, twenty years old, a clerk in a down-town bank, who lives at 190 West End Avenue, and George Hamblin, about the same age, who resides at 105 West Fortieth Street, spent their holiday riding about on the tandem. When the collision occurred Wheatley was on the front seat and received the full force of the shock. He was thrown violently to the sidewalk. His jaw was fractured and he was injured internally. Hamblin jumped, but fell, and his right wrist was badly sprained. The wheel was wrecked.

Wheatley was taken to the New York Hospital in an ambulance by Dr. Wells, who said that he was in a dangerous condition. Hamblin had his wounds dressed at a near-by drug store.

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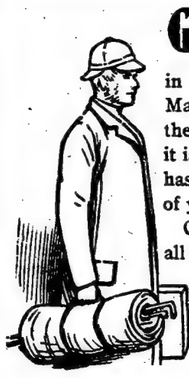

in search of health. Thousands go. Many can not go. Carlsbad is coming to them. At least, the health giving part of it is. You get every curative quality that has made the place famous for hundreds of years, in the Carlsbad Sprudel Water.

Carlsbad Sprudel Water is a specific in all ailments of the Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, in Gout and Rheumatism, etc. If a decided laxative action is desired, take a teaspoonful of the Carlsbad Sprude Salt with a tumblerful of the water early in the morning on an empty stomach. Carlsbad Sprudel Water bears the signature of Eisner & Mendelson Co., New York, sole agents for the U. S.

MR. CARNEGIE CRITICISED.

Secretary of State McDonough Talks of Profits, Libraries, Armor Plate, and the Homeless Wealthy.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 2.—After the parade and demonstration of the labor organizations in this city this afternoon the members of the different unions went to Falkill Park, where John T. McDonough, Secretary of State, delivered an address on labor matters. In referring to Mr. Andrew Carnegie Mr. McDonough said:

"I wish to speak respectfully of every man, and especially of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who has given so much for libraries but a little incident occurred some time ago which is well worth mentioning. There was a disagreement between Mr. Carnegie and some of the stockholders of his company which resulted in a lawsuit, in the course of which Mr. Frick testified that the company, with a capital of $25,000,000, made a profit of $21,000,000 in one year.

"You need not wonder that millions are given for libraries when they can be given out of one year's profits. Now I do not object to that, but I did object when the Carnegie Company said it could not make armor plate for the United States for $400 a ton. I say that the Carnegie Company, with its big profits either charged too much for its goods or paid its men too little.

"I beg of you not to be envious of the millionaires you read about. You are a happy, and often happier, than they. It often seems to me that they are homeless people. One week you hear of them at Bar Harbor, the next at Newport, and for a week or two more they are at Monte Carlo playing the game. You are the happy men and women, and if your fate should be that of Lazarus, remember that Lazarus was blessed."

DIPLOMAT'S SON JAILED.

Young Senor Calvo of Costa Rica Charged with Stealing Street Signs at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 2.—Señor Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, son of Señor Calvo, the Costa Rican Minister to the United States, was arrested here at 1 o'clock this morning, on the charge of having stolen several street signs in Bar Harbor, from which place he was a passenger in the midnight express to Boston. He was taken from the sleeping car and locked up in the City Hall Station, but four hours later was sent back to Bar Harbor in custody of an officer, who had come on the same train, but who had no authority to make the arrest.

Young Calvo was first arrested in Bar Harbor last Saturday, and was locked up for trial. Later, however, and without the knowledge of the police, the local Justice ordered his release, having been informed by the Swedish Minister that he was immune from arrest. When the police found that their prisoner had flown, they jumped at the conclusion that he had broken out of the station, and began to not pursuit, sending a telegram to Bangor to head him off here, while an officer who had seen him board the train at Mount Desert ferry came with him to Bangor.

When the officer and his prisoner got back to Bar Habor this morning explanations were made, and the Señor was again released. He left on the afternoon train for Washington.

STOLEN JEWELS RETURNED.

Thief Who Robbed a Newark House of $3,000 Worth Sends All Back Except a Ring.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 2.—A quantity of valuable jewelry was stolen from the house of Charles H. Earle, at 161 Mount Prospect Avenue, on Saturday afternoon. To-day, with the exception of a man's diamond ring, it was all returned to the house by mail. The package was mailed in the Newark Post Office.

On Saturday afternoon, when there was no one at home, the thief entered the house with a key. In the hollow post in the headboard of the bed in Mrs. Earle's room on the second floor was concealed jewelry valued at between $2,500 and $3,000. The thief took the jewelry from its hiding place.

The jewelry,

AMERICAN WOMAN IS ACCUSED OF FORGERY

Said to Have Planned Big Stock Swindle in London.

AMOUNT INVOLVED, $500,000

Miss Eastwick Gave Order for 1,000 Shares of United States Steel, but Did Not Have the Margin.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Marie Josephine Eastwick of Philadelphia was arraigned in the Guild Hall Police Court to-day charged with having forged a railway certificate of the value of £100,000. The defendant, who is slight and was shabbily dressed, was accommodated with a chair, and sat the whole time, listlessly, in the dock.

The Public Prosecutor said the defendant had been residing in England for eighteen months, and was believed to be an American of wealth. She had been living with persons, said to be her father and sister, at the Hotel Metropole, London, and had been coaching through England and living generally in the most expensive manner. She had recently removed to Hampstead, for the benefit of her health. She obtained an introduction to Mr. Beeton, a member of the Stock Exchange, to whom the defendant represented herself to be the owner of securities worth, roughly, £500,000. She said she wanted to buy 1,000 shares of United States Steel Corporation as a speculation. This operation required £1,000, which, the defendant said, she did not have. But, as she wanted to invest immediately, she told Mr. Beeton she had to cable to a trust company in Philadelphia to break open her strong box and forward the money to her by mail. She added that the trustees telegraphed to her, refusing to do so until they had possession of her key.

The defendant on Aug. 12 went to the Charing Cross branch of the Credit Lyonnais and asked the manager to buy two shares of Canadian Pacific Railroad stock. The manager took the order, but afterward found it difficult to get so small a number of shares, and wrote to the defendant at the Red Lion Hotel, Henley, asking if it would be allowed to buy five or ten shares. As a result five shares were bought, Aug. 15, and the defendant duly sent her check. She wrote to Mr. Beeton on Aug. 15 from Stratford-on-Avon, saying she expected a thousand Canadian Pacific shares from New York, and wanted a loan on them, as she was desirous of buying more United States Steel. Mr. Beeton replied that he did not think there would be any difficulty in raising a loan on such security.

The defendant received a certificate for five Canadian Pacific shares on Aug. 16. The Prosecutor said that by Aug. 26 the certificate had been altered, the name of the original holder had been erased, and the name of Marie Josephine Eastwick had been substituted. The word "five" in the number of shares and the numerals had all been altered, so that it appeared to be a certificate for a thousand instead of for five shares. This was skillfully done, three kinds of type and ink being used, showing considerable preparation. The only mistake was that the document bore a shilling revenue stamp instead of one for £10, which a certificate for 1,000 shares would carry. The defendant sent the altered document, with a letter, to Mr. Beeton on Aug. 26, asking him to buy 1,000 United States Steel shares in the firm name, also requesting a loan of £4,000, adding that she was going in for motor-cars rather heavily, and was about to purchase a stud farm.

The defendant telegraphed Mr. Beeton from Buxton on Aug. 28, asking if the certificates had arrived. In the meanwhile Mr. Beeton's clerk, on receiving the certificate, noticed the stamp irregularity and went to the Canadian Pacific Railroad office, where it was pronounced to be a forgery. Mr. Beeton telegraphed this information to the defendant, asking for an explanation. She replied, "Call me on the telephone," and then telegraphed, "Have sent no certificate. Don't understand."

Mr. Beeton notified the police of London, and a detective arrested the defendant at the Palace Hotel, Buxton, Saturday, after midnight. The receipt for the registered letter in which the certificate was sent was found among the defendant's effects.

The testimony of Mr. Beeton and others was heard, generally sustaining the Prosecutor's statement. The detective said the defendant told him that she had practically no defense.

The magistrate asked if the person who was said to be Miss Eastwick's father was present, and a well-dressed man stood up among the seats reserved for spectators. The magistrate directed him to be seated. In conversation with a reporter the man said he was the father of Marie Eastwick, who came from Philadelphia.

The defendant was remanded until Sept. 9. She will have special privileges on account of the poor state of her health and will be examined by doctors. Her counsel intimated that the prisoner was suffering from temporary insanity. Her father said he could not explain matters at present, but that everything would come out all right.

The general tenor of Mr. Beeton's evidence was that the defendant impressed him as being a woman of wealth and position. She told him that while she was in Russia the Czar placed a train at her disposal, and that J. Pierpont Morgan had written her, advising her to buy United States Steel common in anticipation of an immediate rise.

The defendant's father was called up by the Court and consented with the greatest willingness that his and his daughter's trunks be searched, and the prisoner, speaking for the first time, said:

"You are welcome to search them all."

KNOWN IN PHILADELPHIA.

Miss Eastwick Has Speculated and Been in a Sanitarium.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—Friends of Miss Marie Josephine Eastwick learned with surprise to-night the story of her trouble in London. Although she has only been an occasional visitor to Philadelphia in recent years, she is well known in local social circles. Miss Eastwick is about thirty-two years old. She is a granddaughter of the late Harrison Eastwick. Her father, Edward P. Eastwick, was formerly associated with the Havemeyers in the sugar refining business, and when he retired, fourteen years ago, he was reputed to be a millionaire.

Miss Eastwick is fond of horses, dogs, and of all outdoor sports, but has been averse to the social preferment that her family's position and wealth assured her. At frequent intervals she has been estranged from the members of her immediate family, and at such times has made her home with other relatives. During the last twelve years she has devoted herself to travel, making her longest stay in England. Occasionally she came to Philadelphia to visit the family of her uncle, Andrew N. Eastwick, and her aunt, Mrs. Isaac Jones. While in this country she regarded New York as her home, and staid at the Waldorf-Astoria. She made numerous visits to her brother, George Spencer Eastwick, who is in the sugar business in New Orleans.

Several years ago Miss Eastwick inherited from her grandmother an interest in an estate, said to be worth $100,000. About that time she and her father became estranged; it is said, and with the capital afforded by her grandmother's legacy the young woman speculated in the stock market, but with what success her relatives or friends do not know. Later on her health gave way, and a reconciliation with her father followed. She was sent to a sanitarium, where she remained for several months. Upon recovering her health she again went to England, and became distinguised as a whip. She did most of her coaching in Scotland, and was frequently accompanied by well-known Englishmen and Americans. Miss Eastwick left this country about eighteen months ago, accompanied by her father and sister, Miss Hulda. When last heard from they were in Scotland.

DISCONTENT IN PERSIA.

Widespread Revolutionary Movement the Result of the Arrangements with Russia.

COLOGNE, Sept. 2.—A dispatch to The Cologne Gazette from Teheran, dated Aug. 31, says:

"A widespread revolutionary movement is going on in Persia, fostered by discontent with the Government on account of the new loan negotiations with Russia. The Grand Vizier is accused of selling the country and failing to make reforms. Martial law has been proclaimed in the capital and environs.

"The agitation, it is said, proceeds from the entourage of the Shah, who frequently finds threatening letters upon his writing table."

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CLAIMS.

British Foreign Office Representative Quotes from Capt. Reichmann's Report.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Major Gen. Sir John Ardagh, the representative of the Foreign Office before the Transvaal Compensation Commission, presented to the commission yesterday, as part of the British case against the American and other claimants, the report of Capt. Carl Reichmann, who was United States Military Attaché with the Boers. From this report it appears that the Irish-American ambulance corps originally consisted of fifty-three men. On their arrival at Pretoria forty-six of them threw away their Red Cross badges and took up Mausers.

Capt. Reichmann was quoted as saying that the works of the Netherlands Railroad and the dynamite factory at Johannesburg were turned into Boer arsenals, and, consequently, the claimants who had worked therein could not be entitled to damages for deportation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Ambassador Choate has cabled to the State Department, under date of Aug. 31, as follows:

"South African Commission will receive no further claims after Sept. 15."

THE BOER RECONCENTRADOS.

Report that They Will All Be Moved to Garrisoned Coast Towns.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 2.—The military administration has, it is said, determined to move all the Boers in the concentration camps, numbering upward of 100,000, to garrisoned towns on the coast, where food is more readily available.

The railways, thus relieved, will probably suffice to supply food for the population of Johannesburg, permitting the reopening of all the mines.

THE CZAR AND THE KAISER.

Belief that Their Meeting Will Be Important Politically—The Czar Lands in Denmark.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—In spite of the efforts made to preserve the non-political aspect of the coming meeting between Emperor William and the Czar, the Schlesische Zeitung's St. Petersburg correspondent asserts that the Czar has been in autographic correspondence with the Emperor, special couriers visiting Berlin twice weekly, bearing letters which have not passed through the hands of any official.

ELSINORE, Denmark, Sept. 2.—The Russian imperial yacht Standart, with the Czar and Czarina on board, which arrived in Kjöge Bay last night, anchored here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The imperial party were received at the water side by King Christian and all the members of the royal family. The visitors took a train for Fredensborg later in the afternoon. The Czar and Czarina were warmly acclaimed by an immense crowd at the railway station.

GERMAN COLONIAL ARMY.

Count von Buelow Formulating Proposals, Soon to be Submitted to the Various States.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, is formulating proposals, which he will soon submit to the German States, for the formation of a Colonial Army.

According to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, which published articles upon the need for a colonial army early last month, the German Government finds that it cannot longer ignore the demand for such an army. Another article, regarded as semi-official, stated that the Government was not unaware of the difficulties to be encountered, especially on the financial side, and was trying to find means of calling a colonial army into existence without unduly disturbing the existing financial capabilities of the empire.

The leading idea in the new project is to create a body of troops which would volunteer for this service, and whose training from the very beginning would be for service beyond the seas. Experts in colonial affairs will be called to assist the Government in the elaboration of the plans, and the great experience which Count von Waldersee has gained in China as commander of the colonial troops of other powers will also be placed at the disposal of the Government.

There is said to be little doubt that the proposal will be strongly opposed by the Radicals and Socialists, who will argue that, at a time when it is proposed to tax so heavily the food of the people, any extra expense should be avoided.

TURKEY'S INTERNECINE TROUBLE.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Advices received here from Turkey indicate a disquieting internal situation. Disorders and military uprisings are reported in Armenia, Macedonia, and the neighborhood of Mecca. The son of a high functionary was carried off near Adrianople by brigands, who fought a bloody engagement with the troops sent against them.

A dispatch from Salonica says that Nouri Bey, aide de camp of the Sultan, who was sent to investigate the brigandage in Albania, has been killed by Albanians.

It is also said that the Turkish troops at Prizren (Albania) and Uskub (100 miles from Salonica) are rioting because they have not been paid.

British Trades Union Congress.

SWANSEA, Wales, Sept. 2.—The thirty-fourth annual Trades Union Congress assembled in Albert Hall here to-day. About 400 delegates were present, representing a million working people. Among the subjects which are to be discussed are "Higher-Grade Education," "Housing of the Working Classes," "A General Eight-Hour Day," "Compulsory Arbitration in Trades Disputes," "Adult Suffrage," and "Old-Age Pensions."

The Danish West Indies Negotiations.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch to a news agency from Copenhagen says the new Danish Ministry has decided to accept the United States offer of 16,000,000 kroner (about $4,300,000) for the Danish West Indies.

Mr. Carnegie Rewards Heroic Miners.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Andrew Carnegie has given £100 each to Sheddon, Law, Jones, and Dick, four miners who displayed conspicuous bravery in the rescue of their comrades at the time of the recent Donibristle colliery disaster.

Australian Mail Coach Robbed.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 2.—A masked cyclist last night stopped the White Cliffs-Hilcania mail coach, wounded a passenger, secured the mails and opals valued at £1,400, and escaped.

Dukedom for Salisbury Expected.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Birmingham Daily Post says King Edward is likely to confer a Dukedom on Lord Salisbury at the time of his Majesty's coronation.

Ambassador White Back in Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, has returned here.

GIFT FROM PEKING FOR THE MUSEUM OF ART

H. G. Squiers to Present Bronzes and Curios to This City.

It Is Said to be One of the Most Complete Collections of Chinese Art Objects in Existence.

PEKING, Sept. 2.—H. G. Squiers, Secretary of the United States Legation, started for home to-day on leave of absence.

He takes with him a collection of Chinese art, filling several railway cars, which experts pronounce one of the most complete in existence. Mr. Squiers intends to present the collection, which consists largely of porcelains, bronzes, and carvings from the palaces, bought from missionaries and at auctions of military loot, to the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Most of the officers and Directors of the Metropolitan Museum of Art were out of town yesterday afternoon. Curator George H. Story having arrived two days ago from Europe, was found at his home, 230 Central Park South. The dispatch from Peking was shown to him, and he was asked particularly whether or not the collection of Chinese art would be accepted if there were any reasons to believe that it was loot, having been bought at auction. To this Mr. Story replied:

"The Metropolitan Museum of Art does not accept loot. I think it an outrage, however, that such a suggestion should be made in connection with anything which Mr. Squiers has to give. He is a gentleman and has one of the finest porcelain collections in the country, I am told. Now a man who engages in that kind of work—the collecting of Chinese art, bronzes, &c.—is not apt to be a man who accepts or presents loot. There is of course some danger that a man might get something at auction which had not been honestly acquired, but never knowingly. It would be presumed by the Museum that Mr. Squiers's collection had been honestly got, he being a gentleman, without question. I see no reason in the world why the collection spoken of should not be accepted."

BIG CAMP MEETING ENDS.

Success of the Ocean Grove Feast of 1901—The Final "March Around Jerusalem."

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Sept. 2.—The camp meeting of 1901, which began Saturday, Aug. 17, is ended. The final service was held this morning in the Auditorium, when the reports of the leaders of the various meetings were read, the ordinance of infant baptism was observed, and the annual "March Around Jerusalem" was participated in by 3,000 Methodists.

There were thirty-five children baptized by Bishop James N. Fitzgerald, President of the Camp Meeting Association, who was assisted by the Rev. Dr. A. E. Ballard and the Rev. J. H. Alday, M. D., members of the Devotional Committee. This took place at 9 A. M. Three of the children were named after the late Queen Victoria.

Then followed the reading of the reports. Bishop FitzGerald said the camp meeting of 1901 was the best ever held on the grounds. Hundreds of persons have professed conversion, thousands have been reclaimed, and hundreds of ministers and church members have obtained the blessing of sanctification, he said.

The reading concluded, a procession was formed, led by the choir and orchestra, and the camp meeting officials, the leaders of the several meetings, the visiting clergymen, and the congregation marched through the Auditorium, the Temple, and the Tabernacle, and back again to the Auditorium. As they marched the choir sang "Marching to Zion" and other hymns. Bishop FitzGerald then delivered the closing address, the choir sang "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," and three taps of the Auditorium bell announced the close of the religious feast.

BURGLAR ROBBED WOMAN.

Climbed Into Her Room at New Brunswick and Made Her Give Up Money at Pistol's Point.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 2.—For the second time within a week thieves have entered the homes of women who have been alone and have robbed them at the point of a revolver. Mrs. Thomas Gavin of 189 Townsend Street was sitting alone in her room on the second floor of her home last evening when a burglar climbed into a front window, having reached it by climbing up a porch. Mrs. Gavin was too frightened to scream. Pointing a revolver at the woman, the intruder said in a low voice:

"I understand that you have a lot of money in the house. Get it and hand it over, and don't make any noise about it, either. If you make any outcry I'll blow the top of your head off."

Mrs. Gavin said that she had only $2 in the house, and that it was up stairs. The burglar demanded that she get it. She went up stairs, and he followed her, keeping the revolver pointed at her all the time. When he had secured the money he left by the same window by which he had entered. Mrs. Gavin alarmed the neighborhood after he had gone, and then fainted. It was several hours before doctors could bring her back to consciousness.

According to the woman the burglar's face was painted white and red like a clown. He was fully six feet in height and carried the biggest revolver that she had ever seen. One of the burglars who robbed Mrs. William Stamm of this same neighborhood last week was also six feet in height and wore a big false beard to hide his identity. His revolver was also described as being unusually large. The police have no clues to either robbery.

YACHTSMAN'S BODY FOUND.

He Fell Into the Water at Northport, L. I., and Was Drowned.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Sept. 2.—The body of George Frederickson of Bridgeport, Conn., who was drowned last night while cruising off the Park City Yacht Club here, of which he was a member, was recovered to-day.

The body was found fastened to one end of a float of the Independent Yacht Club. It is supposed that Mr. Frederickson in stepping from the float to his boat missed his footing and fell into the water. His clothing became fastened by a nail and he was drowned. Mr. Frederickson was a master builder in Bridgeport, and was considered quite wealthy. He was fifty years old, and unmarried.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MEDIA, Penn., Sept. 2.—The Sycamore Flour Mill, in Upper Providence Township, was burned last night. Loss, $10,000. The mill was said to be the oldest in the country, having been built in 1717.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Sept. 2.—The planing, shingle, and sash factory of McGrath & Son, at Lakeside, was burned to-day, together with the finished stock. Loss, $50,000; insurance, about one-half.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The Logan Square terminal of the Metropolitan Elevated Road was practically destroyed by fire early to-day. The ticket agent narrowly escaped death in the fire, which destroyed about a dozen cars, a train shed, repair shops, and other railroad property. A motorman waiting with his train at the station pulled about eighty cars out of the yards and saved them. Estimated loss, $50,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

11 A. M.—280 Delancey Street; Abraham Reise; damage slight.

12:40 P. M.—2,919 Eighth Avenue; Alexander Gonron; damage slight.

1:20 P. M.—118 West Twentieth Street; Simpson, Crawford & Simpson; no damage.

PRINCE CHUN HAS STARTED FOR BERLIN

Kaiser Consents to Waive Ceremony of Kotowing.

The Prince Will Be Accompanied Only by an Interpreter When the Emperor Receives Him.

BASEL, Sept. 2.—At 11 o'clock to-night Prince Chun and his entourage left here for Berlin by the imperial special train. Before starting a member of the mission said that Emperor William had decided to waive the ceremony of kotowing, and that the only persons to be received by him in ceremonial audience would be Prince Chun and Ying-Chang.

The member of the mission in question also said that the mission would remain in Berlin for a fortnight, and had received and accepted invitations from the British, Italian, American, Belgian, and Japanese Governments.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The Ostasiatische Correspondenz asserts that Emperor William of his own initiative caused Prince Chun to be informed of his (the Kaiser's) willingness to receive him at Potsdam, accompanied solely by an interpreter. The paper adds that Prince Chun replied thanking the Kaiser for so graciously removing the difficulty connected with the audience, which will probably take place on Wednesday or Thursday.

The fact that the difficulty has at last been surmounted has created considerable satisfaction in the public mind. Prince Chun will now apologize without any humiliating formalities. It is asserted that all the members of the Government were as much surprised as was the public at the attempt to revive the obsolete custom of kotowing.

Count von Bülow has now returned to Nordeney to finish his interrupted holidays.

It is understood that the newly appointed Chinese Minister to Germany, who is a member of the Expiatory Mission, was most energetic in opposing prostration, declaring that if he submitted to such a ceremony he would forfeit the right to be treated as an equal by the other members of the Diplomatic Corps.

IMPERIAL CITY EVACUATED.

Is Handed Over by the French Troops to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—M. de Lanessan, Minister of Marine, has recently received a dispatch from Peking announcing that the French have formally handed over the Palace of Ancestors and the imperial city to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, and that only one French battalion remains in the old French quarter.

Pao-ting-Foo and the other points adjacent that were occupied by the French have been evacuated after salutes to the tri-color from Chinese regulars.

Hindu Troops to Stay at Tien-Tsin.

TIEN-TSIN, Aug. 31.—The departure from here of the Third Bombay Cavalry has been countermanded, at the request of Gen. Creagh, as the other garrisons are larger than the British.

WU NOT ORDERED TO LONDON.

The Minister Does Not Think He Is to be Transferred There.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Owing to the fact that before the Boxer troubles developed the Chinese Government appointed Kuei-Chun, a member of the Tsung-li-Yamen, to the post of Minister to St. Petersburg, Minister Wu is not inclined to credit the dispatch from London stating that the Chinese Minister at London is to be transferred to St. Petersburg, and that Mr. Wu will be transferred to London.

Mr. Wu said to-day that recently he read in a Chinese newspaper that Kuei-Chun was making preparations for his departure from Peking for the Russian capital. Kuei-Chun, when assigned to St. Petersburg, did not proceed at once to his post owing to the outbreak of the Boxer troubles, but Minister Wu has not heard anything since the appointment to indicate that it has been canceled.

Mr. Wu arrived in Washington to-day from the seaside. Owing to the press of matters demanding his attention he will not be able to be at Buffalo on President's Day, Sept. 5, but will send one or more members of his legation staff to represent him on that occasion.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—T. H. Newberry, Detroit; E. O. Hopkins, Birmingham, Ala.; H. Sellers McKee, Pittsburg.

HOLLAND—J. W. Adamson, Forfar, Scotland; J. Hartman, London; Judge D. Cady Herrick, Albany; Romulus Boyle, Baltimore.

MANHATTAN—M. P. McCoy, London; J. T. Bowen, Chicago; J. E. Wellwood, Belfast.

NETHERLAND—Senator W. A. Clark, Montana; Dr. E. M. Culver, Great Barrington, Mass.; E. S. Picard, Detroit.

IMPERIAL—D. T. Lyon, Chicago; E. N. Morgan, Cleveland; W. T. Graham, Pittsburg; Thomas Norman, Toronto.

GRAND—H. S. Bettes, Paris, Texas; Capt. J. R. Holmes, England; F. B. Loomis, Lisbon.

VICTORIA—Major H. L. Haskell, United States Army; Col. E. F. Bartoe, St. Paul; Judge J. D. Yeamans, Washington.

GILSEY—James Wilson, Detroit; Aug. Lamey, Manheim, Germany.

FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. Edward Wallace Lee, St. Louis; N. F. Chamberlain, Havana.

HOFFMAN—Gen. J. B. Wentworth, Chicago; W. P. Robertson, Jacksonville; Prof. Charlemagne Koehler, Washington.

ALBEMARLE—Ad. Lierneur, Verviers, France; James S. Whiteley, Baltimore.

WESTMINSTER—Dr. Otto G. Littman, Porto Rico.

BELVEDERE—Dr. M. Bamon, Costa Rica.

MURRAY HILL—R. V. Fraser, Montreal; Robert F. Hooper, Chicago; the Rev. R. H. Paine, Baltimore.

ASTOR—Gen. John M. Wilson, United States Army; A. W. Harriott, Turk's Island; R. J. Cowperthwaite, Portland, Ore.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; north to east winds.

Generally fair weather is indicated for to-day and Wednesday east of the Mississippi River, and also on Thursday in the Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and the Ohio Valley, except in the South Atlantic States, where local showers are probable Wednesday and Thursday. There will also be showers in the southern portion of the Gulf States. In the West the weather will be partly cloudy, with showers to-day in the Northwest and central Rocky Mountain region, and probably on Wednesday in the upper Mississippi Valley and western upper lake region. It will be cooler to-day in the Northwest and somewhat warmer east of the Mississippi River, except on the coast. It will be cooler Wednesday in the Missouri and upper Mississippi Valleys and the middle slope.

On the New England Coast the winds will be light and variable, on the Middle Atlantic Coast light northeasterly, on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts light and variable, and over the great lakes light north to east.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light variable winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	THE TIMES. 1900.	THE TIMES. 1901.	Weather Bureau. 1901.
3 A. M.	73	68	70
6 A. M.	73	77	70
9 A. M.	76	67	69
12 M.	81	67	71
4 P. M.	80	71	82
6 P. M.	78	70	72
9 P. M.	75	68	69
12 P. M.	73	68	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72
Weather Bureau	68
Corresponding date 1900	76
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	69

The thermometer registered 66 degrees at 8 A. M. and 68 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum being 71 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 66 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 80 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 53 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Woolens Are Peculiar

It's astonishing how many patterns there are that you don't want; how hard to find those you do. It takes a large stock to please all minds, but if there is a taste which we cannot suit to a dot, we have yet to know of it.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; W. L. Milner, cloaks and clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Moir, laces, notions, ribbons, and jewelry; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Starr, Charles, Louisville, Ky.; W. Pohlman, laces, ribbons, dress goods, silks, domestics, linens, and white goods; 14 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; A. Dannon, domestics and linens; Hotel Albert.
Hutzler, A., Sons, Richmond, Va.; J. Hutzler, jewelry; M. Hutzler, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mack, domestics, linens, and white goods; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks, suits, and waists; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Hochschild, laces, vellings, and art goods; Miss Herzog, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Williams & McAnnulty, Scranton, Penn.; J. S. McAnnulty, carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss L. Cozlo, muslin underwear and infants' wear, Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Stair, J., York, Penn., dry goods; Holland House.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; T. E. Kenny, upholstery goods; F. M. Smith, laces, ribbons, and trimmings; Hotel Imperial.
Cohen, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Cohen, cloths; Hotel Imperial.
Fowles & Co., Lewiston, Me.; A. W. Fowles, notions and hosiery; C. B. Libby, suits, wrappers, and muslin underwear; Hotel Albert.
Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. B. Rathbun, domestics, linens, white goods, notions, and hosiery; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Lyon Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Cohen, carpets, clothing, and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; E. W. Morgan, domestics, notions, and ribbons; F. Potts, linens; C. N. Bexford, laces; Hotel Imperial.
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. J. Gillen, domestics, dress goods, and linings; Hotel Imperial.
Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Johnston, cloaks, laces, notions, and furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; Miss L. Boedeker, ladies' and infants' wear and waists; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Smith & McCord Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; L. Smith, dress goods and silks; 258 Church Street; Grand Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; S. D. Bansher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Dunn, Taft & Co., Columbus, Ohio; D. H. Taft, domestics, cloaks, suits, and waists; Miss McDonald, waists; Hotel Navarre.
Paul, E. S., & Co., Lewiston, Me.; S. M. Paul, domestics, dress goods, laces, hosiery, and gloves; Hotel Navarre.
Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Kelly, ladies' and infants' wear; 167 Duane Street; Hotel Normandie.
Dreyfous Company, New Orleans, La.; J. S. Dreyfous, novelties; 50 Franklin Street; Hotel Normandie.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong, clothing and upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Miller & Rhovas, Richmond, Va.; W. Scott, dress trimmings, dress goods, and silks; Herald Square Hotel.
Rich, M., and Brother, Atlanta, Ga.; J. Sloman, notions and jewelry; 415 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; A. Kennedy, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Steiner, Lobman & Frank, Montgomery, Ala.; L. Steiner, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Mayer, Alfred, Washington, D. C.; E. D. Mayer, notions, cloaks, suits, and waists; R. Harris, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Starr, Charles, Louisville, Ky.; P. Kratzeise, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear; 14 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel; J. Wilson, optical goods; Victoria Hotel.
Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; C. A. Newcomb, Jr., linens and domestics; Omar Harrison, furnishing goods, parasols, and gloves; Miss K. Hurley, laces, neckwear, and fans; Miss Kerwin, ladies' wear; Miss McGlogan, millinery; Miss Sillbeman, fancy goods; 341 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. B. Welden, furniture; G. W. Welden, carpets; Miss K. Heary, upholstery goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Michael Brothers, Athens, Ga.; M. G. Michael, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.
O'Neil, M., Company, Akron, Ohio; A. M. Barbar, furnishing goods; K. Fedderson, notions, fancy goods, and hosiery; F. B. Goodman, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Byrne & Hammer Dry Goods Company, Omaha, Neb.; G. L. Hammer, linens, white goods, notions, and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Ambach Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.
Rice, Stix, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. S. Rauh, hosiery and knit goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.
Cohn, M. M., & Co., Little Rock, Ark.; M. M. Cohn, dry goods; 513 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; L. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; 52 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. P. Fox, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Goll & Frank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. F. Rauser, furnishing goods, 87 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.
O'Gorman, T., & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss M. H. Schofield, laces and embroideries; Hotel Albert.
Emporium and Golden Rule Bazaar, San Francisco, Cal.; H. Guggenheim, clothing, 108 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Robinson, Strauss & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. Strauss, millinery, 621 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.
Rich, M., & Brothers Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. Sloman, notions, 415 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Mann & Unker, Albany, N. Y.; L. Mann, notions; F. L. Unker, fancy goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. Newmark, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Solomon, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Perl, ladies' wear, 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Rossmore.
Lyons Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; D. T. Lyon, notions and furnishing goods; L. Herzog, hosiery and gloves; E. Rothschild, sporting goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Cleveland Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. Bowie, blankets; Hotel Albert.
High, J. M. Co., Atlanta, Ga.; F. W. Holt, notions; 51 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Hibben, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Paris Brothers, Frankfort, Ind.; J. S. Paris, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Thalheimer Bros., Richmond, Va.; M. Thalheimer, notions; Hotel Savoy.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. J. Rohr, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Reynolds Bros., Elmira, N. Y.; W. H. Gibbens, cloaks and suits; Westminster Hotel.
Ferguson, McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Watson, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Armstelin, M. B. & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Miss H. Long, millinery; 7 Mercer Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Fischer, umbrellas; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.
Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Gutman, silks; 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. Doyle, millinery; 454 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. B. Gutman, embroideries; Miss Schaefer, laces; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. B. Hutzler, notions and trimmings; Miss J. McFeely, fancy goods; 477 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Martin & Hoerr, Mankato, Minn.; F. P. Hoerr, jewelry; Rossmore.
Chance, C. M., & Co., Leavenworth, Kan.; Miss M. Chance, books and stationery; Westminster.
Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; A. Hoffman, dry goods buyer.
Kelly, D., & Son, Winchester, Ind.; Charles A. Kelly, department store; Marlborough.
Cleghorn, Henry, & Co., Summerville, Ga.; C. C. Cleghorn, general merchandise; Broadway Central.
Deming, M. G. Edinburgh, Ind.; general merchandise; Gerard.
Moore & Stephenson, Oil City, Penn.; Anna Deming, suits and notions; Broadway Central.
Hamilton, H. S., McArthur, Ohio; department store; St. George.
The Dowd Hamilton Company, Wellston, Ohio; A. A. Dowd, dry goods; St. George.
Tracy, J., Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss L. McCarthy, corset manufacturer; 15 East Eleventh Street.
Vutches, J. E., Shelby, Ohio; dry goods.
Carpenter, C. D., Big Rapids, Mich.; dry goods and carpets; 17 East Thirty-eighth Street.
Wendling, L., Shelbyville, Ill.; general merchandise; Lafayette.
McKelby, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; Herbert J. Barnes, 335 Broadway.
Elder & Johnson, Dayton, Ohio; E. A. Hale, dry goods; Miss A. L. Crowl, dry goods; 57 White Street.
Gregg, J. M., Corning, N. Y.; Mrs. M. Hagerty, cloak buyer and dry goods.
McKennon, Anderson & Foster, Columbia, Tenn.; George McKennon, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Uhler & Philips, Marion, Ohio; Mrs. B. Taylor, dry goods; 316 West Twenty-third Street.
Stevenson, C. M., Ionia, Mich., dry goods.
Hopson, E. T., Chicago, Ill., millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Eichenbaum, Samuel, Corning, Ohio, dry goods; Hotel Colonnade.
Weber, H., Sons & Co., Zainesville, Ohio; S. Weber, dry goods and cloaks; Hotel Colonnade.
Rosenblum, S., & Co., New Castle, Penn.; S. Rosenblum,

The Wanamaker Store

Store will close daily at 5 o'clock until September 14th.
After that date usual hours of business will be resumed.

The Wanamaker Store

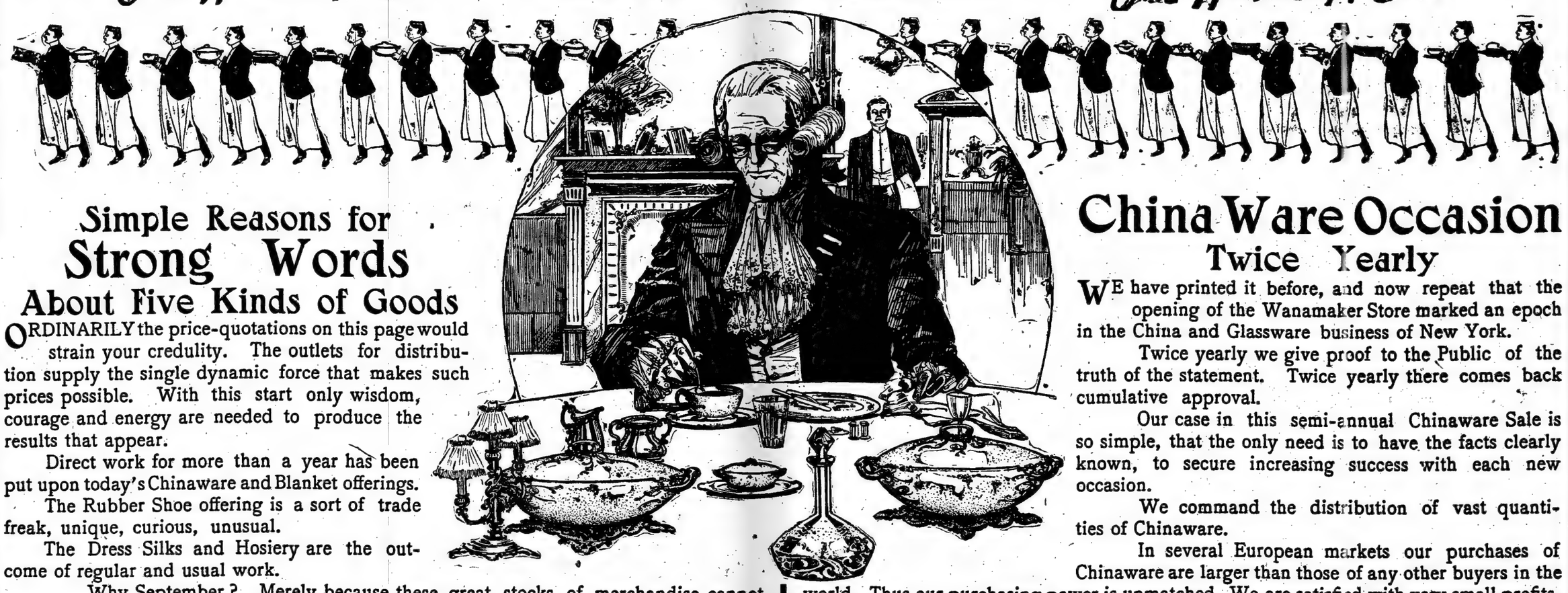

Simple Reasons for
Strong Words
About Five Kinds of Goods

ORDINARILY the price-quotations on this page would strain your credulity. The outlets for distribution supply the single dynamic force that makes such prices possible. With this start only wisdom, courage and energy are needed to produce the results that appear.

Direct work for more than a year has been put upon today's Chinaware and Blanket offerings.

The Rubber Shoe offering is a sort of trade freak, unique, curious, unusual.

The Dress Silks and Hosiery are the outcome of regular and usual work.

Why September? Merely because these great stocks of merchandise cannot have the special treatment required, while our great regular business from October to January is upon us.

September BLANKETS

We own *fifty thousand* pairs of Bed Blankets—all collected for our own retail trade.

In the assembling of this vast stock the best mills in the entire country, from Maine to California, from Vermont to North Carolina, were in sharp and direct competition. The choice fell upon mills in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, North Carolina, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and California.

Thus we get best qualities; and the buyer at retail, wanting only a single pair of the cheapest blankets, gets more advantage in price than the great wholesale buyer. Is not that a triumph of great retailing?

Here are the offerings:

White Blankets---

At $1.50 a pair—The Elmwood, for single beds; well made and strong; 59 x 72 in.; 3¼ lbs. $2—Same, for double beds, 69 x 76 in.; 4¼ lbs.

At $2.50 a pair—The Wistar, for single beds; good and warm; nicely finished; 60 x 80 in.; 4 lbs. $3 a pair—Same, for double beds, 70 x 82 in.; 5 lbs.

At $3 a pair—The Sterry, for single beds; white wool filling, cotton warp; 60 x 80 in.; 4 lbs. $3.75 a pair—Same, for double beds, 70 x 82 in.; 5 lbs.

At $4 a pair—The Ridgewood, for single beds; fine soft wool filling on fine cotton warp; 60 x 80 in.; 4 lbs. $4.75 a pair—Same, for double beds, 70 x 82 in.; 5 lbs. $5 a pair—Same, for extra size beds, 78 x 84 in.; 6 lbs.

At $4 a pair—The Northern Pacific, for single beds; all wool warp and filling; 64 x 80 in.; 4 lbs. $5 a pair—Same, for double beds, 72 x 84 in.; 5 lbs. $6 a pair—Same, for extra size beds, 80 x 90 in.; 6 lbs.

At $5 a pair—The Farley, for single beds; long soft wool filling on light cotton warp; 60 x 80 in.; 4 lbs. $6 a pair—Same, for double beds, 70 x 82 in.; 5 lbs.

At $5 a pair—The Jefferson, for single beds; fine staple wool in warp and filling; 60 x 80 in.; 4 lbs. $6 a pair—Same, for double beds, 72 x 82 in.; 5 lbs. $7.50 a pair—Same, for extra size beds, 76 x 84 in.; 6 lbs.

At $3.25 a pair—The Funston, for extra size beds; soft finished white wool filling, cotton warp; 78 x 84 in.; 5¾ lbs.

At $6 a pair—The Donaldson, for extra size beds; fine finished soft wool filling, cotton warp; 80 x 84 in.; 6 lbs.

Specially Made Blankets—

The Physicians' Favorite; pure woo filling on light cotton warp. $3.50 a pair—For single beds; 60 x 80 in.; 4¼ lbs. $4 a pair—For double beds; 70 x 82 in.; 5 lbs. $5 a pair—For extra size beds; 76 x 86 in.; 6½ lbs.

Genuine California blankets, made by the celebrated Mission Mills, of California. They are made of the finest, softest wool that this country produces, and are only to be found in this city in the Wanamaker Stores. These blankets are cut in two and bound at each end.

At $7.50 a pair—The Pasadena, for single beds; 62 x 80 in.; 4½ lbs. $8.50 a pair—For double beds; 72 x 84 in.; 5½ lbs. $10 a pair—For extra size beds; 78 x 86 in.; 6½ lbs.

Main and Third floors.

At $3.50 a pair—The Perfection; soft fluffy wool filling on cotton warp; 76 x 86 in.; 6 lbs.

$5 a pair—The Columbia; made of fleecy wool filling, light cotton warp; 78 x 86 in.; 6 lbs.

Gray Blankets---

At $1.65 a pair—The Stonington, for single beds; strong and well made cotton and wool; 58 x 78 in.; 4 lbs. $2 a pair—Same, for double beds; 67 x 80 in.; 5 lbs.

At $2 a pair—The Silverton, for single beds; light gray wool filling, cotton warp; 60 x 80 in.; 4 lbs. $2.50 a pair—Same, for double beds; 70 x 84 in.; 5 lbs.

At $2.50 a pair—The Wyndmor, for single beds; wool filling; cotton warp; 60 x 80 in.; 4 lbs. $3 a pair—Same, for double beds; 70 x 80 in.; 5 lbs.

At $3 a pair—The Rough Rider, for single beds; all-wool filling and warp; 62 x 74 in.; 4 lbs. $4.25 a pair—Same, for double beds; 70 x 80 in.; 5 lbs.

At $3.50 a pair—The Valley Forge, for single beds; fine wool filling, spool cotton warp; 60 x 80 in.; 4 lbs. $4 a pair—Same for double beds; 70 x 82 in.; 5 lbs. $4.50 a pair—Same, for extra size beds; 76 x 84 in.; 6 lbs.

At $4 a pair—The Ashland, for single beds; all-wool warp and filling; 64 x 80 in.; 4 lbs. $5 a pair—Same, for double beds; 72 x 84 in.; 5 lbs. $6 a pair—Same, for extra size beds; 80 x 90 in.; 6 lbs.

At $8 a pair—The Hygeia; extra selected wool warp and filling; 72 x 84 in.; 5 lbs. $9 a pair—Same; 76 x 86 in.; 6 lbs.

Red Blankets---

At $3 a pair—The Saxonville, for single beds; all-wool; 60 x 80 in; 4 lbs. $3.75 a pair—Same, for double beds; 72 x 84 in.; 5 lbs.

At $3.50 a pair—The Belmar, for single beds; fine all-wool warp and filling; 62 x 74 in.; 4 lbs. $4.25 a pair—Same, for double beds; 70 x 80 in.; 5 lbs.

At $4 a pair—The Chester Valley, for single beds; selected wool in warp and filling; 64 x 80 in.; 4 lbs. $5 a pair—Same, for double beds; 72 x 84 in.; 5 lbs. $6 a pair—Same, for extra size beds; 80 x 90 in.; 6 lbs.

At $8 pair—The Massasoit, for single beds; extra fine wool in warp and filling; 72 x 84 in.; 5 lbs. $9 a pair—Same, for double beds; 76 x 86 in.; 6 lbs. $13.50 a pair—Same; made extra heavy and large; fine wool in warp and filling; 78 x 84 in.; 9 lbs.

An India Rubber Paradox

Thirty-five thousand pairs first quality, perfect Rubber Overshoes are to be sold here at half prices. For A-1 goods of this sort our usual prices are below the market. Today's prices are exactly one-half our own prices.

All of these Overshoes are light and medium, made by the best company in the trust for finest city trade. Why this offering? No time for details. Ask the United States Rubber Company. The "why" of the loss is theirs, and you'll not weep over it—you get the bargain.

Men's and Boys' in Shoe Annex, southwest corner Forth avenue and Ninth street.

Women's in Bargain Shoe Store, Basement of main building.

Men's Rubber Shoes—

37c, instead of 75c—Men's self-acting low cut overshoes.
37c, instead of 75c—Men's high-cut storm overshoes.
50c, instead of $1—Men's cloth wool-lined storm overshoes.
45c, instead of 70c—Men's cloth wool-lined Alaska overshoes.
62c, instead of $1.25—Men's fine light-weight wool-lined Arctics.
$1, instead of $2—Men's high cut three-buckle Arctic overshoes.

Women's Overshoes—

20c, instead of 40c—Women's light-weight footholds.
25c, instead of 50c—Women's storm rubbers.
25c, instead of 50c—Women's plain croquet and sandal rubbers.

Women's Overshoes—

37c, instead of 75c—Women's wool-lined storm overshoes.
75c, instead of $1.50—Women's 8-button cloth wool-lined overshoes.
87c, instead of $1.75—Women's extra high cut overshoes, with buckles and bellows tongue.

Boys' and Girls' Overshoes—

25c, instead of 50c—Boys' stout plain overshoes.
50c, instead of $1—Boys' one-buckle wool-lined Arctics.
20c, instead of 40c—Girls' plain or storm overshoes.
17c, instead of 35c—Children's plain or storm overshoes; heavy and light weights.

First Gun---Autumn Dress Silks

Wanamaker Stores are places of refuge for wayfaring manufacturers—but they don't get help, free. Three of them, silk makers, came lately. Fall business crowded hard upon stocks on hand. Relief wanted. How much would they do for you—our customers, our Public? And this offering shows what they did. Worked hard for you and think we did well. But you'll judge—we got half off from most of them.

Silks for dresses, waists, trimmings, linings; silks for all needs—two hundred and ten sorts. Values 75c to $2.50, prices 50c to $1.25.

At 50c, value $1—Canalae Striped Taffetas, in two colors; quarter inch plisse stripes edged with black canalae stripes.

At 50c, value 85c—Fancy Taffetas, black warp, shot with cardinal or navy blue, forming self-colored allover figures.

At 55c, values $1.25 to $1.50—Striped and Fancy Silks of many kinds and colors, including a variety of clan plaids on fine quality poplin grounds.

At 60c, value 75c—Grace Taffetas in twenty-seven combinations of color, for waists or petticoats as well as for linings.

At 65c, value 90c—Fancy Striped Changeable Taffetas, in six splendid street shades, with neat lace stripes in white.

At 70c, value $1—All-silk Satins, in twelve street and evening shades, including ivory white; mostly odd colors.

At 75c, values $1.25 and $1.50—A splendid variety of fine quality Plaid Taffetas; some have satin cross stripes; others have neat canalae and hemstitched cross bars on white grounds. Among the former are reds, greens, blues and black and white; excellent for waists or children's dresses.

At 80c, value $1.35—White Ground Warp-printed Taffetas, for evening waists, with neat raised dots in light colors forming stripes about ¼ in. apart. Five colorings.

At 85c, values $1.37 and $1.50—Rich Fancy Taffetas; a ground work of raised satin dots, shading from light to dark; separated by quarter-inch stripes, edged with black and white canalae stripe. Also Rich Brocaded Gros de Londres, with narrow braided stripes of black and white.

At 90c, value $1.25—Colored Satin Duchesse in nineteen light and medium art shades; excellent quality and good colors.

At $1.10, value $1.65—Rich Black Brocaded Silks, with graceful scroll designs of self-color brightened here and there by a poppy bud in color. Five combinations.

At $1.15, value $1.50—Satin Duchesse, in twenty colorings, such as pale pink, light blue, green and odd street shades.

At $1.25, value $2.50—Rich Duchesse Satins, in four light shades only.

Rotunda.

China Ware Occasion
Twice Yearly

WE have printed it before, and now repeat that the opening of the Wanamaker Store marked an epoch in the China and Glassware business of New York.

Twice yearly we give proof to the Public of the truth of the statement. Twice yearly there comes back cumulative approval.

Our case in this semi-annual Chinaware Sale is so simple, that the only need is to have the facts clearly known, to secure increasing success with each new occasion.

We command the distribution of vast quantities of Chinaware.

In several European markets our purchases of Chinaware are larger than those of any other buyers in the world. Thus our purchasing power is unmatched. We are satisfied with very small profits.

Prices of many sorts of English, French and Austrian pottery are 15 to 20 per cent. higher. The general trade is paying this advance.

It is our good fortune to make this semi-annual offering on a lower basis of prices than ever before.

The resources of the stock first presented this morning are

Five Thousand Dinner Sets
$100,000 worth of other Decorated Chinaware
$60,000 worth of Bric-a-Brac
$60,000 worth of Cut Glassware
$70,000 worth of various items of China and Glassware.

The great stock of Chinaware is in the usual Basement Store, but it also spreads out through the aisles of the Main and Second Floors. It is impossible to give details of the great offering, but a few suggestive lists follow:

Dinner Sets—

A great feature of our China Dinner Ware business is the large number of open stock patterns continuously carried, from which single pieces or dozens can be selected. This makes any desired combination possible. This collection now includes eighty distinct styles.

At $5.50; worth $8.50—English porcelain dinner sets; 100 pieces; complete for 12 persons; 2 good underglaze decorations.

At $9; worth $14—American porcelain dinner sets; 100 pieces; flower decorations and all pieces gilt, including soup tureen and 3 large platters.

At $10; worth $16.50—Same decorations and shapes; 112 pieces.

At $10; worth $16.50—American porcelain dinner sets; 100 pieces; all over floral decorations; all pieces gilt, with soup tureen and 3 platters.

At $14; worth $20—American porcelain dinner sets; 113 pieces; embossed shapes; flower decorations and all handles heavily gilt.

At $15; reduced from $21.50—Fine English porcelain dinner sets, in a flow blue border pattern, illuminated with gold; all handles gold traced; 113 pieces.

At $15; reduced from $21.50—Fine English porcelain dinner sets, in an underglaze blue border pattern, with double gold lines and handles heavily gilt.

At $13.50; worth $22.50—Fine Austrian china dinner sets; 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; pretty flower decorations and all handles gilt; embossed shape.

At $15; worth $22.50—French china dinner sets; 101 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; flower decorations and all handles gilt.

At $16.50; worth $25—Theodore Haviland dinner sets; 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; fine border decorations and all handles gilt.

At $22.50; worth $37.50—Theodore Haviland dinner sets; 113 pieces; scroll border decorations on embossed shapes; all handles gold stippled.

At $32.50, reduced from $42.50—Limoges china dinner sets; 102 pieces, in 2 handsome border decorations; heavily gilt.

At $60, reduced from $85—Limoges china dinner sets; 124 pieces; beaded shape, handsomely decorated in flowers and gold.

At $100, reduced from $120—Chas. Field Haviland dinner sets; 118 pieces, 2 border decorations; one with blue bands and one with green.

At $120, reduced from $175—A fine Chas. Field Haviland dinner set; border decoration, with a filigree circle of gold around border; solid gold handles; 125 pieces.

At $185, reduced from $280—A Cauldon china dinner set; large rose border decoration; heavy gold band. 125 pieces.

At $175, reduced from $250—A fine English china dinner set; 125 pieces, in a rich enamelled pattern.

Basement.

Cut Glass---

We take a great part of the output of several large glass cutting concerns and the whole production of one large concern. The whole stock we claim to be priced one-fourth below the regular market price for similar qualities, and in the offerings mentioned below the prices are reduced about one-third below our previous figures. A notable offering of rich cut glass made from a $60,000 stock.

Bowls, 8 in., $3, worth $5; $4.50, reduced from $6.50 and worth $8; $4.50, reduced from $7.50.

Nappies, 8 in., $3, regularly $5; $4, reduced from $6; 7 in., $3, reduced from $4; 9 in., $5, reduced from $7.50.

Celery Trays, $2.75 and $3, regularly $3.75 and $5; $4, reduced from $6.

3-pint Tankard Jugs, $8, reduced from $12.

Ice Tubs, $4.50, reduced from $6.

Sugars and Creams, $4.50 and $5, reduced from $6.50 and $7.

Handled Olives, $1.50 and $1.70, regularly $2.50 and $2.75.

Water Bottles, $2.75 and $3, reduced from $4; $3.25, regularly $5.

Water Tumblers, $6 and $7.50, reduced from $8.50 and $10 dozen; $2.75, regularly $4.50 dozen.

Flower Vases, 8 in., $1.50, regularly $2.50; 10 in., $2, regularly $3.50; 10 in., $2.50, reduced from $3.50; 9 in., $4, reduced from $6; 14 in., $12, reduced from $16. Jelly Dishes, 7 in., $2.50, reduced from $3.50.

Ice Cream Trays, 18 in., $20, reduced from $27.50.

Fancy China—

Vast quantities of Fancy China have reached us within the last few weeks for this month's business. These goods we have marked at least one-third below regular prices and below what we shall have to ask for similar goods in the Fall season. In addition to these importations we have made some very positive reductions from much of our regular stock, such as Chop Dishes, Salad Bowls, Cake Plates and Celery Trays; also other Plates of various styles. These goods comprise the highest grades of their kinds with the choicest and richest decorations.

Chop Dishes, $1.25 each, regularly $1.85.
Chop Dishes, $1.25 each, reduced from $2.
Chop Dishes, $1.75 each, reduced from $2.50.
Chop Dishes, $3 each, reduced from $5.
Salad Bowls, 75c each, regularly $1.25.
Salad Bowls, 50c each, regularly 85c.
Salad Bowls, $1 each, regularly $1.75.
Salad Bowls, 85c each, reduced from $1.50.
Salad Bowls, $1.25 each, reduced from $2.
Salad Bowls, $1.85 each, reduced from $2.75.
Celery Trays, 50c each, reduced from 75c.
Celery Trays, 75c each, regularly $1.25.
Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates, 85c each, reduced from $1.50.
Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates, $1.15 each, reduced from $2.25.
Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates, $1.65 each, reduced from $2.50.
Ramikins and Plates, $4 dozen, reduced from $6.
Ramikins and Plates, $3 dozen, regularly $5.
Ramikins and Plates, $8 dozen, reduced from $12.
Ramikins and Plates, $10 dozen, reduced from $15.
Cake Plates, 75c each, regularly $1.25.
Cake Plates, $1 each, reduced from $1.50.
Fern Dishes with linings, 65c each, reduced from 85c.
Fern Dishes with linings, 85c each, reduced from $1.25.
Condensed Milk Holders, $1 each, reduced from $1.50.
Condensed Milk Holders with Plate, $1.25 each, regularly $2.
Covered Muffin Dishes, 75c each, reduced from $1.
Covered Muffin Dishes, $1 each, reduced from $1.50.
Covered Muffin Dishes, $1.25 each, reduced from $2.

A complete line of Fancy China in yellow flower decoration; gold border and gold tracings.

Plates, $5 dozen, reduced from $8. $4, reduced from $7; $3.50 reduced from $6; $3, reduced from $5.
Salads, $1.25 each, reduced from $2.
Celery Trays, $1 each, reduced from $1.50.
Pudding Sets, $3.50 each, reduced from $5.50.
Chop Trays, $1.75 each, reduced from $2.75.
Cracker Jars, $1.50 each, reduced from $2.25.
Olive Dishes, 35c each, reduced from 50c.

Richly decorated Plates in a number of fine patterns, taken from our stock and reduced as follows:

$6 dozen, reduced from $12. $4.80 dozen, reduced from $7.20. $7 dozen, reduced from $12. $6 dozen, reduced from $7.50. $16 dozen, reduced from $24 and $25. $12 dozen, reduced from $20. $24 dozen, reduced from $36.

Fancy China, at 50c each, values up to $1.25.

Tea Cups and Saucers, Bouillons, Coffees and Saucers, Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Plates.

Fancy China, at 25c each, values up to 75c.

Tea Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Coffees, Bouillons, Olive Dishes, Sugars and Creams, and Plates of various sizes and styles.

Fancy China, at 35c each, values up to $1.

Plates of various sizes and styles. Cups and Saucers.

Hosiery and Underwear for Children

No space for essays on knitted goods for children. School days coming—the time specially fitted for children's outfitting. Study details:

Children's Underwear—

Medium weight white cotton vests, pantalettes and drawers; sizes 18 to 34, at 20c to 35c a garment, according to size.

Medium weight white or natural color merino vests, pantalettes and drawers; at 30c for size 18; advance 5c for each increasing size.

Medium weight gray merino vests, pantalettes and drawers; vests, size 18, 45c, rise 5c for each increasing size; pantalettes, size 18, 50c; rise 5c on each size; drawers, size 24, 65c, advance 5c on each size. Pantalettes and drawers in either knee or ankle lengths.

Medium weight white merino vests, long or short sleeves; size 18, 55c; advance 5c on each increasing size. Pantalettes and drawers to match in knee or ankle lengths; 60c for size 18, advance 5c on each increasing size.

Winter weight plain white merino vests, pantalettes and drawers; 40c on size 18, advance 5c on each increasing size.

Winter weight white merino vests; 55c on size 18, advance 10c on each increasing size. Pantalettes to match, in ankle lengths, at 65c on size 18, advance 10c on each size.

Broadway.

Children's Underwear—

Winter weight natural color all-wool vests, pantalettes and drawers; size, 18, 45c, advance 10c on each increasing size.

Winter weight white merino vests; size 18, 70c, advance 10c on each increasing size. Pantalettes and drawers to match; size 18—pantalettes, 80c; size 24—drawers, $1.10, advance 10c on each increasing size.

Children's Stockings—

Fast black ribbed cotton stockings, heavy weight, durable and elastic; sizes 6 to 7, at 20c; 7½ to 10 25c pair.

Medium-weight fast black ribbed cotton stockings with white feet; double knees, heel and toe; sizes 6 to 10, 20c to 30c, according to size.

Heavy-weight ribbed fast black cotton stockings, regular made, full fashioned; double knees, heel and toe; sizes 6 to 10, 25c to 45c pair, according to size.

Medium weight fast black ribbed cotton stockings with split soles or unbleached feet; double knees, heel and toe; sizes 5½ to 10, 20c to 35c, according to size.

Heavy weight plain fast black cotton stockings with split soles or unbleached feet; double knees, heel and toe; sizes 5 to 9, at 25c to 40c pair, according to size.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

STEEL STRIKERS PARADE; PUBLIC INTEREST LAGS

Charges of Violence Against Union Workmen.

Mill Owners Securing New Men—Amalgamated Leader Says Start a Run on Banks.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 2.—The big labor day demonstration monopolized the attention of workmen and strikers here and in the surrounding towns, fully 10,000 parading in this city, but steel manufacturers went on making preparations for the opening of the plants that are shut down by the strike, and increasing the number of men at the mills already in partial operation.

The Labor Day meeting and picnic at Ross Grove was marred by rain, but between 4,000 and 5,000 men braved the elements to attend. The early part of the afternoon was given up to amusements and sports, and it was after 5 o'clock before the speechmaking began. The principal addresses were made by President Shaffer and William J. Brennan, counsel for the Amalgamated Association.

Mr. Brennan preceded Mr. Shaffer in an address that wrought his hearers up to a high pitch of enthusiasm. He advised them to guard the ballot as the ark of labor's covenant, and told them that it was their ultimate salvation. The old ways of fighting by laboring men will have to be abandoned, he said, and up-to-date methods employed. He reviewed the present troubles, and closed by proposing a remedy. This remedy he denominated as "labor's injunction," which, he said, is lawful and equitable. "Enjoin and restrain the banks from loaning your money to the trusts." Giving a mass of statistics, he said:

"Of the 6,107,000 depositors in the banks, one-third of them at least must be union men and friends of labor. When labor commences a run on the banks Mr. Morgan will know that there is something to arbitrate. Six billions of dollars cannot be paid with $1,000,000,000 of gold; $2,500,000,000 of deposits cannot be paid with $1,000,000,000 of gold; $2,300,000,000 of loans cannot be paid with $1,000,000,000 of gold. Demand your money. Have every friend of labor demand his. Deprive the trust of its life—money. Be united, to a man, and the trust will cry for quarter within a week."

PRESIDENT SHAFFER'S TALK.

President Shaffer followed Mr. Brannan. He said, in part:

"I have not been a philosophical student of the economic situation and have never posed as an interpreter of the economic principles involved in the struggle. My study has been from a workingman's standpoint and it is a workingman's presentation that I wish to make. We look about and see that the original command to humanity, 'in that by the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread,' is still true. Many men are unable to earn their bread, despite the fact that they are willing to do so. There are times when they are not permitted to fulfill the command. They cannot earn their bread because they are not properly remunerated for their toil.

"Men are eager to find employment which will improve them physically, mentally, and morally, and they cannot get it. We find men, women, and children starving for the want of the necessities of life. Why is this pitiable state of affairs? The principal trouble is that some men have too much of this world's goods, more than they could have earned honestly in a lifetime. It is time for men to stop saying when they see the troublesome conditions that are confronting the world, 'I told you so.' It is time that men should do something, should try to find a remedy for the trouble. They should quit looking back at the past and the mistakes of the past. What we need to-day is not the men who will recall the mistakes of Irons and Debs. Don't let us say with some of the newspapers that Shaffer will go where Debs and Irons went." This remark was the signal for prolonged applause.

"What is the remedy for these troubles? It is in combination. Let the workingmen combine. Let them use their ballots in their own behalf. Let them vote as they marched to-day. I don't care if you call this Socialism, or what you call it, just so when election day comes around you will remember to-day and march up and cast your vote for workingmen, no matter on what ticket they are running.

"For years we have been treating with the employers on these questions. When the trust came we wanted to be conservative, but when the combination of trusts came we saw that we must be vigilant. I cannot go into the details of the deliberations, but sufficient to say that the trust decided to extinguish our organization, when in last March it told the workers in the Dewees Wood plant at McKeesport that they would be discharged if they organized. We asked the trust to sign the scale for all its mills. Its answer was 'We will not sign, for if we let you organize all the mills the Amalgamated Association will be too strong. We must have enough non-union mills to hold the balance of power.'

A MENACE TO WAGES.

"What is a non-union mill? It is a menace to wages. It helps to lower the wages of workers and to enrich the man in Wall Street. They say that we broke our contracts when we came out on this strike. As the head of the Amalgamated Association in the United States, I am here to say that such a statement is as false as the heart of the man who made it. Our scale book is our contract, and we are willing to work for wages agreed to therein. There is nothing in our contract to compel us to continue working with the trust throughout a year.

"It has been said that the strike is already lost and that a wise General is always ready to retreat if by so doing he can save his army from annihilation. All I have to say to this is that Shaffer's motto is 'A speedy death is preferable to starvation.' If we yield to the trust now they will steal more mills, and soon we shall be in their power. I would rather go down with the Amalgamated Association in destruction than be its President with its members starving.

"But the Amalgamated is not going to be licked. The trust and the newspapers will have their inning, but there will be a few of us left at the finish. If it comes to a last resort, there are the coal miners. If in the course of time their leaders shall think it best to quit work to help us then we shall be thankful for their support."

Mr. Shaffer's closing words were:

"If the mighty tyrant sitting on his golden throne in Wall Street should descend to the humbler walks of life and grip the Amalgamated Association by the throat and try to strangle it to death other labor organizations will rise up and push the monster back and say 'you are mighty, but hold, for he is our brother.'"

Public interest in the strike itself is lagging as the contest seems to have settled down to an issue of endurance. Only the unusual incidents connected with each day's doings receive notice by those not directly affected by the struggle. Evidences of impatience are cropping out on the side of the strikers and there are fears that the unlawful acts participated in by the strikers last night and to-day about the Star Tin plant may multiply and spread to other quarters.

CHARGES OF VIOLENCE.

The officials of the Star plant allege that to-day the pickets about their mill stopped a special delivery boy from the Post Office with a letter for the company while he was coming down Twelfth Street and inspected the letter before he was allowed to proceed. The matter will be reported to the postal authorities at once. It is also charged that the strikers stoned the company carriage on Pennsylvania Avenue this morning, but did no special damage to the occupants.

The aggressiveness of the strikers was further demonstrated late this afternoon when a mob surrounded William Jones, a negro, who was mistaken for a non-union man from the Star works. He narrowly escaped serious injury and possibly death by the appearance of Police Lieutenant Crossan, who came to his rescue. Before Crossan could secure additional aid he was almost overwhelmed by the crowd that had gathered. The prompt arrival of a large force of police probably saved Jones from being lynched, as the mob appeared desperate and many demands were made that he be "strung up."

During the parade most of the pickets were away from the Star mills, and the company succeeded in securing several new men. Of the lot that arrived in Pittsburg early this morning, it was said that many of them were for the Demmler plant, in McKeesport, and were now in that plant, where operations are to begin in a short time.

The Lindsay-McCutcheon plant, in Allegheny, did not start up to-day, because, so the management said, the men there wanted to celebrate Labor Day. The mills will be operated as usual to-morrow. The Painter mills, in West Carson Street, started up as usual with increased forces. There was no change in the Lawrenceville district.

STRIKERS FAIL AT DUQUESNE.

The failure of the Amalgamated to cripple the Carnegie open-hearth plant at Duquesne this morning is looked upon by the steel officials as the death blow of the strike, in the Carnegie mills at least. Last night the strike managers at McKeesport announced that a march would be made this morning to Duquesne and predicted confidently that the men would not go to work, and the entire plant would be tied up. This morning no paraders appeared, the men went to work, and the plant is in operation as usual. It is more than probable that this latest failure at Duquesne will have the effect of making the strike managers withdraw all efforts in that direction.

While there is no visible indication that the National Tube Company intends starting its plant at McKeesport in the near future, the foremen in the mill say to-night that the entire plant will be in operation next week.

President Simon Burns of the Window Glass Workers is working on his peace project, and is hopeful that his efforts will yet be successful. He expects to hear from President C. M. Schwab shortly in reference to the new plan said to have been submitted to him on Saturday.

Beginning to-day the Amalgamated Association will pay benefits to their members, but the first payment will not be made until Sept. 15, when each man will receive $8 for the two weeks. Only those in need will receive the benefits.

The men who recently struck at the McKay & Co. chain works were treated to a surprise to-day when the management put a force of men to work dismantling the plant. The company has erected a much larger plant at McKee's Rocks, and will abandon the Lawrenceville plant. The men who struck wanted an increase in wages of about 29 per cent., and the firm refused to give it to them. They were notified to-day that the McKee's Rocks plant would begin operations in about three weeks, and those who wanted to return at the old wages could do so.

DEFENSE OF SHAFFER.

"If we had known what we do now the last offer of the United States Steel Corporation at the Hotel Lincoln conference in July would probably have been accepted," said Ben I. Davis of the Advisory Board and Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association, and recognized as an official representative of President T. J. Shaffer in all his utterances, to-day. "However, that is past and gone, and we are now in a fight with the corporation.

"Some of the people who have elected to place the brunt of all alleged mistakes on President Shaffer have pointed to the refusal to accept the offer made at the Hotel Lincoln as his mistake. There were fifteen men there, and any one had as much voice as President Shaffer. The people who are now criticising the conduct of the strike are doing so from personal pique.

"Some of the people inside and out of the organization are now urging on us that the strikers be ordered back to work, a practical surrender of the Amalgamated Association. This will never be. We will enforce recognition of our National organization by the United States Steel Corporation. To fight has been on now in earnest since the middle of July, and not twenty of our members have become deserters. Most of these are men in the Painter Mill of the American Steel Hoop Company, new members, and six or seven colored men at the Clark Mills. Our men, especially the old members, those in the sheet mills and tin mills, will stand up till they starve. It is a tremendous task that the combine has undertaken to start these mills non-union.

"Such attacks as those of J. D. Hickey, in Milwaukee, yesterday are purely personal. Our own people know what weight to attach to them. The only hurtful influence is with the public and with people who otherwise might give us more support. Hickey is quoted as saying that the combine has 72 per cent. of its mills going. That is manifestly incorrect. The mills operating are not getting out near the maximum of their product because it is not needed through the idleness of the finishing mills."

Officials of the American Tin Plate Company in the Carnegie Building said to-day that many tin workers continue to apply for places in the mills, but they fear the molestation of the strikers. "We have 175 men ready to man the Demmler plant if we could only get satisfactory protection. No assurances of proper protection can be had from the authorities there, and it may be necessary to take aggressive steps to arrange the start of the plant," said one of the officials.

A telegram from McKeesport to-night says: "The delay in starting the Demmler mill, it seems, is due to Mayor Black's hesitancy in guaranteeing police protection. Black was informed by representatives of the United States Tin Plate Company, it is said, that he would be notified when the start would be made, and he would be expected to furnish police protection. If he refused the company would start impeachment proceedings. The Mayor is reported to have refused to protect non-union labor. The company, it is said, appealed to Gov. Stone, and he promised to send State militia if necessary. Black's final answer is still pending.

EFFORT TO BREAK STRIKE.

The first effort to break the strike of the Amalgamated Association at Newcastle, Penn., has been made. The local officers of the National Steel Company have submitted a proposition to their former employes to return to work. The company offers to re-employ all who were working for it at the time the strike was commenced, but specifies absolutely that the men must return as individuals and not as members of any organization or trades union. The company offers to sign individual contracts with the men, to hold good for one year or more, as the individuals may elect. The contracts will embody all the conditions of the contract signed on the 15th of July with the men as members of Unity Lodge of the Amalgamated. The proposition is now before the members of Unity Lodge.

The American Sheet Steel Company officials say they have sixty-five men in the mills at Canal Dover, Ohio, and say they will have no trouble in getting enough men to operate the mills.

From towns all around Pittsburg come advices that Labor Day was celebrated with greater demonstrations than ever known before, and Shaffer and the Amalgamated Association received hearty indorsement generally. The one exception to the unanimity was at Johnstown, Penn., where the 16,000 people employed in the various big industries observed Labor Day by working. Only two organizations, the bricklayers' and hodcarriers' unions, observed the day, and not many of the members of these unions joined in the celebration.

TEACHER SUES FOR $10,000.

Charges Slander Against a Brooklyn Principal, Lyman A. Best, and Supt. Maxwell.

Miss Emma Walker, a teacher in Public School No. 13, Brooklyn, has brought suit against Lyman A. Best, Principal of the school, and City Superintendent Maxwell to recover $10,000 for alleged slander in connection with her application for a Grade A certificate. Miss Walker holds a Grade B certificate, which permits her to teach in the lower grammar classes. On Sept. 15, 1900, she filed her application for the certificate permitting her to instruct the higher classes after having taken a special course of study to adapt herself for the advanced position.

Miss Walker alleged that the Principal, Mr. Best, on or about Oct. 15, 1900, "maliciously composed and published" a report to the Superintendent, in which he said that Miss Walker's work was defective in discipline, drawing, and composition, and, among other things, that she lost pupils. In conclusion, according to the complaint, Mr. Best, in answer to the question, "Do you recommend Miss Emma Walker for License No. 2, or Grade A?" wrote, "Not at present."

It is further alleged in the complaint that the Principal caused this report to be sent to the Board of Examiners in New York City, and that Superintendent Maxwell caused it to become a part of Miss Walker's record as a teacher, and the report was made for the purpose of "maliciously interfering with her promotion and preventing her being awarded a Grade A certificate."

Further in her complaint Miss Walker alleges that Superintendent Maxwell wrote a letter to Edward Ward, Superintendent of the Borough of Brooklyn, in which he said that he had known Miss Walker for a number of years, and never had any doubt that Mr. Best's estimate was pretty nearly correct. Miss Walker says that she has been damaged to the extent of $10,000, and asks for judgment in that amount against the defendants.

Justice Warren B. Hooker has filed a decision granting Miss Walker's application for a writ of certiorari to review the action of the Board of Examiners of the Department of Education in denying her application for the certificate.

FILIPINOS TAKE OFFICE ON TAFT COMMISSION

Express Satisfaction with the Work of Pacification.

Civil Governor Advises Natives to Refrain from Creating New Political Parties.

MANILA, Sept. 2.—There were appropriate ceremonies in the palace this morning at the inauguration of Dr. Pardo de Tavera and Benito Legardo as members of the Philippine Commission. José Lusuriaga, the third Filipino member, was unable to take the oath, owing to illness.

Civil Governor Taft said that the ceremony does not fully complete the Government President McKinley intends forming, but sufficient has been done to show the nature of the policy to be followed. Municipal Governments have been generally formed, of a substantially autonomous character. Their officers are entirely natives. The Provincial Governments are partly American and partly Filipino. Now the Philippine Commission is partly American and partly Filipino, it being the purpose of the President to form a Government in which the native element will be able to voice the desires of the people, their local aspirations and necessities, and give the Filipinos an example of American institutions and the customs and laws prevailing in the United States. The happiness of the people will result from practical government, Mr. Taft said, and not from theories on the part of many Philippine gentlemen, who appear to desire to multiply the difficulties of the Government by creating new parties to embody political theories, when they might more profitably advance their country's welfare by devoting their time and talents to amending and improving the laws of the legally constituted body. There will be time enough for theories when the Government is running smoothly.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the beginning of legislative work. The commission will have worked hard and much will have been accomplished if they feel they have advanced with the same progression a year hence, and will be assured of the success of their efforts.

Dr. de Tavera said that hardly had the people begun to appreciate the work of pacification than the institutions of peace were accorded them. The enemy of the evening before began the next morning to aid their adversaries in building roads and houses and introducing acts of peace. The day was not far distant when the Filipinos would enter a legislative body for the islands, elected by the people. Conditions prevent the elections at present. The Filipinos consider to-day to be solemn and grand, because it is the first time part in the supreme government has been given them. They believe that the day is coming when the American Constitution, as a whole without amputations, would be planted here, as the flag now is.

The other Commissioners also took the oath of office.

MANILA'S PORT CAPTAIN.

Lieut. Commander Marix, U. S. N., to Remain at His Post.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Rear Admiral Remey has cabled the Navy Department that the Philippine Commission has urgently recommended the retention of a naval officer as Captain of the Port of Manila, expressing a desire that Lieut. Commander Marix shall remain in that post. The Navy Department has consented to the request, and Lieut. Commander Marix, who had been ordered home, will stay at Manila.

GEN. WOOD SAILS TO-DAY.

On Eve of His Return to Cuba He Expresses Satisfaction with the Constitutional Convention.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Cuba, was in Washington for a few hours to-day, and is on his way to Cuba. He will sail from Norfolk to-morrow on the Government steamer Kanawha, which had been placed at his disposal during his illness. Though thinner, Gen. Wood is looking none the worse for the protracted attack of typhoid fever from which he has suffered. He expects that Mrs. Wood, who is now at East Aurora, will follow him to Cuba in a few weeks.

On his way here Gen. Wood saw Secretary Root, and he says that the Secretary is not seriously indisposed, and that he probably will be in Washington in a few days.

In the opinion of Gen. Wood, the Cuban Constitutional Convention has practically concluded the important work intrusted to it, and the principal reason for Gen Wood's return to Havana now is that he may be present at the close of the convention, which is awaiting his arrival. Gen. Wood expressed satisfaction with the work of the convention, and said that on the whole the delegates approached their work in a serious and patriotic spirit, and discharged the momentous task of creating a new nation most creditably. In his opinion it will be seven or eight months before the Cuban Government can assume complete control of the island. Meanwhile, as the United States officials are, by the terms of the Platt Electoral bill, chargeable with the supervision of the election, it will not be possible to completely evacuate the island until the Cuban President has been installed.

PLAY SUPPRESSED IN HAVANA.

Gov. Nunez Held that It Was an Insult to American Womanhood.

HAVANA, Sept. 2.—Civil Governor Nunez has suppressed a French play, translated into Spanish, which has been presented at the Payret Theatre by a Spanish company.

The play is entitled "Pork Kings; or, Uncle Sam." Señor Nunez describes it as "an insult to American womanhood."

La Lucha, protesting against the production in the strongest terms, says: "This play consists of vile and useless malevolence, which is heaped upon the entire American Nation, instead of a small group."

SAVED JAIL BREAD FOR FAMILY.

Mother Arrested for Shoplifting Deprives Herself of Food for Her Children—Sympathy in Court.

Mrs. Josephine Olszewski, forty years old, of 179 Fourteenth Street, Jersey City, was arrested on Saturday charged with stealing three pairs of socks and two pairs of stockings, valued at 63 cents, from German's notion store, 118 Newark Avenue. She was locked up in the woman's prison on the Heights until yesterday, when she was arraigned before Police Justice Hoos, in the First Criminal Court.

As she was called from the pen a man and boy who sat in the courtroom arose to meet her. She greeted them in Polish and kissed the boy. Then she took from under her shawl three large pieces of bread. These she gave to the boy, and, speaking in broken English, told him to go home and give the bread to his brothers and sisters.

When called to the bar, she told Justice Hoos that she had stolen to provide food for her children, seven in number, whose ages range from eleven years down to ten months. Her husband, she said, had been out of work for six months. She had done such work as she could find at washing and scrubbing, but even that failed her finally, and she was driven to theft in the hope of providing food for her children. The bread she had given her boy, she said, she had saved from her prison fare. She had been given meat also, but was obliged to eat it, fearing it would spoil.

The woman's husband corroborated her story as to his failure to find work and his wife's efforts to support the family.

Justice Hoos told them he sympathized with them in their troubles, but the law must take its course. He then called Mr. German, but he did not appear. The Justice remanded the woman, in default of $200 bail, but she was afterward re-arraigned, and, on the advice of Justice Hoos, waived her right to a jury trial and entered a plea of guilty. Sentence was suspended.

Several persons who were in the courtroom said they would try to find work for Olszewski to-day. Money was also given to him to buy food for his family.

LIVE WIRE FALLS ON A CAR.

Burns a Passenger and Causes a Panic in Which Several Are Hurt—Conductor's Presence of Mind.

Conductor George White of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, by his presence of mind in lifting a live wire from the Coney Island trolley track, did much to prevent a panic in his car yesterday.

White is conductor of Car 2,483 of the Fifth Avenue line. Frank W. Brown is the motorman. Filled from front to rear with holiday pleasure seekers, including many children, the car was moving along rapidly in the late afternoon, when suddenly, at Seventy-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, the overhead wire broke and fell, with a hiss and crackle of flying sparks, across the moving car and on to the track.

Immediately there was much excitement in the car. Women and children shrieked and men grew white with fear. "Jump," shouted some one, and despite the reassuring shouts of Brown and White several leaped out of the car. The wire grazed, as it fell, Peter Briscola, fifty-nine years old, of 238 Eldridge Street, badly burning him about the head and shocking him severely. May Miller, fourteen years old, of 3,907 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, received in jumping bruises about the face and body and general contusions. Many others were more or less injured.

Conductor White, seizing his rubber coat and rapping it around his hands, grasped the live wire and lifted it to one side and then aided by Brown calmed the frightened passengers. An ambulance was summoned from the Norwegian Hospital and dressed the injuries of those hurt. Briscola was taken to the hospital in a serious condition. The others went home. The wire was repaired after a delay of half an hour.

MOTORMAN CRUSHED TO DEATH

Struck by Another Car While Adjusting the Fender of His Own.

James Nimmo, thirty-seven years old, a motorman employed on the Franklin Avenue branch of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad Company, was killed yesterday by a trolley car of the Greenpoint line, belonging to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The accident occurred on Kent Avenue, in front of the Roosevelt Street Ferry. Nimmo's head was crushed by the fender and motor box.

Just how the accident occurred is not known. It happened so quickly that neither Motorman Beranger, who was in charge of the Greenpoint car, nor the eye-witnesses to the tragedy were able to give a clear version of it. From what the police were able to learn, Nimmo was running his car on the side track in front of the ferry house, where it is customary to wait for passengers coming from Manhattan. Before the car had fully cleared the main track Nimmo was compelled to stop it to readjust he fender. After shutting off the power he jumped from the platform, and was bending over the fender when the Greenpoint car struck him, and he was carried under the fender and his head crushed by the motor box.

Nimmo lived with his wife and five children at Sterling Place and Rogers Avenue. His body was removed to an undertaking establishment.

Motorman Beranger was arrested and arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court charged with homicide, and held in $1,000 bail for examination.

FIVE HURT AT CONEY ISLAND.

Were Taking a Toboggan Slide When Two Cars Crashed Together—Two Were Seriously Injured.

In a collision on the Star Toboggan Slide, on the Sea Beach Walk, at Coney Island, yesterday afternoon, five persons were injured, two of them quite seriously. The cause of the collision was the breaking of a wheel on one of the cars which dashed down the incline, and with great force struck the car in front of it. The two seriously hurt are Mrs. Charles Smith of 178 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, whose right shoulder was fractured and back sprained, and Miss Bessie Cheatham, sixteen years old, of 1,043 Lafayette Avenue, both of whose ankles were fractured. These two were thrown from the car by the impact.

Five persons were in the car. Mr. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Cheatham escaped serious injury.

Employes of the company went to their assistance and got them to the street after much difficulty. They were placed in a carriage and taken to the office of Dr. Pierce, in West Eighth Street. Mr. Cheatham and Mrs. Cheatham both suffered from cuts and bruises and had their clothing torn, and Mr. Smith had his right arm sprained and his right foot was cut and bruised. After being attended the injured persons were removed to their homes in a coach supplied by the Star Toboggan Slide Company. This is the second accident of the kind this season.

KILLED BY AN ELEVATED TRAIN.

Man's Body Found on the Track Near the Brooklyn End of the Bridge.

A man, who up to a late hour last night was not identified, was found dead at the station of the Fifth Avenue elevated railroad, over the Bridge terminal at Sands Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning. Both legs had been taken off by a train and his body was badly crushed. The body was discovered by a porter who was making a round at 4 o'clock. It was wedged between the inside rail and the platform. The legs were about 150 feet from the body.

When an ambulance arrived, the surgeon said that the man had been dead for some time, but that his life might have been saved if he had been discovered at the time of the accident. It is supposed that he fell from the platform in front of a moving car. He was about forty years old, of medium height, and had dark hair and mustache. His clothes were dark, he wore a black and white shirt, red underwear, black socks, Congress gaiters, and a brown Fedora hat. There was $3.46 in his pocket.

TWO MEN DIVE TO SAVE A BOY.

Youngster Returns to Boat Off Which He Fell and Goes to a Picnic.

While 250 members of the Hungarian Republican Club were embarking on the steamboat Meta, at the foot of East Third Street, for a picnic at Glenwood, L. I., yesterday morning, Frank Cirofici, a twelve-year-old lad living at 362 Broome Street, fell overboard.

James Horton, life saver assigned to duty on the pier, and Daniel Sullivan, President of the W. T. Randolph Association, which was gathering on the tug Hazel Kirk, lying alongside the Meta, jumped overboard to rescue the boy. Horton reached the boy and held him afloat until a rowboat was brought to his aid, and both taken aboard. Sullivan was hauled aboard the Meta.

This is the tenth rescue that Horton has made this season. The lad was taken to the dock, and from there went back to the Meta, saying he would not miss the picnic for a dozen duckings.

GEN. SEWELL BACK, VERY WEAK.

Returns from Europe Still in Bad Health —Will Be Active in Politics.

Broken in health, Gen. W. J. Sewell, Senior Senator from New Jersey and for a score of years leader of the Republican party in that State, landed yesterday from the Red Star steamship Vaderland, ending a visit abroad. The General, who is said to be suffering from a complication of diseases, was so weak that he had to be assisted from the vessel. He was met by his secretary, H. J. Rumrillo, on whose arm he leaned while walking from the steamship to the Pennsylvania tug Belvedere, on which he was taken to Jersey City, en route to his home, at Camden.

Gen. Sewell has been abroad for several months in search of health, spending most of the time at Carlsbad. His health, it is said, has not improved. Although it was reported that he would not be able to take an active part in politics this Fall, the General said:

"While I am alive I will take an active part in politics. The outlook is bright for Republican success and I have lost no interest in political affairs."

Asked if he thought Franklin Murphy would be the nominee of his party for Governor, he replied:

"When I was going abroad it looked as if Mr. Murphy was sliding into the nomination without any great opposition. Mr. Murphy is popular with every one, even the opposition, and if he is nominated he will win with hands down. The Republican Party in this State is united, there are no factions, and, with the conditions as they are, Mr. Murphy should have no trouble in making the Governorship."

VENEZUELAN DECLARATION

Friendly Nations Informed of Trouble with Colombia.

Bocas del Toro, a Colombian Town, Practically Besieged by the Liberals or Insurgents.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Sept. 2—(Via Haitian Cable.)—The Official Gazette to-day published the memorandum of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to all friendly nations explaining the complaints made by Venezuela against Colombia.

The case is considered to be a casus belli. There is much comment and excitement.

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 31—(Delayed three days by the censor.)—Bocas del Toro, 140 miles west of Colon, is virtually besieged by the Liberals, or insurgents. They number at least 200, and, as already cabled, occupy Provision Island, which is opposite the town, about a mile and a half distant, and commands the entrance to the harbor. They are fairly well armed, possessing two small modern cannon, as well as plenty of ammunition, and are commanded by a Nicaraguan. Among them are many Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Liberals. For more than a month the Liberals have been threatening the town. About a fortnight ago they improved their position on Provision Island, and the opposing forces have occasionally exchanged shots, although, with the exception of one Jamaican wounded, there have been no casualties.

Among the Liberals are several who own property in Bocas del Toro. The Liberals express no desire or intention to damage the town or to molest foreigners or foreign vessels. There is easy communication by mail with the land east and west of Bocas del Toro. Cannon, arms, and ammunition are obtained from coast towns in Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Bocas del Toro being about forty miles from the Costa Rican frontier.

The Liberals profess to believe that a prolongation of the present situation would result in a withdrawal of the Government force from Bocas del Toro. Counting reinforcements, the Government has about 170 men there, and the town can only be reached by very light draught steamers through roundabout channels. Martial law prevails in Bocas del Toro. The authorities have stopped communication with other ports, except Colon. They have stopped local fishing and forbidden passage along the streets after 8 o'clock at night. Foreigners assert that the measures adopted for harbor supervision materially injure commerce. Two Germans were sent to jail for expressing their views too freely in a café, and it needed the intervention of the German Consul to effect their release.

The United States, French, British, and German Consular Agents in Bocas del Toro told the Colombian commander there that if the severe harbor restrictions interrupting commerce were not abated, they would call for gunboats. These representations resulted in a limited improvement only in harbor conditions. The local trade, which has been chiefly in bananas sent to the United States, is virtually dead. Fruit steamers from Mobile and New Orleans are getting only partial cargoes, the disturbed conditions preventing work on the plantations. The foreign element predominates in the town—Americans, Germans, British, and Chinese in the order named. The United Fruit Company of Boston owns many banana plantations in the neighborhood.

The United States Consular Agent in Bocas del Toro has made an urgent appeal to the United States Consul in Colon to send a gunboat. Commander Sargent of the United States gunboat Machias is fully informed of the situation, and if this does not improve shortly the Machias will probably proceed to Bocas del Toro. The Liberals on Provision Island say the presence of the Machias will not alter the situation, as they have in no way interfered with or injured foreigners, and the Government alone is responsible for the restrictions laid upon commerce.

Many houses in Bocas del Toro continually fly American, German, British, or French flags to denote the neutrality of their occupants. The Colombian Government considers that the measures taken there have been made necessary by the exigencies of the case.

JUSTICE FURSMAN'S STATEMENT

Not to Hold Court Here This Month—No Friction with the District Attorney.

Justice Edgar L. Fursman will not hold the extraordinary term of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court this month. He came to this city from Troy yesterday, and opened court, only to immediately adjourn it until to-day. He will this morning dismiss for the term the panel of 200 jurors summoned, and will not again sit in the Criminal Branch until the October term.

District Attorney Philbin requested the Appellate Division to order an extraordinary term to be held this month. When Justice Fursman was assigned to preside Mr. Philbin requested another term to be held in August. Justice Gildersleeve held this term. Not many cases were disposed of. There are now in the Tombs awaiting trial more persons charged with homicide than at any time in many years.

When seen yesterday Justice Fursman said:

"I will not hold court in September. The work the District Attorney wished to dispose of at this term was disposed of in August. In the early part of July, the June term having extended into that month, Mr. Cowan of the District Attorney's staff informed me that there were some cases that the District Attorney wished disposed of. I told Mr. Cowan that if I sat in September I could only hold court until the 16th, as court in my own district would occupy my time after that date. Later I received a very courteous letter from the District Attorney, notifying me that the cases had been disposed of. I was very glad to receive this communication, and am sure there is no ill-feeling between the District Attorney and myself."

COLLISION IN THE PARK.

Occupants of Motor Vehicle, Overturned by a Cab, Badly Hurt.

A cab and a motor vehicle were in collision yesterday afternoon, and the occupants of the latter were thrown out and badly hurt.

A. Tick of 264 West Fifty-second Street and Mrs. C. Whitney of 305 West Fifty-fifth Street were the occupants of the motor vehicle. They were bowling along the West Drive in Central Park, and as they turned a curve in the road near Ninetieth Street they were run into by a cab. The motor carriage was upset, and both Mr. Tick and Mrs. Whitney were thrown to the ground.

Policeman Welsh of the mounted squad galloped up, and after helping the couple to the side of the drive sent for the Park ambulance. Dr. Spears responded, and said that Mrs. Whitney had sprained her left wrist and was otherwise badly bruised. Mr. Tick fractured his left leg, and, it is thought, was injured internally. They were taken to the German Hospital at their own request.

GOV. ODELL'S CANAL TOUR.

In a State Tug He Begins an Inspection of the Erie Canal.

ALBANY, Sept. 2.—Gov. Odell to-day began his tour of inspection of the Erie Canal, accompanied by State Engineer and Surveyor Bond, Superintendent Partridge of the State Department of Public Works, and the other members of the party who were with him when he inspected the Champlain Canal last week. He left this city this morning in a State tug. He will go as far west to-day as Amsterdam, where he will spend the night.

Once Wealthy, Dies in Poorhouse.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 2.—Charles E. Ward died to-day at the Hamilton Poorhouse. He was born in Baltimore and was the descendant of an old English family. For several years he was associated in the management of the Adams Express Company, but at the beginning of the civil war invested his fortune in Confederate bonds. He made several attempts to recoup his losses after the war, but failed.

A New Oil Ship Reaches Port.

The steamer Seneca, from Greenock, a new boat, arrived in port yesterday. The Seneca was built for the Anglo-American Oil Company of London at Port Glasgow, Scotland, by Russell & Co. She is 390 feet long, 52 feet beam, and 30 feet depth. Her tonnage is 3,170. The Seneca is not an off-tank vessel, but is intended to carry case oil to the East.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Fall Goods Are Ready Now.

We make it a point to show the new things early, and our patrons appreciate it. With September the summer season comes to a close. There may be a warm day or two occasionally, but that is all.

Interest now centres upon Fall styles—new waists, new gowns, new millinery, new silks, new dress goods—new fashions generally, and already the great store is resplendent with them.

But of course it is only the beginning of a procession of new things that will keep on coming from all the polite marts of the world for at least four months without interruption.

The new things of to-day will not be new in a month from now; they are like other flowers, fragrant only while the dew of newness lingers on them. Enjoy them now; enjoy their beauty as if you owned all that the store contains. Selling is not our only mission. We are doing our work on broader lines, and our work is to please you.

Black and Colored *Fall Dress Fabrics*

On Tuesday, and until sold, we offer several lines of desirable black and colored Fall Dress Fabrics that our buyer was lucky enough to secure from a retiring manufacturer at very low prices. The goods are all new and desirable—the phenomenally low prices to the contrary notwithstanding.

SACKINGS.

54-inch (1½ yards wide) Camel's-Hair Sackings, in shades of blue, Oxford, brown and black; regularly sold at 59c. a yard; our price, while they last, only 29

HOMESPUNS.

54-inch (1½ yards wide) All-Wool Homespuns, of a fine quality, in gray, blue, brown, silver and Oxford mixtures; the regular 85c. per yard quality, while they last, at 59

MELROSE GRANITE.

Double Width All-Wool Melrose Granite Cloth, in black and all the new Fall colors; very exceptional value, at 49

GOLF PLAIDS.

54-inch Golf Suitings, in good, desirable fall mixtures, the $1 per yard quality, for 69

VENETIAN CLOTHS.

52-inch all-wool Venetian Cloths, in 75 new plain and vigoureux effects; while they last, at, per yard, 85

BROADCLOTHS.

52-inch satin finish Broadcloths, in every new tint, including black, the $1.25 per yard grade, to-day for 95

(Main Floor, Front, 19th Street.)

Table Linens and Domestics.

Brand new stocks of fine, perfect goods, offered at prices that are bound to win the patronage of housekeepers and stewards who are ever on the outlook for the greatest values at the least price.

Table Linen—56-inch Silver Bleached Table Damask, per yard, 33

Table Linen—Full Bleached and Silver Bleached All-Linen 64-inch Damask, regularly retailed at 65c. a yard, here to-day for 50

20-inch Full Bleached Napkins, the $1.00 kinds, at, per dozen, 88

5-8 All-Linen Bleached Damask Napkins, per dozen, 95

¾ Size Extra Heavy Bleached Damask Napkins, retailed elsewhere at $1.75 a dozen, here to-day for 1.49

Linen Huck Towels, 18x34 inches, with fast colored fancy borders; here to-day at, each, 9

Linen Huck Towels, 20x40 inches, soft finish, will absorb freely, hemmed, at, each, 12½

Turkish Towels, large size, with white or colored borders, worth 16c. apiece, here to-day for 12½

Turkish Towels, of a larger size, bleached and brown, worth 25c. apiece, at 19

Hemmed Tea Towels of a liberal size and good quality, at, each, 10

350 pieces of linen Towelling, in red and blue fancy checks, on sale to-day, at, per yard, 7

10,000 yards of Check and Plaid Nainsooks, worth 6½c., 8c. and 10c. a yard, all on sale to-day for 5

(Main Floor, Centre, 19th St.)

Women's Wrappers and House Dresses.

At "End of the Season" Clearance Prices.

Women's medium and light-weight percale Wrappers; ruffle bertha, braid trimming, flounce skirt, bishop sleeve; fully worth $1.25 each; also A lot of odds and ends in women's fine House Dresses; many worth from $2.00 to $2.50 apiece, A Choice To-day for 79c.

(Second Floor, Centre, 19th St.)

Wash Fabrics.

Some of the season's most popular goods at greatly reduced prices.

15c. per yard English Dimities,
10c. per yard Prints, suitable for comforter coverings,
8c. per yard Corded Lawns,
8c. per yard Percales and Shirting Cambrics,
7½c. per yard Apron Ginghams,
All reduced to 5c. a yd.

Seersucker Ginghams, in blue and oxblood, a large variety of stripes, per yard, only, 11

Mercerized Chambray, in oxblood, blue and pink; worth fully 19c. a yard; here to-day at 12½

(Main Floor, Centre, 19th St.)

Groceries, Wines, etc.

A list of good things to eat and drink offered for to-day's sale at the most economical prices.

GROCERIES.

Butter: Strictly XXXX Elgin Creamery Butter, lb., 18

Corn: State Cream Sugar Corn or Baltimore String Beans, can, 6

Milk: "Borden's" Eagle Condensed Milk, 2 cans, 25

Hams: Armour's Mild Sugar Cured Hams, lb., 12½

Fish: Selected Long Branch Weak Fish or Butter Fish, lb., 5

Coffee: Fancy Golden Santos, fresh roasted, lb., 13

Lamb: Short Forequarters Canada Spring Lamb, lb., 6

Sardines: "Admiral" Oil Sardines, ¼s, 2 tins, 9

Prunes: Choice Meaty Santa Clara Fruit, lb., 5

Tea: Choice rich flavored Green, Black or Blended Teas, 3 lbs., $1.00

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE TUNNEL.

It is time the comedy in which the Board of Health and the managers of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad are joint performers was brought to an end. It has ceased to be amusing and now presents itself in its more serious aspects.

A few weeks ago the Medical Commissioner, Dr. COSBY, advised by the Sanitary Superintendent, published a letter giving his views as to what should be done to correct the conditions existing in the tunnel. It may have been his privilege as a citizen to have views and to express them, but to give them out as reflecting the views of the Board of Health, and especially to accompany them with notification that the board had the power to close the tunnel and would exercise such power if necessary, was an act which had every appearance of being a serious breach of official etiquette. It has never been understood that the Medical Commissioner was the Board of Health, or that, as ex-officio Chairman of its Sanitary Committee, he had any other function than to initiate measures which became operative only when made so by resolution of the board. The President of the board was absent from New York at the time, which perhaps explains Dr. COSBY'S conviction that he was "the whole thing" pro tem. If his object was to make the public aware of the official existence of Dr. COSBY, he probably accomplished it and might have stopped there without doing any great harm.

When President SEXTON returned to town, on the 29th, he seems to have concluded that it was wise to take the matter up where Dr. COSBY had left it. Consequently, on that day a letter was mailed to President NEWMAN of the New York Central Railroad, in which on his own responsibility, so far as anything in the order shows, he made an emphatic demand that the views of the Sanitary Superintendent and of Dr. COSBY should be at once carried out, as follows:

> That the brick and stone sustaining walls between the two sections of the tunnel be removed and proper and sufficient steel girders in column be placed in lieu of same; that the small shafts which ventilate the tunnel between Sixty-seventh and Seventy-first Streets and between Eighty-first and Ninety-fifth Streets be enlarged and extended on every block in a like manner to conform with the ventilating shafts from Fifty-sixth to Sixty-seventh Street.

Concerning this order President SEXTON said: "I am acting upon the reports of those attached to this department who have examined the tunnel for us. I am determined that the nuisance complained of shall be abated, and I will use every means in my power to see that the improvements are made. If there is any delay, I will use what legal means I have for enforcing the order."

This suggests some questions which are strictly pertinent to the subject under consideration. By what statute is Mr. SEXTON empowered to discover a nuisance, prescribe the remedy, and give notice that he will employ the legal powers of the department to have his views carried into effect? Part of this used to be the function of the Board of Health, of whose will the President was the executive; none of it was ever the function of the gentleman who happened at any particular time to be its executive. If we are not mistaken, it has been the traditional policy of the Board of Health for more than a quarter of a century to refrain from prescribing the method by which a nuisance should be corrected. Its officers have at all times been willing to advise with those upon whom orders for the abatement of nuisances have been served, how best to correct the difficulties complained of, but in no instance under pre-Tammany administrations of the department have its officers been willing to assume the responsibility for the sufficiency of any measure in advance of test.

The order of President SEXTON is an extremely foolish one, so far as the correction of the tunnel nuisance is concerned. The enormously costly reconstruction of the subway by the removal of the brick curtain walls which separate the central from the side alleys, and the substitution of "steel girders in column," (whatever that may mean,) will not correct the trouble or accomplish a benefit in any respect proportionate to the great cost involved. The order for increased openings for ventilation is simply a step in the direction of an open cut, to secure which the Central management would do almost anything, since it would permit them to continue locomotive traction indefinitely. Mr. SEXTON probably does not know that the conditions in the central alley of the tunnel are practically as bad as those in the side tunnels, and that the removal of the partition walls would not make the tunnel either safe or comfortable. He should know, however, that if the order is enforced and no good results are accomplished, the Board of Health will be effectually estopped from any further interference, since the courts would take the very proper view that it could not prescribe the method of nuisance correction without being responsible for the results. It is not easy to describe politely this performance of the Health Department Commissioners. Their duty ends in discovering a nuisance and ordering that it be corrected. It is none of their business how it is corrected, so long as it is corrected, and if it were, they are wholly incompetent to prescribe the method. There is something very suspicious in Mr. NEWMAN'S assurances of willingness to comply with President SEXTON'S order. To guess the reason for it would not tax the intelligence of the congenital idiots on Randall's Island.

THE CZAR'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

All the capitals of Europe are just now more or less excited over the visit of the Czar of Russia to witness the Autumn manoeuvres in France and to meet President LOUBET. It is not surprising, though it is not gratifying, that some of the English papers are particularly suspicious and ungracious on this occasion. The dread and distrust of Russia seem very deep-seated in the British mind. There has certainly been cause for it, but, on the other hand, it must be remembered that Great Britain has not given the ruling class in Russia any reason either to love or confide in British policy or people. The history of the relations of the two Governments has been one of rivalry, for the most part over pretty remote objects, and the rivalry has ranged through nearly all things that one could do to harm or hamper the other, from intrigue to war. There is no doubt that the Russian Government is playing a long and unscrupulous game in the Orient against Great Britain. From the Persian Gulf to the northeastern provinces of China Russia is seeking, in military phrase, to "envelop" Great Britain. As we showed plainly enough the other day, Great Britain has reason to watch with jealous care the advance of Russian control and influence. But suspicion directed toward the Russian-French alliance appears to us singularly misdirected.

For this reason: The alliance of France with Russia is in the nature of insurance that Germany shall keep the peace, and at the present moment there is no country in Europe where the popular feeling is so definitely and unmistakably unkind, not to say hostile, toward England as in Germany, or one from which England has more to fear. It was the remark of a distinguished publicist of Germany lately that the Emperor was the only friend England had in that country. All classes of Germans, and especially the military and the commercial classes, are in a state of chronic irritation toward England. The soldiers are vexed at her quiet aggressiveness and her unshaken confidence in her ability to meet all possible contingencies. The merchants and manufacturers are jealous of her tremendous resources of capital and enterprise and her vast marine, which make so arduous the German struggle for foreign markets. Even the scholars of Germany, who were wont in earlier days to understand and to long for the beneficent freedom that goes with English ideals the world over, are now cross and critical toward everything English.

The friendship of the Emperor for Great Britain is, moreover, an uncertain element in the situation. It is not easy to define its exact basis. There is probably something of a family attachment for his relatives of the British royal family, though that did not prevent the telegram to KRUEGER, which the British regarded as an insult to the Queen. It is more likely that the Emperor sees that Great Britain is a practically invulnerable foe and a most powerful ally in any trouble that may await his empire. And this feeling is unquestionably made far stronger than it otherwise would be by the alliance of Russia with France. That alliance leaves Germany not entirely isolated, but terribly lonely, on the Continent. Her relations with France are necessarily not those of warm friendship; at best she can but hope that as time goes on the danger of open breach will gradually lessen. Germany's relations with Russia are essentially delicate, especially those connected with commerce. In the presence of Russia and France bound by an intimate alliance, Germany's immediate reliance must be on Austria and her remote reliance on Great Britain.

Practically, then, the alliance of Russia and France is a guarantee of peace, and peace is, above all things, what Great Britain needs and desires at all times. Why, therefore, should a visit intended to emphasize the strength of this alliance disturb the minds of the British? We are persuaded that it should not; that, on the contrary, the visit should be accepted in England as a sign of hope and encouragement. In a very direct manner the alliance tends to force Germany to the support of Great Britain in any difficulty she may be compelled to have with Russia, and Germany is the one country on the unforced support of which Great Britain could not surely count. As for our own interests, they are clearly sustained by this alliance, since we even more than Great Britain are in a position to profit by the peace of which the alliance is a guarantee.

A GOOD SIGN.

There is one feature in the recent turn given to the strike situation that is extremely encouraging and gratifying. It is the open and severe criticism of the action of the President of the Amalgamated Association by trades union members on the ground that he has not kept good faith and has put the affiliated unions in the position of not keeping faith. This sensitiveness on the part of representatives of the unions is of excellent augury. Irresponsibility is the chief evil and the chief danger of the trade organizations, and it can be done away with only by the action of the workingmen themselves.

In the remarkable speech made in Milwaukee on Sunday by Mr. HICKEY, the Vice President of the Bay View Lodge, the charge was made, temperately but distinctly, that Mr. SHAFFER had "misrepresented" the attitude of the United States Steel Corporation and had declined peremptorily offers from the corporation which were based solely on the condition that the Amalgamated Association should prove that it would keep agreements. We are not informed as to the accuracy of Mr. HICKEY'S information as to the specific terms offered, but it is significant that a labor leader of prominence should give so much importance to this element in the dispute. When we find that the members of the trade organizations hold their leaders to direct responsibility for the honesty and fairness of their dealings, not only with the unions, but with the employers, we may be sure that matters will tend to go better in the future. It is to be noted, too, that Mr. HICKEY charges Mr. SHAFFER with betraying the association by accusing the Steel Corporation of a determination to crush all organization and to ruin the association. Such accusations are usually only too sure to be accepted blindly by the followers of the labor leaders, who rely on the natural indignation thus aroused to carry their point. When false accusations are investigated, exposed, and denounced by union officers the way is clearly opening toward a better understanding between employers and employed.

YELLOW FEVER AND QUARANTINE.

Official conservatism is very clearly illustrated in the fact that the important and apparently conclusive experiments made in Cuba under the direction of Surgeon REED, United States Army, regarding the conveyance and propagation of yellow fever have thus far made little or no impression upon the conventional methods of quarantine. When it is remembered that any interruption of commerce imposes burdens upon merchants and carriers which ultimately fall upon the consumer, and are compensated in increased prices and higher freight rates, it becomes very clear that if the detention of ships from infected ports is as unnecessary as the Cuban experiments would warrant us in believing, the practice should be discontinued at every port where quarantine has any other purpose than to accumulate charges imposed and collected for the advantage of the officials who assess and collect them, as the robber barons once levied tolls and duties on the commerce of the Rhine.

While it is doubtless true that the Cuban tests have left some points involved in doubt, the one question which they appear to have settled beyond dispute is that under no conditions which admit of artificial production is it possible to infect the non-immune from contact with the fomites of yellow fever in clothing, bedding, and personal effects. Even rags for paper stock could not very well be as dangerous as the fabrics from the beds of patients who had died from yellow fever in Las Animas Hospital, in which non-immunes slept for weeks under the conditions of high temperature, artificial dampness, and so little ventilation as to threaten asphyxiation. Disinfection becomes as ineffective as an incantation when there is nothing in the way of infectious germs to destroy. In the case of a house in which yellow fever has occurred the question with the United States Army experts in Cuba is simply how to destroy the mosquitos which may have bitten the patients. Sulphur fumes and formaldehyde are the favorite agencies for the destruction of the culex; but, their destruction accomplished, further disinfection would seem to be a waste of time and material. Either will kill all the mosquitos in from ten to fifteen minutes, and as they are as dead at the end of that time as they ever will be, this period would seem to fix the limit of useful quarantine detention. In his report on sanitation and yellow fever in Havana, Surgeon HAVARD, United States Army, after describing the very simple process of house disinfection now practiced, says: "The duties of quarantine officers have also become singularly simplified. Since we may assume in practice that the infectious germs do not exist outside of man or mosquito, the disinfection of trunks and baggage on account of yellow fever is no longer justifiable. All that is required will be the examination of the non-immunes within the five days immediately following their last exposure to infection, the danger of transmission being from their own persons, and in nowise from their clothing or baggage. Ships, like houses, are liable to harbor infected mosquitos, and will continue to require fumigation."

It is not a sufficient answer to the concurrent judgment of our army Surgeons to brush their conclusions aside as "not proven." The results they have attained have carried their work far beyond the theoretical stage, and better proof than they have given of the absolute correctness of their observations could not be furnished outside of a mathematical demonstration. The Province of Santiago is now as free from yellow fever as New York. This result in what for more than four centuries has been the home of yellow fever and a centre of infection is as good proof as even the most conservative practitioner of medical traditions should need to satisfy him that new truths have been added to the sum of human knowledge of the etiology of this dread disease. The results in Havana are not yet quite as complete as they are in Santiago, but are sufficiently remarkable to leave no room for doubt that the progress has been along lines which will lead to the complete extinction of the disease.

Of the work in Havana, the report on this subject lately published by the War Department, through the Division of Insular Affairs, says:

> There have been years in which there was very little yellow fever, but none in which it has entirely disappeared as at present. It would therefore seem to be a fair inference that the improved method of disinfection killed off the infected mosquitos; that by March 8 the city had been rid of the infection, and was free of fever until April 20, when a focus of infection again developed. Disinfection again apparently killed the infected mosquitos, as the city was free from fever until May 6, when another focus developed. The same method of disinfection was again applied, with the result that no cases developed after that date. It is believed that, pursuing the present methods, the island can be rid of yellow fever, and its spread may be prevented even when introduced from the outside. If this condition can be brought about many of the restrictions now imposed upon commerce by quarantines can be done away with.

It is encouraging that, in accordance with the suggestion made at and approved by the third Pan-American Medical Congress in Havana, a conference has been called of delegates representing the several American republics, to consider and, if possible, agree upon a uniform system of quarantine in accordance with what the work of the past two years has demonstrated in Cuba. It should be remembered, however, that traditions die hard and that ancient superstitions have surprising vitality.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—So well has The London Times been served by its Havana correspondent, ever since it became evident that the United States was about to intervene in Cuban affairs, that its letters from this source have come to be generally recognized as those of an accurate and impartial observer whose praise is worth having and whose blame cannot be lightly put aside. In reviewing the present situation in Cuba this correspondent, after cordially recognizing that under American rule the island has recovered with marvelous rapidity from the ruin and desolation of the war, makes the truly terrible statement that "the courts of justice to-day in Cuba are as corrupt, possibly more so, than at any time during the Spanish régime." If that stood alone it might be explained as a result of faults in the Cubans themselves, but the correspondent continues: "For this state of affairs the military Governor General of the island is directly responsible. After the evacuation of Cuba by the Spaniards it rested with the Governor General to nominate Judges and other legal officials. No effort was made to select upright and honorable men for the highest judicial appointments. Anybody was good enough to fill the vacant posts, provided he had political friends to urge his claims. A lack of all discrimination in the choice of the officers of justice has inflicted incalculable harm upon the community. It is no easy matter to purify the bench when the system which has been tolerated for the past two and a half years has become so firmly implanted as is actually the case at the present moment. A drastic reform of the judiciary is badly required, but there is small prospect that it will be obtained in the near future." The reference to "the military Governor General" is not quite clear, but apparently the accusations are directed at both Gen. BROOKE and Gen. WOOD, the one for creating and the other for perpetuating the evils mentioned. So surprising are these statements that one cannot but suspect them to contain elements of exaggeration and error. Strangely indeed has the country misunderstood Gen. WOOD if it be true that under him "no effort was made to select upright and honorable men for the highest judicial appointments." It is their origin alone that gives the charges weight.

—Time was when news from Guam was awaited with eager impatience and received with unaffected and unmitigated delight. That was in the days when the little island and its inhabitants were ruled by that most amiable and ingenious despot, Capt. RICHARD LEARY, a man of sound sense, not the less sound because it was sometimes almost indistinguishable from a sense of humor. While it is true that Capt. LEARY allowed the people of Guam to do few of the things they wanted to do, and compelled them to do many things for which they had no inclination, he yet managed to make even discipline amusing, and considerations of official dignity were never permitted to stand in the way of a joke. Capt. LEARY realized the minuteness of his satrapy, and his Government was paternal rather than stately. The fun all came to an end when his successor took the reins. With the accession of Commander SCHROEDER news from the island ceased to be amusing and became a series of stories about tiresome petty rows. The new Governor instantly banished from the island all traces of levity, and its conduct was no longer suggestive of comic opera, but this change, though regarded at first as an improvement by a few distant observers, who mistake the conventionalities for the proprieties, has not worked at all well. Nothing has been revealed that makes us doubt the excellence of Commander SCHROEDER'S intentions, but though he may be the right man, it has become painfully evident that he is not in the right place. He has been unhappy in Guam, and he has made other people unhappy. Instead of taking small things lightly, he has turned them into tragedies. The mysterious disappearance of a keg of whisky, for instance, thrilled him with massive horror and inspired him to action that angered and disgusted every one of his subordinates. Of course, it is wicked to steal whisky, but—well, Capt. LEARY would not for such a theft have shaken Guam to its foundations. The place for Commander SCHROEDER, apparently, is on a man-of-war. As the ruler of a little island, where communication with his superiors is infrequent, he is not a success.

—That large fraction of the American public which thinks, to put it mildly, that Admiral SCHLEY had a little something to do with winning the battle off Santiago Harbor, finds itself at an utter loss when it tries to discover how the Acting Secretary of the Navy, after reading Admiral HOWISON'S letter, could write to that officer: "You say substantially that there is no foundation for the statements attributed to you." In the letter referred to Admiral HOWISON discussed many things at considerable length. He mentioned, for example, his long years of honorable service, he hinted a condemnation of officers who make speeches or write magazine articles, and he touched upon peculiarities in the vocabulary of the service. When at last he reached the point at issue, what he said "substantially," to use Mr. HACKETT'S word, was that, while in his frequent conversations with his friends and acquaintances he had probably expressed practically the opinions as to the Schley-Sampson controversy with which he was credited by the Boston reporter, he had never given formal authorization for the publication of those opinions, and therefore was not responsible for the article printed. This is to strain the Admiral's words somewhat, but not a tenth part so much as they were strained by Mr. HACKETT, and we are sure our version of the letter duplicates the impression it made upon the minds of ninety-nine out of a hundred readers. That Mr. HACKETT saw in it something utterly different is significant of much, and especially of the profound unlikeness between the attitude of the Navy Department and that of the general public in this matter. If Admiral HOWISON did not make the statements attributed to him, and did not make them to anybody, it is a great pity that he did not say so. That is what Admiral SCHLEY wanted to know—in other words, he wanted to know whether he has or has not already been convicted of "reprehensible conduct" by Admiral HOWISON.

—Clear proof of how little, and less than little, nations and peoples are influenced by sentiment in the conduct of their business operations is to be found in the fact that, while our trade with Spain is now greater than it was before our war with her, the Cubans have this year dealt with us even less than they did last year. Yet upon Spain we inflicted a terrible humiliation and a more terrible loss—quite enough, certainly, to explain, if not to justify, great sacrifices on her part as preferable to entering into commercial transactions from which we as well as she must necessarily derive profit. No evidences of resentment remain, however, and the Spanish merchants utilize every advantage our markets afford. The Cubans, on the contrary, owe us an immense debt, and even those among them who are most eager for complete independence admit the existence of that debt. But it does not lead them to deal with us when they think they can do better elsewhere, and when we do not fall in with their customs as regards credit and the like, they turn to those who will, though it is to persons who gave them no help in breaking the yoke of Spain.

Name and Address Desired.

Will "A Would-Be Independent" please send his name and address to this office?

STORY OF A BROADWAY LOT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sale during this last week of the property on Broadway and Murray Street, opposite Park Place, known as No. 241, was one of unusual interest and deserving of more than a passing notice.

There are but few families in this age of constant and rapid changes who have held intact the title deeds to a piece of property for more than a century, as was the case with that of which I now write. The original owner, Mr. Daniel Boardman, one of New York's old merchans, bought the lot facing City Hall Park from the corporation of Trinity Church, it being then a portion of that vast tract known as the Queen's Farm. On this lot he built a handsome and substantial residence, and to the same neighborhood came the Nones, Rhinelanders, Barclays, and other well-known families of that time. There, in a style of quiet elegance, Mr. Boardman lived until his death, which occurred in 1832. His will directed that his Broadway property should be held in trust until the majority of his youngest grandchild.

The old house was changed to suit the requirements of trade, and in 1850 was removed in order to build the present structure, which was considered at that time to be a handsome and commodious one. In all the years intervening between then and the present day the building has never been tenantless and not once have the insurance companies been required to pay for loss by fire, though fierce conflagrations have raged around it on every side.

Not the least of the interesting facts connected with this old building is that by its recent sale it has passed into the possession of the direct heirs of Mr. Rhinelander, the former intimate associate and near neighbor of its first owner, Daniel Boardman, and that after many years the properties of these two old families have been united.

J. T. B.

Narragansett, Sept. 1, 1901.

WHAT INDEPENDENTS WANT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am an independent voter whose aspirations do not run in a political strain, but who has this city's best interests at heart, and although I have little practical political experience, feel that the few words I may say are not only my sentiments, but also of many other independent voters. In reading your paper from day to day, it seems to me that the political situation from the fusion standpoint is much mixed.

My daily business necessitates my going from shop to shop, and I find the people who have this city's welfare in mind (that is raising it from the depths of municipal mismanagement) feel that the honesty to gain that end is retarded by the actions of a certain political leader.

You can rest assured that the honest citizen becomes lethargic when such a condition confronts him.

If such a state of affairs did not exist you would find the interest in this fusion movement past the expectations of this so-called political "wiseman." Can it be possible there was any intention at any time on the part of Mr. Platt to accept an independent Democrat unless owned by him, the same as our present Mayor is owned by Mr. Croker? If the newspaper reports quote Mr. Platt correctly, his statements from time to time are significant. He says "A man who supported Bryan cannot be the candidate."

I cannot see where State or National politics should be brought into this movement—this is not a Presidential or State election—and the politics of the candidate should not be considered. If Mr. Platt is consistent he knows an independent Democrat is the strongest vote "getter," even if he had supported the Democratic Presidential ticket.

This city is Democratic, and a large number supported Bryan who would support a candidate of that stripe.

The people think that the so-called deals between Mr. Platt and Mr. Croker are not a myth. Would it not be a splendid finish to Mr. Platt's successful career as a politician to let the public know (who are not acquainted with the intricacies of politics) that he is sincere in this movement?

I feel that a united effort on the part of our citizens would overthrow the present Municipal Government, but they must feel that this movement is not from a sordid ambition on the part of any one man, no matter how high he may be in politics or those closely connected politically with him.

In closing, let me say the type of candidate, in my opinion, that should be chosen to lead the forces this coming election against Mr. Croker and his conscienceless leaders should be a man who is known as a Democrat, independent and fearless, and antagonistic to Croker's gang and what they stand for.

AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN.

New York, Sept. 1, 1901.

EULOGIZES ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A minister's remarks about church organizations have caused comment in your columns, and perhaps you have room for further consideration of the subject.

Did not Christ identify the Church with Himself in saying "He that hears you hears Me," and did He not promise to be with her "all days, even to the consummation of the world"? How, then, can we neglect Him by attention to the Church? Or, rather, how can we fail to neglect Him when we give the Church no heed? He gave her a commission in the plainest words, and sent her forth even as He was sent. She is a visible representative empowered to speak for Him.

In the New Testament nothing is clearer than this, that the institution established to teach religion was to teach with authority under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, and that it was to last to the end of time with Christ's abiding presence. This perpetual Church must then be in the world to-day, and the injunction to hear it is still binding. Where shall we find the Church? Some of late have taken to styling as the "Church" all denominations collectively. No such union exists in fact, so this Church is only an idea of the mind. This cannot be the Church that we must hear, for to hear it is impossible. With the component parts stating contradictory creeds, the principles of contradiction prevents us from adopting them all. Christ did not found churches, but a Church. Clearly, it does not now exist as this impossible composite.

Shall we now examine the parts of this "Church" to find our authoritative teacher? As we apply to one denomination after another, one after the other (with a notable exception) disclaims to be the only Church, and we may take them at their word.

With all their differences they have a certain comity derived from their common point of origin and divergence; that their work is not to teach religion authoritatively but suggestively; to distribute Bibles and let each man, his own final interpreter, teach himself; that a layman is free to leave his Church and enter another; that if he can get followers he may start a Church of his own; that churches as organizations are only social; that the object is religious, but the bond itself is social, of men's making and continuance; that authority to teach any layman comes from that layman himself. All this follows directly from their common principle of private judgment.

These denominations, then, need not be questioned further. All organizations that disclaim title as the one true Church may be taken at their word; indeed, they must be taken at their word, for the true Church, afraid to announce itself, cannot be imagined.

But there is a notable exception. Amid these organizations, but apart from them, there is a Church dwarfing them in extent of a reverent antiquity ages before their birth. It is sharply distinct from them; so unlike that it cannot without catachresis be grouped with them as a kindred body. The difference is not only nor principally in her doctrines and rites, for these may be borrowed from and copied, (as is largely done, unofficially, in one denomination.) It is not simply what but how she teaches. It is her attitude toward the world. She sets forth doctrines not for opinions but for absolute truths, to be accepted absolutely on her apostolic and divine commission. She does not shrink or falter in her utterance. She meets the requirement of the true Church that it must know and proclaim its authority. Authority, while her neighbor organizations dare not use that word, being, indeed, estopped, she employs it in the fullest sense.

Which is this Church? We all know the Church that is called arrogant for not accommodating her position toward other beliefs; that is censured for claiming to be the Church and for speaking as having authority. In this she only agrees with the Church of the Apostles. Had they not been unyielding as to dogma, whether to those without or within the fold, they would have been recreant to the faith. They could not compromise their authority; it was theirs only in trust to be exercised for their Master. What the enemies of the Catholic Church say for taunt is her glory. But arrogant does not describe her. While she knows nothing of interdenominational comity and does not recognize the sects as sisters, even though she be accorded the rank of prima inter pares, to every individual in the sects she extends hands of invitation and prays to God for their return. She will not suffer strange doctrines to be brought to her, but her doors are shut to no one and she receives and blesses all that enter.

To us, her children, a distinction between going to Christ and attending to the Church is unmeaning. We would consider it absurd, yes, impious, to hold as conflicting the call of Christ and His mystical spouse. She is His own. Hers is the offering of the sacrifice, the administering of the sacraments, the teaching of the faith. If she makes it a matter of precept that we attend public service at stated times, the reason of our careful obedience is that delegation, "He that hears you hears Me." The object of our attendance is to worship our Lord; and any mark of respect that we ever show to the church edifice is for the sake of Him there present.

We love her and we call her "Mother Church." Toward us she is parental; she is solicitous to teach us faith, without which it is "impossible to please God"; and since "faith without works is dead" she is urgent by warnings and appeals that we follow God's law. She brings us to the sacrament of reconciliation and the sacrament of Christ's love. She watches over us during life and at death she hastens to us with the last comforting rites of religion. Her work is to strengthen each of her children in his trial in the lists; to keep us safe, during our little waiting for eternity, that we may reach our home and join the Church Triumphant.

NEAL H. EWING.

New York, St. Augustine's Day, 1901.

TAKES ISSUE WITH BISHOP TURNER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read in this morning's TIMES what is reported to be an interview with Bishop Turner of the African Methodist Church, in Atlanta, Ga., and it seems to me plausible that, at his age, he should be seeking notoriety which in the end will do him more harm than good. His conviction, as he terms it, not supported by any reasonable exposition of fact by which we may be guided to believe the negro emigration justifiable, is time and energy spent on a question that has been lost by the many able solutions presented for its elimination.

The question I would like to ask the venerable Bishop to answer is this: Why should he wish the negroes in the United States to emigrate to Africa, and what benefit will they derive and gain by emigration? Will it solve any of the many contentions?

I am under the impression that there is much field for improving the existing conditions of the negro in the United States; if things are worked and carried out properly by those charged with looking after the moral and practical side of his life, it would be a great satisfaction. There is nothing in Africa for the negro to better his condition, compared with the opportunities that exist in the United States. Let the Bishop give us some reasonable views why Africa is better than the place of his birth and the surroundings of his childhood. This is the fatherland of the negro born in the United States. If he cannot prosper here, then he will nowhere else under the sun.

"Bishop Turner saying that "I will give the world another Rome" is a dream and deception. I am sure he cannot do it. (ex nihilo nihil fit.) If he can, let him start the "Rome" in the United States with honest people. The Government may give some tract of land for the noble aspirations.

I believe that if we were to try to better things, try to be a little more optimistic in our views, these matters can be remedied; we may succeed in time in partly overcoming the existing conditions without sacrificing genuine affections for doubtful ones.

You have explicitly said in your editorial of to-day that "the black is here to stay," and, I think, till the laws of evolution eradicate him completely from this planet.

ARTHUR A. SCHOMBURG.

New York, Aug. 29, 1901.

BELIEVES IN GOING TO CHURCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my letter of Aug. 24, my reason given why church services are so poorly attended in Summer was that many of the members possessed the idea that there was no harm in using the Lord's day for their own pleasure; their plea for so doing being that they need the fresh air.

"The Clerk," in his letter of Aug. 26, asks if men who work ten hours a day in a stuffy office or shop are exempt from attending church. Why should they be? He says the care of one's health is as important as attending divine service. Now, while I agree that it is our duty to God and to ourselves to take care of our health, I do not believe it to be as important as taking care of our spiritual health. How much easier it would be for us to "keep our bodies in temperance, soberness, and chastity" if our hearts and minds were filled by pure and holy thoughts.

I have in mind many men whose evenings are spent in breathing the foul air of saloons; also, men who are not at all particular about what they eat and drink. Would that we were as particular in these small rules of eating, drinking, &c., as we are peculiarly particular about getting a breath of fresh air when churchtime comes. Of course, there are many men who are careful in their habits and stand in need of fresh air, but, depend upon it, the majority of men who are so anxious about their health on Sunday are the ones who are the most careless in the way they pass their evenings.

"The Clerk" further asks if we cannot "worship God just as well in the fields and woods." A great deal can be said on both sides of this question, but space does not allow me to say all I should like to. I do not think it wise to forego the church altogether on Sundays. How often have we stood for hours in a jostling, stifling crowd under a blazing sun in order to honor some great man? Can we not give even one hour to the united worship of God and to hear a good sermon? Then, if a man wants the fresh air, let him go, not to the popular resorts, but to the fields and woods; let him go, filled with the spirit of God, to meditate on the sermon of the morning; to commune with Him in the peace and quiet of nature; to see in the birds and trees around him the goodness of his Father, and then let him "praise God from whom all blessings flow." I warrant these words will have a grander meaning for him. The Sabbath spent like this is sure to give to any man, woman, or child that "rest and peace which passeth all understanding."

A WORKINGMAN.

New York, Aug. 30, 1901.

SUBSTITUTE FOR STREET SIGNS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I might commence my present epistle with the assurance that once upon a time I have "forsworn" ever again to write or touch upon the subject of street signs, because—well, because the matter is getting so stale it is apparently of no use, and also, Mr. Editor, because you are not, I think, as convinced of the necessity of street signs as I am. "I need them badly."

I can assure you that were it not for a little scheme or plan I accidentally "tumbled over," and which does not cost anything—"it is the duty of all citizens to guard the City Treasury like their own pockets, and in this way to work for their own pockets all the time"—I would not trouble you with this, but really, Mr. Editor, while you may and no doubt always do know "where you are at," whether "riding in the streets or walking in the cars," I am obliged to depend largely upon the lamp-post signs, and where they are missing, (and they are non est almost at all those places where they used to be and should be,) I have to depend upon my little discovery. The greatest trouble with my plan is that while it works in some parts of the city, I doubt very much that it will lend itself to the locating yourself all over town. I say t-o-w-n advisedly, because even the smallest Western towns, which the inhabitants would feel greatly insulted to have spoken of except as "our city," pride themselves on their lamp-post signs.

But now as to my plan to discover your whereabouts: You are, I will say, riding in the Third Avenue car. Street signs, of course, there are none, but finally you discover a number on a building, (a great many have no numbers, either, or, if they have, you can't see them.) Say the number is 2,278. Do you know what my great acumen or the necessity for its exercise has taught me? No, you don't. Well, I strike off the last figure, leaving 227, or say 228, 78 being nearer 80 than 70. This figure 228 you divide in half—product, 114. To this you add 10—result, 124. You look up, and behold there is One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station right before you. The plan is most simple.

As I am not expecting to get money for this really valuable information, I will at once tell you the weakness or the drawback to the system. It is somewhat like those cable codes which require a key in order to use them. The key to the Third Avenue is 10, although as you ride down toward the lower end it gradually changes off to 9, and finally you add 8 instead of 10, but then just consider the convenience of being able to discover within a block, or at most two, where you are.

Really, Mr. Editor, the more I think of this plan of being able to find out "where you are at" without consulting the lamp-post signs the grander and "usefuller" it appears to me. For instance, we all know that the managers of our street car companies are full of the milk of human kindness toward their patrons. Now, what would be easier, what would keep their patrons in good humor, and keep them at the same time from asking unnecessary questions of the high-salaried gentlemen who collect the fares, than to post in conspicuous places in the cars the key number of the avenues they pass through? There might be a notice reading, for instance, like this: "The key number of this avenue is 53. To find out at any time where this car is all a passenger has to do is to discover a number on a building, strike off the last number or figure, divide in half the preceding figures, and add the key number 53, and he will know at once near what cross street the car is at the time. Please do not bother the conductor. He has fares to collect."

Now, Mr. Editor, I know I have done a great service to my fellow-townsmen and to the occasional stranger that may sojourn within our gates, and now take leave of the subject, which I fear is less important to you than to some who used to depend upon streets signs.

F. PAULSEN.

New York, Aug. 31, 1901.

A Complaint from Far Rockaway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see you have an article about the suburbs of New York. It would be a good thing to get our officials to look after Far Rockaway, to have streets put in good order, and to have sidewalks of any kind, so at least people could walk without getting dirty. But I suppose the Street Commissioner and others are too busy looking after their offices and do not care for the people. Commissioner Murphy, who lives there, ought to be able to tell about the sidewalks. Why not compel the property owners to lay sidewalks as in the city, as Far Rockaway belongs to the Greater New York?

C. E. PETERSON.

Far Rockaway, Sept. 2, 1901.

The Rev. Hugh Black's Visit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think that it was unwise and somewhat unseemly for the newspapers to announce the Rev. Hugh Black's visit to this city, in connection with a call to one of its pulpits. To go from Free St. George's Church to any other Presbyterian Church in the world would be a step down. That is in some respects the most important Presbyterian church in the world.

I first introduced Mr. Black's name to two of our leading churches here several years ago, soon after he entered upon his ministry in Paisley, Scotland. No one of the Elders or ministers had heard of him. I tried to convince them at the time that he was the man for the American Presbyterian Church, in the crucial period through which it was then passing. Subsequently the Rev. Dr. Alexander Whyte recommended him to Free St. George's Church, of which he was pastor, and from which he was about to retire as pastor emeritus.

Mr. Black might have been induced to remove from Paisley to New York; from Edinburgh to New York is a totally different transfer.

H. L. SINGLETON.

New York, Aug. 30, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Big Crop to Little Profit.

"You have an immense amount of hay," observed the visitor at the Clover Meadow farm.

"Ya-as," said Farmer Redneck, "but there ain't a dang thing t' feed it to but bicycles."—Leslie's Weekly.

Misdirected.

The iron had entered his soul
"Too bad," said his friends, deprecatingly; "but, then, he always had such a way of getting things wrong!"
They understood, of course, how much better gastric assimilation would have been, for he really needed a tonic.—Indianapolis News.

In the Blazing Sun.

Hacks—I understand you met my brother down at the shore.
Whacks—Yes, the red-headed one.
Hacks—Oh! you're mistaken. The only brother I have is quite bald now, but—
Whacks—Exactly, and he's been bathing every day without any hat.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Like and Unlike His Father.

Treat—I saw that little boy of yours at my house to-day.
Beate—Did you? Think he's like me?
Treat—Well, he's like you, and then again he's unlike you.
Beate—In what way?
Treat—He asked me for a drink—of water.—Philadelphia Press.

WHEN I WAS ON THE FARM

Robert W. Burns in Chicago Post.

I often think of days gone by,
When I was on the farm;
Oh! how I used to like to lie,
When I was on the farm,
About the independent life,
The farmer's glad, exultant wife,
The freedom from all care and strife
When I was on the farm.

The merry milkmaid was a joke,
When I was on the farm;
The hired man was always broke,
When I was on the farm.
Although the sunsets were sublime,
We never got the rain in time;
Potato bugs were feeling prime,
When I was on the farm.

The honest farmer had his day,
When I was on the farm,
And while the sun shone, made his hay
When I was on the farm.
He never lied about his lard;
Three feet of sausage made a yard;
His apples mellow, butter hard,
When I was on the farm.

I never hanker for the day
When I was on the farm,
Nor for its repetition pray
When I was on the farm.
I often think of eggs fresh laid,
And of the rosy farmer maid,
But, "hang it all," it never paid,
When I was on the farm.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT

Mr. Drew in a New Play at the Empire Theatre.

"THE SECOND IN COMMAND"

The Rogers Brothers Introduce Their New Farce at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

Mr. John Drew began his tenth season in this city last night, when he appeared at the Empire Theatre in a new play entitled "The Second in Command." The auditorium of the popular house presented an appearance now familiar to all who are sufficiently interested in the fortunes of Mr. Drew to remember them from season to season. To be sure, there was lacking that large element of society which would have been conspicuous later in the Winter, but the audience was one of fashionable garb and of manners not to call for public comment, except in the cases of the dense creatures who tried to make the "star" acknowledge their applause when he was discovered asleep at the first rising of the curtain, and who again tried with long-continued pounding of the hands to force him to make a speech after his trying scene in the third act. Let it be recorded that the taste of the actor was superior to the noisy demonstration and the speech was not made till the end of the play.

"The Second in Command" is the work of Robert Marshall, and it has had a large measure of success in England. Much has been written about it from time to time in the newspapers, and varying descriptions of its wonderful scene in the last act have been sent under the ocean. This scene was described as being one of imposing military appearance, and it was announced that it would afford glorified opportunities for the stage manager of the Empire Theatre. It turned out last night that the scene was one of the "Ours" sort, and that there was no spectacular display of any kind in it. But this is a minor matter. The play is a very pretty one, indeed, though not one of extraordinary originality or power, and Mr. Drew is equipped with one of the best parts he has had in recent years. These two statements embody news of much interest for the theatregoing public.

It is not at all an easy task to get a play in which such an actor as Mr. Drew can find a thoroughly satisfactory part without getting one in which the character is not sufficiently prominent for "starring" purposes. Mr. Marshall's play seems to supply the demand very neatly. The story told by the drama is not deeply convincing, and in the hands of actors not possessed of delicate methods it would probably arouse laughter in the wrong places. Its misunderstandings, which tear apart in the necessary manner the two lovers, are founded upon very slight bases, and a little bit of explanation would bring the whole trouble to an end in the second act. But of course the play must go on, and so a thoroughly good man lies in order to keep his slight hold upon a girl whom every one sees he must inevitably lose, and thus we get a complication which can carry forward the action till after the good man comes back from the war in South Africa and confesses to her that he lied and so made trouble between her and the other man, also good. And then the story comes to an end with great speed.

In this play Mr. Drew is a Major in the British Army. For years he has been kept in retired posts by the War Office because, as he tells us most convincingly, he is such a "duffer." Finally, his regiment is sent off to the front, and he is left behind. Then he goes and lays siege to the War Office till he is sent out. He carries his wounded Colonel out from under hot fire and is awarded the Victoria Cross, which is pinned upon his breast in the last scene by a royal Duke by special command of the King. This Major falls in love with a girl, and she accepts him chiefly because he will not let her off, and then she sees the right man, and the trouble begins when the Major dies. Still this Major, whom Mr. Drew impersonates, is a good fellow and we learn to love him, but he is so very convincing as to his own incompetency that we cannot help feeling that the War Office was right and that he received the "V. C." for a single act of bravery, which did not at all prove that he was fit to be a Major.

But the part gives Mr. Drew ample scope for the revelation of his charming and varied art. There is delicate comedy, there is a touch of boisterous fun, there is satire, there is cynicism, there is pathos, and there is passion in the rôle. And all of these the actor denoted last night with a sure and winning touch and with a beauty of composition which left us with a rounded character in our memories. Mr. Drew's acting in the love scenes and in his great third act will be talked of. Christopher Bingham is a new portrait in the Drew gallery, and a welcome one. It will unquestionably be exhibited often to the public of this city and to others. Mr. Standing was admirable as the first in command, the love-afflicted Colonel, acting with much feeling and dignity. Miss Conquest presented with some effectiveness the character of Muriel, but her pallette has not a sufficiently rich and extensive array of colors. All the tints are pallid and too closely allied. Oswald Yorke acted earnestly, but with no great display of technical skill, as the brother of the heroine, while Mr. Hassard Short showed promise in a comedy sketch. The company was generally well rehearsed, and the key of the play carefully maintained.

Lieut. Col. Miles Anstruther, D. S. O., Guy Standing
Major Christopher Bingham.....John Drew
Lieut. Sir Walter Mannering.....Oswald Yorke
Lieut. Barker.....Lionel Barrymore
Medenham.....Reginald Carrington
Hartopp.....Robert Schable
Sergeant.....George Harcourt
Corporal.....Percy Smith
Orderly.....George Forbes
Mr. Fenwick.....Lewis Baker
The Hon. Hildebrand Carstairs..H. Hassard Short
The Duke of Dulcet.....Robert Mackay
Muriel Mannering.....Miss Ida Conquest
Lady Harburgh.....Miss Ida Vernon
Norah Vining.....Miss Caroline Keeler

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.

The New Farce "Rogers Brothers in Washington" Presented.

The Rogers brothers got back to Broadway last night, to the seeming delight of a theatreful of that peculiar type of theatregoers known as Rogers enthusiasts.

The vehicle which accomplished their transportation to Broadway was a farce by John J. McNally, called "Rogers Brothers in Washington." The place of its development was the Knickerbocker Theatre. The plot revolved around an ornament belonging to a wife or sweetheart being given to another woman and the inconvenient and embarrassing turning up at intervals of the woman with the present.

The scenes of the play were laid in New York, Washington, and Buffalo. The New York scene was in the Democratic Club, in Fifth Avenue. In the Washington act a number of specialties were introduced. Nora Bayes and a chorus dressed in semblance of watermelons received some of the plaudits of the well-disposed crowd; Emma Francis and Pat Rooney gave an incidental exhibition of grotesque dancing; Gus A. Weinburg had a part in which he was hard to imitate De Wolfe Hopper, while Hattie Williams added to the scene a pert manner and pleasant voice. The Buffalo act was more of the same nature.

The cast follows:

Carlos Chauffs.....Gus Rogers
Louis Lauffs.....Max Rogers
Alf. Harriman.....William West
Judge Braley.....Eugene Jepson
Fuller Guffe.....Gus A. Weinberg
Johnny Lift.....Pat Rooney
Tough Boy.....James Cherry
Burglar Jim.....John B. Hendricks
B—Eardy.....William Torpey
Maizi Mahoni.....Hattie Williams
Maude Braley, the Judge's niece..
Grace Freeman
Margy.....Emma Francis
Clara Braley, the Judge's daughter..
Jeannette Babeard
Bessie Braley, the Judge's daughter..
Edith St. Clair
Bertha Snap.....May Taylor
Esther Face.....Nora Bayes
Nona Eclat.....Elsie Davis
Tottie Chic.....Gertrude Saye
Edith Idem.....Jessie Richmond
Alice Agyle.....Nettie Uart
Lottie Longery.....Clara Franton
Susie Swish.....Stella Maury
Queener Diamonds.....Lottie Uart
Acie Hartz.....Lillian Collins
Ann Other Acie.....Julia Eastman
The Other Acie.....Lucille Fallon

SUMMER AMUSEMENTS.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Andrew Mack is pleasing large crowds as Tom Moore.

EDEN MUSEE.—The world in wax, the new orchestra, and the cinematograph are this week's offerings at the Twenty-third Street Museum.

GARRICK THEATRE.—"Are You a Mason?" pleased a holiday crowd at this house. Leo Ditrichstein's laughable farce begins its third week.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Ramblers Gigantic Burlesque Company opened their performance yesterday at this theatre. The show pleased the audience.

HUBER'S THEATRE AND MUSEUM.—The usual melodrama was played in the theatre, while in the curio hall there are a number of new curiosities.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—An elaborate production of "Faust" was given yesterday at two performances, and will remain the attraction for the week.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S THEATRE.—An excellent bill is offered at this theatre. The Strakosch Opera Company, aided by strong novelty acts, pleased the crowds yesterday.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The usual excellent vaudeville bill was presented yesterday, and will continue for the coming week. The programme is made up of forty well-known performers.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Policemen were needed again at the Academy yesterday to keep order. The throng which gathered at the door was one of the largest since "Arizona" has been at this house.

CASINO.—"Florodora" began the new season yesterday with two record breaking performances. The receipts of the night performance amounted to $2,290 and those of the afternoon performance netted $1,800.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The stock company opened the season yesterday afternoon with "Under Two Flags," another dramatization of Ouida's novel by Margaret Mayo. A large crowd was much pleased with the presentation.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Edward Elsner's dramatization of Ouida's novel, "Under Two Flags," is the attraction this week over on the west side. Jessaline Rogers's acting of the role of Cigarette and James E. Wilson as Bertie Royallieu continue to please.

HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE GARDENS.—In spite of all competition, Mr. Hammerstein's roof garden is well patronized. The vaudeville performance has been changed little, and is really excellent. The roof garden performances will continue well into the month.

CRITERION THEATRE.—William Faversham and his company in the play "A Royal Rival" is crowding this theatre nightly. The management announces a large advance sale. Mr. Faversham's portrayal on last night. The programme portrayal of the character of the reckless Don Caesar pleases the crowds.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE.—This is the last week at this garden. The place included Nick Long and Idalene Cotton in a laughable sketch, "The Organ Grinder and the Prima Donna," who made a big hit; Hickey and Nelson, Prof. Fred Macart's dog, monkey, and baboon show, Miss Blanche Sloane in her sensational ring act, and many other excellent acts.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Last night "The Mormon Wife" entered on the last two weeks of its run at the Fourteenth Street theatre. The new play is drawing large and enthusiastic audiences. It could be continued for many weeks, but will have to be withdrawn after the performance of Saturday evening, Sept. 14, to make way for another important production.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The theatre opened the season last night with Sardou's "Theodora," as the attraction, the two leading parts being played by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Bruns. Mr. Bruns gave an intelligent and forceful rendering of the part of the Empress Theodora. It was her first appearance before a New York audience in so important a character. She was well supported by her husband as Andreas, William McVeigh as Justitian, John C. Hart as Belisarius, and Charles Seymour as Nicheporius.

THE PROCTOR THEATRES.—"A Fair Rebel" pleased those that went to the Fifty-eighth Street house. At the Twenty-third Street Theatre "The Man from Mexico," with Charles M. Seay as the comedy convict, made large audiences laugh. With "Brown the Martyr" as a curtain raiser and "A Bachelor's Honeymoon" at the Fifth Avenue house, the crowds had no cause for complaint. At the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre "The Widow Bedott," aided by an excellent lot of vaudeville acts, made the Harlem people pass an enjoyable two hours at each performance.

Gillette a Success in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2.—The production of "Sherlock Holmes" at the Shakespeare Theatre to-night drew an enormous audience, which gave every sign of approval. William Gillette's fine impersonation compelled admiration throughout.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Peter F. Dailey will present his new comedy, "Champagne Charlie," in the Court Square Theatre, Springfield, Mass., on Tuesday evening, Sept. 10.

Nixon & Zimmerman announce that their production of "The Messenger Boy" will open the season at Daly's Theatre Sept. 16.

James K. Hackett devoted last evening to a final dress rehearsal of "Don Caesar's Return," by Victor Mapes, which will be presented for the first time in New York at Wallack's Theatre to-night.

GEN. LUDLOW'S BURIAL.

The Body to be Taken to Oakdale After the Services.

OAKDALE, L. I., Sept. 2.—After the funeral services, with military honors, of Brigadier Gen. William Ludlow, United States Army, in Trinity Church, New York, at noon to-morrow, the body will be brought to this place for burial in the churchyard of old St. John's Church beside those of Gen. Ludlow's father and mother. The church is the property of Admiral Ludlow, and the committal service there will be the first service of any kind held since the marriage of Admiral Ludlow's daughter, seven years ago.

A vault has been bricked up, and after the coffin has been lowered into it the top will be arched over, as are the vaults of Gen. Ludlow's parents.

The pall bearers at the funeral will be Major Gen. J. R. Brooke, Brig. Gen. J. M. Wilson, United States Engineer Corps; Brig. Gen. Eugene Griffin, United States Volunteers; Gen. William M. Black, United States Engineer Corps; Col. C. G. Treat, and Major E. St. John Gibbe. The three last named were on Gen. Ludlow's staff when he was in Havana.

Little Girl Dies of Fright.

BAITING HOLLOW, L. I., Sept. 2.—Doctors say that Flossie Kankowski, a nine-year-old girl, died from fright on Saturday last. The child, with some companions, was on the property of John Riley, where they had been tempted by a pear tree, when a bicyclist riding by shouted to them to "Get out of that." The children ran away. When Flossie's older sister reached home alone her father asked where the younger daughter was, and as the sister could not tell him, he started out to find her, and came across her dead in a cornfield.

Archdeacon Killed in the Tyrol.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—News has reached London that the Venerable William Pelham Burn, Archdeacon of Norfolk, has been killed in the Tyrol.

German Crown Prince Returning Home.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany has started on his return to Berlin.

SOCIETY DOINGS AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest gave a dinner at the Train villa to-night. The table decorations consisted of aquatic flowers and fancy foliage, chiefly lotus flowers and the night-blooming lilies of the Nile, combined with long stalks of papyrus. The hall and drawing room were decorated with palms. There was music during the dinner.

Mrs. R. S. Fowler gave a dinner for twenty guests at her residence on Kay Street, the table being decorated with Japanese hydrangea flowers and maidenhair ferns in a centre piece and in six vases. Gardenias were used in the fingerbowls.

Mrs. Frederic Nellson entertained last evening at dinner at the Tiffany cottage on Narragansett Avenue. The house was prettily decorated with beech boughs and effectively lighted with electric lights. The table decorations were of Japanese lilies in a bed-work of white flowers. Leaves of the apple geranium were placed in the fingerbowls.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Barton French gave a dinner at Edgerton, the villa which they are occupying this Summer. The decorations were in white and green.

Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane, Mrs. C. L. Best, Mrs. E. S. Willing, Mrs. J. J. Mason, Dr. W. T. Bull, E L. Winthrop, and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson also entertained at dinner. Luncheons were also given by Mrs. J. W. Wadsworth, Miss Van Alen, and Mrs. S. D. Schenck.

Miss Laura Post is a guest of Mrs. John Clinton Gray.

Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, who are at present abroad, are to become permanent residents of Newport.

NEWPORT'S HORSE SHOW

Society Flocks to the Casino and Classes Fill Well.

Seventeen Events Decided on Opening Day—Alfred G. Vanderbilt Among the Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 2.—The Newport Horse Show was opened this afternoon at the Casino. The sky was cloudy, but no rain fell, and everything passed off in a very satisfactory manner. The exhibition of fine horses has rarely been equalled here, and the seventeen events on the programme for the afternoon brought out in nearly every instance full lists of entries. Every one of the private boxes had been sold long before the show opened, and there were few absentees among the Summer residents, while in addition many visitors are here for the show. Every seat in the grand stand was taken. It would be impossible to give a full list of well-known people present, but the following names will indicate how generally the show was patronized:

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, T. F. Cushing, Jr., Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, Lieut. R. P. Hobson, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wysong, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Peter D. Martin, Miss Lily Oelrichs, James Stillman, Mrs. James A. Stillman, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Mrs. W. P. Thompson, Miss Blight, United States Senator Wetmore, Gen. Joseph E. Wheeler and Miss Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Stuyvesant Le Roy, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, Edward Gray, Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Austin Gray, Arthur Gray, Willing Spencer, Arthur Spencer, J. Barton Willing, Miss Laura Post, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Harry Walters, Stanley Mortimer, F. Gray Griswold, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, S. M. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Livermore, Miss Brooks, Reginald Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Miss Van Alen, Mrs. T. H. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Van Alen, Dr. and Mrs. W. P. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Miss Edith Cushing, Mrs. J. W. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Miss Grosvenor, Miss Augusta Hunter, Mrs. Shafter Howard, Mrs. F. P. Sands, Mrs. Austin L. Sands, Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Potter, Mrs. J. A. Codman, Miss Codman, The Misses Breeze, Miss Marvin, Mrs. Clarence Stanhope, Mrs. Thomas Pettitt, Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Andrews, John Hare Powel, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hall, Mrs. Oldmixon, Mrs. G. B. Hume, Paymaster Hobbs, U. S. Navy, Dr. and Mrs. Russell Bellamy, The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Braddin Hamilton, Mrs. Morton Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Kingsland, John A. Pinard, Mrs. W. F. Weld, Charles M. Oelrichs, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wells, Miss Wells,

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Edward N. Taller, Mrs. E. H. Burnett, Mrs. H. W. Berryman, Thomas Janney, Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, Louis Bruguiere, Mr. and Mrs. Ross R. Winans, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, S. E. Whittington, Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Howland, R. J. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, Waldo Story, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, John Lee Carroll, Mrs. J. Hude Beekman, Arthur Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby, Mrs. Wadsworth, R. R. Remington, Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Laura Swan, Mrs. George Lee Rives, Mrs. Richard C. Derby, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. George Crocker, Miss Sands, Charles Sands, Miss Rutherfurd, Mrs. Robert Garrett, Mrs. Frank Foster, Mrs. Miles A. Child, Miss Clapp, Miss De Barril, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. J. F. Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Howard A. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Boudoine, Mrs. Thomas H. Howard, Cyril D. Hatch, Miss Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hatch, H. W. Shoemaker, Capt. H. C. Schumm, United States Army, James B. Stokes, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mallory, R. L. Gerry, Miss Leary, Mrs. G. S. Scott, Mrs. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Mrs. Theodore M. Davis, Creighton Webb, E. C. Potter, Miss Potter, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Addicks, J. T. Woodward, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. F. O. French, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Mrs. George D. Widener, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mrs. George A. Huhn, Mr. and Miss Schenck, F. L. Otis, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. W. Yulee, Mrs. E. T. Gerry, The Misses Gerry, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. L. F. Post.

Striking gowns were worn by many of the women. Some of the costumes were:

Mrs. F. O. French, black crepe de chine with embroidered lace bodice, cream straw hat and gray feather boa.

Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs, white mohair with strappings of white silk.

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, pale blue with lengthwise insertions of cream lace, black hat.

Miss Anna Sands, pale blue silk with crosswise insertions of lace.

Mrs. George L. Rives, gray velling.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, white silk crepe heavily embroidered, large white hat with ostrich plumes.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, white embroidered muslin and chiffon, large pale blue hat with pale blue feather.

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, cream over white chiffon, black and white hat.

Mrs. George Crocker, white chiffon with insertions of cream lace, touches of pink at throat and elbows, large pink hat with pink ostrich plumes.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, cream colored crepe heavily embroidered in ecru, large black hat with ostrich plumes.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, black lace over pale blue with crosswise insertions.

Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, filmy black lace trimmed with black velvet ribbon, black hat with crown of pale green leaves.

Miss Natalie Schenck, cream linen, pink hat with pink and white flowers, pink parasol.

Mrs. Frederick Pearson, cream silk, heavily embroidered, black hat, black tulle boa.

Mrs. Joseph Stickney, black chiffon and black lace over dull blue, small black toque.

Mrs. Wilbur A. Bloodgood, white chiffon, white boa, and white hat.

Miss Lily Oelrichs, pale pearl gray with insertions of cream-colored lace, large pale gray hat.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, yellow cluny lace over white chiffon, white tulle boa, cream hat.

Mrs. J. Hude Beekman, black and white figured silk trimmed with figured lace, black and white hat.

Mrs. E. T. Wilson, black crepe cloth, with chiffon frills and insertions of black lace, black and cream bonnet with white ostrich plumes.

Mrs. Charles S. Childs, black gown, with insertions of black lace over pale blue, large black hat.

Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., pale blue liberty silk with narrow insertions of cream lace, lavender hat.

Mrs. Ogden Mills, white embroidered muslin with an overdress of heavy ecru lace, black velvet girdle, frilled white boa edged with black, large ecru hat with black and white ostrich plumes.

Miss Edith Wetmore, white muslin over shrimp pink, hat to match, shrimp pink parasol.

Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, figured muslin of delicate shades on a white background, large picture hat trimmed with ostrich plumes.

Mrs. Frederic Nellson, shrimp pink foulard, figured in ovals of white, cream hat with touches of pink.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray, black grenadine brocaded with black velvet, with narrow stripes of plain black; large pale blue feather boa, fancy blue straw hat.

Mrs. I. T. Burden, white embroidered mull with deep flounces, with Eton jacket of cream appliqué lace, white silk sash, large hat of cream-colored straw with colored ribbons and ostrich plumes.

Mrs. J. F. Pierson, cream Renaissance lace over yellow, with hat to match.

Miss Edith Cushing, white with satin flaps, pale brown hat with daisies.

Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, princess gown of ivory white silk, embroidered, with insertions of lace; white hat.

Mrs. John J. Wysong, ecru velling with insertions of yellow lace, pale blue hat with bows of white velvet, white boa.

Miss Kathleen Nellson, white mull with flounces and Eton jacket embroidered with scallops, white girdle with short ends in the back embroidered in sprays of flowers, cream straw hat with white plumes.

Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, black foulard figured in white with white ribbons, black hat with mixed blue and white feathers.

Mrs. George B. De Forest, cream mull embroidered with cream, with touches of black velvet, large hat with red underbrim and with velvet bows.

Mrs. George Gordon King, pale gray, hat trimmed with cherries, Persian parasol, also with cherries.

Miss Evelyn Burden, soft white silk, in scallop effect; hat to match.

Mrs. Whitney Warren, white velling, heavily embroidered; white hat.

Miss Alice Blight, brown linen; yellow straw hat with white ostrich feathers.

The various classes in which the Summer residents had entered horses naturally attracted the most attention. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Reginald Vanderbilt had entries in several classes. The former drove his own horses, and was always greeted with applause. He took prizes in four classes, being second in the four-in-hand and polo pony contests. Miss Neilson's victory with her phaeton and pair was very popular. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's Filigree was a good second in the Sea Foam Novice class. In Class 35, Miss Marion Fish, with Diana, and Gen. Wheeler, with his black Stallion Alabama, took all the honors.

Strauss & Hexter's pair, Burlington and Burlingame, which won in the Surg Novice class handily, were debarred by an accident from competing in Class 13. As they were entering the grounds the gate swung to and struck one of the horses in the face. The horse jumped and kicked, breaking the pole and smashing in the front of the trap. The prize winners were as follows:

Class 25—Four-in-Hands.—First, Eden D. Jordan's team; second, Alfred G. Vanderbilt's team, driven by Mr. Vanderbilt; third, Charles A. Baudoine's team, driven by Mr. Baudoine; fourth, Perry Belmont's team.

Class C—Harness and Saddle Horse.—First, Miss May Deering's Natalie; second, R. D. Evans's Octoo; third, Mrs. Burke-Roche's Iris; fourth, Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's Don.

Class 40—Hunters and Jumpers, open to all, eight starters.—First, Bradley W. Palmer's Rifle; second, Clarence Moore's Kohinoor; third, Clarence Moore's Thunder; fourth, Clarence Moore's Masterpiece.

Class 16—The Wave Novice Class, pairs of horses under 15.2 hands.—First, Strauss & Hexter's Alberta and Albina; second, John Doyle's Constitution and Independence; third, Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Tommyrot and Geewhillkins.

Class 15—Aquidneck Novice Class, horse 15.2 and over, shown to two or four wheeled vehicles.—First, Strauss & Hexter's Burlington; second, Arnold Lawson's Glorious Thundercloud; third, T. E. Gordon & Sons's Starlight; fourth, Charles T. Proctor's Florodora.

Class 34—Seafoam Novice Class, (small,) horse under 15.2 hands.—First, Miss May Deering's Natalie; second, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's Filligree; third, Miss Sadie Jones's Robin; fourth, A. De Navarro's Quisas.

Class 13—Pair of Horses, 15.2 hands and over.—First, Charles T. Proctor's Florodora and High Life; second, T. E. Gordon and Sons's Starlight and Sunlight.

Class 19—Light Delivery Wagons, owned by citizens of Newport.—First, Ernest Voigt's Casino; second, Muenchinger & Sons's Neva; third, B. F. Tanner's Bullet; fourth, Lappin's Jerry.

Class 14—Neptune Novice Class, (small,) horse over 14.1 and under 15.2 hands—First, Eben D. Jordan's The Swell; second, Charles T. Proctor's Model Artist; third, F. W. Howe's Fitz-Roy; fourth, Alexander H. Rutherfurd's Maybe.

Class 35—Horse, 15.2 hands and over, which has never won a ribbon previous to this show, to be shown under saddle.—First, Miss Marion Fish's Diana; second, Gen. Joseph Wheeler's Alabama.

Class 17—The Surf Novice Class Pair of Horses, 15.2 hands and over.—First, Strauss & Hexter's Burlington and Burlingame; second, Charles T. Proctor's Florodora and High Life; third, T. E. Gordon & Sons's Sunlight and Starlight.

Class 21—Tandems.—First, Mrs. R. F. Carman's Donner and Blitzen; second, Eben D. Jordan's Siegmund and Brunhilde; third, Strauss & Hexter's Ringing Bell and Bow Bell; fourth, Clarence H. Mackay's Peacock and Cock of the Walk.

Class 32—Saddle horse up to carrying 200 pounds.—First, Mrs. James B. M. Grosvenor's Jake Carter; second, H. L. de Bussigny's Pierrot.

Class 27—Phaeton and Pair.—First, Miss Neilson's Sin and Sorrow; second, Eben D. Jordan's Westerly and Western Stars; third, Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Witch and Spook.

Class 20A—Pairs of horses shown before truck or wagon, for citizens of Newport.—First, J. J. Dugan's Mollie and Ida; second, Pinniger and Manchester's black geldings; third, Ernest Voigt's Hop and Malt; fourth, H. L. Marsh & Company's Ben and Bill.

Class 48—Poly pony up to 200 pounds, to be shown with mallet and ball.—First, Stanley Mortimer's Rondo, ridden by T. A. Havemeyer; second, A. G. and Reginald G. Vanderbilt's Brown Jug, ridden by Alfred G. Vanderbilt; third, Clarence H. Mackay's Slats, ridden by R. J. Collier; fourth, A. G. and Reginald Vanderbilt's bay gelding, ridden by Reginald Vanderbilt.

AT THE MYOPIA HUNT CLUB.

Autumn Festivities Draw a Large Number of North Shore People.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—In spite of the lowering clouds and occasional dashes of rain, the annual Autumn festivities of the Myopia Hunt Club at Hamilton were most successful. The old-fashioned clubhouse, with its wide piazzas and the masses of great trees surrounding it, never looked more cheerful and hospitable.

The handsome turnouts which drove into the grounds by the score carried large parties of women in elaborate toilets. A number of guests who drove over early entertained parties at luncheon at the clubhouse previous to the afternoon entertainment. Among the equipages were a number of private coaches, some of which made their first appearance this season.

The list of exhibitors included practically all the society of the North Shore, among whom were:

F. H. Prince, Hugo R. Johnstone, Mr. Mandell, James A. Garland, Miss Madelaine Boardman, Charles D. Sias, Mrs. Robert Shaw, William H. Moore, Walter Denegre, Miss Mary S. Ames, Max Norman, Frederick Warren, A. L. Cochrane, Thomas C. Lockwood, John Heard, Charles H. Tweed, Charles G. Rice, Miss Nancy Carnegie, Mrs. T. M. Carnegie, Lydig Hoyt, Miss Ruth Appleton, F. R. Appleton, Jr., C. L. Appleton, Bayard Tuckerman, William A. Tuckerman, F. D. Cochrane, D. P. Rogers, Miss Hope Norman, Miss Mary C. Bigelow, Roger F. Sturgis, A. S. Craven, E. L. Dresel, C. Wheeler, Andrew G. Weeks, Francis I. Amory, Arthur J. Sweetzer, Scott Bigelow, Gerald Bement, M. D. Agassis, Mrs. G. S. Mandell, Miss Anna Agassis, R. T. Whitman, Miss Margaret Head, George Lee, C. G. Amory, Miss Rosamund Bradley, Miss Leslie Bradley, Robert S. Bradley, Jr., Miss Constance Gardner, T. G. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. George Lee Peabody, Miss Olivia Thorndike, George G. Crocker, Mrs. John C. Phillips, Samuel J. Shaw, B. W. Sumner, William Currier, E. B. Haven.

The Spanish Minister, the Duke de Arcos, and the Duchess De Arcos were present. The Duchess wore a gown of cadet blue with trimming of black and white duck, and a white straw sailor hat with white feathers and ribbons.

Mrs. F. H. Prince, who drove over with Mr. Prince on their four-in-hand from Princemere, wore a linen suit with black ribbons at the waist, while her hat was a flat black sailor, trimmed with white silk.

Mrs. James Lewis of New York, who came from Manchester with Mrs. John B. Schoeffel, was in pale violet crepon. Mrs. Schoeffel wore a blue and white figured silk with a black taffeta silk Eton jacket, and revers of linen. Her hat was of black straw, trimmed with pink silk.

Mrs. George Lee Peabody wore a white muslin dress with a white satin sash, and a large black straw hat with feathers.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt of New York gave the first affair of the month at the Kebo Valley Club to-night. It was a large dinner and was followed by a cotillion. The entire house was decorated with palms and potted plants and cut flowers. The dinner was attended by the elder set, and the cotillion, which was given for Miss Eleanor Sedley, brought all the young set.

Those at the dinner were Mr. A. Grip, the Swedish Minister; Mr. G. V. T. de Strale, the Secretary of the Swedish Legation; Mr. Brun, the Danish Minister; Theodore Bjorksten, Frederick May, Waldron Bates, Peter Marie, Capt. Thomas Bush, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Vos, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Fleitmann, Gen. and Mrs. E. H. Ripley, Mrs. Parkhurst, Mrs. Charles Whelen, Mrs. Pulitzer, Mrs. L. Platt Hunt, Mrs. James Winslow, Miss Sedley, Miss Iselin.

Those who came to the cotillion later included Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Edwards, Miss Barney, Miss McCormick, Miss Tiffany, Miss Gurnee, Miss Violet Whelen, Miss Griggs, Miss Dodge, Miss Grant, Miss Greenough, Miss Edith Taylor, Miss Thomas, Miss Iselin, Miss Sedley, Miss Helen Barney, Arden Robbins, Sumner Gerard, Mr. Goadly, Capt. Crosby, Pierrepont Davis, Harold Tappin, Bancroft Davis, J. B. Henderson, Jr., Llewellyn Barry, D. W. C. Falls, Haskett Derby, Victor Cushman, Dr. Orville Horwitz, M. S. Greenough, Percy Pyne, Mr. Roland, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Grant, Dr. Horace Stokes, Eric Hubbard, Mr. Radcliffe, Lawrence Gourlie, Dr. Clement Biddle, United States Navy; Douglas Cochran, J. M. Sears, and Ashville Barney.

Isaac A. Ketcham Married.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Sept. 2.—Isaac A. Ketcham, a retired butcher of Brooklyn, who is over seventy years old, and Miss Sarah A. Robbins, who is about half his age, were married here yesterday, in the Methodist parsonage, by the Rev. A. H. Wyatt. Capt. William L. Robbins, brother of the bride, and his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Church, the latter the bride's sister, were present at the ceremony.

Gibbon—Young.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—Miss Marjorie Young, eldest daughter of Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, Commander of the Department of California, and Dr. John A. Gibbon of Philadelphia were married at noon to-day.

CEDARHURST'S HORSE SHOW

Big Attendance at Rockaway Hunting Club's Exhibition.

High-Class Entries Shown in Keen Competition in the Polo Field—The Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

CEDARHURST, L. I., Sept. 2.—Under lowering clouds and with a rain at intervals lasting all day the annual Horse Show of the Rockaway Hunting Club was held here to-day on the club's grounds. The polo field was turned into a show ring, and proved a most excellent place for showing the finest horses ever seen in the vicinity.

Competition was keen in each class, and especially was this true of Class 14 for jumpers. There were eight selected entries in this class, and it required three trials before the judges were able to weed out the beaten horses, and then the contest was left between Mollie, owned by Sidney Dillon Ripley, and Hopie, chestnut mare, owned by Singleton Van Schaike. The judges were unable to decide the winner, and both horses were awarded blue rosettes. The second prize went to the old-time Oxford, owned by Henry B. Weir, and the third prize went to Loyaluster, owned by Frank K. Schiners.

One of the best events on the programme was the champion class for a special trophy offered by H. D. Babcock. Post entries competed in this event and first honors went to the bay gelding Jack, owned by Henry V. Povids. The work of the judges, while being exceptionally trying, was very satisfactory to the members of the clubs, and the event was one of the best ever held in years. The judges were Samuel Willetts of Rosslyne, E. S. H. McVickar of Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, and H. Jason Waters of Atlantic City, N. J. The awards follow:

Carriage Horses over 14.2 hands, conformation and quality to count 50 per cent., action and style of going 50 per cent.—Won by W. Bayard Cutting's g. g. Sinbad, aged, and Sandy, b. g. 14.3 hands, aged; Henry D. Babcock's b. g., Aristocrat, 15.1¾ hands, 5 years, and b. m., Admiration, 15.1¾ hands, 5 years, second; James B. Taylor's c. g., Banker, 15.1 hands, 9 years, and b. g., Broker, 15.1 hands, 6 years, third.

Ponies in Harness,

NEW RECORD BY FLANAGAN

World's Hammer Throw Figures Increased to 171 Feet 9 Inches.

POOR JUMPING BY O'CONNOR

The Irish Champion Disappoints His Friends—Big Crowd Watches the Games at Celtic Park.

A new world's hammer-throwing record was established yesterday at the annual games of the New York Irish-American Athletic Association, held at Celtic Park, Long Island City. John Flanagan, the pride of all Irish athletes, covered himself with glory and threw his friends into ecstasies of enthusiasm by throwing the sixteen-pound hammer 171 feet 9 inches, creating a new world's record. He himself held the former record—169 feet 4 inches. It was a tremendous addition to a world's record, and when the figures were announced the large crowd went wild with joy.

Richard Sheldon came dangerously near making a new world's record for the discus throw. He sent the weight 118 feet 6½ inches, but it is three inches behind the mark made by Flanagan three weeks ago. That record has not yet been officially passed upon, but it is the best world's record known up to the present time, and strong claims for its acceptance will be brought forward. Flanagan toook part in the discus event, which added keen interest to the event. He pushed Sheldon hard for honors, but the best he could do was 117 feet ¼ inch, giving him second place. Sheldon's record will make him the American champion, an honor which he formerly held at 114 feet. In the Parisian World's Fair games R. Bauer of Budapest won the discus honors with 118 feet 2.92 inches.

While these two world's records made the games of unusual interest, the sports were not entirely without disappointment. Peter O'Connor, the world's champion distance jumper, whose record is 24 feet 11¾ inches, was a competitor, and it had been confidently expected by his admirers that he would establish new figures for that event. It was the first public appearance in this country of the champion Irish athlete, and a jump of twenty-five feet had been predicted by many. Instead of meeting these expectations, he failed lamentably to qualify among the six jumpers for the final tests. O'Connor was decidedly out of form, and it was claimed afterward that he was not feeling well. However, it was a big disappointment, and those who had expected a sensational jump could not easily conceal their chagrin. The broad jump was won by O. Sauer of St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, with an actual jump of 20 feet 4½ inches. He had a handicap of three feet.

The games were run off in good order, and most of the events were well contested with close finishes and very excellent records. The one-mile run, which was won by a Yale athlete, B. G. Teel, was a spirited contest, the victor showing excellent judgment in holding himself well in reserve until the proper moment to let himself out. He was allowed fifty yards' handicap. M. J. Cregan, the athletic policeman, was a competitor in the 300-yard run, and from a handicap of 28 yards finished a good second. The event was won by G. R. Goerwitz of the Pastime Athletic Club.

The sixteen-pound shot putting contest was captured by R. W. Edgren with an actual put of 39 feet 3½ inches. He was allowed seven feet handicap, too great an allowance for Sheldon to make up, although he made a grand trial and got second place with 46 feet 2 inches. He was the only scratch competitor.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 persons witnessed the games, the largest turnout in the history of the association for years. The summaries are:

100-Yard Novice.—Won by J. J. Maloney, St. B. A. C.; W. Grymsald, St. Bartholomew's A. C., second; W. H. Goll, Y. M. C. A., third. Time—0:10 4-5.

100-Yard Handicap.—Won by F. Rickert, St. George A. C., (8 yards;) G. R. Goerwitz, Pastime A. C., (7½ yards,) second; H. C. Felden, St. Clair A. C., (8½ yards,) third. Time—0:10.

One-Mile Run.—Won by B. G. Teel, Yale University, (50 yards;) J. J. Farrell, Star A. C., (85 yards,) second; D. W. Franchott, Yale, (60 yards,) third. Time—4:30.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by G. R. Goerwitz, Pastime A. C., (24 yards;) M. J. Cregan, G. N. Y. I. A. A., (28 yards,) second; F. Helpst, St. George A. C., (22 yards,) third. Time—0:32 2-5.

220-Yard Hurdle.—Won by J. T. Miller, St. George A. C., (16 yards;) M. J. Cregan, G. N. Y. I. A. A., (16 yards,) second; E. H. Eytinge, Pastime A. C., (13 yards,) third. Time—0:28.

Half-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by E. Gilzuse, Star A. C.; R. D. Beecher, G. N. Y. I. A. A., second; C. Fisher, Y. M. C. A., third. Time—2:18.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer, Handicap.—Won by John Flanagan, G. N. Y. I. A. A., (scratch,) 171 feet 9 inches; R. W. Edgren, Knickerbocker A. C., (30 feet,) 167 feet 3¼ inches, second; J. McCarthy, Pastime A. C., (35 feet,) 159 feet ¾ of an inch, third.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by R. W. Edgren, Knickerbocker A. C., (7 feet,) 46 feet 3¾ inches; Richard Sheldon, New York A. C., (scratch,) 46 feet 2 inches, second; J. McCarthy, Pastime A. C., (7 feet,) 44 feet 10½ inches, third.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by F. A. Luyster, N. A. C., (10 inches,) 6 feet 4 inches; O. Sauer, St. Bartholomew A. C., (5 inches,) 6 feet 3 inches, second; S. S. Jones, New York A. C., (scratch,) 5 feet 11 inches, third.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by O. Sauer, St. Bartholomew A. C., (36 inches,) 23 feet 4½ inches; J. Anderson, E. N. T., (42 inches,) 22 feet 4½ inches, second; A. Hart, St. Bartholomew A. C., (42 inches,) 23 feet 1½ inches, third.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by H. Voorhees, First Regiment, New Jersey, (60 seconds;) T. O'Connor, P. A. C., (70 seconds,) second; H. Goldberg, St. Barnabas A. C., (55 seconds,) third. Time—16:39.

Discus Throwing, Handicap.—Won by Richard Sheldon, New York Athletic Club, (scratch,) 118 feet 6½ inches; John Flanagan, G. N. Y. I. A. A., (scratch,) 117 feet ¼ inch, second; M. Collins, Pastime Athletic Club, (15 feet,) third.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight, Handicap.—Won by M. Collins, Pastime Athletic Club, (9 feet,) 35 feet 3½ inches; J. McCarthy, Pastime Athletic Club, (5 feet,) 134 feet 1¼ inches, second; J. Flanagan, G. N. Y. I. A. A., (scratch,) 33 feet 9 inches, third.

ATHLETIC GAMES AT LYNN.

ESSEX, Mass., Sept. 2.—The athletic games in connection with the picnic of St. Joseph's C. T. A. S. of Lynn, at Centennial Grove, to-day were the chief ones in this part of New England. The winners:

75-Yard Dash.—Arthur J. Duffy, Georgetown University, (1½ yards.) Time—0:07 4-5.

440-Yard Run.—James H. Stewart, Hillside A. C., (14 yards.) Time—0:55 2-5.

880-Yard Run.—D. J. Buckley, Cambridgeport G. A., (14 yards.) Time—2:07 1-5.

220-Yard Run.—William Hanson, Newton, (15 yards.) Time—0:24 2-5.

Running High Jump.—Frank Connolly, South Boston, 5 feet 10 inches.

Two-Mile Run.—Frank Kanalley, Cambridgeport A. C., (scratch.) Time—10:16 3-5.

In the cross-country run, eight miles, S. Lynch of the Cambridgeport Gymnasium won. The first eight members that finished qualified to enter in the run at the Pan-American Exposition next week.

FIRE FRIGHTENS MOURNERS.

Some Flee While Others Prepare to Carry Out the Body.

Fifty mourners gathered about the coffin of Elizabeth Curran, eighteen years old, who died yesterday in her home on the third floor of the tenement at 35 Amsterdam Avenue, were thrown into a panic just after midnight, when they saw smoke curling up the airshaft of the building. There was an instant rush for safety on the part of some, while others prepared to carry out the coffin.

Just then Policeman Coleman of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station rushed into the rooms and attempted to quiet the frightened mourners, but it was with much difficulty that he persuaded them there was no need of taking the body out of the house.

The fire was discovered by Sidney Graven of 71 West One Hundredth Street, and James Curran, a brother of the dead girl. They had gone down to the street door when they saw the flames inside the grocery store of John Wolf on the first floor of the tenement.

Policeman Booth broke open the store door with his club, cutting his hand severely in so doing. The fire was extinguished with little difficulty, with a damage of $100. It was caused by rats chewing through a paper of matches.

William Curran, father of the dead girl, is an employe in the Public Stores. His daughter died of pneumonia.

The Practical Man's Advantage.

The difference between the philosopher and the practical man is that the philosopher makes the best of everything and the practical man gets the best of everything.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

LARCHMONT Y. C. RACES.

The Elmina Wins from the Muriel by One Minute—Hester Again Successful.

After being outsailed over half of the course at Larchmont yesterday by her rival, the Muriel, the schooner yacht Elmina won the race in her class by one minute. It was the second and final of the special series, and the Quissetta was third of the schooners in the class.

The Muriel made a poor start, which handicapped her fully three minutes. She made good her pretensions for speed, however, by leading throughout the first round purely on speed. She fully deserved the race, which she lost by bad handling of her balloon jib at the turn of the first mark on the second round. Her balloon jibsheet got away, and, having to luff in order to secure it, she lost valuable time, allowing the Elmina to forge ahead and open a lead, which her clever skipper was careful to keep during the rest of the race.

The imported cutter Hester won again in her class, although allowing the Isolde 8 minutes and 59 seconds.

The committee was promptly at the starting line, and the preparatory whistle sounded at 11:30 sharp. The schooners were sent over the line five minutes after, the other classes following at five-minute intervals. The Elmina was the first over the line, well to windward and carrying all possible sail for the beat to the first mark, six miles straight to the east, and all windward work. The Quissetta followed closely. The Muriel crossed before the starting signal and had to go back and start over again, losing over three minutes by her miscalculation. Notwithstanding this she did excellent work, pointing higher and footing faster on the first leg of the course than either of her adversaries.

On Wednesday, Sept. 3, and Thursday, Sept. 4, the unfinished races of the Larchmont race week will be sailed. The summaries of to-day's races follow:

SCHOONERS, CLASS D.—Start, 11:35.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Elmina, F. K. Brewster	5:31:08	5:56:08
Quissetta, H. J. Lippitt	5:38:00	6:03:00
Muriel, Charles Smithers	5:32:06	5:57:08

SLOOPS, CLASS I.—Start, 11:40.

Isolde, Fred. Hoyt	5:50:54	6:10:54
Hester, C. L. F. Robinson	5:40:03	6:00:03
Eelin, P. T. Dodge	5:58:42	6:18:42

SLOOPS, CLASS K.—Start, 11:40.

Humma, J. Rogers Maxwell	4:58:00	4:58:00
Syce, C. F. Judson	4:55:00	4:54:21

SLOOPS, CLASS L.—Start, 11:45.

Dorwina, W. L. Ward	4:24:38	4:39:38
Effort, F. M. Smith	4:20:15	4:35:15

SLOOPS, CLASS M.—Start, 11:45.

Ashumet, G. Paulding, 2d	5:25:40	5:40:40
Grayling, ——	Did not finish.	
Electra, H. Havemeyer	4:58:50	5:13:50
Possum, H. Ballou	4:51:20	5:03:03
Spasm, E. B. King	4:46:15	5:06:20
Leda, J. Maxwell, Jr.	4:48:03	5:01:15

YAWLS, CLASS M.—Start, 11:45.

Memory, W. N. Bavier	5:13:06	5:28:08
Tern, John Hyslop	5:21:21	5:36:21
Sakana, A. McCreery	5:41:44	5:56:44

CLASS N.—Start, 11:50.

Alerion, J. H. Alker	5:14:45	5:24:45
Oiseau, ——	5:17:00	5:27:00

SLOOPS, CLASS P.—Start, 11:55.

Don, C. D. Mower	3:10:40	3:15:40
Smoke, ——	3:30:18	3:35:18
Hourl, ——	3:37:24	3:42:24

TWENTY-ONE-FOOT RACEABOUTS.
Start, 11:55.

Badger, Thoesen & Jones	2:55:15	3:00:15
Snapper, A. B. Alley	3:36:55	3:41:55
Merrywing, C. M. Crane	3:05:45	3:10:45
Viper, A. D. Hennen	3:33:50	3:38:50

SLOOPS, CLASS Q.—Start, 12.

Quoc	4:00:34	4:00:34
Rod, R. G. Sand	3:50:00	3:50:00
Montauk, J. S. Appleby	3:39:24	3:39:24
Gazabo	4:18:55	4:18:55
Neola, C. T. Mallory	3:43:24	3:43:24

SLOOPS, CLASS R.—Start, 12.

Cricket, H. C. Pryer	4:19:14	4:19:14
Flim Flam, ——	4:06:14	4:06:14
Mystical, A. C. Bostwick	5:30:50	5:30:50
Opossum, H. M. Raborg	3:25:58	3:25:58
Sandpiper, R. Belmont	3:50:55	3:50:55

CATBOATS, CLASS S.—Start, 12:05.

Louise	4:05:08	4:10:08

SLOOPS, CLASS W.—Start, 12:05.

Sneaker	5:55:59	6:00:59

The winners: The Elmina, the Hester, the Humma, the Effort, the Leda, the Memory, the Don, the Badger, the Montauk, the Opossum, the Louise, and the Sneaker.

INDEPENDENCE DOES NOT SAIL.

Breeze in Boston Bay Fails—Yacht Will Try Again To-day.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—The yacht Independence, built at a great cost, some say of a quarter of a million of dollars, for Thomas W. Lawson, who hoped to use her as a candidate for America's Cup honors, and which purpose failed, went out to-day for what was to be her last sail. As the breeze failed, and the fishermen's races were not held, she will have a try to-morrow. Mr. Lawson kept his promise that the people of Boston should see her under sail and in racing trim before she went out of commission. She never looked finer than to-day, sails, rigging, deck, and hull spick and span, her crew in their attractive racing uniforms, and Capt. Hank Haff at the wheel.

In the afternoon, when there were no prospects of a breeze, the Independence was towed back to her anchorage, to take her last sail with the fishermen in their races for the Lawson prizes.

Bids have been received for the Independence's sails, rigging, spars, planking, and ballast, and it only needs Mr. Lawson's order to dry-dock her and close the business dealings. Her plates will be carefully removed, so that she will only figuratively go to the "junk heap." There is a great demand for souvenirs of her, the frequent requests being for pieces of her hull. Mr. Lawson was not here to-day. Last night his yacht was at Somesville, Me., and he is not expected home for another week.

DULL DAY FOR SHAMROCK II.

Beyond washing decks and tautening up the rigging there was nothing done on board the Shamrock II. yesterday. The yacht had plenty of visitors, but most of the sailor men went on shore during the afternoon to witness a game of football played by the artillerymen. There are some good players among the Shamrock's crew and they hope to have a match with the shore team before they sail for home.

The Erin is expected to return from Newport early this morning. She is to escort the Shamrock on her seventh trial spin, which, it is said, will be sailed to-day over one of the America's Cup courses, starting from Sandy Hook Lightship at about 11 o'clock A. M. Mr. Jameson will have charge of the challenger in all her future trials.

INDIAN HARBOR Y. C. MIXED RACE.

Handicap Brought Out All Classes, and Was Won by Sloop Cymbra.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 2.—In the Indian Harbor Yacht Club's special handicap race to-day, eleven yachts participated, catboats, yawls, sloops, raceabouts, and sailabouts making up one class and sailing under handicaps ranging from scratch to five minutes for the smaller boats. It was a ten-mile race over the club course, and the boats made good time in a fair breeze from the east.

The sloop Cymbra, which started last in the race, crossed the finish line first, ten minutes in advance of the raceabout Spendrift. The latter led the sloop Robin Hood at the finish by twenty-nine seconds. The event was for club cups, and prizes were awarded to the ladies on the winning yachts. The summary follows:

Name.	Start.	Finish.
Louie Belle	2:05	5:27:31
Noggin	2:10	5:33:49
Stingy	2:10	Disqualified
Bug	2:10	Time not taken
Bosbird	2:25	Time not taken
Lassie	2:25	5:36:42
Fly	2:25	5:20:03
Robin Hood	2:45	5:19:31
Themis	2:45	Did not finish
Spendrift	2:50	5:19:02
Cymbra	2:55	5:09:51

In addition to the handicap race there was a special race for oyster sloops. In this the two entries, Susie C. and Venture, sailed over the same course, the start being made an hour before the handicap race. The Venture led over the finish line by two minutes and five seconds.

WOMEN SAILED RACING YACHTS.

Bayswater Y. C. Had Interesting Events on Jamaica Bay.

The Bayswater Yacht Club held a regatta at Far Rockaway yesterday, with women handling the yachts. On the contending craft were many well-known residents of New York and Brooklyn, who participated in the event. Handsome prizes were awarded to the successful boats. The course was from the clubhouse down the channel to a mark boat in Sweetwater, thence back to the starting line, the route being covered twice, making about ten miles.

The Olga, J. H. Jefson, won in the cabin sloop class; the Mattie, M. L. MacNamara, won in the second class catboats, and the Norma won in the third class catboats. The Marion, B. Moller, won in the sharpie class. In the evening the prizes were presented, and dancing followed. The summaries:

CABIN SLOOPS—Start, 11:10 A. M.

Boat and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Olga, J. H. Jefson	1:54:35	2:44:35
Robin, D. L. Starke	1:57:58	2:46:48

SECOND-CLASS CATBOATS—Start, 11:20 A. M.

Mattie, M. L. MacNamara	1:59:15	2:39:15
Meta, H. I. North	2:01:20	2:41:20

THIRD-CLASS CATBOATS—Start, 11:25 A. M.

Norma, H. A. North	2:41:35	2:16:35
Magnet, D. Mott	Did not finish.	
Lillian, F. Almey	2:52:30	1:08:30

SHARPIES—Start, 11:30 A. M.

Marion, B. Moller	1:03:02	2:27:02
Maud, W. Shearer	1:04:25	1:03:25
Pirate, F. Richmond	Did not finish.	

YACHT RACES AT CANARSIE.

Canarsie Corinthians had a royal time yesterday at their clubhouse off Sands Point, Jamaica Bay. There was a series of yacht races, followed by dancing and a vaudeville entertainment. The wind was light when the yachts started, blowing from the east, and the water was smooth. The race was open to all club boats. The course was from a stake boat off the clubhouse, through the breakwater, to a mark boat off the Hassock, thence to the clubhouse, three times around, a total distance of twelve nautical miles. The Aurora won in the cabin cat class; the Ideal was first home of the open cat boats, and the Athala won from the Irene. The summaries:

CABIN CAT BOATS.

Boat and owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed time.
Athala, G. Northridge	10:37:05	1:56:30	3:19:25
Irene, George Winters, fouled Black Diamond and withdrew.			

OPEN CAT BOATS, 23 TO 25 FEET.

Aurora, A. Wirsching	10:45:00	1:36:15	2:51:15
Tam o' Shanter, D. J. Tinsley, jr.	10:45:00	Did not finish.	
The Caddie, E. H. Carr	10:41:25	Did not finish.	

OPEN CAT BOATS, 20 TO 23 FEET.

Ideal, W. H. Sampson	10:41:37	1:58:22	3:16:45
Vision, C. B. F'maurice	10:41:40	1:58:11	3:16:15

Officers of Newport's Yacht Club.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 2.—A meeting of the Newport Yacht Racing Association was held this afternoon The Governors elected were George L. Rives, Arthur T. Kemp, H. B. Duryea, Elbridge T. Gerry, A. Cass Canfield, Royal Phelps Carroll, Woodbury Kane, John Jacob Astor, Frederick E. Sands, Winthrop Rutherfurd, William K. Vanderbilt, jr., Reginald Brooks, John R. Drexel, Harry Payne Whitney, Frederick K. Sturgis, and Arthur T. Kemp.

Yacht Gowan Wins Coudert Prize.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 2.—The special race of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club for a trophy offered by Frederic R. Coudert, jr., was decided off the home of the club, Centre Island, to-day. The Gowan, owned by F. C. Stewart and R. W. Gibson, won the prize. The race was sailed in a light southeasterly breeze over a course six miles to leeward. The Marcia D., Le Roy Dresser, and H. B. T. Jacqueline came in second, and the champion Wyntje, Colgate Hoyt, finished third.

Ten Eyck's Rowing Mate Defeated.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Frank B. Greer, the Jeffries Point sculler, vanquished Charles Lewis of the Wachusetts Boat Club of Worcester in the championship senior single scull race at the N. E. A. R. A. regatta on the Charles River to-day, defeating Champion Ten Eyck's double-scull mate by about two lengths in the very fast time of 9:53. There was no wind, and, though at one time on the return from the stakes, Lewis had a little trouble in navigating his boat through the rollers, and the swell caused by the tugboats, this had no bearing on the race or the result.

Gaudaur Backed to Beat Towns.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Sept. 2.—Great interest is taken here in the sculling race for the championship of the world, which takes place at Rat Portage on Wednesday next between Jake Gaudaur, the champion, who has held the title since 1896, and George Towns, the English champion. Gaudaur is the favorite in the betting.

Letter Carriers in Convention.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 2.—The twelfth annual convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers met here to-day. The Committee on Credentials reported that the attendance is larger than at any previous convention. A street parade was the feature of the day. The letter carriers were escorted by the city officials and a division of labor organizations. After the parade luncheon was served to the delegates at Chilhan Hall, about a thousand being present. A public reception was given the delegates this evening.

EXPLOSION WRECKS A HOUSE.

Man Who Looked for Escaping Gas with a Lighted Candle May Die from His Injuries.

The explosion of gas in the cellar of the three-story double apartment house at 356 Central Avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon, wrecked the building and probably fatally injured John Goodman, twenty-seven years old, while the other occupants had narrow escapes from being burned. Such was the force of the explosion that the show windows of several stores and hundreds of panes of glass in the private dwellings were shattered.

The ground floor of the building was occupied by Goodman as a grocery store, while he lived with his family in rooms off the store. The two floors over the store were divided into four flats and occupied by the families of Mrs. Mary Dreschler, Frank George, Charles Hilkemeyer, and Mrs. Minnie Hilwarth. Goodman's family went out yesterday at noon with some friends, while Goodman staid in his apartments after closing his store. About 4 o'clock he detected the odor of gas and started to investigate.

With a lighted candle he went to the cellar. He had not reached the bottom step when an explosion occurred, followed by a second. Goodman was thrown to the ground and his clothing ignited. Regaining his feet, he ran to the street, but was frightfully burned about the body before neighbors put out the blazing clothing. The building was nearly shaken from its foundation and is wrecked beyond repair. The explosion blew out the entire front of the store, knocked the front part of the second floor out of all shape, and made the third floor look as if it had been bombarded with cannon balls.

The occupants of the house were at once thrown into a wild panic, and their fear increased when they found the building on fire. While many made a rush for the front windows, others hastened to the rear fire-escapes, and so reached the yard. An alarm was quickly turned in, and the firemen lost no time in reaching the scene and put out the blaze. Goodman was removed to the German Hospital, where it was said he would probably die.

GAS RETORT EXPLODES.

Sets Fire to a Small Hotel at Tottenville, S. I.

An acetylene gas retort used to furnish gas for a two-story frame hotel building at Manhattan and First Avenues, Tottenville, S. I., exploded last night about 9 o'clock.

The explosion did but little damage, but the gas escaping took fire and the hotel burned to the ground. The building was owned and occupied by Joseph Garcia. All the guests escaped safely. The loss is about $16,000.

George Crocker's Big Land Deal.

George Crocker, a millionaire of this city, is negotiating for the purchase of about 11,000 acres of land near Ramsey's, in Bergen County, N. J. This property was formerly owned by the late A. B. Darling, who was one of the proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mrs. A. B. Darling, the widow, has used the place to give fresh-air outings to the poor children of New York. It is said to be Mr. Crocker's intention to erect a spacious mansion on the grounds.

News for (or from?) New Orleans.

From The London News.

In New Orleans, says a correspondent, a society of negresses is being formed, the condition of membership being a declaration that the candidate "never in her existence wished she had been born white."

RACING CYCLISTS INJURED

Seven Men Get Bad Falls in the Cycle Path Race.

Three of the Injured in the Hospital—Confusion as to the Course Responsible for Accident.

Seven riders were severely injured, three of them so badly that they were taken to a hospital, in a smash-up at the finish of the annual cycle path handicap road race, held by the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island on the Coney Island cycle path yesterday morning.

The badly injured men were Henry Cranston, eighteen years old, of 645 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, who had a broken chin and several cuts on his thigh; Adolph Plum, twenty-seven years old, of 1,689 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, whose cheek was badly lacerated, and Henry Cook, twenty-nine years old, of 31 Chestnut Avenue, Brooklyn, who was badly bruised about the head and face. All three were taken to the Kings County Hospital.

Despite the threatening weather about 15,000 people gathered to witness the race, and the police were unable to keep the crowd off the path, the accident resulting in consequence. There was also a misunderstanding about the course to be ridden, which added to the confusion. It was understood that the course was to extend from Caton Place down the cycle path for two and a half miles and return on the other path. This was to be repeated four times, except that the return on the final round was to be made down the centre of Ocean Parkway and not on the cycle path, in order to give more room for the finish.

Through a misunderstanding, however, the riders kept on the path for the final turn instead of taking to the Parkway. As a result the majority of the spectators, including most of the officials, were facing the Parkway when the leaders finished on the cycle path behind them. A number of collisions resulted, and seven of the riders went down in a heap.

On account of the confusion the judges were unable to see the finish clearly, and a number of protests against their decision were made. The race, in the opinion of the judges, was won by G. Perden of the Howard Wheelmen, who had a handicap of three minutes. Edward Forrest of the Kings County Wheelmen, won the time prize, covering the twenty-five miles in 1:02:48 2-5, which is a new record for this annual road contest.

"Dan" Horton, a one-armed rider, who obtained fourth place, set the pace for the first fifteen miles, and he was heartily cheered all along the line. He rode surprisingly well for a supposed novice, and the officials will investigate his record. He is said to have ridden in many such races up the State. Summary:

Position, Name and Club.	Hdcp.	Net Time.
1—G. Perdon, Howard Wheelmen	3:00	1:05:47 2-5
2—B. Dammann, Century Wheelmen	1:00	1:03:47 3-5
3—Oscar Goerke, Bushwick	3:30	1:06:17 4-5
4—D. Horton, Brooklyn	6:00	1:08:48 1-5
5—E. Forrest, Kings County Wheelmen	Scratch	1:02:48 2-5
6—Ernest Elliott, Howard Wheelmen	Scratch	1:02:48 3-5

A. L. Shannon, Prospect Wheelmen, (6:00;) R. C. Ratliff, Riverside Wheelmen, (2:00;) Edgar Van Vessor, Hortonville, (scratch;) Joseph Hofter, Paris, (3:30;) W. B. Ferguson, Brooklyn, (2:00;) H. L. Lind, Brooklyn, (3:00;) Max Cazin, Howard Wheelmen, (3:00;) J. E. Achorn, jr., Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, (scratch;) R. H. Brown, Kings County Wheelmen, (1:00;) John Olsen, Norseman Cycle Club, (5:00;) Louis Mehno, New York, (6:00;) F. W. Mahland, Howard Wheelmen, (6:00;) Anthony Manzo, Anchor Athletic Club, (4:15;) W. L. Schroeder, Brooklyn, (5:00;) Charles Weber, Mohawk Athletic Club, (3:30;) J. Hurley, Norseman Cycle Club, (5:00;) W. F. Wiartman, Waverley Boat Club, (4:15;) Emil Fielder, Mutual Wheelmen, (3:00;) John Edmond, Harrison, (4:00.)

CYCLE RACES AT VAILSBURG.

"Major" Taylor Takes the Half-Mile Professional—Race for Motors.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 2.—An innovation in the shape of a match motor tandem race was the feature of the Labor Day cycle meet at the Vailsburg track to-day. The two teams were Shults and Bennett and King and Hunter, and the conditions called for heats at one-quarter of a mile, five miles, and two miles. The first heat was won by Shults and Bennett, but King and Hunter won the next two heats and the race.

In the two-mile professional handicap the back-markers were unable to catch the long-mark men and were shut out. Marshall Taylor won the half-mile professional race, with John Nelson second. Nelson and John Fisher were both injured in spills. Summary:

Quarter-Mile Novice.—Won by Elmer Gardiner, Morristown, N. J.; H. Sutphen, Newark, N. J., second; G. C. Zahn, Passaic, N. J., third. Time—0:34 2-5.

Half-Mile Professional.—Won by "Major" Taylor, Worcester, Mass.; John Fisher, Chicago, second. Time—3:27 4-5.

Half-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., (scratch;) F. W. Seward, Brooklyn, (20 yards,) second; M. T. Brown, New York, (40 yards,) third; M. T. Dove, New York, (15 yards,) fourth. Time—0:59 4-5.

Motor Tandem Match Race between Shults and Bennett and King and Hunter.—First heat, one-quarter mile.—Won by Shults and Bennett. Time—0:21 4-5. Second heat, five miles—Won by King and Hunter. Time—7:17 4-5. Third heat, two miles and race—Won by King and Hunter. Time—2:56 1-5.

Five-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by G. G. Glasson, Newark, (200 yards;) M. T. Dove, New York, (50 yards,) second; A. A. Courter, Newark, (100 yards,) third; Theodore Klendl, West Orange, N. J., (300 yards,) fourth. Time—11:19.

Two-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by W. A. Rutz, New Haven, Conn., (150 yards;) John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., (150 yards,) third; Walter Bardgett, Buffalo, (150 yards,) fourth. Time—3:57 4-5.

CYCLE RACES INDOORS.

Negro Champion Taylor Beaten by McFarland in Straight Heats.

Floyd McFarland, the California cyclist, defeated Major Taylor of Worcester, Mass., in two straight heats in the match race behind motor pace at distances of one, two, and three miles, at Madison Square Garden last night.

In the first heat, at one mile, McFarland won by about ten yards. McFarland led from the start in the second heat, a distance of two miles, and won by fifty yards.

In the four-cornered professional match race, run in heats between Iver Lawson, Tom Cooper, Frank Kramer, and John Fisher, Kramer defeated Lawson in the final heat by inches.

In the four-cornered amateur race, under the same conditions, between G. C. Schreiber, M. L. Hurley, P. G. Van Cott, and Gus Neising, Hurley beat Schreiber in the final heat by about a wheel's length.

In the other amateur events P. G. Van Cott won the half mile open, and N. T. Dove (60 yards handicap) the one mile handicap.

Stinson Wins Cycle Race at Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Will Stinson easily won the motor-paced hour race at Charles River Park this afternoon, covering 39 miles and 95 yards in the time, a new hour record for the park. Champion was second and Walthour last. At the finish Champion was about three-quarters of a mile behind Stinson, and Walthour a mile and a half. All three suffered from accidents, and Stinson finished the race on the rim of his rear wheel, the tire having been punctured in the last few minutes.

FIREMEN'S DAY AT RED BANK.

Parade Followed by a Dinner and Contest of Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 2.—Fully a thousand firemen took part to-day in the county parade here and the gayly decorated town was filled with visitors who came from all sections of Monmouth. Besides the Red Bank department there were in line companies from West Asbury Park, Ocean Port, Keyport, Navesink, Atlantic Highlands, Long Branch, Seabright, Ocean Grove, Freehold, and Matawan.

After the parades and a dinner at the Town Hall the firemen's contests took place on Broad Street. The Seabright company won the hook and ladder race, the hose race was won by Independent Company of Red Bank, and the Neptune Hose Company of Long Branch took the prize for the best appearing company in line. Seabright won the prize for best decorated apparatus, the company's truck being covered with flowers. The companies taking prizes for turning out the largest number of men according to membership were the Monmouth of Freehold, the Union of Red Bank, and the Liberty of Keyport.

NEW ZEALAND'S SUBSIDIES.

Government Considering a Discontinuance of Those for Pacific Mail Service.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., July 25.—The Government of New Zealand is contemplating a discontinuance of the subsidy granted to the mail service to San Francisco and its diversion to the service at Vancouver, B. C.

In the New Zealand Parliament, which opened at the end of June, the speeches in the debate on the address in reply to the Governor's speech nearly all referred to this matter. Strong feeling was shown against any subsidizing of the present San Francisco service, owing to the trade and other restrictions imposed, and desire was shown to assist the Vancouver service, in which the vessels of the local shipping company are now engaged.

The question is likely to engage the attention of the Federal Cabinet shortly, when the Minister for Home Affairs will urge the subsidizing of the Vancouver service, but will object to a subsidy being granted to the San Francisco line.

The Oceanic Steamship Company appears to be anxious to establish a closer service with Australia, probably because the New Zealand Government seems to be content for the present with a payment-by-weight contract, and the colony as a whole is disinclined to grant a subsidy. At a recent meeting of the Brisbane Chamber of Commerce Mr. Ramsay, an agent of the Oceanic Company, read a paper on the advantage of a direct service between Brisbane and San Francisco, which would enable mails to be delivered in London in twenty-eight days. This would necessitate dropping New Zealand out of the service.

The Federal Parliament as a whole is showing a pretty strong disposition to protect the Pacific cable against undue competition. During the discussion on the Postal bill in the Senate an amendment was moved giving the senders of cables the right to choose the route by which the messages should be sent. The Postmaster General stated that the Pacific cable would be laid by March next, and the amendment was negatived, the representatives of most of the States joining forces to secure the protection of the imperial cable against the competition of the Eastern Extension Company's cable. There appears to be also a fairly strong feeling among members of the Federal Parliament in favor of the commonwealth acquiring the Tasmanian and the New Zealand cables.

A YOUNG SCIENTIST'S FEAR.

Mountain Heights Frighten Him and He Is Chloroformed and Taken Down on a Litter.

From The San Francisco Call.

PASADENA, Cal., Aug. 18.—With nerves collapsed by the effects of altitude and fright at the canyons which yawned beside him as he went up the trail, haunted by an uncontrollable impulse to fling himself into the abyss, Horace N. Seaver found himself physically and mentally unable to undertake the descent of Mount Wilson, and was put under the influence of an anesthetic and carried down on a litter. Seaver is a graduate of a noted Eastern university, a student of geology and botany, a lover of the sublime in nature, but withal a very modest as well as a very nervous young man.

On Saturday, Aug. 10, Seaver started up the trail astride a burro. For the first five or six miles of the ascent Seaver's love of the picturesque and the scentific was abundantly requited. Climbing higher there came upon his senses that peculiar giddiness that the rarified air of great altitudes produces on some delicately organized temperaments. The trail began to narrow and wind its tortuous way about the sheer wall of mountain, and beneath yawned canyons gaping out like pits of death.

It was here that Seaver began to experience that strange phenomenon of the mind which frequently lays hold upon those who stand on dizzy precipices, impelling them to fling themselves into the depths beneath. Pursued by this terrible desire, reeling with dizziness at the depths which opened at his side, and trembling in every limb, Seaver clutched his saddle bows. With face averted from the chasms, he clung with might and main to his burro, and was carried the two remaining miles into camp by the surefooted beast, suffering the while all the mental torture and agonies of which an imaginative mind is capable.

Even on the pleasant plateau, with its white tents and their cheerful occupants, Seaver's composure failed to return. Every view tended to intensify the strain upon his overwrought nerves. By Sunday afternoon his condition had become so serious that he knew that it would be physically impossible for him to undertake the

OGDEN WAS TWICE WINNER

Lakeland's Aged Horse, Favorite in Both, Captured Two Races.

HERBERT TOOK TWIN CITY

High-Class Sport Pleased a Great Crowd at the Sheepshead Bay Track Yesterday.

All the things that go to make up a holiday's racing were present in accentuated form at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday, where a crowd numbering close upon 20,000 people gathered for the holiday outing. There were sensation, surprise, satisfaction, and disaster quickly following each other, with such a mingling of effects and results that no crowd ever left the track in moods more varying than the gathering of yesterday. The racing, too, was of the first order, with the very best horses in training as competitors, and these, in numbers large enough to make such a day's racing as befitted the early part of the Sheepshead Bay Fall meeting, where the choicest thoroughbreds of the East and West annually gather in competition for the richest prizes that are offered on the turf of America.

As a sequel to the immense attendance of Futurity Day, the crowd of yesterday was most fitting, but to the individuals of the great throng, the Futurity was only a memory, and the one thing was the sport of a new day. The satisfaction of a racing crowd is the number of favorites that manage to get to the winning post in front, but that standard was so completely lost sight of yesterday that few among the multitude that witnessed the contests could have told, if asked hurriedly, how many of the best backed horses had been successful. What the crowd did know, however, was that there had been a rarely entertaining day of high-class sport, and that some things happened that the witnesses will remember as long as they live. First of the remarkable occurrences was the double victory of the veteran trainer "Billy" Lakeland, with his aged horse Ogden. Lakeland has a place of his own in the history of the turf in America, and all the men familiar with the records know that it was a favorite trick of the ex-jockey and most resourceful trainer in the United States to repeat horses, his skill at the old-time art of "cooling out" being unsurpassed by any other trainer in the country.

In a time long gone, Lakeland has won two or more races with one horse in the same day often enough to make it a common thing for him, his most notable success in that line having been with his own horse Little Reb, though in a time recent enough for the average turf follower to have a fresh memory of the occurrence, he raced the Brooklyn Handicap winner Exile twice in a day, and, winning the last start, won enough to cause a sensation at the time. Racegoers argued that this is another time, however, when it was learned that Lakeland, after having won the second race on the card with the aged Ogden, actually intended to run the horse back in the last race of the afternoon's programme.

A TRICK THAT ONLY FOOLED SOME.

In Ogden's first effort of the day he seemed to be ridden out by Jockey O'Connor to beat the two-year-old Cameron by a short head after a punishing finish, after Cameron had made a great part of the running, he taking the lead from Anecdote after the first furlong had been covered. Ogden in the meantime seemingly was severely punished to get up with the two-year-old, and, though the old horse won at the end, there were many of the spectators who believed that Cameron, if more judiciously handled would have gathered in the purse. Most naturally, therefore, when it came to Ogden running again, the wise portion of the betting element looked about for the horse that had the best chance to beat the Lakeland entry, and, in spite of the fact that another wise element in the confidence of Trainer Lakeland, backed Ogden with persistent confidence, both Monarka and Kinnikinic were supported to beat him, and that, too, in the face of the fact that there could be no comparison in the class of the horses. In the end the weight of the money bet on Ogden told, and he went to the post at about the same price that he started at in his first race—4 to 5—and after Kinnikinic had made the pace to the turn into the stretch, went on and won in much easier style than that in which he took the earlier purse. As Ogden, a Futurity winner himself of five years ago, also won on Futurity Day, last Saturday, he has the distinction of being the first horse that ever won three races in two racing days at the Sheepshead Bay race track. What is more to the point, both races were won in fast time, and as Ogden had been retired to the stud when offered at the dispersal sale of the Bitter Root Stud Farm's horses, at the breaking up of the Marcus Daly breeding establishment, Ogden on his feat of yesterday takes a place without parallel on the turf of America. As the horse now is eight years old, it is all the more to his credit that he should have won a sprint and a distance race in the same day.

Though Ogden usurped the place of honor, the race of the day was the fourth on the card, the Twin City Handicap, at one mile and a quarter, for three-year-olds and upward, a classic of the Autumn that is regarded as the Suburban of the season's end. In this ten horses ran, including the popular old mare Imp, who thus made her first appearance of the year on a New York race track. Gold Heels was the best backed, however, and the post favorite, in a race that proved to be one of the most kaleidoscopic of the year. Watercure broke in front, but was at once outrun by Ten Candles, who, in spite of the fact that he had the top weight, went on to make the running and set a stiff pace, with Imp second and The Regent third at the first furlong pole, and the same two horses second and third, with their positions reversed, at the quarter, where Gold Heels took fourth place, and in the next furlong went on after the leaders. Turning out of the backstretch Ten Candles still was in the lead, Gold Heels then second, and Herbert third, these three racing in that order to the turn into the straight, where Terminus and Trigger, both of whom had been tucked away close to the turn out of the backstretch, went on after the leaders, and gradually wore them down, Terminus looking to be the winner at the last furlong pole, and then giving way for a few strides to Trigger. At that point Herbert, Terminus, and Trigger were all abreast, and driving under whip and spur. Herbert hung on best under the punishment, however, and after having been passed by the other two near the finish, gained again at the end, and in a splendid fight to the winning post won by a head with Terminus second and Trigger third, Gold Heels and Ten Candles having stopped after they were well into the straight for the run home.

The one other stake event on the card was the Autumn Maiden, at five furlongs, for two-year-olds, with nine starters, including two added horses. August Belmont's Masterman was the post favorite by a slight margin over William C. Whitney's King Hanover, but neither was good enough to win, the stakes going to Arsenal, from the Featherstone stable, who led from the first furlong to the end and won very handily by two lengths, with Masterman second a similar distance before King Hanover, third.

Fulminate, from J. E. Widener's stable, easily took the steeplechase handicap, first on the card, after making nearly all the pace, with Sir Hubert second and the favorite, The Bachelor, third. In the race for maidens two years old the Western filly Schwalbe was in front almost all the way, and, hustled out at the end, won by two lengths from the favorite, Eddie Bush. The summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; the full steeplechase course; about two and a half miles. J. E. Widener's Fulminate, b. g., 5 years, by Rayon d'Or-Feu Follet, 141 pounds, (Heider,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, won easily by ten lengths; J. H. McCormick's Sir Hubert, ch. g., 5, 148, (Finnegan,) 13 to 5 and even, second by a length from Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, The Bachelor, ch. g., aged, 150, (Green,) 11 to 5 and 9 to 10, third. Time—5:39. Baby Bill, Bacchanal, Isen, Decameron, and Mars Chan also ran. Value to the winner, $705. Fulminate, Bachelor the post favorite. Winner trained by E. Lewis.

SECOND RACE.—For all ages; penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main track. William Lakeland's Ogden, br. h., aged, by Kilwarlin-Oriole, 130 pounds, (O'Connor,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, won, ridden out, by a head; J. G. Follansbe's 705, Cameron, b. c., 2, 100, (Cochran,) 6 to 2 and 9 to 10, second by two and a half lengths from Richard Croker's Bellario, ch. c., 3, 118, (McCue,) 50 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:13 1-5. Unmasked, Otis, City Bank, and Anecdote also ran. Value to the winner, $830. Ogden always favorite. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The Autumn Maiden Stakes, for two-year-olds, special weights, with penalties; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. A. Featherstone's Arsenal, ch. c., by Lamplighter-Hannarinda, 115 pounds, (O'Connor,) 40 to 1 and 10 to 1, won cleverly by two lengths; August Belmont's Masterman, ch. c., by Hastings-Lady Margaret, 119, (Bullman,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, second by two lengths from W. C. Whitney's King Hanover, ch. c., 119, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—0:59 1-5. Optimist, Homestead, Renald, Early Eve, Coldstream, and King Edward also ran. Value to the winner, $2,480. Masterman the favorite. Winner trained by J. Bauer.

FOURTH RACE.—The Twin City Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. W. L. Rollin's Herbert, b. c., 4 years, by Albert-Bonnie Olia, 118 pounds, (L. Smith,) 9 to 1 and 3 to 1, won ridden out by a head; W. L. Shafer's Terminus, br. c., 3, by Blazes-Miss Bishop, (104, (Bullman,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by a half length from C. H. Mackay's Trigger, ch. f., 3, by Meddler-Royal Gun, 95, (Cochran,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—2:07. Ten Candles, Imp, Toddy, Gold Heels, Watercure, The Regent, and Baron Pepper also ran. Value to the winner, $4,225. Gold Heels favorite at 2 to 1 and 4 to 5. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. H. Schreiber's Schwalbe, br. f., by Sain-Gratitude, 97 pounds, (Cochran,) 9 to 2 and 9 to 5, won ridden out by two lengths; J. W. Schorr's Eddie Bush, br. c., 104, (J. Woods,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by a half length from Frank Farrell's O'Hagen, b. c., 104, (Shaw,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:06. Trump, Foundling, Dragoman, Lady Radnor, Cast Iron, Lady Holyrood, Playlike, Last Knight, and Ascension also ran. Value to the winner $750. Eddie Bush the post favorite. Winner trained by J. Williams.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth, on the turf course. William Lakeland's Ogden, br. h., aged, by Kilwarlin-Oriole, 126 pounds, (O'Connor,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 4, won ridden out by a length; C. McDowell's Monarka, br. f., 3, 112, (Shaw,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, second by a length and a half from T. J. Healey's Kinnikinic, br. g., aged, 112, (McCue,) 5 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:48 4-5. Little Daisy and Himself also ran. Value to winner $975. Ogden always favorite. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old; special weights; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. Matterhorn, Queen's Messenger, Bessie McCarthy, Destitute, Dunwell, Musidora, Octoroon, Lady Godiva, Nissequoque, Miss Uncas, Rockwater, Josephus, Emma A. M., Anna Handspring, Fair Empress, Sun Shower, Adelaide Prince, Lady Tom Tiddler, and Tippetoes, 110 pounds each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; seven furlongs on the main track. Modrine, 120 pounds; Doctor Riddle, 117; Missionary, 111; Larva, 108; Satire, Bowen, Politician, James J. Corbett, and Brandyamash, 107 each; Red Path, 106; Speedmas and Kalif, 105 each; Fresnal and Kid, 101 each; Bounteous, Barbara Frietchie, Welsh Girl, and Marie Ballon, 98 each; Little Daisy and Connie, 93 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Partridge Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the turf course. Sir Oliver, 129 pounds; Flora Pounona, 118; Gay Boy, 117; Peninsula, 112; Numeral, Heno, and Bonnie Lad, 107 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Flying Handicap, for three-year-olds; six furlongs on the main track. Alard Scheck and Outlander, 117 pounds each; King Pepper, 116; The Musketeer, 112; Demurrer, 110; Lisa, 103; Paul Clifford, 105; Reina, 104, and Nascent, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile. Sam Phillips, 126 pounds; Kinnikinic, 123; Musette, 115; Belle of Troy, 113; Bellario, 111; Kilogram, 110; Ethics, 105, and Bedeck, 102.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and six furlongs on the turf course. The Driver, Astor, and Belgrade, 98 pounds each; Fatalist, 93.

OWNERS OF FUTURITY WINNER.

Whitney and Madden Partnership, the Former Says, Has Existed a Year.

The victory of the colt Yankee, running in the name of John E. Madden, and the defeat of William C. Whitney's fifty-thousand-dollar colt Nasturtium in the same race on Saturday at the Sheepshead Bay race track, yesterday brought out two bits of news that served to set the tongues of the gossips to going, first over the fact that Mr. Whitney had asked for an investigation of the riding of Jockey Nash Turner on the beaten Nasturtium, and next over the statement that Yankee, the winner, is actually the property of Mr. Whitney, though he was run all the season in the name and colors of Madden.

Concerning the ownership of the Futurity hero, Mr. Whitney stated to a reporter for THE TIMES that, instead of having purchased a half interest in Yankee in the Spring of the present season, he had actually owned an interest in the colt since Yankee was a yearling. The partnership with Madden had existed for the same length of time, or about a year, according to Mr. Whitney, who declined to go into details, though he admitted that he owned a majority share in the horse, and in the other horses, Blackstock, who has not yet run, and Blue Girl, the best filly that the racing in the East has brought out.

Of this part ownership Mr. Whitney would say nothing more than that he had complied with the rules of The Jockey Club in registering the partnership, and that he had made an agreement with Madden by which Madden trained the horses and shared in their winnings. This Mr. Whitney said was a more liberal agreement than had been proposed by Madden when the partnership was formed, as a concession to the known skill of Madden, who is one of the most successful men on the turf in developing young racehorses. Mr. Whitney would not deny that Madden represented him in the purchase of the horses Yankee, who is the Hanover-Correction colt, and Blackstock, who is the His Highness-The Butterflies colt, the two highest-priced yearlings sold in America last season, $20,000 having been paid for Yankee and more than half that amount for Blackstock. The report which was circulated was that Mr. Whitney bought the horses and gave a one-third interest in their winnings to Madden for his services in training them.

At Mr. Whitney's request, the Stewards of the meeting are investigating the ride by Turner on Nasturtium, Mr. Whitney having stated that he wished to know why the rider was so far back in the early part of the race for the Futurity and why he did not ride more nearly according to his instructions, which were to go on and race, no matter where he got off, and make the most of the horse's chance to win. Mr. Whitney does not accuse Turner of wrongdoing in any way, but does state that his orders were disobeyed, in that Turner did not persevere with Nasturtium, but instead seemed content to gallop behind his field after getting away, according to some witnesses, rather badly, and, according to others, with his field.

Turner explained his course by saying that he had no chance after the horse dropped back, and that he therefore did not punish him.

In connection with the ownership of Yankee, there has been much speculation as to what might have happened had there been a foul by one of the horses running in the Whitney or Madden colors, as under the rules it would have involved all the horses in which the two owners are interested, thus causing the disqualification of the winner, had such claim been allowed. Experts on the rules also state that all horses connected with the interest in Yankee must also have been disqualified under such a contingency, which would have meant that the horses Heno and Fly Wheel, in which Madden retained an interest when he sold them, would have been deprived of their winnings also had they figured in the result. The possibilities of the case caused so much talk that it is probable The Jockey Club will be called on to revise the rules and make provision for such a case. As the rules stand now, all concerned are within the turf law, though a most wretched complication might have resulted from the race.

YEARLINGS SOLD AT AUCTION.

Fleischmann and Field Offerings Brought Fair Prices.

A combination sale of thoroughbred yearlings was held in the paddock of the Fasig-Tipton Company at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, when the produce of the stud established by C. Fleischmann & Sons and the horses bred by Willis Field of Lexington, Ky., were sold. The prices straight through were fair, the choicest individuals being bought by Julius Fleischmann, who will continue racing. Summaries follow:

PROPERTY OF C. FLEISCHMANN'S SONS.

Brown colt by Halma-Miss Lily, by The Ill Used, J. Fleischmann	$2,100
Bay filly by Meddler-Knicknack, by Macaroon, J. Fleischmann	500
Brown filly by Halma-Born Fool, by Hightborn, J. Fleischmann	600
Chestnut filly by St. Maxim-Silver Cloud, by Iroquois, J. Gardner	500
Chestnut colt by Halma-Lady of Quality, by Top Gallant, T. Welsh	550
Bay filly by Ben Brush-Jessie Lee B., by St. Blaise, B. H. McCarren	750
Bay filly by Golden Dawn-Electric Light, by Darebin, W. L. Powers	750
Bay or brown colt by Halma-Fraulein, by Farandole, W. Fleischmann	900
Brown colt by Ornament-Promenade, by Duke of Montrose, Julius Fleischmann	400
Bay filly by Indro-Saline, by Darebin, W. L. Powers	350
Chestnut filly by St. Maxim-Sarah Ramsy, by Rossington, C. E. Mahone	150
Brown or black colt by Duncombe-Elsie Ban, by King Ban, J. McCormick	350
Bay filly by Golden Dawn-Truant, by Sir Modred, Julius Fleischman	150
Bay colt by Maximo-Ira, by Doncaster, Modred, Julius Fleischmann	450

PROPERTY OF WILLIS FIELD.

Brown colt by Ornament-Judith, by Marlbyrnong, H. P. Headley	1,000

Notes of the Turf.

Commando, the best three-year-old of the season, has bowed a tendon and will be thrown out of training for the year. His owners, J. R. & F. P. Keene, have hope that the horse will train again next season.

George E. Smith (Pittsburg Phil) has sold the horse Latson to G. Walbaum for a price stated to be $2,000.

Walter Rollins, the trainer of the Oneck Stable, has sold to Frederick De Ruiz the horse The Black Scot on private terms.

Nasturtium, the beaten favorite for the Futurity, yesterday was worked out seven furlongs in preparation for the Flatbush Stakes, and covered the distance in 1:25. The work is said by trainers to be the best that a two-year-old has ever done at the Sheepshead Bay track.

A bet of $100 was made by John W. Rogers, trainer for William C. Whitney, with John E. Madden that Whitney's Nasturtium will beat Blue Girl and Yankee the first time that either of the two, Yankee and Blue Girl, meets with Nasturtium in a race. The wager was the outcome of an argument over the result of the race for the Futurity.

K. A. C. GAMES AT BAYONNE.

Pierce of the Pastimes Wins the Three-Mile Scratch Run—New Record in the Medley Race.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYONNE, N. J., Sept. 2.—Lovers of track and field contests among amateurs enjoyed a varied programme, replete with interesting events, at the Labor Day carnival of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club at Bayonne to-day. Threatening weather did not prevent a large attendance.

A splendid finish between the three prize winners was made in the final of the 100-yard run, won in 0:10 by F. S. Williams of the Olympia Athletic Club, who had 7½ yards. He finished second in the first trial, and first in the trial for second men. His handicap helped him to defeat Victor Andrews, Pastime Athletic Club, who had only 6 yards.

The record of the Medley race was again cut down, this time from 16:27 2-5 to 15:42. L. de B. Handley of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club was the man who walked, ran, wheeled, rode horseback, rowed, and swam six successive quarter miles in that time.

D. J. Quille of Bayonne won a hard-earned victory in the mile bicycle race, aided by a handicap of 40 yards more than L. E. Firth of Stapleton, who was third. In the one-mile run Andrew J. Walsh of the Xaviers outran E. M. Carrette of the New West Sides by 20 yards, and defeated John H. Wright of the Olympias, scratch man. Walsh had 55 and Carrette 75 yards. Another fine finish was made in the two-mile bicycle race, won by D. J. Quille of Bayonne. Jack Townsend, scratch man, quit beaten on the last lap.

Interest was aroused by the three-mile scratch run, won by the Indian, Jerry Pierce of the Pastimes, in 15:53 3-5. Pierce won by about 40 yards in a good sprint. Out of nine starters the race was between the Indian, P. Soutar, Jr., of the Pastimes, who finished second; William M. Hunter, Pastimes, a close third, and T. J. Kennedy, Star Athletic Club. Pierce set the pace, leading at the mile in 5:21. Kennedy was in front in the second mile, the time for two miles being 10:51. Pierce again took the lead at the last lap and easily outran his opponents.

The Bayonne Rangers defeated the Brooklyn Wanderers in an association football game on the turf oval within the quarter-mile track. Three goals were made by the Bayonne team; one in the first half and two in the second. W. McGeehan, A. Crichton, and C. Cleary did the scoring. Brooklyn failed to score. Three goals were scored by the Greenville Hustlers of Jersey City against one by the Union Settlement Athletic Club team of New York, in the second football contest. Noonan scored for Union Settlement and W. H. Borus, W. Jeffs, and C. Grassling for the Greenville Hustlers. The summaries:

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—First heat—Won by Victor Andrews, Pastime A. C., (16 yards;) F. S. Williams, Olympia A. C., (7½ yards,) second. Time—0:10 1-5. Second heat—Won by Wesley Barrett, Brotherhood F. C., (9 yards;) Otto Toll, Fourth Regiment A. C., (10 yards,) second. Time—0:10 4-5. Third heat—Won by Ernest Spitzer, Pastime A. C., (18½ yards;) J. McDermott, Warren A. C., (9½ yards,) second. Time—0:10 1-5. Trial for second men—Won by F. S. Williams, Olympia A. C., (7½ yards.) Time—0:10 2-5. Final heat—Won by F. S. Williams, Olympia A. C., (7½ yards;) Ernest Spitzer, Pastime A. C., (8½ yards,) second; Victor Andrews, Pastime A. C., (6 yards,) third. Time—0:10. .

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by D. J. Quille, Bayonne, (60 yards;) G. G. Cameron, Jr., New York, (80 yards,) second; L. E. Firth, Stapleton, S. I., (40 yards,) third. Time—2:20 2-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Andrew J. Walsh, Xavier A. C., (55 yards;) E. M. Carrette, New West Side A. C., (75 yards,) second; John H. Wright, Olympia A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—4:25 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by F. S. Williams, Olympia A. C., (24 yards;) W. E. Whitney, Pastime A. C., (30 yards,) second; W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., (12 yards,) third. Time—0:49 2-5.

One-Mile Relay Race, Scratch.—Won by Pastime A. C. team—H. Bischoff, D. J. Brennan, V. Andrews, O. C. Ordwein; defeating St. Alphonsus A. C. team—E. C. McGrath, F. Murray, T. F. Kennedy, and E. Burns. Time—3:40 2-5.

Three-Mile Run, Scratch.—Won by Jerry Pierce, Pastime A. C.; P. Soutar, Jr., Pastime A. C., second; William H. Hunter, Pastime A. C., third. Time—15:53 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by John E. McNabb, Union Settlement A. C., (60 yards;) Charles Scharps, Olympia A. C., (50 yards,) second; J. Rogers, Star A. C., (45 yards,) third. Time—1:56 3-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by W. E. Hurley, National A. C., (8 inches,) actual jump, 5 feet 8 inches; E. E. Mcpa, Ancher A. C., (3 inches,) second, actual jump, 5 feet 9 inches; Daniel Reuss, Knickerbocker A. C., (scratch,) third, 5 feet 11 inches.

Throwing the Discus, Handicap.—Won by M. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., (6 feet,) actual throw, 110 feet 2 inches; Charles Schoepflin, National Turn Verein, (22 feet,) second, actual throw, 97 feet; A. Caston, Union Settlement A. C., (16 feet,) third, actual throw, 95 feet 2 inches.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by John F. Ellingwood, Olympia A. C.; L. L. Forbs, New West Side A. C., second; F. S. Willets, Warren A. C., third. Time—2:10 4-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by William Tollner, Brooklyn, (10 yards;) George G. Cameron, Jr., New York City, (120 yards,) second; Oscar Nordstrom, New York City, (180 yards,) third. Time—5:09 4-5. Second Heat—Won by D. J. Quille, Bayonne, (90 yards;) Leo E. Firth, Stapleton, (60 yards,) second; G. C. Cameron, Jr., New York City, (120 yards,) third. Time—5:03 1-5.

Gymkhana Race, Scratch.—Won by P. J. Corley, New West Side A. C.; Daniel M. Daley, New West Side A. C., second; John J. Dover, New West Side A. C., third. Time—1:28 2-5. Note.—Race consisted of 40 yards' walk, 100 yards' hurdle, 100 yards' hop, 100 yards' run, with egg and spoon, and 100 yards with bucket of water on head.)

Medley Race, Scratch, Running, Walking, Cycling, Rifle, Horseback, Rowing, and Swimming Six Successive Quarter Miles to beat the Record, 16:27 2-5.—Won by L. de B. Handley, Knickerbocker A. C.; E. M. King, Knickerbocker A. C., second; Joseph A. Ruddy, Knickerbocker A. C., third. Time—15:42.

GAMES AT ULMER PARK.

District Assembly No. 220, Knights of Labor, Has an Outing.

One of the most successful outings of the day was held yesterday at Ulmer Park, on Gravesend Bay, by District Assembly No. 220, K. of L., and affiliated locals. Several prominent officers of the Knights of Labor were present and addressed the assembled members and guests during the evening. Dancing and a vaudeville entertainment and sports were the features of the day. Some well-known athletic members were present and participated in the several events. The summaries follow:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by John H. Russell, National Athletic Club, (Scratch;) John Bronson, Peconic Athletic Club, (2 yards,) second; Peter Smith, Hanover Athletic Club, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:10 4-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by John H. Russell, National Athletic Club, (scratch;) Henry J. Merck, Williamsburg Athletic Club, second; James H. Breman, Peerless Athletic Club, third. Time—0:23¾.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump.—Won by Patrick J. Bennett, Irish-American A. A. C., with an actual leap of 34 feet 7¼ inches; Hermann Schneider, German-American A. A. C., (scratch,) with 33 feet 9 inches, and Edward L. Riodo, (8 inches,) third, 32 feet 1½ inches.

One-Quarter-Mile Run.—Won by John Bronson, Peconic A. C., (15 yards;) E. J. Riodan, Hanover A. C., (scratch,) second, and William L. Gurlich, German-American Athletic Club, third.

One-Half Mile Run.—Won by J. L. Brennan, Peerless Athletic Club, (scratch;) P. J. Bennett, (20 yards,) second; William L. Gillespie, National Athletic Club, third. Time—2:18¼.

One-Mile Run; Open Handicap.—Won by Harvey J. Merrill, Brooklyn Athletic Club, (25 yards;) Hermann Schneider, German-American Athletic Club, (50 yards,) second, and Henry J. Merck, Williamsburg Athletic Association, (40 yards,) third. Time—5:11¾.

Obstacle Race.—Won by J. L. Burnett, National Athletic Club; J. L. Riodan, Hanover Athletic Club, second, and Peter Smith, Hanover Club, third. Time—4:41¼.

Three-legged Race.—Hanover team, P. Smith and J. Riodan, won; National Athletic Club team, J. H. Russell, Henry J. Merck, second; Williamsburg Athletic Club team, Henry Burnett and William Gillespie, third. Time—0:36½.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by James F. Grantley, American Wheelmen, (scratch;) William S. Gillespie, National Wheelmen, (50 yards,) second; John H. Williamson, Peconic Cyclers, (scratch.) Time—5:58½.

LIVELY DAY FOR GOLFERS

Big Variety of Competitions on Many Local Links.

CAPTAIN'S CUP AT APAWAMIS

Beard Wins the Trophy and Graham Makes the Low Score—Morristown Links Reopen for the Season.

Two cups, presented respectively by Maturin Ballou and W. W. Caswell, drew out nearly the entire golfing force yesterday to the links of the Apawamis Golf Club at Rye. Maturin Ballou is Captain of the club team, and his trophy was known as the Captain's Cup. It was played for at 36 holes, handicap, and W. H. Beard was the winner, his total being 205 strokes, which, with a handicap of 24 strokes for the 36 holes, gave him the low net figure of 181 strokes. Malcolm Graham, who played from scratch, did the double round in the score of 184 strokes, getting second place, and the prize for the lowest gross score. In the Caswell Cup competition Graham also won the low-score prize with a record of 89 strokes. This event was also a handicap, sixteen qualifying to continue at match play. The eligibles, with scores, were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Malcolm Graham	89	0	89
W. H. Beard	102	12	90
H. Strebeigh	102	9	93
B. L. Taitley	108	15	93
W. R. Thurston	94	1	93
S. Towle, Jr.	99	6	93
J. A. Peck	99	5	94
Simeon Ford	99	5	94
B. L. Lowther	104	10	94
U. D. Eddy	110	15	95
W. S. Norton	112	16	96
E. L. Downing	100	3	97
S. H. Wiggin	99	1	98
J. H. Clark	108	10	98
W. H. Brown	112	14	98
H. B. Clark	104	5	99

The second sixteen qualified for a Consolation Cup, and one match play round for each cup was finished in the afternoon. The results were:

Caswell Cup.—First round—Beard beat Eddy by 6 up and 4 to play; Thurston beat Graham by 1 up; Lowther beat Peck, 1 up, 20 holes; Wiggin beat Brown by 4 up and 2 to play; Strebeigh beat Towle, Jr., by 5 up and 3 to play; Peck beat Downing by 4 up and 3 to play; Ward beat J. H. Clark by 3 up and 2 to play; Norton beat H. B. Clark by 1 up.

Consolation Cup.—First round—J. L. Pool beat R. D. Graham by 1 up; R. P. Walden beat W. H. Pool by 5 up and 3 to play; F. A. Moore beat H. Green by 5 up and 4 to play; H. B. Eddy beat W. W. Patrick by 4 up and 3 to play; J. W. McBride beat E. H. Kenney by 2 up and 1 to play; E. A. Downing beat John Moller, Jr., by 1 up in 20 holes; J. W. Bowles beat G. R. Meeker by 3 up and 2 to play; F. Warner beat F. M. Gould by 1 up.

The second round will be played next Saturday.

HOLABIRD'S GOOD GOLF.

Crack Western Amateur Beat Auchterlonie, the Open Champion.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—William Holabird, Jr., an amateur golf player of some repute, to-day added more laurels to his generous supply by beating all amateur records at Glenview in defeating the Western open champion, Lawrence Auchterlonie. Auchterlonie was to attempt to beat the better ball of Holabird and H. J. Tweedie, the Belmont amateur.

Holabird made a 71, which is five strokes better than the previous amateur record, made recently by Bruce D. Smith, and beat Auchterlonie 4 up in eighteen holes. The best ball of Holabird and Tweedie beat Auchterlonie 5 up. Holabird's card was:

Out .....5 3 6 4 4 4 3 6 3—38
In .....4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4—33—71

Tweedie's score was 86.

The professional record for the course is 70, held by Auchterlonie.

JUNIORS WIN AT MORRISTOWN.

Bogey Handicap Prizes Captured by the Younger Club Competitors.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 2.—Junior golfers carried off the honors to-day in the reopening of the competitive season at the Morris County Golf Club. The Labor Day event was an eighteen-hole handicap against bogey for two prizes, given by the Greens Committee. It was the first regular club contest for nearly two months, and over forty members started. None of them has forgotten golf during the Summer, for they have been playing at Bar Harbor, Watch Hill, Nantucket, in the White Mountains, and in other resorts. H. O. Bates, Jr., from a handicap of 7, won first honors, finishing up on bogey, and Max Behr, with a handicap, came in even. Their medal play scores were 92 and 91, respectively, the lowest of the day. They are:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
H. O. Bates, Jr.			
Out	4 3 6 6 5 7 4 5 6—46		
In	5 5 5 6 5 4 4 6 6—46—92		
Max Behr.			
Out	3 6 4 6 4 5 6 5 6—45		
In	4 5 8 7 4 3 5 5 5—46—91		

All the other players were down to bogey, their scores, with handicaps, being: Alfred Macy, 7, 1 down; W. Aliston Flagg, 4, 1 down; W. G. Marsh, 4, 2 down; Morgan Smith, 4, 2 down; Peter FreNghuysen, 4, 5 down; Arthur Berry, 16, 5 down; F. H. Little, 16, 5 down; Charles Scribner, 16, 5 down; George G. FrelinghuysenJr., 18, 5 down; John G. Bates, 6 down; Miss Marie G. Bryce, 12, 6 down; Miss Kip, 12, 7 down, and Ransom H. Thomas, 18, 5 down.

On Marine and Field Links.

D. R. Aldridge won the Labor Day handicap yesterday in the club tournament on the Marine and Field Club links, near Bath Beach. His net score was 81. G. H. Driggs, who finished fifth, had the lowest gross score—98 strokes. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
D. R. Aldridge	106	25	81
F. H. Wilkins	100	17	83
P. S. Mallett	103	19	84
G. L. Lord	106	18	88
G. H. Driggs	98	9	89
E. H. Croft, Jr.	128	35	93
G. E. Tarbell	106	12	94
N. M. Garland	113	12	101
C. E. Kimball	112	10	102

Westfield Golf Team Wins.

The first of a series of team matches for a silver cup between the Westfield and Cranford Golf Clubs was played yesterday on the Westfield course. The home team won by 14 holes to 7. The results were:

WESTFIELD.	Holes.	CRANFORD.	Holes.
Rogers	6	Martin	0
Townley	3	Hall	0
Floyd	0	Rathborne	5
Nobbs	0	Foguet	2
Halsted	5	Madden	0
Total	14	Total	7

Gayley Wins at Ardsley.

H. B. Gayley won the Labor Day Golf Cup yesterday in a 36-hole handicap on the Ardsley Club links, near Dobbs Ferry. He made the best gross score, as well as the lowest net result. A women's putting match was won by Mrs. C. C. Nadal. The players and scores in the two events are:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
H. B. Gayley	182	16	166
F. L. Eldridge	190	22	168
W. E. Lambert	210	36	174
A. E. Barrow	192	16	176
S. R. Bertrom	213	36	177
H. Holbrook	188	8	180
H. L. R. Edgar	211	30	181
P. M. Taylor	217	36	181
R. F. Thomas	218	36	182
W. J. Worcester	211	26	185
L. M. Greer	208	16	192
S. K. Goodman	237	36	201

Women's Putting Match.—Mrs. C. C. Nadal 40; Miss E. Fraser, 43; Miss M. Wilson, 44; Miss E. Williamson, 46; Miss J. L. Williamson, 46; Miss J. K. Fraser, 47; Mrs. F. L. Eldridge, 48; Mrs. H. G. Sanford, 49; Miss J. C. Heurtt, 49; Miss E. Wilson, 49; Mrs. W. E. Lambert, 50.

Fairfield Golf Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 2.—Two interesting matches occupied the attention of the Fairfield County golfers to-day. In the club championship, 36-hole medal play, Dr. Carl E. Martin won the gold medal with a score of 180, and Charles Truesdale and R. C. Carroll tied for the silver medal, and will play off at a later date. There were twenty-six entries, and the seven best scores were: Dr. C. E. Martin, 180; C. Truesdale, 184; R. C. Carroll, 184; F. C. Hilliard, 185; King Smith, 192; F. M. Freeman, 193; S. S. Day, 197.

The ladies began play for the Janet Sheldon Cup at 18 holes, medal play. The following eight qualified and will play off on the three following days: Mrs. Alexander, 112; Miss K. Rowland, 115; Miss S. Adams, 122; Miss Nannie Hoyt, 138; Mrs. F. M. Freeman, 140; Miss C. Wurster, 145; Miss L. C. Wurster, 146; Mrs. F. C. Hilliard, 156.

Five Events at Englewood.

Five competitions were decided yesterday on the links of the Englewood Golf Club, and both men and women were busy on the links until darkness put an end to outdoor sports. The women had a driving competition and a bogey handicap, while the men had the same, with the addition of a four-ball foursome. The driving contest was arranged on a possibility of scoring 12 points. Miss Helser won the women's event with a total of 8 points, F. W. Lamont scored 9 points in the men's match, and won, while W. E. F. Moore, with 8 points, got second. Miss Mabel Barbour won the women's bogey match, 7 up, with a handicap of 9; Miss Helser, 5 up, handicap 12, was second, and Miss C. Barber, 9 handicap, was third, 6 down. Dr. Baylis, with 9

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FINANCIAL.

To the Owners and Holders of the
First Mortgage Preference Bonds
OF THE
Georgia & Alabama Railway:

You will take notice that the Georgia and Alabama Railway in the exercise of the right of redemption secured to it by the terms of the bonds and the deed of trust securing the same, will, on the first day of October, 1901, redeem and pay off at 105 and interest, all of its First Mortgage Preference Bonds dated October 1st, 1895, and secured by deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Railway to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of the same date, and all owners and holders of said Preference bonds are hereby notified to present the bonds respectively held or owned by them at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in the City of Baltimore, Md., to be then and there redeemed and paid off by said Railway. Holders of First Mortgage Preference bonds may at any time prior to October 1st, 1901, surrender the same, together with all unmatured coupons thereon, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., and receive in exchange therefor First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds in like amount bearing coupons corresponding to those on the bonds so surrendered, differences in interest, owing to dates of maturity of coupons, being adjusted.
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Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,842,422.35
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V. Pres
Wm. H. Leupp, V. P. H. S. Manning, V. P.
R. J. Chantry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, George Crocker, Willard Brown.
Wm. Barbour. Edw. C. Schaefer, Philip Lehman.
H. S. Manning. S. C. T. Dodd, Edwd. F. Cragin.
Sanl. A. Maxwell, Joel B. Freeman, Geo. Blumenthal.
Myron T. Herrick, Anson R. Flower, Frank Jay Gould.
Chas. F. Cutler, H. S. Redmond. Wm. A. Clark.
Emers. McMillin, Jno. R. Hegeman. John W. Griggs.
Jas. M. Donald. C. I. Hudson.

Notice to Holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company.
Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of the first mortgage made by the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company to The State Trust Company (now Morton Trust Company) bearing date 1st January, 1897, this Company has elected to redeem and pay on the first day of October, 1901, at par with accrued interest to the date of payment, all of the first mortgage bonds of the said Company outstanding, being the outstanding bonds secured by the said mortgage. All holders of said bonds are required to present the same for payment at the office of the Company, No. 37 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the said first day of October, 1901. Interest will cease upon that day on all bonds secured by the said mortgage then outstanding, and which shall not then be or have been presented for payment.
June 30th, 1901.
COMPANIA METALURGICA MEXICANA.
By ROBERT S. TOWNE, President.

PUBLICATION BY THE HAMILTON BANK of New York City of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking laws of 1892:
Bannon & Sullivan, November 6, 1899.....$102.00
L. R. Harting, June 23, 1900.....77.98
J. H. Haar Association, March 30, 1892.....104.62
Hannah Hirshbaum, February 3, 1894.....100.00
Nellie E. Smith, April 13, 1893.....65.00
Louis H. Schubert, May 14, 1892.....74.64
State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
JESSE C. JOY, Cashier of the Hamilton Bank of New York City, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the Banking laws of 1892, State of New York.
JESSE C. JOY.
Sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1901.
[Notary's Seal.] ARTHUR E. WOOD.
Notary Public (114) New York Co.

Office of the Michigan Central R.R. Co.
Grand Central Station.
New York, N. Y., August 15th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given to the holders of the JACKSON, LANSING & SAGINAW RAILROAD EXTENDED CONSOLIDATED BONDS, maturing Sept. 1st, 1901, that the principal of the same will be paid on presentation of the bonds at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York City, on and after September 3d, 1901. Holders of the bonds who may prefer to receive payment at the office of the Ninth National Bank, New York City, (where the bonds by their terms are payable,) may present the same at said bank.
F. MIDDLEBROOK, Assistant Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership lately subsisting between JULIUS ASCHER and CHARLES ANDREIS, under the firm name of ASCHER & ANDREIS, importers and commission merchants, with offices at 2 and 4 Stone Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, was dissolved on the 16th day of August, 1901, by mutual consent, and that JULIUS ASCHER is the liquidating partner of said firm.
JULIUS ASCHER.
CHARLES ANDREIS.
KEPPLER & WALZER, Attorneys for Liquidating Partner, 231 Broadway, New York City.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.
NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.
TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:
Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.
Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.
Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.
Dated New York, August 6, 1901.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE. } Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:
Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.
All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Stockholders' Committee
of
THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.
To the Holders of Preferred and Common Stock OF THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY:
Holders, to a large amount, of Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company, have entered into a Stockholders' Agreement (dated July 22, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary), for the purpose of furthering a consolidation, or other disposition of property of, or the acquisition or lease of property by, The American Cotton Oil Company; and for the advancement of the interests of depositing stockholders through united action, whereby their respective holdings shall be held and managed in bulk during the period of the Agreement, and better results be secured than by individual action.
The undersigned have consented to act as a Committee under said Agreement, and hereby afford holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company the opportunity of participating in the benefits of said Agreement by thereunder depositing their stock with the First National Bank of the City of New York, as Depositary, on or before the 30th day of September, 1901.
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit will be issued for the deposited stock.
Copies of the said Stockholders' Agreement may be obtained from the Secretary of the Committee.
Dated New York, August 1, 1901.
GEORGE AUSTIN MORRISON, Chairman.
HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK,
EDWARD WINSLOW,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
Stockholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
R. F. MUNRO, Secretary to Committee, 27 Beaver St., N. Y. City.

Proposals.

The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Columbus, Ohio, September 1, 1901.
BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.
NEW FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4% BONDS of this Company to the amount of $18,000 will be purchased October 1st, 1901, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company, No. 17 Nassau Street, New York, under the following provision of the mortgage:
"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Railway Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."
Proposals to sell bonds to the Sinking Fund must be in the hands of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company before three o'clock P. M. of Monday, September 30th, 1901.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

State of New York.
STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals for constructing a sewage disposal plant at the Long Island State Hospital, Kings Park, N. Y., may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 4 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 18th day of September, 1901, to Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Managers, Franklin Trust Company Building, corner Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y., at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.
Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, or at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol, Albany, N. Y.
Contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidder, whose proposition is satisfactory to the Board of Managers, the State Commission in Lunacy, and the State Architect, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the Board of Managers reserves the right to reject all bids.
This notice cancels all prior advertisements for proposals for sewage disposal plant.
A. E. ORR,
President Board of Managers,
Kings Park, August 29, 1901.

STATE OF NEW YORK.—State Commission in Lunacy.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
August 29, 1901.
Sealed proposals for the construction of a Nurses' Home Building, at the Long Island State Hospital, Kings Park, N. Y., may be sent by mail, or delivered in person, up to FOUR o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 18TH day of SEPTEMBER, 1901, to Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Managers, Franklin Trust Company Building, corner of Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y., at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.
Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, or at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol, Albany, N. Y.
Contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidder, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the Board of Managers reserves the right to reject all bids.
ALEXANDER E. ORR,
President Board of Managers.
Kings Park, N. Y., August 29, 1901.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF CUBA, HAVANA, Sept. 1, 1901.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received in this Office, up to 2 P. M. Sept. 16, 1901, for supplying in Ports of Cuba, as called for, between Nov. 1, 1901, and June 30, 1902, 16,200,000 Pounds OATS, 10,300,000 Pounds HAY, quantities to be subject to variation of twenty per cent. For details and blank forms apply to Depot Quartermasters, New York, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, New Orleans, and to undersigned: CHAUNCEY B. BAKER, Chief Qr. Mr.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Union Bag and Paper Co. Certificate of Preferred Stock, No. A 1221, for 12 shares of preferred stock in name of Abigail M. Carpenter, indorsed to Caroline C. Wilbur. Notice is hereby given to show cause why a Duplicate Certificate of Deposit should not be issued. Carry M. Wilbur, Executrix for Abigail M. Carpenter's estate

Lost—Certificate of deposit of U. S. Trust Co. drawn to Mary L. Ferris; reward. Hoyt's Pharmacy, 73 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1901
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.
10 shs. Eden Musée Americain Co.
15 shs. Great Eastern Carualty & Indemnity Co.
$11,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. 2d Mtg. 5% Bds., 1914.
$10,000 International & Great Northern R. R. 1st Mtg 6% Bds., 1919.
For account of whom it may concern.
60 shs. Verde Queen Copper Co. of Arizona.
162 shs. Gas & Elec. Co. of Bergen County.
10 shs. North Jersey Street R'way Co.
20 shs. United States Mortgage and Trust Co.
2 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
47 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
60 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
7 shs. Natl. Bank of the Republic.
2 shs. North American Trust Co.
95 shs. Momand Light Co.
$775 Bond and Mtg., Clara B. Graham on property 100x100 on North Side Bay Ridge Av. 100 feet west of 14th Av., B'klyn, (Hypd.)
$2,000 Knickerbocker Steamboat Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911, (Hypd.)
10 shs. First Natl. Bank, N. Y.
100 shs. Century Realty Co.
100 shs. New York Realty Co.

Richard V. Harnett and Henry W. Donald, Auct's.
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shares Bennington Petroleum Co., $5 each.
10 shares Colorado Land & Mining Co., $25 each.
1,000 shares Eagle River Mining and Milling Co., $5 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 73 Liberty Street.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED BOUGHT AND sold. Wanted, considerable block, fair price. State quantities and terms and terms. ARTHUR BRENTON COOK, Drexel Building, New York.

Dividends.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
Coupons due and payable at the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 59 Cedar St., New York, September 1, 1901:

Broadway Realty Company 1st	5s
Bay Counties Power Company	5s
North German Lloyd Dock Company	4s
Midland R. R. Terminal Company	5s
Brooklyn & Montauk R. R. 1st	5s
Brooklyn & Montauk R. R. 1st	6s
L. I. R. R. Ferry 1st	4½s
L. I. R. R. Unified	4s
Smith. & Port Jefferson Br. 1st	7s
N. Y. & Rock. Beach R. R. 1st	5s
N. Y. & Flushing R. R. 1st	6s
P. P. & Coney Island R. R. 2d	6s
P. P. & Coney Island R. R. 2d	4½s
Minneapolis, Minn.	Various
Syracuse, N. Y., Improvement	4s
Le Sueur, Minn., Refunding	5s
New Canaan, Conn, Funding	3½s
Itasca County, Minn., Court House	6s
Clarke County, Washington, S. D., No. 58	
Stevens County, Washington, S. D., No. 53	
N. J. & Hud. Riv. R.R. & Ferry Co. 1st	5s
U. S. Mort. & Trust Co. Series "F"	4s

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF
N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY
SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1901.
Albuquerque, N. Mex., General Refunding.
Astoria, Ore., Refunding.
Champaign, Ill., Board of Education Union School District No. 6.
Champaign, Ill., Improvement.
Clarion, Ia., Refunding.
Dayton, O., Electric Light Co. 1st Mortgage Gold.
Decatur, Ill., Board of Education School Building.
Evergreen Park, Ills., Street Improvement, Village Hall.
Greene Co., O., Court House.
Jackson, Mich., Water Main Extension and Connection.
Jackson,-Mich., Water Works Refunding.
Macomb, Ill., Sewer, Paving, and Well.
Missoula Co., Mont., County Jail.
Newbern, Tenn., School, Water, and Light.
Newton, Ia., Refunding.
New Whatcom, Wash., Municipal.
Perry, Ia., Water Works.
Pierce County, Wash., School District No. 8.
Skagit Co., Wash., School District No. 4.
West Hammond, Ill., School District No. 1; School Building.
SEPTEMBER 2D, 1901.
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., School Building.
SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1901.
Galva, Ill., Water Works.
Normal, Ill., Water Works.
Walla Walla Co., Wash., School District No. 1.
SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1901.
Canon City, Col., Refunding Water.
SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1901.
La Salle, Ills., Sidewalk.
SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1901.
Glencoe, Ills., General Street Improvement.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
New York.
COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN SEPTEMBER ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 1, 1901, AS FOLLOWS:
American Water Works and Guarantee Company.
Eastern Illinois Coal Company.
Fond du Lac Water Company.
Hancock, Town of, New York.
Jamestown Water Supply Company.
Keokuk Water Works Company.
Kingston City Railroad Company.
Fred Krug Brewing Company.
Kinston Cotton Mills.
Marinette City Water Company.
Merrill City Water Works Company.
Minneapolis Gas Light Company.
Mount Vernon Water Works Company.
Orford Copper Company.
Olympic Club.
Pierce County, Washington, School District No. 24.
Sheboygan City Water Company.
Terre Haute & Southeastern Railroad Company.
Tolar, Hart & Holt Mills.
Wichita Water Company.
Waterloo Water Company.
Fort Wayne & Jackson Railroad Company Dividend.
SEPTEMBER 4, 1901.
Everards Brewing Company.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT OFFICE OF
Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1901.
Argos, Indiana, School.
Bloomington, Indiana, School.
Cass County, Iowa, Refunding.
Collinwood, Ohio, School.
Goliad, Texas, School.
Kokomo, Indiana, School and Funding.
Lebanon, Indiana, Water Works.
Malheur County, Oregon, School District No. 8.
Runge, Texas, School.
San Juan County, Washington, Funding.
Summitville, Indiana, Funding.
South Bend, Indiana, Improvement.
SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1901.
Albion, Indiana, Water.
SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1901.
Swayzee, Indiana, School.
SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1901.
Alexandria, Indiana, Funding.
SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1901.
Argos, Indiana, Water.
SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1901.
Alexandria, Indiana, Funding.
SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1901.
South Bend, Indiana, Improvement.
SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1901.
Fairmount, Indiana, Water.

New York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE SEPTEMBER 1ST.
City of Greeley, Col., 4½% Funding.
City Water Co. of Newark, N. Y., 1st Mtge.
Dallas, Tex., 8% Funding Bonds.
Globe St. R'way Co. Debentures.
Elkhart Elec. Co. 1st Mtge.
Montgomery Advertiser.
New Orleans Lighting Co. 1st Mtge.
Utica Suburban St. Ry. Co.

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY
1st Mtge. & Col. Trust 5% Gold Bds.
Coupons due Sept. 1st, 1901, from the above bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., New York, and Messrs. Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore.
C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

International Elevating Company.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) PER CENT. will be paid on the stock of this Company on Monday, September 16th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books Friday, September 6th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. September 6th, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M. September 17th, 1901.
C. E. BURGESS, Treasurer.

United States Steel Corporation.
The interest due September 1st, 1901, on the Series C Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation will be payable at maturity at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company, New York City.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.
New York, August 27th, 1901.

Dividends.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
Coupons payable at 66 Broadway on and after September 1, 1901.
AMERICAN CLAY MANUFACTURING CO. 1ST 6S.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH GAS COMPANY 1ST 5S.
CORNING, N. Y., SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9.
N. Y., RUTHERFORD & SUBURBAN GAS CO. 1ST CON. 6S.
OHIO & LITTLE KANAWHA RAILROAD CO. 1ST 5S.
RUTHERFORD & BOILING SPRINGS GAS CO. 1ST 6S.
TARRYTOWN, WHITE PLAINS & MAMARONECK RAILROAD COMPANY 1ST MORTGAGE 5S.
WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY 1ST 4S, TOLEDO & CHICAGO DIVISION.
WASHINGTON CENTRAL RAILWAY CO. 1ST 4S.
SEPTEMBER 2D.
DEPEW VILLAGE OF N. Y. (FIRE FUND).
SEPTEMBER 21ST.
TICONDEROGA SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N.Y. City
THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING-HOUSE ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 3D, 1901:
Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry. Co. Gen'l Mtge. 5s.
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Ry. Co. Quarterly Dividend 1¾ per cent.
Dunkirk, Ind., School 6s.
Greentown, Ind., Electric Light 6s.
Lima, O., Water Works 5s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series C; Second Mortgage 7s, Series I.
Pendleton, Ind., Improvement Bonds.
Union City, Ind., School City 5s.
Washington, Ind., Funding 6s.
SEPTEMBER 16TH.
Union City, Ind., Water Works 6s.

Meetings and Elections.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.
The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.
The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 22, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

COL. ROOSEVELT TALKS TO THE MINNESOTANS.

Delivers an Address at the Opening of the State Fair at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—Vice President Roosevelt participated to-day in the exercises of the opening day of the State Fair. Speaking from the grand stand of the fair grounds, to a large and enthusiastic audience, he made an address, in the course of which he said:

We cannot possibly do our best work as a nation unless all of us know how to act in combination as well as to act each individually for himself. This acting in combination can take many forms, but of course its most effective form must be when it comes in shape of law; that is, of action by the community as a whole through the law-making body. No hard and fast rule can be laid down as to where our legislation shall stop in interfering betwen man and man, between interest and interest. All that can be said is that it is highly desirable, on the one hand, not to weaken individual initiative, and on the other hand that in a constantly increasing number of cases we shall find it necessary in the future to shackle cunning as in the past we have shackled force.

It is not only highly desirable, but necessary, that there should be legislation which shall carefully shield the interests of wage workers, and which shall discriminate in favor of the honest and humane employer by removing the disadvantage under which he stands when compared with unscrupulous competitors who have no conscience and will do right only under fear of punishment.

Nor can legislation stop with what are termed labor questions. The vast individual and corporate fortunes, the vast combinations of capital, which have marked the development of our industrial system, create new conditions and necessitate a change from the old attitude of the State and Nation.

There was, Mr. Roosevelt contended, only the scantiest justification for most of the outcry against men of wealth, as such, and it ought to be unnecessary, he said, to state that any appeal, finally entailing the possibility of lawlessness and violence, was an attack upon the fundamental principles of American citizenship.

As to our relations with foreign powers, Vice President Roosevelt said this Nation, while first of all seeking to its own domestic well-being, must not shrink from playing its part among the great nations without. "Our duty," he said, "may take many forms in the future as it has taken many forms in the past. Nor is it possible to lay down a hard-and-fast rule for all cases. We must ever face the fact of our shifting National needs, of the always changing opportunities that present themselves. But we may be certain of one thing; whether we wish it or not, we cannot avoid hereafter having duties to do in the face of other nations. All that we can do is to settle whether we shall perform these duties well or ill."

He counseled courtesy and respect in all dealings with foreign powers with which the Government might come in contact. On this point he added: "Let us make it evident that we intend to do justice. Then let us make it equally evident that we will not tolerate injustice being done to us in return. Let us further make it evident that we use no words which we are not prepared to back up with deeds, and that, while our speech is always moderate, we are ready and willing to make it good. Such an attitude will be the surest possible guarantee of that self-respecting peace, the attainment of which is and must ever be the prime aim of a self-governing people."

At the conclusion of the Vice President's address, Lieut. Gen. Miles spoke briefly. He congratulated the people upon their achievements, he said, which had caused Minnesota to stand in the front rank of the States of the great Republic. He spoke of Minnesota's war record, saying: "It is her record in history and her glory that she gave the regiment which made the noblest fight and greatest sacrifice in the cause of humanity and liberty."

"RAKISH" CRAFT NO PIRATE.

Harbor Police Make a Bootless Expedition to the Old Lauiana.

The fighting spirit of the officers and crew of the Harbor Police boat, the Patrol, was roused yesterday afternoon by a telephone message from the Central Office directing the craft to at once cast off moorings and repair to McKenna's dock, Jersey City, to board and search a piratical-looking craft and to render good account of all who might be found on board of her.

The message was prompted by a visit to Police Headquarters of Superintendent Brown of the Westcott Transfer Company. He said that the police of Jersey City had not been able to solve the mystery of a great many water-front depredations, chiefly in warehouses, and that suspicion attached to "an old, rakish-looking craft," a veritable "Jolly Roger," that was lying off McKenna's dock. The men who left the vessel had been under surveillance for several days, and their goings and comings were shrouded in mystery.

The Patrol was under full steam two minutes after the order was received. Two hours later it sneaked back, crestfallen, to Pier A, North River. Rank and file on her looked disgusted. Capt. Elbert O. Smith made a very curt but garnished report on the expedition. He said it was another case of rubber-necking. The pirate ship was nothing more dreadful than the old Rockaway fishing excursion boat Lauiana, which has an auxiliary engine. The machinery got out of gear and she was laid up for repairs at McKenna's dock. The Lauiana was searched from stem to stern and bilge to rail as a matter of form, and without opposition from those on board. "Nothin' doin'" was the report of the searching party.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The resumption of business in Wall Street to-day, after the triple holiday, will be marked by the return to active work of a number of influential operators and interests who have for the past two months been enjoying their usual midsummer holiday. And, all the indications are, the appearance of these gentlemen in the financial district will be followed by renewed activity in the stock market, for among the returned ones or those expected within a few days are men who are looked upon as among the market leaders. In truth, if all the reports heard over the holiday in the corridors of the up-town hotels are true, to-day will mark the practical inception of what all Wall Street has been looking forward to for some time—the Fall bull campaign following the midsummer lethargy. Certainly all testimony tells of the probability of such a commencement, while signs were not lacking last week that stocks were being steadily accumulated by the larger banking interests. The strength of the market in the face of the heavy selling preceding the holiday was strikingly suggestive of this, while the persistent European demand for Americans was regarded as not without significance.

It is not improbable that this or next week will see completed some important projects which have for a long time been under consideration by one or another of the leading railroad or banking groups in the Street. The plan of financing the Burlington-Northern Pacific-Great Northern deal is soon to be announced, while, more important still, promised developments in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific affairs are shortly to be forthcoming. There is to be new and influential representation on the Union Pacific board, while the long-promised readjustment of Southern Pacific stock is to be carried out. Then, too, so the reports run, something impends in relation to the Erie, the Readings, Norfolk and Western, the Missouri Pacific combination, and—in the industrial line, recent offers of purchase of an independent telephone company not being overlooked—in Western Union.

It is an unquestioned fact that there is now a much better, a much more confident, feeling in the Street than for some time. The failure of the Western contingent to "break" the market, as they had proclaimed they would; the steady and substantial buying orders placed in the market from time to time by powerful banking houses; better crop news, the loss in corn being offset by higher prices for the crop and by a bumper wheat yield; the continued phenomenal railroad earnings; the failure to materialize of the tight-money bugaboo, and the indications of gold imports near at hand—these are but a few of the many reasons for the return of confidence and for the hopes of higher prices.

J. P. Morgan is quoted by his friends as being altogether hopeful of the future and as predicting materially higher market values. Incidentally, it is noticed that the heaviest London buying comes from interests understood to be closely connected with Mr. Morgan's house.

UNION PACIFIC AFFAIRS.

According to information that may be considered reliable the expected reorganization of the Union Pacific Directorate is to be made on the return from Europe of Jacob H. Schiff, when other important developments not alone in Union Pacific but in Southern Pacific affairs will also appear.

There is much speculation in the financial district as to who the new members of the Union Pacific Board will be. Several weeks ago the report was that J. P. Morgan and W. K. Vanderbilt would be chosen, but this was later changed, and the name of J. J. Hill substituted for that of Mr. Vanderbilt. This arrangement, it is now declared in some quarters, is final, though in others it is said that the two new members will be President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania and President Newman of the New York Central.

A story heard at the Waldorf yesterday is that it is the intention to commence the payments of a dividend on Southern Pacific at once, and that, because of Union Pacific's large holdings of Southern Pacific's stock, this will enable the Union Pacific dividend rate to be increased to 5 per cent.

Union Pacific will to-day sell ex dividend of 2 per cent.

NO TIGHT MONEY.

The decrease of over six millions of dollars in surplus reserves, as shown by Saturday's bank statement, led to further discussion on Sunday and yesterday as to the probability of tight money in the near future. A canvass of bankers who could be found shows that there is no expectation of or reason for dear money. A few representative opinions follow herewith:

***

An Officer of the National Bank of Commerce—I do not look for dear money. Rates may work a little closer, but that is all. There is plenty of money in the country, and if we need more we can easily get gold from abroad to relieve the situation.

***

An Officer of the National Bank of North America—Rates will probably work somewhat higher, but there is nothing to warrant other than ordinary, legal figures. Of course it is a difficult matter to predict with any certainty at this time, because we do not know how great the demand will be for crop-moving purposes; but all the present indications are that it will be less than last year, for the West is well supplied with money.

***

Howard P. Frothingham—The condition of the money market is told by the figures—4½ per cent. for sixty and ninety day loans and 5 per cent. for four, five, and six months, while, in the face of this, call money is easy at 2½ and 2¾ per cent. I don't think there will be any high rates, for the reason that the banks have taken in their time money maturing July and August, and have plenty of money on hand to lend on call.

***

Hugh Murray—I do not look for any tight money, though time money lately has been very stiff, with little offered by the New York banks. Chicago and Cincinnati, however, have been fairly liberal lenders. In connection with the call money market it should not be forgotten that lately there has been much calling of loans to pay interest on bonds maturing Sept. 1 and to pay the Standard Oil dividend. That will all be released in a day or two now and will help matters. Then, too, it looks as if gold would come this way now at any time.

THE LONDON MARKET.

There was little or no life in the American department of the London market yesterday, due to the fact that few orders were cabled from

NEW YORKS WIN AND LOSE

About 10,000 People See the Baseball Games with Chicago.

Victory in the First Was Easy, but Inability to Hit the Ball Caused Defeat in the Second.

New York and Chicago broke even in their Labor Day games at the polo grounds. The first game went to the local team, through a combination of hits at opportune times and errors by Dexter, Doyle, and Hartzel. Eason, who pitched for the Chicago team in the second game, was too much for the locals when hits were needed. There were opportunities of tieing the score, but the New York men died on bases because their teammates could not find the ball.

Strang, who hit out a home run in the first inning, saved his team from a shutout. What chance New York had to score in the eighth inning was killed by the stupid base running of McBride, who tried to run in from second base on a scratch infield hit.

In the second inning Hickman's bad throw aided in giving the Chicagos their two runs, but after that he tried to redeem himself. He pitched a steady game after his bad throw, and from that inning to the end of the game not a Chicago player reached second base. About 10,000 people saw the games. Scores:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf..0	2	1	0	0		Hartzel, lf..1	2	1	0	1	
McBride, rf..1	1	0	0	0		Green, cf...0	3	2	0	0	
Van H'n, cf..0	1	3	0	0		Dexter, 3b..0	1	2	2	1	
Davis, ss...0	0	1	6	0		Doyle, 1b...0	0	8	0	3	
Strang, 3b..1	3	1	3	0		Raymer, ss..0	0	1	2	0	
Murphy, 2b.0	0	3	3	1		Childs, 2b...0	0	1	2	0	
Ganzel, 1b...1	0	12	0	0		Menefee, rf.0	0	3	0	0	
Bow'man, c.2	0	6	2	0		Kahoe, c....0	0	6	1	1	
Taylor, p....1	1	1	0	2		Hughes, p...0	0	0	1	3	
Total 6	8	27	16	1		Total 1	6	24	10	7	

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
New York	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	—	—	—6

First base by errors—New York, 3. Left on bases—New York, 8; Chicago, 7. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 3; off Hughes, 3. Struck out—By Taylor, 3; by Hughes, 3. Two bases hits—Strang. Sacrifice hits—Van Haltren, Murphy, Bowerman. Double plays—Davis, Murphy, Ganzel; Childs, Raymer, and Doyle. Wild pitch—Taylor. Hit by pitcher—By Taylor, 1. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time—1:50.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf..0	2	1	0	0		Hartzel, lf..0	0	4	0	0	
McBride, rf..0	0	3	1	0		Green, cf....0	2	4	0	0	
Van H'n, cf.0	1	2	0	0		Dexter, 3b..1	2	1	1	1	
Davis, ss...0	0	1	3	0		Doyle, 1b...0	0	13	1	0	
Strang, 3b..1	1	1	3	0		Raymer, ss..0	1	0	2	0	
Murphy, 2b.0	0	3	1	0		Childs, ss...1	1	2	3	1	
Ganzel, 1b..0	0	10	1	0		Menefee, rf.1	0	1	0	0	
Warner, c...0	0	4	4	0		Kling, c.....0	0	5	0	0	
Hickman, p.0	1	0	3	1		Eason, p....0	0	0	0	0	
Total 1	5	27	16	1		Total 3	7	27	10	2	

Chicago	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	—	—1

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; New York, 1. First base on errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 6; Chicago, 2. First base on balls—Off Hickman, 1; off Eason, 2. Struck out—By Hickman, 3; by Eason, 4. Home run—Strang. Two-base hits, Selbach, Hickman. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time—1:38.

BROOKLYN, 11; ST. LOUIS, 5.

The baseball teams of St. Louis and Brooklyn were scheduled for two games at Washington Park yesterday, but owing to a washout on the railroad near Cleveland the train on which the St. Louis players were was delayed, consequently the morning game had to be called off.

The afternoon game resulted in a hard-fought contest which, though not particularly brilliant, interested the 9,000 spectators who were present. Hard hitting was the rule, Daly excelling particularly in this respect, his three-base hit in the seventh inning with the bases full practically deciding the game in favor of Brooklyn. He afterward scored on Dahlen's long fly. Umpire Nash was roundly scored by Padden on a decision the former made at second base, and it looked for a time as though there would be a general disturbance, but quietness was finally restored without the aid of the police. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf..0	1	3	1	0		Keeler, rf...1	1	3	0	0	
Heidrick, cf.3	3	2	1	0		Sheckard, lf.2	2	2	0	0	
Donovan, rf.1	1	1	0	0		Dolan, cf....0	0	1	0	0	
Wallace, ss.1	0	2	5	1		Kelley, 1b...3	1	10	0	0	
Kruger, 3b..0	1	2	2	1		Daly, 2b....2	3	3	5	0	
Schriver, 1b.0	1	7	1	0		Dahlen, ss..0	2	1	3	0	
Padden, 2b..0	0	4	4	0		Irwin, 3b....0	0	3	3	0	
Ryan, c.....0	0	4	1	0		Farrell, c...0	0	6	1	0	
Budhoff, p..0	1	0	1	1		Hughes, p...1	1	0	3	0	
Total 5	8	24	17	3		Total 11	14	27	15	0	

St. Louis	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	5	
Brooklyn	1	0	0	2	3	0	4	1	—	—	—11	

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 6. Two-base hits—Sheckard, Farrell. Three-base hits—Heidrick, Ryan, and Daly. Stolen bases—Heidrick, (2,) Donovan, Kruger, Sheckard, (2,) Dolan, Daly. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Brooklyn, 4. Double plays—Dahlen, Daly, and Kelley. First base on balls—By Hughes, 5; by Sudhoff, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Hughes, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 3; by Sudhoff, 1. Wild pitch—Hughes. Time—1:50. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

At Boston.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf...0	0	0	0	0		Davis, rf...0	0	0	0	0	
Tenney, 1b..0	0	1	3	1		Clarke, lf...1	2	3	0	0	
Dement, 2b..0	2	1	2	1		Beaum't, cf.1	1	1	0	0	
Cooley, lf...0	2	4	0	1		Wagner, ss.0	2	2	2	0	
Hamil'n, cf.0	0	3	0	0		Br'nst'd, 1b.0	0	10	0	0	
Lowe, 3b...1	2	2	1	0		Ritchey, 2b.0	1	0	1	0	
Long, ss....0	1	3	3	1		Leach, 3b...0	0	1	2	0	
Nichols, p..0	0	0	0	0		O'Connor, c.1	1	10	0	1	
						Chesbro, p..2	2	0	2	0	
Total ...3	6	27	7	2		Total ...5	10	27	7	1	

Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—	3	
Pittsburg	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	—	5	

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Pittsburg, 4. Two-base hit—Clarke. Home runs—Chesbro, Lowe. Sacrifice hits—Clarke. Stolen bases—Wagner (2), Demont. Double plays—Long, Dement, and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Nichols, 1; off Chesbro, 1. Struck out—By Nichols, 5; by Chesbro, 6. Time—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf...0	0	0	0	0		Davis, rf....0	1	1	0	0	
Tenney, 1b..0	1	7	1	0		Clarke, lf...0	0	1	0	0	
Demont, 2b..0	0	3	3	0		Beaum'nt, cf.2	2	1	0	0	
Cooley, lf...0	1	4	0	0		Wagner, ss..1	3	4	3	0	
Hamilton, cf.0	0	2	0	0		Br'nsfield, 1b0	3	10	0	0	
Lowe, 3b....0	0	2	1	1		Ritchey, 2b.0	0	0	3	0	
Long, ss....0	1	2	3	0		Leach, 3b...0	0	1	3	0	
Kittridge, c.0	0	6	2	0		Yeager, c...0	2	10	2	0	
Willis, p....0	0	1	4	1		Doheny, p..0	0	0	1	0	
Total.....0	3	27	14	2		Total.....3	9	27	11	1	

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0		
Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—3		

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2. Two-base hits—Tenney, Bransfield, Wagner, Cooley. Sacrifice hits—Ritchey, Wagner. Double play—Wagner and Bransfield. First base on balls—Off Willis, 1; of Doheny, 2. Struck out—By Willis, 5; by Doheny, 10. Time of game—1 hour and 48 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

At Philadelphia.

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf....0	0	2	2	0		Thomas, cf...0	2	2	0	0	
Harley, lf...2	3	2	0	0		Barry, 2b...0	1	0	2	0	
Beckley, 1b.1	1	11	0	0		Flick, rf....0	0	2	0	0	
Crawford, rf.0	2	0	0	0		Delah'nty, lf.0	0	1	0	0	
Magoon, ss..0	0	2	2	0		Jacklitsch, c.0	0	6	3	0	
Steinfeldt, 3b0	0	1	1	0		Jennings, 1b.1	1	14	0	2	
Fox, 2b....0	0	3	2	0		Hallman, 3b.0	1	1	1	0	
Bergen, c....0	0	4	0	0		Cross, ss....1	2	1	2	0	
Stimmel, p..0	0	0	1	0		Orth, p.....2	3	0	5	1	
Total.....3	7	*25	8	0		Total.....4	10	27	13	3	

*One out when winning run was scored.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—3		
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—4		

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3. Home run—Orth. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Beckley, Thomas. Stolen base—Jennings. Double play—Jacklitsch and Hallman. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; Philadelphia, 9. First base on balls—Off Stimmel, 2; off Orth, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Jennings. Struck out—By Stimmel, 3; by Orth, 4. Wild pitch—Orth. Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf....0	1	2	0	0		Thomas, cf..2	3	2	0	0	
Harley, lf...1	3	2	0	0		Barry, 2b...0	1	2	5	2	
Beckley, 1b.0	0	10	1	0		Flick, rf....0	2	2	1	0	
Crawford, rf.0	0	1	0	0		Delah'nty, lf.1	0	1	0	0	
Magoon, ss..0	0	0	3	0		McFarl'nd, c.0	1	4	0	0	
Steinfeldt, 3b0	0	1	1	0		Jennings, 1b.0	0	14	0	1	
Fox, 2b....0	0	1	0	1	2	Hallman, 3b.1	1	0	4	0	
Peitz, c....0	1	5	0	0		Cross, ss....1	1	2	3	1	
Phillips, p..0	0	0	0	8	0	White, p....1	1	0	3	0	
Total.....1	6	24	14	2		Total.....6	10	27	16	2	

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1		
Philadelphia	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	—6			

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4. Two-base hits—Marley, Cross. Sacrifice hits—Delahanty, Jennings. Stolen base—Harley. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; Philadelphia, 5. Double play—Flick and Cross. First base on balls—Off Phillips, 2; off White, 2. Struck out—By Phillips, 4; by White, 4. Time of game—1 hour and 45 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	64	41	.610	Boston	53	58	.477
Philadelphia	65	47	.580	Cincinnati	43	62	.410
Brooklyn	63	48	.568	New York	43	62	.410
St. Louis	60	52	.536	Chicago	47	68	.409

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Chicago in New York.
St. Louis in Brooklyn, (two games.)
Pittsburg in Bonston.
Cincinnati in Philadelphia.

American League Games.

At Cleveland—Boston, 9; Cleveland, 4; Boston, 4; Cleveland, 1, (second game.)
At Chicago—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 0; Philadelphia, 10; Chicago, 9, (second game.)
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 2; Baltimore, 1; Milwaukee, 2; Baltimore, 1, (second game.)
At Detroit—Detroit, 5; Washington, 2; Detroit, 7; Washington, 4, (second game.)

Eastern League Games.

At Rochester—Rochester, 3; Toronto, 0; Toronto, 3; Rochester, 2, (second game.)
At Worcester—Providence, 5; Worcester, 1.
At Providence—Worcester, 2; Providence, 0.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 2; Montreal, 0; Buffalo, 7; Montreal, 5, (second game.)

New York State League Games.

At Schenectady—Schenectady, 7; Ilion, 2.
At Albany—Albany, 2; Troy, 0.

Orange A. C. Wins Two Games.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 2.—Two games of baseball were played to-day between the Orange Athletic Club and the Cuban X Giants, Orange winning both. Scores:

MORNING GAME.

			R.	H.	E.
Orange	0	1 0 2 0 1 0 0	4	4	7
Cuban X Giants	0	2 0 0 0 1 0 0	3	5	5

Batteries—McKenna and O'Neil; Carter and Williams.

AFTERNOON GAME.

			R.	H.	E.
Orange	0	1 0 1 0 2 0 1	5	7	0
Cuban X Giants	0	0 0 0 0 1 0 0	1	5	5

Batteries—Highby and O'Neil; Nelson and Williams.

SHOOTING AT SEA GIRT.

District of Columbia Team Wins the Hilton Trophy.

The team of the District of Columbia, made up of twelve men, won the Hilton Trophy match at the Sea Girt ranges today from the ten teams of twelve men each who shot for this prize, and the contest was so keen that the result was in doubt until the last bullet bored through the target. In winning the District of Columbia team broke the record which it established in 1895, making a score of 1,098.

The best individual shooting done in this match was that of Sergt. Corry of the Twelfth Regiment, New York, who made a "possible" at the 600-yard range and was only six points from a "possible" at all the ranges, the distances being 200, 500, and 600 yards. The New York team had a lead of 17 points when they left the first stage, but the marksmen from the District of Columbia overcame this in the last two distances. A "bull" was made by Wells of New York on the wrong target, and according to the rules, this was marked a miss. If it had not been for this error the New Yorkers would have had the same score as the winning team.

The Canadians, who arrived yesterday, were in eighth place when they left the 200-yard range, but their shooting at 500 and 600 yards placed them in third position at the finish. The scores of the Hilton match follow:

District of Columbia	1,098
New York	1,093
Canada	1,077
Pennsylvania	1,055
New Jersey	1,037
United States Marines	1,014
Massachusetts	998
Maine	949
Maryland	940
Rhode Island	894
Ohio	876

James Wilson, Captain of the Irishmen, chose a team of eight to-day to compete in the international special match of next Friday, as follows: W. T. Braithwaite, Thomas Caldwell, Frederick W. Henry, Dr. J. C. Sellars, Robert Duncan, Major J. K. Milliner, John Morgan, and Major P. W. Richardson; reserves, J. R. Williams and James Wilson.

Gen. Spencer chose twelve men from those who have been fighting for places on the team to compete with the Irishmen. His final selection will probably not be made until the day before the match.

CHAMPION JUMPER'S BIG DAY.

Sweeney Won Four Events in Scottish Games at Maspeth.

M. F. Sweeney of Pottstown, Penn., the champion high jumper, was the star performer at the games of the New York Caledonian Club, at Washington Park, Grand Street, Maspeth, L. I., yesterday afternoon, winning four first and one second place. W. G. Frank of the Eighth Regiment Athletic Association won the three-mile bicycle race in a close finish. Summary:

Throwing the Light Hammer (Scratch).—Won by M. Barry, New York, actual throw of 100 feet 11 inches; G. Miller, Brooklyn, second, actual throw 94 feet 10 inches; George Middleton, Tarrytown, third, actual throw, 93 feet 1 inch.

100-Yard Dash, for Members of the New York Caledonian Club (Scratch).—Won by Alexander Elliott, William Davie second, George O. Borthwick third. Time—0:10 2-5.

Hop, Step, and Jump (Scratch).—Won by M. F. Sweeny, Pottstown, Penn., 43 feet 11 inches; L. S. Hains, Philadelphia, second, 39 feet 5 inches; L. Smith, Toronto, third, 36 feet 5 inches.

Half-Mile Run, for Members of New York Caledonian Club, (Scratch.)—Won by A. Elliott, George Borthwick second, A. McCaw third. Time—2:32.

Pole Vault.—Won by D. W. Pollard, with 9 feet 8 inches; M. F. Sweeny, Pottstown, Penn., second, with 9 feet 6 inches; J. McDonald, third, with 9 feet 2 inches.

100-Yard Dash, Open to All.—Won by L. Smith, Toronto; Frank Wallace, Brooklyn, second; L. G. Hains, Philadelphia, third. Time—0:10 2-5.

High Kick (Scratch.)—Won by M. F. Sweeney, Pottstown, Penn., with 9 feet; L. G. Hains, Philadelphia, second, with 8 feet 6 inches; J. McDonald, third, with 8 feet.

Broadsword Dance for Boys and Girls.—Won by J. Meir, Jersey City; C. Craig, New York, second; Miss Jones, Jersey City, third.

Running Broad Jump, Scratch.—Won by M. F. Sweeney, Pottstown, Penn., with 20 feet 3 inches; D. W. Pollard, second, with 19 feet 7 inches; L. G. Hains, third, with 19 feet 2 inches.

One-Mile Run, Scratch.—Won by D. Gallagher, Philadelphia; John McElligott, Philadelphia, second; William Ryan, Newark, third. Time—7:29 4-5.

Broadsword Dance, Open to All.—Won by William Cameron; W. G. Sorlie, New York, second.

Running High Jump.—Won by M. F. Sweeney, Pottstown, Penn., with 5 feet 11 inches; L. G. Harris, Philadelphia, third, with 5 feet 8 inches.

Highland Fling for Boys and Girls Under Fifteen Years.—Won by Miss Jessie Docherty, New York; John Mair, Jersey City, second; C. Craig, New York, third.

Quarter Mile (open to all.)—Won by L. Smith, Toronto; Frank Wallace, Brooklyn, second; F. L. Kelleher, third. Time—0:57 3-5.

Highland Fling for Boys and Girls.—Won by William G. Sorlie, New York; William Cameron, New York, second.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Novice.—Won by Walter Watts, P. W., of New York; Clarence Edwards, unattached, New York, second; William H. Allen, New York, third. Time—3:10.

Three-Mile Run (Scratch).—Won by D. Gallagher, Philadelphia; John McElligott, Philadelphia, second; William Ryan, Newark, third. Time—16:31 2-5.

220-Yard Hurdle.—Won by L. G. Hams, Philadelphia; D. M. Polland, New York, second; Thomas Flannagan, New York, third. Time—0:30 2-5.

Three-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by W. G. Frank, Eighth Regiment A. A.; Charles Ascher, New York, second; George Washburn, New York, third. Time—9:07 2-5.

HIGHLAND PARK BICYCLE RACES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 2.—Edward Ivins of Red Bank, N. J., won the half-mile New Jersey State championship bicycle race this afternoon at the race meet of the Brunswick Bicycle Club at the Highland Park track before 2,000 people. The races were held under the permit and rules of the N. C. A. The prizes for all the events were diamonds ranging in value from $35 down to $5. The summary follows:

One-Half Mile, Novice.—Won by John Christ of New Brunswick; Gus Warnk of New York, second; Geo. Bergs of Shrewsbury, N. J., third. Time—1:19 3-5.

One-Mile, Handicap.—Won by E. J. Merkert, U. W., Brooklyn; P. C. Heidrick of Hastings-on-Hudson, second; J. W. Goodliffe of Roselle, N. J., third. Time—2:15 4-5.

One-Half Mile, Boys.—Age limit 16 years—Won by Frank Wolfe of New York City; John Goetz of West Hoboken, second; Otto Ritz of Hastings-on-Hudson, third. Time—1:12.

Five-Mile Automobile Match Race.—Between William J. McDade and L. De F. Munger, both of New Brunswick—Won by Munger. Time—14:59 1-5.

One-Half Mile, New Jersey State Championship.—Won by Edward Ivins of Red Bank, N. J.; J. W. Goodliffe of Roselle, N. J., second; Frederick Kugler of Somerville, N. J., third. Time—1:10 3-5.

FREEBOOTERS WIN AT POLO.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 2.—The polo match this afternoon for the Colby loving cups on the grounds of the Rumson Polo Club was by far the most interesting of the Summer and attracted the largest and most fashionable company of the season. It was a spirited strife between the Freebooters and the Rumson four for four silver loving cups offered by Everett Colby.

After five sharply contested periods of ten minutes each, the match resulted in a victory for the Freebooters by a score of 5¾ to 2¼. The contestants on the winning team were Irving Brokaw, Howard C. Brokaw, W. Loewe, and Raymond Herbert. The Rumson team was represented by J. Strother Jones, Percy Straus, J. I. Blair, and H. C. Borden.

SPORTS ON WARD'S ISLAND.

More than 3,000 insane patients celebrated Labor Day at the Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, yesterday with athletic games, baseball, bowling, and feasting. According to the Acting Superintendent, Dr. J. T. W. Rowe, over 80 per cent. of the patients in the great institution either took part in or watched the festivities. Under the orders of Dr. Rowe and Dr. Dent, Superintendent of the women's department, the usual rules regarding visitors were suspended for the day, and thousands of friends and relatives of the State's unfortunates were allowed to swarm over the beautiful grounds and help the patients make the day a memorable one. The patients were deeply interested in the various events, and the greatest rivalry was shown by the inmates of the different wards.

The sport began at 9 o'clock in the morning with a baseball game between a nine composed of patients and one made up from employes. When the teams met on Independence Day the patients won, but yesterday the employes reversed things, winning by a score of 6 to 4. "Ed" McLaughlin, at one time a League pitcher, did the twirling for the patients.

The amusing feature of the field sports was the 100-yard sack race for patients. This was won by Alexander Simon. Simon caused no end of amusement by appearing on the track in faultless attire. During the race he insisted on wearing a monocle in his right eye. At the start of the first trial heat he lost it. He finally recovered it, and, after properly adjusting it, he went on and won his heat in easy fashion.

"Defer not till to-morrow to be wise," but buy a portable soda fountain to-day. It is called **Sparklets.** Carbonates any drink you like, cheaply and quickly. Druggists and department stores.

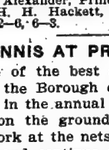

If you are the fortunate owner of a bottle, call in at our store, 1127 Broadway, and ask for our new booklet, telling you how to make "101 Delicious Drinks." If you don't own a bottle, call in just the same.

COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE CO.
Branch Store at 28 Broad Street.

TENNIS AT BAR HARBOR.

Large Entry for First Day's Events in Ladies' Singles.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 2.—The first day's play in the ladies' tennis singles was begun to-day. Miss Sharswood offered the cups. There was a large entry list, and the courts at Kebo were lined with spectators. Summary:

First Round—Miss Miller beat Miss Burnett, Miss Lawrence beat Miss Train, Miss C. Miller beat Mrs. Catherwood, Miss Hinkle beat Miss Nicholas, Miss Whelen beat Miss Poor, Miss Ruth Lawrence beat Miss Auchincloss, Miss Hone beat Miss H. Seely, and Miss Herron beat Miss Barney.

Second Round—Miss Leffingwell beat Miss Miller and Miss Grace Seely beat Miss Lawrence.

LITTLE STILL TENNIS CHAMPION.

Princeton Player Defends His Title Against E. P. Fischer at Niagara.

NIAGARA - ON - THE - LAKE, Ontario, Sept. 2.—The Niagara international tennis tournament was continued here to-day. R. D. Little, the holder of the international championship, successfully defended his title against E. P. Fischer of New York, the challenger, and the international challenge trophy now becomes his personal property. Miss Marion Jones won the ladies' international championship. The doubles were won by Little and Alexander in five sets from Fischer and Hackett. The tournament concludes to-morrow with the finals of the handicap. Scores:

Men's Scratch Singles, Championship Round.—Raymond D. Little, holder, beat E. P. Fischer, challenger, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

Men's Doubles, Final Round.—R. D. Little and F. B. Alexander, Princeton, beat E. P. Fischer and H. H. Hackett, New York, 7—5, 11—9, 3—6, 2—6, 6—3.

TENNIS AT PROSPECT PARK.

Some of the best amateur tennis players in the Borough of Brooklyn met yesterday in the annual championship tournament on the grounds at Prospect Park. The work at the nets will be resumed Saturday and continue until winners are announced. John A. Brooks, one of the foremost amateur players in the city, is Chairman of the committee that is managing the event. The matches yesterday were played on wet courts and were all won in straight sets. The summaries:

Men's Doubles.—Preliminary round—Barnett and Millard defeated Belden and Butler, 6—4, 6—4; H. J. Breitweiser and T. J. Breitweiser defeated C. Abbey and A. Wyman, 6—0, 6—0; Brooks and Sheridan defeated Brown and Moore, 6—2, 6—0. Semi-final round—Brooks and Sheridan defeated Auerbach and Riddell, 8—6, 6—0; Barrett and Millard defeated the Breitweiser brothers, 6—3, 6—4.

Men's Singles.—Preliminary round—J. A. Brooks defeated H. G. Breitweiser, 6—3, 6—0; T. J. Breitweiser defeated A. Wyman, 6—1, 6—3; C. Gaynor defeated E. Riddell, 6—3, 6—1; H. Butler defeated B. R. Brown, 6—3, 6—3.

TENNIS ON BAY RIDGE COURTS.

Contests in the championship lawn tennis tournament in the doubles of the Crescent Athletic Club yesterday progressed to the final round. The two teams which worked their way through were Williams and Adams and the old-time Yale team, Hazard and Bull. The final and championship match will probably be held to-morrow on the Bay Ridge courts. Summaries:

Championship Doubles.—First round—Powers and Schroeder defeated Henshaw and Jewell, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3; Hazard and Bull defeated C. Kenyon and H. L. Kenyon, 6—2, 6—0, 6—2; Harper and Heindlke defeated Hallock and McDermott by default. Second final round—Williams and Adams defeated Powers and Schroeder, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2, 8—6; Hazard and Bull defeated Harper and Heindlke, 6—1, 6—0, 6—0.

Ladies' Tennis at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 2.—Notwithstanding the attractions of the yacht race and Horse Show there was a fair-sized attendance at the Casino this morning to see the semi-finals in the ladies' single lawn tennis tournament, and as a result of the games to-day Miss Iselin and Miss Busk will play to-morrow the final match for the silver cup offered by Mrs. John Jacob Astor. The matches were interesting and won by fairly close scores, Miss Iselin defeating Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Miss Busk defeating Miss Whittier. The summary of the play follows:

Semi-finals; Ladies' Singles.—Miss Iselin beat Mrs. Astor, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Busk beat Miss Whittier, 6—3, 6—4.

CHESS.

Problem No. 1,000.

BLACK.

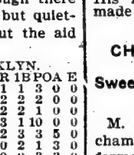

WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

Solution of Problem No. 999.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q—Q 6	1. Any move
2. Q—K 6 mate	

Game No. 1,000.

Played in the match between Messrs. Showalter and Hodges.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P—K 4	1. P—K 4
2. Kt—K B 3	2. Kt—Q B 3
3. B—B 4	3. B—B 4
4. P—Q 4	4. P x P
5. P—K 5	5. P—Q 4
6. B x P	6. B—K Kt 5
7. Q—K 2	7. Kt—K 5
8. B—Q 3	8. Kt x B
9. Q x Kt	9. Q—K 2
10. Kt—K B 3	10. B x Kt
11. P x B	11. Q—K 3
12. Q—K 2	12. Kt—K 2
13. Kt—Q 2	13. Kt—B 4
14. Q—K 3	14. Q—Q 2
15. Kt—B 4	15. Q—K 3
16. Kt—Q 2	16. Q—Q 2
17. Kt—B 4	17. Q—K 3
18. Kt—Q 2	18. Q—Q 2
19. Kt—B 4	19. Q—K 3
20. Kt—Q 2	20. Q—Q 2
21. Kt—B 4	21. Q—K 3
22. Kt—Q 2	22. Q—Q 2
23. Kt—B 4	23. Q—K 3
24. Kt—Q 2	24. Q—Q 2
25. Kt—B 4	25. Q—K 3
26. Kt—Q 2	26. Q—Q 2
27. Kt—B 4	27. Q—K 3
28. Kt—Q 2	28. Q—Q 2
29. Kt—B 4	29. Q—K 3
30. Kt—Q 2	30. Q—Q 2
31. Kt—B 4	31. Q—K 3
32. Kt—Q 2	32. Q—Q 2
33. Kt—B 4	33. Q—K 3
34. Kt—Q 2	34. Q—Q 2
35. Kt—B 4	35. Q—K 3
36. Kt—Q 2	36. Q—Q 2
37. Kt—B 4	37. Q—K 3
38. Kt—Q 2	38. Q—Q 2
39. Kt—B 4	39. Q—K 3
40. Kt—Q 2	40. Q—Q 2
41. Kt—B 4	41. Q—K 3
42. Kt—Q 2	42. Q—Q 2
43. Kt—B 4	43. Q—K 3
44. Kt—Q 2	44. Q—Q 2
45. Kt—B 4	45. Q—K 3
46. Kt—Q 2	46. Q—Q 2
47. Kt—B 4	47. Q—K 3
48

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 462 and 464 Lexington Avenue, west side, 51.11 feet north of Forty-fifth Street, 34 by 89 and irregular, two four-story brick dwellings; 119 East Forty-fifth Street, north side, 89 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 18 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling; 113 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 149 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 21 by 100.5, five-story brick dwelling; 109 East Forty-fifth Street, north side, 191 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 21 by 100.5, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $84,448.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, August C. Nanz, referee, 272 East Third Street, south side, 23.3 feet east of Avenue C, 23.2 by 87.3, leasehold, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $6,703.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Frank D. Sturges, referee, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 125 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,898.

By John M. Thompson, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 129 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 124.8 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 20.1 by 99.11 by 19.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,810.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Campbell E. Locke, referee, 460 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 172 feet west of Convent Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,665.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James F. C. Blackhurst, referee, 58 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 95 feet east of Madison Avenue, 25 by 100.11 by 24.10 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,369.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION. First Department.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by said board, ought to be constructed and operated: Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit.

Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York will apply to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the First Judicial Department, at a term thereof to be held at the Court House thereof, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, in the County of New York, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners in the above entitled matter, pursuant to determine and report, after due hearing, whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways in the said City, for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by the said board, and described in the report of the said board made to the Municipal Assembly of said City on or about the 5th day of February, 1901, ought to be constructed and operated.

The papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York, dated the 8th day of July, 1901, and presented to the said Appellate Division on or about the 29th day of July, 1901, and the affidavits and other papers accompanying the same, all of which were filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Appellate Division on or about that day, together with the certified copy of the consent of the Board of Commissioners of Parks of the City of New York, this day filed in the office of the said clerk, and in addition thereto such other papers as shall be presented to the said Court by the said board.

A description of the route and general plan of construction of the said railway or railways forms part of the said report of the said board to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, a copy of which report is included among the said papers upon which the said application will be made. The following is a brief and substantial synopsis of the said route: Beginning at a point in the Borough of Manhattan at or near the intersection of Broadway with Park Row; running thence under Broadway and Bowling Green to State Street; thence under State Street and Battery Park to Whitehall Street; and thence under and across Whitehall Street and South Street to the East River; thence under the East River to the Borough of Brooklyn at a point in Joralemon Street between the East River and Furman Street; thence under Joralemon Street to Fulton Street; thence under Fulton Street to Flatbush Avenue, and thence under Flatbush Avenue to a point at or near its intersection with Atlantic Avenue. The route shall include suitable tracks and connections in the nature of loops under Battery Park, State Street and Bowling Green, and under the Borough Hall Park in the Borough of Brooklyn.

The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of Commissioners, who shall determine, after public hearing of all parties interested, whether such railway or railways be constructed and operated, and shall report the evidence taken to said Appellate Division, together with a report of their determination whether such road ought to be constructed and operated, which report, if in favor of the construction and operation of such road, as this board will ask that it shall be, shall, when confirmed by said Court, be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners along the line of the said routes.—Dated New York, August 16th, 1901.

BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK:
By ALEXANDER E. ORR, President.
BION L. BURROWS, Secretary.
BOARDMAN, PLATT & SOLEY,
35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN,
111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Attorneys for the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3, 1901.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition (blanks may be procured in the borough offices,) stating their property by section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant and with return postage prepaid.

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, Taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessment and have their property located on the maps of that Department and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes with the requisition a certified memorandum of their property which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessment.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as is required in the case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whatever borough the property is located, as follows:

John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of the Bronx, New York.

James R. Bouck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

Frederick W. Beekwenn, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

Matthew S. Tully, Richmond Building, Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, New York.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, hereby calls a general meeting of the creditors of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, to be held at the office of said Receiver, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, at twelve o'clock noon on Friday, the 13th day of October, 1901. At such meeting or other adjourned meeting thereof, all accounts and demands for and against the estate and property of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, and all its open and subsisting contracts, shall be examined and adjusted, so far as the same may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.—Dated 68 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 9, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following notice does not refer to the LIMITED PARTNERSHIP of Marsh & McClennen, and from January 6th, 1900, doing business at No. 26 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, but refers to the CORPORATION of Marsh & McClennen, which was dissolved by order of this Court on April 23d, 1901, having previously ceased to do business on the 6th day of January, 1900.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—In the matter of the Application of a Majority of the Directors of MARSH & McCLENNEN for a Dissolution of that Company.

Take notice, that the undersigned intends to present his account, as Receiver of the above-named corporation, to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held in the New York County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of September, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

Dated New York City, August 24th, 1901.
Yours, &c., WILLIAM E. MARSH,
Receiver.

WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between ARTHUR J. WATERMAN and MENYUS MITTELMANN, under the firm name of WATERMAN & MITTELMANN, has this day been dissolved by limitation.

Neither party is to do business under the firm name of WATERMAN & MITTELMANN.—Dated New York, August 1, 1901.

ARTHUR J. WATERMAN.
MENYUS MITTELMANN.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EINAR CHRYSTIE, plaintiff, against JAMES J. HAGERTY and others, defendants.

Action No. 1.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John M. Thompson, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of 162d Street distant 227 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Boulevard with the southerly line of 162d Street and at a point opposite the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof, and running thence southerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of said party wall 99 feet and 11 inches; thence easterly and parallel with the southerly line of 162d Street 18 feet; thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof 99 feet 11 inches to the southerly line of 162d Street at a point opposite the middle line of the last mentioned party wall; thence westerly along the southerly line of 162d Street 18 feet to the point or place of beginning, being the said distances and dimensions more or less, being part of the premises heretofore conveyed to James J. Hagerty by Jacob D. Butler and wife by deed dated September 23, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Section 8, Liber 10 of Conveyances, Page 236, on the 23rd day of September, 1897, and known as number 550 West 162nd Street, and lying in Section 8, Block 2120 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

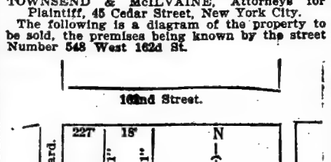

Subject to the restrictions and covenants against nuisances contained in an agreement made between Jacob D. Butler and James J. Hagerty, dated the 24th day of January, 1898, and recorded in Liber 12, Section 8 of Conveyances, Page 1, on the .... day of ....., 1898.—Dated New York, August 19th, 1901.

CHASE MELLEN, Referee.
TOWNSEND & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, said premises being known by the street number 550 West 162nd Street.

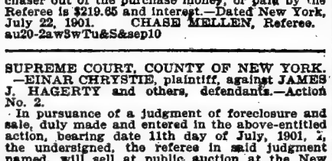

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,554.00-100, with interest thereon from seventh day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $319.75-100, with interest from July 15th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee is $219.65 and interest.—Dated New York, July 22, 1901. CHASE MELLEN, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EINAR CHRYSTIE, plaintiff, against JAMES J. HAGERTY and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John M. Thompson, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of 162nd Street, distant 209 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Boulevard with the southerly line of 162nd Street, and at a point opposite the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof, and running thence southerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of said party wall 99 feet and 11 inches, thence easterly and parallel with the southerly line of 162nd Street 18 feet, thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof 99 feet 11 inches to the southerly line of 162nd Street at a point opposite the middle line of the last mentioned party wall, thence westerly along the southerly line of 162nd Street 18 feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances and dimensions more or less; being part of the premises heretofore conveyed to James J. Hagerty by Jacob D. Butler and wife by deed dated September 23, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Section 8, Liber 10 of Conveyances, Page 236, on the 23rd day of September, 1897, and known as number 550 West 162nd Street, and lying in Section 8, Block 2120 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Subject to the restrictions and covenants against nuisances contained in an agreement made between Jacob D. Butler and James J. Hagerty, dated the 24th day of January, 1898, and recorded in Liber 12, Section 8 of Conveyances, Page 1, on the .... day of ....., 1898.—Dated New York, August 19th, 1901.

CHASE MELLEN, Referee.
TOWNSEND & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, said premises being known by the street number 550 West 162nd Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,554.00, with interest thereon from seventh day of June, 1901; together with costs and allowances amounting to $319.75, with interest from July 15th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $219.65 and interest.—Dated New York, August 19, 1901.

CHASE MELLEN, Referee.
au20-2aw3wTu&S&s10

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ELIZA SALMON, as guardian of the estate of Loretta Carry, a minor, plaintiff, against JANE F. McMAHON and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 23d day of August, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York (now also in the Borough of Manhattan being known by the street number twenty-eight (28) East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth (126th) Street, and lying in Section Six (6) in Block Number Seventeen Hundred and Fifty (1750) on the land map of the City of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth (126th) Street distant two hundred and ninety-one (291) feet three (3) inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Fifth (5th) Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth (126th) Street; thence running southerly and parallel with Fifth (5th) Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence running easterly along the said centre line of the block eighteen (18) feet nine (9) inches; thence running northerly and parallel with Fifth (5th) Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth (126th) Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of said street eighteen (18) feet and nine (9) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 26th, 1901.

ROLLIN M. MORGAN, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 28 West 126th St.:

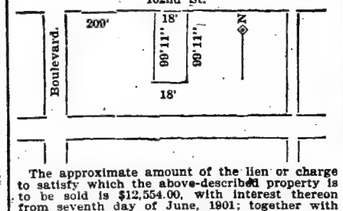

125th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $13,749.12, with interest thereon from the 12th day of August, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $321.56, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $782.14 and interest.—Dated New York, 26th day of August, 1901.

ROLLIN M. MORGAN, Referee.
au27-2aw3wTu&F&S18.

Legal Sales.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, complainant, against THE PITTSBURGH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, defendant.—No. 15, May Term, 1896.—In Equity.

By virtue of a decree of foreclosure and sale, passed by the court on the 21st day of February, 1900, in the above-entitled cause, appointing the undersigned a Special Master to sell the mortgaged premises, railroads, franchises and property referred to in said decree and therein directed to be sold, and by virtue of a similar decree of foreclosure and sale, made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, on the 7th day of April, 1900, in a proceeding in equity, being Cause No. 5,498, Chancery of said court, between the said complainant and The Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company, Samuel M. Thompson, as guardian of Frank H. Wakelee, and Robert J. Smith, as guardian of Mary Grace Davis, defendants, also appointing the undersigned Special Master to make said sale, the time limited in said respective decrees for the defendant company to pay the various amounts in said decrees found to be due, having elapsed and expired, the undersigned, Special Master, appointed as above stated, at the request of the solicitors of the complainant, as provided for in said decrees, hereby gives public notice that on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Passenger Station of the defendant company, situated in the City of Allegheny, County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, upon the property of the said defendant railway company, he will expose for public sale by public vendue and outcry, and sell as an entirety, without right of redemption, to the highest bidder, subject to the conditions of sale hereinafter stated, all the railroads, franchises and property of The Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company, whether situate in the State of Pennsylvania or in the State of Ohio, as the same are described in the mortgage foreclosed by said decrees, in the original, and in the amended and supplemental bills of complaint in said causes, in the report of the Special Master, filed in said cause No. 15, May Term, 1896, on the 25th day of November, 1899, and as ascertained and determined by the said decrees of foreclosure, together with all and singular the railroads, leases and leaseholds, contracts, traffic agreements, rights, privileges and franchises, stocks, bonds, equipment, rolling stock, and interest in rolling stock or equipment, and other structures mentioned and described in said mortgage, and more particularly described in said original and amended and supplemental bills of complaint herein, and the report of said Special Master.

The property, rights and franchises to be sold in accordance with this notice and under the directions in said decrees contained being briefly described as follows:

All and singular the railroad of The Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company commencing in the City of Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the east side of Sandusky Street, and extending to the City of New Castle, in the County of Lawrence, in said State of Pennsylvania, a distance of about fifty-seven miles; also the right of way and franchises to construct a line of road from New Castle to Youngstown, in the State of Ohio, with a branch extending from the east side of Sandusky Street, in the said City of Allegheny, westerly along the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers to Jack's Run, in the said City of Allegheny, a distance of three and three-tenths miles; and a certain other branch extending from Callery Junction, in Butler County, Pennsylvania, by way of the town of Butler to Foxburg, in the County of Clarion, State of Pennsylvania, a distance of forty-four and six-tenths miles; also a branch railroad extending from Duck Run Junction, in the County of Lawrence aforesaid, to Crowthers Station, in said county, a distance of three and one-tenth miles; also a narrow gauge railroad extending from Foxburg, in the County of Clarion, in the State of Pennsylvania, through the County of Forest, to Mount Jewett, in the County of McKean, in said State, a distance of nineteen and two and two-tenths miles; and also a branch railroad extending from Clarion Junction, in the County of Clarion aforesaid, to the town of Clarion, in said county, a distance of six and four-tenths miles; and also a branch railroad extending from Kane Junction, at or near the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad Company, in said County of McKean, a distance of seven-tenths of a mile. The so-called Ribold cut-off extending from Eldenau, (Butler County, Pennsylvania,) on the main line of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway to Ribold (in the same county) on the branch of the said railroad extending from Callery Junction to Butler, a distance of seven and sixty one-hundredths (7.60) miles.

Also all the right, title and interest of The Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company in and to all the following property, franchises, rights and interest:

All the leasehold interest of The Pittsburgh and Western Railroad Company of, in and to the Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, extending from New Castle Junction, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, to Akron, in the State of Ohio, a distance of seventy-six and eighty-six one-hundredths miles, acquired by the said Pittsburgh and Western Railroad Company under and by the terms of certain articles of lease, bearing date of the eleventh day of July, 1884.

Also the leasehold interest of the Pittsburgh and Western Railroad Company of, in and to the Pittsburgh, Painesville and Fairport Railroad, extending from a point on the Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, at or near Niles, Ohio, to Fairport, Lake County, Ohio, a distance of fifty-four miles, the said leasehold interest having been created and acquired by certain articles of lease made and entered into the seventh day of October, A. D. 1886, and various agreements supplemental thereto.

Also all the leasehold interest for nine hundred and ninety-nine years of the Trumbull and Mahoning Railroad Company, in the portion of its line from the Mill Street, in Youngstown, Ohio, and Niles, Ohio, under indenture of lease between the Pittsburgh, Painesville and Fairport Railway Company and said Trumbull and Mahoning Railroad Company, dated October 15th, 1857, and, also, all leasehold interest in the streets, ways, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever of the said premises and estates belonging or appertaining, and the reversions, remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof; and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever, as well at law as in equity in and to the same and every part and parcel thereof, whether owned and possessed by said Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company at the date of said mortgage or since acquired by it or by the Receivers in the above-entitled causes.

Pursuant to the aforementioned decrees, the railroad, franchises and property of the said the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company will be sold subject to the following prior mortgages:

(1) The Pittsburgh, New Castle and Lake Erie Railroad Company to W. N. Riddle et al., Trustees, bearing date of June 1, 1878, securing bonds to the amount of $219,000, due and payable June 1, 1917, with interest at four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually;

(2) The Pittsburgh and Western Railroad Company to T. H. Nevin et al., Trustees, bearing date of October 15, 1880, securing bonds to the amount of $81,000, due and payable October 15, 1900, with interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; and

(3) The Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company to the Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee, bearing date of July 1, 1887, securing $10,000,000 bonds, payable on July 1, 1917, with interest at four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

And the equipment and rolling stock are and will be sold subject to the equipment contracts, car trusts and lease warrants set out in the above-mentioned report of said Special Master, and which aggregated on the first day of November, 1899, the sum of $907,055.27, as shown by said report.

The Special Master will receive no bids from any person offering to bid for the properties to be sold who shall not first deposit with him as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000) in money, or by certified check on any national bank or trust company in the cities of New York, Baltimore or Pittsburgh, or in lieu of such deposit cash or certified check, the purchaser may deposit $500,000 par value of said bonds, but any cash or bonds which may have been previously deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he will make good his bid will be received on account of the amount so required on the acceptance of his bid. In case any bidder shall fail to make such deposit upon acceptance of his bid, the Special Master will again offer the property for sale, without further notice or advertisement. The amount received from an unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck off. The deposit received from a successful bidder will be retained and applied on account of the purchase price of the property for which said bid was made.

A certificate of The Mercantile Trust Company of New York, that it holds bonds to an amount therein specified subject to the order of the party therein named and transferred by such party to the order of the Special Master will be received and accepted by him on account of the purchase price as herein provided in lieu of such bonds, with like force and effect as though the bonds therein named had been delivered to the Special Master.

The Special Master will accept no bid unless the same shall at least equal the sum of $3,000,000, and in case that amount shall not be bid, the Special Master will adjourn the sale and apply to the Court for further instructions.

In case any bidder shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the Special Master, or fail to comply with any order of the Court relating to the payment thereof, or the consummation of the purchase, then the sums in cash or in bonds deposited by said purchaser, as hereinbefore provided, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied towards the expenses of a resale and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall thereafter sold at a price less than that bid at the prior sale. If the Court shall not confirm the sale, the deposit will be returned to the bidder.

The purchaser at such sale, or his successors and assigns, will have the right within ninety (90) days after the completion of the sale and delivery of the deed or deeds and transfers hereinafter provided for, to determine what, if any, of the leases, contracts, stocks and agreements—part of the mortgaged property to be sold hereunder—he or they will assume or adopt, except such as have been made by the Receivers in said causes under the orders of the Court, and the purchaser, his successors and assigns, shall not be held to have assumed or adopted any of such leases, traffic agreements, or other contracts or agreements except those made by said Receivers, as above stated, which he or they shall elect not to assume or adopt; notice of such election may be given by a written notice left with the Clerk of this Court at his office at any time within such period.

The purchaser, however, will be required to assume and adopt and will be construed under all circumstances to have assumed and adopted that certain contract made on the 20th day of December, 1898, by The Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company and Thomas M. King, Receiver thereof, with the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway Company and The Allegheny and Western Railway Company, approval by an order of this Court passed on the 21st day of September, 1898, and the purchaser, his successors and assigns, shall in all respects be bound to carry out and perform said contract as provided in said order of this Court passed as aforesaid.

Upon the confirmation of the sale by the Court, the purchaser shall make such further payment or payments in cash on account of his bid as the Court may from time to time direct. The purchaser may satisfy and make good any part of his bid not required to be paid in cash by turning in to be canceled or credited any of the bonds, or coupons secured by said mortgage foreclosed, and such purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of his bid with such sums as would be payable on such bonds or coupons out of the purchase price, if the whole amount thereof had been paid in cash.

The purchaser shall, as part consideration of the railroads, property and franchises purchased by him, enter into and upon said bid, take the same and receive the deed thereof upon the express condition that, to the extent that the assets or the proceeds of assets in the hands of the Receivers in said causes not subject to any other lien or charge shall be insufficient for that purpose, such purchaser, his successors or assigns, shall pay, satisfy and discharge:

First.—Any unpaid compensation which shall be allowed by the Court to the Receivers in said causes.

Second.—All unpaid certificates or notes of said Receivers issued under the orders entered in said causes.

Third.—Any other indebtedness or obligations or liabilities which shall have been contracted or incurred by said Receivers before delivery of possession of the property sold, in the management, operation, use or preservation thereof.

Fourth.—All unpaid indebtedness or liability contracted or incurred by the said defendant Railway Company in the operation of said railroads and properties sold, which is prior in lien or superior in equity to the mortgage foreclosed, except such as shall be paid or satisfied by said Receivers upon the Court adjudging the same to be prior in lien or superior in equity to such mortgage, and directing payment thereof. All payments for any such purpose made by the purchaser in advance of the final accounting and discharge of said Receivers will be treated as an advance and subject to final adjustment upon such accounting.

The purchaser of such railroads, properties and franchises shall also take the same subject to the performance by him, or his successors or assigns, of all pending contracts theretofore lawfully made by the said Receivers (except only such as by their terms are limited to expire with the Receivership), and especially subject to the said contract made as aforesaid

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SAVE 25 PER CENT. ON YOUR RENT

by leasing an apartment from us. We represent investors exclusively who regulate the rents in these buildings in accordance with the actual real estate value and cost of the property.

If you lease an apartment offering the same accommodations in one of the modern buildings built and owned by a builder you will secure

ONE MONTH'S RENT FREE, BUT YOU WILL PAY 25 PER CENT. MORE RENT DURING THE YEAR.

If you are looking for comfortable quarters in well-planned houses, inspect the following new and superb buildings:

The Broadway. 230 W. 101st St., S. W. cor. Broadway. Seven rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements; elevator service day and night. $800 per annum.

St. James Court. 214 West 92d St., S. E. cor. Broadway. Seven rooms and bath; elevator service day and night. $900 to $1,000 per annum.

The Galathea. 51 West 106th St., N. W. cor. Manhattan Av. Five and six rooms and bath; elevator and electric light. Rents from $40 to $50.

These apartments can be leased from October 1st for one, two and three years, and seen at any time. Apply on premises or to

PAUL MAYER, Agent, 211 West 116th St.

Tel. 297 Harlem.

HELEN COURT & DOUGLAS

Overlooking Morningside Park.

N. E. Corner Morningside Av. and 115th St.

Just Completed and Now Open for Inspection.

RENTS FROM $45 TO $75.

This house has been built to insure light and air in every room. Every known improvement has been installed. Large inside court surrounds the apartments. Rooms are of exceptional size, some 20 feet square. Superintendent on premises week days and Sundays, day or evening.

VICTOR HUGO,

7TH AV. DRIVE, S. W. CORNER 114TH ST.

Four, five, six, eight and ten large rooms. Every improvement. Electric elevators, marble baths, telephone, mail chute.

Rents from $40 to $65.

Superintendents on premises at all houses week days and Sundays.

COLUMBIA ARMS,

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Just Completed and Open for Inspection. Highest Altitude and Most Beautiful Outlook for Miles Around. Overlooking Cathedral Parkway, Hudson River and the Palisades. Between Morningside and Riverside Parks. Finest Apartment House on Cathedral Heights. Contains Unique Room Arrangements and Combinations.

RENTS FROM $45 TO $75.

Superintendent on premises week days and Sundays, day and evening.

For further particulars apply at office,

164 St. Nicholas Ave.,

N. E. Cor. 118th St.

Earle's Court, Norfolk and Fremont,

306, 308, 310 WEST 94TH ST.

Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSES, READY for OCCUPANCY SEPT. 1st.

Suites of 6 and 8 rooms, with two baths, larger, handsomer, and better planned than anything in this city. Direct sunlight in every room. Equipped with every modern convenience. Beautifully finished. Decorated to suit. The most up-to-date plumbing and bathroom appointments. Elevators and first-class service. Only $840 to $900 for Six Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 for Eight Rooms. Cheaper by one-third than any similar apartments. Booklets, with floor plans, etc., sent on application. **JACOB AXELROD**, Builder and Owner. For full particulars regarding the above houses write or telephone

SLAWSON & HOBBS,

284 Columbus Ave., near 73d St.

Telephone 2214 Riverside.

THE CLINTON,

ST. NICHOLAS AVE., cor. 141st,

7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath.

RENT $30 AND UPWARD.

One handsome corner apartment, 9 ROOMS AND BATH; best on the Heights; SEEN SUNDAY AND EVENINGS. Other apartments, 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH; rents, $14.00 to $75.00. Office open Sunday and evenings.

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HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS,

Manhattan Av., Bet 117th & 118th Sts.

HESPERUS and PARTHENON,

RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.

4 and 6 room, including corners, apartments, rents $40 to $65. These beautiful elevator buildings are situated in a quiet and select neighborhood, within close proximity to Central and Morningside Parks, being two blocks from elevated station, and having mail chutes, electric lights, telephones, elaborate hall, with service and elevator running day and night. Apply on premises or McCAUL & SOLES, owners.

ORMISTON and LUCINDA

Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.

6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath. Every up-to-date improvement. Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere. Superintendent on premises or

DUFF & CONGER, Agents, Madison Ave. & 86th St.

THE HUNTINGTON,

218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST. NEAR 7TH AVE. DRIVE.

Harlem's Newest and Finest Apartments. 6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. Magnificent view from every window; elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.

Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.

THE JEROME,

215 West 116th St., near 7th Ave.

Just completed 4 and 5 large light room apartments. Electric lights, telephone, hall service, and all modern improvements. Open for inspection. Apply John Bannen, Builder and Owner, on premises, or

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167 TO 173 WEST 81ST ST.

7 rooms and bath; all light; rents, $50 to $70. Premises of F. R. Wood & Co., Orleans, 80th & Columbus Av.

A.—A.—KINGSCOURT.—A.—A.

Madison Av., corner 87th St.—Highest elevation on avenue, elegant, light corner apartments; elevator runs all night; electric lights; moderate rents; superior attendance.

A. CORONADO. A.

New fire-proof corner building; seven and eight sunny rooms to rent; $65, $85, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

Bargain—Desirable couple; choicest location; five rooms, all improvements; elevator; electric light; telephone. 500 West 112th St.

136th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE GAINSBORO,

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Mount Morris Park South.

Apartments of { 4 ROOMS AND BATH / 5 ROOMS AND BATH / 6 ROOMS AND BATH / 7 ROOMS AND BATH } All large rooms.

RENTS FROM $400.00 TO $800.00 PER ANNUM.

Built on the new exterior court system, thus obviating all enclosed inside shafts and assuring at all times an abundance of light and air. Centrally located, being within one block of all electric car lines, and within five minutes' walk of the Third, Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated, or the 125th Street Station of the New York Central Railroad.

All modern conveniences, including electric light, 2 electric elevators running day and night, reception room, ball room, catering kitchen, telephones, steam dryers, etc., etc. Also a completely equipped fire apparatus on each floor.

J. FLEISCHMANN & SONS, Owners and Builders, 1490 Fifth Avenue.

CENTURY,

Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.

New Building.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to

GEO. W. EGGERS,

Builder and Owner, on Premises.

THE STUART.

A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Eight rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent.

Apply to CHRIS. HEISER, 60 Liberty St. Tel. 455 Cortland.

LENOX AV., No. 163-65 and 101 West 118th St.

THE Lenox, 7 AND 8 LARGE ROOMS. Baths; open plumbing: steam heat; hot water; combination ranges; UNIFORMED HALL SERVICE; low rentals. PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH, NEAR 7TH AV.

THE ELIZABETH

SOUTHWEST COR. 105TH ST. & BROADWAY. Apartments of seven and eight large, light rooms on third, fifth, and sixth floors; elevator, steam heat, and every known convenience; rent reasonable; concessions made to parties now renting. Apply superintendent.

131 Edgecombe Ave., Cor. 141 St.

6 rooms, very light, and bath. IMPROVEMENTS, STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER. Convenient to L road and 8th Av. surface cars. RENTS, $26-$28. PORTER & CO., 159 West 125th St.

5th Av., 1,048, Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments facing Park, $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Large eight-room apartments to lease from Sept. 15; bathroom and kitchen a feature; rates, $50, $55, $60. Owner, 245 West 135th St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

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THE FLORENCE

105 East 18th St.

A few suitable apartments to let; large and small; furnished and unfurnished. Also for housekeeping. Excellent cuisine.

Fire-proof building; elegantly furnished eight room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

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NEW HOUSES, JUST COMPLETED,

for rent—$1,500

PORTER & CO.

OF 159 WEST 125TH ST. OFFER

11 HANDSOME HOUSES 113-133 W. 117th St.

Five-story American basement; 18 rooms; two tiled baths. FOYER hall, pantry; hardwood trim throughout; every modern convenience; near 7th Av. and 116th St. Station, with elevator. Our representative on premises.

46TH ST., BET. 8TH & 9TH AVES.

3-Story Dwelling, $1,000.

ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Private houses to let from $800 to $1,000 per year. M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Park Ave. near 70th St.

An attractive, four-story, 20-ft. house in good order, to rent furnished at $2,700.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.

570 FIFTH AV., NEAR 47TH ST.

To Let for Business Purposes.

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LOFT TO LET,

100x100, OR WILL DIVIDE. **8TH AVE., NEAR 125TH ST.,** over Station L, N. Y. Post Office.

PORTER & CO., 159 W. 125.

TELEPHONE—61 HARLEM.

STORES, 59 AND 61 MAIDEN LANE, TO LET. RULAND & WHITING, 5 BEEKMAN ST.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A very light store, with skylights, 19 Beekman St., near Nassau; rent, $1,800. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Factory or warehouse, 246-247 South, through to Water; five-story; 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Five-story factory or warehouse, 440 Water St., with cellar; size, 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

New 3-story brick and stone single flat; steam heat; all improvements; all rented; $720 yearly; mtge., $4,000 at 5 per cent. What can you offer? Case & Bennett, 1,254 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Apartments, flats, and dwellings wanted for desirable, clear country places and cash. Quick results. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

Dogs and Birds.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Parrots, Mexican; black and tan Fox, Skye Terriers; St. Bernard puppies; sale. Homberg, 9 1st Av.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BEAUTIFUL HEIGHTS APARTMENTS,

"The Greylock."

Corner Suites, $35 to $45 Per Month.

5 MINUTES FROM BRIDGE OR FERRIES. WILL DECORATE TO SUIT.

Three, 4, and 5 rooms and bath; hallboys in attendance; telephone; constant hot water supply; gas ranges; complete kitchen; steam heat; possession at once; keep house or use restaurant in house at your pleasure; an ideal home for young people. Apply to

FRANK A. BARNABY,

195 Montague St., Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES,

CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam-heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Brooklyn Apartments Wanted.

Wanted—In Bedford section, furnished apartment, from October to April; must be first-class; two adults, two maids. Address Box Z, 199 New York Times.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

14th, 323 West, 8 rooms, bath.....$50
16th, 845 West, 4 rooms, first-class.....$15
19th, 207 West, 4 and 5 rooms.....$14-$15
24th, 137 West, 4 large, light rooms.....$13
31st, 128-130 West, 4 rooms, all imp.....$14
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Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier, & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

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Executor's Sale.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned that he will sell at public auction, on the 10th day of September, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 427-429 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, N. Y., by and under the direction of Field, Chapman & Co., auctioneers, all the stock of dry goods, notions, &c., belonging to Hugh M. Pollock, late of the County of New York, deceased.—Dated New York, 1901.

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Four apartments of two to four rooms, $650 to $1,200. Absolutely fire-proof. No wooden floors. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply. First-class restaurant service.

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HOLIDAY DELAYS ALIENS

Immigrants Held in Close Steerages for State Observance.

NEARLY 2,000 THUS DETAINED

Action of the Ellis Island Bureau Denounced by Officials and Representatives of Steamship Lines.

Nearly 2,000 men and women emigrants remained yesterday in the steerages of three steamships instead of being allowed to land or taken to Ellis Island, because the officials of the Immigration Bureau chose to observe the day as a holiday, although it is a State and not a National observance. Indignation over the detention of the immigrants was general, and it was roundly denounced, not only by persons identified with transatlantic transportation interests, but by Treasury and State officials and officers in command of the vessels which brought the aliens over. Search failed to find Commissioner Thomas Fitchie and his assistant, Mr. McSweeney. They were reported to be out of town. No one would talk for the Commissioners.

"Oh, g'lang," said a lad who guarded the wicket at the entrance to the Ellis Island Ferry; "it's a customs holiday, and the immigrants is going to be kept over till to-morrow. Who's a kickin', anyhow? Only the steamship people, 'cause they's got ter feed them beyong the voyage."

The vessels in question are the Vaderland of the Red Star Line, with 978 immigrants; the City of Rome of the Anchor Line, with 328, and the Amsterdam of the Holland-America Line with 684. La Champagne of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, which arrived on Sunday with 488 steerage passengers, only landed part of them. All the vessels went to their docks, and the detained immigrants had a very unhappy time. The necessity of docking cuts off the air supply from at least one side of the ship, and the rigor of the Treasury regulations in regard to the steerage passengers causes them to be placed under such strict surveillance to prevent escape that they are cooped in like prisoners as soon as ships are docked. It is to be noted that business was transacted at the Custom House and at Quarantine yesterday as on any other day.

The Vaderland was docked at Pier 16 North River. A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES boarded her last night and was received by Capt. F. Albrecht.

"I cannot," he said, "let you go into the steerage to-night. In the first place, the immigrants might not like it, and in the next the company will take no risk of losing an immigrant and paying a heavy fine. We have to guard them closely in port. We have an army of them on board. They are doing as well as could be expected, although they do not get the air they got at sea.

"You understand why I do not care to criticise any one for keeping the immigrants on board. It is a hardship on them, on us, and on the company, which has to feed them overtime. It seems very strange we were not allowed to land them. Some who had citizen papers did get ashore. We left Antwerp Aug. 24 and got in early this morning. All the explanation we got was that it was a holiday, and we had to be content with that. The detained passengers are greatly cooped up. They were all healthy when we passed the Narrows. I think they suffer more from not seeing their friends than from anything else. The detention entails great expense to the company, and we have to be very wide awake in guarding the immigrants."

On boarding the City of Rome, at the foot of West Twenty-fourth Street, the reporter found that the detained unfortunates were nearly all on the deck, getting a breath of air and killing time listlessly. A man with a mouth harmonicum played dance tunes, and two or three couples danced, but the majority were too downcast and disappointed to take any interest in the diversion.

"Yes, we have the immigrants, and can't land them," said one of the superior officers of the ship, who insisted on speaking anonymously because he might get into trouble. "The law says that they must be passed by the Treasury officials, and we just obey it. This can't be done until to-morrow, and the men, women, and children must sweat where they are until then. A few who had citizen papers got ashore. We left Glasgow Aug. 24, and were docked here at 6 o'clock last evening, so that the plight of the immigrants is hard. We are taking every care of them, and hope that the worst that befalls them will be discomfort. It falls hard on us because we have to guard them as prisoners. It is certainly a great hardship all around, for the immigrants, the company, and the ship. All the excuse we got was that it was a customs holiday. There is the same ventilation for the steerage now as at sea, but there is not the same air. When we came in there was no sickness aboard."

The Holland-America steamship docked at Hoboken was the Amsterdam, which arrived on Sunday. Its steerage passengers were detained until to-day. A number of these passengers were last night on the forward deck. Some of them were dancing to the music of an accordion.

SCISSORS GRINDER PUNISHED.

Blew His Horn Before Inspector Thompson's House and Paid a $10 Fine.

It was a fortunate circumstance for Francisco Pollito, eighteen years old, of 212 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, itinerant scissors grinder and bugler, that Police Inspector Walter L. Thompson happened to be undressed when he sounded his horn before his door at 12 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The little Inspector, who suffers much from insomnia bred of neuralgia, had frequently been disturbed by Pollito before, but had not been able to catch him, but on this occasion he quickly threw on sufficient clothing to appear in public, ran him down, and dragged him before Magistrate Olmsted in the Harlem Police Court.

In making his complaint Inspector Thompson remarked to the Magistrate that he was sorry he did not have his nightstick with him, for if he had Pollito would never have troubled anybody again.

As it was Pollito escaped with his life and a $10 fine.

Steamer New York to be Overhauled.

The American Line steamer New York was towed to Erie Basin yesterday, where she will be dry-docked and her stern rebuilt. The sleeves of the twin shafts will be extended to the propellers to protect the shafts and prevent their frequent breakings. She will be taken then to Cramps' shipyards and be refitted with new engines and boilers.

Smith, Gray & Co.

SCHOOL SUITS AT HALF

Plenty of each, in all sizes, in right and seasonable styles and weights. Excuse enough for a severe attack of advertiser's hysterics; if we were subject to such.

$3.50 and $5.

BOYS' SUITS—All sizes for ages 3 years to 12. 3-piece suits, double-breasted suits, sailor-blouse suits, Russian blouse suits, vestee suits. In the larger sizes golf suits and some long-trouser suits. Our own makes, in cheviots and worsteds.

Recent prices—$5, $7, $8, and $10. Choose any at $3.50

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS—All sizes, 14 to 19 years. Short and long trousers. Fancy worsteds, plain colored and fancy stripe cheviots. Faultlessly seasonable in weight, style and fabric.

Made to sell for $10, $12, and $15. Choose at $5

Lots of good chances in the above for men of small build.

ON SALE AT ALL OUR STORES.

Smith, Gray & Co. Broadway at 31st Street, NEW YORK.
BROOKLYN: Broadway at Bedford Ave.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

STERN BROTHERS

Upholstery Department

The attention of those contemplating refurnishing or redecorating is invited to our complete stock of Lace Curtains, Furniture and Wall Coverings, Hangings and Drapery Stuffs in new fabrics and designs, including the latest

Art Nouveau Productions.

Designs and Estimates Submitted

For making Heavy Draperies and Lace Work of every description.

West Twenty-third Street

THE LABOR DAY HOLIDAY

Pleasure Seekers Flock to Seaside and Other Out-of-Town Resorts.

Labor Unions Parade with Bands and Floats, or Celebrate the Occasion with Picnics.

The threatening aspect of the weather did not tend in the least to deter those of the general public who had planned excursions yesterday to the seashore, beaches along the Sound, and near-by resorts, and trains, trolley cars, and boats were crowded all day.

The conventional observance of Labor Day in the form of parades and picnics by central bodies was dispensed with, as far as the Borough of Manhattan was concerned. The festival was observed with the customary enthusiasm, however, by individual unions connected with the Central Federated Union and other bodies, and by independent labor organizations throughout the metropolitan district.

The largest demonstration in this vicinity was that of the various locals of the Brotherhood of Carpenters in the Borough of the Bronx. It was participated in not only by the locals in the Bronx, but by a number of locals from Manhattan and Brooklyn, and from Mount Vernon and White Plains. The different locals met at 10 A. M. at Miller's Bronx Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, and paraded, about 4,000 strong, to Sulzer's Westchester Park, West Farms, where a picnic, followed by athletic games and dancing, was held. The line of march was from Miller's Bronx Casino to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to Willis Avenue, to One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, to St. Ann's Avenue, to Third Avenue, and the picnic grounds. Eugene S. Odell was Grand Marshal.

In Manhattan the principal labor event was the parade of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, composed of the structural ironworkers, which started at 10 A. M. The ironworkers were in good spirits, as they are now earning better wages than ever they did before. Two years ago the wages were $2.80 a day for nine hours, and now they are paid $3.76 for eight hours, and in some cases $4 and $4.50. About 2,800 men were in line when the parade started, but a good many dropped out before the end of the route was reached, which was at Washington Square, where the paraders were reviewed by a number of officers of unions and disbanded.

The line of march was from Central Hall, in West Thirty-second Street, to Eighth Avenue, to Central Park, along Fifty-ninth Street, to Fifth Avenue, and down to Washing Square. Samuel Parks, chief walking delegate, was Grand Marshal, and John Kelly and Patrick Flynn Assistant Marshals. The parade was accompanied by brass and flute bands and a number of floats illustrating different processes of iron work. The most striking of the floats was a representation of a section of the rapid transit subway. The paraders were supplied with blue flannel uniforms and soft hats and carried canes. A number of members of the Metal Lathers' Union formed a separate section of the parade.

District Assembly No. 220, Knights of Labor, of Brooklyn celebrated the day by a picnic at Ulmer Park, which was attended by representatives of District Assemblies Nos. 253 and 49 of New York and other bodies of Knights. On all other Labor Days the district has had athletic games, but with the exception of prize bowling and shooting they were dispensed with yesterday. Dancing in the pavilion was the favorite amusement.

The Journeymen Plumbers and Gas Fitters' Union of Brooklyn had also a picnic in Ulmer Park, followed by athletic games, the principal event being a tug-of-war between rival unions.

The Iron Chippers' Union of the Greater New York had an outdoor festival in Elm Grove Park, Maspeth, L. I., during the afternoon and evening. The New York District Council of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America had an outing at Nolis's Park, Boston Road, near One Hundred and Seventieth Street. Lodge No. 45 of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders had its annual outing in the afternoon and evening at Liberty Park, L. I.

Thousands of workingmen with their wives and families who did not join in the regular union picnics spent the day with their families in Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, Coney Island, Rockaway Beach, and other resorts. In all the throngs of working people there were signs of material prosperity, indicating good wages and conditions.

Among the various societies and organizations other than labor unions which took advantage of the occasion to parade were about a thousand volunteer firemen in red shirts and helmets, who turned out in the Borough of the Bronx with their old-fashioned hand engines and hose carriages. They went to Zeltner's Park. One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue, where the annual picnic of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund Association of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards was held.

The visiting companies included the Defiance Hook and Ladder Company of Staten Island, the Exempt Fireman's Association of the City of Yonkers, the Richmond Hook and Ladder Company of Staten Island, and the Exempt Firemen's Sons' Association.

On reaching the park there was a reception and dinner. Among the speakers was ex-Chief John J. Van Horn, now about eighty years old, who was Chief of the Volunteer Fire Department of Morrisania at the time of its disbandment.

A Bargain to open the *Carpet Season.*

Commencing *Tuesday, Sept. 3rd.*

1,000 Rolls of Velvet Carpet

divided as follows:

Lot No. 1. *97½c.* yd.

Lot No. 2. *87½c.* yd.

Lot No. 3. *67½c.* yd.

At Retail Only.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

TWO WOMEN KNOCKED DOWN.

Run Into by a Recklessly Driven Butcher's Wagon, They Escaped Narrowly Serious Injury.

Two well-dressed women were knocked down yesterday afternoon at the corner of Sixth Avenue and West Twentieth Street by what witnesses and a policeman said was either gross carelessness or malicious mischief on the part of the driver of a butcher's wagon. According to the witnesses the driver was driving at a high rate of speed going south on the east instead of the west side of Sixth Avenue.

At the corner of Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue two women were standing making a purchase of some fruit from a pushcart peddler when the driver collided so violently with the cart that he threw it over, knocking the women down. He then whipped up his horses and made his escape. Policeman Hession of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who saw the accident, and said that in his opinion it was done intentionally, chased the man as far as Twenty-third Street, and then, thinking it was more important to attend to the injured women, he returned to the scene of the accident.

When he got back he found that George R. Ryder of 156 Fifth Avenue had assisted the women to their feet, and had also telephoned to Louis Frank of 184 Sixth Avenue, the owner of the butcher's wagon, that one of his drivers had knocked down and injured the two women, and asked that he see to it that the driver was placed under arrest as soon as he returned to the store. A few minutes later Mr. Frank arrived on the scene with a physician, but the women refused the proffered assistance, and also refused to permit the policeman to call an ambulance.

A cab was then called, and Mr. Frank assisted them into it, at the same time being very profuse in his apologies for the carelessness of his driver. He said that he would turn him over to the police as soon as he could find him. One of the women gave her name as Mrs. Alice F. Lazarus of 15 West Twentieth Street. The other refused to give her name.

REV. ROBERT BAGNELL CALLED.

Asked to Take the Pulpit of the Methodist Metropolitan Temple.

If he will accept the place the Rev. Robbert Bagnell of Sioux City, Iowa, and a member of the Northwest Iowa Conference, will be the new pastor of the Methodist Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue near Fourteenth Street. Officers of the Metropolitan Temple yesterday said that Mr. Bagnell left New York last week, carrying in his pocket the written offer of the Metropolitan pastorate. His conference meets early in October, and nothing will be done until then, when a transfer will be asked.

Conditions governing the Metropolitan Temple are peculiar. The work was built up by the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, and financially supported, apart from the local contributions, by J. M. Cornell, the ironmaster. Associated with the work are some smaller churches in the lower part of the city, the whole being under the Methodist City Extension Society, of which Mr. Cornell is a prominent member. When the New York Conference met last May there was no man in sight who suited the Extension Society and Mr. Cornell.

The Rev. Mr. Bagnell, coming East for vacation, preached three Sundays during August and made such impression that the call was tendered.

Application will now be made to the Bishop of the Conference this year, and with his approval the appointment will be made. No doubt is felt about his approval, and Mr. Bagnell's prompt announcement of the invitation at Sioux City on Sunday is regarded here as indicative of his intention to accept.

The Rev. Robert Bagnell s a native of Philadelphia, and is just forty years of age. He was educated in Philadelphia but early went West. A few years ago he was located on a small charge in the Algona district of the Northwest Iowa Conference, and while there attracted so much attention that he was named last year to the First Church of Sioux City, the largest charge in the Conference.

W. M. V. Hoffman Will Not Lose His Sight.

W. M. V. Hoffman, the real estate broker and clubman, will be able to see with his right eye. His physicians yesterday after a thorough examination came to this conclusion. Mr. Hoffman's eye was injured while he was driving a four-in-hand at Tuxedo two weeks ago. A stone was thrown up by one of the horses, broke his eyeglasses, and cut his eye. It was thought at first he would lose the sight of the eye.

DEAD MAN PUT IN A CELL.

Taken from Coney Island Beach, Policeman Thought It a Case of Intoxication.

In plain view of thousands of persons out for the holiday and several policemen, the body of a well-dressed man, supposed to be that of Philip Mauscher, lay for hours at Thirty-first Street and Surf Avenue, Coney Island, yesterday.

The Coney Island police declare they thought the man was intoxicated. Yet no officer went near the body until 8 o'clock in the evening, and at that hour it was taken to the station house and placed in a cell before it was discovered that the supposed intoxicated man was really dead.

Early visitors to the Island noticed the body lying in a vacant lot. As the day passed residents of the vicinity noticed that the man had not moved, and appeared to be lying in exactly the same position as when first seen. Roundsman Atwater was informed. The latter sent for the patrol wagon and Patrolman Rigney arrived in charge of it.

Rigney, with little examination, bundled the body into the patrol wagon and drove off. Sergt. Heehan, when the wagon arrived at the station, directed that the man be put in a cell. This was done with the doorman's assistance. Finally it was decided to see if there was any identifying article in the clothing. A patrolman bent down and touched the man's hand. It was ice cold.

"Why, the man's dead," said the officer.

An ambulance from the Reception Hospital was hastily summoned. Dr. Maddern responded and said after an examination that the man had been dead for hours.

In the pocket of the dead man's coat were found some cards engraved "Philip Mauscher" and a postal card addressed to Philip Mauscher, 1 Marion Street, Brooklyn. It read: "Be sure and be at work Tuesday," and was signed Parlor Suite Company, 35 Raymond Street, Brooklyn.

Dr. Maddern stated that a superficial examination revealed no evidences of foul play, nor could he find any traces of heart disease or apoplexy. The cause of the man's death is, therefore, still unknown.

POLICEMAN LASSOED A DOG.

Lassoing a small and very active mad dog would be a feat worthy of a trained cowboy, but it was performed successfully at the very first attempt by Policeman Wood of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station yesterday morning in the narrow confines of a flat on the third floor of 305 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. The dog was a fox terrier belonging to Mrs. Charles Christie, the occupant of the apartment, and it was a great family pet, but it suddenly went mad and tried to bite her children, three and five years old.

With great courage Mrs. Christie warded off the onslaughts of the rabid animal by throwing herself in its way with outspread skirts, and finally grabbed it by the neck and threw it into an empty room. Then she called the policeman. Wood, although he never belonged to a Wild West Show, extemporized a lariat from a clothesline, stepped into the room, and closed the door. A moment after he reappeared, dragging the dog by the neck. He led it struggling to the street, where he killed it with a single shot.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Commencing To-Day, This Store Will Close at 6 P. M.

Heralds of Autumn.

The First Comers in Costumes and Wraps—

These New Suits Are Way Under Value.

CANVAS CLOTH SUITS, strikingly novel, tailored and cut in a new way, trimmed with panne velvet in insertion and applique, coat silk lined, blue and Oxford. Are in style, fabric and finish $40.00 Suits. Simply to show a special to start, we make them 24.75

AUTUMN WEIGHT JACKETS—A group of various cuts and cloths—black or colors, lined through with silk, best finish 10.00

WALKING SKIRTS—Perfect hanging, and in Corduroy (the fabric par excellence)—Black and colors— heavily stitched 8.50

The Guide to Dress Goods.

Pannier du Matelot, Tricoteuse Surfin, Seinelle, Drap Geometriques, Pekinette, Adriatique a Barriere, Persian Side Band Suitings, Camelhair Twine Cloths, "Lifted" Armures (a novel treatment of small figures and fancies), Knotty Cloths, Sharkskins, Blended Sicillians, Pontille Novelties, Prunellas, Hairline Undurlines, Vigoreaux Yarns (with camelhair face), Whipcords, Worsted Burlaps, Broadcloths, Zibelines, Etc.

A Safe Prediction.

Magenta, Blood Red, Shamrock and Submarine Greens, Mafia, Painette and the list of tans and reds will be right to the front.

"Left-by-the-Looms" Sale.

A Thousand Assorted Lengths That Remained After a Great Mill's Autumn Output Was Manufactured Will Be Sold Here at About

Fifty Cents on the Dollar.

New 75c. and $1.00 Fall Goods, 50c. YD.

When the mills get through manufacturing and shipping they take count of lengths left in looming. There is absolutely not one iota of difference in grade or style between these and uncut 40 or 50 yard pieces. Solely and simply by the chance of making they fell short of full length, and were closed to us at practically HALF WHAT THEY SHOULD REALLY BRING.

INCLUDED IN THIS SALE ARE

New Cheviots, Armures, Whipcords, Pebbled Stuffs, Henriettas and Suitings—latest shades—the same cloths precisely as are sold, and will be sold, for 75c. and 1.00.

New Waists.

A Short (But Strong) Price Story.

Black Brilliantine Waists, tucked back and front, or tucked and scalloped 1.98

Black Taffeta Waists, straight tucks and hemstitching, or all over tucks and hemstitching, or broken scallops and hemstitching; a distinctive, surprising value 4.98

Peau de Soie Waists, black and colors, capital examples of the new era, daintily embroidered in triple stitches between chains of hemstitch; smart $8.50 waists to the eye and touch and test; here at 5.95

Prettiest Popular Silk Petticoats, 3.98 and 4.98.

An added silk under-ruffle accounts for the dollar difference. Are in black and half a dozen new shades, with accordion flounce, and the crisp freshness that heightens their charm.

"Gibson" Pillow Tops for Eye and Hand.

As pictures merely, or as subjects for needle and embroidery silks, these novel Pillow Tops have every right to be in every drawing-room and cozy corner. 12 designs, 50c. Top with back. Free catalogue shows them all.

Nineteenth St Sixth Avenue. Twentieth St.

O'Neill's.

New Fall Styles in

TRIMMED HATS.

Your special attention is directed to-day to our First Fall Display of TRIMMED OUTING HATS, in which we introduce the newest shapes, trimmings and colors, including a number of exclusive designs originated solely for us, and that will not be seen elsewhere. To open the season we will offer

A Special Assortment

of the newest shapes, trimmed with Breasts, Fancy Feathers, Silk Velvet, at

4.98 Each.

Fall Suits and Skirts.

We will show this week many noteworthy additions to our Fall Stock of Tailor-made Suits and Skirts. As none but the best makers are represented the display is well worth seeing. Two exceptional values:

CHEVIOT SERGE SUITS, Eton and fly-front jackets, full taffeta lined, new flounce skirt lined with French percaline, velveteen bound 16.50

FINE BROADCLOTH SUITS, tight-fitting jackets neatly stitched, skirt has panel front and graduated flounce made over silk drop with double accordion plaited ruffle 25.00

THE NEW WALKING SKIRTS from . . . . . 4.98 upward

THE NEW DRESS SKIRTS from . . . . . 4.98 upward

The New Silks.

Our first shipment of the season ready for your inspection to-day. A host of choice novelties in weaves and colors will be shown.

Two Special Values in Black Silks.

3,600 Yards Black Taffeta (Guaranteed), 79c. yard. Value 1.00.

2,400 Yards Black Taffeta (Full one yard wide and guaranteed), 1.25 yard. Value 2.00.

Fall Dress Goods.

The new stock for fall wear is arriving daily. It already embraces a wide range of new fabrics, weaves and colors, and when complete will be, without question, the best in New York. As a special attraction this week we will offer

All Wool Black Zibeline,

51 inches wide, in a rich shade of black, at

50c. yard.

The same quality for which you will have to pay 95c. to $1.00 later in the season.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Old Colonial Designs

will ever hold their own. We have made some of the most attractive and comfortable—copies of heirlooms now in the vicinity of Boston—in either dull finished or polished mahogany.

FOUR-POST BEDS.....$71.00 (with tester.)
BUREAUX.....71.00
CHESTS OF DRAWERS..58.00

Many other designs—high-boys, low-boys, cupboards quaint enough for the quaintest of china, high-backed settles, "grandfather's" clocks, roomy-topped desks such as Washington used; Martha Washington's work table, trousseau chests—

Beauties to delight the heart of every Revolutionary Dame who will

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Amusements.

LYCEUM THEATRE, NEXT TUESDAY, SEPT. 10, BERTHA GALLAND in....."THE FOREST LOVERS." Box Office for Sale of Seats Now Open.

WEBER & FIELDS MUSIC HALL, B'way. Mats. & 30th. Tue. Sat. OPENING NIGHT THURSDAY, SEPT. 5. HOITY-TOITY & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY Gen. Adm. to All Parts of House, 50c.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15 FLORODORA

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE MAT. To-morrow and Sat. ANDREW MACK In His Greatest Success, "TOM MOORE." By Theo. Burt Sayre.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. 40 Horses. 200 People. THE GREATEST PLAY IN AMERICA. ARIZONA Prices 25, 50, 75c, 1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

DALY'S MONDAY, SEPT. 16, THE MESSENGER BOY, with JAMES T. POWERS.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St MATINEE TO-DAY. Rambler Burlesquers. 3 Great Farces. Lutes Bros.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Wohena, Iroquois Maiden, Champion Pool Player, Tang Lung Throw, Wonderful Chines Pool Trick. THEATRE—High-class Vaudeville, 10 big acts, 10 cts.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. Matinee To-morrow Strakosch Opera Co.—James Thornton, Simms & Angeles, 10 others.

"PARADISE GARDENS." Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12 (On the Combined Glass Enclosure) Fully Protected Roofs of the Victoria and Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert. Republic Thea's.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE Nightly at 8:30. Last Week. American and European Novelties. ATOP OF THE N. Y. THEATRE Sept. 9, King's Carnival

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. 30—Great Acts—30 CONTINUOUS SHOW. PRICES, 25c., 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c. 35c. 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon. 25c. Under Two Flags

GRAND THEODORA Mammoth Production—80 People

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Special Attractions To-day.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Ave. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. This Week—UNDER TWO FLAGS

3rd Ave. Mats. Mon. Thurs. & Sat. An Elaborate Production of FAUST.

Baseball Polo Gr'nds. To-day 4 P. M. CHICAGO vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c. WEEK OF SEPT. 9, UNDER TWO FLAGS. THE GREAT RURY.

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB. RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY Aug. 31 to Sept. 14, 2:30 P.M. (Rain or Shine. Sept. 3rd PARTRIDGE and 4 FLYING HANDICAP Other Races

Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 30th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 12 o'clock and every 20 minutes. Brooklyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge (New York side) Bridge trains via Kings County and Bay Parkside) on Beach Road, also Flatbush Avenue Surface Line via Brighton Beach Road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Ave. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Lander.

ADMISSION TO FIELD STAND, 50c.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. At 8 P.M. CHINA AND PAIN'S FIREWORKS AT 3:30 AND 9 REFINED VAUDEVILLE George Fuller Golden, Maude Huth, Techow's cats, 4 Madcaps, Maude Amber, Johnson, Davenport & Lorella, Amiel and Charles T. Aldrich. TWICE DAILY. 25c., 50c. & 75c.

PROCTOR'S 23rd St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Show. Laughing Shows—Low Prices. "The Man From Mexico," Great Comedy and Vaudeville. All Big Acts "A Bachelor's Honeymoon." "Brown the Martyr." Continuous, 1:30 to 10:30. "A Fair Rebel." Big Vaudeville. Grand Military Drama. 100 in Cast. "Widow Bedott." Vaudeville. Curtain Raiser. "In a Dressing Room."

Wallack's B'way & 30th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. 50TH ANNUAL SEASON OPENS TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 JAMES K. HACKETT Presents Victor Mapes's New Play, DON CAESAR'S RETURN. The Cast Includes WILTON LACKAYE & THEODORE ROBERTS.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Matinées Wednesday & Sat. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. ARE YOU A MASON?

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Avenue. NEXT MONDAY NIGHT E. H. SOTHERN in RICHARD LOVELACE. Box office now open. Seats ready.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. JOHN DREW The Second in Command

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2:15. The Rogers Brothers in Washington.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION Theatre, B'way and 44th St. EVENINGS, 8:30. ONLY MAT. SATURDAY. WM. FAVERSHAM IN A ROYAL RIVAL

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Weather fair, with variable winds.

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ORDERS TO PRINCE CHUN

He Was Told Not to Consent to a Humiliating Ceremony.

HAS ARRIVED AT POTSDAM

The Expiatory Mission He Heads Shorn of Its Original Significance—Germans Blame Von Buelow.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The sole topic of conversation among Chinese and foreigners in Peking, according to the correspondent of The Times in that city, has been the demand of Emperor William that Prince Chun and the other members of his mission kotow to the Kaiser.

The Chinese plenipotentiaries telegraphed explicit instructions to Prince Chun that he should not consent to any ceremony in which he or his suite were to take part which differed from that observed at the reception of any other Ambassador.

In endeavoring to remove the unfavorable impression created by Emperor William's action, the German Minister to China, Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein, informed his colleagues on Monday that the delay in regard to Prince Chun's journey was not due to the question of kotowing, but to Emperor William's refusal to receive Prince Chun before the Protocol was signed.

The proposal of the German Minister that the protocol be signed without waiting for the issuance of the edicts carrying into effect the provisions of the agreement has been rejected by the other representatives of the powers at the Chinese capital.

The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten is quoted by The Times's Berlin correspondent as asserting that the apology made by Prince Chun will be more explicit than was intended by the Chinese, but it will not be demanded that the Emperor of China ask to be forgiven for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, as no one has accused Kwang Su of being an accomplice in that crime.

The inspired German press has now come to the conclusion that the question of the ceremonies to be observed at the reception is only of slight practical importance.

It is noteworthy that throughout the whole Chün episode the only trustworthy information in regard to the causes and development of the misunderstanding came from Chinese sources.

By The Associated Press.

POTSDAM, Sept. 3.—Prince Chun arrived here this afternoon from Switzerland. He was received at the railroad station by the Town Commandant and the Chief of Police, and was driven to the Orangery in Sans Souci Park.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—It is said in official circles that the interview between Emperor William and Prince Chun must take place to-morrow or Thursday, as his Majesty goes to the manoeuvres on Friday.

It is learned that Baron von Richthofen, the Foreign Secretary, will assist Emperor William at the reception of the Chinese envoy. Count von Bülow will not be present. Kien-Chang, the new Chinese Minister here, will act as interpreter. No other Chinese will be present.

The Emperor will not receive the other members of the mission. It is expected in official circles that the Emperor will pay no further attention to Prince Chun after his Majesty has received him in audience.

It is generally conceded here that the settlement of the difficulty in regard to Prince Chun marks another success for Chinese diplomacy. A semi-official intimation has been conveyed to the press that the Government waived the petition for forgiveness owing to a desire not to place China in the attitude of having countenanced assassination. Stress is now laid upon the address which Prince Chun will read to Emperor William. Nevertheless, the expiatory mission has become shorn of all semblance of a national spectacle illustrating German imperial supremacy, and has dwindled down to a private reception of a rather unwelcome envoy, who has had matters all his own way regarding the performance of his errand.

As a matter of fact, the Government now seems anxious to get rid as quickly as possible of the mission, and the probabilities are that the Prince will leave Berlin soon after the audience, in spite of the fact that the Chinese Legation has rented a palace for him for two months.

The first satisfaction at being rescued from an awkward position having passed, the press and public now vent their spleen upon Count von Bülow, who has really saved the Government from an absolute fiasco. The Pan-German papers are particularly bitter. They accuse the Imperial Chancellor of a lack of backbone, and refer to the incident as "the greatest snub since Olmütz, (the Olmütz Conference.)

BASEL, Sept. 3.—Prince Chun's first invitation to visit a foreign Government was from the United States, and was followed by invitations from Italy, Belgium, Great Britain, and Japan. They have all been accepted.

It is expected that Prince Chun will return to Italy after leaving Berlin, and then proceed to Belgium and England, going home by way of the United States and Japan.

FATAL FLOODS IN CHINA.

Advices from Che-Foo Are to the Effect that Many Natives Lost Their Lives.

The Christian Herald yesterday received the following cable from the Rev. Arthur H. Smith of Tien-Tsin, Chairman of the Famine Relief Committee:

Che-Foo, Sept. 3.

Klopsch, New York:

Terrible Yang-tse floods. Dr. Richard and others approve Shanghai Committee of Chinese and foreigners, embracing Consuls, merchants, missionaries, distribute relief. If funds not all required in Shanghai, then transfer to Yang-tse. SMITH.

Several hours later a second cable was received, as follows:

Dr. Duncan wires one-third population dead. Shanghai forming Yang-tse Relief Committee. SMITH.

Dr. Klopsch cabled to Chairman Smith, indorsing the decision of the committee to apply the unexpended balance of the famine fund in behalf of the flood sufferers. The committee has power to extend its relief operations, and will probably begin work at once in the City of Shanghai and other portions of the province of Kiang-Su, where the terrible inundation has resulted in loss of life and property.

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ENGLISH WHEAT PRICES.

Only Slight Fluctuations; Average Price 27 1-12 Shillings Per 480 Pounds.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Times to-day reviews the cereal year which ended on Aug. 31. It says that the wheat trade was subject to remarkably little excitement, the weekly average price of English wheat fluctuating only 3d. per quarter. Three years ago the fluctuation was more than 17s., caused by the Spanish-American war and gigantic speculations in the United States.

All prices were slightly lower at the end of the year than at the beginning.

Forty-one and five-tenths per cent. of the wheat grown in the year was reported sold in the statutory markets in England and Wales, which were established by the Corn Returns act of 1882. These figures are exact, and the average prices thus established are important. Tithes are based on them, yet, as they are only for the best salable grains, they represent something more than the real value of the whole output.

The average price of wheat was 27 1-12s. per 480 pounds.

The French Religious Orders.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says that, in spite of the adverse action of the Bishops, the influx of the French religious orders into Belgium as a result of the operation of the law of associations, continues. The latest arrivals were from the College of the Immaculate Conception at Laval.

Mr. Loubet's Gift to the Czarina.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A dispatch from Paris to The Times says:

"President Loubet will present to the Czarina as a souvenir of her visit to France a magnificent Sevres table service of thirty pieces, the decorations representing dancing girls."

Attempt to Indict Baron Banffy.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says that on the reassembling of the Hungarian Parliament there was much excitement over the attempt to force action on the petition asking for the indictment of ex-Premier Baron Banffy for an alleged scheme to overthrow the Constitution. Herr von Szell, the present Premier, declared the charge "nonsensical."

CZAR'S GUARDS ARREST SUPPOSED ANARCHISTS.

Two Men Found Prowling About the Castle at Fredensborg—Decision on Invitation from Paris Not Known.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 3.—Just after the Czar's arrival the Russian Secret Service Police arrested two suspects who had been prowling about the château provided for the imperial party.

The prisoners, who speak German and Italian, are believed to belong to a Berlin group of Anarchists.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The official statement regarding to-day's Cabinet Council contains the significant announcement that the Cabinet, at its meeting in July, settled the measures to be taken for the safety of Emperor Nicholas during his visit to France.

This phrase was deliberately inserted, it is understood, to disprove the assertions of the Nationalist press that M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, was kept in ignorance of the Czar's coming until a few hours before the public announcement. It also demolishes the stories of an alleged disagreement between President Loubet and the Premier on the subject.

Although the official programme of the fêtes, issued to-night, does not include a visit by the Russian Emperor to Paris, yet it is possible that he will come here on Sept. 20. The pressing invitation sent by the Paris Municipal Council only reached the Czar to-day at Copenhagen, and his reply has not yet been received. It is noticeable that the programme leaves the whole morning and afternoon of Sept. 20 open for a trip to Paris if his Majesty should decide to come to the capital.

DANES COLD TO THE CZAR.

Their Attitude Said to be Due to Russia's Treatment of Finland.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Times prints a dispatch from Copenhagen which asserts that the remarkable coolness of the people in regard to the Czar's visit continues. This is declared to be undoubtedly due to the Finnish question, Finland being regarded as a part of Greater Scandinavia, and the Pan-Scandinavian feeling being never more intense than at the present time. The very day that the Czar arrived in Danish waters a party of Finnish singers, who had been enthusiastically received, departed.

It is asserted that the Emperor will not visit Copenhagen.

MR. SQUIERS'S CURIOS.

State Department Officials Do Not Believe He Profited by the Sales of Loot at Peking.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—State Department officials are skeptical in regard to the story that Legation Secretary Squiers is coming home from Peking with a large quantity of loot. One of them suggests, as a probable explanation of the story, that Mr. Squiers is undoubtedly bringing home a large collection of curios which he has accumulated in legitimate ways.

Mr. Squiers, the official said, is an enthusiastic collector. It is his hobby, and when he was in Japan he made a large collection, "yet," added the official, "I do not think he did any looting in Japan."

As collecting is a passion with Mr. Squiers, it is certain that he must have added greatly to his collection during the time he has been in China, before as well as after the Boxer outbreak. The discovery that Mr. Squiers has a quantity of Chinese curios may have given rise to the story that he has profited by the sales of loot in Peking.

MERCHANTS AGAIN WARN COL. MURPHY

Demand for Reform in the Police Department Repeated.

Not Called Upon, Says the President, to Aid the Commissioner in Performing a Plain Duty.

D. Le Roy Dresser, President of the Merchants' Association, yesterday sent another letter to Police Commissioner Murphy in reply to the one in which the Commissioner said that New York was far more orderly now than it has ever been; that politics influences press accounts, and that he was ready to co-operate with the Merchants' Association in anything which it might suggest. The letter is as follows:

New York, Sept. 3, 1901.

Col. Michael C. Murphy, Commissioner and Chief of Police:

Dear Sir: I thank you very much for your prompt and courteous reply to my letter of Aug. 31.

In that letter I took occasion to say that the men composing the rank and file of our police are honest, fearless, and ready to do their duty. I reiterate this here. Unfortunately, however, wrongdoing on the part of superior officers produces demoralization among subordinates. The evidence which has been published certainly shows that many of the higher police officers have had knowledge of the existence of places illegally conducted in some of the precincts. If they have not had this knowledge they are unfit to hold office. It has been ascertained easily enough by others.

These and other evils which have been shown to exist have a bad effect upon the subordinates. Honest men on the force, and I believe they are in the majority, feel this and feel also that the disclosures which have been made reflect upon every member of that force, and produce a wrong impression in the minds of the public concerning the integrity of many of these men. For their sake, as well as for the benefit of the commercial interests of the city, it seems that these matters ought to be probed to the bottom at once, and those responsible for existing conditions ought to be removed from office without hesitation and without delay. Demoralization, once started, is hard to check. The lack of discipline caused by this condition is already apparent to any one who takes the trouble to look about him. The citizens of New York view this situation with alarm.

I note what you say concerning your willingness to co-operate with us, and thank you for the spirit which prompts the suggestion. I must say to you, however, that I do not see how it is possible for us to co-operate with you in your official work. The Police Department is given a liberal appropriation with which to maintain order and suppress vice. You, the responsible head of this great department, should move of your own volition. From my point of view it would be improper for us to move in an investigation of this kind; but I also feel that we would not be doing our duty to the great commercial interest of this city if we did not call attention to these matters and insist that you act without delay.

We are not in politics, but as citizens and taxpayers we desire to see an efficient police administration. It is plainly apparent that the present administration is not efficient. It seems to us that it ought to be made so, and at once. Very truly yours,

D. LE ROY DRESSER,
President of the Merchants' Association of New York.

Secretary William R. Corwine said that the Merchants' Association had felt itself called upon to notify the Police Department of the effect the conditions in New York, as revealed by the recent disclosures, had upon merchants, and to show the department that they were mindful of its drawbacks. He said that the association did not feel called upon, however, to assist Commissioner Murphy or the Police Department in doing its duty.

ROBBERIES IN NEW YORK.

Police Court Records of a Day Contradict the Statement of Commissioner Murphy.

Among the cases of robbery reported from the police courts yesterday were the following:

John Crowley, a motorman, while passing down Lexington Avenue to his home, at the corner of One Hundredth Street, had reached One Hundred and Seventh Street at 2 o'clock A. M., when he was attacked by four men who garroted him and took from his pockets $21.75. Policeman Shaw of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station was but a block away, and ran toward the men, rapping as he went. His alarm brought Policemen Wolff and Wood of the same station to his assistance. They arrested the thieves and recovered the money after a sharp fight, in which all were more or less hurt. The prisoners were Jacob Schneider, colored, thirty-two years old, of 212 East One Hundred and Third Street; Joseph Fletcher, twenty-seven years old, of 351 East Seventy-seventh Street; George McLean, twenty-eight years old, and George Sheehan, thirty years old, of the same address. All were held for trial by Magistrate Zeller in the Harlem Police Court in $1,000 each after being photographed at Police Headquarters.

Charles Werner, thirty-six years old, of 308 Eldridge Street, and Charles Buckner, thirty years old, of First Avenue, Hoboken, were held in $1,000 bail for examination by Magistrate Mott, in the Yorkville Police Court, charged with attempting to break in to the shoe store of Adolph Deutsch at 757 First Avenue. They were caught running from the place by Policeman McGuiffe of the East Fifty-first Street Station, who had hastily disguised himself in a white cap and apron borrowed from a neighboring butcher's store in order to watch their operations. Marks of burglar's tools were found on the door of the store. Buckner was recognized by the police as Xavier Dyanez, who has served more than one sentence for burglary.

Joseph Jacobs, twenty-two years old, of 116 Madison Street was charged with the larceny of a box of collarettes worth $115 by Philip Pheelberg, a dry goods merchant, of 85 Mercer Street, in the Centre Street Court, and was held by Magistrate Deuel in $2,000 bail for trial. It was said he secured the goods from a messenger by promising to deliver them, and, according to the police, confessed that he had secured $2,000 worth of property in a similar way in the past few years. He was recognized as a paroled inmate of the Elmira Reformatory.

Thomas Weston, an electrical engineer from Chicago, appeared in the Jefferson Market Court against George Wilson of 210 East Thirty-eighth Street and James Robinson of 209 West Forty-sixth Street. He said he accompanied a woman to 207 West Thirty-first Street, where he was attacked by two men and robbed of $050. The prisoners were found in an adjoining room by Detective Devanney of the Tenderloin Precinct. The prisoners were discharged for lack of evidence.

Thomas Kane, twenty years old, of 221 East Thirtieth Street, in the same court, was charged with taking $51 and a gold watch from the pockets of James Geddy while he was dozing on the stoop of his home, at 247 West Twenty-first Street, Monday night. He awoke and caught the young man after a chase, and recovered his property. Geddy declined to prosecute Kane on account of his youth, and he was therefore released.

Thomas Johnson, colored, of 6 Potter Place, was held in the Morrisania Court in $1,000 bail for trial on a charge of stabbing James Barnes, white, of 4 Potter Place, after a heated argument Monday night, not seriously injuring him, however.

O'NEILL WILL BE TRIED.

Col. Murphy Says the Policeman Must Prove His Charges Against the Department.

Police Commissioner Murphy yesterday morning announced that Policeman Edward O'Neill, who defied Deputy Commissioner Devery last week in the trial room at headquarters, will be placed on trial for insubordination, although he himself intimated on Saturday that he would not approve the charges. Second Deputy Commissioner York will probably try the case.

Commissioner Murphy says that Policeman O'Neill has made charges against the Police Department, and that he is determined to get at the facts in the trial. O'Neill will be forced to tell all he knows about attempts to get men to pay for transfers.

Deputy Commissioner Devery was in Commissioner Murphy's office when the latter was talking, and at one time interrupted and practically contradicted the Commissioner in order to criticise District Attorney Philbin on account of his alleged misunderstanding with Justice Fursman.

"In the letter which you addressed to the Merchants' Association, Commissioner, reference was made to the fact that there is politics in the press reports relating to the Police Department. Will you explain what you meant in saying that?" was asked.

"What I meant to say was that the assaults on the police were caused by politics."

"Frank Moss takes issue with you, Commissioner, in the statement that there are no robberies in New York. Mr. Moss says that the town is full of robberies, and that when the Deputy Commissioner was Chief of Police he went over the books of the department and found that one set of books didn't agree with the station house books—that there were 4,000 robberies in one year, according to one set of books, and 15,000 according to the other."

Deputy Commissioner Devery, who was leaning over the back of the Commissioner's desk, said:

"I'll answer that, Commissioner. I'll show by these records that they agree. You can come down stairs and look at them, in my time and Mr. Moss's time."

"Commissioner, what about the O'Neill matter?" was asked. "Has the decision been reached in that as to the fine imposed by Deputy Commissioner Devery?"

"I haven't received the papers yet," said Col. Murphy.

"Have charges been preferred against him for insubordination?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Who will preside at the trial?"

"That can't tell. Possibly Commissioner York, if he has the time."

"The charges have been approved?"

"They have been submitted," replied the Commissioner, and then, after a moment's hesitation, he added, "and approved. The man made charges. Either the Police Department is guilty or there is no foundation for them. Now is the time for him to prove it."

"Then you don't object to the publication of exposures when they are true?"

"No, of course I don't; why should I? Here's a case right now in New York. The Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court closes its doors and the Judge has to walk out because there are no cases—"

Deputy Commissioner Devery here interrupted and said:

"Yes, and there are fifty murderers laying down there in the Tombs waiting for trials. There's no reason they should lay there. It's licensing crime and murders in New York. The Judges have no work to do. There are no cases prepared for trial. Why don't they go on and try those cases?"

This shows, then, that there are some murders in New York?"

"There are few murder cases," the Commissioner began when Deputy Commissioner Devery again interrupted him and said:

"What you mean to say is this, Commissioner, that when there are crimes arrests are made. In Moss's time there were robberies and no arrests were made."

It was getting near the Commissioner's time for departure and the Deputy Commissioner asked him if he wouldn't talk privately with him for a few moments. This terminated the interview.

BIG BET ON YACHT RACE.

$400,000 Wagered on Shamrock II.'s Chances in International Contest—Americans Gave the Odds.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 3.—The great international yachting bet of $400,000 between an English syndicate, represented by Walter J. Kingsley of London and a group of patriotic Pittsburgers, represented by William I. Mustin, was finally arranged this afternoon. The entire sum was deposited in the hands of the stakeholder, Mr. Kingsley turning over $150,000 in British banknotes and Mr. Mustin giving a certified check for $250,000. What is said to be the greatest bet in history was thus successfully consummated. Both Mr. Mustin and Mr. Kingsley arrived in Pittsburg this morning, Mr. Mustin coming from Asbury Park and Mr. Kingsley from New York. Mr. Mustin promptly put Mr. Kingsley in communication with his principals, who were speedily convinced that the $150,000 of British money was awaiting their convenience. Mr. Kingsley on his part agreed to accept a certified check for the full amount of the American side of the wager.

As the firm of Darr, Moore & Brydon had been used repeatedly without warrant in the press of the country as the probable stakeholder, a conference was held in the office of that firm. The partners went into the matter and decided that as theirs was an investment business, and stakeholding not in their line, they must decline to hold the stakes. They did, however, suggest the name of a citizen, prominent in financial circles, and who is known as far as London, as a possible stakeholder. This gentleman when approached consented to become stakeholder upon the express condition that his name should be withheld from the public, as he does not care to share in the publicity now enjoyed by those Pittsburgers who crossed in the Deutschland. Banknotes and check were carefully gone over and pronounced satisfactory. Mr. Kingsley's credentials were examined with the same result. The stake is to be paid within one week after the concluding race, the place of meeting to be New York. The wager is simply $150,000 to $250,000 that Shamrock lifts the cup. There are no conditions as to accident. Both Mr. Mustin and Mr. Kingsley, the brokers for their respective syndicates, will receive handsome commissions. Mr. Kingsley is to get 5 per cent. of the whole amount in case the Shamrock wins and 2½ per cent. of $150,000 in the event of her losing. Mr. Kingsley was glad to be relieved of the responsibility of the thirty-one one-thousand-pound Bank of England notes he has carried on his person since leaving England, Aug. 25.

Mr. Mustin was also glad to conclude the affair, which he engaged in as a matter of business, but which has gained him so much undesirable publicity and a prominence in the sporting world altogether unexpected.

Mr. Mustin's compensation for his share in the arrangement of the bet is 5 per cent. of $250,000, which was paid to him as soon as the "wager was consummated this afternoon.

The name of the stakeholder is the one closely guarded secret of the bet. The names of the men composing the syndicate also are kept from the public. "They are all well-known Pittsburg gentlemen," said Mr. Mustin, "but for obvious reasons their names are being withheld. They are backing the American boat because they anticipate another victory for the Yankee skippers and look upon the matter with the eye of business men. However, if the Englishmen should take the cup away they would not turn a hair. They have the spirit of true sportsmen, every one of them, and if their quarter of a million should be taken they would be the first to say 'bully for Lipton.'"

MISS MORGAN KILLS DEER.

Daughter of the New York Banker Slays Two in Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 3.—After four weeks spent in the wilds of western Colorado Prof. Henry T. Osborn, Mrs. Osborn, Miss Osborn, H. Fairfield Osborn, Jr., and Miss Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, returned to civilization to-day. They had been on the south fork of the Williams River, nearly 100 miles from Glenwood Springs. With them were several guides and a score of pack horses.

The pack showed plainly that the hunt had been successful, for the antlers of six fine deer appeared sticking out from under the gunny sack covering. Prof. Osborn explained that three of the bucks were killed by the ladies of the party, and two of them fell as the result of good marksmanship of Miss Morgan.

UNITED STATES OFFERED TO ACT AS MEDIATOR

Secretary Hay's Note to the Warring Southern Republics.

This Government Would Deplore Any Action Which "Might Menace Security of Traffic Across the Isthmus."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—During Secretary Hay's recent visit to Washington on Aug. 24 a telegraphic message was sent to the Ministers at Caracas and Bogota desiring them to inform the Foreign Secretaries of Venezuela and Colombia of the distress with which the President had heard of the likelihood of a disturbance of the relations between those two republics. Adverting to the possibility of the influence of the United States being exerted to compose the pending questions, the Ministers were directed to say that, while the relations of this Government with both nations are equally intimate and friendly, and every opportunity is taken to show the good-will we bear them, an offer of the President's kindly offices to arrange any differences which may exist between Colombia and Venezuela would be ineffective without the acquiescence of both.

Nevertheless, inspired by the sentiments which are common to all the Governments of the American Republics, the United States would sincerely deplore, said Secretary Hay, a breach of the amicable relations that at this time happily exist between the sister nations of the Western World, and would especially regret any action by either of them which might menace the security of transit across the Isthmus or the neutrality of its territory, and thereby constrain the Government of the United States to consider its responsibilities and functions under existing treaty engagements with Colombia.

The text of Mr. Hay's telegram has not been made public. It is understood that an acknowledgment of its receipt has been made by the Venezuelan Government, but the purport of the acknowledgment has not been made known, although it is said to be friendly in tone, and, while charging invasion by Colombian forces on the Venezuelan border, and referring to the temporary suspension of diplomatic intercourse which has occurred, the way appears to be open for explanations. Venezuela has not declared war against Colombia.

Colombia also, it is said to-night, has made response to the note of Secretary Hay. While its contents are not obtainable, the statement is made that it is conciliatory in character and expresses an earnest wish that war with Venezuela may be averted. Any other result, it is stated, would be a cause of genuine regret to the people of Colombia.

Colombia, it is stated, stands ready to accept friendly intervention of the United States to avert war, and reposes full confidence in the latter country.

Señor Pulido, the Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires, to-day received a budget of official mail from Caracas up to about Aug. 22. A letter of that date states that the Government has repelled all the invasions which have threatened the border, and has 10,000 troops concentrated at points on the border with large equipments of artillery and stores. Except for these precautionary measures of defense, the country is described as being in a state of complete peace.

The new Minister from the United States, Mr. Bowen, had arrived at La Guayra, from which point he had been escorted on a special train to the capital. Aug. 24 had been set for the presentation of his credentials to President Castro. The Venezuelan papers give to Mr. Bowen a cordial welcome. They also print with favorable comment a letter from President McKinley to President Castro acknowledging the receipt of notice of Castro's choice as Provisional President, and expressing hopes for a long continuance of friendly relations between the United States and Venezuela.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Sept. 3 (via Haitien Cable.)—The Republica, semi-official organ of the Government, published to-day an inspired article ending as follows:

"The hour for notes has passed, and the time for action has arrived. Diplomacy has laid before the world the just reasons which it has had and has for asking compensation for the grievances suffered. It has exhausted all the means at its disposal for settling threatening questions between nation and nation. We have waited enough. Now is the time for reprisals."

BLOCK BOUGHT BY MR. SCHWAB

He May Build a $2,000,000 Mansion on Orphan Asylum Site, Riverside Drive.

Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, is the buyer of the block bounded by Riverside Drive, West End Avenue, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets, the sale of which by the Orphan Asylum Society in the City of New York was reported last week. Final contracts in the deal were signed yesterday morning, Jesse C. Bennett affixing his signature as the representative of Mr. Schwab. S. Osgood Pell & Co. and Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. conducted negotiations for the sellers. Willard A. Mitchell, as attorney for Mr. Bennett, acted in an advisory capacity for the purchaser. The price paid for the property is $860,000.

Mr. Schwab will not take title to the block until Oct. 1, 1902, and for this reason his plans for the future of it have not yet assumed very definite form—in fact, one of the parties to the negotiations said yesterday that he had not heard from Mr. Schwab, either directly or indirectly, any expression as to just how he intends to utilize the property. When questioned on this point yesterday, Mr. Schwab declined to give any intimation of what his plans might be. The impression is very general, however, that a magnificent mansion is to be erected on the Riverside Drive front, with spacious grounds at the rear. If the entire block is not needed for carrying out this scheme the easterly end of it may be resold to parties considered congenial neighbors by Mr. Schwab. Rumor places the cost of the new mansion at $2,000,000.

Mr. Schwab's decision to build on Riverside Drive has occasioned general surprise, in view of the marked tendency of the "steel men," following Mr. Carnegie's example, to make their homes on upper Fifth Avenue. Real estate brokers and operators on the upper west side view the projected improvement of the Orphan Asylum block with much satisfaction, and, as one of them put it yesterday, "hope that Mr. Schwab's coming will put new life in the Riverside section."

GOV. ODELL FOR PRESIDENT.

Dr. Henry Wade Rogers Says the East Will Support Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Henry Wade Rogers, ex-President of Northwestern University, but now of Yale Law School, is in Chicago, with Mrs. Rogers, for a two weeks' visit. Dr. Rogers, who is a Democrat, in an interview to-night eulogized Gov. Odell of New York.

"Gov. Odell," he said, "is the most remarkable Governor and most admirable administrator that New York ever had. He will be enthusiastically pressed for the nomination for President not only by the solid State of New York, but by the greater part of the East. He has done immense things for reform and for good administration, without talking much about them. To paraphrase Kipling, he has not been a reformer with his mouth."

It Saves Half a Day.

Lackawanna's noon train to Buffalo permits morning's business in New York. Arrives Buffalo 6 P. M.—Adv.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Frontier Arrangement Only Temporary—Spain Has a Grievance Against the North African State.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Abdul Krim, who has represented the Sultan of Morocco on a special mission to Paris and St. Petersburg, says, according to a dispatch to The Times from Tangier, that he trusts a satisfactory arrangement in regard to the French frontier has been arrived at. He has reason to believe, however, that the arrangement will not be permanent, though he thinks it will allay unrest pending direct negotiations between the Sultan and the French Minister to Morocco.

Spain has been unable to obtain the restitution of a boy and girl kidnapped by subjects of the Sultan. If they are not returned by Sept. 12 Spain will take action.

FRANCO-TURKISH SITUATION.

Yesterday's Action of the French Cabinet Brings the Affair Nearer a Definitive Rupture.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"Munir Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, has virtually received his passports.

"To-day's Cabinet action was one step further toward a definitive rupture.

"The Sultan seems to be acting on the mistaken idea that France, during her weeks of merrymaking, will not venture to take a logical, forcible measure consistent with her dignity."

THE OPHIR AT ST. VINCENT.

Officers of Escorting Cruisers Think Boer Prisoners at St. Helena May Be Treated Too Well.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A cablegram to The Times from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, announces that the royal yacht Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board, has arrived there. The voyage from the Cape was a pleasant one, and the heat was not oppressive.

The two escorting cruisers coaled at St. Helena. The officers, on seeing the manner in which the Boer prisoners there were treated, came to the conclusion that the treatment was perhaps too good. The prisoners have the same food as the soldiers, with fresh meat and bread five times a week. They have plenty of money, and some of them are members of the St. Helena Club.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Convenes To-day in London—Letters from Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of London.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Methodist Ecumenical Conference, which convenes to-day, expressing his hearty good-will and praying that God's blessing may rest on the deliberations of the delegates. The Bishop of London has also addressed a congratulatory and sympathetic letter to the President of the conference.

These communications appear in the Methodist organ, The Christian Commonwealth, and in commenting on them the editor of that publication says these brotherly greetings will be received with great joy by Methodists particularly and Christians generally throughout the world.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Methodist Conference opens in Wesley's Chapel to-morrow. A large number of American delegates put in an appearance to-day, and are arranging for seats, &c. Nineteen American Bishops and 270 delegates will participate in the meeting.

Bishop Galloway of Jackson, Miss., will preach the opening sermon.

Queen's Tribute to Murdered Empress.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Times prints a dispatch from Vienna describing a visit paid by the King and Queen of Roumania yesterday to the vaults of the Capuchin Church in the Austrian capital. The King and Queen placed a laurel and edelweiss wreath on the tomb of the murdered Empress Elizabeth. The wreath was tied with a ribbon inscribed with a dedication in blank verse by the Queen, known in literature as "Carmen Sylva." Elizabeth, says the poem, was akin to all whose thought was great and free, wherefore "Carmen Sylva" lays at her feet the "flowers of the Karpathians."

DEMOCRACY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Bryanites Are Out and Josiah Quincy Will Head State Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—The Bryanites are out and the old-line Democrats are once more at the head of the party in Massachusetts. The Democratic State Committee met in conference to-day, and the result is that Charles S. Hamlin and William A. Garton gave up their Gubernatorial aspirations and ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy stands out in the open. He will be the Democratic nominee for Governor to run against Gov. Crane this Fall.

In a few days a manifesto, it is promised, will come from Mr. Quincy's pen. George Fred Williams is ignored and the reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform has no place on the party programme.

UNIQUE WEDDING IN BOSTON.

Bridegroom, Best Man, Usher, and Officiating Clergyman Brothers.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—A wedding took place in King's Chapel at noon to-day in which the bridegroom, who is an Amherst graduate of 1888, the officiating clergyman, the best man, and the chief usher were brothers, and the bride, bridesmaids, and organist were Mount Holyoke graduates. The bride was Miss Elizabeth Ware Woodward, daughter of Mrs. Harriet B. Woodward of Jamaica Plain, and the bridegroom was the Rev. James Alexander Fairley of Nutley, N. J. The chapel was decorated in golden rod and green by the graduate members of Psi Omega of Mount Holyoke College, of which fraternity the bride is a member. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Fairley, Ph. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miss Woodward has been a teacher in the high school of Easthampton, Mass., and Rockville, Conn., since her graduation at Mount Holyoke in 1898. Mr. Fairley has been since 1894 pastor of St. Paul's Congregational Church of Nutley, N. J., where Mr. and Mrs. Fairley will be at home after Oct. 1.

CALLS DIVIDENDS ILLEGAL

Stockholder Sues Directors of the Electric Vehicle Company.

Seeks to Have Them Repay $380,000 Into the Treasury—Charge that the Company Has Lost $5,000,000.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 3.—Suit has been commenced in the Court of Chancery by Richard Siegman, a stockholder, against Isaac L. Rice, George H. Day, Thomas J. Regan, Daniel Shea, Martin Maloney, John Jacob Astor and other directors of the Electric Vehicle Company to have declared illegal the payment of some $380,000 in dividends on the stock of the company, and to have the directors of the company held responsible for this amount and directed to repay the same into the treasury of the company.

It is charged that while these dividends were being paid out the company was gradually losing money and that the dividends were not paid out of the earnings, but out of the capital stock of the company. It is also charged that the company has lost $5,000,000 in the business and that last April it was obliged to borrow $1,500,000 and in return gave a mortgage on the property for $1,675,000.

Among the Directors who are charged with having voted illegally for these dividends are Rice, Day, Regan, Shea, and Maloney. It is further asserted that George Chapman, another Director who voted for the dividends, is a personal representative and employe of John Jacob Astor.

Of the capital stock of $18,800,000, it is alleged that over $6,300,000 is owned by the Electric Storage Battery Company, over $2,000,000 by a syndicate represented by Shea, $2,000,000 by Albert A. Polk, and $750,000 by John Jacob Astor.

Siegman affirms that he is obliged to appeal to the court because he could get no redress by application to the Directors.

BIG ELECTRIC COMBINATION.

Report that Philadelphia Capitalists Will Form a $100,000,000 Union of Traction and Light Companies.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The North American to-morrow will publish a report that a union of all the electric railway and electric light companies owned by Philadelphia capitalists is now under way, with excellent prospects that the project will be carried to a successful conclusion. This combination will involve over $100,000,000.

The principal companies to be merged are the Union Traction Company, which owns all the street railway lines in this city; the new rapid transit companies recently chartered in this State, the Philadelphia Electric Company, which controls most of the electric light plants in the city, and the Electric Company of America and the American Railways Company, which own electric street railways and electric light plants in many of the Eastern States.

The object of the combination, it is said, is for the purpose of operating the different companies on a more economical basis.

WANT THE TARIFF REVISED.

National Manufacturers' Association Will Ask Congress to Change Present Laws—Favor Reciprocity.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The Executive Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers will meet here to-morrow to consider the advisability of calling a convention of the association for the purpose of memorializing Congress to revise the present tariff laws and to encourage reciprocity treaties with other countries.

The committee at the recent annual convention of the association at Detroit was instructed to learn the sentiment of the manufacturers of the country on these subjects. This has been done, and it is believed that at to-morrow's meeting the reports to be made by members will so strongly favor reciprocity treaties and a radical revision of the tariff that the committee will issue a call for such a convention. Delegates will be elected by the several subordinate organizations of the National association, and the convention will be held some time before the meeting of Congress in December.

FOUND HER HUSBAND'S MONEY.

Wife Now Claims $200 Reward for Return of Lost $1,000 Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—A young man named Alexander Walker rushed excitedly into

SOLID FRONT FOR A DEMOCRAT FOR MAYOR

Greater New York Organization's Policy Announced Anew.

But, Declares Mr. Russell, the Reform Democracy Will Work Strenuously for Harmony.

William Hepburn Russell presided yesterday at a meeting of the Conference Committee of the Greater New York Democracy, held at 253 Broadway. John C. Sheehan presented the following, which was seconded by Rastus S. Ransom and adopted:

The members of the Conference Committee representing the Greater New York Democracy, while not intending to discuss the subject of candidates for the Mayoralty outside of the general conference, deem it advisable to state that the Greater New York Democracy has not thus far, by any of its committees or otherwise, discussed or considered the availability of any person as a candidate for the Mayoralty, nor has it expressed as an organization any opinion for or against any person or persons suggested for that office.

We take this occasion to say further that the accumulating and startling evidence disclosed day after day of abominable crimes and corruption in nearly all the departments of the City Government make it apparent to all men that Tammany Hall, under its present rulers, has become a public enemy, and that in the presence of this monstrous evil all decent citizens, regardless of political or other considerations, should unite in the supreme and absorbing duty of driving the despoilers from the trust so scandalously abused by them.

After an informal discussion of candidates an adjournment was taken until Friday afternoon, when definite action will be taken relative to the list of candidates to be submitted to the joint general conference next Monday.

On the same day (Friday) the Advisory Committee will take the initiative in the matter of calling conventions of the Greater New York Democracy.

Asked about the possible candidacy of Mr. Coler Chairman Russell said:

"In my opinion, Mr. Coler, before his name can be used, should unequivocally announce that he will not be a candidate on the Tammany ticket. If he does not declare himself, his name should not be considered.

"The representatives of the Greater New York Democracy will present a solid front for the selection of a Democrat as a candidate for the Mayoralty. We shall advance every argument we can to that end. We believe a Democrat is needed to get Democratic votes. This is a Democratic city and we must have Democratic support to win. Expediency, not partisanship, induces our organization to take this position.

"I shall stand by the candidate selected by the conference. I am no bolter. I am simply expressing my individual opinion and purposes. I believe we can defeat Tammany and with harmony and unanimity can wrest the administration from Tammany Hall. The Greater New York Democracy will stand by any candidate who is chosen unanimously or nearly so.

"This organization will go into the conference with the determination to bring about harmony and unanimity in the selection of a candidate. We will not go to the conference prejudiced in favor of any one man or against any man. But we will lay down the broad principle that a Democrat should be selected as our standard bearer. There is plenty of good material. If we could do nothing else we could put all the names in a hat and select the first name by chance. In any event we should be sure to get a good candidate."

In reply to a question, Mr. Russell said the Greater New York Democracy had not seriously considered Ashbel P. Fitch as a candidate for Mayor.

COMMITTEE OF 107 TO MEET.

Members Consider Mr. Coler as Out of the Question as a Mayoralty Candidate.

The Campaign Committee of 107 appointed at the convention of the Citizens' Union will meet to-night at the headquarters, 34 Union Square East.

Secretary Thomas A. Fulton was busy yesterday, but he found time to tell a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that any reports of what might be done at the meeting were purely speculative. Mr. Fulton's office was littered with enrollment lists and he seemed particularly pleased with the numerical strength of the army of voters who have enrolled under the banner of the Union.

Members of the committee, while refusing to permit their names, were of the opinion yesterday that Controller Coler is out of the question as a fusion nominee for Mayor and that of the six names suggested those of Messrs. George Foster Peabody, Seth Low, and Capt. F. Norton Goddard can be considered seriously. It is believed that other names will be added to the list for submission to the joint conference next Monday.

Mr. Peabody was visited by reporters, and he said, among other things:

"I only learned of the compliment paid me by reading the newspapers. If the list as published is correct I have only praise for all except myself, and I cannot take the selection of my name seriously until the causes are made clear to me at the meeting on Wednesday night. I think the name of Austen G. Fox might profitably be added for consideration. I am especially pleased that the name of John De Witt Warner is in the list, as he would make an excellent Mayor."

SEVENTH DISTRICT FRAUDS.

Investigation in the Fight for Republican Leadership Develops Additional Irregularities.

Proofs of fraud continue to develop in the fight for the Republican leadership of the Seventh Assembly District between Franklyn Miller and Joseph T. Hackett, and yesterday President Voorhis of the Board of Elections was served with an order issued by Justice Dugro, in the Supreme Court, to show cause why 604 names enrolled as Republicans in the supplementary lists should not be stricken from the lists. The order is returnable at 10:30 A. M. on Sept. 11.

It is based on contentions that 148 men whose names appear on the lists could not be found at the addresses given, that 404 of the names are forgeries, and that 112 are illegally filed on account of irregularities in the accompanying oaths. It is alleged that of these last 53 were sworn to by one Charles H. Kohler, and an affidavit of the City Clerk attests that no such name appears on the official list of notaries and Commissioners of Deeds.

Eli Sobel, a notary, disclaims forty-two of the enrollment blanks on which his name appears, but will not make affidavit to that effect, but B. F. Hillery, whose name is appended to the seventeen remaining blanks, swears that the acknowledgments were never taken by him.

About fifteen witnesses were examined in the criminal proceedings instituted by Mr. Miller, the present leader, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday before Magistrate Mayo. Some denied that they had ever signed the enrollment blanks, but a majority declared that while they had signed them, they had not sworn to their signatures.

AN ANTI-HESS MEETING.

Small Crowd Attended It, and Some of Those Left.

A meeting of the regular organization and anti-Hess Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District was held in Mott Memorial Hall, on Madison Avenue, last night, to consider "the unjustifiable contest instigated by Charles A. Hess." Invitations were sent out and each recipient was requested to bring with him three enrolled Republicans. About 100 persons attended.

F. Bronson Winthrop presided. Remarks, consisting in the main of personal attacks on Mr. Hess, were made by McDougall Hawkes, Herbert Parsons, and others. Frank D. Sturges offered a preamble and resolutions which were adopted, in which the last paragraph read:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be empowered to appoint a committee of not less than five enrolled Republicans to draft an address to be issued to the enrolled Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, placing the issues of the present contest before them.

F. W. Gross was one of those invited to the meeting by the recipient of one of the letters. He has been strongly anti-Hess in the past, but he made a speech in which he took exception to the programme laid down by the Hawkes faction and then left the hall, and was followed by others. Mr. Gross said afterward that Mr. Hawkes's friends wanted pledges that he could not make as a consistent Republican.

SENATOR PLATT CONFIDENT.

He Returns to His City Quarters Improved in Health.

Senator Platt returned to his quarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. His sojourn at Manhattan Beach has been very beneficial, and his health is greatly improved.

The Senator is confident of an anti-Tammany victory, and believes the fusionists will agree on a winning ticket.

NO THIRD PARTY NEEDED, SAYS MR. W. J. BRYAN.

Nebraskan Does Not Believe that the "Cleveland Element" Can Again Control the Democratic Party.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 3.—Promoters of the third party conference to be held in Kansas City in two weeks having stated that William J. Bryan was in sympathy with the movement, he was asked to-day concerning his attitude in the matter. He replied:

"I know nothing about the third party movement in Missouri, except what I have seen in the papers. If the third party is intended to influence Missouri politics, I do not see that it is needed, for the Democracy has shown no inclination to abandon Democratic principles, and, while the party adheres to Democratic principles, as set forth in the Kansas City platform, new parties are not needed to accomplish reforms.

"Mr. Cleveland's Administration drove many Democrats into a third party movement, but I am not willing to believe that the Cleveland element can again obtain control of the Democratic Party."

MR. BRYAN IS EXPANDING.

For $5 He Buys the Plant and Newspaper The National Watchman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—William J. Bryan has bought The National Watchman, a newspaper published in this city and formerly known as The Silver Knight Watchman. It is expected that he will merge it in The Commoner. The National Watchman is not printed here, and the subscription list is said to be its most valuable asset. There is no expectation that The National Watchman will continue to be published, or that Mr. Bryan intends to have more than one newspaper.

The consideration named in the bill of sale, which was placed on record to-day, is $5. The bill is signed by Edwin A. Newman, as President of The National Watchman Company.

NEW JERSEY GOVERNORSHIP.

Democratic State Convention to Nominate a Candidate Oct. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Sept. 3.—William B. Gourley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has issued a call for the State Convention, which will be held in Taylor's Opera House, Trenton, on Tuesday, Oct. 1, at noon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, and also of electing a new State Committee.

The total number of delegates to the convention will be 1,099, divided among the counties as follows: Atlantic, 28; Bergen, 63; Burlington, 42; Camden, 82; Cape May, 16; Cumberland, 33; Essex, 170; Gloucester, 20; Hudson, 172; Hunterdon, 29; Mercer, 67; Middlesex, 45; Monmouth, 57; Morris, 42; Ocean, 23; Passaic, 73; Salem, 18; Somerset, 24; Sussex, 21; Union, 57, and Warren, 27. Necessary to a choice, 549.

It is probable that ex-Mayor Garret D. W. Vroom of Trenton will be chosen as Temporary Chairman of the convention. The State Committee will meet at Trenton on Monday evening, Sept. 30.

S. HOWLAND ROBBINS DEAD.

Ex-Fire Commissioner Passes Away in the Presbyterian Hospital.

Samuel Howland Robbins, ex-Fire Commissioner under Mayors Grant and Gilroy, died at about 1:45 o'clock this morning in the Presbyterian Hospital, where he had been ill for some time. Mr. Robbins had had a complication of diseases and had been in poor health for some months. He was recently taken to the hospital, where he sank rapidly. His death had been expected hourly for the last two or three days.

Last evening it was said his condition was critical, although unchanged. He was conscious up to midnight. At that hour his strength failed rapidly, he lost consciousness, and just before 2 o'clock he died. There was none of his friends or family at the bedside at the time of his death. At the hospital it was said no one was in the room, as nurse is having gone to another room to secure a restorative.

Mr. Robbins, the clubman and President of the Fire Commission of the City of New York under two administrations, was sixty years old, and was born in this city. He was the youngest son of the late banker, George S. Robbins. He married early in life and lived abroad for some years. On taking up his residence in this country he became a member of a number of clubs and became prominent through his wit and good fellowship.

Mr. Robbins always took a keen interest in sports. He was a polo player, a pigeon shot, a racing man, and a superior player at the whist table. Of recent years he was a golf enthusiast, and was often seen on the Lenox links.

On May 2, 1880, he was appointed Fire Commissioner by Mayor Grant. In 1893 he was elected President of the Commission, and retired the same year. He was reappointed by Mayor Gilroy in February, 1894.

Mr. Robbins was a veteran of the civil war, during which he served on Gen. Butterfield's staff. He was well-known in club life in Chicago and New York, and was a member of the Metropolitan, Union, Manhattan, and Jockey Clubs. His home in this city was at 20 East Twenty-seventh Street, and he had a country place at Lenox.

Mr. Robbins was President of the Board of Stewards of the National Steeplechase Association.

Death of Prof. Samuel Porter.

FARMINGTON, Conn., Sept. 3.—Prof. Samuel Porter, one of the most widely known teachers of the deaf and dumb in this country, died here at his home late last night at the age of ninety-one. The cause of death was gradual decline from advanced age.

Dr. Porter was a son of the Rev. Noah Porter, D. D., at one time President of Yale College. The son graduated from that institution in 1829, and for some time had enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest living graduate of the university but one.

A few years after leaving college he took up the instruction of the deaf and dumb at an institution in Hartford and continued teaching there until 1836. Then he became the editor of The American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb. In 1846 he went to New York and resumed his work of instructing mutes, and in 1856 he was made Professor of Mental Science and English Philology of Gallaudet College, (formerly the National Deaf-Mute College.) In 1884 he was made Professor Emeritus of the college and enjoyed that distinction at the time of his death.

CHICAGO ACCIDENT RECORD.

330 Deaths on Railroads, as Compared with 486 in Nine Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—In the matter of deaths from railroad accidents during the census year, as is made evident by Census Bulletin No. 83, Chicago's total is 330, the total in nine other large cities of the United States is 486. Compared with other cities Chicago represents a tremendous sacrifice of life.

City.	Population.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New York	3,437,202	113	11	124
Philadelphia	1,208,697	50	5	55
St. Louis	575,238	8	1	9
Boston	560,892	50	2	52
Baltimore	508,957	31	6	37
Cleveland	381,768	61	7	48
Buffalo	352,219	55	4	59
San Francisco	342,782	22	4	26
Cincinnati	325,902	52	4	56
Total	7,778,657	442	44	486
Chicago	1,698,575	304	26	330

The Disabled Wilson Liner Buffalo.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Wilson Line steamer Buffalo, Capt. Loveridge, which left New York Aug. 17 for Hull, and which, as before reported, was spoken Aug. 28 in latitude 49, longitude 13, with a broken shaft, expecting to be able to proceed on Aug. 31, passed Lizard Head to-day displaying the signal denoting that the vessel was not under control.

MISS EASTWICK SUBJECT TO HALLUCINATIONS

Mind of Woman Arrested for London Forgery Said to be Affected.

Her Brother Says that Since a Severe Illness She Has Imagined Herself Immensely Wealthy.

Marie Josephine Eastwick, the young Philadelphia woman who was arraigned in the Guildhall Police Court, London, Monday on a charge of having raised a certificate of Canadian Pacific stock from 5 to 1,000 shares, has two brothers living in this city, and is well known at the Waldorf-Astoria, where she lived with her father during the Summer of 1900. Miss Eastwick's brothers are Edward P. Eastwick, Jr., and G. S. Eastwick of the Eastwick Engineering Company, Limited, of New York, Havana, and New Orleans. The brothers have not received from their father or their elder sister, Hulda, both of whom were with Miss Marie, any particulars of their younger sister's arrest. All the information they have on the subject is what they have obtained from the cable dispatches in the newspapers.

Edward P. Eastwick, Jr., when seen yesterday, said his sister's act was clearly attributable to hysterical insanity, from which she had suffered periodically for three years past.

"Three years ago," said Mr. Eastwick, "my sister had a severe attack of typhoid fever. She regained her physical health, but has since been subject at intervals to hallucinations. The form which these hallucinations took was that she was an immensely wealthy woman and destined to make her mark as a financier. She did have considerable money of her own, left her by her grandfather on her mother's side, and I know that she did speculate in Wall Street while visiting in New York. But to what extent her speculations went none of us knows. My impression is that there were usually unfortunate. You see she was not insane to the extent that would justify proceedings to have her committed.

"In fact, before she left for Europe, about eighteen months ago, she was supposed to have been entirely cured. Yet her family felt the necessity of keeping her under watch for fear of a recurrence of her malady, and it was for this reason that both her father and sister remained with her. She had the very best specialists which this country affords, among them being Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia and Dr. Stern of the Hartford Retreat. They were both hopeful that there would be no recurrence of her hallucinations. It seems there was.

"Her act was clearly that of a crazy woman. I doubt very much that the forgery of the certificate was made with the skill which the dispatches state, but even so, if she had been sane she must have known that detection was inevitable, since there is a record easily accessible of every certificate of railroad stock in existence, and inquiry in such a transaction as she figured in was a mere matter of ordinary business precaution."

"Have you asked the State Department to interest itself in your sister's case?"

"No; I don't think that will be at all necessary. I think the English physicians who examine her will quickly ascertain that she was irresponsible. But, of course, if there should be any necessity for expert testimony from this country we will be able to furnish plenty of it from eminent specialists."

PRESIDENT'S DAY AT BUFFALO.

Mr. and Mrs. McKinley Will Leave Canton To-day and Visit the Pan-American Fair To-morrow.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 3.—President and Mrs. McKinley attended the county fair this afternoon. It was children's day, and hundreds of little ones from all over the county were present. Preparations for the start for Buffalo in the morning and for a two weeks' trip made this a busy day at the McKinley home. The start for Buffalo will be made at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning over the Pennsylvania lines to Cleveland via Alliance. The train will be a special one, and it is scheduled to reach Buffalo at 4:55 to-morrow afternoon.

The President's party will consist of the President, Mrs. McKinley, maid and nurse, Misses Mary and Ida Barber of Canton, and Miss Sarah Duncan of Cleveland, nieces of President and Mrs. McKinley; Secretary to the President Cortelyou, Dr. Rixey, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Latta, two of the executive stenographers.

On Thursday the President will take part in the exercises of President's Day at the Pan-American Exposition, which will include an address by the President. On Friday the President and party will be taken to Niagara Falls, and will return to the Exposition in the afternoon in time for a brief reception. The party will leave Buffalo about 10 o'clock Saturday morning and reach Cleveland about 8 in the afternoon.

In Cleveland the President will be the guest of Col. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick until Tuesday, when they will go to the home of Senator and Mrs. Hanna for the remainder of the week. The President will participate in the exercises incident to the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. They probably will return to Canton on Saturday, Sept. 14, to remain a few days, after which they will return to Washington.

Tug Ran Down Rowboat; Girl Drowned.

The tugboat William H. Vanderbilt ran down a rowboat in the North River last night off Leroy Street. Susan Holmes, sixteen years old, of 110 King Street, was drowned, and her two companions, James Eagleton, eighteen years old, of 164 West Sixty-fifth Street, and Thomas Sherry, seventeen years old, of Fourth Street and Luke's Place, Brooklyn, were rescued by the crew of the tugboat. Pilot William Sandlovel, twenty-six years old, of 133 Sixty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, was arrested by the police of the Charles Street Station.

Train Kills a Congressman's Wife.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 3.—Mrs. S. S. Barney of West Bend, wife of Congressmen S. S. Barney of the Fifth District, and Mrs. W. H. Ramsey, Sr., of Port Washington, wife of a former State Bank Controller, were killed by a Northwestern train to-day one mile south of Port Washington station. The women were driving across the track and the train struck them.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, winds variable.

The weather will be generally fair to-day and Thursday east of the Mississippi River, except near the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, where local thunderstorms are probable. In the West the weather will be partly cloudy, with showers to-day in the Northwest, the Central Rocky Mountain region, and the extreme Southwest, probably continuing to-morrow over the two latter districts.

On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be light and mostly northeasterly, becoming variable; on the Gulf Coast light and variable, and on the Great Lakes light and variable, though mostly north to east to-day over the upper portion.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light northeasterly winds, becoming variable, and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		THE TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	71	67	69
6 A. M.	70	67	68
9 A. M.	77	74	78
12 M.	83	76	83
3 P. M.	80	76	82
6 P. M.	78	78	76
9 P. M.	76	72	72
12 P. M.	74	71	70

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	74¾
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date, 1900	73
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	69

The thermometer registered 67 degrees at 8 A. M. and 72 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 78 degrees at 1:30 P. M. and the minimum 65 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 80 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

STRIKERS DESERT TO RETURN TO THE MILLS

One Hundred and Twenty-five Men Resume Work in Pittsburg.

Steel Trust Makes Gains In Several Plants—Mayor Black Issues a Proclamation to Strikers.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 3.—Developments today in the steel strike show decided gains for the manufacturers. The accession of thirty-two skilled men to the Star plant, the increased production at the Painter and the Lindsay & McCutcheon Mills, the defection from the strikers' ranks of seventy-five machinists and pipe cutters at the Continental Tube Works and fifty at the Pennsylvania Tube Works, the importation of twelve men to the Monessen steel hoop mill, and the installation of three mills on night turns at the Clark Mill last night all point to an early resumption all along the line, as viewed by the steel officials.

The Amalgamated officials, however, make the claim that everything is progressing satisfactorily, and say that much of the supposed advantage of the manufacturers is bluff and cannot be made good. As an instance they cite the Lindsay & McCutcheon plant, where the company claims to have as many men at work as it can accommodate and turning out merchantable product. The Amalgamated people claim that James Hurley, Vice President of the First District, visited the Lindsay & McCutcheon Mill to-day in the guise of a roller seeking work. He made an inspection of the mill, and according to his report there are thirty men at work, six of whom are skilled. The strikers also claim that at the Monessen plant the product turned out last week amounted to 250,900 pounds, whereas before the strike the daily output was 100,000 pounds.

The thirty-two men taken into the Star plant this morning came from Philadelphia and are said to be all skilled workmen. The coming of the new men was a complete surprise to the strikers and pickets, and when they saw a small army of workers, accompanied by another army of policemen, making for the main entrance of the plant, so great was their surprise that not a single picket made an effort to intercept them. They simply stood by and watched the largest body of imported men since the strike march into the plant to take their places.

When the whistle blew at the Continental Tube Works in this city this morning seventy-five machinists and pipe cutters entered the plant, and simultaneously fifty others returned to work at the Pennsylvania Tube Works, adjoining. General Manager Latshaw of the Pennsylvania Tube Company stated that when the machinists completed the new furnace the company expected to start the plant in full. He anticipated no trouble whatever.

Matters at McKeesport to-night are quiet and to all appearances unchanged. Strikers point to the fact that the machinists who were persuaded yesterday to leave the National Tube Works did not go in to-day as a victory for them. The much-talked-of start of the Demmler plant is still being discussed, and the attempt to start is now scheduled for the latter part of the week. The management claim that the only thing holding them back is adequate protection for the workers, a full complement of whom they say are ready to go in. Mayor Black is still holding back his final answer to the request for police protection, but to-night he issued a proclamation to "the workingmen of McKeesport." He says:

"The eyes of the country are on McKeesport.

"I have maintained all along that there would be no disorder, and still have confidence in the workingmen. Use no undue zeal in keeping men out of the Demmler mill, for I have heard it will be started this week.

"The venal Eastern press has exaggerated and distorted every trifling occurrence here into riot, and injured the town. Any violence would be the signal for application of the infamous principle of government by injunction and would divorce the support of loyal laboring men outside of the Amalgamated Association. Violence never won a strike. No right can be gained by lawbreaking.

"I feel no uneasiness, but issue this proclamation to keep you cool-headed. Use all caution possible to preserve order that the hot-headed element, if there be one, may be easily controlled.

"With the sanction of President Shaffer."

The report from Canal Dover is to the effect that although District Manager Cline promised yesterday that four mills would be fired up this morning, only one mill, a small thirty-four-inch sheet mill, was fired. The strikers claim this was caused by the desertion of nine of the non-union men who returned to Vandergrift, from which place they came last Sunday. Manager Cline would make no statement, except to deny that there were any desertions and to say that the situation was unchanged.

Amalgamated leaders in Pittsburg do not believe there will be any investigation of the charges made by Mr. Hickey at Milwaukee. Secretary Williams said to-day that if a committee should come here for the purpose it would not be received by the Amalgamated officials. President Shaffer, it is said, to-day received many indorsements of his course, and encouragement to remain firm.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Charles H. Boice, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, is assigned to the Seventh Cavalry. He will report to the commanding officer at Fort Columbus for temporary duty, and, upon the completion thereof, will join his proper station.

First Lieut. Hilde Olin, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, is assigned to the Thirtieth Infantry. He will report to the commanding officer at Fort Columbus for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his proper station.

Assignments in the Artillery Corps of officers recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 1:

First Lieut. George Hubbard, to the One Hundred and Ninth Company, Coast Artillery. He will report to the commanding officer at Fort Preble for temporary duty, and, upon the completion thereof, will join his proper station.

First Lieut. Edward Hill, to the Seventy-seventh Company, Coast Artillery. He will report to the commanding officer at Fort Monroe for temporary duty, and, upon the completion thereof, he will join his proper station.

Lieut. Col. Charles Morton, Eighth Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Walla Walla for temporary duty, upon the completion of which he will join his regiment.

Major Crosby P. Miller, Quartermaster, will proceed to San Francisco in time to assume charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department in that city, Oct. 1, to relieve Major Oscar F. Long, Quartermaster.

Transfers: Capt. Frank B. Andrus, from the Fourth Infantry to the Twenty-seventh Infantry; Capt. Herbert O. Williams, from the Twenty-seventh Infantry to the Fourth Infantry, Company G. Capt. Williams will remain on duty with the Twenty-seventh Infantry until Nov. 1, when he will join his proper station.

Transfers in the Fifteenth Cavalry: Capt. William T. Johnston, from Troop F to Troop G, Capt. Howard R. Hickok, from Troop G to Troop F.

The following-named officers are relieved from recruiting duty: Major Levi P. Hunt, Thirteenth Cavalry; Capt. Joseph E. Cusack, Twelfth Cavalry; Capt. Ralph Harrison, Second Cavalry; Capt. William T. Wilder, Eleventh Infantry; Capt. Elisha S. Benton, Artillery Corps; First Lieut. Herman W. Schull, Artillery Corps. Major Hunt and Capts. Cusack, Harrison, and Wilder will join their proper stations. Capt. Benton will join the Forty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery, at Havana.

The following-named officers are detailed to represent the Medical Deparimept of the army at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, Sept. 16 to 20: Major William P. Kendall, Surgeon; Capt. Edward L. Munson, Assistant Surgeon.

Capt. William L. Geary, Commissary, in addition to his present duties, will relieve Capt. Arthur M. Edwards, Commissary, of his duties as Commissary of the camps at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Col. Amos S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General, will proceed to New York City on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Navy.

Commander C. H. Arnold is ordered to the New York yard.

Lieuts. R. D. Hasbrouck, C. Wells, E. L. Bisset, L. M. Nulton, and H. O. Stickney are detached from the Solace and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. F. H. Brumby is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. H. K. Benham is detached from the Bureau of Equipment and ordered to duty as Inspector of Equipment of the Newport News Ship Building and Dry Dock Company.

Lieut. G. S. Lincoln is detached from the torpedo station upon completion of his course and ordered to the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Ensign H. L. Collins is detached from the Solace and ordered home; he has two months' leave, at the expiration of which his resignation will be accepted.

Assistant Surgeon E. Thompson is detached from the Solace and ordered home to wait orders.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Admiral Remey, in command of the Asiatic Station, has advised the Navy Department that he is on a tour of the southern islands of the Philippines. As the Brooklyn is having her new battery installed, the Admiral temporarily has transferred his flag to the General Alava.

The transport Grant left Nagasaki Aug. 31 for San Francisco.

The transport Ingalls has arrived at Gibraltar.

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CHINESE BURNED TO DEATH

Three Lost Their Lives in an Early Morning Fire in Chinatown.

They Were American Citizens and Enemies to the Highbinders—Fire Started in a Restaurant.

There were all sorts of rumors afloat in Chinatown last night concerning the origin of the fire of the morning in 16 Pell Street, where three Chinamen lost their lives. The fact that seemed to lend color to some of the rumors was this: One of the dead Chinamen, Sing Que, was the most important witness against the highbinders indicted a year ago for the murder of Ah Fee, a member of the opposing organization, the Chee Kung Tong, or Chinese Free Masons.

Tom Lee, the leader of the Masons, was reported to be in secret conclave with his brother Masons, making arrangements for the sending back to China of the bodies of the dead men and deciding upon the steps to be taken in tracing the origin of the fire. The police of the Elizabeth Street Station, however, scouted the idea that the highbinders were responsible for the fire.

It was purely accidental, they said, and it was only a coincidence that a Mason witness against a Highbinder had perished. They said, however, that Won Got, head of the Highbinders, had visited the station house, where the bodies of the three Chinamen lay, he laughed quietly as he saw the dead foes of his order.

The white men who live in Chinatown and the neighborhood called attention to a peculiar fact concerning the dead men. There were before the fire of yesterday morning six Chinese voters in New York. The three Chinamen who lost their lives were of the six. And these three were followers of "Tom" Foley.

The fire itself occurred some time after 7 o'clock in the morning. The ground floor of the building, 16 Pell Street, is occupied by a Chinese grocer. Above it was the Chinese restaurant of Hung Far Low & Co. The two upper floors were used by the Masons. On the third were their meeting room and sleeping quarters. Above, on the top floor, was the Joss and a small sleeping room.

The fire started in the restaurant on the second floor and spread rapidly up through the building. Chinatown got its first warning of what was happening when Moy Man, a Mason, sleeping on the third floor, was awakened by the smoke and flame. He ran to a window at the front of the building.

"Fo Chu," he yelled.

In a moment a score of heads were stuck out of the windows of near-by buildings.

"Fo Chu," responded a chorus of voices.

Then a white man on the sidewalk translated for the benefit of the police.

"Fire!" he yelled.

Then pandemonium reigned in Chinatown. Out from the burning building Chinamen came climbing down the fire escapes to the street. Some of them got out through a projection running through to Bayard Street. Others, afraid to venture further, stood on the little iron balconies in front of the building wailing aloud.

Smoke got into the buildings adjoining on either side, and the tenants of these hurried out. Soon Chinatown's white women were on the streets in Chinese-American undress. A number of them, deserted by their Chinese spouses, remained in the buildings in a faint until carried out by the firemen later.

Just before the engines came a Chinaman appeared on the balcony of the third floor, and at the shouts of those in the street below, leaped to the pavement. His body turned in the air and he struck on his head. He lay quite still. It was Sing Sue. When Truck No. 9 arrived its Lieutenant, George Ford, turned in a third alarm, as the fire seemed likely to spread through the flimsy neighborhood. Up the gaudily decorated front of the building Capt. John Howe led his men upon their ladders. As they climbed, firemen below played hose upon them, as the smoke and flame were coming from all the front windows.

The first entrance was made upon the fourth floor. In the joss house the men of the ladder company stumbled across the bodies of two Chinamen. One of them lay with an arm stretched up to the shrine of the joss. The other lay with his face in six inches of water. These had evidently crept out from their bunks in a rear room.

It is believed that they were stupefied with opium or else they would have made their escape. Artificial respiration was tried by the firemen at first and later by an ambulance surgeon, but without avail. These two were Lee Chung Gong, fifty-two years old, and Sen Yu Ching, thirty-nine years old.

By the time the firemen had gotten the fire under control, practically the entire building was gutted. The gorgeous trappings of the Joss House were destroyed. The little niches where food was deposited for the feast of the gods had lost their ornaments, and the gaudy signs and banners on the building's front and in the hallway leading to the restaurant were torn and smirched. The entire damage was estimated at $8,000.

SUSPENSION FOR POLICEMAN.

Patrolman Walsh, Rockaway's ex-Chief, in Trouble—Arrested for Entering a Woman's Room.

Policeman Thomas Walsh of the Delancey Street Station was yesterday suspended from duty by Police Commissioner Murphy. He was arrested last Friday night in Rockaway, where it is alleged he entered the room of a young woman while he was intoxicated.

Instead of being arraigned before a Magistrate in Rockaway, the policeman was taken to Police Headquarters, Manhattan, where the case was laid before Commissioner Murphy. When the policeman entered the room of the young woman she became so frightened that she ran to the police station. Three patrolmen were sent to the house, and finding the policeman there they took him into custody.

At the Delancey Street Station last night the Sergeant on duty admitted that Policeman Walsh was suspended, but he said that he did not know the nature of the complaint.

Policeman Walsh was formerly Chief of Police of Rockaway. He became a policeman of this city when consolidation was effected. He lives at 238 Central Avenue, Rockaway.

American Woman Hurt in Switzerland.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Geneva says that in a railway accident at Neuveville, Canton of Berne, Monday, Miss Walther, an American, had her skull fractured and one of her legs broken.

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It has elements of originality and power, and is, above all, profoundly interesting. It possesses the great quality of interpreting American life from an intelligent American point of view—a process very much rarer than most people think.—MR. HAMILTON W. MABIE IN "THE OUTLOOK."

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OUTING Yachting Number

THE September issue just out will tell you all you want to know about the *America's* Cup Races, Sir Thomas Lipton, English and American Yachting, and International Rifle Match Shooting. Besides, it will rejoice the heart of out-of-door people. :: ::

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Annual Report of the New York, Ontario and Western—President Fowler Optimistic.

The annual report of the New York, Ontario and Western for the year ended June 30 last was published yesterday. The income account had already been made public. Of dividend prospects, President Fowler says it is hoped that the position of the company is gradually approaching the time when some annual return on its share capital can be begun and continued. He does not, however, hold out much prospect of dividends in the immediate future. In explanation he says:

It is essential that the train loads shall be increased and the line further improved and its equipment augmented. With these objects in view, the track is being strengthened and heavier rails purchased and laid. Many light bridges are being replaced by heavier ones. Heavier engines have displaced lighter locomotives, and cars of greater capacity are being provided. The company's surplus earnings have been expended upon these and other additions and improvements and in loans to the coal companies, and it will be necessary for some time in the future to continue to some extent the policy heretofore pursued, otherwise gross earnings could not have been so largely increased, nor would occasion have arisen at this time for discussing the disposition of net earnings.

The property has steadily advanced from a condition which by many competent persons was considered almost hopeless a decade ago, to the present time, when the amount of the annual net earnings fully equals the sum of the gross revenue at that time.

Not only had the railway to be reconstructed and its equipment renewed, but its traffic had, to a great extent, to be created and new sources of revenue found. Its disadvantages as to grades can probably never be fully overcome, except in the direction of strengthening the line for the heaviest motive powers in use, and such freight equipment as will enable the company to increase its train loads to something approaching the standard of its more favorably located competitors.

These statements are considered of special importance because recently there have been rumors to the effect that certain minority stockholders would endeavor to force a declaration of dividends on the common stock, the operation of the property being entirely in the hands of a voting trust.

Arthur L. Meyer Honored.

Arthur L. Meyer, who recently was elected to the Presidency of the South Shore

NEW SAIL FOR SHAMROCK

Successful Trial with the Big Mainsail Used on the Other Side.

MORE HOPEFUL OF VICTORY

Based on Fact that the Challenger Was Built to Beat a Boat Ten Minutes Faster than the Columbia.

A picture that would gladden the heart of any sailorman and make a photographer leave his happy home, so to speak, was the Shamrock II. yesterday as she swept majestically along off the Highlands of Navesink at a seven-knot clip. Towering above her shapely green hull was the biggest mainsail and clubtopsail ever set upon a ninety-footer, and a pearly white balloon jibtopsail, with a sheen on it like a silken gown, that caught every breath of the light breeze.

It was a sail-stretching and sail-drilling spin for the challenger, and it proved a very satisfactory one of its kind.

Sir Thomas Lipton and his party left Newport after midnight on Monday, and the steam yacht Erin did not arrive at her Sandy Hook anchorage until 11:16 yesterday morning. Capt. Mathews brought her back outside Long Island, and they had good weather and smooth water all the way.

Under the direction of Navigator Hamilton, the crew of the Shamrock turned to early in the morning and began bending another mainsail, one that had been used on the other side in the yacht's trials on the Clyde, and which Sir Thomas declared was a better one than that used here for the past week. The sail was bent and hoisted by 12:30, and it is unquestionably a finely made and splendidly setting piece of duck. It has three battens in the leach, like the other, and it set perfectly on the head and luff.

Soon after the mainsail was set a big club topsail was mast-headed and after luncheon Sir Thomas Lipton, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Jameson, Mr. Watson, who designed the yacht; Mr. Denny, who built her; Mr. Ratsey, who made her sails, and Commodore Hilliard of the Royal Clyde Club boarded the Shamrock from the Erin's launch.

At 2 P. M. the yacht slipped her mooring and filled away on the starboard tack in a light breeze from the east-northeast. A medium-sized jibtopsail was carried over the jib and staysail.

CHALLENGER'S SAILORS DRILLED.

Trimming sheets down flat after passing the point of the Hook, the Shamrock stepped off at an eight-knot clip at once, working her way out to sea with a fair tide under her lee. Three tacks brought her to the entrance to Gedney's channel, and it took her only nine minutes to sail its full length, one and one-eighth miles. As she came out by the last buoy the steam pilot boat New York saluted her with her steam siren. Going about to the port tack after clearing the channel, Capt. Sycamore kept the yacht going in the light breeze down the Jersey coast.

She was still on the port tack, carrying the same sail at 3:07, off Seabright, when she was put about, and a series of sail drills began. Seven men climbed out on the bowsprit, while twelve manned the balloon jibtopsail halliards. The small jibtopsail then came down. It was stowed on the bowsprit in about forty seconds. The next moment the ballooner in stops was being passed out and snapped on the stay, so that in less than four minutes after the orders were given, the great sail was set, and its sheet trimmed down. Manager Jameson watched every move made by the crew, and with Designer Watson noted critically the set of every sail.

At 3:25 the staysail and jib were taken in to allow the ballooner to draw, and at the same time the yacht was kept off for home. Under this sail she was doing about seven knots in the smooth water. The breeze was not over five knots in strength.

At 3:50 Capt. Sycamore jibed her to starboard, the ballooner came tumbling down on the bowsprit, to be caught by seven pair of hands and passed inboard in a jiffy. In a few moments a larger ballooner was sent up in stops, and broken out. It was a beauty, and no mistake.

Suddenly sixteen men grabbed the after end of the spinnaker boom and ran forward with it, while others hoisted the sail up to the masthead from the fore hatch. In just three and one-half minutes from the time the order was given the beautiful linen sail was set, its thirty cloths gleaming in the sunlight like silk.

This sail was evidently the same one that was set the other day. Mr. Jameson ordered it down after it had been set ten minutes, and the yacht was then hauled closer to the wind, and headed for Gedney's Channel. She made good time from there to her mooring in Sandy Hook Bay, where she made fast at 5:30 for the night.

Sir Thomas Lipton upon his return said: "It was a very satisfactory day's work, considering that we started so late. How do you like the new mainsail?" he asked. "We used it on the other side, and we think it is better than the other one. We were very cordially entertained at Newport yesterday by the New York Yacht Club members at Commodore Ledyard's house. Much as I should have liked to have seen more of Newport—for it is a very pretty place—I was unable to do so at this time. I don't think I ever saw such a fine fleet of steam yachts as those that came out to see the Constitution and Columbia race."

When asked what he thought of the race, Sir Thomas said: "We rather expected to see the Columbia win. The breeze was light, but I think the Shamrock would have done very well under those conditions. The Shamrock will go out again to-morrow about 11 o'clock in charge of Mr. Jameson."

Mr. Ratsey, who saw the two American boats sail off Newport, seemed quite pleased with the result. He is satisfied that the Columbia is the best boat of the two. "Our boat is ready to race to-morrow if need be," said he.

It was stated on good authority yesterday that the Shamrock's people, knowing that the yacht was built to beat one ten minutes faster than the Columbia, now feel positive that their yacht can win the Cup, since the Constitution has failed to defeat the older yacht.

CUP YACHTS DID NOT RACE.

Constitution's Sails Again Changed—Much Concern Over New Boat's Poor Showing.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—The Cup Challenge Committee of the New York Yacht Club decided not to send the Constitution and the Columbia out to race to-day as had been originally intended. There were two excellent reasons for this, the first being the probability of another day without any wind and the second that W. Butler Duncan wished to overhaul the Constitution thoroughly before she went to the line again. So surprised are all connected with the Constitution at the unsatisfactory showing she has made since she was hauled out for cleaning at Bristol, that a diver was engaged to-day to examine her bottom for obstructions to her speed. He spent a couple of hours under water and reported that he could discover nothing amiss.

Nat Herreshoff spent several hours aboard the Constitution altering her trim. The new mainsail, which was bent at Bristol when the boat was overhauled for these trial races, was unbent and the old mainsail, which she carried when she first came out, was substituted in its place. It will be recalled that this was the sail with which she gained her early victories, and it is hoped that with this she will perform more creditably on the morrow.

The Cup Committee does not wish to select the defender in a hurry. It wishes to have the question of superiority settled definitely. Therefore a race every day this week will in all probability be sailed. It is understood that Nat Herreshoff will be aboard in all the future trials.

INDEPENDENCE'S LAST SAIL.

Thomas W. Lawson's Yacht in Exhibition Race for Benefit of Boston Sightseers.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—The yacht Independence practically went out of commission this afternoon, after she had raced over a course in Massachusetts Bay and beaten a fleet of fishermen ten miles on a twenty-five-mile course. The race was in almost ideal conditions, a twelve-knot breeze in a smooth sea. She went out to make good Mr. Lawson's promise to Boston people that he would race the Independence off this port. Fishermen and excursionists saw the yacht as she tried her speed against the best fishermen which go out of this port, and it was like a thoroughbred against a drayhorse.

In the early morning the Independence was towed out to Boston Light, where, casting off lines, she sailed back and forth for some time, dodging in and out about the big schooners which had a cloud of canvas set aloft. When the fishermen were started in their classes at noon the Independence went over last, but was in the lead in an hour, although the first-class schooners had nearly twenty minutes start of her. She had finished her race beyond the vision of the fishermen, owing to a light haze, while the first-class schooners were running for the second mark. Then the Independence sailed down the ship channel to Hull and was towed to her berth beside the tender Penokee, there to await the disposition of her owner, Mr. Lawson. It is believed she will be dry-docked for dismantling next week. Capt. Haff had her wheel during to-day's sail. Her crew handled the sails smartly, as if it were an actual race, and they showed the same gameness that was the feature of their work during the Newport series against the Columbia and the Constitution.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks, Beaten by Chicago, Now Repose in Last Place—Two Games in Brooklyn.

The loss of yesterday's baseball game to Chicago places the New Yorks in last place, a position toward which they have been swiftly drifting for the last two months. As the Cincinnatis failed to play, Chicago goes into sixth place, after occupying the last position for nearly four months. Curiously enough, the Chicagos started to better their average at the expense of New York by starting the New Yorks on their downward journey with five straight victories over them on the last Western trip.

Al Maul, at one time a successful pitcher, was tried by the New York yesterday. He was hit rather freely, but did not receive the best of support. Doyle's batting was the feature of the contest. Out of five times at bat he hit the ball safely each time, two of the hits being for two bases. McBride also batted strongly. A safe hit of his tallied a run in the sixth inning, and in the ninth inning he made a home run, but no one was on base at the time. The batting by the rest of the New Yorks was, as usual, rather weak with men on bases. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Hartzel, lf.	3	1	2	0	0
McBride, rf.	1	3	1	0	0	Green, cf.	1	0	4	0	0
V. Hall, c.	1	0	7	1	0	Dexter, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	1	3	6	0	Doyle, 1b.	2	5	7	1	1
Strang, 3b.	0	1	0	3	1	Raymer, ss.	0	1	5	3	1
Murphy, 2b.	1	1	1	3	3	Childs, 2b.	0	2	0	6	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	15	0	0	Hickey, 3b.	2	1	1	0	1
Warner, c.	1	0	4	1	0	Kahoe, c.	0	1	5	1	0
Maul, p.	0	0	2	0	5	Menefee, p.	1	1	1	0	0
Total.	4	10	27	18	4	Total.	10	14	27	10	3

Chicago.	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	4	0	0	—10
New York.	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	—	4

Earned runs—New York, 2; Chicago, 4. First base by errors—New York, 2; Chicago, 3. Left on bases—New York, 10; Chicago, 9. Bases on balls—Off Maul, 2; off Menefee, 2. Struck out—By Maul, 2; by Menefee, 2. Home run—McBride. Two-base hits—Murphy, Doyle, 2. Sacrifice hits—Raymer and Green. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Strang, 2. Hit by pitcher—Maul, 2. Wild pitches—Maul, 2. Passed ball—Warner. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BROOKLYN WON AND LOST.

The baseball teams of Brooklyn and St. Louis split even on a two-game series at Washington Park yesterday, Brooklyn winning the first. The local team obtained its victory by a fine rally in the fifth inning, when five base hits in addition to Dahlen's three bagger scored five runs. Donovan was in excellent form, and after the fifth inning scarcely a hit was made from his delivery. He also placed nine strike-outs to his credit.

The Brooklyns took the lead in the fifth inning of the second game by hammering Murphy's curves hard, and had the victory apparently safe up to the ninth inning, when the visitors bunched two doubles and three singles and won out. Scores:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	0	1	0	0	Keeler, rf.	2	1	3	0	0
Heidrick, cf.	0	2	2	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	1	4	2	1	0
Donovan, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Dolan, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Wallace, ss.	1	2	2	0	1	Kelley, 1b.	1	2	9	0	0
Kruger, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	2	3	1	0
Schriver, 1b.	1	0	7	0	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Padden, 2b.	0	2	1	1	1	Farrell, c.	0	2	10	2	0
Ryan, c.	0	1	7	1	0	Donovan, p.	2	2	0	1	0
Powell, p.	0	0	1	2	0						
*Nichols	0	0	0	0	0						
Total.	3	8	26	8	2	Total.	8	16	27	8	0

*Batted for Powell in the ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	5	1	0	1	0	1	—8

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 7. Two-base hit—Padden. Three-base hits—Wallace, Dahlen. Home run—Dahlen. Stolen bases—Burkett, Heidrick, Kruger, Keeler, Daly. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 7. Double play—Sheckard and Kelley. First base on balls—By Donovan, 3. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Daly. Hit by pitched ball—By Donovan, 1. Struck out—by Donovan, 9; by Powell, 5. Umpire—Mr. Nash. Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	4	1	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	1	3	0	0
Heidrick, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	1	2	0	0	1
Donovan, rf.	3	1	2	0	0	Dolan, cf.	0	2	3	0	0
Wallace, ss.	0	2	3	3	1	Kelley, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0
Kruger, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0	Daly, 2b.	2	1	1	1	1
Schriver, 1b.	0	3	13	2	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	1	3	5	1
Padden, 2b.	0	0	2	5	1	Irwin, 3b.	0	0	3	1	0
Nichols, c.	0	1	2	2	0	Ahearn, c.	1	2	3	2	0
Murphy, p.	1	2	1	1	0	Newton, p.	1	1	1	4	0
						Kitson, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	8	14	27	14	2	Total.	7	10	27	14	3

St. Louis.	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	—8	
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	—7	

Earned runs—St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 5. Two-base hits—Burkett, Schriver, (2.) Murphy, Sheckard, Dolan, (2.) Three-base hits—Wallace, Sheckard. Stolen bases—Donovan, Dolan. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Brooklyn, 6. Double plays—Newton, Dahlen and Kelley; Wallace, Padden and Schriver, Schriver and Wallace. Sacrifice hits—Heidrick, (2.) Irwin. First base on balls—By Murphy, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Kitson, 1. Struck out—By Newton, 3; by Murphy, 2. Passed ball—Ahearn, 1. Wild pitch—Newton, 1. Umpire—Mr. Nash. Time of game—One hour and 40 minutes.

At Boston.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	Davis, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	1	7	1	0	Clarke, lf.	1	1	5	0	0
Demont, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0	Beaum't, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Cooley, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Wagner, ss.	2	1	3	3	1
Hamilton, cf.	0	1	6	0	0	Bransf'ld, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0
Lowe, 3b.	0	2	1	0	0	Ritchey, 2b.	0	2	2	2	0
Long, ss.	0	0	4	4	0	Leach, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Kittredge, c.	0	1	3	1	0	O'Connor, c.	0	1	4	0	0
Dineen, p.	0	1	0	0	0	Phillippi, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Total.	2	8	27	8	0	Total.	5	9	27	8	1

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2	
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	—5	

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2. Two-base hits—Hamilton, Wagner. Stolen bases—Davis, Bransfield. Double play—Long, Demont, and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Dineen, 3; off Phillippi, 1. Struck out—By Dineen, 3; by Phillippi, 2. Time—One hour and forty-six minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P.C
Pittsburg	65	41	.613	Boston	53	59	.473
Philadelphia	65	47	.580	Chicago	48	68	.414
Brooklyn	64	49	.566	Cincinnati	43	62	.410
St. Louis	61	53	.535	New York	43	63	.406

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Pittsburg in New York.
Cincinnati in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Boston.
Chicago in Philadelphia.

American League Games.

At Detroit.—Washington, 4; Detroit, 2; (ten innings.

At Milwaukee.—Baltimore, 10; Milwaukee, 0; second game, Milwaukee, 6; Baltimore, 1.

At Cleveland.—Cleveland, 1; Boston, 0; second game, Cleveland, 4; Boston, 0.

At Chicago.—Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 2.

Eastern League Games.

At Hartford.—Brockton, 5; Hartford, 1; second game, Hartford, 2; Brockton, 1.

At Worcester.—Providence, 10; Worcester, 3.

At Buffalo.—Montreal, 5; Buffalo, 4.

New York State League Games.

At Binghamton.—Binghamton, 6; Schenectady, 2.

At Albany.—Albany, 4; Troy, 3.

Local Cricketers in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The cricketers of the Livingston Club of Staten Island began their first match of their tournament at Manheim against the Germantown Cricket Club to-day, but owing to a heavy fall of rain shortly after luncheon the match was abandoned after the home team had scored sixty-one runs for the loss of eight wickets. Both Cobb and Kelly played with the visiting team, and it was their effective bowling that brought the rapid retirement of the Germantown batsmen.

EAGER FOR GOLF HONORS

One Hundred and Forty Players Want the Championship.

RECORD-BREAKING NUMBER

Fifty-five Clubs Will Send Representatives to the Big Atlantic City Tournament Next Week.

One hundred and forty golfers in the United States believe that they are entitled to the amateur golf championship of America. At least that is the inference when that large number enters for the annual National championship, which will begin next Monday at the Atlantic City Country Club. The entries were announced yesterday by Secretary Robert B. Kerr, and while the number is the largest that has ever been received for a National championship in this country, it is a record breaker at the expense of quality. If half the names were eliminated from the list the absentees would never be missed, for they will have no influence in efforts to pick the winner. Fifty-five clubs are represented, twenty-three being in the metropolitan locality.

An interesting fact, as illustrating the abundance of new names, is that only thirteen of the qualifying thirty-two for championship honors last year are entered again. These all ought to get in the ranks once more, as they are among the strongest of this season's entries. They are Champion Travis, Findlay Douglas, runner-up last year, champion in 1898, and this year's favorite; James A. Stillman, E. M. Byers, A. L. Norris, Charles H. Seeley, who won the Connecticut championship in July; A. G. Lockwood of Boston, Percy R. Pyne, Charles Hitchcock, Jr., Louis Livingston, Jr., John Reid, Jr., Allan Kennaday, the New Jersey champion, and C. W. Richardson. Chicago shows up well with fifteen players, including Charles B. MacDonald; William Holabird, Jr., whose golf has been the sensation of the West this year; Bruce Smith, Harold Smith, a Princeton sophomore; Phelps B. Hoyt, the new Western champion, and Walter Egan.

The junior element is fairly represented although the collegians are not as numerous as in some past years. Louis P. Myers, who won the Massachusetts championship last week, is entered from the Fox Hills Club, Staten Island, his home being in this locality. There are a number of prominent absentees, including H. B. Hollins, Jr., the veteran James A. Tyng, Herbert M. Harriman, Quincy A. Shaw, Robert C. Watson, Jr., William McCawley, Reginald Brooks, and J. G. Averell. The tournament will be a spirited one, but the quality of the field shows no advance over last year, when the event was played at Garden City. The National Committee will meet to-day to make the drawings for the opening medal play round and fix the times of starting. The list of entries, by clubs, is:

St. Andrew's—John Reid, Jr., Archie Reid, Harry Walter, Jr., Stern.

Nassau Country—Findlay S. Douglas, John R. Maxwell, Jr., J. B. C. Tappan, T. D. Hooper.

Dyker Meadow—Daniel Chauncey, Alfred L. Norris.

Westbrook—C. L. Tappin, E. S. Knapp, Louis Livingston, Jr.

North Jersey—Archibald Graham.

Montclair—Allan Kennaday, T. T. Reid.

Hillside—Frank E. Talmage.

Shinnecock—C. Tiffany Richardson.

Fox Hills—J. J. Ward, C. Gunther, Louis P. Myers, W. L. Gunther, M. M. Singer.

Brooklawn—H. H. Knapp, Stephen H. Patterson.

Crescent Athletic—James Rhett, W. B. Rhett, H. S. Bowns, J. B. Adams, C. B. Van Brunt.

Deal—Irving C. Brokaw, George T. Brokaw, H. V. Croker, Frank Blen, Jr., Frank Croker.

Baltusrol—Capt. T. M. Horn, C. M. Hamilton, F. O. Rhinehart.

Ardsley—Edward M. Dalley.

Fairfield—Ralph C. Carroll.

Garden City—Walter J. Travis.

Powelton—W. J. Evans.

Essex County, Orange—Charles W. O'Connor.

Wee Burn—Charles H. Seeley, George A. Jenkins, Wyatt W. Taylor.

Seabright—Fred W. Menzies.

Tuxedo—Granville Kane, Bruce Price.

Tountakah—Marc M. Michael.

Lakewood—W. H. Davis, Jasper Lynch, Frank M. Freeman.

Princeton—Percy R. Pyne, 2d.

Broome County, Binghamton, N. Y.—Charles M. Adams.

Jefferson County, N. Y.—J. S. Baird.

Oakley Country—James J. Thorp, C. F. Trenelli, G. Franklin Wallard, George E. Barnard, A. J. Wellington.

Allston—A. C. Lockwood.

Wollaston—Charles B. Cory.

Newport—James A. Stillman, Richard Peters.

Lenox—Samuel Frothingham.

Misquamicut—J. D. Byers, Oliver Perin.

Berkshire Country—A. W. Moss, A. F. Smith.

Point Judith—George J. Cooke, Charles Hitchcock, Jr.

Huntington Valley—Clayton P. Dixon, Arthur H. Hemington, A. Smith, William F. Smith.

Atlantic City—Sidney Carpenter, H. P. Dixon, E. A. Darby, A. H. Chadbourne, G. S. Patterson, R. L. Moore.

Merion Cricket—Rodman E. Griscom, H. Kennedy Hill.

Philadelphia Cricket—Charles A. Potter, Charles P. Lineaweaver, James I. Lineaweaver, Joseph S. Clark, William Findlay Brown, A. W. Tillinghast, H. W. Ferris.

Aronimink—I. G. Darby, Harrison Townsend.

Richland—George A. Ormiston, H. Fownes, W. C. Fownes, W. C. Fownes, Jr., C. B. Fownes.

St. David's—George A. Krump, A. J. B. Gallagher.

Alleghany Country—John Morehead, O. D. Thompson, B. S. Horne, E. M. Byers, W. C. Carnegie, T. J. Loughlin.

Chicago.—Charles B. Macdonald, Fred R. Harlin.

Edgewater—J. E. Porter, W. S. Eyster, R. P. Nevin, Samuel Dalzell.

York Island Arsenal—John D. Cady.

Stokie Country—A. G. Bennett.

Glenview—Phelps B. Hoyt, F. D. Frazier, William Holabird, Jr.

Onwentsia—W. E. Egan, William Waller, Bruce D. Smith, Harold C. Smith.

Oil City—Dr. D. P. Fredericks, H. McSweeney.

Columbia, D. C.—Alexander Britton, L. W. Weaver, J. J. Wilber, J. W. McKinely, Dr. W. S. Harban, Dr. L. L. Harban.

Chevy Chase—William P. Hitt, F. Oden Horstman, O. McCammon, Hugo R. Johnstone, Fred O. Tyler.

Florida Country—M. B. MacDonald.

Mt. Anthony—Percy H. Jennings.

Wyoming Valley—A. O. Huntington.

Swannanoa, N. C.—William S. Brooke.

St. Louis Country—A. B. Lambert, R. McKittrick.

Watson Wins Club Championship.

Robert C. Watson, Jr., won the amateur championship of the Westbrook Golf Club, near Islip, L. I., in the annual competition on Labor Day. It was at thirty-six holes, scratch, and Watson only won by three strokes, scoring 173 to 176 for E. S. Knapp.

INDIANS ON THE GRIDIRON.

Practice Begins at Carlisle—An Eskimo a Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 3.—The Carlisle Indians made their initial appearance of the season on the home football field for practice this evening under Coach Warner's direction. The gridiron swarmed with candidates of mixed nationalities and physiques. A startling innovation appeared in the shape of a sturdy Eskimo lad of magnificent physical appearance, who is probably the first of his race to play football. Considering the heat the work was exceptionally hard, and including passing and falling on the ball, dummy tackling, and starting off from the line-up. The candidates numbered forty, and were all in the pink of condition.

There appeared to be a great dearth of giants of the Bemis Pierce type, but what was lacking in stature was compensated for in activity. Ruiz, the last year's substitute quarterback, works like a mass of steel springs, and Palmer, an old man, has brightened up wonderfully. Warner is, of course, worried over the possibility of some of his best men going back on him at the last moment, but thinks he will pull through with the development of new material. The prize game of the year with Cornell in the stadium at Buffalo will receive his best endeavors.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Sept. 3.—South Lake Linden suffered a fire loss last night of $50,000. Fire protection was inadequate.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Sept. 3.—The plant of the Lehigh Foundry Company at Fullerton, Penn., was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $50,000; insurance partial. The structure was new and was fully equipped, and 140 men were employed. The company will rebuild.

HANCOCK, Mich., Sept. 3.—Fire to-day destroyed the sawmills of the Armstrong-Thilman Company here. The loss is $100,000; partly insured. In addition to the buildings burned, the entire Summer's cut of hardwood, pine, and fine shed lumber was destroyed.

PENN YAN, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The grocery shop of Thomas Burns was destroyed by fire this morning. Surrounding property was also damaged considerably. The loss is placed at $15,000, with about $7,000 insurance. The fire is believed to have started from a defective electric light wire.

SHOOTING AT SEA GIRT.

District of Columbia Riflemen Take the Honors in the Team Matches.

The rifle shooters who represent the National Guard of the District of Columbia are simply running away with the team matches at the Sea Girt (N. J.) rifle ranges so far. Yesterday they added two more victories to their credit by winning the inter-State regimental and company matches. In the regimental match they were closely followed by the team from the Thirteenth Canadian Infantry and the Twelfth Regiment of New York. Each of these teams had a total of 540, but the Canadians, having made the better score at the larger range, secured second place.

The Canadians' score at the 500-yard range was an extraordinary piece of marksmanship. Private Skedden made a "possible," and he was closely followed by Major Mason and Lieut. Ross, each of whom scored 49. Major Mason had not shot in two years and entered simply to make up the team.

In the company team match there were eleven entries. The first team of Company A, Sixth Battalion of the District of Columbia, won this even with the score of 308. B Battery of Boston, Mass., was next with 291, and the First City Troop of Philadelphia was third with a total of 285.

The special match arranged for Monday and Tuesday of next week will be decided on a handicap basis, an allowance being made for the marksmen using military rifles.

GOLF CLUB MURDER CLUE.

Police After Two Men Who Asked Way to Clubhouse Late Saturday Night—Another Arrest.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 3.—A third man is in custody in connection with the murder of David Scott and John Stevens, at the Siwanoy Country Club, early on Sunday morning. He is Thomas Williams, a negro cook, who lives in Williamsbridge. He was arrested at 11:30 o'clock to-night by Detective Lynch and brought here. The detective is now out looking for another man whom he expects to secure before morning.

The police have learned that at 11 o'clock Saturday night two negroes made inquiry in this city as to how they could reach the golf clubhouse. The police say they obtained an excellent description of these men, but refuse to disclose the source of their information.

Wana Simms and Peter Buckenhoff, the men previously arrested on suspicion, were arraigned before the Coroner to-day and remanded.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Horace G. Burt, President of the Union Pacific Railway, Omaha; George W. Elkins, Philadelphia; ex-Congressman James Kerr, Pennsylvania, and J. A. Chanoge, London.

HOLLAND—Richard Talbot, Tuxedo; Russell B. Beale, New Zealand; Russell Bellamy, Newport; C. H. Elmendorf, Santa Fé, and the Rev. Dr T. De Witt Talmage, Washington.

IMPERIAL—H. C. Porter, San Francisco; Thomas Bruce, Philadelphia; E. R. Blagden, St. Louis, and E. A. Olivera, Buenos Ayres.

CAMBRIDGE—S. von Schoeler, Hamburg, and Heywood Cutting, Bay Shore.

GRAND—L. P. Rivers, Boston; G. H. Tackaberry, Buffalo, and Judge D. Macmillan, Canada.

GILSEY—Pope Sturgeon, St. Louis, and W. H. Jennings, Buffalo.

FIFTH AVENUE—A. P. Gorman, Jr., Maryland; James L. Norris, Washington; Capt. John N. Bofinger, St. Louis; ex-Gov. John T. Richards, Maine, and Gen. George S. Batchellor, Saratoga.

VICTORIA—Harold McCready, Pittsburg; M. B. Craig, Jacksonville, and C. N. Harry Barge, Deputy Governor, Curacoa, S. A.

HOFFMAN—F. G. Andrews, Richmond; Enrique Soler y Baro, Havana; H. S. Gioler, Honduras, and A. Marsh, San Francisco.

ALBEMARLE—R. C. McCormick, Seattle; Commander J. M. Hemphill, United States Navy, and Col. Henry May, Washington.

MANHATTAN—Harlan Page, Philadelphia; C. H. Duell, Commissioner of United States Patents, Syracuse; William D. Sloane, Lenox, and Martin A. Knapp, Commissioner of Labor, Washington.

PARK AVENUE—Capt. George W. Burr, United States Army, and J. Cox Wallington, Bermuda.

NETHERLAND—Maurice Wendell, Chicago; C. Lymington, Detroit; J. J. Crowley, Detroit, and James P. Boyd, Albany.

MURRAY HILL—D. R. Scott, Glasgow; J. G. Morgan, Winnipeg, and J. S. Foote, Omaha.

ASTOR—J. T. Peddie, Canadian Rifle Team, Montreal, and B. H. Kidder, United States Navy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Goll & Frank Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Kisslinger, gloves and hosiery; 87 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; J. Gilhooly, laces, ribbons, notions, and leather goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. E. Weber, laces; Broadway and Tenth Street; Holland House.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. M. Findlay, cloaks and suits; 335 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Shepard Co., Providence, R. I.; E. McGrath, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Normandie.

Drewry, Hughes & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; C. Drewry, white goods and woolens; 89 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Well, L. & Brother, Huntsville, Ohio; W. H. Well, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. C. Whitney, ribbons; R. MacDonnell, dry goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; S. G. Godfrey, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Normandie.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. H. Caldwell, cloaks, suits, and waists; 52 Franklin Street; Rossmore Hotel.

Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. L. Carter, laces; Rossmore Hotel.

Olson, S. C., Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; G. Vetter, furs; 258 Church Street; Criterion Hotel.

Burke, Fitzsimmons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Grove Brown, flannels; Hotel Navarre.

Cohen, M., Son & Co., Richmond, Va.; C. Cohen, notions; 89 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Horne-Stewart Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. E. Stewart, furnishing goods; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Miller, Daniel, Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Easter, dress goods and woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Frank, William, & Co., New Haven, Conn.; M. W. Frank, ladies' furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Johnson & Lorimer Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; C. L. Johnson, silks and dress goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Hergerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Muneer, muslin underwear, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; D. England, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

White, H. S., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Fletcher, notions and small wares, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Ury & Mendelsohn Brothers, Gloversville, N. Y.; G. Ury, cloaks; Holland House.

Burrows & Sanborn, Lynn, Mass.; C. S. Sanborn, carpets, cloaks, suits, waists, and muslin underwear; Holland House.

Bell Brothers, Olean, N. Y.; G. F. Bell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; W. E. Malley, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, jewelry, stationery, art goods, and trimmings; Miss B. Rubenstein, millinery and ruchings; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Kline, Eppihimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; F. M. Rieser, silks and dress goods; Holland House.

Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; N. H. Studley, cloaks; 52 Franklin Street.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; S. R. Jonup, boys' clothings; Hotel Vendome.

Robeson, F. K., & Brother, Champaign, Ill.; F. K. Robeson, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Haskett & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Drysdale, hosiery; Hotel Navarre.

Sh

The Wanamaker Store

Store will close daily at 5 o'clock until September 16th.
On that date usual hours of business will be resumed.

The Wanamaker Store

That Book Disappointed Me So!

This was the verdict of a reader of one of the new books!

This means to us, that if ever this store is not as good as its advertisements, our readers will be disappointed.

This business is a New Book every morning!

The daily advertisement is the title on the cover of the book. The goods inside the store correspond to the contents of the book—the real thing.

Turn through the chapters, or sections, of the store and you will not find yourself disappointed with the title or because the author's work inside is not up to expectation.

This store will never wittingly over-advertise itself, because of the loss of your good opinion if you were disappointed by your personal examination of our goods and work, in comparison with our writings.

The first volume of the Autumn days is the

Volume of New Fall Merchandise

1st Article—The New Silks for Autumn
2d Article—The Fall and Winter Blankets
3d Article—First Contributions from China
4th Article—Timely Suggestions for School Children
5th Article—Paris Mourning Millinery
6th Article—New Fall Dress Goods
7th Article—An India Rubber Paradox

John Wanamaker

The September Sale of Children's School Supplies

The annual sale of stationery supplies for school children is a Wanamaker event that is awaited as expectantly, and has become as much of a fixture as the coming of September and the opening of the schools.

And deservedly—for this Sale of School Supplies fulfilis an important mission—the pruning down of the necessary expenses of sending the children to school that are frequently a matter of care and thought for the parents.

It means the best, and only the best, for no "seconds" nor cheapish and trashy articles are tolerated. Prices, too, are what you pay elsewhere for inferior goods.

Here are details—prices won't mean much until you examine the quality that goes with them:

Composition Books and Pads—
These books are made especially for us, of a grade of paper not to be found elsewhere at the same price.
Size 6x8 in., with flexible press-board covers, 36 leaves, 4c each; 48 leaves, 5c each; 60 leaves, 6c each; 72 leaves, 7c each; 96 leaves, 8c each.
A special group of composition books, 15 varieties, for 2c each.
Students' Reversible Note Books—convenient, easy to refill, and will not scratch desk; ruled or unruled. 100 sheets of paper, 7¼x4¼ in., 20c; 8¾x5¾ in., 25c; 6½x8⅝ in., 35c; 8½x10¾ in., 45c
Block Pads of Pen Paper, in six sizes, 80 sheets each, from 1c to 10c.
Manila Pads, 72 leaves; 8x10 in., 3c; 8x13 in., 5c.
News Tablets, 6x9in., 100 sheets, 2 for 5c.
Pen Tablets, 5x8 in., 65 sheets, 5c.
School Bags—
Of English waterproof, in various designs, with shoulder strap; made with gusset; some with outside pocket.
12 in., 50c and 85c. 14 in., 70c and 90c 13 in., 60c and 90c. 15 in., 80c and $1.
Single Cloth School Bags, 25c.
Double Cloth School Bags, 75c, with rings.
Pencil Boxes—
In rolling pin or cartridge shape, 3c and 5c
Natural wood, with sliding tops, 5c, 10c, 15c and 20c.
Double; extra large; 25c.
School Companions, of paper mache, highly finished: all with hinge cover, in fancy designs, 20c.
Imported Hardwood Boxes, 30c.
Imported Black Mahogany Boxes, fancy tops, 50c.
Imported Louis XV. Boxes, fancy tops, 40c
Imported Cedar Boxes, with lock and key, 40c.
Slates—
Cloth-bound slates, single, 5x7 in., 6c; 6x9 in., 8c; 7x11 in., 10c. Double, 5x7 in., 15c; 6x9 in., 20c; 7x11 in., 25c.
Antiseptic Slates, 6x9 in., 5c.
Silicate Book Slates, 3 leaves, 5x8 in., 5c.
School Companions, in shape of large pencil, 15c.
Blackboards, with revolving roll of studies; can be converted into a desk, $1.50.
Faber's Erasers. 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c.
Colored Crayons, 1c, 5c, 8c, 10c, 25c box.
Pen Wipers, 2c.
Mechanical Drawing Sets, 25c.
Moore's Folding Lunch Box, made of tin, japanned, 25c.
The Wanamaker Fountain Pen, 14-k gold, pen guaranteed, $1.
Numeral Frames, hard wood, 100 balls, 25c; 144 balls, 35c.
Faber's Drawing Sets, 35c, 45c, 50c, 75c.
Tollner's Combination Carryall, made of hardwood; combining a pencil, box, strap and ruler measure, 12c.

Commercial Stationery Store, Basement.

Mourning Millinery

A Showing From Paris

All Paris, and consequently all the world, always awaits with interest for the latest outgivings of Mangin Maurice concerning correct styles in mourning millinery. For Mangin Maurice has come to be recognized as the leading expert and specialist in such matters.

We are showing a collection of her productions—Bonnets, Toques and Turbans, which, with all their sombreness, carry the distinctive *cachet* of their origin in their style and individuality. The collection is well worth your seeing.

Second floor, Broadway.

New Accessions Among the Tailor-Made Suits

Although September has scarcely more than made its first bow, the collection of Women's Wraps, Tailor-made Suits and Skirts is already so complete as to constitute an exhibition of fashions in dress that strongly bespeaks your interest.

Every incoming steamer brings new recruits to swell the list. So crowded are the quarters that many of the handsomest and newest arrivals must remain in forced seclusion until we can find space to tell you of them and show them to you.

This word of general advice: If you wish to see styles in Fall Wraps, and gowns of every description that are authoritative, it is unsafe to overlook the Wanamaker showing.

Hints of a few new-comers:

At $16.50—Of canvas material, made with single-breasted, tight-fitting Eton jacket; flounce skirt, percaline-lined.
At $25—Of lady's cloth, in blue and black; prettily trimmed with tailor folds of material; rows of stitching and braid.
At $34—Of broadcloth; black and brown; made with tight-fitting, double-breasted Eton jacket; skirt made with scalloped flounce and drop silk lining.
At same price, a suit of zebiline; blue and black; made with double-breasted walking jacket; silk-lined throughout.
At $35—Of camel's-hair homespun; brown and blue; made with stylish fly-front jacket and flaring gored skirt; silk-lined throughout.
Other prices up to $127.

Second floor, Broadway.

Dress Suit Cases at $5

That Are Unmatched

These are far and away the best dress-suit cases that you can buy in New York today at their price. And this extremely low price is made possible for us only by the large quantity in which we purchase them.

They are carefully made of genuine heavy cowhide leather, with hand-sewed steel frames; lapped ends; heavy leather corners; brass locks and buckles; leather straps on ends and straps inside of cover and case. Sizes 22, 24 and 26 in.

Five Dollars Each

Basement.

Rare Opportunities Among the

Autumn DRESS SILKS

The possibilities afforded by this rich gathering of bright, beautiful, new Autumn Dress Silks, to women who are planning Fall and Winter costumes, for themselves or others, broaden out vastly upon closer consideration.

Take, for example, this splendid group of All-silk Satins, in a variety of the most-wanted shades, and representing price-savings of from *a quarter to a half* of regular prices:

At 70c, value $1—All-silk Satins, in twelve street and evening shades, including ivory white; mostly odd colors.
At 90c, value $1.25—Colored Satin Duchesse, in nineteen light and medium art shades; excellent quality and good colors.
At $1.15, value $1.50—Satin Duchesse, in twenty colorings, such as pale pink, light blue, green and odd street shades.
At $1.25, value $2.50—Rich Duchesse Satins, in four light shades only.

Rotunda.

But they are only specimens taken at random from the collection. Every sort told of yesterday is still in ample supply today, in spite of your evident eagerness to satisfy your silk-needs early.

These are new-comers, opened for the first time today—

At 65c, value $1.50—Brocaded Gros de Londres; neat patterns in street colors.
At 65c, value $1.50—Figured Lustreuse, in self-color designs, for entire dresses; street shades only.
At 60c, value 75c—Colored Taffetas, in a complete line of street and evening shades, including white.
At 70c, value $1—Colored Surahs, mostly in light shades, 24 in. wide.

Then these:

At 50c, value $1—Canalae Striped Taffetas, in two colors; quarter inch plisse stripes edged with black canalae stripe.
At 50c, value 85c—Fancy Taffetas, black warp, shot with cardinal or navy blue, forming self-colored allover figures.
At 55c, values $1.25 to $1.50—Striped and Fancy Silks of many kinds and colors, including a variety of clan plaids on fine quality poplin grounds.
At 60c, value 75c—Glace Taffetas, in twenty-seven combinations of color, for waists or petticoats as well as for linings.
At 65c, value 90c—Fancy Striped Changeable Taffetas, in six splendid street shades, with neat lace stripes in white.
At 80c, value $1.35—White Ground Warp-printed Taffetas, for evening waists, with neat raised dots in light colors forming stripes about ¼ in. apart. Five colorings.
At 75c, values $1.25 and $1.50—A splendid variety of fine quality Plaid Taffetas; some have satin cross stripes; others have neat canalae and hemstitched cross bars on white grounds. Among the former are reds, greens, blues and black and white; excellent for waists or children's dresses.
At 85c, values $1.35 and $1.50—Rich Fancy Taffetas; a ground work of raised satin dots, shading from light to dark; separated by quarter-inch stripes, edged with black and white canalae stripe. Also Rich Brocaded Gros de Londres, with narrow braided stripes of black and white.
At $1.10, value $1.65—Rich Black Brocaded Silks, with graceful scroll designs of self-color brightened here and there by a poppy bud in color. Five combinations.

New Fall Dress Goods

These splendid dress goods were intended by their importers for this year's Fall business and are in newest styles and colorings. They are three for which there will be a great demand this season. These:

French Satin Prunella at $1 a yard—
One of the most popular cloths of the season. It has the weight and high finish that men tailors like, because it shows off their skill to best advantage on the completed garments. In the following colors: Navy Blue, Brown, Castor, Green, Garnet, Gray, Reseda, Old Rose, Cadet Blue; 45 inches wide. Imported to sell at $1.50 a yard.

Silk-warp Henrietta at $1 a yard—
A fabric that is to be extensively used this season. Its lustre and clingy nature render it well adapted to the coming season's styles. In these colors: Navy Blue, Gray, Green, Castor, Brown and Old Rose. Imported to sell at $1.50 a yard.

All-wool Black Cheviot at $1 a yard—
This fabric promises to be in greater demand this season than ever before. It is therefore a rare occasion that enables you to secure it at two-thirds its actual value. The goods were well shrunk and sponged before they came to us, and are ready for immediate use. 50 inches wide. Made to sell at $1.50 a yard.

Note. The importer of these goods, whose name is well and favorably known, desired to turn them into cash quickly, as he decided to give up the wholesale end of his business after placing orders, here and abroad, for his Fall stock of goods. First choice among this stock was offered us, hence we secured these three splendid fabrics at a third below what they cost him, and are able to offer them to you at

Two-thirds Their Regular Value

as above prices indicate. This is an unusual and important opportunity to happen just at this time, when the air is full of Fall dressmaking plans.

Rotunda, facing Broadway, and Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Overshoes and Forethought

In this unique sale of Rubber Overshoes we have provided the means to enable you to exercise that excellent quality—forethought—in fortifying yourself now against the coming winter's storms.

Thirty-five thousand pairs of new, perfect rubbers—at least, there were that many yesterday. Each pair bears the name that is to be found on the most stylish goods made by the rubber trust.

There are women's light rubbers for protection against the September rains. There are overshoes, strong and sturdy, for children's school wear. And rubbers, light and heavy, lined or unlined, for casual shower or Midwinter blizzard.

And all of them, without distinction, are marked

At Exactly Half Prices

Isn't it worth your while to exercise a little prevision now, and make such a saving on overshoes you will assuredly need later?

Men's Rubber Shoes—
37c, instead of 75c—Men's self-acting low cut overshoes.
37c, instead of 75c—Men's high cutstorm overshoes.
50c, instead of $1—Men's cloth wool-lined storm overshoes.
45c, instead of 90c—Men's cloth wool-lined Alaska overshoes.
62c, instead of $1.25—Men's fine light-weight wool-lined Arctics.
$1 instead of $2—Men's high cut three-buckle Arctic overshes.

Women's Overshoes—
20c, instead of 40c—Women's light-weight footholds.
25c, instead of 50c—Women's storm rubbers.
25c, instead of 50c—Women's plain croquet and sandal rubbers.

Women's Overshoes—
37c, instead of 75c—Women's wool-lined storm overshoes.
75c, instead of $1.50—Women's 8-button cloth wool-lined overshoes.
87c, instead of $1.75—Women's extra high cut overshoes, with buckles and bellows tongue.

Boys' and Girls' Overshoes—
50c, instead of $1—Boys' one-buckle wool-lined Arctics.
20c, instead of 40c—Girls' plain or storm overshoes.
17c, instead of 35c—Children's plain or storm overshoes; heavy and light weights.

This Sale of Blankets

All over the Union, mills—the best of them—have competed with each other for the privilege of being represented by this output—in the September Sale of Blankets.

Their eagerness and the tremendous size of the stock we planned to accumulate—fifty thousand pairs of blankets—gave us a powerful lever with which to move prices in our favor.

We were keenly awake to your interests, and pushed our advantage to the uttermost. You see, and profit by the result—blankets, inexpensive or of the most luxurious quality; one pair or fifty, as you choose, at prices which even the largest wholesale buyers would find it hard to secure.

New items of importance are added to the sale to-day—Bedspreads and Down Comfortables. Both, as to quality and low-pricedness, are worthy to be included in the gathering.

Down Comfortables—

England and Ireland were, until recently, the chief sources of supply for Down Quilts, but we are no longer dependent upon them. We have the most expert quilt maker that could be secured, and have put at his disposal the latest improved machinery. Most of the Comfortables in this sale are made in our own factory. Result: A saving to you of one-third:

At $3.75 each—Covered both sides with figured sateen; filled with pure odorless goosedown; size, 72x72 in.
At $5 each—Covered both sides with best American sateen; designs neat and handsome as the choicest French prints; sizes 72x72 in.
At $10 each—Covering, printed China silk one side, plain other side; size 72x72 in.
At $12 each—Best quality printed silk one side, plain other side; size 72x72 in.
At $12.50 each—Wool filled; plain silk both sides; colors to match your room; size 72x78.
At 75c each—Silkoline Comfortables, figured one side, plain other; filling of good clean cotton.

Bedspreads—
At 55c each—Honeycomb White Bedspreads, Marseilles patterns.
At 75c each—Crocheted White Bedspeads, heavy Marseilles patterns.
At 85c each—Crocheted White Bedspreads, fine long yarn; Marseilles patterns.
At $1.20 each—Crocheted White Spreads, all most as good as a Marseilles, in handsome Marseilles patterns.
At $1.85 each—Marseilles Bedspreads, fast black, in good selections of patterns.

White Blankets—
At $2.50 a pair—The Wistar, for single beds; good and warm; soft finished; 60x80 in.; 4 lbs. $3 a pair—Same, for double beds, 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.
At $3 a pair—The Sterry, for single beds; white wool filling, cotton warp; 60x80 in.; 4 lbs. $3.75 a pair—Same, for double beds, 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.
At $4 a pair—The Northern Pacific, for single beds; all wool warp and filling; 64x80 in.; 4 lbs. $5 a pair—Same, for double beds, 72x84 in.; 5 lbs. $6 a pair—Same, for extra size beds, 80x90 in.; 6 lbs.
At $5 a pair—The Jefferson, for single beds; fine wool in warp and filling; 60x80 in.; 4 lbs. $6 a pair—Same, for double beds, 72x82 in.; 5 lbs. $7.50 a pair—Same, for extra size beds, 76x84 in.; 6 lbs.

Red Blankets—
At $3.50 a pair—The Belmar, for single beds; fine all-wool warp and filling; 62x74 in.; 4 lbs. $4.25 a pair—Same, for double beds; 70x80 in.; 5 lbs.
At $4 a pair—The Chester Valley, for single beds; selected wool in warp and filling; 64x80 in.; 4 lbs. $5 a pair—Same, for double beds; 72x84 in.; 5 lbs. $6 a pair—Same, for extra size beds; 80x90 in.; 6 lbs.

Gray Blankets—
At $2.50 a pair—The Wyndmor, for single beds; wool filling, cotton warp; 60x80 in.; 4 lbs. $3 a pair—Same, for double beds; 70x80 in.; 5 lbs.
At $3 a pair—The Rough Rider, for single beds; all-wool filling and warp; 62x74 in.; 4 lbs. $4.25 a pair—Same, for double beds; 70x80 in.; 5 lbs.
At $3.50 a pair—The Valley Forge, for single beds; fine wool filling, cotton warp; 60x80 in.; 4 lbs. $4 a pair—Same, for double beds; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs. $4.50 a pair—Same, for extra size beds; 76x84 in.; 6 lbs.
At $4 a pair—The Ashland, for single beds; all-wool warp and filling; 64x80 in.; 4 lbs. $5 a pair—Same, for double beds; 72x84 in.; 5 lbs. $6 a pair—Same, for extra size beds; 80x90 in.; 6 lbs.

A Companion to the Blanket Sale

TABLE LINENS Sharply REDUCED

This stirring news of decisive reductions on fine Table Linens, coupled, as it is today, with the vitally interesting offerings in the closely allied group of Blankets, makes a two-fold occasion of the utmost importance to the woman who has plans for Autumn house-equipment. Each is complementary to the other, and in both it is possible, here and now, to effect radical economies that are decidedly worth while.

These Table Linens are all taken from our own stock; which in itself is sufficient proof of their worthiness. And in spite of the fact that prices on Linens are steadily advancing, these prices are in some cases less than the actual cost of importation; in all cases less than our previous low prices for the same linens.

At $1.50 dozen—Hemmed White Huckaback Towels; 18 x 37 in. Only 150 dozens in this lot, at a price which is less than they could be imported at to-day.
At $1.25 and $1.50, from $2 and $2.50—Fringed Table Cloth, with borders in yellow or salmon. Two sizes, 66 x 88 in. and 66 x 103 in.
At 50c yard, regularly 60c—Bleached German Drill Table Linen; the kind that gives excellent wear. 1,500 yards, which, at this new low price, will go quickly. This linen is particularly well adapted to the uses of restaurant and hotel keepers.
At 65c yard, from 80c—Bleached Scotch Damask, in floral patterns; 72 in. wide.
At 95c yard, from $1.25—Three hundred and fifty yards of Belgian Damask; a beautiful quality of linen, in a few designs we are going to discontinue.
Also some Pattern Cloths, of a splendid quality of linen, in three handsome designs. To close them out quickly, we mark them at the following little prices: 2 x 2½ yards, at $2.50, from $3.75; 2 x 3 yds., at $3, from $4.50; 2½ x 2½ yds., at $3.75, from $5.50; 2½ x 3 yds., at $4.50, from $6.50; 2½ x 3½ yds., at $5.25, from $7.50; 2½ x 4 yds., at $6, from $8.50.

Fourth avenue.

CHINA and GLASS

An Ever-Changing Showing

Yesterday's activity in this sale of China and Glass offered astounding proof of the readiness of the New York public to grasp at offerings that are of real advantage to them. All day long we were kept busy filling up the gaps that were constantly appearing among the collection. Great as was your demand, it impinged but slightly on our vast resources.

This morning finds a new, even more attractive showing awaiting you. Many new pieces are here, particularly among the Fancy China and Bric-a-Brac, of which we had no space to tell you yesterday.

Values are just as great, selection is as unlimited, and facilities are as perfect for your easy serving as they were yesterday.

To-day's chapter of the story follows:

Bric-a-Brac—

A splendid showing of pieces of bric-a-brac just opened, is on the counters for the first time today. The assortment includes many fine pieces which are marked at one-half to two-thirds regular prices: 50c to $15, regularly $1 to $25.
A beautiful line of Fancy China just opened: Vases, Comb-and-Brush Trays, Cake Plates, Celery Trays, Bread Trays, Salads, etc., one-half to two-thirds regular values.
Comb-and-Brush Trays, $1.50; regularly $2.50.
Vases, $2; regularly $3. Cake Plates, $1.75; regularly $2.50.
Condensed Milk Jars, $1.25; regularly $2. Salad Bowls, $1.50; regularly $2.25.
Hair Receiver, 60c; regularly $1.
Fine Plates, richly decorated:
$6 doz., from $12; $9 doz., from $15; $12 doz., from $22; $16 doz., from $24; $18 doz., from $30 and $36.

Dinner Sets—

At $5.50; worth $8.50—English porcelain dinner sets; 100 pieces; complete for 12 persons; 2 good underglaze decorations.
At $9; worth $14—American porcelain dinner sets; 100 pieces; flower decorations and all pieces gilt, including soup tureen and 3 large platters.
At $10; worth $16.50—Same decorations and shapes; 112 pieces.
At $10; worth $16.50—American porcelain dinner sets; 100 pieces; all over floral decorations; all pieces gilt, with soup tureen and 3 platters.
At $14; worth $20—American porcelain dinner sets; 113 pieces; embossed shapes; flower decorations and all handles heavily gilt.
At $15; reduced from $21.50—Fine English porcelain dinner sets in a flow blue border pattern, illuminated with gold; all handles gold traced; 113 pieces.
At $15; reduced from $21.50—Fine English porcelain dinner sets in an underglaze blue border pattern, with double gold lines and handles heavily gilt.
At $13.50; worth $22.50—Fine Austrian china dinner sets; 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; pretty flower decorations and all handles gilt; embossed shape.
At $15; worth $22.50—French china dinner sets; 101 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; flower decorations and all handles gilt.
At $16.50; worth $25—Theodore Haviland dinner sets; 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; fine border decorations and all handles gilt.
At $22.50; worth $37.50—Theodore Haviland dinner sets; 113 pieces; scroll border decorations on embossed shapes; all handles gold stippled.
At $32.50; reduced from $42.50—Limoges china dinner sets; 102 pieces, in 2 handsome border decorations; heavily gilt.
At $60; reduced from $85—Limoges china dinner sets; 124 pieces; beaded shape, handsomely decorated in flowers and gold.
At $100; reduced from $120—Chas. Field Haviland dinner sets; 118 pieces; 2 border decorations; one with blue bands and one with green.
At $120; reduced from $175—A fine Chas. Field Haviland dinner set; border decoration, with a filigree circle of gold around border; solid gold handles; 125 pieces.
At $185; reduced from $280—A Cauldon china dinner set; large rose border decoration; heavy gold band; 125 pieces.
At $175; reduced from $250—A fine English china dinner set; 125 pieces, in a rich enamelled pattern.

Basement.

Cut Glass---

Bowls, 8 in., $3, worth $5; $4.50, reduced from $6.50 and worth $8; $4.50, reduced from $7.50.
Nappies, 8 in., $3, regularly $5; $4, reduced from $6; 7 in., $3, reduced from $4; 9 in., $5, reduced from $7.50.
Celery Trays, $2.75 and $3, regularly $3.75 and $5; $4, reduced from $6.
3-pint Tankard Jugs, $8, reduced from $12. Ice Tubs, $4.50, reduced from $6.
Sugars and Creams, $4.50 and $5, reduced from $6.50 and $7.
Handled Olives, $1.50 and $1.75, regularly $2.50 and $2.75.
Water Bottles, $2.75 and $3, reduced from $4; $3.25, regularly $5.
Water Tumblers, $6 and $7.50, reduced from $8.50 and $10 dozen; $2.75, regularly $4.50 dozen.
Flower Vases, 8 in., $1.50, regularly $2.50; 10 in., $2, regularly $3.50; 10 in., $2.50, reduced from $3.50; 9 in., $4, reduced from $6; 14 in., $12, reduced from $16.
Jelly Dishes, 7 in., $2.50, reduced from $3.50.
Ice Cream Trays, 18 in., $20, reduced from $27.50.

Fancy China---

Chop Dishes, $1.25 each, regularly $1.85.
Chop Dishes, $1.75 each, reduced from $2.50.
Chop Dishes, $3 each, reduced from $5.
Salad Bowls, 75c each, regularly $1.25. Salad Bowls, $1 each, regularly $1.75.
Salad Bowls, 50c each, regularly 85c. Salad Bowls, 85c each, reduced from $1.50.
Celery Trays, 50c each, reduced from 75c. Celery Trays, 75c each, regularly $1.25.
Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates, $1.15 each, reduced from $2.25.
Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates, $1.65 each, reduced from $2.50.
Ramikins and Plates, $4 dozen, reduced from $6.
Ramikins and Plates, $3 dozen, regularly $5.
Ramikins and Plates, $8 dozen, reduced from $12.
Ramikins and Plates, $10 dozen, reduced from $15.
Cake Plates, 75c each, regularly $1.25. Cake Plates, $1 each, reduced from $1.50
Fern Dishes with linings, 65c each, reduced from 85c.
Fern Dishes with linings, 85c each, reduced from $1.25.
Condensed Milk Holders, $1 each, reduced from $1.50.
Condensed Milk Holders, with Plate, $1.25 each, regularly $2.
Covered Muffin Dishes, 75c each, reduced from $1.
Covered Muffin Dishes, $1 each, reduced from $1.50.

A complete line of Fancy China in yellow flower decoration; gold border and gold tracings.

Plates, $5 dozen, reduced from $8; $4, reduced from $7; $3.50, reduced from $6; $3, reduced from $5.
Salads, $1.25 each, reduced from $2.
Celery Trays, $1 each, reduced from $1.50.
Pudding Sets, $3.50 each, reduced from $5.50.
Chop Trays, $1.75 each, reduced from $2.75.
Cracker Jars, $1.50 each, reduced from $2.25.
Olive Dishes, 35c each, reduced from 50c.

Fancy China, at 50c each, values up to $1.25.
Tea Cups and Saucers, Bouillons, Coffees and Saucers, Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Plates.

Fancy China, at 25c each, values up to 75c.
Tea Cups and Saucers, After dinner Coffees, Bouillons, Olive Dishes, Sugars and Creams, and Plates of various sizes and styles.

Flannelette Wrappers

In Autumn Styles

These early days of September have brought with them a chilly touch in the air, suggestive of cooler days to come.

Time to lay aside the thin, hot-weather wrapper in favor of one that will temper the snap of these cool mornings.

New styles in flannelette wrappers are here—light, yet amply warm and attractive to a degree. You'll be pleased with the showing

$1—Of flannelette, in stripes; yoke front trimmed with two rows of braid; fitted back; flounce on skirt.

$1.25—Of flannelette, in figures and dots; full front trimmed with braid forming yoke effect; bretelle over shoulder trimmed with braid.

$1.50—Of flannelette, in stripes; full front; bretelle over shoulder trimmed with braid; double box-plaited back; flounce on skirt.

$1.75—Of flannelette, in stripes; yoke front trimmed with braid; scalloped ruffle over shoulder; fitted back; flounce on skirt.

Many other styles in light and dark colors, up to $2.75.

Second floor.

The Campbell Piano

Never could as much be said truthfully of any other piano at $180 as we can say truthfully of the "Campbell." The reason is, that we made a long, exhaustive search after a good, low-priced piano, for which we could stand sponsor, before we succeeded in finding one that came up to our demands.

That piano is

The Campbell Piano at $180

The price includes a piano stool. The case is walnut, mahogany or oak. The keys are ivory—seven and one-third octaves. The mechanism is perfect,—the tone unmatched at the price.

The price, $180, is the cash one; but it may be paid in deferred payments—the balance being carried at an interest charge of 4 per cent. per annum.

Fifth floor.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GAY BOY AND DUBLIN WON

Post Favorites in Stake Events Were First to Finish.

FATALIST'S LONG STRUGGLE

Filly Raced a Mile and a Quarter Lapped with Astor and Won at Sheepshead Bay.

For a day following two big holiday crowds, the racing at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday was uncommonly good and the attendance remarkably large. Favorites won in five of the six races.

If starting price betting is considered, the horses at the shortest prices won straight through, for the one non-favorite, as far as the public was concerned, that got to the winning post first actually started as one of three equal favorites, that being Josepha, running in the colors of David Gideon in the opening race. Josepha was quoted at as good as 50 to 1 in the first betting, but backed by Mr. Gideon and her stable following, she started with 4 to 1 the best on offer against her at starting time, and, racing in front nearly all the way, won in a romp by five lengths, with Octoroon second and Emma A. M., third. After the race there were stories of a great plunge by her owner, who is said to have won a great sum. Mr. Gideon stated later, however, that he actually got on but $80 at the odds of 40 to 1, and, while he backed the filly fairly well, had won nothing like the amount credited to him.

Two stake races held places of equal prominence on the card, and both of these went to the choices, both heavily backed by the clubhouse element, Clarence H. Mackay's Gay Boy capturing the Partridge Stakes, and the Goughacres Stable's (owned by B. F. Clyde) Dublin, an added starter, taking the Flying Handicap. Both also were ridden by Jockey "Patsy" McCue, who thus carried away the honors of the day, though Michaels also rode two winners, both in purse races, Red Path and Fatalist. Gay Boy broke in front and, though outrun for the first quarter of a mile by Sun Shower, hung on second until the filly tired a bit, and then took command and, galloping in front for the remainder of the distance, finished first in a big gallop, by two lengths, while Flora Pomona, coming from behind, beat out Sun Shower by a head for the place. The riding of Mounce on Peninsula in this race came in for some criticism, but Mounce explained what seemed to be a lethargic effort by stating that he had to steady his mount on the last turn to prevent interfering with other horses.

In the race for the Flying Handicap, Dublin was well up to the last turn, where he went to the front, and, with the most speed at the end, won after a little shaking up by a length, with Reina second and Paul Clifford third.

One of the prettiest races of the year was that for the mile and three quarters, selling, last on the card, though only three horses started for it. Fatalist was the favorite at odds on, and raced lapped with Astor for almost all the distance, both horses running under a pull into the last quarter, where they settled into racing. Fatalist then having the most speed, and drawing away steadily, winning at the end by a length and a half, while the third horse, Belgrade, was beaten nearly a furlong. In the second race Red Path and Satire were equal choices at post time, and had the race between them into the last furlong. Satire leading to that point, where Red Path closed and, with the speed of the lot in the final strides, was first by half a length from Bowen, who closed at the end and beat Satire by a head for second place. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old; special weights; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. David Gideon's Josepha, ch. f., by Goldfinch-Bavaria, 110 pounds, (Booker,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won easily by five lengths; August Belmont's Octoroon, ch. f., 110, (Mounce,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by three lengths from T. Murphy's Emma A. M., b. f., 110, (Cochran,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:05 1-5. Tiptoes, Lady Tom Tiddler, Adelaide Prince, Anna Handspring, Miss Uncas, Nissequoge, Musidora, Dunwell, Destitute, Bessie McCarthy, Matterhorn, and Queen's Messenger also ran. Value to the winner, $680. Octaroon and Dunwell equal favorites at 4 to 1 and 8 to 5 each. Winner trained by W. O. Sculley.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $600 in 1901; selling allowances; seven furlongs on the main track. T. Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Redpath, ch. g., 4 years, by Rayon d'Or-Red Girl, 106 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, won handily by a half length; Charles H. Smith's Bowen, b. c., 3, 107, (J. Woods,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a head from A. Taber's Satire, b. c., 3, 107, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:29 3-5. Mirfrine, Dr. Riddle, Speedmas, Missionary, Politician, Barbara Frietchie, Kalif, Connie, Queen's Carnival, and Nanine also ran. Value to the winner, $820. Redpath and Satire equal favorites. Winner trained by W. McDaniels.

THIRD RACE.—The Partridge Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; six furlongs, on the turf. Clarence H. Mackay's Gay Boy, b. c., by St. Savior-Orlle, 117 pounds, (McCue,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won easily by two lengths; J. W. Schorr & Co.'s Flora Pomona, b. f., by Florist-Fanny Houghton, 110, (J. Woods,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a head, from J. Dunn's Sun Shower, ch. f., by Applegate-Sunny Slope, 104, (O'Connor,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Numeral, Peninsula, Bonnie Lad, and Pretorius also ran. Value to the winner, $2,230. Gay Boy the post favorite. Winner trained by C. F. Hill.

FOURTH RACE.—The Flying Handicap, for three-year-olds; six furlongs on the main track. The Goughacres Stable's Dublin, br. c., by Athelstone-Wild Honey, 118 pounds, (McCue,) 11 to 5 and 1 to 2, won handily by a length; A. Featherstone's Reina, ch. f., by Esher-Reflection, 104, (O'Connor,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second, by two lengths from William C. Whitney's Paul Clifford, blk. g., by Lissak-Trousseaux II., 105, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:12 4-5. Outlander, Alard Scheck, King Pepper, Demurrer, Isia, Lucent, and Candle also ran. Value to the winner, $1,700. Dublin the post favorite. Winner (an added starter) trained by T. J. Healey.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages, handicap; one mile. Newton Bennington's Kilogram, b. c., 4 years, by Rayon d'Or-Lady Kildbrook, 110 pounds, (Wonderly,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, won, ridden out, by a neck; J. E. McDonald's Belle of Troy, ch. m., 5, (Mounce,) 7 to 1 and 11 to 5, second by three lengths from Green B. Morris's Bedeck, ch. c., 3, 118, (McGinn,) 9 to 2 and 15 to 10, third. Time—1:39 2-5. Sam Phillips, Musette, and Ethics also ran. Value to the winner, $895. Kilogram the post favorite. Winner trained by F. Burlew.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and three-quarters. J. B. Doerr, Jr.'s, Fatalist, ch. m., 4 years, by Kismet-Jaisa, 93 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 7 to 10 and out, won cleverly by a length and a half; George Roth's Astor, b. g., 6, 98, (J. Martin,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a furlong from J. E. Widener's Belgrade, b. c., 4, 98 (Miles,) 9 to 2 and even, third. Time—3:06 3-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $1,040. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles. Monroe Doctrine, 155 pounds; Holland and Matt Simpson, 152 each; Gould, 145; Cheesemite and The Driver, 140 each; Pincher, 138; Captain January and Conquer, 135 each; Musician, Miss Mitchell, Kufa, Heroics, and Semper Ira, 130 each.

SECOND RACE.—Margraniate, 112 pounds; Bold Knight, 111; Young Dixon, Wait Not, and Dr. Riddle, 107 each; Wild Pirate, 104; Alsike, 102; Blueaway, 101; Maltster, 97; Annie Thompson, 95; Pleasant Sail, 88; Ante Up, 86; Barbara Frietchie, 84.

THIRD RACE.—The Flatbush Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; seven furlongs on the main track. Smart Set, 120 pounds; Hyphen, Dixieline, Sir Oliver, Goldsmith, Nasturtium, Flywheel, Cunard, and Golden Cottage, 115 each; Endurance by Right, 112; Barran and Heno, 105 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Dolphin Stakes, for three-year-olds, penalties and allowances; one mile and a furlong. Watercolor, 131 pounds; Vitellius, 114; Antolight, 105; Little Daisy, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity Course. Cast Iron, St. Holarion, Ibold, and Setauket, 112 pounds each; Lexation, 109; Goldaga, 106; Illuminate and Major Tenny, 104 each; Lieschen, 103; Major Daniels, Graden, and Rocky 102 each; Chicadee, Miriam Bedell, Hot, Ruff, and Balyah, 99 each; Casawilla, 97; Ohio Girl and Tenogra, 94 each. Also eligible to start as others are withdrawn, Fontenex and Ischium, 99 each; Trump, 102; Thoth, 94.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong on the turf course. Kinnikinic, 124 pounds; Bellario, 111; Louisville, 109; St. Finnan, 104; Agnes D., 99; Golden Grain, 97.

Grand Circuit Harness Races.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 3.—The Grand Circuit meeting at Charter Oak Park was opened to-day by the races in the 2:30 class for trotters and pacers, respectively, and in the 2:19 class for trotters. The purses in each were $3,000. There was an attendance of 2,500, and the day was ideal for racing. In the 2:30 trot there were five starters, Country Jay being a strong favorite over the field in the auction pools at $100 to $30. Country Jay won in straight heats. Summary:

The 2:30 class, trotting, purse $3,000, mile heats, best three in five:

Country Jay, ch. g., by Jay Hawker-			
Parkville, (Macy)	1	1	1
Kozy, b. m., by John Carlisle-Fancy Bess,			
(A. P. McDonald)	2	2	4
Hamward, br. h., by Hambrino-Louisa,			
(A. McDonald)	3	3	2
Poindexter, b. h., (Elyserone)	5	5	3
Iva Dee, b. m., (driver not given)	4	4	5

Time—2:13¾; 2:13; 2:15¾.

The 2:30 class, pacing, purse $3,000, divided, best three in five:

New Richmond, gr. h., by Brown Hal-			
Jewess, (Benedict)	2	3	1
Terrace Queen, ch. m., (Shaffer)	1	1	2
Tommy Mc., b. g., (driver not given)	3	2	3

Time—2:10¼; 2:13; 2:14; 2:15; 2:14.

The 2:19 class, trotting, purse $3,000, divided, mile heats, best three in five:

Nora Simmons, b. m., by Simmons-Neva,			
(Price)	1	1	1
Helen Grace, ro. m., (Andrews)	2	2	3
Erba, gr. m., (Winnings)	4	3	2
Baron Belt, br. g., (Shank)	3	5	4
Re-elected, gr. h., (Macey)	7	4	6
Limerick, br. h., (McClary)	5	6	5
Quoddy Girl, b. m., (Kelley)	6	dis.	

Time—2:12; 2:13¾; 2:15.

Two American Jockeys Won.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Sterling Balm (Maher) won Champion Breeders' Biennial Foal Stakes, (of 1,000 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each for starters only, for two-year-olds,) distance, five furlongs, straight, at the Derby Summer meeting to-day.

Frank Ash (J. Martin) won the Friary Nursery Plate, (handicap, of 250 sovereigns, for two-year-olds,) distance, seven furlongs, straight.

LOCAL CANOE RACES.

Annual Camp and Regatta of Knickerbocker Canoe Club.

The annual camp and Fall regatta of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club, which began on Saturday at Egg Beach, on the Hudson River, apposite Mount St. Vincent, ended on Monday, most of the men returning that evening. There were twenty-five men in camp the entire time, in addition to a number of visitors.

The regatta was held on Monday, and though the sailing races were postponed because of unfavorable conditions of wind and weather, the paddling events were well contested, and afforded good sport. There were nine starters in the single paddling race, which was won by Commodore L. S. Stockwell, who also won the same race in the Spring regatta on Memorial Day. In the double paddling race five crews started, and Commodore Stockwell and F. P. Keller proved the winners. The winning canoe in both cases was the Laura, formerly owned by George Foster, which, although one of the oldest of the club fleet, is still the fastest paddling canoe in local waters.

The postponement of the sailing races was a severe disappointment to a mug-hunting Yonkers canoeist who last year sailed across the river, entered the principal sailing race and won the cup, and then sailed back as soon as he had secured the prize. He turned up on Monday to repeat the performance, but had his trouble for his pains. The postponement races will be sailed off the Knickerbocker Canoe Clubhouse, foot of West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, probably next Saturday or Sunday. Summary:

Paddling, Single Canoes, Double Blades.—Won by L. S. Stockwell; R. H. Kretzmer, second. Three starters.

Paddling, Double Canoes, Double Blades.—Won by L. S. Stockwell and F. P. Keller; W. H. Harrison and B. F. Cromwell, Jr., second.

Tournament.—Won by Moore and Bain, Undercliff Canoe Club; Cromwell and Harrison, Knickerbocker Canoe Club, second.

Automobiles Will Race.

After considerable misunderstanding on the subject, followed by the positive announcement by the Automobile Club of America that the proposed races at Buffalo, including the 100-mile road race from Buffalo to Erie, would not take place, the latter action was rescinded at a meeting yesterday of the club's Board of Governors, and Secretary S. M. Butler announced after the meeting that the races would take place as originally intended during the week of Sept. 16 to 21.

Yearlings Sold at Auction.

The yearling thoroughbred horses of the Kingston stud, the property of Mrs. James B. Ferguson, and the yearlings bred by Col. "Jack" Chinn, both of Kentucky, were sold by auction in the sales paddock of the Fasig-Tipton Company at Sheepshead Bay yesterday in the presence of a large crowd. The bidding was spirited for the choice lots, and prices straight through were fair, though several fillies were sent out of the ring without a bid. The prize of the offering was the bay colt, a full brother to the fast three-year-old Black Fox in A. Featherstone's stable, the yearling going to L. M. Myers, acting for John Daly, for $2,500. The sales for $500 or more were as follows:

PROPERTY OF KINGSTON STUD.

Bay colt, by St. George-Marie Jansen, by Kingfisher; L. M. Myers	$2,500
Gray colt, by St. George-Una B., by Monarchist; C. B. Morris	2,100
Chestnut colt, by St. George-Wenowit, by Masetto; J. E. Seagram	1,100
Chestnut filly, by St. George-Ethel Thomas, by Himyar; J. Warter	1,000
Black filly, by St. George-Fan Fare, by King Ernest; J. Warter	600
Chestnut colt, by St. George-Levee, by Lever; M. F. Dwyer	950
Chestnut colt, by Prince Royal-Lonely, by Vanderlocken; B. Schreiber	600
Bay colt, by St. George-Nervine, by Kantaka; M. F. Dwyer	1,500
Bay filly, by St. George-Palmetto, by Virgil; W. H. Jackson	500
Chestnut filly, by Prince Royal-Sallie Mc-Allister, by Zorilla; J. H. Carr	1,000
Chestnut colt, by Brutus-Distinction, by Uncas; J. J. Markiem	550

PROPERTY OF J. P. CHINN.

Bay colt, by Russell-Galena II., by Hayden Edwards; W. Donahue	1,100
Bay filly, by Russell-Emily, by Reel; W. Donahue	500

More Races for Swimmers.

The Pawnee Athletic Club of Brooklyn and the Bath Beach Swimming Club will hold a series of swimming races at W. C. Shields's Avon Beach Baths, near Captain's Pier, Bath Beach, on Saturday, Sept. 14. The distances will be 50, 100, 220, 440, and 880 yards. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be given. In addition Mr. Shields has offered a medal for a ladies' race, open to all.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:29	Sun sets...6:28	Moon rises.10:16

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:46	Gov. Isl'd.....	H. Gate.....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook.....	Gov. Isl'd..12:10	H. Gate....2:06

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Esperanza, Cuba, Yucatan, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mongolian, Glasgow		3:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston		12:00 M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	

THURSDAY, SEPT. 5.

Buffon, Brazil, Argentina, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Caribbee, Bermuda	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Turk's Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:30 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 6.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 7.

Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Andes, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 P. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Campania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Canadian, Liverpool		
Canova, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
City of Rome, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull		
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hohenzollern, Naples	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ireland, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Maraual, Grenada, Trinidad, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Minneapolis, London		11:00 A. M.
Olinda, Matanzas, Nuevitas, Gibara, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp		
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Fort Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (the connecting closes here at 12:00 M. Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) (Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here, daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 18 and up to Sept. 17, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Umbria, due at New York Sept. 17, for dispatch per steamship Ventura. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tacoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 17 and up to Sept. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Sept. 15. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 4.

Barbarossa, Bremen, Aug. 24.
Briardale, Huelva, Aug. 21.
Hildur, Curacao, Aug. 19.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Sept. 3.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen, Aug. 27.
Majestic, Liverpool, Aug. 29.
Nord Amerika, Bremen.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, Aug. 20.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Aug. 18.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Aug. 24.
Yang Tsze, Hamburg, Aug. 8.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 5.

Colorado, Hull, Aug. 24.
El Norte, New Orleans, Aug. 31.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Sept. 4.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 6.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Aug. 29.
Dunstan, Para, Aug. 25.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Sept. 5.
La Savoie, Havre, Aug. 31.
Membland, St. Lucia, Aug. 31.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 7.

Albano, Havre, Aug. 24.
Boston City, Swansea, Aug. 24.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Aug. 26.
Celtic, Liverpool, Aug. 30.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Sept. 6.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Aug. 3
Umbria, Liverpool, Aug. 31.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 8.

Archimede, Genoa, Aug. 24.
Critic, Dundee, Aug. 25.
El Valle, New Orleans, Sept. 3.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Sept. 7.
Marquette, London, Aug. 29.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Aug. 29.

Arrived.

SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Cuppers, Genoa, &c., Aug. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:05 P. M.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Fraser, St. Lucia, &c., Aug. 19, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:40 P. M.

SS Saginaw, Hals, Georgetown, S. C., Aug. 29 and Wilmington, S. C., 31st, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Vigsnaes, (Nor.,) Johannesen, Banes Aug. 28, with fruit to the United Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda Aug. 31, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Mae, McDonald, Pensacola Aug. 27, with mdse. to A. H. Bull & Co.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Mexico, Stevens, Havana Aug. 31, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Concho, Evans, Galveston Aug. 28 and Key West 31st, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Andes, (Ger.,) Porter, Fortune Island, &c., Aug. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 3, 9:30 P. M., west, seven miles, clear.

Sailed.

SS Servia, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Sicilia, (Ital.,) for Genoa, &c.
SS Georgic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Manna Hata, for Baltimore.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS Prins Willem, (Dutch,) for Haiti, &c.
SS El Monte, for New Orleans.
SS Advance, for Colon.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Arapahoe, for Charleston, &c.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Gruffydd, (Br.,) for Norfolk.

Spoken.

Ship Ancalos, (Br.,) Fulton, from New York for Melbourne, was spoken Aug. 10 in lat. 17 south, lon. 28 west.

Ship County of Caithness, (Br.,) McLeod, from Clyde for New York, was spoken Aug. 30 in lat. 50, lon. 11.

Notice to Mariners.

CHINA SEA.—Discovery of a Dangerous Reef to the Eastward of the Great Yangtze Bank.—The following Hydrographical Note by Lieut. Commander W. O'Layne, commanding H. B. M.'s surveying vessel Waterwitch, is hereby circulated for general information:

Hydrographical Note. H. M. S. Waterwitch, Shanghai, Aug. 1, 1901.—A coral patch on top of a volcanic pinnacle rising abruptly from the bottom lies in lat. 32° 7' 15" N., lon. 125° 12' E.; it is about ¼ mile in NE. and SW. direction, and is about 60 yards wide. The least depth obtained is 18 feet, but less water probably exists. From the SW. extreme of the patch for a distance of ½ mile in a SW. by S. direction sounds a rocky ledge, the least water obtained on which was 17 fathoms. Very heavy overfalls and tide-rips were seen on the patch, and they extended about ½ mile N. E. and 1 mile SW. The shoalest spots are apparently at the extremes of the patch; at the NE. extreme the sea was breaking heavily, and it would probably break all over the patch with a moderate sea running. The overfalls and tide-rips should be visible from a ship for at least a mile, and, with a favorable light, the light green color over the coral patch should be seen from the same distance. There are depths of 27 to 30 fathoms, sand and mud, at a distance of about ¼ mile all around the patch, except where the rocky ledge extends, so the lead will give no warning until within the limits where the bottom is becoming volcanic rock, scoriae, and broken coral. This patch is probably identical with "Costa Rica" Breakers, reported 1868; "Socotra" Rock, June, 1900; "Chiyuen" Shoal, September, 1900; "Bombay" Discolored Water, October, 1900. Tidal streams run very strong over and in the vicinity of the rock, and they are of a rotary nature; the stream was running south 2 knots an hour when the Waterwitch was close to the patch.

W. O. LAYNE, Lieutenant Commander.

By order of the Inspector General of Customs.
W. FERD. TYLER,
Deputy Coast Inspector.
Imperial Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, Aug. 2, 1901.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from New York via Cherbourg and Southampton, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 4:15 A. M. Sept. 4.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, from New York for London, passed the Lizard at 4:40 A. M. to-day.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, (from Hamburg and Boulogne,) sld. from Plymouth for New York at 8:40 A. M. to-day.

SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamieson, from New York for Southampton, passed the Lizard at 12:40 A. M. Sept. 4.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Capt. Twsedie, sld. from Huelva for New York Sept. 1.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Oesselmann, (from Genoa and Naples,) sld. from Gibraltar for New York at 7 P. M. Sept. 1.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McDougall, from New York for Santos, arr. at Pernambuco yesterday.

SS Calabria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from New York for Marseilles, &c., arr. at Naples yesterday.

SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Capt. Hettemeyer, from New York, arr. at Cuxhaven yesterday.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Wilhelmi, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa at 9 A. M. yesterday.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Volger, (from Bremen,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 10 P. M. Sept. 3.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from New York for Venice, &c., passed Sagres Sept. 1.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, from New York for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Duchessa di Genova, (Ital.,) Capt. Carbone, from New York, arr. at Genoa Aug. 31.

SS Deutschland, (Ger., tank,) Capt. Schierhorst, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam Aug. 31.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam Aug. 31.

SS Maracaibo, Capt. Crockett, from New York via Porto Rico, arr. at Curacao at 4 P. M. Sept. 1.

SS Loange, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York Aug. 24.

SS Betty, (Aust.,) Capt. Bleecio, (from Trieste, &c.,) sld. from Algiers for New York Aug. 28.

SS Lowther Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Jackman, (from Yokohama, &c.,) sld. from Algiers for New York Aug. 30.

SS Nassovia, (Ger.,) Capt. Nepperschmidt, sld. from Stettin for New York Aug. 29.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Gundell, sld. from Christiania Aug. 29.

SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) Capt. Petersen, sld. from Christiansand for New York Aug. 29.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Capt. Schleemilch, sld. from Dantsic for New York Aug. 29.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dressler, sld. from Flushing for New York Aug. 31.

SS Zulia, Capt. Terrill, sld. from Curacao for New York at 8 P. M. yesterday.

He who has a **Sparklets** bottle need never wait for a cooling drink. There are no reservations to this statement, for they can be used anywhere. Are easy to carry, always ready and very cheap.

If you have a bottle not in use, bring it to our store, 1127 Broadway, and let us put it in order for you without charge. You will need it very soon.

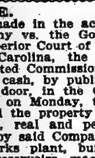

COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE CO.
Branch Store at 28 Broad Street.

Bicycles.

Willis BICYCLE CO., 23 Park Row. IN THE BASEMENT. ESTABLISHED 10 YEARS.
Special Sale on 30,000 Tires. Vims, Hartfords, &c., 50c., 75c., 99c., 1.19, 1.39, 1.49, 1.75, 199 and 2.19.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JENNY COHEN, plaintiff, against HENRIETA LEVINSON, Sadie Schlosman, Fannie Dobromilski, Isaac Wasserzug, Heinrich Brinkman, William Nevins, Louis Coorsen, Max Quehl, Henry Backhause, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated August twelfth, 1901.
WILLIAM BERNARD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 119-121 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

To the defendants Sadie Schlosman and Fannie Dobromilski:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of August, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York.

Dated New York, August 27th, 1901.
WILLIAM BERNARD, Plff's Atty.
s4-1aw5w W

Legal Sales.

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order, made in the action of the Atlantic Trust Company vs. the Goldsboro Water Company, in the Circuit Court of Wayne County, State of North Carolina, the undersigned, having been appointed Commissioner for that purpose, will sell for cash, by public auction, at the Court House door, in the City of Goldsboro, North Carolina, on Monday, the 4th day of November, 1901, all the property of the Goldsboro Water Company, real and personal, goods and chattels owned by said Company, including its land, waterworks plant, buildings, pumphouses, stand pipes, reservoirs, machinery, pipes, mains, hydrants, apparatus, and equipment, situate in said County of Wayne, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, tolls, rights, issues, income and profits accruing therefrom, and also all and singular the rights, privileges, and franchises, corporate and otherwise, of said water company, and also all the estate, title, and interest, property, possession, and demand whatever, in law or in equity, of the said water company, of, in, and to the property above described, and each and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

I. F. DORTCH, Commissioner.
July 20th, 1901.

Legal Notices.

COPARTNERSHIP.

FRANK NORTON and EUGENE L. NORTON have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of FRANK NORTON & CO.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by said board, ought to be constructed and operated: Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit.

Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York will apply to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the First Judicial

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWELVE PAGES.

COMMISSIONER MURPHY'S DEFIANCE

Commissioner MURPHY plainly relies on the apathy of the business men of this city and on their ignorance of the affairs that most intimately concern them. Otherwise he would not dare to insult them with the bald assertion that the injury suffered by business interests is due to "the statements of the press." Nor would he dare to make such sweeping claims as to the excellence of a department which is notoriously paralyzed and demoralized by corruption.

Unfortunately, Mr. MURPHY has too much ground for his confidence in the indifference of the class he addresses through the President of the Merchants' Association. There are as yet but few signs that the members of that class are aroused to their duty. A certain number of them are working actively and intelligently in the Citizens' Union. Certain others have been co-operating with the Committee of Fifteen and with the Parkhurst society in exposing the relations of the police with the criminal classes. There is little evidence of general interest in the tremendous issue to be presented at the coming election among the respectable men who ought to be united and vigorous in securing the right settlement of that issue. Even those who are engaged unselfishly and faithfully in the work are extremely liable to have as their reward the reputation among those who should back them of being "professional reformers," or of "mixing in politics." As a body the business men of New York have only too much justified the feeling of contempt for their intelligence and for their conscience on which Mr. MURPHY so cynically relies.

We trust, however, that Mr. MURPHY will yet be proved to err greatly, and that the respectable business men of the city will show that they know their town better than he assumes that they know it, and that they are ready to do much more for it than he now thinks that they can be goaded to do. Certainly if anything could arouse them it must be the impudence of the Commissioner's attitude. It is not the mere appearance of scandalous statements in the newspapers that harms, or can harm, New York. It is the truth back of those statements. Take the case of the patrolman, O'NEILL. Col. MURPHY, as a soldier, and even as a Police Commissioner, knows that the undisputed facts in that case could not occur in any well-disciplined force, controlled by honest officers. His First Deputy, DEVERY, sitting as his representative for the trial of patrolmen, was openly defied by O'NEILL, who denounced the administration of the department in important regards as corrupt, and declared that he would not submit to the sentence passed upon him. The statements and implications of this patrolman were either true or they were untrue. Had they been untrue they would have been grossly offensive, and their author ought to have been, and would have been, immediately subjected to trial and ultimately to severe punishment. Instead of this the Commissioner, the head of the force, accepting the man's statement that he had not charged DEVERY with specific acts of corruption, cancels DEVERY'S own orders as to the assignment of the patrolman, and treats him with marked consideration. He thus leaves unremoved and entirely unregarded the stain on the department inevitable from the plain history of the facts. Why? Because he did not dare to probe the matter.

Nor is this case the only one or the most significant showing the rottenness in the department. It merely happens to be the latest and the freshest in the public mind. Mr. MURPHY needs no extraordinary memory to recall a long series of even more sinister character. This case involves only the payment of money by policemen to secure favors or avoid persecution from their superiors. The records of the Police Department ought to be, as the files of the newspapers are, full of the history of other cases involving the purchased immunity of lawless men and women, protected by those in authority in the department, or by the politicians who control those in authority. Mr. MURPHY is not ignorant of the trap into which his subordinates fell in the matter of "tipping off" gambling places on the eve of a raid. He must be aware of the scandalous whereabouts of one of his Captains when a raid on a disorderly house took place. He is acquainted with the facts in the case of the ward man, BISSERT. He has—or he ought to have—read the reports and statements of the Tammany Committee of Five, who went so ingloriously into retirement so soon as they had shown some disposition to do what they were professedly appointed to do. He must have read the accounts published in this and in other papers of the existence and methods of the syndicate that deals in protection to gambling. Above all, he cannot have been in constant and intimate intercourse with the officers of the department and with the politicians of Tammany Hall without acquiring information as to the real condition of the police which makes his present attitude at once ridiculous and discreditable.

The plain truth is that the letter of Mr. MURPHY to the President of the Merchants' Association is in effect a defiance. He denies or ignores the facts, safe, as he assumes, in the difficulty of securing legal proof of notorious conditions, and asserts that his department is essentially sound and clean. That is the attitude of Tammany. The organization intends, in the language of its kind, to "put up a bluff," which it hopes will deceive or discourage the honest men of the city. We believe that it will fail. We believe that the people of the city will see the truth and act on it, and that Tammany will be brought before a tribunal where full justice will be meted out to it. But that can only be if the now inert mass of respectable men can be aroused to do their plain duty and to do it fully.

"PRUSSIAN IMPERIAL MANNERS."

Under this title we were making, the other day, some remarks about the treatment of Prince CHUN by the German Government, which we regret to find were resented by a number of our German readers. But really the story, as it was told, and told in detail, and told with apparent official sanction, from Berlin, was not at all a pleasant story. Prince CHUN is not, that we have ever heard of, personally blamable at all for the anti-foreign outrages, culminating in the murder of the German Minister. He was very likely chosen expressly upon that ground, upon the ground that he was not a "persona non grata," to comply with the exaction of the German Government that a Prince of the royal Chinese blood should proceed to Berlin to apologize for the murder. But, when one gentleman has occasion to apologize to another gentleman, or to a lady, the party aggrieved and apologized to, if worthy of the respective designation, does not "rub it in," does not make it hard, but makes it easy for the eater of humble pie to swallow his unpleasant, however salutary, meal. This is a very rudiment of behavior. As reported, Germany did show a distinct disposition to "rub it in." And this was attributed to the personal insistence of the Kaiser.

That was really the most unpleasant thing about the matter. As a "junker" and the chief of junkers, the Kaiser has doubtless the tradition that Prussian official manners are good. That is a question upon which Prussian officials and all the rest of mankind widely differ. But that the Kaiser should show himself not possessed of the instincts of a gentleman was, we confess, a shock and almost a blow to us. Everybody who has watched him must agree in wishing to like him, just as everybody in this country must agree in liking the Vice President of the United States. The New Yorker who went to the inauguration of last March upon the ground that he really had to go and "see TEDDY take the veil" expressed a sentiment widely felt. And the two men are likable for the same reasons. They have in common that impulsiveness and combativeness and chivalry which give each of them, in the language of Mr. KIPLING,

> Knowledge sure that he endure
> A child until he die.

To have either of them commit an act of cold-blooded ungentlemanliness would pain all his acquaintances.

But it now appears that the Kaiser did not do this thing. Or if he did he has repented it. He did not undertake unnecessarily to humiliate an envoy whose errand made him already an object of sympathy. He has kicked aside all the trammels which proceeded from the attempts of his underlings to find out what would most disgust and humiliate a Chinese gentleman, for the purpose of forcing him to do it. He has ordered that Prince CHUN should be treated like a gentleman who has a painful duty to perform, and who is to be facilitated in the performance of it by having his host help him to eat his humble pie as quietly and unobtrusively as possible, and even turn his head away during the process of deglutition. In short, he has behaved like a gentleman. And we trust that our affronted German readers will agree that we can recognize a gentleman when we see him, even though he have the peculiarity of being King of Prussia and German Emperor.

THE DREAM OF AERIAL FLIGHT.

Since the days when Daedalos and Ikaros escaped from the labyrinth of the Minotaur by means of wings which carried them far from the inhospitable Island of Crete and the futile wrath of King Minos, the dream of aerial flight has possessed for dreamers with a mechanical bent a peculiar fascination. That Ikaros fell into the sea from the melting of his wax wings and was drowned has been accepted as an incident rather instructive than deterrent. He should have known better than to use wax for his wings. Even with these crude appliances Daedalos got away from Minos all right, and 50 per cent. of success in a first attempt at high flying was an exceedingly good average.

In modern times MONGOLFIER established the fact that for a limited time and under certain restricted conditions gravitation could be neutralized, and a man might cause himself to be carried to great heights by attaching himself to something enough lighter than air to lift a certain amount of dead weight. Then came the era of flying machines and dirigible balloons, through which we have not yet passed. It was generally believed that in aluminium, so extremely light and so relatively strong, we had found a material capable of being wrought into a self-lifting mechanism, but somehow the aluminium flying machine would not fly any better than the iron one, and without the balloon to hold him up man's safest place thus far has been on land or on the water. This might seem to be merely incidental to the slow process of evolution if it were not that everything thus far attempted in the way of aerial navigation has assumed a mathematical impossibility as its starting point and a mechanical paradox as its objective.

The learned Dr. SIMON NEWCOMB, astronomer and mathematician of Washington, contributes to McClure's an answer to the question, Is the airship coming? which does not contain much encouragement for the capitalist who has declined automobile investments because convinced that the dirigible balloon or the flying machine was imminent. He thinks that before much headway can be made in the construction of the flying machine we shall have to find out why matter gravitates. This done, it will be necessary to ascertain how the hitherto unchangeable force known as the attraction of gravitation may be regulated and controlled. It will then probably be necessary to solve the problem of the interaction between ether and matter—provided, of course, it has not by that time solved itself. Prof. NEWCOMB does not say so, but one may infer from what he does say that to acquire the necessary information on these points will involve an excursion into the fourth dimension of space. There are some things which the human mind, working in three dimensions, seems to be incapable of grasping—for example, squaring the circle, trisecting an angle, and constructing a cube having double the solid content of a given cube. Why these things, which seem simple enough, lie just outside the pale of mathematical demonstration we need an additional dimension to enable us to understand.

Prof. NEWCOMB thinks that the measurably dirigible balloon may be within the scope of inventive genius, but does not believe that it can be made a practical vehicle for any purpose. The flying machine he considers out of the question with the materials now at the command of the mechanician. Even with the kind of materials needed to make a small one, on the scale of a watchmaker's experiment, the most triumphant success in operation would not warrant the promise that like results could be attained on a larger scale. His explanation of this is so lucid and convincing, even for one with only the most rudimentary knowledge of mechanics, that we have pleasure in quoting it: "Let us make two flying machines exactly alike, only make one double the scale of the other in all its dimensions. We all know that the volume, and therefore the weight, of two similar bodies are proportional to the cubes of their dimensions. The cube of two is eight. Hence the large machine will have eight times the weight of the other. But surfaces are as the squares of the dimensions. The square of two is four. The heavier machine will therefore expose only four times the wing surface to the air, and so will have a distinct disadvantage in the ratio of efficiency to weight."

Flying by mechanical means always was and always will be a fascinating study of the mechanician, but the pleasure he derives from it is ever likely to be in inverse ratio to his knowledge of mathematics. The magic carpet of the Oriental fairy tale had a distinct advantage over anything in the line of modern invention in that it was frankly impossible and charmed the fancy without inviting disappointment as the result of calculation.

CHINESE LOOT.

The Evening Post reminds us that the Metropolitan Museum is about to be enriched, not only by the "spoils of time," but by the actual spoils of war, if that can be called war which "Christendom" has been waging from Tien-Tsin to Peking, and, centrifugally, in the form of raids, around the latter capital.

"This our Nation" has been as guiltless as any in the matter of looting, and these objects of art have all been bought and paid for by an American representative. We can read our title quite as clear to them, as The Post suggests, as most museums which amount to anything can to any of their treasures. Doubtless the collection in the world which is historically and artistically the most valuable is that of the Elgin Marbles, so called, in the British Museum. It was of this collection, when it was newly made, that MACAULAY said scornfully in his review of MITFORD'S "History of Greece": "Her temples have been subjected to the successive depredations of Romans, Turks, and Scotchmen." We all know what happened when "BONAPARTE'S banditti" were turned loose in Spain and Italy. The churches and the houses were ransacked not only officially, for the benefit of France, as, to do him justice, BONAPARTE always did his own looting, but for the personal benefit of the French commanders. It was Marshal SOULT who had a picture in his private collection to which he said that he attached a sentimental value, because it had saved a man's life, and, being pressed for an explanation, explained that he knew the owner had concealed it and had informed him that if he did not produce it in ten minutes he would hang him.

There is, at the Château of Fontainebleau, one of the most interesting Chinese museums in the world, and one of the most disgraceful to the French Nation. Every object in it has evidently been carefully culled and chosen. And no wonder. It was, in fact, the museum of the Summer Palace in Peking, and was the French share of the loot of that edifice forty-three years ago. Nothing quite so barefaced and cold-blooded as that looting, by French and British, has been done during the recent operations in and around Peking. It was the kind of spoliation which Roman Pro-Consuls used to make:

> Return, return in glory,
> And bring in triumph home
> The spoils of thirty cities
> To deck the shrines of Rome,

or words to that effect. The Christian religion has not by any means extirpated the practice of looting works of art. But the standard is higher than it was a generation ago. And as for our coming Chinese treasures, we can contemplate them without too much shame.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"Almost every day," declares Commissioner MURPHY, in his letter to the President of the Merchants' Association, "we have accounts of rescues of saving of lives by police officers from drowning, from fires, from runaway horses, from the street railway cars, but not a word of commendation is given to the policeman or to the department. A few kind words may be said of the individual policeman, but it is passed and never mentioned afterward." These statements fairly bristle with self-contradiction, since the Commissioner both asserts and denies that displays of heroism by members of the police force receive recognition whenever they occur, which is, as he says, "almost every day." What are the "accounts" to which he refers if they are not such recognition? What the Commissioner tried to express apparently was a feeling that the evil deeds of the police are oftener and longer topics of discussion than their good deeds. His resentment of this unquestionable fact is merely a variant of the old complaint that the newspapers have little space for the good citizen who goes quietly along, doing his duty and attending to business, while they have much of it for the transgressor of the law and the creator of excitement and sensations. That charge has been answered so often that nobody has a right to repeat it, and yet many people do, for many people forget that their grievance is not against the newspapers, but against the very nature of things, which makes the exceptional the interesting, and, for instance, renders the derailment of a train a piece of news, while the uneventful reaching of its destination by that same train something that excites neither attention nor comment. As for the policemen, when they save life at the risk of their own they are invariably praised, and not ungrudgingly, though in a way these acts are only the performance of duty and the earning of salary. The act of heroism, however, is not a continuing act, like participation in a system of corruption, and therefore it is not, as is the latter, a subject for prolonged discussion.

—Again the news comes that the United States Government has made a definite offer—this time $4,300,000—for the Danish Islands in the West Indies. As usual, the news comes from Copenhagen—that is, from the would-be seller, and not from the would-be purchaser. The minute amount of interest these reports excite here is an amusing feature of the situation. Our Government may have some good reasons for wanting to get possession of St. Thomas and St. Croix, but they are very mysterious reasons, and it seems as though the task of proving that the reasons balance $4,300,000 ought not to be left for performance after the purchase has been effected. The islands are all right, as little islands go, but we are already pretty well stocked up with wares of that sort. Of course it would be a kindness to Denmark to take these particular islands off her hands, but philanthropy of that description is not very fashionable among nations. However, if the folks at Washington want to complete their collection, nobody will object to any great extent. Doubtless we can take care of a few more bits of land. The actual taking, it must still be borne in mind, will depend on the action of Congress, which is not at present in session.

REV. MR. SCHNATZ'S OPINION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it not be about time to write an editorial about "Manners" of THE NEW YORK TIMES? Your editorial on "Prussian Imperial Manners" is an insult to every German reader. It is born of hatred for the German race, especially the closing remark about a "Mr. Dooley's" opinion. Such writing on your part is exceedingly uncharitable, it is bad "manners," it is untrue, it is unwise. Do you consider it wise to insult every reader of your paper who happens to be of German extraction? THE TIMES has done this same thing repeatedly. For this reason I have seldom bought and read THE TIMES.

Why cannot THE TIMES seek to be fair to all nationalities, as are The World and The Journal and other papers?

PAUL H. SCHNATZ,
Pastor Martha Memorial Reformed Church.
New York, Aug. 31, 1901.

A Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your articles in reference to the Helen C. Brush will case, which appeared in your issues of Aug. 30 and 31, I am mentioned by name in connection with the statements that I am a partner of Mr. George W. De Lano, the attorney for the proponent of the Brush will, and also, in substance, that I am a "Christian Scientist."

My attention has been so frequently called to these statements as to have become an annoyance.

The facts are, first, that I am not, and never have been, a law partner of Mr. De Lano, and have no business connections with him; and, second, I am not a "Christian Scientist," and have no faith whatever in any of their tenets as far as I know them.

As you published the errors which call this forth, I trust you will also publish this correction. ALBERT C. AUBERY.
New York, Sept. 3, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Keeps Them Busy.

Katie—That floor walker makes me tired.
Hattie—Me, too.
"Just because he stands around he thinks he ought to make us do the same."—Yonkers Statesman.

Nay, Not So.

PhyNis—And if I were poor wouldst thou yet marry me?
Tityrus—Fain would I not. I do love thee too much, that I could endure for thee to starve to death, sweet maid.—Harlem Life.

The Nicest Man He Knew.

Mamma (who is expecting the minister)—Willie, we will have a very nice old gentleman to tea this evening, and you must be very good while he's here.
Willie—Why, is he Santa Claus?—Philadelphia Press.

Almost Saw Her.

"I think I haven't seen you for more than a year," remarked the caller, shaking hands with Tommy.
"Nome," said Tommy, "but I come mighty near seeing you down town the other day. I saw somebody that looked almost exactly like you."—Chicago Tribune.

WE REAP WHAT WE SOW.

A. H. Hinman in Worcester Gazette.

There are loyal hearts and spirits brave,
With souls that are tried and true;
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the same will come back to you.

Give love, and back to your heart will flow
The love that your heart most needs;
Show faith and trust, and hearts will show
Their faith in your words and deeds.

For life is a mirror in which are shown
The deeds and lives we live;
Then give of our best to every one,
And the world will as freely give.

NEXT YEAR'S REALTY TAX

State Board Equalizes Values in the Counties of the State.

Greater New York Will Pay Over 65 Per Cent.—Values of Real and Personal Property Increased $225,618,926.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—The State Board of Equalization met to-day and equalized the value of real estate in the several counties of the State for the basis for the State tax levy during the fiscal year which commences Oct. 1. The total valuation of real and personal property on which such tax will be levied is $5,686,021,678, as compared with $5,461,302,752 for the current fiscal year. The board equalized the real estate valuation in each county of the State as follows:

Counties.	Assessed Value of Real Est.	Deducted from Assessed Value of Real Est.	Added to Assessed Value of Real Est.
Albany	$93,252,197	$8,753,395	.....
Allegany	13,774,071	438,073	.....
Broome	32,147,931	1,443,052	.....
Cattaraugus	23,071,810	2,165,704	.....
Cayuga	30,904,560	1,387,241	.....
Chautauqua	35,700,385	7,664,358	.....
Chemung	23,981,087	.....	232,376
Chenango	14,692,613	467,288	.....
Clinton	6,147,300	.....	2,242,314
Columbia	22,220,713	1,904,587	.....
Cortland	12,702,345	1,753,808	.....
Delaware	13,146,329	757,527	.....
Dutchess	40,808,991	184,906	.....
Erie	279,421,584	.....	11,005,506
Essex	10,033,254	1,278,522	.....
Franklin	9,893,727	444,108	.....
Fulton	12,653,319	402,427	.....
Genesee	20,044,677	90,823	.....
Greene	11,861,586	217,743	.....
Hamilton	3,690,163	792,225	.....
Herkimer	23,881,191	5,333,106	.....
Jefferson	33,136,057	4,920,951	.....
Kings	651,388,900	.....	25,655,890
Lewis	8,869,872	934,335	.....
Livingston	23,309,068	.....	225,864
Madison	17,928,549	.....	706,147
Monroe	141,999,097	16,545,915	.....
Montgomery	23,571,811	432,708	.....
Nassau	22,495,862	.....	1,965,203
New York	2,369,997,504	.....	130,112,812
Niagara	42,095,810	5,264,203	.....
Oneida	54,925,970	7,583,604	.....
Onondaga	116,298,937	19,595,279	.....
Ontario	26,822,526	1,545,586	.....
Orange	36,970,065	.....	2,029,655
Orleans	14,706,063	1,207,532	.....
Oswego	24,215,312	770,138	.....
Otsego	19,316,744	614,416	.....
Putnam	6,824,362	560,281	.....
Queens	104,427,872	12,168,069	.....
Rensselaer	72,492,317	6,804,708	.....
Richmond	42,723,924	.....	2,346,541
Rockland	16,239,213	2,060,338	.....
St. Lawrence	35,064,843	5,911,168	.....
Saratoga	23,716,694	.....	576,865
Schenectady	17,282,896	.....	167,471
Schoharie	10,899,321	1,270,003	.....
Schuyler	6,132,625	112,577	.....
Seneca	13,976,946	978,070	.....
Steuben	52,558,074	3,793,708	.....
Suffolk	46,171,599	6,374,891	.....
Sullivan	5,661,194	254,119	.....
Tioga	12,382,536	718,515	.....
Tompkins	15,759,313	1,233,241	.....
Ulster	26,402,688	1,521,394	.....
Warren	7,614,933	887,302	.....
Washington	16,906,179	974,179	.....
Wayne	22,492,570	.....	547,090
Westchester	171,709,573	36,883,633	.....
Wyoming	13,353,515	245,130	.....
Yates	10,124,574	322,323	.....

Under the equalization made each county will pay the following percentage of State taxes during the next fiscal year:

Albany, 1.644; Allegheny, .267; Broome, .590; Cattaraugus, .405; Cayuga, .574; Chautauqua, .546; Chemung, .450; Chenango, .288; Clinton, .167; Columbia, .406; Cortland, .217; Delaware, .248; Dutchess, .513; Erie, 5.310; Essex, .170; Franklin, .186; Fulton, .243; Genesee, .403; Greene, .232; Hamilton, .052; Herkimer, .373; Jefferson, .563; Kings, 12.615; Lewis, .161; Livingston, .465; Madison, .361; Monroe, 2.377; Montgomery, .466; Nassau, .459; New York, 50.296; Niagara, .815; Oneida, 1.031; Onondaga, 1.898; Ontario, .497; Orange, .756; Orleans, .286; Oswego, .469; Otsego, .379; Putnam, .122; Queens, 1.706; Rensselaer, 1.289; Richmond, .898; Rockland, .265; St. Lawrence, .578; Saratoga, .456; Schenectady, .337; Schoharie, .195; Schuyler, .117; Seneca, .253; Steuben, .551; Suffolk, .706; Sullivan, .099; Tioga, .228; Tompkins, .290; Ulster, .479; Warren, .135; Washington, .323; Wayne, .442; Westchester, 2.662; Wyoming, .262; Yates, .187.

The Board of Equalization received from the State Board of Tax Commissioners a report on the valuation of property, which says, among other things:

The entire assessed value borne upon the assessment rolls of 1900 of this State as reported to this board is: Realty, $5,093,025,771; personality, subject to State taxation, $93,895,907; total, $5,686,921,678, an increased total of $225,618,926 over last year. The increase in realty assessment results largely from the special franchise valuations certified to the local rolls of 1900 by the State Board of Tax Commissioners. The sum of these special franchise valuations was $170,140,857, an increase of former special assessment of the same properties in use in the streets and public places. This $170,140,857, deducted from the $281,432,712, reported increase in realty assessment, leaves $111,291,855 as the increase made by the local assessors, mostly upon new buildings and betterments. The increase of assessment in this State in 1900 over 1899 was made wholly upon realty. The increase upon property in this form was $281,432,712, but is diminished to an apparent gain of $225,618,926 by the loss of $55,813,786 in personal assessments.

The disproportion between the assessment of realty and personalty has advanced from 7½ to 1 to 8½ to 1. Retention upon their rolls by local assessors of personal assessments is annually becoming a task more and more difficult of achievement. Neglect or laxity of local assessors is not to be inferred as accounting, to any large extent, for this condition. Non-residence, deduction for alleged indebtedness, shareholdings in properties supposedly assessed at distant "home offices," savings bank sanctuary, and legally exempt securities are the main avenues through which fugitive personalty makes flight.

New Tax Law Brings in $1,407,995.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—Controller Knight reports that the total receipts from the operation of the new law taxing trust companies are $1,407,995. The period in which the tax for the first year was to be paid expired Sept. 1. The amount of taxes collected is $7,995 in excess of the sum estimated would be collected under the statute for the first year of its operation.

A BRITISH WORKER'S VIEWS.

One of the Party Studying American Conditions Says They Will Lead to a Revolution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Thomas Graham, one of the party of visiting British craftsmen, went yesterday with his companions to Glen Echo to attend the celebration of Labor Day by the local organizations. He compared the celebration here with the "demonstrations" in England, where, as at Leeds last year, there were thousands of men, with eighty bands, in a procession four or five miles long.

"I believe," he said, "that the labor struggles of the American workingman are just commencing. There seems to be a tendency—at least, I think so from what I gathered from the remarks of the principal speaker at Glen Echo to-day—for laborers to trust entirely to their organizations to bring about a betterment of their conditions. We have advanced beyond that, and look to legislation by Parliament. We are now working for a bill for eight hours a day, and have already secured many reforms.

"America, being such a wide field for labor and the workers being so far separated from each other, and there being such a mixture of various nationalities, your labor struggles are going to be more bitter even than ours. In fact, I fancy that this very struggle of your labor interests will bring about a revolution, instead of the economic evolution that we like so much in England. I believe that if the American workers had the public with them they might defeat capital, but not otherwise.

"As far as I can gather, the syndicates at the top get all they can from the general public, and the labor syndicates at the bottom are endeavoring to obtain their share of the plunder that capital gouges from the general public. If your laborers would organize to fight not only for themselves, but for the public good, the public would then step to their assistance and the capitalists would be rendered helpless."

LAWTON TOWN LOTS, $291.

$736,000 from Sale in Newly Opened Reservation Will Be Spent on Improvements.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The General Land Office has been informed of the completion of the sale of town lots in the town of Lawton, in the newly opened part of Oklahoma, which finishes the Government sale in all the towns in that section. In Lawton there were 1,420 lots sold, the receipts amounting to $414,845, making the total receipts from the sale of town lots in the towns of Lawton, Anadark, and Hobart $736,083. The highest average price—$291 per lot—was obtained in Lawton.

The money has been placed in the Sub-Treasury in St. Louis to the credit of the Secretary of the Interior, as trustee for the three towns. Under the law it will be devoted to improvements in those towns and in the surrounding country.

UNITED STATES AS THE DICTATOR OF AMERICA.

German Papers Find Alarming Indications in Mr. Roosevelt's Speech at Minneapolis.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—Several papers comment to-day upon Vice President Roosevelt's reference in his speech at the Minnesota State Fair to the part the United States should play among the great nations.

"One sees how leading American politicians demand an extension of the sphere of power of the United States," says the Vossische Zeitung. "One sees this purpose more sharply emphasized in the opposition offered to European influences. One sees also how the United States claim domiciliary rights in the internal and external affairs of all American countries.

"If, therefore, a conviction exists that the North Americans are ready at any time to go far beyond their rights and duties, mixing in the affairs of weaker American countries, there is no cause for wonder. If people outside of the United States are really in error regarding the intentions of the United States, the Americans have themselves to blame. Mr. Roosevelt spoke quite in the well-known tone."

The utterances of the Vice President are interpreted by the Vossische Zeitung to mean that the United States will use its forces against any American country designing to attack another, and that the Washington Government will "mix itself in matters with which, according to international law, it really should have nothing to do."

In conclusion the Vossische Zeitung says:

"We know of no European country that is trying to secure territorial extension anywhere in America, unless it be Great Britain, which is insisting upon the observance of treaty rights in connection with the Nicaragua Canal. The only country in the world now following a policy of expansion in America is the United States. The Americans think fit, for domestic political reasons, to show distrust as regards Europe, whereas Europe has better grounds for observing the plans of the United States with a reasonable distrust."

The Berliner Tageblatt says:

"The speech of the American Vice President is a reassertion of the Monroe Doctrine in the jingo sense, and shows how widespread in the United States is the chimera of European powers seeking territorial expansion in the Western hemisphere."

The National Zeitung, which says that "the speech may be treated lightly, as Mr. Roosevelt delivers it often," adds:

"After Secretary Hay has clearly defined the policy of the United States with reference to isthmian troubles, Mr. Roosevelt's remarks amount, more or less, to a repetition of the declaration of the leader of the foreign policy of the United States."

The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"Mr. Roosevelt claims for the United States the rôle of arbiter and dictator of all America, whereas no European power shows the slightest disposition to interfere."

BRITISH UNIONS THREATENED.

Employers Beginning Suits for Damages Against Them Under the House of Lords Decision.

SWANSEA, Wales, Sept. 3.—A commotion was caused at to-day's session of the Trades Union Congress here by the action of some employers in endeavoring to recover damages, under the House of Lords' decision of July 22 last, from labor organizations for picketing by their members.

A writ was served on a delegate from Blackburn yesterday restraining him and the members of the Blackburn branch of the Weavers, Winders and Warpers' Association from picketing Banister & Moore's works, where a strike is now in progress. Damages and costs are claimed.

Besides this suit, the Taff Vale Railroad is suing the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants for £20,000 damages incurred as a result of the strike of 1900.

These suits will be strenuously defended, but their seriousness puts in the shade almost every other topic of discussion. President Bowerman to-day devoted the principal part of his address to this topic, declaring that union funds were threatened with demolishment, and that the position was intolerable. He said the Parliamentary Committee favored an alteration of the constitutions of the unions, with the object of minimizing their liability to action.

The Chronicle to-day supports this view, maintaining that no association of workingmen can long stand against such litigation, and that if the decision regarding picketing is final any unscrupulous capitalist will have his employes at his mercy, and the working classes will sink back again into an unorganized and impotent crowd.

The House of Lords' decision of July 22 reversed the decision of the Appeal Court dissolving the injunction rendered August 30, 1900, by the High Court of Justice. This injunction forbade officials of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants to "watch and beset" a railroad station and approaches with a view to inducing nonunionists to refrain from taking the places of strikers.

The House also held that it was not the intention of the Legislature to prevent a trades union from being sued if, through its officers, it was guilty of illegalities.

BOERS' SAVAGE MEASURES.

De Wet Said to Have Threatened to Shoot Captured British—Unarmed Scouts Murdered.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—"De Wet has issued a proclamation," says a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Cape Town, "that he will shoot all British troops found in Orange River Colony after Sept. 15."

The Colonial Office published last night a dispatch from the Governor of Cape Colony, Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, received Sept. 1, announcing that the Boers on Aug. 28 captured two unarmed British scouts near Haareekloof and shot them in cold blood.

The Daily Telegraph, in the course of an editorial to-day on the South African situation, says:

"There is nothing to prevent Lord Milner from recognizing a Government chosen from among the Boers who have already submitted, and from arranging with them the terms of a general surrender. After such a formal peace had been made every man taken with arms would be liable to be shot as a rebel."

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 3.—It is reported that Commandant Myburg has issued an order directing that all armed colonials captured after Sept. 15 are to be shot.

Capt. Wallis, with a patrol of twenty-five men, from Oudtshoorn, Cape Colony, was taken in ambush near Meiring's Poort. He and two men escaped; three others were killed and four wounded, and the rest, who surrendered and took the oath of neutrality, were released.

A well-mounted force of Boers has looted Barrydale, in the Swellendam district, 140 miles from Cape Town.

Scheeper's commando passed close to Montague, 150 miles from Cape Town, yesterday, and had a slight brush with the local scouts. The Boers had spare horses and were apparently well equipped. A column has gone in pursuit.

DR. KRAUSE REMANDED.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Dr. Krause, ex-Governor of Johannesburg, who was taken into custody in London on Monday night, was charged at the Bow Streeet Police Court yesterday morning with high treason in the Transvaal under the fugitive offenders' law and was remanded for a week without bail.

No evidence except as to Dr. Krause's arrest being offered, Sir George Lewis, on behalf of the prisoner, asked if any deposition against his client in support of the charge existed. Prosecutor Muir replied that there was, of course, information against the accused in Cape Colony. The police here, he said, had acted upon telegraphic instructions.

The police testified that Dr. Krause, when arrested, looked at the warrant and remarked, "The charge is absurd."

KITCHENER REPORTS PROGRESS.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated at Pretoria yesterday, says:

"Since Aug. 26 the columns report 19 Boers killed, 3 wounded, 212 made prisoners, and 127 surrendered, and that 194 rifles, 27,500 rounds of ammunition, 1,700 horses, and 7,500 head of cattle have been captured."

Li-Hung-Chang Very Feeble.

PEKING, Sept. 3.—Li-Hung-Chang is becoming more and more feeble, and it is apparent to all his visitors that it is not probable he will ever be able to act as Chairman of the Council of State.

SCHLEY'S DUTY TO HIMSELF.

It Is Believed that He Will Personally Challenge Rear Admiral Howison—Sampson to Attend.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Rear Admiral Schley, it is understood, must personally challenge the right of Rear Admiral Howison to act with Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Benham, retired, on the court of inquiry. This is understood to be the conclusion of his counsel, but, the Rear Admiral having performed that duty himself, it will become the business of his counsel to argue the proposition that a biased peer is not entitled to be a judge.

No assistant has thus far been assigned to Capt. Lemly, Judge Advocate General, and but little time remains in which a special assistant could be equipped with intimate knowledge of the controversy. The skill of Judge Wilson is so well known that it is not doubted that alone he would prove a trying antagonist to any other lawyer in the District, while assisted by men so thoroughly acquainted with the case as Attorney General Rayner and Capt. James Parker, who has studied every detail of the controversy most minutely, the defense is acknowledged to be an aggregation of no ordinary ability.

A Rear Admiral who was in Washington to-day on his way home from a seashore visit said that he was amazed to find how great is the interest in the coming inquiry. People, he said, talked of nothing else, "and," he added, "the talk is all one way. There is no doubting on which side popular interest is fixed." He did not say which side that was.

According to an official of the Navy Department, friends of Rear Admiral Sampson say that he is determined to attend the Schley court of inquiry; that he expects to testify, and to that end is taking unusual precautions to insure being in good physical condition.

Acting Secretary Hackett has granted permission to Lieut. Wells, Flag Secretary to Rear Admiral Schley, to examine the official records of the Navy Department bearing upon the issues in the West Indies campaign and to make copies of such papers as he desires to use at the court of inquiry.

DEATH FOR FILIPINO BANDITS.

Thirteen Murderers Get the Extreme Penalty—One Native Liberated by Gen. Chaffee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The outrages committed by armed guerrillas and bandits against innocent Filipinos continue to be rigorously dealt with by the authorities in the Philippines. The records in about twenty cases were received at the War Department to-day. They show that the death penalty was inflicted upon thirteen murderers by military commissions, and that five offenders were sentenced to hard labor of from fifteen to thirty years.

In the case of Simplicio Geromilla, who was sentenced to be hanged by a military commission of which Lieut. Col. Swigert was President, for acting as a leader of an armed band of insurgents and firing upon and killing two American soldiers, although at the time living under the protection of the military authority of the United States as an amigo, Gen. Chaffee disapproved the sentence and ordered the prisoner liberated. Gen Chaffee says in his indorsement:

"The finding cannot logically be sustained. The killing of the soldiers in an engagement with a regular detachment of the public enemy is not murder, but a natural consequence incidental to a state of war. It is not contended that the accused himself did the killing, and as these American soldiers fell in battle, he can only be held on the theory that he was one of a band combined together for the commission of murder, which theory does not meet the facts proved. The accused is doubtless guilty, and could have been convicted of being a war traitor, in that while living within the lines of United States occupation, he aided and abetted the enemy, but for this offense he was not tried, and the reviewing authority may not substitute one finding for another."

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

SMART GOWNS AT THE NEWPORT HORSE SHOW

Threatening Weather Fails to Diminish Attendance.

Mrs. Frederic Neilson's Tandem Team Stars and Stripes Takes Blue Ribbon and Society Applauds.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—The second day of the horse show was not so satisfactory as to weather conditions as the first, but there was nearly as large a crowd in attendance. Half an hour before the show began there was a heavy rain which lasted fifteen minutes and threatened to cause a postponement, something the Newport horse show has never encountered. The storm, however, cleared and the sun was shining when the first class was called. There were several little showers during the afternoon. The threatening weather did not keep down the attendance, and the boxes and grand stand were filled with a fashionable gathering. Storm cloaks covered many of the smart gowns, but some of the smartest were disclosed by the removal of the cloaks and waterproofs, as the women entered the Casino grounds, so that they appeared in their full glory as they entered the boxes. There were many very handsome gowns, including the following:

Mrs. Alexander Clarke, a pale pink taffeta with white satin bands, white hat and boa.

The Misses Mills, in white dotted and tucked muslin, with lace insertions, over pink and blue taffeta, respectively.

Mrs. George Keppel, pale blue foulard with insertions of cream lace.

Mrs. Joseph Stickney, cream lace, princess robe, with large white hat with white plumes.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, white muslin, embroidered with pink dots.

Mrs. E. S. Willing, mauve gray foulard, trimmed with black lace.

Mrs. J. Hude Beekman, white muslin, over pink silk, small white hat, trimmed with tiny pink roses and black velvet.

Mrs. George Crocker, blue liberty satin, with insertions of white lace, bordered with velvet flowers, black hat.

Miss Emma W. Rutherford, pale gray crepe, tucked with lace insertions, hat of gray tulle, silver spangled and white tips, gray marabout boa.

Mrs. Richard Irvin, gray and white organdie, trimmed with black lace, black tulle boa, and black hat.

Mrs. F. O. French, black organdie, dotted with white and figured with mauve, with insertions of black lace.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, white lace with appliqué of lavender satin, gray feather boa, black hat.

Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson, white lace with ruffles, white hat with mauve flowers.

Mrs. Joseph Widener, pale blue mulle with insertions of cream white lace.

Miss Anna Sands, dull blue organdie with insertions of white lace, toque with pink roses and black velvet.

Miss Natica Rives, white organdie figured with pink, Eton jacket, with lace and ruffles, edged with lace.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, cream-colored batiste over apricot satin, yellow apricot sash, small cream-colored hat, with black velvet.

Mrs. Frederic Neilson, cream white cloth strapped with same material.

Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, figured organdie trimmed with white lace and lavender moire ribbons, white hat with full lavender ostrich plumes.

Mrs. Charles A. Childs, white satin, slashed, over cream-colored lace.

Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, plain white pique skirt, plain white muslin blouse, over pale yellow silk, yellow parasol, white hat with wreath of flowers.

Miss Gladys Brooks, white embroidered linen, large white hat.

Miss Kathleen Neilson, white taffeta silk, bolero jacket with lace collar, large white hat trimmed with pink roses and white tulle.

Miss Evelyn Blight, white pique, plain sailor hat.

Miss Alice Blight, simple ruffled white muslin, elbow sleeves, large black hat.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, white embroidered cloth, with Irish lace flounce, and round hat of coarse red straw laden with deep red ostrich plumes.

Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, princess gown of ecru pongee laid in narrow vertical tucks, with bodice and skirt, close-fitting stitched corselet with girdle of same.

Miss Edith Cushing, white pique skirt with straps of the same, embroidered white blouse, white straw hat trimmed with pale blue satin ribbons with pink roses under the brim.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, white mulle and lace.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, pale blue mulle, lightly trimmed with cream lace, pale blue hat with lavender satin ribbons, white tulle boa.

Mrs. Ogden Mills, figured white Swiss muslin trimmed with lace, white boa.

Mrs. Maturin Livingston, black and white striped foulard with black lace insertions and trimmings, black hat trimmed with ostrich tips, black tulle boa.

Mrs. Janney of Baltimore, black foulard strapped with white and trimmed with folds of white satin, black hat.

Miss Norman, flowered bodice of white and red, skirt of white mulle over dull red taffeta, the overdress trimmed with black velvet ribbons.

Mrs. S. D. Schenck, black net with black lace insertions, over white taffeta, large black hat.

Miss Natalie Schenck, pale and deep pink-striped organdie, with insertions of cream lace, white straw hat trimmed with white.

Mrs. William P. Thompson, thin white material with insertions of cream lace over pink silk, large white picture hat.

As on the opening day, the classes which attracted the greatest attention were those in which the Summer residents of Newport had entries. The first of these was that for saddle horses, in which Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's Filigree won fourth prize. In the class for gig horses Alfred G. Vanderbilt's U G I and B G I were entered, but did not win a prize. In the class for road teams Perry Belmont's team won first. Alfred G. Vanderbilt's second, and William H. Mayer's team third. Mr. Vanderbilt drove a fine team of grays and bays cross mated. In the harness of Frank J. Gould's Sandringham and Burlingham won first, and in the next class hitched as a pair to a victoria won second prize. In this class the award of the blue ribbon to Mrs. Frederic Neilson's pair, Stars and Stripes, was received with applause from the boxes. Alfred G. Vanderbilt's pair took third and William P. Thompson's pair fourth in this class.

Miss Neilson had a close contest in the ladies' single horse and trap class with Miss Marion Lawson's glorious Black Venus, and after a second run about the ring the judges gave the latter the blue ribbon and Miss Neilson's the red. Miss Gladys Vanderbilt drove Mr. Brother's entry in this class and took third prize.

The summary of the day's awards are as follows:

Class 30—Hunters and jumpers, open to all.—First, Ralph Pulitzer's Richardson; second, Clarence Moore's Thunder; third, Mrs. Thomas W. Pierce's Rifle; fourth, Ralph Pulitzer's Inspiration.

Class 5—Brougham horse.—First, Thomas W. Lawson's Glorious Red Cloud; second, Thomas W. Lawson's Glorione; third, Eben D. Jordan's Wollaston; fourth, Strauss & Hexter's Chesterbrook.

Class 36—Ponies under saddle.—First, Mrs. R. F. Carmen's Florodora; second, Miss Doris Lawson's Gorgeous Woman in Black; third, Miss Dorothy Jordan's Scarlet Letter; fourth, Miss Sadie Jones's Robin.

Class 2—Runabout horses.—First, Arnold Lawson's Glorious Whirling Cloud; second, Mrs. R. F. Carman's Donner; third, Strauss & Hexter's Ringing Bells; fourth, Miss Hidalgo's Perfection.

Class 33.—Ladies' saddle horses.—First, Mrs. C. H. Malcomb's Lady Bonnie; second, Miss Mary Dearing's Natalie; third, R. T. Evans's Octoo; fourth, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's Filigree.

Class 4.—Gig horses.—First, Arnold Lawson's Glorious Whirling Cloud; second, Frank J. Gould's Burlingham; third, Lehman Strauss's Davelda; fourth, Charles T. Proctor's Model Artist.

Class 24—Road team shown before a coach or body break.—First, Perry Belmont's team; second, A. G. and R. C. Vanderbilt's team; third, William H. Mayer's team.

Class 22—Harness tandem.—First, Frank J. Gould's Sandringham and Burlingham; second, Charles T. Proctor's Model Artist and Florodora; third, Arnold Lawson's Glorious Whirling Cloud and Glorious Thunder Cloud.

Class 28—Victoria and pair.—First, Frederic Neilson's Stars and Stripes; second, Frank J. Gould's Sandringham and Burlingham; third, Alfred C. Vanderbilt's Cinderella and Sinbad; fourth, W. P. Thompson's Artful and Foxy.

Class 25—Ladies' single horse and trap, lady to drive.—First, Miss Marian Lawson's Glorious Black Venus; second, Miss Neilson's Blondie; third, Alfred G. Vanderbilt's U. G. I.; fourth, Miss Hidalgo's Perfection.

Class 8—Pair of horses, for demi-mail phaeton or victoria.—First, Frank J. Gould's Sandringham and Burlingham; second, T. W. and A. Lawson's Glorious Thunder Cloud and Glorious Red Cloud; third, Eben D. Jordan's Westerly and Western Star.

Class 1.—Horses over 11 and under 15.2 hands, for dealers only.—First, John Doyle's Independence; second, Charles T. Proctor's Model Artist; third, Strauss & Hexter's Ringing Bells; fourth, Strauss & Hexter's Bow Bells.

ENTERTAINING AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—The entertainments to-day were principally dinners, although there were a number of small luncheons before the Horse Show. The chief event, however, was the dinner dance given by Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly at Vinland, in honor of their daughter, Miss Twombly. This is the first time in several years the handsome villa on the Cliffs has been opened for a large entertainment, in fact, the first since the Twomblys purchased the estate of Louis L. Lorillard. The cotillion which followed the dinner was led by Robert L. Gerry, with Miss Twombly.

Miss Leary gave the first of a series of dinners to-night, entertaining fourteen guests. American Beauty roses were used for the decorations, both on the table and for the drawing room, where they were placed in vases. Each guest received a bouquet of jessamines.

Mrs. E. H. G. Slater entertained twenty-four guests at Hopedeen in honor of Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe. The table decorations were in white and green.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King entertained at dinner at the Shields cottage, the table decorations being of white Japanese hydrangeas and maiden hair ferns in silver pieces.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a ladies' luncheon at Crossways in the afternoon for thirty-eight guests. American Beauty roses were used for the floral decorations.

Dinners were also given to-night by Mrs. H. A. Johnson, Mrs. W. H. Sands, Mrs. Robert T. Garrett, Mrs. C. C. Moore, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. George B. De Forest, and James V. Parker.

The Ingersole estate on the Cliffs, known as The Reefs, and adjoining the estate of George A. Fales and Hollis Hunnewell, has been sold to Robert N. Carson of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

The Rev. Hugh Black of St. George's Church, Edinburgh, Scotland, is the guest of Robert C. Kerr at Bateman's.

Miss Georgiana G. King has rented of Mrs. John Austin Stevens her cottage on Rhode Island Avenue for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont left for New York to-night, accompanied by Controller Bird S. Coler of New York, who has been their guest, and to-day occupied their box at the Horse Show.

George D. King, C. V. Fornes, and C. Wilson of New York are at the Stevens villa. Edward C. Potter of New York is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Potter.

An entertainment is to be given at the Casino Theatre next Monday morning under the patronage of Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. H. C. Hasbrouck, Mrs. Francis J. Higginson, Mrs. S. B. Luce, Miss Rosa Grosvenor, Mrs. J. J. Hunker, Mrs. J. F. Pierson, Mrs. W. B. Franklin, Mrs. F. E. Chadwick, and Mrs. N. E. Mason, for the benefit of the building fund of the Newport Young Men's Christian Association, in recognition of the work done by the local association in providing suitable lodging rooms for the sailors of the United States Navy while ashore here.

LADIES' TENNIS AT NEWPORT.

Miss Busk Wins the Cup Given by Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—The finals in the ladies' lawn tennis tournament were played at the Casino this morning between Miss Busk and Miss Nora Iselin, the former winning. There was a large gathering of society people, who had come to the Casino with the expectation of seeing a good match, and they were not disappointed. It was an interesting contest from beginning to end, lasting five sets, and ending in victory for Miss Busk only after the score had been brought to deuce.

The plays were brilliant and called forth frequent applause from the spectators. Miss Busk won the first two sets by close scores, and then Miss Iselin braced and won two sets quite easily. The deciding set was vigorously contested, and was finally won, 7—5, by Miss Busk, the match lasting fully two hours. Miss Busk therefore takes the silver cup offered by Mrs. John Jacob Astor. The summary is as follows:

Finals, Ladies' Singles—Miss Busk beat Miss Nora Iselin, 6—4, 8—6, 2—6, 3—6, 7—5.

IN THE SHOPS.

Jackets are made after the Norfolk style with very satisfactory results. They are tight-fitting, reaching just to the waist line, and pointed slightly back and front. There is a yoke from which a stitched plait in graduated width extends to the waist in the back, while in front there are two stitched plaits, one on either side. The yoke is pointed once in the back, with two points in front, and has a slightly pointed opening at the throat. The turnover collar is of velvet and the lapels of the material of the suit. This is very likely of mixed goods, brown or blue, with a plain skirt flaring slightly at the lower edge. The jacket is buttoned simply with bone buttons.

⁂

Buttons in many instances are of the material of the gown or possibly of silk the color of the material. But there are all sorts and kinds of buttons. Some very pretty buttons on one of the new gowns are of filigree silver. Buttons when of the material of the gown are not simply covered molds, but more elaborate than this, the edge of gold or steel, as the case may be. A stylish long coat of dark red is finished with buttons of the material of the garment, set in these fancy metal frames. The effect is excellent. On one new frock of a dark material the buttons are of porcelain, flowered, ball-shaped and set in metal frames. The cloth-covered buttons are large, as a rule, and flat. A blue gown has fancy mold covered, rounded buttons, or rather large size, covered in a fancy design with silk. They are used in the trimmings, while on the white vest are small crystal buttons. It is evident that buttons will play an important part in the season's fashions.

⁂

A good effect is given to a gown of black velvet by a vest and sleevelets of a pink-flowered white silk.

⁂

In bodices of jackets having the Norfolk effect, where there is no opening at the throat a narrow vest is set in of lighter goods than the material, white with gray, possibly. This is simply buttoned down the front and finishes in a point, or may be founded a little below the waist line. The choker is of velvet, the material of the vest being carried up into the collar in front. A narrow band of the velvet in this case finishes the waist in the back and is carried around the edge of the vest on either side in front, the ends pointed or rounded and finished with three small buttons. This gives a finish to the jacket and the vest, continuing a little below it, it has the edge simply turned in.

⁂

Where velvet is used on the collar of the gown there may or may not be velvet cuffs. In the long or three-quarter length coats there are frequently turned-back cuffs to the flaring sleeve, with the velvet set on, showing the edge of the cloth as in the collar. Or in the jackets the flare of the sleeve over the hand has a band of velvet upon it, or it may be entirely plain.

⁂

Velvet ribbons will undoubtedly be used much for trimming. One gown is trimmed with many rows of a light red-brown velvet in a narrow width, a reminiscent style and color.

⁂

There is a tendency to extra width in collars of the material or of velvet or fur on coats. These have the effect of the high turnover collar, are fitted high and close around the throat, but flare a little below the neck line, being perhaps pointed in the back slightly. These are better suited to some women than the more jaunty, high, straight collar.

⁂

The shops show many new things in hats, but there is nothing certain in regard to styles at this early season. Many women visiting New York and leaving for their homes in the South and West purchase the early styles to take away with them. There are also women who like these first hats and make flying visits to the city, lay in a stock, or get one or two to put aside for later wear. They believe, what is true, that the early styles are not duplicated and will never become, as later styles may, the bête noir of the well-dressed woman, popular. Business is as yet comparatively dull, and these early hats are made with perhaps more care than the later ones.

⁂

One beautiful hat in one of the shops is of a rich plum-color velvet, trimmed with flowers of the same shade. Some of the soft fur felts are to be seen, and, of course, ostrich feathers.

⁂

Very attractive felt hats trimmed for the Fall are to be had for a fraction less than a dollar. They are stylish and suited to the young woman. She can wear them for a time if she likes to discard her summer togs early, or if they have become too draggled to please her, and her purse is yet too empty, or she does not care to invest in more expensive millinery at this early date.

⁂

The thick, soft felts for children come in the shape of the Leghorn hats they wore during the summer, and are trimmed in the same simple and becoming way. There is a band of ribbon around the crown and two ends hang at the back. A gray hat is trimmed with black and white-striped ribbon and other hats with brighter colors.

VETERAN OF TWO WARS DEAD.

H. H. Oberle, Who Served in the Mexican and the Civil Campaigns Dies in Brooklyn.

Hubert H. Oberle died at his home, Ocean Boulevard and Sherman Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. His death was caused by fatty degeneration of the heart. He was born at Strasburg, Alsace-Lorraine, in 1828, but while still a child was brought to this country by his parents. When he was twelve years old he became a drummer boy in the United States Army. He was discharged in May, 1845, but re-enlisted the following October and became a part of the army of the invasion of Mexico. He took part in all of the principal battles of the Mexican campaign. After this Oberle saw service against the Indians.

He entered the Union Army during the civil war, and after his regiment was defeated at St. Augustine Springs he burned the flags. The Confederates, on discovering this, ordered him before a court-martial. Two of the members of the court decided to hang him. The other two voted for his acquittal, and the presiding officer cast a deciding vote against his punishment.

In 1866 Mr. Oberle became a member of the Brooklyn police force, and for a long time was assigned to duty at the Wall Street Ferry. In 1886 he resigned from the city police and became a park policeman. Mr. Oberle was the father of twenty-one children. Two brothers of his were killed while in the service of the United States.

A Theatrical Man Paralyzed.

While alone in his offices in the Knickerbocker Building, in Broadway, yesterday afternoon W. G. Smyth, a partner of Frank L. Perley in theatrical enterprises, was paralyzed. Henrietta Crosman, the actress, in passing from the office of her husband, Maurice Campbell, in the adjoining room, saw Mr. Smyth lying by his desk. Mr. Campbell and others then took him to the Theatrical Managers' Club at 141 West Forty-first Street, where he had another seizure. He was removed finally to his home, 340 Manhattan Avenue, where it was said last night that his whole left side was paralyzed, perhaps permanently.

For Joseph Miller's Funeral, $10.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $10 from "Walter" to help defray the expenses of the burial of Joseph Miller of 572 East Sixteenth Street. The money has been turned over to the family.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

It was livelier in social circles yesterday than on Labor Day. A number of men came back from the resorts and from house parties, and there was a general bustle about the clubs. The Bar Harbor season is breaking up, and every day these are departures.

⁂

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger has gone to Tuxedo, where she is the guest this week of Mrs. Nicholas Fish. Mrs. Cruger will return to her Washington home early in the season.

⁂

At the Church of the Holy Communion to-morrow afternoon there will be a very pretty wedding, in which the contracting parties are members of old New York families. The bridegroom is Anthony Schuyler, now Storekeeper of the United States Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., and the son of the late Rev. Anthony Schuyler, for many years rector of Grace Church, Orange, N. J. The bride is Miss Mary Thompson Oberteuffer, the daughter of the late Reece M. Oberteuffer of this city. The best man will be Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., and the ushers Henry de Meli and F. H. Ruch of this city. The ceremony will be performed by the bridegroom's brother, the Rev. Hamilton Schuyler of Trinity Church, New Jersey.

⁂

The ships sailing for Europe to-day have light passenger lists. On the Germanic are booked Mrs. John Stewart, Russell M. Johnston and Miss C. V. R. Johnston, Arthur P. Howard, and J. C. M. Paton. On the St. Louis, for Southampton, are Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Hough, P. F. Kobbe, Jr., Herman Kobbe, and Miss M. A. Kobbe of this city, and Mrs. H. A. Delano and Wesley Delano of Buffalo.

⁂

The lists, however, for the ships coming this way are larger. The White Star Line has two ships in this week, both of which may arrive to-day. They are the Celtic and the Majestic. On the Celtic is Bruce Ismay, who will only remain over on this side for a trip. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt of Philadelphia and the Misses Cassatt, C. C. Cuyler and Miss Cuyler, Miss MacTavish of Baltimore, who comes over for a short visit, and who will return to Rome; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Marean, Mrs. H. D. La Monte, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Nichols, Sir Henry Primrose, Gov. and Mrs. F. W. Robbins, Douglas Robbins, Miss Amy Townsend, Mrs. and Miss Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Whitney, and Lady Sarah Wilson, the aunt of the Duke of Marlborough and one of the most notable women in London society.

⁂

On the Majestic, due also to-day, will be Mr. and Mrs. C. O'Donnell Iselin and Miss Adrienne Iselin, who have been away for over six months and who have made quite a tour of the European watering places; Mrs. Leland Stanford, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Whitney, Miss Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Welsh, J. B. Tiffany, Miss Sturges, Miss C. Grace Hay, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Norris and the Misses Norris, Mrs. Munro and the Misses Munro, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Bright, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Butterworth, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Crowninshield, W. H. Parrish, Howard Conkling, and Mrs. Travis Cochran.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Junod are at Gais, Switzerland, for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Henri Barbey and the Misses Barbey will come to Paris shortly, after a stay in Switzerland at their château. They are due in New York in October. Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller will sail on Wednesday for this country.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Stickney are spending the Summer at New Bedford, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. James Hooker Hamersley are at York Harbor, Me.

⁂

Mrs. Alfred P. Dix of 822 Madison Avenue, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Mildred Dix, are at the Profile House, White Mountains.

VAUDEVILLE AT BAR HARBOR.

Summer Visitors Give an Entertainment at the Marlborough.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 3.—Society people doing vaudeville turns made the affair given at the Marlborough to-night the most unique of the season. It was called a "Vaudeville Evening," and was arranged by Miss Violet Whelen and Mrs. Charles S. Whelen. Well-known society people appeared as song and dance artists, prestidigitators, chorus girls, and Irish comedians. The music room at the Marlborough was arranged for the occasion. A stage was erected at one end, the walls and ceiling were hung with oak leaves and banked with fir trees. Japanese lanterns hung from the rafters, and all kinds of theatrical posters and sketches were made to lend realistic effect to the scene.

The opening act was a harp solo by Miss Catherwood. The Misses Gurnee recited Hans Breitmann's ballads. A Quaker quintet, dressed to represent Samuel Quakers, maidens when looked at from one side, and gay golfers from the other, was the hit of the evening. It was danced by Miss Griggs, Miss Edith Taylor, Capt. Sweetnam, Capt. Cosby, and M. de Bildt. Miss Whelen and Harold Tappin danced a Spanish fandango. Louis Von Gaertner performed marvelous tricks with cards.

A harp and mandolin duet by Miss Davis and Miss Catherwood followed. Then there were two recitations by Mrs. Whelen and Miss Gurnee. Bent Georges sang a Mexican ballad and Miss Whelen led out a Florodora sextet, composed of M. S. Greenough, Miss Miller, Mr. Von Kaathoven, Miss Tappin, and Charles Whelen.

Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. Seely, Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Perin, Charles How, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus, Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Maitland, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Beall, A. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stewart Barney, Miss Gregory, Miss Hollins, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Vos, Miss Seely, Miss Barney, Miss Ripley, Miss Keyser, Miss Lawrence, Miss Hare, Miss Stone, Mr. Sears, Capt. Bush, and Mr. Cochran.

A delightful musical evening was given by J. Bass. Later there was a dinner, at which the guests were Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Pendleton, Miss Kate Venner, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Wilson Bissell, Miss Barney, Miss Sturgis, the Misses Patterson, and Parke Godwin.

MR. HACKETT AS DON CAESAR.

Opening of the Season at Wallack's Theatre.

Don Caesar de Bazan bids fair to be talked about as much as a new fashion in drinks or gowns this Fall. But a week ago he made himself known at the Criterion Theatre in a version of the old familiar drama, this time revamped with some skill by Gerald du Maurier, and last night he came forward once again in a rewriting of the old play by Victor Mapes, a very young dramatist with something yet to learn.

This second version of the drama is called "Don Caesar's Return," and it was constructed to afford a vehicle for the display of the skill of Mr. James K. Hackett. The performance of last evening was witnessed by a numerous and demonstrative audience, armed plainly with a valiant determination to make the thing a success, whether it was so or not. But it is a pretty well-known fact now in this town that the verdicts of first-night audiences are wholly without value. They have got themselves discredited by their sameness. With a first night assembly there is no such word as fail, but the box office has a cold method of reversing sometimes the decisions of the lower court.

It may be that Mr. Hackett's new venture will delight the publics of those numerous other towns which regard this as the only provincial city in the United States. It is to be hoped that this will prove to be the case. The general public cares little for the internal squabbles of the theatrical world, but Mr. Hackett is trying to fight the most powerful theatrical combination in the country, and there would be congratulations if he succeeded and sympathy will await him if he fail.

It must be confessed that so far as New York is concerned it did not look last night as if the actor was on the high road to a triumph. Mr. Mapes's version of the play is a tolerably good working one. It has no special distinction, and it is without that cleverness of dialogue which marks the version on exhibition further up Broadway. It, however, provides at least one episode of far greater excellence than any in the other, namely, the strong scene between Don Caesar and his wife at the end of the third act. But in other respects it is neither better nor worse. It perhaps fails to bring out the passion of Don José for the Queen quite so clearly as the Du Maurier version, and thus makes the plotter's motives less clear. But it will do—or, rather, it would do—were the leading rôle one suited to the best display of Mr. Hackett's abilities.

Therein lies the fault. Habitual playgoers have not now to learn that Mr. Hackett is not a successful comedian. His gayety is forced, his laughter is hysterical rather than infectious, his assumed lightness of demeanor easily degenerates into awkwardness, and his attempts at airy elegance produce but a cumbersome swagger and some very bad elocution. With these limitations as the handicap of his technical equipment, it is wonderful that he should have selected the gay and gallant, debonair, reckless, light-hearted Don Caesar for his part.

He was last night ill at ease, indeed, till he came to the serious scene at the end of the third act, and then he was transformed into an interesting personality. For he has at least the outward aspect of earnestness, and his face and figure lend themselves easily to the denotement of serious thoughts and emotions. It was after this act that the audience elected to make its most jubilant demonstration, and the actor was forced to deliver the customary speech of thanks. But none the less thoughtful auditors must have gone away at the end of the play with the conviction that the part was ill-suited to Mr. Hackett, and that he would ere long be forced, if he desired to delight his New York admirers, to seek some other vehicle than Don Caesar de Bazan for his art.

A good company assisted the principal actor in the performance, yet it cannot be said that, outside of Mr. Wilton Lackaye's interpretation of the King, there was any thoroughly satisfactory piece of acting. Mr. Lackaye commanded warm praise for the dignity, the continence, and the firmness of his interpretation. It was the work of an accomplished actor. Mr. Theodore Roberts was no more than a good routinier in the rôle of Don José, while Mr. Le Moyne had little opportunity as the senile Marquis. Miss Kahn acted Maritana with plenty of sincerity, but her extraordinary mannerisms of voice and inflection marred the impersonation most distressingly. A young woman named Fernandu Eliscu had a sad experience with the rôle of the devoted boy, Lazarillo.

Carlos I. ..... Wilton Lackaye
Don José ..... Theodore Roberts
(By permission of William A. Brady.)
Don Caesar de Bazan ..... Mr. Hackett
Sangrado ..... Thomas A. Hall
Benuto ..... George Le Soir
Lazarillo ..... Fernandu Eliscu
Marquis of Gonzalo ..... W. J. Le Moyne
Pedro ..... Egbert Case
Captain of the Guard ..... Herbert Carr
Diego ..... Edward Donnelly
A Boatman ..... Ira A. Hards
A Judge ..... Theodore Roberts
Second Judge ..... John E. Mackin
Court Officer ..... Hale Hamilton
Captain of the Alcazars ..... Sidney Price
A Herald ..... William Lamp
Queen of Spain ..... Maude Roosevelt
Marquise de Gonzalo ..... Virginia Buchanan
Maritana ..... Florence Kahn
Antonia ..... Charlotte Walker

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Oscar Eagle, the general stage manager for Liebler & Co., is in Boston, where he went to superintend E. J. Morgan's opening in "The Christian."

The Veteran Zouave Association of this city has secured a large block of seats at the American Theatre for this (Wednesday) evening, September 4, to see "Under Two Flags."

Miss Maud Hoffman, for several seasons the leading woman with E. S. Willard, has been engaged for the heroine of "The Cypher Code" with John E. Kellerd, at the Fourteenth Street Theater, which will open September 20.

John Dunsmure, for the last two seasons the basso of the Bostonians, has been engaged by Kirke La Shelle for the leading part of the Duke of Burgundy in "Princess Chic." He will play the opposite role to Marguerite Sylva, the prima donna of the company.

Next season John W. Cope, who is playing successfully the part of the big ranchman in "Arizona" at the Academy of Music, will probably join the ranks of the stars, appearing in a new play of which he is the author. The scenes of the new drama are laid in the far West in one of the "wide-open" border towns.

The Criterion Theatre, Brooklyn, opened the regular season with the Madison Square Theatre success, "On and Off." The house was crowded and the audience was pleased with the show, as evidenced by many curtain calls. Several new members are added to the company this season. "Pudd'nhead Wilson" will be the attraction next week.

"Shenandoah," Bronson Howard's popular war drama, will be given a special and elaborate production at the American Theatre next Monday night, with Jessaline Rogers as Gertrude Effingham and James K. Wilson as Kercheval West. It is said by the management that nearly one hundred men and thirty horses will be used in the scene showing Sheridan's ride.

Sousa's Band, fifty-five strong, left yesterday for Pittsburg, where they will dedicate the new music hall of the Western Pennsylvania Exposition. The band will then journey to the Indiana State Fair, and will return to New York for a farewell concert at the Metropolitan Opera House on Sunday, September 22, before sailing for London for a three months' tour of Great Britain and Ireland.

Ever since Chauncey Olcott became a star manager Augustus Pitou has furnished him a new play every alternate season, but his present tour in "Garrett O'Magh" is such an extraordinary success that in all probability no new drama will be required in at least two years. Just now the popular comedian is filling an engagement in St. Paul, where hundreds of people are being turned away nightly.

"Winchester," Edward McWade's war play, which scored a success at the American Theatre last spring, will be presented in this city again, September 30, at the Grand Opera House, with Margaret May in her original part of Virginia Randolph. Since last season the management has had entirely new scenery prepared for the play. In the last act Miss May, as the heroine, on horseback will ride a sensational race for the life of the hero, introducing her thoroughbred horse Mazeppa, which she personally trained for use in "Winchester."

Supposed Pauper Left $1,400 in Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 3.—It has developed that Mrs. Anne Brady, who died here suddenly on Friday last, had at the time of her death about $1,400 on deposit in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, New York. The Rev. John P. Callaghan, rector of the Church of Our Lady Help of Christians, East Orange, defrayed the funeral expenses to save her from the Potter's Field. Mrs. Brady's son, John Brady, has been located in Hoboken. He had not heard of his mother's death.

FUNERAL OF GEN. LUDLOW

The Body Borne to Trinity Church with Imposing Ceremony.

A LARGE ESCORT OF TROOPS

Thousands Watch the Sad Procession as It Passes Through the Busy Financial District.

The funeral services over the body of Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, United States Army, who died of consumption on Friday last at Convent Station, N. J., were held yesterday at noon in Trinity Church, this city. The body, accompanied by the relatives, arrived at the Hoboken station of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at 11 o'clock in the morning and was met by the military escort, consisting of nearly 800 officers and men of the Engineers and Coast Artillery, gathered together from the various posts near New York. The coffin, the mourners and military escort following, was put on a special ferryboat, and, arriving at Barclay Street, the line of march was formed.

The funeral procession moved up Barclay Street to Broadway and thence to the church. The line was in command of Col. John I. Rodgers of the Fifth Artillery, who rode at the head of the column, accompanied by his staff, consisting of Capts. W. P. Newcombe and Brooke Payne and Surgeon E. P. Wolfe. Directly preceding the command was a line of harbor police, in command of Capt. Elmer Smith. Then came the headquarters band from Governors Island playing Chopin's "Dead March." Following marched Companies I, K and L of the Engineer Corps, from Fort Totten, about 150 men from the Engineer Corps, two battalions of coast artillerymen, one battalion each from Fort Hamilton and Fort Wadsworth.

The long line of soldiers, marching with bowed heads, was succeeded by the body, borne on a caisson drawn by five horses. The coffin was hidden by the folds of the national flag and upon it rested the chapeau of the dead soldier. Immediately behind came a riderless horse. The animal was led by an orderly. It was covered by a black velvet cloak and carried upon its back the saddle, the sword and the boots and spurs of its master. The great crowds which thronged the sidewalks along the line of march and looked down upon the cortège from the big office buildings en route bared their heads at sight of this mute story of the ending of an illustrious military career.

Following the caisson were the carriages containing the pall bearers. These were Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, United States Engineer Corps; Brig. Gen. Eugene Griffen, United States Volunteers; Col. William M. Black, United States Engineer Corps; Col. C. G. Treat, Col. J. W. Reilly and Capt. Edwin St. J. Greble.

After the pall bearers came the mourners, chief among whom were Mrs. Ludlow, the widow of the General; Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, his brother, and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, Jr., his daughter, with her husband and two young sons. There were also a considerable number of the military friends and associates of the dead man. Major Gen. Brooke, commanding the Department of the East, had general charge of the funeral arrangements, but was not in the procession.

The unusual sight of a military funeral drew together a tremendous crowd along the line of march on lower Broadway. Police Inspector Cross, with Inspector Brooks and all the Captains of the precincts south of Fourteenth Street, with 500 policemen, kept perfect order.

When the head of the procession reached the church the line broke, and the soldiers formed on either side of the street. Down this aisle the caisson bearing the coffin passed, while the band played "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

The church was met at the vestibule of the church by the Rev. Edward H. C. Goodwin, Post Chaplain at Governors Island and Vicar at St. Cornelius's Chapel, who officiated at the service. Preceded by the verger, crucifer, acolytes, and honorary pall bearers, the body was borne up the aisle by eight non-commissioned officers from Governors Island, under the command of Capt. Robinson. The Chaplain read the burial service, and then the choir sang "Alleluia, Alleluia," and "Hark, Hark, My Soul." After the service the bugler stepped up to the coffin and sounded "taps."

The service ended, the funeral cortège re-formed and proceeded down Wall Street to Pearl Street, thence to the Long Island Ferry at James Slip, where a special ferryboat was in waiting. Business on Wall and Water Streets was stopped while the procession was passing, and hundreds of flags, half masted, were hung from the windows of the great buildings in the financial district.

At Long Island City the funeral party boarded a special train for Fresh Pond, L. I., where the body will be cremated. The ashes will be taken to Oakdale, L. I., for burial in the churchyard of old St. John's Church beside those of Gen. Ludlow's father and mother.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Edwin Seymour Chapin.

Edwin Seymour Chapin, at one time Jay Gould's special partner and in recent years the head of the Stock Exchange house of E. S. Chapin & Co., died yesterday morning from acute pneumonia at the Oriental Hotel, at Manhattan Beach. He had been ill but a short time.

Mr. Chapin was born in this city on Aug. 26, 1837. For many years he was paying teller of the American Exchange Bank, leaving that institution to become a member of the Open Board of Brokers which was merged with the New York Stock Exchange in 1868. He continued a member of the Stock Exchange throughout his life, and but one member of the Open Board survives him.

In 1873 Mr. Chapin became a member of the firm of Osborn & Chapin, which was prominent in many big brokerage deals. When that firm was dissolved he formed the firm of E. S. Chapin & Co., in which the late Charles A. Osborn and Clement J. Trowbridge were special partners. This firm continued until 1885, when the special partners retired, and Mr. Chapin organized a new partnership under the name of E. S. Chapin & Co., his brother, Albert K., being his partner.

Mr. Chapin was prominent as a broker in the time of the gold panic of 1869, and the Northwestern corner of 1873. He was a member of the Metropolitan, Racquet, Union League, and Cuttyhunk Clubs and the New York Yacht, and Larchmont Yacht Clubs, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. F. G. Evans.

The Rev. Moses Harvey.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 3.—The Rev. Moses Harvey, the well-known historian and scientist and discoverer of the famous devil-fish now in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, died this morning.

Moses Harvey was born in 1820 at Armagh, Ireland. He was the son of the Rev. James Harvey, a

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Copartnership Notices.

New York, Sept. 3, 1901.
THE FIRM OF R. H. THOMAS & CO. IS THIS DAY DISSOLVED BY MUTUAL CONSENT.
Respectfully,
R. H. THOMAS & CO.,
71 Broadway.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a co-partnership under the firm name of R. H. THOMAS & CO.
Yours respectfully,
R. H. THOMAS.
W. H. D. LASHER.
OSBORNE HALSTED.
FRED. O. BEACH.
Special.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount; thereafter specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

'TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer,
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$10,000 International & Great Northern R. R. 1st Mtg 6% Bds., 1919.
For account of whom it may concern.
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20 shs. United States Mortgage and Trust Co.
2 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
47 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
60 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
7 shs. Natl. Bank of the Republic.
2 shs. North American Trust Co.
95 shs. Mornand Light Co.
$775 Bond and Mtg., Clara B. Graham on property 100x100 on North Side Bay Ridge Av. 100 feet west of 14th Av., B'klyn, (Hypd.)
$2,000 Knickerbocker Steamboat Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911. (Hypd.)
10 shs. First Natl. Bank, N. Y.
100 shs. Century Realty Co.
100 shs. New York Realty Co.
10 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Bank of the State of New York.

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DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Joseph Larocque,
George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston,	John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital.....$1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits. 1,000,000
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
John D. Crimmins,	James N. Jarvie,
Michael Coleman,	James H. Post,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
	Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Leighley, Sec.

Meetings and Elections.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company,
New York, Sept. 4th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, October 15th, 1901. The meeting will be held for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to the Company that may be properly brought before it.

A proposition will be submitted to the stockholders at said Annual Meeting to amend the Company's Articles of Incorporation by specifying and describing therein the route of the new standard gauge line of railroad of the Company between La Veta Station and Alamosa over La Veta Pass on the Sangre de Cristo Range of mountains, in the State of Colorado, and to authorize and ratify the construction, operation, and maintenance thereof, this being the line of railroad described in the Annual Reports of the Directors of the Company to the Stockholders for the years 1899 and 1900.

The books for the transfer of the stock for the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following the annual meeting or any adjournment thereof.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE **St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,**
St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

The Pacific Coast Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Pacific Coast Company will be held at the office of the Company, 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 9th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of three Directors, to be elected for a term of three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 16th day of September, 1901, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on October 10th, 1901.

HAMILTON H. DURAND, Secretary.
September 3d, 1901.

Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the company in Peoria, Ill., on Wednesday, October 2, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, September 9, and reopened on Friday, October 4.

CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

Dividends.

American Beet Sugar Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND—NO. 9.
No. 32 Nassau Street,
New York, September 3d, 1901.
A Regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 9) of ONE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. on the PREFERRED Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on October 1st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 17th, 1901.

Cheques will be mailed.

J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois.
Coupons due September 1st, 1901, from the Prior Lien 4½% Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of the above Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Dent, Palmer & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York.

RALPH BLAISDELL, Treasurer.

Proposals.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF CUBA, HAVANA, Sept. 1, 1901. Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received in this Office, up to 2 P. M. Sept. 16, 1901, for supplying in Ports of Cuba, as called for, between Nov. 1, 1901, and June 30, 1902, 16,200,000 Pounds OATS, 10,300,000 Pounds HAY, quantities to be subject to variation of twenty per cent. For details and blank forms apply to Depot Quartermasters, New York, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, New Orleans, and to undersigned: CHAUNCEY B. BAKER, Chief Qr. Mr.

COAL FOR ALASKA GOLD FIELDS

Tidewater Company Plans Also to Deal in the Mineral in the Philippines and Siberia.

T. D. Bradford, President of the Tidewater Coal Company, which was recently incorporated to take over the soft coal mining properties of the firm of Tibbey & Bradford at Unga Island, Alaska, was authority yesterday for the statement that the company was formed not only to continue the business of the old firm, but to greatly extend the shipment of coal to the Nome district and other goldfields in Alaska, and to make a bid for the soft coal trade in the Philippines, as well as Siberia, through the new steamship line designed by James J. Hill to operate between Seattle and Vladivostok, the eastern terminus of the transsiberian railway.

"This line of steamships," Mr. Bradford said, "must stop at some point between Seattle and Vladivostok. Mr. Hill is now building the steamers at Bridgeport, and by the time he is ready to begin their operation, we expect to be able to offer by far the best advantages of an intermediate port. Then we are 400 miles nearer Manila than is Seattle.

"As for the need of coal in the Nome district, the present price of coal there is around $75 a ton, which is prohibitive for many purposes. The Yukon for miles back has been stripped of wood, so that the only large supply is of driftwood. The tundra in the Nome district is a sedimentary deposit, with a surface of vegetation. During the Summer it undergoes an eighteen-inch thaw, becoming a quagmire. For ten feet down the tundra is frozen, and is rich in gold. We expect to get coal for heating purposes there for $30 a ton, and thus open up 300 miles of coast goldfields."

Eastern Soft Coal Combination.
The proposed Eastern soft coal combination, with which the names of Judge Gary, E. J. Berwind, and Mr. Edenborn have been associated, is said to be under way. The further statement is made that over $16,000,000 of bituminous coal properties have been examined as prospective constituent factors in the combination.

Australian Gold Imports.
Lazard Frères of this city, agents of the London, Paris, and American Bank, Limited, of San Francisco, have been advised that the bank will receive gold from Australia as follows: Steamship Ventura, due at San Francisco yesterday, £150,000; steamship Sierra, due on Sept. 23, £250,000.

Currency for Crop-Moving Purposes.
The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $100,000 to New Orleans for crop-moving purposes. A small consignment of silver dollars for the payment of negro cotton pickers was also shipped.

To Lay Stock Exchange Cornerstone.
Formal invitations were issued yesterday for the laying of the cornerstone of the new Stock Exchange building on Monday next at 4:30 o'clock. Because of the limited space only members of the Exchange have been invited. The Building Committee consists of President Rudolph Keppler, Vice President R. H. Thomas, J. T. Atterbury, R. P. Doremus, Ernest Groesbeck, H. G. S. Noble, and Joseph S. Stout.

Laundry Machinery Trust.
A Pittsburg trust in the manufacture of laundry machinery was reported in Wall Street yesterday. About 96 per cent. of the manufacturers are said to have assented to the terms, which involve $8,000,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred shares and $8,500,000 of common stock.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 3	503,433
To date this year	202,904,076
Corresponding date last year	76,433,962

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 3	$2,040,500
To date this year	$726,334,920
Corresponding date last year	$723,874,420

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice pf.	⅞	Laclede Gas	2
Am. Linseed pf.	½	Mexican National	½
Canada South	½	Mo., K. & T.	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	¼	Pressed S. Car	¾
Chi. & N. W.	4	St. Law. & Ad.	⅝
Den. & Rio Gr.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	2⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Diamond Match	1	Twin City R. T.	1⅜
Kan. City South	½	U. S. Rubber	⅞
Kan. City So. pf.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2	Manhattan	2¼
Am. Car & Fdy.	⅞	Met. Street Railway	1½
Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Mexican Central	½
Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Smelting	1⅜	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Sugar	2¼	Missouri Pacific	2½
Anaconda Copper	½	National Lead	⅝
At., T. & S. F.	2½	New Cent. Coal	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1	N. Y. Central	1½
Balt. & Ohio	1⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1½
Brooklyn R. T.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Canadian Pacific	2	N. Y. Ont. & W.	1
Ches. & Ohio	½	Norfolk & West	1½
Chi. & Alton	⅞	North American	1
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	2	Penn. R. R.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2⅜	People's Gas	1½
Chi. Term. Tr.	⅞	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	Reading	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	Reading 1st pf.	1¼
Col. Southern	½	Reading 2d pf.	1¼
Consol. Gas	2½	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	2½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Del., L. & W.	2	Southern Pacific	1⅞
Dist. of Am. pf.	1	Southern Railway	½
Erie	1¼	Stand. R. & T.	½
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1⅜
Erie 2d pf.	1⅞	Texas & Pacific	1¼
Evans. & T. H.	⅞	Union Pacific	1⅝
Great North. pf.	1½	U. S. Leather	½
Illinois Central	⅞	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅜
Int. Paper	1	U. S. Steel	1
Iowa Cent. pf.	⅝	Va.-Car. Chem.	2⅜
Kan. & Mich.	1	Wabash	⅝
Lake Erie & W.	1⅜	Wabash pf.	⅞
Lake E. & W. pf.	3	West. Union Tel.	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	1⅜		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At. & Dan. 1st	2	Tenn. C. & I., De B. 6s	1

Bonds Declined.

Balt. & O. sub. ctfs., 4s	1	St. Paul & Nor. Pac. 6s	1
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1½		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Uneasiness in respect to the probable developments in the local money market was the moving factor in the decline of prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The unfavorable bank statement of Saturday, showing a decrease in surplus reserves of over $6,000,000, and an increase in loans of more than $7,000,000, had depressing effect on the rank and file in the Street and tended to discourage them from further extending their market commitments until such time as the monetary outlook may become more certain. At the same time there seemed to be a disposition on the part of the market leaders to "test" the market—that is, to see whether or not it took stocks readily and naturally—and whether, left to itself, it would be disclosed that good stocks were in demand.

Be this as it may, the market, contrary to all expectations, and much to the disappointment of many bulls, at the opening showed no aggressive strength, but, instead, tended lower. For a time, however, there was no definite trend of prices, but after the first half hour the movement became unmistakably downward and continued so practically all day, with only intermittent rallies. This was due not so much to selling of long stock—for on the decline little stock came out—but rather to the aggressive tactics of the professional element, who worked persistently to bring about a sharp decline. All told, about 500,000 shares of stock were dealt in during the day, with declines quite general to the list. Among the more conspicuous were: Atchison, 2⅛; Baltimore and Ohio, 1⅜; Canadian Pacific, 1; St. Paul, 2; Rock Island, 2¾; Delaware and Hudson, 2; Erie, 1¼; Erie first, 1⅛; Erie second, 1⅞; Louisville and Nashville, 1⅝; Missouri Pacific, 1⅞; New York Central, 1¾; Nickel Plate, 1½; Pennsylvania, 1½; Reading, 1¼; Southern Pacific, 1⅞; Union Pacific, 1⅝; Amalgamated Copper, 2; American Cotton Oil, 1½; American Smelters, 1⅜; American Sugar, 2⅛; Consolidated Gas, 1⅞; People's Gas, 1½; Tennessee Coal, 1⅝; United States Steel, 1; Manhattan, 2¼, and Metropolitan, 1¼. On the other hand, what advances there were were confined to specialties such as Denver and Rio Grande issues, Mexican National, Twin City Rapid Transit, and St. Lawrence and Adirondack.

And yet, with the exception of the unsettled condition of the money market, all the developments of the day were considered favorable. Another lot of excellent railway statements was presented; call money itself held relatively easy, most of the day's loans being made at 3½ per cent.; there were indications that some railway consolidation schemes, long discussed, were nearing completion; the news from the Steel strike districts was encouraging, indicating more and more the strikers losing ground daily—that a settlement favorable to the Steel Corporation cannot much longer be delayed; while a further drop in sterling exchange brought the rate near to the gold-importing point, and led even to reports of a shipment of $5,000,000 assured for this week.

But of these things the professionals took little heed. Instead they dwelt with much detail upon Saturday's bank statement, pointing out, first, that though a loss in cash and a decrease in surplus reserves had been expected, there had been no reason to look for an increase in the loan account; and, second, that were other such exhibits to be made next Saturday and the Saturday after surplus reserves would be entirely wiped out and abnormally dear money could not fail to result. At the same time the tight money panic of two years ago was recalled, the continued outgo of cash to the interior was dilated upon—the while stocks being offered down, being steadily sold short by the professionals. Not unnaturally, not a few timid holders of long stock hastened to part with their securities, this accelerating the decline. At the lower levels, however, the market came to a halt, for the reason apparently that no more real holders could be frightened into selling, while the professionals had not the hardihood to put out any further short line. And so it was that in the afternoon the market became listless and dull, with disposition neither to decline further nor to advance. As the list shows, however, the bears had much the better of the day's contest, the action of the market being peculiarly disappointing to those interests in the Street who had looked for the promised Fall bull campaign to set in immediately after the Labor Day holiday. Their solace now is that yesterday's reaction is but temporary, and may have been resorted to to force the liquidation of weak accounts, and thus, loans repaid, to strengthen the position by helping the general loan account of the banks.

Coming to the stocks themselves, where nearly all moved with the general market and for no specific causes, there is little to be said. In the case of the shares that appreciated, the advances seemed to be brought about largely through the work of pools. Rather indefinite talk was heard of "important developments" in Mexican National, while the advance in the Denver and Rio Grande shares was said to be in connection with the greater Missouri Pacific plan. The declaration of the regular dividend on Sugar Trust stock was treated as disappointing, and the security sold in consequence; Union Pacific, selling ex dividend of 2 per cent., was raided by the bears because of the delay in making official announcement of the probable changes to be made in the Directorate; uncertainty in respect to the next St. Paul dividend, to be declared Sept. 12, kept that stock heavy; Chicago sold the Atchisons and the coal stocks; while the decline in the steel stocks seemed to be in sympathy with the general market.

London at the opening sent over higher prices than Friday's close here, though somewhat lower than the figures recorded in Saturday's London market. Arbitrage houses bought about 40,000 shares of stock during the day.

REGULAR SUGAR DIVIDEND.

The Directors of the American Sugar Refining Company met yesterday and declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock and a like dividend on the common stock, this being the same rate as was declared in the previous quarter.

In some parts of the Street there had been expectation, or at least hope, that the Directors might agreeably surprise the Street by increasing the dividend or perhaps declaring an extra one. Following the announcement of what actually was done, there was some selling of the stock on the ground that the action taken was disappointing. The result was that the security broke over two points, closing with a net loss of 2⅛ on dealings in 3,800 shares.

In this connection it may be said that President Havemeyer was not at the Directors' meeting, being kept from it by reason of his continued illness. This is said to be the first dividend meeting missed by Mr. Havemeyer since the formation of the "Trust" ten years ago.

STRENGTH OF THE DENVERS.

In explanation of the decided strength and activity of the Denver and Rio Grande issues—the common stock selling up 5 points on dealings in 18,000 shares, and the preferred 3⅜ on transactions involving a like amount—the Street heard yesterday that the purchases had to do with the greater Missouri Pacific scheme. As the story ran, Denver and Rio Grande preferred stock is to be exchanged for Missouri Pacific stock, share and share alike, while the basis of exchange for Denver common stock will be two shares for one of Missouri Pacific.

This is merely a revival of the reports heard before the panic, and is as lacking in confirmation now as it was then.

LITTLE PRESSURE TO SELL.

A feature of the market yesterday was that, as prices declined trading became duller. This, shrewd observers declared, was a hopeful sign for the market, inasmuch as it indicated that at the low levels there was no offering of stocks, much less any pressure to sell. What selling there was at the low figures was declared to be largely for the short account.

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

There were no very important developments in the money market yesterday, and certainly no indications of the predicted "squeeze." Call rates, it is true, rose at one time to 4 per cent., but most of the day's loans were at 3½ per cent. Time money, however, held stiffer, and a bid of 5 per cent. was made for a loan of $500,000. During the day some outstanding loans were marked, but few loans were called. A noticeable fact was that J. P. Morgan & Co. were among the largest lenders.

A drop of one-fourth of 1 cent in sterling exchange led to further discussion as to the probability of gold imports, and one report had it that a tentative engagement of $3,000,000 had already been made. This could not be confirmed. It is the general impression, nevertheless, that gold will be coming this way within a week or ten days.

LARGE RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Another batch of favorable railway earnings was put out in Wall Street yesterday. Among the reported increases in net figures for the month of July, as compared with the corresponding month last year, were Rock Island, $289,400; Wabash, $150,050; Wheeling and Lake Erie, $14,450; Mexican Central, $83,300; Wisconsin Central, $55,110, and Sault Ste. Marie, $81,200.

The only disappointing report was that of Louisville and Nashville, which for July reported a decrease in net of $144,690. It is explained that this decrease is due, not to any general business conditions, but because of an increase in expenses of not less than $402,360.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Sale of the Isabella mining group at Cripple Creek to the Venture Company of London said to be impending.

Advices from Austin, Texas, that a consolidation of cotton spinners in Northern Mexico has been arranged, with $10,000,000 capital.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of $1,200,000 additional stock of the Investment Company of Philadelphia.

Coal shipments from Newport News, Va., by the Chesapeake and Ohio broke all records for August, amounting to 260,000 tons.

According to Chicago dispatches, a consolidation of the strawboard manufacturers, capital between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000, is expected this week.

Reports from Pittsburg that about 96 per cent. of the manufacturers of laundry machinery have agreed to consolidate, with $16,500,000 capital.

Listing on the London Stock Exchange of $20,339,000 4 per cent. 100-year adjustment mortgage bonds, "stamped," of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company.

Incorporations during August of companies of $1,000,000 or more capital, the smallest of the year, amounting to less than $57,500,000.

Gold production of Cripple Creek mines in August $2,558,000, an increase of $500,000 over July, and bringing the total of the year up to nearly $24,500,000.

Decrease of $1,091,922 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $529,511 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Western dispatches stating that the Indiana Coal Trust will not be organized before Jan. 1, 1902. The options, which expired on Saturday, have, with one or two exceptions, been extended until next February.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@4 per cent., closing at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsement, 5@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $110,077,154; balances, $7,902,690; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $169,928.

Money on call in London, 1@1¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 1-16@2⅛ per cent. for short and 2⅛@2 3-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¾@$4.84; demand, $4.85¾@$4.86; cables, $4.86¼@$4.86⅝; commercial bills, $4.83@$4.83½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.18⅛ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 95⅛ and 95 3-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—55@60c discount. Boston—17@25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial $1@$1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 7c; telegraphic, 12½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Tables printed in The London Gazette yesterday show that the receipts of the British Exchequer for the five months from April to August, inclusive, were £48,952,625 and that the expenses during the same period were £98,077,491.

The Times, in its financial article, says the money market was easy yesterday, and there was no change in rates, though in some quarters it was reported that balances were more "usable."

There were vague rumors yesterday afternoon of gold being withdrawn from the Bank of England, some said for Austria, others for New York. The latter operation would be out of the question at present, as the New York rate on London is too high. As a matter of fact, the sum withdrawn from the Bank was small, and for Russia. The low value of money here, if it continue, will make withdrawal for New York pretty certain later in the year.

The Stock Exchange was dull yesterday, owing to weakness in American railroads, accompanied by fears of dearer money in New York and sales from Paris said to be connected with Turkish political relations. Both these influences reacted to a slight extent on consols, and securities in which French operators are chiefly interested were also dull. American railroads were firm at the beginning, but relapsed under the pressure of sales made to secure profit. Home rails were fairly satisfactory. Dividend announcements were followed by realizations and a relapse in the deferred stocks of the Scottish lines.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The supplies of money were large to-day, partly as the result of preparations for the payment of the installment of consols due Sept. 5. Discounts were easy.

On the Stock Exchange business was slack in most departments, but (the tone was fairly good. Americans opened strong but inactive, pending the New York opening, and afterward receded. The closing was weak in all sections, as follows: Consols for money, 93 13-16; consols for account, 93 15-16; Anaconda, 9½; Atchison, 81⅜; Atchison preferred, 101⅜; Baltimore and Ohio, 107¾; Canadian Pacific, 116⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 41; Chicago Great Western, 28½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 173; Denver and Rio Grande, 50⅛; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 100; Erie, 45¼; Erie first preferred, 74½; Erie second preferred, 60¼; Illinois Central, 150½; Louisville and Nashville, 109⅛; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 29⅛; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 54½; New York Central, 159; Norfolk and Western, 58; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 101½; Ontario and Western, 37¼; Pennsylvania, 75½; Reading, 23⅛; Reading first preferred, 40; Reading second preferred, 28½; Southern Railway, 34⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 90¾; Southern Pacific, 61⅜; Union Pacific, 104½; Union Pacific preferred, 92; United States Steel, 47¼; United States Steel preferred, 98; Wabash, 23½; Wabash preferred, 43¼; Spanish fours, 71⅛; Rand mines, 4⅛.

Bar silver steady at 27d per ounce.

Money, 1@1¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 1-16@2⅛ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 5/16@2 3-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £40,000. Gold premiums are

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities yesterday was, with one exception, much restricted in volume, but more extended than for some time in the number of stocks, whose closing bid and asked quotations underwent at least fractional change. Few of the copper shares figured in the transactions, and industrials for the most part absorbed the attention of traders. The market was almost entirely professional, and opinions generally agreed that this professional character of the dealings in "curb" issues is likely to remain unchanged for some days after there has been a revival of public interest in Stock Exchange securities.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s supplied the feature of the market. About $400,000 worth were dealt in at prices ranging from 69 to 69¾. The close was 68¾, a fractional loss said to be due to the weakness and irregularity of the inside market.

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GENERAL CARRIAGE was traded in slightly, about 500 shares changing hands at from ⅝ to ¾. The fractional advance was coincident with the announcement that Vice Chancellor Stevens of New Jersey had appointed W. G. E. See permanent receiver of the company and continued E. R. Thomas as receiver for the New York property of the company. Reports of a pending reorganization plan were in circulation.

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ELECTRIC LEAD REDUCTION was traded in around 2½ and closed at 2⅝.

***

UNION COPPER was stronger, advancing to 5⅝ on transactions in 1,800 shares. The last bid was 5½.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of last Friday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 3. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 30. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	24⅜	25	24⅝	25
American Can pf	75	75½	75	75¼
American Chicle	87	90	87	90
American Chicle pf	81	83	81	83
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9¼	8	9¼
Am. Hide & Leather pf	8½	17½	8½	17½
American Malt 6s	93	94	93	94
*American Thread pf	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	55	60	58	60
Aberdeen Copper	28	31	28	31
*British Columbia Copper	13½	14½	13¼	14½
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	½	¾	½	¾
Camden Land	1¾	2	1¾	2
Cast-Iron Pipe	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	84	86	84	86½
Central Fireworks	20½	22½	20½	22½
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	14½	16¼	14½	16¼
Con. Refrigerating	6¼	7	6¼	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf			26½	27
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	68¾	69¼	68¾	69¾
Continental Tobacco	29¼	29½	29¼	29½
Continental Tobacco pf	57	57½	57	57½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	13	14	13½	14
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	40	41	40	41
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85	84	85
Dominion Securities	77½	78	77½	78
Electric Boat	19		20	22
Electric Boat pf	49½	52	49½	52
Elec. Lead Reduction	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2⅞
Electric Vehicle	5½	6½	5½	6½
Electric Vehicle pf	8	12	8	12
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅜	2	1½	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	8
General Carriage	¾	1	⅝	⅞
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8	8¼	8	8¼
Havana Commercial pf	42	44	42	44
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	76¾	77¾	77	77½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86	87	86	86½
Lorillard pf	118		118	
Markeen Copper	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	7	8	7	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	23	25	21½	23
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	84	85	83	84
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	½	⅝	½	⅝
N. Y. & Que. E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10½	11	10½	11
Otis Elevator	33½	34	33	34
Otis Elevator pf	96	98	96	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	73	70	72
Retsof	48		45	
Retsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	101	100	101
Safety Car Heat & Light, ex stock dividend	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	36¾	37½	36¾	37½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101½	101	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	84	85	83½	84½
Seaboard Air Line	28	28½	28¾	28¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	51¼	51¾	51¼	51¾
Singer Mfg	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & Tr. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J.	773	776	770	775
Storage Power	4	7	4	7
Tennessee Copper	19	21	18½	20
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid		5½	6	5½ 6
Tidewater Coal		6¼	7	6 6¾
Trenton Potteries		4	8	4 8
Trenton Potteries pf		63	70	63 70
Union Copper		5½	6⅝	5¼ 5½
Union Typewriter		65	65½	65 65½
Union Typewriter 1st pf		119	121	119 121
Union Typewriter 2d pf		117	119	117 119
United R. of St. L. 4s		89½	90	89 89½
United Rys. of St. L. pf		81½	82	81½ 82
U. S. Cotton Duck		30	31¼	30 31
U. S. Cotton Duck pf		90	91¼	90 91
U. S. Reduction & Ref		41	42	41 42
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf		60	61	60 61
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds			97	97
Universal Tobacco		19	21	19 21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.			58	58
Va. Coal, I. & C		5	7	5 7
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds		38	40	38 40
Westinghouse Air Brake		188	192	188 192
White Knob		16	17	16 17
Worthington Pump pf		112½	113¼	112½ 113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	242	244	242	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100⅜	103	100⅜	103
Central Park, N. & E. R. 6s	220	230	220	230
Cent. Pk. N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46¼	45¼	46¼
Columbus Railway pf	102	102½	102	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108½	109½	108½	109½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St.N.Av. 1st	112½	114½	112½	114½
42d St., M. & St.N.Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20½	20¼	20¾
Jersey Co., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R	265	280	265	280
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R.R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Av. R. R	175		175	
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	22		23	25
American Light & Tr. pf	92	95	92	95
Bay State Gas	1	1½	1	1½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	½	4½	½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	106	108	106	108½
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C. bds.)	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas pf	74	77½	74	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99¼	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	108	108¾	108	108¾
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	8	6	8
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	55½	56¾	55½	56¾
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	108	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	96	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¼	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	20	18	20
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92½	94	92	93½
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	81	80	81
Union Ferry	40	41	39	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	97	95	97

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27d per ounce and in New York at 58½c. Mexican silver dollars at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares Chollar sold at .05, 2,000 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 2,000 Croesus at .01, 200 Little Chief at .14, 200 Leadville at .08, 500 Ophir at 76, and 500 Sierra Nevada at .15.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1901.

	Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
175	185	10	Adams Express Co	185	185	185	185	.....
117⅞	118	26,355	Amalgamated Copper	120	120	117¼	118	-2
30	30½	1,700	Am. Car & Found. Co	30½	31	30⅞	30⅞	- ⅛
86¾	87¼	625	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	87¼	87¾	86⅝	86⅝	- ⅛
32¼	33	550	American Cotton Oil	33¼	33½	32½	32½	-1⅛
31½	31¾	600	American Ice Co	31¾	31¾	31⅞	31¾	- ⅛
69	70	500	American Ice Co. pf	69⅞	70	69⅞	70	+ ⅛
59½	61⅛	150	Am. Linseed Co. pf	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	+ ⅛
6¾	7	100	American Malting Co	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
51	51¼	8,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	52	52½	50¾	50¾	-1⅜
100	100½	610	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	100	100⅞	100¼	100¼	- ¼
26	26½	350	American Locomotive	27	27	26⅞	26⅞	- ⅛
86¼	88	460	Am. Locomotive pf	87⅜	87⅜	86⅝	86⅝	- ⅛
133⅝	133⅞	3,900	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	136½	136½	133¾	133¾	-2⅛
97	100	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	100	100	100	100	.....
17⅛	18½	250	American Woolen	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	- ⅛
138½	140	100	Am. Tobacco ctfs	139	139	139	139	+ ¼
145	150	200	Am. Tobacco pf	145	145	145	145	.....
46¼	46½	1,200	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	47	47¼	46½	46½	- ½
77⅞	78	30,250	At., T. & S. F.	79¾	80	77¾	78	-2⅛
97⅝	97¾	7,000	At., T. & S. F. pf	97¾	98	97⅜	97½	-1
103	103¾	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	104	104½	103¼	103¼	-1⅜
94	94½	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	- ½
75	75½	3,380	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	75	75½	74	75	- ½
69½	71	200	Canada Southern	69	69½	69	69¼	+ ½
112⅝	113	2,100	Canadian Pacific	113¼	113½	112½	112½	-1
46¾	47	1,310	Chesapeake & Ohio	47⅝	47⅝	46⅞	47	- ⅛
39½	39¾	900	Chicago & Alton	40¾	40¾	39⅞	39⅞	- ½
78½	79	100	Chicago & Alton pf	78½	78½	78½	78½	.....
23	23¼	12,800	Chicago Great West	23	24	23	23	+ ¼
83¼	83¾	25	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A	83½	83½	83½	83½	- ⅛
39½	40	4,100	Chi., Ind. & Louis	39½	40	39½	40	+ ⅜
72½	73½	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	72	72½	72	72½	- ½
165⅜	165⅞	22,355	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	168	168¼	165⅛	165⅝	-2
183	200	100	Chicago & Northw	200	200	200	200	+4
141½	142	1,450	Chi., R. I. & Pac	143½	143½	142	142	-2⅜
21¾	22	1,000	Chicago Term. Trans	23	22	22	22	- ⅞
41	42	500	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	42½	42½	41½	41½	-1¼
16	18	100	Chicago Union Trac	17	17	17	17	.....
89⅝	90¼	600	C., C., C. & St. L	90¼	90⅝	89⅝	89⅝	- ⅞
100	100½	5,425	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	100	98⅝	100	+ ¼
15	15½	8,340	Colorado Southern	15⅜	15½	15	15	- ⅛
56½	57	200	Col. Southern 1st pf	57½	57½	57½	57½	- ⅝
26¾	27	1,900	Col. Southern 2d pf	27⅛	27⅝	27	27	.....
19	21	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I	20	20	20	20	.....
224½	225	700	Consolidated Gas	225	225	223½	225	-1⅞
69	70	300	Con. Tobacco Co	69¼	69½	69¼	69¼	.....
167¼	168	600	Delaware & Hudson	169	169	166½	166½	-2¼
225	226	600	Del., Lack. & West	228	228	228	228	-2
51½	51¾	17,550	Denver & Rio Grande	49¼	51¼	47¼	51½	+5
97¼	97½	19,850	Denver & R. G. pf	97	97¼	95¾	97⅝	+3⅝
151	151½	200	Diamond Match	152	152	152	152	+1
28⅜	30	200	Dist. of America pf	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	-1
10	11	300	Dul., S. S. &-At	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	.....
19	20	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
43	43¼	57,360	Erie	43¼	43¼	42⅞	43⅛	+ ⅛
71½	71¾	7,600	Erie 1st pf	72¾	72¾	71	71	-1⅞
57½	58	3,500	Erie 2d pf	59	59	57	57½	- ⅝
.....	.....	200	Evans. & T. H.	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	.....
.....	.....	200	Ga. So. & Fla.	31	31	31	31	.....
49½	50	6,200	Gen. Electric	50	52½	50¾	50¾	- ¼
100	100½	400	Glucose Sugar Ref	100	100¾	100	100¼	- ¼
185	186	200	Great Northern pf	186	186	185	185	- ¼
147	147¼	1,320	Illinois Central	145¾	146¼	145¾	146¼	- ¼
24	25¼	300	International Paper	24	25	24	24	-1
79¾	80	300	International Paper pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	- ⅛
96¾	97	500	Internat. Power Co	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ⅛
39	39½	300	Iowa Central	39	39	39	39	.....
73	74	100	Iowa Central pf	74	74	74	74	- ⅝
44¼	44½	1,100	International Pump	44¼	44¼	44	44	- ¼
83	83	200	Kanawha & Michigan	83	83	83	83	-1
20¾	20¾	200	Kansas City Southern	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	- ½
43	43	500	Kansas City South. pf	43	43	42¾	43	- ⅛
93	93	100	Laclede Gas	93	93	93	93	+2
65	65	215	Lake Erie & West	65	65	65	65	-1⅜
126	126	100	Lake Erie & West pf	126	126	126	126	-3
106	106¼	1,600	Louisville & Nashville	106	106¼	104¾	104¾	-2½
120	120	100	Manhattan Elevated	120	120	118¼	118¼	-2½
169	169	500	Met. Street Railway	169	169	167½	167½	-1½
25¼	25¼	500	Mexican Central	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	- ½
13	13⅛	27,350	Mexican National ctfs.	13	13⅛	13	13	- ½
108	108	100	Minn. & St. Louis	108	108	108	108	+ ½
27	27	100	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	27	27	27	27	+ ½
28½	29	1,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	28½	29	28½	29	+ ¼
56	56	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	56	56	55½	55½	+ ¼
107⅜	107⅝	6,650	Missouri Pacific	107⅜	107½	105¾	105¾	-2⅛
44¼	44¼	100	National Biscuit Co	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	.....
21	21	400	National Lead Co	21	21	20¼	20¼	- ⅛
42¼	42½	215	National Salt Co	42½	42½	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
77	77¼	70	Nat. Salt Co. pf	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	.....
27½	27½	200	New Central Coal	27½	27	27	27	.....
154⅞	154⅞	1,100	New York Central	154⅞	158½	153½	153½	-1⅝
41½	41½	1,500	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	41½	41½	40	40½	-2
82	82	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	82	82	80	80	-2
36¾	36¾	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	36¾	36¾	35¾	35¾	-1½
56⅞	56⅞	6,400	Norfolk & Western	56⅞	55	55	55¼	.....
90	90	200	Norfolk & West. pf	90	90	90	90	.....
100¼	100¼	500	North American	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	- ¼
98½	98¾	150	Northern Pacific pf	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼	+ ⅛
42	42½	400	Pacific Mail	42½	42	41¾	42	- ⅛
147⅛	147⅞	8,200	Pennsylvania R. R	147⅞	145¾	146	146	-2⅜
113	113	2,200	People's Gas, Chicago	113	111½	111½	111½	- ⅞
71	71	200	P., C. & St. L	71	71	71	71	-1
102	102	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	102	102	102	102	.....
42¼	42¾	45	Pressed Steel Car	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
45	45	2,833	Reading	45	45	44	44¾	-1⅛
77¼	77¼	200	Reading 1st pf	77¼	77¼	76¼	76½	-1⅛
55⅝	55⅝	100	Reading 2d pf	55⅝	55	55	55	-1⅛
19¼	19¼	1,300	Republic Iron & Steel	19¼	19¼	18⅝	18⅞	- ⅝
73½	73½	1,500	Rep., Iron & Steel pf	73½	73½	72½	72½	-1
31¼	31¼	700	Rubber Goods	31¼	31¼	30½	31	- ⅝
117½	118	1,700	St. L. & Adirondack	118	118	117½	117⅝	+ ⅛
48¼	48½	1,750	St. L. & San Fran	48¼	48¼	47¼	47½	+ ⅛
82	82	169	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	82	82	82	82	+1
71¼	71¾	1,600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	71¼	71¾	70	71⅜	+ ⅜
31½	31¾	500	St. Louis Southwestern	31½	31¾	31¼	31½	- ⅛
62¼	62¼	200	St. Louis Southw. pf	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	- ⅛
60¾	60¾	100	Southern Pacific	60¾	60¾	58⅝	58⅞	- ⅛
33¾	34	100	Southern Railway	33¾	34	32⅝	33¼	- ⅛
88½	88½	2,645	Southern Railway pf	88½	88¾	88¼	88¼	- ⅛
4¾	4¾	725	Standard R. & T	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	.....
67	67	2,310	Tenn. Coal & Iron	67	67	64⅝	65½	-1⅝
45½	45½	5,200	Texas Pacific	45½	45½	44	44⅝	- ⅛
36¼	36¼	200	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	36¼	36¼	35¾	35¾	- ⅛
103	104	1,800	Twin City R. T	103	104	102½	104	+1⅝
17⅝	17⅝		Un'n Bag & Paper Co	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	.....
102¼	102¼	39,650	Union Pacific	102¼	102½	102½	102½	- ⅛
102⅜	102⅜	400	Union Pacific, ex d	102⅜	102⅜	100½	100½	-1⅝
92	92	100	Union Pacific pf	92	92	91⅞	91⅞	- ⅛
90	90	300	Union Pac. pf., ex div	90	90	90	90	.....
45⅝	45⅞	20,775	United States Steel	45⅝	45⅞	44⅝	44⅝	- ⅛
95½	95½	14,720	U. S. Steel pf	95½	95½	94½	94½	- ⅛
13⅞	13⅞	3,400	United States Leather	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	- ⅛
83⅜	83⅜	2,800	U. S. Leather pf	83⅜	83⅜	81½	81½	- ⅛
20⅛	20⅛	100	United States Rubber	20⅛	20⅛	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
61	61	200	U. S. Rubber pf	61	61	60¼	60¼	-2⅝
23¼	23¼	2,120	Va.-Car. Chemical Co	23¼	23¼	22½	22½	- ⅝
42½	42½	3,820	Wabash	42½	41	41	41¼	- ⅞
170	170	14	Wells-Fargo Express	170	170	170	170	.....
93½	93¼	900	Western Union	93½	93	93	93½	- ⅛
19⅛	19¼	2,700	Wheel. & Lake Erie	19⅛	19¼	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
23	23⅛		Wisconsin Central	23	23⅛	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
Sales	503,433							

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930		
ex int	107¼	108
2s, c., 1930	107⅜	108½
3s, r., 1918	108⅜	109
3s, c., 1918	108⅜	109
3s, 1918, am	108	109
2s, r., 1907		
ex int	112	112½
4s, c., 1907	113	113½
4s, r., 1925	137	138
4s, c., 1925	137	138
5s, c., 1904	107⅝	108½
5s, c., 1904	107⅜	108½
D. C. 3-65s	124½	...
Alb. & Sus.	210	...
Ala. & W.	120	...
Am. Ag. Ch.	29½	30
A. A. C. pf.	88	90
Am. Bicycle	3½	4
Am. Bic. pf.	20	...
Am. Coal	180	200
A. C. of.	90	91
Am. D. Tel.	34	...
Am. Exp.	192	198
Am. Lin. Co.	22	27
A. M. Co. pf.	27	29
Am. Snuff	45	55
Am. S. pf.	87½	89
A. W. Co. pf.	76	80
Ann Arbor	21½	25
Ann Arb. pf.	52	56
B. & L. E.	108	...
B. Un. Gas	218	216
Bruns. City	10	11½
B., R. & P.	89	92
B., R. & P. pf.	124	125
C. & O.	40	...
C. R. R. of N. J.	162	167
C. & E. Ill.	125	130
C. G. W.		133
C. G. W. pf.	47⅝	48½
C. G. W. d. 90	91	...
C. M. & St. P. pf.	190	...
C. St. P., M. & Om.	130	140
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	175	185
C. C. & St. L.	114	117
C. L. & W. 80		...
C. L. & W. pf.	70½	76¾
Cleve. & P.	190	...
C. F. & I.		
pf.	123	132
Com. Cable	180	185
Consol. Gas	212	...
Cont. T. pf.	117½	119½
D. M. & Ft.		
D.	37	39½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	112	150
D. of Am.	8	9
E. & T. H. pf.	88	92
Ft. W. & D. City		35
G. S. R. pf.	103½	107
Hock. Valley	53½	54
Hock. V. pf.	76	76½
Homestake	55	...
Int. Paper	1.02	...
Int. Silver	7	8
Int. Sil. pf.	34	39
I. S. P. pf.		86½
Joliet & Chi.	175	...
K. & D. M. pf.	32½	35
King. & P.	8¼	10¼
Lacl. G. pf.	101	102
Lake Shore	251¾	275
Long Island	75	77
Man. Beach	12	18
Md. C. pf.	65	75
M. W. S. El.		
Chi.	36¾	40
M. W. S. El. Ch

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Yesterday's Dealings by Private Contract—Plaintiffs the Only Buyers in the Auction Room.

The most interesting event in the real estate market yesterday was the authoritative announcement that Charles M. Schwab is the buyer of the New York Orphan Asylum's block on Riverside Drive. The transaction is referred to in more detail in another column.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for Simon Weil to LeGrand L. Benedict the dwelling 125 East Fifty-sixth Street.

Frederick Nagel has sold for E. Lange to an investor, for $30,000, the five-story triple flat 2,102 Amsterdam Avenue, 30 by 100.

At the offices of the Gorham Manufacturing Company it was said yesterday that there was no truth in a published report that that corporation is negotiating for a long lease of the Astor estate property at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, with the idea of erecting a large building on the site. The company, it was stated, has had under consideration for some time the general scheme of establishing a store somewhere in the Fifth Avenue section, but no definite site had yet been selected.

The filing of plans yesterday for alterations to the Ridley store, on Grand Street, costing $40,000, is of interest, in view of constantly recurring rumors that that concern intends to abandon its present quarters and build a new structure further up town.

The property 110 West Thirty-fourth Street, 32 by 98.9, was conveyed yesterday by Dr. Abraham Jacobi to the Childs Unique Dairy Company. The consideration was $200,000, of which amount $175,000 remains on mortgage.

James L. Wells transferred yesterday to the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company the plot at the northeast corner of Boston Road and One Hundred and Eightieth Street, extending to Bronx Street, 53.8 by 122.2 by 47 by 138.1.

N. Brigham Hall & Son have sold for Ratcliffe Hicks 35 Walker Street, south side, about 52 feet east of Church Street, a three-story stone-front building on lot 20 by 85, and adjoining a four-foot alley on the west.

R. H. Jones has sold for Max Hirshkind to S. Knepper the one-family frame dwelling 1,143 Union Avenue, south of Home Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

462 and 464 Lexington Avenue, west side, 51.11 feet north of Forty-fifth Street, 34 by 89 and irregular, two four-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Germania Life Insurance Company $31,000

119 East Forty-fifth Street, north side, 89 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 18 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the same plaintiff..... 13,000

113 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 149 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 21 by 100.5, five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the same plaintiff..... 15,000

109 East Forty-fifth Street, north side, 191 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 21 by 100.5, five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the same plaintiff..... 15,000

58 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 95 feet east of Madison Avenue, 25 by 100.11 by 24.10 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Elizabeth C. Stokes Vatable... 18,500

By Herbert A. Sherman.

272 East Third Street, south side, 23.3 feet east of Avenue C, 23.2 by 87.3, leasehold, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Joseph Liebmann and others.. 5,000

By William M. Ryan.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 125 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 100 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry Kroger..... 13,788

By John M. Thompson.

120 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 124.8 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 20.1 by 99.11 by 19.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Benjamin F. Lee..... 7,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, H. W. Bookstaver, referee, 131 William Street, west side, 203.3 feet north of John Street, 26.6 by 97.6 by 24.4 by 96.10, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $35,128.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 114.1 feet west of the Boulevard Lafayette, and running through to the latter thoroughfare, 18 by 72.9 by 19.1 by 79.1, three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $10,656.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, David A. Sullivan, referee, Hill Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of Jefferson Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,516.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 111 East Sixty-first Street, north side, 96 feet east of Park Avenue, 19 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,602.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, William C. Reddy, referee, 1,815 West Farms Road, northwest side, 339.4 feet northeast of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 30 by 101.11, by 30 by 97.10, two-story frame dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Huyler Avenue, northwest corner, for a two-story brick dwelling, with store; 25 by 86; Rowland W. Thomas of 2,080 Anthony Avenue, owner; William Kurtzer, Spring Street and the Bowery, architect; cost, $4,100.

Third Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, southeast corner, for a two-story brick store, 43.7 by irregular, and three-story brick dwelling, 19 East Seventy-third Street, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

No. 313 to 321 Grand Street, to a five-story brick store; Catherine Crowe, Middletown, N. Y.; Josephine J. Wendel, Tarrytown, N. Y., and E. Ridley & Sons, premises, owners; Franklin Bayliss, 33 and 34 Bible House, architect; cost, $40,000.

No. 93 Monroe Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Caroline Greenbaum of 461 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; Charles E. Miller of 111 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 316 East Forty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; Mrs. D. Gerdan, premises, owner; Charles H. Dalbauser of 849 First Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 563 West Seventy-third Street, to a four-story brick hotel; C. De Moore of 191 Ninth Avenue, owner; Werner & Windolph of 92 Liberty Street, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $5,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $5,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Tuesday, Sept. 3.

BECK ST, e s, 125 ft n of 156th St, 25x irregular; George F. Johnson to Charles F. Parsons, (mtg $6,500, R S 72 cents)..... $10,500

BOSTON ROAD, n e corner of 180th St, 53.8x132.2 to Bronx St x47x138.1; James L. Wells to Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, (R S 89)..... 1

FORSYTH ST, 44, 25x100; Stephen H. Gunman and others, executors, to Solomon Cohn, (mtg $20,000)..... 25,000

LEWIS ST, 122, e s, 25x100; Abram Perelman to Jacob Fish, (R S $2, mtg $20,000)..... 1

MADISON AV, w s, 42.2 ft n of 80th St, 20x70; Julie Greenfield to David B. Levy, (R S $4.75, mtg $17,000)..... 1

PERRY ST, 99, n s, 27.11x95x24.8x95; Henry C. De Witt and another to Woolsey Carmalt, (R S $6, mtg $19,500)..... 34,000

ROOSEVELT ST, e s, at s w s of Chambers St, runs s w 30.3x w 20.8x n 22.3; Charles A. Casazza to Angelo L. Casazza and another, ½ part..... 2,334

UNIONPORT ROAD, w s, 149.6 ft n of Columbus Av, 25.1x111.7x25x113.9; Felice Ippolito to Rosa Ippolito..... 1

VYSE AV, 1,464, e s, 68.9 ft n of Jennings St, 18.9x100; Frederick H. Kargoll to Frederick M. Kargoll, (mtg $2,000)..... 1

1ST AV, 2,334, e s, 25x100; George Schuck to Edward Waidstein, (mtg $14,000, R S $5.25)..... 100

3D ST, s s, between Avenues C and D, 23.2x87.3, leasehold; August C. Nanz, referee, to Joseph Liebmann and others. 5,000

4TH AV, e s, 89 ft n of 1st St, 25x105, Wakefield; James Lamb, Jr., to Frederick Kroner, (mtg $2,000)..... 2,750

5TH AV, n e s, 51.4 ft n of 11th St, 47.10 x95x irregular; Louisa M. Wood to Frederic Wood and others, quitclaim..... 1

17TH ST, 41 West, and 38 West 18th St; Manhattan Island Corporation to Anton L. Olsen, (mtg $70,000, R S $15.75)..... 1

34TH ST, s s, 643 ft e of 7th Av, 32x98.9; Abraham Jacobi to Childs' Unique Dairy Company, (R S $98.75)..... 200,000

42D ST, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 50x197.6 to 41st St x irregular; Alexander J. Halter to the James McCreery Realty Company, (mtg $593,000,) re-recorded.. 100

45TH ST, 141 to 145 West, 51.4x100.4; Nelson D. Stilwell to George W. Stetson, (mtg $60,000, R S $7)..... 1

48TH ST, n s, 458.4 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x100.5; Louis Heltzmann to Nellie F. Kilgore, (R S $15.25, mtg $24,000)..... 1

49TH ST, s s, 141.6 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100; Emma R. Ludlam to Charles J. Coulter, B. and S., (R S $31.22)..... 1

56TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 20.10x100.5x irregular; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to Lucy E. McBride, (R S $10.75)..... 24,000

59TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Kate F. McCaffrey to Arcade Realty Company, (mtg $15,000, R S $16.25)..... 50,000

60TH ST, 334 East, 25x100.5; William L. Turner, referee, to Bertha Yolkening, (R S $4.25)..... 11,000

83D ST, n s, 138 ft e of Madison Av, 18x102.2; Robert M. Bruce to Edward L. Burlingame all, (R S $13.25)..... 29,000

108TH ST, s s, 225.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Hannah D. Newton to Emma Garnsey, (mtg $25,000, R S $1.50) 1

108TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25.4x100.11; Hannah D. Newton to Emma Garnsey, (R S $1.50, mtg $25,000). 1

123D ST, n s, 274.9 ft w of Columbus Av, 29.11x94; Samuel S. Slater, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, (R S $13.75)..... 30,000

133D ST, 50 East, 25x99.11; Hannah D. Newton to Emma Garnsey, (mtg $19,100, R S $1.50)..... 1

134TH ST, 16 West, 25x99.11; Adolph Goldsame to Gustave Boehm and wife... 1

139TH ST, n s, 151 ft w of 8th Av, 17x99.11; Sofia Bogert to Mary M. Rogers, (R S $6.50, mtg $11,500)..... 15,500

169TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 25x81.7; Herman P. Ohm to Anna C. Ohm, all title, (mtg $3,500)..... Gift

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 645; Thomas F. Devine to E. J. White & Co., 1 year..... $480

RIDGE ST, 29 and 31; Julius Kaplan and another to Max Besunder, 3 years..... 4,324

RIDGE ST, 78; Julius Miller to Harris Richman, 3 years..... 3,000

1ST AV, 1,653, n w corner of 86th St; A. Frederick Behre to Harry Godfold, 4 9-12 years..... 1,260

8TH AV, St. Nicholas Av, near 121st St; Leopold Jonas to Joseph E. Fanning, 14 10-12 years..... 2,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BOWMANN, Loretta, to Alice A. Wall; 4th St, n s, being e ½ Lot 86, map of Unionport, 3 years..... $500

BURLINGAME, Edward L., to Union Trust Company; 83d St, 47 East, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 16,000

CARNEY, Mary F., to Margaret Clark; 165th St, s s, 168.9 ft e of Tinton Av, 4 years, 4 per cent..... 1,000

CHILDS UNIQUE DAIRY COMPANY to Abraham Jacobi; 34th St, s s, 643 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 150,000

COHN, Solomon, to Stephen H. Grumman and others, executors and trustees; Forsyth St, 44, due July 12, 1906, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

COULTER, Charles J., to Emma R. Ludlam; 49th St, s s, 141.6 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

DALY, Annie J., to Theodore J. Chabot; Brook Av, 923, prior mortgage, 1 year, gold..... 1,500

DAVIS, John, to Harry H. Simpson; 20th St, 18 to 22 West, prior mortgage, $415,000, due June 1, 1902; 6 per cent. secures advances..... 15,000

DAVIS, John, to Harry H. Simpson; 20th St, 18 to 22 West, building loan prior mortgage, $372,306, due June 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 27,694

DEVLIN, Michael, to Marianne O'Gorman; Tremont Av, s s, 50 ft w of Marmion Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

GIBBONS, Granville, to Sarah A. Williamson; Locust Av, s w corner of 141st St, prior mortgage —, demand, 6 per cent..... 600

GILLES, Annie M., to Francis J. Schmid; Washington Av, 2,124, due July 1, 1904. 5,000

GILLES, Annie M., to John Bussing, Jr., and wife; Washington Av, 2,122, due July 1, 1904..... 5,000

GOLDBOLD, Harry, to George Ringler & Co.; 1st Av, 1,653, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,000

GRENTHAL, Michael, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Columbus Av, 953, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

LEVY, David B., to Julie Greenfield; Madison Av, w s, 42.2 ft n of 80th St, prior mortgage $7,000, 3 years..... 5,000

LONDRIGAN, Thomas, to The Metropolitan Savings Bank; Charlton St, s s, 37.11 ft w of Greenwich St, 1 year..... 5,500

LYON, Elizabeth, to Charles H. Phelps, executor; Park Row, 131 to 137, 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold..... 44,200

LYON, Elizabeth, to Charles H. Phelps, executor; Park Row, 121 and 123, 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold..... 20,800

LYON, Elizabeth, to Charles H. Phelps, executor; Lispenard St, 23 and 25; 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold..... 32,500

McBRIDE, Lucy E., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 56th St, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, due Jan. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent., gold..... 18,000

McGIRR, Patrick, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 11th Av, 643, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,000

McGRATH, Thomas A., to Jacob Ruppert; Amsterdam Av, s w corner 142d St, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,765

MULLER, Johanna, formerly Timpson, to Frederick Wettingfeld and another; 12th St, s s, west ½ of Lot 285, map of Unionport, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 1,600

NEW YORK CITY BAPTIST MISSION SOCIETY to Knickerbocker Trust Co.; 123d St, n s, 172 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

OLSEN, Anton L., to Manhattan Island Corporation; 17th St, 41 West, 38 West 18th St, prior mortgage, $107,500, due April 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 40,500

OLSEN, Anton L., to Manhattan Island Corporation; 17th St, 41 West; 38 West 18th St., prior mortgages $107,500 and $40,500, due April 1, 1902, 6 per cent... 37,500

PARSONS, Charles F., to George E. Johnson; Beck St, e s, 125 ft n of 156th St, prior mtg $6,500, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 2,000

RICHARDS, Nancy L., and another, to Diedrich Fedden; Gerard Av, s e s, 208 ft n e of 158t hSt, 3 years..... 8,000

SMITH, Terence, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 88th St, 116 East, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 5,000

SMITH, Terence, to Robert J. Reiley; 88th St, 114 and 116 East, prior mortgages $20,000, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 2,000

STUVE, Margaretha, to The German Savings Bank; 69th St, 405, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000

SWARTS, Frederick, to J. Romaine Brown; 155th St, n s, as proposed, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

WENNINGER, Caroline, to Anna L. Moore; Tremont Av, s s, 380.4 ft e of 176th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 7,500

WENNINGER, Caroline, to Anna L. Moore; Tremont Av, s s, 336.9 ft e of 176th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

WENNINGER, Caroline, to Anna L. Moore; 176th St, 358.7 ft e of Anthony Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

HOAG, Ottilie, to Ellen Porter..... Nominal

Lamarcke, Paul E., to Eliza B. Riley, guardian..... 2,000

PORTER, Ellen, to Mary R. Clare..... Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

BOWERY, 46 and 48; Abraham Glasser against John Spachner, owner; John Perlman, contractor..... $900

KING ST, 22 to 30; Bornstein Brothers against Leon Rosenblatt, owner and contractor..... 900

3D AV, e s, 100 ft s of 174th St, 75x100; Frank Tolosi against John M. Redmond and M. J. Barrow, owners and contractors..... 1,150

5TH AV, 529; Charles A. Friberg against John Doe, owner; George Narsar's Son & Co., contractor..... 290

18TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100, Wakefield; Lawrence Brothers against Sarah Goodwin, owner; Fred Le Meire, contractor..... 120

80TH ST, 228 to 234 East; Bornstein Brothers against Samuel D. Tomback, owner and contractor..... 200

56TH ST, 318 to 322 East; H. E. Stevens & Sons against Louis Edelman, owner and contractor; B. Edelman, contractor. 1,324

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

19TH ST, 24 West, and 18 to 22 West 20th St.; Marry H. Simpson, with John Davis $42,694

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

PITT ST, 9; Robert Coble against John Folstein and another, July 30, 1901..... $375

47TH ST, 374 to 380 East; John F. Steeves and another against Harry Hertz and another, May 6, 1901..... 1,808

20TH ST, 36 and 38 East; Henry W. McMann and another against John Walker, April 27, 1901..... 64

Lis Pendens.

58TH ST, n s, 358.1 ft w of Avenue A, 18.4x100.4; Minna Knoch against Max Bowsky and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Heiderman & Heiderman.

127TH ST, s s, 165 ft w of 4th Av, 25x99.11; Jeanette Gunther against Gertrude V. C. de Graffenreid and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Sattler.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

A. POPKIN & CO.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Benjamin Barker, receiver of the assets of A. Popkin & Co., corporation, cloak manufacturers, at 1 East Fourteenth Street, corner of Fifth Avenue, on the application of Lena Popkin, a creditor for $10,000 for money loaned to the corporation. It was stated that the corporation has merchandise in this city, Jersey City, and Chicago which has been levied upon by the Sheriffs of those cities, and an order was granted by Judge Brown restraining the three Sheriffs from taking any action except for the preservation and storage of the property levied upon. The value of the goods seized by Sheriff Grell is stated to be about $4,000.

Out of Town.

S. WORTHINGTON PAPER COMPANY.—The S. Worthington Paper Company of Holyoke, Mass., dealing in manufactured paper and mill supplies, and capitalized at $20,000, has made an assignment to Fred Bennett of the law firm of Green & Bennett for the benefit of its creditors. The liabilities are estimated at about $26,000, and counsel declares that the assets are sufficient to guarantee a large dividend.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JAMES W. LAWRENCE.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed here against James W. Lawrence, who did business as Lawrence Brothers, lumber dealers, at Yonkers, by the following creditors: Frederick W. Cole, $203; Samuel A. Bennett, $285, and William V. Schupner, $346. Mr. Lawrence is the surviving partner in the firm, the other brother, William F. Lawrence, having died four years ago. It was alleged that James W. Lawrence is insolvent, and on July 20 committed an act of bankruptcy by transferring certain partnership and individual property to a corporation called Lawrence Brothers, (Incorporated.) On July 24 James W. Lawrence was appointed receiver of the assets of the firm. The business was started in 1848.

MUTUAL MERCANTILE AGENCY.

The effects of the Mutual Mercantile Agency, at 309 Broadway, will not be sold out by the Sheriff to-day, as Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday granted an order restraining the Sheriff from selling or in any manner interfering with the property of the agency. Deputy Sheriff Rinn had advertised the sale for to-day, under an execution in favor of Clarence A. Eldridge, and Judge Brown has stayed all proceedings on the part of Mr. Eldridge to enforce his judgment.

Judge Brown has also granted an order staying all proceedings by the Metropolitan Realty Company from dispossessing the agency from 214 William Street for nonpayment of rent until a trustee can be appointed. The place was used to store the printed records, blanks, &c., used by the agency. It was stated to the Court that the Reorganization Committee is now endeavoring to outline a plan of reorganization which will enable the company to continue business; and it is indispensable that these records, &c., should be preserved.

The restraining orders were obtained by Herbert S. Murphy, one of the creditors, who filed the petition in bankruptcy against the agency.

Receiver for a Partnership.

Justice Dugro of the Supreme Court has appointed James J. Nealis receiver of the assets of the partnership composed of Thomas F. Carberry and Oscar Arnstein as the Carberry Forwarding Company, express and trucking, at 19 Hudson Street, in a suit brought by Mr. Carberry against Mr. Arnstein for a dissolution of the partnership because they can't agree. Mr. Carberry had the business for seven years, and on Jan. 10 last Mr. Arnstein bought a half-interest in it for $1,000. Mr. Carberry claims that on April 11 a certificate was filed in the County Clerk's office showing that the name of the business had been changed to the Metropolitan Forwarding Company, with Leah Arnstein, wife of Mr. Arnstein, as owner. Mr. Carberry values the assets at $3,200, and the liabilities when the partnership was formed were $1,200.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BLOCK, Emil—J. J. Stanton	$222
BLOCK, Emil—J. J. Stanton	480
BUCKWELL, James F.—H. Northrup	181
CARTWRIGHT, Charles J.—W. Giddings	823
DENNETT, Alfred W.—R. H. Jaeger	5,631
EDELMAN, Bernard—H. Silver	211
EVANS, George C.—Maison Violette	25
FEINBERG, Samuel—H. Prince	120
GRUNEWALD, Frederick—Excelsior Brewing Company	6,352
GULDNER, A. Frank—Standard Gas Light Company	69
GUTMANN, Rudolph—R. A. Cheseborough	177
GALLAUNER, Edmund—The Hoffman-Hinsdale Company	96
HEAGAN, Patrick O.—Maison Violette	63
KEESHAN, William J.—R. A. Cheseborough	207
LENCERT WAGON COMPANY—Shelby Steel Tube Company	146
LA GRANGE, George C.—C. E. Pasco and others	202
MILLER, William—J. E. Adams	1,124
MERRILL, Frank—American Ice Company	138
MAYER, Henry—J. Rashowitz and others	24
MUELLER, Oscar—L. Dorfman	110
McCARRIER, James T., and John D. Warner—H. Mason	170
PERRY, Arnett F.—W. H. White	70
RUSCH, Edward—J. Rohl	208
RODGERS, Beatrice M.—M. Foley, costs	23
RALLI, Pandia C.—P. S. Pearsall, costs	108
RODDA, Charles H.—North American Life Association	150
SKELLY, John—S. Green	30
STEINKAMPF, Laura C.—J. H. Teale	247
SCHAF, James A.—P. E. Henderson and others	223
SKELLY, Jack—D. Rahn and others	121
SCHLAEN, Catherine—Standard Rock Candy Company	20
SIMMONS, John—S. Green	28
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Metropolitan Plate Glass Company	32
VON KLITZ, Annie—E. L. Herrick	849
WEAVER, Charles A.—M. Malbin and others	94
WEILL, Charles—Moses Straus Company	160

Excursions.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Kaiserin M. Th...Sept. 10 | Kronprinz Wm. Oct. 1, 12 N
*Lahn ..... Sept. 17 | Kaiserin M. Th...Oct. 8
Kaiser Wm. Gr., Sept. 24 | Kaiser Wm. Gr...Oct. 22
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN
Barbarossa.....Sept. 12 | Gr. Kurfuerst....Oct. 3
Koenigin Luise, Sept. 19 | Barbarossa, Oct. 17, noon
Pr. Ed. Grosse..Sept. 26 | K. Luise...Oct. 24, noon
Sailing 10 A. M., pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
H'h'zollern, Sept. 7, noon | Trave, Oct. 5, 11 AM
Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM | H'h'zollern, Oct. 12, 4 PM
Aller, Sept. 21, 11 AM | Lahn, Oct. 19, 11 AM
From Pier 24, foot of Amity St., Brooklyn.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
D'tschland, Sept. 5, 10 AM | Pr. Bism'k, Sep. 26, 7:30 AM
A. Victoria, Sept. 12, 10 AM | D'tschland, Oct. 3, 9 AM
Columbia, Sept. 19, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 10, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Waldersee, Sept. 7, noon | *Phoenicia, Oc. 5, 10:30 AM
*Bulgaria, Sept. 14, 6 AM | Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM
Penn'a, Sep. 21, 10:30 AM | Waldersee, Oct. 19, 9 AM
Pretoria, Sept. 28, 5 AM | *Palatia, Oct. 26, 3 PM
*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Louis. Sept. 4, 10 AM | Haverf'd, Sept. 21, noon
Philadelphia...Sept. 11, 10 AM | St. Louis. Sept. 25, 10 AM
St. Paul. Sept. 18, 10 AM | Philadelphia...Oct. 2, 10 AM
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Southwark. Sept. 4, noon | Kens'gton, Sept. 18, noon
*Vaderl'd, Sept. 11, noon | *Zeeland, Sept. 25, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES
THE
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.
will send their Steamship "Jefferson" or "Hamilton" to the Yacht Races on three of the Race Days.
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AND TO THE
Mediterranean and Orient Egypt, Holy Land, the Syria,
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Prinzessin Victoria Luise and Auguste Victoria.
All appointments first-class. No overcrowding. Apply for pamphlets, itineraries, rates, etc., Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 7, 11 A. M.
MARQUETTE.....Sept. 14, 9 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Sept. 21, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 21, 10 A. M.
MESABA.....Oct. 5, 9 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

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There are a few vacancies in our third and last party this season, leaving San Francisco on Oct. 26 for a SIXTY DAYS' TOUR OF THE WORLD. Principal countries visited are HAWAII, JAPAN, CHINA, CEYLON, INDIA, EGYPT. Limited to 12. Strictly first class; advantageous inclusive rates. Write at once for particulars to
THOS. COOK & SON,
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To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St. C. of Rome, Sept. 7, noon | Anchoria, Sept. 21, noon
Astoria...Sept. 14, noon | Furnessia, Sept. 28, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Campania, Sept. 7, Noon | Etruria, Sept. 28, 3 PM
Umbria, Sept. 14, 7 AM | Servia, Oct. 1, 7 A. M
Lucania, Sept. 21, 11 AM | Campania, Oct. 5, 11 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO. Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic..Sept. 4, noon | Oceanic...Sept. 18, 9 AM
Majestic..Sept. 11, noon | Teutonic, Sept. 25, noon
Celtic...Sept. 17, 8 AM | Cymric.....Oct. 1, 8 AM
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
AMSTERDAM.....Saturday, Sept. 7, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 10,500 tons
Saturday, Sept. 14, 10 A. M. STATENDAM
Twin-Screw S. S. 12,500 tons
Saturday, Sept. 21, 10 A. M. POTSDAM
Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N.Y.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"
Navagazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa. REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK. Nord. America, Sept. 10 | Citta di Torino, Oct. 1
Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

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NEW YORK to BOSTON
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OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
(SAVANNAH LINE.)
24 HOURS OCEAN VOYAGE
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SHIP SAILS 12 NOON, SATURDAYS
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317 BROADWAY, N. Y. Pier 35, North River.
W. H. PLEASANTS, Traffic Manager.

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Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
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OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
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Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
China.....Sept. 12 | Nippon Maru..Sept. 27
Doric.....Sept. 22 | Rio de Janeiro....Oct. 5
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DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
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H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

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DAILY except Sunday.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
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STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH—connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. R'y. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.
STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days, except SATURDAYS, 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
STMR. "NEWBURGH" or "MARLBOROUGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days at 5 P. M., landing at CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, HIGHLAND, and POUGHKEEPSIE; lands at W. 129TH ST. 5:30 P. M.

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REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED. Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.
Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight Display
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Special excursion rate to Saratoga for Floral Fete. Tickets good from Sept. 2d to 6th, inclusive.

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DIRECT PAN-AMERICAN ROUTE.
Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points. Saturday night steamer connects

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(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

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On-the-Hudson opposite Grant's Tomb. 270 feet above the River.

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This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

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20 feet wide, 5-story American basement; 3 bathrooms and servants' stairs to 4th story; beautiful view of river and drive.

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Three-quarters may remain at 4½%.

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In the Eighties, near Riverside, modern twenty-foot, 4-story, butler's pantry extension dwelling. Built by one of the best builders. Can be bought at a reasonable figure.
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Money for bond and mortgage in Manhattan or Bronx.—80% of appraisal at 4%; 65 to 75% at 4½% and 5%; $2,000,000 to loan. Quick results. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

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Choice building lots, $5 monthly; 10 per cent. cash; price $375 up; near L extension; houses to order; 7 rooms, $1,500. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av.

Easy terms; beautiful detached cottage, Westchester, Bronx Borough; $3,300; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

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ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

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MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

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If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

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Factory or warehouse, 246-247 South, through to Water; five-story; 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Five-story factory or warehouse, 440 Water St., with cellar; size, 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

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We have to rent on 68th and 69th Sts., just east of 3d Av., a few three-story high-stoop dwellings; exposed plumbing, handsomely decorated, modern in every way; rents, $800, $900, $1,000, and $1,100; caretakers in 218 East 68th St. and 224 East 69th St.; houses are pleasantly located in a block of private dwellings.
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For Rent.—Modern 3-story basement brown-brick private dwelling; 11 rooms; decorated; bath, laundry; open plumbing, furnace; third floor rented for $20; total rent $50; entire house if desired. Apply 565 West 187th St., or Layton & Rogers, 1,654 Amsterdam Av., corner of 142d St.

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7, 8, 9 and 10 rooms;

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A modern high-class absolutely fireproof apartment house.
Rents, $1,800 per year.
Two second-floor apartments of seven rooms, bath, storage rooms, &c.
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Choice, large, light apartment to let of eight rooms and bath; all modern improvements; elevators run all night; rent $1,500; possession Oct. 1, '01. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

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Absolutely fireproof apartments of five and six large rooms; all improvements. Rents $30 to $35.
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A.—138 West 100th St., 38 feet front, beautiful Apartments, four large, light rooms; all improvements; rents $14 and $19.

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Tel. 207 Harlem.

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N. E. Corner Morningside Av. and 115th St.
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RENTS FROM $45 TO $75.

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Four, five, six, eight and ten large rooms. Every improvement. Electric elevators, marble baths, telephone, mail chute.

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Superintendents on premises at all houses week days and Sundays.

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306, 308, 310 WEST 94TH ST.
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129th St., 108 West.—Back parlor and large front room; good board; private house; references; conveniences.

130th St., 161 West.—Convenient to L; p

AMENDMENT VIEWED WITH SUSPICION

Aldermen Divided by a Plan to Change the Building Code.

OPPONENTS TALK OF A DEAL

Provision Requiring Fireproof Wood in the Construction of Skyscrapers Would Be Wiped Out.

There is trouble impending in the Board of Aldermen, due to an effort that has been made to rush through that body an amendment to the Building Code which would wipe out the provision requiring the use of fireproof wood in the interior construction of skyscrapers.

There was a sudden adjournment of the board yesterday after one roll call. At the time there were present in the Aldermanic Chamber representatives of many building firms and corporations interested in "sky-scraper" construction. They expected to see a bitter contest, and were divided into two camps. It was also found after adjournment that the members of the Board of Aldermen had split and were determined to fight.

The Board of Aldermen, by a majority vote on Aug. 27, directed the Committee on Fire to hold a public hearing and report on the matter yesterday. The Committee on Fire has not held the public hearing as ordered, and only one member of the committee appeared at the session yesterday to answer roll call. The members of the committee are Aldermen McEneaney, Dunn, Byrne, McCaul, and Alt.

At the August meeting of the board a combination was formed to rush through an amendment to an ordinance. It provided that Section 105 of the Building Code, "relating to fireproof buildings is hereby amended by striking therefrom, in its entirety, the second paragraph thereof, beginning with the words 'When the height of a fireproof building' and ending with the words 'approved by the Board of Buildings to render the same fireproof.'"

Only the members of the Board of Aldermen who had been consulted by those interested in the passage of the amendment knew of its importance. The others, under the leadership of Aldermen McInness and Wirth, started the fight for delay to ascertain what was back of the resolution. Many of the Tammany members tried to force the matter to a vote at once. Alderman Wolf said that the Building Department had condemned the fireproof wood which had been put in the so-called fireproof buildings. Alderman McInness wanted to know why the Building Department had not indorsed the proposed amendment and why there was such undue haste among many of the members to rush the ordinance through without discussion as to the merits. After a bitter fight Alderman McInness won, and by a vote of 20 to 17 the proposed amendment to the Building Code was referred to the Committee on Fire, "with instructions to hold a public hearing thereon and report at the next meeting."

There was no member of the Fire Committee in the City Hall yesterday who could tell why the hearing was not held. The opponents of the amendment charged that there was a "deal" in the matter.

Alderman McInness said:

"As I understand this matter, if the amendment is passed no fire-proof wood need be placed in the tall buildings now in course of construction. The proposition is to strike out the words in the code making it necessary to have fire-proof wood construction in the interior of skyscrapers, and there is no substitute offered. If it is the purpose of those back of this resolution to allow tall buildings to be erected without having any fire-proof wood or some substitute used in interior work, then it is such an important matter that full consideration should be given to the subject. If the Building Department condemned the use of any certain fire-proof wood in tall buildings six months ago, then amendments to the Building Code should have been submitted to the Municipal Assembly. There is a 'deal' somewhere in this matter. The nigger in the fence should be smoked out."

Alderman John Wirth said:

"There should not be a high building constructed in New York without fire-proof wood in the interior. I was fated to see the Windsor Hotel fire from the moment the window curtain was in a blaze. It seemed but a few seconds before the entire hotel was a mass of flames, and people were jumping from the windows. Fire-proof wood should be used in the construction of all high buildings."

"What influences are back of this resolution?" was asked.

"At present I can't tell," was the reply. "There are many facts I have gathered to use in the fight if another attempt is made to force the amendment to the Building Code through."

"Is there any political influence back of this amendment?"

"Not that I have noticed so far. There are certain interests in New York which would be greatly benefited by the amendment, and it only seems natural to suppose that they are back of this matter."

It was stated yesterday in the City Hall by officials of various companies that the builders were not back of the amendment, but that certain large building corporations are interested because with the amendment adopted there would be a saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars in the construction of high buildings put up to be sold.

NEW JERSEY'S DIPLOMA MILL.

J. W. Norton, Who Ran It, Gives Himself Up and Will Surrender Charter to Escape Punishment.

When the Central University of Medicine and Science, at 68 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, was closed a month ago, on the charge that the manager, John W. Norton-Smith, had been selling medical diplomas to all comers at $10 each, the case was submitted to Assistant Prosecutor George T. Vickers. He made an investigation, and found that the Central University of Medicine and Science was duly incorporated under the laws of New Jersey and that as no one in the State had been swindled so far as could be learned, Smith could not be prosecuted in New Jersey. Mr. Vickers advised that measures be taken, however, to forfeit the charter Smith had secured from the State.

When this condition of affairs was placed before Richard Bentley, counsel for Smith, he submitted a proposition that Smith should consent to a forfeiture of the charter in consideration that no further action be taken. This was agreed to, and Smith yesterday surrendered himself. He was taken before Justice McCormick, and gave bail in $200 to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of obtaining money on false pretenses. This is merely precautionary, however, in order that Smith may be held to his agreement.

SHOT IN SISTER'S HOME.

Mrs. Fischer Seriously Wounded by a Man Whose Suit She Had Rejected.

Daniel Volker, twenty-three years old, last night shot and seriously wounded Mrs. Bertha Fischer of 147 Scholes Street, Brooklyn, in the home of her sister, Mrs. Johanna Waldorf of 945 Third Avenue, Manhattan, whom she was visiting. Volker attempted to escape after the shooting, but was arrested and locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station. The woman was taken to the Flower Hospital. Volker confessed the crime in the police station, it is said, and was later identified in the hospital by the woman as her assailant.

Volker a year ago went to board with Mrs. Fischer and her husband, a butcher, who died a few weeks ago. He lived with the Fischers until the death of the husband, when the widow asked him to leave the house. He protested and attempted to make love to her, but was sharply rebuked. He was so persistent that she finally left her home and came to Manhattan to visit her sister.

Last night as the two women were sitting in the kitchen of the apartment Volker burst in and demanded that Mrs. Fischer leave the house with him. She refused, whereupon he drew a revolver and fired point blank, the bullet entering her head. Then he turned the pistol on himself, but the bullet went wild.

"Burning the candle at both ends" is that what you are doing, if you lie awake nights and worry without cause. Set your system right with Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge.
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT—the Cough cure—
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

BUFFALOES' FIERCE DUEL.

Fight to a Finish in New York Zoological Park—Hundreds of Spectators See Black Beauty Worst Antonio.

There was an exciting time at the New York Zoological Park, in the Bronx, yesterday afternoon, when two huge bull buffaloes fought to a finish for the supremacy of the range. The contest, which lasted for half an hour, took place in the presence of hundreds of spectators, and resulted in the goring of Antonio, who attempted to usurp the powers of the leader of the herd, Black Beauty.

In the buffalo range, which is situated at the extreme southeastern portion of the park, are fifteen full-grown buffaloes and two calves. These have always recognized Black Beauty as their leader. About three months ago Antonio was taken ill and removed from the range. Dr. Miller diagnosed his trouble as gastro-enteritis, and gave him every attention, with the result that about three weeks ago Antonio was returned to the range with his companions of the prairie. A few days ago the keepers noticed that Black Beauty and Antonio were not on the best of terms and that they carefully avoided each other. On Monday they made several rushes with lowered heads, but the climax did not come until about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when without warning Antonio, with a series of bellows that aroused the entire animal population of the park, made a desperate rush at Black Beauty, who was browsing in some grass in one corner of the range.

Black Beauty, with a quick movement sideways, avoided the onslaught, and then turned on his opponent. The two enormous heads came together with a terrific crash, but it had no apparent effect on the beasts. Again they backed off for a distance of about fifty feet, pawing the ground and bellowing hoarsely. The remainder of the herd huddled in a corner, with the exception of Bonita, whose fighting proclivities are well established, as she has not only asserted her right on several occasions, but some months ago tossed the cook, Rudolph Bull, so high that he thought he was never going to reach terra firma again. Bonita stood boldly out in the field of combat, and seemed inclined to assist Black Beauty.

By this time word had gone through the park that a buffalo fight was in progress, and a great crowd collected to witness it.

Keepers Mulvehill and McEnroe, armed with long pike poles, boldly entered the range and made for the combatants, who by this time were fairly making the ground tremble with their rushes and stamping of hoofs. Black Beauty received a blow that staggered him for an instant, and Bonita rushed to his aid, but she was driven back by the keepers. The prods of the pike poles seemed to have no effect on the enraged duellists, who continued to fight viciously, until Black Beauty, with a desperate rush, planted his right horn in Antonio's side, throwing him to the ground, where he lay motionless. Black Beauty surveyed his fallen enemy for a moment and then walked majestically away, Bonita following close at his hoofs and bellowing loudly.

Antonio soon revived and was removed from the range. It was found that he had a tear in his side just below the shoulder, three and a half inches long and very deep. The wound is considered dangerous, but not necessarily fatal. Hereafter Antonio, if he survives, will have a portion of the range partitioned off for his own use.

SEWER ABLAZE A TRAP.

Lives of Three Men Caught in Naphtha Explosion in a Manhole Saved by a Policeman.

Three workmen had a narrow escape from death yesterday by the explosion of a quantity of naphtha which had been allowed to run into the sewer in Nineteenth Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues from a building in Fifth Avenue, and which became ignited from a candle which they were carrying while they were at work.

It is probable that all owe their lives to the presence of mind of Policeman William File of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who as soon as the flame burst from the manhole by which they had entered hastily ordered Foreman T. F. Lantry of the repair gang to take off all manhole covers for two blocks as quickly as possible. As each was removed a column of flame shot high in the air, but quickly burned out and subsided.

File himself led the rescuers into the sewer. The men were found close together and unconscious, with their faces buried in the mud at a point about opposite 17 West Nineteenth Street, 100 feet from the nearest manhole. All were more or less burned by the flames which had swept through the sewer after they had thrown themselves on their faces.

Patrick Dwyer, twenty-nine years old, of 301 East Sixty-fourth Street, who carried the candle, had to be removed to New York Hospital, but the others, James Smith, thirty-seven years old, of 453 East Seventy-eighth Street, and John McFail, twenty-nine years old, of 2,129 Third Avenue, quickly revived in the outer air. Both were attended by the surgeon.

HAD A CLAIM ON BELLEVUE.

Descendant of Jacobus Kip Admitted to Hospital to See His Brother.

A middle-aged man, not very well dressed, called on Night Deputy Supt. Rickard at Bellevue Hospital last night and asked to be permitted to see his brother, Andrew Kip, a patient there. He was refused at first, when he said:

"I feel that I have a kind of claim on Bellevue and that you might grant me this favor in consideration of the claim. Our great-great-grandfather, Jacobus Kip, once owned all the land from Twenty-third Street to Thirty-eighth Street on the river front, and Bellevue Hospital stands on part of the land. The land was known as Kip's Bay farm, and the hospital is on that land."

M. Rickard said he knew that that was true, and he let the man into his brother's ward. Andrew Kip is fifty-six years old and entered the hospital Saturday, suffering from heart disease. He is improving. Though his ancestor owned land now worth millions, he is now a clerk on an ordinary salary.

ROBBERS LOOT A STEAMER.

NORWICH, Conn., Sept. 3.—Thieves last night boarded the Sound steamer Block Island at her slip in this city and secured booty in the shape of cash to the amount of $1,500. The robbery was discovered this morning and the police were at once notified.

The Block Island, which is owned by the New London Steamboat Company, plies between Norwich and Block Island. Last evening at 6 o'clock she was made fast for the night in her regular slip. On board was the regular night watchman. Early this morning Purser Cleveland discovered that the office had been entered during the night. A strong box containing the proceeds of the large holiday business—about $1,500—had been forced open and the cash removed.

TRIPLER LIQUID AIR CO.'S AFFAIRS.

The meeting of the Board of Directors of the Tripler Liquid Air Company which was to have taken place yesterday failed to materialize on account of the lack of a quorum.

The meeting will be held to-morrow at noon. Ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, around whose head the storm centre of the company's troubles seems to be, is on his way East to attend the meeting.

St. Charles B. Gyrom of the law firm of Sheldon & Gyrom, New York counsel for the company, said yesterday:

"After the meeting we will give out a full statement of the transactions of the company, and it will make interesting reading. We have received word from Judge W. H. Vincent of Chicago, a Director and general counsel for the company, that he will be here, and that he has been notified by Mr. Dorsey that he too is on his way East to be present at the meeting. We have not heard from Senator John P. Jones, but presume he will not be on hand."

The fight in the ten-million-dollar company, which has some 2,000 stockholders, is over the right of some of the promoters to dispose of their private stock to the disadvantage of the treasury stock.

Antoine Kouri Not Assassinated.

The cable dispatches from Port au Prince, Haiti, last Sunday erroneously stated that Antoine Kouri had been assasinated. The man to whom the dispatches referred was Habil Kouri, a brother of Antoine Kouri. Antoine Kouri lives at 6 Cedar Street, this city.

NEW GRAND JURY SWORN

Mr. Philbin Discusses Police Cases Before the Members.

Judge Foster, in Charging Them, Warns Them Against the Entertainment of Unjust Accusations.

The September Grand Jury was sworn in yesterday by Judge Warren W. Foster in General Sessions. Sixty-nine cases of more or less importance await action. Of the persons accused in these cases, forty-eight are prisoners in the Tombs. Twenty-one are out on bail.

District Attorney Philbin, after the Grand Jurors had retired to their room, went before them and discussed the matters that would occupy their attention, including those relating to the conduct of certain police officials, for nearly an hour. The District Attorney declared that he had addressed the Grand Jury according to his custom each month and that he had talked chiefly of routine business.

Judge Foster, charging the Grand Jury, stated that no person could be placed on trial charged with felony until after he had been indicted.

"Such a charge," he continued, "it sometimes happens, when brought against a person may be explained away—the defendant may have a perfect defense. While it is not your duty to send for a defendant as a witness, you may if circumstances seem to indicate the desirability of such a course, hear something of the defense sufficient to explain away the charge.

"It is not your duty to indict a person, and thereby subject the State to the expense of a trial and the defendant to the indignity, humiliation, and punishment of defending himself against an unjust accusation. Your judgment as expressed in an indictment or the dismissal of a charge must be your own, free from any outside influence. You can be held responsible for your acts only by your conscience and your God."

James Slater, hotel keeper, of 20 Fifth Avenue, was selected as Foreman. The other members of the Grand Jury are:

Thomas J. Cummins, plumber, 203 East Sixty-first Street.
Herman H. Kipp, undertaker, 302 East Eighty-fourth Street.
Lucian L. Liebmann, paper, 353 West Broadway.
Alexander Le Vinto, broker, 52 Broadway.
John H. Rand, manager Country Club, Westchester.
Perry Townsend, clerk, 31 Nassau Street; residence, 227 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street.
William B. Ast, retired, 228 East Fifty-eighth Street.
Israel Steinhart, merchant, 17 West Ninety-sixth Street.
James J. Frawley, builder, 180 East Ninety-fifth Street.
Eugene Guindon, express, 222 West Seventieth Street.
Joseph B. Whitmore, roofing, 308 West Sixteenth Street.
Edward G. Getz, clerk, 505 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street.
Otto Henschel, retired, 55 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.
Samuel C. Boehm, real estate, 35 Nassau Street.
Michael Gaffney, real estate, 129 Broad Street.
Edward R. Satterlee, insurance, 52 William Street.
Elias H. August, real estate, 46 Howard Street.
Abraham H. Epstein, merchant, 124 East Sixty-fourth Street.
James Williams, retired, 443 East Fifty-seventh Street.
George B. Brown, plumber, 76 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.
Vernon C. Brown, broker, 80 Broadway.

WOMAN HELD FOR ABDUCTION.

Cora Bradford Fails to Give $10,000 Bail—Even Graver Charge Pending Against Her.

Cora Bradford, the reputed proprietress of a disorderly house at 214 West Forty-sixth Street, where Mattie Gibson of Reading, Penn., was kept against her will, was yesterday committed to the Tombs by Justice Jerome in default of bail in $10,000, to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of abduction.

The woman Bradford, who is said to be the wife of a man named Michael Neuman, was also held for Special Sessions on the charge of keeping a disorderly house and of violating the excise law. Cora Wells and Martha Boland were also held on the latter charges.

Justice Jerome at first committed Cora Bradford without bail, upon Assistant District Attorney Garvan's statement that graver charges would probably be preferred against her. At the request of ex-Assistant District Attorney Rosalsky, however, he consented to fix the bail at $10,000.

Justice Jerome, in fixing bail, said:

"I have received a number of letters from residents of the neighborhood of this house concerning its character. I have a mass of matter bearing upon its conduct by this woman. She has not only run this place in Forty-sixth Street and kept girls there against their will, but also has a house at 14 Delancey Street. One girl has mysteriously disappeared from her house. Her husband, Neuman, is also engaged in this business, and in addition is a purveyor to these infamous resorts. Her brother-in-law is a purveyor also.

"It is past belief that she or her husband knew nothing of this girl 'Cricket,' who is missing. I know that in the dead of Winter one poor girl detained against her will escaped from the house in her bare feet. The business that these people have been carrying on in various parts of the country is appalling."

The Justice directed Mr. Garvan to present the cases to the Grand Jury as soon as possible. Mr. Garvan said indictments would probably be returned this week.

A REMARKABLE OPERATION.

Man Unconscious for Ten Days Revived by Removal of a Blood Clot from His Brain.

A remarkable operation was performed recently at the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital upon George Joyce, a tinsmith, aged twenty-six years, who resides at 505 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street.

While attempting to swing on to an Amsterdam Avenue electric car at One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, on Aug. 18, Joyce lost his hold and fell, his head striking the granite-paved street. When picked up he was unconscious. He was removed to the hospital, and the examination made by the physicians disclosed that his fall had caused paralysis of his right side and leg, and also of his vocal organs. His comatose condition continuing for ten days, Dr. Ogilvie, the operating surgeon of the hospital, and Dr. William G. Le Boutillier, the visiting surgeon, concluded that the paralysis was due to a serious blood clot on the brain, and decided that an operation to remove the clot was necessary before any improvement might be expected.

There was no mark upon Joyce's skull to indicate where his injury was, and the physicians had to locate it by reasoning it out from its effects. Their conclusion as to the clot's location proved to be absolutely accurate, the clot being found directly under the part of the skull which they trepanned. The clot was skilfully removed and Joyce at once began to show signs of improvement. He recovered partial consciousness shortly after the operation and was able to understand what was said to him. In a couple of days he was able to move his limbs. The paralysis gradually left his side. Yesterday, for the first time since his accident, Joyce began to talk, though not altogether coherently. The physicians say that if the improvement they expect in his condition in the next twenty-four hours takes place, he will be fully restored to consciousness and on the road to complete recovery.

Joyce's case has attracted considerable attention in medical circles. The restoration of consciousness as the direct result of an operation after a period of coma of such duration is said to have been rarely accomplished.

MAYOR VAN WYCK'S RETURN.

Thoroughly Rested, He Declares, After His Long Vacation.

Mayor Van Wyck returned to his desk in the City Hall yesterday after a vacation of over a month spent at Seabright, N. J., and Saratoga. He was in a very cheerful mood, and when asked about his rest said:

"I have had a very pleasant time and am thoroughly rested. I enjoyed myself exceedingly."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Ladd, Mayor Van Wyck's legal adviser, also returned from a month's vacation spent in New Hampshire and Vermont.

School shoes—high school in quality, down to kindergarten in size.

2000 pairs all told. Half from our own counters; half, the season's accumulation of samples from our own manufacturers.

Sizes 2½ to 6, boys', were $2 to $3.50; now $1.50.

Sizes 8 to 2, with heel and spring heel, were $1.75 to $2.75; now $1.

Cheap shoe schooling that!

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

HOTEL KEEPER MURDERED

Robbery Was the Apparent Motive of the Crime.

Yonkers Florist Discovered the Body of John Dura of Mount Vernon—Police Make an Arrest.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 3.—John Francesco Dura, a hotelkeeper of Railroad Avenue, Mount Vernon, was found murdered this morning in the woods near Mount Vernon Avenue, not far from the Empire City race track. Robbery was evidently the motive for the crime, and it is supposed that Dura was enticed to the lonely spot and then killed. After being twice shot his body was dragged into a clump of bushes and hidden.

John Vondewande, Jr., a florist of this city, was taking a short cut through a lonely section between Sherwood Park and Trenchard Avenue, this city, early this morning, when he came upon the first traces of the murder. These were the murdered man's hat and a pool of blood. He saw evidences that the bushes had been crushed down, as if by men passing through them. He followed this path and found the body.

He at once notified the police at the substation on Jerome Avenue, near the Empire City track, and an alarm was given. Coroner Russell was summoned, and Acting Captain of Police Woodruff began an investigation. Close to the body were found two pocketbooks. Both were empty. The pockets of the man's clothing showed that they had been rifled. Along the path where the body was dragged were found some small coins.

Coroner Russell examined the body where it was found. Besides a wound in the temple, which must have caused death at once, he found that the man had been shot in the back close to the base of the spine. Both wounds were inflicted by pistols held close to the body. The body was then removed to the morgue and the investigation was continued.

Mrs. Charles Waldron, whose home is at Ridgewood and Villa Avenues, not far from the scene of the murder, said she saw two men pass along the path which Vanderwande traversed this morning at about 10:30 o'clock last night. The police have no doubt that these men were going to meet Dura.

Dura appears to have left Mount Vernon late on Monday evening. He had told a friend that he had an appointment to meet two women in Yonkers. It is said he had about $300 when he left the hotel.

Dura was seen by a policeman to walk into Yonkers from Mount Vernon. He crossed the bridge between the two cities after 10 o'clock. The patrolman saw Dura meet a man near the Yonkers side of the bridge, and together they walked toward Jerome Avenue. They did not reach that point, but turned to the right. There Dura was murdered.

The police have one man in custody. He is Brandolino Yawlino, a shoemaker of Mount Vernon. He is twenty years of age. The prisoner was with Dura at 8:30 o'clock by his own admission, but the police say he was with the murdered man much later than that. He has told conflicting stories.

STATEMENT BY MR. SHERWOOD.

Says Commission That Recommended His Removal from the Customs Service Erred in Its Findings.

Assistant Appraiser Warner Sherwood yesterday gave out a statement bearing upon the controversy which has been stirred up by the recent investigation into alleged frauds in the importation of Japanese silks. It is in part as follows:

"Referring to the statement which appeared in the press of Sept. 1, quoting the following extract from the report of the Whitehead commission, 'It finds that Assistant Appraiser Sherwood was guilty of showing invoices of certain merchandise to rival importers, and recommends his removal,' I would say that upon learning of the action of said commission I submitted a report to the Secretary of the Treasury in substance as follows:

"That in one instance I showed an invoice of embroideries to a rival importer, but solely for the purpose of obtaining information as to its construction, which information could have been obtained in no other way. All consignors of embroideries at that time and for four years previously were invoicing at uniform rates, and therefore the party to whom the invoice was shown received no information as to his competitor's business other than certain trifling charges and expense items, which he acknowledged.

"In this connection I received a letter signed by a number of the leading embroidery importers, corroborating his statement. The letter was as follows:

New York, Oct. 4, 1899.

Mr. Warner Sherwood, Assistant Appraiser, New York:

Sir: Referring to your request of this date, we would state that, in our opinion, no information advantageous to one importer over another could be derived from an inspection of invoices covering embroideries shipped from St. Gall on consigned goods invoiced at uniform stitch rates. Very truly yours,

MILLS & GIBB,
JOHN PULLMAN & CO.,
THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY.

"The General Appraisers, who have general supervision of such matters, united in saying that my action, under the circumstances, was not contrary to the spirit or intent of the regulations, and should be commended rather than condemned.

"This statement of the facts, it seems to me, makes it evident that the commission erred in its finding, and that at the time of the report was not in possession of all the facts in the case, which were later presented to the Secretary of the Treasury and doubtless caused the department to revise its former opinion, thus exonerating me from the alleged charges.

"As to the charge made against me by Appraiser Wakeman under date of Aug. 30, 1900, recommending my removal for violating the regulations in permitting a merchant to visit the examining room in regard to an importation of his own firm, I would say that, after investigation by the department, it was found that I had acted strictly in accordance with the regulations as provided by the Secretary of the Treasury for the government of the Appraisers' Stores at the Port of New York, and was commended by the Secretary for my action."

Unusual Sale of
Brass Bedsteads

180 Full Sized Brass Bedsteads of best workmanship and finish at
1/3 below usual prices.

These beds are only in 4 ft. 6 in. size, and there are no two alike. The original prices ranged from $21.50 to $110.00. Present prices from $13.50 to $75.00. Most of the designs will be found between $25.00 and $45.00.

In connection with the above we will offer just four sets of twin bedsteads as follows:

$100.00 set at $72.50.
$ 90.00 set at $60.00.
$ 85.00 set at $57.50.
$ 80.00 set at $50.00.

Hair Mattresses

Our Hair Mattresses are all made in our own work rooms under our personal supervision.

Springs. Pillows. Bolsters.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

A Bargain
to open the
Carpet Season.

1,000 Rolls of Velvet Carpet
divided as follows:

Lot No. 1.
97½c. yd.
Lot No. 2.
87½c. yd.
Lot No. 3.
67½c. yd.

At Retail Only.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

WILL OF LOUIS THURSTON HOYT

He Leaves Legacies to Charitable Institutions, Business Friends, Friends of a Dead Daughter, and Widow.

Many cash bequests are made in the will of Louis Thurston Hoyt, filed for probate in the Surrogate's Office yesterday, though the bulk of the stated property will go to the widow, Frances M. Hoyt. She is to receive the residence 392 Madison Avenue, with the jewelry, furniture, and horses and carriages for life, the property then to revert to the residuary estate. Mrs. Hoyt is also to have the use of his country seat at Staten Island, title to which, however, is to pass to Aline, the daughter of the testator, upon her death.

Mrs. Hoyt is left $300,000, William H. Hoyt, brother of the testator, $400,000, a number of nieces $25,000, and several nephews $12,500 each. Eugene T. Bogert and his wife, Anna K., are left $10,000 each, and their daugher, Beatrice, $10,000. David S. Kimball, in recognition of long and faithful services rendered in Mr. Hoyt's business, is left his seat on the Stock Exchange, and also $1,000 with which to pay his initiation fee. Miss Julia M. Sabine, "a dear friend of my late deceased daughter Geraldine," is bequeathed $20,000.

After several legacies to friends and employes, Mr. Hoyt leaves $10,000 to the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New York, of which his daughter Geraldine was one of the managers at the time of her death. Three hundred thousand dollars is left for investment for Aline, daughter of the testator, to be divided between her issue when each of them reaches the age of thirty-five. Should she die without issue, the principal goes to the residuary estate. All the residuary estate is bequeathed to the widow for life, and on her death to his daughter, Aline, on whose death the estate is to be divided between the testator's brother, nieces, and nephews.

One thirty-second part of the residue is left to St. Luke's Hospital, for the treatment of consumptives, in memory of his daughter Geraldine. A similar bequest is made to the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the City of New York, and a similar bequest to the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind of the City of New York, and to the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Any of the parties named who contest the will, under its provisions, will forfeit their legacies. The value of the property is not given, though it is supposed to amount to several million dollars. The United States Trust Company is named as the sole executor.

LEGAL NOTES.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.—Rees E. Thomas, a lawyer, of Utica, N. Y., died from the effects of a gunshot wound received while out hunting. The gun was resting against a tree, near which Thomas was sitting eating his luncheon. It slipped from its position and fell, exploding in such a way as to send the charge through his heart. The deceased held an accident policy for $5,000 in the Masons' Fraternal Accident Association of America, and in an action by his wife to recover thereon, a judgment in her favor for the full amount has been reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division, unless Mrs. Thomas stipulates to reduce the recovery to $1,000. Mr. Thomas was insured as a lawyer, but a clause in the policy provided that when the insured was killed while engaged in other more hazardous occupations, his beneficiary could only recover $1,000, and one of these was that of a hunter for pleasure. The Court holds that Mr. Thomas came in this class. The defendant claimed that the deceased committed suicide; that his death was the result of a voluntary exposure to unnecessary danger, and that he was handling firearms, which was expressly forbidden by the policy. Justice Rumsey, for the Court, says the claim of suicide was completely disproved, and that it could not be said that the deceased was voluntarily exposing himself to unnecessary danger. "We are of the opinion," continues Justice Rumsey, "that he was not handling firearms, so as to forfeit this policy, within the meaning of this provision. The defendant, seeking to bring him within that provision, is bound to prove the necessary facts. It did not prove that at the time the injury was received Thomas had touched the gun, the explosion of which caused his death. The defendant claims that as Thomas, at the time of his death wound, was engaged in hunting for pleasure, and was carelessly exposed to the risks incident to that employment, the plaintiff is entitled to recover only so much as would be paid to one engaged in that occupation. We can see no answer to this contention. While he was classified as a lawyer, he expressly agreed that, if he received an injury while doing an act pertaining to an exposure more hazardous than the one for which he was insured, his beneficiary should only receive the amount payable to those insured under that occupation. That he was at the time of his death temporarily engaged in hunting is admitted."

***

A CASE FOR THE JURY.—On the trial of an action in the Municipal Court brought by John Whalen against the New York and Staten Island Electric Company to recover the value of a horse which defendant hired and returned to plaintiff the next morning in a dying condition, the Justice directed a verdict for the defendant. The Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Hirschberg, has ordered a reversal of the judgment. Mr. Whalen testified that the horse had not been properly cared for, and a veterinary who treated the animal gave evidence that the disease from which the horse died was caused by "overfeeding, giving water when overheated, fast driving, and ill-treatment," and that the horse might have been saved had it been properly treated when its condition was discovered, instead of being removed without treatment from the barn of defendant to that of plaintiff on the night. Mr. Whalen said the horse was hired only for the day. A witness for the defendant, however, contradicted this, and testified that nothing was said about when the horse was to be returned. Justice Hirschberg says: "It can scarcely be disputed that upon these facts the case was for the jury, and should not have been disposed of by the Magistrate as presenting only a question of law. If the jury believed the plaintiff as to the tenure of the bailment, the defendant's act in retaining the horse over time amounted to a conversion, and rendered it liable without further fault. But, independently of that question, the interest of those who testified to their good treatment of the horse required that their credibility be submitted for the jury's consideration, and prevented their evidence from overcoming, as matter of law, the strong and natural inferences of neglect and ill-treatment which flow from the absolutely undisputed facts herein detailed."

Smith, Gray & Co.

$35 FALL OVERCOATS, $15.

About twice as many men will want these coats as there are coats to distribute. Several hundred altogether, but you had better be moderately strenuous in your getting around.

Made for last Spring's wear, and made to sell for $18, $20, $30, and $35.

Right in line for this Fall's wear at $15

About half are silk-lined.

In the New York Store Only.

Good picking yet in Fall and Winter Suits at about half-prices.

Also, in the Boys' and Youths' School Suits at LESS than half.

Both the Above Can be Found in All Our Stores.

Smith Gray & Co
Broadway at 31st Street, NEW YORK.
BROOKLYN: Broadway at Bedford Ave.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

Spellman's Celebrated Hats
Are Worn By Correct Dressers.
Fall Styles Now Ready.
Best in Quality. Lowest in Price.
Cor. Park Row & Chambers St.
109, 111, 113 Park Row; 1, 3, 5 New Chambers St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Guests of the Metropolis

will find our warerooms an education in the historic beauty of centuries. With the skill of a magician we have evoked most delightful resting places.

Our Louis XVI. reception corner is so fascinating that one almost expects to be welcomed by a painted and powdered court beauty. Our East Indian nook—a wonderful bit of mystical carving—the divans and cushions covered with subdued old rugs.

Our Chippendale tea-corner has the old English "hob" fire-place and comfortable corner seats—the paneling above set with Rembrandt etchings—odd teatables, chairs, and muffin stands complete a most fascinating nook.

The Venetian-Gothic tea-corner is in direct contrast—light and airy, from the soft Venetian sky-blue of the woodwork to the chandeliers and bric-a-brac of filmy glass.

Come in and see what a bright welcome they will give you—rest awhile, and learn what economy it is to

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Amusements.

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

MURRAY | HILL THEA. Lex. Ave. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. This Week—UNDER TWO FLAGS

GRAND | Matinee To-day—25c. 50c. THEODORA

KEITH'S | B'way and 14th St. | 30—Great Acts—30 CONTINUOUS SHOW. PRICES, 25c., 50c.

AMERICAN | 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon. 25c. Under Two Flags

Baseball, Polo Grnds, To-day. 2 Games. 1 Adm. Beg. at 1:45—Pittsburg vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

Amusements.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION Theatre, B'way and 44th St. EVENINGS, 8:30. ONLY MAT. SATURDAY. WM. FAVERSHAM IN A ROYAL RIVAL.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. "Fully as bright as 'A Royal Family.'"—Herald. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. JOHN DREW in The Second in Command

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St. "THE BEST YET."—Herald. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2:15. The Rogers Brothers in Washington.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Matinées To-day & Sat. | Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. ARE YOU A MASON?

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Avenue. NEXT MONDAY NIGHT. E. H. SOTHERN IN RICHARD LOVELACE. Box office now open. Seats ready.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. At 8 P.M., CHINA AND PAIN'S FIREWORKS. AT 3:30 AND 9 REFINED VAUDEVILLE. George Fuller Golden, Maude Huth, Techow's cats, 4 Madcaps, Maude Amber, Johnson, Davenport & Lorella, Amiel and Charles T. Aldrich. TWICE DAILY. 25c., 50c. & 75c.

PROCTOR'S 23rd St., 5th Ave., 58th St., 125th St. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Show. Laughing Shows—Low Prices. "The Man From Mexico," Great Comedy and Vaudeville. All Big Acts. "A Bachelor's Honeymoon." "Brown the Martyr." Continuous, 1:30 to 10:30. "A Fair Rebel." Big Vaudeville. Grand Military Drama. 100 in Cast. "Widow Bedott." Vaudeville. Curtain Raiser, "In a Dressing Room."

LYCEUM THEATRE, Tues., Sept. 10, DANIEL FROHMAN WILL PRESENT BERTHA GALLAND in ....."THE FOREST LOVERS." Box Office for Sale of Seats Now Open.

WEBER & FIELDS MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30th. Tus., Sat OPENING TO-MORROW NIGHT. HOITY-TOITY & burlesques of DIPLOMACY Gen. Adm. to All Parts of House, 50c.

WALLACK'S Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2:15. Victor Mapes's New Play. JAMES K. HACKETT IN DON CAESAR'S RETURN. Cast Includes Wilton Lackaye and Theodore Roberts.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE | MAT. TO-DAY and Sat. ANDREW MACK | In His Greatest Success, "TOM MOORE." Hear Mack's Sweet Songs.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Mat. to-day 2:15. To-night, 8:15. FLORODORA

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, with light to fresh southerly winds, becoming variable.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,119. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

THE INFATUATION OF ABDUL HAMID

He Is Said to be Dominated by the Idea of Pan-Islamism.

FRENCH COURSE IS APPROVED

Powers Pleased with It—Munir Bey Received Orders to Return to Constantinople.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to The Times from Vienna says the French Government's course in the dispute with Turkey meets with the approval of a majority of the powers, and also of public opinion in Europe.

The dispatch adds that the Sultan's overweening infatuation dates from the Pan-Islamic agitation following the Armenian massacres five years ago. He then impressed upon his Moslem subjects that the powers were afraid to interfere. Pan-Islamism was further encouraged by the visit of Emperor William to Constantinople. The idea of a Moslem mission to China profoundly impressed Mohammedans. The Sultan is said to be dominated by an absorbing idea of Pan-Islamism.

Powers having Mohammedan subjects are pleased with the vigorous course France has taken. They believe that the rupture of diplomatic relations between France and Turkey will serve as a warning.

The Paris correspondent of The Times says rumors that troops have been ordered to Turkey from Toulon are not taken seriously in the capital.

The Temps, in an inspired communication, suggests that the fact that the Sultan at first apparently yielded to the pressure exercised by France was due to the announcement that a French fleet was approaching Ottoman waters. Instead of going there, the fleet returned to Toulon for the manoeuvres and review, and the Sultan then receded from the position he had taken.

Abdul Hamid, it is asserted, has done the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry a service in permitting it to give an exhibition of firmness—an opportunity welcome in view of domestic interests.

The Cologne Gazette denies that Turkey has appealed to the German Embassy at Constantinople or to the German Government to intervene in the dispute with France. The Porte has expressed no wish to Germany in regard to the matter.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—It is learned that the first coercive measure against the Sultan of Turkey has been decided on by the French Government. A decree has been drawn up, and will probably be signed today, expelling a number of Turkish agents whose mission has been to spy on the Young Turks in France. The list includes the names of several men well known in Parisian society.

It is also learned that the Sultan has telegraphed to Munir Bey, recalling him to Constantinople.

An evening paper yesterday reported that orders had been sent to Toulon to fit out three vessels, which were to proceed to Turkey and land troops at the Turkish Sporades, (a subdivision of the Grecian archipelago,) where they would remain until the Sultan had yielded. Inquiry made at Toulon elicited a statement that no such orders had been received there.

The Courrier Du Soir, often well informed, said yesterday that the Russian Embassy at Constantinople was arranging a settlement of the Franco-Turkish question.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 4.—Munir Bey, Turkish Ambassador to France, has been ordered to return to Constantinople.

SULTAN APPEALS TO THE CZAR?

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"The Sultan wired the Czar on Monday, begging him to intervene in the Constans dispute."

GERMAN DUPLICITY ALLEGED.

Russian Papers Say Great Britain Finds She Was Duped in the Anglo-German Agreement.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times quotes the Novoë Vremya and other St. Petersburg newspapers which have recently commented on the Anglo-German agreement to preserve the integrity of China.

The Novoë Vremya says that only by this time, a year after the agreement was signed, Great Britain realizes that she has been duped by German diplomacy.

The Rossia and other journals say substantially the same thing.

THE FRENCH POLITICAL EXILES.

Amnesty Not Likely to be Granted at the Present Time.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that the Nationalists persist in agitating for amnesty for Déroulède and his fellow-exiles, though, as Parliament is not sitting, only a pardon could be granted, which would not cancel the exiles' civil disabilities, but merely allow them to return to France.

Paul de Cassagnac blames M. Déroulède for his willingness to accept half a loaf, lacking an entire one.

The Nationalist journals insist that President Loubet favors granting the amnesties, and that the question will be discussed by the Cabinet. M. Waldeck-Rousseau is represented as the sole opponent of the measure. There is reason to believe, however, that M. Loubet has not suggested the pardons.

Amnesty may come eventually, but the visit of Emperor Nicholas is not regarded as a proper occasion for it.

CHINESE IN PEKING PLEASED.

Think the Success in the Negotiations Over Chun's Mission Due to Russian Influence.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A dispatch from Peking to The Times says the Chinese are chuckling over the result of the Chun affair.

The misunderstanding is said to have given an opportunity to Russia which that power cleverly seized. From first to last the Russian representative in Peking advised Li-Hung-Chang to remain firm, asserting that the Czar was interceding with Emperor William to spare China indignity. As a result of this the Chinese in the capital attribute the success of China's diplomacy to Russia's influence.

The Chinese believe the affair will increase the foreign reputation of China and the prestige of Prince Chun.

The Berlin correspondent of The Times says Germany is satisfied with the decision of Emperor William to waive the ceremony of kotowing. The employment of such servile Oriental etiquette would not have been regarded with pleasure. It is not denied that Prince Chun has won much sympathy, and there is a feeling of disappointment that the concession was not made sooner.

The Vossische Zeitung, which declares that the whole incident was followed by the world with astonished interest, adds that it might well have been spared to the German Nation.

Protest Against British Coal Tax.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—At the meeting of the British Association of Chambers of Commerce at Newcastle a resolution was introduced protesting against the export coal tax. It admitted that the industry was flourishing, but declared that the trade should not be hampered at a time when foreign nations owning coal fields were fostering the industry to the greatest extent possible.

Angry Because Hague Court is Ignored.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—M. Beernaert, the well-known Belgian statesman, according to a dispatch from Brussels to The Times, says he is desirous of resigning his membership on The Hague Arbitration Court if the powers persist in ignoring the existence of that tribunal. His protest is understood to have reference to the choice of a private arbitrator to settle the differences between Great Britain and France in West Africa.

No Date Set for Sugar Conference.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Published statements in regard to the proposed abolition of the Belgian sugar bounties are premature, according to the Brussels correspondent of The Times. No date has yet been fixed for the conference on the subject, but it is hoped that it will be held before the end of the year.

Delay in Punishing Moroccan Tribes.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—"The Sultan of Morocco," says the Tangier correspondent of The Times, "has postponed his departure from Marekash, (City of Morocco,) and will probably winter there. The cancellation of the order for the concentration of the irregular cavalry which always accompanies the Sultan on his journeys may be accepted as an assurance to the tribes that they need fear no punishment till next Summer."

CZAR TO MEET KING EDWARD.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 4.—King Edward will arrive here next Sunday.

Emperor Nicholas is expected to stay until Tuesday.

ROYAL VISIT TO MONTREAL.

Attempt to Make the Civic Reception an Exclusive Affair Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Sept. 4.—The Civic Committee, which has charge of the reception to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York at the City Hall, has discharged its social censor and given up the task of deciding who compose Montreal's élite. This is the result of illfeeling aroused by the attempt to make the civic reception an exclusive affair.

The committee to-day decided that all reputable citizens who send in their names beforehand and conform to the regulations regarding proper dress for the occasion shall be permitted to attend the reception. The rules as to dress will be strictly enforced. Special invitations will be issued to persons holding official positions.

The first decision to limit the invitations to 800 caused bitter protests, and the unpopularity of the committee was augmented when it was decided to give to each of the thirty-four Aldermen fifteen invitations to distribute. The pressure became so strong that the Aldermen had to give way.

Special invitations will be issued to all persons of official status to be present when an address is presented to their Royal Highnesses on their arrival at the Place Vigor Station.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC DEAL.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—It was announced this evening that the control of the Kensington Electric Light Company, the only independent electric light company remaining in this city, had passed into the hands of the Philadelphia Electric Company. This was admitted by a Director of the Philadelphia Electric Company, who said:

"Negotiations for the purchase of a controlling interest in the Kensington Electric Light Company have progressed to the point that will insure the consummation of the deal."

It was admitted some time ago by a director of the Philadelphia Electric Company that a large block of the stock of the Kensington Company had been purchased, but not sufficient to carry with it the control of the company. At present the operations of the Kensington Company are confined to the Eighteenth and Thirty-first Wards. Recent steps in the deal have been marked by a steady advance in the quotations for Philadelphia Electric Company stock and bonds, which to-day reached the highest points touched in several months.

HE DINES WELL
Who takes his meals in the dining cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad's trains to Chicago and St. Louis.—Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks firmer. Financial Affairs.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 76¼c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 62¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 39c; cotton, middling, 8½c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 20c. Commercial World.—Page 11.
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STEEL OFFICERS AND LABOR LEADERS CONFER

Progress Toward Strike Settlement Made in Mr. Schwab's Office.

A MEETING TO-DAY PROBABLE.

Mr. Schwab and Delegates Reticent—Trust's Offers of Aug. 3 Said to Have Been Restated.

Charles M. Schwab and other officers of the United States Steel Corporation and its affiliated companies were in conference for six hours yesterday with labor leaders other than those identified with T. J. Shaffer's Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers. The conference broke up at 6:30 o'clock last evening, and none of those who attended it would give an inkling of what the corporation proposed or what terms, if any, the wage darners' representatives offered. Nor would any of the conferees say if the negotiation terminated at the end of the meeting or if the strike of the steel workers was declared off or likely to be terminated, or if negotiations had utterly failed or were to be resumed.

It was inferred, however, from incidents observed during the conference and from remarks made afterward, when the speakers were, so to speak, off their guard, that some progress was made toward a settlement of the strike, that negotiations to this end would be continued, and that they might be held to-day in this city. It was evident that the proceedings, which took place in President Schwab's office in the Empire Building, were the reverse of acrimonious and that those at the conference parted on good terms.

Those who received the delegation which came to discuss terms of strike settlement were President Schwab, W. E. Corey, President of the Carnegie Steel Company; Veryl Preston, ex-President of the American Sheet Steel Company; D. G. Reed, President of the American Tin Plate Company, and William Edenborn, Vice President of the American Steel and Wire Company. Judge E. H. Gary of the Federal Steel Company was in touch with the conference, but did not attend it.

The delegation was headed by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. With him were John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers' Association, who was said to represent President Shaffer of the Amalgamated; Secretary H. M. Easley of the Civic Federation; Harry White, Secretary of the Garment Workers' Association, and Prof. J. W. Jenks of the United States Industrial Commission.

Presidents Gompers and Mitchell arrived from Pittsburg early in the morning, and were joined on their arrival here by Messrs. White, Jenks, and Easley. The delegation entered Mr. Schwab's offices at a few minutes past noon. They were the first to leave. When questioned by a score of newspaper men they at first shook their heads and waved away their interrogators.

"All I can say," said President Gompers, who appeared to be in good humor, "is, 'Good evening, gentlemen; a fine evening.'"

"Has there been a conference with a view to settling the steel strike, Mr. Gompers?"

"Not a word from me or any of us."

"Was any progress made toward a settlement?"

"Now, I can't say a word, and I won't say a word."

"Will the conference be continued to-morrow?"

"Prob— I have nothing to say on the subject."

"Then negotiations are not ended, and so have not terminated adversely to the steel workers?"

"Now, here," exclaimed Mr. Gompers, driven to the wall, "I will make just this statement: We were in conference in there," indicating Mr. Schwab's offices, "with the officers of the United States Steel Corporation, and solely with them. That's all I have to say. You must be satisfied with that. No, I won't talk of results. Was J. P. Morgan represented? Yes, I suppose by Mr. Schwab. Now that's my last word."

Mr. Gompers then declined to notice questions and edged to the elevator. The other members of the delegation were silent, except President Mitchell. When asked if the conference had ended or if it would be continued to-day, he replied:

"Now, don't ask me that. You know I can't answer it."

"Are you going back home to-night, Mr. Mitchell?"

"No," reflecting a moment, "I shall stop over in New York until to-morrow."

"Then that may be accepted as an indication that the conference will go on to-morrow?"

"I will not say a word more."

President Schwab laughed heartily and held up his hands when he saw the army of newspaper men who were between him and the elevator.

"No, no," he exclaimed, good-naturedly, "not a word. You all know me, and when I say that it's final."

On his way to the elevator and in the car as it went down he parried every question concerning the conference. He appeared to be amused with the questions put to him, and his answers conveyed not a particle of information. He seized one questioner by the shoulders and patted him on the back when he asked:

"Mr. Schwab, can I deny a Wall Street story that you employed the Central Associated Press Agency to spread the report that a conference was to be held in the United States Steel office and named those who were the conferees?"

"Deny anything you like, my boy," was his reply, "I say nothing."

Mr. Schwab hugged another man, who asked:

"Of course, Mr. Schwab, we are to infer that the strike has not been declared off as a result of this conference. Had this been the case, you would have been eager to make the announcement."

"Delicious!" exclaimed the head of the great trust. "Young man, tell me is there any way I can hire you?"

Waving his hand to the newspaper men, Mr. Schwab got into a barouche with a friend and was whirled off to the Pennsylvania Ferry.

That the conference was of an amiable character was established by the arrival of an elaborate lunch for all who participated in it at 2 o'clock. After the meal President Schwab's man Friday was sent for a box of perfecto cigars. A flutter was created in the corridor at 4 o'clock, when Police Inspector Nicholas Brooks arrived. He appeared to be in a hurry and to have been sent for. But he only remained inside the offices for five minutes, and said as he went away that he called on private business, and that he did not know of any conference.

During the session of the conferrees messengers arrived every few minutes with envelopes in their hands or came empty handed and went away with messages. There was constant communication between the offices of the Steel Corporation and those of the American Steel and Wire, Federal Steel, and the Carnegie Companies. During the conference Mr. Schwab and his secretary, Mr. Wren, declined to see callers not identified with the conference, and returned written requests for information with the words, "Nothing to say." An effort was made, as at the Shaffer conference of Aug. 3 last, to secure a retreat for the conferees by the east stairway leading from the Treasurer's office. A clerk who came out and found the newspaper men on guard there smiled and said:

"To be frank with you, I came out to see if you were watching this staircase."

A statement in regard to the conference was made last night by one who might be regarded as speaking semi-officially. He admitted that he was not present, and could only make a "good guess" in regard to what was transacted.

"The strike," he said, "is still on, and the position of the corporation and the strikers is not changed. But the Gompers delegation asked for the conference, and it

Continued on Page 2.

STANDARD OIL'S NEW RIVAL.

Ex-Gov. Hogg May Float a $25,000,000 Company to Compete in the Market for Fuel Oil.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 4.—Ex-Gov. J. S. Hogg, who is extensively interested in the Beaumont oil field, will leave here in a few days for London, where, it is said, he purposes to form a company with a capital of $25,000,000 to build an extensive system of pipe lines, operate oil tank steamships, and to compete with the Standard Oil Company in the marketing of fuel oil.

The syndicate of which Mr. Hogg is at the head is interested in eighteen producing oil wells in the Beaumont field.

ZINC PRODUCERS TO FIGHT.

Aroused by Report that J. P. Morgan Seeks Control of Smelters.

Special to The New York Times.

JOPLIN, Mo., Sept. 4.—Considerable excitement was caused among zinc mine operators of the Missouri-Kansas zinc district by the rumor that a plan was about to be consummated whereby J. Pierpont Morgan and associates were to gain control of all the zinc smelters of the United States. The return of Joseph P. Cappeau from New York to this city and the unusual activity of the Missouri-Kansas Zinc Miners' Association in securing large additional lots of zinc ore for export to Europe is thought to have started the rumor.

Several members of this association have returned from visits to New York and say that the combination is talked of authoritatively in Boston and New York, and men who claim to be on the inside assert that H. H. Rogers is to have charge of the Western smelting interests.

Joseph P. Cappeau of New York, a promoter, said that while in New York recently he was approached by a broker who offered to take 75 per cent. of the zinc ore product of this district for $27 a ton. This price is $1 more than the present price, but Mr. Cappeau dismissed the proposal by saying it was impracticable. From whatever quarter the combination is effected, it will be strongly fought by the producers' association, unless a contract favorable to the producers is made.

STRIKES NOT FAVORED.

Stationary Engineers Vote Down Amendment Providing for Affiliation.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 4.—At to-day's session of the convention of the National Association of Stationary Engineers Delegate Edgar E. Pruyn of Rochester offered an amendment to the constitution providing that the association engage in strikes and lockouts if necessary to obtain better wages and shorter hours of labor. It was the entering wedge of the movement growing in the organization toward affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

The mission of this association will be by every honorable means to secure for its members better conditions under which to work, shorter hours, and better compensation for work performed. To the accomplishment of these ends the State and subordinate organizations are privileged to co-operate with any industrial movement that is not avowedly antagonistic to the National Association of Stationary Engineers at home or in the several territories, and consistently at all times to cultivate a spirit of perfect harmony between the members of the association and their employers, and at no time shall it be used for political or religious purposes. Its meetings shall be devoted to the business of the association and the improvement of its memebrship.

When put to a vote, the proposed amendment was defeated almost three to one.

At the afternoon session Delegate Denision of Georgia introduced a resolution changing the constitution so as to limit membership to "white engineers." The resolution was greeted by such a storm of hisses that the Southern men were afraid to take the floor in its support. President Leahy called for a rising vote, and only five delegates voted in the affirmative.

There is one colored delegate attending the convention, and he represents a Connecticut lodge.

MUCH WINE IN PORTUGAL.

Cellars Are Full, Leaving No Room for This Year's Yield.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Consul Thornwall Haynes, at Rouen, writes to the State Department, under date of July 27:

"The wine crisis in Portugal becomes more and more serious. The quantity of wine stored in cellars is estimated at more than 132,000,000 gallons, which leaves no room for the storage of this year's exceptionally large harvest. Some producers are asking the Government to favor the distillation of a part of the enormous stock and to interdict, temporarily, the entry of the cereal alcohols from the Azores. Other producers ask a provisionary suppression of the tax on internal consumption, but neither of these measures is likely to be taken, especially the latter, as the internal tax on wine constitutes one of the principal revenues of the budget.

"A project of law tending to remedy the crisis was proposed to the Cortes in May, but was not discussed on account of the adjournment of that body. The question will probably be settled by royal decree."

CHICAGOANS SAVE MONEY.

Tuesday Was a Record Day with the Savings Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Chicago people put more money in the bank Tuesday than they have any day for a year. The amount of business done by the savings departments from 10 o'clock until 3 will overshadow any record made in any one day for a decade. Practically two and a half holidays coming together, augmented by the fact that it was the first opportunity depositors had had to put away their savings after the Sept. 1 pay day, are accountable for the record-breaking business. But it was not alone a coincidence. It rather was the culmination of a gradually increasing disposition on the part of the public generally to lay aside some of its earnings which in turn has been brought about by the universally prosperous condition of the country.

A consensus of opinion procured at the different banks place the deposits yesterday at three times the amount of an average day. It was estimated that four times the usual number of new accounts were opened, and deposits were nearly all of double figures.

YONKERS PRIEST THREATENED.

Father Haust Receives Message that He Will Be Killed.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The Rev. Father A. Haust, who is now rector of Holy Trinity Catholic Church, the Polish church, yesterday received a telegram threatening his life.

Father Haust came here to take charge of the church and try to settle the factional fight following the trouble some weeks ago over a change of pastors. He has been very successful in his work, and no trouble developed until yesterday. The factions both recognized him, as they had been very strongly advised to do by Mgr. Mooney. All had been going smoothly.

Yesterday the Western Union Telegraph Company sent the following over its wires from New York and delivered it at the priest's residence:

"A. Haust, 454 Walnut Street, Yonkers, N. Y.

"Must at once leave Yonkers or you will be killed sure. YOUR ENEMY."

Father Haust turned the telegram over to the police, who say they have a suspicion as to the sender.

To San Francisco
without change by the "Overland Limited," running every day in the year, via Chicago & Northwestern, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rys. The best of everything. Particulars at North-Western Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

Burnett's Vanilla is Pure.
Don't let your grocer work off a substitute.—Adv.

"HONEST JOHN" KELLY'S CLUBHOUSE RAIDED

Three Persons Captured at the Bottom of an Elevator Shaft.

WELL-DRESSED MEN PRESENT

Telephone Book with Private Numbers of Special Sessions Court and Police Headquarters Found—Capt. Flood to be Arrested.

Trapped at the bottom of a disused elevator shaft, designed to facilitate escape in time of emergency, three poolroom men named in warrants issued by Justice Jerome were captured yesterday in the "Amsterdam Club," at 29 West Thirty-fourth Street. The three men were Samuel J. O'Keefe, manager and cashier; Ernest Morgan, cardwriter, and Thomas Walsh, sheetwriter. Michael Fox, a cardwriter, and James Smith, the picket, were also arrested, although there were no warrants issued for them.

As a result of certain developments of this and of previous raids on poolrooms in the Tenderloin it was stated last night that Capt. Flood, the commander of that precinct, will be arrested to-day for neglect of duty.

Frand Farrell's deep interest in the raided poolroom, which is one of the best-known and most pretentious in the city, was manifested within a few minutes after the raid, when he drove in great excitement up Thirty-fourth Street in a cab with Thomas R. Reynolds, and stopped the Parkhurst agents as they went toward the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Reynolds is the assignee of "Honest John" Kelly. Reynolds's desk is in the raided poolroom. As he and Farrell drew up alongside the curb Reynolds sprang out and accosted O'Keefe. Assistant Superintendent Hammond, in charge of the prisoners, permitted O'Keefe to speak with him, and after a short conference Reynolds said:

JOHN KELLY'S ASSIGNEE NERVOUS.

"All right, I'll be there," and getting back into the cab, in which Farrell was nervously fidgeting, the two drove off. Farrell seemed anxious to get O'Keefe out on bail as quickly as possible. He sent Reynolds to Assistant District Attorney Garvan's apartments, where Justice Jerome was, to offer bail for the prisoners. Justice Jerome agreed to accept bail at 9 o'clock in the West Thirtieth Street Station House.

Assistant Superintendent George P. Hammond superintended the raid. With him were Agents Dillon and McLellan and two others. Superintendent McClintock was also present, but did not take an active part in the raid. Hammond had secured his evidence some time ago. This place, in fact, was one of those on Edgar A. Whitney's list, for which he received, according to his own statement, a substantial remuneration for tipping off the raids of the Parkhurst and other societies.

To test Whitney's tipping ability, after he thought he had bribed Agent Dillon and had taken Dillon into his confidence, just before Whitney was arrested and confessed, the Parkhurst Society emptied the poolroom by a false telephone tip on June 13. The place was kept closed for two days, until Dillon gave them permission to open again.

Hammond got his warrants yesterday afternoon, and without a tip preceding him from the Criminal Courts Building, ran in front of the Waldorf-Astoria, about 5 o'clock. The party attracted no attention and they turned into Thirty-fourth Street. At the Fifth Avenue corner Policeman Wallerson of the Tenderloin Precinct was picked up and accompanied the raiders. The poolroom is situated but a short distance from the Waldorf-Astoria, on the opposite side, and adjoins houses of undoubted respectability.

The building in which the poolroom was located is a four-story converted dwelling. The Adams Express Company has offices on the ground floor. On the flor above is a tailoring establishment, and the two upper floors are occupied by the poolroom and the gambling rooms.

Hammond walked unostentatiously up to the house with his men and Policeman Wallerson following. Agent Dillon walked through the express office and stationed himself in the rear. Hammond and the others walked up the high stoop leading to the main entrance. To the left of the tailor's shop was a double door, with iron bars, behind which were glass panels, which swung back on hinges. Hammond knocked. The Assistant Superintendent's hip pockets and those of his men bulged out suspiciously. What they had in them was shortly disclosed. The glass panel swung back a little way and Picket Smith peered out.

THE PICKET WARNED THE PLAYERS.

"I guess we'd like to get in," said Hammond.

"I don't know you," began the picket, when he caught sight of the brass buttons coming up the front steps.

"We're pinched!" he yelled up the stairs, at the same time turning a key in the lock and turning to run.

Hammond and McLellan, who is little but very strong, quickly drew from their hip pockets small but businesslike hammers, with which an assault was made at once on the glass panels and the heavy lock. The lock yielded almost instantaneously to the blows, and Hammond rushed up the flight of stairs before him, close behind the picket, whom he seized by the collar at the first landing. He then hurried up the next flight ahead of him. The picket yelled at every accelerated step. There was a commotion up stairs that could be plainly heard by the panting raiders.

At the top a partition had been built across the stairway leading to the fourth floor, and across half of a hall bedroom. This was the office. The poolroom proper covered the entire third floor. About fifty well-dressed and prosperous-looking men were found in the room. They did not appear very much frightened. As there were no means of escape from the rooms proper except by the way the raiders came, this probably tended to render the betters self-possessed. The furniture and fittings of the room were quite ornate. The chairs, tables, and desks were of polished oak. The chairs had soft leather cushions. Across one end was a buffet, but the refrigerator contained nothing but seltzer siphons.

"We only want three men!" shouted Hammond.

"Good. Get 'em!" shouted back the crowd good-naturedly. Some few shrank back behind their fellows as if they did not wish to be too conspicuous. A brief glance around assured Hammond that his quarry were not present. With a few smashes from his hammer the small door leading to the office was broken in, and Hammond and McLellan followed a trail of racing cards and betting sheets dropped in hasty flight.

The Parkhurst agents sprang up the flight of stairs leading to the top story. The trail led straightaway across a soft-carpeted floor, fitted as elaborately as a gambling room as the lower story was as a poolroom, into a glass door of an abandoned elevator shaft. Hammond tried this door. It was locked. Again the hammer was put into operation, and the shattered glass fell inward. Yells of fright arose from the shaft as the glass fell downward.

Hammond and McLellan, peering over the brink, saw several heads bobbing about on ladders carefully disposed from story to story.

"Don't shoot. We give up," came a shout from the bottommost depths.

"All right," said Hammond grimly, as he began to climb down the ladders. At the same time those at the bottom began to climb up. Ladders led to openings on each story. Those imprisoned in their own device saw that the bottom entrance was guarded by the portly form of Dillon. Dillon has earned somewhat of a reputation as a pretty good scrapper since the Parkhurst Society began its activity against the poolrooms. The prisoners therefore started upward toward the entrance on the second floor, opening into the tailor shop. Hammond blew his whistle loudly. It was answered by Dillon, who passed it along to the men outside. O'Keefe was nabbed as he sheepishly emerged from the dust-filled shaft. Morgan and Walsh followed and were placed under arrest.

Hammond climbed back into the top floor and went down to the poolroom. Here he placed Fox and Smith under arrest.

Hammond then started for one of the numerous desks in the room, when some one shouted:

"Don't touch that desk. It's "Honest John" Kelly's assignee's."

Hammond left it undisturbed. Dillon then began to collect the evidence in the place, and Hammond started to the station house with his prisoners. Dillon made an inventory of five desks, five telephones, a poker table, a "quad" telegraph instrument, racing cards and charts, indicators, stamps, and other paraphernalia. One of the most important finds was a telephone book with a lot of private telephone numbers written in it. Among these was the number of Police Headquarters, the Court of Special Sessions, Peter Delacy's, and a number of other poolrooms. Dillon could not restrain his satisfaction as he read off these numbers.

"This convinces me of what I have all along suspected," said he, "that 'tipping' is going on from Headquarters and Special Sessions. Here are their private numbers in this book. These places have been tipped again and again."

Justice Jerome said, when shown this book, that he knows that his private telephone in his chambers in Special Sessions has been tampered with. The Justice said that he not only knows that this has been done, but knows who the person is who did it, and unless he keeps his hands off he will find himself in very hot water.

Dillon declared that the raid was the biggest made in a long time.

WHERE TIPS PROBABLY CAME FROM.

This place shows what the police are doing. It was on the list Whitney gave me. We tipped the place to see what effect it would have. In five minutes after they got the word the place was empty. It didn't open after that for two days until we sent them word that the coast was clear. Capt. Flood knew it was running. It has been running ever since we sent the last false tip.

"This place is one of the biggest and best-managed places in the city. No bets of less than $5 are taken. It has been kept well covered. Men have been watching the society's offices in the United Charities Building, to say nothing of the Criminal Courts Building. I am quite positive tipping has been going on from the latter building, and the private telephone book seems to prove this."

Dillon was preparing to remove the time clock when Reynolds again appeared on the scene. He was very angry and denounced the raid as an outrage. One of the roll-topped desks had been opened. This made Mr. Reynolds angrier. He grew fiercer in his denunciations. Dillon went on removing the time clock.

Mr. Reynolds impetuously snatched the clock from the agent's hands and declared indignantly that the Supreme Court had given him charge of the property there as "Honest John's" assignee. Dillon gave him the clock. Mr. Reynolds paced the elegant carpet nervously and continued his denunciation of the raiders. Dillon continued his collection of evidence.

Patrolman Devaney, one of the Tenderloin Precinct detectives, entered the station house when the raid prisoners and their escort arrived. Devaney walked the floor apparently much disturbed.

"What did you do this for anyway?" he said to Patrolman Wollerson, who accompanied the raiders. Wollerson only gasped.

Justice Jerome appeared at the West Thirtieth Street Station at 9 o'clock to accept bail.

POLICE STORY OF THE RAID.

According to the police, the raid was made on the complaint of one Thomas E. Hayman of 2,237 Broadway. They say he told Justice Jerome during the afternoon that he had been in this poolroom Monday afternoon and had lost $400 or $500 and did not think he had lost it fairly, and that he had complained to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station and Capt. Flood had given him no satisfaction. Capt. Flood was absent from the station house last evening, but Wardman Dwyer stated that Hayman had come to the police station Tuesday and complained that he had lost $165 in the place and that Capt. Flood ordered Detectives Dwyer and Churchill to go with him yesterday morning to the Jefferson Market Police Court and procure a warrant from Magistrate Mayo.

Dwyer said Hayman came to the station house as directed and started for the court, but on the way down town seemed to lose his courage, and several times tried to jump off the car, saying that he did not want to go on with the proceedings until he had consulted counsel. At last they got him before the Magistrate, and he told his story with great unwillingness and had to be questioned repeatedly before he would admit the facts as he had told them the night before.

At last, Dwyer said, Magistrate Mayo lost his patience and exclaimed: "I've had enough of this. Do you want a warrant for this place, or do you not?" The detective said that Hayman then decided that he did not want any warrant and they then left him. According to both Dwyer and Churchill, detectives were sent early yesterday morning to the address which Hayman gave on a card which he left at the time he called first to complain, which read: "Thomas E. Hayman, 18 Exchange Building, West Thirty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue, hay and commission merchant." Higgins was the man sent to make sure that the man would appear in court, but they say that when he reached there they found, not the complaining witness, but an old man with a gray beard, who declared that a mistake had been made and that he was not the man.

He seemed greatly startled and surprised by the policeman's visit. When asked concerning relatives of the same name he would not answer. The detectives said the complainant was rather shabbily dressed, and they thought he was not the person he represented himself to be, until he appeared at the station house after the raid as complainant.

Wardman Dwyer said that Capt. Flood had been making plans to raid this very place on his own account, and had been busy getting evidence upon which to base his application for a warrant. Just in what condition these plans were Dwyer said he did not know.

It was rumored in the precinct that three Central Office detectives had been caught in the raid. When asked about this Justice Jerome, who was accompanied by Assistant District Attorney Schurman, said he had not heard of it.

"I think I would know about it if they were there," he said. "I don't believe it is so."

Justice Jerome accepted bail for three of the prisoners in the sum of $2,000, but for O'Keefe he fixed the bail at $2,500. Samuel Martin, a restaurant keeper at 1,437 Broadway, went on the bonds of the prisoners. They will be arraignged before Justice Jerome this afternoon in the Court of Special Sessions.

When Justice Jerome was told of the statements of Wardman Dwyer, he said that Mr. Hayman went to court with Dwyer on Monday, not on Tuesday, as Dwyer said, and that Magistrate Mayo turned him over to the clerk, who asked him what corroboration he had of the charges. Mr. Hayman said he had none and left the court. On going away Justice Jerome says he told Dwyer that the place was running at that time, and that if Dwyer would go there with him he would take him in. Dwyer answered, says the Justice, that there was a riot in Madison Square and that he must get up there right away.

$1,500,000 FOR PHILANTHROPY.

John D. Lankenau's Estate Will Enrich Philadelphia Institutions.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—The Times tomorrow will publish a statement that John D. Lankenau, a well-known philanthropist and member of the Drexel family, who died last week and was buried yesterday, left upward of $1,500,000 to be divided equally between the German Hospital of this city and the Mary J. Drexel Home for Aged Patients of the Hospital. The estate is estimated to be worth a little more than $1,500,000. Paintings valued at $150,000 are bequeathed to the Drexel Institute, founded by Anthony J. Drexel, and about $50,000 is divided among surviving relatives.

Mr. Lankenau was President of the Board of Trustees of the German Hospital and was the founder of the Drexel Home.

ALL ROADS LED TO ROME
But the Pennsylvania Railroad runs to Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Cleveland. Frequent trains every day.—Adv.

MR. COLER DROPPED BY THE CITIZENS' UNION

Capt. F. N. Goddard also Eliminated as a Possible Candidate.

MEETING NOT HARMONIOUS

The Four Men to be Presented to the Joint Conference Are J. De Witt Warner, Seth Low, G. L. Rives and G. F. Peabody.

The Commitee of One Hundred and Seven of the Citizens' Union, at its meeting last night, eliminated the names of Bird S. Coler and Capt. F. Norton Goddard from the list of anti-Tammany possibilities for the Mayoralty.

After nearly four hours of discussion, in which there was not entire harmony, the following quartette was agreed upon for presentation to the joint conference in the following order: John De Witt Warner, Seth Low, George L. Rives, and George Foster Peabody.

According to the best information sixty-seven members of the committee were present, and Col. W. L. Ogden presided. He presented the report of the Committee of Twelve, which selected Messrs. Coler, Low, Warner, Rives, Peabody, and Goddard.

At the very outset there was a fight made against Messrs. Coler and Goddard. Who led it was not disclosed, but in a short time some of the supporters of Mr. Coler expressed disgust. This was intensified when couriers arrived from Brooklyn with the information that the First and Eighteenth Districts of Kings, where Messrs. Ogden and Nissen reside, had elected thirty-one Coler delegates.

Yet it was stated that Messrs. Ogden and Nissen opposed the nomination of Mr. Coler.

There was much discussion and no attempt was made to check it. Before the meeting opened R. Fulton Cutting and Col. Willis L. Ogden each declared that there would be no attempt to stop debate.

Members of the committee, after the report of the Committee of Twelve had been presented, asked if there were any additional names to be presented in connection with the Mayoralty. Several members were quickly on their feet with the names of Ashbel P. Fitch, Charles W. Dayton, and John D. Crimmins.

An informal vote was taken, resulting according to the best authenticated reports as follows:

	For.	Against.
Warner	36	31
Low	35	32
Peabody	34	33
Rives	34	33

In the minority there were eighteen votes for Eugene A. Philbin, the present District Attorney. No account was given of the vote cast for Messrs. Dayton and Crimmins.

On the formal vote as announced the result was:

	For.	Against.
Warner	44	10
Low	36	26
Rives	33	10
Peabody	33	10

COLUMBIA BARELY BEAT CONSTITUTION

Old Defender Won by Seventeen Seconds, Corrected Time.

Skillful Handling by Columbia's Crew Enabled the Old Champion to Lead Across the Finish Line.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—The Constitution sailed a capital race to-day against the Columbia over a course fifteen miles to windward and back in a breeze whose force averaged about eight knots, its greatest power being twelve knots near the finish line. The Columbia won by 17 seconds, corrected time, the Constitution beating her rival, boat for boat, over the course on elapsed time 54 seconds. This does not include the handicap of 21 seconds or more with which Constitution started. Had she not been handicapped she would have won. On the windward work she gained on the Columbia 32 seconds, and also 22 seconds on the run home before the wind. In a heavy puff when close to the finish line her balloon jibtopsail split in two and caused a big tangle aloft. The Columbia was compelled to haul down her balloooner at the same time, for the squall carried away the cringle at the head of the sail and stranded the halyards. But the big sail on the Constitution refused to be controlled, and fluttered in segments aloft, and all hands had to do their prettiest to muzzle it. On the other hand, Columbia hauled down her balloon jibtopsail in seamanlike style and smartly bending on the spinnaker halyards hoisted a reaching jibtopsail in stops, and breaking it out quickly, darted across the line a winner. In taking in spinnakers about twenty minutes before the finish line was reached by the leader, the Constitution's sail got tangled in the head stays, and it took several minutes to get it on deck. While flapping aloft the balloon jibtopsail had no opportunity to exert its utmost drawing power. All this time the Columbia's ballooner was doing most effective work.

To smart handling and excellent judgment Columbia's victory to-day was due. There is no question that the old mainsail and the altered headsails of the Constitution which she carried to-day had much to do with the improved showing she made.

The handicap at the start seemed to be due to lack of smartness aboard the Constitution, and also to the more able sea jockeying of those in charge of the Columbia. The Constitution allowed herself to be forced on the wrong side of the line, was compelled to jibe round short on her heel, and then to take the other end of the line with a decided handicap. This and the splitting of her balloon jibtopsail certainly lost her the race. Had it not been for these mishaps the Constitution would have beaten the Columbia by a small margin beyond the 1 minute and 11 seconds time allowance over the thirty-mile course.

There will be no race for the yachts to-morrow, and while the Challenge Committee held a meeting this evening, no announcement of future races was made.

It is generally expected, however, that othr contests will be held here later in the week.

This morning in Newport Harbor there was scarcely a breath of air stirring. The little wind there was came from the eastward, and the atmosphere was muggy and misty. There seemed little prospect of a race until 11:30 o'clock, when a light southwesterly wind set in and dispersed a good deal of the mist. The steam yacht Narada which acted to-day as the Regatta Committee boat, sent out a steam launch to the racers, telling them to prepare for a contest. Immediately covers were taken off mainsails on both craft, and they were hoisted. Over them were set No. 2 clubtopsails, and the lower headsails were sent up in stops. The tugboat Unique, with the mark rafts aboard, started out of the harbor, and the steam yacht Colonia, carrying the Challenge Committee, followed her seaward. The little wind from the southward and westward freshened into a breeze, and the outlook seemed flattering for a rattling good race. The Constitution, with Nat Herreshoff on board, in addition to the regular amateurs and professionals, was the first to slip her moorings at noon and beat out to the starting line marked by the Narada and Brenton's Reef Lightship. Off Mackerel Cove the Constitution went off before the wind, and her crew were busy for some time setting up the head stays. This delayed them for some time, and the Columbia overtook the Constitution and both of them stood out for the lightship.

On the Columbia C. Oliver Iselin represented the Challenge Committee, while Malcolm Forbes and Archibald Rogers represented the committee on the Constitution. August Belmont, her chief owner, was also aboard her. The steam yacht Colonia carried the other members of the Cup Committee, and they kept a watchful eye on the doings of both boats.

At 12:40 flags were hoisted on the Narada announcing that the course would be southsouthwest, fifteen miles to windward and return. This made the weather mark five miles east of Block Island Southeast Light. The sea was remarkably smooth, not a vestige of the old easterly swell remaining, but there was a smoky haze on the water that prevented one seeing far in any direction.

The preparatory gun was fired at 12:50. Baby jibtopsails were sent up in stops, and at 12:55 the warning signal was sounded. The yachts approached the line on the starboard tack with Columbia to windward. The sailing master to theColumbia repeated his old terrorizing trick of bearing right down on his rival as if about to ram her, taking the wind out of her sails, and then luffing up and clearing her by the smallest of margins. The manoeuvre he repeated three times. When the Columbia was almost at the easterly end of the line marked by the Narada he luffed across the line 47 seconds after the starting gun. The Constitution had plenty of room to tack also, but not caring to come into such close quarters with the enemy—although there was not the slightest danger of a foul—jibed and on the port tack crossed the line near the lightship, 22 seconds, or thereabouts after the handicap gun. The Columbia tacked at the same time, and both yachts stood on the port tack toward the Narragansett shore, with Columbia in the weather berth, thus having a commanding lead. For nearly half an hour the yachts stood on the port tack, with the wind freshening as they sailed shoreward, until it attained about a nine-knot force.

At 1:23 o'clock the Constitution went on the starboard tack, followed immediately by the Columbia, having gone quite close to the beach about half a mile south of the tower at Narragansett Pier. By this time the sails of the Constitution had stretched, and it was seen that the old mainsail was far superior to the new one, and also that the retrimmed headsails sat better than those carried in the race on Monday. At first it looked as though Columbia would again have it all her own way. "Nat" Herreshoff tried some more trimming experiments with the live ballast aboard, and the results were on the whole satisfactory. The yacht seemed to make less leeway. The Constitution again, at 1:50 o'clock, went on the port tack, standing inshore, and the Columbia followed like a flash. For ten minutes they held this board, and then ensued a succession of short tacks. At this time the wind came in from due southwest, but the boats were so close together that neither benefited by the shift.

At 2:09 o'clock the Columbia, for the first time on the port tack, crossed the bows of the Constitution about one-eighth of a mile ahead.

For nearly an hour the yachts continued to make short tacks. The result was far different from the same manoeuvres on Monday, when Columbia gained her rival nearly five minutes on a beat out to windward of ten miles. The Constitution gained a little in these tacks, and when she was approaching the windward mark on the starboard tack she had considerably diminished the gap. A short hitch to port was necessary to enable them to round the raft, leaving it to starboard, and quite a fleet of steam yachts had assembled to see the turn. The Columbia rounded at 3:02:44, the Constitution at 3:03:25, the elapsed time of this fifteen-mile beat being 2:00:29 for the former boat and 2:00:07 for the latter. The Constitution was first to set her spinnaker to port, the sail being handled with commendable speed. The balloon jibtopsail on the Columbia was first hoisted, however, and its sheet trimmed, the honors thus being even. The Constitution stealthily crawled up on the Columbia, the wind being at this time about ten knots.

At 3:28 the Constitution led for the first time in the race. Her advantage was shortlived, for at 3:50 the Columbia was once more in the van.

Constitution again at 4:10 led by a few lengths. The tide had set them considerably to the eastward of the true course and it became necessary to take in spinnakers.

Constitution's spinnaker was first to come in, at 4:42, and while some of the crew were trying to extricate it from its tangle the main sheet was trimmed down almost flat, and with a grand luff an effort was made to run across the bows of the Columbia.

But the Columbia's spinnaker was also taken in and the main boom trimmed so that the effort of the Constitution was in vain. The Columbia set a balloon staysail and the Constitution followed suit. Then came a savage puff which set the lee rails of both yachts under. Columbia blanketed and passed Constitution. At this moment came the squall which split the Constitution's balloon jibtopsail fairly in two, the rip being in the centre of the sail.

The men had much difficulty in getting the pieces in. A few seconds later came the accident to the balloon jibtopsail of the Columbia. Rapidly the sail was hauled down and taken on board. Smartly reaching, a jibtopsail was tugged out to the bowsprit end in stops and in a little while the sail was broken out, and was doing some strenuous pulling. It was a dashing piece of good seamanship. The Constitution did not attempt to set another jibtopsail, but held on to her clubtopsail, although the squall was rather strong. The Columbia romped across the line, winning by a very close margin. The table follows:

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed. Time.	Corr'd Time.
Constitution	1:02:00	5:03:32	4:01:32	4:01:32
Columbia	1:00:47	5:03:13	4:02:26	4:01:15

$25 FOR RABBIT'S BURIAL.

Gloucester Man Leaves That Sum for His Pet's Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—In the will of William E. Bakeman of Gloucester, filed for probate at Salem yesterday, there is a bequest of $25 to pay for burying his pet rabbit "Bonnie," beside him.

WOOD PULP INVESTMENTS.

American Capitalists to Develop the Industry in Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Sept. 4.—American capitalists have undertaken to develop a vast wood pulp industry along the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Messrs. Clarke Brothers of Toronto and New York recently purchased a timber limit of 500 square miles on the St. Marguerite River. They have just closed a deal with the Provincial Government whereby they purchased for $15,000 the water powers on the river seven miles from the village of Seven Islands. They propose to build a large pulp mill at Seven Islands, which will be operated by electricity transmitted from the falls. The mill will have a capacity of 150 tons of pulp a day and the company has signed a guarantee to expend $500,000 within two years from next Spring, when work will begin. Altogether about $3,000,000 will be invested.

The company intends to build a railway from St. Marguerite to Seven Islands. The Bay of Seven Islands forms a deep and commodious harbor and the company will build wharves to accommodate the largest ocean freight service, as the product will be shipped to the European market.

Five hundred square miles of timber limits on the Metalatdhouan River have been purchased by W. Power of Quebec and Hiram Calvin of Kingston, Ontario, who will build pulp mills.

RIOT IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Striking Garment Makers Attack Non-Union Men Who Refuse to Quit Work—Women Join in the Fray.

About 500 garment workers, strikers and non-union workers, fought and rioted last night on Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. Two were locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station for attacking one of the non-union men. Many of the rioters were women. Fighting and scratching were indulged in till the police dispersed the crowd. The prisoners are Henry Rosenthal, thirty-five years old, a tailor, of 169 Norfolk Street, and Joseph Birnbaum, twenty-three years old, a tailor, of 182 Madison street.

There has been a strike since the beginning of the recent garment workers' troubles with the employers, in the ladies' cloak house of A. Beller & Co., at 124 Fifth Avenue. Non-union workers have been employed, and the strikers have been trying to persuade them to leave.

Some trouble has resulted, and Capt. Flood of the West Thirtieth Street Station sent Detectives Hawkins, Dwyer, and Churchill last night to prevent any onset against the non-union men and women as they left off work.

About forty union men on strike came around and waited for the non-union men and women to stop work. Soon several hundred men and women strikers joined them.

When the employes came out the union men tried persuasion at first. The workers walked on toward Fourteenth Street, jostling off the strikers. Women strikers joined in the attempt to persuade the non-unionists, and the thirty or forty workers were surrounded.

Rosenthal and Birnbaum had been talking to Isidor Lampert of 188 Norfolk Street, who tried to get away from them by boarding a Fourteenth Street car. Lampert says the two men pulled him off the car and struck him. There was some scuffling, and, this started the fighting. Soon the striking and non-union women were tearing one another's bonnets and hats, scratching of faces was going on, dresses were torn, and feminine shrieks were heard.

The men were more vigorous and fought with fists. Blows were plentiful. The three detectives, who had seen the first of the fighting, dashed into the crowd after Rosenthal and Birnbaum. The crowd covered the men as much as possible and let them escape toward Thirteenth Street. The detectives ran after and captured them at Fourth Avenue as they tried to climb the fence protecting the tunnel work. Policemen came up and dispersed the crowd.

FOXHALL KEENE FINED.

For the Second Time He Pleads Guilty to Speeding His Automobile in Violation of the Law.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—Foxhall P. Keene met the second charge of driving his automobile faster than the law allows by calling at the police station this morning and pleading guilty. As this was the second time he had been arraigned for a similar violation he was fined $15 and costs, $17.60. This he paid and was discharged.

The offense for which he was fined today occurred in Middletown before the automobile race last week. While speeding his machine Mr. Keene was seen by the town Sergeant, who swore out a warrant and gave it to the Sheriff to serve. Mr. Keene agreed to answer the charge at the District Court in Newport on Saturday morning, but when he made this engagement he forgot about the Futurity race at Sheepshead Bay, which he wished to attend. He arranged to be allowed to go to New York, promising to return this week. The police were advised of his movements, and on his return Monday Mr. Keene called at the police station, but the morning session of the court had been adjourned, and so he appeared early this morning.

David W. Bishop, another well-known automobilist, was also before the court to-day to answer to a charge of fast driving, and as this was the first time he had been accused he was let off with a fine of $10 and costs.

ORIGINAL "DOOLEY" DYING.

Chicagoan Who Inspired Peter Finley Dunne's "Archey" Road Stories.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—James McGarry, the original of Peter Finley Dunne's "Dooley" stories, is dying of stomach trouble. He is an old-time saloon keeper, and lived in "Archey" (Archer) Road. He was born in Ireland sixty-eight years ago. His saloon was in Dearborn Street, near Madison, and he conducted it till 1899, when he sold out and retired.

Mr. Dunne, who is in New York to-day, telegraphed the following: "Something that McGarry said to me gave me a start on the 'Dooley' stories, but it was not the character as much as the manner of his speech which impressed me. McGarry never liked my using him for the series. He was in every sense an old-timer in the days that Chicago was full of old-timers. McGarry knew everything that happened around town, and so became quite naturally a favorite source of information with the boys from the newspaper offices.

"It so happened that one night when I was short of copy something McGarry said to me inspired me sufficiently to give me half a column of space in the paper the next morning. The stuff was taken seriously—if the 'Dooley' stories can be taken seriously—and so the 'Dooley' series was born."

SHAMROCK'S GOOD TRIAL

Sir Thomas Lipton's Challenger Shows Speed in Light Wind.

IRISH RIFLE TEAM ENTERTAINED

The Yacht's Pointing Ability Clearly Demonstrated in the Twenty-Mile Spin Off Sandy Hook.

The Shamrock II. gave another exhibition of her speed and pointing ability off Sandy Hook yesterday. True, it was not an extensive trial spin—twenty miles, perhaps, occupying a couple of hours, but it was sufficient to demonstrate to those who question her speed, that it does not take a gale to move her, and that she can travel 14 knots and more in a 12-knot breeze, with the wind abeam, in smooth water and carrying five sails.

Owing to the late start no attempt was made to sail over the America's Cup course. That is an event that is awaited with interest by all yachtsmen, and Sir Thomas Lipton promises that it shall be done on the first day when there is a strong and steady breeze that will insure the completion of the course within the time limit scheduled by the Cup race rules.

The great mainsail was hoisted by 10 o'clock in the morning, and immediately after it was swayed up to the limit, a perfectly fitting club topsail was mastheaded and sheeted out in place. The staysail, jib, and a No. 2 jib topsail were sent up in stops on their respective stays, and the yacht was all ready to make a start by 11 o'clock.

There was not a breath of wind at that time, and just then the steam yacht Reverie ranged up alongside the Shamrock. Her owner, C. B. Thomas, hailed Sir Thomas Lipton, who was showing a party of yachtsmen and ladies over the yacht.

"Sir Thomas," said he, "the members of the Irish Rifle team are on board, with the ladies of their party. They drink your health and wish you all success."

To this Sir Thomas replied: "I thank you all very much. Won't you come aboard the Shamrock? I will send a launch for you."

The invitation was accepted, and the party of seventeen were soon on board the green cup challenger, shaking hands with her owner, who took particular pains to show the visitors every part of the yacht.

Shortly after noon there were indications of a breeze coming in from seaward, so the Shamrock's mooring was gotten ready to slip.

The start was quite a spectacular one. All morning there had been scarcely a breath of wind, and the sun was scorching hot. Soon after 1 a fresh, cool breeze came from the southeast. Suddenly a steam launch shot out from alongside the Erin. In it were Sir Thomas Lipton, Mr. Jameson, Mr. Watson, and Commodore Hilliard. The party had hardly stepped on deck when the mooring was slipped, and from an inanimate object the yacht was changed in a moment to a thing of life. Staysail, jib, and a small jibtopsail were broken out simultaneously, and as she gathered headway in the freshening breeze she made a spirited picture.

As soon as the point of Sandy Hook was cleared, sheets were trimmed down flat on the port tack, and the yacht slipped through the smooth water at a gait that must have been between 14 and 15 knots, for in ten minutes she was entering Gedney's Channel and in five minutes more she had passed through it. As a matter of fact, she had traveled nearly four miles in sixteen minutes. The tide was fair, but there was not enough of it to cut more than a knot off her speed.

Sailmaker Ratsey had remained on board the Erin to obtain a good view of the Shamrock's sails, but that yacht had sailed so fast on the way out that she was now obliged to heave to and wait for the Erin. At 2:58 o'clock, when the steam yacht arrived, Capt. Sycamore put the Shamrock on the starboard tack for seven minutes, then let her come around and stand along the Jersey coast for ten minutes. When next she came about, at 3:24, she swung around from "full to full" in just twelve seconds. This was the fastest tack she has yet made. It was also seen that the yacht was lying remarkably close to the wind. She headed southwest one-quarter south on one tack and southeast one-half south on the other, showing that she works in 7¾ points, so she must lie within 8¾ points of the wind when close hauled.

At 3:38 the mainsail was mnned and rounded in smartly, and a moment later the great main boom swung across the deck as Capt. Sycamore put the helm up and gybed her. It was thought that the spinnaker would be set again, but instead the bowsprit men were sent out to take in the small jib topsail.

The sail was down and stowed and another one put on the bowsprit in two minutes. In two minutes more the new sail was snapped on its stay, hoisted in place, and broken out. And what a beauty it was! No wonder there were exclamations of surprise and admiration, for it was a big reaching jib topsail of white linen; its cloths running up and down from a centre line dividing the sail from clew to luff. It was certainly a marvel of the sailmaker's art and a credit to Ratsey.

As soon as this new sail filled, the yacht seemed to jump away with renewed speed, for the light canvas caught every breath of wind going, and pulled like forty horses.

Traveling at a 14-knot clip and leaving all steamers but the Erin in her wake, the Shamrock II. entered Sedney's Channel at 4:05 with boom broad off to starboard. The jib topsail came down at 4:10, and then sheets were trimmed down for the close reach to the point of Sandy Hook, for the wind had freshened, and shifted some to the south'ard.

She stood well over toward the southwest spit, then made a tack into the bay, where the club topsail was taken in, and at 5:30, after being towed to her mooring by the tug Lawrence, she was made fast for the night.

Sir Thomas expressed himself as well satisfied with the spin, and said that the yacht would go out tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

WOMAN'S BOARDER CUTS HER THROAT.

Mrs. Isabelle Jordan, a widow who has three children, was admitted to St. Mary's Hospital, in Hoboken, early this morning, with her throat cut almost from ear to ear. Frank Wissner, an employe of the Starin Transportation Company, stationed at the Lackawanna piers in Hoboken, is locked up. Indications are that he will have to answer to a charge of premeditated murder.

It is charged that the prisoner sat for at least two hours on the front stoop of the woman's home, waiting to commit the crime. Mrs. Jordan has a boarding house at 77 Washington Street, Hoboken. Wissner boarded in the house. Early yesterday evening Mrs. Jordan, in company with Mrs. Herman Bohle, left home to come to New York. As they were leaving, Wissner asked permission to accompany them.

"No, Frank," said Mrs. Jordan, "we are going to New York to church, and you wouldn't care to go."

It was after midnight when the two women reached the yard in front of the house on their return. He arose and started toward them. He said to Mrs. Jordan:

"You fooled me this time."

His tone alarmed the women and they saw he had a razor in his hand. Both of them screamed and Mrs. Jordan turned to run. She reached the gate first, but had some difficulty in opening it, and before she could get outside Wissner threw his arm around her face, drew her head backward, and then pulled the razor across her throat. She fell and he ran through the gate and down the street.

The screams of the women were heard by the midnight squad, which was emerging from Police Headquarters, a block away. The whole squad started toward the scene, and Patrolman Kealy caught Wissner within a block. He still had the bloody razor in his hand. The other patrolmen cared for the injured woman, and on the piazza where Wissner had sat they found his coat and hat. On top of them lay another razor in its case.

Mrs. Jordan was hurried to the hospital. Police Captain Hayes accompanied her and took her ante-mortem statement. From neighbors it was learned that Wissner had been sitting on the stoop for two hours or more.

STEAMER HARTFORD DISABLED.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Sept. 4.—The steamship Hartford, employed by the United States Government in the recent war with Spain, which is now on her way from New York to Chicago, is tied up in Montreal. Her supply of fresh water gave out in the Straits of Canso and she resorted to the use of salt water, with the result that her boilers gave out at Quebec and she had to be towed here.

She had a crew of thirty-two sailors and twenty-five passengers. The passengers proceeded to their destinations by train, while the sailors were sent to New York by Mr. Gorman, Vice Consul here. Local shops are so busy that it will not be possible for new boilers to be procured for several weeks, and the towing of the vessel to Toledo will be expensive.

STEEL OFFICERS AND LABOR LEADERS CONFER

Continued from Page 1.

was had. While no result from it has been declared, negotiations for strike settlement may be considered as renewed and still on and to be resumed. The initiative rests with the strikers. I have reason to believe that at the conference President Schwab restated the terms that were presented as the trust's ultimatum on Aug. 3. The delegation had communications with Pittsburg and other steel centres during the conference, and its members will no doubt be active to-night in letting the strike leaders know precisely the stand the trust takes.

"I do not believe that President Shaffer appeared as a factor in the conference. Just now he is not exactly negotiable. It is certain that everything passed off pleasantly in President Schwab's office to-day."

STRIKERS GROWING UNEASY.

More Men Return to Work in the Trust Plants—Demmler Mill Will Be Started To-day.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 4.—Agitation and uneasiness prevail in the ranks of the strikers to-night, caused by the apparently unfavorable developments of the day. The leaders, however, profess to be satisfied with present conditions and claim that ultimate victory will be theirs.

Much was hoped for from the peace conference in New York, but the announcement of the failure to reach a decision put a damper on these hopes. Still, many hold to the belief that the matter, now being up to the strike leaders to accept or reject, whatever may have been the proposition made to-day, a settlement will speedily be reached.

President Shaffer's only remark when shown the announcement of the adjournment without decision was: "I have no comment to make." He would say no more on the subject. He said further that to-night he would positively not be seen by any newspaper men and would make no statement. He said he would be in his office as usual in the morning, when he might have something to say. The following was handed out to-day without comment by President Shaffer:

"Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 2, 1901.—We, the members of Crescent Lodge of Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, assembled, denounce the statements made by J. D. Hickey, when he says that this strike was instigated by President Shaffer and is not constitutional, as absolutely false and is not worthy of any consideration by the members of the Amalgamated Association, and we deny the assertion that 72 per cent. of the mills of the United States Steel Corporation are at work."

The above, together with a telegram received by Mr. Shaffer to-day from President Gompers of the American Federation, denying that there was a meeting in Buffalo to consider the charges made by Mr. Hickey, would indicate that the charges have fallen flat.

The steel officials are in a very confident mood to-night and appear to think the strike is broken effectually and that only a few days more will be required to make it a thing of the past. The return of 400 tube workers at McKeesport and the report that 150 or more went in at the Pennsylvania Tube Works and the protection of Sheriff McKinley and his seventy-five deputies at Demmler, where a start will be made to-morrow morning, give much weight to this belief. In addition to these breaks the steel officials claim increased numbers at the Star, the Lindsay & McCutcheon, the Painter, and the Clark mills, and say other plants will now be put into service rapidly.

Organizer Schwartz of the American Federation, who organized the Pennsylvania tube workers, called a meeting of his men this afternoon, at which it was decided that none of the men would return until President Shaffer gave the word. Mr. Schwartz said not a man of the organized tube workers at this plant had gone to work, and that the report that 150 of them had gone in to-day was false. A few laborers and repairmen are at work putting the plant in order for work, but aside from these no other workmen are in the mill.

The start of the Demmler Mill with a full force of Deputy Sheriffs on guard will, it is believed, undoubtedly bring about a crisis in the situation. In some quarters it is thought it may lead to an early settlement of the present labor troubles, and others that the presence of the Sheriff's force may result in a conflict. The request for protection was made by Superintendent Lauck, and Sheriff McKinley at once made arrangements for dispatching a large number of deputies to the scene. The notice to the Sheriff was as follows:

"William C. McKinley, Esq., Sheriff of Allegheny County:

"You are hereby notified that the property of the American Tin Plate Company at Demmler Station, within the limits of the City of McKeesport, Allegheny County, and State of Pennsylvania, and known as the United States Works of the American Tin Plate Company, is threatened with and in danger of destruction at the hands of a mob; and the said American Tin Plate Company therefore calls upon you to take all legal means to protect the said property. This notice is given under and pursuant to Sections 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act of May 31, 1841, (Pamphlet Laws 416 and 417,) and the Act of March 20, 1849, (Pamphlet Law 184.)"

President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association said he knew last week that the request would be made for protection.

"If our men keep away from the mills, which I have no doubt they will," said he, "they can put all the deputies they want there."

When the 400 men returned to work in the National Tube Works at McKeesport this morning there was a crowd about the entrance to the plant, but the strikers failed to make good their threat to prevent the men returning, and there was no demonstration. The men who went back to-day were threaders, machinists, carpenters, and molders. The furnaces have not been put in operation, but the machinery is running and the men are finishing left-over stock for small, short-time orders. The management says the different departments will be started as fast as the men report for work.

At New Castle, Penn., notices were posted to-day by John Reis, district manager of the National Steel Company's plant at that place, that the mill would resume next week, and all those desiring employment should make application at once. The wages and hours of work will be the same as given the former employes, and any person accepting a position will be retained, regardless of whatever settlement may be made with the former employes of the company.

MAYOR BLACK PROTESTS.

Says Action of Sheriff in Bringing in Deputies Is an Insult to McKeesport.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 4.—At the first intimation that deputies had arrived at the Demmler mill in McKeesport, Mayor R. J. Black held a conference over the telephone with the Sheriff. Later he went to Pittsburg, and on his return he was boiling over with indignation. He denounced the action of Sheriff McKinley in the bitterest terms. Chief of Police Patrick J. Morrissey volunteered to land every deputy at the police station if the Mayor would only give the word, but the Mayor cautioned him that such action would transcend his powers. The Mayor gave out a signed statement shortly after the arrival of the deputies in which he says:

"In view of the fact that Sheriff William C. McKinley, who under the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is the paramount peace officer of Allegheny County, has seen fit in the discharge of what he mistakenly conceives to be his duty, to send Deputy Sheriffs into that portion of the city of McKeesport occupied by the Demmler tin mills, it becomes incumbent upon me to protest against such action. Probably there is no more peaceful spot on earth than that inclosed within our corporate limits. There is no disorder here. There is no menace of disorder here.

"In spite of conditions which past experience caused thoughtful men to fear might conspire against the municipal peace, there has been an actual and marked improvement in McKeesport's deportment record.

"It was at such a time as this and at the rounding out of so highly creditable a record as this that Sheriff McKinley gathered together some half hundred of hungry and unemployed heelers, many of them men of bad records and more questionable character, and hurled them into the city. This little handful of men, armed with brief authority and legal weapons, constitute a vastly greater menace to the peace and good order of McKeesport than the more than twelve full regiments of law-abiding citizens who are now on strike here.

"The insult to the City of McKeesport is as wanton and impolitic as it was illadvised. I was not consulted by the Sheriff of Allegheny County in this matter of encamping deputies within our municipal boundaries. Sheriff McKinley deemed it wisest to commit the discourtesy of ignoring the highest official in the city, and excuses his course upon the ground that he had been informed by certain trust officials that the destruction of the Demmler tin mills was imminent, and the property in dire danger every moment the presence of such deputies was delayed. This information, whoever its author may have been, is absolutely false and as malicious as it is untrue.

"I reiterate my ability, unaided by the county authorities, to prevent deeds of lawlessness, whether affecting the property of individuals or the United States Steel Corporation. I have sworn in special officers of the law from among the business men of the city, not from the ranks of the strikers. I have taken every reasonable precaution against outbreak, though violence was never imminent.

"I now call upon the striking workmen of McKeesport to give the lie to the alleged necessity for the presence of these deputies. Stay away from the Demmler mills and let the officials fight their battle for resumption with incompetent assistance. Ignore their stealthy operations and remain quietly about your homes. You will lose nothing and at the same time you will emphasize the falsity of vicious criticism directed at both yourself and me."

Cincinnati Art Glass Workers Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 4.—To enforce a demand for a uniform scale of wages and the restriction of the number of apprentices all the art glass workers in this city who are members of Glass Workers' Union No. 9 struck to-day. For several months the union has sought to secure a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour for glaziers and 3½ cents an hour for cutters. It also wants only one apprentice to every eight workmen. The working day is ten hours. The union is affiliated with the Central Labor Council and American Federation of Labor.

Cement Masons' Demands Granted.

The Cement Masons' Union has made a general demand for 55 cents an hour and an eight-hour workday, which went into effect yesterday. Twenty-seven out of thirty-three firms granted the demands, and strikes were ordered against the remaining six.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE REPORT.

It Shows an Increase in Freight and Passenger Earnings—Operating Expenses Heavier.

Stockholders of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, at the annual meeting on Oct. 15, will vote on the proposition to amend the company's articles of incorporation by specifying and describing the route to be traversed by the new standard gauge of the road between La Veta Station and Alamosa over La Veta pass on the Sangre de Cristo Mountain Range in Colorado.

In his annual report for the year ending June 30, issued yesterday, President E. T. Jeffery declares:

"There were bonds and stocks in the treasury on June 30 amounting to $6,241,070 par value, but appearing on the books at $2,385,620, and in addition there were in the special renewal fund securities at par and cash $383,046, the book value of which was $281,652. As the acquisition of the Rio Grande Western Railway was not completed on June 30, the securities of that company are not included in the detailed statement of the above securities that is included in the annual report of the company. Your company has no floating indebtedness.

"The receipts from traffic were again gratifying, and yielded a marked increase compared with the previous year. Freight revenues were $8,488,443, against $7,652,645, and passenger, $2,066,229, against $1,776,760. The growth of business necessitated the purchase of fifteen powerful standard gauge freight locomotives. The motive power was taxed to its capacity throughout the year, and further additions to it will be necessary if the present activity in business continues.

"The increased tonnage and train mileage and the larger volume of travel caused an increase of $263,786 in the cost of conducting transportation, and $152,539 in maintenance of equipment. The aggregate expenditure of maintenance of way and maintenance of structures was about $167,000 more than in the previous year, of which amount $163,000 was in renewal of rails and ties and renewals and repairs of bridges and culverts."

CONSOLIDATED ROAD REPORTS.

Gross Earnings for Fiscal Year $40,000,000; 2,013 Miles Operated.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—The annual report of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for the year ending June 30 shows that the passenger earnings aggregated $16,754,561, an average of 60 cents for each passenger carried. The total freight earnings were $19,774,754, or $9,726 per mile of road. The gross earnings from operation were $40,325,151, an average of $19,844 per mile. The passenger car mileage was 56,659,042 miles, with an average of 4.11 passenger cars to a train, and an average of 68 passengers per car. The mileage of revenue passenger trains aggregated 13,569,271. The mileage of revenue freight trains was 224,842, and of passenger freight trains 6,344,144, making the total revenue mileage 2,138,237, and a mileage of non-revenue trains of 5,336,267 miles.

The expenses for wages and salaries were $16,712,223, of which amount $203,016 was paid to general officers, the remainder being for general administration, maintenance of way and structures, maintenance of equipment, and the construction department. It cost $5,372,404 for maintenance of way and structures, $4,725,090 for maintenance of equipment, and $17,341,036 for conducting transportation. The company now operates 2,013.08 miles of road.

SALE OF SOUTH SHORE ROAD.

St. Lawrence and Adirondack Will Acquire the Property.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Sept. 4.—The South Shore Railway, whose purchase by New York capitalists has been so much discussed of late, is about to pass into the hands of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack, which is a subsidiary company of the New York Central. The price is $375,000, and Mr. Meyer of New York, the President, and Mr. Campbell, who put the deal through, will clear $75,000 by the transaction.

The St. Lawrence and Adirondack has a line to Caughnawaga, where it joins the Canadian Pacific and effects an entrance into Montreal over the latter's bridge at Lachine. An extension of about seven miles will connect it with the South Shore, which is built to Sorrel, and it will be extended to Point Levis, opposite Quebec, and an entrance gained to Quebec over the bridge now being constructed.

Oregon Short Line R. R. Election.

A meeting was held in this city yesterday of the income B bondholders of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, at which Francis S. Bangs and William E. Glynn were re-elected directors.

Brief Railroad Items.

The office of General Superintendent of the Ohio division of the Erie Railroad has been aboilshed and A. M. Mosier, who held that office, has been assigned to special duties in the operating department.

President Frank Trumbull of the Colorado and Southern, who is now in the city, says that the company is considering the advisability of using electricity as a motive power on its suburban lines out of Denver.

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Nourishes, strengthens and imparts new life and vigor by supplying the needed tonic and nerve food.

Gives good appetite, perfect digestion and restful sleep.

Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

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Derbys - $3.00 and $4.00
Alpines - $3.00 and $3.50
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Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opposite City Hall.

BIG BET ON SHAMROCK DOUBTED BY BROKERS

F. H. Brooks Does Not Believe Any One Will Give Odds of 5 to 3.

J. A. Chambers of Pittsburg Says that No Such Wager Was Made in That City.

There is doubt in Wall Street and thereabouts as to the "big money" said to have been wagered on the yacht Shamrock II. at the odds of three to five.

"I don't believe anybody anywhere is putting up odds of five to three on the American boat," said Frederick H. Brooks, who does a bit of a brokerage business in bets. He is a member of a firm that does a large business in stocks—Seligsberg & Co.

Mr. Brooks received over the telephone day before yesterday a message from J. Montgomery Smart, broker, of the Produce Exchange Building. Mr. Smart said he had just had from Pittsburg a communication from W. J. Kingsley, representative of an English syndicate that wants to bet money on the yacht brought over by Sir Thomas Lipton. Mr. Kingsley had telegraphed to Mr. Smart that he wished to "put up another $250,000" at odds of three to five on Shamrock II. Mr. Smart, not wanting to handle bets himself, asked that Mr. Brooks look into the matter.

"When I got the message," said the latter yesterday, "I replied that Mr. Kingsley could find me here in my office, Broadway, and that I had money to put up. But I said I wasn't placing any five-to-three bets. This morning I saw in print that Mr. Kingsley was going to meet me to-day. He didn't show up."

Mr. Brooks said further that he placed no credence in the story of the big bet supposed to have been taken by Pittsburg capitalists. This story was that Mr. Kingsley, after reaching this country with a big supply of coin belonging to his syndicate of employers, placed in the hands of "a reputable stakeholder" the sum of $150,000 against $250,000, the latter amount belonging to "Pittsburg capitalists" who thought the American boat, whether it be the Columbia or the Constitution, was going to win the international yacht races.

According to both Mr. Brooks and another broker whose name has been coupled with the supposed transactions, there is not a bit of five-to-three money in Wall Street to bet on the American yacht. Mr. Brooks says that he himself will take five to four, and he says he can find plenty of men in the Street who are willing to place considerable amounts on the Shamrock at three to five, but that they have tried in vain to get "takers." Mr. Brooks added:

"As far as I know, this is the way the thing stands: There have been made a good many small bets at ten to nine, some even at ten to eight, on the American boat. I put up $10,000 to $8,000 for a client the other day, and that is the heaviest bet I know anything about. I have $100,000 now ready to place at even money, and, as I said, I have some coin at my command that may be placed on Shamrock, if I can get any such odds as Mr. Kingsley wants. Not half an hour ago several men wanted me to get up money for them on Shamrock."

At J. Montgomery Smart's office it was said yesterday afternoon that he was not doing a betting business and that he had figured in the matter simply by accident, happening to know Mr. Kingsley. Bell & Co., brokers, also had a communication asking them to place bets, but they, too, deny that they will have anything to do with wagers on the yachts. Several brokers seen yesterday agreed with Mr. Brooks's opinion as to the betting situation.

$250,000 BET ON YACHT DENIED

J. A. Chambers of Pittsburg Said No Such Wager Was Made by Pittsburgers.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 4.—James A. Chambers, President of the American Window Glass Company, whose name has been used in connection with the stories of gambling on the recent trip of the Deutschland, and as a member of the Pittsburg syndicate which, as was alleged, bet $250,000 to $150,000 on the American cup defender, to-night issued

THE KAISER SEVERE WITH PRINCE CHUN

Impresses on Him the Enormity of von Ketteler's Murder.

EMPEROR KWANG-SU'S LETTER

Ruler of China Animated by "Feelings of Penitence and Shame" for the Recent Events in His Empire.

POTSDAM, Sept. 4.—Emperor William received Prince Chun at noon to-day, in the presence of the royal Princes, Baron van Richthofen, (the Foreign Secretary,) the principal Ministers and Generals, and the Court dignitaries.

Prince Chun was driven to the palace in an imperial carriage, in which were also the new Chinese Minister, Kien-Chang, and Gen. von Hoepfner. Four royal carriages, containing the Chinese dignitaries in the envoy's suite, followed.

At the audience Prince Chun read a letter, written in yellow ink, to Emperor William from Emperor Kwang-Su, as follows:

"The great Emperor of the Chinese Empire to his Majesty the great German Emperor, greeting:

"Ever since the empires have been mutually represented by permanent legations we have stood uninterrupted in friendly relationship with one another, especially since the visit of Prince Henry, whom we had the privilege of receiving frequently and treating with on intimate terms. Unfortunately, in the fifth month of last year the Boxers rebelliously penetrated into Peking and the soldiers joined them. The result was the murder of your Majesty's Minister, Baron von Ketteler, a man who as long as he occupied his post at Peking paid careful attention to the interests of our countries, and to whom we are bound to pay our especial acknowledgments.

"We regret most deeply that Baron von Ketteler met so terrible an end among us. The fact that we were not in a position to take due protective measures was painful to our sense of responsibility. It was this feeling of responsibility which prompted us to erect a monument on the spot, as a sign that the crime should not remain unexpiated. Further, we have sent to Germany, with this letter, the imperial Prince Chun-Tsai-Fong, heading a special mission. Prince Chun, our own brother, will assure your Majesty how deeply the events of the past year have grieved us, and how deeply feelings of penitence and shame still animate us. Your Majesty sent your troops from a far distance, put down the Boxers' rebellion, and restored peace, for the welfare of our nations.

"We have therefore commanded Prince Chun to express personally to your Majesty our thanks for your efforts in promoting peace. We cherish the hope that your Majesty's indignation will be replaced by the old friendship. That the relations between our empires will be even more extensive and of a more intimate and beneficent character than hitherto is our firm assurance."

Prince Chun, in delivering the letter, said: "I am in a position to assure your Majesty that the Emperor, my most gracious master, stood aloof from these complications, which brought misfortune upon China and loss and care upon Germany. Nevertheless, in accordance with the customs of thousands of years, the Emperor of China has taken the blame on his own sacred person. I have, therefore, the task of expressing to your Majesty the most cordial feelings of the Emperor, my illustrious master, toward your imperial Majesty and the whole imperial family. I hope the passing cloud will only intensify the succeeding sunshine and mutual friendship of the two great empires when they understand the value of each other better."

Emperor William, in reply, said:

"It is no joyous or festive occasion, nor the fulfillment of a simple act of courtesy which brings your imperial Highness to me, but a deeply melancholic and very serious event. My Minister to the Court of the Emperor of China has been slain in the capital of China by the murderous weapon of an imperial Chinese soldier, acting under superior command, an unheard of crime, which is branded as infamous by international law and the usages of all civilized nations. From the mouth of your imperial Highness I have just received an expression of the deep regret of the Emperor of China. I readily believe your Imperial brother personally stood aloof from this crime and the subsequent acts of violence against the inviolable legations and peaceful foreigners. All the greater the guilt resting on his advisers and Government.

"The latter must not delude themselves with the belief that they are able to obtain atonement and pardon for their guilt by the expiatory mission alone. They will be judged by their future conduct, in accordance with the laws of nations. If the Emperor of China conducts the Government of his great empire henceforth strictly in the spirit of these prescriptions, then will his hopes be fulfilled and the results of the complications of the past year will be overcome, and between Germany and China, as formerly, peaceful and friendly relations will again prevail. In the sincere wish that this may be so, I bid your imperial Highness welcome."

Emperor William's reception of the mission was marked with all the severity consistent with an audience nominally friendly. The Chinese envoy, on entering the palace, was not saluted by the Garde du Corps. The Kaiser received him seated. The buttons and epaulets of his Majesty's white uniform were enveloped in crape.

Prince Chun bowed thrice on entering and leaving. Emperor William remained seated during the reading of the Chinese address. Afterward, however, he relaxed his stern demeanor, and welcomed the envoy courteously. Subsequently, accompanied by his Adjutant, he called upon Prince Chun at the Orangery. Later in the evening the Emperor, Prince Chun, and a dozen members of the expiatory mission took tea on an island in the Havel.

The Emperor had evidently arranged the entire ceremony with a view to impressing Prince Chun with the feeling that the ceremony meant expiation for a foul crime, and that only through expiation had China acquired the right to be treated with princely honors. Not until after the ceremony did the atmosphere change. Then, the troops outside having saluted and the band having played, hussars escorted Prince Chun back to the Orangery.

The Imperial Envoy seemed deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and when summoned to the Throne Room he showed visible embarrassment. He bowed repeatedly while approaching the throne, and his voice was agitated while he was reading the imperial address.

The entire manner of Emperor William was calculated to impress Prince Chun with the solemnity of the ceremonial. He spoke emphatically and seriously, emphasizing particularly the word "civilized."

The ceremony lasted only ten minutes. In the meantime six Chinese dignitaries of the highest rank, who were told to remain in the anteroom, remained there perfectly motionless and speechless, awaiting Prince Chun's return with evident anxiety. Prince Chun retired backward from the Throne Room.

According to the Lokal Anzeiger the Chinese Envoy will breakfast to-morrow with the Emperor and Empress.

There was apparently but little public interest in the mission among the people of Berlin. A small and undemonstrative crowd watched Prince Chun driving in the park.

Previous to his visit to the palace Prince Chun drove to the mausoleum at Friedenskirche and placed wreaths on the tombs of Emperor and Empress Frederick.

The Expiatory Mission to Japan.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 4.—The Chinese mission of expiation for the murder of Sugiyama Akira, (Chancellor of the Japanese Legation in Peking,) prior to the Boxer uprising, will arrive in Tokio to-morrow and will await there the arrangements of the Japanese Foreign Office for the reception of the mission by Emperor Mutsuhito.

A GERMAN WARSHIP SUNK.

Third-Class Cruiser Wacht Founders After Collision with the Battleship Sachsen.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—The commander of the German fleet, manoeuvring in the Baltic, telegraphed to-day from Sassnitz, Island of Rügen, that the cruiser Wacht had been sunk off Arkona, a promontory on the north coast of that island, after having been in collision with the battleship Sachsen.

There was no loss of life.

The Wacht was a third-class steel cruiser, constructed at Bremen in 1887. Her deck was protected by two inches of armor, and she was of 1,250 tons displacement and had 4,000 indicated horse power. Her dimensions were: Length, 275 feet 6 inches; beam, 31 feet 6 inches. She drew 13 feet 9 inches of water. She was driven by two propellers. Her crew consisted of 126 men.

The armament of the Wacht consisted of four 3.4-inch quick-firing guns and two smaller quick-firers. She had three torpedo tubes, and her speed was about 19½ knots an hour.

AMERICAN WARSHIP WANTED.

German Consul at Bocas del Toro, Colombia, Asks for the Machias, but She Will Remain at Colon.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 4.—The United Fruit Company's steamship Sunrise, chartered by Herr Beckman, the German Consul at Bocas del Toro, arrived here this morning with a view of obtaining the presence of the United States gunboat Machias at Bocas del Toro, where fighting is expected to begin at any moment, the Government troops having advanced within a mile of Provision Island, where the insurgents are occupying a superior position.

Herr Beckman failed to obtain the presence of the Machias at Bocas del Toro, as she is needed more urgently at Colon.

Last night the Colombian Government brought troops, artillery, and ammunition by special train from Panama to Gatun, on the outskirts of Colon, owing to the threatening attitude of the rebels there.

One thousand soldiers have arrived at Barranquilla from Honda, destined for Rio Hacha, where Gen. Pinzon, the Colombian Minister of War, has recently been mobilizing troops.

Yesterday the local press received a circular dated at La Negrita, near Panama, and signed by Victoriano Lorenzo, who says he is the chief representative of the Liberal Party on the isthmus, in which he deprecates the recent numerous raids upon Chinese and others, disclaims all connection with such marauders, and urges the Government to pursue them hotly and mercilessly.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Daily Chronicle says: "The United States will find their hands fully occupied if they construe the Monroe Doctrine as enjoining them to the duty of acting as guide, philosopher, and friend toward all the Central and South American Republics. The mediation of the United States would probably be an unmixed good for Colombia and Venezuela, but it would be watched with consitierable distrust by Europe."

The Standard says:

"It is to be hoped that the States of Central and South America will preserve the peace and make the interference of the United States unnecessary, thus preventing European interests being affected by modern extensions of the Monroe doctrine. The United States would be fully justified in interfering if the troubles extended to the Isthmus."

Foreign Cruisers at La Guayra.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Sept. 4, (via Haitian cable.)—The German second-class cruiser Vineta and the Italian third-class cruiser Umbria have arrived at La Guayra, the port of Caracas.

BOER SPIES IN ENGLAND?

Examination of Mail of Suspected Persons Said to Have Led to Important Results.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The going to and fro of certain persons between London and Cape Town is to be stopped by the Government.

The Pall Mall Gazette says the mail of other suspected persons has been examined, and that important correspondence has been seized.

Boer Women to Warn Their Husbands.

PRETORIA, Sept. 4.—Lord Kitchener's proclamation has as yet had but little effect so far as the surrender of burghers is concerned, but in response to an earnest appeal, the authorities have given permission to many wives of Boers in the field to go to warn their husbands of the futility and consequences of further resistance.

Natal Wants More Territory.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Sept. 4.—Sir Albert Hime, Premier of Natal, in the course of an election speech here to-day, announced that the Natal Government was advocating a considerable expansion of territory by the addition of large areas of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

POTATO BUG IN ENGLAND.

Board of Agriculture Takes Elaborate Precautions to Prevent Its Spread.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Board of Agriculture yesterday assured the English farmers that there was no danger of a spread of the potato bug known as the Colorado beetle. Several specimens of the bug were discovered on Sunday in a potato patch near the Tilbury Docks, on the Thames, and the discovery caused an extraordinary commotion among agriculturists.

After the presence of the bug was reported the board caused the ground to be quarantined and all plant and animal life upon it destroyed. The environs were searched for other specimens, and a notice was issued to the public calling attention to the law which provides that any person may be fined £10 who does not immediately notify the police of the discovery of the bug. Policemen are obliged, under heavy penalties, to warn the board of the presence of the bug.

THE BRITISH LABOR CONGRESS.

Recent House of Lords Decision Again Discussed—Leaders Admit Bad Outlook for Unionism.

SWANSEA, Sept. 4.—To-day's session of the Trades Union Congress continued to debate the Taff Vale decision, the President cautioning the delegates to be careful in the language used in reference to the House of Lords. In voting on the recommendations of the Parliamentary committee the congress was unanimous in declaring that an appeal should be made to Parliament to alter the law, and that an authoritative decision should be sought as to whether peaceful picketing was illegal.

The congress passed resolutions against overtime work for women and children and in favor of raising the factory age limit to fifteen years.

A resolution in favor of compulsory arbitration was rejected.

The leaders of the congress confess a sense of disappointment at the present position of trades unionism, recognizing that unless a large labor representation can be secured in Parliament, there is little hope of getting an alteration of the laws regarding picketing and the legal position of the trades unions.

Suggestions are thrown out in favor of the imposition of a tax of a shilling a head on all members of unions, with a view to providing funds for an organized political campaign at the next general election. It is feared, however, that such a tax would result in a great decrease of membership. In any case a motion will be submitted that all unions be taxed for the purpose of combined action in defending test cases.

The most optimistic delegates only hope for future benefits to accrue from existing difficulties.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Executive Council of the Social Democratic Federation has issued an appeal to members of the trades unions to "join our banner in fighting organized capitalism, which has won its first battle with trades unionism."

New Post for Sir Evelyn Wood.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—As the first step in carrying out Mr. Brodrick's army scheme it is announced that Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, who retires from the post of Adjutant General to the Forces, has been assigned to the command of the Second Army Corps District, with station at Salisbury. Such commands of army corps districts are now posts of much greater power, under the scheme of decentralization, that hitherto.

Capt. Pohle of the Lahn to Retire.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 4.—The North German Lloyd steamer Lahn, Capt. Pohle, from Bremen, sailed from here at 4:30 P. M. to-day for New York. This will be Capt. Pohle's last voyage. He has completed 176 round transatlantic trips, and has traversed 1,609,610 miles, this being a record among transatlantic Captains.

METHODIST CONFERENCE IS OPENED IN LONDON

Delegates from America Outnumber All Others.

SPEECH BY A NEGRO BISHOP

Defense of His Race's Morality Objected to by Southern Delegates—Discord in Regard to Boer War.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Ecumenical Methodist Conference was opened in Wesley's Chapel this morning. A large number of delegates were present. The session was begun with devotional exercises, in the course of which prayers were offered for King Edward and President McKinley. Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, Missionary Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa, made the opening prayer, and Bishop Galloway of Jackson, Miss., preached an eloquent sermon, setting forth the aims of Methodists throughout the world and emphasizing the value of the tenets of John Wesley. Communion followed.

The messages of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London were read. The latter concluded his letter by expressing a hope that some day the Methodists would be reunited with the Episcopalians.

The most striking feature of the session was an impassioned plea by the negro Bishop Walters of Jersey City, who received the heartiest welcome of any of the American delegates. He asserted that there was a systematic effort on foot on the part of white Americans to destroy the good opinion held by the English people in regard to American negroes. He recapitulated the lynching figures of the year 1900, and declared that, though ninety negroes were lynched, in only eleven cases had assaults on white women been proved.

"The English people have always been our friends," said Bishop Walters. "You gave us a refuge, and now, when we are struggling to improve ourselves, we look to you, our old-time friends, to give us sympathy and encouragement, as you did in the past."

The Bishop's claims in regard to negro morality elicited loud cheers from the English part of the audience. Several of the many Southern United States delegates went out of the chapel, while others did not conceal their disagreement with the speaker.

Another incident which attracted comment was a declaration of Sir Charles T. Skelton, ex-Mayor of Sheffield, who, in welcoming the Americans, severely criticised the Boer war, exclaiming: "Hell is let loose in South Africa." He appealed to the visitors to go back and, by preaching and example, make such wars impossible.

The Rev. Joseph Odell, in welcoming the delegates in behalf of the Primitive Methodists, struck the same chord, declaring that the United States represented a sovereign people who, he hoped, would speed the time when military science would be a lost art.

Dr. Potts of Toronto, in replying on behalf of Canada, protested in a heated, patriotic, and imperialistic speech against the statements made by Sir Charles Skelton and Mr. Odell.

Bishop Hurst of Washington dilated on the friendliness of the British and American Nations, and conveyed to the delegates President McKinley's hearty good wishes for the success of the Conference, which were cordially received.

President Davison, in welcoming the delegates, paid a touching tribute to the memory of President Harrison.

There are about 500 delegates to the Methodist Ecumenical Conference, the basis of representation being 1 delegate to 20,000 members of the Church. This gives the United States and Canada no less than [illegible] of the delegates.

The Eastern Section includes all branches of English Methodists, together with affiliated Conferences in Australasia, South Africa, and the West Indies. The sects represented are the Wesleyan Methodists, New Connexion Methodists, Primitive Methodists, United Methodist Free Church, Bible Christians, Irish Methodists, and minor Methodist bodies.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States sends 129 delegates; the Methodist Episcopal Church South sends 70; the Methodist Church of Canada has 20 representatives, and the colored Methodist churches of America send 58 delegates, including 20 Bishops.

Though the Conference does not have any legislative power over the churches represented, it is expected that the policy of the Church as the world will be affected by the discussions. Among the subjects to be discussed by the Conference are:

"The Present Position of Methodism," "The Influence of Methodism in the Promotion of International Peace," "Biblical Criticism and the Christian Faith," "Principles of Protestantism vs. Sacerdotalism," "Methodism and Education," "Christianity and Modern Unbelief," "Modern Indifferentism," "Methodist Literature and Journalism," and "Practical Methods of Dealing with the Liquor Traffic." A public meeting will be held at which "The Moral Unity of the English-Speaking Peoples" will be the subject discussed.

The Conference is being held in the famous City Road Chapel, built by John Wesley in 1760, and sometimes called "The Cathedral of Methodism." Wesley is buried in the graveyard at the rear. The first Conference of the kind in the chapel was opened exactly twenty years ago yesterday.

Methodist Delegate Believed Insane.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 4.—John P. Adams of Atlantic City, a saloon passenger on board the American liner St. Paul, which arrived here this morning, was landed at this port under the doctor's care. He is believed to be insane.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 4.—John P. Adams is thirty-six years old and unmarried. He is in the lumber business here, and is a steward of Christ Methodist Church. Last Wednesday he sailed from New York to attend the Ecumenical Conference at London. Three weeks ago Mr. Adams's mother died, and since then he has suffered from nervous prostration and insomnia.

SUICIDE ON ATLANTIC LINER.

H. G. Joy, a Foreman Compositor of Cortland, N. Y., Takes Poison on the Buffalo.

FALMOUTH, Sept. 4.—The Wilson Line steamer Buffalo, Capt. Loveridge, from New York Aug. 17 for Hull, which passed the Lizard last night and signaled that she was not under control, having broken her shaft, arrived here to-day.

The Captain reported that a New York newspaper man named Joy committed suicide by taking poison on the voyage. In a letter to the Captain he requested that his body be buried at sea, which was done. Joy wrote that he took the voyage especially to commit suicide. He directed that certain of his belongings be sent to Josephine Joy and left presents for the stewards and stewardesses.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The "New York newspaper man named Joy" who killed himself on the Buffalo was undoubtedly H. G. Joy, foreman of The Cortland Standard composing room, who left Cortland three weeks ago ostensibly to take a short ocean trip on a coasting vessel. A couple of days later a letter was received from him saying he was about to sail for Hull, England. His wife, Josephine, is in Cortland. They have one son.

Mr. Joy was about fifty-five years old.

Two Big New German Warships.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—The Hanover Courier asserts that two battleships, the construction of which recently began in the shipbuilding works at Kiel owned by Herr Krupp, will have 13,000 tons displacement each, make twenty knots per hour, and be armed with 28-centimetre rapid-fire guns.

Six Were Drowned on the Collessie.

CONCEPCION, Chile, Sept. 4.—Later information in regard to the British bark Collessie, Capt. Auld, from Newcastle, N. S. W., July 9, for Vaiparaiso, which was recently lost off Colcol Point, shows that the captain and five of the crew were drowned and that the rest were saved.

A QUEER RUSSIAN PROPHECY.

Writer in The Novoe Vremya Says America Wants and Will Obtain a Protectorate Over Great Britain.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 20.—The Russian press is displaying lively interest in the Venezuelan-Colombian squabble, though it cannot be asserted that all the newspapers approach the subject intelligently. The Exchange Gazette, which probably has the largest circulation of any Russian newspaper, yesterday remarked that the United States was now preparing to "extend" the Monroe doctrine to South America, and that Great Britain, on account of her South African engagement, was unable to resist this expansive tendency.

A writer in the Novoë Vremya considers that the policy of the United States is to acquire a protectorate over Great Britain. He says America is deeply interested in the development and commerce of the British colonies, and will therefore never consent to the dismemberment of the British Empire. This writer does not attempt to say when the protectorate will be an actuality, but is sure it is coming.

CROWD HEARS BOY PREACH.

"Jack" Cooke, Youthful Evangelist, Calls for Converts at Metropolitan Temple.

"Jack" Cooke, the boy Evangelist, who for some time has been preaching to immense crowds at Ocean Grove, made his initial appearance before a New York congregation in the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, last night, assisted by his elder brother, Hayden Cooke, and a number of well-known evangelical workers of this city. The boy will conduct a week's revival meeting in the church. Long before the opening of the service every seat in the big church was filled. Before the sermon was begun the ushers had placed chairs in the aisles and in front of the platform for the standing people.

He appeared on the platform last night in short, tight knickerbockers, a close-fitting double-breasted black coat, and a flaring, big white turn-down collar.

The services were opened and practically conducted by the elder brother. In introducing the principal of the evening Hayden said: "This is Jack. He will preach to you. There are some persons who doubt Jack's ability. It is believed that he has his sermons prepared. To prove that this is not so, I will ask that persons in the audience select any text they may desire. Then we will take a vote as to which one Jack shall preach on."

One man arose and read a text. Another man tried to do the same, but he was shut off, and then Jack preached upon another. While the audience was singing "I Need Thee Every Hour," Hayden broke in between the verses and said, "Let us sing this verse as though we meant it." At the conclusion of the song he asked the audience if they meant it. Finally some one in the audience faintly answered, "Yes."

"Well, why didn't you say it before?" shouted the leader.

Following the song service Hayden invited those present to give some piece of testimony for Jesus, and a number of persons responded. Then the young evangelist was introduced, and persons were invited to write questions for him to answer.

The young evangelist selected his text from Romans, fifth chapter, eighth verse: "He has commended Himself to us, and while we are yet sinners He died for us."

"The successful man of to-day," he said, "is the man who thinks and does for himself. Every once in a while some such man comes to the front. Immediately he has a greater or less following. Now, don't any of you be followers. God meant every man to do for himself. You have some special purpose in life. Be a free, thinking man and not a follower of any human being. Follow none but God."

At the conclusion of the sermon Hayden invited all those who were prepared to help in the week's work to stand up. About twenty persons responded, and then the meeting was closed.

BOY'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Laughs at Crowd That Thought Him Crushed Under Brooklyn Trolley Car.

Howard Hams, ten years old, of 632 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, had a miraculous escape from death beneath a trolley car going past his home to the Broadway Ferry yesterday.

The lad ran across the track before the car, while at play, and was struck by the fender, which pacsed over him. He uttered one scream as he disappeared beneath the car. There were many more from women in the car, several of whom fainted. The motorman, James Riley, was overcome with the horror of having killed the child, for none doubted that he had been torn to fragments beneath the mechanism.

A repair car was summoned from the Flushing Avenue barns, and all traffic was tied up. Before it arrived some one ran to the Ham's home, and told the boy's mother, who became hysterical at first and then unconscious. The car was finally lifted, and as the powerful jacks had raised it a foot or more the boy crawled out with hardly a scratch on him, laughing heartily at the commotion of which he was the central figure. "Ge, what fun!" was his first exclamation.

Dr. Telfair, who was called from the Williamsburg Hospital on the supposition that there might still be life in the boy, found that he did not need treatment, and went on to the house and attended the mother, who, when her eyes opened and saw the child before her, quickly recovered. Hans, with some other boys, had made a hole by removing cobblesones right between the rails, intending to do some cooking. The boy fell into this aperture, which was big enough to hold him.

CONFERENCE AT SEA CLIFF.

New York Christian Sessions Largely Attended.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Sept. 4.—The New York Christian Conference, which is in session here, was continued this morning.

The first service of the day was conducted by the Rev. Thomas P. Straus, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of New York. He continued his subject of yesterday from the Book of Acts. Dr. W. H. Duncan spoke on missionary work and Sunday schools. The next speaker was Miss Helen Clark, who spoke on evangelism in New York City. She was followed by Samuel H. Hadley, Superintendent of the Water Street Mission in New York City, whose subject was the good work done at the mission. Miss Kate W. Barrett gave a short talk on the work done at the Florence Crittendon Mission.

At the afternoon session Miss Soradji conducted a meeting for children and told of child life in India. Later she addressed an audience composed of women and spoke on women's work. An address was made by the Hon. Samuel J. Barrows. He took for his theme "Jesus as a Phrenologist."

At the evening session addresses were delivered by Alexander N. Hadden and the Rev. Alexander Tupper. The latter spoke on the "Power of Christian Activity." At all the sessions to-day there was a large attendance.

COURT OF APPEALS SESSION.

Begins at Albany Sept. 30 and Continues for Five Weeks.

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—The Court of Appeals, in anticipation of its coming session, to-day issued the following notice:

"The next session of the Court of Appeals will be held at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, commencing Monday, Sept. 30, 1901, and will continue five weeks. Counsel residing in the City of New York who intend to argue cases on the general calendar should send their residence addresses to the Clerk.

"Appeals from orders entitled to be heard as motions under Rule XI. of the Court of Appeals should be noticed for Sept. 30, and the notices of argument should contain the claim of preference provided for by Rule XIV.

"Original motions may be contested orally on the first Monday of each session only, but may be submitted without oral argument on any Monday when the court is in session, provided they are submitted by both sides.

"The attention of attorneys is called to Rule VII. of the Court of Appeals, which will be strictly enforced."

Senator Lodge in Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—United States Senator Lodge has arrived in Berlin. He expects to proceed to Paris to-morrow.

You Get But Few

chances to glance over such a grand assortment as we direct you to; every fabric is new; illustrating progressive weaving, well made and absolutely high grade in quality, you'll be pleased to know that all these features can be secured for a modest compensation.

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AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—S. M. Felton, President of the Chicago and Alton Railway, Chicago; Mrs. Leland Stanford, California; W. L. Stow, Great Neck, L. I.

CAMBRIDGE—Mrs. Graeme Harrison, Nottinghamshire, England.

HOLLAND—Zenas Crane, Dalton, Mass.; W. T. Thayer, Baltimore; F. G. R. Benson, Devon, England; Bertram H. Bowen, Manchester, England; D. Macvean, London; M. G. Malden, Liverpool; George Armour, Princeton; J. Ogden Hoffman, Philadelphia; H. T. Armstrong, Pittsburg.

GRAND—N. P. Khan, Bombay, India; Cabal Davis, Norfolk, Va.

PARK AVENUE—J. R. Coutts, Toronto; R. H. Talbot, Kentucky.

IMPERIAL—D. H. Morgan, Cheltenham, England; James A. Woodward, Buffalo; D. G. Freeman, London; ex-Mayor D. C. Robinson; Elmira; Spencer Borden, Jr., Fall River; George D. Webb, Worcester; T. B. Kincaid, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. D. B. Hardenbergh, Middletown, N. Y.; O. Curtis, London; Morgan Whitney, New Orleans; W. F. Whiting, Massachusetts; Daniel C. Ripley, Pittsburg; Dr. F. W. Seward, Goshen.

VICTORIA—C. E. Stone, General Passenger Agent of the Great Northern Railway, St. Paul; Brainard Howell, Highlands, N. Y.; Charles Markham, Buffalo; Judge George F. Yeomans, Buffalo; Col. Jacob Rubin, Wheeling, West Va.

GILSEY—H. J. Hall, Chicago; F. H. Dillon, London; Richard Harding Davis, Marion, Mass.

HOFFMAN—W. T. Ravencroft, Fairmount, West Va.; J. H. Holt, Washington; Dr. J. Whitney Hall, Bloomington, Ill.; C. McKenzie, London; B. F. Shaw, Boston.

ALBEMARLE—C. H. Whitney, Boston; Davis C. Anderson, Watch Hill, R. I.; C. H. Field, Baltimore.

STURTEVANT—Dr. George Dow Scott, Boston.

NORMANDIE—Dr. F. Brolil, Munich; Dr. William Conrad, St. Louis.

MANHATTAN—Victor H. Miller, London; R. Huntley Gordon, London; W. E. Barker, Washington; E. J. Graham, Albany; William Ciegborn, Dundee; T. Dean Swift, New Haven; Gen. John S. Saunders, Maryland; De Witt H. Taylor, Detroit; C. B. Wells, Honolulu; Fred. W. Gladen, United States Army; the Rev. S. G. Walker, England.

SAVOY—W. M. H. Sayre, Bethlehem, Penn.; Angelo Myers, Philadelphia; Joseph Deevine, London; Alfred F. Rothschild, Detroit; Herman Straus, Louisville; C. E. Mack, Cincinnati; F. Uhry, Chicago.

NETHERLAND—S. I. Hamburger, Baltimore; F. Vullmahn, Chicago; George W. Freund, Boston; J. W. Simpson, Stamford; George B. Smith, Boston.

ASTOR—J. Q. Walton, Washington; Benjamin A. Nelson, Baltimore; Edyth Tozier Wethered, Oregon's Commissioner to the Pan-American Exposition; Capt. Robert Wringe, yacht Shamrock.

EMPIRE—P. J. Bonner, Boston; E. M. Hooper, Wilmington; Donald C. Duffy, Marietta; A. L. Walker, Andover; A. Joy Tefft, Long Island.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. B. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Cook, Taylor & Co., Lowell, Mass; G. C. Taylor, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Vendome.

Heyman, Merz & Co., West Point, Ga.; L. Heyman, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Goldwater, N. & Brother, Rochester, N. Y.; N. Goldwater, dry goods; W. Goldwater, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Filene & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. A. Filene, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Brojer, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; J. Hardesty, ribbons, trimmings, linings, laces, and white goods; J. Polster, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Reeves, Veeder, Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; C. A. Luffman, silks; J. C. McKinney, hosiery and underwear; 60 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Shanahan, toilet goods; Mrs. J. S. Shanahan, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Guldman, L. H., Denver, Col.; dry goods; 22 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. H. Post, domestics; J. S. Hand, dry goods; 66 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Robbins, C. H., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; C. H. D. Robbins, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Seybold, George W., & Brother, Logansport, Ind.; G. M. Seybold, cloaks, furs, and laces; Grand Hotel.

Rosenbaum Brothers, Uniontown, Penn.; J. Rosenbaum, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Pitts-Kimball Company, Boston, Mass.; A. J. Otis, china and glassware; Hotel Navarre.

Black & Co., Toledo, Ohio; A. Black, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Newmark, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. L. Ball, linens and white goods; 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

Evans, S. G., & Co., Evansville, Ind.; S. G. Evans, notions; Hotel Navarre.

Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; H. Purviance, furnishing goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Hart, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Miller, Daniel, Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. A. Hughes, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass; Miss M. A. Breeden, trimmings; Mr. Rosscover, cloaks; 2 Walker Street.

Haeff, M., & Brother, San Antonio, Texas; M. Haeff, notions; 43 Leonard Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. M. Dickson, hosiery; Miss J. L. Tosney, ladies' wear; 57 White Street.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Moffatt, hosiery; 57 White Street.

Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. Wilson, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. Watt, furnishing goods; 57 White Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, furnishing goods; A. E. Mitchell, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; A. L. Clay, furnishing goods; 57 White Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; C. G. Miller, notions and cloaks; 2 Walker Street.

Lasalle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. Koch, dress goods; L. Epstein, curtains; A. Koch, domestics; Hotel Albert.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. E. Aldred, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Manhattan.

Campbell, W., Pittsburg, Penn.; W. S. Adler, hosiery; 57 White Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Rich, dress trimmings; 487 Broadway; Gilsey House.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. J. B. O'Connor, furnishing goods; 443 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; F. O. Palmer, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Shaw, dress goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; W. H. Symon, linens; L. D. Hull, dress goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Kilpatrick, T., Company, Omaha, Neb.; W. H. Koenig, furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Rosenbaum, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; W. Russell, dry goods; 288 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. P. Sonneborn, woolens; Hoffman House.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Marks, dress goods; 28 Howard Street; Hoffman House.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; C. F. Bacon, carpets; 490 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; J. Bell, furnishing goods; Victoria Hotel.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. C. R. Wilson, hosiery and underwear; St. Denis Hotel.

Rosenbaum Brothers, Roanoke, Va.; E. Rosenbaum, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Rehder, J. H., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; J. H. Rehder, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Isaacs, cloaks and suits; Miss Walters, millinery, 121 Mercer Street; Hotel Imperial.

Mihlfelder, J., Pittsfield, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; G. W. Landon, laces, 60 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. White, lamps, 8 Greene Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Weber, H., Sons & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; S. Weber, laces, white goods, cloaks, suits, and ladies and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.

Keith, Eason & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. L. Walker, hats and straw goods, 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; D. A. Roberts, carpets; St. George Hotel.

Winebrener, D. C., & Son, Frederick, Md.; J. T. Wood, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. J. Crowley, notions; 43 Leonard St.

Seelig, Bruen & Co., Helena, Ark.; B. Seelig, underwear; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Savoy.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. Becker, millinery; 377 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; J. Goodman, silks; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Gladding, B. S., & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss K. Mansell, cloaks and suits; Westminster Hotel.

Fahy-Schantz Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss K. J. Naber, millinery; St. George Hotel.

Snook, G. M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; G. Rentsch, notions; Hotel Albert.

Fordyce, G. L., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; E. E. Moore, dress goods; 52 Franklin Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. Birkett, silks; 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Fuchs, K., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. E. Rochs, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fuchs, K., & Co., Malone, N. Y.; Miss G. C. Williams, dry goods; Kensington Hotel.

McKelvy, J. M., Youngstown, Ohio; Mary Cormell, dry goods; Elizabeth Clark, millinery; Jennie Todd, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Custer & Rice, Cincinnati, Ohio; William R

The Wanamaker Store

Store will close daily at 5 o'clock until September 16th.
On that date usual hours of business will be resumed.

The Wanamaker Store

Continental Bicycles

A Remarkable Announcement

The famous Continental Bicycles, of which we have sold over *twenty thousand wheels*, have given universal satisfaction because of their enduring qualities.

We sold them at the first for *Eighty Dollars*, while identically the same wheels were being sold at the same time for *one hundred and twenty-five dollars*, under contracts imposed by the makers.

We have 154 of the 1901 wheels left, and shall have no more this season.

We will take a merely nominal price for this small remainder of perfect Continental Bicycles.

We offer them this morning until sold, at

$16.50

—for men's and women's wheels; with coaster brake, on men's wheels only, at $18. Telegraphic and mail orders will be filled in order of receipt as long as any of the wheels remain unsold. Basement.

School Supplies

for the Children

We are particular to a degree about the quality of the articles that enter into this sale. Take these Composition Books, for example—a dozen firms competed for the privilege of supplying them. Result—quality such as you find in no other books in New York at their prices.

Size 6x8, with flexible press-board covers:
36 leaves, 4c; 60 leaves, 6c
48 leaves, 5c; 72 leaves, 7c
96 leaves, 8c

The assortment of School Bags is wider than will be found elsewhere. The material is English waterproof, imported especially for the purpose, and made up in a variety of styles.

Prices of these, and other especially good values follow:

School Bags—
12 in., 50c and 85c
13 in., 60c and 90c
14 in., 70c and 90c
15 in., 80c and $1
Single Cloth School Bags, 25c
Double Cloth School Bags, 75c, with rings

Pencil Boxes—
School Companions, of papier mache, highly finished; all with hinge cover, in fancy designs, 20c.
Imported Hard-wood Boxes, 30c.
Imported Black Mahogany Boxes, fancy tops, 50c.
Imported Louis XV. Boxes, fancy tops, 40c.
Imported Cedar Boxes, with lock and key, 40c.

Slates—
Antiseptic Slates, 6x9 in., 5c.
Mechanical Drawing Sets, 25c.

Blotting Paper, extra fine; 1 dozen colored sheets in package, 5c.
Commercial Stationery Store, Basement.

Children's Hosiery and Underwear

For the Coming School Days

This assortment of Children's Underwear and Hosiery is the outcome of continued experiment on our part, continued pressure upon the manufacturers to make them conform to our ideas, and a rejection of every garment that failed to come up to those ideas in the smallest detail.

The result is a stock of well-made, well-fitting, comfortable and durable underwear and hosiery for growing, restless boys and girls, for that most important period of the year—schooltime; a collection that you will not find equaled anywhere at these moderate prices:

Children's Underwear—

Medium weight white cotton vests, pantalettes and drawers; sizes 18 to 34, at 20c to 35c a garment, according to size.
Medium weight white or natural color merino vests, pantalettes and drawers; at 30c for size 18; advance 5c for each increasing size.
Medium weight gray merino vests; pantalettes and drawers; vests, size 18, 45c, rise 5c for each increasing size; pantalettes, size 18, 50c, rise 5c on each size; drawers, size 24, 65c, advance 5c on each size. Pantalettes and drawers in either knee or ankle lengths.
Medium weight white merino vests, long or short sleeves; size 18, 55c, advance 5c on each increasing size. Pantalettes and drawers to match in knee or ankle lengths; 60c for size 18, advance 5c on each increasing size.
Winter weight plain white merino vests, pantalettes and drawers; 40c for size 18, advance 5c on each increasing size.
Winter weight white merino vests; 55c for size 18, advance 10c on each increasing size. Pantalettes to match, in ankle lengths, at 65c for size 18, advance 10c on each size.
Winter weight natural color all-wool vests, pantalettes and drawers; size 18, 45c, advance 10c on each increasing size.
Winter weight white merino vests; size 18, 70c, advance 10c on each increasing size. Pantalettes and drawers to match; size 18—pantalettes, 80c; size 24—drawers, $1.10, advance 10c on each increasing size.

Children's Stockings—

Fast black ribbed cotton stockings, heavy weight, durable and elastic; sizes 6 to 7, at 20c; 7½ to 10, 25c pair.
Medium weight fast black ribbed cotton stockings with white feet; double knees, heel and toe; sizes 7 to 10, 20c to 30c, according to size.
Heavy weight ribbed fast black cotton stockings, regular made, full fashioned; double knees, heel and toe; sizes 6 to 10, 25c to 45c pair, according to size.
Medium weight fast black ribbed cotton stockings with split soles or unbleached feet; double knees, heel and toe; sizes 5½ to 10, 20c to 35c according to size.
Heavy weight plain fast black cotton stockings with split soles or unbleached feet; double knees, heel and toe; sizes 5 to 9, at 25c to 40c pair, according to size. Broadway.

Pretty White Dresses

For the Little Tots

They are part of a newly arrived collection of dainty white dresses for the children of 2 and 3 years. Mothers who take pleasure in dressing their little ones in pretty things—and what mother does not?—will find much to attract them in these charming combinations of fine lawn, lace and embroidery.

$2—Long-waisted Dress of fine lawn; yoke of hemstitched plaits; finished with pointed ruffle edge with lace; deep hem.
$2.50—Long-waisted Dress of fine lawn; yoke of hemstitched plaits with medallions; body and skirt plaited.
$5.50—Handsome little Dress of fine white lawn; extra long waist; pointed yoke and deep collar of Valenciennes insertion and lace; skirt has two rows of insertion and pointed ruffle.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Handsome New Carpets and Japanese Cotton Rugs

Choosing a Carpet? You will find stimulus and suggestion in a visit to our Carpet Store. It's rather more difficult to choose now than a week ago—so many new, beautiful carpets have come in meanwhile. For the parlor—soft colors, and fine two-toned effects in a superb variety of new designs. For library, dining-room or smoking-room—subdued patterns, and rich Oriental colorings. And hundreds of designs, for other rooms with expert help in picking out the one you want.

Choose your carpet carefully and without undue haste—we'll lay it for you whenever it suits you best.

A word about the

Japanese Cotton Rugs

These effective rugs, for bo doi or bedroom, were inexpensive even at their former prices.

About fifty of them remain, in blue-and-white, red and-white and green-and-white These are newly marked at *a third less than usual.*

These sizes and prices:

6 x 9 ft., $6, from $9
9x12 ft., $12, from $18
10 x 14 ft., $15.25, from $21.75
12 x 15 ft., $20, from $30

Third floor.

Added Vigor in The CHINA SALE

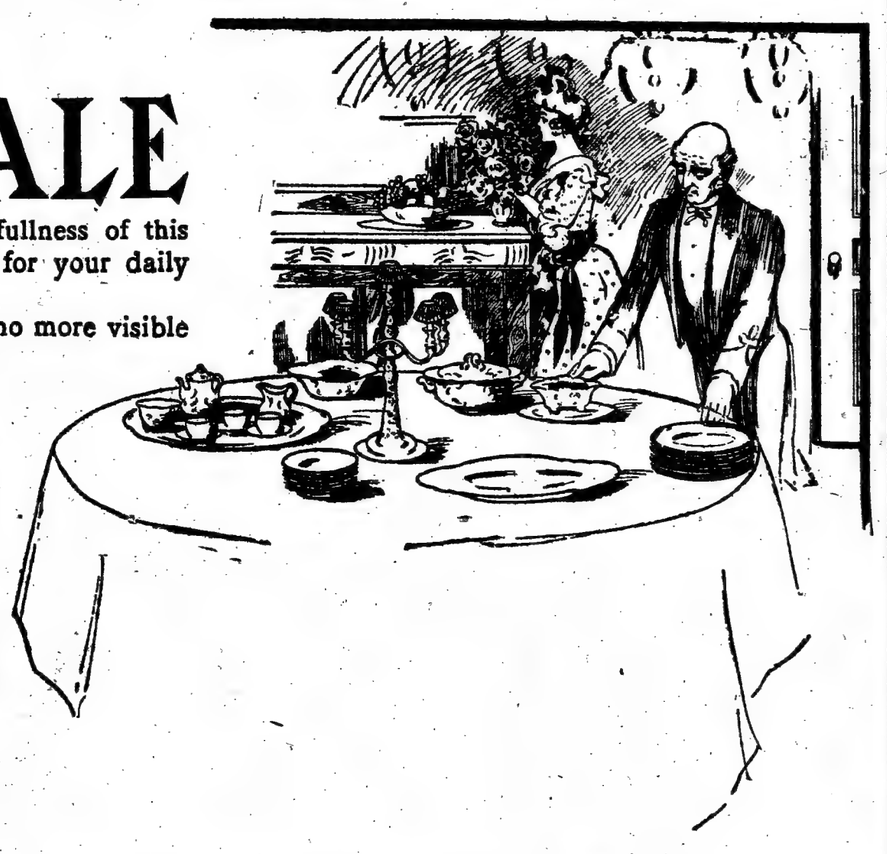

THERE'S something that approaches magic in the freshness and fullness of this stock of China and Glass, as it stands ready each morning for your daily onslaught.

Yesterday's gaps are filled over night in a twinkling, with no more visible diminution in the source of supply than is made by the cup of water that is dipped from a spring.

Visitors today will find new additions to admire—beautiful China that has just emerged from the darkness of the original barrels.

There are Dinner Sets, in a wide and satisfying variety of patterns; Pedestals and Jardinieres—a splendid showing of them—and many new pieces of much artistic worth among the Bric-a-Brac and Fancy China.

It is worth while for housekeepers to remember that this September Sale presents an unusual combination of virtues: An immense stock of China and Glass that is equaled in variety and completeness by few regular stocks, and that is priced at

A Third Below Regular Value

Detailed information of today's accessions to the Sale follows:

Bric-a-Brac—
Bric-a-brac has had scant mention during this sale, although we have sold more of these goods in a given time than in any previous sale. The goods and their prices have done this. A very full assortment at half the prices that we shall have to ask for similar goods in the Fall. Vases in a great variety of shapes and styles—
50c, regularly $1; $4, regularly $8
75c, regularly $1.50; $5, regularly $8.50
$1.50, regularly $3; $7, regularly $12
$2.50, regularly $5

Marbles and Pedestals—
New goods just opened, priced to be in line with this great September movement, which means a clear one-third saving to the customer.

Castilena Marble Busts and Figures—fancy subjects—
$3.25, regularly $5.50; $17.50, regularly $25
$5, regularly $9; $22.50, regularly $32.50
$8, regularly $14; $37.50, regularly $50

Pedestals in Green and White Marbles—
$7.50, regularly $10; $17.50, regularly $25
$12, regularly $17.50; $20, regularly $30

Jardinieres and Pedestals
Fall into line this morning at the following prices, which show savings of from one-third to one-half.
Jardinieres, blended colors—8 in., 50c, regularly 75c; 9 in., 60c, regularly $1; 10 in., 75c, regularly $1.25.
Jardinieres with handles, flower decorations, gold traced—6 in., $1.50, reduced from $2.50; 7 in., $2, reduced from $3.25; 8 in., $3, reduced from $4.25; 9 in., $3.50, reduced from $5.25.
Royal Bonn Jardinieres—7 in., $1, from $1.50; 9 in., $2, from $3.50.

Jars and Pedestals—
Beautifully decorated in blended colors—
$3.50, regularly $5; $7, regularly $10
$5.50, regularly $8; $7.50, regularly $11.50
$8, regularly $13.50; And numbers of others.

Dinner Sets—
More dinner sets are being sold than in any previous sale, and no wonder, when goods and prices are compared. Never have we been able to give greater values. Well made, beautifully decorated, perfect sets at much under present market prices. Several values mentioned out of a great number.

At $10—American porcelain dinner sets; all over floral decoration and all pieces gilt, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; well worth $16.50.
At $14—American porcelain dinner sets; 3 flower decorations and all pieces gilt; 113 pieces with soup tureen and 4 large platters; a regular $17 set.
At $15—English porcelain dinner sets; fine underglaze decorations; all pieces gilt; 113 pieces; reduced from $21.50.
At $13.50—Fine Austrian china dinner sets; 100 pieces; with soup tureen and 3 large platters; flower decorations and all handles gilt; a regular $22.50 set.
At $15—French china dinner sets of 101 pieces; flower decoration and all handles gilt; soup tureen and 3 large platters; worth $22.50.
At $16.50—Theodore Haviland dinner sets of 100 pieces, prettily decorated with flowers and all handles gilt; soup tureen and 3 large platters; a regular $25 set.
At $22.50—Theodore Haviland dinner sets of 113 pieces; flower border decoration and all handles gilt; soup tureen and 3 large platters; regularly $37.50.
Also 1 set—$100, reduced from $120.
Also 1 set—$120, reduced from $175.
Also 1 set—$175, reduced from $250.
Also 1 set—$185, reduced from $280.

Fancy China—
Still splendid assortments of fine china pieces, at 25c, regular values 50c.
Plates, Sugars and Creams, Cups and Saucers, Olive Dishes, &c.
Chop Dishes, $1.25, regularly $1.85.
Salad Bowls, 50c and 75c, regularly 85c and $1.25.
Celery Trays, 50c and 75c, regularly 75c and $1.25.
Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates, $1.15 and $1.65, from $2.25 and $2.50.
Ramikins and plates, $3 and $4 dozen, from $5 and $6.
Cake Plates, 75c and $1, regularly $1.25 and $1.50.
Condensed Milk Holders, $1 and $1.25, from $1.50 and $2.
Covered Muffin Dishes, 75c and $1, from $1 and $1.50.

Rich Cut Glass—
Bowls, 8 in., $3, regularly $5; 8 in., $4.50, from $7.50; 9 in., $5.50, from $8.
Celery Trays, $2.75 and $3, worth $3.75 and $5.
Olive Dishes, $1.50 and $1.75, worth $2.50 and $2.75.
Water Caraffes, $3.50, from $5.
Water Tumblers, $2.75 dozen, worth $4.50.
Flower Vases, $1.50 and $2, worth $2.50 and $3.50.
Flower Vases, $2.50, from $3.50.

Shoes---Rubber and Leather

Bargains in Each

Operations of utmost importance run along side by side in our Shoe Store today.

Perfect rubbers, of the best grade, for men, women and children, are being sold at half of our already low regular prices. Women's Shoes, of the newest and scarcest leather we know of, are being sold at a third below their value. A word of the leather shoes first:

Black Ideal Kidskin Shoes and Boots at $2.40---

Ideal kid is the new patent leather—soft, flexible, durable, highly finished. The leather is of our own selection, made up under our close supervision. Result, *a dollar saved to you on every pair you buy.* Either button or lace shoes and Oxfords, with best oak leather soles, welted and stitched.

Next, some information about the Sale of Overshoes:

Women's Rubbers (with heel; sizes 2½ to 8)—
Storm rubbers and regular sandals, 25c. Our regular price 50c.
Storm rubbers, fleece-lined, 37c. Our regular price 75c.
Footholds, 20c. Our regular price 40c.
Eight-button Arctics, fleece-lined, 75c. Our regular price $1.50.
Storm and regular Alaskas, fleece-lined, 37c. Our regular price 75c.
Buckle Arctics, fleece-lined, 50c. Our regular price $1.
Three-buckle Arctics, fleece-lined, 87c. Our regular price $1.75.

Men's Rubbers—
Storm rubbers and sandals, 37c. Our regular price 75c.
Four-buckle Storm Arctics, $1. Our regular price $2.
Men's and Boys' Rubbers in Annex Store.
Women's and Girls' Rubbers, Basement.

Men's Rubbers—
Storm and low-cut Alaskas, fleece-lined, 45c and 50c. Regular price 90c and $1.
Buckle Arctics, 62c. Our regular price $1.25.

Girls' Rubbers—Sizes 11 to 2.
Storm rubbers or plain sandals, 20c. Our regular price 40c.
Storm rubbers, fleece-lined, 25c. Our regular price 50c.
Storm Alaskas, fleece-lined, 37c. Our regular price 75c.
Eight-button Arctics, fleece-lined, 62c. Our regular price $1.25.

Boys' Rubbers, sizes 11 to 2, 25c. Our regular price 50c.

Children's Rubbers, sizes 5 to 10½—
Storm rubbers or plain sandals, 17c. Our regular price 35c.
Storm Alaskas, fleece-lined, 25c. Our regular price 50c.

A Well-Timed Sale of Silks

For Your Autumn Needs

The extraordinary values exemplified in these silks are augmented by the timeliness of the offering. There's a great power in appropriateness. These silks are appropriate. They fit in admirably with your plans for Winter dresses, waists—whatever, in short, you need silks for.

In quantity and variety, in newness and freshness, in beauty of color and design, they offer a charming and almost unlimited field for choosing; at prices that average

A Quarter to a Third Less Than Their Worth

These are some of the numerous kinds that are represented in the sale:

Plain Colored Taffetas	Changeable Taffetas	Colored Poplins	Plaid Taffetas
Fancy Striped Taffetas	Brocaded Lustreuse	Figured Gros de Londres	Colored Surahs
Satin Duchesse in colors	Brocaded Taffetas	Striped and Plaid Bengalines	

Of four groups more particular mention today:

55c, worth $1.25 to $1.50—
Striped Bengalines, Brocaded Lustreuse and Plaid Bengalines. They are suitable for waists, dresses or rich linings; being a soft weave and somewhat clinging they are more suitable for entire gowns.

60c, value 75c—
Plain Taffetas. Fifty-two shades of plain and changeable taffetas for waists, skirts or linings, in complete range of colorings; both street and evening shades.

Rotunda.

75c, value $1.25 and $1.50—
Plaid Taffetas. They say plaids will be much worn this year; at any rate, they are frequently asked for. Now they are here at about one-half regular prices. Rich taffetas with satin cross bars, in light and dark colorings, including black and white. Splendid for children's wear. Also plaid taffetas with neat hemstitched stripes.

65c, value 85c and $1—
Fancy Striped Taffetas in street and evening shades; 14 colorings to choose from; lace stripes in white separated by hair-line stripes also in white.

Superb Wraps from Abroad

An Elaborate Collection

Women of taste and discernment will find much in this constantly growing collection of superb wraps from abroad, over which they can rightly grow enthusiastic.

Every day brings new riches; scarcely a steamer sails from Europe that does not bear a precious freight destined to add to the beauty of the gathering.

Every imaginable style of wrap is represented, from the jaunty, short box coat, to the luxurious opera or carriage wrap. The tendency of the wraps is toward increased length and looseness of cut. Velour du Nord and rough cloths are much used; trimmings are of braid in elaborate patterns. Collars and edgings of fur and applications of cloth aid in producing extremely rich effects.

A word of price-ranges:

Jackets, $35 to $85.
Box Jackets, $21 to $30.
Three-quarter Length Coats, $25 to $145.
Paletots and Newmarkets, $62 to $220.
Evening Wraps, $60 to $300.
Capes of Cloth and Silk, $46 to $160.
Golf Capes, $16.50 to $26.

Second floor.

Women's Gloves

To Wear Just Now

These are of lambskin—soft, good-looking, and, now that the weather manifests certain signs of cooling off—of just the right weight to be comfortable.

They have two clasps, and you may have them in tan, gray, mode or white, as you elect. 75c a pair.

Tenth street.

Women's Handkerchiefs, 12½c

Regular 25c Value

As to the wherefore, that's a question that concerns chiefly ourselves and the importers.

You will doubtless be content to know that the handkerchiefs are those we usually sell at 25c each, that they have all-linen centres, and are prettily trimmed with lace, and that their price is

12½c each

Broadway.

The Best $15 Suits

For Fall And Winter

The statement sounds self-satisfied, but we make it nevertheless: These are the *best* Fifteen Dollar Suits obtainable.

Each year we add to our clothing experience; each year we make our suits just a little better. Gets harder every year, though, to find where to put that "little."

New Fall styles are now here—blue and black cheviot suits; the most serviceable and best-looking suits you can wear.

They are well put together; the collars all hand-padded, the buttonholes all silk-sewed throughout. $15.

Then there's a special offering of Men's Black Thibet Suits at $12. We secured the material, enough for a hundred suits, below the regular price; otherwise the price would be $15. These hundred suits at $12 each.

Stylish Tailored Suits

For Girls

This showing of the new tailor-made suits for girls of 14 and 16 is as comprehensive and representative of its kind as our greater collection of suits for women.

The dresses have the same distinctiveness of style, and show the same care of treatment, that characterize the sumptuous gowns planned for the grown-ups. The most recent styles are here, tempered with sufficient juvenility to make them charmingly appropriate for their young wearers.

From a well-made and stylish suit of homespun at $15, with blouse jacket and corduroy collar, to the suit at $42, of corduroy, lined throughout with silk, the gradations of price are easy and plentiful. Two other hints:

$16.50—Suit of Venetian cloth, blouse jacket, collar and belt of corduroy.
$22.50—Suit of heavy etamine, jaunty Norfolk jacket, velvet collar and belt; new tight skirt.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Charming French Ribbons

A New Showing

You get a first fascinating glimpse of them this morning—a few of the earliest arrivals are here awaiting your admiration. And they are well worthy of it—the newest, brightest triumphs of the designers in the great French ribbon centres, St. Etienne and Lyons.

There's room merely to indicate the various sorts, the wealth of color, the originality of design. Taffeta ribbons, with velvet stripes; a new plush ribbon in curiously beautiful shades, with a long silky nap—yet light as a feather because of the taffeta back; gros-grain ribbons in two-toned effects; broad Pompadour ribbons in new warp-printed designs, with rich satin stripes; satin-finished taffeta plaids, Roman stripes and remarkably stylish black-and-white designs—these are some of the new ribbons included in the showing. Prices run from 75c to $5 a yard. Broadway.

Some New Petticoats

In Attractive Fall Styles

Daily accessions to this stock of dainty garments for women's wear are indulging in friendly rivalry for your attention. Today, for instance, these new petticoats have the floor. They are of Mercerized Sateen, in attractive shades and styles which fit them well to be worn under the new Fall costumes:

$1.50—Of Mercerized Sateen, umbrella ruffle, trimmed with knife plaiting and bias folds above.
$1.75—Of Mercerized Sateen, umbrella ruffle, trimmed with three small knife plaited ruffles.
$2.25—Of Mercerized Sateen, two corded ruffles, trimmed with two pinked ruffles on edge.
$2.75—Of Mercerized Sateen, umbrella ruffle, trimmed with two small ruffles and cluster plaitingon ruffles.
Many other styles, of Sateen, $1 to $4.25; of Moreen, trimmed with ruffle of same, others with silk ruffle, $4.50 to $7.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

JAMES BUTLER (CHOICE GROCERIES)

NEW YORK:

Borough of Manhattan.

EAST SIDE.

217 First Ave., cor. 13th St.
340 First Ave., cor. 20th St.
506 Second Ave., bet. 28th & 29th Sts.
641 Second Ave., cor. 35th St.
857 Second Ave., cor. 46th St.
1042 Second Ave., cor. 55th St.
1143 Second Ave., cor. 60th St.
1382 Second Ave., cor. 71st St.
1463 Second Ave., cor. 76th St.
1679 Second Ave., cor. 87th St.
2047 Second Ave., cor. 105th St.
1696 Third Ave., near 95th St.
1828 Third Ave., cor. 101st St.
2005 Third Ave., cor. 110th St.
2222 Third Ave., cor. 121st St.

WEST SIDE.

2175 Fifth Ave., cor. 133d St.
2170 Eighth Ave., cor. 117th St.
2288 Eighth Ave., cor. 123d St.
2391 Eighth Ave., cor. 128th St.
2466 Eighth Ave., near 132d St.
2566 Eighth Ave., cor. 137th St.
2643 Eighth Ave., cor. 141st St.
2709 Eighth Ave., cor. 144th St.
853 Ninth Ave., cor. 50th St.
522 Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
169 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
669 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
859 Tenth Ave., near 56th St.
332 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
16 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 60th St.
74 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 63d St.
109 Amsterdam Ave., near 65th St.
175 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 68th St.
416 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 80th St.
520 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 85th St.
654 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 92d St.
774 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 98th St.
867 Amsterdam Ave., near 102d St.
1640 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 141st St.
1795 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 149th St.
1961 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 157th St.
2112 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 165th St.
754 Columbus Ave., cor. 97th St.
941 Columbus Ave., cor. 106th St.
506 Hudson St., near Christopher St.
286 Bleecker St., cor. Commerce St.

Borough of Bronx.

2756 Third Ave., cor. 146th St.
3363 Third Ave., near 166th St.
249 Willis Ave., cor. 139th St.
753 Tremont Ave., cor. Bathgate Ave.

VERY BEST CREAMERY BUTTER 19 cts. POUND.

JAMES BUTLER (CHOICE GROCERIES)

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VERY BEST CREAMERY BUTTER 19 cts. POUND.

JAMES BUTLER (CHOICE GROCERIES)

BUTTER AGAIN!

Our special sale of Butter last week met with splendid success. But this was to be expected, as never before was so great a quantity of the fanciest creamery Butter offered for sale, nor never, to our knowledge, was a price so low, quoted for Butter of the equal grade. Evidently the great public appreciate these special sales of ours, therefore, we announce to-day a continuation of our great Butter Sale for the balance of this week.

THE PRICE SPEAKS FOR ITSELF,

so nothing need be said on that score. A chief feature of the sale will be that we place no restriction on quantity. Grocers, of course, will not be supplied, but consumers can have from a pound to a tub at the price named. So much for price and quantity. As to quality, we want to say that you have our absolute guarantee that every pound of Butter passing over our counters during this sale will be the finest produced by the best creameries in this country.

VERY BEST FANCY CREAMERY BUTTER,

SPECIAL, 19 CENTS A POUND.

POTATOES.

During the sale this week Potatoes will be one of our leading items. Quality considered, no such Potato Sale as this has taken place in New York in many a long day.

Prime Long Island Potatoes,

At 15 Cents a Basket.

FREE THIS WEEK.

¼-Pound Box Azure Ball Blue WITH ONE POUND Butler's Famous Fresh Roasted Coffees, in the Bean at 17c., 20c. and 25c., or one pound Best Combination at 15c.

Johnnie Cake Crackers, something new, delicious; a pound	7c
Lemons, extra large, juicy Messina; a dozen	9c
Prunes, fancy, large Santa Clara; a pound, 8c.; medium size	5c
Salad Oil, best domestic; pint bottle	8c
Olive Oil, best imported; pint bottle	28c
Fancy Head Rice, very best; a pound	7c
Tomato Catsup, Peerless Brand, our best; pint bottle, 15c.; ½ pint	8c
Potted Ham or Tongue, special; ½-pound can	4c
Bromangelon, the famous jelly powder; a package	11c
Gelatine, XLCR Brand, our best; a package, 5c.; or 3 for	13c

SPECIAL COMBINATION OFFER of Two of Our Leading Specialties: JAR OF LIBERTY JAM, BOTTLE OF LIBERTY PICKLES, Gherkins, Onions or Chow Chow, Both for 16c.

New Peas, Hubbard's Early June; a can	10c
New Peas, Essie Brand, extra sifted, our best; a can	15c
French Peas, Dupont Brand, Petit Pois; a can	12c
Asparagus, Fancy California, Golden State Brand; a can	23c
Asparagus, choice California, Amadore Brand; a can	15c
Corn or Succotash, the famous Essie Brand, fancy Maine pack; a can	10c
Peaches, Patapsco Brand, Baltimore pack; a can	10c
California Peaches or Pears, White Clover Brand; a can	15c
California Apricots, Overland Brand; a can	14c
California Gage or Egg Plums, our best Essie Brand; a can	13c

FREE THIS WEEK.

¼-Pound Box Black Pepper WITH ONE POUND BUTLER'S FAMOUS TEAS (all kinds), at 29c. or 35c. a pound.

Concentrated Ammonia, our best; large bottle	10c
Laundry Soap, Butler's Best Borax; 12-oz. cake, 4c.; or 2 for	7c
Washing Powder, Clenewel Brand, our best, 4-pound box	14c
French Sardines, Rolland Brand, ¼s with key; a can	12c
Anderson's Concentrated Soup; a can, 7c.; or 2 for	20c
Salmon, fancy sock-eye, Sport Brand; 1-pound flat can	16c
Butler's Best French Mustard, extra fine; large bottle	8c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, Peerless Brand, our best; a bottle	12c
Macaroni or Spaghetti, Trovatore Brand, imported; ½-pound package	5c
Rolled Oats, Triumph Brand, finest packed; a 2-pound package	9c

FLOUR.

Pride of St. Louis Brand.

The most perfect Flour milled in America. In this Flour we have combined all of the qualities that go to produce the best in bread and pastry.

7-pound Bag . . 17c
24½ " " (⅛ bbl.) 49c
Barrel $3.95

JAMES BUTLER (CHOICE GROCERIES)

¼-POUND PACKAGE AZURE BALL BLUE FREE THIS WEEK WITH ONE POUND 15c., 17c., 20c. or 25c. COFFEE.

JAMES BUTLER (CHOICE GROCERIES)

Prices Quoted do not apply to our Suburban Stores.

JAMES BUTLER (CHOICE GROCERIES)

¼-POUND PACKAGE BLACK PEPPER FREE THIS WEEK WITH ONE POUND BUTLER'S FAMOUS 29c. or 35c. TEA.

JAMES BUTLER (CHOICE GROCERIES)

NEW YORK:

Borough of Brooklyn.

126 Bridge St., near Prospect St.
110 Smith St., cor. Pacific St.
242 Smith St., cor. Douglass St.
187 Columbia St., cor. Degraw St.
306 Columbia St., cor. Woodhull.
347 Van Brunt St., cor. Walcott.
517 Court St., cor. 9th St.
1185 Third Ave., cor. 49th St.
1315 Third Ave., cor. 56th St.
97 Atlantic Ave., near Hicks St.
77 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Place.
185 Fifth Ave., cor. Berkeley Place.
423 Fifth Ave., cor. 8th St.
598 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Ave.
692 Fifth Ave., cor. 21st St.
171 Myrtle Ave., cor. Prince St.
259 Myrtle Ave., cor. Division St.
402 Myrtle Ave., cor. Washington.
689 Myrtle Ave., cor. Spencer St.
840 Fulton St., cor. Vanderbilt Ave.
1109 Fulton St., cor. Ormond Place.
2843 Atlantic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania.
220 Broadway, cor. Roebling St.
268 Grand St., cor. Roebling St.
720 Manhattan Av., nr. Meserole Av.
993 Manhattan Ave., cor. Huron St.

Borough of Queens.

173 Main St., cor. Willow St., Astoria.
102 Vernon Ave., cor. 6th St., Long Island City.
46 Main St., Flushing.

Borough of Richmond.

52 Castleton Ave., cor. Elizabeth St., West New Brighton.

Jersey City.

102 Newark Ave., near Grove St.
222 Newark Ave., near Coles St.
636 Newark Ave., near Five Corners.
192 Pavonia Ave., cor. Grove St.
429 Jackson Ave., cor. Forrest St.
325 Central Ave., cor. Griffin St.
148 Ocean Ave., cor. Pearsall Ave., Greenville.

Hoboken and Union Hill.

167 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill.
117 Washington St., bet. First and Second Sts., Hoboken.

Suburban.

889 Avenue D, cor. Anderson St., Bayonne, N. J.
52 First St., bet. Fulton and Franklin, Elizabethport, N. J.
279 Main St., cor. Smith St., Paterson, N. J.
3 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.
137 South Fourth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
56-58 Orchard St., Tarrytown, N. Y.
270 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
31 Railroad Ave., cor. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

JAMES BUTLER (CHOICE GROCERIES)

ELECTRIC VEHICLE COMPANY SUIT

George Chapman, One of the Directors, Talks of the Case.

Says the Plaintiff Should Have Returned His Share of "Unearned" Dividend Before Bringing Action.

The officers and Directors of the Electric Vehicle Company were not served yesterday with the papers in the suit begun against the company by Richard Siegman, a stockholder, to have the Directors held responsible for $380,000 in dividends declared by them, which dividends it is claimed were not earned. Consequently they were not disposed to talk much about the case.

George H. Day, President of the company, had gone to Hartford, where the concern's largest plant is located, and the other officers referred inquirers to the company's counsel, James Hayes, who said he did not care to make a statement until he had read over the papers in the case. Some of the Directors seen were more communicative. One of them, George Chapman, counsel for Col. John Jacob Astor, whom he succeeded last January as a Director, said:

"Col. Astor has not yet been served with any papers, nor have I. It is hard to say much about the matter until I have seen the papers and know just what Mr. Siegman's allegations are. There have been no dividends declared by the company since I have been a Director, and I am confident that whatever dividends were declared previous to that time were earned. Col. Astor has never given any personal attention to the affairs of the concern. He withdrew from the Directorate because he had not time to devote to it.

"If, as Mr. Siegman claims, $380,000 was paid out in dividends which were not earned, it would seem that he ought to return his share of them before beginning suit. I do not understand that he did this. His suit is probably begun under a New Jersey statute which makes the Directors of a corporation personally liable for any unearned dividends declared by them. I do not know Mr. Siegman personally, and do not know what amount of stock in the company he holds."

The Electric Vehicle Company stock in March, 1899, went up to 133, and in April to 150. The day before the suit was brought by Siegman the stock was quoted as low as 1¼ for common and 8 for preferred. It is not a listed security, being dealt in on the curb only. When asked for an explanation of this depreciation, Mr. Chapman said he was not able to account for it satisfactorily.

"The only reason I know of," he said, "was because the electric motors used on the vehicles were found to be uncertain, and consequently the automobiles and vehicles propelled by other power than electricity gained in popularity. But recently a new motor has been constructed. This one is guaranteed, and the business of the company has been picking up."

Another official of the company, in speaking of the suit, said that Mr. Siegman, previous to commencing his action, had visited the officers of the company, at 100 Broadway, and, after professing friendliness to the management, had asked for various information. The accounts of the company were made accessible to him, and shortly afterward a communication was received from his attorney announcing his intention to bring suit.

The Electric Vehicle Company, which was incorporated in 1899, has plants in Hartford, Elizabethport, and Chicago. The one at Elizabethport was formerly the Riker plant. The authorized capital stock consists of $8,000,000 of 8 per cent. non-cumulative preferred and $10,000,000 of common stock.

The dividends that Mr. Siegman says were not earned were declared as follows: April, 1899, 8 per cent., and April, 1900, 2 per cent. on preferred; April, July, September, and December, 1899, 2 per cent. each on common stock.

The Directors charged by Mr. Siegman with having voted illegally to declare dividends when none were earned are Isaac L. Rice, Martin Maloney, D. H. Shea, F. J. Regan, and George Chapman. Daniel H. Shea was the office boy who achieved notoriety by negotiating a $2,000,000 loan from the State Trust Company.

The Electric Vehicle Company is the controlling corporation of various concerns, capitalized altogether at over $100,000,000. It owns and operates the Metropolitan Express Company service on the Broadway line and owns the right to operate stages, busses, or wagons on Fifth Avenue or other streets in New York in perpetuity. The company recently purchased the Holland Torpedo Boat Company and will build boats for the Government. It is the parent company of the various electric vehicle and cab companies throughout the United States. Its main branch in this city is known as the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company.

In last June Benjamin Meyer brought suit against the company to prevent the Directors from collecting an assessment of 10 per cent. on its capital.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Sept. 4.—Martin Maloney, one of the Directors of the Electric Vehicle Company, was asked to-day about the charges made by Richard Siegman that the company had paid dividends illegally. He said: "There is absolutely nothing in the charges."

Receiver for General Vehicle Company.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson has granted in Jersey City an order making William G. E. See permanent receiver for the General Vehicle Company of New York. Mr. See was appointed temporary receiver when application was made three weeks ago to have the company declared insolvent. Counsel for the concern said yesterday that an effort would be made to reorganize, but that no action could be taken until Mr. See had submitted his report.

DR. LYMAN'S AUTOMOBILE HELD

United States Appraisers Decide that Its Value Is $4,500, and that Duty Must Be Paid on It.

A return was sent yesterday from the Appraiser's Stores to the office of the Collector of the Port, regarding an automobile brought into the country by Dr. J. Grant Lyman. Dr. Lyman claimed that the vehicle should come in free of duty, as a part of his "household effects," which had been used by him abroad for a period exceeding a year.

Appraiser Wakeman's examiners hold, however, that the automobile was substantially new, and that duty should be paid on it. The value was placed at $4,500, it is said. If Collector Bidwell should decide that the return made is correct, he may order the confiscation of the automobile.

At the custom House nothing was known concerning Dr. Lyman's automobile, as the matter has not been brought to the official or unofficial attention of the authorities there.

Dr. Lyman, during the stock market boom two years ago, amassed a comfortable fortune through the friendship and advice, it was said, of John W. Gates and other prominent operators, who made their headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria. Over a year ago he purchased a seat on the New York Stock Exchange and opened offices in the Exchange Court Building. Not long afterward he came into notice as one of the promoters of the International Zinc Company of Joplin, Mo., which later went into a receivership and has been reorganized.

Gen. Babcock's Widow Insane.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Sanitary Officer Frank has signed an order for the temporary confinement of Mrs. Catharine A. Babcock, widow of Gen. Babcock, who was chief of staff for Gen. Grant, in St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane. The confinement is to continue only until the Supreme Court of the District can inquire into Mrs. Babcock's condition. She was taken into custody at the instance of her boarding house keeper, who complained to the police of her peculiar conduct. Mrs. Babcock is said to have worried much in recent years over her financial condition, but her apparent mental aberration is of recent occurrence.

CONGESTION OF BAGGAGE AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

Return of Summer Tourists Creates Unusual Confusion.

Transfer Companies, Working Day and Night, Unable to Guarantee Prompt Deliveries—A Harvest for Small Truckmen.

The return rush of New York's migratory population from village and mountain and seaside is on. The man with the dress suit case and the tan and the woman with the freckles and the heavily strapped trunk are coming back by tens of thousands, to take up the grind for another year. They are swarming out of every railway station in the city, and their belongings are choking up the baggage rooms. The railway people expect this sort of thing every year, beginning with the first days of September and continuing throughout the month, but they were unprepared for the tremendous rush that set in this year. As a result there is an unprecedented congestion of baggage.

This condition is being felt most at the Grand Central Station. The resources of the company are being taxed to the utmost. On Tuesday, 578 trains were accommodated at the big terminal station, and the majority of these were incoming. The entire number of trains consisted of a total of 2,948 cars. Every car was crowded, so that it may be easily imagined the number of persons who pushed and crowded about the big building during the day. Tuesday was a record-breaking day, partly on account of the fact that it followed Labor Day, which, in turn, followed one half and one whole holiday, and partly on account of the travel to and from the Buffalo Exposition. But this sort of thing has been going on since about Aug. 26, which is several days earlier than the annual return tourist's rush usually begins. The end of the races at Saratoga brought vacationists back by thousands.

It was comparatively easy for the great swarms of returning ones to push their way out of the station, but to get their baggage away was an entirely different matter. Incoming passengers at the Grand Central Station walked through lanes of trunks and stumbled over vast piles of dress suit cases and hat boxes. Two thousand trunks were stacked up on the platform, and over 5,000 more were stowed away in the huge baggage room extending from Forty-second to Forty-fifth Street. Two hundred baggagemen pulled and hauled and banged and shattered throughout the day and night, but as fast as the trunks were cleared away other trains dumped more. On Tuesday 6,000 pieces of baggage were received between 5 o'clock in the morning and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and nearly 10,000 pieces were dumped in during the twenty-four hours. Yesterday between 8,000 and 9,000 pieces were brought in. The air on the platform and in the immense baggage room was rent with the shouts of the baggage masters, the yells of the expressmen, and the thud of the plethoric "saratoga," banging up against the elongated "steamer." The imprecations of the men whose trunks were buried beneath many tons of other trunks and the lamentations of the women who had lost their checks added to the din.

The two big express companies were employing about sixty wagons each, working day and night. The companies have been forced at times to refuse orders simply because it is impossible to get trucks enough to handle the business. The two companies can handle between them in the neighborhood of 5,000 pieces of baggage a day, but at present they are from twenty-four to forty-eight hours behind in their deliveries. They cannot guarantee any time for the delivery of baggage. Small truckmen are reaping a harvest and charging fancy prices for deliveries.

Baggage Master McCully at the Grand Central Station said that the rush of trunks so far this season went ahead of anything within his recollection.

While the stagnation of baggage was more apparent at the Grand Central Station than elsewhere there was a tremendous influx at nearly all the other terminals. At the stations of the West Shore and Ontario and Western Roads, at the foot of West Forty-second Street, it was said that the daily receipts of baggage since the 30th of August have been from 1,800 to 2,400 pieces, whereas the ordinary receipts are about 300 pieces. Baggage Agent Snider stated that returning travel this year has been fully 20 per cent. greater than in other seasons, but that while his increased force was able to handle the extra business, the work required labor during every hour of the day and night. The Franklin Street Station of the same roads was said to be handling about 1,000 trunks a day.

The rush season of returning tourists over the Pennsylvania Road does not begin before the 15th of this month, but it was said yesterday that already the first effects of the returning crowds were being felt.

PUBLIC WORKS OF LONDON.

Prof. C. W. Haskins Tells of Sewers, Streets, and Tramways in the English City.

Prof. Charles Waldo Haskins, Dean of the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance, was among the passengers who arrived here on the White Star liner Majestic yesterday. After referring to the County Council and the twenty-eight districts which with their separate Councils govern the City of London, he said:

"The disposal of sewage is the work of the Main Drainage Committee of the London County Council. All the sewage of the city is conveyed by 87½ miles of main intercepting sewers to the outfalls at Barking and Crossness, where the solid matters held in suspension are precipitated and the harmless matter is allowed to flow into the river. The solid matter, amounting to 2,300,000 tons in a year, is then carried out to sea by a fleet of six specially constructed vessels.

"Authority has been given for the widening of the Strand and the formation of a new street 100 feet wide from Holborn to the Strand. The work is now proceeding under the conditions set forth by the Land Clauses and Construction act of 1845 and amendments which laid out the method of procedure in such cases. The local Borough Councils and the Committee of Parliament think that work let out on contract is the more advantageous, while the County Council claims that better results are obtainable by doing the work itself, paying higher rates to the workmen employed by them. To carry out this latter plan a Works Department was formed for the purpose of carrying out building, painting, sewer construction, and other works, without the intervention of contractors.

"So we in New York need not despair of finding a satisfactory method of conducting public business, when we see the City of London, which has been established for centuries, struggling with the same problem. London is also attempting to obtain the municipal ownership of tramways. The city purchased, in 1898, fifty miles of lines and depots leased to the North Metropolitan Tramways Company until 1910. On Dec. 31, 1898, the Council purchased the undertaking of the London Tramways Company, which is the largest of the systems south of the Thames. The Council claims that the public gets better service, and at a small profit, but the members of the Parliamentary Committee are not satisfied that this has been proved, and they desire, before giving a definite opinion, that a longer test be made.

"London seems to be a well-regulated and well-ordered city, and I think we might learn something from her in the matter of good municipal government for New York.

"I had an appointment to talk over these municipal matters with certain members of the Council and of the Committee of Parliament, to whom are referred such important questions of public business; and it seemed to me that it would be well for Americans to study the organizations and systems of foreign cities. We are a progressive people, and we can well afford to adopt methods which are shown to be best."

Mrs. G. W. Curtis's Home Burned.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Sept. 4.—The Summer residence of Mrs. George William Curtis, widow of a well-known journalist, was burned to-day. The fire started in the barn, and a horse, cow, and a dog were burned to death. The house caught fire, but there was time to save much of the furniture and many valuable works of art. The loss is estimated at $5,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO OPEN

Two New Buildings Will Be Ready for the 267,000 Pupils on Monday.

Many Additions to Old Structures Being Pushed So that All Children of Greater New York May Be Received.

The city's public schools open on next Monday. All of the old schools will throw open their doors, and in addition two new ones will be ready for use. When the schools closed in the Summer there were 14,000 pupils in part-time or half-time classes in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. Three thousand new seats have been put in the schools, which will accommodate 6,000 pupils. When the schools closed there were 245,000 pupils in regular attendance in these boroughs. It is estimated that there will be 12,000 new pupils to enter the schools on next Monday. The increase for the entire city will be near 25,000.

Twenty-six Inspectors are at work to see to it that all children of school age in the city are on hand or accounted for next week. Last year there was a total of 34,180 cases of truancy investigated. Of these 8,135 cases had been to school before, but had left, while 4,220 were picked up on the streets and sent to school.

In spite of the efforts, however, that are being made to see to it that all children of school age are accounted for on the school records, the fact is that there are not enough accommodations for them all when they are brought into the schools. The greatest trouble will doubtless be in the Bronx Borough, where there has been so much building lately.

The additional seats which will be provided next week will be for the most part in the new School No. 171, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, reaching through from One Hundred and Third to One Hundred and Fourth Street. In this school there will be 2,400 seats. The other school which is expected to be ready on Monday is School No. 44, on the southeast corner of Hubert and Collister Streets. The building contains twenty-nine classrooms, physical and manual training rooms, and a roof playground. In addition to this school, 400 new seats are to be provided in the school at 137 Henry Street. School No. 44 will make an official opening on Monday, though the building may not be in condition for immediate use.

To serve in the new classes which are to be established the Committee on Teachers of the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx has nominated sixty persons from lists furnished by the Boards of Examiners. The School Board will hold a special meeting to-night to vote on these names.

Work is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible on a number of new public school buildings. The Superintendent of School Buildings has reported to President Miles M. O'Brien of the Board of Education that the following new buildings will be ready for use on the dates specified:

School No. 173, on One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, between Grant and Morris Avenues. The building contains sixteen classrooms, two kindergarten rooms, one assembly room, which can be subdivided into six classrooms, if required, and a manual training room. The building will be ready on Sept. 15 of this year.

School No. 61, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Third Avenue. The addition which is being made to this school will have twelve classrooms, a cooking room, and a workshop. The work on the structure was delayed by the strike, but the building will be completed by Oct. 1.

School No. 133, southwest corner of Fox and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street. The addition being made to this building contains sixteen classrooms and one kindergarten. The contract calls for the completion of the building on Sept. 14.

Public School No. 2, (annex,) a leased building at 187 Henry Street, will have eight classrooms.

In the Borough of Brooklyn the following new school buildings and additions will be ready for opening on Monday:

Public School No. 84, addition, Glenmore Avenue and Watkins Street; 18 classrooms, one assembly room, and gymnasium.

Public School No. 105, addition, Fort Hamilton Avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets; 4 classrooms and teachers' room.

Public School No. 122, Harrison Avenue, Heyward and Rutledge Streets; 34 classrooms, 2 kindergartens, and an assembly room.

Public School No. 123, Irving Avenue, between Willoughby Avenue and Suydam Street; 26 classrooms, 1 assembly room, and gymnasium.

Public School No. 126, Meserole Avenue, between Lorimer Street and Guernsey Street; 34 classrooms, 2 kindergartens, an an assembly room.

Public School No. 127, Seventh Avenue, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Streets; 20 classrooms and an assembly room.

Public School No. 128, Twenty-first Avenue, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets; 20 classrooms and an assembly room.

Public School No. 131, Fort Hamilton Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets; 20 classrooms and an assembly room.

Public School No. 134, Eighteenth Avenue and Ocean Parkway; 20 classrooms and an assembly room.

The following leased buildings will be opened for school sessions on Monday:

Annex, Erasmus Hall High School, 977 Flatbush Avenue; will accommodate about 50 pupils.

Annex, Public School No. 8, 61 Poplar Street, (kindergarten;) will accommodate about 50 pupils.

In the Borough of Queens Public School No. 5, Long Island City, opens with twenty-six classrooms, one assembly room, and two playrooms in the basement. The first half of the building will be ready for opening next Monday.

Public School No. 79, Whitestone, will have twenty classrooms and one assembly room. The building will be ready for occupancy Oct. 15.

KILLED BY STEAM ROLLER.

Thomas Jennings Injured So Badly that He Died Before Ambulance Arrived.

Many onlookers who had been watching the asphalting of Madison Avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, shortly before noon yesterday, stood by helpless and saw Thomas Jennings, fifty years old, of 237 East Sixty-third Street, an Inspector for the Board of Public Improvements, run over and killed by a thirteen-ton steam roller.

The man stepped directly in front of the machine as two trolley cars passed, drowning the noise. He bent down as if to pick up something from the new pavement. The big roller cylinders, eight feet in diameter, prevented John Cusack, thirty-one years old, of 163 West Sixtieth Street, from seeing him as he stooped, but the spectators shouted to him to stop, and he reversed the engine. The weight box above the rollers struck Jennings and tumbled him on the pavement.

"Roll!" yelled a man in the crowd. The unfortunate man did roll, but toward the advancing locomotive instead of away from it, and, with its final revolutions, it rolled one of his arms and one of his legs into the asphalt, and stopped as it crushed in the ribs on his left side.

Then it was backed off of the man, who died before the arrival of an ambulance in charge of Dr. Slevin from Harlem Hospital. The body was taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, while Cusack, who is employed by the Sicilian Asphalt Company, was arrested and held in $1,500 bail by Coroner Hart, pending the inquest.

SAVES CHILD FROM PARK LAKE.

Brave Boy Rescuer Disappears Without Disclosing His Identity.

John and Margaret Sullivan of 1,364 Third Avenue, owe the life of their five-year-old daughter Maggie, who accidentally fell into the lake in Central Park yesterday, to the presence of mind and bravery of a ragged urchin, whom nobody seems to know. The youthful life-saver disappeared without telling who he was or where he lived.

The child had been playing in the vicinity of the curved bridge on the Ramble side of the lake, and tumbled into the water. Near by was a boy about twelve or thirteen years old. He had been watching the child play. When she fell into the lake he jumped to his feet, shed his shirt as he ran, and without hesitation dived in after the sinking girl. He caught her under one arm and swam to the edge of the inclosure about the lake, where he was helped out by a policeman.

While the policeman was calling a Park ambulance her rescuer disappeared.

TRAIN ROBBERY IN TEXAS

Six Men Get Two Bags of Booty from Express Safe.

Then Run Away with the Locomotive—Officials Refuse to Tell Amount Stolen.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Sept. 4.—The Cotton Belt passenger train south-bound, due to leave Texarkana at 9:25 o'clock last night, was delayed in its departure and did not get out until 11 o'clock. It reached the Texas and Pacific crossing, four miles south of Texarkana, about 11:25 P. M. As it stopped, six men boarded the train. Two of these got on the locomotive and compelled the engineer and fireman to go back and cut the mail and express cars from the train. When this had been done, the six men boarded the locomotive, left the fireman with the train, and the engineer was instructed to pull out south. The train was run to Eylau, a small siding, where a stop was made.

While one man guarded the locomotive, the others went back to the express car, forced the doors, and blew open the safe. They took their time at the work, and when they had concluded, returned to the locomotive with two sacks heavy with booty. These they tossed on the locomotive. Turning to the engineer, one of them said:

"We will just shell road you here. You are not the only engineer in this crowd, and I guess we can run the machine a few miles without your assistance. When you locate your wagon, figure the run in on your mileage, as we wont put in time for the run we make."

Putting out the headlight, the bandit engineer opened the throttle and pulled out. Engineer Henderson was left with the express and mail cars and the messenger and postal clerk. He made his way to a section house near the scene, and, procuring a handcar and some assistance in propelling it, started on a search for the locomotive. At a point south of Rowan, within four miles of Red Water, they came upon the deserted machine on the main track, throttle closed, lights out, and no one in sight. The engine was at the bottom of a grade, and either had been deserted or been left at a point further north and was allowed by its own weight to seek the level track. Engineer Henderson took possession, backed to the express and mail cars, and coupled up.

The train was not put together until early this morning. Some time after midnight Henderson succeeded in getting his locomotive and the two cars back to where the first stop was made by the robbers, and the train proceeded south to Mount Pleasant, the division point. There a full report was made, and the officials of the company ordered everything possible done to locate the robbers.

In the meantime Conductor Armstrong and several passengers had walked back to Texarkana and given the alarm. Without delay the Sheriff organized a posse and started in pursuit and the conductor returned to his train. The passengers were not molested.

While Superintendent Russ of the Pacific Express Company admits that the robbers secured much money, he refuses to make a statement.

The work was done by men more experienced in railroading than in robbery. They knew the stops of the train and were prepared for the emergency thus presented. It was not necessary for them to flag the engineer, and when he stopped for the crossing they climbed aboard. They were armed, but did not make unnecessary display of their weapons. All were masked and each wore a coat. The country where the hold-up occurred is densely wooded, so that the robbers have had an opportunity to double on their tracks through the timber and hide their route.

Accepts Call to New York.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept. 4.—The Rev. Robert Bagnal of the First Methodist Episcopal Church has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Metropolitan Temple, New York.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE ENDING OF THE STEEL STRIKE.

There is nothing creditable to organized labor nor helpful to its cause in the way in which the Steel strike is being permitted to "peter out." The leaders of the Amalgamated Association should have recognized defeat at least as soon as it was evident to disinterested observers, and have made the best terms they could for their unfortunate following, who have absolutely nothing to show for the loss of two months' wages. The considerable desertions already reported will soon leave SHAFFER and his executive associates in the position of Casabianca, the boy whom "John Paul" has described as "young Mr. Whitehouse." Very likely there is now nothing else for them to do, but in that case their persistence in clinging to "the battle's wreck" should not be imputed unto them for righteousness. Indeed, it requires less courage to remain on "the burning deck" than to take the more immediate but no less certain risk of the deep sea.

The men who are deserting the Amalgamated and going back to work will soon be in so formidable a majority that opprobrious epithets will have no terrors for them. They seem to be very well satisfied with their position, and probably regret nothing so much as that they made the mistake of permitting themselves to be "pulled out." At no time has the United States Steel Corporation expressed or manifested any resentment toward its former employés or made any conditions either unjust or humiliating. Mr. SCHWAB is reported to have said that he would not now entertain negotiations initiated by outsiders as to the status or future of men who are not in the company's employ, and that before they could claim any of his time for the discussion of their interests they must return to work. He added, however, that he would at all times be willing and glad to consider any matter affecting the welfare of the men in the employ of the company which they might care to bring to his notice. This is exactly what we should have expected him to say under the circumstances. It was neither unreasonable nor arrogant. It raises, of course, the question whether men who give up their employment and leave their places to be filled by others can properly claim any other recognition from their former employers than those may choose to accord them, but this does not seem to admit of argument. A great majority of the striking workmen who may seek re-employment can probably get it and suffer no future disadvantage if they did not try to make trouble and revenge themselves for the defeat of the Amalgamated. Re-employment has never been refused them, and while it is probably true that the new men who are useful and faithful would not be turned away to permit the strikers to regain their former places, the number who cannot return is smaller now than it will be a week or a fortnight hence.

What Mr. SHAFFER expects to gain from prolonging the strike under present conditions does not appear. An unsuccessful leader can save himself only by making favorable terms for his disappointed followers. If he is shrewd and quick he can end a strike in such a way as to conceal the completeness of his defeat, and even make a pretense of having secured an advantage. Employers are usually good natured in such matters and make it as easy as possible for those who abandon a hopeless strike before it has done great injury to the interests affected. SHAFFER can scarcely expect much lubrication of the ways so far as he is personally concerned, but he can at least show that he is a friend of labor by making terms for his men which will be vastly better for them than any they can secure by waiting. The strike is a failure. To prolong it is folly, and to further mislead the men by false promises is a crime.

Up to the present time the strikers have behaved themselves fairly well. There has been no bloodshed, we believe, and very little violence. If nothing worse should happen than has happened already this strike would be remembered as exceptionally peaceful and orderly, and the Amalgamated would be entitled to the credit of having kept its lawless elements well in hand. That this extremely satisfactory condition of affairs can continue for many hours is apparently impossible. A destructive and fatal riot seems imminent at McKeesport, and it begins to look as if the strike leaders were doing all in their power to bring it about. If it does not come it will be because the men are wiser than those they have chosen as their representatives. If SHAFFER persists in his determination to carry the Amalgamated to destruction if he cannot himself escape it, the sooner the membership insist that he be retired as a dangerous lunatic the better for all concerned. The man who should make himself responsible for a repetition of the Homestead incident should not be permitted to escape the consequences of his mad acts.

MR. DRESSER AND COL. MURPHY.

The letter of Mr. D. LE ROY DRESSER, President of the Merchants' Association, to Col. MICHAEL C. MURPHY, Police Commissioner, replying to the very absurd official communication sent from the Mulberry Street Headquarters in reply to Mr. DRESSER'S letter of Aug. 31, will fall upon that functionary's head like a blow from a feather pillow. A slight increase of irascibility, and perhaps a noticeable rise in temperature, will be the only effects to be expected from it. The subjects to which it relates are wholly outside the narrow sphere of Col. MURPHY'S information and experience. His only concept of the nature and functions of an association of any kind is its political significance and the number of votes it can give Tammany or poll against it. As there is nothing in the record to show that the Merchants' Association is a Tammany club, it must be a coterie of "strikers." It is good politics to "jolly" them a little, but this involves no admissions and need not necessarily give aid or comfort to the enemy in the coming election. We have no doubt the executive head of the Police Department considered his letter to Mr. DRESSER an example of great epistolary cleverness, which even Mr. CROKER would approve. In this he was probably mistaken, but that is beside the fact.

We have on more than one occasion deemed it our duty to criticise Col. MURPHY somewhat severely, but for many reasons we are sincerely sorry for him. He was put where he is for a purpose, and in a sense he has accomplished it very well. If he had been a vigorous and capable man he would have been distinctly ineligible for the position. DEVERY had all the vigor and capacity needed to preserve the traditions of the force and take care of those "higher up." Col. MURPHY was not one of those occupying this higher plane. His salary of $7,500 per year was "all there was in it" for him, and about seven thousand five hundred times as much as he could probably earn outside of politics. The Protean "John Doe" knew what he was about when he arranged to have Col. MURPHY appointed.

If the management of the police force of New York had been a task comparable to the organization of a picnic for aged and indigent females, Col. MURPHY would have done very well, and it was probably in the hope that he would regard it in this light that he was chosen. His amiable assurances of a purpose to make the force a model for the world were accepted with complacence by the public and with great amusement by the initiated. His official career as Police Commissioner has been a series of painful surprises, no doubt, but it was intended to be, provided events should render it necessary to have a figurehead to take the pounding of public criticism. Commissioner MURPHY probably knows about the practical workings of the police system only what he reads in the newspapers, and of this he believes only so much as he must. He is in many respects the most pathetic figure in the present City Government. The sarcasm of the Merchants' Association would be wasted on him. It might, and no doubt would, pain him exceedingly to be made the object of sharp criticism, and to blame him to severely would be a substantial injustice. He could no more initiate and carry out the necessary measures of reform demanded by the present condition of the police force than a fly on the coach wheel could change the direction of its revolution. He could resign, but we have no reason to suppose that his successor, chosen under the existing conditions, would be more capable or less offensive. The breadth of his misconception of police affairs is only equaled by the comprehensiveness of his misinformation as to what the force is for. We should derive much greater satisfaction from making life a burden to a younger, more vigorous, and more really culpable offender against public morals and the welfare of the city. With him it is "all politics." Hence our suggestion to the Merchants' Association not to be as severe with Col. MURPHY as his attitude invites. He has already found that "taking one consideration with another, a policeman's lot is not a happy one."

SEPTEMBER DIVIDENDS.

The substantial prosperity of the country is perhaps better illustrated by the satisfactory returns from investments than by any other fact. September is not considered a large month for either interest or dividend disbursements, but the payments scheduled for the present month include $10,563,314 interest on railroad bonds, $12,952,321 dividends on railroad stocks, $20,176,348 dividends on industrials, and $2,935,475 interest on miscellaneous bonds. This foots up to the considerable sum of $46,627,458, and is about nine millions in excess of the interest and dividend disbursements of the corresponding month of 1900.

The tables above summarized are necessarily incomplete and relate only to the disbursements on account of securities which are of speculative interest on the New York Stock Exchange or are known and recognized here as acceptable bank collateral. The disbursements on account of stocks and bonds not known or quoted in the market reports would swell the total by a large figure, for under present conditions the prosperity is by no means limited to the concerns with great capitalizations, upon which public attention is focused by reason of the magnitude of their operations. Some relatively small undertakings are very profitable, and as no one holding their securities cares to sell them they are never heard of in a public way. Altogether, we have had a very satisfactory Summer in a business sense, and only the corn shortage and some uncertainty about cotton in parts of the South serve to remind us that the immediate outlook might be what the farmer would describe as "jist a leetle better" than it is.

AS TO MR. CROKER.

The Tammany membership is just now divisible into two general classifications—those who fear that Mr. CROKER will not come back to this country before election and those who fear that he will. As to the numerical division of these classes we have no information.

Those who fear he will not come are the rank and file who, with no personal knowledge on the subject, cherish the conviction that he exercises by virtue of his physical presence a mysterious and irresistible influence which will enable his party in some way to win a victory out of conditions promising defeat under any other leadership. As one of their orators might say, "One blast upon his bugle horn were worth a thousand men." This division of the great man's following includes all the minor office holders and office seekers, and the general mercenary support of the Tammany system.

Those who fear he will return have a practical monopoly of the intelligence of the Tammany organization. Their reason for anticipating with anxiety his possible co-operation with the effort to defeat the anti-Tammany movement grows out of their vivid recollection of his part in the campaign of 1898, when his extremely foolish and superabundant talk hurt the Tammany State ticket irreparably. In the fight to a finish in which Tammany is now engaged, the men with most at stake and with the clearest perception of the significance of the popular revolt against the conditions inseparable from the continuance in office of the organized conspiracy for public plunder which they represent have good reason to dread the resumption of Mr. CROKER'S daily talks to the reporters, which would upset all their plans and make their task doubly difficult.

Meanwhile, no one seems to know definitely whether Mr. CROKER is coming or not, and if so whether it will be before the candidates are selected or afterward. The mystery with which he surrounds his movements is very impressive, but just what purpose is served by it the average citizen will have difficulty in deciding.

BETTING ON THE CUP RACES.

It seems that British money has come forward, in sums of considerable amounts, to be wagered upon the victory of the Shamrock II. It is quite true that this money is bet against odds, the holders of it asking and getting the rate of 5 to 3. But that it should be offered in any such quantities as to show that it is bet commercially and not as a mere ebullition of patriotic enthusiasm is none the less remarkable and unprecedented.

What is the ground for encouragement to the British bettors? The ground for discouragement is very evident. It is that in half a century the British challenger has never won nor come near winning, and that only one race, or heat, stands to the credit of a British yacht out of the great number of races that have been sailed. That fact has deterred businesslike British bettors heretofore from betting on the British boat.

The ground for encouragement they have now is the apparent showing that the present British challenger is better than the last British challenger, and that the American boat built for a defender is not so good as the old defender of last time. In other words, Mr. HERRESHOFF has not improved upon himself, but Mr. WATSON has improved upon Mr. FIFE. The apparent showing that Columbia is still better than Constitution was emphasized yesterday. And we suppose that there is little doubt that the old American boat will be chosen to compete with the new British boat.

This is the first time that this has happened. Ever since Puritan and Genesta raced the new defender has been the clear superior of the old. Constitution cannot beat Columbia. Can Shamrock II. beat Columbia? That is the question upon the answer to which will depend the possession of the cup. It is a question which may be very ingeniously argued on both sides, but which is to be settled on the water. Certainly it looks now, from a bettor's point of view, like an excellent question to bet upon. Possibly the unbroken record of American victories, and the prestige of them, count for more, in the odds against the challenger, than the results of investigating the merits of the boats, as shown either by their models or their past performances.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In what was obviously a laborious search after consolation for those of us who are not yet millionaires, Mr. JOHN T. MCDONOUGH, the New York Secretary of State, has discovered—or so he said in a speech at a Labor Day picnic in Poughkeepsie—that the possessors of enormous wealth miss the domestic joys of their unincumbered neighbors. "It often seems to me," Mr. MCDONOUGH declared, "that the millionaires are homeless people. One week you hear of them at Bar Harbor, the next at Newport, and in a week or two more they are at Monte Carlo, playing the game." This idea that the possessors of several or many homes have in reality none is certainly ingenious, but its accuracy depends a good deal on the definition to be given to the word "home." If home is the place, as it must be for most people, where one lives all the year round, then the millionaires, with town and country houses specially their own, and houses for temporary habitation at from one to half a dozen refuges from heat and cold, are indeed without homes. But there is some room for question as to the extent to which the term "home" is geographical. The immigrant long speaks of his natal city or village as home, but in most cases he knows better in his heart, and after a while settles down contentedly in the new land. Home is where a man lives, as distinguished from where he visits or only remains for the attainment of temporary advantages or pleasures. No great wealth is necessary for the maintenance of two residences, one urban and one rural, and each to all intents and purposes a home. Undoubtedly the difficulties increase as the number of the residences grows, but it by no means follows that a person is homeless because he is often away from home. If his absences are compulsory, of course they are irksome, but if they are not the case is different. Mr. MCDONOUGH probably likes a vacation, a "change," as well as do the great majority of people, and few things tend more toward appreciation of home joys than occasional separation from them. All things considered, it isn't necessary to waste any sympathy on the millionaires because of their homelessness. They live where they choose, and where one chooses to live is home.

—Nothing ever came over the wires that was better calculated to excite and at the same time to defy the universal curiosity of mankind than is the news that Mme. SARAH BERNHARDT has had, while sailing off the coast of Brittany in a yacht, an adventure so remarkable that even she cannot believe in its reality and lacks the courage to attempt a narration of the details. The most she can say is that it was an "incredible experience," and with that, apparently, the public must be content. But it won't be, must or no must, and it is certain to pass laborious days and sleepless nights in hopeless and therefore agonizing wonderment as to what it can be that happened to this marvel and glory of the modern stage. There is an element of terror in the problem, for while it insistently demands solution at the price of leisure for other tasks, reason declares that an explanation is out of the question and even the imagination finds itself confronted at its first flight by an impenetrable wall which stretches out of sight in all directions. It is, alas! so well known that Mme. BERNHARDT, utilizing with intelligent zeal the innumerable opportunities of a career almost as long and varied as it has been triumphant, entered upon the present Summer—and several of its predecessors, perhaps—with all the resources of the possible exhausted. Of obvious necessity, she has been all, seen all, done all, and yet she has now had a new and incredible experience! That cannot be and still is, and hence, is one involved in a weary, dreary maze of back-action logic. Tossed helplessly from impossibility to impossibility, with no prospect of ever touching firm ground again, the victim of the enigma has not even the power to "give it up." A short cut to peace would be through the supposition that Mme. BERNHARDT had made an attack of naupathia an excuse for getting out of participation in a performance for charity, but this will not do at all, since she has never hesitated to tell about experiences of that kind, and to do good is her greatest delight.

—In the speech which the President of the Amalgamated Association made at Pittsburg on Labor Day, he announced, with what seemed to be an air of pride, that "I have not been a philosophical student of the economic situation, and have never posed as an interpreter of the economic principles involved in the struggle." This was to confess narrowness of view and unfamiliarity with anything except the surface of the problems the solution of which Mr. SHAFFER undertook, and while the words were undoubtedly true, and while they supply an adequate explanation of his many and very serious mistakes, it is hard to understand why he should have uttered them, and harder still to understand why he did it in expectation of securing thereby the approval of his hearers. For there are "labor men" who at least try to be philosophic students of the economic situation, and who, accurately or inaccurately, do interpret economic principles. These, even when they fall into error, occupy vastly higher ground than the man who boasts of his ignorance, scorns to consider more than one element in a situation, and proclaims himself an empiricist under the false notion that the title is a glorious one. Mr. SHAFFER might profitably compare his own speech with that delivered near Washington by Mr. THOMAS GRAHAM, a member of the party of British craftsmen now investigating labor conditions in this country. Mr. GRAHAM manifested no very profound comprehension of what he had seen, and the apprehensions of a great revolution in which he indulged will keep none of us awake o' nights, but he did show a desire to get at the reasons of things and at principles of action. As a result of his broader view he was able to point out a weakness of the American labor unions, due to the enormous size of the labor field, and there was insight as well as neatness in his description of "the syndicates of capitalists at the top, getting all they can from the general public, and the syndicates of workingmen at the bottom, trying to secure a share of the plunder, instead of striving for the public's good and so securing the public's assistance and sympathy." That at least evidences thought and excites it, and therein differs widely from the utterances of Mr. SHAFFER, who can neither generalize nor theorize, and is proud of his inability.

—As that enterprising resident of Jersey City who has been selling medical diplomas to all comers provided with $10 had taken the trouble to get himself duly incorporated as a "university," the State officials have found themselves powerless to inflict any punishment upon him. They did, indeed, bring enough pressure to bear upon the man to secure his consent to the forfeiture of his charter, but there is apparently nothing to prevent him from assuming a new name, getting a new charter, and resuming his profitable traffic with quacks and criminals. Those to whom he sold diplomas must in every case have known exactly what they were purchasing, and the real victims of the man's operations were the patients who trusted their lives to the possessors of his degrees under the impression that they were dealing with real doctors. Ultimate—and far from remote—responsibility for the harm done rests upon the New Jersey Legislature for conferring upon one whom it had no reason for holding worthy of it a power that should never be granted except with the certain knowledge that it would not be abused. The case was followed up with some energy by the State officials—after it had been forced upon their attention by the newspapers—but the root of the difficulty has not been touched.

BLACKMAIL BY APPRAISERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present stir over irregularities in importations of Japanese silks in the customs department makes opportune, I believe, the following observations: It is axiomatic, from the point of view of the importer, that rates shall be uniform to all; that no discriminating advantage shall accrue to any; also that in the matter of entries and deliveries a just precedence shall ensue, that no one importer shall have the advantage of another in the same line of goods because of peculiar influence or bought friendship in the customs department; this advantage meaning that the favored importer receives his goods a week of ten days before the other, who cannot afford or is unwilling to wine, dine, loan money, and make presents to the imperial representative of the Custom House.

I say here the desideratum exists of improved facilities for more prompt delivery of goods entered for consumption. This phase the Treasury Department should speedily investigate. An improvement in this particular will spare the importer much that is humiliating in the submission to petty, absurd exaction on the part of the Government employe, who feels that the pay of his position, while before he got the place was beyond his wildest hopes, still feels it is legitimate to grow fat on the venal possibilities of his official position.

I will give an example in point: Having charge of a department in a large commission house, I consulted with the clerk of the house who attended to the Custom House work, and intimated that it was my earnest wish to have on the morrow three cases of merchandise that had just arrived on an incoming steamer. He said very well, he would inform me later if this were possible. This clerk was absent until the late afternoon, when he returned in an inebriated condition, and in incoherent language, of course, informed me that my cases would be in the next day, but it would cost my department $10 a case, besides his expenses for entertaining sundry customs officials who had consented to do their duty.

Now, Mr. Editor, these customs blackguards and official panderers should be thrown out bodily. I am a Republican, and I say it is a disgrace to the present Administration if a most searching investigation is not set on foot at once which shall penetrate every corner.

Anent instance cited above, an official, a counter in the Appraiser's Stores, who has been in the Government employ for twenty years, came in the day after our receipt of the cases. He smiled—"Got your cases quick, didn't you?"—just wanted some things for his wife and daughter. This and kindred species of blackmail the Government must stop. A. B. C. D.

New York, Sept. 3, 1901.

A CITY NO PLACE FOR DOGS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently an evening paper of this city contained a report of an interview with a New England lady of some prominence in literary circles regarding the "unjust licensing" and "cruel treatment" of dogs in New York. The interviewed party gave a very pathetic account of the drowning of canines whose owners were too impecunious to pay the tax levied upon them, and then launched out in a vigorous denunciation of the rich, "who keep dogs ad-infinitum without ever being disturbed at all." The interview was so palpably one-sided that it must have provoked a smile of ridicule from every person of ordinary intelligence who read it.

It is probably within the bounds of reasonable estimate to say that three-fourths of the vast army of dogs in this city are owned by people who are barely able to earn a living for themselves, let alone keeping one or two dogs as an extra drain upon their narrow resources. In a majority of these cases the animals are of the common cur variety, which are of no earthly use to their owners, even as pets, for they are almost continually in the streets during the daytime, defiling nearly everything they meet, and barking in the back yards at night, to the intolerable annoyance of people whose ears have not become calloused against such sounds.

I fail to see the point of the interviewed party's lively scoring of wealthy people who own dogs, since they promptly pay the taxes on them and do not allow them to annoy the public. If the poor were as considerate of the comfort of their neighbors, there would be no cause for bemouring them. If they are so poor that they cannot do this, the simple question arises, Why should they keep dogs at all? There can be only one answer, either from a moral or legal standpoint.

The plain truth is, a city is no place for dogs unless they can be kept under proper restriction. If all lovers of the canine race possessed some of Mr. George T. Angell's feeling for both man and best, we should hear a good deal less about the annoyance caused by dogs, as well as of dislike of them. In a recent issue of Mr. Angell's delightful little monthly, Our Dumb Animals, he says: "Do not let your cats or dogs disturb the sleep of your sick or well neighbors." This advice of a true and lifelong friend of humanity and the brute creation is commended to the consideration of those for whose benefit it is kindly intended.

New York, Sept. 1, 1901. W. G. B.

THE WAYS OF THEATREGOERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a pretty regular theatregoer. And, having visited theatres in England, France, Germany, and Italy, I have been painfully impressed with the want of consideration (I would like to call it vulgarity) of an American audience.

While it is pretty generally admitted that ladies ought to remove their hats in theatres, I have found it quite difficult to induce some ladies to remove theirs. And this in seats for which I pay $1.50.

A few weeks ago I took a fifty-cent seat to witness "The Strollers," and almost every man in the gallery had his coat off, revealing most unsavory specimens of shirts and suspenders!

Quite frequently when I have occupied seats in the orchestra or balcony I have been disturbed by the continuous chatter of women behind me. "My dear ladies," I said a short time ago, "I have paid to hear the voices of the performers and not yours." This stopped them for a time, but they soon began talking again. Very frequently these women will repeat what the actors say aloud.

This offense I have found in the best theatres. But in the cheaper theatres it is the rule rather than the exception.

Last year I witnessed a performance of "Othello," and I can assure you the most dramatic parts of the play excited the risibility of the people. Now you must remember that these people had for the most part been educated in our public schools!

But I think the climax was reached last night at the Herald Square Theatre, where I paid $1.50 for a good seat. Two ladies three seats before me kept on their hats during the whole performance. And when Mr. Mack commenced singing one of Moore's sweetest melodies, "'Tis the Last Rose of Summer," the entire audience commenced putting on their hats and wraps and prepared to leave the theatre, as they usually do before the curtain drops. Of course it completely spoiled the pathos of what was the most touching song in Mr. Mack's selection.

I am myself an American. But I am obliged to confess that there is an air of vulgarity among our American people which ought to be suppressed.

We have only just stopped the vulgar habit of spitting in the cars, and some of our Magistrates will not even now understand that the Almighty intended that the human animal (just like all other animals) should swallow his own saliva. And I venture to think that a continued protest should be made, by public demonstration if necessary, against the conduct of American ladies (and all our women are "ladies") when attending our theatres.

A week ago when I was at the Garrick Theatre there was the general shout of "Hats off." And I think this would be permissible in any theatre as long as ladies will persist in keeping on their hats.

A THEATREGOER.

New York, Sept. 2, 1901.

THE CHURCH CATHOLIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The eulogy of the Roman Catholic Church by Mr. Neal H. Ewing is interesting because honest.

Granting his premises and his conclusions are correct, but Mr. Ewing's premises are those speciously true ones which have been examined and repudiated over and over again by such historical scholars of his own communion as Newman, Döllinger, Jaffa, and others. Were Mr. Ewing familiar with the contents of such works as "The Pope and the Council," by Janus, (Dr. Döllinger;) "The Primitive Saints and the See of Rome," by Puller, (an Anglican authority, whose presentation of true history is, as yet, unassailed,) and Gore's answer to Rivington's "Authority," entitled "Roman Catholic Claims." I am quite confident that, historically, he would view the whole question of the Church somewhat differently.

Such historical study would enlighten him as to the nature of Rome's early claims, for the Holy Roman Church has not always pretended to be the whole of the Catholic Church. Were he, in addition, to study the various sectarian articles of faith, confessions, &c., which are generally misnamed "creeds," (and no one should criticise that of which he is ignorant,) Mr. Ewing would discover that Protestant theologians are a peculiarly inconsistent lot, and not unlike our scientists, and he would seriously consider no longer either their use or misuse of terms, from his standpoint.

There is method in all their seeming looseness, however, and the net result has been a great advance in truth. In short, the unceasing readjustment of Protestantism is just one more example of the evolution of living things, and is just as necessarily a part of a surviving faith as the readjustment of an organism to the changing environment in which it is compelled to develop and flourish.

Christ indeed prayed that we should be one, as He and the Father are one; but we have neither tradition nor record to prove that He affirmed any "Oneness" in Rome's sense of the term; and it is no exaggeration to assert that Rome has done more to retard the growth of the Church by this blind policy than all the other disintegrating forces within Christ's Holy Body.

That Rome's attitude is arrogant "toward other beliefs" may be proved by one of the recorded instances in the Gospel. Our Lord was approached one day by the Apostle John, who told Him that he had forbidden one whom he had noticed casting out devils from continuing to do so. John said that his objection was based on the fact that the man did not follow Jesus. "But Jesus said, Forbid him not; for there is no man which shall do a miracle in my name, that can lightly speak evil of me. For he that is not against us is on our part." This man was doing what many a sectarian body is doing to-day, turning people to God and Christ, binding up the wounds of their diseases and sin, healing them in the name of Jesus, and rescuing them from moral and spiritual depravity and degradation. The fact that he had the power to heal was evidence enough of a divine call; and it should be so to-day. What now is orthodoxy but holy living, actuated by love? Therefore the faith of any religious society is not to be condemned ipso facto by a branch of the Catholic Church, but to be judged by its fruit; and to attempt to prohibit such a body on the ground that it is not the Church is to act antagonistically to God, whose instrument it is if actively doing His work. Another good example of this is the parable of the Good Samaritan, in the introduction to which it is asserted that God's great gift to man in Christ is everlasting life. How shall I attain it? is the lawyer's query, and yet he knew what the law of Moses said. We all know the answer which the parable forced from the man; but we often overlook the force of our Lord's reply to the effect that a godly man's creed is summed up in right living. In other words, what we speculatively hold counts for naught in God's sight; but what we are counts for everything; and though it may shock Mr. Ewing to know it, it is still true that belief follows only and surely right living. How petty become any exclusive claims, then, to infallible authority when viewed from the standpoint of the early Church! So long as we firmly and truly believe in the facts of Christianity, of what vital concern is it that our theories of these facts differ? I do not deny the objective existence of Christ's bride, and regret that she should be—

"By schisms rent asunder,
By heresies distrest."

I affirm, however, that it is sinful extravagance to waste time and energy in continually reiterating what every historical scholar knows to be false, and in trying to perform the impossible feat of making all people think alike.

Let us be content with facts. There is but "one Lord, one faith, one baptism." All baptized ones are truly Catholics—because all are thereby made members of Christ's mystical body.

JOHN HENRY WILSON.

New York, Sept. 3, 1901.

NEWPORT'S AUTOMOBILES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Within the past week several wealthy Newporters have been fined for overspeeding their automobiles. The cheerful readiness with which they "pay up" and the frequent repetition of the offense make one doubt if "the extreme penalty of the law" rests very heavily upon them, or has the desired deterring influence.

Such considerations have prompted the inclosed verses, which embody a moral placed in pleasing form for the edification of the public:

EXCESSIVE AUTOMOBILIOUSNESS CURED.
(A Hint to the Authorities.)

Said Willie Smith to Billie Brown,
"Let's break the law of Newport town.
I've got a motor car, you know,
And any quantity of dough."
"All right," said Billie Brown. "It's fun
To see the cops of Newport run,
To hear them yell: 'Too fast! Too fast!'
And fork the money out at last."
So Willie Smith and Billie Brown
They broke the law of Newport town.
His Honor, when he heard the case,
Remarked that fines were out of place.
"I'll give you each two weeks," he said,
"And each may earn his daily bread."
Since then young Smith and Billie Brown
Respect the laws of Newport town.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 2, 1901. H. R. P.

DISCOMFORTS OF IMMIGRANT VOYAGERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article which appeared in the news columns of THE TIMES this morning in reference to the hardships incident upon the detention of immigrants on shipboard in port over a holiday is a poor commentary on our boasted "improvements in marine architecture," for it probably unintentionally reveals a state of affairs which ought to be considered a disgrace to the twentieth century.

"Recreation piers" are maintained along the harbor front to promote the health and comfort of the city dwellers, yet the conditions which prevail on board a passenger ship, lying close by, are such that even the ship's officers themselves admit that a twenty-four hours' detention aboard entails bodily suffering and danger to the health of the passengers.

During the late Winter and early Spring a single ship frequently brings into port more than 2,000 of these immigrants. The stormy weather usually prevalent at that season may compel these people to remain below deck for days at a time with hatches and air ports closed. General seasickness is the inevitable accompaniment of rough weather, and if "natural" ventilation is depended upon aboard steerage ships, as would appear from yesterday's complaints, what must be the condition of the people during a Winter sea voyage when they cannot remain on board in port in cool Summer weather without serious discomfort, to say the least.

Have we no laws to insure proper ventilation of passenger ships and to prevent overcrowding? If so, whose business is it to see that these laws are observed? Are there no Government officials whose duty it is to see that emigrants are transported in accordance with present-day standards of sanitation and civilization, or is our entire legislation on the subject obsolete and inapplicable to modern ships?

Complaints in the same tenor as the article which appeared in your paper to-day are not infrequent as regards steerage passengers, but no word of protest is ever heard from the 200 or 300 members of such a ship's company who live continuously aboard the ship both in port and at sea.

Is it not high time that some Plimsoll came forward, also, in the interest of the immigrant passengers? E. G. M.

West Brighton, Staten Island, Sept. 3, 1901.

HE DISAGREES WITH MR. BRYAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have to confess I have a good deal of admiration for William Jennings Bryan, although I do not consider him a very profound thinker. But I am pretty sure he is honest, brave, thoroughly democratic in his instincts, and has the freedom and welfare of "the common people" very much at heart. So far as he sees, he can give a very clear and eloquent expression to his thought in language which touches the heart and arouses the hopes of the toiling masses. I read with interest the report of his speech on Labor Day which appears in to-day's TIMES, and while I am in sympathy with the general tone of his address, I must strongly dissent from his attitude with regard to profit-sharing by the operatives in the business or trust in which they are employed. For I am inclined to think that the working of such a principle furnishes the most sensible and peaceable solution of the present distressing antagonism between capital and labor.

Mr. Bryan appears to be so strongly incensed against trusts and monopolies of all kinds that he can see nothing but evil in their existence. He likens them to highwaymen and thieves, and plainly says that if the workingmen should consent to share their profits they would be partaking of plunder dishonestly acquired.

Now it is perhaps true that many of the corporations and so-called trusts which are raising their heads so proudly and defiantly in this country are dishonestly organized, and some of their promoters might justly be styled the Robin Hoods of the twentieth century. But to my thinking there is nothing in the principle of corporate action in business enterprises, even if the institution should be so extensive and powerful as to constitute a virtual monopoly, which must render its operation necessarily dishonest. I acknowledge that unfortunately the tendency of human nature in its present development is to act in an arbitrary and dishonest manner, if clothed with unchecked control of great wealth. But it should be the province of the State to see that such power is not unchecked, and to insist that all corporate business should be under such strict State supervision that honesty in their administration from the very start should be the rule and not the exception. I consider the practice of watering stocks which so largely prevails to-day to be grossly immoral, and on no higher ethnical level than the counterfeiting of currency. It should be sternly prohibited by law and the authors severely punished.

But if a trust or corporation is honestly run and organized, I cannot see any substantial objection to profit-sharing by the operatives. On the contrary, I consider it a near approach to equity, and calculated to promote harmony and good feeling among all concerned. The danger and distress of strikes in which multitudes of innocent people are involved would be eliminated, and although it is certain that prodigious fortunes would not be gained by magic, the capitalist would secure a greater ease of mind and a higher conception of justice than he at present enjoys, which would be an immense spiritual gain.

Mr. Bryan asks the workmen, "Can you trust the corporations to divide honestly?" But of course the operatives must be allowed to have their own accountants examine the books, so that the danger of being cheated would be reduced to a minimum. We are of course a long way yet from the millennium, the evolution of a fine sense of justice is a slow process; but I am certainly of the opinion that the workmen's participation in profits is a long step in that direction. T. G.

New York, Sept. 3, 1901.

Prussian Imperial Manners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I herewith merely wish to thank you most heartily for the great pleasure given to me by reading one of your leaders in this morning's TIMES, headed "Prussian Imperial Manners." The writer of this article from his partial standpoint is perfectly right, and he will probably have the approval of the anti-German, pro-English, partially thinking element of your readers, but, thank the Lord, the well-educated and well-informed American thinks differently.

These "Prussian Imperial Manners" were a source of the greatest pleasure to me; they replaced the Fliegende Blätter for me, at least for this week, making a saving of 10 cents, and as such articles will hardly do any harm to the progressive German cause, I should really thank you to kindly bring again such or similar ones once in a while, and you will have a constant reader in DR. E. BISCHOFF.

New York, Aug. 31, 1901.

One View of Strikes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of to-day, under the caption "The Wrong Point of View," you say of the great strike of the steel workers: "Public opinion and the public interest, not corporate millions, settle these questions ultimately."

Is there not something back of these questions greater than public opinion, and greater than any apparent public interest? Must not these questions be settled "finally" in accordance with those natural laws which fix the status of men and of communities, which impel and compel those changes of which these contests are but a phase? Must not all concerned in this strife—actors, sympathizers, and all—wage their wars in ignorance till this law is clearly understood, accepted and made the base of action? ROBERT W. SMITH.

Brooklyn, Aug. 26, 1901.

The Times's Newspaper Alliance.

From The Baltimore News.

THE NEW YORK TIMES announces editorially that it has made an alliance with The London Times by which the New York paper will be given exclusive right in America to the use of the great London journal's foreign service. It will also have a right to use the special articles of The Times. This is another great achievement by a conservative newspaper, which through the furor of yellow journalism rigidly adhered to sane lines. The reaction in favor of sober and reliable methods in the newspaper field seems to be gaining in strength, and the steadfastness of such papers as THE NEW YORK TIMES has done not a little to hasten the revulsion of feeling. It is to be congratulated on its recent great success.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has formed a news alliance with The London Times, a very sensible thing to do. The London paper has a splendid Continental news service—not sensational, but very substantial and informing.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is to be congratulated upon forming a news alliance with The London Times. It should be to the advantage of both journals. Let us hope that the news of this Continent will now have a better exposition in London.

NUGGETS.

The Deeps Are Dumb.

"It seems strange," remarked the observer of Events and Things, "that the little brook murmurs, and yet the river, with a large mouth, never says a word."—Yonkers Statesman.

In the Soil.

"I suppose," said the inquisitive tourist, "that the wealth of this country is in the soil."

"I reckon it is," replied the poor farmer. "I don't know nobody hereabouts that ever got any out of it, so I reckon it's still thar."—Philadelphia Press.

His Mistake.

Sandy—I told dat society lady I had lost me fortune in stocks, an' yet her heart wasn't softened.

Cinders—Dat's where yer did wrong. Yer should have said yer lost it at bridg whist, an' she would have set out a banquet.—Philadelphia Record.

Suburban Sundays.

Stranger—Your congregation was rather small to-day.

Minister—Yes, they only promise to come "weather permitting."

Stranger—But it was clear.

Minister—Well, they mean if it rains they'll come. If it is clear they play golf or go fishing.—Chicago News.

IT ISN'T THE START ALONE.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

It isn't the start alone that counts, it isn't the start alone;
It's the place you hold at the end by which the worth of your work is known;
The dancing horse and the prancing horse may be proud ere the race is run,
But they never receive a cheer if they lag at the rear when the race is done.
A fool may start for a lofty goal and hurry ahead and still
Be a fool if he quits with the end he sought beyond him over the hill.

If the cable that stretches through the sea from the distant, foreign shore
Fell short by a hundred little feet and cables were made no more,
Its uncoiled lengths would fail to serve; no answering instrument
Would respond to the call from the far-off land, where eager heads are bent!
It's the end that counts—the end at last—your start may be fine, oh, friend,
But the world will finally judge you by the place you hold at the end.

The bride whose face is aglow with pride as she passes along the aisle,
Beholding the grand display of wealth and the fine display of style,
May weep in the years that wait, while she that in poor, coarse raiment is wed
May still have the love that's dear to her heart when the hair gleams white on her head,
And the wonder who stands at the head of the class may falter or stumble or fall,
And end as the servant of him at the foot!—The start that you make isn't all.

The fields may be green in the Spring, where the grain is damp with the dew at dawn,
But what if the hills be parched and bare when the harvest time comes on?
The path you take may be smooth at the start, and level and straight and wide,
But far away it may wind about where robbers in ambush hide!
Oh, look to the end—the faraway end—ere ever the die is thrown,
For it isn't the start alone that counts—it is

PRESIDENT AT BUFFALO

Mr. McKinley and Party Greeted by Thousands.

To-day the President Will Take Part in the Ceremonies of "President's Day" at the Pan-American Exposition.

BUFFALO, Sept. 4.—President McKinley, in whose honor Thursday, Sept. 5, has been set down on the Pan-American Exposition calendar, entered Buffalo to-night through the portals of the Rainbow City. A few members of the party left the Presidential train at the Central Station, but the President and Mrs. McKinley, the Misses Barber, and Miss Sarah Duncan, the President's niece, and the members of the Reception Committee were taken at once to the north gate of the exposition grounds. The screeching of whistles and the booming of guns greeted the President's train as it passed along the lake and river fronts over the Belt Line tracks to the exposition grounds. As the train flashed past the front a salute of twenty-one guns boomed forth from Fort Porter.

An immense crowd had assembled at the railroad terminal at the exposition grounds to await the arrival of the President. At 6:30 the blowing of whistles in the factories north of the exposition grounds announced the approach of the train. A few minutes later President McKinley, with Mrs. McKinley leaning on his arm and surrounded by the Reception Committee, emerged from the entrance to the terminal station and was loudly cheered. President McKinley, with Mrs. McKinley and John G. Milburn, President of the Exposition Company, entered the first carriage, which was drawn by four handsome bays. The President acknowledged the salutations of the crowd by bowing and raising his hat. Mrs. McKinley, who looked remarkably well, also smiled.

The carriages paused for a moment on the Triumphal Bridge to allow the members of the party to take in the beauties of the grounds. They were then rapidly driven out of the Lincoln Parkway entrance, up the parkway to Delaware Avenue, to the home of Mr. Milburn, whose guest President and Mrs. McKinley and the members of their party will be during their stay in the city.

To-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, President McKinley will leave Mr. Milburn's house accompanied by an escort of mounted police and cavalry, and proceed to the exposition grounds, where ceremonies will be held in honor of the day.

JUDGE HUMPHREYS VINDICATED

Indications Are that the Charges Made Against the Honolulu Jurist Will Fail.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Attorney General Knox, having heard the reply of Abram S. Humphreys, first Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, to the charges brought against him by the Bar Association of Honolulu, has expressed a readiness to make a report and recommendations to the President, but at the very earnest solicitations of F. W. Hankey, the representative of the Hawaii Bar Association, has granted to him five days in which to further reply to Judge Humphreys.

The indications are that the Attorney General will disregard most of the accusations made against Judge Humphreys, and treat some other charges as immaterial. But a decision generally sustaining Judge Humphreys, while it may strike those who have read the charges and reply as gratifying, will leave a very bitter controversy in Hawaii unsettled. The trouble there, as shown by the reply of Judge Humphreys to his accusers, is that Judge Sanford Dole, Judge Estee and the Circuit Judges the plans of the old line of politicians, who controlled the affairs of Hawaii as an oligarchy, have been interfered with. Among other positions taken by Judge Humphreys is his opposition to renewals of leases for fifty years of the crown lands to sugar planters, who have absorbed great tracts of such lands, and wish to retain them, while the Judge favors throwing open the lands to settlement.

The case against Judge Humphreys is really a case of the Dole Government against the new element, the foreigners and natives who have manifested a determination to have something to say about the government of the islands. Judge Humphreys charges that the High Sheriff of the Dole Administration is officially connected with a "stockade" at Iweili, in which 250 women are gathered and "protected," in the pursuit of an illegal and immoral traffic, for the regulation of which rules and officers are appointed. Judge Humphreys made himself obnoxious to the Dole Government by instructing a Grand Jury to inquire fearlessly into the matter, and to make such recommendations as should seem proper after investigation.

Further than that, Judge Humphreys puts upon the Dole Government the charge that incompetent Justices of the Peace, men who could not read, write, or speak English, had been appointed in at least seventeen cases, and that he had only been governed by a desire to maintain the dignity of the court when he refused to permit interested parties to discuss cases with him, as had been the rather loose practice before, and because he did not permit contempts of court to go unpunished.

Judge Humphreys is a rather small man, with a quick manner of conversation, clear gray eyes, great nervous energy, and confidence of manner. He is the husband of one of the celebrated daughters of Ah Fong, and has been in Honolulu six years. He is a native of Mississippi, and is thirty-two years of age.

THE SCHLEY COURT WITNESSES.

Navy Department Is Calling Them to Washington for Conferences.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Navy Department has been summoning its Schley inquiry witnesses to Washington for several days past, and examining them to find out what their testimony will be in order to prepare its case. Last Friday, Admiral Schley's counsel requested that the department would allow them to send for Schley's witnesses, so that they might have the same privilege. In response to this request, Acting Secretary Hackett to-day advised the Admiral that if he will furnish a list of those he desired to come, they will be brought here as rapidly as circumstances permit.

The Navy Department has no official information as to the condition of Admiral Sampson. Some private letters have been received, however, rather favorable in tone. One of these came about a week ago from Mrs. Sampson to Judge Advocate General Lemly, the Admiral's wife having attended to certain correspondence, owing to his indisposition. Mrs. Sampson stated that the Admiral was considerably improved. The official reports from the Boston Navy Yard continue to bear his signature except when he is out of the city.

Capt. Forsyth Requested to Explain.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—Capt. James M. Forsyth to-day received a letter from Secretary Long requesting an explanation of his alleged interview upon the Sampson-Schley controversy, which was accredited to him by a Kansas City newspaper. The interview quotes Capt. Forsyth as saying the trouble in naval circles is due to the fact that Admiral Sampson was promoted over the heads of seventeen capable officers who were his seniors in rank. Capt. Forsyth admitted having received a letter from the Navy Department, but declined to speak further for publication.

LAWLESSNESS IN ALASKA.

Indians Procure Whisky and Get Into a General Fight.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—In a letter dated at Sitka, Aug. 19, Gov. Brady of Alaska reports to the Interior Department a general carousal and fight among the natives at Yakitat, an Indian settlement 250 miles north of Sitka, which is headquarters for an important Swedish missionary and educational enterprise.

The Governor says that for some time past reports have been reaching him of the lawless conduct of the natives, and that he prevailed upon Capt. Kilgore of the revenue cutter Rush to take him to the point. Accompanied by United States Commissioner Degroff, he arrived there soon after the departure of the mail steamer Newport, on Aug. 8. He found that the Newport had dealt out a large quantity of whisky. "Consequently," he says, "the natives became furiously drunk and turned to fighting. The missionaries said they were afraid of their lives, for they did not know at what time the natives would turn upon them."

He found most of the natives with bruised and patched-up faces. Commissioner Degroff held court for two days and a night, the result being eight convictions. Among the men convicted was Capt. Lawton of the schooner Dauntless, for selling liquor to the natives. The party vaccinated 169 of the natives.

STUDYING POLAR CURRENTS.

Admiral Melville's Plans Carried Out By the Cutter Bear.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Admiral Melville, chief engineer of the navy, has received a letter from Capt. C. F. Shoemaker of the Revenue Cutter Service in reference to the Admiral's plan of studying polar currents by means of casks set adrift in arctic waters. Capt. Shoemaker has entered with enthusiasm into Admiral Melville's project, and has sent fifteen of the casks to the Far North aboard the revenue cutter Bear. In his letter to Admiral Melville Capt. Shoemaker quotes from a communication he has received from the commanding officer of the Bear, under date of Port Clarence, Alaska, Aug. 7, as follows:

"Leaving Point Barrow, a run will, should circumstances be favorable, be made along the edge of the ice pack to land the Melville drift casks; when this is accomplished return calls will be made at Point Hope and other points. I hope to reach St. Michael by Sept. 5."

THE FUTURE OF CUBA.

Some of the Newspapers Discuss the Question of Annexation to the United States.

HAVANA, Sept. 4.—The Avisador Comercial to-day publishes an article on the economic situation, the substance of which is that it is useless for Cuba to ask concessions from the United States unless Cuba is ready to enter under the American mantle.

"The time has arrived," the paper says, "to speak clearly. A vast majority of the industrial and wealthy element see and wish for this solution, which is the only solution. The only people who will not see it are the Cuban politicians."

The Union Española says: "A majority of the Americans wish for the annexation of Cuba. Also a majority of the Americans think that Cuba, if left alone, would become like some of the South American Republics. This proves that Spain was right in denying independence to Cuba."

The paper asks why, if the Americans thought this, they destroyed a situation which guaranteed peace and order in Cuba.

La Discusion protests against the cabled statements that the Cuban Constitution is to be rejected at Washington, and says:

"If this is so, it is because the United States does not wish for the immediate establishment of the republic, and not because the Constitution is defective."

AMERICAN DESERTER CAUGHT.

Man Who Followed the Fortunes of Aguinaldo Will Be Court-Martialed in Manila.

MANILA, Sept. 4.—Lieut. Hazzard of the Third Cavalry has brought in here Arthur Howard, the American deserter who was recently captured by the Lieutenant, while in command of some Macabebe scouts, in the Island of Mindoro. He was placed in jail, and soon will be court-martialed. Howard denies that he was ever an American soldier. He claims he was born in Spain, that his father was English and his mother Spanish; but that he espoused the cause of the Filipinos. In 1896, after peace was declared, he says he went to Hongkong, and returned in 1898 as Aguinaldo's Chief of Artillery.

While in that position, Howard also says, he made friends with many Americans before the insurrection, including Gen. Greene. He cast his lot with Aguinaldo at the time of the rupture with the Americans, and he brought in sixteen American prisoners, under a flag of truce, at Angeles, in September, 1899. Howard denied that he commanded the force at San Mateo which killed Gen. Lawton, though at the time he did not know who the conspicuous figure was. He speaks like an educated Englishman. Lieut. Hazzard says he himself saw Howard at Angeles in 1899. Two former California volunteers to-day identified Howard as a deserter from their regiment named Walley of Company A, who deserted in 1899.

A LAND OFFICE IN MANILA.

Like the One in Washington—Teachers Have a Grievance.

MANILA, Sept. 4.—The Philippine Commission to-day established a Bureau of Public Lands, an organization modeled closely after the one at Washington, with variations necessitated by the different conditions, and with regard to the former Spanish land system. The Commissioners also plan a general land survey, which will include the quality of arable land and the islands' agricultural resources.

The newly arrived American teachers, at a mass meeting, have decided to cable to the President, complaining that they were promised commissary privileges and that they now find their expenses are double what they were assured they might expect. They think they are badly used.

Rewards for Philippine Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Gen. Chaffee has appointed a board of officers to take into consideration the recommendation for brevets and medals of honor that have been submitted, covering the period of military operations in the Philippines, and to make such recommendations as shall seem to them merited, with special reference to the circumstances in each case. The detail of the board is as follows: Major Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, and Frederick Funston. Capt. Julius R. Lindsey, Fifteenth Cavalry, has been appointed recorder of the board.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A Board of Officers to consist of Major Walter Howe and Capt. John T. Martin, (Artillery Corps,) and First Lieut. Edward M. Adams, (Corps of Engineers,) will convene at Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, Sept. 9, for the purpose of locating the sites for the grand junction boxes and for the horizontal range-finding instruments at Fort St. Philip, and also to report on the amount of additional land required for this purpose.

The following named officers, recently promoted, are assigned to regiments as indicated: Capt. William G. Sills, First Cavalry; Capt. August C. Nissen, Fifth Cavalry; Capt. Harry E. Smith, One Hundred and Thirteenth Company, Coast Artillery.

The following officers will report to Col. Francis L. Guenther, Artillery Corps, President of the Examining Board convened at Fort Monroe, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: First Lieuts. Harry L. Steele, James B. Mitchell, Carroll P. Armistead, and William F. Stewart, Jr., Artillery Corps.

The following officers will report to Col. Calvin De Witt, President of the Examining Board at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capts. Alfred E. Bradley, Philip G. Wales, and Benjamin L. Ten Eyck; First Lieuts. Basil H. Dutcher and Franklin M. Kemp, Assistant Surgeons.

First Lieut. Joseph B. Douglas, Artillery Corps, will report to Col. William M. Van Horne, Twenty-ninth Infantry, President of the Examining Board convened at Fort Sheridan, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. Laurence C. Brown, Artillery Corps, will report to Col. Francis Moore, Eleventh Cavalry, President of the Examining Board convened at Fort Myer, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Edward Lloyd, Fifteenth Infantry, will proceed to Madison Barracks, and report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty.

Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Barry, Assistant Adjutant General, is assigned to duty in the office of the Adjutant General.

Navy.

Commander H. G. O. Colby is detached from the War College, Sept. 16, and ordered to duty in charge of the recruiting office at Boston.

Commander N. Sargent is detached from command of the Machias, upon reporting of relief, and ordered to duty as aide to Admiral Dewey.

Lieut. Commander H. McCrea is detached from the Washington Yard and ordered to command the Machias, sailing from New York Sept. 10.

Lieut. Commander C. B. T. Moore is ordered to Mare Island Yard Oct. 1.

Lieut. T. T. Craven is ordered to the Portsmouth Yard, Sept. 15, as aide to the Commandant.

Passed Assistant Paymaster R. H. Orr is detached from the Solace and ordered home.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Yorktown has sailed from Yokohama for Cavite.

The Dolphin left New London for Gardiner's Bay yesterday.

The Mohican sailed from Astoria for Portland yesterday.

The Castine has arrived at Mariva.

The Wilmington is at Shanghai.

The Alert sailed to-day from Victoria for Port Townsend.

The Dixie has left Southampton for Antwerp.

The Alliance and the Culgoa arrived at Gibraltar to-day.

The Gloucester has sailed from Annapolis for Norfolk.

The Kentucky has arrived at Samsa Basin.

The Potomac is at Norfolk.

The collier Alexander has reached Valparaiso from Mexico.

A New Biblical Drama Produced.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—"A Voice From the Wilderness," a new Biblical drama by Edward Elsner, in which John the Baptist is the leading character, and the scenes of which are laid in Judea just before the advent of Christ, was produced here last night by Robert Downing and Annette Marshall. The play was presented with minute attention to detail and historical accuracy, and was well received.

Nordica Well Received in Munich.

MUNICH, Sept. 4.—Mme. Nordica made her first appearance in Germany at the new Prince Regent Theatre in this city to-night, singing Isolde in "Tristan and Isolde," before a brilliant audience, which included many Americans. She met with a notable reception. She has been engaged to sing in the operas of the Nibelungen Ring here next year.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A revival of "The County Fair" with Neil Burgess, is to be given at the Grand Opera House, beginning next Monday.

John Mason will make his first appearance in the new play by Madeline Lucette Ryley, "The Altar of Friendship," in Syracuse, to-morrow night.

J. H. Gilmour, who was leading man in the company of Maude Adams last season, in "L'Aiglon," has been engaged to support Grace George.

The part of Mary Tudor, in "The King's Carnival," which opens at the New York Theatre Monday night, has been rewritten for Mabelle Gilman, and several new songs have been introduced for her.

Marie Dressler has been prevailed upon by the Sire Brothers to forego her starring tour the coming season. She will again be seen in the burlesque, "The King's Carnival."

Frank E. Aiken has been engaged by Liebler & Co. for "A Gentleman of France," in which Kyrle Bellew will be starred this season. Mr. Aiken is an actor who has been frequently seen in New York in important productions.

Richard Mansfield returned to the city yesterday. His company was called for rehearsal at noon at the Herald Square Theatre. "Beaucaire" will be the first play produced. His season will open Oct. 7 at the Garrick Theatre, Philadelphia.

E. H. Sothern has decided to secure the English rights to Laurence Irving's romantic play, "Richard Lovelace," which he is to present at the Garden Theatre on Monday. Mr. Sothern cabled yesterday to his brother, Sam Sothern, authorizing him to purchase the stage rights of "Lovelace" for Great Britain and the colonies. It is not stated that Mr. Sothern will make his first appearance in the London stage in "Richard Lovelace," as that will depend on the result of the production in New York. It has been definitely arranged, however, that Mr. Sothern will act in London. He will appear there as Hamlet.

Appraiser for Rogers' Estate.

On the application of the State Controller Surrogate Thomas yesterday appointed Wm. C. Wilson appraiser for the purposes of assessing the value of the personalty in this State of the late Jacob S. Rogers, the owner of the locomotive works in Paterson, N. J., which is liable to the payment of the inheritance tax. Mr. Rogers left his estate, which has been estimated at $5,000,000, to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, with the exception of a few trifling bequests. The greater part of the estate is situate in New Jersey.

IN THE SHOPS.

All the animals which are supposed to bring good luck—pigs, cats, dogs—the whole animal or a stubby pug's head, elephant's head, with other inhabitants of the ark, are to be found in hat pins, French gray, and very attractive. They are in sterling silver, and cost 75 cents, $5 cents, and $1 apiece.

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New passementeries are out and present many original and attractive designs. Velvet is to appear to a considerable extent, it seems, in the season's trimmings. Squares of white velvet embroidered in delicate colors are set into heavy cream lace, and another variation of the same style of passementerie has squares of chiffon, with flowers set in in the same way. Silk is combined in rich designs, gray and black with white, with beautiful effect, and one charming piece of passementerie is of solid silk embroidery, morning glories in the natural colors.

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One of the most effective combinations of green with golf red is in a flannel waist, which has a tucked yoke in the front, the fullness taken in around the waist with more tucks, and the plain space between covered with polka dots, embroidered in green silk. This waist is buttoned in the back with small, flat, green buttons gilt rimmed.

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The woman who wishes real bargains in shirtwaists can get them now and they will be good for another year. White linen waists with embroidered dots are selling for $2.25, and they are well worth the money.

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There are some stocks to be seen, the stock of white duck or pique and the tie of dotted linen, which are selling for 25 cents, and these, too, are very good.

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On a dark gown in one of the shops, trimmed with a heavy ecru lace on the round, conventionalized flower of the design, are set French knots in black, one on each side, and the effect is excellent, the little touch of black giving that peculiar style that nothing else can.

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One of the prettiest hats to be seen, and a simple one, is made of brown feathers, the crown covered with the feathers as with a piece of velvet; more feathers nearly encircle the round rim, starting from the centre of the front. These breast-shaped feather pieces are set at intervals with tiny dots of impian feathers and a tiny line of the rich green and blue runs across the rim in the centre where the feathers meet. Inside the rim are twists of velvet in two shades of brown.

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Another hat, velvet trimmed, has the under side of the velvet faced with fur.

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The prettiest things in the Russian silver are the dress buttons. Rather small buttons of the enamels which have almost the effect of jewels will cost $12 a dozen. A larger size in the enamel costs $18, and beautiful and effective buttons of silver, with black enamel and a number of turquois set in the centre, will cost $35. The price is not excessive when it is remembered that two or four of the buttons only need be used on a dress or suit. There is a tawdryness in using too many buttons.

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Cut-steel dots are used with good effect on the stock and belt worn with a dark-blue velvet or velveteen blouse. The belt is a narrow one of leather in black and set with several rows of the cut-steel dots carried around it in scallops. The buckle is a small one, also of the cut steel. To match this there is a stock of black satin set with rows of the same dots in deeper—to agree with the extra width of the stock—scallops inverted. There are loops and ends at the front, the latter finished with barettes of the steel.

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One begins to think of corduroy skirts again, and there are pretty ones to be seen. A wide-ribbed corduroy is stylish. The material makes the most durable of skirts. This is almost one of their faults.

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French underwear can still be found at a low price. A pretty underwaist has the fullness taken in around the waist in narrow tucks, and the neck finished in the front in a point, with handkerchief corners. There are two of these handkerchief points on either side of the opening, and they are exceedingly pretty. French knots can be worked on underwear with but little trouble, and they are effective and wash well.

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Women who delight in copper and brass can find odd Moorish pieces just now at greatly reduced prices.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Gradually the town is assuming another aspect. Many of the watering places have closed their season, and the exigencies of education have brought parents back to town for the opening of the schools. Active preparations are being made at many of the handsome residences in the different residential districts for early occupancy. The cup races will bring the most fashionable set to town much earlier than usual, and the predictions are for a very long and gay season in the Autumn and Winter. A glance at any of the piers or railroad stations will show the immense amount of luggage coming from seaside and mountain.

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Although the first nights at the theatres this week did not show any very long list of fashionable people, this cannot be taken as a sign of the times, because it is not considered the smartest thing to be a first-nighter. Fifth Avenue and Broadway—the latter in the evening when the theatres are opened—will show that the town is rapidly awakening. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., were in town yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Beach have also been in town, and Mrs. Charles Marshall and Miss Georgie Iselin were among those who were seen on the avenue. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin have arrived from Bar Harbor, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Poor are expected this week. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Duane Pell, who have been to Buffalo, returned on Monday and are at 929 Fifth Avenue. William F. Havemeyer and family have also been this week to the Buffalo Exposition.

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Mr. and Mrs. G. Howard Davison have been in town for the past few days, and will return to their country seat, at Millbrook. Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable came in from Tuxedo, and have returned there for the rest of the week. Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'Donnell Iselin arrived yesterday on the Majestic. They have been abroad for quite a period. They went to their home at New Rochelle.

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Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer will leave Newport to-day and will go to Bar Harbor for the remainder of the season. Miss Renée Coudert was in town yesterday. She joins Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Coudert at their country place at Oyster Bay. She has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Frederick Benedict, at Newport.

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Mr. Hamilton Fish and his daughters, Miss Janet Fish and Miss Julia Kean Fish, are at their place at Garrison-on-Hudson. Miss Janet Fish will make her début this Winter.

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Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman are at their camp in the Adirondacks, and have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Edward Le Roy, Jr. Mr. Whitelaw Reid is expected in town at the end of the week. Mr. and Mrs. Reid will not open Ophir Hall until the beginning of October.

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Mrs. Robert Goelet, who has been spending the Summer cruising in the Nahma, arrived at Newport yesterday on the yacht. Mrs. Goelet brings a large party of friends over for the cup races. The Nahma has made a long journey during the Spring and Summer, having been in the Riviera and then up the Spanish and French coasts and north to the Baltic and to St. Petersburg. The Duchess de Luynes was one of Mrs. Goelet's guests on the cruise. Since then the Nahma has been at Cowes and Dinard.

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The engagement has been announced of Miss Christine Williams Lincoln of Brookline, Mass., to William T. Reid, Jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Reid of Belmont, Cal.

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Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt are due in town to-day. They left Bar Harbor for the Summer, and have closed their house at Pointe d'Arcadie. It is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will go directly to Biltmore, N. C., for the Autumn months.

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Among those who were present at the floral fête in Saratoga were Mrs. W. C. Beach, Mrs. W. P. Dixon, Mrs. George F. Garr, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. W. B. Hornblower, Mrs. Isaac L. Kip, Mrs. W. V. B. Kip, Mrs. Henry Preston, Mr. John Preston, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. W. R. Stewart, Mrs. Hamilton Smith, Mrs. Thomas Rutter, Mrs. Henry Watterson, Mrs. John Sanford, Mr. Spencer Trask, F. M. Waterbury, George Cozzins, Capt. and Mrs. J. Warren Beach, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Knickerbocker, and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Van Pelt.

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Booked among others on the Deutschland, which sails to-day for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, are George Blagden, Jr., B. G. Gunther, Mrs. H. M. Harriman, G. B. Hoppin, Miss H. Tiffany, and Ragnald Ward.

SOCIETY DOINGS AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—The most important social function to-night was the dinner given by Miss Leary at Paul Cottage on Mill Street in honor of Archbishop Corrigan and the Rev. Neil McKinnon of New York, who are her guests. The table was set in the west dining room, and was decorated with American Beauty roses in three large pieces in silver vases. In the other rooms there were many flowers, chiefly American Beauty roses, in vases on the mantels and tables. The lawn was prettily decorated and brilliantly lighted with electric lights and numerous fairy lamps. Archbishop Corrigan sat at the table at Miss Leary's right hand and ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll of Maryland was on her left. The other guests were Father McKinnon, Mrs. E. N. Tailer, Count Guasadesci, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Miss Paulding, William Cutting, Jr., Mrs. C. C. Perkins, Count Gamba, Mrs. Suydam, Dr. Ramon Guieras, Mrs. S. D. Schenck, Mr. Muller-Wey, and Miss Louise Leary, and Montgomery Strong.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr gave a dinner at Arleigh for forty guests. The house was decorated with palms, ferns, and orchids. The table decorations were of Liberty roses. Gardenias were provided for the men and lilies of the valley for the women, with cape jessamine in the finger bowls.

One of the largest entertainments was the dinner and musicale given by Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wysong at Greystone, their villa on Ochre Point. Palms and fancy foliage plants were used in profusion in the various rooms and on the piazzas, and American Beauty roses and other flowers were used in large numbers in vases. The guests were seated at an oval table, which was decorated in yellow and green. Bouquets of gardenias and jessamine were given to each guest. An orchestra on the piazza played during the dinner and afterward in the main hall for dancing.

Mrs. N. Devereaux Clapp entertained at dinner at her cottage, Tiny Corners, on Bellevue Avenue. The table decorations were of sea ferns and white flowers in golden vases on a round table seating sixteen guests. Palms and other plants were used to decorate the various rooms and the piazza, one corner of the latter being fitted up in Turkish fashion with divans.

Dinners were also given to-night by Mrs. Edward Browning, William Grosvenor, Mrs. D. Auchincloss, Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, and Mrs. E. G. Tinker.

Mrs. George Bispham gave a luncheon in the afternoon in honor of Mrs. Robert McKean, and luncheons were also given by Mrs. Stella D. Hays, Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. Stephen B. Luce, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, and Mrs. H. A. Johnson.

To-night Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs gave a supper at Durfee's tea house about seven miles out in the country, where an old-fashioned country supper was served to a party of sixteen.

It is understood that Alfred G. Vanderbilt is to materially enlarge the polo field at Oakland Farm in Portsmouth for next Summer, using the greater part of the extensive vegetable garden, which is a prominent feature of the farm.

The steam yacht Nahma, having on board Mrs. Robert Goelet and a party of friends, arrived in the harbor shortly before noon to-day, having made a quick run from Southampton. Mrs. Goelet went to her villa.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., Miss Annie Paulding, and Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright are at Cottage No. 4 connected with the new Cliffs Hotel.

Miss Leary will give a dinner for sixty persons at her cottage to-morrow night.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg have returned from New York and are guests of Mrs. Edward King.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are guests of Mrs. Astor's mother, Mrs. E. S. Willing.

Mrs. George Pepper Norris of Philadelphia is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. G. Johnson, on Bellevue Court.

NEWPORT HORSE SHOW CLOSES

Society Fills the Grand Stand on the Last Day.

Mrs. R. F. Carman's Pair Took Two Blue Ribbons—A. G. Vanderbilt Gets a Prize in Each of Four Classes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—The Horse Show of 1901 ended to-day with the largest attendance of the week. It was the best day for weather, and the card of exhibits was more varied and interesting than on any preceding day. There was the customary outpouring of society people, and the boxes again resembled a social reception, where at times little attention was paid to the horses in the ring. The grand stand was filled and there was a crowd three and four deep about the fence which inclosed the show ring.

The day's card opened with a class for hunters, in which there was a large number of starters. J. R. Macomber won first and fourth prizes, Robert F. Collier took the second on his father's Lady Mary, and Mrs. Thomas W. Pierce was third on Tornado. In Class 9, for spider phaetons, with pairs, Strauss & Hexter won with Alberta and Albina, with John Doyle's pair, Constitution and Independence, a good second.

Mrs. R. F. Carman's pair, Donner and Blitzen, driven by Miss Marion Lawson, won two blue ribbons during the afternoon, and her Donner won a red in another class. Miss Marion Lawson again won in the single-horse class. Alfred G. Vanderbilt had entries in four classes, winning a second in the class for ladies' phaetons, a third fir spider phaetons, a third for polo ponies, and a fourth in another class for ladies' phaetons.

Miss Beach, on Mrs. C. H. Holcomb's Lady Bonnie, had two consecutive wins, in the class for ladies' saddle horses and in the championship in that class that followed.

Frank J. Gould took two championships—one with Sandringham and Burlingham, for the best pair of harness horses, and one with Burlingham, for the best harness horse.

Ralph Pulitzer won a championship with American Beauty in the hunters' class against a strong field, including P. F. Collier's Lady Mary, Mrs. T. W. Pierce's Tornado, and B. W. Palmer's Rifle. His horse cleared the five-foot rails at every attempt, and gave a remarkable exhibition of jumping.

The summary follows:

Class 38, hunters and jumpers, open to all.—First, J. R. Macomber's Donovan; second, P. F. Collier's Lady Mary; third, Mrs. Thomas W. Pierce's Jumping Jack; fourth, J. R. Macomber's Her Grace.

Class 9, pair of horses for spider phaeton.—First, Strauss & Hexter's Alberta and Albina; second, John Doyle's Constitution and Independence; third, Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Sky High and B. G. I.; fourth, Charles A. Baudouine's Rhode and Cigarette.

Class 18, ponies in harness, not exceeding 14.1 hands, shown before appropriate vehicle.—First, Eben D. Jordan's Hurrah; second, Thomas W. Lawson's Glorious Bonnie; third, Miss Doris Lawson's Gorgeous Woman in Black; fourth, F. C. Grenside's Nonpareil.

Class 7, pairs of horses for ladies' phaeton.—First, Mrs. R. F. Carman's Donner and Blitzen; second, Alfred G. Vanderbilt's V. G. I. and Sky High; third, Strauss & Hexter's Alberta and Albina; fourth, John Doyle's Constitution and Independence.

Class 11, horses 15.2 hands and over.—First, Lehman Strauss's Davelda; second, C. T. Proctor's Florodora; third, Strauss & Hexter's Burlington; fourth, Strauss & Hexter's Chesterbrook.

Class 42, polo ponies.—First, William L. Hirst's Ted; second, Clarence H. Mackay's Slats; third, A. H. & R. C. Vanderbilt's Bullet; fourth, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s, Aloeg.

Class 3, single horse for ladies' phaeton.—First, Miss Marion Lawson's Glorious Black Venus; second, Mrs. R. F. Carmna's Donner; third, Eben D. Jordan's Elegance; fourth, Alfred G. Vanderbilt's V. G. I.

Class 30, saddle horses up to carrying 150 pounds.—First, Mrs. C. H. Holcomb's Lady Bonnie, ridden by Miss Beach; second, Miss May Doerinng's Natalie; third, R. D. Evans's Octoo; fourth, Mrs. Thomas B. Wanamaker's Surprise.

Class 46, sweepstakes for best saddle horse.—Championship, Mrs. C. H. Holcomb's Lady Bonnie; reserve, Miss May Doering's Natalie.

Class 26, ladies' pair and trap.—First, Mrs. R. F. Carman's Donner and Blitzen; second, Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Sky High and B. G. I.; third, Miss Norman Whitehouse's Boy Blue and Pretty Maid.

Class 45, sweepstakes for best pair harness horses.—Championship, Frank J. Gould's Sandringham and Burlingham; reserve, Mrs. R. F. Carman's Donner and Blitzen.

Class 37, hunters over six successive jumps, 5 feet high.—First, P. F. Collier's Lady Mary; second, Ralph Pulitzer's American Beauty; third, Bradley W. Palmer's Rifle; fourth, Mrs. Thomas W. Pierce's Tornado.

Class 47, sweepstakes for best hunter.—Championship, Ralph Pulitzer's American Beauty; reserve, Mrs. Thomas W. Pierce's Tornado.

Class 44, sweepstakes for best harness horse.—Championship, Frank J. Gould's Burlingham; reserve, John A. Doyle's Independence.

REV. DR. WILLIAM H. DE PUY.

Dies in Canaan, Conn.—One of the Best-Known Methodist Clergymen of the Country.

The Rev. Dr. William H. De Puy of this city, one of the most widely known Methodist Episcopal clergymen in the United States, died yesterday in Canaan, Conn., of paralysis, after an illness of several years.

Dr. De Puy was born in Penn Yan, N. Y., on Oct. 21, 1821, and received his first education in Lima, this State. He was graduated from the Genesee College, now Syracuse University. When but sixteen years old he took charge of his first public school, and at twenty he was elected Principal of the Coudersport (Penn.) Academy. A year later he was appointed joint Principal of the Genesee Classical Seminary and Professor of Latin and Greek in that institution.

He entered the ministry in the Genesee Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1845 and was a member of that Conference until his death. He was in pastoral work until 1849, when he became the financial agent of the Genesee College. Later he was Principal of the Teachers' Department of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, and after that Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the seminary. He filled this chair for four years.

Dr. De Puy was pastor of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in Buffalo in 1 and successively served the full pastoral term in each of the Methodist churches then in that city. During part of that time he was editor of The Buffalo Christian Advocate and the American Bible Society's District Agent for Western New York. In 1865 he was appointed assistant editor of The Christian Advocate of New York and filled that office for about twenty-five years. He was a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1876 and 1880, editor of The Daily Christian Advocate during the quadrennial General Conferences from 1860 to 1888, one of the managers of the Methodist Sunday School Union for more than thirty years, and editor of the Methodist Year Book from 1866 to 1889.

When he first came to New York he served as pastor of the old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church for four years, and after that he continued to be a trustee of the church. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Genesee College, that of Doctor of Divinity from Union College of Schenectady, and that of Learned Doctor of Laws from Mount Union College, in Ohio. He was the editor and author of numerous books, among them being "The People's Cyclopedia," "Three-Score Years and Beyond," "The Home and Health," "The People's Atlas," the American revision of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," in 1891, and "The University of Literature."

Dr. De Puy is survived by a widow, two sons, and one daughter. Funeral services will be held to-morrow at 3 P. M. in St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church in West Seventy-sixth Street, and the body will be taken to Bath, N. Y., for interment.

THOMAS WALSH DIES IN ITALY.

Was Brother-in-Law of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Who Has Not Received Particulars.

Thomas Walsh, a brother-in-law of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix of Trinity Church, died suddenly in Florence, Italy, on Saturday last. The Rev. Dr. Dix has received a cable message announcing the death, but giving no particulars.

Mr. Walsh, who was in his seventy-fourth year, was for many years a member of the firm of Walsh, Hall & Co. of Yokohama, Japan. In 1868 he married Katherine Morgan Dix, youngest daughter of Gen. John A. Dix, who was at that time Minister at the Court of Napoleon III. of France. Mrs. Walsh died in Florence in 1880. In his later years Mr. Walsh dissolved his connection with the house in Japan and spent most of his time at his villa in Florence. It is just outside the Porta Romana, on the Poggio Imperiale.

He leaves two daughters, both being in Florence—Mme. Mabel Bosio and the Marchesa Vittorio Bourbon del Monte, formerly Miss Marion Walsh.

Mr. Walsh has two unmarried sisters living in Pennsylvania. Although he spent most of his life abroad, he took a deep interest in American affairs. He was in New York about eighteen months ago.

WILLIAM C. WALLACE DEAD.

Ex-Congressman Dies Suddenly at Warwick, N. Y.

Ex-Congressman William Copeland Wallace of Brooklyn died suddenly at midnight Tuesday at his country home at Warwick, Orange County. Mr. Wallace was the junior member of the law firm of Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace of 18 Wall Street.

He was born in Brooklyn forty-six years ago, and after graduating from the Adelphi Academy he attended Wesleyan University. On his graduation from the

WHITNEY HORSES RAN FIRST AND SECOND

Nasturtium Took Flatbush Stakes, with Goldsmith Close Up.

WATERCOLOR CANTERED IN

Haggin Colt Had an Easy Time Winning the Dolphin Stakes at Sheepshead Bay Race Track.

The proof of the running of the horses in the Futurity, as demonstrated in the race for the Flatbush Stakes, at the Sheepshead Bay racetrack yesterday, was about as far from a proof as could be imagined. Nevertheless the Flatbush Stakes made a race that patrons of the turf will remember long if for no other reason than because Nasturtium, the beaten favorite for the Futurity, won with so much ease that for the remainder of the day the crowd was speculating on what might have happened had he been really well handled in the great event of last Saturday.

Considering that Nasturtium was beaten so badly for the Futurity, it was another remarkable occurrence that he should be so strong a favorite as he was yesterday. He was only one of the Whitney Stables entries, but coupled with Goldsmith, he started favorite at odds on, in spite of his former miserable showing. It was utterly beyond explanation, in spite of the fact that the general public knew beyond question that Nasturtium was a colt far out of the common.

Disgracefully beaten as he was for the Futurity, the people who bet against him on that occasion bet on the Whitney stable yesterday, and as the result showed, with excellent judgment, for Whitney ran first and second for the big event with an ease that left no room for doubt as to the superiority of the horses that represented him. The winner was Nasturtium, with his stable companion Goldsmith second and the fast Western filly Endurance, by right, the third horse.

Early in the day the declaration was posted by Mr. Whitney that he would win with Nasturtium, in spite of the fact that on the official programme Goldsmith was named as the first horse of the stable, while Nasturtium was scheduled to carry the second colors. All this was changed just before the race, second colors then being delegated to Goldsmith, but the very fact of the programme being printed as it was confused many people and made complications that must have puzzled the poolroom betting men. Mr. Whitney, nevertheless, was accused of trying to "get a price," and even after the race there were betting men ready to swear that Mr. Whitney had caused his entry to the chief event of the day to be so made as to confuse the poolroom men. Though Mr. Whitney does not bet on his own horses or on the horses of any other owner, patrons of the race track were much confused by the official declaration to win with Nasturtium. As Yankee was not a starter, there is no room for comparison between him and the winner yesterday, but even the absence of the Futurity winner did not prevent horsemen from comparing the ease of Nasturtium's victory yesterday with the hard struggle that Yankee had to win last Saturday. The race therefore caused much gossip.

Next to the race for the Flatbush Stakes was the race for the Dolphin Stakes for three-year-olds, at one mile and three furlongs. Water Color in this race started the post favorite with Autolight the next choice. In the first few yards of the start Autolight led, but early in the race was passed by Water Color, who galloped in the lead for the remainder of the distance and won about as he pleased.

Setauket, backed by his owner, H. K. Vingut, and Cassville started equal favorites in the third race. Setauket was well up all the way, and, slipping away from the others in the last furlong, won as he pleased by a length. Semper Ira was in front nearly all the way for the steeplechase, and won quite handily by about eight yards. For the last race Louisville was in front to the last half furlong, where Bellario, ridden by Shaw, and Kinnikinic, ridden by McCue, went on with the pacemaker, the three fighting out heads apart, with Kinnikinic first, Louisville second, and Bellario third. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters, over seven flights of hurdles, on the turf course. Mr. Chamblett's Semper Ira, b. g., 4 years, by Logic-La Sylphide, 130 pounds, (Veitch,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, won ridden out by a length; J. Coyne's Kuta, br. c., 130, (T. Callahan,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by eight lengths from J. E. Wideners Miss Mitchell, b. m., 5, 130. (Heider,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—3:22. Monroe Doctrine, Cheesemite, Holland, Gould, Pincher, Captain January, and Heroics also ran. Value to the winner $745. Cheesemite the favorite at 5 to 2 and even. Winner trained by S. Veitch.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile. J. S. O'Brien's Wild Pirate, br. c., 3 years, by Pirate of Penzance-Right Wild, 104 pounds, (J. Woods,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a length. A. Featherstone's Maister, br. c., 3, 97, (Crosswaithe,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by thee parts of a length from M. Van Pragg & Co.'s Barbara Frietchie, b. f., 3, 84, (Creamer,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:39 4-5. Margraviate, Pleasant Sail, Young Dixon, Wait Not, Dr. Riddle, and Ante Up also ran. Value to the winner $730. Margraviate the favorite at 5 to 2 and even. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The Flatbush Stakes; for two-year-olds, special weights, penalties and allowances; seven furlongs, of the new Futurity course. William C. Whitney's Nasturtium, ch. c., by Watercress-Margerique, 115 pounds, (N. Turner,) 9 to 10 and 2 to 5, (coupled in the betting with Goldsmith,) won easily and under a pull by three parts of a length; William C. Whitney's Goldsmith, b. c., by Meddler-Kildeer, 115, (T. Burns,) 9 to 10 and 2 to 5, (coupled,) second, ridden out by half a length from J. W. Schorr's Endurance by Right, b. f., by Inspector B.-Early Morn, 112, (J. Woods,) 14 to 5 and 9 to 10, third. Time—1:25 3-5. Smart Set, Hyphen, Dixieline, Sir Oliver, Flywheel, and Barron also ran. W. C. Whitney declared to win with Nasturtium. Value to the winner, $4,000; to the second, $700; to the third, $300. Whitney entry always favorite. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers.

FOURTH RACE.—The Dolphin Stakes, for three-year-olds, penalties and allowances; one mile and a furlong. J. B. Haggin's Water Color, bik. c., by Watercress-Sabrina, 121 pounds, (Spencer,) 1 to 5 and out, won easily by three lengths; A. Featherstone's Autolight, br. c., by Autocrat-Silver Light, 108, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and out, second by eight lengths from L. M. Meyer's Little Daisy, ch. f., by Tristan-Pocahontas, 105, (Mulhollan,) 100 to 1 and 5 to 1. Time—1:53 2-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $1,670. Water Color always the favorite. Winner trained by C. Littlefield.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. The Scarsdale Stable's Hamilcar, br. c., by Lord Hartington-Mary Greenwood, (McCue,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won handily by a length and a half; J. Stanley's Fontenix, b. f., 99, (Wade,) 50 to 1 and 20 to 1, second by a head from T. Monohan's Casseville, b. c., 97, (H. Michaels,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:01 2-5. Ibold, St. Halarian, Cast Iron, Legation, Goldaga, Hot Lieschen, Major Tenny, Illuminate, Rocky, Batvah, Miriam Bedell, Ruff, Chicadee, Ohio Girl, Tengera, and Ischium also ran. Value to the winner $720. Winner trained by H. K. Vingut.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong, on the turf course. T. J. Healey's Kinnikinic, br. g., aged, by Candlemas-Flibbertigibbet, 124 pounds, (McCue,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a head; McCorkle & Mahone's Louisville, b. f., 4, 109, (T. Burns,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by a length from Richard Croker's Bellario, ch. c., 3, 111, (Shaw,) 12 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:53 3-5. St. Finnan and Agnes D. also ran. Value to the winner $690. Louisville and St. Finnan equal favorites at 11 to 5 and 4 to 5 each. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies, two years old, penalties and allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. Hatasoo, 124 pounds; Flora Pomona, 119; Rose Mayo, 114; Carmaid and Seditson, 109 each; Octoroon, Tippetoes, Lady Godiva, Royal Rue, Emma A. M., and Hebron, 104 each.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, three years old, special weights; one mile. Idle Ways, Lamp o' Lee, Somerset, Sharpshooter, and Follician, 112 pounds each; Anak, Kalif, Welsh Girl, Freehold, Lady Chorister, Anna Darling, Golden Grain, George Simons, Pathfinder, Dr. Korber, and The Driver, 109 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Dash Stakes, for three-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. Otis, 127 pounds; Arsenal, 122; Peninsula, 110; Par Excellence and Lenora Loring, 107 each; Cornwall, Renold, Hero, Alusion, and Presumption, 104 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Turf Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter, on the turf course. Watercure, 110 pounds; Decanter, 106; Kamara, 105; Maid of Harlem, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Voter, 136 pounds; Chuctanunda, 115; Alard Scheck, 110; Belle of Lexington, 102; Duellist, 95; Lady Uncas, 86; Himself, 85.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth, on the turf course. Bedeck, 107 pounds; Royal Sterling and Eloim, 106 each; Speedmas and Disturber, 105 each; Dolando, 103; MacLeod of Dare, 101; Alsike and San Luis, 100 each; Anecdote, 99; Maria Bolton, 94; Pathfinder, 89.

CIRCUIT HARNESS RACES.

Favorites Win All Events in Straight Heats at Charter Oak Park Track.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 4.—There were four races on the card for the second day of the Grand Circuit meeting at Charter Oak Park this afternoon, and the favorites won in each race in straight heats. An attendance of about 4,500 was present. The weather was superb and the track in fine condition. The contest was in the 2:09 pace, the Horse Review Stakes, for three-year-old trotters, the free-for-all pace, and the 2:12 trot. Shadow Chimes was a strong favorite at 2 to 1 over the field in the 2:09 pace. He won the race handily and lowered his best previous record to 2:06¾. The mare Carmine, driven by J. Kervick, showed well in the second heat, and pressed Shadow Chimes to the three-quarter post. There she fell away, and the bay stallion took the heat with comparative ease. Rowellan had an easy time in the race for the colts. Hawthorne was a fair second in each heat, but could not make the son of Abdell extend himself. J. Malcolm Forbes's colt Admiral Dewey, sired by Bingen, out of Nancy Hanks, was entered in this race, but a slight lameness developed in one of his forelegs early in the week, and it was not thought advisable to start him. Summary:

2:09 pace; purse $3,000, divided; mile heats, best three in five.

Shadow Chimes, b. h., by Chimes-Charmer, by Mambrino King, (Geers)	1	1	1
John T., ch. g., (McCoy)	5	2	2
Carmine, b. g., (Kervick)	2	4	5
George, br. g., (McDowell)	3	3	3
Stacker Taylor, b. h., (Macey)	4	5	4
Pussy Willow, b. m., (Curtis)	dis.		

Time—2:07¾, 2:06¾, 2:10.

The free-for-all pace; purse $2,000, divided; mile heats, best three in four.

Prince Alert, b. g., by Crown Prince-Till, by John Black, (Curry)	1	1	1
Anaconda, b. g., by Kinglet-Haggin Mare, by Algona, (Trout)	2	2	2
Connor, blk. g., by C. F. Clay-Bessie V., by William Welch, (McDonald)	3	3	3

Time—2:04¼, 2:04¾, 2:06¾.

The Horse Review trot, for three-year-olds; purse $5,000, divided; mile heats, best three in five.

Rowellan, br. g., by Abdell-Rowena, by Aznevoor, (Golden)	1	1	1
Hawthorne, ro. m., (Hudson)	2	2	2
Carrie Bell, b. m., (Thayer)	3	4	3
Grace Allington, ch. m., (Kenny)	4	3	4

Time—2:16½, 2:16¾, 2:17.

The 2:17 trot; purse $1,000, divided; mile heats, best three in five.

Chain Shot, b. g., by Red Heart-Pique, by Kentucky Wilkes, (A. McDonald)	1	1	1
Whitewood, wh. g., (Curtis)	3	2	2
Waubun, gr. g., (Curtis)	2	4	5
Lady Thisbe, blk. m., (Kenney)	5	3	4
Senator L., b. g., (Golden)	7	7	3
Phoebe Onward, b. g., (Marsh)	4	8	6
Prince of India, br. h., (Lyons)	6	6	7
Carlyle Carne, gr. g., (Thompson)	8	5	dr

Time—2:10¼, 2:11, 2:10¾.

To-morrow afternoon's card includes the free-for-all trot, in which Boralma, Lord Derby and the Monk will be the starters; the 2:04 pace, the 2:00 trot, and the 2:11 pace.

Other Harness Racing Results.

CHATHAM, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Two good races were witnessed by a large crowd at the Columbia County Fair here to-day. Summaries:

2:30 Class.—Trot; purse $250.

S. S. B., r. g., J. F. Molloy, New Haven, Conn.	2	1	1
Walter R., b. g., W. E. Williams, Washington	1	2	2
Virgie Harkaway, b. m., T. S. Buckley, Chatham, N. Y.	4	3	3
Master Splinx, b. h., Eugene Kelley, White Plains	3	4	5
Rose Mary, g. m., E. C. Wixon, Derby, Conn.	5	5	4

Time—2:26¾; 2:23¾; 2:21¾; 2:21¾.

2:17 Class.—Trot and pace; purse $300.

Birdie Hal, b. m., J. F. Molloy, New Haven	1	3	1
Leo S., ch. g., Mrs. J. Van Tassel, Hudson, N. Y.	4	1	2
Maud Olaren, br. m., J. A. Deane, M. D., Catskill, N. Y.	3	4	4
Walter F., Frank Riley, Troy	2	3	3

Time—2:16¼; 2:16¾; 2:17¼; 2:16¾.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 4.—Eight thousand spectators saw famous John A. McKerron, 2:07¾, easily win the Boston challenge cup race at Glenville this afternoon. Tudor Chimes, the Syracuse horse, managed to keep up for seven-eighths of the first mile.

Horses from Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, Syracuse, and Columbus competed in five other class events, Rainforth's victory in the last event being the hardest fought.

2:16 Class.—Trotting.

Rubber	2	1	1
Texana	1	2	2
Mayor Greer	5	6	2
Viola, Peter Swift, and Double D. finished as named. Best time, 2:12½.			

2:13 Class.—Trotting.

Franker	1	2	1
Peko	2	1	2
Mayor Rose	3	3	4
Dean finished as named. Best time, 2:11.			

Free-for-all trot.

John A. McKerron, b. s., by Nuttwood-Wilkes, (Deverux)	1	1	1
Temper	4	2	
Dr. Book	2	4	
Tudor Chimes	3	3	
Best time, 2:11.			

Free-for-all pace.

Hontas Crook	1	1	1
Nicol B.	3	2	
Bessie Leach	2	4	
Tallas, Sunland, and Sally Hook finished as named. Best time, 2:09½.			

2:21 rot.

Karek	1	1	
Minka	2	2	
Red Bird	3	4	
Best time, 2:14½.			

2:18 trot.

Rainforth	1	1	
Imogene	2	2	
Marie C.	3	5	
Lenbar Day, Ethelyn, Fairlawn, Aggie Medium, and Louise Jefferson finished as named. Best time, 2:14¾.			

Yearlings Sold at Auction.

A combination sale of yearling thoroughbred horses was held by the Fasig-Tipton Company in the sales paddock at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, when the produce of a half dozen popular public farms in Kentucky were offered. The largest price of the sale was $3,500 for the Henry of Navarre-Laura Stone colt, bought by G. D. Wilson. The next best price was $3,000 for the Belvidere-Peninah colt, sold to C. R. Ellison. The horses that brought $500 or more were as follows:

PROPERTY OF MRS. BYRON McCLELLAND.

Ch. c. by Henry of Navarre-Laura Stone, by Rayon d'Or; G. D. Wilson.....$3,500

Ch. c. by Candlemas-Queenlike II., by Kinglike; J. E. Widener.....1,300

PROPERTY OF SPENDTHRIFT STUD.

Br. f. by Esher-Lady Luke, by Luke Blackburn; M. F. Dwyer.....900

Ch. c. by Spendthrift-Martha, by Rayon d'Or; J. W. Schorr.....800

Ch. f. by Hermence-Genie, by Glenelg; M. F. Dwyer.....650

PROPERTY OF WILLAMETTE STUD.

Bay c. by Top Gallant-Bessie Smith, by King Gallop; J. W. Schorr.....800

Bay cc. by Top Gallant-Sister Molly, by Ononduga; J. W. Schorr.....900

PROPERTY OF C. HUGHELY.

Bay f. by Top Gallant-Lady Royster, by Royster; Pennington & Schorr.....500

PROPERTY OF RICHMOND STUD.

The Sub, b. c., by Requital-The Tigress, by Billet; W. Avery.....$550

Decoration, ch. c., by Requital-The Heroine, by Fellow Craft; N. Bermington.....750

PROPERTY OF SPRINGLAND STUD.

Tugal Boy, ch. c., by Farondole-Nigra Vela, by Hanover; O. L. Richards.....$825

Pan Longin, gr. c., by Faraday-Katydid, by King Ban; J. E. Seagram.....1,500

PROPERTY OF SUNNY SLOPE STUD.

Bay colt, by Victory-Salsetta, by King Alfonso; A. Cohn.....$600

PROPERTY OF STONEWALL STUD.

Chestnut colt, by Belvidere-Peninah, by Bonnet Range; C. R. Ellison.....$3,000

Senator Clark to Own Bitter Root.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 4.—The announcement is made that Senator W. A. Clark is about to become the owner of the famous Bitter Root Stock Farm, founded and brought to perfection by the late Marcus Daly. It is stated Mrs. Daly is anxious to dispose of the property, and Senator Clark has sent a personal representative to examine the property.

Westchester's Coming Horse Show.

The prize list for the Westchester County Horse Show Association's ninth annual exhibition, at White Plains, has been announced, with fifty-one classes provided for in a programme of four days. The dates claimed are Oct. 2, 3, 4, and 5. The premiums are fairly divided among trotters, roadsters, harness horses, tandems, four-in-hands, saddle horses, ponies, and hunters and jumpers. Four of the contests are for harness horses owned by the residents of Westchester County, N. Y., and Fairfield County, Conn. In these classes the horses must have been the property of exhibitors since July 1, 1901, and must not have won a first prize at any previous recognized Horse Show. The candidates for champion honors have five events. Five thousand dollars is offered in premiums, divided into first and second purses. Special prizes are offered by Col. William Jay, W. H. Catlin, T. A. Maitland, Mrs. Marion Story, Howard Willets, Whitelaw Reid, Tracy Dows, William Murray, Louis Stern, Brewster & Co., W. E. H. Martin, John A. Gwynne, G. P. Morosini, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Edwin Gould, George C. Clausen, E. C. and G. T. Hoyt, Mrs. Edwin Gould, C. Oliver Iselin, Harry C. Graef, E. H. Weatherbee, William E. Iselin, A. C. Bostwick, John Gerken, G. D. F. Leith, John D. Archbold, J. F. A. Clark, and George B. Hulme. Entries close Saturday, Sept. 14, with the Secretary, T. A. Maitland, at 35 Nassau Street, New York. The judges will be J. Agostini, C. Oliver Iselin, George B. Hulme, E. C. La Montagne, and E. T. H. Talmage.

Notes of the Turf.

Starter Fitzgerald fined four riders—Bullman, Burns, McCue, and Michaels—$25 each for misbehavior at the post while starting the fourth race.

Roehampton, in the stable of J. G. Follansbee, regarded as one of the best of the three-year-olds of the season, is sick with a fever, and there is doubt as to whether or not he will be able to race again until late in the Fall.

J. W. Schorr's horse Sam Phillips, which came from the West with a great reputation, has become thick-winded and gives little promise now of realizing the expectations of his owner. In addition to that trouble he also pulled up very lame after his effort in the fourth race yesterday.

James R. & F. P. Keene's three-year-old Outlander ran into the fence on the last turn at the Sheepshead Bay track in the fourth race yesterday and injured himself so severely that he stopped short. Spencer, who rode him, said at first he thought the horse had broken his leg, but later it was learned that the injury was to the stifle, which the gelding struck on the fence. He will be disabled for some time, however.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP DRAW.

Douglas Gets a Good Mate in Seeley—First Pair Will Play at 7 o'Clock.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association was held yesterday afternoon in the office of Secretary Robert B. Kerr, for the purpose of making the drawings for the medal play round on the opening day of the amateur golf championship, next Monday, at Atlantic City. In view of the large number of entries, (140,) it was decided to start the first pair at 7 o'clock in the morning, and succeeding pairs will follow at intervals of four minutes, until 11:36 A. M., which is the time set for the last pair. If there are any withdrawals, the competitors present will be re-paired, and for every pair less than the seventy couples, there will be a saving of four minutes. As soon as the last pair drives off, the first pair will be ready for its afternoon round, and the chain of players will remain unbroken until late in the afternoon.

T. J. Loughlin of the Alleghany County Club, and J. J. Wilber of the Columbia Golf Club, District of Columbia, will start the tournament, and the last pair will be Mortimer M. Singer of this city and Frank E. Talmadge of the Hillside Club, Plainfield. The draw has been very favorable to the big men. One of the best in the bunch is that of Findlay Douglas and Charles H. Seeley, winner and runner-up, respectively, in this year's metropolitan championship; Walter J. Travis has a good spur in Charles Hitchcock, Jr., the Yale golfer; William Holabird, Jr., and Archie Reid make a fine couple, representing the best junior element of the West and East; Charles B. Macdonald is paired with Archibald Graham; A. G. Lockwood, the Bostonian, will play with Rodman E. Griscom of Philadelphia. Good pairing brings out the best golf in both players, and the cracks will have little cause to complain this season that their opponents fail to give them every possible encouragement. The thirty-two lowest score makers will continue at match play for the championship.

The pairings and time of play for each couple follow, and by adding four minutes to the time of each set from the first, the exact hour of each pair will be obtained. As an aid, it may be stated that the first leaves at 7 o'clock; Holabird and Archie Reid at 8 o'clock; W. C. Fownes and F. O. Reinhart at 9 o'clock; James A. Stillman and C. T. Richardson at 10 o'clock, and George E. Banman and Charles T. Lineaweaver at 11 o'clock.

7 A. M.—T. J. Loughlin and J. J. Wilber.
7:04 A. M.—H. C. Hill and F. D. Frazier.
7:08 A. M.—George J. Cook and George A. Ormiston.
7:12 A. M.—A. F. Smith and Harrison Townsend.
7:16 A. M.—Fred Croker and Samuel Dalzell.
7:20 A. M.—Bruce Price and Charles M. Adams.
7:24 A. M.—J. M. Ward and Dr. E. P. Fredericks.
7:28 A. M.—G. S. Patterson and W. L. Gunther.
7:32 A. M.—A. W. Moss and A. W. Tillinghast.
7:36 A. M.—G. T. Brokaw and George A. Jenkins.
7:40 A. M.—W. F. Hitt and James I. Lineaweaver.
7:44 A. M.—Dr. W. L. Harban and Frank Bein, Jr.
7:48 A. M.—Fred O. Tyler and J. F. Byers.
7:52 A. M.—T. T. Reid and W. E. Egan.
7:56 A. M.—Harry Holbrook and Wm. S. Brooke
7:56 A. M.—Harry Holbrook and Wm. S. Brooke.
8 A. M.—Wm. Holibird, Jr., and Archie Reid.
8:04 A. M.—Fred R. Hamlin and F. D. Tappan.
8:08 A. M.—Chas. A. Potter and H. V. Croker.
8:12 A. M.—Clayton P. Dixon and I. V. Brokaw.
8:16 A. M.—John Reid, Jr., and Wm. Waller.
8:20 A. M.—C. I. Travelli and Allen Kennaday.
8:24 A. M.—J. B. Tappan and L. Gunther.
8:28 A. M.—F. Oden Horaiman and W. J. Evans.
8:32 A. M.—Dr. L. L. Harban and Arthur H. Remington.
8:36 A. M.—A. Sidney Carpenter and C. W. Fownes.
8:40 A. M.—Chas. H. Seeley and Findlay S. Douglas.
8:44 A. M.—Samuel Frothingham and W. C. Carnegie.
8:48 A. M.—Grenville Kane and J. Wm. McKinley.
8:52 A. M.—Percy R. Pyne, Jr., and F. W. Menzies.
8:56 A. M.—C. L. Tappin and C. B. Van Brunt.
9:00 A. M.—W. C. Fownes and Frank O. Reinhart.
9:04 A. M.—C. B. MacDonald and Archibald Graham.
9:08 A. M.—O. McCammon and A. J. P. Gallagher.
9:12 A. M.—F. M. Freeman and H. McSweeney.
9:16 A. M.—A. J. Wellington and E. M. Byers.
9:20 A. M.—Richard Peters and A. C. Bennett.
9:24 A. M.—Hugo R. Johnstone and A. L. Norris.
9:28 A. M.—H. C. Fownes and L. W. Weaver.
9:32 A. M.—A. H. Smith and Louis P. Myers.
9:36 A. M.—Alex. Britton and G. Franklin Willard.
9:40 A. M.—Wm. P. Smith and Stephen H. Patterson.
9:44 A. M.—J. G. Thorpe and W. H. Davis.
9:48 A. M.—B. S. Horne and J. Rhett.
9:52 A. M.—Edward M. Dally and H. W. Perrin.
9:56 A. M.—Walter J. Travis and Chas. Hitchcock.
10 A. M.—Jas. A. Stillman and C. T. Richardson.
10:04 A. M.—M. M. Michael and Louis Livingstone.
10:08 A. M.—P. B. Hoyt and C. M. Hamilton.
10:12 A. M.—Percy H. Jennings and E. S. Knapp.
10:16 A. M.—Wm. Findlay Brown and Chas. W. O'Connor.
10:20 A. M.—H. P. Dixon and G. B. Adams.
10:24 A. M.—Jasper Lynch and A. B. Lambert.
10:28 A. M.—C. McTay, Lynch and I. G. Dalzell.
10:32 A. M.—A. G. Lockwood and Rodman E. Griscom.
10:36 A. M.—H. R. Sweeney and Oliver Perin.
10:40 A. M.—Capt. T. N. Horn and John D. Cady.
10:44 A. M.—R. L. Moore and H. H. Knapp.
10:48 A. M.—John Moorehead and J. E. Porter.
10:52 A. M.—Ralph C. Carroll and A. Z. Huntington.
10:56 A. M.—O. D. Thompson and Jos. S. Clark.
11 A. M.—George E. Barnum and Charles P. Lineaweaver.
11:04 A. M.—A. H. Chadbourne and H. S. Bowns.
11:08 A. M.—W. S. Eyster and R. McKittrick.
11:12 A. M.—Walter T. Stern and Wyatt W. Taylor.
11:16 A. M.—R. P. Nevin and W. B. Rhett.
11:20 A. M.—Daniel Chauncey and P. D. Hooper.
11:24 A. M.—John R. Maxwell, Jr., and E. A. Darby.
11:28 A. M.—George A. Crump and M. B. MacDonald.
11:32 A. M.—J. S. Baird and W. C. Fownes, Jr.
11:36 A. M.—M. M. Singer and Frank E. Talmadge.

Contract for Kaiser's Schooner.

The contract made by Carey, Smith & Barbey, naval architects and yacht brokers, to construct an American schooner yacht for Emperor William of Germany has been let to the Townsend & Downey Shipbuilding Company of Shooter's Island, S. I. Under the terms of the contract the vessel is to be completed in time for the racing season next year. Special specifications made by the Emperor will be regarded in the building of the boat

Local Cricketers in Drawn Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 4.—The Staten Island Cricket Club played the second game of their tour to-day against a fairly strong team of the Philadelphia Cricket Club at Wissahickon Heights. The game at one time looked decidedly in favor of the visitors, though only scoring 166. Philadelphia started off so badly there was considerable doubt as to their ability to reach that score. Things were looking particularly blue for Philadelphia when Biddle and S. Goodman became associated, playing out time and making a draw slightly in favor of the home team.

English Cricketers Sail for America.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Sept. 4.—The American Line steamer Haverford, which sailed from this port at 5:30 P. M. to-day for New York, on her maiden trip, has among her passengers a number of Capt. B. J. T. Bosanquet's English team of cricketers, who are to play matches in the United States.

Cricket in Prospect Park.

The Brooklyn and Kings County Cricket Clubs played an interesting game in Prospect Park yesterday, which resulted in a victory for the former by 46 runs after they had declared their innings closed with only 7 wickets down.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Pittsburg Won Twice from the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds—Brooklyn Lost.

The New York baseball team clinched its hold on last place by losing two games to the Pittsburgs yesterday at the Polo Grounds. Incidentally, they used four pitchers, not one of whom was able to stay the batting of the Pittsburgs. The Pittsburg pitchers, on the contrary, had no difficulty whatever in fooling the weak-hitting home aggregation. Starting out like winners in the first game, the New Yorks were soon headed, as the Pittsburgs batted Taylor hard and often. Phyle then essayed to pitch. It was his first game in a month, and he was unable to stop the hitting, Pittsburg making a total of nineteen hits off the two pitchers.

Hickman and Chesbro were the opposing pitchers at the opening of the second game. Hickman lasted just one inning, the Pittsburgs hitting safely five times in this period. A player who has competed with the various professional and semi-professional teams in this vicinity then took his place. Van Zandt is his name. In his first inning he hit a man and forced in a run with a base on balls. He also forced a run in in the fifth inning. Four runs were scored in this inning by the Pittsburg, stupid play, errors, and wildness by Van Zandt being responsible for them.

The New Yorks scored but 3 runs in this game. The first of these was made in the third inning, a double by McBride, followed with a single by Van Haltren, tallying it after two were out. In the fifth inning they secured their final tallies. After Warner was out, Van Zandt and Selbach hit safely. McBride did the same and Van Zandt scored. Another single scored Selbach, Davis hit to Wagner, who touched second, thereby forcing out Van Haltren, and threw to first in time to complete a double play. This was the only time during the entire game that the New Yorks were able to hit Chesbro consecutively. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf	1	0	0	0	0
McBride, rf	1	1	4	0	0
Van H'n, cf	2	1	1	0	0
G. Davis, ss	1	1	1	3	0
Strang, 3b	0	2	3	6	1
Mayo, 2b	0	0	2	1	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	0	7	1	0
Warner, c	1	1	6	2	0
Taylor, p	0	0	1	2	0
Phyle, p	0	0	1	1	0
*Hickman	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	6	24	16	1

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
L. Davis, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Clarke, lf	2	3	1	0	0
Beau'ont, cf	2	2	6	0	0
Wagner, ss	1	3	2	2	2
Branst'd, 1b	2	3	10	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	2	2	2	4	0
Leach, 3b	1	1	1	3	1
O'Connor, c	1	1	3	0	0
Tannehill, p	1	3	0	0	1
Total	12	19	27	9	4

*Batted for Phyle in ninth inning.

New York	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—6
Pittsburg	2	3	3	0	0	2	0	2	0	—12

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 5; New York, 1. First base on errors—New York, 4; Pittsburg, 1. Left on bases—New York, 4; Pittsburg, 10. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 2; off Phyle, 2. Struck out—By Phyle, 3; by Tannehill, 2. Stolen bases—Clarke, Davis, Beaumont. Two-base hits—McBride, Davis, Warner, Strang, Clarke, Bransfield, (2,) Ritchey. Hits—Off Taylor in 3½ innings, 11; off Phyle in 4½ innings, 8. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf	1	1	1	0	0
McBride, rf	1	3	0	0	0
V. Halt'n, cf	0	2	3	0	0
G. Davis, ss	0	0	2	3	0
Strang, 3b	0	1	1	1	1
Murphy, 2b	0	0	2	7	2
Ganzel, 1b	0	0	10	1	0
Warner, c	0	0	7	5	0
Hickman, p	0	0	0	1	0
V. Zandt, p	1	1	0	0	1
Total	3	8	27	18	4

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
L. Davis, rf	2	0	1	1	1
Clarke, lf	3	3	3	0	0
Beaum't, cf	2	3	1	0	0
Wagner, ss	1	3	5	4	0
Branst'd, 1b	2	2	7	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	2	5	0
Leach, 3b	1	1	2	1	0
O'Connor, c	1	0	5	0	0
Chesbro, p	0	0	1	0	0
Total	10	13	27	11	1

Pittsburg	3	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	—10
New York	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 5; New York, 1. First base on errors—New York, 1; Pittsburg, 2. Left on bases—New York, 4; Pittsburg, 13. First base on balls—Off Van Zandt, 6; off Chesbro, 1. Struck out—By Van Zandt, 1; by Chesbro, 3. Three-base hit—Leach. Two-base hits, McBride, Clarke, 2; Wagner. Double plays—Murphy and Ganzel; Wagner and Bransfield; Ritchey, Wagner, and Bransfield. Hit by pitcher—By Van Zandt, 1. Hits off Hickman, 5 in one inning; off Van Zandt, 8 in eight innings. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

CINCINNATI, 7; BROOKLYN, 3.

The Brooklyn baseball team started yesterday's game with Cincinnati at Washington Park as though they were going to win. They made two runs in the first inning and then the run-getting stopped for them until the ninth inning, when a single tally was made, the visitors in the meantime scoring seven.

Cincinnati's pitcher, Hahn, kept the hits well scattered; his team, on the other hand, bunched their hits in three innings, and won easily. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E

RACING CYCLIST INJURED

John Nelson's Leg Mangled in Race Against "Jimmy" Michael.

Bellevue Hospital Physician Almost Certain That the Chicagoan's Racing Days Are Over.

John Nelson, the Chicago racing cyclist, met with an accident in his fifteen-mile motor-paced match race with "Jimmy" Michael of Wales on the Madison Square Garden cycle track last night, in which he received such severe injuries that it is unlikely that he will ever be able to race again. His motor tandem pacing machine broke down and threw him under that of Michael, which was following close behind. His left leg was shockingly mangled, and he was bruised and cut in a number of places. He was attended by physicians summoned from the audience, and upon the arrival of an ambulance he was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said that his injuries were not dangerous unless blood poisoning should ensure, but that it was improbable that he would be able to ride again.

Michael escaped injury by riding around the wreck, but the four pacemakers—Crooks and Stone, who paced Michael, and Deroscers and Pickard, who rode Nelson's pacer—all went down and received various bruises and scratches.

The accident occurred in the third lap of the third mile. Michael had gained almost half a lap, which, as the two riders had started on opposite sides of the track, brought him up to Nelson, so that he was immediately behind the latter and preparing to pass him. As the two crews rounded into the turn at the northeast end, where Floyd McFarland was so severely injured in his race with Nelson on the opening night of the Garden cycle races, the rear tire of Nelson's pacing tandem exploded and the machine slewed around upon the track and then rolled down the bank. Nelson, who was close behind, ran into the wreck at the moment the accident happened and was thrown upon the track in front of Michael's pacing tandem, which had steered up the bank in an attempt to pass around the obstruction.

Nelson's left leg was caught by the large main sprocket wheel of the machine, and the calf was cut to the bone and badly torn almost from the knee to the ankle. Blood from the wound was spurted over the wheel and spattered the legs of Crooks, the front rider.

The tandem went on for a few yards, when it, too, went down the bank, but Michael got safely by the wreck by going all the way up the bank and so escaped all injury. Nelson rolled down to the bottom of the track, but, in spite of the shock and the severity of his wound, did not lose consciousness. He sat up, holding his leg in his hands and called for a physician. Bicycle Policeman Beeckman was first to reach the injured man, and he secured a piece of cord, which he wrapped tightly about Nelson's leg above the cut and largely checked the flow of blood. Dr. Hoffheimer and Dr. Kirke, who were among the spectators, also gave assistance until the ambulance from Bellevue Hospital arrived.

Nelson had been afraid to race behind motor tandems on the steep Garden track ever since the accident to Floyd McFarland, and his manager, F. E. Spooner, had made several unsuccessful attempts to have single motors substituted. It was announced by the management of the track after the accident that only single motors would be used in future.

After Nelson had been removed Michael rode five miles paced by a single motor and the final of a half-mile handicap race was decided, being won by T. H. Hall of the Century Road Club Association from the thirty-yard mark. There was also a mile open race, amateur, which was won by George Schricker of the Harlem Wheelmen. Summary:

One-Mile Open, Amateur.—First Heat—Won by T. H. Hall, Century Road Club Association, New York City. Time—2:18 2-5. Second Heat—Won by Peter G. Van Cott, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York City. Time—2:18 2-5. Third Heat—Won by George C. Schrieber, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City. Time—2:16. Fourth Heat—Won by R. A. Brooks, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City. Time—2:37 1-5. Fifth Heat—Won by Alfred Courter, Newark, N. J. Time—2:22 3-5. Race won by Schrieber, Van Cott second, Hall third, Brooks fourth. Time—2:21 2-5.

Half-Mile Open, Amateur.—First Heat—Won by R. A. Brooks, Ianthia Wheelmen, New York City, (15 yards.) Second Heat—Won by J. E. Achorn, New York City, (45 yards.) Time—1:00 4-5. Third Heat—Won by George C. Schrieber, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City, (scratch.) Time—1:02. Fourth Heat—Won by George Schofield, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., (25 yards.) Time—1:02 3-5. Fifth Heat—Won by T. H. Hall, Century Road Club Association, New York City, (30 yards.) Time—0:59 2-5. Sixth Heat—Won by M. T. Dove, Calumet Cyclers, New York City, (10 yards.) Time—1:02 4-5. Race won by Hall; Schofield second, Schrieber third, Dove fourth. Time—1:00 3-5.

15-Mile Motor-Paced Match Race Between "Jimmy" Michael of Wales and John Nelson of Chicago, Ill.—Won by Michael.

Five-mile motor-paced exhibition by "Jimmy" Michael. Time—8:37 2-5.

LEGAL BILLS IN KENNEDY CASE.

Mr. Philbin Appeals from Decision on Those of McIntyre and Hennessy.

Corporation Counsel Whalen, at the request of the District Attorney, has appealed from the decision of Justice McAdam holding that Justice Fursman's certification of the legality of the bills of ex-Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy of $5,000 and $2,500 for prosecuting Samuel J. Kennedy.

Justice Fursman certified the bills without consulting Mr. Philbin. The latter promptly had the Controller hold them up. The District Attorney and Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier have now made affidavits that Mr. Hennessy in their presence agreed to try the case for $500. Mr. Hennessy, according to Mr. Le Barbier, has filed a counter-affidavit declaring that this statement is utterly false.

THE EAST RIVER TUNNEL.

Appellate Division Reserves Decision on Rapid Transit Application.

Application was made yesterday to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First District, for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether the rapid transit tunnel be extended under the East River.

The court convened especially for this purpose, several of the Justices coming long distances from the places where they have been spending the heated term. Justice Patterson presided, and on the bench were Justices O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Laughlin.

E. M. Shepard appeared on behalf of the Rapid Transit Commission, and said he understood there was little serious opposition to the project on the part of property owners along the route proposed, and said a similar application would be made to the Appellate Division of the Second District in Brooklyn in a few weeks.

The court took the papers, reserving decision.

WANTED TO BURN TO DEATH.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 4.—Frederick Ring, a prisoner in the jail here charged with highway robbery, attempted to burn himself to death in his cell to-night. He tore a straw mattress to pieces, piled up the material in the centre of his cell, and then applied a match to it. The blaze was seen by some of the other prisoners, and an alarm was given. The keepers rushed into the cell and rescued the man before he was badly burned.

During the fire great excitement prevailed among the other prisoners. The flames were extinguished with but little damage to the cell.

Alleged Polygamist Brought Here.

Charles M. Leighton, who is said to have confessed to marrying four women, is accused of marrying six, and is reported to be married to four more, was brought to this city from Buffalo last night and locked up in a Police Headquarters cell. He was in charge of Detective Sergeant Fornelsen, who had the warrant for him. Leighton is good-looking, but he was a little tired from his journey and the excitement of the last day or two, and appeared worn. He dresses well, but not overstylishly. Leighton is forty-four years old, and gave his occupation as barber. He gave his address as 1 West Eighteenth Street, which is the number of Chickering Hall. Sergt. Pfaehler, who was in charge of the Detective Bureau last night, said he knew nothing officially about Leighton, but that Capt. Titus might tell something of him to-day.

MAYOR ARRESTED CONSTABLE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 4.—Milltown, a borough about three miles from this city, had a burglar scare last evening, and James Townsend, the town constable, narrowly escaped spending the night in the lock-up. Constable Townsend was aroused late in the evening by an excited villager, who said that he had seen a suspicious-looking character loitering about his house. The constable got his shotgun and started for the citizen's place, first disguising himself by putting on a false beard.

The excited citizen was not satisfied with getting the constable, but hurried to the house of Mayor Stafford L. Rappleyea and told him about the supposed burglar. The Mayor doesn't like burglars, so he got up and dressed. Taking his revolver, he hurried to where the burglar had been seen. The constable was there by this time, and the Mayor did not recognize the officer in his disguise. Putting his revolver to the constable's head, the Mayor commanded him to proceed toward the village lock-up. The constable started to speak, but was quickly silenced. He was commanded to move along and keep his mouth shut.

At the lock-up, with the prospect of a night in it staring him in the face, the constable, in desperation tore off his false whiskers and blurted out to the Mayor:

"Gol durn it, Staff; I ain't no burglar."

The Mayor was profuse in his apologies, but while he had been taking his man to jail the real burglar had escaped. There is a belief in Milltown to-day, however, that the suspicious-looking character was only a commercial traveler who had put up in town over night and was strolling about during the evening. Any stranger is a suspicious character in Milltown.

FREE FIGHT AT CONEY ISLAND.

Lively Row Follows Man's Attempt to Embrace a Woman.

Actions of a party of Italian visitors from the East Side of Manhattan precipitated a small riot at Johnson's carousel at Surf Avenue and Sea Beach Walk shortly before midnight last night.

There were about fifteen swarthy men in the party and all were more or less intoxicated. On the carousel was riding Mrs. Carrie Rosenberg of 251 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn; her two sisters-in-law, and children. After the carousel began to move rapidly one of the newcomers, Alfred Henry, seventeen years old, of 63 Mott Street, seized Mrs. Rosenberg and attempted to embrace her. She resented it and they grappled and fell from the machine.

James Lane, an attendant of the carousel, ran to the woman's assistance. He struck Henry, breaking his nose. Henry fired four shots from a revolver at Lane and others who ran up to take a hand in the trouble. A lively free fight followed, which lasted until Policeman Brown and others on their way to the police station to report, arrested Lane and drove the others away.

Mrs. Rosenberg went to the station house and gave her name, but asked that she be not called as a witness, as she had made all her arrangements to leave the city to-day.

CHILD DROWNED IN SEWER.

Foreman at Hunt's Point Arrested for Failing to Provide Protection.

Ethel Crockett, five years old, daughter of William and Lily Crockett of Hunt's Point Road and Spofford Street, Hunt's Point, was drowned yesterday by falling into a sewer, nearly in front of her home. George B. Brush, foreman of the workmen there, was arrested on a charge of failing to have the sewer properly protected.

The child was playing about the sewer embankment with William Brown, six years old, a neighbor's child, when she slipped off the bank into the sewer. The bottom had six feet of water from recent rains, and the child sank under the surface. The boy, in terror, ran to Mrs. Crockett and stammered that Ethel had fallen into the sewer and that he could not see her. Mrs. Crockett ran to the sewer, and the boy pointed out where the girl had fallen in. The mother was about to leap into the sewer when some workmen who had heard her cries and seen her rushing toward the sewer seized and prevented her.

Two of the men jumped into the trench and groped about at the point the Brown boy pointed out. They soon found the girl and handed her out to the other men. An attempt was made to resuscitate the child while an ambulance surgeon was coming, but she was dead.

The girl was the only child of Mrs. Crockett, who is the second wife of William Crockett, a wealthy builder, who has three grown children by a former wife. The family, except Mr. Crockett, arrived a few days ago from Europe.

FREIGHT CARS WRECKED.

Passenger Train on Lackawanna Road Near Newark Has Narrow Escape.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 4.—An east-bound freight train on the Lackawanna Railroad broke in two midway between Manor Avenue, Harrison, and Sanford's Crossing, this evening. The rear section overtook the forward portion and several freight cars and their contents are now piled up, blocking the road.

As the crash occurred there was a passenger train passing, and a portion of the wreck scraped some of the molding off the last car as it flashed past. A second later the tracks over which the passenger train had just passed were buried under the wreckage. Had the train been a few seconds later the rear car at least would have been involved in the wreck.

Passengers in both directions have to walk around the wreck, which will hardly be cleared up before daylight. No one was injured.

INSANE HOSPITAL INQUIRY.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 4.—The State Insane Hospital investigation was resumed to-day, with all the members of the committee, except Gov. Voorhees, present. A large array of witnesses were in attendance to testify in behalf of Warden Hay. They were principally dealers who had furnished supplies to the institution.

Before any of these went on the stand some hospital employes were called. Faus and Emerick, two male attendants, gave the usual testimony concerning the food. Miss Edna Weber, a female attendant, testified that the food as a rule was all right—as good as the food she had received in the institution at Danville, Penn., where she was formerly employed.

At the afternoon session ex-Senator J. H. Blackwell of Mercer, a wholesale grocer; J. W. Scott, Court, F. P. Holz, James M. Atwood, and L. H. Stein, local dealers, all testified that Warden Hayes bought and received proper goods. Curtis Knowlton, representing Miles, Corson & Co. of Philadelphia, testified that that firm had furnished good eggs. The investigation was adjourned until Sept. 18.

GROVER CLEVELAND A GUEST.

Leads in Celebration of Old Home Week at Norwich, Conn.

NORWICH, Conn., Sept. 4.—The great day of Old Home week was favored with good weather. The morning's events consisted of a band concert and the arrival of the guest of the day, ex-President Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland was taken about the city and shown the birthplace of his grandfather at Norwich Town. At 2 o'clock he reviewed the street parade.

This evening exercises were held at the Broadway Theatre. The speakers were ex-President Cleveland, David Torrance of Derby, Chief Justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court; Nathaniel Shipman of Hartford, Judge of the United States Circuit Court, and the Rev. John Neale of Terryville. Mr. Cleveland in his remarks paid a glowing tribute to Norwich in being the birthplace of so many sturdy men. He said he was glad to acknowledge at this late day the debt of gratitude he owed his Norwich ancestry.

Farmers Hunt Army Deserter.

MUNCIE, Ind., Sept. 4.—Claude McDowell, who has escaped from the military authorities three times, after being arrested for deserting from the Philippine army service, is hiding in the woods between Yorkton and Gilman, and a posse of farmers will try to run him down. He has ventured out of his hiding place a few times to see friends at Yorktown. The posse, headed by Samuel Leonard, Marshal of Yorktown

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,484,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf; 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St. 487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St. 67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

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BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
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DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

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BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBER NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
44 and 46 Broadway, New York.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
MARGINAL AND INVESTMENT ORDERS IN ALL QUANTITIES. INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL MATTERS GLADLY FURNISHED. ISSUE OUR REQUEST, "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," MONTHLY FLUCTUATION SHEETS. DAILY AND WEEKLY REPORTS.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3078 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch office N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

PUBLICATION BY THE MANHATTAN COMPANY of New York of the remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689 of the Bank Laws of 1892, State of New York:

1893..Luyster, Isaac, unknown.....$66.87

DIVIDENDS.

70 dividends, 2 shares; Jenkins, Margaret, unknown.....$296.00
96 dividends, 2 shares; Keefe, Thomas, unknown.....411.50
113 dividends, 16 shares; Moss, Henry, unknown.....2,891.07
130 dividends, 1 share; Murphy, Johanna, unknown.....272.49

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier of the Manhattan Company of New York, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of August, 1901. W. S. JOHNSON,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.
au8-1aw6wTh

Mississippi River Bridge Company

Owners of bonds of the above company are hereby notified that The United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, has designated by lot bonds numbered **109, 113, 125, 219, 202, 327, 454, 468, 532, 547, 583,** and **653,** to be redeemed as required by the mortgage on account of Sinking Fund payment due October 1, 1901, said bonds to be redeemed on that date at the office of the Chicago & Alton Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Interest on the bonds designated above will cease October 1, 1901.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that I, the undersigned, have lost Certificate of Deposit issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 88, dated June 5, 1899, for First Mortgage 6% Bond of the Evansville & Street Railroad Company, and that on the 15th day of October, 1901, I will apply to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the issuance to me of the Bond and Cash to which I would be entitled upon the surrender of said certificate, and that ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to show cause to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at its office, at 22 William Street, New York City, why said Bond and Cash should not be paid to me without the production of such certificate.

SUSAN E. EDGELL, Woburn, Mass.

Dated August 14, 1901.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice Presidents.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Treasurer. Trust Officer.

UNION TYPEWRITER
J. S. STANTON,
3 Broad Street

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Union Bag and Paper Co. Certificate of Preferred Stock, No. A 1221, for 12 shares of preferred stock in name of Abigail M. Carpenter, indorsed to Caroline C. Wilbur. Notice is hereby given to show cause why a Duplicate Certificate of Deposit should not be issued. Carry M. Wilbur, Executrix for Abigail M. Carpenter's estate.

LOST—Certificate 493 for twenty shares of Brooklyn Ferry in name of Chas. C. Edey & Sons; also Certificate 3,132 for ten shares Am. Car Foundry common in name of C. M. Bouggy. Transfer stopped and application made for new certificates. Return to Chas. C. Edey & Sons and receive reward.

Lost—Certificate of deposit of U. S. Trust Co. drawn to Mary L. Ferris; reward. Hoyt's Pharmacy, 73 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Lost or Stolen.—Bank Book 105,973, issued by the Franklin Savings Bank to Lydia Kramer. Finder please return to bank.

Lost—Bankbook 51,457, issued by the Franklin Savings Bank to William J. Matthews. Finder please return to bank.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co., St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of the New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

Chicago Terminal Transfer R. R. Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on the Second Wednesday (the 9th day) of October, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The Preferred and Common Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Wednesday, the 18th day of September, 1901, at three o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Thursday, the 10th day of October, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M., or until the same hour of the day following any adjournment of such meeting.

ROBERT C. BOGART, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, September 28th, 1901.

The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 3d, and reopen on Monday, September 30th.

JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Telegraph Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, September 16th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.

FRANK E. HAFF, Secretary.

Dividends.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, July 10, 1901.

The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of one per cent. on its PREFERRED STOCK for the quarter ending September 1, 1901, payable September 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in Berlin at the closing of the transfer books on August 9, 1901.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on August 9, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1901.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

American Snuff Company.
No. 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, Sept. 4, 1901.

A dividend of ONE AND A HALF PER CENTUM (1½%) has this day been declared on the Preferred Capital Stock of American Snuff Company, payable at the offices of Morton Trust Company, No. 38 Nassau Street, New York City, on October 1, 1901, to the holders of said Preferred Stock of record on the Company's Transfer Books on the 16th day of September, 1901.

The Transfer Books of said Preferred Stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 16th day of September, 1901, and opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 2d day of October, 1901.

OTIS SMITH, Secretary.

International Elevating Company.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) PER CENT. will be paid on the stock of this Company on Monday, September 16th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books Friday, September 6th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. September 6th, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M. September 17th, 1901.

C. E. BURGESS, Treasurer.

Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois.
Coupons due September 1st, 1901, from the Prior Lien 4½% Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of the above Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Dent, Palmer & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York.

RALPH BLAISDELL, Treasurer.

EDEN MUSEE AMERICAIN CO. (Ltd.)
The regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. has been declared, payable on September 14th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from September 5th to September 16th, 1901.

FREDERIC VIEWEG, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

New York, Sept. 3, 1901.

THE FIRM OF R. H. THOMAS & CO. IS THIS DAY DISSOLVED BY MUTUAL CONSENT.

Respectfully,
R. H. THOMAS & CO.,
71 Broadway.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a co-partnership under the firm name of R. H. THOMAS & CO.

Yours respectfully,
R. H. THOMAS.
W. H. D. LASHER.
OSBORNE HALSTED.
FRED. O. BEACH,
Special.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT THE PARTNERship heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of HOLLOWAY & IRISH, was dissolved by mutual consent this day. The affairs of the said copartnership in liquidation will be conducted by WILLIAM F. IRISH, at 136 Liberty Street, New York City.—Dated August 1, 1901. W. F. IRISH.
W. F. HOLLOWAY.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firmer.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 4	484,897
To date this year	203,478,973
Corresponding date last year	76,687,847

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 4	$1,513,000
To date this year	$727,847,920
Corresponding date last year	$724,837,920

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@4 per cent; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	¾	Met. Street Ry	1
Am. Car & Fdy	½	Mexican Central	1⅜
Am. Linseed pf	½	Mexican National	1⅞
Am. Smelting pf	½	Mo., Kan. & T.	1
Am. Locom. pf	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
Am. Sugar	1¼	Missouri Pacific	¾
Anaconda Copper	½	National Lead	½
At., T. & S. F.	1¼	N. Y. Central	⅞
At. T. & S. F. pf	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Balt. & Ohio	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	½
Canadian Pacific	2	N. Y. Ont. & W.	½
Chi. & Alton	½	Norfolk & West	1⅝
Chi. & Alton pf	½	North American	1½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	3	Ont. Mining	½
Chi. Great West	1½	People's Gas	⅞
Chi. G. W. pf., B	1¼	Peoria & East	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Reading 1st pf	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac	4¼	Reading 2d pf	¾
Chi. Term. Tr.	⅛	Rep. Steel pf	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	1	Rubber Goods pf	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	Sloss-Sheffield pf	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	2	Southern Pacific	⅝
Col. F. & I. pf	3	Tenn. Coal & I.	2⅝
Del. & Hudson	2½	Texas & Pacific	⅞
Dul., S. S. & A.	1	Twin City R. T.	1
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	⅞	Twin City R. T. pf	2
Erie	⅜	U. S. Express	2½
Erie 2d pf	1⅞	U. S. Leather	½
Evans. & T. H.	⅞	U. S. Leather pf	1½
Glucose Sugar	1	Wabash	½
Hocking Valley	¾	Wabash pf	¾
Int. Paper	⅝	Wis. Central	1
Int. Power	⅞	Wis. Central pf	⅝
Int. Pump	½		
Louis. & Nash	½		
Manhattan	⅜		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Am. Cotton Oil pf	1½	Mobile & Ohio	1½
Am. Locomotive	¼	Nat. Biscuit pf	1
Am. Sugar pf	1	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Col. So. 1st pf	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Union Bag & Paper	¾
Den. & R. G.	1½	Union Pacific pf	1
Den. & R. G. pf	½	U. S. Rubber	⅛
Dist. of Am.	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf	1½
Hock. Valley pf	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf	1

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1½	Mo. Pac. coll. g. 5s.	1
Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1½	U. S. Leather 6s.	1

There were no declines.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The artificial character of the selling which forced the reaction in the stock market on Tuesday clearly appeared yesterday when the short sellers of the day previous—for it was selling for the short account that had been primarily responsible for Tuesday's decline—undertook to cover. Then was it disclosed that the available supply of floating stock was limited, the consequence being that the shorts were forced to bid prices up on themselves before they could even up their commitments. To add to their discomfiture there appeared, coincidently, a substantial demand for securities from a number of the larger banking houses, this demand in its turn sending prices still higher. And hence it was that after some hesitancy in the early dealings the stock market became strong, despite its inactivity, prices advancing quite generally and for the most part maintaining their advances until the close. Among the more notable of the gains were: Atchison, 1⅜; Baltimore and Ohio, 1½; Canadian Pacific, 2; Chicago Great Western, 1½; Rock Island, 4¼; Big Four, 1¼; Delaware and Hudson, 2½; Erie second preferred, 1⅞; Mexican Central, 1⅜; Mexican National, 1⅛; Nickel Plate, 1; Norfolk and Western, 1⅜; Wisconsin Central, 1; Colorado Fuel, 2; Glucose Sugar, 1¼; American Sugar, 1¼; Tennessee Coal, 2⅜, and United States Leather preferred, 1¼. On the other hand, with the exception of the Denver and Rio Grande securities, which had been advanced the day previous on manipulation and declined yesterday on profit taking, the common 1½ and the preferred ¾, not an important stock on the list scored a decline.

There were several reasons for the change in the market's tone, for the eager desire of the shorts to cover and for the good independent buying. Chief of them was undoubtedly the more favorable developments in the money market, though the persistent reports that finally a settlement of the Steel strike was at hand, and the publication of a further batch of excellent railway statements, were not without effect. It was the money-market developments, however, that exerted most influence, pointing, as they did, to a betterment in conditions in the near future. Rumors of a syndicate formed to offer a large block of bonds to the Treasury for redemption, borne out in a measure by the increased offerings here yesterday, the total running up beyond $165,000; the receipt of more gold from the Klondike; the return to the New York banks of full one-half of the nine-million-dollar Philadelphia loan; a further decline in sterling exchange, with a still lower tendency, thus bringing gold imports appreciably nearer; and the fact that call money at no time rose above Tuesday's highest figure of 4 per cent., but instead sank off sharply at the close to 2½ per cent.—these were among the reasons why the pessimists in the Street who have been predicting tight money began to modify their predictions and to incline more to the opinion that perhaps after all representative bankers may be right when they declare that there is little prospect or probability of tight money. Inasmuch as all the hopes of the pessimists for a bear market are founded on the chance of dear money and on that chance alone—for general commercial and industrial conditions are wonderfully favorable—it is not to be wondered at that at the close of business those shorts whose contracts remained uncovered were somewhat ill at ease and speculating much on the probable developments to-day.

Then, too, it was a noticeable fact that London again was a large buyer of stocks, houses close to J. P. Morgan & Co. being among the chief purchasers. The total taken for foreign account ran up to about 50,000 shares of the 480,000 dealt in during the day, which in the Street is regarded as perhaps of more than passing significance.

Coming to the stocks themselves, the heaviest buying was in Union Pacific, Erie, and United States Steel common, each being dealt in to the extent of over 40,000 shares. Morgan and Keene brokers were the largest buyers of all three securities. In the case of Erie excellent earnings were offered as a reason for the advance; in Union Pacific the developments shortly to be announced, following the contemplated changes in the Directorate, were the bull card; while the report that the Steel strike might be settled at any moment now led to the buying of both the common and preferred stocks, one house alone taking 10,000 shares of the common. Unusual activity showed in the shares of the Mexican railroads, due to operations by pools in them who have loudly proclaimed their intention to "put the stocks up." Western houses bought the Grangers; United States Leather preferred advanced on reorganization talk; Glucose Sugar was absorbed in the belief that the starch combination would soon become effective; Colorado Fuel and Tennessee Coal were bought on reports that they will enter the Steel Trust, and Norfolk and Western rose on the statement that the dividend will be increased at the next meeting.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

One of the reasons advanced for the strength of Canadian Pacific stock, apart from the excellent earnings of the company, is the recent purchase of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, made by the Canadian Pacific management. This road, it is pointed out, will not only enable the company to carry its coal more cheaply, but will open to the Canadian Pacific direct connection with the St. Lawrence River and Thousand Islands trade, which is rapidly expanding. It is pointed out that the Grand Trunk operates very profitably with the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company from Montreal, and the belief is that the Canadian Pacific will branch out in this direction by operating a line of steamers between Montreal and Kingston, Ontario, the latter city being one of the termini of the newly acquired Kingston and Pembroke. In Canadian quarters the purchase is regarded as a very profitable one.

B. R. T.'S DECREASED EARNINGS.

There was some selling of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock yesterday following the publication of the July statement of earnings, showing a decrease of $29,270 in the net figures as compared with the corresponding month a year ago. The pressure ceased, however, when it later developed that the decrease was due, not to any falling off in business, but to an increase of $87,840 in operating expenses for the month, this more than offsetting any decrease in gross earnings.

CONSOLIDATED GAS RUMOR.

One of the stories on the Street yesterday, as explanatory of the recent buying of Consolidated Gas, was that a new corporation is to be formed to take over the assets of the company, giving to present stockholders certain percentages in 6 per cent. bonds, in 6 per cent. preferred stock, and in common stock.

Nothing official can be learned on the subject.

GOOD RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Among the many favorable railway statements put out yesterday were the following: Burlington, net increase for July, $401,600; Pennsylvania, net increase for the same month, $404,200; Canadian Pacific, increase for August, $488,000; St. Paul, August increase, $369,360; Colorado Southern, net increase in July, $23,580; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, August increase, $64,000; and St. Louis Southwestern, August increase, $79,690; Norfolk and Western, net increase July, $66,250.

PEOPLE'S GAS STOCK INCREASE.

All doubts as to whether or not there is to be an increase in the capital stock of the People's Gas Company—officials of the company here having professed ignorance on the matter—was set at rest yesterday when an official circular letter, which is self-explanatory, was sent out to the stockholders. It follows:

In the circular issued by the Directors of this company to the stockholders under date of Nov. 25, 1898, it was stated as follows:

"It has been determined by the Board of Directors of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company that the policy of the company for the future would be to provide for such fresh capital as may be required for the extension and growth of its business through the increase and issue to stockholders at par of the necessary amount of the company's capital stock."

Following the policy then adopted, the Directors of your company have sold no additional bonds, as might have been done under the mortgage of the company, nor have they placed on the market the Treasury stock then authorized but not issued. The cost of additional capital expenditures, not provided for by the stock issue mentioned in the circular of Nov. 25, 1898, has been met in part from the surplus earnings of the company and in part through temporary loans, which it is now deemed advisable to take up. For that purpose and in order to provide for large extensions and further improvements which are required to keep pace with the continuous growth of the company's business in Chicago, and also to facilitate the carrying out of certain plans for the benefit of the company, which are now under consideration, it has been determined to make an issue of stock which shall be offered to the stockholders at par.

The authorized capital stock has been increased from $30,000,000 to $35,000,000, being 50,000 additional shares of $100 each. There is also in the Treasury of the company $1,381,200 of stock heretofore authorized but not yet issued. Of the total amount now authorized—$5,000,000—and the unissued Treasury stock, namely, $1,331,200, aggregating $6,331,200, it is proposed to issue now 43,003 shares of the aggregate par value of $4,300,300. The stockholders will have the right to subscribe for such shares at par, and for that purpose the transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Sept. 16, 1901, and reopened at 10 A. M. on Sept. 20, 1901. To the stockholders then of record will be mailed application forms, upon which they may apply for the additional stock so issued, to the extent of 15 per cent. of their holdings, and pay for the same at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York, at par on or before Sept. 30, 1901. Rights to subscribe for the new stock will cease on the date last mentioned. Temporary receipts will be issued by the trust company, to be subsequently exchanged for regular certificates, and application will be made to list the latter on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Directors of the company have no hesitation in expressing their belief that the earnings of the company are and will be more than sufficient to maintain dividends at the current rate on the increased capital stock, irrespective of the benefits and increased earnings which will result from the expenditure of the funds provided by the present stock issue.

FAILURES IN AUGUST.

Reports to R. G. Dun & Co. show that commercial failures in the United States during August numbered 803, with an aggregate indebtedness of $9,458,866, against 735 in the same month of last year, when insolvencies footed up only $7,323,903. In manufacturing lines there were 193 defaults for $4,611,870, compared with 174 concerns owing $2,945,607 in 1900. There were 575 traders with debts of $4,174,102, against 519 owing $3,585,667 a year ago. Of brokers, transporters' agents, and others not properly included in either of the two principal divisions there were but 35 failures for $672,894, compared with 42 last year owing $792,629. Of banking, insurance, and other fiduciary institutions seven insolvencies occurred, with liabilities of $406,000, while in August, 1900, only two similar houses suspended owing $146,000.

Continuing on the same subject, Dun's says:

Liabilities of commercial failures each month this year compared with last are given below:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
January	$11,220,811	$10,304,464	$7,721,897
February	11,287,211	9,931,048	9,012,607
March	9,196,444	12,787,061	10,417,527
April	5,571,282	9,761,899	5,790,036
May	7,900,428	23,771,151	3,820,686
June	10,538,559	8,191,859	5,300,120
July	6,695,933	9,771,775	4,872,197
August	9,458,866	7,323,903	5,789,091

At first glance it would seem that business conditions were in most deplorable shape, for an increase of $2,134,963 in total commercial losses over the corresponding month last year is no small matter. Yet, looking back, it is found that August, 1900, reported the smallest failures of any month last year by about $2,000,000; so that, in the first place, comparison is made with an exceptionally fine record. Moreover, the July statement this year was phenomenally strong, liabilities showing a decrease of $2,735,842 compared with the same month last year. Hence, the quarter thus far exhibits a decrease of over $600,000 in defaulted liabilities as compared with 1900 to date.

Liabilities of failures in leading branches of business in August are compared below with last year:

	1901.	1900.
Manufacturers.	—Liabilities—	
Iron, foundries, &c	$68,700	$846,834
Machinery and tools	440,737	473,173
Woolens, carpets, &c	1,800	11,688
Cottons, lace, and hosiery		2,400
Lumber, carpenters, &c	2,132,445	573,911
Clothing and millinery	192,221	171,039
Hats, gloves, and furs	123,075	25,480
Chemicals, paints, &c	10,000	5,000
Printing and engraving	55,308	86,375
Milling and bakers	117,149	17,750
Leather, shoes, and harness	387,225	108,300
Liquors and tobacco	144,738	36,701
Glass, earthenware, brick	235,000	10,895
All other	723,472	576,261
Total manufacturing	$4,611,870	$2,945,607
Traders.		
General stores	$405,175	$390,513
Groceries, meats, and fish	576,590	416,080
Hotels and restaurants	373,959	244,119
Liquors and tobacco	186,604	319,170
Clothing and furnishing	356,572	368,918
Dry goods and carpets	166,593	330,763
Shoes, rubbers, trunks	102,228	141,691
Furniture and crockery	87,669	29,142
Hardware, stoves, and tools	188,074	178,771
Drugs and paints	87,971	56,242
Jewelry and clocks	33,794	17,298
Books and papers	64,985	25,869
Hats, furs, and gloves	18,000	103,344
All other	1,516,188	963,750
Total trading	$4,174,102	$3,585,667
Brokers and transporters	672,894	792,629
Total commercial	$9,458,866	$7,323,903

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Bradstreet's, also touching upon this matter, presents an interesting table showing the failures in the various sections of the country, and compares them with 1900 as follows:

	No. 1901.	Assets. 1901.	Liabilities. 1901.
Eastern	141	$755,844	$1,841,728
Middle	203	1,091,696	3,280,655
Western	188	1,068,663	1,819,513
Northwestern	68	241,500	480,381
Southern	106	1,381,297	1,936,446
Pacific	88	243,398	502,153
Territories	16	78,052	126,355
Totals	788	$4,860,450	$9,987,231
New York City	109	831,214	2,119,902
Canada	110	567,255	1,671,341
	No. 1900.	Assets. 1900.	Liabilities. 1900.
Eastern	120	$377,321	$990,122
Middle	206	1,225,322	2,784,976
Western	201	738,094	1,274,315
Northwestern	46	101,313	198,085
Southern	77	349,473	546,105
Pacific	84	74,055	180,065
Territories	20	88,017	124,051
Total	704	$2,952,595	$6,097,719
New York City	90	349,608	1,585,288
Canada	122	567,453	1,383,369

IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and steel trades, more particularly from the strike standpoint, The Iron Age will to-day say:

In view of the failure to cripple the Duquesne plant and in view of the steady gains made by the United States Steel Corporation in starting additional mills and bringing others to full capacity, it is only a question of a short time when the break in the strikers' ranks will take place. So far as the trade at large is concerned the new conditions created will command consideration.

Of course, quite a good deal of tonnage has been cut off by the strike. Some of it is lost altogether. A part of it has been taken care of by outside Western and Eastern mills. A considerable part of the demand has been covered from the stocks of merchants, jobbers, and consumers, which have been thoroughly broken. A further, probably very large, quantity is still on the order books to be filled as rapidly as possible upon resumption. This means that the mills now idle will be rushed for months to meet the delayed consumption and to restore stocks to the normal volume. This will be emphasized, of course, in the case of those lines most seriously affected, notably tin plate, merchant pipe, sheets, hoops, and bars.

The situation raises again the question to what extent the duty rests upon the modern consolidation, in its relations to consumers, to carry for the necessities of the trade at all times liberal stocks at least of those lines of goods which are staple. The possession of extraordinary powers and the assumption of regulation of the trade imply responsibilities and duties toward the consumer, who has been, innocently, a severe sufferer in a contingency like that which has arisen through the strike. We hear much of the importance of retaining the sympathy of the public in any such contest, but very little of the losses inflicted upon those who have contracts to fill and established trade relations to maintain. The United States Steel Corporation is too recent an organization to be charged responsible in this particular crisis, but the future should develop a policy along the lines indicated.

From Pittsburg comes the news that the United States Steel Corporation will furnish shipping directions this month for the Bessemer and basic iron which they did not take last month. So far as the Eastern furnaces are concerned which had pig iron under contract, their shipments were largely diverted to plants not affected by the strike.

From all the leading markets comes the report that consumption continues heavy, and that a good volume of new business is being offered and taken. In quite a number of instances inquiries are coming in for the first quarter of next year, and even for the first half. Everything points to an abundance of work for the usually critical Winter months. In some branches, notably in steel rails, deliveries promised for this year will be dragged along well into next year, owing to the inability of the mills to meet their engagements.

MORE GOLD COMING.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. have received advices from San Francisco that the steamer Ventura, from Australia, has arrived with $750,000 in gold coin on board for their account.

The United States Sub-Treasury paid $405,000 yesterday for Klondike gold deposited at the San Francisco Mint and $89,000 for gold deposited at the Seattle Assay Office.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

15 shares Great Eastern Casualty and Indemnity Company, $100 each, 100.

100 shares Westchester Fire Insurance Company, $10 each, 360.

1 membership Adirondack League Club, $500.

60 shares Westchester Trust Company, $100 each, 140.

2 shares Central Trust Company, $100 each, 1940.

2 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 250¼.

95 shares Mohawk Light Company, $100 each, 1.

$2,000 Knickerbocker Steamship Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1911, (hypothecated,) 31.

100 shares Century Realty Company, $100 each, 101.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 50 shares of Bank of Commerce at 380.

According to Southern dispatches, the Loray cotton mill at Gastonia, N. C., has been reorganized with $1,500,000 capital.

A member of the Pocahontas coal syndicate quoted as saying that the company will be brought out in a few days, with about $75,000,000 capital.

Illinois Steel Company reported to have orders on its books for 100,000 tons of

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices in the market for outside securities were irregular in their tendency yesterday, some issues evincing fractional strength and others apparently, through lack of inside support, going off slightly. The volume of trading was moderate, even as compared with the restricted market in these securities for some time past. There were practically no comparatively strong features.

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AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER preferred was dealt in to the extent of 100 shares at 35½ and closed at 34 bid and 35 offered. At the annual meeting of the company, in Jersey City, the Board of Directors was reduced from 19 to 15 members. James B. Weed, Henry Seligman, Albert Bernard, and Edward E. Elms retired from the board, the other Directors being re-elected. The general balance sheet for the year ended June 30 showed assets of $33,920,186, the cost of properties being placed at $25,370,200. Other items in this column included advances to selling agents of $23,392; bills receivable, $34,203; advances on hides, skins, &c., $21,689, and insurance unexpired, $55,255. The liabilities include $13,000,000 preferred stock, $11,500,000 common stock, and $8,375,000 bonds; sundry creditors, $292,004; trade accounts, $135,041, and reserve for bad and doubtful debts, $50,000. The surplus was $377,139.

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AMERICAN CAN issues were dealt in, 100 shares of the preferred selling at 75 and 800 shares of the common around 24¾.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were bought at 69 down to 68¾, transactions in over $110,000 being reported.

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NATIONAL ENAMELING advanced 1 point, its closing bid being 26½.

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ELECTRIC VEHICLE was active at 6 and 6½, nearly 1,000 shares changing hands.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.	Sept. 4. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 3. Bid.	Asked.
American Bankno	55	57	55	57
American Can	24¾	25⅛	24¾	25
American Can pf	74⅞	79	75	75⅛
American Chicle	87	90	87	90
American Chicle pf	81	83	81	83
Am. Hide & Leather	5½	6½	5½	6½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	34	35	35½	37½
American Malt Co	94	94	93	94
*American Thread	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	28	31	28	31
*British Columbia Copper	13½	14⅛	13½	14⅛
British Exchequer 3s	98	99⅝	98	98⅝
*California Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Camden Land	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	7½	7¼	7¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	33½	36	34	36
Central Fireworks	20½	22½	20½	22½
Central Fireworks pf	65	70	75	80
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	14½	16¼	14½	16¼
Con. Refrigerating	5¾	6½	5¾	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf		26½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i	68¾	69	68¾	69½
Continental Tobacco deb	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	80
Detroit Southern	13¾	13¾	13	14
Detroit South. pf., w. t	40	41	40	41
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85	84	85
Dominion Securities	77½	77¾	77½	78
Electric Boat	19	19	19	20
Electric Boat pf	49½	52	49½	52
Elec. Lead Reduction	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Electric Vehicle	5½	6½	5½	6½
Electric Vehicle pf	8	12	8	12
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1¾	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	⅞	1	¾	1
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8	9	8	9½
Havana Commercial pf	42	44	42	44
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	76¼	76¾	76¾	77¾
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86	86½	86	87
Lorillard pf	118		118	
Markeen Copper	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7	8	7	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	24½		23	25
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	84	87	84	85
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	½	¾	½	¾
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P. pf	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10¼		10¼	11
Otis Elevator	33½	33⅝	32¾	34
Otis Elevator pf	96	98	96	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	72½	70	73
Retsof	48		48	
Retsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	101	100	101
Safety Car Heat & Light, ex stock dividend	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101½	101	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83¾	84	85	86
Seaboard Air Line	28¾	29	28	28½
Seaboard Air Line pf	51¾	52	51¼	51¾
Singer Mfg	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	125	135	116	125
Standard Oil of N. J	775	778	773	775
Storage Power	4	7	4	7
Tennessee Copper	18½	20	19	21
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid		5¾	6	5¾
Tidewater Coal	6¾	7	6¾	7
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	5⅜	5¾	5½	5¾
Union Typewriter	65	65½	65	65½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	121	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf	117	119	117	119
United R. of St. L. 4s	89	89¾	89½	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf	81¾	82	81½	82
U. S. Cotton Duck	31	36	31	31¼
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90	91	90	91¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref	41	42	41	42
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	60	61	60	61
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds	97		96	97
Universal Tobacco, w. i	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i		58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C	6	8	5	7
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	38	40	38	40
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16	17	16	17
Worthington Pump pf	112½	114	112½	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.				
Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	240	245	242	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	101	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	109½	109½	108½	109½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	112½	114½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82½	84½	82½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R.R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Av. R. R	175		175	
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	62	70	62	70
23th & 23th St. 5s, 1996	103	109	103	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.				
American Light & Trac	22		22	
American Light & Tr. pf	92	95	92	95
Bay State Gas	1	1 1-16	1	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	50	58	58	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C. bds.)	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	74	77½	74	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	108	108¾	108	108¼
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	7	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	55½	56¾	55½	56¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	96	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¾	86¼	88¾
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.				
Brooklyn Ferry	18	20	18	20
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con 5s	92¼	94	92½	94
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	81	80	81
Union Ferry	39½	41	40	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	96	97	96	97

New Jersey Telephone Company Sold.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 4.—The Elizabeth Telephone Company, which was organized six years ago, has been sold to Barker Grummers of Trenton and J. L. Hammell, President of the Trenton Trust Company, who, it is understood, are interested in the Inter-State Telephone Company. The negotiations were closed yesterday in the office of H. H. Isham, one of the Trustees of the local company.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
180	200	24	Adams Express	180	180	180	180	
118⅝	118¾	17,530	Amalgamated Copper	117⅝	119	117⅝	118⅝	+ ⅝
29	29½	300	Am. Agric. Chemical	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
3⅜	4	100	American Bicycle	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
30¾	31¼	1,450	Am. Car & Found. Co.	31	31	30¾	31	+ ⅛
87	87¾	397	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	86¾	87	86¾	87	+ ⅛
32¼	32¾	200	American Cotton Oil	32½	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
90	91	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	90	90	90	90	−1⅛
31½	31⅝	100	American Ice Co	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
25	27	710	Am. Linseed Co	26½	26½	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
62	62¼	5,807	Am. Linseed Co. pf	60½	62¼	60	62	+ ⅛
7⅛	7¼	1,000	American Malting Co	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ⅛
51¼	51½	3,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	51¼	51¾	50⅝	51¾	+ ⅛
100½	101	100	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	+ ⅛
26	26¼	1,400	American Locomotive	26⅛	26⅝	26	26⅜	+ ⅜
87½	89	410	Am. Locomotive pf	86⅞	87½	86⅝	87½	+ ¾
87½	88	100	American Snuff pf	89	89	89	89	
134⅞	134¾	4,370	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	133¾	134⅞	133½	134⅞	+1⅛
		1,350	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	125	125	125	125	−1
98	101	35	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	100	100	100	100	
166	167½	300	Am. Tel. & Tel	167¾	167¾	167	167	
46¾	46⅞	1,000	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	46½	47	46¾	47	+ ⅛
79	79⅛	21,550	At., T. & S. F	78½	79	77	79½	+1⅛
97⅞	98¼	3,231	At., T. & S. F. pf	97½	98	97	98	+1⅛
104½	104⅝	2,900	Baltimore & Ohio	103½	104⅝	103¼	104⅜	+ ⅛
94	94½	550	Baltimore & Ohio pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ⅛
74⅝	74⅞	2,100	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	74½	75	74	75	
114	114½	6,300	Canadian Pacific	112½	114⅞	112½	114¾	+2
47	47¼	2,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	47	47⅝	47	47	
40⅜	40½	1,000	Chicago & Alton	39⅝	40⅝	39⅝	40⅜	+ ⅛
78⅝	79	100	Chicago & Alton pf	79	79	79	79	+ ⅛
128	130	100	Chi. & East. Illinois	129	129	129	129	
130	133	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	133	133	133	133	+3
24½	24⅝	19,850	Chicago Great West	23½	24⅞	23½	24⅛	+1⅛
49½	50	1,100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	48⅝	50	48½	50	
39½	40	550	Chi., Ind. & Louis	39¾	40	39¾	40	
166	166¼	12,850	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	163¾	167	163¾	166¾	+4⅛
145⅜	146¼	1,090	Chi., R. I. & Pac	143	146½	143	146½	+2⅜
22½	23	1,000	Chi. Term. Trans	22¼	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅛
42¼	43¼	600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	42	42⅞	42	42¾	+1
90	90⅞	1,100	C., C., C. & St. L	89⅝	90⅞	89⅝	90⅞	+1⅛
102	102½	11,910	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100½	104¾	100	102	+2
123	132	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	131	131	131	131	+3
15½	15¾	1,910	Colorado Southern	15¼	15⅝	15	15¼	+ ⅛
56¼	57	500	Col. Southern 1st pf	56¼	56⅝	56¼	56⅝	+ ⅛
26¾	27	1,175	Col. South. 2d pf	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
19	20	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I	19½	19½	19½	19½	− ⅛
224⅜	226	600	Consolidated Gas	224½	225	224	225	+ ⅝
165½	169	700	Delaware & Hudson	166½	169	166½	169	+2½
49¾	50	3,220	Denver & Rio Grande	50	50⅝	49	50	−1⅛
96½	97	1,910	Denver & R. G. pf	96	96⅞	94¾	96⅝	− ⅜
151½	152	100	Diamond Match	152	152	152	152	
8	8¼	100	Dist. Co. of America	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
11¼	11½	1,100	Dul., S. S. & At	10	11⅜	10	11½	+1
20½	20¾	1,840	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	19¾	20⅝	19¾	20⅝	+ ⅞
43⅜	43⅞	42,050	Erie	43½	44⅛	42¾	43⅞	+ ⅛
71¾	72	5,610	Erie 1st pf	71½	72⅝	71	71⅞	+ ⅛
58	58¾	2,000	Erie 2d pf	57½	58⅞	56¼	58⅞	+1⅝
58	58½	200	Evans. & T. H	58	58	58	58	
		100	Gas & El., Bergen Co	30	30	30	30	
268	268	50	General Electric	264	264	264	264	
57	58	600	Glucose Sugar Ref	57	58	57	58	+1
185	186	800	Great Northern pf	184½	185	184½	185	
53⅜	53⅝	100	Hocking Valley	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	+ ⅛
76	76½	200	Hocking Valley pf	76	76½	76	76½	+ ½
146¾	146¾	550	Illinois Central	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	
24	25	800	International Paper	24	25	23¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
79⅞	80	800	International Paper pf	79⅞	80	79½	80	+ ⅛
96⅝	97	800	Internat. Power Co	96⅝	97½	96⅝	97½	+ ⅛
43⅜	44⅞	1,200	International Pump	43⅜	44⅞	43⅜	44⅞	+ ⅛
86¼	86⅝	200	Internat. Pump pf	86¼	86⅝	86¼	86⅝	+ ⅛
43	43½	200	Kansas City South. pf	43	43	43	43	
65⅝	66	650	Lake Erie & West	65	65⅝	65	65⅝	
104⅞	105⅛	6,400	Louisville & Nashville	104⅞	106	104½	105½	+ ⅝
10	18	100	Manhattan Beach	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	− ⅛
118¾	119	2,200	Manhattan Elevated	118¾	119½	118	119	+ ⅛
168	168½	915	Met. Street Railway	168	168⅞	167¼	168¼	+ ⅛
25¼	26⅜	6,100	Mexican Central	25¼	26⅝	25	26⅜	+1⅛
13½	14⅛	34,500	Mexican National ctfs	13½	14¾	14¼	14⅜	+1⅛
107½	108½	400	Minn. & St. Louis	107½	108	107½	108	
27	28	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	27	27	27	27	
73½	74	400	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf	73½	73½	73½	73½	
29½	30	2,250	Mo., Kan. & Texas	29½	30	29½	30	+1
55¾	57	1,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	55¾	57½	55¾	57	+ ½
105½	107	7,200	Missouri Pacific	104½	107	104½	106¾	+ ⅛
83½	84	200	Mobile & Ohio ctfs	83½	83½	83½	83½	+ ⅛
44	44	100	National Biscuit Co	44	44	44	44	−1¼
102	102	200	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	102	102	102	102	+ ⅝
21	21	100	National Lead Co	21	21	21	21	
27	27	200	New Central Coal	27	27	27	27	
146¾	147	275	New York Air Brake	146¾	147	146¾	147	−2
153½	154½	5,100	New York Central	153½	154½	153½	154½	+ ⅝
41	41⅝	900	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	41	41⅝	41	41⅝	+1
80½	80⅝	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	80½	80⅝	80½	80⅝	+ ⅛
36	36¼	7,100	N. Y. Ont. & West	36	36¼	35¾	36¼	+ ⅛
55	57	17,100	Norfolk & Western	55	57	54¾	56⅝	+1⅝
90	90	400	Norfolk & West. pf	90	90	90	90	
101	102	400	North American	101	102	101	102	+1⅜
98¼	98¾	100	Northern Pacific pf	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¾	+ ⅛
10	10	500	Ontario Mining	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
68½	68¾	100	Pacific Coast	68½	68½	68½	68½	+ ⅛
41½	42	200	Pacific Mail	41½	42	41½	42	+ ⅛
146¼	146¾	7,543	Pennsylvania R. R	146¼	146¼	145½	146¾	+ ⅛
111½	112¾	2,000	People's Gas, Chicago	111½	112¾	111	112¾	+ ⅛
30	30	600	Peoria & Eastern	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
42¼	42¼	300	Pressed Steel Car	42¼	42¾	42½	42½	+ ⅛
82¼	82¾	320	Pressed Steel Car pf	82¼	82⅞	82¼	82¾	+ ⅛
44¼	44¾	7,700	Reading	44¼	44¾	43¾	44¼	+ ⅛
77⅛	77¾	900	Reading 1st pf	76¾	77⅛	76¾	77⅛	+ ⅛
55	56	2,400	Reading 2d pf	55	56	55	55⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	19	7,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	18½	19⅛	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
72½	73	2,100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	72½	73	72¼	73	+ ⅛
31	31⅛	1,300	Rubber Goods	31	31⅛	30¾	31⅛	+ ⅛
80	80	100	Rubber Goods pf	80	80	80	80	+ ⅛
118	118	500	St. L. & Adirondacks	118	118	118	118	+ ⅛
47¼	47½	700	St. L. & San Fran	47¼	47½	47¼	47½	− ⅛
71	71	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	71	71	71	71	− ⅛
62½	62¾	1,200	St. L. Southw. pf	62½	62½	62¼	62¼	+ ⅛
81	81	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf	81	81	81	81	+1
59	59⅝	18,820	Southern Pacific	59	59⅝	58¾	59½	+ ⅝
33⅜	33⅝	9,450	Southern Railway	33⅜	33⅝	33	33⅝	+ ⅛
88	88½	1,200	Southern Railway pf	88½	88½	88	88½	+ ⅛
65⅞	68⅛	11,905	Tenn. Coal & Iron	65⅞	68⅛	65⅞	67⅞	+2⅝
44⅞	45⅞	5,300	Texas Pacific	44⅞	45⅞	44¼	45⅝	+ ⅛
104	105	2,300	Twin City R. T	104	105	104	105	+1
150	150	400	Twin City R. T. pf	150	150	150	150	−2
17	17	200	Un'n Bag & Paper Co	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	− ⅛
100¾	101¼	2,100	Union Pacific	100¾	101¼	99⅝	100⅞	+ ⅛
89½	89¾	550	Union Pacific pf	89½	89	89	89	−1
93⅜	93¾	925	United States Express	93⅜	93⅝	93¼	93¼	+2¼
44⅝	45¾	41,500	United States Steel	44⅝	44⅝	43⅝	45⅞	+ ⅞
94⅝	95⅜	8,200	U. S. Steel pf	94⅝	95⅝	94⅝	95⅛	+ ½
13⅞	13⅞	1,100	United States Leather	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
81⅝	83	2,000	U. S. Leather pf	81⅝	83	81⅝	83	+1⅛
19¼	19½	150	United States Rubber	19¼	19½	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
22⅝	23⅛	1,300	Wabash	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
41¾	41¾	1,300	Wabash pf	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
93	93¼	400	Western Union Tel	93	93¼	93	93¼	+ ⅛
19	19	200	Wheel. & Lake Erie	19	19	19	19	− ⅛
51	51½	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	51	51½	51	51¼	−1⅛
31	31	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	31	31	31	31	−1
23	24	4,235	Wisconsin Central	23	24	23	23½	+ ⅛
44¼	45½	900	Wisconsin Central pf	44¼	45½	44¼	45⅛	+ ⅝
Sales		484,897						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¼	108
2s, c., 1930	107⅜	108½
3s, r., 1918	108⅜	109
3s, c., 1918	108⅜	109
3s, 1918, sm	108½	109
4s, r., 1907	112	112½
4s, c., 1907	113	113½
4s, r., 1925	137	138
4s, c., 1925	137	138
5s, r., 1904	107¾	108½
5s, c., 1904	107¾	108½
D. C. 3-65s	124½	
Alb. & Sus.	210	
Alb. & W.	120	
A. A. C. pf.	88	90
Am. Bic. pf.	20	
Am. Coal	180	200
Am. D. Tel.	34	
Am. Exp.	193	198
A. I. Co. pf.	70	71
A. M. Co. pf.	26	28
Am. Snuff	41	45
Am. T. ctfs.	138	150
Am. T. pf.	145	150
Am. W. Co.	17½	18
A. W. Co. pf.	75	80
Ann Arbor	25	27
Ann A. pf.	52	55
B. A. L. pf.	108	
B. Un. Gas	213	217
Bruns. City	10	11½
B., R. & P.	89	92¾
B., R. & P. pf.	124	125
Canada So.	69	71
C., C. & C.	40	
C. R. R. of N. J.	162	165
C. G. W. pf.		
C. G. W.	85½	86¾
C. G. W. d.	90	91
C., I. & L. pf.	72½	73½
C. M. & St. P. pf.		190
C. & N. W.	195	196
C., St. P., M. & Om.	130	140
C. St. P., M. & O. pf.	175	185
Chi. U. Tr.	16	18
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	114	116
C., L. & W.	30	
C., L. & W. pf.		
Cleve. & P.	190	
Com. Cable	180	185
Consol. Coal	62	90
Cont. Tob.	68	90
Cont. T. pf.	117½	118½
Crucible Steel	24¼	
D., L. & W.	222	227
D. M. & Ft.		
D. M. & Ft. pf.	37	39½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	120	150
D. of A. pf.	28¾	30
Ev. & T. H. pf.	88	94
Ft. W. & D. City	29	35
Ft. W. & D. City pf.	120	125
Ga. R. & Bkg.	100	170
Ga. So. & Fla.	17	18
Ga. So. & Fla. 1st pf.	62

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Riverside Drive and Seventy-third Street Corner Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Contracts will probably be signed to-day for the sale of the Sutphin estate's plot at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Seventy-third Street, immediately south of the block just purchased by Charles M. Schwab. The plot has frontages of 103 feet on Riverside Drive and 111 feet on the street. The price is said to be something less than $200,000. The brokers in the deal would give no intimation yesterday as to the identity of the prospective purchaser.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for Sonn Brothers to Charles Meisel the four-story American basement dwelling 458 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, between Amsterdam and Convent Avenues, 18 by 60 by 99.11.

Irving I. Kempner has sold the five-story tenement 33 Market Street, 25 by 88, and has bought from Thomas R. A. Hall the five-story double flat 156 West Eighty-seventh Street, 37.6 by 90 by 100.

John Miles has bought from a Mr. Broderick, through Charles Cronin, the two-story frame buildings at the corner of Pelham and Fulton Avenues, on a plot 25 by 146.

The Trustees of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum transferred yesterday to the Manhattan Island Corporation, formerly the New York Realty Company, the block bounded by Madison and Park Avenues, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets. The consideration was $1,200,000. The Manhattan Island Corporation immediately reconveyed to the various buyers those lots and plots in the block which have been resold.

Plans were filed yesterday for the six-story building to be erected by Anton L. Olsen on the plot running through from 38 West Eighteenth Street to 41 West Seventeenth Street. The estimated cost of the structure is $125,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

Hill Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of Jefferson Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Co-operative Building Bank $2,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

111 East Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 96 feet east of Park Avenue, 19 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Harris D. Colt..... 17,800

By James L. Wells.

1,815 West Farms Road, northwest side, 339.4 feet northeast of Tremont Road and Seventy-fourth Street, 30 by 101.11, by 30 by 97.10, two-story frame dwelling; partition sale, to E. H. Osborne..... 1,225

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James K. C. Mackenzie, referee, 213 to 217 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100.11, one and two-story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $8,731.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon H. Davis, referee, 1,764 Third Avenue, west side, 50.11 feet south of Ninety-eighth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $20,675.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward C. Graves, referee, 933 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 54 feet west of Forest Avenue, 27 by 68.4, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $10,993.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilmore Amway, referee, 42 to 46 East Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 450 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 65 by 98.9, six-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $51,574; subject to other mortgages for $95,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Avenue B, Unionport, for two two-story frame dwellings, 19 by 30; Henry Fentner of Avenue B and Twelfth Street, Unionport, owner; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 49.8 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, for a seven-story office building, 45.9 by 48.11 by irregular; Matthias Haffen of 644 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, owner; Michael J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $60,000.

No. 38 West Eighteenth Street and 41 West Seventeenth Street, for a six-story brick factory, 25 by 184; Anton L. Olsen of 169 Barretto Street, owner; C. Abbott French of 406 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $125,000.

Alterations.

No. 125 West Thirty-second Street, to a four-story brick shop; S. E. Seybel of 247 Fifth Avenue, owner; John B. Snook & Sons of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $50.

Nos. 102 to 108 West Eleventh Street, to a six-story brick factory; John Glass of 426 West Twenty-third Street, owner; the Rusling Company of 26 Cortlandt Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 12 East Seventy-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Anton Oppenheimer, premises, owner; Werner & Windolph of 92 Liberty Street, architects; cost, $3,000.

Marion Street, north side, 200 feet north of Westchester Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Caroline Guenther, Marion Street, owner; J. M. Lawrence, Kossuth Avenue, Bronx, architect; cost, $200.

No. 1,279 Broadway, to a three-story brick store; Warwick Valley Farmers' Milk Association, premises, owner; Frank Q. Smith of 128 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

Nos. 461 and 463 Fourth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; P. J. Gray of 431 Fourth Avenue, owner; Frank Q. Smith of 128 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

No. 371 Greenwich Street, to a two-story frame store; B. Fisher, premises, owner; Frank Q. Smith of 128 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $75.

No. 416 Second Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Otto Wagner of 111 Mercer Street, owner; William Kurtzer, Spring Street and the Bowery, architect; cost, $500.

No. 245 East Forty-second Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Rebecca E. Putney of 110 West Seventy-third Street, owner; Sydney Fisher of 134 East Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $100.

No. 434 West Twentieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; John L. Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, owner; John Jordan & Son of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architects; cost, $100.

No. 10 Waterloo Place, to a two-story frame dwelling; Myles Sweeney of 12 Waterloo Place, owner; L. A. Soule of 593 Ford Street, architect; cost, $750.

No. 627 East Sixteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; William H. A. Rubins of 305 East Twenty-third Street, owner; O. Reissmann of 32 First Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

Willow Avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets, to a four-story brick factory; Frederick Schneer of 117 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; F. H. Schneer of 117 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $75.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Wednesday, Sept. 4.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 63d St, 75x25; Bernhard Freund and others, executors and trustees, to Moses Selig, recorded, (R S $21.50)..... $45,500

AVENUE D, 20 ft s of 6th St, 20x72; Mary A. Ten Eyck to Morris Kronovet, mtg ($9,000)..... 10,650

BERGEN AV, s e corner of 149th St, runs e 82x s 49.4x w 18.8x n w 77.11, to avenue, x n e 19.1; Albert Rothermel to Anthony Stumpf and another, all liens, (R S $10)..... 1

BROOK AV, w s, 47.6 ft s of 161st St, 18x97; John Gerhardt to Jacob Kramer. 1

BROOK AV, w s, 47.6 ft s of 161st St, 18x97; Jacob Kramer to Thomas K. Snyder, (R S $25)..... 1

BROOME ST, 291, s w corner of Eldridge St; 21.10x87.6; Abraham Goodman and another to Moses M. Valentine, (mtge $58,000, R S $3.75)..... 68,000

CANAL ST, s w corner of West Broadway, 21x47.3x32x50.6; also 388 Canal St, s s, 21x55.6x irregular; George Miller and another to Jane Sill and others, all title, (R S $2)..... 1

DUNCOMB AV, s e corner of Elizabeth St, 200x125, Ollnville; Elizabeth A. Peterson to William P. Sandford, (mtg $3,000)..... 1

ESSEX ST, 108, e s, 25x100; Sophia M. Bambach to Samuel Kirschenbaum and another, (mtg $9,000, R S $10.75)..... 1

HESTER ST, n s, 21.10 ft e of Allen St, 43.9x75; Euretta G. Burt and others to Morris Weinstein and another, (R S $20.50)..... 1

HESTER ST, n s, 21.10 ft e of Allen St, 43.9x75; Morris Weinstein and another to Samuel Sass, (R S $23.75)..... 1

HUDSON ST, w s, at n e s of Chambers St, runs w 27.5x n e 54 to Hudson St x s 60, gore; Albert E. Tower to Frederick Gerken, (R S $24.50)..... 1

JAMES ST, 77, w s, 25x57.4x25x55.9; Alicia M. Smith to Andrew Barbieri, (R S $3.50, mtg $4,000)..... 100

KING ST, 22 to 30, s s, 103.9x100; Leon Rosenblatt to Henry Keilus, ½ part, all liens..... 1

MADISON AV, Park Av, 52d St, and 51st St, block; the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum to the Manhattan Island Corporation, (R S $598.75)..... 1,200,000

MADISON AV, s e corner of 52d St, 100.5x 30; Manhattan Island Corporation to Henry G. Trevor, (R S $40.75)..... 1

MOHEGAN AV, e s, 184.3 ft n of 180th St, 33x145; Theresa M. Wirsing and another to Frank J. Tonner..... 1

MOHEGAN AV, e s, 217.4 ft n of 180th St, 33.1x145; Frank J. Tonner to Theresa Wirsing..... 1

OAKLAND PLACE, s s, 100 ft e of Clinton Av, 47.3x100x47.1x100; Charles Diamond to Solomon Fuchs, correction deed. 1

OAKLAND PLACE, s s, 100 ft e of Clinton Av, 47.3x100x47.1x100; Friedrick Pirk to Charles Diamond, correction deed... 1

OAK TERRACE, s s, 86.1 ft e of Crimmins Av, 25x100; Franklin Lynch to Anna M. Schmidt, (R S 50 cents)..... 3,375

PARK AV, s w corner of 52d St, — to 51st St x75; Manhattan Island Corporation to Harris C. Fahnestock, (R S $86.25)..... 1

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 58, s s, 25x97.6; Jonas Weil and another to Louis Haims, (R S $25.75)..... 1

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 58, s s, 25x97.6; Leopold Kaufman to Jonas Weil and another, (mtge $42,000)..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 873, w s, 20.5x104.8 x20x100.5; Woolsey Carmalt to Henry C. De Witt, (R S $4.75, mtg $23,000)..... 35,000

TINTON AV, 1,034, e s, 17.9x73.2; John A. Vetter to John Bambey (mtg $5,150, R S 50 cents)..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, n w s, 170 ft n e of 169th St, 24.150, with right of way over lane; James O'Connor to Rosanna M. Hauptman, (mtg $4,100, R S $2)..... 8,000

WASHINGTON Av, s w corner of 182d St, 85.1x113.6x75x153.7; Mary T. Clapp and others, heirs, to Alice B. Janes, (R S $3)..... 8,310

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; Charles Liebenau to Marie Hafner, (mtg $2,800)..... 1

1ST AV, s w corner of 73d St, 25.8x100; John Mahon to Joseph Gluck, (R S $14.50)..... 31,500

2D ST, 71 East, 16.8x61.9x16.9x64.2; Abraham I. Levy to Annie Hiller, (R S $1.50, mtg $9,000)..... 13,250

4TH AV, w s, 37 ft n of 28th St, 18.6x56; Jennie Emden to Eliza L. Edgar, (R S $4.50, mtge $18,500)..... 1

4TH ST, 272 East, s s, 24.9x96.2; John Katzman to Henry M. Block, (R S $20.75, mtge $5,000)..... Omitted

7TH ST, 222 East, 25x90.10; John Harris to Hannah Harris, all liens..... 1

9TH ST, 315 East, 24.9x92.3x24.8x92.3; Jonas Weil and another to Louis Haims, (R S $8.75, mtge $27,000)..... 1

10TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x94.10; Jonas Weil and another to Louis Haims, (R S $6.25, mtge $23,000)..... 1

13TH ST, 158 West, 20.6x103.3; Caroline Cary to Timothy J. Kieley, all liens, (R S $1)..... 1

23D ST, 250 West, 25x98.9; George T. Maxwell, individually and as trustee, to Isidor Jackson, (R S $11.25)..... 1

51ST ST, n s, 180 ft e of Madison Av, 145x 100.5; Manhattan Island Corporation to Jennie S. Parker; (R S $122.50)..... 100

51ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100.5; Manhattan Island Corporation to William W. Hall, (R S $53.75)..... 100

51ST ST, n s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 30x 100.5; Manhattan Island Corporation to R. Somers Hayes, (R S $28.75)..... 1

52D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 25x 100.5; Manhattan Island Corporation to George G. De Witt, (R S $23.75)..... 49,000

52D ST, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 50x 100.5; Manhattan Island Corporation to Theron G. Strong, (R S $49)..... 1

52D ST, s s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 50x 100.5; Manhattan Island Corporation to Edward McVickar, (R S $40.25)..... 1

52D ST, s s, 57.6 ft e of Park Av, 19.2x 19.5; Katharine C. Jackson to Edward Wilckens, all liens, (R S $5)..... 1

52D ST, s s, 60 ft e of Madison Av, 40x 100.5; Manhattan Island Corporation to Henry G. Trevor and another, (R S $4)..... 1

52D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 30x 100.5; Manhattan Island Corporation to George R. Schieffelin, (R S $33.25)..... 1

65TH ST, 234 West, 24.7x100.5; Richard Cohn to Joseph Rosenweig, ½ part, all title, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

82D ST, s s, 253 ft w of 3d Av, 22x102.2; Henry C. Kayser to Marie Kayser..... 1

113TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 50x201.10, to 114th St; John R. Todd to Charles T. Rowley, quitclaim..... 1

114TH ST, n s, 519.11 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 100.11; Louis Fenner and another to Sarah Halprin and others, (mtg $89,000, R S $2.25)..... 100

114TH ST, s s, 199 ft w of 8th Av, 26x 100.11; William Kirchhof and another to Bernhard Heine, (R S $10,) all liens. 1

118TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Annie Gutman to Elkan Kahn, (mtg $21,000, R S $1)..... 100

121ST ST, s s, 140.10 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 18x100.11; Louisa F. Marshall to Marie L. Cronson, (mtg $11,000)..... 1

161ST ST, n s, 92.6 ft e of 3d Av, 54x 100; Clara Decker to Anna M. Decker, all liens, recorded, (R S $2.25)..... 1

169TH ST, s s, 21.2 ft w of Prospect Av, 20.3x100.8x18.2x94.1; Charles Lopard to Rosina S. Wagner, (mtge $4,350)..... 6,500

Recorded Leases.

COLUMBIA ST, 58; Abraham Aufses to Jacob Cohen, 3 years..... $2,850

DELANCEY ST, 93; Henry Nelson to Sigmund Sindel, 11 months..... 300

ELM ST, 170; Margaretha Hoyer to Michael Brigante, 10 years..... 2,000

MADISON, Park Avs, and 51st and 52d Sts, block; Manhattan Island Corporation to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Sept. 4, 1901, to Nov. 1, 1901..... 1

NORTH MOORE ST, 16, s w corner of Varick St; Richard W. Block to Maurice D. Lynch, 5 years..... 1,000, 1,200

SCAMMEL ST, 29; Hulda Wittner to Louis Schulsky, 5 years..... 1,800

2D AV, 1,917, n w corner of 99th St; Helwine Von Olsen, executrix, to Thomas Maloney, 5 years..... 1,350

107TH ST, 233 East; Simon Simon, agent, to Gilippo Coltilletti, 2 years..... 1,700

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BADER, Louise, to Christina Young, executrix and trustee; 98th St, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, two mortgages, 2 years, 6 per cent., each..... $2,000

BLOCK, Henry M., and another to John Katzman; 4th St, 272 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,000

DECKER, Anna M., to Clara Decker; 161st St, n s, 92.5 ft e of 3d Av, due July 24, 1904..... 3,000

GERKEN, Frederick, to Horace Russell and another, as executors and trustees; Hudson St, n w corner of Chambers St, 3 years..... 40,000

GLUCK, Joseph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1st Av, 1,359, 3 years. 20,000

GLUCK, Joseph, to Ignatz Mantier; 1st Av, 1,359, prior mortgage, $20,000, due Aug. 29, 1904, 6 per cent..... 5,000

HAFNER, Marie, to Augusta Fiegl; 99 Washington Av, w s, 100 ft s of 167th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

HAIMS, Louis, to Jonas Weil and another; St. Mark's Place, 58, due Sept. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

HAIMS, Louis, to Jonas Weil and another; St. Mark's Place, No. 58, prior mtge $30,000, installments, 6 per cent. 8,500

HAIMS, Louis, to Jonas Weil and another; 9th St, 315 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 8,500

HAIMS, Louis, to Jonas Weil and another; 10th St, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 7,500

HARNETT, Richard V., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; West End Av, n e corner of 93d St, already mortgaged to same company for $——; due Oct. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

HATCH, Albert H., to Charles A. Peabody; 100 Church St, w s, 40.9 ft s of Hubert St, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

HILLER, Annie, to Abraham I. Levy; 2d St, 71 East, installments, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 2,250

HEINE, Bernard, to Carrie Gottgetren; 114th St, s s, 199 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

JACKSON, Isidor, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 23d St, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 17,500

JANES, Alice B., and another to Edward Hirsh; Sedgwick Av, s w corner of 182d St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,000

KIRSCHENBAUM, Samuel, and Heyman Cohen to Sophia M. Bambach; Essex St, 108, installments, 6 per cent..... 19,000

LINDENBERGER, Sarah, to Albert B. Simpson; 44th St, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, prior mortgage $36,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

LIVINGSTON, James, to Joseph Hamershlag; 10th St, n s, 226 ft w of West End Av; 100th St, n s, 305 ft w of West End Av, prior mtgs $103,500, due Dec. 20, 1901, 6 per cent..... 15,000

MANHATTAN ISLAND CORPORATION, formerly New York Realty Company, to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; Madison Av, n e corner of 51st St, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 215,000

MANHATTAN ISLAND CORPORATION, formerly New York Realty Company, to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; 52d St, s s, 75 ft w of Park Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 100,000

McANERNEY, Daniel, and another, to Emilie Strang, as guardian; Westchester Av, n s, and Bard Av, w s, 112.11 ft s of 162d St, proposed, 3 years..... 2,000

McCOY, Peter J., to Cornelius F. Kingsland, trustee; 125th St, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

McVICKAR, Edward, to The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 52d St, s s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years..... 65,000

McVICKAR, Edward, to Manhattan Island Corporation; 52d St, s s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, prior mtg, $65,000, due Nov. 4, 1901, 6 per cent..... 12,500

MURRAY, John, to William C. Neglutsch; Columbia St, 82, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

PARKER, Frank S., to Manhattan Island Corporation; 51st St, n s, 180 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year..... 227,500

RODGERS, John C., to Rosa Flanagan; Broadway, s e side, at n e side of Muscoota St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

SASS, Samuel, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Hester St, n s, 21.10 ft e of Allen St, 2 years..... 31,000

SASS, Samuel, to Morris Weinstein and another; Hester St, n s, 21.10 ft e of Allen St, prior mortgage $31,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 8,600

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Arthur Bonneau; 99th St, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, prior mtge, $43,500; due Nov. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 235

SIMON, Hannah R., to Max Markel, as trustee; Broome St, s s, 20 ft w of Attorney St, secures notes, 6 months, 6 per cent..... 30

SINNOTT, Thomas P., to Joseph Hamershlag; 5th Av, e s, 49.11 ft s of 127th St, prior mtge $70,000, due March 4, 1902, 6 per cent..... 90

SINNOTT, Thomas P., to Moritz Falkenau; 79th St, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, prior mtges $190,000, due Dec. 5, 1901, 6 per cent..... 10,000

SINNOTT, Thomas P., to the New York Savings Bank; 5th Av, e s, 49.11 ft s of 127th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 70,000

SNYDER, Thomas K., to Cyrus Hitchcock; Brook Av, w s, 47.5 ft s of 161st St, 3 years..... 5,500

STEWART, Perez M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 52d St, s s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 90,000

STRONG, Theron G., to The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 52d St, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 60,000

THE THOMAS & BUCKLEY HOD ELEVATOR Company to Arthur A. Mitchell, trustee; deed trust all rights, privileges, and franchises, secures bonds on general mortgage, 20 years, gold, 6 per cent.... 60,000

WILCKEN, Edward, to American Mortgage Company; 52d St, s s, 57.6 ft e of Park Av, 3 years..... 9,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

FRANSIOLI, Augustus C., to Benjamin Feinberg..... $600

MANHATTAN ISLAND CORPORATION to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. Nom.

McCOMBS, Catherine, individually and as executrix, to Sarah Mugford..... 1,000

SIMPSON, Albert B., to Henry H. Jackson..... 2,800

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Mutual Life Insurance Company..... 60,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Bowery Savings Bank... 17,500

WEST, James E., as trustee, to Carrie M. West..... 2,500

WEST, James E., as trustee, to Carrie M. West..... 7,000

WEST, James E., as trustee, to Carrie M. West..... 8,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV and 159th St, n e corner, 50x 68; Maurice Rosenwalke against Frederick Brandt and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. R. Hyde.

BOWERY, 247 and 249, and 2 to 8 Stanton St; Henry Hollman against Frances D. Alvord, (specific performance;) attorney, J. E. Brodsky.

EAGLE AV, e s, 265 ft s of 156th St, 20x115; Louis Brandt and another against Simon K. Simpson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel.

76TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Elizabeth Weisen and another, executors, against John Donohue and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Solinger.

134TH ST, 39 West; Randolph W. Townsend against Adolph Altman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend, Dyett & Levy.

155TH ST, 685 East; Department of Buildings against Moses Bachman, (violation of building laws;) attorney, C. J. McCafferty.

184TH ST and Audubon Av, n w corner, 18x60; Carl Ernst against Jacob Hess and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Marx.

Mechanics' Liens.

4TH ST, 374 to 380 East; Chester F. Reynolds against Harry Hertz, owner; Max Hart, contractor..... 333

71ST ST, s s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 156x125; Albert H. Guilbert against K. C. Brown, owner; J. J. Brown, contractor and Adolph Adsen, w s, 112.11 ft s of 102d St, proposed, 3 years..... 180

155TH ST, n s, and 156th St, s s, each 300 ft w of Broadway, 200x—; Philip Tockel against Helen G. Paige and Laura G. Martin, owners; C. W. Wood, contractor. 71

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAP. 28, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

FULTON ST, n s, 200 ft w of Becker Av, 50x100; Bronx Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association with Annie C. Green..... 2,200

95TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of West End Av, 100x100.8; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with Lorenz Weiher..... 165,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV and Kelly St, n e corner, 25x 100; Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company against William L. Salas, July 13, 1901..... 101

BEACH AV and Kelly St, n e corner, 25x 100; John McNamara against William L. Salas, Aug. 13, 1901..... 126

BEACH AV and Kelly St, n e corner, 25x 100; Church E. Gates & Co. against William L. Salas, Aug. 8, 1901..... 235

BEACH AV and Kelly St, n e corner, 25x 100; Jack Pescotta against William L. Salas, Aug. 26, 1901..... 30

BEACH AV and Kelly St, n e corner, 25x 100; Martin & Fink against William L. Salas, Aug. 22, 1901..... 217

107TH ST, 202 and 204 East; J. G. Miller & Co. against J. H. Rosenfeld and another, Aug. 17, 1901..... 90

102D ST, 104 East; Sussman & Philip against Emma Rose and another, Aug. 21, 1901..... 133

Excursions.

BY RAIL TO THE SEA.
MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Race Days C. I. J. C.) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30 and 10:50 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and every forty minutes from 1:00 P. M. to 10:30 P. M. Additional trains on Race Days C. I. J. Club 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturday additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 23d and 23d Sts., 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3, 1901.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition (blanks may be procured in the borough offices,) stating their property by section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant and with return postage prepaid.

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, Taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessment and have their property located on the maps of that Department and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes with the requisition a certified memorandum of their property which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessment.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as is required in the case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whatever borough the property is located, as follows:

John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.

James Jourdan, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

Frederick W. Bleckwenn, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

Matthew Wilson, Richmond Building, Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, New York.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.
—MARGARET J. NESTOR, Plaintiff, against MARY O. MASON, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, August 30th, 1901.
GEORGE A. LAVELLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Mary O. Mason, defendant: The foregoing summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. P. H. Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of August, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1901.

Dated New York, August 27th, 1901.
GEORGE A. LAVELLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
au29-1aw6wTh

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9.30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A.M., 12:30, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route
TO
LONG BRANCH.
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"COLUMBIA"
Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Amusement and Education Combined.

GLEN ISLAND

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY
A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent stages, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful all on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt Street Piers, 9, 10, 11 A. M. 12 M. 1.30, 2.30, 3.45 P. M. North Second Street, Brooklyn, 8.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M. 12.30, 1.50, 2.50, 4.05 P. M. East 23d Street, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 A. M. 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.30 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 12 M. and 1 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only. 11 A. M. for East 23d Street and Cortlandt Street. 5, 6, 6, 7 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

LAST EXCURSION.
NEWPORT $1.50
SUNDAY, SEPT. 8TH.

Long Island R. R. and Steamer City of Worcester. Special express train will leave foot of E. 34th St. N. Y., 8:20 A. M.; Brooklyn, 8:33 A. M. Tickets on sale at L. I. R. R. ticket offices commencing on Friday.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers... { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M., 50c.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 9:40, 1:35 P. M. Round
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M. 2:05 P. M. Trip.
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Kaiserin M. Th. Sept. 10 Kronprinz Wm. Oct. 1, 12 N
*Lahn ..... Sept. 17 Kaiserin M. Th. Oct. 8
Kaiser Wm. Gr., Sept. 24 Kaiser Wm. Gr. Oct. 22
Sailing to 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPT'N—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN
Barbarossa..... Sept. 12 Gr. Kurfuerst.... Oct. 3
Koenigin Luise, Sept. 19 Barbarossa, Oct. 17, noon
Fr. der Grosse.. Sept. 26 K. Luise.. Oct. 24, noon
Sailing 10 A. M. Pier 57 foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
H'h'zollern, Sept. 7, noon Trave, Oct. 5, 11 AM
Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM H'h'zollern, Oct. 12, 4 PM
Aller, Sept. 21, 11 AM Lahn, Oct. 19, 4 AM
From Pier 24, foot of Ann St., Brooklyn.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
D'tschland, Sept. 6, 10 AM Siam'k, Sep. 26, 7:30 AM
A. Victoria, Sept. 12, 10 AM D'tschland, Oct.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"NEW YORK'S MOST DELIGHTFUL SUBURB."

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson opposite Grant's Tomb. 270 feet above the River.

In Summer and Fall Grantwood has the bracing air, the beautiful verdure, and all the attractions of a Catskill resort. In Winter it affords all the comforts of a well laid out, well lighted, and modernly equipped suburb. These combined advantages are attracting a very desirable class of people to Grantwood.

Let us inform you regarding cost of Grantwood property, and the liberal terms of our time-payment contracts.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ANYONE DESIRING a new, up-to-date, finely furnished west side residence should examine the last unsold of my nine houses,

No. 318 WEST 107TH STREET

20 feet wide, 5-story American basement; 3 bathrooms and servants' stairs to 4th story; beautiful view of river and drive.

PRICE ONLY $38,000.

Three-quarters may remain at 4½%.

CHARLES BUEK, 109 W. 42d Street.

FOR SALE—NO. 64 FULTON ST.

A No. 1 nine-story fireproof business building, 24x75; fine store and good light lofts. Otis electric elevator and steam heat. Six per cent. net will be guaranteed if desired. Price, $115,000.

CHARLES BUEK,

109 WEST 42D ST.

14-ROOM QUEEN ANNE DWELLING.
First story stone, complete in appointments; parquet floors; plot ten city lots; stable lot extra.
BRONX PARK STATION.
Might lease for a term of years. Best school facilities, close to Ursuline Academy and St. John's College. Address
SONNEBORN, BEDFORD PARK, CITY.

CARNEGIE HILL.
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
4-story and basement brownstone private house; butler's pantry extension; A1 repair; 91st St., near Madison Av. Owner, Z., Box 197 Times.

In the Eighties, near Riverside, modern twenty-foot, 4-story, butler's pantry extension dwelling. Built by one of the best builders. Can be bought at a reasonable figure.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

I can loan your money on very best real estate at from 6 to 7 per cent.; unquestionable references furnished on application. G. H. Gillham, Southern Express Building, Memphis, Tenn.

Choice building lots, $5 monthly; 10 per cent. cash; price $375 up; near L extension; houses to order; 7 rooms, $1,600. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av.

Easy terms; beautiful detached cottage, Westchester, Bronx Borough; $3,300; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

East Side Bargain! Rent, $5,000; price, $44,000; must be sold quickly. Geo. Thompson, 217 West 125th St.

Houses, 7 to 18 rooms, $2,500 to $9,000; also houses with stables. Barnes, 599 East 162d St.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage in amounts to suit. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., 156th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address Executor, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

40th St.—Two-story basement, 14 rooms; improvements; $3,200; $1,200 cash. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 86 trains daily; commutation 8c.; city improvements, paid; no assessments. Title insured. Easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

50c. weekly. No interest or assessments.

High—dry—healthful and reasonably restricted.

On Boulevard and trolley; near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont; 33 minutes from 42d St.; city improvements; titles guaranteed. Warranty Realty Company, 115 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

"The George W. Bard Real Estate Co." the only incorporated real estate company in Mount Vernon; full particulars of Mount Vernon real estate for sale or to let. Write or call. Office, No. 3 So. 4th Av. Telephone, 113A. Open Monday.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FOR SALE, FOUR COTTAGES.
From $2,200 to $2,800; small cash deposit required; rest on easy payments; improvements; near school and church; fine, healthy location; fare, 5 cents. Wm. Helmann, Greenpoint Av., Woodside, L. I.

Half-mile water front, South Bay; 250 acres; modern house, 30 rooms; fine location; price, $35,000; cheap; easy terms. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, N. Y.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

$200 cash, $8 monthly, buys seven-room house, $1,600; Corona, L. I. J. George, 346 Broadway, New York.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For Sale—An elegant farm on west bank of the Hudson; or to ice dealers, farm at Cedar Hill, about 83 acres of upland and river flats; large dwelling, large barns, and orchards. Robert H. Moore, Albany, N. Y.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city; station 10 minutes. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

For Sale.—Fine two hundred-acre farm; good buildings; spring water to house and barns; elevation 1,500. For particulars address Lyman Couch, East Canaan, Conn.

Brick Factory.—Nyack-on-Hudson, 42x125; 4 floors, 50 horse, steam heated, elevator, shafting, extra land. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47, N. Y.

In Wayne Co., Penn., on Delaware River, 62½ acres; orchard, house, barn, $2,300. Owner, 851 East 165th St., New York.

All country real estate our specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 61 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$1,500 will buy a choice corner plot of 100x150, close to depot, stores, schools, &c., Hackensack, N. J., in splendid location; part cash, balance monthly, or discount given for all cash. Particulars F. B. Ross, 150 B'way, New York.

Real Estate in the Oranges.—Information obtained by communicating with Grover & Nevius, East Orange, N. J., (Grove St. Station.)

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Country Board.

New Jersey.

THE CALDERWOOD, Oakland, N. J.—A high class boarding house; has accommodation for a few guests accustomed to the comforts of a refined home; this exclusive resort, situated among the beautiful and breezy Ramapo Hills, is noted for the dryness and tonic qualities of the air, the unexcelled purity of its mountain spring water, and absolute freedom from all malarial conditions; house large, beautifully furnished; modern sanitary plumbing, baths; rooms airy and bright; table first class; butter, cream, poultry, eggs, vegetables; fruit in abundance raised on home farm; excellent public roads; ample shade about dwelling; near railroad station, Post Office, telegraph, telephone; distance little over hour from New York by New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad; trains run from Pennsylvania Depot; references exchanged. Address or visit THE CALDERWOOD, Oakland, Bergen County, N. J.

Overlook Mountain, N. J.—Rooms can now be secured for Fall and Winter; heated; hot water system; telephone 438; twelve minutes' drive from station; positively no malaria. Send for circulars. Box 424, Morristown.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

LOFT TO LET,

100x100, OR WILL DIVIDE.
8TH AVE., NEAR 125TH ST., over Station L, N. Y. Post Office.

PORTER & CO., 159 W. 125.

TELEPHONE—61 HARLEM.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A very light store, with skylights, 19 Beekman St., near Nassau; rent, $1,800. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Factory or warehouse, 246-247 South, through to Water; five-story; 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Five-story factory or warehouse, 440 Water St., with cellar; size, 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WANTED.
PARTICULARS OF CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT FOR OUR FALL LISTS.
BUEK & CRAWFORD,
503 Fifth Avenue.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

We have to rent on 68th and 69th Sts., just east of 3d Av., a few three-story high-stoop dwellings; exposed plumbing, handsomely decorated, modern in every way; rents, $800, $900, $1,000, and $1,100; caretakers in 218 East 68th St. and 224 East 69th St.; houses are pleasantly located in a block of private dwellings.
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER,
41 Liberty St. and 1,181 Third Av., near 68th St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Private houses to let from $800 to $1,000 per year. M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Park Ave. near 70th St.

An attractive, four-story, 20-ft. house in good order, to rent furnished at $2,700.

Douglas Robinson. Charles S. Brown & Co.
570 FIFTH AV., NEAR 47TH ST.

Country Houses Wanted.

Wanted—From October till May, furnished house, seaside or country; reliability guaranteed; rent low. X., 133 Times.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BEAUTIFUL HEIGHTS APARTMENTS.
"The Greylock."

Corner Suites, $35 to $45 Per Month.

5 MINUTES FROM BRIDGE OR FERRIES.
WILL DECORATE TO SUIT.

Three, 4, and 5 rooms and bath; hallboys in attendance; telephone; constant hot water supply; gas ranges; complete kitchen; steam heat; possession at once; keep house or use restaurant in house at your pleasure; an ideal home for young people. Apply to

FRANK A. BARNABY,
195 Montague St., Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam-heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Investigate These Before Renting Elsewhere.—117th St., 360-368 West, near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient to trolley and L elevator station; reference; $24.00-$27.00.

112th St., 137 West.—Single flat, 8 large, light rooms; latest improvements; lease to select families.

Lenox Av., 527.—Five elegant extra large light rooms, bath; choice location; rent $17.

Nice flat, newly decorated; five rooms, bathroom, private hall. 1,342 3d Av.

City Flats to Let—Furnished.

Fire-proof building; elegantly furnished eight-room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

Unfurnished Apartments Wanted.

Well located eight-room moderate-priced apartment, by month; three adults. X., 49 Columbus Av., store.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE MILWARD,
44 WEST 131ST ST.

7 large light rooms
Every improvement
Excellent neighborhood
Private house rear
Adults only
Owner resides on premises.

RENTS, $32 to $38.

THE ELIZABETH

SOUTHWEST COR. 105TH ST. & BROADWAY.
Apartments of seven and eight large, light rooms on third, fifth, and sixth floors; elevator, steam heat, and every known convenience; rent reasonable; concessions made to parties now renting. Apply superintendent.

THE PENDLETON,
253 E. 68th St., cor. Second Av.
Absolutely fireproof apartments of five and six large rooms; all improvements. Rents $30 to $35.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 Third Av., near 68th St.

THE OSBORNE,

172-174 WEST 79TH ST.
Choice large light apartments of eight rooms and bath, electric light, steam heat, all night elevators, hall boys, &c.; rents, $1,100 to $1,400.
E. C. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

To Let—At 131 Waverley Place, entire dwelling; part, three floors, eight rooms, in good order. Key at Renner Bros.', 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

A. CORONADO. A.
New fire-proof corner building; seven and eight sunny rooms to rent; $65, $85, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

5th Av., 1,048, Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments facing Park, $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—138 West 100th St., 38 feet front, beautiful Apartments, four large, light rooms; all improvements; rents $14 and $19.

19th St., 424 West.—Fourth floor; $21; five pleasant rooms; private house; nice order.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SAVE 25 PER CENT. ON YOUR RENT

by leasing an apartment from us. We represent investors exclusively who regulate the rents in these buildings in accordance with the actual real estate value and cost of the property.

If you lease an apartment offering the same accommodations in one of the modern buildings built and owned by a builder you will secure

ONE MONTH'S RENT FREE, BUT YOU WILL PAY 25 PER CENT. MORE RENT DURING THE YEAR.

If you are looking for comfortable quarters in well-planned houses, inspect the following new and superb buildings:

The Broadway. 230 W. 101st St., S. W. cor. Broadway. Seven rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements; elevator service day and night. $800 per annum.

St. James Court. 214 West 92d St., S. E. cor. Broadway. Seven rooms and bath; elevator service day and night. $900 to $1,000 per annum.

The Galathea. 51 West 106th St., N. W. cor. Manhattan Av. Five and six rooms and bath; elevator and electric light. Rents from $40 to $50.

These apartments can be leased from October 1st for one, two and three years, and seen at any time. Apply on premises or to

PAUL MAYER, Agent,
Tel. 297 Harlem. 211 West 116th St.

HELEN COURT & DOUGLAS

Overlooking Morningside Park.
N. E. Corner Morningside Av. and 115th St.
Just Completed and Now Open for Inspection.
RENTS FROM $45 TO $75.
This house has been built to insure light and air in every room. Every known improvement has been installed. Large inside court surrounds the apartments. Rooms are of exceptional size, some 20 feet square. Superintendent on premises week days and Sundays, day or evening.

VICTOR HUGO,

7TH AV. DRIVE, S. W. CORNER 114TH ST.

Four, five, six, eight and ten large rooms. Every improvement. Electric elevators, marble baths, telephone, mail chute.

Rents from $40 to $65.

Superintendents on premises at all houses week days and Sundays.

COLUMBIA ARMS,

Amsterdam Av., S. E. Cor. 118th St.

Just Completed and Open for Inspection. Highest Altitude and Most Beautiful Outlook for Miles Around. Overlooking Cathedral Parkway, Hudson River and the Palisades. Between Morningside and Riverside Parks. Finest Apartment House on Cathedral Heights. Contains Unique Room Arrangements and Combinations.
RENTS FROM $45 TO $75.
Superintendent on premises week days and Sundays, day and evening.

For further particulars apply at office,
164 St. Nicholas Ave.,
N. E. Cor. 118th St.

THE GAINSBORO,

S.W. Cor. 120th St. & 5th Ave.

Mount Morris Park South.

Apartments of { 4 ROOMS AND BATH / 5 ROOMS AND BATH / 6 ROOMS AND BATH / 7 ROOMS AND BATH } All large rooms.

RENTS FROM $400.00 TO $800.00 PER ANNUM.

Built on the new exterior court system, thus obviating all enclosed inside shafts and assuring at all times an abundance of light and air. Centrally located, being within one block of all electric car lines, and within five minutes' walk of the Third, Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated, or the 125th Street Station of the New York Central Railroad.

All modern conveniences, including electric light, 2 electric elevators running day and night, reception room, hall boys, catering kitchen, telephones, steam dryers, etc., etc. Also a completely equipped fire apparatus on each floor.

J. FLEISCHMANN & SONS, Owners and Builders, 1490 Fifth Avenue.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS,

Manhattan Av., Bet 117th & 118th Sts.

HESPERUS and PARTHENON,

RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.

4 and 6 room, including corners, apartments, rents $40 to $68. These beautiful elevator buildings are situated in a quiet and select neighborhood, within close proximity to Central and Morningside Parks, being two blocks from elevated station, and having mail chutes, electric lights, telephones, elaborate hall, with service and elevator running day and night. Apply on premises or McCAUL & SOLES, owners.

ORMISTON and LUCINDA

Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.

6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath. Every up-to-date improvement. Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere. Superintendent on premises or

DUFF & CONGER, Agents, Madison Ave. & 86th St.

CENTURY,

Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.
New Building.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to

GEO. W. EGGERS,
Builder and Owner, on Premises.

THE HUNTINGTON,

218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST. NEAR 7TH AVE. DRIVE.

Harlem's Newest and Finest Apartments. 6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. Magnificent view from every window; elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.

Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.

THE JEROME,

215 West 116th St., near 7th Ave.

Just completed 4 and 5 large light room apartments. Electric lights, telephone, hall service, and all modern improvements. Open for inspection. Apply John Bannen, Builder and Owner, on premises, or

HALL J. HOW & CO., Agents, 240 West 116th Street.

THE STUART.

A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Eight rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent.
Apply to
CHRIS. HEISER.
60 Liberty St. Tel. 455 Cortland.

A.—A.—KINGSCOURT.—A.—A.
Madison Av., corner 87th St.—Highest elevation on avenue, elegant, light corner apartments; elevator runs all night; electric lights; moderate rents; superior attendance.

Bargain—Desirable couple; choicest location; five rooms, all improvements; elevator; electric light; telephone. 500 West 112th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SAVE 25 PER CENT. ON YOUR RENT

by leasing an apartment from us. We represent investors exclusively who regulate the rents in these buildings in accordance with the actual real estate value and cost of the property.

If you lease an apartment offering the same accommodations in one of the modern buildings built and owned by a builder you will secure

ONE MONTH'S RENT FREE, BUT YOU WILL PAY 25 PER CENT. MORE RENT DURING THE YEAR.

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St. James Court. 214 West 92d St., S. E. cor. Broadway. Seven rooms and bath; elevator service day and night. $900 to $1,000 per annum.

The Galathea. 51 West 106th St., N. W. cor. Manhattan Av. Five and six rooms and bath; elevator and electric light. Rents from $40 to $50.

These apartments can be leased from October 1st for one, two and three years, and seen at any time. Apply on premises or to

PAUL MAYER, Agent,
Tel. 297 Harlem. 211 West 116th St.

HELEN COURT & DOUGLAS

Overlooking Morningside Park.
N. E. Corner Morningside Av. and 115th St.
Just Completed and Now Open for Inspection.
RENTS FROM $45 TO $75.
This house has been built to insure light and air in every room. Every known improvement has been installed. Large inside court surrounds the apartments. Rooms are of exceptional size, some 20 feet square. Superintendent on premises week days and Sundays, day or evening.

VICTOR HUGO,

7TH AV. DRIVE, S. W. CORNER 114TH ST.

Four, five, six, eight and ten large rooms. Every improvement. Electric elevators, marble baths, telephone, mail chute.

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RENTS FROM $45 TO $75.
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164 St. Nicholas Ave.,
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THE GAINSBORO,

S.W. Cor. 120th St. & 5th Ave.

Mount Morris Park South.

Apartments of { 4 ROOMS AND BATH / 5 ROOMS AND BATH / 6 ROOMS AND BATH / 7 ROOMS AND BATH } All large rooms.

RENTS FROM $400.00 TO $800.00 PER ANNUM.

Built on the new exterior court system, thus obviating all enclosed inside shafts and assuring at all times an abundance of light and air. Centrally located, being within one block of all electric car lines, and within five minutes' walk of the Third, Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated, or the 125th Street Station of the New York Central Railroad.

All modern conveniences, including electric light, 2 electric elevators running day and night, reception room, hall boys, catering kitchen, telephones, steam dryers, etc., etc. Also a completely equipped fire apparatus on each floor.

J. FLEISCHMANN & SONS, Owners and Builders, 1490 Fifth Avenue.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS,

Manhattan Av., Bet 117th & 118th Sts.

HESPERUS and PARTHENON,

RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.

4 and 6 room, including corners, apartments, rents $40 to $68. These beautiful elevator buildings are situated in a quiet and select neighborhood, within close proximity to Central and Morningside Parks, being two blocks from elevated station, and having mail chutes, electric lights, telephones, elaborate hall, with service and elevator running day and night. Apply on premises or McCAUL & SOLES, owners.

ORMISTON and LUCINDA

Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.

6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath. Every up-to-date improvement. Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere. Superintendent on premises or

DUFF & CONGER, Agents, Madison Ave. & 86th St.

CENTURY,

Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.
New Building.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to

GEO. W. EGGERS,
Builder and Owner, on Premises.

THE HUNTINGTON,

218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST. NEAR 7TH AVE. DRIVE.

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A.—A.—KINGSCOURT.—A.—A.
Madison Av., corner 87th St.—Highest elevation on avenue, elegant, light corner apartments; elevator runs all night; electric lights; moderate rents; superior attendance.

Bargain—Desirable couple; choicest location; five rooms, all improvements; elevator; electric light; telephone. 500 West 112th St.

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N. E. Corner Morningside Av. and 115th St.
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Four, five, six, eight and ten large rooms. Every improvement. Electric elevators, marble baths, telephone, mail chute.

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Superintendents on premises at all houses week days and Sundays.

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Just Completed and Open for Inspection. Highest Altitude and Most Beautiful Outlook for Miles Around. Overlooking Cathedral Parkway, Hudson River and the Palisades. Between Morningside and Riverside Parks. Finest Apartment House on Cathedral Heights. Contains Unique Room Arrangements and Combinations.
RENTS FROM $45 TO $75.
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Apartments of { 4 ROOMS AND BATH / 5 ROOMS AND BATH / 6 ROOMS AND BATH / 7 ROOMS AND BATH } All large rooms.

RENTS FROM $400.00 TO $800.00 PER ANNUM.

Built on the new exterior court system, thus obviating all enclosed inside shafts and assuring at all times an abundance of light and air. Centrally located, being within one block of all electric car lines, and within five minutes' walk of the Third, Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated, or the 125th Street Station of the New York Central Railroad.

All modern conveniences, including electric light, 2 electric elevators running day and night, reception room, hall boys, catering kitchen, telephones, steam dryers, etc., etc. Also a completely equipped fire apparatus on each floor.

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4 and 6 room, including corners, apartments, rents $40 to $68. These beautiful elevator buildings are situated in a quiet and select neighborhood, within close proximity to Central and Morningside Parks, being two blocks from elevated station, and having mail chutes, electric lights, telephones, elaborate hall, with service and elevator running day and night. Apply on premises or McCAUL & SOLES, owners.

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6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath. Every up-to-date improvement. Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere. Superintendent on premises or

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Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.
New Building.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

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Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.

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Bargain—Desirable couple; choicest location; five rooms, all improvements; elevator; electric light; telephone. 500 West 112th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

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306, 308, 310 WEST 94TH ST.
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSES. READY FOR OCCUPANCY SEPT. 1st.

Suites of 6 and 8 rooms, with two baths, larger, handsomer, and better planned than anything in this city. Direct sunlight in every room. Equipped with every modern convenience. Beautifully finished. Decorated to suit. The most up-to-date plumbing and bathroom appointments. Elevators and first-class service. Only $840 to $900 for Six Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 for Eight Rooms. Cheaper by one-third than any similar apartments. Booklets, with floor plans, etc. sent on application. JACOB AXELROD, Builder and Owner. For full particulars regarding the above houses write or telephone

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284 Columbus Ave., near 73d St.
Telephone 2214 Riverside.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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Reopens Sept. 30th. Principals at Home after Sept. 16th. Until then address for circulars Cotuit, Mass.

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NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
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Summer Address, HOLLISTON, MASS.

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DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.
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All grades. Prepares for college or business.

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Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

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every pupil and fits each one for shorthand work in 3 months. A good English education necessary to enter the School. 148 Montague St., (19 years,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES'S SCHOOL,
Reopens September 30th at
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Reopens Wednesday, September 25th.
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Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
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Kindergarten, Elementary and High School.
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J. F. REIGART, Supt., 109 West 54th St.
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Miss ROBERTS, (successor to Miss Walker.) School for Girls. Reopens Oct. 2d. Classes for boys. College preparation. Resident students. Miss BARTLETT, Vice Principal.

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MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

Livingston School, West New Brighton, S. I.; select; ten boys under 15 years; thirty minutes from city; large grounds; $400; circular from head master.

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Bright Hall, Home School for Girls under fifteen years. Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y. One hour New York. Mrs. Salisbury, Prin.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS. KINDERGARTEN IN FRENCH. 53 WEST 45TH ST

O'NEILL NAMES MAN WHO DEMANDED $25

Also Tells Justice Jerome About a "System of Transfers."

Devery's Charges Made Public—The Defiant Patrolman's Trial Set for To-day—He Talks Independently.

Patrolman Edward O'Neill, who openly defied Deputy Commissioner Devery during a recent police trial, declaring that he would not be "shaken down" for desirable transfers, yesterday made important disclosures to Justice Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan. He not only divulged the name of the man who had demanded from him $25 to obtain a change of detail, but also told of the system of payment for transfers, which he declared to have been in vogue in the department for many years.

Justice Jerome summoned the officer to his chambers during the morning. Secretary William R. Corwine of the Merchants' Association was present, as was Mr. Garvan. Robert Grier Monroe, counsel to the Committee of Fifteen, came in later in the day. O'Neill signed the affidavit he made last week and went away. In the afternoon he returned and was again closeted with Justice Jerome and Mr. Garvan. After his questioning by the officials, the policeman said:

"I have given Mr. Garvan the name of the man who tried to shake me down. This transfer business has been going on in the department ever since Conlin's time to my own knowledge. It dwindled down some under McCullagh, and then, when Devery came in, it became worse than it ever was. I know many policemen who have paid $25 rather than leave precincts near their homes. In many cases it was cheaper than moving. I told the Justice of many cases I know of.

"I am disappointed that none of those who have been shaken down have come forward to back up what I have said. I have received letters from many of them, but none will come out openly. Many clergymen, business men and persons in various professions have written me letters of encouragement. One man has said that if I lose my position he will see that I get a sum equal to the amount I have paid into the pension fund and give me a life position at the same salary I'm getting now. The gentleman was fully able to make good his promise. I do not fear, however, that I'll lose my place on the force.

"The law firm of Lord, Day & Lord will represent me at the trial to-morrow if the case is called."

It was learned that H. De Forest Baldwin of Lord, Day & Lord would appear for O'Neill. It was said that this firm had been retained by the Committee of Fifteen or by the Merchants' Association. Mr. Corwine of the latter organization denied that the officer's counsel had been employed by them. Justice Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan declined to state who had retained Mr. Baldwin.

The charges preferred by Deputy Commissionery Devery against O'Neill were made public by Commissioner Murphy yesterday. "Conduct unbecoming an officer" is the allegation. It is charged specifically that on Aug. 29, while on trial before the Deputy Commissioner for unbecomfore conduct, O'Neill, when told he would be recommended for a thirty-day fine, did, "in an insolent and defiant manner," make the following reply: "You won't do anything of the kind. I will go higher. I suppose if I would stand a shake-down I wouldn't get thirty days' pay." He is also charged with remarking: "I wouldn't give $25 for a transfer." When asked by the Deputy Commissioner what he said he is charged with having replied: "I said I wouldn't stand for a shake-down, and I have been transferred four or five times since."

The witness named in the complaint is C. F. H. Fagan, the official stenographer. He is away on his vacation, but has been sent for.

O'Neill is slated for arraignment this morning before Deputy Commissioner York. The latter was asked at Police Headquarters yesterday if there was any chance that the case would be delayed. He replied: "I don't know anything about it."

REPLY TO MR. DRESSER.

Commissioner Murphy Tells President of Merchants' Association that He Is Doing His Best.

Police Commissioner Murphy was asked yesterday what he had to say about the statement of the Merchants' Association that the superior officers of the Police Department were responsible for present conditions in the department.

"I have been co-operating with the District Attorney ever since I have been in office," said he, "in an effort to get at the guilty. We are getting at them." He declined to specify any of "them."

The Commissioner's reply to the letter of President D. Le Roy Dresser of the Merchants' Association, made public yesterday, was as follows:

I beg leave most respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3d instant.

For several months past, in fact, since I have been in this department, I have been in daily communication with the District Attorney in relation to the subject which you write me about—to wit: Corruption in the Police Department.

I have furnished the District Attorney, Mr. Philbin, with all of the books, orders, and any other references that might be required to probe to the bottom the allegations so freely made, and the District Attorney is now, and has been, investigating the charges made against the Police Department and its officers. Every member of the District Attorney's staff has been engaged almost daily in investigations, and every aid that I can give them I am giving.

There has been no difference of opinion between us on any subject and there shall not be any on my part in aiding him to go to the very bottom of all investigations affecting the honor and integrity of the department.

The officer whom you referred to in your first communication to me (O'Neill) has stated publicly that money was asked from him for a transfer to a choice precinct. This declaration has gone broadcast among the community, and in order to get the evidence in the case, if any, the Deputy Commissioner (Devery) has preferred a charge against this officer for insubordination. On this trial it is possible that I may be able to get facts which will justify me in putting on trial officers of any grade.

M. C. MURPHY,
Commissioner and Chief of Police.

At the request of the Merchants' Association Frederick W. Garvin of the firm of Dill & Baldwin, counsel for the association, will attend the hearing of the O'Neill case at Police Headquarters to-day.

CAPT. FLOOD AT HEADQUARTERS.

A Certain Saloon in the Tenderloin Had Attracted Mr. Philbin's Attention.

Capt. Flood of the Tenderloin Precinct held a long conference with Commissioner Murphy yesterday. The Commissioner, when asked about the conference, said that the District Attorney had sent him a communication in which allegations were made about a certain saloon in the Captain's precinct. Capt. Flood, he continued, had made a report to him, and this would be sent to the District Attorney's office today.

Commissioner Murphy has sent to the Municipal Civil Service Commission a letter asking whether Detective Sergeants and telegraph operators who hold the rank of Sergeants under the charter are eligible to take the examinations for places on the eligible list for Captains.

TO APPEAL HERLIHY CASE.

Mr. Philbin Will Ask Appellate Division to Reverse the Recorder.

District Attorney Philbin has decided to appeal from the decision of Recorder Goff sustaining the demurrers to the indictment against Police Captain John D. Herlihy for neglect of duty. Mr. Philbin also wants to have a ruling by the Appellate Division upon the Recorder's sustention of his contention that it was not necessary to specify only one house in the Herlihy indictment, but that any number could be named.

In case the Appellate Division sustains the Recorder, Herlihy's case will be resubmitted to the October Grand Jury. Should the Recorder be reversed, the original indictment will stand against the police officer, who will, if possible, be brought to trial at once. In this instance, however, Capt. Herlihy's counsel might appeal to the Court of Appeals and thus prevent the trial until after Jan. 1, when Mr. Philbin's term expires.

Mr. Philbin's Brief in Bissert Case.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Justice Warren B. Hooker has granted to District Attorney Philbin of New York one more week in which to submit briefs in the case of Wardman Bissert. It will take the Justice at least a week to review the arguments presented by the respective attorneys.

SYNAGOGUE'S CORNERSTONE LAID.

The First Jewish House of Worship to be Built at Coney Island.

The cornerstone of the first synagogue to be built at Coney Island was laid yesterday in the presence of a large crowd. The building is located in West Third Street, near Neptune Avenue, and will be ready for occupancy by the end of the month. It will be of frame and brick and is to cost about $8,000.

It was 2 o'clock when the crowd gathered at the foundation of the new house of worship, and the services were begun with a prayer. The President of the congregation, Abraham Lent, and Solomon Perry, Chairman of the Building Committee, made short addresses. Then the Rev. Dr. Zinsler made a long address in German. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. Hess, who spoke in English. He reviewed the history of the Coney Island Hebrew Mutual Benevolent Society, under whose auspices the laying of the cornerstone was conducted.

The cornerstone was then swung into place, and Mr. Lent, with a silver trowel forced it into its position, and with a few dabs of mortar declared it laid. Beneath it was placed the usual coins and papers and church documents. The new church is to be 65 by 30 feet, and will have a seating capacity of about 500.

DR. WILLIAMS TALKS.

Says that Mr. Guggenheimer's Criticisms of Him Are Owing to Politics.

Coroners' Physician Hamilton Williams attributes to his political affiliations a letter which Acting Mayor Guggenheimer wrote to Coroner Zucca, and which was made public yesterday.

It was just a year ago that Dr. Williams joined forces with John C. Sheehan in a fight against Richard Croker. The Coroners' physician made several sensational speeches in the Ninth Assembly District. Some time later he was sandbagged, and he openly charged his political enemies with having instigated the attack.

The following letter to Coroner Zucca was written on the last day Mr. Guggenheimer was Acting Mayor.

I transmit to you herewith the inclosed letter received this day from Mr. B. J. Dillon of 56 Edgecombe Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, and I desire to draw your most careful attention to it. It sets forth that the body of a young married woman, who met her death through an accident, was permitted to remain unattended to by Coroners' Physician Dr. Hamilton Williams for nearly two days, and that when he did visit the house he was brusque and discourteous in his treatment of the sorrowing family.

I have no hesitation in saying that, if the facts are as stated in this letter, the man complained of is unfit to hold any office whatever. I therefore urge that you have this complaint carefully investigated at the earliest possible moment.

RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER,
Acting Mayor.

"I'll give Guggenheimer all the trouble he wants if he tries to have such charges preferred against me," said Dr. Williams. "He cannot get me removed, and I defy him to try.

"'Acting Mayor,' that's good. Why, there is no man in this city who does not know that the real Mayor is the sham Squire of the hired Manor of Wantage, and that Van Wyck is his Acting Mayor. Guggenheimer is only the accident of an Acting Mayor. He is sort of an Oriental Coogan.

"To come down to the charges themselves, they are simply preposterous. The circumstances of the case are these: A week ago last Thursday I was asked by the District Attorney's office to go to the Lutheran Cemetery in Brooklyn and witness the exhuming of a body. This was to be on Friday, and when I received my list of cases for Friday I saw that none of them were urgent, and that they could go over until Saturday, so I went to the cemetery. The case mentioned in Mr. Guggenheimer's letter is that of Josephine E. Murray of 52 Edgecombe Avenue, who died as a result of burns. When I went to the house, on Saturday, I found that the funeral was not to take place until Monday. My delay had caused no trouble whatever. I did have to send after the undertaker on Saturday, as I was told at the house that the coffin had been "sealed up," and as it was necessary for me to view the body I wanted him there to open the coffin. As a matter of fact, the coffin was not sealed, and the calling of the undertaker may have made some person angry, I was not discourteous at the house. The fact is, that after I had signed the permit I spent some time there condoling with the family over the death of the young woman. There was not a single word or gesture that could be considered the least unpleasant or ungentlemanly.

"Tammany Hall has been after my scalp time and again, and everybody in the Coroners' office knows this. If Mr. Guggenheimer thinks he can do better than the others, I am willing to give him all he wants."

Coroner Zucca has not yet determined what he will do in the matter. It is probable that he will at first ask for a formal report from Dr. Williams, and after this lay the whole matter before the Board of Coroners.

Dr. Williams is a civil service appointee and he declares that any attempt to remove him will have to be finally decided in the higher courts.

Coroner Zucca, when seen last night, said that for the last few years he has received numerous complaints from citizens regarding Coroners' Physician Williams. They complained of unnecessary delay in looking after their dead and there were numerous cases where they complained of vile and abusive language.

"I have endeavored to get these people in a number of cases to make written affidavits in order that I could act upon them," said Coroner Zucca, "but they refused, not caring to be involved in court proceedings. The complaints have been almost constant. Only a few days ago Coroner Bausch gave Dr. Williams one of his cards, requesting Williams to handle some case, and Williams, without any provocation, tore the card up and insulted the gentleman.

"The general impression among my colleagues on the Board of Cononers is that Dr. Williams has a very bad case of swelled head. On Aug. 22, when Mrs. Murray was lying in the J. Hood Wright Hospital, there were two or twelve cases to be attended to. Dr. Williams called up the Coroners' office, as usual, in the morning and, after learning the number, told the clerk the office would have to get some one else to attend to all those cases, as he was going over to Long Island to perform an autopsy for the District Attorney.

"I reprimanded Dr. Williams severely for not attending to the business of the Coroner's office first. Williams said in response, 'I am getting $500 for that job.' I told him that I did not care what he was getting.

"I was surprised to-day to receive a letter from Mr. Guggenheimer stating that B. J. Dillon, brother-in-law of Mrs. Murray, had made a complaint in which he made a charge that Dr. Williams not only neglected to view the body for twenty-four hours, but that he had been insolent to the members of his family.

"It was necessary for me to get around there and view the body and give a permit. I wrote a letter to Dr. Williams to-day, demanding an explanation, and I will present the matter at the next meeting of the Board of Coroners. If the letter of explanation is not satisfactory, I will move for the man's removal. Personally, I would like to be rid of him. Now that I have a person willing to make a charge in an affidavit, I am going to push the matter to the end."

SAYS BOGUS JEWELRY IS SOLD.

Vendors at Buffalo Fair Accused of Misrepresentation.

Newton Dexter, editor of The Goldsmith and Silversmith, and author of the law touching the stamping of silverware, has sent the following letter to the Director General of the Exposition at Buffalo:

I desire to call your attention to a violation of the law of New York State. "To prevent false advertising and misrepresentation," also that of "Stamping or marking of articles manufactured of silver." Permission, it seems, has been given vendors to sell trashy and bogus jewelry that violates these two laws, either by the statements of the vendors in selling the jewelry or in case of silver articles where the standard 925-1000 fine is not maintained. It does not seem possible that the Directors of such a magnificent Exposition as the Pan-American should permit it to be marred by granting privileges to vendors to swindle the public with such bogus stuff misnamed jewelry, the sellers of which would be driven from the grounds of a country fair.

It is hardly fair to those reputable dealers with beautiful exhibits in the Manufacturers' and Liberal Arts Building that the tone of their exhibits should be lowered by these vendors of bogus jewelry, who stand at the very entrance of this building. I trust this eyesore to a magnificent exposition may be removed without recourse to law.

Frightened to Death by a Sheriff.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Thomas Le Clare, aged twenty-two, dropped dead near Gouverneur to-day before the Sheriff, armed with a warrant for his arrest on the charge of cruelty to animals. He died from fright.

SAYS EAST SIDE IS HOSTILE TO CROKER

Frank Moss Attributes the Feeling to the Cadet System.

In a Speech in Fordham He Scores the City Rulers and Announces That It Is No Wonder Vice Exists.

Frank Moss made a speech in Fordham last night before the Citizens' Central League, composed of followers of ex-County Clerk Henry D. Purroy, who are fighting Tammany Hall in the Borough of the Bronx.

"The first man that a foreigner thinks of in connection with America," said the speaker, "is George Washington. The second is Tweed, and the third is Croker.

"Evil men have found out how to get rich on evil things, and if there is any good in the city, there must be a fight over such conditions. Those who think more of the honor of their city than their pockets and who believe still in the old-fashioned ideas of honesty and decency in public office must forget that they are Democrats or Republicans, and hold but the one idea of their citizenship in the City of New York. Thanks to Richard Croker, citizenship in this city is not held in high esteem."

Mr. Moss said that any business or professional man ran a great risk of injuring himself if he opposed Tammany.

"But," he continued, "vice conditions will take care of themselves if the municipal administration is honest. The partnership between officials and criminals is a small part of the wickedness that is being carried on all through the city government."

Speaking of city employes being blackmailed out of a portion of their salary, the speaker said that many employes, although credited with an increase of wage, declared they were no richer and no better off than before. "That puzzled me at first," he added, "but then I realized that there were many man with no visible means of support who were living like Princes and preparing for citizenship in foreign countries."

Mr. Moss paid his compliments to the Department of Streets and Docks and spoke of instances where large sums of money were paid to contractors by the city. He told of a fireman who had gone to him but recently and said he was being continually pounded, as Policeman O'Neill alleged he was pounded, because he would not "put up." This fireman said he wanted to go before the Grand Jury, but Mr. Moss said he warned him that he would only lose his job.

He also told of a policeman who had been sent to break up a gang of thugs, and was unfortunate enough to shoot one of Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle's followers. When this policeman was placed on trial his Captain went before the trial officer and said that if any one were to be transferred or punished it should be himself, not the patrolman. The Captain was asked what precinct he preferred. He replied that he was well satisfied with the one he had, but he was transferred to Long Island, nevertheless within a week's time.

"It is not only that every little fellow has to pay," continued the speaker, "but every business man, large or small, has to pay, and every white-livered rich man has to put up to Tammany Hall. I'll tell you what is the matter. The City Government is broken down. Our ruler won't come back to us to stir up these officers to do their duty."

"He's to start Saturday," broke in a voice from the hall.

"Don't be too certain about that," advised Mr. Moss.

Speaking of the cadet system in the lower east side, Mr. Moss said the people there were thoroughly aroused against Croker. "They hold him responsible in a large degree for the cadet system," he said. "During the last campaign the people down there knew neither McKinley nor Bryan. They only knew Bryan had shaken the hand of Croker, and they didn't want him. If he was Croker's friend that was enough for them. That's what killed Bryan in this entire State. It was because Croker stood for him.

"The bosses are trying to separate the good citizens who are trying to fuse for the purpose of overthrowing Tammany.

"Mayor Van Wyck cares nothing for the City Government. He has remained quiet through all this recent revelation. He has never moved to compel the enforcement of the laws through officers under his command. But those of us who remember do not wonder. We look back to the old clubhouse standing at Fifty-fourth Street and Third Avenue and see the three chums—Van Wyck, Carroll, and Mahoney. Nor do we wonder at the man whose sworn duty it is to suppress poolrooms and disorderly houses, when he does not lift a hand to do it. We know he is the boon companion of Frank Farrell, who was his alibi witness when he so narrowly escaped."

INSTRUCTED FOR COLER.

Delegates of One Brooklyn Organization Told How to Vote.

The Citizens' Union Association of the First Assembly District, Brooklyn, met last night in the Temple Bar Building for the purpose of electing delegates to the city conventions.

A resolution was passed indorsing the candidacy of Controller Coler for Mayor, and requesting the delegates to use their best efforts in securing his nomination. There was some opposition to the resolution on the ground that the clause instructing delegates to vote in the convention for Mr. Coler would tie their hands. This opposition, however, was confined to mild protestations. J. Willard Greene presided at the meeting.

CROKER TO SAIL SATURDAY.

Tammany Leaders Say He Will Surely Be Here Within Ten Days.

Richard Croker is expected to sail on the Lucania for New York on Saturday. The political leaders who were gathered at the Democratic Club last night were confident that he would be here on either the 13th or the 14th of the month. They recalled his statement, made when he sailed from New York, that he would be home before Sept. 15, and they say the Tammany leader is sure to keep his promise. There are some superstitious ones who do not want to see Mr. Croker arrive to start the Fall campaign for the Mayoralty on the 13th of the month.

John F. Carroll is spending a few hours each day at the Wigwam, preparing the preliminaries of the campaign.

HUGH McLAUGHLIN BACK.

But Mrs. McLaughlin Talks All the Politics That's Talked.

Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn Democratic leader, returned home last night from his Summer place at Jonesport, L. I. His early return to town, as he usually remains away until the latter part of September, is taken as an indication of his keen interest in the coming campaign.

When seen at his house he appeared to be in the best of health. He explained that he was absolutely ignorant of the political situation, and had not even taken the trouble to read the papers. Asked whether the Brooklyn Democrats would urge the nomination of Bird S. Coler on the regular ticket he replied:

"Now, you know as much about that as I do. You see, Mrs. McLaughlin is going to run for office, and I don't want to say anything that would divide the vote."

Mrs. McLaughlin, who was present at the interview, interposed: "Now, Mac, you know that I am not going to run for office. Women have no right in politics. All of them who go in it are crazy, and Mrs. Nation is the craziest of the lot."

VIEWS OF CHARLES STECKLER.

Says Practical Politician, Friendly to Wage Earners, Should Be the Nominee.

Charles Steckler, for whose judgment in matters political many of the shrewdest politicians entertain a very high regard, said yesterday:

"I see no occasion for fighting over candidates at this time. It would be unfortunate to have the idea prevail that no man who has figured in politics should be named on the anti-Tammany ticket.

"Gov. Odell is proving to be the best Chief Magistrate this State has ever had, yet none was more active in practical politics before his election. It seems to me that honest and disinterested men, who have been prominent in politics, should be given the preference.

"But the anti-Tammany people will make a serious mistake if they do not cater in some respects to the wage earners. It is impossible to win without the support of the workingmen. Millionaire nominees are not always calculated to arouse enthusiasm among the dwellers in the tenements. It is in the latter that Tammany has its main strength, and some of that must be won over by the anti-Tammany forces. I don't mean that labor leaders should be put on the ticket, but it will be a serious mistake if men are not nominated who are known to be friendly to the wage earners."

Col. Roosevelt Coming East.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Vice President Roosevelt passed through Chicago this morning on his way East. He tarried only an hour and left at 8:30 over the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. A committee from the Marquette Club, headed by President William L. Bush, met the Vice President at the Union station upon his arrival from Minneapolis and tendered him an invitation to address the club on Chicago Day, Oct. 9. The invitation was declined, however, on the ground of press of other engagements.

BROKER FIGHTS TOMBS WARDEN

Came to Take Him to Sing Sing After Long Stay Was Vacated.

When the order of the Supreme Court, vacating a stay of proceedings which had kept him from going to Sing Sing, was read to E. Arden Noblett, a broker of Orange, N. J., yesterday afternoon, he refused to leave his cell, and struggled until he collapsed from nervous exhaustion.

"I shan't go. You shan't take me. The stay is still in force. I don't believe the order is good. It is an outrage," he cried, as he clung to the bars of the door, and jammed himself against the stone walls in his efforts to defeat the Wardens and Deputy Sheriff.

Noblett was convicted last January in the Court of General Sessions of having swindled E. H. Adams out of many thousands of dollars in Wall Street. He was sentenced to eight years and six months in the Penitentiary, but owing to efforts of counsel, a stay of proceedings was obtained. Until yesterday it defeated every effort to send the convicted man to Sing Sing, and he stayed in the Tombs.

The stay was vacated on Tuesday. Deputy Sheriff Kelly brought an order for his removal to the Tombs yesterday. Then Warden Hagan and Deputy Warden Flynn went to Noblett's cell to get the prisoner.

As Flynn read the order to Noblett his face paled and he became almost hysterical. When Warden Hagan told him to come along Noblett refused, and began to shriek that he could not be taken away. Warden Hagan was obliged to take hold of him forcibly before he would release his grip on the barred door. Then the Deputy Sheriff and Deputy Warden assisted Hagan and the three half dragged and half carried the broker, in a state of collapse, to the office of the Tombs. There Kelly told him it was no use to resist, and he submitted to having the handcuffs placed about his wrists. The Deputy Sheriff took him to the Grand Central Station and boarded a train for Sing Sing.

Hardly had Deputy Sheriff Kelly and his prisoner seated themselves in the car than Deputy Sheriff Carroll came after them, bearing a writ of habeas corpus, which Messrs. Cantwell & Moore had obtained in the Supreme Court as soon as they had heard of the order for Noblett's removal to Sing Sing. Noblett was taken back to the Tombs and consigned to his cell to await the time for the return of the writ.

COMPLAINS OF SUB-TREASURY.

Wall Street Man Charges that It Uses Soft Coal—Officials Deny It.

Commissioner John B. Cosby of the Board of Health yesterday morning received a compliant in writing from a lawyer having an office in Wall Street to the effect that soft coal is being used at the Sub-Treasury, and asking that steps be taken to have the nuisance abated. The letter says that the soot from the chimneys comes in through the windows of his office, greatly to the annoyance of himself and clerks.

The Commissioner consulted with Lawyer Henry Steinert, counsel to the Board of Health, who advised that the board has no jurisdiction over United States property. It is Commissioner Cosby's intention, however, to send a letter to the Sub-Treasury requesting them to abate the nuisance, as was done in a similar case at the Post Office some time ago.

Assistant United States Treasurer Jordan denies that soft coal is being used at the Sub-Treasury, and says that only the best quality of anthracite coal has been in use there for a long time.

It is believed that the fault complained of lies with the Assay Office, although nothing but hard coal is used there. Yet when burning out the molds in which gold and silver are melted a black smoke, caused by the grease in the molds, rises from the chimneys, which are old-fashioned, and results in the annoyance complained of.

BICYCLIST RUNS DOWN A CHILD.

Negro Boy Threatened by Crowd Till Policeman Arrives.

Alfred Anderson, fifteen years old, colored, of 390 Seventh Avenue, while riding a bicycle last night ran down Mary Adams, three years old, in front of her home at 248 West Thirty-first Street. She received a concussion of the brain and a scalp wound, which may prove fatal.

A crowd surrounded the boy and shouted threateningly, but the police took him away.

The girl was playing with some companions during the evening, while her mother sat on the stoop talking with friends. The girl ran across the street, and Anderson, riding recklessly some people said, knocked her down, the front wheel of his bicycle hitting her in the side. She fell, unconscious, and Anderson shot over the bars of his machine into the street. He was not hurt.

Mrs. Adams, who saw the accident, ran out and picked her child up. She thought the little one was dead, and sat down with the girl in her lap till Dr. Blue arrived in a Roosevelt Hospital ambulance. He said the girl was dangerously injured and took her away.

Meantime the crowd had increased and surrounded the negro. Imprecations were shouted loudly. Policeman Winters forced his way through the crowd and started off with Anderson. The crowd began to jeer, but, though a hundred followed him, no one did anything more than shout. Anderson was sent to the rooms of the Children's Society.

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

Elaborate Preparations Made for Celebration of Perry's Victory.

Daniel F. Kelley of Philadelphia, Grand Marshal of the Grand Army of the Republic encampment, and naval parade in honor of Perry's victory on Lake Erie, to be held next Tuesday in Cleveland, was in the city to-day. He announced that President McKinley had officially notified the Executive Committee of his intention to be in Cleveland on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week to participate in the celebration.

All the naval fleet of the lakes, the United States steamships Michigan, Yantic, Hawk, and Dorothy, and the revenue cutters Fessenden and Morrill will be in the harbor. A feature of Tuesday afternoon will be a series of yacht races on the lake. In the evening the Grand Dog Watch will be held near the Perry Monument, and the President, his party, and all the officers and members of the Grand Army of the Republic will be the guests of the naval organizations.

Acceptances of invitations have been received from the National Guard of Ohio and the Mayors of cities of that State, also from the National Association and all other naval organizations in the United States, and from the Association of Ex-Prisoners of War.

The President will review both the Grand Army of the Republic and the naval parades. Admiral Dewey and Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley have received special invitations. Commodore Gardner is to command the yacht clubs.

BROKERS' CLERK ARRESTED.

Said to Have Confessed to Stealing $4,000 from His Employers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Henry W. Supplee, twenty-four years of age, was arrested to-day on the charge of embezzling $3,907 in cash and a bond of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad valued at $1,200, belonging to Foulke & Co., stock brokers, by whom the prisoner was employed as a bookkeeper up to last Saturday night. He admitted, the police say, that he had taken more than $3,000 of his employers' funds, and said the bond had been deposited with a New York banking firm.

Supplee said he had been speculating and had lost the money.

Where is the boy that keeps his shoes well polished?

For unpolished shoes, for knockabout shoes, russet leather is the only leather.

Russet leather, sizes 2½ to 6, $1.50.

Sizes 8 to 2, $1.

Other leathers—same prices.

Were 2000 pairs yesterday; prices were $1.75 to $3.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

SHIP DELAYED BY STRIKE

Firemen of Red Star Liner Southwark Refused to Work.

Wanted Officers to Secure Release of Two of Their Number Arrested for Smuggling—A Second Crew Also Struck.

The Red Star liner Southwark of the International Navigation Company left her pier at the foot of Dey Street shortly before 7 o'clock last night, though scheduled to sail at noon, with forty-six of her crew in irons, as many more refusing to work, and Inspector Cross aboard with fifty-five police reserves to take a hand in any possible violence that might occur before the ship anchored in Gravesend Bay, where a final effort was made to adjust matters.

The Southwark, in command of Capt. J. Dann, and bound for Antwerp, carrying seventy cabin passengers, 240 steerage passengers, and a crew of 200, was on the point of leaving her pier at noon when the crew of firemen, twenty-four in all, refused to go to their posts. Yesterday two firemen of the Southwark were arrested and locked up in Ludlow Street Jail charged with smuggling tobacco. The remaining firemen talked the matter over in the meantime, and, waiting until the very eve of the ship's sailing, went to the Captain and announced that they would not work until their fellows were released from jail and returned to work.

The officers of the ship and of the steamship company were at first staggered by this demand, and did not know what to do. Finally they decided to send for the British Consul and also for the Belgian Consul, as the strikers were Belgians and had signed articles from Antwerp. Vice Consuls Joseph P. Smithers and Charles Roemacht hurried to the pier and exerted themselves to prove to the strikers that it was impossible to carry out their demand.

For an hour the men were argued with without avail. Then threats were tried and found equally as useless. So it was finally decided to engage a new force of firemen and in case of any outbreak to call out the police reserves of the Steamboat Squad and the Church Street Station. While the new force of firemen were being engaged, however, the situation was complicated by the remaining engine room force of nine oilers and fifteen trimmers joining the strikers.

It appeared to the company, so said one of its officers, that a general strike of the crew might be precipitated, and as a precaution against such an event the police were called.

Inspector Cross and fifty-five reserves from various down-town precincts answered the call. After two more hours had been consumed in conferences between police officials, the Consuls' representatives, and a score or more officers of the steamship company, it was decided to put the new crew of forty-eight firemen, oilers, and trimmers aboard and take the strikers who refused to leave the ship to Antwerp and prefer charges against them before the Belgian Government for insubordination.

The new crew, which had signed articles for a month, was taken aboard. It then became whispered about that the strikers were to be put in irons. This report, which was confirmed later by Dock Superintendent Wright, was denied at the time by the company's officers, however, though Inspector Cross and fifty-five reserves were hurried aboard. There was no violence and the strikers submitted to being made prisoners.

Matters were not adjusted then, for the new force of forty-eight men had no sooner stowed their kits away than they refused to work. For what reason could not be learned at the time of sailing. Some said that there was a hitch in their articles, and others that the men had struck in sympathy with the manacled strikers.

After another conference a dozen more firemen were engaged, and after they had gone aboard the gangway was lifted and, with Inspector Cross still on board with his men, the Southwark backed out into the stream and made for Gravesend Bay, where she came to anchor.

The officers of the International Navigation Company and Mr. Roemacht, the Belgian Vice Consul, were at variance in their statements regarding the cause of the strike. The company's officers said that it was because they had refused to secure the release of the two imprisoned firemen. Mr. Roemacht said that the real reason was that the company refused to employ two firemen to take their place, and thereby make up the complement of twenty-four firemen which the ship is in the habit of carrying. Mr. Roemacht said, however, that his countrymen's grievances were imaginary and that they were acting very childishly.

THREATENED BRIDE WITH JAIL.

She Failed to Declare Silverware, Then Wept Over Remark of Customs Officer.

Mrs. Herman A. Kress, a cabin passenger who arrived on the steamship Kaiserin Maria Theresia yesterday, reported to Deputy Surveyor Story after her baggage had been examined on the pier that the Inspector who had gone through her belongings had insulted her. Inspector Daly's threat to have her put in jail for attempted smuggling was the insult to which she referred.

Mrs. Kress failed to declare a few pieces of plated silverware on which was inscribed her monogram. The fact that the monogram showed the property to be for her personal use, led her to fail to declare the articles. A passenger, she said, informed her that she did not have to declare them. When Inspector Daly found the silverware he told her that he could have her put in jail. She claimed that he abruptly called her a smuggler.

Col. Story saw her crying shortly afterward. He went to her and inquired what the matter was, and she told him. Daly denied that he had insulted the woman, but admitted he had told her she could be put in jail. Mrs. Kress had to pay a small duty on the goods. She was accompanied by her husband and had been abroad on her honeymoon.

Franchise Tax Hearings Resumed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Ex-Judge Robert Earl continued the taking of testimony to-day as referee in the franchise tax cases which have been referred to him. At the hearing this morning testimony was taken relative to the Consolidated Gas Company of New York City and the Brooklyn Union Gas Company. Chairman Priest of the State Board of Tax Commissioners was examined regarding the work of the board in placing valuations on the franchises of the corporations.

O'Neill's

New Fall Goods Now Open!

We are now prepared to show the latest and best Imported and Domestic Novelties for the Autumn Season.

Trimmed & Untrimmed Millinery

Fancy Feathers, New Breast Effects, Plumes, Etc., Millinery Ribbons and Velvets, Fine Silks, Dress Goods, Cloaks and Suits, Etc., Etc.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

GOLF CLUB MURDER INQUEST.

Buckenhoff and Williams Discharged—Simms Held for Grand Jury.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 4.—No light was thrown upon the circumstances attending the deaths of David Scott, steward, and John Stevens, head waiter of the Siwanoy Golf Club, at the inquest this evening. There had been promises of important revelations, but they did not come. It was to be shown there was a heated quarrel between the colored help late on Saturday night, but this was not done.

Several members of the club had been summoned, but they simply identified the knife and golf stick with which the murders were committed. At the conclusion of the hearing the Coroner discharged Buckenhoff and Williams, two of the suspects, as there was no evidence to connect them with the affair.

Simms, the waiter arrested on Sunday, was committed for the Grand Jury. There was no direct evidence against him, but it was shown that he did not use proper haste in notifying the police of the murder, and that he pointed out the evidences of robbery on the officers' arrival at the clubhouse.

WHEN DURA WAS LAST SEEN.

Murdered Man Bought Bananas in Mt. Vernon on Night of His Death.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The Yonkers police are trying to solve the mystery surrounding the murder of John Francisco Dura, the Mount Vernon saloon keeper, who was shot in a lonely pathway on Monday night, near the Empire City Race-track.

Brandolino Yawaniuno, a shoemaker, of 215 Railroad Avenue, Mount Vernon, is still locked up. He is detained as a witness for the inquest. Acting Captain Woodruff said to-day that they had found the fourth bullet which was fired into the man. Three had been already discovered in his body. This last one was picked up in one of the pools of blood, and is supposed to have been fired through the man's head after it was on the ground.

The police say that Dura was seen at 11:30 o'clock on the night of the murder at a little fruit stand at the Mount Vernon station, on the Yonkers side of the Harlem Railroad. He was alone at the time. He told the keeper of the stand that he was in a great hurry, as he had an engagement to meet some one on the Yonkers side of the bridge. Then he picked up a bunch of bananas, threw down a nickel, and hurried away without paying another 5 cents that was due. He went away so fast that the fruit stand man could not catch him.

Capt. Woodruff says that Dura when he left his house on the night of the murder took the key of the front door with him. As yet they have no clue to the murderer.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE DANGERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you say what has been or is being done toward immediately placing the Brooklyn Bridge in proper condition, but as to the structure itself and also the New York terminals of the elevated and surface cars?

There is no question that the bridge is in a neglected condition, but whether actually unsafe or not is for those competent to judge to say, and until a thorough and conscientious investigation is begun, completed, and made public, newspapers that wish to work for what is right and to be the actual public representatives of the people, in place of those whom we elect to be our representives and who so signally fail in their duty, should not for a day cease from making a vigorous demand for the investigation and report and the immediate remedying of the existing defects.

When, as any one can see, the chafing of the tension rods of the large trusses running lengthwise with the bridge has worn to what is certainly a dangerous extent, fully 25 per cent. of these rods, what are we all thinking of to set aside the demands for righting the matter and to place first matters that are not so vital to the immediate welfare of the people? Is such a state of affairs to be allowed to drag along until finally a terrible calamity shall one day overtake us in the form of some such structure as this bridge actually giving way? And what would then happen we dread even to think of.

As I am sure those who know will say, it is only a question of time, and a comparatively short time, too, that such structures will have to be practically renewed, but the thing to do is to keep them up to the very best condition by constant care.

Ask any competent engineer if it is not true that the speed at which the cars are run across the bridge has more to do with the strain upon the structure than the number of the cars operated. As to the terminals, we passed through a public discussion of this some time ago, and many suggestions were made, but what has it all amounted to? Are we to wait until one, ten or a hundred more people are killed before we actually do something?

Which is the more important—that some gambling houses are open or that the people who blindly trust their lives to the care of others should be compelled by circumsances to actually risk their lives twice each day by the use of means of transportation that are now an actual menace, but which, by a little thought and the expenditure of some money could be made many times more safe?

Do something! Let us all do something while there is yet time. H. S. H.

Brooklyn, September 2, 1901.

WHAT MR. SHEA SAYS.

No Plan to Strengthen the Bridge Under Consideration.

"There never was any plan," said Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea, "to 'strengthen' the Brooklyn Bridge, so that there is no plan in this regard, and I cannot say when there will be such a plan. I can say, however, that the bridge is as strong to-day as at any time since it was constructed, so that at present a strengthening programme appears to be unnecessary."

District Attorney Philbin expects within the next fortnight to receive a report on the recent defects found in the Brooklyn Bridge, and indications of the responsibility therefor from Edwin Duryea, Jr., the engineer who was appointed by him to make an investigation. The report will be received in time for it to be submitted for the consideration of the September Grand Jury. What its tenor will be as to establishing criminality on the part of officials or otherwise, Mr. Duryea declines to state.

No definite scheme for relieving the congestion during rush hours at the Brooklyn Bridge approaches and entrances is expected for some time from the committee of engineers appointed by the Department of Bridges, although the members of the

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, with variable winds.

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A SNUB FOR THE KAISER

Berlin Almost Certain to Re-elect Kauffman as Burgomaster.

IMMENSE MAJORITY EXPECTED

The Emperor Said to Have Vetoed the Previous Appointment of Kauffman Because of a False Report.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"It appears certain that the election next Thursday of a Burgomaster of Berlin in place of Herr Kauffman, whose election the Emperor refused to confirm, will result in the re-election of Kauffman by an overwhelming majority.

"It is the general belief that the Emperor's refusal to consent to Kauffman's appointment was not due to the fact that Kauffman had Socialist support, but because it was reported that he was deprived of his commission as an officer twenty years ago for taking part in the agitation against the Government tobacco monopoly.

"The proposal to re-elect Kauffman causes a lively discussion in the press. The Radical newspapers all support him, insisting that the Emperor was misinformed, and should get information on the subject from his responsible Ministers, not his Military Cabinet."

KAISER AND PRINCE CHUN.

Surprise that No Statement About the Negotiations Was Given Out in Berlin.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"Great surprise is felt here that the semi-official press has not thought it necessary to give an account of the negotiations at Basel from the German point of view. All the information about them has come from Chinese sources.

"The German Minister at Peking sticks to the assertion that the delay was caused by the fact that the protocol was not signed. Similar statements are made by the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten and other well-informed journals.

"It would be interesting, therefore, to know why the Emperor gave way on this important point."

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—Prince Chun and his suite arrived here to-day from Potsdam and were conducted by Gen. von Hoepfner to apartments in the Thiergarten. No reception was accorded to the envoys except by the members of the Chinese Legation.

Later Prince Chun and the new Chinese Minister, Kien-Chang, were formally presented to the Empress. This ended all official recognition of Prince Chun's presence in Berlin. Hereafter he will be merely a distinguished tourist. His stay will probably be brief.

The newspapers, it is understood, by desire of the Government, are paying scant attention to the presence of the mission. Most of them dismiss yesterday's audiences with a perfunctory paragraph.

GERMANS ACTIVE AT SHANGHAI.

Have 800 Troops There, While the British Have Only One Native Regiment.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says:

"The Rajputs left here to-day, reducing the British garrison in Shanghai to one native regiment.

"The German garrison is 800 strong, and is showing great activity. The Germans have leased for three years, with the option of six, a large tract inside the general settlement. They are fencing it, and building barracks and storehouses.

"The British community strongly resents the situation, in view of the preponderance of British interests."

IMPERIAL VETO OBJECTED TO.

Australians Already Find that It Is Likely to Prevent Legislation They Wish For.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A dispatch to The Times from Melbourne says that in the debate on the Postal bill in the Federal Parliament a Labor member proposed an amendment prohibiting colored labor on mail steamers. The Ministers sympathized with the object of the amendment, but opposed it on the ground that the insertion of the clause would probably lead to the royal assent to the bill not being granted.

The Labor Party pressed the amendment, and Mr. Barton, the Premier, then accepted it, saying that if the bill were vetoed the House must remember the warning that had been given. One Labor member thereupon cried:

"Down with the imperial veto!"

The dispatch goes on to say that it is believed that the Federal Tariff bill, now under consideration by the Cabinet, comprehends substantial protection for exotic industries; other duties purely for revenue, and a low drag-net duty on merchandise otherwise unprovided for.

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Stocks Irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 77⅝c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 63⅜c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38c; cotton, middling, 8 9-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 20c. Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 2.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Weather Report.—Page 2.

St. Louis Without Extra Charge by the Pennsylvania Limited
Leaves New York (West 23d Street Station) daily at 8:35 A. M.—Adv.

The drag-net duty is disapproved by commercial circles. The terms of the Tariff bill will probably be decided on late next week.

ADVISES TURKEY TO YIELD.

The Kaiser Declines to Intervene—France Grateful to Great Britain for Moral Support.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The report that the Sultan of Turkey asked the Kaiser to intercede on his behalf with France, and that Emperor William refused the request, advising the Porte to yield, is confirmed, according to a dispatch to The Times from Paris.

The Paris Temps says Europe in general has become alive to the necessity of standing shoulder to shoulder whenever the Sultan's obstinacy implies a latent menace to any individual power. A Russian paper seeks to break the harmony of this provisional agreement by the insinuation that Great Britain is whispering in the Sultan's ear that there is no danger of France attempting to exercise coercion.

In Paris, however, even the Russian press is unheeded, in view of the attitude of the British press and the real gratitude toward Great Britain for her moral support.

The request to Munir Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, to leave Paris has naturally brought about a change in the position of the Young Turks and Ottoman refugees in that city. Paris was the centre of the Turkish espionage system in Europe, and the surveillance of exiles was almost the sole function of Munir Bey. Now that he has been ordered home and the spies expelled to Nice, the members of the Young Turkish Party can hold reunions, publish pamphlets, and worry the Sultan as much as they like.

The correspondent of The Times at Brussels says the belief is held there that extreme measures on the part of France may yet be averted. The Independence Belge vaguely hints that the resistance of the Porte is due to the influence of a great power.

BADLY TREATED BY JAPANESE.

Officer of a British Steamer Imprisoned at Yokohama and His Clothes and Watch Seized.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A dispatch to The Times from Yokohama says the Japanese authorities are not invariably polite or even fair to foreigners.

Mr. Gilmour, an officer of the British steamer Ajax, was endeavoring to get the vessel's cargo discharged quickly at Yokohama, when he was balked by an insolent coolie, whom he struck in self-defense. The Englishman was arrested, examined, and discharged. The day before the Ajax sailed, however, he was seized and sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment. He was stripped and put into convict's clothes, and was informed that the coolie had recovered damages through a civil suit, to pay which Mr. Gilmour's watch and clothes had been taken.

The Merchant Service Guild has brought the matter to the attention of the Government, which has instructed the British Chargé d'Affaires at Tokio to make representations to the Japanese Government.

THE "GERMAN DREYFUS CASE."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A dispatch from Berlin to The Times says:

"Sergt. Marten, who was condemned to death for the murder of Capt. von Krosigk, has been removed to the military prison at Dantsic. Sergt. Hickel, though acquitted of the charge, has been informed that his engagement as a non-commissioned officer will not be renewed. Similar notices are said to have been served on three other non-commissioned officers, who testified in favor of Marten and Hickel. The news is received by the press with indignation, not unmixed with skepticism."

THE CAPE RACE LIGHTHOUSE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—According to a cablegram from Ottawa to The Times, an engineer of the Canadian Marine Department has visited Cape Race, Newfoundland, where several wrecks have occurred this year. He reports that the lighthouse is in good order, but that the light is fifty-five feet lower than it is advertised as being, which reduces the horizon by two miles. He also suggests that the duration of the fog whistle be changed to two blasts of five seconds each.

PAUPER LABOR MADE PROFITABLE

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Holborn Poor Law Guardians have found a way to make pauper labor profitable. At their farm at Mitcham, south of London, the inmates are engaged in gas making, tailoring, shoemaking, matmaking, oakum picking, stone breaking, and farming. A report, issued yesterday, says the profits for the past year amount to $3,400 for all the industries, the cost of the labor, had it been paid for, being reckoned.

RUSSIA TO BUY QUAYS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—It is announced in Odessa, according to a dispatch from that city to The Times, that the Russian Government intends to take over practically the whole private quay property at Sebastopol, with a view to converting the port into a naval harbor pure and simple.

TROUBLE IN URUGUAY FEARED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A dispatch from Montevideo to The Times says that the attempts to avoid a general election next November have failed. The political situation is strained and threatening, but the Government asserts that order will be maintained.

Hollender's Baths,
No. 149 West 125th Street and No. 152 to 160 West 128th Street. The largest and best equipped and most hygienic Russian and Turkish Baths in America.
Will open to-morrow, September 7th.—Adv.

STEEL TRUST DEMANDS SHAFFER'S SURRENDER

Union Men Must Return to Work at Once, If at All.

NO COMPROMISE INDICATED

Next Move, If Any, Must Be Made by the Amalgamated Association, Says an Official of the United States Steel Corporation.

An official of the United States Steel Corporation last night made the following statement as to the strike situation and the attitude of the Corporation and its constituent companies:

"This delegation headed by Mr. Gompers simply came and said, 'Is the talk that union labor must be put down in this country idle, or is the United States Steel Corporation at the head of a movement to attain such an end? Is the Corporation distinctly antagonistic to union labor as a whole or hostile solely to Amalgamated?'

"It was, of course, very easy for our side to establish just how far and how little we were hostile to union labor, and that what there was of such hostility was directed against Amalgamated or, rather, Shaffer policy. We instanced our position in this regard by citing our willingness to establish a basis of agreement on the status quo of 1900. We went over the whole history of the present crisis and directed attention to the following of our policy by the officers of the subsidiary companies, and Mr. Gompers's delegation appeared to be completely satisfied that the Steel Corporation was not using its hundreds of millions of dollars to crush out union labor all over the country. Then the delegation asked, 'What can we do to get this strike situation to a close? Can we do any good?' Our reply was that all that could be done was for Mr. Shaffer to tell his men to get to work and lose no time about it—if they want to work.

GOMPERS SUSTAINS COMPANY.

"After a full discussion Mr. Gompers and his associates admitted that the position of the Steel Corporation was right, and they decided to recommend to President Shaffer to make such offer of settlement on the lines indicated as would be acceptable to our company. So that the next move must be made by Shaffer or the Amalgamated. No action having in view the settlement of what is called a strike will be taken by our side. The initiative must come from the union side. Should they see fit to make such an offer to us to meet with our approval it would have to embody the stipulation that any one who so far has contracted to work for the company remains with it. In other words, any man who lives up to his agreement to work for us will be retained.

"When the conference of yesterday adjourned the question of reconvening was left with those who came to be informed of the situation as to union labor who had offered to negotiate on the basis I have indicated. I might add that if the Amalgamated Association wants to have any mills it had better let its men get to work very quickly, as if the Steel Corporation opens a mill it will be a Corporation mill and necessarily non-union.

"Mr. Morgan was, I believe, correctly quoted as saying that as matters stood there was no strike to settle, there is certainly nothing to arbitrate. As the Amalgamated must take the initiative, the first news of a proposition to end the question of non-union and union labor as it concerns Steel interests or an surrender on the lines indicated should come from Pittsburg."

President C. M. Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation was uncommunicative and facetious when he left his offices at 5:15 P. M. yesterday.

"Not a word to say, not a word," was his answer to a dozen inquiries by a score of newspaper men. As the elevator car was going down to the ground floor in the Empire Building he appeared to relent and looked serious.

"By the way," he said, "I," and his eyes twinkled, "see that the Columbia—"

"Oh-oh-oh!" in a chorus from the disappointed newsgatherers.

"Has been selected to defend the cup. Very sorry, boys, as you know, but I really cannot help you out to-day."

Mr. Schwab bought a lot of newspapers and hurried, laughing, to his carriage.

The President of the Steel Corporation was at his offices early yesterday, and during the day he had private conferences with the Steel officials who were with him on Wednesday during the conference with Samuel Gompers and his associates. They included President W. E. Corey of the Carnegie Steel Company, who left only a few minutes before Mr. Schwab started for his country home; William Edenborn, Vice President of the American Steel and Wire Company; President D. G. Reed of the American Tin Plate Company, and Veryl Preston. All when questioned said that Mr. Schwab alone would talk on the situation if there was anything to make public. A statement that at various times during the day Mr. Schwab talked over the telephone to Samuel Gompers was not verified. Mr. Schwab shortly after noon visited the office of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. and remained a few minutes.

LABOR LEADERS CONFER.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the National Civic Federation of Labor; John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers; Frank T. Sargeant, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and Henry White, Secretary of the Garment Workers of America, were in conference at the Ashland House yesterday. Messrs. Easley and Sargeant went away at 2:30 o'clock. A few minutes later Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Gompers went into the telephone booth at the hotel and used the long-distance service for nearly an hour, first one and then the other talking.

Soon after they had left the hotel there was a call for them on the telephone, and upon being informed that all had left, the person at the other end of the wire asked to have them call up 6140 Cortlandt when they returned. This is the telephone number of the United States Steel Corporation.

Father Ducey of St. Leo's Church came in the early afternoon in a cab to the hotel and sent up his card to Mr. Mitchell, and had a few minutes' conversation with him. Father Ducey said that his visit was purely a social one, and had no connection at all with the steel strike.

The conference of the members of the Conciliation Committee was resumed at the Ashland House at 5 o'clock and continued until 8:30, during which time it was said more telephoning. When the conference adjourned Mr. Mitchell explained the point reached in the negotiations to be that the proposition of the Steel Trust has not yet been acted upon by the Amalgamated Association, but that the board will probably reject it to-morrow. Mr. Mitchell, while disclaiming that he spoke for the committee, and saying that he was merely giving information for the accommodation of the press, said:

"When all negotiations between the Amalgamated Association and the United States Steel Corporation in regard to the strike were broken off the Committee on Conciliation of the National Civic Federation endeavored to bring the representatives of both interests together or to act as mediators between them.

"We held conferences with the Advisory Board of the Amalgamated Association at Pittsburg and obtained propositions from it, with authority to submit the same to the United States Steel Corporation. These propositions we submitted to the company at yesterday's conference. The company rejected the propositions. We then discussed the situation at length with Mr. Schwab and his colleagues and obtained from them the conditions upon which they would agree to settle the strike, these terms to hold good until this evening.

"We submitted these terms to Mr. Shaffer and his colleagues. We were advised by the representatives of the Amalgamated Association this afternoon that there was not sufficient time to consider the proposition; that the officers at the Pittsburg headquarters had no authority to accept or decline it; that the Advisory Board is summoned to meet to-morrow. The officers of the Amalgamated Association expressed their conviction to us that the proposed terms will not be approved.

"We entertain the hope that an amicable settlement of this conflict will yet be reached."

Mr. Mitchell declined to make public either the proposition made to the Steel Trust or the counter-proposition made by Mr. Schwab, or to state whether the time limit set for the acceptance of the latter proposition had been extended.

Later in the evening Mr. Mitchell started for Hazleton, Penn., on business of the United Mine Workers.

A report from Pittsburg that Mr. Shaffer and Williams were supposed to have started for New York was discredited by the positive information that the Advisory Board of the Amalgamated Association will meet in Pittsburg to-day to consider Mr. Schwab's proposition.

MR. SCHWAB'S PROPOSITION.

This offer, it was understood, differs from Mr. Morgan's proposition only in that it stipulates that the mills which the United States Steel Corporation had succeeded in opening as non-union mills should remain non-union, the company being unwilling to abrogate the contracts which it has made with the men who are now at work in those mills. This is the crux of the whole situation, the Amalgamated Association officers feeling that they must stand by the members of their association who have struck in those mills.

It can be said positively that no plan has been proposed that will provide for both the union men who have struck and those who have filled their places.

No arrangement has been made for the members of the Conciliation Committee to convey to Mr. Schwab the decision of the Advisory Board, but it is thought that they will be called upon to lay the result before the President of the Steel Trust.

At the request of the Conciliation Committee, Mr. Schwab agreed yesterday afternoon to extend the time for the acceptance of his offer to this evening.

LABOR LEADERS TO MEET.

Amalgamated Board Called Together—Trustee Pierce Says "Peace Proposition" Cannot Be Accepted.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 5.—The prevailing opinion in Pittsburg to-night is that the steel strike is practically settled. The day was spent by the Amalgamated Advisory Board in secret conference.

While no official statement was made regarding any further movements to-night, it was learned on good authority that a meeting of the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association had been called to take up the peace matter and that it was probable that this meeting would be held to-morrow or on Saturday at the latest. None of the members living out of Pittsburg arrived in the city to-night, however.

If this meeting convenes soon it is believed that some proposition for a settlement of the strike will be decided upon that will be possible to meet the United States Steel Corporation with. Pending such a decision on the part of the Amalgamated Association President Shaffer declined to make any statement and persistently declared that peace talk came only from those outside of the organization who were acting without authority.

He had no objection to the arrangement of any arbitration scheme, but none had been mentioned. He declined to commit himself on the work of the Civic Federation in behalf of the steel workers, and denied that there was any dissatisfaction among the strikers over the delay in settling the strike. He said that the men expected to stay out for a long time and were not disturbed by the apparent determination of the trust to fight the matter out.

The officials of the association are believed to have submitted a counter proposition which came the nearest to what they believed could be accepted by them with honor to themselves. This proposition was sent to New York and in reply word came this evening that it was unsatisfactory and all negotiations were off.

The only approach to a statement of the condition of affairs was made by Trustee John Pierce to-day, who said it was impossible to accept the proposition made by the United States Steel Corporation, as by doing so some of the members of the Amalgamated Association would suffer.

"It would be unjust to our members," said Mr. Pierce, "to accept such terms. We have made no counter proposition, and still insist on the terms made and are willing to arbitrate the differences. The committee that visited President Schwab had no authority from the Amalgamated Association to settle the dispute. The members were acting on their own responsibility. The strike is in the same position to-day as it was before the conference was held in New York yesterday. The local situation is practically unchanged, but it is in better shape than it was last week. We have made some gains and are still confident that we will win. It will be impossible for the combination to operate its plants satisfactorily without the aid of Amalgamated Association men."

Mr. Pierce would not say that all negotiations had been broken off, and his intimation that the Amalgamated Association is willing to arbitrate differences would indicate that all efforts for peace have not been abandoned.

The steel officials claim a big gain in the addition of 225 men at the National Tube Works at McKeesport, making the total number at work 625, and accessions at the Pennsylvania Tube Works and Continental Plant, in this city. The strikers offset this by saying that the Demmler Mill could not be started this morning, as officially scheduled, because of the lack of men. Manager Lauck of the Demmler plant declared this afternoon that 100 men were ready to go to work, but the start would be deferred until to-morrow.

The only trouble reported to-night was that from Canal Dover, where District Manager E. E. Cline of the Sheet Steel Company was knocked down and narrowly escaped serious injury at the hands of a party of strikers during a discussion in the barroom of the Central Hotel. The strikers claim that Cline was the aggressor and charges will be preferred against him.

Sheriff William C. McKinley of Allegheny County will not enter into any controversy with Mayor Black of McKeesport regarding the sending of deputies to guard the plants of the American Tin Plate Company at Demmler. The Sheriff declares that he is only performing his duty, vested in the authority and responsibilities of his office, and will not be disturbed by the criticism of McKeesport's chief executive.

"As the Sheriff of this county I will try to comply with the laws of Pennsylvania and will send deputies wherever they may be required."

The following telegram was received today by President Shaffer:

Joliet, Ill.—Pay no attention to rumor from here that the men intend withdrawing from the A. A. Boys all solid. Deny all such rumors in Pittsburg papers. W. C. DAVIS, President Fourth District.

English Tin Plate Industry Booming.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Times, in its commercial article, says to-day that tin plates are in brisk request. The representatives of the Welsh houses report much work as the result of the steel strike in the United States. Swansea has been enjoying an increase of prosperity for some weeks.

HE DIED POOR.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 5.—John Woltz, one time prominent among the capitalists of Cincinnati, is dead. Word of his death in New York City in comparative poverty has been received by friends in Cincinnati. Woltz came to Cincinnati in 1887 and laid out and built up Elsmere, Silverton, and other of Cincinnati's suburbs, and at one time owned practically all of Rossmoyne, Deer Park, and Euclid. He promoted the removal of the Macneal & Urpan Safe Company from Cincinnati to Hamilton, where he owned a suburban tract of ground, known as Edgewood, by erecting an immense factory and donating it to the safe company.

At Wyoming Woltz started the Almonte Syndicate. He moved in Cincinnati's exclusive society and during his stay here made millions of local capital. From Cincinnati Woltz went to Chicago and organized a $10,000,000 company, on paper, to manufacture whisky by a new process. He sold out and cleared $60,000. Then he went to New York. The failure of the Bergen Island land scheme brought on his financial ruin. His brother, J. Fred Woltz, is in the real estate business in Cincinnati.

The Hudson River Day Line excursion to Poughkeepsie gives 150 miles of most delightful sailing. Concerts A. M. and P. M.—Adv.

TAMMANY LEADERS FAVOR BIRD S. COLER

Think He Would Be a Good Man to Head "Wigwam's" Ticket.

All Are for Him If He Finds Favor in Mr. Croker's Eyes—Mr. Coler Refuses to Discuss Politics.

No sooner had the news spread among the Tammany politicians that Controller Bird S. Coler could be no longer considered in the race for the anti-Tammany nomination because his name was dropped from the Citizens' Union list than a boom was started to place him at the head of the Tammany ticket.

For the first time Tammany leaders openly spoke in favor of Mr. Coler for Mayor. The utterances were, however, hedged in with "ifs," and the greatest if was, "If Richard Croker wanted Mr. Coler nominated for Mayor, most of the leaders and the rank and file would be satisfied."

Controller Coler was at his office yesterday after a trip to Newport. He would not discuss the action of the Citizens' Union in dropping his name. He said:

"I stand on my public record as an official. I do not intend to make any pledges to any party or men. If my record as an official does not entitle me to a nomination for any office, then I am satisfied to retire from the political field and devote all my time to business. I am a young man and I don't think I will have any trouble making a living for myself and family."

All attempts at questioning Controller Coler as to whether he would accept the Tammany nomination failed because Mr. Coler declined to discuss the question.

The first serious discussion of Controller Coler as a probable nominee on the Tammany ticket came after the interview with Hugh McLaughlin, in which he said that Controller Coler's name would figure prominently in the pre-convention talk about Mayoralty candidates. This led some of the Tammany leaders to suggest to each other that Hugh McLaughlin, as the representative of the Brooklyn organization, might present the name of Controller Coler for the first place on the Tammany ticket. It was found that Lawrence Delmour, a close personal friend of Richard Croker, "liked the young Controller."

John F. Carroll also told friends that Controller Coler had made an able official. Senator Timothy D. Sullivan has for over four months been a friend of Controller Coler, and the Bowery leader took him into the famous "Ade District" and had him review a parade of the Sullivan cohorts from the fire escape of a house. The tip went out to cheer for Mr. Coler, and the workers of Senator Sullivan's district carried out orders. Commissioner of Corrections Lantry and a dozen other Tammany district leaders are also said to be in favor of his nomination.

Lawrence Delmour when seen yesterday said:

"You may say that Controller Coler has an excellent record as a public official. He is an active young man. If Hugh McLaughlin presents the name of Controller Coler for the nomination for Mayor his name will be considered seriously."

GEN. KELLY-KENNY PROMOTED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Times announces that Gen. Kelly-Kenny will succeed Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood as Adjutant General to the forces.

Lieut. Gen. Thomas Kelly-Kenny was in command of the British division that went in hot pursuit of Gen. Cronje when the latter had been forced by Gen. French's rapid movements to evacuate Magersfontein and Spytfontein on Feb. 15, 1900.

The new Adjutant General was born in 1840. His surname of Kenny was assumed in 1874, and he has been in command of the Sixth Division, South African Field Force, since 1899.

He first entered the army as an Ensign of the Second Foot in 1858. Rising through the various grades of the service he had become Major General in 1897. While in China in 1861 he participated in the actions in Sin-Ho, Tang-Ku, and the Taku forts, receiving a medal of honor for his bravery in the last-named fight. Another medal was won by him when he was commander of the Division of the Transport Service in Abyssinia in 1867-8. For the two years succeeding 1887 he was Assistant Adjutant General of the Northern District, and then he went to the Northeastern District until 1892. In 1893 he was at headquarters. From 1893 till 1896 he did good service at Aldershot, commanding the Infantry Brigade during the last two years of his stay there. From 1897 to 1899 he was Inspector General of the auxiliary forces and recruiting.

KITCHENER NOT GOING HOME.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"I am authorized to state that Lord Kitchener is not going home, but will finish the task assigned him here. Gen. Lyttelton will replace Gen. Hildyard, who is going to leave."

SHE LIVED TO BE 112 YEARS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Mrs. Eliza Williams, who was 112 years of age, according to her own account and the supporting testimony of her children and grandchildren, and who had seen and been spoken to by Washington, died here on Sunday.

Eighteen of her grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren were among the mourners. She was born, according to the statements of her relatives, in Fauquier County, Va., in 1789 on the plantation of Col. William Squires Gibson, who gave her, when she was a young woman, to his daughter Alice, as a wedding present upon her marriage to Judge Richard Henry Field of Culpeper.

Gen. George Washington was a frequent visitor to the Gibson house, and Mrs. Williams said she remembered him well, and that he once patted her on the head and said she would die young, as she was then such a weak girl. She said she had also waited on Gen. Lafayette when he passed through that part of Virginia and was a guest of Col. Gibson.

Mrs. Williams came to Washington about twenty years ago. The grandchildren and great-grandchildren already mentioned and twelve children, the youngest of them being a daughter fifty years old, survive her.

THREE NEW YORKERS ARRESTED

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Early this morning three young men, named Ernest Bierwirth, Horace Horner, and Edward F. Collins, were taken from a freight train of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at this city and placed under arrest by Officer Grady for car riding. Sergt. Sheedy found in their possession thirty pawn tickets for pins, rings, chains, cutlery, fishing poles and reels, and other articles, and also a list showing that they had left more tickets with friends in New York.

Collins said that his home was with a Mrs. Frances Henry at 526 Lowell Street, New York. Horner said that his folks lived at 386 St. Ann's Avenue, and Bierwirth located his family at 630 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. Bierwirth stated that some of the pawn tickets are in the possession of George Grow, employed in the Department of Sewers, at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue. Capt. Titus of New York was notified of the arrest of the young men and a list of the pawn tickets was forwarded to him.

BRIGANDS CARRY OFF AMERICAN WOMEN.

A Missionary and Her Companion Captured by Desperados in the Vilayet of Salonika, Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 5.—Brigands have carried off an American woman engaged in missionary work and her woman companion in the district of Djumabala, Vilayet of Salonika.

Salonika is a vilayet of European Turkey. Scattered among its rugged hills is a scant population, not more than a million people living there altogether, and most of them in towns. Brigandage is of frequent occurrence in the country regions, and the perpetrators of the attacks on travelers are bloodthirsty desperadoes, killing their victims when they cannot obtain ransom.

It was in the City of Salonika, the capital of the vilayet, that the French and German Consuls were cruelly murdered in 1876. This city is on the site of the ancient Thessalonica, and contains many antique monuments.

HOW FRANCE MAY PROFIT BY THE CZAR'S VISIT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A dispatch to The Times from Paris says:

"When the Czar's visit was announced, the French Socialists protested against any alliance with 'Tsarist tyranny.'

"M. Millerand, the Socialist Minister of Commerce, kept silent, and his reason for doing so is now explained.

"Negotiations are proceeding to rectify the tariff system of Russia and France. The present exorbitant rates virtually exclude French wines from Russia. M. Millerand means to take advantage of the Czar's visit to negotiate a treaty which will assist French wine growers in the Russian market. France is making concessions in regard to petroleum."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A dispatch from Copenhagen to The Daily Mail says:

"A member of the Russian Imperial Suite asserts that Emperor Nicholas would have liked to visit Paris, but he has been dissuaded by his private police, who fear an Anarchist outrage."

INDEPENDENCE MAY RACE.

Thomas W. Lawson Will Pit His Yacht Against the Constitution.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 5.—The opinion of Mr. Lawson on the selection of the Columbia as the Cup defender will be given by The Globe to-morrow as follows:

"SOMERVILLE, Me., Sept. 5.—I think the committee wise in selecting the Columbia. I am on record at the first Newport race as saying that she would be selected.

"I think the Independence could win a great majority of races against the Constitution, and as she has joined the 'lumber hookers' why not let her sail over the course against the Independence?

"If her keepers will agree at once, I will rush the Independence back into shape and agree to any conditions.

"THOMAS W. LAWSON."

SHE WON'T JOIN THE UNION.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The decision of one woman may determine whether there shall be a strike in the Government Printing Office or whether it will be completely unionized.

For some time efforts have been made to enroll in a union the press feeders and assistants, and the enrollment has been so complete that but one woman, now away on her annual leave, remains outside the organization. This woman is fifty-five years of age, and has been in the Government service for twenty-five years.

Her name is Nora Callahan, and she has steadily refused to join the proposed union, being supported until recently by other women employes.

Upon her return Friday she will be asked again to join the organization. Should she refuse, it is said that "further action will be taken by the union."

As it has been frequently asserted that after the union was formed none of its members would work with independent feeders or assistants, the further action believed to be implied by the announcement is a refusal to work in the printing office if Miss Callahan is retained. There is no charge that the woman is inefficient. She is under the civil service rules, and the Public Printer can remove her only for cause stated and an opportunity given her to reply.

Should Mr. Palmer discharge her because she is a free feeder, the Civil Service Commission may take action against him, under the law prohibiting removals for political reasons. The opinion is that a strike will not be ordered. The city is stocked with independent printers, and berths in the Government Printing Office are held too highly to permit those who enjoy them to tempt the Public Printer to fill places with unorganized workmen and women.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW PIERS.

The announcement was made in Jersey City yesterday by Pennsylvania Railroad officials that the company was about to begin extensive improvements at its property adjoining the Brooklyn Annex ferry South and extending from York Street to Sussex Street, Grand Street intervening. These improvements will include two substantial iron piers for the use of the International Navigation Company and the Red Star Steamship line, both of which are controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

It was also announced that several new steamships 600 feet long are being built for the Red Star line in Germany. The first, it is expected, will be completed within a month. These steamships will be second only to the White Star steamships, the object being to establish a fast freight line which will compete with any other line in the carrying trade.

The first of the new piers will be 150 feet wide and will be at Grand and Canal Streets, and the second will be 100 feet wide and will be at the foot of York Street. Both piers will be two stories high and 700 feet long. It was contemplated to extend them 1,000 feet into the river, but the Harbor Line Improvement Board would not consent.

TYPHOID CASES IN CONVENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BATESVILLE, Ind., Sept., 5.—Every well and cistern on the grounds of the Sisters of St. Francis at Oldenburg is now under the seal of the State. This is due to a typhoid fever epidemic. The opening of the Academy for Young Ladies, which was to have occurred last week, has been postponed until September 17. The State Board of Health ordered the postponement. Officers have been here at the request of Dr. J. X. Ziteke, the sisters' physician, and they made a thorough examination. The houses on the spacious grounds were examined and found to be in perfectly sanitary condition.

The State officers then concluded that the drinking water in the cisterns caused the prevalence of typhoid. There are fifteen cisterns and four wells on the place, and they have all been sealed up. There are many cases of typhoid in the mother house of the sisters at the present time, though but five are considered serious. During the past two months there were sixty cases among the sisters at the academy. Samples of the water in the cisterns and wells are in the hands of the State board officers.

Every Hotel and Club
Is within easy reach of one of the Pennsylvania Railroad's stations, at West 23d Street, Desbrosses, or Cortlandt Streets.—Adv.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY FAVORS RECIPROCITY

Tells People at Buffalo that Treaties Should Be Made.

Says These, with a Merchant Marine and Isthmian Canal, Are Necessary to Country's Welfare.

BUFFALO, Sept. 5.—President's Day at the Pan-American Exposition was marked by utterances of President McKinley regarding the future policy of the Administration which elicited the most enthusiastic applause. In discussing the prosperity of the country, he declared that the only way of preserving it and opening the markets of the world to American products is by a system of reciprocity treaties and supplemented this by saying that if the tariff, as it is, had served its purpose in protecting certain industries, it should be changed.

With these changes in the commercial relations of the United States, which, the President said, would be only following the ideas of James G. Blaine, together with a large and protected merchant marine, the Isthmian Canal and a Pacific cable, all of which he declared to be essential to the progress of the country, the United States would continue to be prosperous and maintain its place in the commercial world.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

At 10 o'clock the President and Mrs. McKinley left the home of Mr. Milburn, and, escorted by twenty mounted police and twenty members of the Signal Corps, drove to the Exposition grounds and directly to the Esplanade. What was probably the greatest crowd ever assembled there greeted the President as he ascended the stand. Mr. Milburn introduced Mr. McKinley by saying:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: The President."

When the cheering subsided, the President spoke as follows:

"President Milburn, Director General Buchanan, Commissioners, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

"I am glad to be again in the city of Buffalo and exchange greetings with her people, to whose generous hospitality I am not a stranger, and with whose good will I have been repeatedly and signally honored. To-day I have additional satisfaction in meeting and giving welcome to the foreign representatives assembled here, whose presence and participation in this exposition have contributed in so marked a degree to its interest and success. To the Commissioners of the Dominion of Canada and the British Colonies, the French Colonies, the Republics of Mexico and of Central and South America, and the Commissioners of Cuba and Porto Rico, who share with us in this undertaking, we give the hand of fellowship and felicitate with them upon the triumphs of art, science, education, and manufactures which the old has bequeathed to the new century.

"Expositions are the timekeepers of progress. They record the world's advancement. They stimulate the energy, enterprise, and intellect of the people and quicken human genius. They go into the home. They broaden and brighten the daily life of the people. They open mighty storehouses of information to the student. Every exposition, great or small, has helped to some onward step. Comparison of ideas is always educational, and as such instructs the brain and hand of man. Friendly rivalry follows, which is the spur to industrial improvement, to inventions of useful kinds, and to high endeavor in all departments of human activity.

"It exacts a study of the wants, comforts, and even the whims of the people and recognizes the efficacy of high quality and new prices to win their favor. The quest for trade is an incentive to men of business to devise, invent, improve, and economize in cost of production. Business life, whether among ourselves or with other peoples, is ever a sharp struggle for success. It will be none the less so in the future. Without competition we would be clinging to the clumsy and antiquated processes of farming and manufacture and the methods of business of long ago, and the twentieth would be no further advanced than the eighteenth century. But though commercial competitors are commercial enemies, we must not be.

PROGRESS IN THE PAST.

"The Pan-American Exposition has done its work thoroughly, presenting in its exhibits evidences of the highest skill and illustrating the progress of the human family in the Western Hemisphere. This portion of the earth has no cause for humiliation for the part it has performed in the march of civilization. It has not accomplished everything; far from it. It has simply done its best, and without vanity or boastfulness, and recognizing the manifold achievements of others, it invites the friendly rivalry of all the powers in the peaceful pursuits of trade and commerce, and will co-operate with all in advancing the highest and best interests of humanity. The

try and misguided mob that threatened their lives, nor the joy that thrilled the world when a single message from the Government of the United States brought through our Minister the first news of the safety of the besieged diplomats.

"At the beginning of the nineteenth century there was not a mile of steam railroad on the globe. Now there are enough miles to make its circuit many times. Then there was not a line of electric telegraph; now we have a vast mileage traversing all lands and all seas. God and man have linked the nations together. No nation can longer be indifferent to any other. And as we are brought more and more in touch with each other the less occasion is there for misunderstandings, and the stronger the disposition, when we have differences, to adjust them in the court of arbitration, which is the noblest forum for the settlement of international disputes.

"My fellow-citizens, trade statistics indicate that this country is in a state of unexampled prosperity. The figures are almost appalling. They show that we are utilizing our fields and forests and mines, and that we are furnishing profitable employment to the millions of workingmen throughout the United States, bringing comfort and happiness to their homes and making it possible to lay by savings for old age and disability. That all the people are participating in this great prosperity is seen in every American community and shown by the enormous and unprecedented deposits in our savings banks. Our duty is the care and security of these deposits, and their safe investment demands the highest integrity and the best business capacity of those in charge of these depositories of the people's earnings.

NEED OF RECIPROCITY.

"We have a vast and intricate business, built up through years of toil and struggle, in which every part of the country has its stake, which will not permit of either neglect or of undue selfishness. No narrow, sordid policy will subserve it. The greatest skill and wisdom on the part of manufacturers and producers will be required to hold and increase it. Our industrial enterprises, which have grown to such great proportions, affect the homes and occupations of the people and the welfare of the country. Our capacity to produce has developed so enormously and our products have so multiplied that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention.

"Only a broad and enlightened policy will keep what we have. No other policy will get more. In these times of marvelous business energy and gain we ought to be looking to the future, strengthening the weak places in our industrial and commercial systems, that we may be ready for any storm or strain.

"By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production, we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus. A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor.

"Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established. What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have a vent abroad. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet, and we should sell everywhere we can, and buy wherever the buying will enlarge our sales and productions, and thereby make a greater demand for home labor.

"The period of exclusiveness is passed. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good-will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not.

"If, perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?

"Then, too, we need adequate steamship service. New lines of steamers have already been put in commission between the Pacific Coast ports of the United States and those on the western coasts of Mexico and Central and South America. These should be followed up with direct steamship lines between the eastern coast of the United States and South American ports. One of the needs of the times is direct commercial lines from our vast fields of production to the fields of consumption that we have but barely touched.

A TRIBUTE TO BLAINE.

"Next in advantage to having the thing to sell is to have the convenience to carry it to the buyer. We must encourage our merchant marine. We must have more ships. They must be under the American flag, built and manned and owned by Americans. These will not only be profitable in a commercial sense; they will be messengers of peace and amity wherever they go.

"We must build the Isthmian Canal, which will unite the two oceans and give a straight line of water communication with the western coasts of Central and South America and Mexico. The construction of a Pacific cable cannot be longer postponed.

"In the furtherance of these objects of National interest and concern you are performing an important part. This exposition would have touched the heart of that American statesman whose mind was ever alert and thought ever constant for a larger commerce and a truer fraternity of the republics of the New World. His broad American spirit is felt and manifested here. He needs no identification to an assemblage of Americans anywhere, for the name of Blaine is inseparably associated with the Pan-American movement which finds this practical and substantial expression, and which we all hope will be firmly advanced by the Pan-American Congress that assembles this Autumn in the capital of Mexico.

"The good work will go on. It cannot be stopped. These buildings will disappear; this creation of art and beauty and industry will perish from sight, but their influence will remain to

> Make it live beyond its too short living
> With praises and thanksgiving.

"Who can tell the new thoughts that have been awakened, the ambitions fired, and the high achievements that will be wrought through this exposition? Gentlemen: Let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict, and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war. We hope that all who are represented here may be moved to higher and nobler effort for their own and the world's good, and that out of this city may come not only greater commerce and trade for us all, but more essential than these, relations of mutual respect, confidence, and friendship which will deepen and endure.

"Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness, and peace to all our neighbors, and like blessings to all the peoples and powers of earth."

VISITS TO EXHIBITS.

President McKinley's speech was frequently interrupted with applause. His words referring to the establishment of reciprocal treaties with other countries, the necessity of the American people building an isthmian canal and a Pacific cable, and his reference to the work of Blaine in the carrying out of the Pan-American idea elicited especially enthusiastic applause. Upon the conclusion of his address a large number of people broke through the lines around the stand, and the President held an impromptu reception for fifteen minutes, shaking hands with hundreds.

The carriages were then brought to the steps of the stand, and the President, accompanied by the Diplomatic Corps and specially invited guests, was taken to the Stadium. When the President arrived there that structure was crowded to the last inch of standing room. The troops stood at attention, while the President, accompanied by Col. Chapin and the officers in command, reviewed them. Cheer after cheer from the vast assemblage greeted the Chief Executive as he walked from one end of the tribune to the other and back to the reviewing stand.

Mrs. McKinley left the stand at the conclusion of the speechmaking, and was taken to the Women's Building, where she was entertained by the women managers. A committee representing the States having exhibits in the Horticulture Building presented Mrs. McKinley with two baskets of fruit, the choicest of the fine exhibits in that structure.

From the Stadium the President proceeded to the Canadian Building, where he was met by the Canadian Commissioners and viewed the Canadian exhibits. He next visited the Agricultural Building, where he was met by such foreign commissioners as have no buildings of their own, but have exhibits in that building. From the Agricultural Building he visited in order the buildings of Honduras, Cuba, Chile, Mexico, Santo Domingo, Porto Rico, and Ecuador, where he was received by the commissioners of the respective countries. At 2 o'clock the President was entertained at luncheon by the New York State Commission in the New York State Building. There were 200 guests, including the members of the Diplomatic Corps, members of the Cabinet, Judges, officers, and other distinguished men. The remainder of the afternoon's programme included a visit to and inspection of the Government Building and exhibits, after which the President returned to the residence of Mr. Milburn for dinner, the invited guests returning to their hotels.

An incident that brought forth a ripple of applause occurred while President McKinley was making the rounds through the main Government building. He had passed one of the navy exhibits, when he noticed Capt. Hobson standing at "attention." Halting, he turned, and, walking briskly over to the hero of the Merrimac, grasped him cordially by the hand and chatted with him for a few moments.

The President visited the grounds again this evening to witness the fireworks, returning to Mr. Milburn's house at 9 o'clock. To-morrow the President and about 100 invited guests will visit Niagara Falls.

WARNS THE MANUFACTURERS.

Senator Hoar Says They May Find Reciprocity Not to Their Advantage.

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY BEACH, N. H., Sept. 5.—United States Senator Hoar, speaking at the Essex Club's banquet to George Von L Meyer to-day, in speaking of the commercial prospects of the country, said, in part:

"I have no doubt that the American people, the State, and the Nation, each in its sphere, will be able to deal wisely with the question of trusts. Let us bear in mind that of the income of any manufacturing trust more than 90 per cent is distributed in wages. Let us remember also that as yet the largest combinations which have most completely driven their rivals out of the field have in general paid the best wages.

"American manufacture, as its friends predicted, has outgrown the American market. Now the manufacturers of the country are girding their loins for that struggle. I see it is proposed to begin operations by making reciprocity treaties with leading manufacturing nations of the world, and especially with our manufacturing rivals.

"Now, I do not wish to be understood as opposing altogether and in all cases such commercial arrangements, when made carefully and wisely and in a constitutional way. I shall pay the highest respect and deference to the conclusion which the President, a great authority, perhaps the greatest living authority on that class of questions, may deliberately form. But I am bound to caution the manufacturers of the country not to enter upon this great struggle with all mankind for an antagonist by placing any fetters on their own limbs.

"The possession of your own market is what has gained for you the power and the opportunity to enter upon foreign markets. Be careful that you do not throw away that vantage ground. Remember that nearly every considerable reciprocity treaty with Canada has been a source of unmixed vexation, and you were eager to get rid of it as soon as its term expired.

"If you make a mistake in this matter, the mistake is irreparable. The National faith becomes pledged."

COMMENT ON PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The London Papers Discuss the Address at Buffalo.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—President McKinley's speech at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo yesterday is the theme of much comment in the London papers to-day.

"It will excite througout Europe," says The Standard, "as keen interest as it will arouse in the Western Continent. It is the utterance of a man who feels that he is at the head of a great nation, with vast ambitions and a new-born consciousness of strength.

"America has become an imperial power. Her National life is no longer self-contained and introspective. Heedless of scoffers at 'spread-eaglesm,' the United States will go their way regardless of attempted combinations such as Count Goluchowski has sketched, and with a certain carelessness, whether or no they come into violent conflict with any European power."

The Morning Post uses the speech as a text from which to urge the necessity resting upon Great Britain to redouble her efforts to maintain her trade supremacy.

The Daily Chronicle says: "The free-trade tendency of the speech, under the name of reciprocity, outweighs in importance all the President's remarks about kinship, the canal, and the like."

DURA'S MURDERER KNOWN.

Yonkers Police Say the Son of Prominent Mount Vernon Family Robbed and Killed the Saloon Keeper.

YONKERS, Sept. 5.—The police say that they know who murdered John Francesco Dura, a Mount Vernon saloon keeper, late on the evening of Labor Day in a lonely spot in the eastern district of this city. They say the chain of evidence was completed this morning and the case clinched this evening when Donalino Tamolino, the Italian suspect in custody, made a confession. Just what he confessed is not known, but he is not the man whom the police say they know to be the murderer.

Acting Captain Woodruff to-night said: "We know who killed Dura, but do not know where he is. We will get him, however, within a short time. He cannot remain at liberty many days. He may be arrested at any hour. I do not think I should be justified in telling the man's name, but I will say that he is the wayward son of a prominent and wealthy family living in Mount Vernon. His arrest, I suppose, will cause a sensation. The motive of the murder was robbery. The murderer wanted money and took the most desperate means to obtain it. He had planned to break into Dura's saloon in Mount Vernon, but did not carry out the plan. He induced Dura to go to the spot where he was killed by promising to introduce him to two women. There were no women in the case, their existence being purely imaginary.

"The information pointing to the man who committed the crime came piecemeal. Each of the detectives working on the case found something which led to this young man. All the pieces put together make a perfect chain, and this is amply corroborated by a confession which Tamolino made this evening. I shall go before the City Judge in the morning and swear out a warrant charging the suspect with murder, and then we will get him. He is of a character who cannot keep hidden. The money he obtained will not last him."

The Captain to-night telegraphed to Coroner Russell, asking that the inquest be deferred until next Tuesday, adding that by that time the murderer would be in custody.

Dura is known to have had $300 late on Monday afternoon.

RUNAWAY ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Horse Dashes Eighteen Blocks, Endangering Many Vehicles—Woman Hurt.

While Riverside Drive was crowded with vehicles and bicycles late yesterday afternoon, a runaway horse whirled the light carriage to which he was attached for eighteen blocks, slipped down finally at One Hundred and Fourth Street, turned over the carriage, and threw out the two occupants, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kerler of 508 Second Avenue.

Mrs. Kerler sustained a fractured ankle. She let a doctor fix up some temporary bandages, and, then, insisted on getting into the carriage again and riding home with her husband, who was unhurt. Neither the horse nor carriage was injured much.

When opposite Grant's Tomb the horse had been frightened by a piece of paper fluttering across the roadway. After that Mr. Kerler could not restrain the animal, and, in the chase that followed, many collisions were narrowly averted, the runaway dashing past carriages and wheels, sometimes with only a few inches margin. Owing to the clear outlook on the drive the speeding carriage could be seen long before it came by, so the drivers had time to pull aside and let it pass.

JOHN BAUSCH ARRESTED.

He Is Accused of Murdering a Workman on C. H. Mackay's Place.

Capt. James Reynolds of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau received a telegram from Detectives Brady and McCloskey of his office last night announcing that they had arrested, near Doylestown, Penn., John Bausch, who is charged with the murder of Arthur Geschwind, on the 18th of last May. The murdered man had been employed by Clarence H. Mackay at his Summer home at Roslyn, L. I., while Bausch owned a farm adjoining.

It is alleged that Geschwind trespassed on Bausch's premises and a quarrel resulted, during which Bausch was shot.

Mr. Mackay had offered a reward of $1,500 for the arrest of the alleged murderer.

ANTI-TAMMANY MEN MAY NAME SETH LOW

Politicians Believe that He Will Be Nominated for Mayor.

Mr. Coler's Friends Intimate that They Will Carry the Fight Into the Joint Conference Committee.

Among politicians the belief gained ground yesterday that Seth Low will be nominated for Mayor by the anti-Tammany forces. Few seem to believe that John De Witt Warner can land the prize, although his candidacy is strongly urged by the German elements in the anti-Tammany aggregation.

It is also predicted that when the Joint Conference Committee meets at the headquarters of the Citizens' Union on Monday night that additional names will be suggested, among which are said to be ex-Senator J. Hampden Robb, Ashbel P. Fitch, and Hermann Oelrichs.

Police Magistrate C. W. Meade, the father-in-law of ex-Senator F. S. Gibbs, yesterday expressed the opinion that Mr. Robb would make a better race than any man who has been named.

Senator Platt refused to express any opinion about the names selected by the Citizens' Union Campaign Committee of One Hundred and Seven on Wednesday night. William H. Ten Eyck, Chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee also refused to say anything.

Herman Ridder yesterday expressed himself strongly in favor of the nomination of Mr. Warner, and against the selection of Mr. Low. All that John C. Sheehan of the Greater New York Democracy would say was:

"We are against Tammany, no matter who is nominated."

R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Citizens' Union, discussing the rejection of Controller Bird S. Coler, said:

"Mr. Coler has made an enviable record as an energetic and honest public official. If he were elected on the Tammany ticket I have no idea that he would steal a cent or allow a cent to be stolen. He would have the appointment of all the heads of departments and other officials, and the very fact of an honest administration being forced out of the Tammany organization by the activity of the opposing forces, would be a novel and interesting sight.

"I do not place any reliance in the report that friends of Mr. Coler as an anti-Tammany candidate would be likely to bolt the ticket if Mr. Low is named. Mr. Coler has a very strong personal following, but I cannot see that his supporters have urged his name with any undue persistency. Certainly they are reasonable men, and I have not the least cause to think that they would withdraw their support from a candidate other than their first choice."

Samuel Seabury of Brooklyn, one of Mr. Coler's warmest supporters at the meeting on Wednesday night, remarked:

"The action of the Committee of One Hundred and Seven is not final or binding. It only expressed the sentiment of the Citizens' Union for the first four choices. The whole matter is still open and all may be changed at the conference on Monday night. The decision reached does not signify that Mr. Coler or any other man may be said to be out of the question."

A meeting was held last night of the German-American Republican County Committee at Turn Verein Hall, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street. There was much enthusiasm when Dr. Gustav Scholer suggested that Ashbel P. Fitch, ex-Congressman and ex-City Controller, as a candidate for Mayor would receive the support of a very large percentage of voters of German extraction. The sentiment was expressed that only a man who is liberal in his views on the excise law and the blue laws generally would receive the support of the Germans of New York.

Remarks of a similar character were made by Internal Revenue Collector Ferdinand Eidman, Aqueduct Commissioner John P. Windolph, Jastrow Alexander, Ferdinand Ziegler, and others. The organization decided to send its delegates to the conference without instructions.

The favorable mention made of Mr. Fitch revived the story that Senator Platt favors the nomination of the ex-Controller. The German-American Republican County Committee looked upon as an annex of the Platt machine. Many of the members are place holders, and Messrs. Eidman, Windolph, Alexander, and others are also members of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee.

It was predicted last night that when the joint conference meets on Monday an adjournment will be taken before reaching an agreement with regard to candidates. One story was that an attempt would be made to appoint a committee of fifteen to select a ticket subject to the approval of the seventy-two conferees and the Nominating Convention. Such a proposition, however, it is said, will encounter serious opposition.

FAVOR JOHN DE WITT WARNER.

German-American Union Select Him as Their Anti-Tammany Candidate.

There was a meeting yesterday afternoon of the German-American Union, when a resolution was adopted to present the following candidates at the general conference of the anti-Tammany organizations:

For Mayor, John De Witt Warner; for Controller, Ludwig Nissen; for President of the Board of Aldermen, Thomas M. Mulry.

Mr. Warner, who is one of the four choices of the Citizens' Union, is a well-known lawyer, and was sent to Congress as a Democrat. He broke with Tammany Hall several years ago. He supported Palmer & Buckner in 1896, and has been prominent in independent movements. Mr. Nissen lives in Brooklyn, and has filled several official positions. Mr. Mulry is a contractor. He was recommended to Mayor Strong for appointment as a member of the Board of Charities, and among his supporters were Archbishop Corrigan and Bishop Potter.

These societies were represented at the meeting: German-American Municipal League of Brooklyn, by Henry Weismann, President; German-American Citizen League of Brooklyn, by Otto Kmpner, President; German Republican County Organization of Manhattan, by Gustav Scholer, President; German-American Municipal League of Manhattan, by Paul Goepel, President, and the German-American Reform Union of Manhattan, by Charles Lutz, President.

Herman Ridder presided, and Henry Weismann acted as secretary. Paul Goepel was added to the Executive Committee, which now has six members.

FAVORS DIRECT NOMINATIONS.

Brookfield Republicans to Address the Voters on This Subject.

The Campaign Committee of the Republican Organization of the County of New York met last night at the Alpine, Thirty-third Street and Broadway. William Brookfield presided. The enlargement of the committee to a membership of seventy-five was discussed, and the additional names were listed. These will be made public at an adjourned meeting to-morrow night.

Next week the organization will issue an address to the voters of New York. This document, it is said, will assert that the Citizens' Union is dominated by Senator Thomas C. Platt, and will make a strong appeal in favor of direct nominations by the people at the primaries. The bosses in the political parties are expected to bitterly contest the latter proposition, but Mr. Brookfield and his friends are confident of its early adoption.

DEMOCRATS NAME A TICKET.

White Plains Convention Selects Candidates for November Election.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The Democratic County Convention met here to-day and nominated the party's ticket for the November election. Ex-Senator Charles P. McClellan, Chairman of the County Committee, called the convention to order. Howard H. Morse of North Tarrytown was elected Chairman, and Thomas F. Curren, John McArdle, and Edward B. Bates Secretaries. There were one hundred and three delegates.

William C. Platt of White Plains was nominated for County Judge. He received 71¼ votes against 31½ cast for Thomas Ewing of Yonkers. Mr. Platt has served two terms as District Attorney, and ran against County Judge Lent for County Judge at the last election for that office. Mr. Lent has been renominated by the Republicans.

During the voting for the Judgeship nomination considerable amusement was occasioned by a delegate named Croker voting for Mr. Platt. Franklin Pouch was nominated for County Clerk, defeating Edward Wells, who received 15 votes against 75 cast for Mr. Pouch.

There were three aspirants for the nomination for Registrar, but Steven Van Tassell received 80 of the ballots and was selected. B. F. Palmer received 15, and I. W. Turner 8. Herbert Lent of Bronxdale was nominated for District Attorney without opposition, as were Moses W. Taylor for County Superintendent of the Poor, and A. R. Van Houten for Coroner.

IOWA SOCIALISTS' STATE TICKET.

Platform Declares for Collective Ownership of All Means of Production.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 5.—The Socialist Party of Iowa in State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket: Governor, James Baxter of Hiteman; Lieutenant Governor, W. A. Jacobs of Davenport; Judge of Supreme Court, A. F. Thompson of Centerville; Railway Commissioner, H. C. Middlebrook of Rock Rapids; Superintendent of Public Instruction, E. E. Stevens of Burlington.

The platform indorses that of the United Socialistic Party adopted at Indianapolis, Ind., July 29. It says in part:

"We believe Socialism to be a scientific solution of the labor problem and that it will provide an ethical construction of society, whereby equality and justice will be meted out to every individual. We declare our unalterable opposition to the competition for bread and to the capitalistic control of the means of production and distribution, and to secure a system whereby want, misery, and poverty shall be forever eliminated, we pledge ourselves to the final and complete overthrow of all competitive and capitalistic systems and the substitution therefor of a co-operative commonwealth and collective ownership of all means of production and distribution."

WEBER AND FIELDS.

A New Hotch-Potch of Music and Nonsense Produced.

Weber & Fields's Music Hall opened its season last night with a new hotch-potch of nonsence and music called "Hoity Toity." Any name answers for the peculiar compounds of amusement exhibited at this popular resort, and so it seems strange that the present one was originally to have been called something else. Just why the name was changed did not appear last night, and it is safe to say that no one made anxious inquiries. The pretty little auditorium was crowded, and the audience manifested its satisfaction with the proceedings often and loudly. "Hoity Toity" is a success, just as it would have been if its name had been "Hubble Bubble" or "The Three Guardsmen."

There is a dark and mysterious plot in the play, so dark and mysterious that no one discovers it, and no one tries. If a real plot ever were found at Weber & Fields's the public would be shocked. What one goes there for is to see and hear the two proprietors and Samuel Bernard in wondrous garb, and still more wondrous dialogue, Lillian Russell in magnificent gowns and songs of more or less importance, Fay Templeton in character sketches, De Wolf Hopper in comic impersonations of no one in particular, and a whole army of pretty girls in astonishing garments and active dances.

Those who went to see and hear such things last night were not disappointed. As usual, there was a little too much of everything, and the pruning knife will have to go into active business before the production acquires the necessary snap and vim. It moved with desperate slowness last evening, and there were periods in it when the action dragged along at a snail's pace. No doubt the astute purveyors of fun discovered these periods and will promptly change their nature.

Aside from these periods the play—or whatever it may be called—was sufficiently diverting. De Wolf Hopper was an American billionaire in Europe, aiming to buy everything and filled with prophecies of the "finish" of the common people in his native land, if he could only keep his health. He was made a victim of the wiles of Lillian Russell as Lady Grafter, a woman of title engaged in fleecing at cards or any other game all persons seeking to enter society through her aid. Her poker game was especially deadly. Fritz Williams was a young college student, with prematurely gray hair, engaged in doing Europe and every one in it to the best of his ability. Mr. Weber was a sausage manufacturer of innocent mental equipment, the victim of his two friends, Mr. Fields and Mr. Bernard.

They taught him how to manage a bank in a scene which was one of the most complicated pieces of humor yet put forth on the local stage. It will probably be less complicated and more humorous in the future. They also assisted at his entrance into society, where their own mishaps were quite as great as his. Mr. Kelley was an Irishman who, after shipwreck on the African coast, had been made a King, and who was visiting Monte Carlo because he had to go there to get into the play. Miss Templeton was a plump Japanese girl from "The Geisha," or some other musical farce, and she had the most bewitching accent, which was a mingling of Anna Held's French and her own "coon."

Lee Harrison was Lady Grafton's manager, with a side show on the side on his own account. What all these characters did and what they said must be left for inquiring minds to ascertain at the customary prices of admission. But there was a plenty of fun, and there was constant delight for the eye. The industrious ladies of choral habit changed their garments frequently and rapidly and at each reappearance on the stage gave the audience a new and glittering picture. Miss Templeton's songs captivated the audience, and for encores she treated her hearers to some of the old favorites, which proved to be favorites still.

Incidental to the piece was a burlesque on "Diplomacy." In this Mr. Bernard was Julian Beauclerc, the young man who fell in love with the adorable Dora, Miss Templeton. Mr. Fields was the penetrating Henry, who saved Julian's honor. Mr. Weber was the Russian diplomatist, Count Orloff, and Mr. Kelly the German diplomat, Baron Stein. De Wolf Hopper was the wicked adventuress, the Countess Zicka. Over the entire proceedings presided the skill of the accomplished stage manager, Julian Mitchell, who, as heretofore, accomplished wonders with the small stage. Mr. Stromberg's new musical numbers proved to be melodious, and the female brass band added to their power.

General Steele.....De Wolf Hopper
Harvard Yale.....Fritz Williams
Philip Sauerbraten.....Joseph M. Weber
Herman Kaffekuckus.....Lou M. Fields
Frederich Schnitzel.....Sam Bernard
King Kazoo.....John T. Kelly
Reuben Hunter.....Lee Harrison
Baron Barbon.....George Ali
Canby Hurd.....May McKenzie
Rufe Rayser.....Edna Birch
Tony Singer.....Genevieve Dolaro
Cord Barber.....Carrie Bowman
Lady Grafter.....Lillian Russell
Cho Cho San.....Fay Templeton

At the close of the performance, at about midnight, the stage was transformed into a bower of blossoms with the great number of tokens sent to the principals. It took fifteen minutes to get the whole collection on the stage. There were many rich set pieces, and several baskets of beautiful fruits were a novelty. A large canoe of blossoms came to Lillian Russell from the Order of the Eagles. All the leading members were called upon for speeches and made them.

"UNDER TWO FLAGS" RESTRAINED

Play Is Continued, However, at American Theatre.

Charles Frohman, through his attorney, A. H. Hummel, yesterday obtained from Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, a temporary injunction restraining the Greenwall Theatrical Circuit Company from producing the play "Under Two Flags," at the American Theatre, Forty-second Street and Eighth Avenue. The injunction particularly applies to certain parts, scenes, and incidents in the play which, if the injunction be eventually sustained, will prevent the production as a whole. The temporary injunction was granted on an affidavit filed by Mr. Frohman, who said the grotto scene in Mr. Potter's play must have been original, as there was no grotto in the Desert of Sahara, and none was mentioned in "Under Two Flags." The dialogue in the defendant's production was also pirated, he alleged, from Potter's play.

The play went on at the American Theatre last night. A man who said he represented the management asserted that only the sandstorm and the stereopticon views had been omitted.

Shamrock II. in Fireworks.

For to-morrow night Pain announces an extraordinary fireworks display in the open-air theatre, at Manhattan Beach, in addition to the "War in China." The Shamrock in fire will be a feature.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Viola Allen will open her season in "The Palace of the King" at Hartford, Conn., on Sept. 16.

E. H. Sothern has given three dress rehearsals of "Richard Lovelace" during the past week.

It is announced that Hall Caine's latest story, "The Eternal City," will be dramatized by the author.

The American engagement is announced of the French contralto Mme. Bonheur-Chais and M. Georges Chais, baritone.

Miss Josephine Ludwig of the Castle Square Opera Company will arrive in New Yory on Saturday. She has been studying in Paris during the Summer.

Mrs. Leslie Carter arrived in New York yesterday. Her season does not begin until late, and rehearsals of her new play, "Du Barry," will probably be called early in October.

Another Don Caesar de Bazan will make his appearance in New York next week. The Donnelly stock company, at the Murray Hill Theatre, will present an adaptation of the play by George Henry Trader.

Olive Oliver, who played the rôle of the adventuress last season with William Gillette in "Sherlock Holmes," has been engaged for an important part in "Molly Pitcher," in which Kathryn Kidder will be starred this season.

Miss Laura Burt, while rehearsing for "The King's Carnival" in the New York Theatre yesterday afternoon, was injured about the body and right ankle in hastily jumping off a balky horse. She was taken to her rooms in the Rossmore Hotel.

The season of "Sag Harbor," James A. Herne's play, will begin in Boston Sept. 30, at the Boston Theatre. George Woodward will play Captain Dan Marble, the part previously played by Mr. Herne. Miss Chrystal Herne will appear as Martha Reese.

David Warfield and the company organized by David Belasco for his production of "The Auctioneer" will go to New Haven to-morrow morning. The first production of the piece will take place on Monday next, at the Hyperion Theatre, in that city. Among the actors chosen by Mr. Belasco to support his new star are Marie Bates, Maude Winter, Odell Williams, Eugene Canfield, William Boag, Brandon Tynan, Harry Rogers, and Herbert Millward.

TO REVIEW REAPPORTIONMENT

Representative Bartholdt to Test Missouri Congressional Gerrymander.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Congressional act apportioning representatives in Congress under the new census may be reviewed by the United States Courts, which means that finally the Supreme Court of the United States will pass upon the constitutionality of the law.

Representative Richard Bartholdt of St. Louis announced to-day that he intended to raise the issue by bringing before the Federal Court for Missouri the question of the legality of the act of the Missouri Legislature making a reapportionment of that State.

"The Missouri act," said Mr. Bartholdt, "was a gerrymander, the Democratic Legislature aiming to so arrange matters as to change the party status in the city of St. Louis, which had for several elections sent three Republican representatives to Congress. What the Legislature of Missouri did has been done by other Legislatures, regardless of the parties controlling them. As a rule the dominant party has operated so as to shut out their opponents as far as possible, and the geographical shape of districts, as well as the number of population, have been disregarded. Democratic Legislatures of Missouri and Texas followed the example of Republican Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Illinois."

If these several State Legislatures are right, then the Federal statute would seem to be unconstitutional and the entire act nugatory.

The States which would be affected under the proposed Bartholdt suit and their gain in representation are as follows: Arkansas, 1; California, 1; Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 1; Florida, 1; Illinois, 3; Louisiana, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Minnesota, 2; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 1; New Jersey, 2; New York, 3; North Carolina, 1; North Dakota, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; Texas, 3; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

Of these States twelve have Republican Legislatures, and, under the Federal law, gain nineteen representatives and Electoral votes, while eight have Democratic Legislatures, with a gain of ten representatives and Electoral votes.

The question which Mr. Bartholdt raises has been frequently discussed, but has never before been tested in the courts. It is a question of exceeding interest to every State which has gained in Congressional representation under the recent census.

Representative Bartholdt is in the city a few days on his way to St. Louis from Atlantic City.

SOCIETY WOMEN IN A ROW.

Try to Keep Men from Putting Electric Light Poles in Front of Their Lawns at Vineland, N. J.

VINELAND, N. J., Sept. 5.—Society women of this place and Philadelphia tried hard to-day to keep a band of men from putting up electric light poles in front of their lawns. The women were led by Mrs. J. B. Lukens and Miss Winnie Leach of this place and Mrs. Beaumont and Mrs. Hotaling of Philadelphia. The men were directed in their work by Charles Keighley, Superintendent of Public Works. Mr. Keighley is worth millions but does his work for $1 a month.

When he began to put up the poles through the fashionable part of the town the women objected. They at first routed the men with hatchets, clubs, and clods; but they returned, and Mr. Keighley came with them. In the meantime the women had telephoned for their husbands, and Major Lukens reached the scene. Just as he reached the place Mr. Keighley ordered a pole placed in front of the Major's house.

Mrs. Lukens sat down where the stake had been, and defied the men. They began to dig the earth from under Mrs. Lukens. Mr. Keighley tried to aid the men, and Mrs. Lukens jumped up and grabbed hold of him in an effort to push him away. Mr. Keighley seized a shovel and began to dig. Mrs. Lukens plumped herself down on the place where the pole should be. Then she jumped up again, and Mr. Keighley began to dig the earth from under her feet. His lifting out a shovelful almost caused her to fall.

Upon this Major Lukens, who had contented himself up to this point with strong talk, became active. He sprang at Mr. Keighley and grabbed hold of the shovel. Then followed a struggle, in which the two millionaires wrestled for the possession of the shovel. The women screamed and the men shouted, urging the combatants on. Mr. Keighley won and threatened to have his opponent locked up. Whether it was the threat or something else, the opposition withdrew, and under direction of Mr. Keighley the workmen dug the hole and erected the pole.

The women taunted Mr. Keighley with working for the $1 a month and not through any patriotic motive. This angered him more than anything the women did or said.

Further down the street the men had more trouble, for when they dug a hole the women, who all support the Lukens, tried to fill the holes with earth again, but the men won and the poles went up. The matter will be taken into the courts.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, Sept. 5.—The Northwestern Hotel at Military Road and Lansing Street, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Sept. 5.—Fire to-day on the dock of the Lehigh Coal and Coke Company caused a loss of about $60,000.

MUNISING, Mich., Sept. 5.—Fire to-day destroyed the Forster Lumber Company's mill. Loss, $50,000.

JEFFERSON, Wis., Sept. 5.—Fire to-day which broke out in the plant of the Wisconsin Manufacturing Company and which threatened to destroy the whole town, was subdued this evening with a loss aggregating between $30,000 and $60,000, which is only partially covered by insurance. The Wisconsin Manufacturing Company's loss is estimated at between $40,000 and $50,000; insured for $9,500. Help had to be summoned from several surrounding towns.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

8 P. M.—105 Mott Street; Donald & Hooper; damage, $150.

9:10 P. M.—129 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; Alexander Grouse; damage, $200.

JAMES MEANS' $2.50 SHOE

Known and Approved by the Public for 23 Years.

The most comfortable and best-appearing shoe for the money. Made in a variety of styles and leathers

Sold by Leading Retailers

Morse & Rogers of New York, Wholesale Distributers

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

They may beat the cup defender—
Though we doubt it, yet who knows?
But one thing that they cannot beat
Is Hammerslough Brothers' clothes.

We open the season with a sale of new fall suits and overcoats in which the values offered are extraordinary.

For, to close quickly a number of small lots in our wholesale department we place on sale at retail about 400 brand new fall suits and light-weight overcoats. Made to sell at $12, $15 and $18, they go now at **$9.50** each.

Black and Blue Unfinished Worsted Suits
Stripe and Check Fancy Worsted Suits
Light and Dark Oxford Overcoats.

ALL NOW $9.50

Black and Blue Winter Serge Suits
Light and Dark Cassimere Suits
Black and Oxford Vicuna Overcoats.

All are fresh from our workshops, are tailored beautifully from new, fashionable fabrics, and are thoroughly reliable. About 100 or more Summer suits; also the same quantity of Fall suits carried over from last year are now offered at $6.50 each. Former prices were $10, $12, and $15.

We invite your inspection of the new Fall fabrics in our Merchant Tailoring Dept. High-grade work at reasonable prices. OPEN SATURDAY EVENING TILL 6.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS., 830 BROADWAY, Between 12th and 13th Sts.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Great Western's Annual Report Shows Increase in Gross Earning, but a Small Deficit for the Year.

The annual report of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company for the year ended June 30 last was issued yesterday. The report shows a deficit of $9,106 as compared with a surplus of $143,786 for the previous year. Although there was a large increase in gross earnings, net earnings showed a decrease of nearly $50,000, due to the heavy expenditures charged to the operating account.

The income account shows:

	1901.	1900.
Miles operated	930	930
Freight	$5,312,771	$5,128,858
Passenger	1,452,138	1,350,907
Gross	7,013,861	6,721,037
Expenses and taxes	5,035,515	4,894,223
Net	$1,978,346	$2,026,814
Interest and rentals	638,222	745,758
Debenture dividends	780,610	568,650
Preferred A dividends	568,620	588,620
Deficit	9,106	*143,786

*Surplus.

The following table is a comparison of important traffic statistics:

	1901.	1900.
Tons moved	2,651,054	2,340,905
Tons, one mile	833,799,170	706,924,174
Freight traffic, miles	2,968,864	2,707,788
Passenger traffic, miles	2,191,813	2,076,461
Ton-mile rate	.64c	.72c
Passenger-mile rate	2.01c	2.03c
Freight traffic mile rev.	$1.90	$1.89
Av. freight-traffic load	313	284

The increase in ton mileage is only slightly noticeable in its influence on gross earnings on account of the lower rates at which the business was carried.

Eight hundred and fifty-one thousand and fifty-five dollars expended for additions and improvements. The principal items were: Side tracks costing $65,977, ballasting, bridges, culverts, $360,255; grading, $57,757; real estate, $125,412; new rails, $82,425, and Kansas City terminals, $102,952.

This amount was raised by an issue of 4 per cent. debenture stocks of $5,145,594. The rest of this amount was expended as follows: Eight hundred and eighty-six thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars 7 per cent. car trust liabilities, $70,000 6 per cent. car trusts, and $325,125 5 per cent. car trusts, besides $969,212 sterling loans, $550,000 notes, $627,093 for rolling stock purchased.

Oregon Navigation Company's Election.

LAWSON'S BORALMA LOST

C. J. Hamlin's Lord Derby Won Free-for-All Trot.

FIVE HEATS TO DECIDE RACE

Boston Trotter Was Favorite at Odds of 3 to 1 and Won Two Heats—Geers Drove the Winner.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 5.—A big crowd at Charter Oak Park this afternoon witnessed the defeat of Thomas Lawson's celebrated gelding Boralma by C. J. Hamlin's Lord Derby. The race between these two was one of the finest of the year, and it was only after five heats had been trotted that the Boston favorite's colors were lowered. The betting on the race, the free-for-all trot, was very heavy. The starters were Boralma, Lord Derby, and The Monk. As much as $90,000 went into the pool. Boralma was a tremendous favorite before the start at odds of 3 to 1 for the other two. His backers seemed to think he could not lose.

Ed Geers was up behind Lord Derby, James G. Gatcomb drove Boralma and M. E. McHenry held the lines over The Monk. In the first heat Boralma led at the quarter by a length, with Lord Derby second, and The Monk third. These positions were maintained into the stretch, when Geers shook out Lord Derby, and the race to the wire was a heart-breaker. Lord Derby nailed Boralma at the 80-yard distance and passed the post a nose ahead. The last quarter was trotted in 30¼ seconds. The betting then turned to 10 on Lord Derby to 7 on the field, and the money was put down very fast. The word for the second heat was given to an even start, but 50 yards from the wire Lord Derby made a disastrous break and fell away back. Boralma took the heat easily from The Monk, and Lord Derby was just inside the distance. Boralma was made the pool favorite at 100 to 40 for the field.

At the quarter Boralma led Lord Derby by a length, and retained this to the half. On the lower turn Lord Derby made an irresistible burst of speed, passed Boralma, and, going strongly, won the heat by an open length. Lord Derby was again made a favorite at 4 to 1. As in the second heat, Lord Derby broke at the turn and was simply driven to save his distance. Boralma was lapped all the way in this heat by The Monk and won by a short length. Lord Derby still remained the favorite, and, keeping his feet all the way, had little difficulty in taking the heat and race.

Onward Silver, although a 5-to-1 favorite in the 2:10 trot, could do nothing with Toggles, who won the race in straight heats. Dan Patch, a prohibitive favorite in the 2:14 pace, added another to his unbroken string of victories. His field was at no time dangerous and he won almost as he pleased. The summaries:

The 2:06 Pace.—Purse $1,500. Mile heats; best three in five.

Edith W., b. m., by Ben Lomond, Jr.-Mountain Maid, by Martinette, (Turner and Geers)	111
Dumont W., b. g., (Ernest)	5 3 5 6 1 2
Mazette, b. m., (McDonald)	3 1 2 4 2 3
Hetty S., b. m., (McHenry)	6 4 4 2 3 dr
Billy Andrews, b. g., (Burch)	2 6 6 dr.
Rileb B., blk. h., (Erwin)	4 2 1 ds.
Eyelet, gr. m., (Kenney)	7 8 7 ds.
The Admiral, b. h., (Payne)	8 7 ds.

Time—2:08½; 2:08¼; 2:08¼; 2:08; 2:07½; 2:07¼.

The Free For All—Trotting. Purse $2,500. Mile heats; best three in five.

Lord Derby, b. g., by Mambrino King-Claribel, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr., (Geers)	1 3 1 3 1
Boralma, ch. g., (Gatcomb)	2 1 2 1 2
The Monk, br. g., (McHenry)	3 2 3 2 3

Time—2:06¼; 2:07; 2:07¼; 2:09; 2:10.

The 2:10 Trot, Purse $1,500.—Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

Toggles, br. g., by Strathway-Fly, by Pasha, (Clark)	1 1 1
Sister Alice, b. m., (Kenney)	2 3 2
Onward Silvers, ch. h., (Geers)	4 2 3
Little Dick, br. g., (Pope)	3 4 4

Time—2:11¾; 2:09¾; 2:10¾.

The 2:14 Pace, Purse $3,000.—Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

Dan Patch, b. h., by Joe Patchen-Zelika, (McHenry)	1 1 1
Armorel, g. m., (A. P. McDonald)	2 3 2
Council Chimes, blk. h., (Snow)	6 2 4
Laconda, b. h., (Brodbine)	3 6 3
Captain Sphinx, b. g., (Velle)	4 4 6
Jack Harding, b. h., (A. McDonald)	5 5 5

Time—2:08¾; 2:08¾; 2:12¼.

To-morrow's card contains the 2:11 pace, the 2:25 trot, the great Charter Oak Stakes for $10,000, and the 2:27 pace.

Trotting Meeting at Parkway.

The managers of the Parkway trotting track, at King's Highway and the Ocean Boulevard, have planned to hold a trotting meeting at that place in October, and have claimed the dates from Oct. 8 to 11 inclusive. A programme will be prepared within the next few days, when also the managers of the proposed meeting will announce the decision of the Programme Committee on what amounts shall be offered as purses. The Secretary for the harness meeting has already been selected in W. F. Brush, who will have charge of all arrangements for the racing. The Parkway track is a half-mile circuit, in excellent condition. It is also one of the most convenient and popular of the smaller tracks about New York.

Yearlings Sold at Auction.

The combination sale of thoroughbred yearling race horses from the Spendthrift, Sunnyslope, Thorndale, Springland, and other Kentucky breeding farms was closed by the Fasig-Tipton Company in the company's sale paddock at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, the prices realized being rather light, though the stars of the sale brought good figures. The best price of the offering was $6,000, paid by the successful horseman, John E. Madden, for the chestnut filly by Henry of Navarre-Sallie McClelland, the property of Mrs. Byron McClelland, widow of the former owner of Henry of Navarre and of Sallie McClelland. The next best price of the sale was for another horse offered by Mrs. McClelland, this being $1,000 for the bay colt by Henry Young-Queen Isabella, the buyer being J. D. Smith. The best prices were as follows:

PROPERTY OF MRS. BYRON McCLELLAND.

Bay colt, by Henry Young-Queen Isabella, by Longfellow; J. D. Smith.....$1,000
Chestnut filly, by Henry of Navarre-Sallie McClelland, by Hindoo; J. E. Madden.... 6,000
Bay filly, by Bermuda-Belle C., by Harry O'Fallon; A. Cohn.....

PROPERTY OF SPRINGLAND STUD.

Panzagloba, ch. c., by Faraday-Safety, by Bychanan; J. E. Madden.....2,500

PROPERTY OF J. J. RICHARDSON.

Bay colt, by Ben Strome-Faucet, by Longfellow; J. S. O'Brien.....325

PROPERTY OF SUNNYSLOPE STUD.

Bay colt, by Likely-Braxy, by Falsetto; M. M. Wall.....450
Chestnut filly, by Likely-Digitalis, by Stratford; A. Cohn.....125
Bay colt, by Victory-Iscerne, by Isaac Murphy; A. Cohn.....550
Bay colt, by Likely-Lorna Doon, by Falsetto; E. St. Clair.....650
Bay colt, by Likely-Vandora, by King Alfonso; N. Bennington.....500

PROPERTY OF TRORNDALE STUD.

My Bunkie, ch. c., by Russell-Tourmaline, by Sensation; L. M. Myers.....700

PROPERTY OF LARCHMONT STUD.

Bay filly, by Deceiver-Adele M., by Longfield; G. D. Wilson.....350

PROPERTY OF SPENDTHRIFT STUD.

Brown filly, by Hermence-Madam Hindoo, by Hindoo; M. P. Richardson.....450
Chestnut colt, by Russell-Silverstone, by Silver Mine; J. O'Brien.....500
Chestnut filly, by Spendthrift-Miss Mary, by Mr. Pickwick; W. H. Timmons.....225
Chestnut filly, by Spendthrift-Options, by Glengarry; J. L. Jones.....150

PROPERTY OF MAPLEHURST STUD.

The Spinster, ch. f., by Lamplighter-Spinnette, by Reform; A. Miller.....400

PROPERTY OF WILLIAMETTE STUD.

Yokohama, blk. f., by Top Gallant-Faginia, by Prince Charlie; A. Cohn.....425
Bar, br. f., by Top Gallant-Glene, by Glenelg; J. Taber.....300
Brown filly, by Top Gallant-Occula, by Ben d'Or; R. A. Baker.....225
Chestnut filly, by Gascon-Ganges, by Hindoo; J. D. Gibson.....50

PROPERTY OF STONEWALL STUD.

Bay filly, by Victory-Miss Nailer, by Longfellow; Jacob J. Marklein.....300

Fall River Football Team Won.

BUFFALO, Sept. 5.—The final game to decide the international championship in association football took place in the Stadium at the Pan-American Exposition this afternoon. It was won by Fall River from the Scotts of Toronto by a score of 5 to 3.

Sculling Race Again Postponed.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 5.—A special from Winnipeg, Manitoba, says the Gaudaur-Towner sculling race was postponed on account of rough water.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Pittsburg Had Little Difficulty in Beating New York Twice—Brooklyn Won from Cincinnati.

Without any apparent great effort the Pittsburg baseball team beat the New Yorks twice at the Polo Grounds yesterday, thereby strengthening their own hold on first place and the New Yorks' on last place. Doheny, the left-handed pitcher, who was not good enough for the New Yorks, pitched the opening game, or at least six innings of it, against his old clubmates. He was very effective. Al Maul, on the other hand, was just the opposite, the Pittsburgs hitting his delivery hard and often. In all they accumulated twenty-one hits, and fifteen runs.

The second game was a sorry exhibition on the part of the New Yorks, Pittsburg scoring fifteen runs, but three of which were earned. A lame shoulder leaves the New Yorks for the present without the services of Mathewson, whose magnificent work early in the season placed the New Yorks in the lead. This loss leaves the club without sufficient pitchers, and Hesterfer, a young pitcher from Orange, was given a trial in the second game. Those who saw him pitch did not gauge his efforts by the score. The New York infield did not seem to be able to play ball at all, Strang's playing in particular being faulty. Between the players they made seven errors, and these, combined with timely hitting, enabled the Pittsburgs to obtain a commanding lead. But seven innings were played, the Pittsburgs scoring their fifteen runs in the first four. A feature of the game was a triple play, Wagner and Bransfield executing it. The scores:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
A. Davis, rf.	1	0	1	0	0	Selbach, lf.	0	3	5	0	0
Clarke, lf.	2	3	2	0	0	McBride, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Beaum't, cf.	2	3	2	0	0	Van H'n, cf.	0	0	3	0	1
Wagner, ss.	2	3	4	4	1	G. Davis, ss.	0	1	3	5	0
Bransf'd, 1b.	1	2	6	1	0	Strang, 3b.	0	1	4	2	1
Ritchey, 2b.	3	2	1	3	0	Murphy, 2b.	0	1	1	2	0
Leach, 3b.	3	1	2	5	0	Gannal, 1b.	0	1	6	0	0
Yeager, c.	1	3	5	0	0	Smith, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Doheny, p.	1	1	1	0	0	Warner, c.	0	0	1	2	0
Phillippi, p.	1	1	0	0	0	Maul, p.	1	1	1	2	0
Total	15	21	27	14	2	Total	1	9	27	15	2

Pittsburg	4	0	1	2	1	0	1	3	3	—15
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 1; New York, 2. Left on bases—New York, 10; Pittsburg, 10. First base on balls—Off Maul, 5; off Doheny, 2; off Phillippi, 1. Struck out—By Maul, 3; by Phillippi, 4. Stolen bases—G. Davis, A. Davis, Leach, Doheny, Wagner, Ritchey. Home run—Phillippi. Three-base hit—Clarke. Two-base hits—Ganzel, Bransfield, (2,) Leach, Doheny. Double plays—G. Davis, Strang and Ganzel; Wagner, Ritchey and Bransfield; Leach, Ritchey and Bransfield. Hits—Off Doheny, 7 in six innings; off Phillippi, 2 in three innings. Passed ball—Smith, 1. Wild pitch—Maul, 1. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf.	2	0	1	0	0	A. Davis, rf.	3	1	0	0	0
McBride, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	Clarke, lf.	3	1	2	0	0
Van H'n, cf.	1	1	3	0	0	B'mont, cf.	3	2	2	0	0
G. Davis, ss.	1	2	1	6	1	Wagner, ss.	1	3	3	4	0
Strang, 3b.	0	1	1	1	3	B'nsf'd, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0
Murphy, 2b.	1	1	1	1	1	Ritchey, 2b.	0	3	2	2	2
Gannal, 1b.	1	2	9	2	1	Leach, 3b.	0	1	0	1	3
Smith, c.	0	1	8	0	1	O'Connor, c.	1	2	3	1	0
H'rter, p.	1	0	0	1	0	Poole, p.	0	3	1	0	1
Total	7	10	18	11	7	Total	15	15	21	9	2

New York	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	—7
Pittsburg	3	4	5	3	0	0	0	0	—15

Earned runs—New York, 2; Pittsburg, 3. First base on errors—New York, 1; Pittsburg, 4. Left on bases—New York, 5; Pittsburg, 6. First base on balls—Off Hesterfer, 3; off Poole, 5. Struck out—By Hesterfer, 2; by Poole, 2. Stolen bases—G. Davis and Wagner. Home run—G. Davis. Three-base hits—A. Davis and Clarke. Two-base hits—Murphy, Beaumont, Wagner, Ritchey, Leach, and Poole. Triple play—Wagner and Bransfield. Double plays—Ganzel and G. Davis; Strang and Ganzel; Wagner and Bransfield. Wild pitch—By Hesterfer, 2. Passed balls—Smith, 1; O'Connor, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Matthewson and Tannehill. Time of game—1:30.

BROOKLYN, 3; CINCINNATI, 2.

While it took ten innings for Brooklyn to beat Cincinnati yesterday in the baseball game at Washington Park, every minute of the contest was interesting to the small crowd of spectators who waited in the twilight until the game was decided by the errors of Magoon and Fox, which let in the winning run.

Hits were numerous but runs were scarce, owing to sensational fielding, five fast double plays keeping the score down. Cincinnati scored two runs in the first on a couple of hits and McCreery's fumble, and Brooklyn tied them up in the third on Harley's error, a double, and a single. A peculiar play occurred in the eighth inning, a wild pitch bounding into the stand and back again, Farrell recovering in time to nail Steinfeldt at the plate. This saved the game. Magoon and Daly had a record day of it in the field. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Fox, 2b.	0	0	2	1	1	Keeler, rf.	1	3	1	0	0
Harley, lf.	0	1	2	0	1	Sh'kard, lf.	0	1	5	0	0
B'kley, 1b.	1	2	9	3	0	Dolan, cf.	0	2	2	0	0
Cr'wf'd, rf.	1	3	0	0	0	Kelley, 1b.	0	1	10	2	0
Magoon, ss.	0	0	10	5	2	Daly, 2b.	0	1	3	9	0
Steinf'dt, 3b.	0	1	2	2	0	McCr'ry, ss.	0	1	3	3	2
Suthoff, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Peitz, c.	0	2	1	6	0	Farrell, c.	1	1	4	3	0
Stimmel, p.	0	1	0	1	0	Kitson, p.	1	0	1	1	0
Total	2	12	28	22	4	Total	3	10	30	19	2

*One out when winning run was scored.

Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Crawford, Stimmel, Keeler, (2,) and Dolan. Stolen bases—Steinfeldt and Kelley. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 9; Brooklyn, 7. Double plays—Daly and McCreery; Daly, Kelley, McCreery, and Irwin; Beckley and Magoon; Stimmel, Magoon, and Beckley; Steinfeldt and Beckley. Sacrifice hits—Beckley, Suthoff, Daly, and Kitson. First base on balls—By Kitson, 2; by Stimmel, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Stimmel, 1. Struck out—By Kitson, 3; by Stimmel, 1. Wild pitch—Kitson, 1. Umpire—Mr. Nash. Time of game—2:03.

At Boston.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf.	2	1	4	1	0	Burkett, lf.	3	3	3	0	1
Tenney, 1b.	1	1	6	0	0	Heidrick, cf.	0	1	4	1	1
Dement, 2b.	1	2	2	7	1	Donovan, rf.	1	1	2	1	0
Cooley, lf.	0	0	4	1	0	Wallace, ss.	0	3	2	2	0
Ham'lt'n, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Kruger, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0
Lowe, 3b.	0	1	2	2	1	Schriver, 1b.	0	1	6	1	0
Long, ss.	1	1	1	4	0	Padden, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0
Kittridge, c.	2	0	1	1	0	A. Nichols, c.	0	0	6	0	1
C. Nichols, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Magee, p.	1	1	2	2	0
*Dineen,	1	0	0	0	0	Powell, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	9	27	12	3	Total	5	11	*26	9	3

*Ran for Kittridge in the ninth.
*Two out when winning run was scored.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	—6
St. Louis	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—5

Earned runs—Boston, 4; St. Louis, 4. Two-base hits—Donovan, Hamilton, and Long. Three-base hits—Burkett and Magee. Home runs—Burkett and Dement. Stolen base—Burkett. Double plays—Slagle and Kittridge; Padden, Wallace, and Schriver, (2.) First base on balls—Off Nichols, 4; off Powell, 1; off Magee, 2. Struck out by Nichols, 3; by Magee, 3. Wild pitch—Magee. Time—2:05. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

At Philadelphia.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartzel, lf.	1	3	2	0	0	Thomas, cf.	2	2	3	0	0
Green, cf.	1	2	1	0	0	Barry, 2b.	1	1	4	2	0
Dexter, rf.	0	2	0	0	0	Flick, rf.	0	0	2	1	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	8	2	0	D'hanty, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Raymer, ss.	0	0	3	2	0	McFarl'd, c.	2	2	2	0	0
Childs, 2b.	1	1	6	6	0	Jennings, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0
Hickey, 3b.	1	1	1	0	0	Hallman, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0
Kling, c.	0	2	3	1	1	Cross, ss.	1	1	2	6	1
Eason, p.	0	1	1	2	0	Duggleby, p.	1	0	1	3	0
Total	4	12	24	13	2	Total	7	8	27	16	1

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—4
Philadelphia	0	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	—7

Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hits—Green and McFarland. Stolen bases—Green, Dexter, Thomas, McFarland, and Cross. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 5. Double plays—Kling and Doyle; Childs and Doyle. First base on balls—Off Eason, 5; off Duggleby, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Eason, 2. Struck out—By Eason, 2; by Duggleby, 2. Time of game—1:56. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	69	41	.627	Boston	55	59	.482
Philadelphia	67	47	.588	Cincinnati	44	63	.411
Brooklyn	65	50	.565	Chicago	48	69	.410
St. Louis	61	55	.526	New York	43	67	.391

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Pittsburg in New York.
Cincinnati in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Boston.
Chicago in Philadelphia.

American League Games.

At Cleveland.—Cleveland, 3; Baltimore, 1.
At Detroit.—Philadelphia, 11; Detroit, 9; Philadelphia, 9; Detroit, 2, (second game.)
At Milwaukee.—Boston, 4; Milwaukee, 2.
At Chicago.—Chicago, 4; Washington, 3; Washington, 9; Chicago, 7, (second game.)

Eastern League Games.

At Hartford.—Hartford, 3; Brockton, 1.
At Toronto.—Toronto, 9; Buffalo, 3.
At Rochester.—Rochester, 14; Montreal, 3; Rochester, 10; Montreal, 3, (second game.)
At Worcester.—Worcester, 4; Providence, 3.

New York State League Games.

At Utica.—Utica, 4; Albany, 1; Albany, 5; Utica, 3, (second game.)
At Waverley.—Schenectady, 4; Waverley, 3.
At Binghamton.—Binghamton, 11; Ilion, 2; Binghamton, 12; Ilion, 0, (second game.)

BAD DAY FOR FAVORITES

Three Big Betting Coups Were Carried Out at Sheepshead Bay.

"GOOD THINGS" IN EVIDENCE

The Racing Was Spirited and Fair Sized Crowd Saw a Succession of Close Finishes.

The triumphal progress of "good things" at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday went into the fifth day, when to the long list of carefully planned betting coups three more successes were added. The mediums of the three raids on the capital of the bookmakers were Clarence H. Mackay's Heno, John G. Follansbee's Golden Grain, and Chinn & Forsythe's Duellist, the last named being from the West, and therefore adding something to the bitterness of the blow to the betting ring, for the layers of odds have hopes of regaining their money when Eastern men win it, but look on losses to the Western contingent as lost beyond recall.

As Heno was backed from 10 to 1 down to 6 to 1 the layers suffered severely when he galloped home winner by a length and a half after having run a marvelously game and good race to overtake and beat the fast filly Leonora Loring, who was in front nearly all the way and who into the last half-furlong seemed to have the stakes won. The one drawback to the joy of the clubhouse contingent was that there had been some division between Cameron and Heno in the bets on that race, but the partisans of the Follansbee stable still had no cause for complaint, as they had much of the money won on Golden Grain, another clubhouse tip, in their possession, the Golden Grain having captured the second race in clever style after a hot finish with Arak and Somerset.

The race which Duellst won was the closest of a day of close finishes, for Belle of Lexington raced out in front and held the lead until actually within one jump of the winning post. Duellst, who had raced lapped on with Aland Scheck and Chuctanunda into the stretch, then getting up to the leader and under the whip in the final strides catching the mare in the last jump. So close was the result that the crowd generally thought that Belle of Lexington had lasted long enough to win until the numbers were hung up. Still another "good thing" in which but a few persons shared was the victory of Watercure in the Turf Handicap. Decanter was the favorite, but Decanter and Kamara raced in such a manner as to play directly in favor of Watercure, who went on in the last quarter after a slow pace had been set to that point and won with ease.

In the opening race the fast filly Hatasoo proved unequal to the task of giving 9lbs weight to a fair lot of fillies, and the Western filly Flora Pomona won ridden out after Hatasoo, Flora Pomona, and Rose of May alternated in the lead into the last furlong. The only actual favorite to win in the course of the afternoon was Bedeck in the last race, he being well up all the way, and, with a little shaking up at the end, getting home a length and a half before Speedman. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old, penalties and allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. Flora Pomona, b. f., by Florist-Fanny Willoughby, 119 pounds, (J. Woods,) 10 to 1 and 5 to 2, won, ridden out, by a scant length; William C. Whitney's Rose Ash, 114, (Sullivan,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by a head from A. Featherstone's Hatasoo, blk. f., 124, (O'Connor,) 13 to 20 and out, third. Time—1:00 4-5. Carmaid, Sedition, Tiptoes, Hebron, Royal Sue, and Octaroon also ran. Value to the winner, $710. Hatasoo always the favorite. Winner trained by John F. Schorr.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward, special weights; one mile. J. G. Follansbee's Golden Grain, ch. f., 3 years, by Hanover-Fleur d'Or, 109 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out, by a length and a half; Chinn & Forsythe's Duellist, br. g., 3, 109, (L. Smith,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a head from A. Featherstone's Lamp o'Lee, b. c., 3, 112, (O'Connor,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Somerset, Kalif, Politician, The Driver, Anna Darling, Dr. Korber, Lady Chorister, Pathfinder, George Simons, and Welsh Girl also ran. Value to the winner, $660. Somerset, The Driver, and Arak equal favorites at 4 to 1 and 8 to 5 each. Winner trained by W. H. Mason.

THIRD RACE.—The Dash Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. Clarence H. Mackey's Heno, b. c., by Henry Young-Quiver, 104 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a length and a half; L. M. Ayers's Leonora Loring, b. f., by McBride-Heyden, 107 (Odom,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, second by a neck from J. G. Follansbee's Cameron, ch. c., by Meddler-Annot Lyle, 110, (Shaw,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—0:59 3-5. Arsenal, Par Excellence, Cornwall, Ronald, Andalusian, and Prestimgidion also ran. Value to the winner, $2,590. Cameron always the favorite. Winner trained by C. F. Hill.

FOURTH RACE.—The Turf Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter on the turf course. Green B. Morris's Watercure, ch. g., 4 years, by Watercress-Lena's First, 110 pounds, (O'Connor,) 5 to 2 and 1 to 3, won cleverly by a length and a half; F. R. Hitchcock's Decanter, b. h., 6, by Deceiver-Maudlin, 106, (T. Burns,) 4 to 5 and out, second by a neck from Clarence H. Mackay's Kamara, br. f., 4, 105, (Odom,) 3 to 1 and 2 to 10, third. Time—2:08 1-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $1,420. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs on the main track. Chinn and Forsythe's Duellist, b. c., 3 years, by Oddfellow-Ella Duke, 97 pounds, (Wonderly,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a nose; L. Elmore's Belle of Lexington, br. f., 4, 102, (Rice,) 9 to 2 and 7 to 5, second by a length and a half from W. H. Sealey's Chuctanunda, b. c., 3, 115, (N. Turner,) even and 2 to 5, third. Time—1:28 3-5. Himself, Alard Scheck, and Lady Uncas also ran. Value to the winner $790. Chuctanunda the favorite. Winner trained by Ed Brown.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. Green B. Morris's Bedeck, ch. c., 3 years, by Star Ruby-Bedotte, 107 pounds, (O'Connor,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won ridden out by a length and a half; G. C. Johnson's Speedmas, ch. m., 106, (J. Woods,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a neck from Frank Farrell's Dolando, b. g., aged, 103, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and 11 to 10, third. Time—1:48. Eloim, Disturber, San Luis, MacLeod of Dare, Anecdote, and Alsike also ran. Value to the winner $820. Bedeck the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; last five furlongs of the Futurity Course. Tim D. Jr., Cryptogram, Illuminate, Shandonfield, Goldoga, Optimist, Cast Iron, Hot, and Sis Lewis, 115 pounds each; Mintbell, Dunwell, Bessie McCarthy, Mims A. B., Matterhorn, Nissequogue, and Batyah 112 each; Thoth, 107.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000, with allowances; one mile. Wax Taper, 126 pounds; Monarka, 114; Tom Kenny, 112; Satire, 107.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity Course. Endurance by Right, 126 pounds; Gibson Light, Peninsula, and the Rival, 117 each; South Elkhorn, Pretorius, Jim Tully, Glenwater, Bruff, and Caughnawaga, 112 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Reapers Stakes, for three-year-olds; penalties and allowances; one mile and three-sixteenths. Water Color, 131 pounds; Nones, 113; Autolight and Black Dick, 106 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies and mares of all ages; selling allowances; six furlongs. Templeton, 113 pounds; Irene Lindsay, 111; Scotch Bush and Double Six, 109 each; Cherries, Guesswork, Ante Up, Barbara Frietchie, and Mintage, 108 each; Flora Pomona, 100; Essential, 90; Schwalbe, 88; Frivol and Lady Sterling, 85 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and half on the turf. Imp, 110 pounds; Baron Pepper, 102; Trigger, 97; Dr. Eichberg, 95; Maid of Harlem, 92.

Turf Records Go at Harlem.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Two records were broken at Harlem to-day, one of them the world's mark for a mile and seventy yards, which distance was covered by Jiminez in the third race in 1:42 3-5. In the fourth Nellie Waddell covered four furlongs in the Sapling Stakes in 0:47 1-5, beating the former track record of 0:47½.

The world's record for the first distance, 1:43¾, was made on the Harlem track in July, 1894, by Lillian Lee, who carried 95 pounds. Jiminez to-day, with 101 pounds up, won the fastest race run on a circular track in this country. The race was between the winner and Federal, and with both horses in splendid condition and on a fast track, Jiminez was forced to a record-breaking pace to land the prize.

Rutgers Football Schedule of Games.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 5.—The Rutgers College football squad will begin practice on Sept. 16. The team will be captained this year by William Wyckoff, 1902. A coach has not been secured, but he will probably be a Princeton man. The schedule arranged is as follows:

Oct. 2, Columbia at New Brunswick; Oct. 5, Manhattan at New Brunswick; Oct. 19, Swarthmore at Swarthmore; Oct. 26, New York University at New Brunswick; Oct. 30, Franklin and Marshall, place not selected; Nov. 9, Haverford at Haverford; Nov. 16, West Point at West Point; Nov. 20, Union at New Brunswick.

CANADIAN RIFLEMEN WIN

United States Marksmen Beaten for the Palma Trophy.

VIRTUALLY A CONTEST OF ARMS

Shooting of Lieut. Leizear of Washington Was the Feature of the Match—Conditions Favored the Teams.

The Canadian and American riflemen had a long session yesterday on the State rifle ranges at Sea Girt, N. J., in the contest for the American Centennial Palma Trophy, emblematic of the world's championship, and the Canadians won by a margin of twenty-eight points. The utmost good-fellowship prevailed during the match, which was very close up to the last stage. Two of the members of the Ulster Rifle Association of Belfast, Island—W. T. Braithwaite and Thomas Robertson—acted as coaches for the Dominion representatives, and the Americans had Gen. B. W. Spencer, with some of his officers, attending to them in a similar capacity.

The conditions of the contest called for the use of the national arm of the country represented by the teams, so that it was practically a duel between the American Kraag and the English Lee-Enfield weapons. The Canadians used orthoscopic sights, while the Americans had service sights. The shooting done by at least one of the American team was a revelation to their opponents. Many of the Ulster men who saw it had nothing but the highest praise for the execution given by Lieut. Leizear of Washington, D. C., who made the highest collective and best individual score in the match, which was shot in three stages—900, 900, and 1,000 yards.

Each of the teams of eight men had fifteen shots at each of these distances, and beginning on the shortest range, Lieut. Leizear made 68, 72, and 63, respectively, making a total of 203 points. Capt. R. J. Davidson, for the Canadians, made 70, 68, and 64, a total of 202 out of a possible 225. In the first stage the visiting team led by a margin of 7 points, their scores aggregating 532, as against 525 for the home team. On the 900-yard ranges each team made 519 points, the Canadians still leading by 7 points as they went back to the 1,000-yard marks.

During the early stage a sea haze hung over the butts and targets, but in the afternoon the light was better and the conditions nearly as good as could be desired.

There were several misses recorded during the three stages. At 800 yards Cookson and Capt. Martin of the American team had two and one respectively, and Private Paupst scored the only cipher for Canada. In the shooting on the 900-yard ranges, Major Young and Lieut. Bell had a miss each, but Private Fleming of Canada

Store will close daily at 5 o'clock until September 16th.

Editorial Page of the Wanamaker Store

On that date usual hours of business will be resumed.

A Store With a New Experience

It is the business of a business man to get new experiences every year if he wants to keep his business at the front.

Acting under instructions, our buyers, during the past Spring and Summer have penetrated the entire business globe and searched and sifted the producing world for the best things suited to American retailing.

The map of the world's work-places becomes more and more interesting each year. New blood and new methods and new machinery are supplanting the antiquated, crude and costly methods of a score of years ago. Our buyers report many new and better sources of supply, of which we have availed ourselves this year.

To offer to New Yorkers the most complete stock of Dry Goods in the world is our ambition.

John Wanamaker

An Admirable Costume Show

This ever-growing, constantly changing show of Fall gowns and wraps for women is a favorite place nowadays alike for New Yorkers and the thousands of homeward-bound travelers who are now passing through the city to all parts of the country.

It is a splendid illustration of the beauty and style that the European and American designers know how to embody in their work. Inspiration for many a winter wardrobe will be drawn from the showing, for it is helpful and suggestive, and we intend it shall be so.

Each day brings its quota of new arrivals among the tailor-made and walking suits. The variety is incredibly wide—the price limits, $16.50 to $127, prove that.

Here's a hint of a few of them:

At $26—Suit of cheviot, made with yoke Norfolk showing vest of velvet. Stylish skirt; skirt and waist trimmed with stitched bands of material, piped with satin; silk-lined throughout.

At $34—Suits of broadcloth and zebiline; various styles; beautifully tailored; silk-lined throughout.

At $37.50—A suit of canvas weave cloth; made with dip front; double-breasted Eton jacket; stylish skirt, made with double scalloped flounce effect, trimmed with piping of velvet.

Second floor, Broadway.

Attractive Flannel Waists in New Styles

The showing of the new Flannel Waists for the cool Fall days is remarkably broad and varied. Sixty-five styles are represented in the gathering—your particular fancy is certain to be among the number.

Every new shade is included, either in solid colors, or with dots or stripes; and there is an excellent field for choosing among those in black.

Some of the waists are plaid, others are plaited, and there's wide divergence in the trimming. Silk embroidery and applique give the most stylish effects.

As to prices:

Flannel Waists—

$2.25—Of Flannel, in solid colors, navy blue, red, rose, light blue, and black; plaited front forming yoke effect, plaited back.

$2.75—Of Flannel, in solid colors, rose, tan, red, navy blue, and black; front trimmed with cluster plaits and box plaiting, back of cluster plaits.

$3.25—Of Flannel, in solid colors, gray, rose, light blue, and black; waist buttoned at the side, trimmed with fold of white brilliantine; collar and shield of same, trimmed with white; plain French back.

$4.75—Of Flannel, in solid colors, rose, navy blue, and black; front of hemstitched plaits; plain French back stitched with white silk.

$1—Of Flannelette, in pretty stripes, dots and figures; full front, French back. Many other styles of flannel waists, $1 to $10.

Second floor.

Noteworthy Offerings of Hosiery

Wanamaker hosiery, at regular Wanamaker prices, is a bargain. To prove that statement, try to match the same quality with prices elsewhere. When these prices are sharply reduced, they present a group of sublimated bargains like those we tell of today.

Handsome, seasonable Hosiery for men, women and children, at much below its former price:—

For Men—

12½c a pair, were 18c and 25c—Imported Cotton Half Hose; strong and durable; fast black, fine gauge; fast tan, fine gauge, assorted shades.

25c a pair, were 38c and 50c—Various lines from our stock that we shall not carry again, consisting of Striped or Printed Cotton and Striped Lisle Thread Half Hose, in various color combinations.

For Women—

18c, 3 pairs 50c, were 25c a pair—Regular made, imported cotton stockings, fast black, fine gauge, elastic and durable.

25c a pair, value 38c—Full fashioned cotton stockings; regular made; two weights, in fast black, split soles, unbleached feet.

For Children—

20c and 25c a pair—Two styles of ribbed cotton stockings for boys and girls; of fine firm yarn, fast black; extra strong heels and toes; elastic and durable; sizes 6, 6½ and 7, 20c; 7½ to 10, 25c.

Broadway.

Hebrew New Year Cards

There's a most attractive collection of these pretty cards here—remembrances for the Hebrew New Year—"Rosh Hashonah." There are flat cards and folded ones, simple or elaborate, at prices ranging from 3c to $1.75.

Book Store, Main floor.

This Notable Sale of China and Glass

The enormous buying power of two great stores is responsible for the extraordinary values this September Sale of China and Glass offers to house furnishers. Since last year prices on many sorts of English, French and Austrian wares have advanced 15 to 20 per cent. Prices in this sale are on the same low level at which they were last year.

We are credibly informed by expert judges of such things that nowhere in New York outside of Wanamaker's, at this writing, are such china and glassware to be found at the prices which rule in this sale.

Housekeepers will do well to mark this—and yet another point: That with the end of September, possibly sooner, vanishes all opportunity to get such superb China and Glass at such prices.

Notable accessions to the China Occasion today are the Chamber Toilet Sets—a group not represented before; but now present in splendid variety.

Numerous handsome patterns have been added to the profuse showing of Dinner Sets.

The Fancy China, Bric-a-Brac, Pedestals and Jardinieres have received substantial reinforcements.

There is much in the gathering to interest you to-day. Read the details:

Chamber Toilet Sets—

$5.50, reduced from $7.50. Eleven-piece sets, complete with covered slop jar, full flower decorations, and gold stippled. Six patterns to choose from.

$5, reduced from $7—Eleven-piece sets, complete with covered slop jar; flower decorations on tinted grounds; green, pink and yellow; manufacturers' seconds.

$4.50, reduced from $6—Eleven-piece sets, complete with covered slop jar; flower decorations on tinted grounds; blue, yellow, pink and green; manufacturers' seconds.

$3.45, worth $5—Eleven-piece sets, complete with covered slop jar; fine underglaze decorations.

$2.25, worth $3.50—Seven-piece sets, complete with slop jar; underglaze prints.

Dinner Sets—

$5.50, worth $8.50—English Porcelain Dinner Sets; underglaze decorations; 100 pieces; complete for 12 persons.

$10, regularly $16.50—American Porcelain Dinner Sets; 100 pieces; fine full flower decorations and all pieces gilt.

$13.50, regularly $22.50—Austrian China Dinner Sets; 100 pieces; floral decorations and handles gilt.

$22.50, regularly $37.50—Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets; 113 pieces; fine border decoration and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters.

Fancy China—

New goods are being opened daily to replenish the stock. On the

25c Counters will be found Plates, Ramikins, Cups and Saucers, all of which are regularly worth 50c.

Fancy China—

A counter on the Main Aisle has a good collection of the following articles, all in French China and prettily decorated:

Tea Cups and Saucers, 25c each. $10 dozen, reduced from $15.

Bouillon Cups and Saucers, $6 doz., reduced from $12. $9 doz., reduced from $12. $18 doz., reduced from $27.50. $12 doz., reduced from $24.

Ramikins and Plates, $8 doz., reduced from $12. $10 doz., reduced from $15.

A great variety of Fancy China to choose from at from one-half to two-thirds prices:

Chocolate Pots, $1.75 each; reduced from $2.75. $1.50 each, regularly $2.50.

Sugars and Creams, $1.25 pair, regularly $2.25.

Covered Muffin Dishes, 75c, reduced from $1. $1.25, reduced from $2.

Salad Bowls, 85c each, reduced from $1.50.

Celery Trays, 50c each, reduced from 75c.

Chop Dishes, $1.25 each, regularly $1.85.

Jardinieres and Pedestals—

Ninth street aisle, Broadway.

Jardinieres, blended colors—8 in., 50c, regularly 75c; 9 in., 60c, regularly $1; 10 in., 75c, regularly $1.25.

Jardinieres with handles, flower decorations, gold traced—6 in., $1.50, reduced from $2.50; 7 in., $2, reduced from $3.25; 8 in., $3, reduced from $4.25; 9 in., $3.50, reduced from $5.25.

Royal Bonn Jardinieres—7 in., $1, from $1.50; 9 in., $2, from $3.50.

Jars and Pedestals—

Beautifully decorated in blended colors—

$3.50, regularly $5 — $7, regularly $10

$5.50, regularly $8 — $7.50, regularly $11.50.

$8, regularly $13.50 — And numbers of others.

Blankets and Bedspreads

September at Wanamaker's is crowded full of golden opportunities for the sagacious woman who believes in buying her housefurnishing supplies before she absolutely needs them—provided she can effect worth-while economies in so doing.

That is precisely what this Sale of Blankets and Bedspreads offers her—a present chance to save money on future needs. It is a species of "dealing in futures" that, far from needing an apology, is eminently common sense.

The best blanket mills in America exerted themselves to send their best products to this sale. And nowhere today can you buy such blankets at such low prices. Neither can you here—later; when the need of blankets is really upon you.

In choosing from this gathering you are running no risks—for we tell you exactly of what each blanket is made—all-wool, or part wool and part cotton, as the case may be; and give the exact size in inches.

These details for today:

White Blankets—

The Elmwood, well made and strong; at $1.50 a pair, for single beds, 59x72 in.; 3½ lbs.; at $2 a pair, for double beds, 69x76 in.; 4 lbs.

The Wistar, neatly finished, good and warm; at $2.50 a pair, for single beds, 60x80 in.; 4 lbs.; at $3 a pair, for double beds, 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.

The Sterry; white wool filling and cotton warp; at $3 a pair, for single beds, 60x80 in.; 4 lbs.; at $3.75 a pair, for single beds, 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.

The Ridgewood; fine soft wool filling and fine cotton warp; at $4 a pair, for single beds, 60x80 in.; 4 lbs.; at $5 a pair, for extra size beds, 78x84 in.; 6 lbs.

The Northern Pacific; all-wool warp and filling; at $4 a pair, for single beds, 64x80 in.; 4 lbs.; at $5 a pair, for extra size beds, 80x90 in.; 6 lbs.

The Jefferson; fine staple wool in warp and filling; at $5 a pair, for single beds, 60x80 in.; 4 lbs. $7.50 a pair for extra size beds, 76x84 in., 6 lbs.

Gray Blankets—

The Stonington; strong and well made; cotton and wool; at $1.65 a pair, for single beds, 58x78 in.; 4 lbs.; at $2 a pair, for double beds, 67x80 in.; 5 lbs.

Gray Blankets—

The Wyndmoor; wool filling and cotton warp; at $2.50 a pair, for single beds, 60x80 in., 4 lbs.; at $3 a pair, for double beds, 70x80 in., 5 lbs.

The Ashland; all-wool warp and filling; at $4 a pair, for single beds, 64x80 in., 4 lbs.; at $5 a pair, for double beds, 72x84 in., 5 lbs.; at $6 a pair, for extra size beds, 80x90 in., 6 lbs.

Red Blankets—

The Belmar; fine all-wool warp and filling; at $3.50 a pair, for single beds, 62x74 in.; 4 lbs.; at $4.25 a pair, for double beds, 70x80 in.; 5 lbs.

The Chester Valley; selected wool filling and cotton warp; at $4 a pair, for single beds, 64x80 in.; 4 lbs.; at $5 a pair, for double beds, 72x84 in., 5 lbs.; at $6 a pair, for double beds, 80x90 in., 6 lbs.

Bedspreads—

At 75c each—Crocheted white spreads; heavy quality in Marseilles patterns.

At 85c each—Crocheted white spreads; fine long yarn; Marseilles patterns.

At $1.20 each—White crocheted spreads, in handsome Marseilles patterns.

At $3.75, $5 and $6 each—Down comfortables; pure down; odorless; will not shed, corded edge, in handsome patterns.

Third floor.

Dress Goods That Tell of Autumn's Coming

From all sides they come thronging in—these new Dress Goods, in fascinatingly new weaves and colorings for Autumn wear. Elaborate stuffs from Paris mingle with the rougher, more virile goods of Scotch origin.

Varieties in the moderately-priced kinds are numerous and attractive. Self-colored or piece-dyed goods seem to be marked for great popularity. The following list of new goods, in self-colorings, at modest prices, will prove attractive:

At 50c a yard—All-wool serge, 40 inches.
At 50c a yard—All-wool Granite, 36 inches.
At 50c a yard—All-wool Cloth Venetian, 38 inches.
At 60c a yard—Melrose Suiting, 40 inches.
At 65c a yard—All-wool Granite, 44 inches.
At 65c a yard—All-wool Cheviots, 46 inches.
At 65c a yard—Worsted Serges, 45 inches.
At 75c a yard—Cheviot Granites, 50 inches.
At 75c a yard—All-wool Granite, 44 inches.
At 75c a yard—All-wool Cheviots, 50 inches.
At 75c a yard—Worsted Serges, 50 inches.
At 85c a yard—Granite Suiting, 44 inches.
At $1 a yard—Paquin Serge, 46 inches.
At $1 a yard—All-wool Melrose, 45 inches.
At $1 a yard—All-wool Cheviots, 48 inches.
At $1 a yard—Worsted Serges, 50 inches.
At $1.25 a yard—Crepe Granite, 46 inches.
At $1.50 a yard—Satin Prunella Cloth, 46 inches.

And these three choice lines of dress stuffs, piece-dyed, sponged and shrunk, from importing wholesalers who are giving up that end of their business. They are marked to sell at exactly *two-thirds* of their present value.

At $1, instead of $1.50 a yard—Satin Prunella Cloths, in ten choice colorings, 45 inches.

At $1, instead of $1.50 a yard—Silk-warp Henrietta Cloths, in seven choice colorings.

At $1, instead of $1.50 a yard—All-wool Cheviots, in black and navy blue; ready sponged and shrunk; 50 inches.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

SHOES for School

Protection is needed for the thousands of little feet that will shortly be wending their way school-ward. It is most essential to their safety and comfort to have the children properly shod during school-time. Mothers all know that.

Many a boy or girl may be supplied from these splendid offerings, ready as you read. And there's an item, too, of interest to the mother herself. Read on:

These in the Annex Shoe Store:

Boys' Shoes at $1—

Worth $1.50 and $1.75; sizes from 11 to 5½; black casco calf, kid and box calf; solid soles, neat toe shapes and square heels.

Boys' Shoes at $1.25—

Box calf with solid oak soles and heels; sizes 12 to 2; sizes 2½ to 5½ cost $1.35; all are worth a half more.

Men's Calf Shoes at $1.90—

Suitable for the larger boys; shoes that are selling today in hundreds of stores at $3 a pair; box calf with double soles; very stylish last.

These in the Basement Shoe Store:

Little Men's Shoes at $1—

Stout black calf with wide toes and thick soles.

Children's Shoes at 75c—

That were originally $1.50 to $3.50, in sizes ranging from small girls' size 8 to young women's size 5. The very best are in the narrowest widths, but you can pick blindfold and get double value. About 2,500 pairs altogether.

Children's Shoes at 95c—

Black kidskin spring-heel buttoned shoes with patent leather tips; neat, well-made shoes that sell usually at $1.50.

Women's Oxford Shoes, $1—

Oxford shoes are so sightly and comfortable that most people wear them till snow-time. 3,200 pairs in the lot; rounded up from other groups that were lately low-priced at $1.20, $1.40 and more; and now marked at *one dollar a pair*; about every size in the lot, and a dozen styles to choose from.

Men's Overcoats in Fall Weights

Astonishing how a Summer of desuetude affects the appearance of the Spring overcoat. When you bring it into the light, it really isn't able to stand the weary, long pull from now until the snow flies.

Let us help you—here are new ones, Fall weights, Fall styles, so good-looking that a mere glance at them will seal the doom of the old coat, and so moderately priced that there's no room left for arguments against them.

This splendid stock of stylish, well-made overcoats is at its best just now. Don't wait to buy yours—choose it *now*, from an unbroken assortment.

Here are some of the new styles:

At $12—A new covert cloth coat of light color; invisible herringbone; medium length; serge-lined.

At $10—A very stylish coat is shown in dark Oxford mixed cheviot; serge-lined. Same, "silk-lined," at $12.

At $15—We show the best overcoat ever made. The material is Oxford-mixed cheviot, or black unfinished worsted; silk-lined and faced to edge. The kind for which you will pay $5 more in other good clothing stores. Also black. Also black unfinished worsted; made same way. We call particular attention to these two coats.

At $20—A very handsome overcoat of dark Oxford Vicuna; silk-lined and faced to edge.

At $20—A coat for the smartly-dressed young man; long, full back and big shoulders. A particularly attractive one is made of Oxford-mixed whipcord.

At $30—If you want a better one, here it is. Made of light greenish covert cloth; 48 inches long; big broad shoulders; stitched collar and sleeves. The custom tailor can do no better at double our price.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

New Fall Clothing For the Boys

Say good-bye to the suits that have done yeoman service all Summer, and face the question of a new outfit for the youngsters for the Fall days and school days.

Probably we can throw some light on the question of clothing your boy stylishly and economically. We have given the subject a good deal of thought from time to time, and this collection of Boys' Fall Clothing, now ready, plainly shows the care we have bestowed upon it. Come and let us help you get your boy ready for school.

Some hints:

At $5—The "Wanamaker Special" Suit, with double-breasted jacket and knee trousers; double seat and knees; all-silk sewed; taped seams; strong and durable for school wear; in plain blue serge and mixed cheviots; sizes 8 to 10 years.

At $5—Sailor Blouse Suit, of hard wale blue serge. A particularly good suit, especially made for us. Trimmed with ten rows of narrow soutache braid in black, white or red; sizes 3 to 12 years.

At $3.50—Fall Topcoat, of tan covert cloth. Made especially to our order, and in every way a splendid garment; sizes 3 to 10 years. Same coat, sizes 11 to 16 years, $4.

At 75c—Two hundred Boys' Knee Trousers, of excellent all-wool cheviot. Exceptionally low-priced; sizes 3 to 16 years.

Rounding up the Neglige Shirts

This is a gathering-up of about seventy dozens of handsome Madras Neglige Shirts that have been sold this summer at $1.50 and $2 each. They are in an excellent variety of the season's most stylish patterns. There's a plentiful supply of each size from 13½ to 17½. Some of the shirts have attached cuffs, others have cuffs detached. Today we mark them

One Dollar Each

At that price you will come for them eagerly. Of course, the early comers will find best picking in their particular sizes. And the shirts are well worth coming early for.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Walking Skirts for Girls

Autumn—mountains—rambles — Walking Skirts! Seems to be a logical sequence. But that's not the only use to which these comfortable adjuncts to a girl's wardrobe can be put. Trust to her ingenuity for the rest of the uses, but get her the skirt—she will be glad to have it.

Some attractive new ones:

$6.50—Skirts of double-faced cheviot in Oxford and gray mixture; deep stitched circular flounce.

$8.50—Skirts of handsome black cheviot; deep stitched facing; lengths 34 to 38 in.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—W. R. Garrison, Tuxedo.

IMPERIAL.—Col. F. J. Ludington, Waterbury, Conn.; Major J. A. Penn, United States Army.

MANHATTAN.—Ex-Mayor W. B. Kirk, Syracuse.

ALBERT.—Col. Leon A. Canter, General Mead Post, G. A. R., Penn.

ASTOR. — Oliver Gildersleeve, Gildersleeve, Conn.

EMPIRE.—Gen. John M. Canty, Birmingham.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Flounker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; Miss Berry, jewelry and leather goods; H. L. Ware, domestics and wash goods; 55 Franklin Street.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. A. Frear, general dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Robinson, A. M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; A. J. Robinson, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Pettis, gloves, parasols, and laces; 52 Franklin Street; Criterion Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. Power, laces and embroideries; Hotel Cadillac.

Samuels, J., & Brother, Providence, R. I.; J. Samuels, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Cassidy, J. H., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery; 212 Mercer Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Brafman, S., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; J. Brafman, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. Coyne, art and leather goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Hecht, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Thompson, Belden & Co., Omaha, Neb.; H. A. Thompson, ladies' and infants' wear and ribbons; W. F. Negale, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Heiman, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Schiller, millinery, ribbons, and laces; 602 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; C. C. Northrup, silks; Grand Hotel.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sarkett, silverware; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. C. Weinman, silks, leather goods, and jewelry; A. J. Iven, dry goods; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. W. Weller, linens and white goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. W. McKee, laces and dress trimmings; Hotel Rossmore.

Euwers, J. N., Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; Miss M. Williams, laces, ribbons, and gloves; Hotel Rossmore.

Wells, J. S., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. C. Logan, cloaks and suits; Murray Hill Hotel.

Lambright & Williams, Knoxville, Tenn.; G. W. Lambright, hosiery; Miss R. W. Marr, millinery; Sinclair House.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. Heller, flannels; Hotel Albert.

Reed Brothers & Lennon, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. M. Lennon, hosiery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Katz, S. and J., & Co., New Orleans, La.; B. Landon, white goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; J. H. McLaughlin, silks; Morton House.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; G. E. Moore, silks; 47 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss A. Johnson, shoes; 467 Broadway; Holland House.

Kerr, J., Detroit, Mich.; S. Simon, Jr., silks and ribbons; Gerard Hotel.

Meyer, G., Oswego, N. Y., millinery; 131 East Eighty-fifth Street.

Johnson & Alber, Rockland, N. Y.; H. C. Alber, hardware; West Shore Hotel.

Muhlebach, George W., Washington, D. C., druggist; 72 West One Hundred and Eighth Street.

McKelvy, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; C. E. Jones, department store; St. Denis Hotel.

Francis, C. E., Carthage, N. Y., dry goods; Miss Lucy W. Francis, dry goods.

Meyer, Morris, Friendship, N. Y., clothier.

Meyer, A., Cuba, N. Y., clothier.

Unger, A., Cuba, N. Y., clothing.

White, R. H. Co., Boston, Mass.; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing; 480 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Hatch, H. R. & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. L. Schryver, notions and furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Peck, G. B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss M. Savage, dressmakers' supplies; 2 Walker Street.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. L. Shaw, silks; 2 Walker Street.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; J. Shand, laces and ribbons; 57 White Street.

Hatch, H. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. E. Hatch, dress goods and silks; Westminster Hotel.

M. Whitr, R. A. & Co., Fall River, Mass.; Miss M. Hathaway, gloves and laces; 406 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Burode Dry Goods Company, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; H. W. Hageman, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Fox, G. & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. F. Marks, corsets; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Savoy.

Hotchkiss, H. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. F. Little, domestics; J. Connell, flannels and linens; Westminster Hotel.

Hofferman, Miss E., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; millinery.

Williams, S. E., Auburn, N. Y.; Alice S. Nugent, millinery; Julia D. Lanehart, millinery.

Haney, W. H., Claremont, Va.; groceries.

Morton, S. W., & Son, Randolph, N. Y.; Mrs. S. W. Morton, millinery and dry goods; 14 East Sixteenth Street.

Hawley, L. A., Columbus, Ohio; Miss Anna Hawley, millinery; Miss Lizzie Hawley, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Clark, Mrs. S. E., Prattsburg, N. Y.; millinery.

Story & Smith, Chillicothe, Ohio; H. P. Smith, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kenchler, C. F., Springfield, Ohio; clothing; Miss Bessie Kenchler, clothing; Imperial Hotel.

Niegel, C., Franklinville, N. Y., clothing and groceries.

Bendheim, D., & Sons, Alexandria, Va.; Samuel Bendheim, dry goods.

Hinds & Caney, Richfield Springs, N. Y.; George C. Caney, dry goods.

New York Tailoring Company, Bradford, Penn.; David Ostrove, tailoring.

Newburger, L., & Co., St. Louis, Mo., notions.

Springgate Dry Goods Company, El Paso, Ill.; R. C. Springgate, dry goods and carpets; 376 Broadway.

Smith, Mrs. H., St. Louis, Mo., millinery; Hotel Albert.

Weil, Julius, St. Louis, Mo., furnishing goods; 7 Lafayette Place.

Atwell, Mrs. A. H., Lockport, N. Y., millinery; Hotel Albert.

Wagner, James A., Sidney, N. Y., stationery.

Deacon, W. B., Belleville, Ont., gents' furnishing goods; Miss Hattie Deacon, gents' furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Summerfield, M., Staunton, Va., millinery and ladies' suits; Broadway Central.

LaSalle & Koch, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. Kate Bushnell, Jewelry and leather goods.

Seyboldt, Geo. W., & Bros., Logansport, Ind.; O. M. Seyboldt, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Owens, O. T., Washington, D. C., tailor; Waldorf-Astoria.

Mt. Gilead Dry Goods Company, Mt. Gilead, Ohio; A. A. Whitney, dry goods.

Tohanen Bros., Upper Sandusky, Ohio; W. T. Tohanen, dry goods and general merchandise; G. W. Tohanen, dry goods and general merchandise.

Blevine, W. J. and M. E., New Castle, Penn.; Miss M. E. Blevine, notions and millinery; Rossmore.

Hamilton, S., Pittsburg, Penn.; W. J. Smith, musical instruments; Herbert Lawton, musical instruments.

Horning, L., Camden, N. Y., millinery.

Irwin, J., Camden, N. Y., millinery.

Parsons, Charlotte, Camden, N. Y., millinery.

Hamlin H. & Co., Penn Yan, N. Y.; H. C. Underwood, dry goods; Normandie.

Riddell, Mrs. A., Chattanooga, Tenn; 31 West Seventeenth Street.

Jones, Miss C. K., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Milligan, L. B., Gloversville, N. Y., millinery.

De Long Ina, Gloversville, N. Y., millinery.

Kelleher, Mrs. K. M., Geneva, N. Y., millinery; 79 East Ninth Street.

Watrons, M. P., Geneva, N. Y., millinery; 142 East Sixteenth Street.

The Misses Lesser, Warren, Penn.; Mary N. Lesser, ladies' furnishings; 31 West Sixteenth Street.

Maguire M. H., St. Augustine, Fla., dry goods; St. George.

Phillips Bros., Gainesville, Fla.; E. A. Phillips, dry goods; St. George.

Werner Bros., St. Louis, Mo.; Benjamin Werner, clothing; Imperial.

Loeb & Hene, Lafayette, Ind.; Miss Fannie Leary, dry goods; Dol. Loeb, dry goods; Majestic.

Burns, A. T., Carthage, N. Y.; millinery; 36 West Eleventh Street.

Gardner, Miss G., Carthage, N. Y.; millinery; 36 WestEleventh Street.

Norton, G. L., New Albany, Penn.; Miss Harriet Brown, millinery.

Bacon, Chappell & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. E. Chappell, dry goods; E. N. Putnam, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Richardson, C. W., Heckman, N. Y.; commercial merchant; 86 Warren Street.

Stadler, M., Sons, Urbana, Ohio; H. M. Stadler, clothiers and hatters.

Friedenburg, H., Bradford, Penn.; millinery and fancy goods.

Whitestone, D., Bradford, Penn.; cigars.

Sanrick, M— ", Batavia, N. Y.; millinery; Continental Hotel.

Smurr, L. J., Batavia, N. Y., millinery.

Brown, B. E., St. Marys, West Va., jewelry.

O'Neill, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; K. Fedderson, dry goods; A. Decker, dry goods; F. W. Goodman, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Patterson, G. A., Pittsburg, Penn., dry goods; Bradford Hotel.

Flint, & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mary M. Morgan, dry goods; Miss A. Kapper, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Crawford, B., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss L. Kengstorff, dry goods; Miss E. Meyers, dry goods; E. Moore, dry goods; M. E. Moore, dry goods; 115 Worth Street.

Linn, J. W., Lafayette, Ind., underwear; 10 West Nineteenth Street.

Linn, George F., Lafayette, Ind., underwear; 10 West Nineteenth Street.

The Bazaar, Rockwood, Tenn.; M. F. Irwin, dry goods.

The Big Store, Little Falls, N. Y.; W. H. Collins, dry goods.

Nicholson & Son, Hornellsville, N. Y.; H. Nicholson, groceries and notions.

Schnider, F. M., Utica, N. Y.; Minnie Ansdorfer, millinery; 8 East Eighth Street.

Lewis, Clara M., Utica, N. Y., millinery; 8 East Eighth Street.

Adams George B., & Co., Olean, N. Y.; Margaret Yorke, cloaks; 18 West Sixteenth Street.

Henderson, William, & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; John W. Sherer, dry goods; Albert.

Variety Millinery Company, Bradford, Penn.; E. M. Garritey, millinery; 201 West Forty-second Street.

Otto Koch Art Store, Bradford, Penn.; Tillie Koch, art store; 261 West Forty-second Street.

Barthel, Miss E., Erie, Penn., millinery.

Day, L. A., Erie, Penn., millinery.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, 346 Broadway, New York Life Building.

The Crawford Shoe

For Men & Women, $3.50

The new Crawford Shoe we guarantee to suit you, or your money back.

Stores

Men's Shoes Only: 825 Broadway (12th St.).....Manhattan; 262 West 125th St.....Manhattan; 433 Fulton Street.....Brooklyn

Men's & Women's Shoes: Nassau; cor. Fulton St.....Manhattan; 150 West 125th St.....Manhattan

You can drink what you please these warm days, provided it is aerated. A **Sparklets** syphon does this in a minute. Keeps you cool without harmful results. Try carbonated buttermilk or cold tea, for example.

If you have a bottle not in use, bring it to our store, 1127 Broadway, and let us put it in order for you without charge. You will need it very soon.

COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE CO.

Branch Store at 28 Broad Street,

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SIDNEY S. DARLING.—Deficiency judgment for $9,608 was docketed yesterday against Sidney S. Darling in favor of Henry Kroger growing out of the foreclosure sale of property on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 125 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

H. S. ALMY & CO.—Schedules in the assignment of George W. Almy, doing business as H. S. Almy & Co., wholesale dealer in china and glassware at 46 Murray Street, show liabilities $40,249, nominal assets $17,400, and actual assets $14,835. The assets consist of merchandise $4,056, accounts $2,543, cash $136, fixtures $200, real estate $7,000. The real estate consists of equity in 302 West Seventy-second Street, this city, $6,000, and equity in 2,142 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, $1,000. Mr. Almy's trade debts are only about $5,000, the rest of the liabilities being to relatives for borrowed money, as follows: Mary L. Almy, East Greenwich, R. I., $16,588; Edward Almy, South Portsmouth, R. I., $8,240, and Rebecca Fales Peirce, Brookline, Mass., $10,376.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MORRIS DREIBLATT.—Morris Dreiblatt, salesman, residing at 63 Pike Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,730 and nominal assets of $1,142 in accounts. The debts were all contracted this year, to eighteen creditors, principally for jewelry, in which business he was formerly engaged.

MUTUAL MERCANTILE AGENCY.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court yesterday appointed George H. Gilman temporary receiver of the assets of the Mutual Mercantile Agency of 309 Broadway, in bankruptcy proceedings, on the application of Nichols & Bacon, attorneys for Clarence A. Eldridge, a creditor, in order to preserve the property of the concern until a trustee is elected. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $3,500. It was alleged that the petition in bankruptcy filed against the agency on Aug. 21 was in the interest of the corporation and that those creditors had not yet made any application for a receiver.

M. KASSE & BROTHER.—Another petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against M. Kasse & Brother, cloak manufacturers, at 24 and 26 Wooster Street, by Harry L. Herzog, for the following creditors: O. C. Wheeler & Co., $196; B. Bernhard & Son, $127, and Siegel Brothers, $540. The names of the partners in this petition are given as Mendel and Haskel Kasse, whereas in the petition filed on Wednesday the names were given as Manuel and Oscar Kasse. In the second petition it is alleged that they are insolvent; that they owe $15,000 and have transferred a part of their property. Judge Adams of the United States District Court yesterday appointed Le Roy S. Gove temporary receiver of the assets of M. Kasse & Brother, on the application of Epstein Brothers and Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, in the case of the first petition filed against the firm. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $2,000.

Solomon Berliner Examined.

Solomon Berliner, United States Consul to the Canary Islands, who on July 13 filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court, with liabilities of $51,353, was subjected to a long examination yesterday by counsel for Lewis Newgass, a creditor of Berliner, in the sum of $437, on a judgment obtained in 1892. This debt was incurred more than thirteen years ago, for goods supplied the estate of the bankrupt's father. The line of questions put to Berliner by counsel opposing his discharge was an effort to learn whether or not he had any resources. The examination was not finished at 3 o'clock.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

APT, Benjamin—J. Hoehn, Jr., and others	$287
BREHME, Julius H. and Estelle A.—H. Rosenzweig	67
BROOKLYN GAS FIXTURE COMPANY—C. S. Bates, costs	968
BURGHEIM, Edward H.—F. Minando and others	914
BERGER, Jacob—M. Weisberger	42
CAVANAGH, John W.—M. F. Hess	135
COHEN, Jacob—L. Harris	105
CRAM, Henry B.—T. R. McMann	76
DE HART, John—P. Moore and others	450
DEAN, Arthur—H. F. Walker and others	25
DIETZ, Charles, and Emil Loeb—J. Cohen	105
DAHLMAN, Sarah—Norwalk and Fairfield Worsted Mills	1,957
DARLING, Sidney S.—H. Kroger	9,608
DE VILLENEUVE, Anthonio, and John Doe—Commercial Cable Company	256
EIBSEN, Henry and Anne—J. S. Barron and others	23
EISELE, Andrew A.—G. F. Weeden	167
FREYSTADT, Verney A.—A. Hirschel	1,040
FLECTAT, Fred F.—F. G. Browning, Jr.	782
GRANIE, Maria A.—A. L. Atterbury	180
GROFT, Frederick G., and the Metropolitan Lumber Company—George Blair	541
HERTEER, Frank W.—J. Burman	115
HAYS, Mary—J. Danzig	14
HERKNER, Henry F.—W. D. Edmonds	86
HINCK, Henry J.—J. O. Erckens	1,503
HENDERSON, Anna M.—M. Miller and others	123
HAROLD, Mark—I. Frank	214
JOYCE, Thomas—T. Dillon	73
JACKSON, David—Robinson Stonewall Company	30
KLEIN, Moritz—M. Schneider and others	118
KEENAN, Dennis—A. Flynn	304
KRULL, John C.—S. H. Tallmadge	122
LAWRENCE, James M.—A. Nelson	93
MOSES, Benjamin S. and William Fox—N. Y. Aluminum Company	174
McKEON, John—A. B. Fletcher, trustee	3,159
McLEOD, Kenneth—T. C. Campbell	1,180
MULLEN, John J., and Moses Krackower—Robinson Stonewall Company	107
MATHEWS, Andrew W. and Catherine H.—Robinson Stonewall Company	188
MATHEWS, Andrew W. — Robinson Stonewall Company	243
MINESINGER, Charles—N. Y. & Brooklyn Brewing Company	362
NEPPEL, Alfred J.—Ashley & Bailey Company	49
NOLAND, Burr P.—John E. Claffy	782
OULD, Thomas—J. O. Erckens	1,002
PENFIELD, Thomas D.—J. A. Mapes	445
PENFIELD, Thomas D.—W. T. Mapes	76
PALMIERI, Francis L.—J. Collins	292
PAUL, Nathan A.—J. Engesser	282
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Bicycles.

Willis IN THE BASEMENT. —23 Park Row.— ESTABLISHED 10 YRS.

30,000 tires, guaranteed 1901 makes, 50c., 75c. & $1. Bicycles, lamps, bells, saddles, etc., at reduced prices.

Beware of hire to-day, gone to-morrow bicycle fakirs.

Legal Notices.

New York, August 1st, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Simon Oberfelder has this day been admitted to the firm of MAX OBERFELDER, No. 84 Broad St., which firm will hereafter be known as MAX OBERFELDER & CO.

MAX OBERFELDER.
SIMON OBERFELDER.

Surrogate Notices.

McDONALD, ALEXANDER L.—IN PURSUance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER L. McDONALD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 11 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of March, 1901. GEORGIE E. GARTLAND, JULIAN SPORTS, executors. CHARLES E. SIMMS, Attorney for Executors, 11 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh22-1aw6mF

Excursions.

BY RAIL TO THE SEA.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Race Days C. I. J. C.,) 1:10, 1:40, 2: 10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30 and 10:50 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week Days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and every forty minutes from 1:00 P. M. to 10:20 P. M. Additional trains on Race Days C. I. J. Club 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only) 10:30 P. M. On Saturday additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION UP THE SOUND TO GREAT NECK, SEA CLIFF, GLEN COVE AND GLENWOOD.

The steamer "NANTASKET" will leave New York, Pier 13, 1:30 P. M.; foot 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Due at Sea Cliff 3:25.

Returning leave Glenwood at 7:00, Sea Cliff 7:20, Great Neck 8:00 P. M., arriving at New York, 31st St., 9:10, Pier 13, E. R., 9:25 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50C.

EVERY SUNDAY UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.

THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET" will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Glenwood at 4:00, Sea Cliff 4:20 P. M.; due in New York 7:00 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

LAST EXCURSION.

NEWPORT $1.50

SUNDAY, SEPT. 8TH.

Long Island R. R. and Steamer City of Worcester. Special express train will leave foot of E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:20 A. M.; Brooklyn, 8:23 A. M. Tickets on sale at L. I. R. R. ticket offices commencing on Friday.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC. 50c.

Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M. West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Round Trip. Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

A Charming Saturday Half Holiday Trip by Boat and Rail, $1.50

A rare combination of travel. Take Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN for New Haven from Pier 25 E. R., foot of Peck Slip, 3:00 P. M., stops Saturdays foot E. 21st St., 3:15 P. M.; return by express train due New York 10:00 o'clock same evening. Ask for Saturday Half Holiday ticket.

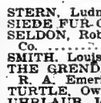

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

If millions cannot buy back youth again. there is still hope for happiness in smoking a

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Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO **CONEY ISLAND.**

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A.M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route TO LONG BRANCH.

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER **"COLUMBIA"**

Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The vessels of the IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY have sea-going licenses, and will accompany the Yachts all through the contests.

The Steamboats will leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 9 A. M., and will be limited to one-half the number of their licensed carrying capacity for these events.

TO VIEW THE FINISH

Each race day Iron Steamboats will also leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 12:30 P. M.

FARE $1.00, MORNING OR AFTERNOON.

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THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Cortlandt Street Piers, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 3.45 P. M. North Second Street, Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 4.05 P. M. East 23d Street, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 4.30 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 12 M. and 1 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only, 11 A. M. for East 23d Street and Cortlandt Street. 5, 5, 6, 7 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS. Including Admission to all Attractions.

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STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

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Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for Buffalo, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

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DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE, connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star" leave pier 32, East River, foot of Pike St., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for: safe, comfort and convenience of passengers. Tickets offices 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St. Tel. 3419 Franklin. Thos. Cook & Sons, 1185 Broadway; General office, New Pier 32, East River.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. Orchestra.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

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There are a few vacancies in our third and last party this season, leaving San Francisco on Oct. 31 for a SIX MONTHS' TOUR OF THE WORLD. Principal countries visited are HAWAII, JAPAN, CHINA, CEYLON, INDIA, EGYPT. Limited to 12. Strictly first class; advantageous inclusive rates. Write at once for particulars to

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NEW YORK—LONDON.

MINNEAPOLIS	Sept. 7, 11 A. M.
MARQUETTE	Sept. 14, 9 A. M.
MENOMINEE	Sept. 21, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA	Sept. 21, 10 A. M.

MESABA, Sept. 7, noon | Trave, Oct. 5, 11 AM
Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM | H'h'zollern, Oct. 12, 4 PM
Aller, Sept. 21, 11 AM | Lahn, Oct. 19, 11 AM

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Umbria, Sept. 14, 7 AM | Servia...Oct. 1, 7 A. M.
Lucania, Sept. 21, 11 AM | Campania, Oct. 5, 11 AM

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EMPRESS OF INDIA...Oct. 6, Dec. 29, Mch. 23
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Nov. 3, Jan. 26, Apr. 13
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MIOWERA.....Sept. 20 | AORANGI.....Oct. 18

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Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

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STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSS

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 6, 1901.

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Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES out of town may have daily and Sunday editions mailed to them at the rate of 65 cents per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE CHOICE OF CANDIDATES.

The people of this city are to be congratulated on the outcome of the efforts of the Citizens' Union to secure a proper choice of an anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor.

So far as previous party affiliations are concerned, three of the four men whose names will be submitted by the Citizens' Union Committee of One Hundred and Seven may be classed with the Democrats, and one with the Republicans. But none of them has been the servant or beneficiary of either party organization, none of them has hesitated to act against the regular party organization when he deemed that the general good required him to do so, and the record and reputation of each may be accepted as guarantee that he would be true to his sense of duty without regard to what political interests should seem to demand. All are men of honesty of purpose and the connection of all with public affairs has been disinterested and such as good citizenship allows. Doubtless other names may be added to or substituted for some of those now on the list of candidates. The public will have reason for satisfaction if the level of character and ability is maintained.

It is peculiarly creditable to the Citizens' Union that its labors have been so clearly guided by a loyal and magnanimous spirit, and that the names produced cannot be classed as representative of any party or any faction or any set of interests opposed to the interests of the whole city. The methods adopted by the union have not been those to which the politicians are accustomed. They have been broadly based on the efficacy of candid and general conference. The purpose has been to combine the principle of representation with the effort to secure the wisest guidance that deliberation and investigation could produce. Whatever may be the ultimate result, it must be conceded that the policy of the union has done much to arouse intelligent public opinion and to give effect to that opinion.

The office for nomination to which these four gentlemen are suggested is one of great honor. It may well be the object of any man's ambition. Its dignity, if it be worthily filled, is considerable. Its powers are intrinsically as large and in their faithful administration nearly if not quite as difficult as those of the earlier Presidents of the United States. The population of the city is but little short of that of the whole country at WASHINGTON'S inauguration, and is more than half as numerous as the Nation when it entered on the War of 1812. The wealth, the commerce, the industry of the city far outstrip those of the entire Union in those days. It is difficult for us, in the light of our humiliating experience of recent years, to imagine fully what a wide and noble field the city affords for an administrator of real ability and a high standard of public duty. The Mayoralty ought to be one of the highest posts within the scope of popular election, excepting only the Presidency. In the hands of a man understanding its opportunities and its obligations, it would be a greater office than that of the Governor of any State.

At the same time it must be remembered that the contest for this office will this year be a most arduous and at best a doubtful one on the part of those who seek only the public interest. Union—general, cordial, active, impregnable—is absolutely needed among these. Toward that result we believe that the efforts of the Citizens' Union have so far largely contributed. From the names that have now been presented with the authority that is derived from the honest and intelligent methods of the union, it is entirely practicable to select that of a candidate fitted to succeed in the contest before us. If the same spirit shall prevail in the proceedings that remain, and if the people of the city are awake to their interests and their duty, a victory for good government, with the immense advantages therein inherent, is within reach.

MR. M'KINLEY LOOKS FORWARD.

It would be easy to select from the utterances of President MCKINLEY at Buffalo yesterday enough to show that he is facing forward in tariff legislation and not backward. And the logical inference from his words is that his influence will be thrown in the direction of decisive change in the commercial policy of the Republic. Take the following:

> Our capacity to produce has developed so enormously and our products have so multiplied that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention. Only a broad and enlightened policy will keep what we have. No other policy will get more. In these times of marvelous business energy and gain we ought to be looking to the future, strengthening the weak places in our industrial and commercial systems, that we may be ready for any storm or strain.
>
> By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production, we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus. A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor. Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established. What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have vent abroad. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet, and we should sell everywhere we can and buy wherever the buying will enlarge our sales and productions, and thereby make a greater demand for home labor. The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good-will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not.
>
> If, perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed, for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?

These are very significant words from the author of the McKinley tariff of eleven short years ago, which Mr. BLAINE denounced for its utter neglect of the needs and opportunities of foreign trade. They are almost a recantation, under stress of conviction, of the defects and fallacies of that measure. That was indeed based, as Mr. BLAINE saw, on "fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing." Now Mr. MCKINLEY sees that a "mutual exchange of commodities is essential" and is "best for us and for those with whom we deal."

Unquestionably the President has learned much in the last few years. It is as creditable to his sense of public duty as to his intelligence that he takes the happy occasion of an international exposition to define thus broadly his progressive policy. It is profoundly to be desired that he shall be able to impress upon Congress, and especially on the Senate, his enlightened views.

COLUMBIA THE DEFENDER.

Columbia it is. So be it. There is not the slightest doubt that the Challenge Committee of the New York Yacht Club has done the wisest thing to be done in the circumstances. There will always remain a question in the minds of many whether Constitution was not really the better yacht of the two, but she did not prove it. Throughout the season she has been handicapped by wretched sails, and undoubtedly with a suit of canvas such as the inimitable RATSEY makes for British challengers, she would have given a better account of herself. She did her best work at the outset, and this has puzzled some of the critics. But it means simply that her sails were best when new, that the more they stretched the worse they became, and that no amount of trimming could make them fit for their work.

That everything has been done that could be done in the way of altering and improving the yacht no one acquainted with the facts will for a moment question. She has been under the management of one of the most skillful and experienced yachtsmen in the United States, W. BUTLER DUNCAN, Jr., a Naval Academy graduate, a sailor from his youth up, and a thorough master of every detail of the art of handling a yacht from furling a topsail to working a Sumner line. He has labored assiduously to get the yacht into shape, and he has been liberally backed by the money of her syndicate of owners.

The splendid handling of Columbia has contributed a vital element to her success. Capt. CHARLES BARR, who was censured, and sometimes justly, for his handling of her two years ago, has handled her throughout this season in a manner to command only the warmest praise, and on every occasion he has made a sorry spectacle of Capt. URIAS RHODES, the Great South Bay expert, who has been at the wheel of Constitution. He has had under him a tried vessel, with a seasoned suit of sails, and has been assisted by a smart crew of Scandinavian yacht sailors. It is to be hoped that there will be no foolish talk about American seamen and skippers sailing in the cup races. Columbia owes her victory largely to the men who are now on board of her, and they must stay there. We have no doubt that they will.

And, finally, let us all accept the situation and feel that it is not yet time to pack the cup for transportation across the ocean. We know nothing yet about the true speed of Shamrock. All the wonderful stories of her work in the bay are stories of a yacht sailing alone. They have been told of every challenger that has ever come to this country, and yet the cup is still here. Sir THOMAS LIPTON and his party are of the opinion that the Shamrock is ten minutes better than Columbia. They have no means of knowing this. There is only one way for them to know it, and that is by seeing their boat beat Columbia ten minutes in a race off Sandy Hook. If they do behold that interesting spectacle, we shall concede that the victory is theirs and honorably won, but not until then.

CHINA'S APOLOGY.

The discussions that preceded the actual making of the Chinese apology were not dignified or creditable. Whether the Chinese apologists should be compelled to bump their heads on the floor, because that is what they have to do at home to their own master, although nobody does it to the Kaiser and foreigners do not do it in China; all this was undignified and unnecessary. It was especially unfortunate that the controversy should have got into print, and been followed, day by day, because nothing makes these nice questions of etiquette and behavior seem more absurd than to have them dragged into the daylight. Moreover, China, which was in the wrong on the main question, and which had sent an emissary to Germany to say so, was in the right on the question of procedure. The position of Germany, and of all the Western World, was morally weakened when Germany put herself in the wrong upon a minor point.

But when the actual paying of the apology came, there was no fault to be found with the attitude of Germany or of the German Emperor. The Chinese envoy was received in grim silence, and without any marks of honor, until he had actually made his apology. The words with which the German Emperor received the apology were well weighed. The sovereign of a nation cannot avoid responsibility for any ill-treatment of foreigners which occurs within his nominal rule. Least of all can he defend himself by saying that he "held aloof" from the extreme outrage upon foreigners, the murder of an Ambassador whom he had received and whom he was especially bound to protect. The case is aggravated by the actual facts respecting China. The titular Emperor "holds aloof" not only from the murder of foreigners, but from every other act of government. He reigns, but does not govern. His functions have been usurped. And those who have usurped them plead his aloofness from acts from which they themselves have not been in the least aloof, which, on the contrary, they have instigated, but for which they cannot be held responsible. It is quite true that we cannot get at the usurpers and murderers any more effectually than we have already done, except by undertaking the appalling task of governing China for ourselves. But that is no reason why we should refrain from expressing our opinion of the outrageous and barbarous Government which China provides for herself. There is every reason why the German Emperor should express that opinion, and express it with severity, when it is his own representative who has fallen a victim to the cruelty and the perfidy of the actual Chinese Government, of which the titular Emperor of China is but the mask or figurehead. The Kaiser expressed it with dignity and with not undue severity. And, after the apology had been rendered for an act for which no atonement could be made, and for which any apology would be inadequate, he rendered those customary honors to the Chinese envoy which he had withheld from him until the expiation, such as it was, had been completed, and, by conversing with the envoy, he showed that he held him individually to no responsibility, and had no wish to humiliate him. In short, he declared and showed that "the incident was closed." It was all very well done.

BACTERIOLOGISTS AND MOSQUITOS.

The plan of exterminating the mosquito to which Dr. CONOLLY, Bacteriologist of the Board of Health of Newark, N. J., is giving his attention is ingenious and interesting, but we question if it can be made effective in the extermination of this pestiferous little nuisance—who has always been a nuisance, but has only lately been identified as pestiferous. By the microscopic study of sick mosquitos, and comparing them with well ones, he hopes to recognize and segregate the specific germ of some disease which can be made a mosquito epidemic. This found and multiplied by skilful cultures, he proposes to catch a large number of mosquitos, which should not be difficult in or near Newark, expose them, and when the illness thus induced has reached the communicable stage, turn them loose and thus start a sweeping epidemic in the culex family.

Up to this point the plan is excellent; but what reason is there to suppose that the course of such an artificially induced mosquito plague would be materially different from that of epidemics which break out from time to time among peoples whose standards of civilization do not include schemes of "preventive medicine"? The typical history of such an epidemic is that it rages with great violence for a time, longer or shorter, according to circumstances, but finally culminates and begins to decline almost as rapidly as it gained headway, acting like a fire which, having burned everything combustible within reach, subsides and expires for lack of fuel. Its period is one, two, or three years, according to the general average unfitness of the people to survive, but it finally ceases, and lo! for a generation, and sometimes for a century, or even several centuries, we have a nation of immunes. This phenomenon has led to the inquiry among thoughtful students of such matters, whether the net mortality of periodical epidemics is as great as that attending the effort, never completely successful, for the suppression and extirpation of contagious and infectious diseases. Nature may seem very cruel when in reality most merciful, and but for more or less blundering human interference might ultimately populate the earth with a race of beings immune to everything except old age and dum-dum bullets. This is too large a subject for casual editorial discussion, but it may be suggestive to those who do not find themselves quite in sympathy with the effort of modern science to direct the normal workings of "an allwise but unscrupulous Providence."

What our thought leads up to is the inquiry whether the bacteriologists who are arranging for an artificially induced death rate among mosquitos can give us definite assurances on two points of great popular interest: Are they sure that the infected mosquitos will not simply become the "intermediate hosts" of the newly segregated germ, with unlimited facility for communicating it to man, combined with an eager desire to do so, and what reason have they for confidence that when the susceptible mosquitos are all dead, those who survive will not be immune and able to laugh, if laugh they can, at the futile effort of man to compass their undoing?

Those looking for Providential coincidences and made happy by finding them might discover one in the fact that the outpourings of the Beaumont and other new oil fields coincide with the demand for petroleum for mosquito asphyxiation. No culex or anopheles ever sang who could survive a bath of Texas crude, and if the accounts of the number and productiveness of the new gushers of the Beaumont and Spindletop areas are trustworthy, there is enough oil in sight to inundate this world, and perhaps the next. It is a safer dependence for mosquito extermination than any microbe the bacteriologists are likely to catch and utilize, notwithstanding the basic truth crystallized in the immortal generalization of SWIFT respecting fleas—

> So, naturalists observe, a flea
> Has smaller fleas that on him prey;
> And these have smaller still to bite 'em,
> And so proceed ad infinitum.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Dr. CHARLES FINLAY of Havana evidently feels that he is not getting quite as much credit as he deserves for having definitely and publicly declared many years ago that the relation between yellow fever and mosquitos was about what it has recently been proved to be by the brilliantly successful experiments of the Government board. In a letter to The Medical Record he not only denies that such facts as he was able unaided to learn made against the acceptance of his theory, as one member of the board has stated, but he says, in effect, that if the official investigators had availed themselves of the results of his researches and deductions they would have avoided the fatalities which followed some of their recent inoculations. It has long been Dr. FINLAY'S opinion that the severity of the infection conveyed by the mosquito's bite was proportioned to the length of time during which the insect had harbored the germs of the disease, and also that bites comparatively safe in Winter were positively dangerous in Summer. "Two unexpectedly severe cases," writes Dr. FINLAY, in conclusion, "which ended fatally with black vomit, have thus occurred at the experimental station, and furnish a warning not to place too much reliance upon previous results obtained in a different season, and evidently justify my former reluctance to experiment, on my sole responsibility, with mosquitos whose contamination had been allowed to reach its fullest development. There are yet many important points to be accurately determined before any one of us can consider himself in a position to discredit the others' work." Here, evidently, is material for a controversy of no small bitterness, for in effect Dr. FINLAY charges that fatal terminations were to be apprehended, if not to be expected, in circumstances like those of the recent inoculations, and that places a large responsibility on the doctors who conducted the experiments.

—Nobody openly defends the city dog, and many attack him very openly, indeed, and yet dogs are numerous in all cities, and promise to remain so till the end of time. It is a truth practically beyond dispute that the city dog is himself out of his natural element and therefore more or less unhappy, and that he is a nuisance, petty or serious, according to his size and disposition, to everybody except his owner, but the latter, much as he may admit about city dogs in general, never really believes that his own dog is without virtues enough to counterbalance all arguments against him. Fear of a dog invariably seems mere affectation to the dog's owner, and if a dog howls a little at night, or misconducts himself in other ways, the owner remembers what an affectionate or intelligent creature that same dog is and in his heart scorns the inappreciative people who cast stones and epithets and letters in the newspapers at the dear fellow, who, whatever he may do, always means so well. If the dog, in cities and out of them, could only conquer his conviction that every stranger is an enemy to himself and his master he would gain—that is, individual dogs would gain—a wider popularity, but it is probable that he would lose that unreasoning affection which owners now feel for him, and which is his great and adequate protection from those whom he annoys or frightens. Men themselves had the canine theory as to strangers, not many generations ago, and when themselves the beneficiaries of it they still have an instinctive sympathy with and liking for its manifestation. And after all, there is not much more reason to banish the dog from cities than from villages, and if the whole truth were told there are extremely few places in which the dog and modern civilization are not incompatible—if one considers the practicalities of life and ignores the sentimentalities. The sentimentalities are not to be ignored, however, and, thanks to them, the dog is and will be everywhere.

Names Alexander E. Orr for Mayor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the many names mentioned as candidates for Mayor there is one I have not heard. I refer to Mr. Orr, former President of the Chamber of Commerce.

I believe he is a Democrat, and an honest man, and if elected would give a safe and efficient administration and would prove an ornament to the city as he was to the Chamber of Commerce. C.

Lake Honnedaga, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Not to be Balked.

The Lawyer—The precedents are against you, Madam.

The Lady—Well, sue them, too, then—Indianapolis News.

The Original Pair.

Upon one point the disputants are agreed: Man descended from a pair of ancestors. Who they were is not so apparent.—Chicago Tribune.

Beyond Recall.

"We never remember the faces of those we love most dearly."

"That's so. To save me I can't tell what a hundred-dollar bill looks like."—Detroit Free Press.

His Leisure Season.

"Yes," said the loud guest at the seaside hotel; "I move in the best society in our town."

"Ah!" remarked the quiet man; "I suppose you are able to take your vacation now because the moving business is slack at present."—Philadelphia Record.

Non-Committal About His Health.

Robert—Oh, I suppose Tom is all right, but he is so close-mouthed. For instance, when I saw him to-day, I asked him, "How are you?" and he gave me an evasive answer.

Richard—And what was that?

Robert—He said, "How are you?"—Boston Transcript.

DESTINY.

Lowell O. Reese in San Francisco Bulletin.

I see a star in the silent sky;
And its cold eye seems to play
Like the eye of Fate, inscrutable,
Mysterious alway.
Year after year, age after age,
O'er the dark earth it has shone
With the pale, cold gleam of a spark struck out
From the midst of a soulless stone.

Year after year, age after age,
Till the long years moments seem;
Love, Hope, Ambition have looked up
And caught but a chilling gleam;
For the eye of Fate and the soulless star
Melt not at a mortal's pain,
Nor pity feel, nor loosen yet
One link of the binding chain.

C. T. YERKES CONTROLS ANOTHER LONDON ROAD

Buys Majority of Shares of the Brompton-Piccadilly Line.

His Deal With the Metropolitan Underground Road Is Also Progressing Favorably.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Charles T. Yerkes yesterday secured control of the projected Brompton-Piccadilly Tube Railroad, with a capital of £2,100,000. Work will be begun immediately. The road will be worked in conjunction with Mr. Yerkes's Charing Cross-Hampstead line and the District Railway.

Mr. Yerkes purchased all the stock of the Brompton Road owned by the Brush Electrical Engineering Company and Walker & Co. of this city, the contractors. The price is not announced. The group of capitalists which was behind Mr. Yerkes in his previous deals is believed to be with him on this occasion. R. W. Perks will probably be made Chairman of the road. The acquisition gives Mr. Yerkes's system almost complete control of London's rapid transit.

Another success was scored in Mr. Yerkes's interests yesterday afternoon, when the Metropolitan Railway withdrew its opposition to arbitrating before the Board of Trade the question as to which electrical system should be installed on the reorganized road.

Mr. Perks, who represents Mr. Yerkes, has been elected President of the District Road, in place of Mr. Forbes, resigned. Murray Griffith, another of Mr. Yerkes's associates, has been elected a Director of the same road, vice Mr. Wyld, who has also resigned.

The Brompton and Piccadilly Railway will be two miles long, and will provide a system of rapid transit for a part of London which is at present very poorly provided with means of locomotion in spite of the fact that it is the aristocratic section of the city, and, presumably, will furnish an electric road with a great deal of traffic in the Spring and early Summer.

The road was at first capitalized at £800,000, and is to be completed in 1905. The necessary legislative sanction has been obtained, and work on the road was to have begun some time ago.

The line starts at South Kensington and ends at Piccadilly Circus. There will be stations, besides those at the terminal points, at Brompton, Knightsbridge, Hyde Park Corner, Down Street, (off Piccadilly,) and Dover Street, (off Piccadilly.)

The R. W. Perks mentioned as the probable Chairman of the road is Robert William Perks, M. P., who is a well-known contractor and able engineer, and was formerly a lawyer. He has been interested in many famous public works, including the Manchester Ship Canal and the Severn Tunnel.

ANOTHER "DIRIGIBLE" BALLOON

Invention of M. Rotje Tried—The Experiment Fails Because the Balloon Is Too Heavy.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—A dirigible balloon invented by a Frenchman named Roze was tried to-day. The balloon, which was built at Colombes, a suburb of Paris, consists of two cigar-shaped gas bags, from which is suspended a big basket car, having two floors. The upper floor is a sort of salon, elegantly furnished, for the Captain, who controls the five rudders. The lower floor is for the engineer working the propellers, of which there are four.

The balloon had been filled and waiting since Monday for a fine day. It emerged from its shed at 10 o'clock this morning, and was rolled along a wooden rail track into a field. A crowd of spectators cheered the inventor, who entered the salon, the engineer taking his place in the lower cabin. A whistle was then sounded as a signal to let go. The ascensional screws began to revolve, and the balloon rose slightly, but not with ease. The propelling screws were then started, and the balloon slowly moved forward. The spectators, thinking the trial was a success, again cheered, but the balloon dropped heavily to the ground. M. Roze descended from the salon and exclaimed:

"It is too heavy; it won't ascend."

He then gave orders to house the balloon. His friends insisted on another trial, but he only consented to experiment with the ascensional screws. The spectators hung on to the ropes and the screws were started. The balloon began to rise, the spectators released their hold slightly, and a man who did not release his hold was lifted into the air. The balloon lost all equilibrium, however, owing to the absence of the Captain from his place in the front part of the basket, which caused the rear of the machine to tilt. The balloon was then hauled down and housed in its shed.

M. Roze, in an interview, said:

"The balloon was 200 pounds too heavy. The envelope is overweighted with varnish. I made a mistake in having it constructed by inexperienced workmen instead of by a proper balloon maker. The defect can easily be remedied. I shall try again."

SANTOS-DUMONT READY AGAIN.

He Will Attempt to Win the Deutsch 100,000f. Prize To-day.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—M. Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut, this afternoon made an experimental captive ascent in his new airship, ascending 150 metres.

On descending he expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the improved machine, and announced that to-morrow afternoon he would make a formal attempt to win the prize of 100,000 francs offered by M. Deutsch for a dirigible balloon.

BRITISH WORKMEN TO FIGHT.

Trades Union Congress Votes to Accumulate a Fund to Secure Right of Picketing.

SWANSEA, Sept. 5.—The Trades Union Congress to-day voted to accumulate a fund with which to fight the House of Lords' picketing decision "and other legal wrongs."

The Congress also agreed to convene a national conference of the representatives of all the trades and beneficial societies to formulate a practical old-age pension scheme.

Turkish Protest to Great Britain.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 5.—The Turkish Ambassador in London has been instructed to inform Great Britain that the action of the commander of a British warship in the Persian Gulf in preventing the Turkish corvette Sehob from entering Koweyt is incompatible with friendly relations. The British side of the controversy is that the Sehob was trying to land Turkish troops on the territory of a Sheik who is independent of Turkey.

The Proposed Scotch-Irish Tunnel.

GLASGOW, Sept. 5.—James Barton today explained to the Engineering Congress, now in session here, the proposed tunnel between Scotland and Ireland. The committee which considered the routes thought that the best was from a projecting portion of Wigtownshire, where the Scotch coast is within twenty-one to twenty-five miles from the coast of County Antrim. The cost of the undertaking is estimated at £10,000,000.

Portuguese Seize Boer Ammunition.

LISBON, Sept. 5.—An official dispatch received here from Mozambique announces the seizure by Portuguese Government officials near Ressano Garcia, on the Transvaal frontier, of a large quantity of ammunition and dynamite intended for the Boers.

The Ophir Sails for Quebec.

ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde Islands, Sept. 5.—The royal yacht Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board, escorted by the British cruisers Diadem and Niobe, sailed for Quebec to-day. It is expected that Quebec will be reached Sept. 21.

Krupp to Establish a New Factory.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The Boersen Courier says Herr Krupp has purchased ninety acres of land near Mengede, Westphalia, for the erection of a new factory.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Delegates Refuse to Have Anglican Prelates' Letters Read—New York Minister Approves Boer War.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Ecumenical Methodist Conference to-day unanimously declined to hear the Secretary read the messages from the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London on the ground that they had been addressed to the editor of a religious newspaper and not to the conference.

The Rev. I. Bowman Stephenson of England, in moving that the messages should not be received, said that the conference would not have had cause to complain had the prelates been approached in a proper manner.

Most of the time of to-day's meeting was taken up by reports on the progress of Methodism in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and South America.

The proceedings were enlivened by an ardent pro-British speech delivered by the Rev. Joseph Gibson of Ingersoll, Canada, who defended the action of the British in South Africa.

Frequent interruptions arose from the English delegates, one of whom finally declared that if Mr. Gibson proceeded he would have to be answered in a controversial strain, as he was voicing sentiments by no means shared by many present, whereupon the Chairman ruled Mr. Gibson out of order.

The Rev. T. E. Duckles of King William's Town, Cape Colony, discussed the relations between the South African natives and the Europeans. He said he believed the war would purify the administration of native affairs.

Bishop Hartzell, missionary Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa, said the present time was the beginning of another empire of Anglo-Saxon civilization. The Boer war was merely an incident.

Dr. Leonard of New York said he thanked God for what Great Britain was doing in South Africa, and expressed the hope that the war would soon end with the union jack floating.

The Rev. J. F. Goucher of Baltimore, Md., read a paper on "The Present Position of Methodism in the Western Section."

The Rev. J. D. Hammond of Nashville, Tenn., reported on Methodism in the South, and the Rev. W. Johnson of Belleville reported for Canada.

Among the other speakers were the Rev. J. P. Brushingham of Chicago and J. W. Butler of Mexico City.

SCHLEY TO SEE WITNESSES.

They Will Be Brought to Washington for Consultation—Department Will Ask a Spaniard to Attend.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Navy Department to-day received a letter from Admiral Schley relating to the coming court of inquiry. One of these was in reply to Acting Secretary Hackett's note of yesterday, which stated that if Admiral Schley would furnish a list of the important witnesses he desired to have brought to Washington at once his request would be acceded to as rapidly as the interests of the service would permit by bringing several of the witnesses at a time. Admiral Schley requests that all of the witnesses easily available shall be summoned for purposes of conference.

Later in the day it was stated at the Navy Department that Admiral Schley's request would be granted. This will have the effect of bringing here all of the Schley witnesses at an early day in order that conferences may be held between them and the counsel for the Admiral. It is understood also that Nunes, the Spanish pilot, who was a close observer of the battle of Santiago Bay, having piloted Admiral Cervera's squadron out of the bay on the day of the battle, is to be requested by the Navy Department to come here as a witness.

CAPT. FORSYTH CLEARED.

Navy Department Accepts Explanation of Alleged Interview.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—A reply has been received at the Navy Department from Capt. Forsyth to the letter calling his attention to an alleged interview published on the subject of the Schley court of inquiry. An earlier letter of the department to Capt. Forsyth, it appears, did not reach him. The following statement of the character of the reply was made at the department:

"Capt. Forsyth, while coming East, was detained over Sunday at Kansas City, Mo. He declined to talk with a reporter. It seems, however, that he fell into private conversation with some person in the hotel, with no idea that what he said would be repeated in any form. His remarks were distorted, and were used to form the substance of the alleged interview. Capt. Forsyth has made such disclaimer, and has so frankly avowed his deep regret at any indiscretion in the premises that the department is satisfied there was no intention on his part of violating the order of the department to refrain from public statement.

"No action will be taken by the department further than to inform Capt. Forsyth that his explanation is satisfactory and that the incident will not be treated as affecting his excellent record."

APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

Philippine Teachers Complain Because Commissary Privileges Are Denied Them.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The cabled report from Manila to the effect that the newly arrived American teachers at a mass meeting yesterday decided to cable to the President complaining that promised commissary privileges were denied them and that they found their expenses double what they were assured they might expect, attracted considerable attention at the War Department to-day. The privilege of purchasing commissary stores at the Government warehouses in the Philippines was taken away from all civilian employes by order of the Secretary of War, issued in June, and as that order was widely published it was presumed that the teachers who sailed subsequently to its issuance were aware of its existence. The letters and circulars issued by the War Department to applicants for teachers' positions in the Philippines contain no direct statement upon the subject of commissary privileges, but the promise that they would have these privileges might have been assumed from some statements contained in a "manual of information relative to the Philippine civil service," which was published in Manila early in the present year, and to which attention was invited by Col. Edwards, Chief of the Division of Insular Affairs, in his circular to applicants. This pamphlet, in setting forth the conditions in the Islands for the information of Americans seeking positions in the civil service there, contains the following regarding the purchase of commissaries:

> Many of the Americans secure rooms with private families and board in messhouses, the provisions being purchased from the commissary. The food obtained from the commissary stores is the best, and the average cost for room and board for those who live in this manner is about $35 a month.
>
> It is also proposed to establish stores similar to the army commissary stores for the benefit of civilian employes. The stores will be well stocked with provisions, groceries, and other necessaries of life, and civilian employes probably will be able to purchase from these stores at about 10 per cent. above the cost to the Government.

The pamphlet containing the above statement was mailed to each of the teachers appointed, but attention was not called to the fact that the privilege of buying supplies at the Government commissary had been discontinued. The Government was compelled to cut off this privilege, both to stop the frauds which were discovered to be due to its operation and also to satisfy the regular merchants on the islands, who were complaining bitterly that the furnishing of supplies by the United States was closing one of their main channels of revenue.

Reducing the Philippine Force.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The War Department has decided to bring the Twenty-third Infantry, now in the Philippines, home on the transport Buford, which sails for New York via Suez on the 15th inst. The Kilpatrick, which sails the same day for San Francisco, will bring the Eighteenth Infantry. On her next trip in December the Kilpatrick will bring home the nine batteries of heavy coast artillery. When these commands reach the United States there will be left in the Philippines about 48,000 officers and men. The present plans do not contemplate a further reduction of the force. Both Gen. MacArthur and Gen. Chafee have expressed the opinion that about 40,000 men will be required in the Philippines for an indefinite period.

ECUADOR SENDS MEN AND SHIPS AGAINST COLOMBIA.

Her Army and Navy Moves in Full Force—Will Join Forces with Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—A cablegram was received here to-day from an authoritative source in Cali, Colombia, near the Ecuadorean border, stating that Ecuador had intervened as against Colombia, with an army well equipped and with vessels of war. Under these circumstances the cablegram states that it will be necessary to meet the move of Ecuador by having Colombian war vessels in Pacific waters near the Colombian-Ecuadorean frontier.

The information in the cablegram is considered clear evidence of Ecuador's intention to join forces with the rebellious element on the Isthmus of Panama. Until now Ecuador has maintained strict neutrality, but the cablegram received to-day indicates that the first overt move against Colombia has been made.

At the Colombian legation the arrival of 1,000 Colombian troops at Barranquilla is regarded as a move to strongly fortify the isthmus and prevent the disorder which has prevailed there. Up to this time the Government has directed its attention to the disturbance in the interior, and only a few troops were sent to the isthmus, 50 men being considered sufficient to garrison Bocas del Toro. Now, however, the reports of trouble around Bocas del Toro have shown the need of a strong force along the isthmus and troops are being sent from the south to Barranquilla. From this point they are within easy water communication with the isthmus and the Colombian war boat, General Pinzon, is in that locality prepared to take forward large reinforcements.

The outbreak at Bocas del Toro shows the wide extent of the disturbance, that point being at the extreme west of the isthmus, adjoining Costa Rica, and a part of Costa Rica, until the recent award of President Loubet of France giving Bocas del Toro to Colombia. There is no reason to believe, however, that Costa Rica is giving any aid or comfort to this last demonstration, reports to the Colombian authorities here indicating that it is due to Colombian refugees from Nicaragua.

Commander Sargent has not yet notified the Navy Department of the reported appeal to him of the German Consul at Bocas del Toro for the aid of the Machias at that point. The officials here say that his first duty is at Colon, in connection with the protection of the isthmian transit, which is not understood to be involved at Bocas.

A cablegram was received at the Navy Department to-day from Commander Fields, announcing the arrival of the Ranger at Panama to-day. The cablegram added: "Affairs quiet on the Panama side." The arrival of the Ranger will make it possible for Commander Sargent to leave Colon temporarily to meet any emergency, even before the arrival of the Iowa at Panama. But nothing less than an emergency would move him to this course, because to safeguard Colon in the absence of the Machias it will be necessary for Commander Fields of the Ranger, lying at Panama, to send a portion of his small force of marines and sailors across the isthmus by rail to Colon.

Dr. Silva, the Colombian Minister, has sent to the State Department a formal and written acceptance in behalf of Colombia of the American proposition to mediate. The letter was dated Aug. 27, three days after Secretary Hay's offer of mediation.

Dean of Rutgers College.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 5.—Prof. Francis Cuyler Van Dyck of the Chair of Electricity and Mechanics has been made Dean of the Faculty of Rutgers College. He will assume his duties upon the opening of the college, on Sept. 18. The office of Dean is a new one at Rutgers, and its duties will be of a disciplinary nature. The college discipline heretofore has been in the hands of a committee of students and Faculty, known as the Student Self-Government Board, which has been abolished.

Accepts a Call to New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen, the pastor of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, has accepted a call from the Madison Avenue Church of New York. Dr. MacMullen will enter upon his new charge next April, when his term under the Philadelphia Conference expires.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., Second Cavalry, is relieved from further duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will join his regiment in the Department of Cuba.

First Lieut. Joseph S. Herron, Eighth Cavalry, is detailed as Recorder of the army retiring board to meet at the War Department, vice Capt. Edwin A. Root, Tenth Infantry, relieved.

The following-named officers, recently appointed, are assigned to regiments indicated: First Lieut. Alpha T. Easton, to the Twenty-ninth Infantry. He will join the regiment to which assigned. Second Lieut. George M. Lee, to the Seventh Cavalry. He will report to the commanding officer at Fort Meyer for temporary duty.

The following-named officers of the Artillery Corps, recently appointed, are assigned to the Coast Artillery as follows: First Lieut. Charles H. Hilton, Jr., to the One Hundred and Seventh Company. He will report to the commanding officer at Fort Logan for temporary duty. First Lieut. Lanier Cravens, to the Eighth Company. He will report to the commanding officer at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for temporary duty. Second Lieut. Robert S. Welsh, to the One Hundred and Eleventh Company. He will report to the commanding officer at Fort Brady for temporary duty.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at West Point Sept. 7, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail: Capts. Cornelius De W. Willcox, Artillery Corps; Richard L. Livermore, Tenth Cavalry; George F. Hamilton, Tenth Cavalry; Frank W. Coe, Artillery Corps; Mortimer O. Bigelow, Ninth Cavalry; Alston Hamilton, Artillery Corps; Clarence H. McNeil, Artillery Corps; James W. Hinkley, Jr., Artillery Corps; Johnson Hagood, Artillery Corps; Edwin O. Sarratt, Artillery Corps; First Lieuts. John B. Christian, Ninth Cavalry; John E. Stephens, Artillery Corps; Francis J. Kierst, Second Cavalry; Capt. Robert E. Callan, Artillery Corps, Judge Advocate.

First Lieut. Henry S. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty at Alcatraz Island, Cal., and will report to the commanding officer at the Presidio of San Francisco for duty at that post, to relieve First Lieut. Herbert G. Shaw, Assistant Surgeon. Lieut. Shaw, upon being relieved, will report to the commanding officer at Alcatraz Island for duty at that post.

Second Lieut. Harry D. Blasland is assigned to the Twenty-sixth Infantry, and will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. He will report to the commanding General of the Department of California for temporary duty.

Capt. Edward Chynoweth, Seventeenth Infantry, will report to the commanding officer at Columbus Barracks for such duty as he may be able to perform.

Capt. John A. Lockwood is relieved as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Blees Military Academy, Macon, Mo. Capt. Lockwood is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge.

First Lieut. Lloyd De R. Krebs, Assistant Surgeon, is temporarily detailed

COLUMBIA SELECTED TO DEFEND THE CUP

Challenge Committee Unanimous in Favor of Old Champion.

ALL POINTS WERE CONSIDERED

Constitution's Manager Regrets that Change from Old Mainsail Was Made—No Censure for New Yacht's Failure.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 5.—The yacht Columbia, champion of 1899, has been chosen to race against the Shamrock II. in defense of the America's Cup. This decision was reached at noon to-day after a conference of two hours between the members of the challenge committee, on board the schooner Corona, flagship of the New York Yacht Club. All the members of the committee were present. Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard presided. Rear Commodore Robinson, former Commodore E. M. Brown, C. Oliver Iselin, Archibald Rogers, Secretary J. V. S. Oddie, and J. Malcolm Forbes were the other members present.

The discussion was exhaustive. The performances of the two boats were gone over systematically and critically compared. The conclusion was that the behavior of the Columbia was far more consistent than that of the Constitution, and that under the circumstances there was no other alternative than to name her as the defender of the Cup. It was held that while the decision might be disappointing to the syndicate headed by August Belmont, which owns the Constitution, the committee, with all conditions in mind, expressed the feeling that they were compelled to choose the Columbia, whose races have shown none of the erratic form manifested by her rival.

The formal notice announcing the selection of the Columbia was posted at the yacht club station shortly after 12 o'clock. It read as follows:

At a meeting of the Committee on Challenges of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, held on the flagship at 11:30 A. M., the Columbia was selected to represent the New York Yacht Club.

J. V. S. ODDIE, Secretary.

CONSTITUTION'S SAILS BLAMED.

W. Butler Duncan, Jr., manager of the Constitution, expressed disappointment that his boat was not selected as the cup defender. He said that everything possible had been done to get the best speed out of her. He had no fault to find with officers or crew. He said that Capt. Rhodes had been both skilful and faithful, and the manager had nothing but praise for the Constitution's skipper. Mr. Duncan laid much blame on the sails of the boat for her erratic racing. He said that it was a mistake to change the first mainsail with which she was doing such good work in her early performances.

The announcement of the selection of the Columbia was received here with expressions of approval among yachtsmen. She has shown herself such a reliable all-around yacht that the decision of the Challenge Committee is held to be strictly just and impartial.

As interested yachtsmen view the situation, the Columbia has been tuned up to the point of perfection. Her crew are enthusiastic believers in her capabilities. The skill and discipline are praiseworthy, and nobody who has watched them has any doubt that they will make a gallant defense of the cup. Her skipper handles the Columbia as if she were a small catboat, and thoroughly understands her. Her mate, Lemuel Miller, is smart at handling her sails and officers and crew are in harmonious accord. Barr, her sailing master is not at all likely to get "rattled" by any kind of sea jockeying. Thus it is held that the Columbia has shown herself much a reliable all-around yacht that her claims to defend the cup were too strong to be resisted.

At the same time, it is pointed out that Mr. Duncan, who has so ably managed the Constitution, has had a good deal to contend with. It is the opinion of many of his friends that if Nat Herreshoff had not been confined to his room by illness he could have remedied the faults of the Constitution and brought out a winner.

After the Challenge Committee's meeting to-day it was learned that there would be no mare racing of the ninety-footers at Newport. The time between now and the international cup race at Sandy Hook on Sept. 21 will be spent in putting the Columbia in the best possible condition to defend the cup.

ALL FAVORED THE COLUMBIA.

The meeting on board the flagship was harmonious and unanimous. While every contest of the two yachts was thoroughly discussed, there was no dissension on the part of any member, and when it came to voting every man named the Columbia.

As a matter of fact, the committee has been discussing the matter ever since the Astor Cup races, in which the Columbia showed manifest superiority to the Constitution.

At every meeting since then the sentiment of the committee has been steadily leaning toward the Columbia, so that when the final meeting was called to-day every one knew what was the general feeling.

There have been no plans as to the future of the Constitution. She will be left here a few days, until her owners have had a chance to meet and discuss the matter.

Mr. Duncan was interviewed at length this afternoon and repeated that one of the gravest mistakes of the season was the taking off of the old mainsail of the Constitution. The Constitution he believed to be an able boat, much faster than the Columbia, and he was only sorry that he had not had further opportunity of proving it. Mr. Duncan refused to criticise the handling of the Columbia, but it was learned from some of those who have been on board the Constitution during the racing that in a number of instances the boat had been kept away from the Columbia, when Capt. Barr was coming down on her, rather than risk a foul or serious injury. A foul actually took place just at the start of last Monday's races, when it is claimed by those on the Constitution Capt. Barr luffed the Columbia into the new boat and hit her. It has been the policy of those handling the Constitution this year not to risk too much, although every effort has been made to bring out the good qualities of the boat.

COLUMBIA IN PERFECT TRIM.

E. D. Morgan, the manager of the Columbia, said he would make every effort to place the old cup defender in as perfect shape as possible. He said she is in excellent trim at present, but it is too late for a new mainsail, but with a few slight alterations to the present one it is hoped that it will carry the yacht through the cup races successfully. An attempt will be made to have two other old mainsails placed in condition, so that they may be used in an emergency.

Mr. Morgan seemed pleased with the Challenge Committee's selection, but refused to comment on it. He expressed much sympathy, however, for Mr. Duncan, and praised his perfect work during the year.

August Belmont endured the rejection of the Constitution, of which he is the principal owner, with philosophic fortitude. He will keep her in commission, so that if any accident should befall the Columbia she will be ready to fill the gap. Mr. Belmont will do all in his power to help the Columbia to keep the cup on this side of the Atlantic. He will lend her sails, spars or any other gear that may be needed. It is plain that he believes that the selection of the Columbia was a mistake, for he believes she is a slower boat, but none of the syndicate which has invested money in the Constitution will betray the slightest disaffection from the verdict of the committee, from which there is no appeal.

The Constitution is not at all likely to be sold for junk, as the Independence is reported to be. On the contrary, she will be taken the best care of, so that in the contingency of Sir Thomas lifting the cup, she may be available as a cup challenger next year.

There have been many insidious attacks on Capt. Barr, which it is believed may be due to his foreign birth. His crew is largely made up of men of Scandinavian origin, and there may be a little prejudice against them on that account among certain people. The fact, however, is that the crew is one of the best that ever handled a ninety-footer.

Another factor of considerable importance is that J. Pierpont Morgan, owner of the Columbia, stands by Capt. Barr in his aggressive sailing of the yacht. He realizes that a man, to beat such masters of sea jockeying as Capts. Sycamore and Wringe, must have plenty of snap and fire and be able to out-manoeuvre the enemy.

E. D. Morgan is also back of Capt. Barr. It is remembered that Capt. Barr made no mistakes when he sailed the Columbia against the first Shamrock, and many expert yachtsmen in Newport-to-day are confident that the old craft was never so competent to race as at the present time.

BRISTOL, R. I., Sept. 5.—The announcement of the selection of the Columbia to defend the cup was a great surprise to President J. B. Herreshoff of the Herreshoff Company, but he declined to discuss the committee's action. The news was received with great regret in Bristol. It is the very general feeling there that Constitution is the better boat, and that ultimately she would prove herself to be all right. It is pointed out that in the early races Constitution invariably showed the way around the course to Columbia, and her performance of yesterday, when, if she had not been interfered with by Capt. Barr's jockeying tactics, she would have won, indicated that she was getting back to her old form.

The impression in Bristol appears to be that the Cup Committee were too precipitate in their decision, and that unless the Constitution has developed some fatal weakness unknown to the outside public, it was unfair to everybody concerned to bar her without further trial.

Bristol people, however, have the utmost confidence in Columbia's ability to defeat the new Shamrock.

COLUMBIA SATISFIES THE ENGLISH

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The selection of Columbia to defend the America's Cup is a matter of great satisfaction to the British press. The chances of the race are now regarded as even, but there is no disposition to express overconfidence in the result. It is generally conceded that Constitution might still have proved the faster boat had there been sufficient time for further experiments and tuning up.

"Under present conditions," says The Daily Graphic, "few will doubt the wisdom of the selection. It would be rash, however, to conclude that the rejection of Constitution makes a great difference to Sir Thomas Lipton's chances."

The Morning Post thinks that Sir Thomas Lipton now has a reasonable chance and that the American designers have apparently reached the limit of their powers.

The Daily Telegraph says that the cup is in greater danger of capture than ever before.

"It is now as clear as calculation and experiment can make it," continues The Daily Telegraph, "that the selection of Columbia by no means reduces the struggle to a foregone conclusion. It is a confession of preliminary failure, such as the Americans never before had to acknowledge."

YACHTSMEN THINK CUP RACE WILL BE CLOSE.

Commodore Adams Says Lipton Has an Even Chance to Win.

"Lipton has the best chance to lift the cup that the other side ever had," said Commodore Frederick T. Adams of the Larchmont Yacht Club when seen yesterday shortly after it became known that the Columbia would defend the international cup. "The races, I believe, will be very close, the closest we have ever had. The chances, in my mind, are equal. It will be even money in the betting, but, of course, I hope that Columbia will win. I have no criticism to make upon the action of the committee. It is composed of competent men, able yachtsmen, and I know they have carefully weighed every point before determining that Columbia is the better boat.

"The Constitution is a disappointment, in that she has not come up to expectations, but I consider Columbia a much better boat than she was two years ago. She has been improved, and has the grand advantage of a crew that works her to a nicety. I think I am stating the truth in saying that ever since Sir Thomas Lipton arrived here, he and his friends have feared the Columbia more than the Constitution.

"I consider Shamrock II. a vastly superior boat to Shamrock I. The challenger is one of the handsomest boats of her kind that I have ever seen, and I think she has just as good a chance as the Columbia to win, but I do not believe there is any valid proof to base the assumption that the new boat is ten minutes faster than Shamrock I. Watson, the new Shamrock's designer, has said that Columbia is a better boat than the Constitution, and I do not think the Lipton forces were very much surprised at the decision. It practically guarantees the closest kind of yacht racing."

Commodore Adams has been a guest of Sir Thomas Lipton this week and has had ample opportunity to inspect the challenger, and his assertion that the chances are even is based upon actual knowledge of the good points of both boats. When asked if he believed Herreshoff had reached the limit of speedy yacht designing, he unhesitatingly replied that he did.

"Herreshoff had every means at his hand to do his best, and unlimited capital behind him," said Commodore Adams, "but the Constitution has not shown any all-around superiority over the old boat. The Columbia, therefore, stands as the best example of Herreshoff's yachting ability."

Percy Chubb said:

"I think the Shamrock's chances of winning are considerably brightened by selecting the Columbia. I am not yet ready to admit that the latter is faster than the Constitution, but under present conditions she is assuredly better fitted for the cup race than the new yacht. The trouble with the Constitution, I believe, has been with her sails. She never had such a set of sails as a boat of her style should have. Herreshoff has been sick and unable to give much attention to the boat, and he has not given her proper sails. It is a difficult matter, I know, to fit a boat like the Constitution. That trouble has been her great weakness. The Columbia is in fine shape now, and I expect her to win."

There was no criticism of the committee among the yachtsmen who were spoken to on the selection of the Columbia yesterday. Most of them had made up their minds, apparently, that the Columbia was the better boat, but several had expected that, in view of the Constitution's better showing in the second race, combined with her unfortunate sail accident, another trial race would be held. Still, on this point there was scarcely any criticism, for it was acknowledged that the time was getting late.

One practical yachtsman who did not wish to be quoted said that it was quite likely the committee, in making its decision before another trial, had taken into consideration the handling of the boats, which has been vastly superior on the Columbia. Its crew has been better than the men sailing the Constitution, as several changes have taken place in the crew of the latter boat. On the other hand, the Columbia's crew know their boat perfectly and can be depended upon to get every inch of speed out of her. This, therefore, made a strong point in selecting the old boat, it was believed.

The speaker was also inclined to believe that Herreshoff had done his best with the Columbia and could not improve upon her. "Watson has made the Shamrock a close copy of the Columbia," he added, "and if Herreshoff cannot improve upon her, I am sure Watson could not beat her."

That the coming races would be close every man admitted, and there was an unmistakable feeling of excitement about the outcome that had not been so apparent previous to the selection of a defender. The yachtsmen, however, were all inclined to believe that the Columbia would prove the winning boat again.

A. Cary Smith, J. Beavor-Webb, and other prominent yacht designers would express no opinion upon the technical merits of either boat, nor would they say that they believed Herreshoff had reached his limit in bringing out fast yachts. A. Cary Smith is now engaged on plans for a yacht for the Emperor of Germany.

"It would be a violation of professional etiquette for me to say anything regarding the merits of the two boats," he said.

Commodore Frederick Adams's assertion that the selection of the Columbia would make betting on the result even money was verified later in the day, when several small bets on even terms were made in the Wall Street district. Edward Wasserman, one of the big Stock Exchange betors, announced early in the day that he had $25,000 to bet in a lump sum against $20,000 that Lipton would not win the cup. He made his odds before the news that the Columbia was selected, but later in the day he said he would keep the money up on the same terms. W. R. Houghtaling and Fred Brooks have taken a bet of $400 on the Shamrock against $500 by Wasserman on the American boat.

IDLE DAY FOR SHAMROCK II.

The Irish Yacht Will Try a New Mainsail in To-day's Trial.

Sir Thomas Lipton looks upon sailing yachts in calm weather as a waste of energy, and so does Manager Jameson, so the Shamrock II. was kept at her mooring yesterday, there not being wind enough to fill the sails, much less for a trial spin.

Just to keep the crew busy, the mainsail was unbent and a third one, new and untried, was taken on board the Shamrock from the tender Porto Rico. This sail, which had never been spread on the yacht's spars, was bent during the afternoon. It is of a decided brown tint, with narrow cloths running from luff to leach. The sail was bent and furled before dark, and everything made ready for an early start this morning.

In anticipation of a breeze from some quarter the Shamrock's gear was overhauled early yesterday morning, and by 10 o'clock the mainsail was hoisted. Soon after the clubtopsail was mast-headed, and the head sails sent up in stops on their respectable stays.

At 11 o'clock it was a flat calm, and so thick with haze off shore that it was impossible to see more than half a mile away. At intervals between that time and 1 o'clock light airs of little strength came in from the southward, but there was never enough to warrant a start, so it was decided to postpone the trial until to-day at 11 A. M.

At noon a dispatch announcing that the Columbia had been officially selected to defend the America's Cup, was handed to Sir Thomas Lipton on board the Erin. After reading it he said: "I thank you for the information. Of course, I shall abide by any decision the committee may make. I am sure they have made a proper selection, for I know their judgment is correct. All I want is to sail the Shamrock against the fastest boat in America, and if it is the Columbia, we are all ready. I am glad the decision has been made." Neither Mr. Jameson nor Mr. Watson cared to say anything about the selection of the Columbia.

Capt. Sycamore seemed pleased. "We have thought all along that she would be the boat," said he, "and I'm sure that anything the New York Yacht Club does is satisfactory."

If there is a good breeze this morning the Shamrock will be sent over one of the America's Cup courses, either fifteen miles to windward or leeward and return, or over a triangular course of ten miles to the leg. There seems to be a jubilant feeling among the crew of the Shamrock at the selection of the Columbia as the cup defender. They have not much to say, but it is plain that they feel very much encouraged at the prospect of meeting the old defender of 1899, for they do not believe she has improved enough to beat the Shamrock II. in any kind of weather. They argue that their yacht was designed to beat one ten minutes faster than the Columbia, and so they can surely beat her with the Shamrock II., as she now is—in perfect racing form.

SHAMROCK II. NO SURE THING.

English Yachtsmen Generally Not Encouraged by Despairing Reports from America.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—While a section of the British press has been printing sensational New York specials lately, representing that all America despairs of keeping the America's Cup, and that even the New York Yacht Club members are betting on the Shamrock II., the stories give little real encouragement in English yachting circles. The feeling there is reflected by The Yachtsman, which says to-day:

"Why the fears of our cousins should be excited or the hopes of Sir Thomas Lipton's friends be raised by the turn of events is not easy to see. Of course, if Columbia had been consistently beaten by Constitution all through the season we should know that Herreshoff had improved on his design, but the fact that this is not proved to be the case indicates that the old design is perfect. It simply shows that Columbia is a very difficult boat to beat, and any one who has seen her will be quite prepared to admit that fact. One thing we are quite certain, and that is that whatever boat may be selected as the defender, the chances are altogether in her favor, though Shamrock may make a close fight for the cup."

BIG YACHT BET A "FAKE."

W. J. Kingsley Says that He Was Acting as a Press Agent.

Walter J. Kingsley, who claimed to have bet $150,000 against $250,000 on the Shamrock with a syndicate of Pittsburg capitalists, yesterday, admitted to a TIMES reporter at the Hoffman House that the whole story was a fake and that he had been playing the part of a press agent.

"Certain men," he said, "wanted some notoriety, and the betting story was arranged. They got the notoriety. I delivered the goods, and received my pay."

New York Yacht Club Meeting.

Secretary J. V. S. Oddie of the New York Yacht Club has notified the members of the organization that an adjourned meeting of the fourth general meeting of the club will be held at Delmonico's, in Beaver Street, next Thursday, Sept. 12, at 1 o'clock.

IN THE SHOPS.

It is an uncommon woman who will not buy jewels if she can afford them. The most exquisite things are to be seen in the jewelers' shops. Beautiful corsage ornaments, following the fashion which makes use of floral designs in jewelry, are formed of rose sprays, the rose leaves all of the diamonds set in platinum, so that not a tint of color may detract from the beauty of the stones. The rose buds in their diamond calyxes being beautiful pink coral, which is exquisite when combined with the more precious stones. The ornament is one of those flexible ones with safety pins at the two ends—underneath, that it may be fastened across the corsage in front or to any other part of the gown desired.

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Pearls in rings are in some cases as large as marbles and larger ones are set in neck ornaments.

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Large black pearls make beautiful earrings. One pretty pair has a tiny diamond at the top of each pearl.

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Flowers appear upon the pearl sticks of fans, the pearl being carved at the sides to outline the edges of the petals and the leaves and flowers, themselves of the precious metals, being put on with exquisite skill.

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In an uptown shop window is an interesting train of ivory elephants, the largest, probably, not more than eight inches from trunk to tail, the others descending the scale in size to a tiny one an inch long. This and the one next larger have rings on the backs, that they may be worn as ornaments.

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Liberty velvets are selling at much reduced prices. Now is the time to lay in a stock for cushion covers, draperies, table covers or any of a number of things that are attractive in these fabrics.

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It is traveling to the antipodes to go from velvets to Summer hats, but grass hats which have been selling for $1 during the hot weather can now be purchased for a quarter. They will be as good for an outing hat for another year as they have been this year. They are trimmed and ready to wear, soft folds going around the crown.

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A woman who likes to wear silk gloves in the Summer usually buys a stock at the close of one Summer for use the next. She gets them then for about a quarter the price, and the change in the styles from one season to another is not great. The average woman will not mind the little difference to be found in them.

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Pretty little buckles and slides in smoked pearl are selling out at 10 cents apiece. They are about an inch and a half long, very pretty and certainly inexpensive.

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The up-to-date work basket has a leather cover which protects its contents from dust.

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Sea salt crystals for the bath can be purchased in bottles, scented with violet water, for 25 cents a bottle.

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Elegance is making its way into the belongings of the small boy and girl. The pencil boxes for the youngsters this year come in beautifully finished wood. One in black walnut, a fine piece of wood and well finished, has the edge of the cover inlaid with different woods. Such a box will cost 50 cents. Plain boxes of black walnut or mahogany equally well finished cost 30 cents.

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Some of the new ribbons are in, and handsome ones they are. Pompadour ribbons have been worn too much in Paris not to have something in the way of flowers on the ribbons for this Fall. There are all-flowered ribbons in a deep shade of the predominating color on one side and a delicate frosted effect on the other, but the flower pattern on both. There are striped ribbons; those were sure to be prominent, too, and they also show the flowers, broad bands of them in stripes upon a plain ribbon of some delicate color. Other ribbons have stripes with something of the Roman effect upon a plain background, and there are plaid ribbons, stylish ones, in dull shades, introducing a line of some delicate color to brighten the effect and with perhaps a wide dark stripe of velvet.

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Gray is a beautiful color, and a handsome coat of pale gray cloth, three-quarter length with a plaited back, has applications of leaves in heliotrope velvet around the edge and on the yoke.

FREE LAWYER FOR CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYES

Contract Approved After a Rather Stormy Session.

Counsel Answers a Running Fire of Questions and Agrees to "Defend the Defendant" at All Times.

The Association of Civil Employes, an organization representing 8,000 employes of all grades in the city, discussed last night at their meeting in the hall at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, the advisability of employing counsel to defend them in all the rights and privileges guaranteed to them under the Civil Service laws. They arrived at a conclusion only after they had forced the counsel to defend the contract which he had drawn. In the end the lawyer won, having defended himself against the innuendos of Inspectors from the Sewer Department, section bosses, from the Department of Highways, street cleaners, cart drivers, policemen, and firemen, who seized upon a provision in the contract giving 5 per cent. to the counsel of all back salaries recovered through litigation.

The Board of Directors had made a contract with Thomas J. O'Neil, a lawyer, of 220 Broadway. Mr. O'Neil told the civil employes of the advantages of having counsel. "I will help you," said he, "to maintain all the rights to which you are entitled. Under the civil service laws a man against whom charges have been preferred by the head of a department is entitled to give an explanation. If you are not represented by counsel you will find that when the thing is taken to court you are up against a stacked deck of cards. The Commissioner would only have to file a certificate showing that charges have been approved. There is another thing, if I do the work which my contract calls for, we shall endeavor to obtain from the next Legislature the same rights in the civil service for all classes of employes. The Board of Directors has decided that any member of this association who pays a fee of $2 into the treasury is entitled to the benefit of my services for one year. He had only to pay the $2 to obtain all this."

At this point the speaker was interrupted by a dozen men. R. M. Sterritt, a Superintendent of the Department of Docks and Ferries, was recognized by President Matthew J. Elgas.

"I want to understand," demanded Mr. Sterritt, "if the benefits of legal advice are to be given only to those who pay the $2 and join the counsel fund? I have induced eighty or ninety men to join the civil employes, and one of the great inducements I have held out to them was the fact that they would be defended by counsel in any action they might bring either to retain their position or to sue for promotion. They had, I understand, only to pay the regular dues to the association. What about this little private snap of $2?"

Others asked. The resolution reads one dollar. Who the blank gave the Directors any right to raise the ante to two?" "Who gets the rake-off?" "I thought this was a mutual benefit association?" "Who is John Doe, anyway."

President Elgas explained that the extra dollar was needed for incidental litigation.

The contract was then read by Secretary John Tregaskis. Among the things it provided were these:

That the defendant in any action brought by the counsel should pay all the expenses, but that his $2 would relieve him of any obligation to pay counsel fee.

Where pay in arrears was recovered the counsel fund should receive 10 per cent. of such moneys recovered, of which 5 per cent. should go to the counsel.

A man with a white mustache and purple face seated in the rear of the room arose.

"There's one thing I want to have settled right here and now, Mr. Lawyer," he roared. "You have got to declare, sir, Mr. Lawyer, that you will defend a man against whom charges are made, no matter who makes those charges. I am an American citizen. That is a good enough reason for demanding most anything, and I certainly do demand something. I demand, Mr. Lawyer, that if this contract is ratified that you declare solemnly that you will defend a member of the organization, even should the Governor of the State of New York or the Mayor of the city of Greater New York or the President of the United States prefer charges against him."

"I'll certainly defend—" began Lawyer O'Neil; but the big man opened his mouth again.

"For 10 per cent, for 10 per cent," repeated the chorus. "What about that back salary?"

"As for that back salary," said Lawyer O'Neil, "let me tell you that the greater amount of business I would do for you men would not be that time at all. It would concern itself largely with charges."

Again the purple man thundered into the discord.

"You're not speaking to the point," he shouted. "Here's a contingency that might arise, and which might as well be settled now as at some future time. Suppose if as interest in our organization grew heads of the departments should join our ranks and they should prefer charges against other members, their subordinates, whom, I ask, Sir, whom would the counsel defend? Would he defend the head of the department, who is a member of the organization, or would he defend the subordinate, a member of the organization?"

"I would defend," replied Lawyer O'Neil suavely, "the defendant."

Then the purple man demanded a vote. About half the persons in the house arose on the proposition that the contract should be approved. Its opponents remained seated. President Elgas declared the "yeas" had it.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Newport season still continues, although there have been quite a number of departures since the Horse Show, but the races yesterday were well attended. Bar Harbor has also quite a gay week. To-morrow there will be another dance there at the Kebo Valley Club. At Southampton this evening will take place the last of the dances at the Meadow Club. In town there were many arrivals from the watering places. At the Church of the Holy Communion took place the wedding of Mr. Anthony Schuyler and Miss Mary Thompson Oberteuffer.

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Quite a number of New York people are at Buffalo. Among those recently registered there and who visited the Pan-American Exposition were Mrs. W. S. Fanshawe, Miss Jessie Fanshawe, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Tinker, Miss Tinker, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Fabre, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Cook, Mrs. M. W. Maclay, Mrs. Clarence Porter, Mrs. E. T. Lewis, Miss Lewis, Miss Schaffer, and the Duke and Duchess d'Arcos of Washington.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, with her daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, and her son, Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt, will leave Newport to-day and go to Saratoga for some days. They may afterward visit Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney on October Mountain, at Lenox.

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Mrs. Everett M. Culver has been quite seriously ill this Summer. She and Dr. Culver have been at their country seat, near New Marlboro, Mass., the entire season.

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Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will remain in town until the start for the automobile race to Buffalo on Monday. Mr. Vanderbilt, as announced elsewhere, is to take part.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould are at the United States Hotel, Saratoga. They have been there since the floral fête. They had been on Lake Champlain and will go next week to their house near Dobbs Ferry, on the Hudson.

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Among the recent visitors registered at the Hotel National, Lucerne, Switzerland, were Mr. and Mrs. William P. Douglas. They went to Neuhausen to see the national play which takes place there every September. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Harriman, who have been living in Rome, have also been at Lake Lucerne this Summer, and Robert Hargous gave a dinner at the Hotel National, before his departure for Baireuth.

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Mr. and Mrs. Louis N. De Zerega are at Bethlehem, in the White Mountains. Mrs. Waldo Richards and her brother, the Rev. Dr. Albert E. Kittredge, are at the Intervale House. Mrs. Francis N. Bangs and Mr. Franklin Batcheller are at the Profile House. At the Fabyan House are Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Schley.

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The wedding of Miss Gladys Johnson and Mr. Arthur Lambton, cousin of the Earl of Durham, was celebrated on Wednesday at the residence of the Countess Karolyi, at Budapest. The bride is a daughter of the Countess Gedody, and a niece of Mrs. Robert A. Livingston of Newport.

HORSE RACES AT NEWPORT.

Society Turns Out to See Contests Held Under Auspices of the Rhode Island Jockey Club.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 5.—Racing under the auspices of the Rhode Island Jockey Club began to-day at the Westchester Polo Club at Bateman's Point. It was the first opportunity Newport has had in many years to attend a race meeting, and there was a large outpouring of the society people, who filled the grounds and grand stand. The races were run without accident except in one of the steeplechases, where one of the jockeys was thrown, but was not injured. Among the many present were:

Mr. and Mrs. G. Keppel, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. M. Livingston, Miss Louise McAllister, Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Mrs. C. H. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. B. Thaw, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton H. Powell, E. Shoemaker, August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lawton, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall P. Keene, Mrs. S. W. Hexter, Miss Sara Lemon, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Van Alen, Col. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mrs. Whitney Warren, The Rev. and Mrs. B. Hamilton, Stanley Mortimer, H. K. Thaw, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hatch, Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Cary, Mrs. Sallie H. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bouderne, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mrs. E. C. Potter, Mrs. L. Waterbury, Jr., Miss Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt, Reginald Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. C. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mrs. F. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hude Beekman, Mrs. Pomeroy, Miss Pomeroy, Mrs. J. Stone, The Misses Stone, E. H. Bulkley, Mrs. E. T. Gerry, The Misses Gerry, Mrs. L. C. Ledyard, Mrs. George L. Ives, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Cyril Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Mrs. George Huhn, Thomas Janney, John W. Ellis, Mrs. Postlethwaite, Arthur Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Laura Swan, S. H. Whitwell, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, Col. and Mrs. Reginald Norman, Mrs. J. Amory Codman, Miss Codman, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Mrs. R. Gambrill, Mrs. H. W. Berryman, H. C. De Rham, Mrs. C. L. Best, Miss Best, Mr. and Mrs. J. Neilson Kernochan, The Misses Wetmore, Charles E. Sands, Mrs. W. H. Sands, Mrs. F. P. Sands, Andrew H. Sands, Goold H. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, Miss Phyllis Langhorne, Mrs. W. T. Bull, James G. Blaine, 3d, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Post, Francis J. Otis, Mrs. Frederick Sidey, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Robert I. Gammell, Mr. and Mrs. William Gwynne, Mrs. Gerry Tiffany, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, P. F. Collier, Henry Clews, Jr., Edward R. Tailer, Mrs. J. T. Spencer, Willing Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Gray, Miss Laura J. Post, Woodbury Kane, Mrs. Whipple, Miss Augusta Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mallory, Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. S. B. French, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. N. Thayer, Miss Sadie Jones, Miss Natica Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Mrs. F. O. French, Mrs. E. L. Ludlow, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Francis Riggs, Mrs. D. B. de Forest, Creighton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Gibbs, Col. J. McPherson, C. J. B. Willing, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norris, Mrs. R. Davis, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. Pierson, Miss Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, W. H. Neilson, Herbert C. Leeds, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mrs. H. A. Johnson, Miss Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Henry Walters, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mrs. W. N. Eldridge, Miss Neill.

Following are the summaries of the races:

First Race—Flat race for polo ponies for cup, $10 sweepstakes, of which 50 per cent. to second; catch weights over 190 pounds; about four furlongs—C. H. Mackay's ch. m. Siats, (Mr. Keene,) won; P. F. Collier's br. m. Lady May, (Mr. Buckley,) second; Stanley Mortimer's ch. h. Rondo, third.

Second Race—Flat race, open; purse of $150, of which $50 to second; two-year-olds to carry 131 pounds; about five furlongs; P. S. Randolph's b. g. Chaos, 151 (Heider,) won; R. N. Buckley's b. g. Sam Devere, 163, (Smith,) second; J. J. Droley's b. g. The Bummer, 131, (Eagan,) third. Dionysia and Crimson Rambler also ran.

Third Race—Flat; open cup for ponies 14.2 and under, to carry 160 pounds; about four furlongs; S. Mortimer's ch. g. Joe Cotton, (Mr. Keene,) won; E. C. Cowdin's b. m. Mollisino, (Mr. Buckley,) second; Mr. Collier's b. m. Lady May, (Mr. Evans,) third.

Fourth Race—Flat race; purse $150, of which $50 to second; for hacks; two-year-olds to carry 131 pounds; about six furlongs; W. M. Kerr's b. g. Superfluity, 158 (Mr. Nicholas,) won; T. Gilfeather's b. g. Oswego, 151, (Pierce,) second; C. N. Williams's b. g. Weary Willie, 148, (Johnson,) third. Brownhenge, Linstock, Hustling Jew, Frosty, and Lady Tenny also ran.

Fifth Race—Steeplechase for hunters; purse $250, of which $100 to second; about two and a half miles; W. M. Kerr's b. g. Diver, 166, (Mr. Nicholas,) won; W. C. Hayes's b. g. Champion, 162, (Smith,) second.

Sixth Race—Steeplechase; open; purse, $500, of which $150 to second; about two and a half miles; F. Gebhard's ch. g. Perion, 160, (Helder,) won; W. C. Hayes's ch. g. Trillion, 152, (Smith,) second; Mr. Chamblet's b. g. Owaissa, 135, (Hickey,) third.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Schuyler—Oberteuffer.

The marriage of Anthony Schuyler, youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. Anthony Schuyler of Orange, and storekeeper of the United States Arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., to Miss Mary Thompson Oberteuffer, daughter of the late Rev. M. Oberteuffer, was solemnized at the Church of the Holy Communion yesterday afternoon.

It was a very quiet wedding, both families being in mourning, and only relatives and intimate friends being invited to the church. The waiting of the bridal party was, however, unusually well beguiled by an artistic exhibition of the magnificent organ of the church.

The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Hamilton Schuyler of Trinity Church, Trenton, N. J., a brother of the bridegroom. The maid of honor was Miss Oberteuffer, younger sister of the bride. The best man was Mr. Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., the bridegroom's nephew, and the ushers were Messrs. Henry de Meli and F. H. Rude.

Among the invited witnesses were Mrs. Anthony Schuyler and Miss Margaretta Schuyler of Orange, Mrs. Hamilton Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler and Mr. Robert Livingston Schuyler, Mr. M. Roosevelt Schuyler, Miss Mary and Miss Gertrude Schuyler, Rev. and Mrs. Alexander Mann, Mrs. Cameron Mann and Miss Dorothea Mann, Mr. and Mrs. F. Eugene Cobb, Mr. Charley Duncan Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Arent H. Schuyler, Mr. Harry S Abbott, Mr. Henry Loney, Mrs. Ward and son, Miss Pritchett, Mrs. Green, Mr. John Oberteuffer and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. Herman Oberteuffer and daughter, Mr. O. Oberteuffer, Dr. and Mrs. Cox, Miss Collamore, Mr. Townsend Jones, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Bleecker, and Mr. Blackwell.

Tyler—Bartine.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 5.—The wedding of Albert Clinton Tyler and Miss Saidee M. Bartine, daughter of the late Dr. O. H. Bartine, was solemnized in the Second Presbyterian Church, here, at 5 o'clock this afternoon, before a large number of relatives and friends.

The church was prettily decorated with palms. Prof. A. C. Garland played the wedding march, and the Rev. Dr. J. H. Devries, pastor of the church, officiated. Nicholas Stahl of Lawrenceville, a classmate of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were S. H. Blackwell, John J. Moment, Albert S. Wrenn, and Charles Holbrook. The bride was given away by her brother, Alder H. Bartine.

Mr. Tyler was a member of the university football team in 1896, when Princeton won the championship from Yale, and, in the Summer of 1897, was a member of Old Nassau's victorious track team at the Olympian games in Athens. He was graduated an honor man in the class of '97. For three years he has been instructor in mathematics and athletics at Lawrenceville, and he will hold a similar position in the Haverford (Penn.) Grammar School this Fall. The couple left to-night on a two weeks' trip to the Pan-American Exposition.

Wheat—Ayer.

ONEONTA, N. Y., S

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,484,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities

List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
Letters of Credit
available throughout the world.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
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New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
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DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
58 NEW STREET, NEW YORK,
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
BANKERS and BROKERS,
38 Broad St., N. Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
Solicit orders, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON.
A daily market letter, giving outline of markets, quotations, free; also monthly table with prices, August.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
535 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,118-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices.
Broadway, Cor. Spring St.,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

To the Owners and Holders of the
First Mortgage Preference Bonds
OF THE
Georgia & Alabama Railway:

You will take notice that the Georgia and Alabama Railway in the exercise of the right of redemption secured to it by the terms of the bonds and the deed of trust securing the same, will, on the first day of October, 1901, redeem and pay off at 105 and interest, all of its First Mortgage Preference Bonds dated October 1st, 1895, and secured by deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Railway to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of the same date, and all owners and holders of said Preference bonds are hereby notified to present the bonds respectively held or owned by them at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in the City of Baltimore, Md., to be then and there redeemed and paid off by said Railway. Holders of First Mortgage Preference bonds may at any time prior to October 1st, 1901, surrender the same, together with all unmatured coupons thereon, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., and receive in exchange therefor First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds in like amount bearing coupons corresponding to those on the bonds so surrendered, differences in interest, owing to dates of maturity of coupons, being adjusted.
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 4½% Sinking Fund Bonds.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a drawing held this 30th day of August, 1901, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, the following twenty (20) First Mortgage 4½% Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, viz.: numbers

122	324	788	1136	1738	2106	2453
184	349	970	1250	1858	2228	2649
270	476	1114	1673	1967	2374	

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, on the first day of October, 1901, at 105 per centum on the par value, in accordance with article six of the Trust Mortgage. Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.
E. FRANCIS HYDE, Second Vice President.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 30th day of August, 1901.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-mentioned bonds, with coupons attached thereto, will be paid and redeemed at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, on the 1st day of October, 1901, at 105 per centum on the par value thereof and interest to said date.
Dated New York, August 30th, 1901.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
E. FRANCIS HYDE, Second Vice President.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. K. Commann, V. Pres. H. W. Raigley, Sec.

UNION TYPEWRITER
J. S. STANTON,
3 Broad Street.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Lost and Found.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RY. 6 PER cent. bond No. 3,245 was stolen from Ffoulke & Co., Washington. All persons are warned against negotiating this bond.
BLOOMER FFOULKE & CO.

Lost or Stolen—Bank book No. 112,165 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway System.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
49 WALL STREET,
New York, August 30, 1901.

To the owners and holders of the bonds of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, dated May 1, 1873, secured by the mortgage of that Company to the Union Trust Company of New York, dated May 1, 1873:

Each and every holder of bonds and coupons of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, issued by that company under its first mortgage, dated May 1, 1873, to the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the payment whereof was guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company by written indorsement on each and every of said bonds, is hereby notified that the said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company elects to and will exercise the right reserved to it as guarantor in its written guaranty of redeeming all of the outstanding bonds and coupons to date of payment aforesaid, in cash, on November 1, 1901, and you and each and every the holders of said bonds and coupons are hereby further notified to present, at the office of said The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company or at the office of said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, both at 49 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., November 1, 1901, for redemption and surrender upon the payment of the principal thereof and accrued interest coupons to that date, as aforesaid, said bonds and all coupons payable thereafter held by you and each of you, and that after that date, November 1, 1901, no further interest or interest coupons on said bonds will be paid.

To those of such bondholders who desire to renew their security on this property, notice is hereby given that arrangements can be made on or before November 1, 1901, through H. W. Poor & Co., 18 Wall St., N. Y., so that, instead of receiving cash as above for their holdings, such bondholders can receive new 4% fifty-year gold bonds, likewise guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, of an issue of $1,000,000, secured by mortgage of the Bridge Company's property, such exchange for new bonds (if made before November 1, 1901) to be on the basis of par and interest to November 1, 1901, for the old and 80 for the new, with interest from November 1, 1901.
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO.
By C. G. HEDGE,
Vice President and Treasurer,
Guarantor.
THE BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE CO.
By H. C. ROUSE,
President,
Obligor.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.
NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.
TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder thereto named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.
Dated New York, August 6, 1901.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

Norfolk and Western Railway Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Roanoke, Virginia, on Thursday, the 10th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the consideration of the Annual Report, the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting for action, including the election of Independent Auditors to audit the books and accounts of the Company at the close of the fiscal year, the approval of the action of the Directors in irrevocably terminating the right under the Company's First Consolidated Mortgage to issue Prior Lien bonds, the acceptance of the Act of Assembly of North Carolina, ratified February 18, 1901, and the acceptance of the Act of Assembly of Virginia, approved February 15, 1901, both relating to the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, and the consideration of the purchase by the Norfolk and Western Railway Company of all the railroad, property and franchises of the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia Railroad Company.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Friday, September 27th, 1901, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, October 14th, 1901.
A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.
Roanoke, Va., August 1st, 1901.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

The Chicago and Alton Railway Co.,
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 5, 1901.
ANNUAL MEETING.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday, the 1st day of October next, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books for both the Common and Preferred stock will be closed at the close of business hours on Saturday, Sept. 14, 1901, and reopened on the day following the meeting or any adjournment thereof.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the company in Peoria, Ill., on Wednesday, October 2, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, September 9, and reopened on Friday, October 4.
CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

Dividends.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company,
New York, August 31, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. out of the surplus earnings of this Company, payable on October 1, 1901, to the holders of the first preferred stock of this Company of record at the close of business on September 14, 1901.

The transfer books of the first preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on September 14, 1901, and will remain closed until 10 A. M. October 2, 1901. Cheques will be mailed by the Continental Trust Co. of the City of New York.
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Assistant Secretary.

On and after October 1st, 1901, the voting trustees will be prepared to pay the above dividend to the holders of voting trust certificates for the first preferred stock of record at the close of business on September 14, 1901, at the office of the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on presentation by them of their voting trust certificates for exchange for stock certificates.
J. KENNEDY TOD & CO.,
Agents of the Voting Trustees.

International Paper Company
30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
14th Regular Quarterly Preferred Dividend.
August 28, 1901.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of **ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.** (1½%) on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable October 1, 1901, to Preferred Stockholders of record of September 14, 1901.

Checks will be mailed.

Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will close at noon on the 14th day of September, 1901, and reopen Oct. 1, 1901.
E. W. HYDE, Secretary.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
Notice of Dividend on Preferred Stock

The Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend (No. 10) of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock of this Company, out of the earnings, payable on the 16th day of September, to Stockholders of Record on the 7th day of September.

The Transfer Books will be closed Saturday, September 7th, at twelve o'clock M., and reopened September 16th.

Cheques will be mailed to registered holders.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
September 5, 1901.

Proposals.

The Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 1, 1901.
BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company to the amount of $15,000 will be purchased October 1st, 1901, at the agency of the Company, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, under the following provision of the mortgage:

"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Railroad Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."

Proposals to sell bonds to the Sinking Fund must be in the hands of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company before three o'clock P. M. of Monday, September 30th, 1901.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES, Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1901. Information furnished on application and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing Oct. 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Sept. 16, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, Opened Sept. 16, 1901," and addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

CHORUS GIRLS ON WALL STREET.

Visit There in Hacks to Sell Brokers Tickets to a Baseball Game.

Twelve chorus girls of the "Florodora" company invaded the Wall Street district in hacks yesterday, and attracted much attention as they visited some of the brokers' offices and the Cotton, Produce, and Stock Exchanges. They failed to gain an entrance to the floor of the Stock Exchange.

The grain brokers besieged the party in the Produce Exchange gallery until they learned that they were expected to buy tickets to a proposed baseball game between actors and newspaper artists for the endowment of a hospital bed. It is not known just how successful the expedition was.

The party comprised ex-President Rita Dean of the White Mice Association, Secretary Madge Lansing, Pearl Stilson, Estelle Franklin, Helen Irwin, Adah Carlisle, Inita Stanton, Maysie Follette, Daisy Lucas, Maude Thomas, Maud Harlow, and Ruby Reid.

Estimates for Park Maintenance.

The Park Board for Manhattan and Richmond, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens has made the following estimate of the cost of maintaining the park system for the coming year: The sum of $1,164,550 is asked for the parks of Manhattan and Richmond, of which $285,000 is for the Museum of Natural History, $25,000 for music, and $50,000 for the Aquarium. The sum of $526,580 is asked for the Borough of the Bronx, of which $92,500 is for the Zoological Gardens, $78,230 for the Botanical Gardens, and $12,400 for music. Brooklyn and Queens ask for $646,830, including $88,191 for the museum and $11,804 for music.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—A number of the local stocks were weak to-day, while others showed notable strength. The market was unsettled by a selling movement in Union Traction and Cambria Steel, while Philadelphia Company and United Gas Improvement were active and strong. Philadelphia Electric was weak, on a fear that an assessment might be made, following the purchase of the Kensington Electric Light Company; just before the close Philadelphia Electric stock dropped to 5⅞. Some pressure was directed against Consolidated Lake Superior, but after the stock went off ½ to 23½, it quickly recovered to 24. The list otherwise was stationary.

Money is firm on call at 4 per cent. On time rates are quoted at 4½ per cent. and upward. Commercial paper is firm at 4½ to 5 per cent. Considerable paper is being furnished by bankers to out-of-town customers, but city institutions are not parting with funds.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
140	Bell Telephone	72½	72½	72½
25	Cambria Iron	48½	48½	48½
5,142	Cambria Steel	27⅛	26¾	26¾
100	Choctaw trust ctfs.	72	72	72
851	Cons. L. Superior	24	23½	23⅞
1	Cons. L. Superior pf.	72	72	72
250	Cons. Trac. of Pitts.	23	23	23
100	Danville Bessemer	¾	¾	¾
3	Diamond State Steel	3	3	3
12½	Diamond State Steel pf.	6¾	6¾	6¾
510	Electric Co. of Am.	7½	7⅝	7⅝
600	Erie	44⅝	44	44
5	Investment of Phila.	81	81	81
640	Lehigh Valley	36⅜	36	36⅜
110	Marsden Company	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
6	Minehill Company	61	61	61
20	National Asphalt	5½	5½	5½
20	National Asphalt pf.	10	10	10
6,392	Philadelphia Electric	6¼	5⅞	5⅞
50	Penn. Steel script	47	47	47
85	Palmetto Company	¾	¾	¾
517	Pennsylvania	73 9-16	73	73
171	Philadelphia Traction	97¾	97½	97¾
1,350	Philadelphia Company	51	50½	50½
8,400	Reading trust ctfs.	22 9-16	22 3-16	22 3-16
2,200	Read. 1st pf., tr. c.	38 13-16	38 9-16	38¾
1,835	Read. 2d pf., tr. ctfs.	28½	27⅞	27⅞
250	Susque. Iron & Steel	2	2	2
100	Southern Railway	38¼	38½	38¼
200	Tidewater Steel	6¼	6¼	6¼
202	United Gas Imp.	117½	117	117½
3,820	United Tractions	25⅜	25⅛	25¼
1,020	U. S. Steel common	45½	45	45⅜
200	Warwick Iron & Steel	7	7	7

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 5	496,826
To date this year	203,975,799
Corresponding date last year	76,834,938

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 5	$1,450,500
To date this year	$729,298,420
Corresponding date last year	$725,586,420

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3¼@4 per cent.; at three months, 4¼@5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

Not changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed pf.	½	Glucose Sugar	1
Am. Locom. pf.	½	Int. Pump	½
Am. Sugar	½	Mo. K. & T.	½
Cent. of N. J.	3	National Biscuit	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	National Biscuit pf.	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	2¾
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Chi. G. W. deb.	1	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1	Peoria & East.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Pullman Co.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	U. S. Express	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	2½		
Evans. & T. H.	2½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1	Met. Street Railway	1¾
Am. Car & Fdy.	¾	Mexican Central	⅞
Am. Smelting	1	Mexican National	⅞
Am. Smelt. pf.	⅝	Mo. Pacific	1½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Am. Tobacco	1	Norf. & West.	½
Am. Woolen	½	North. Amer.	2
Am. Woolen pf.	1	North. Pac. pf.	½
Anaconda	½	Rubber Goods	1¼
At. T. & S. F.	1⅝	St. L. & S. F.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
B'klyn R. T.	8⅝	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Southern Pacific	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Southern Railway	⅞
Cent. Tobacco pf.	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Del. & Hudson	1	Texas & Pacific	1½
Del., L. & W.	8	Union Pacific	⅞
Den. & Rio Grande	⅝	Wabash pf.	1
Int. Power	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Louis. & Nash.	¾	Wis. Central	½
Manhattan	¾		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Dock & I. 5s.	1½	Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	3
Ches. & O., R. & A. 2d con.	2	St. P., M. & M. con. 4½s	1

Bonds Declined.

Col.-Mid. 3-4s	1½	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½
Den. & S. W. 1st	1½		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Up to within the last hour of trading yesterday the stock market moved irregularly, with prices now up, now down, depending solely upon the dealings of the professional operators in control of the market. In the last hour, however, prices developed a marked downward tendency under the leadership of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which broke nearly four points on the statement that a bond issue has been decided upon by the company, the amount of the issue in lieu of specific information being variously estimated at from $3,000,000 to $10,000,000. It can hardly be said, however, that the break in the Brooklyn issue was responsible for the general decline. Rather, the market seemed to be depressed because of the continuing fear that there may be a sudden rise in call money rates and that Saturday's bank statement may show a further material decrease in surplus reserves, this fear having fresh basis by reason of the fact that during the day the banks lost a considerable sum because of shipments to the interior, $500,000 having gone to Chicago, $200,000 to St. Louis, and $20,000 to New Orleans. And so it was that the professionals sold stocks short with great confidence until the close of business, being encouraged not only by what they claimed to be the unfavorable money situation but also by the absence of some certain support to the market which had been in evidence earlier in the week.

An announcement, shortly before the close of business, that the National City Bank had made arrangements to import $500,000 in gold was responsible for a feeble rally toward the close, though in the last moment of trading there was renewed selling when it developed that there was no foundation in fact for the statement.

Closing prices were near the lowest for the day and showed, among others, the following net declines:

Atchison, 1⅜; St. Paul, 1¼; Rock Island, 1¼; Lackawanna, 3; Delaware and Hudson, 1; Missouri Pacific, 1¾; St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred, 1; Wabash preferred, 1; Texas Pacific, 1⅜; Rubber Goods, 1⅛; Amalgamated Copper, 1; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 3⅝; Metropolitan, 1¾.

On the other hand there were a few specialties that moved contrary to the general list, notably Jersey Central, with a gain of 3 points; Big Four, which advanced 2⅜; Evansville and Terre Haute, whose gain was 2⅞, and Glucose Sugar, which at one time rose 4 points and closed with a net gain of 1. Expectation of an increased dividend on Big Four was responsible for its advance; the old story of "buying for control" was heard in explanation of the rise in Evansville, Illinois Central being mentioned as a probable purchaser; while in Glucose the talk was of favorable developments to be disclosed at the annual meeting to be held in Jersey City in a few days.

Trading was little more active than on the preceding day, less than 500,000 shares being dealt in. Greatest activity showed in Erie common, with total dealings of 70,000 shares; in the Steel stocks, the common being dealt in to the extent of 30,000 shares and the preferred of 21,000 shares; while Union Pacific, Atchison, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit were the only other stocks to cross the twenty-thousand mark. In Erie, which in the early dealings showed decided strength, selling up to within a fraction of the highest price on record, it was said that the buying was predicated solely on the splendid earnings of the company. Union Pacific held strong in the early trading on the statement that an official announcement in respect to the property was to be made later in the day, the security selling off when it was disclosed that there never had been any intention to make such an announcement at this time. The West sold the Atchisons, St. Paul, and the Grangers generally on fresh reports of corn crop damage, though St. Paul was specially affected in adverse manner by a report that the Directors had practically decided that there should be no increase in the dividend to be declared on Thursday next. Pool selling was again in evidence in Mexican National and Mexican Central. Standard Oil brokers were declared to be sellers of Amalgamated Copper; the steel stocks were well supported by inside interests, while there was good independent buying because of the many signs pointing to the collapse of the strike; Sugar Trust stock was bid up on the shorts; the conflicting reports in respect to the control of Colorado Fuel—some declaring that the Steel Trust had obtained control of the property and others averring to the contrary—resulted in an irregular price movement for that security, with the close showing a fractional net gain. The decline in Rubber Goods common stock was of course due to the Directors deferring dividend action on the stock.

Notwithstanding the many direful predictions in regard to the money market, call rates at no time yesterday rose above 4 per cent., while most of the day's loans were made at 3½ per cent.

London was not much of a factor in the market, trading in not more than 20,000 shares, about evenly divided between purchases and sales.

BROOKLYN RAILWAY BONDS.

According to reports heard in Wall Street yesterday, coming from sources usually considered reliable, a bond issue is shortly to be announced by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the money to be devoted to improvements and betterments. As to what the total of the issue will be there seems to be much doubt, some statements having it that it will not exceed a $3,000,000 Treasury bond issue, while others have it that in addition to these Treasury bonds $7,000,000 more will be put out, making a total of $10,000,000. It is understood that the issue, whatever its amount, has been determined upon because of the recent poor showings made by the company—a decrease of $29,000 in net earnings in July being the latest—and a realization of the fact that much money will needs be expended in order to put the company in first-class operating condition.

No specific statement on the matter could be had yesterday, equivocal answers being returned in reply to questions as to the proposed issue. A Director of the company, however, said:

"Suppose we do issue bonds; what then? That, surely, is not a bear argument if we intend to put all the money into the property and improve it substantially. As a matter of fact, a great deal of money will have to be spent on the system in order to bring it up to a high class of operating efficiency. That is President Greatsinger's belief, and that is the belief of many of the Directors. For instance, we are to build a fine new power house, new cars, &c.

"Of course, some people may raid the stock and make it sell off temporarily, on the ground that a bond issue is not a bull factor, but it is one thing to sell the stock, another to get it back."

The Brooklyn stock was the weakest on the list yesterday, breaking nearly four points, and closing with a net loss of 3⅝ on dealings in 24,000 shares.

RUBBER GOODS DIVIDEND.

Wall Street was somewhat taken by surprise yesterday when, following a meeting of the Directors of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company at which the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock was declared, announcement was made that action on the common stock dividend had been deferred. It is understood the reason for the failure to act on the dividend at this time is because of a falling off in the company's business. A Director of the company is quoted as saying that action may be taken on it at the Directors' meeting in the first week of October. The dividends on the common stock were begun some time ago when the stock was dealt in on the curb and were 1 per cent. quarterly.

On the Stock Exchange the issue declined at one time nearly 2 points, to 29½, closing at 30, a net loss of 1¾ points on dealings in 2,200 shares. Yesterday's close compares with a high figure of 38¼ made for the stock on May 2 last.

WESTERN BANKS LENDING.

One of the interesting features of the money market yesterday was the appearance in the market of a number of Western banks as lenders on a considerable scale. Among them was the Corn Exchange Bank of Chicago, which put out $30,000 at 3¾ per cent.

Another feature was the taking of some large time loans from local banks by leading Stock Exchange houses whose desire apparently is to protect themselves in case of any temporary stringency in the call money market. The action of the Western banks, however, adds to the belief that there will be no such stringency, the opinion being that were rates to advance sharply here the advance would result in large offerings by Western institutions as well as by gold imports, thus automatically relieving the situation.

MORE GOOD RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Another batch of favorable railway statements was published yesterday. They included the following gross increases for the month of August: St. Louis and San Francisco, $205,240; Chesapeake and Ohio, $124,210; Missouri Pacific, $283,000; Southern Railway, $318,220; Louisville and Nashville, $255,430. For the fourth week of August Minneapolis and St. Louis reported an increase of $16,890, while for July Denver and Rio Grande reported a gain in net of $93,840.

MANHATTAN'S EARNINGS.

Wall Street read with interest yesterday the report of the Manhattan Railway Company for the year ended June 30, as filed in Albany. The report shows gross earnings of $9,416,887, an increase of $278,311, and net earnings of $4,163,658, a gain of $257,702. The figures follow:

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross	$9,416,887	$9,138,576	$278,311
Expenses	5,253,229	5,232,620	20,609
Net	4,163,658	3,905,956	257,702
Other income	836,383	831,325	5,058
Total net	5,000,041	4,737,281	262,760
Fixed charges	2,677,706	2,707,765	*30,059
Balance	2,322,335	2,029,516	292,819
Dividends	1,920,000	1,920,000	
Surplus	402,335	109,516	292,819
Previous surplus	4,703,937	4,594,421	109,516
Total surplus	5,106,272	4,703,937	402,335

*Decrease.

AUGUST BANK CLEARINGS.

August bank clearings are usually among the smallest of the year, and this year's totals, according to figures prepared by Bradstreet's, prove no exception to the rule. They are, in fact, smaller than in any month since November, 1900. On this subject Bradstreet's says:

The total clearings at 84 American cities aggregated $7,934,678,452, a decrease of 14 per cent. from July and of 38 per cent. from the record total made in May last, but a gain of 40 per cent. over August a year ago, of 15 per cent. over the same month of 1899, of 42.4 per cent. over 1898, and of 65 per cent. over August, 1897.

As for some time past, the Middle States group shows the heaviest gain for August, the increase over a year ago being 50.7 per cent. The gains in the Western and Southwestern groups are practically identical, 26.6 per cent. in each case, while the gains in New England, the Northwest, the South, and the Far West range from 15 to 17 per cent. Outside of the metropolis the gain for August is fully 21.2 per cent., over one-fifth, so that it will be seen the gain of 54 per cent. at New York does not by any means account for the entire increase shown in the country's clearings. An additionally interesting fact is that out of 86 cities, comparing with a year ago in August, only 6, 3 of them in the South, show decreases, and 5 cities, except in the case of Savannah, whose clearings a year ago were very large, are insignificant.

It is, of course, rather early to look for any record in the clearings of the effect of the check to business caused in the corn-growing States by the crop-scare news of late July and August; but it is to be noted that Kansas City shows a gain of only 11 per cent. in August over a year ago, against a gain of 55 per cent. in July, St. Louis' gain of 50 per cent. in August was cut down to 33 per cent. in July, but, on the other hand, Omaha's gain of only 5 per cent. in July was only cut to 3 per cent. in August. Touching the effect of the steel strike, however, it might be noted that Pittsburg's gain for August over a year ago is only 10 per cent., as against a gain of 34 per cent. in July, which may be taken to reflect some effects proceeding from the steel strike. The gain in San Francisco clearings for August is about 17 per cent., against a gain of 19 per cent. in July. While the gains in nearly all sections of the country in August were smaller than in July, the heaviest reduction in the percentage of gain was in the case of the Southwestern group, and the Northwest nearly held its own.

For the eight months of the year the clearings at 84 cities aggregate $80,638,172,021, a gain of 47.8 per cent. over last year of 30.2 per cent. over 1899, and of 80.4 per cent. over 1898, all of them good years for business. Lest it might be thought that stock speculation was entirely responsible for these gains, it might be added that outside of New York the gain in clearings over a year ago is fully 17 per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reser

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities was moderately active yesterday, but the net changes for the day were in most cases only fractional. There was a dearth of news regarding the issues dealt in, and interest in the trading lagged in the afternoon hours.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were active at prices ranging from 69 to 68⅝, about $235,000 worth changing hands. The close was 68½.

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DOMINION SECURITIES advanced fractionally, sales of about 1,000 shares being reported at from 77¼ to 77¾.

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GENERAL CARRIAGE was dealt in at 1 to the extent of 600 shares, and was offered at 1⅛ at the close.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE stocks were fractionally lower on small transactions, the common closing at 28¼ and the preferred at 51¼. About $20,000 of the 4s were sold at 83¾.

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DETROIT SOUTHERN common sold at 14¼, and 500 shares of the preferred were traded in at 41.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 5. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 4. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	24¾	25	24¾	24⅞
American Can pf	74¾	75¼	75	75
American Chicle	95	99	95	99
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	83
Am. Hide & Leather	5½	6½	5½	6½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	34	35	34	35
American Malt 3s	93	94	93	94
*American Thread pf	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	29	31	28	31
*British Columbia Copper	13¼	14½	13½	14½
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	..	1¾	1½	1⅝
Camden Iron	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	7¾	7	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	33½	36	33½	36
Central Fireworks	21	25	20½	22½
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	14½	16¼	14½	16¼
Con. Refrigerating	5¾	6¼	5¾	6½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf	..	26½	..	26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i	68½	68¾	68⅝	69
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i	14¼	16½	13¼	13⅝
Detroit Southern pf., w. i	40¾	41½	40	41
Detroit Southern 4s	84	88	84	85
Dominion Securities	77⅜	78	77½	77⅞
Electric Boat	19	..	19	13¾
Electric Boat pf	49½	52	49½	52
Elec. Lead Reductions	2½	2¾	2½	2⅝
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	5½	6½
Electric Vehicle pf	8	12	8	12
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1½	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅓	3	⅓	3
General Carriage	1	1⅛	1	1
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101½	102	101½	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8	9½	8	9¼
Havana Commercial pf	42	44	42	44
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	76½	77¼	76½	76¾
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86	87	86	86½
Lorillard pf	118	..	118	..
Markeen Copper	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7	8	7	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	26½	..	26½	..
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	84	88	84	87
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	½	¾	½	¾
N. Y. & Q. Co. E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	..
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10¼	11	10¼	11
Otis Elevator	33	34	33	33½
Otis Elevator pf	95	96	98	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	73	70	72½
Retsof	..	48	48	..
Retsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf	101	..	100	101
Safety Car Heat & Light, ex stock dividend	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼
Seaboard Air Line	101	101½	101	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83¾	84	83¾	84
Ssaboard Air Line	28¼	28¾	28¼	29
Seaboard Air Line pf	51¼	52	51¼	52
Singer Mfg	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	91½	92½	91½	92½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	775	778	775	778
Storage Power	4	7	4	7
Tennessee Copper	19	20½	18½	20
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	5½	6	5½	6
Tidewater Coal	6¼	7¼	6¼	7
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	69	70	63	70
Union Copper	5¼	5½	5⅝	5⅝
Union Typewriter	65	65½	65	65½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf	117	119	117	119
United R. of St. L. 4s	89	90	89	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf	81½	82	81¾	82
U. S. Cotton Duck	30	31	30	31
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90	91½	90	91
U. S. Reduction & Ref	41	42	41	42
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	60	61	60	61
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds	..	97	..	97
Universal Tobacco, w. i	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i	..	58	..	58
Va. Coal, I. & C	6	8	6	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	38	40	38	40
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	17	18	16	17
Worthington Pump pf	112½	114	112½	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	112	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	242	245	242	245
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. 5s	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	100½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	103½	104½	103½	104½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	112½	114½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¾	19½	20¾
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R.R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R.R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Av. R. R	175	..	175	..
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 5s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	57	62	70	62
29th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¾	117	116¾	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	22	..	22	..
American Light & Tr. pf	92	95	92	95
Bay State Gas	1	1 1-16	1	1 1-16
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C. bds.)	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	74	77½	74	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	108	108½	108	108¾
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	7	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	55½	56¾	55½	56¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	95	96	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	80¼	88¼	80¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	20	18	20
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con 5s	92	92½	92½	94
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	81	80	81
Union Ferry	39	41	39½	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	97	96	97

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27d per ounce and in New York at 58½c. Mexican silver dollars at 45¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .23, 1,000 Catalpa at .11, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.95, 3,400 Leadville at .00@.10, 500 Ophir at .85, 500 Savage at .07, and 500 Sierra Nevada at .17.

W. B. Keyser's Appointment.

W. B. Keyser, who was cashier of the National Bank of the Republic until its recent absorption by the First National Bank, has been appointed cashier of the Merchants' National bank.

Application for Listing.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange Governors for the listing of $291,200 additional guarantee special stock of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Sept. 5, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
117⅞	118	9,221	Amalgamated Copper	119	119	117⅝	117⅝	−1
30¼	30½	1,115	Am. Car & Found. Co	31	31	30¼	30¼	−¾
87	87½	500	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	87⅝	87⅝	87	87	−½
31⅝	31¾	200	American Ice Co	31½	31½	31½	31½	−⅛
70	71	250	American Ice Co. pf	70	70	70	70	
27	28	300	Am. Linseed Co	27	27	27	27⅜	+⅜
63	64	1,000	Am. Linseed Co. pf	62½	64½	62¼	62¼	+⅞
6¾	7¼	200	American Malting Co	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	−⅛
27	29	100	Am. Malting Co. pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	
50¼	50¾	7,230	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	51	51	50⅝	50⅝	−1
100¼	101	510	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	100½	100½	100	100	−¾
26⅛	26½	1,300	American Locomotive	26⅝	26½	26	26⅛	−½
88	88½	400	Am. Locomotive pf	87½	88¼	87½	88¼	−⅛
135⅞	135½	6,350	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	135⅞	136¾	135⅞	135⅝	+½
124	125	100	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	125	125	125	125	
98	100	240	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	90	90	99	99	+1
..	..	200	American Tel. & Tel	166	166	166	166	−1
137⅜	138¼	500	American Tobacco ctfs	138½	138½	138	138	−1
17	18	200	American Woolen	17	17	17	17	−½
78	80	100	American Woolen pf	79	79	79	79	−1
46¼	46¾	2,200	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	47	47	46½	46½	−½
77¾	77⅞	21,725	At., T. & S. F	79¼	79½	77½	77⅝	−1⅝
97⅝	97¾	2,300	At., T. & S. F. pf	97¾	98¼	97⅝	97⅝	−⅛
104	104½	2,000	Baltimore & Ohio	104½	104¾	103⅝	104¾	+⅛
93¾	94	350	Baltimore & Ohio pf	94½	94½	94	94	−⅜
71⅝	71¾	24,550	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	75	75	71¼	71⅝	−3⅝
114⅝	114¾	5,100	Canadian Pacific	114½	115½	114¾	114⅝	−⅛
164	167	500	Central R. R. of N. J	165	165	165	165	+3
47	47¼	4,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	47	47⅞	47	47⅞	+⅛
39½	40	600	Chicago & Alton	40¼	40¼	40	40	+⅛
78	79	500	Chicago & Alton pf	79	79½	79	79½	+⅞
128¾	130	500	Chicago & Eastern Ill	129	129⅞	129	129⅞	+⅜
24½	24¾	20,475	Chicago Great West	24⅜	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+⅜
50	50¾	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	50½	50⅝	50½	50⅝	+⅜
90	93	110	Chi. Gt. West. deb	91	91	91	91	+1
40⅜	40¾	4,730	Chi., Ind. & Louis	39½	40⅜	39½	40⅛	+¼
73	73½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	73½	73½	73½	73½	+½
164⅜	165¼	14,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	166⅝	167	164⅝	165	−1¼
144½	145½	2,930	Chi., R. I. & Pac	146	147	145	145	−1¼
22½	23	700	Chicago Term. Trans	22¾	23¼	22½	23	+⅛
42	43	2,000	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	42¾	43½	42¾	43½	+⅝
93¼	93⅜	4,000	C., C., C. & St. L	91	93¼	91	93¼	+2⅜
102	102½	3,390	Colorado Fuel & Iron	103	104	102	102½	+½
15½	15¼	1,050	Colorado Southern	15½	15½	15⅛	15¼	
74⅜	75¼	600	Col. Southern 1st pf	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	
56⅞	57	600	Col. Southern 2d pf	26¾	26¾	26¼	26½	−¼
26	26½	1,100	Consolidated Gas	226	226	224½	225	
225	226	1,300	Consolidated Gas	117½	117½	117½	117½	−1½
118	118½	300	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	168½	169	168	168	−3
167½	168	700	Delaware & Hudson	227	227	225	225	
222	225	200	Del., Lack. & West	99	99	99	99	+1
104⅜	104½	3,000	Louisville & Nashville	119	119¼	118¼	118¼	−¼
118	118¼	2,800	Manhattan Elevated	168½	168½	168¼	168¾	−¼
166¾	167	1,600	Met. Street Railway	26	26½	25¾	25¾	−⅛
76⅞	77½	1,900	Mexican Central	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	−⅛
..	..	17,110	Mexican National ctfs	108	108	108	108	
107½	108½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	115	115	115	115	
115	117⅝	30	Minn. & St. Louis pf	74	74¼	73¼	73¼	+¼
74	75	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	30	30½	30	30½	+⅛
30	30¾	4,915	Mo., Kan. & Texas	57	57⅝	57	57	−⅛
57⅜	57½	3,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	107	107½	106¾	106¾	+⅛
106¼	106	2,550	Missouri Pacific	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	
84¼	84½	15	Mobile & Ohio ctfs	44½	44½	44½	44½	+½
44½	44⅝	100	National Biscuit Co	102½	102½	102½	102½	+½
102½	102⅝	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	90	90	90	90	
90	92	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	+¼
42½	43	130	National Salt Co	77¼	77½	77¼	77¼	
77¼	78	42	Nat. Salt Co. pf	148	148	148	148¾	+2⅜
148	149	300	New York Air Brake	155	155¼	154½	154½	+⅛
154½	155	500	New York Central	41¼	41¼	41	41	−⅛
120	123	500	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	114	114	114	114	
40¼	41	500	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf	81	81	81¾	81¾	+⅛
115	116	9,400	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	36½	36⅝	36	36⅜	−⅛
36⅛	36⅝	20,460	N. Y., Ont. & West	56¾	57⅝	56¾	56¾	−⅛
56	56¼	900	Norfolk & Western	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	+⅛
89	89¾	200	Norfolk & West. pf	100	100	100	100	−2
102	102	300	North American	98	98	97¾	97¾	−⅛
97¼	98	600	Northern Pacific pf	10	10	10	10	
10	..	100	Ontario Mining	42	44	42	42½	+⅛
10¾	10⅝	5,250	Pacific Mail	146¾	147¼	145¾	146	
42⅜	43	7,850	Pennsylvania R. R	112¾	113¼	112¼	112¼	+⅛
143	143	200	People's Gas, Chicago	30½	30¾	30¾	30¾	+⅛
111⅝	112	200	Peoria & Eastern	209	209	209	209	+⅜
200	200½	100	Pullman Company	44¼	45¼	44¼	44¼	
44¼	44½	11,100	Reading	77⅞	77⅞	77¼	77¼	+⅛
77¼	77⅝	2,100	Reading 1st pf	56	56½	55½	55½	+⅛
55½	56	4,100	Reading 2d pf	19	19⅛	18¾	18¾	+⅛
18¾	18⅞	1,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	73	73½	73	73½	+⅛
73	73½	200	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	31⅝	31⅝	30¾	30¾	−⅛
30¾	31	2,200	Rubber Goods	80	80	80	80	
80	80	100	Rubber Goods pf	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	−½
117¾	118	800	St. L. & Adirondack	47	47½	47	47	−½
47	47½	800	St. L. & San Fran	71	71	70	70	−1
70	71	1,350	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	32	32	32	32	+¼
32	32	600	St. Louis Southw	62¼	62¾	62¼	62¼	
62¼	62¾	300	St. Louis Southw. pf	31½	31½	31½	31½	−⅛
31½	31¾	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	59½	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝	−⅛
59½	58⅝	11,050	Southern Pacific	33¾	33¾	33	33	−⅛
33¾	33⅝	7,610	Southern Railway	88½	88½	88	88¼	+⅛
88½	88¾	700	Southern Railway pf	68	68¼	66¼	66¼	−1
68	68¼	5,430	Tenn. Coal & Iron	45	45¾	44¾	44¾	−⅛
45	45¾	1,900	Texas Pacific	107	107	105	105	−1⅝
105	105¼	3,900	Twin City R. T	101¼	101¾	99⅝	100	−¼
101¼	101⅜	32,600	Union Pacific	89¾	89¾	89¼	89¼	+⅛
89¾	89¾	440	Union Pacific pf	98⅞	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝	+⅛
98⅞	99	100	United States Express	45½	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜	−⅛
45⅜	45⅝	32,800	United States Steel	95⅝	95⅝	95	95	
95⅝	95¾	21,170	U. S. Steel pf	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
13⅞	13⅞	425	United States Leather	83	83	83	83	
83	83½	800	U. S. Leather pf	23¾	23¾	23	23¼	+⅛
23¼	23⅜	700	Wabash	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	−1
41	41⅛	3,860	Wabash pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	+⅛
98¾	98⅞	350	Western Union Tel	19	19	19	19	
19	19	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	51	51¼	51	51	−⅛
51	51¼	300	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	23¾	23¾	23	23	−⅛
23¾	23	600	Wisconsin Central	45⅞	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	+⅜
45⅞	45⅞	300	Wisconsin Central pf					

Sales: 496,826

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
4th week Aug	$66,486	$55,389	$56,636
Month	200,483	172,484	170,301
From July 1	374,800	322,193	327,367
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,697	1,476	1,445
4th week Aug	536,853	452,727	366,767
Month	1,488,396	1,364,178	1,105,299
From July 1	2,835,102	2,562,812	2,156,454
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	930
4th week Aug	257,342	229,650	228,373
Month	734,778	619,662	578,650
From July 1	1,344,597	1,140,236	1,051,198
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
Month August	212,105	189,497	60,637
From July 1	416,725	359,399	328,829
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY SYSTEM—			
3d week Aug	72,194	61,132	
4th week Aug	105,114	107,062	
Month	323,070	293,990	
From Jan. 1	1,878,062	1,675,935	
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
4th week Aug	9,984	11,492	13,173
Month	31,339	33,824	36,152
From July 1	61,735	59,116	66,793
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	168	167
4th week Aug	46,279	45,833	52,443
Month	142,266	141,614	143,836
From July 1	265,488	251,091	258,979
ROCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
4th week Aug	127,171	101,393	86,997
Month	449,144	393,400	335,562
From July 1	879,080	774,322	651,344
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	510	510	510
4th week Aug	67,886	62,914	
From July 1	377,854	353,561	
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,261	3,183	2,988
4th week Aug	811,630	721,245	806,079
Month	2,414,575	2,159,145	2,280,009
From July 1	4,726,965	4,212,806	4,456,229
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	643	643	508
4th week Aug	104,110	87,217	90,082
Month	303,048	246,388	239,889
From July 1	660,449	497,682	480,049
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,480	2,222	2,197
4th week Aug	490,614	404,401	400,510
Month	1,382,925	1,141,515	1,100,553
From July 1	2,637,670	2,086,474	1,972,546
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,938
4th week Aug	1,238,000	1,083,000	1,043,000
Month	3,281,000	2,888,000	2,567,000
From Jan. 1	22,573,392	19,439,324	17,278,418
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
4th week Aug	59,000	57,000	54,000
Month	161,000	147,000	133,000
From Jan. 1	907,599	888,161	773,662
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,708	1,859	1,385
4th week Aug	329,739	268,340	240,984
Month	1,013,115	807,867	684,736
From July 1	1,974,706	1,496,322	1,242,884
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,727	6,809	6,277
4th week Aug	1,008,046	944,472	866,732
Month	3,167,711	2,849,888	2,549,000
From July 1	5,875,318	5,510,739	4,828,174
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	393	393	371
4th week Aug	88,252	73,685	62,051
Month	248,068	225,063	176,618
From July 1	498,773	436,314	345,501

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for the year ended June 30—

Miles operated	930	930	930
Freight	5,312,771	5,128,658	4,475,406
Passenger	1,452,188	1,359,907	1,175,018
Gross	7,013,881	6,721,037	5,987,739
Expenses & taxes	5,035,515	4,694,223	4,147,516
Net	1,978,346	2,026,814	1,720,223
Interest and rent	638,222	745,758	758,170
Deb. dividends	780,610	568,650	498,002
Pfd. A dividends	568,620	568,620	454,896
Deficit	9,106	*143,786	*9,155

*Surplus.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for July—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Mileage	1,675	1,673	1,673
Gross earnings	1,034,611	952,532	708,483
Op. expenses	601,697	613,479	432,530
Net earnings	432,914	389,073	275,923
Total income	464,301	389,562	318,591
Charges & taxes	198,739	203,910	198,743
Balance	265,562	185,652	119,848
Bond con. fund	10,000	15,000	15,000
Surplus	255,567	150,652	104,849

GILA VALLEY, GLOBE & NORTHERN for July—

	1901.	1900.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	27,639	36,049	9,010
Op. exp. & better.	11,618	14,030	2,412
Net earnings	15,421	22,019	6,598

LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS for July—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	55,512	55,393	*118
Op. expenses	38,192	37,703	*398
Net earnings

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Buy Ford Lots on Seventy-fifth Street, Near Fifth Avenue—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for the estate of John R. Ford the plot on the north side of Seventy-fifth Street, 165 feet east of Fifth Avenue. The buyers, William Hall's Sons, will erect thereon two modern fire-proof dwellings. This property has been held by the Ford family since 1868.

The same brokers have also sold for Mrs. R. M. Gillespie the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 49 East Fifty-third Street, 20 by 102.2.

Clifford N. Shurman has sold for the New York Investment and Improvement Company to Isaac H. Clothier the plot at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 100 by 100.

Charles E. Duross has sold for the Mutual Life Insurance Company to the Prudential Real Estate Corporation the five-story double flat, 247 West Sixty-first Street.

James J. Etchingham has sold for Thomas Cowman the five-story flat 123 East Sixtieth Street, 25 by 100.5; also, for Dr. E. L. M. Bristol, the four-story tenement, with store, 104 Seventh Avenue, 18 by 58.

George F. Johnson & Sons have sold to M. B. Mead, for $10,500, the two-story brick and stone dwelling 32 Beck Street, 20 by 56, on lot 25 by 100.

W. D. Haynes & Co. have sold for Louis Eickwort to Michael T. Ring 2,164 Hughes Avenue, a frame dwelling, on plot 36 by 178.

The plans of the Bank of the State of New York for erecting a new building at the corner of William Street and Exchange Place, of which announcement was made several months ago, have assumed definite form. The new structure will be twenty-one stories in height, and will cover a plot 40.11 by 113.11. Its cost is estimated at $550,000. Architect N. C. Mellen filed the plans at the Building Department yesterday.

J. Barnes will erect a six-story dwelling, costing $50,000, at 10 East Seventy-ninth Street from plans by Grosvenor Atterbury.

No sales at auction are scheduled for today at 111 Broadway.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

1,764 Third Avenue, west side, 50.11 feet south of Ninety-eighth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, by order of the plaintiffs, the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company $15,000

933 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 54 feet west of Forest Avenue, 27 by 83.4, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company 12,000

By Philip A. Smyth.

42 to 46 East Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 85 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 65 by 98.9, six-story brick apartment house; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Samuel C. Boehm and others 153,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Butler Place, 150 feet north of Greene Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 81; Auguste Meyer of 830 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; Rudolph Werner of 1,512 Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 29 and 31 Sullivan Street, for a five-story brick shop, 40 by 73.8; Peter Roberts of 33 and 35 Sullivan Street, owner and architect; cost, $35,000.

No. 10 East Seventy-ninth Street, for a six-story brick dwelling, 30 by 64.9; J. S. Barnes of 25 West Twenty-third Street, owner; Grosvenor Atterbury of 25 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $50,000.

Exchange Place and William Street, northeast corner, for a twenty-one-story brick office, 40.11 by 113.11; Bank of the State of New York, of 35 William Street, owner; N. C. Mellen of 27 West Thirtieth Street, architect; cost, $550,000.

Alterations.

No. 695 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick clubhouse; estate of Charles B. Gardner, Watertown, Mass., owner; Richard Rohl of 48 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 308 East Thirty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; A. P. W. Kinnan of 320 West Seventy-eighth Street, owner; Alfred H. Taylor of 53 West Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 84 Cortlandt Street, to a five-story brick loft, with store; Ruth Livingston, Hyde Park, N. Y., owner; J. C. Westervelt of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 344 East Thirty-second Street, to a four-story brick tenement; John McGowan of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Sherman Avenue, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $150.

Fourteenth Street and Avenue B, northwest corner, to a four-story brick car house; Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Company of 621 Broadway, owner; A. V. Porter of 621 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,018 Stebbins Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling; Frederick Beyer, premises, owner; C. F. Lohse of 631 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 1,523 and 1,525 First Avenue, to two four-story brick tenements, with stores; John Keenen, premises, owner; Samuel Mandell, premises, architect; cost, $50.

No. 157 East Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Dr. E. L. Partridge of 19 Fifth Avenue, owner; Henry R. Marshall of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 331 and 333 Fourth Avenue, to two five-story brick tenements; Goelet estate of 9 West Seventeenth Street, owner; Von Beck Canfield of 177 Park Place, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $1,800.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, southwest corner, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; Schurtzlein Brothers, premises, owners; Ellison & Co. of 2,173 Seventh Avenue, architects; cost, $175.

No. 24 Grand Street, to a two-story and attic brick tenement; Peter Roberts of 33 and 35 Sullivan Street, owner and architect; cost, $375.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Thursday, Sept. 5.

AMSTERDAM AV, 302, w s, 323 ft n of 74th St, 21.9x106.1 to Broadway x 18.6x 109.8; Charles E. Moses to Martin N. Witcoxson, ½ part, (mtg $18,000, R S $11) $1

AMSTERDAM AV, 302, w s, 323 ft n of 74th St, 21.9x106.1 to Broadway x 18.6x 109.8; Charles E. Moses to Marie E. Badeau and another, executors, &c., ½ part, (mtg $18,000, R S $11) 1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 32.11 ft n of 74th St, 22x106.6 to e s of Broadway x 18.6x161.6; Marie E. Badeau and another executors, &c., to William S. McGuire, ½ part, (R S $8.75) 20,000

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 32.11 ft n of 74th St, 22x106.6 to e s of Broadway x 18.6x161.6; Martin N. Witcoxson to William S. McGuire, ½ part, (mtg $18,000, R S $8.75) 20,000

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 32.11 ft n of 74th St, 22x106.6 to e s of Broadway x 18.6x161.6; William S. McGuire to Manhattan Island Corporation, (mtg $30,000, R S $3.75) 1

BROADWAY, or King's Bridge Road, w s, 170.9 ft s of 190th St, runs w 385.6x s 190.6x e 415.3 to w s of said road x n 111.10 to a bend in said road x still n 79.10; contains 1 and 798-1,000 acres; Joseph L. Greenbaum to Adolph Eilasberg, 1-6 part, (mtg 1-6 of $13,750, R S 75c) ..... Nom.

CHAMBERS ST, 143, s s, 125.2 ft w of West Broadway, 25x77.4x24.10x77.8; Joseph Heck to James A. Campbell, (mtg $20,000, R S $11.25) 1

FORT INDEPENDENCE ST, w s, being n ½ of Plot 69, and s ½ of Plot 70, map of William Duffy; Mary Duffy to Carrie F. Meagher, (mtg $2,000, R S 25 cents) 1

FULTON AV, 1,236, e s, 100 ft n of 168th St, 14.9x100, with all title to land in road, 14.6x102—xII; Henry A. Brann to Bridget Carlisch, (mtg $2,500, R S 90c). Nom.

GOERCK ST, 107, w s, 125.6 ft s of Stanton St, 25.10x100; Hani, wife of, and Moritz Feldman, to Isaac Beck, ½ part and all title, &c., (mtg $25,500, R S 25c) ..... Nom.

JENNINGS ST, n e corner of Bristow St, 100x125; Martin Geiszler and wife to Charles Hohl, (mtg $12,000) 100

KELLY ST, n s, 253 ft e of Robbins Av, 25x75.6x62.8x137.9; Bridget Carlisch to Jennie Mark, (mtg $12,000, R S $1.50) .. Nom.

LOT 69, map of Gleason property; George Mackenzie to William P. Sandford, all liens 1

LOT 70, map of Gleason property; Archibald T. Mackenzie to William P. Sandford, all liens 1

LOT 74, Block B, on amended map of the Mapes estate, West Farms; Frederick S. Leland to William Orr, (mtg $400) .. 900

LUDLOW ST, 56, e s, 75 ft s of Grand St, 25x87.6; Albert Hochster to Bertha Kallman, (mtg $15,000, R S $6.25) ..... Nom.

MADISON AV, n e corner of 134th St, 99.11x35; Davis Karp to Charles Adams, all liens 1

PIKE ST, 68, w s, 94.5 ft s of Monroe St, 25.4x62.5x25.6x61.5; Amalie Cohen to Kate Alkman, (mtg $22,000, R S $2.25) 1

RIVERSIDE AV, e s, at centre line of block between 77th and 78th Sts, 27.10x irregular; Henry J. S. Hall to Alice R. Hall, (R S $40) 1

RUTGERS ST, 53, e s, 25x100; Max Cohen to Abraham Israel, (mtg $18,000, R S $3.25) 1

SEDGWICK AV, n w s, 98.1 ft n e of Perot St, 98x irregular; John M. Thrall to John Meyers, (R S $16.75) 36,000

SHERIFF ST, 78, e s, 81.9 ft n of Rivington St, 18.3x75; Levy Sobel to Louis H. Shelber, (mtg $17,000, R S $1.75) 100

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 144th St, 25x97; Ezekiel Fixman, referee, to William W. Caswell, (R S $11.75) 26,000

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 143d St, 199.8 ft n s of 142d St, x125; Edward B. Amend to The Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, (mtg $38,000, R S $22.75) 86,000

WALTON AV, e s, 103 ft s of 176th St, 25.9x111.4x25x105.3; Archibald T. Mackenzie to William P. Sandford, all liens. 1

167TH ST, 2,070, n e corner of 107th St, 25.11x113; Henry Krakower to Esther A. Wheaton, (mtg $33,000) 1

2D AV, w s, 50 ft n of 7th St, 25x100; Ray Sokolski to Dora Sokolski, (mtg $18,000) 1

2D AV, w s, 50 ft n of 7th St, 25x100; Dora Sokolski to Charles T. French and another, executors, &c. 1

87TH AV, s w corner of 149th St, 99.11x 125; Davis Karp to Louis Herzog 1

9TH AV, n e corner of 206th St, 199.10 to 207th St, x100; Louise S. Birkholz to Wesley Thorn, (R S $4.75) 100

10TH AV, n e corner 206th St, 99.11x100; Louise S. Birkholz to Mayer S. Auerbach, (R S $3.25) 1

17TH ST, 532, s s, 403.11 ft e of Avenue A, 24.1x92; Ellen A. Palmer to James J. Fleming, Jr., (mtg $9,000, R S 25 cents). 1

23D ST, n s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x78.6; Frank Spaeth and John Senger to Johann Steidel, (mtg $12,500, R S $2) 20,000

23D ST, 244 and 246, s s, 462.6 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x98.9; Hitchcock Land Improvement Company to the Hitchcock Publishing Company 1,000

84TH ST, 108, s s, 109.9 ft w of 6th Av, 15.3x98.9; Frances C. Otis to Childs's Unique Dairy Company, (R S $46.25) 95,000

45TH ST, s s, 266.8 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x 100.4; Stephen B. Brague to George W. Stetson, mtg $14,000, R S $8.25) 23,000

84TH ST, 317, n s, 183 ft w of West End Av, 17x102.2; James D. Matthew and another to John R. Ferrier, (mtg $20,000, R S $4) 1

84TH ST, 317, n s, 183 ft w of West End Av, 17x102.2; John R. Ferrier to Annie De Thummel-Clot, (mtg $20,000, R S $3.75) 1

85TH ST, 218, s s, 250 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Bertha Goldbacher to Charles Stoeppler, (mtg $16,000, R S $3.75) 26,000

96TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 125x100.8; George F. Johnson to Le Grand K. Pettet, (mtg $35,000, R S $21.25) 80,000

98TH ST, 148 and 150, s s, 310 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 40x100.11; John H. Oeters to Sara R. Krakower, (mtg $40,000) 1

99TH ST, 10, s s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Mary Sullivan to Mary M. A. Sullivan, (mtg $21,000, R S 50 cents) 1

103D ST, 120, s s, 143 ft e of Park Av, 15.8x100.11; Jennie Hirsch to Adolph Hirsch, (mtg $5,500, R S $2) 100

109TH ST, s s, 195.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 19x100.11; Joseph and Philipa Daiker to Moses November, (mtg $7,500) 100

109TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; George E. Beaudet and wife to Abraham A. Voorhees, (mtg $94, 000, R S $2) 50

112TH ST, 139, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 20.8x100.11; Charles L. Greenhall to Mary E. Kenney, (mtg $20,000, R S $2.25) 1

113TH ST, 66, s s, 120 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.10; Jennie Goldstein to Kate Alkman, (mtg $16,000, R S 75 cents) .. 1

113TH ST, 68, s s, 120 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.10; Kate Alkman to Amalie Cohn, (mtg $16,000, R S 75 cents) 1

116TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Morningside Av, 25x100.10; Katherine C. Scatchard, widow, &c., to the Batavia and New York Wood Working Company, (R S $4.50) 1

125TH ST, s s, 347.6 ft w of 5th Av, 62.6x 100.10; Max Well to Wendolin J. Nauss, (mtg $72,500, R S $35) 1

147TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 100x 100; Frank D. Sturges, referee, to Henry Kroger (mtg $10,000, R S 75 cents) 3,250

164TH ST, 461, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.6; Florence M. and Rosalie C. Bodine to Charles Gerber, 2-3 part, (R S $6.50) 15,167

164TH ST, 461, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Mordaunt H. Bodine to Charles Gerber, all title 1

164TH ST, 461, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Alice M. Bodine, guardian, to Charles Gerber, all title 1

LORIMER STREET, n s, 388.1 ft e of Broadway, 19.6x59.7x19.6x59.8; Emma J. Sommer to Frederick Voss 1

185TH ST, n s, 402.7 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 15.3x59.6x15.3x59.6; Frederick A. Reeve to Emma J. Sommer 1

185TH ST, n s, 402.7 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 15.8x59.5x15.8x59.6; Frederick Voss to Emma J. Sommer 1

185TH ST, n s, 402.7 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 15.3x59.5x15.3x59.6; David O'Connell to Emma J. Sommer 1

185TH ST, n s, 402.7 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 15.8x59.5x15.8x59.6; Emma J. Sommer to William Jeffery, (R S $3.25). 1

Recorded Leases.

BROOME ST, s w corner of Eldridge St; Abraham Goodman and another to Joseph Fishman, 5 years $1,800

BROOME ST, 156; Michael Cohen to Louis Ober, 3 years 3,236

BROOME ST, 51; Ferdinand Stern to Henry Bick, 3 years 1,750

GREENWICH ST, 583, to 589; Houston St, 298 and 300; Forbes J. Hennessy to Bartholomew F. Kenny, from July 1, 1897, to May 1, 1906 4,800

GREENWICH ST, 585; Bartholomew F. Kenny to Claus Oetjen, 4 8-12 years .. 1,800

HENRY ST, 23; Elias Senft and another to Rubin Randfsky and another, 3 years. 3,000

SOUTH ST, 240; Denis Mullins to William Dineen, 4 11-12 years 1,600

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 175; Margaret C. McCaffrey to William F. Woods, 5 years ..... 900 to 1,200

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 124; Lucy P. Weeks to Thomas Moulds, 10 years 3,000

2D AV, 2,025 to 2,031; Mary L. Cassidy and others to Harris Taschman, 5 years. 7,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

AIKMAN, Kate, to Amalie Cohn; Pike St, 68, installments, $500 semi-annually, 6 per cent. $4,000

BLEIMAN, Asher, to Max Frankenheim; Greenwich St, 132, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 5,000

BOROWSKY, Samuel, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 2d Av, 55, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent. 14,000

CAMPBELL, James A., to Joseph Beck; Chambers St, 148, prior mortgage $20,000, two mortgages, due Oct. 1, 1902, 6 per cent., each 2,500

CASWELL, William H., to American Mortgage Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 24.10 ft n of 125th St, 3 years 20,000

CHANDLER, John W., and another to Sarah E. Chandler; 52d St, n s, 681 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years 6,000

CHILDS'S UNIQUE DAIRY COMPANY to Frances C. Otis; 34th St, 108 West, 3 years, 4 per cent. 75,000

CHILDS'S UNIQUE DAIRY COMPANY to Frances C. Otis; 34th St, 108 West, 1 year, 5 per cent. 5,000

FERRIER, John R., to Annie De Thummel Cloh De Beauregard; 142d St, 579 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 12,000

FOERMEYER, Joseph, to George Ehrt; Lawrence St, 84, prior mortgage $12,500, 1 year, 4 per cent. 4,000

GERBER, Charles, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 164th St, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years, 4 per cent. 10,500

GROSSMAN, Samuel, to Charles Thomsen; Avenue C, e s, 46.11 ft n of 8th St, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,000

HAVEMEYER, Emilie De L., to Henry B. Closson, Marion Av, w corner of 38th St, prior mortgage $210,000, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 40,000

HOHE, Charles, to Martin Geiszler; Jennings St, n e corner of Bristow St, demand, 6 per cent. 2,000

HORN, Matthias, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 25th St, 160 West, 5 years, 4 per cent. 5,000

ISRAEL, Abraham, to Max Cohen; Rutgers St, 53, due April 16, 1905, 6 per cent. 3,000

JEFFERY, William, to Emma J. Sommer; 185th St, n s, 402.7 ft e of King's Bridge Road, old line, prior mortgage, 3 years 2,500

JEFFERY, William, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 185th St, n s, 402.7 ft e of King's Bridge Road, old line, 5 years 5,000

JOHNSEN, Kate, to Edward Haberstroh; Avenue A, w s, 51.9 ft n of 15th St, leasehold, four months, 6 per cent. 1,000

KALLMAN, Bertha, to Albert Hochster; 56 Ludlow St, 5 years 20,000

KARP, Davis, to Edward Hermann; 134th St, n e corner of Madison Av, demand, 6 per cent. 5,300

KRAKOWER, Sara R., to John H. Oeters; 98th St, 148 and 150 West, prior mortgage $40,000, due Dec. 1, 1902, 6 per cent. 1,500

KRAM, Rosie, to Harris Weinstein; East Broadway, 207, leasehold due, 6 per cent. 2,000

LAWSON, Daniel D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Manhattan Av, n e corner of 118th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. .. 125,000

McGUIRE, William S., to New York Security and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 32.4 ft n of 74th St, 1 year 80,000

NAUSS, Wendolin J., to Gertie Weil; 125th St, s s, 347.6 ft w of 5th Av, (prior mtg $72,500,) 2 years, 4 per cent. 25,000

O'CONNELL, Timothy L., to the Twelfth Ward Bank; 126th St, 504 West, 1 year, 6 per cent. 10,000

OETERS, John H., to Bertha Barth; Bradhurst Av, s e corner of 145th St, prior mortgage $12,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,000

OETJEN, Claus, to P. Ballantine & Sons; Greenwich St, 585, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent. 4,000

PAUL B. PUGH & CO., a corporation, to Olive L. Phyfe; 33 West 84th St, 3 years 25,000

PETTIT, Le Grand K., to American Mortgage Company; 96th St, s s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 45,000

QUINN, Margaret, to Hannah Adler; Union Av, 75, the first 25 ft s of 150th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 7,000

REMER, Samuel, to Reuben Grunauer; 2d Av, 57, due December 16, 1901, 6 per cent. 3,000

SCHLESINGER, Adolph, to Joshua Vellemann; Chrystie St, w s, 48 ft s of Delancey St, leasehold, 5 years, 6 per cent. 20,000

SCHLESINGER, Adolph, to Henri Strasbourger; Chrystie St, w s, 48 ft s of Delancey St, leasehold, 5 years, 6 per cent. 14,000

SPEELBER, Louis H., to Lucy Sobel; Sheriff St, 78, prior mtg $17,000, installments, 5 years, 5½ per cent. 2,500

STEIELEL, Johann, to Frank Spaeth and another; 23d St, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av; due March 1, 1902; secures notes 7,500

STETSON, George W., to Stephens B. Brague; 45th St, s s, 266.8 ft w of 6th Av, due Dec. 20, 1902, 5 per cent. 6,000

STOEPPLER, Charles, and wife to Henry T. Moller; 85th St, 218 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 18,000

SULLIVAN, Andrew C., to John L. Silleck; Water St, 82, 1 year, 6 per cent. .. 1,000

TEN EICK, Mary E., and another to Joseph H. Bennett and others; 111th St, 87 East, 3 years 6,500

THORN, Wesley, to Louise S. Birkholz; 9th Av, e corner of 206th St, 3 years 9,000

TREMPER, Margaret J., to John C. Hitchman; 177th St, s s, 300 ft w of Monroe St, prior mtg $3,000, due August, 1902, 6 per cent. 500

VOORHEES, Abram A., to Max Freund; 109th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, two mortgages; due June 4, 1902, 6 per cent., aggregate 67,500

WEED, Hamilton M., to Joseph Hamershlag and another; Broadway, n e corner of 71st St, prior mortgage $725,000, due Feb. 23, 1902, 6 per cent. 50,000

WOODALL, David L., to Sarah Mugford; Weeks Av, w s, 450 ft n of 174th St, 1 year 200

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to W. Irving Van Wart and another $18,127

CAMMANN, Henry J. and another, executors, to Isabella Cammann ..... Nominal

EXENER, August, to Peter Doelger 11,000

JACOBS, Solomon, to Israel Levine ..... Nominal

KATZMAN, John, to Moses Kinzler 3,000

LAURENCE, Fannie E., to Alexander P. W. Kinnan, trustee ..... Nominal

MEYER, Henry, to Meyer Lowell 8,000

PIGUERON, William G., to Henry C. Pigueron 700

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to Lambert Suydam 6,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to Oswald N. Cammann as guardian 19,000

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 2 assignments 41,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to The Savings Bank of Utica 4,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to The National Savings Bank City of Albany, 2 assignments 17,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to The American Geographical Society of New York 16,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Atlantic Trust Company 40,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Mutual Life Insurance Company, assigns 5 mortgages 450,000

TURNER, Herbert B., to Edward B. Amend 2,000

WENDT, Herman, to Charles Frey 500

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, extending from 140th to 141st St; David H. Spring against Samuel Quincy, owner and contractor $439

BASSFORD AV and 183d St, n e corner, 105.6; credits of Josephine L. Newcomb, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, intestate, should not be granted to William H. Henderson of New Orleans, Louisiana, a nephew of the decedent, and to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, in whose behalf application therefor has been made, and why the alleged ancillary letters testamentary under the will of Josephine L. Newcomb, deceased, granted to Joseph A. Hincks and Brandt V. B. Dixon on the 16th day of April, 1901, should not be revoked, and why the paper dated the 12th day of May, 1898, purporting to be the last will and testament of Josephine L. Newcomb, deceased, should not be decreed illegal and void as a testamentary paper, and why the petitioners should not have such other and further relief as may to the Court seem just. 609

And such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. 336

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GRATZ NATHAN, Attorney for Petitioner, 108 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. 400

au30-1aw6wF

SCHUSSLER, MAGDALENA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Valentine Schussler, Carl Falk, Henry Falk, John Falk, Eva Conrad, Louisa Essig, Margaretha Winkel, Barbara Neumer, Elizabeth Schreiner, Angelica Braun, Henry Falk, George Falk, Frank Falk, Katie Falk, Elizabeth Michaels, the said last above named Henry Falk, George Falk, Frank Falk, Katie Falk, and Elizabeth Michaels being children of Daniel Falk, a deceased brother of Magdalena Schussler; Mary Saunders, Frank Falk, Lizzie Falk, Katie Falk, the said last above named Mary Saunders, Frank Falk, Lizzie Falk, and Katie Falk being children of Jacob Falk, a deceased brother of the said Magdalena Schussler; Katie Becker, John E. Feuerbach, Joseph Feuerbach, Charles Feuerbach, Louise Feuerbach, Lawrence Feuerbach, the said last named Katie Becker; John Otterbach, Joseph Feuerbach, Charles Feuerbach, Louise Feuerbach, and Lawrence Feuerbach being children of Elizabeth Feuerbach, a deceased sister of the said Magdalena Schussler, the heirs and next of kin of MAGDALENA SCHUSSLER, deceased, send greeting: 461

Whereas, Valentine Schussler and John E. Feuerbach of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Magdalena Schussler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. 64

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. 221

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one. 107

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SLATER, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLATER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Andrew S. Hamersley, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of January, 1902.—Dated New York, the 13th day of July, 1901. JAMES SLATER, JOHN J. SLATER, Executors; CECELIA V. SLATER, Executrix. ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. 28

jy8-1aw6mF.

STORMINGER, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA STORMINGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 320 West 27th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1901. KATHERINA SCHAEFER, Executrix. BILGER & NIXON, Attorneys for Executrix, 7 Beekman Street, N. Y. City. 174

au16-1aw6wF&sa27

PALMER, HERBERT F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Annie Witter Palmer, William Henry Palmer, Reuben Tyler Palmer, Isaac Emerson Palmer, Elisha L. Palmer, Frank L. Palmer, Frederick C. Palmer, George S. Palmer, Mary Alice Mitchell, Arabella Palmer Latimer, Edward A. Palmer, Ernest B. Palmer, Percy S. Palmer, Theodore Johnson Palmer, Charlotte May Palmer, Jessie Palmer Clayton, Amie Palmer Butler, Louise A. Hall, Mary H. Hoyt, Anna Turner Ackerman, James Lawrence Turner, William Jay Turner, Julius T. Turner, Wendell E. Turner, William P. Bolles, Eugene Bolles, Frank Comstock Turner, Isaac Emerson Turner, Maria Cornelia Turner, Lisle Packard Sullivan, Mercy Louise Palmer Story, Joseph Clary Palmer, and Fremont C. Palmer, the heirs and next of kin of HERBERT F. PALMER, deceased, send greeting: 350

Whereas, Annie Witter Palmer of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Herbert F. Palmer, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 15th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. 47

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. 800

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one. 380

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GEORGE LUDWIG, Attorney for Petitioners, 1,503 Third Avenue, N. Y. City. 609

au23-1aw6wF

SCOTT, MARY JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY JANE SCOTT, also known as JANE SCOTT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of George W. McAdam, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1902.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1901. ANNIE C. GREACEN, Executrix. ROBERT C. SMITH, Executor. GEORGE W. McADAM, Attorney for Executor and Executrix, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. 314

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

Satisfied mechanic's liens filed yesterday, Sept. 5.

MACDOUGAL ST, 112; Joseph Monblat against A. De Maria and another, Dec. 26, 1900 ..... $242

MACDOUGAL ST, 112; Max Glazer against A. De Maria and another, Feb. 5, 1901 75

8TH ST, 316 East; Michael Bernstein against Bertha Wolkenberg, July 23, 1901, by bond 150

38TH ST, 228 West; Fanny Kessler against Lucy Cushman, July 22, 1901 .. 48

102D ST, 104 East; Max Sussman and another against Emma Rose, Aug. 21, 1901 133

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Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, w s, 26.10 ft n of 100th St, 55x 100; Jessie E. Koewing against Le Grand R. Pettit and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. C. Shenstone.

UNION AV, 1,134 to 1,148; R. Louis Steiner Manufacturing Company against Katrina Masche and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillipi & Avery.

3D AV, 3,551; Solomon B. Kraus against Elwood Banfield and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. S. Schrier.

111TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of Park Av, 33.4x100.11, and 111th St, s s, 155 ft e of Park Av, 33.4x 100.11; Excelsior Terra Cotta Company against Moses Piermont and another, (amended action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. C. Miller.

128TH ST, 137 West; John Cyriaeks and another against Lawrence Reynolds and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Mayer.

188TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 50x94.10; 153d St, n s, 154.1 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 25x74.11; Nathalie Av, e s, Lots 19 and 20, map of 16 villa sites, &c., Anthony estate, 24th Ward, and 14th St and 2d Av, n e corner, 105x114, Bronx; Richard Webber against Florence W. Kehoe and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Earley.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3, 1901.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition (blanks may be procured in the borough offices,) stating their property by section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map number, making copy of same from last transfer, if any, to year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant and with return postage prepaid.

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, Taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessment and have their property located on the maps of that Department and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes with the requisition a certified memorandum of their property which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessment.

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20 feet wide, 5-story American basement; 8 bathrooms and servants' stairs to 4th story; beautiful view of river and drive.

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Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.

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Preparation for College and University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
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Reopens Sept. 30th. Principals at Home after Sept. 16th. Until then address for circulars Cotuit, Mass.

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Catalogue. 52 East 23d St.

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30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

A graduate of the University of Chicago desires a position to teach college preparatory work: English, Latin, Greek, history. Box 44, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

Musical.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

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128-130 EAST 58TH ST.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT.....Director
Private instruction in piano, singing, violin, 'cello, and organ, and all branches of music to beginners and advanced students.
Terms from 15 Doll. upward per quarter.
Students received daily.

Caroline Maben, teacher of piano, harmony, and Virgil clavier, graduate of Scharwenka's, Berlin. References: Best New York families. Class lesson, $1. Private lessons reasonable. Studio, 61 Carnegie Hall.

MISS KUEFFNER, TEACHER OF PIANO, zither, and mandolin.—Competent; thorough. 235 East 22d., 1st floor, 2d bell. Moderate terms.

Boarders Wanted.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

7th Av., 2,305.—One block from Sixth Av. L, on the Drive; finest location in Harlem; second floor, furnished or unfurnished; hall room, $6 per week, with excellent board.

7th Av., 2,184, (126th St.)—Finely furnished rooms, large and small; good location; moderate; table guests accommodated.

14th St., 237 West.—Large and small cool rooms; table board; transients accommodated; Summer prices.

17th St., 86 West.—Desirable large rooms; excellent table; gentlemen or married couple; references exchanged.

19th St., 12 West, near 5th Av.—Large rooms, comfortably furnished; every convenience; superior table; table boarders.

19th St., 323 West.—Large, sunny rooms; excellent table; quiet neighborhood; central location; moderate; reference.

20th St., 362 West, Chelsea Square.—Pleasant large and single rooms; desirable home; American family; reasonable.

21st St., 23 West, Near 5th Av.—Superior accommodations, with excellent table, for permanent parties; table guests.

21st St., 149 West.—Back parlor, second story double room; all conveniences; single rooms; good table.

23d St., 424 West.—New England lady has choice, newly furnished rooms; porcelain baths; superior home cuisine.

45th St., 136 East.—Nice front hall room; fine board; gentlemen; very moderate; references.

46th St., 315 West.—Large back parlor, running water; suitable for physician; also front room, second floor.

47th St., 70 West.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished; convenient location; reference.

62d St., 246 East.—Nicely furnished rooms; all improvements; private house; select neighborhood; convenient location.

64th St., 122 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; first-class French cuisine.

81st St., 116 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private bath; strictly high-class table board; unexceptional references required.

82d St., 118 West.—Double and connecting rooms; Winter arrangements now made; table board.

93d St., 122 West, Near Park and "L" Station.—Desirable large and small rooms; good board; references.

95th St., 66 West.—Large and small rooms for gentlemen or family wishing comfortable home; reference.

129th St., 108 West.—Back parlor and large front room; good board; private house; references; conveniences.

129th St., 162 West.—Pleasant rooms with good board; parlor dining room; no children; table boarders accommodated.

130th St., 161 West.—Convenient to "L;" second-story, large rooms; also smaller rooms, with board; references.

145th St., 418 West.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; excellent board; references exchanged; private house; cars convenient.

Board for Southerners in delightful suburban home, 30 minutes from city. Box 230, Pelham, N. Y.

Lexington Av., 465.—Rooms, suites, with board; tiled bathrooms; elevator, telephone; separate tables; excellent cuisine and service; good studio, north light; references. Mrs. Winthrop.

$4.50 weekly; educated people. Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av., near 135th St.; country branch.

Board Wanted.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Wanted.—Good room, with board, by single lady in reputable family. E. Beneville, 116 Nassau St., New York.

Furnished Rooms.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

11th St., 263 West.—Handsome large and hall rooms, $2 up; improvements; private house; gentlemen; fine parlors.

12th St., 232 East.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor; suitable for doctor; also other rooms; references.

14th St., 249 West.—Desirable furnished rooms; running water, ample closets, bath; gentleman; married couples; reference.

16th St., 114 West.—Front parlor and bedroom nicely furnished; small private family; suitable two gentlemen. Thompson.

17th St., 55 West.—Attractive, newly furnished parlor, suitable for physician; other rooms; special prices; trained nurses; telephone; use parlor; kitchen; reference; respectability given, required.

18th St., 11 West.—Choice rooms, singly or en suite; first-class accommodations; reasonable rates; transients.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished good-sized rooms; prefer permanent parties; references exchanged.

53d St., 141 East.—Parlor floor, suitable for business; other rooms, $1.75 to $5; also transients.

89th St., 164 East.—Nice front room; also bedroom; bath, heat, conveniences; private family; reasonable. Buckley.

Bradhurst Av., 27, Between West 143d and 144th Sts.—Furnished, large, light room; hot and cold water; bath; breakfast optional; private house.

Lenox Av., 359, Corner 128th St.—Large front room, with private family.

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To Let—At 46 Hudson St., fourth floor, six rooms, in good order; water and gas; $20 per month. Apply to housekeeper. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

Wanted.

Why lose your diamonds? Examined and reset while you wait. Isakowitz & Bacharach, 51 and 53 Maiden Lane.

Real Estate.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

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Help Wanted—Females.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

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Stenographer (beginner) wishing experience under court reporter, with permanent position when expert. F. Lusk, 32 Broadway.

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10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Cattlemen on live stock steamers principal European ports; also return passage. Shipping Office, 95 1st St.

Man Wanted—Steady, experienced man wanted by large house to run tapping machine. Box X 135 Times.

Salesmen.—Two first-class woolen salesmen; one for New York State and one for New York City; only those who are thoroughly acquainted and have been and are selling the merchant tailoring trade need apply. Call or address Henry C. Biddle & Co., 41 North 10th St., Philadelphia, Penn.

**WANTED—An active man who has had experience in an up-town bank to fill position somew

O'NEILL'S CASE ADJOURNED

Trial of Policeman Who Defied Devery Set for Next Monday.

Carrie Nation Pleased With Trials of Offending Policemen—Thinks That Devery Is an Angel.

The case of Policeman Edward O'Neill, who is to be put on trial for insubordination in defying Deputy Commissioner Devery after the latter had fined him thirty days' pay in the trial room at Headquarters a week ago, when the accused officer openly charged that he had been transferred and hounded because he would not submit to pay to policemen higher in authority money to keep his post, came up yesterday morning before Second Deputy Commissioner York. At the request of Henry De Forest Baldwin, counsel for the accused policeman, the case was adjourned until Monday afternoon next at 2 o'clock.

The fact that the now celebrated case was coming up at yesterday's police trials caused a crowd to gather in the little courtroom at Headquarters. Though the regular Thursday trials preceded the O'Neill case, O'Neill was on hand at 9:30 o'clock in a new uniform, and stood about, nervously mopping his face with his handkerchief. He sat down once, and Carrie Nation plumped herself down beside him and began a conversation, but the accused officer was in no mood for this sort of thing, and quickly found another seat.

There was not a long list of regular cases, and Devery, being in a good humor, got along through them with dispatch. Deputy Commissioner York arrived about 11 o'clock, and almost as soon as he entered the room Devery gave up the judge's chair to him and the case of O'Neill was called. The accused man was accompanied to the bar by his counsel, who as soon as he had been officially recognized by Mr. York said:

"I am forced to ask for an adjournment, for the reason that up to this time I have been unable to see the stenographer's minutes of last Thursday bearing on the trial of O'Neill, and without these I have been unable to prepare myself—"

"Oh, you needn't go into any argument about it," said Mr. York, shortly. "You are entitled to an adjournment and you can get it. There's no explanation necessary."

"I will say here," smilingly went on the lawyer, "that when the case comes up I will make a motion objecting to this case being tried before your Honor. I consider the case peculiarly a personal controversy between the First Deputy Commissioner and the accused, and you, being the Second Deputy—"

"Well, what of it?" inquired Mr. York, bristling up.

"Well, your Honor being the Second Deputy, are practically subordinate to the First Deputy, and—"

"That's not so," retorted the Second Deputy, now with a decided show of anger. "If that's the objection you want to raise, I'll give you the benefit of an exception by overruling it right now."

"What I mean," said the lawyer, "is that—"

"Oh, this case will be tried the same as any other police case. You are recognized as the attorney for the accused, but your objections are simply trivial—"

Deputy Commissioner Devery had pushed himself up beside the lawyer, and interrupted here:

"You have conceded an adjournment," he said to his brother official. "Now, what we are here for to know is how long?"

"How long?" inquired Mr. York, turning to the lawyer.

"Well," said the latter, "two weeks—"

"Oh, no," said the First Deputy.

"Oh, no, no," said the Second Deputy. "This case must be tried next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. That's all."

Meanwhile during the regular trials Mr. Devery had unusually been unusually lenient. He beamed upon the alleged offenders and witnesses alike, and was prodigal of fatherly advice. He even found graceful excuses for several accused men and imposed only two fines.

This may or may not have been due to the benign influence of Carrie Nation, who by his invitation sat by his side and applauded his wisdom in low tones. The saloon smasher had come early with her little hatchet in a handbag and gradually edged her way up forward until she fell within the vision of the Deputy Commissioner. Mr. Devery bowed to her and she beamed upon him with a motherly smile; then he invited her to a seat beside him. The crowd laughed and the Deputy Commissioner rapped sternly for order.

"A nice day, lady," he said with Chesterfieldian grace. Mrs. Nation bowed airily. A few moments later Devery dismissed a case and Mrs. Nation asked sternly why he did so. Devery explained at some length through the corner of his lips.

"You have to be careful lest you do more harm than good?" said the smasher questioningly. At that moment some one took a snap shot of the pair.

"You musn't feel bad," said Devery archly, "if the reporters take a snap shot of you and me together."

"Law, me, no," said Mrs. Nation digging him in the ribs coquettishly.

At the close of the trials the Deputy Commissioner extended his hand to the smasher and said gallantly:

"Good-bye, I'm awful glad you kept so nice and quiet. You was real sweet."

"I didn't see any reason for raising a disturbance," replied Mrs. Nation modestly.

"So far I've seen nothing wrong with the man," said Mrs. Nation later when asked what she thought of the Deputy Commissioner. "He certainly treated me a great deal better than that Commissioner Murphy. He's an angel beside Murphy, although it would take a stouter pair of wings to waft him to heaven than Murphy would need."

MR. MURPHY ON THE RAID.

Commissioner Sees Nothing Unusual in the Finding of Police Headquarters Telephone Number in Poolroom.

Police Commissioner Murphy, when seen yesterday, refused to discuss at any length the raid made on Wednesday evening in the poolroom and gambling house at 29 West Thirty-fourth Street, which is in Capt. Flood's precinct. When asked if he attached any significance to the fact that the Police Headquarters telephone number was found on a card in the poolroom, he replied: "Why, the telephone number of Police Headquarters is as common as air. Anybody can have that. There were some other telephone numbers on the same card."

Capt. Flood, it will be remembered, was at Headquarters for three hours on Wednesday. He was in the Commissioner's office for a long time, and people who got a glance into the room while the conference was going on said that the Commissioner was speaking in deadly earnest, and using some mighty plain words. Later the Captain went in with three typewritten pages that looked like a report on something.

When the Commissioner was asked yesterday what this report was he said that District Attorney Philbin had made some allegations about a saloon in Capt. Flood's precinct, and that this was a report on the matter. He declared that the Captain was not under examination.

CAPT. FLOOD'S ARREST DELAYED.

Until His Daughter Has Been Operated On Warrant Will Not Be Served.

Capt. John F. Flood of the Tenderloin station will not be arrested upon a charge of neglect of duty until after an operation is performed on his daughter, who is now ill in an up-town hospital. Justice Jerome held no session of his judicial inquiry yesterday. Beyond confirming the above statement as to Flood the Justice had nothing to say.

Samuel O'Keefe, Ernest Morgan, Thomas Walsh, Michael Fox, and James Smith, the prisoners captured in the raid on "Honest John" Kelly's Amsterdam Club, at 29 West Thirty-fourth Street, Wednesday, were arraigned before Justice Jerome in Special Sessions during the afternoon. Stephen J. O'Hare, their counsel, requested an adjournment until the 10th. This was granted. Bail was fixed at $2,500. This was given.

After the hearing Justice Jerome examined Patrolman Moran of Newtown for some time. Superintendent McClintock of the Parkhurst Society and Assistant District Attorney Garvan were also present.

Moran is the policeman who appeared before the Lexow committee and gave important information. He also appeared before the Mazet committee. Justice Jerome requested him to come before him. Moran, the Justice said later, had nothing to tell and was well satisfied at his present precinct. It was rumored that Moran had been called to substantiate statements regarding transfers made by Patrolman O'Neill.

Justice Jerome had his telephone, which he claimed had been tampered with so that persons up stairs could hear what was said, fixed during the day so that this in future would be impossible.

CALLAN CASE TO BE REOPENED.

Col. Murphy Will Rehear the Charges Against the Policeman Who Clubbed Capt. O'Rourke.

Commissioner Murphy yesterday morning said that he will review the decision of Deputy Commissioner York in the case of Capt. M. F. O'Rourke of the Spanish War Veterans, who was clubbed by Policeman Callan of the Grand Avenue Station, Brooklyn. Mr. York dismissed the charge against Callan. O'Rourke was for a long time in the hospital. Capt. O'Rourke, with his counsel, Hugh Wintner, and Capt. Clinton P. Hamilton, Gen. W. H. Hubbell, and W. F. Gill, called upon Commissioner Murphy. After they had talked with the Commissioner and complained of the treatment Deputy Commissioner York gave them, the Commissioner said that they should make out a brief showing the points in the testimony and submit it to him, and that he would give it his exhaustive consideration.

"I will regard Mr. York's report merely as a referee's report," said the Commissioner, although it is said that he has already approved Mr. York's decision.

The committee said that Col. Murphy was very kind to them, telling them that any man who carried a musket for his country, and even a dog who would fight for his country, would get a hearing from him. He told them he thought the case was one for the criminal court, and said that he wondered that they had not taken the case into court before. He asked them why they had not come to him earlier so that he could have taken personal charge of the case.

"WARDMAN" GLENNON'S MOTION.

With Other Indicted Policemen He Will Ask for a Change of Venue.

Ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway, counsel for "Wardman" Glennon, Sergt. Shells, and Patrolman Dwyer, indicted for neglect of duty, yesterday served District Attorney Philbin with notice of a motion for a transfer of the cases of the accused policemen to the Supreme Court of some other county.

Glennon makes the affidavit upon which the motion is based. His affidavit is identical with that of Capt. Diamond's in a recent similar motion. Glennon declares that, owing to the present anti-vice movements, the community is in such a state of mind that no person eligible to do jury duty could be selected as a juryman without entertaining in the beginning an opinion adverse to him.

He reviews, as did Capt. Diamond, the various reform movements from the time of Dr. Parkhurst and the Lexow committee. The counsel for this latter committee, he declares, is now Recorder. The Bissert trial is reviewed, and the criticisms of Justice Hooker for granting a temporary stay are cited. Attached to the papers are many columns of newspaper clippings relating to the reform movements. Argument on the change of venue will be heard by Justice Dugro in the Supreme Court on the 12th inst.

Woman Who Detained Girl Indicted.

The Grand Jury yesterday found an indictment against Cora Bradford, who conducted a disorderly house in Forty-sixth Street, and who, it is alleged, held as a prisoner in that house seventeen-year-old Mattie Gibson of Reading, Penn. The woman is charged with abduction. Emma Gibson, the mother of the girl, was the principal witness against the woman. She testified that her daughter was but seventeen years old. The indictment was returned to Judge Foster, who fixed bail for the woman at $3,500. The Bradford woman is now in the Tombs in default of bail.

MR. WHITEHEAD ESCAPES JAIL.

Commitment Revoked As He Appeals from Order to Pay Alimony.

Lydell Whitehead, President of the Whitehead Construction Company, was in court again yesterday. On the previous day he was directed to pay to his wife $25 a week for her support, and twenty-four hours was given him in which to furnish bond that he would do so. But when brought before Magistrate Hogan he refused to put up the security, whereupon the Magistrate ordered him committed for six months to prison.

The commitment, however, was rescinded after Mr. Whitehead's counsel had stated that his client intended to appeal and was afraid to file a bond in a Police Court on the ground that such a guarantee on his part would jeopardize his rights. Magistrate Hogan allowed the prisoner to remain in the custody of Police Sergeant Lane of the West Side Court Squad until the notice of appeal could be filed and an order for the release of Mr. Whitehead on bail could be secured.

Before the prisoner left the court he said that he would take the case up to the court of last resort, and would willingly spend a million dollars rather than pay his wife a cent. No motion in the case was made in General Sessions during the day.

Last Winter Mr. Whitehead brought an action against his wife for divorce. The verdict was in his favor. Later, during June, she in turn began a suit for separation. At the end of this a motion was made before Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn for counsel fees and alimony for her. Mr. Whitehead's counsel objected, submitting an affidavit signed by him. In this it was stated that after his unsuccessful suit he had offered to give to his wife all the comforts of home, and that, as she had not accepted the offer, he ought not now to be forced to pay her alimony. The Justice, after a day's deliberation, ordered the payment of counsel fees to the amount of $100, with no alimony. The order for the $25 a week was of more recent date.

ALLEGED SANDBAGGERS HELD.

Brighton Beach Stablemen Accused of Assaulting Michael McElroy.

In the Coney Island Police Court yesterday Henry Ellis, twenty-two years old; Martin Hogan, thirty-three years old; James Lambley, twenty-eight years old; Patrick Kelly, twenty-six years old, and Thomas Murray, twenty-eight years old, all trainers or stable boys at the Brighton Beach race track stables, were held in $500 bail each on a charge of being implicated in the sandbagging and robbing of Michael McElroy, a Brooklyn undertaker, just outside of the race track ten days ago. Their victim, in the Emergency Hospital at Coney Island, is still unconscious much of the time. His right side is paralyzed and the doctors have said more than once that his death would be but a matter of hours.

The prisoners are said to have confessed their guilt to Capt. Bedell of the Sheepshead Bay station.

FRANK T. BULLEN HERE.

English Author Deprecates the "Quick Lunch" Habit of Americans.

Frank T. Bullen, an English writer, author of "The Cruise of the Cachalot," "With Christ at Sea," and the "Log of a Sea Waif," arrived yesterday at the Everett House from New Bedford. He has been gathering material for a whaling romance, and to-day will go to the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo. Mr. Bullen began newspaper work four years ago. Previous to that for fifteen years he had been a sailor.

"I have filled every place on a ship, from cabin boy to chief officer," said Mr. Bullen, "and my experience and hardships in that time qualify me to offset any apprenticeship in journalism."

Asked what he thought of America, Mr. Bullen answered: "Nothing is too big for journalism. There are four things I want to say about America. And they are these: First, the streets in the American cities are very bad; second, I want to remark about the great number of old young men; third, I can't understand why in a country where everything is a big rush the business man will go into a restaurant and wait from fifteen to thirty minutes for a lunch on and then bolt it in six minutes, and, fourthly, the bracing air."

Mr. Bullen will sail from Boston on Sept. 11 on a Dominion Line steamer for London.

Died While Dictating.

Henry J. Mallon, twenty-five years old, a clerk employed by the New York Telephone Company, died of heart disease yesterday while dictating a daily report to a stenographer.

PARK ELEPHANT POLISHED

Got His Annual Bath, but the Wrong Oil Was Used on Him.

As a Result Tom, at the Menagerie, Shines Like a Highly Blackened Shoe.

Big elephant Tom of the Central Park Menagerie was disappointed greatly yesterday with his annual bath, for a dealer substituted another kind of oil for the neatsfoot usually rubbed into his thick skin after the bath. The elephants always seem to regard this as the most enjoyable part of the whole function. It takes a good part of a day for Keepers Snider and Shannon to give Tom and his consort Jule their baths. They are scrubbed thoroughly first with green soap and hot water applied with brushes. Then they are dried with big sponges and the oil is rubbed in thoroughly to keep their hides from cracking.

The elephants enjoy their baths hugely, and Tom, who was to be first operated upon, trumpeted his delight when he saw the keepers coming with pails of steaming water and armfuls of soap and sponges and brushes. The accumulated dirt of a twelvemonth was washed away gradually, and then the oiling began. The first oil used was some that had been in stock, but of which there was hardly enough to half saturate the great hide of Tom. The animal wagged his tail to show his pleasure, and his eyes half closed in dreamy bliss.

But the oil was soon used up, and the men began with the new supply, of which they had several gallons, for it takes a good deal of the fluid to thoroughly treat the entire surface of two big elephants. They noticed a difference in the quality when they started, but kept right on thinking it would answer as well, but when it began to dry a little they were sorry, for Tom's hindquarters began to shine with prismatic colors and wherever the fluid had touched his skin shone like a freshly polished shoe.

It produced an itching, too, as it dried, and the expression of pleasure disappeared from Tom's eyes, and he began to frantically rub himself against the bars of the cage and to look as reproachfully as it was possible for him to do with his little expressive eyes at the men who had brought him to such misery.

Many of the spectators laughed at Tom's plight, while Jule began to trumpet at him and wag her little tail, which, Mr. Snider says, are two of the ways in which an elephant expresses mirth or derision. Other oil will be procured before Jule gets her bath.

NOT YELLOW FEVER VICTIMS?

Dr. Caldas Contends that Persons in Cuba Who Died After Being Bitten by Mosquitos Showed No Trace of That Disease.

Dr. P. Caldas, a Brazilian physician, who has invented a serum which, he asserts, is a cure for yellow fever, reached this city yesterday from Cuba and inveighed angrily against the United States authorities at Havana, declaring that when he went to the island he was told that he could treat four persons bitten by infected mosquitos, but that later the arrangement was changed, so that he was able to treat only one. Published reports that his method had failed have been widely circulated in this country. Pauline Alonzo, a patient whom he "immunized" with his serum, was bitten by the same mosquitos which caused the death of Miss Maas and others, but Dr. Caldas declares the mosquitos did not carry yellow fever to the victims, but a putrid infection which caused their deaths. His patient sickened as did the others, but recovered.

"The theory that mosquitos are the only transmitting medium of yellow fever is a scientific brag," he said at the Brazilian Consulate, "as it is not based on any fact proved by experience; so much so that the doctors who invented such a theory, among whom are Guiteras and Agramonte, have not, however plentiful their researches have been, found in the blood of their yellow fever experimental patients or in the mosquitos, which they claim are infected, the micro-organism productive of the yellow fever.

"The microscopical examinations have revealed nothing, absolutely nothing, not only direct from mosquitos, but from the culture of the same in different ways."

Dr. Caldas arrived on Wednesday on the Ward liner Mexico, but was held over night at quarantine. Dr. Caldas has been ordered home by his Government and will conduct a series of experiments upon reaching Rio de Janeiro. He will sail to-day on the steamship Buffon from Brooklyn.

INCENDIARIES AFTER FIRE CHIEF.

Make Three Attempts to Burn His House in Jersey City.

Two attempts were made last night to burn a three-story frame house at 54 Ferry Street, Jersey City, owned by John Conway, Chief of the Fire Department.

The house is occupied by three families. One of the tenants at 6 o'clock found some oil-soaked waste burning in the cellar. Kerosene had been poured on all the stairs from the cellar to the top of the house. The fire was extinguished, but an hour later more paper was found burning in another part of the cellar. This also was extinguished.

An attempt was made to fire the same house in March last.

MRS. JORDAN MAY RECOVER.

Hoboken Woman Whose Throat Was Cut Likely to Get Well.

Mrs. Isabella Jordan of 77 Washington Street, Hoboken, whose throat was cut on Wednesday night by Frank Wissner, a boarder, because she refused to marry him, was resting comfortably at St. Mary's Hospital yesterday, and will recover unless blood poisoning should set in, of which last night it was thought there was but little danger.

Wissner was arraigned before Recorder Stanton yesterday. George W. Martin testified that he heard Mrs. Jordan scream and went to her aid. He saw Wissner with his arm about Mrs. Jordan, and also saw blood streaming down her dress. As he approached Wissner ran away. Martin was corroborated by several other witnesses. Wissner declined to make any statement and was committed to await the result of Mrs. Jordan's injuries.

Death Reveals Jersey City Wedding.

A marriage that has been kept secret in Jersey City since Christmas was revealed yesterday by the death of the bride. She was Margaret Nist, who lived with her parents on Gates Avenue. On Monday she was seized with convulsions and was removed to the City Hospital, where she died the following day. Accompanying the funeral notice was the statement that Miss Nist and Joseph O'Donnell of Greenville were married on Dec. 25. The bride's parents said they were aware of the marriage, but the young couple wished the fact kept secret until they were ready to go to housekeeping.

Engineers May Go to Washington.

The members of the Battalion of Engineers at Willets Point, Queens Borough, are not any too well pleased at the prospect of being ordered to the barracks at Washington. Most of them are married and have their own home near the reservation at the Point. It will be unpleasant for them to have to change their quarters to Washington. The Engineers' School of Application, where West Pointers receive a postgraduate course of three years' theoretical instruction in military engineering, will also be detached, it is said, from duty at Fort Totten and ordered to Washington.

Alleged Incendiary Held.

Herman Jonas of 16 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, who was arrested last Friday night on suspicion of having set fire to the tenement in which he lives, was accorded a hearing in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday afternoon. He was held for the Grand Jury in $1,500 bail.

His Dive Was Fatal.

John Beecher, twenty years old, of 1,939 Madison Avenue, who broke his back while diving in shallow water last Sunday at the bathing pavilion at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and the North River, died in the J. Hood Wright Hospital yesterday morning.

SWINDLER SAVED FROM PRISON

Justice Giegerich Granted a Stay in the Case of E. Arden Noblett.

With his real punishment all to come, E. Arden Noblett, convicted Wall Street swindler, appeared a wreck of his former self when saved from Sing Sing for another twenty-four hours at least by Cantwell & Moore, his counsel, who on Wednesday rescued him from the train which was about to take him to prison, and yesterday brought him before Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, on a writ of habeas corpus. The object is to keep him in the Tombs pending arguments on motions for a stay. Noblett had a stay, but it was vacated a day or so ago, and a Deputy Sheriff started to take him from the Tombs to State's prison. He screamed and struggled, and had to be carried out by main force, but at last was placed aboard a train which in a few minutes would have started on its way up the river when the writ was served on the Deputy Sheriff.

When Noblett was brought into court Lawyer Moore declared that a second order staying the execution of the penalty of his sentence of eight years had been granted. He said he could not remember what Justice granted it, and would not say that it had ever been formally entered, but he was positive it was in the firm's office. Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier declared that no such order had ever been granted, and said he had made a search of the records of the court for it.

"The object here is obvious," contended Mr. Le Barbier. "What these people want is time. If an adjournment is granted, some member of this firm will hunt up some other Justice of this court and get him to sign an order in the proceedings. Thus the whole thing will be complicated—much more complicated than it already is—and when the matter again comes before your Honor a new order will be presented."

Justice Giegerich at first offered to give a stay until 2 P. M., but Mr. Moore pleaded that he could hardly find the order in that time, and asked until to-day.

"I don't want to see any injustice done here, and neither do I want any complications," said Justice Giegerich, finally granting the request, but demanding that as a condition Mr. Moore agree to take no other action in the meantime.

"But," began Mr. Moore, "we might—"

"There can be no buts," said Justice Giegerich, "you will either do as I direct or I will dismiss immediately these proceedings and order the prisoner taken to Sing Sing at once."

Mr. Moore said something under his breath, and then turning to Justice Giegerich answered, "Very well."

"Writ dismissed, prisoner remanded," said Justice Giegerich shortly, thinking that Mr. Moore had refused his promise.

"But, your Honor, I will do as you say," hastily said the lawyer, and then the case was adjourned. Should the course of Justice Giegerich be followed by other Justices it will put an end to such proceedings as resulted when Recorder Goff granted a temporary stay in the case of Police Captain Diamond a few days ago, and his lawyers then obtained an order stopping all proceedings for the time from Justice Dykman, in White Plains.

WOMAN AS THIEF CHASER.

Mrs. Weil Runs Down a Man Accused of Stealing Her Husband's Coat.

John Daly, forty-four years old, a machinist, who says he lives at 326 East Sixty-fourth Street, was held yesterday afternoon by Magistrate Mott, in the Yorkville Court, in $2,000 bail for the Grand Jury on a charge of burglary. Daly, according to Mrs. Mary Weil, who with her husband lives on the second floor of 553 Third Avenue, entered the house, of which she is also the housekeeper, and stole her husband's overcoat. Mrs. Weil chased Daly, who jumped on a trolley car going up Second Avenue. Mrs. Weil boarded the car, and Daly was arrested by a patrolman from the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. When he was searched the police say they found a burglar's outfit, consisting of a jimmy, skeleton keys, screwdriver, and a knife sharpened on both sides and used to open latches on windows.

Mrs. Weil is twenty-six years old, five feet three inches tall, and weighs 152 pounds.

LEGAL NOTES.

DRUNKEN MAN'S RESPONSIBILITY.—The Scranton (Penn.) Court holds that a party to a contract cannot avoid its effect by pleading that at the time of its execution he was so intoxicated as to be wholly incapable of transacting business unless he shows that fraud or undue influence was practiced upon him. The case before the court was an action by John F. Fowler against the Meadow Brook Water Company. It appeared that when Fowler and his partner, John T. Williams, failed to complete certain work in a stipulated time they made an agreement with the water company whereby they turned over to it all their tools and machinery for the consideration of being released from their bond. Mr. Fowler alleged that he signed this agreement while intoxicated. Justice Carpenter, for the court, reviews the cases as to the responsibility of lunatics for their acts; the difference between drunkenness and insanity and the capacity of a person non compos mentis, and then concludes as follows: "Assuming that a person intoxicated is entitled to equal protection with one insane, which is certainly as far as, and perhaps further, than we should go, yet the plaintiff cannot recover. There was no fraud or imposition practiced upon him; nothing of the kind is alleged. The defendant company had no knowledge of his condition, and there was nothing in the circumstances attending the transaction to put them upon inquiry. The jury found from evidence, which clearly justified it and which was admissible for that purpose, that the bargain was fair and beneficial to the plaintiff. The contract was executed; the defendant company released the plaintiff from the obligation of his agreement and bond; took possession of the property transferred, and completed the work which the plaintiff and his partner had undertaken to perform. No offer was made to place the parties in statu quo, without which he could not recover in any event. The intoxication of a person at the time of his execution of a contract does not render the contract void, but only voidable; and to defend against a contract on that ground it must have been rescinded by restoring whatever was received as the consideration thereof."

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TRUSTEES' DUTIES.—A case of interest to executors and trustees, showing how important it is for them to keep proper accounts of their doings so as to protect themselves, has lately been decided by the Fourth Appellate Division. When Mrs. Sarah Ann Rector died, in 1888, her will appointed Henry Van De Veer executor. Her property aggregated in value $1,820, and was left to the executor in trust. The latter accounted for his transactions on Sept. 1, 1889, and they were judicially settled. Since then there has been no accounting. The estate of Mrs. Rector was a very simple one to manage, the entire duty of the executor and trustee being, virtually, to keep the real estate in repair and tenantable, attend to the renting and collection of rents, and turn the proceeds over to the beneficiaries, after the payment of taxes and other necessary expenses. It appeared, however, that Mr. Van De Veer was exceedingly lax in his methods of administration. He kept no regular account of receipts and expenditures, but entered the same from time to time in small pocket memorandum books. Many of the entries were made with a lead pencil, and portions of them became so far obliterated as to require the aid of a magnifying glass in deciphering them. Presiding Justice Adams, for the court, says: "Much of the time consequently consumed upon the accounting was rendered necessary by this very informal and careless method of bookkeeping. And, while the good faith and integrity of the executor are not questioned, the learned referee deemed it proper, in view of the negligent manner in which the trust was executed, to disallow some portion of the claim for counsel fee in preparing the executor's account, and also to charge the executor with some losses which apparently resulted from the same cause. We think the learned referee was clearly justified in adopting this course, for the law not only exacts good faith, but also reasonable care and due diligence upon the part of a trustee in the management of a trust estate; and, if any loss results from a breach of duty in this regard, the trustee is chargeable therewith."

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Employes Express Thanks to Mr. Tiffany.

Charles L. Tiffany received yesterday a letter from about 300 of his employes in the Union Square store. Those whose signatures were attached included salesmen, heads of departments, and many others, who thanked Mr. Tiffany for his voluntary order that the store be closed at 5 o'clock in the afternoons during the Summer.

Ready for your boys—good and ready.

Ready for night time and day time, school time and play time.

Everything he wants any time.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1290 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

ANTI-MARRIAGE IN JERSEY CITY.

Men Form a Bachelors' Club and Girls Threaten to Retaliate.

A score of young men living in the West Bergen District of Jersey City have formed a bachelors' club, the object of which is to discourage marriage. The officers are: President—Edward S. Redfield; Vice President—Richard Boffey; Secretary—Frederick Bird; Treasurer—Alfred Becker. The constitution and by-laws provide that any member who is found in company with a woman at any social function shall be fined $2. A repetition of the offense will be punished by expulsion.

Secretary Bird, whose home is at 100 Lexington Avenue, said yesterday that the club was a bona-fide business affair.

"We have felt for some time," he said, "that the young women of our part of the city were entirely too frivolous. Several members of the club have been jilted by capricious girls, and they concluded that it was about time to assert their independence of womankind. We can get plenty of amusement out of stag parties, smokers, and the like, and I believe that the bachelors' club is destined to be a great success."

The girls of the West Bergen district threaten to retaliate by forming a woman's club from which men shall be excluded, but none could be found who would admit that it was proposed to form an old maids' club.

"That would be too extreme," said one girl. "I don't think any of us care to be old maids, and whatever organization we form, eligible offers will always be considered."

LIVELY TIME NEAR BELLEVUE.

Car Horses Run Away and End Series of Accidents.

Because a man took too many drinks and then fell off a street car there was enough excitement in the vicinity of Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon to last that part of town for a week. Two Belt Line street-car horses, frightened at the sight of four ambulances and a police patrol wagon racing at the same time, put a lively finish on the flurry by running away, and the inhabitants of the quarter, maybe because they had never seen a Belt Line horse run before or maybe because some of them had read what Kipling once wrote concerning the lack of spirit in that animal, were much more disturbed by the occurrence than they might have been over an ordinary runaway.

The man who took too many drinks—or, at least, that is what the Bellevue physicians said was the matter with him—was Patrick Lamb, who lives in Charlton Street. He was aboard a cross-town Seventeenth Street horse car, from which he tumbled into the street at Livingston Place, which is just off Stuyvesant Square Park. Landing on his head, he broke a small artery. A crowd collected. Some one persuaded the driver of a passing patrol wagon that the case was urgent enough for the man to be hurried to the hospital in that vehicle. Somebody else sent in a hurry call for an ambulance, and still another onlooker telephoned a time call.

As the injured man was taken in the patrol wagon the two ambulances were heard clanging their gongs in the distance. Meanwhile Lamb had fought desperately when they placed him in the wagon, and the policemen in charge were in none too pleasant a humor over the blows he had given them.

After it had traversed several blocks the patrol wagon had an accident. The traces broke, and while they were being repaired the two ambulances arrived in hot pursuit, the industrious surgeons seeming loath to let the police do any of their work. A procession was formed, the police equipage in the lead and the two hospital vehicles following. The course was up First Avenue. At Twenty-fifth Street Roosevelt Hospital ambulance, containing a woman suffering from delirium tremens, joined the cavalcade. Almost simultaneously a fourth ambulance, bearing a man who had been overcome by heat, took its place in the line.

It was at this juncture that the Belt Line horses took fright. They broke away, rushed madly across Twenty-sixth Street, and came into collision with a loaded coal wagon. One of them had its leg broken; the other got a gash in its side, and was shot later. All the while the ambulances were clanging their bells loudly, crowds of people were rushing out of doors to see what was the matter, and Bellevue Hospital was sending forth an army of attendants and doctors under the impression that wholesale murder was being perpetrated somewhere.

DR. WILLIAMS MAKES DENIAL.

Writes to Coroner Zucca that He Will Be Ready to Stand Trial.

Dr. Hamilton Williams has sent a letter of reply to Coroner Zucca regarding the complaint made to the Coroner by President Guggenheimer of the Council when Acting Mayor. Dr. Williams wrote:

"I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday's date. Allow me to reply, with every respect for you professionally and personally, that when at any time charges are duly presented against me before any properly constituted tribunal I shall be ready and more than able to meet them. For the present, in the entire absence of anything approaching specification, I can only enter a general denial. At the same time it is possible to take overseriously folk of the Guggenheimer-Bausch type."

Coroner Zucca has asked Corporation Counsel Whalen for an opinion as to the power of the Board of Coroners to prefer charges against Dr. Williams and hold a trial.

"Poverty Hollow's" Mayor Loses.

The application for an injunction made by Patrick Connolly, the "Mayor of Poverty Hollow," to restrain the Mayor and the Commissioners of Estimate and Apportionment from taking possession of certain property owned by him at Sheriff and Delancey Streets for approaches for the new East River Bridge, was denied yesterday by Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court. Mr. Connolly set up that the Commissioners of Appraisal had not acted properly, and that there were approaches which would be more suitable than those selected by them. His application was opposed by tenants, who maintained that Connolly desired delay in order to prevent them from receiving compensation agreed to be paid by him should they be compelled to give up their holdings prior to the termination of their leases in October next.

Dinner for Tax Commissioner Tracey.

Deputy Tax Commissioner John F. Tracey, who has been in charge of the Department of Taxes and Assessments of the Borough of Richmond for the past four years, and who has been promoted to the charge of a department in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, was entertained at a farewell dinner last night at the Cove Hotel, Livingston, S. I. The affair was arranged by a number of residents of Staten Island and his brother assistants in the Tax Department in the Borough of Richmond. Congratulatory resolutions were presented to him.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Boys' Suits at ½ Prices

PROBLEM:—

You don't want the boy to wear his banged-around clothes to school; it seems too late in the season to buy new Summer clothes, and it's too warm for heavy clothes. Here's the answer:—

MORE THAN A THOUSAND MEDIUM-WEIGHT SUITS AT HALF PRICES.

Small Boys' Suits WERE $3.50 to $8, NOW $1.75 to $4.

Bigger Boys' Suits, WERE $10 to $20, NOW $5 to $10.

You save enough for new shoes and a new hat. You will find these at all our three Great Stores.

Smith Gray & Co

Broadway at 31st Street, NEW YORK.
BROOKLYN: Broadway at Bedford Ave.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

The New York Times Saturday Review

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ORDER TO-DAY

WOULD ENJOIN PICKETS.

Cloak Manufacturers Say Their Workmen Are Intimidated.

An order was issued yesterday morning by Justice Dugro of the Supreme Court on behalf of A. Beller & Co., cloak manufacturers, 122-124 Fifth Avenue, requiring the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers and its officers to show cause why they should not be enjoined from posting strike pickets at the Beller factory. A strike has been in progress at the factory for several weeks, and the plaintiffs allege that through intimidation by the pickets competent persons are prevented from working. The plaintiffs also say that operatives were induced to go on strike by intimidation, force, fraud, and threats by the defendants.

Justice Dugro also issued an order to the same effect against the same defendants at the instance of Udig & Schwartz, cloak manufacturers, 720 Broadway. Both orders are returnable to-day.

A. Guyer, Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers, said yesterday that the riot at A. Beller & Co.'s factory on Wednesday night was provoked by the police. A mass meeting of the union is to be held in a few days to protest against the proposed injunctions.

TERRORIZING TUNNEL WORKERS.

Non-Union Men Assailed by Union Workers an Engineer Charges.

The iron workers employed by Holbrook, Cabot & Daly on the section of the rapid transit tunnel from Great Jones to Thirty-third Street are suffering at the hands of union men, according to members of the firm. Henry B. Seaman, Chief Engineer for the firm, has decided, he says, to have some of the ringleaders arrested so that the men at work can have a reasonable assurance of safety. One man will be arraigned to-day in Jefferson Market Court.

"The trouble began last December," Mr. Seaman said yesterday. "At that time the delegates of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, which represents the union iron workers, wanted us to employ only union men. We told them we could not agree to that proposition, as the contract was a semi-public one, but we agreed to employ an equal number of union and non-union men, and to pay the then union wages of $3.20 a day, although we could have hired competent men at $2.50 a day. Shortly afterward two of our non-union men were badly beaten by union men in Fourth Avenue, near Nineteenth Street. Continuous attacks were made from that time forward on single men by gangs of five or ten, but it was impossible to make arrests, as the assailants always disappeared and were not identified. One man was arrested, and held in $300 bail for examination, but he jumped his bail and disappeared."

One man, Mr. Seaman said, was attacked by four union men, and while two held his arms another disfigured him for life with brass knuckles. Policemen were put on the watch, but the men were attacked when the police were not in sight. Half a dozen men, Mr. Seaman said, were brought here from Philadelphia for fighting purposes, and made matters as bad as they could. The Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union is not in the Central Federated Union, and is not a party in the agreement between the unions and the rapid transit contractors.

SULPHURIC ACID IN HIS WELL.

Freehold Manufacturer Puzzled at Conditions Following Lightning's Stroke.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Sept. 5.—Thomas Hirst, a wealthy rug manufacturer, is wondering whether he has a freak of nature on his factory property, or whether some one has been

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, with variable winds, mostly east to south.

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PRESIDENT SHOT AT BUFFALO FAIR

Wounded in the Breast and Abdomen.

HE IS RESTING EASILY

One Bullet Extracted, Other Cannot Be Found.

Assassin Is Leon Czolgosz of Cleveland, Who Says He Is an Anarchist and Follower of Emma Goldman.

BUFFALO, Sept. 6.—President McKinley, while holding a reception in the Temple of Music at the Pan-American Exposition at 4 o'clock this afternoon, was shot and twice wounded by Leon Czolgosz, an Anarchist, who lives in Cleveland.

One bullet entered the President's breast, struck the breast bone, glanced and was later easily extracted. The other bullet entered the abdomen, penetrated the stomach, and has not been found, although the wounds have been closed.

The physicians in attendance upon the President at 10:40 o'clock to-night issued the following bulletin:

"The President is rallying satisfactorily and is resting comfortably. 10:15 P. M., temperature, 100.4 degrees; pulse, 124; respiration, 24.

"P. M. RIXEY,
"M. B. MANN,
"R. E. PARKE,
"H. MYNTER,
"EUGENE WANBIN.

"Signed by George B. Cortelyou, Secretary to the President."

This condition was maintained until 1 o'clock A. M., when the physicians issued the following bulletin:

"The President is free from pain and resting well. Temperature, 100.2; pulse, 120; respiration, 24."

The assassin was immediately overpowered and taken to a police station on the Exposition grounds, but not before a number of the throng had tried to lynch him. Later he was taken to Police Headquarters.

The exact nature of the President's injuries is described in the following bulletin issued by Secretary Cortelyou for the physicians who were called:

"The President was shot about 4 o'clock. One bullet struck him on the upper portion of the breast bone, glancing and not penetrating; the second bullet penetrated the abdomen five inches below the left nipple and one and one-half inches to the left of the median line. The abdomen was opened through the line of the bullet wound. It was found that the bullet had penetrated the stomach.

"The opening in the front wall of the stomach was carefully closed with silk sutures; after which a search was made for a hole in the back wall of the stomach. This was found and also closed in the same way. The further course of the bullet could not be discovered, although careful search was made. The abdominal wound was closed without drainage. No injury to the intestines or other abdominal organs was discovered.

"The patient stood the operation well, pulse of good quality, rate of 130, and his condition at the conclusion of operation was gratifying. The result cannot be foretold. His condition at present justifies hope of recovery."

Leon Czolgosz, the assassin, has signed a confession, covering six pages of foolscap, in which he states that he is an Anarchist and that he became an enthusiastic member of that body through the influence of Emma Goldman, whose writings he had read and whose lectures he had listened to. He denies having any confederate, and says he decided on the act three days ago and bought the revolver with which the act was committed in Buffalo.

He has seven brothers and sisters in Cleveland, and the Cleveland Directory has the names of about that number living in Hosmer Street and Ackland Avenue, which adjoin. Some of them are butchers and others are in other trades.

Czolgosz is now detained at Police Headquarters, pending the result of the President's injuries. He does not appear in the least degree uneasy or penitent for his action. He says he was induced by his attention to Emma Goldman's lectures and writings to decide that the present form of government in this country was all wrong, and he thought the best way to end it was by the killing of the President. He shows no sign of insanity, but is very reticent about much of his career.

While acknowledging himself an Anarchist, he does not state to what branch of the organization he belongs.

HOW THE DEED WAS DONE.

Assassin Came with the Crowd to Greet the President and Shot When Two Feet from Him.

BUFFALO, Sept. 6.—Czolgos's attempt on the life of the President was made at about 4 o'clock in the Temple of Music, where Mr. McKinley had gone to hold a reception at that hour. He had spent the day at Niagara with about 100 invited guests, and arrived at the exposition grounds at 3:30. Mrs. McKinley proceeded to the Mission Building and the President went directly to the Temple of Music.

A vast crowd had assembled long before the arrival of Mr. McKinley. The daily organ recital was nearing its end as the President entered and went to the slightly raised dais at one end of the hall.

The President, though well guarded by United States Secret Service detectives, was fully exposed to such an attack as occurred. He stood at the edge of the raised dais, and throngs of people crowded in at the various entrances to see their Chief Executive, perchance to clasp his hand, and then fight their way out in the good-natured mob that every minute swelled and multiplied at the points of ingress and egress to the building.

The President was in a cheerful mood and was enjoying the hearty evidences of good-will which everywhere met his gaze. Upon his right stood John G. Milburn of Buffalo, President of the Pan-American Exposition, chatting with the President, and introducing to him persons of note who approached. Upon the President's left stood Mr. Cortelyou.

THE ASSASSIN APPEARS.

It was shortly after 4 o'clock when one of the throng which surrounded the Presidential party, a medium-sized man of ordinary appearance and plainly dressed in black, approached as if to greet the President. Both Secretary Cortelyou and President Milburn noticed that the man's hand was swathed in a bandage or handkerchief. Reports of bystanders differ as to which hand. He worked his way with the stream of people up to the edge of the dais, until he was within two feet of the President.

President McKinley smiled, bowed, and extended his hand in that spirit of geniality the American people so well know, when suddenly the man raised his hand and two sharp reports of a revolver rang out loud and clear above the hum of voices and the shuffling of myriad feet. The assassin had fired through the handkerchief which concealed the revolver.

There was an instant of almost complete silence, like the hush that follows a clap of thunder. The President stood stock still, a look of hesitancy, almost of bewilderment, on his face. Then he retreated a step while a pallor began to steal over his features. The multitude seemed only partially aware that something serious had happened.

Then came a commotion. With the leap of a tiger three men threw themselves forward as with one impulse and sprang toward the would-be assassin. Two of them were United States Secret Service men, who were on the lookout and whose duty it was to guard against just such a calamity as had here befallen the President and the Nation. The third was a bystander, a negro, who had only an instant before grasped the hand of the President. In a twinkling the assassin was borne to the ground, his weapon was wrested from his grasp, and strong arms pinioned him down.

Then the vast multitude which thronged the edifice began to come to a realizing sense of the awfulness of the scene of which they had been witnesses. A murmur arose, spread, and swelled to a hum of confusion, then grew to a babel of sounds, and later to a pandemonium of noises.

The crowds that a moment before had stood mute and motionless in bewildered ignorance of the enormity of the deed, now with a single impulse surged forward, while a hoarse cry welled up from a thousand throats, and a thousand men charged forward to lay hands upon the perpetrator of the dastardly crime.

CONFUSION REIGNS.

For a moment the confusion was terrible. The crowd surged forward regardless of consequences. Men shouted and fought, women screamed and children cried. Some of those nearest the doors fled from the edifice in fear of a stampede, while hundreds of others from the outside struggled blindly forward in the effort to enter the crowded building and solve the mystery of excitement and panic which every moment grew and swelled within the congested interior of the palatial edifice.

Inside on the slightly raised dais was enacted within those few feverish moments a tragedy, so dramatic in character, so thrilling in its intensity, that few who looked on will ever be able to give a succinct account of what really did transpire. Even the actors who were playing the principal roles came out of it with blanched faces, trembling limbs, and beating hearts, while their brains throbbed with a tumult of conflicting emotions which left behind only a chaotic jumble of impressions which could not be clarified into a lucid narrative of the events as they really transpired.

But of the multitude which witnessed or bore a part in the scene there was but one mind which seemed to retain its equilibrium, one hand which remained steady, one eye which gazed with unflinching calmness, and one voice which retained its even tenor and faltered not at the most critical juncture.

They were the mind and the hand and the eye and the voice of President McKinley.

After the first shock of the assassin's shots, he retreated a step, then, as the detectives leaped upon his assailant, he turned, walked steadily to a chair and seated himself, at the same time removing his hat and bowing his head in his hands.

In an instant Secretary Cortelyou and President Milburn were at his side. His waistcoat was hurriedly opened, the President meanwhile admonishing those about him to remain calm and telling them not to be alarmed.

"But you are wounded," cried his secretary; "let me examine."

"No, I think not," answered the President. "I am not badly hurt, I assure you."

Nevertheless his outer garments were hastily loosened, and when a trickling stream of crimson was seen to wind its way down his breast spreading its stain over the white surface of the linen their worst fears were confirmed.

A force of Exposition guards were on the scene by this time, and an effort was made to clear the building. The crush was terrific. Spectators crowded down the stairways from the galleries, the crowd on the floor surged forward toward the rostrum, while despite the strenuous efforts of police and guards the throng without struggled madly to obtain admission.

IN THE HOSPITAL.

The President's assailant in the meantime had been hustled to the rear of the building by Exposition Guards McCauley and James, where he was held while the building was cleared, and later turned over to Superintendent Bull of the Buffalo Police Department, who took the prisoner to No. 13 Police Station, and later to Police Headquarters.

As soon as the crowd in the Temple of Music had been dispersed sufficiently the President was removed in the automobile ambulance and taken to the Exposition Hospital, where an examination was made.

The best medical skill was summoned and within a brief period several of Buffalo's best-known practitioners were at the patient's side. The President retained the full exercise of his faculties until placed on the operating table and subjected to an anaesthetic.

Upon the first examination it was ascertained that one bullet had taken effect in the right breast just below the nipple, causing a comparatively harmless wound. The other took effect in the abdomen, about five inches below the left nipple, two inches to the left of the navel, and about on a level with it.

Upon arriving at the Exposition Hospital the second bullet was probed for. The walls of the abdomen were opened, but teh ball was not located. The incision was hastily closed and after a hasty consultation it was decided to the remove the patient to the home of President Milburn. This was done, the automobile-ambulance being used for the purpose.

Arrived at the Milburn residence, all persons outside the medical attendants, nurses, and the officials immediately concerned were excluded and the task of probing for the bullet, which had lodged in the abdomen, was begun by Dr. Roswell Park.

When it was decided to remove the President from the Exposition Hospital to the Milburn residence, the news was broken to Mrs. McKinley as gently as might be, by the members of the Milburn family. She bore the shock remarkably well, and displayed the utmost fortitude.

CROWD READY TO LYNCH.

While the wounded President was being borne from the Exposition to the Milburn residence between rows of onlookers with bared heads, a far different spectacle was being witnessed along the route of his assailant's journey from the scene of his crime to Police Headquarters. The trip was made so quickly that the prisoner was safely landed within the wide portals of the police station and the doors closed before any one was aware of his presence.

The news of the attempted assassination had in the meanwhile been spread broadcast by the newspapers. Like wildfire it spread from mouth to mouth. Then bulletins began to appear on the boards along "Newspaper Row," and when the announcement was made that the prisoner had been taken to Police Headquarters, only two blocks distant from the newspaper section, the crowds surged down toward the terrace, eager for a glimpse of the prisoner. At Police Headquarters they were met by a strong cordon of police, drawn up across the pavement on Pearl Street, who denied admittance to any but officials authorized to take part in the examination of the prisoner.

In a few minutes the crowd had grown from tens to hundreds, and these in turn quickly swelled to thousands, until the street was completely blocked by a surging mass of eager humanity. It was at this juncture that some one raised the cry of "Lynch him!" Like a flash the cry was taken up, and the whole crowd re-echoed the cry, "Lynch him!" "Hang him!" Closer the crowd surged forward.

Denser the throng became as new arrivals each moment swelled the swaying multitude. The situation was becoming critical when suddenly the big doors were flung open and a squad of reserves advanced with solid front, drove the crowd back from the curb, then across the street, and gradually succeeded in dispersing them from about the entrance to the station.

By this time there were probably 50,000 people assembled in the vicinity of Pearl, Seneca, Erie Streets, and the Terrace. The crowd was so great that it became necessary to rope off the entire street in front of Police Headquarters, and at a late hour to-night the police were still patrolling in the streets in the neighborhood, in squads of three or four. Inside the station house were assembled District Attorney Penny, Superintendent of Police Bull, Capt. Reagan of the First Precinct, and other officials.

The prisoner at first proved quite communicative, so much so in fact, that little dependence could be placed on what he said. He first gave his name as Fred Nieman, said his home was in Detroit, and that he had been in Buffalo about a week. He said he had been boarding at a place in Broadway. Later this place was located as John Nowak's saloon, a Rainelaw hotel, 1,075 Broadway. Here the prisoner occupied Room 3.

THE PRISONER'S STORY.

Nowak, the proprietor, said he knew very little about his guest. He came there, he declared, last Saturday, saying he had come to see the Pan-American, and that his home was in Toledo. He had been alone at all times about Nowak's place, and had had no visitors. In his room was found a small traveling bag of cheap make. It contained an empty cartridge box and a few articles of clothing.

With these facts in hand the police went at the prisoner with renewed vigor in the effort to obtain either a full confession or a straight account of his identity and movements prior to his arrival in Buffalo. He at first admitted that he was an Anarchist in sympathy at least, but denied strenuously that the attempt on the life of the President was a result of a preconcerted plot on the part of any Anarchist society.

At times he was defiant and again indifferent. But at no time did he betray the remotest sign of remorse. He declared the deed was not premeditated, but in the same breath refused to say why he perpetrated it. When charged by District Attorney Penny with being the instrument of an organized band of conspirators, he protested vehemently that he never even thought of perpetrating the crime until this morning.

After long and persistent questioning it was announced at Police Headquarters that the prisoner had made a confession, which he signed.

MRS. McKINLEY COURAGEOUS.

Bears Up Well When She Hears of the Attempt on Mr. McKinley's Life.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 6.—After the President was cared for at the Exposition grounds, Director General W. I. Buchanan started for the Milburn residence to forestall any information that might reach Mrs. McKinley there by telephone or otherwise. Very luckily, he was first to arrive with the information. The Niagara Falls trip had tired Mrs. McKinley, and on returning to the Milburn residence she went to her room to rest.

Mr. Buchanan broke the news as gently as possible to the niece of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, and consulted with them and Mrs. Milburn as to the best course to pursue in breaking the news to Mrs. McKinley. It was finally decided that on her awaking, or shortly thereafter, Mr. Buchanan should break the news to her, if, in the meantime her physician, Dr. Rixey, had not yet arrived.

Mrs. McKinley awoke from her sleep at about 5:30 o'clock. She was feeling splendidly, she said, and at once took up her crocheting, which, as is well known, is one of her favorite diversions.

Immediately on Mr. Buchanan's arrival at the Milburn home he had telephonic communication therewith cut off, for already there had been several calls, and he decided on this as the wisest course to pursue lest Mrs. McKinley, hearing the continued ringing of the bells, might inquire what it meant.

While the light of day remained, Mrs. McKinley continued with her crocheting, keeping to her room. When the day began to wane and the President had not arrived, she began to feel anxious concerning him. "I wonder why he does not come?" she asked one of her nieces. There was no clock in Mrs. McKinley's room, and when it was 7 o'clock she had no idea it was so late, and this is when she began to feel anxious concerning the President, for he was due to return to Mr. Milburn's house about 6 o'clock.

At 7 o'clock Dr. Rixey arrived at the Milburn residence. He had been driven hurriedly down Delaware Avenue in an open carriage, and at once entered the house. At 7:20 o'clock Dr. Rixey came out of the house accompanied by Col. Webb Hayes, a son of the late ex-President Hayes, who is a friend of President McKinley. They entered a carriage and returned to the Exposition hospital.

After Dr. Rixey had gone, Mr. Buchanan said that the doctor had broken the news in a most gentle way to Mrs. McKinley. He said she stood it bravely, though considerably affected. If it was possible to bring him to her, she wanted it done. Dr. Rixey assured her that the President could be brought with safety from the Exposition grounds, and when he left the Milburn house it was to complete all arrangements for the removal of the President.

A big force of regular patrolmen were assigned to the Milburn residence.

"CAUGHT THE ASSASSIN."

Capt. Wiser of Coast Artillery Says His Men Did So.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The War Department to-night received the following telegram from Capt. John B. Wiser, commanding the Seventy-third Company of Coast Artillery at Buffalo:

"BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1901.—Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington: President shot at reception in Temple of Music about 4 P. M. Corporal Bertschey and detail of men of my company caught the assassin at once and held him down till the secret service men overpowered him and took the prisoner out of their hands, my men being unarmed. Condition of President not known. Revolver in my possession.

"WISER, Commanding."

OPINIONS OF SURGEONS.

Injury to Stomach Serious for a Man of the President's Age—Danger of Peritonitis.

According to well-known surgeons, there are in New York four or five persons each year who, through various causes, suffer from injuries similar to those received yesterday by President McKinley at Buffalo. Operations similar to those performed on the President have been successful and the patients have recovered. The prominent surgeons interviewed last evening said that the chances of recovery would be much greater if President McKinley were a younger man.

Dr. John B. Walker of 23 West Thirty-third Street said:

"Any injury to the stomach similar to that which has been inflicted on President McKinley is serious. There have been cases of stomach perforation where the patients have recovered. The diagnosis of any perforated wound of the stomach in an adult is very serious. The trouble is that inflammation following such an injury is more acute to an older person than to one more youthful. The fear is that the contents of the stomach will come into the intestines and peritonitis set in."

"Do you recall any recent cases similar to that of President McKinley," was asked.

"Dr. Bull performed an operation on a young man a short time ago. The intestines were perforated and an operation similar to that performed on President McKinley resulted in complete recovery. If President McKinley were a man between thirty-five and forty years of age the chances would be more in his favor. I cannot recall at this time a case of a man of the age of the President recovering from similar wounds. There is one advantage the President had, and that is the prompt assistance of a surgeon. Dr. Roswell Park is one of the most eminent surgeons in the United States."

"What other cases do you recall?"

"The case of the football player in Princeton who was shot by a negro is one of the latest. In that case the young man was of powerful physique. He did not receive the attention of a surgeon for twelve hours, and the result was that peritonitis set in and death occurred in a few days."

MR. ROOSEVELT EN ROUTE.

One Receipt of News the Vice President Leaves for Buffalo.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 6.—The first news of the attempted assassination of President McKinley reached Vice President Roosevelt at Isle La Motte at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon, when the Vice President was informed over the telephone that there was a rumor that the President had been shot. It was confirmed by another message a moment later.

The Vice President seemed stunned by the news, and put his hands to his head, then exclaimed, "My God!" Those around him were immediately informed of the tragedy, and it was decided to announce it to the company of a thousand persons who had gathered to hear Col. Roosevelt speak at the annual outing of the Vermont Fish and Game League. Senator Proctor made the announcement, and men, women, and children wept.

A later bulletin was received, stating that the President was resting quietly and that the chances were favorable for his recovery. "Good!" exclaimed the Vice President, and his face lighted up. He showed his pleasure by eagerly announcing the good news to the assembly.

The Vice President then left immediately on the yacht Elfrida, owned by W. Seward Webb, and came to this city as quickly as possible, having directed that all messages should be held for him here. The yacht was to have gone to Arrow Point, where a special train was waiting for the Vice President, but the train was sent on to Burlington, and was there when the yacht came into the harbor, at 8:15.

President Clement of the Rutland Railroad placed the train at the disposal of the Vice President, and made arrangements to take him on it to Buffalo. Col. Roosevelt was asked at the wharf for a statement for publication, and said:

"I am so inexpressibly grieved, shocked, and horrified that I can say nothing."

He boarded the train at once and left for Buffalo.

CABINET WILL ASSEMBLE.

Postmaster General Smith and Secretaries Root and Gage Off for Buffalo.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6. — Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith was greatly affected by the news of the shooting of President McKinley, and expressed himself as shocked beyond measure. He immediately telegraphed to Washington and Buffalo, asking for further particulars than the early news dispatches contained. Mr. Smith said he hoped the President's injuries might not prove so serious as was at first intimated.

Mr. Smith left here on a late train to-night for Buffalo. He expects to be at the President's bedside by 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

NEWBURY, N. H., Sept. 6.—A message containing information from Buffalo was received here early this evening and forwarded by messenger to the home of Secretary Hay. No reply came to it, and up to a late hour Secretary Hay could not be reached.

BUCKFIELD, Me., Sept. 6.—John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, who has been passing his vacation at the Long homestead, two miles from this place, learned to-night of the shooting of President McKinley. He was deeply affected, and proceeded to his home at once, declaring that he was undecided about future plans. The Secretary positively refused to say anything for publication.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 6.—When informed of the shooting of President McKinley, Attorney General Knox said: "I cannot imagine how any living creature could harbor such a thought as to take the life of the President. I am so shocked at the awful news that I cannot talk further."

Mr. Knox left at 11 P. M. for Buffalo. Just before leaving he said:

"I can only express the common sentiment of horror at the cruelty of the dastardly blow inflicted upon the lovable and beloved man who has stood for all that is best for the people who have so implicitly trusted him. His bodily wounds, grievous as they are, will cause him less pain than the thought that any human heart could have harbored against him the malice that inspired the deed."

DUBLIN, N. H., Sept. 6.—Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, who has been at Mount Monadnock, when informed to-night of the tragic incident at Buffalo, said:

"I am too horrified to make any expression whatever." He immediately prepared to leave for Buffalo.

Secretary of War Elihu Root left the Grand Central Station at 11:10 last night for Buffalo in a special train. He was accompanied by a Dr. Dixon, a specialist, with whom he is hastening to the bedside of the President. The train was made up of a single coach and locomotive, and all possible speed will be made to reach Buffalo on record-breaking time.

When Secretary Root was asked to express an opinion of the President's injury, he said:

"What is there to say? I do not know how seriously injured President McKinley is, but I hope his condition is not so serious as reported. I am almost overcome by the terrible news."

Secretary Root came up from Southampton, L. I., in a special train. With Dr. Dixon and a valet, he rode in a cab to the Grand Central Station. The special train had already been made up, and in less than three minutes after their arrival at the station they were speeding on their way to Buffalo.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Secretary of the Treasury Gage, who was visiting his son, Eli Gage, in Evanston, seemed dazed by the news, and with bowed head walked slowly into the house. Preparations were made at once for the Secretary to go to Buffalo, accompanied by his son. Before he took the train for Buffalo, an hour later, Secretary Gage said:

"I am too shocked to speak. The news of such a happening is simply overwhelming to me. The President was always confident that no harm could ever come to him. He is a man who is honored by all. I received no official message that he had been assassinated. The first tidings were brought me by friends."

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Imparts a superior delicacy of flavor; try it, you'll be delighted.—Adv.

WASHINGTON STUNNED BY THE TRAGEDY

No Member of Cabinet Is at the Capital City.

MILITARY GUARD DETAILED

Under the Law Vice President Roosevelt Will Discharge the Purely Routine Duties of the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—For the third time in thirty-seven years Washington has been stunned by the shooting of a President of the United States. Like lightning out of the fair September sky the report from Buffalo arrested attention here about 5 o'clock, and in a few moments anxious crowds were hurrying from all parts of the city to the offices of the newspapers seeking additional information. People stopped in their hurry to ask of every one met whether the President had been killed, and there was the utmost impatience because of the brevity and indefiniteness of the bulletins and the failure of assurance that the wounds inflicted upon Mr. McKinley were not fatal. To-night the street in front of the newspaper offices is crowded with women and men hungering with anxiety and waiting to catch the announcements that come at long intervals through a megaphone operated by a man in an upper window of a newspaper office.

Grief has not checked a torrent of indignation at the crime committed against humanity and a President who has always trusted himself implicitly to the protection of his fellows, venturing from day to day to walk the streets without guard. The rage against the assassin was immediate and outspoken with men of all parties, for Mr. McKinley has no personal enemies here or elsewhere.

The disability of the President occurred at a moment when the Administration was entirely unrepresented at Washington by a Cabinet officer. When the information of the shooting reached the White House by a telephone message from Buffalo, Col. Montgomery and a few clerks were the only members of the President's official family present, Col. Pruden getting the news while he was dining at home. From the moment he heard the news, Col. Montgomery began making efforts to reach the members of the Cabinet, except Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who is in Buffalo. There was a stream of visitors to the White House from the moment the news of the shooting was received until late to-night, but few of the visitors were persons high in official life.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

The force at the White House since the President's departure has been in constant communication with him, and while he has conducted most of the business of his office at his home, in Canton, Ohio, the majority of the papers with which he has had to deal have been prepared in Washington and forwarded through the White House clerical force. All reports received from him by officials here were cheerful and high-spirited.

The work of the official day was done when the news of the calamity arrived here and the executive departments had generally emptied themselves of their workmen, and very few of the officials were to be found at their desks.

Mr. Adee, the acting head of the State Department, was met at the station as he was leaving for his country home near Laurel, Md., and returned at once to the State Department. He waited for official confirmation of the news, and it was not until he received a copy of the bulletin issued by the physicians through Secretary Cortelyou that he undertook to acquaint officially the Governments of all the nations of the world with the facts of the shooting. He then drew up a message, which will be sent to every United States Embassy, Legation, and Consulate throughout the civilized world directing them to acquaint the Governments to which they are accredited of the facts. With these he embodied a condensation of the physicians' bulletin with Mr. Cortelyou's statement.

In the Navy Department Mr. Hackett, the acting Secretary, who had also quitted the building, was speedily recalled by Capt. Cowles, the acting head of the Navigation Bureau, and he immediately put himself in readiness to take any official action that might be necessary to meet the emergency. At Buffalo in the Exposition grounds the navy had a splendid representation in the shape of the marine battalion under Capt. Leonard, and this force will be immediately available if it is decided by the persons about the President that a guard is necessary near his person.

At the War Department Gen. Gillespie, Chief Engineer of the army, was acting Secretary in the absence of Secretary Root, and Assistant Secretary Sanger, who is away on leave. He also had quitted the building, but he had not been gone half an hour before word reached him and he hastily returned to his desk. He immediately sent messages to the Secretary of war and to Gen. Brooke, commanding the Department of the East, giving such unofficial information as was available.

Gen. Gillespie finally got into communication with Secretary Root and Assistant Secretary Sanger, and as a result of the telephonic talk he proceeded to use some of the forces at his disposal. He telegraphed an order to Fort Foster, N. H., to have an officer, a physician, and a squad of men proceed immediately to the house where the President is lying to act as a guard.

PROVIDING FOR EMERGENCIES.

Steps were next to to provide for the future of the Executive branch of the Government. It was realized that even under the most favorable conditions the President's injuries are of such a character as to make it almost certain that he cannot undertake for a long time to discharge the duties of Chief Executive, even in the most formal way. Every member of the Cabinet able to travel is expected to at once go to Buffalo, and there a Cabinet council will be held to decide upon the course to be followed by the Executive branch. Vice President Roosevelt is in readiness to do whatever is necessary and to meet the obligations imposed upon the Vice President by the Constitution of the United States. These are contained in Paragraph 6, Section 1, Article II., in the following words:

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, &c.

Under the terms of this article, as soon as Mr. Roosevelt is assured by proper authority, probably in this case by the senior member of the Cabinet, Secretary Hay, who will doubtless be in Buffalo by to-morrow evening, he will undertake at once in a provisional way to discharge such duties as may devolve on him. Much will depend upon the report of the physicians on the character of the President's injuries as to the extent to which Mr. Roosevelt will discharge the Presidential duties, if he undertakes them at all, and it is almost certain that in the absence of great emergency in public affairs, even if called to assume these obligations, the Vice President will confine himself in the exercise of his powers to the discharge of the most routine and indispensable functions.

Such public men as were in the city called at the White House during the evening. They included Assistant Secretary Spaulding of the Treasury Department, Assistant Secretary Hackett of the Navy Department, ex-United States Senator H. W. Blair, Controller Dawes, and Register Lyons of the Treasury, and Capt. Towner, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs. There were also calls from representatives of several foreign legations.

No official confirmation of the shooting came to the White House for three hours after its occurrence, when Col. Montgomery, the chief operator at the White House, was informed at 7:20 o'clock by Secretary Cortelyou at Buffalo that a surgical operation upon the President was in progress, and that "so far everything is favorable." Later he gave information of the completion of the operation, and followed that statement with other messages giving private information as to the President's condition and his removal to Mr. Milburn's residence.

STRONG MILITARY GUARD.

During the early evening a conference was held at the War Department of such of the prominent army officers as could be gathered at short notice by Gen. Gillespie. He informed them that he had communicated with Gen. Brooke at Governors Island and that the General had replied that he would start immediately for Buffalo, where he expected in the early morning to take personal charge of all arrangements made for the guarding of the President.

Meanwhile he had directed that the troops which had been placed as a guard around the hospital in the Exposition grounds be transferred to the Milburn home, where the President lies, to serve as a guard and keep back the public and preserve quiet. Gen. Brooke has at Buffalo at his disposal a company of coast artillery, stationed in the Exposition grounds; a company of the Fifteenth Infantry, also stationed at Fort Porter, within the limits of the Exposition preserves, and other troops at Fort Niagara.

The conference decided that there was little more that the War Department could undertake at this time. Surgeon General Van Reypen of the navy, who came down to the Navy Department, called at Gen. Gillespie's office, and, discussing the case from a medical point of view, took occasion to mention Dr. Nicholas Senn of Chicago as an expert of high grade in such cases of injury, and the suggestion was promptly telegraphed to Buffalo that his services be secured.

Assistant Secretary Allen of the Treasury Department received a message to-night from Secretary Gage at Chicago stating that he was about to leave at once for Buffalo, where he will arrive to-morrow morning.

Admiral Dewey arrived in Washington early in the afternoon. He proceeded at once to his suburban home and was occupied with the details of the approaching Schley court of inquiry when the news reached him by the telephone. He at once sought all the particulars and placed himself in readiness for any service that might be required of him, informing Acting Secretary Hackett of that fact.

The Admiral found himself unable to express his feelings at the news, and all that could be extracted from him was that he was plunged in grief too deep for utterance at this time. He said that he could not now express an opinion as to the effect that the calamity might have on the court of inquiry, or even whether it would result in the postponement of the approaching sitting.

DIPLOMATS' CONDOLENCES.

Owing to the absence of many of the Diplomatic Corps at Buffalo and of many others at the various Summer resorts there were only two representatives of this body of rank in Washington to-day. Minister Wu was one of these, and when seen to-night he was a picture of distress. He said he realized keenly the tremendous indebtedness of China to President McKinley's kindly impulses in her great trials in the past year, and was shocked at the great calamity that had befallen him. He said he could not conceive of any sort of motive for such an inexcusable deed as that of Nieman's, and he was severe in his denunciation of Anarchists. He asked why they were permitted to hatch such plots as this in a Republic where the people could readily change their President if they were in the slightest degree dissatisfied with his official conduct or his private personality. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the President would shortly recover.

Another diplomatic representative in Washington was Señor Herran, representing the Government of the United States of Colombia. He also was greatly distressed and he affirmed that his whole country would sympathize with the President in this moment of pain. He also could not understand, he said, why such a benevolent character as President McKinley should be thus assaulted by one of the people, and he declared it is time that the Anarchists should be suppressed.

It was somewhat gratifying to the officials here that the very first expression of official sympathy should come from the Island of Cuba, in the shape of the following telegram:

Sept. 6, 1901.
(Received at War Department, 7:45 P. M.
Havana.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Mayor and City Council of Havana have called, expressing sorrow and solicitude for the President, and desire that his family be advised of these expressions.

SCOTT, Adjutant General.

Mr. H. T. Scott of the Union Iron Works at San Francisco, at whose house the President staid while visiting that city, telegraphed the Navy Department as follows:

"So shocked with news, words fail to express our feelings."

Messages of sympathy and of inquiry already have begun to arrive at the State Department.

Note the Following
of those places which serve the best—Evans' Ale.—Adv.

TO-DAY:
SIXTEEN PAGES.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 70½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 62½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38c; cotton, middling, 8 11-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 20c. Commercial World.—Page 13.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 6.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 13.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 12.
New Corporations.—Page 13.
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Real Estate.—Page 14.
Religious.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 8.
Weather Report.—Page 6.

Antediluvian Rye.
Monongahela, old and fine. Luyties Brothers, N.Y.

THE AUTUMNAL ALLEGHENIES.
The varied beauty of these mountains is best seen from the through trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

"The Overland Limited."
the every day fast train to San Francisco via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Provides the last of everything. Drawing-room sleeping cars, smoking and library car (with barber), and dining cars, without change from Chicago. Passengers at North-Western Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

Hellenbeck's Bakery,
No. 153 West 125th Street and No. 124 to 128 West 126th Street. Fine cakes and best bread and most hygienic brown and Graham bread in America. Home-made.—Adv.

THE FIRST EXPERIENCE
on the Pennsylvania Limited is like the lover's first glance. It inspires another.—Adv.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN NEW YORK

People Awed and Grieved by Attempt on the President's Life.

SYMPATHY FOR HIS WIFE

Great Crowds Surrounded the Bulletin Boards and Snatched Papers from the Newsboys—Scenes in the Hotels, Theatres and Clubs.

Not since that memorable July 2 twenty years ago, when the news was received here of the shooting of President Garfield in a railway station in Washington, has New York been the scene of so much suppressed excitement and heartfelt mourning as were displayed throughout the city yesterday afternoon, when it became known that President McKinley was the third of the Nation's Chief Executives to receive an assassin's bullet.

It was shortly after 4 o'clock when the telegram bearing the message of such tremendous import reached the city from Buffalo. It was the very briefest message, and yet it told the story with remarkable correctness, stating that the President had been shot twice in the stomach in the Temple of Music in the Exposition grounds at Buffalo by a man whose identity was not known.

Within less than three minutes after the arrival of the message, which was received by all the local newspapers, it was duplicated on the bulletin board of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and a few moments later on the boards of every journal on Newspaper Row. The casual passer-by glanced at it, stopped, rubbed his or her eyes, and read again. After that, like the shifting grains of sand in an eddying stream, the crowd gathered along Park Row and waited hungrily, but half incredulously, for more news. It came by piecemeal, but the added scraps for some time added little to the first announcement, and many hundreds of pedestrians hurried off to tell it to their fellows without waiting to equip themselves with details.

A little later and the great down-town buildings began to empty their hordes of workers for the day, and then City Hall Square became a great sea of upturned faces, shifting and eddying in a struggle to get nearer the bulletin boards, where employes with brushes and crayons were working with might and main to keep up with the scraps of information received from the scene of the great tragedy.

It was the hour when half New York was going home, and because of this fact the news traveled through the city with lightning rapidity. Within a short time after the receipt of the first news of the shooting the evening papers had extras on the street, and the newsboys, scenting prosperity from afar, were out in countless swarms, their united voices as they cried their wares blending into one continuous ear-splitting screech.

DEMEANOR OF THE CROWDS.

The crowds resembled in appearance the gatherings on the streets on election nights. There was the same swirling, pushing, and shoving of a great mass of eager humanity, and there was the same mixture of men and women crowding for points of vantage, but the disposition of the crowds last night was far different. They were not the cheering masses that the New Yorker expects to see at such times. They were philosophical —stoical in their interest.

At one of the boards, when a bulletin announcing that the physicians at the President's bedside had held a consultation and believed that the sufferer would live the news was received in dead silence by the onlookers.

"What a commentary on the American people and their common sense," exclaimed a man standing on the outskirts of the crowd. "If it were President Loubet of France who lay stricken Paris would be a seething whirlpool of excitement."

The feeling displayed everywhere was primarily one of awe and grief. The general run of people in the streets were palpably feeling more than they had the power readily to express. As a consequence there was a noticeable dearth of the demonstrations which accompanied the receipt of the news that Garfield had been shot or the terrible outbreak of wrath and deep sorrow which was a feature of the assassination of President Lincoln. While there was much anxiety to know how the President was progressing, the feeling seemed to be such as to call for a lowering of the voice, and in the cases of the more impressionable, the brushing away of a tear from the eye, rather than any more visible demonstration for the stricken Chief Magistrate, or wrath toward his assailant. This was the keynote of the situation all through the evening. It was a dogged waiting for the good or ill tidings, without spectacular outbreak.

Although the extra editions of the newspapers were sold in enormous numbers, it was not by this means that the news of the great tragedy spread over the city with lightning like rapidity. The papers were grabbed by purchasers almost before they left the offices, and it was a long time before the presses could print sufficient to supply their up-town depots. As one edition after another came out they were sold to men who in their eagerness did not wait for the change for their nickels, but bought one edition after another in the hope of finally getting the connected story of the shooting.

The thousands on their way to their homes from the down-town districts spread the news on the ferryboats and on the trains as they scattered. Conductors, motormen, and passengers on the trolley cars as they sped up town shouted it to passers-by on the street corners where the cars halted. Elevated guards shouted it to station men as they went northward.

Once started, the message conveyed here in the first telegram from Buffalo spread like a prairie fire, and it is unnecessary to say that it was added to by the thousands of narrators until by 6 o'clock it is safe to say that every man, woman, and child on Manhattan Island at least knew of the shooting, and then came the myriads of questions which were long unanswered. Was the President killed? Who did the shooting? Did he escape? How did it happen? And to these the answers were varied according to the information of those questioned.

MANY RUMORS FLOATED.

Owing to the meagre news obtainable the rumor mongers got in their work with telling effect. One story was that the President had been stabbed to death. Another had it that the assassin had been torn limb from limb by the populace before the Buffalo police had time to rescue him. Many thousands of persons left their homes after the evening meal and journeyed out into the city in search of information.

Business was almost closed for the day when the first news of the shooting was received, but from that moment it ceased almost altogether. In clubs, in saloons, on the streets, wherever men are accustomed to congregate, there were eager crowds, all discussing the same subject. Many saloonkeepers in the uptown districts sent emissaries all the way down town to Newspaper Row to copy the bulletins, and these scraps of information were given second-hand on bulletins in the remote districts, where thousands congregated to discuss the tragedy. If there was any grim humor displayed in any of these gatherings it related to the bearing the shooting of the President had on the prospects of Vice President Roosevelt. The Vice President was referred to as "a child of destiny" many times.

It was in the clubs and hotels that the keenest interest was displayed during the after-dinner hours. The interest in the bulletin boards at the big up-town hostelries was intense during the early part of the evening. When it was reported that the President would probably recover, and there were no contradictory reports, the onlookers seemed to take it for granted that the event would not become a historical tragedy, and the question "What will happen to the stock market to-morrow?" became the word on every tongue.

All sorts of rumors were abroad. It was said that J. P. Morgan had corralled the chief bankers and capitalists on board his yacht and was holding a ways and means conference. It was wildly stated that the Presidents of all the big banks were in session at the Metropolitan Club. Men were offering odds that certain stocks would break for so much, and the bets were taken, not singly, but by the score. Knots of men gathered in the up-town cafés and restaurants, and their talk was all of the dollars that would be lost on the morrow.

The attitude of the politicians was different. In the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the headquarters of the Republicans, genuine sorrow was depicted upon the faces of all. There were several men there who know William McKinley well, and some of these were deeply affected as they recited incidents in the career of the man which were not connected with the office of President of the United States.

In the Democratic Club and in the corridors of the Hoffman House, where were congregated the men whose political sympathies were not with the Chief Executive, politics were forgotten in the grief which was evident on purely personal grounds.

"I didn't believe," said an ex-Senator, "that the President had a private enemy in the world; at least, none so pronounced as to perpetrate such a dastardly deed. It is a terrible thing that has happened. I am overwhelmed at the enormity of it."

Men whose interests lay in politics were unanimous in their expressions in a similar vein, irrespective of party leanings.

SYMPATHY FOR MRS. McKINLEY.

In nearly every gathering place throughout the city many expressions of profound sympathy were expressed for Mrs. McKinley, together with the fear that the shock to her in her present delicate health will result disastrously. In fact, the conversations everywhere bore largely on the personal sorrow brought into the home of the President, and showed that the heart of the whole Nation has been touched by the devotion of the couple as displayed during the recent illness of Mrs. McKinley.

As has been said, there were fewer expressions of rage toward the would-be assassin than might have been expected. That the man is an Anarchist was accepted as a matter of course, and the attitude of the crowd toward him was pretty much that displayed toward a mad dog when it became known that he had been landed in jail. He was cast aside in the discussion as a blind, unreasonable animal that is sure to get his just deserts. One man from the South expressed himself in an up-town hotel to the effect that the fellow ought to be burned at the stake, but his opinion was not echoed.

As the hour grew late the crowds around the bulletin boards grew larger, and all the news of the President was eagerly read. All over the city it was noted that women were much in evidence. They seemed to take as much interest in the news as did the men, and many an earnest request for the latest word from Buffalo came from feminine lips, addressed to perfect strangers. It was not an uncommon sight to see women in tears as some scrap of information with a note of pathos in it was flashed on the bulletin boards or passed from lip to lip.

About the only class of people who were conspicuous by their absence last night were the few avowed anarchists of the city. Tere were grim inquiries made for them during the evening in a number of meeting places, but they were decidedly not in evidence. In fact, about the most violent utterances during the evening were heard in connection with the anarchists in general. This feeling seemed to be most violently expressed in Harlem. There were a number of impromptu mass meetings held in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, where the sidewalk orators talked of burning out the anarchists of Paterson, N. J., like rats in a barn.

And thus the night wore on, the waiting crowds gradually thinning as the people concluded to wait until morning, hoping, yet dreading, to hear the full tidings from the bedside of the Nation's Chief.

AT THE THEATRES.

Bulletins Read Between the Acts and Preparations Made to Close—Crowds in the Tenderloin.

The news of the shooting of President McKinley caused much excitement in the Tenderloin. The newspapers, which deluged the district, were greedily bought at all sorts of prices and groups discussing the tragedy were to be seen far into the night. The gloom and expressions of sorrow which spread over the whole district were most marked. Everywhere was heard the exclamation, "It's terrible; it's horrible!"

The desks of the hotels and the different telegraph offices were besieged with crowds desiring accurate news. The early evening brought crowds, which filled Upper Broadway, hoping to hear favorable news of the President's condition. Last November the same crowd was in the Tenderloin shouting madly and rejoicing at the victory of President McKinley.

The effect on this part of the city where the amusement places abound was most apparent in the great falling off in the attendance of the theatres. Many of these playhouses that had sold out their entire seating capacity were not half filled. This was notably the case at the Empire Theatre, the Criterion Theatre, and Wallack's, not to speak of nearly a score or more where the patronage was 50 per cent. below what it ordinarily would have been. At nearly every theatre bulletins containing the news of the President's condition were read between the acts. They were received as the various reports came with applause or exclamations of sorrow.

Charles Frohman, through Al Hayman, his representative, gave orders shortly after receiving the information of the crime to close all his theatres in town in the event of the President's death. Similar action was contemplated by Messrs. Weber & Field.

"We will not ring down the curtain if the President dies," said Mr. Weber last night, "but we will at once announce it, and we do not expect that an American audience will remain after being told of that sorrowing fact. We will not ask our actors to work under the circumstances."

All along Broadway these sentiments of Mr. Weber were echoed. Not a manager of a theatre could be found but who said that even in the event of the news of the President's death coming in the middle of a performance they would immediately notify the audience and ring down the curtain.

Brooklyn Democracy's Sympathy.

Prior to the transaction of any formal business at an executive meeting of the Brooklyn Democracy held in the Arbuckle Building on Fulton Street last night, Chairman Rufus L. Scott called attention to the attempted assassination of President McKinley. A resolution was presented by Otto Kempner, embodying the sentiment expressed by Mr. Scott, and extending the deepest sympathy to the President and his wife. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

DEEP REGRET IN ENGLAND

Indignation at Czolgosz's Deed Is Unbounded.

TRIBUTES OF LONDON PAPERS

The Times Says President McKinley Is Now in the Plenitude of His Popularity.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Times, referring editorially to-day to the attempt on the life of President McKinley, says it will be a relief to the feelings of the people of the United States that the criminal is not one of themselves. The editorial proceeds:

"At any rate they [the American people] may be assured of the complete and cordial sympathy of their British kinsfolk in their grief and anger. President McKinley's personal character is respected both in our own country and by foreign nations, and the fatuous wickedness of the attempt on his life will meet with universal reprobation.

"We will not contemplate the possibility of a fatal result, but in any case the Government of the United States will not be disturbed. Vice President Roosevelt is a man of ability and distinction, in whose hands there is no doubt the country's interests would be safe; but Mr. McKinley is stronger now than ever before, and it would be a cruel stroke of fortune were he to be cut off in the plenitude of his popularity, when his policy has been apparently vindicated by success at all points.

"The attempt on the President will awaken indignation and sympathy in every civilized country, and nowhere more than in these British Isles, where, despite occasional misunderstandings and jealousies, time strengthens the manifold ties of kinship which unite us to our American cousins."

The article goes on to refer to the President's speech at Buffalo on Thursday, which, it says, "gave indications of independence of thought and courageous initiative not previously apparent in Mr. McKinley's career." It concludes by asserting that it is unintelligible that the head of an Administration with such a record of prosperity, so personally popular, and so recently approved by the suffrages of his countrymen should be singled out for assassination except by a madman.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The news of the attempt upon the life of President McKinley spread slowly in London. The first ticker reports were discredited; then, with the confirmation and general dissemination of the news, arose a far-reaching feeling of sorrow and indignation, which, wherever Americans were gathered, almost gained the proportions of a panic, accompanied by feverish anxiety for further details. The thousands of Americans now in London were mostly at the theatres when the news arrived; and, returning to their hotels, found anxious groups of Englishmen and Americans discussing what, without distinction of race, is regarded as a national calamity.

London's telephones, usually silent at night, tingled with impatient inquiries addressed to newspapers and American correspondents in the hope of securing a denial of the report. The announcement of the attempted assassination was received too late for extra editions of the papers to announce the news to the mass of the English people, and they will not learn until they take up their morning papers of the attempt to kill the President.

The news was conveyed to J. W. Mackay, Col. Ochiltree, C. L. Pullman, and J. W. Gates, and many others, all of whom desired to express their unspeakable indignation at the cowardly act, the deepest sympathy with President McKinley, and hopes for his recovery. Added to this personal patriotic sentiment was the dread that whatever the outcome of the outrage upon the President, it would perhaps fatally react upon Mrs. McKinley.

Comparatively few Englishmen heard the news last night, but all these expressed horror and sympathy as genuine as if it had been the King instead of the President. The latter's kindly personality, his friendship for England, and his kindly message of condolence upon the occasion of Queen Victoria's death were recalled up in voices as tense and awe-stricken as those of any purely American gathering.

The Lord Mayor of London, when informed of the attempt upon the President's life, last night expressed the greatest grief and emotion. He said:

"I shall call a meeting of the Aldermen to-morrow formally to express to Mrs. McKinley and the American people the horror and grief felt at the attempt. Personally the news comes to me with the greatest possible shock, and I am sure that every citizen of London will join me in expressing feelings of horror at the terrible calamity."

Ex-Gov. Brown of Georgia, Mr. and Mrs. Nat C. Goodwin, and other Americans who were to have dined at the Carlton, canceled their engagement on hearing the news, and all the orchestras ceased playing. Crowds surrounded the bulletin boards.

All the newspapers this morning publish long accounts from Buffalo describing the attempt upon President McKinley's life; dispatches from Buffalo regarding the reception of the news, which excites renewed and anxious discussion of means to prevent Anarchist outrages, references to previous attempts, and the urgent need of the adoption of greater police precautions than ever in republics and the freest countries. The Daily Telegraph says editorially:

"It is with profoundest regret that the world learns to-day that another distinguished name is added to the shamefully long list of rulers who have fallen victims to the insensate wickedness of the assassin.

"The most unfeigned and heartfelt sympathy will go forth from every family in Christendom to Mrs. McKinley in this hour of deepest sorrow and trial. Americans will acquit us of all suspicion of insincerity when we claim that the blow will be felt with almost equal severity in Great Britain as in the United States."

Referring to the sympathy displayed by America at the time of the death of Queen Victoria, The Daily Telegraph says: "Sympathy can only be repaid by sympathy, though it is a mournful satisfaction that the debt we so gratefully discharged should have fallen due so soon."

The article concludes by dilating upon the inexplicability of the crime "committed in a free country at a time of its greatest well-being on a most popular ruler," and the need of still further protection against insensate Anarchists.

The Daily Mail thinks the motive underlying such crimes is notoriety, and that if such criminals could be dealt with on the spot one great inducement to the commission of such attempts would be removed. The Mail suggests that all rulers should be accompanied by armed men, instructed to shoot the assassins on the spot.

The Daily News says:

"This ghastly outrage, by which a brave, upright governor of men perishes as Lincoln and Garfield perished, in the execution of his duty, comes home to the hearts of Englishmen with inexpressible poignancy. We are pre-shot Americans, and an act like this, which plunges the Republic into bitter grief, reminds us as nothing else can do that we are members of the same house, 'bone of their bone, flesh of their flesh.' The death of no public man outside of this country could affect us like the death of the American President."

While denouncing in the strongest terms the madness of Anarchist criminals, The Daily News says it thinks the growth of the trust system is a perpetual danger to the American Commonwealth.

The same paper, in a short leading article, remarks upon the peculiarity of the provision of the United States Constitution that the murder of the President places the Vice President in the Presidential chair. It thinks a case conceivable in which an Anarchist might attempt to murder the President with this very motive, and that an obvious reform of the law suggests itself.

The Standard prints an editorial couched in similar terms of sorrow and indignation and says: "The prayers of Christendom will be given for the President's recovery." The Standard devotes the bulk of its article to a denunciation of Anarchists. It declares that it does not wonder that the crowd desired to lynch Nieman, and expresses an opinion identical with that of The Daily Mail, that the knowledge that immediate death awaited such attempts would prove an effectual deterrent.

The Daily Chronicle says:

"It is no protection to be called President; it is no special danger to be an autocrat. The eulogists of Mr. McKinley's courage in disregarding threatening letters would not be surprised if the outcome of the outrage was the revival of the agitation for a stricter exclusion of undesirable persons and the expulsion of suspects from the country."

The Chronicle thinks the closest possible alliance between the police of all nations, combined with the greatest vigilance, is the only effective weapon society has against the common enemies of mankind, and it declares that the death of President McKinley would be a grievous calamity on political grounds, no less than on the ground of human feeling.

"His name," says The Chronicle, "is linked with a new epoch in American history. He has made the United States an empire, but his work is not finished, and we trust he will be spared to finish it."

NEWS SENT TO KING EDWARD.

Assassin's Deed Will Result in Redoubling of Precautions to Insure Royalties' Safety.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—King Edward was traveling from Frankfort to Hamburg when the news of the attempt upon President McKinley's life was received, and a telegram was immediately dispatched to meet him, acquainting him with the deed.

The Altona-Kiel Railway was strongly guarded by a large force of police, and it cannot be doubted that this latest Anarchistic attempt will result in the redoubling of police precautions upon the Continent in view of the various royal meetings now taking place.

If there had ever been any likelihood that the Czar would go to Paris, it may now be regarded as a certainty that he will not do so. He had already decided yesterday to return direct to Russia from France without returning to Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 6.—The news of the attempt upon the life of President McKinley created a painful impression at Fredensborg. Emperor Nicholas, King Christian of Denmark, and King George of Greece dispatched telegraphic messages of sympathy for Mrs. McKinley.

SYMPATHY IN PARIS.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The news of the attempt upon President McKinley's life reached Paris too late for publication in yesterday's evening papers, and consequently it was not known outside of newspaper circles, but there it created a feeling akin to consternation. Mr. McKinley was considered the last person in the world in danger of assassination. It can safely be predicted that the news will create a tremendous sensation in Paris to-day, and the United States is sure of receiving every mark of sympathy from Frenchmen of all shades of opinion, as the President has always been considered a friend of France.

Articles in the four leading organs of French opinion, The Figaro, The Matin, The Gaulois, and The Eclair breathe this sympathy.

The Gaulois says:

"We feel the necessity of expressing to the great people of the United States, to whom so many ties unite us, our sympathy with them and horror at the crime that has cast them into mourning, but the great faith of this grand people in God will enable them again to recover themselves and pursue the course of their destiny."

The Matin speaks with particularly kindly appreciation of Mr. McKinley's political modesty and the purity of his home life. It concludes its article as follows:

"Hasard is often cruel and unjust, but never more so than when it allows a criminal madman to kill, in the name of some abominable ideal of liberty, the most democratic chief of the freest people."

The Figaro pays a warm tribute to the personal honesty of Mr. McKinley, but sees in him a representative of the spirit of trust and protection, and asks whether the explanation of the crime is not to be found in the fact that Mr. McKinley personifies in the eyes of the crowd aristocracy and wealth.

"Nevertheless," says the Figaro, "France joins in the anguish and indignation of the American people, because, although Mr. McKinley was first responsible for the bills which restricted commercial relations between the two peoples, he afterward consented to mitigate this régime and renewed the current of trade between them. We remember the affectionate telegrams that Mr. McKinley sent to the President of France at the time of the peace negotiations between Spain and the United States, and the conciliatory and humane policy of America in China, while Mr. McKinley has been astonishing the world by his moderation and spirit of justice in the dispute between Colombia and Venezuela. We, therefore, express the sincerest wish that America may be spared mourning."

The Eclair declares that the attempt to assassinate the President will arouse as much indignation and condemnation in France as in the United States, and recalls the sympathy expressed by the American people at the time of the assassination of President Carnot.

SYMPATHY OF DIPLOMATS.

BUFFALO, Sept. 6.—Solemnity and sorrow were written on the faces of the Diplomatic Corps as they moved about the Niagara Hotel this evening. The news reached some of them on the Exposition grounds; others had gone to their hotels on their return with the President from the trip to the Falls, and did not learn of the calamity until late in the afternoon. Upon learning it each one hurried to the Milburn house to inquire as to the President's condition and to express sorrow over the misfortune that had befallen him.

Señor Don Manuel de Aspiros, the Mexican Ambassador, and his Secretaries were among the first callers. Señor de Aspiros is by virtue of seniority and rank the head of all the members of the Diplomatic Corps now in Buffalo. While at Mr. Milburn's house he conferred with the other Ministers and called a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps, to be held in the apartments at the Niagara Hotel at 9 o'clock. Only Ministers and Secretaries of Legation were admitted to the meeting, which was behind closed doors. Señor de Aspiros, through his Secretary, expressed his sorrow.

"It grieves me much," he said, "and will grieve my Government. It is a sad blow not only to the people of the United States, but to all representatives of foreign Governments who have met President McKinley. I shall send individually to the State Department an expression of my sorrow and sympathy and my secretary has prepared a collective note of condolence to be signed by all members of the Diplomatic Corps here present."

Other members of the Corps expressed similar sentiments of sorrow and horror at the terrible crime.

The following is the message of condolence sent to the Government:

To the Secretary of State, Washington:

The Mexican Ambassador expresses to the Government of the United States his deep regrets for the atrocious attempt against the life of his Excellency President McKinley. The diplomatic representatives of Ecuador, Costa Rica, Spain, Japan, Peru, Colombia, Korea, Turkey, Russia, Venesuela, Brasil, and China, at present in this city, have requested the Ambassador to express in their names the same sentiments. M. DE AZPIROZ.

The members of the Diplomatic Corps intended to return to Washington to-night, but have decided to postpone their departure.

SENATOR HANNA'S GRIEF.

Close Friend of the President Hastens to the Latter's Bedside.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 6.—Senator M. A. Hanna, when informed that President McKinley had been shot, exclaimed: "I cannot believe anything like that!"

Later a telegram was handed to Senator Hanna and he then said: "I am forced to believe that the rumor is true. I cannot say anything about it. It seems too horrible to even contemplate that such a thing could have happened to so splendid a man as Mr. McKinley, and at this time and upon such an occasion. It is horrible, awful. Mr. McKinley never had any fear of danger from that source. Of course I never talked to him upon such a subject, but I know he never even dreamed of anything like this happening. I cannot be interviewed on this. It is too awful. I have sent a telegram to friends in Buffalo and have asked them to reply immediately. So far I have received no answer."

Shortly after 4 o'clock Senator Hanna left the Union Club and boarded a street car for his office on Superior Street. To a reporter who accompanied him he turned suddenly in the car and exclaimed: "What is this great country coming to when such men as Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley fall by the bullet of assassins?"

"Oh, it is fearful, dreadful, horrible. I shall hurry to the bedside of the President as rapidly as the train will take me. I only hope that he is not seriously injured, but I am afraid that my hopes will be in vain. I do want to reach the President before he dies, if he is going to die. No one can be safe from the work of an insane man it seems. It is terrible."

BUFFALO, Sept. 6.—Senator Hanna arrived here from Cleveland to-night, and went directly to the home of Mr. Milburn, reaching there at 11:28 o'clock.

GRIEF AND ANGER STIR LEADING MEN

Clubmen and Politicians Express Their Feelings Freely.

Ex-Secretary Carlisle and Senator Platt Among Those Who Talk—Business Depression Would Follow the President's Death, Declares the Former.

The hotels and the political clubs were crowded last evening with members who were drawn together by the news of the attempt on President McKinley's life. At the Manhattan Club there were half a hundred members. At the Reform Club, the Union League, the Union Club, and the Democratic Club there were large gatherings of members. Among those who spoke are the following, with their views:

JOHN G. CARLISLE, ex-Secretary of the Treasury—It is an outrage that such a deed should have been perpetrated in a free country. Every citizen should feel heartfelt sorrow. If President McKinley should die there would be business depression all over the country. The depression would not be permanent and the business interests would finally revive after the shock. It is getting to be a serious matter when the fact is considered that this is the third President whose life has been sought by assassins.

Senator THOMAS C. PLATT—I was dazed when I heard the news. I could hardly realize it. It does not seem possible that a man could do such a thing. He was not crazy. There was too much method about the way he committed his crime. I think it wrong to attribute madness to all persons who try to kill people. I would advocate a drumhead court-martial and let the man be taken off at once. This is one of the instances where I think lynch law would be justified. It is appalling to think of it.

It is difficult for me to think what to say. My whole sympathy is with the President. There should be a special law to deal with Anarchists—he must have been an Anarchist—of the class that attempted the life of the President. If the latter lives, and all pray that he will, his assailant can only be sent to prison for ten years. Speedy and fit punishment should follow such crimes as this.

WILLIAM LINDSAY of Kentucky, ex-United States Senator—I am greatly shocked. The claim of insanity is advanced, but I am convinced the would-be assassin is a fit subject to be executed. What sort of reputation will we have as a free republic if crimes of this character are to occur at intervals? Everybody respects President McKinley and all will pray for his speedy recovery.

Ex-Gov. P. B. S. PINCHBECK of Louisiana—President McKinley is a lovable man, and I did not suppose he had an enemy in the world. All will repudiate the act of the would-be murderer and insist on fitting punishment. It is hard to tell what would be the effect of the death of the President. It is too horrible to contemplate.

Chief Justice SNODGRASS of Tennessee—The shooting of President McKinley is a public calamity. Let us hope he will recover. I believe he will. But if the worst comes I think Vice President Roosevelt will prove a safe man. All Vice Presidents ought to be regarded as safe. Mr. McKinley's death would plunge the country into mourning, and in no part of it would there be more sincere sorrow than in the South.

WILLIAM BROOKFIELD, ex-Chairman of the Republican State Committee—I pray Almighty God that our President will recover. It is a crime that he cannot go abroad among his own people without being in danger of his life. He is the third President shot down. It is a blot on the fair name of the country.

JACOB HESS, ex-Police Commissioner—It is a horrible crime, but I am hopeful of the President's recovery. There should be a special law for the punishment of criminals of this class. Burning at the stake would be none too severe.

ANTHONY N. BRADY, Financier.—In common with all Americans I deplore the attempt on the President's life. The latest dispatches encourage me in the belief that he will recover. Naturally his death would have an effect on the market, but that is as nothing compared with the personal loss of his friends and the great calamity that his demise would visit on the country.

GEORGE W. DUNN, Chairman of the Republican State Committee—I was in hope that the reports from Buffalo were untrue. I am deeply grieved, but am quite hopeful that Mr. McKinley will recover. He has proved a very careful Chief Executive, and the country felt a sense of safety under his Administration. Should he die, which God forbid, I believe Vice President Roosevelt would make no mistakes. No matter what people may say, Col. Roosevelt is in perfect accord with Senator Platt and has consulted him very recently. But this is no time to talk politics.

WILLIAM PITT KELLOGG, ex-Governor of Louisiana—The possibility of the death of President McKinley is awful to contemplate. It would be the calamity of the age. While I have great respect for Vice President Roosevelt, his assumption of the office of President at this time would be disastrous to both the financial and political world. Mr. Roosevelt himself might not do anything to mar affairs, but the popular anything in his belligerency would cause it. I sincerely hope the President may be spared.

Consul SOLOMON BERLINER—The attempted assassination of President McKinley is horrible. Summary justice should be visited on the would-be assassin. Let us hope the President will recover.

VIRGIL P. KLINE of Cleveland, Ohio, Chief Counsel for the Standard Oil Company, and a Democrat—It is a public calamity. The death of Mr. McKinley would be a great blow to the country. Although a Democrat, I have voted for him twice. I know him to be a safe man and of acute integrity. I enjoy the confidence of all. In my opinion Roosevelt would not be a safe man as President. Naturally, the death of the President would have a bad effect on the market.

WILLIAM B. KIRK, ex-Mayor of Syracuse and ex-Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee—Mr. McKinley's death would upset everything. He has made an excellent President and just at this time the whole world is commenting favorably on his reciprocity speech. He has made a safe President. No punishment is too severe for the wretch who attempted his life. God spare us our President.

GEORGE W. WANAMAKER, Deputy Appraiser, Port of New York.—The attempt on the life of President McKinley is a severe shock not only to the people of the United States but to the civilized world. We are supposed to be a free people with very undemocratic ideas, but it is about time that additional safeguards were thrown about our Chief Magistrates. The freedom of handshaking affords Anarchists extra opportunities, and it should be stopped. The King of Italy and the Empress of Austria died at the hands of Anarchists, but the latter did not have the opportunities that can be utilized by Anarchists in America. All will pray for the speedy recovery of the President.

ABRAHAM GRUBER—An awful crime, for which swift retribution should follow. I am hopeful of the recovery of the President. His death would be a public calamity.

REUBEN L. FOX, Secretary of the Republican State Committee—I cannot believe that the President will die. Such a contingency is too awful to contemplate. He has proved a wise and safe ruler, and enjoys the confidence of the whole country, North, South, East, and West. Still his death would bring about no material changes in political or economical conditions. But let us hope that that will not happen. Vice President Roosevelt enjoys the confidence of the persons prominent in the affairs of the State.

EDWARD COOPER, ex-Mayor—The attempt on the life of the President is a monstrous thing, and every decent man will condemn it. I most sincerely hope that President McKinley will recover.

F. B. THURBER—It is extraordinary that in this free country three such Presidents as Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley should be shot down. These men have done so much for mankind that they are revered the world over.

Senator N. L. ELSBERG—In common with every American, I deplore the attempt on the life of the President. Mr. McKinley not only enjoys the confidence of our countrymen, but is respected abroad. His Administration has done much to gain the respect of other countries for the United States. His death, at this time, would be almost an irreparable loss.

EX-POSTMASTER CHARLES W. DAYTON.—There has been absolute gloom at the Manhattan Club this evening. Scenes have been witnessed here the like of which have not occurred since the assassination of President Garfield in 1881. The man who could have committed that act must have been a wild beast. No man can possibly conceive what his motive was, because President McKinley was such a gracious man and has made no enemies. He has injured no man, and the attempt on his life is a calamity to this country.

It seems dreadful that every twenty or so years an attempt is made on the life of a President of the United States. The acts of assassination are all the more alarming because they have occurred under a democratic form of government. It is enough to make a man tremble for the future of the country. I only hope that the man who committed the deed is a raving lunatic just out of the asylum. It would be better for the future of the country if this is the case.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD.—This is an unspeakably horrid crime. It is appalling that assasination should reach a ruler of a free democratic republic, twice chosen as President, as Mr. McKinley has been by a tremendous preponderance of his fellow-citizens. A man who is not only a statesman, but a man in his personal relations of great amiability and generosity and personally loved as few of his predecessors have been. This is malignant wickedness indeed. The American people will be at one in their affectionate sympathy with the President and those near him, especially his wife.

WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Supreme Court Justice.—It is deplorable, but I hope he will recover. It is only a few days ago that I was saying that he was, in my judgment, one of the best Presidents we ever had. From the beginning of the Spanish war up to this time he went through all the troubles and complications of the war and those growing out of it making scarcely one mistake. I do not say this simply because I believe in the course he pursued. My belief in that course caused me to observe his conduct all the more closely because of what I deemed the unreasonable and sometimes mean criticism he was subjected to. He is a good and a very able man.

Col. HIBBERT B. MASTERS, President of the Brooklyn Union League Club—President McKinley is an honorary member of this club and is as close to the hearts of all the members as it is possible for a man to be who has pursued an honest and manly course, and the club regards him as one of the ablest Presidents we have had. There has been but one expression, and that is of the deepest sympathy. We are praying that the result will be favorable.

C. V. FORNES, long President of the Catholic Club—The universal sentiment of the members of this organization is one of profound sympathy for the President and his wife. Not only has Mr. McKinley endeared himself to the people by his personal characteristics, but he has been a capable and conscientious Executive. Under his Administration the country's honor has been more than safe and its welfare assured. In the very prime of his career his loss to the country could not be measured. The Catholic Club joins with the American people in hoping earnestly for his speedy recovery.

Gen. H. E. TREMAIN, President of the Republican Club—The entire country is of one mind. The death of President McKinley would be a calamity to the Nation as well as to the entire world. He has proved himself a friend of the plain people. His entire Administration has been one of prosperity. It is his ambition and undiring effort to advance the interests of his country.

Col. FRANKLIN BARTLETT.—The attempt on the President's life has shocked the civilized world. His death would be a National calamity. The heart of the whole people will go out to the President and his family.

CHARLES A. TOWNE, ex-United States Senator from Minnesota—I am shocked by the news of the attempt on the President's life, and with all Americans feel great grief. I know Mr. McKinley intimately and appreciate his lovely character. The event comes as a great sorrow to the Nation. I should regret exceedingly to hear of the death of Mr. McKinley from the fact that I do not feel that the country would be as safe under Col. Roosevelt as under the President.

CONTROLLER COLER—I feel as every one does over the news from Buffalo, and hope that the Almighty God will preserve to us our President. He has probably had no more earnest political opponent of more ardent personal friend and admirer than myself, and though many of us have differed with him in political views, yet no one will deny that the character of William McKinley is far better than that of most men who have sat in the President's chair.

GEN. W. H. JACKSON of Tennessee—A shocking crime. A sad commentary on the alleged civilization of the North. That would-be assassin would get short shrift in the South. I pray that Mr. McKinley will speedily recover. He is respected in all parts of the United States.

CHARLES STECKLER.—The affair takes the heart out of me. I cannot find words to express my horror. All good citizens hope the President's injuries will not prove fatal.

COL. CHINN of Kentucky—I am a Democrat, but I am an admirer of Mr. McKinley, as are all sensible people of all parties. He has proved himself one of the greatest of this country's Presidents. He is a President of the people despite all the howlings of extremists to the contrary.

The attempt to assassinate him was an outrage, and if the thing could be done out of the public view, the assassin ought to be burned up inch by inch. No punishment would be too severe. There is no crime that could so seriously affect the country as a whole, could so demoralize our trade, and our Government, or could so disgust our good citizens.

"As for the effect on business in Kentucky, my own State, the result will not be disastrous, for Kentucky is primarily an agricultural State. The same remark applies to the rest of the South. However, no Southerner who is worthy of the name can fail to deplore this terrible occurrence. Outside of the horror of the deed itself and the sorrow that will be felt over any mishap to the respected President, there is another reason why the South will deplore it.

The South does not like Roosevelt, and the possibility of Mr. McKinley's death brings up the unpleasant question that the unpopular Vice President may become President within a few days. Kentuckians are especially hostile to Roosevelt because of his remark that if Taylor, who was accused of assassinating Goebel, should come to the State of New York, he (Roosevelt) would not allow him to be extradited.

Since then the Rough Rider's prestige in the Blue Grass State has waned rapidly. A wail of disapproval would go up there and elsewhere in the South if Roosevelt should become the Nation's Chief Executive.

Dr. E. E. BEEMAN of Cleveland—It is outrageous. They ought to do away with the President's assailant as fast as they can. Without doubt the effect of this occurrence, especially if the President dies, will be serious in trade matters. Like all the rest who have stocks, I am anxious about them, for it seems as though everything will go down in a hurry to-morrow.

For my part, I think this attack was largely due to the steel strike and the wild Anarchistic talk that has accompanied it. A lot of workingmen, without any reason whatever, stopped work although they had had good positions and were making a good living. They not only stopped, but their influence went out to arouse people against the supposed tyranny of the existing powers. Very probably all that talk about such non-existent oppression accounts for this young lunatic's attempt on the President's life.

"As to Roosevelt, I think he is a very good mountain lion catcher, but as for being President—well, it's another matter. However, there can be no one occurrence, not even the assassination of the President of the United States, that can totally demoralize business in the country, nor can even that calamity permanently affect the prosperity that the McKinley Administration has brought about."

EDWARD B. JORDAN, Collector of Internal Revenue, Brooklyn—It is a terrible occurrence, and has cast a gloom over the entire country. It will be the fervent prayer of every one that God may spare the life of one of the greatest Presidents the country ever had.

LUDWIG NISSEN, Prominent in the Citizens' Union in Brooklyn—It was a dastardly act, and we have come to a pretty pass when men in public office cannot please everybody, and are made objects of the assassin. It has reached a point where we will be unable to secure honorable men for high office if they are to be the victims of unreasoning hate and irresponsible Anarchists. I feel the greatest sorrow because I have the highest regard for President McKinley.

If he should be taken away it would be a great calamity to the business interests and to all the inhabitants of the country. It will be an especial blow to our new possessions, because Mr. McKinley has studied their needs and requirements as no one else has. He is a humane, just, and kindly man, and it seems incredible to think of any one attempting his life.

Postmaster FRANCIS H. WILSON—I was terribly shocked when the news of the dastardly attempt on the President's life first reached Brooklyn, and I am happy that his life has been spared. Expressions of sympathy are to be heard on all sides, and there is a general feeling that he is one of the greatest Presidents we have ever had, of a very high degree of statamanship, and on a level with the great men of the world. It would have been a pity if the attempt had been successful. Everybody sincerely hopes that he will speedily recover.

Ex-Mayor THOMAS F. GILROY—I am so shoc

CONFIDENCE IN FINANCIAL CIRCLES

Bankers and Brokers Take a Hopeful View of the Situation.

NO OCCASION FOR EXCITEMENT

They Point Out that Whatever the Outcome of the Buffalo Tragedy, the Nation's Prosperity and Stability Will Be Unaffected.

In Wall Street, as to security market values—the one question, the one test involved in consideration of the tragedy at Buffalo, is as to whether common sense shall rule. Such was the judgment universally rendered where financiers, bankers, and brokers alike, last night met. It was at the Waldorf-Astoria that the tension of financial sentiment was most disclosed. Corridors were crowded. Every important house upon the New York Stock Exchange had representatives there. Agitation was in various ways abundantly in sight. Yet in vast majority were those who were able to be reasonable.

Much was heard of what Wall Street experienced twenty years ago when Guiteau's bullet overcame Garfield, and reminiscents and theorists excitedly elbowed one another with what had been and what could be. Shown, though, with notable clearness was the fact that they whose interests are largest, they who are most in touch with what in the financial world is biggest, were least of all exercised, least of all pessimistic.

Of course, the speculating "bear" was present, and he was very woeful. An immediate panic, the tottering of everything to ruin, was among his milder prophecies. Here was evidence of anarchy rampant, he insisted, and European investors must forthwith abhor us. Much he had to say also of uncertainty in national policies, Roosevelt succeeding McKinley.

Scant grace was, however, commanded by sorry talk like this. For the most part—and largely so—the manner of mind that Wall Street men were in was of the utmost confidence in the lasting quality and influence of American prosperity, lamenting, earnestly though every confident man did, this third Presidential assassination atrocity.

It was a long time after business had ended on the Stock Exchange that the horror's news reached Wall Street; and in these days that conclude the Summer's outing time few men of consequence lag long down town after the official quotation tickers stop. Long Branch boats, suburban trains, and yacht fleets had yesterday virtually emptied every conspicuous office for well nigh an hour before Buffalo's benumbing dispatches arrived.

Yet the two men who are Wall Street's chief leaders were still there—J. Pierpont Morgan and James R. Keene. Mr. Morgan received the news on his way to his yacht; Mr. Keene heard it as he had started for his Cedarhurst home. Not long after the two were in conference.

Mr. Morgan showed much the force of the shock, and Mr. Keene made no endeavor to disguise what the tragedy signified to him. Yet to friends, Mr. Morgan's counsels reflected sturdy confidence that this is a time not at all to be nervous over the country's situation, even if the worst possible end should result for President McKinley, even if the Nation were to lose the President, whom it has learned not only to trust but to love, reliance still will be placed—more and more strongly placed—in the testimony that right to the end he has proclaimed of a National prosperity unexampled, clear, indisputable, all dominating, lasting.

VIEWS OF MR. KEENE.

And Mr. Keene's views, expressed to those whom he counseled, were these:

"The country suffers terrific shock. It is idle to try to ignore this fact. All humanity shudders in the shadow of the atrocity. But sane men will not for an instant forget that it is the country's leader, not the country itself, that is sacrificed.

"Even if the most woeful of results, the President's death, should follow, we have left to us still those extraordinary conditions of prosperity for which he has stood, and concerning which he has to the very last testified eloquently.

"In the address which but yesterday he made at Buffalo—warranting the enthusiasm of the whole country receiving it—is the pith and kernel, the dominating facts, that are telling and must continue to tell. What sensible men will especially realize is that, even apprehending the worst, the United States is committed irrevocably to sound policies. No matter who is first at Washington, our foreign policy is established, the wholesomeness of our financial policy cannot come into peril.

"It seems hardly befitting," further said Mr. Keene to friends with whom he conversed, "to enter into discussion of what may or may not be immediate stock market effects. What lasting results are sure to be sane men cannot doubt. No occasion for excitement, none for alarm, exists at all."

It was much past midnight before the Waldorf's agitated crowds dispersed, every possible suggestion of a bulletin from the sick room at Buffalo being sought devotedly. Much misinformation had currency; a vast deal of unwarranted sensationalism got circulation, exerting more or less effect upon general sentiment. But where the views of Mr. Morgan and the views of Mr. Keene were discussed, there was popular agreement that it was best to be hopeful.

And as to what Wall Street experienced in 1881 as a sequel to the Garfield tragedy it was forcibly pointed out that this year and that year are not at all to be compared, but to be contrasted. A. A. Housman, Thomas A. McIntyre, Edwin Hawley, Charles A. Starbuck, Edward L. Norton, Frederick S. Flower, Clarence H. Mackay, representative men in Wall Street affairs generally, emphasized this important fact.

In 1881 everything was awry in financial conditions, a great speculative boom was collapsing, the National financial policy was unsatisfactory, railway earnings were decreasing, commercial and industrial records had become discouraging, and "the public" was loaded with stocks—loaded heavily. In 1901 are good times practically unexampled; the record of railway traffic returns alone sufficiently testifies to the rule of prosperity, expanding, continually, tremendously. And the stock market, considered technically, displays inspiriting contrast in that while twenty years ago stocks were "held" by everybody, brokers' offices jammed with speculative customers, margin accounts being in every quarter fashionable, there is to-day practically no floating supply of the older and best known shares. Brokers' offices are bare. Little folks are out on the market. Since the upsetting time of May margin traders have cut scant figure on the Stock Exchange.

On every side, indeed, is agreement that never before have stocks been so strongly held as now. They who were biggest, strongest, and best informed of values, and they who least of all can be scared, are now the chief owners of Stock Exchange securities. And, as Mr. Keene last night suggested, the public's holdings of stocks are now in the form of ownership rather than of speculation. Stocks are now more generally paid for than ever before was the rule. This, in the view of Mr. Keene, Mr. Morgan and Mr. John D. Rockefeller, is a safeguard.

EXCHANGE NOT TO CLOSE TO-DAY.

Much interest last night centred in widely circulated reports that the Governors of the Stock Exchange had been in conference and determined to suspend business to-day.

A variation of this statement was that such a conference to adjourn the Stock Exchange had been called for 9 o'clock this morning, but Stock Exchange authorities denied the two reports. It had never been Stock Exchange policy, it was pointed out, to avoid critical events, and the same authorities agreed that it would be to invite danger rather than to avoid it were the Exchange shut. On every side were hints of meetings conducted last night and arranged for this morning whereat important financiers are to adopt a safeguarding market policy. "Securities will be supported," so sentiment generally developed.

It happens that the London market is closed to-day, eliminating the possibility of disturbing declines from there, preceding the opening here. Stock Exchange houses with foreign connections are therefore in little last night—in contrast with what ordinarily is their stirring activity with cable orders when influential events can be discounted by transatlantic arbitrage transactions. And relatively there were few offers to trade upon the part of last night's multitude of brokers and customers, supplemental testimony to the fact that commission houses and their customers are not caught loaded.

On an election night it is usual for orders running into tens of thousands of shares to be cabled to buy or sell upon the London Stock Exchange on the morning following, and on such occasions scores of brokers are ordinarily alertly seeking opportunities to trade with one another at their night-time meeting places. Last night this element was almost wholly lacking. It fact, but one important transaction was reported—a purchase credited to Mr. Keene of 10,000 shares of a conspicuous Western railroad stock at a concession of a couple of points from yesterday's Stock Exchange high price—something different from panic suggestion.

LEADERS OF FINANCE AMAZED.

J. P. Morgan Couldn't Believe the News from Buffalo—Charles M. Schwab Denounced the Deed.

When the news of the attack upon the life of the President reached Wall Street, the financial district was almost deserted by the larger men of affairs.

J. Pierpont Morgan was on the point of leaving his offices for the day. With his hat on and his cane in his hand, he stood near the desk of one of his clerks, glancing at a ledger, while outside his carriage was waiting for him and his son-in-law, Herbert Lee Satterlee, was standing in the office corridor.

A reporter, bearing the first news of the attempted assassination, entered the offices hurriedly, and Mr. Morgan, attracted by the newspaper man's haste, turned and said brusquely: "Well?"

"We have a dispatch, Mr. Morgan, stating that an attempt has been made upon the life of the President at Buffalo," was the reporter's reply.

"What?" broke in Mr. Morgan, who grasped the reporter's arm and looked hard in the latter's face.

The statement was repeated and Mr. Morgan again exclaimed "What!" as if there must be some mistake. A second time the statement was repeated.

"When did this happen?" he asked. "Where and how? Are you sure the news is authentic?"

He was assured that this was the case. For a moment he seemed utterly overwhelmed by the news. Then, putting his cane down on a near-by desk, Mr. Morgan turned and with several strides went to his own desk, where he gave the information to those of his confidential representatives who were still there. He then whispered to one of them—Mr. Ord—who immediately went to the rear of the offices where the telephone is situated, and after about fifteen minutes time returned to Mr. Morgan with a confirmation of the press reports.

All the time that Mr. Ord was gone Mr. Morgan sat in his chair, his hat on, gazing steadily at the carpeted floor. After Mr. Ord assured him that the news was true Mr. Morgan told Mr. Satterlee the substance of the information from Buffalo. He was still sitting in his chair when a second reporter came in with a copy of an "extra" containing the first printed report of the attempted assassination. The account was very brief and could have been read almost at a glance, but Mr. Morgan gazed at the paper over a minute and then said, very slowly and with several pauses:

"This is sad, sad, very sad news. It is very sad news, very sad. No, I don't want to say anything. The news is very sad. There is nothing I can say at this time."

With this Mr. Morgan stopped talking, and, picking up his cane, he rose and walked slowly out to his carriage with Mr. Satterlee, who drove away with him.

James R. Keene was in his private room at the offices of Talbot J. Taylor & Co., at 30 Broad Street, when the news from Buffalo was carried to him.

Mr. Keene listened without the slightest show of emotion, but it was some moments when he found his voice. Gazing out of the window in an abstracted manner, he said slowly and in measured tones:

"This is, indeed, very, very sad news. It is impossible to say anything as to the effect upon the market and upon conditions in general."

Reports were in circulation immediately that Mr. Morgan would hold a conference with other financiers during the evening. The Union Club was named as the place, but throughout the evening every inquiry was met with the assertion that Mr. Morgan was not there. At the Metropolitan Club, where one report had it that Mr. Morgan would arrive at 9 o'clock, it was said that he did not go there at all. At the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at Delmonico's, at the New York Yacht Club, and at the Buckingham, the uniform response was that Mr. Morgan had not been seen. While his down-town offices were lighted up, it was stated that he did not return there.

While no formal conference of bankers was held, there were a number of informal exchanges of opinions and assurances of support, pointed toward the likelihood of concerted action by Clearing House banks, if necessary, to keep the money market easy.

President Stillman was one of the financial men who dined at Delmonico's and kept in touch with the bulletins from Buffalo as to the condition of the President.

Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, also dined at Delmonico's, where he went from his apartments, in the Hotel Lorraine. Before leaving the latter he said:

"I hardly know what to say of this awful deed. It is so entirely unjust, so utterly unexpected, so peculiarly without reason, so amazing. Knowing the President as I do, I cannot see how even an irresponsible person could have been moved to such an act.

"If there had been any agitation, any political crisis at this time, such as would distort men's judgments, this act might be less amazing, but there is none.

"Should the President die, it would certainly have a most depressing effect upon business and industry. The effect would be but temporary, however, for business is in such shape now and business men are in such a position that even the death of the President could cause only a temporary calamity.

"But the act itself is a calamity to the country. It seems almost incredible that Mr. McKinley should have been the mark of an assassin's bullet."

"NOTHING TO FEAR."

View of the Situation Taken by Men Prominent in the World of Commerce and Finance.

At the Waldorf-Astoria and elsewhere many men of consequence in the financial and commercial world, when asked as to the probable effect on the stock market and in the financial world of the attempted assassination, hesitated to express their views, seeming to be actually benumbed by the terrible news. Those who did express themselves were practically unanimous in the opinion that there is no warrant for any stock market disaster, for it was pointed out that the President had fallen almost on the spot where but the day before he had testified to the phenomenal prosperity of the Nation, and that the country would and did believe in that prosperity and in the likelihood of its continuance.

On this subject will be found herewith a number of opinions, as follows:

JAMES STILLMAN, President of the National City Bank—The news of the attack upon the President was a great shock, an exceedingly great shock, especially because Mr. McKinley has been such an exemplary President. That a man whose administration is deserving of the highest praise should be shot is very sad, indeed. It is a matter of the deepest hope that the President may recover. As for the effect of the news upon the business interests of the country, there are no conditions of panic and there will be none. The country is so prosperous and the present status of things so stable that there will be no panic on account of this news. Although no concerted action has been taken yet, the Clearing House banks will take care of the money market as they always have, and there is nothing to fear.

J. EDWARD SIMMONS, President of the Fourth National Bank—The cowardly shooting down of the President of the United States is a calamity too dreadful to be thoroughly comprehended in the excitement of the moment. Every good citizen, however, must feel comforted by the thought that there is a prospect that the assassin's bullets may not prove fatal. After a somewhat prolonged period of liquidation, the financial situation is one that should excite no alarm. The banks are strong and are in a position to meet the emergency that has arisen. A majority of the Clearing House Committee is in town and a consultation has taken place. The business of the country is on a substantial basis, and the Clearing House banks are amply able to cope with the situation and they will stand together in this emergency, as they have done in the past.

OTTO A. HOFSMAN—The shooting, deplorable as it is, is not going to have the effect of creating any panic in the stock market. The leading banking interests have united to prevent any such disaster, and they will prevent it. Their task will be the easier for the reason that few stocks are now held on margin; people who have securities are almost all prepared to hold them, and they will hold them. More, there will be a flood of buying orders should any low level be reached—orders that, because of the great richness of the country, will come from the North and the South, the East and the West. You will find the big interests ready at the market opening to take the stocks that weak holders may sell. And those stocks, so bought, will show handsome profits in very short order. I am still a great believer in the country and its prosperity.

R. H. THOMAS, Governor of the New York Stock Exchange and Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements—Should Mr. McKinley die it would be one of the greatest misfortunes that could befall the Nation, because by his death the country would be robbed of one of its noblest figures. But such a misfortune does not signify a National calamity in the sense of the word that the Nation itself must suffer. Instead, the Nation will go on as ever, because it is greater than the individual. The country is wonderfully prosperous, and one of the reasons the people believe in that prosperity is because Mr. McKinley himself has so often pointed it out. It is no myth. Therefore, I think that there need be no fear of any bad break in the stock market, which but represents in one form this great prosperity. The people will stand by their guns, and you will find that the market will be well protected.

S. C. T. DODD, General Counsel of the Standard Oil Company—In my opinion, though I do not profess to be a judge in this matter, it will be found that the stock market will be protected against any senseless panic. I say "senseless" because I believe that any panic now would be such. Mr. McKinley, after all, but represents the Nation; he is not the Nation. Therefore whatever befal—and let us pray that the late reports holding out hope of the President's recovery are true—it should not be forgotten that the country still remains, and that its industrial prosperity and its commercial and financial greatness are in no wise checked. Hence any marked decline in market values would seem to be at once ridiculous and unwarranted.

THOMAS A. McINTYRE—I do not see why there should be any reason for a break in the stock market. The general public have few stocks; certainly commission houses are not carrying any considerable lines. Most of the securities are held by the biggest financial interests, and these will continue to hold them. It is not to be forgotten, in this connection, that the people have confidence in Mr. Roosevelt, who would succeed to the Presidency in the event, much to be deplored, of the President's death. Of course, if this had happened at the height of the bull movement, when everybody had stock, it might have been different. But the facts are as they are, and there will be no excuse for any panic.

F. M. DICK of Dick Brothers & Co.—The country will be most unfortunate if it should lose President McKinley, for it would lose one of its greatest figures. But though this be, and though the sorrow and grief over the sad affair be deep and lasting, nevertheless that should be no reason why there should be any stock market panic. As a matter of fact, there are none of the elements in the present situation that go to make a panic. The country is prosperous, and the big interests are behind the market. After the early trading the worst will be over. Common sense will assert itself.

EDWIN HAWLEY, President of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway—I do not look for any great decline on the stock market, for the reason that stocks are mainly held by the moneyed interests, who will not throw them overboard. It is realized that, in the event of the President's death, Roosevelt, though erratic, will make a good President, following closely the policy of Mr. McKinley. Not unnaturally, however, the affair is bound to have temporary unsettling effect, but in the end the prosperity of the country will tell.

CAPT. WHEELER of the Standard Oil Company—There should be no panic, and I believe there will be none. When President Garfield was nominated the business of the country was bad, the railroads were showing poor earnings, and generally there was depression in the air. Now the Nation is remarkably, phenomenally prosperous—a fact fully attested by President McKinley himself in his speech at Buffalo only the other day. Beyond this, in the event of the President's death, he would be succeeded by Mr. Roosevelt, who practically stands for all that Mr. McKinley stands for, not the least of which is sound currency. I would not be a bit surprised if the stock market should show good strength. That certainly is the opinion of the representatives of important interests with whom I have talked to-night. It should not be forgotten that for the most part stocks are in strong hands, and they can and will be held.

NATHAN M. FLOWER, nephew of ex-Gov. Flower and member of the Stock Exchange house of Flower & Co.—I do not anticipate any serious break in the market; less, indeed, than at the time of the Governor's death. By the morning people will have had time to think the matter over, calmly and seriously, and they will come to a proper realization of the fact that the country remains as it is, its prosperity unaffected. Then, too, happening at the time it did, the larger interests in the Street have been able to come together, as I understand they have, to a common line. Most of the securities are held by the biggest financial interests, and these will continue to hold them. It is not to be forgotten, in this connection, that the people have confidence in Mr. Roosevelt, who would succeed to the Presidency in the event, much to be deplored, of the President's death. Of course, if this had happened at the height of the bull movement, when everybody had stock, it might have been different. But the facts are as they are, and there will be no excuse for any panic.

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NATHAN M. FLOWER, nephew of ex-Gov. Flower and member of the Stock Exchange house of Flower & Co.—I do not anticipate any serious break in the market; less, indeed, than at the time of the Governor's death. By the morning people will have had time to think the matter over, calmly and seriously, and they will come to a proper realization of the fact that the country remains as it is, its prosperity unaffected. Then, too, happening at the time it did, the larger interests in the Street have been able to come together, as I understand they have, to a common line. Most of the securities are held by the biggest financial interests, and these will continue to hold them. It is not to be forgotten, in this connection, that the people have confidence in Mr. Roosevelt, who would succeed to the Presidency in the event, much to be deplored, of the President's death. Of course, if this had happened at the height of the bull movement, when everybody had stock, it might have been different. But the facts are as they are, and there will be no excuse for any panic.

H. R. HEIDELBACH of Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.—In previous panics or sudden disaster such as this—the assassination of President Garfield or the death of Gov. Flower—the news came so suddenly that there was no time for concerted action to prevent a panic. In the present instance, however, there has been time, and what is more, as I understand it, advantage has been taken of the opportunity. More, on the former occasions, stocks were in weak hands. Now they are strongly held. The big interests are prepared to support the market, and I do not look for any serious break.

J. H. FLAGLER—I do not believe that there will be any shrinkage in stock market values, for the reason that things are not as bad as many people seemed, immediately following the announcement of the dreadful news, to apprehend. Lamentable as the happening is, the fact remains that not a blade less grass will grow, the many wheels of industry will still revolve, the railroads will continue to go rushing on to prosperity, the earth will yield as fully and as freely of its wealth, and nature will be as bountiful as of yore. The attempted assassination, even the death, of a country's President does not kill the country. We are too great a Nation for that. There ought to be no panic in the stock market, and I do not apprehend that there will be any.

CHARLES A. STARBUCK, President of the New York Air Brake Company—Among coolheaded, conservative people it is felt that the country is in the midst of a prosperity that Wall Street has been merely indexing. Whatever the result of this Anarchistic act, there certainly will be no interference with the financial and the foreign policies of the country; the skill and ingenuity of our workingmen will be none the less; our lands will prove none the less fertile; our efforts will produce as much. Prosperity, in the long run, is not dependent on the fate of any one man. Therefore I believe that whatever recessions there may be in the stock market will induce to substantial buying by people who have faith in the country.

W. C. VAN ANTWERP of Payne & Van Antwerp—Stocks are held by the strongest men in the country, and they will be amply protected. I do not look for any break on the stock market to speak of. Why should there be any when the country is so prosperous when earnings in every branch of trade are so phenomenal, and when the future is so full of promise? To me it seems that after the first unsettling effects the stock market will "find itself," and that good stocks will remain good. This is a time for optimism not for pessimism; a time for common sense, not for unreason.

EDWARD NORTON of Street & Norton—The one fact to be borne in mind in connection with this foul deed—that is, on its bearing on the financial world—is that it does not signify that the growth of the country is suddenly arrested or its prosperity stopped. To the contrary, the Nation will keep on growing and expanding, just as it has been doing all these years. As to what the stock market may do in the morning, that of course will depend a good deal on how things look then. My own opinion is that stocks will not open two points down. You will find that there will be good support and protection to the market.

WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL—The very condition of the country which President McKinley created will survive any shock such as the present one. The Nation is greater than any man. The country is wonderfully prosperous, and this prosperity will not come to a sudden end even though its President should die. I see no reason for any alarm, no cause for any panic.

J. RHINELANDER DILLON—Inasmuch as stocks are well held, inasmuch as the country was never so prosperous, and for the reason that the larger interests have united to protect the market, I do not look for any break of consequence. The really bad effect, stock marketwise, is that people may be deterred from buying stocks unless at low levels. However, this is a great country, and the market already has shown wonderful strength, and, remembering the May panic, remarkable powers of recuperation. It still has all the elements of, all the reasons for, that strength.

CONFIDENCE OF MERCHANTS.

Deploring the President's Danger, They Do Not Fear the Effect on Business.

Among those interviewed by NEW YORK TIMES reporters on the attempt to assassinate the President were a number of business men from other cities now staying at hotels here. The views of some of them follow:

J. P. POWELL, wholesale dry goods merchant, Richmond, Va.—I know that the sad news will be received with universal grief throughout the South. In fact, I think that Southerners of both parties will unite with one voice in crying out their sympathy. As for the effect that the calamity will have on business, I hardly feel competent to express an opinion. There may be a slight tendency for a short time not to endeavor to rush goods into the market, or, rather, to hold back for a time until things have settled down. But as for turning the tide of the present business prosperity, I doubt if even the most timid of business men entertain any such fear. I know at least that I will go ahead with my enterprises just as if nothing had happened.

C. E. TACKETT, a Wholesale Dry Goods Merchant of Fredericksburg, Va.—In my opinion there is no necessity to anticipate a disastrous effect on business as a consequence of the attempt on the President's life. In Virginia, though the custodian of the Nation's affairs is held in the highest esteem by all in view of his splendid administration of the people's affairs, business has been established on so firm a basis that even an event so far reaching in its effects cannot disturb it to any appreciable extent. Of course, the people in the South have formed an opinion of the aggressive and warlike policy of Vice President Roosevelt, and they would undoubtedly feel a little shaky were he to succeed to the Chief Executive. Nevertheless they feel that the present policy of the Government is too firmly established to be shaken even by a change of Presidents under the present regime.

JAMES S. CRAVEN, a manufacturer of Philadelphia—There is altogether too much prosperity here now for business to flinch under even this terrible blow. The policy of President McKinley, to which we owe to a vast extent this prosperity, could not be changed by any possible successor. This business men all over the country feel, and while there is this confidence throughout the country there will be no logical reason to fear a falling off of business in any branch of commerce. In the past few years I have often discussed with my business associates the possibility of such an event as has taken place and its probable consequences, and we have always arrived at the same conclusion—that our industries would not even falter under the shock.

R. G. F. BUTZ, a manufacturer of Philadelphia.—As far as I can judge from my knowledge of the present state of my own business and from the experience during the past few years, there is not the slightest cause to fear that the assassination of the President will have a disastrous or even a disturbing effect on the various branches of home industries. We have settled down into a groove that is so smooth and so solid that nothing short of a foreign invasion could shake us in our advance. Of course there are always plenty of calamity howlers in such times, but their cries will not be heard above the general acclaim of confidence. In my opinion every species of business will go on with the same aggressiveness that has characterized it for the past six years.

W. J. THOMPSON, a wholesale dry goods merchant of Baltimore—To tell you the truth, I hadn't given the matter a thought since I heard the news. I mean the possible effect that the attempt on the President's life with the consequent apprehension of his dying might have on trade. When I come to think the matter over, I do not consider it worthy of thought. There is altogether too much prosperity for a matter of even this magnitude to have a damaging effect on business.

C. N. McFARREN, a merchant of Pen Yan, N. Y.—I entered into business before the Administration of President Lincoln, and have passed through the assassination of both him and President Garfield, and as far as I could judge, business was not materially affected by either occurrence.

H. STORY, a Retail Dry Goods Merchant of Potsdam, N. Y.—The first thought of a retailer in such a crisis is what will be the effect on the big merchants and manufacturers. If they become panic-stricken of course the panic will spread to the small dealer. You might think at first that it would be just the other way, but it is not so. The small dealer and the retailer watches closely the actions of the big ones, and if he notices a trembling in their ranks he immediately begins to feel shaky himself. Of course, primarily we depend upon the people and their wants for our prosperity, but then again the people depend upon the commercial attitude of the whole country for their prosperity. If they begin to feel that there is a panic coming, and that there is any necessity to prepare for a storm, they will immediately begin to retrench in their expenses of living, and in that case we would be affected directly, and in the course of a very short time the manufacturers would be affected by our failure to buy our usual large bills of goods.

I. BROADHEAD, an up-State dry goods merchant—I do not see how the trade, speaking of my trade or any other branch of trade, is going to be affected by McKinley's assassination. Business is altogether too brisk at the present time, and our home industries are going ahead at a rate that nothing can stop. I do not believe that even the assassination of the whole Cabinet could stem the tide of the country's present prosperity. Of course before McKinley's election we were buying and selling goods with the reservation that unless we succeded in electing him President the orders would stand revoked; but that was when we contemplated the possibility of Bryan and free silver. Now that we have the gold standard, and the whole country breathes its beneficent results, nothing short of a civil war would upset the universal business prosperity.

CHARLES L. CONBY, a dry goods merchant of 396 Broadway—In my opinion business will not be retarded one iota by the attempted murder of the President. Of course, the stock markets of the country will be panicky for many weeks to come and the pulse of the people will beat in response until it has been clearly demonstrated that we are altogether too prosperous to retrogress from a commercial standpoint and simply must go ahead in spite of all. Notwithstanding this calamity and the universal grief that will necessarily be expressed in every State in the Union should the President's injuries prove fatal, I look forward to one of the most prosperous years in the history of the trade that I am engaged in.

HERBERT M. BUSH, a dry goods merchant of Flint, Mich.—I see no reason to believe that the industries of the United States will be appreciably affected as a result of this most sad occurrence. In my State we are rushing along on the crest of a tidal wave of prosperity, and there is no single calamity that I can think of that can arrest its progress.

PROF. FINLAY'S VIEW.

Declares the President Is Endeared to All the People.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 6.—Prof. John H. Finlay, head of the Department of Politics in Princeton University, when interviewed to-night on the shooting of President McKinley, said:

"I cannot think of what it would mean to lose him as President. I can only think now of the possible and dreaded loss to us of the man whose personality made a friend of every one who came within his influence. His courage, thoughtfulness, and tenderness have endeared him to the entire people."

"Dastardly," Says Mr. Cullom.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—United States Senator Cullom was greatly affected when he heard the news. "I can hardly believe the announcement," he said. "That was a dastardly attack, and the man who committed the act should have been punished right there. It is the most horrible crime imaginable. The Nation could hardly afford to lose President McKinley, and it would be awful to see a man of so many admirable qualities cut down thus at the height of his career. He is a great man and a great President. He is nearer to the hearts of the great body of the people than any other ruler since Lincoln."

Senator Sewell Hopes for the Best.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Sept. 6.—The news of the shooting of the President reached here at 5 o'clock, and was followed a few moments later by a report that he was dead. Flags were lowered immediately to half mast, and all amusements shut down. The false report was not contradicted for some time. Senator Sewell was informed the President was dead. He was deeply affected, and said the death of the President was the greatest loss this country had sustained since Lincoln was killed. When informed later that the President still lived, Senator Sewell said: "That is well. I hope he will recover. The Nation can ill spare such an able pilot as she enters into an era of undreamed of greatness."

Mormon Leader's Sorrow.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 6.—When informed of the attempted assassination of President McKinley Lorenzo Snow, President of the Mormon Church, said: "I think it is the most serious and lamentable thing that has occurred since the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. It is awful, and especially so, considering the present state of affairs in this and other countries."

For Tired Brain

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Rests and strengthens the tired and confused brain, dispels nervous headache and induces refreshing sleep.

Gives good appetite, perfect digestion and a clear brain.

Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

SYMPATHY IS UNIVERSAL

Messages of Condolence for the President.

The Country Horrified at the Attack on Mr. McKinley—Expressions from Prominent Men.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6.—Gov. Heard of Louisiana said to-night:

"If President McKinley should die, the whole Nation must mourn the loss of so distinguished a man. The attempted assassination is one of the foulest crimes to blot the history of this country. He is a man of high personal integrity and much beloved by those who know him. Louisiana and the whole South deplores this awful tragedy that has befallen the Nation."

United States Senator McEnery said: "The nest of Anarchists at Paterson, N. J., should be broken up, and in future the life of the Chief Executive of the United States should be more closely and carefully guarded."

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 6.—At a meeting to-night of Camp Hampton, Gen. Wade Hampton's camp of Confederate Veterans, the following resolutions offered by Comrade Brooker, heartily seconded by others, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The appalling news of the attempted assassination of William McKinley, the President of the United States, this day at Buffalo, N. Y., has just been received in this city, and that our Nation is greatly apprehensive of serious results, therefore,

Resolved, That in view of this deplorable news, Champ Hampton expresses to the Nation, through the press, their sincere regrets that such a violent dispensation should befall our Chief Executive, and that we pray God in his infinite mercy, if He so will it, that such a calamity as the death of the faithful head of our Government, be averted, and that the President may yet be spared to fulfill the great mission in the Government for which he has been appointed by its people and which he has so far so faithfully performed.

Gov. McSweeny telegraphed the following to President McKinley:

"The people of South Carolina were shocked to-day to learn of the attempt to assassinate your Excellency. Our deepest sympathies go out to you and your family, and we sincerely hope and pray that the Giver of all good will spare your life to our Nation for years to come. I am sure in thus speaking that I voice the sentiment of the people not alone of South Carolina but of the entire South."

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 6.—Gov. J. Hoge Tyler of Virginia, who is at his home in East Radford, Va., when informed by wire of the shooting of President McKinley, telegraphed the following:

In President McKinley the South has the fairest and kindest President under Republican rule. He has done more to allay sectional feeling and restore commercial relations between North and South than any other. I recall the feeling he showed at Philadelphia when he expressed a desire to have Confederate veterans march beside those of the Union cause. I believe his earnest desire was to have sectional feeling obliterated.

MACON, Ga., Sept. 6.—A mass meeting has been called for to-morrow night to express indignation at the attempt to assassinate President McKinley, and sorrow pervades the entire community. Military companies have flags at half staff. In churches to-night, where services were held, prayers were offered for President and Mrs. McKinley.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 6.—When informed of the assassination of the President Gov. Candler was deeply affected. He said:

"I served with the President in Congress six years. He was a gentleman, a nobleman. He is a clean man, an honest man, and a great man. A Federal soldier, all Confederate soldiers respected and honored him. The attempted assassination is appalling, and his death would be a worldwide calamity. He has done more to bridge the bloody chasm between the sections than any man since Lee and his veterans surrendered."

SORROW THROUGHOUT CANADA.

Secretary Mills Says Mr. McKinley Has Always Been Friendly to the British Empire.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 6.—There was deep sorrow throughout the country when the news of the attempted assassination of President McKinley became known. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was engaged in a conference with Gov. Ross of Yukon Territory when the bulletin was placed in his hands. He was greatly shocked, and expressed his sorrow.

Secretary Mills said:

"The people of Canada will feel profound sorrow at the attempted assassination of Mr. McKinley. He has been a very conscientious public man. He has endeavored to administer the Government of the United States honestly and on lines which he believed were best in the public interest. We have in this country every reason to believe that he has been actuated during the whole period of his Presidency with feelings of friendship toward the British Empire, and has endeavored to promote a friendly feeling between the two kindred peoples."

MR. CLEVELAND HORRIFIED.

Says the Attempt Must Have Been the Act of a Crazy Man.

WINSTED, Conn., Sept. 6.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland was fishing at Darling Lake, Tyringham, Mass., when he received the news regarding the shooting of President McKinley. He at once started for the shore to hear more details, and anxiously asked for the latest advices from Mr. McKinley's bedside.

Mr. Cleveland was horrified at the intelligence, and said: "With all American citizens, I am greatly shocked at this news. I cannot conceive of a motive. It must have been the act of a crazy man."

MR. WOODRUFF'S VIEW.

If Mr. Roosevelt Is Called to Higher Post, the Country Will Prosper.

LAKE KORA, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff received information of the murderous assault on President McKinley early this evening as he was coming down the mountain near his camp. Mrs. Woodruff, who had received the telegram, gave her husband the information. Upon receiving verification of the news the Lieutenant Governor made the following statement:

"Here in the perfect peace of our State forests the imminent death of our Nation's beloved Chief Executive comes as a terrible shock. I cannot reconcile myself to the possibility of such a misfortune, but if it be true, and we must lose him who has combined in his private life and public service more loveliness of disposition and grandeur of character than any other President of the United States, in Theodore Roosevelt, with whom it was my privilege to be closely associated for two years in the administration of the Government of our State, our country, a great world power largely through his loyal effort, will continue to prosper and to be guided as it always has been, by American character, courage, and exceptional civic virtue.

"I sincerely hope that the distressing news is untrue, or at least greatly exaggerated, not only for the Nation's sake but also for the sake of the wife to whom he has been so devoted and who is so dependent on him."

THE RIGHT KIND OF A HAT AND THE RIGHT TIME TO BUY IT

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

805 Broadway, cor. Houston St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St.
299 Broadway, near Duane St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.

Derbys - $3.00 and $4.00
Alpines - $3.00 and $3.50
Silk Hats $5.00 and $6.00

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opposite City Hall.

WE EXPECTED IT.

The steady increase in the demand for natural in place of doctored Whiskey is making our sales larger than ever before.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED

OLDCROWRYE

For Quality, Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

ADLAI STEVENSON GRIEVED.

Mr. McKinley "Could Have No Personal Enemies," He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 6.—Ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson was shocked by the news of the shooting of President McKinley. Mr. Stevenson dictated the following statement:

"The attempt to assassinate President McKinley is indeed appalling. It is too horrible for belief. The tidings will bring grief unspeakable to the hearts of all his countrymen. I have known President McKinley many years; served with him in Congress twenty-five years ago. He is a gentleman of the kindest feeling, and could have no personal enemies. The assassin is probably a crank or madman. How forcibly we are reminded that three Presidents of the United States have been assailed by assassins within little more than a third of a century! In such an hour as this all hearts are touched; all deplore the terrible calamity that has befallen us."

MR. BRYAN'S SYMPATHY.

He Says There Is No Excuse for a Resort to Violence Here.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 6.—Following the receipt of the news of the attempt on the President's life, William J. Bryan sent a brief message to President McKinley, expressing his concern. Mr. Bryan to-night gave out the following statement:

"The attempted assassination of the President is a shock to the entire country and he and his wife are the recipients of universal sympathy. The dispatches say the shot was fired by an insane man, and it is hoped that this is true, for, while it is a terrible thing for a President to be the

Store will close daily at 5 o'clock until September 16th.

To day's offerings at Wanamaker's

On that date usual hours of business will be resumed.

Leaving Money in the Pocket

This business seeks to leave money in the pockets of the people by raising the qualities of the merchandise it deals in and lowering the prices charged for the same. This is accomplished through intelligent selections of the ablest manufacturers, who receive from us large and profitable orders and immediate cash payment.

Fairly remunerating our people, we observe strict economy in administrating affairs that high expenses may not be added to the selling price of the goods.

Our prices are not fixed at as much as we can get, but at a small profit, which in the aggregate suffices because of the largeness of sales.

This store endeavors to the utmost to be a good servant to its patrons.

John Wanamaker

The Scope of This September Costume Showing

There's an unbroken succession of beautiful productions pouring into Wanamaker's on these September days, from the foremost Paris costumers. New York designers—the best of them—are on their mettle to evolve costumes and wraps that will equal, if not excel, the superb creations of their brethren across the seas.

The rivalry is a generous one, and productive of admirable results. Gowns that are elaborate, costly, fragile; wraps that seem almost too beautiful for actual wear; costumes and suits that are full of style, economy and usefulness are here—both extremes and all gradations between.

Of more immediate interest are the exhibits of Street Costumes for Early Fall, Tailor-made Gowns and Dress Skirts. On these price-ranges are about as follows:

Costumes of silk, satin and velvet, $40 to $175.
Tailor-made Suits of cheviot, serge, broadcloth and canvas-weave materials, including many imported styles, at $16.50 to $127.
Separate Skirts of black taffeta, at $12.50 to $70.
Separate Skirts of velvet, at $14 to $67.50.
Separate Skirts of cloth, canvas and cheviot, at $4.50 to $35.
Walking Skirts, from $5 to $15.

With the new Serpentine Skirt we illustrate how the Garter Skirt is to be worn.

Second floor, Broadway.

Saturday News of Hosiery

At prices such as we tell of below—it is the part of wisdom to anticipate your future needs of Hosiery after filling your present ones. You won't lay yourself open to the charge of extravagance in so doing. Notice, for instance, this group of women's stockings at 12½c; and the especially good and timely offerings of children's stockings for school wear:

Men's Half Hose—

12½c a pair, were 18c and 25c—Imported cotton half hose; strong and durable; fast black, fine gauge; fast tan, fine gauge, assorted shades.
25c a pair, were 38c and 50c—Various lines from our stock that we shall not carry again, consisting of striped or printed cotton and striped lisle thread half hose, in various color combinations.

Women's Stockings—

12½c a pair, worth 18c—Fast black lisle thread stockings, in a pretty allover open-work design. Seamless, narrowed at ankles, elastic tops.
25c a pair, value 38c—Full fashioned cotton stockings; regular made; two weights, in fast black, split soles, unbleached feet.

Children's Stockings—

20c and 25c a pair—Two styles of ribbed cotton stockings for boys and girls; of fine firm yarn fast black; extra strong heels and toes; elastic and durable; sizes 6 6½ and 7, 20c; 7½ to 10, 25c.

Broadway.

Neck-Ruffs The New Fall Styles

They are going to be highly favored of fashionable women this Fall—of that there's no doubt. And what more captivating finishing touch to the modish costume can be imagined than one of these dainty, filmy Neck Ruffs of chiffon, net or Liberty silk?

New conceits, from home and abroad, are coming to us daily. Most of them are in black, or white and black. The ruffs in half-cape effect, formed by a series of gracefully falling ruffles, are among the most striking.

A suggestion or two:

Ruffs of white Brussels net, with edge of black net, and black velvet ribbon ends, are $8.75 each.
Ruffs of black mousseline de soie, black chenille-dotted, with black satin ribbon ends, $11.50 each.
Ring-dotted Net Ruffs, edged with narrow satin ribbon; extra full, long streamers edged with same; in black, white and black-and-white; $7 each.
Ruffs of Esprit net black or white; with contrasting chenille dottings, and black satin ribbon ends, $6.50 each.
Black Liberty Silk Ruffs; full fluffy boas with long or medium ends; finished in a great diversity of styles; at $2.50, $2.75, up to $5.
Otter Ruffs, $6.50 to $25.

Broadway.

Reductions in Lillian Corsets

This is unusual news—we don't have frequent occasion to tell of reductions such as these on Lillian Corsets of late models. But various causes—chief among them the coming in of new stock—combine to make it possible today.

At $8, from $14—Lillian Corsets, straight front, of white coutil, all whalebone; modeled expressly for stout figures.
At $5, from $15—Lillian Corsets, of fancy batiste; sizes 18 to 24; all whalebone; straight front.
At $2, from $2.50—Lillian Corsets, of coutil and batiste; short hips; medium bust; for slender figures.

Second floor.

A Reversion to Fans

Summer is upon us again—September's usual way. People mopped their brows yesterday, and fanned themselves—if they had a fan. Had you? Perhaps not—hence this word of the little comforters:

Small Fans of white silk; to be worn on a chain, 50c and 75c.
Japanese Fans, in various pretty designs and colorings, 10c and 25c.

Broadway.

A New 20c Candy Maple Puffs

Case of "linked sweetness, long drawn out." As to structure the links are of cream candy, delicately flavored with maple, and covered with a shell of hard candy. They are persistent in their nature—a box of them lasts a good while, but scarcely long enough.

Basement. 20 Cents a Pound

Dinner Sets in the China Sale

It would be unfair to the general average of excellence of the various classes of China and Cut Glass which help to make this September Sale a record-breaker in every sense, to pick out a single group as especially meritorious.

But, to illustrate the trend of the sale, and the values we offer in it, we select the three following patterns from among the collection of Dinner Sets for especial mention:

$10, regularly $16.50—A fine porcelain Dinner Set, in three beautiful flower decorations; with soup tureen and three platters; 100 pieces.
$16.50, regularly $25—A fine Theodore Haviland Dinner Set, in border decoration; all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters; 100 pieces.
$22.50, regularly $37.50—A Theodore Haviland Dinner Set; border decoration and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters. 113 pieces.

Clearing Out the Shirt Waists and Dressing Sacques

They have stayed here long enough—these stragglers from the main army of Shirt Waists and Dressing Sacques. Today they are given short shrift—they bear new prices that should hurry them away with the mere telling. You won't regret coming early for them.

Shirt Waists—

About 600 of them, of white lawn and colored madras. Sizes are mostly the smaller ones; some of the Shirt Waists are mussed.
Former prices were 50c to $1. Now choose among them for

Basement. Twenty-five Cents Each

Dressing Sacques—

Mostly of white lawn, a few in colors. Some are of plain lawn, with hemstitched ruffle; others trimmed with embroidery or lace. Some of them are slightly mussed—but that's a detail. Two groups:

50c. from $1 and $1.25. $1, from $1.50 and $3

Second floor.

Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs Much Under-Price

This is news of a group of under-priced Handkerchief offerings that will prove interesting to both men and women. The handkerchiefs affected by these sharp price-reductions are pure linen, of course; and, besides, they are fresh and perfect—many of them taken out of our regular stock and newly priced for this occasion.

Such excellent handkerchief values as these will doubtless tempt many prudent people to lay in an extra supply.

Here are the groups:

For Women—

Dainty lace-edged Handkerchiefs in a number of choice patterns; regularly 25c each; 12½c each.
Plain hemstitched Handkerchiefs of fine quality; our regular $3 kind; $2 dozen.
Hemstitched Irish Handkerchiefs of good quality, with pretty embroidery; 12½c each.

For Men—

A special lot of extra size fine quality Irish linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs; made to sell at $9 in our regular stock, are $5 dozen.

Broadway.

New Flannels For Autumn

With the beginning of September, each year, the Fall sewing campaign begins to gather momentum. Materials are bought and plans are made for the home manufacture of the many articles of dress that the cooler weather makes necessary:

Flannel plays an important part in these preparations. Dressing sacques, wrappers, bath robes, waists, children's dresses—these are some of the garments that call for its use.

We are ready to meet your requirements, from a splendidly broad stock of Plain and Embroidered Flannels, of which some slight indication follows:

At $1.50 a yard—
Silk-embroidered Waist Flannels, with embroidered borders, in self and Ombre shaded colorings.

At $1.75 a yard—
Allover embroidered Waist Flannels, in Ombre silk combinations.

At $3, $5, $6 and $6.50 a yard—
Waist patterns of Twilled Flannel, handsomely and elaborately embroidered.

At $1 a yard—
Orlwoola Fancy Flannels, for house gowns and sacques.

At 75c a yard—
French Printed Flannels, in the new Persian designs.

Fourth avenue.

At $1 a yard—
Silk-embroidered Polka-dot Waist Flannels.

At 37½c to $1.50 a yard—
White Silk-embroidered Flannels, for waists and skirts, in scalloped and hemstitched embroideries.

At 75c a yard—
Plaid Tartan Chudda Flannels, in attractive designs.

At 50c and 55c a yard—
Plain Twilled Waist Flannels.

At 25c, 28c and 35c a yard—
Wash Flannels, in attractive color combinations of stripes and checks.

At 15c a yard—
Fancy Printed Flannelettes, in newly attractive rich printings.

Still Some Continental Bicycles At $16.50

There are still a few of the famous 1901 "Continental" Bicycles, at

$16.50 Each

That we told you of yesterday. This is one of the greatest bicycle bargains of the year. Two months of the best sort of riding still ahead of you, and a wheel, that would be fairly priced at $40, for $16.50. What a combination!

Both men's and women's wheels are here; men's wheels only fitted with Coaster Brake, at $18.

Sundries, too, at materially low prices. Note especially these "Regal" Tires at $3.75 a pair:

Bicycle Sundries

Regal Tires, $3.75, regularly $5.
Brilliant Gas Lamps, 75c.
Jim Dandy Oil Lamps, 50c.
Foot Pumps, 20c.
"Trump" Cyclometers, 25c.
Bardic Cyclometers, 35c.
Sak's Continuous Ringing Bells, 25c.
"3-in-1" Oil, 10c.

Our Repair Shop is splendidly equipped for prompt and expert repairing of every sort. If you live within range of our regular delivery, we will call for your wheel, make the necessary repairs at fair prices and return it promptly.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Prince Albert Coats For Well Dressed Men

A word about our Prince Albert Coats and Vests is of interest to the many men who are passing through New York on their way homeward, and who wish to take with them clothing that is correct in every detail.

It also interests the city man, who will, in a few weeks, have many occasions to wear a frock coat.

We are gradually educating well-dressed men up to a realization that it is foolish to pay the price that custom tailors ask for a frock coat when it is possible to get a ready-made coat that is faultless in fit, style and workmanship for much less. That is the kind we tell of here:

Black Thibet, serge-lined and silk faced to button-holes, at $20. Same goods, silk-lined throughout, at $25.
Oxford cheviot mixtures, silk-lined, at $25.
Very fine dark Oxford Vicuna, lined throughout with silk merveilleux, at $30.
Of imported black Vicuna; lined throughout with extra quality silk, at $35.

Second floor. Fourth avenue.

Suits for 300 Boys

Parents of three hundred boys will find this announcement extremely interesting reading. That is, the three hundred mothers or fathers who are wise enough to profit by it.

It concerns two splendid offerings of School Suits for Boys; suits that even the most restless, active youngsters will have a hard time wearing out. Here they are:

200 All-wool Blue Cheviot Sailor Suits, trimmed with 7 rows silk soutache braid in black, white or red, and silk cord lanyards; sizes 3 to 12. These suits would be rightly priced at $3.50, instead they are $2.85.
100 Double-breasted Jacket Suits, of all-wool cheviot, silk sewed throughout; for boys of 8 to 16 years. Regular value, $5; today, $3.85.

Second floor, Ninth street.

School Dresses for Girls

It is always somewhat of a problem to strike the happy mean in Children's School Dresses. The extremes are simplicity and durability on one hand, prettiness at the expense of wearing qualities on the other.

In this assortment of Girls' School Dresses the desired average has been obtained. They are stylish, well made, serviceable, and in a wide variety of styles, colorings and materials. Prices are uniformly moderate throughout. A general saving:

At $3—One-piece dresses of cashmere, in red, navy blue and brown; plaited yoke with deep collar and revers; trimmed with braid. Sizes 6 to 12 years.
At $4.50—Long-waist dress of flannel, with round yoke, trimmed with braid. Sizes 6 to 12 years.
Sailor suits, always popular, of serge in red and navy blue, with collar, shields and sleeves, trimmed with braid; 6 years, $5.75; 8 years, $6.25; 10 years, $6.75; 12 years, $7.25; 14 years, $7.50.
Sailor suits of serge, in navy blue and brown; with plain red shields; collar and cuffs trimmed with narrow braid; 6 years, $3.75; 8 years, $4.25; 10 years, $4.75; 12 years, $5.25; 14 years, $5.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Shoes for Boys and Girls

The Main Shoe Store has its innings today—with offerings of stylish, substantial shoes for boys and girls that, you'll agree, place a good score to its credit.

This is a magnificent stock of shoes, for children of all ages; unbelievably broad, until you come to investigate its possibilities closely.

Be a little curious and find out for yourself before you fit your children out with their shoes for Fall and Winter. A few timely hints:

For Girls and Small Boys

Black kidskin spring heel shoes with patent tips, full round toe; sizes 5 to 8, $1; 8½ to 10½, $1.20; 11 to 2, $1.40.
Black box calfskin with tips; top of dull kid; stout oak leather soles welted and stitched—finely made and designed; sizes 8½ to 10½, $2; 11 to 2, $2.50.

For Small Boys—

Black box calf with dull top, heavy sole, full toe lasts, spring heels; sizes 9 to 13½, $1.50.
Black kid lace with heavy welted sole of oak leather, broad toe lasts; sizes 9 to 13½, $2.

For Larger Boys—

Casco calf lace shoes with heels, welted soles of oak leather; good-looking and durable; sizes 12 to 2, $1.75; 2½ to 5½, $2.
Box calf and kidskin lace shoes with full extension soles, welted and stitched—replicas of men's fashionable footgear—sizes 12 to 2, $2.25; 2½ to 5½, $2.50.

For Young Women—

Black kid button or lace shoes with medium heels, welted soles and tips of kid or patent leather, at $2.
Black kid or calf button and lace shoes in the celebrated "Reliable" line. Ideal school shoes for young women. Choice of toes and leathers in all sizes and widths, at $3. Twelve sorts suitable for school wear.

Main Shoe Store.

The Sale of Dress Silks

This is not an ordinary sale of Silks. Our preparations for it were broad and far-reaching. Every possible silk need, for dresses, for waists, for linings or trimmings, was anticipated and provided for.

And the silks are all fresh, new, handsome—the kinds for which you would readily and gladly pay full prices.

Instead, buy them as liberally as you please, at

A Quarter to a Half Below Value

Take, for example, this group of rich colored silks and fancy taffetas:

At 55c, values $1.25 to $1.50—Striped and Fancy Silks of many kinds and colors, including a variety of clan plaids on fine quality poplin grounds.
At 60c, value 75c—Colored Taffetas, in a complete line of street and evening shades, including white.
At 60c, value 75c—Glace Taffetas, in twenty-seven combinations of color, for waists or petticoats as well as for linings.
At 65c, value $1.50—Figured Lustreuse, in self-color designs, for entire dresses; street shades only.
At 80c, value $1.35—White Ground Warp-printed Taffetas, for evening waists, with neat raised dots in light colors forming stripes about ¾ in. apart. Five colorings.
At 70c, value $1—Colored Surahs, mostly in light shades, 24 in. wide.
At 75c, value $1.25 and $1.50—A splendid variety of fine quality Plaid Taffetas; some have satin cross stripes; others have neat canalae and hemstitched cross bars on white grounds. Among the former are reds, greens, blues and black and white; excellent for waists or children's dresses.
At 85c, value $1.35 and $1.50—Rich Fancy Taffetas; a ground work of raised satin dots, shading from light to dark; separated by quarter-inch stripes, edged with black and white canalae stripe. Also Rich Brocaded Gros de Londres, with narrow braided stripes of black and white.

Rotunda.

Good Novels At Unusually Low Prices

There's lots of excellent reading stowed away in the books mentioned in this list of novels. And all of them are priced much lower than they ever have been before. Three groups:

Novels by St. George Rathbone. 8 volumes; bound in cloth; published to sell at $1.25 a volume. Our price, 25c each.

Saved by the Sword.
The Girl from Hong-Kong.
Masked in Mystery.
Squire John.
Her Rescue from the Turks.
A Son of Mars.
A Bar Sinister.
A Goddess of Africa.

Novels by Captain Charles King, whose fascinating stories of army life are well known and widely read. All 12mo, cloth-bound, good type and paper; published to sell at $1.25 and $1.50 a volume. Our price, 35c a volume.

A Garrison Tangle.
An Army Wife.
Noble Blood.
A Wounded Name.
Found in the Philippines.
Fort Frayne.
Trumpeter Fred.
Warrior Gap.

Then these two groups of entertaining fiction, at remarkably little prices:

At 15c, from 90c and $1.10—

The Metropolitans. Jeanie Drake.
The Island. Richard Whiteing.
Sybil. Benjamin Disraeli.
Cyril Grange. Thos. L. Peacock.
Headlong Hall. Thos. L. Peacock.
Two Men O' Mendip. Walter Raymond.
Lapsed But Not Lost.
Lesser Destinies. Samuel Gordon.
Lyndall Sherburne. Amanda Douglas.
Pearls of Faith. Sir Edwin Arnold.
Mr. Milo Bush and Others. Hayden Carruth.

At 10c, worth 40c to 75c. Handsomely printed and neatly bound—

Prudence, a novel. Lucy C. Lillie.
An Agitator. Clementine Black.
Kela Bai. Charles Johnston.
Bennie Beri Cree. Arthur Colton.
How To Be Pretty Though Plain. Mrs. Humphrey.

Book Store, Ninth street.

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JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S ILLUSTRIOUS CAREER

Entered Army When a Mere Boy and Made a Brilliant Record.

HIS SUCCESSES IN CONGRESS

Nominated for the Presidency After Twice Refusing the Honor from Republican Conventions.

William McKinley, the twenty-fifth President of the United States, was born in Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio, on Jan. 29, 1843. His father, William McKinley, Sr., came to Ohio from Pennsylvania. The family was Scotch-Irish, and the President's forefathers came to America 150 years ago.

Authentic records trace the McKinlays in Scotland back to 1547, and it has been claimed by those who have made a study of the President's lineage that James McKinlay, "the trooper," was one of his ancestors. Major McKinley, at a gathering of the McKinlay Clan, an association embracing fully 300 people, at the Columbian World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, explained to one who claimed a common lineage with him, despite the difference in the spelling of their names, how the "a" in the name of his ancestors became an "e" in his.

"Your ancestors of the McKinlay Clan," said he, "came to this country directly from Scotland, while mine came from the North of Ireland; but we are probably of the same original Covenanter stock."

The crest of the McKinlay Clan was a mailed hand holding an olive branch, and its motto "Not too much." The President's career seems to have been modeled on this motto. A gallant soldier, himself, his disposition has always been toward peace. He was the last man to hold out against the war with Spain, yet, when it was forced upon him, he quickly demonstrated, as Senator Foraker once remarked in a public speech, that "he understood the business."

YOUTH AND WAR.

William was the seventh child in the family of nine. His first education was received in the public schools of Niles, but when he was nine years of age his parents removed to Poland, Mahoning County, Ohio, a town which was at that time well known for its educational facilities.

There he was admitted into Union Seminary and pursued his studies until he was seventeen. Excelling in most of his studies, he was especially noted for his efficiency in debate. He evinced a lively interest in all the great public questions of the day, and his speeches upon them were worthy of a much more matured mind. His application was intense, and soon his health was so undermined that he was obliged to return home for rest and recuperation, but even then he did not escape a severe illness. When his health was restored he did not return to school, but sought and obtained a place as a teacher in the public schools of the Kerr district, near Poland.

It was at this period that he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. He became a diligent student of the Bible and was a frequent participant in the discussions in the Bible class of the Poland Methodist Church, to which he belonged.

His career really began at the outbreak of the Civil War. At that time he was a clerk in the Poland Post Office. A war meeting was held in the Sparrow tavern. At the close of a patriotic speech by an eloquent speaker a call was made for volunteers. Young McKinley was among those who stepped forward. He went with the recruits to Columbus and was there enlisted as a private in Company E of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This regiment numbered among its field and staff officers William S. Rosecrans, afterward Major General, and Rutherford B. Hayes, nineteenth President of the United States.

The life of a soldier was beneficial to young McKinley's health. During the fourteen months he served as a private he developed from a slip of a boy to a robust young man. He participated in all the early engagements in West Virginia, the first of these being at Carnifex Ferry. In the Winter's camp at Fayetteville he earned and received his first promotion—Commissary Sergeant. It was while he was acting in this capacity that the "coffee incident," of which an attempt was made to create ridicule in his first campaign for the Presidency, occurred. Far from being a subject of ridicule, it was an incident which reflected the highest credit upon the young officer.

THE "COFFEE INCIDENT."

At the battle of Antietam, while his regiment was in the thick of the fray, Sergt. McKinley was in charge of the commissary department of his brigade, and, necessarily, his post of duty was with the supplies, about two miles from where his famished comrades were battling with the enemy. Enlisting stragglers to help him, Sergt. McKinley filled two wagons with cans containing hot coffee and other supplies, and hurried them to the front. The mules of one wagon became disabled under the terrific fire, but the plucky young officer, undaunted, continued his efforts, and finally reached his regiment with the supplies, being received with tremendous cheers.

Col. Hayes was badly wounded at South Mountain, and when he went home he told the story to Gov. Todd. The Governor was so impressed with it that he at once requested that a Lieutenant's commission be made out for McKinley. This was done, the commission dating from Sept. 24, 1862. Gen. Hayes in describing this incident in a speech at the Lakeside, Chautauqua, in 1897, said:

"From Sergt. McKinley's hand every man in the regiment was served with hot coffee and warm meats, a thing which had never occurred under similar circumstances in any other army in the world. He passed under fire and delivered with his own hands those things so essential to the men for whom he was laboring."

While he was a Second Lieutenant McKinley's regiment participated in a number of minor engagements, in all of which he showed great gallantry. On Feb. 7, 1863, he received his commission as First Lieutenant. It was under his leadership that his company was the first to scramble over the fortifications at Camp Piatt and silence the enemy's guns. It was at the battle of Kernstown, near Winchester, that he gained his greatest military distinction.

Crook's army was attacked by Early's. Crook had but 8,000 men, while Early had 20,000. Gen. Hayes had charge of the first brigade. He was on the extreme right, and was soon attacked with such fury that he was obliged to fall back toward Winchester. The movement was successfully executed, except that the Thirteenth West Virginia Regiment failed to retire, and was in imminent danger of capture. Lieut. McKinley was ordered to go and bring the regiment away, if it had not already fallen into the hands of the enemy. It was a mission fraught with the gravest peril. As he urged his horse through the open fields, over fences and across ditches, the fire of the enemy was poured out upon him.

Once he was completely enveloped in the smoke of an exploding shell, and his comrades, who were watching his gallant ride with the gravest anxiety, thought he had surely gone down. But when the smoke had cleared away they saw him sitting erect in his saddle and pressing on. He delivered his orders, and the regiment was rescued after a desperate conflict with overwhelmingly superior forces.

As McKinley came back with the regiment he was cheered by the whole brigade. Col. Hayes was filled with emotion on seeing him. He loved McKinley as a father, and when he sent him on his perilous mission he truly believed, as he said to the Lieutenant on greeting him, and as he afterward said in many public addresses, that he would never see him alive again. That very same night Lieut. McKinley led a party of volunteers to rescue four guns and some caissons, which were in imminent danger of falling into the hands of the enemy. It was a most dangerous piece of work, gallantly accomplished. The next day, July 25, 1864, at the age of twenty-one, McKinley was promoted to be a Captain.

In a fierce engagement at Berryville on Sept. 3, 1864, Capt. McKinley's horse was shot under him. At Opequan and Fisher's Hill he again distinguished himself. Soon after the battle of Fisher's Hill his regiment was detailed as a train guard to Martinsburg. On the march the men voted. Capt. McKinley's first ballot was cast for Lincoln, whose career his own was to parallel so closely, even to assassination.

McKinley was with Sheridan at the battle of Winchester. For a time he was on the staff of Gen. Hancock. Later he was assigned as Acting Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Gen. Samuel S. Carroll, commanding the veteran reserve corps at Washington, where he remained through that exciting period which included the surrender of Lee to Grant at Appamattox and the assassination of President Lincoln. It was just a month before Mr. Lincoln fell a victim to an assassin's bullet that McKinley received from him a document which he has always considered one of his most precious possessions. It is a commission as a Major by brevet in the volunteer army of the United States, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Opequan, Cedar Creek, and Fisher's Hill," signed, "A Lincoln."

Major McKinley participated in the final act of the great war drama, the Grand Review in Washington. At the close of the war, although a military career was open to him, he decided to leave the army. On his return to Poland a complimentary dinner was tendered to him by the citizens, who took a pride in his military achievements. He at once began the study of the law, entering the office of Judge Charles E. Glidden, at Youngstown, Ohio. After one year's study under the preceptorship of Judge Glidden, he went to law school in Albany, N. Y., and in March, 1867, was admitted to the bar at Warren, Ohio.

PRACTICE OF LAW BEGUN.

On the advice of his sister Anna he decided to settle at Canton, which has since been his home. He always manifested a keen interest in politics, and in the same year that he located in Canton his first political speeches were made. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Stark County in 1869, overcoming a large Democratic majority. He was renominated, but missed re-election by 45 votes. Resuming his private practice, he soon built up a profitable business. But in all campaigns he was in constant demand as a speaker.

Mr. McKinley was married to Miss Ida Saxton on Jan. 25, 1871. Miss Saxton's grandparents were among the founders of Canton nearly a century ago. Her father was one of the prominent bankers of the city. Her father's means enabled her to have every advantage of education and travel, and she had grown into a young woman of many accomplishments.

Mr. Saxton was a man of practical ideas. While educating his daughter for the social position which his wealth and standing in the community opened up to her, he at the same time desired to guard her against possible adversity by giving her a business training. Accordingly he took her into the bank as cashier, a position which she filled for some years with ability. It was while she was cashier in her father's bank that William McKinley made her acquaintance. Her beauty and her position in society naturally attracted many admirers, but her preference for the rising young lawyer was soon marked.

She was a teacher in the Presbyterian Sunday school, while young McKinley was teaching in the Methodist Sunday school. During their courtship he always accompanied her to her church before going to his own. Miss Saxton's parents made no objection to the man of her choice, and after a brief courtship they were married. Through all their married life they have remained happy, and their devotion to each other has proved an example to the whole American people.

Two children were born to them—Katie, on Christmas Day, 1871, and Ida, in 1873. Both died in early childhood. Since their death Mrs. McKinley has been an invalid. Her dependence upon her husband has been a matter of tender pathos to all who know them, and his tenderness and devotion to her has greatly added to the admiration of the American people for him.

It was in 1876 that Mr. McKinley was first nominated for Congress. He was elected by 3,300 majority. During the progress of this canvass he visited the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and was introduced by James G. Blaine to a great audience, which he completely captivated by his eloquence.

He entered Congress at an auspicious time. His old Colonel, Hayes, was then President, and the friendship between them gave him at the start an influence which it might have taken him time to win under other circumstances. But he soon commanded attention for himself. His power as a speaker gave him distinction, and his ability as a worker in committees was soon recognized. He was re-elected to the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses.

In 1877 Ohio went strongly Democratic, and the Legislature gerrymandered the State so that McKinley found himself confronted by an adverse majority of 2,580 in a new district. His opponent was Gen. Aquila Wiley, who had lost a leg in the Federal service, and who was a worthy man. In ability, however, he was far inferior to McKinley. After a brilliant canvass the latter was re-elected by a majority of 1,254. In 1880 his old district was restored, and he was unanimously renominated and elected by a majority of 3,571.

During his whole career in Congress Mr. McKinley was a consistent advocate of a protective tariff. Even when the country had repudiated temporarily the doctrine which he so warmly espoused he did not waver in his advocacy of it. As a member of the Ways and Means Committee in 1887 he presented the report of the minority in opposition to the Mills bill, and his speech was by far the most notable made on his side.

At the Ohio Republican Convention of 1888 he was elected a delegate to the National Convention. When it was found that Blaine would not accept the nomination there was a movement started for McKinley, but he had gone to the convention committed to John Sherman, and felt in honor bound to do all in his power to bring about Sherman's nomination. When it developed in the balloting that sentiment was rapidly centring upon him, he leaped upon his chair at the head of the Ohio delegation and made a passionate appeal to the delegates not to continue voting for him.

"I do not request, I demand," he said, "that no delegate who would not cast reflection upon me shall cast a ballot for me."

Afterward, to one who suggested to him that he had done a noble thing, he replied: "Is it such an honorable thing not to do a dishonorable act?"

It was in the Fifty-first Congress that McKinley's great political opportunity came, and, strange to say, it came to him in the guise of defeat. He was a leading candidate for the Speakership with Thomas B. Reed. Reed was elected. Naturally, the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee then fell to McKinley. On April 6, 1890, he introduced the general tariff measure which has since borne his name. His speech in favor of the bill added to his already high reputation.

THE McKINLEY BILL'S PASSAGE.

After one of the most memorable debates in the history of Congress the bill was passed on May 21. It was debated in the Senate for four months, and numerous changes were made in it, none of which, however, was very material. The bill was passed by the Senate and became a law on Oct. 6, 1890. During all of the great struggle while the bill was pending McKinley displayed qualities of leadership of the highest order. It was owing to his tact as well as to his remarkable ability as a debater that the fight was won.

Before the next election came around his district had again been gerrymandered against him, the adverse majority being fully 3,000. Undismayed by these odds, he entered the contest with determination and fought it with vigor. His opponent was John G. Warwick. The fight, of course, was on the tariff, and the contest, on account of McKinley's reputation, attracted National attention. McKinley was defeated by 300 votes. His defeat really made him Governor of Ohio. His victory over Gov. Campbell, the Democratic candidate for re-election, was decisive, and he polled the largest vote so far cast for Governor in the history of Ohio. Campbell had been elected in 1889 by 11,000 plurality; McKinley defeated him by 21,500.

Soon after his election as Governor the Presidential campaign began. Gov. McKinley was elected a delegate at large to the convention. When the delegates gathered at Minneapolis the contest was apparently between Harrison and Blaine. McKinley came out for Harrison. The opponents of the President, when they found Blaine's chances were not all they had hoped, started a boom for McKinley, whose position was then one unexampled in the history of politics in this country.

He was the presiding officer of the convention when the attempt was made to stampede the delegates for him. It was a most trying situation, but he bore himself with coolness and decision. When Ohio recorded two votes for him he challenged the vote so as to put himself on record for Harrison. When the roll call was complete, Harrison received 535 votes, Blaine 182, McKinley 182, and Reed 4. Leaving the chair, Mr. McKinley mounted a seat in the Ohio delegation and moved to make the nomination of Harrison unanimous.

Gov. McKinley's campaign tour through the West for Harrison was one of the marvels of the time. He made 325 speeches in 300 different towns. For over eight weeks he averaged more than seven speeches a day. He traveled over 16,000 miles and addressed more than 2,000,000 people.

On the expiration of his term as Governor he returned to his old home in Canton, where he lived quietly for six months. Then the campaign for the Presidency was begun, and all over the country Republican enthusiasm sprung up for McKinley. It was soon evident that the honor which twice before might have been his but for his high sense of loyalty, was now to be thrust upon him. In the Republican National convention, held in St. Louis in 1896, he was nominated on the first ballot, and in the ensuing election he received a popular vote of 7,104,779, a plurality of 601,854 over his principal opponent, William Jennings Bryan. In the Electoral College he received 271 votes against 176 for Bryan.

THE FIRST ADMINISTRATION.

Two facts of highest historical importance marked Mr. McKinley's first four years as President. Spain withdrew its flag from this hemisphere, and gold was declared by statute to be the sole legal standard of value.

The acquisition of Hawaii as a territory and of the transpacific islands as possessions, almost deserve to be bracketed, and would have distinguished other administrations, but in his case they were logical and subsidiary.

Upon both of the important developments he took his positions by a process of growth. In June, 1897, he was subject to Democratic criticism for the slowness of his action regarding Cuba. In December came his proclamation, through Secretary Sherman, regarding the distress and destitution prevailing under the Spanish administration, with the appeal for charitable relief. This was done only after consultation with the Spanish Minister, Dupuy de Lome. It was not until after the Maine was sunk that a hostile tone marked his official utterance. On March 28 he transmitted to Congress the report of the court of inquiry, concluding: "I do not permit myself to doubt that the sense of justice of the Spanish Nation will dictate a course of action suggested by honor and the friendly relations of the two Governments."

On April 7 he received the joint representations of the diplomats of Europe, appealing to the "humanity and moderation" of the United States in its dealings with Spain. If England had not participated in the representation harm might have been done, but the participation of England robbed the innovation of all hostile significance, and a most tactful reply was made. He "appreciated the disinterested character" of the communication and relied upon a similar appreciation of the motives of the United States. On April 11 followed his message to Congress advising armed intervention, after a description of Weyler's policy of extermination, for the reasons of general humanity, protection of American citizens, and property, and the general National welfare. Congress promptly responded, giving the authority requested. By a unanimous vote $50,000,000 was placed in bulk at his absolute control for purposes of National defense. This was done quite casually. Sundry appropriations were made for printing and binding in amounts of five figures, then followed three lines providing for the beginning of the war from funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Events marched rapidly. On April 22 the blockade of Cuba was proclaimed by him, and on June 27 he sent his message, advising the reward of Hobson and his almost forgotten companions, Newcomb, Powell, and Hodgson, for their bravery at Santiago. The first week of the following January came his message communicating the Treaty of Paris and peace. His hastily sketched official connection with the Cuban war may be said to end with his order for the burial of the soldier dead on April 4.

HIS CURRENCY RECORD.

On July 24, 1897, President McKinley sent to Congress a message recommending the appointment of a non-partisan Monetary Commission. He repeated the words of his inaugural, and in due course followed the appointment of the resultless Wolcott commission. He was far from escaping reproach for his sincerity and consistency, but looking backward in perspective it seems as though his influence upon those more heretical and weak-hearted than himself was quite as great as though he had been so far in advance of them as to have lost his influence through lack of touch with those whose support was essential to action. He recurred to the subject with renewed vigor in his message on the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, making it the leading topic, and the bill which became law was introduced in the House on Dec. 4, 1899. The Senate proposed a substitute, and there was a legislative wrangle, which is no part of his personal record. He cast his unofficial as well as his official influence into the scale, as for example, by his interview with Senator Lodge and H. H. Hanna, who gave publicity to his words in an influential manner.

Mr. McKinley's utterances upon the attitude of the United States toward its dependencies, or "territorial possessions," are scattered all through his public documents since the peace with Spain, and in a notable series of addresses at Boston, Ocean Grove, Chicago, and Minneapolis. Here, also, as in financial questions, he felt his taking no step unnecessarily, and each in logical succession to its predecessor.

Upon tariff matters it is almost unnecessary to indicate—so fresh is the memory of his speech the day before he was shot—how he changed with the times. McKinleyism and the high tariff are familiar synonyms. He was said to have worn a suit of American weave upon inauguration day by way of proof how the tariff develops home industries. Yet under him no less than ten reciprocity treaties have been negotiated and unanimously checked in the Senate. The contrast is eloquent.

Mr. McKinley's speeches which are not of public record are among the most notable of Presidential utterances. Upon a Southern tour in 1897 there was comment and controversy over his alleged wearing of a Confederate badge. This spirit of tolerance was further displayed in his speech at Atlanta in December, 1897, when he pronounced the very last words over the grave of sectionalism.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGES.

Mr. McKinley's first inaugural gave first place to finance, as became his first official utterance after Mr. Bryan's campaign, and second place and larger space to the tariff, as became the session of Congress which was to enact the Dingley law. National arbitration was also recommended.

In his message to the second session of the same (Fifty-fifth) Congress in December, 1897, he dismissed the tariff with a reference to the enactment of the Dingley law, and gave temperate honor to Secretary Gage's financial plan. The Cuban passages, destined to have an importance then unknown, followed. Already the Nicaragua Canal loomed large in his plans, and was given next prominence, followed by the announcement of the Wolcott commission upon bimetallism and the appointment of Mr. Kasson to negotiate the treaties of reciprocity, the fate of which still lies in the future. This session of Congress was marked by the war revenue law, imposing the stamp taxes, which were removed on July 1 last.

His message to the third and last session of the Fifty-fifth Congress began with the Cuban war. Said he: "I do not discuss at this time the Government or the future of the new possessions which will come to us." This was imputed to him for evasion. The passages relating to the Nicaragua Canal Commission elicited marked attention in England. The beginning of the Chinese question was denoted in the succeeding passages, the fear being then of annexation by the civilized powers rather than of outrage by the Boxers.

As a sequel to the expanding interests of the United States throughout the world came the initial recommendation, which was expected to bear fruit this Winter—"There should be established regular and frequent steamship communication, encouraged by the United States, under the American flag, with the newly acquired islands; Spain furnished to its colonies, at an annual cost of about $2,000,000, steamship lines communicating with a portion of the world's markets, as well as with trade centers of the home Government. The United States will not undertake to do less." But as yet the plan hangs fire. Army reorganization largely occupied the attention of the Congress to which this message was addressed, and the navy personnel law was passed. He also sent a special message upon the Pacific cable.

To the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, which opened with December, 1899, he sent a message beginning with an account of the financial prosperity which had marked his administration. He naturally followed with a recommendation of the gold standard, which was duly enacted, and then took up the regulation of trusts. The subsequent sentences advanced a stage the negotiations with Canada. He had referred to the subject earlier, and he now announced a general agreement upon minor topics which was made ineffective by disagreement over the Alaska boundary. At this stage the business has remained, being on the programme for the coming Winter. His reference to the Boer war was: "Had circumstances suggested that the parties to the quarrel would have welcomed any friendly expression on the part of the American people that war might be averted, good offices would have been gladly tendered." Discussing the dissolution of the Samoan tridominium followed.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

President McKinley had to endure an unusual number of changes among his official family. These changes may be epitomized for the respective departments as follows:

State—John Sherman, William R. Day, John Hay.
Treasury—Lyman J. Gage.
War—Russell A. Alger, Elihu Root.
Attorney General—Joseph McKenna, J. W. Griggs, P. C. Knox.
Post Office—A. Gary, C. E. Smith.
Navy—J. D. Long.
Interior—C. N. Bliss, E. A. Hitchcock.
Agriculture—James Wilson.

FEELING IN JERSEY CITY.

Republican and Democratic Leaders Pay Tribute to the President's Merit —Sorrow and Indignation at the Shooting.

The report of the attempt to assassinate President McKinley caused great excitement and indignation in Jersey City. This was particularly marked among politicians. Some expressed the wish that Czolgosz would be taken from the police and lynched, but the majority hoped that the people of Buffalo would prevent any extra legal measures and allow the law to take its course. The following expressions of opinion were gathered in that city:

ROBERT DAVIS—I can conceive of no reason why any one should seek the death of President McKinley. He has proved himself an excellent administrative officer, and I do not think any one could have performed the duties of his office better than he has done. I suppose Czolgosz must be insane, but, as in the case of Guiteau, I think that if he is sane enough to assassinate the President he is sane enough to hang for his crime. But the President is not dead yet, and I sincerely hope he may recover.

E. F. C. YOUNG, President of the First National Bank—The whole country must be shocked at the news of the attempt to assassinate President McKinley. President McKinley has proved a wise executive officer, and has the confidence of the people. I can conceive of no reason for Nieman's attempt except that he is insane, but even that should not shield him from punishment.

P. F. WANSER, Postmaster of Jersey City—There was absolutely no provocation for the deed. President McKinley is a man who should have been without enemies. He has faithfully discharged his duties and has endeavored to administer his office for the best interests of the country without regard to party. I trust the reports of President McKinley's condition may be exaggerated. As to Czolgosz, it is only charitable to suppose that he is insane.

SAMUEL D. DICKINSON, Republican leader—I could hardly credit the report when I first heard it. President McKinley's conduct since he has been in office has entitled him to the admiration of all, even of his political opponents. That he had their confidence I am convinced, for I have heard nothing but denunciation of the would-be assassin and horror at the deed among Democrats. In common with every one I have talked to on the subject, I hope President McKinley will recover.

MR. GRIGGS WARNED MR. M'KINLEY.

Says He Begged Him to Have a Body Guard and the President Laughed.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 6.—The first news of the shooting of the President that reached this city said President McKinley was dead. This was the information which ex-Attorney General Griggs first received. When a reporter reached him a few minutes later he was seated with his head bowed upon his desk, and his eyes showed signs of tears. When told the President, although badly wounded, was not dead, he exclaimed:

"Thank God for that, and God grant he may not die!"

The former Attorney General was affected greatly. He has always been an admirer of Mr. McKinley and during his term in the Cabinet stood close to him. In discussing the shooting Mr. Griggs said:

"I warned him against this very thing time and time again. I asked him for the country's sake, if not for his own, to have a bodyguard when he went out. He refused. He laughed at me. He insisted on going about almost as freely as if he was not liable to attack. He insisted the American people were too intelligent and too loyal to their country to do any harm to their Chief Executive. He had supreme confidence in the people. He was right, perhaps, but the irresponsible individual has done what I feared would be done.

"Mr. McKinley is the grandest man of the present day, and I hope the injuries prove less severe than even now reported. Should he die he will die as Lincoln did, on the eve of a great future, a great immediate future which his death will delay, but not for long. His wise statesmanship this country owes much, more than this generation will realize. I pray God he may live to serve out his term and see the realization of the result of his work in his first term."

PENALTY FOR THE CRIME.

Should the President Recover, Nieman's Maximum Sentence Would Be Ten Years' Imprisonment.

President McKinley's recovery would mean that his would-be assassin could be confined in prison for ten years, the maximum penalty under the Penal Code of New York State. Two methods of procedure could be adopted. The prisoner could be arraigned before a Justice of Erie County, and he could demand an examination, and would have the right to counsel and time to prepare his defense. The prisoner could waive these formalities, and elect to go before the Grand Jury of Erie County. The Grand Jury could then find an indictment for assault in the first degree under Section 217 of the Penal Code. This section states that:

"A person who, with intent to kill a human being, or to commit a felony upon the person or the property of the one assaulted, or of another, * * * assaults another with a loaded firearm, or any other deadly weapon, or by any other means or force likely to produce death, * * * is guilty of assault in the first degree."

Section 220 of the Penal Code describes the penalty as follows:

Assault in the first degree is punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years.

The assassination of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield occurred in the District of Columbia. For their crimes the assassins were punishable under the laws of the District of Columbia or the United States laws.

An act of Congress prescribing a penalty for offenses against the person of the President or other United States officials would, according to legal authorities, take precedence over the Penal Code of the State of New York in the case of the man who made the attempt on President McKinley's life. A search of the United States statutes since 1873 does not show that any such enactment has been made by Congress.

It would not be possible to inflict any greater punishment on the Anarchist Nieman by any act of the Legislature fixing a more severe penalty for an attempt on the life of the President.

The death of President McKinley would result in the trial of Nieman for homicide, and his conviction would mean death in the electric chair.

THE NEWS IN NEW HAVEN.

Was Not Believed at First—Congressman Sperry's Tribute to the President.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 6.—When the news of the attack on President McKinley was received here people were unwilling to credit it, hardly believing it possible. Soon, however, detailed accounts began to come into the newspaper offices, and the streets filled with silent crowds, who scanned the bulletin boards for the latest news.

Congressman N. D. Sperry of this city, an intimate friend of President McKinley, spent the evening following the news as it came from Buffalo. Mr. Sperry said:

"I have known President McKinley for twenty years, and a nobler, truer, fairer man I never knew. I have always regarded him as a man of decided ability, and, while some think he has not shown himself a firm leader, that opinion has never been mine, and I have seen him behind the curtain of official life. He has a great heart, a loving disposition, and a trustful one. He believes in the love of his fellow-citizens, and the worst shock of this terrible calamity to him will be the thought that at least one citizen of this country did not deserve that trust. If we are to lose McKinley, we will lose one of the best men in our public life, and one of the greatest statesmen of our age."

President Hadley of Yale University said: "I don't know what I can say at this terrible moment. No words are adequate to express one's sympathy or one's feelings. I will not try to do so."

Mayor John O. Studley would not at first believe the news. When he made sure of its authenticity, he said:

"It does not seem possible that there would be an American so dastardly as to attempt the life of a man like McKinley."

PATERSON ANARCHISTS REJOICE AT THE SHOOTING

Celebrate at a Meeting---Some Leaders Frightened.

Nieman Not Known to Them, but Say President McKinley's Life Was Not Sought by Them.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 6.—While the rest of the city has been plunged into sorrow by the news from Buffalo, there is a scene of rejoicing and happiness at Bartholdi Hall, where the members of the Right of Existence Group are gathered and are celebrating. They are in a fair way to get very drunk before the night is over, for their spirits are high and every few minutes every one present toasts Czolgosz and wishes him long life and more power. All of the talkative members of the group say he is unknown to them. One of them said:

"We do not know him, but he is one of us. He did what it was his duty to do, and we honor him while personally thinking his effort might better have been employed across the ocean upon some crowned head."

They all deny there is any truth to the report that at any time President McKinley was included in the plots to assassinate the heads of nations, which all admit have been considered here. They claim that President McKinley's life was never declared forfeited by them, and that the work of to-day is of another branch of their order. The Italians are greatly excited over the occurrence and seem frightened. Pearo Esteve, who in the past has gloried in each killing of a head of a nation or in any attempt, is very loud to-night in his denials of any participation by the Paterson Reds in the affair at Buffalo this afternoon. Esteve even goes so far as to deny that Czolgosz is an Anarchist.

"I never heard of him," Esteve said. "He is probably some German lunatic and fool."

This is the keynote of the volcings of the other well-known leaders in the Anarchist settlement here. While their lips utter these words they are believed to be really anxious to join in the celebration and the drinking in the saloon at Bartholdi Hall, but they are afraid. They fear that the vengeance of the Nation will be turned against them. Esteve seems to be really deeply grieved that the attempt was made to kill the President, but this is perhaps because he fears that this city will be driven to take measures similar to other cities and to hound him and his friends out of it or land them in jail.

Through the city the first question asked when the news of the shooting came was if the assassin was from this city. The feeling of indignation is very strong. The Group of Existence has brought such abuse upon the city that the shooting of the President may lead to an upheaval that will drive the members of this gang from the city if they suffer no worse fate. The respectable citizens are tired of the supineness of the authorities and will demand that this blot upon Paterson be wiped out. If the present authorities cannot do it, there will be a change. The general verdict seems to be that the Anarchists must go.

At the rooms of the Questione Sociale a meeting was held at 11 o'clock, at which about thirty Italians were present. Editor Esteve was not present. This was the regular Friday night session of the Anarchists, and was simply a musical affair, perhaps, but the irresponsible individual has done what I feared would be done.

The meeting only lasted a short time before it adjourned. About ten of those who had been present then went to the Bartholdi Saloon, around the corner.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES followed them to the Bartholdi and asked those present for an expression of opinion on the attempted assassination. Several admitted that they were Anarchists, but denied that they knew anything about what had happened at Buffalo. When asked if they regretted to hear the news, several spoke up, some to say they did, while three or four stated that they did not care one way or the other, as the persecutions, as they termed it, of the strikers in different portions of this country lately, proved that America was not any freer than Russia or any other country.

They all refused to give their names when asked. This was at the suggestion of one of the number who said that it was rather risky to trust New York newspaper men, as they were all liars.

ANARCHISTS DON'T KNOW HIM.

Herr Most and Justus H. Schwab Say Nieman Is Not a Member of the Reds.

At the various Anarchist headquarters in this city it was denied last night that any of the Red Brotherhood here had ever heard of Leon Czolgosz. The members of the International Club Freiheit said also that Czolgosz was an unknown name in any of the Anarchist groups in this country. Anarchist John Most, when interviewed late last night in one of his east side headquarters, said:

"I don't know this man Leon Czolgosz, never heard of him before, and I don't believe that any of the Anarchists know him. He is likely a crank or perhaps downright crazy. If he is an Anarchist he couldn't have come from Poland, for there are no Anarchists there. All the people there are Roman Catholics and go to church. Besides, Czolgosz is not a Polish name. The Anarchists had nothing to do with the matter, and know nothing of it. Every man who kills a President or a King is not an Anarchist. Guiteau, who killed President Garfield, was not one. I may say something more when I have time to think the matter over."

At Justus H. Schwab's saloon, 50 First Street, it was also said that Czolgosz was not known to the Anarchists. Justus H. Schwab, son of the late Anarchist, Justus H. Schwab, said:

"Anarchists don't believe now in killing Kings or Presidents. They do not believe in the present order of things, but acts like that of Czolgosz do not do any good and would not change the order of things. Czolgosz was likely a fanatic."

Emma Goldman, the queen of Anarchy, is now on a lecturing tour in the West.

WANTED TO KILL ANARCHISTS.

Young Man Called for Volunteers to Follow Him to Paterson to Wipe Them Out.

A young man, well dressed, and apparently a student or professional man, created a sensation on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street last night by making a series of speeches in which he urged volunteers to follow him over to Paterson and exterminate the Anarchists quartered there.

It was shortly before 10 o'clock that the man made his appearance. He was quietly dressed, and did not appear to have been drinking. He walked quietly along until he reached a point midway between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. Then he turned and began addressing passersby.

"I will lead a party of men over to Paterson," shouted the man, "for the purpose of burning up the whole —— place. The South Carolina method is the only way Anarchists should be treated."

This startling announcement, made in a loud tone, had the effect of gathering a great crowd about the speaker. He then turned, and, facing the crowd, related the details of the attempted assassination of the country's Chief Executive by an Anarchist.

"If President McKinley dies," shouted the speaker, "there will be 10,000 Anarchists killed in Paterson to avenge his death. I am ready now to go and begin the slaughter. How many of you men will go with me?"

The young man continued to harangue the crowd until the street was almost blockaded. A number of policemen were near at the time, but they made no effort to stop the man in his petition for volunteers.

Finally the man faced toward Eighth Avenue and shouted:

"All those who will go with me to Paterson come on."

With this he started down the street and went up the elevated steps with a crowd of more than 100 men and boys in his wake. He announced that he was going down town to take the first train to Paterson.

PART OF ANARCHIST SCHEME.

"A Crime Not to Protect Our Chief Magistrate."

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6.—Henry C. Payne, National Republican Committeeman from Wisconsin, and an intimate friend of President McKinley, said of the attempted assassination of the President:

"The news of the attempted assassination of President McKinley, whether the wounds prove fatal or not, fills me with unspeakable horror and grief. I have known the President more than a quarter of a century intimately, as no one could who had not daily and hourly associated with him. There never lived a man of more kindly disposition, with a more loving and affectionate heart, more tender and sweet in his sympathy, and in his private life more devoted to his family and his friends. In these regards he is the most remarkable man I ever have met in public life.

"The attempt upon his life was not because he was William McKinley, but because he was President of the United States, and I believe is only the carrying out in one detail of a general plan upon the part of the Anarchists to kill the rulers of the leading nations of the earth, and I feel that it is almost a crime that our Government does not take precautions to protect our Chief Magistrate from assassination.

"If the President dies, it can only be a great calamity to the country. Our people almost unanimously have come to have the greatest respect for and confidence in him. God grant that his life may be spared."

PLOT HATCHED IN CHICAGO?

Police Think Czolgosz Attended Anarchist Meetings There—Dynamite Bombs Found.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Though nothing directing affecting Leon Czolgosz has been discovered in Chicago, the police believe to-night that they are on the point of unearthing the nest of Anarchists which hatched the plot against the President.

At 11 P. M., Abraham Isaak, editor of The Free Society, an Anarchist paper, was arrested by Central Station detectives at Johnston Street and Carroll Avenue. With Isaak five other men were arrested, and the six were taken in a patrol wagon to the Central Station. Capt. Colleran followed the wagon to headquarters. Isaak was kept in the Captain's office, and the five other men, most of whom are said to be employed by him, were taken to the cells below.

"The Free Society," said the Captain, "is a rabid Anarchist paper, and from what I understand the man who shot President McKinley was closely associated with this publication."

Anarchists are said to have met in a hall at 517 Carroll Avenue, and Isaak is understood by the police to have taken a leading part in the meetings. The President's assailant is supposed to have attended the meetings.

Buried close to where the Haymraket Monument stood, a city laborer to-day found two large dynamite bombs. Word of the discovery spread quickly, and a crowd soon gathered around the excavation and gazed curiously at the explosives. The bombs were taken to Inspector Shea's office in the Desplaines Street Station. The Inspector ordered them destroyed. A superficial examination convinced him that they were loaded with dynamite and capable of causing serious damage.

The police are at a loss to explain how the bombs were buried in the street.

ASSASSINATION PLEASED THEM.

Four Men Who Express Joy at the Assault Are Nearly Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Sept. 6.—Mayor Charles Richardson, a leading Democratic politician and son of the late Gen. Richardson of the Confederate Army, was choked into insensibility in the saloon of George Vandeusen this evening.

S. A. Seiple, a Republican leader, entered the saloon and announced the assassination of President McKinley. Richardson is reported to have said, "I am glad he is dead, the —— ought to have been dead long ago." Seiple thereupon plunged for him and choked him until life was almost extinct. But for the timely interference of bystanders it would have been extinct.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Shouting his joy over the attempted assassination of President McKinley, Fred Gardner precipitated a riot in front of the newspaper offices in Washington Street to-night. Gardner, who narrowly escaped being killed by the infuriated mob of sorrow-stricken citizens, owes his preservation to Policeman Michael Mulcahy.

Mulcahy rescued him after he had been knocked down, kicked, and beaten, and chased into a basement saloon, where he fought like a maniac at a score of men, who were enraged sufficiently to want his life. After the policeman arrived Gardner was led down the street to the Central Police Station still followed by an angry crowd, who begged the policeman to allow them to vent their vengeance on the prisoner.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Sept. 6.—When George Warren, employed at the Jareki Chemical Works, heard this afternoon of the attempt to kill President McKinley, he began to exult. Warren was instantly surrounded by an angry crowd of fellow-workmen and was roughly used. Threats of killing him were made, but the foreman managed to get him into the office. Warren was at once discharged and hustled out of a back door to avert further trouble.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 6.—In front of one of the bulletin boards to-night a man yelled: "Hurrah for the man who shot McKinley!" In an instant he was knocked down and with a hundred men trying to kick him, he was in a fair way to be killed. He managed to get through the crowd and ran up Diamond Alley, with a mob at his heels. In desperation he made a rush for a passing trolley car and fortunately for him hung on until the conductor dragged him inside.

NEWPORT GAYETY CEASES.

Dinners and Other Society Entertainments Are Canceled.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 6.—Many dinners had

THIRD ATTACK ON AMERICAN PRESIDENTS

Lincoln and Garfield Were Victims of Assassins' Bullets.

Many Cases of Assassination Under Both Democratic and Monarchical Forms of Government.

Political assassinations have darkened the pages of the world's history from the earliest times, and under no form of government have they been more frequent than under the democratic. In this respect popular liberty and free institutions have been no guarantee of immunity for the head of the Nation. Three attempted murders of this Nation's Chief Executive, two of which resulted fatally, have marked the last thirty-six years of the century and a quarter's National existence of the United States.

President Lincoln was the first victim of the assassin's bullet. He was murdered during the waning days of the civil war, when sectional bitterness was at its height. The assassination of President Garfield occurred under altogether different circumstances. A reunited country had settled down to forget the dissensions of the past, and the President, just elected, was not known to have an enemy, political or personal, in the entire country.

Mr. Lincoln was shot on April 14, 1865, as he sat with his family and friends in a Washington theatre. He had for the second time been inaugurated President of the United States but a short while before. To Americans Lincoln's assassination came as a new experience in the National history. Until then no attempt had ever been made upon the life of any of the fifteen Chief Magistrates who preceded him.

President Lincoln was murdered by John Wilkes Booth, an actor, who crept stealthily upon him from behind. When within a distance of a few feet he took careful aim at the unsuspecting President and fired. The bullet entered Lincoln's brain and in a few hours he expired. This assassination served to prolong and keep alive the smoldering embers of sectionalism which two succeeding generations failed to eradicate entirely.

The assassination was part of a conspiracy intended to cripple the Government by the simultaneous destruction of its principal executive officers, and it involved, either as principals or associates, a large number of persons. Nine of the more immediate actors suffered condign punishment, Booth being shot while being arrested, four others hanged, three imprisoned for life and one for six years.

KILLING OF GARFIELD.

Sixteen years after Lincoln's death and within a few months of the assassination of the Czar of Russia the Nation was again startled by the news that President Garfield had been shot in Washington. President Garfield was shot July 2, 1881, while in the railway station at the National capital, where he had gone to join several members of the Cabinet for a trip to New York and New England.

The President, arm in arm with Secretary of State Blaine, was passing through the ladies' waiting room, when two pistol shots were heard in quick succession. One took effect in the President's back. He sank to the floor, half supported by Mr. Blaine, bleeding profusely. For a moment he was unconscious, and was then affected with vomiting. He was quickly carried to the offices of the railway company on the second floor, and several physicians were summoned. The President was then taken back to the Executive Mansion.

Meanwhile the assassin had been taken into custody. He proved to be Charles J. Guiteau, who had been a persistent but unsuccessful applicant for appointment, first as Minister to Austria and then as Consul General to Paris. A letter was found on his person in which the death of the President was spoken of as a "sad necessity" that would "unite the Republican Party and save the Republic."

The greatest excitement was caused throughout the country by the news of the attempted assassination, and by many it was considered an indirect result of the political system which encouraged unregulated office seeking. It was also attributed to the quarrel between the so-called "Stalwarts" and the Administration Republicans, which parties had originated in the controversy over appointments in the State of New York.

The long struggle between life and death of the wounded President is familiar to everybody. There were many days when there seemed to be every hope of ultimate recovery, but a final relapse occurred on Sept. 19, with marked symptoms of blood poisoning, and the victim of Guiteau's bullet finally passed away in the presence of members of the family and the distinguished physicians who had been in attendance.

The attempt to end the existence of President McKinley marks the third attack upon the Nation's head since the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

PLOTTING AGAINST MR. McKINLEY.

While the present is the first actual attempt made upon the life of President McKinley, there have twice been rumors of plots of which he was to be the victim. On March 14, 1899, Henry Muller, who had served as a private in a New York regiment during the civil war, was arrested at Montreal, Canada, because of threats which he had made to kill the President. Muller declared that Mr. McKinley was an enemy of the Germans and said he intended to go to Washington and assassinate him. Muller, it appeared, had been wounded in the head during the war, and since that time had been subject to periodical fits of insanity. His threats against the President were not taken seriously.

On July 31, 1900, there was published a report of an alleged plot which had been discovered among Spanish and Cuban conspirators to assassinate President McKinley. According to the story, the conspirators had their headquarters in a cigar store in lower Broadway. An investigation by the authorities was said to have established the groundlessness of the rumors.

Monarchical countries and attempts on the life of the ruler have been equally but no more frequent. The assassination of Emperor Alexander I. of Russia, of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, and of King Humbert of Italy, and the attempt on the life of King Edward at Brussels, when he was yet the Prince of Wales, are the most conspicuous of recent instances.

The assassination of President Carnot of France occurred on June 24, 1894. Like the attempted killing of President McKinley, it occurred at an exposition. The assassin was a young baker who had been working in Cette, an Italian not very familiar with the French language. The tragedy occurred as M. Carnot was driving in state through the streets of Lyons as the guest of that city, which was holding an exhibition of arts, sciences, and industries.

The President had ordered away the special guard provided by the Prefect of Police for his safety, and the assassin had no difficulty in leaping from the front rank of the spectators to the step of the landau in which President Carnot sat. With a poniard, held concealed in a newspaper, the assassin struck the Chief Executive a vicious blow that drove the poniard's point through the President's liver. M. Carnot died that night.

The assassin shouted "Vive l'Anarchie!" and started to flee, but was struck and seized by some persons standing by and taken to prison under a strong escort of police, which had a struggle to save the prisoner from being lynched. He was guillotined at Lyons on Aug. 16.

KILLING KING HUMBERT.

Of assassinations of rulers in monarchial countries the most recent was that of King Humbert of Italy, which occurred on July 29, 1900. The King was shot at Monza, where he was in attendance upon a distribution of prizes in connection with a gymnastic competition. His murderer was the Anarchist Bresci, who at one time was a resident of Paterson, N. J.

King Humbert had just entered his carriage with his aide-de-camp when he was struck by three revolver shots, fired in quick succession. One pierced the King's heart. He fell back and expired in a few minutes. The assassin was immediately arrested, and with some difficulty was saved from the fury of the populace. Capital punishment having been abolished in Italy, Bresci was sentenced to solitary imprisonment for life. Some time ago he was reported to have committed suicide in the dungeon in which he was confined. Other reports were that he was killed by the guards in whose custody he was.

Empress Elizabeth of Austria was assassinated by an Italian Anarchist on a quay at Geneva, Switzerland, on the afternoon of Saturday, Sept. 10, 1898. The Empress, who had been at the Hotel Beaurivage for several days, left a few ladies of her suite, and was walking from the hotel to the pier of the lake steamers. She had almost reached the pier when a man ran up behind her and plunged a sharp file into her back.

The Empress was hurriedly carried back to the hotel and doctors were summoned, but all efforts to save her life were unavailing, and she expired without regaining consciousness. The assassin made little effort to escape, and was immediately placed under arrest. He declared that he had gone to Geneva with the purpose of killing the Duc d'Orleans, but as the latter had already left he killed the Empress instead. The assassin's name was Luigini.

The assassination of the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia in the streets of St. Petersburg on March 13, 1881—the same year as the assassination of Garfield—is of sufficiently recent date to be still vividly remembered. The event was unexpected and startling. It had been more than a year since the last and most desperate attempt on his life—the explosion at the Winter palace—had occurred. Before the explosion and before the Moscow Railway plot the Nihilists had announced that the Czar had been doomed to death by their secret tribunal, but immediately before the murder none of the customary threats and proclamations had been issued.

The Emperor had driven in a carriage to view the parade of the Marine Corps. He was attended as usual by his military staff and adjutant riding with him, and the rest following the carriage. The numerous bodyguard of mounted Cossacks preceded and surrounded the carriage. Suddenly, as the cortège reached the Catherine Canal, where some laborers were at work removing snow near the bridge, the Anarchist Ryssakoff, who had pressed to the front among the working mujiks, threw the first bomb.

It fell behind the carriage, wounding two Cossacks. The Emperor stepped down from the carriage, and at that moment a second bomb was thrown, which exploded at his feet, the fragments breaking both his legs and penetrating the abdomen. The Czar breathed his last two hours afterward. Grenevitsky, the man who threw the fatal bomb, perished himself from the explosion. There have been many other attempts at the life of the Russian Czar, both before and since the assassination of Alexander II.

SOME OTHER ATTACKS.

In Germany there have been several attempts to assassinate the head of the nation. During 1878 two attempts were made on the life of the Emperor William II. The first took place on the afternoon of May 11, while he was returning from a drive. The would-be assassin, a youth named Heinrich Max Hodel, fired two shots at the Emperor and two more at the bystanders. None took effect. Hodel confessed to being a member of an Anarchist society.

The second attempt was made on June 2, and was attended by more serious results. As the Emperor was passing through the street Unter den Linden two shots were fired from a house, wounding the Emperor in several places. The assailant was Karl Edouard Nobeling, a doctor of philology. He refused to tell the motive of his act. Hodel was executed and Nobeling died by his own hand in a lunatic asylum to which he had been committed.

Queen Victoria was the object of no fewer than seven attempts, or feints, to assassinate her. The first and most determined one was made by a man named Edward Oxford, in 1840. In 1842 one John Francis fired a pistol at her, and later in the same year a man named Bean took aim at her with a pistol, but did not succeed in discharging the weapon. In 1849 an Irish bricklayer named Hamilton fired a pistol at her, but it was charged with powder only.

In 1850 an ex-Lieutenant of Hussars struck at the Queen with a cane, and in 1872 a boy thrust before her, with one hand, a petition for the release of Fenian prisoners, and with the other hand presented an unloaded pistol. The last attempt on the Queen was made in 1882, when as she was passing from a railway train to her carriage, at Windsor, a demented person named Roderick Maclean, made an attack upon her. Maclean was pronounced insane by the jury before whom he was tried.

DISCUSSION OF "DISABILITY."

During Garfield's Illness He Continued as Chief Executive.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—While President Garfield lingered between life and death after being shot by Guiteau an important question arose as to the Constitutional provision relating to the "disability" of the President. On the part of the Vice President, Gen. Arthur, there was no move toward assuming the responsibilities of the Executive Office. To the Vice President the situation was exceedingly trying, but he so demeaned himself as to win universal respect. His whole bearing from the day of the crisis to the close of the scene was such as to indicate the profoundest sorrow and anxiety. But in other quarters the President's "disability" was eagerly discussed.

The question arose was President Garfield disabled in the sense contemplated by the framers of the Constitution? Does that kind of prostration of the bodily powers in which there is still a prospect of recovery, which leaves the will free to act, and the mental powers unimpaired, really involve disability? While these questions were much discussed it was the universal public judgment that President Garfield was not in fact "disabled" in the sense of the Constitution. He continued to be the Chief Executive of the Nation in fact as well as in name; his Cabinet met from time to time, and not until the fatal turn of affairs on Sept. 19, when the President breathed his last at Elberon, was there an actual change in the Administration.

Gen. Arthur was at New York when the news reached him late at night that the President had passed away. Among those who joined Gen. Arthur that solemn time was Elihu Root, now a member of the McKinley Cabinet. Mr. Blaine and his associates of the Garfield Cabinet had telegraphed Gen. Arthur to take the oath of office. Long after midnight—at 2 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 20—Gen. Arthur took the oath of office, which was administered by a local official of the City of New York.

The course pursued during the lingering illness of President Garfield appears to be a precedent directly applicable to the present condition of affairs. President Garfield without doubt was utterly incapacitated to perform any executive duty, although he was himself in a certain sense. There was no acting President at this period; and, in fact, the people did not desire one during such a critical emergency.

Some leading papers advocated the assumption of certain of the duties of the President by members of the Cabinet; but this untried and unconstitutional measure was not attempted, and so all Executive function remained in abeyance. The acts usually performed by the President were simply omitted until he should recover or die, and President Garfield continued to be the Constitutional President of the United States up to the moment of his death.

The lessons of Garfield's death led to the enactment of a law on Jan. 19, 1886, providing a mode of succession to the Presidency. This established that in case of death or disability of both the President and Vice President, the succession should devolve on members of the Cabinet in the following order: Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Interior.

The new law made no construction of "disability." An important proviso of this law is that whenever the powers and duties of the Presidency shall devolve upon any of the persons named, that is, the Vice President or members of the Cabinet, if Congress shall not be in session, or if it would not meet within twenty days, then it shall be the duty of the new President to issue a proclamation convening Congress in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice of the time of meeting.

THE PRESIDENT'S PHYSICIANS.

The physicians attending the President are all men of eminence in their profession. Dr. Rixey is the personal medical adviser of President and Mrs. McKinley. His charges are seldom out of his sight. He has always accompanied the President and his wife on their trips throughout the country, since he succeeded Brig. Gen. Wood as the President's physician. He was with the Presidential party when Mrs. McKinley was recently taken seriously ill while on the trip through the West.

Dr. Roswell Park is one of the best known surgeons in the country. He is a native of Pomfret, Conn., where he was born May 4, 1852. He received his medical education at Racine College, Harvard University, and Northwestern University. After several years as interne in various hospitals he became Instructor in Anatomy in the Woman's Medical College in Chicago.

He was Adjunct Professor of Anatomy in the Medical Department of the Northwestern University for three years, and since 1883 Professor of Surgery in the Medical Dapartment of the University of Buffalo and Surgeon to the Buffalo General Hospital. He is also a Director of the New York State Pathological Laboratory in Buffalo.

Dr. Matthew D. Mann is a gynecologist of wide repute. He is known in this country and abroad for his great work "An American System of Obstetrics and Gynecology." He is a consulting surgeon of renown, and has a great reputation as an abdominal surgeon.

He is professor of gynecology in the Buffalo Medical College and attending gynecologist to the Buffalo General Hospital. Eight years ago Dr. Paul F. Munde of this city introduced Dr. Mann to the physicians of New York at a reception at which all the notable physicians of the city were present.

Dr. Mann was born in 1845 in Utica, N. Y., was graduated from Yale in 1867, and took the degree of A. M. at that college in 1870. The following year he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city, and then studied under Dr. T. G. Thomas. Then he went for a course of study abroad and started in the practice of medicine in this city in 1873, and in 1880 removed to Buffalo.

Dr. Mynter is well known in the profession as the author of an excellent treatise on appendicitis. He received his medical education in Copenhagen.

THE MILBURN HOME.

BUFFALO, Sept. 6.—The Milburn home is on the west side of Delaware Avenue, the second house north of Ferry Street. It is a three-story dark-green brick structure of wide dimensions. It is about sixty feet from the street line, a well-kept lawn sloping to the sidewalk. A strip of lawn, a hedge, and then a driveway separate the house on the south. There is another lawn in the rear separating it from the barn. To the north is the lawn of the adjoining house.

The President is occupying one of a suite of rooms on the second floor of the house. The suite is in the northwest corner of the building. The President's room is in the extreme northwestern corner overlooking the rear lawn of the Milburn house on the west and lawn of the house next north. The room is the one on the second floor furthest removed from either Delaware Avenue or Ferry Street.

Many notable persons called at the house. The first of them came long before the President was brought to the home. These early ones included members of the Diplomatic Corps. Later, some time after the President had been brought into the house, Gov. Odell and his private secretary, who were in Lockport when they heard the news, called. Among other callers were Robert T. Lincoln of Chicago, son of the late President Lincoln, and H. B. F. McFarland, one of the Commissioners from the District of Columbia.

Secretary Cortelyou said that a telegraph office would be established at once in the Milburn residence and bulletins giving the public the fullest information possible would be issued at short intervals. Telegrams poured in by the hundreds, and Secretary Cortelyou was kept busy replying to them.

EFFECT ON YACHT RACES.

Commodore Kane Will Not Speak Definitely of a Postponement—Sir Thomas Lipton's Sympathy.

Commodore Kane of the New York Yacht Club was asked last night what the effect of the possible death of President McKinley would be on the international yacht races:

"We do not care to think of such an ending," he said. "We cannot think of such conditions. I do not know that his possible death would mean a postponement of the international yacht races, nor can I say what would be done. The club would, however, take suitable action in the event of such an appalling catastrophe as the President's death."

Sir Thomas Lipton last night, on board his steam yacht Erin, said, referring to the shooting of the President:

"I was stunned on receiving the news. I could feel no worse if it had been King Edward himself who had been shot. I am sure that every Britisher extends the hand of sympathy to all Americans in this sad affair. I should very deeply regret that any serious results should follow this sad calamity."

Asked if the President should die would it have any effect on the international races, Sir Thomas said:

"He is not dead yet; I do not care to speak of that."

Sir Thomas will not sail the Shamrock to-day.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S WITNESSES.

Civilians Requested to be Present When Court Convenes—Admiral Barker in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The Navy Department received a letter from Admiral Schley to-day containing a list of witnesses he desires to have brought here at once and adding a request that they be summoned. Acting Secretary Hackett has expressed a willingness to have the witnesses brought here at once, and efforts will be made to arrange technical details so that they may get here promptly.

Admiral Schley and his counsel to-day began holding sessions with the witnesses they will call. Those heard to-day were Admirals Watson and Barker. The sittings were private, and the character of the evidence was not disclosed. Admiral Watson was at Guantanamo on the day of the battle off Santiago.

Judge Advocate General Lemly has decided that so far as the civilian witnesses whose names appear on the list are concerned he has no power under the law to summon them in advance of the meeting of the court, that body alone being competent to issue a formal summons having legal force. Capt. Lemly to-day issued notices to each of the civilians named requesting them to be present in Washington at the opening day of the court next Thursday.

The name of Nunez, the pilot, is on Admiral Schley's list. He was put aboard the Brooklyn by Capt. Sigsbee to serve as a pilot, and it was he who reported to Admiral Schley that it was impossible for the Spanish squadron to enter Santiago harbor without tugs on account of the crookedness of the channel. Among the civilians to be called are several newspaper men who served as correspondents during the West Indian campaign.

WAVE SWEEPS OVER STEAMBOAT.

Grand Republic's Rail Stove in and Several Passengers Injured.

The excursion boat Grand Republic was struck by a huge wave just after she left her pier at Rockaway Beach last evening on her last return trip to Manhattan. Her starboard side was swept by the wave, the railing smashed in, and a child and a man hurt.

Engineer William McLaine of the Grand Republic said that the boat left Rockaway Beach at 5:30 o'clock and when she was at the extreme end of the bar that forms the inlet to Rockaway Beach she was struck by the wave. It swept against the starboard bow of the vessel, clearing the main deck.

There were about fifty men, women, and children on that portion of the vessel when the wave struck. Nearly all of them were swept from their feet. Engineer McLaine says the child was struck, knocked down, and its head cut. A man was also knocked down and cut on the head and bruised about the body.

These persons were attended by a physician on board the boat. The vessel did not stop, and the engineer says that there was no panic, although there was considerable excitement.

PERILOUS VOYAGE IN A BARREL.

Martha E. Wagenfuhrer Whirled Through the Rapids of Niagara.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 6.—It was nearly 6 o'clock this afternoon when the barrel containing Martha E. Wagenfluhrer was set adrift on the lower river, to be carried by the current into the rapids and vortex of the Whirlpool. The trip through the rapids was quickly made, but the rescue from the Whirlpool was delayed.

Night fell before the barrel was recovered, and the woman's friends had availed themselves of the help of a powerful searchlight to illuminate the rushing, tossing waters of the pool.

She started at 5:56 o'clock, and it was 7 o'clock when the barrel was landed. The head had to be broken in in order to get the woman out. She was in a semiconscious condition. Before entering the barrel she had indulged freely in liquor, but when she got out she called for water.

PENSION TAX PER CAPITA IS $1.80 FOR EACH CITIZEN

1,000,000 Pensioners Draw This Year More than $138,000,000.

Inequalities in Distribution of Bounty Appears from a Table Showing How the Pensions Average in States and Territories.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—In round numbers the population of the United States, as found by the census made last year, was 76,000,000. According to the advance copy of the annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions, the pension list has almost reached a round million.

The expense of meeting the requirements of the general and special legislation for pensions was, in the year ending June 30, about $138,500,000, exclusive of the outlay for administration and for medical examinations. There has been some gossip, by politicians who have not stopped to think about the political importance of not vexing the pensioner and his friends, by suggesting a slow pace on pension legislation. They have hinted that the 1,000,000 may rise up in their wrath and inflict upon the other 75,000,000 a President who will take down all doors to the Treasury, upon the approach of the hungry pension attorneys, and permit the taxes to be appropriated to anybody who claims to be a disabled patriot.

Those offering this suggestion fail to consider what a heavy burden the pension list puts upon the taxpayers of the country. The millions paid to pensioners in 1900-1901 if paid for per capita, would make it necessary for each man, woman, and child to hand over to the collector of taxes something like $1.80 each year.

SOME STATES FARE BETER THAN OTHERS.

All the States contribute to this great pension fund, and all recover part of what they contribute. But the share obtained by some States is very much larger than that of others. While forty-five States and six Territories contribute of their taxes to swell the Treasury, and to pay nearly 1,000,000 pensions, more than 700,000 of the 1,000,000 pensioners live in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. The other 300,000 pensioners are distributed in the remaining States and Territories. Not a little money on pension account goes into the States that seceded in 1861, but the pensioners there are either negroes who served in the army or immigrants from Northern States.

With a system in operation that treated everybody fairly, the average pension in each State would be very nearly the average rate of all pensions paid. Last year—1899-1900—the average value of the pension was stated as $132.38. Approximately, from the advance announcements made in July, the average pension for the year 1900-1901 was $138. If there were quite a million pensioners, the average would be fully $138, as the amount expended in payment of pensioners was $138,500,000, and the number of pensioners slightly less than 1,000,000.

To show how the money is distributed, how much greater the average rate is in some parts of the country than that obtained in other parts, a table has been prepared. While persons in the Pension Bureau have known about this variation of average rate, the advantage derived by some States over others has never been worked out in the reports of the bureau. The figures upon which the averages were worked are those of last year, but they are sufficiently near to those of this year, which are not yet available, to be valuable for illustration:

		Number of Pensioners.	Payments in 1900.	Av'ge Rate of Pension.
1.	Dist. of Columbia	8,649	$1,401,226	$162
2.	Vermont	9,386	1,510,848	160
3.	Wisconsin	27,638	4,265,587	154
4.	Indiana	67,282	10,338,584	153
5.	Kansas	41,316	6,176,399	149
6.	Michigan	44,298	6,642,878	149
7.	Kentucky	27,429	4,066,274	148
8.	Maine	20,061	2,950,105	147
9.	New Hampshire	9,008	1,331,476	147
10.	Illinois	70,461	10,272,303	145
11.	Nebraska	17,777	2,585,727	144
12.	Minnesota	16,641	2,340,643	143
13.	Ohio	105,157	15,171,113	143
14.	West Virginia	12,894	1,853,471	143
15.	Virginia	9,467	1,341,002	141
16.	Tennessee	18,241	2,550,226	140
17.	Arizona	711	99,471	139
18.	Louisiana	5,539	765,782	137
19.	Iowa	23,016	3,289,134	136
20.	New York	88,754	12,020,943	135
21.	Delaware	2,728	388,935	135
22.	Missouri	53,775	7,245,470	134
23.	Massachusetts	39,109	5,112,386	133
24.	North Carolina	3,976	517,322	132
25.	California	18,439	2,435,436	131
26.	Florida	3,074	398,412	129
27.	Montana	1,561	191,428	129
28.	New Mexico	1,792	231,461	129
29.	Indian Territory	2,906	374,087	128
30.	Maryland	13,016	1,663,620	127
31.	Pennsylvania	103,799	13,235,012	127
32.	Georgia	5,861	464,987	127
33.	Mississippi	4,195	536,459	127
34.	Oregon	5,297	678,817	127
35.	North Dakota	1,816	229,906	126
36.	South Carolina	1,794	226,272	126
37.	Nevada	281	34,879	124
38.	Arkansas	10,732	1,325,256	123
39.	New Jersey	20,090	2,457,349	122
40.	Texas	8,091	988,704	122
41.	Washington	6,361	791,840	122
42.	Wyoming	798	97,946	122
43.	Idaho	1,496	185,753	121
44.	Oklahoma	7,582	913,782	120
45.	Alabama	3,649	436,176	119
46.	Rhode Island	4,711	558,310	118
47.	Connecticut	11,731	1,372,089	116
48.	Colorado	7,975	913,500	114
49.	South Dakota	5,044	546,845	108
50.	Utah	836	138,251	106
51.	Alaska	84	7,420	88

The suggestion has been made that the high average found for Wisconsin, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, and Kentucky may be accounted for by cultivated pension greed and political exigencies that have inspired distressed leaders to bear with unusual earnestness and persistency upon the Pension Bureau to keep the old soldier in good humor with the party in power.

There is a line of demarcation when Iowa is reached. Iowa has been so safely Republican for so many years that it has not seemed important to keep the State Republican by giving the pensioners more than the average rate. New York has been doubtful sometimes, but there has been no necessity during the last eight years to devote much concern to holding on to the soldier vote by running up the average pension, so that New York's average to her 88,000 pensioners was only $135.

As the eye runs down the list it is seen that Massachusetts, safely Republican, enjoys about the same average rate as hopelessly Democratic North Carolina. Maryland, with the advantage of nearness to Washington, has an average pension rate of but $127, while Virginia, where Republican hope springs eternal in the breasts of a few politicians who want the offices, has achieved an average rate of $141, standing next to hotly contested West Virginia. New Jersey seems, with her average rate of only $122, to have been modesty itself. Rhode Island and Connecticut should have pride in being still lower, almost at the very end of the list in the order of averages.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, with variable winds, mostly east to south.

The weather will continue fair to-day and to-morrow in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, except near the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, where there will be showers. It will also continue fair in the central valleys and lake region. There will be rain to-day in the slope region, the middle and northern plateau, extending Sunday into Texas and the southern plateau.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be light southeast to south, on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts light to fresh easterly, on the upper lake fresh to brisk, shifting to northwesterly, and on the lower lakes variable, becoming fresh westerly.

Steamers which depart Saturday for European ports will have light southeast to south winds, with some fog to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	73	72	74
6 A. M.	73	73	75
9 A. M.	77	78	80
12 M.	86	84	86
4 P. M.	80	84	83
6 P. M.	88	81	80
9 P. M.	84	78	78
12 P. M.	73	77	76

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	79
Weather Bureau	78
Corresponding date 1900	80
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	79

EUROPEAN MARKET FOR AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES

Report of Vice Consul General Mason at Berlin.

Best Opportunities for Sales in Countries Which Have Not Facilities for Building at Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Dean B. Mason, Vice and Deputy United States Consul General at Berlin, has sent to the State Department the following report on "American Locomotives in Europe":

"Up to the present, in spite of the large and continued importation of American machinery, the American locomotive, which has for many years been largely and successfully used in Russia, can hardly be said to have made more than an appearance in Germany.

"The Bavarian State railway authorities have during the past two years ordered and used a small number of American locomotives for experimental purposes, and the Prussian Government is also operating a couple of our engines. Up to the present no official report has been made as to the results of these experiments, and although the Bavarian authorities promised the Society of German Engineers at Berlin full information, it may still be a long time before any definite official report will be made. It has been ascertained, however, through reliable private sources, that the results obtained in Bavaria have been highly satisfactory, and have dissipated the belief which has hitherto prevailed in official circles that American engines were not adapted for use on German railroads. It is therefore considered extremely probable that the American type of engine will be built by the German locomotive builders within a short time. The Prussian railroad authorities are at present experimenting with the so-called superheated steam engines made by Schmidt, in Cassel. Should these tests not prove satisfactory, it is thought likely that the American type of locomotive will be adopted in Prussia.

"Both cars and trains are uniformly much smaller and lighter in this country than in the United States, with the result that the percentage of dead weight hauled is greater and freight rates—especially for long distances—very much higher. The ten-ton freight car is still all but universal in Germany. Serious complaints are made by shippers of heavy freights, such as the iron and steel manufacturers of Westphalia, over high freight rates on their raw materials and products, and considerable pressure has been exercised to secure reductions.

"Since 1893, the year of the Chicago Exposition, no important fact of American railway development has escaped the attention of German railway managers. Expert commissions and individual engineers have gone to the United States and spent months in studying every detail of construction and management. The vestibule express train and the sleeping and dining car have been copied almost literally. More recently, the enormous freight trains of forty-ton cars drawn by powerful locomotives worked up to their full capacity, have taught the German engineers the secret of cheap and effective freight traffic, and there is a demand for a new policy of larger and heavier rolling stock, in which both cars and engines shall be enlarged to the limit of safety with the present weight of rails and efficiency of tracks, bridges, switches, etc. This increase in weight will unquestionably bring a nearer conformity with the American type of freight engines.

"The somewhat unfavorable report of the Midland Railway of England as to the results of its practical use of American locomotives has been explained by an American engineer to have been largely due to the fact that the heavy, powerful American engines were used to perform the same kind and quantity of work as the smaller English ones. According to the Superintendent of the railroad, 'the American locomotives which have been employed since the middle of 1899 are £500 ($2,433.25) cheaper in first cost, and are satisfactory as to power, but consume from 20 to 25 per cent more coal than those of English make. As good engines can be built in America as in England, but owing to the different methods of railroading in the two countries the British locomotives are better adapted for use in England.'

"The German State railways buy their fuel from the coal and coke syndicates, and pay what would be considered in America exorbitant prices. Economy in fuel consumption is therefore, and must remain, a point of prime importance, and no type of locomotive will be adopted by the Bavarian or Prussian railway administration which does not conform closely to the German standard of efficiency in this respect. The American engines which have been thus far ordered and used in this country have been bought for purposes of study and experiment, and however efficient they may prove to be, it is, for obvious reasons, not to be expected that the German State Governments will place any large contract for locomotives or other railway material with other than German manufacturers.

"Aside from the railways owned and managed by the several State Governments there are a number of small lines, generally of a secondary nature, which are owned and operated by private companies independent of any political obligation and ready to buy their rolling stock where it can be obtained to the best advantage. Of the 18,291 locomotives in service in Germany in 1899, 17,491 belonged to the State railroads and 800 to private railway corporations.

"The average weight of engines on German State railways is 42.67 tons, while those in use on private roads average 37.68 tons. During the year 1899, 446 engines were purchased by the State railways and 56 by private companies. In the year 1898, $556,000 was spent for the purchase of new and the repair of old engines on private lines. These figures show the limited nature of the opportunity in Germany which is open to American competition. There are in Germany five or six leading locomotive builders who have grown up, so to speak, with the railway development of this country. The present equipment of both State and private lines is substantially their work. They are careful, conscientious builders, but slow, and one of the chief advantages which an American competitor would have is in the rapidity with which delivery could be made under urgent circumstances. In Germany, it is necessary to wait from four to eight months, and often for much longer periods, from the date of an order before the locomotive can be delivered, and, in case of injury to a part, it generally requires some weeks before it can be replaced. It is also customary in this country to order locomotives from drawings or catalogues, so that the purchaser has the advantage of actual inspection of the machine which he needs for a certain service. The American system of building locomotives of certain uniform types, with interchangeable parts, is recognized as an advantage, and this, added to their lower cost and earlier delivery, constitute their chief merits for the European trade.

"It goes without saying, however, that the principal opportunity for American railway engines is in countries which, unlike Germany, France, and England, have no adequate facilities for building them at home. Such opportunities exist most notably in Russia, Turkey, and the Balkan States, where considerable railway construction is now in progress and still more projected. No locomotives are manufactured in Turkey or the Balkan States, where German capital is being invested and where important development is to be expected within the next ten or twenty years.

"In order to sell American locomotives in Europe, it would seem desirable that our leading American locomotive builders should establish an agency at some central location, such as Berlin or Paris, where close track could be kept of the needs of the European market and whence representatives with good technical education could be sent to confer with representatives of foreign railroads. The importance of having representatives of sufficient technical knowledge to answer all possible questions and versed in foreign languages was strongly insisted upon by a very successful seller of American machinery, with whom the matter was discussed.

"Recent sales to France and Russia and the satisfactory results of the experiments in Bavaria tend to show that there exists an opportunity for the sale of American locomotives in Europe. In order to make the most of this opportunity, all possible facilities should be given to the foreign buyer to judge of the nature of the American locomotive without the necessity of sending or going to the United States."

Battleship Indiana in Port.

The battleship Indiana arrived here yesterday from the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and will go to the Brooklyn Navy Yard to remain about a month undergoing a general overhauling, after which she will be used as a landsmen's training ship. During the Summer months the Indiana has been doing duty as a practice ship for the Annapolis cadets.

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AMERICA'S ALLEGED AMBITIONS.

More Foreign Comment on Mr. McKinley's Speech of Thursday.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The alleged "vast ambitions of the United States," as deduced from what The St. James's Gazette calls President McKinley's "sensational speech" at Buffalo, continue to be the theme of the editorial writers.

"As military power and commercial enterprise must go hand in hand," says The St. James's Gazette, "the importance of the statements upon the world of politics, as revealing the new epoch upon which America is entering, must be immense."

The Evening Standard inquires if the reference to the Isthmian Canal is "a hint to England that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty will have to go," and adds, "It looks like it." The paper considers that the "determination of the United States to be uppermost in Central and South America, both commercially and politically, is one of the hardest facts of our times."

The Globe thinks President McKinley's programme forecasts the severe rivalry which Great Britain must expect from the United States. It believes the programme amounts to a definite abandonment of extreme protection.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—President McKinley's speech at Buffalo attracts general attention here. The Post says:

"It is striking that President McKinley expresses himself decisively for the extension of American markets, and, correspondingly, will no longer exclude the products of other nations from the United States by a high tariff wall. The Dingley tariff period appears to be approaching its end, particularly since the people of the United States are gradually reaching the conclusion that it is by no means advantageous for commercial development if a country insists upon producing everything at home. Mr. McKinley knows very well why the United States has hitherto been behind in the competition with other countries. He also knows the means for preventing the same conditions in the future, and insists upon applying the remedy."

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Lieut. A. R. Palmer, R. N., London; Col. Penrose, R. E., London; N. R. Best, R. N., London.

GRAND—Dr. M. P. Sinne, Philadelphia; A. F. Lippincott, Philadelphia; Dr. R. P. Cooke, United States Army.

NORMANDIE—Judge J. R. Singerman, Seattle.

HOFFMAN—J. M. Stoddard, Philadelphia.

VICTORIA—T. E. Clark, General Manager of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, Scranton; ex-Senator Charles A. Towne, Minnesota; Judge O. B. Chisholm, Montana; Judge August B. d'Ancona, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—Dr. S. M. Hammond, New Haven; L. von Hagen, Germany.

NAVARRE—Capt. W. J. Stanton, United States Army.

SAVOY—Major R. Hasselgren, Chicago.

ASTOR—The Rev. Edward Moyenham, Villanova College, Penn.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; T. Moffatt, hosiery; 57 White Street.

SHAMROCK II.'S NEW SAIL

Irish Yacht in Sail Stretching Spin Off Sandy Hook.

BIG BREAKERS MENACE BOAT

In Eighth Trial in American Waters the New Challenger Shows Her Usual Speed.

The Shamrock II. had her eighth trial spin off Sandy Hook yesterday, and while it was a brief one (only an hour and a half) it served its purpose well—that of stretching a brand-new mainsail, the third one used since the yacht arrived in these waters.

There was a fine breeze from the southeast of about ten knots' strength, sufficient, at any rate, to smooth the wrinkles out of the new sail and to send the green yacht along at her usual steamboat speed, faster, in fact, than the average harbor steamboat can go.

The sail is a very handsome one, apparently a trifle larger than the others, for its foot takes up every inch of space on the boom and it seems to have a greater hoist than its predecessors. It does not set as well, however, there being considerable slackness in the canvas between the foot-rope and the reef band, and the leach is a little slack where the battens are inserted. These are minor faults, however, and easily remedied. The yacht seemed to travel just as fast as with the other sail, and when closehauled by the wind all her canvas did its duty.

Not a move was made on board the challenger yesterday until after 2 o'clock, when the fog had all been cleared away by a fresh breeze from the southeast. The sail cover was taken off the mainsail at 2:15, and by 2:30 the big sail was hoisted and the headsails were in stops on the stays, ready to break out.

The club topsail reached the masthead just before Sir Thomas Lipton, with Mr. and Mrs. Jamison and Mr. Ratsey, boarded the yacht from the Erin's steam launch. At 2:48 Capt. Sycamore cast her to starboard, and under staysail, jib, and baby jib topsail she filled away for her eighth trial spin.

Standing north, almost to the Southwest Spit buoy, he then jibed her, and let her go out the main ship channel to the eastward.

Just as the yacht was approaching the bell buoy off the point of Sandy Hook three enormous swells rolling in from the eastward broke on the shoal inside the buoy. The third breaker, it was estimated by Capt. Slater of the press tug Unity, was more than eight feet high. It extended fully 200 feet out toward the Shamrock. Of course it never would have reached here. "But if it did," said the skipper, "there would be no International race this fall. That breaker would have swept every soul off the yacht's deck in a moment besides wrecking her probably beyond repair."

It is said to be a rare thing to see such an angry breaker at this point, except in a gale, and it is generally a sign of bad weather close at hand.

At 3:13 Capt. Sycamore gave the Shamrock a sharp luff at the entrance to Gedney's Channel, while the crew trimmed sheets down flat. The yacht had been making over twelve knots since she started, and now taking on additional speed and traveling at something over thirteen, she fairly flew through the narrow channel. When just clear of it the skipper brought her about, and then, without easing sheets, kept her broad off, letting the full force of the breeze strike her abeam. She responded nobly, and in thirty seconds was dashing back over the same course she had just covered.

At 3:37 o'clock around came the green yacht again, and headed seaward as the Hamburg-American liner Augusta Victoria, bound in, was entering Gedney's Channel. In three minutes the Shamrock was again put about, and this time she was headed for home, but the big liner, her port side thronged with passengers, and going at least fifteen knots, did not catch the yacht until she was out of the narraw channel and almost abreast of the Hook Bell Buoy.

The Shamrock trimmed sheets after passing the point of the Hook at 4:02 o'clock, and made a couple of tacks into the bay to her moring buoy, which she was made fast at 4:30 o'clock. The steam yacht Erin, which had been following her, anchored a few minutes later. Sir Thomas Lipton and his party were transferred in the launch, and all was made snug for the night. Designer Watson went to New York early in the day. He was not on board Shamrock during her trial.

The yacht will not go out to-day.

BOSTON PROTESTS COLUMBIA.

N. Y. Y. C. Not Disturbed by Alleged Threat of Legal Proceedings.

A telegram from Boston yesterday announced that a committee of citizens of that place had petitioned the New York Yacht Club, protesting against the selection of the yacht Columbia to defend the America's Cup and asking that the Boston yacht Independence, built by Thomas W. Lawson, be considered in the selection of a yacht to sail against Shamrock II., the yacht sent to the United States by Sir Thomas W. Lipton to race for the trophy in question. From the house of the New York Yacht Club it was learned last night that no letter of the kind had been received, and that the officials of that club knew nothing officially about the alleged protest. Secretary J. V. S. Oddie stated he had no notice of such a protest, and Commodore S. Nicholson Kane stated that if such a letter had been sent it had not yet been received.

None of the officials cared to talk about the possibilities of the protest alleged to have been made, but members of the club stated that the protest from Boston could have no possible influence on the races for the America's Cup, as the trophy in question was the property of the New York Yacht Club under the deed of gift from the last living member of the original donors and was placed in the hands of the club to be raced for as its committees saw fit. These yachtsmen explained that while the America's Cup commonly is regarded as an international trophy, it really is simply a cup that, after having been won by the America, was placed in competition by the club to be raced for so long as suited the convenience of the club members, and that no decree of the Supreme Court could alter the conditions made for the race, though the partisans of the Boston yacht had threatened an injunction suit in the United States courts should the trophy be awarded to the Shamrock without the Independence having a chance to race for it.

A great effort is being made in Boston to arrange a race between the Shamrock II. and the Independence in Massachusetts waters after the Cup races. To this end Sir Thomas Lipton received a message yesterday asking if he would give the Independence a race. A copy of this message with a query if he would race the Independence against the Shamrock II. was sent to Mr. Lawson at Bar Harbor, who replied that he would postpone breaking up the Independence, and if the races could be arranged he would put up the Tiffany cup which is just being completed. Mr. Lawson wired Capt. Haff to delay work on the Independence until Sir Thomas has replied. If the reply is favorable the yacht is to be put into racing trim.

CONSTITUTION TO DOCK.

The Future of the Latest Herreshoff Yacht Undetermined.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 6.—The yacht Constitution will be taken to New London in tow to-morrow to be hauled out on the ways of the Thames Towboat Company, there to remain till her future is decided upon.

The mainsail of Constitution was taken off to-day, and there was a rumor that the boat is to be stripped and laid up, but this could not be verified.

The Columbia remained at anchor in the bay.

The tender Mount Morris left for Bristol this afternoon, having on board all the sails of the Constitution, with the exception of a few light ones, which will be left here for the present. Those taken to Bristol will be stored.

On board the tender was Commodore Ledyard of the New York Yacht Club and W. B. Duncan, Jr., and family.

It is understood that one of the Constitution's mainsails may be recut and used on the Columbia.

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Races Off.

The Autumn races of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, which were to have been held to-day at Oyster Bay, have been called off, owing to the condition of President McKinley.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

Nine Events Chosen for the American-English University Meet—Only First Places Will Count.

Evert Jansen Wendell, Chairman of the Harvard-Yale joint committee in charge of the coming international games between the athletes of Oxford and Cambridge, gave out yesterday the preliminary programme of the meeting. The games will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 25, at Berkley Oval, Morris Heights, beginning at 3:15 o'clock in the afternoon. The number of events has been fixed at nine and only firsts will be counted, the usual point system for first, second, and third being abandoned. The competitions will be one hundred yards dash, quarter-mile run, half-mile run, one-mile run, two-mile run, 120-yard hurdle on a cinder track, running high jump, running broad jump, throwing sixteen-pound hammer. The events will begin with the one-hundred-yard dash and probably end with the two-mile run.

There will be only four men in each event, two from each of the opposing teams, except in the one and two mile runs, when three men from a side will be allowed. This limited number of competitors will narrow the contest down to the very best athletes and a keen competition is practically assured in each event.

"I feel sure that it will be the tightest kind of a contest," said Mr. Wendell, "and I am not making any predictions yet as to the winner. The two men to be picked for the different events from the Yale-Harvard team will be definitely selected about a week before the meeting. The committee will pick the men, but if there is any reasonable doubt as to what the selection should be a competition of those training for that event will be held. The selection of two men from the Yale-Harvard team does not mean that one man must come from each university. If either Yale or Harvard has the two best men for any event they will both be chosen. The English team is practically selected, as they have arrived here and are now training in Montreal. They comprise the best athletes in Oxford and Cambridge. As to the merits of the Harvard and Yale men who are now in training, I think the Yale athletes possess the better material."

Harvard has seventeen men in training at the farm of H. M. Whitney at Cohasset, Mass., near Boston, and Yale has thirteen men in training. Some of them have been at Travers Island during the last week, but Trainer Murphy intends to have them all on the Yale field next week. The joint Harvard-Yale committee, besides Mr. Wendell, consists of John W. Hallowell, Captain of the Harvard team, George B. Morrison, Joseph G. Willis, and Thornton Gerrish of Harvard, while the Yale representatives are Richard Sheldon, Captain of the Yale team; Walter Camp, Henry S. Brooks, Jr., and Charles Gould. The committee has taken headquarters in this city for the sale of tickets and arrangement of other details at 520 Fifth Avenue, near Forty-fourth Street.

Vice President Roosevelt, it was announced, has accepted the committee's invitation to be present and a number of other notables will be invited to attend.

COLUMBIA FOOTBALL PLANS.

New Candidates for the 'Varsity Eleven to Go Into Training Quarters at Branford Point.

All arrangements for the training season of the football team of Columbia University have been made, and it now is ordered that the members of the old team and the new students who are candidates for places on the eleven shall assemble at the college grounds within the next few days, when a roll call of the eligibles will be held.

Those old men on the team who from form in the past and from the proficiency they have proved are sure of going on the team, will meet even earlier, but not for practice. The members of the squad who are sure of their old places have been instructed to be on hand only when specially called. The old men of the football players' organization have been notified, on the other hand, that the training place for the coming season shall be at Branford Point, a place about four miles out from New Haven, Conn., where the actual training will begin on Monday. The coach this year as last will be George Foster Sanford, at whose father's place the training quarters for the new season have been chosen, Coach Sanford, at the request of a number of the undergraduates having asked that the same place used for training last season be adopted.

Coach Sanford said yesterday that he would not take any but the green men to Branford Point this coming week, the veterans to join the force on Sept. 16. Sanford said that the new players will meet at the Murray Hill Hotel in New York Monday morning at 10 o'clock and would go directly to New Haven and then go by trolley to Branford Point. Some sixteen men will go Monday, and the remainder will be added in the succeeding two weeks. Before the team leaves there will be upwards of forty men quartered there.

Columbia will this season bend every energy toward defeating the big teams that she will meet this season. If there is one trophy that Columbia desires to add to her list it is Harvard, and the team will work hard in the preliminary practice to work up a game that will defeat the crimson players on Oct. 12.

The team this year starts out with good promise for success. The financial burden is now removed, and nearly all of last year's eleven will be back in college. Eight or nine of the old players will again wear Columbia colors, and of the new men who were tried out last Spring several are of 'Varsity calibre. Theback field will be nearly intact with Morley and Berrien and possibly Sykes at quarter. The latter has stated that he does not expect to play this year, but strong pressure is being brought to bear on him. Niezer, right guard, will resume his old place in the line. Austin will play tackle, and it is hoped that Knapp will step into his old place on the other side of centre. Van Hoevenberg will certainly play one end, and it is hoped that Wolff will be induced to take the other end of the line. To fill Wright's place at guard and Bruce's at centre will be a problem, but Sanford is hopeful that he will find the men.

The Columbia boys will remain at Branford Point until Sept. 17, when they will leave for Buffalo to open the season in the Stadium of the Exposition with the Buffalo College eleven.

NEW YORK ATHLETES WIN.

They Capture Eight of Nine Events at Pan-American Championship Games.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The athletic games for the world's championship being held in the Stadium of the Pan-American Exposition were marred by the shooting of the President, though all of the afternoon's principal events had been contested when the dreadful affair occurred. A fair-sized crowd filled the seats on the shady side of the arena and witnessed some excellent sport while the games lasted. Athletes of New York city were particularly successful, eight of the nine events being won by representatives of New York city clubs. Summary:

60-Yard Dash.—W. D. Eaton, Luindonian A. C., Somerville, Mass., won; H. H. Hargrave, Yale A. A., second; J. S. Westney, University of Pennsylvania, third. Time—0:06 2-5.

440-Yard Dash.—Dixon Bourdman, New York A. C., New York, won; J. S. Westney, University of Pennsylvania, second; U. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., New York, third. Time—0:51.

One-Mile Run.—Alex. Grant, New York A. C., won; John H. Wright, Olympia A. C., New York, second; Dick Grant, Cambridgeport Gymnasium, third. Time—4:29 1-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race.—H. Arnold, Union Settlement, New York, won; R. U. Bingham, C. Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, second; C. H. Cohen, Knickerbocker A. C., third. Time—0:25 2-5.

Running Long Jump.—Peter O'Connor, Greater New York Institute A. A., 22 feet 5½ inches, won; Harry P. McDonald, N. Y. A. C., second; U. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., New York, third.

Triple Jump.—Ray Ewry, N. Y. A. C., 35 feet 7¼ inches, won; Otto Sauer, St. Bartholomew A. C., N. Y., second; H. Arnold, Union Settlement A. C., New York, third.

Standing Broad Jump.—Ray Ewry, New York A. C., 11 feet 2 inches, won; Otto Sauer, St. Bartholomew's A. C., New York City, second; S. R. S. Hall, Johns Hopkins University, third.

Throwing Discus.—John Flanagan, New York City, 117 feet 6 inches, won; Richard Sheldon, New York A. C., second; Timothy O'Rourke, Toronto, third.

Putting 56-Pound Weight.—John Flanagan, New York City, 34 feet 7 inches, won; Richard Sheldon, New York A. C., second; John Dewitt, third.

Sculling Race Again Postponed.

RAT PORTAGE, Ontario, Sept. 6.—At 6:30 o'clock to-night the Gaudaur-Towne boat race for the sculling championship of the world was declared off until to-morrow by the referee on account of the high wind and rough water.

WATERCOLOR CUT RECORD

Black Colt, with Top Weight, Won the Reapers in Fast Time.

TRIGGER DEFEATED OLD IMP

Racing at Sheepshead Bay Track Was Close and Interesting, and Four Choices Were First.

With comparatively light fields in the races straight through, and a single stake event as the attraction, the inducements offered by the racing at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday were strong enough to attract a big crowd and to make betting of a character that caused the layers of odds to grieve when all was over, for it proved to be a day for favorites, three of whom were of the variety known to betting men as "cinches." The one circumstance that favored the bookmakers was that in none of the six races did "good things" get home first, the winning favorites without exception being favorites on public form, which fact forewarned the layers, though nevertheless, they lost heavily to the business of the day.

The surest winner on the card was selected early by the betting crowd as Water Color, in the Reapers Stakes, at one mile and three-sixteenths. Water Color won in fact, but not until Nones, who closed on the last turn, compelled Spencer to hustle the favorite a bit and forced him to run the distance in time that made a new track record for a mile and three-sixteenths, Water Color finishing in a fraction less than two minutes, or, to be exact, in 1:59 4-5, which was three-fifths of a second better than the time of David Garrick for the same stake last year. As a matter of fact the winner had the stakes won all the way, and that, too, in spite of the fact that he carried 131 pounds, but Nones ran well enough to make a fair showing, and was a good second before Autolight and Black Dick.

The popular old mare Imp ran in the last race, and going to the front in her usual style, was greeted with a cheer when she led past the stand the first time in the mile and a half journey. Before another half mile was covered Imp was done. Trigger took the lead as the last turn was made and won cleverly by a length and a half from Baron Pepper, who was the second choice. Cryptogram made most of the running in the opening race and won rather easily by a length, Cast Iron, with two nearly equal favorites, Bradstreet and Illuminate, unplaced. Monarka, favorite in the second race, was well up all the way and romped home before Satire, who beat the popular old horse Wax Taper a head for the place. Endurance by Right had a good exercise gallop to win the third event, and the two-year-old Schwalbe, favorite for the fifth event, was in front all the journey and was first by a neck from Ascension, who closed a lot of ground at the finish. The weather was pleasant and the attendance large. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old, selling, at special weights; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. E. R. Hitchcock's Cryptogram, blk. c., by Charade-Spaldeleare, 115 pounds, (J. Slack,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, won handily by a length and a half; F. Brindle's Cast Iron, ch. c., 115, (L. Smith,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a neck from A. Featherstone's Goldaga, br. c., 115, (O'Connor,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:04 4-5. Bir-gewis, Broadstreet, Hot, Batyah, Illuminate, Nissequogue, Matterhorn, Thoth, Emma A. M., Bessie McCarthy, Dunwell, and Mint Bed also ran. Value to the winner, $680. Illuminate the favorite at 5 to 2 and 6 to 5. Winner trained by W. J. Hirsch.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000, with allowances; one mile. T. C. McDowell's Monarka, br. f., 3 years, by Prince of Monaco-Narka, 114 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 10 and out, won easily by a length and a half; J. Taber's Satire, b. c., 3, 107, (Wonderly,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a head from R. R. Rice's Wax Taper, br. c., 4, 126, (J. Woods,) 6 to 5 and out, third. Time—1:39 1-5. Tom Kenny also ran. Value to the winner, $740. Monarka always favorite. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. J. W. Schorr's Endurance by Right, b. f., by Inspector B.-Early Morn, 126 pounds, (J. Wood,) 1 to 3 and out, won easily by a length and a half; Thomas Monahan's Jim Tully, b. c., 112, (Wonderly,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 5, second by a neck from W. C. Whitney's Precious, b. f., 112, (L. Burns,) 40 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:07 3-5. Gibson Light, Peninsula, Bruff, and Glenwater also ran. Value to the winner, $800. Endurance by Right always favorite. Winner trained by J. F. Schorr.

FOURTH RACE.—The Reapers' Stakes, for three-year-olds, penalties and allowances; one mile and three-sixteenths. J. B. Haggin's Water Color, blk. c., by Watercress-Sobrina, 131 pounds, (Spencer,) 1 to 3 and out, won easily by a length and a half; Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Nones, b. g., by Sir Dixon-Amy Davenport, 113, (McGinn,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 2, second by two lengths from A. Featherstone's Autolight, br. c., by Autocrat-Silverlight, 106, (O'Connor,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:59 4-5. Black Dick also ran. Value to the winner, $1,770. Water Color always favorite. Winner trained by Charles Littlefield, Jr.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies and mares of all ages, selling allowances; six furlongs on the main track. B. Schreiber's Schwalbe, br. f., 2 years, by Sain-Gratitude, 110 pounds, (J. Martin,) 12 to 5 and 4 to 5, won handily by a neck; Charles Oxx's Ascension, b. f., 2, 90, (H. Michuels,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by two lengths from W. C. Daly's Lady Sterling, ch. f., 2, 85, (Creamer,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:14. Templeton, Irene Lindsay, Double Six, Scotch Bush, Barbara Frietchle, Ante Up, Guesswork, Cherries, Frival, and Mintage also ran. Value to the winner, $740. Schwalbe the favorite. Winner trained by R. Williams.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half on the turf. Clarence H. Mackay's Trigger, ch. g., 3 years, by Meddler-Royal Gun, 101 pounds, (Shaw,) 8 to 5 and out, won easily by two lengths; the Pepper Stable's Baron Pepper, ch. c., 3, 102, (Beauchamp,) 8 to 5 and out, second by two lengths from the Pecosa Stable's Maid of Harlem, b. m., 5, 92, (H. Michaels,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—2:33 2-5. Imp also ran. Value to the winner, $1,050. Trigger the post favorite. Winner trained by C. F. Hill.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. Kaloma, 115 pounds; Francesco and Glenwater, 112 pounds each; Eddie Busch, 109; Bridge and J. P. Keating, 107 each; Carroll D., 105; Montana Pioneer, O'Hagen, and Pluto, 104 each; Cassville, Rocky, The Referee, and Last Knight, 102 each; Honolulu, 101; Zirl and Shepard, 99 each; Octavia, Fired Krupp, and Playlike, 97 each; Prophetic, 94.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the main track. Chuctanunda, 120 pounds; Unmasked, 114; Ben McDhui and King Pepper, 110 each; Janice, 109; Kilogram and Duellist, 108 each; Otis, 105; Isla, 104; Malster and Musette, 102 each; Francesco, 100; Cervera, 97; His Royal Highness, 95; Kid, 90; Lady Uncas, 86.

THIRD RACE.—The Great Filly Stakes, for fillies two years old; last six furlongs of the new Futurity course. Blue Girl, 124 pounds; Flora Pomona, Josepha, Hatasoo, Lux Casta, and Hanover Queen, 119 each; Par Excellence and Leonora Loring, 116 each; Early Eve, Rose of May, Gun Fire, and Sun Shower, 114 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Century Stakes of $10,000 guaranteed, weight for age; one mile and a half, Rockton, 126 pounds; Blues, Watercolor, Terminus, and Bellario, 115 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase, over the full steeplechase course; about two and a half miles. Bullingdon, 148 pounds; Sir Hubert, 147; Orinon, 146; Jim Megibben, 145; Charawind, 139; Decameron, 137; Zinzibar, 135; Bellamy, 133; Governor Budd, 130.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf. Intrusive, 118 pounds; The Amazon, 117; Demurrer, 114; Bedeck, 109; Astor, 108; Bowen, 104; Malster, Thoroughbred, and Annie Thompson, 99 each; Annie Darling, 91.

CIRCUIT HARNESS RACES.

Eleata, the Favorite, Won the Charter Oak Stakes in a Field of Twelve.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 6.—There was a large attendance at Charter Oak Park this afternoon to witness the contest in the Charter Oak Stakes for $10,000, for the 2:13 class. There were twelve starters in the race. Eleata was the favorite, bringing $1,000 in the auction pools to $1,080 for the field. The first heat went to Dolly Bidwell. The next three and the race were taken by Eleata. The 2:13 pace was taken by Matin Bells in straight heats. Leola won the 2:25 trot and Frazier the 2:27 pace. The summaries:

The Charter Oak Stakes, purse $10,000, for the 2:13 class.

Eleata, blk. m., by Dexter Prince-Eldress, by Nephew, (Marsh)	7	1	1	1
Dolly Bidwell, b. m., (Carpenter)	1	2	6	4
Alan, b. g., (Turner)	3	3	2	2
Volo, b. g., (McClary)	2	7	3	7
Belle Kuser, b. m., (Hites)	5	5	4	3
Consuela, br. m., (Pierce)	4	4	7	5
May Allen, ch. m., (Wilson)	8	6	5	6
Beldia, b. m., (Macfield)	6	dr.		
James Shevlin, br. g., (Dickerson)	dis.			
Confessor, ch. g., (Geers)	dis.			
Metallas, b. h., (McHenry)	dis.			
Janice, b. m., (Sanders)	dis.			

Time—2:11; 2:09; 2:10; 2:09¾.

The 2:27 class, pacing; purse $1,500; mile heats, best three in five.

Frazier, ch. g., by Sphinx, (McHenry)	5	1	1	1
Terrace Queen, b. m., (Shaffer)	1	2	2	5
Knox's Gelatine, br. g., (Earing)	2	4	5	3
Tommy Mac, b. g., (McCarthy)	6	5	3	2
Cousin Madge, blk. m., (Benedict)	3	3	4	4
Miss Irma, ch. m., (Birch)	4	dis.		
St. Patrick, b. g., (McDowell)	7	dis.		

Time—2:09¼; 2:09¾; 2:13¼; 2:14.

2:11 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,500. Mile heats, best three in five.

Matin Bells, b. m., by Bow Bells-Rosy Morn, (Shank)	1	1	1
Daphne Dallas, b. m., (Kenney)	2	2	3
Don Ryley, b. g., (Hudson)	9	7	2
Dandy C., gr. g., (Garrison)	3	3	7
Dick Sees, b. h., (Lyman)	7	4	5
Deveras, blk. h., (Allen)	8	6	4
Onoto, b. m., (Curry)	5	5	6
Hal McEwen, ch. g., (Garth)	4	dis.	
Early Bird, blk. h., (Payne)	6	dis.	
Special Boy, ch. g., (Sterling)	dis.		
Dan. H., b. g., (Dickerson)	dis.		

Time—2:07¼; 2:06½; 2:08¾.

2:25 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500. Mile heats, best three in five.

Lola, b. m., by C. F. Clay-Lady Pepper, by Onward, (Hutchinson)	7	1	1
El Milagro, b. m., (Dickerson)	1	6	2
Lauretta, ch. m., (Middleton)	2	3	3
Wilque, b. g., (Burch)	3	2	6
Hilabird, b. g., (Knapp)	4	4	4
Betsey, blk. m., (McDowell)	6	8	5
Red Princess, b. m., (Snow)	5	7	7
Gusuro, b. m., (Titer)	8	5	8

Time—2:17¾; 2:13¾; 2:15¼; 2:14¼.

Notes of the Turf.

William C. Whitney announced yesterday that, through an arrangement on private terms, he had acquireda full possession of the Futurity winner Yankee and the two-year-old Gun Fire, both of which have raced in John E. Madden's name through the earlier part of the Summer season. The horses, with Blue Girl, have been transferred to the stable trained for Mr. Whitney by John W. Rogers, and will race under the Whitney colors in future. The change in the quarters of the horses lends strength to the belief that Mr. Whitney always owned the horses and that Madden's interest was only in their racing.

R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, stout colt, The Parader, is reported to be on the sick list, and there is doubt about his being ready to start for the annual Champion Stakes at Sheepshead Bay next Saturday. This, following the announcement that Commando has gone wrong, gives a chance for a much larger field, though the class of the competitors will be low.

The weights for the Ocean Handicap, at one mile, to be run Monday, were announced yesterday. Voter is the top weight with 133 pounds, the next horses following the top weight being Ogden, 129; Alcedo, 128; Rockton, 127; Herbert, 123; Tea Candles, 122; Wax Taper, 121; Conroy, 120; Blues, 120; Coburg, 119, and Advance Guard and Prince Pepper, 115 each.

The popular handicap horse Wax Taper has been turned over to the care of Trainer Richard Williams, who handles the horses of B. Schreiber, and for the remainder of the Eastern season Williams will have the management of Wax Taper.

ROAD COACH FOR MRS. GERKEN.

She Will Enter It and Drive in the Coming Horse Show.

Automobiles have no charms for Mrs. John Gerken, the well-known horse woman whose exhibits are always among the prize winners in the Madison Square Garden shows and elsewhere. She has just given an additional impetus to the growing popularity for road coaching by having a private road coach built for her, and she drove it last Saturday for the first time from her country place at Gravesend, well known as the Gerkendale Farm, to the Sheepshead Bay race track. Mrs. Gerken is the first woman in this country to own and drive her own coach. The vehicle is a thorough-going road coach, with all of the heavier appurtenances pertaining to it as contrasted with the somewhat lighter build of the customary four-horse drag.

Mrs. Gerken's coach is called the Nomad. Its running gear is red, with green panels and black body. Her guests on its maiden trip were Dr. and Mrs. John L. Wentz, William L. Beadleston, George B. Hulme, Miss Lucille Keim, Miss Fisher, and Aurel Batonyi. Mrs. Gerken is one of the latter's pupils, and she is probably the most skillful four-in-hand driver among women in the country. The horses used were four golden chestnuts. The leaders were Lady Kildare and Lady Wauban, the latter being a winner of seventeen prizes in saddle and harness classes.

The wheelhorses were Vinco, winner of a reserve championship in the Madison Square Garden last year, and Grey Ward, a winner in the recent Atlantic City show. Mrs. Gerken intends to drive her coach frequently in the vicinity, and it is understood that it is her intention to enter it in the coaching class in the coming show in the Garden and do her own driving. That would be a feature of unusual interest. The recently organized American Coaching Club hopes to encourage others to enter this class and make the coaching class more prominent than has been the case for several years.

George B. Hulme left for Denver this week, where he is to judge in the horse show now being held there, but he will return to the city early next week.

Aurel Batonyi is recovering from an accident that was very similar to the one that happened to W. M. F. Hoffman a few days ago at Tuxedo. Batonyi was driving a tandem last week, when the near horse, a high-stepper, picked up a stone and threw it in Batonyi's face, striking him under the left eye. The injury was very painful for several days and the injured eye is still very much inflamed.

IRISH RIFLEMEN WIN.

American Team Beaten in Match Shoot on Sea Girt Ranges.

Shooting with the Krag of the American Army and using cheap ammunition, but fighting to the last, the American riflemen lost the challenge match at Sea Girt to their Irish opponents yesterday afternoon by sixty points.

Lieut. Foulkes of Philadelphia made a miss on his tenth shot. He claimed, and the markers bore him out later, that the bullet did not carry the 900 yards. The Lieutenant was worked up over the affair and did not finish as strongly as he had been shooting. Other members of the team claimed that when they had the bull's-eyes truly covered their shots were high or low, showing great variation in the strength of the charges. They claimed that no two shells were alike and that all they could do was to aim true and trust to luck.

On the eight-hundred-yard range the Americans scored two more points than the visitors. On the nine-hundred-yard the Irishmen outshot the Americans and again on the longest distance. Scores:

ULSTER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

	800 Yds.	900 Yds.	1,000 Yds.	Total.
Thomas Caldwell	73	65	60	198
Robert Duncan	67	67	60	194
W. T. Braithewaite	71	67	65	203
Major F. W. Richardson	74	71	72	217
Dr. J. C. Sellars	75	70	68	213
Major J. K. Milliner	64	72	70	206
F. W. Henry	71	73	55	199
Total	556	549	513	1,618

AMERICA.

Dr. S. I. Scott of Maryland	68	56	61	185
L. B. Wetherald, District of Columbia	66	71	61	198
Frank Hyde of New York	73	70	60	203
Dr. W. G. Hudson, Jersey City	68	65	64	197
Lieut. W. DeV. Foulke, Philadelphia, Penn.	73	64	58	195
Dr. W. W. Bull, Bloomfield, N. J.	72	63	62	197
Capt. R. B. Tuttle, Paterson, N. J.	72	58	63	193
Capt. W. S. Whittemore, Hoboken, N. J.	68	68	54	190
Total	560	515	483	1,558

ULSTER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Thomas Caldwell	73	65	60	198
Robert Duncan	67	67	60	194
N. T. Braithwaite	71	67	65	203
Major P. W. Richardson	74	71	72	217
Dr. J. C. Sellars	75	70	68	213
Major J. K. Milliner	64	72	70	206
John Morgan	61	64	63	188
F. W. Henry	71	73	55	199
Total	556	549	513	1,618

Golf on Innis Arden Links.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 6.—The most important competition on the Innis Arden links was the struggle for the President's Cup, presented by J. Kennedy Tod. There were about thirty entries, and out of these sixteen qualified. These were drawn and played at match play in couples, eight surviving, and this continued until there were but two players left—Clifford Washburn of Sound Beach and Dr. F. Schavoir of Stamford. The finals were played yesterday, 36 holes, the latter winning by 5 up and 4 to play.

Cyclist to Lose His Leg.

John Nelson, the cyclist, who was injured in Madison Square Garden Wednesday night, while racing with "Jimmy" Michael, will go under an operation in Bellevue Hospital. Gangrene has set in in the injured leg, and the surgeons said last night that they will have to amputate it to save Nelson's life.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Pittsburg Added Two More Victories to Their String at Expense of New York.

Pittsburg's baseball pennant aspirations received another boost yesterday at the Polo Grounds, when they won two more games from the New Yorks in the easiest possible fashion, and if they should land the pennant this present year, to New York at least will be due some credit. As far as pitching went, it was the same old story, the New York pitchers being unable to stop the hitting of the Pittsburgs, who pounded the ball almost at will. Hickman tried hard to hold up his end in the first game, but at the end of five innings he had to retire. Livingston, a new man, finished the game. His pitching, considering everything, was fairly successful. In the course of this game Pittsburg scored fifteen runs and made twenty-two hits, seventeen of which were made with Hickman in the box. The batting of Beaumont was the feature of the contest. In all he hit the ball safely five times, once for a home run, and on two other occasions for an extra base.

The second game was more or less of a duplication of the first. The Pittsburgs took so kindly to the delivery of Phyle in the opening inning that he was removed from the box and Van Zandt substituted. He, too, was batted hard and often, and the game ended at the conclusion of the sixth inning, the score standing 13 to 4 in Pittsburg's favor. The scores:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
A. Davis, rf.	2	2	0	0	0	Selbach, lf.	0	2	3	0	0
Clarke, lf.	4	2	1	0	0	McBride, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Bea'm'nt, cf.	3	5	3	1	0	Van H'n, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Wagner, ss.	1	1	4	2	0	G. Davis, ss.	0	1	3	4	1
Bra'field, 1b.	1	3	7	1	0	Strang, 3b.	1	2	2	3	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	2	4	4	1	Murphy, 2b.	0	1	5	3	2
Leach, c.	1	3	8	1	0	Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0
Yeager, c.	1	3	3	2	0	Warner, c.	0	0	2	1	0
Leever, p.	2	1	1	1	0	Smith, c.	0	0	1	0	2
						Hickman, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	15	22	*26	15	1	Livingston, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	2	9	27	12	5

*Selbach out, hit by batted ball.

Pittsburg	0	0	3	2	6	2	0	2	0	—15
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—New York, 1; Pittsburg, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1; Pittsburg, 3. Left on bases—New York, 9; Pittsburg, 5. First base on balls—Off Hickman, 2; off Livingston, 5; off Leever, 3. Struck out—By Hickman, 1; by Livingston, 1; by Leever, 4. Stolen bases—Strang, Van Haltren, A. Davis, Clarke. Sacrifice hit—Murphy. Home run—Beaumont. Two-base hits—Strang, Beaumont, 2; Clarke, 2; Leach, A. Davis. Double play—Davis, Murphy, and Ganzel. Hit by pitcher—By Leever, 2. Passed balls—Warner, 1; Yeager, 3. Hits—Off Hickman, 17 in five innings;

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SIXTEEN PAGES,

WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE PRESIDENT.

The heart of the Nation goes out to the President in his pain and peril. He is our President, the unforced choice of the American people as the custodian of the great powers of his office and as the bearer of its burden of care and responsibility. We have placed him at the head of the Republic, our representative before all the world, clad with a majesty that may not hedge about the mightiest monarch, the trustee of a free and self-governing people. We have chosen him—not we alone whose votes were given to him, but all who took part in the momentous election, and even those who accepted its result without sharing in it. He is our President, and we honor and cherish him with affection and reverence born of our ancient love of freedom and nourished by our noble traditions.

The National heart is wrung with shame and indignation at the dastardly crime of which he is the victim. It is humiliating, it is appalling, that in this land of order and liberty and equal justice there should be found a wretch so dull to the spirit of the Republic, so alien to its conscience, so untouched by its unrivaled and unprecedented benefits that he could raise the hand of the assassin against our Chief. They say that he is a Pole, and his name indicates a foreign origin. Assume that he is a native of a land that has felt the heavy hand of the oppressor. That but deepens amazement at his deed. He must have come to our country as to a refuge, and there is no other in which he would have been safer, surer of his rights, with a brighter lot awaiting honest effort to attain it. It is abominable that one who has sought our almost unstinted hospitality should thus repay it.

Beneath the sorrow and indignation that we feel at this outrage and this affliction lies the sense of personal sympathy with Mr. McKINLEY. During the five years that he has been so conspicuously in the public eye the great mass of the people have come to have for him a sentiment quite apart from that attaching to his office or flowing from it. He has borne his honors—and no man ever came to greater honors from a more modest station—with manly simplicity. He has taken the onerous tasks laid on him—and few men have had to bear heavier—with patience and courage. Above all, he has had a deep desire, that seems, in the light of yesterday's awful happening, pathetic, to know the will of the people and to follow it. To this desire, so candidly expressed, so continually manifested, the people have responded. They have understood it. They have been grateful for it. They have answered it with an affection such as is rarely given to men in public office. No one of our Presidents has ever been more known to his fellow-citizens. None has ever more longed to be taken into their confidence or sought their approval more directly and sincerely.

No President since LINCOLN has had more trying and difficult duties imposed on him. Issues that had been maturing for long years, so obscure that the keenest intellect had not penetrated their significance, imperiously demanded instant settlement at his hands. A war that no sign presaged burst upon the land amid general security and quiet. Its sudden closing in overwhelming victory left the country with possessions on the under side of the world and with a prestige that awakened jealousy as well as admiration in every Court of Europe. Swept almost without warning into the swift current of these mighty events, the President sought eagerly the will of the American people and acted on it for what he believed to be their best and most enduring interest. He may have erred. We do not now raise that question. Not only the great mass of the people do not think so, but they see what his guiding motive was, and they love him for it.

Nor this alone. The President has lived openly, simply, a life in close accord with the old, the good traditions of our land. He has neither paraded nor concealed his practice of what most Americans regard—thank Heaven—as the virtues belonging to the home. This, too, the people could understand, and for this they have respected and trusted and loved him. They are bound to him by ties of peculiar and lasting sympathy. Their hearts go out to him. Their prayers, in millions of homes, go up for him. GOD guard and save him.

THE ASSASSIN.

Is a sad reflection that the life of the Chief Magistrate of "a Government of the people for the people by the people" should have been three times attempted within thirty-six years. In the first case, the passions of a civil war, not yet begun to be extinguished or cooled, co-operated with a morbid histrionic vanity. In the second case, loose denunciation in the newspapers of the Administration had co-operated with personal disappointment to inflame a vain fool to think the assassin of the President of the United States would be regarded as a hero. The present case seems, so far as we now know, to be a case of common European Anarchism. In Europe Anarchism is a revolt at intolerable conditions of life that leads to revolt against the whole social order. It leads its victims to believe that whatever is is wrong to hate society, whatever is established, whatever mankind has performed and attained to on this planet. There is no generosity, well or ill guided, no aspiration, practicable or chimerical, no enthusiasm, right or wrong, in these wretches. They have no love, but only hate. Their highest possible achievement would be to kill GOD.

It is awful that any malignant fool who can get hold of a pistol should be able to affect the destinies and override the choice of 75,000,000 of people. Can it be that in this country, where the will of the people so unquestionably prevails, we must come, for fear of an infinitesimal proportion of, malignant idocy per capita, to the precautions that are taken in Russia, where the will of the people is systematically overridden and set at naught! Must the freely chosen Chief Magistrate of all these prosperous and happy believers in their country and its Government go through crowds of his countrymen at a gallop, with galloping squadrons before him, behind him, and on each flank? The thought is intolerable.

But what has produced the difference. For more than fourscore years there was no attempt to assassinate a President. In less than twoscore there have been three. We already have restrictions upon the importation of European Anarchists. Anarchism is an exotic. It cannot grow nor thrive on American soil. Even when imported it languishes in our free air unless it be fostered. How despicable the wretch who would deliberately foster it, who would deliberately set "class" against "class," the poor against the rich, who would play upon the credulity of the ignorant, the hatred of the malignant, the vanity of the fool. There are not many such in this country.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The comments of the English press, as we reprinted them yesterday, upon the President's speech at Buffalo show an appreciation which, before the war with Spain, we could not have expected. At least we could not have expected so just an apprehension of our affairs from so many English journals. Europe, and in a very special sense Great Britain, has been forced to take account of us, to study us, to understand us.

The gist of the President's speech, speaking for his party, speaking for his country, is: "When I became a man I put away childish things." We have outgrown protection, says the author of the McKinley tariff.

And it was the author of the McKinley tariff who, five years ago, attempted to make his canvass for the Presidency upon the issue of protection which now at Buffalo he has declared to be outworn, and it was only by that irresistible popular pressure which he has never attempted to resist that he was forced to make his fight upon the winning issue of an honest currency. Of course, it makes no difference that he calls free trade "reciprocity." That is a concession to his personal past and the past of his party which may easily be permitted to him. And it is evident to every intelligent hearer or reader of his remarks that, as universal reciprocity means universal freedom of trade, so every extension of reciprocity is an advance toward free trade.

In fact, the President has grasped the truth that territorial expansion and increasing efficiency of production at home do not go together with protection. "Imperialism" with a tariff wall is imperialism after the Spanish and not after the British method. To put a wall around Porto Rico and another around the Philippines, and then to call for the open door in China or anywhere else, would be to combine impudence with perfidy. To keep Europe out of our new possessions, and at the same time to frighten Europe by the showing that in so many lines our production is more efficient than hers, would be to leave ourselves friendless on the earth, to put upon us the necessity of being prepared to defend our acquisitions by the sword against a world in arms.

We must be judged, in our new imperial capacity, by the kind of government we give our new possessions. If they are not better off than they were before, they and all mankind will execrate us, and we shall despise ourselves. It is not by general propositions that we shall be judged and judge ourselves, but by practical results. If we make Porto Rico and Cuba what they give promise of being, he will be a poor pedant who shall complain that we did not leave them to work out their own destinies, as Hayti and Santo Domingo have done, and will find no sympathizers. By our fruits shall we be known. That the President sees this, and does his best to bring the country to its true course, shows how he has grown and broadened under the responsibilities of his great place.

"FUGITIVE PERSONALTY."

The disproportion between the assessment of realty and personalty has advanced from 7½ to 1 to 8½ to 1. Retention upon their rolls by local Assessors of personal assessments is annually becoming a task more and more difficult of achievement. Neglect or laxity of local Assessors is not to be inferred as accounting, to any large extent, for this condition. Nonresidence, deduction for alleged indebtedness, shareholdings in properties supposedly assessed at distant "home offices," savings bank sanctuary, and legally exempt securities are the main avenues through which fugitive personalty makes flight.—From the Report of the State Board of Tax Commissioners to the Board of Equalization.

Is it not a work of owlish stupidity continually to chase a fugitive who continually increases the distance between himself and his pursuers?

In spite of the zeal and vigilance of the Assessors, the assessed value of personal property in this State fell off $55,000,000 from 1899 to 1900, although the realty valuation increased $111,291,855, exclusive of the special franchises now assessed as real estate. And the ratio of personalty valuation to realty valuation fell from 1 to 7½ to 1 to 8½. In the entire State of New York the real estate subject to taxation is valued at $5,093,025,771, the personal property subject to taxation to only $593,895,907.

These figures expose the absurdity of the personal assessment and tax. The personal property owned in this State is worth more than the real estate. There is no doubt of it. And personal property is increasing in value more rapidly than real estate. Yet on the Assessors' rolls it stands just the other way—eight and one-half times as much real estate as personal property, and $55,000,000 less personal property in 1900 than in 1899.

It is a dismal iteration to be beating these things into the heads of the people of New York year in and year out. But it is for their good, and they ought to pay heed. They exclaim that real estate is unduly burdened while the "fugitive personalty" escapes the Assessor. That is a groundless complaint. The real bearers of burdens are the widows and orphans and owners of estates in transfer which cannot escape the personal tax because official cognisance is taken of their value. If the personal tax were abolished altogether, as it ought to be, the burden of taxation would be much more equitably imposed.

The New York Tax Reform Association has prepared and twice caused to be introduced a bill effecting a beginning of reform in the tax laws. The Legislature gives no heed to it. Meanwhile the ancient scandal of the "equalization" of the assessment by the State Board is continued. This year they add $130,112,812 to the realty assessment of New York County, as fixed by the local Assessors, and $25,655,890 to the Kings assessment. Only thirteen counties are increased, all the others, rural counties, are decreased. The County of New York now bears 50.295 per cent. of the assessment of the entire State, and the City of New York 65 per cent. The farce of equalization would be discontinued if the Tax Reform Association plan of apportioning the State tax were adopted, and the counties would be free to make a trial of a modern and intelligent system of taxation. It is a matter worth the attention of the Legislature and of the people.

BARRELS OF MONEY.

This is the age of big corporations, big dwelling houses, and big bets. Within the lifetime of men still active in the affairs of this city about the only corporate stocks to be had were those of the banks and the water companies, like the old Manhattan Company, in which AARON BURR was largely interested and of which the well-preserved century-old pump logs are now occasionally brought to light. Stagecoach lines were mostly of individual ownership, and sailing ships were owned in quarters, eighths, sixteenths, and sixty-fourths. There were no steamship, railroad, or manufacturing corporations. An investor who insisted on an allotment of shares to an amount as large as $50,000 in any corporate undertaking would have been looked upon as a very piggish person.

Now we have one billion-dollar corporation, and so many of a hundred millions that the announcement of an incorporation with fifty millions of capital stock is regarded as an unpretending and modest concern. In a Wall Street office an investor recently announced that he had decided to take one million dollars' worth of the shares of a new corporation, but was in doubt whether he should not make it two millions. A partner in a law firm that has to do with very large organizations was asked if the incorporation which he had just effected of a little company with a mere trifle of ten millions capital was not rather petty business for his firm. He replied that it was small, mere chicken feed; but they had done it to oblige a friend.

The officers of great corporations with their great incomes must have great houses. A little corner of Thirty-fourth Street with a marble palace was good enough for A. T. STEWART. The President of a big corporation nowadays must have an entire block between Riverside Drive and West End Avenue. Half a dozen guest chambers made a rather sumptuous country house a quarter of a century ago. Now New York millionaires put up comfortably a house party of sixty persons in their châteaus in the Berkshires or out on the Island; and the dinner functions are quite as protracted, with quite as much dress, and with the same people as in town houses, but with more gayety, due possibly to the day's riding, driving, boating, and exercise at the tennis courts and on the private golf links.

High stakes in all pastimes of risk and venture follow in natural sequence. What would JONATHAN EDWARDS have said to a hat pool of $12,500, $1,250 apiece, for the ten contributors? Yet it seems as if it were back in the days of old RAMESES that the merry jest about giving the gentleman a white chip for his hundred dollars first went its rounds. These modern men of uncounted millions can get no pleasurable excitement from hazards that their fathers could have placed upon the table only after the successful negotiation of first, second, and third mortgages. The fierce, supreme thrill of going broke is denied them, however.

But all gentlemanly sportsmen will wish that they may keep their big, vulgar, dirty bets off the international race for the America's Cup. Surely a thousand dollars is enough to back an opinion upon the issue of that contest. High betting is undoubtedly most unpleasant for the gentlemen owners and managers of the competing yachts. In the accidents of competition, and without complicity or contributory negligence on their part, it may befoul the event with scandal. Even if no querulous Dunraven be a participant and loser of the race, the losers of money on either side might prove to be irritated and careless commentators. Men who would defile a yacht race with colossal gambling would be insensible to considerations of delicacy as to private character. Suppose Columbia should send Sir THOMAS LIPTON'S fine boat home without the cup. The plea of honor and reputation would not altogether still the gossip of ribal tongues.

It is easy to arrange a four-hundred-thousand-dollar bet in Pittsburg. There is a great deal of money there. But the contributors to this "pool" could better afford to employ their money for acquiring elementary instruction in good taste and seemly behavior.

SOME FIGURES.

Sir THOMAS LIPTON now hopes that he will "lift the cup." He says that the present Shamrock is nine minutes faster over a thirty-mile course than the one beaten by Columbia.

Let us see. In their first race Columbia beat Shamrock I. ten minutes and eight seconds in a moderate breeze, so that kind of weather does not look promising for Shamrock II. In the second race, with a light wind and a long swell, the challenger carried away her topmast and gave Columbia a walk-over. In the third, in a fresh breeze and moderately choppy sea, Columbia won by six minutes, eighteen seconds, gaining five minutes in the fifteen-mile beat to windward. This must be the race on which Sir THOMAS founds his hopes, but such days occur infrequently in our cup races, and we do not believe that the new Shamrock is nine minutes better than the old one in such conditions. Columbia will not be an easy victim.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If prophecy were a commoner gift than it is, there would be excuse for considerable apprehension as to the fate of the America's Cup, for not a few people have already prepared elaborate explanations of its approaching capture by Sir THOMAS LIPTON. About as impressive as any of these explanations is one contained in a letter sent to us by a retired naval officer. Starting with an "if the cup goes to England," he proceeds to turn the possibility into an apparent certainty by first proclaiming the superiority of science to what he calls "rule of thumb," and then asserting that the Constitution and all other American yachts are the product of the latter, while the British have at last in Shamrock II. a product of the former. "Up to the present time," he says, "all the boats have been the products of the unaided genius and experience of their respective designers, and we have beaten because we have possessed in a greater degree than the other fellow the Yankee ability to 'guess' that such and such lines would produce the best results." Then he tells of the tank in the Washington Navy Yard, in which models are tested, and praises the designer of the Shamrock for making similar experiments, adding that "the designers of the Constitution and the Independence used the old-fashioned method, and the result is in both cases distinctly inferior to the Columbia of last year." His conclusion is that "the ability of the constructor to guess has been exhausted in the Columbia, and hereafter recourse will have to be made to the methods of science and the mathematician with his pencil will displace the whittler with his jackknife." All this reads well, but the argument rests on several assumptions, some uncertain and others false. What becomes of it, for instance, if the Columbia proves to be a faster boat than the Shamrock? As for the claim that Mr. WATSON is the first of yacht designers to utilize mathematics and the results of tank tests, that surely will make the successors of Mr. BURGESS smile. Our correspondent apparently forgets that yacht designing has for some time been in the hands of men as strong in theory as in practice, of men, that is, who are educated engineers as well as practical boatbuilders, and that all of them have availed themselves of all possible aids—including the jackknife, which is, by the way, fully as scientific a tool so far as it goes, as is the towing tank.

—Australia's present loyalty to the British Empire has been demonstrated so recently and so emphatically that to question it would be absurd, but hints that this loyalty is strictly conditioned on the absence of imperial interference in matters considered important by the Australians are frequent and significant. One such hint is given by the fact that in the Federal Parliament, this week, when the withdrawal of a certain amendment to the Postal bill was advised on the ground that, if the desired clause were inserted, the royal assent to the passage of the bill would probably be withheld, instantly there arose a cry of "Down with the imperial veto!" The point at issue was of no great consequence, and the bold demand was not followed up, but it excited no surprise, and that it was elicited by a trifle—the employment of colored men on mail steamers—increases rather than diminishes the significance of the episode. There is an omen, too, in the recent receipt by the District of Columbia Commissioners of a request from the Chargé d'Affaires of the British Embassy of a request for copies of the plans on which the City of Washington is laid out and information as to its Government—all for the enlightenment of the Australian Commonwealth. "I have to inform you," ran the letter to the Commissioners, "that the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia desires to be supplied with any available plans, &c., of the City of Washington, together with any reports which may exist regarding the working of the Municipal Government of the city. This information is desired in connection with the forthcoming establishment of a Federal city in Australia, and I venture to have recourse to your good offices in the matter and to request you to supply me, should there be no objection, with any documents of this nature which may be at your disposal, and for which my Government will be most grateful." In other words, the Australians, having effected the union of their several colonies, and being confronted with the task of founding a city intended to be, so far as possible, merely a seat of government, look instinctively for a model to the United States, where alone is there a capital of exactly the sort they need. And for colonies to imitate the United States is dangerous business—dangerous, that is, for the permanency of the colonial status.

—Complaint was made on this page the other day of the failure, which took the form of a refusal, of the New York Central officials to give certain passengers who were delayed for several hours in Albany any explanation as to why the trains were not running. The Railroad Gazette for some mysterious reason interpreted this as an attack on the manners of the subordinate officials employed by railway corporations, and it uses up a lot of its valuable space in proving that discourteous underlings are to be found in the service of merchants of various kinds and even in that of newspapers. This unnecessary task performed, The Gazette gets at last to the subject of our complaint, and not only admits the reality of our grievance, but explains without justifying the useless and irritating secretiveness of the railway companies. "It is," we read, "largely the survival of a stupid superstition that, for policy, affairs along the line must be kept quiet. * * * It is proper and wise to keep from the public knowledge of some things that happen on a railroad. This goes without saying, and it is likewise true of other occupations. In a machine as big as a railroad one immediately runs against the difficulty that employes cannot be allowed large discretion as to what may be told and what may not. Consequently, as organizations have grown, so has the practice grown of forbidding subordinates to give information beyond the strict line of their duty. The result is not agreeable or conciliating. Probably it would be much better to instruct officers and clerks to give information freely and take the chances of their telling too much. Probably an intelligent public would take a reasonable and even liberal view of troubles that it understood, and, in spite of appearances to the contrary, the American public is really intelligent, and it is notoriously good-natured." Incidentally, The Gazette charges that "in newspaper offices" there lingers obstinately the superstition that "a mistake must not be admitted; that a correction, if made at all, must be made with such qualifications as will save the editor's face; or, when that is impossible, it must be inconspicuous." One might imagine from this that the last newspapers read by the editor of The Gazette was issued twenty or thirty years ago.

—Of the innumerable people who are just now deeply interested in yachting, or at least in certain yachts, a very large majority are without any knowledge of the boats they discuss except such as can be derived from occasional views of them at a distance or from the inspection of photographs that have been through one or more processes of reproduction. This explains why it has been possible to hear, in the last few days, frequent expressions of wonder that the experiment of changing Captain and crew from the Constitution to the Columbia and vice versa was not tried as a means of determining whether the difference between the two boats was intrinsic or merely a matter of handling. There is a sort of plausibility in the suggestion that something of value could be learned in this way, but the plausibility rests entirely on the assumption that the two boats are alike except for slight variations in their "lines." They certainly look much alike several miles away or in a picture, but close inspection and comparison, such as very few people have been allowed to make, would reveal numberless small but highly important differences about and above the decks—differences not to be learned in a day or a week. In nothing more than in the rigging of a boat is there opportunity for the display of the personal equation, and the opportunity is always utilized. The result is that though of course the crew of the Constitution could sail the Columbia, and that of the Columbia the Constitution, it would at first be done only "after a fashion," and a considerable time would have to elapse before either of the transferred crews would begin to acquire that complete familiarity with its surroundings upon which success in close races so largely depends. One emergency demanding instant action follows close on another in a race, and instant action leaves no time for thought or ivestigation. So, on the Constitution, the crew of the Columbia would lose much of the superiority ascribed to it and would not be as efficient for weeks to come as it is now where it is.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR MAYORALTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorials on the search for a Mayoralty candidate are very useful.

I rise to inquire whether the various organizations are looking for one in the right way. Would it not be better if, instead of coming to confer over lists of names, they should first inquire as to whether they can agree as to the requisite qualities needed in their candidate, and then try to find the man who best combines them? By going about the matter in this manner we might not find so well known a candidate, but we should secure a better Mayor. Are not these the qualities we should look for?

Integrity. We do not want a man who will allow stock to be given to him to be paid for out of dividends. If our Mayor is rich, we want him to be one who has not made his money in ways that will not bear the light. If poor, we want him to go out of office no richer than when he came in. Like Caesar's wife, he should be above suspicion.

Independence. We want our Mayor, it is true, to take advice; but not to take orders.

Firmness. We want him to be able to say "No," not precipitately, nor obstinately; but when he says "No," to stand to it.

Tact. We want him to be able to say "No" with such grace and courtesy that his "No" will not make as many enemies as some men's "Yes."

Worldly Wisdom. We do not want a man who can be fooled by "the politicians," or carried into extremes by "the reformers."

Experience. We need a man who knows how to handle men, one who by having had men under him has learned to rule them—and himself.

Sympathy. Not a cold man, but one who has seen hard times, who can sympathize with those of our citizens who have hard lives; a man who, passing through a vale of misery, uses it as a well.

Judgment. But not a man whose sympathies run away with his judgment.

Education. So that he may know that the past can teach some lessons, by which the future may be guided, and that all wisdom is not contained in self-assertive, ignorant men, who speak without knowledge.

Devotion. A man governed by considerations of duty, who will devote himself to the public weal, without thought as to how any particular line of conduct will advance or retard his political future.

Sincerity. Not one who is all things to all men; but one whose performance is better than his promise.

Reputation. One who, whether his circle of acquaintances is large or small, has in that circle sufficient reputation to be a guarantee that what he says, that will he do.

Is it not true that if a man can be found who will stand measurement by a foot rule of twelve inches of this sort, he is certain to give satisfaction, if elected? Such a man would not, like the present incumbent, come into office a cipher and go out a minus. Need we discuss any other kind of "availability"? Tammany can take a young, unknown man from private life, or from the obscurity of the City Court, and make him a ruler of millions of people. Is it possible that the opponents of Tammany must limit their choice to a dozen or twenty men, who, for reasons having no earthly connections with Mayoralty duties, have been talked about in the papers sufficiently to have their names known, their qualifications for the office all being as unknown to the people at large as if they had never been heard of? Let us hear less talk of "availability" and more of capacity. If the different organizations will turn their searchlights so as to discover the latter rather than the former, the people will have faith in the candidate by reason of faith in the mode of his selection, and, when he is elected, they will not have cause for despair of good government because a strong candidate turns out to be a weak power. JABEL.

New York, Sept. 1, 1901.

A MEMORY OF OLD NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading in this morning's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES an article entitled "Story of a New York Lot," I was reminded of meeting a few years since an old New York gentleman then in his ninety-second year.

Among other very interesting reminiscences of old days, when New York and himself were young, he spoke of the grand fête in which New York City took part, when the peace which followed the war of 1812 was celebrated. The little city of that time, extending from the Battery to Canal Street, was a blaze of light, thrown from thousands of Chinese lanterns, candles, and the illuminated windows of the citizens, all of the fashionable world then living on lower Broadway. The families of the Stewarts, Hones, Rhinelanders, Boardmans, and others vied with each other in the illuminations and decorations of their houses.

On the second story of Mr. Boardman's residence, opposite the park, now designated as 241 Broadway, was placed a transparency draped in the National colors and a full-length portrait of himself, painted by Earle and costumed in the rich dress of Colonial days. So closely did the portrait resemble the beloved Father of His Country that the long procession as it passed the house made a full pause, and with uncovered heads the people cheered and saluted. They then gave three additional cheers for the owner of the portrait, and testified their appreciation of the original and beautiful manner of decorating his house. Recalling this little incident, I send it to THE TIMES, hoping it may be of interest to the past and present owners of that ancient building. W. S. FOSTER.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1901.

CONTRASTS VARIOUS CHURCHES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We get a little tired of hearing of the unchanging Roman Catholic Church. Let Mr. Ewing read a little church history and then tell us when the prayers to the Blessed Virgin and to saints were instituted. Certainly there is no trace of it in the teachings of Christ or the apostles or the St. Augustine on whose "day" he writes. When were beads introduced and auricular confession and indulgences and the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope? Was St. Peter not a married man? Are unmarried priests holier than he, the head of the Church?

The command, "Confess your sins one to another," meant just what it said—that Christians should help each other by confessing faults to each other, for all genuine Christians are "kings and priests unto God," so St. Peter says. There is not a single evidence given of St. Peter ever having heard confession.

Pope Leo is a good, holy old gentleman, but every Catholic knows there were Popes (the Borgias, for example,) who were morally rotten. Now, were they infallible? Of course, Catholics will say that they are infallible in judgment, (ex-cathedra,) no matter what their morality is. God help the holder of such immoral doctrines! The Holy Spirit, according to the New Testament, is only given to holy men, and it is a shameless thing to say that a man can have the indwelling Holy Spirit and be a vile old scoundrel. Christ certainly organized a Church, and that is neither Protestant nor Catholic, but is composed of all those who have been saved through the blood of Christ and worship God truly. "They that worship the Father must worship Him in spirit and in truth," said Christ to the woman of Samaria who tried to prove that men should worship on a certain mountain.

Christ's own word, where He said "I am the door; by Me if any man enter in he shall be saved," and "I am the way, the truth, and the life," ought to be enough to convince any one that the Church (or assembly, which is the proper word) is composed of people who believe in and live the teachings of Christ. The Protestant churches differ in the trimmings, but the garment is all right—all believe in salvation through Christ, actual regeneration and a holy life lived afterward.

Would your correspondent dare say that if a man believes and lives thus he is not saved unless he obeys the Catholic Church and goes to confession to a man like himself and prays to a holy woman long since dead? And what is he to pray to her for? This: That she intercede with his Saviour, Who loved him well enough to die for him? If I loved any one well enough to do that I don't think I would like to have my friend plead with some one else to intercede to me to give him a hearing. I wonder if your correspondent knows that St. Augustine was a good Calvinist. I wonder if he knows that St. Paul was, too, and that St. Paul and St. Peter had differences in points of doctrine, and Paul "withstood Peter to his face." If Peter was the first "infallible" Pope, would Paul have dared do this? It is a good thing to have Arminians and Calvinists, for few minds are big enough to see more than one great truth, and differences in doctrine keep all truths alive. Your correspondent surely knows that the Jewish Church was as divinely commissioned as he claims the Roman Catholic to be. He knows, too, that Jesus set it aside because the outside of the ceremonial platter was kept clean and the inside vile. Let Catholic and Protestant Church beware of that fate, and godspeed the day when there will be a reunion of believers of all churches and when the righteousness of Christ and not stories about doctrines will be the proof of discipleship.

(Miss) MARGARET BLAKE ROBINSON.

Sept. 2, 1901.

DRAWS LESSON FROM O'NEILL CASE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not about time, and is it not a good time, for public-spirited citizens and especially for representative bodies of citizens interested in the public welfare and the fair fame of our great and almost irreparably injured city, to call a halt on the combine of freebooters who are now and have been for so long a time destroying that fair fame and are fast dragging us toward bankruptcy and shame?

The disclosures of the past few months ought to be sufficient to awaken all of us—the possessing classes as well as the working classes—to a sense of this imminent danger. While it has long been known as a result of these and former disclosures that the men who have obtained control of the City Government have been and are levying blackmail on all kinds of vice, as well as upon some legitimate trades, such as the licensed liquor traffic, it remained for a humble member of the police force to bring out the fact that the system of levying tribute has also been extended to the pay rolls of the city's salaried employes.

It is for this—besides the securing of their votes—that the number of these employes is daily being increased, as well as their salaries. Is it for this that the pay of the police patrolman has been increased by $200 a few years ago soon to be followed by the establishment of the Transfer Bureau and various other means of getting the greater portion of the raise away from him?

Citing the now notorious case of Policeman O'Neill, "I fine you thirty days' pay," blurts out the big bully, Devery, in his haste to discipline the man who would not "give up," and forgetting that the loss of thirty days' pay meant $100, and thirty days' discomfort and want to the little family of the man who had endured all this cajoling and ill-treatment for the sake of that family. It was then that the worm turned at last. "You will do nothing of the kind," to his superior officer, in sheer desperation—and O'Neill "gave the snap away" in open court.

It seems to me that the letter of the President of the Merchants' Association to Commissioner Murphy should be supplemented by some similar action by the Chamber of Commerce, and I can only ascribe the silence of that honorable body to the fact that its active members are widely scattered at this season of the year.

But something more than letter writing has got to be done, and what that something is had better be done quickly. Elections for candidates originated or slated by Mr. Croker's or Mr. Platt's primary meetings will not help us at all; a good strong Vigilance Committee, carefully selected from among the members of the above-named bodies, men who will work on the lines that "the existing evils" ought to be rooted out, men who will move for the indictment of some of these miscreant office holders, for malfeasance in office, and send them to State prison; then try and elect an honest City Government when the guilty ones of the present Government have been thus disposed of. L. B.

New York, Sept. 1, 1901.

The New York Times Makes Another Ten Strike.

From The Charleston News and Courier.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has made an alliance with The London Times by which the New York paper secures "the exclusive right to the entire news service of its London namesake for the Continent of America." In addition to the news service of The Thunderer, THE NEW YORK TIMES "becomes entitled also to the exclusive use in America of its special articles on scientific, financial, economical, military, and social subjects, many of which are written by eminent contributors and have permanent value and wide interest." By reason of its London alliance THE NEW YORK TIMES "puts itself in touch with every source of important news over the habitable globe, and establishes for itself a service second to none in value and completeness."

The editor and proprietor of the New York paper is giving his metropolitan competitors a good many points in journalism as is journalism. He has proved by his phenomenal success in the greatest city of the country that the reading public is not wholly given over to the yellow style of newspaper work and that there is a distinct and profitable field for a clean, strong, respectable newspaper in New York. He does not run to sensation, he has kept out of the colored supplement business and refrained from the wit and humor of the Katzenjammers, the Dinkenspiels, and all the rest of the yellow tribe, and he is having his reward. The intelligent, respectable, money-spending public will go to him and his newspaper, because they will get in THE TIMES "All the news that's fit to print." With its London alliance THE NEW YORK TIMES will more than ever fill the true American idea of what a great newspaper ought to be. The South is entitled to some credit for the new leader of New York journalism, as he made a start in the South, and he is showing his "raising" in the style of his work.

The Most Trusty News Service.

From The Utica Observer, Sept. 2.

THE NEW YORK TIMES announces to-day that an alliance has been perfected between it and The London Times, whereby the American newspaper gets the exclusive American rights to the London newspaper's news dispatches. The London Times is recognized the world over as the leading paper of the British metropolis, and the arrangement will give THE NEW YORK TIMES the advantage of what is probably the most trustworthy news service existing outside of this country.

France and the Sultan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be interesting to your readers to hear the idea of a member of "Young Turkey" on the policy of France and the Sultan.

The decree that has been drawn by France expelling a number of Turkish agents or spies, whose mission has been to spy on members of our party in France, is the best means of forcing the hand of the Sultan. I assure you that he is more afraid of us than of all the threatening of France. He is sure that Europe will not allow the fall of Turkey now, and is not afraid of any demonstration by France. But he knows that if we are allowed a free hand in Paris our members and papers can do him more harm than ten French men-of-war.

France has prevented Ahmad Riza Bey and Khalil Ganem from publishing in Paris the organ of our party, Meshuarat, and even went so far as preventing them from mailing the Turkish edition. Emir Emin Arslan and myself were not allowed to continue publishing in Paris our paper Kashful-nicab, and I remember that the concierge at 21 Rue Valetti was ordered by the French police to report the names of our visitors.

Yet I think that France will never put in force the above-mentioned decree, because the Sultan will give everything to be able to keep his spies in Paris. I think our party in Paris is thinking very seriously of removing its headquarters from Paris and Geneva to New York, having been convinced that under the Stars and Stripes we can find the only refuge for our work.

S. S. SARKIS,
Editor of Al-Mushir.

New York, Sept. 5, 1901.

Wants Health Board to Study Smallpox.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is quite possible that malarial fever may be infectious, and mosquitos, in connection therewith, may be interesting subjects of investigation. But the contagion of smallpox is a well-known fact, and yet very little is being done to stamp it out in New York. If the attention now given to possibilities regarding malarial fever could be brought to bear on the very real danger of an epidemic of smallpox the Board of Health would do more to earn the gratitude of the community.

Save us from the certain infection of smallpox, even if we have to save ourselves, as heretofore, from the uncertain infection of malarial fever.

M. A. K. CHARLICKSON.

New York, Sept. 2, 1901.

NUGGETS.

The Mute Preacher's Way.

An inquisitive inquirer, writing to a Hannibal paper, wants to know if the deaf and dumb minister in that town talks offhand or uses notes.—Kansas City Star.

Objected To.

"How did Stringer get out of serving on the jury?"

"When the lawyer asked him if he had formed an opinion on the case he said no, but he expected to."—Indianapolis News.

Sure Sale.

When a dry goods merchant returns from a trip East to purchase goods and tells a woman customer that he picked out dress goods with thoughts of her in his mind, he has her trade all right.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

His Enjoyment Limited.

Mrs. Twaddle—Why, Dr. Jalap, it's ages since I saw you! How have you been? Do you enjoy good health?

Dr. Jalap—Not in others, Mrs. Twaddle—not in others.—Boston Transcript.

Oratorical Style Obsolete.

"Miss Minnie, it has been on my mind a long time to say something to you, but with the natural distrust that is a part of my being I still hesitate. Yet I am persuaded that you must have anticipated what I am about to say. It is hardly imaginable that my intentions can have been misunderstood. It cannot have escaped your notice that my partiality for your society—"

"Pardon me for interrupting you, Mr. Wellalong, but that isn't the style nowadays. If you expect to propose to a girl before the procession gets clear past you you'll have to hurry!"—Chicago Tribune.

A WOODLAND TRAIL.

Benjamin F. Leggett in Zion's Herald.

From the shadow of the birches on the
sloping mountain wall,
Leaps the crystal beck that wonders to the
valley's dreamy call;
From the upland to the lowland swift the
waters flash and gleam,
And the hunter's feet will follow, led by
laughter of the stream.

By the bowlders green with mosses, trailing plumes of maidenhair,
Down the wild and rocky passes, waking
echoes everywhere:
With a naiad's grace of motion and a song
the woodland fills,
With the freshness of the mountains and
a shouting from the hills.

From the cloven, lichened masses tumbled
foam and drifted snow,
To the quiet lowland levels where the waters wander slow;
From the wildness of the mountains comes
the valley's peaceful rune
After rush and roar of morning all the
restful afternoon.

Through the cool and airy shadows from
the needles of the pines,
Through the fringing belt of woodland runs
the wimpling stream and winds;
Cattle from the lowland meadows knee-deep in the waters dream,
And the leaning tree-trunks listen to the
gurgle of the stream.

All the lowlands hail his coming, treasure-laden manifold,
Bearing through the peaceful valley
beauty's grace and harvest's gold.
—Here we rest, O mountain rover, while
the evening shadows throng,
And our campfire burns to ashes to the
murmur of thy song.

THE CHINA PROTOCOL TO BE SIGNED TO-DAY

Edicts Required from the Emperor Forthcoming.

Peking Will Be Evacuated Sept. 17 and Pe-chi-Li Sept. 22—The Shanghai Conservancy Board.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to The Times from Peking, dated Sept. 6, says:

"The two edicts required under the terms of the protocol were presented immediately after the dispute in regard to the audience at Berlin was arranged. The Ministers of the powers, at their meeting to-day, accepted the edicts as satisfactory, and filled in the dates left blank in the protocol.

"Peking will be evacuated on Sept. 17 and the Province of Pe-chi-Li on Sept. 22.

"The Ministers have decided to allow representation on the Shanghai Conservancy Board to countries with a tonnage in vessels carrying freight to China of 200,000 or more annually, thus including the United States and France.

"The protocol will be signed to-morrow morning with the Chinese envoys. Li-Hung-Chang is again ill.

"Russia will not accept Sir Chih-Chen-Lo-Feng-Luh (now Chinese Minister to Great Britain) as Minister at St. Petersburg."

The Berlin correspondent of The Times quotes an article in the Cologne Gazette which says the abandonment of the German demand that the protocol be signed before the reception of Prince Chun was intended to encourage the Chinese Government to reform its ways by showing confidence in its good intentions.

KING EDWARD'S HEALTH.

New London Weekly Paper Says He Is Suffering from Heart Disease.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Candid Friend says:

"Though King Edward is conscientiously submitting to the light, water, and massage 'cure' at Homburg, his heart trouble, from which he has suffered since and before his accession, shows no improvement."

RICHARD CROKER'S RETURN.

He Expects to Sail for New York on the Lucania To-day.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Richard Croker expects to sail for New York on the Cunard liner Lucania from Liverpool to-morrow. He is an anxious attendant at the bedside of his friend Dr. David Nagle, who to-night is seriously ill in his flat, which has been Mr. Croker's London home during his residence in town. Mr. Croker, who was at Kempton Park to-day, said:

"I hope to be on the water to-morrow."

Dr. Nagle is delirious from pneumonia, but Messrs. Freedman and Croker left Kempton Park to-day expecting to start for Liverpool at noon to-morrow.

THE CZAR MAY VISIT PARIS.

Report that He Will Be at the French Capital on Sept. 20.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A dispatch from Paris to The Times says the Czar and Czarina will visit the French capital on Sept. 20.

At Rheims great preparations are being made to honor the Czar, but the members of the wine trade regret that the Mayor is not allowed to remonstrate against the prohibitive Russian duty on French wines.

THE CAPTURED MISSIONARY.

Woman Victim of Turkish Brigands Is Miss Ellen H. Stone of Chelsea, Mass.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—The American Board of Foreign Missions has received the following cablegram from the Rev. Dr. J. H. House, one of the missionaries at Salonika:

"Brigands took Miss Stone and companion between Banako and Djoumania."

These places are situated about 100 miles northeast of Salonika, in a country long familiar to the missionaries of the American Board.

Miss Ellen H. Stone is one of the missionaries of the board, having been attached to the Salonika mission since 1878. It has been a part of her duty to tour among the people with a Bible woman as attendant. Miss Stone was born in Roxbury and her home is in Chelsea, where her mother resides. Four of her brothers are in business in this city.

A missionary now in Boston from Bulgaria is confident that the women will not be ill-treated, but that they were seized for ransom.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The State Department has received information from the United States Legation at Constantinople confirming the press reports of the capture of an American woman by brigands.

The department says the matter has received the immediate and earnest attention of Minister Leishman.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 6.—The Sultan, immediately upon hearing of the abduction of Miss Stone and her companion, peremptorily ordered the Vali of Salonika to secure their release and to exercise every care for their comfort and safety.

VENEZUELA'S TROUBLES.

Revolution Is Spreading, According to Colombian Advices, and President Castro Is Busily Recruiting.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 6.—The revolution in Venezuela is extending over the whole country. President Castro is reviving the recruiting movement and has concentrated troops in the States of Tachira and Zulia. A division under Gen. Arjona, starting from Rio Hacha for Goagira, encountered on Aug. 22 a force of rebels under Gen. Castillo. The latter were defeated, losing 200 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Among the killed were Gens. Socarras and Pibal Ruiz.

The invading force consists chiefly of Venezuelans, many of whom are distinguished by hats bearing ribbons marked "Battalion Cipriani Castro." It is said that important correspondence has been captured compromising the Venezuelan Government.

Gen. Alban, Commander-in-Chief of the Colombian forces, left Savanilla on August 30 on board the gunboat Gen. Pinzon, with the Honda reinforcements, bound for Rio Hacha.

Advices from Buenaventura say the Government has scored decisive triumphs at Chita and Anconillo, routing Marin and other chiefs.

Cucuta advices say the situation has improved there since the arrival of Gen. Valencia. The whole Department of Tachira, except San Cristobal, is in possession of Gen. Garyiros.

BELGIAN GLASSWORKERS' UNION.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says the negotiations pending between the Charleroi glassmakers and the American trust, which wants to acquire a large interest in the industry, are stimulated by the action of a large number of workmen in disassociating themselves from the league called the Union Verrier and forming a National Glassworkers' Union on independent lines. The new league upholds the principle of free labor and will tend to break up the combinations against the employment of non-union men and prevent the recurrence of disastrous strikes.

BOER COMMANDO CAPTURED.

Force Led by Commandant Lotter in Hands of British—Prisoners Number 114.

MIDDELBURG, Cape Colony, Sept. 6.—Lotter's entire commando has been taken by Major Scobell south of Petersburg.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Lord Kitchener's report from Pretoria to the War Office on the capture of Lotter's commando says nineteen Boers were killed, fifty-two wounded, and sixty-two captured unwounded.

The prisoners include Commandants Lotter and Breedt, Field Cornets Krüger and W. Krüger, and Lieut. Shoeman.

Among the killed were the two Vasters, well-known rebels.

The British casualties were ten killed and eight wounded.

THE CAPE COLONY REBELS.

Loyalists Oppose the Summoning of Parliament While They Are Still Holding Out.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Times says loyalist opinion is opposed to the summoning of Parliament while the rebels are still in the field, as the Opposition would encourage them to hold out. The Vigilance Committee is making representations to the Ministry to that effect.

A dispatch from Brussels to The Times says:

"Mr. Krüger understands that a request for a meeting with the Czar on French soil would be inopportune.

"Dr. Leyds denies visiting M. Delcassé. He says that Mr. Krüger is in the best of health and that his confidence is unshaken."

SANTOS-DUMONT'S BALLOON.

Alleged Faults in Apparatus—The Aeronaut Proves, However, He Can Steer the Machine with Precision.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—In describing the experiment made by M. Santos-Dumont with his new balloon yesterday the Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"Wilfrid Fonvielle, an expert in aeronautics, asserts that the balloon envelope does not prevent the escape of gas. Another mistake is that the guide rope performs two tasks, maintaining equilibrium while doing its ordinary work. To-day M. Santos-Dumont was unable to drag the rope aboard in order to avoid trees, for fear of losing equilibrium.

"However, the aeronaut proved the possibility of manoeuvring with precision a steerable balloon."

METHODISTS DISCUSS BOER WAR.

A Stormy Debate at the Ecumenical Conference in London.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A stormy meeting of the Ecumenical Methodist Conference resulted this morning from the reading by the Rev. C. W. Smith of Pittsburg, Penn., of a paper on "The Influence of Methodism in the Promotion of International Peace." The five-minute rule was adopted, and the delegates made fiery speeches for and against the war in South Africa. Finally, the Chairman ruled reference to the war out of order. Many Americans took part in the discussion, but none of the more prominent Bishops spoke. There was a scene of considerable disorder, and the discussion terminated without any conclusion being reached.

The Rev. J. M. King of Philadelphia said the best solution of the question was in the following words of President McKinley at Buffalo:

"The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of goodwill and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not."

The reading of President McKinley's remarks brought forth loud applause.

The Rev. E. E. Hoss of Nashville, Tenn., said it would be impertinence for the conference to tell Great Britain what to do in South Africa.

THE FRANCO-TURKISH DISPUTE.

No Special Tax on French Religious Orders in Turkey—Munir Bey Said to Be in Disgrace.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says, under yesterday's date:

"No tax has been specially imposed on the French religious orders in Turkey. Monastic institutions which have no firman are liable to a 10 per cent. tax, and the local authorities have been ordered to collect this strictly from all nationalities.

"Munir Bey arrives here to-morrow."

The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"The news that England has difficulties with the Porte has stopped the mouths of the Anglophobes affected by the anti-English insinuations of Russian organs.

"The correspondent of the Temps at Constantinople says MM. Lorando and Tubini have been invited to visit the Ministry of Finance to receive a communication. He adds that it is stated that Munir Bey is in disgrace."

A dispatch from Berlin to The Times says the Cologne Gazette again contradicts the statement that Turkey appealed to Emperor William. The report is said to be a pure invention.

Kaiser Invites Chun to Manoeuvres.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Dantsic says Emperor William has invited Prince Chun to witness the Autumn manoeuvres.

The Second Countess Russell Ill.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Countess Russell (formerly Mrs. Somerville) is seriously ill at Chester.

The Rat's "Revenge."

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

CAIRO, Aug. 15.—A remarkable instance of cruelty bringing its own Nemesis has just occurred in the mansion of Chaken Pasha, at Choubrah. A rat which had been caught in a cage-trap was set on fire by the domestics, after first being sprinkled with oil. It was then let loose, and amid the laughter of its tormentors, bolted for the garden with its body in flames, and squealing piteously. There it disappeared, and was forgotten, until fire was seen to have broken out in the Selamlik. Before anything could be done the place was ablaze from end to end, and when the firemen arrived nothing remained but to prevent the flames from spreading to other parts of the building. The Selamlik was quite burnt out.

An Opportunity.

"Supposing I give you your supper," said the tired-looking woman. "What will you do to earn it?"

"Madam," said Meandering Mike, "I'll give you de opportunity of seein' a man go t'roo a whole meal wit'out findin' fault wit' a single t'ing."

The woman thought a minute and then told him to come in and she'd set the table.—Washington Star.

Fire at San Salvador.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The United States Consul at San Salvador has cabled the State Department as follows: "Fire broke out this morning at 2 o'clock in the barracks adjoining the Presidential residence and destroyed both buildings. An official inquiry is in progress. Public order and commerce unaffected."

STRIKE LEADERS CONFER

Pittsburg Regards Peace Negotiations at an End.

More Men Return to Work in McKeesport Plants—Amalgamated Officials Are Secretive.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 6.—In spite of the fact that the terms offered by the United States Steel Corporation for a settlement of the steel workers' strike were limited to 6 o'clock last night, the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association, after remaining in session all of to-day, adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning without reaching a definite decision. The peace movement is regarded as practically dead. In the offices of the Carnegie Building it was stated that the situation to-day was simple. The Amalgamated Association had rejected the terms offered by President Schwab and the negotiations had terminated. The officials of the constituent companies had been instructed to start up all of the plants just as soon as is possible, and with non-union men.

Just what the proposition was that Mr. Schwab made to the Amalgamated Association could not be learned. The Amalgamated officials who knew its details declined to say anything about it. It was stated on the other side, however, that President Schwab practically reiterated the offer made by Mr. Morgan, that the corporation would sign the scale for all mills that it had signed for before the strike, and that union wages would be paid in all non-union mills affected in the controversy.

Every move made by mill officials to-day indicated that the peace negotiations were all off.

The Demmler Tin Plate Works at McKeesport resumed operations at 8 o'clock this morning. Six mills out of fifteen were started with nearly 100 men, many of them being old employes. There was no disorder. The Deputy Sheriffs were on duty, but there was nothing for them to do, as only a few strikers were about the premises. Thirty-six men were taken into the works by boat from Duquense and thirty-three went through the gates. On account of the heavy fog the strikers' pickets, who lined the river banks, were unable to see the boat until the men had been landed. Manager Jutte now stated to-night that he had fifty-four men in the hot-mill department, and by night he expects 100 men working, every one of them old employes. Two more mills, he said, would be started this afternoon.

Five hundred more men were at work at the National Tube Company's plant, at McKeesport, this morning, making 1,000 men now in the plant. A large number of others applied for work, but they were turned away because the mill was not in shape to take any more men on. There was no attempt made by the strikers to stop the men as they went in, and the management asserts that by next week, the entire establishment will be in operation, and the strike a thing of the past.

The situation at the plants in Pittsburg was not greatly changed to-day. Twenty more men returned to the Pennsylvania Tube Works to-day, and over 200 men are now at work. A meeting of the former employes who are still out has been arranged for to-morrow afternoon at Moorhead's Hall, when Manager Latshaw will have a conference with the men.

NO FURTHER STEEL CONFERENCE.

Samuel Gompers Denies Time Limit for Settlement Was Extended.

There was no further conference here yesterday on the steel strike between the officers of the United States Steel Corporation and the officers of the Committee of the National Civic Federation. President Schwab of the steel company announced that there was no change in the situation and would say nothing further.

The members of the Conciliation Committee left the Ashland House early yesterday morning, and Mr. Easeley, Secretary of the committee, refused to be interviewed. Samuel M. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, when seen at the it was not true that the steel company had extended the time limit for a settlement from 6:30 Wednesday night until 6:30 last night. He said also that John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, had not left town to visit and consult with President Shaffer, but had gone to the coal regions in Pennsylvania on an errand in no way connected with the steel strike.

IN THE SHOPS.

Pretty little stocks with soft tie ends are made of China silk crêpe with a pattern in bright-colored flowers.

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Bows for the hair of fancy velvet or ribbon are found in the shops with a pin of one of the precious metals, most frequently of silver gilt, at the upper end of which, forming the centre of the knot of ribbon, is a disk or some pretty design in the metal.

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If there is a woman left who makes her underclothes in place of buying them "ready made," now is the time to invest in Hamburg edgings and laces to trim them. They are selling at reduced prices, some of them marvelously cheap. They are pretty also for the children's little wash frocks and aprons.

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When there is a blackboard in the nursery for the children to draw upon, when other amusements fail, a stock of chalk can now be laid in for the Winter at the smallest possible cost. A good-sized wooden box of it containing innumerable sticks can be had for 4 cents and another for the same price filled with colored crayons of all kinds. Small blackboards for use in the home can be found in most toy shops.

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A pretty nightdress made in a becoming fashion, with a round yoke of lace insertion, finished around the throat with a simple edge of lace, is buttoned down the left side instead of opening at the centre of the front. This is good, for there is no break in the centre of the pretty yoke to spoil its effect. The break when it comes is well up on the shoulder.

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Attractive things in suits for the small boys are among the first of the Fall styles to appear. With the plain little blouse suits there is worn over the sailor collar of the suit an extra collar of silk, with a silk dicky bearing the usual insignia. With a dark blue suit a pretty effect is given by a collar of a dull fawn shade of silk with the dicky of the same color and a bow of the silk fastening the collar at the front. There are red silk collars and dickies, blue ones, most of them having a line of white for a border, and the naval insignia embroidered on the dicky in white, and a bow at the front of the color of the collar. One collar is all of white silk and the tie to this is of black.

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With a blue velvet suit for a small boy, made with a jacket opening wide in front, is worn a little white silk negligée shirt, opened only half way down the front and finished in quite a masculine way as the back of the ordinary man's shirt is, a regular shirt opening finish. The white silk wristbands make an attractive line of white below the sleeves.

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A Russian blouse suit which is new has the band which outlines the diagonal opening of the blouse of cut work showing pale blue below the cutting. The narrow standing collar at the neck of this little suit is made of the same cut work with blue beneath. This little suit is exhibited with a cow's hide belt showing the red and white hair on the outside. There is a certain style to these belts, but there is no attempt at matching anything with this.

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Long coats for little children are some of them of corduroy, double-breasted, with large brass buttons on either side. There are broad lapels at the neck, but they fasten up close in the throat, as all Winter coats for children should, and there is a little standing collar of the material.

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Tape towels, which are so excellent for friction after the bath, cost $1.25 each. Mittens of the same material for bathing cost 65 cents a pair. They have the appearance of tape crocheted into mittens.

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With the long bicycle skirts the low shoes have been more and more worn, or at most only the regular walking boot and the old-time high bicycle boots have become a thing of the past. They were overwarm and only to be tolerated for modesty's sake. Those still to be found can be purchased for a song. A lot in one of the shop windows are marked 75 cents a pair.

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Very pretty are the soft light felt hats for Fall. They are rather wide as to rim, trimmed with voluminous folds of silk or velvet, and perhaps some kind of a pompon set a little to the left of the front of the hat with a knot of the silk which drapes it. In addition to the silk on many hats there is a breast carried around both sides of the hat from a knot of the silk in the front. With these the pompon is omitted, but it is used with a single breast. The breasts are in white, gray, brown, and in darker feathers. The impeyan is in favor this season, and nothing is more attractive or universally becoming.

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Small boys' sailor caps have white kid tops, gray, or dark blue, or whatever may be the material below, embroidered with the insignia, and the band where the cap fits on to the head is of white silk.

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Madras ties can be found in any number for 5 cents a piece. Little turnover collars, which are more or less pretty, some of them worth while and some not, are also 5 cents apiece.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Again there is a general rush out of town over Sunday. The weather at the seaside is delightful, and although there have been many arrivals from the resorts, yet town will hardly be crowded until the cup races. Among the arrivals yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and the Misses Iselin, who are to be at New Rochelle this Autumn.

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The Graf Waldersee, which sails to-day, has booked among her passengers Mrs. Scott Grant, Mrs. R. Guenther, Miss Guenther, Frank R. Lawrence, Herbert Lawrence, Connor Lawrence, Miss E. Lawrence, Samuel Colvin, Miss Marie Jacques, Mrs. E. F. Downing, and Mrs. I. von der Luhe. On the Amsterdam are booked M. and Mme. de Valcourt-Vermont and J. Dale Wilson.

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Major Gordon Wilson and his wife, Lady Sarah Wilson, will be among the distinguished foreigners due in town to-day. They are on the Celtic. Others on the same ship are Miss Amy Townsend and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt and Miss Cassatt. Mr. and Mrs. Cassatt and their daughter have been at Homburg and Paris. Miss Amy Townsend went abroad early in the Spring.

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The last of the dances at the Meadow Club at Southampton took place last evening. This Long Island watering place is by no means dull, however, as there are bridge parties, dinners, and luncheons going on all the time. Among those who entertain are Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. George De Witt, Mrs. "Willie" Allen, and Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese.

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Among those who will be in town over Sunday will be Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Shattuck, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, and David Wolf Bishop. They are all interested in the automobile race to Buffalo which is scheduled to take place Monday.

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Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia are at Manchester, in the mountains. They will remain there until the middle of September, when they will return to their country seat at Islip, L. I.

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Mrs. Sanford Bissell, who has been spending the Summer at East Hampton, L. I., has gone for a visit to Princeton. She and her father, Dr. Arthur Bissell, will not open their town house until October.

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Mrs. Joseph Marié and the Misses Marié have been passing the Summer at Southampton. Miss Leontine Marié visited at Newport in the beginning of the season. They will return to town in October. Mr. Peter Marié is at Bar Harbor, but he will go to Lenox before the end of the season.

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Mr. and Mrs. William A. Perry have returned from a European cruise. They will be at their place at Bay Ridge in the early Autumn, coming to Manhattan later.

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A rumor is prevalent in Newport that the wedding of Miss Lillie May Oelrichs and Peter Martin is again postponed and that no definite date will be fixed for it. The invitations for the wedding have not been received at date of writing in New York. The engagement of Mr. Martin and Miss Oelrichs was announced at a luncheon given by Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner last Spring. It had really been announced by Miss Oelrichs some time previous to that, and at that time was published in this column. It was denied by Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs and afterward admitted and announced formally by them. Mr. Martin comes from San Francisco. He is a young man of some wealth. Miss Oelrichs is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs. Her mother is a sister of Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer. She was Miss de Loosey.

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The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Greene Perkins and William Austin Wadsworth took place on Wednesday at Cotuit, Mass. The bride is a resident of Boston, where her family is very well known. The bridegroom is one of the Wadsworths of Geneseo and the owner of the homestead at Geneseo. He is a member of the New York Yacht Club, a graduate of the Harvard class of '70, and has this year his yacht Canvasback in commission. He is a cousin of Craig Wadsworth and of Mrs. Adair.

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Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hoyt Bogue have returned from Shelter Island, where they have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Bogue. Virgil Bogue is the engineer who discovered Garfield Pass. Mrs. Arthur Bogue is known by her non de plume of Lillian Bell. Her mother, Mrs. William White Bell of Chicago, is stopping with her at 348 Central Park West.

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Mrs. Belmont Tiffany has left Saratoga and is at Clifton Berley, Rosebank, S. I. Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre are to be at Shore Acres, S. I., in a short time.

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Mrs. Ernest C. La Montagne will be in town a few weeks at her residence, 114 East Thirteenth Street, prior to going to California for the Autumn.

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Eugene Higgins sailed on Thursday from Southampton in the Varuna. He will go to Newport and attend the cup races. It is understood that he is bringing over with him a party of friends.

GIFT TO NEWPORT HOSPITAL.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt to Provide a Building as a Memorial of Her Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 6.—Announcement was made to-day that the Newport Hospital Trustees will receive from Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt the gift of a new building, which will be erected as a memorial of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and will bear his name. Plans for the building are being prepared, and work will be begun as soon as possible, the location being at the east end of the hospital grounds, near Powell Avenue.

The building will enable the hospital to provide at a moderate cost private rooms for the poorer class of patients who may require such accommodation. One story of the building will be used for this purpose and one for the out-patient department, which has been very successfully operated, as far as accommodations would permit, for some time. The building will be constructed of the same materials and on the same general plan as the buildings already in existence, except that it will be a two instead of a one story structure.

The Summer residents of Newport have generously supported the Newport Hospital. The late Cornelius Vanderbilt gave $10,000 to it, the late Harold Brown $25,000, the late John Nicholas Brown $10,000, and the late Francis P. Freeman $1,000. Within the past year Mrs. George W. Wales has given $4,000 for the establishment of a free bed in memory of her husband, and Mrs. William G. Weld has given $5,000 for a laboratory building, which has been named the William Gordon Weld Laboratory.

Gov. La Folette of Wisconsin Very Ill.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6.—It is stated that Gov. Robert M. La Folette, who has been confined to his bed for several weeks from a complication of internal troubles, is unable to retain any nourishment, and is considered a very sick man.

CANADA'S NEW COAL FIELD

Government's Return for Grants to Canadian Pacific Railway.

Believed that with Output of 100,000 Tons Daily the Crow's Nest Pass Pass Mines Will Last More than 721 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Sept. 6.—When the Dominion Government made its bargain with the Canadian Pacific Railway, shortly after Sir Wilfrid Laurier took office, for the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, one of the principal points in the agreement was a clause preventing a monopoly in the coal lands of that region. The Canadian Pacific Railway was to build a road from Lethbridge, in the territory of Alberta, through the Crow's Nest Pass to Nelson, in British Columbia, for a subsidy of $11,000 a mile for 330 miles. In return for the subsidy, the railway company made certain concessions in the way of reducing rates and permitting the Governor in council to revise the same, as well as giving to other railways running powers over the road and its branches.

In addition to this the Government became possessed of 50,000 acres of coal lands belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railroad, in the neighborhood of the Crow's Nest Pass. These lands are one-fifth of the coal lands granted by the British Columbia Government to the British Columbia Southern Railway Company, whose charter was subsequently acquired by the Canadian Pacific Railway. In British Columbia, as in the older provinces, the lands are owned by the province. It is estimated that the coal obtained by the Government from the Canadian Pacific Railway in this way is worth $20,000,000 at a value of 5 cents a ton.

The time has now arrived for the Government to select these coal lands, so that a part of them may be ready to be placed upon the market should the occasion arise. Clifford Sifton, the Minister of the Interior, who has charge of the administration of these lands, has just engaged Col. Taylor, the Chief Engineer of the Pittsburg Coal Company, to make a final choice for the Government. Col. Taylor is regarded as one of the best mining experts in the United States.

The total estimated area of the coal lands is about 230 square miles, and the total thickness of coal is over 216 feet. It is not thought, however, that this entire thickness is profitably workable, as there are impurities in the coal and irregular intervening layers of foreign, non-combustible materials. After making a generous allowance for these and deducting the smaller and unimportant seams from the general thickness, it is estimated that there is a thickness of at least 100 feet of workable coal in these beds. Using this calculation as a minimum basis, one acre of the coal lands, with 110 feet of coal would yield 133,480 tons, and the total yield of the entire area of 230 square miles, or 147,200 acres, would be 22,595,200,000 tons. The present output of the Crow's Nest mines is over 1,000 tons a day, and at this rate the vast quantity of coal would not be exhausted for 72,189 years. It is expected, however, that the approximate output will soon be 100,000 tons a day, and even at this rate of depletion the workable coal will last for more than 721 years.

In shape, the coal area is described as "a long pointed triangle, with its base to the south." Its greatest length is about thirty-five miles, north and south, and its greatest width about thirteen miles. The good quality of the coal itself is well established, and as its value depends largely upon its coking characteristic it is interesting to note that the coke product is described as of "superior quality."

When the district is properly served by railways, and a road is now under construction from Fernie to connect with the roads from the South, the advantages of a near and cheap supply of coke for smelting and refining purposes will be of inestimable value, and a great stimulating force to the entire mining industry of British Columbia.

MR. WARNER AS MAYOR.

Louis Windmuller Believes He Would If Elected Be the Most Efficient Executive Since Mr. Hewitt.

Speaking yesterday of John De Witt Warner as a candidate for Mayor, Louis Windmüller said:

"While I have differed with John De Witt Warner on some questions of National politics, I always esteemed him for the honesty of his convictions. He left an enviable record as member of Congress by his fearless antagonism to every fraud and corruption. As President and officer of the Reform Club he took a leading part in every movement which the association ever made for the better administration of our city, State, and Nation.

"If the Citizens' Union should recommend him as their candidate, and if he should be elected, he would become the most efficient Mayor whom we have had in New York since the time of Abram S. Hewitt."

IN FAVOR OF MR. KNOX.

The Brooklyn Democracy Discusses Candidates for Mayor.

The Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Democracy, of which Senator Coffey is the head, met in the Arbuckle Building, 373 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and discussed candidates for Mayor last night.

The discussion, which was prolonged, finally resulted in the passage of a resolution suggesting that the name of Edward M. Knox be added to the list already offered at the Citizens' Union meeting held in Manhattan on Monday last. The organization will, although it urged the nomination of Mr. Knox, support the choice of the anti-Tammany forces.

STATEMENT OF MR. GRISWOLD.

Astonished at Being Mentioned as a Candidate for Controller.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Ex-State Senator Stephen M. Griswold, who is making his September visit to Saratoga, as has been his custom for over a quarter of a century, expressed unfeigned surprise today on learning that he was the subject of a so-called boom for the Controllership of the Greater New York.

In reply to an interrogatory Mr. Griswold made the following statement:

"My answer is that the mention of my name is entirely unexpected. As the office is one of great importance, handling over $100,000,000 per year, I would desire to give the matter my careful consideration before I could consent to become a candidate."

Mr. Krueger's Quotation.

From The London Mail.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 20.—The following story respecting Mr. Krüger was cabled by the Pretoria correspondent of The Hague Nieuwe Courant and extensively reproduced in the Dutch press:

Immediately after the burial of Mrs. Krüger the ex-President received the following cablegram from Pretoria:

"Buried wife. What do with your house?"

Mr. Krüger replied: "Read Proverbs vii., 19-20."

The verses referred to are as follows:

"For the goodman is not at home; he is gone a long journey.

"He hath taken a bag of money, and will come home at the day appointed."

The Krüger clique naturally declines to confirm the story, the reference to the bag of money being resented.

The Northwestern's Lady Stewards.

From The London Chronicle.

"A stewardess," says the American law, "is an American seaman, and entitled to the privileges and subject to the obligations of such seamen." That is why two American ladies are troubled. They thought it would be pleasant to take passage in the steamer that made the first trip from Chicago to Liverpool. As the ship was not registered for carrying passengers, they became nominal "seamen" by signing the articles as stewardesses. Like all ladies, they were in a hurry to land at their destination, and did not wait to secure a discharge from their Consul. Hence they were technical deserters, and as such they are named in official records. As they are well known in Chicago, people are waiting with much amusement to see whether on their return they will be prosecuted.

PHENOMENAL BICYCLING.

745 Miles in Fifty-two Consecutive Hours—One Racer Collapses—Miller, the American, Fifth.

From The London Mail.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—During the past three days Paris and the Province of Brittany—in a word, all the northwest region of France—have been in a fever of excitement created by the desire to know who should win the great cycle race from Paris to Brest and back. Day after day special editions of the important papers have chronicled the progress of the leading riders. The cafés have exhibited telegrams with the latest results, and crowds have followed the stages of the race from mile to mile by means of itineraries displayed on the windows of shops on the boulevards.

Now the great contest is over, and France hails in M. Garin, who has upheld the tricolor against the competitors of Germany, America, Italy, and Switzerland, a Gallic hero who has won a national triumph and brought humiliation to the foreigner.

Soon after daylight this morning the roads leading from Paris to Suresnes and Versailles were alive with cyclists, motorists, brakes, and pedestrians. All were animated with one motive—a desire to meet the winner of the race and escort him back to the capital. From 6 o'clock in the morning the Velodrome of the Parc des Princes was besieged by an ever-increasing multitude who had come to witness the finish of the three days' struggle. The proprietor intended to open at 8 o'clock, but before the insistence of the clamoring thousands, and notwithstanding the fact that inside and around the Velodrome and all the way from Suresnes to Paris a strong force of the Garde Municipale on horseback and on foot and 2,000 gendarmes and policemen tried to keep order, he concluded that it would not be wise to keep the immense gathering waiting, so the gates were thrown open and the eager horde of over 10,000 people rushed in and took their places.

Just before 9 o'clock the cry went up: "There he comes! Garin wins!" and as the Frenchmen shouted "Vive Garin!" "Bravo, Garin!" the little fair-haired cyclist—the man who had pedaled to Brest and back without a single stoppage, rode into the Velodrome at a smart pace and made the two final rounds of the racing track.

As he finished amid the thunders of applause that came from the 10,000 spectators M. Garin threw his cap into the air, and as he passed the winning post at 9:04 vaulted from his machine apparently as fresh as if he had just come in from a spin in the Bois de Boulogne. They, having signed the register which conferred victory upon him, the man who had covered 745 miles at an average speed of fourteen miles an hour and kept it up for fifty-two consecutive hours, fell into his sister's arms and kissed her fervently.

Immediately the spectators swarmed around him. All of the women and many of the men wanted to embrace the victor. Photographers wished to snap him and journalists tried to interview him, and although he persisted that what he wanted was a wash and a sleep, it was only with the greatest difficulty that he managed to reach an automobile and escape from his admirers.

At 10:59, nearly two hours afterward, M. Riviere arrived, and his ovation was only a little less tumultuous than that accorded to his more successful rival. How little he felt the fatigue of his long journey is shown by the fact that he did the final kilometre (1,093 yards) in 1 minute and 47 1-5 seconds, which is at the rate of over 18½ miles an hour.

An exciting incident marked the struggle for third place. M. Frederic and M. Accouturier arrived on the track at the same time. Then M. Frederic passed the other, but it was evident that it cost him a superhuman effort. Ever since Suresnes his friends had been running alongside him dosing him with smelling salts to prevent him from falling asleep on his saddle, but extenuated nature could no further go, and when he had finished the first round of the track his pace slackened. M. Accouturier crept up and passed him in the second round, beating him at the post by two-fifths of a second.

M. Garin did the double journey from Paris to Brest and back in fifty-two hours, being two hours and twenty-six minutes ahead of the estimated time, and in twenty hours' less time than M. Terrent took in 1891.

Asked if he felt tired after his magnificent performance, he answered: "No. I could have easily gone 100 kilometers further." He said he had not felt sleepy on the road, and his nourishment consisted of sixty eggs, one cutlet, grapes, and sugared vichy water.

"Did you not have any champagne?" he was asked.

"Not a drop," was the reply.

"How much do you win over this?"

"Not less than £900," he answered, which means that he may possibly make in all about £1,000.

M. Garin was born at Roubaix in 1871, and was formerly a chimney sweep. He is married, and is the father of five children.

Every one is agreed in attributing M. Lesna's defeat to the fact that he went off with too much of a rush at the start. If he had gone at a more moderate pace he could have staid longer, and the result might have been very different. At Rennes on the way back M. Lesna was visibly fatigued. His knees commenced to swell, and as he rode with bare legs the sun raised great blisters on his exposed skin.

"I must have a rest and a bath," he exclaimed at Rennes, but while he rested and enjoyed the luxury of a douche his competitors crept up to him. At Mayenne he was only twenty minutes ahead of M. Garin, and the distance between the two kept diminishing. Then M. Garin drew up abreast of his competitor, and a grim, determined struggle ensued. For more than twelve miles the two men sullenly fought for precedence, and neither would capitulate.

At last they came to a steep hill, three and a half miles long, and after struggling a few yards up the incline, M. Lesna dropped from his machine and collapsed in the roadway. In response to the pressing appeals of his trainer the beaten and discouraged rider consented to remount his cycle, but at Ribay, some distance further on, his knees were so swollen that he could battle no further. He was suffering acutely from his blistered limbs, and through fear of physical exhaustion he abandoned the race, and was taken to the hospital.

Mr. Miller, the American rider, came in fifth. He complained that he had difficulty at the controles all along the route owing to the fact that he does not speak French.

Wondered How He Divined It.

"In all my life," she said with a sigh, "I have seen only one man that I would care to marry."

"Did he look like me?" he carelessly asked.

Then she flung herself into his arms and wanted to know what secret power men possess that enables them to tell when they are loved.—Record-Herald.

MARRIED.

BONAR—BUSICK.—Thursday, Sept. 5, 1901, at East Orange, N. J., by the Rev. J. B. Bonar, Caroline A. Busick of New York City to Dr. Allan B. Bonar of Louisville, Ky.

CREEVEY—ELLSWORTH.—At Esperanza Farm, New Hartford, Conn., on Thursday, Sept. 5, 1901, by the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, Lucy Morris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Ellsworth, to Dr. George Mason Creevey, all of New York City.

WADSWORTH — PERKINS. — At Sandanwood, Cotuit, Mass., Sept. 4, 1901, by Rev. H. K. Hannah of Concord, Mass., Major William Austin Wadsworth of Geneseo, N. Y., to Elizabeth Greene Perkins.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—At York Beach, Me., Friday, Sept. 6, Blanche Hammett, daughter of Mary H. and the late Simon W. Arnold.
Notice of funeral later.

CONKLIN.—At Clinton Corners, Sept. 5, George Conklin of New York.
Funeral at Amenia, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 7, 1.30 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station 9:08 A. M.

DICK.—At Pittsfield, Mass., on Sept. 5th, 1901, William Brisbane Dick, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.
Funeral services at Calvary Church, 21st St. and 4th Av.,

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Many Pastors Return from Vacations and Will Open Their Churches.

Several New Buildings Will Be Ready Soon for Their Congregations—The Jewish New Year Season.

While many city pastors and rectors will not return from their vacations to take up again the work of their parishes before Oct. 1, the majority will have returned by the 15th of this month, and quite a number will be in their pulpits to-morrow. Union services that have been held on the upper West Side, in Harlem, and on Madison Avenue will be given up, and congregations will again go to their own churches, some of which have been closed for two months.

St. Paul's Methodist Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, opens to-morrow, although at the Park Presbyterian Church, on Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, where St. Paul's congregation has been worshiping with the Park and Fourth Presbyterian congregations, will continue union services for a few Sundays, because the interior of the Fourth Church, West End Avenue and Ninety-first Street, is undergoing alteration and is not yet ready. The Rev. Dr. John Dixon, Assistant Secretary of the Presbyterian Home Mission Board, will be the preacher at the Park Church to-morrow. The Rev. Dr. Anson P. Atterbury, the pastor, who has been abroad since last Winter, will return about the first of next month.

Some churches that will reopen a week from to-morrow, in most of which the pastors or rectors will officiate are:

Scotch Presbyterian, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street.

The Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street.

Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian, Broadway and Seventy-third Street.

Bloomingdale Reformed, Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street.

West End Collegiate Reformed, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street.

St. Andrew's Methodist, Seventy-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue.

Calvary Methodist, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

Epiphany Episcopal, Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.

Madison Avenue Reformed, Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

St. Bartholomew's Episcopal, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.

The Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church will probably get into its new building at the corner of Seventy-third Street the latter part of next month. It is rapidly nearing completion and promises to be one of the handsomest church edifices in the city. The exterior architecture is pure Gothic, the material being a light gray stone. A feature of the interior is a large gallery running around three sides of the building, supported entirely from the walls, no posts or other supports extending from it to the main floor. Pending the completion of the church proper the congregation worships in the chapel, also a new building, which adjoins it on the south.

Another new church that approaches completion is the Manhattan Congregational, on Broadway, near Seventy-sixth Street. This will also be ready for services in October. The architecture here is French renaissance and the material Indiana limestone. The Broadway front is massive and beautiful. It is chaste in ornamentation, singularly dignified and well proportioned. The interior plan includes several novel features, principal among which is the placing of the main auditorium in the rear of the building, while the front is given up to parlors, meeting rooms, and quarters for the Sunday school. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson, will return home this month. The middle of this month and services will be held in some neighborhood hall until the church is ready for occupancy.

The congregation of the Central Presbyterian Church is disappointed in that the church, which has been undergoing extensive interior alterations, will not be ready for services on September 20, as had been promised. A strike during the Summer delayed the work, and it has been necessary to secure temporary quarters for the services.

The auditorium of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue, has been rented, and the first service of the Central Church will be held there on the last Sunday in September. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, will be the preacher.

Announcement has been made that Bishop Potter is to go to Christ Church, New Brighton, S. I., on Sunday, the 22d inst., when he will say the service for the institution of a rector. The new rector of Christ Church is the Rev. Dr. F. W. Crowder, who was selected by the vestry at the time of the resignation of the former rector, the Rev. Dr. George D. Johnson.

JEWISH NEW YEAR SEASON.

How Temporary Synagogues Are Provided for Its Celebration.

The Jewish New Year season, with the fast and feast days that closely follow it, is a time of great activity in Hebrew circles. It is for a great many Jews the only season of the year when they visit the synagogues, and in consequence the usual houses of worship are insufficient in number and size to hold the throngs. It has therefore become the custom in New York for speculators to provide temporary synagogues, charging a regular admission to the services, providing a cantor, a preacher, and a choir, and making as much money out of the transaction as is possible. Hundreds of such temporary synagogues will be opened in this city next Saturday and Sunday, which are the days this year on which fall the Rosh Hoshonah, or New Year's celebration. Services will also be held in them on the Day of Atonement, Sept. 23, and on the first and last days of the Feast of Tabernacles, which begins Sept. 28 and ends Oct. 6.

Over $200,000 is spent in these temporary synagogues, and it is altogether likely that fully half of that sum represents the profits of the speculators who provide them. A fixed sum is always charged for admission to the services, varying from 50 cents for the five services in smaller places to $3 in more pretentious ones. For instance, one of the largest places where services will be held is the Grand Central Palace. This has a seating capacity of 6,000, and prices of admission vary with the location of seats. They will average at least $2 a person, however, and as indications are that all the seats will be sold, it is estimated that $12,000 will be taken in. The expense of the services, including rent, is not likely to be over half that sum, and a handsome profit will be realized by the manager, a certain percentage of which, if he follow custom, he will give to some Hebrew charity.

Other large halls in which services are to be held are Harlem Casino, on upper Seventh Avenue, and Tammany Hall, on East Fourteenth Street. Similar prices will prevail there as at the Grand Central Palace. From these large places the sizes of halls used will range down in different localities until on the lower east side rooms of tenement houses will be temporarily turned into synagogues, and there as many as can crowd in will pay the manager 50 cents for the privilege of attending the five services. In all the places, even the smallest, it is the custom to have a few seats free for those who are too poor to pay the admission fees.

The men who manage these services are almost always Hebrews of a little more influence than their neighboring co-religionists, with enough ready money to swing the finances of the undertaking. The first thing one of them does is to rent one of the "halls" that dot that portion of the city where Jews are found in large numbers. Then he goes to a sign painter and gets a sign, usually somewhat gaudy and of a character that is sure to attract the eye, on which is stated the attractions which the manager has booked, and which describes the eloquence of the preacher, the reputation of the cantor, and, especially, the number of voices in the choir. At the bottom is given the address where tickets can be obtained.

The form of service used is usually the orthodox ritual, and differs somewhat from that used in progressive synagogues. Music always plays an important part, and there is some rivalry among the leaders as to whom shall belong the credit for the largest and best-trained choir. In the poorer quarters of the city the services are naturally simpler than in such places as the large halls named above. No choir is provided as a rule, and only the cantor takes part in the service.

In the regular synagogues the holiday services are also being planned for and effort is made in all to provide special music, and in some cases special preachers are engaged. At Temple Emanu-El Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, who has charge of the lecture courses of the Board of Education, will assist at the holiday services.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Will Hold Its Annual Meeting at Hartford in October.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will have its ninety-second annual meeting at Hartford on Oct. 8, 9, 10, and 11. The sessions in the morning, afternoon, and evening, and, except in a few cases specially provided for, will be in Parsons's Theatre, situated southeast of City Hall Square, at the junction of Central Row and Prospect Street.

On the first day the address of welcome will be delivered by the Rev. Edwin Pond Parker, D. D., pastor of the Second (South) Congregational Church, Hartford. Samuel Billings Capen, LL., D., President of the board, will respond. Reports of committees will be presented, and there will be the annual sermon by President Edward D. Eaton, D. D., of Beloit, Wis.

On the second day there will be reports from missionaries from Japan, India, Turkey, Africa, and China, with addresses by the missionaries. There will also be addresses by the Rev. A. E. Dunning, D. D.; the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, D. D.; the Rev. W. S. Ament, D. D., and the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D. D.

Further reports from missionaries will occupy the morning of the third day, and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed in the afternoon at the First (Centre) and Farmington Avenue Congregational Churches. The annual election will take place in the afternoon, and there will be a reception at Hosmer Hall, Broad Street.

Business will be completed on the fourth day, and the closing address will be made by the Rev. Henry H. Kelsey, pastor of the Fourth Congregational Church, Hartford.

PASTOR GAVE BANQUET.

New Brunswick Preacher Did the Marketing and Cooking Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 6.—The Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, which has been offering Sunday dinners to all who attend its services, gave a banquet to its members last evening. The pastor, the Rev. J. C. H. Christmas, not only instituted arrangements for the banquet, but carried them out in person.

He did the marketing, purchased supplies, even to the chicken and turkeys, and when all was ready, cooked the banquet. Then he presided at the board when the repast was served. The pastor was formerly a caterer and knows all about banquets. He is very popular with his people.

Minister to Become a President.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 6.—The Rev. Dr. W. H. Demarest of Catskill, N. Y., will be installed as Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the New Brunswick Theological Seminary on Sept. 18. Dr. Demarest was elected to this position at the meeting of the General Synod of the Reformed Church, held in this city last June. The installation ceremony will take place in the Second Reformed Church of this city. The Rev. Denis Wortman, President of the Synod, will deliver the address.

Farewell Banquet to Plainfield Pastor.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 6.—To the Rev. G. Kennedy Newell of the Hope Memorial Chapel there was given a farewell reception last evening at the chapel. After a short address and kind words had been spoken a check for $500 was given to him. It is understood that the money is the gift of Henry C. Squires, the Superintendent of the Hope Chapel Sunday school.

Booth Tucker to Speak Sunday.

Booth Tucker, national leader of the Salvation Army, will address a special service in Memorial Hall, No. 120 West Fourteenth Street, on Sunday, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M. At this time the infant son of the Booth Tuckers will be publicly dedicated, and there will be a reception to the children of the Army's Cherry Tree Home prior to their departure to the Salvation Army's colony in Colorado. The National Headquarters Staff will be in attendance.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Sept. 15, 1901.

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SUBJECT.—Jacob a Prince with God.—Gen., xxxii., 1-32.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Men ought always to pray, and not to faint.—Luke, xviii., 1.

Bethel and Penuel are standing memorials in the Scriptures of very important events in the historical life of Jacob. They are also the memorials of far more important events in his spiritual life. Measured by distance, they were probably, in a straight line, not more than forty to fifty miles apart. Measured by time, however, there was an interval of least twenty years, possibly of many more, between the dates when they became memorials.

Bethel was upon the top of a mountain. Penuel was in a valley. On the mountain top, Jacob was brought low that he might be lifted up. In the valley, he was lifted up that he might always be brought low. Last week, at Bethel, we saw him a poor, homeless, hopeless, and helpless outcast fleeing from the wrath of a justly enraged brother. This week, at Penuel, we find him rich in flocks and herds, at the head of a large household, and welcomed with all affection by the very brother from whom he fled. Both Bethel and Penuel were places of prayer. In the one he cried to God as a penitent sinner for pardon and acceptance. In the other he cried to Him, as a loving child cries to its father, for protection and guidance. At Bethel he was "born again," and became this loving child. (Matt., xviii., 3.) But at Penuel he had reached the full stature of the "perfect man." (Eph., iv., 13.)

Many very careful and spiritual commentators, however, have looked upon this incident at Penuel not as marking any high attainment in spiritual life, but only the feeble beginnings of such a life for Jacob. At Bethel they see in him only resistance to God's grace—a meeting it with a self-sufficient and bargaining spirit—if He will bless, then I will serve. And this spirit of bargaining, and looking out for himself alone, they say characterized all of his dealings with Laban. But now, it is assumed, at Penuel, God brought him into such great straits that he could not help himself, and so cast himself entirely upon God. When he did this God graciously received him, and bestowed upon him a new name to indicate that he had now entered upon a new life for Him.

MUST NOT RELY ON ONE'S OWN STRENGTH.

Undoubtedly it is very true that no man can begin a spiritual life in his own strength. At the very outset of such a life he must recognize his own weakness and cling only and close to God, just as Jacob did at Penuel. But it is just as true that he cannot continue in that life by his own strength. No matter how high he may attain in spirituality of mind or how faithful he may be in service, he must continually be taught to know his own weakness. In fact, the higher he attains in either direction the more certainly will be need, and receive, such teaching.

Thus it was when St. Paul had become a mature disciple and a most active missionary, that he felt most keenly that there was a law in his members warring against the law of his mind, and bringing him into captivity to the law of sin. Then it was that he cried out with all earnestness, "O wretched man that I am! Who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" (Romans vii., 34.) And it was when he had been "caught up to the third heaven," and had entered "paradise," that he "besought the Lord thrice" for deliverance from the "thorn in the flesh" which buffeted him, and it was then that he learned most fully to appreciate the word of the Lord, "My grace is sufficient for thee, for My strength is made perfect in weakness." (II. Corinthians xii., 1-9.)

So it is with every child of God. So it was with Jacob. At Bethel the grace of God was revealed to him. At Penuel the power of that grace was manifested in him. There he received a "new name." This is very significant. The child of nature receives its name soon after it is born, but the child of grace, who has been "born again," does not receive his until he has fought the fight of faith and come off conqueror. For the "new name" is given "to him that overcometh," (Revelation, ii., 17,) and not to him that beginneth.

To the general reader, however, the recorded incidents of Jacob's life between Bethel and Penuel do indeed seem to indicate only a long series of well-arranged plans, by an intensely worldly man, to selfishly accomplish his own aggrandizement. And even in this incident at Penuel to such it seems at first sight as if he planned and arranged how he should meet his brother, Esau, before he went to God for either help or direction. (xxxi., 3.)

But a careful examination of these recorded incidents shows that God never condemned Jacob's plans or reproved him because of them. This is strong evidence that there was nothing wrong in them. And as for Jacob himself, whenever he speaks of what had occurred during the twenty years or more between Bethel and Penuel, he always gratefully acknowledges that all of his success was due to the blessing of God, and not to his own efforts. (See xxxi., 5-7, 42; xxxii., 9-12; xxxiii., 11.) Laban also acknowledged the same thing when he said: "I have learned by experience that the Lord hath blessed me, for thy sake." (xxx., 27.)

Besides, human planning is not inconsistent with perfect submission to the divine will. Grace does not ordinarily to any great extent change any of the natural characteristics of men. It only gives them a new direction, and governs them by a new power. The slow man does not become a quick, energetic man because he has become a Christian. Neither does the quick, impulsive, energetic man become slow and methodical. The man who never looks ahead, and with wise forethought prepares for the future, does not necessarily by any work of grace become remarkable for prudence and thoughtfulness. Neither does the naturally prudent and thoughtful become indifferent and careless concerning the future. Grace simply leads every class of minds to bring all things into "the obedience of Christ."

Now Jacob's natural turn of mind was very different from that of his brother Esau, and from that of his uncle Laban. They were satisfied with the present, and did not often look much beyond it. Jacob, however, was almost always preparing for the future. When the grace of God began to deal with him, and called him into His service, it did not change this characteristic in the least. His planning continued as before, but the issue of his plans he then committed entirely to the Lord, and when they were successful he promptly ascribed it to His blessing, rather than to his own planning.

JACOB'S GOD HIS TRUE HELP.

This is particularly characteristic of his contract with Laban to serve him for certain marked cattle, and sheep, and goats. (xxx., 27-34.) His proposition in that case was evidently based on his own careful observation for fourteen years of natural laws, with which Laban should have been perfectly familiar. It was not made, therefore, with any expectation of gaining an advantage for himself, but, rather, as he said, as a means of proving his integrity. (xxx., 33.) In fact Laban evidently thought, from the promptness with which he accepted it, that the advantage would be all on his side.

Moreover, when Jacob afterward rehearsed the matter to Rachel and Leah, he distinctly intimated to them that it was based upon plain directions from God Himself. These directions, he said, were communicated to him in a dream, because God had seen all that Laban had done to him. (xxxi., 7-13.) And when Laban himself saw how Jacob's proposition worked itself out we find that he deliberately changed the wages agreed upon ten times to gain an advantage for himself. Each time he probably resorted to Jacob's expedients, but never with the same results. For it was not, in any case, Jacob's rod that made the difference, but Jacob's God.

Jacob's growth in grace—like that of every child of God—was very slow. It took a great many years and a great variety of experiences to bring about a character and faith we see at Penuel. After the vision at Bethel, the brief record of all that took place until he reached Panan-Aram, is: "Then Jacob went on his journey and came into the land of the people of the East," (xxix., 1.) There he was received by Laban, his mother's brother, with true Oriental hospitality, and not as a stranger, but as a kinsman. After he had remained in the household as a guest for "a month," (xx., 14,) Laban proposed to take him into his employ and pay him regular wages.

So he served his uncle fourteen years for his two daughters. Then he proposed to return to his old home. But his services had been so valuable to Laban that he was very unwilling to let him go, (xxx., 25-27.) New terms were, therefore, satisfactorily made, and he remained for at least six years more. Thus the relationship of employer and employe existed between them for fully twenty years, but with many changes. All of these changes, however, been so valuable to Laban that he was never long satisfied. But we never hear a word of complaint or discontent from Jacob. He accepted every change without a murmur, and, faithfully fulfilling his duties, God continued to bless him.

It is easy to see, however, that these days of increasing outward prosperity were not all days of inward peace and comfort. His very faithfulness made him an object of suspicion, and he was never sure that any agreement he might make would be carried out in good faith. In fact, he could not but see that ere long suspicion and jealousy would be followed by violence and robbery. At last his fears became facts, for "he heard the words of Laban's sons, saying, Jacob hath taken away all that was our father's; and of that which was our father's hath he gotten all this glory." But more than that, "Jacob beheld the countenance of Laban, and behold it was not toward him as before." (xxxi., 1-2.)

JACOB WAITS FOR GOD'S COMMANDS.

Even in this condition of things, however, he did not take matters into his own hands and break away from his unpleasant surroundings. He waited still upon God. When "the Lord said unto Jacob, Return unto the land of thy fathers, and to thy kindred," (xxxi., 3,) then, and not until then, did he call his household together and make preparation to leave Laban.

Thus God did not leave him to himself. He was never allowed, like Moab, to "settle upon his lees," but was constantly "emptied from vessel to vessel." (Jeremiah., xlviii., 11.) None of his plans seemed to succeed. He was constantly thwarted in them, but God did not forsake him. His covenant to be with him, and bless him, had been always fulfilled. The pathetic story of his experiences he rehearsed to Laban when he "overtook him in the Mount Gilead." (xxxi., 23, 38-42.) Thus Jacob grew daily closer to God. By the experiences of his own failures, and of God's goodness—working together—he grew. This is the school in which children of God must all be taught.

But Jacob not only grew closer to God, but he also grew closer to his brother. This is manifest from the way he acted toward him. After parting with Laban at Gilead he continued his journey toward Canaan. At Mahanaim he was met and strengthened by a visitation of angels. (xxxii., 1, 2.) Far to the south, on Mount Seir, in Arabia, his brother, Esau, had taken up his residence. It was a long journey, and far out of his way for Jacob to visit him. But at Mahanaim we find him, before crossing the Jordan to go up to Bethel, sending messengers with an affectionate greeting to his brother, and waiting there until they returned to hear his reply. (Verses 3-6.) Evidently he desired to "gain his brother," for this is the reason he gives for sending the messengers: "I have sent to tell my lord, that I may find grace in thy sight." (Verse 5.)

It was a message of peace. He would first be reconciled to his brother, and then come and offer his gifts upon the altars of his fathers. (Matt. v., 23, 24.) Twenty years before there was no effort or even desire to "find grace." Now, however, while there is still an abiding sense of the wrong he had done his brother, there is also a strong desire for reconciliation, even if it costs him much. He will willingly give of his property to make restitution for his offense.

But again he was doomed to disappointment. His overtures of peace apparently made no more impression upon Esau than his faithfulness in duty had made upon Laban. The answer his messengers brought simply, "He cometh to meet thee and four-hundred men with him." (v. 6.) Very naturally, Jacob was at once filled with alarm, for such a company evidently signified a hostile intent. With wise prudence, therefore, he prepared to meet the worst, and if possible appease his brother. With these precautions, however, he united earnest and importunate prayer. (vv. 7-12.)

After he had done all this, sending out in several different companies no less than five hundred and fifty of the choicest of his flocks and herds, he took his wives and children to a place of safety on the other side of the brook Jabbok. Then he "was left alone; and there wrestled a man with him until the break of day." (v. 24.) Evidently the one great desire of his heart was not merely for deliverance from the power of Esau, but more especially that he might be accepted of him. (v. 20.) For this he "wrestled" with all his strength.

"THERE WRESTLED WITH HIM A MAN."

No term, perhaps, expresses the conditions of true and earnest prayer more appropriately than this of "wrestling." For wrestling is a form of contest in which only two can be engaged. But they are not pitted against each other as in a race, where one seeks to outstrip the other. Neither are they opposed to each other as in a hand-to-hand combat, where one endeavors to disable the other. For the two who wrestle are not generally enemies, but friends, and the contest is simply a testing of their strength. So in wrestling, the two are locked together, and the more intense the struggle the closer they cling to each other. Each one simply endeavors to throw the other down, not off, and when he does it, he holds him still in his arms and goes down with him.

So Jacob and his mighty antagonist "wrestled" that night. It is said "There wrestled with him a man." (v. 24.) Hosea says (xii., 4,) that this "man" was an "angel," and the "man" himself said that he was "God." (v. 28.) As Jacob prayed, his divine antagonist grappled with him and apparently endeavored to throw him from his earnest purpose, as our Lord once appeared to do with the woman of Canaan." (Matt., xv., 21-28.) Yet He held him in His own almighty arms. Then Jacob also struggled to keep from being thrown. He seized more firmly hold of his adversary in the darkness of the night, and pressed himself against Him, with his feet securely fixed that he might not slip, and with every muscle of his arms and back and loins and legs strained to their utmost strength in the mighty contest. The more he was held off the closer he pressed up, pleading gifts and promises. "He wept and made supplication unto Him." (Hos., xii., 4.) Like the man in the parable who wanted bread, (Luke, xi., 5-13,) he would not let Him go unless he blessed Him. Such praying is the result only of deep spiritual experiences.

Then his adversary, "when He saw that He prevailed not against him, He touched the hollow of his thigh; and the hollow of Jacob's thigh was out of joint, as he wrestled with Him." (v. 25.) Now Jacob could no longer struggle, but he could cling. So as he went down, his antagonist went down with him, for the arms of his faith were still strong. In his weakness, he found perfect strength, and gained the victory. Henceforth he was no more to be called Jacob, The Supplanter, but Israel, the Prince of God.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

In what relation do the scenes at Bethel and Penuel stand to each other? How is the scene at Penuel generally interpreted spiritually—what is said of it—and of the "new name" given to Jacob?

How do the incidents of Jacob's life appear to the general reader, and what does a careful examination of the records show?

What is said of Jacob's planning, and of the operations of divine grace?

How this is shown in the contract of certain marked cattle, and what is said of it?

What was the history of Jacob after leaving Bethel, and how did his agreements with Laban result?

How did Jacob's experiences bring him closer to God?

What evidence is there that they brought him closer to his brother?

What is the significance of "wrestling," as a term expressive of earnest prayer, and how is it shown in the case of Jacob?

When and how did Jacob gain the victory, and what was the result?

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE DONALDSON BROWN COMPANY.—Judge Dugro has granted an order dissolving the Donaldson Brown Company, dealer in gas fixtures and wall paper, at 100 East Twenty-eighth Street, and appointed Samuel C. Ward permanent receiver. He was appointed temporary receiver on Sept. 19, 1900.

THE DE REES BUSH COMPANY.—Judge Dugro of the Supreme Court has appointed Daniel W. Guernsey temporary receiver of the assets of the De Rees Bush Company, export agents, formerly of 12 Broadway, on the application of George E. Willard, who obtained a judgment against the company on Aug. 3 for $1,208. The company was organized a few years ago to introduce goods of American manufacturers in South American cities, and had branches in Buenos Ayres, Caracas, Valparaiso, and other places. Henry S. De Rees was the President.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ALBERT JAMES THORNE.—Albert James Thorne, clerk, at 6 Cotton Exchange Building, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $14,054 and no assets. The largest creditor is Latham, Alexander & Co., $13,964 on notes made in July, 1900.

VERNEY A. FREYSTADT.—Verney A. Freystadt, importer of furs and skins at 167 Greene Streeet, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $22,335 and assets $9,784, consisting of stock $5,000, accounts $4,559, cash $44, and fixtures $181. Of the liabilities $8,973 are to six creditors in Leipsic, $9,035 to three creditors in London, and the balance to thirteen creditors in New York. Martin's Bank of London is a creditor for $4,500 on an accepted draft. Blumenstiel & Hirsch obtained a judgment against Mr. Freystadt on Thursday for $1,040 in favor of Arthur Hirschel on a draft, and yesterday Judge Adams of the United States District Court granted an order restraining the Sheriff from proceeding with the execution. Mr. Freystadt was formerly employed in this line, and began business for himself two years ago, and afterward claimed a capital of $14,000. Judge Adams appointed Theodore M. Taft receiver of the assets on the application of Blumenstiel & Hirsch.

JAMES SAGOR & BROTHER.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against James and Arnold Sagor, composing the firm of James Sagor & Brother, woolen merchants, at 246 Canal Street, by Stern, Singer & Barr for the following creditors: Sullivan, Vail & Co., $1,785; Whitman & Phelps, $1,188, and Stevens, Sanford & Handy, $1,553. It was alleged that they are insolvent, transferred a portion of their property to certain creditors, and paid out $10,000 in the past three months while insolvent to various creditors to prefer them. Judge Adams of the United States District Court yesterday appointed William Ford Upson temporary receiver of the assets of the firm, his bond being fixed at $15,000. Stern, Singer & Barr said that the liabilities of the firm are upward of $40,000. The assets consist of stock, $10,000, and accounts, $5,000. James Sagor started in business a number of years ago, was of the firm of Sagor & Kapeloff from 1897 to 1899, when that firm dissolved and the present firm was formed. On Jan. 1 last their statement showed assets $45,882 and liabilities $18,505.

MR. BERLINER'S BANKRUPTCY.

His Examination Concluded—Wouldn't Entertain Offer to Settle.

The examination in the case of Solomon Berliner, the United States Consul at the Canary Islands, who is seeking to secure a discharge in bankruptcy from debts contracted twelve or fourteen years ago, was concluded before Commissioner Alexander yesterday afternoon. Mr. Berliner had but few questions to answer yesterday, and many of those propounded by the counsel for the opposing creditor were excluded by the Commissioner. Then, when the Consul had signed the transcript of his testimony, he went to the window and took in a big breath of air.

"That's over," he said, "and I do not think they will strike me again. Offers have been made to me since these proceedings were begun to settle the claim, which is for $475, for $200, and even for $100. They will not, however, get a cent, and the only trouble caused me is the delay of my departure for Europe for two or three days."

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 169 failures in the United States during the week, against 188 for the previous week, and 154, 123, 142, and 173 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 52, New England 24, Southern 18, Western 49, Northwestern 16, Pacific 9, and Territories 1. Canada had 14, against 29 for the preceding week. About 86 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 11 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABSORBENT FIBRE COMPANY—City of New York	$140
ALTHAUSE, Samuel B., Jr., and Christabel A. Scrymser—J. Weil	401
AMERICAN WATCHMAN'S TIME DETECTOR COMPANY—J. Goldmark and others	123
BARIBATI, Marcello H.—William S. Waterhouse	239
BLACK, Thomas—The City of New York	987
BECKER, Charles W., and Albert Jacoby—Benjamin Moore & Co	15
BATTELLI, Egisto—John P. Kane Company	74
BLACK, Lydia—W. J. Gilmartin	57
BANNON, Joseph E.—H. O. Heuer and others	92
BIBLE, Joseph—Bronx Gas and Electric Company	26
BOCKEL, John J.—J. Barker	61
BIDSTRUP, Jens F.—F. T. Hallett	945
BARNES, Edwin S.—F. T. Hallett	1,390
BACH, Henry P.—S. Beiman and others	602
BECK'S RYE BEACH HOTEL COMPANY—J. E. Nichols and others	273
BRODER, Benjamin—J. J. Justice and others	299
COLONIAL CHEMICAL COMPANY—H. Fleischman and others	773
CONWAY, William L.—New York Telephone Company	32
CIRCLE CYCLE COMPANY—City of New York	524
CARTERET STEEL COMPANY—City of New York	151
DAHM, Frederick H.—J. Ratzer	651
DE VILLENEIRVE, Angelo—New York Telephone Company	68
EUREKA STABLE COMPANY, Philip B. Isaacs, and George R. Stevens—First National Bank	2,031
FREEMAN, Albert E. and Victor E.—Market and Fulton National Bank of New York	527
FRANKLIN, William M.—The City of New York	140
FARLEY, Joseph A. and Theodore E. Tack—S. R. Kendall	1,077
FINKELSTEIN, John—F. Bernstein	32
FLECK, Frederick F.—A. Levy and others	1,036
FINNEY, Samuel, and James Grier—W. D. Palmer	177
CANAVAN, Mary J.—J. P. Matthews	658
CLEVELAND, Delancey—A. J. Perry	254
HOLLY, John I. — Continental National Bank	609
HEISLER, Jay S.—T. F. Tone	111
FOX, John—Syracuse Stove Works	165
INGOLD, William F.—A. E. Norris	119
MARK SHIRVEK FUR COMPANY—City of New York	47
MITTENZEYEL, Charles—R. Odendahl, executor	273
HARTMANN, William C.—J. Appell	181
KANNENSOHN, Goldilena L. — National Wall Paper Company	122
KNIGHT, Philip M.—F. T. Hallett	1,390
KELLY, James M.—The City of New York	503
KOENIG, Lillie M.—C. Mierisch	89
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL TEA Company—City of New York	140
McELVANNEY, James—J. F. Sinnott	122
MacDONALD, Neil—C. Rockefeller	103
MENAIR, Robert J.—L. L. Kellogg and others	157
MINALDI, Peter A.—O. G. Mayer and others	83
NEWKIRK, William S.—City of New York	503
NEVELEFF, Meyer—A. Subservitz and others	116
QUINN, Frederick J.—S. E. Beinheimer and others	918
PARKER, James H.—Julius Kessler & Co	76
PASCHO, Frank A.—C. Schmidt	342
PRUDENSKY, Jacob W.—B. Hull	260
PREUSS, Bernadine and William, Jr.—A. M. Nieman	1,058
PULEING, Henry S.—E. C. Stokes	1,732
RENWICK, Thomas C.—F. T. Hallett	762
RUSSELL, Charles W.—E. S. Bailey and others, executors	360
ROEDER, Solomon—L. Ettlinger	811
SWARTZ, Mahlon E.—City of New York	67
SCHUHMAN, William—F. T. Hallett	762
SCOTT, Jane—W. F. Moore	539
SPRATT, Allison W. and George S.—Alberene Stone Company	158
TRAITEL, Dederick—City of New York	503
TALLON, Richard J. and Lizzie M.—R. J. Sparrow	985
VINTON, Lindley—City of New York	261
WARD, Charles M.—City of New York	745
WOYCHINSKI, Frank W.—New York Telephone Company	37
WILLNER, Morris—I. L. Phillipi	273
ZADEN, Joseph—City of New York	261

ENGLAND'S FORMAL GARDENS.

Revival of the Taste for Plants Clipped Into Fantastic Shapes and Devices.

From The London Telegraph.

Ladies are now the most enthusiastic of gardeners, as is shown by the numerous books they have written within the last two or three years, embodying their observations amid the shrubs and flowers, which have borne no small part in awakening the present widespread interest in the subject. So far, however, they have paid but little attention to the remarkable revival of the fashion for clipping what an old writer has called "humble and tonsile" trees into fantastic shapes and devices. For many years the art, if so it may be called, had fallen into abeyance, but at the two great shows of the Royal Horticultural Society there was abundant evidence that taste is coming around again to the trimly cut styles that attained their zenith of popularity under William and Mary. English growers are encouraging the present revival, and old works on horticulture are being ransacked for designs. The fashion is a somewhat costly one, as it is several seasons before a yew or box bush is sufficiently definite in its shapeliness to indicate whether it is intended to represent a swan or a peacock, a pyramid or a cone, and the most constant care and discreet clipping are needed to bring it to the desired form. Hence, 10 guineas is a very moderate sum to be asked for a tree well started upon its quaint shape, and for large ones of elaborate design 20 or 25 guineas is not an uncommon figure. The varieties most commonly employed are yews or box, but in old days the holly, hornbeam, and white thorn were often utilized. Observant holiday-makers in the more remote districts will be able to see even yet many very good specimens in cottage and farmhouse gardens, which their possessors have tended year by year in their curious growth.

There are, of course, several gardens in the country celebrated for their "verdant sculpture," as such trees are often designated. One of the most famous is that at Levens Hall, near Kendal, in Westmoreland, where one of the most remarkable results of patient trimming shows a peacock on a solid square pedestal of yew. But there are scores of different shapes, some forming little arbors, others with tall bare stems surmounted with something very like the typical tree of a Noah's ark, while others are supposed to depict hens on a nest. The collection at Elvaston Hall, the seat of the Earl of Harrington, in Derbyshire, is another of the most noteworthy, and one of its unique features is a Chinese pagoda in yew surmounted by an imperial crown. At Easton Hall, where the Countess of Warwick has cultivated so many charming fancies in her gardens, there is a most curious sun dial formed entirely of yew and box. Another admirer of these horticultural eccentricities is the Earl of Rosebery, who has on the lawn at The Durdans two geese, two hens, and a peacock in close-cut greenery. Haddon Hall has also some fine examples of this "topiary work" as it is often called by early authorities, and at Risley Hall, in Derbyshire, a pair of doves, about seven feet long, with their bills just meeting, form an archway in a yew hedge. At Packwood, in Warwickshire, the Sermon on the Mount is depicted in trees, where four tall yews stand for the evangelists, twelve more for the Disciples, and a large arbor cut out on a raised eminence constitutes the "pinnacle of the Temple." Several churchyards possess fine old specimens.

Many leaders must pass before such wonderful examples as these could be produced again, but with quickset hedges of white thorn it is possible to get definite outlines in about seven or eight years. That quaint authority, Markham, in The Country Farm, recommends those laying out a garden to surround it with "fine curious hedges made battlement-wise in sundrie forms according to invention, or carrying the proportions of pyllasters, florers, shapes of beasts, birds, dreaping things, chippes, and such like." The framework, as he advises, should be of osier, and in the Spring or Autumn "you shall set whitethorn, eglantine, and sweetbriar mixt together, and as they shall shoot and grow up, so you shall wind and pleach them within the lattice work, making them grow and cover the same." Up to the beginning of the nineteenth century such hedges, and those of the slower-growing yew, were popular, and some are to be found even yet. It would seem to be the aim of the modern gardener to revive many of the horticultural fantasies of the past, and the present generation has seen the hardy annual taken the place of the "carpet bed" with its stiff geometrical design.

Pavements of Crystal.

From The London Mail.

You would scarcely expect to read of streets paved with crystal in any other than a fairy book, yet a new paving material, called ceramo-crystal, which is of great strength and durability, has been invented by M. Garchey, the well-known scientist, and preparations are now being made to use it on some of the main streets in several European cities.

Ceramo-crystal is mainly composed of pounded glass, which has simultaneously been submitted to a considerable pressure and to a very high temperature.

Its hardness is described as perfectly astonishing by those who have seen it tested, and it has a resisting power of 2,718 pounds to 4,828 pounds to every hundredth part of a square yard. Moreover, neither cold nor hot weather has any influence on it.

A weight of 8,400 pounds was recently allowed to fall on a flagstone of this material, yet it did not make the slightest impression on it, and not until it had fallen twenty-two times from a height of three feet did a crack appear in the crystal.

The authorities of more than one city say that if the tests which they propose to make on a few main thoroughfares prove satisfactory, it is practically certain that all the streets will in time be paved with ceramo-crystal.

They point out, however, that a few years must elapse before it can be really known whether or not this new material possesses all the merits that M. Garchey's friends claim for it.

THE MARKETS OF MEXICO.

Competition Between England, Germany, and the United States—An English Report.

From The London Standard.

In a report to the Foreign Office on the trade of Mexico for the year 1900, Mr. Consul Biorklund says that there are many branches of import trade in which the British might find an opening. But the information furnished to the commercial world seems to have been overlooked by the British, the Germans and Americans, however, having profited by it. Though the trade of the Republic may be small relatively, it must be remembered, he says, that the country is new,

CHARACTERISTICALLY FRENCH.

Monument to an Actress Who Was Baptised Under Curious Conditions.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Mlle. Clairon, the tragedienne of the eighteenth century, is to have a monument. The little town of Condé-sur-Escant, where Claire Lerys, daughter of a Sergeant, was born, has just witnessed the unveiling of a bust of the woman whom Voltaire called "the divine Clairon," and Diderot styled "the unique." The inscription on the monument is simplicity itself, "A Clairon, 1723-1803," is all. Yet what a career is there underlined? She was the first to rebel against stage conventions and appeared dressed for her part in appropriate attire. She also was the first to revolt against the treatment of actors and actresses as social pariahs. The people used to shout "Vive le Roi et Mlle. Clairon!" when she appeared at the theatre. Her numerous love affairs only increased this popularity. At a comparatively early age she forsook her profession to become the Aspasia of the Court of Anspach. Many years later, when the last century was young, an old, tattered, starving, barefooted charwoman died in a Parisian garret. It was the Clairon.

Believers in omens may hold up the actress's earliest experience. Neither her mother nor her grandmother thought the baby would survive her natal day. She was, therefore, hurried to church for baptism. But the clergy were spending carnival in time-honored dances and feasting. When the priest was at length found he had on a jester's dress and the curate wore clown's attire. Grandmamma was, however, in such a hurry that the rites had to be performed there and then without change of costume.

Found His Field.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

Writes an author: "My book of poems and sketches fell flat. It did not even pay the cost of publication. But I am now writing poetical advertisements for soap and hardware firms, and the children are well-kept and the house rent is paid promptly and we hunger and thirst no more."

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 4,041.—In the matter of THOMAS BENNETT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Bennett, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 4, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. GEORGE C. HOLT,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 6, 1901.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—RICHARD W. ELLIOTT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Richard W. Elliott, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 26th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. MORRIS S. WISE,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 6th, 1901.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HENRY FISCHER and HENRY C. FISCHER, individually and as co-partners of the firm of H. Fischer & Son, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Fischer and Henry C. Fischer, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated August 26, 1901, praying for a discharge from all their individual and partnership debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon. MORRIS S. WISE,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 6th, 1901.

NO. 4,100.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS HYMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Morris Hyman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Morris Hyman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MORRIS S. WISE,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 6th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MEYER KATZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Meyer Katz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 31, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. GEORGE C. HOLT,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 6, 1901.

NO. 3824.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS HASS, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Morris Hass, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1901, the said Morris Hass was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Hon. Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 6, 1901.

NO. 4,095.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. LETT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William F. Lett of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said William F. Lett was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 6th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN P. MAHN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John P. Mahn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 30, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. GEORGE C. HOLT,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 6, 1901.

Surrogate Notices.

COOMBE, CHARLES H.—Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CHARLES H. COOMBE, late of the City of New York, in the said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the undersigned executrix of said estate, at the office of Frederick H. Denman, 5 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December, 1901.—Dated this 14th day of June, 1901. JULIE C. TOMPKINS, Executrix.

HOLMES, EDWIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOLMES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Agar, Ely & Fulton, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated April 30th, 1901. EDWIN T. HOLMES, Executor. AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my11-1aw6m8

JESSUP, SILAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS H. JESSUP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Theall & Beam, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the second day of December next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of May, 1901.

JOHN C. CLARK, Executor.
HARRIET I. JESSUP, Executrix.
THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executors, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KORNARENS, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. KORNARENS, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Grasmuck & Ostrander, her attorneys, Room 406, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1901. META M. KORNARENS, Executrix. GRASMUCK & OSTRANDER, Attys. for Executrix, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

SMITH, JOHN JEWELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JEWELL SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at their place of transacting business, at the office of Baker, Smith & Company, No. 83 West Houston Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-first day of June, 1901. HENRY HELEN SMITH, Executrix, ELIAS D. SMITH, Executor. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Executrix and Executor, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

je22-1aw6mS.

SIMON FATMAN.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To A. R. Landauer & Company, Solomon A. Fatman, Morris Fatman, Lazard freres, Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Company, Adolph Boscowitz, executors of Abraham Wolff, deceased; David L. Einstein, Meyer M. Friend, Bernasconi & Cattani, Kaskel & Kaskel, Western Union Telegraph Company, Frederick Van Riper & Company, Karl Meissner, Josephine Lauman, Heineken & Vogelsang, W. B. Dana & Company, H. Henke, American District Telegraph Company, Crescent Towel Supply Company, E. Ortenbergh, G. & G. Guerrana, executors of Louis Ranger, deceased; Maurice S. Wormser, Postal Telegraph Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of Simon Fatman, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the county of New York, on the 17th day of September, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Solomon L. Fatman as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

MEYER M. FRIEND, Attorney for petitioner, No. 11 Pine Street, Manhattan, New York City. au3-1aw6wS

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —SAMUEL H. STONE and others, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 29th day of April, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Ninth Street, distant two hundred (200) feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches; thence westwardly, parallel with West One Hundred and Ninth Street, fifty (50) feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly line of West One Hundred and Ninth Street; thence eastwardly, along the northerly line of West One Hundred and Ninth Street, fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 14th, 1901.

JAMES F. C. BLACKHURST, Referee.
WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Nos. 213 and 217 West 109th St.

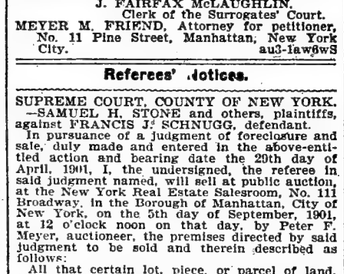

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is the sum of $8,429.33, with interest thereon from the 26th day of April, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to the sum of $36.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, is the sum of $41. The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage of $12,000, with interest thereon at four and one-half per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, August 14, 1901.

JAMES F. C. BLACKHURST, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to September 19th, 1901, at same hour and place.

Dated New York, September 5th, 1901.

JAMES F. C. BLACKHURST, Referee.
WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

BROADWAY-108TH STREET, WEST SIDE.—New York Supreme Court, New York County—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN W. NOBLE, Jr., et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of September, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham and Company, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those eight certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard) with the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, running thence westerly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Broadway two hundred and one (201) feet and ten inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street one hundred (100) feet to the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Broadway with the southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence southerly along the said westerly side of Broadway two hundred and one (201) feet and ten (10) inches to the corner, the point or place of beginning.

The foregoing property is sold subject to the lien of two certain mortgages aggregating the sum of $463,730.50 and interest thereon.

Dated New York, August 21st, 1901.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

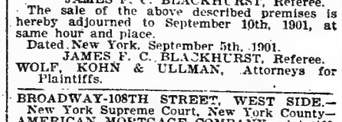

The approximate aggregate amount of the prior liens on the said premises is $486,430.98; the approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $50,931.27.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, au21-2aw3wW&Sat&s11

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EINAR CHRYSTIE, plaintiff, against JAMES J. HAGERTY and others, defendants.

Action No. 1.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John M. Thompson, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of 162d Street distant 227 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Boulevard with the southerly line of 162d Street and at a point opposite the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof, and running thence southerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of said party wall 99 feet and 11 inches; thence easterly and parallel with the southerly line of 162d Street 18 feet; thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof 99 feet 11 inches to the southerly line of 162d Street at a point opposite the middle line of the last mentioned party wall; thence westerly and along the southerly line of 162d Street 18 feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances and dimensions more or less, being part of the premises heretofore conveyed to James J. Hagerty by Jacob D. Butler and wife by deed dated September 23, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Section 8, Liber 10 of Conveyances, Page 236, on the 23d day of September, 1897, and known as Number 548 West 162d Street, and lying in Section 8, Block 2120 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Subject to the restrictions and covenants against nuisances contained in an agreement made between Jacob D. Butler and James J. Hagerty, dated the 24th day of January, 1898, and recorded in Liber 12, Section 8 of Conveyances, page 1 on the ..... day of ....., 1898.—Dated New York, August 19th, 1901.

CHASE MELLEN, Referee.
TOWNSEND & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and therein described as follows:

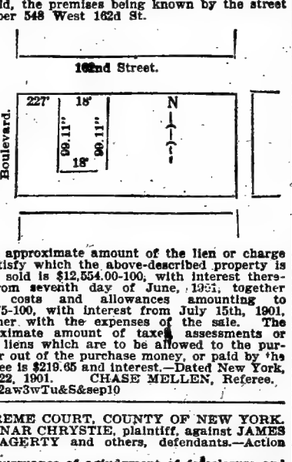

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,554.00-100, with interest thereon from seventh day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $319.75-100, with interest from July 15th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money to be paid by the Referee is $219.65 and interest.—Dated New York, July 22, 1901. CHASE MELLEN, Referee.

au20-2aw3wTu&S&sep10

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EINAR CHRYSTIE, plaintiff, against JAMES J. HAGERTY and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John M. Thompson, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of 162d Street at a point opposite the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof, and running thence southerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of said party wall 99 feet and 11 inches, thence easterly and parallel with the southerly line of 162nd Street 18 feet, thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof 99 feet 11 inches to the southerly line of 162nd Street at a point opposite the middle line of the last mentioned party wall, thence westerly and along the southerly line of 162nd Street 18 feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances and dimensions more or less; being part of the premises heretofore conveyed to James J. Hagerty by Jacob D. Butler and wife by deed dated September 23, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Section 8, Liber 10 of Conveyances, Page 236, on the 23rd day of September, 1897, and known as number 550 West 162nd Street, and lying in Section 8, Block 2120 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Subject to the restrictions and covenants against nuisances contained in an agreement made between Jacob D. Butler and James J. Hagerty, dated the 24th day of January, 1898, and recorded in Liber 12, Section 8 of Conveyances, page 1 on the ..... day of ....., 1898.—Dated New York, August 19th, 1901.

CHASE MELLEN, Referee.
TOWNSEND & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, said premises being known by the street number 550 West 162nd Street.

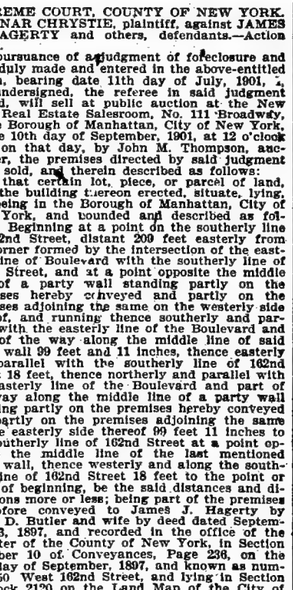

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,554.00, with interest thereon from seventh day of June, 1901; together with costs and allowances amounting to $319.75, with interest from July 15th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $219.65 and interest.—Dated New York, August 19, 1901.

CHASE MELLEN, Referee.

au20-2aw3wTu&S&s10

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALBERT STEVANE, plaintiff, against LOUIS SROKA et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the southerly side of Madison Street, between Scammel Street and Jackson Street, known as No. 338 Madison Street, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Madison Street, distant ninety-five feet (95) five (5) inches easterly from the easterly side of Scammel Street, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Madison Street twenty (20) feet; thence southerly on a line parallel or nearly so with Scammel Street, passing through the centre of a party wall, thirty-seven (37) feet to a point distant seventy-five (75) feet ten (10) inches easterly from Scammel Street; thence easterly on a line at right angles or nearly so with Scammel Street nineteen (19) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence northerly on a line parallel or nearly so with the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, forty-eight (48) feet to said southerly side of Madison Street at the place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 28, 1901.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
EISMAN & LEVY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street number is 338 Madison Street, New York City:

Madison Street.

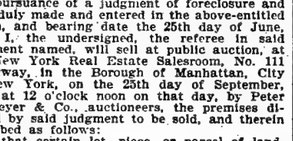

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,050.67, with interest thereon from the 19th day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $259.87, with interest thereon from June 25, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other lien to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $425.00 and interest.

The above premises will be sold subject to prior mortgages of sixty-five hundred ($6,500) dollars, with interest thereon from November 1, 1900, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and of six hundred and eighty-eight dollars and 45-100 ($688.45) with interest thereon at the rate of three per cent. per annum from July 19th, 1901.—Dated New York, August 28, 1901.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

s4-2aw3wW&S&s25.

Surrogate Notices.

SURROGATES' COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—In the matter of the application for letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of SYLVESTER M. O'DONOHUE, deceased.

To the creditors of said Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased:

Please take notice that John B. O'Donohue, a brother of the above-named Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, as petitioner upon his consent and upon the consent of Charles A. O'Donohue, Mary Necessa O'Donohue, Charlotte Vere Wigand, Peter J. O'Donohue, Thomas A. O'Donohue, and Joseph E. O'Donohue, being the only next of kin of said Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, acknowledged and filed with the Surrogate of the County of New York, intends to apply to the said Surrogate for letters of Administration to be issued to him as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of said Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, with a limited and modified bond pursuant to the provisions of Section 2-664 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of New York.

And you and each of you are hereby notified and required, under and by virtue of the aforesaid section of said code, and in pursuance of an order on publication made for that purpose by the said Surrogate, dated the 6th day of August, 1901, to present any and all claims that you may have against the estate of the aforesaid Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, to the Surrogate of the County of New York, at their office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the second day of October, 1901, at or after which time the penalty of the bond to be given by the person to whom letters of administration herein shall be granted is to be fixed by said Surrogate.

Dated Aug. 30th, 1901.

JOHN B. DONOHUE, Petitioner.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Petitioner, 135 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

Au31-2aw4wS&W.

TRITTLER, HERMAN.—Supplemental Citation. —The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to HEINRICH or HENRY TRITTLER, WILHELM or WILLIAM TRITTLER, the heirs and next of kin of Herman Trittler, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Minna Trittler of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 20th day of August, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Herman Trittler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 31st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JOHN POTH, Attorney for Petitioner, 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.

s7-1aw6wS

Legal Notices.

WILLIAM BURGDORFF.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court made at a Special Term thereof, held in and for the County of New York, by Hon. David McAdam, Justice, on the 16th day of July, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on said date, notice is hereby given to all creditors of WILLIAM BURGDORFF, lately doing business at No. 1235 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, the assignee of said William Burgdorff, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 17th day of October, 1901.

WILLIAM H. FRITCHMAN,
Assignee of William Burgdorff.

GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS, Esqs., Attorneys for Assignee, 58 Pine Street, New York City. au3-1aw6wS.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

LEAVE FOOT 22D ST., NORTH RIVER.
9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. } Half hour later.
LEAVE NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route

TO

LONG BRANCH.

Season Will End on Monday, Sept. 9.
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER

"COLUMBIA"

Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

The vessels of the
IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY
have seagoing licenses, and will accompany the Yachts all through the contests.

The Steamboats will leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 9 A. M., and will be limited to one-half the number of their licensed carrying capacity for these events.

TO VIEW THE FINISH

Each race day Iron Steamboats will also leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 12:30 P. M.

FARE $1.00. MORNING OR AFTERNOON.

Tickets now on sale at Company's Office, Room 139, 32 Broadway, New York City.

BY RAIL TO THE SEA.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Race Days C. I. J. C.,) 1:10, 1:40, 2: 10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30 and 10:50 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains. Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 Night, and every 30 minutes from 1:00 P. M. to 10:20 P. M. Additional trains on Race Days C. I. J. Club 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only.) 10:30 P. M. On Saturday additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

LAST EXCURSION.

NEWPORT $1.50

SUNDAY, SEPT. 8TH.
L. I. R. R. AND NORWICH LINE STEAMER
"CITY OF WORCESTER."
SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WITH PARLOR CAR
Leave foot of E. 34th St., N. Y., at 8:20 A. M.
Leave Flatbush Av. station, Brooklyn, at 8:23 A. M., stopping at Franklin Av. 8:28, and East New York 8:35.
Due at Newport at 3:15 P. M.; leave at 5:15 P. M.
Tickets on sale, commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations.
Sale of tickets limited.
The train is reserved to postpone the excursion and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.
Music and Refreshments on Steamer.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. 50c.
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Round
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. Trip.

A Charming Saturday Half Holiday Trip by Boat and Rail, $1.50

A rare combination of travel. Take Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN for New Haven from Pier 25 E. R., foot of Peck Slip, 3:00 P. M., stops Saturdays foot E. 21st St., 3:15 P. M.; return by express train due New York 10:00 o'clock same evening. Ask for Saturday Half Holiday ticket.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP

All Day Sunday on Long Island Sound.

On Sundays, Str. Chester W. Chapin leaves Pier 25, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., E. 21st St. 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. Round trip, $1.00.

SUNDAYS UP THE HUDSON 50c

CLOSING TRIP OF THE SEASON SEPT. 8

Str. CITY OF LOWELL leaves Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., at 10 A. M.; 129th St., N. R., 10:30 A. M., for Hudson River trip to POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE. Returning, due New York about 6:00 P. M.

Surrogate Notices.

SURROGATES' COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—In the matter of the application for letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of SYLVESTER M. O'DONOHUE, deceased.

To the creditors of said Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased:

Please take notice that John B. O'Donohue, a brother of the above-named Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, as petitioner upon his consent and upon the consent of Charles A. O'Donohue, Mary Necessa O'Donohue, Charlotte Vere Wigand, Peter J. O'Donohue, Thomas A. O'Donohue, and Joseph E. O'Donohue, being the only next of kin of said Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, acknowledged and filed with the Surrogate of the County of New York, intends to apply to the said Surrogate for letters of Administration to be issued to him as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of said Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, with a limited and modified bond pursuant to the provisions of Section 2-664 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange,
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

Ohio Southern Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds
Holders of certificates of Central Trust Company of New York, issued on deposit of abovenamed bonds under agreement of June 21, 1896, upon surrender thereof at office of Central Trust Company of New York, will be entitled to receive for each bond with December, 1896, and all subsequent coupons attached, represented by such certificate, $1,000 Detroit Southern Railroad Company, "Ohio Southern Division" First Mortgage 4% Gold Bond, bearing interest from June 1st, 1901, the sum of $48.33 in cash, ($8.33 thereof being interest from March 15th to June 1st,) and a certificate entitling holder to participate pro rata in any future distribution of cash when received by the Committee, and as determined by it, as provided in the agreement of February 20th, 1901.
Dated New York, August 16th, 1901.
WILLIAM A. READ,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY SANFORD,
THOMAS DENNY,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY.
Committee.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt,	Hosmer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger,	George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly,	Charles V. Forno,
Charles W. Morse,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Jas. Ross Curran.	

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that I, the undersigned, have lost Certificate of Deposit issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 88, dated June 5, 1899, for First Mortgage 6% Bond of the Evansville Street Railroad Company, and that on the 15th day of October, 1901, I will apply at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the issuance to me of the Bond and Cash to which I would be entitled upon the surrender of said certificate, and that ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to show cause to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at its office, at 22 William Street, New York City, why said Bond and Cash should not be paid to me without the production of such certificate.
SUSAN E. ENGELL, Woburn, Mass.
Dated August 14, 1901.

GENERAL CARRIAGE COMPANY.
Having been requested by numerous stockholders of the GENERAL CARRIAGE COMPANY to represent them in proceedings looking to the reorganization of the company, those stockholders desiring to unite in the contemplated proceedings are requested to communicate with the undersigned. FREDERIC R. ESLER, 25 Broad Street, New York City.

UNION TYPEWRITER
J. S. STANTON,
3 Broad Street

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPSISTENCE SUPPLIES, Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing Oct. 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Sept. 16, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Sept. 16, 1901," and addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

Copartnership Notices.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between GEORGE E. KUNHARDT and ETHAN ALLEN, under the firm name of KUNHARDT AND ALLEN, will be dissolved by mutual consent on October 1st, and on that date a new firm, composed of GEORGE E. KUNHARDT and HARRY M. STOCKTON, under the firm name of KUNHARDT AND STOCKTON, will be established.

FINANCIAL.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway System.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
49 WALL STREET,
New York, August 30, 1901.
To the owners and holders of the bonds of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, dated May 1, 1873, secured by the mortgage of that Company to the Union Trust Company of New York, dated May 1, 1873:
Each and every holder of bonds and coupons of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, issued by that company under its first mortgage, dated May 1, 1873, to the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the payment whereof was guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company by written indorsement on each and every of said bonds, is hereby notified that the said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company elects to and will exercise the right reserved to it as guarantor in its written guaranty of redeeming all of the outstanding bonds and coupons to date of payment aforesaid, in cash, on November 1, 1901, and you and each and every the holders of said bonds and coupons are hereby further notified to present, at the office of said The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company or at the office of said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, both at 49 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., November 1, 1901, for redemption and surrender upon the payment of the principal thereof and accrued interest coupons to that date, as aforesaid, said bonds and all coupons payable thereafter held by you and each of you, and that after that date, November 1, 1901, no further interest or interest coupons on said bonds will be paid.
To those of such bondholders who desire to renew their security on this property, notice is hereby given that arrangements can be made on or before November 1, 1901, through H. W. Poor & Co., 18 Wall St., N. Y., so that, instead of receiving cash as above for their holdings, such bondholders can receive new 4% fifty-year gold bonds, likewise guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, of an issue of $1,000,000, secured by mortgage of the Bridge Company's property, such exchange for new bonds (if made before November 1, 1901) to be on the basis of par and interest to November 1, 1901, for the old and 80 for the new, with interest from November 1, 1901.
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO.
By C. G. HEDGE,
Vice President and Treasurer,
Guarantor.
THE BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE CO.
By H. C. ROUSE,
President,
Obligor.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.
NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.
TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:
Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.
Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.
Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.
Dated New York, August 6, 1901.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:
Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.
All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

CERTIFICATE OF ANNUAL DRAWING FOR CANCELLATION OF
PANAMA RAIL ROAD
Sinking Fund 6% Subsidy Bonds,
NEW YORK, September 6, 1901.
This is to certify that at a drawing held this 6th day of September, 1901, in our presence, at the office of the Panama Rail Road Company, the following one hundred and forty-four (144) Sinking Fund 6 per cent. Subsidy Bonds of the Panama Rail Road Company, viz.:

617	952	1277	1605	2215	2529
621	955	1297	1696	2220	2530
644	977	1337	1700	2236	2555
648	987	1357	1763	2248	2558
685	989	1369	1783	2287	2564
676	1005	1381	1784	2297	2576
708	1029	1407	1802	2303	2597
719	1043	1413	1849	2307	2606
731	1059	1414	1859	2320	2610
740	1094	1419	1914	2331	2638
743	1102	1495	1916	2338	2649
771	1103	1520	1918	2372	2653
776	1110	1525	1925	2384	2680
834	1144	1572	1959	2388	2702
847	1163	1533	2016	2391	2771
861	1164	1546	2062	2398	2794
893	1166	1590	2096	2425	2812
899	1171	1564	2101	2433	2853
906	1174	1565	2130	2442	2866
909	1213	1596	2129	2443	2885
935	1235	1621	2153	2455	2988
940	1247	1628	2157	2471	2992
948	1238	1629	2168	2478	2997
949	1264	1666	2203	2502	3000

were designated for redemption at the office of the Panama Rail Road Company, at par on the 1st day of November, 1901, in accordance with the terms of the Sinking Fund Clause of the Trust Agreement between the Panama Rail Road Company and Messrs. G. S. Bowdoin and Geo. T. Bliss, Trustees, dated October 20, 1880.
INTEREST ON SAID BONDS WILL CEASE ON THE DAY NAMED FOR REDEMPTION.
SYLVESTER DEMING, Treasurer.
E. A. DRAKE, Secretary.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
For account of whom it may concern.
$300 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Reg. Consols.
$2,000 Boston United Gas Co. 2d Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.
100 shs. P. Lorillard Co. pfd.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
$2,000 Central Pacific R. R. Land Grant 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1938.
100 shs. American Light & Traction Co. pfd.
$1,000 East Tenn., Virg. & Geo. R. R. Cons. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1956.
$5,000 Col. & Ird. Central R. R. 1st Mtg 7 p. c. Bds., 1904.
13 shs. Valentine & Co.
100 shs. American Light & Traction Co. common.
25 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
100 shs. Century Realty Co.
100 shs. National Safety Third Rail Co.
100 shs. American Light & Traction Co. pfd.

FINANCIAL.

Mutual Trust Co
OF WESTCHESTER CO.
PORT CHESTER, N.Y.
Capital, - $300,000 Surplus, - $60,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business. Allows interest on balances subject to cheque.
GEO. R. READ, Pres't.
WHITELAW REID, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN E. PARSONS, }
FRANCIS G. INGERSOLL, Sec'y & Treas.
JOHN LEONARD, Asst. Treas'r.
TRUSTEES.

W. B. Dickerman,	C. A. Peabody, Jr.,
John I. Downey,	Geo. R. Read,
G. G. Haven,	Whitelaw Reid,
R. P. Lounsbery,	J. J. Riker,
D. Percy Morgan,	Wm. H. Russell,
Walter G. Oakman,	John Ryan,
Jerome Alvord Peck,	John W. Sterling,
John E. Parsons,	W. J. Van Pelt,
Wm. H. Parsons,	J. Mayhew Wainwright.

Meetings and Elections.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE **St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.**,
St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.
The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.
The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

The General Manifold Company,
Franklin, Pa., August 17th, 1901.
BONDHOLDERS' MEETING.
Notice is hereby given that the International Bank, of this city, has tendered its resignation at Trustee for the bondholders in the First Mortgage Deed of Trust issued by this company, and that a meeting of the bondholders has been called by written request of the holders of at least one-fifth of said bonds to convene at the principal office of the company in this city on the 21st day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting and appointing a new Trustee as successor to the said International Bank, Trustee.
THE GENERAL MANIFOLD COMPANY,
By SAMUEL J. MEYLER, Secretary.
Approved: CHARLES MILLER, President.

Dividends.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
Notice of Dividend on Preferred Stock
The Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend (No. 11) of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock of this Company, out of the earnings, payable on the 16th day of September, to Stockholders of Record on the 7th day of September.
The Transfer Books will be closed Saturday, September 7th, at twelve o'clock M., and reopened September 16th.
Cheques will be mailed to registered holders.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
September 5, 1901.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Certificate for 50 shares Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. Pfd., Voting Trust Certificate No. B 21,554, in the name of Rene Marquis de Portes. All persons are cautioned not to negotiate the same. Application for duplicate will be made. If found, please notify Clark, Dodge & Co., 51 Wall St., New York.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RY. 6 PER cent. bond, No. 3,243, was stolen from Ffoulke & Co., Washington. All persons are warned against negotiating this bond.
BLOOMER, FFOULKE & CO.

MAY BUILD GREAT SKYSCRAPER

Bank's Plans to be Carried Out Unless Insurance Company Pays Price It Asks for Its Property.

The erection of a twenty-two-story building by the Bank of the State of New York on the site of its present building on William Street and Exchange Place, and adjoining property which it has acquired, running through to Wall Street, depends upon the outcome of negotiations which are still progressing between the bank and the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company for the purchase of the bank's property. Unless the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, whose building is on Wall and William Streets, comes to the bank's terms, which are not as easy as they were when negotiations were first opened up previous to the construction of the Atlantic Mutual Company's skyscraper, the big building projected by the bank will, it is said, surely go up.

The controversy between these two institutions illustrates the extent to which light and air are reckoned on as a commercial asset in the business centre of New York. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, which has been in business in this city for over fifty years, and is an immensely wealthy corporation, decided some time ago to put up a new and handsome structure, seventeen stories in height and to cost $5,000,000. Preliminary to commencing the work the company desired to acquire the site of the bank of the State of New York so as to run its building through to Exchange Place.

The negotiations between the two corporations were carried on by Anton Raven, President of the Atlantic Mutual Company, and C. B. Morse, a Director of the bank and said to be the principal shareholder. The bank asked $800,000 for its property. The first offer of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Corporation was $400,000. Later it raised its offer to $550,000. But the bank refused to take less than $600,000, and the negotiations were temporarily suspended. The Atlantic Mutual Corporation went ahead with the erection of its building, which was fully completed in August. After the building was up the Bank of the State of New York filed plans for its twenty-one-story skyscraper. If this building is put up all of the windows on the Exchange Place side of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company will be closed.

Just before Mr. Raven left the city for his Summer vacation, several days ago, he and Mr. Morse had further conference, and there is a possibility that the Atlantic Mutual Company may yet acquire the New York State Bank site. But if it does, it will have to pay more for it than the original price asked, according to the statements yesterday of some of the bank's officers.

To Develop Oil Lands in Wyoming.

OMAHA, Sept. 6.—A dispatch from Cheyenne, Wyoming, says: "Senator Thomas Kearns of Utah, Senator Clarence D. Clark of Wyoming, Senator S. B. Elkins of West Virginia, Perry S. Heath, P. K. Queally of Kemmerer, Wyoming; Richard Kerens, Jr., and Frank J. Westcott of Salt Lake, and E. L. Doheny of Los Angeles, are the Directors and principal stockholders of the Inter-Mountain Oil Company, capitalized at $10,000,000, and which has been formed for the purpose of develop... a large tract of oil lands in the fossil l... south of Kemmerer, in the southwestern part of the State."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC EARNINGS.

Gains for First Five Months of Year Amount to $6,197,200.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—Under orders from E. H. Harriman, all regular passenger trains over the Southern Pacific will be entirely vestibuled within sixty days.
In a financial statement just issued Mr. Harriman says that for the first five months of this year the company gained in gross earnings over the same period of last year $6,197,200.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 6	311,596
To date this year	204,287,395
Corresponding date last year	77,021,904

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 6	$1,005,000
To date this year	$721,303,420
Corresponding date last year	$726,330,420

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4½ per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

At., T. & S. F.	⅝	Kan. & Mich.	⅝
Canada South	1	L. E. & W. pf.	2½
Canadian Pacific	⅝	Manhattan	⅝
Chi. & East. Ill.	1½	Met. Street Railway	1¼
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Mexican Central	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	¾	Mexican National	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¼
Consol. Gas	⅝	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Del., S. & A.	⅝	Mobile & Ohio	½
Del., S. S. & A. pf.	1	Peoria & East.	1½
Evans. & T. H.	2½	Pullman Co.	6
Gt. North. pf.	1¾	Rep. Steel pf.	⅝
Hocking Valley	⅝	Southern Railway	½
Illinois Central	⅝	Texas & Pacific	1
Int. Paper	⅝	T. C. R. R. T. pf.	4
Int. Paper pf.	1¼	Union B. & P.	½
Int. Power	⅛	Un. B. & P. pf.	1
Int. Pump	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	1¾
Int. Silver pf.	1¼	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅛	Col. & H. C. & I.	⅛
Am. Linseed pf.	½	Del. & Hudson	⅛
Am. Smelting	1⅛	Den. & Rio Grande	⅛
Am. Smelt. pf.	1	Diamond Match	⅛
Am. Snuff pf.	1	General Electric	1½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	⅛	Long Island	2
Balt. & Ohio	⅛	Nat. Salt	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Pressed S. C. pf.	⅛
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	Rubber Goods	⅛
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅜	St. L. & S. F.	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅛	Twin City R. T.	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	2¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	2

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

N. Y. Gas, El., L., H. & P. 5s 1¼

Bonds Declined.

Chi., M. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s 1 | Tol. & O. C. gen. 2⅝

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Dealings on the Stock Exchange dwindled to insignificant proportions yesterday, total transactions barely aggregating 300,000 shares. So dull, indeed, was the market that the tape oftimes stood still for several minutes at a time without recording a single transaction. As a result, there were few significant net changes in quotations, though the trend of prices was upward, with the best buying in Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, the coal stocks, and, in specialties, Evansville and Terre Haute and International Paper shares. The only conspicuous exception was American Smelters, which broke several points on pool selling, the reason ascribed for the sales being that there is little likelihood of any dividend declaration on the stock in the near future. This, it is understood, is because of the policy of the management to improve the property as much as possible before commencing dividends on the stock.

It is a striking commentary on the general market that, in spite of this break, and notwithstanding, also, a further early decline in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the other stocks on the list held up well. To close observers of the situation, however, the reason for this is perfectly plain. There is absolutely no pressure to sell, while, on the other hand, the market is so bare of floating stock that whensoever any demand appears prices are easily advanced. The fact, too, that there is a considerable short interest in the market is an element of strength which, though technical, is nevertheless not being lost sight of by many operators, professional and otherwise.

Generally the developments of the day were considered favorable. To offset a temporary rise in call money rates to 4½ per cent., though most of the day's loans were made at 4 per cent., were the announcement of an engagement of £100,000 in London for import and a distinct weakness in the foreign exchange market, with the close ¼ cent lower for cables and ¼@½ cent for sixty days. This, it is the general opinion, clearly foreshadows further gold imports. Indeed, current gossip is to the effect that a shipment of $5,000,000 has already been arranged for, though for one reason or another announcement of it may be withheld until Monday. Premature publication of the plans of certain leading financial interests is not to their liking.

In the way of favorable news, also, was the publication of a further batch of good railroad earnings; an advance in the price of sugar, due to the increased demand, and trade reports, elsewhere presented, which told of activity in Fall business. As for the steel strike situation, it was practically ignored, the Street having some time ago come to the conclusion that, however much the Amalgamated Association may quibble, victory is bound to come to the Steel Corporation in a short time now. Each new day but brings the defeat of the association one day nearer. And in the meantime the menace of overproduction in the steel trade has been removed.

In reference to the favorable railway reports referred to, it may be said that they were simply along the lines of other remarkable exhibits made recently. They were all for the month of August, and showed increases, as compared with the corresponding month last year, as follows: New York Central, $814,590; Great Northern, $703,740; Texas Pacific, $128,700; Monon, $60,240; Toledo, St. Louis and Western, $60,430, and Kansas City Southern, $27,910.

The only depressing factor was the stated probability of an unfavorable bank statement to-day. The known movements of money indicate a loss in cash by the banks during the week of over $4,000,000, though there were suggestions that in some measure this loss might be offset by receipts from unexpected quarters, while at the same time it was said loans might be decreased. A canvass of the situation, however, reveals that quite generally an unfavorable statement is expected, though it is still declared that there will be no tight money.

Coming to the stocks themselves, Morgan and Keene brokers bought Union Pacific and the coalers; Western selling of Colorado Fuel broke that stock nearly 3 points; pool manipulation was responsible for the rise in International Paper stocks; the proposed bond issue kept Brooklyn Rapid Transit heavy; inside selling was reported in Sugar, and continued talk of consolidation with Illinois Central was responsible for a further rise in Evansville and Terre Haute.

London did little in this market one way or another, dealing in all in not more than 5,000 shares.

There will be no London market to-day.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade developments as summarized by the financial reviews tell a story of continuing excellent business conditions. Bradstreet's says:

Trade advices are as a rule very good. Fall demand, now in full swing at the East, West, and Northwest, compares well with last year, and business continues to expand at the South. Specially marked features are the reports of a large seasonable distribution, heavy shipments, and improved collections from leading Western centres. The increased demand for currency is necessitating large shipments to the interior and is tucing a firmer tone in money, and this is the best proof that the expansion in business and not stock speculation, which is still rather restricted, is responsible for the growing strength of this medium of commerce. All measures of trade demand point to the maintenance of general business on a scale not heretofore equaled for this time of year, while failures, though more numerous than last year, are less hurtful than one or two months ago, and really reflect only the normal friction inseparable from the conduct of business in a large volume. Industrial disturbances are not cutting the figure they did earlier. Despite the steel strike, the trades affected are doing a large business, and pig iron is in better request. Prices for the fourth successive month have advanced, and are now well up to the highest of the year. Crop advices are in the main favorable; corn has further improved, and the South, after gathering and selling the best-paying cotton crop in its history, faces with confidence a yield at least equal to, if not larger than, a year ago.

Dun's Review says:

A holiday reduced the volume of legitimate business, while speculative operations were seriously curtailed by the general closing of exchanges from Friday afternoon to Tuesday morning. In the movement of merchandise and in many manufacturing lines there has been an effort to make up the loss by working overtime, but the week's record will fall behind those immediately preceding. Weather conditions have been most propitious, and the total number of idle workmen is less than it was a week ago. Another opportunity to settle the steel strike was rejected, and probably it will now be allowed to die a natural death. Payments through the principal clearing houses outside New York were 22.5 per cent. larger than in the same week last year, and 16.3 per cent. greater than in 1899, while at this city the increase was 46.5 per cent. over 1900, and 11.3 more than in 1899. Railway earnings thus far reported for August were 11.5 per cent. larger than in 1900, and 23.5 per cent. above 1899. Dun's Index Number, covering 350 quotations, with quantities representing the per capita consumption of each, was advanced to $96.911 on Sept. 1, indicating that the cost of living had reached the highest point of the year. The advance since Aug. 1 is 1.6 per cent., with the greatest gain in breadstuffs and metals.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Discussing the movements of currency during the week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. in their usual weekly review, say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks lost thereby $4,368,600. The loss to the interior was less than last week, but there were only five days in the week. The banks received from the interior $4,398,500, and shipped to the interior $6,233,100, of which $1,845,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury. Loss on the interior movement $1,834,600, as compared with a loss last week of $3,453,500. The banks received new gold on Assay Office checks as follows: New York, $651,000; San Francisco, $925,000; Seattle, $492,700; total new gold $2,069,300. Payments by the Sub-Treasury for bonds purchased were $535,500. The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $12,559,200, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $17,518,000. Loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper, $4,958,800. The total loss to the interior and the Sub-Treasury was $6,793,400. The gain from new gold and bond purchases was $2,424,800. So the net loss was $4,368,600.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Norfolk (Va.) dispatches, a $1,000,000 shipyard is to be established there, in which the Cramps are supposed to be interested.

London cables stating that it is reported there on good authority that the Bank of France will export gold to the United States.

Consolidation of the National Exchange Bank and the Wisconsin National Bank, both of Milwaukee, Wis.

Shipments of 285,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Incorporation in Wyoming of the Inter-Mountain Oil Company with a capital of $10,000,000.

Federal Asphalt Company, controlling the asphaltum beds in four counties in Kentucky, organized with a capital of $5,000,000.

Increase of $56,943 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $5,098 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@4½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsement, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $212,065,475; balances, $15,485,249; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $550,833.

Money on call in London, 1⅝@1¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2¼ per cent. for short 2¼@2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange showed further weakness. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82⅜@4.83¼; demand, $4.85⅛@$4.85⅜; cables, $4.85⅝@4.86.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅜@5.20¼ and 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94¾ and 95 1-16@95 3-16; guilders, 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—25@30c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1@$1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Though the demand for money was reduced to-day, prices were firm, owing to the uncertainty as to the future. There was a tendency to harden from this time forth. The decline in New York exchange foreshadowed the possibility that the demand for gold for the United States may be heavier than usual. Discounts were firm.

With the Stock Exchange closed to-morrow and the settlement commencing Monday, there was no desire to extend speculations, and many operators started on a week-end holiday. Prices were generally steady. Consols had a hardening tendency, on the South African news.

Americans, responding to New York, opened weak and hesitating, notably Atchison, St. Paul, Southern Pacific, and Union Pacific. Prices were afterward better, and the closing was steady. Spanish 4s and Rio Tintos were firm. Kafirs hardened on the capture of Lotter's force of Boers.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93⅝; consols for account, 93 13-16; Anaconda, 9½; Atchison, 80¼; Atchison preferred, 100½; Baltimore and Ohio, 107; Canadian Pacific, 111⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48⅝; Chicago Great Western, 23¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 169¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 50; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 89; Erie, 42⅝; Erie first preferred, 74; Erie second preferred, 60½; Illinois Central, 140; Louisville and Nashville, 107⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 31⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 57½; New York Central, 159; Norfolk and Western, 58; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Northern Pacific preferred, 90½; Ontario and Western, 37; Pennsylvania, 75½; Reading, 22⅝; Reading first preferred, 39¾; Reading second preferred, 28⅝; Southern Railway, 34½; Southern Railway preferred, 90½; Southern Pacific, 69¼; Union Pacific, 103; Union Pacific preferred, 91; United States Steel, 46⅝; United States Steel preferred, 97⅝; Wabash, 23; Wabash preferred, 42; Spanish 4s, 70¾; Rand Mines, 4⅛.

Bar silver dull at 29 15-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½@1¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2½@2¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted to-day at Buenos Ayres at 131.50; Madrid, 39.97; Lisbon, 36; Rome, 4.02½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Business on the Bourse to-day was irregular, but the closing was fairly steady. Many parquet securities declined, notably tramways and transports. Spanish fours reacted on unfavorable exchange. Turks rallied and finished strong. Rio Tintos were firmer, in response to higher copper. De Beers started firm but reacted on realizations. Kafirs improved on the capture of the force of Boers commanded by Lotter.
Three per cent. rentes, 101f 87½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 20½c for checks. Spanish fours, 71.95.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day. Governments started weak and grew firmer. Chinese and Americans were dull. Canadian Pacifics were firmer.
Exchange on London, 20 marks 43 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; for three months' bills 2½ per cent.

MADRID, Sept. 6.—Gold was quoted to-day at 40.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—Money in Boston is quite firm, without much change in rates. A moderate volume of paper is offered, quite as much as the banks care to handle. Call money is quoted at 4 to 4½ per cent. Time loans, on average paper, is made around 5 per cent., with exceptional borrowers accommodated at 4½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities underwent little change yesterday, and trading was much restricted in volume. Industrial stocks figured almost exclusively in the transactions. Transportation, bank, and copper issues were quiet and for the most part neglected.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER preferred was the feature of the trading and advanced to 102. Only 200 shares were obtained at that figure, and at the close the stock was offered at 103.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s sold around 68⅝ and 68¾ to the extent of $200,000 worth and closed at 68½ bid.

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AMERICAN CAN common was active. Two hundred shares were dealt in at 25 and 300 shares changed hands at 24¾.

***

UNION COPPER advanced on transactions of about 2,500 shares, and closed at 5⅝, a net gain of three-eighths of a point.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 6. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 5. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	24½	25	24½	25
American Can pf	74½	75	74½	75¼
American Chicle	85	90	85	90
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	83
Am. Hide & Leather	5½	6½	5½	6½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	34	35	34	36
American Malt 6s	93	94	93	94
*American Thread pf	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	29	31	29	31
*British Columbia Copper	13½	14½	13½	14½
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	½	¾	½	¾
Camden Land	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Cast.-Iron Pipe	7	7¾	7	7¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	33½	35½	33½	36
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	106	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	14½	16¼	14½	16¼
Con. Refrigerating	5½	6¼	5½	6¼
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf			26½	27
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i	68½	68¾	68½	68¾
Continental Tobacco deb	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i	14	16	14½	16½
Detroit South. pf. w. i	40	41	40¾	41½
Detroit Southern 4s	84	88	84	85
Dominion Securities	77¾	78	77¾	78
Electric Boat	18	22	18	21
Electric Boat pf	42	47	49½	52
Elec. Lead Reductions	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Electric Vehicle	4¾	6¾	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf	8	12	8	12
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1½	2
Empire Steel	4	8	4	8
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	½	1	1	1¼
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8	9	8	9½
Havana Commercial pf	42	44	42	44
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	76½	77	76½	77¾
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86	86½	86	87
Lorillard pf	118		118	
Markeen Copper	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Mexican Nat. Construction pf, $17 paid off	7	8	7	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	27	28	28½	
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	84½	87½	84	88
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport.	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
N. Y. & Q'ns Co. & S. P.	21¾	23	21¾	23
N. Y. Air B. L. & P. pf	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10¼	10¾	10¼	11
Otis Elevator	32½	33½	33	34
Otis Elevator pf	96	98	96	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70½	72½	70	73
Retsof	45	51	48	
Retsof bonds	75	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf	102	103	101	
Safety Car, Heat & Light ex stock dividend	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101½	101	101¾
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83½	84	83¾	84
Seaboard Air Line	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	51½	52	51½	52
Singer Mfg.	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82¼	81½	82¼
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	775	778	775	778
Storage Power	4	7	4	7
Tennessee Copper	19	20	19	20½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	5½	6	5½	6
Tidewater Coal	6¼	7¼	6¼	7½
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	5⅛	5¾	5¼	5½
Union Typewriter	65	65½	65	65½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf	117	119	117	119
United R. of St. L. 4s	89	90	89	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf	81½	82	81½	82
U. S. Cotton Duck	30	61	30	31
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90	91	90	91¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref.	41	42	41	42
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	60	61	60	61
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds		97		97
Universal Tobacco	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf. w. i		58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C.	6	8	6	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	38	40	38	40
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob		17		17
Worthington Pump pf	112¼	114	112¼	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	242	245	242	245
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¾	46½	45¾	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108½	109½	108½	109½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St.N.Av. 1st	112½	114½	112½	114½
42d St., M. & St.N.Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	84½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98¼
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
N-w Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	102½
Ninth Av. R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R.R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R.R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Av. R. R	175		175	
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 5s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¾	117	116¾	117
United Traction, Pittsburg	108	111	108	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	22		22	
American Light & Tr. pf	92	95	92	95
Bay State Gas	1	1 1-16	1	1 1-16
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4¾	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, std	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	106	106¾	106	106¾
Con. Gas of N. J	102	104	102	104
Con. Gas of N. J. bds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C. bds.)	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	74	77¼	74	77¼
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101¼	99¾	101¼
Mutual Gas of N. Y	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	108¼	108¾	108	108¾
N. E. Gas & Coke	7	9	6	9
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	55½	56¾	55½	56¾
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	99	95	99
St. Paul Gas bonds	93¼	98¼	86¾	93¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	138
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¾

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	20	18	20
East River Ferry 5s	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	81	80	81
Union Ferry	39	41	39	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	97	95	97

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week are valued at $2,108,785, against $2,141,842 last week and $2,203,383 last year. The value marketed was $2,270,774, against $2,222,952 last week and $2,009,716 last year.

Another Big Cut in Linseed Oil.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—Another cut in the price of linseed oil was made to-day. One to five barrel lots sold at 45 cents a gallon, against 51 cents yesterday. The expectation of an enormous crop of flax is given as the cause of the decline. Linseed oil has dropped from 90 cents a gallon to 45 cents and flaxseed from $1.80 to $1.40 a bushel in the past three weeks.

National Bureau of Standards.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Henry David Hubbard has been appointed Secretary of the National Bureau of Standards, which was created by an act of the last Congress. He was born in Philadelphia and is at present private secretary of William R. Harper, President of the University of Chicago.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 6, 1901.

	Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	117½	117¾	22,100	Amalgamated Copper	117½	117¾	116½	117¾	— ½
	30½	30¾	1,280	Am. Car & Found. Co	30½	30½	30	30½	+ ¼
	87	87½	200	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	87	87	87	87	
	32½	33½	500	American Cotton Oil	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ⅝
	31¾	32	100	American Ice Co	31½	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅜
	26¾	26¾	500	American Locomotive	25½	26½	25½	26½	+ ¾
	87½	88	1,100	Am. Locomotive pf	88	88¾	88	88	— ⅛
	63	64½	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf	62	62	62	62	— ½
	7½	7¾	200	American Malting Co	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
	48½	48⅝	23,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	50	50¾	47½	48¼	— 1⅝
	98½	99¼	1,200	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	99⅞	99⅞	98½	99	— 1
	88	88½	300	American Snuff pf	88	88	88	88	— 1
			200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞	
	133½	134	3,450	Am. Sug. R. Co., ex d.	133⅝	134½	133¼	134	+ ⅝
	121	124	3,600	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	123	125	123¼	123	
	164	165¼	300	Am. Tel. & Tel	167	167	165¼	165¼	— ⅝
	137½	137⅞	400	American Tobacco ctfs	137⅝	137⅝	137¼	137¼	— ¼
	46½	47	400	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	46⅝	47	46½	46½	
	78⅝	78¼	14,400	At., T. & S. F.	78	78⅝	77¾	78½	+ ⅝
	97½	97¾	1,050	At., T. & S. F. pf	97⅞	98	97⅝	98	+ ⅛
	104	104¼	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	104¼	104¾	103⅞	104¼	— ⅛
	93½	94	925	Baltimore & Ohio pf	93½	93⅞	93¼	93½	— ⅛
	71½	71⅝	21,600	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	71¼	72¾	70¾	72¾	+ ⅛
	70	71	100	Canada Southern	70¼	70¾	70¼	70¾	+1
			5,800	Canadian Pacific, ex d	111¾	113	111¾	112⅝	+ ¾
	164	166	100	Central R. R. of N. J	165	165	165	165	
	47	47¼	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	47½	47¾	47	47	— ⅛
	39⅝	40	400	Chicago & Alton	39⅞	40	39⅝	40	
	78½	79¼	100	Chicago & Alton pf	79	79	79	79	
	131	132	600	Chicago & East. Ill	129⅝	131½	129⅞	131½	+1⅝
	24½	24¾	600	Chicago Great West.	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
	40½	41	4,300	Chi., Ind. & Louis	40	41⅜	40	40¾	+ ⅛
	73	74	800	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	73½	74½	73½	74¼	+ ⅛
	165⅝	165⅞	7,835	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	164⅝	165⅞	164½	165½	+ ⅝
	143	144½	500	Chi., R. I. & Pac	144¾	144⅞	144½	144½	— ¾
			1,100	Chi. Term. Trans	22½	23½	22½	23	
			500	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	42½	43	42½	43	
	96	98	630	C., C., C. & St. L	96	96	92¼	92¾	— ⅜
	98	100	2,750	Colorado Fuel & Iron	102½	102⅝	99¾	99¾	— 2⅝
			800	Colorado Southern	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
	145	151	100	Col. Southern 1st pf	56¼	56½	56¼	56½	— ⅛
	21	21¼	6,900	Col. Southern 2d pf	26	26¾	25¾	26¼	— ⅛
			100	Col. & Hock. C. & I	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
	225⅝	226	1,125	Consolidated Gas	225½	225⅝	224½	225¾	— ⅛
	167½	168	300	Delaware & Hudson	166¾	167½	166¾	167½	— ⅛
	48	48¾	600	Denver & Rio Grande	49	49	48¼	48¾	— ⅛
		8½	200	Dist. of America	8	8	8	8	
	28¼	28½	51	Dist. of America pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	28½	— ⅛
	151	151	100	Diamond Match	151	151	151	151	
		12¾	2,800	Dul., S. S. & At.	11⅝	12¼	11⅝	12¼	+ ⅝
	21	21¼	6,900	Dul. S. S. & At. pf	20½	21¼	20½	21¼	+1
	34½	35½	26,905	Erie	43⅞	44⅜	43⅝	44	— ⅛
	21	25	2,500	Erie 1st pf	71⅞	72¼	71⅝	72¼	+ ⅛
	70	75	2,750	Erie 2d pf	58¾	59	58⅝	59	+ ⅛
	58⅜	59	4,550	Evans. & T. H.	60½	63	60½	63	+ 2½
	63	63¼	300	General Electric	267	268	266	266	— 1½
	264	267	300	Glucose Sugar Ref	59	59½	59	59	— ⅛
	58½	58¾	1,000	Great Northern pf	186	186¾	186	186¾	+ ⅛
	186¾	187	500	Hocking Valley	53½	54¼	53½	54¼	+ ⅝
	54	54½	100	Hocking Valley pf	76	76	76	76	— ⅛
	75	76	800	Illinois Central	147	147	147	147	+ ⅛
	146	147	5,650	International Paper	24	25¾	24	25¼	+ ⅛
	25¼	25½	5,400	Internat. Paper pf	80	81½	80	81¼	+ ⅛
	81½	81¾	1,300	Internat. Power Co	97½	98	97¼	97⅝	+ ⅛
	97½	98	100	International Silver	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
	7⅝	7¾	500	International Silver pf	39¼	39½	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
	53½	54½	100	International Pump	45	46¾	45	46	+ 1
	46¾	46¾	300	Kanawha & Michigan	33	33⅝	33	33⅝	+ ⅛
	34	35	127	Lake Erie & West.	122¾	123	122¾	122¾	+ 2¼
	120	115	260	Long Island	75	75	75	75	— 2
	74	78	2,540	Louisville & Nashville	104¾	105	104¾	104¾	— ⅛
	104¾	105	8,000	Manhattan Elevated	118¼	119½	118¼	119	+ ¼
	118½	119	500	Mexican Central	25¾	26¼	25½	26¼	+ ⅛
			12,500	Mexican National cts	13½	14¼	13	14	+ ¾
	13⅞	14	200	Minn. & St. Louis	108	108	108	108	
	108	108½	250	M., S. P. & S. S. M	27¼	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
	27	27½	30	Mo., Kan. & Texas	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
	30	30⅝	660	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	57⅞	57⅞	56½	57	
	56¾	57½	1,700	Missouri Pacific	105⅞	106	105⅞	106	+ 1½
		85½	200	Mobile & Ohio ctfs	84½	84½	84	84	+ ⅛
	84	85½	300	National Salt Co	42¼	42½	42	42	+ ⅛
	42	42½	100	Nat. Salt Co. pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	+ ⅛
	76½	77	100	New Central Coal	27	27	27	27	— ⅛
	25	28	1,200	New York Central	154⅝	154⅝	154¼	154⅝	+ ⅛
	154⅛	154½	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	81	81	81	81	— ⅛
	81	81½	1,600	N. Y., Ont. & West	36¼	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
	35⅞	36	5,700	Norfolk & Western	56½	56½	55¾	55¾	— ⅛
	55¾	56	110	Norfolk & West. pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	— ⅛
	89	90	100	North American	100	100	100	100	
	99	102	200	Northern Pacific pf	97⅞	97¾	97¼	97¼	— ⅛
	97	98	820	Ontario Mining	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
	10¼	10½	100	Pacific Coast	68½	68½	68½	68½	+ ⅛
	68	70	200	Pacific Mail	43½	43¾	43	43	+ ⅛
	43¾	43⅝	4,300	Pennsylvania R. R	146¼	146¾	146	146	
	146	146¼	1,700	People's Gas, Chicago	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	— ⅛
	111⅝	112	375	Peoria & Eastern	31	32	31	32	+1½
	31	33	200	Pressed Steel Car	42	42	42	42	— ⅛
	42	42½	210	Pressed Steel Car pf	82	82	82	82	— ⅛
	82	83½	328	Pullman Company	210	215	210	215	+6
	209	215	4,500	Reading	44¼	44⅝	44	44	— ⅛
	44	44¼	1,700	Reading 1st pf	77¼	77⅝	77	77⅝	+ ⅛
	77¼	77⅝	1,700	Reading 2d pf	55½	55¾	55¼	55¾	+ ⅛
	55¼	55⅝	400	Republic Iron & Steel	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
	18⅝	19	1,050	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	72¾	74	72¾	74	+ ⅛
	72¾	74	1,500	Rubber Goods	29	29	28	29	— 1
	28¾	29	300	St. L. & Adirondack	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	+ ⅛
	117¾	118	800	St. L. & San Fran	45½	45½	45	45	— 1½
	45	46	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	69	69	69	70½	+ ½
	69	70	100	St. Louis-So. W.	31¼	31½	31¼	31½	
	31	32	7,237	Southern Pacific	58⅝	58⅞	58⅜	58⅝	+ ⅛
	58⅝	58¾	5,300	Southern Railway	33¼	33⅞	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅛
	33¼	33⅜	2,200	Southern Railway pf	88⅝	88⅞	88½	88½	
	88½	88⅞	2,000	Tenn. Coal & Iron	67	67¼	66¾	66¾	
	66¾	67	1,400	Texas Pacific	44¼	45¾	44	45¾	+1
	44	45¾		Third Avenue	121	121	121	121	— 1½
	121	121	100	Twin City R. T.	103¾	104	103	103¼	
	103¾	104	200	Twin City R. T. pf	154	154	154	154	+4
	154	155	200	Tin Plate & Paper Co	17¼	17¾	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
	17⅝	17¾	300	Union B. & P. Co. pf	74	74	74	74	+1
	73½	74	21,200	Union Pacific	99⅝	100⅞	99⅝	100½	+ ⅝
	89	89¾	200	Union Pacific pf	89½	89½	89	89	— ⅛
	98	100	335	United States Express	99	99	99	99	+ ⅛
	45	45½	14,800	United States Steel	45¼	45¼	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
	94⅞	95¼	3,400	U. S. Steel pf	95¼	95¼	94¾	94¾	— ⅛
	94⅝	94¾	3,300	United States Leather	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
	13⅜	13⅝	1,100	U. S. Leather pf	82¾	83¼	82½	83	— ⅛
	82½	83	100	United States Rubber	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
	19½	20	300	U. S. Rubber pf	58	58	57	57	— 2
	56	59½	200	Va.-Car. Chemical Co	62	62	62	62	+1¾
	61	63	900	Wabash	23½	23¾	22⅞	23¼	— ⅛
	23	23¼	420	Wabash pf	40¾	41¼	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
	39¼	41¾	400	Western Union Tel	93½	93½	93¼	93¼	— ⅛
	93½	93½	200	Wheeling & Lake Erie	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
	18⅝	19	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	52	52	51½	51½	+ ⅛
	51½	52½	10	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	33	33	33	33	
	22	23¼	100	Wisconsin Central	23	23	23	23	
				Sales	811,598				

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¼	
2s, c., 1930	107¾	
3s, r., 1918	108¾	
3s, c., 1918	108¾	
3s, 1918	108¾	
4s, r., 1907	112	
4s, c., 1907	113	
4s, r., 1925	137	
4s, c., 1925	137	
5s, r., 1904	107¾	
5s, c., 1904	107¾	
D. C. 3-65s	124½	
Adams Exp.	178	190
Alb. & Sus.	210	
Alle. & W.	120	
Am. Ag. Ch.	28	30
A. A. C. pf.	87	89
Am. Bicycle.	3⅞	4½
A. C. O. pf.	90	
Am. Coal	180	
Am. Dr. Tel.	91	
Am. Exp.	190	197
A. I. Co. pf.	69½	70½
Am. Lin. Co.	27	28
A. M. Co. pf.	27	29
Am. Snuff.	47	48
A. T. & C.	98	100
Am. T. pf.	145	150
Am. W. Co.	17⅝	18
A. W. Co. pf.	79	80
Ann Arbor	21½	25
Ann Arb. pf.	50	56
B. A. L. pf.	108	
B. Un. Gas.	215	217
Bruns. City	10	11½
B. R. & P.	90	92½
B. R. & P. pf.	124	125
C. C. & C.	40	
C. G. W. pf.	84½	86¾
A.	97	
C. G. W.	48¾	50
C. G. W. d.	90	93
C. M. & St. P.	190	
P. pf.	195	198
C. St. P. M.	136	140
& Om.	175	
C. St. P. M. & Om. pf.	185	
Chi. Un. Tr.	16	18½
C. C. C. & St. L.	114	117
C. L. & W.	30	
C. L. & W. pf.	70¾	76
Clev. & P.	190	
C. F. & I. pf.	120	132
Com. Cable	180	185
Consol. Coal	62	
Cont. Tob. pf.	66½	69
Cont. T. pf.	118	118½
D. L. & W.	223	225
D. & R. G. pf.		96
D. M. & Ft.		
D. pf.	37½	39½
D. M. & Ft.		
D. pf.	120	150
Ev. & T. H. pf.	91	94
G. R. & I. pf.	103	107
Homestake	95	
Ill. C.	1.10	
I. S. P. pf.	85	86½
Iowa Cent.	38	39½
Iowa C. pf.	75	76
Joliet & Chi.	175	
Kan. C. So.	20½	21
K. C. S. pf.	42¾	43½
K. & D. M.	8	9
K. & D. M. pf.		
King. & P.	30	35
King. & P.	8¼	10¼
Lacl. Gas	90	95
Lacl. G. pf.	101	102
L. E. & W.	64	66
Lake Shore	251¼	278
Lake Shore	251¼	278
Man. Beach	10	18
Md. C. pf.	65	76
M. W. S. El.		
Chi.	38	40
M. W. S. El. pf.		
Mich. Cent.	108	
Mil. El. R. & L. pf.		117
M. & St. L.		
pf.	114¾	117¾
Mo., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	73	75
Mor. & Es.	194½	197
N., C. & St. L.	75	100
Nat. Biscuit.	44¼	44¾
Nat. Bis. pf.	101	102½
Nat. Lead	20

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street Corner Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers—No Sales at Auction.

The two four-story buildings 460 and 462 Sixth Avenue, at the southeast corner of Twenty-eighth Street, 49.4 by 60, have been sold by the estate of John Halk. The property has been held at about $140,000. The northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street was bought recently by Mandelbaum & Lewine, and it is said that the Halk estate parcel has also been acquired by operators.

William B. E. Lockwood, Jr., has sold to Mandelbaum & Lewine the four-story English basement dwelling 210 West Twenty-fifth Street, 15.6 by 98.9.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for the estate of James M. McLean to a client the plot at the southwest corner of Sherman Avenue and Hawthorne Street, 100 by 100.

Leonard, Weber & Co. have sold for Andrew Rywolt, two three-story frame dwellings on the north side of Ninth Street, 505 feet east of White Plains Avenue, William's Bridge, on a plot 50 by 114.

John Miles has bought, through Peter S. O'Hara & Brothers, the plot, 25 by 93 and irregular, at the southwest corner of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, and the Southern Boulevard, Bedford Park.

Mrs. Nathaniel Prentiss has leased, through S. Osgood Peil & Co., the four-story dwelling 41 West Forty-ninth Street, for a term of years at an annual rental of $5,000.

The entire front of the building 54 Wall Street will be removed and replaced by a new one—of Indiana limestone in the basement and of brick and stone on the upper floors. This and other alterations will involve an outlay of $14,500. Katharine Lyall Smith is the owner of the property.

Clifford W. Shurman has sold for Herman Furtz to Nancy Dorr the property 303 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, a five-story limestone American basement dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100 feet, for $45,000.

There were no sales at auction scheduled for yesterday in the Trinity Building salesroom.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue, for one-story open shed, 50 by 68 and irregular; Walter Shriver of 686 Park Avenue, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 954 Lexington Avenue, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 123 to 127 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, for a four-story brick office building, 50 by 94.2; New York Telephone Company of 15 Dey Street, owner; Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $100,000.

No. 220 to 224 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, for a four-story brick office building, 50 by 94.2; New York Telephone Company of 15 Dey Street, owner; Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $100,000.

Southern Boulevard, Trinity Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, for a four-story brick factory, 187.11 by 92.6; Amalia Ricca of 28 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, owner; Albert E. Davis of 2,558 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

Broome and Mulberry Streets, northwest corner, for three six-story brick tenements, with stores, 60 by 60.8; Marasco & Abbate of 57 East Houston Street, owners; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $100,000.

Alterations.

Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, southwest corner, to a ten-story brick hotel; The Holland House Company of 280 Fifth Avenue, owner; George E. Harding & Gooch of 253 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,000.

Tenth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, southeast corner, to a four-story brick tenement with stores; James McClenahan, Portchester, N. Y., owner; Thom & Wilson of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 89 Division Street, to a five-story brick tenement with store; I. D. Schlahetsky of 69 Division Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $400.

Jackson Avenue, west side, 402 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; F. L. Toner, premises, owner; T. W. Ringrose of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost $200.

No. 1,984 Burnside Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Robert Ankele, premises, owner; T. W. Ringrose, One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $75.

No. 175 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, to a four-story brick tenement with store; Mrs. Catherine Noonan, premises, owner; Morgan M. O'Brien, Grand Central Station, architect; cost, $300.

No. 54 West Fifty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Katharine Lyall Smith of 26 Pine Street, owner; H. Edwards Ficken of 10 West Twenty-second Street, architect; cost, $14,500.

No. 204 East Twenty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement with store; Flemer E. Koehler of 11 Broadway, architect; cost, $50.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, Sept. 6.

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 506.4 ft n of 190th St, 74x237.10 ir. Croton Aqueduct x75x227.5; Charles D. Ingersoll, United States Loan Commissioner, to Ludovic A. Damainville, (R S $1.75)..... 5,577

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 581.4 ft n of 190th St, 53x228 to Croton Aqueduct x55x227.10; Charles D. Ingersoll, United States Loan Commissioner, to Ludovic A. Damainville, (R S $1.50)..... 5,347

AVENUE C, 206, e s, 25x62.3; Alexander Spiro and another to Eliza Guggenheimer, (mtg $13,500)..... 100

BURKE AV, w s, 201.4 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 50x100, Edenwald; Joseph Boemmels to Alfred Picart, (mtg $900).. 1

BURKE AV, w s, 226.4 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 25x100, Edenwald; Alfred Picart to Joseph Boemmels..... 1

CHRYSTIE ST, w s, 62 ft n of Stanton St, 24.9x41.4x irregular; Francis J. Schnugg to Kassel Oshinsky, (mtg $12,000, R S $2.25)..... 1

GARDEN PLACE, e s, Lot 13, map of 17 lots, South Mount Vernon, 25x105.5x 25.2x132.4; Margaretha Toepfer to Gaetano Solfio and wife..... 1

HENRY ST, 238, s s, 22.2x100x23.4x100; Charles T. French and another, executors and trustees, to Dora Sokolski.. 1

HESTER ST, 70, s s, 25x75; Frank E. Rosen to Louis Wolf, 1-5 part, (mtg $18,000, R S $1.50)..... 1,500

LOT 121, map of Laconia Park; the North New York Realty Company to Katie Kelly..... 1

LOT 121, map of Laconia Park; Sadie L. Crozier, by guardian, to Katie Kelly, all title..... 1

LOT 125, map of Laconia Park, Sadie L. Crozier, by guardian, to Bridget Kelly, all title..... 1

LOT 125, map of Laconia Park; the North New York Realty Company to Bridget Kelly..... 1

MORRIS PARK AV, 35.6 ft w of Unionport Road, 25.11x109.1x25x102.1; Morris Park Av, 87.3 ft w of Unionport Road, 25.8x120.11x25x115.4, being Lots 458 and 460, map of Van Nest Park; Bettie Glover, widow, to Harlem Savings Bank, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

OGDEN AV, s w corner of 165th St, 50x95; Woodycrest Av, w s, 302.4 ft n of 164th St, 25.2x80.5x25.2x79.10; Joseph H. Jones to Fannie L. Jones, all liens..... 1

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of 169th St, 25x100x irregular x 92.8; Timothy Flood to Walter Wolcott, all liens, (R S $10.75)..... 100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 49.2 ft s of 83d St, 52.9x55.11x48x71.9; Clarence F. True to the Riverside Building Company..... 1

STONE ST, 10; Lucius A. Wilson to John T. Gibby, (R S $18, R & S)..... 1

STONE ST, 10, s s, 21.11x irregular; L. Napoleon Levy to Jefferson M. Levy, quitclaim..... 1

TAYLOR AV, s e s, Lot 178, map of Belmont village, 100x108; Sophia L. Reinken to George C. Dawson, all liens..... 1

TAYLOR AV, e s, 100 ft n of 188d St, 25x107.6x25x109; George C. Dawson to Albert Bode and wife, (mtg $2,000)..... 100

WATERLOO PLACE, e s, 125 ft s of 176th St, 25x95; Patrick Quaid and another to Myles Sweeney, Jr..... 1,100

WEST END AV, e s, 47.5 ft s of 93d St, 20x68; Henry B. Wesselman, referee, to Carlos C. Burr, (R S $8.75)..... 20,000

2D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, 50x—x46.9x120.3, Westchester; John J. Coogan to Thomas O'Meara..... 1

3D ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 39.11x98x40 x96; Herman Segal and others to Moses B. Weinberg and another, (R S $6.25, mtg $56,000)..... 100

4TH ST, n w corner of 10th St, 20.7x88; Albert I. Sire to James E. Leach, all liens..... Omitted

8TH ST, s s, 138.4 ft e of 2d Av, 33.4x 114; John C. Barth to Emma B. Richardson, (mtge $2,000)..... 1

11TH AV, n e corner of 208th St, 199.10 to 207th St x 100; Wesley Thorn to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $9,000, R S — cents)..... 100

137TH ST, 419 West, 27x103.3; Harry McNally to Thomas Agnew, (R S $8.25, mtg $25,000)..... 40,000

167TH ST, 37 West, 25x92; Bonehan Klinkenskin and another to Jacob Wolf, (R S $1.25)..... 1

21ST ST, 12 East, 20.10x101.11x20.10x 102.6; John R. Suydam to Harriet Suydam, (R S $25)..... 100

137TH ST, n s, 458.4 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x 100.5; Louis Heitzmann to Nellie F. Kilgore, (mtg $24,000, R S $15.25,) rerecorded..... 1

87TH ST, 453 West, 16.8x100.5; Henry B. Wesselman, referee, to William H. Rolston and another, executors, (R S $4.25). 11,000

64TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Arba S. Coffin to Edward G. Bailey, (mtg $3,250)..... 1

65TH ST, s s, 164.8 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.5; I. Chauncey McKeever, to John W. Alexander, (R S $10, mtg $25,000)..... 47,500

65TH ST, n s, 115.6 ft w of Park Av, 19.6 x102.2; Emanuel Strauss to William Rosenzweig, (R S $1, mtg $19,000)..... 1

97TH ST, 335 and 337 East; 59.9x100.11; Morris Finn to Mary A. Henshaw, (mtg $30,000)..... 1,000

103D ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; Jonas Weil and another to Garibaldi Greenhaigh and others, (R S 50 cents, mtg $3,500)..... 1

115TH ST, 58 East, 25x100.11x24.10x100.11; Jennie F. C. Blackhurst, referee, to Elizabeth C. Stokes Vatable, (R S $8)..... 18,500

116TH ST, s s, 270 ft w of 5th Av, 21x 100.11; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to the trustees of the Leake & Watts Orphan House, (R S $8.75)..... 20,000

122D ST, 166 East, 16.8x68.6x16.8x69.02; Mary Spicer to Sarah Gibson, (R S $2.25) Gift

129TH ST, 120 East, 20.1x99.11x19.8x99.11; Edward E. McCall, referee, to Benjamin F. Lee, (R S $2.25)..... 7,000

134TH ST, 63 West, 18.9x99.11; Robert Goodbody to James Byrnes, (R S $4.75).. 1

142D ST, 579 West, 16x99.11; Annie de Thummel Clot de Beauregard, widow, to John R. Ferrier, (mtge $12,000, R S $1)..... 16,000

153D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Morris Av, 25x 100; Eliza L. Purdy, widow, to Bridget Moran..... 1,700

Recorded Leases.

BATHGATE AV, 1,720; Diedrich Pohndorf to Frederick Windeler, 4 10-12 years..... 480

CANNON ST, 83 and 85; Jacob Becker to Ruben Potthwacks, 3 years..... 360

1ST AV, 390; Biena Baum to Katie Schurtz, 3 years..... 600

6TH AV, 344; Emma E. Hubbard to Frances Debenham, 4 years 3 months.. 2,400

8TH AV, 497, s w corner of 35th St; Samuel Burnett to Morris Schaem, 1 1-6 years 2,300

42D ST, 7 and 9 West; David H. King, Jr., and others, to J. P. McHugh & Co., 10 years..... 12,000

42D ST, n s, 208.4 ft w of 5th Av, 20.10x 100.5; Louisa M. Gerry to James Slater, 21 years..... 3,750

42D ST, n s, 145.10 ft w of 5th Av, 20.10x 100.5; Louisa M. Gerry to James Slater, 21 years..... 3,750

115TH ST, 416 East; Jennie Marcus to Carlo Tattoro, 5 years..... 780

149TH ST, 530 East; Henriette Manning, by agent, to Francesco Stanziani and another, 5 years..... 384

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AGNEW, Thomas, and wife to Harry McNally; 13th St, n s, 123 ft e of Washington St, (prior mtg $25,000,) 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000

ANDERSON, Elbert E., and others, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 1st Av, n e corner of 56th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 100,000

BARRY, Thomas G., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 118th St, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent, gold..... 13,000

BLISNIKOFF, Max, and another, to Adelaide Peavy and others, executors; Forsyth St, 41, 5 years..... 27,000

BURR, Carlos C., to Margaret E. Mitchell and another, as trustees; 674 West End Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

BYRNES, James, to Pauline Sternberger and another, executors; 134th St, n s, 310 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 6,600

DAWSON, George C., and wife to Elizabeth J. Stancliffe; Prospect Av, e s, 100 ft n of 183d St, 3 years, gold..... 2,000

DECKER, Anna M., to Clara Decker; 161st St, n s, 119.6 ft e of 3d Av..... 3,000

GARGAN, Caroline E., to American Mortgage Company; 252 West 74th St, (prior mtg $15,000,) 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

GARGAN, Caroline E., to American Mortgage Company; 252 West 74th St, 3 years 15,000

GILLEY, John T., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 10 Stone St and rear part of 27 Bridge St, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent., gold..... 23,000

GOMPRECHT, Gustav, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 61st St, 210 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 8,500

GREENHALGH, Garibaldi, and others to Jonas Weil and another; 103d St, n s, 200 w of 1st Av, installments..... 2,000

HASBROUCK, Louis B., to Henry Bischoff, Jr., trustee; Chrystie St, 187, 5 years..... 15,000

HORN, Matthias, to William J. Horn; 25th St, s s, 136.4 ft e of 7th Av, prior mortgage $60,000, due Oct. 1, 1901.. 1,000

KING, Frederick, to Rawson Underhill and another, executors and trustees; 63d St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 6,500

LA COSTA, Hervey D., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 119th St, n s, 165 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent.. 10,000

LAMBERTI, Annie, to John J. Bell; 171st St, s s, 25 ft e of Park Av, due Oct. 20, 1901, 6 per cent..... 2,207

LEVY, Morris, to Sender Jarmulowsky; Orchard St, 43 and 45, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 16,000

LONDON, Albert, and another to Louis London; 115th St, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent... 40,000

LYNCH, Bernard, and another, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 3d Av, n e corner of 59th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 3,000

MANNERS, Francis L. W., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 303 West 89th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

MANY, William T., to Gertrude S. Davis; 44th St, s s, 310 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years. 8,500

MORAN, Bridget, to Elizabeth L. Purdy; 153d St, s s, 175 ft w of Morris Av, 3 years..... 1,000

NORTH, William H. D., and another to Charles Krahmer; Southern Boulevard, e s, 125 ft s of 149th St, prior mortgage secures notes, 6 months..... 1,500

O'BRIEN, Catherine, to Michael J. Mulqueen; Cherry St, n s, 243.3 ft e of Market St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

PICART, Alfred, to Joseph Boemmie; Burke Av, w s, 201.4 ft s of King's Bridge Road, installments..... 1,000

RICHEY, David, to Augustus F. Holly; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 107th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 20,000

SCHLOSSER, Conrad, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 215 East 40th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 15,000

SCHNEEHAGE, Rebecca, to Laurence W. Ahrens; 40th St, s s, 154 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

SWEENEY, Myles, Jr. to Patrick Quade; Waterloo Place, e s, 125 ft s of 176th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

WEIHER, Lorenz, to Joseph Wolf; 95th St, s s, 325 ft w of West End Av, due July 1, 1902..... 100,000

WEIHER, Lorenz, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 95th St, s s, 325 ft w of West End Av, 4 years, 5 and 6 per cent..... 165,000

WEIHER, Lorenz, to Joseph Wolf; 95th St, s s, 325 ft w of West End Av, prior mortgage $165,000, due Oct. 3, 1901, 6 per cent..... 25,000

WIGHTMAN, Elizabeth, and another to Elizabeth W. Burke; 123 West 69th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

WOLCOTT, Walter, to the Bowery Savings Bank; Prospect Av, n e corner of 169th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 18,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

HOLLY, Augustus F., to James K. Holly. Nom.

JOHNSON, George F., to Robert Goodbody..... 20,000

MANHATTAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Ida M. Murphy..... 9,500

MARRATT, Edward J., to Katharine M. Blake and another..... 10,000

OLYPHANT, Robert, and another to William R. Wilder..... Nom.

POTTER, Mary M., to Edward J. Marratt..... Nom.

RYER, John B., executor, to Margaret J. Ray..... 2,500

SCHAEFER, Fredericka, to Thomas O'Connor..... 1,700

SPIELBERGER, Leonor, and another to Sigmund Cohn..... 2,500

SPRATLEY, Annie R., to Knickerbocker Trust Company; assigns 3 mortgages... 35,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Benigno S. Suarez and another, as trustees..... 15,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Bowery Savings Bank..100,000

Lis Pendens.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 41.11 ft n of 44th St, 19.6x75; A. Alonzo Teets against Augustina Kennelly and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Wandell.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 25 ft s of 174th St, 75x100; Sarah W. Thorp against Edward W. C. Cunningham and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gantz, Meier & McKennell.

28TH ST, s s, 50.3 ft e of 7th Av, 18.7x78.2x irregular; Mildred E. Jacobs against John J. Buckley and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Eustis & Foster.

84TH ST AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner, 113.7x120.8x irregular; Excelsior Terra Cotta Company against Dudley S. Harde and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. C. Miller.

111TH ST, n s, 500 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.10; John C. Wilmerding, administrator, against Susan Hennessy and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Nash & Jones.

159TH ST, n s, entire front between Amsterdam and St. Nicholas Avs, —x—, two actions; Citizens' Savings Bank against Frederick Brandt and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Pirsson & Beall.

178TH ST AND DALY AV, s e corner, 19.5x 80.6x irregular; Charles P. Hallock against Henry Burge and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, C. P. Hallock.

Mechanics' Liens.

FLETCHER ST, 6 and 8; George Alexander against John J. White, owner; Robert C. Burnside, contractor..... 336

MADISON AV and 134th St, n e corner, 99x99.11; Henry Brown & Son against Davis Karp, owner and contractor..... 2,300

8TH AV and 149th St, s w corner, 99.11x 125; John Hauser against Davis Karp, owner and contractor..... 75

8TH AV and 149th St, s w corner, 99.11x 125; Henry and John Brown against Davis Karp, owner and contractor..... 6,000

8TH AV and 149th St, s w corner, 99.11x 125; Albert Bernholz against Davis Karp, owner and contractor..... 350

28TH and 30th Sts, 1st Av and East River, block, &c.; Atlas Portland Cement Company against Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York and another, owners; Ryan & Parker, contractors..... 12,776

98TH ST, 48 to 54 East; Gustav Ernst against Solomon Jacobs, owner and contractor..... 235

103D ST, s s, 402 ft e of 1st Av, 150x35; Albert Blechner against Harlem Market Company, Limited, owner; Louis L. Cavinato, contractor..... 85

114TH ST, 305 East; Emanuel Liguori against Jeannette K. Manne and another, owners; Bena & Isaac Wolff, contractors..... 200

132D ST, 43 West; Thomas C. Edmonds & Co., against Ernest Califano and another, owners and contractors..... 156

142D ST, 523 West; T. R. De Lacey Company against E. A. Jennings, owner and contractor..... 50

BUILDING-LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 28, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

ORCHARD ST, 43 and 45; Sender Jarmulowsky, with Morris Levy..... 16,000

52D ST, s s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 30x—; Title Guarantee and Trust Company, with Perez M. Stewart..... 90,000

93TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of West End Av, 100x100.8; Joseph Wolf, with Lorenz Weiher..... 100,000

115TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x 100.11; Louis London, with Albert London and Ernest Ochs..... 40,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

3D AV, 798 to 806; Joseph Jacobson against Morris Jacobson, Aug. 22, 1901. 440

5TH AV, 520; Charles A. Friberg against John Doe an d another, Sept. 3, 1901... 290

8TH ST, 201 West; Jones Construction Company against John Healy and another, Jan. 4, 1900..... 1,269

105TH ST, 149 and 151 West; William Scroggy against Petrona Brothers, Aug. 28, 1901..... 73

105TH ST, 149 and 151 West; John Gleason against Petrona Brothers, Aug. 28, 1901..... 66

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.
FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS
Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this week a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly-front rubber cover.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

PIANOS TO RENT
for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

STEINWAY PIANO, $100; CHICKERING, $165; 8 square pianos special sale, $25 upward.
CHANDLER, 439 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" Wise. STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardmen upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125, Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 108 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 16th.

$100 elegant mahogany upright, every improvement; Steinway upright, slightly used; great sacrifice. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

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KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

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Advice and consultation free; patents procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3, 1901.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition (blanks may be procured in the borough offices,) stating their property by section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant and with return postage prepaid.

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, Taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessment and have their property located on the maps of that Department and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes with the requisition a certified memorandum of their property which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessment.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as is required in the case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whatever borough the property is located, as follows:

John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.

James B. Fouck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

Frederick W. Bleckwenn, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

Matthew S. Tully, Richmond Building, Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, New York.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—ELISE ELISCHER, plaintiff, against VICTOR ELISCHER, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce on the ground of adultery.—Summons. Trial desired in the City and County of New York.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, August 19th, 1901.
MORRIS CUKOR,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office Address and Office, No. 61 Park Row, New York City, Manhattan.

To the defendant, Victor Elischer:

The foregoing summons is hereby served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of August, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on said date.

Dated New York, August 29th, 1901.
MORRIS CUKOR, Attorney for Plaintiff.
au31-1aw6wS

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Sherman Square Hotel,
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AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

Sevillia Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St.
Four apartments of two to four rooms, $650 to $1,200. Absolutely fire-proof. No wooden floors. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply. First-class restaurant service.

WHERE TO DINE 3 Park Pl.
A. Adequate; T. Table d'hote. D. Dinner. L. Lunch.
Burns' "World Renowned Rest. 45 St. & 6 Av Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra.
Rector's 44TH ST. AND BROADWAY. Service A La Carte.
Hotel Flouret 5 Av. & 18th St. Table d'Hote de Luxe $1.25. Orch. A1c. all hours.
Hotel Victoria, Service A1c. Shoppers' and Bus. Men's Lunch'n. Music Eve
Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., A1c. Hungarian Orchestra.
Dun Bld'g, Rest. Café. { Business Men's Lunch { Dinner A1c. B'way & Reade St.
Dorlon's OYSTER HOUSE, 6 & 7 E. 23d St. Open for Breakfast at 8 o'clock.
Central Roof Garden } 143 Liberty, overlooking Harbor } Tdh. 1-3, 50c; 5-8, wine $1. a1c. to 10
Hartmann's 1 B'way, Mills Building, 45 B'way. Business Men's Lunch.
"Hugot's" Table d'Hote Dinner and Lunch. Café. St. George, Staten Island.
Ardin & Chaberty, 121-3 W. 26th St. Tdh. 50c.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

HELEN COURT & DOUGLAS
Overlooking Morningside Park.
N. E. Corner Morningside Av. and 115th St.
Just Completed and Now Open for Inspection.
RENTS FROM $45 TO $75.
This house has been built to insure light and air in every room. Every known improvement has been installed. Large inside court surrounds the apartments. Rooms are of exceptional size, some 20 feet square. Superintendent on premises week days and Sundays, day or evening.

VICTOR HUGO,
7TH AV. DRIVE, S. W. CORNER 114TH ST.
Four, five, six, eight and ten large rooms. Every improvement. Electric elevators, marble baths, telephone, mail chute.
Rents from $40 to $65.
Superintendents on premises at all houses week days and Sundays.

COLUMBIA ARMS,
Amsterdam Av., S. E. Cor. 118th St.
Just Completed and Open for Inspection. Highest Altitude and Most Beautiful Outlook for Miles Around. Overlooking Cathedral Parkway, Hudson River and the Palisades. Between Morningside and Riverside Parks. Finest Apartment House on Cathedral Heights. Contains Unique Room Arrangements and Combinations.
RENTS FROM $45 TO $75.
Superintendent on premises week days and Sundays, day and evening.

For further particulars apply at office,
164 St. Nicholas Ave.,
N. E. Cor. 118th St.

The Patterson,
56-58-60 West 47th St.
Between 5th and 6th Aves.
Family Apartment Hotel.
Ready for Occupancy Sept. 15th.
FIREPROOF STEEL CONSTRUCTION
Most modern in its appointment.
Two rooms and bath to any size apartment.
The Patterson is designed in every particular so as to bring to the highest perfection all the benefits that architecture and science can devise. A few of the special innovations include passenger and servants' elevators. Furnished rooms for visiting friends. Single rooms for private maids. Telephone in every apartment. Mail chute on every floor, with hourly collection. Liveried attendants. The Restaurant is for the exclusive use of guests, and will be under the direction of an experienced Chef and a corps of assistants, and maintained on the highest plan, with moderate prices. The house is now open for inspection weekdays until 10 P. M.

THE PLAZA,
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
St. Nicholas Ave., corner 150th St.
ELEGANT APARTMENTS OF 7 AND 8 ROOMS; STEAM HEATED AND HOT WATER; ELEVATOR SERVICE; THIS IS THE CHOICEST AND MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION ON MANHATTAN ISLAND.
Crest of Washington Heights,
THE PLAZA is surrounded by fine private residences and overlooks the Hudson and Harlem Rivers, nicely situated, and close to every line of access to the heart of New York.
Convenient to 6th, 9th Ave. "L."
Electric Surface Cars, 8th, Amsterdam Avs.
Superintendent on premises day and evening.
David Rothschild,
Owner and Builder.

THE STUART.
A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Nine rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent. Also a nine-room apartment on first floor suitable for physician.
Apply to
CHRIS. HEISER,
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215 West 116th St., near 7th Ave.
Just completed 4 and 5 large light room apartments. Elevator, electric lights, telephone, hall service, and all modern improvements. Open for inspection. Apply John Fannen, Builder and Owner, on premises, or
HALL J. HOW & CO., Agents, 240 West 116th Street.

THE GANOGA,
35-37 East 27th St.
A few one and two room Apartments, with bath, to let from Oct. 1, unfurnished, in this new and select Apartment Hotel; private telephones, electric lights, superior restaurant, all-night elevator, and full hotel service. Call, day or evening, or send for descriptive booklet.

THE ELIZABETH
SOUTHWEST COR. 105TH ST. & BROADWAY.
Apartments of seven and eight large, light rooms on third, fifth, and sixth floors; elevator, steam heat, and every known convenience; rent reasonable; concessions made to parties now renting. Apply superintendent.

A.—A.—KINGSCOURT.—A.—A.
Madison Av., corner 87th St.—Highest elevation on avenue, elegant, light corner apartments; elevator runs all night; electric lights; moderate rents; superior attendance.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 635 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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West Side Apartments to Rent.

THE SAXONY,
No. 250 West 82d St., Cor. Broadway.

THE APARTMENTS consist of 9 rooms, 2 bath rooms, butler's pantries, and private halls. THE IMPROVEMENTS include everything which characterizes modern high-class apartments. THE ROOMS are large, well arranged, and have plenty of light and air. The parlors are unusually attractive, being finished in white and gold; have paneled walls with high paneled base, and ceilings enriched with ornamental relief work, motif being Louis XVI. Yearly Rents, $1,500 to $2,000.

THE FORRES,
No. 251 West 81st Street.

IN THE FORRES there is nothing wanting to make it one of the most desirable apartment houses on the west side. Each apartment affords its tenant the luxury of an exclusive residence. It is close to Riverside Drive and Park, and convenient to the elevated station at Eighty-first Street, as well as to all surface lines. The architects have provided in this building a magnificent entrance and have judiciously laid out the apartments in convenient suites of 6, 7, 8, and 9 large, light rooms. Yearly Rents, $1,000 to $1,400.

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No. 209 West 97th Street.

THE CORINSECA is one of the best examples of modern semi-fireproof apartment buildings. It contains all the latest improvements, including United States mail chute. There is not a dark room in this building, in which suites of six, seven, and eight rooms may be had at moderate rentals. Each apartment is surrounded by an independent brick wall and is equipped with the latest sanitary plumbing, electric light fixtures, and long distance telephones. Yearly Rentals, $600, $660, $720, $800, $900, and $1,000.

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Northwest Cor. Central Park West and 102d St.

THIS HOUSE, recently built, is most elegant in its appointments, with rents much lower than any other apartment house on Central Park West, with an equal amount of floor space. The suites are of seven and eight rooms, besides

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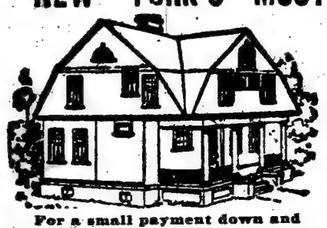

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(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

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No. 318 WEST 107TH STREET

20 feet wide, 5-story American basement; 3 bathrooms and servants' stairs to 4th story; beautiful view of river and drive.

PRICE ONLY $38,000.

Three-quarters may remain at 4½%.

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FOR SALE—NO. 64 FULTON ST.

A No. 1 nine-story fireproof business building, 24x75; fine store and good light lofts. Otis electric elevator and steam heat. 6% per cent. net will be guaranteed if desired. Price, $115,000.

CHARLES BUEK,

109 WEST 42D ST.

14-ROOM QUEEN ANNE DWELLING.

First story stone, complete in appointments; parquet floors; plot ten city lots; stable lot extra.

BRONX PARK STATION.

Might lease for a term of years. Best school facilities, close to Ursuline Academy and St. John's College. Address

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50 FEET FRONT.
NEAR BROADWAY.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
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FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

4-story and basement brownstone private house; butler's pantry extension; A1 repair; 91st St., near Madison Av. Owner, Z., Box 197 Times.

86th St., 130-132 West.—100-foot park restricted; underground station; 4-story, 20-foot; handsomest block on west side; under $40,000 each; would rent. J. Rhinelander Dillon, 111 Broadway, or premises.

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Choice building lots, $5 monthly; 10 per cent. cash; price $375 up; near L extension; houses to order; 7 rooms, $1,500. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av.

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Money to loan on bond and mortgage in amounts to suit. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., 156th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

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Have You a Wife?

and has she ideals as to what a home should be? If so she will find every one of them realized in my new homes on Sterling Place, between Underhill and Washington Aves. It is a liberal education to look at them.

THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.

Would you like to spend a half hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with advances made in the Sciences and Arts of the Twentieth Century for one-third the price of a home equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan? The largest operation ever attempted in either Borough. That beautiful row of thirty-two artistic, circular, octagon, and straight front dwellings on both sides of

STERLING PLACE,

Finished with the choicest hard woods; model all-tiled kitchens, electric light combination chandeliers, shower, tiled bathrooms, butler's pantry and extension dining rooms, panelled ceilings.

Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.

Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Ave. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place, (time 22 minutes,) one block from main entrance to Prospect Park. The highest and choicest location in Brooklyn. Open daily, including Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

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Immediate possession, desirable surroundings, private house, 9 rooms, all improvements; also flathouse, 3 sets, improvements, occupy middle flat, others always rent; price each house $2,150; 12 per cent. net investment. Mr. Finch, on premises, 1,623 Atlantic, near Troy Av.

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Don't wait but inspect our lots in Jamaica before you buy elsewhere. We offer lots 25x100 right in the Heart of Jamaica; Water, Gas, Sewer, Electric Lights; macadamized streets; price $190 each; terms very easy. For further information address Store, 93 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open evenings till 8 P. M.

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From $2,200 to $2,800; small cash deposit required; rest on easy payments; improvements; near school and church; fine, healthy location; fare, 5 cents. Wm. Helmann, Greenpoint Av., Woodside, L. I.

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Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 36 trains daily; commutation 8c.; city improvements, paid; no assessments. Title insured. Easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

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High—dry—healthful and reasonably restricted.

On Boulevard and trolley; near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont; 38 minutes from 42d St.; city improvements; titles guaranteed. Warranty Realty Company, 115 Broadway.

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"The George W. Bard Real Estate Co.," the only incorporated real estate company in Mount Vernon; full particulars of Mount Vernon real estate for sale or to let. Write or call. Office, No. 3 So. 4th Av. Telephone, 115A. Open Monday.

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New Rochelle.—Large house, 10 rooms; all conveniences; lot 50x150; barn; price $5,000. W. E. Davis, owner, 27 Birch St., New Rochelle.

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How Does This Strike You?

Lots in Jamaica, the all-year residential section of Greater New York; nearer City Hall than The Bronx and more healthful; 5c. carfare; lots 25x100; price $175; terms $5 down and $5 monthly; no interest or taxes the first year. This is a good investment, as the new East River Bridges and Tunnel and The Penn. R. R., who own the L. I. R. R., will soon make Jamaica the Terminal of all the branches, will make these lots more than double in value. For further information address HOUSE AND HOME CO., 202 East 23d St., N. Y., or 376 Broadway, Brooklyn.

FLUSHING

$500 cash, $33.50 monthly, pays all, including principal; price $5,000; beautiful new, modern, detached house, 9 large rooms, bath, and pantry; plot 50x100; all improvements, including electric light; exclusive and restricted neighborhood; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. ferry. John Dayton & Co., Murray Hill Station, Flushing, L. I.

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WANTED.
PARTICULARS OF CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT FOR OUR FALL LISTS.
BUEK & CRAWFORD,
503 Fifth Avenue.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Bonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

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DELIGHTFUL SUBURB." GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

In Summer and Fall Grantwood has the bracing air, the beautiful verdure, and all the attractions of a Catskill resort. In Winter it affords all the comforts of a well laid out, well lighted, and modernly equipped suburb. These combined advantages are attracting a very desirable class of people to Grantwood.

Let us inform you regarding cost of Grantwood property, and the liberal terms of our time-payment contracts.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

FACTORY FOR SALE OR LEASE.

Two-story and basement brick factory, about 60 miles from New York, on Erie R. R.; building 40x90; plot 100x125, extending back to railroad; three minutes to station; new engine, 35 H. P.; new boiler, 70 H. P.; electric light, water, sewerage, &c.; no unions; plenty male and female help.

Address "Factory," 39 Union Sq., City.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For sale in East Orange, near Grove St. Station, 40 minutes to City Hall, several new houses; all modern improvements; hard wood; open plumbing; tastefully decorated; prices from $5,000 to $10,000; terms easy. Apply Builder, 53 South Grove Street, East Orange.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$1,500 will buy a choice corner plot of 100x150, close to depot, stores, schools, &c., Hackensack, N. J., in splendid location; part cash, balance monthly, or discount given for all cash. Particulars F. B. Ross, 150 B'way, New York.

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Finely located cottage, very near ocean, facing south; 8 bedrooms, artesian water, all improvements; terraced lot 68x102 feet. Address Box 2,003 Allenhurst, N. J.

Real Estate in the Oranges.—Information obtained by communicating with Grover & Nevius, East Orange, N. J., (Grove St. Station.)

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For Sale—An elegant farm on west bank of the Hudson; or to ice dealers, farm at Cedar Hill, about 83 acres of upland and river flats; large dwelling, large barns, and orchards. Robert H. Moore, Albany, N. Y.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city; station 10 minutes. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

For Sale.—Fine two hundred-acre farm; good buildings; spring water to house and barns; elevation 1,500. For particulars address Lyman Couch, East Canaan, Conn.

Brick Factory.—Nyack-on-Hudson, 42x125; 4 floors, 50 horse, steam heated, elevator, shafting, extra land. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47, N. Y.

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A very light store, with skylights, 19 Beekman St., near Nassau; rent, $1,800. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Small office, well lighted, gas, steam heat, carpeted; $150 per year. 55 Liberty St., Room 48.

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A.—We have only to rent in the entire block, 68th and 69th Streets, east of Third Av.
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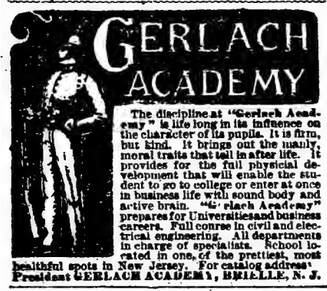

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7th Av., 2,305.—One block from Sixth Av. L., on

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Patrolman Edward O'Neill, whose vehement declaration to Deputy Commissioner Devery that he would not be "shaken down" for transfers to desirable precincts has caused charges of insubordination to be preferred against him, has been amply corroborated in his assertions, according to the District Attorney's office.

Not only have O'Neill's statements regarding the pay system of transfers been substantiated by brother officers, in person and by letter, but additional charges against the present police administration have been made by members of the force.

One officer informed Justice Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan yesterday that, having been fined thirty days' pay after arraignment before Deputy Commissioner Devery on charges, he had been approached by an individual who presented satisfactory credentials to establish his connection with those in authority and demanded $50. This individual, whose name the policeman gave to Justice Jerome, declared that if the amount demanded was forthcoming the fine imposed on the officer would be remitted. This is the first instance of such a charge having been made by an officer.

Justice Jerome and Mr. Garvan were greatly pleased to receive this information in addition to the mass of corroboration as to "shake downs" similar to that related by O'Neill. It could not be learned whether the individual who had demanded the fifty dollars was a member of the police force or not.

The officers who have given information have related that in every instance where they refused to pay money for any of the purposes demanded, petty persecutions have at once been instituted. Transfer has followed transfer in rapid succession and charges have been preferred on slight provocation. Those officers who paid money were not molested. Many, notwithstanding this pressure, have withstood the demands of those in touch with the authorities.

Where no money has changed hands, Justice Jerome and Mr. Garvan are powerless to act. It is exceedingly difficult to prove a charge of attempted blackmail or bribery, although both the Justice and Mr. Garvan are hopeful that from the facts now in their possession they will be able to prepare charges against certain officials. They regard the policemen who have come forward only as the forerunners of a great number of others who have been subjected to continual oppression after a refusal to pay for desirable details and transfers.

NO TRACE OF MURDERER.

Yonkers's Police Suspect Frederick Imhof, Son of an Electrician—Not a College Graduate.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, Sept. 6.—The police here say they have good reason for suspecting Frederick Imhof, a youth of nineteen, who lives at 43 North Railroad Avenue, Mount Vernon, of being the moving spirit in the murder on Monday night of Francesco Duro, a saloon keeper of Mount Vernon, who was found dead on Tuesday in the woods near Mile Square in the Yonkers district. Capt. F. H. Woodruff and Detective Sergeant George Cooley of the Yonkers police had their suspicions in regard to Imhof confirmed by Brandolino Yawanluno, a young Italian shoemaker with whom Imhof associated. He was arrested Tuesday and made admissions which resulted in Coroner F. E. Russell issuing a warrant for Imhof on a charge of homicide and with sending out a general alarm for Imhof's arrest.

Capt. Woodruff and six police detectives have failed to find Imhof, but as he had little money when he was last seen they expect to have him in custody before many days. Imhof is not the son of rich aristocratic people. He is the son of Herman Imhof, a gentleman who is an electrician. Young Imhof received a little education in the public schools of New York and Mount Vernon, after which he learned the trade of a machinist. He was employed last in the shops of the Otis Elevator Company, at Yonkers. He left there July 8. He was then living with his sister, Mrs. Leonard Mintel, at 43 North Railroad Avenue, Mount Vernon. He left her three weeks ago after a dispute, and the police have not discovered where he lodged since. At noon last Tuesday he called at the house where his sister lives and went away with a dress suit case and took a trolley car to Yonkers. On the way he told a fellow-passenger that he was going to Albany. It was noticed that he wore a new suit and patent leather shoes.

Herman Imhof, his father, lives at Schenectady. His mother, Mrs. Matilda Imhof, who comes of a good Mount Vernon family, lives with two daughters in Pacific Street, Brooklyn. She was at Mrs. Mintel's to-day, and was intensely agitated because of the suspicions against her son. She denied reports that he had been a soldier and that he was graduated at the Stevens Institute.

The police of Yonkers have been aided in their hunt for Duro's murderers by Chief Foley of Mount Vernon. They have also in custody Mauro Petagina, a middle-aged Italian watchmaker, who will, they expect, be an important witness against Imhof.

THE COST OF IMPATIENCE.

A Young Lady Who Ordered Two Lemonades Sadly Learns It.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

She was entertaining a friend from a town in the northern part of the State, and when the beauties of the parks and the wonders of the breweries had been enjoyed, the drive to Whitefish Bay was next in order. There was the usual crowd at the resort, but they were fortunate in getting a table. A hurried waiter presently swooped down upon them to wipe up the pools of beer on the table and to take their order.

"Two lemonades," said the hostess, timid but dignified.

The pleasure seekers gave their attention to the music and the crowd and enjoyed the general animation, while the band disposed of two numbers on the programme, and still the lemonades did not appear.

"We want two lemonades," she cried to a waiter rushing past. The band played selections from "Princess Chic." She looked with growing anxiety at her watch and hailed a third waiter with:

"We are in a hurry and want our lemonade."

Just as "Princess Chic" was brought to a triumphant close two lemonades were placed before the two women, and were promptly paid for. Before all the straws had been tested the second waiter swept two lemonades from his tray to the table.

"We have been served," the hostess said, with dignity.

"You ordered from me," was his reply.

"Yes, but—" she began.

"I paid for this, now you pay me," said the waiter, looking obdurate.

"I wouldn't do it," interposed her friend, indignantly; but the waiter waited. The bandmaster was raising his baton to begin "The Bohemian Girl" when the third waiter appeared on the scene.

With dexterity he swept the glasses on the table and with a flourish presented two more lemonades.

"We have lemonade," she faltered.

"You ordered from me," he replied, with the air of one sure of his position.

"Yes, but—"

"I paid for it, now you pay me," was the response.

Her face would have softened the heart of any man out of "professional hours," but the waiters waited. She looked from them to the smiling crowd around them and felt she was "in for it," so she paid for the six lemonades—paid for them like a man.

"And, just think of it," she said, with tears in her eyes as she told the story, "they were 10 cents a glass."

A Strong Reminder.

"Whenever you come here," she said after he had lit his cigarette, "I can't help thinking of Chicago."

"Why?" he asked. "I never lived in Chicago."

"I know, but they have the smoke nuisance there."—Chicago Record-Herald.

AMERICAN CHARGES CRUELTY.

Hippolyte Lambert Says He Was Arrested and Treated Brutally by Venezuelan Officials.

Hippolyte Lambert, who claims to be a naturalized American citzen and has in his possession papers certifying to that fact, arrived here yesterday on the Clyde Line steamship New York, having come by way of Santo Domingo from Central and South America. He told, after landing in Brooklyn, a thrilling story about cruelties to which he he said he had been subjected in Venezuela.

With no apparent cause, he declared, he was made prisoner by the police of Caracas and by soldiers at La Guayra, and when he demanded to see the American Consul he was strung up by his thumbs, prodded with bayonets, and otherwise maltreated, until he had wounds all over his body. While in a dungeon, he added, his wounds were permitted to fester, no care being given to them. The naturalization papers he showed were issued by the Court of Common Pleas in this city in 1881, and to them were attached certificates from the United States Consuls at Caracas and at Sanchez, dated 1901.

"I secured employment as cook in a private family in Caracas," he said, in telling his story, "and before I had cooked my first meal the police got hold of me on the street. At first they let me go, but later I was caught again. In my memorandum book they found notes I had made about Socialistic conditions in South America years before, a copy of a French Socialist newspaper, a portrait of the man who killed President Barrios of Guatemala, and papers showing that I had been concerned in the revolutions in Guatemala and San Salvador long before I ever became a citizen of this country."

Lambert said that his business part of the time he was in South America was to go about and organize Socialist clubs of workingmen. He said also that he would apply to the State Department at Washington to get damages from Venezuela for his treatment there.

"After finding the papers," he continued, "the police were very angry. They put me in a dungeon and gave me twenty lashes with a heavy whip despite all my protests and requests to see the American Consul. Later I was transferred to La Guayra, where I was placed in a military prison. I resisted, saying again that I wanted to see an American Consul, whereupon the soldiers punched me with their guns and lacerated my body with bayonets. Then they laughed at me when I asked that my wounds be dressed. After becoming unconscious from loss of blood, I lay sick of fever for a time, and was then told that I was to be exiled from the country. I was escorted by policemen on board a Hamburg-American steamship, which took me to Santo Domingo, but before I left, the authorities surrendered my naturalization papers, keeping, however, my passport. Workingmen in Santa Domingo paid my passage to New York."

Lambert left this city to go to his brother's home in New Jersey. He said that he needed a rest after his trying experiences.

At the Venezuelan Consulate here it was said yesterday that no one in the office had ever heard of Lambert, that they would have heard of him had he been an arrested American citizen, and that American citizens were never arrested in Venezuela, anyhow, unless they had committed crimes.

GIRL SLEUTH'S PLUCKY FIGHT.

Captures on the Bowery a Neighbor's Son Who Had Robbed His Parents in Williamsburg.

William Rockower, twelve years old, a son of David Rockower, a well-to-do wholesale liquor dealer at 14 Moore Street, Williamsburg, who a month ago robbed his parents of $490, was captured on Thursday evening by the pluck of fourteen-year-old Josie Leschinsky of 17 Moore Street. Young Rockower was seen in the Bowery by the girl, who had heard of his theft, and when she spoke to him he pretended to be a deaf mute and ran away.

Later the girl came across a neighbor's boy, Daniel Weiner, and told him that she was going to do some detective work and asked him to accompany her. Both started out and after a search of three hours again came across the fugitive in the Bowery. Seizing the boy she declared that she was going to turn him over to the police. Young Rockower struggled to free himself and bit the girl several times on the right hand, causing the blood to flow freely.

By this time a large crowd had gathered and they ordered the girl to release her grip upon the lad's throat. "He's a cousin of mine," she declared, "and is wanted in Williamsburg for robbery." The crowd made no further interference and the girl held on to her capture until Weiner came to her assistance with a policeman he had fetched. Young Rockower was taken to the Oak Street Station House and locked up on a charge of assault made by the girl. After her wounds had been cauterized she hurried to Williamsburg and informed Mr. Rockower of his son's capture.

When the lad was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday there was no complainant, but the father of the boy was present and so was a detective from the Stagg Street Police Station. When the Magistrate discharged the lad he was rearrested and taken to Williamsburg, where a charge of grand larceny was made against him. Mr. Rockower told how his son had once before tried to steal $1,100 from him, but was detected in time. The boy was then held by Magistrate Higginbotham in the Lee Avenue Court for trial at Special Sessions.

The boy's statement of the robbery to the police was that after he had robbed his father he went to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, where he met a man who had induced him to part with all his money and then sent him to Canada from where he tramped to New York and took up the vocation of begging on the Bowery.

RUSSIAN CITIZEN ARRESTED.

Charged by His Government with Intending to Commit Forgery—Had Illegal Paper in His Possession.

After evading arrest for many weeks, Meyer, or Marcus, Stokman, a fugitive from Russian law, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday and committed to Ludlow Street Jail without bail to await examination on a charge of wholesale forgery. Vladimir Teplow, Russian Consul General, swore to the complaint against Stokman, who is a native of Warsaw, Poland, and was apparently a successful business man of that place.

It is alleged that he undertook to counterfeit official bills of exchange, the manufacture of which is only permitted to the Russian Government, and with that end in view contracted with a firm of German paper makers for 60,000 blank bills of the peculiar tint and watermark used by the Government, and it is said he intended to issue them in the sum of 20,000 rubles, or about $15,000. It is not charged that he issued any of the bogus bills, the forgery consisting in the fact that he had the forbidden paper in his possession.

It is stated that though the blanks were shipped to Stokman in 1899 and 1900, it was not until six months ago that the Russian authorities received information of the plot from one of its agents, but Stokman fled before he could be arrested. He has since lived in this city at 232 Sixth Street, under the name of Marcus Schlesinger. He recently opened a clothing store in East Fourth Street, between Avenues A and B, but he was located by United States Deputy Marshal Bernhardt and the Pinkertons about six weeks ago.

They were unable to capture him, however, because of the care taken by his friends, who would always come out before he did and signal that the coast was clear. Bernhardt and Assistant Superintendent Humbsorfer of the Pinkerton Agency succeeded in concealing themselves near the house on Thursday night and pounced upon him when he came out at midnight and carried him off, despite his vehement protests, Stokman was represented by W. B. Yeomans of 220 Broadway as counsel before the Commissioner, while Coudert Brothers were counsel for the Russian Consul General. Stokman demanded an examination, which was set down for next Wednesday.

New Austrian Gold Coin.

From The London Mail.

BADEN, Aug. 22.—The Board of Directors of the Austro-Hungarian Bank, at their session to-day, decided to issue twenty-crown gold pieces, equivalent to eighteen shillings, and circulate them. This decision, which is brought about by the recent constant influx of gold, is an epoch in finance, as Austria for decades has had no gold coin circulation.

Financiers express a doubt as to whether the bank will be able to keep up the circulation. It is also feared that the country population will not take kindly to a gold circulation.

YOUNG STUDENT'S SUICIDE

Felix Seralles of Porto Rico Kills Himself in a Hotel.

Had Been Studying at a Seminary in Easthampton, Mass.—No Reason Known for His Act.

Felix Seralles, eighteen years old, a native of Porto Rico, who had been in this country for two years with his mother, brothers, and sisters, while completing a course in a preparatory school, committed suicide early yesterday morning in the Hotel Muro, at 120 West Fourteenth Street, where he was staying over night on his way from the temporary home of the family at Bath Beach to Middletown, Conn., where he was to enter Wesleyan College. He was accompanied by his cousin, Marcel Seralles, a young Porto Rican, fifteen years old, with whom Felix had just completed a preparatory course at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and who was to have been his chum at college.

The suicide was a member of a wealthy and well known family in Porto Rico. His father, who is dead, was a planter living near Ponce, and held many responsible Government positions. Two years ago after the father died, Mrs. Seralles came to this country to educate the children, and for some time they have been living at the Hotel Buena Vista at Bath Beach. The family of Marcel, the cousin, is also wealthy, and he was staying here with his aunt while completing his education. The two young men before entering the school at Easthampton attended for a time a school at Tarrytown, N. Y.

The two young men reached the city Thursday afternoon, after bidding good-bye to the home folks at Bath Beach. Felix before leaving home left explicit directions about the forwarding of his letters, and seemed in the best of spirits. They decided to spend the night in the city before leaving to-day for Middletown, and registered at the Hotel Muro about 6 o'clock in the evening. They went out during the evening and visited the American Theatre, getting back to the hotel about midnight. They remained in the office talking until about 2 o'clock. Marcel insisted that they go to bed. They went to their rooms on the fourth floor, Felix having No. 26 and his cousin No. 19. After Marcel had gone to bed Felix came to the door and rapped, saying that he was lonesome and wanted his cousin to come and talk to him. The cousin said he was too sleepy to talk and refused to get up.

At 3 o'clock a patron occupying a room nearby heard the sound of a pistol shot coming from Felix's room. He ran down stairs and told the night clerk, who, opening the unlocked door, discovered Felix lying across the bed, a revolver grasped in one hand, and blood trickling from a wound just under the right ear. The gas was burning brightly, and the young man was still clad in his underclothes. Ambulances were called, but Seralles was dead. Three newly written letters were lying on the table beside the body. One of the letters was addressed to his cousin, a second to "Miss H. E. Reima, Buena Vista, Bath Beach," and the third to "Miss S. O'Dell, Tarrytown, N. Y." Nearby was a large box of chocolates and a card addressed to Miss Celia Muller, 362 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

Marcel Seralles, after his cousin had been pronounced dead, was awakened and told of the event. He became hysterical. When seen yesterday he could throw no light whatever upon the probable cause of his cousin's suicide. It is believed that a love affair may have been the cause of the act, but none of the young man's acquaintances who were seen yesterday had any knowledge of any such affair. The letters were taken by the Coroner, who has not yet made known their contents. The body was taken to an undertaker's establishment on Sixth Avenue and may be shipped back to Porto Rico for burial.

When the news was broken to the mother at Bath Beach yesterday afternoon it is said that she became hysterical and tried to jump out of a window.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Wallace Odell, a brother of Miss Odell, for whom Felix Seralles left a letter, explained this evening that the young Porto Rican while a pupil at the Irving Institute, in this place, about a year ago, was introduced by a mutual friend to Miss Odell, who is only seventeen years old. Seralles called at Miss Odell's home a few times, but probably did not make more than half a dozen visits in all. He wrote to her from New York a number of times and she answered his letters.

Last Sunday afternoon Seralles telephoned to the residence of the girl's father, asking permission to call upon Miss Odell that evening. This was granted, and Seralles called at the Odell residence about 8:30 Sunday evening and remained until 10:30. Miss Odell's brother, who was present during Seralles's visit, said that the young man explained that he was going to attend school at Easthampton, Mass., and, as he would be away a long time, he wished to bid Miss Odell good-bye. He seemed to be in cheerful spirits, and nothing unusual was observed in his manner. In the morning he called again and staid until the afternoon, when he said good-bye, saying that he was going to New York.

Mr. Odell said that as far as he knew his sister had never entertained any warmer feeling than that of friendship for the young man, and there had never been any talk of her being engaged to him.

A DRUGGIST ARRESTED.

Samuel Flauman Charged with Urging Boys to Steal Drugs.

Samuel Flauman, twenty-four years old, a druggist, of 20 Second Avenue, and living at 151 Suffolk Street, and Edward Lang, seventeen, who refuses his address, were locked up in Police Headquarters last night by Detective Sergeant Burns. The police charge Flauman with being a receiver of stolen goods and with urging boys to steal drugs from wholesale druggists.

A month ago W. J. Schieffelin & Co., wholesale druggists of Beekman and William Streets, were told by one of their messenger boys, Edward Jowosky, that he had been approached by a man who told him a lot of money could be made by selling cocaine and the more valuable drugs. He offered to pay the boy 50 per cent. of the wholesale price. The police were informed, and Burns was told to investigate.

He arrested Lang. The latter told him he had made $400 in August by stealing drugs from his employer, Max Zeller, a wholesale druggist of 27 Bowery. Burns says a go-between acted in the matter, and that the boys were paid from 16 to 25 per cent. of the price of the drugs they stole. Many firms have been swindled, Burns says, many boys having been induced to steal, and he claims that boys were kept busy telling other boys employed in drug stores that a lot of money could be made through selling drugs.

HIS FATEFUL DAY.

Boy Escapes from a Bullet and from Drowning, and Is Crushed by a Car.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

It seemed as though death was following little Charlie Liotta, who lived on South Rampart Street, near Poydras. Twice he escaped death Sunday by accident, but in the night, when he was on his way home, he was crushed by a West End train just by the Halfway House.

The lad was on the streets during the noon hour, when a mean negro began shooting his pistol. One of the bullets flew by Charlie's head and narrowly missed him. He ran home and told his people, and they advised him to be careful.

In the afternoon he went to the lake with some companions, and, like boys, they decided to go swimming. Charlie wanted to be bolder than the others and swam out too far. He was seized with a cramp and was drowning when he screamed for help. His companions yelled, too, and an old colored man jumped into the water and caught the lad as he was sinking. Charlie was brought to land and cared for until he recovered his strength. When he was well enough to walk he and his friends boarded the in-bound West End electric car.

In pulling in by the Halfway House, one of the fuses under one of the coaches burned out, and of course there was a great flash of electricity. A number of passengers became alarmed and Liotta and his companions took fright, too. They ran to the platform, and in trying to cross to another coach Charlie fell to the ground and upon the rails. There was no possible chance of stopping the train and the little fellow was crushed beneath the wheels. He died instantly.

UNION MEN VICTORIOUS.

Justice Blanchard Refuses Injunction Preventing Sending of Alleged Intimidating Circulars.

Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court yesterday refused to grant an injunction pendente lite, to restrain the United Garment Workers of America and the Amalgamated Association of Clothing Cutters and Trimmers from sending certain circulars to the customers of the clothing firm of Cohen, Goldman & Co.

One of the circulars sent out by the defendants, after stating that the garment workers had evidence that the person to whom it was addressed was still receiving goods from Cohen, Goldman & Co., continued: "As you have been already informed of the unfair methods of this sweating concern, it will therefore become our duty to acquaint all the union men in your vicinity that you are handling their obnoxious product." The circular added that an inclosed list of firms dealt in a line of goods similar to that of Cohen, Goldman & Co., and that it would be just as convenient to deal with them, and concluded as follows: "You have been notified in time that their goods are on the unfair list, so cannot therefore offer a reasonable excuse." The plaintiffs claimed that by reason of these circulars their business had been seriously affected, and that irreparable damage would be done unless their continued use should be restrained.

Justice Blanchard in his opinion says: "It has been held by the Appellate Division of this department that the employes had the right to notify persons engaged in the trade of the controversies existing between them and their employers, and to request such persons not to deal with their employers unless such differences should be adjusted, (Sinsheimer vs. United Garment Workers, 77 Hun., 215.) In that case the Court reversed the order of the Special Term granting an injunction pendente lite, stating that there was no satisfactory proof of any threats or intimidation. The plaintiffs in this case contend that the circulars do contain a threat and do intimidate the parties to whom they are sent. Circulars substantially similar in form were, however, held in the Sinsheimer case not to have amounted to a threat or intimidation or constituted any infringement of any provision of law. It may be that the second circular complained of in the present case goes somewhat further in the direction of being objectionable, but I am not inclined to grant the injunction pendente lite when the action can be tried and the rights of the parties more satisfactorily disposed of at no very distant date. It is not the policy of the law to grant injunctive relief during the pendency of the action where that relief would be the same as that ultimately granted if the plaintiffs succeeded at the trial, and the plaintiff's right to the relief sought is involved in doubt."

LEGAL NOTES.

CONVICTION OF EMBRACERY AFFIRMED.—William J. Glen was convicted in Wayne County, N. Y., of embracery, the indictment reciting that he attempted "to improperly influence" one Abram Weed "as a member of the Grand Jury theretofore summoned in a certain criminal action then pending on complaint of one Michael Abert, accusing one Dwight S. Chamberlain of assault in the third degree." Chamberlain was a personal and political friend of the defendant. The latter had known Weed, the Grand Juror, for a long time. Mr. Weed was accosted one day by Glen, who said he wished to have a "little talk" with him. Glen bought cigars in a store near by, and, referring to the fact that Weed as a Grand Juror, said there was a sort of spite against Dr. Chamberlain, and that the latter's case would come up before the next Grand Jury. The parties connected with the affair, Glen told Weed, were disreputable. No name was mentioned in the conversation except that of Chamberlain. The substance of the talk was not contradicted by the defendant. The Fourth Appellate Division has affirmed the conviction. Justice Spring, for the court, after quoting the section of the Penal Code defining embracery, says: "To support the charge under this section, it is not necessary that a proffer of money or other consideration be tendered to the juror improperly approached to influence his decision. The unlawful attempt is the gist of the action, and it was for the jury to construe the intent of the defendant in endeavoring to persuade the juror that there was no merit in the charge against Dr. Chamberlain." Justice Spring refers to ten erroneous instruction to the jury, which was not excepted to by defendant, and continues: "The defendant was convicted of a misdemeanor, but the offense is one which strikes at the integrity of our judicial system, and the proofs fully warranted the verdict of the jury. He is an intelligent man of experience, was ably defended by skillful counsel, the trial was fairly conducted, and there is no occasion for us to be lenient to him in the way suggested, inasmuch as the conclusion reached by the jury is a just one from the evidence." Justice McLennan dissented, saying: "It cannot be pretended that the defendant in fact influenced the action of Weed as a Grand Juror in the slightest degree. Weed testified that he did not, and there is no fact or circumstance disclosed by the evidence which in any manner contradicts his statement. It does not even appear that Weed did not vote for the indictment against Dr. Chamberlain, which was in fact, found by that Grand Jury. * * * If such casual conversation had with a 'juror,' 'arbitrator,' or 'referee,' under the circumstances disclosed by the evidence in this case, may be made the basis of a criminal prosecution, the courts of this State from now on need never lack for business, and a very large number of citizens heretofore supposed to be law-abiding have been or are liable to criminal prosecution."

CHICAGO BISHOP ACCUSED.

Charge that Patients Were Poisoned that Their Money Might Be Kept.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Sensational charges against Bishop Anthony Kozlowski and attendants at the St. Anthony Independent Catholic Hospital were again made to-day by witnesses for the defense in the conspiracy case started on the complaint of the head of the Independent Catholic Church before Justice Martin.

Dr. Stanislaus Slomenski, one of the defendants, again accused Bishop Kozlowski with being responsible for the death of certain persons at the St. Anthony Hospital, and charged that people were poisoned that their money might be kept.

MANIAC'S FIGHT ON A ROOF.

Took Seven Policemen to Capture an Insane Camden (N. J.) Artist.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 6.—A thousand persons watched seven policemen capture Charles C. Albert, an artist, who suddenly became insane this morning. Albert climbed up a ladder to the roof of his home, pulled the ladder after him, and leaped and screamed until a great crowd gathered. His family, fearing he would jump to the street, called the police.

Patrolman Shreve secured another ladder and gained the roof before Albert saw him. A terrific struggle followed, and the maniac was overpowering Shreve when the other policemen climbed to the roof. It took the entire squad several minutes to secure Albert, when he was bound with a rope and lowered to the street. While he was being bound he struggled so that at one time he and six policemen were in danger of going over the roof.

VINELAND'S POLE WAR.

Authorities Restrained from Erecting Any More Pending Court Decision.

VINELAND, N. J., Sept. 6.—Some time during the night the electric light pole over which Superintendent of Public Works Keighley and Major Lukens are at loggerheads was sawed in two and fell. The fact was not known until the workmen engaged in putting up the pole in the fashionable section against the objections of the residents went to work this morning. The workmen dug out the stump and erected a new pole in its place.

Mr. Keighley was not present. His encounter with Major Lukens was too much for him, and he is confined to his bed with nervous prostration. During the erection of the new pole the residents of the houses near by merely stood in their windows and watched the work, but soon after the pole had been erected a writ was served upon the authorities restraining them from erecting any more poles. The case now goes to the Supreme Court, and nothing further will be done in the matter by either side until the Court finally decided the matter.

That faint, sickly feeling, which creeps over you at intervals, with palpitation, dizziness, apprehensions of evil, and all that, may result seriously if long neglected; but DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE will correct the cause, promote healthy action, and bring strength.

JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is the surest of Blood Purifiers.—Advertisement.

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Justice Blanchard in his opinion says: "It has been held by the Appellate Division of this department that the employes had the right to notify persons engaged in the trade of the controversies existing between them and their employers, and to request such persons not to deal with their employers unless such differences should be adjusted, (Sinsheimer vs. United Garment Workers, 77 Hun., 215.) In that case the Court reversed the order of the Special Term granting an injunction pendente lite, stating that there was no satisfactory proof of any threats or intimidation. The plaintiffs in this case contend that the circulars do contain a threat and do intimidate the parties to whom they are sent. Circulars substantially similar in form were, however, held in the Sinsheimer case not to have amounted to a threat or intimidation or constituted any infringement of any provision of law. It may be that the second circular complained of in the present case goes somewhat further in the direction of being objectionable, but I am not inclined to grant the injunction pendente lite when the action can be tried and the rights of the parties more satisfactorily disposed of at no very distant date. It is not the policy of the law to grant injunctive relief during the pendency of the action where that relief would be the same as that ultimately granted if the plaintiffs succeeded at the trial, and the plaintiff's right to the relief sought is involved in doubt."

LEGAL NOTES.

CONVICTION OF EMBRACERY AFFIRMED.—William J. Glen was convicted in Wayne County, N. Y., of embracery, the indictment reciting that he attempted "to improperly influence" one Abram Weed "as a member of the Grand Jury theretofore summoned in a certain criminal action then pending on complaint of one Michael Abert, accusing one Dwight S. Chamberlain of assault in the third degree." Chamberlain was a personal and political friend of the defendant. The latter had known Weed, the Grand Juror, for a long time. Mr. Weed was accosted one day by Glen, who said he wished to have a "little talk" with him. Glen bought cigars in a store near by, and, referring to the fact that Weed as a Grand Juror, said there was a sort of spite against Dr. Chamberlain, and that the latter's case would come up before the next Grand Jury. The parties connected with the affair, Glen told Weed, were disreputable. No name was mentioned in the conversation except that of Chamberlain. The substance of the talk was not contradicted by the defendant. The Fourth Appellate Division has affirmed the conviction. Justice Spring, for the court, after quoting the section of the Penal Code defining embracery, says: "To support the charge under this section, it is not necessary that a proffer of money or other consideration be tendered to the juror improperly approached to influence his decision. The unlawful attempt is the gist of the action, and it was for the jury to construe the intent of the defendant in endeavoring to persuade the juror that there was no merit in the charge against Dr. Chamberlain." Justice Spring refers to ten erroneous instruction to the jury, which was not excepted to by defendant, and continues: "The defendant was convicted of a misdemeanor, but the offense is one which strikes at the integrity of our judicial system, and the proofs fully warranted the verdict of the jury. He is an intelligent man of experience, was ably defended by skillful counsel, the trial was fairly conducted, and there is no occasion for us to be lenient to him in the way suggested, inasmuch as the conclusion reached by the jury is a just one from the evidence." Justice McLennan dissented, saying: "It cannot be pretended that the defendant in fact influenced the action of Weed as a Grand Juror in the slightest degree. Weed testified that he did not, and there is no fact or circumstance disclosed by the evidence which in any manner contradicts his statement. It does not even appear that Weed did not vote for the indictment against Dr. Chamberlain, which was in fact, found by that Grand Jury. * * * If such casual conversation had with a 'juror,' 'arbitrator,' or 'referee,' under the circumstances disclosed by the evidence in this case, may be made the basis of a criminal prosecution, the courts of this State from now on need never lack for business, and a very large number of citizens heretofore supposed to be law-abiding have been or are liable to criminal prosecution."

CHICAGO BISHOP ACCUSED.

Charge that Patients Were Poisoned that Their Money Might Be Kept.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Sensational charges against Bishop Anthony Kozlowski and attendants at the St. Anthony Independent Catholic Hospital were again made to-day by witnesses for the defense in the conspiracy case started on the complaint of the head of the Independent Catholic Church before Justice Martin.

Dr. Stanislaus Slomenski, one of the defendants, again accused Bishop Kozlowski with being responsible for the death of certain persons at the St. Anthony Hospital, and charged that people were poisoned that their money might be kept.

MANIAC'S FIGHT ON A ROOF.

Took Seven Policemen to Capture an Insane Camden (N. J.) Artist.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 6.—A thousand persons watched seven policemen capture Charles C. Albert, an artist, who suddenly became insane this morning. Albert climbed up a ladder to the roof of his home, pulled the ladder after him, and leaped and screamed until a great crowd gathered. His family, fearing he would jump to the street, called the police.

Patrolman Shreve secured another ladder and gained the roof before Albert saw him. A terrific struggle followed, and the maniac was overpowering Shreve when the other policemen climbed to the roof. It took the entire squad several minutes to secure Albert, when he was bound with a rope and lowered to the street. While he was being bound he struggled so that at one time he and six policemen were in danger of going over the roof.

VINELAND'S POLE WAR.

Authorities Restrained from Erecting Any More Pending Court Decision.

VINELAND, N. J., Sept. 6.—Some time during the night the electric light pole over which Superintendent of Public Works Keighley and Major Lukens are at loggerheads was sawed in two and fell. The fact was not known until the workmen engaged in putting up the pole in the fashionable section against the objections of the residents went to work this morning. The workmen dug out the stump and erected a new pole in its place.

Mr. Keighley was not present. His encounter with Major Lukens was too much for him, and he is confined to his bed with nervous prostration. During the erection of the new pole the residents of the houses near by merely stood in their windows and watched the work, but soon after the pole had been erected a writ was served upon the authorities restraining them from erecting any more poles. The case now goes to the Supreme Court, and nothing further will be done in the matter by either side until the Court finally decided the matter.

That faint, sickly feeling, which creeps over you at intervals, with palpitation, dizziness, apprehensions of evil, and all that, may result seriously if long neglected; but DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE will correct the cause, promote healthy action, and bring strength.

JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is the surest of Blood Purifiers.—Advertisement.

Boys' outfitters.

Complete outfitters—covering every part of his body from curly pate to poky toes.

But we outfit men too!

And the grown-up business won't grow if we don't please the growing boy.

So we've got to please him—and his mother.

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Amusements.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION Theatre, B'way and 44th St. EVENINGS, 8:30. MATINEE TO-DAY 2:15. WM. FAVERSHAM | A ROYAL RIVAL

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. "Fully as bright as 'A Royal Family.'"—Herald. Evenings, 8:20. Matinee To-day at 2:15. JOHN DREW | The Second in Command

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St. "THE BEST YET."—Herald. Evenings, 8:15. Matinee To-day at 2:15. The Rogers Brothers in Washington.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Matinées To-day & Wed. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. To-night 8:15 | ARE YOU A MASON?

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Avenue. NEXT MONDAY NIGHT E. H. SOTHERN IN RICHARD LOVELACE. Box office now open. Seats ready.

PROCTOR'S 23rd St. / 5th Ave. / 58th St. / 125th St. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock. Laughing Shows—Low Prices. "The Man From Mexico," Great Comedy and Vaudeville. All Big Acts. "A Bachelor's Honeymoon." "Brown the Martyr." Continuous, 1:30 to 10:30. "A Fair Rebel." Big Vaudeville. Grand Military Drama. 100 in Cast. "Widow Bedott." Vaudeville. Curtain Raiser. "In a Dressing Room."

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. At 8 P.M. CHINA AND PAIN'S FIREWORKS. At 3:30 AND 9 REFINED VAUDEVILLE. George Fuller Golden, Maude Huth, Techow's cats, 4 Madcaps, Maude Amber, Johnson, Davenport & Lorella, Amiel and Charles T. Aldrich. Twice Daily. 25c, 50c, 75c.

PUBLIC INSPECTION.—The new steamship "Celtic" (the largest in the world) will be thrown open for inspection on Saturday, 14th September, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., for the benefit of Seamen's Charitable Institutions in New York City. Tickets, (obtainable at White Star Pier, No. 48 North River).....25 cents

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE | MAT. TO-DAY. ANDREW MACK { In His Greatest Success, "TOM MOORE." Hear Mack's Sweet Songs.

WALLACK'S Evgs. 8:30. Mat. To-day at 2:15. "Since the time of Salvini no one has indicated the character of Don Caesar so clearly or played it so well."—William Winter. JAMES K. HACKETT IN DON CAESAR'S RETURN. Cast includes Wilton Lackaye & Theodore Roberts.

WEBER & FIELDS MUSIC B'way. Mats. HALL, & 30th. Tues. Sat PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8:10 SHARP. HOITY-TOITY DIPLOMACY Gen. Adm. to All Parts of House, 50c.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. THE GREATEST PLAY IN AMERICA. 40 Horses. 200 People. ARIZONA Prices 25,50, 75, 1. Mats. to-day & Wed. 2. Evs. 8:15

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE Nightly at 8:30. Last American and Week. ATOP OF THE European Novelties. N. Y. THEATRE Sept. 9, King's Carnival

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Rambler Burlesquers. This Sunday Night, Grand Concert 25c., 50c.

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MURRAY H

SEPT 1901

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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New York Times Saturday Review,
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

IT appears that the scope of the book planned by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton when, about a year ago, she set out to write a life of Alexander Hamilton, has exceeded the original idea of the authoress and the predictions of the press. She has given it the formidable title "The Conqueror: Being the True and Romantic Story of the Birth, Life, and Death of Alexander Hamilton, Statesman, Orator, and Soldier. Including Many Passages in His Career Never Before Recounted." The sub-title is all right, but "The Conquerer"? To us it seems that the main title is about as convincing as applied to Alexander Hamilton as it would be if M. Rostand had used it for his play known as "Cyrano de Bergerac." As a matter of fact, there was a good deal of the Cyrano in Alexander Hamilton, even though the latter won, in the circumstances of his passing, where the Frenchman most lamentably lost. Mrs. Atherton, we understand, has gone over her ground thoroughly, having obtained valuable information concerning Hamilton's birth and early boyhood in the West Indies. And, whatever the ponderous title of her work may portend, readers of "Senator North" and "The Californians" will be certain that she has produced an entertaining book. It does not so much matter, after all, what tributes it may later call forth from students of American history.

In spite of the sober-faced assurances of the publisher to the contrary, most readers had not progressed far in "An Englishwoman's Love Letters" before they dismissed the idea of authenticity of the epistles and regarded the whole book as a piece of literature of no mean order. The announcement, therefore, that another book is shortly to appear from the gifted pen of the same author will smash no idols and destroy no illusions. "A Modern Antaeus" the book will be called, and with commendable enterprise, sadly wanting in the production of "The Love Letters," the publisher has had it copyrighted in this country. As the title implies, it is a story of a child of nature, who of course, under this author's treatment, becomes a prodigy. The scene is laid in rural England, but one may be sure that the Italian atmosphere with which the pages of "An Englishwoman's Love Letters" were saturated will pervade the musings and imaginings and actions of Tristram Gavney, which is the name of the modern Antaeus. Guesses as to the authorship will shortly be in order. Personally, we believe that a good clue may be obtained by following up the Italian atmosphere rather than the scenes of rural England.

Gen. Peter S. Michie, who has contributed a life of Gen. McClellan to the Great Commanders Series, has probably, in the performance of his task, been disturbed by the same emotions that filled the mind of Pope Pius IX. when he attempted to give the exact status of Savonarola. His Holiness, however, refrained from writing the monograph he had intended to produce. Whether Gen. Michie may be less fortunate we are not at this moment prepared to say. Still, there will be some who may wonder why Gen. McClellan should be put in the Great Commander Series at all. Gen. McClellan was a great organizer and had the magic of a Napoleon in securing the devotion of his men. He also won battles. But it seems to us that all these qualities, while certainly commendable in a subordinate General, are not quite sufficient to make him a "great commander." It is not sufficient to win battles to be a great commander. A great commander when he wins battles follows them up and in defeat keeps fighting. He may retreat and retreat and retreat, but he always keeps on fighting. If Gen. Michie has done anything more than produce a judicious volume his sense of irony must be even greater than that of the late Comte de Paris, who, knowing McClellan intimately, pronounced him "the greatest General in the Federal service."

No one can have read the late William J. Stillman's "Union of Italy" without being struck by the author's admiration, almost amounting to adoration, for Crispi. No international intrigue, no domestic conspiracy, was so dark and reprehensible but Mr. Stillman brought forth Crispi from it as white as snow. In 1899 he published a life of Crispi which gave in an elaborated form the ideas set forth in "The Union of Italy." This book is now to be republished, with some additions and changes made in accordance with the desires of the author. There is not the slightest doubt that during his residence as correspondent of The London Times in Rome Mr. Stillman acquired a closer insight into Italian politics than any other foreigner. Moreover, he was intimately acquainted with the late Premier as well as with many other Italian statesmen and politicians of the time. Against his dictum we have the specious arraignments fabricated by the enemies of the Sicilian and a widespread, dominating, popular belief that Crispi was a distinguished rascal. In such circumstances it is devoutly to be hoped that the Crispi memoirs, recently enthusiastically referred to by our Mr. Alden, may soon find a publisher.

The announcement of a new volume from the pen of Capt. A. T. Mahan may cause something of an academic diversion for those interested in naval affairs who have recently been occupied with the Schley-Sampson controversy. The work is entitled "Types of Naval Officers: With Some Remarks on the Development of Naval Warfare During the Eighteenth Century." The officers referred to are six in number—Hawke, Bodney, Howe, St. Vincent, Saumarez, and Exmouth, all of whom represent different types of men. The text will be set off with photogravure portraits of those Admirals.

There appears to be some prospect of Prof. Goldwin Smith writing his autobiography. "This should prove a most valuable book," remarks a writer in The London Sketch. "It ought to bear on the title page the very striking apologia which Prof. Goldwin Smith delivered to a Canadian audience: 'Regrets, and even bitter regrets, all mortals have. Disappointment I have none.'" Hardly any one, however, who has followed the professor's course in politics, can fail to be disappointed that purely literary talents should have been so far diverted from their natural course. The all-absorbing passion which produced such works as "Jane Austen" and "Cowper" became merely an incidental emotion with the production of such brochures as "Shakespeare the Man." Still, there can be no doubt of the valuable lesson contained in an autobiography from the pen of the aged educator and littérateur, even though it be actually introduced with the legend suggested by the writer in The Sketch. And, seriously, the professor owes it to his ever-faithful literary admirers. In somewhat similar circumstances the late John Henry Newman was not unmindful of the obligation.

The most immodest way in which the maiden efforts of well-known writers are constantly bounding into print recalls to mind a pathetic tale related somewhere by Andrew Lang, who ascribed to a certain bookman the invention of an original sin. It was the practice of this individual to hunt the shops of the dealers in old and presumably rare books for the juvenile verse of men who had since risen to eminence in other careers. These he displayed to his friends with horrid glee. It was his thesis, Mr. Lang said, that every man of eminence had made a juvenile slip of this kind, and he did not despair of finding "Triolets of a Tribune" by John Bright and "Lays for Infant Minds" by Mr. Labouchere. And the thought is borne in upon us, How effectually the sorry humour of this particular bookman is nowadays surpassed by the guilty ones themselves!

THE NEW TROUBADOURS.

Prof. Downer's Book on Mistral, the French Poet.

TO SAY that Mistral is the greatest living French poet is to give him less than his due. In a delicately decadent way many little lyres are tinkling in France nowadays, and some of them very prettily; but he alone is making music that fills his own age with its melody and that surely will go ringing strongly and sweetly far down the passages of time. Therefore is he to be rated not as the master poet of his own epoch; but as one of the company of master poets who through many epochs have built up and have continued the high tradition of French song. Nor does the fact that his poems are written not in the langue d'oil of the North, but in the langue d'oc of the South disrate him as a French poet—unless France ceases to claim as her own the earliest and the sweetest of all her poets, the troubadours, who in this same mellow and resonant langue d'oc, back in the shadows of the centuries, set all the world a-thrilling with their lays of love and war.

When, in the year 1859, Mistral published in Provencal his first poem, "Mirèio," at a single stroke he revived an old poetic ideal and gave to an old poetic language a new vitality. Lamartine, whose critical word then was the highest literary law in France, hailed him as a Greek poet born again in modern times. "In Mistral," he wrote, (following Prof. Downer's translation,) "a great epic poet is born! A true Homeric poet in our own time; a poet, born like the men of Ducalion, from a stone on the Cran; a primitive poet in our decadent age; a Greek poet at Avignon; a poet who has created a language of a dialect, as Petrarch created Italian; one who, out of a vulgar patois, has made a language full of imagery and harmony, delighting the imagination and the ear. * * * We might say that, during the night, an island of the Archipelago, a floating Delos, has parted from its group of Greek or Ionian islands and come silently to join the mainland of sweet-scented Provence, bringing with it one of the divine singers of the family of the Melesigenes."

That was nearly half a century ago. In the flowing of the years Mistral steadily has widened the field of his first victory. Other poems—though none with quite the charm or quite the sweetness of that first poem—have added to his literary fame. In his great dictionary, "Lou tresor dóu Felibrige," he has garnered not only his own Provencal but all the dialects of the langue d'oc—and so for all time has secured them in the enduring custody of print. By the fire of his spirit and by the force of his example a school of poets has been founded; the new troubadours who sing in the same sweet language that won hearts by its melody when the old troubadours first sang in it, six centuries and more ago. More than this, by his masterful energy there has been revived in the South of France the strong free spirit which in those old troubadour times had its home there—the spirit that was crushed, but not killed, by the savage religious wars—and through his awakening of a dormant provincial language has come the awakening of a provincial independence that has given needed strength to provincialism, as opposed to centralization, in every part of France. And now, in his young old age, this prophet poet, holding fast to his conviction that the bond of a common language is the strongest bond which can hold men and nations together, is fired by a glowing vision of a united Latin Race; a federation—based upon the common instincts of those whose thoughts find expression in approximately common words—that shall work on converging lines not for the material advancement of particular nations, but for the general good of humanity by a steadfast uplifting to lofty ideals. The dream of a dreamer, practical people will say. But it is well sometimes to remember that by such like dreams of dreamers civilization has won its way.

Prof. Downer's presentment of Mistral is less fervid than the foregoing. He seems to fear—and this is a sane fear—that his enthusiasm, if he lets it go, may run away with him. But, on the other hand, such a personality as Mistral's—compact of enthusiasms—cannot be presented fairly nor adequately save in enthusiastic terms. However, the qualifying fact must be added that Prof. Downer's book is not a biography of Mistral, but a study of his literary work, to which is added a sufficient account of his life, of his environment, of the language in which he writes, and of the brotherhood of poets, the Felibrige, of which he is the chief, to make clear the conditions under which his work has been done.

Of Mistral's life, in one way, there is little to tell. The son of a well-to-do yeoman, he was born Sept. 8, 1830, in his father's great stone farm house close by

* [illegible] Poet and Leader in Provence. By [illegible] Professor of French Literature in the College of the City of New York. 12mo, pp. viii, 301. Illus. Chicago, New York: The Scientific Company. $1.25.

the Village of Maillane, midway between Arles and Avignon. That region—the old Pays d'Arles—is the very heart of Provence. There he has lived, in the big old farmhouse, and later in the pretty villa of his own building in Maillane, his whole life long. Save for a few visits to Paris, a few expeditions to poetic festivals, a little tour in Switzerland, and a longer tour in Italy, all of his years have been passed in the land where he was born. Faithfulness to one's birth-soil is a cardinal principle of Mistral's anti-centralization creed. He believes profoundly that the truest patriotism is developed by stimulating in every man his natural love for the particular bit of countryside where he was born; that the strongest nationalism is that which is most deeply rooted in the soil. Félix Gras has embodied this creed in the declaration:

I love my village more than thy village;
I love my province more than thy province—
I love France above all!

While Mistral's life work has been strenuous, his life has flowed easily. At the University of Aix he took his degree in law, but his comfortable fortune made unnecessary the practice of his profession and left him free to be a poet and a promotor of ideals. It was out of his poetry that his ideals came. The movement which he has led toward a freer and a stronger provincialism had its origin in a desire to revive Provençal in his home speech, as a literary language. In a way, to be sure—although Prof. Downer does not seem to think so—Provençal never has ceased to be a literary language since the Troubadour times. In all the intervening centuries poets have written in the langue d'Oc, and while they have been few and far asunder, there has been no real break in the poetic tradition of the South of France. Mistral himself, although developing into a leader, began his life work as the disciple of another Provençal poet, Joseph Roumanille, and Crousillat was writing his verses before Mistral was born. Yet Mistral rightly is entitled to the headship for three reasons: His poem of "Mirèio" first challenged the attention of French critics; his poetry as a whole ranks far above that of any other Provençal poet; his work as a lexicographer has reduced to an orderly grammatical arrangement and to a fixed orthography the Provençal tongue.

Before "Mirèio" was written, and before the great dictionary was projected, Mistral was one of the seven founders—May 21, 1854—of the league of Provençal poets, the Feilbrige. As set forth in the Statutes of 1862,

> The Feilbrige is established in order that Provence shall forever preserve her language, her local color, her personal charm, her national honor, and her high rank of intelligence—because, just as she is, Provence delights us. And by Provence we mean the whole of Southern France.

A dozen years later, when the society had grown beyond the hopes of even its sanguine founders, the wording of this statute was changed, but not its meaning. Concisely rendered, the first clause of the existing Constitution, adopted in the year 1876, reads:

> The Feilbrige is established in order to unite and to inspire those men whose efforts are directed toward preserving the language and maintaining the welfare of the country d'Oc.

The seven founders of this society—which has developed, along the lines of defense of provincial rights against a too strong central authority, into an appreciable political force—were: Joseph Roumanille, Paul Giéra, Théodore Aubanel, Eugène Garcin, Anselme Mathieu, Frédéric Mistral, and Alphonse Tavan. Garcin early seceded from the brotherhood, (although he subsequently returned to it,) and in the official list of the founders his name is replaced by that of Jean Brunet. The beautiful ritual of the society—in which the ancient floral games are perpetuated, and in which there is an echo of the mythical courts of love—is due mainly (Prof. Downer neglects to mention this fact) to its distinguished Irish member, William Bonaparte-Wyse, of whom Gaston Jourdanne has written: "Cet Irlandais était un démon de gaieté qui en aurait remontré même à des méridionaux." From Mistral the poets received their name, Felibres. He found the word—one of his many happy findings in old Provençal—in a piece of ancient popular verse called "The Prayer of Saint Anselm," wherein is told how the Virgin found her son in the temple "emi li set Felibre de la lei"—among the seven felibres of the law. Various etymologies have been suggested for felibre. Mistral himself, and with him Gaston Paris and that high Celtic authority, d'Arbois de Jubainville, are disposed to regard the word as one of the many Celtic survivals in Provençal, and to derive it from the Erse filea—(bard) and ber—(chief.) Certainly that was the sense—arch-poet, prophet, bard—in which Mistral gave and in which the others adopted the name. In its popular acceptation felibre now means a poet whose poetry is written in Provençal; but among the poets themselves the higher meaning of the word survives.

In his summary of the history of the Felibrige, Prof. Downer falls into several errors. He writes:

> These [early] meetings, including even the historic one of May 21, 1854, were, however, really little more than friendly social gatherings where a number of enthusiastic friends sang songs and made merry. They had none of the solemnity of a conclave or the dignity of literary assemblies. There was no formal organization. Those writers who were zealously interested in the rehabilitation of Provençal and connected themselves with Mistral and his friends were the Felibres. Not until 1876 was there a Feilbrige with a formal constitution and an elaborate organization.

It is true that the poets did not take themselves and their association so ardently at their meeting of May 21, 1854, as they did later, and it is true that the association then formed was not a very rigid one—as is shown by the substitution of Brunet's name for that of Garcin in the official list of the founders; but in a light way, yet with an underlying seriousness, the Feilbrige then was founded—and in view of subsequent events that meeting cannot be classed as only a gay social gathering. It also is true that a much more elaborate organization of the society was effected in the year 1876, when the present constitution and laws—in the drafting of which Bonaparte-Wyse had so important a share—were adopted; but the Feilbrige unquestionably was organized formally by the adoption, thirteen years earlier, of the Statutes of 1862. Also, some of the early meetings, even before the year 1854, most certainly did have "the dignity of literary assemblies." In the year 1852 a "Congress of Troubadours" was held at Arles attended by forty poets—including, among the older men, Jasmin, Bellot, Castil-Blaze, and Crousillat; and, among the younger men, Roumanille, Mistral, Aubanel, and Mathieu. The poems read at this congress were published in the same year in a volume entitled "Li Prouvençalo," to which a most interesting preface was written by St. René Taillandier. In the ensuing year a like congress was held at Aix, and the sixty-five poems there read were collected and published under the title "Roumarigi dei Troubaire." The celebration at Vaucluse in the year 1874 of the fifth centenary of the death of Petrarch—on which occasion, for the first time at a festival of the Felibres, the Academy, the Institut, and the Ministry of Public Instruction were represented officially, and representatives were present of the Accademia della Crusca and of the University of Padua—had even "the dignity of a conclave." It is but just to add that Prof. Downer, in taking 1876 as the date of the formal organization of the Feilbrige, follows the official history of the society by Gaston Jourdanne; but he substantially is in error because he does not follow the close reasoning and nice discrimination by which M. Jourdanne explains his adoption of that date. He is more widely at odds with the facts in his assertion that "as writers, the Provençal poets may scarcely be said to continue any preceding school or be closely linked with any literary past." With a reasonable confidence the opinion may be advanced that these poets, in spirit, are linked with a literary past very closely indeed; since, assuredly, they never would have dreamed of writing poetry in Provençal, rather than in French had they not been fired by the poetic tradition of their race and land.

In regard to the language of the new troubadours, Prof. Downer's views are so various and so contradictory that they can be presented only by a series of quotations. He writes:

> A language has been born again, so to speak, and once more, after a sleep of many hundred years, the sunny land that was the cradle of modern literature offers us a new effervescence of poetry, embodied in the musical tongue that never has ceased to be spoken on the soil where the Troubadours sang of love. (p. 3.)
>
> The language of the Felibres is based upon the dialect spoken in the plain of Maillane, in and about the town of Saint Remy. (p. 43.)
>
> The language of the Felibres is not even the descendant of the special dialect that dominated as a literary language in the days of the Troubadours; for it was the speech of Limousin that formed the basis of that language. (p. 44.)
>
> As the Felibres themselves have received all their instruction and literary culture in the French language, they use it among themselves, and their prose especially shows the influence of the French to the extent that it may be said that the Provençal sentence, in prose, appears to be a word-for-word translation of an underlying French sentence. (p. 45.)
>
> Translation of Provençal prose into French prose is practically mere word substitution. (p. 51.)
>
> The strength, the originality, the true raison d'être of the Provençal speech resides in its rich vocabulary. It contains a great number of terms denoting objects known exclusively in Provence, for which there is no corresponding term in the sister speech. Many plants have simple, familiar names, for which the French must substitute a name that is either only approximate, or learned and pedantic. Words of every category exist to express usages that are exclusively Provençal. (p. 53.)

No conclusion can be derived from these premises. Perhaps, therefore, it is as well to continue to believe that the Provençal writers—since much of their writing derives its beauty from similes, from imagery, from reference to usages, which cannot be well rendered in French or cannot be rendered in French at all—have a traditional language as well as a traditional inspiration that really is their own.

The most valuable part of Prof. Downer's little volume, precisely half of it, is devoted to synopses, including partial translations, of Mistral's longer poems—"Mirèio," 1859; "Calendau," 1867; "Nerto," 1884; "La Reino Jano," (a drama,) 1889; "The Rhine," 1892—and to a sympathetic chapter upon the shorter poems, styled collectively "The Golden Islands," (*Lis Isclo d'or.*) The translations, in prose, are admirably well done. They give not only the meaning, but the feeling of the original, although necessarily the melody of the verse and a part of the harmony of the balanced phrases are lost. Especially to be commended is the truly noble rendering of "The Psalm of Penitence," a poem that in the original and in the translation has the flavor of an excerpt from the Book of Job. Warm praise too must be given to the chapter on the versification of the Felibres. This is clear in statement, is well illustrated by carefully selected examples of form, and is enlightened by sound explanatory and critical comment. The observation that "verse may be made too easily in this dialect, and finest rhymed language that merely expresses commonplace sentiment may readily be mistaken for poetry," has a wide application among the lesser of the Provençal poets—who take themselves with an amusing seriousness, and who twitter away about nothing in particular with the solemnity of little poetical owls.

While Prof. Downer is in error in some of his statements of fact, and while some of his statements of opinion are open to question, his book is one for which English readers owe him a debt of gratitude. Even when qualified by the inaccuracies which have been noted, and by others which have not been noted, the fact remains that he has given for the first time in English a collective presentment of Mistral's work, and so has enabled English readers to perceive its scope, and with an approximate accuracy to estimate its quality; and that he also has given, in compact form, a highly interesting study of one of the most curious literary movements of our time. THOMAS A. JANVIER.

A Wonderful Russian Romance.*

The strife between Christianity and paganism has formed the topic of many a romance. Of the fiction of our own times there are Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii" (1834), and nineteen years after that came Kingsley's "Hypatia." Before either of these Shelley, in poetic form, developed the Hellenic idea. Ought we not to remember Paul de Musset, the brother of the poet, who, in his wonderful "Les Dieux en Exile," gave the pathetic story of the gods of Olympus at their last gasp? Where are we to look for the most recent romantic treatment of the strife betwixt Christ and Zeus? It is in Russia, for in his "The Death of the Gods" Dimitri Mérejkowski tells of the contest. Tolstoi, Turgeniev, Dostoivski, we Americans read. If we accept Turgeniev in a general way we are more chary of the other two. Here then in Mérejkowski we find a new aspirant for fame, and from the work before us we must declare that this production of his is at the least startling. Of regular plot there is not any. It is a picture of the times of Flavius Valerius Aurelius Constantinus, the man who saw the sign of the cross in the heavens, and of his two nephews, Julian and Gallus. The period embraced in the romance begins A. D. 290 and concludes in 337 with the death of Julian. Are we to argue as to the goodness of Constantinus, who caused Christianity to be recognized, and who convened the Council of Nice? We leave the settlement of that question to Gibbon. It may be true that Constantinus the Great had many traducers among the heathen.

As the romancer presents it, the Emperor was a wholesale murderer. After having made away with his brother, as the story goes, he had confined in his strong place his two nephews. Flavius was to have been brought up as a Christian. His life was one of hypocrisy. The old faith in the gods he could never shake off. We are to consider Dimitri Mérejkowski as a great deal of a Hellenist and a writer, fully imbued with the spirit of the old Greek. The translator, Mr. Herbert Trench, informs us that the author of the romance has produced in Russian some of the works of Aeschylus and Sophocles, and in addition has been a close student of the Gnostics and the Sophists. His travels in Greece, besides, have given Mérejkowski the power of describing many of the sacred shrines of the long past, that is as they may be visible to-day.

Julian is the anti-Christ. The old reverence for the gods runs in his veins. No sooner has he assumed power than, by imperial edict, he exerts himself to throttle Christianity. Wonderful is a scene drawn by the author, where the many sects of so-called Christians massed in Constantinople are called upon by Julian to discuss their faith. It is a trap laid by Julian. Here in solemn conclave are the Dogatists, Circumcellions, Valentians, Adamites, Montanists, Gnostics, Ophites, Massonianists, Capocratians, Colabasians and Rogationists. It is in mockery that the Emperor desires that there must be peace among them, but there is no peace. From angry wrangling the representatives of the many creeds come to anathemas and finally to blows. They have, however, all preached humility. The chief of the Circumcellions yields a club with a fatal effect, for he believes that it is against the law to smite with the sword. "Glory be to God!" shouted the African, seeking to brain a new victim. There stood the Emperor on a marble dais above the battling crowd.

"Is this how you fulfill the law of love, Galileeants?" he said to the dismounded assembly. "How much your mercy and forgiveness are worth. . . . Verily the wild animals have more compassion than brethren like you. In the words of your Master, 'Woe upon you, lawmakers, because you have taken the key of the house and hindered others from entering; have not entered in yourselves. Woe to the Pharisees.'"

If there be a heroine in the romance it is the fair Arsenoë. Perhaps the introduction to the maiden is a trifle risque. Julian sees her nude in an old, deserted circus, throwing the discus. She does not know of his presence. In Arsenoë the author embodies the art inspirations of the past. The girl is Greek to the core, and yet has at times a tendency to the simpler Christian belief. Julian falls in love with her, but Arsenoë is no woman.

All conceivable topics of antiquity are presented. Here are the lofty personages, the orators, the casuists, the poets, the Court sycophants, the stern Roman commanders of the legions, and with them the priests, Christian or pagan, and the lower herd, the courtesans, the fishwomen, the gladiators, the gamblers, the eunuchs, the merchants, the filthy ascetics, the perfumed voluptuaries, the abjectly superstitious, all find their appropriate places. Take, as an example of the descriptive skill of the author, the account of a festival in honor of Bacchus, as ordered by Julian. The Emperor heads the procession, and on each side of his chariot there paced tame leopards.

Rope-dancers, drunken legionaries, venal women, circus riders, gymnasts, actors swarmed and wantoned around him. The procession arrived at a place where four streets met. One of the Bacchantes ran to a tavern, whence came an unpleasant smell of rancid frying fish, and bought some greasy cakes for 2 obols. These she ate, greedily licking her lips, and finished by wiping her hands on the purple silk of her robes, which had been granted from the imperial Treasury. The chorus of Sophocles soon became wearisome. Husky voices took up a street song. A drunken man was picked up, and some thieves, playing the part of Pauns, were arrested. They defended themselves, and a fight ensued. The only personages in the whole company whose demeanor remained dignified were the panthers.

The Emperor visits the dead shrines of the gods. He finds them pillaged. Life becomes weary to him. Only among a few of the old priests does he find a true, a sincere love for the gods. Most touching is the story of the last worshipper of Apollo. Gorgius still lights the sacred fire, and with him is the deaf-mute boy Hepherion. The Christians murder the old priest and try to kill the boy. The child is so beautiful that Julian thinks he is Cupid. The conclusion is Julian's defeat by the Persians. He has longed for death, and it has come at last. When the wood of Daphnis was burned, Julian's heart was broken.

It was later when Arsinoë, on board of a merchant galley, sought the shores of Crete. It was her art that now means more than ever occupied her attention. But was it a Christ or a Dionysus she was modeling? Then on the shore she sees in a cypress grove a lad and a little girl before an altar of Pan.

The girl was pouring out the evening's offering of milk and honey, the boy beginning to play on his reed pipe. The thin blue smoke of sacrifice could be seen rising above the wood after the human figures had vanished and while the trireme made for the open sea. From the forepart of the ship there came upon the silence a solemn music; the old monks were chanting in unison their evening prayer. . . . But over the still water came the faint and clear notes of another melody. It was the little shepherd piping his nocturnal hymn to Pan, the old god of gaiety, of freedom, and of love. . . . Huge clouds massed overhead, and from beyond the horizon came the first long intermittent roll of thunder. Night and Tempest, hand in hand, were striding on space."

The merits of this romance are incontestable. Iconoclastic it might be deemed by many, but for poetic conception "The Death of the Gods" should rank very high. If modern civilization is not derived in large measure from the Greek, whence comes it? The translation of what must have been a difficult work is of distinguished merit.

Treasure on the Maine Coast.*

Mr. William Henry Winslow has combined in his "The Sea Letter" a romance and an itinerary. With the volume in hand you may find your way from Cape Cod to furthermost Maine. Then, too, there are illustrations of the principal places of Summer resort, for even Squirrel Island is not overlooked. The hero in the story is Tom Delano, who makes his presence known at the hotel on the seaside by his coming in a tally-ho drawn by four horses. He is a real good and hearty fellow, clever not alone in driving four-in-hands, but well posted in yachting.

Which of the two nice girls who are at the hotel does he care for the more? Is it Laura or Gabrielle? Delano lives with an old sea Captain, Oliver by name. One stormy day a bottle is washed on shore, and Delano finds in it a message from the sea. A schooner, the Cymeroa, was just about foundering, and some one informed the finder of a treasure hidden on the coast of Maine. The indications as to locality are vague. Delano calls on Oliver for help. The place where the treasure probably is is made out. A yacht is chartered, and after many adventures the hoard is discovered. There is in the chest some $30,000, besides jewelry. Then there are important documents, showing that one Aylla is the descendant of no less a personage than the Duke of Balearica. Laura by the ingenuity of the author lays claim to the windfall and a title, and becomes in proper time the wife of Tom Delano. Sea-skirted New England is pleasantly described, as are the people, and there is an abundance of Indian legends.

*THE DEATH OF THE GODS. By Dimitri Mérejkowski. Translated by Herbert Trench. Authorized English version. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 414. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

*THE SEA LETTER. A Mystery of Martha's Vineyard. By William Henry Winslow. Cloth. Decorated cover. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 338. Boston: Henry A. Dicerman & Co. $1.50.

1901

ABOUT TAMMANY HALL

Two Books Presenting Very Different Views.*

BY THE curious or studious inquirer into the history of Tammany Hall, Mr. Myers's book will be found a mine of carefully digested fact, and Mr. Lewis's book a mass of elaborately embroidered fiction. Mr. Myers makes the interesting, though not readily comprehensible, statement that the difficulties of securing the publication of this work by any of the regular publishing houses proved insurmountable. Even when certain responsible persons who had read the manuscript offered to guarantee the expense of its publication, an unnamed publishing house is said to have replied: "We should hardly feel warranted in locking horns with Tammany Hall." Some thirty years ago this caution might have been intelligible; to-day it seems decidedly misapplied. The records drawn on by Mr. Myers do indeed show that "nearly every prominent Tammany leader has been involved in some theft or swindle, public or private. These peculations or frauds range in point of time from 1789 and 1805-6 to the present day; in the matter of persons, from the founder of the Tammany Society to some of the most recent 'bosses,' and in gradation of amount from the petty thousands taken by Mooney, Stagg, and Page, in the first decade of the century, to the $1,220,000 taken by Swartwout in 1830-38, and the undetermined millions taken by Wood and Tweed in the fifties, sixties, and first two years of the seventies. From nearly the beginning of its active political career, Tammany, with few and generally brief interruptions, has continued to abstract money from the city, the State, and the Nation—the interruptions to the practice generally coinciding with the periods when Tammany has been deprived of political power."

But that is a theme on which newspapers have never ceased to dilate, not even when Mayor Hall was distributing the Tammany advertising corruption fund at the rate of a million a year. With due regard to the costly experience of Mr. Brice and his publishers with Prof. Goodnow's chapter of a justly celebrated book, it is difficult to account for the necessity of Mr. Myers becoming his own publisher. The fact is the more to be regretted, as any responsible publisher would have saved the book from the slovenly mechanical execution by which it is disfigured. Mr. Myers truthfully says that the few narratives already published in regard to the history of Tammany are either extravagant panegyrics or else partisan attacks, violent in style and untruthful in statement. Usually both are characterized by their paucity of real information no less than by the number of their palpable errors of fact. It has been the aim of the author to produce a narrative history, plain, compact, and impartial; he has sought to avoid an indulgence, on the one hand, in political speculation, and on the other, in moralising platitudes. It is no slight praise to say that Mr. Myers has succeeded in accomplishing what he set out to do. We know of no more careful or conscientious piece of work devoted to the elucidation of any subject of contemporaneous interest in our local history. As a book of reference it fills a place hitherto unoccupied, and, on the score of accuracy and comprehensiveness, it leaves very little to desire.

The success of Mr. Lewis in finding a publisher is perhaps as remarkable as is the failure of Mr. Myers in that quest. A more preposterous mélange of airy speculation on all conceivable subjects, from Dante to John L. Sullivan, from Beau Brummel to Grover Cleveland, it would be difficult to find among the efforts of the most industrious of bookmakers. The title is a mere peg on which to hang miscellaneous selections from a literary rag bag, and furnish an excuse to air the dicta of a very crude dogmatist. The reading public may or may not be thirsting for a competent estimate of the life and character of Richard Croker, but it certainly does not ardently desire 300 pages of Lewis to float 50 of Croker. Since it was long ago determined "to make of this volume an unchecked thought-ramble into any worth-while field," it would have been more accurate, if not also more honest, to give it another title, such as, "Wayside Musings on Thieves, Thugs, and Trusts, with Incidental Reference to Richard Croker." Such of the book as relates to the political history of New York bespeaks either abject ignorance of the subject or a deliberate application to the domain of fact of the methods of romance. The treatment of the Scannells—Florence and John—on whom Mr. Lewis expends much tawdry rhetoric and maudlin sentiment, is a fair sample of the entire performance—episodical, biographical, and critical. Here is one of the Scannell paragraphs:

> In December of 1889, Florence Scannell was in the canvass for his third term, with victory—despite the Ring's worst efforts—assured. The Ring was desperate. For two Council terms Florence Scannell had been a blundering (sic) block in the paths of Ring Rogues. Money couldn't buy him; it had been tried; threats were powerless, for recourse had been made to them. Nor did the time-worn trick of arrest and trial and sentence to Sing Sing on false charges offer certainty of success in the dangerous occasion of the Scannells. They were rich, prominent, of coolest courage; moreover, they were intrenched as behind ramparts in the friendships of a multitude. But the Ring was urged of a great need; Florence Scannell must be "stopped" at any bloody cost; he must not return to the Council.
>
> By way of appreciating what manner of man Florence Scannell was, it is only necessary to turn to the records of the period, but here is the calm, judicial judgment of one who had personal knowledge of him and who wrote it down in the year 1869:
>
> Florence Scannell is a man of about 5 feet 6 inches in height, light complexion, and stout build; he is about twenty-three years of age, a butcher by trade, and the owner of one or more valuable stands in West Washington Market. His ostensible business is called by him "horse trading," though the police, who are thoroughly acquainted with the details, designate it by a name more in accord with its real nature. During the war, Scannell was largely interested in faro banks in Washington and Alexandria, and, as we are informed and believe, now "runs a small game" in Fourth Avenue, near Twenty-seventh Street, which nets him a monthly sum of some $1,600. His education is somewhat limited, but enables him to read print quite readily, and write his name in a very fair hand, but it is with difficulty he can read the most ordinary words when written. He is exceedingly popular with the "b'hoys," and prides himself on a reputation of being a teetotaler.
>
> So far from being "a stumbling block in the paths of ring license," the Scannells were among the chosen tools of the ring in 1868 to accomplish the stupendous election frauds of that year. Mr. Lewis might have familiarized himself with this fact by a reference to the report of the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the transactions of that memorable election. During the sessions of the committee in New York an attorney of the Supreme Court, who at the time of election was an Inspector in the Fifth District of the Eighteenth Ward, testified before it that late in the evenings of the days for registration there came to the board of which he was a member, in groups of four or five as applicants for registration, a large number of young men of from twenty-one to twenty-five years of age.
>
> These groups were usually led by one Florence Scannell, an ex-member of the Common Council, and a somewhat notorious character. Each of these men being challenged, sworn, and examined, stated that he resided at the Compton House, a combination of rum hole, restaurant, and cheap lodging house on the corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, of which Fagin and Scannell, both of whom were Deputy Sheriffs, and the latter a brother of Florence, were the proprietors. Deeming this matter worthy of investigation, Florence Scannell was brought before the committee and sworn. Being examined, he admitted having employed some thirty men to register names, but stated that he could not tell where they registered for the reason that they had registered from 150 to 200 names, and from "almost every house in the district"; that on the day of election he had engaged some 20 men who had voted on about 100 of these registered names.
>
> Believing he was stating only so much of his operations as he chose and concealing the rest, the original registry book of his district was obtained, when the Compton House alone was found to have 152 names registered therefrom, while the poll book showed that 94 votes had been cast from that house, 27 of which were never registered. The registry book being exhibited to Scannell and also to one McGlade, bartender of the Compton House, the two swore that they knew only 39 of the 179 names registered and voted therefrom, and some of this small number were not residents of the house. Of the 39 known to them, but 27 voted, and 7 of these illegally—6 not being registered. Thus under Tammany manipulation there were registered from this single house 114 fraudulent names and 74 fraudulent and illegal votes polled.
>
> As an illustration of Mr. Lewis's utter failure to get anywhere near the truth in his narrative, this ought to be sufficient, especially as it happens that there is no single important statement in the book in regard to matters affecting the history of Tammany Hall which might not be subjected to a similarly destructive process.

*THE HISTORY OF TAMMANY HALL. By Gustavus Myers. In one volume. Pp. xxi.-397. 8vo. Cloth. New York: Published by the author. 1901.

RICHARD CROKER. By Alfred Henry Lewis. One vol. Pp. xv.-372. 8vo. Cloth. Portrait and Illustrations. New York: The Public Library Company. 1901.

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In "Pauline" Mrs. Alden, so long known by her pseudonym "Pansy," has manipulated a plot of considerable complexity with extraordinary simplicity of method. We are assured at the start that the heroine is at once "good" and religious, and we are given pictures of the hero at intimate moments which unmistakably reveal not only his admirable up-bringing, but his essential integrity of character as well. When, therefore, in the seventh of the twenty-nine chapters we receive overwhelming evidence in proof of his deceit and infidelity we are able to fight against the conviction by which his wife is overpowered, and the process of re-establishing her faith in him seems to us—as doubtless to him—unnecessarily slow.

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*PAULINE. By Pansy, (Mrs. G. R. Alden.) Illustrated. Pp. 347. 12mo. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.25.

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The foregoing are from the first three reviews received of

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MAIL BAG HINTS.

Historical Inaccuracies.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The constant succession of errors made by newspaper writers on historical subjects is certainly remarkable. The ladies who are "Daughters" and "Dames" are responsible for many such, but one hardly expects an experienced author like Miss Ida M. Tarbell to talk about "John Carroll of Carrollton, the signer," when she means "Charles"—nor Charles "Thomson," (with a "p,") the Secretary of the Continental Congress, when his autograph shows he spelled his name "Thomson." (See her article in the July McClure's.)

And Gen. F. V. Greene in his article on the army, in the September Scribner's, makes several remarkable assertions—e. g., on Page 292: "The French took part in only one engagement, that at Yorktown."

If he refers to the French under Rochambeau, he is technically correct, but the impression conveyed to the average reader can only be that Yorktown was the only battle in which the French aided the Americans, whereas in October, 1779, D'Estaing landed almost 2,000 French soldiers at Savannah, and lost about 700 of them in the unsuccessful attack on the city.

A more surprising statement is that of all the Continental Generals of 1775 Greene was the only one who remained in active service until the end of the war. Has he forgotten Gen. Heath, whom he names as among the original Brigadiers, (but who became a Major General)? Heath was in active service all through, (refusing an appointment to the Board of War because it would have taken him out of the field,) and was the second in command of the army at the end of the war.

The strangest error of all is Gen. Greene's statement that New York furnished only 17,781 men to the Revolutionary ranks. This is the familiar record, as given by Knox and copied by all historians, but a few years ago the investigation made by the then Controller of New York, Mr. Roberts, showed the real total to be 43,645—a total second only to that of Massachusetts. One would think Gen. Greene had not heard of this important discovery.

W. ABBATT.

New York, Sept. 5, 1901.

Brander Matthews's English.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have read with interest the letter signed "Scrutator," in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 31, and quite agree with its estimate of Mr. Brander Matthews's style. Elegance in writing so largely depends upon the ear and taste that it is difficult to advance mere verbal arguments in support of a proposed standard.

It is clear that no one with an ear for correct verbal expression can seriously approve the use of what is called the split infinitive. It will not do to bring forward illustrations from writers, either supposedly elegant or otherwise, to support this vulgarism, or, indeed, to sustain any other question of disputed style; the reason being that no writer is perfect and that all authors err occasionally. Errors of this kind, very few and far between, however, may be found even in the writings of Herbert Spencer. Therefore it does not aid Mr. Matthews to produce instances of this or any other error from the writings of Shakespeare. Shakespeare frequently used the double negative in what were intended to be affirmative sentences, but, of course, Mr. Matthews would not cite such examples to support their modern use.

The fact is there is no absolute standard, for the reason that all men err. It would, perhaps, be difficult to calculate the harm Mr. Matthews has already done, even in the lower field of literature, where mere rules may be formulated toward clearness and elegance. What he said will appeal only to the indolent and to those who neither have, nor can have, perhaps, excellence in these qualities. S. A. BOYLE.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1901.

Can We Rely on the Dictionary?

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In regard to the meaning of words the dictionary is usually, I may say almost universally, looked upon as the court of the last appeal. But should this be? Let us take a single case and see where it leads us. Take a one-volume Standard Dictionary (Funk & Wagnalls, 1898,) and turn to the word "North." It says: "North, n. One of the four cardinal points of the compass; the point that is on the left hand of a person facing the rising sun at one of the equinoxes; the point opposed to the south."

Now turn to "South." It says: "South, n. That one of the four cardinal points of the compass which is directly opposite to north, and at the right hand of an observer who faces east."

Now let us find which way "East" is. The dictionary makes it very clear by saying: "East, n. That one of the four cardinal points which lies at the right hand when one faces north; strictly, that point of the compass at which the sun rises at the equinox, but in common parlance including the part of the horizon near that point."

(In passing, it might be well to notice the more than questionable English of this last definition.)

To find where we are suppose we look at "West." We learn that: "West, n. That one of the four cardinal points of the compass which is exactly opposite the east, that point where the sun sets at the equinoxes; in common parlance, including the part of the horizon near that point."

Evidently the only thing for us to do is to "face the rising sun" and see which is our right hand and which is our left hand. We are informed that: "Left, a. Of or pertaining to that side of the human body which is toward the north when the face is toward sunrise; opposite to right. 2. Situated on the left-hand side." (Why "of the human body"? Also, may I or may I not turn my face to the rising sun over one of my shoulders while doing all this? Or must I keep it straight to the front?)

Now glance down the page and you will see that "leftward" is not there; but we do find "left-hander."

Turn over to "Right" and we see: "Right, a.: * * * 5. Of, pertaining to, or situated on that side of the body which is toward the south when facing sunrise: ordinarily superior in strength and readiness: opposite to left; dexter; as, the right foot; the right ear." (Here is some more transparent English. When what is "facing sunrise"? Notice also the rather odd way of using the colon and semicolon.)

Again: "Right, n. * * * 4. The right hand or side. 5. Anything adapted for right-hand use or position."

Also: "Right-hand, a. Of, pertaining to, or situated on the right hand: as, one's right-hand neighbor." And now glance down the next column and you see "right-ward," but no "right-hander"! According to the dictionary, then, you can be knocked down by a "left-hander," but you need not fear a "right-hander," because such a thing is not known!

But to face the rising sun once more. From the above it is clear that "north" is "on the left hand"; and that "the left hand" is on the "north"; also, that "south" is "on the right hand"; and that "the right hand is on the south." In other words: "Who is John Doe?" "He is brother of Richard Roe." "Who is Richard Roe?" "He is brother to John Doe." Continue 'til tired! Now, will some kind brother please tell me—and the Standard Dictionary—"which way's north"?

WORD HUNTER.

New York, Sept. 3, 1901.

Columbia College's Publications.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Apropos of the discussion in a recent number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW on Columbia journalism; it is interesting to note that while the Columbian who wrote it appears to have proved his case—that Columbia is better represented in periodicals of all kinds than any other college in the country—he has nevertheless left some facts on his side of the question unnoticed. For instance, in his list of periodicals he has omitted two important ones, The Political Science Quarterly, which has a wide reputation, and The Columbia Medical News. These are published under supervision of their respective Faculties.

As to purely literary effort among the undergraduates, it is a significant fact that of the seventeen selections of recent college verse included by Mr. Stedman in his American Anthology, Columbia has furnished eight, or nearly as many as the other colleges put together.

ANRIAS, A COLUMBIAN.

Morristown, N. J., Aug. 29, 1901.

Junius, Francis, Paine, and Jefferson.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In spite of the recent discovery of two Junius letters which Philip Francis could not have written, Mr. F. I. Haber still thinks the Francis-Junius theory is maintainable on the evidence of handwriting. Junius wrote a disguised hand, and Thomas Paine, a good penman, capable of writing that disguised hand, varied his own autograph, particularly the initial capitals, apparently in fear that a resemblance should be found to the manuscript of Junius in possession of Woodfall of The Public Advertiser. And, curiously, I have found the capital "T"s and P's in the "handwriting of Junius" varied in every possible way.

As to Jefferson's authorship of the Declaration of Independence, why did he studiously dodge the question until he was eighty years old and Paine had been dead sixteen years? Of course he wrote the document—that is, he copied it from the draft before him. But his authorship was questioned from the first. The Newark Gazette of Oct. 5, 1802, alleged that the instrument, after being drawn up by the committee of five,

* * * was given by Congress to a certain person, whom, above all others, the Democrats would dislike to hear had corrected the writings of Jefferson, for revision and amendment, and it was from this person it received the elegant dress it now appears in.

The "certain person" who gave the instrument its "elegant dress" was none other than Thomas Paine. The only mistake of the editor was that Jefferson's draft was amended by Paine. It was the reverse, and the amendments were not improvements.

The late Col. Ingersoll in a lecture said:

Certain it is that Jefferson could not have written anything so manly, so striking, so comprehensive, so clear, so convincing, so faultless in rhetoric and rhythm.

W. H. BURR.

New York, Sept. 4, 1901.

The Attainment of Good Speech.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The feeling is widespread among the cultured leaders of thought that the time is ripe for much desired reforms in education. To be cognizant of the vulgarity and puerility of ordinary speech is to unearth a protest from the crust of one's mild-mannered indifference. There seems to be a premium on slang that matches with the inroads of rag time in the realm of music. As a professed or frequent indulgence in language that has neither melody, humor, cogency, nor depth unfits one for the appreciation of what is beautiful, pure, or characteristic in good and classical literature, so the devotee of rag time's whimsicalities will interpret the more ennobling strains through the channel or time of dance music. It is sad to find even those who are gifted with better opportunities and capacities radiating influence around this mongrel speech, but the fault lies principally with our newspapers and writers of dialect stories, who diffuse with imaginative enrichment the coarse incidents and commonplace happenings of life. We have millions of readers, yet how few of them are well read in the strictest sense of the term! That implies the possession of a balanced judgment, which is the outcome of a long and familiar intercourse with the spiritual interpreters of each and every epoch, accomplishment, and art, and it serves to guide in the selection of what is notably worthy in the output of a thousand authors.

So few of us can appropriate to ourselves the shining models of uplifting conversation that we must fain content ourselves with the elegance of Addison, the romantic coloring of Goldsmith, and the chastity and inspired force of Burke. If prizes were awarded every month by some philanthropist to the writer of the best composition in point of style and depth of matter, perhaps the habit of writing with rare industry and rarer polish would become more universal.

Then could we look for a filtering poise and fastidiousness in ordinary language, provided that we in our boastful recognition of this era of libraries could point to endowed chairs of philosophy whose lecturers, holding forth in these same libraries, might illustrate, enrich, and fructify the seed which these institutions implant in the majority of souls.

There are hundreds of distinctive styles to be found among our great writers and journalists, and whosoever reads with envy the brilliant antithetical essays of Macaulay or the rich, discursive, voluble, and limpid pages of Stevenson has it also in his (or her) power to form by assiduous and choice reading, pruning, and analysis a style that may approximate in all the externals to theirs—like the resemblance found in the rich habiliments of an Old World epoch to the identity and peculiarities of the people who once invested such garnishings with charm. J. F. F.

New York, Sept. 6, 1901.

Margaret Fuller.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Will you permit me to add a humble offering to the discussion about Margaret Fuller? I am so glad to read the letters and articles in regard to that noble woman. I was particularly delighted with Kenyon West's scholarly and charming article. Coming from such an authoritative source, it was especially valuable. But will you kindly explain why he ends his article with a statement of the reasons why Margaret Fuller is not forgotten, and yet heads it with a statement that she is famous and yet forgotten? One cannot be famous and yet forgotten.

Your editorial says she sailed for home in a steamer. It was a sailing vessel—the Elizabeth. K. C.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1901.

"Horn" and Its Derivation.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In a recent number of the literary supplement one of your contributors gives what purports to be the origin of the word "horn," as used or applied for the word "drink," as follows: "Give me a horn of whisky" for "Give me a drink of whisky." So far as Kentucky and Tennessee folklore goes, there is no necessity for any questioning.

The use of the horn—usually a cow or ox horn—for a drinking cup dates back many years before the "Red Heifer" of Tennessee was planted or the seed germinated. During the feudal times of Europe—more principally Germany—the Sir Knight or Baron who could not drain a horn of beer at a draught was deemed not valiant. During that period there was the "bier horn" for the beer-drinking section, the "wein horn" for the Rhinelander, and the "schnapps horn" (whisky horn) for those of the more northern section.

During the forties and fifties in New York, or at the time the German element was becoming a factor and being felt at the polls, many German organizations were formed for various purposes. There was usually a street parade and field day and picnic by each of the aforementioned societies. On such days it was customary for the officers in nearly all, and in some all the members, to wear the costumes of the age or period the organization represented. On such occasions the chief mark of distinction worn or borne by the chief officer or his "cup bearer" was a large ox horn, heavily mounted in either silver or gold. This horn was known as the "drinking horn." On reaching the "fest plats" the first ceremony was a drink by all the members from the horn. A glass of beer was not asked for. "Gehen sie men ein horn bier" was the word or phrase used when asking for a glass of beer. Artificial horns of porcelain or ordinary clay were on hand for the occasion, and the German who had not such a horn or a drinking horn made from a cow or ox horn was on the outside.

The taking up of all the picnic parks for buildings has no doubt shut out most of the parades, and consequently we see but little of the old custom and display of horns.

The ox or cow horn as a drinking utensil was still in vogue when the writer was a youth, more principally among the rustic population. Where horns were plenty and Yankee boys were on hand with their jackknives a drinking horn could be trotted out in an hour. They were almost universal—not unlike the gourd in the Southern States prior to the war.

When about twelve years of age (1845) the writer spent a few months in Belfast, Allegany County, N. Y. Of his knowledge, there was not a glass tumbler in the town except at the village tavern. Glasses—the cheapest—were then worth from 15 cents to 25 cents each. Teacups were expensive, and used only for company. The drinking vessel for water was the horn cup; that for tea, coffee, or milk was the "blecka," (from the German of "bleck," tin or sheet iron,) meaning a tin cup. The nickname "blecka," pronounced "bleks," originated among the Pennsylvania and Mohawk Dutch.

"Take a horn," "have a horn," and "try a horn" have been in vogue, or were in vogue, in this country since its settlement. It has become almost obsolete in and near New York City, and as a request to take a drink began to wane along in the fifties. It was in general use in the naval and merchant marine of all English-speaking people "who went down to the sea in ships" up to 1860, since which time the writer—formerly a sailor—has not been among the "matelots" or "shellbacks"—pet euphonious titles for sailors years ago. The term used was, "Give us a horn of grog." Go to the boatswain (bo'sun) and get your horn. Since 1840 the writer has visited more than twenty of the States comprising the Union and has been over the border into Canada, in all of which among the oldest settlers the old term, "Take a horn," &c., was still in use. When I was quite a youth—say from four years up to ten years—in Rochester, N. Y., which was settled by and largely peopled by New Englanders, and at that time quite a young town, all newcomers were usually visited by the older settlers. The new-comers kept up the home custom by keeping a jugful of the ardent on the premises, and after the usual "howdies," "Well, let's try a horn," usually new rye whisky at, as per the legal tender of the period, "4 shillin's" (50 cents) a gallon. The horn cups which had been used "en voyage" (usually the Erie Canal) were brought out, and the pure juice, with a lump of New England maple sugar added, was passed among all present.

The early German, Scotch, Irish, and Swiss settlers of the period had their horn cups. The German host, after the usual number of "wie gehts" had been asked and answered, "Well, meine erren, wollen sie ein horn schnapps nehmen." ("Well, gentlemen, try a horn of whisky.") The Scotchman would say, "Woll ye hae a horn o' whuskie?" Paddy would put it "Jist shure a horn of sassenagh." (Gaelic for dew of the mountain, a pet phrase for spirituous liquors,) or, "Och, shure, now just one dhrap o' the crayther for the love of the cuild dart or the cuild sod."

Much more could be written on the matter were there a necessity for it, which there does not exist when the foregoing facts prove beyond the faintest shadow of a doubt that the phrase of "a horn of whisky," &c., existed many years before the rod heifer was invented. I. L. H. M.

New York, Sept. 4, 1901.

Early Lives of Dante.*

The university publications are quietly but surely and steadily making valuable contributions to the products of American presses. As a whole, they are triumphs less for American literature than for American scholarship. There is marked the subtle difference, from a National standpoint, between letters and learning. But since the realms of learning are international, the university publications that are not the fruits of original investigation seek for those subjects for translation which, among rare productions, are best. So they make very valuable additions to accessible, if not to strictly American, literature—additions of which the worth will be more and more appreciated by a steadily widening public.

Such a series are the Yale Studies in English. No. 19 of these, which now appears, is devoted to lives of Dante that were written, one within *fifty*, the other within a hundred and twenty-five, years after the poet's death. Boccaccio was acquainted with at least four persons who, it is supposed, knew Dante personally. Bruni, who endeavors to supplement his predecessor's work, derives the bulk of his material from public records and Dante letters no longer extant. No other documents of anything like equal importance regarding the life of Dante have come down to us. Of the present publication, the historical importance and the rarity are not, however, the only recommendation. The gentle spirit of Boccaccio, to whose work three-fourths of the publication is devoted, breathes through the pages with a certainty that speaks well for the translator's loving faithfulness. And this is further evidenced by a grace and charm of diction, by a quaint flavor of the antique, which makes this contribution to American learning something very close indeed to literature. Read the pages however critically, and one looks in vain for a single phrase that one would alter, for a word that one would change. There are not many translations that, without stiltedness or apparent straining, can thus preserve the flavor of the original, transporting the reader unconsciously to its time and point of view, giving to him the pleasure of one familiar with the tongue in which the author wrote. This is a delicate art, standing by itself. Mr. Smith excels in it.

There is little need to summarize the "Lives." Their statements have been weighed by many students. The assured facts are printed baldly in all the encyclopedias, and their more doubtful and traditional records have been discussed innumerable times. The worth of these "Lives," as well as their charm, lies not in events and dates, but in the connecting matter, which is new. As Bruni, in his Proem, says of Boccaccio's "Dante," "Our gentle and sweet Boccaccio hath written the life and habits of that sublime poet as though he were writing the Filocolo, the Filostrato, or the Fiammetta. For it is filled with love and sighs and burning tears."

In this connecting matter there are portions that tempt one strongly to quotation. Such is the "Digression Concerning Poetry," showing its kinship to theology. This sums up to the assertion that "theology is simply the poetry of God"—a thesis very prettily worked out. Aristotle affirmed that "poets were the first theologians." Such, again, is the explanation of the choice of laurel for the poet's crown; and such is the comparison of the peacock's plumage to an angel's—"not," says Boccaccio, "because I know that angels have such plumage; but, hearing that angels fly, I reason as a mortal that they must have feathers." Since none is more beautiful than the peacock's, Boccaccio thinks the angel's must be like it—though, he hastens to add, "the angel is a nobler bird than the peacock."

The Heart of a Boy.*

Edmondo De Amicis's diary of a schoolboy, which was published some two or three years ago, has again made its appearance in a new edition. The story is that of an Italian boy told through the medium of his diary, and recounts the trivial happenings and doings of his school life, but through the book runs such an undercurrent of gentleness and tenderness as one scarcely looks for in the hearts of little boys—especially New York boys. Italian boys may be different, however. From the beginning of his third term till its close for the vacation season the boy has faithfully transcribed the events of the day as seen through his eyes, and appreciated by his mind, and there ought, indeed, to be much in the book to attract and charm youthful scholars.

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*YALE STUDIES IN ENGLISH. Albert S. Cook, editor. X. The Earliest Lives of Dante. Translated from the Italian of Giovanni Boccaccio and Lionardo Bruni Aretino by James Robinson Smith. 8vo. Pp. 95. New York: Henry Holt & Co. (Paper.)

*HEART. A School Boy's Journal. By Edmondo de Amicis. Translated by Isabel Hapgood. 16mo., pp. viii., 370. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 60 cents.

1901

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.

His New Poem, "The Voyage of Ithobal."*

EVIL DAYS these are for the gypsily inclined among men, once walled Robert Louis Stevenson, and all the honors and emoluments are for him who sits closest on a three-legged stool. Perhaps that is one reason why romantical literature is so much in favor with the mass of us, for we must have our romance at least in imagination. In an age of steel and electric lights and underground trolleys one can hardly hope that epic poesy will make a great stir in the market places, yet we suppose there must still be room for it, otherwise Sir Edwin Arnold would not go on turning out his long talks in verse, nor would publishers send them forth in fine linen. Here lies his latest epic, "The Voyage of Ithobal," with its 220-odd pages teeming with romantic incidents, all the product of his busy imagination.

For we must not take literally the excellently written foreword. In this the poet presents himself to us as contemplating a mummy in a museum and deciphering hieroglyphics upon which to found a tale. The foreword shows us that we stand at the portals of an Egyptian story, and presently we float away into a past so dim and remote that a poet may do as he pleases in it, and few will call him to account. Such a past has its advantages for one who desires to set aside the mere externals of the scene and centralize his fancy on the underlying thoughts and emotions of the story. But we learned long ago that Sir Edwin Arnold was not a sufferer from the habit of introspection. For him the arena and the action are as imposing as they are for our own good Gen. Wallace, and we need have no fear as we turn his pages that we shall stumble upon dense quagmires of philosophy or bogs of analysis of human hearts.

The stage and the action and the passing of incident are the topics that fire the mind of Sir Edwin, and let it be said at once that these are by no means improper topics for the epic poet. They were good enough for Homer, who was something of an epic writer in his day also. And so we follow with interest the fortunes of the valiant Ithobal and the beauteous Nesta, the priestess of Amen-Ru.

For the name of that lady was plain to view—
Nesta, the priestess of Amen-Ru—
And gods and kas had been set to guard her
Asleep, while the slow-footed years crept through.

This is the poet's announcement of his heroine, and the strange unevenness of this verse sets the key to an unevenness which prevails throughout the blank verse following the foreword. The foreword is, indeed, a strangely irregular, yet effective overture to the work itself. It is one of the poet's happiest productions, and were it not for some of the bursts of picturesque brilliance which star the pages of the epic, we should say it was a better piece of workmanship than the main poem. The style of the epic itself is laid down in the opening passage, in which Ithobal proclaims what manner of man he is.

Lo! as the land-dwellers con the ways of earth,
The chariot road, the camel's path in the sand,
The halting places and the drinking wells,
And where will be good grass, and where the rocks
Hide robbers, and the swamp is home for snakes,
And what to-morrow's march shall bring of heat or
If sun sets ruddy, if he rises pale;
So grew I from the first to know my Sea,
My ship's path on the purple and the green,
The friendly reefs would give her refuges,
The rugged deadly coasts that she must shun,
And where fair water was and pirates lurked,
And how to hold a vessel's painted eyes
Straight to the furrow that her steam must plow
Over those dancing meadows of the deep,
All day by golden guidance of the sun,
All night with shimmer of the Star of Tyre,
Set in the north by Baltur for our sailes.
This lore of the wide waters I did gain,
And ere my chin was bearded sailed and sailed
Over the midland main; threading the isles
Coasting the Greek and Tuscan gulfs; one year
Moored to a Libyan palm tree, and the next
Rocking beneath black shade of northern pines.
So did I wis, ere I was risen, as far
As where the Western gateway of that sea
Opens by Kalpe and the seven-topped mount
Into what no man knoweth of—a waste
Of waves as vast as these and dark as death,
Wherein the sun himself did die each night,
Plunging, 'twas said, with sueller of dripping gold
Into the blue.

These are good, resounding lines, and they

But she, her lips set firm, softly replied:
"My silence stands thee better than to tell;
Things seen are not so true as things unseen;
The Gods are with us! be content, sweet Sir!"

Thereat we took the ships in. From the hills,
Thirty days' journey off, the river came
Broad, lined by canes, with deep pools interspaced
Where the great river-horses rolled and washed
And strange things stole to drink—the water-buck,
The long-faced hartebeest, quilled porcupines,
Crooked-tusked wart-hogs, sable antelopes,
The gray, sagacious elephants, and he
Who roams tyrannous lord of all the woods,
The tawny lion.

The "crooked-tusked wart-hog" is indeed good, and yet better is "tyrannous" with the accent on the second syllable. But these are small matters, and so let us come to the end of the entire matter. "The Voyage of Ithobal" is a dignified piece of epic writing, but its fundamental qualities are by no means great, nor is its style so luminous as to be dazzling. Envious minor poets, who do not write epics, but content themselves with the short flights of the lyric muse will doubtless say that it must take a high rank among revered mediocrities, and even minor poets sometimes tell the truth.

Three Collections of Verse.*

Minor poesy is so plentiful in these days of magazine verse that one is forced to wonder why the minor poet embalms himself in the coffin of a volume sure to be consigned to the dusty tomb of a top shelf—if it ever rises even to that dignity. But poets are a stubborn race, and they are not easily persuaded that they have nothing to say or to sing. They continue to record with the greatest gravity in the world their faint echoes of old songs, which the world loves, and to labor under the painful delusion that because they have been powerfully affected by the old songs they, too, are poets. Thus does a world of bookstore shelves become populated with silent singers. It is a sad sight to see, but it cannot be ended. The world is filled with literary woe. If the complainings of all the writers whose verses are not published could be joined with those of the writers whose verses are published but not read our ears would ever ring with the melodies of pain.

All this is prefatory to saying that before us lies a volume of verse entitled, "Poems by James B. Kenyon." The title is a modest one, yet it puts the fifth and wicked reviewer in a quandary. For if the author well knew, as he seems to have known, that these were really poems, then how is the wicked reviewer to earn his living? For if he reads the "poems" he cannot praise them, and if he condemns them he writes himself down an ass, for the author has told us that they are poems, and poems, as most of us know, are rare things. However, let the reader judge for himself. Here is one of the "poems":

Our ways diverge; we shall not meet again;
But that old season, gone beyond recall,
Shall never quite pass from your life, nor all
Forgotten be its pleasure and its pain.
Hushed to the music of the Summer rain
Among the flowers; no more the lilies tall
Flame in the garden, where for us the small
Vine-cloistered minstrel warbled his refrain.
The last word has been spoken, and we part;
Vanished the dream which was too bright to stay;
Hate from her quiver draws a final dart
Full-fledged with scorn and deadly will to slay.
Farewell! the hollow chambers of your heart
Shall know henceforth the ghost of a dead day.

All of which is extremely touching, and makes one feel sorry for the girl. But have we not heard often and so often about that hushed music of the Summer rain, and the minstrel who is going to shut off his refrain and consequently give us a good deal of pain remembering the things that shall not come again? And have we not heard somewhere before about the quiver and the dart and the bleeding heart and the people who must part and the ghost of a dead day? Why didn't the poet just say:

Fare thee well, and if forever,
Still forever fare thee well!

It's so much shorter! But there are 199 pages of these "poems," and they are all just as striking in thought and feeling, language, and imagery as that which we have quoted. So the reader cannot say that we have not told him what to expect. Let us turn to another rhymester of a different sort. Here is "The Marion of the Free State" by John Sleeper. Let it be understood at once that this new Marion is no other than the doughty Gen. De

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ENRICHING BOOKS.

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BETWEEN the mere lover of reading and the true lover of books there is a vast difference, a "great gulf fixed." The one regards books simply for what they contain as pastime or as tools of trade; the other regards them with a tender devotion, full of gratitude for what they have been or may be in the formative process of life and character. The book lover is of a higher degree than the book reader, infinitely higher. He, too, loves reading, but also loves books for what they are to the whole world's life; one loves them with a large, full, abstract love, the other with a concrete regard for utilities. The book lover idealizes his book; it responds to his love and becomes something new and more to him. He desires to clothe it with loveliness. He wishes to make it fair without and within. The book has for him a holy mission; nothing is too pure, too beautiful for its raiment or adornment. He finds himself in a new passion, at first somewhat alone, but discovers congenial spirits in a small circle about him. He has entered upon a new Freemasonry; or, rather, passed into a more dignified and more exalted degree of an old fellowship.

In these days many of the publishers of books are sending out volumes that would be creditable to the old printers, who made typography a study and an art—men who put their lives, their consciences, their souls and minds into their work, and built their characters into books. Now, again, we have editions de luxe of standard works on large, carefully chosen paper, printed with beautiful type, with clear ink, and bound so exquisitely that many volumes come daily from the publishers which a few years ago would have been thought worthy of a place in a special cabinet.

Rarely there comes a book from the press but that it may gain something of beauty and value and interest by additions that can be made by the hand of its owner. The exceptions to be made are technical and text books. When a man has passed through the state of being a book reader merely, and has become a lover of books, he should order everything for his library in sheets, or "quires," as they are called in England; just folded as they come from the pressroom. Of course, there are ephemeral publications that never will go into one's library; they are for the journey, the piazza, and the train; these may be bought in the cheapest editions, to be flung into the waste basket or on to the "give-away" shelf, to go to life-saving stations or the soldiers. But the permanent books, the books to live with and to live by, these should be bought in the largest and best paper obtainable, and for awhile put aside unread. They should be, of course, carefully wrapped to keep them from spot or blemish. The works should be read in a copy from a library, taking care that the paging is the same as the choicer edition that is put away. As the reading goes on, a memorandum should be kept of every important personage mentioned, every place named, and every incident likely to have been illustrated elsewhere, or for which illustrations are obtainable.

Let us suppose that the beginner has bought, as I did, for my first extra illustrated, "Thackeray Letters" published by Scribners'. Very charmingly Thackeray describes his little German, French, and American trips, naming castles and towns that he visited and people whom he met. The note book, always at hand, has a list after reading of some fifty more or less distinguished people and more or less important places. And now begins a delightful search for illustrative material. Small engraved portraits, etched portraits done on copper, wood, and steel. The search affords greater delight when one can find contemporary portraits and views. I shall not forget the joy with which I obtained possession of a charming etching of Dejazet, made at about the time that Thackeray was in Paris; and of Jules Janin, of whom he speaks particularly. Then there are pictures of places. Do you remember how fondly Motley in his published letters speaks of the school at Northampton? It made the book all the more interesting that in an old magazine I found an engraving of the place, and only the other day I found a woodcut of Bismarck, in the time of his college intimacy with Motley; of course, I shall have it inserted in my copy of the "Letters." Then, for a collection of letters, there are generally to be obtained plentiful portraits of the author; in my "Thackeray's Letters" I have bound in seven portraits, following along the chronology of the letters; and I have fully fifty to insert in another "Life of Thackeray" that I have in hand for extra illustration. Autographs of the author or autograph letters of prominent persons that are named are a noble enrichment to books. In my copy of Roche's admirable life of John Boyle O'Reilly I have bound a sheaf of letters in his own dashing handwriting and several manuscript copies of his poems.

Then, too, if one has a gift at sketching, or has a friend that is generously disposed for such friendly service, little sketches of men and places may be done in the wide margins to catch the eye as the book is opened.

In the search for engravings no book stall is too mean to be a possible bonanza. I found even in a junk shop nearly a full set of the Eclectic Magazine, and bought the lot for less than a cent apiece, with all the best Bartain portraits and many others. In the same way I found Bentley's dear old magazine, with a good impression of the portrait of Cooper, which I had long sought, and which with six other portraits, now enriches my "Lounsbury's Life of Cooper."

Old woodcuts, genuine woodcuts, not smudgy process prints, but real engravings that have in them the life and touch of the artist, and not the mere mechanical cleverness of the machine. How excellent as likenesses are some of Charles Barry's portraits that appeared in Gleasons & Ballou's "Pictorials"; none better, and none others of many subjects obtainable at any price. The collector should treasure all really engraved portraits on wood; they are becoming more and more rare and more and more valuable. But the portraits and other woodcuts often have the impression on the other side of the paper. It shows through, and destroys the effect of the engraving. Moreover, it makes a raised or embossed impression like printing for the blind. There is a remedy for this: Moisten the print, soak it a little while in clean water if it is on thick, hard paper, then lay it face down on a sheet of glass, pressing it firmly there, and with the soft cushion of the finger tips rub off the back in little rolls till half the thickness of the paper is reached. Then you have your engraving on a thin film of paper, almost as beautiful as an India proof. From the process I have described, the cuts or the engravings come in various sizes and not likely to fit the uniform size of the page, some being too large and some being too small. For those too large there is but one of two things to be done—build up all the pages of the book to the standard of the largest, or fold the engravings, which is a cruel and disastrous proceeding. For those that are too small there is an easy method of adjustment. They must be inlaid on sheets of paper that will fit the pages of the book and leave a slight margin for trimming. This inlaying is a delicate art. There are a score or so of well-known experts, who make of it a good business, but some of the best work I have seen has been done by amateurs. At the beginning it is best to trust to the professional inlayers, in the meantime practicing inlaying until the hand becomes deft with the sharpest of knives—such thin sharp knives as will cut a bevel on even the thinnest paper. And the process of inlaying is not difficult of description nor of accomplishment. It is simply a matter of practice, of good sight and tact. First the engraving that has been rubbed down must be carefully squared; then a sheet of paper being found as nearly as possible the same thickness and texture as the printed book, it should be cut in pieces an inch larger than the pages of the printed book. The squared engraving is laid on this, exactly in the centre, and a fine line is drawn around and close to it, with a very fine sharp pencil, drawn so lightly as to be only discernible in a strong light and to good sight.

Take away the engraving, and with a sharp, thin, strong knife run a beveled cut from the line inward, so that not less than a sixteenth of an inch is in the bevel, and a longer bevel than that if one is expert enough to cut it. Such a bevel cannot be cut with the paper laying on a soft surface; it should rest on smooth but not polished stone; for this purpose there is nothing better than a discarded lithographer's stone, to be bought for a few shillings at any lithographing establishment. The bevel on the page should be rubbed very smooth with pumice powder, and the edge of the engraving similarly treated. Then the two may be attached, fitting the bevels neatly together with some strong, slow-drying paste. The fine photograph-mounting paste answers perfectly. Before adjusting the engraving to the paste-smeared square the page should be laid on a sheet of firm, smooth cardboard, and after the two are joined a similar card laid on the top. Now they are ready for the press; a letter press will do. I have known some excellent inlaying to be done with the aid of heavy weights or stones placed on boards.

The page can be removed in twenty-four hours, and if the work has been well done it is hard to discover the joint between the engraving and the leaf upon which it has been mounted. Sometimes when people are badly bitten with the extra illustrating fad they go on recklessly and acquire large engravings, much too large for the chosen book. In that case the whole book is built up on sheets the size of the largest engraving, rather an expensive proceeding if done abroad; rather a tedious one if done at home. I have seen a large octavo "Life of Napoleon," in three volumes, extended to twenty-five folios and costing some thousands of dollars. There were 2,500 engravings or other pieces of interesting matter bound in, and the work was valued at $6,000, a very low price for it indeed, considering the work involved, and that some of the engravings had cost as much as $50, and that there were many valuable autographs.

In ordering sheets of books that are likely to be extended it is well to ask the publishers for extra title pages. For my copy of Wine's "State of the Prisons" I have ten extra title pages, though I only count on extending the work from one to six volumes. Sometimes extra title pages are not obtainable; in that case new titles can be specially printed for extra volumes, if the same type and paper can be had; or a title page may be made with pen and ink, so closely resembling the original title that it is hard to tell the difference. There are several experts who do this work with marvelous skill.

It is a delightful pastime this beautifying and enrichment of books. Under the hand they grow to be choice companions. One sends them to the binder regretfully, but welcomes them back with ecstacy. After spending three years on "Madame de Remusat's Letters," I felt when the book was taken to be bound as if some clever and vivacious French friend had gone out of my life forever, but when the book came back glorified, I felt, and have always felt since, that I had "a friend at court" in the moving days of the First Empire. The extra illustrating of books is sometimes called Grangerizing them. This from the first extra illustrator of note, one James Granger, rector of Shiplake, England. He lived a peaceful life btween 1723 and 1778. He says of himself that he "had the good fortune to retire early to independence and obscurity and content."

It is commonly believed that the enrichment of books by the insertion of extra plates, maps, autographs, &c., is an expensive fad. It does take some time, but need not take a large expenditure of money. It is also a good investment if judiciously done, and a means of saving to many men who would not save otherwise. In my own small collection, every book is worth something more than it cost me. I know this from prices obtained for some that I have sold. If one is patient, does with his own hands the work of rubbing down and inlaying, collects by exchanges, and keeps a weather eye open for bargains, it is not so expensive a fad after all. Of my own collection of 13,000 small engravings many were gifts, some had been taken from old annuals, gift books, and magazines, picked up from bookstalls, in junk shops, and country auctions. There had not been $150 in money expended on the whole lot, and one-half of them were destroyed in an hour when my house was burned.

The enrichment of books is an absorbing pastime. The world is richer for every book that is built up to a lovelier beauty, and every such book has a higher intrinsic value. It is something to have even one book that is entirely unique, and has on it the impress of the owner's individuality.

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It has elements of originality and power, and is, above all, profoundly interesting. It possesses the great quality of interpreting American life from an intelligent American point of view—a process very much rarer than most people think.—MR. HAMILTON W. MABIE in "THE OUTLOOK."

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Romance of Two Irish Girls.*

Innisboffin is a dilapidated Irish fishing village, and at Woodbine cottage near by there are two young women, Kitty O'Neill and Nannie Oakley. The first is the daughter of an officer in the English service, and the other has for father the vicar. The young persons are thus described as "being practically shut out from all intellectual sympathy, and cramped to torture-point by the cloister-like existence required for girls who had been respectably brought up." There comes to the village Capt. Peterson, who is in command of a small detachment of soldiers, for there are agrarian troubles at Innisboffen. Later on he is joined by his subaltern Linton. Then there is the American Kendrick, who is a millionaire, or it is his father who rolls in wealth, the family fortune having been acquired in pork. Peterson is a cynic, but at the same time an honest fellow. His bark is worse than his bite. Mr. Robert Cromie draws an exceedingly clever picture of a soldier, the martyr to duty, and who forcedly carries out his instructions, though they may be distasteful to him. Naturally Kitty falls in love with the Captain. It is somewhat difficult to understand what are precisely Peterson's feelings in regard to Kitty. The subaltern also pays his attentions to Kitty. Then there is the American, who interferes. Peterson has no liking for Kendrick, and he calls him a "bounder." Whenever the American wants to assert himself, he declares himself to be "an honest Injun." Linton likes both the girls. Finally Peterson declares his love to the pretty Irish girl, and then comes orders for him to join the army in India. Kitty is broken-hearted, and as for that, so is Nannie. A battle in India is finely described, and it ends with the death of the gallant Peterson. Linton is badly wounded. In time Linton returns and finds consolation in Kittie. It is Kendrick who pairs off with Nannie, who is certainly indifferent to money. Mr. Robert Cromie's literary style is of the best, and his romance a most interesting one. The bravery, the heroism of the English officer was never better shown than in the character of Capt. Peterson.

*KITTY'S VICTORIA CROSS. By Robert Cromie. 8vo. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 307. New York: Frederick A. Warne & Co. $1.50.

A Fairy Tale for Children.*

Jack, the young man who suddenly passed through a small hole in a hedge to come out on the other side into a strange new world, has some adventures almost equal to Alice's in Wonderland or through the winding mazes of the Looking Glass. From the moment he accommodatingly puts the three baby fairies in his pocket his adventures begin, and with Mopsa as a guide, nothing in fairyland escapes him.

Jean Ingelow's little fairy tale is well worth a new edition, for, after all, it is the fairy stories the children like best—the impossible gambols of the tiny creatures whose homes are among the rose leaves or the lily pads; blood-curdling accounts of the wicked fairies who, by the mystery of their evil arts, transform the unassuming mortals into parrots or lions or birds of prey, but who, at the eleventh hour, in the height of their triumph, themselves become the victims of their own evil machinations turned against them by the hand of some beneficent fairy.

Such a tale as that, full of remarkable adventures, deliciously impossible, wonderfully interesting, is "Mopsa the Fairy," and—best of all—it is told in so simple a style with such delightfully "easy words" that the child just beginning to dip into the First Reader can almost read it for himself.

"The Tempting of Father Anthony," by George Horton, author of "Like Another Helen," with six full-page illustrations, is announced by A. C. McClurg & Co. As in Mr. Horton's recent popular success, the scene of this story is laid in Greece.

*MOPSA THE FAIRY. By Jean Ingelow. New edition. 16mo., pp. 228. Illustrated. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 60 cents.

1901

QUERIES.

CHARLES T. POWNER, Greenburg, Ind.: "What can you say concerning the value of an old book with the following title page: 'Romancio-Mastrix; or, a Romance on Romances. In which the prodigious vanities of a great part of them are (as in a Mirrour) most lively represented, and so naturally personated that the Ingenious Reader, observing their deformities, may delightfully be instructed and invited to the pursuing of more honourable and profitable Studies / By Samuel Holland, Gent. Printed for the Author, in the year of our Lord 1659'?"

The book possesses some interest, but has little value.

"H. C. P.," New York City: "Replying to John H. James's inquiry in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for Aug. 24 in regard to the action of Gen. Armstrong at Fayal I would suggest to him John R. Spears's book, 'The History of Our Navy'; James Barnes's 'Naval Actions of the War of 1812,' and 'American Naval Battles,' Boston, 1831. This last and Clark's 'Naval History' have accounts of the action off Surinam."

"A. S. B.," Albany, N. Y.: "In answer to my appeal for information regarding verses with the refrain 'How pleasant it is to have money,' I have received several letters, whose writers I thank very much."

"E. M.," New York City: "I have 'The London Illustrated News,' 'Harper's Weekly,' 'Leslie's Weekly,' 'Town Topics,' and 'Scientific American' for several years, and would like to know their value."

Broken files of periodicals have little value.

A. D. ABBOTT, Westchester, N. Y.: "In response to question as to authorship of 'The Water Mill,' I have a newspaper clipping of the whole poem, the date being twenty-five years ago, in which Brig. Gen. L. McCallum is named as the author, not Sarah Doudney, as has been stated."

J. H. KIRBY, Port Chester, N. Y.: "Where can I obtain Brackett's 'History of the United States Cavalry' and Hamley's 'Operations of War'?"

Brackett's book, published in 1854 by Harper & Brothers, is not in print, but can probably be obtained through an advertisement. Hamley's "Operations of War" can be had from Charles Scribner's Sons for $12.

"A. L. W.," Bound Brook, N. J.: "Will you kindly tell me of an inexpensive edition of Boswell's 'Life of Dr. Johnson'?"

Inexpensive editions are published at these prices: $1, (George Rutledge & Sons;) $1.25, (T. Y. Crowell & Co.;) $1.50, (the Macmillan Company.)

GEORGE H. RICHMOND, 22 West Thirty-third Street, New York City: "I understand that in Mr. Roden's article on the recent book auction season, published in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 17, Mr. F. R. Halsey is credited with purchasing the McKee copy of Poe's 'Tamerlane.' As a matter of fact, I bought it for $3,050, partly on speculation, without an order from any one, and sold it later to Mr. Halsey at a fair advance."

The article in question said that the "Tamerlane" had been "secured by Mr. Halsey, who now has two of the three known copies." Space did not permit in this instance, as in the case of other books of great importance mentioned, any further details.

FREDERICK LEWIS, Litchfield, Conn.: "Can you inform me by whom are published or where are to be obtained the stories of J. E. Maddock, listed on Page 86 of 'Dixon's Subject Index to Prose Fiction'?"

Most of the stories by Joyce Emmerson Maddock, ("Dick Donovan,") listed by Miss Dixon are not in print here. His two best known books—"The Man from Manchester" and "Caught at Last"—can be had from Street & Smith, New York City, for 10 cents each. Among his later books of a different class are: "Basile, the Jester," (Amsterdam Book Company, $1.25 and 50 cents,) and "Maid Marion and Robin Hood," (The J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.25.)

R. J. MILLER, Baldwin, L. I.: "When was THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW started? Where can I get back numbers? What is the value of Paulding's 'Slavery in the United States,' New York, 1836?"

THE SATURDAY REVIEW was first published Oct. 10, 1896. The scarcest back numbers would probably be secured through an advertisement. The value of Paulding's book is not over $2 or $3. The book is scarce, but Paulding has now little fame as an author, and his writings are not sought after by collectors.

HELEN L. TURELL, Yonkers Park, Yonkers, N. Y.: "What is the value of Shakespeare's 'Plays,' with a life by Symmons and illustrations, London, 1838, and of J. Payne Collier's edition of the 'Plays,' (the text regulated by the recently discovered folio of 1632,) New York, 1853? Was there not a controversy about this alleged discovery of the readings Collier found? How was it decided?"

The first of these books has little value. The second is worth $2 or $3. It is a reprint from the London edition of the same year. The story of the Collier-Shakespeare controversy is this: In 1849 Collier held a distinguished position as a bibliographer and a Shakespearean scholar. Early in 1849 he purchased from Rodd, the bookdealer, an imperfect second folio Shakespeare, and discovered, so he said, old manuscrip alterations of the text as it stood in the first folio of 1623. On Jan. 31, 1852, he published in The Athenæum an account of this volume, and gave specimens of the emendations. At the end of the year he published a volume, dated 1853, containing the work of the alleged manuscript emendations, and entitled "Notes and Emendations to the Text of Shakespeare's Plays." These emendations he incorporated in 1853 in a single volume edition of the plays, the reprint of which our correspondent possesses. Many doubts were expressed as to the authenticity of Collier's "Notes and Emendations," and he lost, in consequence, the confidence of the literary public. He died in practical obscurity in 1883, at the extreme age of ninety-four. He did much for the bibliography of English literature, and to those who can wisely use them his "Poetical Decameron," 1820; "History of English Dramatic Poetry," 1831; "Shakespeare's Library," 1844, and "Bibliographical and Critical Account of the Rarest Books in the English Language," 1865, are of great value.

"A. D. D.," New York City: "Some time ago you informed one of your readers of a book on etiquette, naming title, price, and publishers. Will you be kind enough to repeat same for my benefit? Also please inform me from whom of Shakespeare's plays the following quotation is taken:

'Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which like a toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in its head.'"

Mrs. Sherwood's "Manners, and Social Usages in America," Harper & Brothers, $1.25. The quotation is from Shakespeare's "As You Like It," Act II., Scene 1.

F. D. MACK, 184 Franklin Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "What are the dates of some of the oldest manuscripts in existence, and where written? When were the first books printed? Were any books printed prior to 1469 in Italy or France? If so, where and what date?"

The origin of writing, that is, of the art of transmitting information by means of symbols representing speech, is obscure and uncertain, but dates back to 5000 B. C., when the Egyptians wrote upon leaves of papyrus the forms of prayer and eulogy which were buried with their dead. Among the surviving written productions of that great monarchy is a work containing the Moral Precepts of Ptah-Hotep, written in the language of Khem (old Egypt) and in the hieratic character, upon papyrus; it is "the oldest book in the world." The period of its composition is more ancient than the date of the writing, which, by internal evidence, has been proved to be over 2000 B. C. It is now in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, and is known by the name of the Papyrus Prisse. The first book printed was the Latin Bible, printed by John Gutenberg at Mentz about 1454-56. Then came the "Psalter" of 1457, printed by Faust & Schoeffer at Mentz in 1456-57; the "Psalter" of 1459, the Durandus of 1459, Gutenberg's "Catholicon," Mentz, 1460, and three small undated books about this time; the first undated edition of the Bible, 1462. Printing began in Italy in 1465 and in France in 1470. If our correspondent wishes to see some of the earliest printed books he would do well to visit the Lenox Library, Fifth Avenue and Seventieth Street. There he will find the Gutenberg Bible, two copies of the "Durandus," two copies of the "Catholicon," Mentelin's Bible of 1460, the Bible of 1462, and many other wonderful typographical monuments.

Appeals to Readers.

A. H. ROSS, 456 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.: "Where can the following quotation be found? It is usually attributed to Daniel Webster. It cannot be found in any of his published speeches: 'If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust, but if we work upon immortal minds, if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and love of our fellow-men, we engrave on those tablets something which will brighten to all eternity.'"

RAY S. BALL, Huron, Ohio: "Who is the author of the following lines? They are quoted in Prof. Harver's English Grammar, on Page 196, and I have often wondered who the author was and what he had reference to:

'Above the clouds and tempests' rage,
Across yon blue and radiant arch,
Upon their long high pilgrimage
I watched their glittering armies march.'"

"B. H.," 21 Irving Place, New York City: "Will some reader kindly inform me whether there is a good portrait of Queen Victoria in any private or public collection in New York City?"

ELIZABETH T. TURNEY, 274 West Eighty-fourth Street, New York City: "Please print the inclosed verses in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, with the request that some reader furnish the last verse, which runs like this: 'I know I shall say it there as I say it here—" where's mother?"' Reciting in from school or play,
This is what the children say,
Trooping, crowding, big and small,
On the threshold, in the hall—
Joining in the constant cry,
Ever as the days go by,
Where's mother?

'From the weary bed of pain,
This same question comes again;
From the boy with sparkling eyes,
Bearing home his earliest prize,
From the bronzed and bearded son,
Perils past and honors won,
Where's mother?

'Burdened with a lonely task,
One day we may vainly ask
For the comfort of her face,
For the rest of her embrace.
Let us love her while we may,
Well for us that we can say,
Where's mother?

'Mother with untiring hands,
At the post of duty stands,
Patient, seeking not her own,
Anxious for the good alone.
Of the children as they cry,
Ever as the days go by,
Where's mother?'"

MARY E. PHILLIPS, 209 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.: "Will some informed reader kindly advise me where I can find Kipling's 'Lines on Little Joe'? They were written of his little daughter Josephine, who fell asleep forever during her father's critical illness in New York City several years ago, and were published in the newspapers at that time, in New York and Chicago."

"ALLEGHENY," New York City: "When a lad at school I learned a piece, of which I will try to give you what remains in my memory, and from these parts some one may be able to tell me where I can find the original poem:

'One man there was who never had a dozen
thoughts in all his life,
But told them o'er, each in his customed place,
From morn till eve, from youth to hoary age.
* * * * * * *
Little above the ox which grazed the fields his
memory rose:
So weak his judgment that what at evening
played
Around the swamps, fantastic clothed in robes
of fiery hue,
He thought the devil in disguise and fled
With quivering heart and whipped cheekbone home.
He lived where his father lived, died happy, and
was saved.'"

"A. R. L.," 143 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I would like to get in full that verse of Kipling's of which the following two lines are an extract:

'When Orpheus smote his bleeding lyre,
* * * * * * *
'E went and took it—just like me!'

"I have a fairly complete collection of his works, but am unable to find the verse in it."

"J. W. P.," Gilbert House, Oakdale, N. Y.: "I have lost my copies of two pieces of verse that have been dear to me since I was a schoolboy—sixty years and more. Perhaps some comrade, veteran, or new recruit in the ranks of THE SATURDAY REVIEW can help me to restore them. One was called 'The Sea-Boy's Farewell,' and here are some of the lines:

'Farewell to father! Reverend hair!
In spite of mutiny, spite of theft,
Soon may his cable ship.

'Farewell to mother! First-class she,
Who launched me on life's stormy sea,
And wished me fore and aft.
May kindly Time her timbers spare,
And keep her hull in good repair,
To tow the smaller craft.

'Farewell to George, the jolly boat,
And all the little coast afloat,
In Master's delightful bay.'

The other one was about a 'Grandpa'—out of the 'Foxy' sort:

'To teach his grandson draughts
His leisure he'd employ,
Until at last the old man
Was beaten by the boy.'

Who knows them?"

"A. S. B.," Court of Appeals, Albany, N. Y.: "I would like to get a copy of Will Thompson's poem, 'Pulling Together against the Storm.' How can I do so?"

"MRS. Y.," 325 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Where can I obtain the verses ending with the following:

'Where Angelus never troubles the air,
And the bells are dumb in the towers there.'"

Announcement of Publication

THE

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Its subject is the circumnavigation of Africa by the Phœnicians six hundred years before Christ.

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Publishers NEW YORK

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LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, SEPT. 7, 1901.—16 PAGES

THE DESTRUCTION OF "LITERATURE."

Mr. Arthur Symons is a writer of much attractiveness. He has a tendency, not always effectual, to think independently and to strike out views of current questions which compel attention. But he brings to the discussion of these a mind so intimately influenced by the literature of other days that his attitude sometimes gives an impression of originality greater than really belongs to it. He is of the "lauditores temporis acti" in spirit if not always in word, and his admiration is of the nature of worship.

Mr. Symons in a recent article suggests that "literature" has perished, and declares that the "invention of printing helped to destroy" it. "Scribes, and memories not yet spoilt by overcramming, preserved all the literature that was worth preserving. Books that had to be remembered by heart, or copied with slow, elaborate penmanship, were not thrown away on people that did not want them. They remained in the hands of people of taste. The first book pointed the way to the first newspaper, and a newspaper is a thing meant not only to be forgotten but destroyed. With the deliberate destruction of print, the respect for printed literature vanished, and a single term came to be used for the poem and for the 'news item.' What had once been an art for the few became a trade for the many."

This pathetic and superficially logical statement doubtless expresses the feeling of many thoughtful men, to whom the flood of printed matter of the day is depressing and to whom the few things that have stood the sifting of time seem at once a blessed refuge from the confusion of the present and the proof of better, finer conditions at the time of their production than we ever again can hope to see. But Mr. Symons's statement appears to us far from convincing. It is not in reality a high or a true conception of literature which makes its preservation depend on the mechanical difficulty of making copies of the literature. It hardly follows, because a composition can be preserved only by "slow, elaborate penmanship," that it will fall only into "the hands of people of taste." It may very well be that a person of taste would not have the means to secure such a copy, or the time to make one. The purchasers and preservers of manuscripts in parchment or vellum may have been both rich and vulgar, and quite unable or unwilling to discriminate between good work and poor work, as are the purchasers of costly printed books to-day.

Nor does it seem at all certain that good work will not be discovered and prized and handed on because the art of printing has made it easy for a thousand to read such work and to own a copy of it where only a score could get access to it in the old times. The number of persons who can have it and will not take it is, of course, vastly increased. But so is the number of those who can understand it and are able to have it. And it seems a defective notion of the power and charm of writing that is really literature to think that it cannot withstand the indifference of the stupid or the vicious preferences of those who are vicious. It is true that printed writing is more easily destroyed than writing on sheepskin. But it is not easier to produce true literature for the printing press than it was for the copyist, nor is its intrinsic value less because of the relative ease with which it can be destroyed. If there is the will to preserve it, the chances of its preservation are many times multiplied. Shakespeare did not write for the press; at least he was strangely indifferent to the printing of his plays. But surely he is not less truly appreciated because his works are within the reach of every one who cares for them. The muddle that was made of the early publication of them on account of his own carelessness as to them shows what might have happened to them had there been no printing press. They might readily have perished as the acting copies of myriads of plays have perished. Would the "people of taste" whom Mr. Symons delights in have been the richer for that?

WHAT IS POETRY?

The business of conducting a literary review is not all cakes and ale, though there are doubtless many young women of tender years (and even some of years less tender) who are of the opinion that there is nothing half so sweet in life as to see one's own opinions of books and authors in print. But the literary journal has a mission, and its editors like to fancy that it does not exist in vain. Thanks to the kindness of many correspondents there is some encouragement for the makers of this review. But sometimes discouragements will come along and make one sigh for a cornfield and a hoe and a poem by Edwin Markham all about one's own unfortunate condition in this world.

We have recently received a tolerable number of letters as to the nature of poetry, and we have noted with some considerable interest that even those persons whose inclinations lead them to slake their thirst for knowledge at the exhaustless founts of this periodical have but vague and mystic ideas of the matter. Perhaps that is because we do not publish poems, and they are obliged to seek for rhymes in the pages of the average magazine, whose verse is a law unto itself. But there is little consolation in that thought, for we have on more than one occasion pointed out to our readers the existence of Keats and Shelley and Byron and Tennyson and a few other real poets, whose works may be purchased at reasonable prices of worthy booksellers habitually advertising in these columns.

We could wish, therefore—in fact, we do wish—that somehow these dear readers of ours would get on safe ground as to poetry and not trouble their souls with vain wonderings as to whether they are to take one another seriously in regard to such productions as the works of the Mud Valley or Stockyard poets. But in order to help our dear friends just a little, we mean to offer just one suggestion as to the way to tell what is poetry and what is not. Briefly, then, true poetry does not, as most of our friends seem to think, consist wholly in the recording of lofty thoughts. Some of the most beautiful thoughts that have ever graced literature or enlightened mankind have been put forth in good prose. They may have been poetic thoughts, but they were not expressed in poetry.

Poetry is an art, and its primary test, the first test of all art, is its technic. The whole difference between mere writing and literature lies in the difference of the technic. The mere writer has no technic at all. Nine times out of ten, and especially in the case of poetry, he does not know that there is any technic. He just sits down and writes. If his lines scan and the rhymes come out all right, that is all he cares about the technic. For the rest he aims to set forth in his lines some tender or sentimental or patriotic thought. Now the number of such thoughts is limited, and there is not one of them that has not already been expressed in literature thousands of times. What the literary artist has to do is to find some new way of expressing them, to make some new and bewitching color-scheme of words, to make mere parts of speech be born again and fill the world with a new incarnation of beauty. He who knows the value of a word is a literary artist. So great a master as Robert Louis Stevenson said that the man who was not willing to spend an entire afternoon in finding the right word for his idea was not fit for the profession of literature.

And when it comes to poetry, the artist is he who makes a note of every word, a song of every line, and a tone-picture of the whole. He must touch the imagination with every phrase and make this glorious English tongue of ours not merely voice his thought, but live it in the brain of his reader. The art of writing is in style, in diction, in imagery, in striking out the epoch-making phrase. Call it mere juggiery in words, if you will, but it is something more than that. It is the raising of the common means of expression to a height where they become luminous, even as the stars, with the reflected light of a flaming imagination. Thought there must be, great and beautiful thought to make great and beautiful poetry, but if there be not the technical mastery of the tongue and a perfect ear for the music of speech the thought will not produce poetry any more than the inner life of Aeneas would have produced the masterpiece of Virgil.

THE SHORT STORY.

In the current number of The North American Review Mr. Howells, with much charm and with an easy flow of that gentle patriarchal toleration which he is wont to let forth when establishing the existence of self-evident facts, attempts to define the status of the short story and to explain why this form of literature, while apparently so well received when presented in the magazines, does not usually meet with a similar reception when collected into books. Of course it is outside the argument that the new Portrait Collection of Short Stories, of which a collection by Mr. Howells forms the initial volume, has given the author inspiration for his dissertation. Mr. Howells evidently speaks for others less fortunate than himself. With a kindly sense of indulgence he sees an analogy between short stories and certain interesting boarding house diners—delightful when taken singly, but distracting if entertained together.

Here the boarding house analogy breaks, breaks so signally that I was lately moved to ask a distinguished editor why a book of short stories usually failed and a magazine usually succeeded because of them. He answered gayly that the short stories in most books of them were bad; that where they were good they went, and he alleged several well-known instances in which books of prime short stories had a great vogue. He was so handsomely interested in my inquiry that I could not well say I thought some of the short stories which he had boasted in his last number were indifferently good, and yet, as he allowed, had mainly helped sell it. I had in mind many books of short stories of the first excellence which had failed as decidely as those others had succeeded, for no reason that I could see; possibly there is really no reason in any literary success or failure that can be predicted or applied in another case.

It is diverting as well as instructive to follow the writer into his gently flowing periods of humor, in which he discusses the relative merits of the French conte, the Italian novella, and the Anglo-American short story, and shows the difference between them and the episode, the anecdote, and the sketch, but space forbids. So it does, should we attempt to do full justice to his opinions concerning the relative value of authors who have written both brief and long fiction. He is undoubtedly right in saying:

It appears to be the fact that those writers who have first distinguished themselves in the novelle have seldom written novels of prime order. Mr. Kipling is an eminent example, but Mr. Kipling has yet a long life before him in which to upset any theory about him, and one can only instance him provisionally. On the other hand, one can be much more confident that the best novelle have been written by the greatest novelists, conspicuously Maupassant, Verga, Björnsen, Mr. Thomas Hardy, Mr. James, Mr. Cable, Tourguénief, Tolstoï, Valdés, not to name others. These have, in fact, all done work so good in this form that one is tempted to call it their best work.

In passing, we would like to inquire what Mr. Howells thinks of "Kim." But we are wandering from our point, which was, Why is it that the public who apparently delight in short stories when presented in magazines give them scant notice when republished in books? The answer is simple. The ten-cent magazine has killed the volume of short stories as a commercial commodity. For 30 or 40 cents one can buy ten or twelve new stories in ten-cent magazines, while one has to pay $1.25 at least for the same number of old ones in book form. Let the price of the volume of short stories be so reduced that it can compete with two or three ten-cent magazines; let it be bound in paper covers and sold for a quarter or 35 cents, and the trouble of which Mr. Howells complains would be removed. Many a tiresome journey would be lightened if the casual purchaser of a volume of short stories did not feel in duty bound to preserve the book for his library, just because it contained the portrait of his favorite author, because it was prettily bound, because the deckel edges gave it the appearance of elegance, or more especially, because he had been obliged to spend as much for it as would have supplied him with ten-cent magazines for half a dozen similar journeys.

Americanisms in the Bonaparte Library.

It is interesting to note what Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte selected as fair samples of Americanisms for his great philological collection. In addition to such works as Pickering's "Vocabulary, or Collection of Words and Phrases Peculiar to the United States," Bartlett's "Dictionary of Americanisms," Elwyn's "Glossary of Supposed Americanisms," and Farmer's "Americanisms: Old and New," we have as examples of our dialects Lowell's "Biglow Papers," Jack Downing, Nasby, Artemus Ward, Orpheus C. Kerr, Josh Billings, and the "Widow Bedott." (Newell's Orpheus C. Kerr Papers, by the way, are attributed in the catalogue of the library to Mortimer Thompson.) In all there are only fourteen separate works. This department needs to be strengthened, as many important and interesting works can be added.

Edward S. Morse and Japanese Pottery.

Edward S. Morse of Salem, Mass., is the foremost American expert in Japanese pottery. As a youth he was a railroad draughtsman in Portland, Me., where his skill with the pencil and his interest in rare forms of marine life brought him to the notice of Louis Agassiz. At the instance of the great Swiss naturalist young Morse enrolled himself as a student at Harvard. Years afterward, when he became a professor at the University of Tokio, the acute powers of observation first drawn out by the brachiopods of the Maine sea beach stood him in good stead. His eye was as sharp in reading a potter's mark, however worn and blurred, as when he had discriminated as distinct species two marine forms long deemed identical. Prof. Morse draws rapidly with both hands at once; it was thus that he executed the illustrations for his "Japanese Homes and Their Surroundings." As he traveled throughout the empire he gathered, with opportunities now forever past, a superb collection of pottery. This was bought in Boston by a group of wealthy amateurs and presented to the Museum of Fine Arts as the best collection of the kind in the world. For this collection Prof. Morse has prepared a splendidly illustrated catalogue, recently published by the museum at $25.

As these fine plates recall the beautiful vases and bowls of ancient and modern Japan, there is inexhaustible suggestion to the American artist, whether in pottery or decoration. The freedom and essential truth of Japanese art have profoundly affected the art of France, and may well do the like in this country. And thoughtful observers of the vast diversity of Japanese pottery find confirmation of the old dictum that the art of a people is greatly influenced, or, indeed, created by the abundance of easily worked material. Egypt, with her resisting granite, could never rise in sculpture to a plane comparable with that of Greece, enriched by its readily chiseled marble. So in Japan the universal supply of clays suited to the potter's wheel has led him to fashion a thousand articles which elsewhere are made of metal, wood, or glass. Stoves and lamps, cages and desks, chessboards and hairpins are all in Japan included in the potter's art. Nor has accident been unfruitful. Says Prof. Morse in the introduction to his catalogue: "The metallurgist uses crucibles of pottery for the melting of metals, the accidental oxidations of which have in past times given a hint for new glazes, and the colored residuum often left in the bottom of the crucible has yielded the suggestion of various alloys for inlaying their metal work."

Relics of Robert Burns.

The trusteees of Burns's Cottage and Museum of Alloway, near Ayr, have just acquired a number of important manuscripts of the poet. The most notable of the eight documents, which are all in Burns's autograph, is an autograph copy of "Holy Willie's Prayer," the satire in which ecclesiastical things and personages are held up to ridicule and scorn, and with which religious people have had so much fault to find. For this treasure, which is inscribed on all four pages of a double sheet of paper, the sum of £200 was given. It was sold in Edinburgh March 28, 1887, for 230 guineas. It is remarkable for having the motto from Pope, "And sent the godly in a pet to pray," and also one stanza which is frequently omitted in his printed works, and which does not appear in the Kilmarnock copy, nor in that included in the Burns collection at the Glasgow Exhibition.

A manuscript possessing less importance is a copy of "The Whistle," addressed to Mr. Fergusson of Craigdarrock, a descendant of the husband of "Bonnie Annie Laurie." It is written on three sides of a large sheet of excise paper bearing two impressions of the red excise stamp, and apparently was sealed and sent through the mail to "Mr. Cairns, Jun., Lorr, Dumfries." The trustees gave £100 for the manuscript. There are also the first draft of part of the song "Country Lassie," three of the five stanzas containing a version of one of the verses which is not the usually accepted reading; a copy of "On the American War," "Love Will Venture In," "To Chloris," and a receipt written and signed by Burns for £2 10s received from George Gracie as "Fine for decreet of the Justices of the Peace," and dated Jan. 12, 1791. A few weeks ago a handsome Celtic cross was put up to the memory of Chloris in the Edinburgh cemetery where she is buried. Three panes of glass were also purchased. They were once in the Globe Hotel, Dumfries, and bear some characteristic verses scratched by Burns with a diamond. The collection was purchased for £400. This would seem to be less than what the items would bring at auction.

"Graustark: The Story of a Love Behind a Throne," by George Barr McCutcheon, recently published by Herbert S. Stone & Co., is already selling in its fifty-eighth thousand.

SEPT

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

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LONDON, Sept. 6—Evelyn Abbott, the Jowett Lecturer in Greek history at Oxford and Fellow of Balliol College, died this week. He was well known both as an author and an educator; he was the author of various works on Greek history and literature, including a history of Greece, in three volumes, a study of Pericles, and a collection of essays called "Hellenica," edited by him, to which he contributed papers on theology, ethics, and Sophocles. In collaboration with Prof. Lewis Campbell of the University of St. Andrews, he wrote "The Life and Letters of Benjamin Jowett." He was terribly crippled and worked at a great disadvantage through bodily disablement all his life.

***

The Oxford University Press will shortly publish a new edition of "Hermann und Dorothea," edited by Dr. Bucheim, late German professor in King's College, London. The work has been completed by his daughter, who contributed a biographical sketch of her father. Prof. Dowden writes the introduction.

***

Mr. Heinemann is preparing to publish, in conjunction with D. Appleton & Co. of New York, a series called "The Great Peoples," edited by Prof. York Powell. The first three volumes are "The Spanish People," by Martin Hume, which has already made its appearance in the United States; "The French People," by Arthur Hassall, and "The Russian People," by FitzMaurice Kelley.

***

Mr. Sidney Appleton has secured the rights, for American publication, of a new Artistic Crafts Series, edited by W. R. Lethaby. The first volume is entitled "Book Binding and Care of Books," by Douglas Cockerel, which is nearly ready here; the others on "Cabinet Making" and "Gold Beaters Art" will be ready within the twelfthmonth. All will be adequately illustrated.

***

John Buchan, the young Scotch novelist and poet, recently appointed private secretary to Lord Milner, is only twenty six years of age. Already he has distinguished himself in his university career as assistant editor of The Spectator, if not as a barrister of the Middle Temple and a writer of verse and fiction. He is a Glasgod University man, but secured his B. A. degree from Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1895. Among his best known works are "Sir Quixote," "Musa Piscatrix," "The Half-Hearted," and "A History of Brasenose College." He declares that he will now abandon literature for a political career. He begins well under an Oxford man of his own type.

***

Conan Doyle is thought to have a Boer story in mind, as he advertises in The London Times for the loan of officers' letters relating to various battles in South Africa. Dr. Doyle, besides his "The Great Boer War," has already presented a number of short South African stories in the magazines.

***

Dean Spence of Gloucester has finished a book on early Christianity and paganism which is a study of the conflict of the two elements of the Roman Empire at the time of Nero and Constantine.

***

Longsmans, Green & Co. are about to bring out "The Recollections of Sir Edward Blount, 1815-1901," from notes taken down and arranged by Stuart J. Reid. The volume opens with the return of Lord Anglesey after the battle of Waterloo, and practically ends with the death of Queen Victoria. Sir Edward describes his life as a schoolboy at St. Mary's College, Oscott; as a Foreign Office clerk, and as an attaché in Rome and Paris in the reigns of George IV. and William IV., and his subsequent career as an English banker and railway promoter in France. The work is said to furnish some vivid side lights on the reign of Louis Philippe and the Revolution of 1848, the early days of the Second Empire, the Mexican war, and the siege of Paris. Among the letters presented are some which Sir Edward dispatched from Paris by balloon to his wife. There are, too, interesting pen portraits of many social and political celebrities of the day.

***

Among the great private collections of England is that of Earl Crawford, in his vast library at Haigh Hall, Lancashire. The collection has been accumulating for more than seventy years, having been begun by the father of the present peer. It was designed to be thoroughly representative of all the literatures of the world in the best editions, including the best poets and prose writers, and especially those works issued in the lifetime of the authors. Moreover, modern critical editions and history are treated in the same way. But the crowning glory of this wonderful collection is its manuscripts, which, it is now announced, will go to Manchester.

***

The Daily Chronicle to-day politely chaffs Grant Duff about his forthcoming anthology of poetry. The author is the well-known diplomatist and statesman. Incidentally, he is an expert fencer, and for several years has been known as an authoritative judge of sonnets and ballades.

E. A. D.

The Romance of an M. P.*

May not a cat look at a King, or an M. P. at a Serene Highness? Stanley Hay, who represents the Moretown constituency in Parliament, attends a first performance at the Lyceum Theatre. Bertie Sellinger, Hay's best friend, is with him. Bertie is a clubman, a gossip, and a plucky fellow. Among his many accomplishments is the gift of revolver shooting. Just here we enter a gentle protest, trusting, however, that the entente cordiale may not be broken between ourselves and our cousins across the water. We notice of late on the part of the British novelmaker a tendency to put in too great prominence the skill of the Englishman with the revolver. What! Is an English clubman to rival the cowboy as far as deftness with the gun is to be considered?

While Irving and Ellen Terry are doing their turns Hay notices a beautiful girl in one of the seats near him. Then enters a stern-looking personage, with a ferocious German look. No sooner does the handsome young person see the German than she goes off in a first-class faint. There is a chaperon in attendance. The gallant Hay offers his aid, and the young lady, who calls herself Miss Christian, is taken to the waiting room. Finally, chartering a cab, Miss Christian and Mme. de Vere, the chaperon, are carried by Hay to the house of his sister, Lady Barmouth. The German follows, and insists on admittance. From Bertie, Hay has learned that the German is known in London as the Baron Mertzog, and that he is an implacable personage, and utterly indifferent to taking the life of those who stand in his way. While the Baron is clamoring for an entrance, Miss Christian and Mme. de Vere make their escape through the back door of the Barmouth house. Hay discovers that the two are living in hiding at a retreat somewhere on the coast. He follows them, and is wounded by a pistol shot in the fleshy part of the arm. It is, of course, Miss Christian who nurses him. It turns out that her name is Berenice. How could it happen otherwise than that the two fell in love?

Hay pleads his suit and is accepted, only Miss Berenice will not tell her history. Hay is not curious. He marries Berenice at a little village church in Cornwall. He has chartered a yacht, and proposes spending their honeymoon in the Mediterranean. But Hay has not counted on what the Baron will do. Hay leaves his wife for an hour on his yacht, when the Baron turns up. The bad German captures the yacht, and Mrs. Stanley Hay, too. The unfortunate husband and M. P. receives an anonymous communication and hurries off to Liesbaden, the capital of Liguria. If you cannot find Liguria, it is because your map is not up to date. One day there is a grand function in Liesbaden. Hay, in a melancholy mood, watches the show. The King is driving out, accompanied by his daughter, the Princess. Rumor says that the Princess has been very ill, and for a long time. Think of Hay's amazement when he recognizes in her Supreme Highness Mrs. Stanley Hay. The Baron is also in evidence, and his real name is the Prince Otho von Leipzen. The presence of the Englishman is distasteful to the Prince. He is not to be foiled. He lays a trap for the M. P. Hay is captured, and all kinds of things are offered him if he will give up his wife. Berenice's papa, the King, is a real comedy potentate. Prince Otho takes Hay into a wood, and there is a file of soldiers ready to shoot him. His crime is that terrible German one of lese majesté. Now, Bertie Sellinger comes to the front. He lets himself loose. He pumps in the lead as would have done Billy the Kid, and the entire outfit is wiped out. In the nick of time the castle where Berenice is a prisoner burns down. There is a rescue, and to-day in England Mrs. and Mr. Stanley Hay are happy, and there is a baby. The romance. "The Presumption of Stanley Hay, M. P.," is an amusing one, and if Hope told a flattering tale, so does Mr. Nowell Cay.

"The Messages of the Prophetical and Priestly Historians," by Prof. John E. McFadyen of Knox College, Toronto, will come from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons this month. It is said to be a skillful stimulating paraphrase of the historical literature of the Old Testament, which enables the reader of the Bible to grasp the ideas which impelled the Biblical historians to collect and arrange the data which they embodied in the Biblical histories. The work treats separately of the two great sources of Israel's historical traditions, the prophetical and the priestly; and, by simple changes of type distinguishes editorial alterations or additions from the body of the history.

Several important pieces of literature relating to Sheridan will shortly be issued in London. We have already made mention of J. F. Meehan's "The Famous Houses of Bath and District," in which, of course, there will be numerous references to Sheridan, as there will be to Jane Austen. Also, Frasse Rae is now preparing a new edition of the plays of Sheridan, in which the text will be an exact copy of what Sheridan wrote. Part of his mother's unacted comedy, "A Journey to Bath," will be included in this volume, and there will be an introduction by the Marquis of Dufferin.

*THE PRESUMPTION OF STANLEY HAY, M. P. By Nowell Cay. 8vo. Cloth. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 322. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.50.

DANTE IN AMERICA.

Story of the Formation of the Society Bearing His Name.

FOR more than 600 years the name of Dante has been venerated by the scholars of all nations. Notwithstanding bitter disappointments during his stormy life, there were responsive spirits, who, sitting at Dante's feet, acknowledged him as master, and as one of the

Olympian bards who sung
Divine ideas below,
Which always find us young,
And always keep us so.

His renown grew with the centuries, for he occupied the unique place of being one of the greatest of the world's poets, and at the same time the creator of Italian literature and the greatest voice of the Middle Ages. His sublime poem was "an embodiment of his epoch, a concrete study of the permanent problems, and an expression of the eternal realities of life."

With wider scope in intellectual development came deeper interest in the Divina Commedia; the number of the students of Dante steadily increased, and within the last twenty-five years the catalogue of Dantesque literature has multiplied sevenfold.

In the month of December, 1880, a circular was issued in Cambridge, Mass., and distributed among the various followers of the Dante cult in the United States, suggesting the formation of a society for the encouragement of the study of the great Italian's life and work. In the following February Longfellow, who had consented to accept the Presidency of the society, received the proposed members at his home. At that meeting, and at subsequent ones held at the house of Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, the organization of the present Dante Society was completed. During term time it had been the privilege of some of the Harvard students to attend informal meetings for the reading of the Divina Commedia at Prof. Norton's house. Mr. John Woodbury of Boston, who has long been associated with the society, in writing to me of its inception, arising out of these meetings, says:

I need not tell you how delightful or how valuable these occasions were to those who were present. The reading and comment usually occupied an hour. Mr. Norton first translated into English the canto of the evening and we followed the Italian text. Even now, when I read his published translation, I seem to hear the tones of his voice. For the moment we were masters of language and style in listening to what seemed a literal rendition of the original without the loss of form or rhythm. Then came comment on each word or line of the canto needing explanation, drawn from an inexhaustible store of literary, historical, and artistic information. A few questions from students followed and study was over, and then came general conversation for an all too short fifteen or twenty minutes, when another delightful evening passed into remembrance. Those Dante evenings, I am sure, are by many Harvard men still remembered as unique in their college experiences. It was not strange that enthusiasm was awakened in a few of us to start a society in college to encourage Dante study. As I now remember, it was on my return to Cambridge for work in the Law School that Dr. Knapp, now a member of the Dante Council and my classmate, now Prof. Hart of Harvard, came to my room in Gray's Hall and suggested such a course. We determined to consult Mr. Norton, who at once favored the idea of a society, but encouraged us to proceed on a broader plan than that of a society of undergraduates. He told us of his intention to give his Dante library to Harvard College Library and of the desirability of providing for additions to it of modern works as they appeared. When he told us he would ask Mr. Longfellow to be our first President and Mr. Lowell to accept the office of Vice President and would himself act as one of the council, I think nothing but his perfect courtesy gave us courage to go on. The reports tell of the progress of the society, but they cannot tell or record the interest which these three great Dante scholars, Longfellow, Lowell, and Norton, showed in the effort to do something toward encouraging American Dante scholarship. Our first meeting was at Mr. Longfellow's, and later Mr. Lowell, as our second President, received us at Elmwood. That wonderful study of Mr. Norton's still continued to attract us on the evening of the third day of the third week in May. Mr. Longfellow gave us a copy of the then unpublished manuscript of Imola's "Comment on the Inferno"; Mr. Lowell added many valuable books to the collection, and Mr. Norton from the beginning has been the society's main stay. Without their aid I doubt if the society would have been created, but the remembrances of what they have done will make it certain that the society will continue to carry out, according to the ability of its members, the purposes for which they desired to have it exist.

It was due to Mr. Longfellow's kindly interest in my own youthful work on "Dante" that I became one of the earliest members of the new society. Unforgetable are the hours I spent at Mr. Longfellow's house, either with him in his study or under the trees he used to call his cathedral, listening to the burning words of love and admiration for the great Italian poet. A few years later, in London, on meeting Mr. Lowell, I found him equally interested in our society, of which he became President after Mr. Longfellow's death. Memorable to me also is the first time I had the pleasure of attending one of the annual meetings. I was met at the door by the announcement that I was the only lady who had braved the rainstorm to be present. My inclination to retrace my steps was overcome by the graceful suggestion of Prof. Norton, our host, that he would admit his daughter to keep me in countenance among the masculine members. On entering the famous study, I encountered the gaze of what in my youthful confusion seemed an endless row of professors and students. After the formal introductions and we were seated, my embarrassment was increased by Prof. Norton remarking that he felt highly honored by the attendance of one who was evidently a lineal descendant of the great poet, not only indicated by my name, as Dante was, of course, as we all know, merely a contraction of the poet's family name Durante, but confirmed by my striking resemblance to the younger portraits of Dante. This flattering remark, so kindly intended, naturally caused every pair of masculine eyes to turn in my direction, and I was thankful for the reading of the Secretary's report, which diverted the attention of the members to other channels. Prof. Norton's deep knowledge of Dante's work, and the happy manner in which his remarks were clothed, lent a fresh interest to whatever was discussed during the evening, and in attending other meetings in after years, the impression but grew as to how much we all owed to the individuality he had expended upon the society.

The influence of the Dante Society has extended beyond its immediate members. Its yearly reports record the additions to Dantesque literature, induced by it, and as Prof. Norton himself said in a letter to me lately: "Dr. Fay's Concordance of the Divina Commedia is the great monument of the society, and ample justification for its existence. The Concordance is an invaluable work for all students of the poem, and its work has been fully recognized in Europe."

Keeping abreast as we do of European culture, we can take our stand with the lovers of Dante in the Old World, who delight in expounding the noble beauty of the immortal commedia, and ever keep a place in their hearts for the dark-browed poet who suffered centuries ago, when he wrote for all humanity of

"L'Amor che muove il sole e l'altre stelle."

HELOISE DURANT ROSE.

A Ballade of 1837.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I notice a writer in a recent issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW tries to give some account of the old ballad, "Shule, Shule, Shule, Agra." The stanza he quotes must be from a parody on the original ballad. He also speaks of it as having been introduced into New York in 1862 or 1863. The present writer heard what purports to be the original ballad sung by Irish emigrants as early as 1837. The form in which it was then sung is the old ballad in a modern dress. So the original Gaelic version must be much older. It is a lament of a peasant girl because her lover was forced to go to war, and is as follows:

I'll go to yonder grassy hill,
There I will sit and cry my fill,
Till every tear would stir a mill,
They took my Johnny for a soldier.
Shule, shule, shule, Agra,
Shule, mavourneen, shule, Aragh,
My lovely lad to the war must go,
They took my Johnny for a soldier.

I'll sell my distaff and my reel,
I'll also sell my spinning wheel,
And buy my lad a sword and shield.
My Johnny must go for a soldier.
Shule, shule, shule, Agra,
Shule, mavourneen, shule, Aragh,
My lovely lad to the war must go,
They took my Johnny for a soldier.

I'll dye my skirt and mantle red,
All round this world I'll beg my bread.
My love and I can never wed,
They took my Johnny for a soldier.
Shule, shule, shule, Agra,
Time alone can ease my woe,
My lovely lad to the war must go,
They took my Johnny for a soldier.

It is a sad and shameful truth,
That Kings and Princes have no ruth.
Oh, what care they for love or youth,
They took my Johnny for a soldier.
Shule, shule, shule, Agra,
Time alone can ease my woe,
My lovely lad to the war must go,
They took my Johnny for a soldier.

As was before said, it will be seen that this is an old ballad in modern dress. In the second stanza she proposes to barter her spinning apparatus for arms for her lover. It is not a gun or pistol, but a sword and shield, the arms of the Middle Ages. Again, the singer charges the taking of her lover to Kings and Princes, who have no pity. This plainly indicates that the ballad is much older than the form of language in which it is given here, so that, although a parody of the song may have been introduced into New York in 1862 or 1863, the song is much older than that. The years 1862 and 1863 were war times. The civil war of 1861 was then waxing fierce and bloody. What would be more natural than for ballad mongers to hunt up an old song and dress it up for such an occasion?

C. E. McDONALD.

New York, Sept. 4, 1901.

TO THOSE INTERESTED IN COUNTRY LIFE.

In November we shall begin the publication of a new and a very beautiful magazine called *Country Life in America*, of which Liberty H. Bailey, the best authority in this field, will be the editor.

Our reason for making this announcement so far in advance is this: We look upon the readers of this column of The Times as friends interested in our work. About September 14th we shall have ready advance sheets of *Country Life in America*, and while they are prepared primarily to show to advertisers, they indicate pretty clearly the sort of magazine we intend to make. To any Times reader who will fill out the following blank, we will send a copy of these advance sheets with our compliments, if the request reaches us before September 14th.

Doubleday, Page & Co.,
34 Union Square, New York:
Send me advance sheets of "Country Life in America" as offered in The Times.

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THE ETERNAL CITY.

Hall Caine's Explanation of Its Meaning and Purpose.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Hearing that Mr. Hall Caine was in London a representative of The Daily Mail called on him at Mr. Heinemann's office, thinking he might offer some explanation of moot points in "The Eternal City," and obtained the following interview:

"I am reluctant to speak," he said, "much as in some respects I could wish to do so. My book if it is properly done ought to speak for itself. It should require no explanation or defense from me."

"Are you satisfied with its reception?" I asked.

"At the hands of the public—yes, more than satisfied."

"And the critics?"

"I have no right to complain. Some of the critics have been not only just but generous. Others have been in the highest degree sympathetic. I have no grievance. Even the adverse articles have only served to set up the electric current without which nothing ever succeeds in literature, and they have certainly not hurt me the very least."

"You see that, according to our Rome correspondent, the Pope has asked to have 'The Eternal City' read to him."

"I am much honored."

"His Holiness does not read English?"

"No, and his new cameriere partecipante, a Portuguese, reads and speaks our language imperfectly. Probably Mons. Merry del Val will read the book to the Pope."

"You are prepared for the Pope's disapproval—on the question of the temporal power, for example?":

"Naturally. The Pope feels deeply on the subject and is sensitive to all opposition. A book which pictures a Pope abandoning the temporal claims of the Papacy cannot be agreeeable to Leo XIII."

"Your views are, I suppose, those of your David Rossi?"

"Substantially. Leo XIII. claims the temporal power for the free exercise of his apostolic mission. To achieve that he would require to have temporal power over the whole world. The thing is an impossibility."

"But Rossi opposes it also in its fundamental essence, as the last bulwark of absolutism."

"What else is it? A Pope who is a king must be absolute. Such a thing as a constitutional Pope-King is an anomaly. It cannot exist. When, therefore, Leo XIII. asks for the restoration of his temporal dominion he asks the people of Rome to return to a political condition in which they would have no powers in themselves. It is putting back by 500 years the clock which marks the progress of the world."

"Yet Democrats like Archbishop Ireland in America advocate the restoration of the Pope's temporal power. How do you account for that?"

"I cannot account for it. Nobody can. It is one of the occult mysteries."

"Will your dream of the Pope abandoning the temporal claims ever come to pass?"

"Why not? And who knows how soon? It is believed in Rome that Pius IX. was at one moment at the very point of proposings terms. And the strongest candidate for St. Peter's chair after Leo XIII. has been heard to say that the Church has never had thirty such peaceful and prosperous years as since it lost the temporal power."

"Will they put 'The Eternal City' on the Index?"

"I don't think so. The English consulter to the Index is Father David, the Franciscan. I know a little of Father David. I consulted him about the confessional and embodied some of his learning in my book."

"Isn't your teaching upon confession likely to give offense to Catholics?"

"Only to those who know imperfectly the teaching of their Church. The everyday confessor only knows that the seal of the confessional is inviolable. His theological textbooks tell him that in strong terms. He sees that under no circumstances may the confessional be turned into a detective agency. That is enough for him to think about, as a recent controversy in The Tablet sufficiently shows. It is only in the rarest cases that the confessor is called upon to deal with confessions which affect the general welfare. He can then seek counsel."

"But haven't you made the impression that in certain cases the seal may be broken?"

"No. But the seal affects the priest, not the penitent, and I have shown that where necessary to avert a great public calamity, the confessor not only can, but must call upon his penitent to reveal the dangerous facts to the proper authorities."

"But failing his power to do that?"

"He must do the thing himself, but in such a way as not to lead to the identification of the penitent."

"Is that the teaching of the Church?"

"It is the teaching of its leading theologians. And it is Christian teaching. Without it the confessional would be an un-Christian institution, which in its regard for the sanctity of the individual soul could forget its duty to God, and become the silent accomplice of crime."

"Mr. Hall Caine, don't you think Catholics have grounds of grievance against you for your portrait of a Pope who is a widower, with a son who is your hero?"

"I don't see where. It is neither impossible nor hurtful. Pius IX. might have married in his days as a Noble Guard. His wife might have died, and his son might have been spirited away from him. Then there is the case of Manning, a widower. His name stood high in the first scrutiny of the Conclave which elected Leo XIII. I might mention a dear friend of my own, Father F——, the Passionist. There is no reason why he should not be made Cardinal, and being Cardinal he might become Pope. In that event the world would see a saintly and gifted Pontiff with two grown-up daughters. What of it? Is there anything hurtful in the idea of marriage? Has celibacy the sanctity of dogma?"

"But your plot works out through the Pope's domestic relations and the tragedy attaching to them, a fundamental change of papal policy that is intensely dramatic, but is it fair?"

"Why not? It is the story of the great German ballad—the fragment about Hildebrand. The Pope realises that he is just as liable to error as other men, and hence the sequel."

"But you appear to attack infallibility."

"No. But I do attack the ideal of impeccability—quite a different thing. Honestly, the Catholic attitude to the person of the Pope is repugnant to me. I am a non-Catholic, but it is not my Protestantism, so much as my citizenship which rebels. To put a man into God's place is idolatry. I think some Catholics are constantly doing so."

"Some of your critics say your book is full of sensational impossibilities."

"My English critics. My Roman ones, as you see, say it is not sensational enough. The changes of policy in Church and State which seem to be wild dreaming in England sound like commonplaces in Rome."

"Do you in 'The Eternal City' set out to depict the present condition of Italy?"

"No. I use a good deal of Italian material—the Milan riots, the attempts on the life of the late King, the Crispi policy, the Rudini policy, the Pelloux policy, the press laws, the public safety decree, the prison scandals, the Accerito case, and much besides. But Italy is only the necessary springboard for a plunge into the universal."

"I presume you have consciously taken liberties with Italian affairs?"

"Great liberties. When I describe the abdication of the King, I am not thinking merely of the personal abdication of King Victor Emmanuel, but of the hour of the downfall of the monarchical system. In the same way the description of the Pope's abandonment of the temporal power has no reference to Leo XIII. It is intended to depict the crisis at which the Church will see that henceforth it must devote itself entirely to its spiritual mission."

"Then 'The Eternal City' is first of all a dream?"

"I have no objection to that way of putting it."

"It is of course Mazzini's dream of a universal republic, and your man Rossi is, so to speak, a study of Mazzini."

"He is intended to be a younger and later Mazzini, without the revolutionary methods, and with such differences as might have appeared in the great Italian if he had been born half a century later."

"Your critics are saying your politics are not to be seriously considered and that the picture you paint of a future time is a mere Utopia."

"Didn't they say the same to Mazzini himself? Look at Farini's History translated by Mr. Gladstone. The lofty ridicule of Mazzini's hopes is almost humorous. Yet half of Mazzini's Utopia has already come to pass."

"You honestly believe in David Rossi's charter for yourself?"

"I do."

"And you accept the Lord's Prayer as a guide for the nation as well as for the individual."

"Indeed, yes. I think that part of it which deals with temporal affairs turns a flood of light on the world of men, and is good as politics as well as good as religion."

"You really believe that nations could be ruled by it?"

"Is it so very brave to say I do? Have you read Prof. Hanarck's great book—his lectures in Berlin? He deals at length with the Lord's Prayer and says: 'Some of us who are not to be dismissed as dreamers regard the fulfillment of its predictions as something more than a mere Utopia.'"

"So the deepest thing in 'The Eternal City' is really your dream of a Europe in which national barriers will be broken down, war abolished, and patriotism itself superseded by the broader spirit of the brotherhood of man?"

"That is so. And in the face of the signs of the times, leading on with tremendous strides to that great end, I am not afraid of the cheap sneers of the people who see nothing more than the step beneath their feet, and when they read a book must read it with a microscope."

"The people who have read 'The Eternal City' with a microscope call it melodramatic. Do they mean that it deals with these large hopes and expectations?"

"If the breadth of incident and outlook in my book lays it open to the charge of being melodramatic I have no reason to complain. In that sense the most melodramatic thing in life is life itself. The drama of the nineteenth century, with its wonderful and almost miraculous changes in the status of man, is a hundredfold more melodramatic than anything I have dared to offer."

"When is it to be published in the United States?"

"On Sept. 13, copyright being secured already."

"Have you any doubt of the American reception?"

"Whatever America may think of the book as a novel, it will be strange if a democratic country should wholly disapprove of the spirit of a romance which is built on the principles of democracy."

A NEW NOVEL

By the author of "RALPH MARLOWE,"

The Sign of the Prophet

Dr. James Ball Naylor.

A charming historical novel of the War of 1812, of the times of *Tecumseh* and *Tenskwatawa, The Prophet.* At the instigation of the English, Tecumseh attempted to form a confederacy among the western tribes, which was defeated by the hasty action of his brother *The Prophet*, during the absence of the former, resulting disastrously for the Shawnee Indians in the famous *Battle of Tippecanoe.* Romance is happily blended with the historical, and pathos is supplied through the trials and unhappy fate of the early heroine of the book, while the beautiful ward of The Prophet, the real heroine of the story, will keep the reader in keen expectancy until the closing chapter. The book also has a counterpart of the talkative *Jep Tucker*, the yarn-spinner of "*Ralph Marlowe,*" in the veteran hunter, *Joe Farley*, with his quaint provincialisms and drollery.

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ALL BOOKSELLERS.

THE SAALFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY, Akron, Ohio.

JOHN KEATS.

The Present Popularity of the Poet Demonstrated.

The recent auction season, full of many surprises, offered fresh and convincing proof of the fact that the magical name of John Keats has bibliographically overshadowed the names of a number of Victorian authors far more highly honored and deeply revered by the collectors of the last decade. Ten years ago his three books could be purchased for a few pounds each in England—from £3 to £8—and for less than those sums in this country. A quarter of a century ago either of the three could have been obtained for about 30 shillings, and in 1842, when Richard Henry Horne called upon the English public to set aside "the thin gruel of Kirke White" and put to their lips "the pure Greek wine of Keats" their combined value was not one-third of that sum. Shortly after the poet's death his "misdirected" and "unripe" verse was gathering the dust that has long since covered the quarterlies that sneered and sought to slay.

Keats himself did not foresee his future fame. "If I should die," he said, in one of the most personal of poets' letters, "I have left no immortal work behind me, but I have loved the principle of beauty in all things, and if I had time I would have made myself remembered." This remarkable letter, written at Wentworth Place, Hampstead, to Fanny Brawne, was sold publicly in 1886 for £32 and privately in 1887 for $250, and is now in this country, where we have such a wealth of Keats material—manuscripts, autograph letters, and presentation copies. The original manuscript of "Poems by Two Brothers," lingered, unappreciated, in New York for a space and then went back to England to remain, but we need not regret its absence, for America possesses "Endymion" and "Lamia," in the poet's autograph, the one bringing $695 and the other £305 March 10, 1897, in London. Those prices would very probably be largely exceeded to-day.

In 1895 Mr. Foote's fine copy of Keats's "Poems," 1817, his first book, in boards, uncut, sold for $140. Two years previously the same copy had fetched £23 10s. in London, being the only perfect copy in this condition sold since 1887. In 1898, at the "Crampon" sale, a copy in similar condition, once Thomas Love Peacock's, sold low for £27 10s., but this was not altogether a genuine book auction, and the price is not seriously to be regarded. French's copy, rebound by Zaehnsdorf, fetched $290 this Spring, while Mr. Arnold's, given by Keats to his friend, John Byng Gattie, brought $500, and a choice copy, boards, uncut, and with original label, presented by the poet to the sisters of John Hamilton Reynolds, brought £125 July 1, at Sotheby's. The latter is, of course, the record price. Frederickson's remarkable copy, boards, uncut, which brought $300 in 1897, had sold for only $120 at the Ives sale in 1891. It was a presentation copy from Keats to Thomas Richards, and on a fly leaf was an original manuscript sonnet by Leigh Hunt, "On Receiving a Crown of Ivy from J. K.," dated March 2, 1817. Its present value would be close to $1,000.

The Johnson copy of Keats's second book, "Endymion," 1818, though in the original binding, fetched $22 in this city in 1890, and Hunt's, also, boards, uncut, sold for $21 in Boston in 1891. Foote's, same condition, and with four lines of manuscript in the poet's autograph, brought $60 in 1895. Maxwell's, also boards, uncut, and with a letter to Jane Reynolds and five stanzas of "Sorrow" inserted, brought $100 a few months later. Frederickson's copy, rebound, but bearing this inscription: "G. Keats, from his affectionate brother, the Author," sold for $150 in 1897, to Harry B. Smith, the librettist, whose collection contains many volumes remarkable for their personal interest. That copy to-day would be a safe investment at three times $150. French's copy, in half cloth, (not original boards, as described,) brought $165 in April, and the Arnold sale brought forward a lovely copy, boards, uncut, paper label, which fetched only $150, though this is the record price for a copy in the original binding. July 1 of this year the copy given by Keats to Mrs. Reynolds sold for £42 in London. The Foote price of $62.50 for Keats's third book, "Lamia, Isabella," &c., 1820, remained for five years the record for a fine uncut copy. On April 19, 1900, a copy in the same condition brought £19 15s. in London, another, as good, selling for £20 10s. last December. French's first copy, bound by Cobden-Sanderson, sold for $250, and his second copy, called exceptional, with the original manuscript of Stanzas 19, 20, 21, and 22 inserted, brought $375, the record price. Mr. Arnold's, equally fine, fetched $215.

The Townley Greek autograph collection, sold July 1, 1901, at Sotheby's, included two letters and four manuscripts of Keats. The most important of the latter was the "Ode to the Nightingale," on four pages, entirely in his autograph, for which £105 was paid, the largest price yet given for any single poem of the poet. Mr. Arnold possessed the letter-journal which Keats wrote to the wife of his brother George, Jan. 13, 15, 17, and 27, 1820. The sum of $300 was realized by this treasure, while the complete manuscript of the poem to Charles Cowden Clarke, dated 1816, brought $325. This was probably the first time that a complete manuscript of a poem by Keats was ever offered at an American auction. The price paid for it was disappointingly low, when the interest of the poem is considered. Ten years ago, however, it might not have brought $50, and the Arnold price is eloquently suggestive of the interest now taken in Keats, whose three volumes of immortal music are treasured to-day because of the poetry they contain. Usually it is the case that a great poet's early and suppressed trivialities or privately printed trifles of later years are the more valuable of his productions.

ROBERT F. RODEN.

"Dolly Dialogues," by Anthony Hope, published by Henry Holt & Co., has been augmented by the author with four new conversations. The new edition will be presented uniform with the Holt edition of "The Prisoner of Zenda," "Rupert of Hentzau," and "Father Stafford," and will be illustrated with pen and ink drawings by Howard Chandler Christy.

1901

BOOKS AND MEN.

Julian Sturgis. The announcement of a forthcoming novel from the pen of the author of "My Friends and I," from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons, may be a literary event of no small importance. It will be called "Stephen Calinari." Its scene is laid in England and Constantinople during the period of the Russo-Turkish war, some incidents of which have their part in the development of the character of the hero of the story. Its psychological purpose is the study of the conflict of natures in a character half Oriental, half English, and it is sympathetically accomplished. The action is rapid and very dramatic, the character drawing bold and effective, and the dénouement logical and satisfying. It may be remembered that the author, Julian Sturgis, is one of the sons of Russell Sturgis of Boston, the head of the famous London banking house of Barings. Though he has lived most of his life in England, having moved there with his parents while a boy, he is very well known to many in this country, personally, and especially through his writings of some years ago, distinguished as they were by unusual discernment and psychological insight united with a rare felicity of expression. His "My Friends and I" was a very impressive study from a psychological point of view, pleasing in style, and rather remarkable for the period in which it was produced; and many believed that literary greatness awaited this young and careful analyst. But Mr. Sturgis did not cultivate public applause, and though he wrote many sketches, essays, and songs during the few years following, he made no special effort to secure a grip upon a broad popularity, though he was making rapid way in the keen appreciation of the discriminating. Then came a silence of some years, now to be broken by the appearance of a full-fledged modern novel.

A New Romance by Frank R. Stockton. It may be recalled that about a couple of years ago a book was published by the Macmillan Company called "Pirates and Buccaneers of Our Coast," by Frank R. Stockton. One chapter in it concerned itself with a "Greenhorn Pirate." It is this amateur pirate, otherwise Major Stede Bonnet, which has given the author of "Rudder Grange," "The Lady or the Tiger," &c., inspiration for a new story, which will begin its serial run in Collier's Weekly next week under the title "Kate Bonnet; or, the Romance of a Pirate's Daughter," with illustrations by A. I. Keller. Bonnet was an English gentleman, residing in Barbados. He was respectable and fairly wealthy, but, seized with an uncontrollable desire to become a pirate, he bought a ship and put to sea. He had an unusual amount of success for an amateur, until he was finally captured by Blackbeard, the dean of the pirate guild, and marooned. In the meantime Kate Bonnet, his daughter, set out with a search expedition to find her father. Such is some of the material which, it may be sure, Mr. Stockton has woven into a most amusing tale. For him history, cruel and inhuman although its actuality may have been, is always humorous in retrospect; while his power of visualization is such that the things of which he writes produce the illusion of truth, even if no one would ever think of calling them realistic.

George W. Cable. The many admirers of that versatile writer of the old South, George W. Cable, will be glad to learn that a new volume from his pen will shortly make its appearance in book form, without previous serial publication, from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. It will bear the title "The Cavalier." Mr. Cable sets the scene for his story during the Summer of 1863 in Coplah County, Miss., a region which was at that time fought over, back and forth, by the scouts of both the Confederate and Federal Armies. The hero of his story is Ned Ferry, the chief of Ferry's Confederate scouts, and the heroine is Charlotte Oliver, a Confederate newspaper correspondent, who was of great service to the leaders of that region by furnishing them with valuable information. It may be recalled that in his youth Mr. Cable was for a time in the Confederate Army, and his vivid recollections of his own experiences evidently have furnished him with much material for this stirring narrative. The tale is one of sharp dramatic action, as well as one full of that poetic sentiment which is the charm of Mr. Cable's novels. The dramatic crises of the tale, it is believed, will give fullest satisfaction to that body of novel readers to whom "the story" is the chief thing. In addition, the art of a fiction writer, of which Mr. Cable has been for so many years master, is used at its fullest development to tell probably the best tale that Mr Cable has ever devised. "The Cavalier" appears to have every inspiration for taking its place as one of the greatest novels of the South in the civil war, as well as one of the most intensely interesting stories of its accomplished author. The book will be fully illustrated by Howard Chandler Christy.

"The Private Life of the Sultan." The recent condemning to death in contumacy of Georges Dorys gives more than usual importance to his book—"The Private Life of the Sultan"—for which he must suffer death if he ever appears on Turkish territory. The work has been translated for D. Appleton & Co. by Arthur Hornblow, and will be presented uniform with "The Private Life of King Edward VII." within the fortnight. The author is the son of the late Prince of Samos, a former Minister of the Sultan, and at one time Governor of Crete. The high position that the writer's father held at Constantinople gave the son a close insight into the personality of one of the least known of modern rulers, so far as personality is concerned. It is unnecessary to say that the author has long since left the domain of the Sultan of Turkey, and he is now a member of the Young Turk Party and a resident of Paris. He was formerly a correspondent of The London Chronicle and sub-correspondent of The London Times at Constantinople. That the influence of Abdul-Hamid extends beyond his own kingdom is shown, however, by the fact that this book was recently suppressed in Copenhagen. The power and persistence of Turkey, and the importance of the Sultan in European politics as shown by the German Emperor's efforts at affiliation, add weight to this curious story of the Sultan's rise to power, his strange daily life and personal habits. The various details practically unknown to the world are of special interest as illustrations of the actual character of a man with vast power and capable of causing the most serious complications in world politics. This intimate history will help the reader to balance the conflicting opinions that have been expressed of the Sultan, ranging from Gladstone's phrase, "The Great Assassin," to the comparatively rose-colored views of him as an amiable ruler, much harassed by rebellious Armenians and unreasonably persistent creditors. The prospect of the changes likely to be evolved by the Eastern question before much time passes enhances the value of this book. The illustrations, which are numerous and interesting, include an actual sketch of the Sultan that will be found strangely at variance with the much earlier retouched portraits that usually pass as recent likenesses.

Anthony Hope. The Tristram blood and the Tristram wayware in themselves sufficient to make Anthony Hope's new novel, "Tristram of Blent," which has just come from the press of McClure, Phillips & Co., original and interesting. Harry Tristram is a peculiar character who is the victim of circumstances which are even more peculiar. The trouble all begins with an out-of-date and peculiar Russian custom. Russia, still clings to the old Julian calendar, and is already twelve days behind the rest of the civilised world. And what a difference these twelve days make in the life of Harry Tristram! A marriage becomes illegal, a birth is not recognized by the law, and Tristram of Blent, proud with the pride of centuries, is in danger of losing both lands and name. "But it's the blood that makes the right, and not the law," says this Tristram, and forthwith begins a cool and cunning fight for "what is his." Then a woman comes, and, as is a woman's unconscious way, produces new complications. She is a Tristram, too, and for the creation of odd situations a pair of Tristrams would be hard to equal. Finally the solution comes—with the woman, and just as we are about to exclaim, as the people do in the story, "Oh, you Tristrams!" Anthony Hope ends it all in the most satisfactory manner imaginable. Depiction of character has never been considered one of Anthony Hope's strong points, and whether he has demonstrated his ability in this direction in his latest work remains for his readers to say.

H. G. Wells on the Future of Literature. The Fortnightly Review is running a series of articles by H. G. Wells, entitled "Anticipations." In his current paper the author of "The War of the Worlds" has something to say, in his usual anticipatory vein, about literature. He encourages us to believe that the days of the "greatest selling" book are numbered. He writes:

> Already this is becoming apparent enough. The literary "boom," for example, affected the entire reading public of the early nineteenth century; it was a figure of speech that "every one" was reading Byron, or puzzling about the Waverley mystery, that first and most successful use of the unknown author dodge. The booming of Dickens, too, forced him even into the reluctant hands of Omar's FitzGerald. But the factory siren voice of the modern "boomster" touches whole sections of the reading public no more than foghorns going down the Channel. One would as soon think of Skinner's Soap for one's library as So and So's hundred-thousand-copy success. Instead of "every one" talking of the Great New Book, quite considerable numbers are shamelessly admitting they don't read that sort of thing. One gets used to literary booms, just as one gets used to motor cars; they are no longer marvelous, universally significant things, but merely something that goes by with much unnecessary noise and leaves a faint offense in the air. Distinctly, we segregate. And while no one dominates, while, for all this bawling, there are really no great authors of imperial dimensions—indeed, no great successes to compare with the Waverley boom or the boom of Macaulay's history—many men, too fine, too subtle, too aberrant, too unusually fresh for any but exceptional readers, men who would probably have failed to get a hearing at all in the past, can now subsist quite happily with the little sect they have found or that has found them. They live safely in their islands; a little while ago they could not have lived at all, and yet it is most often these very men who are most correspondingly bitter against the order of the present day.

Prof. Hauser on the United States. An article by Judge Simeon E. Baldwin in the February number of The Yale Review on "The Entry of the United States into the World of Politics as One of the Great Powers" is the subject of one by Prof. Henri Hauser in the July number of the Paris Annales des Sciences Politiques. Prof. Hauser recognizes the fact that the United States have won the place of a great power, and have come to stay. "C'est un nouvel élément dynamique," he says, "introduit dans notre milieu; il en modifie nécessairement l'équilibre." . . . "Cette situation nouvelle a trouvé sa consécration officielle dans le rôle joué par la délégation américaine à la conference de la Haye. Ce jour-là, le fameux concert a cessé d'être européen." Prof. Hauser does not blame us for wanting to control any new isthmian thoroughfare between the Atlantic and the Pacific. "Ils voudront avoir entre leurs mains la clef de cette nouvelle porte du Grand Océan, munir de défenses solides le vestibule avancé de cette porte, c'est-à-dire la méditerranée américaine. C'est pour cela qu'il leur fallait Porto Rico; c'est pour cela qu'il leur fait dans Cuba 'libre,' une station de charbon, peut-être un port de guerre, en tout cas l'assurance qu'aucune puissance étrangère ne pourra se servir de Cuba comme d'une base d'opérations; c'est pourquoi il leur faudra peut-être, un jour ou l'autre, des Antilles encore; c'est pourquoi ils ont interdit à l'Angleterre le sol du Vénézuéla, et qu'ils montrant si peu de hâte à ratifier la convention Hay-Pauncefote." Ten years ago such an article would not and could not have been written. The game of world politics was then European. We hardly realize in America as fully as do European publicists that now, and through us, no one continent holds the players.

Brief Personals. In his new volume of American impressions Mr. Andrew Iredale gives us one or two points about books which one might expect from a man who loved them. Considerable attention is given to the Congressional Library in Washington. There the author of "An Autumn Tour in the United States and Canada" is taken into the sanctum sanctorum of the institution, where the rarest and most valuable books are conserved. He says: "I was much amused when told the story of one book which was handed to me for my inspection. It contained the autograph of a famous English novelist. When Mr. Hall Caine was inspecting the library two years ago he took one of his own books and wrote his name in it. That volume is now actually in the holy of holies."

*** Last Saturday a new Ruskin museum was opened at Coniston, including many interesting items contributed by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Severn and Mr. W. G. Collingwood. It will be recalled that to Mr. Collingwood, the well-known editor and biographer of Ruskin, was due the organization of the Ruskin Exhibition held in Coniston last Summer. And now comes a French critic, cited by Le Journal des Débats, M. Brunhes, who declares that Ruskin's education was "like that of most Englishmen, more Biblical than classical, and his admiration for the Scriptures grew as his faith in them lessened." We simply quote the dictum of M. Brunhes here because it is likely to inspire an animated controversy.

*** The name of the late Sir Walter Besant's last novel, announced under the title of "The Way Out," has been changed to "The Other Way," as "The Way Out" had already been appropriated by another novelist.

*** Capt. Mahan's great work "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History," can now be obtained in Japanese. The third volume of the translation has recently been brought out in Tokio.

*** It is understood that Cyrus Townsend Brady is completing a romance of the sea which will be the first one novel that he has written for three years. This is described as the most important novel which he has undertaken.

*** Dr. Arthur E. Smith, after surveying the Peking siege, has had a severe accident at Tien-Tsin. On a recent visit to Hsiku he had his right arm dislocated at the shoulder by an explosion. The proof sheets of his new book, "China in Convulsion," are, therefore, coming in slowly to his publishers, the Fleming H. Revell Company. The book will give not merely the experiences of the siege, but a survey of the causes that led to the outbreak and of the conditions which followed it, all told in the peculiarly vivid and sympathetic style which has made "Chinese Characteristics" and "Village Life in China" so popular. The book will be in two handsome volumes, fully illustrated, and provided with original and accurate maps.

*** Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell University, who is very prominent among those who are laboring for a settlement of the steel strike, is perhaps better known to the reading public as the author of "The Trust Problem," recently published by McClure, Phillips & Co., than as the expert agent of the United States Industrial Commission, and consulting expert of the United States Department of Labor.

*** Dr. W. A. P. Martin has just received satisfactory assurances from Prince Ching that the Chinese Imperial University, of which the doctor is President, shall be reopened. This should give added interest to the new book by Dr. Martin, soon to be brought out by the Fleming H. Revell Company under the title of "The Lore of Cathay." It is probably no exaggeration to say that no Occidentalist knows that "lore" better than the veteran scholar and educator who has spent the greater part of his long, laborious life in the Far East.

*** "The Knights of the Cross," Sienkiewicz's latest historical romance, has just been brought out in Italy, where "Quo Vadis," as in other parts of Europe, has made a pronounced impression. A correspondent writes: "'Quo Vadis' in Italian is everywhere. There were 'Quo Vadis' candy boxes made like the book in Rome." René Doumic, writing in The Fortnightly Review, remarks: "I think I shall have said all that is essential when I add that France, in common with other nations, still continues to enjoy 'Quo Vadis.'"

*** It is understood that there is a possibility of another story by the author of "David Harum," which may appear as a posthumous book before the close of the year.

"The Award of Justice," by A. Maynard Barbour, is being issued by Rand, McNally & Co. It is a tale of Western intrigue versus Eastern capital, colored by romance. The same house also announces "The Owl and the Woodchuck," by William Harold Neidinger and Walter Rebbeck, which is a clever conception of prose, music, and pictures; also "The Pirate Frog and Other Tales," by W. A. Fribbie and Bert. This last is a juvenile book printed in colors, handsomely illustrated, and containing some verse which is intended to amuse the young and instruct the old.

"The Story of Democracy," by Richard L. Metcalfe and A. J. Munson, and "The Story of Republicanism," by Murat Halstead, are being presented by the Dominion Company as the Library of American Politics. The books are said to contain an authentic and comprehensive record of the growth and standing of the two great parties that to-day dominate American politics, as well as sketches of the prominent men in both parties; there are also photographic portraits and views in abundance.

(OUT TO-DAY.)

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EDWIN MARKHAM.

How He Wrote His Famous Poem —His Views on Writing.

WESTERLEIGH, S. I., the home of the author of "The Man With the Hoe," is a delightful place when once reached, despite the fact that the settlement perpetuates the pinfeathers, if not the nomenclature, of "Prohibition Park;" its baptismal name. It is popularly supposed to be an hour's travel from the foot of Broadway, but it all depends upon whether you reach the ferry just in time to see the boat swing gracefully out into the stream, and whether the trolley car at the island end of the journey is blocked by one of the numerous beer wagons that infest the neighborhood. On the occasion of my visit to Westerleigh the former fate was reserved for me; the latter for Mr. Markham, who had been called to New York to attend to certain details in the publication of his new volume, "Lincoln and Other Poems," that is shortly to appear.

"I always have a good excuse for being late," he said, shaking hands in cordial Western fashion when he had at last arrived. "I was detained by beer, by a whole wagonload of it."

When you have met Mr. Markham, it is easy to forgive him for having kept you waiting two hours. He is big and hearty in manner, at least, although in stature but little over average size.

"That is the coldest and most unsympathetic of all the great poets," I said, pointing to the picture of Tennyson that hangs near the entrance to his study door, and thinking how much more concerned about the federation of the world my host seemed than the man who wrote the sonorous line.

Mr. Markham lives in a cozy little house on the left-hand side of the way as you come from the trolley, just on the limits of civilization; beyond are the woods and the swamps and mosquitos. On the left of the entrance is the reception room, and beyond this toward the rear the pleasant dining room, with its outlook upon the greenest of swards and a distant clump of forest patriarchs.

"We always place guests at table so that they face that window," said Mrs. Markham, as she forced me willingly to submit to a second helping of some culinary production of her inventive genius; "that's our prize view."

Above in the second story is the poet's study, lined with books, which seem to have settled upon the dwelling like the locusts of Biblical fame; it must surely be a difficult place in which to attempt to write—voices of prose writers and poets of to-day and yesterday rise in chorus from the shelves in reminder of the sweets awaiting the sipping of "the bee mouth." I was fortunate enough to espy immediately my host's chiefest treasure—a beautiful three-volume edition of Keats, handy to his writing desk, and my admiration of the English Balder was an immediate passport to Mr. Markham's confidence. Framed on one of the walls hangs the original newspaper production of "The Man With the Hoe," which rendered him famous, and at the far end of the room is a counterfeit presentment of sturdy Walt Whitman, with his disheveled locks and burning eyes.

"Walt Whitman," said Mr. Markham, in speaking of the prophet of Camden, "certainly formulated many great truths, and in his formless way expressed certain moods and feelings that could have found expression in no other way so well. It is foolish, however, to regard him in the manner in which he is regarded by many of his followers, as the greatest man of the Christian era, the prophet for whom America has been looking, the poet of our expectations. Undoubtedly, he often permits himself puerilities, but on the other hand he sometimes gives voice to a magnificent truth that thrills one, or, as Emily Dickinson said, gives you 'zero at the bone.'"

Screens of infrangible construction render Mr. Markham's front porch a comparatively safe place for human beings, as the relentless army of mosquitos are thus reduced to sweet-sounding innocuousness. Sitting here in the waning light, I watched my host gradually, imperceptibly fade until but a blot on the surrounding dark. From a beautiful although not unrelieved white his hair and beard took on their ancient swarthiness, and the clearness of his clean-cut, classic profile blurred into the uncertainty of night. Even the light of his wonderful eyes, that leap into sudden fire at the torch of inspiration, sank and went out before the universal obliterator. Nothing was left but a voice calling across the void.

"I have great hopes for American literature," said the voice; "without any very tangible grounds for my faith, I believe we stand at the threshold of a great revival of literature, in this country especially, but also in other countries as well, that will have a broader basis and deeper note than anything the world has ever seen. Perhaps, however, you may not find my reasons for such belief unsatisfactory."

"I should like to hear them, at all events, Mr. Markham," I said.

"Well, if you will notice, in the past the great movements of mankind have always gone in waves, and the literature of different periods was the outcome of these mental and political upheavals. Thus, at the end of the last century came the revolutionary movement in America and Europe, followed in this century by the revolutions of '30 and '48, and by the freeing of the slaves in America and in Europe, and by the American civil war. Naturally, all these great disturbances influenced the writers who lived through them or followed after them, and their works reflect the spirit of the time in which they were written. Well, the problem of the present age is the emancipation of labor, and before that is accomplished the world is likely to see such a struggle as it has never before witnessed. I don't mean a physical struggle in which blood will be shed, but it will be none the less intense. Painfully, slowly the workingman learned how to spell one word—namely, s-l-g-h-t, and now he has learned to add an 's' to it. You and I may not live to see the end of this movement, although it may perhaps come much sooner than we expect; but it is sure to bring in its train a literary renascence that will have humanity entire as its study. Formerly literature concerned itself exclusively with Kings and Queens and lords and ladies, and if our interest was ever by any chance solicited for a peasant or man of the people, he was certain in the end to turn out to be a prince in disguise. The literature of the future may perhaps discover that the workingman is the prince in disguise."

"I think I can see some signs of a new literary movement in this country," I said, "although as yet perhaps only premonitory. Certainly, however, we have made one unmistakable advance in gaining a broader choice of subjects, in emancipating ourselves from the restriction to the purely so-called 'literary' subjects."

"Yes, that is true," replied Mr. Markham, "and I think I can see an advance also in the quality of the poetry one sees in periodicals to-day. This, of course, is not a poetical age, but undoubtedly more people read poetry nowadays and talk about it than a few years ago."

"And yet what are the chances for a man to live exclusively by the writing of poetry? How many men could do it?"

"Well, I suppose perhaps six men in the United States might gain a modest livelihood by verse at a pinch. I presume I might do it myself if I tried; but I certainly could not have done so until within a few years, since I wrote 'The Man With the Hoe.'"

"How did you come to write that poem?" I asked, desirous of learning of the genesis of a really great production.

"Well, I had always been interested in such subjects, and had read a good deal about them even as a boy on a ranch in the West, and had often thought of writing something of the kind. About fifteen years ago a print of Millet's picture which he calls 'Labor; or, the Man With the Hoe,' fell into my hands by accident, and I saw that he had been grappling with the same problems that had troubled my mind. The picture took deep hold on me, and one day I sat down and made a rough draft of a poem on the subject. I laid it aside, however, and for ten years did nothing with it. But then in San Francisco, where I was Superintendent of Schools, I saw the original of Millet, and in talking about the picture with a young friend of mine who is now a literary editor, he said to me, apropos of previous sociological discussions: 'There, that is the type of man you are in search of for your poem!' So I hunted up the original draft again and set to work and got it into shape. After I had written it my wife asked me where I intended to send it, and I replied nowhere, that it was too drastic for any periodical. She thought differently, however, and as it turned out she was right. One evening soon after I was asked to read something at a literary gathering, and as this happened to be the only thing I had with me, I read it to them. After I had finished there was absolute silence, and I thought it had fallen flat until one of the editors of The Examiner who was present broke out into enthusiastic approval. A few days later he came to see me and asked me to give him the verses for publication in the paper, which I did. They featured it, as you saw up stairs, and pretty soon requests began to arrive from all over the country for permission to reprint it, not only from newspapers but also from magazines such as The Outlook and McClure's."

"Do you think there is anything in the complaint of Western writers, Mr. Markham, that Eastern editors discriminate against them?"

"Absolutely nothing, so far as my experience goes. Just ask yourself how you would feel about such matters, if you were an editor. Do you suppose you would care a farthing whether an article or a poem came from New York or the Philippines, if it was good? Well, I am sure that is the way with editors. I know. I wrote for years for the Eastern magazines, such as Scribner's and The Atlantic Monthly, while living in the West. And I published my first book of poems, also while in San Francisco. By the way, there was rather an interesting story connected with that. Before writing 'The Man with the Hoe' a New York publishing house had accepted a volume of verse from me, but as they were not able to get it out at the time agreed, they offered to let me make other arrangements. For some unexplained reason, I wrote to them to send the manuscript back, and then, when 'The Man with the Hoe' had made a success, I decided to incorporate that in the book. So I had several of the poems copied a number of times and sent them simultaneously to different publishers, asking if they desired to make me an offer on them as a sample. From these I selected the best two, Doubleday & McClure saying what they would give me. Three days passed, but still no answer from the other house. At last, however, came their offer, which I decided to accept, mainly owing to their English connections. So I telegraphed to Doubleday & McClure, saying I had closed with another publisher, but for some reason which I have forgotten I deferred sending a telegram of acceptance to the other firm. Back came word from the Doubleday-McClure house: 'We have already set to work on your book; it will be out in thirty days.' I was more inexperienced than than I am now, so I thought if they had actually set to work on it, I might as well let them have it; so I telegraphed acceptance, and to the other firm that I had made other arrangements."

"What do you think, Mr. Markham," I asked at leaving, "of editors' custom of 'editing' one's manuscript without permission? If I am correctly informed, this was recently done to one of your poems by ——," and I mentioned a periodical of New York whose learned editor shows his knowledge of matters literary by speaking of Mr. Clemens as 'Mr.' Twain.

"How did you hear of that?" cried Mr. Markham; "who told you about it?"

Like "our Washington correspondent," however, I was unfortunately not at liberty to reveal the sources of my information, and I left the poet wondering how news of this editorial presumption had leaked out. As he explained, however, the correction had confined itself to alterations in punctuation and to suggestions of metrical improvement.

"As a general rule," he said, "an editor has no right to change a manuscript, especially verse; it is an impertinence. The only possible exception is in the case of an utterly inexperienced writer, and even then he ought really to ask permission."

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

Complete Works of Keats.*

This new edition of Keats, which comes to us in little volumes similar to those of the Dent Temple Classics, contains the whole of the author's writings, together with the main editorial features to be found in the elaborate library edition presented by H. Buxton Forman, who also edits this issue. "The plan," we are told, "has been to gather together everything which could be found from the hand of the poet, to establish the text as nearly as possible in accordance with what he wrote or meant to write, to make no change without record, to set out fully in footnotes all authoritative variations of text, rejected passages, &c., and to elucidate and illustrate from such printed and manuscript sources as were open to me."

It is a long, high leap from the pseudo-Elizabethanism of "Endymion," to the fine middle English atmosphere of "St. Agnes's Eve," and another to the imperial magnificence of "Hyperion," but the son of a London livery stable keeper took them, and, what is more, while in air, rendered sonnets and odes of unsurpassing beauty and feeling. In the edition before us the first volume includes a memoir, poems published in 1817, and "Endymion"; Volume II., Posthumous and Fugutive Poems to 1818, "Lamia," "Isabella," &c.; Volume III., Posthumous and Fugitive Poems, (1819-20,) Essays and Notes; Volume IV., "Letters," and Volume V., "Letters," including also an exhaustive general index.

Elizabeth Stoddard.*

It is good to have accessible in a neat library edition the novels of Elizabeth Stoddard. Not only do they represent an age of American novel making which is absolutely free from all contest for the "greatest seller," but the stories, intrinsically, are worthy. As Edmund Clarence Stedman says in his just but sympathetic introduction to the volumes:

To be before one's time in authorship is as trying as to be born too late. If "The Morgesons," "Two Men," and "Temple House" had not been written until the tempest of the civil war was more fully assuaged—if in other respects the season had been ripe—they would have been received by the many, as they were by the critical few, for what they verily were—the pioneers of something new and real in the novelist's art.

That is the secret. And those persons who have not read these novels we advise to do so now. They are by no means old-fashioned, and they have a literary quality which is healthful if not inspiring.

Thomas Bulfinch.*

Thomas Bulfinch is possibly as fair a specimen as we have of American academic culture as it was imparted to the privileged youth of New England in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. But a special significance is attached to the work of Bulfinch, because, although graduated from Harvard as early as 1814, his most serious efforts were not given to the world until nearly half a century later. Thus, as in cases like "The Age of Fable," "The Age of Chivalry," and "Legends of Charlemagne," which we have before us in neat 16mo volumes, the author had time to weigh carefully his classroom instruction and to progress far along lines of original research. About all has been said in regard to the excellent qualities of these works. Much improvement in form has been made since they were first published; still, we know of no other series which can convey so clear an idea of the English literature that had been published prior to the author's time on fable, chivalry, and the Emperor Charlemagne. It only needs a good modern index to make it a reference book of no inconsiderable value.

An "Emergency Roll" in the form of a chart which may be hung upon the wall has just been compiled by Eveleen Harrison and published by Clarence L. Kain, 150 Nassau Street. It will be found useful both for the home and for places of public gathering.

*THE COMPLETE WORKS OF JOHN KEATS. Edited by H. Buxton Forman. In five volumes. 16mo. Thin paper. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $6.75 per set.

*THE WORKS OF ELIZABETH STODDARD. "Two Men," "Temple House." "The Morgesons." 3 vols. in library edition. 12mo. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates. $1.50 each.

*THE WORKS OF THOMAS BULFINCH. In three volumes. "The Age of Fable." "The Age of Chivalry," and "Legends of Charlemagne," 16mo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $2.25 per set.

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UNITED LITERARY PRESS, 156 5th Ave., New York.

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VERSES BY VOLTAIRE.

Discoveries in Stuttgart and Frankfort.

A German doctor of philosophy, calling himself Dr. Mangold, browsing in the bibliographic archives of Stuttgart and Frankfort, has unearthed some verses by the great Voltaire, which belong to that period of the latter's career so aptly described by Carlyle as the "osculation of the stars." The relations between Frederick the Great and the French poet, philosopher, and historian are, of course, matters of history, and it is hardly worth while to give here even a recapitulation of the facts in the case. Still, the verses brought to light by Dr. Mangold emphasize a certain characteristic element in Voltaire's mental make-up which is frequently overlooked, whether we accept the dictum of most French critics that the chief function of Voltaire at the Court of the Prussian monarch was "à corriger les vers de Frédéric" or such evidence as is offered by the poet's letters, in which he likens himself to a "little rat who has lost his teeth," and his royal disciple to an "eagle who still has a fine beak, but who was a little shaky about the legs." (Il est mal à ses royales pattes.) Very often the distinctions of opposed toleration were so finely drawn that the modern reader has been altogether too prone to accept as ironical what Voltaire intended should be received as a courtier's tribute.

Nevertheless there is always something of a catlike affection, with true catlike independence, to be found in Voltaire's regard for the Prussian, although the former might not have been willing to designate it as such. Voltaire would purr and arch his back when Frederick scratched his chin or stroked his back, but he never obeyed, and his claws were ever extended even in the ecstasy of being flattered. Sometimes his claws struck deep in the tough German hide. It is this feline characteristic of the great Frenchman which the discoveries of Dr. Mangold particularly emphasize. We shall cite a few of them.

Here are some lines addressed to Frederick, which were undoubtedly written between 1742 and 1756:

Héros fameux par la conquête
D'un pays heureux sous tes lois,
Grand roi, tous les dieux sur la tête
Ont versé leurs dons à la fois!
Bon soldat, général habile,
Tu joins à la valeur d'Achille
De Lycurgue tous les talents;
Né pour régner et pour écrire,
Tu réunis le double empire
Des Plutarques et des Trajans.

[Hero famous by the conquest||of a country happy under thy laws||great king, all the gods upon thy head||have all together poured out their gifts!||Good soldier, clever general,||thou joinest to the valor of Achilles||all the talents of Lycurgus;||born to reign and to write||thou reunitest the dual-empire||of Plutarchs and Trajans.]

Here is a satire against Frederick, the date of which is said to be 1760:

Ce mortel profana tous les talents divers,
Il chanta les vertus et commit tous les crimes.
Barbare en actions et philosophe en vers,
Il charma les mortels dont il fit ses victimes.
Hal du dieu d'amour, cher au dieu des combats,
Il noya dans le sang l'Europe et sa patrie;
Cent mille hommes par lui recurent le trépas.
Aucun n'en a reçu la vie.

[This mortal profaned all diverse talents|| he sang the virtues and committed all crimes barbarian in actions and philosopher in verses,||he charmed the mortals whom he made his victims||loathed by the god of love, dear to the god of battles,||he drowned Europe and his country in blood|| one hundred thousand men received through him their death no one by him has received life.]

Here is a madrigal addressed to the Duchess of Würtemberg, daughter of the Margravine of Baireuth, which is distinctly well turned:

Princess, vous pouvez m'en croire,
Qui vous voit et qui vous entend
Peut bien perdre le jugement,
Mais non pas la mémoire.

[Princess, take my word for it, "whoever sees you and whoever hears you may indeed, lose his reason," but not his memory.]

M. Gérusez, who pronounced Voltaire to be the "King of Eighteenth century poetry," lays great stress upon the lyric quality of his favorite's compositions, and his aversion to all harsh sounds. Some writers have even gone so far as to say that Voltaire's objection to the Old Testament was in part owing to the rough-sounding names found therein. Habakkuk, said Voltaire, must have been "capable de tout." We may, therefore, imagine how the name of Frederick's sister Ulric must have affected his sensitive ear, although he could not conceal his admiration for her person. In some lines addressed to her, which are the last from Dr. Mangold's collection that we shall cite, he still shows his feline independence toward the sovereign, (she was Queen of Sweden and mother of Gustavus III.,) who had evidently requested that he pay homage to her in verse. Reading between the lines one is not so sure that the cat who thus purred had his claws so well covered:

Je n'aurais jamais cru, sur les bords de la seine,
Que des Amours la Souveraine
Eut un nom qui finit en ic.
Que je fus détrompé, voyant la belle Ulric,
Cette sœur du grand Frédéric!
Ha Grâce on la donnait sous la main
D'Aphrodite,
Et de Vénus à Rome on chantait les appas;
Quand on la nomme Ulric, notre oreille est surprise.
Mais les regards ne le font pas.
Eh! Qu'importe de nom pourvu elle soit séduisante?
Il n'est pas dommage, enfin,
Que Vénus ait eu temple sous celui de la Sainte Vierge.
Puisqu'Artémise eut à Berlin.

[I would never have thought, on the banks of the Seine, "that the queen of love had a name ending in ic. That I was undeceived, seeing Ulric, that sister of great Frederick!" In Rome they knew how to call her Ulric under the auspices of Aphrodite, and of Venus at Rome they sang the charms. But if the names call her Ulric our ears are surprised. "but the eyes are not. Still what does it matter, provided she be seductive? It is not a pity, in fine, that Ulric has had a temple under the name of the Holy Virgin, since Artemisia had one at Berlin.]

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon:

PALMER. Personal Recollections of Gen. John M. Palmer. The Story of an Earnest Life. Octavo. With portraits, fac similies. Pp. 650. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. $3; delivered, $3.25.

AUSTRALASIA. Old and New. By J. Grattan Grey. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-384. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

THE HISTORY OF MARY I., QUEEN OF ENGLAND as Found in the Public Records, Dispatches of Ambassadors, in Original Private Letters, and Other Contemporary Documents. By J. M. Stone. 8vo. Pp. 546. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4 net.

GENERAL McCLELLAN. By Gen. Peter S. Michie. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Advanced sheets.)

POETRY AND NEW EDITIONS.

THE PERSONAL EDITION OF GEORGE ELIOT. Volumes IX. and X. Daniel Deronda. 12mo. Pp. about 416 per volume. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 per volume.

ELIZABETH STODDARD'S WORKS. Library Edition. Three volumes: "Two Men," "Temple House," "The Morgesons." 12mo. Pp. about 362 per volume. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. $1.50 per volume.

THE AGE OF FABLE. THE AGE OF CHIVALRY. LEGENDS OF CHARLEMAGNE. By Thomas Bulfinch. Three volumes. 12mo. Photogravure frontispieces. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. Volumes sold separately in cloth binding only, $2.25; limp leather.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF JOHN KEATS. Edited by H. Buxton Forman. Five volumes. 12mo. Pp. about 350 per volume. In box. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $3.75.

THE VOYAGE OF ITHOBAL. By Sir Edwin Arnold. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 236. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. (Advance sheets.)

JACK. By Alphonse Daudet. Translated by Marian McIntyre. In two volumes. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xxvii.-317. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 per vol.

THE EVANGELIST. By Alphonse Daudet. Translated by Olive Edward Palmer. To which is added Rose and Ninette. Translated from Daudet by Charles de Kay. 12mo. Pp. xii.-460. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 per vol.

THE POCKET EDITION OF BALZAC. Four Volumes. Translated by Katharine P. Wormeley. Memoirs of Two Young Married Women; Albert Savarus; Modeste Mignon; Fame and Sorrow; Pere Goriot. 18mo. Pp. about xix.-30 per vol. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1 per vol. (To be complete in thirty volumes.)

THE CHOUANS. By Honore de Balzac. With photogravure frontispiece and illustrations by Julien le Blant, and an introduction by Prof. William P. Trent. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-320. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

FICTION.

THE BLACK TURQUOIS. Being the Strange Story of Old Frick's Diamond. By Fredrik Viller. 12mo. Pp. 262. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

THE BACKWOODSMAN. The Autobiography of a Continental on the New York Frontier During the Revolution. By H. A. Stanley. 12mo. Pp. viii.-271. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

THE BEARS OF BLUE RIVER. By Charles Major. 12mo. Pp. viii.-277. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

BLENNERHASSETT; OR, THE DECREES OF FATE. A Romance. Founded Upon Events in American History. By Charles Felton Pidgin. 12mo. Pp. xii.-442. Illustrated. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Company. $1.50.

LEST WE FORGET. By Joseph Hocking. A Romance of a Faithful Period. 12mo. Pp. 416. Chicago: Advance Publishing Company. $1.25.

LOVE AND LIBERTY. A Romance of Anti-Slavery. By W. C. Townsend. 12mo. Pp. 302. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.50.

THE DAYS THAT ARE NO MORE. By Elizabeth Bryant Johnston. 12mo. Fully illustrated. Pp. 226. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

UNIQUE TALES. By M. Y. T. H. Myth. 12mo. Pp. 151. New York: The Abbey Press. 90 cents.

A SINGULAR SINNER. By Charles R. Harker. 12mo. Pp. 208. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

THE WESTERNERS. By Stewart Edward White. 12mo. Pp. viii.-341. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

TRISTRAM OF BLENT. A Episode in the Story of An Ancient House. By Anthony Hope. 12mo. Pp. vi.-426. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

WHEN LOVE FLIES OUT OF THE WINDOW. By Leonard Merrick. 12mo. Pp. 230. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Advance sheets.)

THE SERIOUS WOOING. A Heart's History. By John Oliver Hobbes. 12mo. Pp. 270. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $1.25.

THE NIGHTHAWK. A Romance of the Sixties. By Alix John. 12mo. Pp. 278. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $1.50.

THE GREAT GOD SUCCESS. A Novel. By John Graham. 12mo. Pp. iv.-300. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $1.50.

MISTRESS BARBARA. By Halliwell Sutcliffe. 12mo. Illustrations. Pp. xi.-473. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPTERS ON GREEK METRIC. By Thomas Dwight Goodell. 8vo. Pp. 251. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

DANIEL: DARIUS, THE MEDIAN CYRUS THE GREAT. Based on Results of Recent Researches and from Sources Hebrew, Greek, &c. By the Rev. Joseph Horner. 12mo. Pp. 142. Pittsburg, Penn.: Joseph Horner. $1.20.

FOODS FOR THE FAT. The Dietetic Cure of Obesity with Chapters on the Treatment of Gout by Diet. By Nathaniel Edward Yorke-Davies. Twelfth edition. Revised and enlarged. 12mo. Pp. xii.-152. New York: Brentano's. 75 cents.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE OF THE STATE of NEW YORK. For the year ending Sept. 30. 8vo. Pp. 760. Albany: James B. Lyon.

THE OBABBI ROYAL CEREMONY. By George A. Dorsey and H. E. Voth. The Stanley McCormick Hopi Expedition. 8vo. Pp. 50. Field Columbian Museum. Publication 55. Chicago. (Paper.)

THE WHY OF POVERTY. By G. H. Hubbard. 12mo. Pp. 191. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

THE PEERLESS COOK BOOK. By Mary J. Lincoln. New and enlarged edition. With recipes for the cooking fish. 12mo. Pp. 249. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. (Paper.)

BONE RULES, or Skeletons of English Grammar. By the Rev. John E. Tebb. New and Revised Edition. 18mo. Pp. 181. New York: Benziger Brothers.

GOVERNMENT. An Inquiry Into the Nature and Functions of the State, Including Chapters on Principles Involved in Questions of Taxation, Money, Labor, &c., also Showing the Relation of Civil Power to Morals and Social Progress. By John Bascom. Octavo. Pp. 112. New York: Peter Eckler, Publisher of Patten Sheets. (Paper.)

LOOKING MY MESSENGER. By J. R. Miller, D.D. Illustrated. 18mo. Pp. 64. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

STEVENSON'S ATTITUDE TO LIFE. By Prof. John Y. Stone. 12mo. Cloth. Pp. 91. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 60 cents.

THE CUP RACES. By J. J. Hunter, Judge, a History in Pictures of Canada's Part in Yachting from the Days of the Schooner Yacht Lotus, 1851, New York, to R. L. Daniel, 1901, A.R.A. Toronto: Hunter, Rose & Co. $1.50.

SHELL AND WATER CRESS. By G. Noble Stone. Cloth. 12mo. Pp. 77. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

MAURICE HEWLETT'S new volume, recently referred to in a cable dispatch to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, will be published in this country by the Macmillan Company, with illustrations by W. Hyde. In the book, which will be called "New Canterbury Tales," the author takes the Canterbury pilgrimage as the scene of his narrative. Persons who have read this author's charming "Earth Work Out of Tuscany," "The Forest Lovers," and "Little Novels of Italy" have no hesitation in saying that he has a style all his own. It possesses that nervous energy, sometimes tense and thrilling, and sometimes merely animated, which is the mark of a writer who pens his ideas without effort and without egotism.

***

Just before Dr. Parkhurst left New York for his annual European outing this Summer he placed in the hands of the Fleming H. Revell Company the manuscript of a new book, which will shortly be published with the title "The Sunny Side of Christianity." The aim of the book, which is said to be in the pastor-reformer's best vein, may be gathered from an extract from a recent sermon: "The aim of Christianity is to make human hearts as much like God's heart as possible." As God is love, he treats of "Love in the Heart Versus Phosphorus in the Brain"; "Love as a Theory, an Experience, a Lubricant, and a Means of Knowing," all with the purpose "to keep the mind unworried and the heart comforted."

***

"The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin," from the original manuscript discovered by John Bigelow, with an introduction by Prof. Woodrow Wilson, will be the next volume in The Century Classics, which, as most book lovers know, is a series of delightfully printed books. This will be followed by Charles Kingsley's masterpiece, "Hypatia," with an introduction by Edmund Gosse; a collection of Edgar Allan Poe's most famous prose tales, with an introduction by Hamilton Wright Mabie, and a volume of John Ruskin's most characteristic lectures, "Sesame and Lilies" and "A Crown of Wild Olive." Each book has for its frontispiece the best-known portrait of the author, carefully reproduced from the original.

***

"The Key of the Fields," by Elizabeth Godfrey, is announced for early publication by Henry Holt & Co. The careful and artistic workmanship shown in "Poor Human Nature" and "The Harp of Life," by the same author, is said to be emphasized in her forthcoming book. Her tale deals with a gypsylike character of high instincts, who wanders in nature and among common people. The same house also announces "Shoulder-Straps and Sun-Bonnets," by Mrs. Edith Elmer Wood, which is a collection of fifteen naval and rural stories which the author has contributed to various periodicals.

***

"Next of Kin," by Mrs. B. M. Croker, which Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish in October, is the history of a young girl brought up in the house of an Indian magnate. She is something of a demon, and, falling in love with a gentleman, forces him to marry her; a tragedy becomes inevitable. The book is said to abound in the atmosphere of India.

***

Mr. Hornung's second series of "Amateur Cracksman" stories will appear within the fortnight from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons, under the title of "Raffles," the name of the gentlemanly burglar himself, with the sub-title "More Adventures of the Amateur Cracksman." These new exploits illustrate the extraordinary range of the author's inventive faculty, as well as his ingenuity in extricating the hero and his companion, Bunny, from the dangers into which their rascality carries them, and include adventures not published serially. In fact, the conclusion of the whole matter will be found only in the book. The illustrations, which are from the pencil of Mr. F. C. Yohn, offer a most acceptable interpretation of the types and depict the lively action with a humor in pleasing harmony with Mr. Hornung's conceptions.

***

Two important translations of French masterpieces are announced by Doubleday, Page & Co.: "The Latin Quarter," (Scènes de la Vie de Bohème,) by Henri Murger, translated by Ellen Marriage, and Gustave Flaubert's "Salammbo," translated by J. W. Matthews. Each volume will have a photogravure frontispiece. They may form the basis of a series in English of the French fiction of the nineteenth century.

***

"While Charlie Was Away," the new novel by Mrs. Poultney Bigelow, which will shortly be produced by D. Appleton & Co., deals with the vanity of a woman in London's "smart set," and with types of London society, with which the author is familiar. The motif is said to be the struggle between vanity and genuine affection, and the story itself is called witty and entertaining notwithstanding the deep moral influence which is believed to pervade its pages.

***

"Marna's Mutiny," by Mrs. Hugh Fraser, author of "A Diplomatist's Wife in Japan," will be published in early October by Dodd, Mead & Co. The story deals with the daughter of a Scandinavian Consul in Japan. Her father is a cheerful widower, and the girl, finding him about to contract another marriage, retreats to a country house in the hills, where Lord Kilmorack, an idealist, finds her and carries her away in his yacht to her new home in Scotland.

***

Part IV. of "The Furniture of Our Forefathers" has just come from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co. The remaining parts, four in all, will now be hurried through the press. Part IV. deals with the period of the Dutch and English in New York from 1610 to 1776, and contains photographs and photogravures of a remarkable representation of exact pieces. Throughout the work Esther Singleton and Russell Sturgis have written of the subject of antique furniture from a point of view to give an uncommon insight into the culture and manners of the times when the furniture was originally used. Each part has an excellent photogravure reproduction in it for frontispiece.

***

E. P. Dutton & Co. will shortly present Villari's "Life of Giovanni Segantini." The account of the artist's early struggle, his life in the mountains, and his final success, make a story of human interest. His claim as the great Alpine painter and one of the few modern Italian painters is hardly contested. The same house is also bringing out an American edition of J. Grattan Grey's "Australasia Old and New," which was noticed at length in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of June 22. Mr. Grey, it may be recalled, some time ago rendered himself persona non grata in Australia for his correspondence published in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

***

Four handsome volumes, illustrated by W. C. Cooke, will bring together a collection of drawings illustrative of the notable ballads of England, Wales, and Ireland. These volumes, which have been edited by R. Brimley Johnson, will come this Autumn from the press of the Lippincotts.

***

"A Short History of Rome and Italy," by Mary Platt Parmele, being the last volume of this author's series of short histories, is about to come from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. The book covers a vast field and is considered a fine example of condensation without sacrificing local color. Mrs. Parmele's former short histories cover Russia, Spain, the United States, England, France, and Germany.

***

Mrs. Amelia Gere Mason will follow her "Women of the French Salons," issued by The Century Company a few years ago, with a new book this Autumn called "Women in the Golden Ages;" It will contain chapters on "Women in Greek Poetry," "Sappho," and the "First Woman's Club," the "'New' Woman of Old Rome," &c.

***

Blumenschein is illustrating Samuel Merwin's "The Road to Frontenac," which is one of the more important books on the early Fall list of Doubleday, Page & Co. It is a romance of Quebec and the St. Lawrence in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and is said to be full of the feeling of the wilderness life and dramatic in incident.

***

Hall Caine's "The Eternal City" will be ready Sept. 18 for the general public in an edition of 200,000 copies.

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Two novels to be published the latter part of this month by the Lippincotts are "The Lifting of a Finger," by Edith Brevoort Roberts, a new-comer in the field of fiction, whose first effort is a society novel with serious purpose, and "The Price of a Wife," which is the seventy-first novel from the pen of John Strange Winter.

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"The Cathedral, and Other Poems" is the title of a new volume by Martha Gilbert Dickinson, author of "Within the Hedge," which Charles Scribner's Sons have in active preparation. Miss Dickinson's verse has been praised for its personal quality; the forthcoming volume contains her mature work. The title piece is a review in various meters of the ideas and emotions awakened in a penetrating, reflective, and thoroughly poetic mind by each different detail of some mighty minster, the whole being a rather unique poetic organism of which the independent parts have each its own interest and poetic force.

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"The Snow Baby," by Josephine D. Peary, shortly to come from Frederick A. Stokes Company, is a true story of the birth and infancy of Marie Ahnighoto Peary, who was born near the north pole, in a latitude further north than that in which any other white child was ever born. Her father is, of course, the well-known arctic explorer.

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"The Private Life of the Sultan," by George Dorys, is to be published immediately by D. Appleton & Co. It will be recalled that the author has just been condemned to death, in contumacy, by the Sultan for his book, while strenuous efforts are being made in all European countries to prevent the book from being published—efforts which have succeeded only in Sweden.

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"Blennerhassett," the Aaron Burr romance by Charles Felton Pidgin, which comes from the C. M. Clark Publishing Company to-day, has already been sold in advance to the extent of 60,000 copies.

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"By Higher Law," by Julia Helen Twells, Jr., author of "A Triumph of Destiny," will soon come from the press of Henry T. Coates & Co. It is a dramatic novel of New York society life, written by one who appears to be familiar with the life of the "smart set."

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"Tolstoi and His Problems," being essays by Aylmer Maude, is being brought out in an American edition by A. Wessels Company. Mr. Maude having had the privilege of Tolstoi's friendship for many years, is well acquainted with the views—religious, political, and social—of the great Russian novelist.

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"Our Lady of Vanity," by Mrs. Ellen Olney Kirk, is in active preparation at Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s. The tale finds its motif in the strong tendency in human nature to dance, puppetlike, when the right person pulls the strings.

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"With 'Bobs' and Krüger," by Frederick W. Unger, is a volume by the war correspondent of The London Express. After being present with Lord Roberts at his early operations, the author followed the fortunes of one of the Boer armies.

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"The Crisis," since its publication on May 25 last, has been disposed of to the extent of over 250,000 copies.

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"The Surprise Book," by Nell K. McElhone, is in preparation for the Christmas Holidays at Frederick A. Stokes Company's. It is illustrated by Mrs. A. R. Whelan, with thirty-six humorous half-tone engravings, with an appropriate verse for each. It is a book particularly designed to attract the eye and mind of very young children.

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"A Man's Woman," by Frank Norris, author of "The Octopus," will be the next issue in the Fine American Library, published by A. Wessels Company. The story has for heroine a girl said to be decidedly out of the ordinary. Arctic exploration is the theme upon which the tale hangs.

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"Talks on Writing English," by Arlo Bates, is to be followed by a second series by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The opening paper deals with "What Besides Pen, Paper, and Ink Is Needed for Composition." Another treats of "Little Foxes," the faults that spoil writing. In other words, it is the author's intention to continue to discuss the elements and qualities of composition in a familiar and helpful way.

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"Captain Bluitt; A Tale of Old Turkey," by Charles Heber Clark, (Max Adeler,) author of "Out of the Hurly-Burly," is announced by Henry T. Coates & Co. The author is among the few humorists of Twenty years ago whose books are still in large demand. "Captain Bluitt" is said to be a delightful compound of wit, wisdom, sentiment, and sense.

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In No. 2, Vol. I., of The Current Encyclopedia, which has just been issued from the Modern Research Society press of Chicago, we have the same scheme developed which characterized the first number of this very useful work of reference. Following in serial form the record of events in science, philosophy, politics, industry, commerce, education, which formed the "history" of the month of July, we have presented to us in alphabetical form the material upon which future annual encyclopaedias must be based. In the light of still current events the articles on Argentina, astronomy, commerce, industry, Germany, the Nile dams, the Nicaragua Canal, and arctic exploration are particularly informing. Illustration is an important feature of The Current Encyclopedia.

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"Ireland, Historic and Picturesque," by Charles Johnston, with twenty-five full-page illustrations and a map, is announced for early Fall publication by Henry T. Coates & Co. Although Ireland has been written about by many writers, it has possibly been done more effectually and sympathetically by Mr. Johnston. Beginning with the dolmens and round towers of unknown history, Mr. Johnston has brought his subject down to the present time, omitting nothing which could add to the interest and charms of the Emerald Isle.

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"Life Everlasting," a lecture, delivered last winter at Harvard University by the late John Fiske, will shortly be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is the fifth lecture on the George Goldthwaite Ingersoll Foundation, the previous lectures having been given by the Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon, Prof. William James, President Wheeler, and Dr. Josiah Royce.

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Theodore Low De Vinne, the well-known artist-printer, will bring out in November, through the Century Company, whose printer he is, a volume on "The Proprieties of the Correct Composition of Type." Its table of contents includes spelling, abbreviations, the compounding and dividing of words, the proper use of italics and quotation marks, sub-headings, punctuation, and proof-reading. Among other features is a table showing the different spellings made by the Century, Standard, Webster, Worcester, Stormonth, Imperial, and Oxford dictionaries for more than 1,000 words; also the division of words in French, German, Italian, and Spanish languages. The author's experience of full fifty years as the middleman between author and printer, aided as he has been by many able printers, editors and teachers, warrants the assertion that this book will be a valuable manual of reference for every one who has to handle types or control typesetting. It will be a twelve-mo. volume and similar in make-up to the "Plain Printing Types" by the same author.

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"The Study and Criticism of Italian Art," by Bernhard Berenson, is being published by the Macmillan Company, together with "Short History of the Hebrews to the Roman Period," by R. L. Ottley, rector of Winterbourne Bassett, Wiltshire, and "Literary Associations of the English Lakes," by the Rev. H. D. Rawnsley, honorary canon of Carlisle, in two volumes, fully illustrated; "Cumberland, Keswick, and Southey's Country," and "Westmoreland, Windermere, and the Haunts of Wordsworth."

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"Legends of King Arthur and His Court," by Frances Nimmo Greene, with illustrations by Edmund Garrett, will be ready this month from the press of Ginn & Co. The work is a reproduction of chivalric legends, arranged specially for school and home use, and is designed to fill an often-expressed need—that of a work for the developing mind, embracing tales of those splendid examples of manly courage and devotion to duty which marked the Golden Age of Western romance and poesy.

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"Maggie McLanchan," by Miss Guilema Zollinger, and illustrated by F. D. Schook, is just ready from the press of A. C. McClurg. Some significance many be attached to the book through the fact that while the title of the book is Irish, the author's name is German with an Italian Christian name, the artist is a Hollander by descent, and the name of the publisher is Scotch.

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"Mistress Barbara," by Halliwell Sutcliffe; "Heather's Mistress," by Amy Le Feuvre, and "The French Revolution and Modern French Socialism," by Jessica B. Peixotto, are announced for this month by T. Y. Crowell & Co.

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"London: Historic and Social," by Claude De La Roche Francis, illustrated with fifty full-page photogravures from original negatives, will shortly be presented by Henry T. Coates & Co. Mr. Francis has spent several years upon his work, both in this country and in England, and has ever borne in mind that, in political importance, historic interest, commercial greatness, and social characteristics, London is still the mistress of the world.

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"Allin Winfield," a new novel by George Ethelbert Walsh, author of "The Mysterious Burglar," is being published by F. M. Buckles & Co. It is a story of love, romance, mystery, and adventure; the time is during the early days of the American Republic, when the colonists had only thrown off the yoke of England to find themselves faced on the high seas by innumerable dangers from piccaroons of the West Indies, and the unscrupulous seamen of France and England, who were engaged in their last deadly struggle.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—Among the novels announced for immediate publication by L. C. Page & Co. of Boston are two in which Philadelphians may well take an interest somewhat personal. Robert Neilson Stephens, whose "Captain Ravenshaw" tells again a tale of daring, was for years on the editorial staff of The Press of this city, and Reginald Wright Kauffman, whose "Jarvis of Harvard" has already been noticed in these columns, is at present associated with the same paper.

Mr. Kauffman is now at work upon another novel, in the writing of which he is collaborating with William Budd Trites, whose short stories have recently attracted attention. The new tale, to be called "A Modern Woman," is the sketch of a temperament which, it is said, is none too flattering to the woman of to-day.

It is to be hoped (and expected) that Lloyd Mifflin will soon follow the lead of Charles Heber Clark, whom the reading public knew a few years ago as Max Adeler, and add a fourth to his three volumes of scholarly and charming verse. A recent visitor at Mr. Mifflin's home, at Columbia, Penn., says that the poet of "At the Gates of Song" is working as steadily as ever at his verse, but with no definite plans for the immediate future. Scarcely a day passes but he writes or rewrites, but much that he does he destroys or puts by to be worked over, and little or nothing is sent to the magazines. It is probable that he will soon have another collection of sonnets ready for publication, but he himself has as yet formulated no plans of this sort.

The vogue which attended the appearance some months ago of William Vaughan Moody's "Masque of Judgment" seems to have inspired Mr. Henry M. Neely with a faith in the qualities of this semi-dramatic form, and he is now at work upon the final polishing of a masque of the passions, which will probably be published by a Boston firm early in the Spring. Mr. Neely's verse has not been greatly in evidence because he is a slow worker and an untiring "polisher," but what has appeared in the newspapers and magazines has shown a lyric grace and a naïvely original outlook upon life.

H. C. Wiltbank, who, after ten years' journalistic experience in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, has come to Philadelphia to carry on his work, is soon to publish privately a volume of verse which he has called "Songs of an Idle Singer." Mr. Wiltbank seems to have followed poetry purely as a recreation. A few of the pieces which are to be incorporated in this collection have been sent to the magazines, but in the main they represent rather the play hours of a worker whose time is sold to the unthinking and exacting reader of the daily paper. The volume is to be divided into five parts, though it will contain in all only about one hundred pages. The poetry included between its covers treats mainly of nature and sentiment, though there are a number of "story poems" and a considerable number of attempts in the sonnet form, and the French forms, such as the ballade and rondeau.

The history of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers has recently appeared in an attractive volume of nearly 400 pages. It is written by George R. Prowell and published under the auspices of the Regimental Association. None of the Pennsylvania regiments serving in the civil war has a more brilliant record than the Eighty-seventh Volunteers, and this chronicle of their deeds and doings should appeal to a far larger audience than merely the 300 men now living of the 1,200 who originally marched to the front.

Aside from the interest aroused by our trust makers and capitalists as factors in the great economic and political questions of the day, there is a large amount of curiosity as to the individuality and life stories of these same men. James Burnley's book, "Millionaires and Kings of Enterprise," which the J. B. Lippincott Company will issue this Autumn, should satisfy this curiosity, if it does nothing more. Incidentally the volume, which will be issued with thirty-two portraits, and in handsome binding, will contribute, it is said, a large amount of fact which will appeal to the more serious student of men.

This firm has now moved into its new home, at Sixth and Locust Streets, opposite Washington Square. Since the burning of its former building some two years ago, the century old "house of Lippincott" has done its work in temporary and inconvenient quarters—but now comes the reward. Hopes and plans have been realized in spacious rooms and pressed brick. It is said that the building is one of the most complete for publishing purposes in the country. Not only is it equipped with the latest types of machinery, but it is so designed as to bring into close and economical union all the operations of book-making, as well as for the proper handling of the growing magazine which bears the Lippincott name.

John Sloan, an artist whose pictures at the last Carnegie, Chicago, and New York American Fellowship exhibits brought him into prominence, is at work upon a series of studies of city scenes which will appear at the Fall exhibitions. Mr. Sloan is a believer in the capabilities of the modern American city for artistic work, a theory which he shares with his friend Everett Shinn. Jennie Wilcox Smith and Elizabeth Shippen Green have just completed illustrating the 1902 calendar for Bryn Mawr College. Miss Smith is now at her cottage at Longport and Miss Green is busy in her studio over some work for the Harpers. Miss Ellen Finley has closed her studio for the Fall and has gone to her country home near Paoli, this State, where she is doing a number of studies direct from nature. The Philadelphia Sketch Club holds its first meeting of the season to-morrow, Sept. 7. There is to be given at the same time an exhibition of the sketches made by the members of the club during the Summer, competitive prizes having been offered. The newly organized Philadelphia Water Color Club has completed arrangements for its first exhibition, which will be held at the Academy of the Fine Arts for two weeks commencing Nov. 30.

1901

AMERICAN HUMOR.

Its Rarity—Some Treasures and Curiosities in a New York Library.

"I HAD occasion ten years ago," said a New York book collector last week, "to quote from one of the early humorous works of Joseph C. Neal, 'Charcoal Sketcher' of Philadelphia street life in the late thirties, and to my astonishment could not find a copy in this city, and only obtained one through an advertisement. That incident attracted my attention to the rarity of American humor, and I determined to make a representative collection of the works of our literary comedians. Just how fortunate I have been you can see for yourself."

The earliest work in this collection (which ranges in date from 1626 to 1901) is by "Orpheus, Junior," otherwise William Vaughan, a Welsh physician, who at the beginning of the seventeenth century had started a settlement called Cambriol in the southern part of the Island of Newfoundland. His quaint and very curious book, written largely with a view to induce emigration, was published in London in 1626, and bears this title: "The Golden Fleece, Divided Into Three Parts, Under Which Are Discovered the Errours of Religions the Vices and Decayes of the Kingdome, and Lastly, the Wayes to Get Wealth, and to Restore Trading so Much Complayned of. Transported from Cambriol Colthos, Out of the Southermost Part of the Iland, Commonly Called the Newfoundland." This copy has a map by John Mason, which is rare and lacking in most copies. A companion book, also in this collection, and one equally as scarce, is Robert Hayman's "Quodlibets, lately come over from New Britaniola, Old Newfoundland, by R. H., Sometime Gouvernour of the Plantation There," which was printed in London in 1628.

In Maryland seventy-five years later a mine of unalloyed satire was entertainingly worked by a supposedly native author masquerading as an Englishman on a visit to the Chesapeake provinces. He called himself "Eben Cook, Gentleman," and his "Sot-Weed Factor," London, 1708, is more amusing and incomparably rarer than the works of Vaughan and Hayman. The full title of this witty production is "The Sot-Weed Factor; or, A Voyage to Maryland. A Satyr, in Which Is Described the Laws, Government, Courts, and Constitution of the Country, and also the Buildings, Feasts, Frolicks, Entertainments, and Drunken Humours of the Inhabitants of that Part of America." Gen. Meyer's copy was sold at the Menzies sale in New York in 1878, and was secured by the library of Congress for $70—less than one-third of its present value. There seems to be no record of any other public sale. The present collection includes a copy, and one may be seen at the Lenox Library. By its side in this collection stands the only other production of this author—"Sotweed Redivivus; or, The Planter's Looking Glass. In Burlesque Verse. Calculated for the Meridian of Maryland. By E. C. Gent," printed in Annapolis in 1730 by William Parks "for the author." This little quarto poem of twenty-eight pages, which is written in a rather free manner, is among the rarest of early Maryland imprints, the first press having been set up there about 1700 by Thomas Reading. The only other copy known to the writer is the Rev. Samuel Miller's, with the last two leaves damaged, which sold for $54 in 1898 in Philadelphia, and is now in the Lenox Library.

Under date of 1699 comes "Ned" Ward's audacious (and very scarce) "Trip to New England," the seventh work of the tavern-keeping, satire-writing author of "The London Spy." Ward was a graceless scamp. His "Trip to New England" fairly equals, if it does not surpass, the Rev. Samuel Peters's "History of Connecticut." Peters's "General History of Connecticut," London, 1781, also here, has been often regarded by foreign critics as a true history, though it is as much entitled to that character as Irving's "Knickerbocker's History of New York."

From a shelf filled with the satirical works of Bostonians of one hundred and fifty-odd years ago four productions of more than usual interest can be selected. One of these is from the pen of the pungent Cotton Mather, and is unmistakably his, though his name does not appear. This is his famous sermon on sleep—"Vigilius; or, the Awakener, to Rebuke the Natural Sleep which too often proves a Dead Fly, in the Ointment of them that Indulge it"—well printed in Boston in 1719 by James Franklin, at a time when his younger brother Benjamin, only a lad, was foreman or manager. Most curious is Joseph Green's satirical poem, called "Entertainment for a Whaler's Evening; being a Full and True Account of a very strange and wonderful Sight seen in Boston on the twenty-seventh of December at Noon-Day. The Truth of which can be attested by a great Number of People, who actually saw the same with their own Eyes," Boston, about 1720. The "wonderful sight" was a Masonic procession, on St. John's Day, and the Boston wit bids his muse

—"in verse declare
Who were the men, and what they were,
And whose their names, and what their
noise,
And what the cause for which they cease
To honor God from house of ease.
And how the person told his tale;
How they returned, in manner odd,
To house of ale from house of God."

The third of the four books in Samuel Whitehorne's "Proposals for Printing by Subscription the History of Vice-Admiral Sir Cloudesley Brown (i. e., Freneau), Commander of an American Squadron in the last Age. By Modern Travels, Rev." Boston, 1760. The fourth and rarest is the same author's "Monster of Monsters; a true and faithful narrative of a most remarkable Phenomenon lately seen in this Metropolis," which was issued in Boston in 1754.

Franklin is represented in this collection by fifteen of his "Poor Richard's Almanacks," beginning with 1741, including the issue for 1765, which is believed to be the last almanac that bore Franklin's name, and by eighteen of the "Pocket Almanacks," 1742-86, mostly in good condition, though the difficulty of obtaining good copies is notorious. Of the first of the "Poor Richards," (1733,) only two copies are said to be in existence.

A number of humorous works, some of them bitterly satirical, which were published about this period, are here. In the "Epistolae Familiares" of John Beveridge, (Professor of Languages in Philadelphia College, 1758,) printed in 1765, will be found some humorous verses of undeniable merit. The "Poems on Several Occasions" (Oxford, 1761) of Myles Cooper, who was later the successor of Dr. Johnson in the Presidency of King's (Columbia) College, and was driven from the college and the country by the patriots in 1775, contain many spirited lines which, it is hoped, were never seen by his students or by sober-minded Dr. Johnson. Of great rarity is G. C.'s "Little Looking Glass for the Times; or, A Brief Remembrancer for Pennsylvania," Wilmington, Del., 1764. Its author's full name is apparently not known. "The Patriots of America," New York, 1775, is one of the rarest of the Tory poems of the time, which were usually more abusive than brilliant. Still rarer, however, is "The Poor Man's Advice to His Neighbors: A Ballad to the Tune of Chevy-Chace," New York, 1774. Four plays of the period have much interest. One, an amusing exposition of the grievances and politics of the Colonies, is here in two editions, the first entitled "A Cure for the Spleen; or, Amusement for a Winter's Evening. Taken in Shorthand, by Sir Roger de Coverley," (Jonathan Mitchell Sewall,) published in "America," (Boston,) 1775. The other is James Rivington's reprint in New York in the same year, under the title of "Americans Aroused in a Cure for the Spleen." The author of the other three plays is Mrs. Mercy Warren, (1728-1814,) the sister of James Otis, very prominent in the literary Boston of her day, and especially esteemed as a political satirist. The earliest of the three is "The Group, as lately acted and to be re-acted, to the wonder of all superior Intelligences, nigh headquarters, at Amboyne," Boston, 1775. The rarity of this satire, in dramatic form, is exceeded by that of "The Blockheads; or, The Affrighted Officers," Boston, 1776, in which Burgoyne figures as Brigadier Pausch. Wittiest of the three is "The Motley Assembly: A Farce. Published for the Entertainment of the Curious," Boston, 1779, which satirizes the mixed "Assemblies" of Boston, where, after the British forces, Whigs consented to meet Tories on friendly terms.

Before the threshold of the nineteenth century is crossed, one finds the productions of Trumbull, Freneau, Barlow, Breckenridge, and Tyler, whose humor was ever caustic, brilliant, and original.

Contemporary with Freneau was Joel Barlow, whose bucolic "Hasty Pudding," written in Savoy in 1793 and published in New York three years later, is here, and one also finds the "Modern Chivalry," (the political American Don Quixote,) of Hugh Henry Breckenridge, Freneau's college mate in 1771 at Princeton, then the "New Jersey Log College." Breckenridge's great satire was published in two parts, 1796-1808. Its scarcity is extreme. Royal Tyler's "Contrast," 1790, our first comedy, though not our earliest play, is included here (a copy sold for $139 last November,) and also the Chief Justice's "Algerine Captive," Walpole, Vt., 1797—the imaginary adventures of a Dr. Updyke Underhill among the Algerines—and "The Yankee in London," New York, 1809.

Irving's "Knickerbocker's History of New York," 1809, is here in uncut condition, together with "The Sketch Book," 1819-20, and "Salmagundi," 1807-08, each in the original parts. Four works of Irving's collaborator in "Salmagundi" are included—"The Diverting History of John Bull and Brother Jonathan," 1812, (Paulding's first book;) "Johnny," 1813; "John Bull in America," 1818, and "The Merry Tales of the Three Wise Men of Gotham," 1826. Most of these rupees in the original paper covers the "Croaker" poems of Drake and Halleck, 1819, and not far off are Woodworth's "Quarter-Day; or, The Heroes of the First of May," 1812; "The War of Gulls," 1812, (a severe piece of satire on Gen. William Hull, who was "a Dunce on land and a Fool on the water");—"Essays from the Desk of Poor Robert the Scribe," 1815, (by Charles Miner of Wilkesbarre, Penn., and widely circulated in their day); Isaac Starr Clason's "Don Juan," 1825, and "Homer in New York," 1826, (witty and scarce;) McDonald Clarke's "Elixir of Mosquitoes," (Gotham, A. H., 1822-1825;) "The Gossip," 1826; "Afam; or, The Belles of Broadway," four parts, 1829; Neal's "Charcoal Sketches," 1838, (with illustrations by D. C. Johnston, the American John Crukshank;) "Peter Ploddy and Other Oddities," 1838; "Charcoal Sketches; Second Series," 1838, and "Peter Faber," 1852; John Smith's "Life and Writings of Major Jack Downing," 1833; "Letters of J. Downing, Major," 1834, and "My Thirty Years Out of the Senate," 1859; Daniel Pierce Thompson's "Adventures of Timothy Peacock, Esq., Jr., Previously Unknown to the Public," Montpelier, Vt., 1835; T. B. Thorpe's "Big Bear of Arkansas," 1841; Wight's "Penciliana by the Way," 1841; "Sketches of Life with a Few Pencils," 1841; "Flight I. Mile High," 1842; "Hasty Graphs," 1851, and "Fun Jottings," 1853, and Lowell's "Biglow Papers. Edited by Homer Wilbur, M. A.," 1848.

The distinctively American school of Capt. George Horatio Derby ("John Phoenix,") "Artemus Ward," (Browne,) Samuel L. Clemens, "Petroleum V. Nasby," (Locke,) "Doesticks," (Thompson,) "Orpheus C. Kerr," (Newell,) and Bret Harte is represented by complete collections of their works. Some of the items found here were most difficult to secure, notably "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County," 1837, edited by "John Paul," (Webb.) ("Mark Twain's first book,) and Harte's "Plain Language from Truthful James," Chicago, 1870, (a series of nine original sketches, by Hull, with the engraved text of the poem.) Among other seldom seen productions are Leland's "Meister Karl's Sketch Book," 1855, and the nine "Hans Breitman" books, 1868-71; Lanigan's "Fables," 1878; R. M. Johnston's "Georgia Sketches by an Old Man," Augusta, Ga., 1864, and "Dukesborough Tales by Philemon Perch," Baltimore, 1871, (his first two books;) Harris's "Uncle Remus," 1881; Stedman's "Prince's Ball," 1860, and "Reconstruction Letter," 1866; Stockton's "Ting-a-Ling," 1870; Burdette's "Rise and Fall of the Mustache and Other Hawk-Eyetems," Burlington, Iowa, 1877, and Riley's "Old Swimming Hole and 'Leven More Poems," 1883, and "The Boss Girl," 1886, (both very scarce.) "Terence McGrant," the first publication of George W. Peck, is here, together with "Out of the Hurly-Burly," by "Max Adler," (Charles Heber Clark, now a writer on economic subjects,) and the first books of "Eli Perkins," (Landor,) William L. Alden, William Allen Butler, Charles Follen Adams, Charles Dudley Warner, Opie Read, James M. Bailey, Major Charles H. Smith, Charles H. Webb, H. C. Bunner, and John Hay. The rarest and most valuable book in the collection is perhaps Eugene Field's "Tribune Primer," Denver, 1882, (a copy of which sold for $250 last Spring;) the latest book added is "Mr. Dooley's Philosophy." The collecting of American humor should be (and is in this instance) a fascinating undertaking: from the commercial point of view, it is also extremely profitable.

ROBERT F. RODEN.

Boston Notes.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—Capt. Mahan, in spite of the serious nature of his work, has come to be counted among those authors from whom a book is annually expected, and it will surprise no one to hear that he is preparing one for Autumn publication. His "The Problem of Asia" has been made doubly valuable by the Chinese troubles, and "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History" will furnish at least half of the wisdom to be poured forth during the discussion of the present South American question.

The author of "When the Gates Lift Up Their Heads" is not "Miss" Erskine, but Mrs. C. E. Erskine of Racine, Wis., and it seems that she objects to being regarded as an advocate of marriage between white and black races. She seems inclined to withdraw from the plain statement of her book, and instead of making the salvation of the Anglo-Saxon depend upon amalgamation with the colored races she now says:

"The hope for this great conglomerate nation in the future will be in the large acceptance of facts as they are, and the ejection out of many elements of an aristocracy composed of the greatest and best, mentally, morally, and spiritually, wherever found. The author concurs with all in the opinion that for many years these will be found for the most part among the Anglo-Saxon races, but whatever of nobility, culture, and refinement appears in individuals of other races should be accepted, and placed in the same rank with the Saxon, in a spirit of absolutely God-fearing democracy. Under such an estimate, at once broad, Christlike, and just, the dreaded question of the amalgamation may be left to take care of itself."

Which is rather neat to be said by the author of a novel in which amalgamation is the main question and is brought forward after thirty years of retirement. The book has gone into its second edition, and, setting aside its main contention, deserves to go into many more.

"Truth Dexter" has found favor as a vacation book and has been in greater request than ever during the last few weeks, and there is no doubt in regard to its favorable reception at the South. Miss Crowley's "A Daughter of New France" and Mrs. Goodwin's "Sir Christopher" are in their sixth editions. The resemblance between the name of the former author and that of Miss Katherine E. Conway has confused those blunderers who exist to perplex the glee of booksellers and librarians, and it has here formed a theory that Mary Catherine Crowley is a pseudonym, but it is the real name of the daughter of a Boston lawyer, well known among convent-bred girls, and for some years a contributor to Catholic magazines. Miss Conway is engaged upon a serial story, "Lalage's Maples," now appearing in The Pilot.

Mrs. Mary P. Wells Smith, having finished the "Young Puritans' Series," has prepared a holiday volume, more in the style of her "Jolly Good Times," and it is to be entitled "Four Cs: a Farm and How They Helped." Her child admirers plead for more Indian books, and a New York clergyman has begged her to consider the Brookfield troubles. The Indian is the ogre of the present generation of children, and as much a creature of dream as a fairy, and when Mamma Prig forbids Johnny to read of the little people and the giants because they are not real, Johnny is not unhappy.

All journalists are familiar with the experience of imagining a little story or a joke, and almost immediately seeing something similar come to pass. The thing happens so often that one almost feels prepared for it for the event, but one does often notice similar coincidences in important fiction. The other day Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield gave the heroine of "Violetta's Garden" a $20,000 pearl necklace, that flourish held their breath in history, for $7,000 in Paris and 11,000 guineas in London were the highest prices ever paid for pearl necklaces. Forth strides obliging fate, and sends a Frenchwoman's jewel-casket to Christie's, and among its $200,000 worth of preciousness are six rows of matched and graduated pearls, weighing 2,650 grains, and it sold for £20,000, very nearly $250 a pearl. Now did the novelist know of the necklace? If she had happened to think of anything in a mind across the ocean there would have been a cry of thought transference, but a jewel casket has no thoughts, and a necklace has no astral body, to project before the mind's eye. One has to fall back on luck for the explanation.

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. have issued the prospectus of a pocket Balzac in thirty little volumes printed in large type and having frontispieces in photogravure, and rubricated title pages with ornamental borders. Four volumes will appear every month, and subscriptions for the complete set will be received. Among their other translations are Herman Grimm's "Life of Goethe" and "Life of Michael Angelo."

Mr. Le Gallienne rather superfluously defends himself from the charge of plagiarizing the title of his "Love Letters of the King," which is older than the other "Love Letter" books, and worth at least five-score of them in spite of its provoking affectations. London gossip is that no one will read any Elizabeth book or any gardening book. The heat about the fiction syndicate has already diminished their sale in Boston, but why they are not equally good to read, whether their authors be one or one hundred, nobody tells.

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LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.
BY
WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Mr. Hall Caine's "Eternal City" is to be published to the extent of a hundred thousand copies to-morrow. Without doubt they will be readily sold. Mr. Caine's sales have always been very large, rivaling even those of the Rev. Silas Hocking. Moreover, "The Eternal City" has been extensively advertised by the dispute between Mr. Caine and Pearson's. Then, again, there can be no question as to the literary merit of Mr. Caine's new book, for the publishers assure us that it has been printed on 618 miles of paper, and that the red covers in which it is bound have consumed twenty-two miles of paper. Literary merit like this cannot but receive its proper recognition. If "The Eternal City" does not sell at least two hundred thousand copies we may well despair of the taste of the British public.

I am anxious to see if Mr. Caine has anything to say about Crispi in his picture of modern Rome as seen at the Continental hotel. Judging from the chapters which were published in The Lady's Magazine before the editor decided that it would not be safe to spread any more of it before his lady readers, Mr. Caine derived his information as to Italian politics from priests and Socialists, and it is impossible for any Italian priest or Socialist to talk five minutes concerning Italian politics without expressing his horror of Crispi. Whether we regard "The Eternal City" as a humorous book, or a religious and political romance on six hundred and eighteen miles of paper, it ought to be entertaining. Its publication is a noteworthy event. It will prove an excellent bargain for the economically minded, for its length will permit the reader to divide it into sections, and by reading one at a time he can make it last for many days. I have always thought that were I to be cast on a desert island, with the privilege of taking the half dozen most appropriate books with me, I should select three by Mr. Hall Caine, and three by Mr. Silas Hocking. These would furnish a castaway with reading for several years, and would completely reconcile him to an early death.

By the by, Messrs. Pearson have, so it is said, been sued by a subscriber to The Lady's Magazine, who says that he subscribed in order to read Mr. Caine's "Eternal City," and that he was grievously wronged when Pearson refused to publish any more of it. This is a suit the trial of which cannot but add to the hilarity of nations. Together with the Caine-Pearson suit it promises to give us no end of amusement in the near future.

***

The late Robert Buchanan resided for some time at Southend, and now Southend wishes to erect a memorial, of some unspecified nature, to the memory of the dead poet. Of course it is the right of every dead man to have a memorial, provided he has friends who are willing to pay for it, but unless the value of memorials is to be lowered to that of the French Legion of Honor, which, it is said, is in the possession of all but two of the adult inhabitants of France, there should be some standard of excellence to which a dead man should have attained before he is judged worthy of a monument, or a stained glass window. There is an obelisk in Ludgate Circus which commemorates some man of whom no living Londoner ever heard. No doubt he was a worthy man, but why should he have an obelisk all to himself? Mr. Buchanan wrote some poetry that was good, and more that was bad, and several of his novels were readable. He undoubtedly had genius of a certain sort, but did he confer any benefit upon British literature which entitles him to a public memorial? Certainly, I do not grudge any honor that may be paid to poor Buchanan's memory, but if memorials are to be worth anything they should be limited in number. Perhaps it would be well for every man who desires an obelisk or a triumphal arch, or a stained glass window, after his death, to enter for it during his lifetime, and to pass an examination, which would decide the merit of his claim.

***

Mr. George Moore is still, so it seems, under the ban of the Smiths. He writes to one of the papers complaining that the book stalls still boycott him. This is certainly absurd as well as unjust, especially as the very book-stall keepers who are forbidden to display Mr. Moore's books on their stands will gladly procure copies for those who wish them and who do not object to a delay of two or three days. The pretense that Mr. Moore's books are immoral is the merest nonsense. He is selected for boycotting because the proprietors of the book stalls have a personal quarrel with him. It is a very small revenge which they take, and the sooner they become ashamed of it the better.

***

Mr. Chamberlain recently referred to the pro-Boers as copperheads, and now the British public is anxiously inquiring what a copperhead is. The term seems hardly appropriate here, inasmuch as the copperhead snake and his manners and customs are unknown in England. Of course, we know what Mr. Chamberlain meant, and there is no doubt that the analogy between the American copperhead of the civil war and the English ally of the Boers is a very close one. Still, it would perhaps have been more intelligible if Mr. Chamberlain had called the pro-Boers after some prominent microbe, say, that of enteric fever.

***

The Poet Laureate has recently published a new patriotic lyric, which is adapted to raise the spirits of the enemies of England to the highest pitch. When the intelligent Frenchman reads this poem, and reflects that the writer is, according to the deliberate judgment of the Government, the foremost living English poet, he may well chuckle over the decadence of the British people. The new verses are rather worse, considered as poetry, than was the famous poem on the Jameson raid, while in point of intelligent patriotism there is not much to choose between them. Lord Salisbury has never been supposed to be a humorist, except in his own sardonic way, but surely he must have appointed the present Poet Laureate after reading Mr. Jerome's "Three Men in a Boat," and resolving to do something at least as funny.

***

Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Eleanor" is to be dramatized. It does not at first sight seem to be the sort of story which is fitted for representation on the stage, but for that matter neither does Guizot's "History of Representative Government in Europe." Still, I suppose that a clever playwright could make a drama out of either, by following the method of certain philologists, who derive one word from another by omitting all the letters of the original word, and substituting all the letters of the derived word. I hardly think that I shall go to see "Eleanor" at the theatre. The desire to kill that unspeakable prig Manisty would interfere with any real enjoyment of the play.

***

There is to be a new edition of Dickens, and I hope it will contain "Humphrey's Clock" as it was originally printed. The experiment of reviving Mr. Pickwick and the Wellers was a failure, and for that reason Dickens omitted from the later editions of the book all the short stories that originally prefaced the "Old Curiosity Shop." Some of these stories were thoroughly good, and they ought not to be lost. It is true that in some of the editions of Dickens these stories are printed in the same volume that contains Dickens's "Sketches," but they ought to be restored to their original place. I remember one of them which dealt with the witch-finding mania. It was certainly a most weird and impressive story, and it was illustrated in a most admirable way.

***

Mr. Becke's new book—or rather one of his two new books—has an impossible title. It is called "By Rock and Pool on an Austral Shore." Fancy attempting to ask for that book at a railway bookstall a few moments before one's train departs! A title should be short and easily remembered, and Mr. Becke's book has a title that is extremely long, and can be remembered by no one who is not master of some infallible system of mnemonics. It is a pity, for the book is a most readable one, and has all the charm of Mr. Becke's first book—"By Reef and Palm."

The other new Becke book is entitled simply "Tessa, the Trader's Wife," which is as good a title as an author could devise. It is a delightful story, especially for hot weather, for when you read it you feel the breath of Pacific breezes, and hear the rustle of the cocoanut leaves. Mr. Becke is without a rival now that Stevenson is gone, in writing stories of the Pacific, and to my mind, he has done nothing better than "Tessa."

***

Time was when a new book of African travel was eagerly sought for. Now that all the mysteries of the so-called "unexplored region" have been revealed, there is not much demand for books on Africa. However, Mr. J. E. Moore's new book, "To the Mountains of the Moon," is capital reading. Mr. Moore went to Africa to ascertain if it were true that the fishes of Lake Tanganyika are of the type of sea fishes. He found that this was the case, and that Tanganyika, unlike all the other great African lakes, must have been originally an arm of the sea. He also brought back with him a great deal of valuable information as to the mountains between the Albert Nyanza and the Tanganyika. These are the original Mountains of the Moon, and Mr. Moore is the first white man who has climbed them. But the charm of his book is due in a great part to his humor. Since Winwoode Reade wrote his "African Sketchbook" no man has attempted to write of Africa, except with due solemnity. Miss Kingsley had humor, and plenty of it, but then as she was not a man she did not feel bound to be solemnly scientific. Mr. Moore's humor is genuine and delightful, and his book is thereby made as readable as if it did not contain a single item of useful information.

***

Sir George Newnes is about to publish a quarterly, the price of each number of which will be 10 guineas. Most of us thought that the guinea which we are compelled to pay for Lady Randolph Churchill's quarterly was rather high, but 10 guineas takes one's breath away. The new quarterly is to be illustrated in the most sumptuous manner, and will be sold only to subscribers. I hope it will succeed, and will deserve success, but I shall have to abstain from subscribing to it. Forty guineas a year for four numbers of a periodical are something that no man can afford unless he is a millionaire.

***

Mrs. Ménie Muriel Norman's new novel, "Love and His Task," is selling well—perhaps better than any recent novel. It is certainly clever in its way, but I fancy that Mrs. Norman is capable of better things, and that she might have made a better book if she had given more time to it.

W. L. ALDEN.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,121. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1901.—Twenty Pages and Magazine Supplement. PRICE THREE CENTS.

PRESIDENT'S BRAVE FIGHT FOR LIFE

Physicians and Friends Are Hopeful of Recovery.

CRISIS MAY COME TO-DAY.

Everything Progressing Satisfactorily Late Last Night.

"If the President Maintains His Strength for Twenty Hours More We Feel that He Will Recover," Says Mr. Milburn.

BUFFALO, Sept. 8., 2 A. M.—Mr. Cortelyou, Secretary to the President, announced at 1:45 A. M., that there was no change in the President's condition.

Drs. Rixey and Mynter are keeping the night vigil at the bedside of the President, and the other physicians have left the house. A very close watch is being kept on the patient, for if there are to be any unfavorable symptoms, they are expected to manifest themselves in a few hours.

BUFFALO, Sept. 7.—The following bulletin was issued by the President's physicians at 9:30 o'clock to-night:

Conditions continue much the same. The President responds well to medication. Pulse 132, temperature 102.5, respiration 25. All temperatures reported are taken in the rectum. The physicians in attendance wish to say that they are too busily engaged to reply to individual telegrams.

P. M. RIXEY.
M. B. MANN.
ROSWELL B. PARKE.
H. MYNTER.
EUGENE WASDIN.
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary to the President.

Mr. Milburn came from his house at 10:40 P. M. and joined the reporters at press headquarters. He was in good spirits and said that the last report from the doctors was very pleasing.

"Everything is proceeding satisfactorily," he continued. "If the President maintains his strength for twenty hours more we feel that he will surely recover. I personally feel quite hopeful."

The President's physicians issued the following bulletins during the day:

6 A. M.—The President has passed a good night; temperature 102, pulse 110, respiration 24.

P. M. RIXEY.
ROSWELL PARKE.
GEORGE CORTELYOU,
Secretary to President.

9 A. M.—The President passed a fairly comfortable night and no serious symptoms have developed. Pulse 146, temperature 102, respiration 24.

P. M. RIXEY.
M. D. MANN.
ROSWELL PARKE.
HERMAN MYNTER.
EUGENE WASDIN.
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary to the President.

12 Noon.—There is no decided change in the President's condition since last bulletin. Pulse 136, temperature 102, respiration 28.

P. M. RIXEY, M. D.
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary to the President.

3:30 P. M.—The President continues to rest quietly; no change for the worse. Pulse 140, temperature 102, respiration 24.

P. M. RIXEY.
M. D. MANN.
ROSWELL PARKE.
H. MYNTER.
EUGENE WASDIN.
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary to the President.

6:30 P. M.—There is no change for the worse since last bulletin. Pulse 130, temperature 102.5, respiration 29.

P. M. RIXEY, M. D.
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary to the President.

HOW THE PRESIDENT IS BEING CARED FOR.

Scenes During the Day at the Milburn Home—None but Physicians and Nurses at Mr. McKinley's Bedside.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 7.—All sorts of stories are circulated as emanating from the home of John G. Milburn, which has become the storm centre of a National tragedy through the taking of the President there. The great majority of these stories are circulated by irresponsible visitors who have just enough influence to get them to the door, but who leave the house knowing no more than when they went there. As a matter of fact, the little news that is coming from the Milburn house is, as a rule, coming through the official channels, and the whole atmosphere of the place is as decorous as it should be under such solemn circumstances.

The Milburn home stands on Delaware Avenue close to Ferry Street. It is an old-fashioned homestead, with wings that have been added during Mr. Milburn's twenty years' occupancy of the house, and is surrounded by a well-cared-for garden. The whole atmosphere of the place is one of comfort and quiet. Immediately after the shooting on the Exposition grounds it was agreed that the President should be taken there if the doctors would permit his removal. Mrs. McKinley was already a guest at the house. Dr. Rixey, her personal physician, went there to notify her that the President had been shot, and at the same time to arrange for the reception of the President. It was decided to place the President's bed in a room about 18 by 20 feet on the rear of the second floor. This room was selected because it has two windows opening to the west and two to the north, and is quieter than any other room in the house. All furniture was cleared from it and all draperies. Immediately in front of the room to which it was decided to bring the President is a room which the physicians are using for consultation, and in front of that, facing on Delaware Avenue, is Mrs. McKinley's room.

ON A HOSPITAL BED.

The President was removed from the Emergency Hospital in the Pan-American grounds on the hospital bed on which he was first placed, and he is on that bed yet. Before he was brought to the Milburn house Dr. Rixey had performed his very hard and very dangerous mission of breaking the news to Mrs. McKinley. It was greatly feared that Mrs. McKinley, whose hold on life has been very slender for several years past, would not survive the shock. For this reason when Dr. Rixey went to her he was accompanied by a trained nurse, who remained ready for a call, and he carried with him the drugs which he feared he would have to use in the event of a collapse.

The whole truth was not told to Mrs. McKinley. She was told that her husband had been shot, but she was not told that one of the wounds was exceedingly dangerous. Considering her physical and mental condition, she received the news from Dr. Rixey with wonderful fortitude. Stimulants had to be administered, but she was up when the President was brought in on his bed, and remained for a few minutes in the room with him. It was then found necessary to take her back to her own room, in order that the doctors might continue their work. The story that she rested comfortably through the night is scarcely true. Such rest as she got she owed to the strong drugs administered to her.

Mrs. McKinley has been in the sick-room but once since her visit just after her husband was brought there. Shortly before noon to-day she appeared to be very much stronger. The President was entirely conscious, as he has been ever since he recovered from the effects of the ether an hour and a half after the operation was performed on him. He expressed a desire to see his wife. She had repeatedly asked to be permitted to see him as soon as it was possible.

MRS. McKINLEY'S CONDITION.

Dr. Rixey took her to her husband's bedside. She was with him for about fifteen minutes, and then returned to her own room. In the room with them when they were together were only Dr. Rixey and a nurse. The physicians say that they hope that Mrs. McKinley will get natural sleep to-night. They express wonder that she is sustaining herself so well as she is. At the same time, they realize that if a collapse should follow the administration of drugs, which it had been found necessary to use, her condition would be extremely critical.

The policy of the physicians to-day was to give the President absolutely as much quiet as possible. Even the members of his family who were at the Milburn house, including Miss McKinley, daughter of Abner McKinley; Mrs. William McKinley Duncan, Mrs. A. J. Duncan, and Col. M. T. Herrick, were not permitted to see him. The President expressed a desire to see Senator Hanna and several of his Cabinet officers who called, but so far as is known he did not see anybody except Mrs. McKinley and those who are attending him, with the possible exception of Secretary Root, whom, it is stated, he did see for a few minutes.

Two physicians are in constant attendance at the President's bedside, and two trained nurses. The physicians and the nurses who are not in immediate attendance have in the main remained in the house during the day. Consultations have been frequent and precede the issuance of all bulletins. Telegraph instruments have been put in the Milburn barn, and all official bulletins come through that source. The story told by the bulletins, however, has been exceedingly meagre. The figures showing the pulse, temperature, and respiration indicated little to outside physicians to whom they were submitted without any information as to the accompanying conditions and circumstances.

It is not likely that the bulletins will take any more definite form unless there is an extreme change for the better or the worse in the President's condition. On the contrary, it can be stated most positively that the physicians in charge of the case, acting under advices which they received very early this morning from Washington, agreed that their bulletins to the public should be negative in character unless it became absolutely necessary to acquaint the public with exact conditions. This decision was arrived at under the belief that it would not be well to excite the public mind by sending out in official bulletins exact statements of the fluctuations in the condition of the patient which the public would not understand.

ALARM EARLY IN DAY.

The news that came from the sick-room during the morning and until noon was very much more discouraging than during the latter part of the day. Particular alarm was felt at the 9 o'clock bulletin, which stated that the pulse was 146 and the temperature 102. This alarm was alleviated by later bulletins, which showed a slight decrease in temperature and a very marked decrease in the pulse. It was while the morning symptoms were so serious that the report came from the house that the physicians had decided to again operate on the President, in the hope of locating the bullet which passed through his stomach, and which is now supposed to be lodged in his back. It was stated that they thought of using Röntgen rays for this purpose.

Outside physicians waited anxiously for news of the decision which the doctors attending would reach in this matter. They freely expressed the opinion that the attending physicians must regard the situation dangerous, indeed, if they would attempt to again operate on the President when he was in such a condition. All question on this point was set at rest early in the afternoon, when it became known to those having close connections with the attending physicians that they had abandoned all idea of another operation immediately and would make no further effort to locate the bullet for at least another day.

Gen. Brooke, commander of the Department of the East, who came here this morning from New York, assumed personal charge of the military, and under his direction the picket lines were extended in every direction. Aided by the city police, the soldiers roped off the streets which intersect Delaware Avenue near the Milburn residence, and both teams and pedestrians were kept out of the district. The telegraph office established in the Milburn stable was removed to a tent pitched on a lawn on the opposite side of the avenue.

An additional tent for the use of the newspaper correspondents was also placed there. The White House clerical force, which had established an office in the main drawing room of the Milburn residence, was moved to the Glenny residence, which adjoins the Milburn home, and which had been tendered to Secretary Cortelyou for the purpose.

STORY OF AN EYEWITNESS.

Graphic Account by Exposition Official who Stood Near the President When Shots Were Fired.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 7.—A prominent Exposition official, who stood near the President, gave a graphic description of the scene at the time Czolgosz fired the cowardly shot.

"A little girl was immediately ahead of him in the line," he said, "and the President, after patting her kindly on the head, turned with a smile of welcome and extended hand.

"The assassin thrust out both of his hands, brushed aside the President's right hand with his left hand, lurched forward and, thrusting his right hand close against the President's breast, pulled the trigger twice. The shots came in such quick succession as to be almost simultaneous.

At the first shot the President quivered and clutched at his chest. At the second shot he doubled slightly forward and sank back. It all happened in a moment.

"Quick as was Czolgosz he was not quick enough to fire a third shot. He was seized by a Secret Service man, who stood directly opposite the President, and hurled to the floor. A huge negro leaped upon him as he fell and they rolled over on the floor. Soldiers of the United States Artillery, detailed at the reception, sprang upon the pair, and Exposition police and Secret Service detectives also rushed upon them.

"A detective clutched the assassin's right hand, tore from it the handkerchief, and seized the revolver. The artillerymen, seeing the man with the revolver, grabbed him and held him powerless, and a private of the artillery got the pistol.

"Meanwhile the President, supported by Detective Geary and President Milburn, was assisted to a chair. Secretary George B. Cortelyou, Edward R. Rice, James L. Quackenbush, John N. Scatcherd, Louis L. Babcock, and other Exposition officials, surrounded him. His face was deathly white. He made no outcry, but sank back with one hand holding his abdomen, the other fumbling at his breast. His eyes were open and he was clearly conscious of all that happened. He looked up into President Milburn's face and gasped the name of his secretary, Cortelyou. Mr. Cortelyou bent over the President, who gasped brokenly:

"'Be careful about my wife. Do not tell her.'

"Then moved by a paroxysm of pain, he writhed to the left and his eyes fell upon the prostrate form of his would-be-murderer lying on the floor, bloodstained and helpless beneath the blows of the guard. The President raised his right hand, stained with his own blood, and placed it on the shoulder of his secretary.

"'Let no one hurt him,' he gasped.

"He sank back as Secretary Cortelyou ordered the guard to bear the murderer out of the President's sight.

"They carried Czolgosz into a side room at the northwest corner of the temple."

DISCONTINUANCE OF NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH TRAINS VIA PENNA R. R.

After Saturday, Sept. 7, the 1:10 P. M. Saturday train, and after Sunday, Sept. 8, the 7:55 A. M. Sunday train, and after Monday, Sept. 9, the 3:30 A. M. and 2:58 P. M. weekday trains will be withdrawn. Returning, the trains arriving at New York 8:13 A. M. Monday only, 5:23 and 11:23 P. M. weekdays, will be withdrawn after Sept. 9; and Sunday trains arriving 11:23 P. M. will be withdrawn after Sept. 8. Parlor cars will be run between New York and Point Pleasant on Trains 279, 285, 284, and 286. Additional changes will be made on the Amboy and New York Division on Sept. 10. Consult local timetables.—Adv.

SENATOR HANNA SEES CAUSE FOR HOPE

He Relies on the Official Bulletins of Physicians.

The President's Excellent Constitution and His Strong Will Regarded as Factors in His Favor

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 7.—Senator M. A. Hanna left the Buffalo Club at 7 o'clock to-night and went to the Milburn residence. The Senator is a very warm-hearted man, and his personal affection for President McKinley, apart from all political consideration, is undoubted. His sorrow to-day while at the Buffalo Club talking with Cabinet officers and others, or while driving to and from the Milburn residence, has been of the most marked character. All efforts to interview him were futile. The Senator's appearance and manner were changed to-night after he had spent half an hour in the Milburn residence. He was actually smiling when a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES asked him if he had favorable news.

Senator Hanna's eyes kindled as he straightened up and said: "It is favorable news because it is not unfavorable news. I have just had a fifteen minutes' talk with Dr. Rixey in which we thoroughly went over the entire situation. I wanted to know just how things stood. Dr. Rixey, who has been the President's physician for three years, knows him thoroughly. The President's excellent constitution gives him the chances of a man twenty years younger. His blood is in good condition and his heart action is all right. His will, his equipoise, and his character all tend to aid him in this emergency. And then," continued Senator Hanna, shaking his clinched fist at an imaginary foe, "you know what a strong will will do for a man. When a man like the President makes up his mind and says: 'I will not die,' the old one himself cannot knock him out."

"Do the surgeons know just where the bullet is, Senator?" he was asked.

HAVE NOT LOCATED BULLET.

"No," said the Senator, flatly, "they do not. But I want to tell you that the surgeons have not found the first symptoms of peritonitis. The doctors told me last night that it would be forty-eight hours before they would be able to give a professional opinion about the President's recovery. By to-morrow night at 6 o'clock they will be able to tell whether the President will get well or not. I want to speak about his high pulse. It is a peculiarity of the President that his pulse in his normal condition always has been high and variable. Dr. Rixey knows about this and is not disturbed by the President's pulse at present. The bullet has probably lodged in the muscles of the back, and if that is so it is not a serious matter, because in forty-eight hours the bullet would be encysted and there would be no danger from blood poisoning. If the bullet under these conditions should cause the growth of a little abscess, it would be a simple operation to overcome that."

"How is Mrs. McKinley standing the strain?" the Senator was asked.

Mr. Hanna smiled as he replied: "Mrs. McKinley has disappointed me—happily disappointed me. She has borne up wonderfully and looks at her husband's condition philosophically, instead of becoming hysterical."

Asked whether the President sees any of his friends, Senator Hanna replied: "He doesn't see any of us. He is being kept absolutely quiet. Mrs. McKinley saw him to-day, but no one else but the physicians and nurses was in his room.

"Now," said Senator Hanna, with great seriousness, "I want to authorize you to say, as a friend of the President, that his family and friends are entirely aware that the people of this city and those in charge of the Police Department have done all in their power to protect the President and to guard against accidents. Neither I nor any other of the President's friends believe that anything could have been done by any one to have thwarted so ingenious a plot as the one planned by the would-be assassin. The shrewdness of that fellow simply baffled precaution. I went over the matter with Detective Ireland last night, and I do not see where the police can be charged with any blame or shortcoming.

DENIAL OF RUMORS.

"And now one thing more," continued the Senator, "regarding the many rumors that are going about concerning the President's condition. The official bulletins issued from time to time by the doctors attending the President cover the situation adequately, and they can be depended upon. A dispatch was just handed to me which stated that I had sent a message to my son saying that the President could not live. That is a damned lie. The reports concerning the President's condition, as I said before, are favorable because they are not unfavorable."

Mr. Hanna, when asked if there was any meeting of the members of the Cabinet present in Buffalo to-day to provide against contingencies, replied: "No, the members of the Cabinet are here prepared for any contingency, and I sincerely hope no contingency will require an official Cabinet session."

MR. ROOSEVELT GETS REASSURING NEWS

Attending Physicians Tell Him Mr. McKinley Will Recover.

After an Interview with Dr. Rixey, the Vice-President Sends Cheering Telegrams to Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 7.—Vice President Roosevelt, standing to-night in the shadow of a Nation's grief, and at the same time confronting the tremendous responsibility of having to step into the place of the Chief Executive, has sent messages to many party leaders in this country and abroad, in which he says that in all probability the President will not die as the result of the pistol-shot wound inflicted upon him yesterday by Czolgosz, the self-confessed Anarchist.

These messages, sent to the absent party leaders upon whom Mr. Roosevelt will have to rely if President McKinley's death should occur, do not express the personal opinion of Mr. Roosevelt. On the contrary, they embody the information which a man in his position had a right to and did demand and obtain from the many physicians at the President's bedside.

In the bulletins issued by the doctors to the public, and in the statements made by Cabinet officers and others who visit the Milburn house, there is equivocation. In the messages sent out this evening by Mr. Roosevelt, who has more at stake in this National crisis than any other man in the United States, the best belief of the attending physicians is to be found.

They told Mr. Roosevelt that he could send word to Senator Proctor, Senator Lodge, and many other party leaders to whom he was anxious to give the most reliable news to the effect that the President would recover. They realized the gravity of the situation, for when the Vice President demanded the best knowledge and belief, they held a consultation before giving him the message which he sent out to those whom he wished to communicate with.

CONFLICTING RUMORS.

The information given to Mr. Roosevelt by the doctors adds weight to the hope expressed in the bulletins issued by them to the public throughout the day. At the same time it is very much in conflict with the off-hand statements made by those who are supposed to have inside information and with the general rumors that are current in the city. These statements and rumors make the outlook very discouraging, and the whole city is expecting a decided change for the worse in the President's condition to-night; at the same time the most definite news obtainable is the good news which Mr. Roosevelt secured from the doctors and sent out to his immediate friends and advisers.

The Vice President arrived in the city shortly before 1 o'clock. He was driven in an open carriage to the Iroquois Hotel, where his secretary had engaged apartments for him. As he drove from the station to the hotel the crowds along the route manifested much of the spirit that is embodied in the expression, "The King is dead; long live the King!" For the moment the minds of the people seemed to be diverted from the President who was hovering between life and death to the Vice President who would succeed him, should death so dictate. There were cheers after cheers for "Teddy," given with just as much fervor as were the cheers that greeted him when he was campaigning the State.

Vice President Roosevelt gave no apparent heed to the plaudits of the crowd. No one ever saw him looking more grave than he looked as he rode through the crowds to-day. When he arrived at the hotel a messenger handed him a note asking him to go to the Milburn house at once. He gave a quick command to the driver, told the newspaper men that he had not or would not have anything to say for publication, and drove off.

When he arrived at the Milburn house the guard of United States soldiers there quickly cleared a passage for his carriage. As he entered the house Senator Hanna and Gov. Odell shook hands with him, but he passed them quickly by at a nod from Mr. Cortelyou, the President's private secretary. There were at the time several members of the Cabinet and other distinguished men in the house, but Mr. Cortelyou took the Vice President into the library.

DEMANDING THE FACTS.

Dr. Rixey, the personal physician of President McKinley, was sent for. To him, after the usual greetings and inquiries, Vice President Roosevelt particularly addressed himself. There was nobody in the room except Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Cortelyou, and Dr. Rixey, but THE TIMES is in a position to state that Mr. Roosevelt expressed to those who were with him in very positive terms his desire to be acquainted immediately with the very best opinion of the attending physicians as to the likelihood of the President's recovery.

Dr. Rixey was so impressed by the statements made to him by Vice President Roosevelt that he left the library to confer with the doctors up stairs. In half an hour he returned and told Mr. Roosevelt that it would be safe for him to send to those persons with whom he wished to communicate the message that there was every probability of the President's recovery.

When Vice President Roosevelt left the Milburn house his extreme gravity had been replaced by his usual good nature. He had absolutely nothing to say, but it was easy to see that a great weight had been lifted from his mind. He sent his private secretary to the telegraph offices with the good news that he had secured for Senator Lodge and other absent friends.

After this the Vice President went to the Buffalo Club, where he imparted his good tidings to the Cabinet officers and others who were assembled there. To the newspaper men he refused to make any statement, beyond the merely perfunctory one that the shooting of the President was a National calamity too great to be measured. To a man who is one of his closest political friends in the State of New York, however, he made this statement:

"When I came here this morning I felt a hundred years old. I did not think there was any hope. The situation is still very grave, and we may lose our President within a few hours, but the best surgeons and physicians to be secured are at his bedside and they say he will get well. We must be prepared for the worst, but we have got the best of reasons for hoping for the best."

VICE PRESIDENT'S SORROW.

Ex-Minister Barrett Tells How Col. Roosevelt Received the News of the Attempted Assassination.

With Vice President Roosevelt at Isle La Motte Friday were Winston Churchill, the author, and John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam. Mr. Barrett was with the Vice President in the house of ex-Gov. Fisk when the former received the news of the attack on President McKinley, and returned with him to Burlington with Senator Proctor, Congressman Foster, and Mr. Churchill on board Dr. Webb's yacht, Elfrida. When asked, on his arrival in New York, how the Vice President received the news, Mr. Barrett said:

"I shall never forget the demeanor of the Vice President under the influence of this great shock. If the President should die, as we all hope he will not, this incident at Isle La Motte would be indeed historical. When the Vice President finished his public address he walked from the tent where the gathering was held to the house of ex-Gov. Fisk to rest before shaking hands with the large crowd outside.

"He was about changing his clothes when called to the telephone. As soon as he realized the meaning of the terrible news, a dazed expression followed by a look of unmistakable anguish came to his face, and tears immediately filled his eyes. He was plainly laboring under deep emotion, and asked Senator Proctor, likewise keenly affected, to make the sad announcement to the waiting crowd outside.

"The Vice President paced nervously, but not excitedly, up and down the room, passed a few appropriate remarks in conversation with us, dictated a telegram to Buffalo, and quietly waited for more news. When shortly the second bulletin followed saying that the President's wounds were not necessarily fatal, and that he might recover, the Vice President exclaimed with sincerest feeling: 'That's good—it is good. May it be every bit true,' and immediately he brushed aside those about him, hastened out on the veranda, and made the reassuring announcement himself.

"As the larger part of the crowd had already, after hearing the first report, embarked on the steamer Chateaugay to return to Burlington, he added with special emphasis: 'Tell everybody aboard the boat, so that they will all feel better.'

"When the Vice Presidential party were en route back to Burlington we were all much impressed with the Vice President's calmness, sincere sorrow, and unselfishness. Although face to face with the significant possibility that he might receive word of the President's death when the boat reached Burlington, he betrayed no excitement, but seemed entirely wrapped in the one hope that the President would recover. Somebody in all kindness, but thoughtlessly, said to him: 'Mr. Vice President, you must be anxious lest on arrival you shall hear that the death of Mr. McKinley has made you President.'

"Instantly he raised his hand in characteristic gesture and, with a pained look, said: 'Do not speak of that contingency. Our one thought and prayer is now for the President, and that he may be spared.'

"Conversing with the little group about him, he remarked of President McKinley: 'He is such a lovable and gentle as well as great man that I cannot understand how any man could do this. Of all men that I have known in public life he was the last to excite animosity. I am not only sorry for the President himself, but for the American people that such a crime should be committed in this free, democratic country.'

"If the prayers of the country for the President's recovery shall be unavailing, those of us who were at the Vice President's side during the first trying hours that followed the announcement that the President had been shot can testify to a degree of mingled composure, grief, and unselfish consideration in this tragic situation that the people expect of a great man under such stress of thought and circumstances."

$67.00 New York to San Francisco and Return.

The Southern Railway, A. & W. P., W. of A., and L. & N. will sell Excursion Tickets Sept. 18th to 20th, inclusive, New York to San Francisco and return $67.00. Pullman Tourist Sleeping Car Washington to San Francisco, without change, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Berth rate, $7.00. New York Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

THE ASSASSIN MAKES A FULL CONFESSION

For Three Days Czolgosz Had Planned the Attack.

Inspired to the Deed By Hearing Emma Goldman Talk—Says She Set Him Thinking Until His "Head Nearly Split with Pain."

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—A dispatch from Buffalo says that the statement of Leon Czolgosz, made to the police, transcribed and signed by the prisoner, is as follows:

"'I was born in Detroit nearly twenty-nine years ago. My parents were Russian Poles. They came here forty-two years ago. I got my education in the public schools of Detroit and then went to Cleveland, where I got work. In Cleveland I read books on Socialism and met a great many Socialists. I was pretty well known as a Socialist in the West. After being in Cleveland for several years, I went to Chicago, where I remained several months, after which I went to Newburg, on the outskirts of Cleveland, and went to work in the Newburg wire mills.

"'During the last five years I have had as friends Anarchists in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and other Western cities, and I suppose I became more or less bitter. Yes, I know I was bitter. I never had much luck at anything, and this preyed upon me. It made me morose and envious, but what started the craze to kill was a lecture I heard some little time ago by Emma Goldman. She was in Cleveland, and I and other Anarchists went to hear her. She set me on fire.

"'Her doctrine that all rulers should be exterminated was what set me to thinking so that my head nearly split with the pain. Miss Goldman's words went right through me, and when I left the lecture I had made up my mind that I would have to do something heroic for the cause I loved.

"'Eight days ago, while I was in Chicago, I read in a Chicago newspaper of President McKinley's visit to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. That day I bought a ticket for Buffalo and got here with the determination to do something, but I did not know just what. I thought of shooting the President, but I had not formed a plan.

"'I went to live at 1,078 Broadway, which is a saloon and hotel. John Nowak, a Pole, a sort of politician, who has led his people here for years, owns it. I told Nowak that I came to see the Fair. He knew nothing about what was setting me crazy. I went to the Exposition grounds a couple of times a day.

"'Not until Tuesday morning did the resolution to shoot the President take a hold of me. It was in my heart; there was no escape for me. I could not have conquered it had my life been at stake. There were thousands of people in town on Tuesday. I heard it was President's Day. All those people seemed bowing to the great ruler. I made up my mind to kill that ruler. I bought a 32-calibre revolver and loaded it.

BEGAN TO LIE IN WAIT.

"'On Tuesday night I went to the fair grounds and was near the railroad gate when the Presidential party arrived. I tried to get near him, but the police forced me back. They forced everybody back, so that the great ruler could pass. I was close to the President when he got into the grounds, but was afraid to attempt the assassination because there were so many men in the bodyguard that watched him. I was not afraid of them or that I should get hurt, but afraid I might be seized and that my chance would be gone forever.

"'Well, he went away that time and I went home. On Wednesday I went to the grounds and stood right near the President, right under him near the stand from which he spoke.

"'I thought half a dozen times of shooting while he was speaking, but I could not get close enough. I was afraid I might miss, and then the great crowd was always jostling, and I was afraid lest my aim fail. I waited until Wednesday, and the President got into his carriage again, and a lot of men were about him and formed a cordon that I could not get through. I was tossed about by the crowd, and my spirits were getting pretty low. I was almost hopeless that night as I went home.

"'Yesterday morning I went again to the Exposition grounds. Emma Goldman's speech was still burning me up. I waited near the central entrance for the President, who was to board his special train from that gate, but the police allowed nobody but the President's party to pass out while the train waited. So I staid at the grounds all day waiting.

"'During yesterday I first thought of hiding my pistol under my handkerchief. I was afraid if I had to draw it from my pocket I would be seized by the guards. I got to the Temple of Music the first one, and waited at the spot where the reception was to be held.

"'Then he came, the President—the ruler—and I got in line and trembled and trembled until I got right up to him, and then I shot him twice through my white handkerchief. I would have fired more, but I was stunned by a blow in the face—a frightful blow that knocked me down—and then everybody jumped on me. I thought I would be killed, and was surprised the way they treated me.'

"Czolgosz ended his story in utter exhaustion. When he had concluded, he was asked:

"'Did you really mean to kill the President?'

"'I did,' was the cold-blooded reply.

"'What was your motive? What good could it do?' was asked.

"'I am an Anarchist. I am a disciple of Emma Goldman. Her words set me on fire,' he replied, with not the slightest tremor.

"'I deny that I have had an accomplice at any time,' Czolgosz told District Attorney Penney. "I don't regret my act, because I was doing what I could for the great cause. I am not connected with the Paterson group, or with those Anarchists who sent Bresci to Italy to kill Humbert. I had no confidants, no one to help me. I was alone absolutely."

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 7.—The only bit of information in connection with the crime gleaned by the local police to-day is, that Czolgosz bought the weapon with which he

shot the President in a hardware store in this city. It was a cheap revolver of 32-calibre. The clerk who sold it to him was shown his picture. He said that he thought he recognized Czolgosz's face. He was then taken to the jail, and positively identified Czolgosz as a man to whom he had sold the pistol three days ago.

What purports to be a full copy of the assassin's confession is being generally published here, but it is not genuine. The text of the confession, which covers twelve pages of typewritten manuscript, is kept secret, under instructions from the Federal authorities. All that is essential in the confession is made public by District Attorney Penney.

The prisoner was born in Detroit twenty-eight years ago. His parents were Russian Poles, who came to this country about forty years ago. He received some education in the common schools of Detroit. For a while he worked in Cleveland. While there he became interested in the Socialist movement, read quantities of Socialist literature, and was soon prominently known as a Socialist in the West.

Several years ago he left Cleveland and went to Chicago, where he lived for several months. Then he returned to Cleveland and procured employment in the wire mills in Newburg, a suburb of Cleveland. During the last few years he has gained quite a reputation in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and other Western cities as an Anarchist of the most bitter type.

Some days ago he attended a lecture given by Emma Goldman in Cleveland. Her doctrine that all rulers should be exterminated was accepted by him. He went away from the lecture determined to do something heroic for the cause. A little over a week ago while in Chicago he read in a Chicago paper of the intended visit of President McKinley to the Pan-American Exposition. A day or two later he bought a ticket for Buffalo. He came to this city with a half-formed purpose. The idea that he might have an opportunity to assassinate the President was in his mind, but the plot had not taken definite form.

He was one of the first in the Temple of Music, where the public reception was held on Tuesday. He fell into line with the rest of the people, and when his turn came to shake hands with the Chief Executive of the Nation, he fired two shots with the muzzle of the revolver close to the President's body.

He says he would have fired more, but for the fact that some one struck him a frightful blow.

Czolgosz at no time expressed any regret for his act. If he regretted anything it was the fact that his attempt to kill the President apparently had failed. He positively denied that he had any accomplices or confidants. He said that he had conceived the plot to murder alone, and that he was the agent of no organization. He also declared he was in no way connected with the Anarchists whose agent, Bresci, assassinated King Humbert of Italy.

While he is now kept in such a state of seclusion, much concerning him can be learned from the special officers who have been detailed to watch him in a basement dungeon in the Franklin Street Station. Although his age is given as twenty-eight, he looks much younger, and is much the type of young man who can be found by the thousand working in the sweatshops of New York. He does not look particularly vicious. In fact his face has little character.

He is very vain. When he was landed behind prison bars last night his first thoughts were concerning his personal appearance as the result of the mauling he had received from the hands of the mob. His nose and face had been cut and the blood ran down over his torn clothing. When he asked for anything it was for permission to wash and for clean clothes. He was not excited, even while they were extorting the confession from him. On the contrary, he told them all he cared to very coolly and with braggadocio.

When the authorities were through with him and took him back to his dungeon, he went to sleep. To-day, after being permitted to wash up and put on some clean clothes, he behaved like a man who had no concern for himself. Once he asked to see some newspapers, and when that was denied him, he stretched himself out on a bench and went to sleep. Several times Secret Service officers went to him and tried to draw him into conversation in the hope of learning something about him and his associates, but he simply shrugged his shoulders and said he had told all he had to tell.

A good deal of criticism is heard here against the special guard from the Seacoast Artillery and from the special Exposition detective force which was supposed to guard the President during his stay here. Surprise has been expressed that a man of Czolgosz's appearance was allowed to approach the President holding a handkerchief in his hand in such a manner as he would have had to to conceal a revolver. Those who are in charge of the special guard meet this criticism by saying that nearly everybody in the crowd which poured into the Temple of Music to see the President was carrying some sort of a lunch box or parcel, and that consequently they noticed nothing peculiar in Czolgosz's appearance.

Czolgosz says that he talked over in advance in a general way with his friends, but that he was not advised by them, and that there was no plot or conspiracy to take the life of the President in which any one else had a part.

He declines to furnish the names of the men with whom he discussed the crime of Friday, but the police believe they will yet learn them, and that when they do they will have exposed the Anarchistic plot of which they are confident the prisoner was the final murderous agent.

QUESTIONING THE PRISONER.

He submitted to six hours of examination and questioning at the hands of officials to-day and was tired out when they led him back to his cell and locked him up for the night.

He was in the hands of a group of shrewd examiners, and they set trap upon trap to snare him, but the effort to break him down failed. The police say that in the end, when he comes to a true appreciation of his position, he will break down and confess fully. In reviewing his confession, he made open avowal of his belief in Anarchy, and said that he had merely done his duty as he saw it.

In addition to the examination to which the prisoner was submitted, local and Federal detectives spent the day in scouring the city for some trace of possible confederates. They took up the trail of the prisoner from the day of his arrival and partially completed an outline of his movements up to the commission of the crime. They did not succeed in connecting him with any of the Socialists who make their home here, and by nightfall had almost abandoned the theory that he was assisted by any one here. They also showed an inclination to give up the belief that a confederate preceded the prisoner in the reception line leading up to the President, but work along that line had not been abandoned.

The general theory now held by the detectives is that a circle of Czolgosz's associates plotted the murder of President McKinley, and that he was picked by lot or induced by persuasion to carry out finally the conspiracy. They say that he lacks the shrewdness to have planned and executed the crime as he did. The police said to-night that they had made no other arrests, and had none in contemplation. It is evident that they have not made much progress toward the establishment of their theory with material evidence, and that their chief reliance at present is on a confession from the prisoner.

Czolgosz's trail has been taken up in Cleveland, and it is expected that the inquiry there will let in some valuable light as to his companions and possible fellow-conspirators.

Apart from the fact that the local police have Czolgosz locked up in a station house here, they have little or nothing to do with the work of ascertaining what instigated the assassin to commit his terrible crime and what confederates, if any, he had in planning it. The War Department and the Secret Service Bureau have practically taken that work out of their hands, and the investigation in this city and elsewhere is now under Federal supervision.

District Attorney Penney spent hours searching for a law to cover the case. He finally satisfied himself that there was no such law, and that Czolgosz would have to be prosecuted under the State law like any other criminal who had committed an ordinary assault with a murderous weapon upon an ordinary citizen. He decided that he would not arraign the man on any charge at this time, not even to the extent of simply having him remanded. Czolgosz is held to-day without any charge resting against him.

KEPT IN CLOSE SECLUSION.

At the same time the local authorities are giving very full heed to the advice of the Secretary of War and the Washington authorities in the matter of the treatment of the prisoner. Early in the day, before they knew that it was against the wishes of the Federal authorities, they permitted the prisoner to be photographed for the benefit of the newspapers, and even permitted him to be seen. That was all stopped after the wishes of the National authorities were known.

While many stories are current here in which it is asserted that the Secret Service officers have established a connection between Czolgosz and Anarchist brutes in other cities, there is no suggestion that anything has been gleaned to show that he had any confederates in this city. Those who were unfortunate enough to know him during his three days' stay here, and who were at first under some suspicion, have succeeded in clearing themselves.

Superintendent of Police Bull and District Attorney Penney declined to discuss their second interview with Czolgosz, or to indicate in any way the progress made in the police investigation. They did admit, however, that the prisoner had again talked freely of his crime, and that he had insisted that he alone had planned and executed it.

It is known that the attention of the detectives is devoted to the Socialistic circle at Cleveland, to which the accused belongs. It is also regarded as certain that every man known to have been connected with that organization will be placed under arrest.

Czolgosz was confronted by several witnesses at the office of the Superintendent of Police, but except in the case of Walter Nowak, who knew him in Cleveland, nothing was learned as to developments of the conference. The prisoner lost much of his self-possession during his visit to the office of the Superintendent of Police, and one of the officers who guarded him said afterward that he lapsed into a preoccupied state of mind and appeared rather dazed. While he was in the room of the Superintendent his revolver was brought in by Capt. Wiser.

Detective Frank Koehler brought Walter Nowak to Police Headquarters this morning. He is a cigar dealer, and also a Polish newspaper man of Chicago. He says he knows Czolgosz well, and corroborates the statement that the latter was inspired to his cowardly act by Emma Goldman.

"I knew him in Cleveland," said Nowak. "He belonged to several secret societies, and one of them was Anarchistic. I think the idea of assassination had been turning in his mind for some time, as that sort of business is what is taught in the society to which he belongs. He is well known in Cleveland, Chicago, and other Western cities, where he has talked his doctrine."

Nowak, who is a short, plump man, with an iron-gray mustache, and an intelligent face, has been here for some time seeing the exposition. He has been staying on Broadway, near Fillmore Avenue, not far from where Czolgosz was boarding, but declares he has not seen the assassin during his visit here.

When taken into the room where Czolgosz was being examined, after glancing at the prisoner, Nowak said he knew him in Cleveland two years ago. At that time Nowak was a reporter on a foreign newspaper, and in common with him and a number of his countrymen Czolgosz formed a social organization that later developed into a Socialistic club. Nowak withdrew from it. He stated that he remembered some of the radical resolutions adopted by the club and brought to him for use in his paper.

He had always found it necessary to alter them materially to make them proper material for publication. He said that Czolgosz was without sufficient intelligence to plan such a crime as the prisoner had been guilty of.

SNUBBED BY FORMER FRIEND.

After coming from the room where the conference was held Nowak said that Czolgosz advanced toward him with extended hand, but he refused to grasp it, saying: "Scoundrel! Why did you commit this terrible crime? Who originated this devilish plot? It was not you."

"I did," replied Czolgosz. "I did. I originated the plan. It was my plan. It was my crime."

Director General Buchanan and Secret Service Agent Foster called at Police Headquarters shortly after 12 o'clock and were closeted for some time with Superintendent Bull, District Attorney Penny. When they left it was announced that Secretary of War Root had through them made a request for complete secrecy in connection with the investigation of the crime. The District Attorney said:

"In order that the people shall not be unduly and improperly excited, Secretary Root has asked that this matter be treated as quietly as possible. The making of a hero of this man with certain classes or the bitter condemnation of him will tend to disturb the people, and Mr. Root's idea is to curb that. We will, therefore, not make public the confession made by the prisoner, nor will we permit any one other than officials or witnesses to see the man. We fully appreciate the force of the suggestion by Mr. Root, and will do all we can to carry it out. There is always an inclination to overplay a man of the character of the prisoner, and we will do what we can to check it in this case. I cannot say when the prisoner will be arraigned. I imagine that we will take no formal action against him until the result of the President's wounds is known."

BOSTON WITNESS'S STORY.

Says President Prayed that Assassin Might Be Forgiven.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—"I was within five feet of President McKinley when he was shot yesterday afternoon," said Charles J. P. Lucas of Cambridge this afternoon. "The scene that followed the shooting was one of pandemonium, and the horror of the attempt to murder the Nation's Chief was something I do not care to go through again."

Mr. Lucas is a prominent athlete of Cambridge and was in Buffalo competing in the international events at the Exposition grounds. He went to the Temple of Music to meet the President and was only four persons behind Czolgosz, the assassin, in the line. Mr. Lucas reached home at noon to-day.

"The Secret Service men," he continued, "seemed to have their eyes on a certain man in the line, several feet ahead of Czolgosz. He was a rather hard looking individual, a foreigner in appearance, with unkempt hair and beard, and a hard look on his face. Secret Service man Foster moved very close to the man, and followed him along, holding his arm in such a manner as would lead one to believe that he was going to grab the man. Nothing happened, however, and after a hearty handshake on the part of the President, the man passed on.

"Next came a woman holding a little girl by the hand. President McKinley shook hands with the woman, but his eyes were riveted upon the light-haired child, who seemed to have caught his eye. He stooped over in a kindly manner, and, grasping the hand of the little miss, asked her name, but her answer was inaudible.

"All this time a man with his hand tied up in a handkerchief, resembling a bandage that appeared to be the work of a surgeon, followed. When he came within one person of the President one of the Secret Service men looked him over and also glanced at the man's right hand, which was held near the region of the diaphragm. No ends were open in the bandage, the hand being done up in a manner that would lead one to think that it was attached to a splint.

"President McKinley slowly raised his hand, as if tired, to grasp that of the would-be assassin. As he took the hand of the foreigner he raised it to the ordinary height in handshaking, and as he did so the man, pressing his elbow close to his side, turned the muzzle of the gun toward the President's breast, and, without the slightest sign of anything unusual, fired two shots in quick succession.

"So rapidly was the deed committed that the police, detectives, soldiers, and every one stood still without moving a muscle.

"The crowd did not have the opportunity of venting its feelings, however, as the marines and cavalrymen surrounded the man.

"As the President sank into a chair, to which he was half carried, he was heard to say by those within several feet of him 'May God forgive him.' After the shooting blood near the President for several minutes. He bore his sufferings with fortitude.

A CATHOLIC BISHOP'S LETTER.

Prayers of Tennessee Priests for the President as Directed.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 7.—A letter severely denouncing Anarchy, condemning the attempted assassination of President McKinley, and directing the priests of all churches in Tennessee to offer daily prayer for the recovery of the President, was issued to-day by the Right Rev. Thomas Sebastian Byrne, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Nashville.

Bishop Byrne says in the letter: "Our hearts are borne with sorrow and our souls filled with indignation and shame to think that in this great and free country a miscreant could be found so cowardly, base, and craven as to attempt so foul a deed. No words of reprobation can be too severe or unmeasured to brand such an infamy; and men who profess or proclaim doctrines of which such unspeakable crimes are the issue should be made to understand and to feel that they cannot teach them in this country, nor can they themselves enjoy this country's hospitality."

Pope Expresses His Indignation.

ROME, Sept. 7.—The Pope has directed Cardinal Martinelli, Papal Delegate to the United States, to express to the Government the feeling of deep indignation of His Holiness at the attempted assassination of the President and his earnest prayer for Mr. McKinley's recovery.

SURGEONS HAVE HOPE FOR THE PRESIDENT

Promptness of the Operation a Favorable Factor.

Advance in Surgical Science Will Greatly Aid in His Recovery—Danger in Peritonitis or Blood Poisoning.

Further expressions of opinions concerning the nature of President McKinley's wounds and the chances of his recovery were obtained yesterday from surgeons in this city. Said one authority:

"In the present state of surgical advance wounds of the stomach and intestines are not necessarily fatal. Surgical records teem with instances of the gravest injury to these organs with perfect subsequent recovery after operation. In the President's case the grave danger, as pointed out in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, consists in the evacuation into the abdominal cavity and subsequent absorption of fluids from the injured stomach. The stomach, never being completely empty, poured its secretion and possibly food contents through the wounds inflicted by the bullet. These contents of the stomach are always poisonous in the surgical sense of the word. Experience has shown that the earlier such septic or poisonous fluids are removed from the abdominal cavity, the better the patient's chances of recovery. This was done with promptness in the case of President McKinley.

"The point I want to make is this, and few lay people understand it. For instance, when a man has a certain severe form of appendicitis and the appendix is ruptured, its contents enter the abdominal cavity and cause peritonitis, which is the fatal element in the case. The same holds true of any foreign substance containing germs which enters the abdominal cavity, the lining membrane, the peritoneum, absorbing the poisonous material. The case is identical in the present instance, and we can but hope that the early and complete washing out of the President's abdominal cavity will save him.

"Another point that I have heard so many people talking about to-day: The non-removal of the bullet should not be a cause of present alarm. The absence of paralysis, the certainty that neither the kidneys nor the intestines were injured, offer the best assurances that the bullet has lodged in the group of thick muscles surrounding the spinal column. The worst that can ensue from the presence of the bullet in these muscles is the possibility of a local abscess, which should not at all interfere with the President's recovery, if he survives the more serious injury to the stomach."

Dr. Henry W. Frauenthal of 783 Lexington Avenue expressed exceedingly hopeful views of the President's condition as revealed by the bulletins which the papers published during the day.

"In the first place," he said, "the condition of the distinguished patient is apt to be better than the doctors say it is. It is natural for men who are in the positions in which the physicians are who are attending the President to give very conservative opinions—their reputations are involved.

"President McKinley's chances for recovery are also so much better than President Garfield's were, because of the progress in surgery which has been made. Laparotomy was not resorted to nearly as much when Garfield was stricken down as it is now. Now there is much less timidity about resorting to the expedient of taking out the intestines of a patient when the necessity for it becomes apparent.

"There seems also to me to be no reason in the world why the bullet in the President's body cannot be traced by means of the X rays. I have the photographs here in my office to prove to you that in cases in which a foreign body has been hidden as much, and more so, than it appears to be in the case of the President, it was easily found. That part of the surgical work ought to be comparatively easy.

"Now, as to the danger of peritonitis. A bullet is not ordinarily poisonous. Quite the contrary. The heat of the friction incidental to expulsion sterilizes it. There remains then the danger quite commonly known and spoken of, that of the bullet having carried with it a fragment of cloth. Nor is cloth necessarily poisonous. Every surgeon knows that frequently when making an operation upon a person who has been operated upon before, a fragment of cloth is found, and without its having done the patient any great injury. It is only in case the bullet has carried with it bacteria that the fears of peritonitis will be realized. Even should the bullet remain in the patient's body, that does not necessarily mean death."

Dr. George Woolsey of 117 East Thirty-sixth Street said:

"Considering conditions as represented in the press dispatches I should say that the President's chances of recovery are good. A great factor of hope is the shortness of time that intervened between the shooting and the performing of the operation. It rarely happens that such a short interval occurs as did that at Buffalo.

"In wounds of this kind there is the great danger of peritonitis through the leaking in of some of the contents of the intestines or stomach. All danger of bleeding is past of course now. The fact that the bullet has not been found is of no importance. It has in all probability become imbedded in the flesh of the back. Bullets often remain in the body of a living person for a long period of years without giving any trouble. I, myself, have removed them five years after they were shot in."

SAY CHANCES ARE GOOD.

Opinions of Surgeon Generals Van Reypen and Wyman.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Surgeon General Van Reypen of the navy is optimistic as to the President's condition. He says positively that the fact that the President escaped primary hemorrhage and rallied from the first terrific shock was greatly in his favor. The operation, which is not unusual in war surgery in these later days, is not regarded as extra hazardous when performed as this was, in a quiet hospital and with the aid of all modern appliances.

Blood poisoning is to be feared, the Surgeon General says, and this is dependent on whether the operators succeeded in removing all foreign matter, such as bits of cloth, grease from the bullet, and even dust, that might have been carried into the wound. The means of sterilizing are now ample and there is no reason to believe that any precaution has been omitted. The bullet itself, not having been reached as yet, is a source of danger, for it may not have been perfectly clean.

It will be impossible to administer nourishment to the President in the usual manner for some days, says Dr. Van Reypen, and resort must be had to artificial means. The presence of food in the stomach cannot be permitted until the wounds made by the bullet and the cut made in the operation are healed. This may be expected to occur in about a week.

Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service, said to-day:

"The fact that the President was in such good health, that skilled surgical assistance was immediately available, that the necessary operation was not postponed, and that the percentage of recoveries in similar cases is large, all give good ground for anticipating a favorable result. It is not unlikely there will be some rise of temperature, which follows wounds of this description, due either to a general disturbance following the wound and operation, or possibly to some localized peritonitis.

"The fact that the wound was received as late as 4:10 P. M., probably some hours after lunch and before dinner, the stomach being comparatively empty, is in his favor. It is difficult to find statistics based upon a large number of cases with wounds of this character, but in a general way it may be said that recoveries average about 50 per cent. With a man like President McKinley it is safe to say that the percentage of chances in his favor is much greater than this.

"Cases with numerous perforations of the stomach and intestines, even accompanied by wounds of the liver and kidneys, have recovered, as many as ten or more perforations of the intestines with recovery being by no means a great rarity."

DR. BULL NOT VERY HOPEFUL.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 7.—Dr. William T. Bull, who is making a close study of the bulletins of the President's condition, feels that the exceedingly high pulse is the most serious phase of his condition and that this is necessarily the cause of much alarm. He is inclined to think the case is a serious one, but that without further complications there may be a chance of recovery. He is inclined to be pessimistic in his views of the case.

RECOVERY NOT BARRED.

Dr. McBurney, Eminent Surgeon, Has Seen Worse Injuries Cured.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 7.—President McKinley's wounds should heal rapidly, if inflammation does not set in, says Dr. Charles McBurney, the eminent New York surgeon, who is staying here. Dr. McBurney says that he has known many cases, each more serious than that of the President appears to be, that have recovered.

If the bullet penetrated the abdominal wall, the injury was a grave one, is the surgeon's opinion; if the bullet penetrated both walls, the case is still graver, and if the intestines were injured, recovery is even more doubtful. Injury to the liver would make the chances of recovery still less.

The doctor says he has known many cases to recover where the walls and intestines were injured, but from the reports he has read of the President's injuries, he does not consider them extremely serious. Had the wounds extended to the intestines, the surgeons would have taken a much longer time in performing the operation. Dr. McBurney says he can tell nothing from the pulse, temperature, and respiration announced this forenoon, as all three might have been affected by the drugs used in the performance of the operation.

CHICAGO SURGEON'S OPINION.

Dr. John B. Murphy Says Danger Lies in Wounds of Stomach Walls.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—When a description of the President's wounds was given to-day to Dr. John B. Murphy, whose reputation as a surgeon is world-wide, he said:

"The present location of the bullet which entered the President's abdomen is of minor importance. The danger lies in the wounds in the posterior walls of the stomach. It would be impossible at this distance to tell the probable location of the bullet."

EVERY PRECAUTION TAKEN.

Secretary Wilson Says that He and Secretary Cortelyou Feared a Tragedy.

BUFFALO, Sept. 7.—Secretary Wilson desires the country to understand that every possible precaution was taken to prevent the awful tragedy of yesterday. The Secretary made the following statement to an Associated Press correspondent this afternoon:

"Last Thursday night, when the President witnessed the grand illumination at the Exposition, I was impressed with the ease with which some evil-disposed person might have crept up in the darkness between the flashes of the pyrotechnics and have done the President bodily harm.

"Secretary Cortelyou was similarly impressed, and we talked the matter over at great length as we sat on the benches watching the display. I confess that much of my pleasure was destroyed by the dread of what might happen. Secretary Cortelyou and I went over carefully the precautions which are always taken with the public appearance of the President. He said that if any other precautions could be suggested or devised he would employ them. We spoke of the reception at the Temple of Music, which had been arranged for the next day, and agreed that the only danger which might exist would be from organized Anarchy or some one actually demented and irresponsible. The possibility of just such a tragedy as occurred we could not but admit.

"We realized that it would not do to dissuade the President from holding the reception. With the memory of this conversation in his mind, Secretary Cortelyou yesterday took special precautions. Detectives, guards, and soldiers were employed. Nothing that foresight could imagine was omitted, and yet the dastardly crime was committed.

"It was warm, many people were mopping their brows with their handkerchiefs, and the detectives who were watching vigilantly for any possible weapon in the hand of a would-be assassin had no suspicion of what lay concealed in what apparently was the bandaged hand of Czolgosz.

"All the Secret Service men had been especially cautioned. I desire to have this statement made public, not only that the people may understand that the assault cannot be attributed to carelessness, but also in justice to Secretary Cortelyou, who with a faithfulness and loyalty seldom paralleled has striven with all his energy upon all occasions to safeguard the life of the President."

GOV. ODELL'S PLANS.

Awaits News of President's Condition—Confident There Will Be No Need to Call Out Troops.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Gov. Odell's first inquiry this morning was about the condition of President McKinley. On receiving the intelligence that the President had spent a comfortable night, and that no alarming symptoms had developed, he expressed relief and pleasure.

"I have made no plans for the day," said the Governor, "and do not know that I shall make any. I may start back to Albany this evening, and I may wait till to-morrow. It depends largely on the condition of President McKinley."

Asked if any military movement had been considered, with regard to handling the crowds in the city, the Governor said:

"There has been no necessity for any steps of that kind. The local officers and police have everything in control and have had from the start. I have too much confidence in the people to think that they would attempt to take matters in their own hands or cause any disturbance which would necessitate the calling out of a large force of any kind."

STORY OF THE ASSAULT.

The Occurrence Described by a Secret Service Detective.

BUFFALO, Sept. 7.—Secret Service Detective Ireland, who, with Detectives Foster and Gallagher, were near the President when the shots were fired, said to-day that not the least fear of an assault was entertained by the Presidential party. "Since the Spanish war," he said, "the President has traveled all over the country and has met people everywhere. In Canton he walks to church and down town without the sign of Secret Service men of any kind as an escort. In Washington he walks about the White House grounds, drives out freely, and has enjoyed much freedom from the presence of detectives.

"It has been my custom to stand back of the President and just to his left, so that I could see the right hand of every person approaching, but yesterday I was requested to stand opposite the President, so that Mr. Milburn could stand to the left and introduce the people who approached. In that way I was unable to get a good look at every one's right hand.

"A few moments before Czolgosz approached, a man came along with three fingers of his right hand tied up in a bandage, and he had shaken hands with his left. When Czolgosz came up I noticed that he was a boyish-looking fellow, with an innocent face, perfectly calm, and I also noticed that his right hand was wrapped in what appeared to be a bandage. I watched him closely, but was interrupted by the man in front of him, who held on to the President's hand an unusually long time. This man appeared to be an Italian, and wore a short, heavy black mustache. He was persistent, and it was necessary for me to push him along so that the others could reach the President. Just as he released the President's hand and as the President was reaching for the hand of the assassin, there were two quick shots. Startled for a moment, I looked and saw the President draw his right hand up under his coat, straighten up, and, pressing his hand together, give Czolgosz the most scornful and contemptuous look possible to imagine.

"At the same time I reached for the young man and caught his left arm. The big negro standing just back of him, and who would have been next to take the President's hand, struck the young man in the neck with one hand and with the other reached for the revolver, which had been discharged through the handkerchief and the shots from which had set fire to the linen.

"Immediately a dozen men fell upon the assassin and bore him to the floor. While on the floor Czolgosz again tried to discharge the revolver, but before he could point it at the President it was knocked from his hand by the negro. It flew across the floor, and one of the artillerymen picked it up and put it in his pocket."

CABINET OFFICERS SPEEDING TO BUFFALO

Three of the Members Are Now There.

Others Hurrying on Special Trains—Secretary Hay Has a Special Telegraphic Service to His Summer Home.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Sept. 7.—Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock passed through here this morning on a special train en route to Buffalo, N. Y. Speaking of the attempted assassination of the President, Secretary Hitchcock said:

"I cannot, yet, fully realize that such a crime has been committed or was possible. Insane, or an Anarchist, the person who fired the shots should be given very little consideration.

"It seems impossible that any human being should have the heart to commit such a terrible crime. There has been no other President since Abraham Lincoln who has received the love and admiration that the American people have given to William McKinley. His whole life has been devoted to their welfare and happiness.

"The crime that has been committed is barbarous beyond expression. I rejoice that the bulletins from the President are so favorable. The whole country hopes for his recovery."

NEWBURY, N. H., Sept. 7.—Secretary of State Hay did not leave on the morning train for Buffalo as it was thought he might do.

The news of the attempt on the President's life was a decided shock to him. He has the services of a special telegraph operator, and early last evening, learned the particulars of the attack and of Mr. McKinley's condition. When asked if he could say anything concerning the news, Secretary Hay courteously declined to give expression to his feelings at this time.

BUCKFIELD, Me., Sept. 7.—When the news of the attempted assassination of President McKinley reached Secretary of the Navy Long at his Summer home here last evening he was so overcome that he at once denied himself to everybody, except his immediate family. He requested that he be not asked to say anything. Early to-day, however, he sent the following message:

"It is appalling. Words cannot express the horror, the pity, the wickedness of it. It is an overwhelming sorrow. May God preserve this precious life."

Secretary Long stated this afternoon that he would leave for Buffalo by way of Boston next Monday. He will leave here on the 10 A. M. train, going direct to his home, in Hingham, Mass., whence, after a brief stay, he will proceed to Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Secretary Wilson called at the home of Mr. Milburn at 8:30 this morning. Half an hour later Secretary Root alighted from a carriage at the corner of Ferry and Delaware Streets, and walked briskly up to the front door. He was met by Secretary Cortelyou.

Attorney General Knox arrived at the house at 9:30. A few minutes later Senator Hanna joined those inside.

Postmaster General Smith and Controller Dawes arrived early this morning and went immediately to the Milburn home.

RESOLUTIONS AND MESSAGES.

Heartfelt Hopes for the President's Recovery—Syrians Offer Sympathy.

Resolutions deploring the attack on the President and expressing hopes for his speedy convalescence were passed yesterday by organizations of various kinds throughout the city. Among them were the following: Sheridan-Ellsworth Post, No. 67, G. A. R., Isaac Eckstein, Commander, and Martha Washington Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars.

In addition to the numerous resolutions, many telegrams of condolence and sympathy were forwarded to Secretary Cortelyou. The National Association of Clothiers, through its President, Marcus M. Marks, was among the number expressing in this manner their hopes for the President's recovery. On behalf of the Syrian colony of this city, S. S. Sarkis, editor of Al Musheer, the Syrian journal, assures the American people, through THE NEW YORK TIMES, that the hearts of the New York Syrians go out to them in sympathy.

CZOLGOSZ AND THE LAW.

Acting Attorney General Beck Deplores Lack of Statute Making the Crime Equal to High Treason.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Law officers of the Government feel that there is little assistance which the Federal Law Branch can give in prosecuting the man who shot McKinley yesterday. It was stated to-day by a leading official that the Federal laws made no provision for assaults upon the President, the latter being only a citizen in the eye of the law.

The old sedition laws made it a serious offense to attack a Government official on the theory that it was an injury to the country as well as to the individual. But these laws have long ago been swept away. When questioned as to what punishment the Federal statutes provided for the attempt on the President's life, Acting Attorney General James M. Beck said to-day:

"While I have not given any special examination to the Federal statutes bearing on the subject, yet I know of no statute which makes it a criminal offense to attempt the life of the President. That there ought to be such legislation is perfectly clear. There are statutes which make punishable personal violence to minor officials, such as internal revenue agents, but it is passing strange that, notwithstanding the fact that two Presidents have been assassinated and attempts have been made upon the lives of two more, no law has ever been passed to place an attempt on the life of the President on the same plane as high treason.

"Where such attempt had no reference to the Presidential office, and was committed within the territorial limits of a State, there might be some question as to the power of Congress to legislate, but where it is clear that the attempt has been made not upon the individual, but upon the President for the purpose of promoting Anarchy, and thus subverting the Government itself, the right of the Federal Government to protect its Chief Executive seems too clear for question.

"If the President should be spared to the American people, it is to be feared that the assassin can be convicted of no higher crime than an assault with intent to kill. Having regard for the immense consequences which follow the assassination of a President, an attempt upon his life, whether successful or unsuccessful, ought, in my judgment, to be punishable as high treason with death."

When asked as to whether there was any Federal law by which Anarchists could be excluded from this country, or deported if they were here, Mr. Beck replied:

"I know of no statute which prevents an Anarchist as such from entering this country and remaining here. If an alien and has been convicted of any infamous crime or falls within any other prohibitory feature of the immigration statutes, he can be excluded, but there is no statute which excludes him as an Anarchist.

"The power of Congress to exclude Anarchists when aliens is undoubted, for in the Chinese Exclusion cases the Supreme Court held that the power of the Government was plenary to absolutely exclude all aliens, even though such exclusion conflicted with existing treaties, and the power to exclude carries with it the power to deport an alien for any reason which commends itself to the judgment of Congress. The executive department of the Government, however, is powerless to act without Congressional legislation."

Speaking of the assassination, Mr. Beck said: "The news is appalling. The President's death would be a National calamity. No one has enjoyed to a greater extent the profound respect and confidence of citizens without regard to party."

Cuban Convention Sends Message.

HAVANA, Sept. 7.—At a meeting of the Cuban Constitutional Convention to-day it was decided to ask Governor General Wood to send a message of sympathy with the American people in the name of the convention. All day long the Governor General has been receiving telegrams from Mayors, ayuntamientos, and other bodies, expressing sympathy with President McKinley.

A C F. KOCH & CO.

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Great Annual Sale of Housefurnishings.

Impossible to exaggerate the importance of this sale—every worthy time and labor saver here, whether a novelty or a staple, and every offering positively of standard quality These matchless examples bear witness to the big savings:

"Peerless" Grey Enameled Ware:

OF THE LA LANCE & GROSJEAN CO.

TEA KETTLES, No. 6, 49c; No. 7, 59c; No. 8..... 69c

COFFEE AND TEA POTS, 2 qt., 29c; 3 qt., 39c; 4 qt..... 49c

BERLIN SAUCEPANS with cover,

1¼ qt.,	2½ qt.,	3¼ qt.,	6 qt.,	8 qt.,
25c;	29c;	39c;	49c;	59c

RICE OR MILK BOILERS, inside boilers holding 1 qt., 49c; 2 qt., 59c; 3 qt..... 79c

LIPPED PRESERVE KETTLES, 8 qt., 39c; 10 qt., 49c; 12 qt..... 59c

LIPPED SAUCEPANS, 1 qt., 12c; 2 qt., 17c; 3 qt..... 21c

WASH BASINS..... 19c

PIE PLATES..... 9c

Willow Ware:

CLOTHES HAMPERS, square.... 98c

MARKET BASKETS, with two lids. 49c

WHOLE WILLOW CLOTHES BASKETS, oval..... 35c

LUNCH BASKETS.....15c and 25c

FANCY SCRAP BASKETS..... 25c

House Furnishings:

GALVANIZED IRON WATER PAILS, heavy, 10 qt., 15c; 12 qt., 19c 14 qt..... 25c

GALVANIZED GARBAGE CANS, with cover, large size..... 49c

GALVANIZED IRON ASH CANS, barrel size..... 1.49

"UNIVERSAL" FOOD CHOPPERS. 98c

"MRS. POTTS" SAD IRONS, per set of 3 irons, handle and stand..... 69c

BISSELL'S "POPULAR" CARPET SWEEPER..... 98c

JAPANNED PADLOCK, with two keys..... 10c

STEEL CLEAVERS, with riveted handle..... 25c

Household Sundries:

"AMBER" LAUNDRY SOAP, per box 100 cakes..... 2.98

AMMONIA, "Jumbo" size bottle. 9c

"SILEXO" SCOURING SOAP, 5 cakes for..... 10c

POTASH OR LYE, per can..... 6c

CHLORIDE OF LIME, per p'd pkg..... 6c

PURE BORAX, per ¼ p'd pkg... 6c

GAS TORCH AND BOX TAPERS. 10c

ENAMEL PAINTS, per ¼ pint cans..... 10c

BORSUM'S PUTZ LIQUID, 2 cans for..... 25c

BIRD GRAVEL, 2 packages for.. 5c

GRANITE HOUSEHOLD CANDLES, 12 for..... 15c

"MONTAUK" TOILET PAPER, 1,500 sheets in each roll, 3 rolls for..... 25c

Tinware:

KREAMER'S BEST XXX HAND-MADE WARE: WASH BOILERS, heavy, polished, oval, 16-ounce copper bottom, reg. 1.49..... 98c

COVERED BUCKETS, heavy, polished—1 qt., 10c; 2 qt., 12c; 3 qt., 15c; 4 qt... 17c

GAS STOVE KETTLES, heavy, polished—1 qt., 25c; 2 qt..... 35c

OIL CANS, heavy, polished, 4 qts..... 21c

MILK KETTLES, heavy, polished, 2 qts.. 25c

DUST PANS, extra heavy..... 12c

BOX GRATERS, ¼ SHEET GRATERS, PEPPER AND SALT SHAKERS, CAKE CUTTERS, each..... 5c

GRAVY STRAINERS, heavy, polished.... 10c

FLOUR DREDGERS, large, heavy, polished..... 21c

BREAD TRUNKS, extra heavy, Japanned—
No. 1, 9½x13 ins..... 49c
No. 2, 10½x14 ins..... 69c
No. 3, 11½x16 ins..... 95c

Woodenware, etc.:

CURTAIN STRETCHERS..... 79c

"STAR" CURTAIN STRETCHER, with easel..... 1.49

HOUSEHOLD CLOTHES WRINGERS, white rubber rolls, guaranteed for one year..... 1.29

COMBINATION STEPLADDER AND CHAIR, of hard wood..... 85c

FOLDING SEWING TABLES, with yard measure..... 69c

SKIRT IRONING BOARDS, 4½ ft..... 39c 5 ft..... 45c

STEPLADDERS, of hard wood, 5 ft. 49c

PASTRY BOARDS, 15x22 ins.... 15c

GERMAN PASTRY BOARDS, with cleat, 10x22 ins..... 25c

ROUND BREAD PLATES..... 8c

CEDAR PAILS, three brass hoops. 25c

DOUBLE WASHBOARDS, zinc covered, with reversible protector..... 25c

CLOTHES PINS, best selected, per box of 720..... 49c

WHITE COTTON CLOTHES LINE, 100 ft..... 19c

CORN PARLOR BROOMS, excellent grade, 3 sewed.....19c 4 sewed.....25c

OILCLOTH BROOMS of hair and fibre, 12-in. polished block..... 69c

MOP AND STICK..... 19c

WHISK BROOMS, good quality... 10c

FINE CORN WHISK BROOMS, celluloid handle..... 17c

"BELL" OSTRICH FEATHER DUSTERS, 9 in..... 19c

TURKEY FEATHER DUSTERS, 12 in.. 12c

Furniture=Great Values.

ARM ROCKERS, of golden oak or mahogany finish, full size, wood seat, reg. 3.00..... 1.98

CHIFFONIERS, of golden oak, 33 ins. wide, five drawers and carved gallery, reg. 6.50..... 4.69

BUREAUS of golden oak, with large fancy French plate mirror, two large and two small drawers, reg

EUROPE'S HORROR AT CZOLGOSZ'S CRIME

Continental Press Urges Joint Action Against Anarchists.

THE NEWS AT THE CAPITALS

In Paris the Shooting of the President Is the Topic of the Boulevards—Sympathy in Germany and Russia.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Everywhere in Paris Americans congregated at hotels, cafés, and other public places this evening, and the sole subject of conversation was the attempt upon President McKinley. This morning the news spread through Paris with great rapidity, and it was discussed to the exclusion of every other topic, not merely by Americans, but by the Parisians as well.

All day the United States Embassy and Consulate were besieged by callers seeking information, while in front of the newspaper offices were animated gatherings awaiting bulletins of the latest condition of the President.

Expressions of sympathy from Frenchmen have come from every side. From the highest to the lowest condolence has been given in a sincere ring of voice, and not as a mere formality. A majority of the newspapers published portraits this morning of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, and along the boulevards it was a subject of remark that Frenchmen were eagerly scanning the accounts of the attempted assassination.

Many points of resemblance were found in the manner in which yesterday's crime was carried out and Caserio's assassination of President Carnot. Parisians are now discussing the effect the outrage will have upon the visit of Emperor Nicholas, and it is universally realized that the crime will have an important repercussion upon the arrangements for the Czar's reception. It is now considered out of the question that the Czar will come to Paris, and during his stay in France he will be surrounded by a hedge of steel, to balk any attempt upon his life. The ordinary public will not be allowed to get anywhere near him, and the number of tickets issued by the Ministry of the Interior for the various inclosures will be seriously curtailed. Photographers will be kept at a safe distance.

The Temps publishes a dispatch saying that the outrage will cause the precautions for the Czar's safety to be redoubled. The police, the dispatch says, have already refused to allow the municipality of Rheims to erect spacious tribunes along the route over which the Czar will pass for the use of the Councilors of the department and the ordinary public, and it is feared the police will refuse to authorize the erection of similar projected stands upon the streets of Compiegne.

The Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, was one of the first callers at the United States Embassy to-day. He had previously cabled to Washington an official expression of sympathy, but he said he wished to personally express to Ambassador Porter his feelings of profound regret and horror, in behalf of the President and Ministers of the Republic.

The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and all the Cabinet Ministers either called personally at the embassy or sent their cards. M. Poulet, Chief of President Loubet's household, called on the latter's behalf, and the Diplomatic Corps and all the prominent Americans in Paris signed the register.

At Gen. Porter's house an unceasing stream of carriages began to arrive at 10 o'clock in the morning and continued the best part of the afternoon. Gen. Porter and Consul General Gowdy were much distressed, in view of their close friendship with President McKinley. Gen. Porter said:

"It is appalling to think that this miscreant should strike down such a man, whose high moral character and political integrity endeared him to all his fellow-countrymen. Something must be done to disarm these dastardly assassins. The system by which the President of the United States is allowed to continually expose himself to the hand of an assassin must be modified and greater protection given him."

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts arrived in Paris yesterday evening from a trip to Russia and Germany. He heard the news this morning.

"I am aghast," he said. "It seems incredible that the representative of a free country, himself so deservedly popular, should be chosen for the sacrifice by these Anarchist fiends. I agree with Gen. Porter; our President should be surrounded with greater protection, and the severity of the laws against Anarchists should be increased."

Speaker David B. Henderson of the United States House of Representatives left Paris this morning to embark on the American Line steamer St. Paul for New York, accompanied by Representative Frederick H. Gillett. Mr. Henderson was terribly concerned over the attempt upon the life of the President. He said:

"The bullets that hit the President hit every good heart at home and abroad. God grant his recovery."

The Journal des Debats says:

"The crime was senseless. It is sufficient to say that it was the act of an Anarchist. We do not forget that President McKinley, in his second inauguration speech, extended to France the favored treatment. Our sympathy goes out to Mr. McKinley, not only because he is the head of a friendly Nation, but because we consider him a friend."

The Temps reviews President McKinley's "imperialistic policy" and then speaks of his recent allusions to reciprocity, saying:

"We do not know whether the Senate would have supported him, or whether the trusts and syndicates would not have raised the standard of revolt. As to the conquests of the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico, it is certain that every day reveals more contradictory and unsolvable embarrassments, and the rôle of Mr. Roosevelt has been far from enviable."

GRIEF FELT IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—The news of the attempted assassination of President McKinley has caused great grief here. Expressions of sympathy have been heard on all sides.

The United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, was interviewed before his departure for Sassnitz, and said:

"President McKinley's death would be a terrible loss at the time when he had marked out a policy for the United States calculated to complete magnificently his career. I have known him for many years, and never heard him speak without being deeply impressed with his ability, patriotism, and good-will to all mankind. If there ever was a democrat—I use the word in its true sense—he was one. The only thing he had at heart was the welfare, not of a person or of a class, but of all the people. His conduct has been admirable.

"Regarding the Spanish war, he tried earnestly to prevent it, but when he saw the people were determined to end the Cuban struggle he put himself at the head of the movement and brought it to a triumphant end. He will pass into history as one of the greatest Presidents."

The United States Consul General, F. H. Mason, said:

"If there was a head of a civilized nation who should have been protected by his kindness and blameless life from assassination it was President McKinley. I knew him from childhood. We were both natives of Niles, Ohio. As a boy, soldier, lawyer, and statesman the President has been generous, loyal, and manly, and incapable of a mean, cruel, or dishonest thought or act. As the author of the tariff of 1890 he was at the time regarded with a certain aversion in Europe, but his broad, patriotic, conciliatory statesmanship especially his recent utterances on reciprocity and international commerce, has dispelled all such feeling, and he is now recognized by intelligent Europeans as one of the ablest, most courteous, and most just of Presidents. The son of a workingman, his life work has been in the interest of higher wages for labor and the people's prosperity."

Baron von Richthofen, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, when he received news of the attempt on the life of President McKinley, called at the United States Embassy this morning to express his condolences. A number of members of the Diplomatic Corps also called for the same purpose.

Baron von Richthofen, in an interview, said the Foreign Office received the news of the attempted assassination of President McKinley with the deepest indignation. He expressed the warmest sympathy with the President, his family, and the American people.

President McKinley is held in the highest esteem here, of which the Emperor has re-[illegible] proof. The Chief of the Foreign Office was immediately ordered to telegraph all news regarding the attempted assassination to the Emperor and to Count von Buelow. The latter inquired from Norderney, (an island in the North Sea,) before the official notification was received, whether the rumor of the attempted assassination of the President was true, and asked for news.

All the papers make sympathetic comments on the attack on President McKinley. The Neueste Nachrichten says:

"The whole civilized world receives the news of this latest Anarchist crime with the deepest execration. With this general indignation is united sympathy for the ruler of the great Republic, who, in the course of his Administration, has given numerous proofs of his friendly sentiments toward Germany."

The National Zeitung denounces the deed and adds: "The sympathy of the civilized world goes toward the dangerously wounded President of the United States, and in this great Commonwealth it will everywhere be profound and sincere."

The North German Gazette, semi-official, this afternoon said: "The execrable attempt fills Germans with sincere sympathy for the sorrow of the friendly American people. May medical skill preserve the revered head of the great Republic, and save American history from the stain of another Presidential assassination."

The Boersen Courier says: "We, in Germany cherish the heartiest wish that the life of the ruler of a friendly nation, linked to us by so many ties, will be preserved."

The Vossische Zeitung extols President McKinley in a lengthy editorial, which concludes as follows: "He is the right man in the right place, and the Americans can be congratulated if he recovers."

The Post says: "We know that the citizens of all States will unite with us in hoping that the physicians will save the President's life."

A special dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Koenigsberg says: "The news reached the Emperor last night. He looked very serious when riding to the parade." The paper adds that his Majesty immediately cabled an expression of his sympathy and hope for the President's recovery.

RUSSIAN OFFICIALS SHOCKED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 7.—The attempt on the life of President McKinley has profoundly shocked the Russian official world. The following statement from Prince Obolensky, representative of Count Lamsdorff, the Foreign Minister, during the latter's absence, was given to the press this afternoon:

"All the Russian statesmen are deeply moved and grieved by the attempt to assassinate President McKinley. Count Lamsdorff, who is with the Emperor, will no doubt transmit the official condolence of the Russian Government and an expression of sympathy on the part of the Emperor."

Similar expressions of grief were heard in the other Ministries. M. de Witte, the Finance Minister, wired a message of sympathy over his own signature.

The United States Ambassador, Charlemagne Tower, who returned here yesterday, said, when he heard of the attack on President McKinley:

"It is not only a calamity to the American people, but to the whole civilized world, because it is an attack upon the life of one of the most fair-minded, upright, and patriotic men of our day. I consider it one of the most painful incidents of modern times. I am sure America will have the sincere sympathy of all nations."

H. H. D. Peirce, First Secretary of the United States Embassy, said:

"It is a terrible catastrophe to the American people and a grave injury to all our foreign relations, which have advanced more during President McKinley's Administration than during any similar period of our history. The frequency of the hideous crime of the assassination of the heads of states demands special measures for its suppression."

W. R. Holloway, the United States Consul General, said:

"It is an awful calamity. I cannot find words to express my great sorrow. I have known President McKinley for twenty years. No President, excepting, possibly Lincoln, has grown so rapidly in public esteem or displayed greater executive ability. His Administration has been wonderfully successful."

The Novoe Vremya, referring to the attempted assassination of President McKinley, says:

"In the great Republic beyond the sea a horrible crime has been committed, the news of which has filled the whole civilized world with horror, indignation, and grief. President McKinley was the victim of one of those stupid crimes which, to the shame of humanity, continue to occur. The circumstances augment the horror of the crime. What happened in Gethsemane nineteen centuries ago is repeated. This new Judas's kiss has reverberated throughout the world. The answer will be only indignant contempt.

"The crime of 1865 was explained by political passion; the crime of yesterday is wholly inexcusable. It would seem that a President chosen by universal suffrage would be safe amid the people of the freest country of the world. But, no. Amid the outcasts of humanity are degenerates who detest all authority. The criminal explained all by declaring himself an Anarchist, and he was obviously animated by the same motives as was the murderer of Empress Elizabeth of Austria. Anarchists are indifferent as to how the world regards their crimes. They present ends which are intelligible only to their own minds. However, such a state of things cannot be allowed to continue. The existing entente against Anarchism is evidently insufficient to accomplish its ends, and it must be reconstituted, because States have the right to enjoy liberty and not to be affrighted lest their tranquillity be destroyed at any moment by some individual's caprice.

"In view of the Central American complications it was important to the United States that the administrative machine should be directed by the firm hand of McKinley, who had consecrated his entire life to the service of his country. This great merit cannot be denied even by the most zealous of his political opponents.

"The United States' misfortune will fill all States with compassion, and, above all, will find the heartiest condolence in Russia, where the sympathies toward the over-sea republic are as deep and constant as are the sentiments of respect toward the victim of the dreadful crime."

THE CONTINENTAL PRESS.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Continental newspapers all comment on the crime in sympathetic strain. The Vienna Neue Freie Presse says:

"It is improbable that the murderous assault was prompted by political party hatred, for the bitterness between the Republican and Democratic Parties has greatly abated since the election."

The Neues Wiener Journal of Vienna says:

"President McKinley has perhaps fallen a victim to the gigantic trusts which have developed so vastly under his aegis, for these trusts have deprived a number of workmen of their means of subsistence."

COMMENTS OF SPANISH PRESS.

MADRID, Sept. 7.—The newspapers here comment briefly on the attempted assassination of President McKinley, and none of them fail to remember that it was under his Administration that the war with Spain took place.

The Globo, Ministerialist, says: "President McKinley, yielding to popular ambitions, wrought much ill to Spain." But the paper condemns the assassination as being a "brutal outrage."

The Imparcial observes: "It would be premature to pass judgment on the personality of the President, and still more so on his policy. But the day is perhaps not far distant when the United States will see in him the primary cause of the decadence of the North American Republic."

The Liberal protests against the crime. It points out that it does this irrespective of the "injury done to Spain" by President McKinley.

The Correspondencia says: "If the Monroe doctrine did not already exist there would be the McKinley doctrine. His Administration has been disastrous to Spain. The new, imperialistic policy of the United States will not die with President McKinley, for imperialism is an idea rooted in the minds of the American people."

MESSAGES FROM MANILA.

Gov. Taft and Gen. Chaffee Cable to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The following cablegrams were received at the War Department to-day from Gov. Taft and Gen. Chaffee:

Manila, Sept. 7.—Secretary of War, Washington: Greatly shocked by report that President has been shot. Anxiously await exact information. TAFT.

Manila, Sept. 7.—Adjutant General, War Department, Washington: Sympathy and solicitude for President from Army of the Philippines. CHAFFEE.

Acting Secretary Gillespie replied to Gov. Taft's message for Secretary Root. He cabled a brief statement of the attempt on the President's life, and said that, while his condition was considered serious, the physicians in attendance are hopeful of his recovery.

Italian Premier Expresses Sympathy.

ROME, Sept. 7.—The Premier, Signor Zanardelli, called at the United States Embassy this morning to express his sympathy with the United States in its sorrow at the attempted assassination of President McKinley. He has instructed the Italian Embassy at Washington to express the deep execration of the crime felt by the Italian Government.

BRITISH SYMPATHY STRIKINGLY SHOWN

United States Embassy at London Flooded with Messages.

KING SENDS PERSONAL NOTE

Press Comments Eulogistically on President McKinley and Expresses Horror at Anarchist's Act.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The sole topic of interest in London to-day, and in slightly lesser degree in all the principal cities of Europe, has been the attempt upon the life of President McKinley. From every quarter have come evidences of horror at the dastardly work of the Anarchist Czolgosz and expressions of sympathy with the people of the United States and with the family of the President.

By to-night the United States Embassy here had received telegrams from almost every city in the United Kingdom, besides countless inquiries from individuals, including King Edward, the Duke of Cambridge, the Bishop of Ripon, Lord Roberts, the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, and many others.

All day long the bulletins detailing the President's condition have been eagerly awaited, and great relief has been expresed as satisfactory progress has been noted. Owing to the fact that the stock market was closed to-day, the financial world took no action. Members of several leading houses, however, says that they do not look for any panic or serious disturbance in monetary conditions. The only effect anticipated is the acceleration of shipments of gold to America, which, to the extent of several millions, were due later this year.

Passengers hooked to sail for New York on the steamer St. Paul to-day gathered at Waterloo Station this morning en route for the steamer. They were excitedly eager for further news of the President's condition, many dreading the week of suspense with which their passage will be marked.

At Euston Station when the Lucania's train left there was a similar scene. The passengers hung about the platform, inquiring for the latest information and apparently reluctant to put themselves out of communication with the news of the President's condition even for a few hours.

MANY MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

Many were the expressions of sympathy from prominent Englishmen in public and private life. The Lord Mayor this morning addressed to United States Ambassador Choate the following communication:

The citizens of London have received with profound regret and great indignation intelligence of the dastardly attack upon the life of the distinguished President of the United States, and they desire to convey through your Excellency their sincere sympathy with your country in this melancholy event, and their trust that so valuable a life as President McKinley's may be spared for the welfare of the America people.

King Edward telegraphed to the Foreign Office the following message:

KIEL, Sept. 7.—Please send at once to the American Embassy to offer my deepest sympathy at the dastardly attempt on the President's life. I have telegraphed direct. Please keep me informed of his condition.

Lord Lansdowne sent a similar message to the United States Government, in behalf of the British Government, and King Edward telegraphed a direct personal message to President McKinley.

Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, wired from Birmingham:

I have heard with sorrow and detestation of the atrocious, cowardly act of which the President of the United States is a victim. Every Englishman deeply sympathizes with the people of America, and with the family of the President, whose high character is well appreciated on this side.

Lord Roberts sent the following message to United States Ambassador Choate:

Please convey to President and Mrs. McKinley on behalf of myself and the British Army our profound regret at what has occurred, and our earnest hope that the President's valuable life may be spared.

Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to United States, accompanied by his daughter, was one of the earliest callers at the United States Embassy this morning. He expressed the greatest anxiety regarding President McKinley's condition. Telegrams of sympathy and inquiry were also received from the Mayors of Liverpool, Birmingham, Portsmouth, and other cities.

TO ERADICATE ANARCHISM.

In the absence of Lord Salisbury and the Marquis of Lansdowne from London, Schomberg McDonnell, principal private secretary to the Prime Minister, said to a press representative:

"You cannot use terms too strong in expressing our indignation at the outrage and our sympathy with the President. It is terrible. If Mr. McKinley dies, which we sincerely hope he will not, the whole world will lose a man of greater integrity and statesmanship than it even at present realizes.

"This latest attempt may produce an international arrangement by which Anarchists may be dealt with according to their deserts, and this canker of civilization be suppressed. Certainly England would favor such a plan. We and America are blamed on the Continent for harboring Anarchists.

"We are all deeply relieved to hear the encouraging reports about the President's condition, but, remembering keenly how President Garfield lingered, we dread the possibility of complications until the bullet is found. If the wrost comes, which I decline to contemplate, it is some slight satisfaction to know that Vice President Roosevelt is such an upright, level-headed man. I do not think European statesmen would feel nervous about his direction of affairs. We sincerely trust, however, that such a contingency will not occur."

Throughout the Government offices the same sentiments were echoed. In Washington itself the assailant could not have been more bitterly execrated.

It is understood that the American police are communicating with the police of the various European capitals with the view of learning whether Leon Czolgosz has had relations with foreign Anarchists recently.

CLERGYMEN IN TEARS.

The Ecumenical Methodist Conference gave up the first hour of its session to-day to prayers for, eulogies of, and resolutions respecting President McKinley. It happened that the Bishops and ministers of the colored Methodist branches were in charge of the opening service, Bishop Arnett of Ohio presiding. Rev. P. A. Hubbard of Washington, D. C., offered prayer for the President and his wife, and Bishop Arnett delivered an address, in which he spoke of the high qualities of the President as a statesman, Christian, and gentleman.

Rev. W. T. Davison, D. D., of the British Wesleyan Methodists, President of the conference, moved that the conference express its "intense indignation at the dastardly attempt made upon the President of the United States, and its profound sympathy with the Nation in its deep anxiety over the deed, and direct that a message of respectful sympathy be sent immediately to Mrs. McKinley. This was amended to send one also to President McKinley.

Dr. Frank M. Bristol of Washington, D. C., President McKinley's pastor, whose emotion made speech difficult, alluded to his personal relations with Mr. and Mrs. McKinley. Dr. A. Stewart of Manitoba, for the Canadians, and others spoke.

After a special silent prayer for the recovery of the President, the resolution was adopted standing, many of those present weeping.

The Dean of Canterbury will offer special prayers to-morrow for the recovery of the President.

LONDON PRESS'S SYMPATHY.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—All the London papers continue their comments on the Anarchist Czolgosz's crime, and the greatest sympathy and good-will is expressed for the United States. Of the afternoon papers, the most striking tribute to President McKinley is paid by The Globe, which is all the more notable as that paper is not noted for its friendliness to America. The Globe says:

"No sooner had President McKinley taken up the reins of office than we saw a remarkable change come over the political character of his people. The days of their impetuous youth were over. They gained dignity and a sense of responsibility befitting their National manhood, and to-day the world regards them with respect, which is a far higher tribute than the wonder and anxiety with which it used to watch them. This newly acquired National sobriety has implied no loss of vigor. It is not the dullness of lethargy. It is the quiet, conscious strength transition from feverish youth to mature manhood. It has witnessed the United States, for the first time in their history, accepting those imperial obligations for which they were, in their more hot-headed days, unfitted. They have taken the foremost place among the great powers of the world. They have simultaneously experienced commercial prosperity without an equal in history. To no small extent is this wonderful National advance due to the man who, yesterday, was the object of an Anarchist's fury. He has played with signal distinction and entire success the difficult part so suddenly imposed on him by the new imperial destiny of the United States."

The Westminster Gazette's leading editorial is entitled "An Insensate Crime." It refers to this "great American, around whose sickbed the whole world waits anxiously this morning."

The St. James's Gazette says:

"The problem of dealing with such monsters is among the most difficult society has to face to-day. We are almost inclined to regret the escape of the would-be assassin from lynching."

The Evening Standard regards the attempt on an elective official as an unparalleled piece of Anarchist stupidity.

"England prays for McKinley," was printed in great block type across the front page of The Evening Star. The Sun says "the abhorrent crime was committed for mere wantonness."

The Evening News says: "That he may be spared is the prayer of every Englishman throughout the empire," and the paper mentions the curious resemblance in the circumstances surrounding the crime in Buffalo and those of the murder of President Carnot, whose assassin climbed to his victim's carriage for the ostensible purpose of shaking hands.

The Echo eulogizes the personal traits of President McKinley as those on which Englishmen can dwell with unaffected appreciation.

LONDON IS HORRIFIED.

The following cable message was received yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce and taken to J. Edward Simmons, Vice President of the Chamber, President Morris K. Jesup being out of town:

LONDON, Sept. 7, 1901.—London Chamber Commerce desires convey New York Chamber expression utmost horror and detestation attack on President McKinley and fervent hope for his recovery.

The reply to the communication was:

NEW YORK, Sept. 7, 1901.—The Chamber of Commerce of New York acknowledges the receipt this morning of a cablegram from the Chamber of Commerce of London denouncing the cowardly shooting down of the President of the United States, and is profoundly grateful for the kind hopes expressed for the President's recovery.
J. EDWARD SIMMONS, Vice President.

FROM THE CANADIAN PREMIER.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Telegraphs His Horror at President's Shooting.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 7.—The Canadian Premier has sent the following telegram to the British Embassy at Washington:

Ottawa, Sept. 7, 1901.

To Lord Pauncefote, British Embassy, Washington, D. C.:

I have the commands of his Excellency, the Governor General, to ask your Lordship to convey to Mr. Hay, the Secretary of State, the expression of the sense of horror with which the Government and the people of Canada have learned of the fiendish attempt upon the life of the President of the United States, and the deep sympathy which they feel in the distress of the American Nation and Mr. McKinley's family.

They fervently hope and pray that it may please Providence to foil the hand of the assassin and that a life held in such high reverence, not only by the people of the United States, but by all other nations, and particularly by the people of the Dominion of Canada.
WILFRID LAURIER,
Prime Minister.

Regret in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 7.—The news of the attempted assassination of President McKinley provoked intense surprise and regret in this colony, which, owing to fishery matters, feels specially kindly toward the United States. The Government is arranging suitable manifestations of sympathy should occasion warrant them. Only one warship is in port now, but others have been summoned from the French shore.

Sympathy from Australia.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 7.—The Federal Cabinet has requested the Governor General of Australia, the Earl of Hopetoun, to cable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, expressing the sympathy of the Australian people with Americans, earnestly hoping that the President's wounds are not mortal, and that he will be spared to continue his wise guidance of the destinies of his great people.

Austrian Officials' Sympathy.

VIENNA, Sept. 7.—The Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to-day cabled through the Washington Embassy: "Heartfelt sympathy. Warmest wishes for recovery." He also ordered the Departmenal Councillor at Karlsbad personally to express his sympathy to the United States Charge d'Affaires, who is staying at that place. Dr. von Koerber, the Austrian Premier, and the members of the Cabinet, called at the American Legation and left their cards.

Royal Messages of Condolence.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 7.—The Danish newspapers express the deepest sympathy for the American people. Emperor Nicholas, King George of Greece, King Christian of Denmark, and other royalties sent messages of sympathy to Washington, and many Court dignitaries called at the United States Legation to make inquiries and express their horror of the crime.

King Oscar Cables His Sympathy.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 7.—King Oscar of Sweden has telegraphed to President McKinley his regrets and sympathy.

EXCITEMENT IN ST. PAUL.

Archbishop Ireland and James J. Hill Hear the News.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 7.—News of the tragedy enacted at Buffalo caused great excitement in this city, and the streets were quickly thronged with people eager for news.

James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, attributed the crime to the too free admission into this country of immigrants of Anarchistic tendency. He said:

"When a man whose services to his country have been of such an eminent character is shot down in cold blood it is time that our laws should be so changed as to keep out of the country people who are unable to distinguish between liberty and license. There is no place in our community for Anarchists. They should be excluded from immigration, and when discovered should be expelled from the country."

Archbishop Ireland has sent to the priests of the diocese of St. Paul the following letter:

"A horrible crime has been committed in our country. The life of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation has been assailed. The majority of the Nation has been outraged. The fabric of civil society has been imperiled. It behooves the Christian people of America to bow their heads before the Almighty Ruler of men in profound humiliation and earnest supplication. Have we, as a people, through pride and self-trusting, through forgetfulness of the laws of religion and of righteousness, merited that this dreadful visitation should have come upon the land? God knows and God judges."

The letter continues with an exhortation to prayer and penitence, and concludes:

"To these ends we ordain that all pastors do in their churches to-morrow, before the principal mass, recite together with the faithful, the psalm 'Have Mercy on Me, O God,' as an act of penitential reparation for sins personal and national, and the litany of the holy name of Jesus as an invocation to Heaven for an outpouring of divine graces and in an especial manner for the return to health of the President of the Republic."

$500.00 Prize for an Idea.

H. Underberg-Albrecht of Rheinberg, Germany, proprietor of the famous UNDERBERG Boonekamp BITTERS, (medicinal,) offers 1st prize, $500, (2d $100,) for an original advertising idea; contest open to all. For particulars address "UNDERBERG Boonekamp BITTERS," Luyties Brothers, Agents, 73 Park Row, New York.—Adv.

PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE GRIEVED

Heard with Amazement About the Shooting of the President.

News Cast Gloom Over Big Liners—Lady Sarah Wilson Among Those Who Denounced the Assassin's Act.

Never before in the history of the New York marine has such a great number of sorrowing persons landed at this port in one day as disembarked yesterday. Four great transatlantic liners and one liner of the New York-Havana trade arrived, each bringing a full quota of passengers, to whom the news of the attempted assassination of the President at Buffalo was a great shock. Of the two thousand passengers in the cabins of the vessels referred to, which were the White Star liner Celtic, the rebuilt American liner Philadelphia formerly the Paris; the Cunarder Umbria, the Bohemia of the Leyland Line, the Hamburg-American steamship Bulgaria, and the Ward liner Monterey, there was not one approached who did not express in the warmest terms his or her desire that the President would speedily recover, and that his assailant would just as speedily receive the punishment that is his due.

Among the prominent passengers on the Philadelphia, which had made her maiden trip under her new name, was Wayne MacVeagh, ex-Attorney General of the United States. Mr. MacVeagh spoke in the most feeling terms of the afflicted President.

"Mr. McKinley is a dear personal friend of mine," he said, "and I cannot conceive of any man so mean or so low as to raise a hand against him. Loved as few men are, and with it all so kind and gentle, it is impossible to think that any man could find it in his heart to do him harm. After such a pleasant voyage, and when we all anticipated such a happy arrival home, no news that we could have received could have cast such gloom over us as this said intelligence did."

Another passenger on the Philadelphia was Congressman E. J. Hill of Connecticut, who returned from a trip around the world.

"I have been in Siberia," said Mr. Hill, "a country where despotism has a greater sway than in any other portion of the world, and where it is necessary to procure a passport to go from one town to another. The awful news that reached us at Quarantine this morning leads me to think that this may soon be the condition of affairs in this free country of ours. It is certainly time that this question of the stamping down of our Presidents was looked into and the would-be perpetrators of such deeds made to know that America is no place for them to practice their diabolical doctrines. How any man could be so cruel or so heartless as to shoot down a man as gracious and as kind as our President is beyond my comprehension. Mr. McKinley is the Commander in Chief of the naval and military forces of this country and it seems hard that his assailant cannot be tried by a military court-martial and his just deserts meted out to him.

A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was among those who arrived on the Celtic.

"I don't know what to say," he said, when told of the attempt on the life of the President. "It is terrible, terrible, terrible!"

Bruce Ismay, head of the White Star Line, came across with ex-Lord Mayor W. J. Pirrie of Belfast to see how the Celtic worked. Mr. Pirrie is a member of the firm of Harland & Wolff, the builders of the White Star liners. Both spoke in a similar strain concerning the attempted assassination.

"The news saddened the entire ship," said Mr. Ismay. "It was such a cowardly act, and your President is such an estimable man. I trust that his recovery will be speedy."

Lady Sarah Wilson, who took a prominent part in the defense of Mafeking, also came over on the Celtic.

"I am so sorry for the President, his wife, and the American people," said her ladyship. "It was such a cowardly and unnecessary act. I know how popular Mr. McKinley is in America, and I do hope that he will soon be restored to health, so as to be able to resume the duties he has discharged so well as the head of this great nation."

Justice J. T. Marean of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn was another passenger who expressed the greatest solicitude for the President.

"The man must have been crazy," said Justice Marean. "It does not seem that any sane man, even though he be an Anarchist, could ever have brought himself to the point where he could shoot down such a grand and noble man as Major McKinley. It is all very appalling, but we must hope for the best, and encourage Mrs. McKinley and the Nation."

Prominent among the passengers who arrived on the Cunarder Umbria was Constructor Capt. T. Usui of the Imperial Japanese Navy. On the pier he approached a newspaper man and courteously asked:

"Sir, will you kindly tell me the latest news as to the condition of the Governor?"

"You mean the President," replied the reporter.

"That is right," said the Japanese naval officer. "I mean your ruler. I hear that he is holding his own, and that there is good reason to believe that he will get well. I sincerely trust that he will, for I have often heard of the many virtues of your President."

When told that the latest news was reassuring, Capt. Usui reiterated his delight at the intelligence, and left the pier. He is en route to the Orient via San Francisco.

J. Pierpont Morgan met the Celtic to greet Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hickox of Cleveland, who were among the passengers.

AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Messages of Sympathy from Rulers and Officials Received at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—In a mechanical way the executive departments opened to-day, but the employes had no heart to work and the corridors were filled with knots of eager seekers after the latest bulletins from the President's sickbed.

When Mr. Adee, the Acting Secretary of State, reached his office he found a considerable accumulation of cablegrams and telegraph messages, all expressing the gravest concern and condolence. These messages were from all parts of the world. They continued to flow in upon the department, and Mr. Adee was busy reading them and preparing suitable responses.

The Chinese Minister, Wu-Ting Fang, was the first of the diplomatic body to pay a formal call of state on this occasion. He was at the department by 10 o'clock, and, in a personal interview with Mr. Adee, expressed in fitting terms the deep grief with which the news had been received by his Government and by himself personally.

Following are some of the messages of sympathy received, in addition to those given in the press dispatches from the various foreign capitals:

From the German Emperor and Empress to Mrs. McKinley:

Koenigsburg, Sept. 7, 1901.—The Emperor and I horrified at the attempt planned against your husband. Express our deep-felt sympathy, hoping that God may restore to health Mr. McKinley. WILLIAM I. R.
VICTORIA I. R.

The President of France to President McKinley:

Rambouillet, Sept. 7, 1901.—With keen affliction I learn the news of the heinous attempt which your Excellency has just been a victim. I take it to heart to join with the people of the United States in wishing the early recovery of your Excellency, and I earnestly desire in this sorrowful juncture to renew to you the assurance of my sentiments of constant and cordial friendship. EMILE LOUBET.

From the Italian Ambassador to the Secretary of State:

Rome, Sept. 7, 1901.—Deeply grieved; terrible crime. Trust President will be spared to his country and friends. BARON FAVA.

From the King of Portugal to Mrs. McKinley:

Cascaes.—Accept, Madame, the expression of my full sympathy on this so grievous occasion. (Signed) KING OF PORTUGAL.

From the Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales:

Sydney, Sept. 7, 1901.—The Government and people of New South Wales join with me in expressing our deep sympathy with you in your sufferings and our sorrow at the crime which has been committed. We pray that the Almighty in His infinite goodness may spare you to your people. FREDERICK M. DARLEY.

From the Mexican Ambassador to the United States to the Secretary of State:

BUFFALO, Sept. 6, 1901.—The Mexican Ambassador expresses to the Government of the United States his deep regrets for the atrocious attempt against the life of his Excellency, President McKinley. The diplomatic representatives of Ecuador, Costa Rica, Spain, Japan, Peru, Columbia, Korea, Turkey, Russia, Venezuela, Brazil, and China, at present in this city, have requested the Ambassador to express in their names the same sentiment. M. DE AZPIROZ.

From The President of Guatemala to Mrs. McKinley:

GUATEMALA, Sept. 6, 1901.—My Government and I most heartfully lament the unhappy event. Be pleased to receive our profound sorrow. M. ESTRADA, C.

The following cablegrams from head officials of English cities were received:

Glasgow.—The Lord Provost of Glasgow desires to express in the name of the corporation and of the entire community their profound grief and indignation at the attempt made on the life of the President of the United States. They cherish the deepest sympathy with him in his present sufferings and with the people of the American Republic in the distress into which this act has plunged them, and they fondly hope that God will graciously grant the suffering President a complete and speedy recovery.
(Signed) SAMUEL CHISHOLM,
Lord Provost.

Leeds.—Lord Mayor and citizens of Leeds, England, have received information of attempted assassination of President McKinley with feelings of profound indignation and abhorrence. They offer to the citizens of the United States their deepest sympathy and fervently hope that the life of the President may be spared.
(Signed) LAWSON, Lord Mayor.

Liverpool.—On behalf of the citizens of Liverpool, I beg to offer the expression of their deepest sympathy with the Government and people of the United States and their deep abhorrence of the crime which has placed in jeopardy the life of a President who has done so much to maintain the cordial relations which they trust will ever continue between this country and the United States. I earnestly trust that by the help of Almighty God the life of the President may be spared. (Signed) ARTHUR CROSTHWAITE,
Lord Mayor.

The following was received from the Premier of Cape Colony, British South Africa:

CAPE TOWN—On behalf of the Government and people of Colony, I desire to express the deepest sympathy with you in your terrible affliction and the hope that your life may be spared for the good of the great country over whose destinies you preside. PRIME MINISTER.
Cape Town.

The Venezuelan Minister cabled:

CARACAS—The Government of Venezuela execrates Buffalo attempt and makes wishes for the health of the President.
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Venezuela.

MESSAGE FROM GEN. GORDON.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 7.—Gen. John B. Gordon, Commander in Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, to-day sent the following telegram to the President:

News of the dastardly attack upon you reaches me at my country home. In common with every true American citizen who appreciates your high character as a soldier, citizen, and public servant, I desire to express my indignation at this cowardly assault, my profound sympathy for you and Mrs. McKinley, and my earnest hope that you may be spared to your country.
JOHN B. GORDON.

NEVER FEARED AN ATTACK.

Personal Friend of the President Says Latter Found a Guard Distasteful.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams of this city is a first cousin of Mrs. McKinley. Mr. McWilliams has also been for thirty years a warm personal friend of the President.

"The President was never in fear of an attack," said Mr. McWilliams to-day. "The presence of a large guard at any time was distasteful to him. I do not think his wife ever felt that he was in danger while in public. She never spoke of it, and I have never seen any act of hers that would indicate a feeling of timidity for her husband.

"The calamity that has come is a great shock to us, but I feel that he must recover."

President's Nephew Almost Prostrated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—Lieut. J. S. McKinley and Miss McKinley, nephew and niece of the President, received the news of the attempted assasination at the home of George E. Morse. They were almost prostrated.

Sympathy from the West.

DENVER, Sept. 7.—Following the receipt of the last and most favorable bulletin last night Senator Patterson sent the following telegram to President McKinley: "We are all unspeakably rejoiced that God will save you to the Nation. The latest telegrams from your bedside fill all the mountains and plains will supreme gladness."

GOV. STONE ACTS.

Citizens of Pennsylvania Asked to Pray for President's Recovery.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 7.—Gov. Stone to-night issued the following proclamation:

"While the President lies at death's door, stricken by the hand of an assassin, in our great calamity we can turn to no one but God, who alone is able to restore the President to health and bring comfort to this suffering people.

"I, therefore, William A. Stone, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do respectfully recommend that to-morrow, Sept. 8, 1901, the people of Pennsylvania repair to their several places of worship and offer prayer to Almighty God for the restoration to health of William McKinley, President of the United States."

A. Simonson
933 Broadway, 21-22 Streets.

In accordance with my usual custom, I have again designed a new and beautiful coiffure for this Fall and Winter season. The

LOVER'S KNOT

is an entirely new arrangement of the low hair dress for the back of the head. It must be seen to be appreciated, and you are cordially invited to call and examine it.

The Lover's Knot may be worn very effectively with my MARIE ANTOINETTE, which is an unequalled coiffure for the front hair.

HAIR ORNAMENTS

My assortment this year is larger and more varied and beautiful than ever before, and by far the largest in the

ASSASSIN KNOWN AS A RABID ANARCHIST

Parents of Czolgosz Found at Home in Cleveland.

One Member of the Family Now Drawa a Pension from the Federal Government.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 7.—Acting on statements made by the man under arrest in Buffalo for the attempt on the life of the President, the Cleveland police endeavored to learn if there was a band of Anarchists in Cleveland to which the crime could be traced. Several men were examined at Police Headquarters without result, so far as the police have announced.

Among the addresses telegraphed to the police by those of Buffalo was one given as 170 Superior Stret or Ontario Street. This number on Superior Street is Memorial Post Hall of the Grand Army organization, and the corresponding number on Ontario Street is that of a store. The Memorial Hall Building is occupied by a number of tenants, and it was in this building that Emma Goldman once lectured.

What the police regarded as of importance at the time was the bringing to the Central Station of a man 6 feet in height, apparently a foreigner, who was kept in the sweatbox from about midnight until early to-day. Chief of Police Corner and Captain of Detectives Lohrer were alone with him in the Chief's office during the examination, and all police officials are under orders to answer no questions concerning him.

Leon Czolgosz is said to have formerly kept a saloon at the corner of Third Avenue and Tod Street, this city. Later, he was employed in one of the mills of the American Steel and Wire Company. Foreman Frank Dalzer of the galvanizing department of the Consolidated Mill of the latter company said to-day, "I know Leon Czolgosz very well. His father, I believe, lives in the vicinity of Warrensville, Ohio, on a farm. There are five sons, I think, all residing in this city, two or three of them living on Hosmer Street. Leon at one time was employed as a blacksmith in the Consolidated Mill. Later he kept a saloon at the corner of Third Avenue and Tod Street. He sold the saloon and went to live on the farm with his father.

"I know that Leon is, or was, an Anarchist. He attended Socialist and Anarchist meetings very frequently. He is a man of rather small stature, about twenty-six years of age. The last time I saw him he had a light brown mustache."

HIS PARENTS FOUND.

Later information concerning the identity of Czolgosz develops that he is the son of Paul Czolgosz, who now lives at 306 Fleet Street, this city. Other members of the family are John, who lives at home with his father and stepmother; Michael, a soldier now serving in the Philippines; Vladislan, who is on his father's farm, situated on the Chagrin Falls Suburban Line, and Jacob, of Marcelline Avenue.

The family is Polish, and is evidently very poor. The stepmother cannot speak English, but gave out the following interview through an interpreter. She said:

"Leon left home about sixty days ago. We heard from him a few weeks ago. He was then in Indiana, and wrote to us that he was going away, stating that in all probability we would not see him again."

The stepmother failed to recollect the name of the city from which the letter was received, but states that it was from some place in Indiana. The family had not heard from him since.

The stepmother denies that Leon is a disciple of Emma Goldman or in any way interested in her doctrines. She said he was scarcely intelligent enough to understand them. They had always considered the boy partially demented. Up to three years ago he had worked at the Cleveland rolling mill, but had to quit on account of poor health. Since that time he has been idle. While living on the farm, near Warrensville, his father had not asked Leon to work, having always considered him too weak for manual labor. Regarding the shooting of the President, Mrs. Czolgosz said:

"I cannot believe that Leon is the one. He was such a timid boy, so afraid of everything. Why, he was the biggest coward you ever saw in your life."

She also emphatically disclaims that the boy ever displayed any Anarchistic tendencies whatever. He was an admirer of his brother, the Philippine soldier, and liked his country, never showing the least sign of discontent.

Mrs. Czolgosz is intelligent looking, but failed to show any decided emotion when confronted with the account of Leon's horrible crime. The home is neat and cleanly, but plain.

FATHER UNCONCERNED.

Paul Czolgosz, the father of Leon Czolgosz, did not appear to be deeply concerned over the enormity of his son's crime, and was calmly stropping a razor with which he had just shaved himself. Mrs. Czolgosz directed the police to the home of Waldak Baudurski. Baudurski is said to be prominently identified with a Cleveland Socialistic organization, and is a brother-in-law of Leon Czolgosz. Baudurski is employed at the works of the Cleveland Frog and Crossing Company. He is said to be entered on the rolls of the company by the name of Bander.

Two uncles of Leon Czolgosz also live in Cleveland, one of them at 12 Hosmer Street. There are in this family a Frank and a Charles Czolgosz. Neighbors told about another Czolgosz who had been in the Spanish-American war and who drew a pension from the Government because of a crippled hand. His whereabouts could not be learned.

In the rear of this house a woman named Mrs. John Glowskie lives. She declared that her husband had deserted her some time ago and she did not know where he now was. She further said that he belonged to a society of Socialists and attended meetings regularly in a hall in the neighborhood. She was very bitter toward her absent husband and declared he was a gambler. From another source it was learned that Glowskie was in Buffalo with a Cleveland saloon keeper. A letter was received from the saloon keeper the other day to this effect, it was said.

The investigation disclosed that a society of Socialists has held regular meetings here and has denounced the existing form of government. The members of this society, according to the police, have violent ideas.

C. B. Palmer of Warrensville, in which place the latest information received from Buffalo indicates that the President's assailant lived, said last night:

"I remember being the clerk at a sale some time ago when something was bought by a family that used the name of Niemann, but which, when it came to signing the papers, used the name of Czolgosz, or something like that. This family, as well as I remember, lived on property that adjoined C. F. Emery's farm. They were foreigners, but that is all that I remember about them."

HE WAS KNOWN AS NIEMAN.

Several years ago Leon Czolgosz was employed in a Newburg mill. Among his fellow-workmen there he was known as Fred Neiman. He is a member of Forest City Castle Lodge, No. 22, of the Golden Eagle. His former associates in the mill describe him as a German Pole, of about twenty-six years of age, five feet seven inches in height, with light complexion and brown hair. They say that he was known to have a most violent temper. He was last seen around Newburg during last Spring.

John Ginder, an employe of the Newburg wire mill, where Czolgosz formerly worked, and who is the Secretary of the Golden Eagle lodge, received a letter from the would-be assassin in July last. It is written in red ink and reads as follows:

West Seneca, N. Y., July 30, 1901.

John Ginder:

Dear Sir and Brother: Inclosed you will find $1 to pay my lodge dues. I paid $1 to Bro. George Coonish to pay the assessment sent out on account of the death of Brother David Jones.

Brother Ginder, please send my book to me at my cost, and also send password if you can do so.

I left Cleveland Thursday, July 11. I am working here and will stay for some time. The fare from here to Buffalo is $5.15.

Hoping this finds you well, as it leaves me, I remain, yours, FRED C. NEIMAN.

The letter was turned over to the police this afternoon.

"It is my opinion," said Chief Corner today, "that the shooting of the Chief Executive is not the result of a plot. I believe that Czolgosz went to Buffalo on a different errand, and while there decided to shoot the President. There was no plot hatched in this city to kill McKinley, to my way of thinking. We are working hard on the case, and if he had any accomplices they will be brought to justice."

It has been learned that without a doubt Czolgosz is an Anarchist and a member of an Anarchist club named "Sila," which means "Force." The club meets at the corner of Tod Street and Third Avenue.

A BOASTFUL ANARCHIST.

The Rev. Benedict Rosinski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Church, said that Czolgosz had admitted to him that he was an Anarchist. "About four years ago," said the Rev. Mr. Rosinski, "I asked Czolgosz for a contribution for the church. He surprised me very much by refusing to give it. I asked him why he would not contribute, and he said that he was an Anarchist. I always supposed that he was a Catholic, and that was why I had approached him on the subject of contributions. He told me that he had no religion, and that he did not wish to help churches. He said that Anarchy was his religion. I tried to argue with him and drive the Anarchistic principles out of his head, but it was to no purpose. I believe that he was mentally unbalanced, because he acted and talked so strangely to me."

"Czolgosz made no secret of the fact that he was an Anarchist," said Anton Zwolinski of No. 2,102 Broadway to-day. "He was always talking about and trying to force Anarchist principles on every one whom he talked with. He was a great coward, however, and I am surprised that he had the nerve to do as he did. It would not surprise me to learn that he is merely the tool of some other persons. When the Sila Club broke up Czolgosz joined another one, the name of which I have forgotten."

Prominent members of the Golden Eagle organization declare that it is purely an insurance institution and that its members in general have no sympathy with the Anarchists or their principles. The officials of the lodge were closeted with the police authorities to-day, and at the conclusion of the interview the police said they did not believe the members of the organization were connected in any way with the attempt on the life of President McKinley.

It is estimated that there are over a thousand Anarchists in the city of Cleveland. They have in the last few years adopted the plan of meeting in small coteries or clubs at the homes of members. They are much wrought up over the attempt on the life of the President and loudly decry the act as unnecessary and uncalled for.

E. B. Eberhardt is probably the most prominent of the avowed Anarchists. He says that he is proud of being an Anarchist, but disclaims that he is by any manner of means an Anarchist in the general acceptance of the term. He is opposed to all existing forms of government, but does not believe in their extermination by violent means. He believes that all that he can do, or that any true Anarchist can do, is to refuse to vote.

He emphatically stated that had he been an eye witness to the tragedy of Friday afternoon at Buffalo the perpetrator of the deed would not have lived a second afterward.

A CZOLGOSZ A PENSIONER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The records of the Pension Office show that there is one man named Czolgosz on the rolls. His first name is Jacob F., and he is drawing a pension of $30 a month because of a wound in the right hand and forearm. The wound was received through the explosion of a shell at Sandy Hook in 1899. Czolgosz enlisted from Cleveland, Ohio, giving his address as 199 Hosmer Street, first in Battery M, Sixth Artillery, on Sept. 15, 1898. He was afterward discharged, on Jan. 22, 1899, and then re-enlisted in the ordnance branch in Capt. Babbitt's company, and was serving there when wounded. He was born at Alpena, Mich., and was twenty-two years and ten months old when he first enlisted. His description is: Height, 5 feet 8½ inches; complexion, fair; light blue eyes; hair light brown. His present Post Office address is given as Warrensville, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and he is believed to be a brother of the man who shot President McKinley.

CZOLGOSZ'S NAME CHEERED.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Chicago Anarchists, in response to a call issued three days ago, held a meeting last night in a saloon on West Chicago Avenue and discussed the attempted assassination of President McKinley. Men and women known to be associated with the Anarchist movement in the city were present. More than 200 persons altogether were gathered in the hall.

Members of several societies were notified three days ago that a celebration would take place last night. The original reason for the meeting could not be learned from those present. They made no secret of the fact that they anticipated something of which they might talk, however.

Not a word of sympathy for the man who was near his death was heard at the meeting. Instead there were speeches in which the name of McKinley was mentioned only to bring forth jeers of condemnation. For the name of the President's assailant there were cheers. All the speeches were in German, although at times some members of the audience would give vent to their feelings in English.

It was not until early this morning that the meeting broke up.

CZOLGOSZ OR NIEMAN?

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 7.—R. C. Hunt, employed by the Northern Pacific as a special agent, with headquarters in Tacoma, knows the assailant of President McKinley quite well. As soon as he heard the news and the name of the man under arrest Mr. Hunt said: "I know Fred Nieman, and if I am not mistaken he now carries some scars inflicted by me. Nieman formerly lived in Detroit, but his home is now in Toledo. Five or six years ago, when in Detroit, Nieman, who was a pronounced Anarchist, gathered a crowd in the Union Station by flourishing a revolver and uttering pronounced Anarchistic sentiments. I told him he must stop that kind of business and started to lead him away. He resisted me and I pounded him good over the head. I think he has some of the scars yet."

CZOLGOSZ'S NAME DISCUSSED.

Believed to be Russian in Origin—Pronounced as Sholgush.

The pronunciation of the name given by the police of Buffalo to the man who attempted the life of the President was a frequent subject of discussion yesterday. Although he asserted that he was a Pole, there was considerable doubt expressed on the subject. The name was in many quarters taken to be more like Hungarian than Polish.

Ignatz H. Rosenfeld of the Café Boulevard, 152 Second Avenue, when questioned upon the subject, said that he had just been commenting with some friends on the man's name.

"But," he continued, "just this same combination does not occur in the Hungarian language. Two consonants are never preceded by the long vowel. The nearest combination to this would be such as appears in the word 'Zsoldos,' meaning a mercenary, (soldier,) and pronounced Joldosh, the J being soft. The suffix 'os' is adjectival.

Mr. Rosenfeld said that he was positive that there are no Hungarian Anarchists in New York.

"As a matter of fact," he added, "the Anarchist such as is known in other countries does not flourish to any extent in Hungary."

On the East Side it was generally declared that the name Czolgosz was not Polish, the assertion being made that almost without exception the true Polish names ending in "ofsky" were the nearest combination of the consonants in the assassin's name. It was pointed out that the name was probably of Russian origin, in which case it would be pronounced "Sholgush."

EDISON SENDS X-RAY MACHINE.

Apparatus Started for Buffalo in Care of Experts Last Night.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 7.—An X-ray apparatus was shipped at 6 o'clock to-night by the Lackawanna Railroad to be used to locate the bullet that is in President McKinley's body.

The apparatus was sent to Buffalo by Thomas A. Edison at the request of Mr. Cortelyou, the President's private secretary. He telephoned to-day to Mr. Edison at his laboratory in West Orange, asking that the apparatus be forwarded immediately. Mr. Edison instructed his manager, William E. Gilmore, to attend to the matter without delay. Peter Weber, manager of the manufacturing department of the Edison works, with his assistants, then went to work with a will and had the apparatus ready for shipment within a few hours. It will arrive at Buffalo at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Edison telegraphed to Mr. Cortelyou informing him that the apparatus had been shipped, and also that he had arranged with Dr. Knoll, Superintendent of the House of Relief in Hudson Street, New York, and an expert in the use of the X ray, to accompany it to Buffalo. Several of Mr. Edison's assistants have also gone along with the apparatus.

JUDGES' VIEW OF ACTS OF ANARCHISTS

Many Believe Special Laws Should Protect the President.

HORROR AT CZOLGOSZ'S CRIME

City Magistrates Declare that Enemies of Society Should Be Expelled from the Country.

Persons in all professions in this city continued yesterday to give expression to their sorrow for the danger of the President, their abhorrence of the crime of Czolgosz, and their determination that as far as possible hereafter the life of the Chief Executive should be protected from the assaults of Anarchists and those holding beliefs dangerous to society. Among those who spoke to reporters were several Judges of the Supreme and other courts and City Magistrates. Their views follow:

Justice LEONARD A. GIEGERICH—I cannot find words to express my horror and detestation of the crime which has been committed against President McKinley. It is almost inconceivable that such a crime should be perpetrated against a man who, so far as we know, has performed the onerous duties of his high position most satisfactorily, and who is beloved by all classes of his fellow-countrymen, irrespective of political affiliations. If, as is reported, the crime is due to the existence of an Anarchist conspiracy, the sooner Anarchy and its supporters in this country are stamped out the better for the civilized world. I join, in common with my fellow-citizens, in the hope that President McKinley's recovery may be speedy and complete. I think prayer should to-morrow be offered up in every place of worship for his recovery, and when attending divine service I myself shall pray that our President may quickly be restored to health. It speaks well for the self-control of our citizens yesterday that they did not take the law into their own hands. Republican institutions were never put to a greater or more crucial test than when our people yesterday refrained from so doing.

Justice JOHN HENRY McCARTHY—To me this comes as a personal grief. President McKinley was a warm friend. I first met him when we were both in Congress. I cannot imagine any punishment severe enough for the scoundrel who did this act. Even should the President live, I believe that hanging is too good for this fellow. Laws should be enacted that would mete out special punishment for such acts as these. I believe that Congress should take some action against the Anarchists in this country. That they should be allowed to meet and thrive in this country, carrying out their dastardly deeds, is an outrage to our civilization. The country has been entirely too apathetic with regard to the doings of the Anarchists, until now it is brought directly home to them. Let the "Reds" be swept out of the country.

Justice SCHUCHMAN—Hanging? Why, whether our President lives or dies, hanging is far too good for the man who tried to kill him. It was a cowardly act, and has plunged the entire world into sorrow. Even the President's political opponents could but admire him personally. Now that Anarchy has been brought so close home to our people, maybe laws will be passed governing the doing of its agents. Right under our very noses the apostles of these people are working out schemes of murder, and we sit idly by and watch. It is high time that our lawmakers should do something toward putting an end to these Anarchists' bloody work.

Supreme Court Justice JAMES A. BLANCHARD—It must have been the result of a conspiracy or the act of a lunatic. It appears to me that the crime was without justification or reason, and was inflicted on one of the sweetest and noblest characters in American public or private life. A sentence of ten years' imprisonment for such an offense seems to be inadequate, but the law does not look for vengeance, and no American citizen wants more than a justification or vindication of the law.

Magistrate HOGAN—I think it is one of the most deplorable things that ever happened in this country, and the people should rise en masse and drive every Anarchist out. We don't want that class of people here. If there are any Governmental evils, the proper place to remedy them is at the ballot box.

Magistrate FLAMMER—It was the act of a human monster. Since Lincoln's time no President has had as hard a time of it as McKinley. There is no principle behind Anarchism. The Anarchists have a wanton spirit to destroy and offer nothing in its place. They are not wage earners, but loafers. There should be a strict law passed against carrying a firearm, as no one but those evil-minded do carry them.

Magistrate DEUEL—The attempted assassination of President McKinley is a National and an international disaster. It should cement the nation in a firm determination to put down anarchy. It is much more significant than the killing of King Humbert. It is much more significant than if it had occurred in Russia or Italy. It was well that no lynching occurred. I say this not only because I am opposed to lynch law, but from the more politic standpoint that there is a possibility that the prisoner may be induced or coerced into making statements which may be of great value in determining the extent to which the anarchistic movement has spread and gained a footing in the United States.

Magistrate MAYO—Our laws as they stand at present provide only ten years' imprisonment as the extreme punishment for crimes like that one which the would-be assassin of President McKinley committed. It is certainly a more serious crime to attempt to take the life of the President than that of an ordinary citizen, and our laws in this respect should be amended. I would like to see all Anarchists excluded from the country, but I know of no way in which we can discriminate against any class of men.

Magistrate ZELLER—The attempted assassination of President McKinley is an awful crime. I do not believe in lynch law or lynching, but I think there ought to be some way that the Anarchist could be summarily dealt with. There ought to be a law passed that would make it a capital offense in a case of this kind.

Magistrate MOTT—It is the most diabolical think I ever heard of. McKinley is one of the best Presidents the country has ever had.

MAYOR HINCHCLIFFE'S VIEW.

Believes the Stake Too Good for Men Like Czolgosz.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 7.—Mayor Hinchcliffe of this city, in speaking of the attempt on the President's life, denounced the act in strong terms and any society or organization that countenanced such a crime. He said it was time for the country to rid itself of a body of men who were capable of plotting to kill such thoroughly good and upright men as Mr. McKinley.

The stake, he declared, was too good for such cowards. No mercy should be shown such a murderous cut-throat as Czolgosz or men like him who were continually forming plots which, when put into execution, shocked the whole world. The Mayor expressed deep sympathy with Mrs. McKinley in her affliction.

INDORSED CZOLGOSZ; LOST JOB

Newton (Mass.) Policeman Suspended for Approving Anarchist's Act.

NEWTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—Because he made a remark expressing sympathy with the act of the Anarchist Czolgosz, Patrolman Morris Kiley of the Police Department has been suspended from duty, and it is thought may be summarily dismissed.

While a number of officers were discussing news of the attempted assassination of President McKinley last evening, Kiley is said to have declared with an oath: "It's a good thing, and there are a lot of others out there who ought to get the same dose."

Roll call interrupted the discussion, but the remark was soon known abroad. Indignant citizens gathered, and it was only because the counsels of the older men prevailed that Kiley did not get a coat of tar and feathers.

When the matter reached the ears of Chief of Police Tarbox he was as indignant as the other citizens. In less than an hour from the time of the roll call he had sifted the matter, the officer was summoned to Headquarters, reprimanded, his badge and tools of office taken from him, and he was suspended in disgrace.

It is said that Kiley admitted making the remark, but said it was with no malicious intent. He has been a member of the department six years.

WOULD BAR ANARCHISTS.

Commissioner Powderly Favors Anarchist Exclusion Laws—Foreign Bureau Suggested.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Strong efforts have been made to induce Congress to enact laws excluding Anarchists from coming to the United States, but thus far without success.

Probably the strongest movement in that direction was made when Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania was a member of the House of Representatives. A measure advocated by him specifically excluded Anarchists as such, and provided various safeguards for identifying them. The measure was vigorously opposed, some of the most prominent men in Congress identifying themselves with the opposition on the ground that the term "Anarchist" was a general characterization. It was urged that it would be a dangerous precedent to prosecute or punish a man for supporting a theory or having a certain opinion without proof that he had committed an actual crime. This and other objections led to the failure of the measure.

The Commissioner of Immigration, Mr. Powderly, in his annual reports, asked Congress to give him power to exclude Anarchists as such, saying that men prominent in the Anarchist groups of Europe had arrived at American ports from time to time, and that there was no means of turning them back as Anarchists. The only means of excluding them has been under some of the general provisions of the exclusion laws, as criminals, paupers, &c., and, as a rule, it has been impossible to fasten crime or pauperism upon them. Commissioner Powderly to-day was asked:

MR. POWDERLY'S VIEWS.

"Do you think the immigration laws could be amended so as to reach those who associate themselves with Anarchistic groups before or after they have taken up their residence in this country?"

His answer was as follows:

"The immigration laws can be amended so as to exclude from landing in this country persons known to be Anarchists abroad by requiring every immigrant to present a certificate from the municipality in which he resided at home, to the effect that he was a respectable, law-abiding man; that he was not in any way identified with any Anarchist organization, and that he was of good character.

"In order to make such a law effective, representatives of the Immigration Bureau should be stationed in foreign countries from which immigrants come, whose duty it should be to examine carefully into the character of the immigration tending toward the United States. All certificates should be passed upon, and all immigrants examined carefully before being permitted to embark for the United States. In this way our immigration officers would have a means of knowing something concerning the antecedents of those applying for admission.

"I recommended in my annual report for the fiscal year 1900 that all persons landing in this country be liable to deportation during the term they reside here, before becoming naturalized, or for the period of five years. Until a person becomes a naturalized American citizen, he or she is subject to a foreign Government, if such person is injured or if the lives of foreign subjects are taken in any public affray, the foreign Government looks to ours for indemnity. It is but reasonable to suggest that, during the time they are subjects of foreign Governments, in this country, they should be subject to deportation for their own misdeeds.

WOULD DEPORT ANARCHISTS.

"It is all very well to talk of the United States as the asylum of the oppressed of all nations," continued Mr. Powderly. "That did very well years ago, before the immigration began to flow so rapidly to our shores. The need of an asylum is not so great now as it once was, and the danger of making this country a prison and an asylum for vagabonds is increased every year.

"The man who shot President McKinley admits that he received his inspiration through the Anarchistic teachings of Emma Goldman, who was permitted to enjoy the right of free speech in this country. The law should be so framed as to enable the authorities to place the strong hand of justice upon every Anarchist who breeds such sentiments as Emma Goldman gave expression to, and deport them at once. From the press dispatches this morning it will be seen that several Anarchist groups held meetings last night and rejoiced in the fiendish attempt on the life of the President. Every soul assembled at every one of those meetings should be taken out and, if aliens, deported. If citizens, they should be promptly tried for their offense, but, in any event, the authorities should prevent the assembling of such characters. They were not advocating reform nor the redress of grievances of any kind; they were applauding murder, and the man who applauds murder is himself a murderer at heart and should be punished. No maudlin sentiment should stand in the way of reaching these people."

SECRET SERVICE SHOULD BE ENLARGED.

Assistant Secretary Allen of the Treasury Department, when asked whether he thought Congress could enact laws that would reach the Anarchists in this country, said:

"Undoubtedly something could be done, but I believe that the Secret Service should be greatly enlarged, and to it should be given supervision over groups or bodies of men who plot against the form of our government and against the officers of the Government. The Secret Service force is so small that it is unable to do little more than keep down counterfeiting. Occasionally we have to use the force to watch Government officials. Recently we had to detail men from the force on the mint robbery at San Francisco, and again on the Nogales case. The bureau was created for the purpose of looking after counterfeiters, and we stretch our authority, perhaps, in assigning the men to any other matters. It is perfectly apparent that the Secret Service force should be greatly enlarged and its scope extended, so as to keep in hand the very class of men from which the would-be assassin of the President came. Congress could make laws that would give to the bureau authority to handle these classes."

CHICAGO ANARCHISTS RAIDED.

Held on Charges of Conspiracy Against the President's Life.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Six men were arrested last night on the charge of being implicated in the plot to assassinate President McKinley. They are Abram Isaak, Abraham Isaak, Jr., Hippolyte Havel, Henry Trevoglio, Clemens Pfeutsner, and Alfred Schneider.

Three women were arrested at the same time.

The examination of the prisoners lasted until early this morning. Capt. Colleran, Chief of the Detective Bureau, said:

"The arrests were in consequence of a telegram from Secret Service officials in Buffalo asking us to investigate and learn the whereabouts of the headquarters of a paper known as The Free Society. We traced the owner to the house at 515 Carroll Avenue, and there found the persons arrested, apparently in the midst of an important meeting. All the prisoners admit they are Anarchists and do not hesitate to say that they have no regard for the laws as now enforced.

"Some of the men I learned have served terms in prisons in their native countries for attempted crimes inspired by their anarchistic beliefs. The paper, Free Society, published by Isaak, I have learned, was formerly issued on the Pacific Coast, and it was only recently that Isaak opened an office here."

Justice Prindiville, at 2 o'clock, upon application of City Prosecutor Taylor, issued warrants for the six men and four women, charging them with conspiracy to assassinate President McKinley. The complaining witness was Officer John Ryan. The charge is "conspiracy to do an illegal act, on or about Sept. 5, 1901. Specific act: Conspiracy to kill and assassinate President of the United States William McKinley, conspired with Leon Czolgosz, alias Fred C. Neiman."

The hearing will take place before Justice Prindiville on Monday.

Three more alleged Anarchists were arrested here this afternoon. They were found in the rear of 100 Newberry Avenue, and were at once taken into custody, with the nine arrested last night. They gave their names as Martin Fox, J. M. Rosinski, and Michael Rox.

A quantity of Anarchistic literature, pictures of Emma Goldman and others, and copies of "red" newspapers were seized.

THE ANARCHISTS HERE UNDER CLOSE WATCH

Police Guard for Well-Known Persons Always Maintained.

CAPT. TITUS'S PRECAUTIONS

New York Detectives, Commissioner Murphy Believes, Would Have Averted Czolgosz's Attempt.

Police Commissioner Murphy declared yesterday that there would not be any police descents upon the headquarters of Anarchists or arrests of members of the brotherhood in this city on account of Czolgosz's attempt on President McKinley's life.

"There are only about 200 Anarchists in this city," said the Commissioner, "and on the whole they are a harmless lot. The police will keep them under close surveillance, as they have always done.

"There is quite a difference between the Socialists and Anarchists. The majority of the so-called Anarchists in New York are Socialists. This class has among its numbers some great minds. The Anarchists' ranks are filled with the revolutionary outcasts of all the nations of the world. They are not Americans, and if an uprising should occur here the community may rest assured that the police will care for it in a quick and decisive manner.

"If there are any riots or attempts at violence in New York there won't be two orders given to the police. The law will be enforced to the fullest extent without the aid of the militia. And there won't be any orders to shoot over the mobs' heads."

The Commissioner was told that the police of other large cities were said to be making wholesale arrests of Anarchists.

"Conditions are different here from those in other large cities," said the Commissioner. "The police of this city have always held the Anarchists in a determined way. We have had no outbreaks, and we don't apprehend that we will have any. Those here have confined themselves to making speeches, and whenever there was any incendiary talk the police promptly put a stop to it."

The Commissioner had a number of men stationed in the Wall Street district yesterday to forestall any trouble that might arise and to preserve order in the crowds expected to congregate in that quarter.

Inspector Cross had personal charge of the police in the district. Under him were Capts. Creamer, Halpin, and Vredenburgh, with plenty of patrolmen disposed so as not to attract any attention. There were also a number of plain clothes men and detectives in the vicinity keeping their eyes on the offices and persons of well-known financiers. As to this watch the New York police keeps over a number of prominent citizens, Capt. Titus, head of the detective bureau, had this to say:

"There are many men in New York who are guarded by us without being known to them. When President McKinley comes to this city on a visit there are no extraordinary precautions taken to protect him other than those practiced by our men in regard to prominent residents of the city. We watch over the President in many ways, however, that he and the general public do not know of. The assignment of two detectives to accompany him wherever he goes is but one of the precautions we take."

Commissioner Murphy also declared that no extraordinary safeguards were thrown around the President when he visits New York. He said:

"Why, we know that the Secret Service men seldom take their eyes off the President and are constantly watching over him. Detective Foster, who stood at his side when he was shot, has guarded Mr. McKinley ever since he was first elected Governor of Ohio."

Detectives Funston and Foy, the former a relative of Gen. Funston, are generally assigned to guard the President when the latter is in New York.

Detective Funston said yesterday that during the years he has been with the President and his party upon the latter's visits in this city, never but once had he been compelled to adopt strenuous methods with any person disposed to approach or annoy the President.

The incident referred to occurred on March 3, 1900, when the President came to this city to attend the dinner of the Ohio Society. The occurrence was witnessed also by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter.

A well-dressed, rather stout individual, apparently somewhat intoxicated, approached the carriage in which President and Mrs. McKinley sat on a Pennsylvania ferryboat en route to the West Twenty-third Street station from Jersey City. Walking straight up to the carriage, he endeavored to open the door of the vehicle. Detective Funston, standing at the wheel, pushed him aside. He said he wanted to shake hands with the President. The man, when Funston's back was turned, went up to the carriage door on the opposite side. Funston turned, and again thrust the man away, and this time kept him at a distance. The fellow persisted in his efforts, however, and appealed to Secretary Cortelyou, sitting in another carriage. Mr. Cortelyou quieted him. The President was not alarmed at the incident.

Commissioner Murphy said as he was leaving Headquarters that he did not believe the President's would-be assassin would have been permitted to approach the President if he had been guarded by New York detectives. The very fact that his hand was wranped in a handkerchief, said the Commissioner, would have caused any detective of this city to suspect him as a pickpocket at least, as this is a favorite method of stealing scarfpins and other articles of jewelry by such thieves.

Sergt. Grady of the Detective Bureau in Capt. Titus's presence yesterday stated that the New York Anarchists had held no meetings lately. About two months ago the police, he said, broke up an east side attempt to hold a meeting. As to Emma Goldman, the Sergeant said that she had not been in New York for some months. The last time she was heard from was in Toledo, Ohio. She endeavored to address a meeting here, but the police prevented it, and soon afterward, the police say, she went West.

IN ANARCHIST CIRCLES.

Members of the Brotherhood Uncommunicative About Emma Goldman—Most Condemns Czolgosz's Crime.

There was little life yesterday about the resorts in this city usually frequented by Anarchists, and the general attitude was one of non-communicativeness. Especially as regarded the whereabouts of Emma Goldman was this secretiveness evident.

The saloon kept by Justus H. Schwab at 50 East First Street was not opened for business until late yesterday morning, and it was sometime before there was any evidence of business about the place. The few men who did gather in the little saloon late in the afternoon sat at a table drinking and talking in quiet tones. There were no sudden bursts of oratory such as frequently arouse applause from the groups which gather there, and, approached for an expression of opinion on the subject of the shooting, the men in the saloon absolutely declined to commit themselves.

Mrs. Schwab, the widow of the dead Anarchist, was behind the bar yesterday afternoon, when a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES called. Her general attitude was one of resentment at such intrusions, and she answered curtly, when she answered at all. Mr. Schwab, her son, was more inclined to take all questions with an air of lightness.

"Have you ever heard of this man Czolgosz before?" was asked.

"No," answered Schwab.

"Isn't it possible that he is one of your number who has assumed that name?"

Mr. Schwab laughed at the idea. Asked as to his views on the subject of the shooting, he replied that he did not propose to be interviewed.

"Where is Emma Goldman?" was asked.

"Why do you ask me?" inquired Schwab.

"She was in Buffalo a week ago," said Mrs. Schwab.

"But she isn't there now," hastily interrupted the son. "I heard from her in St. Louis less than a week ago—that is, near St. Louis."

"Do you take Emma Goldman seriously?" was asked. "Is she really an important factor among you?"

"Well, the newspapers pay for what she writes, don't they?" answered Mrs. Schwab, with rising anger. "They seem to take her seriously."

Inquiries among other persons known to take a friendly interest in Emma Goldman were met with the statement that she had been out of the city for a month or more, but that her whereabouts were unknown. Some of these persons asserted, with conviction, that there could not be any connection between her and Czolgosz, beyond the fact that the man might have been inflamed by her utterances.

John Most when seen expressed himself with more freedom. He asserted positively that the Anarchists were not in any way responsible for the act of Czolgosz, whom he said he had never heard of until the attempted assassination of the President brought the name into notoriety.

"It is the work of a fanatic," he said, "a man inflamed to the danger point. A crank! That is the right name for him. It is too much the custom nowadays to immediately lay all these things to the doings of the Anarchists. But we are not in existence for any such purpose as this. The man who killed Garfield was a crank, with a personal grudge. Bresci was a fanatic. This man is the same. I cannot say too strongly that we deplore this man's act. It is not calculated to evoke any more sympathy from true Anarchists than from any other class.

"It is not right," continued Mr. Most, "always to ascribe these things to the Anarchists. It's getting to be here a good deal like China. There, if a man commits a crime they hold his school teacher responsible. They say he ought to have taught his pupil better. And if the man's head goes off, well, the teacher's head is pretty apt to fall in the same basket. It's much the same over here nowadays with respect to the Anarchists."

Gen. Miles Starts East.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 7.—When Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles was informed of the attempted assassination of President McKinley he refused at first to believe it. He announced later that he would leave for Washington at once and abandon his tour of inspection of the military posts in the West. Gen. Miles would see no visitors. He left for the East at midnight.

B. Altman & Co.

Will display on Monday, September 9th, an attractive collection of

Trimmed Hats and Toques,

Representing the New Styles for Autumn and Winter,

and including the most recent Parisian Models.
Department on Third Floor.

Costume Department. Second Floor.

Advance styles of Autumn and Winter Gowns are now shown, of various materials and modish designs, suitable for Luncheons, Visiting and Evening wear.

Fine Cloth Dresses for Street and Traveling,

And The New Close Fitting Dress Skirts of Velveteen, Cloth and Cheviot.

Boots, Ties and Slippers.

For Autumn and Winter are now in stock,

comprising the newest shapes, of superior quality and workmanship.

For Women and Children

Shoe Department, Third Floor.

Silk Umbrellas. Dep't on First Floor.

On Monday, September 9th, an additional lot of 800 Twilled Silk Umbrellas will be placed on sale; handles of English Natural Wood; eight rib frame, 26 and 28 inches, for Men and Women,

Regular value $3.00 and $3.50, at . . . $2.00

Imported Flannels,

embracing a wide range of New and Exclusive Patterns,

including Roman and Persian effects, particularly adapted for Shirt Waists. Extra fine quality Flannels for Negligee, Kimonos, Matinees, Bath Robes, Pajamas, Outing Shirts, etc.

Also a complete line of Embroidered Skirting Flannels.

(First Floor.)

Upholstery Department. Third Floor.

For Monday, September 9th:

Irish Point Bed Sets,
Double Bed size, former prices $6.50 to $9.50 . $4.75, 5.90
Single Bed size, former price $6.50, . . 4.50

Ruffled Bobbinet Bed Sets,
with roll piece, for brass beds, original price $7.50, ... 4.50

In addition, a number of Stores Bonne-Femme, Point Arabe, Renaissance and other styles of Long and Sash Curtains, in quantities of from two to five pairs, will be offered at

Much Less Than Former Prices.

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LEADERS OF FINANCE AVERT PANIC IN STOCKS

Market Withstands One of the Severest Tests in Its History.

Substantial Declines Registered, Forced by Bears and Timid Holders, but No Demoralization Evident.

Whosoever had predicted or anticipated a panic in the stock market yesterday because of the unexpected and lamentable happening in Buffalo, saw neither his predictions fulfilled nor his anticipations realized. Though the market was put to one of the severest tests known in the history of the Exchange, there was no panic. Recessions there were—substantial ones, ranging from three to ten points; but nothing approaching even semi-demoralization appeared until shortly before the close, when the bears in the market put out the falsehood that the President was dead, thus inducing to hasty liquidation by many timid holders. Then it was that the market sustained its greatest losses, declining quite sharply, only promptly to recover when it was disclosed that there was not a word of truth in the report, and that, quite to the contrary, Mr. McKinley was improved and improving.

In truth, all the unfavorable conditions considered, sentiment generally was that the market had stood up phenomenally well, and had weathered the storm such as it could never have weathered (and this despite the substantial support accorded it) were it not for its inherent strength and did not conditions warrant that support. As a matter of fact, what declines were scored were insignificant as compared with the collapse in May last, and, in the case of not a few prominent stocks, might readily have been forced by a concerted bear attack following some minor calamity. That this is so will appear when it is stated that, despite all the canards put out, and in the face of a most unfavorable bank statement, showing a loss in surplus reserves of over $5,000,000, such stocks as Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, the Eries, the Steel stocks, Pennsylvania, and New York Central stood at no time more than from a three to a five point decline each—and this though, in the language of the Street, they were made each a football for the bear raiders and the would-be depressers of market values.

THE HEAVIEST DECLINES.

Wherever greater declines were scored they were for the most part in specialties or in usually inactive stocks, which, apparently, were thrown overboard in fright by timid holders, and which, therefore, because of the limited market, were necessarily sacrificed. Yet that some holders of securities had profited by the experiences, either of themselves or others, in the May panic can readily be seen when it is stated that Delaware and Hudson, which in that panic had broken some 50 points on relatively few transactions—because foolishly sacrificed by an unexperienced broker—yesterday held comparatively steady on dealings in 1,700 shares.

For this remarkable exhibition of market strength credit is given in Wall Street where, it is felt, credit is properly due—to the leading financiers of the Street, the heads of banks and banking institutions, who, by concerted action, prevented any serious developments in the money market, while at the same time coming to the active support of stocks whensoever it appeared that the market might literally run amuck. Not only was this united, and, it is said, a very successful, effort to support the market at the opening, but those efforts were continued up to the very close, securities being purchased on every recession. Had this not been so the canard telling of the President's death would almost surely have precipitated a panic. But Morgan brokers were in the market supporting their specialties, Standard Oil interests sustained their stocks, Gould operators, Vanderbilt interests, the Harriman syndicate—all were in evidence, all rallying to the support of the market.

In this connection it was commented on as singularly fortunate for the market and for the plans of those financiers that the London Exchange was not open yesterday, else it is believed would there have been a vicious raid on Americans there and consequently much lower prices for the opening here. As it was, the local financiers were not only able to regulate opening prices, but they were able later to rally quotations from the low levels of the day, reached about 11:45 A. M., and closed them fairly well above the levels, though still considerably below Friday's final figures.

More, this support is to be continued on Monday when business is resumed. To this end Mr. Morgan has foregone his usual Sunday vacationing to this end William Rockefeller will return at once to the city; to this end James R. Keene, James Stillman, E. H. Harriman, and other influential factors last night discussed ways and means to check any further market demoralization, and will, it is understood, meet again with Mr. Morgan and Mr. Rockefeller to-day.

THE MARKET MOVEMENT.

Coming now to the story proper of the market and the market movement, it may be said that all Wall Street was early active and busy. Long before the usual hour yesterday morning brokers and their clerks began to arrive in the Street and were followed in short order by many outsiders, curious and anxious to see what the day's developments would be. These people for the most part congregated about and in the temporary quarters of the Stock Exchange in the Produce Exchange building, filling the gallery which overlooks both exchanges and the lobbies immediately beyond the Stock Exchange floor. There they waited patiently for the market opening—and they were well rewarded by what they saw. The brokers and their clerks, on the other hand, had no time to play the part of spectators. There was work for them to do—work that tried the brain and racked the body. Customers whose margins were slim and threatened to be exhausted, others who always wait for panic days to pick up stocks cheaply, foreign correspondents—these had to be communicated with—while at the same time the orders and requests that came by mail, more than usually heavy, had to be attended to. Also, because it was foreseen that there would be a great rush of business, every available Stock Exchange member was pressed into service so that orders might be executed the more promptly and satisfactorily. Hence it was that at the opening the attendance of the floor members was larger than at any time since the memorable May panic, when prices and innocents alike were slaughtered.

The opening was in no sense of the word wildly exciting. There was, it is true, the same sullen roar coming from the throats of the many brokers that always follows the sharp tap of the Chairman's gavel announcing the opening of business, and there was also the more or less mad rush to sell or to buy. But the acts were not those of men apparently bereft of their reason—not those of men panic-stricken. Instead, even in the rush, there was a coolness and a deliberation at once refreshing and assuring; and this, all because just previous to the opening it had been officially announced on the floor of the Exchange that the Clearing House Committee, then in session, had authorized the statement that everything would be taken care of and a panic or financial disaster averted. It had been learned, too, that the selling orders to be put in at the opening were relatively few, or rather much fewer than had been expected, and that, on the other hand, there were substantial buying orders from banking interests, "bargain hunters," and others. And so it was no surprise, though to holders of securities it was a glorious relief when, the market opened, the tickers—in figures that spoke more eloquently than words—began to announce to the waiting, anxious people in the many brokers' and bankers' offices in the financial district that the market had not "gone to the dogs," but was finding and steadying itself.

Instead of a great break, such as the bears had predicted, recessions were only moderate. The first quotation registered on the tape was 100 shares of Canada Southern at 68, a decline of 2½ points from the previous day's close. Next came 400 shares of Southern Railway at 31, likewise a decline of 2¼ points, while other quotations were: Missouri Pacific, 600 shares at 101, a decline of 5 points; 300 Erie first preferred at 69¼, Friday's close having been 72¼; Manhattan, 1,000 at 116, Friday's close 119; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 500 at 68¼, Friday's close 71¼; Rock Island 140, Friday's close 144½; Pennsylvania, 1,500 at 143½, Friday's close 146; St. Paul, 1,500 at 160, Friday's close 165½; Atchison, 1,300 from 75 to 76, Friday's close 78⅝; Norfolk and Western, 5,000 at 53, Friday's close 55¾; Colorado Fuel 94, Friday's close 99; Tennessee Coal 61, Friday's close 66¼; United States Steel, 10,000 from 41 to 42½, Friday's close 45¼; United States Steel preferred, 4,000 from 91¼ to 92, Friday's close 94⅜; Louisville and Nashville 101, Friday's close 104¾; Reading 41, Friday's close 44; Amalgamated Copper, 5,400 from 112 to 113, Friday's close 117¼; Erie, 10,000 from 41 to 42, Friday's close 44; Union Pacific, 10,000 from 96 to 97¼, Friday's close 100½; Southern Pacific, 10,000 from 55 to 56, Friday's close 58⅝; Baltimore and Ohio 100½, Friday's close 104¼, and American Sugar 130, Friday's close 134.

Not unnaturally, following these opening prices there were many sudden changes for the first ten or fifteen minutes, but it was a noticeable fact that there were no wild fluctuations and it was not a difficult matter to buy or to sell stocks within a quarter or a half of 1 per cent. of the quoted figures, though of course the tape, as is usual on a big day, was some ten minutes behind—in fact was so utterly unable to keep the pace up that many transactions were never recorded. If they had been, the registered total of 900,000 shares would probably have been increased to 1,250,000 shares. The heaviest dealings were in Southern Pacific, 66,000 shares; Atchison, 51,000; St. Paul, 37,000; Erie, 64,000; Pennsylvania, 32,000; Southern Railway, 30,000; Union Pacific, 84,000; United States Steel, 56,000; United States Steel preferred, 31,000, and Amalgamated Copper, 43,000.

BREAK FOLLOWS A RALLY.

Following the irregularity in the first fifteen minutes the market first steadied itself and then proceeded to rally, holding this rally until shortly after 11 o'clock, when, as has been stated, prices broke sharply on the report of the President's death. At about the same time, and some ten minutes earlier than usual, the bank statement came out, showing a further loss in surplus reserves, whereupon the bears seized this as a golden opportunity to attack the whole list, which they did with such success that they forced some very sharp declines, conspicuous of which were the following: Atchison 6 points, Atchison preferred 4, Brooklyn 6¾, Erie 4⅞, Missouri Pacific 6, Metropolitan 5½, Manhattan 4⅜, New York Central 4⅜, Norfolk 4¾, Pennsylvania 5, Rock Island 6¼, Reading 4½, St. Paul 9½, Southern Pacific 5½, Union Pacific 6¾, Amalgamated Copper 6⅜, Consolidated Gas 9¼, General Electric 12, People's Gas 4¼, American Sugar 6, United States Steel 4⅛, United States Steel preferred 3⅝. These and other losses are more strikingly borne out in the following table:

	Friday's Close.	Yesterday's Lowest.	Decline.
Atchison	78½	72½	6
Atchison pf.	98	94	4
Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	71½	65½	6¾
Erie	44	39⅜	4⅞
Missouri Pacific	106	100	6
Metropolitan	168	162½	5½
Manhattan	119	114¼	4¾
New York Central	154⅜	150	4⅜
Norfolk & Western	55¾	51	4¾
Pennsylvania	146	141	5
Rock Island	144¼	138	6¼
Reading	44	39½	4½
St. Paul	165½	156	9½
Southern Pacific	58⅝	53⅛	5½
Union Pacific	100½	94¼	6¼
Amalgamated Copper	117¼	110½	6¾
Consolidated Gas	225¾	216½	9¼
General Electric	266	254	12
Wabash preferred	41¼	37	3¾
American Sugar	136	128	6
United States Steel	45½	41	4½
Unit. States Steel pf.	94¾	91⅛	3⅝
Colorado Fuel	99¾	93	6¾
Chicago & Alton	40	36¾	3¼

When this decline was at its height the banking interests put in large supporting orders, which were successful in checking the downward movement, and finally in bringing about a rally, which was in progress when the market closed. Final figures, however, showed some appreciable net losses, which are set forth in the following table, which also shows the high and low figures for the day:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Net Loss.
Amalgamated Copper	114½	110¾	111¼	6
Am. Locomotive	25⅞	24½	24½	2¼
Am. Locomotive pf.	85½	85½	85½	2½
Am. Smelting	46¼	44	45	3¼
Am. Smelting pf.	97	96	96⅜	2¼
Am. Sugar	131	128	128¼	6
Anaconda	45	43¼	44	2½
At., Top. & S. F.	76½	72½	73	5½
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	96¼	94	94⅜	3¼
Baltimore & Ohio	102	97	97½	6¾
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	92½	92	92	1¼
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	70	65¼	65⅜	5¼
Canadian Pacific	110⅜	109¼	109⅜	2⅞
Central of New Jersey	162	162	162	3
Chesapeake & Ohio	45½	42¼	43½	3½
Chicago Great Western	23¼	22	22½	2⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	161¾	156	157	8½
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	185¼	185	185	5
Chi. & N. W.	194¾	192	192	8
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	141	138	138⅝	5½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	95¼	93	94	5¾
Consolidated Gas	221	216½	217¾	8
Delaware & Hudson	164	161	163	4½
Delaware, Lack. & West.	221	217	217	8
Denver & Rio Grande	45½	44¼	45	3¼
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	93	91	92	4⅞
Erie	42	39½	40¼	3¾
Erie 1st pf.	71⅜	67½	68¼	4
Erie 2d pf.	57½	54	55	4
General Electric	254	253	254	12
Great Northern pf.	184	180	180	6¾
Illinois Central	144¾	143	144	3
International Paper	23½	22½	22½	3
International Paper pf.	79⅝	78	78	3¼
Iowa Central	36	35	35	4
Lake Erie & West	62½	62	62	3
Louisville & Nashville	103⅜	100	101	3½
Manhattan Elevated	117	114¼	114¼	4½
Metropolitan Street Ry.	165	162½	162½	5½
Missouri Pacific	104	100	100¾	5¼
New York Air Brake	143⅜	142	142	7¾
New York Central	152	150	150½	3⅝
New York, Chi. & St. L.	38	37	37¾	3⅝
New York, Ontario & W.	35	32⅜	32⅜	3
Norfolk & Western	54	51	51½	4½
Pacific Mail	40½	38¼	38½	4¾
Pennsylvania Railroad	144	141	141¼	4⅜
People's Gas & Coal	110½	107¼	108	3⅞
Pullman Palace Car	205	205	205	10
Reading	41¾	39½	40½	3½
St. Louis & S. F.	42	42	42	3½
St. Louis S. W.	31	29	29	3
Southern Pacific	56½	53⅛	54	4⅝
Southern Railway	31⅝	30½	30⅝	2⅞
Tennessee Coal & Iron	62⅞	60¼	60⅝	5⅜
Texas Pacific	43	40¼	40¾	4⅜
Union Pacific	97½	94¼	95½	5½
Union Pacific pf.	88¼	87	87½	1½
U. S. Leather	13	12	12⅛	1⅝
U. S. Leather pf.	81½	79⅝	79⅝	3⅜
U. S. Steel	43	41	41⅜	3⅜
U. S. Steel pf.	92⅜	91¼	91¼	3⅝
Wabash	21⅝	20½	20½	2⅝
Western Union Telegraph	92¼	90⅜	91½	2½
Wisconsin Central	21¼	20	20½	2½
Wisconsin Central pf.	43⅜	43	43	2½

ON THE MINOR EXCHANGES.

Some Tension, but No Panicky Feeling Apparent—Anxious Crowds in Stock Brokers' Offices.

In the customers' rooms of the stock brokerage offices during the morning yesterday there were the crowds of anxious but quiet men and the evidences of nearly suppressed excitement which had been absent from Wall Street since the days first following the panic of May 9.

Attention was divided between the changes on the quotation boards, the story told by the ticker, and the bulletins from Buffalo relative to the condition of the President.

Another reminder of the panic week of last May was found in the presence of bargain hunters, who narrowly scanned the quotations for a chance to buy good stocks cheap.

The excited but not panicky scenes on the Stock Exchange were repeated in miniature on the floor of the Consolidated Exchange, where the course of prices on the "big board" was closely followed.

Neither on the Produce nor on the Cotton Exchange was there any serious damage to prices after a sharp, but not extended, setback at the opening, although the tension was obvious and bulletins from Buffalo were quickly read.

Mortimer H. Wagar, President of the Consolidated Exchange, on behalf of that body sent a telegram of sympathy to Secretary Cortelyou.

President Barnes of the Produce Exchange sent a message of sympathy to Mrs. McKinley and acknowledged a cable dispatch of similar tenor received from the Liverpool Corn Trade Association.

READY FOR EMERGENCIES.

Clearing House Committee and Leaders of Wall Street Confer—Satisfied with the Situation.

The Clearing House Committee met yesterday at the Clearing House, in Cedar Street, and made arrangements to protect the interests of the Associated Banks, the banks for which they clear, and clients. At the meeting perfect and unanimous understanding was reached, and no situation could have presented itself with which the committee would not have been able to cope.

William Sherer, the Manager of the Clearing House, was at his post long before 9 o'clock, the hour for the committee meeting. He is a veteran in financial crises, and had gauged the situation created by the attempt to assassinate President McKinley thoroughly. When asked what the outlook for the day was in the banking and Stock Exchange district, he replied, very seriously:

"'God reigns and the Government at Washington still lives.' I repeat the words of President Garfield. The sentiment in them may apear to be unfeeling, but we must nerve ourselves to such ideas. They are a parody on 'The King is dead, long live the King.' While we deeply grieve over what has befallen President McKinley, our duty is to look ahead, and if we did not stand together to preserve the stability of affairs it would only aggravate the calamity."

When the committee met there were present Chairman Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank; J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank; William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, and George G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank. The only committeeman absent was Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank. He is in the Adirondacks, and it would have been impossible for him, had he had news of the shooting of the President promptly, to have reached New York in time to attend the meeting. Mr. Tappen rarely goes to the Gallatin on Saturday. On Friday he started for Lenox, Mass., and heard the terrible news when he reached his destination. Three-quarters of an hour later he was making a return journey, via Pittsfield and Albany, and he reached New York at 5:30 A. M. yesterday. There were also in the committee room J. Pierpont Morgan, George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank; James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, and James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, a majority of the financial giants of the Wall Street district, who came to advise with the committee and place their resources to the best advantage to banks and customers. Robert Bacon, Mr. Morgan's partner, took part in the conference.

PLAN OF ACTION DECIDED UPON.

The committee had decided on a plan of action to meet any phase or strait in the money or stock market before the Stock Exchange dealings began and Mr. Tappen came from the conference room and made this announcement:

"The banks have the situation well in hand and will do everything possible to prevent a panic. The Clearing House Committee met to decide what is best to do. The banks are a unit in protective measures, as they have been before in similar crises, and the committee will when necessary take proper action."

The committee waited for the first quotations from the Stock Exchange, and after the rally from the bear attack on the list Mr. Tappen left it and stated:

"The market is, all things considered, strong; we are doing nothing because there is nothing to do. We are simply holding the fort. The stock market is taking care of itself and we shall if needs it support it. It has not been found necessary to pass any resolutions or to take action with a view to issuing Clearing House certificates. All that we have done has been to informally and unanimously resolve to support the monetary situation. The opinion prevailed among us before the stock market opened that there would be no great flurry in stocks, and this has been justified by results."

The committee adjourned subject to sudden call in case of emergency before 11 o'clock.

"Everything is well in hand," said President Simmons after the meeting. "Of course no loans can be called to-day, and Saturday is a dies non so far as money is concerned. But if there is any bidding up of money to-day we will take care of it. The Clearing House banks will if necessary stand together as in the past and be prepared for anything that may occur. We are not talking of time loans to-day, but loan transactions are likely to be on fair terms on Monday. The financial outlook is encouraging and there is no extraordinary excitement on the Stock Exchange. All the great financial interests of the city are safe and there is no cause for alarm. The committee discussed the situation fully with Messrs. Morgan, Woodward, Baker, and Stillman, and proof of the stability of the situation is found in the fact that it did nothing. Nothing came before it calling for action, and inasmuch as there was nothing to do, nothing was done. In case of emergency the committee is prepared to concur in the issue of Clearing House certificates. This of course will be done by the Clearing House Association."

J. Pierpont Morgan slept on his yacht Corsair, and when he got out of a cab at Broad and Wall Streets at 9:15 o'clock yesterday morning found his banking house closely guarded by half a dozen detectives detailed from the Wall Street branch of Capt. Titus's command. They were at the main entrance, on Wall and Broad Streets, and at the entrance in the Mills Building. Mr. Morgan went to his desk, remained a few minutes talking with his son-in-law, Herbert Satterlee, and left with Mr. Bacon, his partner, for the Clearing House. On his return Mr. Morgan called at the Gallatin National Bank to see President Tappen. He was out, and Mr. Morgan went to his own offices, where Mr. Tappen, half an hour later, called on him and they had a private talk for a quarter of an hour.

ALL IS WELL, SAYS MR. MORGAN.

Later in the day Mr. Morgan made this statement:

"The financial situation is absolutely good. There is nothing to derange it. The banks will take care of that. You need not worry about it."

After Mr. Tappen returned to the Gallatin Bank he talked privately with Manager Sherer of the Clearing House. Both said that no especial significance should be attached to their conference.

After the close of the market James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, said:

"The record of the day, with the disposition to renew and make loans, simply carried out the view which had been universally entertained by leading interests that there would be nothing approaching a panic because the conditions, both commercial and financial, are not such as would warrant a panic."

All that President Baker of the First National Bank would say of the situation was that the banks of the city would meet all its requirements.

President Nash of the Corn Exchange Bank said:

"The Clearing House Committee will make no declaration except what is well understood—namely, that the banks will be in a position to borrow according to their needs and at proper rates."

Manager Sherer was in very good humor when he left the Clearing House for the day.

"We are," he said, "simply standing at the throttle. We think we have a clear track, although the roadbed is a bit shaky. But if any red signals are displayed we'll just stop and remove the obstruction."

The Clearing House Committee will be in session and ready to take immediate and necessary action to-morrow morning. None of the heads of the banking interests whose advice or co-operation may be needed went further from the city yesterday than would enable them to be in town early to-morrow.

One of the callers on Mr. Morgan yesterday was Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation.

THE OUTLOOK ENCOURAGING.

Experts Express Confidence that the Adverse Effect on the Stock Market Can Only Be Temporary.

Men prominent in financial and commercial circles yesterday continued to take the view that the adverse effect upon the stock market of the attempted assassination of President McKinley can be merely of a temporary nature and that there really is nothing in the situation to justify alarm, or even pessimism. Herewith are some of the opinions expressed:

BAYARD DOMINICK of the Stock Exchange firm of Dominick & Dominick—The market, of course, declined, but it was well supported, in spite of a tremendous liquidation. The banks took a broad and liberal position and assisted materially in keeping things in hand. What the effect of the President's death would have, should that lamentable contingency arise, of course it is impossible to foresee. I do not believe that the results will be serious to the financial condition and the prosperity of the country. We are on such a sound basis that a comparison with the times following the assassination of Garfield is out of the question.

SIG. H. ROSENBLATT of the Stock Exchange house of Zimmerman & Forshay—I think the market has been wonderfully well supported and has held up splendidly, all the facts considered. Early in the day customers in brokers' offices—and fortunately there is not a large line of stocks being carried by the public—responded cheerfully to the calls for more margin, while in addition to the banking buying there were orders from Europe and various home sources. Inasmuch as the country is wonderfully prosperous, I do not see how market values can be affected other than in a temporary way.

H. H. HOLLISTER, of Hollister & Babcock, bankers and brokers—I believe the declines were temporary only. The conditions of the market and of the country are entirely different now from what they were at the assassination of Garfield. Then the country at large was financially unsound. Any calamity which might have befallen would have resulted in the same series of bearish campaigns on the stock market, accompanied by a general depression in the country. Should the President succumb to his wounds there would probably be another decline. A few people who have not yet sold out would think they ought to sell, but that will be the end.

TALBOT J. TAYLOR—The market behaved very well indeed at the opening. There was not much liquidation, and commission houses were more inclined to buy than to sell, although the shorts brought in many selling orders. As a matter of fact, the dastardly attempt on the life of the President depressed the market less than was expected, much less than the bank statement, the issuing of which started a selling movement under which the market broke. For the next few days the market will depend on the news from the President's bedside. The large financial interests will do everything in their power to take care of the stock market as well as the money market.

H. L. HORTON, banker and broker—We are on a sound basis, our money is as good as that of any other nation, and our credit is better. I was therefore not surprised that the market held so well, comparatively speaking. If Mr. McKinley should die over Sunday, a further decline may be expected on Monday, but it will not be severe.

A representative of KUHN, LOEB & CO.—There is nothing in the situation to excite any undue alarm. There will be no need of any rally or capital to support the market."

PENALTY SHOULD BE DEATH.

Senator Platt's View of the Punishment That Should Be Inflicted for Attacks on Presidents.

Senator Thomas C. Platt said yesterday that a special law should be passed by Congress making the punishment death for any person who makes an attempt on the life of the President. Senator Platt also has his ideas about Anarchists. When seen in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the Senator said:

"I suppose the man who made the attempt on President McKinley's life will have to be tried under the law of New York State if the President recovers. The punishment, I am informed, is fixed at a maximum of ten years' imprisonment. It is a shame that a man who makes an attempt on the life of the President can escape with such a light sentence. I think a special law should be passed making a crime of this kind punishable by instant death."

"Is there any United States statute under which the man could be tried?" was asked.

"Not that I know of. I believe he would have to be tried under the State law."

"What action should Congress take in regard to Anarchists?" was asked.

"A law should be passed suppressing the Anarchists. At the present time I cannot say just what kind of a law should be enacted."

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

Mr. Van Wyck Calls Upon the People to Offer Public Intercession for the President.

Mayor Van Wyck at noon yesterday issued this proclamation:

A most cowardly attempt has been made upon the life of the President of the United States, who lies critically ill in the City of Buffalo.

In view of this sudden and appalling calamity, which fills the hearts of all with sorrow and anxiety, I call upon the people of the City of New York to meet in their accustomed places of worship to-morrow, Sept. 8, to join in earnest prayer to Him who is the giver of all life to grant to our suffering President a safe deliverance from his peril and a speedy return to health and to the discharge of the duties of his great office.

Witness, my hand and seal of office, at the City Hall, in the City of New York, this 7th day of September, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and one. ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, Mayor.

THE MAYOR TO MRS. McKINLEY.

Extends to the President's Wife the Sympathy of All.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday sent this dispatch to Mrs. McKinley:

The people of the City of New York, shocked at the dastardly attempt on the life of your beloved husband, the President of the United States, extend their heartfelt sympathy to you in your hours of anxiety and sorrow and earnestly pray for his speedy and complete recovery.

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, Mayor.

GOV. VOORHEES'S ACTION.

No New Jersey State Day Exercises at the Exposition.

Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey announced yesterday that on account of the attempted assassination of President McKinley the New Jersey State Day exercises, which were to have taken place at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo next Friday, and the banquet to the Irish and Canadian riflemen arranged for that date, as well as one at Long Branch announced for to-morrow, will not take place. He issued orders revoking all arrangements to-day.

The shooting events will take place on to-morrow and Tuesday, according to programme, but all festivities have been called off.

Day of Prayer Set Apart.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 7.—Acting Gov. Northcott this afternoon issued a proclamation setting apart Sunday, Sept. 8, as a day of prayer for the recovery of President McKinley.

Prayers in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—Gov. John Walter Smith has issued a proclamation calling upon all good citizens of Maryland to join in giving thanks for the escape of President McKinley from immediate death at the hands of an assassin and praying for his restoration to health. Tuesday of next week is the day appointed by the Governor.

Special Daily Litany at St. Paul's.

In St. Paul's Chapel a special litany was held at noon yesterday. Prayers for the recovery of the President were offered, and also for Mrs. McKinley and the relatives of the family in their affliction. The same service will be held daily at the same hour until further notice.

NO INVESTIGATION HERE.

Local Secret Service Agents Not Called Upon to Take Action.

When inquiry was made yesterday at the Secret Service Bureau, in the Federal Building, whether an investigation was being made to learn if the assassin who made the attempt upon the life of President McKinley had any associates here, Agent Flynn said:

"We are not investigating the matter officially, for we have not been called upon to do so. There may be agents from Washington on here, but if they are, I know nothing of it, for no one has called upon me in the matter.

"So far as I understand, this man hails from the West. The Secret Service men at Cincinnati and Chicago are making an investigation, but, as I say, thus far there has been no call made upon this office in connection with the shooting of the President."

North German Lloyd's Sympathy.

Gustav H. Schwab, General Manager in America of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, received a cablegram from the company's office at Berlin yesterday expressing heartfelt sympathy with Mrs. McKinley and the hope that the President may have a speedy recovery.

THE WELLINGTON INTERVIEW.

The Senator Declines to Say Whether He Was "Indifferent."

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—A morning paper here publishes an interview with United States Senator George L. Wellington, given in Cumberland, upon the reception of the news of the attempt upon the life of President McKinley. Senator Wellington is quoted as saying:

"McKinley and I are enemies. I have nothing good to say about him, and under the circumstances do not care to say anything bad. I am indifferent to the whole matter."

The attention of the Senator was directed this morning to the interview, with a request for a denial or affirmation of the words attributed to him. He flatly declined to give either.

YACHT RACE PROGRAMME.

The Event Not to be Postponed Unless the President Dies.

Unless President McKinley dies the great international yacht race will occur according to the programme already arranged. Should the President pass away, however, the meeting between the two boats will be postponed indefinitely.

That was the statement issued by Commodore Kane at the New York Yacht Club last night. Thus far there has been no meeting called on account of the shooting of the President, and none will be called, unless he dies.

RABBIS OFFER PRAYER FOR THE PRESIDENT

Tributes to Mr. McKinley's Worth in City Synagogues.

ANARCHISTS ARE DENOUNCED

Dr. Silverman Declares This Land Must Not Be a Refuge for Enemies of Society.

Expressions of deep regret at the attempted assassination of President McKinley, together with prayers for his speedy recovery, were uttered by practically all of the rabbis of the synagogues of the city at the regular Saturday morning service yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. Kaufman Kohler conducted the service at Temple Beth-El. His text was: "And ye who cleave to the Eternal, your God, live all of you to-day." He made an extended reference during the sermon to the attack upon President McKinley. Dr. Kohler said that the attempt upon the President's life was all the more startling as it occurred on the day of Mr. McKinley's most signal triumph, when as the embodiment of the Nation he had spoken on the future destiny of the American people. He said:

"It is peculiarly distressing that just when the American people have entered upon a new era of prosperity which prognosticates peace, friendship, and amity between all lands and nations, the President should have been struck by the dastardly shot of an Anarchist. Millions of people in this country and in all lands tremble at this moment not only at the thought that this precious life should be imperiled by this act of wickedness and madness, but at the idea that the great principles of liberty and human greatness and dignity are thus abused.

"It would seem that liberty itself is jeopardized if the freedom accorded to all races and classes of men in this country is thus abused and the welfare and happiness of 75,000,000 of people are to be thus assailed by one man's foul deed.

"Amid tears and trembling, our petitions go up to the throne of the Almighty that he who has been stricken so unexpectedly by the arm of an assassin may be granted a speedy recovery."

Dr. Kohler also read a special prayer for the recovery of the President.

Rabbi Joseph Silverman resumed his pastoral duties at Temple Emanu-El some days earlier than he intended in order to conduct the services yesterday. Dr. Silverman announced that the sad blow which has fallen on the country rendered it fitting and even imperative for him to speak concerning the attempted assassination from his pulpit.

"Now is the time," said he, "for every American patriot to rise as one man and drive every Anarchist and every person of seditious tendencies from our shores. Let America be the first to declare that this country is no place for Anarchism and will not furnish the adherents of its principles with a habitation or refuge.

"Three times within the past thirty-six years the hand of an assassin has been turned against the life of our Chief Magistrate, and it is high time that we take some decisive action in the matter. Let us be the first to declare that we will expel from our land every man and every woman whose hand and heart are turned against established government.

"This is a time not for public excitement, but a time when we should repress our public emotions and deal with the problem in a deliberate and determined manner. In the whole country there should be one unanimous protest against the men who lend themselves to traitorous means to establish their unrighteous opinions. If there are any men or women dissatisfied with the present form of government, let them resort to peaceful means and not to violence and murder.

"President McKinley has by his great wisdom and justice gained the esteem of the whole country, so that there is not one patriotic citizen who does not feel a deep sympathy for him and his noble consort. He has thus far been a great President and carried the Nation through the crucial period of the recent war. If we ever had need of him we have it at the present time."

Dr. Silverman closed with a prayer for the President's rapid recovery.

At the Synagogue Shaarai Tephilla the usual service was supplemented by a petition from the congregation for the recovery of the President.

Dr. Frederick de Sola Mendes spoke at some length upon the attempted assassination of Mr. McKinley. He said:

"Little did I think a few days ago when I sat in the Temple of Music in Buffalo that it would be the scene of the perpetration of such an atrocious assault upon the man we all so love and honor. From one end of the country to the other to-day is cast a gloom. We all pray that God may keep alive our beloved President. We also pray for that dear wife who has but recently recovered from such a serious illness herself, and we pray that she may be able to bear up under the exacting strain."

The Rev. Dr. Henry Pereira Mendes, rabbi of the Shearith Israel Synagogue, 100 Central Park West, at the morning service said:

"The whole Nation mourns to-day the sad affliction that has come to our beloved President."

A special prayer in the name of the congregation was offered that the President be restored to health.

In all the east side synagogues prayers were offered for the speedy recovery of the President. The Rev. Philip Klein of the Beth Hamedrash Hagodal Synagogue, 54 Norfolk Street, spoke at considerable length on the President's shooting.

At the regular service of the Congregation Shaari Zedeck, 38 and 40 Henry Street, the officiating cantor by order of the President of the congregation, Isador Platt, offered a special prayer for the recovery of the President. The congregation rose during the prayer and made the responses at the close in a manner which showed the depth of their feeling for the stricken President. The prayers will be continued at the meetings of the congregation until the President is out of danger.

In the absence of Rabbi Maurice H. Harris, the cantor, the Rev. H. Dewmark, preached at the Temple Israel of Harlem, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. A special prayer for the President's recovery, the comforting of Mrs. McKinley, and the bringing to justice of the assailants, was offered.

PRAYERS IN THE SCHOOLS.

Suggestion Made by President O'Brien Is Approved by the Borough Board Unanimously.

President Miles M. O'Brien of the Board of Education yesterday addressed a circular letter to all of the School Principals of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx suggesting that the school children of these boroughs on to-morrow afternoon be asked to pray for the recovery of President McKinley. The letter was approved by the School Board of these boroughs, which met in the afternoon. In President O'Brien's communication he says:

"The President of the United States, William McKinley, lies hovering between life and death, the victim of a most dastardly attempt on his life by a wicked assassin.

"The whole Nation has been horrified by this terrible deed, and its fervent prayers are being poured forth that the Great Creator may vouchsafe to save the life of our President, so revered by us all for his lovable character and pre-eminent fitness for the exalted position he occupies.

"In this hour of gloom and peril it would seem meet and proper that the Board of Education should join in this universal appeal to Almighty God to divert from the Nation this impending calamity.

"I should therefore suggest that on Monday afternoon you call all the children of your school together, and, after reading this communication, exhort them before retiring to pray God to save the life of our great and good President."

After the meeting of the School Board the following telegram was sent to Secretary to the President Cortelyou, at Buffalo:

In behalf of the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx on this date, I desire hereby to express through you the sincere condolence of the members of the same board to Mrs. McKinley in the sad affliction which she and our Nation have sustained, and to express a heartfelt hope that an all merciful Providence may mitigate in some degree the severity of this terrible blow.

MILES M. O'BRIEN, President.

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THE CRIME AND ITS EFFECT.

It is one of the elements of wanton atrocity in the crime attempted upon the President that, had it been successful, it would and could have made no change of importance in the course of the National life. Had the desire of the assailant been to secure a change in the Government, it would have been absolutely futile, and must have been known to be so to any person of even low intelligence. While this fact makes the crime more inexplicable, it is one of immense significance for the American people. It makes plainer than ever the essential stability of our Government and the degree of completeness with which it serves its original purpose.

The President may die, and the land will mourn with deep and sincere grief, but any vacancy in the office, however it may occur, whether it be temporary or final, is provided for. The Vice President has been chosen for precisely that emergency. Whatever may be the opinion of a critical minority as to the excellence of the choice made last Fall, it was the choice of the legal majority of the voters, made with full knowledge of the ultimate purpose of the Vice Presidency, and of the fact that for seventeen Presidents who have served out the term of their election there have been four Vice Presidents who have succeeded to the office of President. The election of Vice President is definitely a contingent election to the Presidency. If the possible contingency occurs, the incumbent enters on his duties and powers with the full and explicit authorization of the popular will duly expressed. There can be no serious interruption. And the law has taken care that no interruption shall exist even if the Vice President also is disabled. The head of each of the important departments is designated to assume in turn the office that may be left vacant.

Nor does the admirable stability of our Government depend solely on the forethought with which possible accidents have been provided for. It rests on deeper foundations. Its peculiar basis is the representative character of the Government itself. The power lodged therein is not an inheritance, and follows no line of personal succession. It is derived from the popular will, and it is distributed between the Legislature and the Executive. The share of the latter is great, but it is substantially subordinate and delegated. The immediate repository of the National will is the Legislature. Both together are but the temporary agents of the real principal, the people. Year by year, sometimes blindly and foolishly, but always in the stern school of experience and responsible freedom, the people live their own life, develop their own character, find their own way through the complex conditions of National growth. The passing of the greatest of their servants, even by atrocious violence, cannot deeply disturb, cannot at all disable their vigorous and steady institutions.

Much was said on Friday evening of the possible effect of the death of the President on the "business" of the country. There was little occasion. Any sudden and striking event is apt to upset the excitable minds of the speculators in stocks. Disturbance of this sort, in a country where credit plays so extensive a part, might produce unfortunate results. It was well that the powerful financiers, who are the especial guardians of credit, should take precautions that a factitious and baseless excitement should do no harm. But whether harm from such a cause could be serious depends upon the general conditions in trade and industry. Where these are as sound and wholesome as they are generally believed to be at present, the real business of the country is safe from the consequences of a momentary excitement in the stock market. If these conditions are not sound, even the power of the great financiers is inadequate to check reaction when once started, or to prevent its starting. The story of the Street yesterday proves beyond all reasonable doubt that the business of the country is proceeding in normal channels under healthy conditions. And one source of the general security is, what we have already pointed out, that the public life of the Nation is determined by the Nation itself and is independent of accident to the men who for the time being are intrusted with office.

Another feature in the effect of the crime attempted on the President is to be noted. The feeling that has found universal expression among all classes is, to a remarkable degree, as much personal as patriotic. It is not the possible vacancy in the office of the Chief Executive that is in the general mind. There has been hardly a trace of apprehension as to consequences. There has been a deep sense of sorrow over the suffering and danger of a brave and blameless citizen. There has been profound indignation at the motiveless cruelty of the assault. There has been an outpouring of affection for the public servant who had endeared himself to the people and was so unaffectedly one of them in heart and thought. But the calm, sustained confidence of the Nation in itself has not for a moment been shaken. Nor, even if the worst should come, need it be.

AGAINST THE CANTEEN.

We entirely agree with The Evening Post that the letter of Gen. DAGGETT, which we reproduce in another column, is "the strongest testimony against the canteen which has yet appeared." There is no more gallant and deserving officer on the army list. There are few of more experience. The experience of Gen. DAGGETT in China as Colonel of the Fourteenth Infantry was the culmination of the service which it virtually concluded. There could be no more expert witness. Moreover, the tone in which he gives his reasons is moderate and judicial, and calculated to inspire confidence in his conclusions. Decidedly his testimony is "the strongest that has yet appeared."

One abatement, and one only, there is to be made from the value of his testimony, and that is that so much of it is rather argument than testimony, that is to say, theoretical consideration rather than actual experience. That recalls that Gen. DAGGETT is a Maine man, and that when he was a boy in Maine there were still there a good many intelligent people, as there still are a great many good people, who believed in the efficacy of prohibition. Nevertheless, we have freely to own that if the consensus of military testimony agreed with Gen. DAGGETT'S, the canteen in the army ought to be abolished.

We all know that there is no consensus on that side of the question. How much testimony there is on the same side we shall know when the reports that are understood to have been ordered from all officers commanding troops have been collated and published. Our readers will bear us witness that we have from the first insisted that this was a question to be settled by expert testimony. We believe it ought to be settled by the officers of the army themselves, who are responsible for its efficiency, without interference from outside. But if it is settled by the weight of evidence we shall certainly have no complaint or objection to make. What we object to is the attempt to settle it without regard to the evidence, by fanatics who would rather have the whole army to consist of drunkards than to have the Government recognize "sin," and who talk impudent silliness about a "conspiracy" of army officers to encourage drunkenness. These people have done so much mischief that it is to be expected as well as hoped that this time Congress will decide the matter according to the dictates of reason and not of hysteria.

ATTRACTIONS FOR CORPORATIONS

The great success of New Jersey in attracting by an extremely liberal general corporations law pretty much everything large in the way of stock companies, and gaining therefrom a revenue which has met all the State expenses on a liberal scale, has had the very natural effect of causing one State after another to revise its general corporations law in the hope of attracting a share of this very profitable business. West Virginia and Delaware were the first to throw the doors wide open, with the result that they caught pretty much all the companies which could not incorporate anywhere else, and the abuses practiced under the laws of those States became so notorious that a West Virginia or a Delaware charter came to be regarded by prudent investors almost as a danger signal. While it is true that some very respectable and reputable corporations were organized under the laws of those States, they were handicapped by the fact that they were found in exceedingly bad company. Some of the Western States made the same mistake, and enacted laws so liberal that those who took advantage of them had to give substantial guarantees of their bona fides before prudent financiers would have anything to do with them.

At the last session of its Legislature New York made some important modifications of its general corporations law, largely in the direction of correcting some very obvious defects in the statute which had driven over into New Jersey everything except the smaller companies intending to do a strictly local business and afraid of the taxation levied upon foreign corporations. A New York incorporation was always a guarantee of eminent respectability in a stock company, but in the case of the great enterprises and consolidations which needed no guarantees of this sort the New York law offered few attractions. It is much better now and much fairer to all in interest, but New Jersey still has the lead, largely, we imagine, because its system of taxation is less drastic than New York considers necessary. And now Connecticut has been seized with the ambition to become the home of great corporations and has enacted a law which seems to be for revenue only. As it became operative with the beginning of the present month, it is still enough of a novelty to merit notice.

A company which incorporates under the Connecticut law discharges its financial obligations to that State by paying its incorporation tax, and is thereafter forever exempt from taxation. The incorporation tax is 50 cents for each $1,000 of authorized capital up to $5,000,000. For any amount in excess of that sum it is 10 cents per $1,000. A very simple calculation will show what it costs to incorporate in Connecticut for any amount desired. The least capitalization recognized by the law is $2,000, of which one-half must be paid in. For anything above the minimum the requirement is that one-half the amount of the authorized capital shall be subscribed, and that 20 per cent. of the amount so subscribed shall be paid in before the company can begin business. The only report required is a brief annual statement relative to the disposition of the stock, which need make no showing of the company's condition or business. For purposes of incorporation it does not need to define the nature or scope of its business, unless it chooses to, and should it give this information gratuitously it may subsequently change its mind without risk of exceeding its charter powers. It may do anything under a general incorporation except conduct a bank, a trust company, or an insurance company, operate a railroad or do business as a gas, water, or electric-light company in the State of Connecticut, but it may do as many of these things in other States as it can get the right to. No stockholder or Director needs to be a resident of Connecticut, and all the representation the company needs is some one in the State to act as its agent. Obviously such a corporation can be in the enjoyment of all the corporate powers a State can grant and yet be wholly beyond the jurisdiction of its courts. It has what is practically a letter of marque, which other States must respect and which everywhere limits the liability of its stockholders to the payment made, or due, on the stock they have subscribed for.

There is food for thought in this scheme of corporate legislation. If Connecticut gets a considerable revenue from the sale of its very liberal charters, and some other State becomes envious of its good fortune, what sort of a bid will next be made to wandering millions looking for a home? For the moment Connecticut leads. To secure this advantage it would seem to have gone as far as it safely can—and perhaps a little further. If less conservative States try their hands at the revision of their general corporations laws it will require no great ingenuity to devise inducements which will prove more attractive than those outlined. Half the Connecticut incorporation tax would be liberally compensatory for the privilege of registering, and why a State which goes into the business of selling charters to foreign corporations should care whether they have any capital at all, so long as the incorporators can raise the amount of the fee, does not appear.

A BAY STATE AGITATOR.

In a moment of light-mindedness this journal once spoke irreverently of GAMALIEL BRADFORD of Boston, Massachusetts. Thereupon a friend who knew of the distinguished services of GAMALIEL as a public thinker reproved us with befitting severity. This was years ago, but our repentance was so sincere that even now it seems to us blasphemous and shocking when shallow Bostonians speak of Mr. BRADFORD as "GAMMY" and traduce him.

Still, he sometimes makes it hard to worship him duly. If he were another, and not GAMALIEL BRADFORD, he would be justly loathed for the pestilent way in which he is now going about the Old Commonwealth of Massachusetts brewing discontent and setting class against class; also he would be ridiculed for his silliness and flouted for the miserable sterility of his ideas.

Mr. BRADFORD seeks the nomination for Governor from the Democratic Party. There may be fifteen hundred voters in the State who from the ancient habit of disloyalty or ingrained native perversity would from choice vote for GAMALIEL BRADFORD. But if the Democratic Convention should name him it would be as a joke, or to save expense. He promises to run his own campaign.

In addressing an audience of labor organizations at Haverhill on the evening of Labor Day, Mr. BRADFORD most surprisingly blended the doctrines of DEBS and JEFFERSON DAVIS. He said the North ought to have bought all the slaves in order to avert the disaster of civil war, which "sowed the terrible seed of the military spirit." Now a war cloud threatens to overcast the whole sky—it is the conflict of capital and organized labor, of wealth against poverty, and class against class. The last war was between sections, this war is between classes, and capital is silently preparing for the struggle. "The force of arms and of soldiers will always be on the side of wealth and the multitude must succumb," said Mr. GAMALIEL BRADFORD to his labor audience at Haverhill. He took the Chicago strike riots as a specific example:

> Perhaps the most instructive episode in history took place in Chicago in 1894. The railroads were tied up by a strike. That great city, with 1,500,000 inhabitants, was almost paralyzed by a cessation of transportation. Distress and alarm were spreading everywhere. The State Executive was indifferent or powerless. But when President CLEVELAND sent a couple of United States regiments, that whole disturbance collapsed at once, and to-day all over the country you can find engineers and other railroad men who lost their places in that strike and were compelled to seek employment elsewhere. Suppose that the capitalists find in the Federal power a force which can be bought for money, equal to suppressing all resistance, while they do not see the other dangers it involves. Suppose that the thousands of quiet citizens who dread the disturbance and discomfort resulting from strikes learn to regard the Federal power as the instrument of enforcing order. What will become of organized labor then? Senator HAWLEY, in a speech before the Connecticut Legislature a year ago in March, openly advocated the maintenance of a Federal army for that purpose. A Federal army of 50,000 men is to-day being trained in the Philippines to entire indifference whom they fire upon, if they get the order to fire. The greatest danger to organized labor, as to all other local interests, is the extension of Federal power; that to which the Democratic Party for 100 years has offered an uncompromising opposition.

"Where shall we look for safety?" asks this apostle of discord. "I answer, without hesitation, to the State Governments. It is they and they only who, with any semblance of authority, and acting with a common purpose, can hope to stem the tide."

Secession or nullification? In the heat of their resentment against the Embargo act during the War of 1812, the people of Massachusetts talked of secession as a measure of relief. We disremember whether GAMALIEL BRADFORD was then a secessionist or a Union man, but he is against the Union now. He teaches those who will listen to him to distrust and hate the Federal Government. He tells them that when the Government at Washington uses its authority to suppress insurrection, protect life and property, and preserve order, it is the duty of the Governors of States to resist and oppose it. That is what he means by stemming the tide of Federal usurpation; if he means anything. And he goes about begging to be nominated for Governor of Massachusetts in order that he may set the example and begin the work of resistance to the Federal Government.

It is very hard this year to respect Mr. GAMALIEL BRADFORD. Even the Democrats of Massachusetts refuse to attend to him.

GENERAL NOTES.

The last horse cars in Massachusetts, running down Buzzard's Bay way, gave way to electric trolleys on Wednesday last.

* * *

The mother of Gov. Beckham of Kentucky enjoys the rare distinction of being the daughter, sister, and mother of Governors of States. Her father was Gov. Charles A. Wickliffe.

* * *

James Monroe Hill of Austin, Texas, is one of the few survivors of the battle of San Jacinto, which assured to Texas its independence. He was born in Georgia, and was a cousin of the late United States Senator Benjamin H. Hill of that State.

* * *

Colorado reports are to the effect that the tourist season has been the best in the history of the picturesque State. The number of visitors is estimated at 60,000. Next year the State will have better facilities for caring for the strangers.

* * *

The United Daughters of the Confederacy announce their intention to have the monument to Jefferson Davis in Richmond, Va., completed and unveiled in 1903. They have now $35,000 of the fund they require, and say they must have $40,000 more.

* * *

Maine has had more Summer visitors this year than ever before, and railroad officials regarded as competent to judge estimate that these visitors, with those to come later in the season, will leave $15,000,000 in the State as compensation for their care, comfort, and pleasures.

* * *

Ex-Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton is to talk at the dinner of the National Association of Merchants and Travelers in Chicago on Tuesday evening about "Some Laws That Ought to be Repealed." The guests are asked to attend "in business dress."

* * *

The annual reunion of Mosby's Men is to be held in Warrenton, Va., next Saturday. By Mosby's Men is meant the members of the Forty-third Battalion of Virginia Cavalry of the Confederate Army, who were commanded by Col. John S. Mosby during the war of the rebellion. Not many survive.

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R. Walter Dickinson has been substituted by the Virginia State Republican Committee for Robert W. Blair as the candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican State ticket, Mr. Blair being found to be too young by the Constitutional requirement to serve if he were elected to the office.

* * *

Major Henry Brainerd, who was one of the Greely party to the arctic regions and has just returned from the Philippines, visited Buffalo last week to see especially the Eskimo village. He says that all the Greely party who were rescued by the ship under command of Commander, now Admiral, Schley, in 1884, still live. They are, besides Gen. Greely, Brainerd, Beiderbeck, Connel, Fredericks, and Long.

* * *

The City of Philadelphia now has two recreation piers, the second, 70 feet wide and 520 feet long, having been opened to the public on Wednesday last. It is at the foot of Race Street; the other is at Chestnut Street. At the river end of the new pier there are two towers 60 feet high, one for an observation tower, to which the public will have access, and the other for the use of the harbor firemen.

* * *

In a Maine town the other day Mr. Moses F. Chick and wife gave a dinner party, at which the guests were six sisters, aunts of Mrs. Chick, whose combined ages were 470 years. Their names and ages are: Mrs. Mary Silsby, 88 years; Mrs. Ada Garland, 82 years; Mrs. Olive Penney, 80 years; Mrs. Sarah Saunders, 77 years; Mrs. Louisa Frost, 73 years; Mrs. Priscilla Jordan, 70 years. They all reside in Maine, and all were born on a farm in that State.

* * *

A big box, containing a bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln, has lain unopened in the Pennsylvania freight station in Cincinnati ever since last December, because the donor of the statue and the Cincinnati committee cannot or do not agree upon a site for its erection. The name of the donor is not publicly revealed, but it is said that he has declared that if the statue is not placed on the site that he thinks best, he will withdraw his offer to Cincinnati and present the statue to a small town in Illinois which was his birthplace.

BRIBERS AND BRIBETAKERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The report of the official stenographer of the language used by the Tammany-appointed Deputy Commissioner of Police of this imperial City of New York when, on Thursday last, in his anger, he turned upon Patrolman O'Neill, developes a condition that may well appall the peace and law loving citizens, even used as they have become to the rule of the gang of thugs who have for almost four years had it and them by the throat.

The law clearly makes it an offense for stores to transact certain sales on Sundays, and it also makes that offense of a very serious character for any police officer to fail to make an arrest for any violation of the laws of the State or of the ordinances of this city, of which he may have observation. Yet this ruffian Devery, lost to all sense of his sworn duty to see that the laws are enforced by the force of which he is the real head, has the audacity to yell in brutal tones to an officer whose endeavor it was to perform his duty, "I say they should have thrown you through the window! What right have you to go in and interfere with that man in his business place?"

And then this political healer, disgracing the city whose uniform he wears, or did wear, proceeded to pronounce sentence of a fine of thirty days' pay upon this officer for what? For attempting to do that for which he is hired, and which he had sworn he would do.

Is it not about time, without awaiting the arrival of the 1st of January next, that this Devery be ejected from the position he has so long disgraced by his brutal and offensive so-called administration of police law?

If officers of police are to be instructed by the head of that force that if they attempt to enforce the laws against the followers and satellites of Croker and his pals they will be served as was O'Neill, by foul language and heavy penalties, what protection have the citizens of this city from the depredations of the cutthroats, thieves, and the general horde of ruffians that constitute the following of Croker?

Mr. Editor, why is it that, although we have been reading in our papers for many days of the proceedings of the officers of the legal department of the city government against bribe-takers and the conviction of some, we hear nothing of any action taken toward the equally guilty—those who offer these bribes, for is not the one fully as guilty as the other? Can you recall any arrest of any citizen who obtains immunity from the enforcement of ordinances which would be detrimental to him "in his business" and otherwise?

How many more or less eminent and supposedly reputable citizens use the public area for private purposes, blocking up the sidewalks, and in a thousand ways obtaining benefits that they could not have did the police do their duty and enforce the laws? And does any one suppose that these laws are not enforced because of philanthropic reasons? One eminent citizen of foreign extraction in his early years, but of supreme New York extraction, or extraction from New York in his later, unblushingly and publicly declared that he was controlling the government and revenues of this great city for what there was in it for his pocket, and only that!

Are there not to-day thousands of supposedly honorable citizens decrying the infamous city government under which they have lived for now almost four years, and deprecating it with the strongest language at their command, who are morally responsible for much of the rottenness that exists in the Police Department to-day, because of their willingness to accept immunity for the violation of ordinances from the officers of the police under whose jurisdiction they live and do their business? There are a hundred ordinances in force, on the statute books, which citizens knowingly violate, only believing that they should be enforced when the "other fellow" is doing the violating. Is this honest citizenship?

NOT RICHARD CROKER.

New York, Sept. 2, 1901.

The Punishment of Policemen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on the present police trials in New York seems to be exactly right and to the point. The people want to have the guilty policemen go to prison and serve out their sentence the same as every other criminal has to do. Convictions reversed are much worse than no prosecution at all because they call attention to the fact that policemen may violate the law with impunity and escape punishment, whereas the example of a policeman wearing stripes and, as you say, breaking stone will be evidence to all that honesty is the best policy, even for a policeman.

A. C. WILCOX.

Fultonham, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1901.

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many years ago there lived in one of the central towns of this State a wealthy business man, known as the wickedest man of the place. He was taken suddenly and severely sick, and death followed in a few days. During this last sickness he was so grossly profane and blasphemous that it was exceedingly difficult to find people willing to care for him. This condition continued until his life passed away. A learned clergyman, professor in a celebrated school, was sent for to officiate at his funeral. This clergyman was a believer in universal salvation as generally preached in that day—that all men, at death, passed directly into heaven. Previous condition or character had no bearing upon future existence. The "Love of God" was the subject chosen for the sermon, which was able and eloquent. God's love was infinite and eternal. Man could wander far from the path of righteousness, go very deep into the depths of wickedness, but he could not pass beyond the folds of God's love. When the sermon was concluded the man was safely resting in the Paradise of God. The writer lived in the place, and was present at the funeral service.

The doctrine of future or eternal punishment has been largely and, in some articles, ably discussed in the columns of your excellent paper, so generously open for the expression of public opinion. There is no subject within the realm of human thought of graver importance. It is a subject which should profundly interest every man, learned or unlearned, good or bad. There is here no possible room for either indifference or hasty conclusions. A very positive believer in universal salvation, while sitting at the table and holding a piece of meat upon his fork, said that he was as certain of going to heaven as he was of eating that piece of meat. At this moment the meat fell to the floor and was quickly eaten by a dog at his side. There are thousands of people apparently as certain of going to heaven as was this man, but who are utterly unable to give any reasonable basis upon which this assurance rests.

The only heaven the writer knows anything about has been revealed to us in the Bible. "For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." In all of the teachings of the Bible, life and death are set over against each other. The Bible knows only two classes—the righteous and the unrighteous. Speaking of this life or the life to come, these two classes are as radically separated as the rich man and Lazarus, in character and in their relation to God. At the present time the belief seems to be very common that a man enters upon the future life in the same condition in which he leaves this life. There might be some comfort in this doctrine, if all men were living in this life in the ascending scale of righteousness. The love of God is just as broad and deep and full in this world as it will be in the world to come, and yet many men do, in spite of this love, continue to plunge deeper and deeper into sin until death overtakes them. He who builds his hope of heaven simply upon the love of God will, I fear, be terribly disappointed. If the love of God so clearly manifested in this world, both in nature and in grace, does not save a man from the rapidly descending scale of wickedness which often characterizes his life, what right have we to expect it will do so in the life to come? If the railroad track of human life passes the "Valley and shadow of death" on the same grade on which it is built here, then eternal punishment is an absolute certainty. It needs no fiat of God to settle the question of eternal punishment; man has shown his own ability to settle the question, in his own rapid descent into the depths of sin and misery, under the blazing canopy of God's love, during the entire period of a very protracted life. We may be as sure of going to heaven as we are of eating a piece of meat on our fork and half way to our mouth, but are we quite sure?

LEANDER HALL.

New York, Aug. 28, 1901.

A QUESTION OF GRAVITATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of this morning under caption of "The Dream of Aerial Flight" merits an answer, because the dreamers in aerial flight increase largely daily, and there is to be found among those recruits very intelligent men, belonging to every walk of life. Scoffers and croakers are as plentiful to-day as they were about a century ago, when Symington and Fulton proved that steam would help navigation, or later, when Trevithick and Stephenson applied steam to land travel. Among those were very learned and intelligent men, the scoffers ridiculing with every expression of contempt at the bare idea that a little smoke or steam should propel a ship, and the croakers predicting the most dire calamities to the use of steam on earth or water. When Ericsson, the builder of the Monitor, came out with his propeller the same thing occurred, yet to-day stern or side-wheelers are ancient history. I am not an adept at mathematics or geometry, yet if I remember well Euclid's problems were in vogue fully a score of centuries when their fallacy was proved.

Bell of telephone fame, Maxim of war implement fame, Zibbelin, Prof. Langley, Wellner, Santos-Dumont, Eddy, Hargrave, the late Otto Lilienthal, a victim of his convictions, one of your own confréres, a citizen of the United States, whose wealth runs into seven or more figures, yet who started almost penniless; Deutsch, Kress, Reynard, Tissandier, Pélissier, the late lamented Prof. Ondree, and thousands of other names well known to the scientific world, disagree with the learned Dr. Simon Newcomb when he says that aerial navigation for mercantile purposes is an impossibility. As he advances the law of gravitation in support of his theory, let me simply ask him how it is that birds of all sizes can support themselves in the air? In my peregrination through this vale of tears I have frequently heard of eagles carrying weights fully as heavy as themselves in the shape of young animals, and even young children, to their eyries on top of high cliffs, and many an albatross have I watched carrying fishes fully as heavy as the bird itself. Pelicans, on our western coasts, can be seen soaring through the air carrying very heavy loads in their peculiar and enormous bills, yet the law of gravitation does not seem to affect them. How many of our housewives have to clip the wings of some of their sedate hens in order to make them succumb to that law of gravitation which the learned professor advocates?

Perhaps Dr. Newcomb can solve a puzzle for me in which gravitation took a great part, yet which I have revolved in my mind for many years. It was in April, 1862, at the siege of Yorktown. I was sent with a detail of men to perform grand guard (picket duty) before Fort No. 4, if I remember well. It was just after sunset that I deployed my men and made them advance cautiously in order to form a continual chain of pickets with the other lines to my right and left. The enemy had seen us and, for diversion, sent a few shells into our line. The aim was not quite true, because the shells flew some forty or fifty feet above our heads. A sergeant and several men were behind a cluster of trees, when a shell bored its way some forty feet above ground through the trunk of one tree, and, without losing its velocity, it fell directly among the group, touching no one at the foot of the tree and burying itself in the earth, yet never exploding. Can the learned professor explain the reason of this sudden yielding to gravitation? I admit that matter was many pounds heavier than ether at the time.

V. HAGEMANN.

Brooklyn, Sept. 4, 1901.

CONTROVERTS DR. NEWCOMB.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial in your issue of the 4th inst., headed "The Dream of Aerial Flight," you quote with approval from an article by Dr. Simon Newcomb, which appeared in McClure's. In the paragraph quoted Dr. Newcomb supposes two flying machines exactly alike, except that one is double the dimensions of the other, in all its parts. Dr. Newcomb points out that the larger machine would have eight times the weight of the small machine, but only four times as much wing surface, and from this he concludes that the larger machine would have a distinct disadvantage in ratio of efficiency to weight. I tremble to think of the disaster which he would have foretold for the larger machine if he had remembered that with eight times the weight and four times the wing surface it would have guys and ropes only twice as long.

Is it possible that Dr. Newcomb does not know that the resistance which a sail, wing, rudder, or propellor blade meets with in moving through air or water is proportionate to the volume of air or water which it disturbs, and not to the superficial surface that it presents?

A level surface a foot square will permit a certain amount of dry sand to be piled upon it, and the sand will take roughly the form of a pyramid. Four such surfaces separated from each other will each hold the same amount of sand, but if you then combine the four surfaces, each with its little load of sand, into one surface containing four square feet, you will be able to add sand between and above the four pyramids already there until you have formed one large pyramid which will contain eight times as much as one of the original one-foot-square pyramids.

The amount of air or water disturbed by a sail, wing, or rudder is somewhat similar to the amount of sand which can be piled on a flat surface. The important thing at present is that it is a volume, and not a surface. In Dr. Newcomb's suppositious case the wing, having four times as much surface as the smaller wing, will disturb eight times as much air, and consequently have eight times as much lifting potential. I do not assume to discuss all the problems involved in flying machines, but confine myself to the one argument used by Dr. Newcomb in the paragraph quoted. Dr. Newcomb was nodding, and THE NEW YORK TIMES ought not to have found his remarks lucid and convincing, or were you facetious and I so stupid as not to detect it?

AMATEUR.

New York, Sept. 6, 1901.

THE RIGHTS OF PASSENGERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fact that your recent experience with delayed trains at Albany was a new one indicates that you do not travel on the Morris and Essex Division of the Delay, Linger and Wait Railroad. I recently returned from a long trip on another road and hurried to Hoboken to find a waiting room full of people, but no trains nor any notices as to when any would run, so I found an official, and he finally admitted there was a landslide by the tunnel, and trains were delayed.

How long would it be before running any? Well, he didn't believe they would get through to-night.

Some of these people had been waiting an hour there, expecting a train every minute, as there was no notice of any delay. It was then 11:15 P. M., and it was necessary to trolley to Orange via Jersey City and Newark. Arrived home at 1:30 A. M. Had notice been posted on New York side, as it should have been, we could have taken other roads, and not have been seriously delayed.

Similar things have happened a dozen times, or I should not mention it. The last was on Sept. 4, when a wreck near Harrison blocked the road from 9 P. M. to 2 A. M. No notices were posted, and passengers from both directions were taken on without any warning, to lay out on the Hackensack Meadows and feed the mosquitos for one or more hours. If the company gained anything by this there might be an excuse, but they do not, unless it is the continued and increasing ill-will of those along its lines. Nine-tenths of us are commuters who plank down our good money a month in advance, on which they run the road, and they wouldn't lose a cent if we went home some other way.

When a railroad company takes fare for carrying you from Hoboken to Orange, knowing it can only run you part way, isn't it pretty close to obtaining money under false pretense? And isn't there some way in which they can be compelled to notify passengers of a serious block on the line, so that they may have the chance of using some other road or going home afoot without wasting half the day or night?

C. H. FRANKLIN.

Orange, N. J., Sept. 7, 1901.

ANTI-TAMMANY CANDIDATES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice that "C.," Lake Honnedaga, suggests the name of Mr. Alexander E. Orr as a candidate for Mayor on the anti-Tammany ticket. I don't know whether Mr. Orr would accept the nomination or not, but he would certainly make a most honest, capable Mayor, and would command the respect of every man, whether agreeing with him politically or not.

I cannot agree with your editorial in your estimate of Mr. Seth Low. He has been flirting around for some political office ever since I have known anything about him, as he is doing now. When he was nominated for Mayor by the Citizens' Union I did all that one humble citizen could do to elect him. During that campaign he could not say anything bad enough about Mr. T. C. Platt. One year later he sat on the same platform with Mr. Platt, and in the course of his remarks took occasion to "point with pride to [Mr. T. C. Platt] the presiding genius of the Republican Party." Mr. Platt had not changed his methods nor improved in any way in the meantime, nor has he now. Such ideas of honesty do not agree with my standard. Mr. Low can never get another vote from me, though I will gladly vote for any honest man that is opposed to Tammany and bossism.

Speaking of bossism, what has Tom Platt to do with New York City politics, anyway? He don't even take the trouble to vote here, as "Dick" Croker does, yet he tries to dictate who shall be nominated and who shall not. It seems to me that his energies in this direction would be more appreciated in Tioga County, where he votes.

New York, Sept. 6, 1901. ANTI-BOSS.

FAVORS DIRECT NOMINATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We hear a great deal nowadays about inefficient, corrupt, and ignorant officials as public servants and as the representatives of the people. I believe that the only way to obtain efficient, educated, and honest officials for public places is to give the people an opportunity to select all candidates for public places by means of the direct nomination at the primary elections. The newspapers possess the power of placing the matter before the people and causing citizens to take an interest in this, a matter which seems to the writer to be very important. Without this power to select the candidate to be voted for at the general election the people at large have but little to say in the affairs of government; and while we have what is called a "representative government" of the people, it is only representative in name—not in fact.

In Minnesota and other States, where this method has been adopted and placed upon the statute books, they find it works smoothly and gives them the best class of representative officials the communities have ever had. In California, in Iowa, and elsewhere where this method of choosing or selecting the representatives is employed we find that a more intelligent, honest, and representative class of citizens are selected as candidates, and better public officials are elected. Therefore it seems to me that the most essential of all reforms now is that we should have direct nominations by the people at large of all candidates for public office.

A CITIZEN.

Brooklyn, Sept. 6, 1901.

Objects to Citizens' Union's Candidates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At last we have the product of the five months' Mayoralty incubation of the Citizens' Union Committee. To say that the result is a disappointment is to express in the mildest form the deep disgust which every citizen, possessing ordinary political common sense and desirous of securing better government for this great city, must have felt this morning when he read the list of names selected by the committee.

Every man of them is, and has been for years, a professional candidate of some sort. To the masses within or half without Tammany the name of no one of them appeals. And the same is true of the tens of thousands of independent voters. Croker's candidate, whoever he may be, will have a walk-over if this ridiculous slate is not smashed in pieces. John De Witt Warner heads the list. As a candidate he would be at the bottom of it on election night. The vote for Mr. Low shows that the popularity he possessed four years ago is a vanishing quantity.

The practical thing to do is for the fusion forces to turn down the dreamers and self-seekers that have managed to get to the front and nominate a live man whose name and record will give the assurance of victory in November. There is not a winner in the Citizens' Union list.

WILLIAM H. NEWMAN.

New York, Sept. 5, 1901.

A NEWSPAPER ALLIANCE.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant, Sept. 3.

Our valued contemporary THE NEW YORK TIMES had an uncommonly interesting and gratifying piece of news for its readers yesterday. It has made a business arrangement—"an alliance," to use its own phrase—with The London Times. Under this arrangement it acquires the exclusive right (for this continent) to the entire news service of the famous English journal—a service of unrivaled excellence. It acquires besides that a right—not shared by any other American newspaper—to the use of The London Times's special articles in the departments of science, economics, sociology, and finance. Of course the English paper gets a quid pro quo, which it considers satisfactory. What this is we are not told. If, as is probable, it includes the use of the American paper's American news, the English people will have a more intimate and accurate knowledge of affairs in this country a year from now than they have at present.

We congratulate THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is already one of the best newspapers we know of—clean, strong, alert, thoroughly modern, yet without a defacing spot of yellow on its pages. It will now be better than ever. By this masterly stroke of business enterprise it benefits itself, but it does more than that; it benefits the American public. It brings two kindred countries closer together. It also enables American students of world-politics and economics to follow more closely and intelligently the movement of events on the European continent and on remoter continents.

Would The London Times have entered into such an arrangement with an American newspaper fifty years ago, or twenty? We doubt it greatly.

It was about twenty years ago that our New York contemporary moved into what was then its new building. On that building appear the words "THE TIMES." One of the other New York papers cried out, we remember, at such arrogance. The only journal, it said, that had the right to call itself "The Times" was published in Printing House Square, London, and not in Park Row. If the London journal cared a ha'penny about the matter—which isn't likely—it did not say anything, and the alliance, just ratified, is pretty conclusive proof that it hasn't cherished resentment.

NUGGETS.

A Heated Discussion.

"At this point," said the narrator, "she broke down and wept scalding tears."

"My goodness!" exclaimed the listener, "she must have been boiling over with rage."—Chicago News.

Stuck.

Penner—Say, give me a synonym for "psychic," will you?

Wright—Well, there's "psychological."

Penner—All right. How do you spell it?

Wright—Why—er—oh, I give it up. Why not use "psychic"?

Penner—I would, but I don't know how to spell that.—Philadelphia Press.

Just Like His Father.

Mrs. Howells—Your baby resembles his father very much, don't you think?

Mrs. Growells—Yes, in both looks and actions. Why, he even makes a specialty of crying for the moon in the daytime instead of at night, just for the sake of being contrary.—Chicago News.

The Toil of It.

"Carnegie has a hard task ahead of him to give away two hundred and fifty millions where it will do the most good."

"That isn't it."

"What is it, then?"

"To give away two hundred and fifty millions where it will do the least harm."—Brooklyn Life.

THOMAS TUCKER'S CALL.

Rev. W. C. Martin in The Examiner.

The Rev. Thomas Tucker was a preacher
in the West,
Who wrought with earnest vigor, and who
did his level best;
And fruitage crowned his labor with a
good, substantial yield,
Until he thought the time had come to
seek another field.
Perhaps 'twas so, or not so,
But Rev. Thomas thought so,
And with such deep conviction that his
thought was scarce concealed.

He further thought he only needed just to
let them know
In some good vacant church that he was
ready now to go;
And so he wrote to one church in his own
beloved State,
And let his old field suffer while he just
sat down to wait.
And Rev. Thomas waited,
And he calmly meditated,
Until he found another name—not his—was
on their slate.

"I like to be straightforward, and to pull
no hidden wires,"
Said Rev. Thomas Tucker, "but I guess
this thing requires
Another kind of tactics," and he wrote to
Brother B.
To recommend him warmly to a good
church down at C.
The answer from the brother
Said he understood "another,"
Had won them, (yes, he meant himself,) so
'twas no use, you see.

The months flew on, and even years, while
half his salary went
For postage stamps, for Tucker followed
closely every scent.
He wrote to churches, pastors, deacons—
everybody, 'most,
And soon was sadly "on his uppers" chasing every post.
Though often recommended,
Yet the matter always ended
In Rev. Thomas Tucker's call becoming
somewhere lost.

At last he settled calmly down, concluding
it was best
To give the vacant churches and the ministers a rest.
He pitched right in with all his might, determined then to show
Those churches what a prize they lost in
passing him, you know.
He did—and it appalled him
How many churches called him,
And urged their claims; but Rev. Thomas
Tucker didn't go.

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Faith in Lord Kitchener's Proclamation Diminishing.

VIEW FROM LOYAL CAPE TOWN

British Officers Harshly Criticised by an Austrian Expert.

Various Seeming Anomalies of Russian Influence — Nationalism Against Pan-Islamism in Turkey—Work of Trade and Engineering Congresses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—As the time when Lord Kitchener's proclamation goes into effect draws nearer confidence in its efficacy seems to diminish. The plan of the loyalists of Cape Town to postpone the session of the Imperial Parliament till all the Boers in the field are conquered indicates the incredulity concerning the Kitchener-Chamberlain idea of declaring the war off in the middle of September.

Parliament will not meet until the middle of January, anyhow. In fact, close observers who know South Africa and the Boer are inclined to the belief that the Boers will hold out till the end of October, when their Summer begins and food for man and beast in the field are more easily procurable, and thus prolong the contest many months. Of course, the news of the capture of a leader as strong as Lotter and so many men and horses in one swoop is good news and offsets the accounts of murderous train wrecking and woman shooting by the Boers, but there are plenty more still in the field, and South African papers do not take a very hopeful view of the situation as yet.

The harshest criticism of recent British movements is in reference to their slowness, because incumbered by heavy transports. These heavy trains by the dust raised can be sighted many miles away. It seems a sound opinion that the forces of the British should be made as mobile as their enemies. The Austrian military expert quoted by The Times in a Vienna dispatch declares bluntly that British officers carry too much baggage, and expresses horror and amazement that they persist in these self-created impediments while trying to pursue and conquer the unincumbered Boer.

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THE RUSSIAN BOGY.

One who closely observes the progress of events in Europe is invariably impressed by the tremendous importance attached everywhere to Russian influence, which seems still to be the most potent factor in Continental politics, and to be exerted in an amazing variety of ways. France is preparing to receive the Czar with magnificent pageantry, and to accept the visit as a token of amity and of peace long to be maintained; at the same time it holds the belief that Russian influence is secretly exerted against it in Turkey, and that the dangerous Nationalist Party receives support from St. Petersburg. Germany is sure that Russia is using her power in China against her own interests, while the Russophobes of England see in every anti-English utterance of the Continental press the secret influence of Russian enmity.

As for the danger from Russia in what modern diplomacy calls the "Near East," from the Balkans to the Persian Gulf, the imminence of that is impressed upon the mind every day.

An English military expert, who has been watching and studying the recent army manoeuvres near St. Petersburg expresses his admiration at the immense amount of solid work done without any spectacular display or ostentation; he is impressed by the general efficiency of the troops, and the enthusiasm, discipline, and ability of the officers. They are wonderfully well versed in military history, and perfect tacticians, both in theory and in practice.

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AIM OF YOUNG TURKS.

As already stated in these dispatches the departure from Paris of Munir Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, practically frees from espionage the Young Turks and other exiled Ottomans dwelling in France and Belgium. These exiles generally believe in what is called Turkish Nationalism tending toward the increase of the relative importance of Turkey to that of a modern State to which reactionary policy the Sultan is antagonistic. One of them, Halil Halid, explains the difference between this and Pan-Islamism to which the Sultan is now wedded for his personal advantage, but which was primarily a non-political scheme and not directed against European civilization.

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TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

This week's Trades Union Congress at Swansea was most interesting in two particulars. The most important subject which these delegates from all the British unions discussed was the decision of the House of Lords as a final Court of Appeal in the Taff Vale case.

Trades unions as responsible bodies may be sued for damage to business. The decision confused the leaders, but criticisms and protests were quite unavailing, and the congress, as the only way out, established a fund by a new assessment to pay future legal expenses. They had no idea, therefore, that the case was one of boycotting, "picketing," and other damaging tactics.

The discussion of the congress in regard to compulsory arbitration in labor disputes was especially interesting in view of the recent confession of the failure of arbitration in New Zealand, where admittedly it has made labor organizations more contentious, and has increased the difficulties of employers. Benjamin Tillet of the Dockers' Union advocated the formation of a Supreme Court of Arbitration on that very ground. The objections made to the use of the word "compulsory" he swept aside, saying that there was not a delegate present who would not compel every workman, if he could, to be a union man, and declared frankly that compulsory arbitration was in accord with compulsory trades unionism, and that in New Zealand the workmen were on top all the time. The congress rejected the plan, but a large number of delegates favored it.

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BRITISH SCHEME OF PROTECTION.

It was a coincidence that President McKinley's memorable speech in Buffalo should be made almost on the same day as a proposition was made at the meeting of the Chambers of Commerce here for Great Britain to revert in some measure to the principles of protection. There is no present danger that such a policy will prevail, and the speech of Lord Avebury, the President, in opening the meeting took a rather more optimistic view of the present condition of British trade than has lately been common; but no doubt many thinking men here would favor a tariff revenue in view of the enormous income tax, the excess now of the expenses of the Government over its receipts and the prospect of an increased direct taxation which must be faced.

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ENGINEERING CONGRESS.

The Engineering Congress in Glasgow discussed the backwardness of Great Britain in applied electricity; the statutory system here discourages the development of electrical engineering on the largest scale, while America and Germany are far in advance.

An important paper was read by Herr Lasche of Berlin on the high speed of railways, describing the principles of construction of a high-speed car built for a German electric company in Berlin with a speed of 200 kilometers an hour. It assured a three-phase current of 12,000 volts being used in the car, which accommodates fifty passengers; the whole apparatus, including safety devices, is in a compartment in the middle, separated from the rest of the car by air shafts and double iron walls; the driver stands in the front of the car in a compartment, with which there are no connections at high electrical pressure, the control being effected by mechanical pressure. The car has eight motors. The German Emperor was greatly interested in this experiment.

Another subject seriously discussed by this congress was cheap railway fares, which is a vital question in this land of expensive living. The success of the Central London Electric Railway, which has a uniform fare of twopence, was cited against the folly of holding to the Parliamentary fare of one penny per mile for third-class traffic, which obtains elsewhere.

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ITEMS FROM IRELAND.

In Dublin the Royal commission to consider the advisability of establishing a Catholic university begins its sessions to take evidence in the week of the 16th.

In Belfast the Protestant Association lately passed a resolution calling the Government to account for not meting out justice to traitors "in the south and west of our beloved country," said traitors being Irishmen who do not accept the Belfast idea of religion.

Dr. Mahaffy, long condemned by the Nationalists as an enemy of Ireland, at a dinner in Dublin this week replied to the accusations humorously; he saw that a certain element of discontent in the Irish character could not be removed, but the Irish were not unprosperous, he said, as witness the immense number of men in Dublin idle, yet not starving; they all smoked and went frequently to public houses.

E. A. D.

AT THE LONDON THEATRES.

Edna May as the Good Young Wife—Mrs. Patrick Campbell's Revival of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The success of William Gillette's "Sherlock Holmes" in Liverpool this week was enormous, and no doubt portends a triumph for play and actor here next week.

Next week's important play is "The Undercurrent," by R. C. Carton; much is expected of it.

The revival of "Kitty Grey," transferred into a musical piece at the handsome Apollo Theatre to-night, introduced Edna May as the good young wife, but her triumph, histrionic and musical, was less than that of Eve Greene, a local favorite, as the fascinating singer.

Miss May is as pretty as ever; she acted mechanically and sang as usual. Miss Greene endowed her rôle with some distinction of spirit. Maurice Farkoe and G. P. Huntley did much for the success of the play, which is beautifully set with new scenes by the Australian painter W. B. Spong.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell's revival of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" at the Royalty drew serious-minded playgoers, and was in every respect successful.

CHURCH UNION IN AUSTRALIA.

Presbyterians Form a Central Assembly and a General Protestant Union Is Discussed.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Aug. 15.—The six Presbyterian churches of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia, and West Australia have united their forces and they will for the future be branches of the Presbyterian Church of Australia.

The basis of union provides that the General Assembly of the Church shall have powers of legislation and administration and also judicial functions. It will be the supreme authority in regard to doctrine, worship, and discipline. It will also control the training of students and admission of candidates, as well as the affairs of its heathen missions. The General Assembly will consist of representatives from the State Assemblies, one-fourth of the number of the members of the local assembly being entitled to be sent to the General Assembly.

The representatives will consist of an equal number of elders and ministers. The first Assembly consisted of 240 delegates in all. This union has followed upon the union of the States. Now a proposal is on foot for a general Protestant union, comprising all the Protestant churches, for the purpose of taking united action in matters of common concern.

In New Zealand the long existing separation between the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand, including all the colony with the exception of Otago and Southland, and the Presbyterian Church of Otago has at length been ended. A basis of union has been agreed upon and a bill introduced into the Parliament to give effect to it. Curiously enough, the delegates who were summoned to give evidence before the committe of the House upon the bill assembled upon the day on which the Australian union was being consummated.

WAR SAID TO HAVE BEGUN ON ISTHMUS

Venezuelan Fleet Reported to be Bombarding Rio Hacha.

News Comes to Colombian Legation at Washington—President Castro Said to Have Refused United States Mediation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Colombian Legation to-day received a cablegram from Dr. Becerra, formerly Colombian Minister here, dated from Willenstad, Curacao, Sept. 7, announcing that the Venezuelan fleet was then bombarding Rio Hacha. Rio Hacha is an important town on the north coast of Colombia.

The bombardment appears to be the first open act of war on the Isthmus.

Dr. Becerra is at Willenstad looking after the interests of his Government. The bombardment is regarded by the Colombian authorities as an unmistakable and open act of war.

Rio Hacha, which is a short distance from the Venezuelan border, is so located as to command the peninsula west of the Gulf of Maracaibo. Sovereignty over the peninsula has long been in question, but the Queen Regent of Spain awarded it to Colombia as a result of an arbitration three years ago, and this has been accepted by both countries.

The information reaching the Colombian Legation shows that the Venezuelan fleet expected to make a juncture at Rio Hacha with a considerable force of Colombian rebels. But this force was dispersed, and the town was strongly garrisoned by Government troops. When the Venezuelan ships arrived at the port they failed to make the expected juncture, and instead found the Colombian troops in possession.

This, it is asserted, has brought on the bombardment now reported. It is said that the place is chiefly important as a base of operations, the important cities of Santa Marta and Barranquilla being a short distance further west.

Another cablegram received at the Colombian Legation is from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Bogota, and says that new invasions from Venezuela, Ecuador, and Nicaragua are announced. The Minister declares that Colombia continues to be pacific and strictly neutral, and that Colombia condemns the rebel invasion of Garbarias into Venezuela.

The Colombian Legation also received a message from the Acting Governor of Panama to-night saying they were expecting simultaneous attacks on Panama and Colon.

It is explained at the Legation that it is feared the Ecuadorian expedition, aided by Nicaraguans, will attack Panama while Venezuela assails Colon.

The Legation also received a dispatch from the Secretary of State at Bogota saying that Colombia accepts the friendly mediation of the United States.

The Navy Department has ordered the gunboat Machias, now at Colon, to Bocas del Toro to look after American interests in that quarter.

The battleship Iowa has arrived at Panama. The gunboat Ranger, now at that place, has been ordered back to San Francisco.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacoa, Sept. 7, (Via Haytian Cable.)—The cable between Curacoa and Maracaibo is broken, causing the absence of news from the Venezuelan frontier, which can only be obtained by letter. Under date of Sept. 4, mail advices say that the Venezuelan troops have not made another attempt to invade Colombia.

President Castro, it is stated, absolutely refuses to entertain the idea of accepting the good offices of the United States. It is understood that the United States Legation here will make no further attempt to effect a settlement of the trouble.

Lighter Wrecked Off African Coast.

DURBAN, Sept. 7.—A lighter having on board a portion of the cargo of the British steamer Trojan, from New York City July 28, parted from her anchorage during a gale last night and was wrecked at Canerok. Seven men who were on the lighter were drowned.

New Premier of Chile.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Sept. 7.—Dr. Raymon Barros Luco, ex-Minister from Chile to France, has been named Premier of the new Chilean Government.

SCHLEY TALKS TO WITNESSES.

Confers with Officers Who Were on the Brooklyn at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Commander N. E. Mason, Lieut. Commander W. B. Rush, Lieut. Edward Simpson, and Passed Assistant Engineer Thomas F. Carter, all of whom were aboard the Brooklyn during the battle of Santiago Bay, were in consultation with Admiral Schley and his counsel to-day, and were interrogated as to the nature of the testimony they will give before the court of inquiry. Capt. Clark of the Oregon also was in consultation for a short time.

Judge Advocate General Lemly at the Navy Department consulted with some of the witnesses called by the department. Both at the Navy Department and at Admiral Schley's headquarters a strong conviction prevails that if the worst shall befall the President before the date set for the meeting of the court, the investigation will be postponed until a later day, but otherwise the court is likely to proceed.

CHINA PROTOCOL IS SIGNED.

Troops of the Powers to Evacuate Public Places in Peking Before Sept. 17.

PEKING, Sept. 7.—The settlement protocol between China and the powers was signed this morning at the Spanish Legation. The Chinese representatives, Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching, came in chairs, with a large following of horsemen. Li-Hung-Chang was so feeble that he had to be lifted out of his chair by two men.

The doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, Señor de Cologan, made a brief speech in behalf of the Ministers. He expressed the hope that the signing of the protocol would begin a new era for China in her relations with the powers.

Prince Ching replied that he was glad the horrors of the past year were ended, and trusted there would never be another breach between China and the powers. China, he said, would fulfill all her obligations.

Under the agreement the troops must evacuate public places, including the Forbidden City and the Summer Palace, before Sept. 17, and all the expeditionary troops in the provinces, except the permanent garrisons, must be withdrawn by Sept. 21. The Americans and British are permitted to occupy the temples until their barracks are completed.

Mr. Rockhill, the special representative of the United States, leaves here to-morrow and will embark on board the Empress of China on Oct. 3 at Yokohama.

Vienna Butchers Fear Competition.

VIENNA, Sept. 7.—The Butchers' Association of Vienna at a meeting to-day adopted a resolution demanding that the maximum tariff be imposed upon American lard, bacon, and sausages.

Squadron A to Go to Buffalo.

Every member of Squadron A, N. G. N. Y., is urged to join in the command's trip to Buffalo for New York Day at the Pan-American Exposition, when the squadron will act as escort to Major Gen. Roe, the Grand Marshal of the day. It is hoped that the squadron will be able to parade with full ranks. Special palace horse cars will be provided by the railroad, so that troopers taking their own mounts will have the best possible accommodations for them on the journey.

MR. AND MRS. BELL HERE.

Mr. C. F. Moberly Bell, manager of The Times, (London,) and Mrs. Bell arrived in this city yesterday on the steamship Celtic. They are stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria.

THE NEWPORT RACE MEET.

Smaller Attendance Due to the Critical Condition of the President—Pony Races Were Walk-Overs.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 7.—The second day of the race meeting of the Rhode Island Jockey Club took place at Bateman's Point this afternoon, and the effect of the illness of President McKinley was shown in the smaller attendance and in the withdrawal of all but one entry in the pony races. There were sufficient spectators, however, to make a good showing on the grand stand and in the place reserved for carriages, and the races themselves were generally well contested.

The pony races were walk-overs for Mr. Hayes's entries. In the second race there were five starters, and in a spirited contest Weary Willie won by a length over Spendthrift, who was a nose ahead of Frosty.

In the third race, a mile flat, there were five starters, with Brownhenge setting the pace. On the backstretch Chaos forged ahead and won easily, with Sam Devere a good second. The hunter's race was a practical walk-over for Diver.

The last race, a steeplechase of three miles, had three starters, and the result was a complete overthrow of the talent. Trillion was the favorite, with Perion second choice and Boisterous last in the betting. In the second mile Boisterous got a good lead and held it to the finish.

The summary:

First Race.—Cup, for polo ponies; about two furlongs. C. H. Mackay's ch. m. Slats, (Mr. Hayes,) walk-over.

Second Race.—Flat; about five furlongs; purse $150, of which $50 to second; handicap for hacks; about five furlongs. C. N. Williams's b. g. Weary Willie, 163 pounds, (Johnson,) first; W. M. Kerr's b. g. Superfluity, 158, (Mr. Nicholas,) second; C. W. Dabney's b. g. Frosty, 165, (Mr. Baker,) third. Linstock and Lady Tenny also ran.

Third Race.—Flat, for ponies; about two furlongs. E. C. Cowdin's b. m. Molismo, (Mr. Hayes,) walk-over.

Fourth Race.—Flat; open; purse $150, of which $50 to second; handicap; about one mile. P. P. S. Randolph's b. g. Chaos, 151 pounds, (Helder,) first; R. N. Buckley's b. g. Devere, 163, (Smith,) second; W. C. Hayes's br. g. Crimson Rambler, (Mr. Baker,) third. Brownhenge and the Bummer also ran.

Fifth Race.—Steeplechase for hunters; purse $250, of which $100 to second; about two and a half miles. W. M. Kerr's b. g. Diver, 168 pounds, (Mr. Nicholas,) first; W. C. Hayes's ro. g. Sifter, 158, (Smith,) second.

Sixth Race.—Open steeplechase; purse $500, of which $150 to second, and $50 to third; about three miles. W. F. Turpin's b. g. Boisterous, 135 pounds, (Eagan,) first; W. C. Hayes's ch. g. Trillion, 152, (Smith,) second; F. Gebhard's ch. g. Perion, (Helder,) third. Mr. Chamblitt's Owaissa also ran.

AUTUMN AT TUXEDO.

Cottages All Filled and Clubhouse Rooms Engaged for Three Months.

Special to The New York Times.

TUEXDO PARK, Sept. 7.—Tuxedo is again very gay, the cottages are very nearly all filled, and all are entertaining numerous guests. The clubhouses are also filled, and all the rooms are engaged for the months of October and November. This week Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Keech, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Trimble, Mr. and Mrs. John Murray Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. George R. Preston, Mrs. H. W. Livingston, and others have returned to their Tuxedo cottages. Those who returned last week have been holding house parties and luncheons, and others giving dinners. Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler N. Warren gave a luncheon on Thursday at the Chester H. Davis cottage, at which were present many of the Tuxedo set.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish entertained Mr. and Mrs. E. de Rambouville and Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer Cruger at their cottage during the week. Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison entertained at dinner Saturday evening also the George Rutledge Gibsons, in honor of their daughter, Miss Marie Louise Gibson, who has just returned from a few weeks' visit in Newport.

The Rev. and Mrs. George G. Merrill, who just arrived from abroad, entertained numerous guests throughout the week. Next week they will go to Newport to visit Mrs. David King.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, who returned from Newport, entertained at dinner Friday evening. Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelson Borland, who have occupied the Post cottage, moved into the Alfred Seton cottage, near the club, this week. Mr. Borland is at present in Chicago on a few weeks' visit. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Price passed the week on a yachting cruise as guests of Mr. Edwin Main Post on Long Island Sound and at Newport.

Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, who returned last week, entertained guests throughout the week at a house party. The Cuttings' new automobile may be seen making frequent trips to and from the club.

Mr. B. C. Porter, who occupies Stokes Cottage No. 1, entertained at the Club over Sunday Mrs. B. Fellowes, Mr. John Jay, Mr. Howard C. Sherwood, Dr. E. L. Partridge, and Mr. Ernest Stillman, the party having ridden horseback from Storm King Club, Cornwall, where they returned Monday. Mr. and Mrs. F. Abott Ingalls entertained at dinner Tuesday. Among their guests were Lyden Arnold, Henry Brown, and Miss L. S. Lennox of New York.

Charles W. Gould, who is stopping at the Club, dined the following guests over Sunday: Lucien D. d'Auditfred, John L. Wilkie, and James S. Inglis.

The Tuxedo Horse Show, which takes place Sept. 27 and 28, will be the best horse show Tuxedo has ever had. Great preparations have been made by George E. Dodge, Theodore Frelinghuysen, George Griswold, and others to make it successful. The grand stand and judges' stand are finished, and those who possess fine blooded stock may be seen daily exercising on the new track, and Mr. T. Suffern Tailer, who arrives from Europe this week, has purchased some new horses and he will get them in shape to enter in the Tuxedo Show.

Among those who are now stopping at the club are Mr. and Mrs. Archibald K. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Ingalls Kimball, Mr. L. D. d'Auditfred of Paris, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Bangs, Mr. C. Clive Bagley, Mrs. Roland Redmond, Mr. W. E. Rogers, Mr. J. M. Gerard, Mr. Walker Breese Smith, Mr. Charles W. Gould, Mr. James H. Livingston, and others.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 7.—With the more favorable reports of the condition of President McKinley, the whirl of social entertainments, which was suspended on the first announcement of the assassination, has been resumed. There were many social gatherings to-day. In the morning a large crowd visited the Casino to see the tennis matches, and in the afternoon so many went to see the horse races at Bateman's Point that Bellevue Avenue was practically deserted.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., had the first amateur theatrical performance of the season at Beaulieu, the participants being Miss Blight and Miss Clapp, Henry Norman and Percy Wyndham, and the director, Thomas F. Cushing. There were between 150 and 200 guests, who occupied seats in the hall and one drawing room, the stage having been erected in the other drawing room.

The hall was festooned with garlands of green, with red flowers, and the stage was decorated with palms and tree ferns. In the two drawing rooms were American Beauty roses, and each of the twenty-five small tables on which the supper was served had a centrepiece of yellow and white flowers. A floral screen of red and green was used in the hall, in front of the door, to shield the guests. Palms and fancy foliage plants were scattered in profusion, to decorate all the rooms of the lower floor.

One of the largest dinners of the night was that given at Arleigh by Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr. There were thirty-eight guests.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a dinner at the Havemeyer villa for twenty-four guests, the table decorations being long-stemmed American Beauty roses.

Mrs. Ogden Mills's dinner was largely attended.

Other dinners were given by Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, and Mrs. William H. Gaw.

Mrs. W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., gave luncheons.

Montgomery Hare is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse.

F. B. Loomis, United States Minister to Portugal, and Mrs. Loomis are guests of Capt. and Mrs. French E. Chadwick at the Naval War College. Mr. Loomis will deliver a lecture before the War College Class next week.

W. H. Leavitt, who recently painted a portrait of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, has been commissioned, by Gov. Gregory of this State, to restore the Gilbert Stuart portrait of Washington in the State House at Newport. It will probably be exhibited at the Exposition at Charleston, S. C.

Senator George Peabody Wetmore went to New York to-day.

The former wife of ex-Senator E. O. Wolcott of Colorado is the guest of Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore at Chateau-Sur-Mer.

Mrs. J. W. Wadsworth of Geneseo, N. Y., who has been at the Margaret for several weeks, will return to New York to-morrow night.

A series of Shakespearean recitals are to be given by Edgar C. Abbott of Boston in the next two weeks for the benefit of the building fund for the Newport Old Ladies' Home, under the auspices of a number of the Summer and permanent residents. "Hamlet" will be read on Tuesday morning, Sept. 10, at the residence of Mrs. William P. Thompson, Bellevue Avenue; "Julius Caesar," on Friday morning, Sept. 13, at the home of Mrs. George S. Scott, Bellevue Avenue, and "The Merchant of Venice" on Tuesday morning, Sept. 17, at Mrs. William K. Covell's, Washington Street.

The announcement was made to-day of the sale of Mrs. Catherine O'Connor Jones's estate, "Lawnfield," to H. O. Havemeyer, Jr. This place is on Harrison Avenue, and was reported recently to have been sold to William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Mr. Havemeyer had, it is learned, a prior claim on the purchase, and the real estate agents who reported the sale to Mr. Vanderbilt were unable to complete the bargain. It is said that there was a matter of only a few hours between Mr. Havemeyer's closing of the bargain and the purchase which Mr. Vanderbilt supposed had been made for him.

The junior doubles tennis tournament this morning was brought to the finals, in which Whipple and Pearson will play Sands and Bispham. The summary of the play is as follows: Preliminary Round—P. Potter and Count Gherardeschi beat De Forest and Mahony, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4; First Round—Whipple and Pearson beat Ledyard and Norman, 6—2, 6—3, and Lee and Fosdick beat Potter and Gherardeschi, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4; Semi-Finals—Whipple and Pearson beat Livingston and Sands, 7—5, 4—6, 7—5, and Sands and Bispham beat Lee and Fosdick, 7—5, 6—4.

One of the September weddings will be that of Miss Lillian S. Procter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harley Thomas Procter, to Fritz W. Hoeninghaus. It is to be a quiet home wedding at Mr. Procter's country home, Orleton Fields, Williamstown, Mass. The bride will have no attendants. William Wilson Heaton is to be best man and the ushers are to be Alexander Smith Cochran, Harry S. Kip, William H. Corbett, J. Allison Kelly, William Procter, and Rodney Procter. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Hadley Ward Rhodes, assisted by the Rev. J. Franklin Carter.

A VISIT TO POE'S COTTAGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sketch in Sunday's paper about Edgar Allen Poe would have been more interesting even still had the location of the cottage been specified more accurately; or, rather, the way to reach the cottage. Many more people, I am convinced, would visit the place if they knew the most direct way of getting there. A Third Avenue elevated train to Pelham Avenue, which is the terminus, and then a brisk walk west is the easiest. A Jerome Avenue trolley car to King's Bridge Road, and then a brisk walk east is the most picturesque. The cottage would be 557 King's Bridge Road, if there were a number on it.

It is worth while relating my experience in getting there if only to show that the average person one meets on the way cares little about Poe or where he lived, or whether he ever lived at all. "There's nothin' into it"—that must be the reason, I suppose. Guided by what was said in THE TIMES article, some friends and I went to One Hundred and Ninety-second Street and King's Bridge Road and got lost. Leaving a Fort George car at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Ninetieth Street we traversed open lots, and half roiled, half stumbled down a declivity. Innumerable gullies, sodden underbrush, occasioned by the recent rains, and clouds of mosquitos made of it a veritable pilgrimage. We must surely have worn the aspect of pilgrims, so begrimed and bedraggled had we become by the time we reached King's Bridge Road. Our stray dogs greeted us with growls, and the mosquitos, with "damnable iteration," presented bills that had been already liquidated half a dozen times over!

Here we were then at One Hundred and Ninety-second Street and King's Bridge Road, but no sign of a Poe cottage anywhere, nor, what was worse, of any one who had ever even heard of a Poe cottage. One would suppose that the upper end of New York, at least, on every side would be vocal with enthusiasm about Poe and Poe's cottage. Not a bit of it. One would suppose that you had only to whisper an inquiry on the subject, and the very trees would bend their boughs in readiness to respond. Not a bit of it.

"Where's the Poe cottage, madam?" I asked.

"The what?" said she.

"The Poe cottage."

"I never heard of it. Ask in that saloon there."

No covert irony was meant, as one might suppose from my experience later on; it was plain ignorance. In the saloon some men were playing cards and discussing the wise economy of the Board of Estimate in refusing what the picturesque Chief of Police would probably call the "curs and rattlesnakes," who wanted $60,000 to preserve the beautiful Boulevard trees. Did they know where the Poe cottage stood, was asked. "Naw, they didn't know nawthin'." I met a lamplighter. A friend assured me recently that the most obliging of all men, if you happen to be in a tight place over a trifle, is an Irish laborer. Pressed for fuller information, he said that an Irish laborer is the only man who will stop work on the instant and search every pocket for a match to help you light your cigar. My testimony in behalf of the lamplighter is entitled to a place side by side with this, for the lamplighter had heard of Poe and was able even to direct me to the cottage.

"Why," said he, "you are miles out of the way. It is One Hundred and Ninety-second Street and King's Bridge Road, on the east side. This is almost the extreme west side." Thereafter up until the cottage was reached our experiences with the average New Yorker, with an occasional uniformed policeman thrown in, as to his knowledge of Poe and the Poe cottage and of the highways in that section of the city was, to put it mildly, painful. No one whom we met appeared to have any sort of reverence for the place at all.

Rudely and arbitrarily there appears a daubing of the words "Poe Cottages" done in some black, ill-smelling substance that looked like tar over a number of frame dwelling thereabout. This, I suppose, is reckoned among the "improvements" in any real estate transactions in that neighborhood. It can scarcely be set down as betokening reverence. Nor can this: A storekeeper, an American, presumably intelligent—no, I mean a Smart Aleck, when asked what route Poe took when riding down town from there, answered, with a cunning leer:

"He never rode down town; he was always busted."

"I know nothing about that," said I. "What I did want to know was by what road he was accustomed to go down to the city from here."

"I don't know," he replied, testily; "I'm only a few years here, anyway," and he turned away to resume the sale of his carrots and calicoes.

"Are there any haunts of the poet around about, other than the cottage; any pathway he frequented, any tree he sat beneath?" This question was put to a refined-looking woman. Verily and alas! there is no virtue in villainous man. But what shall be said of his counterpart?

"Not as I know," she answered. "There's a saloon standing down there yet where they say [thrice accursed "they say"] he used to spend all his money."

"I bowed and retreated. Drawing myself up within myself, I sat on one of the benches in Poe Park hard by, and gazed long and earnestly at the little piece of woodwork and shingle, not much larger than a soap box, where this mournful man, picturesque and sad among the literary geniuses of the age, gave color and form to thoughts that have rendered forever immortal the name of Edgar Allan Poe. And to think that there is not a single rich man in all this land with public spirit enough to spend a few thousands in buying the cottage, and a good space around the cottage, and doing all that money could do to make it an agreeable haven of temporary sojourn for the worshippers of genius from every land. Can our rich men be got to do anything single handed on a purely sentimental basis? Have they no sculs? Have they no imagination? Once upon a time Daniel Webster (like Poe when the raven knocked on the door) "nodded, nearly napping," during some after-dinner speeches, and awoke just in time to catch the words "National debt." With the sleep not yet out of his eyes and knowing nothing of the context, he jumped to his feet, jingled some change in his pocket, and said:

"The National debt. Mr. Chairman? How much is that debt? I'll pay it!" The law against administering knock-out drops is a wise provision in the Criminal Code, but its administration is lax. Suppose somebody should "lay for" a rich American at the next banquet of the Chamber of Commerce, or, better still, Forefathers' Day, neither of which is a long way off, and drop a little chloral into his champagne "unbeknownst" to him. And suppose, again, that that rich American should wake up suddenly like Webster and hearing the words "Poe cottage," he might exclaim, with the sleep not yet out of his eyes:

"The Poe cottage, Mr. Chairman? How much is it? I'll buy it! I'll buy everything connected with it, and give it to the American people to watch over and cherish!"

There would be so many witnesses he couldn't in decency back out on coming to realize the enormity of his obligation, and would, therefore, in police parlance, be obliged to "stand for the shakedown." This effort to circumvent the militant Juggernaut of millionairism, just for once, would be mean and unworthy, it is true, but it would enable the people to hug to their hearts as their very own the erstwhile home of the genius who has done as much to make the name of America known at the four corners of the world as Washington himself!

J. M. WALL.

New York, Sept. 6, 1901.

EX-JUSTICE G. M. KENNEDY DEAD.

Succumbs to Brain Disease After an Illness of Two Weeks.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 7.—Ex-Supreme Court Justice George N. Kennedy of Syracuse died at Thousand Island Park this afternoon of Cheyne-Stokes respiration, aged seventy-nine. He had been ill at his Summer home for two weeks.

George Nestor Kennedy was born at Marcellus, N. Y., on Sept. 11, 1822. When he was thirty-two years old he went to Syracuse, where he made his home during the rest of his life. During his long career he received the highest honors in the gift of his profession, besides serving for a time as President of the Merchants' National Bank of Syracuse.

He was the son of George Kennedy, Sr., who moved from Saratoga County to Marcellus in 1816. In Syracuse young Kennedy became associated with Charles B. Sedgwick and Charles Andrews, the firm name being Sedgwick, Andrews & Kennedy. Thirteen years after that he was elected to the State Senate from the Twenty-second District, serving until 1871. During his term in the Senate he won distinction as Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, besides serving as a member of many other committees.

The idea of withholding all moneys from private parochial and sectarian schools was originated by him, and he introduced in the Senate the resolution embodying the main elements of the action on the subject taken nearly twenty-five years later by the State Constitutional Convention of 1894.

Mr. Kennedy was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court from the Fifth District in 1883. This position he retained until the 1st of January, 1893, when he was retired on account of having reached the age limit. After his retirement he again took up the practice of law, associating himself with William G. Tracy, A. M. Mills, and Charles F. Ayling, under the firm name of Kennedy, Tracy, Mills & Ayling. He retired in 1895.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Frew.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 7.—John Frew, President and General Manager of The Intelligencer Publishing Company, who had been ill since early in June, died to-night at 8:30 o'clock, after having two hemorrhages during the day. The cause of death was cirhosis of the liver. Mr. Frew was born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1835. His parents came to America in 1835 and settled in Steubenville, Ohio. Here early in life he entered the office of The Herald and learned the printing trade. Coming to Wheeling in 1852, he entered the employ of The Intelligencer, of which, in 1866, he became one of the proprietors, and later its President and General Manager. Mr. Frew served as State printer; City Councilman, and was frequently a delegate to party conventions, including the National Republican Convention of 1888, to which he was sent as delegate-at-large from West Virginia.

John D. Crimmins, Sr.

John D. Crimmins, Sr., the father of John D. Crimmins, and Thomas E. Crimmins, the well-known contractors of this city, dropped dead at Allenhurst, N. J., last evening, just as he stepped out of a carriage at the Beach Pavilion. Apoplexy was the cause of his death.

Mr. Crimmins was ninety years old. He had been spending the Summer with his son-in-law, J. Henry Haggerty of New York City. John D. Crimmins, Jr., who has been in Connecticut for some time, was telegraphed to, and started for Allenhurst by special train.

Obituary Notes.

Miss CATHERINE HAYDEN BARBOUR, a teacher in the International Institute for Girls in Biarritz, France, died in St. Johnsbury, Vt. The news was received yesterday by the American Board of Foreign Missions' Boston office. Previous to the war with Spain the institute with which Miss Barbour was connected was situated at San Sebastian, in Spain.

ANXIETY OF UP-TOWN CROWDS.

In the Theatres Bulletins Eagerly Awaited—Singing National Airs in Broadway.

Great anxiety was shown by the crowds on Broadway last night, and of all the men and women who were on their way to the various places of amusement there were few who did not carry a newspaper, many of them reading as they walked. In the theatres before the curtain rose more attention was paid to the newspapers than to the playbills, and when the various bulletins sent out were read from the stage it often happened that the people all rose to their feet in order not to lose a syllable. Patriotic music was played between the acts, and as the bulletins become more favorable many became almost hysterical in their sense of relief.

In every playhouse "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played, and the audience in several houses took up the National anthem and passed out into the streets singing, until the thousands on the sidewalks chanted the air with united voice. At one time the whole throng in Broadway, from Twenty-ninth Street north, seemed to be singing save at the crossing of the great thoroughfares at Thirty-fourth Street, where the melody was lost in the shouts of the newsboys and the rush of the people to buy the latest editions.

Even at midnight the crowds who were abroad had hardly diminished, and it was as though the city could not sleep while the President's life was in the balance.

At the Waldorf, Fifth Avenue, and other leading hotels telegraphic bulletins from Mr. McKinley's bedside were posted hourly.

DIVVER AND FOLEY SIGNS.

Query on One Erected by the Former Answered on Another by His Rival.

Patrick Divver, who lives at 7 Madison Street, had a sign painted and hung up in front of his house a few days ago on which was the inscription, "Patrick Divver lives here. Where does Foley live?" Yesterday afternoon, while Divver was at Cedarhurst, the Foleyites had a large sign painted on the side of a four-story house immediately facing the Divver residence. This sign bears an excellent likeness of Thomas F. Foley, and the words, "I was here in 1894. Where was Divver? Thomas F. Foley has voted in the Seventh Assembly District for twenty-five years, and was in this district in 1894, when Divver was in California."

Some one telephoned to Divver that the sign was being painted, and he came up at once, saw the owner of the building, and tried to induce him to put a stop to the work, but was unsuccessful. He then tried

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET

English Amateur Team Due in This Country on Friday.

FIRST GAMES IN PHILADELPHIA

Bosanquet's Eleven Will Then Come to New York for Two-Day Match with Metropolitan League Team.

Among the international sporting events which are to mark the present Fall season, the visit of B. J. T. Bosanquet's eleven of English amateur cricketers is being looked forward to by New York lovers of the old game with interest. This interest is the greater because the Summer has been unusually dull from a cricketer's point of view, and thus the arrival of Mr. Bosanquet and his men will give matters a needed fillip.

The invaders are now on the ocean, having sailed from Southampton on the Haverford last Wednesday. They should reach their American destination, Philadelphia, on Friday or Saturday, and will meet the enemy for the first time on the following Monday.

The first match to be played on American soil will be between the Englishmen and the "Colts" of Philadelphia. The "Colts," as their name suggests, are the younger and less experienced players. They will play a team of eighteen against the opposing eleven. This numerical superiority will be particularly advantageous to the juniors, as the fine grounds on Wissahickon Heights, on which the game will be played, favor an effective disposition of forces in the outfield. American cricketers are sure catchers and quick and accurate throwers in, a circumstance which will make "placing" difficult for the batsmen, and increase the chances of catching out.

The three first days of the week commencing on the 16th have been set apart for the "Colts'" game, and the following Friday, Saturday, and Monday will be devoted to a match between Mr. Bosanquet's team and the "Gentlemen of Philadelphia." The game will be under the auspices of the Germantown Cricket Club, at Manheim. As many as 10,000 persons have attended the international matches on these grounds, and the Englishmen should prove a strong attraction. The Philadelphians will have the benefit of the services of such tried adepts as J. A. Lester, G. S. Patterson, Crawford Coates, and F. H. Bohlen. The men have been showing particularly good form this year, and are comparable with the best players on the other side of the Atlantic. The team will be a strong one all around, and the Philadelphians have reasonable grounds for confidence. This will be the first of the two representative matches that have been arranged.

After the Germantown game the visitors are booked for New York, and will meet a representative team of the Metropolitan Lague at Bergen Point, on the grounds of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. It is to the sportsmanlike enterprise of this organization that the local public is indebted for the visit of the Englishmen here, for the Metropolitan League had been obliged to abandon the game on account of inability to undertake the necessary expenses of the game. A two-day match will be played, on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 25 and 26. The team has not yet been selected to play for the league, and some disappointment is felt that C. H. Clarke will not be available, on account of a matrimonial engagement which claims precedence over all others. The following names are mentioned as likely to provide a strong aggregation:

J. Forbes, F. F. Kelly, M. R. Cobb, F. W. T. Stiles, C. H. E. Griffith, and C. Dalton of the Knickerbockers, C. A. Worn, A. Brown, and E. H. Smith of the Brooklyns, F. J. Prendergast of Manhattan, and H. Tattersall of Nelson Lodge.

These are all good men. Mr. Dalton is not strong at the bat, but his bowling has been excellent this season, and should entitle him to a place on the league eleven. E. H. Smith is also weak as a batsman, but his wicket keeping is first class, which must be considered.

As to the visitors, their eleven will comprise the following: B. J. T. Bosanquet, F. Mitchell, P. F. Warner, E. M. Dowson, R. E. More, A. M. Hollins, E. R. Wilson, P. R. Johnson, H. Parker, W. E. Harrison, A. Priestley, and A. O. Schwartz.

B. J. T. Bosanquet, the Captain of the team, was here in 1898 as a member of the P. F. Warner team of that year. He was also with Ranjitsinhji's team in 1899. He is remembered as a consistent scorer and an effective bowler as well. He has played for Lyon College and Oxford University, and is now one of the cracks of the Middlesex County eleven. He bowls fast right arm, round the wicket, and his delivery is particularly disconcerting to timid players. His batting is not pretty, but he is a run-getter.

P. F. Warner is well known here. In time he was the best bat in Rugby School, and afterward won his "blue" on the Oxford University eleven. He also is a member of the Middlesex County eleven.

Frank Mitchell has also been here before. Last year he was serving with his regiment in South Africa, and was invalided home. He was for some time dangerously ill, but he recovered rapidly, and was able to resume his place on the Yorkshire County eleven, the champions of the season. He is a magnificent hitter, and one of the stylish players of the team. He is also in the front rank as a Rugby football player, and a member of the English International team.

E. M. Dowson was Captain of the Harrow School eleven in 1899. He is a resourceful batsman, and as a bowler his fault is said to be that he always bowls too well, keeping the batsman on his guard, and not attempting to lull him into a false sense of security by an appearance of carelessness.

A. M. Hollins is a sterling bat. He played for Oxford in the game with Haverford College last year, and scored 29 and 57.

The other members of the team are less known to fame. Wilson and Johnson are Cantabs, and Parker and Harrison Oxonians. Priestley plays for Yorkshire, and Schwartz for the Metropolitan County, Middlesex.

From here the visitors return to Philadelphia, where they meet the Gentlemen of Philadelphia in a return game. The dates fixed are Friday, Saturday, and Monday, Sept. 27, 28, and 30, on the grounds of the Merion Club at Haverford.

The English team is a strong one all around, and there is much glory to be gained in defeating it. Cricket has never flourished on American soil, outside of Philadelphia, but the constant stream of old-country men to these shores insures a steady supply of votaries of what is certainly a fine sport, and, although the busy American has neither time nor the inclination for the practice necessary to perfection, there is always a willingness to meet Englishmen in friendly rivalry at this as at every other game.

YESTERDAY'S CRICKET GAMES.

Brooklyn B. Team Won Championship Match from Newark.

Local cricketers evinced little interest in the game yesterday. The calamitous news from Buffalo appeared to put an effective damper on the sport, and but few games were played in the neighborhood of this city.

At Prospect Park the Newark and Brooklyn B teams contested their championship game of the New York Cricket Association series, and the latter won by 39 runs and 4 wickets to spare. The bowling of H. Jones and batting of O. Smith contributed chiefly to the result. The former played a good innings of 52, while the latter bowled in effective style and captured 7 wickets for 18 runs. The score:

NEWARK C. C.

J. A. Booth, c. Seale, b. Boxill	8
H. W. Harper, run out	7
W. McDowell, b. A. Lovell	0
D. Livingston, b. Jones	14
O. Livingston, b. Jones	16
S. Livingston, b. Jones	13
N. Finley, b. Jones	0
J. J. Robertson, b. Jones	0
G. Monahan, b. Jones	0
S. Bentler, not out	2
E. Chadwick, b. Jones	0
Byes	10
Leg byes	1
Total	74

BROOKLYN B.

O. Smith, c. S. Livingston, b. D. Livingston	52
W. B. Seale, b. S. Livingston	4
A. Lovell, b. D. Livingston	17
F. Rogers, b. D. Livingston	0
H. Jones, not out	21
G. Boxill, c. Monahan, b. Harper	11
E. Challenger, run out	2
T. Goodchild, not out	1
R. C. M. Brown, did not bat.	
R. F. Brown, did not bat.	
C. Gittens, did not bat.	
Byes	1
Leg byes	1
Wides	3
Total, (six wickets)	113

The Kings County Club has a pleasant game with the Manhattans at Prospect Park, but they proved no match for their neighbors and suffered defeat by 73 runs. Arthur Smedley was remarkably successful with the ball for the winners, and was credited with the remarkable bowling analysis of 7 wickets for 19 runs. The chief run-getting was done by F. J. Prendergast and W. A. Battles, who contributed 31 and 25, respectively, while A. Smedley, with 17; W. Adam, with 12, and J. Adam, with 10, all helped in the general result. W. Williams, with a good innings of 16, was the chief scorer for Kings County, while H. Williams added 11. The totals were: Kings County, 49; Manhattan, 122.

The Nelson Lodge Club had little difficulty in defeating Team C of Brooklyn in their championship game of the Prospect Park Cricket Association, the margin of victory being 68 runs. H. Tattersall and J. E. Roberts both bowled with great effect for the winners, the former taking 5 wickets for 11 runs and the latter 4 for 16. A. Anderson and P. Smyth were the chief scorers in the game, with 30, not out, and 25, respectively. The totals were: Brooklyn C, 28; Nelson Lodge, 96.

KILLS FATHER WITH RIFLE.

Massachusetts Boy Defends Mother from Drunken Husband.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 7. — Arnold Brielman this afternoon killed his father, Arnold P. Brielman, with a rifle. The shooting was the result of a quarrel arising from the father's intoxicated condition.

The Brielman family live on their small farm just outside of Pittsfield. The son Arnold, is seventeen years old, and the story he tells is corroborated by Mrs. Brielman and her daughter. Arnold walked into the police station, and said he had killed his father. He added that his father came home intoxicated, and began ill-treating his mother and sister.

When he interfered his father came at him with a club and threatened to kill him. He ran to the house, picked up a small rifle, and ran back into the yard. When his father again came toward him with the uplifted club he fired. His father dropped to the ground, dying almost immediately.

The officers locked up the lad, pending a formal charge and inquiry.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Walter Reed, Surgeon, is detailed as an additional officer to represent the Medical Department of the army at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, to be held at Buffalo Sept. 16 to 20.

Carroll A. Devol, Quartermaster, will proceed to Buffalo, in connection with the inspection of boilers for the transport Crook.

Capt. Eaton A. Edwards, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is detailed as Recorder of the army retiring board appointed Feb. 7 to meet at the War Department, vice Capt. Edwin A. Root, Tenth Infantry, relieved.

Changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department:

First Lieut. Allie W. Williams, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Mayaguez, Porto Rico, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, relieving First Lieut. Frederick F. Russell, Assistant Surgeon.

Lieut. Russell will proceed to New York City and report to the Adjutant General for instructions.

Second Lieut. Harrison S. Kerrick, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the Twenty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Fort Flagler, Wash.

Second Lieut. William E. Bennett, Thirteenth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, and report to the commanding officer, United States General Hospital, at that post for treatment.

Major Eugene L. Swift, Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty and to the Commanding General, Department of the Missouri.

Major Julius A. Penn, Seventh Infantry, will proceed to Indianapolis and report to Lieut. Col. Charles H. Noble, Sixteenth Infantry, recruiting officer, for recruiting duty until Dec. 1, when he will join his regiment.

The following-named officers, recently appointed, are assigned to regiments as indicated:

George W. Winterburn, First Lieutenant of Cavalry, Ninth Cavalry.

Sebring C. Megill, Second Lieutenant of Cavalry, Eighth Cavalry.

Grant T. Trent, Second Lieutenant of Infantry, Eighth Infantry.

Betah Smith, Second Lieutenant of Infantry, Seventeenth Infantry.

George R. D. MacGregor, Second Lieutenant of Infantry, Eighteenth Infantry.

Lieuts. Winterburn and Smith will join their respective regiments.

Lieuts. Megill and Davis will report to the commanding officer, Fort Sheridan, Ill., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join their proper stations.

Lieut. Trent will join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines.

Lieut. MacGregor will report to the commanding officer, Fort Columbus, N. Y., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof, will join his proper station.

Second Lieut. Thomas T. Duke, recently appointed, from private, Company K, Fourth Infantry, is assigned to the Fifth Infantry, and will join the regiment to which assigned.

Assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps, recently appointed:

First Lieut. Ernest A. Greenough to the Sixty-second Company, Coast Artillery. He will join the company to which assigned.

Second Lieut. Blanton Winship to the Coast Artillery. He will remain unassigned to a company or battery and available for staff or other duty until further orders. Upon arrival at San Francisco, he will report to the Adjutant General for further orders.

Second Lieut. Frederick B. Hennessy to the One Hundred and Tenth Company, Coast Artillery. He will join that company at Fort Adams, R. I.

Second Lieut. Howard L. Martin to the Seventy-third Company, Coast Artillery. He will report, the commanding officer, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty at that post, and will join the company to which assigned upon its return to Fort Monroe.

Second Lieut. Edmund T. Weisel to the Fourth Battery, Field Artillery. He will join the battery to which assigned.

First Lieut. Philip S. Golderman is attached to the One Hundred and Twelfth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Fort Du Pont, Del.

Major Charles R. Krauthoff, Commissary, will make two visits each per month to Akron and Kansas City for the purpose of inspecting subsistence stores.

Capt. Carter P. Johnson, Tenth Cavalry, will join his regiment.

Major Mathias A. Day, Fifteenth Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the Examining Board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice Major Edward E. Hardin, Seventh Infantry, relieved.

First Lieuts. Charles N. Murphy and Frederick S. L. Price, Fourteenth Infantry, will join their respective companies at Fort Wayne, Mich.

First Lieut. William D. Connor, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, to receipt for Quartermaster's property at that post.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander E. B. Underwood is detached from the Naval War College, Sept. 20; he will resume his duties as Secretary of the General Board.

Lieut. I. C. Wettengel ordered to Constellation.

Lieut. D. E. Dismukes ordered to the Norfolk Yard, Sept. 15.

Ensign C. E. Gilpin ordered to the Columbia, Sept. 20.

Medical Director G. F. Winslow ordered to the Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, Boston, Oct. 1.

Surgeon C. J. Decker ordered to San Francisco marine recruiting rendezvous, Sept. 25, as relief of Surgeon Meane.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Bell is detached from the Vixen, and upon the reporting of his relief will proceed home and wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon R. R. Richardson is detached from the Boston hospital upon the reporting of his relief; ordered to the Vixen as relief of Assistant Surgeon Bell.

Assistant Surgeon C. A. Crawford is detached from the Constellation upon the reporting of his relief; ordered to Boston hospital as relief of Assistant Surgeon Richardson.

Assistant Surgeon P. E. McDonald is detached from the Naval Museum of Hygiene, Washington, Sept. 9; ordered to the Constellation as relief of Assistant Surgeon Crawford.

Pay Inspector J. R. Stanton is ordered to the Pensacola, and as pay officer, purchasing pay officer, and general storekeeper, San Francisco Training Station, as relief of Paymaster Wilson, Sept. 16.

Paymaster W. L. Wilson is detached from the Pensacola and San Francisco Training Station, Sept. 16; will proceed home and wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster P. W. Delano is detached as pay officer, purchasing pay officer, and general storekeeper, Guam, upon reporting of relief; ordered to the Asiatic Station.

Assistant Paymaster F. G. Fyne is ordered to the Naval Station, Guam, as pay officer, purchasing pay officer, and general storekeeper, and as pay officer of station ship, as relief of Assistant Paymaster Delano, via transport sailing about Oct. 1.

Naval Constructor R. M. Watt is detached from the New York yard Oct. 1, and ordered to duty as Superintending Constructor at the works of the Fort River Ship and Engine Company, Quincy, Mass., and the works of the George Lawley & Son Corporation, South Boston, Mass., Oct. 7.

Naval Constructor G. H. Rock is detached from the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va., Oct. 9, and ordered to duty as Superintending Constructor at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., Oct. 10.

Assistant Naval Constructor D. C. Nutting is detached from the works of the George Lawley & Son, Corporation, South Boston, Mass., and ordered to the New York yard, Department of Construction and Repair.

Assistant Naval Constructor H. T. Ferguson is detached from the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., Oct. 10, and ordered to duty as Assistant to the Superintendent of Construction at the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va.

Naval Cadet R. S. Manley is ordered to the Vixen.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Michigan arrived at Detroit yesterday.

The Indiana has arrived at New York.

The Dolphin has arrived at New London.

The Philadelphia has sailed from Astoria for Port Angeles.

The Alexander sailed from Valparaiso for Montevideo.

The Chicago sailed from Portsmouth for Gibraltar.

The Kentucky arrived at Nagasaki.

The North Atlantic Squadron, composed of the first-class battleships Kearsarge, Alabama, and Massachusetts, arrived at Newport News.

The torpedo boats Gwyn and Talbot are expected at Newport News to-morrow.

SEVERE TEST FOR AUTOS

Eighty Motor Vehicles Ready to Run to Buffalo.

WILL START EARLY TO-MORROW

John Jacob Astor, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Bostwick, and Other Chauffeurs to Try for Six-Day Honors.

Everything was bustle and activity yesterday in the rooms of the Automobile Club of America, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. Automobilists were coming and going from early in the morning until late at night, and the committee in charge of the Buffalo run, which will begin early to-morrow morning, had a busy day in making final preparations. Most of the competing machines have been weighed and the official numbers distributed, and everything has been done so as to simplify matters as much as possible at the start. The start will begin at 8 o'clock promptly to-morrow morning, and the committee expects that it will take nearly an hour to get all of the vehicles off. The French automobilists, Charron and Girardot, who arrived Friday night, visited the clubhouse during the day, and they will accompany the competitors a part of the distance, but they will hasten on to Buffalo, in order to look over the ground in preparation for the 100-mile road race from Buffalo to Erie. Fournier is already here, so the best talent of French automobilists will be seen in this first big American automobile contest.

Eighty vehicles, in all, have entered for the endurance run to Buffalo. Thirty-five are entered by individuals and the others by their respective companies. Fifty-three are propelled by gasoline and thirty-seven by steam, the electric vehicles, in view of the unsuitableness of the country, being unrepresented. A number of additional automobiles, to render assistance in case of breakdowns, will accompany the procession, so, in all probability, the start will witness over 100 motor carriages in line. It will be the biggest automobile demonstration ever seen in America, and will represent nearly all the important makes in gasoline and steam motor power. Of foreign vehicles, there will be six in line, five from France; four Panhards, entered by A. R. Shattuck, President of the Automobile Club; David Wolfe Bishop, Harlan W. Whipple, and Dr. J. G. Lyman. R. P. Scott will run a French voiturette of three horse power and weighing but 750 pounds. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will have the only German automobile in the run. He will bring out his famous "Red Devil," which has been creating consternation in Newport and won the recent five-mile race there for big machines, doing the distance on a half-mile track in 7:36⅘.

Albert C. Bostwick will have the heaviest private vehicle in the run, an American gasoline carriage of forty horse power, which weighs 2,600 pounds. Alexander Winton will have a similar one but 100 pounds less in weight. Both have been built especially for racing, and they will be seen later in the races at Buffalo.

The competing automobiles are divided into five classes. Class A includes all weighing less than 1,000 pounds. Class B includes all between 1,000 and 2,000 pounds. Class C includes all over 2,000 pounds, and Class D is the motor cycles. The fifth class, E, includes delivery wagons and trucks. The heaviest automobile in the run will be in the latter class—a twenty horse power steam truck weighing 7,000 pounds. There will be three vehicles in the delivery wagon class and four motor cycles, the lightest motor vehicle in the run being a seventy-eight-pound cycle entered by Edmund F. Stratton of this city. Class A will have 17 vehicles, Class B 35, and Class C 21. All of the big racing machines are in the latter class.

Besides those previously mentioned, the entries include John Jacob Astor, who will manage a five horse power gasoline vehicle; John H. Flagler and Sidney Dillon Ripley will ride in gasoline phaetons of nine horse power each; H. Rogers Winthrop will have an eight horse power gasoline phaeton; Jefferson Seligman has entered a light runabout, and other private owners are Bradford B. McGregor, Alexander Dow, A. R. Townsend, Louis S. Clarke, Albert T. Otto, Percy Owen, William H. Browning, Henry K. Browning, C. Arthur Benjamin, William Morgan, A. L. McMurtry, H. R. Taylor, Dr. Frederick Bennett, John M. Satterfield, C. R. Metz, C. R. Woodin, Cornelius J. Field, G. B. Pettengill, T. L. Martin, and L. Schermerhorn.

As a side issue the endurance run is bound to produce keen manufacturing rivalry. The Automobile Club does not intend to turn the run into an advertising scheme, and has prohibited every attempt to boom the qualities of certain makes of automobiles. No maker's name will be allowed to appear on any machine, each being known only by its official number; nor will any advertising be permitted along the route. Several inquiries were made of Secretary Butler yesterday, one man wanting to put up signs, but he will distribute circulars of his company through the various towns and villages. No encouragement was given to any of these requests.

An average of fifteen miles an hour is the highest speed it will be lawful to attain, and faster time between the points of control, where times will be taken, will be penalized by disqualification. Certificates will be awarded by the club on the average speed for the entire six days, first-class certificates being given to those averaging from twelve to fifteen miles an hour, second-class certificates for an average speed between ten and twelve miles, and third-class certificates for an average of eight to ten miles.

The six days' run will be a total of 464 miles. The distances for each day will be: Monday, Poughkeepsie, 84 miles; Tuesday, Albany, 75 miles; Wednesday, Herkimer, 82 miles; Thursday, Syracuse, 65 miles; Friday, Rochester, 87 miles; Saturday, Buffalo, 70 miles. A stop of one hour and a half will be made each day for lunch. After the lunch hour at Peekskill to-morrow the special hill-climbing contest will take place at Nelson Hill, three miles north of Peekskill. President Shattuck has offered a cup to the automobile in Class C which makes the quickest time up the hill. Harlan P. Whipple and Winthrop E. Scarritt have offered similar cups for the fastest hill-climbing vehicles in Classes B and A respectively. The committee in general charge of the run consists of William M. Power, Winthrop E. Scarritt, Harlan W. Whipple, and S. M. Butler. Sign posts have been placed at all important junctions along the route and special signs with the word "Buffalo" and an arrow in blue have also been placed at frequent intervals on the roads.

MERCHANTS HAVE A CANDIDATE

Say that L. J. Callanan Would Be a Good Man to Lead Anti-Tammany Forces.

Lawrence J. Callanan, head of the mercantile establishment in Vesey Street which bears his name, has been named as a candidate for Mayor of New York by many associations of merchants to which he belongs, and in a letter addressed to Senator Platt his candidacy is urged. The merchants say that he is a man upon whom members of all political parties could unite in their fight against Tammany. The letter is signed by President William Gray of the Business Men's Association. Among the reasons advanced in favor of Mr. Callanan is that he is a member of mercantile organizations, the members of which have suffered much from Tammany misrule. It is said that he can control a large vote.

Mr. Callanan has also been a prominent worker in all citizens' movements for a better Municipal Government, and was a member of the Executive Committee of the famous Committee of Seventy of 1896. He took a leading part in advocating the rapid transit franchise tax law and other laws for the relief of property owners, and is held up as "a man fresh from the people and free from all party alliances or entanglements, and known as clean, honest, capable, and an unrelenting foe to fraud and dishonesty, and so popular with all that his nomination would spread terror through the enemies' camp."

"Spoonerismus."

From The London Globe.

A correspondent sends an instance of what the Germans are learning darkly to style a "Spoonerismus," which came under his own observation a few days ago:

A man walked into a bicycle shop with a fox terrior, and asked the owner of the shop whether he could "bake a tyke" for half an hour only. The man, looking aghast at the dog, said he did not do such things on his premises at all. Whereupon the visitor, looking at the machines, said, "Well, you have several here, and I understood you let them at so much an hour." "Oh," said the man, "you want to take a bike? I see now. I did not know what you wanted; I thought you wanted to get rid of your terrier."

RIDE ANGERED WHITNEY

Wealthy Turfman Asked Investigation of Blue Girl's Defeat.

WATERCOLOR'S NEW RECORD

Haggin's Fast Black Colt Captured Century Stakes in Time That Equaled Sheepshead Bay's Best.

With two of the greatest stakes of the Fall season on the afternoon card, thrilling races for each of these big events, a string of five beaten favorites in line and gossip without end about every contest on the card, the sport at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday made full return, in excitement, to the crowd present, for the visit to the course, a somewhat exacting bit of travel as the railway arrangements are managed at present. The weather was bright and clear, but exceedingly warm for the season, while the attendance was of holiday proportions. As has been proved on many occasions in the past, holiday crowds are cheerful and easygoing even under reverses, but the happenings of yesterday were enough to try the temper of even a holiday crowd, and a more dissatisfied gathering of turf patrons never dispersed than that which scattered after the close of the seventh day of the Sheepshead Bay Fall meeting.

Chief among the causes for complaint was the result of the greatest and most valuable race of the afternoon, the contest for the Great Filly Stakes of $28,705 gross over a six-furlong course, the third race on the card, which was won by L. M. Myers's smart filly Leonora Loring after a sharp finish with William C. Whitney's Blue Girl, the post favorite, coupled with the Whitney entry of three horses. It is a singular fact in connection with the race, however, that until the owner of the beaten favorite made a protest, none of the crowd had a word to say about anything out of the way. After the Whitney complaint about the ride of Jockey Shaw on Blue Girl, the crowd chimed in, and from one end of the grand stand to the other there were heard stories against Shaw, the complainants seeming to echo Mr. Whitney's sentiments without question, and the race causing so much comment that it looks as if the scandal of the year is to result from the first running of the Great Filly Stakes.

Mr. Whitney said when questioned about his complaint, that Shaw's ride was the worst effort he had ever seen and he thought the worst looking. He would say nothing further than that he had placed the matter in the hands of the stewards and would await their decision in the matter. As Mr. Whitney made a request for an investigation of Jockey Turner's ride on Nasturtium in the Futurity and then dropped the matter, the demand for inquiry into Shaw's effort on Blue Girl may not mean much, but it was enough to start the tongues of the gossips to going in a way that will do no good to the turf, for according to the reports that were circulated later, Mr. Whitney, Shaw, and "Pittsburg Phil," or G. E. Smith, were mixed up in a most remarkable manner. In point of fact the race seemed to be as fair as any that has been run at the meeting, Shaw, if he erred at all, having been at fault early in the race.

BLUE GIRL BEATEN A NECK.

The full twelve fillies named to start for the race answered the call to the post, with three running in the Whitney colors, these being Blue Girl, with the top weight, 124 pounds, including a penalty of 5 pounds, her stable companions being Gunfire and Rose of May, each with 114 pounds. The Whitney entry was always favorite, with Lux Casta and Leonora Loring about equal second choices at from 4 up to 4½ to 1 each, while Hatasoo was the next selection, at 15 to 1. Somewhat to the surprise of the betting public, Turner, the premier jockey of the Whitney stable, had no mount, Shaw being put up on Blue Girl, while Burns rode Gunfire and Bullman rode Rose of May.

The start was only a fair one, with Blue Girl off in the middle of the crowd, but dropping away at once and trailing as the horses went into the first furlong, while Leonora Loring, quick to begin, slipped away to the front at once, and, drawing out steadily, was clear of her field at the bend into the stretch, where Gunfire, under the whip and racing on the outside, was second, and the only one of the Whitney entry that seemed to have a possible chance, Blue Girl then being third from last and looking out of the race. In the last quarter, however, Blue Girl worked through her field, and when handed a furlong from the winning post went forward with a rush, passing in rapid succession Sun Shower, Early Eve, Josepha, and Flora Pomona, and in the final sixteenth of a mile closing on the leader Leonora Loring, with a rush that was electrical.

The watching crowd, having conceded the race to the pacemaker at the bend into the stretch, the finish was a surprise as Blue Girl closed, and the horses finished amid a tumult of cheers, with Blue Girl still obliterating the distance between her and the leader, and in the last strides getting so close to Leonora Loring that none back of the finish line could tell which had won, the crowd waiting in agonized doubt for the numbers to be displayed. When the official placing was announced, however, Leonora Loring got the verdict by a short neck, with Blue Girl second and Sun Shower a length and a half away, third. The time, 1:14 4-5, was slow for a race out of the straight, and that was taken as an argument that Blue Girl had not done all that she could, but even in the partisanship of the Whitney stable seemed to forget that Leonora Loring herself is a fast filly, and it meant something that she was driven out to win by a neck, however slow the time may have seemed to be. The investigation of the race still is on, and a decision is not likely to be made before Monday afternoon.

Another sensational race was that for the Ten-Thousand-Dollar Century Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, at weight for age, over a mile a half course. For this only four horses ran, with Frank Farrell's colt Blues the favorite over the fast black colt Watercolor, chiefly because Watercolor had raced the day before and the race was supposed to have injured his chances for the big prize. The outsiders in the betting were Rockton and the Western colt Terminus.

Watercolor went to the front at the fall of the flag and led out of the Futurity chute with Blues at his heels, the order as they passed the stand for the first time being Watercolor by a length, Blues second by two lengths, and Rockton third by three lengths. On the turn at the paddock Blues made an effort to get to the pacemaker, but Watercolor skipped on a spurt and still held his advantage. On the back stretch Blues made another effort for the lead, but again Watercolor slipped away, and in the run through the back stretch actually opened a gap on the horses following. On the last turn Blues fell back beaten and Rockton went on to try after the flying leader, but never got near him, as Watercolor still had something left and came away again. For the remainder of the distance Watercolor was galloping in front and won as he pleased pulling up by four lengths, while Rockton, after being eased up for a moment, went on and beat out Terminus a length for the place. Watercolor finished the mile and a half in 2:32, thus establishing a new track record and, as far as the merit of the performance is concerned, racing close to the best on record, made two years ago by Goodrich, a three-year-old, with 102 pounds, at Washington Park. The fractions were: Quarter, 0:24; three furlongs, 0:36; half mile, 0:48 2-5; five furlongs, 1:01; three-quarters, 1:13 4-5; seven furlongs, 1:26 3-5; one mile, 1:39 1-5; mile and a furlong, 1:52 2-5; mile and a quarter, 2:05 1-5; mile and three furlongs, 2:18, and mile and a half, 2:32.

The only favorite of the day to win was Intrusive in the last race, he galloping over his field after Demurrer had made most of the running, and winning as he pleased by two lengths. Bullingdon, who opened favorite for the steeplechase and then went back in the betting, while Sir Hubert was backed down, was in front through the last half of the race, and won in a gallop. J. R. Keene's Prophetic, at a long price, was in front all the way for the opening event, and romped in winner before Honolulu. For the second race Lady Uncas was well up all the way, and won easily at long odds. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. James R. Keene's Prophetic, ch. f., by Kingston-Seeress, 94 pounds, (Waugh,) 25 to 1 and 8 to 1, won, ridden out, by three parts of a length; Andrew Miller's Honolulu, b. g., 101, (H. Michaels,) 7 to 2 and 8 to 5, second by a head from Charles White's The Referee, 99 to 1 and 7 to 1, third. Time—1:00 2-5. Kaloma, Eddie Rusch, Bridge, James P. Keating, Carroll D., O'Hagen, Montana Pioneer, Pieto, Last Knight, Cassville, Shepherd, Oclawha, and Fried Krupp also ran. Value to the winner, $410. Eddie Busch, O'Hagen, and Honolulu equal favorites at 7 to 2 each. Winner trained by James Rowe.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight Handicap for all ages; six furlongs on the main track. The Osceola Stable's Lady Uncas, br. f., 4 years, by Ben Strame-Prudence, 86 pounds, (J. Daly,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, won, ridden out, by a length; J. R. & F. P. Keene's Unmasked, br. g., 4, 114, (Spencer,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a head from George B. Walter's Cervera, ch. g., 3, 97, (McGinn,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, third. Time—1:13 2-5. King Pepper, Janice, Otis, Isis, Malster, Musette, Francesco, His Royal Highness, and Kid also ran. Francesco left at the post. Value to the winner, $890. King Pepper and Francesco equal favorites at 7 to 2 and 6 to 5 each. Winner trained by B. Woods.

THIRD RACE.—The Great Filly Stakes, for fillies two years old; penalties and allowances; six furlongs over the new Futurity course. L. M. Myers's Leonora Loring, b. f., by Doctor McBride-Hoyden, 116 pounds, (Odom,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, won, ridden out, by a head; W. C. Whitney's Blue Girl, ch. f., by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 124, (Shaw,) 3 to 5 and 1 to 4, (coupled with Gunfire and Rose of May as Whitney's entry,) second by a length and a half from Jere Dunn's Sunshower, ch. f., by Applegate-Sunny Slope, 114, (R. Williams,) 50 to 1 and 15 to 1, third. Time—1:14 2-5. Gunfire, Rose of May, Lux Casta, Hatasoo, Josepha, Hanover Queen, Flora Pomono, Par Excellence, and Early Eve also ran. Value to the winner, $24,905. Whitney Stable always the favorite. Winner trained by W. O. Scully.

FOURTH RACE.—The Century Stakes, of $10,000 guaranteed, for three-year-olds and upward, at weight for age. J. B. Haggin's Watercolor, blk. c., 3 years, by Watercress-Sabrina, 115 pounds, (Spencer,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, won easily by four lengths; W. H. Sealey's Rockton, b. c., 4, by Medder-Brown Princess, 126, (N. Turner,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by a length from W. T. Shafer's Terminus, br. c., 3, by Blazes-Miss Bishop, 115, (Bullman,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—2:32. Blues also ran. Value to the winner, $8,090. Blues the favorite at 11 to 10 and 1 to 3. Winner trained by C. Littlefield.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward; over the full steeplechase course, about two and a half miles. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Bullingdon, b. g., aged, by Bend Or-Buttress, 148 pounds, (Green,) 3 to 1 and even, won easily by ten lengths; M. Chamblett's Zinzibar, ch. g., 4, 135, (Veitch,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by five lengths from J. H. McCormick's Sir Hubert, ch. g., 5, 147, (Roach,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—5:07 3-5. Orman, Jim Megibben, and Decameron also ran. Orman fell. Value to the winner, $715. Sir Hubert the post favorite. Winner trained by John Allen.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth, on the turf. J. D. Crimmins, Jr.'s, Intrusive, ch. h., 6 years, by Meddler-Frolic Grace, 118 pounds, (Spencer,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, won easily by two lengths; Charles Head Smith's Bowen, b. c., 3, 104, (J. Woods,) 5 to 2 and 1 to 10, second by a neck from W. I. Kilpatrick's Annie Thompson, ch. f., 3, 99, (Michaels,) 10 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Demurrer and Bedeck also ran. Value to the winner, $800. Intrusive always favorite. Winner trained by W. Karrick.

Notes of the Turf.

The popular old race mare Imp at last is to be retired permanently from racing. Peter Wimmer, who undertook to "train" the mare this season, the argument having been advanced that she was never trained while in Charles Brossman's stable, has concluded that Imp cannot be trained and so will ship her on Monday to her breeder and present owner, D. D. Harness, at Chillicothe, Ohio, where she will go into the stud. Brossman declared long ago that Imp was at her best when raced steadily. Under his care she won about $75,000, racing year in and year out, and beating the best horses on the turf.

The book programme for the Brooklyn Jockey Club's Fall meeting, with programme arranged for seventeen days' racing, beginning Tuesday, Sept. 17, was issued yesterday.

Earl Raymond, formerly a short-distance skater, made a plunge on Jere Dunn's Sunshower for the Great Filly Stakes and stood to win $100,000 if that mare had been first. As it was, he won about $5,000, as she ran third.

The two winners of nearly $50,000 at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, Leonora Loring and Watercolor, both were so near rejection as material for racing when two-year-olds that they were trained only "on chance." Leonora Loring was a cheap filly yearling, while G. B. Morris declined to handle Watercolor for J. B. Haggin, and the colt, an undersized, delicate animal, was sent with the "weeds" to Charles Littlefield, Jr., who developed him.

The weights for the Mineola Hurdle Handicap, two miles over eight flights of hurdles, to be run Tuesday as the fourth race, have been announced, with Charagrace the top weight with 163 pounds, and Governor Griggs 159, Fulminate 157, and Bullingdon 155 the next three in the weights.

Yearling Race Horses Sold.

A combination sale of yearling thoroughbred horses, the property of the Dixiana and Fleetwood Stud Farms, and the produce of several small breeders, all of Kentucky, was held in the Fasig-Tipton Company's sales paddock at the Sheepshead Bay racetrack yesterday, when about fifteen head were disposed of for rather small prices. The best sales of the offering were $1,800, paid by the Memphis turfman, J. W. Schorr, for the Ben Strome-Roseleaf colt, and $1,200 paid by the Oneck stable for the Wagner-Miss Barnes colt. The details of the sale follow:

PROPERTY OF DIXIANA STUD.

Bay colt by Ben Strome-Roseleaf, by Duke of Montrose; J. W. Schorr	$1,800
Bay filly by Ben Strome-Puz

WOMAN SWEPT TO DEATH OVER NIAGARA

Maud Willard Went Through the Rapids in a Barrel.

She Sought Fame in Going Through the Whirlpool, but Met Death Instead.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Maud Willard of Canton, Ohio, lost her life to-day in navigating the Whirlpool Rapids in Carlisle D. Graham's barrel. Graham had made five successful trips and Miss Willard desired to attain fame by doing the same.

She and Graham were good friends, and to please her he was to swim from the whirlpool to Lewiston following her trip through the rapids. The barrel was taken to the river this morning, and at 4 o'clock Miss Willard got into it, the cover was put over the manhole, and she was taken out into the stream and left to the mercy of the currents.

Miss Willard passed nicely through the rapids, but the mighty maelstrom then held her far out from shore, where her friends and would-be rescuers could not reach her. From 4:40 oclock until after 10 o'clock to-night she was whirled about in this peculiar formation of the Niagara River. Death probably came gradually, and possibly without much suffering.

While she was tossing in the whirlpool Graham made his trip to Lewiston, and then went to the Canadian shore to get Miss Willard. When the barrel was caught and landed the head was burst in. A dog the woman had taken with her was found alive, but the girl was breathing her last.

TO RECEIVE KING EDWARD.

Royalty to Assemble in Copenhagen to Greet the British Ruler.

FREDENSBORG, Sept. 7.—Emperor Nicholas this evening received in audience Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister. To-morrow the Czar and Czarina will proceed to Copenhagen, and will attend service in the Russian Church there.

Subsequently all the royal personages will assemble in Copenhagen to meet King Edward, who is now on his way there from Kiel on board the royal yacht Osborne.

BOERS MUST GO WITH TRAINS.

British Authorities at Pretoria Try Expedient to Stop Train Wrecking.

PRETORIA, Sept. 7.—A number of the most prominent burghers have been drawn, jury fashion, by the British authorities here, and compelled to accompany the trains on the Pietersburg Railway line in consequence of the recent wrecking of trains on that road.

This, it is thought, will have the effect of decreasing the train-wrecking activity of the guerilla bands of Boers in the neighborhood. The authorities have taken pains to give publicity to their action.

POLICE MAKE A RAID.

Three Men Caught by Capt. Flood's Men in an Alleged Gambling House.

Three prisoners were taken in a raid of an alleged gambling house at 104 West Thirty-eighth Street last night. The raid was made by the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station on information which was furnished them Friday night by a prominent citizen whose name Capt. Flood refuses to divulge. This man came to the station on Friday and said that he had been taken to the address mentioned above by a capper for the alleged gambling house, and while there he was swindled out of $70 in a crooked faro game.

The house in which the raid was made is a four-story brownstone, and is used as a furnished room house, with the exception of the parlor floor, where some gambling paraphernalia was found. Detectives Hawkins, Churchill, Wheaton, and Devanney and Policeman Donnelly of the West Thirtieth Street Station went to the house last night a little before 11 o'clock. Hawkins rang the bell and asked for admission, which was granted without any delay by the lookout who was posted at the door. Admission to the front room on the parlor floor, however, was not granted so readily and the door was broken down.

In the room the three prisoners were found, but no game was in progress. The men gave their names as James J. Head, a broker, sixty years old, of 147 West Forty-second Street; George Delaney, sixty-three years old, a horse dealer, who lives at the Putnam House, and Charles Brown, forty-nine years old, a clerk, of 5 East Forty-ninth Street. They were taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station, as was also the paraphernalia found in the place. This consisted of a complete faro layout, a game keeper, one deal box, a roulette wheel, a cutting machine, five packs of cards. There was no excitement, and the men made no resistance.

TRIED TO KILL HIS SISTER.

Drug Clerk Then Shot Himself and May Die.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Paul Muller, a German drug clerk, living at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, Manhattan, attempted to kill his sister at the home of Mrs. Carl Opperman, another sister, in Mamaroneck this evening.

Muller wanted his younger sister to go to New York to keep house for him, and when she refused he drew a revolver and fired two shots at her. One of the bullets struck her in the left arm, and she fell to the floor screaming.

Thinking he had killed her, Muller went to the rear of the house and shot himself. He also cut his wrists. A physician was summoned, and he attended the young woman's injuries, which are slight. Muller's condition is critical.

Colombia Preparing for War.

Señor Arturo de Brigard, Consul General of Colombia in this city, was advised yesterday from Paris that the Colombian Government has just purchased there 35,000 Mauser rifles and 5,000,000 cartridges. This is the largest purchase of war material by a South American republic in several years, and has caused the impression that Colombia is preparing for a war with Venezuela and Ecuador. Consul General de Brigard explained that these purchases are to be used against the rebels in the interior of the country.

A Giant Wasp.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

A female giant wasp has just been captured at Chapelgill, in Peeblesshire, and is a rather a formidable looking insect. It measures from tip to tip of wing two inches, and from end of ovipositor to end of antennae, two and a half inches. The wings are glossy brown, and the body black, with two sets of orange bands round it.

Wheat Stack 28 Years Old.

From The London Globe.

In the stackyard at Mr. W. Meen's farm, Stradbroke, there is a stack of wheat with a remarkable history. It was built in 1873, and the owner made a vow that he would never thrash it until it realized 25 shillings a sack, a price which has never been offered. The stack stands on an iron support two feet from the ground, and is in an excellent state of preservation. It is estimated that the stack contains 250 bushels.

Aged Man Robbed and Clubbed.

DENNISPORT, Mass., Sept. 7.—Robbers entered the home of Arthur Burgess, an aged resident of this place, and clubbed him into unconsciousness last night. They obtained $50 and escaped. Mr. Burgess is seventy-five years old. It is feared he will die.

Nominated for the Assembly.

BREWSTER, N. Y., Sept. 7.—John R. Yale of Brewster was nominated for the Assembly and J. Bennett Southard of Cold Spring for County Judge by the Putnam County Republican Convention at Carmel to-day.

DEMOCRATS' MAYORALTY LIST.

Eleven Men Chosen by Greater New York Organization—Mr. Coler's Name Dropped.

A meeting of the Conference Committee of the Greater New York Democracy was held yesterday. It was decided to recommend to the anti-Tammany conference to-morrow the names of eleven men. The surprise of the meeting was the dropping from the list of the name of Controller Coler.

After the committee adjourned the following was given out:

"The Greater New York Democracy will submit to the general conference on Monday night the following eleven names as suitable for the Mayoralty nomination. Should the discussion in the conference render it advisable other names may be submitted. The list is suggestive, not final. The Greater New York Democracy is not wedded to the candidacy of any particular man. Any good Democrat opposed to Crokerism and honest, competent, and able, will be accepted as satisfactory. The Greater New York Democracy conferrees will go into the conference in full sympathy and accord with the resolutions passed by its conference representatives on yesterday, and which have already been given to the press. The names selected are:

Abraham R. Lawrence,	Charles S. Fairchild,
John D. Crimmins,	Charles W. Dayton,
E. Ellery Anderson,	Rastus S. Ransom,
J. Hampden Robb,	Charles V. Fornes,
R. Fulton Cutting,	Joseph F. Daly,
Jacob A. Cantor,	

CROWD ATTACKED MOTORMAN.

He Had Assaulted a Driver Whose Wagon His Car Had Crashed Into.

A crowd of 300 persons attacked a motorman of a Third Avenue car at Forty-first Street last night after he had assaulted the driver of an express wagon, and but for the timely arrival of several policemen from the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, probably he would have been killed. Walter Norris, twenty-seven years old, of 722 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, was driving on Third Avenue last night, and when crossing Forty-second Street a southbound electric car crashed into his wagon, smashing the axle, the springs, and the tailboard. Jumping from his wagon, Norris asked the motorman of the car, Patrick Quinn of 1,065 Third Avenue, for his number, but it was refused. He then jumped on the platform of the car and attempted to look at the number on Quinn's cap.

Grabbing Norris by the neck, Quinn threw him off the car, and seizing the controller jumped off after him and dealt him a blow on the head with it. Norris fell unconscious to the street. A crowd saw the assault and ran after the car, which Quinn had started ahead.

Men and boys jumped on the platform and tried to drag Quinn from the car. The car came to a stop at Forty-first Street, and the crowd began to handle Quinn roughly.

Policemen Leahy and Morris reached the scene at this point and drove the crowds back with their nightsticks. Quinn was locked up in the East Thirty-fifth Street Station on a charge of assault and Morris was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance by Dr. Rogers. The injured man had two severe scalp wounds where he had been struck. Several women passengers on the car became hysterical, and half a dozen jumped from the car while it was in motion. One woman's right knee was injured severely.

STEEL STRIKE STILL ON.

Settlement Expected Yesterday Did Not Materialize, but Is Looked for Soon.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 7.—A settlement of the steel workers' strike against the United States Steel Corporation was looked for to-day. It did not materialize, but that it is near at hand is generally conceded.

The report that President Schwab had put a time limit on his proposition to the Amalgamated men was denied in official circles to-day. The only thing that was not stated in the proposition was that the longer the strikers held off from the peace negotiations, the more idle mills would be started and the less union mills would be found on the list when final steps were taken to end the struggle. Every union mill that the Trust has started since the strike began is to remain non-union, while those still idle when the agreement is reached will be allowed to remain union and under Amalgamated influence.

All day the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association remained in session. Shortly before 6 o'clock this evening President Shaffer came out of the meeting and announced that there would be nothing given out. The further announcement was made that there had been no settlement of the strike. President Shaffer said that he did not regard the outlook as any more changed than before the meeting.

It is again confidently reported that Shaffer and his board will be in New York on Monday morning. In the offices of the Carnegie Building it was said that the officials of the companies interested were making every effort possible to start the plants.

The mill men about Amalgamated Headquarters voiced the general sentiment of sorrow at the news of the attempt on the life of the President.

NO CONCESSION TO STRIKERS.

This statement was semi-officially issued in behalf of the United States Steel Corporation yesterday:

"From the most authoritative sources it was learned to-day that the report that President Schwab of the Steel Trust was to meet President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association was incorrect. Neither to-day as stated nor at any time now fixed will there be a conference between the two men. It is stated positively that there will be no renewal of the peace negotiations coming from the corporation. The trust stands pat on the terms recently given to the Conciliation Committee."

Damage Suit Against Chicago Strikers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Bills have been filed in the Superior Court and the United States Circuit Court against A. E. Ireland, business agent of the Machinists' Union, and John Beaton and J. J. Kepler, Strike Committee of the union, to recover $1,000 damages for malicious combination to interfere with the business of Robert Tarrant and the Allis-Chalmers Company. It was against this union that an injunction forbidding picketing was issued recently. The organization's active work in the strike caused the Tarrant people to negotiate for moving their plant to Aurora, Ill.

Metal Workers Go on Strike.

All of the mechanics belonging to the Metal Trade Conference who are employed at the yard of the John N. Robins Company, Erie Basin, Brooklyn, have gone on strike, owing to the refusal of the firm to sign an agreement to employ none but men affiliated with the conference. The heads of the firm declared that they would rather close their doors and go out of business than bind themselves to any such contract. Before the demand was made the firm had granted an eight-hour day. About fifteen hundred men are affected by the strike.

Philadelphia Convention Postponed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—The City and State Convention of the Union Party, which was to have been held here on Sept. 12, has been postponed until Sept. 19, owing to the attempted assassination of President McKinley. The Union party was formed recently in opposition to the regular Republican organization of the State. The leaders decided that the party would be lacking in proper respect for the President, both personally and as Chief Executive of the Nation, if the convention were held at this time.

Man Dies While in Bathing.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 7.—James F. Brown of New York died while bathing at Monmouth Beach at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Brown was a guest at the Monmouth Beach Club. He had been in the water about fifteen minutes, when he was carried out by the undertow. The life guards rescued him quickly, but he was unconscious and all efforts to revive him were in vain. A physician said death was caused by an attack of heart failure.

Father Darling's Will Proved.

WHITE PLAINS, Sept. 7.—The will of Father Martin Darling of Rye was proved in the Surrogate's Court here to-day. He died April 9, 1901, and left $100,000 personal property and $20,000 real estate.

SCORE OF VESSELS WRECKED ON LAKE HURON.

Driven Ashore in a Fierce Gale—Life Savers Rescue 36 Persons.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 7.—What threatens to be the most disastrous marine disaster in the history of the great lakes is taking place here to-night. A heavy gale from the northeast has lashed Lake Huron into a sea, and already it is estimated that a score of steamers and barges, tugs and schooners are piled up on the shore three miles north of this city, opposite a group of cottages. The air is filled with smoke from forest fires and with sand blown up from the beach.

The smoke hides the distressed vessels from view. Whistles blowing as signals of distress can be heard by the hundreds of watchers on the shore. The life savers are exhausted, and at midnight had taken off 36 persons with the aid of volunteers. The gale at midnight had increased.

The steamer Wawatam and consort Whaleback 102 were the first boats to go ashore. The Consort has been driven on the beach within twenty feet of the shore. The crews from these two vessels reached shore in safety. The Sarnia, John Pauley and Amaranth followed the Wawatam in half an hour. Then darkness set in and the names of the others could not be ascertained.

The Pauley is commanded by Capt. Albert Kotcher of St. Clair, and the Amaranth by Capt. John Briggs of Bay City. The Captains both declare that their vessels will undoubtedly be total losses. The Pauley is owned in Cleveland and was loaded with lath as was also the Amaranth. The shore is strewn with the wreckage of boats, including the deck loads.

HILL, MORGAN, AND HARRIMAN.

Report that the Former Is Not Wholly in Accord with the Other Two.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 7.—J. J. Hill gave out an interview in which he said that the Great Northern, Burlington, and Northern Pacific roads would be operated independently and under the present management. The inference among railroad men is that Messrs. Morgan and Harriman are unwilling to put their roads under Hill's control. Advices received at the Northern Pacific general offices are to the effect that the officials need have no fear of being disturbed, and President Miller is going ahead making the improvements and extentions that have been oposed by J. J. Hill.

The surprising earnings of the Burlington and Northern Pacific have, it is said, influenced the financial interests of these roads to oppose their control and management by Hill. Northern Pacific officials now say there will be few consolidations of offices of these three roads and it is the general belief that none will be made with the Great Northern. A prominent railroad official says it looks very much as if the community of interest idea is a failure, as Hill is not likely to become a party unless he can control.

Justice to the Best of the Negroes.

From The Dallas (Tex.) News.

The time has come in this country for the best people of the white race to stand out for justice toward the best of the negroes. It will not do to permit the vicious elements of both races to bring on a bitter and revolting race war.

GEORGE OSMOND TEARLE DEAD.

Well-Known English Actor Was with His Company at Newcastle.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to a news agency from Newcastle-on-Tyne announces the death last night of George Osmond Tearle, the actor. Mr. Tearle's company was playing at Newcastle.

George Osmond Tearle was born at Plymouth, England, on March 26, 1852. In 1860, at the age of seventeen years, he terpreting the rôle of Guildenstern, in terpreting the rôle of Guilderstern, in "Hamlet" at the Adelphi Theatre, Liverpool. He succeeded well enough in this venture to win for himself engagements in the provinces during the following six years.

The ambition of Mr. Tearle's younger days was to get a London engagement. This goal was reached in 1875. On March 26 of that year he made his début at the Gaiety Theatre in "Rose Michel." The play was a signal failure, but Mr. Tearle's part of George De Buissey, the wrongfully accused young man, was portrayed so well that he received several flattering offers from London managers, one of which, that of Mr. Chatterton, he accepted.

After this he had a secure position as leading juvenile man at the Drury Lane, Theatre Royal, and Adelphi. His success was unquestionable, and he had the choice of theatres at his disposal.

After this Mr. Tearle played "Hamlet" again in Liverpool, and there organized a company of his own, declining the offer of Mr. Buckstone to become the successor of W. Kendall in the Haymarket Theatre. The following four years he toured the country, playing the entire round of legitimate drama. In May, 1880, Lester Wallack made him a telegraphic offer to become the leading man of his theatre in this city. The offer was accepted, and Mr. Tearle filled the important rôles he was called upon to assume to the entire satisfaction of the famous manager and the public.

SHOWS GO ON AS USUAL.

Concessionaires Who Closed Voluntarily Allowed to Reopen.

BUFFALO, Sept. 7.—Superintendent of Concessions Townsend of the Pan-American Exposition, this morning issued the following statement:

"The Midway will be open to-night; everything will be run as usual. The President is still alive; his condition is hopeful, and it seems to be the general opinion of those in authority that the sooner events at the Pan-American, and about the country in general, are allowed to resume their normal condition, the better it will be for all concerned.

"The concessionaires closed their attractions and stopped their bands last evening voluntarily, as soon as they learned that the President's condition was serious. Of course we would have asked them to close had they not done so, but this was not necessary."

The crowds this morning were not large. The Inspectors at all the gates reported unusually light crowds, for Saturday. All speak in low tones and gaze silently at the closed Temple of Music.

THE WEEK'S PLAY BILLS.

HERALD SQUARE.—Andrew Mack's portrayal of Tom Moore has drawn large audiences.

WALLACK'S.—James K. Hackett has scored a hit as Don Caesar de Bazan in Victor Mapes's version of the drama.

THE BROADWAY THEATRE.—This theatre will start the season on Saturday night with the Castle Square Opera Company, who will sing "Aida."

METROPOLIS THEATRE.—The melodrama "One of the Bravest" will be presented with a strong cast headed by Charles McCarthy and William Cronin.

DEWEY.—This week's attraction will be the Rentz-Santley Burlesque Company, which will play during the week beginning with Monday's matinée. There will be a concert to-night.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—This will be the last week of the run of "The Mormon's Wife" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. A rural play, "Up New York State," will follow.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Arizona" is still crowding the big theatre at every performance. "Greater Arizona," as it is called now, is one of the best dramas which has been seen in New York in years.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—A new melodrama called "The Devil's Doing" will have its first New York production this week. A raid by the Committee of Fifteen on a gambling house will be a feature.

CASINO.—"Florodoro" continues to draw large audiences. The three hundred and fiftieth performance of this musical comedy will be given on Friday night. The entire company will celebrate the event by appearing in new costumes.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew in "The Second in Command," has a play that promises him a greater triumph than any he ever appeared in. The Empire has been packed to the doors at every performance during the past week.

GARRICK THEATRE.—"Are You a Mason?" will to-morrow night enter upon its final week at this house. It will give way on Monday evening, Sept. 16, to Ethel Barrymore, who will resume the run of "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines."

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Bronson Howard's war drama, "Shenandoah," will take the place of "Under Two Flags" at this theatre for the week beginning to-morrow night. An elaborate production is promised by the management. Jessaline Rogers and James E. Wilson will play the two leading rôles.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—"The Rogers Brothers in Washington," which opened a week ago at the Knickerbocker Theatre, has proved the most successful of any of the McNally farces played by the Rogers brothers. The song "The Wedding of the Reuben and the Maid" has caught the town and set it to whistling.

CRITERION THEATRE.—William Faversham continues nightly to draw large and fashionable audiences to see him in the part of Don Caesar de Bazan. The popularity of this play has been proved to the satisfaction of his manager. He is to remain in New York until November. Julie Opp, it is now settled, will remain with Mr. Faversham all through his New York engagement.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—A new farce, "A Supper at Sherry's," and "The King's Carnival" will be seen at this theatre. The new farce is by George V. Hobart. The cast in the burlesque and farce will include Maria Dressler, Louis Harrison, Dan McAvoy, Frank Doane, Charles H. Prince, Amelia Summerville, Laura Burt, Nina Farrington, and nearly all the old favorites, including Mabelle Gilman.

WEBER & FIELDS'.—Messrs. Weber and Fields and Edgar Smith, the librettist, have been hard at work during the last few days getting the burlesque "Hoity-Toity" in smooth running order. Much of the original dialogue and business has been eliminated and the performance is now going along in the old Weber and Fields style. Fay Templeton's song, "My Japanese Cherry Blossom," has caught the town.

MANHATTAN BEACH.—The second last week of the season of vaudeville and the last one of Summer amusement season at Manhattan Beach begins to-morrow afternoon. The management announces another attractive bill, headed by Ezra Kendall. Others on the long programme are the Judge Family, acrobats; Eddie Girard and Jesse Gardiner, Joseph Adelmann and Columbine, lightning change artists. Pain's pictures of the Orient, "War in China," and "The Siege of Pekin" continue daily, as do the afternoon and evening concerts by Shannon's Twenty-third Regiment Band.

GARDEN THEATRE.—E. H. Sothern is sparing no pains in perfecting "Richard Lovelace." He has in the last week required three dress rehearsals with the members of the company. "Lovelace" is a romantic love story in three acts, dealing with the devotion of the poet and soldier to the cause of Charles I., and, after that monarch's execution, to the fortunes of Charles II. The leading characters are as follows: Captain Hawley, Arthur R. Lawrence; Sacheverell, Rowland Buckstone; Porter, Henry Carvill; an Adjutant, Sydney C. Mather; Lucy, Cecilia Loftus; Mrs. Porter, Charlotte Deane; Lovelace, E. H. Sothern.

PROCTOR THEATRES.—At the Fifth Avenue a revival will be given of Augustin Daly's comedy, "A Night Off." The usual vaudeville bill numbers will be presented between the acts. The Fifty-eighth Street Theatre will have "The Man from Mexico" as an attraction, and will also have vaudeville. That old-time favorite, "The Jilt," will be revived at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre. "The Widow Bedott" moves down from Harlem to the Twenty-third Street house. The American reappearance of Sandow, the strong man, is announced as an exclusive attraction for the Proctor circuit. George Hanlon of the original Hanlon Brothers is also under engagement to Mr. Proctor for a series of pantomimic sketches.

Five more theatres will open their doors this week. A new star will appear in the person of Bertha Galland, who last year was with James K. Hackett in "The Pride of Jennico." She will succeed Mary Mannering as Manager Frohman's star at the Lyceum. Her first appearance will be in the "Forest Lovers," a dramatization of Maurice Hewlett's novel of that name. She will be seen in the part of Isoult at the opening performance at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday night. On Monday E. H. Sothern will open the Garden Theatre with Lawrence Irving's play, "Richard Lovelace." The New York Theatre will present last season's burlesque, "The King's Carnival," which has been in the hands of the authors and composers during the Summer, and which except for its name will be unrecognizable. The Harlem Opera House to-morrow night will open with "The Brixton Burglary," which amused patrons of the Herald Square Theatre at the close of last season. Along with these new openings there will be another "Don Caesar de Bazan," over at the Murray Hill Theatre, where the stock company will produce an adaptation by George Henry Trader.

COLUMBIA.—Following a most successful week with "The Grand Ruby," the Columbia Theatre Stock Company of Brooklyn will next be seen in "Under Two Flags," the dramatization used being by Edward Elsner, as was played last week at the American Theatre in Manhattan.

THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL NOTES.

Because the extensive improvements in the Manhattan Theatre will require more time than was thought, the opening of the house with Mrs. Fiske's production of "Miranda of the Balcony" has been postponed for one week. The first performance will be given on Tuesday evening, Sept. 24.

Beginning Monday, Sept. 9, Nell Burgess will present an elaborate revival of his successful play, "The County Fair," at the Grand Opera House.

Electra Gifford, the soprano, will sing with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Boston in December. She will give also recitals as far West as San Francisco.

Sydney Biden, the baritone, after appearing in the East as soloist with the Paur Symphony Orchestra, will give several recitals.

Miss Esther Fee, the violinist, will return from Paris early in the Fall, after an absence of five years spent in study. She will make an extended tour of this country, making her first appearance in New York in November.

Klaw & Erlanger's production of Harry B. Smith's new musical comedy, "The Liberty Belles," opened the season last night at Trenton, N. J. It will be seen in New York later.

Rose Coghlan and her company will appear at the Grand Opera House Monday, Sept. 16, in a revival of Charles Reade's popular comedy, "Peg Woffington."

Josephine Ludwig, one of the prima donnas engaged for the Castle Square Opera Company, will arrive in this country on Tuesday, on the North German Line.

Miss Georgie Ingersoll, the dramatic soprano, has been engaged as an extra attraction for next week at Hurtig & Seamon's Harlem Music Hall. This will be Miss Ingersoll's first appearance in vaudeville.

Miss Eleanor Moretti will produce on Monday, Sept. 9, at the Murray Hill Theatre a new and original one-act play, by E. H. Sothern, entitled, "Never Trouble Trouble Till Trouble Troubles You."

Henrietta Crosman has decided to abandon her project to produce "Twelfth Night," and will instead be seen this season in a big production of "As You Like It." The new play, "Joan of the Shoals," which Miss Crosman has contracted for, she will present in October. She will open her season to-morrow night as Mistress Nell. She will be seen in New York in February in "Joan of the Shoals."

Sidney Brough arrived on the steamship Philadelphia yesterday. Mr. Brough comes to this country to join Maude Adams and to play the leading male part in "Quality Street," J. M. Barrie's new play, and Orlando in "As You Like It."

In addition to such star concert attractions as Hofmann, Gerardy, Kreisler, Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, Electra Gifford, Whitney Tew, and Carl Armbruster, the noted Wagner lecturer, Mr. Wolfsohn, will also have the sole management of the following, all of whom are well known both in this city and around the country: Shanna Cummings, Dorothy Harvey, Marie Zimmermann, and Miss Hissem De Moss, sopranos; Mme. Clara Poole-King, Isabel Bouton, and Miss Gertrude Stein, contraltos; Evan Williams, Ellison Van Hoose, Mortimer Howard, Dr. Jackson, and Mackenzie Gordon, tenors; Gwylim Miles, Robert Hosea, Julian Walker, Heathe Gregory, Francis Rogers, and Harry Girard, baritones. Among the instrumentalists are Auguste Cottlow, pianist; David Mannes, Franz Wilczek, and Miss Anna Otten, violinists, and Leo Schulz, 'cellist.

Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, the pianist, who was so successful at her recital in this city last Spring, is to give two more recitals in Mendelssohn Hall about the middle of November.

Henry Wolfsohn has arranged for the following to sing at the coming Worcester Festival, which will be held the end of this month: Miss Shanna Cummings, soprano; Miss Gertrude Stein and Mme. Clara Poole-King, contraltos, and Messrs. Evan Williams and Ellison Van Hoose, tenors.

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum will present twenty big acts. At the Jerome Avenue Casino the usual good variety programme will be given.

Matinees will hereafter be given at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall, in Harlem, on Monday, Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. There will be a concert to-night. The bill for the coming week includes the Three Mortons, introducing the twentieth century Sousa and the dancing Admiral; Montgomery and Stone, the Kings of black-faced comedians; A. H. Sheldon & Co., presenting a sketch entitled "A Glance at Married Life"; Trovollo, the world's unsurpassed ventriloquist; Felix and Barry, offering an endless chain of laughs in their skit, "The Rising Generation"; Charles Leonard Fletcher, "the man who makes you scream"; Flood Brothers, acrobatic wonders, and a number of others.

Hammerstein's Paradise Gardens still continue to be crowded. Mr. Hammerstein has so constructed his Gardens as to fully protect patrons against the weather on cool evenings. Almost an entirely new bill will be offered next week. The Sunday night concerts continue in popularity.

The final concert for the season will be given in Cherry Blossom Grove to-night. An excellent programme has been prepared for the occasion. It includes, among others, Georgia Ingersoll, Reata Winfield, William Gould, John Queen and Billy Jerome, Joseph Fredericks, Emma Carus, Waltz and Ardell, Cook and Sonora, Tom Moore, "Love Me Lize"; Charles B. Ward, Prof. Fred Macart's Dog and Monkey Show, Bessie Blitz and Paxton, and Long and Cotton, in their amusing sketch, "The Organ Grinder and the Prima Donna."

Among the many new and interesting moving pictures just received from abroad and placed on exhibition at the Eden Musee is a picture taken at Henley just before the Henley races, showing the Pennsylvania and Leander crews practicing for the great race. An excellent view of the Henley course is given. The Thames River looks like a sheet of glass and the flashing of the oars makes a pretty scene.

At Keith's Union Square Theatre, "The Eight English Roses" head the bill. This is Mr. Keith's latest European importation. The act is presented by eight very pretty, typically English girls. Second on the bill are Crawley and Stanley, presenting eccentric comedy and piano playing. Crawford's singing of "Mamie" to his own accompaniment was the talk of Philadelphia last week. Others are Smith and Campbell, conversationalists; Mlle. Chester and her wonderful performing dog; De Courcy Brothers, acrobats; Lew Simmons and Frank White, La Belle Blanche, impersonator; Herbert and Willing, Fyne and Dandy, Adelina Boatino, and many others.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE BROADWAY & 40TH ST.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
2D WEEK.
Wednesday Matinées begin Sept. 25.
"Mr. Drew scores a hit."—Herald.
"Mr. Drew wins a decisive victory."—Sun.
"No doubt of Mr. Drew's victory."—Tribune.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW
in R. Marshall's four-act comedy, The
SECOND IN COMMAND
"Will rank among the biggest of the Empire successes."—Evg. Sun.
"Conspicuous success."—Evg. Post.
"Great success."—Evg. World.
NEXT MATINÉE SATURDAY.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St
Evgs. at 8:30.
WEDNESDAY MATINEES BEGIN SEPT. 25
"AN EASY VICTORY."—Eve. Sun.
"Faversham scores a hit."—Herald.
"Not the shadow of a doubt of his success."—World.
A RINGING TRIUMPH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WILLIAM
FAVERSHAM
In a new play adapted by Gerald Du Maurier, entitled
A ROYAL RIVAL.
"The performance is triumphant."—Sun.
"'Faversham' was the biggest thing seen in a Broadway playhouse for many a year."—Evg. World.
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Seats selling 4 weeks in advance.
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AL HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
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KNICKERBOCKER'S BIGGEST WEEK.
"THE BEST YET."—HERALD.
The KLAW & ERLANGER COMEDY CO.
WITH
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"A JAG OF MIRTH."—EVE. WORLD.
In J. J. McNally's Vaudeville Farce,
THE ROGERS BROS. In WASHINGTON.
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GARRICK THEATRE 35th St., near B'way.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. 2:15.
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LAST SIX NIGHTS
OF ACCOUNT OF CAPTAIN JINKS, WITH ETHEL BARRYMORE.
LAST WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY MATS.
THE GREAT LAUGH LOOSENER.
HERALD SAYS: "BEFORE YOU HAD FINISHED LAUGHING AT ONE THING YOU FOUND YOURSELF SPLITTING YOUR SIDES OVER ANOTHER."
ARE YOU A MASON?
MONDAY, SEPT. 16, For 3 weeks
CHARLES FROHMAN WILL PRESENT
CAPTAIN JINKS WITH ETHEL BARRYMORE
Seats ready Thursday, 9 A. M.

CASINO Broadway and 39th Street.
SIRE BROS.....Mgrs.
Every Evg. at 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
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44TH WEEK.
AT THE COOLEST THEATRE
FLORODORA
ON FOR ALL TIME.
With Its All Star Cast.
Crowds Nightly
Turned Away from this
Bewitching Musical Comedy.
SEATS A MONTH AHEAD. CARRIAGES 11.

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ANDREW MACK
In his Greatest Success,
TOM MOORE
By Theo. Burt Sayre.
Direction Rich & Harris.
A TRIUMPH!
"Ideal."—Press.
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"Brilliant."—Eve. Sun.
"Winning."—Evg. World.
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"HEAR MACK'S SONGS."
—The Talk of Broadway.—
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WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St.
"Best 'Don Caesar' since Salvini."—Wm. Winter.
JAMES K. HACKETT
Presents
DON CAESAR'S RETURN.
By Victor Mapes.
WILTON LACKAYE.....as.....The King
THEODORE ROBERTS.....as.....Don José
Mr. HACKETT.....as.....Don Caesar
Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday 2:15.

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MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY
EVENING PRICES, 25-35-50.
THIS WEEK
DON CAESAR de BAZAN
A New Version by George Henry Trader.
Extra Feature! Miss Eleanor Morett
In a one-act play, by E. H. Sothern, Entitled
"NEVER TROUBLE TROUBLE till TROUBLE TROUBLES YOU."
Week of Sept. 16th. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME.
Henry V. Donnelly as Lavina Daly, (The Cook.)

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OPENING
MONDAY, SEPT. 16TH.
ALFRED E. AARONS PRESENTS THE LATEST ENGLISH MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA,
THE LADIES' PARADISE.
2000 RESERVED SEATS AT 50c
1000 RESERVED SEATS 25c
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44-45 Sts. Eve.,8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
TO-NIGHT LAST GRAND CONCERT
in the Beautiful CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE.
TO-MORROW NIGHT GRAND RE-OPENING
THE KING'S CARNIVAL,
Preceded Nightly by the New Farcette, and Special Features, Including Marwig's Ballet L'Armour, Wm. Gould, Marion Winchester, J. Ford.
SUPPER AT SHERRY'S
BEST SEAT FOR—50c.

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Last Week—THE MORMON WIFE.
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ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.
EIGHT ENGLISH ROSES. Mirth, Melody, Motion.
Crawford & Stanley. MLLE. CHESTER. DE COURSEY BROS.
SMITH & CAMPBELL. FRED NIBLO. BIOGRAPH.
LEW SIMMONS & FRANK WHITE.
PRICES 25C., 50C.

HUBER'S 14TH STREET MUSEUM.
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE. 10 ACTS.
Walsh & Thorne; Doyle & Davis; Geo. Barlow.
CONVENTION. 8 HAPPY HEBREWS.
The funniest exhibition ever presented.
POOL EXPERT. BLODGETT SUCCESS.
Tang lung throw, Chinese combination trick.

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THE SENSATION OF THE THEATRICAL WORLD.
ARIZONA
40 HORSES. 200 PEOPLE.
THE LARGEST PRODUCTION EVER SEEN ON THE ACADEMY'S STAGE.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
MATS. WED. and SAT., 2. EV'G., 8:15.

MANHATTAN BEACH LAST WEEK
THIS AND NEXT SUNDAY, 3:30, 8:30.
SHANNON'S 23d Reg't BAND
4 FREE GRAND CONCERTS
At ExceptSund's 8:30 P. M. & Monday: China & Pain's Fireworks
At 3:30 and 9 P. M. (Except Sunday.)
Another Great Bill of fashionable Vaudeville
—including EZ

SPEAKERS HISSED AND CHEERED AT THIS DINNER

Allusions to the Buffalo Tragedy Approved and Resented.

EX-GOV. ALTGELD GUEST OF HONOR

The Rev. H. S. Bigelow and John B. Leavitt Give Their Views at Meeting of Henry George's Disciples.

At a dinner last night at which a number of prominent Socialists were present and ex-Gov. Altgeld was the guest of honor, references were made to the attempt on the life of President McKinley in speeches that brought the great majority of the audience yelling to its feet, while the remainder disproved of the sentiments by hisses and hoots that were drowned in the tumult.

The occasion was the third annual dollar dinner of the Workingmen's Committee of One Hundred in honor of Henry George. Mr. Altgeld himself, although one of the principal speakers, made no reference whatever to the wounded President, and when asked if he would dwell on the attempted assassination, answered: "I do not speak of men, I speak only of things."

The speeches that aroused the mingled approval and dissent of the audience were made by the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati, who was introduced as one of the promising young church orators of the West, and by John Brooks Leavitt.

The subject of Mr. Bigelow's address was the philosophy of Henry George, and when he asked the question:

"How can we make life inviolate?" Not a soul was there in the audience but knew to what the reference was made. Then came the speaker's answer to his own query: "By cultivating in the community a sacredness for life not only in the White House, but also in the mines and the mills." There was a moment's silence. It was broken by the exclamation of one voice: "For shame!"

The voice was instantly stifled by an uproar of approval such as is seldom accorded to a speaker. Men and women arose, and there was yelling and cheering at the implied thrust which did not cease for many minutes. But there was another bomb to be thrown to the eager crowd, and it came the instant quiet was restored.

"We want human sympathy with the President's wife," said the clergyman, "but just as quick we want it with the woman who sits in the ashes of her home, or with the Filipino mother who sits in the ashes of her hut weeping over her slain sons."

Again the voice of protest arose in the rear of the room as the clergyman implied that the attack on the President had come to him as a just retribution, but once more the mob went wild with delight and shouted and cheered and yelled as it climbed on chairs and waved napkins. When the clergyman finally resumed his seat there were cries of

"Bigelow! Bigelow!"

While the reporters were taking down the speech of Mr. Bigelow, John Brooks Leavitt, who had been told that he would be at the end of the list of speakers and would therefore not finish his address on "Labor and the Judiciary" in time to get it into the newspapers, sent the following to the press table.

"We meet to-night in the shadow of a great crime by an Anarchist, abhorrent to all law-abiding citizens, but the custom of some of our Judges in granting illegal injunctions will do more to bring about anarchy than any violence of an Anarchist."

Fully 500 covers had been laid for the dinner, but hardly more than 200 responded to fill the seats in the flag-and-streamer decorated dancing pavilion, at one end of which was a stage upon which sat the guests of the evening and the speakers. Ernest H. Crosby was the toastmaster.

Other guests and speakers, in addition to those mentioned, were John S. Crosby, whose subject was single tax; Lee Meriweither, the independent candidate for Mayor of St. Louis; C. B. Spahr, and Gen. Henry Tremaine.

ERNEST H. CROSBY'S TOAST.

Toastmaster Crosby opened the speech-making by referring to President McKinley, and at the end of his address invited those present to arise and drink a toast to his recovery. Mr. Crosby said:

"A cloud hangs over our festivities, raised by the foul crime committed yesterday at Buffalo. Our first instinctive feeling is the wish to exterminate the perverted wretches who perpetrate and abet such acts. But this is short sighted. An ulcer cannot be cured by cutting it out. It is the blood which must be purified, and these hideous assassinations are symptoms of social disease. Furthermore, they are also expressions of that barbarous instinct for bloodshed which so many survivors in our civilization tend to foster and keep alive. We are working in the right direction to-night in calmly discussing our social conditions and in striving to bring about industrial and international peace. Meanwhile let us show our sympathy for the President by rising and drinking to his speedy recovery."

The toastmaster then introduced John S. Crosby to speak on the single tax. Mr. Crosby confined himself to a rehearsal of the well-known subject, and did not refer at all to the event of the day.

He was followed by the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, who created the sensation of the evening. Mr. Bigelow said, in part:

"The teaching of Henry George rests on the same philosophical basis as the teaching of the Christian Church. The Church is doing only half of its work when appeals to men to be good, while ignoring the fact that unjust laws make it unnaturally hard for them to be good. What saved the prodigal son was not merely that he saw the folly of the old life, but that he was free to go back on the farm and work out his salvation.

"Labor is not a curse pronounced against the race by an irate judge. Labor, if free, is the salvation of mankind. Nature has ordained labor. Human legislatures have ordained drudgery. Injustice is the curse, lifting some above wholesome work and crushing others beneath the wheel of labor. Too much or too little labor is destructive of public and private morality.

"The Church is nothing but a 'salvation zoo' if it does not teach men that which their brothers are oppressed it is a higher religious duty to be breaking chains than counting beads." [Cheers.]

The speaker then began working up to the point where he met his audience howling. He compared pugilism, which the Christian Church condemned, to the fight in the Philippines, which the church did not condemn, and he pointed out that the one was a fight wherein few are injured and into which the principals enter willingly, while the Philippine war was thrust upon the natives and laid their homes low. Continuing, he said:

"The Filipinos were compelled to pay for the fight. The pugilists leave the ring as a rule without suffering injury. But the effect of the nation's fight has been wasted fields, burned villages, shattered hopes, and a resentment that will hatch conspiracies over patriots' graves."

Then came the remarks above quoted which aroused the audience to such a high pitch of excitement.

EX-GOV. ALTGELD'S SPEECH.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld spoke in part as follows:

"To-day corrupt commercialism seeks to absolutely control the press of the land, the lecture platforms of the land, the pulpit of the land, and the thought of the land, and so far as it can, it debases them all. It has destroyed the statesmanship of America, and made politics a cesspool, in which men become slimy, slippery, and contemptible; the man who would seek the votes of labor and then betray it, is so utterly contemptible that even Satan will handle him with tongs.

"An ex-Governor of New York told me a couple of years ago that a then recent session of the Legislature of that great State had been run by telephone from New York City; that the bosses simply telephoned to Albany what was wanted, and the members of the Legislature abjectly acted as directed, the bosses in turn simply voicing the demands of the corporations and corrupt politicians. The same story could be told of almost every Legislature in this country. There was a time when the Congress of the United States, and especially the Senate, commanded respect, but that time has gone by.

"Without intending it, the leaders of commercialism are hastening events toward an economic and industrial condition in which there will be a more equitable distribution of the fruits of labor. Morgan and Rockefeller are putting the question squarely to the American people whether the monopolies shall own the people or whether the people shall own the monopolies. Put in that concrete form, there is only one answer, and that answer is coming from all parts of the land. It is already written on the sky—that the people must own the monopolies.

"You ask how we can take the monopolies; we can, take them just like a railroad now takes a man's farm, by having the jury ascertain their value aside from watered stock and paying for them. When once the plan is fully determined on the details will be easily solved.

"As a rule, capital can win any strike by protracting it; capital needs no bread, while labor does. But progress never moves continuously upward; sometimes a valley must be crossed. At present labor is facing a crisis.

"A new order of thought, however, is abroad in the land. While at the top the corporations are strangling justice and robbing the people, underneath there is a growing and rapidly spreading and general demand for more equitable conditions."

SOCIALIST-LABOR CONVENTION.

De Leon on the Shooting of Mr. McKinley and the Party's Progress—Nominations for Offices.

Daniel De Leon spoke last night at the convention of the Socialist Labor party, held in Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place, and referred to the shooting of President McKinley in the following terms:

"This tragedy at Buffalo brings home to us the progress of the Socialist Labor party in the last eleven years. How great a distance it has traveled in that time! If such a tragedy had occurred eleven years ago we could not have held such a convention as we have here to-night. The police would have clubbed us out of existence. To-day there is not a Tammany policeman that would dare to interfere with us. To-day even Commissioner Murphy said that there was a vast difference between the Anarchist and the Socialist. This shows the progress we have made in the estimation of the public. To-day we are better understood than ever we were."

Another feature of the convention was the departure of the party from its stand of a complete revolutionary platform. It has always contended that the working class must attain its own salvation by taking over all instruments of production, distribution, transportation, and exchange, and it would have nothing to do with the Socialist party which it called the Debs party, because it claimed the latter was not a revolutionary party.

The Socialist-Labor Party adopted in its municipal platform last night such immediate demands as the acquiring by the city of all public functions requiring franchises; vacant lots for sanitary and comfortable child-labor laws, and city government aid for strikers.

Benjamin F. Kionard was nominated for Mayor; John J. Kinneally for Controller, and John H. Moore for President of the Board of Aldermen. The Campaign Committee was empowered to fill other nominations if occasion demanded.

FAST AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Gained Five Days Across the Pacific Ocean and the United States to New York.

Through fast time made on the New York Central and connecting railroads and by the American steamship Ventura across the Pacific Ocean, Australian mail forwarded on the steamship Campania yesterday will be delivered in England in several days' shorter time than ever before. This seems to substantiate the claim that the quickest and best route between London and Australia is by way of San Francisco and New York.

The Ventura, built last year by the Cramps at Philadelphia for the Oceanic Steamship Company, is one of three 6,000-ton twin-screw sister ships. She brought the mail from Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, to San Francisco in 21 days, the former time being 26 days. It was brought across the continent by the Southern Pacific, (Ogden Line,) the Union Pacific, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, but reached Chicago too late for the regular fast mail train over the Lake Shore and New York Central Roads, which makes New York in 24 hours. A special train was made up with one of the fastest locomotives of the Lake Shore Road, and started with a clear track from Chicago 90 minutes behind the fast mail, and overtook it at Toledo Friday night.

At Buffalo the New York Central made the train up in two sections, putting the car carrying the Australian mail in the first section. It rolled into the Grand Central Station at 9:57 A. M. yesterday, three minutes ahead of schedule time, and the sacks were at once hurried to the swift Cunarder, which sailed at noon.

THE ARMY CANTEEN.

Gen. Daggett Gives His Reasons for His Opposition to It.

The following letter in reference to the army canteen question was written by Gen. Aaron S. Daggett, U. S. A.:

WEST HARPSWELL, Me., July 24, 1901.
Rev. J. B. Dunn, D. D., Ocean Grove, N. J.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of the 22d inst., I will give you the following reasons for my opposition to the army canteen, viz.:

(1.) It presents the saloon to the recruit in its least objectionable form. Many of our soldiers come from the rural districts, where they never entered nor even saw a saloon. Arriving at an army post, they find the saloon, called canteen, established by the United States Government, managed by army officers, and in many cases made as reputable as such an institution can be. It is the place of resort for nearly all the soldiers of the garrison. They live in an atmosphere that makes them feel that the thing to do is to spend their money at the canteen; it helps the company mess. The most of the recruits yield, and soon form the beer habit.

The credit system prevails. The soldier, being out of money, obtains checks on the canteen, presumably for a small part, but actually, in most cases, for a large part of his pay.

This debt he is compelled to pay on pay day. He receives his money at the pay table and immediately goes to the canteen officer and pays a large part, perhaps all of it, to the canteen. In a few days he is out of money again, and repeats the same process, month after month, during his term of service.

He entered the service free from the drink and debt habit. He is discharged with both fixed upon him.

(2.) The canteen stands as a constant invitation to the total abstainer to drink, as a temptation to the moderate drinker to drink more, and as a convenience to the drunkard to load up on beer when he has not the means to obtain anything stronger.

(3.) The constant presence of the canteen and the credit system offer opportunities for the soldiers to keep slightly under the influence of liquor all the time. It was no unusual thing to find a company (I commanded a company more than twenty years) on inspection with a majority of its men more or less under the influence of liquor, but not so much so as to subject them to punishment; but they could not perform their duty as well as they could if they had not been drinking.

(4.) If there is no canteen at an army post saloons will spring up just beyond the military reservation, but of so vile a character that respectable soldiers will not visit them. When I commanded a company four-fifths of my men would not go near such dens of vice.

The drunkards would have their pay-day spree, spend all their money, serve sentences of court-martial, and be sober the rest of the time.

The viler the outside dens of iniquity are the better for the morals of the garrison, because they keep respectable men away, and the majority are respectable.

(5.) There are doubtless have been cases where the canteen has been of temporary benefit. It is said that falsehood may be of temporary benefit to him who avails himself of it. But it will be ruinous to him in the end. So will the canteen system be to the army.

(6.) The canteen system, in my opinion, resolves itself into this question: Is it best to keep a constant temptation before the total abstainers and moderate drinkers for the purpose of controlling the few drunkards?

Many of our railroad companies and business firms require total abstinence of all their employes. Only imagine their establishing canteens for them! Trainmen slightly dazed with beer! I believe the Government should require the same of the army.

You are at liberty to use this as you please. Yours truly, A. S. DAGGETT.
Brigadier General, United States Army, retired.

Divverites Raise a Flag.

Judge Divver raised a banner last night in the First Ward of his district. The banner was an elaborate affair. On it in gorgeous letterings was the nucleus of the Divverites' platform: "Home Rule!" "No Carpet Baggers!" "No Outside Interference!" The banner was stretched across the street from the window of the Fritz Lindinger Club, Broad and Pearl Streets. The schedule called for an open-air programme, and the meeting was held in the street in front of the club rooms. Up stairs beer was on tap. Fritz Lindinger, in honor of whom the club is named, opened the meeting and introduced Patrick O'Connor as Chairman. Among the speakers were Thomas F. Moore, David H. Connell, Jacob Gordon, and Judge Divver.

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Latest designs in Dining Room, Bedroom, Parlor, Drawing Room, Library and Hall Furniture.

Styles to suit every taste and prices to suit every purse, with the crowning satisfaction of knowing that, whatever may be selected, will be the very best in the market for the money.

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(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

RINGLER FAMILY QUARREL

F. A. Ringler's Suit Against J. E. Jetter and Others Dismissed.

He Sought to Compel Performance of Contract for Transfer of 2,000 Shares of Stock in the Brewery.

Justice Clarke of the Supreme Court has rendered a decision dismissing the action brought by Frederick A. Ringler against J. Edward Jetter and others to compel the specific performance of a contract for the sale and transfer of 2,000 shares of the corporate stock of the George Ringler & Co. brewery. Justice Clarke holds that the plaintiff has slept on his rights too long, and has no standing in court because he did not institute this suit until he had been given a bond of indemnity against loss by Henry Hachemeister, whose interests were identical, whatever the outcome of the action, and William G. Ringler, who was promised the Presidency of the corporation in the event the plaintiff was successful.

It appeared that the brewery was a close family corporation, the holders of the stock being made up of the members of the families of the two original owners of the brewery—George Ringler and Christian Hachemeister. The defendant, J. Edward Jetter, was a son-in-law of Christian Hachemeister, having married the latter's daughter, Elizabeth. George Ringler's daughter, Rosa, married George J. Jetter, a brother of J. Edward Jetter. All of the members of both families held different numbers of shares.

On May 20, 1897, Mrs. Caroline Hachemeister, the widow, feeling aggrieved at the conduct of her children in the management of the brewery, executed a sealed instrument, under the terms of which, in consideration of $250, she gave Mr. Ringler the option to purchase at any time within eight months her 2,000 shares of stock at $100 a share. It was payable, $5,000 upon delivery of the stock, and the balance, $195,000, in 25 per cent. notes, one payable each six months, and to be secured by deposit of the stock. If Ringler should assign a half-interest in the option to any other person, ten of the notes were to be made by this person and indorsed by Ringler, and the other ten notes made by the latter and indorsed by the other party.

Mr. Ringler paid the $250 to Mrs. Hachemeister, and on the same day assigned a one-half interest in the option to Henry Hachemeister, subject to the conditions of the agreement with Mrs. Hachemeister. On Dec. 6, 1897, before the expiration of the option, Mrs. Hachemeister transferred by indorsement 1,000 of her shares to her son, Henry, and the other 1,000 to her daughter, Mrs. J. Edward Jetter, and certificates were issued to each on the same day. Mrs. Jetter then transferred her certificate to her husband.

Mr. Ringler, the plaintiff, on Jan. 12, 1898, a few days before the expiration of his option, tendered to Mrs. Hachemeister the $5,000 in cash, and his notes for $195,000, as the contract provided, and demanded performance on her part. Henry Hachemeister had refused a request to join with him. Mrs. Hachemeister refused the proffered cash and notes, saying she had changed her mind; that she was about to bring suit against the executors of her husband's will, and that she thought the stock had been sold too cheap. Subsequently Mrs. Hachemeister brought an action to recover from her children the 2,000 shares transferred to them, upon the ground that no consideration had passed therefor, and that she had been deceived, her intention being merely to aid in getting the books straight. In March, 1899, that action was settled, and on Oct. 30, 1900, this suit by Frederick A. Ringler was brought.

Justice Clarke says in his opinion:

"It is quite evident that there has been painful and serious family discord in the management and control of this family concern, and that the stock of Mrs. Hachemeister, a simple-minded elderly German woman, with a very limited knowledge of English and of business, has been the object of a fierce contention for control. Methods have been used on both sides which cannot meet the approval of the court. From the admissions in the answer of Mrs. Hachemeister and the evidence, I find no ground for declaring the original contract or option of May 20, 1897, fraudulent, although the price agreed upon, the time the option had to run, the amount paid, and the failure to call in disinterested advice, would of itself cause the court to hesitate in granting a decree for specific performance.

"While the general rule is for courts of equity not to entertain jurisdiction for a specific performance on the sale of stock, it is also true that cases of a peculiar stock may easily be supposed where courts of equity might still feel themselves bound to decree a specific performance, upon the ground that from its nature it has a peculiar value and is incapable of compensation by damages. This stock perhaps falls within the exception.

"But it appears that on the 8th day of December, 1897, Mrs. Hachemeister caused the $250 received by her to be returned to the plaintiff, with the statement that she had settled her family differences, and that on the 12th day of January, 1898, she refused to carry out her part of the contract of May 20, 1897. Plaintiff's right of action under the option then accrued. But he did nothing. Thereafter, as a result of the settlement of the suit brought by Mrs. Hachemeister against her children, defendant Jetter became obligated to her for large and continuous payments during her life. This settlement was in March, 1899, and still the plaintiff did nothing. It was not until October, 1900, when there was an active contest in the management of the company and upon receiving a new bond of indemnity, which can be properly characterized as extraordinary, that this suit was brought."

Justice Clarke then quotes the bond of indemnity, and continues:

"The moving cause for William G. Ringler's execution of that instrument was the promise of Frederick A. Ringler that if he succeeded in getting the shares sued for, he would vote William G. Ringler into the Presidency, and the moving cause of Frederick A. Ringler's bringing this suit was the receipt by him of that instrument and the negotiations leading up to it to secure the control of the management of the corporation, equals.

"While courts of equity do not absolutely deny their power to compel specific performance of a contract for the transfer of stock, yet, as in all equitable actions, plaintiff must be prompt—must come into court with clean hands—and to get equity must do equity. Under the facts of this case and familiar principles of equity jurisprudence, plaintiff having slept upon his rights from Jan. 12, 1898, to Oct. 30, 1900, having permitted without notice to or demand upon, J. Edward Jetter, the real party defendant, material changes in the position of affairs, and having only moved at last under the promptings of others and for their 'beneficial result' upon taking this astonishing bond of indemnity, he has no standing in this court, and, whatever rights he may have under the sealed instrument alluded to, he must pursue in the proper form against the maker thereof."

There is something wrong if you have a ravenous appetite, and yet keep growing weak. DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE removes such condition, and brings strength.

Keep it always handy—the CROUP CURE—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

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2100 Yards of Black Taffeta, 23 inches wide, the yard **59c**

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50 Cases of California & Eastern Blankets are offered Monday at the following special prices

10-4 size for Single beds	11-4 size for Double beds,	12-4 size for extra large beds,
$2.15, 3.25, 4.25	2.65, 3.75, 5.50,	$4.50, $6.75

Down Comfortables Pleasing floral effects prettily finished. Size 6 x 6 for double beds, $3.50

An extensive assortment of imported and domestic Blankets in plain and fancy colorings—Special sizes for extra long beds. Also silk and satin Novelty down Comfortables in plain, figured and prettily embroidered designs.

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In the Linen Departments

Important Offerings To-morrow (Monday) of

Fall Importations High-class Linens, New designs in Hand-made Tea and Tray cloths, Centre pieces, Scarfs, Pillow shams and Doylies, and in addition Table cloths, Napkins, Damasks, Towels and Bed Spreads.

Table Cloths, 2x2 yds., each, $1.68, 1.90	Bleached Table Damasks, the yard, 75c, 95c
Table Cloths, 2x2½ yds., each, $2.10, 2.40	Hemmed Huck Towels, dozen, $1.50, 1.90
Table Cloths, 2x3 yds., each, $2.50, 2.90	Hemstitched Huck Towels, dozen, $2.25, 2.95
Napkins to match, Breakfast size, dozen, $1.75, 1.90	Marseilles Bedspreads, large size, each, $1.98, 2.75
Napkins to match, Dinner size, dozen, $2.50, 2.75	All are unusually low prices.

The Correct Gloves

A beautiful display of the latest importations of the celebrated Alexandre, Napoleon, Avondale and Lupin Kid and Suede Gloves.

Fall Gloves $1.00 the Pair A Special Offer, 250 dozen, Ladies' 2 and 3 clasp Gloves. Real French Kid. Paris point and one row of embroidery. The new Fall shades.

Lace Curtains & Bed Sets

Special Values this week

Tambour Muslin Curtains, the pair $1.75, 1.95, 2.50

Bobbinet Curtains with lace insertion, edging and deep ruffle, Pair $1.95, $2.35, $3.50

Irish Point	Renaissance
$4.75, 6.50, 7.75 pair	$12.00, 16.50, 19.50 pair

Bed Sets

Irish Point	Renaissance
$6.00, 9.00, 11.00 each	$14.50, 19.50, 25.00 each

Upholstery Department (Third Floor)

Oriental Tapestry Couch Covers 60 in. wide, special, each $3.50	Armure Curtains Corded or fringed Reduced from $9.28 pair $6.75
Satin Curtains, Self Colors, Corded Edges, Originally $13.25	$9.95

We make draperies and hangings of all descriptions. Designs and estimates submitted.

West Twenty-third Street

SCIENCE DISPROVED HIS STORY.

Judgment for Injured Bicyclist Against Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Company Reversed.

A jury in the Supreme Court, in Syracuse, gave Charles Walters a large verdict against the Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Company, notwithstanding that expert electricians testified that Walters could not possibly have been injured as he said he was, by receiving a severe electric shock from a falling strain wire connected with defendant's trolley wire, while riding his bicycle in an asphalted street. In reversing judgment on the verdict for plaintiff, the Fourth Appellate Division says, by Justice Spring:

"The proofs of the defendant seriously impugn the truthfulness of the plaintiff's story. Two witnesses, who are wire repairers in the employ of the defendant, testified to repairing a wire at this point on this day, and they assert positively that it was not a live wire. Balway, who reached the place ahead of his fellow-workman, said that the piece had dropped down, and been wound around a stone hitching post; that he unwound it and straightened it out with his bare hands. And Breed, the other repairer, also testified to the situation of the wire, and that he handled it, and felt no electricity in it.

"This street is covered with asphalt pavement, and between the gutters is forty feet in width, with an unimpeded space of 13 feet between each outer rail of the defendant's track and the curb. The plaintiff testified with much positiveness that the asphalt was absolutely dry; and his own statement is that it was a nice day, and this is corroborated by the records of the Weather Bureau in Syracuse. Several electrical experts testified that asphalt, when dry, is a non-conductor of electricity, and that the concrete which forms the base of this pavement is also a non-conductor in that state, as is the rubber which was the tiring of the wheels of the plaintiff's bicycle. While this may, in a measure, be expert testimony, yet the witnesses testified to a scientific fact, and their testimony is entirely undisputed.

"If it is proved that this trolley wire carried not to exceed 550 volts of electricity. One of the electrical experts testified to experiments in testing the effect of electricity upon asphalt where he subjected a piece of one-fourth of one inch in thickness to a current of 20,000 voltage without any conduction. It was wholly impervious to the current. We have, therefore, the undisputed evidence that the plaintiff was riding on a dry asphalt pavement, concededly a non-conductor of electricity, and upon a wheel with tires of rubber, also a non-transmitter of the electrical current; and, if this is the true explanation, contact with the exposed wire charged with electricity would not be fraught with any danger from that agency. There must be an uninterrupted circuit to enable the electricity to flow."

Justice Spring calls attention to the fact that a strain wire is never charged with electricity, and says there are other circumstances which tend to weaken the plaintiff's story.

"He never made any complaint to the defendant, or presented any claim to it, nor did he employ an attorney to bring this action until about fourteen months had elapsed from the time he asserts the injuries were inflicted upon him. Two or three personal friends who were with him on various occasions testified he never intimated that he had received or was suffering from any injuries, and he never mentioned the accident which is now the basis of his large claim."

DURO'S SLAYERS CONFESS

Tell How the Yonkers Hotel Keeper Was Shot to Death.

Imhof Says Yawnanluno Did the Shooting and Yawnanluno Says Imhof Forced Him to Do It.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Brandolino Yawnanluno, the young Italian shoemaker of Mount Vernon who was arrested on suspicion that he knew something about the murder of John Francesco Duro, the Mount Vernon hotel keeper, whose dead body was found last Tuesday in the bushes near a secluded path leading from Sherwood Park to Trenchard Avenue, has confessed that he committed the crime.

Frederick Imhof of Mount Vernon, the young machinist who disappeared from there the day after the murder, and who was thought to be the murderer, surrendered himself at police headquarters at midnight last night. He admits that he was with Yawnanluno when the murder was committed and that he assisted the Italian to conceal the body, but denies that he had anything to do with the killing.

Imhof said that Duro and Yawnanluno had had trouble about money loaned by the dead man to Yawnanluno. On Monday night, when the murder was committed, Duro had sent a verbal message to Yawnanluno that the money must be paid immediately; that he had waited long enough for it, and would wait no longer. Yawnanluno, he said, had frequently threatened to kill the hotel keeper. Yawnanluno sent word to Duro after getting the message that he had some girl friends at the Empire City track whom he would like to introduce to Duro.

Imhof and the Italian met Duro at 10 o'clock that night in Sherwood Park and for a short cut to the track took the path through the woods instead of going by way of the road. In telling of the murder, Imhof said:

"When we arrived at a lonely spot in the woods I heard a shot fired, and when I turned I saw Duro fall to the ground. I was then thirty feet ahead of Duro. I heard Duro say:

"'Great God, what are you doing?'

"I saw Brandolino bend down and shoot him deliberately three times. As I did so I heard Frank moan and say, 'Don't shoot again.' Then I ran back to where they were. Brandolino was standing over Duro looking down at him.

"We dragged Duro's body into the bushes and covered it up with leaves and weeds. There was some blood on my cuffs, which had got there while I was dragging the body, so I took them off and hid them near the stump. Then we hurried off in opposite directions. Brandolino said he would kill me if I said a word about the matter.'

"How much money did you get from the dead man?" asked Capt. Woodruff.

"Two dollars and a half was all we got," replied Imhof.

This ended Imhof's statement, and the man was taken into another room and Yawnanluno was brought from his cell to the Captain's office. He was told to sit down and had hardly done so when Capt. Woodruff walked up to him and pointing at him with his finger, shouted:

"Brandolino, you murdered Duro."

The Italian flushed, then turned ghastly pale and fell in a dead faint on the floor. When he recovered consciousness he looked wildly about the room, and yelled:

"Oh, they'll kill me; they'll kill me in the electric chair!"

Then Capt. Woodruff showed him the hat of his victim with a bullet hole in it and a blood-stained bullet that had been extracted from Duro's body. The sight of these evidences of his crime threw the Italian into another spasm of fear and he raved and shouted like a madman. After being put through a severe examination the man broke down and said he would tell the Captain the true story of the murder.

He said that Imhof was the guiding spirit of the plot and that he shot Duro at the suggestion of Imhof, who bought the revolver with which the murder was committed and gave it to him.

Yawnanluno said that his victim was ten feet ahead of him when he fired at him. When he and Imhof found that Duro was dead they dragged the body into the bushes and then riffled the pockets of the dead man. Then they went up the road. Yawnanluno said that Imhof gave him $6 and they then boarded a trolley car and went to New York. On arriving in New York they proceeded to the Brooklyn Bridge, where Imhof said to him:

"You had better get back home as fast as you can. I'm going to Brooklyn." Imhof made me kill Duro for his money," continued the man. "He said I was the best shot and he led us through the woods to the spot where I shot Duro. Imhof told me he would kill me if I didn't do it. He told Duro that there were two girls at the Empire City race track.

"Is this the course you took," asked Capt. Woodruff, showing the Italian a diagram

"How did you get that?" exclaimed Yawnanluno in great surprise. "That is exactly the course we took."

"I got it from Imhof," answered Capt. Woodruff, "who is here."

When the Italian heard this he again became wildly excited and again began to shout:

"They'll kill me, they'll kill me."

Then he was led back raving to his cell. In the opinion of the police Imhof was the instigator of the crime and used Yawnanluno as a tool to accomplish his purpose, his object being to get possession of the money that he knew Duro always carried with him.

MOUNTED POLICEMAN HURT.

His Horse Knocked Him Down and He Is in a Serious Condition.

Mounted Policeman Charles Hamilton of the Coney Island Station was knocked down and trampled upon by his horse, Chester, yesterday afternoon. He was taken to the Emergency Hospital, where Surgeon Schenck says that his nose is broken, his left hand badly mashed, and that he has received internal injuries.

The accident happened while the officer was saddling his horse. Although Hamilton has ridden Chester for over six years, he never attempted to saddle the animal in his stall until yesterday. The horse crushed his rider against the side of the stall and then knocked him to the floor unconscious. Hamilton lay where he fell for fifteen minutes.

Policeman Griffin and Doorman Murphy discovered Hamilton, and after much difficulty got the man from under Chester's hoofs.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

FALL SEASON, 1901.

We shall open the coming week many new Fall Novelties in

SILKS, LACES, RIBBONS,

Trimmed and Untrimmed Millinery,
Millinery Ornaments, Etc.

STAPLE DRESS GOODS BARGAINS.

100 pieces all-wool Black Cheviot 50 inches wide, regular 75c. value at . . . . . 48c. yard

100 pieces Colored Camel's Hair in Grey, Brown and Blue, 50 inches wide, regular $1.00 value, at . . . . . 55c. yard

75 Pieces Plaid Back Suitings, 50 inches wide, sponged and shrunk, regular $1.50 value, at . 98c. yard

100 pieces all-wool Albatross, 45 inches wide, all shades, for Street and Evening wear, regular 85c. value, at . . . . . 68c. yard

WHITE GOODS SPECIALS.

100 pieces English Nainsook. Piece 12 yards . . $1.18

500 pieces India Linon, at . . . 10c., 12½c., 15c., 18c. yard

2 Cases of Long Cloth, piece of 12 yards, 95c. quality at . . . . . 84c. piece

EMBROIDERY BARGAIN.

1,000 yards Nainsook and Cambric Edgings and Insertions, value 15c. and 19c., at . . 12½c. yard

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

Millinery.

Opening Days

Monday and Tuesday,

September

Ninth and Tenth,

1901.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

A. Lowenbein's Sons,

Furniture and Decorations,

Have REMOVED to their New Building,

383 FIFTH AVENUE,

(Between 35th and 36th Sts.)

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Autumn Novelties.

"On the hill the golden-rod, and the aster in the wood,
And the yellow brooklet flower, in Autumn beauty stood."

Golden hues that you left behind in marshland and upland are here illuminating our new Autumn woods and fabrics.

Carpets in kindly welcoming colors. Rich patterns, soft and mellow-tinted, at lowest prices. Wilton velvet, $1.25 a yd., (value $1.50 and $1.75,) a superb dining-room fabric.

NEW AUTUMN FURNITURE. The rich red-browns of mahogany. Sideboards, $30.00. Side-tables, $16.00. Oak, agleam with forest lights. Sideboards, $21.00. Extension-tables, $10.00. Side-tables, $9.00. Drawing room richness, too. Satinwood, consummated with old-world skill—inlays of pearl and holly—Exquisite gold pieces—all at factory prices—a matchless symphony of art and economy, if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 158 WEST 19TH STREET

CARPETS

New Fall Styles.

ROYAL WILTONS.

The best wearing carpets made.
The finest line ever shown.
Also Lowell, Bigelow, and Hartford Axminsters in exclusive designs.

Special Sale (THIS WEEK).

To make room for new goods, we offer 300 pieces Brussels, Wilton Velvets and Axminsters at about ⅓ less than regular prices.

New Hartford Rugs

In large carpet sizes.
Also Wilton, Arlington, Axminster, Brussels, and Smyrna Rugs, (in carpet sizes,) at about ½ price.

Made-up Rugs,

from odd pieces of Carpetings, in various grades, suitable for any kind of room,
AT REMNANT PRICES.

INLAID LINOLEUM
at a great reduction.
Odd pieces of Oil Cloths and Printed Linoleums
ALSO AT REMNANT PRICES.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—Our New Furniture Buildings adjoining Carpet Warerooms contain the finest line of Furniture to be found in New York City, at prices far below any for high-class goods.

MRS. NATION ARRESTED.

Smashed a Show Case at Coney Island—Taken to the Station in a Patrol Wagon.

Carrie Nation used her hatchet and got herself arrested at Coney Island yesterday afternoon, the onslaught being made upon an elaborate showcase of Joseph Wallenstein, tobacconist, in the Bowery, near Steeplechase Walk. She had delivered a customary harangue at him, and had been told, in effect, to mind her business. Then she used her weapon. Glass and cigars flew in all directions with a damage, according to the proprietor, of $250, and the woman was then seized by Policeman Ryder, who had followed her over his post, in accordance with orders issued by Capt. Driscoll to all members of his command, to watch her closely.

She refused to go with him, and he called four other policemen, who dragged her six blocks to the nearest patrol box, through an immense and very noisy crowd, into which those on the outskirts tossed garbage and stones. Then she was taken to the station house in the patrol wagon, the furious Wallenstein following and denouncing her in savage terms as she stood before the desk.

George C. Tilyou, who brought her to Coney Island, was on hand to bail her out, but Capt. Driscoll ordered her to a cell for half an hour to suit his convenience in drawing up the bond. Asked her occupation for the police record she said she was "a destroyer of the works of the devil by direct order of God." When released she started a speech to the crowd from the station house steps, but Capt. Driscoll approached her and she ran to the corner and boarded a car for Brooklyn.

TO CLOSE JERSEY CITY SCHOOL.

Building Damaged by a Tornado, Pupils Will Be Sent to Other Schools.

The Jersey City Board of Education yesterday decided not to reopen Public School No. 2, on Erie Street, to-morrow, but to distribute the 1,050 pupils enrolled among other near-by schools. The reason for this action is that the building, which was erected in 1854, was badly damaged by the tornado of two weeks ago, and is considered unsafe.

As to whether the building will be torn down and a new one erected on its site is not yet known. The Board of Education favors this plan, but the Board of Finance has asked for time to consider the matter. One reason for this is that the budget for the new year beginning Dec. 1, having been made up, there is now no way in which the expense can be provided for until next year. A conference of the two boards in relation to the matter will be held this week.

Sunday
September 8, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

THE NEWS OF WASHINGTON

Reciprocity Treaties Said to be in Growing Favor.

Canada and the United States—The Congressional Library—Sailing Training Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—President McKinley, in his speech at Buffalo on Thursday, touched upon one of the topics that will be uppermost in the next Congress when he renewed his former recommendations for reciprocity. There is no doubt here among those who have regarded reciprocity as a most important subject and reciprocal treaties or arrangements as almost essential to our continued commercial prosperity that his attitude will encourage the supporters of the cause and assist to the development in Congress of a strong body of members who will assume that it is not an indication of unsteadiness in the party to speak and vote for reciprocity between nations.

The good faith of the President has been manifested in the negotiation of many treaties, all of which slumber in the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate. The House of Representatives may be strongly in favor of the ratification of these instruments, but there is no indication here that the Senate has undergone conversion. Indeed, those publications that pretend to reflect the views of such controlling Senators as Lodge, Aldrich, Quay, Platt of Connecticut, Sewell, and all the lesser influences from protection States, insist that the recommendations of the President shall be disregarded and that absolutely nothing shall be sanctioned in the way of treaty or bill that will impair the profits of those classes that have enjoyed, under the Dingley law, a certain advantage in the way of high prices that they would lose if reciprocal treaties affected the productions in which they deal, whether natural or manufactured.

It is confidently expected by those who stand about here as scouts for the raisers of fruits or wines or the makers of cigars or underwear that the allied opponents of reciprocity will be here again, as they have been before, to insist that their weakness shall be made good by Government assistance, to demand still another period of nursing, a few more years of opportunity in which to sell cheaper abroad than they will sell at home, and in case of indication of Congressional weakness to back up selfish arguments with threats of indifference or hostility in the next general election. Nobody considers these threats as worth listening to, for the reason that, if made good by service with the opposition, the chances of tariff reduction would be too great. But there is little doubt that the President will be found on a different side of this question than the Senators who speak for the manufacturers, who declare they will not permit reciprocity to interfere with their prosperity.

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It was the constant hope of the late T. F. Bayard that in time there would be no barrier between Canada and the United States. He did not care much about the obliteration of the geographical boundary, the annexation of the Dominion to the United States, but he was enthusiastic in the expression of his belief that by and by it would be admitted that the natural tendency of trade to find its way by the shortest route would put the countries to the north and south of the boundary line on a free footing, so far as trade was concerned.

The opposition to a treaty of reciprocity with Canada will urge with jealousy and greed the argument that Canada is an agricultural country, raising practically those crops of which the United States has a surplus and should get rid of, and that Canada must be excluded from competition with American farmers by import taxes on their cereals, hay, and eggs. The selfish few who oppose reciprocity with Canada will not be impressed with the figures showing how persistently Canada goes on buying larger and larger amounts from us each year, and how nearly completely the United States might secure the part of Canada's trade that now goes to the United Kingdom.

But the few will be powerful, and they will be aided by those other comparatively few who oppose the French treaty because it will reduce the protection now enjoyed by the knit-goods manufacturers and the other classes who oppose the treaties with the West Indies that promise to result, if they are ratified, in competition between the producers of citrous fruits in the West Indies and producers of similar fruits in the Gulf and Pacific Coast States. There will be little or no argument for the makers of steel and iron that will convince the Western agriculturists of their soundness, but the forceful Senators from Pennsylvania, aided perhaps by Senators from newly developed iron fields in the South, will meet argument with votes that are not subject to conversion by argument.

President McKinley's notions of reciprocity are considered by independent Republicans as stronger than those of Mr. Blaine, who was so prominent as an advocate of reciprocity, for the reason that Mr. Blaine kept his eyes principally upon southern countries that need very little, while McKinley unquestionably desires to expand our commerce with those countries that buy and sell in enormous quantities.

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The south pavition of the Congressional Library has become a popular "browsing" ground. This great hall, about 200 feet in length, is devoted to the use of readers of periodical literature. There are hundreds of newspapers filed upon tilted desks, including about every paper of importance published in the United States and many important foreign papers in different languages, besides some 2,000 "titles" of magazines in racks. The newspaper reader must stand to enjoy his browsing, while the reader of magazines may move from seat to seat and have a dozen magazines within reach of his hand.

Newspapers are classified by States in part, and then by languages and countries. The magazines are arranged by subjects, if they are National, and foreign publications in magazine form are classified by subjects within the foreign group. There is almost no subject upon which there is not periodical literature, much of it in magazine form. Specialization has multiplied periodical publications very rapidly in recent years, and Mr. Slauson, the chief of the periodical division, says that 700 titles have been added to the collection in one year.

This great library is open to all who care to use it, but the volumes may not be taken from the room. While there is practically no surveillance of the patrons of the reading room, there is very little vandalism. Mr. Slauson says that now and then a small picture is clipped out of a magazine by some one who has used it. A fashion magazine that published a prize coupon was found to be regularly clipped for the coupon, putting the librarian to the expense of supplying a new copy for each mutilation. Copies of a small, irregularly published magazine, exposed along with the rest in the shelves accessible to all, were taken away, one after the other and afterward returned without explanation or apology. One visitor wrenched a large section out of a journal on psychic research, putting the library to the expense to replace it. The money cost of such mutilation in a year, however, has been small.

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There is said to be every probability that the Navy Department will recommend to Congress the building of sailing training ships in addition to those now in use, and that it will thus give sanction to the policy recommended by Capt. F. E. Chadwick in the last volume of the Naval Institute Proceedings. The discussion then published has been the subject of much conversation in naval circles, and Capt. Sigsbee, who wrote the only contribution maintaining that sail seamanship was obsolete and that it would be [illegible] to bring up boys to [illegible] ships they were to be employed on [illegible], because masterless, ships, finds opponents among naval officers who are far from sentimental.

Should the present intention be carried out, as it is intimated it will be, the new training ships will be operated by sail exclusively, with only sufficient steam power on board to distill water and to keep the ship in sanitary condition. A prominent officer who has followed this discussion says that he regards the training on sailing ships as invaluable, notwithstanding that the men and boys so trained would never be called upon to handle sails on the ships to which they would be detailed. After their preliminary voyages, on which all would learn the habits of the sea and something about navigation, they would be assigned to two different classes of work on ships of the navy. Part of them would be seamen and the others would be artificers. He would not expect the men who became skillful on the bridge to command the knowledge of an ammunition hoist, as the man whose aptitude to be a machinist or to keep the machinery of the vessel in good working order has been discovered and cultivated.

This argument is made with great earnestness by naval officers who began their careers in sailing vessels. The economical and strictly utilitarian argument made by those who agree with Capt. Sigsbee seems to be doomed to further rejection, although Sigsbee believes that the tradition against which he has preached will yet be abandoned as a rule of practice.

***

Stenographers were comparatively rare in the Government service fifteen years ago, and typewriters had not then become so numerous and necessary as they are now admitted to be. Long before typewriters were in common use in the departments there were stenographers who took correspondence from dictation and then transcribed their notes by hand, in a good style, as rapidly as possible, sometimes delaying the sending of letters because of the mass of transcription imposed upon them.

When typewriters were permitted to take the place of penwriters, and records were made by carbon sheets and by letter-press copies of original typewritten documents, copyists began to be less desired, and it was possible to dismiss many of them who had been doing nothing day after day but copy documents of all kinds into record books. At first it was considered a very great accomplishment to be a typewriter, able to copy in a clean manner such things as had formerly been copied by hand. The expectation that a stenographer would be a typewriter, too, forced many who had been only one or the other to acquire the missing faculty or ability.

From the lowest rung to the uppermost the progress for stenographers and typewriters has been rapid. Instances were related in the Treasury very recently of three promotions in one year. Beginning with $620 as an annual compensation, these employes run up to $1,800, clerks at that rate, however, possessing great skill and aptitude for work not always dicated but left for search and digestion. That the Government pays better rates than the market for services of this kind was assumed by an Assistant Secretary, who said that he knew of several typewriting stenographers who had entered the Government service after civil service examinations taken while they were employed in the offices of railroad Presidents who were paying what they thought the services of their clerks was worth.

***

J. C. Hemphill, who is one of the most active inspirers of the men engaged in building up the Charleston Exposition that is to follow that at Buffalo, was in this city a day or two ago on business connected with the exposition, and incidentally to ascertain at the War Department if it would not be possible to extend to visitors to Charleston next Winter large freedom of access to Fort Sumter. Every stranger who visits the city desires to see that historic fortification. Charlestonians endeavor to help them, but under army regulations it has been inaccessible to all for some time.

It is hoped by those who are seeking to make the naturally attractive city inviting to everybody to secure such relaxation of the standing order that the fort may be visited as freely as Mount Vernon. The growth of the exposition plant is rapid and gratifying, and Mr. Hemphill says that it will be a greater success than has heretofore been calculated. His expectation was that in the period of the show it would attract 800,000 visitors. He now has reason to believe that between opening and closing it will be seen by fully 2,000,000 people.

E. G. D.

GEN. WOOD IN HAVANA AGAIN.

He Will Hurry Up Elections and the Enforcement of the New Laws.

HAVANA, Sept. 7.—Governor General Wood returned here this morning on the United States dispatch boat Kanawha. He says he is feeling better after his trip and wants to hurry up the elections and get the law promulgated as soon as possible. He had a talk with Señor Capote, President of the Cuban Constitutional Convention, who said he would deliver the text of the law Wednesday. The document will be sent to Washington and the law put into effect immediately, if the Washington authorities do not find any fault with it.

Besides a white company of Cuban artillery, a company of blacks is to be recruited.

Deserters from Training Ship Buffalo.

GREENOCK, Sept. 7.—The United States training ship Buffalo sailed from here today after four days' delay. Eighty-five of her crew were missing Tuesday. Since then fifty of the absentees have been arrested and put on board the ship. The left more than thirty deserters behind.

Le Boutillier Bros

Reductions in

Women's Suits.

To close out balance of fine Spring Garments, offer best quality Broadcloth and Cheviot Suits—black and colors—coat silk lined skirt percaline lined, at

$14.75

Excellent value $19.75

A number of the above are all silk lined, and the early purchaser will get first choice.

Golf Skirts

Corduroy Walking or Golf Skirts—Black and Navy Blue, this season's novelty,

$8.50

Also, in fine quality Melton Cloth—Oxford, medium gray and black—thirty rows of stitching,

$5.95

Value $10.00

Le Boutillier Bros
West 23rd Street.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

A Sale of the Most

SUPERB UPHOLSTERY FABRICS

Ever Offered at Public or Private Sale.

An occasion unprecedented within our knowledge—dealing with most sumptuous fabrics, associated with exclusive dealers, and seldom handled by general merchants.

We closed out the entire balance of a Great Upholstery Concern (retiring from this Branch of business) at

PRACTICALLY HALF THE PRICES

They accepted on previously placed orders.

The high character of the merchandise impelled us to this transaction, being sure of an outlet, and confident that the knowledge and judgment of our customers will swiftly appreciate such artistic, choice stuffs, and readily grasp the

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITIES GIVEN.

TO HOTELS—Where wear is constant and severe, the heavy Moquettes and such like are particularly essential—and the saving is great.

TO HOMES—Where costly and luxurious tastes have free rein, the rich, sumptuous Silk and Satin Damasks and dainty Brocades will appeal irresistibly—priced like second grade goods.

TO HOMES—Where refinement seeks charming surroundings, but economy is imperative, the beautiful Armures, Reps and Tapestries come, at a trifling expense, giving two yards for the fair cost of one.

CONNOISSEURS AND EXPERTS WILL RECOGNIZE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THESE TITLES.

Tinsel Brocades—Brocades de Soie a Luxe—Silk Repousse—Armures Ornees—Damasks d'Erminie—Silk Neva Damask—Livonia Silks—Verona and Padua Velours—Striped Satin Moires—Moquettes—Organzines—Tapestries—Reps—General Drapings.

ADAPTED TO UPHOLSTERING.

Chairs, Sofas, Pillows, Portieres, Curtains and Lounges—For Boudoir, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Library, Hall, Bedroom, Cosey Corner, Entresol and Picture Gallery.

SOME OF THE COMPARISONS.

Actual $2.00 yard
Silk Armures,
75c.

Actual $2.75 yard
Fine Silk Armures,
1.15

Actual $3.75 yard
Satin Moire Stripe
1.45

Actual $3.50 yard
Silk Neva Damask,
1.65

Actual $3.25 yard
Silk Erminie Damask,
1.95

Actual $4.25 yard
Fine Tinsel Brocade,
2.75

Actual $3.75 to $6.50
Organzine Silk Damask,
2.45, 2.95, 3.25

Actual $6.50 yard
Livonia Silk,
3.25

Actual $5.95 yard
Verona Velours,
1.95

Actual $4.00 yard
Moquette,
1.95

Actual $4.50 yard
Linen Moquette,
2.25

Actual $2.00 yard
Striped Silk Armure,
85c.

Actual $3.00 yard
Silk Lambell,
1.45

Miscellaneous Tapestries, Etc., in the same proportion of economy.

Every facility of service and space afforded on our third floor.

SOME ADDITIONAL FACTS.

If we advertised this sale as forcibly and freely as the facts warrant we could never begin to cope with the crowds.

If we took all our special prices, one by one, and made a flat comparison with prices currently asked, we should probably incur the reader's disbelief.

If we named the house which owned these goods most of this advertisement would be unnecessary. A few short lines, identifying manufacturers, styles, values and our special prices, would throng the Third Floor at 8 A. M. Monday.

Blankets, Spreads, Comfortables.

Anti-Winter Sale in All Branches.

A revelation of run-down bed coverings too often greets returning householders. Our full Winter resources meet all needs, and logic argues buy now. Everything is spotless, fresh. Prices cannot rule lower. Renewal at once takes a heavy burden off housekeeping shoulders before winter sets in.

READ SOME RARE INDUCEMENTS:

10-4 Wool Blankets—
1.75 Value $2.50 — **2.75** Value $3.75 — **3.25** Value $4.25 — Pair.

11-4 Wool Blankets—
2.25 Value $3.25 — **3.48** Value $4.50 — **4.98** Value $5.98 — Pair.

12-4 Wool Blankets—
3.48 Value $4.25 — **4.75** Value $5.98 — **5.98** Value $7.25 — Pair.

White Bed Spreads.

Crochet Bed Spreads, Marseilles Patterns; single bed size, 65c. regularly 79c; double bed sizes, each, 79c, 89c. and . . . **98c**

Marseilles Bed Spreads; full sizes—
1.98 each; regular price $2.75.
2.50 each; regular price $3.50.

Silkoline Comfortables.

500 Figured Silkoline Comfortables, new floral designs; regularly $1.19; Monday **79c**

Decorative Lace Trimmed

Table Linens.

The reopening of city homes makes this a very timely sale. Opportunity to beautify the table-setting at trifling cost is given in linen Table Covers, Centre Pieces, Table Scarfs, Doylies, etc. Each special price is markedly below customary rates:

20-inch linen Centre Pieces, lace trimmed, deep border, new designs, value $1.25; each..... **85c**

20-inch linen Squares, elaborately lace trimmed, deep border, new stitch-work, value $1.75; each..... **1.25**

20-inch linen Centre Pieces, handsome lace border, with point stitch work and rings, value $1.98; each..... **1.35**

24-inch linen Tea Cloths, with deep lace border, bold, effective design, new pattern, value $2.25; each..... **1.48**

24-inch linen Tea Cloths, handsome lace border, with fine stitch work and rings, value $2.50; each..... **1.68**

36-inch linen Table Covers, lace trimmed, deep border, value $4.50.... **3.50**

36-inch linen Table Covers, lace trimmed, new patterns; value $4.98 **3.75**

20x54 inch linen Table Scarfs, deep lace border, value $4.00; each.... **2.98**

We include in this sale a lot of sample Centre Pieces, Squares, etc., at about half regular prices:

A Many-Sided Dress Goods Show.

Informal Invitation to View Early Novelties.

With beautiful new rough cloths, and equally charming smooth fabrics in profusion, we make no predictions as to relative popularity. Let the fittest survive. In showing All the finest weaves of France, England, Germany and America (many individually ours), our responsibility ends. But of

To-Morrow's Unheard of Values

we can speak with authority. They are
UNIVERSALLY IN DEMAND.
AT PRICES WITHOUT PRECEDENT.
MATCHLESS IN MERIT AND STYLES.
IN QUANTITIES WITHOUT LIMIT.

39c
for 50c. Albatross.

A fine all-wool fabric, full line of street and evening shades, with cream and black.

95c
for $1.50 Reversible Cloth.

All-wool (back and face), the queen of skirtings, in Oxford and black.

79c
for 1.00 Broadcloth.

No gainsaying this value. The cloth is fine, highly finished and 50 inches wide; just such cloth as we find in smart Fall Suits. Four new greens, three reds, best browns, tans, blues, grays, castor and black. We cannot see any similar broadcloth bringing anything less than $1.00 per yard.

Nineteenth St. — Sixth Avenue — Twentieth St.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

Curtains, Tapestries, Draperies

and other furnishings for the home are of timely interest now..... As September, advancing, transforms the cool green of tree and bush to glowing foliage of Autumn, so householders preparing for colder weather begin to beautify their homes by addition of floor, door and window coverings that ensure coziness and comfort..... As the prosaic question of price is usually associated therewith:

THESE EARLY VALUES ARE SUBMITTED
as index to what our great stocks offer in the right goods at moderate cost.

REAL LACE CURTAINS
Irish Point—White and Ivory—fine net—heavy, showy designs—25 styles—regular price 6.98..... 4.98

Point de Paris, Irish Point and Point Arabe—high class designs—regular value 14.98..... 9.98

We are daily opening Lace Curtains of all qualities at following prices:

Nottingham	.69 to 4.98
Scotch Lace	.79 to 6.98
Irish Point	1.98 to 15.98
Point de Paris	4.98 to 19.98
Renaissance	4.98 to 29.98
Point Arabe	4.98 to 39.98

NEW RUFFLED NET CURTAINS
French Bobinet and Point d'Esprit—finest quality—wide lace inserting and 10 inch Valance with lace—15 styles—value 6.98..... 4.98

Net Dining Room Curtains—deep ruffle—lace and inserting..... 1.49

We are daily opening New Ruffled Curtains—Muslin and Net—of all qualities—.48 cents to 6.98.

NEW HEAVY CURTAINS
Solid color Flax Velour—deep valance and fringe—full range of colors—value 7.98..... 4.98

Rich Mercerized Damask—Two toned combinations—leading tints—value 9.98..... 7.98

We are daily opening
New Heavy Curtains of all qualities
1.98 to 34.98.

NEW SASH LACES
White and Ivory Irish Point and Point De Calais—Single and double borders, or Panel designs—18 to 32 inches wide—20 styles—value .69 and .79..... .49

We are daily opening
New Sash Laces of all qualities
.29 cents to 2.69.

NEW CHINA SILKS
Persians, Stripes, Moorish, Turkish, Floral and other effects in all colors—31 inch—Regular 59 cent Silks..... .39

We are daily opening
New China Silks—.39 to .69 cents.
ALSO EXHIBIT
Magnificent Stocks of
ART DENIMS, CRETONNES and BURLAPS,
of high class designs and uncommon colorings at prices that rarely exceed half those of decorators.

LACE BED SETS
Irish Point—Medallion centre—cream only—regular value 6.98..... 3.98

White and Ivory—Point De Calais and Irish Point—full size—cannot be duplicated under 10.98... 6.98

We are daily opening
New Lace Bed Sets of all qualities,
$3.98 to $25.00.

From our great purchase of
an IMPORTER'S STOCK of
HIGH CLASS TAPESTRIES
and RICH DRAPERIES
we offer these superlative values:

Alhambra Brocades—finest organzine silk, large, striking designs—value $7 and $8..... 2.98

Heavy Satin Damask—Pale Blue, Gold and Spanish Olive with robe sprays in two toned shade effects—value $6.00..... 2.98

Superb Satin Damasks and Brocade Armures, also Antique Brocade Reps—pure silk—Pompadour, Rococo, Empire, Louis XIV. and fancy floral and wreath designs, also Vine and Bow-knot stripes—50 inches wide—value $4.00.. 1.98

Heavy Imperial Satins—high sheen—superb quality..... 1.98

High-class Neapolitans—raised figures—worth $3.00..... 1.49

French Silk and Linen Damasks—value $4.00..... 1.98

French Decorative Draperies—Rose, Blue, Green—wreath and stripe designs—value two dollars..... .98

Reversible Two-toned Brocatelles—50 inch—handsome for curtains—require no lining—value $2.50..... .98

Turkish Mosaic Tapestries—uncommon color effects—Half value.. .98

French Diagonal Stripes—Bouquet effects—rich quality—value $3.00..... 1.49

Two-toned Satin Derby Damasks, value $3.00..... 1.39

Magnificent Satin Brocade Reps—Cerise, Nile, Terra Cotta, Rose, Steel—worth $3.00..... 1.49

If there is a present or probable need for furniture or curtains, cushions or covers, or for stage draperies and costumes, do not let the opportunity go by..... Imported fabrics of above quality and beauty can rarely be bought at such concessions from value.

NEW RUGS
Six great values shortly described.

Best Axminsters—8.3x10.6, value $25.. 19.75

All Wool Smyrnas, 3½x2½ yds., value $16..... 11.98

All Wool Ingrains, 2½x3 yards..... 3.98

Wool Filled Ingrains, 3x2 yds..... 1.48

Reversible Smyrnas, 3½x2½ yds., value 9.98..... 6.98

Fine Wiltons, 36x63, value 6.98..... 4.69

The above are genuine underprice specials that should be immediately taken advantage of

NEW SILKS

The best way to realize beauties of the new Silks is to see them..... We are particularly proud of our stock for Autumn—you'll find the novelties and be pleased at prices we ask—no early season fancy profits—on the contrary, it is never too early for bargains here.... Therefore:—

BLACK BROCADE SILKS
Bright Satin figured designs on heavy corded weave—graduated dots, polka spots, blocks, set figures, flowers and sprays—rich, deep black—a quality intended to sell at 69 cents—Special .49

SATIN FIG'D GROS DE LONDRES
Changeable effects—pure silk—sprays—rich, deep black—a quality .49

PERSIAN TAFFETA SILKS
Iridescent effects in twenty shimmering tints and color combinations—value 75 cents—Special.... .59

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE
Strong, close weave, also firm body Taffetas—both decidedly good sixty-five cent values—Special..... .49

AND HERE ARE OTHER SPECIMEN VALUES
from a stock to which each day brings new variety.

Satin Stripe Glace Taffetas—two and three toned effects..... .98

Metallic Louisines—Satin figured—various pretty shades..... .98

Satin figured Satin De Chines—solid tints—soft finish..... .98

Solid Colored Taffetas in Novelty Satin cords—Rose, Reseda, Blue, Turquoise, Red, Brown, Navy, etc..... .69

Satin figured warp prints—in the leading colorings..... .85

Warp printed Taffetas—raised outlined leaf designs in lace effects—exquisite combinations of Violet, Pink and Turquoise..... 1.35

Persian Taffetas—White Satin Canalle Stripes—rich effects..... 1.35

Warp Print Louisines—delicate effects..... 1.25

Novelty Warp Print Taffetas..... 1.48

Rich Satin Brocaded Warp Prints.... 1.74

New Open Work and Corded Stripe Taffetas—Black, White and colors..... .49

Colored Gros De Londres—New, soft finish; also Black and Evening Shades—value .75..... .49

Black Taffeta Silks—Soft Finish or with the rustle—19 to 24 inches wide.. .49.. .59.. .69.. .79.. .98.. 1.25

Black Taffeta Silks—full yard wide..... .79.. .98

New Black and White Lace Stripe Taffetas—five varieties..... .69

New Black Corded Plisse Taffetas—single and cluster cords..... .79

New Black Satin figured Taffetas—Scroll, figure and irregular block effects..... .69

New Black Satin and Taffeta Brocades—pure silk—soft and rustle finish..... .98

New Brocade Satin Duchesse—stylish large designs—uncommon effects—rich quality..... 1.25

Black Satin Duchesse—10 qualities .59 .69 .79 .98 1.19 1.25 to 2.00

Black Peau De Soie—5 qualities .79 .89 .98 1.25 1.50

PLAIN COLORED TAFFETAS—
Full assortment of fancy shades, as well as other tints to match or contrast with Fall dress goods—for drop skirts and linings of Tailor-made costumes, and Jackets. Three special qualities unequaled at the prices:
Quality X..... .49 cents
Quality XX..... .59 cents
Quality XXX..... .69 cents

The XXX quality is of splendid, firm texture, bright finish, and is good enough for best dress purposes.

Ladies' Silk Waists

in a variety of New Fall Styles,

Special value..... 5.00

As early season attraction we offer Peau de Soie and Taffeta Silk Waists in a dozen of new styles, tucked and strapped—open front or back, new flare or deep cuff—in all the new Fall colorings as well as Black and White, at uniform price of Five dollars each.

We did not enter on our Inventory Sheets a single Silk Waist—an absolute fact—we had none to enter—all were sold.

We tell of this, so that customers may read our announcements of Silk Waist Values with assurance that they are all new Fall goods—not last Spring's nor last Summer's styles such as are elsewhere quoted at "special" prices.... Our quotations for newest waists of all kinds will be found lower than elsewhere for past season's goods.

Prove it yourself by inspection of the new Cuffs, new Collars and new styles in general.

We are daily receiving
New Raglans and Box Coats,
New Tailor-made Suits,
New Walking Skirts,
[illegible] and [illegible]

Extraordinary Offering of French Waist Flannels at 49 cents.

Regular prices elsewhere 65 and 70.

Latest Fall designs—Rings, Pin dots, cluster stripes, fancy figures, Polka dots, Persian and Dresden effects—the delicate tints and bright and medium shades.

WE ALSO OFFER

Imported Chudda Flannels

Full twill—light weight—imported—regularly .55..... .39

Range of Tints—
White, Baby Blue, Pink, Pearl, Fawn, Green, Claret, Reseda, Pink, Rose, Royal, Garnet and Navy.

Something New for the Boys—

Foxy Grandpa Suits!

Every boy who has enjoyed the "Foxy Grandpa" sketches will want one..... You may be sure if they bear name of the distinguished old gentleman that goodness is their characteristic and they are right up to date.

Made for boys from 3 to 10 years—
We are the only house in New York that has them.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Expert Riflemen in Supplementary Practice on State Range.

CONDITIONS AIDED SCORES

Work of the Marksmen and the Issuing of Decorations Directed by Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston.

Special to The New York Times.

CREEDMOOR, L. I., Sept. 7.—The fourth supplementary practice day of the season was held here to-day for the expert class. Conditions for shooting were very good, with a fishtail wind prevailing throughout the day. The issuing of decorations and supervision of shooting were under the direction of Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Ordnance Officer, N. G. N. Y. The scores follow:

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	700 Yds.	800 Yds.	Total
J. R. Green, Co. A	20	20	40
W. H. Palmer, Jr., Co. G	22	19	41
A. Stevens, Co. C	20	22	42
H. W. Biddle, Co. K	21	19	40
L. Corp. H. W. Wilson, Co. D	21	20	41
Corp. A. E. Wells, Co. E	23	17	40
1st Lt. T. C. Wiswall, Co. F	21	20	41
Capt. W. J. Underwood, Co. G	21	22	43
W. B. Short, Co. D	21	19	40
D. C. Meyer, Co. C	24	18	42
W. N. Bavier, Co. C	25	19	44
C. B. McCarthy, Jr., Co. A	23	19	42
1st Sgt. J. R. Stewart, Co. B	23	21	44
C. F. Rabell, Co. D	24	16	40
L. Corp. C. P. Loeser, Co. D	21	20	41
L. F. Knust, Co. E	22	21	43
C. D. Smith, Co. A	22	19	41
W. M. Phillips, Co. D	21	19	40
Sergt. S.W. Richardson, Co. H	23	20	43
Lieut. L. J. Loscelyn, Co. H	21	21	42

NINTH REGIMENT.

A. Taylor, Co. C	22	20	42
J. Phalen, Co. C	21	20	41
J. Tomlin, Co. C	22	17	39
W. Dall, Co. C	20	22	42

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

1st Sergt. J. Corrie, Co. C	22	19	41
Sergt. F. L. Laughlin, Co. C	21	21	42
Sergt. W. S. Lamb, Co. E	20	20	40
1st Sergt. C. N. Smith, Co. B	22	18	40
A. B. Van Husen, Co. B	24	19	43
F. Dardingkiller, Co. E	21	22	43
Color Sergt. J. McDermott, Co.	22	20	42
Sergt. R. M. Fields, Co. G	24	16	40
Sergt. R. Saunders, Co. G	24	19	43
W. L. Wilson, Co. A	20	21	41
T. V. Newmarch, Co. A	23	18	41
G. J. Schulein, Co. E	22	19	41
Corp. W. Capper, Co. E	24	20	44
J. Reisemann, Co. G	22	19	41
Q.M.S. D. J. Coughlan, Co. B	21	19	40
Major T. W. Huston, Field	24	19	43

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Crp. C. W. Lewry, Jr., Co. G	23	18	41
S. L. Johnson, Co. C	21	20	41
Lieut. G. W. Johnston, Co. C	22	19	41

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. C. F. Hohn, Co. A	20	20	40
Capt. R. H. Harding, Co. M	21	19	40
Sgt. M. Murray, Co. E	22	19	41
Or. Sgt. P. J. Farrell, N.C.S.	22	21	43
Maj. J. L. Macumber, Staff	22	21	43
J. J. Campbell, Co. A	21	19	40

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

B. Adj. C. G. Moses, Staff	22	18	40
A. S. Thomson, Co. C	24	18	42
Capt. R. O. Haubold, Staff	20	20	40
J. W. Masterson, Co. C	23	18	41
F. E. Stipe, Co. H	21	19	40
Capt. D. J. Murphy, Co. A	21	19	40
Or. Sgt. R. Hutcheson, Staff	20	21	41
Corp. J. H. Johnson, Co. H	21	19	40

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Capt. C. D. Napier, Staff	22	18	40
Capt. G. C. Todd, Co. K	22	22	44
Lieut. E. H. Barnum, Co. K	20	20	40
W. M. Summers, Co. E	21	18	39
1st Lt. C. A. Coan, Staff	21	19	40
Sgt. E. H. Miller, Co. K	20	21	41
Col. Sgt. G. E. Bryant, N.C.S.	21	20	41
Corp. A. Brexendorf, Co. G	23	19	42
Sgt. C. M. Ward, Co. E	20	22	42

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Ord. Sgt. G. W. Lent, N.C.S.	21	19	40
Sec. Lieut. E. A. Nash, Co. F	21	20	41
J. O. Snyder, Co. A	21	20	41

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Capt. W. E. Evans, Staff	22	21	43
Q. M. Sergt. E. W. Heitmuller, N. C. S.	23	19	42
Corp. T. F. Kerr, Co. E	22	20	42
H. McWhirter, Co. D	22	20	42
Sergt. J. D. Donellen, Co. A	20	21	41

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Lieut. G. W. Corwin, Staff	20	20	40
Capt. E. E. Brush, Co. G	22	20	42
Sergt. G. H. Doyle, Co. H	22	20	42
Lieut. J. Hunter, Co. H	21	21	42
Lieut. R. Byars, Co. E	21	19	40
Ord. Sergt. H. Daube, N.C.S.	21	19	40
Capt. E. J. Flack, Co. D	21	19	40
Major E. T. F. Marsh, Staff	22	19	41
J. M. Evans, Co. B	20	23	43
C. Winterton, Co. C	20	22	42
Major W. H. Linson, Field	23	21	44
Sec. Lieut. J. F. Jenkins, Co. C	20	21	41
Sergt. A. S. Corbett, Co. E	20	20	40
Corp. C. E. Winterton, Co. C	20	21	41
Corp. H. H. Knapp, Co. G	21	21	42
Lance Corp H. Merz, Co. B	20	23	43

SQUADRON A.

E. R. Newell, Troop 3	21	17	38
First Lieut. S. Phelps, Trp. 3	20	16	36
G. M. Buck, Troop 3	19	21	40

FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

Lt. E. N. Robinson, 4th Div.	20	20	40
Fireman P. Mulcahy, 5th Div.	22	19	41
Firem. J. J. McCarthy, 5 Div.	21	20	41

SECOND NAVAL BATTALION.

Mach. M. C. Kline, 5th Div.	20	20	40

SEVENTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Capt. J. F. Klein	22	21	43

GREENWICH HORSE SHOW.

Annual Exhibition Drew a Large Attendance and a Good Display.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 7.—The eleventh annual horse show of the Greenwich Casino Association, at Bellehaven, which marks the close of the Summer season here, was held this afternoon and witnessed by nearly 1,000 people, coming from Rye, Larchmont, Port Chester, and other nearby resorts. The show was preceded by a four-in-hand parade participated in by many New Yorkers, among them H. P. Whitaker, Malcolm Graham, Jr., A. A. Cowles, A. W. Green, Nathaniel Witherell, J. T. Williams, James R. Raymond, E. C. Hoyt, Henry F. Shoemaker, and Oliver W. Buckingham. Mr. Martin and Mr. Whitaker took first and second ribbons, respectively. George R. Read was judge of the harness horses and Samuel Willetts and Robins B. Woodward judged hacks and hunters.

In the pony class Charles J. Coulter, Jr., aged five years, took first prize, with his exhibit. Edgar Lockwood, Jr., and Miss Converse took second and third. W. R. H. Martin took first, B. Lambert Sackett second, and Webster W. Stetson third prizes in the class for single horses under 15:2 hands. Charles A. Gould's entry had a good show for a prize, but his horse jumped over the trace and threw herself. This was followed almost immediately by Edward N. Norton's team running away. Mr. Norton, a New York banker, driving. Mr. Norton's coachman was thrown off the rear seat and had his scalp badly cut. Mr. Norton clung to the horses, guiding them through the other carriages skillfully until, after going about a mile, when a down grade was reached, and Mr. Norton's strength gave out. At a turn at the bottom of the hill the horses went over a wire fence, taking the carriage with them. Mr. Norton was thrown out when the carriages struck the fence, but escaped with a few scratches. The horses were slightly cut and the carriage upset. In Mr. Norton's class Mr. Martin and Mr. Stetson took ribbons.

The other classes and winners were: Single horses driven by ladies, Mr. Martin, Marion Clausen, and Henry Rowland, men's saddle horses, Mr. Martin, Miss Trowbridge, and Thomas Crimmins. Hunters and jumpers, L. T. Martin, Mrs. L. T. Martin, and Lamont Dominick, pairs of horses under 15.2, Mr. Martin and Edgar Lockwood, single horses shown before a depot wagon, Dr. John Grant Lyman and Mr. Martin; ladies' saddle horses, Miss Trowbridge H. Mason Raborg, and Thomas Crimmins; tandems driven to appropriate carts, Mr. Martin first and second, Dr. J. G. Lyman; pairs of horses driven by ladies, Mrs. Frank M. Freeman, Malcolm Graham, Jr., and Mrs. H. P. Whitaker; single horses 15.2 and over, Mr. Martin won with Col. Robert B. Baker second and third. A dance at the Casino followed this evening.

Won His Own Golf Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 7.—Joseph J. O'Donohue, donor of the President's Cup, which has been contested for during the last week by the members of the Hollywood Golf Club, won the prize himself to-day after a spirited match over the eighteen-hole course. O'Donohue's opponent was Tracy H. Harris, whom he defeated by 6 up and 5 to play. The winner having presented the cup, refused to accept the trophy and on Sept. 21 the match will be played over again by the same eight who qualified for the trophy. The match will be at thirty-six holes medal play.

Two Events at Richmond County.

Richmond County beat Englewood yesterday in team competition on the links of the winning club near Dongan Hills, S. I. Seven men played on each team, and the victors won by fifteen holes to four. The players and scores were:

RICHMOND COUNTY.	Holes.	ENGLEWOOD.	Holes.
A. E. Paterson	1	M. B. Cole	0
L. H. Thomas	1	W. E. F. Moore	0
O. L. Williams	6	M. Murray	0
J. R. Chadwick	1	C. F. Reinmund	0
H. B. Clifton	0	C. G. Coakley	4
G. W. Taintor	5	C. E. Goss	0
Oliver Wrenn	1	M. R. Howe	0
Total	15	Total	4

The regular monthly handicap of the Richmond County members was also played. C. W. Taintor, playing from scratch, won in the excellent number of 84 strokes. The results were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
C. W. Taintor	84	0	84
E. O. Schuyler	89	0	89
L. H. Thomas	90	0	90
J. E. G. Higgins	102	12	90
F. L. Hughes	107	16	91
O. Wrenn	100	8	92
W. Lakewood	98	3	95
J. R. Chadwick	95	0	95
T. H. Hope Simpson	103	8	95
A. W. Jannsen	113	18	95
A. L. Walker	112	16	96
H. B. Clifton	103	5	98
J. H. Alexander, Jr.	106	6	100

Hartford Trotting Meet Ends.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 7.—The closing day of the Grand Circuit meeting furnished good sport to-day. Hamward was the favorite in the 2:16 trot, and won in straight heats, after losing the first two. Teddy F. furnished a surprise and paced off with the 2:19 class in straight heats. The Horse Review Stake, three-year-old pacers, was a walkover for E. G. Babcock's (New Britain) colt, which went over the course in 2:22½ and received the entire purse of $1,000. The Abbot was driven by Geers to break the track record of 2:04¼, but went in 2:05. Summaries:

2:16 trot; purse, $1,500:

Hamward, br. s.	7	2	1	1	1
Pug, g. g.	6	1	2	2	2
Marique, ch. g.	1	7	5	4	3
Sallie Simpson, b. m.	2	5	8	5	5
Minnie B., blk. m.	8	6	7	3	3
Tattler, blk. s.	5	4	4	6	6
Enoch, b. g.	4	3	3	4	dr
Oneonta, ch. m.	3	8	6	dr.	
Vic Schellen, b. g.	9	4	dis.		

Time—2:14½; 2:14½, 2:12½; 2:13¾; 2:15¼.

2:19 pace; purse, $1,500:

Teddy F., r. g.	1	1	1
Orin R., b. g.	3	2	2
Cubanola, blk. s.	2	3	3

Time—2:13¾; 2:14½; 2:16¼.

ATHLETES BROKE RECORDS.

Arnold Made New World's Mark in the 440-Yard Run.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 7.—At the Pan-American world's championships, held in the Stadium at the Exposition this afternoon, H. Arnold of the Union Settlement Athletic Club broke the world's record in the 440-yard hurdle race, his time being 0:56 1-5. Ray W. Ewry of the New York Athletic Club beat the world's record of 5 feet 5 inches in the standing high jump by clearing the bar at 5 feet 5¼ inches. The summary:

110-Yard Run, Scratch.—Won by W. D. Eaton, Quindonia A. C., Somerville, Mass. Time—0:11 2-5.

880-Yard Dash.—Won by Alexander Grant, New York A. C. Time—2:01 2-5.

Two-mile Steeplechase.—Won by G. W. Orton, New York A. C. Time—11:53.

120-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by H. Arnold, Union Settlement A. C. Time—0:56 1-5.

Pole Vault.—Won by A. C. Anderson, New York A. C., 11 feet 3½ inches.

Standing High Jump.—Won by Ray W. Ewry, New York, A. C., 5 feet 5¼ inches.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by John Flanagan, New York City, 171 feet 1 inch.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by Richard Sheldon, New York A. C., 46 feet 2½ inches.

TOWNS DEFEATED GAUDAUR.

English Oarsman Won World's Sculling Championship in Ontario.

RAT PORTAGE, Ontario, Sept. 7.—Under splendid conditions for a fair and even race the world's sculling championship was won to-day at this place by Towns of England, who defeated Jake Gaudaur by three lengths in 20 minutes 30 seconds. Towns led throughout and won easily, Gaudaur apparently lacking the power and stamina of his early years.

Shortly after 10 o'clock in the morning the referee went over the course, and after a careful inspection of the conditions ordered the men to be ready to start at 11:40. They were soon in their boats, and on going to the starting point received an ovation. At the start Towns assumed the lead, but was a little later collared by Gaudaur, and they proceeded abreast for a couple of hundred yards, when the Australian spurted and again took the lead, which he maintained to the end. After turning, Towns was two and a half lengths to the good, and kept increasing his lead as he pleased. Gaudaur seemed badly winded, whereas Towns appeared fresh at the finish.

NEW SWIMMING RECORD

E. C. Schaeffer Swims 500 Yards at Sea Gate in 7:24 2-5.

ATLANTIC Y. C.'S WATER CARNIVAL

National Association Champion Beaten in the 100-Yard Race by Knickerbocker A. C. Swimmer.

E. Carroll Schaeffer, the noted swimmer of the National Swimming Association of Philadelphia, made a new swimming record in the 500-yard handicap swimming race at the Atlantic Yacht Club's water carnival at Sea Gate, Coney Island, yesterday afternoon. The former record was 7:42, made by S. B. French in the tank of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club in 1896, and this was reduced by Schaeffer to 7:24 2-5. L. J. Goodwin of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, with 14 seconds' handicap, was second; J. W. Spencer of Columbia University, with 18 seconds, was third, and Otto Wahle of the New York Athletic Club (scratch) was fourth.

Wahle, who is the American record holder at one mile, had an allowance of five seconds, but voluntarily relinquished it, and started from scratch with Schaffer to try for the record. Together they made a good race for 300 yards, when Schaeffer drew away, and, overtaking Goodwin and Spencer in the last fifty yards, won by six yards in record time.

Schaeffer also started from scratch in the 100-yard handicap, but could not overtake the handicap men. T. E. Kitching of the New York Athletic Club finished first, but was disqualified for beating the pistol, and the race was given to J. A. Ruddy of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, who beat Fred Wench of the New York Athletic Club by less than a yard, with J. W. Spencer of Columbia University a close third.

Two other records were almost reached in the other events. In the seventy-five-yard novice race the time of the winner, Harry Brocker of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, was 0:54 2-5, which is within two-fifths of a second of the American record. The plunge for distance was won by C. Pyrah of the National Swimming Association, with 56 feet, only 2 feet short of the record of 58 feet, held by W. E. Dickey of the New York Athletic Club.

The races were watched by a large crowd of spectators, and were followed by a dinner at the clubhouse and by dancing in the evening. Summary:

100-Yard Handicap.—Won by J. A. Ruddy, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (10 seconds;) F. A. Wenck, New York Athletic Club, (6 seconds;) second; J. W. Spencer, Columbia University, (10 seconds,) third. Time—1:12 2-5.

Pole Walking.—Won by R. C. Beecroft, New York Athletic Club; W. W. Swan, New York Athletic Club, second; Joseph Ruddy, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, third.

75-Yard, Novice.—Won by Harry Brocker, Knickerbocker Athletic Club; O. Ruppredt, Nautilus Boat Club, second; Frederick O'Callaghan, Yorkville Swimming Club, third. Time—0:54 2-3.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by C. H. Tyrrah, National Swimming Association, with 56 feet; L. J. Goodwin, Knickerbocker A. C., second, with 54 feet; S. Sullivan, Pastime A. C., third, with 52 feet 6 inches.

Fancy Diving.—Won by Dr. L. de B. Handley, Knickerbocker A. C.; W. W. Swan, New York A. C., second; George C. Osborn, East Orange, N. J., third. Time—1:17 2-5.

500 Yards, Handicap.—Won by E. C. Schaeffer, National Swimming Association, (scratch;) L. J. Goodwin, Knickerbocker A. C., (14 seconds,) second; J. W. Spencer, Columbia University, (18 seconds,) third; Otto Wahle, New York A. C., (scratch,) fourth. Time—7:24 2-5.

Lively Polo at Rumson.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 7.—Polo attracted over 1,000 enthusiasts to the Rumson Polo Club to-day to witness an interesting match between the Freebooters and a team from the home club. Four lively ten-minute periods were played, resulting in a victory for the Freebooters by a score of 9½ to 3¾. The winning team was made up of Howard C. Brokaw, Irving Brokaw, H. Loew, and Percy Stout. The players on the Rumson team were H. C. Borden, J. Strothers Jones, Walter McClure, and Everett Colby.

Niagara Golf Tournament Ends.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, Sept. 7.—The golf tournament here was concluded this afternoon with the men's consolation handicap, which was won by B. P. Pattison of Buffalo, with J. M. Hancock of Niagara Falls second. Pattison made the eighteen holes in 88, and his handicap of 8 brought his net score down to 80, which is three strokes better than Hancock's net score.

LAWSON'S OFFER DECLINED.

Sir Thomas Lipton Refused to Race Shamrock Against Independence for Cups or Wager.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—To-day's developments in the negotiations for a race between the Independence and Shamrock II., included the receipt of a letter from Mr. Lawson, in which he said he regretted that Sir Thomas Lipton had been brought into the matter. He agreed that it would be impossible for Sir Thomas at this time to enter into a final agreement to race Independence after the cup contest, but if Sir Thomas would agree to either of the following races he would put the Independence back into racing condition and keep her:

"Provided the Shamrock II. wins the cup, the Shamrock II. to race the Independence in Massachusetts waters after this cup contest for my new cups.

"If, owing to unavoidable happenings, the race cannot take place here, the Independence to proceed to England with Shamrock II., and there race a series under conditions to be agreed upon by the Royal Ulster and Hull-Massachusetts Yacht Clubs for the sum of $10,000 a side, winner to donate the entire amount to public charity. If it is impossible to race this season, the race to take place as early as possible next season, in which I will allow Lipton to race both first and second Shamrocks against Independence."

Sir Thomas Lipton, replying to the proposition of Thomas W. Lawson to race Independence against Shamrock II. in Massachusetts waters for cups or in English waters for a $100,000 wager, sent the following message last night:

"Regret impossible arrange race Shamrock II. against Independence."

Sir Thomas also received a letter this evening from Thomas W. Farnsworth threatening an injunction in case he wins the cup. He intends to pay no attention to it.

ENGLISH ATHLETES WON.

Runners of Oxford-Cambridge Team Were Victors at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Sept. 7.—The annual handicaps of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association were held to-day, and several Oxford and Cambridge athletes competed. The two most interesting events were the mile and half-mile. In the latter race the time was exceedingly fast, and there is no doubt but Workman can make it a good deal faster if he is willing to try. Summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Final heat won by A. E. Hind, Cambridge, (scratch;) J. P. Craig, M. A. A. A., (scratch,) second. Time—0:10 1-5.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by Arthur Smith, M. L. C., (scratch;) W. C. Nicholson, M. A. A. A., (6 feet,) second. Distance—40 feet 2 inches.

Mile Run.—Won by F. G. Cockshott, Cambridge, (scratch;) H. P. W. McNaghten, Cambridge, (25 yards,) second. Time—4:24 2-5.

220-Yard Run.—Won by C. Churchill, Cambridge, (scratch;) J. P. Craig, M. A. A. A., (scratch,) second. Time—0:23 1-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by W. E. B. Henderson, Oxford, (scratch,) 5 feet 7 inches; Trenholme, Westmount, (1 inch,) second.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight.—Won by E. B. Desmarteau, M. P. A. A., (scratch,) 31 feet 7 inches; Arthur Smith, M. L. C., (6 feet,) second.

880-Yard Run.—Won by the Rev. H. W. Workman, Cambridge, (scratch;) W. H. Gregson, Cambridge, (scratch,) second. Time—1:54¾.

Running Long Jump.—Won by D. Morrison, Montreal, (21 inches,) 21 feet 11¼ inches; J. Corbett, Capital A. A. A., (scratch,) second.

Mile Steeplechase.—Won by R. Gomery, M. L. C., (20 yards;) F. Noseworthy, M. L. C., (scratch,) second. Time—5:06 4-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by R. W. Barclay, Cambridge, (scratch;) W. C. Coverdon, M. A. A. A., (15 yards,) second. Time—0:51 2-5.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by E. Alicock, Cambridge, (scratch;) W. C. Nicholson, M. A. A. A., (8 yards,) second. Time—0:16 3-5.

Golf on Wee Burn Links.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 7.—The golf feature at Wee Burn to-day was a club medal play competition. The cards returned were: Class A—W. L. Baldwin, 105, 10—95; H. M. McCord, 110, 15—95; F. T. Towne, 117, 18—99; M. R. Pitt and Dr. J. H. White withdrew. Class B—L. Cisco Smith, 113, 25—88; H. L. Woodbury, 129, 25—104; D. T. Woodbury, 126, 18—108.

$50,000 TROT IS OFF.

T. L. Lawson Breaks Off the Boralma-Cresceus-Charley Herr Race at Readville.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 7.—Secretary Jewett of the Readville Driving Park Association this afternoon announced that owing to the lameness of Charley Herr the race between Cresceus, Boralma, and Charley Herr arranged to be held at Readville, Mass., on Sept. 19 had been declared off. The forfeits now in Mr. Jewett's hands will be paid. Mr. Lawson now offers a $20,000 purse, the proceeds to go to charity, for a race between Cresceus and The Abbott, to take place at Readville on Sept. 19. Mr. Jewett left for Boston at 7 o'clock this evening.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 7.—George H. Ketcham, owner of the champion trotter Cresceus, to-day received the folowing telegram from Secretary Jewett of the Readville Driving Park Association:

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 7.

Lawson wires me under no condition will Boralma meet Cresceus at Readville. Will give $20,000 for race between Cresceus and The Abbott for Sept. 19. No entrance fee. Purse to be divided as you and Geers may decide.

C. JEWETT.

Mr. Ketcham replied as follows:

C. Jewett, Hartford, Conn.:

Cresceus will be in Readville on the 19th to fulfill his part of the original race. See no reason to change. Will Lawson now break up Boralma?

GEORGE H. KETCHAM.

Through the special efforts of Thomas W. Lawson, following the failure by Mr. Lawson to make a match, on his own terms, between his horse Boralma (2:07¼) and the then world's champion, The Abbot, (2:03¼,) owned by Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell of New York, a sweepstakes trot was arranged for David Cahill's Charley Herr, (2:07,) George H. Ketcham's Cresceus, (2:02¾,) the present world's champion trotter, and Lawson's Boralma, to be trotted at the Readville track on September 19. By the terms of the race it was a sweepstakes of $10,000 each, with $20,000 added by Mr. Lawson, making the total amount of the stakes $50,000.

Mr. Lawson expressly provided, when he arranged the race, that the gate receipts of the Readville track on that day should go to charity, several Boston institutions being named as the beneficiaries. Cresceus alone of the other horses in the race has verified the promise he gave last fall by trotting to a faster record. Charley Herr has not been himself this season, and Boralma had all he could do to cut a fraction of a second from his last year's record of 2:08. Under the circumstances Cresceus seemed to have the $50,000 stakes at his mercy, when Mr. Lawson decided that he would not race Boralma. The making of the race originally caused much comment, and Mr. Lawson was praised widely for his generosity. The benefit to charity now will not take place, but Mr. Ketcham is fully decided to claim the forfeit due, as he made the race in good faith.

LAST DAY OF RIFLE SHOOT.

District of Columbia Marksmen Led in Two Closing Events at Sea Girt.

The District of Columbia rifle shooters were well to the fore in the two principal contests decided on the State Camp ranges at Sea Girt, N. J., yesterday. The President's Match, for the military championship of the United States, was won, after an extremely close finish, by Lieut. H. H. Leizear of the First Regiment, District of Columbia, with a score of 137 points. The next best score was that of Dr. S. I. Scott of the Second Regiment, District of Columbia, who finished with 136. Sergt. John Corrie of the Twelfth Regiment, New York, was third, with 135. The next three who secured money prizes had scores just removed by one point each.

The team skirmish run was won by the team of six men from the Second Regiment, District of Columbia, with a total of 170 points, the representatives of the First Regiment, District of Columbia, being second, with 149 points. The Fourth New Jersey men came next, with 143, and the Fifth Marylanders were fourth, with 63 points. Their small score was due to their not being familiar with this system of shooting.

Following are the leading scores in the President's Match:

Lieut. H. H. Leizear, First Regiment, District of Columbia, 137; Dr. S. I. Scott, Second Regiment, District of Columbia, 136; Sergt. John Corrie, Twelfth Regiment, New York, 135; Sergt. G. H. Doyle, Seventy-first Regiment, New York, 134; Private B. Wetherald, First Regiment, District of Columbia, 133, and Lieut. H. M. Bell, First Regiment, District of Columbia, 132.

LEFT AND RIGHT HANDEDNESS.

Explained by the Anatomical Reason for the Same Quality in the Eyes.

From The London Optician.

It is a well known fact that the stronger activity of the nerves of the right half of the body (for not only the hand is concerned) must be ascribed to a preponderance of the left side of the brain, whose finer development, especially as the seat of the centre of speech, is a matter of common knowledge.

In a paper by Dr. Lüddeckens in the Allgemeines Journal der Uhrmacherkunst valuable information regarding the causes of the unequal working of the two hemispheres of the brain is furnished. A sketch touching on the history of evolution leads from the original symmetry of the organism to a subsequent asymmetrical arrangement of the heart and the large blood vessels, from which it follows quite naturally that the two halves of the head are not placed on an equal footing as regards the distribution of the blood, and consequently of the blood pressure; and that, on the contrary, there must be, under normal conditions, a stronger pressure on the arteries of the left side of the head.

This theory is borne out by well-known experiences of anatomists and pathologists and a series of interesting observations. Of especial interest is the effect of the higher blood pressures upon the left eye. Dr. Lüddeckens found in the latter, as compared with the right one, in a surprisingly large number of cases, a narrower pupil in consequence of a more filled-up condition of the vessels of the iris, and upon closer examination a shorter construction of the eyeball. This furnishes reason for the fact that in a large number of persons the left eye is the better one. Thus the finer development of the left half of the brain is explained very simply by the fact that it is better supplied with blood, and the question why it is the seat of the centre of speech and why most people are right-handed is solved in the most natural manner.

It is striking how true a reflection of the conditions described is afforded by the examination of left-handed persons. In many cases a redder color was noticeable on the right side of the face; the right eye was built shorter, its pupil narrower; in short, everything points to a better blood supply on the right side of the brain, which, in consequence, imparts to the left side of the body the preponderance over the right one, a condition styled left-handedness. In close connection thereto is the habit of most left-handed persons to sleep on the left side in the unconscious endeavor to relieve the right half of their brain, which is more charged with blood during the day. For right-handed persons the position on the right side is the normal one for the same reason.

Vegetable Butter.

From The London Telegraph.

Is the cow to be altogether eliminated from the dairy? The British Consul-General at Marseilles hears that "a new fatty substance, for consumption in the United Kingdom, to take the place of butter, is being put on the British market. It is called vegetaline, and is nothing else than the oil extracted from copra, (dried cocoanut,) refined, and with all smell and taste neutralized by a patented process. It becomes like sweet lard, and is intended to compete with margarine on the breakfast table as a substitute for butter." A Liverpool firm, we are told, will this year help in an effort to popularize the stuff.

Pullman Cars as Reading Rooms.

From The London Chronicle.

There are now no fewer than five book and paper stalls in Paddington Station. Growth in the number of travelers, in the number of readers among travelers, and in the number of newspapers published, accounts for this increase in the facilities for the distribution of reading matter. But the development is one which was not anticipated by the original promoters of railways, who, among the advantages they hoped to confer on the public, did not enumerate any in the department of literature. The old idea that people staid at home to read gives place to the newer notion that the railway carriage is the modern substitute for the library. "I have no time to read except when I travel," was the confession made by a politician of name only the other day.

WING SHOTS' STATE TOURNEY.

Gunners Meet Tuesday at Inter-State Park for Four Days' Shoot.

The prize list for the trap shooting tournament of the New York State Association for the protection of Fish and Game, to be held at Interstate Park, beginning next Tuesday, has been announced, with a total of seventy-five special premiums offered in addition to the money prizes offered by the New Utrecht Rod and Gun Club, under whose management the shoot will be held. The trap shooters will assemble before the tournament begins, in the casino on the shooting grounds, on Tuesday morning, when the annual meeting of the State Fish and Game Association will be held at 8 o'clock.

After the meeting the shooting will begin, with five State events and six open events. Of the State events of the first day's programme, four will be at fifteen targets each, and one at twenty targets, while the open events will be four at fifteen targets each, one at twenty targets, and one at one hundred targets. In the afternoon of the opening day, beginning at 2 o'clock, the New Utrecht Gun Club Handicap, at 100 targets, will be shot.

For Wednesday, the programme arranged has on it six State events and six open events, with the Brooklyn Handicap, at 100 targets, set for the afternoon. On Thursday there will be shot seven State and seven open events, with the Coney Island Handicap, at 100 live birds, as the chief competition in the afternoon. On Friday the shoot for the Dean Richmond Cup, for three-men teams, 20 birds each, will be shot, together with a number of target

Empress Frederick's Curls.

From The London Chronicle.

The late Empress Frederick was always remarkably free from feminine affectations. As Princess Royal she once sat for her portrait to Mr. Alfred Phillips. When the painter asked her hesitatingly whether she did not sometimes dress her hair a little differently, she responded instantly: "You mean my curls? I will ask my maid to fetch them," and in a few minutes the two long ringlets were brought to her, without which no young lady's coiffure in those days was considered to be complete. She fastened them on smilingly, and fell into the required pose without another word.

Theory Failed in Practice.

Relying upon the old saying about the shortest way to a man's heart, the Fond Wife, who wanted a new Worth gown, regaled her husband with costly viands for a month.

Then she made her request.

But the Heartless Wretch replied:

"Can't stand it now. The grocery and meat bill was too heavy this month."—Baltimore American.

Child Baptism in Early Days.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The following from the early court records of York County, Me., we give verbatim et literatim: "At a general court held at Saco Sept. 17, 1640, it is ordered by the court that the Worshipful Thomas Georges and Edward Godfrey, councillors for this province, shall order all the inhabitants from Piscataquis to Kenebache, which shall have any children unbaptised as soon as any minister is settled in any of their plantations, they bring their said children to baptism, and if any shall refuse to submit to the said order that the party so refusing shall be summoned to answer their contempt at the next general court to be holden in this province."

Georgia Statues for the Capitol.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

It seems that Georgia has never availed herself of the right to place statues of two of her distinguished citizens in Statuary Hall, Washington. We suggest that the matter be attended to at once, and that statues of Robert Toombs and Henry Grady be made and forwarded to the National capital. No State ever produced two more brilliant men, and they were Georgians from hat to heel.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Piano Excellence

The Test of 41 Years.

The Sterling Store has outgrown itself. The Sterling Piano is responsible for it. Our trade has doubled, trebled, quadrupled. It has gone by leaps and bounds. Our present quarters are entirely inadequate to supply our New York, Brooklyn and Long Island trade, but our new building, now in process of construction, corner of Fulton Street and Hanover Place, will be an ideal Piano Store.

The Sterling Piano

has no superior. There are pianos that sell for more, but none are better and few as good. The superior quality of the piano and the absolute reliability of the store are accountable for our success.

Sterlings satisfy the most accomplished and critical musicians.

An Unexpected Offering.

We have 120 Pianos of last season's designs which must be sold quickly to make room for our new Fall stock, which is arriving daily. There's economy in buying now.

Handsome styles, all of them, and each and every piano possesses those distinctive characteristics which have made Sterling Pianos famous in every "land and clime" where music loving people dwell.

120 Pianos are only a drop in the bucket for us, hardly enough for two weeks of ordinary selling, but one week at present prices ought to take the most desirable.

FIRST CHOICE IS BEST—but second choice only means that some of the more attractive case designs are gone, QUALITY IS JUST THE SAME. Better be among the first to make your selection. We'll reserve the piano till

GOLFERS READY TO PLAY

Championship Will Go On Unless the President Dies.

RECORD SCORES LOOKED FOR

Best Match-Play Men Have Always Been Leaders at Medal Play in Previous Contests.

John Reid, James A. Stillman, and Robert Kerr, the officials of the United States Golf Association in this city, left yesterday afternoon for Atlantic City, where the National golf amateur championship will begin to-morrow to continue through the week. The intention of the officers had been to leave on Friday, but news of the attack upon the President's life caused a postponement. Before leaving, Secretary Kerr was asked if a postponement of the tournament was likely. He said that a meeting of the Executive Committee would probably be held to-day, but that he did **not anticipate any postponement unless the President's injuries should prove fatal.**

"Over a hundred of the competing golfers are at Atlantic City now," he said, "and it would be an injustice to them and serve no good purpose in any way to call off the event at this time. In case of President McKinley's death, however, I am sure the tournament would cease at once."

Walter Egan's remarkable 78 for the Atlantic City golf course in practice the other day, followed by a round yesterday in 76 strokes, has stimulated interest in the coming championship among local golfers, and talk of record-breaking scores has been rife during the last two days.

Conservative estimates place 160 as the proper low score figure for the qualifying round of thirty-six holes. That would be slightly under the Atlantic City bogey figures, and it would also be in accordance with the improvement noticeable within the last three years in the championship contests. While the different courses have varied slightly in distance, it has not been sufficient to make any material difference in strokes. If any exception could be taken on this point it might have been expected last year at Garden City, when the course was over 6,000 yards long as compared with the 5,900-yard course of Onwentsia in 1899. Yet the low qualifying figure last year was two strokes better than at Onwentsia. Walter J. Travis led a year ago with 166, while Charles B. Macdonald was the leader the previous year with 168. In 1898 at Morris County, Joseph H. Choate, Jr., led the field on the opening day with 175, the course being a trifle over 5,900 yards in circuit. In 1897, with a 5,800-yard course at the Chicago Golf Club, Macdonald was low man with 174, and with a much shorter course, in 1896, at Shinnecock, 5,423 yards, H. J. Whigham led with 163 strokes.

MEDAL PLAY FAVORED HERE.

The record of the American championships utterly disproves the theory advanced by many English golfers in opposition to the medal play qualifying round that it is detrimental to the chances of brilliant match play golfers, because they are weak at medal play. That the two systems of play are not always seen together is true, and match play is assuredly the best test of nervy and all-around golf ability, but the American plan, that a combination of medal and match play is more truly worthy of a championship player, seems to be an argument against which no serious objection can be made. The United States Association, in admitting thirty-two players from the original competitors, offers sufficient leeway for any creditable match play golfer to get in. The history of the last five championships, in which medal play has been the feature of the first day, has never shown a good player dropped out through failure to qualify. On the other hand, it has demonstrated with remarkable clearness the fact that the best medal play golfers were also the best match play men.

The qualifying round at medal play was first adopted in 1896 at Shinnecock, when sixteen became eligible for the championship. Last year the four semi-finalists were Travis, who led the field on the opening day with 166; Douglas, who was fifth with 176; Harriman, who was ninth with 179, and Lockwood, who was tenth with 180. Travis beat Douglas for the championship by two holes, the closest finish of a National championship on record in this country.

While only thirteen men of the qualifying thirty-two are entered again this year, every one is a grand golfer, and six of them were among the first seven last year, being Travis, Douglas, James A. Stillman, E. M. Byers, A. L. Norris, and Charles H. Seeley. The only absentee is Robert C. Watson, Jr., who stood next to Travis at medal play with 169 strokes. In reviewing the history of golf championships for the last five years, and then studying the names in this season's entries, there is no possible reason to suppose that former precedents will be upset this year, and the four men who are worthy of the medal places will undoubtedly be found well up to the front in the medal play scores on Monday. Douglas is a strong favorite to win. Travis has his supporters, while half a dozen others are bare possibilities, but every golfer is willing to admit that if any one but Douglas or Travis should win it would be a big surprise.

WOMEN PLAY IN OCTOBER.

Dates for the National Championship at Baltusrol Oct. 8.

Secretary Louis Keller of the Baltusrol Golf Club, at Short Hills, N. J., announced yesterday that the dates for the women's annual National golf championship had been fixed to begin Tuesday, Oct. 8, and to continue through Saturday, Oct. 12. The women's golf tournament was awarded to the Baltusrol Club at the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association last February, and the time set for the first two weeks of October, at the convenience of the Baltusrol Committee. The exact date now being announced, intending competitors will be enabled to make their arrangements accordingly. Entries will close the week previous with Robert B. Kerr, Secretary of the National Association, at 26 Broad Street.

The Baltusrol committee has issued its first circular regarding methods of transportation and hotel accommodations in the vicinity. The rooms in the main clubhouse and the two annexes will be reserved, so far as possible, for contestants, and accommodations can also be obtained at the Hotel Beechwood, Summit, two miles from the club links. The club is situated a trifle over a mile from the Short Hills station on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, and there are frequent trains from the Christopher and Barclay Street ferries. The courtesies of the links will be granted to competitors for the week preceding the championship. The club links have been materially improved during the Summer, and the committee has left nothing undone to insure a strong and satisfactory test of women's golf.

Women Play Clock Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 7.—At the Innis Arden Golf Club to-day there was a putting competition at clock golf. Miss Hazel Stillwell made the lowest score, being 21 for once around the clock. The other scores were as follows: Miss M. J. Thomas, 22; Miss C. H. Thomas, 23; Mrs. W. S. Silcocks, 24; Miss E. Dale, 24; Mrs. F. W. Tuttle, 25; Mrs. C. S. Smith, 25; Miss Lamb, 25; Miss A. Strong, 26; Miss E. Ferriss, 26; Mrs. D. Daniels, 25; Miss Demorest, 26; Mrs. J. K. Hoyt, 26; Miss P. Forker, 26; Miss Holt, 27; Miss K. Lamb, 27; Miss Sears, 28; Miss L. B. Wallace, 28; Miss R. Wallace, 29; Mrs. J. H. Cooke, 30.

Plainfield Golfers in Handicaps.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 7.—None of the leaders in the race for the President's Cup at the Park Golf Club managed to score any points in the weekly competition for the trophy this afternoon. Arthur H. Serrell, who divided third honors, moved into a higher place, which may make him a factor before the season ends. First and second honors were shared by Joseph O. McKelvey and Herbert S. Rogers. The scores were as follows:

	Gross.	Hd'cap.	Net.
Joseph O. McKelvey	110	25	85
Herbert S. Rogers	113	28	85
Arthur H. Serrell	103	16	87
William R. Faber	110	23	87
H. D. Hibbard	99	10	89
Samuel Townsend	115	21	94
William R. Richards	114	18	96
Charles L. Nichols	124	26	98

Miss Lida Van Herwerden was the only lady to contest for the Mellick Cup at the Hillside Golf Club grounds to-day. She made a net score of 103. In the contest for the Golf Committee Cup at the Hillside grounds this afternoon Dudley H. Barrows carried off the honors, with ties between Walter Peterson and F. A. Clark. The summaries:

	Gross.	Hd'cap.	Net.
D. H. Barrows	95	15	80
Walter Peterson	97	13	84
F. A. Clark	100	16	84
J. A. Machado	103	18	85
Darrows	103	18	85
T. Rushmore	100	15	85
R. T. Newkirk	114	27	87
J. W. Sandford	101	13	88
M. J. Dumont	92	4	88
W. J. Murray	102	13	89
H. C. Munger	108	12	96

Crescent Athletic Club Golfers.

Two competitions were played yesterday by the golfers of the Crescent Athletic Club on their links, near Bay Ridge. The four men who qualified in the Labor Day contest for the cup given by J. V. Wilson met in their first match-play round. C. A. Sykes beat W. B. Hill by 1 up and Thomas Hovenden beat G. S. O'Flyn by 3 up and 2 to play. The regular medal play handicap was won by C. E. McMahon. The scores are:

	Gross.	Hd'cap.	Net.
C. E. McMahon	87	11	76
C. C. Mason	87	10	77
H. G. McKeever	87	10	77
E. B. Knowlton	93	14	79
C. B. Van Brunt	91	10	81
C. A. Sykes	96	15	81
C. M. Bull	97	12	85

Class Handicaps at Ardsley.

Three competitions were held yesterday by the Ardsley Club's golfers on their links near Dobbs Ferry. F. L. Eldridge won in the Class A match, Dr. W. E. Lambert in Class B, and Miss J. L. Williamson won the women's putting match. The results were:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
F. L. Eldridge	92	11	81
A. E. Barron	91	8	83
Harry Holbrook	90	4	86
H. L. Edgar	105	15	90
Thomas Barron	105	14	91
H. St. J. Eldridge	107	14	93
L. M. Geer	108	8	100

CLASS B.

W. E. Lambert	104	22	82
S. R. Bertram	111	22	89

In the women's putting match the players were: Miss J. L. Williamson, 43; Miss E. Williamson, 45; Mrs. W. U. Parsons, 47; Mrs. F. L. Eldridge, 48; Mrs. H. G. Sanford, 50; Miss A. Hewitt, 50; Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, 55.

Golf for President's Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 7.—The qualifying round for the President's Cup was the feature to-day at the Hillandale Golf Club. The first four qualified to continue at match play. They were George Phelps, Norman Phelps, C. S. Dean, and Paul Bonner. The scores of the leaders were:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
George Phelps	99	8	81
Norman Phelps	107	18	89
C. S. Dean	109	10	89
Paul Bonner	101	10	91
T. Christy	100	8	92
Dr. T. Schavoir	102	10	92
Norman Leeds	121	18	103

Tennis at Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 7.—W. A. Larned, the National lawn tennis champion, played his first important match since he won the championship at Newport last month, on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club at Mountain Station this afternoon. Larned and Holcombe Ward, the Harvard player, met and defeated R. D. and George Wrenn in a close and interesting match. The scores were, 9—7, 6—4, and 6—4. In a singles match, J. P. Paret of New York City beat R. C. Watson, Jr., of Orange, 6—7, 6—3, and 6—0.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Won from St. Louis—Taylor Pitches a Good Game.

Timely batting gave the New Yorks a victory over the St. Louis team yesterday at the Polo Grounds. Powell, the pitcher, who has proved an enigma to the New Yorks, being pounded hard. Taylor, on the contrary, pitched a good game. Despite the errors made, the New Yorks played a fair fielding game, and their team work was good, for the first time in a couple of weeks. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf.	1	2	4	0	0	Burket, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
McBride, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	Heidrick, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
V'Haltren, cf.	2	1	0	0	0	Donovan, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	2	5	5	1	Wallace, ss.	1	2	2	3	0
Strang, 3b.	0	0	0	2	1	Kruger, 2b.	0	0	2	0	0
Murphy, 2b.	1	2	1	3	1	Schriver, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0
Ganzel, 1b.	2	2	10	0	0	Padden, 2b.	0	2	1	2	0
Bowerman, c.	0	2	8	1	0	Ryan, c.	0	0	2	4	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Nichols, c.	0	0	1	0	0
						Powell, p.	0	0	1	0	1
Total.	5	13	27	11	3	Total.	2	6	27	10	0

New York ..... 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 0—5
St. Louis ..... 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—New York, 4; St. Louis, 1. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3. Left on bases—New York, 8; St. Louis, 5. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 1; off Powell, 2. Struck out—By Taylor, 6; by Powell, 4. Stolen bases—Davis, Murphy, Van Haltren, Donovan, Wallace. Sacrifice hit—McBride. Three-base hit—Ganzel. Two-base hits—Bowerman, 2; Davis, Murphy, Wallace, Padden, Powell. Wild pitches—Powell, 2. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Time—One hour and fifty minutes.

BROOKLYN WON TWO GAMES.

Brooklyn won two games from Chicago yesterday at Washington Park. Remarkably well played was the first. With one exception the men of both nines played perfect baseball in the field. Hits, however, were few and far between. Donovan was in excellent form; Hughes pitched good enough to win. The former was hit safely but twice, and as these hits came at inopportune moments, Chicago failed to score. Strike-outs were also plentiful in the game, each man making a creditable record in this respect. Donovan struck out eight men, retiring the side in the second inning on strikes. Brooklyn's runs were secured in the first and fifth innings.

In striking contrast to the first game was the heavy hitting of the second game. Taylor pitched for Chicago, while Newton looked after the interests of Brooklyn. Neither did their work well. Taylor was hit successfully sixteen times. Newton fared but little better, Chicago pounding the ball for fourteen hits. Every man playing but two secured at least one hit. Newton, however, kept the hits by Chicago sufficiently scattered to prevent them scoring in all innings but one. Taylor was fairly successful with regard to this until the seventh and eight innings, when Brooklyn won much as she pleased by scoring six runs. The scores:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Keeler, rf.	2	2	1	0	0
Green, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	0	0	5	0	0
Dexter, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Dolan, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0	Kelley, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0
Raymer, ss.	0	0	2	1	0	Daly, 2b.	0	0	0	2	0
Childs, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	1	2	0	0
Hickey, 3b.	0	0	0	2	1	Irwin, 3b.	0	1	2	0	0
Kahoe, c.	0	0	6	1	0	McGuire, c.	0	2	8	1	0
Hughes, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Donovan, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Total.	0	2	24	10	1	Total.	3	9	27	5	0

Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Brooklyn ..... 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 .—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hit—Keeler. Stolen base—McGuire. First base on error—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 7. First base on balls—By Donovan, 3; by Hughes, 1. Sacrifice hit—Donovan. Struck out—By Donovan, 8; by Hughes, 5. Time of game—One hour and 28 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	0	1	4	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	2	2	1	0
Green, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	0	3	0	0	0
Dexter, rf.	0	2	0	1	1	Dolan, cf.	1	2	3	0	1
Doyle, 1b.	1	1	7	0	0	Kelley, 1b.	1	7	3	0	0
Raymer, ss.	1	2	0	6	1	McCr'ry, 1b.	0	0	2	0	0
Childs, 2b.	0	2	2	3	0	Daly, 2b.	1	3	3	2	0
Hickey, 3b.	0	2	3	2	1	Dahlen, ss.	2	3	4	2	0
Kling, c.	0	1	7	0	1	Irwin, 3b.	1	1	0	1	0
Taylor, p.	0	2	0	1	0	Farrell, c.	1	1	5	2	0
						Newton, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Total.	2	14	24	13	4	Total.	8	16	27	14	1

Chicago ..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 4 2 .—8

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 6. Two-base hits—Sheckard, Dolan, Daly. Three-base hit—Keeler. Stolen bases—Sheckard, Dolan, Kelley. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 10. Double plays—Keeler and Kelley; Dahlen, Daly and Kelley; Newton, Farrell and McCreery; Hickey, Childs and Doyle. First base on balls—By Newton, 1; by Taylor, 2. Sacrifice hit—Doyle. Struck out—By Newton, 4; by Taylor, 3. Umpire—Mr. Nash. Time of game—One hour and 61 minutes.

At Boston.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Fox, 2b.	0	0	4	6	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0	Harley, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Demon, 2b.	1	2	2	1	1	Beckley, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0
Cooley, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Crawf'd, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Hamil'n, cf.	1	0	0	1	0	Magoon, ss.	1	1	1	4	1
Long, 3b.	0	2	3	2	1	Steinf't, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0
Kittridge, c.	0	0	12	0	0	Peitz, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Dineen, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Hahn, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	4	7	27	5	2	Total.	1	2	24	13	2

Boston ..... 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 .—4
Cincinnati ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Boston, 1. Two-base hits—Harley, Magoon. Home run—Demont. Sacrifice hit—Beckley. Stolen base—Lowe. Double plays—Magoon, Fox and Beckley; Steinfeldt, Fox and Beckley. First base on balls—Off Dineen, 2; off Hahn, 3. Struck out—By Dineen, 8; by Hahn, 2. Passed ball—Pietz. Wild pitch—Hahn. Time—1 hour and 30 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Fox, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0	Harley, lf.	1	2	4	0	0
Demont, 2b.	0	1	3	0	0	Beckley, 1b.	0	2	9	0	0
Cooley, lf.	1	1	0	0	0	Crawf'd, rf.	0	1	3	0	0
Hamil'n, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	Magoon, ss.	0	1	4	3	0
Lowe, 3b.	0	1	4	2	0	Steinf't, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Long, ss.	0	0	3	2	0	Bey, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Moran, c.	1	1	9	0	0	Peitz, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Pittenger, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Stimmel, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total.	2	4	27	14	0	Total.	1	6*	26	10	0

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—2
Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Two-base hit—Harley. Home run—Moran. Stolen bases—Long, Magoon. First base on balls—Off Pittenger, 1; off Stimmel, 4. Struck out—By Pittenger, 7; by Stimmel, 3. Wild pitch—Pittenger. Time of game—1 hour and 37 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

At Philadelphia.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Davis, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Thomas, cf.	0	0	4	0	0
Clark, lf.	0	2	3	0	0	Barry, 2b.	1	2	2	1	1
Beaum'nt, cf.	1	2	0	0	0	Flick, rf.	1	1	4	0	0
Wagner, ss.	0	0	5	4	0	Delahanty, lf.	1	2	5	0	0
Brans'f'ld, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0	McFarl'd, c.	0	1	3	1	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0	Jennings, 1b.	0	2	5	0	1
Leach, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0	Hallman, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
O'Connor, c.	0	0	1	1	0	Cross, ss.	0	1	2	3	0
Phillippi, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Orth, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Total.	1	4	24	13	0	Total.	4	10	27	10	2

Pittsburg ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Philadelphia ..... 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 .—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Two-base hits—Clarke, Barry, Jennings, Orth. Home run—Beaumont. Sacrifice hits—Thomas, Flick. Stolen bases—Davis, Cross. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Double play—Leach, Bransfield, and Wagner. First base on balls—Off Orth, 1. Struck out—By Phillippi, 1; by Orth, 3. Wild pitch—Phillippi, 1. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	71	42	.628	Boston	57	50	.487
Philadelphia	69	47	.595	Cincinnati	44	66	.400
Brooklyn	68	50	.576	Chicago	48	73	.397
St. Louis	62	56	.525	New York	44	69	.389

American League Games.

At Chicago—Chicago, 4; Boston, 1.
At Cleveland—Philadelphia, 7; Cleveland, 4.
At Detroit—Detroit, 9; Baltimore, 2.
At Milwaukee—Washington, 20; Milwaukee, 8.

Eastern League Games.

At Hartford—Worcester, 7; Hartford, 4.
At Providence—Providence, 4; Brockton, 3.
Providence, 4; Brockton, 3, (second game.)
At Rochester—Rochester, 10; Buffalo, 6.
Rochester, 9; Buffalo, 8, (second game.)

New York State League.

At Utica—Utica, 7; Schenectady, 1.
At Waverly—Albany, 7; Waverly, 0.
At Rome—Rome, 14; Ilion, 8. Rome, 4, Ilion, 3, (second game.)

AMATEUR LEAGUE BASEBALL.

Knickerbocker A. C. Defeated the Englewood Field Club Nine for the Championship.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club baseball team beat the Englewood Field Club yesterday afternoon at Bayonne, in the race for the amateur championship by a score of 5 to 2. While the score shows the batting was even, the Knickerbockers not only hit harder, but their hits were more timely.

The game was won in the fifth inning. Davis made a scratch infield hit, and stole second. Bernard hit, and also stole. Mahoney had a gift, and the bases were full. Wood drove one through the pitcher's hands out into the field, and three runs crossed the plate.

The Englewoods had a batting streak in the third, but could only tally two runs. They started off in the ninth to do or die, but a brilliant double play by Daly, Bernhard, and Mahoney spoiled their chances. The score:

ENGLEWOOD.	R	1B	PO	A	E	KNICKERBOCKER.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Tan'hill, rf.	0	0	2	1	0	Bernard, 2b.	1	2	1	4	0
B. Vorhis, c.	0	0	2	0	0	Terry, 3b.	1	0	2	0	1
Duryea, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0	Mahoney, 1b.	0	0	12	0	2
Tierney, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	Wood, c.	1	2	6	0	0
Cuming, 1b.	1	3	13	0	1	Daly, ss.	0	1	0	4	0
A. Vorhis, p.	1	0	0	1	0	Hopper, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Coe, 3b.	0	0	2	2	1	Diesoway, p.	0	1	0	3	0
R. Vorhis, cf.	0	0	2	2	0	Davis, lf.	1	1	2	2	0
Hu'ph'y, ss.	0	2	2	3	1	O'Kane, rf.	1	1	3	0	1
*Robinson	0	1	0	0	0						
Total.	2	9	24	9	3	Total.	5	9	27	11	4

*Batted for Tannahill in the ninth inning.

Knickerbocker A. C. ..... 0 1 1 0 3 0 0 0 .—5
Englewood F. C. ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2

Two-base hit—Wood. Three-base hit—Wood. Double plays—Daly, Bernhard, and Mahoney; Tanahill, Humphrey, and Coe. First base on balls—Off Vorhis, 1. Struck out—By Diesoway, 6; by Vorhis, 1. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hatfield.

Baseball Officials Elected.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, made up of the Presidents of the minor leagues from California to New England, has elected the following officers:

President—Patrick T. Powers, New York; Secretary and Treasurer—J. H. Farrell, New York; Board of Arbitration—T. J. Hickey, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. H. Lucas, Portland, Ore.; William Meyer, Jr., Fort Wayne, Ind.; M. H. Sexton, Rock Island, Ill.; T. H. Murnane, Boston.

A new National agreement was adopted. There will be four classes of leagues, and the protection fees will be one-half what they have been heretofore. The leagues employ 1,500 players. The next meeting will be held in New York City, Oct. 24.

DAUNTLESS OARSMEN CONTEST

Thirty-eighth Annual Regatta of the Club Held on the Harlem River.

The thirty-eighth annual regatta of the Dauntless Rowing Club, which was held over a half mile course on the Harlem River with a finish off the clubhouse, at the foot of west One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, was witnessed by a large number of members and friends of the club, who filled the balconies of the clubhouse to overflowing. The finishes in the various events were very close, resulting in dead heats in two instances. The first dead heat was rowed over, but the second was between the passenger barges, and as it was almost dark by that time it was decided to present prizes to the passengers in both boats as the easiest way of deciding the tie. Summary:

Single Gigs, Novice.—Won by K. B. Johnson, D. Clary second, Dr. J. E. Ulrich third. Time—1:30.

Single Gigs, Handicap.—Won by J. P. Instone, (scratch;) W. H. Yates, (scratch,) second; J. D. Clary, (10 seconds,) third. Time—1:35.

Pair-Oared Gigs.—Won by No. 4 Crew—Bow, F. C. Schaefer; stroke, C. A. Hopfensack; coxswain, L. F. Dillingham. No. 2 Crew—Bow, C. P. Rogers; stroke, W. H. Pumphrey; coxswain, W. Reiser, second. No. 1 Crew—Bow, C. Behning; stroke, E. H. Anderson; coxswain, J. C. Edgerton, third. Time—1:42.

Single Shells, Handicap.—Won by E. Rosenheimer, (10 seconds;) J. P. Instone, (scratch,) second; C. A. Hopfensack, (5 seconds,) third. Time—1:42½.

Four-Oared Gigs.—Won by No 3 crew—Bow, E. Rosenheimer; 2, H. W. Walter; 3, L. A. Goldstone; stroke, F. W. Schaefer; caxswain, K. B. Johnson. No. 1 crew—Bow, J. J. Mitchell; 2, C. P. Rogers; 3, A. I. Nilson; stroke, E. H. Anderson; coxswain, Dr. E. Muller—second. No. 2 crew—Bow, E. Reinhold; 2, G. Behning; 3, J. Shea; stroke, W. Adee; coxswain, J. J. Edgerton—third. Time—1:39½.

Double Gigs.—Won by No. 3 crew—Bow, D. Clary; stroke, L. F. Dillingham. No. 1 crew—Bow, E. Desverrinne; stroke, C. A. Hopfensack, second. Time—1:59.

Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by No. 3 crew—Bow E. Rosenheimer; 2, Dr. J. E. Ulrich; 3, C. A. Hopfensack; 4, K. B. Johnson; 5, Capt. J. W. Trainer; 6, D. M. Daley; 7, L. A. Goldstone; stroke, E. H. Anderson; coxswain, W. Reiser. No. 1 crew—Bow, A. I. Nilson; 2, J. Brasch; 3, E. Reinhold; 4, D. Kaim; 5, A. B. Mamlok; 6, W. H. Pumphrey; 7, W. Reid; stroke, J. P. Instone; coxswain, J. C. Edgerton. second. No. 2 crew—Bow, F. C. Osmers; 2, Dr. E. Muller; 3, J. Shea; 4, H. W. Walter; 5, C. P. Rogers; 6, L. F. Dillingham; 7, F. C. Schaefer; stroke, W. Adee; coxswain, A. F. Camacho, third. Time—1:31.

Eight-Oared Barges with Passengers.—Dead heat between No. 1 Crew—bow, W. Reiser; 2, K. B. Johnson; 3, D. Clary; 4, F. P. Englehard; 5, E. Desverrinnes; 6, D. Kaim; 7, E. H. Anderson; stroke, A. I. Nilson; coxswain, L. F. Dillingham—and No. 2 Crew—bow, E. Reinhold; 2, D. M. Daley; 3, A. F. Camacho; 4, W. F. Everhardt; 5, Dr. J. E. Ulrich; 6, A. B. Mamlok; 7, J. P. Instone; stroke, J. J. Shea; coxswain, Capt. J. W. Trainer. Time—1:43.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

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ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN.

Oriental Rugs, Our Greatest Sale.

Are Oriental Rugs a luxury—a privilege of the wealthy? So you have been taught to think by usual prices. Oriental Rugs are art objects, just as are paintings, and they are sold, as a rule, not at a fixed and moderate profit, but for whatever the dealer can get. We brought the rigid methods of low pricing that have built up this store in other lines to the Oriental Rug business some years ago and, frankly, we are proud of the result. This September sale marks another stride ahead.

1,372 Oriental Rugs for Wholesale or Less.

There is no way of telling exactly the saving—a fourth to a half would be perhaps the fairest estimate. But a Rug marked $50 in this sale would be probably $75 in one place and $100 in some other place. The thing we can be sure of is this. *Almost every Rug is priced to you at what the dealer must pay in the market to-day.*

There are over 1,352 Rugs—no two alike—every one perfect and a good or a fine example of its kind. The most painstaking expert examination has rejected all poor pieces. Choose for the colorings and patterns you prefer—and be sure your choice is a bargain. It is the broadest, most comprehensive sale of Oriental Rugs we have ever known. It is practically impossible of duplication, for prices have been rising steadily as the demand increases. Many fine examples of hall runners and carpet sizes are included. Many splendid smaller pieces are not described. First choice is best, of course, where there are no duplicates. Come early.

125 antique Anatolian Mats, average size 1 ft. 6x3 ft., value $3.50 and $5.00, at $2.25 and $3.25

70 fine antique, closely woven, dark, rich, silky Bokhara Saddle Cloths and Mats, odd sizes, value $5.00 to $12.00, at $3.50 to $7.50

65 fine and rare antique Persians, Sena and Tebriz Mats, closely woven in light, delicate and dark rich colorings; really art pieces; average size 2 ft. x 3 ft; value $20.00 to $25.00, at $12.50 and $14.25

125 antique Hamadans and Carabaghs, perfect in shape, subdued in color; average size, 2 ft. 6 x 4 ft. to 3 ft x 4 ft. 6; value $8.50, at $6.50

125 choice, silky, antique Guenges, all clean, perfect pieces, in soft colorings; average size, 3 ft. x 4 ft 6 to 3 ft. 6 x 5 ft.; value $12.00, at $8.50

54 small antique Kazaks, long, soft and silky pile; average size, 3 ft. 6 x 5 ft. 6; value $18.00, at $

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FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the **Four Per Cent.** Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Common Sense

should be exercised in the present unexpected crisis. The work of the iniquitous assassin has created temporary havoc in what was a budding market, full of promise. It simply postpones, for the time, the inevitable floodtide of Prosperity. The volatile American people will not allow themselves to long remain Panic stricken. Second sober thought will cause them to refrain from sacrificing their holdings.

The banks are in harmony to relieve solvent concerns; Clearing House certificates will be issued, if necessary, to relieve the situation. Wall Street's leading financiers, in meeting assembled, have unanimously decided to stand by the market in this, its dark hour. To sell stocks in moments of Panic is suicidal. Our advice to those who are long of stocks is to promptly place adequate margin on them, for their certain protection and hold them; buy more if your funds warrant properly margining the new purchases also. Stocks will rise again.

We will carry customers' stocks, if adequately margined, at an interest charge not exceeding 6%, no matter what prices are recorded for money.

HAIGHT & FREESE,
53 Broadway, New York.

Dividends.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.
New York, August 29, 1901.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the surplus earnings for the six months ended June 30th, 1901, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the first preferred stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1901, to the holders of record of the first preferred stock at the closing of the transfer books on September 16th, 1901. The transfer books for the first preferred stock of this Company will be closed at three P. M. on September 16th, 1901, and will be reopened at ten A. M. on October 2d, 1901.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.
By HARRY BRONNER, Secretary & Treasurer.

20 Broad Street, New York, August 29th, 1901.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for the first preferred stock of the Colorado and Southern Railway Company will be closed at three P. M. on September 16th, 1901, and will reopen at ten A. M. on October 2d, 1901. On October 1st, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. when received by them, at the office of Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

HALLGARTEN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Meetings and Elections.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

BRITONS LIKE OUR BOOTS.

But British Bootmakers Face American Competition Without Fear.

From The London Mail.

During the past year the imports of American boots into this country have increased in value by £100,000. The President of the Northampton Boot Manufacturers' Association, Mr. William Hickson, denies, however, that British manufacturers "fear for one moment what the ultimate verdict will be."

"At present," he says, "the majority of the boots imported are in the hands of the dealers. The extraordinary ability of the American in working a boom, and in securing a bold advertisement for his wares, has induced the public on this occasion to try the experiment of wearing American boots; but it is too soon to say that the public have given them the stamp of their approval.

"British manufacturers are keenly alive to the competition they have to face, and they have had for many years past the latest and best machinery from America and the Continent, as well as new machines made in England. The boot trade has had many alarms of foreign competition, one day French, the next Austrian or Swiss, and now American; but they have beaten down all opposition, and are facing the competition to-day without fear."

A traveler for American boots, writing in Hide and Leather, alleges that "American trade has been greatly injured by the imitations made in Northampton," while a trade journal affirms: "The latest samples from Northampton combine all the chaste beauty of American shapes with the sterling excellence of British goods."

On the other hand, a Leicester correspondent says: "The outlook in the Midland leather trade has never been blacker." He points to two factories, one of which, turning out but one kind of boot, is flourishing, while another producing fifty-three different varieties is not. From this he deduces that a man can keep one set of machinery up to date, but cannot afford to do so with fifty to replace.

He therefore suggests that "specialize" should be as much the watchword of modern industry as "organize," especially in the boot trade.

More Currency Transferred.

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $250,000 in currency to Chicago for crop-moving purposes.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The course of last week's security market up to the close of business Friday evening was of uneventful character, mainly influenced by stock jobbery attempts to create apprehension over the money situation. At the opening of business yesterday Wall Street was confronted with one of those exceptional events which come without warning and powerfully affect human emotion to the temporary exclusion of reason. Older members of the Stock Exchange, remembering the parallel event of the assassination of President Garfield and its effect marketwise, were prepared for a repetition of the market action then experienced. That repetition came—in almost identical fashion—showing how similar events produce similar consequences. But the situation now is so radically different from the situation in 1881 that it is highly improbable that the parallel can be pursued.

Should the worst happen, should the Nation have to suffer the loss of an invaluable life—a calamity against which the prayers of a united people arise—the fabric of prosperity will still be found intact, for conditions are superior to individuality, however great that individuality may be. To those conditions no more eloquent testimony could be given than the inspiring speech of the President, delivered last Thursday at the Buffalo Exposition. His review of the agricultural and industrial situation, based upon impregnable statistics and imbued with the highest spirit of Americanism, portrayed vividly the expanding power and commanding position of the United States. His views on reciprocity with foreign nations, forcibly expressed, opened a vista of international trade unthinkable a generation ago. Carping, small-minded pessimism met in the President's speech the clearest, tersest, most convincing refutation to be found in any recent important public utterance. That the speaker should the very next day suffer atrocious attack, though adding nothing to the weight of his words, invests them with singular dramatic power. It is not perhaps surprising that the security market should have declined, for the unexpected is often demoralizing; but calm consideration compels the conclusion that nothing has happened to permanently impair values; for foreign commerce, domestic trade, railroad earnings, and National well-being are based upon foundations so solid and assured that no personal tragedy can divert the current of events. That this view prevails in high financial quarters is certain from the published interviews with eminent financiers and from the support furnished to yesterday's market, averting anything approaching panic. Had values been unduly inflated, not supported by valid facts, panic would in all probability have been the natural result; as it was, while declines were extensive, while many speculative holdings were hastily flung upon the market through emotional apprehension, there was no sign of any lack of confidence in the investment community, no reason to apprehend any irrational scare. Under the speculative fluctuations which disturbed the surface was discernible the calm of common sense. Wall Street was shocked but sane.

No discussion was heard, such as was current in 1881, that the attempt to assassinate a President of the United States was a threat against our institutions. Wall Street opinion was unanimous that should even the attempt prove successful, there could be no disturbance of Governmental relations to the world of finance that the policy so wisely and ably pursued by William McKinley would in any event continue to be followed—hence, that no reason exists in that direction for excited solicitude. On the whole, it is certain that no speculative market ever withstood a similar shock with more fortitude; evinced clearly was the sound position of American securities and the strength of their present owners.

The bank statement of yesterday was construed unfavorably by traders and helped to weaken the market. The main point dwelt upon was the reduction of the surplus reserve to below $7,000,000. This result was brought about despite a reduction of $10,000,000 in the loans, which was offset by a loss of $10,000,000 in cash. Despite these figures there is no fear in banking circles of any money market disturbance, though money lenders hope for and would welcome higher interest rates. The financial position is so sound and strong, the creation of wealth continues on such a prodigious scale, exports are in such volume, that activity in the money market, or even higher interest rates, could mean but one thing—that the country would be finding profitable use for its surplus funds. High interest rates, caused by distrust, the hoarding of funds, fear of interference with the money standard, or kindred causes, tend justly to lower security values; but higher interest when brought about by active and wealth-producing use of money is a favorable symptom—particularly when the rate still remains at a level so moderate that the yield from sound dividend-paying stocks is greater than the interest that can be procured on loans. That is the present condition. "Higher rates" so far have meant about 4 per cent. for call loan money, whereas an examination of current Stock Exchange quotations will reveal many good securities whose net yield is considerably above 4 per cent. So long as this relative condition exists and so long as money is plentiful for all legitimate and speculative uses, there is no occasion to apprehend that the money market will prove a disturbing factor. Specially bearing on this is the certainty that a very slight further increase in the interest rate in the New York market would be followed by a decline in sterling exchange, which is now almost at the gold import point. Whenever the balance undoubtedly due to this country from foreign nations can be more profitably employed here than abroad that balance, or such portion of it as is desirable, will inevitably come here in the shape of gold; for money, like everything else, seeks the most remunerative market. Bear speculators are indulging in predictions of scarcity of money and excessive loaning rates, but this view is not supported by conservative banking opinion or by any reputable financial authorities. It is simply an expression of bear hope.

Much interest attaches this week to the Government crop report on corn, which will be published Tuesday afternoon. Conservative private statistical bureaus agree that the condition has materially improved since Aug. 1, and the Government report, which will give the conditions Sept. 1, is expected to confirm these estimates. There is, indeed, no longer any talk of extreme damage, such as was current a month ago, and which is now clearly seen to have been willful exaggeration. The wheat crop is harvested and a magnificent yield has been obtained, for which foreign demand continues active and growing. The price of both cereals continues to maintain a profitable level, and the entire agricultural outlook for the harvest year of 1901-1902 could scarcely be bettered from the monetary yield point of view.

While the steel strike has ceased to be a matter of Wall Street discussion, its approaching collapse is accounted a favorable influence, and it is very notable that whenever the security market becomes weak the steel securities suffer least of any equally active issues.

SATURDAY.

Stocks demeralized.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 7	900,783
To date this year	205,188,823
Corresponding date last year	77,094,286

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 7	$1,821,500
To date this year	$731,125,900
Corresponding date last year	$337,533,560

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stock Advanced.

Int. Silver pf	¾

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	6	Louis. & Nash.	3¾
Am. C. & F.	2½	Manhattan	4½
Am. C. & F. pf.	9	Met. Street Ry.	6½
Am. Cotton Oil	2	Mexican Central	3¼
Am. Ice	1	Mexican National	1¼
Am. Ice pf.	2	Minn. & St. L.	3¼
Am. Locomotive	2¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	3½
Am. Locom. pf.	2½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	3½
Am. Smelting	3½	Mo., K. & T.	1¼
Am. Smelt. pf.	2¼	Mo., K. & T. pf.	3⅜
Am. Snuff pf.	1¼	Mo., K. & T. pf.	4¼
Am. Sugar	5¾	Missouri Pacific	5¼
Am. Tobacco	2¾	National Biscuit	1
Anaconda Copper	2½	National Lead	1
At., T. & S. F.	5½	National Salt	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	3½	N. Y. Air Brake	7⅜
Balt. & Ohio	6⅜	N. Y. Central	3⅞
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	3⅜
Brooklyn R. T.	6¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	4
Canada South	3½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	6
Canadian Pacific	2⅞	N. Y., Ont. & W.	3
Cent. of N. J.	3	Nor. & Western	4½
Ches. & Ohio	3½	Nor. & Western pf.	1
Chi. & Alton	2⅜	North. Amer.	9½
Chi. & Alton pf.	5½	North. Pac. pf.	2⅜
Chi. & E. Ill.	3½	Pacific Mail	4⅜
Chi. Great West.	2⅜	Penn. R. R.	4⅜
Chi., Ind. & L.	2⅜	People's Gas	3⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	11½	People's R. T.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	5½	Pressed S. Car	2
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	5	Pressed S. C. pf.	3
Chi. & N. W.	8	Pullman Co.	10
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	5½	Reading	3½
Chi., Term. Trans.	1	Reading 1st pf.	3½
Chi. Term. T. pf.	4	Reading 2d pf.	4⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	2⅜	Rep. Steel	1
Col. Fuel & I.	5⅝	Rep. Steel pf.	2⅜
Col. South.	1⅞	Rubber Goods	2
Col. So. 1st pf.	3	St. Law. & Adir.	2½
Col. So. 2d pf.	1¾	St. L. & S. F.	3½
Consol. Gas	4	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2⅜
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1½	St. L. S. W.	3
Del. & Hudson	4½	Sloss-Sheffield	1¼
Del., L. & W.	8	Southern Pacific	4⅜
Den. & R. G.	3½	Southern Railway	2⅜
Den. & R. G. pf.	4⅜	Southern Ry. pf.	3½
Dist. of Am. pf.	1½	Tenn. C. & I.	5⅜
Dul., S. S. & A.	1⅜	Texas & Pacific	4⅜
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	2½	Tel., St. L. & W. pf.	2⅜
Erie	3⅜	Twin City R. T.	2⅜
Erie 1st pf.	4	Union Pacific	4½
Erie 2d pf.	4	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Evans. & T. H.	3	U. S. Leather	1⅜
General Electric	12	U. S. Leather pf.	3⅜
Glucose Sugar	2½	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Gt. North. pf.	6⅜	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Hocking Valley	4⅜	U. S. Steel	3⅜
Mocking Valley pf.	⅞	U. S. Steel pf.	3⅜
Illinois Central	3	Wabash	2⅜
Int. Paper	3	Wabash pf.	3⅜
Int. Paper pf.	3¼	West. Union Tel.	2⅛
Int. Power	1⅞	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	5½
Int. Pump	2	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	5½
Iowa Central	4	Wis. Central	2⅞
Iowa Central pf.	4	Wis. Central pf.	2½
Lake Erie & W.	3		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

B. & O. sub. ctfs. 4s	2	St. L. & I. M. 4s	1¼
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	2	St. L. S. W. 1st	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	2	St. L. S. W. 2d	2
C., B. & Q. joint bds.	2¼	Southern Ry. 5s	1
C. F. & I. gen. 5s	3	Union Pac. conv. 4s	1⅜
C., W. & D. C. 1st	1	Wabash deb., B	3½
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	2½	Wabash 2d	1
Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1	Wis. Cent. 1st	1¼

There were no advances.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement, issued yesterday somewhat earlier than usual, showed a further loss in surplus reserves, the decrease being $5,004,050. Other changes were: Loans, decrease $10,040,800; specie, decrease $6,636,300; legal tenders, decrease $3,455,200; deposits, decrease $20,429,800. In view of the known movements of money the figures were generally about what had been expected, except in the case of the loans, where so large a decrease was a surprise.

Bear traders used the statement as one of several pretexts on which to sell the stock market.

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$885,145,800	$818,808,000	$747,646,300
Deposits	947,692,100	900,281,400	834,439,100
Circulation	30,608,400	29,106,400	14,697,000
Specie	170,135,100	179,291,900	161,083,200
Legal tenders	73,703,800	73,334,700	49,985,500
Total res.	$243,838,900	$252,626,600	$211,068,700
Res. req'd	236,923,025	226,570,350	207,609,775
Surp. res.	$6,915,875	$26,056,250	$2,458,925

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Aug. 31.	Sept. 7.	Decrease.
Loans	$895,186,600	$885,145,800	$10,040,800
Deposits	968,121,900	947,692,100	20,429,800
Circulation	30,097,400	30,608,400	*571,000
Legal tenders	77,159,000	73,703,800	3,455,200
Specie	176,791,400	170,135,100	6,656,300
Reserve	253,950,400	243,838,900	10,111,500
Res. required	242,030,475	236,923,025	5,107,450
Surplus	11,919,925	6,915,875	5,004,050

*Increase.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,850	28,283,075
Jan. 19	27,256,900	24,185,675	24,683,875
Jan. 26	30,790,450	29,277,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,832,450	24,015,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,546,675	19,678,550	30,334,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,641,850	24,678,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,676,375	23,203,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,686,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,517,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,610,500	9,836,150	15,494,325
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,800	15,018,825
April 13	7,938,200	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,350	24,175,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,075
May 4	10,980,100	20,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,332,725	27,137,625
May 18	13,299,925	16,555,225	34,631,525
May 25	21,288,975	16,812,325	43,933,725
June 1	21,253,050	20,123,275	42,710,600
June 8	13,341,500	20,374,250	39,325,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,498,750	30,067,200
June 22	6,611,350	15,526,850	25,697,800
June 29	8,464,300	16,859,375	14,274,550
July 6	6,211,525	14,274,850	02,048,550
July 13	12,975,675	19,961,125	10,636,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,061,900	12,306,600
July 27	23,128,575	27,535,975	16,811,125
Aug. 3	22,185,350	29,144,875	8,110,600
Aug. 10	20,982,950	28,125,950	14,795,375
Aug. 17	18,421,900	20,557,350	15,082,350
Aug. 24	18,145,100	23,888,925	12,378,525
Aug. 31	11,919,925	27,078,475	9,191,250
Sept. 7	6,915,875	26,056,250	2,458,925

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$6,915,875	1895	$34,846,775
1900	26,056,250	1894	61,9 4,275
1899	2,458,925	1893	2,966,125
1898	7,076,775	1892	4,781,975
1897	34,114,150	1891	9,156,400
1896	8,228,550	1890	*1,401,125

*Deficit.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsement, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $202,905,945; balances, $10,058,988; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $23,177.

Money on call in London nominally 1½@1¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2½ per cent. for short and 2¼@2⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was practically unchanged. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83; demand, $4.85½; cables, $4.86.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅝@5.20¼ and 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94¾ and 95 1-16@95 3-16; guilders, 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—45c discount. Boston—25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1@$1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—To-day is a holiday on the Stock Exchange.

Bar silver quiet at 26 15-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½ to 1¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¼ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅛ to 2⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums were quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 131.40; Madrid, 40; Lisbon, 38.50; Rome, 4.02½.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—Although business on the Boerse here to-day was somewhat checked owing to the London Stock Exchange being closed, the tone was firm. Transvaals were depressed. Internationals were maintained, the attempt to assassinate President McKinley having no influence on them. Banks were supported. Mines were weak, in consequence of unfavorable reports from the mining districts, but rallied toward the finish. Canadian Pacics and Northern Pacifics fluctuated much, but at the close were hardening.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 42½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened irregular and dull, owing to the attempt on the life of President McKinley. Subsequently, however, it became better, on the belief that no complication would arise from the outrage, assisted by the reports that Mr. McKinley was progressing favorably. Thomson-Houston was the leading feature of the day's transactions, and closed strong. Metropolitans weakened on realisations. Kafirs were steady.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 85c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 21c for checks. Spanish fours, 71.90.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—Money rates are largely nominal, and hence unchanged. Call money is quoted at 4 to 4½ per cent., time loans at 4½ to 5 or over, and commercial paper at 4½ to 5¼ per cent. At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks loaned at 4 per cent. New York funds sold at 25 cents discount for cash. Exchanges $21,453,257, balances $1,510,636. In the stock market the pressure to sell was not great, nor were the declines sensational. Mass went off 5 points, to 29; Michigan 2, to 15½; Copper Range 5, to 75; Osceola, 5½, to 110. Excellent support came out on the decline, and prices quickly rallied during the first hour. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,170	Atchison	73¾	73	73
63	Atchison pf.	96	93¾	94
1¼	Boston & Albany	256	256	256
155	Boston Elevated	170	169	169
10	Boston & Maine	191	191	191
40	Mexican Central	24	24	24
40	New York Central	151¼	151⅛	151⅛
15	Rutland pf.	104	103	103
40	St. Paul	162	162	162
1,485	Union Pacific	97½	94½	95¼
6	West End pf.	113	113	113
27	West End	96¼	96¼	96¼
228	Union Pacific pf.	89	88	89

TELEPHONES.

816	Am. Tel. & Tel.	163	160	160½
155	Erie	40½	39½	39½

ELECTRICS.

	General	260	260	260
280	Massachusetts	38½	37⅝	38⅛
30	Mass. pf.	93½	93½	93½
200	Westinghouse	73¼	73¼	73¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Smelting	44½	44¼	44¼
2,135	Am. Sugar	131	128	130
125	Am. Sugar pf.	124½	124	124½
210	Am. Woolen pf.	73½	73¼	73⅜
15	Pullman	205	205	205
50	U. S. Leather	12½	12½	12½
360	Union Shoe Mach.	42	40	42
15	Union Shoe Mach. pf.	27	27	27
4,234	U. S. Steel	43	41½	42
32½	U. S. Steel pf.	93¼	91⅝	91⅝

MINING.

1,190	Adventure	29	27½	28
325	Allouez	4⅝	4	4
8,864	Amalgamated	114	111	113⅜
250	Arcadian	13	12	12
355	Anaconda	45½	43¼	43¼
215	Atlantic	37	35	35½
520	Baltic	52	50½	51½
3	Bingham	40	40	40
10	Cal. & Hecla	725	725	725
1,250	Centennial	28½	25	25
200	Cons. Mercur	2½	2½	2½
600	Copper Range	77	75	75
800	Dominion Coal	40¾	40	40¼
200	Dominion Coal pf.	115	115	115
810	Franklin	20	17½	17½
1,600	Isle Royale	38	35¼	35¼
65	Mayflower	2½	2	2½
5,385	Mass.	32	29	30⅜
3,601	Michigan	17	15	15¼
2,735	Mohawk	50	47½	48
400	Old Colony	5	4½	4½
1,350	Old Dominion	32½	30½	31
1,904	Osceola	115	106	106
548	Parrot	52	50	50
710	Phoenix	7¼	7	7
1,290	Rhode Island	6	5	5
50	Santa Fé	6½	6½	6½
44	Tamarack	350	345	350
100	Tecumseh	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,655	Trinity	35½	34	35
1,680	United States	19	17¼	17½
100	United States Oil	12¾	12½	12½
290	Utah	28¼	28	28¼
2,540

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Sept. 7, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
111¾	111½	47,050	Amalgamated Copper.	113	114	110½	111¼	—6
28	28½	2,900	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29	29¼	28	28	—2½
83¾	84¼	500	Am. C. & F. Co. pf...	85¾	85¾	84	84	—3
30¾	31½	900	American Cotton Oil..	32	32	30½	30¾	—2
30⅞	31	700	American Ice Co.....	30¾	30⅞	30½	30⅞	—1
66	68	200	Am. Ice Co. pf.....	69	69⅞	68	68	—2
24	25	900	American Locomotive.	23½	25⅛	23¼	24¼	—2½
85½	86	100	Am. Locomotive pf...	85½	85½	85½	85½	—1½
7¼	7¾	100	American Malting Co..	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	—1⅛
44⅞	45	10,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	45	46¼	44	45	—3¼
96¾	97	700	Am. S. & R. Co. pf...	97	97	96	96¾	—2½
86	86½	100	American Snuff pf...	86½	86½	86½	86½	—1½
128¼	128½	12,400	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	130	131¾	128	128¼	—5¾
131	132	100	Am. Tobacco ctfs....	132	132	132	132	—5¼
145	...	300	American Tobacco pf..	145	145	145	145	.....
44	44½	2,750	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45½	45¾	43¾	44	—2½
72⅞	73	54,100	At., T. & S. F.	75	76½	72½	73	—5½
94⅞	94¾	12,000	At., T. & S. F. pf...	95	96¼	94	94⅜	—6¾
97½	98	6,345	Baltimore & Ohio....	100½	102½	97	97½	—1½
92	93½	300	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	92½	92½	92	92	—6½
65½	66	14,400	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68¾	70	65⅞	67	—2⅞
66	67	200	Canada Southern	68	68	67	67	—2⅞
109¼	109¾	7,150	Canadian Pacific	110	110¾	109¼	109¾	—3
160	165	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	162	162	162	162	—3½
43¼	43½	4,800	Chesapeake & Ohio ...	45½	45½	42¼	43½	—2¾
37	37¼	2,400	Chicago & Alton	37	38	36¾	37¼	—2½
76½	77	200	Chi. & Alton pf.....	77	77	76½	76½	—6¼
124	129	500	Chicago & East. Ill...	125	125	125	125	—2¾
22¼	22½	5,900	Chicago Great West..	22½	23¼	22	22½	—2¾
38¼	38½	2,550	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	38	39	38	38	—3¼
71	71½	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	71	71	71	71	—8½
156¾	157	41,275	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	160	161¾	156	157	—5
183½	186	1,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	185	185½	185	185	—8
191	192	700	Chicago & Northw....	194¾	194¾	192	192	—8
139	139	3,350	Chi., R. I. & Pac.....	140	141	138	138¾	—5½
20	20¼	1,300	Chicago Term. Trans..	20½	20½	20	20	—3
38¼	39	1,400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38	39	38	38¼	—4¼
89¾	91	500	C., C., C. & St. L....	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	—5¾
94	95½	2,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	94	95	93	94	—1½
13¾	13½	3,700	Colorado Southern	14	14	13½	13¾	—1¼
53	54	1,000	Col. Southern 1st pf..	54	54	54	53½	—3¼
23¼	24	2,100	Col. Southern 2d pf...	24¾	24¾	23½	23½	—8
217½	217¾	7,400	Consolidated Gas	219¾	221	216½	217¾	—1½
115	116	100	Con. Tobacco Co. pf..	116	116	116	116	—4½
162¼	163	2,200	Delaware & Hudson....	163	164	161½	163	—2
217	222	300	Del., Lack. & West...	221	221	217	217	—3¼
45	45½	500	Denver & Rio Grande.	45	45½	44¼	45	—3¼
92	92½	1,160	Denver & R. G. pf....	93	93	91	92	+¼
7¾	8	100	Dist. of America.....	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	—1¼
27	28½	800	Dist. of Am. pf.....	28¾	28¾	27	27	—1¾
10½	11	900	Dul., S. S. & A.....	10	11	10	10½	—1¾
18½	19	1,500	Dul., S. S. & At. pf..	19	19¼	18½	19	—3¾
40¼	40⅝	67,536	Erie	41	42	39¼	39¾	—4
68	68¾	15,400	Erie 1st pf	69¼	71⅜	67½	67½	—4
54	55	5,300	Erie 2d pf	57	57½	54	55	—4
59	60	1,400	Evans. & T. H.....	58	60	58	60	—3
253½	260	200	General Electric	253	254	253	254	—12
55¼	56	860	Glucose Sugar Ref....	55	56¼	55	56½	—2½
180	182	1,400	Great Northern pf....	184	184	180	180	—6¾
52	55	300	Hocking Valley	51¾	51½	50	50	—4¼
...	75½	100	Hocking Valley pf....	75½	75¼	75¼	75⅛	—⅞
144½	144	1,100	Illinois Central	144⅝	144⅝	143	143	—2
22⅜	23	1,700	International Paper ..	23½	23½	22½	22½	—3
78	78¼	550	Internat. Paper pf...	79⅜	79⅜	78	78	—3¼
95¾	96½	500	Internat. Power Co...	97¼	97¼	96	96	—1¾
38	40	200	International Silver pf	40	40	40	40	+¾
34	36	300	Iowa Central	36	36	35	35	—4
65	70	100	Iowa Central pf.....	70	70	70	70	—4
43½	44	500	International Pump ..	44	44	44	44	—3
61	63	300	Lake Erie & West....	62¾	62¾	62	62	—3¾
100⅞	101¼	10,900	Louisville & Nashville.	101	103⅞	100	101	—4½
114½	115	17,100	Manhattan Elevated .	116	117	117	114½	—5½
163	163½	2,750	Met. Street Railway .	164½	165	162¾	162¾	—3¾
23	24	300	Mexican Central	24	24	24	23	—1¼
12¾	12⅞	9,800	Mexican National ctfs.	12½	12⅞	12⅞	12¼	—3¾
104½	105¾	100	Minn. & St. Louis....	104½	104½	104½	104½	—3¾
24	25	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M...	24	24	24	24	—1¼
72	73½	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	73	73	72	72	—1¼
26⅞	27	1,210	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	28½	28¾	25¾	26¼	—3¾
52⅞	53	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	55	55¼	52¾	52¾	—5¼
100¾	100⅞	12,600	Missouri Pacific	101	104	100	100¾	—1
42¾	43	400	Nat. Biscuit Co.....	43	43½	43	43½	—1
19½	20	100	National Lead Co.....	20	20	20	20	—1½
40	41	300	National Salt Co.....	40½	40½	40½	40½	—1½
77	77	100	Nat. Salt Co. pf.....	76½	76½	76½	76½	—7¾
139	143	300	New York Air Brake..	146¾	146¾	142	142	—7¾
150½	151	4,800	New York Central	152	152	150	150¼	—3¾
37	37½	2,100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L...	38	38	37	37⅜	—3¾
115	116	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf	118	118	118	118	—6
74	79	400	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	78½	78½	75	75	—8
32⅜	33	11,900	N. Y., Ont. & West...	35	35	32¾	32⅞	—3¼
51¼	51¾	16,300	Norfolk & Western....	53	54	51	51½	—9½
93	97	600	North American	95	95	90	90½	—2⅜
94	97	450	Northern Pacific pf...	96	95½	95	95⅛	—4¾
38¼	38⅝	1,700	Pacific Mail	39¾	40½	38¼	38¼	—4¾
141¼	142	36,200	Pennsylvania R. R....	143½	144	141	141¼	—5¾
107⅞	108	6,600	People's Gas, Chicago.	109¾	110	107¼	108	—6
27	29	900	Peoria & Eastern....	29⅞	29⅞	27	27	—5
40	41	747	Pressed Steel Car....	40	40	39	40	—3
80¼	82¾	650	Pressed Steel Car pf.	82	82	79	79	—10
205	210	720	Pullman Company	205	205	205	205	—8½
40¼	40½	22,300	Reading	41	41⅞	39½	40½	—2¾
74	74½	4,700	Reading 1st pf	75	75¼	73⅞	74	—3½
50⅝	51	4,200	Reading 2d pf	53	53	49½	50⅝	—4⅞
17½	17¾	4,600	Rep. Iron & Steel....	18	18⅛	17¼	17¼	—1
71¼	72	1,900	Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	71	72	70	71¼	—2⅜
26⅜	28	400	Rubber Goods	28	28	27	27	—2
115¾	116	900	St. L. & Adirondack..	117	117	114	115¾	—2½
42⅜	43¼	100	St. L. & San Fran....	42	42	42	42	—3¼
66	67½	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	66	67	66	66½	—2¾
29	29½	600	St. Louis Southw.....	31	31	29	29	—3
30	31	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co..	30½	30½	30	30	—1¼
53⅞	54¼	65,150	Southern Pacific	55	56¼	53½	53½	—3¼
30⅜	30⅞	50,400	Southern Railway ...	31	31⅜	30¼	30⅝	—2⅞
85¼	86	5,010	Southern Railway pf.	86⅝	87	85	85¼	—3¾
60¾	61	11,000	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	61	62⅜	60½	60¾	—2¾
40¾	40¾	6,500	Texas Pacific	41	43	40½	40½	—4¾
121	125	300	Third Avenue	121	121	121	121	.....
32	33	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf...	33	33	33	33	—2¾
100¾	101¼	1,300	Twin City R. T.....	98	102	98	101	—2¼
95¼	95¾	91,600	Union Pacific	97½	97½	94¼	95¼	—4½
86¾	87	1,100	Union Pacific pf.....	87¾	88½	87	87½	—1½
95	98	20	United States Express.	95	95	95	95	.....
41⅝	41¾	60,200	United States Steel...	42	42	41	41⅝	—3¾
91½	91¾	33,900	U. S. Steel pf.....	92	92⅝	91½	91½	—3¾
12¼	12½	7,500	United States Leather	13	13	13	12½	—1⅝
79½	80	3,900	U. S. Leather pf.....	81½	81½	79¾	79¾	—3¾
..	18	600	United States Rubber.	19½	19½	18½	18½	—1¼
55	56	100	U. S. Rubber pf.....	55	55	55	55	—2
20½	21	3,000	Wabash	21⅜	21⅜	20½	20½	—2⅝
37	38	8,400	Wabash pf	38	39	37	37½	—3¾
91¼	91½	2,700	Western Union Tel....	92¼	92½	90¾	91¼	—2½
47	50	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	49	49	46	46	—5½
20½	21	1,700	Wisconsin Central	20¼	21¼	20	20⅛	—2⅞
41	42	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	43⅜	43⅜	43	43	—2½
Sales.....		900,783						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¼	108
2s, c., 1930	107¾	108½
3s, r., 1918	108⅜	109
3s, c., 1918	108⅜	109
3s, 1918, am.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	112	112½
4s, r., 1907	113	113½
4s, c., 1925	137	138
4s, c., 1925	137	138
5s, r., 1904	107¾	108½
5s, c., 1904	107¾	108½
D. C. 3-65s	124½	..
Alb. & Sus.	220	190
Adams Exp.	180	..
Alle. & W.	120	30
Am. Ag. Ch.	27	90
A. A. C. pf.	85	40
Am. Bicycle.	3⅞	4½
Am. Btc. pf.	..	20
Am. Coal	180	200
A. C. O. pf.	90	91
Am. Exp.	190	198
Am. Exp. pf.	23	25
Am. Gr. Co. pf.	57	60
A. M. Co. pf.	27	29
Am. Snuff.	41	48
A. T. & C.	100	101
Am. W. Co.	17	18½
A. W. Co. pf.	74	78
Ann Arbor.	21½	25
Ann A. pf.	50	56
B. A. L. pf.	100	..
B. Un. Gas.	200	217
B. C. R. & N.	120	133
C. C. & C.	40	..
C. G. W. pf., A.	84½	86¾
C. G. W. pf., B.	47½	52
C. G. W. d.	90	93
C. St. P., M. & Om.	135	140
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	175	185
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	113½	116
C., L. & W.	30	..
C., L. & W. pf.	70½	80
Cleve. & P.	188	..
C. F. & I. pf.	120	132
C. & H. C. & I.	59½	60
Com. Cable.	170	185
Consol. Coal.	60	..
Cont. Tob.	65½	67½
D. M. & Ft.	35	38
D. M. & Ft. pf.	150	150
Ev. & T. H. pf.	89	94
G. R. & I. pf.	101	107
Homestake	95	..
Ill. C. l.	102	..
Int. Silver	7	8
I. S. P. pf.	82½	86¾
Joliet & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & Mich.	31	38
Kan. C. So.	20	21
K. C. S. pf.	37½	41
Lacl. Gas.	85	95
Lacl. G. pf.	101	102
L. E. & W. pf.	123	128
Lake Shore	251¾	275
Long Island.	73½	77
Man. Beach.	8	12
Md. C. pf.	60	75
M. W. S. El., Chi.	36	40
M. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	90	95
Mich. Cent.	100	..
M. & St. L. pf.	115	118
Mob. & O.	83½	86
N. C. & St. L.	75	100
Nat. Bis. pf.	101	102½
Nat. L. pf.	87	90
N. Cent.	25	30
N. Y. & N. J.	213	216
N. & W. pf.	89½	90
Ont. Mining.	10½	10¾
Pac. Coast.	63	70
P. C. 1st pf.	92	98
P. C. 2d pf.	65	71
Pere Marq.	65	75
Pere M. pf.	75	81
P., C. C. & St. L.	70	73
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	103
P., Ft. W. & C.	188	..
P., F. W. & C. sp.	185	..
Quicksilver.	2¾	3¼
Quicksil'r pf.	8½	10
Rens. & Sar.	205	215
R., W. & O.	137	185
St. J. & G. I.	11	13
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	65	69
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	23	25
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	81	86
St. L. S. W. pf.	59½	60
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	77	80
S. R. & T.	4¾	5
T. P. L. Tr.	34	38
Tol., St. L. & W.	20	22
T. C. R. T. pf.	140	..
Va.-C. Ch.	60	62
Va.-C. C. pf.	120	124
W.-P. Exp.	160	170
W. & L. E.	18	18½
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	28	30

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Sept. 7, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1901.	1900.	P. C.
New York	$794,433,737	$522,367,685	+52.1
Boston	81,274,935	66,858,008	+21.6
Philadelphia	68,703,462	54,622,053	+25.8
Baltimore	13,583,868	13,210,348	+18.0
Chicago	126,475,838	99,277,872	+27.4
St. Louis	37,315,720	24,908,829	+49.8
New Orleans	6,332,901	6,189,321	+2.6
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,130,120,559	$787,394,510	+43.5
Other cities, 5 days	205,017,623	181,409,762	+13.0
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,335,138,182	$968,804,272	+37.8
All cities, 1 day	280,103,411	214,142,106	+30.8
Total, all cities, for week	$1,615,241,593	$1,182,946,378	+36.5

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $12,305,962. The imports of specie amounted to $149,545, and the exports of specie to $606,805.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week in detail:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,084,000	Bank of New York	$18,599,000	$3,190,000	$1,822,000	$18,620,000	$997,000
2,050,000	2,192,400	Bank of Manhattan Co.	21,912,000	7,706,000	2,018,000	28,488,000	.....
2,000,000	1,105,600	Merchants' National....	13,282,300	2,493,300	1,790,200	16,046,500	.....
2,000,000	2,274,900	Mechanics' National....	14,177,000	1,972,000	1,014,000	14,033,000	.....
1,500,000	3,153,100	Bank of America.....	19,593,800	2,765,900	2,635,100	21,819,000	.....
1,000,000	243,800	Phenix National	4,760,000	827,000	379,000	4,672,000	48,400
10,000,000	6,179,700	National City	117,299,000	29,327,400	6,561,400	133,134,800	4,139,100
300,000	6,942,600	Chemical National	24,301,000	5,053,200	2,404,200	24,781,000	.....
600,000	244,000	Merchants' Exch. Nat..	8,866,000	818,100	508,100	5,330,200	59,300
1,000,000	1,998,800	Gallatin National	9,116,300	1,018,500	363,500	7,413,700	992,100
300,000	72,400	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,094,800	240,300	57,500	1,082,200	50,000
400,000	125,500	Mechanics & Traders'...	2,485,000	228,000	254,000	2,609,000	.....
200,000	178,300	Greenwich	972,200	101,500	170,000	885,500	.....
600,000	500,600	Leather Manufact. Nat.	4,562,300	1,640,000	155,500	5,127,300	492,600
1,200,000	528,900	Bank of State of N. Y..	4,293,300	382,200	319,200	3,930,000	.....
5,000,000	3,233,000	American Exch. Nat....	29,612,000	3,530,000	1,857,000	23,167,000	4,483,000
10,000,000	6,758,700	Nat. Bank of Commerce.	71,558,500	7,337,700	6,961,100	61,269,700	7,532,500
1,000,000	1,569,100	National Broadway	6,196,100	862,300	349,000	5,310,700	199,500
1,000,000	1,297,700	Mercantile National....	13,771,200	2,849,700	1,610,000	15,267,500	990,900
422,700	503,500	Pacific	2,722,500	218,000	165,100	2,086,900	.....
450,000	990,600	Chatham National	6,023,300	714,300	887,500	6,112,700	50,000
200,000	349,700	People's	2,212,200	187,500	506,400	2,792,500	.....
1,000,000	1,023,100	Nat. Bank of N. Am..	12,152,000	1,602,200	1,473,800	12,571,000	722,100
3,000,000	5,434,900	Hanover National	42,208,600	7,776,300	5,987,200	54,016,000	2,984,800
500,000	449,200	Irving National	4,189,000	734,100	449,700	4,451,000	246,400
600,000	371,000	National Citizens'	5,182,000	570,000	196,000	3,423,500	380,100
500,000	280,900	Nassau	2,928,200	410,400	216,900	3,280,800	.....
900,000	986,700	Market & Fulton Nat...	6,143,800	854,500	637,000	6,187,700	50,000
1,000,000	219,200	Nat. Shoe & Leather...	3,988,000	855,800	228,000	4,493,300	49,200
1,400,000	1,763,800	Corn Exchange	22,106,000	4,075,000	2,069,000	25,991,000	.....
300,000	412,500	Oriental	2,130,000	147,100	253,100	1,986,300	.....
1,500,000	6,046,800	Imp. & Traders' Nat...	24,602,000	4,845,000	1,220,000	23,345,000	44,500
2,000,000	3,853,600	National Park	50,511,000	15,682,000	2,983,000	65,068,000	50,000
250,000	153,100	East River National...	1,301,500	141,700	170,100	1,370,700	50,000
3,000,000	2,477,500	Fourth National	23,174,300	2,967,900	3,301,300	24,422,500	50,000
1,000,000	526,600	Central National	11,404,000	1,995,000	1,362,000	14,142,000	560,000
300,000	673,600	Second National	9,611,000	1,530,000	389,000	10,452,000	270,000
750,000	77,300	Ninth National	2,201,800	280,500	231,200	2,276,400	49,800
10,000,000	11,096,800	First National	76,950,700	15,003,600	2,856,400	73,254,600	1,988,600
300,000	124,500	New York Nat. Exch...	3,710,600	669,000	349,500	4,006,100	298,300
250,000	729,200	Bowery	3,101,000	350,000	307,000	3,173,000	.....
200,000	297,400	New York County Nat.	4,041,000	673,500	336,200	4,483,800	50,000
750,000	395,600	German-American	3,472,500	545,100	288,700	3,314,400	.....
1,000,000	2,513,400	Chase National	42,024,300	10,781,200	2,014,700	50,552,400	800,000
100,000	1,362,300	Fifth Avenue	9,302,300	2,401,800	358,800	10,580,600	.....
200,000	582,500	German Exchange	2,309,800	248,500	775,800	3,020,700	.....
200,000	837,200	Germania	3,094,300	498,800	459,600	4,545,700	.....
300,000	994,400	Lincoln National	13,085,500	1,132,800	2,316,600	10,915,300	244,100
1,000,000	1,158,200	Garfield National	6,636,700	1,430,700	268,700	6,734,600	49,000
200,000	367,800	Fifth National	2,143,800	377,300	155,300	2,176,600	198,500
300,000	1,076,500	Bank of the Metropolis.	6,831,300	1,269,600	483,700	7,546,400	.....
200,000	446,100	West Side	2,574,000	429,000	347,000	2,999,000	.....
500,000	944,800	Seaboard National	13,227,000	1,837,000	2,220,000	15,951,000	50,000
2,100,000	2,287,600	Western National	39,178,600	9,017,100	2,658,400	46,480,700	50,000
300,000	516,700	First Nat., Brooklyn...	4,480,000	607,000	700,000	4,800,000	75,000
500,000	729,900	Liberty National	7,066,800	1,218,700	525,000	7,077,500	498,100
1,000,000	402,800	N. Y. Produce Exch....	4,522,100	814,300	340,500	4,513,300	.....
250,000	558,300	New Amsterdam Nat...	7,437,000	1,718,000	416,100	8,700,000	.....
350,000	417,900	Astor National	4,296,000	812,000	212,000	4,181,000	350,000
500,000	855,300	Hide & Leather Nat....	2,923,300	452,400	72,700	2,195,800	380,000
70,550,000	80,742,100	Total, National banks...					
11,172,700	15,319,600	Total, State banks.....					
81,722,700	96,061,700	Totals	885,145,800	170,135,100	73,703,800	947,692,100	30,868,400

*As per official reports: 42 National banks, July 15, 1901; 18 State banks, June 3, 1901.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[Specially Compiled by The New York Times.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Sept. 7, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by The New York Times:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Cl'ring House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Comp'nies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,641,800.00	$33,900.00	$151,800	$245,900.00		$1,860,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,671,000.00	127,000.00	107,000	172,000.00	$3,000.00	2,721,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,149,397.75	68,711.47	46,187	187,095.80	25,000.00	1,344,685.04
Fidelity	200,000	485,505.00	9,277.00	21,726	43,009.00	.....	346,068.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,297,200.00	60,600.00	40,900	179,900.00	.....	1,402,600.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,261,700.03	9,068.81	81,683	99,884.18	5,425.73	1,318,181.06
Hamilton	200,000	1,483,600.00	84,400.00	87,800	129,800.00	125,000.00	1,684,800.00
Jefferson	200,000	598,623.00	4,409.00	51,415	94,202.00	4,183.00	600,931.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,180,100.00	146,200.00	99,500	273,400.00	52,200.00	2,797,800.00
Mutual	200,000	1,405,920.05	29,262.04	120,570	174,818.62	96,268.93	1,496,107.73
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	1,300,000.00	24,700.00	142,000	165,100.00	835,000.00	1,840,000.00
Plaza	100,000	2,330,000.00	115,000.00	135,000	145,000.00	.....	2,417,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,038,926.74	12,689.70	62,707	65,705.27	.....	1,042,290.18
State	100,000	3,811,000.00	241,000.00	120,000	116,000.00	112,000.00	3,946,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,223,000.00	30,000.00	178,000	205,000.00	.....	1,728,000.00
Union Square	200,000	2,446,712.73	47,249.75	184,370	247,883.36	.....	2,741,296.21
Varick	100,000	851,200.00	12,700.00	55,500	96,900.00	400.00	865,000.00
Washington	100,000	658,568.00	14,178.00	47,552	71,652.00	17,447.00	682,897.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,476,400.09	41,700.00	130,300	90,500.00	10,000.00	1,378,700.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,210,709.00	14,501.00	85,579	90,389.00	125,546.00	1,307,971.00
Broadway	100,000	1,526,901.00	10,763.98	119,254	334,846.77	.....	1,775,044.35
Eighth Ward	100,000	368,800.00	15,300.00	28,200	55,700.00	25,000.00	388,700.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	702,500.00	35,900.00	30,000	77,300.00	10,800.00	667,000.00
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,000	2,652,200.00	326,100.00	135,800	313,800.00	.....	3,043,900.00
Mechanics'	600,000	3,302,700.00	154,700.00	179,500	382,300.00	13,300.00	4,160,000.00
Mechanics & Traders'	100,000	961,108.43	17,912.81	61,541	71,362.00	57,029.73	960,796.50

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Interest in Mr. Schwab's Riverside Drive Purchase.

FEW OTHER IMPORTANT DEALS

Broadway and Great Jones Street Corner Reported Sold—Other Dealings —List of Auction Offerings.

Mr. Schwab's purchase on Riverside Drive continued to be the all-engrossing topic of conversation in realty circles last week, and many widely diverged opinions have been expressed regarding both the wisdom of the steel magnate's selection of a mansion site and its probable effect upon that section. The authoritative announcement, coming as it did after what had seemed to be equally authoritative denials that Mr. Schwab had any connection with the transaction, was naturally a great surprise.

Regarding the wisdom of the selection it seems to be pretty well established that the natural surroundings of a Riverside residence proved more tempting to Mr. Schwab than did the social environment to be secured on upper Fifth Avenue, and that getting an entire block of thirty-two lots overlooking the Hudson was altogether a more attractive proposition than the purchase of four or five lots on the more fashionable thoroughfare at the same cost. Although Mr. Schwab paid record prices for the Riverside section, it seems to be the general opinion that $880,000 was a reasonable figure for the block. Perhaps no better evidence is needed in support of this belief than the fact that exactly that sum was offered for the property very recently by one of the larger realty corporations—an offer which was rejected, it is said, only because some of its other terms were not regarded as sufficiently favorable by the Orphan Asylum Trustees. Furthermore, one of the officers of that corporation, since the announcement of Mr. Schwab's purchase, has said that he thinks the property is worth $1,000,000, and that within a very few years an apartment hotel on the site would prove to be a first-class investment operation with a land valuation of $1,500,000.

Brokers and operators, whose chosen field is in the Riverside neighborhood, were much elated by the first mention of Mr. Schwab's name. The purchase will undoubtedly have none but the best effect, but it is difficult to see how, under the conditions, this effect can be of any great extent or in any way sensational. It would be vain to anticipate for Riverside Drive anything like the Carnegie boom on Fifth Avenue—in the first place, because Riverside Drive is not and cannot become Fifth Avenue, and, secondly, because there is no considerable amount of vacant property in the former section to induce speculation. What might happen, if the section were not already built up with dwellings of a high class, is perhaps shown in the negotiations for the Sutphin estate's corner, at Riverside Drive and Seventy-third Street. The figures in the latter transaction are said to be in advance of those paid by Mr. Schwab.

Other business of the week developed little that was noteworthy. The sale of the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street was of interest both because it is the second transaction within a few weeks on that section of Sixth Avenue between Twenty-third and Thirty-third Streets, and because it may be taken as the type of transaction which will occupy a prominent place in Fall business. The opinion is expressed in many quarters that the dealings of the next few months will have to do largely with properties centrally situated and situated on streets tributary to the centres of last Spring's activity—particularly Herald and Long Acre Squares.

The passing of title to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum's block, Madison and Park Avenues, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, means that that property is soon to be turned over to the builders. The considerations in the deeds, covering the resales in the block, amount to $1,050,500. Adding to this the $275,000 paid by John T. and James A. Farley for the Madison Avenue and Fifty-first Street corner, and proportionate amounts for eight street lots still unsold, makes a total of $1,565,000, or an apparent profit of $365,000 for the purchasing syndicate.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

The property at the southeast corner of Broadway and Great Jones Street, a four-story building on a lot 29 by 130, is reported to have been sold to a builder. The parcel was purchased last Spring from the Prime estate by Seth S. Terry for $232,500. Prior to that transaction the property had been occupied for many years by the East River National Bank. Regarding the reported resale, nothing definite could be learned yesterday, Mr. Terry being out of the city.

The four-story dwelling 117 West Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 100, has been sold by Martha Keep to ex-Justice William N. Cohen, who owns No. 119, adjoining.

C. P. Howland is the buyer of 49 East Fifty-third Street, sold recently through Henry D. Winans & May.

Joseph Dillon has sold to a Mrs. McKee the four-story dwelling 118 West Forty-seventh Street, 18.9 by 100.5.

C. J. Behan has bought, through M. F. Kerby, the cottage on the west side of Prospect Avenue, 150 feet south of Tremont Avenue, 50 by 150.

Frank L. Fisher Company has sold, for Louis de Gumoens, the four-story dwelling, 128 West Eighty-second Street, 20 by 60 by 102, to party for own occupancy.

Plans for New Apartment Hotel.

Plans were filed yesterday for the twelve-story apartment hotel to be erected by Henry Braker on a plot 60 by 100 at 42 West Thirty-fifth Street. The structure has been designed by Clarence True, and will cost about $400,000.

The Auction Room.

This week's schedule presents a somewhat increased number of legal sales, although few of them promise to command other than the plaintiff's attention. The eight-story apartment houses on the west side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets, will be sold on Wednesday to satisfy a claim of $486,000. On the following day, 70 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, just west of Park Avenue, will be put up as the result of partition proceedings. The seven-story apartment house 26 West Twenty-seventh Street is among Thursday's foreclosure offerings, and for Friday there is an adjourned sale of 131 William Street, a six-story building, just north of John Street.

There were recorded last week 177 mortgages, for $4,108,358; of which 40, for $647,100, were at 5 per cent.; 87, for $1,651,538, were at more, and 50, for $1,799,700, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 168 mortgages, for $6,679,006; of which 46, for $5,485,042, were at 5 per cent.; 83, for $523,164, were at more, and 39, for $670,800, were at less. In the totals for the corresponding week last year it should be noted that $5,000,000 represents a single mortgage given by the Knickerbocker Telephone and Telegraph Company to secure an issue of bonds.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, SEPT. 9.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Lewis H. Freedman, referee, Fifth Avenue, east side, 25.5 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,071.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 1,981 Broadway, northwest corner of Sixty-seventh Street, 28 by 118.8 by 25 by 131.8, four-story brick flat, with store; 1,983 to 1,987 Broadway, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 36 by 93 by 50 by 118.8, three four-story brick flats, with stores; 1,989 Broadway, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 28.1 by 117.4 by 25 by 130.2, four-story frame flat, with store; all title and interest of Robert H. Arkenburgh on July 30, 1891.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 10.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Walter H. Wood, referee, 456 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 142 feet west of Convent Avenue, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,820.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Augustine R. McMahon, referee, 319 and 321 East Fifty-third Street, north side, 215 feet east of Second Avenue, 40 by 100.5, five-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $22,413.

By John M. Thompson, foreclosure sale, Chase Mellen, referee, 548 and 550 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 209 feet east of Broadway, each 18 by 99.11, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $12,873.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Campbell E. Locke, referee, 460 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 172 feet west of Convent Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,643.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James F. C. Blackhurst, referee, 213 to 217 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100.11, one and two story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $8,731.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, referee, Broadway, west side, the block front between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets, 201.10 by 100, two eight-story apartment houses. Due on judgment, $486,353.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur Knox, referee, 5 Mott Street, west side, running through to Worth Street, 25 by 97.8 and irregular, two-story brick tenement on Mott Street, one-story brick building on Worth Street. Due on judgment, $11,297.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Thomas McAdam, referee, 444 West Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 220.6 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story frame tenement, with two-story frame tenement at the rear.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George J. Taylor, referee, 528 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 310 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,799.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, B. Lewinson, referee, Fourth Street, Westchester, running through to Fifth Street, 405 feet west of Avenue B, 100 by 210, vacant. Due on judgment, $910.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John J. McCauley, Jr., referee, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, south side, 105.8 feet east of Railroad Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,322.

THURSDAY, Sept. 12.—By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, James Ridgway, referee, 20 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, 185 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,711.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Peter Schmuck, referee, 103 Hester Street, north side, 50.8 feet east of Eldridge Street, 36.10 by 100 and irregular, two five-story brick tenements with four-story brick tenements at the rear. Due on judgment, $5,500; subject to another mortgage for $45,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 79 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 90.1 feet east of Park Avenue, 27.11 by 99.11, five-story brick tenement, with store.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 28 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 350 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, seven-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $8,841; subject to other mortgages for $80,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 342 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 150 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.11, three-story frame flat, with store. Due on judgment, $7,743.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, H. W. Bookstaver, referee, 131 William Street, west side, 303.3 feet north of John Street, 28.6 by 97.6 by 24.4 by 96.10, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $35,128.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 42 West Thirty-fifth Street, for a twelve-story brick hotel, 60 by 94.9; Henry J. Braker of 100 William Street, owner; Clarence True of 2,291 Broadway, architect; cost, $400,000.

Alterations.

No. 1 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. A. Megargee, premises, owner; J. A. Hamilton of 82 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

Heath Avenue, east side, 289.3 feet north of Boston Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Joseph and A. Zilli, premises, owners; Ahneman & Younkhure, King's Bridge, architects; cost, $100.

No. 327 West Fortieth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; T. Wentworth of 440 Eighth Avenue, owner; John H. Kimball of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $200.

No. 1,855 Washington Avenue, to a one-story frame shed and stable; Leopold Oppenheimer of 1,787 Washington Avenue, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 1,901 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

Toppings Street, west side, 375 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Barbara Widden, premises, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $60.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 175 feet north of Bronx Street, to a frame dwelling, with store; Elisabeth Hyland, Morris Heights, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $50.

Bryant Avenue, east side, 175 feet north of Tremont Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame stable; Isaac Butler, Westchester, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $60.

Wicker Place and King's Bridge Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Edward McFadden, King's Bridge, owner; Louis Beck, Yonkers, architect; cost, $990.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Saturday, Sept. 7.

MONROE AV, n e corner of Belmont Av, 100x100; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to Harry J. Bachrach, (R S $1.50)..... $8,000

MONROE AV, n e corner of Belmont Av, 100x100; Henry J. Bachrach to Mary E. Barlow, (mtg $5,000, R S $1.25)..... 1

MOTT ST, e s, 227.5 ft n of 144th St, 26.10x130; Antonio Vernaglia to Jerry Albien, (R S 25 cents, mtg $24,300)..... 1

MOTT AV, e s, 200 ft n of 144th St, 27.5x130; Antonio Vernaglia to Jerry Albien, (mtg $24,800)..... 1

UNION AV, w s, 113.7 ft n of Home St, 1.3x91.2x3.2x91.2; Jacob N. Nash to Hannah Elliott and another..... $100

2D AV, e s, 20.5 ft n of 42d St, 20x80.6; Bernhard Laguna to Rachel Laguna, all title, R S, &c., all liens, (R S $1)..... 1

12TH ST, 311, n s, 160.6 ft e of 2d Av, 20x103.3; Marx Frohmann to the Children's Aid Society of the City of New York, (R S $6.75)..... 16,000

44TH ST, 441 e s, 310 ft e of 10th Av, 20x100.4; William T. Many to May Goodrich, (mtg $8,500, R S 75 cents)..... Nom.

99TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Crocker Gifford to City Property Investing Company, New York, (mtg $10,000, R S $22.25)..... 100

111TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of Park Av, 33.4x100.10; 111th St, s s, 155 ft e of Park Av, 33.4x100.10; Moses Piermont to George W. Neill, all liens..... 1

125TH ST, 511 and 513 West; William H. Caswell to Harriet Caswell, (mtg $58,000, R S $9.75)..... 1

125TH ST, 511 and 513 West, 50x99.11; Amsterdam, Gumpel & Co. to 125th St, 25x100; William H. Caswell to Harriet A. Caswell, (R S $9.75)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

9TH ST, 639 East; Berry B. Simons and another to Max Isman and another, 5 years..... $3,550

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

CAHNMANN, Simson, and wife and another to Frieda Wilcke; Amsterdam Av, w s, 50 ft n of 149th St, 5 years..... $6,000

DAILE, John J., to Robert H. Nealy; Robbins Av, e s, 100 ft n of Lexington Av, prior mortgage $1,500, secures advances, due Nov. 12, 1903, 6 per cent..... 1,000

EDWARD, William W., to Simon M. Barber; Morris Av, (Kirkside Av,) s e corner of 196th St, demand..... 3,082

ELLIOTT, Hannah, formerly Armstrong, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Union Av, w s, 68.6 ft n of Home St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 2,000

HOEFER, Katie, to John W. Haaren; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 118th St; Morningside Av, n e corner of 115th St, secures advances on notes, &c., due Oct. 1, 1901..... 125,000

KANTROWITZ, Borrdt, to James A. Woolf and another; firm parcel in 23d Ward, being at point on west boundary line of land late of estate of William W. Fox, distant 168.6 ft n from n e corner of Lot 67, map of Woodstock, 3 months, 6 per cent..... 2,200

LOCKWOOD, Lizzie D., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 52d St, s s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 45,000

McFERRAN, James, and another to Caroline Schwarz; 112th St, s s, 220 ft w of 2d Av, due Aug. 30, 1904..... 26,000

McFERRAN, James, and another to William H. Busk; 112th St, s s, 220 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

MILLER, John L., to Michael Coleman; 76th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 40,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADELSON, Thomas, to Michael H. Eisman, assigns and mortgages..... Nom.

HOGAN, Kate B., to James F. Hogan..... Nom.

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Equitable Life Assurance Society..... 20,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Equitable Life Assurance Society..... 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV and 134th St, n e corner; Guy B. Walls & Co. against Davis Karp, owner and contractor..... 350

110TH ST and Riverside Drive, n e corner, 103x119.6; Eastern Hydraulic Press Brick Company against Columbia Court, Homer J. Beaudet, and John Doe, owners; Homer J. Beaudet, contractor..... 215

114TH ST, 305 East; H. E. Stevens & Son against Jenette Manne, owner; Bena and Isaac Wolf, contractors..... 215

125TH ST, 530 to 536 West; Rosa Ellender against Stefano Greco, owner; P. S. Saitta, contractor..... 598

125TH ST, 530 to 536 West; Rosa Ellender against Stefano Greco, owner; P. S. Saitta, contractor..... 20

149TH ST and 8th Av, s w corner, 125x100; Eastern Hydraulic Press Brick Company against Davis Karp, owner and contractor..... 338

BUILDING CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

BROADWAY and 76th St, s e corner, 75x— to 76th St, s s, — ft e of Broadway, adjoining above, 3 lots; Michael Colgan with John L. Miller..... 40,000

111TH ST and Manhattan Av, n e corner, 145x100.11; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company with Daniel D. Lawson...125,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

VANDAM ST, 5; State Iron Works on Samuel Ginsberg to T. H. Lewthwaite. $91

Lis Pendens.

CHARLTON ST, s s, 69 ft w of Washington St, 69x80x65.9x80; Henry J. Coggeshall and another, receivers, against Edward Sandford and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Van Aucken & Rice.

FORSYTH ST, w s, 51.8 ft s of Hester St, 50x99.9x50.1x100.7; Jacob Sonnschein against Hyman Israel, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. Winters.

FRANKLIN AV, 1,985, Wilhelmine Fuhr against Timothy T. Cronin, individually and as executor, and another, (action to establish lien, &c.;) attorney, M. R. Flagg.

LUDLOW ST, 19; Charles Brothers against Mary E. Jenkins, and another, (action to obtain judgment, &c.;) attorney, H. Vogel.

2D AV, w s, Lot 1,135, map of Wakefield, Bronx, 97.4x105; Catherine E. Stewart against Catherine B. Crozier and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Squires.

11TH ST, 514 East; Elizabeth Kenny against Charles A. Klemmens and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Robinson.

25TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 9th Av, 50x98.9; Henry B. Auchincloss, executor, against Henry Hencken and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Varnum & Harison.

137TH ST, 759 East; Christina Arbuckle, trustee, against Ellen T. Dwyer, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bergen & Dykman.

150TH ST, s s, 295 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; Casimir de R. Moore against Sadie D. Howe and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. O'Connor.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CALEB B. KNEVALS.—A judgment for $59,143 was entered yesterday against Caleb B. Knevals, in favor of Louis E. Kuster as assignee of Foote & Knevals, for the amount now due in six notes made by Mr. Knevals to the order of the firm of Foote & Knevals in 1896. Mr. Knevals was served at 34 Nassau Street.

THE METROPOLITAN STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY.—The Metropolitan Steam Laundry Company of 328 and 330 East Twenty-sixth Street made an assignment yesterday to Charles A. Decker. The deed was signed by Stewart C. Alger as President. The company was incorporated in November, 1891, under New York laws, with a capital stock of $35,000. Byron Alger was formerly Treasurer and President. Within one about a year ago and was succeeded by his cousin, Stewart C. Alger. Byron Alger went into business at another location, 513 West Twenty-first Street, and on June 15 filed a petition in bankruptcy. The annual report of the Metropolitan Steam Laundry Company, filed in January, showed assets $50,000 and liabilities $43,000. James J. Allen, the attorney for the assignee, said that the assignment was due to dull business and inability to make collections. He could not give the liabilities or assets at present.

PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOSEPH GOLDMAN.—Joseph Goldman, salesman, of 47 East Third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,200 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1890.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ASTORIA STATUARY COMPANY—Peerless Statuary Company..... $134

BAIRD, Andrew D., Herman O. Armour, George Bliss, Cornelius N. Bliss, James R. Butler, J. Adriance Bush, Thomas C. Dunham, Joel B. Erhardt, Ellis B. Edwards, A. S. Kenney, William Lamb, George H. Lowerre, J. Jennings McComb, Ewel P. Morton, George W. Quintard, Horace Russell, Daniel G. Rollins, George H. Sharp, Frank Sperry, Charles N. Taintor, Jenkins Van Shaick, John R. Voorhis, C. C. Waite, and Frank Waller—C. Palliser..... 1,511

BLANCO, Elizabeth—P. Ballentine & Sons 785

DAVIS, Norton E.—William Ottman & Co. 233

DECKER, Charles—Harry Held..... 90

FARLEY, Joseph A.—P. Ballard..... 140

GLUCK, Adolf—E. F. Hatch..... 218

HEIDELBACH, Louisa—Third National Bank of Buffalo..... 579

KESSLER, Margaret—J. Stahl and others. 108

KNEVALS, Caleb B.—L. E. Kuster, assignee, &c..... 59,143

LEMOLE, George Camela Spenella—George Eichenvald and others..... 64

LOENING, Albert—W. S. Coleman..... 609

LOWENHEIM, Julia—W. E. Tefft and others..... 168

MACARTHUR, John—F. Tompkins and others..... 823

MACARTHUR, John—W. E. Cushman and others..... 155

McENROE, E. Kinnaird—W. S. Easter... 156

NICHOLAS, John—W. Ghonnley..... 356

ORNE, Benjamin—J. S. Richards..... 540

THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURING and Introductory Company—H. J. S. Hall 156

STODDER, William F.—C. E. Haff..... 157

STODDER, William F.—C. E. Haff..... 159

STAGNER, Henry—G. P. Nicholson..... 12

SMITH, George D.—G. G. Grennell..... 875

THE TEVENS MANUFACTURING Company—Consolidated Gas Company of New York..... Dc

VINCIGUERRA, Donato—N. Sciorsi..... 74

WOOLFALL, F. Hartley—H. C. Demorest and others..... 559

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET

BEANS AND PEAS.—There is still an exceedingly dull trade for nearly all kinds of beans. Export orders are unusually light for this season of the year, and there is scarcely any jobbing trade. The best marks of marrow can now be bought generally at $2.95, but holders are willing to accept $2.75 for strictly choice pea, in barrels. Every kidney show slight weakness, and it is easier to buy at $2.55 than it was early in the week. Foreign beans are working out slowly in range of $2.25@$2.35, the outside figure for strictly fancy new Italian medium. Green and Scotch peas are dull and weak. We quote: Beans, marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.95; do, medium, choice, $2.70; do, pea, bbls, $2.75; do, red kidney, choice, $2.55; do, white kidney, choice, $2.30@$2.35; do, black turtle soup, choice, $2; do, lima, California, $4.80; imported medium, $2.25@$2.35; green peas, bags, $1.30; do, Scotch, bags, $1.40@$1.42½.

BUTTER.—The receipts for the day were light, and with previous arrivals cleaned up quite closely the market shows increasing firmness on fancy fresh creamery. A sale of 125 tubs was reported on 'Change yesterday at 20½c, and that price was bid for more. Some lots that are passing as commercially fine are still selling at 20c, but where the quality is strictly fancy 20½c was obtained yesterday often enough to establish the quotation. The other grades are not showing any actual improvement as yet. Possibly the finest firsts are a little steadier, but no higher. There is quite an accumulation of stock from 16c to 18½c, and the market for these is very dull. Ung creamery not going to any extent on the high cost of the goods preventing their sale at any price less than 21c. Not much State dairy arriving, and very little of it wanted. Fresh factory have had a few sales at about former prices, one lot of 100 tubs sold yesterday at 14½c, and refusal given on the balance of the car at same price. Shipments for the week were only 298 packages. We quote: Creamery, extras, per lb, 20@20½c; do, firsts, 18@19½c; do, seconds, 16½@17½c; do, thirds, 15½@16c; State dairy, tubs, fancy, 18@18½c; do, firsts, 17@17½c; do, seconds, 16@16½c; do, thirds, 14@15c; State dairy, tins, &c., 14@17½c; Western imitation creamery, fancy, 16½@17c; do, firsts, 15@16c; do, lower grades, 14@14½c; Western Hdqrs factory, June packed, fancy, 15½c; do, fair to choice, 14½@15c; do, current packed, best, 14½c; do, fair to good, 13¾@14c; do, lower grades, 12½@13¼c; renovated butter, fancy, 17@17½c; do, common to choice, 14½@16½c; packing stock, 12@14c.

CHEESE.—Large arrivals of full cream continue dull, with some lots being carried over, and tone was weak and unsettled at the close. Small sizes have been only moderately active the past week and very quiet yesterday, though holders inclined to remain about steady in their views on fancy grades. A large surplus, however, will have to go into store. Really fine skims in moderate supply and working out fairly, but all other grades dull and irregular. Liverpool cable 46s for white and colored, unchanged for the week, 3,368 boxes. We quote: State, full cream, small, colored, fancy, 9¼c; do, choice, 9¼@9¾c; do, small, white, fancy, 9¼c; do, choice, 9@9¼c; do, good to prime, 8½@8¾c; do, common to fair, 7@8c; do, large, colored, fancy, 8c; do, choice, 8¼@8¾c; do, large, white, fancy, 9c; do, choice, 8¾@8¾c; do, good to prime, 8¼@8½c; do, common to fair, 7@8c; light skims, small, choice, 8c; do, large, choice, 7¼@7¾c; part skims, fancy, 6½@6¾c; do, fair to good, 4½@6c; do, common, 3@4c; full skims, 1½@2½c.

EGGS.—Offerings of fresh gathered have been ample, and while strictly fancy qualities are held firmly, there is some pressure to sell the medium grades; some accumulation of such in first hands. Refrigerators are quiet, but held unchanged. We quote: Jersey, State and Pennsylvania, fancy, selected, 21@22c; do, average prime to choice, 18@19c; Western, candled, selected, 17@18c; do, uncandled, selected, 16@17c; do, uncandled and ungraded, 14@16c; do, Southwestern, 13@16c; dirties, 11@13½c; checks, 10@11c; refrigerator, 15@17½c.

FRUITS.—FRESH—Trade in apples has been rather quieter of late, but fancy stock is still in light supply and held with confidence. Bartlett pears are quite plenty and tone is a little less firm; ripe stock or otherwise defective lots urgently offered; late kinds of pears are in light supply, but meet little demand. Plums are not plenty, but there is not much call for them at the moment. Peaches of strictly fancy quality are in moderate supply and sell promptly; occasional lots of Western Maryland, carriers, showing perfect condition, have been strained a little higher than quotations, but the figures given cover most sales; medium and lower grades rather dull. Grapes are moving slower at the close and tone is a shade easier. Watermelons dull and irregular. Fancy muskmelons steady; inferior qualities pressed for sale at very low prices. Apples, twenty-ounce, good to fancy, per double-head barrel, $2.75@$3.75; do, Alexander, $3@$4; do, Gravenstein, $2.75@$3.50; do, Duchess of Oldenburg, $3@$4; do, Fall Pippin, $2.75@$3.50; do, York Pippin, $2.75@$3.50; do, Maiden Blush, $2.75@$3.50; all sorts, handpicked, common to fair, $2@$2.50; wind-falls, $1@$1.75; pears, Bartlett, per barrel, $2.25@$4.50; do, up-river, per keg, $1.25@$1.75; Howell, per barrel, $2@$2.50; do, Beurre d'Anjou, per barrel, $2@$2.50; do, Swans's Orange, $2@$2.50; do, Flemish Beauty, $1.25@$1.50; do, Kieffer, Jersey, $1.75@$2; do, common kinds, $1@$1.75; prunes, per 8-pound basket, 35@45c; plums, Bradshaw, per 8-lb basket, 25@35c; do, Diamond, 25@35c; do, Gull, 20@30c; do, green gage, 25@30c; do, Washington gage, 18@20c; do, abundance, &c., per carrier, 50c@$1; do, per 8-lb basket, 10@18c; do, damson, 20@25c; do, damson, Virginia, choice, per 20-lb basket, 50c; peaches, Western Maryland and West Virginia, per carrier, 50c@$1.25; do, per 20-lb basket, 30@40c; other Maryland and Delaware, per carrier, 50c@$1; do, Pennsylvania, per 20-lb basket, 25@60c; do, Maryland and Delaware, extra yellow, per basket, 75@80c; do, extra red, 80@85c; do, best straight lines, 65@70c; do, plain, 50@60c; do, inferior, 30@40c; do, Jersey, extra, per basket, 65@75c; do, average prime lines, 50@60c; do, inferior, 25@40c; up-river, per pony basket, 20@40c; do, Pine Island, fair to choice, per carrier, $1.25@$2; do, fair to prime, per basket, 50@65c; do, inferior, 30@40c; huckleberries, per quart, 8@12c; grapes, Delaware, uppriver, 4-lb carrier, 50@75c; do, Niagara, 50@75c; do, common white, 40@50c; do, Worden, 50@70c; do, Moore's early, 50@70c; do, black sorts, up-river, per small basket, 7@8c; large baskets, 14@15c; black grapes in trays, per 100 lbs, $2; watermelons, fancy, large, per carload, $150@$200; do, common to good, $60@$125; do, fancy large, per 100, $18@$22; do, medium, $12@$16; do, poor to fair, $5@$10; muskmelons, Western, Rocky Ford seed, best, per crate, $2.25@$2.75; do, poor to fair, $1@$2; do, Hackensack, per barrel, 50@75c; do, Monmouth County, nutmeg, 40@60c; do, Christina, 60@75c; do, South Jersey, per half-barrel box, 40@75c; do, Western Maryland gem, common to good, per crate, 75c@$1.25; do, Delaware, Maryland, and Eastern shore, per half-barrel basket, 40@75c; pineapples, Florida, red Spanish, 24s, per case, $3.75; do, 30s, $3.50; do, 36s, $2.75@$3.25; do, 42s, $2.50; do, smooth cayenne, $2@$3; do, Abbaka, $2@$3. DRIED.—Evaporated apples are meeting a moderate demand and the market rules quiet, though without material change. Small lots of new fruit arriving, but generally showing poor quality. Very little doing in sun-dried apples, or chops and waste. Small fruits scarce and high. California fruit quiet and unchanged. Apples, evaporated, fancy, 9¼c; do, choice, 8¾@9c; do, prime, 8¼@8¾c; do, common to good, 6@8c; do, sun-dried quarters, 4½@6c; do, chops, per 100 lbs, $1.50@$2.25; do, cores and skins, $1.50@$2.25; cherries, 13@14c; raspberries, evaporated, 24@25c; do, sun-dried, 22@23c; blackberries, 6½@7c; huckleberries, 15c; apricots, California, Moorpark, 12@15c; royal, 9½@11c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@18c; do, unpeeled, 6@9c; prunes, California, 3@7c.

HOPS.—Fully one half of the State crop has been picked this week. Reports vary as to the yield; in some localities the hops have been coming down light and it looks as if the crop will average a little less than in 1900. Not enough business doing as yet in the new crop to establish values. The recent purchases in the interior of seedlings have been at 12@12½c. Our market for 1900 hops is very dull and weak; outside quotations are quite extreme. We quote: State, 1900, choice, per lb, 13@14c; do, good to prime, 12@12½c; do, common to fair, 10½@11½c; do, 1899, common to choice, 6@11c; Pacific Coast, 1900, choice, 13½@14c; do, good to prime, 12@13c; do, common to fair, 10½@11½c; do, 1899, poor to choice, 6@11c; State and Pacific Coast, old olds, 1½@3c.

HAY AND STRAW.—Offerings liberal and tone easy, though strictly choice grades held at full late prices. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 85@87½c; do, No. 3 and No. 1, 60@82½c; do, clover and clover mixed, 50@65c; do, no grade, 50@60c; do, salt, 55@60c; straw, long rye, 65@80c. POULTRY—ALIVE—Very fresh receipts of carload lots yesterday. Spring chickens are very dull and weak, with full two or three carloads being carried over, mostly small and medium sized. Fowls and old roosters have cleaned up pretty closely and tone steady to firm. Very few turkeys coming in wanted. Ducks have been plentiful and of irregular quality, though large lots of young birds have been worked off to farmers to fatten, and market has gradually cleaned up. Geese about steady. Live pigeons dull and weak. We quote: Spring chickens, per lb, 10@11c; fowls, 10½c; roosters, 6½c; broilers, 10c; ducks, Western, per pair, 45@60c; geese, $1@$1.25; pigeons, 20c. DRESSED—Very few fresh receipts in or wanted. The market has cleaned up fairly well of fowls and fancy grades of chickens, but there is a large surplus of ordinary grades of chickens left over which are urging to clean up at low and irregular prices. Spring turkeys rarely desirable. Long Island Spring ducks have cleaned up fairly well and tone about steady. Eastern Spring geese very dull and weak. Frame squabs plentiful and irregular. We quote: Spring chickens, Philadelphia, fancy, per lb, 18c; do, mixed sizes, 12@15c; do, Pennsylvania, prime, 13@14c; do, fair to good, 10@12c; do, Western, dry-picked, choice, 12@12½c; do, scalded, 11½@12c; do, dry-picked or scalded, poor to fair, 10@11c; fowls, Western, dry-picked, average best, 11½c; do, scalded, 11½c; do, Southwestern, dry-picked, 11½c; do, Western and Southwestern, poor to good, 10@11c; old cocks, 6½@7c; ducks, Spring, Long Island and Boston, per lb, 13½c; do, Pennsylvania and Jersey, 12½@13c; do, Western, 7@9c; geese, Spring, Eastern, white, 13@14c; do, dark, 11@12c; squabs, prime, large, white, per dozen, $2.25; do, mixed, $1.50@$2; do, dark, $1.20@$1.50.

GAME.—Little if any important lots of game have arrived as yet, though the season has been opened since Sept. 1 on venison, snipe, plover, and wild ducks. Some old game has been brought out of the freezers.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.—Irish potatoes are in liberal supply, but choice stock holds about steady. Sweet potatoes fairly firm, as last quoted. Choice onions continue in light supply, and selling promptly at well-sustained prices; most of the Orange County receipts are inferior, and of very uncertain value. Lima beans dragging heavily and offered lower. Green corn quiet, but fancy stock is not plenty. Tomatoes dull and weak. Cucumbers steady for fancy stock; inferior lots dull. Cucumber pickles closed rather slow, as usual toward the end of the week. Other vegetables show little change. We quote: Potatoes, Long Island, fair to prime, per barrel, $2.25@$2.50; do, Maine, prime to choice, $2.50@$2.62; do, State and Western, per 180 lb, $2.25@$2.50; do, Jersey, round kinds, $2@$2.25; do, long kinds, $1.87@$2; do, Jersey and Southern, common to fair, $1.62@$1.75; sweet potatoes, South Jersey, per double-head barrel, $2.75@$3; do, per half-barrel basket, $1.25@$1.50; do, Virginia, yellow, prime to fancy, $2.25@$2.50; do, common, $2@$2.12; corn, Hackensack, choice, per 100, 75c@$1; other Jersey, choice, 75c@$1; do, poor to fair, 40@50c; cabbages, Long Island, Flat Dutch, per 100, $5@$8; celery, State, per dozen, 10@35c; cucumbers, Jersey, per barrel, 75c@$1.25; do, per box, 30@50c; do, Shelter Island, per barrel, $1.50; do, Rockland County, sugar barrel, $1.50@$2; do, round-hoop barrel, $1@$1.50; cucumber pickles, Rockland County, per 1,000, $1.50@$2

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and has she ideals as to what a home should be? If so she will find every one of them realized in my new homes on Sterling Place, between Underhill and Washington Avs. It is a liberal education to look at them.

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Would you like to spend a half hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with advances made in the Sciences and Arts of the Twentieth Century for one-third the price of a home equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan? The largest operation ever attempted in either Borough. That beautiful row of thirty-two artistic, circular, octagon, and straight front dwellings, finished with the choicest hard woods; model all-tiled kitchens, electric light combination chandeliers, shower, tiled bathrooms, butler's pantry and extension dining rooms, panelled ceilings.

Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.

Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place, (time 22 minutes.) one block from main entrance to Prospect Park. The highest and choicest location in Brooklyn. Open daily, including Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

WM. H. REYNOLDS, Builder
On premises.

This beautiful up-to-date, new, detached two-family dwelling is located on Beverly Road, near Prospect Park South; private entrance for each family; upper part rents for $35 per month, covers all expenses and gives you rent free; plot 50x100; price $7,000; terms to suit. Ohnewald & Kennedy, 204 Montague St., and Ocean Parkway and Prospect Av.

If You Want To Buy A House.
If you want to rent a house.
If you want to rent a flat.
If you want anything in the real estate line call or write

Jones & Co., Real Estate Brokers
and Managers of Estates, 396 Seventh Av., corner Twelfth St., Brooklyn.

Parties out of the city for the Summer who desire to resume housekeeping on their return will find it to their advantage to let us know just what they want, and we can surely suit them, as our offices are so located that they take in the whole of the beautiful and healthgiving Prospect Slope. We make a specialty of investment property, and have some great bargains to offer.

JONES & CO., Real Estate,
396 Seventh Av., corner Twelfth St., Brooklyn.

DITMAS PARK,

FLATBUSH.

Three beautiful houses on the west side of East 18th St., between Av. D and Ditmas; these houses are of the highest class in Flatbush section; hardwood finish throughout; open nickel plumbing and all combined improvements, which are unexcelled; property is freely restricted and location first-class in every particular; large plots, &c. Apply S. T. Sherwood, cor. Av. D and East 19th St., Brooklyn.

ARISTOCRATIC FLATBUSH.

Best section East 18th St., between Berkeley Road and Avenue E; elegant new detached dwellings, with every modern improvement; hardwood trim throughout; parquet and double floors; steam heat; extra basins; exposed open plumbing; plot, 50x100; price, $10,000 to $11,000. Apply to Geo. W. Egbert, owner and builder, on premises, or No. 126 East 19th St., Brooklyn.

$15 MONTHLY, WITH RENT OF UPPER FLOOR,

buys a 2-family brick house and pays all expenses; 11 rooms, 2 baths; cement cellar; open plumbing, &c. WM. E. KAY, builder, 47th St. and 6th Av., Brooklyn.

Immediate possession, desirable surroundings, private house, 9 rooms, all improvements; also flathouse, 3 sets, improvements, occupy middle flat, others always rent; price each house $2,150; 12 per cent. net investment. Mr. Finch, on premises, 1,623 Atlantic, near Troy Av.

$2,650 buys a 2-story and cellar frame; 7 rooms; all improvements; heater in cellar; exposed plumbing; cost more to build than price asked, say nothing about lot; block from Nostrand Av. cars; near avenue. W. H. Smith, 1,331 Rogers Av.

$4,000 buys corner house, 25x80; detached; 9 rooms; all imp.; heater in cellar; one block from Nostrand Av., Vanderveer Park; near school and new Catholic Church. W. H. Smith, 1,331 Rogers Av.

Nos. 37, 39, 41 Maspeth Av., Brooklyn.—Factory and tenement property, free and clear, (growing in value as the new bridge to Brooklyn nears completion.) Apply 193 Greene St., near Bleecker, Manhattan, ground floor.

Bargain.—Elegant 2 and 3-story single flat brick houses; the whole block private and lately erected; easy terms. Dreher & Kunz, Builders, 452 Grove St., near St. Nicholas Av., Wyckoff Av., L Station.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.

Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,887, New York.

The finest that was ever built for $15,000; 3-story and basement stone dwellings, with and without extension dining rooms. Don't believe this assertion. Let me prove it. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Avenue.

Summer over, bargains for sale and to exchange; unlimited money to loan, first mortgages; send particulars or call and see my lists; also cash buyers. Austin B. Burchell, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

A seven-story and basement brick factory, 50x100; rent, $9,500; price, $85,000; mtge., $45,000. W. W. Grant, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Near Park and Boulevard.—New houses; every improvement; $2,400; many bargains. Beardall, 11 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn.

Fine house, 2 lots, Flatbush, good location. $4,500; big bargain. William P. Jones, 189 Montague St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FACTORY FOR SALE OR LEASE.

Two-story and basement brick factory, about 60 miles from New York, on Erie R. R.; building 40x90; plot 100x125, extending back to railroad; three minutes to station; new engine, 35 H. P.; new boiler, 70 H. P.; electric light, water, sewerage, &c.; no unions; plenty male and female help.

Address "Factory," 39 Union Sq., City.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

$30C Down, $45 Monthly

BUYS FLATBUSH HOUSE.

New, detached; 13 rooms and large bath; cellar cemented and plastered; furnace; all improvements; oak trimmed; decorated; cabinet mantels; fine neighborhood; lot 40x100; never occupied; would rent $60.

C.W.CLARK, 74 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

At a Sacrifice.—Only $3,900; 2-story and basement extension brick house; 11 rooms; adapted for 2 families; newly decorated; immediate possession; terms to suit. Edward Grotecloss, 541 De Kalb Av.

Great Bargain.—Must be sold; price, only $2,500; 2-story and basement frame house, 295 Lorimer St., near North Second; terms to suit; investigate at once. Edward Grotecloss, 541 De Kalb Av.

1st & 2d Mortgages **MONEY LOANS** Greater New York.
Austin B. Burchell, 189 Montague St., B'klyn.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 86 trains daily; commutation 8c.; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Yonkers.

TWO OR THREE EIGHT AND TEN ROOMED MODERN NEW HOUSES TO RENT AT YONKERS PARK, HALF AN HOUR OUT ON THE HARLEM RAILWAY; UNLIMITED SUPPLY OF PURE WATER AND DELIGHTFUL SURROUNDINGS: STRICTLY RESIDENTIAL; RENTAL $25 TO $35 MONTHLY. APPLY TO W. R. WATSON, YONKERS PARK STATION. AFTERNOONS ONLY.

Several desirable houses now ready at Fairview, Yonkers; every convenience; price $5,000 to $8,000; lots 50x100 and 100x100; on easy terms; beautiful suburban location; high ground; very accessible; carefully restricted; send for booklet. Gordon, 20 East 42d St.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

50c. weekly. No interest or assessments

High, dry Boulevard lots, fronting trolley. Near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont. WARRANTY CO., 115 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

A corner, modern residence, best location Mt. Vernon; must sell; liberal terms; rent, furnished or unfurnished. E. P. Holdridge, 4 Warren.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—Large house, 10 rooms; all conveniences; lot 50x150; barn; price $5,000. W. E. Davis, owner, 27 Birch St., New Rochelle.

New Rochelle! Sacrifice!—Modern 10-room house, plot 75x150; handsome stable. "Residence Park," 1,242 Broadway.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

MAGNIFICENT DWELLING

IN THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PART OF

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Three-story and cellar, containing 11 rooms, large hall, bathrooms, dressing rooms, &c.; up-to-date in every respect. Parquet flooring, hardwood trim, open plumbing, solid porcelain bathtub, &c. All in first-class condition. Size of plot 75x130. Will sell cheap for cash, or will trade for a private dwelling in New York City.

Plans, Photographs, &c., at office of
WILLIAM M. RYAN, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

For Sale—Gentleman's Farm, one hour from N. Y. C. by C. R. R. of N. J.; close by growing town; no malaria; good society; about 140 acres, mostly in grass; large crops of hay; home market; modern buildings; chance for speculation in building lots; owner having taken up his residence in Europe, will sell this place below value. For circular address owner, Fred'k Loeser, Personal, Brooklyn, N. Y. R. E. Agents please inclose their card.

FOUR COTTAGES, 7 TO 9 ROOMS EACH. 50 MINUTES OUT. WEST SHORE R. R. $1,200 TO $2,000. THREE (3) MINUTES FROM DEPOT. TERMS TO SUIT. GREAT BARGAINS. LARGE DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENTS. ADDRESS W. D. SNOW, ATTORNEY, 47 MAIN ST., HACKENSACK, N. J.

For sale in East Orange, near Grove St. Station, 40 minutes to City Hall, several new houses; all modern improvements; hard wood; open plumbing; tastefully decorated; prices from $5,000 to $10,000; terms easy. Apply Builder, 53 South Grove Street., East Orange.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

ALLENHURST.—FOR SALE.

Finely located cottage, very near ocean, facing south; 8 bedrooms, artesian water, all improvements; terraced lot 68x102 feet. Address Box 2,003 Allenhurst, N. J.

For Sale.—Montclair, N. J., 183 South Mountain Av. Modern thirteen-room house, all improvements; best residential street; sold at a sacrifice; easy terms. Particulars from George G. Bradley, 43 Cedar St., New York.

Factory Site for Sale.—About 2 acres, with large frame building, slate roof; facilities for shipping by canal and three railroads. Address John C. Van Doren, Bound Brook, N. J.

To close estate, will sell corner plot, 10 lots, for $25 (only $2.50 each) at Summer resort; terms, $2 down, balance $1 weekly; boating, bathing, fishing. Trustee, Box 8 Times Office.

Tenafly.—Good modern house for sale, $4,000; 8 rooms, bath, gas, water; plot 100x140. H. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

Country Real Estate for Sale.
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FOR SALE.

On the Housatonic River and Sound

(Opposite Stratford, Conn.)

AN ESTATE CONSISTING OF 150 ACRES almost surrounded by water, fine mansion, cottage, farmhouse, barn, and outbuildings. Distance 5 miles from Bridgeport, 1½ miles from Stratford.

Further information can be obtained from

GEO. R. READ, Agent,
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Special Bargain.—44-acre fruit and poultry farm, ½ mile from station; all the latest improvements and appliances for successful poultry business; thousands of fruit trees; magnificent vineyard; brook from two large lakes runs through property; photographs; sacrifice; $4,500. For particulars apply Austin B. Burchell, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Wilton, Conn.—Attractive house and outbuildings; sixteen acres; convenient to station; fine view; price, $4,000; mortgage, $2,500 at 4. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

For Sale—Plot 65 acres, surrounding Underhill Homestead, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; frontage Central Park Av.; suitable for high-class subdivision; see owner on premises. T. B. Underhill.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

Making money fast. Who? Farmers. Over 300 elegant farms; easy terms; $500 to $10,000; $200 cash; balance monthly. Beardall's list, 11 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn.

All country real estate our specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building.

Farms for sale in Dutchess County; send for catalogue. C. E. Rogers, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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This Is the Time!

Don't wait but inspect our lots in Jamaica before you buy elsewhere. We offer lots 25x100 right in the Heart of Jamaica; Water, Gas, Sewer, Electric Lights; macadamized streets; price $190 each; terms very easy. For further information address Store, 93 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open evenings till 8 P. M.

Country home, in centre of village, Long Island; good bathing, boating, and fishing; close to the bay, house 11 rooms; good Spring, running water, well-equipped barn; price low; terms easy. L. S. Clark, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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Exchange. Exchange. Exchange.—Real estate; all kinds; everywhere; 200 exchanges. Beardall's List, 11 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn.

Choice single and double flats, exchange for Harlem residence or country property. Cornish, 119 West 125th St.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FOR SELECT FAMILIES.
8 Rooms and Bath
All Light.
$850 to $1,100 per year

329-331 WEST 83D ST.

Location the best; bay windows outlook on Drive and river; electric lights, elevators and all latest improvements. Owner on premises.

TUXEDO,

Northeast Cor. 118th St., Lexington Av.—Suites 5 and 6 all light, large rooms; bath; elevator apartments; all other improvements; absolutely high class; rents, $420 and $480 per year. Superintendent on premises.

57th St., 401 West., corner 9th Av.—Nine rooms, with bath, all light; private hall; new plumbing; janitor on premises.

112th St., 137 West.—Single flat, 8 large, light rooms; latest improvements; lease to select families.

THE URANIA,

238 and 240 West 129th St.; electric elevator and every modern improvement; rents, $35 to $47.50. Premises, or William C. Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

AIRY, LIGHT CORNER.

Exceptionally nice neighborhood; all modern improvements; seven rooms; tiled bath; main floor, profession or private, $56; top floor, $35. 101 East 78th St.

506 Lexington Av., 3d flat, seven large rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $30. Firm L. J. Carpanter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

102 West 93d St.—Marble halls, stairways, hallboys, improvements; one apartment, rent, $38. Superintendent, or A. K. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

112th St., 137 West.—Single flat, 8 large, light rooms; latest improvements; lease to select families.

98th St., 103-107 West.—Six rooms; bath; $18 up; 5 rooms, $17. Lowell, No. 107.

Leroy St., 54.—Three front rooms, 1st floor, few doors from new park; free cartage.

City Flats to Let—Furnished.

Fire-proof building; elegantly furnished eight-room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

Flats Wanted.

A nice furnished flat wanted in respectable locality on west side; rental $900. Treacy, 1,929 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WEST SIDE DWELLINGS.

$720	144th St., 3-story.	$1,800	90th St., 4-story.
825	83d St., 2-story.	1,800	80th St., 4-story.
1,200	87th St., 3-story.	1,800	44th St., 4-story.
1,200	64th St., 4-story.	1,900	77th St., 4-story.
1,300	79th St., 3-story.	1,900	82d St., 4-story.
1,350	98th St., 4-story, Amer. Base.	2,000	82d St., 4-story.
		2,000	76th St., 4-story.
1,500	94th St., 4½-story, Amer. Base.	2,200	86th St., 4-story.
		2,200	85th St., 4-story.
1,500	87th St., 3-story.	2,400	71st St., 4-story.
1,500	89th St., 3-story.	2,400	83d St., 4-story.
1,600	78th St., 4-story.	2,600	71st St., 4-story.
1,700	82d St., 4-story.	2,750	76th St., 4-story.
1,800	82d St., 4-story.	2,800	87th St., 4-story.
1,800	87th St., 3-story.	3,500	86th St., 4-story.
1,900	West End Av., 4-story.	5,000	81st St., 4-story.

ALSO MANY OTHERS FROM $1,200 TO $5,000.

WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 COLUMBUS AV., 81ST ST.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSES TO LET.

8th St.,	3 sty....	$1,600	9th St.,	4 sty....	$2,200
10th St.,	4 sty....	3,500	11th St.,	4 sty....	2,200
13th St.,	3 sty....	1,200	14th St.,	4 sty....	1,800
17th St.,	4 sty....	2,200	20th St.,	4 sty....	3,300
21st St.,	4 sty....	2,700	25th St.,	3 sty....	1,200
26th St.,	4 sty....	2,200	35th St.,	4 sty....	2,250
37th St.,	4 sty....	5,000	38th St.,	4 sty....	2,200
39th St.,	4 sty....	3,300	43d St.,	3 sty....	2,000
44th St.,	3 sty....	1,700	46th St.,	3 sty....	1,200
48th St.,	3 sty....	1,700	53d St.,	3 sty....	2,400
55th St.,	3 sty....	1,250	64th St.,	4 sty....	1,250
67th St.,	4 sty....	3,500	76th St.,	4 sty....	2,300
80th St.,	4 sty....	1,800	86th St.,	4 sty....	2,200
90th St.,	4 sty....	1,800	96th St.,	4 sty....	1,000
98th St.,	4 sty....	1,350	126th St.,	3 sty....	480
8th Av.,	3 sty....	3,500	Mad. Av.,	4 sty....	4,000
Stuyvesant,	3 sty....	1,100	Lex. Av.,	4 sty....	1,200

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 BROADWAY.

A.—UNFURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT:

Henderson Place,	E. 86th St.; 3 story	$420
46th St.,	near 8th Av.; 3 story	1,400
45th St.,	near 8th Av., 3 story	1,400
46th St.,	near Broadway; 4 story	1,500
44th St.,	near Broadway; 3 story	1,700
44th St.,	near 6th Av., 4 story	1,850
43d St.,	near 6th Av.; 3 story	2,000
44th St.,	near Broadway; 3 story	2,000
73d St.,	near West End Av.; 4 story	2,200
72d St.,	near Columbus Av.; 4 story	4,000

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

A.—Unfurnished Houses for rent:

Henderson Place,	E. 86th St.; 3-story	$420
46th St.,	near 8th Av.; 3-story	1,400
45th St.,	near 8th Av.; 3-story	1,400
44th St.,	near Broadway; 3-story	1,700
46th St.,	near B'way; 3-story	1,400
44th St.,	near 6th Av.; 4-story	1,850
43d St.,	near 6th Av.; 3-story	2,000
44th St.,	near Broadway; 3-story	2,000
73d St.,	near West End Av.; 4-story	2,200
72d St.,	near Columbus Av.; 4-story	4,000

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

73RD ST., WEST,

Between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves., Three and four story houses. Janitor, 97 West 73d St., or office of Clark Estate, 25 West 23d St.

73RD ST., WEST,

Between Central Park West and Columbus Ave., FOUR-STORY HOUSE, Electric light and steam heat. Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or office of Clark Estate, 25 West 23d St.

72D ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV., WIDE BOULEVARD STREET.

Elegant Dwelling; immediate possession; rent, $4,000. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

HANDSOME NEW HOUSE.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 630 W. 147TH ST. 10 rooms and bath; beautiful private location; fine view of Hudson River; unexceptional neighborhood; $75 monthly.

110 EAST 46TH ST.

Three-story and basement brownstone house; rent, $900, will sell cheap. Apply premises, or to E. C. SIMONSON, 146 BROADWAY.

Desirable Unfurnished Houses

TO LET.

INNES & CENTER, 21 East 20th St.

46TH ST., BET. 8TH & 9TH AVES.

3-Story Dwelling, $1,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

66 E. 77TH ST.

CHOICE APARTMENTS.

Eight rooms, all light, perfectly appointed; every modern convenience; hall service.

72D ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.—A large, four-story dwelling, now vacant. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

BRONX.—7 rooms, private corner house, $32.00; 6 rooms, single flat, $21.00, all up to date improvements; select neighborhood. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Two-family house, 12 rooms, all modern improvements; 5 minutes from 183d St. "L" station and rapid transit road. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

A 20-foot three-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling in the 50ties, near 3d Av.; $1,200. Zittel, 1,023 3d Av., near 61st St.

5th Av., No. 29.—Five-story, newly done over; open for inspection; rent, $3,100. A. K. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $15,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—We have only to rent in the entire block, 68th and 69th Streets, east of Third Av.
218 E. 68th Street, Rent $1,100.
202 and 204 E. 69th St. Rent $1,000 each.
232 and 234 E. 69th St. Rent $900 each.
All are three-story high-stoop dwellings, handsomely decorated, modern plumbing. Open; can be seen at any time.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 66th St.

77th St., 126 West.—Four-story brownstone twenty-foot, good order; rental, $1,800. Frederick Zittel, Columbus Av. and 72d St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR THE WINTER.

Special Lists mailed; state requirements.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
115 Broadway.

TO LET FURNISHED.—In West 72d St., to a desirable family, a superior house with new furniture and fine library.
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Av., near 73d St.

43d St., West, Near Broadway.—Fully furnished dwelling, 17 rooms; every room taken; always paid good income; rent, $2,500.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

87th St., corner of Lexington Av.—An attractive 4-story corner house; two baths; furnished or unfurnished. Ashforth & Co., 1,509 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE WESTPORT,
48 WEST 73D ST.
Corner Apartment, eight rooms and bath; passenger and servants' elevators and every improvement; all night service. $1,200

BROADWAY AND 76TH ST.
(The Lyonhurst.)—Very attractive Apartments, seven all outside rooms and bath; hot water; hall attendance; open plumbing. $55 TO $75
ELECTRIC ELEVATOR.

ALL LIGHT CORNER APARTMENTS.
200 WEST 88TH ST.
Attractive entrance; uniformed hall boy; seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; steam heat, hot water supplied. $45 TO $55

THE RENAISSANCE,
72 WEST 88TH ST.
Very light Apartments, seven very large rooms and bath; steam heat; very attractive entrance; hall boy. $45 TO $60
OPEN PLUMBING.

71 AND 73 WEST 104TH ST.
Single Flats, private hall, seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; hot water; steam heat; only one left. $40 TO $45

65, 67, AND 69 WEST 104TH ST.
Six rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water; gas ranges; private halls. $35 TO $40

108 WEST 83D ST.,
SINGLE APARTMENT HOUSE; OPEN PLUMBING; hot water, steam heat; first and third Flats $40 TO $47.50

THE TOWNSEND,
206 WEST 121ST ST.
Seven very large, light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water. $40 TO $50

349 AMSTERDAM AV.
Very light Apartments, four and five rooms and bath. $20 TO $21

566 AMSTERDAM AV.
Attractive Apartments, six rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water. $27

572 AMSTERDAM AV.
Five and four rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water. $21 TO $22

APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO

WILLIAM R. WARE,
AGENT,
451 Columbus Av., 81st St.

Full particulars will be mailed if desired.

The Broadway

Southwest Cor. of 40th Street

Attractive Two and Three Room Apartments

with bath; southern exposure; attendance; restaurant on premises.

GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave. (8717) 60 Cedar St.

The Cheapest Elevator Apartment on Broadway.

THE BROADWAY,

230 West 101st St., S. W. cor. Broadway.

Seven Rooms and Bath, with all the latest improvements; Elevator Service day and night. $800 per annum.

These apartments can be leased from October 1st, for one, two, and three years, and seen at any time. Apply on premises.

PAUL MAYER, Agent,
211 West 116th St.
Telephone 297 Harlem.

THE CLINTON,

ST. NICHOLAS AVE., cor. 141st,
7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath.
RENT, $30 AND UPWARD.
One handsome corner apartment;
9 ROOMS AND BATH;
best on the Heights;
SEEN SUNDAY AND EVENINGS.
Other apartments,
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH;
rents, $14.00 to $75.00.
Office open Sunday and evenings.

WEBB & COMPANY,
141ST ST., cor. St. Nicholas Ave

MOHONK &

MINNEWASKA.

7, 8, 9 and 10 rooms;

STRICTLY FIREPROOF;

UP TO DATE APARTMENTS.

Superintendent on the premises
2 West 88th st.

THE STUYVESANT,

238-44 EAST 13TH ST.,
a short distance from Broadway;
five to ten room apartments, especially large and light; rents, $40 to $75 per month.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cr. 44th St.

THE DUNSBRO,
120 East 31st Street.

Absolutely fire-proof 8-story building; 9 rooms, bath, and servants' toilet; electric elevator; parquet floors throughout; mail chutes; ready October 1st; rent, $1,500. CHAS. HIBSON, 34th St. and Lexington Av.

345 WEST 31ST ST.

Six rooms, all light, every modern improvement; steam heat, &c.; rent moderate.

A. CORONADO. A.

New fire-proof corner building; seven and eight sunny rooms to rent; $65, $85, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19

Columbus Av., 584, Near 88th St.—Four handsome rooms, with bath; all conveniences; rent only $18. Agent, Pocher & Co., 595 Lexington Av.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$30.—At No. 2,394 Broadway, near 87th St.; only flat in building; over store; 6 rooms and bath. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

39½ Washington Square.—Attractive flats, overlooking square; 6 rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $65-$55.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas and coal ranges; decorated; $11.50-$14.

Bargain.—Desirable couple, choicest location; five rooms, all improvements; elevator; electric light; telephone. 509 West 112th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Magnificent Apartment House

JUST COMPLETED.

At the N. E. Corner of Madison Av. & 90th St.

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE MR. CARNEGIE'S IMPROVED PROPERTY.

IS ONE that will appeal to the most fastidious tenants. Built of cut limestone, with entrances and hall trimmed with cut stone, it presents a most luxurious appearance.

The apartments are laid out in suites of 9 large rooms, 2 bathrooms with tiled floors and walls and a foyer hall. Only two apartments to a floor. Every conceivable convenience has been introduced, chief among which are butler's quarters, 2 bathrooms with tiled floors and walls, steel safes, sanitary garbage closets, telephone, in each apartment.

Household service rooms as completely isolated from family rooms as in a private dwelling. The two elevators will run night and day, and service and attendance will be equivalent to that of a first-class hotel.

For information as to rents and booklets showing floor plans, etc., apply to

DUFF & CONGER, Agts.,
Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St. Tel. 641—79th Street.

THE ORMONDE-SEMINOLE,

Broadway, West 69th St., to West 70th St.

A MODERN
HIGH-CLASS
APARTMENT BUILDING.

The tone of these apartments is perfect. All improvements and innovations have made the Ormonde-Seminole home-like and satisfactory from the family point of view. Every convenience, including artificial refrigeration; apartments of eight to ten rooms each.

SELECT. EXCLUSIVE. AND CENTRALLY LOCATED. RENTS, $2,200 to $3,000.

THE ARBUTUS,

N. W. Corner West End Ave. and 91st St.

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

Situated on high ground, with view of picturesque country and the Hudson; a magnificent modern building of seven stories, in the most beautiful section of West End Av. It is an avenue of homes; many of the finest private houses are near. The delightful location makes this house very desirable.

RENTS, $1,800 TO $2,000.

Superintendent on premises of each building.
JAMES BUTLER, Owner.

Earle's Court, Norfolk and Fremont,

306, 308, 310 WEST 94TH ST.
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSES,
READY for OCCUPANCY SEPT. 1st.

Suites of 6 and 8 rooms, with two baths, larger, handsomer, and better planned than anything in this city. Direct sunlight in every room. Equipped with every modern convenience. Beautifully finished. Decorated to suit. The most up-to-date plumbing and bathroom appointments. Elevators and first-class service. Only $840 to $900 for Six Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 for Eight Rooms. Cheaper by one-third than any similar apartments. Booklets, with floor plans, etc., sent on application. JACOB AXELROD, Builder and Owner. For full particulars regarding the above houses write or telephone

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Ave., near 73d St.
Telephone 2214 Riverside.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS,

Manhattan Av., Bet 117th & 118th Sts.

HESPERUS and PARTHENON,

RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.

4 and 6 room, including corners, apartments, rents $40 to $68. These beautiful elevator buildings are situated in a quiet and select neighborhood, within close proximity to Central and Morningside Parks, being two blocks from elevated station, and having mail chutes, electric lights, telephones, elaborate hall, with service and elevator running day and night. Apply on premises or McCAUL & SOLES, owners.

CENTURY,

Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.
New Building.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to

GEO. W. EGGERS,
Builder and Owner, on Premises.

THE RAYMOND,

42, 44, 46 East 28th St.

New Modern Apartment House.

Suites of 3 and 4 rooms and bath with hotel service. Can be had at most reasonable rates.

Restaurant on premises. Will furnish meals at a moderate charge.

APPLY TO (8737)
GEO. R. READ,
1 MADISON AV.

THE HUNTINGTON,

218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST.
NEAR 7TH AVE. DRIVE.

Harlem's newest and finest Apartments, 6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. Magnificent view from every window, elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.

Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.

PARK MADISON,

Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 25th St.,
Facing Madison Square.

An unusually bright, attractive apartment, consisting of 3 extra large rooms and bath; attendance, etc.

For plans and particulars apply to (8711)
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Av. 60 Cedar St.

751 FIFTH AVE.,

NEAR 58TH ST.

First Floor Apartment to Rent.

Extra large rooms; will decorate to suit tenant. (8707)
GEO. R. READ,
1 MADISON AV. 60 CEDAR ST.

NEW APARTMENTS DOWNTOWN

THE HUNTINGTON,

234-6-8 WEST 21ST ST.

A few suites of 5 and 6 rooms and bath remaining; rents reasonable; elevator, electric light; all improvements; accessible location.
J. W. Cushman & Co., Agents, 240 West 23d St.

THE REGENT,

438-40 WEST 57th Street,

Near 6th Av. "L" station and Broadway cars; 8 large and light rooms and bath; in perfect order; hall attendance, &c.; rents $40 and $55.
J

WEBSTER'S CENTENNIAL.

Dartmouth College to Celebrate the One Hundredth Anniversary of His Graduation.

From The Boston Herald.

The hundredth anniversary of the graduation of Daniel Webster will be celebrated by Dartmouth College at Hanover, N. H., Sept. 24 and 25. The exercises will be civic rather than academic, in honor of the services rendered to the Nation by Dartmouth's renowned son.

The celebration will begin on the afternoon of Sept. 24 with exercises principally of a historical nature. Prof. Charles F. Richardson, Ph. D., '71, will speak on "Mr. Webster's College Life," and Prof. John K. Lord, Ph. D., '68, will follow with an address on "The Development of the College Since the Dartmouth College Class.". Choral music will be given by a large chorus of students, under the direction of Prof. Charles F. Morse. There will also be various athletic events during the two days.

Tuesday evening there will be a torchlight parade, led by the college band and conducted by Col. Charles K. Darling, '85. Faculty, students, and alumni will participate. The campus will be illuminated by electric lights and there will be fireworks. A bonfire that will be visible for many miles will bring the spectacular events to a close.

On Wednesday morning exercises in the college church will be opened with an address by the President of the college. The centennial oration will then be delivered by the Hon. Samuel W. McCall, '74, after which honorary degrees will be conferred.

In the afternoon the corner-stone of Webster Hall, the new administration and alumni memorial building, will be laid by Samuel Appleton, the only living grandson of Daniel Webster. An address will be delivered by the Hon. F. S. Black, '75, former Governor of New York. Later in the afternoon, in the old chapel at Dartmouth Hall, where Webster attended the recitations of his college course, there will be a gathering of all interested to hear reminiscences of Webster by the older alumni and invited guests.

Early in the evening a band concert will be given beneath the historic elms of the college town. At 7 o'clock the new dining hall will be put to public use for the first time at the centennial banquet. The Hon. Alfred Russell, LL. D., '80, of Detroit, will preside, and the speakers will include the President of the college, the Governor, Edwin W. Sanborn, '78, who will touch on "Aspects of Webster's Personal Life and Associations"; Prof. Francis Brown, LL. D., the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., the Chief Justice of the State, the Hon. Frank P. Goulding, '63; Senator Hoar, and, it is expected, Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court.

JENNY LIND'S YOUTH.

The Swedish Nightingale's Struggle from Obscurity to Fame.

Stockholm (Sweden) Letter to Chicago Record-Herald.

Jenny Lind was baptized as Johanna Lindborg. The nickname by which she became famous was given her in her childhood. Her mother lived in two different tenements in Stockholm, 48 Jakobsbergsgatan and 32 Mästersamuelsgatan, while she was an infant, and it is not definitely known in which she was born. Both claim the honor, but the weight of evidence seems to be in favor of the former, which is on a short street in the manufacturing section of the city, and mostly occupied by artisans of various sorts. The other place is on a better street near the centre of the business section.

A Mr. Lindhahl, who holds a position in the Royal Library here, has an interesting collection of letters and documents relating to the early life of Jenny Lind. He has certified copies of the record of her birth and christening and the proceedings of the court, which, when she was fourteen years of age, decided that her parents were unfit persons to have charge of her, and appointed the director of the opera house as her guardian. He also has a number of autograph letters written when she was a child and afterward when she was a young woman in Paris studying with Mme. Garcia.

One of them, written at the age of eleven, is extremely interesting, for it reveals the poverty of her family and her thoughtfulness in saving expenses for her mother. She says that she must have a new pair of shoes, for the shoemaker has refused to repair her old ones any longer, and tells her mother that she can buy a pair at Drottningholm, where she is stopping—a little village that surrounds the King's palace—a little cheaper than she can get them at Stockholm. The letters from Paris, full of ardor and enthusiasm, tell of her experience there, the compliments that have been paid her, the encouragement she has received, and her confidence of success.

There are people still living in Stockholm who knew her intimately, although the greater part of her life was spent in London. Among others is Prof. Gunter, a former instructor in the Royal Conservatory of Music, who retired on a pension a few years ago, to whom she was at one time engaged to be married. She jilted him to marry Otto Goldsmith, her accompanist upon her American tour under the management of P. T. Barnum. Mr. Goldsmith is still living in London. Their son is a Captain in the British Army and their daughter is married to a prominent business man in London.

When she was ten years old she was apprenticed to the singing master of the Royal Opera in Stockholm with a number of other girls of her age who had fine voices, and at the age of eighteen made her début in the opera "Agata" in the Royal Opera House, which was torn down to make room for the new one that stands opposite the palace to-day. It is an institution of which the people of Stockholm are very proud.

ONLY FOR THE RICHEST.

Shooting Can Be Afforded Only by Millionaires and Monarchs in England.

From The London Express.

There is excellent grouse shooting in England from Derbyshire northward, and a little in Wales, but Scotland is the country of sport par excellence, and is said to extract half a million pounds annually from England by way of rent alone. Every sportsman knows that the payment of rent is only the beginning of expenses.

Distressful Ireland would afford excellent sport were it not for poachers who work uncontrolled all over the country.

The value of big estates for shooting purposes is astonishing. For three of his sporting estates the Earl of Dalhousie is said to receive over £8,000 a year in rent. In Sutherland the Duke of that name is reputed to take more than £30,000 a year for his various shootings if they are all let, the Duke of Westminster being one of his chief tenants.

Shooting in Scotland has never been cheap, but rents have risen apace in the last few years. Every man who makes a fortune wants a shooting estate north of the Tweed, and is prepared to pay almost any price for it, with the result that grouse cost more to the sportsmen than pheasants; and deer sometimes come out at a three-figure sum per head. And even now one is told that the top prices have not been reached, and that a boom in some new country or in West or South Africa will be followed by a further rise in the price of sporting estates.

The cost of a grouse moor is very heavy. Some of the Scotch shootings run well into four figures for rent alone. The ordinary expenses of living have to be added, and in considering them one must remember that food and supplies of every sort must come a long way by rail and road. Many good sporting estates are from ten to twenty miles from the nearest railway station, and a big house party is absolutely necessary if the members of the family who do not shoot are not to die of ennui.

At the same time small shootings can be picked up in the less fashionable counties, where decent accommodations can be secured at small cost in the local inn or at a farmhouse; and the man who goes down to shoot and has no other desires can have a few weeks' excellent sport. Last year a party of four men known to the writer rented a well-stocked shooting in the northwest of Scotland, and had nearly ten weeks of first-class sport, and the total cost of the holiday came out at £100 apiece.

If grouse moors are costly, they are cheap when compared with deer forests, which are the most expensive sporting luxury of Great Britain. In the first place, there are comparatively few forests—considerably less than 200, I believe, all told—and they lie more or less together. The best sport comes from Sutherland, Inverness, Ross, and Cromarty shires, and there are some fine island forests in the neighborhood of Jura, Mull, Harris, and Lewis.

Rents are enormous. For example, Messrs. Ludwig and Sigismund Neumann, the well-known South African mine owners and financiers, are said to pay a rent of £5,000 for the great deer forest of Invercauld, which belongs to Mr. Haldane Farquharson, and extends from Perthshire into Aberdeenshire. This year the forests seem to have let as well as the grouse moors, in spite of the absence of so many wealthy men in South Africa, commercial depression, and high taxes; while, if certain notable forests are unlet, it is generally because owners are shooting them. It is noticeable that few amateurs, however wealthy, do much with deer forests, and if they do rent one it is generally for the benefit of their friends. Funny stories come to London from time to time of deer shot by the stalker at the request of wealthy beginners, who could not hit a deer to save their bank balance; and these stories would be multiplied but for the discretion of men who are quick to realize that money-making in big cities is but por preparation for the difficulties of deer stalking.

Many of the forests include hundreds of acres of grouse moor and afford excellent fishing and cover shooting. They are splendidly preserved, and of course the bags are limited by arrangement. In spite of the thinning down that occurs annually, the supply of deer remains constant and the tendency is to increase the area of forest land and break up some of the big forests into two or even three shootings. The number of deer shot in Scotland annually is said to reach the respectable number of 5,000, and while the forest country remains as sparsely tenanted as it is to-day there is no reason why the supply should diminish.

Deer stalking has been discussed so often that it is late in the day to say anything about it. A man needs to be in the pink of condition to meet with any success, and to attempt the work without previous preparation is to court a breakdown. The strong-limbed, sound-winded, keen-eyed, level-headed men get the stags; the rest get more exercise than they care about and an excellent opportunity for the use of profane language.

Naturally enough Scots are the best deer stalkers in Great Britain, the number of Englishmen who shine at the sport being comparatively small. "They do the paying and we do the killing," said a young Scot to the writer a couple of years ago, taking from his pocket for inspection a four-figure check received for rent of his father's deer forest from an English manufacturer, who was notorious for his inability to kill his own hand-reared pheasants early in October.

THE HERMIT OF CAPE MALEA.

The Pathetic Romance of a Sailor Wrecked in Classical Seas.

From The London Spectator.

There is one feature of Cape Malea that rarely fails to attract the notice of the most careless voyager doubling it by day, a touch of human tragedy and pathos belonging in point of chronology to our own time, but in universal interest to all ages. At the extreme pitch of the cape a stupendous cliff rises sheer from the fretting waves for about a hundred feet. Then comes an irregular plateau of shelf, or perhaps two acres in area, the mountain rising again abruptly behind it to a height of about 2,000 feet. This plateau is apparently inaccessible, and yet, perched upon a huge boulder in its centre, a mass of rock detached from the mountain ages ago, is a house. It is rudely built of wooden fragments ingeniously fitted together, but its outlines convey at once the idea of its designer having been an Anglo-Saxon. It must be firmly built, too, for it is exposed to the full fury of winds rebounding from the mountain face, and the observer instinctively wonders why, if a house must be built on that shelf, so terribly exposed a position was selected. Then, if he be fortunate he will hear its story.

About twenty-five years ago there was a young sailor who by dint of hard work, integrity of character, and firmness of will, reached at the age of twenty-six the summit of his ambition—becoming master of what would then be called a good-sized steamship of some 500 tons register. Upon this accession to good fortune he married the girl of his choice, who had patiently waited for him since as boy and girl sweethearts they parted on his first going to sea. And with rare complacency his owners gave him the inestimable privilege of carrying his young bride to sea with him. How happy he was! How deep and all-embracing his pride as steaming down the grimy Thames he explained to the light of his eyes all the wonders that she was now witnessing for the first time, but which he had made familiar to her mind by his oft-repeated sea stories during the few bright days between voyages that he had been able to devote to courtship. The ship was bound to several Mediterranean ports, the time being late Autumn, and consequently the most ideal season for a honeymoon that could possibly be imagined. Cadiz, Genoa, Naples, Venice, a delightful tour with not one weary moment wherein to wish for something else. Even a flying visit to old Rome from Naples had been possible, for the two officers, rejoicing in their happy young skipper's joy, saw to it that no unnecessary cares should trouble him, and bore willing testimony in order that he should get as much delight out of those halcyon days as possible that the entire crew were as docile as could be wished, devoted to their bright commander and his beautiful wife. Then at Venice came orders to proceed to Galatz and load wheat for home.

Great was the glee of the girl-wife. She would see Constantinople and the Danube. Life would hardly be long enough to recount all the wonders of this most wonderful of wedding trips. And they sailed, with hearts overbrimming with joy as the blue sky above them seemed swelling over with sunlight. Wind and weather favored them; nothing occurred to cast a shadow over their happiness until, nearing Cape Malea at that fatal hour of the morning just before the dawn, when more collisions occur than at any other time, they were run into by a blundering Greek steamer coming the other way, and cut down amidships to the water's edge. To their peaceful sleep or quiet appreciation of the night's silvern splendors succeeded the overwhelming flood, the hiss and roar of escaping steam, the suffocating embrace of death. In that dread fight for life all perished but one, he so lately the happiest of men, the skipper. Instinctively clinging to a fragment of wreckage, he had been washed ashore under Cape Malea at the ebbing of the scanty tide, and his strong physique reasserting itself enabled him to climb those rugged battlements and reach the plateau. Here he was found gazing seaward by some goatherds, who, in search of their nimble-footed flocks, had wandered down the precipitous side o fthe mountain. They endeavored to persuade him to come with them back to the world, but in vain. He would live, gratefully accepting some of their poor provision; but from that watching place he would not go. And those rude peasants, understanding something of his depth of woe, sympathized with him so deeply that without payment, or hope of any, they helped him to build his hut, and kept him supplied with such poor morsels of food and drink as sufficed for his stunted needs. And there, with his gaze fixed during all his waking hours upon that inscrutable depth wherein all his bright hopes had suddenly been quenched, he lived until quite recent years, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot," a living monument of constancy and patient, uncomplaining grief. By his humble friends, whose language he never learned, he was regarded as a saint; and when one day they came upon him his lifeless body fallen forward upon its knees at the little unglazed window through which he was wont to look out upon the sea where his dear one lay, they felt confirmed in their opinion of the sanctity of the hermit of Cape Malea.

F. T. BULLEN.

"INDUSTRIAL OXYGEN."

The World's Trades Are to be Revolutionized by Pictet's Discovery.

From The London Mail.

It was recently announced that the new Swiss method of producing oxygen for industrial purposes had been taken up by a powerful English syndicate. The inventor, M. Raoul Pictet, who claims that his process enables him to obtain unlimited supplies of the gas from the atmosphere at nominal cost, has supplied our Geneva correspondent with additional particulars of his great discovery—a discovery which, it is asserted, will completely revolutionize the metal trades, and have a vast influence on chemistry, lighting, and hygiene.

The details given are for the most part in M. Pictet's own words, and the conclusions he arrives at are for experts to consider. There is no doubt as to the fact that the discovery has been widely taken up in England.

It took the inventor twenty-one years of experiments to find out that the usual method of extracting oxygen from the air by chemical means was impracticable for commercial purposes on account of the enormous cost of the chemical process.

Taking for a starting point the results obtained in 1877 by scientists, conclusively proving that the point of liquefaction of oxygen under atmospheric pressure is minus 183 degrees, while that of nitrogen under the same conditions is minus 195 degrees, he constructed an ingenious apparatus by means of which he was enabled to gradually extract the nitrogen, leaving the oxygen in the apparatus practically pure.

The apparatus is divided into ten equal parts separated from each other by a metallic plate, to which is attached a basin containing a certain amount of liquefied air. A spiral tube conducts the liquefied air to the basins. This exterior tube, called the exchanger, is continued, under the name of interior tube, within the apparatus, and winds round the metallic basin.

When a slight pressure is applied to the liquefied gas by means of the exchanger, nitrogen of 90 per cent. purity is liberated. This action is continued in each of the ten divisions until in the bottom one only pure oxygen remains and is drawn off in a gasometer.

The cost of the operation is less than the tenth of a penny per cubic yard of oxygen. M. Pictet claims that the results of the application of this system to metallurgical work will be extraordinary. He maintains that the enormous waste of coal in the working of metals will be done away with, and that immensely greater temperatures will be obtainable by the use of "industrial oxygen."

Soldering large masses of iron and steel will be an easy matter, and riveting will be done away with. The plates of vessels, the beams of bridges, railway lines, &c., may be constructed in future in one piece.

"Industrial oxygen" will reduce the hardest rocks such as quartz to a liquid state in a short time, and the mining industry will be revolutionized, and crushing superseded by melting.

The practice of chemistry will be immensely benefited, says M. Pictet. The cost of innumerable chemical products will be greatly reduced. One of the chief instances of this will be water gas, so much used in chemical industries, which will be obtainable at a cost of a tenth of a penny per cubic yard. The result of this for lighting purposes will be tremendous.

It is only a question of time, says the inventor, before every public building will be supplied with oxygen pipes, and "stuffiness" in theatres, schools, and other buildings will be unknown.

For hospitals, and especially in the operating room, oxygen, which on account of its prohibitive price could not be put into general use, will be employed more freely. Every town will have its oxygen manufactory in a few years, M. Pictet adds, and coal will be superseded by oxygen.

A large oxygen manufactory is being built at Manchester under the superintendence of Messrs. Galloway, in which it will be possible to produce 5,000 cubic yards of "industrial oxygen" per day.

They Found the Pail.

From The London Truth.

During one of the recent spells of hot weather, a well-known baronet came across three workmen engaged on a job on his estate. One of them remarked, as workmen not unfrequently do, on the dryness of the job. The heat had perhaps extended itself to the baronet's temper; at any rate, he turned away with the reply, "If you are thirsty, you know where the well is. You will find a pail there." Thinking over his remark a little later, it flashed across the baronet's mind that he had given orders for three bottles of champagne to be put into the pail and lowered into the well to cool for dinner. He hastened to the well and discovered—three empty bottles! What he said this time is not reported.

Excursions.

International Yacht Races.

The MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will send its new, fast, ocean-going steamship

North Star,

4,000 Tons,

to the yacht races for the America's Cup, commencing September 21st. Passengers limited to 800.

FARE $5.00.

Luncheon will be served by the caterer of the Coney Island Jockey Club and the Morris Park Racing Association.

Tickets for sale at Maine S. S. Co., No. 290 Broadway, Cor. Reade St.; Maine S. S. Co. General Office, Pier (New) No. 32 E. R., foot of Pike St.

Tyson & Co.'s Agencies,
Thomas Cook & Son, up town, 1,185 Broadway.
Thomas Cook & Son, down town, 261 Broadway.
Raymond & Whitcomb, 25 Union Square,
McBride's Ticket Office, 71 Broadway.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES

The 5,000-ton Twin Screw Plant Steamship

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,

CAPT. GEO. L. NORTON, Manager,

will follow the yachts over the course, beginning Sept. 21, leaving pier foot of Canal St., North River. This vessel has steel hull, houses, and decks, double bottom, water ballast. Speed, 20 miles.

EVERY PASSENGER PROVIDED WITH A SEAT AND ROOM TO OCCUPY IT.

Maresi, caterer. Bowron's American Band.

A Reportorial Staff from The New York Herald Will Be on Board.

Tickets each day, $5.00. Staterooms, $3.00 and $5.00 each, according to location, now on sale at Tyson's hotel news-stands; McBride's, 71 Broadway; Hullman's, 111 Broadway; Astor House; Travellers' Information Co., 3 Park Place; Cook's, 261 Broadway; Plant System, 290 Broadway, and Capt. Geo. L. Norton, manager, 17 State Street —Tel. 922 Broad.

BY RAIL TO THE SEA.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., on Sundays—6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Trains leave at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time. **FROM WHITEHALL ST.**, via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains Long Island R. R. Leave N. Y., Sundays, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 9:40 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

VIA NEW YORK & ROCKAWAY BEACH RY. Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:28, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:20, 6:50, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, (9:30 Hammel only,) and 10:20 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 11:30 P. M.

YACHT RACES

TICKETS BY ALL THE BEST BOATS AT

THOS. COOK & SON.

Downtown, 261 Broadway, cor. Warren, N. Y.

Uptown, 1,185 Broadway, cor. 28th St., N. Y.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.

Leave West 129th St. 8 A. M., 9 A. M. West 20th St. 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Battery Landing 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. **50c. Round Trip.**

IDEAL OUTING TRIP

All Day Sunday on Long Island Sound,

On **Sundays** Str. **Chester W. Chapin** leaves Pier 25, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., E. 21st St. 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. Round trip, $1.00.

NORTH BEACH

Large double-decked boats leave East 99th St. **Sundays, hourly to 1 P. M.; then half hourly.** Week days, **hourly**, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. **Fare 10 cts.**

SUNDAYS UP THE HUDSON 50c

CLOSING TRIP OF THE SEASON SEPT. 8

Str. CITY OF LOWELL leaves Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., at 10 A. M.; 129th St., N. R., 10:30 A. M., for Hudson River trip to POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE. Returning, due New York about 6:00 P. M.

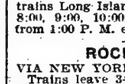

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.

STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. **ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.**

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

LEAVE FOOT 22D ST., NORTH RIVER, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. } Half hour later.

LEAVE NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route

TO

LONG BRANCH.

Season Will End on Monday, Sept. 9.

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER

"COLUMBIA"

Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS. SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

The vessels of the

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY

have seagoing licenses, and will accompany the Yachts all through the contests.

The Steamboats will leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 9 A. M., and will be limited to one-half the number of their licensed carrying capacity for these events.

TO VIEW THE FINISH

Each race day Iron Steamboats will also leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 12:30 P. M.

FARE $1.00. MORNING OR AFTERNOON.

Tickets now on sale at Company's Office, Room 189, 32 Broadway, New York City.

International Yacht Races.

THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER

PLYMOUTH

of the FALL RIVER LINE,

AND STEEL TWIN SCREW FLYER

CITY OF LOWELL

of the NORWICH LINE

will attend the races commencing September 21st. Tickets, $5.00 either steamer; number limited.

A Band of Music will accompany each steamer.

Tickets and staterooms now ready at Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren St. (Fall River Line Office,) for Steamer PLYMOUTH and at Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., for Steamer CITY OF LOWELL.

The PLYMOUTH and CITY OF LOWELL are splendid examples of marine architecture; they are provided with open promenade decks, spacious saloons, comfortable staterooms, and are admirably adapted for Outside Yacht Race Service. Catering by the Company.

Amusement and Education Combined.

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY
A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Cortlandt Street Piers, 9, 10, 11 A. M. 12 M. 1.30, 2.30, 3.45 P. M. North Second Street, Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M. 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 4.05 P. M. East 23d Street, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 A. M. 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 4.30 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 13 M. and 1 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only. 11 A. M. for East 23d Street and Cortlandt Street. 3, 5, 6, 7 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS. Including Admission to all Attractions.

EVERY SUNDAY

UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.

THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"

will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning, leave Glenwood 4:00, Sea Cliff 4:20 P. M.; due in New York 7:00 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

Every Thursday to PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

A. Victoria, Sept. 12, 10 AM | D'tschland, Oct. 3, 9 AM
Columbia, Sept. 19, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 10, 10 AM
F. Bism'k, Sep. 26, 7:30 AM | Columbia, Oct. 17, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Every Saturday to PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

*Bulgaria, Sept. 14, 6 AM | Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM
Penn'a, Sep. 21, 10:30 AM | Waldersee, Oct. 19, 4 AM
Pretoria, Sept. 28, 5 AM | *Palatia, Oct. 26, 3 PM
*Phoen'ia, Oc. 5, 10:30 AM | Penn'a, Nov. 2, 9:30 AM
*To Hamburg direct.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N. Y.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

Kaiserin M. Th..Sept. 10, Kronprinz Wm. Oct. 1, 12 N
*Lahn .....Sept. 17 | Kaiserin M. Th...Oct. 8
Kaiser Wm. Gr..Sept. 24 | Kaiser Wm. Gr...Oct. 22

Sailing at 10 A. M. Pier 52 North River.

*To Southampton-Bremen only.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN

Barbarossa.....Sept. 12 | Gr. Kurfuerst.....Oct. 3
Koenigin Luise, Sept. 19 | Barbarossa, Oct. 17, noon
Fr. der Grosse..Sept. 26 | K. Luise..Oct. 24, noon

Sailing 10 A. M. pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NEW YORK—GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM | H'h'zollern, Oct. 12, 4 PM
Aller, Sept. 21, 11 AM | Lahn, Oct. 19, 11 AM
Trave, Oct. 5, 11 AM | Aller, Nov. 2, 11 AM

From Pier 24, foot of Amity St., Brooklyn.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.

LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Phila...Sept. 11, 10 AM | St. Louis..Sept. 25, 10 AM
St. Paul..Sept. 18, 10 AM | Phila.....Oct. 2, 10 AM
Haverf'd, Sept. 21, noon | St. Paul..Oct. 9, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

*Vaderl'd, Sept. 11, noon | *Zeeland, Sept. 25, noon
Kensington, Sept. 18, noon | Friesland, Oct. 2, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"

Navagazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa. REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK. Nord. America, Sept. 16 | Citta di Torino, Oct. 1

Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck. **Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.**

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honoluiu, Yokobama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Doric.....Sept. 2 | Rio de Janeiro....Oct. 5
Nippon Maru...Sept. 27 | Coptic.....Oct. 15

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

EMPRESS OF CHINA..Sept. 8, Dec. 1, Feb. 23
EMPRESS OF INDIA..Oct. 6, Dec. 29, Mch. 23
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Nov. 3, Jan. 26, Apr. 13
Imperial Lim'd, Montreal to Vancouver in 100 hrs.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

MIOWERA.....Sept. 20 | ORANGI.....Oct. 18

For rates apply 332 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC

to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.

F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MARQUETTE.....Sept. 14, 9 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Sept. 21, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 21, 10 A. M.
MESABA.....Oct. 5, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 5, 11:30 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

BERMUDA.

Delightful Ocean Trip for Summer Tourists, 1400 miles on the Atlantic and a few days at Bermuda, the charming Ocean Resort and British military and naval depot.

11-day trip, including Hotel and All Expenses..... **$42.50**

From NEW YORK Sept. 21, Oct. 5.

Programmes, berths, and information from

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Twin-Screw S. S. 10,500 tons Saturday, Sept. 14, 10 A. M. **STATENDAM**
Twin-Screw S. S. 12,500 tons Saturday, Sept. 21, 10 A. M. **POTSDAM**
MAASDAM.....Saturday, Sept. 28, 10 A. M.

Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St. Astoria...Sept. 14, noon | Furnessia, Sept. 28, noon
Anchoria...Sept. 21, noon | Ethiopia...Oct. 5, noon

Cabin passage, $50 and upward.

2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Fall River and Newport. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St. Week days and Sundays 5:30 P. M. Strs PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE, via Providence. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St. Week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Lve Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St. Week days only 6:30 P. M. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Lve Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St. Week days only 5:30 P. M. Strs CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER.

NEW HAVEN LINE, leave Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip, Week days 3:00 P. M. and 12:00 midnight, Sundays 9:30 A. M. Steamers CHESTER W. CHAPIN and RICHARD PECK. See special week end ads. for Sunday, and Saturday half-holiday trips.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. & West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.

DAILY except Sunday.

For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, 9:30 A.M.; W. 129TH ST., 10 A.M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH—connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. R'y. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days, except SATURDAYS, 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" or "MARLBOROUGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days at 5 P. M., landing at CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, HIGHLAND, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturday lands at W. 129TH ST. 5:30 P. M.

TROY BOATS.

REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED. Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight Disp'y

Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50.

Send for booklet excursion tours.

PEOPLE'S LINE

**Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George and Adirondacks

Instruction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

GERLACH ACADEMY

The discipline at "Gerlach Academy" is life long in its influence on the character of its pupils. It is firm, but kind. It brings out the manly, moral traits that tell in after life. It provides for the full physical development that will enable the student to go to college or enter at once in business life with sound body and active brain. "Gerlach Academy" prepares for Universities and business careers. Full course in civil and electrical engineering. All departments in charge of specialists. School located in one of the prettiest, most healthful spots in New Jersey. For catalog address President GERLACH ACADEMY, BRIELLE, N. J.

STEVENS SCHOOL,
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $80 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1901.
Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.

THE **Wilson & Lyon** School
622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopens Sept. 30th.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,
72d St., cor. West End Avenue.
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon; five boarding pupils for five days in week, or school year; play ground. Catalogue, EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

Friends' Seminary 220 to 228 East 16th Street New York
41st Year begins September 17, 1901.
Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also Brooklyn School under same management.
EDWARD B. RAWSON,
ELIZABETH STOVER,
Principals.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES' ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, FLUSHING, N. Y., WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH.
THE CURRICULUM EMBRACES PRIMARY, GRAMMAR, AND PREPARATORY COLLEGIATE COURSES.
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE ACADEMY OR SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL,
Reopens September 30th at
778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.
Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square N.)
Preparation for College and University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
REOPENS OCTOBER 1ST.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE,
CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, NEW YORK CITY.
Conducted by the Christian Brothers.
Select school for boys. Number of boarders limited.
Reopens Wednesday, September 18.
Military drill. Well-equipped Gymnasium. For Prospectus address BROTHER AGAPAS, Director.

Collegiate School
241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.,
Boys prepared for the Colleges and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium.
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 30.
L. C. MYGATT, Head Master.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

HEFFLEY SCHOOL,
243-245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn; bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, preparatory, high school, regents, civil engineering, law for admission to bar, and commercial law; day and evening. Begin any time.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.
Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate; reopens Sept. 11. Address Bro. August, West Chester, N. Y.

THE MISSES ELY'S
Boarding and Day School
Reopens Wednesday, September 25th.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

The **PAINE** uptown
BUSINESS SCHOOL,
1,931 BROADWAY, cor. West 65th St.
STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY, BOOKKEEPING, ENGLISH, Etc. Taught day and evening. Registered.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,
West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

MR. YOUNG PLACES
every pupil and fits each one for shorthand work in 3 months. A good English education necessary to enter the School. Terms $100 to $300. 148 Montague St., (19 years,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

INSTITUT TISNE,
(10th year,) reopens Sept. 30; preparation for leading colleges. Principal, MME. HENRIETTE TISNE, 533 West End Av.

IRVING INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. One hour from New York. Only forty boys received. Terms, $500. JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Prin.

Miss Jacobi's Harlem Kindergarten and Primary School, 157 West 123d.—Kindergarten, training class; afternoon and evening classes; languages, music, dancing, embroidery, painting; resident pupils.

St. David's Hall.—Thorough preparation for college or business; limited number; home influence; ideal place for boys. Rev. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

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Boarding and Day School for Girls.
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

Home Boarding and Day School for Girls,
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

Kyle Military Institute, Flushing, L. I.; German-American boarding school for boys; no Summer vacation; admission at any time; pupils always under supervision; German mastered within a year.

Bright Hall. Home School for Girls under fifteen years. Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y. One hour New York. Mrs. Salisbury, Prin.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopens Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS.
KINDERGARTEN IN FRENCH.
53 WEST 46TH STREET.

A. Everett Stone, (Yale,) 316 West 56th St., private tutor for all colleges; eighteen years' experience.

ALLEN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
509 Fifth Avenue.
Primary and college preparatory. Opens Sept. 30.

College Preparatory School for Girls.
MRS. ALEXANDER KOHUT, Principal.
Primary classes and kindergarten, 44 W. 58th St.

Boarding School, Oakwood, Staten Island, nine miles city; English, music, French, painting; 20th year. $180 yearly.

French Academy, 106 East 23d; Berger of Paris. Circular and story "Mélie" sent free on demand.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
AND THE
NEW YORK
BUSINESS INSTITUTE,

The leading Schools of business in New York. Prepare thoroughly for practical work and obtain situations for all graduates of Complete Commercial Course. ARITHMETIC, BOOKKEEPING, CORRESPONDENCE, BANKING, COM'L LAW, PENMANSHIP, STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, ENGLISH BRANCHES, &c., taught day and evening. Call for catalogue or write to Clement C. Gaines, Mt. Morris Bank Building, 125th St., New York, N. Y.

138TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Classes. Gymnasium. Grounds for athletics.
The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Thurs., Sept. 12, 9 to 4 o'clock, at the school. Catalogues on application.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

The Barnard School for Girls.
151 CONVENT AVENUE.
College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year begins Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M. 3-5 P. M.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS,
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year begins Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
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T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD
260 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
435 Madison Avenue.
J. CLARK READ, } Headmasters.
WILLIAM H. CHURCH }
224 year begins October 1st. One of the headmasters will be at the school daily during September.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY.
Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
435 Madison Avenue.

New York University Law School Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. Day Classes with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) Evening Classes, sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition, $100. For circulars address
L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar,
Washington Square, N. Y. City.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE
Christian Brothers, Boarding and Day Scholars, Boulevard and 131st St., New York.
COURSES LEADING TO B. A. & B. S.
Modern Languages, Civil Engineering, Architecture, Naval Architecture, General Scientific, Pedagogical, Commercial Courses.
Preparatory Department.
Reopens Sept. 9. BRO. CHARLES, President.

THE
DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM
and N. Y. Normal School of
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS.
308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

Irving School, (Boys.) Dr. L. D. Ray.
New Building, 35 West 84th Street.
Reopens Sept. 26th.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers. Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request.

DWIGHT SCHOOL
15 West 43d Street, New York City.
22nd Year opens Sept. 25th.
High-class private school for boys from 7 to 20 years of age. Individual attention given boys whose education has been irregular. Large faculty. Laboratories. Gymnasium. Athletics.
Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A.

THE SCHOOL OF
COMMERCE, ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE
OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
OPENS OCT. 1, 1901.
For ANNOUNCEMENT containing all information send postal to "Registrar of the University, Washington Square, New York City."

WALWORTH INSTITUTE.
110 East 125th Street and 29 West 42d Street, New York; 744 Avenue D, Bayonne. Individual instruction, day and evening; bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, &c. Ladies' department. Write, call, or telephone for particulars.

160 W. 79th Street.
MISS JACOBI'S SCHOOL.
SIXTH YEAR.—Will reopen on October 2. Boys and Girls. A Kindergarten, under experienced management, is connected with the School. Circulars on application.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL
423 MADISON AVE.,
Reopens Sept. 30th. Principals at Home after Sept. 16th. Until then address for circulars Cotuit, Mass.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL
NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse after September 10th.
Summer Address, HOLLISTON, MASS.

NEW SCHOOL AT THE OLD HOMESTED, COLLEGE POINT, L. I.
A limited number of boys will be received into the family, to acquire a thorough education; elementary, commercial, or preparatory; amidst refined surroundings and all the comforts of a home. Terms on application. J. HAMILTON STIRLING, A. B., Principal.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL,
417 Madison Avenue.
20th year begins Monday, Sept. 30.

MISS MURPHY,
117 AND 160 WEST 85TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
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14th St., 237 West.—Large and small cool rooms; table board; transients accommodated; Summer prices.

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12th St., 232 East.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor; suitable for doctor; also other rooms; references.

14th St., 249 West.—Desirable furnished rooms; running water, ample closets, bath; gentleman; married couples; reference.

16th St., 114 West.—Front parlor and bedroom nicely furnished; small private family; suitable two gentlemen. Thompson.

17th St., 55 West.—Attractive, newly furnished parlor, suitable for physician; other rooms; special prices; trained nurses; telephone; use parlor; kitchen; reference; respectability given, required.

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26th St., 109 East.—Desirable suites, separated every floor; well known; $2.50 to $3; Madison Square; clean.

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97th St., 145 West.—Large square room; closets; hot and cold water; private family.

104th St., 226 West. — Desirable second-story room; nicely furnished; private house; reference required.

116th St., 218 West.—Attractive rooms for those appreciating neatness, cleanliness, careful attendance; front and alcove; choice light side room; new furniture; unusually fine closets; hot, cold water; genial, refined American family. Unseld.

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"VAUDEVILLE EVENING" FOR BAR HARBOR

Ballroom at the Marlboro Transformed Into a Theatre.

Promise of a Lively Season for the Next Three Weeks—Bridge Tournament at the Kebo.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Sept. 7.—Society is still very gay. September finds the fashionable set as busy with its pleasures as in mid-August. The past week has been as active as any that have gone before, and probably the most successful affair of the Summer took place Tuesday night. It was termed "a vaudeville evening," and was given by Mrs. Charles S. Whelen and Miss Violet Whelen. Society came and watched the cleverer ones among them doing stunts. There were Broadway ballad singers, song and dance artists, prestidigitateurs, chorus girls, and the Irish comedian with the plug hat. The ballroom at the Marlboro was cleverly transformed into a miniature Keith's. The ceiling was hung with oak leaves, the walls were banked with fir trees through which gleamed a myriad of lights. Posters, odd sketches, completed the decorations. The opening act was a harp solo by Miss Catherwood. The Misses Gurnee recited some time-honored selections, after which a Quaker quintet was presented and danced by Miss Griggs, Miss Edith Taylor, Capt. Sweetnam, Capt. Crosby, M. De Bildt of the Swedish Legation. Miss Whelen and Harold Tappin, dressed after the true Andalusian fashion, with boler robes and gaudy sacks, danced a Spanish fandango. Louis Van Gaertner performed marvelous tricks with the cards without any deception. A harp and mandolin duet was played by Miss Davis and Mrs. Catherwood. Mrs. Whelen, who is wanted as a reader, gave selections from Browning, and Hans Breitmann's poems. Mr. Bert Georges made a great hit with his song of "The Gypsy Chief," which was followed by a "Florodora" sextet, danced and sung by Miss Whelen, M. S. Greenough, Miss Miller, Mr. Von Kaathoven, Miss Tappin, Charles Whelen. There were between four and five hundred people present, and after the entertainment there was an informal Bohemian evening, the feature of which was the very picturesque dancing on the table by some well-known society women.

The same evening the Hon. J. P. Bass gave a delightful musicale, at which Mme. Blauvelt sang. Later there was a dinner at which the guests were Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Pendleton, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Wilson Bissell, and Miss Barney.

The end of the season is not yet. Other resorts seem to languish and prepare to speed the parting guests. And the parting guest is coming straightway to Bar Harbor. It is to be a late season, whether the warships arrive or whether they remain collecting barnacles in Hampton Roads. They will be missed, because they were an excuse and an incentive and they looked picturesque and comfortable lying at rest in the shadow of the Porcupines. Meantime the hotels are announcing full bookings for the next three weeks. There are to be several house parties, and dates of entertainments are numerous. Besides, how much more pleasant a month in every way is September. The last week of August went out like a lion, with theatricals in aid of the village hospital, and rounded out the August gayeties with a snap. Peter Marié came upon the scene recently, and Thursday he was out with his usual incomparable putting contest at Mira Monte.

Other events of interest have marked the week. Mrs. Van Nest's musicale at Kebo Valley Club on Wednesday was the leading affair of its kind that has occurred here this Summer. The Malvern hop Wednesday night gave no indication that the season is letting up. The Kebo Valley Club Saturday night was literally crowded. The dancing room, although ingeniously enlarged, was nowise sufficient to contain the guests. Kebo has been deservedly popular this year. The dinner dances have been rather better than the average and the sporting programme has been capital.

Bar Harbor's most clearly defined need, a swimming pond, is really to be supplied. The vagaries and rumors and half-hearted interest shown by the people here have been brushed aside. A committee composed of Dr. J. Madison Taylor, Chairman; W. L. Green, and E. B. Mears have made out a working plan which has all the merits and requirements necessary to the scheme. Thus far the public eye has accorded all mention of a pool, but insignificant support and different methods will be employed to push the work. Construction will have begun before the season is finished. Already $3,000 has been subscribed, which is an able beginning, and insures the project. Between $7,000 and $8,000 is needed for the entire financing. The committee have practically decided upon the property adjoining that of the Heights. It is about the proper distance from the town. The shore line at that point makes a natural cove, and opportunity is afforded for a delightful little clubhouse with a splendid outlook. The beach is sandy, and with a gradual slope, and the water clear. In everything it is the most available site under the circumstances. There is no question as to the success of the plan. Undoubted evidence is afforded by success that has been made of the Grindstone and Northeast Harbor pools. Bar Harbor people who care for swimming here have been under the necessity of going to one or the other.

Mrs. Alexander Van Nest entertained a large number of guests at the Kebo Valley Club on Wednesday. The artists were Mrs. Adele Baldwin, contralto; Miss Leonora Jackson, the well-known violinist, and Mr. Rogers.

The bridge tournament at Kebo on Monday afternoon was a successful innovation. There were fifty-two players. Miss M. Patterson and E. J. Curley won the first prize with a score of 594. Miss L. Gurnee and N. B. Burr were second with 550. Two hundred and fifty dollars were realized. Those who played were Mrs. Longstreth and Mrs. Seely, Miss Van Rensselaer and Miss Willing, Mrs. Weidenfeld and Miss Bartlett, Mr. Mears and Miss E. Patterson, Mrs. Emery and Col. Alexander, Mrs. Pulitzer and Mr. Barney, Mrs. Condon and Mr. F. P. Sears, Miss Hinkle and Mr. Jordan, Mrs. McMillan and Mrs. Ingalls, Miss L. Gurnee and Mr. N. B. Burr, Mrs. Carpenter and Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Shapley and Mrs. Hunt, Countess Laugier-Villars and Mrs. Haggin, Miss Draper and Mr. T. G. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. C. Catherwood, Miss Gurnee and Miss Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wellman, Mr. E. J. Curley and Miss M. Patterson, Mrs. Barney and Mr. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. Ireland and Miss Snelling, Miss Carpenter and Miss Mary, Mrs. Wadsworth and Dr. Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Ketterlinus, Mrs. Lippincott and Mrs. W. W. Gooch, Miss Jessica E. Davis. The committee in charge was Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mrs. Morris Longstreth, Miss Draper, Miss Fox, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. D. B. C. Catherwood, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Miss Hinkle, Dr. Robert Amory, Mr. E. J. Curley, Mr. T. G. Condon, Mr. J. L. Ketterlinus, Mr. Waldron Bates, Mr. A. C. Barney.

E. J. Curley entertained one of the largest dinner parties of the season at the Malvern on Monday. The guests included Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, General Schofield, Admiral Upshur, Commodore Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. S. Montgomery Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Powell, Countess Festetics, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Wadsworth, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Winston, the Misses Gurnee, Miss Taylor, Miss Weld, Miss Handy, Miss Draper, Miss Keyser, Miss Scott, Miss Barney, Miss Patterson, Miss Lawrence, Miss Dennison, Miss Fox, Miss Dehon, Miss Hinkle, Miss Conover, Mr. Burr, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Cushman, Mr. Marlé, Mr. Winslow, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Manley, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Scheffelin, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Bates, Mr. Curley, Mr. May, Mr. Sears, Jr., and Mr. Keyser.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney entertained at Baney-Bryn Tuesday night. The guests were Mrs. Biddle Porter, Miss Handy, Miss Keyser, Miss Frances Hinkle, Miss Morris, Miss Miriam, Miss Goin, the Misses Barney, Mr. Ireland, Mr. Henderson, Capt. Sweetnam, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Morris, Mr. Von Kartoven, Mr. Bancroft Davis, Mr. Woodhole, and Mr. Barney.

The veterans played golf at Kebo on Wednesday. The tournament was a kind of bicentennial—for entries over fifty years of age who had never done nine holes under 50. The cup was offered by David James King. E. J. Curley won with a score of 110. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., was second. The other entries included W. E. Dodge, C. B. Whelen, D. J. King.

Hasket Derby and Arthur Derby won the cups offered by Mr. Barney for the tennis doubles at Kebo. R. Derby and West were the runners-up.

Lewis Niles Roberts brought to a close on Wednesday night his elaborate series of dinners. The guests of honor were Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Whelen, Mrs. H. N. Slater, Mrs. Hunt-Slater, Miss Richardson, Miss Dennison, Miss Pierce, Miss Morris, Mr. Brun, Mr. de Bildt, Robert Booreaem, Charles T. How, Capt. Sweetnam, and Dr. Bispham.

The Malvern was gay as usual Wednesday night. Those who entertained were Mrs. Conkling, Mrs. Thomas Leaming, Mrs. De Grasse Fox, and John Drummond.

Mrs. Harris, Miss Harris, and Miss March, who have been guests at the Louisburg this season, left Thursday for Saratoga, where they will spend a few weeks. Among the arrivals at that hotel Wednesday were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Proctor, Langdon Parker Marvin, Albany; William White, Jr., Philadelphia; Mrs. Goadby, and Mr. and Mrs. Howell, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson of Philadelphia were the recipients of much attention during their brief stay at the Malvern. They were given dinners by Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Mrs. John Harrison, Mrs. Daniel Hutchinson, and Mrs. Charles Whelen. They have gone now to Northeast Harbor, where they will pass a fortnight with Mrs. Casper Wister of Philadelphia. Mrs. Stevenson is the President of two prominent women's clubs of the city, and the Civic, which has a more cosmopolitan membership.

Mrs. G. Huger Pratt gave a sailing party Monday afternoon on the Mascot.

Mrs. Frederick Loy gave a dinner at her cottage on Atlantic Avenue. She had as guests Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross Todd, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Miss Hone, Mr. Irving, Mr. Robbins, and Mr. Haddon.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Morton Smith gave a dinner Tuesday evening at which the guests included Judge and Mrs. McMichael, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Leaming, Mrs. Ingersoll, Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Dr. and Mrs. Amory, and Capt. Bush.

The Rip was the winner in Wednesday's knockabout race. Five boats entered—the Rip, Cherub, Bobs, Iroquois, and Helen. They finished in the order given above. It was a perfect day, with a fresh southwest breeze, and excellent time was made.

Miss Dehon gave an enjoyable sailing party on the Mascot Tuesday. Among the guests were Admiral and Mrs. Upshur, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. Cary Olcott Hutchinson, Countess Laugier-Villars, Mrs. Dimock, Johnston Livingston, and Mrs. Alfred E. Platt.

Mr. Theodor Bjorksten, assisted by Miss Martha Strickland, soprano; Miss Alice E. Burbage, pianist, and Mr. Bert Georges, basso, gave a farewell concert for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association at the new Casino Friday evening. The concert was under the patronage of the Trustees of the association—Morris K. Jesup, Alexander Maitland, J. S. Kennedy, George B. Dorr, William J. Schieffelin, L. B. Deasy, and B. E. Clark.

Some very interesting golf was seen Saturday at Kebo, the last of the series of weekly handicaps being played. There was a field of thirty-three entries and many excellent scores were made. George Robbins finally proved the winner with a net score of 83, his handicap being 10. For second place J. De K. Bowen, 24; C. S. Whelen, Jr., 18, and A. Armstrong, Jr., 10, were all tied. In the play-off Whelen won, with a net score of 76, Armstrong and Bowen each having 84.

In the ladies' putting contest Mrs. T. G. Condon captured the first honors with 45, while Miss Burnett, Miss Strickland, and Miss Theobold were tied at 47. For the play-off 20 holes were played, Miss Burnett winning in 20.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, who have been passing the Summer here at Point d'Arcadie, left Monday evening for their New York home.

Lillian Blauvelt and her husband, William F. Pendleton, who are spending a few days at Bar Harbor, were entertained at dinner Sunday night by the Hon. J. P. Bass. Those present were the Hon. John G. Carlisle and Mrs. Carlisle, Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. L. L. Paine, Miss Kate Vannah, and Mr. M. R. Harrigan.

Mrs. J. J. Emery gave a luncheon to lady friends Saturday at the Turrets. Her guests were Mrs. Longstreth, Mrs. Seely, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. J. Biddle Porter, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Leeds, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Joy, Mrs. Wadsworth, Miss Cary, Miss Taylor, and Miss Osgood.

At the Malvern Saturday evening a dinner was given by the Rev. and Mrs. Richard Lewis Howell, who dined Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, Miss Kennedy, Commander and Mrs. Miller, Mrs. J. Biddle Porter, Dr. Weir Mitchell, Capt. Thomas Bush, and Peter Marlé. Mr. Fleetman also entertained at the Malvern Saturday evening.

The usual knockabout race was held Saturday, but owing to the heavy fog proved rather less interesting than usual. William Lawrence Green seemed to solve the mystery of the course in the most successful manner, bringing in the Cherub first. The Rip, Bobs, and Helen finished in the order named.

The leading event of the week was the large dinner and cotillion given at the Kebo Valley Club by Mrs. Huger Pratt. This is Mrs. Pratt's first Summer at Bar Harbor, and she has become one of the most popular of the hostesses. The dinner was attended by the elder set, and the cotillion, which was given for Miss Sedley, included all the younger people here. The guests included Mr. Grip, the Swedish Minister; Mr. Brun, the Danish Minister; Baron de Strale, Gen. and Mrs. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Vos, Mrs. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Fleitmann, Mrs. Parkhurst, Mrs. Charles Whelen, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. James Winslow, Miss Sedley, Miss Iselin, Theodor Bjorksten, Frederick May, Waldron Bates, Peter Marlé, and Capt. Bush. Among those who danced the cotillion were the Misses Van Rensselaer, Miss Edwards, Miss Barney, Miss McCormick, Miss Tiffany, Miss Gurnee, Miss Whelen, Miss Griggs, Miss Dodge, Miss Grant, Miss Greenough, Miss Taylor, Miss Thomas, Miss Iselin, Miss Sedley, Miss Helen Barney, Mr. Robbins, Mr. Gerard, Mr. Goadley, Capt. Crosby, Pierrepont Davis, Bancroft Davis, Mr. Tappin, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Barry, Mr. Falls, Mr. Derby, Mr. Cushman, Mr. Greenough, Dr. Horwitz, Mr. Percy Pyne, second; Mr. Roland, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Grant, Dr. Stokes, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Radcliffe, Mr. Auchincloss, Mr. Gourlie, Dr. Clement Biddle, United States Navy; Mr. Day, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Sears, and Mr. Barney.

Percy Pyne of Princeton, the ex-intercollegiate golf champion, lowered the amateur and professional record at Kebo Monday, getting 35 for the nine holes and 77 for the eighteen.

The tennis tournament in the ladies' singles for the Sharswood Cup has been attracting great attention this week at Kebo. The entries include Miss Miller, Miss Burnett, Miss S. Lawrence, Miss Train, Miss Hinkle, Miss Nicholas, Miss Whelen, Miss Poor, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Miss Auchincloss, Miss Leffingwell, and Miss Barney.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears have been giving a very delightful series of musicales at the Briars.

NARRAGANSETT'S LATE SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 7.—While the hotel season has practically come to an end at the Pier, the cottage season promises to continue through the month here, and most of the small hotels will keep open house until October. The weather the past week has been ideal with balmy afternoons and cool, pleasant mornings. As a rule, Narragansett is breeze swept from the southwest, making driving a delight and a healthful recreation. A favorite drive is down the Ocean Boulevard, from the Pier to Point Judith, a distance of about eight miles, with magnificent view of sea and country combined. And then to the westward one may drive through Wakefield and Peacedale, two charming rustic towns. To the north the Boston Neck Road leads to Saunderstown and by the old country seat of Gilbert Stuart, the portrait painter.

Chinese Minister Wu Ting-fang was the guest of honor at a dinner and dance given his Excellency at the Mathewson Saturday night, and in the cotillion Mr. Wu was a merry figure, taking Miss Marguerite Jackson of New York for his partner. His attire consisted of a flowing Celestial robe, and in his right hand Mr. Wu carried a fan as he danced. The Mandarin appeared to enjoy the various figures of the dance immensely and entered into the fun with zest and abandon.

On Sunday Minister Wu was the guest at a luncheon given in his honor at the Imperial by Mrs. Benjamin Herwitz of Baltimore. The guests present included Mme. Bakatiff, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Shepherd of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Cromwell, Mr. E. Gross Horwitz, Judge Thompson of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Willard P. Ward of New York.

The Point Judith Country Club is the objective point for many these fine September days, and those who drive there play croquet, golf, and partake of light refreshments on the club piazza for entertainment. On Sunday night Mr. William L. Riggs of Baltimore gave a dinner at the club, and among those present were Mrs. T. Meredith Jenkins of Baltimore and Miss Sallie Hodge of Washington.

Much interest has centred here in the trial races of the two big yachts Columbia and Constitution during the week. On Wednesday the two racers sailed over very near the Pier, the Columbia, as usual, being slightly in the lead, and the two yachts presented a beautiful sight, with the wind blowing ten knots an hour, as they bowled by Narragansett with their white canvas spread out before the breeze. Wednesday the steam yacht Aida of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia arrived in port and anchored off the Casino.

W. Teplow, Consul General for Russia, is a prominent late arrival at the Pier.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT AT LENOX A SUCCESS

Will Probably Become an Autumn Fixture of This Resort.

Floral Parade on Thursday Will End with a Tea and a Dance—Close of Entries for the Horse Show.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Sept. 7.—The tennis tournament, which has been in progress all the week on the courts of the Lenox Club, has been a very pleasant affair, and much enjoyed by a good gallery of spectators each day, although not so many outside players were present as was hoped. The weather was extremely favorable, and some very good tennis was put up. The prizes were very attractive and consisted of articles in silver, including a handsome tobacco jar, cigarette cases, and other similar articles. The principal Lenox players were Mr. Joseph W. Burden, Mr. Carlos de Heredia, Mr. Francis Jaques, Mr. Joseph W. Burden, Jr., and Mr. J. C. Greenleaf. Mr. R. P. Bennett, Mr. Robert Le Roy, and Mr. Wendell Blagden of New York were among the out-of-town players. The affair was so pleasant that it will without doubt be held again next season and become one of the Autumn fixtures.

Many of the cottagers will attend the opening day of the Berkshire Agricultural Society in Pittsfield and take part in some of the events of the day. A special class has been provided for tandems and four-in-hands, and there will be hurdle races and gymkhana games. The young people who have taken part in the paper chases will enter many of these sports. Among those who have entered for the tandem and four-in-hand classes are Mr. Giraud Foster, Miss Kate Cary, Miss C. R. Barnes, and Mr. Charles Astor Bristed. A large contingent of the cottagers will drive up from Lenox, and a number of coaching parties will be formed for the occasion.

There is much pleasure expressed that the floral parade, which years ago was one of the principal features of the Lenox season, is to be revived. A meeting was held recently to talk over the matter, and it was decided to have the parade on Thursday of next week. It will take place in the afternoon, the line of march being from Cliffwood Street to the Curtis Hotel, countermarching, and then going to Edgecomb, the estate of Miss Furniss, where tea will be served on the lawn. The Lenox Band will furnish music for the tea and later for dancing on the green. The Virginia reel will be the principal dance. All the cottagers are planning to enter decorated vehicles for the parade, and it is likely everything from a four-in-hand to a village cart will be represented. The wild flowers are now just in their prime, as are the hydrangeas, which are largely used in decorating. It is expected that it will be a brilliant and successful event.

Golf playing has been active in Lenox throughout the week, in spite of the interest in the tennis tournament. On Monday there was playing in the morning for two cups given by Mr. John E. Alexandre. Mr. Williams Adams won the one given for the best net score, he having a score of 95, 15, 80, while Mr. Samuel Frothingham was the winner of the one for the best gross score, which was 85. In the afternoon there was much sport over a novel match, in which the players were allowed only one club throughout the game. Mr. Richard T. Dana captained one side and Mr. Samuel Frothingham the other. Mr. Dana played throughout with a mashie and Mr. Frothingham used only a brassie, being successful in winning the match with his team after 20 holes had been played. The handicap match last Saturday was won by T. W. McKelvey, who is visiting the Greenleafs at Windyside.

There was much grief in Lenox over the death of Mr. S. Howland Robbins, who has been identified with Lenox for a number of years, being especially interested in golfing and similar sports. The flag upon the Lenox Club was placed at half-mast out of respect to him, and a number of the cottagers attended the funeral services. His sister, Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams, was with him in New York for several days previous to his death. Mr. Robbins will be greatly missed here in many ways.

The entries for the third annual horse show will close on Monday, Sept. 9. The Executive Committee consists of Giraud Foster, Dr. H. P. Jaques, Miss Kate Cary, Mr. and Mrs. F. Alexander, and Mr. William D. Sloane. The classes are about the same as last year, the women's driving classes and the hurdle races will be the most interesting events. The four-in-hand and tandem classes last year were enlarged very materially by the entries made by the late George F. Gilman of Bridgeport, those horses were driven by Mrs. Helen Hall. The absence of these horses will make these classes notably smaller unless a special effort is made by the cottagers to make an extra good showing.

Mr. William C. Whitney and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney returned to October Mountain this week after attending the races at Sheepshead Bay.

Miss Kate Cary returned to Lenox this week after being the guest of her brother, Mr. Hamilton Cary, in Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed have as guests Mrs. J. Richsteers of Harrison, N. Y., and Mr. Austin Lowe Jenkins of Baltimore.

Miss E. M. Nuttley of Pittsburg and Miss H. J. Raymond of Salem are guests of Mrs. Max Reichman at Brookhurst.

Miss Isabel McKenna, daughter of Chief Justice McKenna, and Mr. Grosvenor Atterbury of New York are members of the house party at Coldbrooke, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes.

Mr. Richard Delafield of New York is the guest of Mr. Giraud Foster.

Miss Hegeman of Shinnecock Hills, N. Y., who has been spending some time at Allen Winden, returned home this week.

Miss Katherine Hall returned to Lenox this week, after being the guest of Miss Lucille Stevens in Manchaster, Mass.

There have been a large number of driving parties through Lenox this week, the weather having been exceptionally delightful. Among them have been several from New York and vicinity. A party of New York women consisted of Mrs. Benjamin Barrington, Miss S. Barrington, Miss J. Barrington, Miss Prouty, Miss Lee, and Miss Abbott. In another New York party were Dr. William Strafford, F. G. Teffts, W. L. Brown, and George T. Brown, who are spending the Summer at Great Barrington and make many driving tours about the county. From Brooklyn were Mr. and Mrs. Starkwell, Miss Lucy Starkwell, and Miss Irene Starkwell, also Mr. and Mrs. Jay Jones and Jay Jones, Jr. In a Bronxville party were Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Lombard, Miss Emily Lombard, Miss Flora Lombard, Miss Emily M. W. Rollins, and A. D. Button. Mr. Arthur H. Keiser, F. B. Nairne, Miss Bessie D. Nairne, and Miss Retta D. Nairne of Brooklyn formed another coaching party. Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Backus, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Holmes, and party of four, also of Brooklyn, registered at Curtis's on a driving trip. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Daniels, Miss Sarah Daniels, and Miss Helen Daniels of Philadelphia and Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Van Nostrand and Miss Van Nostrand of New York were also driving through the county this week, as also were Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Perrine of Brooklyn.

Among the regular hotel arrivals this week were these from New York: K. C. Olin, Mr. and Mrs. Phoenix Remsen, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Curtiss, Miss Curtiss, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Haynes, Miss M. Brackman, Miss J. A. Brackman, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Schenck, Miss Alain Schenck, Mr. Frederick Schenck, Arthur J. Bendit, S. H. Heltz, Ralph Merill, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Barrows, Robert Le Roy, Mr. and Mrs. Mayer, Miss Mayer, Charles G. Mayer, B. L. Sackett, Mrs. C. T. Winthrop, Elliott Johnson, Bert H. Dowell, Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford Trowbridge, New Haven; R. W. Burnet, Bridgeport, Mrs. W. C. De Pauw, Miss Florence De Pauw, Miss Katherine De Pauw, New Albany, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. R. Floyd Chine, Miss Zay, Chicago; the Misses Sheane, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn, Newport; John Austin, Harry C. Austin, Newark, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. McFadden and the Misses McFadden of Philadelphia were in Lenox this week on their touring automobile. They have been making a trip through the White Mountains.

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Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

A Vast Home Outfitting Sale.

Blankets, Comfortables, Bedspreads, Sheets, Household Linens, Carpets, Rugs, Upholstery, China, Housefurnishing, Silverware.

Most Comprehensive Gathering Ever Attempted.

Had it not been that we have diligently worked on this event for months, in fact, almost a year, it would be next to impossible to present at one time such a vast gathering of the real practical everythings for housekeeping, to say nothing of the

Price Advantages Which Have Never Been Equalled.

This sale has a real, timely, human interest for everyone within the influence of this store. The scope of every department has been greatly enlarged; there isn't a comfort, a want, a whim even, of our customers that hasn't been studied with the always recognized efficacy of high quality and low price winning your favor. We must ask you to read between the lines for treasures untold of—one department alone could fill the page. The quest for trade, especially during the dull season, is an incentive to manufacturers to sell under cost, as well as to devise ways to economize in cost of production. As a result, we are offering you goods in many of these lines that cannot be manufactured to-day for the money you pay us for them. A sale that's a record of business advancement, "a timekeeper of progress."

Blankets.

Second Floor.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 75c.—10-4 white cotton blankets, double fleeced face.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.25—11-4 white cotton blankets, extra quality.

AT $2.75 INSTEAD OF $3.50—11-4 white wool blankets on fine cotton warp.

AT $3.98 INSTEAD OF $4.98—11-4 fine white wool blankets, extraordinary value and very heavy weight; wide silk binding.

AT $4.98 INSTEAD OF $6.00—The celebrated Rose blanket, manufactured expressly to our order, of selected California wool on spool cotton warp; the filling every thread wool; the best value ever offered; wide silk binding; full size.

AT $5.50 INSTEAD OF $7.00—12-4 white California wool blankets, superior lofty finish.

AT $6.00 INSTEAD OF $8.00—12-4 white California wool, extraordinary value, handsomely bound and finished.

AT $10.00 INSTEAD OF $12.50—Extra fine and heavy California lambs' wool blankets, made from superior quality long staple wool, handsomely bound and finished.

Counterpanes.

AT 79c. INSTEAD OF 98c.—White crochet quilts, full double bed size, hemmed ready for use.

AT $1.25 INSTEAD OF $1.59—Fringed white crochet quilts, full size, Marseilles pattern for metal beds.

AT $1.59 INSTEAD OF $2.00—White satin finished Marseilles quilts, embroidered effect, entirely new weave.

Comfortables.

AT 89c. INSTEAD OF $1.25—Silkoline comfortables, figured on one side, plain on the other, filled with new white cotton, full size.

AT $3.75 INSTEAD OF $4.50—Satine covered down comfortable, free from odor, corded edge and silk stitched.

The Towels.

Section B.

AT 12 1-2c. INSTEAD OF 15c.—Linen huck towels, hemmed ends, 20x38.

AT 12 1-2c. INSTEAD OF 17c.—Bleached Turkish bath towels, size 21x50.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 23c.—Heavy bleached Turkish bath towels, hemmed ends, 24x52.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 39c.—Very heavy bleached Turkish bath towels, hemmed ends, size 25x46.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 39c.—Extra heavy all linen hemstitched huck towels, 23x42.

AT 10 1-2c. INSTEAD OF 12 1-2c.—All linen crash toweling, 17 inches wide.

AT 12 1-2c. INSTEAD OF 16c.—All linen homespun Russia toweling, extra heavy, 17 inches wide.

AT 10 1-2c. INSTEAD OF 12 1-2c.—All linen glass toweling, 20 inches wide.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 25c.—All linen bleached tray cloths, size 20x30.

The Linens.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 65c.—Silver-bleached all linen Barnsley damask, 64 inches wide.

AT 50c. INSTEAD OF 75c.—Full-bleached all Linen Irish Damask, heavy weight, one pattern only, 64 inches wide.

AT 59c. INSTEAD OF 75c.—Silver-bleached heavy all linen Austrian damask, 66 inches wide.

AT 69c. INSTEAD OF 85c.—Silver bleached all linen Austrian damask, 72 inches wide.

AT 75c. INSTEAD OF 98c.—Irish grass bleached all linen satin finished damask, 72 inches wide.

AT 89c. INSTEAD OF $1.10—Irish bleached all linen extra heavy damask, 2 yards wide.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.25—Irish grass-bleached heavy double satin-finished damask, 72 inches wide.

AT $1.89 INSTEAD OF $2.39—2x2 yards all linen-bleached damask table cloths.

AT $1.89 INSTEAD OF $2.50—All linen hemstitched silver-bleached damask cloths, 2 yards long.

AT $1.98 INSTEAD OF $2.50—All linen bleached damask table cloths; 2x2½ yards.

AT $2.19 INSTEAD OF $3.00—Hemstitched all linen silver-bleached damask cloths, 2½ yards long.

AT $2.39 INSTEAD OF $3.00—All linen bleached damask table cloths, size 2x3 yards.

AT $2.50 INSTEAD OF $3.00—All linen bleached damask table cloths, size 2x2½.

AT $1.22 INSTEAD OF $1.49—All linen heavy bleached napkins, 18 inches.

AT $1.49 INSTEAD OF $1.85—All linen heavy bleached Irish napkins, 20 inches.

AT $1.98 INSTEAD OF $2.50—All linen heavy bleached Scotch napkins, 22 inch size.

AT $2.59 INSTEAD OF $3.29—All linen heavy bleached Irish napkins, size 25 inches.

AT $3.00 INSTEAD OF $3.75—All linen Irish grass bleached napkins, size 25 inches.

Sheets.

Made from the muslin of the Great Atlantic Mills, a kind that every good housekeeper knows.

Size 1½ by 2½ yards, 32c.
" 1¾ " 2½ " 37c.
" 2 " 2½ " 42c.
" 2¼ " 2½ " 45c.
" 2½ " 2½ " 49c.

Pillow Cases.

A special lot of bleached pillow cases made from remnants of Wamsutta, New Bedford, Pequot and New York Mills,

45x36, 12½c. each, worth 15c. and 18c.
42 by 36 bleached Atlantic muslin, 10c.
45 " 36 " " " 11c.
45 " 38½ " " " 12½c.

Matchless Offer of Oriental Rugs.

Price Influences That Court Fortune.

Treasures of art from Turkey, Persia and India—the very highest types of rug weaving, marvels of color and design, and the prices are

At ¼ to ½ Below the Regular.

In short, this is one of the most remarkable offers in the history of our business. One of the most important opportunities of this great home outfitting sale.

Silk Anatolians at $65.00 to $175.00
Fine Kirmans, 95.00
Senna, 57.50 to 115.00
Feraghan, 21.50 to 65.00
Neosoul & Karabagh, 12.50 to 21.50
Hall runners, 24.00 to 36.00
India carpet, 10.3x15.5, at $72.50, value $155.00.
Turkish carpet, 11.4x13.8, at $68.00 value $137.50.
Persian carpet, 9.11x15.1, at $117.50, value $235.
Turkish carpet, 9.5x12.5, at $65.00, value $110.00.
Turkish carpet, 10.4x13.0, at $76.00, value $125.00.
Persian carpet, 10.3x13.6 at $87.50, value $170.00.
India carpet, 5.9x8.8, at $35.00, value $55.00.

In connection with rug sale we offer large lot beautiful antique and modern Karamaina portieres; also Turkish Kelims and Baghdads at just as low prices.

Karamaina portieres, $14.00 and $17.50, value $28.00 and $35.00.
Kelims, $9.75, value $19.50.
Baghdad, 5 stripes, $3.25, value $6.00.
Baghdad, 2 piece, $5.50, value $9.75.

Also Oriental draperies suitable for dens, Turkish corners and cosey corners, Blue Ghagras, $2.75, value $4.75.

Silk-embroidered Phulkaries at $4.95, value $10.00.
Silk-embroidered Phulkaries at $5.98, value $12.00.
Silk-embroidered Phulkaries at $7.50, value $15.00.
India Dhurries, 98c., value $1.75.
India Dhurries, $1..25, value $200.
India Dhurries, $198, value $400.
Silk-embroidered table covers, 2.75, value $4.00; $3.75, value $6.90; $5.50, value $10.00.

The Practical Silverware.

PRICES HALF AND UNDER—Entirely new patterns of Rogers Bros. knives, forks and spoons—at prices to please the new or old housekeeper.

Sugar spoons, 19c. instead of 59c.
Butter knives, 25c. instead of 59c.
Gravy ladles, 45c. instead of 89c.
Meat forks, 45c. instead of 75c.
Berry spoons, 69c. instead of $1.00.
Oyster ladles, 89c. instead of $1.59.
Soup ladles, $1.10 instead of $2.00.
Tea spoons, set of six, 69c. instead of $1.05.
Coffee spoons, set of six, 69c. instead of $1.30.
Oyster forks set of six, 89c. instead of $1.65.
Soup spoons, set of six, $1.19 instead of $2.15.
Dessert forks, set of six, $1.19 instead of $2.15.
Dinner forks, set of six, $1.29 instead of $2.39.
Table spoons, set of six, $1 29 instead of $2.39.

The Curtains, Portieres, Tapestries.

There are goods in this sale at less than the cost of making—one of the very best opportunities for housefurnishing ever given.

125 lengths of silk damasks, tapestry, silk armures, brocatelles, silk gobeline tapestry, reps, &c., from 1½ to 4¾ yards in length, suitable for table covers, single portieres, furniture covering, &c., at great deal less than ½ prices even: now 25c., 50c., 98c. and $1.50 a yard, were 60c., 1.25, 2.50 and 3.75 a yard.

110 pairs portieres, 1 and 2 pairs each, to close out at about ½ prices:
$2.95 pair, were $4.25 to $5.50 pair.
$3.98 " " $5.75 to $6.75 "
$4.95 " " $9.50 to $11.50 "

Lace curtains at less than cost to make—All of our 2 and 3 pair lots of Irish point, Renaissance, Marie Antoinette, Brussele and Nottingham curtains, including th sample curtain, which is slightly soiled are marked at greatly reduced prices to close them out quickly; this is a great opportunity to buy lace curtains at less than cost to make.

125 shirt waist boxes in 4 different sizes, nicely made up in attractive coverings, at cost to make:
Lot 1—$1.25.
" 2—$1.59.
" 3—$1.78.
" 4—$1.98.

Great Opening of New Carpets.

$75,000 Worth Under Wholesale Prices.

We might write a chapter on these new carpets—the best collection we have ever shown—but it wouldn't tell you what the real seeing will. The offers are so exceptional that we would be failing in our duty did we not urge you to at least examine them. The colorings, the designs and the qualities are Loeserique:

44c. YARD for 60c extra super ingrain carpets.
53c. A YARD for choice extra super ingrain carpets, the best quality from the famous Hartford mills.
39c. YARD for 60c. all-wool face tapestry Brussels.
49c. YARD FOR 65c. AND 75c. all-wool face tapestry Brussels.
55c. AND 64c. YARD FOR 85c. AND 90c. extra quality tapestry Brussels.
69c. AND 79c. for $1.00 TO $1.25 all-wool Wilton velvet carpets.
99c. AND $1.09

SEPT

1901

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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THE MAN IN THE STREET.

STANDING in almost the centre of Helen Gould's white dressing table in her boudoir and seeming oddly out of place among the silver-topped toilet pieces, a young lady friend of hers saw one of those little iron penny savings banks, such as the children of the less wealthy commonly have.

"Why do you disfigure your dresser in this fashion?" asked the friend. Miss Gould looked at her questioner with a mild expression of reproach. "That," said she, "is for my babies. It's just one of those ordinary little Fresh-Air Fund boxes. I have pennies sometimes to save, and why shouldn't my babies profit by them?"

"You dear thing!" said the girl, who, as soon as she got home, impetuously had a five-dollar bill changed into pennies, which she forwarded to Miss Gould with the following note:

"Dear Miss Gould: Here are 500 pennies. Pray fill the box and spare your dresser." She hasn't yet been reproved for her impertinence. Possibly Miss Gould was able to find some reason for excusing and forgiving it.

◆ ◆ ◆

Wu Ting Fang, who was a guest at a recent wedding in Washington, was approached after the ceremony by the best man and jocularly asked to go over to the young couple and pronounce a Chinese parental blessing. The obliging Wu immediately complied. Placing his hands on the blushing bride and shaking groom, he said:

"May every new year bless you with a man child offspring until they shall number twenty-five in all. May these twenty-five man-children offspring present you with twenty-five times twenty-five grandchildren, and may these grandchildren—"

It is said that the little bride grew hysterical about this time, and the best man made another request to Wu—this time to desist.

◆ ◆ ◆

William C. Whitney occasionally finds time to tell a story. His latest is about a young frequenter of the race track in whom he took some little interest. After working steadily for some months, this chap took his savings to Saratoga and at the outset of the race meeting started in to get all the bookmakers' money. Luck was against him, and after two or three days of plunging with indifferent success he found his capital sadly reduced. Then he took a turn at roulette and lost about all he had left.

"On the following morning," says Mr. Whitney, "I found the chap sitting in one of the spring houses, where one may drink all the water he chooses for 5 cents. At noon when I stepped in he was still there. There he sat at the same table when, with a party of friends I stepped in to get a mineral water night cap, in the late evening. Jokingly I asked him if he'd been there all day.

"'Yes, Sir, I have,' was his reply. 'And concluded this is the only game I can beat up here.'"

◆ ◆ ◆

Justice Jerome sat in his room, adjoining the Court of Special Sessions, the other afternoon. Between cigarette puffs he was parrying the questions of a half dozen very inquisitive reporters, when the telephone bell began ringing vigorously.

In the absence of his clerk and secretary the Justice thought it not beneath his dignity to play telephone boy, and this is the one-sided conversation that convulsed the newspaper men with laughter:

"This is Justice Jerome. What do you want?" A short pause.

"No, it is not the clerk; it is the Justice himself. What do you want. Spit it out.

"Humph! Not the Justice, you say? Well, I was when I got out of bed this morning and looked in the glass. I guess I haven't changed my identity since then. You want the Justice, you say? Well, you have him—now fire away.

"Oh, you say, you know the Justice well and that this isn't his voice? Well, who the d—— am I, then? Some fresh office boy, eh? Well, I can't waste any more time on you." And up went the receiver with a bang.

"I suppose I ought to have that fellow, whoever he is, arrested for contempt in calling the Court a liar and a fresh office boy," said the Judge, with mock dignity, as he resumed his interrupted conversation with the reporters.

◆ ◆ ◆

"Bird S. Coler is a wonder to all us old Brooklynites," said a man who was born in Brooklyn Heights and knows all the borough's families' root and branch. "We haven't yet gotten over our astonishment at his rise. He has violated every tradition of a man of prominence. He wasn't born poor; yet he hadn't a rich father. He was never bad or obstreperous as a boy; nor yet was he preternaturally good. He was just a commonplace youngster who was hardly noticed in his class. He just passed his examinations along with a dozen others, and I don't believe a boy of his time remembers anything striking about his schooldays. Should he become a figure in National politics it will be almost impossible for the historian-biographer to collect stories of his boyhood. Should he succeed, however, they will surely be different from all others when they are written, for Brooklyn folk can't remember another boy of this town grown famous about whose boyhood there was so little to tell."

◆ ◆ ◆

Judge William Yost of Greenville, Ky., who is a candidate for the Kentucky Court of Appeals, is one of the biggest men in the State, physically at least, for he stands 6 feet 5 inches in his stockings, and has a pair of shoulders like those of a professional prizefighter. The Judge is a great joker, and when in this city recently a bootblack called out "Shine, Sir!" the Judge looked at him vacantly, pretending to be deaf and dumb. After several minutes of sign language he understood. He leaned against a building, and the boy went to work. Another bootblack appeared, and the one at work said:

"Youse needn't stop; dis is all mine."

"Sh-h! He'll hear yer," whispered the other.

"I'm gettin' five a shoe for dese scows," was the other's reply in a loud voice. The second boy looked so astonished at his friend's boldness that the latter laughed and said:

"Say, yer chump, he's deaf and dumb. See?"

The other boy, who had been looking with all his eyes at the giant, blurted out in a loud tone of admiration: "Say, he's a big, ugly lookin' divil, ain't he?"

This was too much for the Judge, and he broke into a laugh. The boys looked for an instant at him, and then fled down the street, leaving the Judge with but one shoe polished to look for another bootblack to make equally presentable the other "scow."

◆ ◆ ◆

Richard Mansfield recently sent the following letter to an aspiring young playwright who had submitted to the actor a closely-written manuscript play of an unusual length:

My Dear Young Man:

I am quite sure that any one who could accomplish so extraordinary a piece of penmanship as the inclosed must have a letter in his pocket somewhere addressed to posterity. I advise you to deliver it at once.

In reply he received the following:

"Posterity." (Richard Mansfield.)

Following your esteemed advice, I again send to posterity my manuscript.

Mansfield was so amused that he is said to be quite laboriously at work reading the once rejected manuscript.

◆ ◆ ◆

Mrs. George Keppel, the present central figure at Newport, is a tall, rather strongly built woman in the thirties. She has a rather dull, white complexion, fine large, dark eyes and beautiful dark hair, although not a pronounced brunette. Her walk is a very graceful one, her carriage is dignified, and her voice is the softly modulated one of the cultured English woman of to-day. She is of course always beautifully gowned, and it is said first came into notice in English society as one of the best-dressed of women. She does not compare, however, as a beauty with either Mrs. Langtry, the Countess of Warwick, or the Princess Henry of Pless. Mrs. Keppel takes her Newport hospitalities very passively, and those who have tried to draw her out as to her opinion of America and the Americans, and especially of Newport and the Newporters, have signally failed. She gives one the impression of being a close observer and student of people and conditions, but possessing singular reserve and discretion. She and her husband, who has now lived in America nearly two years, are much sought after in Newport, for it is generally believed there that to stand well with them, especially with Mrs. Keppel, means an entree to and a good position in English society if such should be desired in the near future.

◆ ◆ ◆

Late letters from Homburg would seem to indicate that King Edward, who has been enjoying his annual Summer siesta there, has returned to a devotion of his earlier days. He has been walking much of late with Miss Maggie Crawford Pole, who has also been a frequent guest at his own little dinners and dinners given by others where the King has been present. Mrs. George Batten, the "April Grandmother," as she is prettily called, for the reason that she is the youngest grandmother in English society, and who is one of the prettiest and most charming of women, has also been favored with the King's society of late. A Mrs. Gilbert King, an American, who has been entertaining considerably at Homburg during the past month, has not been generally identified here. She was Miss Norrie Barry of this city, and married Theodore Gilbert King of Providence, R. I., who inherited a large fortune from his father, a wealthy cotton broker, about 1880. The couple have been living abroad for nearly twenty years.

◆ ◆ ◆

Justice James A. Blanchard of the Supreme Court was recently made the victim of his own kindness. The Justice had an unusually large panel of jurors before him, and he was very liberal in excusing those who did not want to serve. He at once won golden opinions from such as made their excuses. Many of them did not know his name and when they passed out of the court room they said to the attendant:

"Who is that nice Justice?"

"That's Justice Truax," was the answer.

"Why didn't you tell the excused jurors the correct name of the Justice presiding?" the court officer was asked.

"You see," said he, "Justice Blanchard is only an appointee, and he will probably be up for election this fall. He doesn't belong to my political party, and I couldn't afford to give him the credit of being such an accommodating Justice. Justice Truax is just as good. He belongs to my party, and as his term does not expire until 1910, I could not be accused of lying to influence votes in his favor."

◆ ◆ ◆

"If Maude Adams was ever seen more in the character of her own simple, girl-like self than the day she last arrived in Hoboken from her trip abroad, I never heard of the occasion," said a fellow-traveler. "She was met at the pier by her mother, who brought her some fresh fruit from the country place where Miss Adams was to spend the remainder of her vacation. On the pier she stood in an obscure corner, leaning against a derrick. In one hand she held an apple and in the other a pear, and, girl-like, first she took a bite of the apple and then a bite of the pear, and at times a half bite of each, so as to get the flavors of both fruits together. There she stood, all unconscious of being the centre of attraction, while between mouthfuls she watched with great, wondering eyes the operations that those confounded Customs Inspectors were performing on her trunks and valises."

◆ ◆ ◆

Capt. Charley Barr, the skipper of the champion yacht Columbia, is the exception to the old sailorman's rule that "nothing but blue eyes ever makes a sailor." Capt. Barr, who is dark unto swarthiness, has a pair of keen black eyes, that have landed the Columbia to windward of her rivals about every time she tried to get that advantageous position. Recently, when asked how he managed to land his boat to windward with such surprising regularity, Capt. Barr said:

"That's an easy trick. My jockeying begins long before the other boat is in sight. I get out first. I know from where the other fellow is going to come, and I know approximately the starting line—what more does any man want? I get to windward of where my opponent must appear, and after that, no matter to where I sail, that last dive for the line is in my mind, and I simply keep to windward. And any man that cannot keep to windward with the Columbia needs to learn his business all over again."

◆ ◆ ◆

In these days of cup defender races and trial races there is probably not a more delighted man in all New York than E. D. Morgan, the manager of the champion Columbia. Never in the history of the cup has the champion ever made a similar splendid showing against the new candidate for honors, and the success of the wonderful Columbia is in no small manner due to the work of Mr. Morgan. Withal, no more generous victor ever stood beside the Captain of a cup yacht. Whenever the Columbia crossed the line a winner, glasses could always discern Mr. Morgan standing, tall and erect, beside his skipper, and as the screeching of whistles announced the victory the manager invariably faced the judges' boat, saluted by raising his cap, and then turned to attend to business. Never did the Columbia hang about the finish as if to gloat over a victory. She would cross the line amid a bedlam of whistles, round the stakeboat, and down or up went a sail set for the run home, which was made without a head on the yacht being turned backward, and at the same businesslike speed that marked the Columbia when in a "race for keeps," or, indeed, whenever seen under sail.

◆ ◆ ◆

Sir Thomas Lipton is most regardful for the feelings of others. No better example of this trait of the popular yachtsman could be found than the day when the Shamrock II. went out on her first spin. After the trial, the press boat Unique was about to make for the side of the Erin, when it was seen that a launch was putting off from that handsome steam yacht. Glasses revealed the fact that Sir Thomas himself was in the launch. The little vessel headed for the press tug and presently Sir Thomas stepped over the rail of the tug.

"I thought it was easier for one to move than to move about a party of twenty," said Sir Thomas, shaking hands with old acquaintances he had made when here on his last "mug hunt." Then, turning to the "bunch" of reporters, he added: "Now fire away, gentlemen, and may your work never be harder."

Incidentally, it may be remarked that there is hardly a yachting reporter in New York who would be very sorry if Sir Thomas took that cup back with him—a rare compliment to the successor of Lord Dunraven.

◆ ◆ ◆

A man to fortune and to fame unknown seldom makes any claim that his physiognomy should be known in a public restaurant. When a man "in the public eye" whose likeness has been posted for several years in "three-sheet" style all over the country comes into a public place and is not known he is likely to say: "Such is fame."

An incident illustrating this occurred in a restaurant near Coney Island much frequented by race track people and lovers of good dinners.

"No, sah, youse can't have this table, sah. This table is reserved for Mr. Sofa and a party of eight."

The man addressed was Mr. Sousa, "the march king." He had come over from Manhattan Beach with his party.

"Why, I engaged this table," said Sousa, with a smile and a "don't-you-know-me?" look. The waiter did not. Then the proprietor was called. He said that a Mr. Sofa had engaged the table and that Mr. Sofa was entitled to it and not Mr. Sousa.

"Of course, you can have the table," he finally said, "but if Mr. Sofa comes with his party you will have to wait."

Sousa smiled and ushered his party into the dining room. But how the telephone had happened to tangle Sousa's name into Sofa has not yet been explained.

◆ ◆ ◆

Passengers on the Northern Pacific coast train arriving in St. Paul the other day were much interested in the manoeuvres of a gallant gentleman of portly build, heavily laden with baggage, and heading for the waiting room of the station. The baggage belonged to two New York ladies returning from a tour of the Yellowstone National Park.

About twenty-five miles north of St. Paul the gentleman had boarded the train to find the car crowded and the ladies complaining that the men of the West were rude. The gentleman stood in the aisle. Two of the acquaintances of the portly gentleman who heard the remark gave up their seats to the aggrieved tourists. When the train arrived at St. Paul the ladies gathered about them their several pieces of baggage, altogether too many for their combined efforts to manage. The portly man offered his services. Taking two large grips in each hand he worked his way through the crowd to the waiting room, while many of his acquaintances looked on in amusement. After depositing the luggage in one of the seats their courier was about to bow himself away, when one of the ladies asked to whom it was that they were indebted for such a kind service.

"Samuel R. Van Sant, the Governor of this State, Madam," replied the portly man. "I am pleased to be given the opportunity to redeem the Western man in your estimation. You see, out here our men are so busy earning their living that in the general hustle they occasionally step on their neighbor's toes."

The Governor was almost out of the building before the ladies had recovered breath. Then the older one said:

"Gracious! Mary, but we would be a long time in New York before we would have our luggage carried by the Governor of the State."

◆ ◆ ◆

Alexander W. Drake, art editor of The Century, a great collector of Russian brass utensils and tinted glass bottles, has another even more remarkable collection that has in great measure escaped notice. It has but comparatively few pieces, but these are extraordinary in nearly every case. They are ship models, some of them nearly six feet long, and as many feet high, complete in every detail, showing with great exactness many a school of naval architecture and maritime accomplishment. Apropos of Mr. Drake's ubiquity in brass collecting, smaller collectors have about ceased to haunt the old brass shops of the east side. Whenever they discovered in some far distant, dirty corner a stunning example and asked the squalid little Russian proprietor to sell, his invariable reply is: "Dat ees not to sell. I am polishing heem for Misser Drake."

◆ ◆ ◆

Proctor, the sculptor, tells of an encounter with a truly Dickensian female during a sojourn in London. She was the true "Mrs. Raddle" of Lant Street; but since Mr. Proctor was in the habit of more or less paying his rent she was Bob Sawyer's "Mrs. Raddle" in good humor.

Mr. Proctor is a late sleeper. It had been his habit to secure the services of some "trusty" to keep up a racket in the morning till he was compelled to get out of bed in order to secure peace. The sculptor got himself into "Chancery" and, to get rid of "Mrs. Raddle" to see about the noise in the morning. She found [illegible]

ence, that after she had awakened him, Mr. Proctor was in the habit of turning over and going to sleep again; so she changed her method. One morning Proctor heard her call, in addition to her usual fusillade upon the door:

"Show a leg, Sir, show a leg."

He was compelled to get up and meet the peremptory demand. He planted his foot just without the door; there was a feminine, staccato shriek and a hurrying of footsteps down the hall. The door was closed and Mr. Proctor went about his toilet.

After a time this female appeared at the door with the breakfast service. She stood with the tray in her hands and made a peculiar, squat courtesy before him, and dropping her eyes, remarked, deprecatively:

"Ho! Mr. Proctor! If honly yer'd a 'ad on a stockin', ye knauw!"

This formula never varied while the sculptor occupied the "Chambers."

◆ ◆ ◆

Heinrich Conreid, manager of the Irving Place Theatre, who recently crossed the Atlantic for the eighty-first time, was graduated as a full-fledged poker player on the last trip of the Friederich der Grosse.

"Day for day I had sat by the hour watching the play of several New Yorkers, all of whom were plunging heavily in the course of the 'Little American Game,'" said Mr. Conreid. "I hesitate to mention the names of the players, as all are well known; one or two are conspicuous as church members, and one of them has a wife prominent in an anti-gambling society. I had watched the game for some time when I decided to try it. It was no small price to pay for knowledge, but I stuck until I thought it time to quit. Next day I showed up again, but, 'Conreid, your money is no good here; you are too easy,' said one of the players. I told them I wanted to learn the game and was willing to pay for it, but would thank them for a little information, as they were all such experts. I got the pointers, and when we quit that evening I was far ahead of my losings of the day before.

"'Now, didn't we tell you correctly?' asked one of my teachers.

"'Yes, I guess you did,' I replied, 'but I didn't use any of the advice you gave me. Last night the steward advised me to 'play the man' and not the cards. That worked so well that I had no time to try your suggestions.' I think I can now consider myself a full-fledged poker player, and on my next trip abroad, unless I am mistaken, I'll make fur fly in the smoking room."

◆ ◆ ◆

When Mrs. Carrie Nation walked down the Bowery at Coney Island and was confronted with a sign, "The Demon of Drink," she thought her long quest was ended and reached for her hatchet. Great was her disappointment on learning that the aforesaid "demon" was a colored man who gulped down four gallons of water without stopping and then converted himself into a sort of human geyser.

◆ ◆ ◆

It was while "Jack Haverly's fortunes were on the wane and the once great manager was feeling the change in the tide of his affair that Eugene Field wrote the poem beginning "Jack Haverly, Jack Haverly, I winder where you are." Haverly was in New York at the time. Before a copy of the poem reached him by mail, a friend rushed into his office and exclaimed: "Jack, Gene Field has written a poem about you. It's great. Read it," and he handed the verses to the manager. Haverly read it slowly and carefully.

"What do you think of it?" asked the friend.

Haverly replied solemnly: "Thank God it is over."

"What's over?" anxiously inquired the friend.

"Why," replied Haverly, "I have worried all my life as to what I should like to have inscribed on my tombstone. Field has not written merely a poem. He has written my epitaph."

◆ ◆ ◆

John F. McIntyre, for many years an Assistant District Attorney and who in that capacity tried nearly 600 murder cases, was walking along Nassau Street the other day when a burly Irishwoman stepped up to him and endeavored to grasp his hand.

"The top o' ther mornin' to ye, Mr. McIntyre," she purred in her rich brogue.

"Pardon me, but you have the best of me, Madam," rejoined the lawyer

"Come, now, Mr. McIntyre, dear, come now, didn't ye send me old man to jail for life for manslaughter, an' good fer ye. 'Twas a foine job."

◆ ◆ ◆

Jefferson De Angelis has intervals when he thinks he is really smart. The other afternoon he walked up to a Manhattan Beach policeman and asked:

"What is the difference between a policeman and a dumb man?"

"I give it up."

"Why, one is never seen and the other is never heard."

Later he met William Faversham and a party of actors and managers and asked them:

"Say, what is the best asylum for tragedians?"

Of course they all gave it up.

"Why, a retired Hamlet, of course."

"Joe Miller!" shouted the party in chorus, and the crestfallen comedian retired from business for the day.

◆ ◆ ◆

B. P. Sharp of Brooklyn, who runs a hotel at Sharon Springs during the Summer, asked one of his country friends to call on him at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, one morning recently. The farmer did not put in an appearance until late in the afternoon and Mr. Sharp asked how he came to be so late.

"Well, you see," said the countryman, "I thought if I waited at the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge I would be sure to see you in the crowd as you came across."

"And how long did you wait?" asked Mr. Sharp.

"Most four hours," sadly replied the granger.

◆ ◆ ◆

Both Weber and Fields of the comical comedy team have made it a rule never to rehearse with the rest of the company lest some of their jokes should become public before the first performance. When it is necessary to rehearse with others of the principals in scenes in which they appear, the dialogue is whispered. Edgar Smith, the librettist, was watching one of the final rehearsals the other day and tiptoed up near the stage where the comedians with Sam Bernard were going solemnly through lines that have since been laughed heartily over. The auditorium was dark, but the comedians saw the figure groping in the darkness and immediately ceased their stage conversation. Mr. Weber called to Julian Mitchell, the stage manager, and asked him to find out who was in the theatre.

"It's Smith," he called, after discovering the librettist.

The author of the dialogue which the comedians were rehearsing laughed heartily.

"What do you think I'm trying to do?" he asked. "Steal some of my own lines?"

◆ ◆ ◆

"Filipinos are excessively fond of music, and want it on all possible occasions," said Major Frank Keck. "As they are not acquainted with the words or sentiments associated with some American airs, the selections made on occasion are ludicrously funny. One day I saw a funeral procession coming from a cathedral heading for the cemetery, and with the inevitable brass band leading the mourners. And the band was playing 'There'll be a hot time in the old town to-night!'"

◆ ◆ ◆

Anna Held occupied a box during the first night of the Rogers Brothers' recent production. During the watermelon scene she leaned forward and applauded so enthusiastically that a friend in the box inquired whether she considered the show as good as all that.

"Ah-h," said Anna, rolling her eyes heavenward, "eet ees r-r-ravenous!"

Doubtless the actress meant to say "ravishing," but who knows? This was a watermelon scene.

◆ ◆ ◆

Harry Ralston, who is identified with Col. Dady of Brooklyn, like all men who play politics seriously, is apt to be deliberate, and this story he tells will bear out the assertion. "The other day while I was standing on an "L" station platform, I noticed on a clear space beside a bulletin board, and written in a bold hand, this line: 'Why is a goat nearly?' Just then a train arrived, and I stepped aboard wondering what kind of a mind the person who had written it possessed. Just the same, I couldn't get the sentence out of my head, and it actually bothered me so much that I was on the verge of writing to some newspaper inquiring for knowledge on the subject. Fortunately I happened back to the same station. The line was still there, but in the meantime some one, who surely has a brilliant mind, had made an addition, so that it now read:

"'Why is a goat nearly?'

"'Because he is all but.'"

◆ ◆ ◆

While in the Catskills this Summer Ben Falk, the photographer, and his wife stepped into a rural "studio" to have their pictures taken. The artist posed them as awkardly and stiffly as such "artists" usually do, and stepped aside to get a plate. As he turned to make the picture he was discomfited to find the pose of the sitters changed completely. Mr. Falk explaining that he thought the new pose more effective. Then he told who he was, and the gawky "artist" drawled out:

"When you shifted I kinder suspicioned you was runnin' a photograph gallery somewheres."

◆ ◆ ◆

Superintendent William T. Hornaday of the New York Zoological Park, the pale-faced little man with the pointed black beard often seen by visitors to the new menagerie in Bronx Park, distinguished himself as a naturalist before he was twenty years old by shooting the first specimen of a true crocodile known to be captured in Florida waters. Asked which of all the animals under his charge he liked most, he said:

"Those that come nearest to man. I could sit by the hour talking to poor Hassan with his swollen jaw, and positively sympathizing with him in his sufferings. Any one who associated much with these orang-outangs and so learned their ways and all they tried to tell you would do the same. Next to these manlike animals I think I prefer the bears and antelope. Animals can tell you a heap of things. The trouble is, not that they are too stupid to talk, but that we are too stupid to understand."

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The Newport season just closing has been less prolific than usual this year of bright sayings or clever mots. Even in that "vacuous and restless-minded society," as Eliot Gregory calls it, which makes Newport a Summer habitat, there is always a residuum of mentally alert men and women, who are apt to perpetrate during the season a certain number of bright sayings at the expense of the foibles of their fellows. Two new palaces on Bellevue Avenue, one of which was completed and thrown open at a great ball ten days ago, and the other, which is still unfinished, stand in close proximity. Their respective owners have made large fortunes in the last few years through the appreciation in value of the stock of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, of which they are large holders. So the two structures have received the nicknames respectively of "Atchison preferred" and "Atchison common."

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Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller occasionally likes to have a bet on a good horse. A young friend who had been losing met him the other day and said:

"Commissioner, I want a sure tip. I must have some money, so tell me how I can make it."

In a mysterious way the Commissioner drew his friend aside and whispered: "Do you really want an absolutely sure way to make money? It's the only 'lead-pipe cinch' I know of."

"Yes," whispered the friend.

"Then go and get a job in the United States Mint."

◆ ◆ ◆

Not very long ago Lillian Russell, actress, received in her dressing room back of the stage an enormous bouquet of red roses. Concealed among the flowers was a note in which the writer said: "If you will take dinner with me to-morrow please wear one of the flowers in your hat on leaving the theatre."

It happened that Miss Russell's admirer was a pet aversion of hers, so she contrived a scheme that resulted in his utter discomfiture. Each chorus girl in the company received a rose and some instructions, and when the admirer posted himself opposite the stage door later in the evening he saw pass in review before him twenty or more heavily veiled women, every one of them with a red blossom in her hat.

◆ ◆ ◆

Not long ago James Wakely was asked to lend himself to an illustrated interview for a sensational New York daily, and to give an account of "one day in a gambler's life."

"I don't care myself," said Wakely, "but that a man is a gambler doesn't prevent him from having a family, and while you may not think it—a gambler's family has feelings just the same as if he made a living by hoeing potatoes, so I can't do it."

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The late Augustin Daly had in his employment a man who always addressed him a note, periodically, asking for an advance of money. This note was invariably answered by a most abusive letter, in almost insulting terms, and threatening instant discharge if the offense was ever repeated—and inclosing a check for the money.

At regular intervals of about three months the man invariably made the same request, with the same results, always, however, getting a check inclosed. And thus it continued until Mr. Daly's death.

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"Assistant Secretary Hackett," said a woman from his native town, "has at last found a fitting opportunity to nourish his ambitious nature. His activity in the Sampson-Schley controversy is easily understood by those who know him. The son of 'Tiptoe' Hackett, is a shrewd man. He was a shrewd boy, not popular, but quite capable of inspiring in his young fellow-townsmen a feeling of respect, grudgingly acknowledged, but unequivocal.

"How like his aunt, 'Pigeon' Hackett, he is, too, in his persistence. She loved a naval officer, and he married her, finally, after she had followed him about the earth till she was a gray-haired woman. She was a type of the family—ambition, persistent, unremitting quest for advancement moved them all."

◆ ◆ ◆

One of the most novel reasons for nominating a man for Mayor of the Greater New York on the Tammany ticket was given by an East Side politician yesterday. He said:

"I'm for Judge Giegerich for Mayor. Go up Avenue A in 'Pat' Keenan's district any pleasant afternoon and you will see the learned Justice of the Supreme Court wheeling a baby carriage with a pretty child in it. He is a happy father. The people all know him along the route and it is a continual case of 'How are you, Judge?' I tell you the people of the East Side respect Justice Giegerich, and a man who can win the respect of those people can win votes."

◆ ◆ ◆

"Tom" Foley, who is contesting the leadership of the Second Assembly District with "Pat" Divver, has a string of pensioners, not worthy or deserving men, but men who have foisted themselves upon his good nature and by sordid perseverance compelled him to feel himself under obligations to satisfy their wants.

These men, five in number, post themselves at various corners along Centre Street, between Franklin Street and Park Row, every evening just as Mr. Foley is going home from his saloon opposite the Criminal Court Building, and await him with open palm. To each of these men for three years past Mr. Foley has given a silver quarter—any other denomination of coin would be spurned, so strong has the habit grown of receiving the silver bit—and it is likely that he will have to continue to do so for many years to come.

◆ ◆ ◆

Maurice B. Blumenthal, who for many years has had the task of whipping the Tammany spellbinders into line for the Fall campaign, is now early under in a task of great magnitude, namely, preparing lucid and iridescent periods of eloquence with which his cart-tail orators are expected to meet all the anti-Tiger issues.

The other day a friend met Mr. Blumenthal on Broadway and saluted. The young weaver of rainbows and forger of campaign thunderbolts loosened up in a dazed sort of way as if suddenly roused from a nightmare. Then, to the amazement of his friend, he gesticulated wildly and delivered himself of the following:

"I tell you this rabid reform is the bane of democratic principles and threatens the very foundation of our social system. It will arraign every man against his neighbor, breed the meanest of suspicions, and lead the young to think that there is no purity or virtue in mankind. Now, use that as your opening, then suddenly divert to the prosperity of the city under Tammany rule; follow that up with a dig at the trusts, (but don't mention ice,) speak sneeringly of a kid-glove régime in which millionaires' sons will occupy all the public posts that should go to feed the families of poorer and worthier men, and wind up with a coruscating blaze of promises."

Suddenly Mr. Blumenthal awoke to the consciousness of his friend's presence and the laugh was on him.

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Maurice F. Holahan, President of the Board of Public Improvements, is a great stickler for official etiquette, and particularly so with reference to correspondence on public matters. He abhors the abbreviations in common use in addressing public officials. Others do not share in this feeling. So most of the official communications come to him addressed "Prest. Bd. of Pub. Imps." On such document puts the usually good-tempered President in a bad humor for the rest of the day.

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That fad of going with head uncovered, which has prevailed among the younger people of both sexes during the past three Summers along the Atlantic seaboard, waned somewhat this Summer. There are only two of the original band of young men who started the fad at Newport, Hollis Hunnewell and James B. Stokes, who still follow it, and their deeply tanned faces make them conspicuous. Stokes, whose hair is thin, has long rejoiced in the sobriquet of "Mahogany" Stokes, and presents a most anomalous sight on rainy nights when he walks around in his dress suit, hatless, but carrying an umbrella.

Society and the Newspapers.

THE question of just how much newspaper notice, whether of "puffing" or the reverse, benefits the social aspirations of, say, some new beauty ambitious to win a place in fashionable society, and through it to accomplish a brilliant or wealthy marriage, is still an open one. A good deal depends upon the way in which the notice is secured and how it reads.

Until recently no new girl, no matter how beautiful or clever, whose family or people were not known in or to fashionable New York society, could secure a really good entrée to that society without the approval of a certain old and conservative element to which, of all things, newspaper notoriety is abhorrent.

Under the changed conditions of New York social life, however, which has given the regulation of society to a certain set of restless-minded and very wealthy young matrons and their friends, it has become possible for young women hitherto unknown to gain an entrée and to acquire position through initial newspaper notice.

This is due to the fact that curiosity and the desire for novelty are the prevailing influences in New York's smartest social life. Two recent instances that prove the statement come to mind in this connection.

The application of the term "the new beauty" to a young, clever and handsome woman at Narragansett Pier in the Summer of 1896, by the correspondent of a New York newspaper, resulted in the taking up of the term by the daily and weekly press generally. This aroused curiosity in the personality and appearance of the young woman, and there followed, in turn, the introduction to her of a certain young Newport society man, his championing of her at Newport the next season, and soon afterward her appearance at Mrs. Astor's ball. Her position gained, she was soon a great belle, and three years ago made a brilliant match by marrying a young Englishman of old family and large wealth. She is now presiding over an old and famous English country place.

About the same time a pretty New Orleans girl, who had been one of the minor queens of the Carnival during the preceding Winter, came North to spend the Summer at a well-known resort. A newspaper correspondent sent a notice to his paper of her beauty and called her "the New Orleans Carnival Queen." This aroused curiosity and when she visited the Horse Show the next Autumn she was the observed of all. More newspaper notice awakened wider curiosity. Introductions followed, and three years ago she married a popular and wealthy young New York bachelor, and is now one of the leading young matrons of the very smart set.

The beauty and cleverness of the first of these women and the sweetness of manner and pretty face of the second, might in time have won them recognition, but their rapid entrée to and success in New York's fashionable society was in each instance unquestionably due to the newspaper notice they received.

One Way to Catch Visitors.

A man whose duties require that most of his working hours shall be spent in the City Hall says that a friend has just presented to him a fine edition of Balzac's novels. There are some forty volumes. "But," said the man to whom the gift was made, "my friend said he would give me only one volume at a time, and that only when I called to see him at his house. He said I never would call upon him, and this was the only way he could induce me to do it."

The "Art of Chance" in the Appellate Court Room

WHEN the interior decorations of the courtroom of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, at Madison Square and Twenty-fifth Street, are finished and all in place, New York City will possess what is undoubtedly the most beautiful hall of justice in the world. Some of our best decorative minds have displayed the wealth of their imaginations. The finished panels of "The Justice of the Law," "The Power of the Law," and "Wisdom," with accompanying allegorical figures, are a delight to the eye and an inspiration to the senses. Their creators will be remembered for them.

But while the Madison Square hall of justice owes something to the logical and argumentative art of Walker and Blashfield, a humbler artist has made himself felt in the decoration of the room. He is only a police officer, an attendant attached to the court, and he bears the plebeian name of Brown. He is not a creator—only a discoverer and exponent of the Art of the Accidental—but his art amuses, delights, edifies, and educates long after the eye of the visitor has wandered from the art of design painted there on the cold canvas of the panels. Mr. Brown hasn't contented himself with mere themes symbolizing some progress of justice or broadening of the world's increasing purpose. His subjects have a larger range. They run from a ballet dancer to a Judge, from a butterfly to Richard Croker, and from an elephant to a portrait of a Dutch lady. But with this characterization of the art of Brown it were well to come to a statement of what it actually is.

Such space of the courtroom walls as is not occupied by pictures and the oaken furniture of justice is covered with panels or slabs of Siena marble of a peculiar brown-gray and mottled appearance. Through it run what are apparently veins of iron. These red lines have curious twistings and turnings. In setting the panels side by side some effort was made to produce the effect of symmetry by matching and joining the lines or veins of iron. Thus, if one panel of marble has the lines of a semi-ellipse upon it, one with lines symmetrically opposed has been placed next to it. This is the basis and raison d'être of the art of Brown. He exploits it in something after this fashion.

The visitor has been shown the decorative beauties of the courtroom and building by the well-informed Brown. He is a trifle weary of Justice flanked by Peace, Plenty assisting the Needy, and Labor and Mercy hailing Justice, but he is still politely enthusiastic as becomes the good American who knows his Europe.

"You are interested in art?" asks Brown, innocently.

"Oh, much," returns the visitor. "Art alone realizes the innate sense of expectation."

Brown doesn't understand this, not being up on introspective psychology, but he plows bravely ahead.

"Then I'll show you some art," he volunteers.

Quickly and eagerly he leads the visitor to the northeastern corner of the room, where there is a portrait of Justice Van Brunt.

"Very good," says the visitor without enthusiasm.

"That isn't it," says Brown, a trifle disgusted. "Look!"

His hand points to the blank marble of the wall just east of the portrait. The visitor looks.

"I see nothing," he exclaims, looking fearfully into Brown's face. But Brown is used to this.

"You see those matched lines in the marble? You see those mottled expanses? You see the different tints of the one color running into each other? Well, look at them now and tell me what you see."

The visitor looks again. Then, interested, he looks long.

"By Jove," he exclaims, "that's a horse and a rider. He is dressed in cowboy fashion. By all the gods, he's a rough rider. It's Roosevelt."

All languor is now gone from his face. Closely he examines the lines. Their outward curving and their shape make them a pair of legs. Other lines, with a shading of tints beneath, make a horse under the rider. A mottled expanse above in the marble, with two circles, shows the upper part of the body and the eyeglasses.

"Look just below the horse's body," commands Brown.

Beneath the visitor sees a kangaroo ready to leap. It is all accidental, and due to the combination of the matched lines and the mottled and particolored surface of the marble, but it is very real. Guide and visitor pass to the next pair of matched marble panels. Above a bearded Turk, sitting on a horse in Oriental fashion, crouches a cartoonist's Tammany tiger, ready to spring.

Next on the eastern wall are the painted decorative panels which Brown passes by as being inferior to his art.

"The highest art is that of the accidental," he says, dogmatically.

"It would seem so," answers the visitor. Directly to the south of the last of the three panels Brown halts again. The visitor catches a glimpse of this last. A female figure typifying Law stands there with a naked sword. A legend underneath tells him that it is drawn in behalf of appeal. Nothing seems opposed to the sword.

"Where's Law's antagonist?" demands the visitor.

Brown points to the marble wall to the south of the panel. "There," he answers.

The visitor looks, and as usual at first sees nothing. His imagination, together with his eye, must become accustomed to the novel work as each accidental picture is reached. For a moment he stares. Then a mist swims in his eye and the picture resolves itself. Mounted upon an elephant and charging directly upon the opposing sword of law the visitor sees a bearded, turbaned Asiatic. Closely behind the elephant and gayly skipping to the charge upon Law comes a swarm of women dressed in the scanty skirts of the ballet. Leading the way for the elephant, with head half turned to bark at him, is a large dog between whose massive jaws is set a magnum of champagne.

"Perfect, perfect," exclaims the visitor, "the only detail lacking is the brand of the champagne."

"Here's something that's more befitting a court room," Brown suggests, pointing to the panel next in the line to the south.

Here the visitor sees instantly, so perfect is the chance picture, a typical English Judge. The Judge stands in an attitude suggesting that he has arisen hurriedly from his bench. His long gown flies open in front. The long white hair of his wig is plainly visible and he has a drooping mustache and imperial, snowy white. Pince-nez set tightly upon his nose adds to his dignity.

"The only thing that mars the illusion," says Brown, "is that curious breastplate there."

Across the chest of the Judge an enormous breastplate with curious heraldic devices is set.

"There's a coat of arms there," says the visitor.

"Look more closely," answers his guide.

"Portrait of a Dutch lady," exclaims the visitor, "there's the full flat face, the high dressed hair, the long neck, and the low-cut gown."

"There's still another portrait there that a twist of your eye and an effort of your imagination will enable you to make out of the same lines."

This is a trifle difficult for the visitor, but he is being schooled in a new art, and has made rapid progress.

"George Washington, father of his country," he says at last.

"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," amends Brown.

On the eastern wall there is now but one more pair of matched marble panels, that at the extreme southeastern corner of the room.

"This panel and collection of the art of chance," Brown says at this point, "is highly composite in character, there being no less than five different and complete pictures made from the same lines and vari-colored surfaces. You will need some help in making it out. Look first high up about a third of the distance from the ceiling. What do you see?"

"I see," says the visitor, "a man on top of a church spire, his knees clasping the ball of the pole in which the steeple ends."

"Right. Now look on the lower part of the pole. Follow the line of the legs of the man on the steeple down to the feet, and then look just below there. The lines that make the feet of the steeple man make the head of a new figure."

"Yes, yes; I see," says the visitor. "It is the figure of a big man, a giant, swinging a heavy hammer above his head. He—"

Brown is disgusted.

"I see you're not up on Norwegian mythology," he observes. "True, it is the figure of a giant with a hammer, but we who know are content to call it the Norse god Thor, the hammer god."

The visitor meekly accepted the explanation. Brown now takes complete control of him.

"Close your eyes tight," he commands, "blink them hard so as to confuse the lines of the god Thor. Now open them and look hard at what was once a god—see what it has become?"

"A donkey," ejaculates the visitor.

For the gigantic lines of the hammer god have become those of a donkey, a donkey which has playfully kicked both rear legs into the air. Still obedient to the direction of Brown the visitor raises his eyes to the small marble panel, just beneath the ceiling line. Here is an exquisite accidental plaque of horses' heads running for a distance of some twenty-five feet, any one of which seems to the visitor worthy of Rosa Bonheur. There is an apparent gradation in the positions of the heads. The first is dipped into a drinking trough, the second is just raised from it with the water dripping off, the succeeding ones bring each of the heads a little higher until the last is entirely erect.

Brown and his visitor now attack the southern wall, passing down the room toward the western entrance. On this stretch of marble the pictures are not crowded so [illegible] together, as a number of stained glass memorial windows in honor of some of the late Justices of the Supreme Court are set in the wall here. The first are two windows on which are the names Fish and O'Conor. Between them on a projection is set the usual marble slab. This has a perfect representation of a complete suit of mail with closed visor. On the next projection is a premier danseuse in complete costume. Next a woman in full evening dress. Guide and visitor pass rapidly over these, merely noting their presence. Thus far they have seen very little of the southern wall.

"We are now about to enter upon the more elaborate pieces of our gallery of chance," says Brown, the fine flush of discovery warming his cheek. He indicates an unusually large panel or rather pair of panels.

"This is one of the most delicate and exact things in our gallery. It is historical in subject and panoramic in treatment—Joan of Arc."

Seated with her back against a rocky cliff, looking pensively, almost sadly out over a valley stretching out deep and far below is Joan of Arc. The peasant's garb is reproduced to the smallest detail, resembling closely that of some of the best known pictures of the French legendary heroine. Only the clear cut profile of the head is shown. One hand rests meditatively against her cheek. This is the best and most perfect likeness in the whole room. The features are cleanly cut and there is none of the vagueness that exists even among the works of the best intentional art.

"If you doubt the likeness," observes Brown, "you have only to twist the lines a bit and see what happened to her."

The visitor "twists" and sees in an instant a cloud of flame about the pensive figure. Moving his position a bit he finds that the line of flames seems to coil and twist in living semblance. Another "twist" and the rock at the back of the girl has become a pair of white wings attached to her shoulders, while above in the air other winged faces appear. The stranger, shuddering, shrinks back.

"I can almost hear the Faust chorus singing to her in welcome," he says.

"It is rather gruesome to one with a sensitive imagination," agrees Brown, "but my next subject on that next panel is livelier. This, too, requires a number of twists of both the lines and the imagination," he adds, "but the result is merrier."

Here the visitor sees at first what appears to be a comic opera marriage. At the centre of the stage stands the hero in the short-trouser costume of some Central Europe peasantry. His arms are outstretched to the heroine or bride at the right, who is resting her head upon the breast of her father, similarly but more soberly clad than the youth. Her back is turned to her husband-to-be, and she wears the short flowered petticoat of light romantic opera. At the rear centre stands a black-robed priest with several assistants, Prayer Books in hand. At the rear of the wings and on each side of the clergy are the friends of the bride and bridegroom, their young friends of the chorus. Most of the figures are so real that the visitor at first denied his guide's assertion that the scene was one from an opera.

"It's one from real life," he declared.

"Look at that girl in the last row of the chorus," Brown replied. The visitor saw and was convinced. It was no scene from real life, for upon that girl's face was the true expression of the chorus girl—an expression that said: "I am only in the last rank of the chorus, but I can sing that scene better than you, and some day you'll be where I am."

Obedient to his guide still, the visitor "twisted" and saw something more of comic opera. It was not a real performance this time, but a rehearsal. The centre of the stage, which had shifted a bit, was occupied this time by no hero, but an ordinary stage manager. He was evidently giving some direction to one of the singers. In a half stooping position he was pointing to the floor.

"I know what he's saying," said the visitor; "he's calling out, 'Now, after that last bar you walk nine steps to the O. P. side before you begin on "Martha, do not leave me," and if you take ten I'll discharge you.'"

This didn't interest Brown. "Twist," he said grimly—for they had now acquired a vocabulary between themselves that each understood.

The marriage scene and the opera rehearsal passed abruptly away. In their stead the visitor saw gray Autumn skies, out of which the rain fell. There was a long stretch of road visible, on which the mud was two feet deep. Through it slowly rode a stately cavalcade, draped, horse and rider, entirely in black. Weapons such as were used in the Spanish wars of romance, in bad condition, glinted out from frayed cloaks. A little to the rear of the others rode a man, evidently the leader, wrapped closely in his cloak, his doublet and hose full of holes which the frayed cloak could not conceal.

"Return of Spanish grandees from a battle with Condé," said Brown sententiously. "Our next," he continues, "is a marine scene."

The visitor sees a high cliff, at whose base the ocean is lapping. Half way between the cliff and the sea a gaudy hat with a big, waving feather is falling through the air. In the sea a horse is violently swimming shoreward away from what at first seems a patch of veined lines and mottled color. The visitor looks more closely and sees that it is a man-devouring shark turned on his back with the body of a cavalier in his mouth. Horse and man have [illegible] fallen from the cliff above.

"There's a tragic story about that picture," volunteers Brown.

"Do you really mean that there is a story, or have you imagined it, just as your imagination first called into being these pictures?"

"Well, I made it up," answers Brown, "but I'll tell it to you. Do you see that figure bending out over the cliff there?"

The visitor sees something that had escaped him before. "Why, it's a woman looking down upon him," he exclaims.

"Just so. Well, the scene is that of the Corsica of the Middle Ages. That accounts for the dress of the characters. The vendetta was still in force. That young cavalier was educated in France. Returning to his native isle after a long absence he meets and woos the daughter of the estate next to his. All is done in secret, as the lovers fear the opposition of the girl's mother. Finally the girl goes to her mother—she has no brothers or sisters and is the last of her race. Telling her mother of her love for the young cavalier, she learns that his father killed her father, and as she is the last of her race, it is her sworn duty to kill him. Then she remembers the import of an oath she had taken as a child and which she hadn't understood at the time. Still loving him, she decides to do her duty. She tells him that for mysterious reasons he must ride out with her blindfolded. He, trusting her implicitly, obeys. When they get to the edge of the cliff she, gliding from his side on the horse, forces man and steed over the brink. She is about to destroy herself in turn when she catches sight of the man-eating shark below there. She is frozen with horror at the fate of her lover, and so she hasn't thrown herself over yet. In a moment more she will do so. But our great artist, accident, has seized upon the most dramatic moment for his picture."

The two pass to the next panel. Here is a humorous little picture. A good housewife has been hanging out her household linen to dry. In anger she is rushing toward the dog, who has torn a large sheet from the line and is running off with it. Opposed to this picture is another scene from the romantic. Down below, on some rocks, stands an Italian soldier with a carbine to his shoulder from which the smoke curls away. Above, on a prominence, the body of a man about to fall into the abyss below, staggers. His clothing is the fantastic attire of the bandit.

"Death of Fra Diavolo, the famous Italian bandit," says Brown.

On the southern wall there now remains but one more picture. A stately King and a grinning devil stand near each other watching a gorgeous ballet that is being performed in the middle distance. Upon the face of the King is disdain, upon that of the devil delight.

"We have but four more pictures in our gallery," says Brown. "I haven't had time to study the northern wall yet thoroughly, and from what studying I have done of it there appears to be nothing there. Accident skipped that, though the lines in the marble are there."

Brown now conducts the visitor to the northern end of the western wall. The larger part of this wall is covered up by the bench and desks of the Judges, which reach up in their carved portions to the ceiling. Brown sighs. "Too bad, too bad," he murmurs; "who knows what wonderful pictures there may be there?"

To the north of the bench Brown stops and points to the western wall. "That first picture there seems to have some moral," he observes, "but I can't quite make it out."

A high canopy with tassels of gold stretches over a throne. The scene is a stately chamber hung with arms and suits of armor. About the throne stand courtiers. Behind them are beautiful women in big white ruffs. Kneeling on the steps that approach the throne is a woman with a heavy veil twisted about her head. One hand clasps that of a little boy standing stiffly upright, looking about wonderingly. The woman is making a prayer to the throne. The visitor looks up to see the occupant of the throne, and finds there only a grinning donkey seated quietly. At his feet, or rather, at the bottom of the throne steps, is an empty corset, standing upright.

"Pathos, humor, satire, and mystery," murmurs the visitor.

"It may be a corset advertisement," suggests Brown, doubtfully, "but I must give it up."

"The next is a very modern subject. Quite modern, in fact, dealing with a well-known New York politician."

The visitor sees a good likeness of Richard Croker, beard and all, while above him a dachshund looks down disdainfully. The next panel has a vertical succession of long, hideous heads, seen from the back and in profile.

"Twist," observes Brown suddenly. Then an elephant with swinging trumpeting trunk, directed somewhat in Croker's direction, takes the place of the heads.

"We close our exhibition with a spectacular ballet and grand transformation scene," concludes Brown, "and for this picture I must guide you in your twists."

First a numerous ballet dances before a painted curtain. Brown now gives explicit directions as to where his guest is to look, and the visitor finds that the curtain has been drawn up, disclosing other and deeper recesses filled with costumed dancers and fairies perched on high places. Brown's twists put up two other curtains with like results. Then he closes.

"Curtain's down; look at the orchestra," he commands. "You never see the orchestra, that is, you don't notice it until the drop has fallen."

The visitor observes at the edge of the panel what appears to be an orchestra. The leader has thrown down his baton, and is wiping his bald head.

Politely Brown escorts his visitor to the outer door.

"Great is the artist Accident," says Brown.

"Great is Brown," replies the visitor.

BERTRAND W. BABCOCK.

250-YEAR-OLD NORWALK

The Town Which Sent Proportionately More Soldiers Than Any Other to the War of Independence.

THE present City of Norwalk, Conn., ranks in age as the eleventh colony founded in that New England State, and the 250th anniversary of its incorporation will be celebrated during the present week, the ceremonies beginning to-day and continuing until Thursday, Sept. 12.

Most of the early towns founded in America adopted names reminiscent of Old England, but Norwalk was content with an Indian designation, which the Colonial records spell in no less than eleven different ways. What its original significance may have been is unknown, though Roger Williams's "Key" says that words ending in "ock," "uog," and "aug" denote some kind of fish, and it is certain that the Indians feasted on the abundant shellfish all along the Norwalk shores. So it is probable the name has some allusion to the fish.

The most considerable Indian settlement was at Naramake, now Wilson's Point, where the heaps of shells, graves, and arrow heads have been seen within the memory of living persons. An herb garden was discovered by a local doctor some fifty years ago in the vicinity of Naramake, which, he declared, contained a remedy for every ill to which flesh is heir.

Roger Ludlow was the first white man to appreciate the beautiful, "diversified hills and valleys butting on the sea," comprising what is now the town of Norwalk, and, foreseeing the desirability of establishing a new colony between Fairfield and Stamford, he purchased in 1640 all the lands lying between the Norwalk and Saugatuck Rivers, a day's walk into the country. The price paid to the Indian sachems, Mahackemo, Tomakergo, Tokaneke, Adam, and Prosewamenos, was eight fathoms of wampum, six coats, ten hatchets, ten hoes, ten knives, ten scissors, ten jewsharps, ten fathoms of tobacco, three kettles of six hands about, and ten looking glasses. Not long afterward Capt. Daniel Partrick, famous in the Pequot war, purchased a similar tract west of the Norwalk River.

Practically no attempt was made to settle these lands until 1650, when thirty planters from Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield, purchased Ludlow's rights and signed a contract to "set upon the plantinge of the sayed Norwalke with all convenient speed." The names signed are those of Nathaniel Ell, Rithard Olmstead, Rithard Webb, Nathaniel Rithards, Matthew Marvin, Rithard Seamer, Thomas Spencer, Thomas Hales, Nathaniel Ruskoe, Isacke Graves, Ralph Keeler, John Halloway, Edward Church, and John Ruskoe, associated with others not named.

In the Spring of 1650 the colonists established themselves in East Norwalk near the present railroad station and built a meeting house and some log cabins of the most primitive description. The trees of the forest about them furnished the timber for their dwellings, the roofs were thatched with the salt grass of the marshes, and the mortar with which the stone chimneys were built was mixed with lime made from the shells heaped by the Indians in their villages.

Shortly afterward the Partrick lands were added to the original purchase and included in the township, which was recognized by the Connecticut Court on Sept. 11, 1651, in the vote: "Ordered, That Norwauke shall bee a Towne, and that they provide an inhabitant, according to order, who shall seasonably be tendered to take the oath of a Constable."

In recognition of Roger Ludlow's share in founding the town a handsome monument of Quincy granite was dedicated in 1898 at East Norwalk, bearing a bas relief in bronze representing Ludlow treating with the Indians. This bas relief has been reproduced in blue on a white plate which has been made for a souvenir of the 250th anniversary celebration. The border of the plate shows old Norwalk scenes, taken from prints, surrounded by an ornamental border.

The Norwalk settlers had no serious difficulties with the Indians, and were very just in their dealings with the savages, as evidenced by the entry in the records of the early days, when Mamachrimon is reimbursed for "bad coats" which had been paid him for certain lands. Winnipauke, a local sachem, came to love the first minister, Rev. Thomas Hanford, so much that he deeded him land, calling him in the document his "beloved friend." There was, however, serious apprehension of Indian disturbances in 1670-1676, when Connecticut combined with Massachusetts to quell the Pequots and Narragansetts. Norwalk sent its quota of men to the war. In 1676 the town voted twelve acres of land to each of the soldiers in the "Dismal Swamp fight," eight acres to those in the next considerable service, and four acres to those in the next considerable service, providing the lands were possessed and improved within a year.

During the French and Indian wars Col. Thomas Fitch, a son of the Governor, commanded Connecticut troops which joined the British regulars in an expedition against Ticonderoga and Louisburgh. As they marched into Greenbush, where the army was quartered, with Col. Fitch at the head of his raw-looking regiment, the well-equipped regulars looking on, a witty Englishman exclaimed, "So that's your Yankee Doodle!" and the sobriquet clung to Col. Fitch for the rest of his life. The verses of "Yankee Doodle" had just become popular at that time, having been written by Dr. Schackburgh of the British staff apropos of the appearance of the continental militia. "Yankee Doodle's" Norwalk home is still in existence.

The old town records are quaint and interesting, showing a co-operative community working together to subdue the wilderness. The bounty for killing wolves appears many times. A fine was imposed for non-attendance at town meeting, and a drum summoned the people to all gatherings. The curfew was rung later on, when a bell was obtained for the meeting house, "at 9 of ye clock every night." All business of a public nature was transacted before that hour. A tithingman kept the young people "from playing and unsivill behavior in time of public worship."

The settling of boundaries between Norwalk and her neighbors, Stamford and Fairfield, and the location of the meeting house, when a new one was proposed, were questions of grave importance, which aroused much discussion. In the case of the two meeting houses built before the Revolution, when a change of location was proposed, the townsmen were so divided in sentiment they called in a committee from outside to arbitrate the matter, the town engaging "to sit down satisfied with their determination as to the place of its standing." The important result of the change, though unforeseen by the progressive party, was the establishment of the centre of population "up town" away from the original settlement. A mill at the "Point of Rocks," now the heart of the city of Norwalk, and a bridge across the river close by, were the magnets which carried the people of the second and third generations away from the first site.

The first minister, the Rev. Thomas Hanford, was a leading spirit in town affairs for forty years, and his estate was rated second in amount in the list of taxpayers. When he came to Norwalk in 1656 his salary was "threescore pounds, allowed for the yere insuing, to be paid as followeth: 30 pounds in wheat and pease and barley at the prices; 4 shillings per bushell for wheat and barley, and for pease 3 shillings per bushell; the other 30 pounds to be payed, 8 pounds in (obliterated,) and the other 22 pounds is to be payed in beefe and pork at the common currint prise that it brings, when it is dew."

Of course, a schoolmaster was secured almost as soon as a minister, and Mr. Cornish was chosen "to teach all the childring in the towne to lern to Rede and Rite" in 1678.

The remaining vestiges of earliest Norwalk are very few. Most of the ante-revolutionary buildings were burned during the war by Gen. Tryon. A few houses were spared, however, which are described in a pamphlet published for the Norwalk Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution. One of these is the homestead of Thomas Fitch, Colonial Governor of Connecticut from 1754 to 1766, which was partially destroyed by the fire in 1779, but afterward rebuilt. Gov. Fitch's tomb is noticeable in the old Down-Town Cemetery at East Norwalk, where all the earlier generations are buried. The Historical Association has recently assumed the care of this burial ground, and they intend to build a wall about it with a memorial gateway on which will be inscribed the names of the founders of Norwalk.

With no massacres and no persecutions to record, Norwalk was evidently a peaceful and thriving agricultural community up to the time of the Revolution. There was an important carrying trade between Norwalk and the West Indies, horses, barrels, and agricultural products being the exports, and molasses, sugar, and liquors the imports. During the Revolution the people were much disturbed by the foraging expeditions of the British on Long Island. The Sound is only nine or ten miles wide at this point, and, encouraged by the Tory inhabitants, the enemy levied supplies constantly from the Norwalk farms. The hearth fire of a Tory living on Wilson's Cove was a useful beacon to the marauders. When the old house was repaired in 1789 a written order, signed by Gen. Tryon, was found in its walls which read: "Deliver the beef, grain, and vegetables previously ordered to my commissary."

The Norwalk Chapter, D. A. R., has marked some of the especially historic places with granite bowlders, suitably inscribed. One of these stands on the site of the original settlement on East Avenue; another is at the Rocks, where a sharp engagement with British troops took place on July 12, 1779. The Norwalk defenders, commanded by Capt. Stephen Betts, consisting of less than fifty Continental regulars and a few militia, successfully resisted the invaders for five hours with the loss of only two killed and one wounded. Grumman's Hill, on East Avenue, was Gen. Tryon's headquarters that day.

The burning of the town took place as the British retreated to their vessels, the town's loss in this way being 132 houses, 87 barns, 17 shops, 5 vessels in the harbor, 22 storehouses, and 4 mills.

Nathan Hale, Connecticut's favorite hero, came to Norwalk and obtained his disguise as a schoolmaster and a boat to take him across to Long Island on his fatal errand in 1776. The Norwalk Chapter, D. A. R., have recently erected a fountain on West Avenue in honor of Hale, which stands directly in front of the Norwalk Armory, where the celebration exercises will take place.

The historian Bancroft has stated that Norwalk sent more men to the Revolutionary War in proportion to its population than any town in the thirteen Colonies.

The most significant period in the history of the town of Norwalk since the Revolution was the building of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in the early fifties. "Old Well," which had been an insignificant hamlet a mile away from the centre of the town, developed into a flourishing manufacturing community, now known as the City of South Norwalk. Its hats, locks, shoes, air-compressors, corsets, and cigars are large industries, employing thousands of operatives.

The oyster industry is also one of importance, which has added much to the material prosperity of Norwalk. Capt. Peter Decker, a Norwalk man, first applied steam to the cultivation of oysters, by fitting up the sloop Early Bird with steam-dredging apparatus in 1872, which effected a revolution in methods of oyster culture.

The population of Norwalk to-day is about 20,000, including besides the "Twin Cities" of Norwalk and South Norwalk, East Norwalk, Rowayton, West Norwalk, and their suburbs. Its Summer resorts are beautifully situated—Roton Point, well known to New York excursion parties; Bell Island, a colony of Summer cottages; Gregory's Point, with a long-established hotel, and Sheffield-on-the-Sound, on Chimon's Island, are all most attractive to Summer visitors. Norwalk people maintain three outing clubs with private houses at the seaside—the Knob Outing Club, Pine Ledge, and the Norwalk Yacht Club, which recently entertained the Atlantic Yacht Club of New York.

Probably Norwalk might have become a fashionable Summer resort for New Yorkers, as it began to be forty years ago, if its manufacturing and commercial growth had not developed so fast. John H. Keyser had redeemed a rocky island, built a pretty Summer home, and converted the place into a park, with a road across the marshes which cost $10,000. E. A. Woodward had laid out a beautiful park in the same vicinity, with the assistance of the best landscape gardeners of the day, stocking it with costly trees and shrubs. Lawrence Ingersoll occupied Platt's Hill with a costly country house, and Nathan C. Ely built a large stone villa on Moss Hill.

Then changes came to the early established Summer homes: Mr. Keyser sold his island for a Catholic retreat and it became Manresas Institute; Mr. Woodward sold his property to be cut up for building lots and the park was destroyed; the Ingersoll house was burned. Quiet old homes which had stood primly fenced in old door-yards full of flowering shrubs began moving about the streets on ungainly jacks to hide themselves in side streets as tenement houses, while proud brick edifices rose on the old sites in their stead. All this came about because the manufacturing establishments had increased in size and wealth, bringing also a larger population.

When crossing the Norwalk drawbridge on the train one may frequently hear the comment: "This is the place where the train once went through the draw into the river." It happened in 1853, and nearly fifty persons were killed and many more injured.

Norwalk's daughter towns, New Canaan, Westport, and, in some sense, Ridgefield and Danbury, have an interest in the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary because their founders were largely Norwalk men. Indeed, the list of illustrious descendants of Norwalk lines is a long one, including two Presidents of Yale, the three famous Commodores Perry, Henry J. Raymond, founder of THE NEW YORK TIMES; Gen. W. T. Sherman, and Senator John Sherman.

Over 1,000 invitations have been sent to well-known men all over the country to attend the celebration of the incorporation of Norwalk, in recognition of their Norwalk ancestry. The Rev. C. M. Sillick, author of "Norwalk," published in 1896, has been the prime mover in the enterprise of holding an Old Home Week in Norwalk.

The Trials of the Picture Hanger.

WITH the coming of the Fall and the usual household moving coincident therewith, the man who makes a profession of hanging pictures will have his hands full. Any one who has paid any attention to picture hanging, with its multiple demands—where a man must juggle with hammer and nails, while manipulating a coil of wire and lifting a big frame—will realize that the statement is one of literal fact.

It is just this which has provided the opening which the professional picture hanger has come to fill. With the passing of the old idea that each and every picture must be hung just so high and just so far from its neighbor has come a demand for skill and judgment in the work.

Picture hanging, while not ranking with the fine arts, is an important adjunct to the latter's proper display, and every painter knows how important it is that his canvas should be properly placed. Ill-judgment in the hanging can ruin the best effects of artistic skill. And, recognizing this fact and the resultant demands, the leading art firms all have men now whose sole business it is to visit the homes of the firm's patrons and see that the pictures are properly hung.

There was a time when it was thought that any one could hang a picture. The man of the family was pressed into service, or the woman, who had just swung her lace curtains into position, mounted the ladder and felt quite equal to the requirements of hanging a few pictures. And about the same amount of judgment entered into the one task as the other. Gloomy landscapes that needed all the light they could get were hidden away in dark corners because they happened to "fit the space," and whatever of color or tone they had was lost in consequence.

On the other hand, little aquarelles, as delicate in tint as a seashell, were hung where the streaming sunlight robbed them of their best color, exaggerated the thinness of their tints, and destroyed whatever of beauty they possessed. Pictures in which there were figures so minute as almost to require a magnifying glass for proper appreciation were hung on the "sky line," and great, broad, free paintings were brought down to the very eyes of the spectator.

To-day the practical housekeeper saves time and money by calling in the services of the professional picture hanger. Nearly every firm of prominence has such a man in its employ, and at least one house has faith enough in woman's judgment to employ one in that capacity. In the case of the woman picture hanger men are sent out to do the practical part of the work, her sole business being to see that the pictures are properly placed and lighted.

Any one who has ever made an attempt at picture hanging knows that it is not as easy as it seems. It is easier to stand below the ladder and give directions than to follow them from a seven-foot elevation.

The wire is always too long or too short. Everybody who has even tried to hang a picture knows that. The nail, too, has a most aggravating way of striking a brick and breaking off, possibly chipping out a large section of wall paper. The professional picture hanger knows that he can expect no assistance from the members of the family. If they will withhold their advice that is satisfaction enough for him. He has a boy with him to handle the frames and do the little odds and ends of the work.

The process usually begins nicely. When the picture hanger arrives on the scene he is met by the lady of the house with an assurance of confidence.

"Mr. So and So told me you hung his pictures beautifully," she says, "so just go ahead and use your own judgment."

If he is new at the business he does go ahead confidently. An older hand merely moves slowly and awaits developments. He knows what to expect.

Maybe one, maybe two pictures are in place when it begins. She has been busy in the kitchen, perhaps, telling the cook what to have for dinner. Then she bustles into the drawing room where the picture hanger is engaged. She stands a moment silently contemplative. Then the feminine desire to interfere becomes irresistible.

"Don't you think—" is the way it begins. "Don't you think that would look better over here?" The picture hanger says he does not think so. Then there may be a storm. That will depend on the temperament of the fair autocrat of the house. The chances are, however, that she will say something like:

"Well, I don't care what you think. They are my pictures and this is my house. I'm the one to be pleased. Take it down."

The picture man follows instructions meekly, but, by and by, the novelty wears off for her and she begins to note the time. Each picture up to that point has been preceded by an argument. The picture hanger charges by the time he is occupied, and he can afford to listen to the harangues of his employer for the day. Finally the woman remembers an engagement and leaves him. He breathes freely and finishes the remainder of the hanging in half the time.

The vagaries of the owners must be taken into account and the picture hanger has to be something of a diplomat at all times.

"Don't you think that picture will look better a little lower?" objects a housekeeper, "I think it ought to be at least three inches further down."

The picture hanger makes a great pretense of shortening the wire, but knowing that the place he has selected is exactly right, hangs the picture back in just the same position.

"How do you like it now?"

"Oh, much better—its perfect, now," is the answer, and smiling in the consciousness of his own deception the professional goes on to the next.

The picture hanger frequently has to please people who expect the impossible. He is shown into a room which has no molding from which the frames may be hung by wire or chain, but he is informed that no nails are to be driven in the wallpaper under any circumstances.

"What'll I do—glue them to the wall?" is his inquiry. Either the housekeeper withdraws from her position or he withdraws from the house, for even picture hanging has limitations. The woman who is afraid that he will leave a spot on her wallpaper is another whom the picture-hanger has learned to fear. She brings cloths which she insists he must use, and while he is up on the ladder she stands below and at every opportunity seeks to warn him, until, in despair, he succeeds in realizing her worst fears, and the inevitable "I told you so" follows.

1901

IN MUSHROOM DAYS

Where the Edible Fungus Is Obtained and How Prepared

WHAT is popularly known as the mushroom season is at hand, and the heart of the epicure—or whatever special part of his anatomy responds to the thought of a delicate meal—rejoices. As a matter of fact, there is no real mushroom season, for mushrooms can be found all the year through, some even in the dead of Winter, although, except in warm climates, this is somewhat unusual. The most delicious mushroom of all, the Amanita Caesaria, flourishes in midsummer.

Of the Winter mushrooms, the "Blewits," as it is known in France, from its blue color, the Tricholoma personatum, a solid, meaty fungus, one mushroom weighing sometimes nearly a pound, has been found in Brooklyn in December and January, and the writer has a faint recollection that they have been discovered as late even as February. They were frozen solid, to be sure, in these cases, but this does not impair them, and they were as delicious as fresh grown when thawed. The freezing makes them only a little more disagreeable to carry, being solid cakes of ice.

However, this is a digression, for the mushroom, as recognized by the greater part of the civilized world, is the common field mushroom, the "agaricus campestris," and the season for this has now begun outdoors, and will last through the Winter. The campestris is also sent up to New York from the South, where it grows out doors, and can be found in the Northern markets during the cold weather at lower prices than the artificially grown home products. If the latter are selling at 75 cents a pound it is probable that the Southern mushroom will be selling for 50 cents. But as it has taken longer for transportation, they may not be in as good a condition, and the careful cook will find so much waste that the home product may be the most economical in the end.

With the many people who nowadays remain in the country late in the Fall there should be mighty feasts at hand, and at only the cost of early rising and of picking the gift nature has provided while the dew is still upon it. The campestris may well be called "the" mushroom, for there is no other that equals it. Occasionally there arises a prophet who declares for some other member of the fungus family, but the majority vote will always be for the delicate, pink-gilled beauty which haunts old pastures, lawns, and other places where rich soil is to be found.

As to the identification of the mushroom, whoever has known it once will know it always, simply—"because." It looks so exactly like itself that it seems impossible to mistake it, and it is seldom that anything of a poisonous nature at all resembling the campestris will have the same habitat. To be exact, the campestris has a creamy cap, dry, covered with a fine down or small scales. Occasionally the cap has a deeper color, even a decided brown.

Varieties of campestris raised for the market have the dark cap, but they do not bring as good prices, not being so delicately appetizing in appearance. The diameter of the cap of this mushroom may reach three inches, and on the under side the delicately pink-tinted gills are of unequal lengths. These pink gills are an important factor, for the most poisonous of mushrooms, the "Amanita phalloides," which is temptingly white as to cap, has pure white gills, a marked distinction between it and the campestris sufficient for identification if it had not other varying characteristics which make the two as different in appearance to a careful observer as an elm tree is from a garden shrub. The stem of the campestris is much shorter than that of the Amanita, being somewhat less than the diameter of the cap usually.

Any one finding the pink-gilled mushroom in an old pasture may gather it safety. The stem is solid, about the color of the cap, which is also solid and meaty, and around the stem should be a little, ragged ring, the remains of the filmy veil which enveloped the cap, in the button stage of the mushroom, and was broken as the cap expanded. However, while this ring is said to be permanent, mushrooms are frequently found in which it has disappeared altogether. The dry white cap and pink gills will be a sufficient guarantee of the mushroom's value. The gills, as the fungus matures, turn from pink to brown, and then black, and are good even in this stage if not inhabited by insects, which bore from the stem up into the cap. The small holes which denote their presence may be discovered by breaking off the stem where it joins the cap.

Of the general rules often given for distinguishing good fungus from bad there is not one valuable, and the sooner the amateur mushroom gatherer disabuses his mind of a belief in them the better. All rules are worthless and may prove fatal. The better the student knows the fungi the more confident he becomes along the certain lines he has studied and the more diffident along those lines of which he knows little. It was never so true in anything as in mushroom gathering that fools rush in where wise men fear to tread.

A silver spoon may become black by contact with mushrooms for the same reason that it becomes black from contact with egg, and the mushrooms are as fit for food. Or the spoon may retain its normal color and the fungus belong to one of the deadly varieties. The spoon test is one of the many rules which are absolutely unreliable.

"I should never be afraid to eat a mushroom if the skin would peel," remarked a pretty, young cooking school student at one of the school classes one day. May Providence decree that all the mushrooms that fall to that young woman's share be wholesome.

There is one way of distinguishing between a good and bad fungus, and that is by knowing the different varieties. That can only be learned by study and experience. The epicure who would sample many kinds must study books, join the New York Mycological Club, if in New York, or, if in other parts of the country, other clubs which are doing good work. The best knowledge is gained by finding the mushrooms on the field excursions given by the clubs. When a mushroom has once been found, carefully examined, and its characteristics identified by descriptions in books written by authorities on the subject, there will be no difficulty in distinguishing that mushroom a second time.

Prof. Lucien M. Underwood, Professor of Botany in Columbia University, who has made a special study of the fungi, says the different varieties should be known and can be known as the ordinary individual knows pears and apples, potatoes and beets, grapes and cherries. But as the fungus is less common time and study are required.

There is one kind of fungus which is absolutely sure, the puffball, which from now until late in the Fall will be found in various forms all over the fields. It can always be eaten without harm if it is solid and white in the interior. There are no poisonous puffballs, as far as known, and no unwholesome species of fungi that in any way resemble them. They can be gathered by the quantity, sliced and browned in butter, and they take a most delicate brown in cooking, and seasoned to taste there is a dish that can hardly be equaled. There is not as much of the mushroom taste to the puffball, and many people who are not fond of the other varieties of fungus eat this with relish.

Another Fall mushroom which is delicate in flavor, attractive in appearance, and found frequently in large quantities within a certain radius of New York is the "Cornipus." There are three varieties of this which are common—"comatus," or a shaggy mane; the "atrementarius," or inky mushroom, and the "micaceus," the glistening fungus. The latter is a small mushroom with a glistening, bell-shaped cap, striated on the edge, a tawny yellow in color, the gills of a whitish shade at first, growing dark and finally black.

This little mushroom is common, and to be seen frequently in the streets around tree trunks. The inky coprinus is a gray-brown or lead color as to cap and the whitish gills soon become discolored, for the mushroom deliquesces quickly, and for this reason makes a good mushroom catsup. The cap is drawn in to the stem at first like a badly rolled umbrella and gradually expands.

Another member of this family is the shaggy mane caprinus, and once seen, it is never to be forgotten. This, too, is umbrella-shaped or oblong, as it is described, sometimes when the cap is short being almost cylindrical, covered with shaggy yellowish scales, crowding together at the top, but not able to hide the dazzling whiteness which the mushroom sometimes presents. Its gills are snow white, as they can be seen when the mushroom is broken, crowded close together, and as it stands, tall for its circumference, it presents a most attractive appearance. It grows in rich, loose earth, in pastures, and frequently in most unattractive dumping grounds. It is delicate in flavor and can be cooked in any way in which the common mushroom is prepared. All of this family deliquesces quickly.

One more mushroom and a few of the prominent varieties of the season may be mentioned. This is the beefsteak mushroom, the "Fistulina hepatica," called sometimes the oak tongue, or chestnut tongue, from a shape it frequently takes, its color, and habit of growth upon these two varieties of trees. It is a delicious fungus, said by some people to be as good as a piece of beefsteak when broiled or fried, and certainly most delicious when cooked tender in a little butter and served with a beefsteak. C. W. Cushier, President of the New York Mycological Club, has verified the statements previously made that raw it makes an excellent salad.

This mushroom grows on the stumps and trunks of the two trees mentioned, frequently on the inside of hollow trunks, starting in small, brilliantly colored red tongues, from which exudes a reddish juice when the fungus is cut. It grows to six, twelve, fourteen, and even more inches in diameter, provided there are no enthusiastic mycologists in its vicinity to gather it in its tender and most edible stages. In its infancy the mushrooms seems to be covered on all sides with pores, and is all of a color—this bright, dark red. As it grows older the upper side is still red and resembles a piece of raw meat with a strongly marked grain, and the under side, where are the pores, is of a creamy shade. No unwholesome mushrooms resemble this variety.

As to cooking, the simplest ways are always the best. A good mushroom is delicate in flavor, and strong seasoning and herbs are not an improvement. One way in which all mushrooms may be cooked is to simply fry them in butter, a generous supply, put in from time to time. They should be cooked until tender and brown, seasoned and served hot on toast. Or, better than this, after the mushrooms have become tender and brown pour over them a little fresh cream, let it come to a boil, and season and serve on toast. With a little salt and bit of paprika there is no mushroom that will not give good returns cooked in this way, except the puff ball, which is better dry.

To bake mushrooms one good way is to prepare slices of toast, cut the caps from good-sized mushrooms, place gills up on the toast, butter, pepper, and salt them, place in a very hot oven, cook until they are brown and tender, which will take but Not a drop of the delicate juice of the mushroom is lost in this way.

Mushrooms are also delicious broiled on a regular broiler, cooked for a few minutes with the cap down, then turned, and the cooking finished with the cap, which is then peppered and salted, up. They are buttered and served on hot toast. If desired, the stems, which have been removed, may be chopped or cut into small pieces, cooked in hot butter and a little cream added, as in cooking entire mushrooms, and the liquid poured over the mushrooms as they are ready to send to the table.

An appetizing breakfast dish is made by frying a few slices of bacon, and when they are nearly cooked adding the mushrooms and cooking in the fat of the bacon.

Here is a recipe for mushrooms au gratin which is good. Twelve large mushrooms are washed and drained, if necessary, or simply brushed if they are clean. The stalks are pared and chopped. A half ounce of flour is stirred with an ounce of butter over the fire for a few minutes, a pint of broth added, put over the fire and stirred until reduced to half its quantity. The chopped stalks of the mushrooms, which have been thoroughly dried in a cloth, if washed, are added with three tablespoonfuls of chopped and washed parsley, one tablespoonful of chopped and washed shallot, two pinches of salt, and one of pepper. This is cooked for eight minutes until somewhat reduced. Two tablespoonfuls of oil are placed in a sauté pan, the mushrooms in this, gill side up, the pan filled with the mixture, and the whole cooked for ten minutes in a hot oven.

M. A. TAFT.

Art of Window Dressing

WHEN a new store has been completed nowadays and the management is ready to announce a date for the opening, one of the first requisites is an up-to-date "show window dresser." Without a competent window dresser, the modern store of pretension, be its wares jewelery or dry goods, tobacco, pipes, or furniture, would no more think of opening for business than without a salesman and a cashier.

The difference is that when the time comes to hire a cashier—or cashiers—men or women are picked from a whole "woods" full of applicants, while the dresser is a much scarcer commodity, and a man for whom the owners would frequently be willing to spend what to the lay mind must seem a ridiculous sum. Frequently the dresser is imported several hundred miles from another city. More frequently he is stolen; that is, he is lured away from a rival concern by an advance in salary.

The art of dressing a show window properly is one that has come to the front only in recent years. Time was when the show windows were used simply as a sort of storehouse, even as the sub-cellars of the buildings were used. Incidentally the goods, crammed in slovenly fashion into the windows, were to show the nature of the merchandise sold in the establishment. Nothing attractive was to be seen, and those who happened to halt before them were caught, not through anything pleasing to the eye, but stopped simply to see whether what was wanted was exposed for sale.

In time the chaos of the show window was recognized as an eyesore, and then (the attempt was simultaneous throughout this city, the suggestion coming from a trade publication) store keepers realized that in the show window lay a great possibility. Even at that, none dreamed of the fine art to which window dressing would one day rise, and the prediction that the time would come when stores would nightly dress their windows for the following day's trade would have been derided. However, the severe and straight heaps of pieces of silks and cloths were mussed into a more pleasing disorder, colors were harmonized, and at least twice a year the make-up of the window was altered.

It was not until the big department stores appeared, with their wealth of different merchandise, housed in splendid, light, and airy new buildings, that the full art of window dressing began to spring up. It was then that the owners of the big establishments began to analyze the theory of window dressing, and the files of a trade paper contain the following as the conclusion arrived at:

"The object of the show window can be made to induce customers to enter the place. To gain that object we must give people something to see. To make them see we must give them something attractive—in other words, we must hold up the passing pedestrian on the street and, if he has no desire to buy, we must create in him the desire."

With that end window dressing was "on" in earnest, and each store presently had its own dresser to build up the attractions in his own tasteful way. But even then window dressing was in its infancy.

The acme of window dressing, and the key to the whole situation, appeared in a big store in Philadelphia, when the dresser of that establishment surprised every merchant in the city by a departure that, was, from a trade point of view, sensational and alarming. That year a certain scarf threatened to come much into vogue, and it was this scarf, shown in an original way in the men's furnishing department of the establishment, that caused the sensation.

The entire window was lined with black velvet. The floor, the walls, and the ceiling were lined with the same dark material, and, standing in the middle of window on a rack, was a single white collar, and in it, neatly tied, the scarf that threatened popularity. The success of the move was proved in a single day. Crowds stopped in front of the flaming tie in the midst of its somber surroundings, and even the newspapers took notice of the strange decoration. The scarf jumped into popularity at once, and in modified form outlived several seasons.

In that unique decoration lay a lesson which has been learned by every window dresser now in the business with big establishments. In the case of the huge department stores it was realized as simply impossible to show off even one-tenth of the goods, or even one-tenth of the most attractive goods that were sold in the place. It was realized also that to put too many different articles in the window, be they ever so attractive, would have the effect of obscuring the merits of all, even as an "ad" in an elevated railroad car will not be read when the print is not bold and the literature on it brief as a glance.

Again, the store in Philadelphia solved a problem that still further brought forth a principle in window dressing. A new shirt was on the market, and the store came out with a show window loaded with not a thing but white starched shirts, collars, and neckties neatly attached. The founding principle of the art was unearthed on that occasion, until to-day it stands simple and bald, and therefore probably where it will stand in one hundred years from now. No matter how, from time to time, mere styles in window dressing change, the principle was established that one single, attractive article, even if the pedestrian does not want it at all, will lead him to expect equally fine things in the goods he does want. Exactly along the same laws of strength which apply to literature and to art and to oratory and to every other conceivable subject, so dressing found its strength in simple, direct channels.

Another respect in which the dresser has wrought changes is in the "form," as it were, in which he dresses his window. In former times, and even in some places at the present day, windows are dressed from top to bottom, which, in trade etiquette, is more unpardonable than to eat fish with a knife. The well-dressed window is dressed low, and it is dressed away from the glass. In other words, the goods are not jammed up hard against the pane, and they do not extend from top to bottom, but rarely more than one-third of the way up the length of the window.

The object of this is apparent. In the first place, the fact that the goods do not reach to the top of the window allows light to enter the store. Also it admits not only light from without, but a glance within and far into the store, where there are other attractions, and where there is a general building up of goods that is attractive and "catchy" to the passer-by. Another reason is the same as that which applies to writing one-third way down on the first sheet when writing a letter—it looks better. Again, and more than anything else, the general appearance of cramming a window full of goods has the effect of a woman with her fingers covered with diamonds—the very quantity causes a depreciation, a cheap and tawdry effect.

The work of dressing a window properly is not the easiest imaginable. Day in and day out men are required to furnish new and pleasing effects, and in time the resource of the ordinary man begin to fail. It is like drawing a cartoon every day of the year. Only the man born to the art succeeds in the long run. Window dressers have their own publications, they have their own societies, and their own meetings to devise new effects and to act on suggestions.

In Maiden Lane among the jewelry houses there are some of the cleverest window dressers to be found in this city, and many of them are women. In one of the stores a young woman has dressed the two windows of the place every morning for three years. She has rough sketches of the various decorations which she has used in setting forth the goods to advantage during that time, but no two sketches are alike. The young woman is incidentally a saleswoman in the place, but her salary of $2,600 is paid almost solely because of her taste in making up the window.

Asked for her opinions as to modern window dressing she brought forth her sketches. "Experiences I have none, really," she said, "but they tell me here I am the 'man behind the gun,' and that I lure the customer into the place with my handiwork as if I were a siren." And that explains in a word the duty of the window dresser—"the 'man behind the gun'—the siren."

A FORGOTTEN NAVAL CONTROVERSY

WHILE every well-wisher of the American Navy must deplore the controversy which exists between two of its best-known Admirals, he may derive some comfort from the fact that similar disputes have been by no means unknown in former years. Although the conflicts may have raged with no little fierceness at the moment, the lapse of time has fortunately effaced most of the evidences of these quarrels.

Previous to the Spanish-American war it might be said that the battle of Lake Erie was the most famous victory ever won by an American fleet. In this battle, which was fought on Sept. 10, 1813, Commodore Perry, in command of the Americans, defeated Capt. Barclay, in command of the British. Every schoolboy knows the history of the fight well, and is never weary of reading of the stirring details of that dramatic conflict, when the American commander, abandoning his crippled and shattered flagship, the Lawrence, passed in a rowboat through the fire of the British fleet, and, shifting his flag to the Niagara, soon retrieved the fortunes of war and made the enemy "ours."

The incident of the shifting of the flag and the brief dispatch in which Perry summed up the conflict have combined to secure more fame for the victory than perhaps it really deserves. McDonough's victory over the British on Lake Champlain in the following year was in reality an action reflecting more credit upon American arms than was the battle of Lake Erie. There was yet another circumstance connected with the battle of Lake Erie which had the effect of keeping its memory fresher in men's minds than the battle of Lake Champlain, namely, the dispute which arose between Perry and his second in command, Jesse D. Elliot. Although the history of this dispute is now practically forgotten, it contains a lesson which, even at this late day, we may heed with advantage.

The war of 1812 had begun most inauspiciously for the Americans along the Canadian frontier and in the lake region. Gen. Hull's expedition into Canada had proved a lamentable failure. The British held the command of Lake Erie, and, although they possessed only a few small vessels, the Americans had practically nothing to oppose to this force. Hull finally surrendered his army to the British, and at the end of the season two of the British vessels were brought down to the eastern end of the lake, where they were anchored, not far distant from Buffalo. Elliot, who was then in command of the American forces on the lake, and was stationed at Buffalo, planned a cutting-out expedition to capture these vessels. The scheme was skillfully conceived; and courageously executed. One of the vessels was captured, and the other was destroyed. Comparatively unimportant as the affair was, Elliot's success, nevertheless, secured for the Americans the command of the lake, and the gallantry of the exploit did much to encourage his somewhat despondent countrymen.

Subsequently Perry superseded Elliot in his command of the American force on Lake Erie, and several new vessels were built. Probably Elliot relinquished his command unwillingly, although it is difficult to obtain direct testimony on this point, but in the light of future events it would seem that the relations between him and his commanding officer were not of the best. The Lawrence, one of the new vessels, was selected as the flagship, while Elliot was given the command of the Niagara, a sister ship to the Lawrence. In the event of any accident to Perry, Elliot would, of course, have assumed command of the squadron.

On Sept. 10, 1813, the American squadron, consisting of nine vessels, set out from Put-in-Bay, at the western end of Lake Erie, in search of the British. The squadron had a tonnage of about 1,500, carried 54 guns, throwing a total weight of shot of some 1,500 pounds, and was manned by about 530 men. The British squadron consisted of six vessels, was manned by about 400 men, its tonnage was 865, and it carried 63 guns, throwing a total weight of shot of 822 pounds.

It will be seen that the force of the Americans was considerably superior to that of the British. The Niagara and the Lawrence combined had a greater tonnage and threw a greater weight of shot than the entire British squadron. Apparently the British were hopelessly outclassed.

The British, however, threw a greater weight of shot from their long guns than did the Americans. The armament of the American vessels consisted principally of carronades, a gun whose range was limited. At close quarters the carronade was an effective weapon, but if the British could continue to keep the Americans at a distance, the greater strength of the British in pieces of long range would have given them something of an advantage. Moreover, in proportion to its tonnage, the British fleet was strongly manned, and the disproportion between the two forces was not so great as might appear at first sight. Still, there remained a substantial margin in favor of the Americans.

When the British fleet was sighted by the Americans it held the weather gauge, but a lucky shift of wind gave the Americans the advantage. The wind was southwest, and the American squadron headed toward the west, bringing the wind on the port quarter. The British were hauled upon the port tack heading toward the southwest. The British line was strongest at the centre and weakest at the extremities. Perry accordingly placed his smaller vessels at the ends of his line of battle, while the Lawrence took the third place and the Niagara the fifth; the Caledonia—that vessel which was next in strength to the Lawrence and the Niagara—was placed fourth.

Perry was anxious to close with the enemy as soon as possible, for it was only at close range that the armaments of the Niagara and Lawrence could prove effective. He therefore crowded on all sail and stood straight for the centre of the British line. In his impetuosity, however, he failed to perceive that he was outstripping the Niagara, without whose assistance he could not hope to achieve success. The Lawrence probably held a somewhat better wind than her consorts did, or perhaps the eagerness to close on the part of her commander improved her rate of sailing. Perry soon found himself engaged in a desperate struggle with the British centre. The British concentrated their fire upon the unfortunate Lawrence, and, although Perry handled his vessel well and fought with determination, his situation was momentarily becoming more critical.

The Caledonia now contrived to close up and engage the Hunter, one of the Lawrence's antagonists, but the Niagara, which could have rendered the most effective assistance, still lagged behind, where her carronades were practically useless.

The injuries to the Lawrence had now become so serious that Perry was compelled to choose between either surrender or abandonment. Of 136 men 83 were killed or wounded. The vessel was practically helpless, all her rigging having been shot away. Leaving the Lawrence in charge of her First Lieutenant, Yarnall, Perry, in a rowboat manned by four men, set out for the Niagara, then about half a mile distant. Although he had to pass through the fire of the British fleet he accomplished his perilous journey without accident.

Perry at once dispatched Elliot in a boat to take charge of the smaller vessels, which were lagging somewhat behind, at the rear of the American line, with instructions to close up. He himself took command of the Niagara, headed her for the British line, and found no difficulty in closing at once. The Lawrence had in the meanwhile struck her colors, but the British were unable to take possession.

The British vessels had suffered severely in their contest with the Lawrence, and when the Niagara, practically unharmed, engaged them at close quarters the issue was soon decided. In a quarter of an hour all the vessels of the British fleet had struck.

In his official report of the action Perry, naturally elated by his victory, and in a spirit of generosity, commended Elliot's conduct during the engagement, but subsequently, upon reconsideration, made very unflattering comments upon the behavior of his second in command. Elliot resented these reflections, his friends took up the quarrel, and a large portion of the navy ranged itself under the banner of one or the other contestant.

The partisans of Perry charged that it was craven fear of danger that kept Elliot lagging in the rear, while his commander was fighting for his life, surrounded on all sides by British vessels. Elliot's friends retorted that this charge was made to cloak the reckless impetuosity of a leader who, regardless of the position of the vessels in his line of battle, rashly ventured to precipitate an attack, hoping thereby to secure the lion's share of glory for himself, when, by the exercise of a little self-restraint, he might have obtained the co-operation of his Lieutenants. To accuse the hero of the cutting-out expedition of cowardice was an act so unreasonable that it called for no refutation.

Another serious accusation made against Elliot was that he purposely held back, intending to close up when the Lawrence should have struck and her commander was a prisoner or else dead. The command of the fleet then devolving upon Elliot, he could have rallied the American vessels, which, with the exception of the Lawrence, had suffered practically no injury, and then easily have crushed the British fleet, weakened as it was by its conflict with the Lawrence. The Nation would then have acclaimed him as a hero, redeeming the incapacity of his leader by the display of that resource and ability the exercise of which the arbitrary rules of seniority and rank had hitherto prevented.

Critics of a more moderate type, while forbearing to accuse Elliot of cowardice or of the intention to withhold needed assistance from his commander, blamed him severely for the inefficient manner in which he had handled his ship. Elliot finally reached the conclusion that his position would be intolerable unless his character were cleared by a court of inquiry. At his application a court was summoned in 1818. While the court exonerated Elliot from cowardice, it condemned his course during the action. However, the matter had been settled, after a fashion, and the memories of the quarrel gradually faded away.

That good relations should exist between a commanding officer and his subordinates is the tritest of platitudes, but unfortunately there are times when the most elementary principles by which success can be won are disregarded. That a personal friendship should exist between a commander and his Lieutenants is often out of the question, but the subordinate can at least render loyal support and intelligent obedience. In these respects Elliot was certainly found wanting at the battle of Lake Erie.

Perry has been placed in the pantheon of our naval heroes, and it would be a rash hand which would venture to disturb that stately figure on its pedestal. But Perry's subsequent career demonstrated that he was a man of imperious disposition with whom it was no easy matter to work in harmony, and on one occasion he was challenged to a duel by one of his officers on whom he had inflicted a slight. Men's motives are of course difficult to gauge, but it seems not unlikely that Perry regarded the encounter with the British fleet as a chance of demonstrating his own intrepidity and dash—which no one had ever doubted—rather than an opportunity of achieving a success, outwardly perhaps less brilliant, but won by adhering to the sound principles which govern naval warfare, and won at a comparatively small loss to his own side. It is easy to point out the advantages of a capacity for self-effacement; to be endowed with capacity is another matter, but in so far as a naval officer recognises the fact that it is the navy and not his personal feelings which he should consider first, in so far will the renown of our navy and of its officers be enhanced.

RICHARD A. ZEREGA.

Diagnosed the "Panhandler's" Case.

The Man with the Thirst—Say, boss, I hain't had a bite to eat for three days; could you give me a few pennies?

The Man with the Experience—That's exactly the same effect it has on me. Sometimes I can't eat a bite for five days after.

Tragic History of an Abandoned House.

THE abandonment, after nearly a century and a quarter of occupancy, of the old Reynolds house, near Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., and the turning of it over to decay and ruin and the tenancy of bats and owls and wandering cattle, recalls to old dwellers in that part of the State the strange and dramatic story with which the landmark is associated, and which it would seem should entitle it to a better fate.

This house was built in 1777, by Henry Reynolds, who was one of the sufferers by the burning of Peekskill by the British, all of his property there being destroyed. Driven from Westchester County by this misfortune, he went to Orange County and settled near the headwaters of the Ramapo, where he built a frame house, which was called pretentious for that early day. Reynolds was a son-in-law of the Henry Fowler who figured prominently in the history of Westchester County, having been one of the original proprietors of East Chester, a member of the New York Assembly during the stormy times of the Revolution, and a member of the Continental Congress.

Reynolds, although a Quaker, enlisted as a minute man in the defense of the Hudson Highlands, and participated in the historic storming of Stony Point. This part of the State was a stronghold for Tories during the Revolution, who, under the leadership of the infamous Claudius Smith, the "Tory Cowboy," plundered and murdered the patriot families and kept the settlements in a state of constant terror. Henry Reynolds was so outspoken and demonstrative in behalf of the patriot cause that he was a conspicuous mark for the enmity of the Smith gang and other outlaws, whose lurking places were in the mountains about Monroe and Chester, and several attempts were made upon his life.

He was one of the leading men who at last began a determined and systematic campaign against the Tory marauders, whose leader in 1779 had a price put upon his head by Gov. Clinton. Smith was captured, with several of his gang, and was hanged at Goshen in the same year. The leadership of the gang then fell to a son of Claudius Smith, who swore vengeance against Reynolds and others who had been instrumental in bringing his father to the gallows.

For three years after the hanging of Claudius Smith, Reynolds succeeded in escaping the vengeance of the Tory gang, although his house was often attacked by them. One night in July, 1782, he was awakened by a knocking at his door. To his query as to "who was there," he received the reply that it was the commander of a detachment of American soldiers who were seeking deserters from Washington's army, a portion of which was in camp three miles from the Reynolds place, the locality being known to this day as "The Camp."

Thrown off his guard, the patriot Quaker hastily dressed himself, opened the door, and went back to get a light. As he struck the flint in the tinder box and lighted a candle he recognized the Tory Edward Roblin and another one named Benjamin Kelley. There were three others, strangers to him. Seeing that he had been duped, Reynolds felled Kelley and Roblin to the floor, and made a dash for the open door. He was captured and overpowered by the others. The noise brought Mrs. Reynolds, her twelve-year-old daughter Phoebe, her younger son Caleb, and the bound boy upon the scene. Reynolds, struggling with his assailants, shouted to the bound boy to run and summon aid, but the Tories seized the boy and frightened him so that during all the succeeding outrages of the night he stood motionless and speechless against the wall at one end of the room.

Mrs. Reynolds, who was in delicate health, swooned when she entered the room and saw her husband at the mercy of the outlaws. The boy Caleb, young as he was, endeavored to render some aid to his father, and he was knocked down by the Tory Roblin, and thrown unconscious into the ashes on the hearth of the broad stone fireplace. The girl Phoebe fought desperately to protect her father, but while two of the gang held her the others swung the big wrought-iron crane of the fireplace out from the chimney jamb, tied a rope around Reynolds's neck, fastened the other end to the crane, and drew their victim up until his toes were off the floor and dangled in the ashes. There they left him suspended, supposing he had been strangled to death, and went to the other parts of the house, ransacking it for plunder.

Left thus to herself Phoebe hastily cut the rope by which her father was suspended, and removed the noose from his neck. Finding that he was not dead, although he was unconscious, she dragged him to a bed in one corner of the room, lifted him upon it, and succeeded in restoring him to consciousness. A moment later the Tory Roblin returned to the room. Discovering what Phoebe had done, he summoned the others. The girl, brandishing the butcher's knife with which she had cut the rope, placed herself in front of her still helpless father. Roblin thrust his sword deep into her breast. She wrenched the sword from the Tory's hand, and before she was disarmed had wounded him severely. She then threw herself upon her father to protect him from the weapons of the gang. The Tories stabbed her in half a dozen different places, and tore her clothing almost entirely off her body before they forced her from the bed and hurled her, bleeding from her many wounds, into a far corner of the room, where she lay, as they believed, dying.

Mrs. Reynolds had recovered from her swoon by this time. She crawled to the hearth, and took the still unconscious boy Caleb from the ashes, and held him in her arms, moaning for mercy for her husband. Disregarding her agonized appeals, the Tories took Reynolds from the bed, again hanged him from the crane, stabbed him several times with their swords, and resumed their plundering of the house. In spite of her wounds, the men had no sooner left the room than Phoebe went again to the aid of her father, and once more cut him down. She attempted to carry him from the house, when he slipped from her arms and fell wearily to the floor.

The noise brought the Tory gang quickly back to the room, where they found Phoebe lying on the prostrate and unconscious form of her father, mingling her blood with his. With oaths they thrust their swords again and again into the Quaker's body, and Phoebe received additional wounds while endeavoring to ward the blades from her father. The assassins at last dragged the girl away and thrust the Quaker's limp body into a large wooden chest—which is still in the possession of a descendant of Reynolds in Sullivan County—and closed the lid down upon it. They then departed with their plunder, having first rolled a rock against the door and set fire to the house in two places. The flames were extinguished by the girl Phoebe. Then, returning to her father, she stanched and bound up his wounds, and started out to give the alarm to neighbors.

A party quickly formed and pursued the Tories. They were overtaken in the mountains south of Chester and three of the gang were killed, Roblin and another alone escaping. Roblin fled to Canada, and that was the end of the Claudius Smith gang. The doctor from Goshen found thirty dangerous sword wounds on Reynolds's body. One ear was nearly severed from his head and one arm was so badly hacked that the use of it was never recovered. The girl, Phoebe, had eleven bad wounds, two of which, one in the breast and one in the head, were so dangerous that the girl's life was long despaired of. The bound boy never recovered from the fright the Tories gave him and died from brain fever a few days later.

The day after the outrageous assault on the Quaker's family Mrs. Reynolds gave birth to a child. It was a girl. The baby lived, grew to womanhood, and became the mother of the well-known Wales family of Sullivan County, Reynolds having removed to that county soon after the Revolution, and where that daughter married Blake Wales, who became a famous physician and surgeon of the southern tier. The boy, Caleb, grew up and was a soldier under Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans during the war of 1812. Phoebe married Jeremiah Drake in Sullivan County and prominent families of the Delaware and Neversink Valleys are descended from her. She lived to be eighty-three years old.

The Reynolds farm and the old house, the scene of that night's terrible ordeal, are now the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Gignoux of New York. The broad stone chimney, in the fireplace of which the patriot Quaker was twice hanged from the crane, is tumbling down. The iron crane was removed years ago by one of the Wales family, it is said, in whose possession it now is.

SPOTS

1901

A GROWER OF GRAPES AND SAVINGS BANKS

IF you will take the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and on the other side board a trolley car bearing the cabalistic sign "Dutch Kills," and get off at the corner nearest 181 Academy Street, scarce half an hour from the heart of the city, you will find at that address a great, square, three-story, red-brick house set at one end of a long, old-fashioned garden.

In this house lives a man very well known in educational circles of this country, and likewise to educational bureaus of many foreign Governments, and to European societies interested in sociological investigation. He is J. H. Thiry, the man who introduced the school savings banks into America.

M. Thiry is a Frenchman, a native of Belgium, where he was born eighty years ago, and although he has been a citizen of New York since 1859, a breath of Old World atmosphere still lingers about the place, while the flavor of France is in his accent, and his garden, with long grape arbors overhanging the neatest of paths, is distinctly and typically French.

M. Thiry has two absorbing passions—grapes and school savings banks. The grapevine arbors in the kitchen garden are there only for ornament. In the next block is the real vineyard, a plot of several acres, in the heart of Long Island City, in, which half a hundred choice varieties are ripening in the September sun. Here the old man loves to walk with a basket on his arm and half a dozen children at his heels, clipping here and there a precocious bunch for the table, and handing out every second one to a small boy or girl.

For many years M. Thiry was the only man in this section of America who made wine. Up to three years ago he made claret, champagne, and red wines, in a building in his own vineyard. However, it always cost him more than it would to buy the wine, and three years ago he decided to have his fun some other way. Being a Frenchman, he cannot do without his wine, but his cellar is now making acquaintance with the products of California and Ohio, in place of those of Long Island.

Though no longer an active winemaker, a stroll with M. Thiry on a pleasant afternoon in Autumn will be productive of many interesting bits of grape lore. A few years ago at the Mineola Fair—that old and famous agricultural show of Long Island—the old man took the prize for the greatest number of varieties of grapes grown on Long Island and ripe at the same time. He had fifty-three varieties on exhibit, and he shows you how, when he decides to ripen a bunch for the fair, he ties it up in a bag, just as the grapes begin to form. Then no marauding fingers pick away the best grapes from the maturing cluster. Neither birds nor insects molest, and the grapes on that bunch, protected from cold and dust, grow large and velvety and exceedingly fine.

He tells you, too, that the large varieties are table grapes; they are merely globes of water, held together with a little sugar, while the small, meaty varieties are best for wines, preserves, and jelies. He tells you how grapes that you are going to make into wine should be gathered when the sun is high, so that they will be sweet, and how it is the sun that puts sweetness into all kinds of fruit. A strawberry ripened in the shade may be beautiful and fully ripe, but it will be sour.

And that reminds him how he had some bushels of ripe strawberries once, and he thought he would experiment. So he told his man to put them in the press, and they would see what kind of wine they would make. And when the juice was pressed out he tested it with that curious little instrument, Beaume's glucometer, which registers the sugar in the juice as a thermometer registers the temperature, and the glucometer stood at zero. There was no sugar in the juice. So the strawberry mash was fed to the pigs, and he found out afterward that there is no sugar in the juice of a strawberry, the sugar being all in the skin, which, of course, had remained behind when the juice was pressed out.

The same variety of grapes taste differently in different soils, that being the reason, of course, why certain wines can be made in certain localities and not elsewhere. But M. Thiry thinks it rather impertinent for the grape to taste of tar sometimes just because he tars a post to preserve it, and then puts it up to support a grapevine.

When M. Thiry made wine he combined three varities of champagne, and the quality of the wine depended on the way they blended. In the old country, sometimes, he says, the secret of certain brands has remained in one family for generations. He used to convert twelve tons of grapes into wine at a time, and it took three barrels of granulated sugar to do it. It takes fourteen pounds of Concord grapes to make a gallon of juice. He has made fine sherry wine by buying "dry" grape raisins, letting them lie in water for two days, and then putting them in the press.

And so on, and so on, will the old man talk—a perfect running rivulet of grape lore. And meanwhile, as he strolls between the tall trellises on either hand, the worms and caterpillars drop affectionately down upon him, until he is slowly becoming dotted with them. He seems oblivious of the fact, and when he runs squarely into a spider web, the vicious denizen of which hangs suspended just beside his nose, he turns calmly to talk, with this ornament hanging from the edge of his straw hat.

"M. Thiry," I say at last, nervously, "there is a spider very close to your face."

"Bien, oui, they know me," says he cranquilly. From which I gather that the spider has just come down to make him a friendly call.

There is an aged giant of a pear tree in this New York York vineyard which was an American pioneer. More than a hundred years ago a Colonial florist had his nurseries on this spot, and he imported this tree with others from Europe. Thousands of pear trees have been propagated from its cuttings. Its old companions are dead and gone generations ago. It has grown too old to bear, though sometimes a few scattered and withered little pears still drop from its boughs of a Summer. But still the old tree that lived when Washington did waves its giant branches above this Long Island garden, not very materially changed from its aspect when the tree was planted.

In another corner there is a mighty weeping willow which looks at least half a century old. One day a little schoolboy of the neighborhood, tagging after M. Thiry, as usual, asked for a willow switch. When he had cut and trimmed it for him, the boy asked if it would grow if he put it in the ground. M. Thiry told him it would, if he watered it for a while. Sixteen years later the boy's father sold his home to M. Thiry. Pointing to the great weeping willow he said: "Do you remember the switch you gave Henry one day? There it is." So the switch he gave the boy now shades one end of his ground.

Every Spring M. Thiry raises 10,000 pansy plants at one corner of the vineyard. He is excessively fond of pansies, but as he cannot possibly use 10,000 of them he gives them to all his tenants to put in their front yards. Then he goes to some public school building, and, asking the teachers in each grade to pick out some likely boys, he takes them to the pansy beds and gives each one all the plants he can carry, instructing them, meanwhile how to take good care of them.

"When you implant a love for cultivating plants in any human breast," says M. Thiry, "you have done something to elevate the race. You never saw a bad character, of either sex, who loved gardening. A scamp may buy flowers, but he never grows them."

Parenthetically, another of M. Thiry's sayings is:

"You can't eat too many grapes. When the grapes are ripe in France the doctors take their vacations."

And still another:

"The habit of saving is an essential part of a true education."

This is what M. Thiry says when he turns to the subject of school savings banks. It was in 1885 that M. Thiry, retiring from business as a New York bookseller, was made a School Director of Long Island City. He then introduced the system of school savings banks, and it has always remained a part of the school system of that section of the city.

From 1885 to 1900 the school children of Long Island City deposited altogether $110,000. The system has spread until it is now in practice in 732 schools of 99 cities of 18 States in America. The pupils of those schools have had on deposit $876,229.65, and they have to-day a cash balance of $335,328. The system spreads slowly, as most School Boards and School Superintendents are constantly changing, and thus far there has been no school legislation making it a compulsory part of the school curriculum. Even so, it is easy to see that this genial, vine-growing, wine-making French citizen has had a great influence in forming the character of the school children of America.

"When I came to this country," said M. Thiry, "I saw that the children had more money to spend than the children of any other country in the world, and they were allowed more freedom in its expenditure. They were extravagant and thoughtless in spending it, and this was developing a dangerous trait of character in them. I don't want to make children misers. I wouldn't deprive the child of his candy. The best proof of that is that I myself am never without candy in my pocket. But if the child has a nickel to spend, teach him to put at least a penny of it in the savings bank. Teach him, whatever he has, to save part of it.

"It is not what a man earns, but what he saves, that puts him beyond the reach of want. The masses know how to earn money better than they know how to save it. That is the first great benefit of the school savings bank—the inculcation of habits of thrift and self-control throughout the child's school life.

"The secondary benefit," he continued, "is the way in which the school savings bank combats the cigarette habit. I have had hundreds of letters from teachers and Superintendents, telling me that cigarette smoking in the school had been reduced 75 per cent. since the introduction of the bank. Incite the children first to save for some specific object. Encourage, for instance, the spendthrift boy to save for a bicycle. Then, in times of great calamity, like the Galveston disaster, let them find out what a pleasure it is to be able to relieve distress with money that is their very own.

"Why, such an effect has it had here that some young mothers, who themselves saved their first pennies in the Long Island City school savings bank, have asked teachers, when their babies were tiny things, if they might begin sending in such small change as they could save weekly, to have a balance ready for the baby when he grew up."

The Penny Provident Fund is a child of the school savings bank. This has been adopted by charitable associations in seventy-six different cities, volunteer workers taking charge of the pennies of poor children in places where the public schools did not do it. In the penny provident banks there are now over 58,000 depositors, who have deposited nearly half a million.

M. Thiry is the recognized and only authority on this subject in America. At his own expense and with much trouble he collects and publishes the statistics every year and Government officials often appeal to him for information. On the wall hangs his portrait, exquisitely done upon a Sevres panel, the gift of the Government of France. The Minister of the Interior, who has charge of the public instruction in France, had requested much information of M. Thiry, and in recognition of his courtesy had the souvenir, unique of its kind, made in the Government factory at Sevres.

A few years ago M. Thiry's wife, the partner of a long life, died. After a time M. Thiry married a young and handsome woman, and now a blue-eyed little shaver in dresses trails at his heels through the grapery and a two months old girl lies in the cradle. When this young lady was baptized a grown-up grandson and a granddaughter-in-law of her father stood as sponsors for their little aunt.

MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.

The New Era in Denmark

THERE has recently taken place in Denmark a peaceable, and yet a sensational, political revolution, which is likely to have as great historical significance as that of 1848, which gave to the little kindom its "Grundlov," or first written Constitution. Like that epoch-creating event, too, the present movement marks a big gain for liberalism and for the greater political rights of the people.

One point of interest which the change will have for this country is the fact that the new régime in Copenhagen will undoubtedly do its utmost to accelerate the consummation of the purchase of the Danish West Indian islands by the United States. It is well known in Denmark that Christian IX., for personal reasons coupled with a not unworthy disinclination to see any further dismembering of his already reduced dominions, has been unalterably opposed to the sale of the islands. It is equally well known that on the contrary, perceiving Germany's mania for colonial aggrandizement and sympathizing keenly with the struggle of the Danes in Sleswick against Germanization, King Christian cherished the idea of "swapping" that duchy, or province, which was wrested from Denmark in 1864 by Prussia, for the Danish possessions in the West Indies.

Nor was Germany unwilling—for St. Thomas would make an excellent coaling station—but the decided attitude of the United States in opposition to a European power obtaining a foothold in the Western World precluded the consummation of this plan.

The new Danish régime dates from July 15 last. On that day the King returned from Carlsbad, and on the following morning he demanded the resignation of Premier Schested and called upon Dr. Deuntzer to form a new Cabinet. Dr. Deuntzer, after some difficulties, succeeded in naming a Ministry which met the King's approval.

The different portfolios were distributed as follows: Dr. Deuntzer, Premier and Secretary of State; Enevold Sörensen, Secretary of the Interior; Adler Alberti, Attorney General; Ole Hansen, Secretary of Agriculture; Christensen-Stadil, Secretary of Commerce and Education; Col. Madsen, Secretary of War; Christopher Hage, Secretary of Treasury; Victor Hörup, Secretary of Traffic.

All of the members of the Liberal Ministry are men of fearless conviction, patriots who have the welfare of their country sincerely at heart. Most of them also have sprung from the "bonde," or peasant, class, and are sons of the soil. Dr. Deuntzer, the Premier, is comparatively unknown. His record, however, is clean, and he is an excellent scholar, as well as a man of the world. Enevold Sörensen is a journalist and controls a paper in Kolding.

Adler Alberti, the Attorney General, is a very brilliant man. He is the leader of the group sneeringly called "Overöberne" by the more rabid Radicals. I have said that Alberti was Attorney General, but this designation does not exactly suit. His title is "Justits Minister," which corresponds to the Lord High Chancellor of England, although really there is no true equivalent for the office in the English lang

Ole Hansen, the new Secretary of Agriculture, is a farmer, nothing else. Christensen-Stadil is a scholar and a good orator. An amusing anecdote is going the round of the Scandinavian press about him. It relates to the days when he, as a young man, attended Gedved Seminary. He was exceptionally studious and somewhat of a recluse. This made him a butt of ridicule to the less scholarly inclined, and one day one of them, in a spirit of fun, said to him:

"Stadil, if you continue to study as you have started, you will end in the King's Cabinet."

"That, Sir," replied Stadil, "is my ambition!"

A roar of laughter greeted the announcement, but Christensen-Stadil, like Calhoun, kept his promise.

Col. Madsen, the Secretary of War, is comparatively unknown to the public. He is a brave and experienced soldier, a veteran of 1864. Hörup, the Secretary of Traffic, is probably the most popular man in Denmark. He is the chief of the great Liberal party, the owner of the Politiken, the best-edited paper in Copenhagen, of which Dr. Edward Brandes is the associate editor. But for Hörup it is doubtful if the present result would ever have been achieved. Every time the Liberals score a victory in the Parliamentary elections, great crowds assemble outside of the offices of the Politiken on Astergade and enthusiastically call on Hörup for a speech. In private life he is as plain as Pericles. He detests conventionality, abhors snobbery, and mercilessly ridicules all those mediæval ideas of "respectability," which the bourgeoisie in Denmark still fondly adheres to.

The crisis, which resulted in the formation of the new Ministry, was not altogether unexpected in Denmark. It had been delayed for over a decade in open defiance of both people and Constitution, and the situation was becoming intolerable. People unfamiliar with Danish political affairs can hardly realize the immense political significance of the change. It is the result of twenty years of unceasing, bitter strife against a party and a Government which has flagrantly violated the Constitution, which was granted in 1848 by Frederick VII. The anniversary of its granting, June 5, the people celebrate as a national holiday, and the "grundlovfesten" is one of the institutions of Denmark.

The Parliament of Denmark is composed of two branches, the "Landsthing," (upper house) and the "Folkething," (lower house), and both of these together form the "Rigsdag," without whose sanction no taxes can be levied, and no law revoked or established. As the Folkething is elected by popular suffrage, it is to be presumed to represent the people's wishes, yet the minority of Estrup ruled for years, although it had lost the confidence of the Rigsdag, and, with the King's connivance, kept the machinery of State going by what is known as a "Provisorium." That is, the Ministry levied taxes without asking the Rigsdag for authority; it engaged also in expensive enterprises, such as, for example, the fortification of Copenhagen, not only without the sanction of the Parliamentary body, but in spite of it.

The Danes, however, are a patient people. They determined to play a waiting policy, and meanwhile the Liberals saw their strength gradually growing. At their head stood five men—Hörup, Berg, Högsbro, Alberti, and Count Holstein-Ledreborg. These men—called "Gennembrudets Mænd"—aimed to pierce the armor of stupid bureaucracy that had brought ruin upon the country in 1864. Between them and the old school a conflict ensued which increased in intensity until now there is no such thing as a Conservative party left.

Christian IX., an old man, brought up in the traditions of the old school, and surrounded by a coterie of aristocrats who sorrowfully bewail the passing of the "good old days," kept up the struggle as long as he could. But as the days went by he began to see the futility of a minority in total antagonism with the people and without any parliamentary support, and the "revolution" of July 15 followed.

This event occasioned a sensation not alone in Denmark, but also in Sweden and Norway. The ultra-aristocrats prophesy the speedy ruin of the country, and one of the most fanatic of the Conservatives, Gen. Bahnson, formerly Secretary of War, is said to be preparing to execute his oath, made years ago, to emigrate, if ever a Liberal Ministry came into power. The jubilation of the Liberals, however, is great, and has even reconciled them to the old King.

Yet, mixed with their joy is a tinge of sadness, which gives the triumph a flavor of bitterness, for, of the five leaders who organized the struggle which has just terminated in victory, only one will reap the reward of his sacrificing labors. Berg, the brilliant debater, is dead; Count Holstein-Ledreborg, an aristocrat by birth, but a democrat at heart, is in voluntary exile; senility has claimed old Högsbro, and Alberti is still haunted by the vision of possible compromise. Hörup stands to-day as the real leader of "Young Denmark."

It is believed that Denmark under its new and progressive Ministry, in thorough sympathy with both King and nation, will now enter upon an era of prosperity and progress which will revive the old spirit of national glory, and make the country worthy its illustrious dead—of Canute and Marguerite, of Holsberg, Andersen, Aerstod, and Thorwaldsen.

HAROLD CARLENIUS PETERSEN.

NEW YORK'S UNIQUE CHARITIES

NEW YORK is a centre of charitable organizations and institutions, just as it is of everything else; so much so that their names alone fill seventy-two closely printed pages of a recent publication. The tributary population is so vast that associations of people can be formed interested in almost everything imaginable. In consequence New York has all sorts of unique and somewhat obscure charities outside the beaten tracks whose like are not to be found elsewhere in this country.

For instance, there is the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children, which was organized away back in 1798. It aids "any industrious poor widow of good character, with two children under twelve, who is not assisted by the authorities." This is a society which might treble its usefulness if it would remove its restrictions, among which is the provision that it carries on active work only in the Winter. Its management is in the hands of people of social standing, who make no effort to increase the income of the society, depending entirely upon an old endowment.

Then, too, there are here societies for the relief of widows and children of Germans, of Baptist ministers, of Episcopalian ministers, of deceased clergymen, of German Odd Fellows, of Masons, of medical men, of soldiers, of sailors, of Lutheran ministers, of German Masons, a society for the relief of widows and women with sick husbands, and another for the relief of "Poor Missions, and Poor Ministers and Their Widows and Orphans." There are also societies for the relief of artists, actors, musicians, members of the Chamber of Commerce, stage dancers, and a society for the purpose of providing the funeral expenses of deceased journalists when required.

Edith's Summer Home, at Belle Isle, South Norwalk, Conn., was presented to the New York Training School for Nurses by O. H. Northcote, in memory of his wife, as a vacation home for trained nurses, teachers, and governesses. A Home Hotel Association, up on St. Ann's Avenue, where aged authors, teachers, artists, or men or women of any profession may find a home if without means of support, is a novel charity.

At the corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street there is a Home for Old Men and Aged Couples who, "having been accustomed to the comforts of life, through loss of property or other causes, find themselves in their old age without means of support," and, furthermore, belong to the Episcopal Church. A little further down the avenue is the Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged Indigent Females of the City of New York, which "maintains a home for gentlewomen of the class indicated in the title," and where "none are received who have lived as servants." The Ten Cent Society is likewise organized "to help those reared in comfort who, through misfortune or sickness, are reduced to poverty." The Havens Relief Fund is intended to reach much the same class. It was left by the late Charles G. Havens, and is very carefully administered for the temporary relief of almoners who are in no way members of the dependent or mendicant classes, but who are suffering from unexpected misfortune. The fund is administered entirely without compensation, and there is no way to obtain relief from the society except by securing the attention of some Trustee.

The subject of the administration of trust funds would make an interesting chapter in the history of charitable effort. For instance, there are the Smith charities, up in Massachusetts. Oliver Smith of Hatfield left a fortune to be administered by a board to be elected by the towns of Northampton, Hadley, Hatfield, Amherst, and Williamsburg, in Hampshire County, and Deerfield, Greenfield, and Whately in Franklin County. The beneficiaries are indigent boys, girls, and widows residing in these towns. Boys and girls who are orphans, or have not a good home, are required by the will to be bound out in respectable families under proper safeguards. The boys are to be taught a trade and the girls to receive good domestic training. Each boy, at any time within six years after attaining his majority, may receive a loan of $500 on furnishing good security, and if he pays the interest at 5 per cent. punctually for five years, the obligation is then canceled. If he marries during his apprenticeship he forfeits it all. The girl beneficiaries of the fund receive $300 as a marriage portion. The donor also provided that widows with children might receive $50 a year, but he strongly discouraged a repeated bestowal of the sum. To indigent young women in any of the eight towns might also be extended under certain conditions a marriage portion of $50.

Benjamin Franklin left a will very similar to this early in the last century. He bequeathed the sum of £1,000 each to the Cities of Philadelphia and Boston: "to loan young, married artificers, under the age of twenty-five, who have faithfully served their apprenticeship." It is already impossible to administer this fund in accordance with the terms of the will. For some years this fund has been accumulating in the hands of the Philadephia board, and it will require an act of Legislature to authorize a change in the administration of the fund. In Boston the board voted quite recently $322,000 for the establishment of a trades school, leaving $119,000 in the fund. For some reason this order was almost immediately reversed; but the figures, compared with the original $5,000, give an instructive glimpse at the rate of increase of trust funds.

In England "the dead hand" has become such a burden when grasping bequests made useless by the flight of centuries that a special department of government has been created, called the Charities Commissioners. It is their duty to lay before Parliament a complete statement of all such trust funds; their history, the reasons why they have now become inoperative, together with well-considered plans for the useful diversion of the fund to other channels. For instance, the guilds, numerous and powerful in the Middle Ages, received bequests of trust funds for their benefit. With the passage of centuries these funds have swelled to mammoth proportions, while the guilds have passed out of existence. The doctrine that the State has a right to regulate gifts for charitable purposes is called the "cypres" doctrine, and a bill embodying it was introduced in the State Legislature last Winter. This was Senate Bill No. 398, which provided that "wherever it shall appear to the (Supreme) court that circumstances have so changed since the execution of an instrument containing a gift, grant, bequest, or devise to religious, educational, charitable, or benevolent uses as to render impracticable or inexpedient a literal compliance with the terms of such instrument, the court may, upon application of a person or corporation interested," make an order directing such administration of the bequest as shall in the judgment of the court most effectually accomplish the general purpose of the instrument. "The bill failed of passage, but indicates that a need in that line is beginning to be felt here."

Another trust fund in this city is the Sands Fund, the interest of which is to be used by the Episcopal Bishop of New York at his discretion, for the relief of the needy. Then there is the Leake and Watts Orphan House, of which the Trustees are, ex officio, the Mayor and Recorder of the City of New York, the rector and Church Wardens of Trinity Church, the senior minister of the Collegiate Dutch Church, and the minister of the First Presbyterian Church, all in New York. This orphan house, which is near Yonkers, accommodates 200 children, who are educated and taught a trade until the age of fifteen. The institution was founded in 1835, and there is an association of many years' standing called the Leake and Watts Association, which is a sort of club formed of men who have been inmates of the institution. It was the same man, John G. Leake, who left the bequest for the Leake Dole of Bread, a quaint, old-time charity. The dole of sixty-seven loaves is made every Saturday to the poor at St. John's Episcopal Chapel, at 46 Varick Street. This is the only example in this country of a form of benevolence very common in England.

The inquiry department of the Salvation Army is a unique charity. It traces lost and wandering relatives, and forwards to them communications from their families and friends. The army comes in contact with a class of people often entirely unreached by other agencies; its officers are constantly being transferred from one point to another, and it is in touch with its branches in all parts of the country, so that it is well fitted for this kind of work.

Among the institutions for medical aid is the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium, supported at Saranac Lake, for workingmen and women attacked by consumption. Then there is the Deaf and Dumb School on West One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, the first institution in the United States where the dumb were taught to speak. The floating hospital ships of St. John's Guild are too well known to require comment, although unique of their kind.

There are many charities for crippled children in New York. The Children's Aid Society has nineteen large schools for children unable to make use of the public schools, and many of these are cripples. The Woman's Auxiliary Guild for Crippled Children has maintained a colony of fifty-three crippled children for the past two months amid the sunshine and sea breezes of Long Beach. Besides the outing, the children have had an hour of instruction each day, and an hour of manual training, in which they did basket work, sewing and embroidery, and lanterns, screens, and candlesticks in Venetian iron.

Probably few people know of the Craig Colony, conducted by the State at Sonyea, Livingston County, for epileptics. The inmates live in cottages and are partially self-supporting, and there are farms, gardens, a hothouse, and forcing beds, a brick plant, and a little village of the buildings necessary for the accommodation of over 600 patients and their attendants.

The State has another little-known institution in the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, at Iroquois, Erie County. The remnants of the mighty Six Nations are scattered about through the State on reservations. They are self-supporting, receiving no direct aid either from the State or National Government. Therefore the State has assumed the same duty toward destitute Indian children that it performs toward the same class in other races. The asylum has about 100 inmates, and is said to exert a beneficent influence in the way of promoting interest in education among the Indians of the State, especially those of the Cattaraugus reservation, upon which it is situated.

New York charity probably relieves members of every race and nationality known. For instance, the Legal Aid Society at its Seaman's branch last year, gave legal aid to seamen from sixty-one different countries, ranging from Iceland to the Soudan. There are immigrant aid societies for every race that comes to these shores, English, French, German, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jewish, Porto Rican, Russian, Scandinavian, Syrian, Scotch, Spanish, or Swiss. There are several Cuban aid societies, sprung up since the late war, and two new ones were incorporated in this city during the past year—the Cuban Orphan Society and the Cuban Home Training School.

Not content with the variety that comes to its doors, New York goes out to hunt for objects of charity. There is a Colonization Society, formed "to colonize, with their own consent, people of color from the United States to the coast of Africa, and through them to civilize and Christianize the African tribes."

There are 127 local missions in the city, and in addition nearly all the great home and foreign church mission boards have their headquarters in this city. At 142 West Twenty-first Street there is a home where Catholic priests who wish to leave their Church are received as guests until they can establish themselves. Since its establishment seventy priests have taken advantage of it, and the famous Nun of Kenmare was a guest there when she left her Church.

There are all sorts of queer miscellaneous charities. There is a Christmas Tree Association; a society for enabling poor Israelites to celebrate passover week; a Sheltering Arms, which "takes in all homeless children for whom no other institution provides"; a Church mission for deaf-mutes, which holds religious services in the sign language; the "Alter Ego," to "assist refined young persons to continue their studies"; the "Bible and Fruit Mission," organized to present Bibles and fruit to the sick in the public hospitals; the Travelers' Aid Society, to protect young women who are strangers in the city by directing them to suitable lodging places; a Ladies' Fuel Society; a Boot and Coal Club; a society to extend pecuniary aid without interest to students of Vassar College; numerous free burial societies; a Chinese Young Men's Christian Association; a "Christian Police Association," to "promote the welfare of policemen, active or retired," of which neither Justice Jerome nor Recorder Goff is a member; a "Phil-African Liberators' League," for the "peaceful extinction of the internal slave trade of Africa"; a "Hope Hall," for discharged State prison convicts; a Surgical Appliance Fund Association, to purchase artificial limbs for cripples; a home for shipbuilders; "Johnny's Memorial," a home for deformed children, which is a part of the Church Community of St. Johnland, a village on Long Island of 20 buildings and 200 inmates afflicted in various ways.

There is a Home for Narcotic Inebriates; a Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild; "Robin's Nest," a home for convalescent ruptured and crippled children; a free drug store, where the city fills prescriptions given out by its physicians; a "People's Palace," down on Grand Street, to afford educational and social advantages to young men and women; a "Parents' Association," "to afford to parents opportunities for co-operation and consultation, so that all may have the wisdom and experience of each"; a Finnish Seaman's Mission; a "Soumish" Seaman's Mission; a Slavonic Mission; a "Maronite" Benevolent Society, to assist poor and sick "Maronites"; a religious sect of the Syrians; an aid society for Jewish prisoners; temperance lunch wagons, open all night; a Society for Promoting the Welfare of the Insane, and one caring for half-orphans.

The chief fame of the famous Baron de Hirsch charities is to win Hebrews of the poorer classes away from the Ghetto, and interest them in agricultural pursuits. It is a curious commentary on the force of racial instincts that up at Chesterfield, Conn., where one of the Hirsch agricultural colonies is established, the colonists have reverted to the needle trades. Some of them have sent to New York contractors for work, have set up machines in their houses, have got their neighbors to working for them, and a few even opened up little sweatshops of their own, while the cows and chickens looked after themselves, and the machines buzzed merrily on.

Perhaps the most popular New York charity in Summer time is that of the free ice water fountains. The Moderation Society and the Church Temperance Society keep ice water fountains in operation during the Summer at many different points through the city. The Moderation Society opened two new fountains this Summer, the one in Printing House Square, inside the railing around the statue of Franklin, consuming 2,000 pounds of ice daily; the other was over at Seward Park, a playground which is in about the centre of a square mile containing a population of 355,000. This fountain has ten plugs, from which flows ice water night and day. The city erected a large fountain here. The city has a way of erecting things and then not administering them, so its fountain at Seward Park stands empty and unused, like its baths at Hamilton Fish Park. The most novel feature of the Moderation Society's work is its perambulating ice water wagon, named "Five Points." This has a 600-gallon tank, drawn by a big team, and with faucets all along the sides and ends. The wagon drives slowly through the crowded sections, stopping at every corner, and the people flock to it in swarms; some for a drink, some with little tin buckets to carry the water to their homes. Sometimes the wagon takes a trip down into the business section, and there the news and messenger boys hail it with joy. One hot day during the Summer it furnished 2,240 glasses of water between the Post Office and Five Points, seven short blocks.

A recent development of the work of the Charity Organization Society is that of preventing the scattering of families. Often, owing to sickness and temporary misfortune, children are sent to institutions, families are broken up, never to be reunited, and home life is forever lost to the children. An Assistant Secretary at the Charity Organization now gives up three hours a day to the City Bureau of Dependent Children, listens to the cases, and where it seems possible and profitable to keep the family together by outdoor relief takes charge of the case. At present the society has 700 children under its care in their homes, who would otherwise be in asylums. J. F. Jackson came from Minnesota this Summer to devote his entire time to this work.

In spite of the varied objects and classes covered by charitable funds in New York Secretary Devine of the Charity Organization Society believes that there is one field which has been forgotten. "We need pensions for old people," he said. "The homes for the aged are all overcrowded, and there are many old people to whom it is exceedingly distasteful to enter any retreat, no matter how refined or well managed. If there could be pensions from which their board could be paid in private families, and a small amount given them for other expenses, they would end their days in much greater peace and happiness than they could in any institution."

Beavers in the Park.

UP in the Zoological Park, in the inclosed hollow north of the polar bears' den, about the trees and bushes that stand in a swamplike pond three feet in depth, there is a busy time among the little flat-tailed inhabitants. They are the beavers, and just now they work day in and day out building their new home, for they scent the approaching Winter and are making themselves snug against all contingencies.

Hundreds of visitors to the park who have heard of the strenuous life the little fellows lead in the effort to get ahead of Winter, come to see for themselves the kind of work which has made the busy little animal proverbial. But little is to be seen. A flock of red-billed ducks floats placidly on the quiet stream, but the beaver himself is little in evidence while at work. He has no time for sightseers, and is seldom to be seen, as most of his work is under water.

In his work of building a home the beaver shows more than at any other time his wonderful powers as an animated buzz saw. With his chiselike teeth he will grind up almost any kind of wood that comes his way. A white birch tree twenty-four inches in diameter is not too much for the ambitious little animal if he but "needs it in his business." A single beaver will cut through a three-inch sapling in less than two minutes, and he will tackle a fair-sized tree and fell it in less than an hour. Usually he works by himself, and it is only when the tree has fallen that the other beavers, until then engaged in other kinds of work, come to help strip the tree of its limbs, bark, and branches.

Hunters who have known the beaver say that in all the animal kingdom there is not another member so splendidly equipped for work as the beaver. Often it happens when caught that the animal damages his teeth on the iron trap. He may otherwise damage them, too, even while at work in his usual manner. But within ten days the long, white teeth, sharp as edged tools, will have grown into perfection, leaving no trace of the former injury.

Now and then it happens that visitors to the beaver pond have the good fortune to see one of the animals while swimming. As a swimmer the beaver is a failure as compared with some of his brethren—like the otter for example. He swims slowly, his long tail trailing on the water behind him and his tiny snout sticking out in front. Usually he holds a branch or a limb in his mouth as he swims—for he lacks the time to swim for the fun of the thing, at this time of the year at least—and not trusting even the Zoological Society for his Winter quarters, he floats his timbers from place to place until his home is completed.

The difficulty of keeping in captivity most of the fur-bearing animals of the beaver family is understood, but in this respect the beaver himself is the hardest to manage. When first caught the animal tries his best to find a means of escape, and the greatest difficulty is found in restraining him. But up in the Zoological Park the beavers are happy. They have all a well-balanced beaver could wish for—food, lodging, and even medicines when necessary. Yet the accommodations supplied at the society's expense will not do them at all, and they use the limbs and branches that are thrown in to them for building purpose to construct their Winter quarters after their own plans and requirements.

His Idea of the Scheme.

I heard Carlton say that he was trying to get a large amount of capital interested in a reorganization scheme.

Humph!—must be making love to an heiress!

1901

"I'LL HAVE YOU BROKE!"

What It Means in Police Parlance, and How It Is Accomplished.

"I'LL have you broke!" has become a familiar expression to New Yorkers, particularly to those who pay much attention to police affairs, and who read the periodical disquisitions at Police Headquarters of Deputy Commissioner Devery.

"I'll have you broke!" is generally addressed to a policeman, and when it comes from a Captain or any officer above the rank of roundsman, it generally means dismissal from the force. When it comes from a citizen, it generally means trouble for the citizen, whether he is sincere in his threat or not. If he is not sincere, he is pretty sure to be used roughly by the policeman to whom it is addressed, for there is nothing that arouses the ire of the average "cop" so much as that same expression. If the plain citizen means what he says and tries to do it, several things may happen.

The average policeman knows that at the least a complaint against him means loss of sleep in protecting his side of the story, and the idea of it generally arouses most of the temper in him. With the belief that he is "in for it" anyway, he generally tries to give the prospective complainant as much trouble as possible at the start, so that the balance will be fairly even at the finish.

The term "broke," as employed in the police sense, comes from an old usage of the word in military circles, when an officer was reduced in rank for some fracture of the rules. In the present use of the term it means dismissal entirely, and whenever the high police official, sitting as a trial judge in Police Headquarters, uses it to a delinquent Roundsman before him, the latter knows he may as well go and give his uniform away unless he happens to have some strong political influence back of him. At the present time in this city only Commissioner Murphy has the power to remove an officer, but he may delegate the power to any one in the department. The final decision, however, rests with him. When there were four Police Commissioners, it required a majority of the votes of the four to finally dismiss a policeman.

Whether it is only one or four men, however, who shall decide on his dismissal makes little difference to the average policeman who has been told by a superior officer that he "will have him broke," for he knows it will all amount to the same thing. When the threat comes from an ordinary citizen, the policeman feels differently about it. He knows that the unwritten rule of the department is to give him the benefit of the doubt, and he knows by experience that he can generally wear out the patience of the average complainant, for the average complainant usually has something to do besides following up his grievance.

To give an idea of what it means to have a policeman "broke," the experiences of a citizen named Mack, who started out to do it, may be recited. The incidents are all of recent occurrence and are fresh in the minds of many.

Mack was walking up Third Avenue with some friends late at night over a year ago. Standing on a corner was a policeman talking to a woman. An old peddler went up to the policeman, apparently to ask him some question, but the officer paid no attention to him. The peddler then seemingly repeated what he had said. By this time Mack and his friends had come abreast of the trio, and just as they were about to cross the street the officer gave his nightstick a swing and knocked a tray full of goods the peddler held into the gutter. The peddler raised a cry of protest, whereupon the policeman gave him a jab with the stick and sent him sprawling after the tray.

It seemed a brutal exhibition to Mack and his friends, and they protested to the policeman, who told them if they did not shut up and move on he would run them in. More words followed, and the officer, who was somewhat intoxicated, made a lunge at them with his nightstick. He missed, and made another attempt, whereupon one of Mack's friends swung his left and caught the policeman under the ear. As he fell he dropped his nightstick. The policeman was then compelled to take Mack and his companions to the station house, where they felt they could straighten the matter out. When the station house was reached the officer made a charge against them all, and Mack, angered, declared he would have the officer "broke."

The Mack party, who were now under arrest, sent for a professional bondsman and were released. When they appeared in court the next morning the case was dismissed with a reprimand to Mack by the Police Magistrate for interfering with an officer. Mack hastened with his friends to Police Headquarters, where he made a formal complaint against the policeman for being drunk on post. This charge, if distinctly proved, generally means dismissal at once. Mack then set out to obtain undeniable evidence that the officer was drunk. He was able to get witnesses who would show conclusively that the officer had been drinking heavily for days and was frequently found off post by his Roundsman, who did not report the fact.

When the trial day came, a lawyer for the policeman obtained a postponement of the case. In a day or two the wife of the officer called on the wife of Mack with a sick baby in her arms and pleaded for mercy for her husband. It turned out later that the child was borrowed for the occasion, as the officer and his wife had no children. Shortly afterward a man with whom Mack had some business dealings said to him:

"You expect favors from us, of course; now, we have a good friend whom we expect some favors from who is interested in Policeman So-and-So, against whom you have a charge. Now, if you can find it in your way to let the matter drop we will feel obligated to you."

Mack refused to drop the matter, and inquired at Police Headquarters why the case was not brought to trial. There he received little satisfaction. Within a day or two after this a well-known politician called on him and asked him to stop his attempts to have the case brought up, and stated that unless he did so he (the policeman) would see to it that a cousin of Mack's, who was occupying a civil service position in Brooklyn, would lose his job. Mack said he would see the thing to a finish after this incident, even more to show his anger at the attempt to browbeat him than with any vindictiveness toward the policeman.

Meanwhile all sorts of rumors came to the ears of the Mack's household, of how inquiries were being made in the neighborhood by men in plain clothes and policemen in uniform as to whether they paid their bills, whether they had any servants, and how long they kept them; was Mack ever seen to come home drunk; did the neighbors ever hear any noise of a quarrel coming from the house, (which, by the way, is a modest flat on East Twenty-ninth Street, near Lexington Avenue,) and so on.

When the case was finally called for trial five months had elapsed since the original complaint had been made. Mack was able to produce a clear, consecutive, and convincing line of evidence to prove his charges. The officer had but three witnesses, and one of them tried to show that the policeman was making an arrest of a burglar on his very premises, three blocks away, at the time of the alleged occurrence. The lawyer for the officer headed him off.

The trial Judge of delinquent policemen on this trial day was Deputy Commissioner, then Chief, Devery. He ruled that as the case was so old, and the officer was apparently unable at the time to secure the witnesses he needed, having in the meantime been transferred to another precinct, he would set the case for a rehearing a month from that day. When the day of the retrial came, the Judge had nothing to do but to decide the policeman guilty, but not, however, till he had made a sneering remark about "citizens lying awake nights to conspire against policemen." Seven months from the time the offense occurred the policeman was "broke."

Nerve in Wounded Men.

"MUCH has been written of the fortitude shown by wounded soldiers on the battlefield," said an ambulance surgeon at Bellevue Hospital to a TIMES reporter the other day, "but there are instances of brave endurance of terrible suffering in daily life which no battlefield hero could excel. None have better opportunities for noting this than the surgeons who respond to the hurry calls for the ambulances.

"One of the most remarkable instances of a display of nerve which I ever witnessed," continued the surgeon, "was in the case of an old man who was terribly burned in the Delamater Iron Works, in East Fourteenth Street, some years ago. He was over sixty years old, and was engaged with a number of fellow-workmen in pouring a huge pot of molten iron into molds, when he slipped and fell into the white-hot metal. Almost instantly he was grabbed and pulled out of the dreadful bath, but his burns were frightful.

"His left thigh had been eaten off almost the instant it struck the fluid. One of his feet had slipped into the vessel in the instinctive struggle he made to free himself, and splotches of the liquid iron had burned him here and there on the arm and the lower part of the leg. So hot was the metal that as the man's foot slipped into it the shoe disappeared, and no trace of it was ever found. Every particle of clothing had been burned off wherever the molten iron had touched.

"I did what I could for the old man on the spot, and then hurried him into the ambulance, not believing there was one chance in a hundred of 'bringing him in' alive. On the way he remained lying on the stretcher, his lips compressed, pale as death, and his breast heaving with the dreadful effort of suppressing the agony within, yet not even a sigh escaped him.

"I leaned over him and asked him if he wanted anything. With an effort that showed all the pent-up agony which was threatening to burst him, he cried out, almost at the top of his voice:

"'Thanks, doctor—oh, God!'

"It almost sickened me to watch the suffering of the old man—and I was used to seeing some pretty hard sights at that. I left my seat and knelt beside him as the ambulance tore over the pavement, and forced open the clenched fists of the man and put my own hand inside to give him something to hold on to. I thought even then that he was dying. He was almost frantic with pain, and half dead though he was, he could not lie quiet. He forced himself into a sitting position and stared with a seemingly sightless gaze over the rear of the ambulance. A funeral procession caught his eyes.

"'That's a bad sign,' he said, between clenched teeth, but never a moan or a complaint escaped him.

"That was the most horrible ride I ever had on an ambulance. It seemed supernatural. The man was as if dead and in another world, and yet he fought with all the grit and obstinacy against the least sign of weakness. Well, strange to say, within three months he left the hospital—alive. He was a hopeless cripple and was taken care of by the foundry people and did no work for ten years after until he died. His last words to me a few days before he left the hospital were:

"'Doctor, no one but God Almighty will ever know what kind of an angel you were to me that day when you first poured that stuff on me. If any one asks you if there's any nerve in old Dennis, you do me a good turn and tell him what you saw, will you?'

"Here is another case. One afternoon I was sent on a hurry call to an address not far from the hospital. I found that a painter's swinging scaffold had broken and two young men had fallen four stories to the pavement. Both were under twenty-four years old. One of them lay on the sidewalk breathing heavily; he was unconscious. The other lay within five feet of the first, leaning on one elbow, pale as death and not a word or sound coming from him.

"I went first to the man who seemed worst hurt, and was about to look for broken ribs, when the death rattle began. I knew then there was no use, and I turned quickly to the survivor.

"'Fix the other fellow first; I'm all right. Fix Terry,' he said, weakly, waving me back. But Terry was beyond help, and I worked over the brave young fellow, whom I feared was bleeding to death inside somewhere. Throughout he kept telling me to 'fix Terry first.' I told him Terry was fixed. Terry died on the sidewalk and was not even put into the ambulance. Billy, poor fellow, died as they were lifting him from the ambulance into the hospital. He had five ribs broken and one of them had entered his stomach.

"By way of variation," continued the surgeon, "here is an instance where fear led a person to a very nervy act. It happened after a comparatively trivial accident where a man's great toe was smashed so that it had to be amputated. The patient was a big, burly negro, and I took him to the hospital, where he was laid on the operating table. As the instruments lying about caught his eye and the surgeon picked up the knife it took the combined strength of four men to hold the man down. Even then he continued kicking and screaming, and finally when an attempt was made to administer chloroform broke loose and ran about the room, yelling at the top of his voice, 'Murder! murder!'

"The operating surgeon began to argue. He told him that the toe would have to come off, and that it would not be painful if he would only hold still for the chloroform. He told him also about every lie he could think of except that he would like the sensation. Finally the negro said he would cut off his own toe if the doctor would give him the knife, and the surgeon agreed providing he would cut it as he was directed. He did so, and it upset half a dozen of men who were used to seeing all kinds of things much more grewsome. In fact, one of the attendants fainted at the sight. It was the novelty of seeing a man operate on himself."

Experiences of a Ticket Seller.

HAD he flourished in the good old days when men picked out slimy old water pails, wrote about them, and immortalized them, some poet might have passed him, and, seeing 50,000 human creatures do the same, might have halted from a distance to observe him, to learn of his joys and sorrows, his work, and his experiences, his hopes and triumphs; and, having learned, might have made him immortal also. But in these $4.99 days, hard, cold, and chill, men call him the "ticket seller"—even though he has sold tickets in the same small booth for over thirty years and has seen people as few others have the opportunity to see them.

He is employed at the ferry of one of the oldest railroads running out of New York. He was with the company when it first began trundling open platform cars between New York and Philadelphia, and he is with it now, when, at intervals of minutes, flying palaces are sent over the same stretch that once was covered by the hobbledy old engines and when experts predicted that some day the speed of trains might reach as high as twenty miles an hour—provided materials could be found to stand the strain.

"Bless you, I know half the people that pass through here," said the old ticket seller, "and there are anywhere from 50,000 to 60,000 every day. I do not know them by name; I do not even know them to talk to; but when you have been in this business as long as I have your memory sharpens for faces, and if you ever see a face you will never forget it. I know grown men that now lead babies through here by the hand, and I knew the men when they themselves were led through in the same fashion.

"I saw them as children, from time to time. I saw them later as they grew into young men, and when they began to go to business. I saw them develop year by year, and then, first thing I knew, there was an exceptionally late night, as, happy and as if the world had no care, they passed through here leading a young girl by the arm. And then I saw it to the end. The late nights—theatres, I suppose—came oftener and oftener, and I knew there was 'somethin' doin',' as they say nowadays, and the first thing there was a wedding ring, and the next thing—well, first they carried it and then they led it by the hand.

"What is the most peculiar trait I find in people? Well, I don't quite know; there are so many and I have never asked myself the question that way. That would take a great deal of thinking, but one of the things that has impressed itself latest on me is the smallness of some persons. No man has an idea how very small people can make themselves until they get into this business. Here is an instance:

"A good-looking and well-dressed man came into the house one night and I could see from the very first that he was much intoxicated. He came to my window crying and said that he had been robbed and would I not lend him 2 cents to go across the ferry and 10 cents to get to Newark. I saw at a glance that it was an accident and not a case of habitual drunk, and, as I had often done in other cases before, I promised to see him through. I gave him a quarter and asked him if he wanted more. He said he would like $1, and would I not take his gold watch as security. I didn't want to, but in the end he asked me to take it as it was a keepsake and very dear to him and he feared he might get into wrong hands and lose it. He said he felt secure so long as I had the timepiece. I took it, therefore, and it was a very fine watch.

"He went on and I waited next day to have him call for his watch. He had given me his card and said that he was a prominent insurance man employed by a certain big concern, and that he made $10,000 a year salary. All this seemed likely, but four weeks went by and he never called for his watch.

"At the end of that time I called on him. I found his name on the door of an imposing office—he was one of the officers of a big insurance company, not one of the employes, as he had said when intoxicated. I sent my name in and had some trouble seeing him, for there was much red tape and he seemed utterly to have forgotten me. At last he came.

"He was overjoyed to see his watch, said he had given it up for lost, and that he did not remember at all having given it to me. I told him I had advanced the $1, and said that was why I had come, as I needed the money. He felt in his pocket and all he had was a $100 bill.

"'I haven't the change now,' he said, 'but I will stop on my way home and pay you not $1 but $10.' I went away and back to my work. He never showed up, and three weeks afterward I thought it time to get my dollar, if possible. Again I saw him. He said he had quite forgotten me, and that he would make up and send me a check for $15 the next day. Oh, he was much cut up about having forgotten.

"Four weeks of 'next days' came, and no Mr. Man. Then I got angry and called again and saw him.

"'I'm not after your ten or fifteen dollars,' I said, 'but I want the $1 which I own and which you owe, and which you have been carrying around in your pocket for several months.'

"Well, what do you think! This man had me put out of the office!

"Another case: To show just that this is not the big exception you may think. Some time ago I gave a young man 3 cents to go across the ferry because he had no money—had run short or something. To this day the money has not been paid back. You see, we never stay in one booth more than one week. We are transferred all the time from one side of the river to the other, and in regular order from each of the company's three separate ferries. Each time that fellow sees me he slinks away. If I am at the ferry furthest down town and he sees I am in the box he would not pass through for a farm. Instead, he goes back to the street, takes the car to the next ferry uptown, and crosses there. Now, can you account for a trait in a creature like that?

"Other experiences? Bless you, yes, but most persons are the very contrary, they never forget it when you do them a favor, but that after all is not so remarkable. Three years ago I helped a man out with 3 cents to cross. You see, we cannot give free transportation under any circumstance, but we can advance the money out of our own pockets. This man felt so grateful that never since has he crossed the ferry of a Saturday night—but he hands me a cigar; that is, of course, when I am at this down-town post.

"This is a notable ferry, and the people you do not see here are not worth seeing. I have seen about every President that we have had since I first began to take tickets for the company," the old veteran continued, "and I have seen hundreds of celebrities, statesmen, foreign diplomats, literary men, professional men, and also criminals—about everybody that is to be seen, in fact.

"Interesting? No; you can have the job to-morrow—thirty years of it, through some of the hardest years the country has known, is not what it is cracked up to be. But I'd miss the friends—the families that I have helped to raise, as it were—and the young ones that I have learned to take an interest in."

AN EXPERIMENT IN "DOMICULTURE."

The Salvation Army's Colonies in California, Colorado, and Ohio.

"DOMICIDE and domiculture—I have coined these words and made a present of them to the English language, and the Salvation Army is engaged in demonstrating their meaning." Commander Booth Tucker, the head of the Salvation Army in America, sat in his headquarters at 122 West Fourteenth Street, and talked with enthusiasm of his recent tour of inspection among the colonies of the army in the West.

"Our Colorado colony, Fort Amity," he continued, "is now just entering its third season. It was in April, 1899, that the first party of colonists reached Amity. It contained fourteen families—seventy persons. I wish you could see these first colonists now; what good, comfortable homes they are in; how contented and happy and full of hope they are.

"Up to Jan. 1 last our outlay on the Amity colony had been $30,000. The colonists have supported themselves and their families and have repaid $10,000 of this sum. When you take into consideration that this has been the achievement of men who had not a dollar to start with, many of whom were out of work and 'dead broke,' you can understand what the system has done for them. We bought good cows for them for $5,000, and they borrowed the money of a local bank, for which we stood their security. They have paid back $1,500 of that money in two years."

"We gave each colonist to start with a plot of land containing from five to twenty acres, and the implements to work it; one horse, sometimes more; one or two cows, a pig and some poultry. Then we have paid their traveling expenses to the colony from whatever city they are taken, and we have put up the cottages for them. They usually have their own furniture, and that has to be transported. It costs us about $500 to establish each family, aside from the land. We have to make laterals for irrigating, level the land for the ditches, construct roads and fences, and erect buildings. We employ the colonists at the regular price for such labor, $2 or $2.50 per day. We pay each $1 a day to live on, and put the other dollar down to his credit, to assist in reducing his debt to us. The expense of getting the place in shape we add to the price of the land, for the new colonist to defray when he is able.

"I wish you could see the new orphan asylum we have at Amity," continued the Commander enthusiastically. "It is a nice stone building, capable of accommodating 100 children. It will open in the Fall. We shall send to it orphans who have come to us in the cities; boys and girls in about equal numbers. They will grow up there, an integral part of the community. When they are old enough to work a piece of land we will start the boys in life, and they will marry and settle down. We are going to have a sanitarium there; a workingmen's sanitarium, where workingmen may go to recuperate and have medical attendance at rates within their means, doing some work when they are able. That is our next enterprise. Gradually we are going to group all sorts of institutions at Amity. We have now a fine schoolhouse there, in which we hold church services also."

"What has contributed to your financial success at Amity, Commander"?

"Well, we have two good cash crops at Amity. We raise the famous Rocky Ford canteloupe, and dealers say ours is the finest in the valley of the Arkansas; better than the one raised at Rocky Ford itself. Then we have the sugar beet. Beet sugar manufacture is the coming industry in Colorado, as the climatic conditions there are favorable to it. Factories will go up all over Colorado in the next few years.

"The great trouble is to get the farmers to pledge the beets to run the factories and to keep their word. The big ranchman, or even the man with 100 acres, will not do it. We will put in our little five and ten acre plots to beets gladly, and make a good thing of it. A big sugar beet factory is now in process of erection at Holquite near us, that will take every beet we can raise and more, too. Besides these two crops, which are clear cash, our colonists raise splendid alfalfa and all the ordinary crops for their own use."

"Have you had no failures, no cases of colonists who refuse to work and let their places run down?"

"Not one. There is nothing of that kind to contend with. You see, we took a superior class of men in the beginning. Some were skilled carpenters and builders. They were particularly desirable, as we do so much building."

"Why are such people in need of your help?"

"Because they wanted a chance to see a home ahead of them," said the Commander, energetically. "They were bringing up their children in tenements and they could see no chance for anything better as long as they lived. One motorman, for instance, was earning $2 a day. The constant strain of looking out to save himself from killing people wore upon his nerves until he asked the company to transfer him to another job. In that he got $1.50 a day, and the family was pinched all the time.

"Why, we've got on one of our colonies a family of the descendants of Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat. They were working in a factory in a New England city and wrote me to get them out of it if possible. And we have another man who is a descendant of John Alden, the Pilgrim father. He had been a good man and got good wages for years in a certain line of business in Boston. The combination of four firms in this line threw out 25 per cent. of the employes, of whom this Son of the Revolution happened to be one. All those men were looking for work at the same time. He got no work all Winter, and in the Spring, when we took them, the family was entirely out of money. And yet he was a competent man, with no bad habits.

"We have a doctor, too, a graduate of the medical department of the University of New York. He was a medical missionary for a time in Siam, contracted disease which forced him to return home, was sick a long time, and when he recovered had no means to live upon while building up a practice.

"Most of our men are such cases; men who have lost their grip and dropped out of the ranks, through misfortune, or who want to better conditions for their children. But even when a man is clear down, without ambition or energy, apparently shiftless and ne'er-do-weel, you would be astonished to see what a difference our system will make in him. The hope of becoming a home owner, of getting and having something in return for his labor, transforms him into a different creature. It is hard for the average man to get out of the rut. But put him on our colony, and show him how, within a term of years he can repay us and then own his home, and you would be astounded to see the difference it will make in him."

"All this," continued the commander, rising and walking nervously up and down, as is his wont when deeply interested, "all this is 'domiculture.' Civilization is killing the home. The whole tendency for the prudent man to-day, the man who wants to get ahead and save something, is to avoid marriage. It is preached to him, even from the pulpit, to avoid marriage till he can take care of a family. Public sentiment increases against those who have a large family for which they cannot provide. Children are not wanted in the city. There is no room for them; there is no accommodation for them; it is hard to find a boarding house or an apartment that will take you in if you have children. And if the man finally becomes unable, through misfortune or incompetence, to support his family longer, society has no better remedy than to step in and divide the family, and send the different members to different semi-penal institutions.

"All this I call 'domicide.' It is the destruction of the home. It is the discouragement of home making. Destroy the family unit and you destroy the nation. 'Domicide' is to the nation what homicide is to the individual.

"Sociologists and pauperologists have advised the working classes not to marry, or if they marry, to have small families. Now, to this we oppose 'domiculture.' How shall we achieve it? Universities and departments of Government devote years and volumes to the study of the minutest details of agriculture, arboriculture, horticulture; but they never think of 'domiculture.' The preservation of the American forest is a matter of greater moment, apparently, than the preservation of the American family.

"To our minds it has seemed that the best system of 'domiculture' is to bring unemployed land, unemployed labor, and unemployed capital together. That is what we are doing. And we are succeeding. One of our best colonists to-day is a man who was a confirmed drunkard, and had delirium tremens over and over again.

"Our latest experiment is particularly gratifying. It is Fort Herrick, near Cleveland, and close by Mentor, Garfield's old home. The land was donated by the owners, James Parmelee and Col. Myron T. Herrick, who is well-known in New York. We have an excellent market for garden truck in Cleveland, and while colonists are working their land, their children can support the family by picking berries for the farmers round about. It doesn't hurt them a bit, and they have plenty of time to go to school outside the berry season. In some families the children have earned $2 and $3 a day all Summer, and they are healthy and happy.

"At Fort Romie, near Del Monte, Cal., we have 700 acres and 70 colonists, who are going to have fruit farms in time. We have had drawbacks in the way of faulty irrigation there. At Amity, in Colorado, we purchased another thousand acres of land this Spring. Altogether, we have sold $9,000 worth of bonds this Summer and located 100 fresh colonists. The women and children are our best colonists. They look after the little things—the gardens, and pigs, and cows, and poultry. They weed the beets and pick the berries. A widow makes a splendid colonist. She has to hire her plowing done, but aside from that she can run the farm just as well as a man, and she will tend to it better than almost any man."

"Then you are well satisfied with this latest development of your work?"

"Satisfied? No; no man was ever satisfied when he saw a chance to go still further." The lean, nervous hands of the commander worked eagerly.

"Let us have the pensioners," he said. "Do you know how civil pensioners are increasing in this country? The railway companies are pensioning old employes now. So are the steel companies. Andrew Carnegie has just given four or five millions to pension his men. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has expended $200,000 in pensions recently. So have the big Chicago lines. Then there are all the military pensioners.

"Supposing a company pays a pensioner $5 a week for ten years—pensioners are proverbial for living forever, you know—they will have paid him $2,500. And when he dies, if he has any dependent on him, they are left to charity. We would take that family for $500, put them in a nice home, look after them till they get on their feet, pay 5 per cent. interest on the money, repay the loan in time, and when the pensioner died, his family would have the home.

"If the companies will give us the capital we will look after the pensioners, any number of them. I know they say to us, 'You have been fortunate because you have taken only strong, able-bodied men. Be careful how you go to putting on old, disabled ones.' But when a man has worked for a company for twenty or thirty years and been pensioned, you will find he is the cream of employes. He has brains every time, and we'll trust to his brains to make up for his lack of muscle.

"Anyway," said the commander, "remember this result of my observation: Ninety-five to ninety-nine per cent. of all classes of men will work if they can see the hope of a home before them. It is the everlasting grind for grub, and nothing more, that takes the heart out of him. We are issuing thirty-year gold bonds now, bearing 5 per cent. interest, and secured by a 2 per cent. sinking fund, besides being unconditionally guaranteed by the Salvation Army. What we want is for Congress to give us $1,000,000 guarantee. The Government has guaranteed railways, and has given large sums for agricultural, scientific, and commercial purposes. Let it give us this guarantee and we can immediately raise the whole amount from the public, and conduct an experiment in 'domiculture' on a scale worthy of the Nation. Was it not Cardinal Manning who said: 'Domestic life creates a nation'? We believe in domiculture."

The Dead Wall Artist and His Work

DEAD wall art keeps apace with the times. The general tearing down of buildings in the city to give way to more modern structures has given the dead-wall artist unprecedented opportunities, and he is taking advantage of them.

One dead-wall artist has a practical monopoly of the business here. His rent roll and lease expenditures are something startling. Affiliated with him are interests and capital that have ramifications like the myriad roots of a tree. When this dead-wall artist sees a space of wall that will permit of a display picture such as he makes he starts out to rent it. If he finds any obstacles in his path and the property that contains the space he is after is on the market, he will promptly buy an option on it, and up goes his sign. In several instances he has bought the property outright. The capital back of his enables this apparent extravagance.

When one considers that one firm alone has paid him $57,000 for a six months' display of pictures advertising its wares, it will be easy to understand how he can afford to buy property here and there to put his pictures on, for these pictures must be big, whatever else they are.

Dead-wall art has improved more in quality in the past two years than it did in all its history before that time. This particular art does not include the lithographs and pasters that are pasted on dead walls, but only those huge pictures advertising something or other that seem to be painted on every corner and side wall in the city. Nowhere in the world, except America could this art have reached the massive proportions it has in New York City, owing to the local conditions in other countries, where buildings are closer together and new buildings fewer. Besides, the local laws are usually very stringent regarding displays such as can be seen by the hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth in New York City.

The present era of dead-wall art began when a New York newspaper contracted with a dead-wall artist to go down and paint a sign on Fort Sumter after some unpleasantness down that way. The sign read to the effect that the paper referred to had "The Biggest Circulation." It proved a profitable advertisement in more ways than one. From about that time on down to a few years ago the dead-wall artist has thrived. He received a temporary set-back when States began to make laws that prohibited him from marring natural scenery by smearing his art on rocks and trees. Then he began a sort of confidence game with the farmer, and with an argument about a water-proof paint he used, he was allowed to put his handiwork free of charge on the roofs of barns so that the passengers on railroad trains had to read whether they would or not. Later a big competition sprang up, and he found it was necessary to pay out some of the hard cash he received from advertisers for space to put his pictures on. When this became necessary he confined himself more to the cities, where he found he could get better results for the amount of money expended than in the country.

To recite the fortunes spent by the promoters of patented articles in this line of advertising would astonish most people. The promoters of St. Jacob's Oil, of which one hears but little nowadays, spent a million dollars in one year with the dead-wall artists, and they did not begin to reach the largeness in display some of the latter-day promoters have. An English firm that wanted to introduce a chocolate in America some years ago spent $250,000 for dead-wall art in New York State alone, and thought they were doing quite well. A more recent contract by an American chocolate firm contemplates an expenditure as great in New York City alone.

The important item in the expenditure of the dead-wall artist and the advertiser who uses him is the money paid out for space. One advertiser is paying $700 a month for two spaces on Broadway that cost $500 to cover with paint. Another advertiser is trying to secure a big dead wall at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway that $500 a month is asked for. Few of the spaces on the walls and fronts of houses on Broadway or Fifth Avenue cost less than $50 a month and some as high as $100.

The one big hit of the year in dead-wall art is a picture of a jovial looking person who is drawn in the act of making a "high ball" from a certain brand of whisky. It covers a wall 100 by 95 feet on lower Broadway and has caused considerable conjecture as to how it was possible to paint so monstrous a thing and get it so perfect. The work was done by a man who studied art in the schools of Germany, and took to dead-wall art because it was more remunerative for more days in the year than the art of the salons. He painted the picture originally as a model for a lithographer, who was making a poster for the firm promoting the whisky, and it was liked so well that he was asked to duplicate it on the dead wall. He secured the exact size of the wall, then made a small sketch of the picture and ruled it off in squares. When he started to paint the figure on the wall, all he had to do to keep the proportion was to keep measurement from the top and edges of the wall in proportion to his small sketch. While the head of the figure itself is over seven feet from the top to the collar, the artist was of course able through his method to paint it with the same accuracy that prevailed in the sketch. This man is the "top-liner" of the actual working artists in the business, and, while his salary for a year's work is not startling, it is a snugly comfortable one. In addition to that, his expenses are paid for at least six months in the year by firms outside of the city, who secure his services to design big dead-wall pictures for use in other cities. Just now he is in Baltimore painting a monster sign for a firm in that city who wanted the style of picture he painted on lower Broadway duplicated for another kind of business.

There are seven dead-wall artists employed by the man who controls the business in New York, who receive more than $50 a week the year round for this kind of work. They may not actually paint more than two or three dead-wall pictures a year, but they have a staff of "fillers-in"—men who work after their designs—the aggregate salary roll of which is something considerable.

Between these two grades of workmen are the high-class letterers, who can design pictures in a small way, and who are capable of following the original design of the artist who is in a class all by himself. The plain, ordinary letterer and "filler-in" receives from $30 a week down to $18, and it is the complaint of those at the head of the business that they cannot get enough of this sort of talent. The man who can make attractive letters while sitting on a swinging scaffold 100 feet up in the air is always sure of work.

The amount of material used on one of the pictures that may be painted on an old brick wall would paint several houses. Only recently an advertiser wanted "a real eye target red spot" in one of his dead-wall pictures, and instructed the artist to get the "reddest paint he could find" to do it with. The artist put $80 worth of carmine in the spot. It wasn't so big a spot after all, and the advertiser concluded that, while this job was all right, in the future he would have the painter use plain red paint.

A Financial Problem.

Broker—Why is the poorest man in Washington comparatively rich?

Financier—I give it up.

Broker—Because he is a capital-ist.

SPOT TIMES

1901

A Big Week for GOLFERS

LET a man be deeply inoculated with the golf bacillus and it will not be long in developing a championship bee. The size of the bee can never be gauged by a player's actual ability, for friends of many mediocre players have often heard the buzzing of the peculiar insect with startling clearness whenever the possessor appears on the links.

The list of entries for the amateur golf championship of the United States, which will open to-morrow on the links of the Atlantic City Country Club, shows that there are nearly 150 players who have the championship golf bee buzzing in their ears. Whether his notes presage fame or ignominy will be known at the close of the week.

As soon as a golfer wins a Class B handicap or plays eighteen holes without taking any more strokes than possible over 100, the chances are a gross of new balls to a dozen "remades" that he will consider himself entitled to a championship of some sort in the near future. Even if it is only a club championship in a far-away country district, the honor will not be spurned, for that may be the stepping stone to National honors.

Among the players who will appear to-morrow morning on the Atlantic City course will be many who are club champions, and it is no disparagement to them to say that the friends of many will scan the papers in vain on the following day to discover their names among the thirty-two championship eligibles. These disappointed ones will probably play just as brilliantly as they do in their own club competitions, but they will find that the standard is surprisingly high. In the future they will be wiser and possibly more modest golfers. The tournament will thus perform a valuable educational service in giving visible demonstration of the growth of golf in this country.

The entries this year have broken all previous records. The former high-water mark was 120, and that was in 1898, when the championship was played at Morris County. About 105 started, and the committee had to retire from the field all those whose morning round of 18 holes showed that they were irretrievably out of the game. The same policy will be adopted to-morrow, and play will begin before the usual hotel population of Atlantic City is out of bed.

The early starters will sleep at the clubhouse. When a man has to be called at 5 in the morning to get his bath and breakfast in order to show his qualifying championship ability, golf becomes a strenuous sport indeed. The committee expects fully 120 to start, which will be a banner number. As each man has to pay a fee of $5 to enter the annual championship, there are few who are willing to give up their cash simply to see their names in print, and when Chicago sends fifteen men, St. Louis two, Florida one, North Carolina one, and Boston and its vicinity over half a dozen, to say nothing about other parts of the country, it may naturally be inferred that they all intend to get their money's worth.

Golfers enter the championship for two reasons—to win and to qualify. The number who really expect to win this week could probably be numbered upon one's hand, but the number who expect to qualify would be legion. That is the height of many a golfer's ambition. If only he can get his name among the eligible thirty-two he practically doesn't care what happens to him after that. To this ambition is undoubtedly due the fact that this year's list contains more comparatively new names than has ever been the case before. In the absence of any regulation to limit entries to those who really possess championship ability, any one may enter, and modesty instead of the $5 fee has kept many others from going in. The field, therefore, on the opening day is bound to be overcrowded, and the sun may be well set before the last pair comes straggling in. Then the committee will get to work on the scores and figure out the thirty-two leaders who will draw for match play on the following day.

There is an unusually large number of prominent absentees this year. Of the eligibles last year only thirteen have seen fit to return for this season's championship, and every one of them ought to get in the qualifying ranks. Some dark horses may appear among the new ones.

Walter J. Travis and Findlay S. Douglas naturally stand at the head of the list, and almost in a class by themselves, although there are perhaps half a dozen who will give either a tough game. Travis has just returned from abroad, where he has been meeting Scotch golfers, and was regarded the equal of most of the foreign amateurs. He beat Douglas for the honors last year in a grand match, being the first time he ever beat the young Scotchman. Although an Australian, he learned the game in this country, and his success was a grand triumph for native golf.

Douglas, who is slightly the favorite this year, is a Scotch golfer, having learned the game on the historic St. Andrews links, which was also the early training ground of the crack Westerner, Charles B. Macdonald, who won the first American championship in 1895 at Newport. Macdonald is much the older man, but he has kept in golf with remarkable tenacity, and is always a prominent factor in tournament play. He may justly be called the golf veteran this week, for he will be the only player who was among the original starters when the championship chain was begun six years ago at Newport. In all this time he has only missed one event, that of last year at Garden City.

Macdonald is a New Yorker by residence, but he remains loyal to the Chicago Golf Club, which he started, and he enters as a Westerner. In 1897 and 1899 he was among the semi-finalists, and in the same years made the lowest score in the qualifying round—174 the first year, on his Chicago links at Wheaton, and 168 in the latter year at the Onwentsia links. He has been playing more thoroughly this season than last and won the Equinox Cup in the tournament last month at Manchester, Vt., making at the same time a new record of seventy-nine strokes for the course.

Douglas, the younger Scotchman, has the advantage of youth and years of excellent training. He was champion in 1898, winning at Morris County, Walter B. Smith of Chicago, then a Yale student, being runner-up. Harriman beat Douglas in 1899, and last year he was again runner-up. Douglas beat Travis at Lakewood early in the season for the chief cup and later won the metropolitan championship. It is a peculiar fact that ever since the metropolitan association was started the local champion has also won National honors. Harriman was the first and Travis repeated the performance last year. Hence Douglas has a precedent for success this week.

In view of the fact that junior golf has attracted more attention this season than ever before, it may be interesting to take a glance at the youngsters who have dared array themselves against their elders for golf favors. There are some strong names among them, but the outlook cannot be said to be bright that they will do more than in past years. The college element is not as strongly represented as had been expected, and the best of these, as Louis P. Myers, the new champion of Massachusetts, and E. M. Byers, the former Yale champion, were graduated in June.

Those still in the halls of learning are Charles Hitchcock, Jr., who got a look into the semi-final round last year. He was Yale's champion two years ago and last month won the Point Judith Cup, but failed to duplicate his success of a year ago, when he won both the Point Judith and Newport Cups. Princeton will be represented by Percy R. Pyne, former intercollegiate champion, and Harold Smith of Chicago. C. Tiffany Richardson is the only Harvard man, and H. Kennedy Hill represents the University of Pennsylvania. With one or two others this completes the college list.

It is somewhat singular that besides the college graduates, the strongest junior ability is found among the schoolboys. The best of these are Charles H. Seeley and William Holabird, Jr. Seeley ceased to be a schoolboy last year, after leaving the Berkeley School in this city. He won the Connecticut championship in July, and had the honor of besting Travis in the semi-final round for the metropolitan championship this season. He is playing a grand game, and his work with the driver and brassie can hardly be beaten.

Young Holabird comes East covered with laurels snatched from Western links. He won three cups at Onwentsia last month, including the big trophy, and has just repeated the performance at Glenview, and then as a climax beat the Western open champion, Lawrence Auchterlonie, one of the strongest Scotch professionals in this country. Holabird's golf has been the sensation of the West this Summer, and he is the Chicagoans' strongest card. Although he failed to win the junior championship of the West, a new event this year, he had his revenge over the victor, Abram Poole, Jr., a Princeton student, by defeating him badly in the final of the Glenview tourney. Poole has not entered. Holabird was also beaten for the Western championship, so, although brilliant, he is not invulnerable, and his game will be watched with curiosity and interest as he lines up against the cracks of the East. Holabird first played in the National championship in 1899 at Onwentsia. He beat W. M. McCawley of Philadelphia, in the first match play round, but was then put out by Macdonald. Walter Egan, Harold Smith, and Bruce Smith are other strong Chicago juniors.

The Western champion, Phelps B. Hoyt, and the former holder, William Waller, will play, but in a strong field they are not formidable. Other minor champions are A. G. Lockwood of the Allston Golf Club, near Boston, who upset all calculations by not winning the Massachusetts championship; C. M. Hamilton of the Baltusrol Club, Short Hills, N. J., always a reliable and consistent golfer; Dr. L. L. Harbon of the Columbia Club, D. C., winner of the Florida championship last Winter; Allan Kennaday of Montclair, the New Jersey champion, and John M. Ward, the former baseball Captain, who won last week the Hollywood championship.

The Massachusetts championship had the odd result of being won by a non-resident, Louis P. Myers, and he enters at Atlantic City from the Fox Hills Golf Club of Staten Island. Myers also won the Cape Cod championship during the Summer, playing from the Hyannisport Golf Club. The Massachusetts clubs are poorly represented, the strongest men being Lockwood, James G. Thorp, who was runner-up in 1896; C. B. Cory, and A. J. Wellington, but Lockwood is the only man who is likely to be at all dangerous. He is an English-bred golfer, and reached the semi-finals last year, only to be put out by Travis.

Philadelphia is weak in strong material, although the Philadelphia Cricket Club sends the largest number of entries, seven, from any one club. The best of the Quakers are J. I. and C. P. Lineaweaver, R. E. Griscom, W. P. Smith, and Clayton P. Dixon. Conspicuous absentees are Marion Wright, Frank Bohlen, and W. M. McCawley, who recently won the Waumbek Cup in the White Mountains.

Richard Peters and James A. Stillman represent the Newport Golf Club. Peters played last year, but did not finish the opening round. He is one of the old timers in American golf and has original ideas. He attracted considerable attention a few years ago by appearing on the putting green with a sawed-off billiard cue, which he claimed was far above all the putters made for sending the ball to the hole. He is still partial to his putting cue.

Samuel Frothingham is the only competitor from Lenox. F. W. Menzies, an English-bred player, will play from the Seabright Club. St. Andrew's has two good men, John Reid, Jr., who was intercollegiate champion before leaving Yale two years ago, and his brother, Archie Reid, a Lawrenceville schoolboy, who held the Cape Cod championship last year. He is almost as good a golfer as his brother, and that is saying a good deal, for Reid, Jr., recently equaled Travis's record of 78 for the long Garden City course and set a new score of 72 for the St. Andrew's links. He was in the tournament last year, being beaten in the third round by Lockwood at the fortieth hole.

Two strong men who ought to be in the event are Harry Hollins, Jr., and Robert C. Watson, Jr. The former is in Europe with his father, and Watson is taking a Canadian hunting trip. Ex-Champion Harriman is another absentee, and so is T. Markoe Robertson, champion of Yale. He, too, is in Europe with his father, R. H. Robertson, who is President of the National Association. The latter will be the only officer of the National golf body who will not be present during the event. The other officers are John Reid and Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, Vice Presidents; Robert B. Kerr, Secretary; Samuel Y. Heebner, Treasurer; G. Herbert Windeler, and James A. Stillman, members of the Executive Committee. These men, assisted by a committee from the Atlantic City Club, will have general charge of the championship.

The big event this week is the seventh golf tournament held under the auspices of the United States Golf Association. The winner receives, to hold for one year, the magnificent one-thousand-dollar silver cup presented to the association for the American championship by the late Theodore A. Havemeyer, first President. The victor also receives a gold medal, and the low score man in the qualifying round receives a medal. Medals are also given to the semi-finalists, a gold one, as stated, going to the winner, a silver one to the runner-up, and bronze medals to the other two, who were last year A. G. Lockwood and Herbert M. Harriman. All of the rounds will be thirty-six holes, and the two survivors will close the championship tournament of 1901 by the final round next Saturday.

FRANK W. CRANE.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Flag.

Those who go to see the America's Cup races, when almost every notable steam yacht afloat in American waters will be about, will have the opportunity to become acquainted with one of the rarest flags that has ever entered New York Harbor. The flag flies over the taffrail of Sir Thomas's steam yacht Erin, and it is a very striking one, being that of the British Naval Reserve with the "Bloody Hand of Ulster," the emblem of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, sewed into it. The flag is dark blue. In one corner is the British union jack, and in the field, lower down, is the "Bloody Hand," on a small field of white.

How to Buy and Care for a Gun

THIS is the time of the year when the man purchasing his first gun has his desk littered up with the catalogues of various makers and his brain filled with the good points claimed for each style of smooth-bore shooting iron. Becoming sufficiently confused as to which is really the best, he usually attempts to find the solution of the problem by seeking advice from his shooting friends, only to find himself in a worse snarl than ever. Every man who shoots a gun believes as a rule that the particular make of weapon he uses is the best that could possibly be turned out. This of course is natural, as otherwise he would not have bought it. It can be safely asserted, however, that all makes and grades of American shotguns will bag the game if proper ammunition is used and they are held straight.

The various makes vary only in details of construction and the different grades in the amount of ornamentation on their metal work, the degree of fineness of their barrels, and the quality of wood in their stocks. But a twenty-five-dollar gun will kill just as much game and kill it just as dead as one costing sixteen times as much. The closeness with which a gun will shoot—that is to say, the number of pellets it will place in a thirty-inch circle at a given distance—is simply a matter of boring the barrels. It is not so many years ago that the hammerless was only shot by a few sportsmen who could afford to pay from $100 upward for a weapon. Now, however, that gun is the accepted type, and a double hammerless of good make and workmanship may now be had for as low as $25.

The degree of quickness with which a gun may be manipulated is of much more importance than many suppose, and is almost as much a reason for preferring nitro to black powders as is the absence of smoke and the cleanliness of the former as compared with the latter. Nitro powders give a greater velocity to the charge than can be obtained with the ordinary black gunpowder.

The man who goes directly to a sporting goods store and picks out a gun without determining whether it fits him or not has handicapped his shooting at the very outset. No man would go into a clothing store and come out with a twenty-five-dollar suit of clothes, wrapped up in a package, without having previously tried them on. Yet the same man has often been known to purchase a gun costing double that amount, which no more fits him than would a youth's suit of clothes.

Gun stocks vary in length from 14 to 14½ inches from the centre of the butt-plate to the forward trigger, while the drop of the stock—that is to say, the difference in level between the top of the barrels and the top of the butt-plate will run from two to three inches. A man with a long neck will of necessity require more drop to a stock than a man with a short one, and the length of stock will vary according to the length of one's arm. Of course it is possible for a long-necked man to comfort himself so that he may shoot with a comparatively straight stock, while his shorter-necked friend may manage to do fair shooting with a gun in which the drop is too great for him, but the correct way is to get the gun to fit the shooter, and not for the shooter to twist himself into attitudes to fit the gun.

Don't by any means use all of your appropriation on the gun itself. There are one or two other items that are needed, and whose possession makes all the difference between a well-kept and a slouchy-looking firearm. No gun, however cheap, should be without a gun case, not only to protect it from dents and nicks when traveling, but also from dampness and dust when put away in a closet between shooting seasons. A water-proof canvas case, with two compartments—one for the stock and another for the barrel, and to which are attached one pocket for holding fifty cartridges, and another for the accommodation of a cleaning rod, costing $1.50—is for all practical purposes just as serviceable and good as a handsome leather case costing from $10 to $20. To keep the gun in good condition a three-joint birchwood rod, with a screw at one end, to which may be fitted a wool swab; a wire brush, and a slotted joint for holding a cleaning cloth will keep a gun in good condition. A rod with the implements mentioned may be had for about 75 cents, and will do the work just as well as a handsome ebony rod costing more than twice as much. In addition to the canvas case a pair of chamois covers, one for the barrel and one for the stock, in which the gun is to be placed before putting in the outside case, may be had for $1.25, and are almost a necessity in the neighborhood of salt water. Even with these cases eternal care and constant examination and cleaning of one's firearm are the price of keeping it in good condition, and no man who expects to get the best results and have a decent-looking weapon will think of putting his shotgun away at the end of a season and giving it no care until the beginning of the next.

Be very chary of oil. A little lubricant is a good thing, but too much only clogs and makes the locks work badly. Speaking of locks, it is well to select a shotgun from which the locks may be removed readily, so that they may be occasionally wiped off with a soft cloth, and just the tiniest drop of oil applied at intervals when needed.

The 12-gauge, except when one keeps a gun especially for duck shooting, has almost superseded the large 10-bore, and a 12-gauge gun weighing just a trifle less than 7 pounds, and with 28-inch barrels, will be found about right for ordinary shooting.

Paper shells already loaded may now be bought so cheaply—for $2 a hundred—that it is scarcely worth while for the average sportsman, who only does a moderate amount of shooting each year, to go to the expense of purchasing re-loading tools and bother himself with the amount of labor involved in loading his own ammunition.

Unless one has a pretty fair knowledge of firearms it is not a good scheme to purchase a second-hand shotgun. A glance through the sportsman's papers will often show a number of second-hand weapons offered for sale at such a vast reduction from the original price that they appear to be a great bargain; in fact, almost an irresistible one. But in a very great number of these cases a careful examination will show them to be either 10-gauge weapons, which are now almost obsolete for field shooting, or smaller gauges of such heavy weight that they will be found extremely tiresome to carry far on a day's tramp afield. The modern gun is a 12-gauge or smaller, and of comparatively light weight, and the inconvenience attending the use of the large bores and heavyweight weapons is what has generally induced their owners to offer them for sale at sacrifice prices.

E. C. KEYSER.

The Present Situation in CANADA

TWO events of such importance as to be justly termed epochal: the one having but recently occurred, and the other being eagerly anticipated, are now so profoundly affecting the Dominion of Canada as to invest a survey of the situation in this country with especial timeliness.

The event that has occurred is the declaration of the results of the census of 1901, and the most patriotic and optimistic Canadian does not pretend to deny that the official figures are bitterly disappointing. The general expectation was that the total population would be 6,000,000, and there were some sanguine enough to look for 6,500,000, instead of which it reaches only 5,338,883, the gain upon the census of 1891 being consequently a trifle short of 500,000.

Not only so, but the largest gain has been in an unexpected quarter, to wit: in the comparatively unprogressive Province of Quebec, instead of in the enterprising and prosperous Province of Ontario, where it was confidently anticipated. Of course, in proportionate gain Manitoba, British Columbia, and North West Territories have outstripped all the rest of the Dominion, but even they have not shown the results that they were counted upon to do.

Many reasons have been advanced by way of explanation. It is charged that the previous census was unduly inflated, the enumerators having been paid per name returned, and thus being tempted to include many who were not entitled to be on the roll, whereas at the last taking the enumerators were paid per day, and allowed a limited time in which to cover their districts, no inducement to inflation being given. How far this is true it would be hardly possible to determine at the present time, although a commission of inquiry is talked about, and the Minister of Agriculture has already taken steps toward an examination by sending some of the original lists back to the locations whence they came, in order that their accuracy might so far as possible be tested.

Another explanation is that the work was committed to incompetent hands, appointed purely as political patronage, and that as a matter of fact by no means all the people were counted, some glaring instances of omission having been already brought to light.

Still a third explanation, and one that finds acceptance of course only among the opponents of the present Government, is that the whole business has been worked in the interests of Quebec under the direction of the astute Mr. Tarte, Minister of Public Works, with the object of reducing the representation of Ontario and the Maritime Provinces in the House of Commons.

In order that this Machiavellian strategy may be understood, assuming that there is any foundation whatever for the sinister suspicion, the basis of representation must be explained. By the terms of the British North America Act of 1869, whereby the Dominion of Canada was created, the number of members in the House of Commons for the Province of Quebec was fixed at sixty-five for all time, whereas the number of members from the other Provinces was to vary in such a way that their representation should always bear the same ratio to their population as sixty-five to the population of Quebec.

Upon this basis the census of 1891 caused the House of Commons to consist of 213 members, as follows: sixty-five from Quebec, ninety-two from Ontario, twenty from Nova Scotia, fourteen from New Brunswick, five from Prince Edward Island, seven from Manitoba, six from British Columbia, and four from the North West Territories.

Now, the statutes provide for a readjustment of the representation after every census, and this will accordingly take place at the next session of Parliament. Precisely how it will be carried out must of course largely depend upon the interpretation given to the terms of the British North America Act, and that these terms are no more proof against varying meanings than those of any other human enactment has been already made clear by the discussion taking place, some disputants claiming that Ontario must lose five members and the Maritime Provinces four, while others assert that there will be no change in these Provinces at all, although of course there will be several new members given to Manitoba, British Columbia, and the North West Territories.

Whatever may be the result of the readjustment—and it is certain to be attended by much heated debate and is hardly likely to give general satisfaction—the condition of things leading to it has been a sore blow to Canadian pride, and has caused much searching of heart among all to whom the best interests of the country are dear.

Why has the growth in population been so disappointing, and upon whom shall the blame be laid? These are the questions which vex the public mind, and are especially emphasized by the enormous progress in both population and material resources achieved by the United States during the last decade.

This much seems clear, that in spite of the reiteration of Canada's boundless possibilities, in spite of the efforts to promote immigration put forth by the Government and the great railroads, in spite of the splendid wheat harvests of the North West and the gold discoveries in British Columbia and the Yukon, the great influx of settlers so urgently needed, and so anxiously desired, has not yet taken place, and it is the supreme duty of all who lead in public affairs to give themselves to the solution of the problem, upon which the future of the country depends, to wit: population must be had—by what most expeditious and effectual methods can it be obtained?

The second event, and the one so eagerly anticipated, is the visit of the future ruler of the British Empire, whose arrival from South Africa in the course of his tour around the world is looked for during the month of September.

Following the example of his father, who, when Prince of Wales, visited Canada in 1860, and opened the great Victoria Bridge at Montreal, and laid the cornerstone of the Houses of Parliament at Ottawa, the Duke of York is preparing himself for his future responsibility by a personal acquaintance with those vast dominions upon which the sun never sets, and he will no doubt find much to interest and impress him in the Canadian portion.

Wonderful indeed are the changes which the two score years intervening between the coming of father and son have wrought. In 1860 there was no Dominion of Canada, but simply a series of provinces stretching from seaboard to the great lakes with few interests in common and many causes of antagonism. Now from the Atlantic to the Pacific the northern half of the continent is united in one great federation, which has worked so admirably as to supply Australia with a model when her different divisions became ripe for union.

In more than one important respect the visit of the King's son could hardly have been better timed. The war with the Boers, none the less deplorable and exasperating, however readily defended, has at least been productive of good as regards the relations between the mother country and her colonies, and no part of the empire has been more deeply stirred by patriotic fervor than the Dominion of Canada. Her contingents were promptly offered. They included the very best of the country's brain and brawn. They rendered splendid service in the field, and their treatment by the imperial authorities, some slight misunderstandings to the contrary notwithstanding, has been such as to immensely strengthen the bonds that bind the Canadas to Britain.

The Duke of York therefore could not have chosen a more auspicious time for coming among his father's loyal subjects over sea. Their enthusiasm is bound to boil over in all sorts of demonstrations, and if the high priests of Court etiquette and red tape at Ottawa, who are striving so hard to have everything done according to their cut-and-dried procedure, do not succeed in disgusting and disheartening the democratic multitude it is certain that the reception given to the son will fully equal if not surpass that which so delighted his father forty years ago.

Again, the time is auspicious because Canada is enjoying an unexampled degree of prosperity at present. It is not necessary to go into statistics to prove this. It will be sufficient to state generally that never were the trade and commerce figures so large, never were the revenues and expenditures on so vast a scale, never were the banks and railways in a more prosperous condition, and never was a finer wheat crop being harvested on the billowy plains of the Northwest.

With regard to the remarkable growth in revenue and expenditure it is an amusing illustration of how politicians are apt to be compelled to eat their own words, that the very members of the present Government, who, when in opposition, exhausted the resources of their vocabulary of denunciation against the Conservatives for putting forth a $35,000,000 budget, are now without a blush dealing with $45,000,000 budgets, and holding out no promise of reduced expenditure.

Of course, their ready reply is tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis. The rapid development of the country has rendered increased expenditure inevitable, and the growth in wealth and resources has amply justified it.

As to how far the present administration is to be given credit for the present prosperous condition there is of course no general agreement of opinion. Their supporters naturally attribute as much as they can without being disrespectful to Providence to the masterly policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Cabinet, while their opponents are equally emphatic in asserting that it is not because of them, but in spite of them, that matters are so satisfactory.

The fates certainly have been kind to the Liberals since their accession to power in 1896, after nearly a quarter of a century's languishing in the cold shades of opposition. Succeeding a prolonged period of depression there has been a well-sustained period of prosperity. Business has immensely improved, manufactures have multiplied, the old railway lines have been extended and new ones built, the mining industry has been greatly developed, and there has been abundant employment for everybody who had a mind to work.

Among the most notable features of this period have been three—one in the extreme west, another in the extreme east, and the third in the centre of the country, all fraught with influences of the most vital consequences to the future of the Dominion.

In the far west and north the great gold discoveries in the Yukon district startled the world and summoned thousands of seekers after fortune to that inhospitable clime. At Sydney, Nova Scotia, in the far east, the creation of a huge plant for the production of iron and steel has made that hitherto obscure little town, known only for its excellent coal, one of the most important manufacturing points in Canada, while the amazing enterprise of Francis Clergue, as displayed at Sault Ste. Marie, and his wholesale outlay of millions in the construction of steel mills, pulp mills, lumber mills, &c., have given an impetus to that section of the country the good results of which can hardly be estimated.

All these things cannot fail to count in favor of the powers that be, even though Sir Wilfrid Laurier may be, as his opponents allege, merely a roi faineant, and the irrepressible Mr. Tarte the Mayor of the Palace, still the people at large are not apt to concern themselves deeply about any such subtle distinctions, and it may with much assurance be predicted that if a general election were to take place within the next six months or year the party at present in office would be given a new lease of power.

In personal popularity no Premier of Canada has surpassed Sir Wilfrid Laurier, save that unique man, the late Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, and the English Canadians no less than the French are proud of the fine figure he presents, and of the faultless grace and dignity with which he bears himself in the most exalted company abroad, while his "sunny smile" and cultured eloquence command their love and admiration at home.

In his Cabinet he is so fortunate as to have, besides Mr. Tarte, whose ability cannot be denied, whatever may be thought of his political principles, such men of experience and power as the Hon. William Fielding, Sir Richard Cartwright, who, like Mr. Tarte, once belonged to the other party; the Hon. David Mills, and the Hon. A. G. Blair, and with every local Government save that of Manitoba under the control of the Liberals, the indications certainly point toward a continuance in power, the duration of which even "Mother Shipton" or "Old Moore," were they still in the prophetic business, might hesitate to predict.

The Conservative Party, once so powerful, was badly shattered at the last election. By the defeat of Sir Charles Tupper and the Hon. George E. Foster it lost both its experienced leaders, and in this emergency was fain to fall back upon a practically new man, R. L. Borden of Halifax, a very able lawyer and a gentleman possessing many high qualities, but who has yet to prove himself capable of conducting an effective campaign as leader of the opposition and of finding the way to victory.

Passing by, for lack of space, other features of the present condition of Canada which might otherwise deserve consideration, it remains to add a few words upon the much-discussed question of the future of the Dominion. In conversation with the writer the other day a gentleman from New York remarked:

"What a pity it is that a mere imaginary line should divide Canada and the United States! If they were all one country it would be better for both, and especially for Canada."

To which the response was: "It is no mere imaginary line that divides the two countries, but a whole history, and they will never be united so long as Canadians at large cherish their love for England and their loyalty to the crown."

No greater mistake can be made than to suppose that there is any widespread desire on the part of the Canadian people for any change in the present relations of their country to the British Empire. Occasional sporadic utterances may be heard looking toward independence or annexation, but they are simply an exercise of the privilege of free speech, and represent little more than individual opinion. No publication that proposed to exist on a business basis would for a moment venture to commit itself seriously to the promotion of annexation. The subscription list would soon reach the vanishing point, even if the editor and publishers were not made to understand in some much less gentle way how unpopular were their opinions.

As for independence, Canada no more wants it than she wants annexation. It is simply the iridescent dream of some impetuous folk, who chafe at the Dominion not being free to make her own treaties with other nations, and who are possessed with the conviction, which is not without good foundation, either, that in every instance of diplomatic dealings between the United States and Great Britain in which Canadian interests were involved these latter suffered in order that the general interests of the empire might be conserved.

The Duke of York, therefore, will find on his arrival in Canada a people as thoroughly united in sentiment as it is possible for as many millions so widely scattered to be. He will find them enjoying a degree of prosperity and progress unparalleled in their history, and he will have every reason to feel assured that throughout the whole of the vast empire he may some day come to rule he has no more loyal, loving, and contented subjects than the people of the Dominion of Canada.

J. MACDONALD OXLEY.

The First Aeronaut.

THE interest which has centred in the recent experiments in aerial navigation by M. Santos-Dumont at Paris calls attention to the peculiar circumstance that it has always been in France that the most experimenting has been done and the greatest progress made, not only in navigation through the air, but in navigation under the water.

In the construction of submarine vessels France now occupies easily first place, while it is generally admitted that Santos-Dumont's machine, notwithstanding its recent unsuccessful trial, marks a distinct advance on all other aerial ships.

The first attempts to make ascensions by means of balloons were made in Paris in the year 1783. Pilatre des Rosiers was the first and most illustrious of the long list of aeronauts who have fallen victims to their desire to advance the art of aerostatics.

In July and August of the year 1783 balloons filled with hydrogen gas were sent up from Paris, and in September, at Versailles, the first balloon was sent up freighted with living animals.

In the same year Montgolfier constructed a balloon which he claimed would be capable of carrying passengers, his workshop being in the gardens of the Faubourg St. Antoine. The balloon was 60 feet in height and 48 broad. Its exterior was richly painted and embroidered, there being represented upon it the twelve signs of the zodiac, the arms of the King of France, and numberless fleur-de-lis, and lower down, amid a crowd of grotesque heads and garlands of flowers, a flock of eagles, with extended wings, that seemed to be flying and supporting the huge balloon upon their shoulders.

Below the balloon proper was constructed a circular platform of wickerwork, covered with silk, which was used as a car. This platform was very large, and was surrounded by a balustrade to prevent the aeronauts from falling out. In the centre of this platform, or car, was an opening, below which was suspended by chains an iron stove, which was to be used for rarifying the air in the balloon, while in one corner was a magazine, intended for the storing up of an immense quantity of straw, which served as fuel.

Pilatre des Rosiers, generally alone, but at one time accompanied by the Marquis d'Arlandes, and on another occasion by M. Girond de Villette, had ascended in the balloon, without cutting the rope which held it captive to a height of 1,290 feet.

Rosiers had much difficulty in obtaining permission from the King to make an ascent without being held down by the rope, but consent was at last secured, and on the 20th of November, 1783, everything was made ready. During the day the wind and rain was violent, and it was found necessary to postpone the ascent. The next day, the 21st, the weather was more favorable, and at 1:30 in the afternoon, in the presence of the Dauphin and his suite, Pilatre des Rosiers and the Marquis d'Arlandes set out together from the Jardins de la Muette upon the first aerial voyage ever attempted and performed. The wind was still very rough and the weather stormy, but, in spite of these disadvantages, the balloon rose rapidly.

Having passed over Paris, and become free from all fear of getting entangled among the buildings of the city, the aeronauts suffered themselves to descend considerably until they found themselves in a fresh current of air, which bore them in a southerly direction.

After proceeding a few miles further the fire was allowed to die out, and the balloon descended about five miles from Paris. When the aeronauts returned to the Chateau de la Muette they were greeted with the utmost enthusiasm by the assembled crowds. Benjamin Franklin was a witness of the whole spectacle, and when asked what he thought of it, he replied, "I have seen a child born which may one day be a man."

Aerostatics had advanced to such a degree that on the 7th of January, 1785, Blanchard, a rival of Rosiers, crossed over the channel, from Dover to Calais.

Rosiers was spurred on by Blanchard's success, and set to work constructing a balloon which, when completed, he called an aero-montgolfier. It consisted of an immense balloon of hydrogen gas, with a large cylinder placed under it, the use of it being to rarify the air, without losing gas.

When a favorable day had arrived Pilatre for the last time made his preparations. He was assisted by a Boulogne physician named Romain, and on June 15, 1785, they stepped into the basket, the ropes were cast off, and the balloon rose with the utmost majesty from the earth.

When it had risen about 200 feet it struck a fresh current of air, which took it directly toward the sea. It soon found another current, which rapidly carried it back again. It possibly may have been the desire of the aeronauts to descend to find a more favorable current of air, for while opening the valve to let the cold air into his cylinder, unfortunately a huge rent was made in the balloon. The consequences were immediate and horrible. At that time the balloon was 1,700 feet above the surface of the earth. A few moments afterward the two aeronauts lay on the ground dead, and horribly mutilated.

Near the spot where Pilatre des Rosiers was buried a monument was erected in 1853 to commemorate the almost miraculous crossing of the sea by Blanchard, upon the very spot of earth on which that intrepid aeronaut descended. He had become for France a hero, and numbers of inscriptions are still readable.

1901

A Pilgrimage to the Paulists

FOR many reasons which need not be cited at present the architecture and decoration of churches in America are inferior to the decoration and architecture of secular buildings, public, commercial, and private. Yet no one can say that money has been stinted for ecclesiastical work. Where in all the world are so many churches erected every year? Where is religion more discussed and more new forms of religion invented? If America is no longer Talleyrand's country of one white sauce, it is still the land of thirty religions, and every religious community that is born hastens to build a shrine for its own peculiar ritual, while the growing population adds ever to the temples of the great main divisions of Christianity. A list of the Catholic, Episcopalian, Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches begun each year would reach a surprising figure.

Yet, with all this ardor and energy, despite this zeal and liberal expenditure of earnings, the art of the American architect is at its lowest ebb in just this kind of edifice. So true is this curious fact that among the profession the title of "church architect" carries with it a slight flavor of undervaluation. It contains an implication—which is, of course, unjust at bottom—that the ecclesiastical architect has not been able to achieve the first rank by obtaining lay work and has to put up with churches.

All that a sneer of this sort really means is a criticism, a sweeping criticism, of the vast majority of churches from the architectural side; for the late H. H. Richardson and many others of the first rank in their profession might also be termed "church architects," having designed enough churches in their day to be admitted to that flouted guild.

While churches that delight one in all respects are as rare as white blackbirds, there are some of a mottled hue, part good, part bad, which are worth considering, in the hope that discussion of their strong and their weak points may lead pastors and congregations to greater care in the choice of architects, and perhaps to a humbler frame of mind with respect to their own qualifications when the moment comes to decide upon a plan.

The Church of the Paulist Fathers, on Ninth Avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets, in some respects is the religious building best worth seeing in all the seaboard States, perhaps in the whole country. The neighborhood is dingy, if not squalid, and the elevated railway is a cruel infliction, robbing the fane of the dignity that comes with a distant view and forcing an uncompromising ugliness and incessant racket on eyes and ears. But the exterior of the Paulists' church is not especially attractive. Like Sancta Sophia in Constantinople, some Roman churches, and several Byzantine edifices in Ravenna, this building does not shine by external beauty. There is a rough sturdiness about its towers, that rise four-square and rugged, with suggestions of the time when it was wise to provide churches with keeps that might break the heads of battering rams, keeps connected by a barbican, along which the garrison might pass from tower to tower in a siege. Moreover, this church gives the impression of age, as if it had been ruined and rebuilt in part. The inner sides of the projecting towers have panelings, which are cut in two by the proper façade of the church between them, as if the towers once had stood alone. Then the tops of the towers look restored, where they have been carried, at some period subsequent to the erection of the building, up to a loftier point, but obviously not so far as the point they will reach some day when completed. On the Sixtieth Street side are low, broad window spaces built up, as we see very often in Europe in the case of a building renovated, but not restored to its original condition.

All these points are baffling to the observer and do not contribute to his satisfaction. He is apt to jump to the conclusion that this ponderous pile, so strangely treated in a city where nothing is really old, not even the City Hall, has no attractions for the wayfaring lover of architecture and art. But there he makes the greatest mistake. It is worth braving the horrid din and turmoil of that spot to climb the stairs of the Paulists and enter their sanctuary.

Then the architecture explains itself—in some degree! Here is a church planned for the widest body the ground will allow. The interior shows the old basilica plan in its simplest form, with a very broad nave, but aisles separated from that nave by twice seven pillars so lofty and far apart that the aisles only exist for a passageway and for rows of shallow chapels against the outer walls. To the westward the choir is lit by five large windows of colored leaded glass, to the eastward above the chief portal are two tiers of clustered windows, and the upper spaces of the vast interior glow with daylight transmitted through twice six large windows in the clerestory. The church has no transepts, but there are doors where the transepts would have been, had the plan of the church been cruciform.

The interior is impressive through its great size and the color treatment of walls, ceiling, and pillars. There are no galleries to crowd the upper part. Colored marbles, true and artificial, selected in low harmonious tones, form a wainscot; mosaics true and painted give a dull gold tone to the hollows of the apse and side chapels. The columns supporting the roof are massive and alternately round and octagonal. In the side chapels streams of white light fall from circular windows at the apex of each rooflet, giving a very peculiar effect as they struggle with the gloom of the vast interior, a gloom softened and enriched by the colored glass in apse and clerestory. Were it not for the formal ranks of pews; were these away and the floor dotted here and there with clusters of little low chairs, the impression would be strong that one stood in a church of Italy or Spain.

This is increased by the high altar of colored marble, which is rather severe in outline, dark in color, and exactly suited to the somewhat sombre scheme of architecture. It is by Stanford White, and shows very charming details in the panels that unfortunately are being ruined by a filling of crude mosaics which in color and design form singular blots on the other mosaics and the stained glass of the church. One appreciates the trouble at a glance. These mosaics are a compromise. Somebody has been saying that the church is dark, and the high altar does not flash and glitter enough. These queer color spots are an answer, a timid and badly counseled answer to some such criticism.

The side chapels are rarely lucky in their decorations, not that they err through the common fault of tinsel, but of a failure to join the general scheme of color of the church—which implies that the standard set in the Church of the Paulists is remarkably high, and what would pass without comment in an ordinary Catholic church challenges attention here at once as a jarring note. It is a very magnificent color-music indeed that resounds through this interior, so that one winces at any departure from the harmony. And its general character is so unusual, so refreshing in its individuality, that one dislikes to see copies of famous paintings spread on the rear walls of the chapels even when they do not offend the general scheme of color in the church. They suggest poverty of imagination and absence of good mural painters who might be intrusted with original work.

As a rule the good people who fall in love with some old master's picture in Europe and insist on having this or that picture enlarged and thrown on chapel wall or stained glass window must be firmly but courteously repressed. They glow with conscious pride, imagining they are doing great things for American art, when they are only making themselves laughing stocks for their ignorance and lack of imagination. It is the spirit of the old master's work, not its literal reproduction, that is needed for modern art. Yet they will spend their thousands and hundred thousands for cold reproductions of pictures which are costlier, but no more useful to American art, than so many colored photographs.

The tone of the interior at the Paulists', the obliteration of the aisles, the broad clerestory windows with semi-circular tops, and the shell-shaped ceilings of apse and chapels increase the impression of the Orient which pervades the air. One looks for the vault of the dome which is after all the typical feature of Byzantine architecture, but it is not there. The building harks back to the time when the Roman Church built on the lines of a basilica or secular hall of justice was not always designed on the cross as a ground plan, and had not been developed into the full-blown temple of the Eastern Church, with its dome and domelets above corresponding with semi-circular apses, chapels, and alcoves below. The conflict in a building essentially Romanesque between the pull toward Gothic, which is the usual thing, and the pull toward Byzantine, which is the unusual, is accentuated by the capitals of the two great rows of columns and those of the smaller columns at the grand portal. Near the choir these capitals have been carved into foliage and flowers in high relief; elsewhere they follow Byzantine fashions, and present as profile two lines gradually widening up from the shaft of the column to the arches, springing from one column to the next; in other words, these capitals are like squarish or cubical baskets, smaller at base than top, and their surface is carved in patterns that suggest fanciful basket-work or incised carvings on thin wood.

Other things that fret the eye far more than variation in the carvings of the capitals and contribute far more to a suggestion of temporary arrangement are the bas-relief "stations" at different equidistant points around the church, sculptured scenes where the devout kneel to pray when making a round of the building. They are not up to the mark as sculpture, being lifeless echoes of European designs. More temporary still is the grand organ which has been placed in quite the most unfortunate location possible, short of being directly in front of the high altar. It is directly behind, and so large is it that it ruins the semicircular sweep of the apse, prevents the fine high altar from obtaining its proper background and oppresses every sensitive person with an air of haste and transition. One feels that the organ belongs somewhere else, and will be removed to-morrow.

As a matter of fact there is no place ready to receive it. Owing to stress of room it was placed in the apse, where it has the concave above as a sounding board, but is otherwise and in all other respects objectionable. Nowadays the skilled organ builder who holds electricity at his command can place an organ anywhere. It ought not be very costly or difficult at all to free the choir here of the organ, split it up if necessary, and arrange it in two or more sections right and left of the high altar, taking care to obtain the fine spectacular effect of the pipes, an effect which at present is hardly gained at all.

The Church of the Paulists is fortunate in possessing many windows and some mosaics by John La Farge; they give a stamp to the interior which quickly overcomes the gaps in decoration and vacillations in architecture and incongruities here and there which are natural enough in any building of such size, and can only give way one by one, as money can be found to meet each improvement. The clerestory windows are treated as to their semi-circular tops in deep blues, as to the main squares of them in reds and ochres, the only design being jeweled crosses, single or in couples. Nowhere in Europe can such glass as this be found, the nearest approach might be Chartres or Canterbury; but in Italy from north to south there is none equal to it in richness and tone. Two larger windows in the round of the choir with an architectural motive and background of deep blue continue this color into the apse. Between the westernmost clerestory window and this larger window in the apse the wall near the arch of the choir has been treated very beautifully with panels and small decorative colonnades, and here La Farge has lighted up the wall with mosaics, figures of angels, and symbols of the Evangelists. A view of the inner side of the choir, comprising clerestory, paneled wall, and first window in the apse, cannot fail to delight any one who enjoys architecture and decoration intimately blent.

The upper middle line of the apse is held by a window from London which does not belong in such company, and does not belong in this church at all; first, because the scale of the figures is wrong; second, because the colors are too pale; third, because the design is feeble and pointless. To right and left are two other apse windows about the same in size which are from Munich, less objectionable on the score of color, but not in keeping with the interior. The London window should be taken down and replaced by the best obtainable here. If, at the same time, the organ be arranged elsewhere, the Paulists will have a church to which artists of America and Europe will wander as naturally as they do to Chartres or Beauvais. Already there is beauty enough in this interior to make it imperative that teachers of our art schools should advise their pupils to visit the church. Were these decorations in Europe, all the guidebooks would be pointing them out to tourists. How many Southern and Western visitors, how many New Yorkers, know about the Church of the Paulists, or, having heard rumors of it, have taken the trouble to see what is in it? Surely very few.

The Church of the Paulists calls for a dome and a rearrangement of the façade. The façade is to be enlivened by a broad band of mosaic below the colonnade over the grand portal. The three portals are now weakly Gothic; it would be better to make them and the front so far as possible frankly Romanesque. The dome would have to rise where the chancel is, and the piers to support it would of course need heavy foundations. Have the Paulists the necessary land? Probably it is not so much a question of real estate as of funds. The church has taken a very interesting line in turning away from the Gothic and employing American painters and architects of the first rank, like La Farge, L. Harris, and Stanford White, to decorate the interior harmoniously. All who enjoy feasts of color are recommended to make a little pilgrimage to the Paulists.

CHARLES DE KAY.

ARTS AND CRAFTS AT TURIN.

ITALY is entering the field of expositions with a rush. Turin has her international next Summer, and Milan will follow suit in 1903 with an exposition of all that relates to transportation.

It is more than a coincidence that for the first time in a long series of years the finances of Italy show improvement. The death of Crispi, to whom many attribute the tribulations of Italy because it was he, they maintain, who urged her into vast expenses for the army, navy, and colonies, occurs just as the country is beginning to see a glimmer of prosperity on the horizon and two of the most progressive cities in the north are preparing to act as hosts to the manufacturing and commercial world.

Turin is the bustling and modern city of Piedmont which counterbalances Venice, over on the Adriatic, the extreme of torpor, but full of the charm of her bygone commerce and wealth. In Venice they raze a convent from leafy Santa Helena in order to erect a factory for locomotives and then the factory fails. In Turin what they undertake is bound to succeed, for the people are recruited from the mountains to the north. They are to the rest of Italy what the Catalonians are to the rest of Spain, the energetic, driving, saving, thriving, enterprising folk. Venetians are regarded by them with kindly tolerance, but the Neapolitans are their pet aversion, as a people of lazzaroni who have no more care for the morrow—or for the truth—than so many lizards that bask in the sun. Turin is a considerable manufacturing city on her own account, and therefore just the place for an international exposition of the arts and crafts.

The buildings for the "First International Exhibition of Modern Decorative Art" will stand in Valentino Park, and are under the care of the Italian architect R. d'Aronco, who has had experience in his profession in Turkey and is likely to give to the architecture of this fair a tinge of the Orient. As happens to all enterprises of the kind, the managers of the Decorative Art Exhibition find it growing on their hands, as different nations signify their intention to be represented.

It is significant of the period that there should be held just now an exposition entirely devoted to the industrial arts, for never before have the various nations seen more clearly that the fine arts must invade objects of use, and manufacturers must call to their aid the artist in order to hold their own in the rivalry of commerce. An exposition like that at Paris last Summer showed that the greatest importance was not attached to the fine arts, wonderful as the retrospective exhibition of French painting was, wonderful as the showing was of modern sculpture, but to the industrial; the Hungarian jewelry, for instance; the German and Austrian "freak furniture," the novel jewelry, pottery, and porcelain of France.

A circular addressed to American producers of industrial art, signed by Count Ernesto Bertone di Sambuy, Tommaso Villa, and Severino Casana, expresses an earnest hope that the United States will be represented. Messrs. di Sambuy and Casana are Senators of the kingdom and Mr. Villa is President of the Italian Parliament. In their courteous way they exaggerate the present conditions here, saying: "It is well known to us that the aesthetic revival in architecture and house decoration has reached in North America the highest degree of development through the inspiration of eminent artists and the work of intelligent manufacturers."

Accepting as true that in architecture we have evolved new things and that in architecture there has been an aesthetic revival, we only wish we could think the same of house decoration. We are particularly weak in the decorative line, and perhaps that is the very reason for our decorators and producers of industrial art to attend the Turin Exposition.

"It is our great desire," write these spokesmen for the Turin Committee, "that the artists and manufacturers of the United States, in bringing to us the original note of their decorative creations, may contribute largely to the solemn affirmation of the new style which we intend to promote by our exhibitions." So it is the hope of the Turin men to inaugurate a new style, evidently newer than that art nouveau which France, Belgium, Austria, and Germany exhibited last year at Paris, or do they hope to do no more than affirm what has already been produced in this line? "We trust," they continue, "that the American nation, so enthusiastic for the beauties of our country and so devoted to the study of our ancient art, will give to Italy on this occasion a new proof of her sympathy."

The allusion to ancient art brings up a curious antithesis which Americans living in Italy can scarcely fail of noting when they talk to Italians. We are interested in the past; they in the present. We are looking up old masters and exploring ruins; they are interested far more in machinery and inventions. "Yankee notions" delight them. Antiquities become tiresome to those who are surrounded by them from youth, and they naturally turn their minds to things they lack. If under "decorative art" the Turin managers will accept machine-made things, factory furniture with a varnish of art stolen from here and there, marveis of exact metal work for watches turned out of a hopper, ingenious devices for shortening work and eliminating manual labor, the United States can fill all the buildings and ask for more space. But if objects are meant on which the hand of the individual maker has rested long and lovingly, how can we make much of a show, unless from now on a number of persons work steadily to obtain pledges from our scattered artist-artisans, and provision is made to transport such articles free of cost to Turin and back?

The programme of exhibits contains three classes, viz., (I.) the modern house and its decorative elements; (II.) the modern room in its decorative whole, and, (III.) the house and street in their decorative whole. The first class includes (1) oil or frescoed sketches of ceilings, friezes, panels, &c.; (2) plastic or figured decorations in all materials; (3) doors, windows, chimneypieces, &c.; (4) pottery; (5) glass; (6) mosaics; (7) stuffs, carpets, tapestries, &c.; (8) lace, embroideries, linen; (9) wall paper (10) leather and imitations; (11) artistic basket-work; (12) metals; (13) arms and their accessories; (14) warming apparatus; (15) lighting apparatus; (16) furnishing items for table, kitchen, toilet; (18) silver, jewelry, enamels; (19) medals, money, seals; (20) graphic arts, posters, stamps; (21) artistic prints, illustrations; (22) book bindings. That is comprehensive enough, and in some of the sections we might make a fair showing.

The second class (23) means complete wholes of rooms—pavements, ceilings, walls, furniture, &c. The third class embraces house and steet in its decorative whole; (24) plans of buildings and of their parts; (25) plans of streets, squares, gardens, bridges, porches, &c.; (26) exterior decorations of the house and street—designs and models of railings, balustrades, posts, door knockers, door handles, fountains, fences, lanterns; Summer houses, benches, house fronts, &c.

The COMING CHARLESTON EXPOSITION

Its Purpose to Promote Trade Between The United States and The West Indies.

AFTER the close of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, next November, the chief exposition centre of attraction in this country will be the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition to be held at Charleston beginning on Dec. 1 of this year. This exhibition will have for its principal purpose to promote more intimate commercial relations between the United States and the seventy principal West Indian Islands.

The importance of the Charleston movement can be in some degree realized when it is noted that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, this Nation sold more merchandise to the West Indies than to the fifteen republics of South and Central America combined; three times as much as to the Philippines and Hawaii combined; more than to China, Japan, and Asiatic Russia combined, and more than to the following European countries combined: Russia, Austria-Hungary, Spain, Portugal, Norway and Sweden, Turkey, Greece, and Switzerland.

In the same fiscal year the per capita imports from the United States by the people of the West Indies were $7.90. The imports by South America were but $1.13, and by the people of the Philippine Islands only 3 cents, and by China only 3 cents.

Charleston is a seaport most conveniently located for handling the trade of the West Indian Islands. It is the terminal for a number of important railroads, and is comparatively near to both the islands and to the larger ports further north on this continent. The design of the exposition will be to bring together a comprehensive display of the products of the West Indies to exhibit to the people of the United States and to collect at that port products of this country which the West Indian trader will desire and will be interested to inspect.

Notwithstanding that these islands are more conveniently situated with reference to the United States than with any other country, all but three of them are colonies owned by European nations. Of these, Great Britain waves her flag over fifty-six, the Netherlands claims tribute from five, France is the possessor of three, and Denmark holds sway over three, the same three that are likely at any time to become the possessions of the United States.

The actual figures of the sale the United States found for its surplus product in these islands, as compared with other important markets, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, are as follows:

The West Indies, $47,436,677; the fifteen republics of South and Central America, $42,373,255; China, Japan, and Asiatic-Russia combined, $47,396,744; the following European countries combined—Russia, Spain, Austria-Hungary, Portugal, Norway and Sweden, Turkey, Greece, and Switzerland, $45,089,368.

These figures show as nothing else can the great importance of the West Indies as a factor in the expansion of American commerce.

What will most interest the people of the United States at the Charleston Exposition will be the display which will be made by the outlying islands themselves of their products. Porto Rico is especially active in its plans to prepare a satisfactory exhibit. In addition to the products from this island now displayed at Buffalo, Porto Rico expects to send a large quantity of additional goods.

One unique feature of the Porto Rican exhibit will be a display of embroidery. It is said that fine embroidery work is much more extensively executed in Porto Rico than even in the United States. This display of needlework, therefore, will be particularly notable as an exhibition of the skill and possibilities of the women of Porto Rico, of whom so little has been heard.

Señorita Herminia Davila is one of the leaders in the embroidery industry of Porto Rico. The finest specimen of her craft is a portrait of Washington done in the minutest possible work with the needle. It is said to have the appearance and finish of a perfect portrait. At first glance the portrait looks like that of a fine steel engraving. The background is fine taffeta silk, and upon this are laid the black and gray threads of hairlike fineness, with the effect of reproducing the peculiar shades of the steel print. Miss Davila, in the execution of this work, used a cabinet photograph of Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Washington. The eyes are especially lifelike, it is said, while the white powdered hair, and even the wrinkles of the forehead, are convincing. Beneath the photograph is a fac simile of Washington's autograph worked in black silk.

The women of South Carolina are taking a particularly active interest in the preparations for the exposition. Whereas the women of Porto Rico and other West Indian islands will exhibit embroideries and other women's handiwork, the women of South Carolina are making a special effort to exhibit the possibilities of scientific silk culture in their State. The Governor of the State has recently appointed Miss Henrietta Aiken Kelly as Special Commissioner of Silk Culture in South Carolina. This is the first step in a definite movement to revive and give commercial value to experiments in silk culture carried on in desultory fashion in South Carolina nearly two centuries ago. Even those experiments were not without result.

Sir Nathaniel Johnson, in the first years of the eighteenth century, was adding $1,500 to $2,000 yearly to his income by his purely amateur attempts, and Eliza Lucas left to her descendants a practical demonstration of the excellence of the fabric woven from South Carolina silk.

In 1880 some ladies of Philadelphia formed the American Association for Encouraging Silk Culture. The Government assisted them to the extent of $50,000, and the association spent about $160,000 more between 1880 and 1895. Realising at length that only in the South did the proper conditions of soil and climate exist for this culture, they made an attempt to interest Southern women in their experiments. But there was no properly directed effort at the South—no one there who had studied the subject in a scientific, practical way in a silk-growing country, and so the movement languished.

The Secretary of Agriculture has recently signified his intention to ask Congress for $10,000 for experiments in the raising of silkworms and the production of raw silk, being stimulated to this by the fact that in 1900 this country imported more than $45,000,000 worth of raw silk.

Many attempts in tea culture were made in the United States before it was clearly demonstrated by Dr. C. U. Shepard that South Carolina had not only the soil and the climate suited to the growth of the plant, but the class of labor which enabled the grower to produce a marketable commodity.

Many States of the Union are going to make elaborate exhibits at the Charleston exposition. Even so far west a State as Oregon will send a display of products. One unique feature of the Oregon exhibit will be a stamp mill which each day will turn out blocks of gold in full view of the spectators.

But the most important exhibits of all will be those of South Carolina herself and the tributary region—the centre of many of the chief agricultural interests of the United States. It is from there that the bulk of the sugar, rice, tea, cotton, and tobacco produced in this country comes.

According to the United States census reports for the year 1899, the total cotton product of nine States of the "Great Southeast" was, in bales of five hundred pounds each, as follows: Alabama, 1,078,519; Florida, 49,359; Georgia, 1,231,060; Kentucky, 79; Mississippi, 1,237,668; North Carolina, 440,490; South Carolina, 887,105; Tennessee, 211,641; Virginia, 8,622; a total of 5,094,451 bales.

Figures scarcely less imposing might be cited as to other great agricultural interests. Especially notable is the production of pine lumber, phosphates, and iron. The great point of all, in the belief of those back of the exposition, is that the Southeast instead of being confronted with the likelihood of underproduction, is more nearly face to face with a condition of underconsumption. That is the reason for the exposition—not to celebrate an anniversary or immortalize a State, but to promote trade between the Southeast and the markets which are most accessible and most profitable.

A Record in Bootmaking.

"YOU have likely heard many stories of fast work in making clothing at short notice," said a young mining engineer the other day, "but I think that a pair of hip boots which I own come pretty near the record for quick footwear manufacture.

"As sometimes happens in my profession, I was offered an excellent job providing I could manage to leave the country for South America on the shortest of notice—fourteen hours. The engineer hired to accompany the prospecting party had become sick at the last minute, and they needed a substitute to take his place. It was 5 o'clock in the evening when I got the telegram, and the steamer was to sail at 9 o'clock next morning.

"Now, of all snake countries known to geography there is probably not one that can compare to the three Guianas. There are big snakes and little snakes and harmless and poisonous snakes and snakes green as fresh grass and mud-colored snakes—nothing but snakes, and there is but one sure way, as I figured it out, of providing against them. This was to wear hip boots.

"I went to New York to buy a pair, but could find none in stock, and almost before I knew it the stores were closed. I returned to my house in the suburbs, and as I passed a little Italian shoe shop which I had noticed hundreds of times before the thought occurred to me: Could Niccolo make a pair of hip boots by 8 o'clock next morning? Niccolo could—if I paid his price. He wanted $40 for the job.

"I ordered the boots and spent most of the night packing and getting into shape. Toward morning I passed the shoe shop again, and there was the Italian, a dozen shoemakers with as many benches about him, and all working for dear life. The fellow had scared up a pair of uppers for the boots in the mysterious nooks of Mulberry Street, and he and the rest were engaged, each working on a different part.

"At 8 o'clock next morning Niccolo stood before me with the boots, as neat and as fine a pair as I ever saw.

"There is a second chapter to the story, however. I got the boots down into the Guiana, and for one dread hour wore them. The mercury in the thermometer was as high up as it could get—something like 16,000,000,000 in the shade, it seemed, and I felt as if I preferred a thousand deaths by snakes, vipers, and centipedes to dying of heat in those boots. Though I didn't wear them much there, though, I brought them back north with me, and on occasions I wear them to-day. And I never saw a better pair of boots than that pair of record-breakers."

The Great Extravagance.

EVERY now and then it is startlingly demonstrated how early environment dominates later experiences in persons of maturity, and leaves impressions more lasting than years of changed surroundings.

At one time a certain Hungarian in this city, whose profession was that of the law, was greatly prominent in the Hungarian colony, and it fell to him to officiate on most occasions, semi-social and other, in connection with the affairs of the Hungarian Consulate here. The man himself was most scholarly, with a fascinating sort of intellect and manner that spoke of European habit.

In the course of events it came his way to entertain with a certain degree of lavishness an ambassador and prelate of the Church. The entertainment was arranged to take place at Delmonico's, and it seemed to the Hungarian gentleman that it would be altogether more in keeping with the importance of the occasion if his wife were present.

Now, his wife knew little of such things. Her life had been passed in making home comfortable and in executing little wifely economies—to the end, perhaps, that he might spend money lavishly on occasions such as these.

However, her gown was well thought out, some slight coaching attended to, and the event was in a fair way to pass off smoothly. The guests were received by the hostess with as much dignity as by the host; the gentleman of diplomatic obligations had congratulated himself, and had spoken an encouraging word to his good wife as well.

They sat at the table. Suddenly the watchful host observed that his wife was not partaking of the feast. More than that, he saw with consternation an expression of strong disapproval on her face. He knew the signs, and knew something was going to happen. He thought to avert the impending disaster, and looked smilingly toward the lady and said solicitously:

"I fear you are not served to your taste, dear Madam. If you will —"

The lady rose majestically. She looked down upon him. She spoke. She said:

"William, I have lived with you for many years. I have been a good wife and saved you money. Sometimes I have made it for you. I am going. I will not sit here and be a witness to this extravagance."

And neither would she. The startled guests stood with countenances cast down, while William escorted her to a carriage. Then the band played on.

The "Exposition Nose."

DAY after day, week after week, there pour into the city of Buffalo people from every State, county, and village in the Union. They come singly and in pairs, by families and by clans. One sees Uncle Philemon and Aunt Jerusha, Brother Zeph and Sister Angeline—one sees them all.

It is passing strange, this gathering. With each successive exposition the fever of restlessness seems to grow more severe in the bosoms of Americans. They demand new things and rail at oft repetition. Such a condition arouses a wonder in the mind whether it is not truly a habit. There is the "tobacco heart," the "bicycle back," the "automobile face." Why not the "exposition nose?" That organ of sense has certainly taken on a new and surprising aspect. At the "Pan" people already smell out the distant St. Louis fair, and agree to meet there in 1902.

It is all a matter of sensation. The elusive sweet of novelty alone impels the average visitor to go to an exposition. He would not have come to Buffalo if it had been a duplication of the Omaha show, nor would he go to far St. Louis unless it was to see something different from either. As Mr. Henry Rustin, Chief of the Electrical Department of the Exposition, was heard to say, "Expositions are a perplexing science now as never before. They are like vaudeville. Unless an acrobat can hang by an ear these days he is no acrobat; and time was when he was accounted superlative if he could chin himself by his left arm."

A servant girl in a Buffalo family was detected, after a number of unseen depredations, in stealing a piece of point lace. Upon being accused of larceny, she finally admitted that she had been pilfering, and when asked why she allowed herself to do such things she replied that she didn't know—just to be a-doin', she guessed.

So with the great majority of those who visit the Pan-American; they are there just to be a-doin'. They come, in the first place, with no formulated plan of campaign. They linger awhile—as long as circumstances permit, seeing this or that, ignoring such and such another thing, and they straggle finally home again content only in the thought that there is another notch in their stick—that they have not missed a fair since they began to take notice.

People there are, certainly, who know before they arrive just what of all the many wonderful sights they will inspect closely and what ignore. An architect will be found examining the structure of the buildings about him as surely as the Illinois farmer can be seen gloating over a bunch of Poland-China shoats at the swine show. This is nice and congruous. But go to the Liberal Arts Building and see the Illinois farmer examining Rookwood pottery or diamond tiaras! Here you have the treat of a lifetime. He may confess openly to his assembled family, standing in fine indifference around him, that he "don't know nothin' about them sort o' things"; but—he has caught "Exposition nose"—his unrest has dragged him into deep water, and there he is. Yet he would not have missed it for worlds. "Humph!" he snorts, glancing with infinite scorn at a hundred-thousand-dollar diamond, "glass, anyway."

They walk about from morning till night in every state of nervous activity, probably firm in the belief that they are having the best time of their lives. Some are; more aren't. A nice old gentleman, gray-haired and bent, was found one day wandering aimlessly through the foriornest portion of the Exposition's backyard. "I'm lookin' for a quiet place to rest," he quavered, in a feeble old voice. "I don't know, young man, what I come for anyhow, but Joan and Emma got their hearts set on it and fetched me. 'Tain't no use; I'm too old for sech things."

He was. And yet, as a victim of the general unrest, he had every symptom of infection, and there were doubtless moments of divine afflatus in his dear, patient old mind when he enjoyed the "Pan" as heartily as John and Emma could. But they had carelessly left him to shift for himself, and he, true to a pre-Exposition instinct, had groped his way to the "quiet place" where he was found.

Of the many types of visitors who share and contribute to the restlessness of an exposition probably the one which is the most apparent is the person who prices everything on the grounds, from the Tiffany diamond to Geronimo's moccasins. This is not from any idea of purchasing both or either of the articles—far from it—but, again, just to be a-doin'. He—or she, for this type has a feminine predominancy—will inquire the cost, say, of a solid silver service of cunning workmanship. The price, naturally, is astounding, quite beyond the good lady's means, in fact, as both she and the long-suffering attendant know as by mutual understanding.

"Oh, my!" she cries, looking about with amazement sitting all over her. Yet she has gained her point—whatever that incrutable thing was—and her pride at having disclosed to the throng of bystanders not only her familiarity with the rare things of earth, but her intrepidity in boarding the lion of avarice, is beautiful to see. And one thing you can gamble on—she'll not quibble. The price always suits her. One salesman, who really should not have done it, said: "Will you call for it on your way home to-night, Madam?" The article weighed about 250 pounds avoirdupois.

The amount of walking one will do at the "Pan" is incredible. Women who look like invalids; men whose weight must be a burden to them; girls from the rural districts, with feet of generous mold squeezed into the smallest white kid slippers the corner store could produce, all turn to early in the morning and walk at break-neck speed until 11 o'clock at night and never say a word of complaint.

How they do it is hard to say. At home they could not possibly get about so; but at the "Pan" it is all different, and no argument will persuade them that they ought to take things more easy. Easy! There will be time enough for that later when they get home, that place which already looms prospectively big in front of them as a spot in which inactivity is the only thing at a premium and where all this gadding will seem a sweet dream in but a few short weeks.

From first to last people at the "Pan" are on the jump. The grounds are large, yet not too much so, and if one may criticise at all, it might be said that some of the numerous entrances, especially those which lead to the most imposing views of the buildings by day or night, are too far away. It takes too much walking to enter the grounds through them.

Nevertheless, when the moment of departure comes, when the weary but satiated victim of feverish desire crosses for the last time the broad bridge at the head of the court and sees the full moon shedding her soft but lovely light before him over the darkness of the trees as if in opposition to the electrical glories turning night into day behind, there comes over him a sense of restfulness, physical, mental, spiritual, for the first time since he arrived in the grounds.

Does he care now for Pan-American Expositions? Does he want to do it all over again? No, he has had enough of unrest. It has been an endless round of excitement and fever heat. But there, calm above it all, older than it all, more lasting than it all, better to be trusted and loved than it all, bangs the beauteous moon, epitome of rest and peace. The tired one sighs happily as he smiles up at Luna—for is she not at that very moment casting her beam gently upon that spot, the dearest one on earth, which the wanderer calls "home"?

R. B. R.

SPOTS

1901

How the "Staff of Life" Has Lagged Behind in the March of Improvement.

BREAD

IT may sound strange and even pessimistic, but it is vouched for by those who know, that in all the bewildering progress of the world since the day Adam was placed on it as the original bread winner, bread, the most important of all necessities, has progressed the least in the amazing evolution of the centuries. In other words, bread to-day is little different from the bread of thousands of years ago, and in its mode of manufacture it has undergone little material change.

Bread has made whole chapters and many marginal notes in the world's history, from the Book of Genesis down to a guide of New York, describing with more or less of accuracy the bread riots of the early part of the last century. Bread gets its place, too, in every bit of reference to the old-time sieges, when the besiegers had nothing but rocks to throw, and nothing but their hands to throw them with, and the besieged had no more defense than "seventy hands of hill and a skin of meal to every man to keep their courage up." Bread played its part in romance and tragedy long before the miracle of the loaves and fishes. It was the cause of several chapters in France's gory history, and in Russia it has been the one question that has always taken precedence over that of the killing of a Czar or two.

It might reasonably seem from all this that so important an article as bread would have fared better in the quick stepping march of progress, but apart from the increased facilities for producing it, it has made but little advance from the time when "Ruth ground the meal for the morrow's bread" down to to-day. In almost everything else the human being eats—it is declared by hygienists and admitted by bakers—perfection is more nearly attained than in bread.

This does not mean that the flaky white loaves produced by the baker of to-day are not good, especially if they agree with one; it only means that the perfect bread has yet to come, and that advance toward it has been woefully slow when compared with the other things we eat.

However, there is said to be a prospect of better things soon, and it may surprise the general reader to know that breadmaking is no longer considered a trade by those who have begun to take it seriously, and that it has been dignified by the term of an exact science. It is only recently that it has begun to attract the attention of men of the higher grades of education and intelligence, and these are finding in it a field of interesting and profitable research and experiment.

How can bread be made that will cost no more than the bread of to-day and yet have the percentage of nourishment and stability that it should contain as a chief article of diet of the majority of persons? Is the question that men of the science of the loaves have proposed to themselves to study and answer. The bread must be attractive in apearance also, and this feature is an essential one.

There have been innovations in bread making, at intervals, which made the authors of them rich and left the consumers with a decidedly dyspeptic tendency. There have been innovations, too, that tended in the right direction, which have proved flat failures.

Everybody remembers the old country fairs, where good housewives had on exhibition bread made by some new process—each her own—that was to revolutionise the bakery business, according to her way of thinking. These were followed by the more enterprising of the mill owners, who began to send out demonstrators to food shows to exhibit to an enduring public the only bread worth considering, made on the spot from the particular brand of flour being boomed at the time.

Then came the pooling of the interests of the big milling concerns of the country, and out of this came the first of the serious attempts to give one standard of bread that would combine attractiveness, nutrition, and cheapness. This stimulated a new and growing interest in the production of the "staff of life," so variously created, from the pumpernickel of the European peasant to the dainty non-nutritious squares of the 5 o'clock tea table.

Whatever progress may be made in the making of bread, however, it will hardly affect, for some years at least, the heavy massive coarse bread of the lower grades of Europeans who flock to America, to which they are so accustomed. In the Russian quarter of New York the popular bread is made up in huge round lumps, baked, and sold at 2 cents a pound. It is made of cornmeal, cheap fats, and very little yeast, but with lots of salt and water. The black bread of the Italian colony is as much an institution to it as the vendetta, and the day laborer of that nationality is seemingly content to eke out his subsistence upon it, aided with a green pepper, a raw tomato or two, with a little beer every day and some stew on Sunday. The well-known French bread of the table d'hôte and the farmer's bread used as a specialty at several of the high-class restaurants, come very near the class of bread the American is trying to make, but there is a long step in between, which time and experiment alone will surmount.

The methods of making the various breads consumed by the cosmopolitan millions of this city would make any inventive man wonder why he had not taken this field for effort. The more important of the breadmakers have now begun to lay out large sums yearly for new and improved methods for their ovens, or for mixing, and as for 'kneaders,' a fortune awaits the man who will invent a perfect machine.

There is also the very important feature of ventilation and temperature. Almost any one can remember how mother or the cook would wrap up carefully the "sponge" for to-morrow's bread and generally set it back of the stove or in a warm corner of a closet over night, so that it might rise properly. It was no more important to keep the old home-made bread warm than the ton or two of 'sponge' that the modern baker uses. Temperature in a bakery must therefore be made easily changeable, and by methods of construction that so far are largely experimental. Ventilation goes hand in hand with this. Nothing made is so susceptible to foul gases as bread.

Probably there are fewer laws in force affecting bread than concerning any other equally important commodity. If it were not so, the dark, noisome holes of the east side where certain grades of bread are mixed would not be allowed to exist. It would not make any difference to the average east side baker how many simple systems of ventilation were perfected, they would not interest him. There may be competition of several kinds among the east side bakers, but competition in cleanliness is not one of them. Most of the bread made in New York is made in basements or subcellars. When the new generation gets to work on breadmaking, it will be done high up, where there is plenty of air and light. There is a tendency in that direction already, and one of the big baking concerns is so modeling a five-story business building on West Broadway to be given over entirely to breadmaking.

The labor involved in the baking of New York's bread forms an interesting subject in itself. The majority of the bakers who work at the dough are German. That universally known German morning paper, the Staats Zeitung, contains in every issue a large number of want advertisements for bakers to begin on the day. The average baker's day begins at any time of the twenty-four hours that the shop where he is working needs him, but usually some time in the morning. So the baker out of work gets up when the paper is issued in the morning, about 3 o'clock, or stays up all night, perhaps. As a rule there are from 25 to 150 of these unemployed, who form a line under the Bowery extension of Brooklyn Bridge. Buying their papers, they hurry to the nearest street lamp and hastily turn to the bakers' page; then they scurry away to be first at this or that shop that has advertised for help.

One of the men in the new and progressive element in the manufacture of bread is G. B. Hurst. With him breadmaking is at once a science, a hobby, as well as "a happy means of getting the money," as he expresses it. Mr. Hurst is the man who formed the Pie Trust. He is a graduate from two colleges, and took a post-graduate course in chemistry in another. Mr. Hurst thinks that bread has been outrageously overlooked in the hurry of the age.

"We are a long way from perfect bread, but are more likely to have it soon than ever before," he said the other day. "I can count on my fingers the places in New York where really good bread is baked. Outside of New York they are proportionately few. The reasons for this are the lack of inventive and progressive men in the business, and the constancy to old ideas on the part of the majority engaged in the trade.

"The first and most important essential to good bread is flour. That is improving in quality so rapidly that in a few years there will be no excuse for any one who does not use such. Next comes the very important essential of yeast. The old-fashioned potato yeast of the provincial baker has long been discarded. The scientific and sanitary systems of the compressed yeast makers have made it possible to have every mixture of yeast just right, and by that I mean a fermentation at the right temperature and used at the right time. Yeast used under a certain temperature breeds foreign germs; yeast used over that temperature—which should always be from 84 to 87—engenders foreign gases. Let but either one of the two enter a batch of bread and a large per cent. of the nutritive quality it may contain is killed. Competition is growing so fast that I predict that in every bake shop of importance in the near future a man with more or less knowledge of germ life and gases will have an important part in the day's product.

"The shortening of the time given to sponge for rising also plays a very important part in the quality of bread. Sponge, as you know, is the dough after it has been kneaded into a tenacious pulp from the mixture of flour, yeast, water, and the rest of the material used. In many cases nowadays the sponge is entirely dispensed with. That is in an experimental stage, however, and cannot be taken too seriously. Of the unnatural and foreign elements that may be used by unscrupulous persons to make an attractive bread, I do not care to speak.

"I suppose if we could all afford to use high-grade milk, pure butter, or olive oil, and the real product of sugar cane, in addition to high-grade spring water in the manufacture of bread, there would still be some who would want to use lard and bi-carb water.

"The women who are taking up the subject of breadmaking," concluded Mr. Hurst, "and lecturing before women's clubs on the subject are doing much to enlighten the housewife on what perfect bread should be, and soon we shall see an improvement over the bread of to-day greater than that of the past fifty years."

T. O. McGILL.

King Edward's Yacht And His State Coach

WHEN the announcement was made that King Edward recently traveled on the new royal yacht it must undoubtedly have surprised those persons who read the cabled reports about the trials of that vessel. It had been stated that the yacht had been found utterly unseaworthy; that she was top-heavy and unsafe; that it was problematical whether she would ever be of any use except for sale as junk, and that the King had informed his friends that he, for one, would never trust himself on her.

These reports had a substratum of truth, but they were absurdly exaggerated, and such imperfections as the yacht possessed when she was launched were adjusted with comparative ease. The errors in construction might never have been discovered had it not been for a fortunate accident that occurred while the vessel was being undocked at Pembroke. Her bottom was damaged by this occurrence, and, when a thorough investigation was made, it was found that a somewhat serious, but by no means insurmountable miscalculation had been made by her designer in regard to weights. The necessary alterations were made, and later on the yacht was subjected to most rigorous trials, coming out of them with perfect success. At one trial in the Channel only half the boilers were in use, and the ship drew eighteen feet forward and eighteen feet three inches aft, while the upper deck forward was about twenty-four feet above the water line. The vessel fell in with the full force of a gale, and, although she pitched and rolled a little, the upper deck remained dry throughout the run. At the subsequent trials the stability of the ship was amply exhibited under every condition.

It is unnecessary to give the dimensions of the yacht and any description of her engines, &c., which information has been printed by American newspapers. The decorations of the exterior and interior have, however, only been referred to in general terms, and such details as were given were mostly incorrect. The vessel went into commission about the middle of July, before the decorations were finished. Many of the details were altered by the desire of either the King or Queen.

Outside, the yacht is not ornate, but her lines are extremely graceful. When she was launched she had a great deal of very elaborate gilt work on her sides. This did not meet with the King's approval, so it has all been removed, and in its place is a solid band of gold, carved to represent a ship's cable. This completely encircles the vessel, and terminates at the bows in a graceful spiral, at the end of which are the royal arms, minus the lion and unicorn, which form a massive figurehead.

The royal arms are also carved at the stern, between the ends of the gold rope. Here they are surmounted by a large crown, the star of the Order of the Star of India, with the motto of the order, "Heaven's Light Our Guide." At either side is a beautiful design in oak leaves and acorns, with the rose, shamrock, and thistle. On the angles of the counter on either side of the ship are carved and gilt dolphins.

As the vessel is painted a jet black, the effect of this simple but artistic raised gilt work is most striking.

To give any adequate description of the interior of the vessel, particularly the royal apartments, would be impossible, except in a fairly large handbook. For certain classes of decoration the English art-craftsmen are admittedly supreme, and even Paris millionaires go to London when they want rooms adorned in a particular style. This style is peculiarly appropriate to a yacht, where the delicate attenuations of the Louis periods would be out of place. It matters nothing that the Englishman calls his work "Louis Quatorze" or "Louis Quinze"—it retains the impress of his own individuality.

All the royal apartments on the yacht have as a groundwork pure white picked out in gold. This is relieved in the cabins by chints of exquisite design, and the effect is charming. Everything is in keeping. The furniture does not offend by patterns which "scream" at the decoration of the walls, as is the case in so many "artistic" homes. The floors are mostly in single color, relieved by rugs carefully chosen to harmonize with the rest of the apartment, and excess of ornament in the way of unnecessary details has been carefully avoided.

The suite of rooms for King Edward includes a very large Bedroom, with dressing room and bathroom, and a study in close proximity. Queen Alexandra has a similar suite on the opposite side of the main corridor. Leading out of these rooms is the royal drawing room, a magnificent apartment, decorated with slightly more elaborateness than the rest of the rooms, but in the same style and with comparatively simplicity. The dining saloon is on the upper deck. It is 150 feet long, and, like the other rooms, is in white and gold, with rich hangings.

The corridors leading to these various apartments are the only portion of this part of the interior in which white and gold do not predominate. Sycamore wood has been used in them, elaborately carved, and they make just the right setting, rich and dark, for the rooms which lead from them.

It is not only the royal apartments which are carefully adorned. The cabins for the lords and ladies in waiting, abaft the royal rooms, are all beautifully furnished, and a sitting room for the suite, astern, is almost as ornate as the royal drawing room.

While the royal apartments are decorated simply, the appointments of the promenade deck are of extreme elaborateness. All the wood is splendidly carved, and all the metal work is engraved or chased. In this respect the yacht is unique. The extreme of luxury in regard to ship's fittings had previously been reached by nickel plating the metal work and using rich wood instead of plain deal or oak.

If one wanted to find a perfect contrast between the ideas of decoration of the eighteenth and twentieth centuries one could not do better than compare this new yacht—where everything is made to harmonize with everything else, where nothing offends the most exacting critic, and where gorgeousness gives way to good taste—with the royal English state coach, in which King Edward and his Queen Consort must ride to their coronation next June—probably much against their own desire. This extraordinary vehicle was built in 1761. It was designed by Sir William Chambers, and the paintings on it were executed by the famous Cipriani. Nothing like it in gorgeousness was ever constructed before or since.

After the coach was built an official description of it was issued. It is in part as follows:

"The whole of the carriage and body is richly ornamented with laurel and carved work, beautifully gilded. The length 24 feet, width 8 feet 3 inches, height 12 feet, length of pole 12 feet 4 inches, weight 4 tons. The carriage and body of the coach are composed as follows: Four large Tritons, who support the body by four braces, covered with red morocco leather and ornamented with gilt buckles; the two figures placed in front of the carriage bear the driver, and are represented in the action of drawing by cables extending around their shoulders, and the cranes and sounding shells to announce the approach of the monarch of the ocean; those at the back carry the imperial fasces, topped with tridents.

"The driver's footboard is a large scallop shell, ornamented with bunches of reeds and other marine plants. The pole represents a bundle of lances; the splinter bar is composed of a rich molding issuing from beneath a voluted shell, and each end terminating in the head of a dolphin, and the wheels are imitated from those of the ancient triumphal chariot.

"The body of the coach is composed of eight palm trees, which, branching out at the top, sustain the roof, and four angular trees are loaded with trophies allusive to the victories obtained by Great Britain during the late glorious war, supported by four lions' heads. On the centre of the roof stand three boys, representing the genii of England, Scotland, and Ireland, supporting the imperial crown of Great Britain, and holding in their hands the sceptre, sword of State, and ensigns of knighthood; their bodies are adorned with festoons of laurel, which fall thence toward the four corners. The panels and doors are painted with appropriate emblematical devices, and the linings are of scarlet velvet richly embossed with national emblems."

"A Flash in the Pan."

"I've seen the recent efforts toward exposing the methods of the Police Department referred to frequently as a "flash in the pan," said the man who likes to know what he is talking about. "I know the significance of that phrase nowadays, but I wonder how many people know its origin and its literal meaning. Well, I spent a few minutes the other day in looking it up.

"A part of the old flint lock musket," he continued, "was known as the 'pan,' in which was placed a small quantity of powder, not the main charge, but simply to ignite the latter. Sometimes this flared up without accomplishing its work, and hence abortive attempts generally have become known as 'flashes in the pan.'"

Holidays Under Tammany.

Inquisitive Young Woman—Pray, Mr. City Employe, what are the holidays in your office?

City Employe—Oh!—a every day from 10 to 4, and all day Sunday.

Women Here and There.

SHE is a handsome, dignified matron, the mother of grown sons and daughters who are always on the lookout to see that no unpleasantness comes to her from an absent-mindedness that sometimes leads to little social difficulties. These are of minor importance, as a rule, but the other afternoon a real trouble threatened. It was a warm day, and the absent-minded mamma and her oldest daughter were attending a reception. They had become separated for a time, when the mother, finding her daughter, drew her to her with an anxious expression on her face:

"I don't know what is the matter with me, Margaret," she whispered, "but I am feeling very strangely. My head is so dizzy that I can hardly walk; I can't seem to see, and things swim so that they look double."

"Mother, what have you been eating or drinking?" cried the daughter, scenting some trouble.

"Why, nothing in particular," answered the mother. "I was very thirsty, and I took three glasses of that nice lemonade, but nothing else."

"Nothing else?" returned the daughter, in dismay. "Why, mother that was strong claret punch, and you must sit down as quietly as possible and not stir or you will disgrace us both."

The funniest bit of sewing on record was done the other day by a Rhode Island woman. She is unfortunate enough to have four front teeth which are not the ones with which nature provided her, and consequently she wears them on a plate. For some technical reason which only a dentist could explain the plate snapped one day just above the tooth line. That was a catastrophe indeed, and the woman started off with all possible haste to her own particular dentist to have the damage repaired. But it so happened that the dentist was particularly busy on that day, and he could not possibly do the work. What should the woman do! She would be obliged to shut herself into her own room and refuse all engagements until she could have her teeth.

"Why, I can arrange that nicely," said the dentist, realizing her unfortunate position.

He took the separated plate, to one piece of which were attached the teeth, and drilled holes in both pieces.

"There," he said, when that was completed, "you know how to sew, and you can go home and sew those teeth to the plate with white silk, wear them, and no one will be any the wiser."

The woman did as she was told, and the sewing proved as efficacious as far as looks were concerned as a more professional method of plate mending, but it was not comfortable, and the woman will in the future employ a dentist to treat her teeth rather than a dressmaker.

People who buy diamonds are apt to answer reflections upon their extravagance with the remark that diamonds are a good investment, and that they can always get their money back on them. This is plausible and partly true, but not entirely. The ring itself, though the design may be elaborate, as it sometimes is in men's rings, and of the finest and most artistic workmanship, will seldom bring more than the worth of the gold unless sold to an individual, and styles of setting change enough to make old fashions of little value. A woman in reduced circumstances recently sold a ring which cost at the time of its purchase $150 for $40. It is a cluster ring, with nine small diamonds surrounding a larger one. The ring was appraised at a jeweler's, who set the present value upon it. It is a pretty ring, with white stones and brilliant, but it is not worth a third of what it was forty years ago, when it came into the possession of its original owner. Dealers in stones say also that diamonds lose in weight perceptibly with wear, and for that reason become less valuable.

There is a small boy at Nantucket this Summer who has all the virtues as well as the trying qualities of the average small boy. He is less aware of the latter himself than some young men of his age, having a lenient mamma, who seldom reminds him of his shortcomings. But one day the small boy had been naughty, very naughty, and the lenient mamma was minded to bring him back to the straight and narrow path in which all good little boys should walk, by means of the slipper. It was a strange and unusual performance, and the little boy was not only physically pained but grieved by the unprecedented occurrence. It took him some time to get his expressions of woe at all under control, and then he sobbed out in a voice in which was more sorrow than anger:

"I guess God won't think much of you, mamma, licking a little fellow like me."

Many of the hotels within easy reach of New York have been more crowded this year than ever before. It all goes to show the constantly increasing tendency of the people for vacations and life outside the city. Americans are acquiring the vacation habit. They like more half-holidays the year through, and they are at the seashore or in the country as much of the time in the Summer as it is possible. Families have been taking longer vacations year after year, and the men belonging to them are no longer content to be shut up in the hot city themselves. The vacationers are finding homes nearer the city during the hot weather, and the husbands, fathers, and brothers go and come morning and night. It is a good thing in every way. That so far as possible people are coming within easy distance from the city may account for the unusual number of people who have been in the shops this Summer. It has been many a Summer since they were as full during the hot weather, and on Mondays and Fridays, the busy days of the week, the shops can almost be said to have been crowded.

A woman who has been longer for a pewter plate, which was an heirloom in her family, has had her wish gratified this Summer. There were two of these pewter plates in the possession of a cousin, and the woman did not see why she had not a right to one. They had been in her family for over a hundred years, and whether she had a right to it or not she wished one, but had asked in vain. The other day, however, a package came to her by express, and opening it she discovered the plate for which she had so often broken the tenth commandment. But alas and alack a day! The cousin did not mean to do anything by halves; she would heap coals of fire upon the head of her envious relative; she not only had sent the plate, but, being an amateur artist, she had painted it with a design of nasturtiums, so covering the pewter that the grandmothers or great-grandmothers who used that plate in years past would never recognize it. And it was not only painted, but fired or fixed in some way so that there is no possible method of getting the paint off. The recipient has had to say "thank you" with her heart full of sentiments which would not look well in print.

In the papers this past week was an account of the death of a child through fright. It goes to show the serious harm that may come to nervous and sensitive children who are not given proper consideration. The sensitiveness is constitutional, frequently caused by delicate health, and the children cannot be frightened out of their fears. A young mother who has a nice little family of children will never forgive herself for the loss of one five-year-old girl, the only break in the family. The child was timid, and a friend who came to the house frequently delighted in startling her. He would jump at her from corners and play upon her weakness in different ways. The mother did not consider this was altogether wise, but tried to reason the child out of her foolish fears. The whole matter culminated one night when the friend picked up the little girl and started to carry her down stairs, saying that he was going to take her off. The child was terribly frightened, was taken with spasms that night, and died the following day from nothing but the fright, the attending physician said.

Work and Pay of Milliners.

THE head of the trimming department of a big hat manufacturing establishment draped a cloud of chiffon round a sailor hat.

"I don't see," said she, "why they don't write something about the milliner's trade when they write about all the things that women do. They may talk about pharmacy and patent soliciting and landscape gardening and tapestry weaving and pottery designing, and all the arts and crafts they have a mind to for women.

"But the fact remains that woman first faced the world with a needle—a bit primitive of construction at first, perhaps—and it is still the weapon by which the largest number of bread-winning women keep the wolf at bay. There are probably 10,000 girls and women associated with the milliner's trade in some way in New York.

"A girl who comes in here," continued the speaker, "as an apprentice learns first to put the underband on the hat—the band that lies next the hair. She is kept at that till she knows how to hold the needle properly and her hand is light and familiar. Meanwhile, she waits on the trimmer, selects flowers and materials for her, and so gets her first lesson in combining colors.

"This is the first stage, and it usually lasts about three weeks. For the first three months she gets no pay. Then she starts in with $2.50 a week. If she is good for anything, she gets raised to $3 in a few weeks. An ordinarily smart girl ought to be getting $5 at the end of the first year. She won't get more than $6 or $7 during the three years of her apprenticeship.

"For two years she copies model hats. These model hats are mostly designed by the head of the department. This house, which sells to big wholesale houses, will not import more than one or two dozen hats from Paris in a season. The Paris ideas are too extreme for the inland cities. The women generally prefer the American styles. At the end of two years the apprentice is given materials and told to see what she can do at designing a hat. If she has the creative faculty in her, it will come out. From here on the success depends upon the individuals. If they have no genius for designing, you can't put it into them.

"At the end of her three years' apprenticeship the girl goes as a trimmer. If she is an ordinarily smart girl she will get $15 her first season out. People do not believe that the trimmers get so much, but they do. And, what is more, a trimmer is never without a position, and she can get a position in any city in the country. She can go East or West, North or South, and she will always find work to her hand. Sometimes I get tired of New York. Then I go to some city South or West and take a position for the season, and in that way I've seen a good deal of the country.

"The trimmer will rarely get more than $15 her first season, for the people want to see what is in her. But if she proves a success she immediately becomes valuable to her employer, for women will go to the millinery store where they like the work of the trimmer, and proprietors know when a woman has attracted business to another store. Her salary will run all the way from $15 to $35 a week.

"She has to dress well. It is absolutely necessary that her appearance be not only neat, but stylish. But there are no women in the world who can make so good an appearance on the same amount of money as milliners. They all make their own clothes, but their clothes never look home-made.

"Men? Yes, there are a few men in the trade in New York now. They sit beside the girls and trim away just like them. Strange to say, they are invariably little men, both in their appearance and their ways. I never saw one who was not. Yes, they seem to do just as well as women. They learn to handle the needle as well and make their work as neat. That is all a matter of practice, anyway. But I have never been able to see that they were any more artistic in the higher grades of work. And yet a man will get $35 for doing exactly the same work as the woman who sits beside him and gets $25.

"There are a number of French women in good positions in the city, and yet not as many as you might suppose. They are employed more for the name of it than anything else. Parisian trimmers carry a prestige possessed by no other. But they are not superior to our best American women. If there is anything in which they excel it is in the artistic blending of colors. In designing they are no better. A French head trimmer gets $40 to $45 a week.

"In wholesale houses salaries for head trimmers run as high as $65 a week. In some of the retail houses on Fifth Avenue they pay $75, and there are a few women in New York who get a salary of thousands a year and have their expenses paid for three months of the time in Europe, where they go to buy for their houses. They are sure to be tall, stately, handsome women, who always go elegantly gowned. There is no business in the world, excepting the stage, in which appearance and dress are so necessary to a woman as in the millinery business. Let two women go after a position in a millinery establishment and the one with the stunning appearance will get it every time. She may not be competent enough to hold it, for competence tells in the long run, but she gets the preference when there's a chance to be given."

An Industry in Dolls' Wigs

THAT the manufacture and sale of human hair is an industry of no mean proportions is a matter of common knowledge, but that the manufacture of dolls' wigs should also be an industry in which thousands of dollars' worth of business is done each year may come as a surprise to many.

New York had a doll dealer for many years who was considered a unique figure in the community until he passed away a year ago. Now New York has a manufacturer of dolls' wigs, and in fact has had one for several years. He does business on a large scale and has many employes.

If any one walking along University Place, near Waverley Place, happens to glance up at one of the tall buildings there, he will be struck by the appearance of a large sign, which reads:

DOLLS' WIGS FOR SALE HERE.

If curiosity prompt him to go further, he may expect to find, upon entering, a funny little man seated at a long bench gluing flax or horsehair on the waxen crown of a stuffed doll. In this he will be mistaken, for he will find himself in a handsomely appointed suite of offices, filled with a busy throng of clerks, stenographers, and office boys. This is the story of the doll-wig industry as an engaging young woman clerk with a fluent tongue tells it:

"Yes, we sell dolls' wigs of every shade of hair that nature has given us or art taught us to tint," she said. "We make and sell wigs for dolls, lay figures, and puppets of every grade of fineness or coarseness, and in every coiffure known to the fashions of ages from the days of Homeric valor down to the twentieth century.

"Do we sell many? Well, I may say that orders are constantly pouring in on us from all parts of this country, Canada, and Mexico, and there is no mean volume of European orders as well.

"There are many surprises in the nature of the orders we receive. From places where one would suppose that a doll would be a curiosity, we receive the most elaborate orders. To recite a striking instance, the other day we received an order from a small town in Arizona for a complete set of coiffures for a doll, that, judging from the description, would be considered remarkable even in the French capital.

"When people send their orders, you know, they always give the dimensions of the doll's head, so that we can make the wigs a perfect fit. A complete set of doll's coiffures, in this case for a girl doll, consists of a special morning head-dress, an informal luncheon head-dress, a formal luncheon head-dress, an afternoon tea coiffure, a dinner coiffure, and a ball coiffure.

"I might state right here that we receive the majority of our orders from the West. That may be accounted for by the fact that so many Germans have settled out there and that the doll is primarily a German institution. In the Far West as a rule the demand is for wigs for boy dolls, and in the Middle West for girl dolls. In the Northwest it is about even, and in the East and South the girl doll appears to be the favorite.

"Another thing that has always struck me as peculiar is that our Eastern orders are for the most part for very plain and simple coiffures in natural shades. The Westerners want everything from flaming Titian to raven black, with variations on all the intermediate shades.

"Now, in Mexico, where the predominating type of feminine coloring is brunette, you might be led to expect that the demand for dolls' wigs would be in dark shades. It is nothing of the sort, however, for nine-tenths of the orders that we get from the republic on the Gulf are for the most dazzling kind of blonde wigs.

"Of course, the dolls' wigs we make are not all for dolls used for playthings, but for the serious purposes of life. In a great many small towns in this country and in Canada and Mexico there are people who, in the matter of coiffure, like to live right up to the times. As a professional hairdresser is out of the question, they send to us for the latest thing in coiffures, and we send them half a dozen wigs to study, and after they have practiced the various twists and knots they return them, simply paying for the use and wear and tear.

"What are the prices of dolls' wigs? That all depends on the style of wig, the quality of hair, and the coloring. The prices range anywhere from $5 to $50, and in some rare cases reach even $100. Human hair, like silk, runs in all degrees of fineness, and in cases of rare natural colors we of course get high prices for the wigs."

Germany's Servant Girls.

A GROUP of bright women sat discussing their travels abroad. All had made something more than a tour of European hotels, and all had observed something of interest to women outside the beaten tracks.

"The methods by which they eliminate the 'servant girl question' in Germany," said one—the wife of a professor in an important American university—"are very interesting. They go at it with the same thoroughness with which the German attacks everything, whether a rare species of beetle or the organization of the army.

"The whole subject is under the control of the police. They have every servant girl listed. If a housewife requires help in her kitchen, but is unable to pay much for it, by application to the proper authorities she can secure a young girl without experience. A contract is made for a year. The employer agrees to feed and clothe the girl, and to teach her certain specified things in housekeeping, but no wages are paid. At the end of the year the housewife can retain the girl by paying her small wages, and agreeing to continue her education in housework to a certain specified extent.

"The things she is to teach are 'nominated in the bond,' and she is expected to rigidly carry out her end of the agreement in consideration of the fact that she pays little or no wages. In this way, you see, the servant serves an apprenticeship. It is much superior, I think, to our way, in which we take ignorant girls, teach them everything they know, even to speak English, and pay them nearly or quite as much as a well-trained servant.

"If you want a thoroughly competent servant in Germany you can get one at a specified price. And you can examine the record of every girl at the police station. If she has ever been discharged you will find the fact there, with the reasons therefor, and thus can tell her character at a glance, without resort to the farcical letter of recommendation given by a former employer.

"As the system implies, every German woman is an absolutely competent housewife. She knows the business of running a house thoroughly. Young girls of good family, after they leave school, often go to some particularly competent housewife, whom they pay to put the finishing touches upon their education in this respect. I knew one such woman who brought up three sons by means of taking boarders and of teaching young women of good families in the manner described."

Realism Up to Date.

Stormington Barnes—Say, there ain't nuthin' in this realism after all.

"No? Why?"

Stormington Barnes—Why, I put on a donkey act as a curtain raiser and never got a hand—played the leading role meself too.

Inconsistent.

Little Brother, to Jennie's fiancé—I don't see why pa says its disgraceful for "Jack" to paint the town red, when sister Jennie paints her face red every evening and pa don't scold her!

1901

Society

At Home And Abroad

THE Horse Show and the races at Newport, the trial spins of the Columbia and the Constitution, and the numerous entertainments at Bar Harbor and the Myopia Club meeting in Massachusetts, with Labor Day and the regattas and sports in the Adirondacks and on the lakes—these were the numerous attractions which kept many at the resorts after the season was supposed to be officially over. Newport closed last week, and before Saturday several of the large villas were tenantless. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her two younger children leave the Breakers for Saratoga, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish—all of these are to change their residence and seek other retreats before the town season begins. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt have left Bar Harbor, but not before they had arranged to build there a beautiful villa. Mrs. Vanderbilt is as much charmed with the place as her husband, who always preferred it to either Newport or Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt go to Biltmore for the Autumn.

There now remains for Newport and Bar Harbor before the flitting a week of comparative rest. Then when the cup races begin, all of those who are fortunate enough to own yachts will put them under way and follow the Shamrock and Columbia. It will be a short season for the town, as many will take advantage of the time to do the theatres, all of which have new plays, the music halls, and the restaurants. Indeed, with the strangers who have been pouring into town for the past ten days, the parents who are bringing their children up for school, and those who are changing their residence from seaside to mountain or the shores of the Hudson and Sound and the gentle hills and plains of Long Island, New York has indeed awakened from her Summer sleep. The sound of hammer and the incessant click of the chisel of the stonecutter are heard everywhere. Many improvements and additions to houses are being made and some of the great mansions which have been in process of building for several months are now nearly completed. It is true that the march of fashion still continues northward, and yet those who live in the older quarters are making additions to their houses and have no idea of giving them up. Among the well-known residences now being altered are those of ex-Mayor Hewitt on Lexington Avenue, of Richard T. Wilson on Fifth Avenue, and of his son, Orme M. Wilson and that of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills.

That there will be quite a crowd in town during the next fortnight is evidenced from the impossibility almost to obtain a room at any of the clubs, where members are usually accommodated. This is the case especially at the Metropolitan, the University, and the Calumet. The fashionable restaurants during the past week have been crowded and the palm garden at the Waldorf and the great room at Sherry's and Delmonico's have looked like themselves again. There have been also quite a number dining at the Annex of the Metropolitan Club, and the windows of the Union and the Knickerbocker are filled with the familiar faces which have greeted one from those sanctuaries of fashionable club life for years.

This week at Newport will take place the wedding of Miss Gwendolyn King and Mr. Maitland Armstrong. There are rumors of many engagements and among other stories current is one to the effect that Miss Sara Van Alen intends to enter the Roman Catholic Church. Her engagement to Mr. Robert J. F. Collier has been admitted by the family, and, indeed, it has been announced in London. The report that Miss May Van Alen was engaged to Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson, who has been entertained by her and by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr and Mrs. Astor at Newport, lacks confirmation. Lieut. Hobson is a popular figure on whom to hang an engagement announcement. Miss Van Alen is a clever, original young woman, who, being an Astor, is necessarily reported betrothed to every man who pays her attention. James J. Van Alen is expected from abroad shortly. He will sail next week and Miss Sara Van Alen will come with him, according to present plans, which may be changed.

Handel's music should certainly have a revival, and society should sing in chorus "See the Conquering Hero Comes" not only in honor of Hobson, but of the English heroes and heroines who are now "in our midst." While New York in a municipal way has been entertaining Mrs. Carrie Nation, Newport will have Lord Athlumney, who pulled Mrs. George Cornwallis West out of the Solent at Cowes and saved her from a watery grave, and the Wilsons, husband and wife. Major Wilson is a hero in his way and saved the life of the late Empress of India on one occasion, and Lady Sarah Wilson's hairbreadth escapes in South Africa are household words. Lord Athlumney himself was in South Africa and did some very daring deeds.

Whether there will be a revival of golf after the cup races is yet a question. From what one hears of the matches to be played at Baltusrol, Ardsley, and Apawamis, it would look as if the ancient game of Scotland has well survived the Summer's sudden popularity of tennis. Squash ball, however, will remain the fashionable game, and squash courts are multiplying everywhere. They are almost as much of a necessity as a private ballroom for eventual social success. Just now, however, the thoughts of society and the public as to pastimes are as a unit. The cup races overshadow any other contests, and betting is going on quite freely from the various odds offered by sporting men and at the clubs to the boxes of bonbons, gloves, and flowers which are supposed to be the only gifts which a woman can accept from a man.

The return of travelers from abroad continues. This week come back Col. and Mrs. William Jay and Miss Jay. Mrs. Edmond L. Bayles will return very shortly and Mr. and Mrs. Henri Barbey and the Misses Barbey, who have been this Summer in Switzerland, are due in New York by the end of September. Mr. Joseph Jenkins Lee and the Misses Kane were in Yokohama on Aug. 15, and Miss Josephine McLeod, the sister of Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, was at the same place. Mr. and Mrs. Leggett and Miss Sturgis are at Ridgeley Manor for the Autumn.

If one listens to the stories which come from Newport, it would seem as if there are many people there who want to get away, but who are not able on account of the congested state of travel. It does seem remarkable that Newport cannot be reached except by boat or by the train with the Wickford Ferry. The berths on the Sound steamers and on the sleeping cars have been engaged weeks beforehand, so it is almost impossible for those not having yachts and special cars and other conveniences of that kind to really leave the place. To the very wealthy all things are possible, even the quitting of Newport. This next week will see many of the cottagers in town or at their country houses.

As little has been said about the wedding of Miss Lily Oelrichs and Mr. Peter Martin, the general impression was that it is postponed or that it may take place in town, perhaps some time in the Winter. It has not come in under the schedule of Newport fashionable events. Mr. and Mrs. Charles May Oelrichs and Miss Oelrichs will remain at Newport for the present. Yesterday Mrs. Oelrichs said that it would take place in town and that she had never given the Newport date.

Chauncey M. Depew and Miss Paulding have left Newport and were in town on Friday. Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and the Misses Iselin have gone to their country seat on the Sound. Miss Iselin will be one of the guests of Mrs. John Jacob Astor at the cup races. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., spent Thursday at Tuxedo.

Mr. Eugene Higgins set sail on the Varuna last Thursday for America. He will reach here just in time to take part in the procession of yachts which will follow the races. He has a large party with him. Mr. Alison Armour is coming over in his yacht. The Valiant, as already stated, is in dry dock at Southampton, and will not be here in time. Mr. Vanderbilt and party are still abroad.

Americans are quite scattered over the face of the Continent and Scotland and the shires. Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvy Haig are entertaining large parties at their English place. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss May Goelet have left Homburg and have gone to Paris. Mrs. Mackay is making a tour of the different Continental spas. The season at Beauville is over and the week at Baden Baden was quite gay, notwithstanding the universal Court mourning in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. J. Alan Johnston and John H. Davis have done the greater part of the entertaining at Homburg. The season there is on the wane. Paris is filling up rapidly. The wedding of Miss Nellie Harjes and Mr. John Lyon Gardiner will take place at the Church of the Trinity, and will be quite an event in the American colony. Miss Ellen Drexel Paul will be one of the bridesmaids. She and her father sailed for Europe some weeks ago.

Miss May Callender and Miss Elizabeth Remsen have been making a tour of the Engadine and Switzerland. They were at Meran on the 20th, and were going to Carlsbad and Baden Baden. Miss Emily Yznaga and her sister Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, have arranged to stay some few weeks at Carlsbad. The shooting season is in full blast in both Great Britain and France. In the latter country, Dinard seems to be the very gayest spot. The season is lasting there, and cotillions and theatricals are greatly in vogue and one constantly reads of the entertainments given by Mrs. Hughes Hallett and Mrs. de Gasquet James. Lucerne is also a favorite spot with Americans, and many are there for the Summer.

The death of Mr. Herbert of Muckross was one of those events which have had little notice recently, but are of interest in this country. Mr. Herbert was at one time engaged to a Baltimore belle, and the engagement was broken off suddenly. His half brother, Mr. Arthur Herbert, lives in this city. He married Miss Lemist, a niece of Mrs. Frederick B. Esler. Mr. Herbert of Muckross was obliged to part with his famous property at the Lakes of Killarney, and two years ago, when it was on the market, it was rumored that it had been purchased by a New York syndicate. He died at a small village in England.

At Homburg the success of the season has been a "witch," an old woman, who is supposed to be a wonder in the occult sciences. She has entertained large audiences at dinners with her prophecies, and among those who have had her at their functions were Mr. Newhouse and Col. Cuthbert Larking, who was here last Winter. It is said that King Edward has consulted her. During his stay at Homburg the King kept very closely to his quarters. He dines in a private room. He has gone to Denmark to join the Queen.

The cable has given a glowing account of the visit of the German Crown Prince to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at Blenheim. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt was asked to be one of the guests on that occasion. The Duchess is going to Scotland and the Continent for a few weeks.

Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt will arrive in this country in a few days. She left Aix about the 23d, and went to Paris for the stay of a fortnight. During her trip abroad she has traveled a great deal in motor cars, and has made the famous trip through Switzerland and France. Mr. Hewitt is with her.

Mr. William Rhinelander Stewart, has been registered at Hamburg, and was reported one of a party given by Mr. Heber Bishop for Miss May Goelet before that young lady left the famous German spa for Paris.

James J. Van Alen has been at San Moritz. He was there on Aug. 22, but was about to leave to come to this country. He was one of a party given by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Townsend. Miss Sara Van Alen is with him. Mrs. Valentine Blacque has left Aix les Bains and is coming to America.

$50 Not to Shine a Shoe.

WHEN Long Branch was not spread out as it is now, and the shore line of hotels and cottages was not as closely woven, the steamboat trip from the rickety long pier at Fort Monmouth was a good starter for a day in the city with such men as Addison Cammack, Harry Cambios, Orlando W. Joselyn, Charles Devlin, Hugh Hastings, "Billy" Henriques, John Hoey, and others. The theatrical people and the actor folk had their favorite sitting places under cover on the starboard side of the boat. Lester Wallack, tall, sedate, and always courtly without being condescending; Edwin Booth, always with the inevitable pipe and strong tobacco; Edwin Adams, restless and jovial, and Paddock, Maggie Mitchell's husband, a story teller worth listening to, had their pleasant times, while the Wall Street men chose the forward deck, each with his own campchair, and the bootblack of the boat, bright-faced little Dick, was a favorite.

Money was easy and spirits were generous, and it was always a quarter, sometimes a half dollar, for a shine, without the boy's asking for it, and Dick was on good terms with the world and with his customers.

One day a broker who has since counted his millions had one foot on the box. Dick had finished one shoe, and the other foot was just being brushed clear of dust, when Joselyn quietly said:

"Give you a dollar not to black it, Dick!"

The boy hesitated. There was an all-around laugh, and the broker said, in a quiet voice: "Two dollars to black it, Dick!"

"Oh, go on! Go on, Dick!" said Cambios, giving another sidewise tip to his soft hat. "Somebody else wants a chance!"

"Five dollars, no black!" came from the edge of the circle of chairs.

Dick looked up, and was about to put on the blacking, and then, at the cry of "No black!" stopped.

"Ten dollars, Dick!" said the one-shoe-blacked broker. "What do you do with your money, boy?"

"Give it to my mother, Sir!"

"Fifteen dollars, no black—your mother wants the money, Dick!" again from the outer circle.

Then competition ran high. A new source of merriment had broken out, and the broker with his foot on the box saw the offer and went $5 better. It was a miniature stock board scene for a few minutes. The offers to black and not to black ran up till $45 was bid to black the shoe.

"Fifty dollars for your mother, Dick! Don't black it! Don't black it!" came in a subdued voice, and the lad seemed nervous, if not frightened.

"Get the money, Dick," said the broker, still holding his foot on the box; then, standing up and pointing to the last speaker, "Hand it over!"

The money was forthcoming; Dick took it, stowed it away in his pocket, and the man with the unblacked shoe stooped low, got on one knee, and began to black his own shoe. He made a good job of it, and, refusing offers to black other brokers' boots, tossed box, brushes, and blacking into the bay.

But this wasn't the end of it. Every man in the crowd was a speculator. Many a share of stock was bargained for during the morning trips, and the victor in the joke asked Dick for the money. Dick hesitated, then slowly handed it over, and in a whimpering voice said: "I thought you was in earnest."

"Never mind the earnest, Dick," said Cammack. "I'll put it into stock for your mother. It's a margin to sell on."

"But I haven't any stock and I don't want any. You can't sell what you haven't got, Mister, can you?"

The query was a poser. Cammack offered fifty shares of an active stock to any one that would take it. A hand up from another speculator closed the deal, and the transaction "for the account of Dick" was closed out by covering at a profit next day, and $100 in gold found its Iway to Dick's mother.

Opening Up a "Boom" Town.

"FROM the published accounts of the big Government land lottery at El Reno, Oklahoma," said "Tom" Murray, a well-known prospector and town site boomer, "they do things differently out West nowadays. When the Government threw open the Cherokee Strip to homesteaders I was at Caldwell. There was an army of 'sooners' afoot, on horseback, or in prairie wagons ready for the signal. All the men and many of the women were armed and the race was to the swift in more senses than one. On the night before the rush the advance guard was lined up as close to the border of the Strip as your hair is to your scalp. There was no soft side to the men—not any that I saw. And when the mad rush had ended and the boomers had staked out their claims, so to speak, the disappointed ones by scores and hundreds drifted back to Kansas or down to Texas over the new line of the Rock Island, just opened to traffic. I made several good deals, kept sooners squatting on certain claims which eventually became mine, and I had no kick coming.

"It was away up in the British Northwest," continued Murray, "that I got the worst of a boom town deal. I'd been land hunting for many years, but it remained for a canny Scotchman to 'do me.' I paid him well for an option on a town site out along the proposed line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. My Scotch friend was supposed to have inside information as to the location of stations and I felt certain of reaping a harvest so soon as I should begin to auction off town lots. The Scotchman drew his money from the bank one day and disappeared. I thought I'd go out on the prairie and look my town over. I returned with an added knowledge of the possibilities of town building. I had bought a 'muskeg' or floating island with no bottom. I've never seen the Scotchman since and I never buy land until my foot has been on every inch of it."

Mr. Yellowplush at Newport.

At such a place as Newport there is, of course, much driftwood and queer social flotsam and jetsam find their way there. A curious instance is the number of waiters, butlers, second men, and servants of all kinds who are not regularly employed. These do not go to Newport in the hope of securing a permanent position. They do not need it. They give up good positions for the advantages of the Summer. The caterers and other providers are always in need of extra men, and a first-class butler for a luncheon or a dinner commands a very high price. There are many of these who take these transient positions and who find Newport very profitable in the Summer. It is the Bohemia of the domestic servant, and there is not a butler in one of the large houses who has not a list of men available for any emergency. A barroom near Bellevue Avenue is really the Waiters' Club of the place, and as the rooms upstairs are not innocent of the green cloth or the turn of the roulette wheel, this resort corresponds to the Gentlemen's Club of Thackeray.

Ducal Three Shilling Cigars.

The Duke of Cornwall and York, the next heir to the British throne, whose visit to Canada takes place this month, is a tremendous smoker. The royal yacht Ophir, on which the Duke and his suite are traveling, was not considered large enough to convey a sufficient supply of "smokes," and so special shipments of the choicest cigars have been following from port to port to replenish the depleted stock. Many of these, like the wines similarly shipped, have undoubtedly been used in entertaining visitors, but it is stated that the Duke himself has burned up an astonishingly large number of the fragrant perfectos.

News dispatches recently contained the intelligence that among the cargo lost on the wrecked steamer Lusitania, which ran on the rocks on the east coast of Newfoundland, were 10,000 of the highest class cigars, which had been shipped from London for the Duke of York's use in Canada. These were packed in hermetically sealed cases, and were consigned to the citadel at Quebec, there to await the arrival of the Ophir. Each cigar was valued at 3s.—72 cents.

It is now stated, in private advices, that some 7,000 of these costly cigars have been rescued from the hull of the Lusitania and will be saved. So choice were the cigars that the cases in which they were packed had been stored in the extreme stern of the ship and bolted in behind heavy planking.

Divers were at work searching for the cigars for upward of ten weeks before they were recovered. About 3,000 were said to have been washed out of the wreck and lost. Those recovered are said to have been in almost perfect condition, with such care had they been sealed in their cases. Meanwhile, however, the Duke's cigar order had been duplicated in London, so the Canadian guests of his Royal Highness may soon expect to fairly revel in smokes at 3s. apiece

LITTLE STORIES OF THE STREET

Who Owned the Yachts.

THE steamer Chester W. Chapin was speeding away up the Sound and passing Execution Lighthouse in the afternoon, when a Western man who was enjoying the sail became communicative, and a little inquisitive as well.

"Lots of blue water hereaways," said he. "We go in for land where I came from, and I've seen the prairies, too--but New York people don't know what the blue grass is."

There were white-winged racers all over the Sound, and as the Chapin stretched away off Larchmont and the boats were sailing in and off Hempstead Harbor, the steam yachts were passing on both sides, and one of them trying to skip along beside the Chapin.

"My! but there's pretty ships up here! What's that one over there?" said the man with the glass. "Where do they run to? Do they all do a good business?"

There was perfect innocence in the query, and he settled down to silence, awaiting a reply.

"They run all over. They're yachts—for pleasure; no passengers," somebody explained.

"They cost some money? As much as—".

"Thousands of dollars to build, and thousands of dollars to run them for a season," ventured a next-seat passenger.

"Who owns them?"

"That one over there—the white one coming this way—cost fifty thousand to build."

"What's her owner's business?"

"Broker—in Wall Street."

"And that one over on the other side? She's a beauty, too. What's her owner?"

"Wall Street."

"And how many of these ships came out of Wall Street," asked the querist, with a look of earnestness and some humor.

"A lot of them. You see these brokers work hard and have to think a good deal and handle much money, and they want their yachts in the Summer time to rest on."

There was a sweeping of the horizon on both sides of the Chapin, a momentary resting of the glass upon the speeding yachts, and then, as the Westerner lighted a cigar and passed one to his information-giving neighbor, he remarked:

"Yes, yes; I suppose they do. If you see any yacht that belongs to a broker's customer, just put the glass onto her and let me know the man. I've been a customer myself, once!"

Familiar Faces In New York.

"THERE is one thing which I have noticed in New York that I never noticed in any other city I have visited, and I have been in most of them," said a Baltimore man who spends six months of the year in travel.

"Walk where you will in any crowded street of New York, and you will see faces which remind you of somebody you know in some other part of the country. Sometimes I have caught myself at a standstill in the act of greeting one of these familiar faces, only to find on second glance that it was not the one I at first took it to be. I have frequently seen in this always hurrying throng types of men and women of the times that are gone. They intensify the procession. Some of these people are bent over with age, but the restlessness of the great city has infected them, and they hurry in the hobble.

"One man I have met more than once is almost the double of a man I knew in the Confederate Senate. More than once I have seen faces which brought back that of my sainted mother. I have even seen women shopping here, dressed, or, as you now say, gowned, as they were in the days when I exchanged calico and ginghams for eggs and butter. One day I followed a woman several blocks because she was leading a sunny-haired little girl whose memory to me is the sweetest thing in my possession. If I was ever tempted to kidnap it was that day.

"When I am in Philadelphia, or Chicago, or San Francisco, or in London, Paris, or Berlin, I have often caught myself longing for a familiar face, and yet not in a single instance in either city have I ever seen a face which recalled some one I knew.

"Hence New York is always home to me. I come up to it feeling that I am coming to renew a lot of old acquaintances, and I never go away disappointed."

Why They Were Protectionists.

THEY were talking politics on Mulberry Street the other day without that excitement and aggressiveness usual to street debates. It was the dinner hour, and they all sat on boxes and barrels in front of a store where they worked. One was a dray driver and Irishman; a second was the janitor of the building, a German; the third was an Italian, the fourth a Swede, and the last a clerk in the store, a plain everyday American.

The reason for the quietness with which the discussion was carried on was that all were Republicans, and from their conversation it developed that each was a member of that party for the same reason.

"Phwat's the raison I'm a Republican?" said the Irishman. "Faith, because thot party is fur purtection. It kapes thim furriners out iv th' counthry so thot us Americans can have wurruk!"

"Yah! Dot's it. Dos ist vy I'm a Republic. Ve could nicht work haben yet but dot dose scums ver outen der kept zu kommen and ach ich mean from kummen," quoth the German.

"Righta you are. They keepa the barabba outa da countra. I vota and I pay for the protezione," said the Italian. "I'm a protezionista."

The big Swede in language that recalled Ole Olesen and Yon Yohnson spoke the same sentiments. Just then all had to hurry back to work, and the American hadn't time to give his reason.

A Model Conductor.

THE trolley car conductor is the generally accepted type of the man who "don't know nawthin'," especially when it comes to any delay on the line.

There is one bright and marked exception to this rule. He is conductor No. 2,069 on the Eighth Avenue line. In fact, those who travel on that line consider him the ideal of street car conductors and wonder how he ever obtained such a position. Two examples of his conduct will serve to indicate the kind of man he is.

A few days ago a car had some trouble at the Circle at Fifty-ninth Street. No. 2,069's car was a little distance behind the car in trouble. It was crowded with people hurrying to their offices. He jumped off the car, and, running forward, looked over the situation, and then hurried back.

"Those of you who are in a hurry to get down town had better take transfers and walk to the Fifty-ninth Street crosstown cars. You can get across to either the Sixth or Madison Avenue cars this way and save considerable time, as we may be delayed here longer than you would like."

Everybody who was in a hurry accepted his suggestion with thanks.

On Sunday last he had on board several passengers who were anxious to connect with cars going to the various ferries. When in Central Park West his car stopped several times, as the power gave out; one very fussy passenger began to fume and spout over the delay, and so managed to put all the rest on edge. A perfect torrent of questions was let loose at the conductor. Instead of ignoring them and expressing dense ignorance of the situation, he carefully explained that at that hour on Sunday mornings repairs were often made on the machinery at the power house, and that this always temporarily delayed the cars.

"It is nothing serious, gentlemen," he said. "We will still keep our running schedule, and you will get down town in time."

His reassuring words quieted all the passengers, and when the fussy man found out that he had plenty of time to reach the ferry he said with a sigh:

"Oh, for more conductors like this one. It would then be some pleasure to ride on trolley cars. You could find out the truth without having to sit in a car thirty minutes and then learn that you would have to walk if you wanted to get to your destination."

Points on Mosquitocide.

CRANKS and well-meaning interolpers were generous in "points" and information while Dr. Alvah H. Doty, the Health Officer of this port, was experimenting in mosquito destruction at Concord, S. I., and he continues to receive and file many contributions sent by irresponsible persons or persons acting in good faith without scientific knowledge. Suggestions also came from would-be wags.

The bulk of the advice from the more serious of Dr. Doty's correspondents was in regard to the rearing and employment of birds or dragon flies—"devil's darning needles"—to keep down or exterminate the pests. The funny men sent such "tips" as these: "Call out the militia." "Try moral suasion." "Kill off or sequester all malaria patients." "Forget it." "Send for Carrie Nation." "Xtian Science will do it." "Try the 'lesser flea,'" and so on. Dr Doty is still very much of a humorist, but he treats the suggestions about swallows, whippoorwills, purple martins, and other dickey birds and the planting of eucalyptus and castor oil plants and the raising of dragon flies with respect, although they are of no value.

The bird idea is the most impracticable of all, he says. Could birds be trained to a steady diet of culicidae their operations would not reduce the pests one-tenth of 1 per cent, were there 10,000 of them to an acre. Besides, the mosquito is a nocturnal insect, and the main point in its destruction is to destroy it in the stages from the egg to the winged insect. Could birds avail one species would have to be bred to by day be aquatic to destroy larvae in the the pools and sloughs and another to hunt in sedges, weeds, and brush for the dormant pests. The night shift would in the same sense have to be divided between swift-flying birds and nocturnal aquatic waders.

Jokes of Auctioneers.

THE season for the active selling of real estate at auction will soon be at hand, and the salesroom at 111 Broadway, after the Summer season, when its only business is that furnished by the courts in the shape of foreclosure offerings, will again take on a lively appearance, and efforts to sell all sorts and conditions of property will be resumed.

Less famous and less favored by visitors than the Stock Exchange, the dingy old basement of the Trinity Building is nevertheless a pretty strenuous locality at times, and the proceedings there at least have the merit of being intelligible, even to an outsider, which is more than can be said of a busy day on the Stock Exchange.

With the return of the busy season, too, the real estate auctioneer will begin to get his voice in training and to apply the touching up process to all those little jokes and epigrams which have lain in the safes all Summer, but which will soon be needed to extract another bid from some close-fisted operator.

Peter F. Meyer is a leading humorist among the auctioneers, both in point of his "property" jokes and also in those little impromptu flashes of wit which do much toward lightening the hearts of the salesroom "regulars" and toward clarifying the atmosphere of that place, which one must use in order to appreciate.

Of Mr. Meyer's stock witticisms he uses none more frequently than that about the widows and orphans, and he has seldom sold holdings of an estate without making an appeal for higher bids, in order that those who will get the proceeds of the sale may not go hungry or be without shoes.

Sometimes, when the estate's property consists of one dilapidated tenement worth only a few thousand dollars, such an appeal has little of the humorous about it. When the sale is sure to yield enough to make half a dozen comfortable fortunes the references to the widows and orphans is apt to provoke a smile. The "last straw," however, was placed upon the camel's back at one of the Eno estate sales. It wasn't a "break" on Mr. Meyer's part, but he could not miss the chance to call attention to the orphans under such favorable circumstances—and there they stood directly behind him—Amos F. Eno and several of his brothers and near relatives, whose combined wealth could be expressed only by eight figures.

Mr. Meyer is never reluctant to make a joke at the expense of somebody in front of his stand—a circumstance which has sometimes been productive of ill-feeling—but usually his gibes are taken in good part. The sale of a small piece of business properly recently had pretty nearly reached the knocking down point, and the advances in the bid had gotten down to $25. A "syndicate" of operators were immediately in front of the stand, with their heads together, discussing the advisability of another bid.

"At $32,175," shouted Mr. Meyer, "once—twice"—and then, leaning over suddenly toward the "syndicate," "ain't there $25 more in that crowd; if not, I'll lend it to you?" This little passage had the desired effect. The "syndicate" bid again, and so did its competitors, and the final selling price was several bids higher than it would have been had not Mr. Meyer livened things up just at the right time.

Wanted to Know if Color Was Fast

IT was raining in torrents, and the curtains of the Broadway car were pulled down. In the rear seat a negro, black as coal, sat beside a big German. The latter had taken on just enough of his favorite beverage to put him in great good humor, and he laughed at himself and at his fellow-passengers.

Suddenly the car stopped, and the curtain protecting the seat was raised by a passenger. A gust of wind carried the rain in a shower into the negro's face. The German reached over, and as he put his finger on the black man's cheek asked:

"Is dot color fast? Ach, mein Gott! You had better move vonce yet already, or it will run down and spoil your collar."

For reply the facetious Teuton got a stiff punch on the nose, but before the stiff went further the conductor reached across and caught the negro by the neck and hauled him over the back of the seat and held him.

"Ach, mein Gott!" said the German, "vat for did you hit me yet. I yust wanted to know if der color vas guaranteed to stand vashing."

And he laughed again, despite his sore proboscis.

Where Thirteen Was Unlucky.

FROM the town of Arlington, N. J., hitherto chiefly known for its wicked clergymen and hysterical women, there comes a reportorial tale.

A well-known broker lives in Arlington, and he has a little girl, who in turn has thirteen ponies which she manages with more or less skill. Thirteen ponies seemed to present a likely opportunity to the reporter. He did not believe in the "thirteen" superstition, anyway. He went out to Arlington, found the palatial residence of the New York broker, and rang the bell.

It so happened that the mistress of the establishment was passing through the hall at the time, and she came to the screen door. She said nothing, but looked stonily at the reporter. He began to feel embarrassed, and started to state his business.

"I represent the ——," he began. "I learn that your daughter is a very fine horsewoman, and—"

"Mary," called the woman to the maid, who came to the other entrance, "hereafter always keep the doors locked," and, as she slid the bolt of the screen door, she added, "One can never tell what kind of creatures may be around."

That reporter had walked eight miles that afternoon in the cause, and now he believes that thirteen is an unlucky number.

Caterpillar Plague in Harlem.

THE caterpillar pest in Harlem has called forth some very strange sights and performances on Seventh and Lenox Avenues. Otherwise quiet and modest women are seen to address any one who happens to pass with the query: "Please will you tell me if there is anything on my back?"

One young woman, darting along the street, "knew she was just crawling away," while her attentive husband was running by her side and plucking imaginary worms from her back with the cheerful assurance that "there were only a few more left there."

So hugely did a group of small boys relish the joke that when, later, another young woman came, dressed in a fetching gown cut low, they cheerfully began discussing the possibility of caterpillars biting people on the neck. Just as the young woman passed one small boy called out: "O my! look at that caterpillar!" "Where?" said another. "There!" said the first, pointing in the direction of the young woman. The latter, distracted, could not attract the attention of one urchin long enough to ask if there were any caterpillars on her, and it was to the tender mercies of a stout, red-faced policeman that she finally had to appeal, much to the glee of her tormentors.

Any one passing down Lenox Avenue on a clear moonlight night need hardly be astonished to see women walking with their umbrellas and parasols raised. They are not afraid of the moon, but are only taking precautions to ward off the creepy denizens of the trees.

Familiarity with Ferryboat Signals.

"WE regular travelers on the Jersey City ferries," said one recently, "have numerous 'close shaves' with other craft passing up and down the river, and it is remarkable to notice the familiarity of many of the passengers with the bell signals in the engine room.

"Let the gong sound once, for half speed, when the boat is in midstream, and the men will look up from their newspapers. Let it be heard again within a few seconds—the signal to stop—conversations will be interrupted and there will be a general craning of necks to see what the trouble is.

"Going across the river the other evening there came one ring for half speed followed by another to stop, and a moment later two rings and a jingle for full speed astern. Half the men in the cabin got up and went out on the forward deck just in time to see the ferryboat miss a lighter loaded with cotton by less than ten feet.

"I thought at the time that this familiarity with the signals may be the means of saving a good many lives some day. If one of those ferryboats ever gets a good 'smash' and goes down within three or four minutes, those in the crowded cabins who are saved won't make a Corporal's guard, but at any rate those who have gone outside to see what is going on will at least have some chance of being rescued."

Passengers and the Bell Cord.

TIME was when the passenger on a surface car who had the temerity to pull the bell cord to stop it was glowered at by the conductor and sometimes abused by that official, but circumstances have changed this, and the other day on a trip from the Post Office to the Grand Central Station on a Madison Avenue car no fewer than half a dozen passengers, some of them women, gave the signal to the motorman at as many different points.

"Yes," said the conductor in reply to a question, "people are doing that more and more every day, and it's a good deal a case of 'have to.' What with collecting fares, giving out transfers and answering questions, a conductor would need about four pairs of eyes to see every person who holds up his finger when he wants to get off. There really ought to be two men—one to run the car and the other to tend to the fares and transfers—but I don't think the company would 'stand for' that.

"The people can't do much harm stopping the car to suit themselves, as long as they let me start it, and I'd rather have a woman get up and give the cord a pull than to have her scold me hot and heavy for carrying her a block too far."

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POBIEDONOSTSEFF and KROPOTKIN

IN The North American Review for this month there is an article by his Excellency Constantin Pobeidonostseff, Procurator of the Holy Synod of Russia. It is a reply to a paper of Prince Kropotkin's, in which direct charges were made against the Procurator and his actions in relation to education in Russia.

It is quite possible that the religious head of the Russian Church, as is his Excellency, considers himself as the instrument of God, and that Kropotkin, as he is described by the writer of the article in The Review, is a "professor of anarchy and socialism." But between the two Pobeidonostseff, who would throttle all free thought, and the other, who would grant all license, the choice of an advocate for the betterment of mankind would be difficult.

What weight can the admonitions of a man have who has brought to their graves through fearful punishments such as exile and penal servitude not less than 200,000 souls? And, remember, it was not the Jews alone who have been wiped off of the earth, but Catholics, Baptists, and the many other Christian sects in Russia. And is it the Torquemada of the present age who is to teach us what is education, or to discuss the benefits arising from it? The Procurator writes of Kropotkin:

> Though a Russian, he does not know Russia, and is incapable of understanding his country, for the soul of the Russian people is a closed book which he has never opened. His impressions of the proper state of Russia are based only on gossip and the tales invented by daily newspapers and their equally ignorant and incapable correspondents, so far as seeking the truth about men and facts is concerned.

Of course Mr. Kennan is included among the "equally ignorant and incapable correspondents."

The Procurator having thus, at least to his own satisfaction, entirely put out of the question all such rubbish as may have been written or is to be written about Russia, devotes himself for the most part to "the administering of the universities and the schools," according to the Russian system. The Procurator with much candor admits that the "system reveals a whole series of mistakes and wrong measures, for which the Government is responsible." With exceeding ingenuousness he asks:

> What Government is free from defects of this sort? Yet one thing that should not be forgotten is that Russia is a world apart, and that her civilization has not passed through the discipline of several centuries of culture, as has that of Western countries.

Then the Procurator enters into speculations more or less vague as to what is culture. He lauds the elementary schools of Russia. "Since Kropotkin left Russia the progress in this matter has been enormous; * * * he has no knowledge of the village clergy school." The question might be asked just here who are the children permitted to enter these schools? Only the strictly orthodox is the answer.

There are three kinds of elementary schools, those established by the Minister of Education, those established by the Zemstvos, and those which are attached to the ecclesiastical parishes. For the maintenance of these schools the insignificant sum of 12,000,000 rubles is granted, the one-half coming from voluntary contributions.

Kropotkin has charged the Russian village clergy with "incapacity." The Procurator declares that to-day there are seminaries and training colleges for the education of schoolmasters. "When Kropotkin alleges that the schools of the Caucasus and the Don Cossacks are much more advanced than the ordinary Russian schools, he again betrays his ignorance of the facts, the condition of the schools in these regions being, on the contrary, much inferior."

One main charge advanced by Prince Kropotkin was the close connection between "the Procurator of the Holy Synod, Pobeidonostseff, a narrow-minded fanatic of the State religion," and Bogolépoff, the head and front of the Russian Educational Department. The Procurator insists that he never had any acquaintance with Bogolépoff. The Procurator's assertion is hardly to be taken as worthy of much attention, for it is hardly possible that religion and education of either the lowest or the highest forms could have had a head for public instruction appointed without the consent or approval of Pobeidonostseff.

As to the troubles at Kieff, Kropotkin wrote: "When the Kieff disorders were reported to Nicholas II., he said first that he had had enough of these students' riots, and would close the universities." The Procurator prints this:

> This is false from beginning to end. Who heard what the Czar said? Kropotkin's correspondents did not. They simply invented, and they invent every day for the press. What a series of platitudes! He spoke next of Port Arthur, and finally issued an order for military service. In order to get at the true significance of "next" and "finally" it should be remembered that our Emperor never issues such orders on his personal responsibility. He contents himself with confirming the decisions of the various executive councils and the resolutions of his Ministers in cases prescribed by the law.

According, then, to the specious Pobeidonostseff the Czar had nothing to do with the Kieff business, and, we are to believe, was utterly ignorant about it all. Kropotkin wrote that the students "were carried away as criminals in absolute secrecy to some unknown destination, presumed to be Port Arthur." No such thing, retorts the amiable Procurator:

> Without any secrecy the students were quickly sent off by rail to their respective regiments, the Minister for War being present at their departure and arranging for the comfort of their journey. * * * What is, unfortunately, true is that the measure in question was applied at once to 180 students, which gave it a peculiarly rigorous character, whereas the law was meant to apply only to a few exceptional cases.

Please imagine a Minister for War of the Russian stripe attending to the comforts of the students sent to serve in Siberia, and the Procurator's true sorrow that for the most trifling of faults young men in their prime were cut off from their friends for a lifetime.

With the differences between the pious Procurator and the irreligious Kropotkin nothing need be said. The former writes:

> As to a Constitution, the Chamber of Representatives, and the power of the governing majority, Kropotkin, being an Anarchist, chooses what in reality would be the surest means of bringing about anarchy in the country which he has abjured. He says that, to speak plainly, Russia has outgrown the autocratic form of government. But even if we were to admit the truth of this, God forbid we should seek for the amelioration of this form of government in the remedy proposed by Kropotkin.

To give the Procurator his due, there must be the acknowledgment made that the Procurator is sound here, but what has one of the cruellest men to say about the representative form of government?

> He (Kropotkin) ought to know that to-day almost everywhere in Europe, we may say, the various States have outgrown the representative form of government, and that everywhere serious minds are protesting against the tyranny of parliamentary majorities, at once incapable and turbulent.

For his authority, the Procurator quotes the writings of a singularly disgruntled person, not an American by birth, whose way of loking at all things was with an oblique vision. Certainly the Procurator is conscious that the question of a representative Government is precisely the one which is to-day agitating the civilized world. He calls it "a fatal Sphinx placed for solution between the nineteenth and the twentieth century:"

> It cannot be denied that Constantin Pobeidonostseff displays a clever way of dodging many of the accusations made by Kropotkin relative to the brutal actions of the Russian Government as far as the Kieff troubles are concerned. One particular point the Procurator makes must not be forgotten, and let full credit be accorded him for it, and it is when he writes, "that Russia is a 'world apart,' and that her civilization has not passed through the discipline of several centuries of culture as has that of Western countries."

That at least is an honest confession. That ugly phrase of Napoleon's: "Scratch a Russian and the Cossack appears," always must have its weight. It is hardly conceivable that the cruelties carried out by the Procurator of the Holy Synod of Russia will ever be forgiven him. The man's policy has tended toward the utter annihilation of freedom of thought, and this is an impossibility which is certain to bring on the most fatal of cataclysms in the not so far distant future. For this man to prate of beneficial methods fitted for the improvement of any country, recalls a story of a Robespierre. This Frenchman who slaughtered men and women by the thousands was fond of small dogs. Once a lady inadvertently trod on a spaniel which was one of the wretch's particular pets. "Madame!" howled Robespierre, "Are you entirely bereft of humanity"?

B. P.

A Hip-Pocket Campaign.

THE Kentucky "Colonel" is up in arms. He is angry and also happy, for in the coming election he will have a new political issue. The party that stands with him will win by an overwhelming majority, for he will vote on his issue, and gold, silver, protection, free trade, or what not will be cries that will fall on dull ears. He swears that one of his inalienable rights is in danger of being destroyed.

At a recent meeting of the County Attorneys of the State held at Grayson Springs some wag presented a resolution to have a law passed at the next Legislature abolishing the hip pocket. It was passed unanimously, probably in the same spirit of fun in which it was presented. Nothing more was thought of it until the convention of attorneys adjourned and returned to their homes.

They were met with cool words. Friends politically as well as political enemies avoided them. Finally they discovered their error and immediately explanations that are still going on were begun. It is possible that nine-tenths of the counties of the State will have new County Attorneys after the coming election. The Kentucky Colonels feel that men who will joke about such a serious question as the hip pocket are not men that can be trusted.

But one paper in the State has advocated the proposed law, and it is in such bad odor that it is reported to have lost half of its subscribers. As the Lancaster Central Record, published at the home of ex-Gov. Col. W. O. Bradley. It dared to say:

> * * * The old hip-pocket dodge has saved more murderers' necks and kept more criminals out of their just deserts than has any other dodge. The murderer does his dastardly work, then gets on the witness stand and says the dead man "threw his hand behind him," and the jury brings in a verdict of not guilty and presents the murderer with a chromo. If these County Attorneys can have a law passed prohibiting the use of hip-pockets they will confer a great favor upon law-abiding citizens.

Long Hair and Nervousness.

The man who runs the bath house at Sharon Springs, N. Y., is full of theories about difficult diseases, and some of his theories are at least interesting. Speaking to a patron, who had very thick hair, he said:

"I see you are one of those nervous people. You had better take pine needle baths."

"What made you conclude I was nervous?" inquired the gentleman.

"I knew it from your hair," was the reply.

"How so?"

"Because all thick, coarse-haired people are nervous."

"Why?"

"Well, it stands to reason, don't it, that if you overplant a small patch of ground you will deplete the soil. It's the same way with a man's head. When a man has a big crop of coarse hair his nerves pay the penalty. Bald-headed men are seldom nervous."

His Friend Had Been There.

Anxious Inquirer—How do you pronounce "table d'hôte," anyway?

His Friend—I pronounce it very bad—unless the place happens to have an à la carte bill of fare on the side.

Queer Things in Porto Rico.

"THERE are strange sights to be seen in Porto Rico," said a young civil engineer whose swarthy skin was speaking evidence of the year he had spent in Uncle Sam's newest possession.

"Tarantulas are one of them," he continued, "and you should see a tarantula jump! One of them went through a marvelous performance, with myself and a dog for spectators. The dog's barking awoke me early one morning, and I slipped into my shoes and ran out. Spot—that's the dog's name—was making frantic plunges at an enormous tarantula, as big as my palm, and its legs covering as much ground as a soup plate. Its wicked black eyes made me creep.

"All of a sudden the thing shrank up like a sponge, and jumped for the dog; I give you my word, it jumped fifteen feet if it was an inch. Twice the dog ran under the spider's jump—fact. Others were watching by this time, and they all saw it. Usually, though, he just side-stepped a bit.

"I broke up little pieces of a branch of a tree and hurled them at the tarantula. My aim was just good enough to stir him up; at first he kept jumping away from us, but Spot always herded him back again; then he jumped straight for us. At last a lucky shot keeled him over, and a few strokes with a convenient club finished him.

"Drinking water would have been a puzzle to us had it not been for the cocoanuts. When near the coast we gathered these ourselves or sent 'peons' after them; but inland we bought them of carriers, who would sell you a cocoanut for a cent, would chip off the ends with their machete, and bore a hole like a ten-cent piece for you. Then you drink the 'coacoa water,' as they call it, and throw the nut away.

"The natives are, many of them, a queer lot. The Spanish census made the population 85 per cent. white and 15 per cent. negro. I rather think the American census will just transpose those figures."

Actors, and Their Parts

METHODS of actors in memorizing the lines of their parts differ materially. Certain men never do learn them; others are letter perfect almost at the first rehearsal. Some get the lines "pat" by simply walking up and down, to and fro, repeating the words over and over again in a mechanical sing-song way. Others gesticulate and in a measure follow the business of the place while learning the words. To the latter every gesture and every position they take is associated with a line, and is an aid to memory.

After rehearsals for forthcoming productions have been in progress for a few days the stage manager will inform the actors that they must be up in the lines by a certain day.

"We'll take up the third act to-morrow," he may say, for instance, "and, remember, everybody letter perfect!"

The novices and the younger Thespians are duly impressed and go back to their boarding houses prepared to pace the floor all night if need be to get the required facility with the words of their parts. Old timers, however, are pretty apt to take chances. A few minutes before rehearsal they may be seen clustered about the stage door diligently conning the lines in an effort to commit enough of them to memory to make a fair showing. When the rehearsal proceeds they hold their blue-covered manuscripts behind their back, taking an occasional peep at the lines when the manager is not looking.

Some of the best actors are the worst "studies." The late E. J. Henley was a notable example. He constantly "faked" his lines at rehearsal, and even the last dress rehearsal always found him with the book in his hands. He was a valuable adjunct to any production, however, and so managers tolerated much in Henley's case that others would have suffered for.

On opening nights he would wait in the wings, book in hand, while other actors felt absolutely sure of their lines. But he seldom "muffed" when once the scene was on. Despite his indifference at rehearsal, he was in earnest at performances, and unnecessary interruptions annoyed him excessively. He did not hesitate to express his disgust in the very middle of a scene to the embarrassment of the other actors, the amusement of front-row auditors, and the consternation of the management.

The stock system, which is in vogue again at several theatres, necessitates something like the old-time ability for memorizing lines, but not quite the same facility. In the "palmy days," where the bill was changed every night, it was no unusual thing for the tired actor, just home from the play, to grind away until daybreak at some new part. Old actors tell of how they bound their heads with a towel soaked in iced water, to reduce the feverishness brought on by excessive study. The only rest came, contrary to the general idea, when there was a week or two of Shakespeare with some well-known star. In most of the companies the actors had a repertoire of Shakespearean rôles, previously acquired, and so less study was required.

In the case of the actresses in modern productions, the chief difficulties come from the fact that there is so much to do apart from studying the lines. The visits to the dressmaker and the wigmaker occupy all the time left after the rehearsal. In the evening the actress may be playing in another production, and so the studying must be done late at night, for she is not apt to be an early riser. Then to rehearsal at 11 o'clock, where, in the early stages, she must remain until 5 or 6 in the afternoon, leaving only time for dinner before the evening's work again begins.

As the production draws nearer everything seems to go wrong. The wigmaker has not been able to get just the shade of hair that is most becoming to the actress, the dresses don't fit, the bonnet is a fright, and the actress is away down in the depths.

There is something peculiar in the mental processes of the actor, with reference to his study of a part. The part is handed to him. He reads it casually and thinks he may have good opportunities in it. He sees effects in the bare manuscript that to the inexperienced reader will not be apparent. Then he gets down to work. For a while all goes well. His voice seems to ring true, he can almost feel the sympathy of his audience, he hears their applause on the opening night.

Then he pauses; something has suddenly impressed him as not being right. He reads a line over again. It sounds flat and false. He tries again, and it is no better. His confidence vanishes, and it may be days before he again reaches the point where he decides that he has struck the right key. And effects often depend upon shadings in reading and little actions of business so delicate that even the trained observer would be apt to overlook them.

As a rule applause comes at exactly the same place every night. The actors get to anticipating "the hands," and they study the cause for its absence where expected. For example, a climax of an act that usually gets two curtain calls. Some night it only gets one. Of course, the reciprocal capacity of audiences differ, but in cases where the rest of the play has been just as well received the actor begins to wonder if he is at fault. And it frequently happens that the absence of enthusiasm on the part of the spectators has been due to an almost unconscious change on his part. A too insistent gesture, or a note too prolonged may spoil a scene and ruin a curtain. So the mere matter of study is an unceasing thing. To the actor who is earnest there must ever be the watchfulness to note changes, unconscious perhaps, upon which applause and laughter hang.

It is an odd fact, too, that too much studying of lines will often result in absolute forgetfulness. An actor may go on for many nights reading the same line and then, suddenly, stand in agony unable to recall a word. In such cases the brief forgetfulness is painful, but when other actors are on the scene they usually throw out the lines and the actor regains self-possession. If he is on the scene alone he is apt to extemporize as best he can until the right words come back.

The importance of little shadings was illustrated to the writer some years ago by a well-known actor who had starred for over a year in a successful play. It was his own dramatization of a humorous novel. The actor frequently asserted that one line he spoke ought to be received with a roar of laughter. But he tried it with varying inflections night after night, and matinée after matinée, for eight months, and only silence followed. Finally one night the slightest possible change in the reading brought shouts of laughter. That was the reading ever after used in the line, and it never failed to strike.

A DAUGHTER of the GODS

By Evelyn R. Williams

THE fields are yellow with goldenrod, bowing and swaying to the gentle breeze. The woods sigh with contentment. The low of the cattle and sound of their tinkling bells come up from the distant meadow, and the brook, between the grassy banks, murmurs its glad refrain. The quail's silver whistle and the cry of the finch sound sharply from the thicket. The October sun lights all with its golden touch and fades into purple and blue on the distant sea.

To the right the houses cluster, and beyond stands the village church; ivy entwines its Gothic walls, and peeps in at the arched windows. Within are brightness and joy. The village children come laden with goldenrod and wild flowers, and depart racing down the long elm-arched lane.

On calm, still Sabbath evenings the slow, tremulous voice of the white-haired minister is faintly heard above the distant murmur of the ocean, or the sweet twittering of the birds in the fine, old trees, amid which the quaint little church stands almost hidden in Summer by the thick, green branches; but on this, the wedding morning, a perfect October day, the interior of the little edifice rang with the merry laughter of the gay crowd as they came and went, their arms filled with bright-colored flowers.

By night every nook and corner was filled, every window recess banked, and great bunches of yellow chrysanthemums, gathered from every farmhouse within miles, tied to the pew doors, until one of the girls declared it looked as if intended for a "golden wedding." Even the most fastidious among the guests could find nothing to criticise unfavorably, as the pretty bridesmaids, in dainty white gowns and yellow ribbons, big picture hats with nodding black plumes, and carrying huge bunches of yellow chrysanthemums, grouped themselves around the chancel rail amid the palms and soft yellow-shaded lamps.

Long before the wedding march pealed out from the tiny organloft back of the pulpit, the church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the ushers found themselves busy taking up the late comers, who, as usual, at weddings, come in a rush at the last moment.

Archie Harrington and Hill Chapman, who were stationed in the middle aisle, had barely arrived in time to dress and hurry to their posts of duty, Chapman grumbling at the stupid client who had kept them in town arguing a hopeless case when they might just as well have been in the midst of all the frolicking and preparation, or "ante-morteins," as he expressed it.

The strong friendship existing between the two men had caused them to be dubbed David and Jonathan, but David and Goliath would have been equally appropriate, for in personal appearance they were as unlike as in disposition, and aptly demonstrated the well-known principle that opposites always attract each other.

Harrington's tall, well-built, athletic figure, and dark, almost Spanish coloring, was in striking contrast to Chapman's short, stout dimensions and round, good-natured face, with a broad expanse of shiny, bald forehead and shortsighted twinkling little eyes.

Returning from one of their hurried trips up the aisle, shortly before the bridal party appeared, Harrington caught sight of two ladies just entering the door; one of them was a small, plump, dark-haired, little woman, with a bright vivacious face and snapping black eyes; the other, a tall, strikingly handsome girl, dressed in white, unrelieved by a touch of color, except for a large bunch of violets upon the simple, but elegant décolletée gown. Her eyes, large and wonderfully expressive, rivaled the flowers in their soft, deep purple tints, but it was the wealth of hair, crowning the well-poised head, that attracted Harrington's attention; real Titian hair that shone and glistened like burnished copper in the bright light of the lamp under which she stood, and breaking in soft, loose waves from the low white brow.

Much too tall for a woman most people would have pronounced her, had it not been for the magnificent figure and queenly bearing, but Harrington, noting every detail in that momentary glance, with his dark, dreamy eyes, which nothing ever escaped, murmured to himself, "Truly a daughter of the gods."

As the two men stepped forward when the ladies had deposited their wraps with the maid attending them, the small, dark-haired little woman, being next to Harrington, made a motion as if to take his arm, when, to his intense surprise and amusement, he heard the girl exclaim in a quick, imperious whisper, intended only for her companion's ears, "Don't you dare take the tall man." With a low, amused laugh the little woman stepped back to Chapman's side and Harrington, hastily suppressing the smile upon his face, gravely offered his arm to the girl instead.

She had seen his amusement, however, and instantly guessed its cause. Pausing perceptibly, she glanced again at Chapman, but the sight of the stocky, brownie-like little figure, the bald head barely reaching to her shoulder, and the crowded rows of pews up which she must pass proved too much for her, and with a slightly defiant look in her eyes she accepted Harrington's arm and in a chilled silence followed her friend and Chapman, amid a low murmur of admiration from the crowd congregated near the doorway.

Harrington gained little from this auspicious beginning, however, for throughout the remainder of the time passed in the church the girl steadily avoided meeting his eyes, although she must have been conscious of the persistency with which he continued to gaze in her direction during the ceremony. At the reception following he soon met her companion, Mrs. Delancy, whom she was visiting, but it looked to Harrington as if the girl was intentionally avoiding him.

But "the best laid plans o' mice and men aft gang agley," and he finally found the opportunity for which he had been waiting all evening, when he caught sight of her standing near the hall door beside Mrs. Pendleton, the bride's mother, and a group of young people, their hands filled with the proverbial rice and old slippers to be showered upon the blushing heads of the escaping couple.

Gently but firmly pushing and elbowing his way through the crowded rooms, Harrington succeeded in reaching Mrs. Pendleton's side, where he was cordially greeted by that plump, good-natured matron, with whom he stood in high favor. As she merrily offered him a handful of rice she introduced him to her companion, Miss Ingalls, and then turning to watch eagerly for the bride to appear left Harrington to make the most of his opportunity.

This he speedily did, despite the girl's first marked reserve, which soon melted under the influence of his natural, unaffected manner and infective laugh.

Suddenly there arose a chorus of disappointed voices:

"She's not coming this way! They've gone! They slipped out the side door!" and then followed a rush to the side entrance, through which the bridal couple had, indeed, succeeded in making their escape unmolested.

As they all flocked back into the house laughing and protesting over the trick played them, the musicians started a waltz, and Harrington and Miss Ingalls joined the dancers in the ballroom.

At the conclusion of the first waltz Harrington skillfully led his partner to a cool, distant corner of the conservatory, where he felt secure from untimely interruptions from the strolling couples nearer the door.

With a little sigh of contentment the girl sank into a low wicker chair, and leaned her head back against its cushions. The dark green of the foliage, with the masses of crimson azalias behind her, formed a background for her superb figure that would have delighted an artist's eye, and Harrington noting the rich, reddish gleam of her hair in the soft light, thought he had never seen a more perfect picture. The sweet, subtle odor of violets, the soft splash of the tiny fountain near by, and the subdued strain of the distant music, the only sounds that broke the stillness, but served to deepen the spell of the girl's glorious dark eyes and low, sweet Southern voice.

The vague, intangible feeling that had haunted Harrington all the evening, of having seen that wonderfully beautiful red-gold hair, and those dark, violet eyes, now grew into a certainty as he vainly struggled to recall to his treacherous memory the time and place of that former meeting.

Absorbed in his thoughts and the contemplation of the beautiful face before him, he was unconscious of the fixed, undisguised look of admiration in his eyes, until Miss Ingalls recalled him to himself by saying quizzically: "A penny for your thoughts, Mr. Harrington."

"Solve them and I will give you more than that, even to the half of my kingdom," he answered, a trifle seriously, she thought, considering the occasion. "Tell me where I have met you before, and I will be your debtor forever."

The girl shook her head emphatically. "I never saw you until to-night at the church, and even then I had to force myself unwillingly upon you," she answered, laughing frankly at the recollection. "I don't know what construction you put upon my remark, which, by the way, was never intended for your ears, but I simply felt desperate when I saw Stella calmly leaving me to my fate in the shape of that funny-looking little Brownie. Why, he wouldn't have come up to my shoulder; nothing could have persuaded me to walk up that crowded church with him."

In the midst of the merry laugh that followed at the thought of the incongruous manner in which the two couples would have been matched had Mrs. Delancy carried out her intention, that lady herself appeared at the other end of the conservatory and to Harrington's disgust hurried toward them.

"Well, here you are at last!" she exclaimed, nodding pleasantly as she came up. "I've been hunting all over the place for you, while the poor horses are worn out waiting."

On the way to the carriage, to which Harrington escorted them, Mrs. Delancy invited him to call next afternoon with Mr. Chapman, adding, as she leaned out of the carriage window, just before starting, "This will be a good chance for Violet to atone for her rudeness to Mr. Chapman to-night. I am sure she will not mind walking through my grounds with him, provided there are not too many people present."

"Maybe she won't mind, but I will," Harrington muttered grimly as he watched the carriage out of sight, and then turned his footsteps homeward.

* * * * * * *

When Chapman reached his rooms later in the evening, he found Harrington still dressed, seated beside the open window smoking.

"Hello, old man; moonstruck?" he exclaimed, throwing his hat and light top coat on the sofa. "Or still dreaming of your fair, red-headed inamorata and all the sweet nothings you whispered in her pretty ear in the conservatory?"

Harrington's only reply was an indignant snort as he gazed out of the window, while Chapman continued calmly. "Oh, you needn't deny it. Mrs Delancy had me hunting all over the place for you two, but I knew all along where you were; that's the reason I studiously avoided the conservatory in my search. Well, she would have been a fairly good-looking girl if she hadn't been so everlasting tall, and then her hair is a little too red to be pretty, don't you think?"

The comical look of satisfaction with which he was regarding his five feet two in the cheval glass was rudely interrupted by the slipper, fired with such accurate aim that it barely missed the bald head by its owner quickly dodging to one side.

After this unmistakable proof of his friend's unsociability and desire to be left alone with his thoughts, Chapman betook himself off to bed, but not until he had reappeared in the doorway, in his pink and white pajamas, and waving his hand exclaimed triumphantly:

"He thinks she is divinely tall,
And most divinely fair;
I don't agree with him at all,
For I cannot stand Red Hair."

The refrain was repeated several times for Harrington's benefit, after the light had been extinguished in the next room, but presently the deep, regular snoring testified that the little man's slumbers were not affected by disturbing visions of red or brown headed girls with whom he had been flirting indiscriminately all evening, an art in which he was well versed.

Red hair, indeed! Harrington blew a puff of smoke indignantly into the air with a strong desire to punch Chapman's bald head for the imputation. Well, she had certainly "scored" him one, when she called him a little "Brownie."

How beautiful she had looked, with that half-defiant, half-apologetic look in the dark, violet eyes, as she took his arm at the church door.

Suddenly the picture of just such a look in a child's eyes flashed before him, the picture of a sobbing child with great violet eyes and a tangled mass of red-gold hair falling in disorder about her tear-stained face, as she appealed to him to deny the taunting accusation that her hair was "as red as a fox."

Harrington smiled in the dark as he remembered his prompt chastisement of the offender, followed by the grateful sympathy of the wounded childish heart. They had been declared sweethearts after that.

Striking a match, Harrington drew out his watch, and opening it at the back gazed long and earnestly at the picture within of a child's marvelously beautiful face, with great, dark eyes, almost too serious for a child, and a wealth of soft curls framing the delicate, oval countenance.

The face that smiled at him from the watch was the same that had so puzzled and bewitched him that night. The eyes, with the soft, dreamy expression; the rich, red-gold hair, and soft, delicate coloring in lips and cheeks were unchanged. The promise of great beauty in the child had been more than fulfilled in the woman.

With a sigh of satisfaction at having solved the puzzle that had worried him so all evening, Harrington replaced his watch in his pocket, feeling confident that the little sweetheart of years ago and the girl he had just met were one and the same.

"From your little 'red-headed sweetheart,' Gladys Ingalls, Warm Springs, Va."

How well he remembered now the cramped childish writing—strange that he had not been struck by the similarity of the names, and that sweet Southern accent; but why had Mrs. Delancy called her Violet, when her real name was Gladys?

Still puzzling over the change in names, for he was satisfied there had been a change since he had last seen her, Harrington fell asleep and dreamed all night of fighting red-headed boys, who wore violets on their coats, because they called him Gladys.

* * * * * * *

The early Fall day was drawing to a close with a cold, misty rain the next afternoon as Harrington and Chapman entered Mrs. Delancy's brightly lighted, attractive little house—the merry crackling wood fires and pink-shaded lamps within forming a cheerful contrast to the cold and gloom outside. A woman's full, rich voice was filling the rooms with exquisite melody as the two men paused upon the threshold to listen. Despite the gloomy weather, the gay society set, with few exceptions, were present in full force, their merry voices hushed for the moment.

Behind a tea table on the opposite side of the room sat a bright-faced, black-eyed little girl, who nodded gayly as she caught sight of Chapman in the doorway and motioned him to a seat beside her in invitation which he promptly accepted. Harrington did not notice this little by-play, however, his eyes being fixed intently upon the girl standing beside the piano, her full notes filling the room with sweetness. It was Miss Ingalls, dressed in a soft gray gown, which clung in simple folds to her graceful figure. She was standing with her hands clasped loosely before her, her head slightly turned away from the door, so that Harrington could watch the exquisite profile unobserved.

As the last notes died away he came forward to join in the general expression of delight, and entreaties for another song. Miss Ingalls graciously and unaffectedly complied with the request, and then turning away from the piano, exclaimed, good-naturedly, as she eluded the detaining hands, "Not another note to-night! You've been sufficiently amused, and I am too hoarse to speak."

Some one drew a large easy chair before the blazing fire for her, and the room soon hummed again with the merry voices and laughter, and the rattle of tea cups. Harrington did not immediately join the circle around Miss Ingalls's chair, stopping to chat instead with Mrs. Delaney, but presently spying a vacant seat near her, he promptly took possession of it.

"What made you so late?" she inquired, as he sat down. "I was sure this cold, drizzly rain had kept you away."

"It would have taken more than the risk of getting wet to have done that," he answered with a simple directness that brought the quick flush to the creamy, white skin, one of the charms that usually accompany red hair, and which was so enticing in Miss Ingalls.

"You were singing when I came in," Harrington continued, as he watched the soft color dart away as quickly as it came. "I imagine you have studied abroad, have you not?"

"Yes, for the last few years, since I left boarding-school."

"With Mrs. Delaney, I suppose?" casually.

"Oh, no!" she answered quickly. "With my aunt; Stella and I were schoolmates and friends for years when I came South to live, but this is the first time I have seen her since she was married."

"I should have thought from your accent that you had always lived in the South," Harrington said slowly, trying not to betray in his voice his eagerness to hear something of her early life.

"How keen you Northern men are to detect the Southern accent," she answered, with a little note of approval. "I was born in the South, in Virginia, but when I spoke of going South to live I meant 'way down in Dixie land,' in Mississippi."

"Ah, yes," he said, reluctantly stroking his mustache, and noting with satisfaction that the group around them had gradually broken up and strolled away.

"Then you really consider Virginia your home?"

"As much as a nomad like myself can claim any home," she said a little wistfully. "For years I spent my life traveling with my invalid mother for her health, and after her death I lived with my aunt in Mississippi, until I went to Paris to study music. But, after all, there has never been any place half so dear to me as my old home in Fredericksburg, where I was born, and where my mother is buried."

She had unconsciously lowered her voice at the last words, and for a moment sat quietly gazing into the bright flames and so missed the look of satisfaction that came over his face as she mentioned the name of her birthplace. All doubt was removed from his mind as to the identity of the child whose picture he had carried all these years and the girl sitting beside him; but he was about to question her further when Chapman's voice broke in:

"Pardon me, old man, for interrupting you, but don't you think you have monopolized Miss Ingalls long enough for one afternoon? Suppose you give some one else a chance and say good-night before Mrs. Delancy puts you out."

Harrington rose reluctantly, apologizing to Miss Ingalls for his selfishness, and after obtaining her consent to join him on a horseback ride in the evening, if clear, took his leave, good-naturedly submitting to the "chaffing" with which Chapman beguiled him on the way home.

* * * * * * *

During the month that followed, while Harrington lingered, long after the two weeks' vacation he had intended to take had flown, not a day passed in which he did not meet Miss Ingalls, driving with her for miles through the picturesque country around Bayview, taking long walks up the beach or sitting for hours under shelter of a huge Japanese umbrella, until the incoming tide drove them home. During these hours spent together, Harrington often led his companion on to talk of her early life, particularly the time spent in Virginia, not that he had once doubted, since that first meeting at the wedding, that years before she had once been the object of his boyish affection, as she was now, the all-absorbing love of the man's heart, but he loved to watch the dreamy expression, never entirely absent from the dark eyes, deepen, and listen to the sweet, low voice that grew so tender when speaking of those happy, childish days, and the delicate, gentle mother.

He had never reminded her of that earlier friendship between them, and the girl had evidently forgotten it entirely, for she had more than once spoken of her last Summer in Virginia at the Warm Springs, where he had first known her.

One bright, crisp evening toward the end of the month, when the air was filled with a touch of frost and all the world seemed flooded with the bright golden sunshine, Harrington's mail brought him a letter from Chapman, hinting that he would like to have his partner's well-known ability to tie up slippery witnesses, to fall back upon, in an important case, which was to come up the next day.

Sitting on the beach, watching the soft undulations of the waves lapping the shore, the shrill laughter of a party of children building sand houses coming faintly to their ears, Harrington told the girl of his intended departure the next morning, and

SPOTS

then a silence had fallen upon them, which both seemed loath to break.

Unconsciously a quick, startled look had crossed her noble face as she listened, and then she had turned her eyes away, gazing quietly out at the dark, ever-restless waves. Her crimson-lined hood had fallen unnoticed upon her shoulders, and the rich, red-gold hair was shining gloriously in the sunlight, as it broke in loose, rebellious curls above the low, white brow.

Presently Harrington broke the silence, asking, a trifle abruptly, "When did you change your name to Violet? That isn't your real name, I know?"

"No," she answered, slowly turning her eyes from the water and not seeming to look at him or think his question surprising, "it was just a fancy of my mother's; she never liked the name Gladys, although it was her own name, and she finally began calling me Violet, partly, I imagine, because she was so passionately fond of those flowers."

Harrington thought to himself that the sweet purity of the girl's nature and the expression of the dark, violet eyes, had probably influenced the choice of names as well as a natural preference on her mother's part for the sweet-smelling flowers, but aloud, he only said, questioningly: "Do you remember my asking you that first night where I had met you before?"

She nodded without replying.

"Well, I know now."

The girl looked puzzled as she shook her head.

"I don't remember it. I must have been quite small at the time, was I not?"

Harrington did not answer immediately, but drawing out his watch, opened it at the back, and held it toward her. "Do you remember now?"

As Violet's eyes fell upon the picture within, she uttered a little cry of surprise. "Where did you get it?" she asked, looking at him with wide-open eyes of astonishment. "My mother always had one like it, as a brooch, which she wore until her death.

"Look at the back of it," Harrington answered, briefly. His face was pale and set and his hand trembled as he slipped the little picture out and handed it to her.

Turning it over, she read aloud, slowly, as if puzzling over the uncertain, childish writing.

"From your little red-headed sweetheart, Gladys Ingalls, Warm Springs, Va."

For a moment she hesitated, as if trying to recall to her memory the past and the incident which had caused the little offering. Then her face cleared and she exclaimed, with a quick smile, "Now I remember it all, that Summer when I gave you this; somebody, a boy called me red-headed, and when I cried you thrashed him and I gave you this picture when we left the springs. How clearly it all comes back to me now!"

She was still holding the picture in her hand and gazing at the childish face, so like her own, but presently, glancing up at Harrington, she asked, curiously, "And so you have known all this time and you never mentioned it. Why didn't you tell me before?"

She was looking straight at him as she spoke, but only for a moment. The expression in his eyes caused her own to fall quickly, and the soft, ever-ready flush to mount clear to the roots of her hair. "Violet," Harrington said, softly, taking in his the hand still holding the picture, "years ago, when a little child, you promised me you would be my little sweetheart always. Will you keep that promise now?"

And the soft lapping of the waves upon the shore broke into a deep, glad song as the dark, violet eyes were raised to his and the sweet voice gave again the promise of "auld lang syne."

THE LETTERS ON PAPER MONEY

"TALKING of counterfeiters," said an ex-Treasury official the other day, "puts me in mind of one thing that few people outside of the Treasury Department know about paper money Many notorious counterfeiters have been captured through their lack of knowledge of it."

Here the speaker reached down into his pocket and fished out a one-dollar bill. It was a new one, and he pointed out a diminutive letter C on the right, under the bill's number, and another down in the other corner.

"Now," he continued, "I don't suppose you can tell me what these seemingly unnecessary letters are on the United States bills, nor what they signify. Well, take any one of these bills and tell me what the last four figures of its number are."

The bill was taken and the Treasury man informed that the last four figures were 5,322. Almost instantly he said: "The letter on that bill is B." When the bill was examined the diminutive B was found on it in two places.

Half a dozen other bills were similarly tried and the ex-Treasury official was able in each case to tell what letter would be found on the bill. The letter was always either A, B, C, or D.

"The explanation is simple," said the expert in paper scrip. "If you divide by four the number on any United States Treasury note, no matter what its denomination, you will, of course, have a remainder of one, two, three, or naught. If the remainder is one, the letter on the bill will be A; if it is two, the letter will be B; if it is three, the letter will be C, and if it is zero, meaning that it divides evenly, the letter will be D.

"This is one of the many precautions taken by the Government against counterfeiters. It is not an infallible precaution, of course, but you may be pretty sure that if the rule does not apply the bill is a counterfeit."

GOWNS WORN at the NEWPORT HORSE SHOW

MRS. OGDEN MILLS wore an exquisite white mull, with a delicate white vine in heavier threads running through it. The skirt had ruffles of this at the bottom, and a deep tunic effect was produced by appliques of heavy yellow lace running from the waist to the knees and describing deep points at both top and bottom. The full blouse of the mull had an Eton jacket of the lace and short sleeves below which the mull formed puffs and was gathered into bands. A very wide boa of white tulle, edged with black, and with long ends, was worn. Mrs. Mills wore a black hat, covered with white ostrich plumes.

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Mrs. Charles Oelrichs wore a skirt and Eton jacket of white mohair and a blouse of pale pink mull. The long plain skirt had narrow strapped bands at its lower edge and seams and the Eton jacket had the same stitched bands around its edges and as a finish to the sleeves. The blouse had a full plaited front, with crossing straps of lace. The toque worn was a small white one, with dashes of light pink.

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Mrs. Frederic Neilson was in a pink and white liberty satin. The dull pink was splashed and spotted thickly on the white background with now and then an occasional large oval-shaped white figure. The long skirt was cut to fit like a sheath and had an applied flounce. The bodice was the same, except that about four inches of it above the girdle were of tucked white chiffon, which also formed the lower part of the sleeves and showed in the stock and the vest. A square white toque, lower in front than back, and covered with a cream lace veil, was worn.

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Mrs. James Hude Beekman was in a white and black satin foulard, with insertions of black lace and appliques of black velvet flowers. The skirt had at its lower edge a six-inch ruffle of black net covered with rows of black and white satin beading. Falling over this in points was a black lace ruffle. The upper portion of the skirt was of the foulard—the white background being broken by vertical curving stripes of black, some solid and some formed of tiny dots. Now and then a vertical inch-wide applique ran from the girdle to the wide horizontal insertion of black lace, placed a little above the bottom ruffles. In the bodice the lace insertion was so wide as to have the effect of a bolero, white lace and chiffon formed the shallow vest and the stock, and finely plaited white chiffon the lower part. The yoke was outlined by a narrow applique of black velvet roses. The elbow sleeves were formed of the fine black lace unlined. The pattern of the lace was tiny garlands, and running across the top of the sleeves and along the lace so as to outline a large oval was a garland of the tiny velvet roses. These roses also headed the frill of black lace over white chiffon that formed the sleeves' finish. Mrs. Beekman's hat was a rather square black affair, trimmed with three ostrich plumes, These met in the front under a small chou of black ribbon. A white ostrich plume ran around the left side close to the hair, and above this a shorter black one, and a single plume trimmed the right side.

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Mrs. Gordon King wore a pale gray frock of nuns' veiling. The skirt had two graduated flounces, ten inches deep, in the back and eight in front, headed and edged with a lighter gray beading. The bodice was tight-fitting and had a tucked belt stitched to it. In the back the vertical tucks tended to a point, in the front they were straighter. The short, square yoke was of solid tucks and was outlined by a five-inch band of lace applied flatly and headed by a half-inch band of black velvet. The bishop sleeves were tucked longitudinally in clusters. Mrs. King's toque was formed of alternate bands of light and dark geranium red straw, the brim was edged with ribbon and flowers to match, and she carried a parasol of Persian silk broken by solid bands of geranium red.

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Mrs. George Rives was also in gray, a medium shade. The material was crepe veiling and the gray taffeta silk lining showed plainly through it. The long, plain skirt had three one-inch tucks at the extreme edge. There was a graduated yoke in the front and on the hips of tiny tucks; this yoke was some six inches deep on the hips and twelve in front. The front breadth was broken by a lap from top to bottom a little to the left of the centre and three gray frogs, perhaps six inches apart, and beginning where the tucked yoke stopped simulated a closing. The back breadth was gathered and hung full. The bodice fitted closely and the shallow yoke of cream lace, with stock of the same, was outlined by a two-inch band of dark stone-gray velvet embroidered in silvery gray velvet flowers. The sleeves had puffs of white between the elbow and the embroidered velvet wristbands. The hat that topped the costume was a flat one of delicate grayish white flowers and a few narrow loops of black velvet. The parasol was gray.

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Miss Daisy Pierson wore ciel blue satin. The skirt was formed of three equally deep flopping circular flounces of satin, each finished by a quarter-inch bias fold of white satin. The close bodice was made of alternate quarter-inch satin bands and white silk cross-stitch "fagoting" or insertions. In the sleeves these alternate bands ran diagonally, but in the bodice vertically. It bloused a little in front and had a blue chou at the left. There was blue tulle in the stock, and the blue hat, round in shape, was of blue tulle and satin.

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Miss Florence Twombly was in a delicate dull pink and white liberty silk, a Persian pattern of pink on a white background. The bodice fitted tightly in the back and bloused a trifle in front. Bands of ecru lace an inch and a half wide outlined V's on the lower two-thirds of the bodice, and above these a horizontal band simulated a yoke. These bands of lace were also used on the sleeves and formed the only trimming. The skirt had a graduated flounce two-thirds its depth, and this was laid in shallow box plaits. The upper portion was perfectly plain, save for the double box plait laid in the back. The white straw hat was trimmed with pink.

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Mrs. George Crocker was in white chiffon over white taffeta. The skirt had full plaitings of chiffon on the bottom of the foundation skirt and the dress skirt had as its trimming four-inch horizontal insertions of ecru lace, and below, above, and between them clusters of three and four tiny horizontal tucks. The blousing bodice showed appliqués of the ecru lace. The Pacquin sleeves had touches of shrimp pink satin ribbon in the wristbands, and the girdle—pointed in the back and with long ends—was also of pink. Mrs. Crocker wore a large shrimp pink hat, the front covered with a wide ostrich feather of the same hue, and about her neck some rare pearls.

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Mrs. Astor was at the Horse Show on its second day, in a black and white foulard, the black and white so blended as to give a gray effect, with black and white figures running horisontally. There were insertions of black lace near the bottom of the skirt, also in the bodice and sleeves, and these were also horizontal. She wore a black tulle boa and a small black hat trimmed in black.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson, who was with Mrs. Astor, was also in black and white foulard, but the effect was of vertical stripes. There was the same soft gray effect, however. Mrs. Wilson's hat was a small one of black lace and tulle, with a white aigrette.

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Mrs. William T. Bull was in light brown veiling. The bodice had its back covered with deep écru guipure lace, and the front showed much of it in a plastron over white chiffon. The sleeves had numerous horizontal bands of the insertion with strips of veiling between. They were tight fitting coat sleeves. The skirt had its back breadth laid in narrow tucks at the top for a depth of eight inches, and from there it was perfectly plain, finished at the bottom with a deep hem. From the sides of the back breadth there started an applied flounce of the veiling, edged with lace and tucked, above it was a deep applique of the lace with tucks below and above it, and above this and rising near the girdle was a deeper applique of the lace that extended across the front and sides. Mrs. Bull's hat was of rose-pink tulle, with a wide bow of ribbon of the same shade directly across the front.

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Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster wore one of the simplest and most graceful gowns seen the first day of the show. It was of black net, and so hung or tucked that it seemed to hang in tapering graduated folds from belt to hem, and at the hem several rows of narrow black velvet ribbon were applied. The girdle was of black velvet, and the simple bodice was trimmed with the black velvet ribbon, which crossed the sleeves, outlined a yoke, and trimmed the stock. Mrs. Webster's black hat had a wide brim, it was of soft chin black stuff, and its low crown was formed of pale green leaves.

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On Tuesday Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary wore a picture dress of filmy organdie splashed with large flowers of pale coral color, and now and then a hint of mauve. There was an applied flounce of dead coarse white lace, and upward rising bands of insertions to match, and a crossing insertion near the waist. The bodice was tight-fitting and showed the white lace in yoke, stock, and lower part of the sleeves. At the left of the corsage there was a large chou of light but brilliant watered lavender ribbon, a strip of the ribbon ran to the waist line and was caught there in a smaller chou, and then ran around the left side of the waist to the back, where it was caught with a rhinestone buckle, and from that point hung nearly to the hem of the trailing skirt, the ribbon ending in several short loops. Mrs. Cary's hat was of cream white straw, rather large, and worn straight on the head, with one large and wide heliotrope ostrich plume running around the crown and brim. Under the brim at the left were sprays of white roses with pale green leaves. A white aigrette tipped with black chenille completed the strikingly beautiful toilet.

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Mrs. George Crocker wore one of the handsomest gowns seen on Tuesday. It was of pale blue panne satin. The bottom of the skirt was formed of joined diamonds of heavy white silk net, with dots of white, and the blue satin, and edging of the blue diamonds was a wreath of blue silk roses a wee bit darker than the satin. The bodice showed insertions and blue satin flowers, and the yoke was outlined by narrow black velvet ribbon run through the lace, and this black ribbon was looped at each side of the bodice centre at the bust line. A bit of the black showed in the stock. The elbow sleeves were formed of the lace and satin, with wreaths of the satin roses, and frills of lace finished them. The full puff below the elbow sleeves was of chiffon and flowers were painted on them. She wore a moderately large black hat turned up on the left side, where it was covered with black ostrich tips.

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Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt wore at Tuesday's show a gown of white embroidered mull with lace insertions. Near the bottom there were criss-crossing bands of lavender satin an inch wide that outlined diamonds a foot high. The tight bodice had three knots of lavender ribbon in the back at the waist line, and there were three similar knots a few inches below it, also in the back. The stock showed lavender touches. The bishop sleeves had puffs of lace at the wrists. A large pale gray boa was worn and a large black straw hat, simply trimmed with flat loops of ribbon to match.

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Mrs. Francis Ormonde French was in black organdie flowered in pale heliotrope with soft green leaves. Pin points of white were scattered in clusters over the background, and there were winding insertions all over the frock of fine black lace. It was a beautiful gown. A black boa and a small white hat, touched with black, was worn.

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Mrs. Benjamin Thaw on the same day wore a marvelous gown of white organdie, with wreaths of cretonne flowers and medallions of lace. There was a wreath directly in the back of the bodice, encircling a medallion of lace. The front had bands of lace and flowers forming a deep V. A wide girdle, boned to fit and some eight inches high in the front by five in the back, was of bright light blue satin, and from under the side fronts and heading this blue girdle started bands of deep olive green velvet ribbon; these met at the top of the pointed back, were there tied in a close knot, the ends falling far below the waist line. An immense cream-colored straw hat, trimmed with equally large ostrich feathers across the front, topped the costume.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish wore the second day a white embroidered pique, the lower part of the skirt being of all-over white Irish embroidery, which was also used in the yoke. Mrs. Fish wore a large round hat of red straw, the brim of which was encircled with ostrich plumes of a darker red. She carried a plain deep red parasol, matching the hat in shade, with two wide rows of appliques of ecru lace.

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Mrs. I. Townsend Burden wore on Monday a white mull gown. The skirt had two very deep flounces gathered at the top and forming two-thirds of the skirt's length. These flounces were embroidered along their edges and also in perpendicular lines. The deep bolero of the bodice had medallions tucked in and embroidered in the back and below these bowknots and a ribbon design were also embroidered. The embroidered sleeves were puffed at the elbows and were brought in close at the wrists. The stock, girdle, and sash were of white taffeta and the flowing ends were painted in pink flowers, and these appeared at the wrist also. Mrs. Burden's hat was a large flat one of cream white straw, the double brim was filled in with white taffeta ribbon, and against the hair on the left were white flowers tinged with pink, and green leaves.

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Miss Evelyn Burden wore a clinging frock of white mull heavily embroidered and fluffy at the feet. Her hat was covered with lavender flowers, and a lavender girdle with long ends of brocaded white and lavender completed the costume.

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Mrs. John Clinton Gray wore a black grenadine gown striped. The plain stripes were an inch and a half wide and the wider stripes, covered with small black velvet or chenille flowers, were five or six inches wide. The skirt was long and plain, and the bodice was plain and tight. A large pale-blue feather boa was worn, and the flat hat set back from the face was of light-blue rough straw with black under the front and at the sides.

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Miss Emma Rutherford wore a gown of an exquisite shade of gray veiling. The skirt was laid in tiny tucks a half inch apart from a few inches above the hem, and above a wide crossing insertion of cream lace. The bodice was tucked and had a deep yoke of lace, a stock of lace with a bit of black velvet baby ribbon in lengthwise dashes over it. The sleeves were tucked and a deep feather boa that was a perfect mass of fluffy gray lovelyness was over her shoulders. Her hat was of gray tulle, silver spangled, and at the left side were five or six upstanding small white ostrich tips. A turquoise horseshoe ornamented the front of her bodice and a la Vallière chain with pendent turquoises

FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES.

Hawthorn and Lavender.

Songs and Madrigals.

I send you roses—red, like love,
And white, like death, sweet friend:
Born in your bosom to rejoice,
Languish, and pine, and end.

If the white roses tell of death,
Let the red roses mend
The talk with true stories of love
Unchanging to the end.

Red and white roses, love and death—
What else is left to send?
For what is life but love, the means,
And death, dear heart, the end?

When, in what other life,
Where in what old spent star,
Systems ago, dead vastitudes after,
Were we two bird and bough, or man and wife?
Or wave and spar?
Or I the beating sea, and you the bar
On which it breaks? I know not, I!
But this, O this, my very dear, I know:
Your voice awakes old echoes in my heart;
And things I say to you now are said once more;
And, sweet, when we two part
I feel I have seen you falter and linger so,
So hesitate, and turn, and cling—yet go,
As once in some immemorable Before,
Once on some fortunate yet thrice-blasted shore. * * *
Was it for good?
O, these poor eyes are wet;
And yet, O! yet,
Now it comes back, I would not, if I could, Forget.

—W. E. HENLEY in The North American Review.

The Work of the Sea.

From Longman's Magazine.

When the sea is running in from the east I can see the waves hurrying up to put in each his contribution toward the modeling work in hand. There are a few million touches still required to finish the chin of the demon face formed by the corner of yonder red cliff, puckered and wrinkled already by a hundred years of wave-sculpturing. The sea knows that to-day there is a chance of getting on with the work, for the wind is driving it hard and the waves are climbing high up the face of the precipice. Each in turn dashes upward and aims a vigorous blow at the spot which must be hollowed out or rounded off. You can see the wavelets bobbing up here and there, far out at sea, in order to take the bearings of the spot to be attacked, which taken, they shape their course, collecting material until they have formed a great rolling power; this travels landward at speed, gathering pace and weight as it comes; now it is a full-blown roller, breaking and curling over the rocks which have been torn from the cliffs in years gone by and now lie strewn in its path, and it dashes at last with a roar against the perpendicular of the precipice in order to perform its share of the molding work to be done; its twenty millionth part in the removal of a few grains of red sand from the great block which, when a century or so more of similar waves shall have contributed their share of the work, will complete the resemblance to the chin of a demon face.

The sea does its work very gradually, tide by tide and century by century, but it is an untiring worker, and keeps its object in view; time is a matter of no consequence, everything is to be achieved by patience and diligence, and the mills of God grind very slowly, very surely.

Traveling Kurds.

From The Geographical Journal.

The inhabitants of Jelu, in distinction to those of the other valleys of Tiari and Tkhuma, are wonderful travelers, making begging tours to all parts of the world. Consequently, people talking a little English are easy to find, but it was rather disconcerting to be addressed in a strong American accent by a man who had been through the recent Spanish war as an American sailor, but who had just returned to tend his home farm, the sense of attachment to this little canton in a valley under Gellashin being stronger than the delights of civilization. One old fellow, who had finished his traveling days, said he knew London well, but the only name he could just then remember was Bow Street. Another was returning with a comrade from a successful tour in the Brazils, when his friend died off Lisbon, leaving £175, which was handed over to the Turkish Consul at Lisbon until proof of next-of-kin relationship was established. The man was starting for Lisbon this Spring. This gives a good idea of the extraordinary way in which these people exploit the whole world in their tours.

Beau Nash and His Coat.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Richard Nash was born at Swansea in the year 1674; he was the son of Richard Nash, who, as partner in a glass house, had earned sufficient to give his son an excellent education. It is a matter of small account who were the parents, or what was the education, of a man who owed so little of his advancement to either. He seldom boasted of family or learning, and his father's circumstances were so little known that it was thought the splendid beau had dropped from the clouds ready dressed and powdered. Dr. Cheyne used to affirm that Nash had no father. The Duchess of Marlborough, as rude a creature as himself, one day rallying him in public company upon the obscurity of his birth, compared him to Gil Blas, who was ashamed of his father. "No, Madam!" replied Nash; "I seldom mention my father in company, not because I have any reason to be ashamed of him, but because he has some reason to be ashamed of me." His mother was the niece of Col. Poyer, who was killed by Oliver Cromwell while defending Pembroke Castle against the rebels.

Mankind has proved its folly most ludicrously in its respect for a man's coat. He is something of a wise man who is alive to the advantage of being well dressed; for example, some of the most illustrious and wisest of men have been dandies of the first water. King Solomon was one and Alexander the Great was another; but there never was a more despotic monarch, nor one more entirely obeyed by his subjects, than the King of Bath, who won his dominions by the cut of his coat.

Some Boer and Other Ideas.

Poultney Bigelow in The Independent.

The Boer thinks he is fighting for liberty. Yet the Krüger Government has never given more liberty than is granted to men of all nations in every British colony—not merely in South Africa, but in Canada, Australia, Barbados, or Hongkong.

The English flag is to-day the flag of local self-government and constitutional liberty, and no Joseph Chamberlain, no Cecil Rhodes, no Cabinet in London can pass any regulation that can curtail the rights of a German, a Frenchman, a Boer, or an American anywhere in the vast extent of her colonial empire.

The Krüger Government was based upon granting privileges for manufacturing purposes, and excluding from the country everything that offered competition. This spirit went so far as to seek to exterminate the English language—a short-sighted measure, for the English tongue is the tongue of commerce, and to train Boer boys in Dutch alone is merely to condemn them to a narrow field of activity. The German Government in Southwest Africa makes also the mistake of excluding the Dutch and their language, for fear that they might interfere with German progress! What would have become of the United States had we acted on any such doctrine?

The prejudice that now prevails against England throughout Europe, and especially in Germany, is founded largely upon ignorance: It is assumed that a conquering nation must necessarily seek to enforce institutions and regulations obnoxious to the conquered. Many nations of Continental Europe frankly defend such a policy. But in the English system of colonial administration, so far as I have observed its practical workings, no especial privileges are reserved to Englishmen. At Cape Town I found a German President of the Chamber of Commerce. In colonies like Singapore and Hongkong I have found Germans exercising their full share of political responsibility.

Plants as Water Carriers.

From The Popular Science Monthly.

One of the most delicate of all plant mechanisms is that which is associated with the transportation of its liquids. The leaves and green surfaces generally are closely studded with minute structures, 100,000 or more to a square inch, that open or close as the emergencies of the case demand. They are vitalized and exceedingly sensitive valves, usually constructed of two crescent-shaped cells set in the skin and highly charged with protoplasm. These organs are influenced by sunlight and darkness, by heat and cold; in fact, their functioning calls forth the admiration of any careful student of the subject. The two guard cells are so hung that they become turgid when the leaf is well filled with water, and thus enlarge the opening to its full capacity for the passage of vapor-laden gases. As soon as these guard cells lose much water, they become less plump, and this brings about the closing of the pore. They are therefore valves of safety, and, as the other portions of the leaf are covered with a cuticle more or less impervious to gases, it is seen that the stomates are the organs that regulate the evaporation stream.

That the amount of water carried is very great scarcely needs to be emphasized. Note the rapidity with which grass wilts when cut for hay or the leaves upon a branch that has received any injury. If a melon vine with twelve leaves will carry a liter of water in a single day, as it has been known to do, what must be the vastness of the lift in a forest of a thousand acres upon a dry day when the leaves are fresh and most active!

That it needs to be great is seen from the requirements of the plant. The soil water is weak in all salts that a plant must acquire, and to take them in concentrated form would be as poison. The whole plan, therefore, is to carry large quantities of a dilute solution, and afterward bring it to the required strength. In the evaporation there is a cooling obtained that may possibly save the plant from destruction.

The Duck-Hawk's Strategy.

From St. Nicholas.

It is exciting to watch the duck hawk in pursuit of his prey. Given an open field with the quarry, it is astonishing to witness the exhibition of speed by these "thoroughbred" racers. The hawk will often overtake and strike a duck in the air, though he seems to prefer to single out one from some flock, and, if possible, force him to dive. As the duck comes to the surface to breathe the hawk is at hand, and down goes the duck once more. This is repeated until the poor duck is almost exhausted; and when the duck pauses a second too long at the surface the hawk pounces, and the duck is secured.

There is a wonderful sagacity shown by these birds in forcing a diving duck away from the reeds into open water. They seem loath to exert themselves sufficiently to capture their game on the wing, but will "dog him," as it were, from the shallows to deep water, where in sheer desperation the victim dives, fancying that one or two long reaches under water will bring him within the shelter of the reeds. Seldom, however, is he successful in the attempt; fear and exhaustion generally end the matter as the hawk wishes.

A great many ducks crippled by gunners will make for the marshes, where they hide; and sometimes, if forunate and not too severely wounded, they will recover. But even here they are not safe; the prowling fox or mink will strike their trail among the sedge, and often catch them when they venture too near the shore.

Out in the deeper parts of the marsh ducks must exercise the greatest caution when feeding; for when the dusk of evening settles down on lake and fen, and the mystery of the twilight reigns, a most dangerous foe—the "still-hunting owl"—comes from the darkening woods, and on silent wing the great bird quarters the marsh backward and forward with the thoroughness of a well-trained hound. Still hunting is the high art of sport, and the big owls are experts in their way.

Billy the Kid.

From Everybody's Magazine.

History has it, with what accuracy let us not inquire too closely, that when Billy the Kid was yet a boy, not more than fourteen years of age, some one addressed to his mother a disrespectful remark. This was in Arizona, and at a time when resentments were swift and deadly. The story goes that the boy drew a knife, fatally stabbed the man, and then fled the country. From that time Billy the Kid became an outlaw, and an outlaw he remained for the seven years which completed the span of his short life.

To-day there is a little lowly heap of earth situated at Las Cruces, New Mexico. To the curious stranger some idle native may, now and again, point out this little grave and explain, with a certain pride, that Las Cruces possesses the final resting place of the worst bad man that ever infested the Southwestern border. An ancient Mexican, who sometimes shows this grave to visitors, once made the cautious remark regarding its occupant that, had he lived, he would probably have turned out to be a bad man.

"And how old was Billy when he died?" asked one curious stranger.

"Twenty-one, Señor," replied the ancient. "He died, almost as one might say, before he fully began to live."

"You say he was bad?" remarked another stranger.

"He is said to have killed many men."

"How many? How many, amigo, had this man killed at the time he himself died?"

"He had killed," replied the ancient Mexican, "twenty-one men, one for each year of his age, may the saints defend us," said the Mexican. "He was a good man, and very kind to poor people. Yet, had he lived, he might, according to the opinion of some, have turned into a bad man."

British Shipyards. Their Turn Out.

From The Monthly Review.

In the last year of the century the British shipyards turned out 1,245 vessels, of 1,674,844 tons and 1,777,643 horse power, and to the total tonnage the Clyde contributed 492,609 and the Tyne 325,277 tons. This immense total includes not a single sailing ship from the once prolific birthplaces of wooden brigs on the Wear and Tees, only two small sailing craft on the Tyne, and four sailing ships on the Clyde. Only on the Thames and the Humber is the building of sailing ships of any dimensions. As the world's output of new vessels in 1900 is estimated by The Statist at 2,321,755 tons, the United Kingdom contributed more than five-eighths of it—not all for British owners and British uses, however. According to Lloyd's returns, the actual addition to the register of the United Kingdom in 1900 was 1,221,533 tons gross, of which only 34,903 tons was in sailing vessels. About 93½ per cent. of the addition were new vessels built in the United Kingdom. Against this there were 601 vessels, of 265,937 tons, lost, broken up, or for other causes removed from the register, and there were 636 vessels, of 669,118 tons, transferred to foreign and colonial purchasers.

Paul Revere's Silverware.

From Scribner's.

The silverware of Paul Revere is of excellent workmanship and chaste in form, evidently modeled after English eighteenth century designs, and the pieces of plate manufactured by him, and now so eagerly sought for by collectors, are good examples of the style at present so greatly in favor, which we have agreed to call Colonial. The simple classical forms adopted by our struggling artisans at a period when art in this country was still in its "bib and tucker," strangely enough have never been improved upon by their successors; and by reverting to them in these latter days our silversmiths, as well as our cabinetmakers, are displaying good sense as well as taste; but in this mechanical age they stamp or saw out their patterns in unlimited quantities by machinery, and do not, as of yore, hammer or carve them laboriously, peace by piece, by hand, and therein lies a distinction and a difference.

"The Seacoast of Bohemia."

"A WINTER'S TALE," Act III., Scene 3.

The seacoast of Bohemia! a seacoast far away
From any sound of billow, or any dash of spray;
But where the ships of Fancy load their cargoes day by day.

Oh! seacoast of Bohemia, uncharted and unknown,
Oft may thy fleets, on slumbering seas, by dreamful breezes blown,
Convey us hence from common things, and make thy shores our own.

—F. W. CLARKE in The Independent.

Boys, American and English.

From The Outlook.

Both in England and in America the boys might be described as being keen; there is nothing blasé about them. And they have plenty of interests; for instance, their mission, which is a capital idea; their school paper, and their shop or store, which is not nearly so useful. The English boy does not spend so much money on iced drinks, although his luxuries are probably equally unwholesome.

The American masters whom I met were excellent as men and as masters; but they did not seem to be, for the most part, men who had chosen to be schoolmasters in preference to many other professions. Their methods of teaching were certainly better than those in England; thus, they pronounced Greek in the proper way, or in something like it, and not in the English way; they allowed the boys to ask questions freely, and did not aim at making their boys reproduce just what the text-book said; in a word, they did not blindly follow custom and authority. There was less drill, however, in the American system, where more drill is really needed; for American boys, so far as I can see, are apt to be lacking in self-restraint. Again, there was less accuracy; America does not produce many accurate and refined scholars, although, on the other hand, the work was more interesting than the work at an English public school, and had far more energy and bustle about it.

The Newly Discovered Beast.

Sir Harry H. Johnston in McClure's.

The coloration of the Okapi is quite extraordinary. Its cheeks and jaws are yellowish white, contrasting abruptly with the dark-colored neck. The forehead is a deep red chestnut; the large, broad ears are of the same tint, fringed, however, with jet black. The forehead ranges between vinous red and black in tint, and a black line follows the bridge of the nose down to the nostrils. The muzzle is sepia colored, but there is a faint rim or mustache of reddish-yellow hair round the upper lip. The neck, shoulders, barrel, and back range in tone from sepia and jet black to rich vinous red. The belly is blackish, except just under the knees. The tail is bright chestnut red, with a small black tuft. The hind quarters, hind and fore legs, are either snow white or pale cream color, touched here and there with orange. They are boldly marked, however, with purple-black stripe and splodges, which give that zebralike appearance to the limbs of the okapi, that caused the first imperfect account of it to indicate the discovery of a new striped horse. The soft parts of the animal being as yet unknown, it cannot be stated positively that the okapi possesses a prehensile tongue, like the giraffe, but the long and flexible lips would seem to atone for the very weak front teeth. It is probably by the lips and tongue that the creature gathers the leaves on which it feeds, for, according to the accounts of the natives, it lives entirely on foliage and small twigs. Like all ruminants except the camel, it has no front teeth in the upper jaw. The molars are very much like those of the giraffe.

Mold and Vase.

Greek Pottery of Arezzo.

Here in the jealous hollow of the mold,
Faint, light-eluding, as templed in the breast
Of some rose-vaulted lotus, see the best
The artist had—the vision that unrolled
Its flying sequence till completion's hold
Caught the wild round and bade the dancers rest—
The mortal lip on the immortal pressed
One instant, ere the blindness and the cold.

And there the vase: immobile, exiled, tame,
The captives of fulfillment link their round,
Foot-heavy on the inelastic ground,
How different, yet how enviously the same!
Dishonoring the kinship that they claim,
As here the written word the inner sound.

—EDITH WHARTON in The Atlantic.

Christian Science a Stupidity.

The Rev. J. M. Buckley in The North American Review.

As President of the Board of Managers of the Seney Hospital in Brooklyn since its foundation, I have witnessed such miracles of surgery and medicine as would have caused the physicians and surgeons to be hanged by the pious Puritans of Massachusetts two centuries ago, had such mighty works been performed without explanation. And as one of the Managers of the State Hospitals of the Insane at Trenton and Morris Plains, I have seen the maniac whose screams and violent conduct had for many doleful nights and dismal days horrified those who loved him, and terrified those who essayed to restrain him, sink under the magic of sulphonal, trional, or paraldehyde—into a sleep as quiet, if not as sweet, as that of a babe. I have seen him in the morning, the spell broken, the blood less rapid, the voice less strident, and, in a few months, returning to his old self and to his home. I have seen the young girl, anaemic, and muttering in the stupor of melancholia, in six weeks respond to the blood-making elements of well-selected foods, to the tonics, sedatives, the baths, the exercise prescribed, the light of reason returning in the very month prophesied by the medical director.

To "be out of one's senses" is a grievous affliction, to disparage the senses and the mental faculties which interpret their reports is a crime against human nature and an imputation upon its Creator.

For when disease undermines and tissues waste, when the brain reels under stress of agonizing pain, there is demanded a science which ages of research and experimentation have brought to the opening century—a science understanding and respecting both the body and the mind, which employs as medicine what God has endowed with suitable properties and which enforces the regimen His order in nature and man requires.

Understanding, faith, and prayer have their place, but if blood gushes from a desperate wound, stay not to pray, except, indeed, in that swift appeal to God for help which a true worshipper instinctively breathes in dire extremity—but lose no time in applying the cautery to stanch the blood, the cordial to sustain the patient, and, if necessary, the opiate to preserve him in quietude or the stimulant to aid his failing heart.

The Power of Fungi.

From Chambers's Journal.

The late Rev. M. J. Berkeley, F. R. S., saw a species of fungus on a lead cistern at Kew, and Sowerby found one growing on some cinders on the outside of the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. The great puffball will reach the size of a pumpkin in a single night, and Lindley calculated that the cells of which it is made up will multiply at the rate of 60,000,000 a minute. Dr. Greville records that a specimen of one of the largest British fungi—the Polyporus squamosus—had a diameter of 7 feet

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8 inches and weighed thirty-four pounds. It took four weeks to reach that size, growing at the rate of nineteen ounces a day. A specimen of this species has been known to attain a diameter of 11 inches in a week.

The late Dr. Benjamin Carpenter, F. R. S., recorded an instance of the tremendous power exerted by growing fungi. Many years ago Basingstoke was paved, and some time afterward the pavement was found to be uneven; this increased, until some of the heaviest stones were completely lifted out of place by the growth of enormous fungi underneath. One of these paving stones was 22 inches by 21 and weighed eighty-three pounds. Dr. M. C. Cooke had a similar incident brought under his notice—a large kitchen hearthstone being forced out of its bed by the growth of a fungus. Sir Joseph Banks relates a still more startling occurrence. A cask of wine leaked, and after a time a fungus grew from the leakage, finally filling the cellar and lifting the cask to the ceiling.

The Great Italians.

From The Spectator.

Francesco Crispi, the Sicilian, the last of the group who in 1860-62 made Italy, after living into what in Italy is extreme old age, has at last passed away. What a group they were, and how the hearts of Europe went out to them in sympathy or hate! There was "the King," Victor Emmanuel, the bull Savoyard with horns always leveled, yet with the rusé mind of his house visible in him, too, a man of perfect courage, true political conscience, and almost insane pride. He refused despotic power because he had pledged himself to the "Statuto," and refused also the throne of Italy if he, head of a house of a thousand years, was only to be called King of the Italians. He was partly concealed by those around him, but to his clear insight, to his political daring, and to his fiery ambition Italy owed much, and it must not be forgotten that if greater men than he advised him, his acceptance of the advice which again and again risked his throne was always necessary and always given. There was Cavour, the only diplomatist of the latter half of the century with whom thought meant action; who talked like an English Minister, and dared like the leader of a forlorn hope; who could sway a Parliament, or manage a King, or baffle the astuteness of Napoleon III.; who did for Italy without means all that Bismarck did for Germany with the strongest army in the world. There was Ricasoli, the great Baron who never forgot his rank, yet was willing to risk all for the people, a man with a heart of steel, yet as supple in governing as Italian ever was. There was Garibaldi, the "inspired idiot," as Mazzini called him, with a nature so royal that men of all nationalities flocked to him, eager to be his private soldiers; who, with a kingdom at his feet, gave it away to make Italy; and with limitless wealth and rank at his disposal, elected to be simply Garibaldi, the man whom all Europe felt to be in some way alone among the sons of men. There was Mazzini, the grave philosopher full of dreams, whom no man met without reverencing, who never achieved a success, and never devised a plan that was accepted, but who had a magical influence on all minds with whom he came in contact, and with every policeman on the Continent thirsting for his capture, flitted through Europe at his will, as safe and as invisible as a disembodied spirit. And there was Crispi, the fiery Sicilian who enfranchised his island, whose adhesion to the monarchy did perhaps as much for the unity of Italy as Garibaldi's, but who, after some splendid successes as an orator and an election manager proved himself unable to manage the most difficult of instruments, parliamentary government, and quitted power to die in poverty and neglect.

To Reform Women's Dress.

Princess Ysenburg in The North American Review.

The leading idea of reform in woman's dress is that every garment ought to fit according to the natural lines of the figure, without any impediment, without pinching or exclusion of free air that is supposed to penetrate as freely as possible through the clothing. I am afraid that elegance will be the sufferer for some time to come, for the medical celebrities, who are thinking only of the practical side and wishing to give relief to their patients suffering through their mode of dressing, leave it to those whose profession it is to think how to introduce their planned reforms into practical use. Yet this form of suffering of elegance will only wear so long as fashion ignores those reformatory views. If the leaders of fashion would take the reform of woman's dress in hand, and go in boldly for it, breaking with the traditions of high collars and pinched waists, Louis Qinze heels, veils, &c., the dawn of the reformed woman's dress would quickly come, the scale would turn in accordance, and the fashion of to-day would be scorned by those who are now its warmest followers and adorers.

Dusk.

Beyond the burning rhapsody of noon,
The wind's elusive harp-note in the trees,
Between the sunset and the primrose moon
There is a rapture all unknown of these—
The harmony of twilight. Nature's note,
Prolonged, pellucid, subtler far than song,
Bearing the lifted soul till it doth float
Upon the heart of night and find it strong;
Against this bar the waves of tumult fall
And then slip back into a silent deep;
The world, beneath a white and windless pall,
Drifts outward to the vaster sea of sleep,
And thought, starlike, doth rise above
Time's shoal
To find thee still—thou twilight of my soul!

—VIRGINIA WOODWARD CLOUD in The Bookman.

English, Englishmen Do Not Understand.

Julian Ralph in Harper's Magazine.

If you ask a guest at your home in England whether he likes his meat rare, he asks what you said, because he does not understand you. He calls meat underdone when it is not thoroughly cooked. If you tell him you fear the asparagus is canned he is at a loss again, because he would have said it was tinned. To ask him to pass the powdered sugar will again set him to wondering, for he calls it icing sugar, generally, though he knows that it is sometimes called castor or sifted sugar. And if you have candy on the table you may not call it so without betraying your foreign origin, for he calls candy "sweets," abbreviated from "sweetmeats," and used to designate all preserves, puddings, pies, candies, and jams.

To go further along the eccentricities of English at the dining table, most persons know, I suppose, that the beet is called beet root, corn starch is corn flour, corned beef (or a particular cut of it) is called "silversides of beef," and napkins are serviettes.

If in a shop I say, "I want a paper of pins," the clerk says, "Thank you. A great many Americans in London now, aren't there?" "Oh, yes," I say; "I meant a packet of pins." To ask for a spool of cotton is to set a clerk to staring at you, and to speak of a baby carriage is to speak of the unknown, because spools of cotton or silk are called reels and baby carriages are known as perambulators—shortened to "prams" in the speech of millions.

The Romance of the Hanover Treasure.

From The London Truth.

The story of the Duke of Cumberland's fortune has been just related by Herr von Hassell. His father, George V., had a narrow escape of finding himself both kingdomless and penniless. The State treasures of Hanover were only placed in safety a few hours before Prussia declared war on the excellent blind King. The person who saved the financial part was Herr Klenck, Chief Secretary of the Exchequer. He had to remove 720,000 thalers in silver, 39,000 crowns in gold, worth about 30s. each; £54,000 in English banknotes, £36,000 in Prussian thalers, £20,000 in Hanover banknotes, and £19,000,000 worth of English, Dutch, French, and other Government bonds. The gold crowns were packed in seventy-nine wine tubs, the bonds in ten chests, the Hanover banknotes in bales, and the thalers in crates lined with tin. This variety in the packing was to prevent notice being taken at the railway or the port of embarkation, where Prussian agents were reported as on the lookout. These barrels and bales were taken by an ordinary goods train to an outlying station, and then rapidly shifted to a special train that was to go at full speed to Geestemunde. It started at 11:30 P. M. on June 15, 1866. But they had forgotten to order station masters to keep the line lighted, and the enginemen had to creep along in momentary fear of an accident. The train was late for the steamer that was to take the treasure to England. The risk of taking it on board a Lloyd's steamer, the Bremen, had to be run on the night of June 17. Klenck grew gray in the two days of suspense. Prussian men-of-war were hanging about near the mouth of the Elbe. The Bremen entered Southampton on June 19, and did not sight a single Prussian vessel on the way.

The Ants and the Flowers.

From Ainslee's.

When an ant comes around all the honey-bearing flowers shake their heads and say, "Nothing for you—not to-day. No, no; go on away. Get out, now, or I'll set the dog on you." Some defend their blossoms with regular chevaux de frise of bristles and stickers; some make their stems gummy and hairy; some, like the snapdragon, shut up so tight that an ant cannot get in, and make the flower stalk so dingle-dangling and so slippery that the ant falls off. Some open early and close early, knowing that bees arise betimes, while ants are notorious slug-a-beds. But that there is a determined purpose to boycott the ants is evident from the fact that amphibious plants when they grow in the water where insects cannot get to them omit the defenses they throw up when they grow on the land. On the other hand, some plants, recognizing the fact that ants are great for destroying worms and caterpillars, set out a kind of cheap luncheon for them on the under side of the leaves. The acacia even goes so far as to grow hollow thorns as company houses for the ants, as well as furnishing them sweet syrup. But I think the smartest trick of all is played by the melampyrum pratense. It knew that the soil on an ant hill was more than usually fertile and well stirred up, so it sat with its head in its hands for a long time and thought out this plan of action: "Ants like honey. I'll squeeze out a little for them. They think the world and all of their young ones. I'll make my seeds look like their cocoons, and, more than that, I'll make them smell like their cocoons. They'll carry 'em under ground, and when Spring comes they'll sprout." It worked like a charm, and you will find the melampyrum pratense growing on ant hills where no other plant is allowed. It looks like a low down trick to play, but where there is so much competition it doesn't do to be too particular.

Punishment for Crime.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Sir Samuel Romilly was the first who endeavored to soften the rigor of the criminal law. In 1808 he passed a bill repealing the statute of Elizabeth, which made larceny punishable by death, and three or four years later he carried other bills of a similar nature; indeed, it is chiefly owing to his efforts that our criminal system is indebted for its present characteristics of humanity.

One or two of the former punishments are so curious that it may be interesting to notice them. In the time of Henry VIII. poisoning was made treason, and the punishment was to be boiled alive, which was carried out in the case of one John Roun, who threw poison into a pot of broth prepared for the Bishop of Rochester's family. This, in common with many more of Henry VIII.'s barbarous laws, was repealed by Edward VI. The law of peinadiction was introduced by Statute 37, Edward III., as a punishment for those who preferred malicious accusations. It did not answer, however, and was repealed after one year's trial. Crimes of an unnatural nature, such as a wife killing her husband, a servant his master, an ecclesiastic his superior, were held petit treason, and a man was drawn and hanged and a woman drawn and burned. We are reminded of a singular nature in the ancient Roman law that enacted that the murder of a parent should be scourged, and then tied up in a leather sack with a dog, cock, viper, and ape, and then thrown into the sea. Publicius Malleolus, who killed his mother, was the first who suffered this punishment in the year of Rome 652. But this punishment has existed in modern Europe.

Thus, in Spain, at Jaen, on March 1, 1652, a man, for murdering his daughter-in-law, after being placed in a barrel with a cock, a snake, a monkey, and a toad, was thrown into the river.

Another common punishment, now long obsolete, was disfigurement, as every one acquainted with the records of the Star Chamber knows. Ears and noses were most frequently cut off, the excuse being that the quently cut off, the excuse being that the loss of them does not tend to weaken the culprit, whereas the loss of an arm or finger does. Early law always advocated member for member, forgetting that on a repetition of the offense the punishment cannot be repeated.

The Barracoon, Africa.

From The Empire Review.

When the difficulties of the forced marches are surmounted, and the captured slaves landed at the headquarters of the invading King, they are stored till they can be divided among their captors—so many to the King, so many to his Captains, so many as prize money to the soldiers. It may be some days before everything can be settled; meanwhile, the slaves are crammed altogether into the smallest possible space, probably locked up, and not allowed to move out of their prison house for any purpose whatsoever. During this time the strongest of the slaves are bound. They are powerless to help whatever may be done to the others who are their fellow-townspeople, friends, or, it may even be, members of their own family. And much is done; the refinements of torture that suggest themselves to the lustful mind of the Soudanese soldier are many and peculiar. But with this experience the worst part of the business, as far as the slave is concerned, is over.

The barracoon is a sort of purgatory through which the slave passes from the domain of the raider to that of the dealer. It is a portal at which he exchanges an atmphoshere of fire and sword for one of cash and credit. It is a change for the better. When the gates of the barracoon clang to behind him, they close on the red and lurid details of epoch number one of his career. They shut out the confusion of the onset, hide the cold gray ashes of his home, smother the rattling of fetters and the shrieks of the dying. There is silence. He has severed his connection with the raider.

The Giant Redwoods.

John Muir in The Atlantic.

The Big Tree (Sequoia gigantea) is nature's forest masterpiece, and, as far as I know, the greatest of living things. It belongs to an ancient stock, as its remains in old rocks show, and has a strange air of other days about it, a thoroughbred look, inherited from the long ago, the auld lang syne of trees. * * * The Pacific Coast in general is the paradise of conifers. Here nearly all of them are giants, and display a beauty and magnificence unknown elsewhere. The climate is mild, the ground never freezes, and moisture and sunshine abound all the year. Nevertheless, it is not easy to account for the colossal size of the sequoias. The largest are about 300 feet high and 30 feet in diameter. Who of all the dwellers of the plains and prairies and fertile home forests of round-headed oak and maple, hickory, and elm ever dreamed that earth could bear such growths?—trees that the familiar pines and firs seem to know nothing about, lonely, silent, serene, with a physiognomy almost godlike, and so old thousands of them still living had counted their years by tens of centuries when Columbus set sail from Spain, and were in the vigor of youth or middle age when the star led the Chaldean sages to the infant Saviour's cradle. As far as man is concerned, they are the same yesterday, to-day, and forever, emblems of permanence.

Old Theatre Checks.

From Notes and Queries.

In Wilkinson's "Londini Illustrata" (1819) there are twenty-four illustrations of the checks and tickets of admission to the public theatres and other places of amusement, among others the Red Bull Theatre, which flourished from about the middle of the reign of Queen Elizabeth until some time after the Restoration—a check for the "Upper Gallery." For Drury Lane Theatre there is one "For the First Galleric, 1671," on the obverse the head of Charles II., and another with the bust of James II. and Maria d'Este, his Queen, dated 1684. There is also another "For the First Gallerie" of the Queen's Theatre, bearing the same date. The remainder are modern and comparatively of recent dates.

The Priest and the Highlanders.

From Donahoe's.

The position of the priest in a Highland community is, as may be imagined, one of exceptional authority. The deep reverence and enthusiastic devotion with which the people regard their faith, extends to the person of the priest, and not only in spiritual things, but even in many of the every-day affairs of life which even remotely concerns his interests, his will is obeyed with childlike docility. Examples will show this better than pages of description. The writer knows one Highland priest who has often driven from the public house, on a Saturday night, the too indulgent members of his flock, and that with a liberal use of his "pastoral staff"; nor was he ever gainsaid. Again, it is still customary in some parishes for the priest to call to the altar rails on Sunday, for public reprimand, the notorious delinquents of the week past. It is doubtful whether such a survival of the discipline of the Early Church could be found in any other European country, except, perhaps, in some of the more secluded parishes of the Hindred race in Ireland.

The President's Correspondence.

From The Independent.

The extent of President McKinley's correspondence can be appreciated from the fact that four hundred thousand communications were received and disposed of at the executive offices in his first term. Mr. Cortelyou, with a force composed almost exclusively of stenographers, who read each other's notes with facility, has dispensed with an immense amount of unnecessary work. When a letter or document is received in connection, to show what is to be done with it, is written in shorthand in its upper left hand corner. This is kept on the paper until it comes back to the secretary for approval. A letter is then written by a clerk in conformity with the memorandum. Thus in most of the correspondence there is no dictation. A "precedent index," prepared by Secretary Cortelyou, covering practically every case that is likely to arise, serves as a guide to the clerks in answering correspondence and lessens the work materially. When a letter is of sufficient importance to be filed in the executive offices the shorthand notes are preserved with it, so the exact action taken can be learned with a glance. Every important paper is briefed in typewriting, and when necessary this brief is filed with the papers, giving an accurate record. Appreciating the importance of expediting business, Mr. Cortelyou prepared and had printed a number of indorsement pasters, which are attached to papers referred to other departments. Consequently when a communication comes to the White House that should go to the Department of State, a paster referring it there is attached and, thus indorsed, it is forwarded. A rule of the executive offices requires that the work of each desk be finished on the day of its receipt. This prevents an accumulation of work and keeps it up to date.

A Former Air Flier.

From The Spectator.

In the discussion on the airship of M. Santos-Dumont, a curious fact has come out. Another Brazilian, Bartholomeo de Gusman, who had been educated by the Jesuits of Paraguay, constructed an aerial machine in 1709, in which he "flew" from church tower to church tower in Lisbon. The descriptions of the machine are hopelessly vague, but we take it it was a kind of parachute which enabled him to leap safely from a high point on to a lower one. The Inquisition naturally arrested him, nominally as a magician, really as a man of science, and probably, therefore, an unbeliever, and though he was rescued by the Jesuit fathers, he died of chagrin and disappointment. M. Santos-Dumont will not die that way, but courage, however superb, will not alter the laws of gravitation, any more than "fanaticism" will stop a bullet. The real hope for an aeronaut is that a bird can fly, but even a bird cannot remain passive in the air. The albatross, which has the best chance of doing it, from the marvelous size of its wings, sleeps on the water.

At Gaza.

In the calm ebb-tide of the afternoon
We marked the peerless palms of Gaza rise
In silhouette against the southern skies;
So we set spur to flagging steeds, and soon,
Hard following on the heels of hale Haroun,
His bright kaffeyeh blowing careless wise,
Won through the gateway to the square that lies
Where looks the citadel o'er the desert dune.

Then we strolled mosque-ward; saw the scimitar,
With its sharp threat, high on the whited wall,
Voicing Mohammed's prowess with the brand;
Lounged for a little in the quaint bazaar,
Then watched the night, swift as a falcon, fall,
And white stars flower above a lonely land.

—CLINTON SCOLLARD in The Critic.

A Ranch Spread.

From The Criterion.

The "chuck wagon," under the supervision of the "wagon-boss," had, early in the day, conveyed the camp outfit to a cool spot under a clump of cottonwoods. A clear little stream flowed lazily along between the cottonwoods and the box-elders, which, with the fresh, flower-laden breath of the plains in their faces, and the inspiring works of Nature about them, caused the guests of the cow-punchers to forget for the time the dust and heat and turmoil of the town.

And such a dinner! Ranchers know a good thing and name it accordingly, though the result is often a fearful and wonderful commingling of slang, localisms, and foreign words. There was spread, picnic fashion, a menu which if writ upon the regulation card would appal the fastidious and tax the knowledge of the most learned college professor. There were "frijoles," (beans,) and only such beans as one gets at a ranch; there were "fry" and its inevitable "dope," which translated means bacon and gravy, and there were "spuds," or, in plainer English, potatoes. The biscuits were real works of art—as the ambitious "slush" intended them to be—great flaky white mounds quite the size of an ordinary saucer, so that the hungry cow-punchers would not be compelled to stop very often to say "Pass the bread, please." Last on the list came coffee, strong as hate and black as despair—three cups to the man.

Making Tunnel Ends Meet.

From Everybody's Magazine.

It is quite apparent that to dig a tunnel from two sides and make both ends meet is a delicate problem. Should they happen not to meet, it would be as expensive wandering in the mountain to find them and get them together. But fortunately there is a guide as true and unbendable as mathematics. This is an imaginary straight line between two points. One point is a little observatory shed on the bank of the Rhone, with a spy-glass pointing horizontally toward Italy. The other point is a similar little observatory on the bank of the Doveria in Italy, with a glass toward Switzerland. Between the two points rises the Simplon mountain mass. But the straight line goes through just the same, for it is only an imaginary straight line. It is, however, steadily turning into a reality—that is, the tunnel. And if it were not for the grade of the tunnel, then some day the observatory in Switzerland could look through the mountain at the observatory in Italy. It will be objected, however, that we went around a curve in the tunnel. In fact, there are two curves, but they do not affect the straight-line proposition.

There is a small tunnel which joins the main tunnel some hundred metres or 109 yards inside. It is called the locating tunnel, and faithfully follows the imaginary straight line. The main tunnel finishes its curve at this hundred-metre point, and thence continues along the straight line to the corresponding curve at the other end, where again the straight line is supplied by a second locating tunnel.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

For a Germanic Union Against America. For some months past the popular press of Berlin and Vienna have been propounding various schemes by which Europe might more or less successfully combat American influence in commerce and industry as well as in politics. The trouble in Central America has served to augment the discussion, and for the first time, it is believed in Vienna, an idea originating in the Austrian Chambers of Commerce for an effective combination has begun to take a practical shape. This institution, representing the manufacturing and commercial as well as the agricultural interests of the country, is about to present a series of defensive measures to the Government, the most important of which is the adoption of the American system of reciprocity treaties and the abandonment of the general application of the most-favored-nation clause.

At a recent meeting of the Government Department intrusted with the preparation of commercial treaties, a resolution was passed declaring that the projected German customs tariff was the first step toward the union of the Central European producers and the realization of a convention for their mutual protection against the competition of transoceanic countries, and more particularly of the United States, on the basis of the general adoption of high duties. It was also recommended that every means be taken by the Austro-Hungarian Government to come to an understanding with the German Government on that point.

It is pointed out by the promoters of a Pan-Germanic combination that as a minimum tariff was only fixed for the four principal species of grain, it is for the Austro-Hungarian Government to secure a differential treatment in favor of the dual monarchy in its treaty with Germany. In making such an arrangement both countries would abandon the universal application of the most-favored-nation clause. The resolution in question also adds that an increase of the duties already proposed by the Austrian agricultural interests has been rendered necessary by the projected German tariff.

Both in Vienna and Berlin it is believed that the action of the Austrian Chambers of Commerce and the Department of Commercial Treaties, will do more than anything else to bring about a Germanic agreement, which sooner or later will be followed by all the Continental States which will be driven to adopt a high tariff policy.

Prince George and the Powers. The refusal of the protecting powers of Crete—France, Italy, Russia, and Great Britain—to allow any change to be made in the status of the island, has not, it is reported from Canea, had the discouraging effect it was feared it would have upon the Christian population. Prince George, as the representative of the powers, in his office of High Commissioner of Crete, bluntly informed the powers that it was impossible to make further progress under the old order of things, as the acts of the Cretan Assembly were constantly conflicting with the remaining prerogative of the Sultan of Turkey. It is now believed that the only alternative offered by Prince George was union with Greece, and that is why the powers were so unanimous in their decision to leave the politics and economic policy of the island in statu quo.

It is now announced that Prince George has another proposal to make to the Powers which does not include an immediate union with Greece, and that in order to make this new scheme known in the proper manner his present visit to Athens will be followed by another journey to the capitals of the four protecting Powers. It is expected in Canea that his journey will last about two months.

In regard to the recent rumors of antagonism alleged to prevail between the High Commissioner and the Assembly it is believed that the confidence which is reposed in the Prince is unmistakably shown by some recent resolutions which the Cretan Chamber passed just before its prorogation. Thus a special law was enacted recognizing the validity as laws of all measures taken by him, although they could not be discussed in the Chamber owing to the want of time. Further, the Prince was empowered, in case he should think right to refuse his approval to any of the laws which had been passed by the Chamber, to put other arrangements into force in their place. As the budget was among the measures which failed to pass the Chamber, the latter has empowered the Prince to issue a special decree by which the budget of the previous year will remain in force.

Among the recent attempts to improve the island are the surveys made for a railway running from Candia to Messara, which would establish a connection between Candia, the most important export station on the island, and the interior. Steps are also being taken to induce foreign capitalists to undertake the construction and working of the line, which would be about sixty miles long. The cost of the undertaking is at present estimated at from five to six million francs, and the yearly cost of maintenance and working at from two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand francs. As the average yearly receipts are not expected to amount to more than one hundred and eighty thousand francs, the treasury would have to provide the balance. The advocates of the project believe, however, that the railway, which is, they say, an economic necessity, would pay its way in from fifteen to twenty years.

Morocco and Spain. The article recently appearing in The Spanish Review on the Moroccan question, which was widely commented on in the European press, has now been authoritatively ascribed to the authorship of Señor Silvela, former Prime Minister, and the leader of the Conservative Party. Señor Silvela expressed his view that Spain would find in France her best support in the Moroccan question. Just what the status of Spain is in North Africa has already been explained in these columns. In replying to the Conservative leader, the Imparcial of Madrid says that the Spanish people remember how costly the friendship with France has proved whenever it has led to joint action, and considers that of all the nations which may desire to occupy Morocco, France is the one which Spain has most cause to fear. It points out that Spain's proximity to Morocco and her other advantages would enable her to claim a share in any case. The Madrid paper, moreover, considers that the antipathy which is felt toward England by the Spanish people is justified, but adds that international policy is not guided by sentimentalism. It thinks that Spain's principal aim should be to postpone the Morocco conflict so that when it finally occurs she may be at least convalescent.

Spanish advices from Tangier confirm the statement recently emanating from Marakesh that Sid el Menebhi had been reinstated in the office of Minister of War. It is also reported from the same source that the French will try to intercept the munitions of war recently purchased by El Menebhi while on his mission to the English Court, which act caused an inquiry to be addressed by the French Government to the Sultan of Morocco, which was in due time followed by the story of the alleged disgrace of the Minister of War, whose post was for some days occupied by Sid Fenul Ghamit, who is still retained as Minister of State.

The first act of Sid el Menebhi in resuming the duties of Minister of War was to secure the liberation of Kaid Omar el Abdi, Governor of Abda, who had been incarcerated twenty days. Being reappointed Governor of Abda, he in turn liberated all the prisoners confined in his different prisons in Marrakesh, Saffi, Mongador, Azemur, Rabat Larache, and Tetuan, in all about 5,000. It is affirmed in Tangier that Ben-Omar's return to power will bring to the Sultan's coffers the sum of 1,250,000f. He is supposed to have made an oath never again to imprison any fellow-countrymen.

Russian Protection in Northern China. For some time there has been a general impression among casual observers of affairs in the Far East that the open door in the Russian sphere of influence in Northern China had something more than a shadow of existence. Such has been the clear indication of dispatches from St. Petersburg on the subject. It is true that up to date Port Arthur and Talien-Wan have been treated as free ports, but it was recently announced that, in view of the great facilities that this status gives for the introduction of goods across the land frontier into Russian territory, and the possibility of thus evading the prohibitive tariff, the same benefiting rules which prevail at Vladivostok will soon be introduced in the Russian sphere further south. In order to stop the avoidance of the prohibitive duties it is only necessary for Russia to collect her duties at the apex of the triangle, instead of maintaining stations for the purpose along its base.

On Jan. 1, 1901, the porto-franco of the Russian East Siberian ports ceased and the Russian customs laws came into force, with the result that shipping firms at Vladivostok and elsewhere were advised as follows: "(1) Ship's provision and store list, and the manifest, accompanied by a full set of signed non-negotiable bills of lading, must be on hand at the Custom House when the ship is entering; (2) marks, numbers, and contents of packages of cargo must correspond exactly with the particulars specified in the bills of lading; (3) bills of lading with any alterations will not be recognized unless they are officially certified at the port of loading; (4) gross weights and net weight and exact contents of each package or lot must be specified on the bills of lading; (5) if any cargo appears on the manifest as having been shipped, but is for any reason either shut out or short-shipped, a certificate must be sent on the first opportunity, signed and certified by the Russian Consul at the port of shipment, stating that this cargo, although appearing on the manifest, was not shipped. Full particulars of such shut-out or short-shipped cargo must be given; otherwise the Russian Custom House will charge full duty as per manifest, whether the cargo is on board or not; (6) on account of the prohibitive duty on all American goods in which iron or steel is used in the construction, all similar goods from other countries must have a certificate from the Russian Consul at the port of shipment certifying that such goods were made in such and such a country; otherwise, in default of such a certificate, it will be assumed that the goods are American, and duty will be charged accordingly."

Vladivostok is largely used for the introduction into Siberia and Eastern Russia of the teas purchased by Russians in Hankow, and with the endless delay, trouble, and expense which a compliance with the new Russian regulations entailed the cost of the transport of these teas became considerably increased and their circulation hampered. It is therefore believed in mercantile circles in the Far East that the Russians are themselves so far the chief sufferers from the restrictions at Vladivostok, but that when these restrictions are made to apply to Port Arthur, Ta-lien-Wan and Niu-chwang, British and American trade will be hit hard.

A Tragedy in Lemberg. Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, the only city in the world which has three Archbishops—Roman Catholic, United Greek, and Armenian—has recently witnessed a curious criminal trial. The accused person was one Mardryosiewicz, a Canon of the Armenian Cathedral in Lemberg, who was charged with embezzling 300,000 kronen, which was in his custody.

The Armenian Cathedral of Lemberg possesses one of the richest endowments in Austria, and its Archbishops have, for several centuries past, maintained a loan institution for the poor—a sort of Mont de Piété. The Director of this establishment was Canon Mardryosiewicz, a greatly respected and beloved priest, who had even the prospect of succeeding to the Archbishopric. Some months ago he confessed before a court of justice that he had committed serious defalcations. It was then ascertained that he had been speculating to a large extent in petroleum works, and out of the funds intrusted to him in his capacity of Director of the Mont de Piété he had paid for patents and had finally defrayed his debts. He had also advanced large sums of money to friends upon objects which they pawned, but which were in reality worthless, and were, of course, never redeemed. He had, moreover, been living in an extravagant style.

At the conclusion of the trial, which took place ten days ago, the Canon was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment. Owing to the deep mortification which he experienced over this affair, the Armenian Archbishop of Lemberg, Isakowicz, took to his bed and died a few days after Mardryosiewicz's confession.

Gold Currency for Austria. As has already been announced by cable, the Austro-Hungarian Bank began a few days ago an interesting experiment by paying its obligations of a purely private nature in gold pieces of 20 kronen each. Since 1892 a series of laws has been passed with the object of doing away with the paper currency, which has existed ever since the state of bankruptcy that prevailed in 1811, and to establish a gold currency.

In this attempt the Governments of Vienna and Budapest have been especially fortunate, it is believed. The increase of the gold production of the world, the good harvests in the country, and the satisfactory commercial balances in both parts of the dual monarchy have not only led to the accumulation of a large reserve of gold, but have also enabled the Government to replace the existing notes, amounting to a total of 312,000,000 florins, by a silver currency, which operation was recently concluded.

It is said to be a fact that no living person of the present generation has seen gold in circulation in Vienna; the fear was, therefore, entertained lest the greater part of the precious metal would be hidden by the population. In order to prevent such a disappearance of gold, the public is being gradually accustomed to this form of payment. For some time yet the bank will go no further than to pay part of its clerks' salaries in gold, and also part of the interest on deposits. The wages of the workmen employed in the printing office and on the building works are being defrayed in twenty-kronen gold coins. As soon as it becomes evident that the new currency is understood and that no hindrance arises, the actual circulation of gold will follow.

Language Question in South Africa. The Diamond Fields Teachers' Association, Kimberley, has presented a long statement to the British Colonial Office in regard to the imminent language question in South Africa. The statement is accompanied with a set of resolutions. The policy suggested in the statement is that there should be no suppression of the Dutch language, but a strong and consistent encouragement to use English. It points out that the difficulties attending the use of English are less than is frequently supposed. The Orange Free State as it existed before the war was the only part of South Africa where education was compulsory, and it was there a general practice for about half of the subjects to be taught through the medium of Dutch and about half through the medium of English, and the Inspectors examined accordingly. For this reason it is concluded that there is no obstacle other than political why English should not be made the medium of instruction in the Orange River Colony. Even less difficulties would be encountered in the Transvaal, and in towns none at all. The statement, after showing in detail how English as a medium of instruction may be made to prevail in South Africa, closes with the resolutions, which are as follows:

"(1.) That in the interests of education it is of the highest importance that English should be the medium of instruction in the State-aided schools of the new colonies.

"(2.) That in view of the fact that certain teachers formerly in the service of the Governments of the Transvaal and Orange Free State may be unable to teach through the medium of English, it should be permissible for these teachers, if reappointed, to use Dutch as the medium of instruction for a period not exceeding three years, during which time they are required to qualify themselves to use English.

"(3.) That under no circumstances should Dutch be used as a medium of instruction in these schools after a period of three years from the time when a settlement is effected.

"(4.) That it is undesirable that grants should be made by the State to any schools not directly under its control."

To Test Dr. Koch's Theory. The well-known French savant Dr. Garnault recently had an interview with Dr. Koch in Berlin, the result of which appears in the form of a remarkable letter published in Le Temps of Paris. With the consent of Dr. Koch the French scientist will begin experimenting at once upon himself to ascertain whether bovine tuberculosis is communicable to man. His conversation with Dr. Koch lasted more than two hours. They spoke in English, being both proficient in that language, whereas Dr. Koch's French and Dr. Garnault's German are alike imperfect.

"It is quite unnecessary to say," writes Dr. Garnault in Le Temps, "that Dr. Koch stands unreservedly by his opinion that bovine tuberculosis is not communicable to man. His view is certainly based on an extremely solid scientific system." Among the arguments brought forward by Dr. Koch Dr. Garnault mentions his statement that cowherds living with tuberculous cattle are not infected. Regarding the inoculation experiments, Dr. Koch expressed the following opinion, to which Dr. Garnault draws particular attention, as it has not, he thinks, been published before:

"The most convincing demonstration will be obtained not by inoculations, but by absorption of unboiled milk regularly during several months." Dr. Garnault has determined to act upon this idea. After having been inoculated with bovine tuberculosis, he will immediately begin to follow a "tuberculosis milk diet." For the space of a year he will drink nothing else. He will obtain milk," as rich as possible in tuberculosis bacilli," which will be analyzed every fortnight in order to insure its satisfying that requirement. Dr. Garnault will drink this mixed with a little ordinary water. Every two months, to make assurance doubly sure, he will be inoculated with a virulent culture of tuberculosis bacilli, the force of which will have been tested on calves. If at the expiration of a year of this treatment Dr. Garnault is not consumptive he will conclude, he says, that "under the conditions in which he was placed bovine tuberculosis is, at any rate, not easily communicable to man." "Dr. Koch," he remarks, in conclusion, "affirms, with perfectly serene conviction, that I shall come out of the ordeal quite unscathed."

The Gustave Zede Again. The article from the pen of "the most competent authority in France," which recently appeared in Le Matin, and was given in part in these columns in so far as the writer described an actual manoeuvre of the new French submarine torpedo boat, has been responded to by M. Camille Pelletan, reporter of the budget of the Ministry of Marine. M. Pelletan, after making it clear that he doubts the word of the distinguished writer in Le Matin, or at least deems him the victim of an illusion, says that the difficulty of manoeuvring in time of war the submarines of the present type would be that the ships attacked would not offer themselves as targets as did the battleship against which the Gustave Zédé had recently been directed with so much precision. He then says:

"That a submarine should plunge beneath the surface of the water, and that it should then be able to discharge a torpedo does not prove very much. There is no vessel of this description, however indifferent it may be, which does not accomplish as much. The whole question is to know its navigable, seagoing, and manoeuvring qualities. If the Gustave Zédé, therefore, in or near a harbor, torpedoed an iron-clad, that, I repeat, proves nothing. The unfortunate thing is that it does not appear to have accomplished even that on the occasion referred to, for all efforts to find the torpedo have failed, and it is thus permissible to suppose that it missed its mark. I do not think that M. Waldeck-Rousseau could have seen the submarine effect its submersion and make for the Bouvet. The foremost quality of a submarine, its special guarantee of security, is that of being invisible. The Gustave Zédé will speedily have to be laid up if she betrays her presence so clumsily; but I have not much difficulty in reassuring myself. At the most the Gustave Zédé could only have been seen when, instead of the vessel being 9 feet below the surface, her optic tube, and probably even her cupola, were emerging above the water, an operation which is necessary for the discharge of the torpedo in the desired direction."

THE GREAT PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA---NEW YORK CENTRAL.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and cool; fresh northerly winds.

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GREAT HOPE FOR THE PRESIDENT

Physicians Say They Are Certain He Will Get Well.

ALL SYMPTOMS FAVORABLE

The Nation's Patient Will Pass the Crisis To-night.

Senator Hanna Says "If Present Condition of Affairs Continues for the Next Twenty-four Hours" There Will Be Complete Recovery.

BUFFALO, Sept. 9, 1:30 A. M.—All the bulletins issued by the physicians in attendance at the President's bedside yesterday indicated remarkable progress. No symptoms of peritonitis have appeared. At this hour the condition of the President is reported as unchanged. The latest official bulletin, issued at 9 o'clock Sunday night, was as follows:

The President is resting comfortably, and there is no special change since the last bulletin.

Pulse, 130; temperature, 101.6; respiration, 30.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN,
ROSWELL PARK,
HERMAN MYNTER,
EUGENE WASDIN,
CHARLES McBURNEY.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

The bulletins issued earlier in the day were as follows:

3:20 A. M.—The President has passed a fairly good night. Pulse, 122; temperature, 102.4 degrees; respiration, 24.
P. M. RIXEY,
H. MYNTER.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

9 A. M.—The President passed a good night and his condition this morning is quite encouraging. His mind is clear and he is resting well. Wound dressed at 8:30 and found in a very satisfactory condition. There is no indication of peritonitis. Pulse, 132; temperature, 102.8; respiration, 24.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN,
ROSWELL PARK,
HERMAN MYNTER,
EUGENE WASDIN.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

12 Noon.—The improvement in the President's condition has continued since last bulletin. Pulse, 128; temperature, 101 degrees; respiration, 27.
P. M. RIXEY.

Dr. McBurney is here, and will meet the President's physicians in consultation at 3 o'clock.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary to the President.

4 P. M.—The President since the last bulletin has slept quietly, four hours altogether since 9 o'clock. His condition is satisfactory to all the physicians present. Pulse, 128; temperature, 101; respiration, 28.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN,
ROSWELL PARK,
HERMAN MYNTER,
EUGENE WASDIN,
CHARLES McBURNEY.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

This bulletin was issued just forty-eight hours after the President was shot, and was regarded as of the most favorable character. Senator Hanna's secretary, Mr. Dover, came over to the press tent to express the feeling of confidence which had arisen from this bulletin. He pointed out that Dr. McBurney had joined with the other physicians in the statement and that all concurred in a statement showing the President's condition to be perfectly satisfactory. The reduction of temperature to 101 was also noted as highly gratifying.

UNIVERSAL REJOICING OVER PRESIDENT'S PROGRESS.

Belief that the Assassin's Bullets Will Not Cause Death Prevails in All Quarters.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 8.—The people of this city are singing a great song of thanksgiving to-night, and the telegraph wires are carrying the strains throughout the civilized world. The burden of their song is that President McKinley will not die as the result of the bullet wounds inflicted upon him by the Anarchist Czolgosz.

This joyful prediction is not made to-night with the uncertainty which characterized it yesterday. It now practically has the weight of an official statement, although the physicians at the President's bedside continue to manifest the same conservatism in their announcements as heretofore.

The belief which is in every one's heart was well expressed to-night by Senator Hanna, who, after a visit to the Milburn home, where he had a consultation with the doctors, made this statement, and asked that it be published:

"Of course, I want to be conservative. If the present condition of affairs continues for the next twenty-four hours the surgeons at the President's bedside will be able to give us news as satisfactory as we could wish, and, of course, that means news of his full and complete recovery. So far as any human agency can predict, the present satisfactory state of affairs will continue. The four hours of sleep that the President had to-day is evidence of his almost normal condition. His mind is clear and his whole condition is most hopeful."

To this statement of the President's closest adviser and friend must be added the weight of the statements made by Vice President Roosevelt and all the other non-professional men who are in a position to secure from the physicians in charge of the President the most accurate news of his progress. As an indorsement to them all come unofficial statements from the great medical and surgical experts in the sickroom.

DR. McBURNEY'S OPINION.

Foremost among these stands Dr. Charles McBurney of New York City, who arrived here this morning, having been summoned by the other doctors. He consulted with them for an hour, and then examined the President. After this examination he said:

"I am not able to find a single unfavorable symptom in the President's case. There is not the slightest indication of peritonitis. The promptness with which the physicians and surgeons at the Emergency Hospital on the Exposition grounds operated upon the President and dressed his wounds is the undoubted reason for the splendid conditions we find now. Everything is progressing as well as could be wished, and in another twenty-four hours we may be able to state as a fact what we now have every reason to believe—that the President will fully recover."

On top of this came the statement of Dr. Park, the leading surgeon of this city. After consultation with Dr. McBurney, he said this afternoon:

"I feel certain President McKinley will get well. This is not 1881, but 1901, and great strides have been made in surgery in the past twenty years."

Asked if by this reference to dates he was making any mental comparison between the wounds inflicted upon President Garfield and upon President McKinley and the method of treating them, Dr. Park declined to reply.

THE PRESIDENT'S REST.

Thus far the ball of the assassin, which is still in the body, gives the physicians no anxiety. But if the slightest inflammation appears in the region of the lead it will be immediately extracted. No difficulty is anticipated in this regard. One of Edison's best X-ray machines and his most skillful and trusted operator, Dr. H. A. Knolls, arrived to-day. The batteries were charged, and the machine is ready for instant use. With it the physicians say there is not the slightest doubt that the ball can be located perfectly for an operation.

They do not deem it advisable to sap any of the President's strength at this time. All the President's reserve force is needed now to resist any danger of peritonitis and septic poisoning. Besides, if inflammation does not set in around the bullet it will soon become encysted.

All the effects of the ether which was administered when the operation was performed on the exposition grounds had disappeared this morning, and the President's mind was perfectly clear during the time that he was awake to-day. To-day for the first time he enjoyed natural sleep. While he was still more or less under the influence of the anaesthetic his slumber was restless and disturbed and did him little real good. To-day between 9 and 4 o'clock he had the solace of natural slumber for about four hours, and the physicians stated unofficially that his sleep had been "quiet and reposeful," and had helped the sufferer a great deal.

To-day also for the first time nourishment was administered. It was in liquid form and was injected to avoid the possibility of irritating the walls of the stomach where the sutures are healing. The exterior wound was dressed this morning and is progressing satisfactorily.

It is little wonder, in view of this state of affairs, that Buffalo to-day is rejoicing and calling upon the whole world to rejoice with her. In the churches of all denominations in the city where the ministers this morning had arranged for special prayers for the recovery of the President, and where great congregations gathered to join in the pleas to the Almighty, there was not the atmosphere of grief and hopelessness that had been expected. The sun had broken through the clouds, and with the prayerful appeals were mingled the expressions of thanksgiving.

The ministers in many cases interrupted their sermons to read the latest bulletins from the President's bedside, and where these were received with loud demonstrations of approval no effort was made to check the applause.

JOY IN THE CITY.

On the streets and in the hotel corridors everybody seemed to be happy. So imbued with this spirit were the people that the miserable wretch who attempted to assassinate the President, and who is now in a dungeon at Police Headquarters, seemed to drop from the public mind. Where yesterday the great majority of men were heaping imprecations upon him and expressing the wish that they might get at him and do him violence, to-day the feeling seemed to be that the law would deal with him properly.

To add to the general rejoicing over the now almost certain recovery of the President came the almost equally good news that Mrs. McKinley was doing well, and that the doctors had ceased to fear that her life would pay the forfeit to Czolgosz's bullets.

When the news came at 2:20 P. M. that the President was sleeping soundly and that Mrs. McKinley was going out for a drive it could scarcely be believed, for yesterday her condition was very alarming. It was true, though. The closed carriage of Mrs. J. P. Chard drew up to the door of the Milburn residence. Down the front stoop and across the lawn came Mrs. McKinley, supported by Mr. Milburn and Dr. Rixey. Walking with them was Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams of Chicago.

The military and police guard around the Milburn house stood at attention as the first lady of the land moved toward the carriage. The crowds, back a block in each direction, manifested a disposition to cheer, but then realized the admonition to keep quiet and gave vent to their delight by simply removing hats.

MRS. McKINLEY GOES OUT.

Mrs. McKinley, who has been a martyr to disease for many years, looked as well as she has on many recent public occasions. She is always pale and always appears to be feeble, but these characteristics were not more marked to-day than usual. She smiled and bowed to several persons whom she recognized on the way to the carriage. That the doctors are now thoroughly assured that Mrs. McKinley has quite recovered from the shock which followed her knowledge of the attempted assassination of the President and from the baneful influence of the powerful drugs which were administered to her was proved by the fact that they did not accompany her on her drive, but permitted her to go alone with Mrs. McWilliams.

BULLETINS STATE FACTS.

All day the members of the Cabinet and others associated with the President in public life came solicitously, and went away almost jubilantly, all reflecting the hopeful outlook at the Milburn house. Vice President Roosevelt received the earlier bulletins, and after going to church hurried to the residence. There he was joined by Senators Hanna and Fairbanks. They came away together and gave expression to the most confident and encouraging sentiments. The Vice President not only shared the cheerful feeling, but was extremely optimistic.

Both Col. Roosevelt and Senator Hanna took occasion to denounce in unmeasured terms the statements gaining circulation in some quarters that the doctors were not frank in their communications to the public. They maintained that the President's favorable condition was even understated by the physicians through motives of conservatism, during the seventy-two-hour period. Later Secretary Cortelyou took occasion to emphasize this very point by issuing the following official statement:

"The public will be kept fully advised of the actual condition of the President. Each bulletin is carefully and conservatively prepared and is an authoritative statement of the judgment of the physicians as to the most important features of the case at the time issued. The facts will be given."

Robert T. Lincoln, son of President Lincoln and ex-Secretary of War, came from the Milburn house soon after Mr. Roosevelt and Senator Hanna retired. Mr. Lincoln expressed the same hopeful view of the situation, and regarded the condition of the patient as altogether favorable.

Shortly after the departure of Vice President Roosevelt and Senator Hanna, Secretary Gage, Secretary Root, Secretary Hitchcock, and Attorney General Knox emerged and walked down Delaware Avenue together. All of them shared in the cheerful feeling which prevailed at the Milburn house.

"The President is not only doing well," said the Attorney General, "but he gives promise of doing better."

Senator Hanna came again during the afternoon and was seldom far removed from the Milburn house. Secretary Root has taken up quarters immediately next door, and was in frequent consultation with those inside. He and Secretary Gage, Secretary Hitchcock, and Attorney General Knox called together about noon, and, indeed, there was no time during the day when some member of the Cabinet was not in the house where his stricken chief lay.

Even those most prominent in public life did not see him, as the doctors would not relax the iron-clad rule they have laid down to prevent the least drain upon his energies and vitality. Those who came and went moved silently and reverently, receiving the latest statements from the doctors and departing with visible evidences of elation over the prospect.

The Milburn house was very quiet to-night and there were few callers. Among those who came were Vice President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, Secretary Wilson, Secretary Hitchcock, Senator Hanna, and Capt. McWilliams of Chicago. None of the callers remained very long. The night, like its predecessor, was very cold, and the guards and watchers assembled about the Milburn home were garbed as for Winter. The weather conditions are regarded as very favorable for the President, as there has been no very warm weather, and the temperature of the room he occupies has been regulated with ease.

A very interesting fact in connection with the attempted assassination of President McKinley and which has not been referred to before came to the knowledge of THE TIMES's correspondent to-day. It has been supposed heretofore that the public reception at the Temple of Music, at which the wretched Czolgosz attempted to rob the Nation of its ruler, was a part of the programme arranged by the officials for the President's stay in this city. Such was not the case. The President would not have given a public reception in the Temple of Music, and Czolgosz would not have shot him there had it not been for the President himself.

President McKinley has an exceedingly warm spot in his heart for the people of Buffalo, which fact he has demonstrated by almost invariably accepting their invitations to come here whenever he could serve them. On Thursday evening, after the President had participated in a banquet, had reviewed the troops in the Stadium, and had made a public address on the Esplanade, he referred to the fact that the people all seemed to wish to get near to him and shake hands with him. He expressed regret that a public reception had not been arranged for, so that they could do this.

THE PRESIDENT'S DESIRE.

President Milburn and the other officials for the fair, to whom the President thus expressed himself, with the responsibility resting upon them to protect the Chief Executive from just such an attack as he is now the victim of, said that they were sorry that they had not arranged for a public reception and would have done so had they thought the President so wished.

"It is not too late yet," was President McKinley's answer. "Why should we not have a public reception to-morrow after our return from Niagara Falls?"

His wish was a command. President Milburn and the Reception Committee immediately gave orders to their subordinates to arrange for the reception which was held in the Temple of Music, summoning the guard of United States soldiers, Secret Service officers, and special detectives which surrounded the President when he was shot.

"I don't tell this story," said the Exposition official who gave it to the reporter for THE TIMES, "with a view of conveying the idea that because of the haste in arranging for the reception the necessary precautions in the line of police protection for the President were overlooked, but it is a strange fact that the President himself, through the goodness of his heart, should have been responsible for his appearance in the throng with which the murderous Czolgosz mingled."

Although the seat of government is now practically in this city, as all the Cabinet officers and the Vice President are here, with the exception of Secretaries Hay and Long, who are expected within twenty-four hours, there has been no meeting of the Cabinet yet, nor even a conference of a formal character.

At the Buffalo Club, where the Cabinet officers make their headquarters, they have simply sat around waiting for news, just as everybody has been waiting. They have not taken up, except in a desultory way, any questions of State. They have informally talked a great deal about what they should do in the event of the President's death, and they have given much individual thought to the question of formulating a law which would tend to suppress the Anarchist spirit and provide more adequate punishment than the law does now for this inhuman monster, Czolgosz.

It is certain that these matters will come up for legislative consideration at the next Congress, but the statesmen who are here seem to have no well-defined ideas upon them, except that it will be necessary to begin with the reform of the immigration laws and to call upon State and municipal authorities to be more strenuous and watchful in dealing with people of Anarchistic leaning.

That the Cabinet officers will stay here for some time at least, and conduct the business of the country here was made known to-day when they accepted an offer to use the house of W. H. Glenny, which adjoins the Milburn residence, as a headquarters, and to hold Cabinet meetings there. Senator Fairbanks, one of the President's closest friends, is likely to lead in the matter of securing Federal legislation for protection against Anarchists. In an interview to-day he said:

"There has been too much prating about individual liberty by those people who do not read, and do not know that there is a difference between liberty and license. This is not understood by many people born outside of the United States, who come here to enjoy the privileges of American citizenship. It is the clear duty of our lawmakers to draw a distinct line at the proper point between liberty and license. I regard it as the province of National lawmakers rather than of the Legislatures of the different States to do this.

"The Anarchist stands as the personification of the destroyer. His hand is raised against law and order. He strikes at the institutions which are the foundation stones of our Government rather than at the individual whom he directly attacks. So it certainly is consistent with the spirit of our Constitution to protect ourselves against Anarchism by Federal action of a drastic character."

MR. ROOSEVELT'S POSITION.

The members of the Cabinet do not believe that there is the most remote possibility that Vice President Roosevelt will be called upon to exercise the functions of Chief Magistrate under the disability clause of the Constitution while the President lives. Vice President Roosevelt would not hear of such a course. Still, in the event of grave international complications an emergency might occur, and the question has arisen in their minds as to who should proclaim the disability provided for by the Constitution. That instrument is silent on the subject. There is no precedent to follow.

During the protracted illness of President Garfield before his death, Vice President Arthur was not called upon to act. The consensus of opinion among the members of the Cabinet is that should the occasion arise, they themselves would have to decide and proclaim the existence of the disability. The Supreme Court, they say, could not do so, as there would be no way in which the question could be raised before that tribunal.

CZOLGOSZ HANGED IN EFFIGY.

Police Called Out to Disperse Angry Crowds in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—The would-be assassin of President McKinley was hung in effigy to-night and police were called from the West Chicago Avenue Station to disperse the angry crowds. The dummies, which were to represent Leon Czolgosz, were taken to the station.

The first demonstration took place shortly after 7 o'clock at Chicago Avenue and Robey Street. The effigy was hung to a telephone pole, and hundreds of persons gathered. A match was about to be applied, when the form fell to the ground. The crowd pounced upon it, and while one shouted, "This is what we would have done to the assassin had we been at Buffalo," others attempted to tear the form to pieces.

An excited individual who witnessed the demonstration from a distance thought a man was being killed, and sent a call into the West Chicago Avenue Police Station.

The patrol wagon was sent to the scene and the crowd dispersed. The dummy was taken to the station, but no arrests were made. Street car traffic on the Chicago Avenue line was blocked, for several minutes by the crowd. The second demonstration took place shortly after 9 o'clock at Paulina and Huron Streets. The police of the West Chicago Avenue Station were notified by an excited voice shouting through the telephone that a man was being kicked to death. The patrol wagon again was sent out and the dummy was rescued. The crowd was soon broken up.

MRS. NATION ANGERS A CONEY ISLAND AUDIENCE.

In an Address She Said She Hoped the President Would Die.

Mrs. Carrie Nation, the "reformer," of hatchet fame, exhibited the trend of her mind last night while lecturing in the Steeplechase, Coney Island, by announcing that she was glad President McKinley had been murderously assaulted, and she hoped he would die. She said the President was a friend of the rumsellers and the brewers, and therefore did not deserve to live.

The audience, which was a large one, hissed her to a man, whereupon she reviled them as "hell hounds" and "sots."

Then in disgust the entire audience left the hall, and when they got outside gave three resounding cheers for McKinley.

DR. M'BURNEY TELLS OF THE PRESIDENT'S CASE

New York Surgeon Describes Its Progress and Treatment.

Says Crisis Will Have Been Passed by Tuesday, and a Month May See the President Back at Work.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 8.—The President will be back to his work in the White House within three weeks or a month, in the opinion of Dr. Charles McBurney, who is now retained as the master mind among the doctors at Mr. McKinley's bedside. In an interview with THE TIMES's reporter to-night Dr. McBurney said:

"If there is no set-back, the President will be able to resume his duties within three weeks or a month. Of course, that is assuming that he will get well in a normal period of time and that his case is what we call 'a perfect case' for a man in vigorous health."

"For a man as old as the President?" he was asked.

"Yes," he replied, "the President is a strong man, in almost perfect health, and he has as good a chance of recovery, and speedy recovery, as anybody could have."

"What nourishment is the President getting?" was asked.

"He is on a diet of whiskey, hot water, and raw egg, administered by injection," was the reply. "He also takes a little water."

"Does the President show any animation?" was asked.

"Yes, he talks cheerfully with the doctors and maintains magnificent nerve," was the answer.

"There has been talk of the crisis in the President's case," was suggested. "When will the crisis be reached?"

"By Tuesday," was the reply. "That is allowing an ample margine of time. I cannot express, nor can any one express, absolute certainty or confidence until Tuesday next. Peritonitis has not developed. It will have developed by Tuesday if at all. The wounds have entirely closed—they were closed immediately after the operation—and there has been no subsequent exploration of the wounds. The presumption is that the bullet is lodged in the muscles of the back. If it is lodged there it is harmless. The bullet has not been seen or felt, but, judging by the appearance of the wounds, it is lodged in the back muscles.

"There are no signs of the formation of pus. If there are no signs of trouble, there will be no need of using the X rays, as the only purpose in using them would be to locate the bullet. The President is not being relieved by opiates. None have been used since Saturday."

DR. MANN'S OPERATION ON PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

How the Wounds in the Stomach Were Sutured—Why Danger of Peritonitis Appears Lessened.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The Express to-morrow will say regarding the first operation performed on the President:

"The operation performed at the Emergency Hospital left no need for a second operation to follow it almost immediately. The full details of the operation therefore have not been known.

"It was performed by Dr. Matthew D. Mann. His first assistant was Dr. Herman Mynter. His second assistant was Dr. John Parmenter. His third assistant was Dr. Lee of St. Louis, who happened to be on the Exposition grounds at the time and placed his services at the disposal of the President. Dr. Nelson W. Wilson noted the time of the operation and took the notes. Dr. Eugene Wasdin of the Marine Hospital gave the anaesthetic. Dr. Rixey arrived at the latter part of the operation and held the light. Dr. Park arrived at the close of the operation. It was Dr. Mann who wielded the knife.

"The operation lasted almost an hour. A cut about five inches long was made. It was found necessary to turn up the stomach of the President in order to trace the course of the bullet. The bullet's opening in the front wall of the stomach was small and it was carefully closed with sutures, after which a search was made for the hole in the back wall of the stomach.

"This hole, where the bullet went out of the stomach, was larger than the hole in the front wall of the stomach, in fact, it was a wound over an inch in diameter, jagged and ragged. It was sewed up in three layers. This wound was larger than the wound where the bullet entered, because the bullet, in its course, forced tissues through ahead of it.

"In turning up the stomach, an act that was absolutely necessary, and was performed by Dr. Mann with rare skill, the danger was that some of the contents of the stomach might go into the abdominal cavity and as a result cause peritonitis. It so happened that there was very little in the President's stomach at the time of the operation.

"Moreover, subsequent developments tend to show that this feature of the operation was grandly successful, and that none of the contents of the stomach entered the abdominal cavity. If any of the contents had entered the cavity the probability is that before now peritonitis would have set in.

"In this connection, it is of interest that some experienced surgeons do not mind the temperature at all in noting the bulletins of the President's condition, but say that so long as the pulse is in the proper relation to the temperature in a big operation like this, it is very common for the temperature to remain around 102, or even 103. But if the temperature had dropped and the pulse had accelerated, it would have been a danger signal of peritonitis setting in.

"It is of interest also to know that after an operation of this kind the peristaltic or compressive action in the abdominal cavity ceases, or becomes retrograde. After the operation, as soon as the patient passes anything, even gas, through the rectum, it is a sign that peristaltic action has recommenced normally, and that the danger of peritonitis was practically over. After an operation such as was performed on the President, the surgeons wish to know at once, even when gas is passed, for they take it then that the patient is comparatively safe from peritonitis.

"The point of tremendous importance in connection with these facts is that the President yesterday passed gas and later there was a further movement. Coupling this fact with the bulletins issued by the surgeons, the basis for hope seems stronger."

ASSASSIN REFUSES TO TELL OF ACCOMPLICES.

Ruse to Obtain Information from Czolgosz Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 8.—How far the police authorities have progressed in establishing an Anarchistic conspiracy which resulted in Czolgosz's dastardly act is a matter which is very carefully guarded. That they are working on the theory that Czolgosz was not alone in the commission of his great crime, or at least in its conception, is certain. Here is a story which cannot be confirmed, but which is told by a Republican Party leader who vouches for its truth, saying that he got it direct from Mr. Hanna, but Mr. Hanna will not discuss it.

This story is that the police of Italy, when they searched Bresci after his assassination of King Humbert, found in one of his pockets a slip of paper containing the names of six of the world's rulers. The first name on the list was the Empress of Austria, who before that time had been assassinated by an Anarchist. The second name was that of King Humbert, whom Bresci had just killed. The last name on the list was that of President McKinley.

According to the story, this memoranda found on Bresci, or rather the names contained in it—names of persons presumably marked by the Anarchists for death—was sent to the Secret Service Bureau in Washington by the Italian authorities. It was spoken of to Senator Hanna. The Senator thought it of sufficient importance to warrant his warning President McKinley. He urged the President to be more careful in having a bodyguard continually with him. The President laughed at his fears.

The memoranda sent by the Italian police to the Secret Service Bureau in Washington is said to be among Senator Hanna's papers now, and he has placed it in the hands of the Secret Service officers again.

The local police have about abandoned the idea that Czolgosz had any confederates in this city. While they have arrested almost every one who had been unfortunate enough to meet the Anarchist during his stay here, all of these prisoners have been permitted to go back to their homes.

If the Buffalo police learn anything it will be by extorting it from Czolgosz himself. They are resorting to every sort of trick to glean something in this way. The police and prosecuting officers have been to his dungeon again and again to-day to try to force some further confession from his unwilling lips. He is an obstinate, sneering, supercilious sort of a wretch who now seems to glory more than ever in his heinous crime, and resists all their blandishments.

This morning the plumbing arrangements in the dungeon of Czolgosz's cell were purposely broken. A detective disguised as a plumber was sent in to repair the damage, and while he was there the usual guard of two men was withdrawn. Czolgosz was at first suspicious of the plumber detective, but the latter finally succeeded in disarming his suspicions. He told Czolgosz that he himself was an Anarchist and that he gloried with him in the killing of President McKinley, for Czolgosz believes to this minute that the President is dead.

The detective plumber seemed to gain the confidence of the Anarchist, but it was in vain that he tried to make Czolgosz talk. He would talk of himself, but when any effort was made to get him to say that others were concerned with him in the deed he would only say:

"No, I did it myself. I simply did my duty. There was no conspiracy. I planned it and did it myself."

The members of the Cabinet are doing everything in their power to prevent the sensational exploitation of Czolgosz, both because he undoubtedly craves notoriety and because his fellow-Anarchists throughout the country love it. They do not desire to place any stone in the path of the authorities who are laboring to unravel the plot, if any plot existed, and all the machinery of the Government Se-

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Hollender's Baths,
No. 140 West 125th Street and No. 152 to 160 West 126th Street. The largest and best equipped and most hygienic Russian and Turkish Baths in America. Now open.—Adv.

Rest, relief, and the pleasantest recreation may be found on the roomy and shaded decks of the Hudson River Day Line Steamers.—Adv.

Direct to Exposition Grounds.
Trolley cars from LACKAWANNA'S Buffalo depot run direct to Exposition grounds, passing all principal hotels.—Adv.

cret Service will be used to aid the State authorities in the prosecution of their investigations. But by the direct request of Secretary Root, on behalf of his colleagues, the District Attorney and the police will not permit the prisoner to be seen or interviewed, nor will they discuss the methods or the results of their efforts to discover the originators of the plot.

The story is being sent out to-night that Czolgosz has secured a legal adviser in the person of Philip V. Fennely of this city. What made the report sound "fishy" was the further statement that he was going to make an effort to get Czolgosz out on a writ of habeas corpus. If that were so it would be wise for him to get a burial permit with his writ, for Czolgosz's life would be worth nothing if he were where the people could get at him.

Lawyer Fennely assured THE TIMES reporter to-night that he had not even been asked to serve the Anarchist, but intimated that if he was it would be his "duty as a barrister" to do so.

A member of the firm of Walbridge & Co., it is said, has identified the box in which was the revolver with which Czolgosz shot President McKinley as having the price marks of that firm. It is supposed the weapon was sold on Tuesday last. It is not known whether it was personally purchased by Czolgosz. Only the empty box was found in Czolgosz's bag.

ROYAL WORDS OF SYMPATHY.

King Edward and Emperor William Send Messages to Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 8.—Messages from King Edward and Emperor William received here to-day are as follows:

Kiel, Sept. 7, 1901.

To President United States, Buffalo, America:

Am horrified beyond words at that dastardly attempt on your life. My best and warmest good wishes and most earnest hopes for your recovery. EDWARD.

Koenigsberg, Sept. 6, 1901.

To President of United States of America, Buffalo:

Deeply distressed by the news of the dastardly attempt on your life. I express to you how I and the whole of the German people feel for you and for the anguish through which your country has to pass. May the Lord grant you a sure and speedy recovery. WILLIAM, I. R.

QUEEN MARGHERITA'S WORDS.

Says at Least Mrs. McKinley Should Have Been Spared.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily News says:

"Queen Margherita, upon hearing the news of the attempt upon the life of President McKinley, with tears in her eyes, said: "'These things come hardest on the women, and at least poor Mrs. McKinley should, in her state of health, have been spared.'"

The Pope, says The Daily News correspondent, also displayed deep emotion, exclaiming:

"Oh, how earnestly I pray that he may escape with his life. These violent crimes are the curse of our days. I can only offer the afflicted victim and his poor wife my humble prayers."

OPINION IN VIENNA.

Accession of Mr. Roosevelt Would Be Regarded as a Calamity.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A dispatch to The Times from Vienna says:

"The news of the attempted assassination of President McKinley has been received with the profoundest indignation on the part of all classes. Though the United States is less popular in Vienna than perhaps anywhere else in Europe except Spain, widespread sympathy is manifested, and the news that there are hopes for Mr. McKinley's recovery has caused the utmost satisfaction.

"The sympathy evoked may help to mitigate the unpopularity of the United States owing to the hostile commercial measures and the Spanish war.

"Mr. McKinley himself has always been regarded with marked respect. His death, especially after his speech at Buffalo, would be regarded as the loss of a valuable moderating influence. The accession of Mr. Roosevelt, who is regarded as a Chauvinist, would be considered a calamity."

By The Associated Press.

VIENNA, Sept. 8.—The Vienna newspapers express themselves very strongly in denunciation of anarchism. The Neues Wiener Tagblatt says:

"The country, in its bitterness, will probably take energetic measures to destroy the nursery of anarchism in the United States."

The Wiener Tagblatt says: "President McKinley is the first statesman of America, and perhaps the greatest and most influential in the world since Bismarck."

Robert S. McCormick, United States Minister to Austria-Hungary, cut short his visit to Carlsbad, where he had gone to take the waters, and returned here to-day. The Hungarian Premier telegraphed to Mr. McCormick an expression of his indignation and sympathy over the attempt on Mr. McKinley's life.

ABNER McKINLEY ARRIVES.

BUFFALO, Sept. 9.—Abner McKinley, brother of the President, and his party arrived here at 12:20 A. M. He was admitted to the Milburn home at once.

The party arrived in the private car Colorado of the Colorado and Southern Railroad. The long trip from the mountains of Colorado told on the travelers, and the unceasing worry shows in their faces. Bulletins, for some reason, failed to reach them after an early hour Saturday night, and they had no news of the President until they arrived at Chicago this morning.

DENOUNCED IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—In every pulpit in Chicago to-day denunciation of Anarchists and their followers was the theme of the morning sermon. Prayers for the speedy recovery of the Chief Executive were followed by stirring demands in sermons that Anarchy be stamped out so effectually that not a vestige be left.

At the First Baptist Church the Rev. P. S. Henson excoriated the men who sought with the assassin's knife or bullet to solve social wrongs. He raised his clenched hands to heaven and declared that Anarchists should be driven like dogs from hole to hole, deprived of free speech, and hunted down like wild beasts.

At Oak Park the First Congregational Church was crowded. The Rev. W. E. Barton said that Anarchists, by the nature of their beliefs, should not be regarded as citizens of the United States. They should be looked upon as foes and treated as such. In all other churches clergymen preached along the same lines. In all the sermons denunciation of Anarchy and its believers was the rule.

TALK ABOUT LYNCHING IN PRESIDENT'S CHURCH

Bitter Denunciation of Czolgosz, the Assassin.

The Rev. Dr. H. R. Naylor Says He Has Almost Been Converted Into an Advocate of Lynch Law by the Awful Tragedy at Buffalo.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—At the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, which is the place of worship which President McKinley attends when in Washington, Dr. H. R. Naylor, the Presiding Elder of the Washington District, to-day used the following strong language in referring to the attempt made on the President's life:

"The exigencies of life are such that no man living can count upon the continuance of existence for any length of time. Among these exigencies are disease, accident, and the bullet of the assassin, such as we have heard of in the past forty hours. That occurrence at Buffalo indicates that no man is safe from the shaft of death. It is very difficult to get away from it, and while I have ever been loyal to the law and have ever contended for its strict enforcement, I must say that the affair of 4 o'clock Friday has almost converted me into an advocate of lynch law. Surely there was no occasion, no reason for that dreadful deed, and, whether the work of a sane man or a lunatic, there can be no justification for it."

The sermon was brief, and the service was converted into a gathering of sympathy for the President. Of the several prayers all were supplications for the early restoration to health of the President, of praise for his personality, and admonition to Mrs. McKinley to stand firm in this trying time. When the regular service had been concluded the congregation, which was large, transformed itself into a mass meeting and upon motion of Judge T. H. Anderson of the District Supreme Court, by a standing vote directed that the following expression of the sense of the congregation be sent to the President:

"The Board of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church and congregation assembled extend to you and your devoted wife the deepest sympathy, and earnestly pray that God in His great mercy may comfort and sustain you and spare your valued and useful life to the church and Nation."

The message was signed by all the members of the official board.

The adoption of this resolution was followed by remarks by several of the leading members of the church, all filled with sentiments of the deepest regret for the Buffalo tragedy and highest praise for the President as a man and a member of their congregation. When the meeting finally adjourned the members of the congregation gathered about the altar, exchanging condolences and regrets. These expressions, however, were not entirely harmonious, for mingled with the general conversation were remarks in depreciation of Dr. Naylor's reference to the summary punishment of the President's assailant. It was characterized and condemned by some as open advocacy of lynch law. On the other hand, there were many who took occasion to express to Dr. Naylor their complete indorsement of his position. He did not for a moment seem disposed to change his attitude. He said to those with whom he spoke:

"If I had been there I would have blown the scoundrel to atoms if I had had a pistol."

Dr. Bristol, the pastor of the church, is in London attending the sessions of the Ecumenical Conference.

Among those who spoke in the congregational meeting were Judge Anderson, Judge A. D. Lynch, the Rev. J. D. Croissant, and Dr. Naylor. Judge Anderson spoke of the sorrow felt by the congregation, but deprecated any sentiment which would seem to lend influence to the summary and speedy punishment of the author of the attempt upon the President's life. Notwithstanding the moral sense of the world had been aroused by the awful crime, he was sure, he said, that the law would be vindicated and the National sense of order and justice maintained. He felt, as did others, that if ever a crime had been committed which deserved summary punishment this one did, but he still contended for orderly conduct and a maintenance of equipoise.

Judge Lynch and Mr. Croissant eulogized the President in very high terms, the former declaring that he stood second alone to the Creator. Dr. Croissant saw the finger of God in the tragedy. "God," he said, "has something to do in this matter. Something will be accomplished through the assassin's bullet. If the crime results in the abolition of anarchy on American soil our beloved President will not have been shot in vain."

This sentiment was greeted with applause, as were several others in the same vein by this speaker.

Dr. Naylor in his address in the meeting did not repeat the sentiment which he had expressed in his sermon. He merely remarked in his later address that he was not surprised at the intensity of feeling on the part of the congregation, for it was universal throughout the Nation. He declared that Czolgosz had been born without conscience and that he was ready for any bloody thing that might turn up. "But our mission," he said, "is not with the dead, but with the living. William McKinley is not dead, nor will he die." [Applause.]

One of the leaders of the church in his prayer asked for mercy for the assassin, but he coupled his petition with the assertion that he was the smallest being that ever had been created, and expressed the opinion that if he did not find mercy in heaven he never would secure it on earth.

THE PRESIDENT'S BURDENS.

His Former Pastor Tells How They Weighed Upon Him.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.—The Rev. Dr. Hugh Johnston, who for five years was pastor of the Metropolitan Church, Washington, "the President's Church," preached this morning at the First Methodist Episcopal Church on "A Nation's Sorrow over a Horrible Deed."

Dr. Johnston enjoyed intimate personal relations with the President, and his sermon was devoted in great part to a consideration of his personal qualities. He said in part:

"I know how this blow to the President has come to millions with the sense of personal affliction. But only those who have been brought into close contact with him, on whose shoulders rested a Government dearer to him than life, knew fully his patience and gentleness, his blameless and Christian character, and personal charm.

"No President has ever had heavier burdens to bear or more difficult problems to solve—and with what fortitude he has borne his anxieties; with what distinguished ability and success he has solved those problems. He once represented himself to me as a traveler through a mountainous country. No sooner was one range of hills crossed than another more difficult summit had to be climbed. During these years of war and National expansion great sorrows and anxieties have rested upon the hearts of thousands, but on no heart in such measure as upon his heart. I know how he held back from the conflict with Spain, and shuddered at plunging the Nation into war, and with what gratitude he rejoiced at the outcome of the struggle."

Dr. Johnston said the plottings of Anarchists are a crime against universal government, and they should be denounced as enemies of the State and of every well-ordered Government.

SORROW AT NEWPORT.

President's Critical Condition Brings Social Season to an End.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 8.—The shooting of President McKinley is quite effectually closing the Newport social season. On the night of the shooting nearly every dinner was abandoned. Saturday there was a change, and a number of large dinners were held as arranged, but the leading entertainment—the dinner to have been given by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt—was abandoned only a few minutes before the time for it to begin. Preparations for the event had been continued up to the last minute, and there was no intimation that there would be any change until the announcement was made, and then there was a lively time telephoning to the various guests to inform them of the abandonment. To-day at the churches, Protestant and Roman Catholic, there was an unusually large number of cottagers among the congregations. Prayers were offered for the recovery of the President, and in nearly every pulpit some word was said touching upon the National sorrow and the sufferings of the President. During the afternoon the Executive Committee of the Casino met, and as a result of the meeting it was announced that the committee had decided, in view of the condition of the President, that there would be no concert this evening. When this announcement was made there was a general canceling of orders for dinners in the Casino grill rooms, where it had been expected that the largest number of the season would be entertained to-night. Then came a general abandonment of dinners at the cottages, and there is scarcely a place in Newport to-night where there is any sort of special entertainment. A large number of dinners had been arranged for next week, but in view of the general feeling among the Summer residents against any further social entertaining while the President is critically ill it is probable that the end of the Newport season, at least so far as social functions are concerned, has come. It is not expected that there will be any revival of the season, as it would have lasted but a little more than a week longer.

WORLD-WIDE SYMPATHY.

Messages of Condolence on the President's Assassination Pour In.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Expressions of condolence from all quarters of the world continue to flow in upon the State Department. To-day's messages were largely from crowned heads and Governments. Among them were the following:

London, Sept. 7, 1901.

Secretary State, Washington.

Following message of condolence received from his Majesty, the King, to American Embassy: "Offer my deepest sympathy at the dastardly attempt on the President's life. Have telegraphed direct to President."

CHOATE, Ambassador.

The Queen Regent of Spain and her Government direct me to express the horror with which they have heard of the dastardly attempt to assassinate the President of the United States, and their hopes of his speedy recovery.

ARCOS, Spanish Minister.

The Chamber of Deputies of Chile sincerely laments the criminal attempt on the life of the distinguished Chief Magistrate, Mr. McKinley, and makes wishes for his recovery.

CONCHO, President.
BLANCO, Secretary.

The King and his Government pray your excellency to transmit to President and Mrs. McKinley their sympathy with indignant feelings for the shocking attempt on the President, and hope a prompt recovery.

WAUTERS, Chargé of Belgium.

Viceroy Taomu, dreadfully shocked, asks me to convey through you heartfelt sympathy to the President and Mrs. McKinley. He says God surely would not permit so good a man to die through an assassin's bullet.

MCWADE,
U. S. Consul, Canton, China.

Beg that my deepest sympathy be offered to President and Mrs. McKinley. The Minister of State, at Queen Regent's order, called yesterday and to-day to ask that all news be sent to her immediately.

STORER,
U. S. Minister to Spain.

His Royal Highness, Prince Regent Luitpold, absent. Telegraphs me to convey to the President and people profound sympathy; wishes speedy recovery.

FALK,
U. S. Vice Consul at Munich, Bavaria.

The Senate of Peru expresses to the people and Government of United States the profound feeling inspired in them by the iniquitous attempt of which the person of President McKinley has been a victim.

CANDAMO, President.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 7.

To the President of the Senate of the United States, Washington:

The Senate of the Argentine Nation, in its session of to-day, has protested, rising, against the attempt of which the illustrious President of the United States has been the victim, and makes wishes that God may preserve the life of so worthy a ruler. I send you greetings.

NORBERTO QUIRNIO CUSTA,
President of the Senate.
OCAMPO, Secretary.

Montevideo, Sept. 8, 1901.

The Government of Uruguay makes wishes for the speedy recovery of the illustrious President of the United States, Mr. McKinley. I send you greetings.

GORMAN BOOSON,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Uruguay.

Minstead, (Hampshire,) Sept. 8.

Deep sympathy and sorrow at fearful crime.
Sir WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT.

Montevideo, Sept. 8.

President House of Representatives of the United States, Washington.

In the name of the House, I regret the sad accident that has happened to Mr. McKinley, and make wishes for the recovery of the illustrious invalid.

JOSE SAAVEDRA,
President House of Representatives.

Lima, Peru, Sept. 8.

Cuban colony express deep regret at dastardly attempt on life of President McKinley, offering earnest prayers for prompt recovery.

Santiago, Chile, Sept. 7, 1901.

Vice President of the United States, Washington.

The workmen of Chile deplore the attempt against the illustrious President.

Mr. Lowther, the Chargé d'Affaires of Great Britain from Newport, R. I., sent separate messages of sympathy, which he had been requested to communicate by the Governor and people of Barbados, of Trinidad, and Tobago, of the Bahamas, and of the Windward Islands.

Mr. Carignani, the Italian Chargé d'Affaires, sent the following:

In pursuance of instructions of Italian Premier, I have the honor, in the name of the Italian Nation, to express to your Excellency the deepest feelings of execration of the crime committed against the President of the United States and the most fervent wishes for his complete recovery.

Consul General Hughes, at Coburg, Germany, cabled:

Prince Regent Hohenlohe and Governments Coburg, Gotha, and Meiningen, request me convey deepest sympathy. Ask condition President.

Ambassador Choate, at London, sent the following:

From Lord Mayor of London: The citizens of London have received with profound regret and great indignation intelligence of the dastardly attack on the life of the distinguished President of the United States, and desire to convey through your Excellency their sincere sympathy with your country in this melancholy event. They trust that so valuable a life as President McKinley's may be spared for the welfare of the American people.

From Vice Dean Canterbury Cathedral:

Accept expression of deep sorrow at outrage upon President. Prayers offered for his recovery at all services in Canterbury Cathedral.

From Lord Provost of Edinburgh:

In the name of the citizens of Edinburgh, I beg to express horror at dastardly outrage upon President McKinley, and to assure him and Mrs. McKinley and the Government and people of the United States of our sympathy with them and prayers for President's recovery.

From Charles E. Lardy, Swiss Chargé, Manchester, Mass.:

I am in receipt of the following telegram from the High Swiss Federal Council: "You are instructed to express to his Excellency Mr. President McKinley and to the Government of the Union our horror at attempt committed yesterday at Buffalo, as well as our sincere wishes for speedy and complete recovery of the patient."

Grieved and horrified by abominable crime against President's life; beg to express my fervent wishes for his recovery.

HENGELMULLER, Minister of Austria and Hungary to the United States.

From Mr. Bailey, United States Chargé d'Affaires at Guatemala and Honduras:

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala requests me to cable the deep sympathy which his Government shares with us resulting from the sad misfortune to Mr. McKinley, and that this Government also expresses a sincere hope for the President's speedy recovery.

Sympathy of Police Sergeants.

The Police Sergeants' Benevolent Association, which has a membership of 250, met yesterday at the Murray Hill Lyceum, Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, and passed resolutions condemning the attempted assassination of President McKinley and expressing sympathy with Mrs. McKinley and the President. Sergt. George Thomas Maude of the Seventieth Precinct presided, and Sergt. James Hussey of Inspector Grant's office acted as Secretary.

United Singers' Resolution.

At a meeting of the delegates of the United Singers of Brooklyn, held yesterday in Arion Hall, Williamsburg, resolutions were passed expressing sympathy for the family of the President, and strongly condemning the act of the assailant. They declared that in this country of free institutions there is no room for Anarchists, and that they should no longer be tolerated. The resolutions were telegraphed to the President's secretary, Mr. Cortelyou.

RELIEF EXPRESSED THROUGHOUT EUROPE

Keen Satisfaction Over the Favorable News from Buffalo.

Prayers for the President in British Churches—Another Message from King Edward.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Genuine relief pervades the United Kingdom over the encouraging reports regarding President McKinley's condition and the prospects of his recovery. His personality continues to absorb the country's sympathy and interest. Were King Edward lying wounded, popular feeling could scarcely be stronger or deeper.

Prayers for the recovery of Mr. McKinley were offered up in hundreds of British churches yesterday, notably St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and Canterbury Cathedral. At the Rev. F. B. Meyers's church in London, where there was a large attendance, including many Americans, the congregation rose and passed a resolution of sympathy. The prayers offered in little country churches, such as that at Beaconsfield, where Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, resides, lacked none of the sincerity and impressiveness of those delivered in the great edifices before large congregations.

Many American visitors attended the church at Stratford-on-Avon, the vicar of which parish invited his congregation to join him in the prayer for the President from the American prayer book.

Canon Fleming, preaching in York Minster, eulogized President McKinley. "All of his antecedents," said Canon Fleming, "justify the conclusion that he will achieve, if spared, an administration worthy the best days of his Republic."

Callers made incessant inquiries throughout the day at the United States Embassy. Among them were Lord Pauncefote, Charles Spencer Francis, United States Minister to Greece, who is en route to his post, and United States Senator Martin of Virginia, who is stopping in London for a few days. Many Americans walked, drove, or traveled by train for miles in order to get the latest authentic news. All departed delighted, but still anxious.

Senator Martin, upon being informed of the later satisfactory reports, expressed the keenest satisfaction. He said:

"I have been a frequent visitor to England for many years, but I have never seen anything like the general sympathy now being evinced toward the President, and it comes from the heart. It is a National emotion, and is unprecedented, being greater than has ever been shown over any event except, perhaps, the death of Queen Victoria. Every one talks of it—you hotel toria. Every one talks of it—your hotel erywhere you go McKinley's name is on the people's lips, coupled with deeply sympathetic references. The intensity of this broadspread feeling is marvelous, and bears witness to a friendship the depth of which I scarcely realized."

King Edward has shown keen anxiety. His first inquiry upon being met at Copenhagen by the Danish royalties was for news of the President's condition. The following telegram from King Edward, at Fredensborg, to United States Ambassador Choate was received at 10 o'clock last evening:

"I rejoice to hear the favorable account of the President's health. God grant that his life be preserved.

"EDWARD, REX."

The Foreign Office and the United States Embassy are keeping the King fully informed of Mr. McKinley's condition.

Dispatches are continually arriving from the chief cities of the world describing the sympathy excited in high official circles, the visits to the Embassies and Legations, the prayers offered in the churches, and newspaper editorials expressing indignation at the outrage.

FRENCH PEOPLE'S SYMPATHY.

Murder of Carnot Recalled—All Anarchists Being Watched in View of the Czar's Visit.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Paris correspondent of The Times, commenting on the outburst of genuine regret in France over the attempted assassination of President McKinley, says France has never felt any special personal sympathy for Mr. McKinley, owing to his advocacy of protectionism and his war policy. The United States, however, is regarded as a sister republic, while the murder of President Carnot is too vividly present in the minds of Frenchmen for them not to respond to the sorrow filling all American hearts.

The feeling of sympathy in France is increased by the approaching visit of Emperor Nicholas. It is too early as yet to say how far the shooting of President McKinley will affect the plans for the Czar's visit, but it will at any rate result in redoubling the surveillance of suspected persons.

This has already begun, as is shown by the arrest and expulsion of the Italian mechanic Romanini, a companion of the notorious Anarchist Malatesta.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—A great feeling of relief is manifest among the Americans in Paris in consequence of the reassuring cablegrams from Buffalo regarding President McKinley's condition. The official advices received by Ambassador Porter and Consul General Gowdy and the private reports reaching other Americans here are very meagre, and the press bulletins are perused with the keenest interest.

United States Senator Lodge, whose intimate friendship with President McKinley made him most anxious for news, remained at his hotel practically all day long awaiting responses to direct inquiries, and he was much relieved upon receiving a cablegram from a high official now in Buffalo, who is in constant touch with the doctors, saying he was convinced that the President would recover.

A number of distinguished Frenchmen and foreign residents of Paris called at the American Embassy to-day and signed the register.

The Paris newspapers continue their sympathetic articles and, as the Matin remarks, they are unanimous in denouncing the outrage and commiserating with the American Nation.

"It is to the honor of European journals," says the Matin, "that on such an occasion their comments resemble each other closely; the language of one is the language of all."

The Temps to-night, however, in an interesting article referring to President McKinley and Vice President Roosevelt, says:

"McKinley is not a Lincoln, and it can confidently be said that Roosevelt, under no circumstances, would be a Johnson, whose Presidency became a Governmental civil war after the military civil war had come to an end."

To-day brings confirmation of the report that the Buffalo outrage has stirred the police here into action, particularly in relation to the Czar's visit. The Ministry of the Interior has telegraphed severe instructions to the special commissaries in the provinces to exercise the closest vigilance in regard to Anarchists. Special detectives also have been dispatched to the industrial centres to aid the police in watching Anarchists and other agitators. Any Anarchist who is considered dangerous or whose movements are suspicious will be taken into custody. All the commissaries possess portraits and descriptions of the Anarchists known to the international police. Several Italian Anarchists who had been specially shadowed left Paris recently, but all but two of them have now been located, and the police expect to unearth the others very quickly.

A dispatch from Dunkirk received to-day reports that considerable anxiety prevails there, and that it is feared that the Buffalo outrage will lead the Czar to postpone or abandon his visit to France. This impression, however, is absolutely unjustified, as is shown by the fact that inquiries in Paris indicate that no change in the arrangements for the Czar's visit have even been considered. It is the general feeling that the abandonment of his proposed visit by Emperor Nicholas would be too obvious a display of the white feather, even if apprehensions existed.

A telegram from Bergues, near Dunkirk, says that a man known as an Anarchist arrived there yesterday, and is now under surveillance.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—It is learned from Copenhagen that no change is contemplated in the Czar's plans, and that Emperor Nicholas will surely go to France, and it may be also to Paris, but this is not yet settled.

The chiefs of the Russian secret police in Paris and London and a staff of Russian detectives will attend the Czar everywhere. He will start for Dantsic at noon to-morrow.

RUSSIAN PAPERS' VIEWS.

They Want a More Earnest Struggle Against Anarchism.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 8.—The Russian newspapers, like those of other countries, are intensely absorbed in the Anarchist side of the attempted assassination of President McKinley, and they also express strong regard for the United States and for the victim of the outrage. The Journal de St. Petersburg says:

"It is earnestly to be hoped that civilized communities will realize that all that has been done so far has hitherto missed the mark, and that redoubled energy is needed in the struggle against anarchism."

The entire press is extremely sympathetic with President McKinley and the American people, and all the papers condemn the Anarchists unmeasuredly and demand the adoption of more efficient means for their repression and suppression.

The Journal praises the orderliness and energy of the American people, attributing Anarchism solely to undesirable immigrants, who abuse the National hospitality.

The Boerse Gazette, with perhaps the largest circulation in Russia, brands anarchism as social insanity, and demands energetic action against the ruthless bands which victimize monarchs and those chosen for rulers of republics alike, since ordinary police precautions and international supervision are insufficient. The paper adds:

"Esteemed universally, faithful in service, ever true to duty, simple, modest, and sympathetic toward the needy and suffering, Mr. McKinley enjoyed extensive popularity as a private citizen, and his qualities were not changed by his high station and fame. He is an example of manliness, uprightness, and noble-mindedness of which the great Republic is justly proud.

"The news of his attempted assassination elicits from the whole civilized world, and especially from Russia, deep sympathy with the victim and with the nation. Beginning with the civil war, our sympathies were always with the United States. The hearty and ever cordial relations of the two countries are attested by many facts during the century. Throughout the Chinese crisis one notes the unbroken series of indications of closer rapprochment.

"Russia never regarded the Monroe doctrine askance, and has sympathetically observed the widening of the national life during the five years of McKinley's administration, so rich in events. The whole world will admit that the murderous hand has struck a man who has proved himself capable of placing the interests of general peace and high principles above all other objects."

The Rossiya brands the murderer as one of those insane evildoers who are capable of any cruelty that would shock humanity, and who rejoice in a burst of general indignation.

Message from Spanish Queen Regent.

MADRID, Sept. 8.—Queen Regent Christina to-day wired President McKinley an expression of her indignation at the outrage, and her wishes for his happy and speedy recovery.

KAISER ORDERS HOURLY NEWS.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—Emperor William has ordered that reports of President McKinley's condition be wired to him hourly.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The attack upon President McKinley almost monopolizes the attention of the London newspapers this morning. Page after page is devoted to long descriptive telegrams from Buffalo and New York, and dispatches from the Continent describing the effect of the news there and the opinions of the press. Every scrap of information in any way bearing upon the subject finds a prominent place, while every American of prominence, the delegates to the various congresses now in session, and diplomats are sought out with a view to obtaining their opinions. Nothing could have better displayed the enormously growing interest that everything American has for Europe.

The Daily Telegraph takes the opportunity to print a column dissertation on "America of To-day," describing "a Continent's coming of age," and dealing with the political and commercial future of the United States.

All the papers print editorials rejoicing at the President's satisfactory progress and discussing his character and influence with the United States and what can possibly be done to prevent Anarchist outrages, both in Great Britain and on the Continent, especially on the Continent.

The newspapers exhibit some bitterness over the fact that the United States has hitherto declined to be a party to any international action against Anarchists, and they anticipate that there will now be a reversal of that policy.

The Times, referring editorially to the Continental demands for the adoption of anti-anarchist measures, says:

"If such measures can be devised and enforced without doing more harm than good, both the British and American peoples will gladly adopt them, but neither nation is likely to be hurried at the bidding of foreign powers into any action which might involve danger to the common principles they most deeply cherish."

President Strenuously Defended.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE, Ohio, Sept. 8.—City Commissioner Richard O'Keefe and Farmer Lefever engaged in a fierce battle yesterday, one with a pistol and the other with a stone cutter's hammer. O'Keefe was working fifteen miles east of here, when he told Lefever of the President's injuries. Lefever said the President should have been shot four years ago, whereupon a fight ensued, the farmer being nearly beaten to death. O'Keefe secured the pistol from the farmer and brought it here last night. Squire Wheeler refused Lefever a warrant for O'Keefe's arrest.

Fight with Anarchist Miners.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 8.—Word has reached here from Chicopee, east of here, concerning an encounter between patriotic citizens and a band of Anarchist miners. The latter held a jubilee and passed resolutions commending the President's assassin. They were set upon by the citizens and a free-for-all fight ensued, in the course of which five persons were more or less seriously wounded by bullets and stones.

WHAT KANSAS VETERANS PROPOSE.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 8.—At a reunion of veterans of the civil war, held here today, a resolution was passed petitioning Congress to enact a law to free the country of Anarchists. The veterans resolved that all persons of anarchical tendencies should be allowed a reasonable length of time to leave the country and that those who should disregard the order to leave should be turned over to the Federal authorities, placed on board a cruiser, taken to the middle of the ocean, and without more ado dropped in. The veterans are of the opinion that if a couple of hundred are dealt with in this manner anarchy will soon be wiped out.

The Cook County Democracy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—The Cook County Democracy to-day voted to abandon its trip to the Pan-American Exposition, giving as a reason that it would be indelicate for a political club to march and enjoy itself in the streets of Buffalo at a time when the President of the United States was in distress near by.

The club also adopted, by a rising vote, the following resolutions:

Whereas, For the third time the Chief Executive of the United States has been made the victim of the murderous assassin; and

Whereas, This recent attempt is cause for universal regret and sorrow to all good citizens, regardless of their political affiliations; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Cook County Democracy, That we hereby express our sincere regret and sorrow at the attempted assassination of William McKinley, and also our hope that our esteemed President may be restored to full and perfect health.

THE REV. DR. TALMAGE SCORES THE ASSASSIN

Scoundrel's Brains Should Have Been Dashed Out at Once.

Mr. McKinley "The Most Consecrated Christian Man Who Ever Sat in the President's Chair."

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Sept. 8.—Ten thousand Methodists, assembled in the Auditorium for divine worship this morning, applauded the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage of Washington when he said, his voice trembling with emotion:

"I wish that Buffalo policeman who seized the pistol of the scoundrel who shot our beloved President had taken the butt end of the weapon and dashed the man's brains out on the spot!"

It was a patriotic service from beginning to end. The Rev. Dr. A. E. Ballard, Vice President of the Camp Meeting Association, presided in the absence of Bishop Fitzgerald. At the beginning of the service Dr. Ballard read the latest bulletin from Buffalo, stating that President McKinley had passed a good night, and that his condition was encouraging. Loud "Amens" and "Hallelujahs" followed, and then the audience rose and sang, "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow." Later, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" was rendered, and many in the congregation sobbed aloud.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Charles Brown of Chicago, who petitioned that President McKinley might recover and live long in the land that had been so materially blessed under his wise and patriotic Administration. Then the Rev. Dr. J. H. Alday, a member of the Camp Meeting Association, read the twenty-third Psalm and the fourteenth chapter of St. John, beginning with the words, "Let not your heart be troubled."

Dr. Talmage announced as his text, "And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

"The American Nation is now in tears," he said. "The most consecrated Christian man who has ever sat in the President's chair is prostrated, and the Nation weeps."

Then came the words above quoted. Forgetting the day and place, the audience applauded vigorously.

"Some heel," continued the speaker, "ought to have crushed the head of that viper in human form. Why should he, why should any one want to kill our good President? He was not a despot, who had been treading on the rights of others. He was no Nero or Robespierre, but the beloved ruler of the greatest Nation in the world. He was on a mission of peace, enjoying a vacation he had well earned with the wife he adores, and how any man could take a deliberate and steady aim at that pure, good heart, a heart that always beats in sympathy for everyone, is, to me, inexplicable. But the dastardly deed is done, and the Nation mourns and prays. God, I know, will hear our prayers and wipe away all tears from our eyes.

"You tell me this is a selfish world. I answer, 'No!' At this time Kings, Emperors, Queens, and potentates from every nook and corner of the world and loyal citizens from every portion of our beloved land have by voice, by pen, by telegram and telephone poured forth sympathy for our good President and our Nation.

"What a man he is! What a wise ruler, what a devoted husband! I hope God will bless our modern surgery, and that President McKinley may get well. It is the mission of trouble to make us feel our dependence on God. It is the ministry of tears to prepare us for the work God wants us to do, for 'whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth.' Take the tear in your soul to-day, when the Nation is prostrated. It will come out, I believe, all right. Let us say, as Garfield said when Lincoln was assassinated: 'The Lord reigneth!' Oh, God, save the President! Oh, God, save our beloved Nation!"

BISHOP SATTERLEE'S PRAYER.

It Was Read in All the Episcopal Churches of Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—In all the Episcopal churches of the city to-night a special prayer telegraphed by Bishop Satterlee of the Washington Diocese, who is now summering at Quogue, Long Island, was read in the services. It was as follows:

Almighty God, who are the Strong Tower to all who put their trust in Thee, our only help in time of need, behold, visit, and relieve Thy sick servant, William McKinley, President of the United States.

Look upon him with the eyes of Thy mercy; comfort him in the extent of Thy goodness, preserve him from temptation of the enemy, give him patience in his affliction and in Thy good time restore him to health and strength in body and soul to perform the duties of his high office, to the advancement of Thy glory, the good of Thy church, and the safety and honor and welfare of Thy people, or else give him grace so to take Thy visitation that after this painful life is ended he may dwell with Thee in life everlasting.

Hasten the day, we humbly pray Thee, when all evil passions waked by the spirit of discontent, covetousness, and anarchy may be subdued in the inhabitants of the land, that our people and their rulers may dwell securely and serve Thee in peace and in danger, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

SPECIAL SERVICES IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—Prayers for the recovery of President McKinley were offered up in every church in Philadelphia to-day. In a large number of churches special services were held, while in others simple prayers were offered.

Clergymen, generally, took the occurrence of Friday as their text for their sermons. Strong words were used against anarchy, and drastic measures were advocated for the extermination of those who hold to its teachings. In the Sunday schools reference was made to the attempted assassination, and the National anthem was sung by the scholars in some of the Sunday schools.

TRIBUTES PAID IN QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Quebec, Sept. 8.—Ministers and priests of this city to-day offered prayers for the recovery of President McKinley and paid befitting tributes to his character as a man and Executive. Resolutions of sympathy by Americans here have been forwarded to Buffalo. Sympathy for the stricken chief is universal.

PRAYERS IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 8.—Prayers for the recovery of the President were made to-day in all the pulpits of this city. Similar prayers were uttered all over the State.

PROTECTION FROM ANARCHISTS.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Sept. 8.—Special services with reference to the attempt on the life of President McKinley were held to-day in nearly all of the churches. At the Phillips Congregational Church the following petition was circulated among the congregation, and will be placed in public circulation to-morrow:

"To the Hon. Samuel P. Powers, Representative to Congress from the Twelfth Massachusetts District:

"We, the undersigned citizens of Watertown, respectfully and earnestly request you, as our representative, to indorse, advocate, and urge in Congress a bill to declare as treason and to prohibit under extreme penalties, the holding of meetings by persons known or proved to be Anarchists; or the teaching of the doctrines of anarchy, or the circulation of its literature; the aim of this bill being the better protection of society and State against a form of lawlessness of surpassing recklessness and fraught with peril to the public weal and civil service."

Pray for President in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 8.—In the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches of this city touching references were made by the officiating clergymen to the attempt on the life of President McKinley, and the prayers of the congregations were asked for his speedy recovery. Archbishop O'Brien, in speaking at St. Mary's Cathedral, said: "In common with the whole civilized world we are shocked at the news of the attempt on the life of President McKinley, and the way in which we can best show our sympathy for him and the people of the Republic is by praying for his temporal and spiritual welfare and good."

At the conclusion of his discourse he asked the congregation to pray for the recovery of the wounded President.

From the pulpits of several churches bulletins were read telling of his condition.

DAY OF PRAYER IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.—Mayor Hayes has issued an address to the people of Baltimore, suggesting that all business be suspended between the hours of 11 and 12 in the morning of next Tuesday, the day fixed by the Governor for prayers for the recovery of President McKinley, and that a service of prayer be held in the churches at that hour. The Governor did not name an hour in his proclamation. In all the churches in this city to-day sympathetic reference was made by the ministers to the President and his wife. In the majority of the sermons the private life of the Chief Magistrate was held up for example.

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NEW YORK CHURCHES PRAY FOR MR. M'KINLEY

All Denominations Unite in Supplications for His Recovery.

Pessimistic Views of the Social Condition of the Country Expressed—Suppression of Anarchy Advocated.

References to the shooting of President McKinley were made yesterday in the pulpits of the churches of all denominations throughout the city, and the services, in which immense congregations participated, were characterized by unusual solemnity. In not a few instances the people were moved to tears by the pathos of the preachers' remarks.

In all the Catholic churches a special uniform prayer for his recovery was offered at every mass. In the absence from the city of Bishop Potter no orders for special services in the Protestant Episcopal churches had been issued, but the full text of the Litany of General Supplication was read, and the name of President McKinley was inserted in the general prayer for the sick. In Protestant churches of other denominations, which in many cases were open for the first time after the Summer vacation, prayers for the President were offered.

To-day hundreds of thousands of children, congregating in the public schools for the first day of the Fall term, in obedience to instructions from the President of the Board of Education, will offer supplications for the recovery of President McKinley. Every day throughout the week, at the noon hour, a special litany and prayer service will be held in St. Paul's Chapel.

AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

The Special Prayer That Was Said in All the Roman Catholic Churches of This Diocese.

The Rev. Father Dyer read the special uniform prayer at high mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning. He prefaced it by the following remarks:

"As you are aware, a great calamity has befallen the Nation during the last days in an attempt on the life of its Chief Executive, and as it is of vital importance that he should again be able to continue an Administration which has brought so much of happiness and prosperity to this country, your prayers are requested for his speedy restoration."

The congregation then knelt, and Father Dyer delivered the prayer as follows:

"We pray Thee, O God of might, wisdom, and justice, through whom authority is rightly administered, laws are enacted, and judgment decreed, restore to health and strength the President of the United States, that he may be able to continue his Administration founded in righteousness, and be again eminently useful to Thy people over whom he presides, by encouraging due respect for virtue and religion; by faithful execution of the laws in justice and mercy, and by restraining vice and immortality—through Jesus Christ our Lord, who, with Thee, and the Holy Ghost, liveth and reigneth God, world without end. Amen."

REV. HUGH BLACK'S TRIBUTE.

Scotch Preacher Says Every Subject of Britain's Empire Sympathizes with America's Sorrow.

The Rev. Hugh Black, associate pastor of Free St. George's Church, Edinburgh, Scotland, who filled the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church again yesterday, referred to Czolgosz's crime in the following terms:

"I feel that I am called upon to express somewhat of your feelings and sympathy and to lead your prayers for President McKinley, who is the victim of such a dastardly crime. Though a stranger to your country, it is easy for me to do this, since it needs no local knowledge of politics but merely the expression of the universal heart of man. As for the deed itself, the whole civilized world must pronounce abhorrence not only of the act but of the detestable principles which inspired it.

"Nowhere outside of America, moreover, will sorrow be keener or prayer be more fervent than in Great Britain, where your President is admired as a man and honored as the head of this great Nation, with whom we are proud to claim kinship. The President is regarded personally with confidence and esteem for his character, and I am sure that in this moment of your anxiety and sorrow as a people you have the sincere sympathy of every subject of the British Empire. It is in such trials that we feel how near we are in mind and spirit, and we make our common prayer to our common Lord."

Mr. Black then led in an extempore prayer, and there were few dry eyes in the crowded church while he invoked the divine blessing on the Nation's Chief Magistrate and upon his devoted wife. He besought the Almighty to hear his people, as with one heart and one voice they cried to Him that the life of the President of the United States might be saved. He implored God to give to the President strength of mind, body, and heart, and an abundant faith. He thanked God for what the President had been and for his personal character, and he besought an especial blessing for her who stood by the President's side, praying that they might be more to each other than ever before.

THE CRIME A HUMILIATION.

Dr. MacArthur Says This Has Become a Land of Dangerous Anarchists and Vile Murderers.

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur, in Calvary Baptist Church, yesterday morning implored God to forgive the country "for its many faults and wickednesses, for the lynchings and other lawlessnesses"; to restrain the wicked Anarchists, "those violators of all laws, human and divine; those human reptiles who go creeping around with murder in their hearts and in their hands."; and to spare the President's life, "for the sake of his country and for the sake of humanity."

Alluding in his sermon to the tragedy at Buffalo, he said in part:

"In addition to the sense of unspeakable sorrow Americans are feeling a sense of unspeakable humiliation; we are disgraced in the sight of the civilized world. Three times in thirty-six years have American Presidents been assassinated, or their assassination attempted. It is more dangerous to be an American President than to be a European sovereign.

"This land of light and liberty has become a land of dangerous Anarchists and of vile murderers. We have opened our doors wide to the inhabitants of all nations; they have rushed through those open doors. They have taken advantage of our wealth, and they would sully all that is dearest in American history, noble in American affections, and divine in American aspirations."

The preacher then devoted some moments to statistics of murders. He said that official figures show that in the year 1900 there were over 10,000 murders in the United States. Texas had the unenviable position of leader, with over 1,000 murders, and New York followed with 512. He said that the statistics of the present year showed that in all probability the year 1901 would beat the previous year in the number of such crimes. In New York City alone in 1900 there were sixty murders committed for which no one was brought to justice. "We must be a law-abiding people," he said, "otherwise we shall become barbarians not fit to belong to the sisterhood of nations."

In his evening sermon Dr. MacArthur denounced Anarchists as "the apostles of hate and disciples of hades," and said they should not be admitted to the country. "Those who are now here," he continued, "ought to be deported to some American Siberia, on some lonely and barren island, where, with no companions but themselves, they might work out their pernicious doctrines, if they are willing to work even at that, or else starve. Should the homicidal mania attack them, they could exercise it on one another, and all the world would look on with profound composure.

"There must be no more trifling with the privilege of free speech. I was present at a pro-Boer meeting in this city, where the most abominable sentiments were uttered. It was held to be a matter for joy that the price of crape was going up in England, and that the number of widows was increasing, and a mob of howling savages cheered these sentiments.

"We have also had many speeches at political meetings whose tendency has been to inflame the passions of half-drained men so as to lead them to believe that in shooting the President they would be serving humanity. I was present at a meeting in this city where for four hours such sentiments were expressed for political effect by men of respectable affiliations, as that the President was a monster, a criminal aggressor, a violator of the Constitution, and as seeking to destroy the American Union. These men helped to sow the seed whose diabolical fruit appeared in Buffalo.

"Then we have had statements in various newspapers keyed to the same note, and caricatures of the President whose entire influence was in the direction of dishonoring the Presidential office and of degrading the President. The American people have been too patient. These things have gone on quite too long."

FATHER DUCEY'S WARNING.

Men of Great Possessions Must Abandon the Worship of Mammon and Love the Poor.

The Rev. Father Ducey, at St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, yesterday morning, observed that it is a great calamity, indeed, to have the life of the Nation aimed at through the life of its ruler, but it is also calamitous to read the expression of opinions attributed to many men of exalted position and great possessions who have talked about lynching and the extermination of a certain unfortunate and misguided class in the Nation and the community.

"In time of public calamity," said he, "men's heads should be clear, and their tongues should give utterance only to discreet formulations of conviction and thought. They should not manifest any of that hatred which is madness of the heart.

"In my judgment there never has been a time in the history of our Nation when it has been more absolutely necessary for men of great possessions to fling away the worship of Mammon, the money god, and make clearly manifest in justice the love of the brotherhood. Great responsibility rests with the rich to-day and with the members of our growing plutocracy to show more compassion and thoughtfulness for the rights of a great multitude. The rich and the powerful are bound by the teachings of Christ to cherish compassion, justice, and love for the great struggling masses of humanity.

"May God grant that the life of Mr. McKinley may be spared that he may be restored to health and strength to bring joy and comfort to his now afflicted family. I earnestly ask this congregation to pray, fervently to God for his safe recovery."

Father Ducey then read a part of a letter addressed by Archbishop Ireland to the clergy of St. Paul, as follows:

"A terrible crime has been committed in our country. The life of the Chief Magistrate has been assailed. The majesty of the Nation, the fabric of civil society, has been imperiled. It behooves the Christian people of the country to bow their heads before the Almighty Ruler of men in profound humiliation and earnest supplication. Have we not as a people, through hate and self-trusting, through forgetfulness of the laws of religion and righteousness, merited that this dreadful visitation should come upon the land?"

"ON A VOLCANO'S MOUTH."

Dr. Pierson Says Social Conditions Must Be Changed, but with the Ballot, Not the Bullet.

"We are on the mouth of a volcano," declared the Rev. Dr. Pierson yesterday, at the First Baptist Church, Broadway and Seventy-ninth Street. "Capital and labor seem to be at war, and I do not know what the consequences will be. It is a most deplorable situation. Under the present system of government it seems as though the poor man was repelled even from the house of worship. There are monopolies now in groups of small numbers of autocrats. They seem to control everything. I think the time will come in a short period when all this will be changed. We must do it, however, with the ballot, and not with the bullet.

"I was with President McKinley the day before he was shot. He was then in the best of health and spirits, and did not think for a moment that he would be attacked by any man. He said then that he thought every person who had voted for him, and all those who had not, were his friends. It seems as though a good ruler is bound to be attacked by a crazy person."

He then led in the prayer, asking for the recovery of the President, and also asking God to bring capital and labor together in harmony.

MUST SUPPRESS ANARCHY.

The Rev. J. L. Campbell Says Those Who Profess It Should Not Be Allowed to Live in America.

The Rev. J. L. Campbell, pastor of the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, last evening described assassination as the most cowardly act of which debased and depraved humanity is capable.

After a eulogistic review of the life of President McKinley, the preacher outlined the history of Anarchy, and closed as follows:

"No professed Anarchist should be allowed to live in the country. Every hall and meeting place used by them should be closed. The incendiary speeches of Emma Goldman should be stopped. The red flag should not be allowed to pollute the air. Anarchists are the parasites of society. They should no more be allowed to enter the country than the lunatics, whom the immigration authorities exclude as dangerous."

A telegram was sent to Secretary Cortelyou, as follows:

A large congregation in the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church in unanimous vote express their horror at the crime which has plunged the Nation in mourning, and assure you of their fervent and continuous prayers that our blessed President may be restored to health.

J. L. CAMPBELL, Pastor.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Prayers for Mr. McKinley at Headquarters Service—A Cablegram from Gen. Booth.

The 3 o'clock services at Salvation Army Headquarters yesterday afternoon were devoted to prayers for the recovery of President McKinley. Commander Booth-Tucker himself led the meeting, during the course of which the following cablegram was received:

NEWS BARNET, England, Sept. 8, War Cry, New York.—On behalf of the International staff I desire to express profound sympathy. Gen. Booth, as follows: The Salvation Army unites with the American people in mourning by the side of the stricken President, and cries to God for His loving intervention in this painful hour.

CHIEF OF STAFF.

Commander Booth-Tucker himself sent the following telegram yesterday:

Mrs. McKinley, Buffalo, N. Y.:

All American Salvationists are grieved and appalled at what we regard as a National calamity. Prayer is made without ceasing unto God on behalf of our beloved and honored President, and that you may be graciously upheld in this hour of severe trial.

FREDERICK AND EMMA BOOTH-TUCKER.

"The assertion sometimes made that the Salvation Army is an alien body ought to be refuted by what has taken place here to-day," said an officer after the benediction had been pronounced. "You perhaps noticed that the Commander did not once refer to 'the President,' or 'President McKinley.' His expressions were 'our President,' 'our beloved President,' and 'our beloved Chief Magistrate.' While Commander Booth-Tucker may nominally owe his allegiance to a foreign Government, there is no better American in sentiment or principle."

AT OTHER CHURCHES.

President McKinley Extolled and Anarchists and Their Principles Vigorously Denounced.

In other churches yesterday references to the attempted assassination of President McKinley were made in part as follows:

The Rev. A. W. GRIFFIN, Trinity Church—We are under the shadow of a great anxiety; overwhelmed by a fearful calamity. Our Chief Executive, the man on whom depends the welfare of our country, the man to whom the people turn in trouble and in love, has been stricken by an assassin's bullet. Our hearts go out to him and his, and our prayers are for his most speedy recovery. May God speed him on to renewed life and health.

The Rev. Dr. H. A. JOHNSTON, Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church—We thank Thee, God, that Thou hast called such a man as President McKinley, standing in the foremost ranks of Christianity, to be our leader, and there comes a great longing in our hearts, yea, in the hearts of all nations, that he may be spared; for we believe that he may still be of great service to Thee and to his country.

The Rev. Dr. HENRY MOTTET, Church of the Holy Communion—Few men have lived in any age of the world who have called forth the respect and confidence of a greater number of their kind, and few have held sway over so many millions as does his Excellency, President McKinley. Such is his wisdom, his prudence, his foresightedness, such his high purpose, firm resolve, and his tireless energy; that regardless of political creed all men everywhere bow in respect before him.

The Rev. A. H. BRADSHAW, Marble Collegiate Church—This would-be assassin of President McKinley by his own confession, this diabolical incarnate of the devil, not worthy to be called a man, so prostituted his affections that he loved the vile principles of anarchy more than just feelings with his fellow-man. It seems to me that the time is ripe for this country to do something to blot out all the societies of anarchy. It is a mistaken idea of liberty that lets assassins at heart congregate together to formulate plans of destruction. May the nations of the earth unite and become one in putting anarchy under foot, for it is the work of the devil; it is anti-Christ.

The Rev. Dr. L. A. BANKS, Grace Methodist Episcopal Church—There is, of course, but one opinion among all good citizens throughout the civilized world, and that is that anarchy, so far as possible, must be stamped out of existence, root and branch. A time like this ought to bring to the front the discussion of some of the seeds of anarchy we are sowing. It will be a good thing if it quickens the determination on the part of the good citizens in every city to put a stop to the sale of law, whether it be in the Legislature or by the police. The lawlessness of our great cities is a great encouragement to anarchy.

The Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., Second Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem—President McKinley is the one American who inspires confidence in the sages of all European Cabinets, and if he should not survive, the calamity will be an international one. God forbid that we shall ever be called upon to record among the crimes of the twentieth century against public officials one more black, cruel, and senseless than this one of Czolgosz, who represents a class of men that should be stamped out of existence.

The Rev. HENDRIK DE VRIES, First Presbyterian Church—The wars, the strikes, the labor troubles, and the recent attempted assassination in Buffalo which has left a Nation in distress, show that in the life of the great mercantile and political world Christ is not great.

The Rev. Father OTTENBEIN, Church of the Redemptorist Fathers, Bronx—It is a terrible blow to the American people to have their Chief Magistrate laid low by the bullet of an assassin. Every Catholic is asked by the Church to offer up prayers for President McKinley's recovery.

The Rev. REESE F. ALSOP, St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn—It was not only William McKinley, but our President, the representative of law and order, who was assaulted. For the man who planned and carried out the deed we have nothing but indignation. Involuntarily we ask ourselves why these things are permitted under a Divine Providence. Why was not his hand paralyzed? We cannot understand when we find ourselves before the great mystery of evil.

The Rev. DEAN RICHMOND BABBITT, Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, Brooklyn—It seems incredible that any hand should be raised against William McKinley, so humane, so patriotic, so striving in domestic virtues, and so stainless in his life. Such a deed could be but that of a diabolical fiend.

The Rev. J. L. HERVEY, United Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn—The condemnation of the Nation and of the civilized world rests upon the person who so dastardly did this injury to our President. It is about time a halt were called. Aggressive action should be taken to crush as a deadly viper any class that is opposed to law and order.

The Rev. C. L. TWING, Calvary Episcopal Church, Brooklyn—McKinleyism from to-day will mean something else than tariff, expansion, and imperialism. It will mean death to anarchy and to all who attempt to enforce its purposes by the bullet or the sword. This land of ours has never been, will never be, a home or even a resting place for such men as the one who tried to murder our President. The red flag of the Anarchist has no more right here than the black flag with skull and crossbones, which the pirates of the sea carried on their craft.

The Rev. F. W. NORRIS, St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn—This was a most dastardly attempt on the life of our President. It shows a symptom of disease in the body politic. We are all fearfully aware that there is needed a new conception of justice. Bodies of men meet from time to time and make laws which they say they are bound to obey. They are laws to suppress everything appertaining to discipline. Those people are opposed to self-restraint; they are opposed to government and justice as meted out. We as a people must insist upon meting out justice to all parties.

The Rev. Dr. D. M. WILSON, Unity Congregational Church, Brooklyn.—We, the people, are sovereigns. We make our Presidents and we unmake them. They are our representatives. A blow at them is a blow at us. We were wounded by the pistol which was fired at President McKinley. We have been too tolerant with anarchy. Free speech we must guard in the widest sense, but every tongue has the right to wag as it will in criticism of Magistrate or institution or creed or platform. But when it comes to the incitement of violence there must the line be drawn. No longer must we refrain. Silenced they should be by banishment and imprisonment.

The Rev. Dr. HENRY C. SAENTZEL at St. Mark's Parish House, Brooklyn.—Anarchy should not be tolerated within our borders; society and public lectures, and individuals who advocate the downfall of government, the abolition of laws, and the banishment of the rights to liberty and the pursuit of happiness, should be summarily deported from our national domain. Forces like these should not simply be watched; they should be expelled or eradicated, root and branch, as guilty of high treason against the Republic, and as rebels against God and man. We ought to see to it that never again shall plots be made in American cities to murder those who rule the nations of the world.

The Rev. Father J. L. BELFORD, Sts. Peter and Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn—The shooting of the President is one of the most cowardly deeds that could have been perpetrated by man. Mr. McKinley is one of the best Presidents the United States has ever had.

At the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Angels, Fourth Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, Brooklyn, the Rev. Matthew Flynn denounced the attack on the President and implored prayers for his recovery.

RODE HIM ON A RAIL.

A Populist Who Abused the President Punished by Church Members.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 8.—The congregation of the Presbyterian Church of Fairmont, Neb., postponed its service this morning until it had administered punishment to a villifier of President McKinley. H. D. Gosser, a Populist of the radical type, expressed his view on the church veranda that McKinley had reaped the legitimate fruits of his encouragement of trusts and the money power. His further utterances were checked by members of the congregation, who seized the disturber and carried him into the road. A crowd of young men ducked him in a neighboring pond, and setting him astride a rail carried him into the country. Gosser was dumped into a thicket and warned not to return.

The Presbyterians watched the outcome from the church yard, and the young men met with no remonstrance. When the vigilantes had returned from their task the congregation re-entered the church and services were begun more than an hour later than the usual hour.

Gag Law for Street Orators.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 8.—Mayor Jenkins has instructed Chief of Police Kieley to suppress all public speakers who hold forth on the street and incite the crowds by incendiary speeches. The Mayor has been advised to take this position by reason of the attempted assassination of President McKinley. Certain so-called advocates of Socialism have been in the habit of haranguing the crowds on the streets in the evenings. These speeches are not believed to be conducive to the welfare of the community, and the citizens have asked the authorities to suppress speakers of this ilk.

LABOR LEADERS CLASH OVER BUFFALO CRIME

Anarchists Speak at Central Federated Union Meeting.

Resolutions Condemning Czolgosz's Act Passed Despite Violent Opposition on the Part of Four Delegates.

The principal topic at the meetings of the various labor bodies yesterday was the attempted assassination of President McKinley. The Central Federated Union passed resolutions condemning the crime of the would-be assassin of the President and expressing loyalty to the Government, in spite of the efforts of two Anarchists and two extreme Socialists who did their best to have the resolutions tabled. The Central Labor Union, representing the Knights of Labor, was unanimous in putting itself on record as expressing horror at the crime and the hope that Czolgosz, the would-be assassin, would meet with speedy punishment.

At the meeting of the Central Federated Union the subject was introduced by Robert Campbell, delegate of Typographical Union No. 6, who moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions condemning the would-be assassin and expressing loyalty to the President. August Gildermeister of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, one of the Anarchists who frequent Justus H. Schwab's saloon at 50 First Street, sprang to his feet.

"I am against such a resolution," he said. "How do we know the man who tried to kill President McKinley was an Anarchist or what reason he had for it? He might have been one of the men imprisoned in the bull pen at Idaho."

Gildermeister then began a vicious attack on the President, but was cut short by the indignant protests of other delegates.

Campbell, who was very much excited, got the floor again and said, in a voice broken by emotion, that he had not intended to speak to his motion, but now found it necessary.

"It is not a question of sympathizing only with President McKinley as a man," he said, "but also as President of the United States, a man chosen by us to be Chief Magistrate of the Republic. Every American citizen ought to look with horror on the crime. President McKinley is not of my political persuasion, but he was elected by the majority, and when he was stricken down by a cowardly assassin it was a blow to you and me."

Delegates Johnson of the Amalgamated Engineers and O'Brien of the Granite Cutters spoke to the same effect.

"I don't care what the man's political faith may be," said Delegate O'Brien, "I don't believe there is a man on God's earth who is sane who would not be sorry for President McKinley."

"There is one sitting here who is not!" shouted an Anarchist.

"Where is he?" said several voices.

"The man who approves of this crime has no right to sit here," said O'Brien, now thoroughly angry.

There was a struggle for the floor, and Delegate Wolf of the Cigarmakers, a Socialist, got a chance to speak. He demanded that resolutions be passed condemning the crime as a crime against a citizen merely, and not expressing sympathy with the President. Another Socialist wanted the original resolution tabled.

William Lott of the Brotherhood of Painters, the second Anarchist, who also frequents Justus Schwab's saloon, made a violent attack upon President McKinley, but was shouted down by the loyal elements. Delegate Campbell's resolution was carried with a whoop, although the two Socialists and the two Anarchists, who had a number of supporters, tried to defeat it by calling for a division.

The two Anarchists were the only delegates who voted against the resolution.

The attempted assassination of the President was strongly denounced by all the delegates at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union, at 393 Second Avenue. Delegate Farrell denounced an evening paper for the cartoons it published of the President and Vice President, which he said were calculated to create in people of morbid minds a hatred of the American Government. Resolutions of sympathy with Mrs. McKinley in her hour of trial were passed, and Secretary Beckmeier was instructed to send her a copy of them.

Union Printers Express Sympathy.

At the regular monthly meting of New York Typographical Union No. 6, held yesterday afternoon in Mannerchor Hall, East Fifty-sixth Street, resolutions were passed expressing sorrow at the attempt on the life of the President, and extending to Mrs. McKinley sympathy in her affliction. The resolutions further "denounce the disciples of the doctrine of assassination, wherever found, as being unfit to breathe the air of free America, dangerous to the welfare of the country, and the particular foes of all honorable workmen and trades unionists."

PATERSON POLICE AROUSED.

Mayor Hinchcliffe Prohibits All Meetings of Anarchists.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 8.—This was an exceeding quiet day in Paterson. If there was a meeting of the Anarchists it was held in a private house secure from the police, who, stung to action at last and under the direct orders of Mayor Hinchcliffe, have forbidden any meetings of the Reds. The police watched all the saloons, and especially those having hall attachments, but there was not the slightest effort of the Anarchists to get together today. They have evidently taken warning from the unmistakable note of anger which the city has expressed.

Detective Sergeant Henry Titus was in direct charge of the district where the Anarchists usually congregate. He says he will enforce the orders against the gangs to the fullest possible extent and will not be lenient with them.

"The only proper way for the police to deal with these fellows," he said, "is to go to their meetings armed with a sawed-off gun and shoot the speakers when they begin to rant."

EX-SENATOR McBRIDE'S VIEW.

Thinks the Legislature Should Drive Anarchy from This Country.

"A man or woman who preaches the doctrine of anarchy is mentally unsound, but not irresponsible," remarked ex-United States Senator George W. McBride of Oregon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.

"The anarchistic idea is a species of political insanity. There is no reason why it should prevail in this land of liberty. The time is quickly coming when the sensible thinking men of the country will insist on legislation that will repress it, even if drastic measures have to be adopted. I can understand how an absolute monarchy like Russia will breed Anarchists. There is excuse for a Socialistic element in Germany because of the military oppression there, but there is no cause for it in this country.

"That such a crime as the attempted assassination of President McKinley could be committed in this country is almost incomprehensible. I cannot conceive how any one who spoke to the President and looked into his kindly face could want to harm him.

"But we have been too tolerant. This woman, Emma Goldman, has been allowed to go about the country preaching the doctrine that it would be right to hang people to lampposts. She was not hindered by the authorities. Her exhortations have been productive of serious results before, and it is time a halt was called. Some one will be found who will take the initiative to bring about legislation that will prevent the further preaching of Anarchistic ideas here. We have no use for them in this country. If there are people here who are not satisfied with our form of government let them go elsewhere. Let the Anarchists go where they breed anarchy."

AIMED AT ASSASSINS.

Representative Pearre to Introduce a Bill at Coming Session of Congress.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 8.—In discussing the attempted assassination of President McKinley, Congressman George A. Pearre of Maryland, said:

"I will offer a bill in the next Congress of the United States amending the Constitution so as to make an unsuccessful attempt upon the life of a President of the Nation treason and the penalty death. The man who strikes at the Nation's head is a public enemy, and should be treated as such."

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He can play the great sonatas of Beethoven, the nocturnes of Chopin, Mendelssohn's Songs Without Words, rhapsodies of Liszt, the marches of Sousa, operatic overtures by Wagner, Mozart, Rossini, or Verdi; or, if preferred, the popular music of the latest light opera.

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The Pianola is bringing into use thousands of pianos that have been silent for many years. It is making players of people who never expected to experience the pleasure of producing music themselves.

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It is increasing the repertory of amateur and professional pianists by making the entire literature of the piano instantly available, without study or practice.

I can freely say the Pianola gives me more pleasure than I have had from thousands of so-called treats of pianistic efforts. EMIL SAUER.

Any one hidden in a room near by who will hear the Pianola for the first time will surely think that it is a great virtuoso that plays. MOSZKOWSKI.

I was greatly delighted to hear the Pianola play the Chopin Study at my own tempo. I feel quite sure that nothing has more closely approached hand-playing. MORIZ ROSENTHAL.

I am astonished at the possibilities of the Pianola, and the inventor commands my most profound admiration in bringing out an instrument whose playing has the characteristics of the work of the human fingers. V. DE PACHMANN.

Hearing the instrument lately for the first time, I was in the highest degree astonished and enchanted with the artistic results a musical player can produce with it. ERNST VON DOHNANYI.

I have derived much pleasure from playing upon and listening to your Pianola, which I consider a very remarkable invention. HAROLD BAUER.

Every one who loves music should have a Pianola or an Aeolian, of both of which there is no more sincere admirer than I. EMMA CALVE.

The Pianola is on exhibition. Visitors welcome. If you have not heard the Pianola you are missing an opportunity to judge an instrument about which others are expressing great enthusiasm.

PRICE $250.

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WHERE WAS EMMA GOLDMAN?

Police of St. Louis Say Czolgosz's Preceptor Was There Friday—Reported to Have Been in Rochester.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8.—Emma Goldman, whose writings and speeches Czolgosz says inspired him to attempt to assassinate President McKinley, was in St. Louis on Friday, the day the crime was committed. She is believed by the police to have left the city Saturday night, and her destination, they think, was Chicago. She had rooms at 1,351 South Thirteenth Street. She arrived in the city Thursday night, and none know whence she came. The most ardent sympathizers of the Anarchists in St. Louis claim they did not know the woman and her companion were in the city. Conversations that were overheard, however, lead the police to believe that their presence in St. Louis became known after the President was shot.

Detective Guion learned Saturday that the woman was in the city. He ascertained that she was at the South Thirteenth Street house and visited the place. He found that the woman had gone. The detective searched the room occupied by Miss Goldman and found a telegraph cipher code and a circular letter describing the case of Morris Brennan of St. Louis, convicted of dynamiting after the street-car strike in St. Louis last Summer. The cipher code and circular are in the possession of the police. Chief of Police Kiely and Chief of Detectives Desmond, aided by their most able men, have been unable to decipher the code.

Soon after the discovery that the woman was in St. Louis United States Secret Service Agent John E. Murphy, Post Office Inspector John D. Sullivan, and several of the city's best detectives began a search for her. At the Post Office it was found that the woman had received mail from the general delivery clerks up to the time of the shooting of the President. She has not appeared at the general delivery window since. Detectives and Post Office Inspectors have watched the window. A letter addressed to Emma Goldman is now at the Post Office, but until a late hour last night it had not been called for.

Detectives have discovered that she purchased a railroad ticket for Chicago from a scalper. The scalper, they say, gave her an order for the ticket on the Chicago and Alton for an 11:47 train. The woman called for the ticket, but it had been sold, and they do not believe she departed on that train. The detectives have also ascertained that the woman was in Buffalo last Monday. She went from there to Pittsburg, they say, and from Pittsburg departed for Cincinnati. She came from Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The rumor gained credence to-day that Emma Goldman, the notorious Anarchist, was in Rochester the day before Czolgosz's bullets struck down President McKinley, and while here addressed a gathering of friends in a Joseph Street saloon. Every newspaper man and detective in town is striving to prove the truth of this rumor, for if Miss Goldman was in Rochester Thursday she was undoubtedly in Buffalo on Friday afternoon, and it is said here the Buffalo police have already found out there was a woman connected with the case.

Miss Goldman's parents reside at 175 Joseph Street, and she is well known by the people in that neighborhood. Mrs. Goldman said her daughter had not been home for five weeks, and slammed the door in a reporter's face. Mrs. Hackstein, Miss Goldman's sister, said Emma was in Rochester two weeks ago, while neighbors say a woman greatly resembling her was seen on Thursday.

Trenton Policeman in Trouble.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 8.—The Police Commissioners of this city are investigating remarks alleged to have been made by Policeman Hamilton Crisp in regard to President McKinley. On Friday night, while on duty, Crisp is alleged to have said that President McKinley was no better than any Italian working in the gutter. Alfred L. Eccles, one of the prominent residents of the city, heard the alleged remark and took the matter up.

POLICE OFFICER WHO WAS GLAD.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 8.—Quivering with emotion he tried in vain to suppress, protesting passionately that he was innocent, Mounted Patrolman George Huessman was compelled to stand before a crowd in the office of Superintendent Deitsch while Inspector Caney took from him the insignia of a member of the Police Department. The man failed to convince the Superintendent that he did not mean what he said when, Saturday morning, as it is alleged, he remarked to Officer Bell that he was glad McKinley had been shot, and that McKinley, Hanna, and the rest of the crowd ought to have gotten it long ago. Patrolman Bell says that Huessman made the remark. He would not believe that Huessman meant it to be taken in earnest. He said to Huessman: "George, you certainly don't mean to say that you are glad our President was shot?" Huessman said: "I certainly do—him and the rest of the trusts."

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Fashions for Fall are beginning to bob up here and there throughout this great store. What originators consider "correct" in wraps, gowns, millinery, neckwear and laces for Fall and Winter is here for you to view. Of course the collection is not nearly as extensive as it will be—for we have great things under way.

However, they'll help you plan your winter wardrobe—and you're welcome to study them. Welcome to the result of all our searchings in the fashion centers of the world.

Among other interesting items for your consideration are these which we quote below:—

Women's tailored suits for early fall $17.50 each—fully equal to any $25 costume, expertly tailored; in all the new shapes, blouses, etons, fly fronts and double-breasted effects. Made of the most fashionable fabrics.

Seasonable Flannel Waists—Stylish creations for early fall wear. Among which may be specially quoted a handsome waist of fine French flannel at $2.79—entire back and front of fine tucks; separate collar.

Fall sale of Oriental Rugs—An exquisite collection embracing all those well-known makes, such as Anatolians at $2.38, Silky Carabaghs $5.98—Antique Mossouls and Guenjies, 7x3-6 ft., $14.58—and special antique Kazaks $29—together with many other Oriental gems in rugs and carpets suitable for reception rooms, bed chambers, dining rooms, libraries, etc.

A great aggregation of Autumn's new dress goods, ranging in price from 39c. to $1.25. A very special offering in this connection is the 52-inch all-wool imported broadcloths at 98c. All the latest shades and black; regular $1.25 quality.

Exceptional furniture values—Well built artistic furniture is offered here at a bargain basis certain to attract every prospective furniture buyer in New York. Here are handsome five-piece parlor suits at $33.75—Massive Morris chairs, quartered oak and mahogany, $6.98—Handsome china closets, good size, with large shaped bevel mirrors, $12.75, and dozens of other items for which you would pay much more elsewhere.

Autumn's advance sale of lace curtains and portieres—Including all the fashionable weaves, such as Renaissance, real French, Arabian and Irish point; in portieres are some particularly artistic effects in figured reps, ottomans and Art Nouveau designs. All most attractively priced.

French bronze Electroliers—An exquisite collection, complete with bulbs and attachments at the following prices:—1 light, $10 to $27; 2 lights, $18 to $39; 3 lights, $49 to $85.

Some great specials in decorated china dinner sets—Most unusual prices in American and English porcelain, French Limoges and Carlsbad china. A 101-piece set, including soup tureen and tea pot, at $9.45—is typical of the values throughout the department.

Attractive linen values—Table linen and towels are marked unusually low for your consideration. You will appreciate the pure Irish linen dinner napkins at $1.75 per dozen, which sell regularly for $2.75.

All the new books 85c.—These include works of current fiction, published at $1.50 per volume. Such as D'ri and I, Irving Bacheller—Capt. Ravenshaw, Robt. Neilson Stephen. Truth Dexter, Sidney McCall. Pharaoh's Daughter, by Wm. Waldorf Astor, and others of equal vogue.

Rubber plants 39c.—Fine specimens which sell regularly at 75c. to $1. No mail or C. O. D. orders filled on these.

Besides these quotations are bargains surprising wherever you turn, in this emporium of great bargains.

POLES REPUDIATE CZOLGOSZ.

Boast that No Pole Has Ever Attacked a Person in Lawful Authority.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Chicago Polanders to-day denounced the crime of Leon Czolgosz, and regretted that he claimed to be of their race. Meetings were held at St. Stanislaus Church, at which fifty societies of the church were represented, and at the lodge rooms of the Polish Roman Catholic Union.

Translations of the resolutions adopted were made, those of the Catholic Union being sent to Buffalo to George B. Cortelyou, and those of the St. Stanislaus Church to Secretary of State John Hay.

The translation of the resolutions sent to Secretary Hay is, in part, as follows:

"We emphatically condemn the dastardly assault made by Leon Czolgosz, the Anarchist, upon the life of his Excellency President McKinley, the Chief Executive of our Republic, elected by the majority of free American people, of which we constitute an integral part.

"We grieve the more over the crime because the culprit claims to be of Polish extraction, especially when it is an incontrovertible fact that nowhere in the pages of the history of Poland, before as well as after its dismemberment, can be found a single name of an assassin who had shed one drop of blood of the ruler of any nation. The Poles spared the lives of even their present tyrants, and have nothing in common with the rebellious anarchistic parties in Europe. Therefore, much less do we, as Poles and Roman Catholics, associate with them here on the free soil of Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—Four hundred Polish Americans, gathered in Saint Laurentius Roman Catholic Church to-day, passed resolutions deploring the shooting of President McKinley and protested against the statements that the would-be assassin was connected with the Polish people in this country. Among those present were five Polish priests. The resolutions, after regretting the attempted murder, continue:

Resolved, That we, as Roman Catholic Polish citizens of the United States, protest most emphatically against the statements made in the newspapers as if the Anarchist who raised his sacrilegious hand against the highest authority of the great Republic had any connection with the Polish people residing in these States. The would-be assassin is a Hebrew by birth, but professes to be an agnostic or an atheist. The Polish nation can boast of never having produced a man who would stain its reputation by attacking a lawful authority, because imbued by Christian principles. It is well aware that all lawful authority comes from God, and that it must be respected.

Separate telegrams of sympathy were sent to both the President and Mrs. McKinley.

The Wanamaker Store

Store will close daily at 5 o'clock until September 16th.
On that date usual hours of business will be resumed.

The Wanamaker Store

These Vigorous Days of Early Autumn

September's advancing days serve notice that vacation time is over for this year. That the doors and windows of city homes are open and the business offices and school desks are dusted and ready for use again. The bugle of duty calls for earnest work to begin anew, with the enthusiasm and energy begotten of the happy summer play days.

Not one of us with good health will be sorry to begin afresh to earn honest money and self-respect.

This store will be more than ever

A Center of Activities

To residents and out-of-towners it is now

A Recognized City Landmark

Not an iota has it shifted since it was set up.
Long ago it claimed

A Right to Differ

A right to differ	with every merchant who preferred to deal with middlemen.
A right to differ in its own storekeeping	with those who would not allow exchanges of merchandise.
A right to differ in its own storekeeping	with those who would not take back the goods and return the money, if called upon to do so.
A right to differ in its own storekeeping	with false labelers and short counters of yards and gross and widths.
A right to differ in its own storekeeping	with "the right to take any price you can get" traders.
A right to differ in its own storekeeping	with merchants who bait their advertising hooks by selling things for a few hours or a day at less than cost and then, by putting prices up the next day, make customers write or call, only to be disappointed.
A right to differ in our own storekeeping	from those who sell an article here and there at cost, and pile on the profits on unknown articles.

We claimed a right to our own opinion as to the best way for us to keep store, while others very properly exercised and acted upon their own opinions.

Whatever Preference We Enjoy

with the people is because we stood firmly to our convictions; always willing to submit to honorable defeat rather than to have a business that was built up on what we conceived to be unfair means.

It makes very little difference whether the iron columns of Marshall Field's great new building in Chicago go down 40 feet or 20 feet to foundation, but it does make a world of difference where the foundation of principles of a business rests.

To build any building anywhere is easy if you have the ground, the money and a building permit.

If it costs too much—Jones does not "pay the freight—" it is the people who must pay in profits enough to carry everything.

This is the long and short of it; and, moreover, the conduct of the business must be all the way along, through every ramification and through every year, really useful to the customer; and to attain this requires something not much less than genius.

It is genius in bright conception and untiring energy that is at the bottom of Sir Thomas Lipton's great London Tea Company. Genius to organize and genius to maintain. To run to Constantinople and skim an idea from some one else would never have done it in the world. There is wonderful genius in the good will of Sir Thomas, shown in the clever way he runs his American racing business. Sir Thomas did his best with Shamrock I. last time; he comes this year with a new boat, Shamrock II., to do better if he can. This is what we have done for 25 years with this store.

This Autumn We Come

with a store that is itself new, though the building is still old. Each year we are

Competitors with Ourselves

We have in past years proved our power to excel ourselves, and 1901 overtops 1900 by new ideals and new developments of them.

Any man that races against himself can keep ahead of old performances, if he trains and practices and puts on the spurs of thought and effort.

This September Starts the Store Anew

with more room, better appointments, new ideas, and fresher and larger stocks of newly arrived merchandise prepared only for retail, and much of it specially for this particular store.

The new ideas are in

The improved system
The better-educated clerks
The more desirable merchandise

The constantly growing business is causing everybody to grow that touches it.

This is our opinion, and "we made room for the opinions of our friends," who will see what we are doing to serve them with the goods they require.

The first of the Autumn months swings open the first of the autumn gates.

John Wanamaker

Women's Walking Skirts

Most women know the manifold uses and convenience, of the Walking Skirt. And it seems as though the remaining few who don't know are rapidly learning, as the increasing demand for these comfortable and stylish skirts shows. A few price hints:

At $5—Of double-faced materials, Oxford gray and blue; finished around bottom with rows of stitching.
At $6—Of double-faced cloth, made with flaring flounce and finished with 15 rows of stitching. At same price a stylish cheviot skirt with pin stripe of white; well tailored.
At $7.50—Of pin stripe material, handsomely tailored with black or white stitching. At same price, a skirt of blue cheviot, made with 5-gore flare.
At $8.50—Of black cloth, with 5-gore flare; stitched at bottom.
At $13.50—Of cloth; triple effect; flare flounce; handsomely tailored.

Second floor, Broadway.

Second Week of This Most Successful Sale
Of China and Cut Glass

The September Sale of China and Glass enters upon its second week today. At its very beginning it created a new record over other occasions of its kind by the far-reaching preparations we made for it; by the splendid scope of the stock composing it—a stock, which, in richness and variety, surpasses everything of the kind we had previously attempted, and, finally, by the enormous money-saving power it represented; offering, as it did in this store alone, an opportunity to purchase

$260,000 worth of China and Glass for $175,000

During the first week this China Occasion has maintained its record-breaking character in quantity and value of sales, gathering impetus meanwhile under the stimulus of your appreciation and enthusiasm, until today it swings, stronger and richer than ever, into its second stirring week.

Each of the notable groups comprising the sale has received important reinforcements; in many cases, wholly new patterns appear for the first time today. Selection is broad and unhampered among this splendid gathering of

Dinner Sets — Cut Glass — Chamber Toilet Sets
Fancy China — Jardinieres and Pedestals — Bric-a-Brac

at prices which represent savings of from a quarter to a half of actual values.

It is the opportunity of the year to obtain, at prices which will end with the month, household and table supplies of China and Glass, and superb and appropriate wedding, anniversary and Christmas presents.

Precise information, much of it new today, follows:

Fancy China

A new shipment is just in and shown for the first time this morning. It is priced one-third below regular prices; and contains a large variety of pieces in beautiful flower decorations on tinted grounds; heavily gilt, in handsome shape.

Plates, dinner size, $7 dozen, regularly $12; breakfast size, $6 dozen, regularly $10; tea size, $4.50 dozen, regularly $7; bread-and-butter size, $3.75 dozen, regularly $6.
Salad Bowls, $1.50 each, regularly $2.50.
Chocolate Pots, $2 each, regularly $2.75.
Cracker Jars, $1.75 each, regularly $2.75. Teapots, $1, regularly $1.85.
Sugars and Creams, $1.50 pair, regularly $2.50.
Celery Trays, $1 each, regularly $1.50.
Chop Dishes, $1.50 each, regularly $2.50.
Cake Plates, $1 each, regularly $1.50.
Comb and Brush Trays, $1 each, regularly $1.50.
Manicure Trays, 75c each, regularly $1.25.
At 25c, worth 50c—A fine assortment of French china in a variety of good rich decorations; not a piece worth less than 50c. Plates, in various sizes and styles; Tea Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers, Olive Dishes, Sugars and Creams.
At 10c each—Quite a collection of Plates which are easily worth 25c each.

Fancy China at Reduced Prices—

All French china in the best decorations:
Chop Dishes, $1.25 and $1.75, reduced from $1.85 and $2.50.
Salad Bowls, 85c and $1.25, reduced from $1.50 and $2.
Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates, 85c, reduced from $1.30.
Chocolate Pots, $1.75, reduced from $2.75.
Plates, $5, $4 and $3.50 dozen, reduced from $8, $7 and $6.

Main aisle.

Dinner Sets—

$5.50, worth $8.50—More of the English porcelain dinner sets; complete for 12 persons.
$10, worth $17.50—Fine American porcelain dinner sets, 113 pieces; border decoration; entirely new, and particularly attractive value.
$13.50, worth $22.50—Austrian china dinner sets; complete with soup tureen and 3 large platters; finely decorated.
$15, worth $25—Austrian china dinner sets; new shape; handsomely decorated; complete with soup tureen and 3 platters.
$15, worth $22.50—French china dinner sets; 101 pieces, neatly decorated; all handles gilt; soup tureen and 3 platters.
$16.50, worth $25—Theodore Haviland dinner sets; 100 pieces, including soup tureen and 3 platters; border decoration and all handles gilt.
$25, worth $35—Charles Field Havi and dinner sets; 100 pieces; fine pink border decoration; embossed shape and handles heavily gilt.
$32.50, reduced from $42.50—Limoges china dinner sets; 102 pieces; new shape; beautifully decorated in flowers and gold. Basement.

Jardinieres and Pedestals—

Jardinieres, blended colors—8 in., 50c, regularly 75c; 9 in., 60c, regularly $1; 10 in., 75c, regularly $1.25.
Jardinieres with handles, flower decorations, gold-traced—6 in., $1.50, reduced from $2.50; 7 in., $2, reduced from $3.25; 8 in., $3, reduced from $4.25; 9 in., $3.50, reduced from $5.25.
Royal Bonn Jardinieres—7 in., $1, from $1.50; 9 in., $2, from $3.50.

Ninth street aisle, Broadway.

Chamber Toilet Sets—

$5.50, reduced from $7.50—Eleven-piece sets, complete with covered slop jar; full flower decorations, and gold stippled. Six patterns to choose from.
$2.25, worth $3.50—Seven-piece sets, complete with slop jar, underglaze prints.

Chamber Toilet Sets—

$5, reduced from $7—Eleven-piece sets, complete with covered slop jar; flower decorations on tinted grounds; green, pink and yellow; manufacturers' seconds.
$4.50, reduced from $6—Eleven-piece sets, complete with covered slop jar; flower decorations on tinted grounds; blue, yellow, pink and green; manufacturers' seconds.
$3.45, worth $5—Eleven-piece sets, complete with covered slop jar; fine underglaze decorations.

Bric-a-Brac at Half Prices—

The collection of Bric-a-Brac has been moved from the Main Aisle to the Art Room in the Basement. There is a large assortment still to choose from, at half regular prices. Basement.

Rich Cut Glass—

Many of these items have just been received and appear on our counters for the first time this morning.
Bowls, 8 in., $3, $7 and $9, regularly $5, $10.50 and $14.
Bowls, 8 in., $4.50, reduced from $6.50.
Nappies, 8 in., $3, regularly $5.
Bon-bon Dish, fancy shape, $4, regularly $6.50.
Jelly Dish, $1.50, regularly $2.50.
Celery Trays, $2.75, $3 and $3.50, regularly $3.75, $5 and $5.50.
Three-pint Water Jugs, $9.50, regularly $14.
Two-pint Water Jugs, $6.50, regularly $10.50.
Flower Vases, $2.50, reduced from $3.50.
Flower Vases, $4, regularly $6.
Water Tumblers, $2.75, regularly $4.50.
Spoon Trays, $3, regularly $4.

Main Aisle and Basement.

There Is a Wealth of Economy in This
September Housefurnishing Sale

The September Sale of Housefurnishings begins today; a sale that saves to housekeepers from a quarter to a half on the price of the hundreds of household articles they need daily—in the kitchen, the laundry, the pantry—all about the house.

The saving of a couple of cents on a single article is in itself unimportant. Many articles are made simply to tempt you to economize on them. Once you have bought them, their mission is over; they were made merely to sell, not to give good, efficient service.

That's where this sale is distinctive. *No article, however trifling, is admitted to it that is not absolutely reliable.*

Thus this Housekeeping Sale becomes an occasion of real importance to economical women; an opportunity to purchase housekeeping needfuls of the merit of which we have satisfied ourselves by careful tests, before including them in the sale, at prices usually paid for goods that are the merest trash.

Of the *five thousand* different articles in this sale, only fragmentary mention can be given today. Particularly interesting is the news of Venetian Enameled Ware, perfect in every respect, faultless in enamel and finish, which we could not buy today at the prices we have set upon it. A first instalment of details:

Venetian Enameled Ware—

White inside, mottled on the outside. These utensils are first quality, not seconds, at about the first cost at the factory:

Rice Boilers, 1½ quarts, 65c; 2 quarts, 75c; 2½ quarts, 90c; 4 quarts, $1.12.
Tea Kettles, 2 quarts, 64c; 3 quarts, 68c; 4 quarts, 70c; 5 quarts, 80c; 7 quarts, 95c.
Cooking Pots, 2 quarts, 28c; 4 quarts, 40c; 6 quarts, 50c; 8 quarts, 65c; 10 quarts, 95c.
Dish Pans, 10 quarts, 50c; 14 quarts, 65c; 17 quarts, 75c; 21 quarts, 85c.
Covered Buckets, 1 quart, 22c; 2 quarts, 26c; 3 quarts, 32c; 4 quarts, 36c; 6 quarts, 46c.
Lipped Sauce Pans, 1 quart, 18c; 2 quarts, 22c; 3 quarts, 28c; 4 quarts, 32c; 5 quarts, 38c.
Milk Pans, 1 quart, 12c; 2 quarts, 15c; 3 quarts, 17c; 4 quarts, 22c; 6 quarts, 26c; 10 quarts, 36c.
Wash Basins, 20c, 24c, 26c and 32c.
Water Pails, 10 quarts, 70c; 12 quarts, 85c; 14 quarts, 95c.
Deep Pie Plates, 9 in., 14c; 10 in., 16c; 11 in., 18c.
Water Pitchers, 1½ quarts, 40c; 2 quarts, 52c; 3 quarts, 65c; 4 quarts, 75c.
Coffee Pots, 1 quart, 36c; 2 quarts, 42c; 3 quarts, 45c; 4 quarts, 55c.

Wooden and Tin Ware—

Wanamaker Clothes Wringers, rolls warranted for one year, $1.85.
Combination Pastry Tables, $3.50.
Step Ladders, 5 ft., 50. Folding Ironing Board, 65c.
Salt Boxes, 10c. Clothes Baskets, 45c.
Vegetable Slicers, 10c. Potato Mashers, 4c.
Rolling Pins, 10c. Coffee Mills, 25c.
Wood Dish Drainers, 20c.
Tooth Picks, 2 boxes, 5c. Dust Brushes, 10c.
Scrub Brushes, 5c. Japanned Foot Tubs, 15c.
Save-All Candlesticks, 5c.
Japanned Dust Pans, 5c.
Round Tin Graters, 8c.
Clothes Lines, waterproof, 25c.
Fourteen-quart Dish Pans, 25c.
Ten-pound Japanned Cannister, 15c.
Oval Wash Boilers, No. 7, 60c.

Sewing Machines, $15—

With drop head, high arm, ball-bearing, in oak with four drawers, and fully guaranteed. Splendid value at $25.

Basement.

Concerning Autumn Silks

The new arrivals among the Autumn Silks are coming in faster than we can tell you of them. Every day brings greater variety—rich evening silks, striking effects in black and white, staple silks of moderate price in dark and light shades; the best that France and America can produce.

Today's news must be limited to one group of silks—those at

$1.25 a yard

The following list, including a hundred or more variations in color and kind at this price, will give an indication of the scope of the gathering:

Evening Brocades—They are half Louisine and half satin de chine, in self-colored vine designs.
Satin Brocades—In light colors, with small buds and sprays in self-color.
Taffeta Louisines—Persian stripes in Louisines, and plain colored stripes of taffeta, separated by hair-line of white.
Striped Taffetas—All white, with black canalae stripes; seven varieties of stripes.
Black Brocades—In the new repp grounds, with dots or wave stripes, for entire dresses.
Crepe de Chine—In newest colors and black; more popular than ever.
Fancy Louisines—Broche grounds, with neat warp printed designs in contrasting colors; seven combinations in medium colorings.
Striped Louisines—In six light and medium colors; mottled grounds, with here and there a small brocaded bud or leaf in color; for waists.
Fancy Taffetas—Brocaded dots in black and white, forming stripes, separated by inch stripes, printed in Persian designs and colors; seven colors, and black and white.
Persian Printed Taffetas—In street shades, with narrow stripes of color edged with a canalae stripe of black or white.
Corded Mervellleux—With cluster cords in black and white on light grounds.
Fancy Striped Taffetas—Printed on the warp in cachemere designs, with narrow stripes in "Wall of Troy" effect; street shades only.
Moire Louisine Broche—In eleven street and evening shades; neat self-colored raised dots on a watered ground.

Rotunda.

New Caps for Children

They are the new Fall fashions in headgear, for the little tots of six months to four years.

And very pretty and dainty they are, as befits their baby wearers.

This hint of the broad and varied stock:

$1.35—Caps of Bengaline silk, in white and colors, with rosette of same and fur head.
$2—Caps of Bengaline in Dutch style, trimmed with folds of panne.
$2.50—Caps of silk poplin in rose blue, trimmed with ribbon and fur heads.
$3—Caps of silk poplin, in cadet and gray, with trimming of grebe; others up to $6.50

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

Snapping Mottoes
At Half Prices.

It is a pity to treat them so cavalierly, those pretty Snapping Mottoes, for they have committed no offence save that of being in the way when their room is more desired than their presence. So we have marked them all at *half price.* Now they're 25c to $1 a dozen, instead of 50c to $2. If you are thinking of giving a german, a dinner or a children's party, you'll be interested.

Basement.

Linens at Little Prices

Linens taken from our own stocks; every thread of them pure flax, and marked, at the outset of the housefurnishing season, at prices which cannot fail to be interesting to housekeepers. Witness:

At 12½c—Hemmed Huckaback Towels; 18x37 in.; all white. This is a profitable opportunity for those who wish to lay in a supply of good towels.
At $3 dozen, from $3.75—Diaper Towels, in basket weave. These are towels that will absorb quantities of water and retain their softness. Size 20x40 in.
At 65c yard, worth 80c—Damask Linen, 72-in. wide; in floral designs; full bleached Scotch. This linen is excellent value at 80c a yard.
At 50c yard, worth 60c—German Damask, 60 in. wide. A serviceable linen for hard wear; in disc and block designs; fully worth 60c a yard.
At $1 yard, worth $1.25—Irish Damask in diaper weave; fully 72 in. wide. This linen was imported to sell at $1.25 a yard.
At 65c yard—Unbleached Table Damask, 70 in. wide; heavy and strong, for hard wear.
At $1.25 dozen—Scotch Napkins, 19x19 inches.
At $1.50 dozen—German Napkins, 20x20 inches.
At $1.75 dozen—German Napkins, 22x22 inches.
At $3 dozen—Extra heavy Scotch Napkins, 24x24 in.; in desirable patterns.
Pattern Table Cloths, in broken sizes and patterns:
At $3—2x3 yards.
At $4.50—2½x3 yards.
At $5.25—2½x3½ yards.
At $6—2½x4 yards.

Fourth avenue.

Women's Wrappers Reduced

A round-up Sale of Women's Summer Wrappers, at prices which will hurry them away in a trice. Not many of any one sort, but many attractive bargains among them.

At 75c, worth from $1 to $1.75—
Wrappers of percale or lawn, in neat stripes or figures; a few white; plain or trimmed with lace or embroidery.
At $1.25, worth $2.25 to $2.75—
Wrappers of black sateen or black lawn; in two styles; trimmed with lace or braid.

Second floor.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

STEEL STRIKERS VOTE TO RETURN TO WORK

Division Among Employes of the Illinois Steel Company.

As a Result of a Secret Ballot Taken at a Meeting of Steel Workers at Bayview, Wis., Nearly One-half the Strikers Will Help Start the Mills To-day.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 8.—The Bayview meeting of steel workers, after a stormy session to-day, broke up in a row. The radical element left the hall and the remaining members, not quite half of those in attendance, voted to return to work and will do so to-morrow when the mills will start up.

The question of returning to work was debated at length, and after every member had had his say, President Joseph D. Redfern ordered a secret ballot to be taken. An appeal was made. The appeal was referred to the Vice President of the lodge, whose duty it is to act in such an exigency. The lodge waited fifteen minutes and the Vice President failed to take any action on the appeal. President Redfern then appointed tellers and ordered that a secret ballot be taken, whereupon the radical element left the lodge in a body. The radicals slightly outnumbered the conservatives. Those remaining in the lodge then voted unanimously to return to work.

The result of the meeting will undoubtedly be a split in the organization of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers in this city. The radicals will undoubtedly claim the charter of the association, but President Redfern says, as President of the lodge, he will hold the charter, as the action taken at the meeting was constitutional.

Trouble is looked for when the men return to work to-morrow. It is believed that more than half the members of the lodge will return to work. Though the radicals outnumbered the conservatives, it is said that had all remained in the lodge when the secret ballot was taken the vote would have been largely in favor of returning to work, as a number of the radicals, while openly opposed to returning to work, would have voted on a secret ballot with the conservative wing of the lodge.

Fires had been lighted at the mills preparatory to starting to-morrow morning, whether the lodge voted to return or not. This action of the company, it is believed, was the cause of the question being settled to-day, as the company, it is said, was prepared to start the mills with non-union men.

Those who voted to return to work are mostly married men, who have worked at the Bayview Mills for many years, owning their homes and having families to support.

The Illinois Steel Company, it is said, will continue to pay the same scale as was agreed upon a week before the strike was inaugurated, and was, in fact, the scale presented by the Amalgamated Association.

It is likely that some of the National officers of the Amalgamated Association will come to Milwaukee to form a new lodge and that the association in the future will not recognize the old charter. In this event, the men who return to work will continue as a local association, and will treat with the company from time to time as such.

URGE SHAFFER TO CAPITULATE.

Executive Board Said to be Anxious for Him to Settle the Strike.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 8.—If the plans of President Shaffer were for the Executive Board to go to New York and confer with President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation, these plans were abandoned. The entire membership of the board was in Pittsburg to-day with the exception of Vice Presidents Morgan, Jenkins, and Larkins, who went to their homes for Sunday, and who were expected to return to Pittsburg to-morrow morning.

President Shaffer was not at home all day, and it was stated at his house that it was not known where he was or when he would return. Those of the Executive Board who were in the city and could be seen said they did not know whether there would be a meeting of the Executive Board to-morrow or not. If there should be, it was expected that the business before that body would be finished up and the board would adjourn before night.

While the members of the board did not say so, it was intimated by those in close touch with them that they had plainly told President Shaffer that a settlement of the strike was imperative, and that he had better put himself into communication with President Schwab and have a plain understanding at once. In other words, the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association were pushing the leader for a settlement and to end the battle.

It was said also, in a semi-official way, that possibly President Shaffer was communicating with President Schwab personally to-day. It was believed that he had either gone to Mr. Schwab's Summer home in Loretto or else was meeting him in New York. Leaders are making strenuous efforts to hold the men in line with the hope that some means of a settlement will come in a few days.

If a settlement is not reached very soon the men, it is believed, will break away and return to work as individuals. That would be worse than the terms that have thus far been offered by the corporation. At the same time the strikers' delay in accepting the terms offered is telling severely against them and their organization.

While the officials of the Amalgamated Association were awaiting some report from their President the strikers about the mills now being operated by the non-union forces gathered by the combine, were finding little to do. The mills were all closed down to-day and preparations were being made to start them on a more extensive basis to-morrow. The Star mill expects to operate with an increased force of men.

The Painter mills, on the South Side, were preparing to operate double turns for the first time. The Lindsay-McCutcheon mills, at Allegheny, are prepared to start additional machinery and increase the output. There was no indication of trouble or excitement anywhere.

"KING OF THE EARTH" IN TOWN.

Magistrate Sent Him to Reign Over Bellevue Insane Pavilion.

A man who described himself as "Louis Schroeder, Rex," walked into the Mercer Street Station last Saturday night and announced the fact that he was the smartest man in the world.

The Sergeant on the desk at the time said that he did not question that fact, but asked to be told on what point he was best informed. The man replied that he knew everything and that he was King of all the earth.

"I am Louis Schroeder, Rex," he said. "Rex, regis, regi, regem, rex, rege. I have served others up to this day, but from this time forth and forever I shall rule, for I am Rex. I know everything. I knew that President McKinley was going to be shot and sent a man, a detective, there to prevent it, but he arrived too late. I was at one time a cook and I know how to prepare a food that will restore the President to health and strength, and I am the only man who can cure him. I will prepare some of this food at once and forward it to Buffalo and he will rise from his bed and walk."

When he was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning he practically reiterated what he had said the night before at the station, so Magistrate Flammer said he would appoint the wise man King of Bellevue and commit him to the insane pavilion for five days for examination as to his sanity. The Sergeant entered the man's name on the blotter as Louis S. Rex.

The Chimes of the Cathedral.

After trials which have gone on for the last two or three days a new system of operating the chimes of the St. Patrick's Cathedral was inaugurated yesterday at high mass, 11 o'clock, and the 3 o'clock mass in the afternoon. In the new system of operating the chimes electricity is used as the motive power. While this method requires a man to operate the keyboard, the system is considered more safe and satisfactory than the one previously in use. Under that the chimes were operated automatically, without the aid of an operator. The trial yesterday was quite successful.

RIOT OVER STOLEN APPLES.

A Gang of Toughs on Being Thwarted Wreck a Fruit Store in Harlem—Two Persons Injured.

Because pay was demanded of four young men for a half dozen apples they took from a fruit stand in front of the five-story tenement house, at 2,286 First Avenue, last evening, the fruit store of Michael Ferrone was wrecked, both he and his wife injured, the neighborhood thrown into a panic, and firemen, police reserves, and an ambulance called to the scene.

Ferrone was in the rear of the store asleep. Mrs. Esther Ferrone was sitting in the doorway tending a fruit stand in front. Four youths, ranging in ages from eighteen to twenty-two years, passed. They stopped and picked up half a dozen apples. Mrs. Ferrone went forward and asked for the price of the fruit. The men refused, and Mrs. Ferrone tried to take the apples away from them. One of them struck her in the face, knocking her down, while another hurled a small piece of stone through the front window of the store. Ferrone came running out, but an apple thrown by one of the men struck him squarely in the right eye. He fell to the floor unconscious. Then, while Mrs. Ferrone lay on the ground in front and her husband in the store, the four turned the fruit stand upside down, tore planks loose from it, and sent them crashing through the windows and door of the store.

In the meantime Mrs. Donofrio, living on the second floor of the house, screamed with all her might for the police, and Policeman Hoffman of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station came running down, rapping for assistance. Before he reached the spot, and after the four men had completed the work of demolishing the windows, they drew revolvers and commenced firing into the store. The pistol shots caused intense excitement in the neighborhood. Families gathered on front fire escapes, and Pasquala Antonio, living on the second floor of 2,284, stepped out on the fire escape and fired two shots from his revolver to attract the police. At the same time Carlo Donofrio had turned in a fire alarm from the box at First Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, half a block away. By this time both Ferrone and his wife had recovered their senses, and were fighting the four who had attacked them. Mrs. Ferrone had her right arm broken, and was cut and bruised about the head and face, while her husband had a badly bruised eye and a scalp wound.

The East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station was notified and the reserves were sent to the scene on the run. Under Roundsman Mills they reached the scene of the excitement just as Acting Capt. Porter and Detective Meehan arrested two of the men. The prisoners described themselves as Michael Flynn, twenty years old, of 340 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and John Boyland, twenty-six years old, of 216 Pleasant Avenue. They were locked up.

Dr. Gale from the Harlem Hospital cared for Ferrone and his wife, but they remained at home. They identified the prisoners as two of their assailants.

FIRST SALUTE OF AUTUMN.

A Gale of Wind Lowers the Temperature 12 Degrees—The Change Welcomed.

Residents in and about New York awoke to the fact yesterday morning that there was considerable air stirring and that the mercury had made a rapid descent. The gale, which had sprung up with the dawn, brought a delightful relief from the oppressive weather of the past few days, and long before noon every avenue in the city was filled with a stream of pedestrians come out to welcome this first salute of Autumn.

Along the coast and at the various Summer resorts, however, the breeze developed into a gale, and the ancient mariners who scan the horizons in search of some harbinger of storm gathered along the shore and made various and conflicting predictions. The wind was out of the northeast and blowing in the neighborhood of forty miles an hour—an unusual velocity for a blow at this time of the year. By sundown the gale had blown itself out, but the temperature remained stationary, from ten to twelve degrees cooler than on Saturday.

Down the bay and up the Sound scarcely a sail was to be seen at any time of the day, and those who did venture out shook very little canvas to the breeze. At Coney Island and Rockaway Beach the bathing pavilions were almost deserted, for there was a very high surf running and the water was none too warm. Of course those inveterate bathers who would bathe in the arctic, had they the chance, were out in force, assuring their friends that the water was fine, notwithstanding their purple lips and chattering teeth.

At Forecaster Emery's office last night the experts said that the sudden change in the weather was due to the diametric pressure caused by a heavy storm off Halifax. At midnight Saturday the temperature was 74 degrees and at 9 o'clock yesterday morning had fallen to 65, remaining almost stationary throughout the day.

KEPT MARRIAGE SECRET.

Young Charles Nixon's Friends Do Not Yet Know the Bride's Name.

Although Charles Nixon, son of the Rev. George C. Nixon of the Tremont Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Washington Avenue, was married to Miss Carrie Trovenzana several weeks ago, the friends of the couple did not know of the occurrence until yesterday, when the news leaked out accidentally. The groom's father performed the ceremony. When asked about it last night he replied:

"Yes, it is true they are married. I married them. I don't remember the date, nor the names of the bride's parents. Where are they living? In a Harlem apartment house."

Young Mrs. Nixon's father, it was learned, is a prominent contractor of the Bronx.

A BATTLE OVER A DOG.

Sanguinary Staten Island Affray in Which Two Men Are Stabbed.

James Norton, twenty-one years old, of 177 York Avenue, New Brighton, and John J. Darcy, forty-five years old, of Prospect Avenue, West New Brighton, S. I., were taken to the S. R. Smith Infirmary at New Brighton last evening suffering from stab wounds. Norton is cut in the back, but not seriously, while Darcy is dangerously cut in the left groin.

Norton was riding a bicycle on York Avenue, near his home, last evening when a dog snapped at him, and he jumped off the bicycle and attacked the dog. The owner of the dog, A. C. Cappolita, ran out, and a quarrel ensued. Norton's father ran to aid his son, and in a few minutes several others were taking a hand in the affair. Darcy, who is an ex-policeman, and now an officer of the Court of Special Sessions, ran into the crowd to put a stop to the trouble, and reached Norton just as he was stabbed, and a moment later he also fell with a cut in the groin. Cappolita was arrested a few minutes later.

TWO HURT AT A NEWTOWN FIRE.

Man Jumped from Window and a Loose Nozzle Struck a Policeman.

Two men were hurt in a fire at Myrtle and Woodhaven Avenues, Newtown, Queens Borough, yesterday morning. The blaze started in the two-story frame building occupied as a grocery story by Christopher Arnes.

Gustave Adatha, fifty-four years old, who was asleep on the second floor, was awakened to find his room full of smoke. He leaped from a window. He was cut about the face, and also slightly burned by the flames, which were pouring from the window below that from which he leaped. Patrolman Murphy was hit by the nozzle of a line of hose, which got loose, and had one of his eyes badly cut and bruised. Adatha was removed to the Jamaica Hospital, and Murphy was treated by the police surgeon and went home.

The fire caused damage estimated at $2,000.

Thousands See Converts Immersed.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 8.—It is said that 10,000 persons witnessed to-day the immersing of 35 converts to the Seventh Day Adventists in the Delaware River. Twenty women were among those baptised. The spectators lined the stream and watched the Rev. E. E. Frank attend to each of the converts, all of whom were robed in the usual gowns. It took nearly the entire afternoon for the task to be finished, as the minister was unassisted.

MAY SHOW UP ANOTHER MURDER.

Yonkers Detective Hints at Sensational Developments in the Duro Inquest.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 8.—While being questioned to-night, Detective Cooley let fall the hint that another murder would be cleared up by the arrests of the prisoners concerned in Duro's murder. He refused to go into details. When asked if it was the double murder at the golf club in Mount Vernon a week ago he was silent. He was also asked about the Torpey murder, at Tuckahoe, a short time ago. He said there would be time enough for explanations when the inquest was under way. There will be interesting and sensational developments at the inquest, it is thought.

Detective O'Hara, who went to Schenectady to look for Imhof, returned to-day on hearing that Frederick Imhof had surrendered. He says he ascertained that Imhof's record was bad, for he had been twice arrested and convicted of theft.

Yawnaniuno, the young Italian who admits having done the actual shooting of John Francisco Duro last Monday night, has retained Thomas F. Curren of this city as his counsel. Imhof's mother has retained ex-City Judge Appell of Mount Vernon to look after her son's interests. The prisoners had a conference with their counsel to-day in the presence of Detective Cooley. Imhof also saw his mother, Capt. Woodruff being present. Imhof said but little to his mother, and she wept almost all the time he was present.

Imhof was taken from the City Prison to Mount Vernon last night by Detective Crough. What the purpose was or where they went the authorities refuse to tell. It is said, however, that Detective Sergeant Cooley met the pair in Mount Vernon.

PRODIGAL SON ARRESTED.

Charged with Larceny of Horses and Surreys of Liverymen.

Marion Lily, a well-dressed young man, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged with the larceny of three livery teams. The complainants were Frederick Pitney of 110 West Thirty-second Street, and James Brown of 208 West Seventeenth Street. They charged that Lily had hired a horse and surrey from three separate liverymen on three successive days, had driven like mad around the Tenderloin until the horse became exhausted, and had then taken the animal to another stable and left it, saying that he would return later when the horse was rested and pay for its board.

In each case the liverymen claim that they spent several days looking for their horses before they succeeded in locating them. When found at last the animals showed that they had been driven until they were wind-broken, and great welts had been raised on the hides where they had been lashed with the whip. Mr. Brown said that his horse would never be fit for livery service again. Neither complainant was disposed to press the charge of larceny, as they said it would take a great deal of time from their business, but they thought that something should be done to protect other liverymen.

Magistrate Flammer then advised that they make a complaint of cruelty to animals against him, and he was held in $300 bail for trial at Special Sessions on that charge. Policeman Mills of the West Twentieth Street Station, who made the arrest, said that Lily's father was a man of means and lived at the Rowalton, 44 West Forty-fourth Street, but that the boy was incorrigible. Lily said that his father would do nothing to help him and that he had never known his mother. He said he had been employed by the Barber Asphalt Company until two weeks ago.

BOUGHT CHICKEN ON SUNDAY.

Martin Engels Employe, Accused of Selling It, Is Discharged.

Antonio Cigarelli, with a live chicken under his arm, appeared in the Centre Street Court yesterday as complainant against Isidore Wolowitz, a salesman for Martin Engel at the latter's stand in the Centre Market. The leader of the Tammany organization in the Eighth District appeared in defense of his employe, denouncing the arrest as an outrage and the attempt to apply the Sunday laws to the markets as vicious and unwarranted. He secured the discharge of the prisoner.

Cigarelli testified that he went into Centre Market yesterday morning, bought a chicken shortly before 8 o'clock, and showed the clucking speckled Hamburg hen to a policeman, demanding the arrest of Engel's man for violating the Sunday law. The policeman said that he did not see Wolowitz sell the hen, and Magistrate Deuel said that he could not hold the prisoner without corroboration of the Italian's story.

The hen clucked vigorously during the court proceedings.

BODIES IN A WELL.

Ghastly Discovery, Indicating Murder, Made in a Mexican Ranch.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 8.—Information reached here to-day of the discovery on a ranch near Monclova, Mexico, a short distance south of the Rio Grande border, of the dead bodies of fourteen Mexicans in an abandoned well. The bodies all bore marks of having been the victims of violence. The authorities are making an investigation. The discovery was brought about by the murder of a servant a few days ago by Rafael Pozando, the owner of the ranch. The body of this servant was found in the well along with the other murdered men. All of the victims were employes of the ranch at the time of their mysterious disappearance.

ROBBED ON STREET CAR.

Man Chased the Two Passengers He Suspected—One Arrested.

John T. Hughes, a lumber dealer of 320 West Nineteenth Street, boarded a Twenty-third Street crosstown car yesterday evening at the East River ferry. The car was rather crowded, and he said that he noticed several times that two men stood very close to him, even closer than was really necessary. At Eighth Avenue he alighted from the car and found that $24 had been taken from his pocket. He started back to catch the car, when he saw the two men jump off and run down the street.

He cried "stop thief," and a number of the passengers alighted and joined in the chase. Policeman Weeks of the West Twentieth Street Station captured one of the men, but the other managed to escape. The prisoner gave his name as John Sterling of 223 East Twenty-fifth Street. He will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court to-day.

RUNAWAY BOY MAY BE HERE.

He Is the Son of Col. Frank Roberts of Biddeford, Me.

J. Henry Small, manager of the Washington Life Insurance Company, who lives at 1,320 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, reported to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station last night that he had received a message from Col. Frank Roberts of Biddeford, Me., stating that the latter's son, Frank, sixteen years old, had run away from his home in Maine several months ago, and was in this city. The runaway boy is 5 feet 2 inches in height, weighs 115 pounds, and has blue eyes, a light complexion, and light hair.

Col. Roberts, who is the proprietor of The Biddeford Standard, one of the leading papers of Maine, was a United States Consul in Canada during Cleveland's first Administration, and to Nogales, Mexico, during his second term. President McKinley appointed him Consul to Cape Town, South Africa, which post he had held for several years.

Sentenced to Hang on Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 8.—In granting Hollie Strutton, the Lawrenceburg murderer, a respite for thirty days, Gov. Beckham set the date of his execution on Sunday. Strutton murdered J. N. Searcy, a wealthy Anderson County distiller, and was to have been hanged at Lawrenceburg on Aug. 16, when the Governor granted him a thirty days' respite, placing the date of execution next Sunday. It is stated that a mistake was made and that the time will be extended to next Friday week, when the hanging will take place. The gallows is in position. It is the one made famous by fourteen hangings dating back twenty years.

CAMMEYER

For years our store has been known as the greatest shoe store in the world. We will always maintain this pre-eminence. We will also be known as

Cammeyer's Great Specialty Store,

where we will always keep only the best Men's, Women's, Misses', Children's and Infants' Hosiery and Underwear and Men's Haberdashery, as well as the best Shoes.

Extensive alterations have been made during the Summer months, and we have stocked these new departments with the best goods.

SPECIAL HITS!

GRAND OPENING OF OUR NEW DEPARTMENTS.

Men's Furnishings.

Large assortment of Men's early Fall fine Silk Neckwear, newest designs and colorings, in imperials, puffs, four-in-hands, Ascots, Tecks, strings, ties, &c..... .50 AND 1.00

The latest and newest colorings and patterns in Men's colored stiff bosom Shirts, with or without cuffs attached, also Fall weights in Negligee Oxfords..... 1.00 AND 1.50

Complete assortment in Men's Walking, Driving and Dress Gloves, light and heavy weights, in the newest colorings and stitchings..... 1.00, 1.25 AND 1.50

Hosiery Department.

Special lot of Women's Pure Silk Thread Hose, with handsome hand embroidered fronts; regular 2.75 grades . . . 1.95

Women's plain colors of tans, reds, Yale blue, navy blue, pink, light blue and black pure silk thread Hose, with double spliced heels, toes and soles; regular 2.00 grades 1.25

Special lot of Women's fancy Lisle Thread Hose, in a great variety of colorings and designs; regular .75 to 1.25 grades. .50

We also have complete lines of Women's and Children's fall weight Swiss Ribbed Underwear, in heavy cottons, light and heavy wools, silk and silk and wool, in vests, tights, combination suits, &c., &c.

Muslin Underwear Department.

Special value in women's Point-de-Paris Lace and Embroidered Trimmed Cambric Gowns, made with lace, fine tucks and hemstitching, and lace and embroidery insertions, in a regular 1.75 grade, round and square effects. To introduce our new department . 1.25

Women's Empire Gowns in fine cambric, revers of fine tucks, hemstitching embroidery and lace; also V shape Nainsook Gowns, trimmed with Point-de-Paris lace and silk ribbon bows. Regular 2.50 grade 1.50

Women's fine Cambric Skirts, with deep lawn ruffle made with fine hemstitchings and tucks 1.00

Women's Glove Department.

Special value in women's fine real Kid Gloves, with novelty combination embroidered backs, in tans, modes, grays, white, &c.; imported and made specially to retail at 2.00. To introduce our Glove Department 1.50

Women's imported real Kid Gloves, with handsome silk and tinsel embroidered backs and cuffs, the latest European novelty, in the leading coloring for fall 2.75

Very special values in dress and walking Gloves, light and heavy weights, in the leading fall shades of browns, tans, grays, modes, &c. 1.00

Children's Caps.

Exceptional Special Lot of Children's Very Fine Fall Sample Caps.

The newest and up-to-date colorings and designs in fine grades of Faille Bengaline and Ottoman Silks and Silk Velvets. These goods were made specially for us, and no two alike, and are exceptional values at 5.00 and 6.00.

To introduce our new Infants' Department your choice 2.50

In all lines the public will—and possibly has—found out that many, very many, things are made simply to sell—not to give wear and satisfaction, but simply to get your money out of your pocket into theirs! Some tradespeople think this smart—and some manufacturers think so, too. *We Don't.* We don't want to buy anything that does not give satisfaction, and such goods are the only kind we offer for sale, and not only so, but we offer these best goods at the lowest prices. Examination and comparison will prove this to be so—especially if our goods are bought and tried will this prove to be true.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER, 6th Ave., Corner 20th St.

FIRE AT CONEY ISLAND.

Crowds in Panic and Water Pressure So Low that Firemen Are Handicapped Ten Minutes.

A great crowd of people in the Coney Island Bowery and thereabout were thrown into a panic yesterday afternoon on seeing the Oriole Bathing Pavilion go up in smoke. As the flames spread to adjoining buildings, the crowd fled in a mad rush to get out or danger.

Several minutes elapsed before an alarm was turned in, but finally Policeman Joseph Kane arrived and signaled the two seaside fire companies. Acting Chief Roberts was soon on the scene, but was handicapped for more than ten minutes, owing to the lack of water, the supply being less than seven pounds' pressure. The fire quickly spread, and at one time threatened to sweep the block.

A second alarm was sent in, calling the companies from Sheepshead Bay and Gravesend. A telephone message to the water station to increase the pressure was answered, the full force being sent to the west end of the island. With plenty of water at hand, the firemen, aided by business men who had formed a bucket brigade, soon had the blaze under control.

The fire broke out in the laundry of the bathing pavilion in some bathing suits that were hanging near the range. The building, owned by Arkenau Brothers, was damaged to the extent of $1,000. Other places injured are the Pickwick Hotel, owned by George C. T. Tilyou, $700; the shooting gallery of James McCullagh, $300; several one-story frame buildings, used for candy making, and stands of various kinds, all owned by Tilyou and leased to Samuel Wisbaum, about $500. There was no insurance on any of the property.

It was within a stone's throw of the site of this fire that the big conflagration of May 26, 1889, started, finally wiping out half the Bowery district.

TOO FEW TEACHERS IN QUEENS.

Long Island City High School Only Half Supplied.

Two new schools—one in Whitestone and the other in Astoria—will be opened for the first time to-day, when the school year in the Borough of Queens begins. There will be several thousand children barred from school accommodations in the borough, owing to the Board of Education lacking funds to pay the necessary teachers. There are enough school buildings in the Borough, but a lack of teachers.

The most serious state of affairs will develop at the high school in Long Island City, where nearly twice as many children will report for study as there are teachers to accommodate. These scholars graduated last June from the various grammar schools which are tributary to the high school. It is expected that the difficulty will be partly overcome by the establishment of a full set of half-day sessions, the morning session to begin at 8:30 o'clock and continuing until 12:30, with the second section of each class beginning at 1 and continuing until 4 o'clock.

Alleged Gamblers Discharged.

James Head of 47 West Forty-second Street, George Delaney of the Putnam House, and Charles Brown of 165 East Forty-ninth Street, who were arrested last Saturday night in a raid on an alleged gambling house at 104 West Thirty-eighth Street, were arraigned yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court. Head was charged with keeping a gambling house and the two other men had been locked up as disorderly persons. No complainant put in an appearance, and Magistrate Flammer said that the mere possession of the gambling paraphernalia, which had been captured in the place was not sufficient evidence on which to hold them, and they were discharged.

Died from Effects of Stray Bullet.

Edward Tike, twenty-seven years old, who, with his brother Henry, was shot a week ago yesterday while standing on the corner of Commerce and Columbia Streets watching several Italians fighting, died in the Long Island College Hospital last night as the result of his wound. His brother died on the night of the shooting. The brothers, who lived at 663 Henry Street, did not know who their assailant was. Frank Lonzo, an Italian who was engaged in the fight the Tikes were watching, is in the Raymond Street Jail charged with the shooting.

STEAMBOAT TWILIGHT SINKS.

Struck a Rock in the Delaware—Three Hundred Passengers Taken Off in Boats.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 8.—The steamboat Twilight, which runs between this city and Philadelphia, struck a rock near Perriwig Bar in the Delaware River tonight and sank. The blow punched a hole in the steamboat's bottom, and she began to fill at once, and sank until the water was even with her second deck. She now rests on even keel, with the water flowing over the deck.

There were about 300 passengers on board, and considerable excitement occurred. The steamer's own boats and others that put off from the shore were able to take every one ashore in safety.

The Twilight is the steamer which was close by the City of Trenton when she blew up at Philadelphia a few days ago. It is said the accident to-night was due to the high wind causing the boat to make more leeway than was calculated for. As a result she got out of the channel and went upon the rock.

WOMAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Found Dying in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, She Refuses to Tell Her Name.

A well-dressed woman was found lying in the rose garden, in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, by a policeman at about 8 o'clock last night. She had taken carbolic acid. As quickly as possible she was carried to Seney Hospital, where the efforts to revive her proved successful. She was pressed to tell her name, and to explain why she had tried to kill herself, but steadfastly refused to give any information.

The woman's appearance indicated that she was about twenty-five years old. She was dressed in a black cloth skirt of good quality, and a waist made of silk of a light changeable color. The hat was of black straw, the trimmings on it being black flowers and feathers. The marks on the underclothing had been cut away, the woman evidently fearing that through them her identity would be revealed. She will probably recover.

Woman Killed by a Train.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 8.—At Dunmore to-day an Erie and Wyoming train ran down Mrs. H. M. Chaplin and ten-year-old Helen Magnus, who were walking on the railroad track. Mrs. Chaplin was killed, and the girl so badly injured that it is thought she cannot recover.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and cool, fresh northerly winds.

West of the Rocky Mountains the weather was fair, except in Washington, and light frosts occurred yesterday morning in Southern Idaho and Northern and Western Nevada. The high area in the north will dominate temperature conditions to the north and east for the next few days, and comparatively cool weather may therefore be expected. In the upper lake region and the Northwest the temperatures will rise slowly. No precipitation of consequence is indicated during the next two days. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be fresh northwest to north, on the South Atlantic Coast they will be variable, on the Gulf Coast light and mostly easterly, and on the great lakes light to fresh north to northeast.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh northerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	THE TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	71	73	76
6 A. M.	69	71	74
9 A. M.	73	67	74
12 M.	77	75	73
4 P. M.	77	74	73
6 P. M.	75	72	72
9 P. M.	72	70	69
12 P. M.	72	68	63

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square..... 71¾
Weather Bureau..... 71½
Corresponding date 1900..... 73
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years..74

The thermometer registered 69 degrees at 8 A. M. and 69 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 74 at 4 P. M. and the minimum 65 at 2:30 A. M. The humidity was 72 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 57 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Horses, Carriages, &c. | Horses, Carriages, &c.

The name on the Vehicle—Studebaker

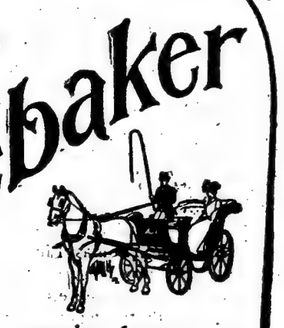

It's a nameplate with a meaning because we have worked 49 years to make it significant. It signifies style, strength, comfort, thorough workmanship and the highest grade materials. We are making a remarkable showing just now of new vehicles. No vehicle owner should miss it.

PONY TRAPS.

You can find all kinds and all sizes on our floors. We suppose the Pony Governess Cart as shown herewith is as popular as any one style of Pony Trap. Perhaps that is because it is so perfectly safe for the little ones—they can't possibly fall out of it. We have them for small and large ponies. Among other styles of Pony Traps you can see on our floors are Pony Runabouts, Pony Phætons, Pony Surreys, and many styles of Pony Two Wheelers.

STUDEBAKER, Broadway corner Prince St., NEW YORK.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:20 P. M.—145 West Fifty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

1:35 P. M.—77 East Third Street; Jacob Lang; damage, $300.

2 P. M.—South and Rutgers Streets; owner unknown; damage, $200.

5:45 P. M.—545 East Fifty-fifth Street; Edward Bridge; damage, $5.

7 P. M.—65 Market Street; Yetta Fidlebaum; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 8.—Fire last night destroyed the buildings at 1,825 and 1,837 Market Street, with their contents. They were occupied by the Humphrey-Jones Mercantile Company and the Sauer Manufacturing Company. Loss, $100,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, Chicago.

HOLLAND—Judge D. Cady Herrick, Albany; Frank B. Kellogg, St. Paul, and Capt. F. B. McKenna, United States Army.

GRAND—J. C. Sanford, United States Army, and Major Thomas N. Wood, United States Marines.

GILSEY—John M. Egan, President of the Ocean Steamship Line, Savannah.

MANHATTAN—F. S. Bryant, Newport News; Capt. Kenneth Campbell, London; Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, United States Navy; J. B. Castle, Honolulu, and Ricardo d'Acosta, Paris.

$20.00 WATCHES $9.

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THE PULPIT AND THE LAW.

It is not surprising that the Presiding Elder who spoke yesterday in the church usually attended by the President when in Washington should have said that "the affair of 4 o'clock Friday has almost converted me [him] into an advocate of lynch law." That was an expression, not of an opinion, much less of a deliberate conclusion, but of feeling, which in that place, and from one associated with the President in church relations, was hardly unnatural. But it cannot be said to have been wise, and it would not be easy to find any justification for it in the teachings of the Founder of the religion of which Dr. NAYLOR is a minister.

Had the wretched assassin been killed on the spot, condemnation of the act would have been extremely rare. But that in that vast multitude, with the smoking pistol in his hand, he was simply overpowered, arrested, imprisoned, and turned over to the appointed agencies of the law to be dealt with according to the law, and not according to the furious impulse of an angry crowd, is a fact that can be dwelt upon with a sober and reasonable satisfaction by those who realize what is the function of the law. Summary vengeance would have violated the law. It would have been of no use to the victim of the attempted crime. Possibly it might have made this particular form of crime less likely to recur. That is an obscure question which it is difficult to decide accurately when we recall how mysterious and beyond the range of all ordinary analogy the motives for such a crime are. What we may be sure of is that it is always the lawless who would be most encouraged and stimulated by the violation of law. The general order of the community, the life and safety of the great mass of human beings for whose protection the law exists, must suffer whenever the integrity and authority of the law are impaired. The injury is the greater when the impairment is at the hands of the avowed friends of order. On the whole, while the question of changes in the law to meet such atrocious crimes as assassination of men in high places is an open one, and should be very carefully considered, it seems to us clearly wise that those who have influence in the land, and especially the teachers of the Christian religion, should not cast that influence against the inviolability of the law.

THE GERMAN TARIFF'S EFFECT.

Mr. JACOB SCHOENHOF has in the current number of The Forum a most interesting statement of the effect of the German tariff now before the Reichsrath, based on a careful statistical analysis of the trade and industry of Germany.

Mr. SCHOENHOF dismisses the theory that our own industrial exports will be seriously affected. All the imports of manufactured goods from the United States, omitting raw copper and petroleum, which are so classified, but quite incorrectly, were for the year 1900 only 60,000,000 marks, or less than $15,000,000. Three years previously, before the present boom set in, they were scarcely one-half that sum. Mr. SCHOENHOF thinks that without any change of tariff our exports would be bound to shrink in the near future.

The heavy advance in the duties on food will have a very different result, especially for the German consumers. Germany imported in 1900 some 550,000,000 marks' worth of grain and about 40,000,000 marks of meat. The home product of grain, deducting exports, was 27,300,000 metric tons. This Mr. SCHOENHOF estimates will be increased in price to the consumer by the full amount of the proposed duty, 55 marks per ton, or 1,501,500,000 marks per year. This, in round numbers, is equivalent to $360,000,000 a year, or a round million of dollars a day. He calculates that at least $300,000,000 of this is a bonus to the "agriculturist." The burden of the increased price of meats caused by the duties Mr. SCHOENHOF estimates at 500,000,000 marks, or $120,000,000 a year. Adding this to the burden of the taxes on grain, we have the sum of $480,000,000 annually as the cost of the protective tariff on food for the German people.

The number who can obtain any advantage from this increase of the price of grain is very small. Mr. SCHOENHOF, by an ingenious and careful analysis of the holdings of farm land, shows that of the total, 5,558,317, not more than 307,000 produce grain in exportable quantities, or barely more than 5 per cent. But of these holdings 25,000 produce fully one-half of the product of the whole. The ratio of the chief beneficiaries of these taxes to the total population is too insignificant for calculation.

The effect on the foreign trade cannot be clearly foreseen, but it is plain that Germany, not producing the food that its people need, the imports of food stuffs cannot be greatly cut down. The increase in the cost of food must add to the general cost of production of manufactured goods and tend to restrict the industry of the country. It will also diminish the purchasing power of the people, and lower the general level of well-being. The whole policy is a wretched one, worthy of the mediaeval times, and is, indeed, largely to be traced to the survival of the mediaeval spirit in the Prussian agricultural class, especially the large land owners to whom the great mass of the heavy tax is paid. Of course, it is not for us to throw stones at Germany from the windows of our own glass house; we have been guilty of the same folly in a different direction. We have taxed our farmers to build up artificial profits for manufacturers. But the cost has not been so great for many reasons. The chief is that we were not nearly so dependent on our imports of manufactures and raw materials as Germany is on her imports of food. Another is that we have enjoyed a far wider range of natural resources, and have had a constantly increasing population to develop them, drawn in large part from the best elements of the German people. Above all, within our vast area and among all portions of our energetic and ingenious population, there has everywhere obtained from the first absolute free trade. It is from the almost incalculable variety of unfettered exchange thus fostered that the wealth and commerce and industry of the land have sprung. The barriers we have erected against foreign trade have only recently become of relative importance. We are now getting ready to level them, at the moment when Germany is preparing to fasten on every food consumer a heavy and utterly needless burden.

MR. SEXTON'S TUNNEL ORDER.

Engineering News has something to say on the subject of Mr. SEXTON'S order to the management of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad relative to the reconstruction of the Park Avenue tunnel which that exuberant official would do well to ponder seriously. It is that in railroad construction columns and girders are as much as possible avoided in positions where they have serious loads to sustain and can be reached by derailed cars. The longitudinal brick walls of the tunnel have a very heavy weight to sustain—the street, in fact. "Suppose," says Engineering News, "a derailment occurs in the tunnel, something that is possible at any time. A derailed car or engine might easily swerve to one side, knock down a row of columns, and bring the roof of the tunnel and the street above crashing down upon the train. Engineers familiar with railway service are very careful how they place the columns which support important structures where they can be reached by derailed cars." Mr. SEXTON is not an engineer, nor is he familiar with railway service. Such an accident as the journal from which we have quoted describes would not be a pleasant outcome of the effort to correct the disagreeable features of the tunnel transit. Park Avenue is fairly heavy, and to precipitate it on the top of a train would be even more serious than partial asphyxiation in an unbreathable atmosphere.

On one point we beg to challenge the authority of Engineering News for a statement on this subject which is of some importance. It says: "The Board of Health has officially ordered the railway company to do" so and so. Has it? Nothing in Mr. SEXTON'S letter to President NEWMAN, referred to in this statement, says anything about the Board or Health or quotes any action taken by it as authority for the changes he is required to make. We do not like to be hypercritical in such matters, but we believe that the President of the Health Department under the present law has no right to declare anything a nuisance, or to order it abated, or to prescribe the manner in which such abatement shall be effected. If Mr. SEXTON was simply carrying out the resolution of the Board of Health in the instructions he gave Mr. NEWMAN and in the threat with which he emphasized them he was guilty of astonishing discourtesy to his official associates in ignoring them so completely and assuming to act wholly on his own responsibility. With our present information, we do not believe that the Board of Health has issued any order in the matter of the tunnel or that Mr. SEXTON'S effort to efface the impression that Dr. COSBY, the Medical Commissioner, had something like executive authority, was anything more than "sound and fury, signifying nothing."

AMERICAN SHIPYARDS AND THEIR OUTPUT.

Dr. ERNST HALLE, who, as Special Commissioner of the German Imperial Admiralty, has just completed a careful inspection of the shipyards of Germany, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, and the United States, has made a report in which he says of the facilities existing in this country for ship construction:

> The shipworks of the United States are incomparably equipped for thorough, rapid, economical production, due primarily to the splendid transportation arrangements in the yard areas and the employment of the most improved type of crane and of pneumatic tools. With the enormous expansion of the industry at every important lake and ocean point the time is not far distant when America will join Germany in occupying, in relation to the world's vessel supply, the position of supremacy so long held by England.

To appreciate the nature and dimensions of the compliment which it was obviously Dr. HALLE'S intention to pay the shipbuilders of this country in admitting that some day in the "not far distant" future we may hope to line up with Germany in a competition for maritime supremacy, with Great Britain a poor third, it is of interest to make some comparisons. The German shipyards are reported busy at the present time, and are doing a very good quality of work. The shipping requirements of Germany, however, are materially in excess of her shipbuilding facilities, and a considerable tonnage is annually built abroad for German account. In 1900 the additions to the German fleet consisted of 447 ships, of 382,070 gross tons, of which 24 ships of 99,650 tons were built in British, and 38 ships, of 9,642 tons, were built in Dutch yards. This would give the number of ships built in Germany in 1900 as 385, with an aggregate tonnage of 272,778 gross tons.

Meanwhile, however, Great Britain is not showing as great a falling off as she should to maintain the hypothesis of a general industrial collapse. During the seven months ended with July of the present year, British builders launched 154 vessels, of 522,055 gross tons, as compared with 151 vessels, of 403,229 gross tons, for the corresponding seven months of 1900; 174 vessels, of 476,057 gross tons, for the same months of 1899, and 189 vessels, of 422,898 gross tons, for the same months of 1898. Measured by the tonnage standard, this showing is not discouraging. It would seem to indicate that England may still hope to hold second place, notwithstanding Germany's optimism in the forecast of its own future as a maritime power.

But where does the United States stand in this comparison, and what have we to show for the splendid equipment of our shipyards? The yards of this country which are equipped to build steel vessels are without exception full of work, and with orders for at least twelve months ahead. The number of vessels built in this country during the year ended June 30, 1901, was 1,173, of 401,285 tons, as compared with 1,058 for the preceding fiscal year. The distribution was as follows: Atlantic and Gulf Coast, 735 vessels, of 190,948 tons; the lakes, 105 vessels, of 153,138 tons; Pacific Coast, 151 vessels, of 46,105 tons, and on our Western rivers, 182 vessels, of 11,094 tons. From these figures, the amiable Dr. HALLE would appear to be suffering from an optical trouble which is not unusual among our German friends—a somewhat distorted sense of proportion.

It may interest both German and English readers to know that we are doing a little something in building warships which, for a young country, so far from Germany, is really quite creditable. On this subject the current "Blue Book of American Shipping" says, incidentally:

> In naval circles the year (1900-1901) is distinguished by the fact that the largest order for new vessels of war ever awarded by the Government was given to the shipbuilders. Contracts were awarded for fourteen warships, (five battleships, six armored cruisers, and three protected cruisers,) aggregating 187,354 tons in displacement, 297,120 in horse power, and costing, exclusive of armor and armament, $49,944,600. Altogether sixty-one warships are now building for the United States Navy, representing a total displacement of 289,183 tons, 567,620 horse power, and costing, for hulls and machinery only, $80,954,116. In addition, the last naval act authorized the construction of two battleships and two armored cruisers. The plans for these will be submitted to Congress at its next session by the Naval Board of Construction.

We appreciate the international compliment conveyed in Dr. HALLE'S report, and will probably not be misunderstood if we say that so far as we can see, this country will not have to go very far nor get out of breath in doing so, to range itself alongside of Germany in the matter of maritime importance.

A NEW PATRON OF ART.

American sculptors will hail the suggestion of Mr. LAWSON that the metal of Independence shall be used for statues which they shall design. This is recognition indeed. When the people who race yachts and like to experience just the comfortable suggestion of the rolling billow as they lunch amid the optical delusions of the New York Yacht Club's building have their attention turned to the fine arts, anything is possible. The next thing we know, the patrons of the Horse Show will discover that there is such a thing as American art and the people who lavish thousands on servants, automobiles, and flashy French pictures will find it necessary, in order to keep pace with the fashion, to drop a few hundreds into the pockets of native artists.

There is a wide range of subjects before Mr. LAWSON. A group of British yachtsmen, clad in the picturesque garb of amateur sailors in the fifties, on the watch for the yacht that came nearest to beating the America, might be one statue; and a British King arrayed in the full uniform of a General of Horse Marines intrepidly surveying the Shamrock from her own deck as she performs the entirely novel and up-to-date evolution in nautics called "buckling the mast," might be another. A good deal of history and dramatic vigor would be needed to give such serious groups as these the proper force. In lighter vein, but very difficult, owing to the necessity of modeling features and figures in attitudes of exasperation, would be a bas-relief showing a knot of tarry millionaires reading "LAWSON'S Letter." An excellent subject for a centrepiece to be presented eventually to the New York Yacht Club as a decoration for the dining table would be a trio of yachts under full sail, with Independence leading by a baby jib, LAWSON dancing a sailor's hornpipe abaft the binnacle, and the sarcastic legend on the plinth, Ne Sutor Ultra Crepidam, underlined by the translation: "No suitor so little in it." Figurines representing Mr. LAWSON as a pirate, with bowie knife in teeth and a fierce expression on the rest of his features, would have a large sale in Boston if explained by the title, "Who Said Cad?"

The sequel to this public-spirited move in favor of American art by Mr. LAWSON will be not less interesting. Sports that they are, the gentlemen of the New York Yacht Club cannot fail to take up the challenge and open competitions for designs in rebuttal. If they will permit suggestions, a good idea would be to order a mural painting for the clubhouse, if the architect has forgotten to make some wall entirely unavailable for a picture, and decree a competition for a yachting scene entitled "A Rank Outsider." Of course, each painter would have his own way of casting his competition. Independence might be shown on the border, hull down, bound for Boston; or a more symbolical design might be preferred, showing the wondrous façade of the clubhouse, with a historic group proudly waving off the steps an Intrusive Bounder. A sentiment picture would be very popular under the title "Which Shall She Be?" with Columbia and Constitution symbolized as two Summer girls, nervously awaiting the decision of a Lone Fisherman. Or, if the Yacht Club prefers statuary, a portrait statuette of Mr. LAWSON might well be added to the trophies of the club, chryselephantine, with feet of lead, purse of gold, ivory brow, and cheek of brass.

Conducted on these lines, the efforts of Mr. LAWSON and the New York Yacht Club to encourage native art cannot fail of stimulating effect. It will enliven artistic circles and certainly add to the gayety of two nations.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—No little commotion has been caused in London by the fact that there are a few negroes among the American delegates to the Ecumenical Methodist Conference, and that some of the white delegates have manifested a decided reluctance for overclose association with their dusky brethren. This has vastly shocked certain amiable and pious Londoners, and many of them have expressed stern vehement disapproval of those who draw in the British capital lines which its own residents regard as unrighteous as well as unnecessary. A shrewd correspondent of The London Standard comes to the defense of the Americans and their prejudices, and says that though the Londoners do accord to men not white an approach to social equality, this is because the men are far too few in number to create anything like a race or color problem. He reminds the critics of the Americans that in the East the Briton loses entirely his boasted superiority to racial distinctions and draws them quite as firmly as we do. "In India," he says, "there is, of course, a certain amount of superficial intercourse between English and native, but the dividing lines are deeply cut on both sides. With less excuse the Anglo-Indian keeps the Eurasian at a distance also, just as the American holds aloof from mulatto and quadroon. The recollection of these details in our island supremacy ought to restrain our condemnation of American shortcomings. The American, with experience, decides that it is better to maintain certain conventional lines of racial separation. The hotel difficulty is only a detail of a larger question which the Englishman at home has not experience to settle. And as regards the hotel question, I fancy that the American with money in his pocket has a method of getting his own way in such matters, and the British hotel keeper is not going to stand on a moral pedestal of race equality while the stream of dollars is flowing by on the other side. If we think," he concludes, "the Caucasian type of man the best which the planet has yet seen, I think we shall have some sympathy with efforts to maintain its race purity—even when these run on somewhat crude, conventional lines." That is to put the case cynically, but the facts are unquestionable. And it may be said, too, that the American, and especially the Southerner, shows an affection for the negro—who keeps in what is called "his place"—that the Englishman never shows for the dark races.

—There is a sort of consolation at this time in the thought that not one in 10,000, perhaps not in 100,000, American citizens can pronounce the name of the man who shot President MCKINLEY, and but few more can even spell it ten minutes after seeing it in print. This illustrates the man's utter separation from everything that is American, and helps us to look at his crime as one for which we are little more responsible than we would have been if the President had been struck down by an aerolite. The idea is fanciful, perhaps, but it does in a measure decrease the element of humiliation in the Nation's sorrow. There is nothing to show that this "CZOLGOSZ" knows any more about us than we know about him, no reason for thinking that his deed was inspired by resentment of wrongs suffered here. The first impulse has been to call the assassin a madman, but that was rather for the sake of putting a gulf between himself and us than because we really believed him to be insane. Of insanity, indeed, he has presented no evidence. The Poles, despite the congregated sibilants in his name, indignantly repudiate him, and only in Paterson do men exist who are willing openly to admit some sort of relationship and sympathy with him and his crime. Paterson is a strange place, with its Americanism warranted, only by the geographers. It is not so much the things said and done there that excite the horror and the amazement of the rest of the country as it is the fact that those things can be said and done there with impunity more or less nearly complete. A few expressions of satisfaction with the atrocity of last Friday have been heard elsewhere, but always with instant and effectual anger. In Paterson alone has mockery of the National grief been allowed to go on for hours, unrestrained and apparently uncriticised. And yet Paterson can be violent when it chooses, it can indulge in riots and inflict summary vengeance. It selects the occasions for these displays, however, and, having expended much energy on the beating of men and women who prefer work to idleness, it has none left to use when Anarchists exult over the crime of a "Czolgosz."

—A friend who has noticed our affection for dog stories sends us one all the way from Iron Mountain, Michigan. It seems that while one Capt. BARCLAY was driving into that city from the country with his daughter the other day the contents of the Captain's pipe carelessly dropped into the bottom of the buggy, set fire to assorted freight there accumulated, and produced a little conflagration which for a time threatened to bring the ride to a more tragical termination than—Iron Mountain, which is quite tragical enough to those not accustomed to it. However, the fire was put out before serious damage was done to anything except an umbrella. The excitement over, the Captain threw away the remnants of the umbrella and drove on. Soon after, the Captain missed his dog, and for five hours nothing was seen of the animal. Then, as his master was driving home, the dog appeared out of the woods just where the umbrella had been thrown only to run back among the trees, barking loudly. Calling was of no avail, and on investigation it was discovered that the dog had posted himself close beside the abandoned utensil. As he refused to leave, his master secured a rope and pulled him away with that, but as soon as he was freed back he went to his post. It was found necessary to take the burned umbrella home to get the dog away. There, unfortunately, the story ends, and we are at a loss to know what it teaches—certainly not the remarkable intelligence of the dog, since it is not stated that the wrecked umbrella was of any value, or that it had ever earned the special devotion shown in its behalf. Presumably the dog knew what he was about, but his action was incomprehensible and therefore more irritating than interesting.

A WORD FOR PROTESTANTISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter addressed to you and published in your columns on Tuesday is very suggestive, and I am glad to read it. I would like the privilege of saying a few words, not as an answer, but as a plain, simple statement. All Protestant denominations are put without the pale of the Church by the following reasoning: We must hear the Church, but if, listening to the Protestant Church, we should hear nothing but discord and contradiction and bewilderment from the component parts, we must conclude that it is not the Church.

Any one who examines can but say that there are contradictory utterances, but each component part does not tell a man there is no salvation outside of its own sphere of influence. To them salvation is found in and through Jesus Christ. If they have had one statement which they have had to contradict, it is the one which came from the Roman Church and was the product of St. Augustine's mind. It has taken us a great many centuries to unfetter ourselves in this one particular. It seems to me, though; no more different for one branch of Protestantism to preach a limited atonement and another the universal than for the Roman Church to affirm Augustinianism in its fullness in one century, and then, at the Council of Orange, in 529, to turn to moderate Augustinianism. It is the same thing, yet we are looked upon as being unsafe and contradictory.

The Protestant Church stands firmly upon the faith once delivered to the saints, but in the words of one who saw centuries in advance, it is willing in "all opinions which do not strike at the root of Christianity to think and let think." There naturally arises differences of opinion, and it is by this that we come to the truth. Because of this, such men as Archbishop Ryan, who mentioned it the other day, think they see disintegration and decay. The reverse is true; it is life. There is no lack of authority in the Protestant Churches to come squarely at it, perhaps there is too much. No Church speaks with authority more than another. One may institute a penance, which is cumulative to compel obedience, but the authority only extends to those who will hear. When the Roman Church promulgated the dogma of infallibility it did not speak with authority to Döllinger and his Old Catholic party. This man and his followers simply left the Church. In him it lost a bright light. Of course, it speaks with authority to the man who is willing to let it be his conscience and think for him.

The Roman Church promptly disclaims all connection with any party which dissents and excommunicates it. It thereby keeps its faith intact, but the parties exist just the same. It cannot make the Protestant Church responsible for organizations which exist outside of its great bodies, if it fails to make its own self responsible for the Lutheran Church and all the bodies of the Reformation period.

The opinion is held by some that Protestants cannot tell just what they believe, that their theologians are hesitating and often bewildered writers and their faith mere conjecture. Our theologians are men who think hard, but not rashly. The correspondent says that the Roman Church teaches "absolute truths, to be accepted absolutely on her divine and apostolic commission." She does, but let us see what this means. Briefly this:

Those who follow it believe a mixture of truth and error to be truth. "Whensoever any doctrine is contained in the divine tradition of the Church, all difficulties from human history are excluded." (Vatican Council and its definitions, 1871.) Pope Honorius declared himself on the side of monotheletism. This made it the belief of the Church, if the Pope speaks "absolute truth," because it pertains to faith. Years after the Council of Constantinople declared his teachings false, and in the most solemn way he was condemned for heresy "and his dogmatic writings committed to the flames." Who knows but what the "absolute truth" of to-day will be committed to the flames to-morrow?

Our Protestant faith has stood a long time, and the essentials of it we get from the Bible, the Word of God. If some in our own communion differ in the interpretation of the Bible we cannot stop their mouths no more than the Roman Church could silence St. George Mivart. Leo XIII. is a wise and holy man, but he must have successors, not worthy of him, who may not be free from some grievous blunder as the light of years faces searchingly upon their opinions. "Absolute truth" claimed by one party at the expense of another is a dangerous thing.

There is another notion prevalent. It is that the Roman Church doctrine is and always has been full fledged, while the Protestant always has been and shall be merely tentative. That is, the one's teachings could always be explicitly discerned, while the other's could not. Try this upon a notable instance. Duns Scotus and Thomas Aquinas stood squarely opposed to each other for years, in their teachings. One held one thing and the other the opposite. The Roman Church accepts parts of the teachings of both and rejects other parts, at the present. There is not room for quotations here, but these two men differed in Papal absolutism, in the dogma of immaculate conception, and on the sacraments. Councils settled these questions, of course, but surely there was a period, and a long one, too, of bewilderment.

Surely the highest ends are not attained by characterizing any one as being guilty of the things from which we cannot clear ourselves. Christianity prevails and shall prevail mightily. I believe there will go out from this country the power which shall evangelize the world. Some of us, perhaps, may be wise and not even call ourselves the American Church. That would restrict us. We must be the world Church, and I believe before long there is coming to Protestantism, from America, a wider domain than that now suggested by Roman Catholics.

Catholic and Protestant alike must unite in forming the world Church and be a foreign Church nowhere. It is felt that the first body of men, whether by the right of Apostolic succession or not, which shall, by living and teaching, imbue the race with the clear spirit of Jesus, will be beloved of men. Men will cleave unto them, everywhere, and they will listen to them, for they will speak with authority as Jesus did, because they do the will of the Father.

WILLIAM E. FATHERLEY,
Methodist Episcopal Church.
Hollis, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1901.

FOR RELIGIOUS CONSOLIDATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read in THE TIMES a very interesting communication eulogistic of the Roman Catholic Church, and its sweet innocency could not but provoke a smile. It does not contain a word which any Catholic could not subscribe to, but does it really and truly represent the Holy Roman Church of to-day? It certainly does not appear to. Any one now standing aloof therefrom and desiring to enter therein must accept it, if at all, with all its traffic in masses and relics, its worship of the Blessed Virgin, which seldom can be distinguished from the worship due only to God; its alleged miracles, which are only matched by Mrs. Eddy and her followers, and, besides all this, its new additions to the faith which all Catholics, except modern Roman Catholics, believe to be unchangeable; a belief in the dogma of Papal infallibility and in the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin might easily be held as "pious opinions," but, of course, ought not to be forced upon the faithful as necessary to salvation.

Here is where Romanism and Protestantism meet and shake hands, because both believe in the development of doctrine, though on different lines. There is much in both of these systems which challenges our admiration, but it is not distinctively Roman or Protestant, but Catholic. Something out to be done to bring together in one fold the fifteen millions of Presbyterians, the thirty-two millions of Episcopalians, the sixty millions of Lutherans, the one hundred millions of Oriental Christians, and the two hundred millions who acknowledge the Bishop of Rome as the supreme head of the Church.

It is to be regretted that at present there is no hopeful sign that any other Protestant body would seriously consider the acceptance of the Catholic faith as expressed by the General Councils and subsequently accepted by the whole Church, and which, of course, must be preserved, else church unity would not be worth the effort. In these days of consolidations such a project ought to meet with favor everywhere. The Bishop of the Ancient See of Rome is doubtless the most suitable person to inaugurate a movement of this character.

New York, Sept. 3, 1901. H.

APPLIES A CHURCH EULOGY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not doubt that you will admit a brief rejoinder to the Eulogy from one who does not seek controversy, but merely to make a statement in the interest of historical facts.

I would most cordially indorse Mr. Ewing's words through the first three paragraphs—they contain a very plain statement of the case.

In the next paragraph Mr. Ewing says: "As we apply to one denomination after another, one after the other (with a notable exception) disclaims to be the only Church, and we may take them at their word." This I am also willing to appropriate, and with it the two following paragraphs.

"But there is a notable exception," Mr. Ewing says, and then goes on evidently to make that "notable exception" refer to and be explained by the Roman Church in these United States.

Mr. Ewing must shut his eyes and ears if he is not aware that such a statement is so utterly unworthy of any man of ordinary information as to provoke either a smile at his credulity or an expression of regret at his ignorance. It may be true that, as one of the denominations, the Roman Church claims for herself what none of the other denominations do for themselves. But in this very association he severs all claim to that body of which he goes on to write in the balance of his article. And my purpose in these few lines is to tell him and other of your readers that there is a body in our midst which claims to be the Catholic Church in these United States representing to our people in all essentials of teaching and authority the Church founded by the Apostles of our blessed Lord, claiming as her own His commission to "go, teach" and as her right His "whose heareth you heareth Me," as well as His promise: "Lo, I am with you always unto the end of the world."

This body declares herself to be the "Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church" in these States, and is in communion, visible as well as spiritual, with that portion of the Catholic Church existing in Britain before ever a Bishop from the See of Rome set foot on British soil. She, moreover, was in the colonies of which these States were formed, with her full ministry teaching the Catholic faith and administering the sacraments before the Church of Rome was so represented.

That Mr. Ewing should class the Roman Church with the "other demonstrations," though making it "a notable exception," proves that he recognizes the undeniable fact that the body for which he speaks claims much, but not enough to warrant men in listening to her call on the ground that she claims her authority to speak and otherwise minister from the Divine commission, for, being, as Mr. Ewing says, one of "the denominations," though "a notable exception," she plainly says she has parted company with the Catholic Church of the ages, which only has the authority to command a hearing or to warn men by that further word which carries with it an implied doom—"he that refuseth you refuseth me"—by which the true Catholic Church, whether in Italy, France, Russia, Africa, Great Britain, or these United States, has the seal of our Lord's authority conferred. What has by some mischance been called the Protestant Episcopal Church is, in spite of such title, that true branch of the Holy Catholic Church which, as such and not as "one of the denominations," claims for herself all the authority to speak for Christ, administer His sacraments of baptism, confirmation, penance, eucharist, order, marriage, unction, to proclaim "with authority" His truth, and to exercise His discipline. Thus as "our holy Mother, the Church," she follows and leads us from the cradle to the grave and beyond, for she never ceases to pray for us, her children, all the while calling to those outside her arms, of any or all of no "denomination," to come to her for that sweet authority that assures their peace.

Imperfect may be the carrying out of all that is hers to administer. This, however, is her claim for herself and she would that the world might know and understand that she is not "one of the denominations," but "the Catholic Church in and for these United States." So believing and to that end working, I am glad to adopt also all that Mr. Ewing says in the balance of his Eulogy as describing that Church that is Catholic without being Roman; he could not have done it better.

(Rev.) D. A. BONNAR.
Mamaroneck, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1901.

THE DILEMMA OF THE VOTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Croker says he won't have Coler; Platt says, "Me, too"; McLaughlin says—but it makes very little difference what the lone fisherman at Jamesport says, his words are as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals—the man from Wantage will string the fish and superintend the cooking.

During the civil war a great many ballads were written. Among them were a number dedicated to the Southern negro, one of which portrayed the darky between two fires. The independent voter will recognize the similarity between himself and the Southern darky. This was a part of the chorus:

> With abolition here and secession over there,
> What is this poor darky going to do?

With Tom Platt here and Croker over there, what are the independent voters going to do? Which of the bosses—as one or the other must be accepted—Croker or Platt, can give Greater New York the best government? Croker has been Mayor for the past four years, and his government speaks for itself: "My own pocket all the time." Platt is the recognized leader of the Republican Party, and without his aid it is useless to try to unhorse Croker. With the solid Republican vote of Greater New York, combined with the independent vote, a reform Mayor can be elected by a substantial margin. But the nominee must be an independent Democrat; no Republican can be elected, that is as sure as fate. No one knows this better than Croker and Platt. The decisive vote must come from the Democrats, who are sick of Croker rule, and who are willing to vote for the time being with the Republican Party. Low cannot be elected, as he will owe his nomination to Platt, and will enter the race under a cloud. If Platt is sincere he will insist on an independent Democrat being nominated. Croker will nominate an independent Democrat for the head of his ticket, and Platt must do likewise.

Brooklyn, Sept. 3, 1901. W. M. C.

Should Vote for a True American.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though descended from I am thoroughly disgusted with a certain class of the Irish race; they come to this country, crying out against the late Queen and the present King; they declare that England has crushed out the life of dear old Ireland; that England will not give Ireland "home rule," and it remains only to be guessed what they would not do to the English King if they had the opportunity; yet how they bow down to their own Irish king, Croker, a man who takes what he has accumulated in his adopted country, to which with his father he came to escape the oppression of England, and, carrying it back, lays it at the feet of Edward VII., spending the money to enrich England that he obtained from the blind fools in America.

I declare when the Irishmen bow down and allow themselves to be completely under the thumb of an Irishman who toadies to the English Crown, they deserve all the punishment they declare they receive from England. I say to them, rise up and be men, throw off this terrible yoke, and prove to the citizens of other races that you are not the drowntrodden, weak creatures you were when in Ireland, and also prove that you have imbibed into your very vitals in this great country the courage to do and dare; prove this at the polls in November. If you do not nominate and vote for the true American, no matter from what race, if he be good, then you will have said of you again what, unfortunately, so many said of you in the past, that you are not capable of ruling yourselves.

When I ignore the thought of that seceder, Croker, and think only of the thousands of noble Irishmen who laid down their lives for the home of their adoption, then I am proud to sign myself an

IRISH-AMERICAN.

New York, Sept. 4, 1901.

HOME GOVERNMENT FOR CITIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Home government for cities we believe in in the abstract. What the majority of the people living within corporate and chartered limits desire we believe they should be permitted to possess, provided that their desires are moral and, if granted, secure righteousness. Take New York City and examine its particular case.

At present the Tammany Democracy is in control, having gained such control because the majority of its voting population so desired. Why did they so desire? If the majority of the voters had been satisfied that their highest and best interests were truly conserved by the Strong administration, would they not have prevented the regaining of governmental control by the Tammany Democracy? Yes. They believed that they would secure a much less costly administration. They were mistaken. For never in the history of New York have those who bear the burdens of New York City been so outrageously overloaded and crushed as during the three years past. Their property, which had depreciated, was reassessed, until the amount of assessment equalled, if not exceeded, the market value; until the annual tax is at least one-third the gross receipts of income in residential districts.

Instead of purifying the city and keeping within restraint the vicious and criminal classes, wickedness has stalked abroad. The extravagant ideas of reformers frightened the people into electing a Tammany administration. For the reformers are men with thoroughly impossible notions of the needs and abilities of New York. And a partial extenuation of Tammany actions after the assumption of power is to be found in what the Strong administration and a Republican Legislature did.

The consolidation of Brooklyn with New York laid a tremendous pecuniary burden upon the real estate owners of Manhattan—greater than they have been able to bear. Hence, the activity of the auction shops and the inactivity of brokers.

If a change should be made, if the Tammany power should be crushed, what great benefits would accrue? Financially, none; morally, but little. For the moral situation in New York is not due to any faults in administration. A large city to-day shows the moral condition of these times. If there is, in larger evidence than ever before gambling and prostitution, it is because the causes productive of such are more numerous and more fertile. Gambling has become a popular and exciting habit, not only among the vicious and disreputable, but among those who pass for virtuous. Betting is a vice almost universally practiced at boat races, horse races, and wherever there is the slightest opportunity for it. Even the other day a column in a respectable and anti-Tammany paper recited the gambling adventures of highly respectable people coming back from Europe, and this without a word of reprehension. And, as to that other vice associated with Tammany for the purpose of bringing in a change of government, everything is being done to stimulate it throughout the length and breadth of the land—the adoption of methods of business, rendering it more and more difficult to establish the home, the lessening of the opportunities of men to place themselves in situations honorable to their manhood and conservative of home and society—a false philosophy of life—a licentious criticism of the foundation laws upon which an enduring fabric can be built and continued, and working results that are rendering righteous administration an impossibility. We must prepare ourselves for methods of life which the people of the past would have shuddered to behold.

The leaders of a Tammany Democracy are not as competent to cope with the representation of a condition in a city like New York as, perhaps, those who seek their displacement. We do not know, for we doubt the competence of any man, or set of men, to cope with the representatives so constantly and largely increasing. We are face to face with a fact. A formidable fact—a fact due to the overthrow of the sexual barriers that once safeguarded the best interests of our common humanity.

As to home government. If the inhabitants of a home are corrupt, have they a right to govern it? If the people of New York City are in majority vicious, have they a moral right to govern the virtuous living there? Sodom and Gomorrah had home government when the Governor intervened.

You may carry your philosophy of things so far as to neutralize the good you might accomplish. Newburg has home rule, but if the conditions prevailed here that compelled our best people to say that our voters were living on the price of unlawful commerce, would we not change our philosophy for the sake of our morality?

OBSERVER.

Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1901.

Protest Against Beer Garden.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By the merest accident I had occasion to be near the corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, on last Monday night, and I was amazed to find hundreds of boys and girls of tender years standing on the south side of One Hundred and Tenth Street for the purpose of listening to a so-called vaudeville, run by some saloonkeeper at that corner.

The show—and a very cheap looking affair it is, from the outside, which I momentarily saw—is run as an incident to the selling of beer and other liquors at that place. There is a low fence running along the north side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, which is supposed to act as a sort of inclosure to the beer garden—though it hardly serves that purpose. The idea of the owner probably was to give the entire place as much outdoor advertisement as possible, and in that respect, I must confess, he has succeeded. There appears to be a rough platform in the rear end of the garden, upon which trapeze performers and vaudeville singers make their appearance.

Inquisitive to know what prompted so large a crowd to stand upon the opposite side of the street, I went purposely among a group of boys and girls ranging in age from ten to fourteen or fifteen years. The children seemed to envy those fortunate people who were in the garden drinking beer, and some of the boys climbed into the neighboring trees to see the show. There was a constant stream of people entering this garden. There must have been 500 or 600 persons there drinking. Young men with flashily dressed girls were entering side by side with some respectable looking working people and others. I venture to say from the tone of the conversation of the girls about me that some of them would have entered the garden upon request. A more motley crew I never saw. No policeman was in sight.

Must this sort of thing be continued? And is there no way of stopping it? The attraction of drink seems to be the most glaring vice apparent, although that is the entering wedge to others. Is there no remedy? S. D. L.

New York, Sept. 3, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Present Attainments.

"Don't you think, dear, we might afford one of the horseless carriages?"

"We might take the horseless part now and wait for fortune to bring us the rest."—Leslie's Weekly.

No Need to Keep Up Appearances.

"Didn't you go away at all, Mrs. Dash?"

"No; Mr. Dash said he was so well fixed now that we could afford to stay at home if we wanted to—so we did."—Detroit Free Press.

All Prepared.

Backlots—Are you going to the fancy dress ball?

Subbubs—Yes, I'm going as a tramp.

Backlots—Have you got your costume all ready?

Subbubs—Yes, I'll wear my dress suit. My wife forgot to put it out of the way of the moths last Spring.—Philadelphia Press.

Takes a Mean Advantage.

Mamie—I think Mr. Crusteigh is just too

COLOMBIA DESPERATELY PRESSED FOR MONEY

A Reason Why She Cannot Go to War with Hope of Success.

Forced Loans Common, Though They Have Not as Yet Been Obtained from Foreigners.

COLON, Sept. 6, via Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 8.—(Refused at Colon by the censor and forwarded by steamer to Kingston.)—Colombia's financial straits are extreme, and she is pushed to the last point to obtain funds. The Colombian paper peso is now worth less than 3 cents, and gold continues to depreciate. Seventy or eighty per cent. of the people of the country sympathize with the revolution, largely, it is asserted, on account of the Government's exaction of taxes and other vexatious efforts to raise money.

This financial distress, coupled with the extent of the revolution, which monthly becomes more threatening, constitutes the strongest reason why Colombia cannot go to war with Venezuela with any hope of success.

A decree, dated Bogota, July 18, practically disrupts the country and deprives the Bogota Government of the power to take national action, in which the various departments could be expected to take a responsible part. It is almost impossible to expect Colombia to take concerted action on an international matter because of the weakening effect of the decree in question.

The future contains no promise of financial betterment, and the people become daily more burdened. Forced loans are common, and their daily recurrence is expected. In some cases customs receipts have been hypothecated months in advance as security for these loans, and in other cases no security is given. The continuation of such governmental impositions increases the Liberals' ranks, and the prolongation of the present situation will, it is believed, increase the rebels' chances of success.

The Government is holding the army, which it is making strenuous efforts to pay, and which, with the offical employes, seems strong enough to prolong the present situation, but unable to deal the revolution a crushing, effective blow. Time will strengthen the rebels' position throughout the country, but in the isthmus district they lack leaders. The Government today owes the 1,500 troops on the isthmus $45,000 in gold in back pay. It is expected that the return to the isthmus of Gen. Alban, Commander in Chief of the Colombian forces, will be attended with stringent measures and forced loans in order to raise money to pay these troops.

Although the Government's financial extremity is asserted to be continually increasing it has not yet been authentically reported that the Government has molested or attempted to effect forced loans from foreigners. Many foreigners, however, believe such action to be approaching, especially since the going into effect of the decree of July 18, which gives to minor officials full power to take any measure they may consider necessary to crush the rebellion and preserve the dignity of the country.

Reports are again in circulation that the Liberals are concentrating at Chorrera, on the Pacific Coast, fifteen miles north of Panama. Similar reports have been current for weeks past.

The gunboat General Pinzon, with Gen. Alban on board, is still cruising along the coast. Her presence is greatly needed at Bocas del Toro to drive the rebels from their position on Provision Island. Apparently no efforts are being made to use the gunboat effectively. At the same time Colombian officials say Colombia intends buying other similar craft.

The Colombian gunboat Cordoba has been sent to Martinique for repairs, it having been discovered that she is practically useless.

If the Liberals come into power they will, it is believed, find the country bankrupted and impoverished through maladministration. There is nothing to show conclusively that the Liberals are any better administrators than the present Conservative Government. To-day the Liberals are as straitened financially as is the Government.

THE IOWA AT PANAMA.

COLON, Sept. 8.—The United States battleship Iowa arrived at Panama yesterday.

German Firms Ask for Protection.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—Twenty-four Hamburg firms doing business in Colombia have petitioned the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, to instruct emphatically the German Minister at Bogota to protect German rights in Colombia. The petition emphasizes the fact that the import and export business of Colombia is chiefly in German hands; that navigation of the Magdalena River is obstructed by rebel bands, and that German shipments are being stopped.

BISHOP GARVEY CONSECRATED.

Head of the New Diocese of Altoona Installed at Scranton.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 8.—Mgr. Eugene A. Garvey of Pittston was consecrated today Bishop of the new diocese of Altoona. The ceremony took place at St. Peter's Cathedral in this city. The consecrating Bishop was Cardinal Martinelli. Assisting him were the Right Rev. Michael J. Hoban, Bishop of Scranton, and the Right Rev. John E. Fitzmaurice, Bishop of Erie. Archbishop P. J. Ryan of Philadelphia, Auxiliary Bishop E. F. Prendergast of Philadelphia, and Bishop Bernard J. McQuaid of Rochester were in attendance. More than 100 priests were in the sanctuary.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles Kelly, S. J., of Philadelphia. He preceded his discourse by referring to the fact that the joy of the occasion was overshadowed by the calamity that had come to the Nation's Chief, and asking the earnest prayers of all present that the President might be restored to health to continue to be the model of civic virtue that he has ever been.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies the Rev. N. J. McManus of North Scranton in the name of all the priests of the diocese presented the new Bishop with an embossed address and a check for $3,195. Bishop Garvey responded feelingly.

Seeking an Alleged Bigamist.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 8.—Detective W. T. Tyser of Washington, D. C., was in this city to-day securing evidence from Detective John Drabell against John K. Cooper, a United States soldier, now under arrest in that city on a charge of bigamy. Cooper was married in the National Capital last March, and it has since been learned by Detective Drabell that he has another wife living in Orange, whom he married in 1897 and abandoned in 1898. Cooper was married to his first wife by the Rev. Mr. Schumbach of 177 Washington Street, Newark. The name of Mrs. Cooper No. 1 will be kept a secret by the police.

New Rector for Hoboken Church.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 8.—It was announced at Seton Hall College this morning that the Rev. J. J. Hasel had resigned as rector of St. Joseph's Church in West Hoboken. He will go to Europe for a short time, but it is not known whether or not he will be given a parish when he returns. Bishop O'Connor has appointed the Rev. Louis Gabriel, assistant rector of St. Nicholas's Church, Jersey City, to succeed Father Hasel. Father Gabriel is thirty-two years old and was ordained in Genoa. He was graduated from Seton Hall in 1891.

Memorial Cornerstone Laid.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 8.—The cornerstone of the new $50,000 Reasoner Memorial Sunday school building attached to the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church of this city, the gift of the widow of the late Andrew Reasoner, a former Superintendent of the Lackawanna Railroad, was laid this afternoon with impressive ceremonies. The pastor of the church, the Rev. James M. Ludlow, made an address, as did several visiting clergymen.

CZAR MEETS KING EDWARD.

FREDENSBORG, Sept. 8.—Emperor Nicholas met King Edward at Copenhagen and accompanied him hither.

A grand banquet was given this evening, at which the British, Russian, and Danish royalties were present.

BOERS AS SAFEGUARDS.

To be Placed on Trains Running in Dangerous Districts.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A dispatch to The Times from Pretoria says:

"In consequence of the wrecking of trains by Boers, it has been decided in future to compel prominent Dutchmen to accompany passenger trains running in dangerous districts.

"This expedient was adopted at the time of the Franco-German war. It is hoped that it will succeed in preventing attacks now, as the Boers get accurate information from sympathizers."

THE SULTAN'S COOKS MUTINY.

Strike Because of Non-Payment of Wages—Several of Them Imprisoned.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says that owing to the non-payment of salaries the kitchen staff of the Yildiz Kiosk mutinied last week.

The Sultan ordered the payment of wages, but at the same time had several cooks imprisoned.

THE CHINESE MISSION TO JAPAN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Times prints a dispatch from Tokio stating that there will be no official reception of the special mission sent by China to apologize for the murder of Sugiyama, the Chancellor of Legation at Peking, till it is presented by the Chinese Minister to Japan. No complications are feared, as the Japanese ceremonial only will be required.

GERMANY'S AIMS IN CHINA.

Article In The Cologne Gazette Says They Have Been Attained.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times quotes an article on China in the Cologne Gazette which maintains that Germany has carried out her programme satisfactorily, for the immediate objects she set herself in China have all been attained. These were the rescue of the legations; the exaction of atonement; security against a recurrence of the disorders, and the repayment of expenses.

Germany, says the article, had no ambitious schemes. All she desired was an open door for her merchants and manufactures.

The Prussian Bicentenary.

KOENIGSBERG, Sept. 8.—Emperor William, the Empress, and the Crown Prince attended a solemn service in the Castle Chapel to-day upon the occasion of the bicentenary of the Kingdom of Prussia.

THE PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

Schedule Reaches Manila and Will Be Made Public at Once—New Law Regarding Philippine Appointments.

MANILA, Sept. 8.—The new tariff schedule has arrived by the transport Kilpatrick. Copies will be issued to the public immediately for thorough study and discussion. The public desire the Philippine Commission to hold open sessions on Wednesday and Thursday, when the changes proposed by the merchants will be considered, as will also the time when the tariff shall become effective.

The commission has passed a law providing that in future appointments the appointee's contract with the United States shall provide penalties where the appointee shall resign within two years. These penalties shall include the loss of pay due and the recovery of money paid while in transit. It has frequently happened recently that persons appointed have resigned their positions shortly after landing here.

FILIPINO LEADER SURRENDERS.

Only Considerable Force Left Are Those of Malvar and Lukban.

MANILA, Sept. 8.—The insurgent leader Angeles has surrendered in the Camarines, with 19 officers, 42 men, a number of rifles, and a quantity of ammunition.

Numbers of other small surrenders take place daily. The only active forces now operating with any number of men are those of Malvar and Lukban. The capture or surrender of the former is expected at any time. The latter, the Filipinos believe, will hold out as long as he is able to get ammunition. His brother, a doctor in Manila, says Lukban will never surrender.

Typhoid Epidemic in Dunellen.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 8.—The development of something less than a dozen cases of typhoid fever in the Borough of Dunellen has led the authorities of that place to adopt extreme measures to eradicate the disease. The trouble appears to have originated from an old drain in the rear of the dwellings on Prospect Avenue. The Board of Health has caused the drain to be taken up and the locality thoroughly disinfected. There are at least six people dangerously ill and several others convalescing from the disease. Two deaths have already occurred, and it is feared that others will die. The epidemic has also spread to New Market, where three cases have appeared.

Coal Car Famine.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—The complaint all through the coal trade is of a car famine of such serious proportions as to interfere with the movement from the mines, especially in the eastern district. Some coal, of course, is coming, but in nowhere near the quantity required to place the trade in a comfortable condition. Lake Superior and Northern Lake Michigan ports are relatively better supplied than local docks. Fall trade in bituminous lines does not open in a particularly brisk way, although the outlook is believed to be by no means blue. The undertone is one of fair strength, and trade conditions indicate a good Fall business.

To Build an Isolation Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 8.—The Boards of Health of the different municipalities in Essex County outside of Newark are considering the erection of an isolation hospital to be centrally located and to be used by the communities jointly, all to unite in paying for the building and for the maintenance of the same. The Vailsburg Board of Health has taken the initiative in the matter, and has issued a public call for a general conference. It is estimated that a suitable structure can be erected for $25,000.

Child Falls Five Stories.

Catherine Daly, three years old, was blowing soap bubbles with her brother Frank, five years old, and her sister Mary, ten years old, in their home on the fifth floor of 447 West Forty-third Street, yesterday. Catherine blew a very large bubble, shook it from the pipe, and then tried to catch it as it sailed out of the window, and in so doing lost her balance and fell to the street below. She was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was said she could not possibly live.

SAYS HE WAS SWINDLED.

Newark Man Who Bought Mining Stock Has Alleged Broker Arrested.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 8.—Albert L. Clark, who says he is a broker in New York, is locked up in the First Precinct Station on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The complainant is Edward Racine, a clerk. They both lived in furnished rooms, Clark at 15 Chestnut Street and Racine at 51 West Kinney Street. The men met three months ago, and became fast friends.

Clark, it is alleged, suggested a way to Racine that he could make money in a stock transaction. He produced some mining stock which, according to Racine, he claimed was worth 97, but would be worth at least 150 in a few weeks. Racine purchased a few of the shares, and a couple of days later Clark told him he had a purchaser for the stock at 107. Racine turned the stock over to him, and flattered himself on the neat margin he had made on it.

Several days later, he alleges, Clark told him he could get a large block of the stock at 95 or 97, he claiming that the owner of the stock did not know the value of it. Racine agreed to take it, and to raise money sold a mortgage that he had, drew his money out of a building and loan association, and also out of the bank. He purchased 3,200 shares, paying a little over $3,000 for them.

Later he began to investigate the value of the stock, and learned the market price is $3.50 per 1,000. When he confronted Clark with what he had learned Clark agreed to meet him last night, take the stock, and sell it for what he had sold it to Racine. Believing Clark would skip when he got hold of the stock again, Racine consulted Chief of Police Hopper, and Clark was arrested.

Clark denied that he had sold Racine any stock, and claimed it was a mistaken identity. Racine has his receipt for $640 paid him last week.

VESSELS STREW THE SHORE.

Gale on Lake Huron One of the Worst in Years and Does Great Damage.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 8.—To-night witnesses the result of one of the worst disasters on Lake Huron, owing to the severe gale which has been blowing for the twenty-four hours. Piled up on shore are many thousand dollars of vessel property, and the chance for getting them off are slim, unless many thousand dollars are expended in dredging.

Strange to say, in connection with this great calamity, there is no loss of life. The life-saving crew took off thirty-eight people during last night and the others were beyond danger. The barge Amaranth, owned by Capt. Kotcher of Detroit, is a total loss. She was loaded with lath, as was also the steamer Pauley. Their cargoes are strewn all along the shore.

Ever since last night the Wawatam has been endeavoring to release herself, and at 5 o'clock to-night she succeeded in getting out into the lake. The tug Sarnia, owned by the Reed Wrecking Association of Sarnia, Ontario, which went out to the assistance of the wrecked boats, is grounded. She was deserted by her crew, but will be saved.

Capt. Plough of the life saving crew came ashore at 6:20 P. M. with eight men and reported no loss of life. He stated that, without a doubt, it is the worst wreck that he has witnessed in years. Heroic efforts will be made to-morrow morning to save all boats with the exception of the Amaranth from destruction. Tugs have been ordered and by day they will commence operations.

The crews of Whaleback 202 and the Wawatam stood by their boats and did not leave them. Although the life savers went to them they refused assistance. Wreckers will be on the scene in the morning, and an estimate can then be made. Marine men are present from Chicago and other points. Many thousands of people were on shore to-day and viewed the wreck and wor kof the life savers.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE "TIBETAN" MISSION TO RUSSIA.—The elaborate heralding of the "mission from the Dalai Lama of Tibet" and the ceremonies which it encountered in St. Petersburg stirred Continental diplomatic circles to the utmost curiosity, as Russia's aspirations in Tibet were well known. Still intimations were not wanting from high quarters that the mission did not represent the Dalai Lama at all, but was simply composed of Lamas from the Mongolia or Khakas country, representing the Taranath Lama of Urga, who is merely a Russian vassal. This, however, was absolutely denied by the Russian official press, which continued to assert that the mission was from the Dalai Lama, and that negotiations of great moment were being carried on.

The recent departure of the mission from St. Petersburg was shrouded in mystery, but the Foreign Office of the foreign nation most interested has taken particular pains to ascertain the itinerary of the mission on its homeward course. The mission lost its identity in Moscow, whither it had gone from St. Petersburg. In Moscow the members of the mission, dressed in the ordinary garb of Mongolian merchants, took the Siberian express for Irkiask, before leaving the train at Ob, they took a boat up the Ob River with the intention of traversing Mongolia and so reaching their homes.

The country to be crossed, however, possesses many dangers, even for a well equipped expedition, which the mission is not. It is thus believed to be obvious in the Foreign Office which has paid attention to the homeward journey of the pseudo-envoys, that they were in no condition to undertake such an arduous journey unassisted. There can be little doubt, therefore, that the members of the mission have been escorted home through Mongolia by way of the Semipalatinsk and Semirechensk territories by an adequate Russian force, and, if the former precedent in Central Asia be followed, that force will consist of a large proportion of trained intelligence officers, serving nominally in the ranks. It is thus said not to be unlikely that Western Europe will shortly hear of Russia's having solved the "problem of exploration" in Tibet, in her usual way. It is believed that what the mission lacked in genuineness in St. Petersburg will be more than made up by Russia before the Lamas reach home.

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THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES IN RUSSIA.—The failure of two large Russian financial institutions a few weeks ago has given rise to a rather animated discussion in the press of Berlin and Vienna of Russian methods of financiering. According to Russian law, all banks are forbidden to speculate in stocks, and such a thing as buying "short" is said to be unknown in Russia. The Government also has a certain half-asserted right to exercise a control over most banking operations. It seems that for some years the Ministry of Finance has been desirous of actually conducting the banking business of the country in the names of the various banks, whether owned by private persons or companies. Thus when the Ministry desired a certain enterprise encouraged, it was intimated to certain banks that the law against speculation might be broken without danger of punishment. Whenever any bank found that such a policy had carried it a little too far, the Ministry of Finance was appealed to for temporary assistance. So long as the Russian Government was not too hard pressed it is believed this assistance was invariably given, but there is said to be reason to think that such measures have now come to an end, as, sooner or later, was of course inevitable.

A recent article in the Moscow Gazette, which is not infrequently inspired by the Ministry of Finance, calls for the interference of the Government in the management of the banks in Russia, and adds: "Everybody is aware of the careless attitude of our banks toward the requirements of the law. The constant violation by them of the regulations laid down for their conduct demands an immediate reform of the system of banking." The lines upon which reforms should proceed are shown to include the examination of Government officials into all the operations of the banks, it being their duty to report the least irregularity at once, both to the meeting of shareholders and to the special department of the Ministry of Finance which deals with the credit establishments of the country. The inspection apparently would be as close as that exercised by the excise officials.

It is thought in Vienna financial circles that should the scheme of the Moscow Gazette go into effect, the Financial Department of the Russian Government could so manipulate the banks that it could encourage or discourage any industrial enterprise at will, while the banks would be prevented from undertaking any scheme which had not the full approval of the Government.

THE STUTTGART OF TO-DAY

Reverence for the Old Displayed Amid All the New.

THE KING'S ROYAL RESIDENCE

He Lives There but Little Now—Prefers His Personal Home—His Democratic Habits.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STUTTGART, Aug. 14.—It is a joy to return to old haunts and find them unchanged, and that joy I am experiencing after twenty-five years and more of absence from the always attractive City of Stuttgart. When I say unchanged, it is meant that the old has been "let to live." Not only let to live, but cared for with the greatest and tenderest care. The old trees in the fine royal but public park have their branches propped and their wounded sides bound up by strengthening bars.

The same enticing by-paths, sheltered corners, with a bench, the statues, all remain. It was but yesterday that I was here, not a lifetime ago. The Alte Schloss, the Schloss platz, lie in the same pleasant atmosphere, untainted by "fabriks" in their neighborhood, sending out their foul breath to smoke the turrets and to blight the bloom of the well-laid-out Schloss platz garden.

At 12 o'clock, just as of yore, the military band of the other end of the town marches down the Koenigs Strasse, followed by th "small ghosts" of that former crowd, to take its place on the platz, and there play for an hour to the adoring crowd of to-day. Here on the corner opposite the Koenigsbau stands with the same wide-open friendly doors, the Hotel Marquardt, kept by the sons and grandsons of its former owners, the same good attendance, pleasant rooms, agreeable management, and good table that it was renowned for over twenty-five years ago.

Everywhere within the old Stuttgart the old familiar places are to be found, but around all these, skirting on all sides the city and running far up the hillsides the new Stuttgart is vast and beautiful in modern architecture, broad streets, and happy and healthy conditions. The Wurtemberger is a much more agreeable type than the Prussian. He has none of that "look-at-me" mannerism that so characterizes the Northern German race. He is content with notice of himself that the casual observer naturally would give, and he never forces notice as does his Prussian relative. Therefore you like him at once. He has good-nature and willingness, and seems a considerate observer of others' rights. It is very noticeable in public places, just as the opposite is marked throughout Berlin and other Northern German cities.

This quiet Sunday morning it is delightful to stroll away into the schloss garten, where a cooling breeze tempts and the tall trees give shadow. I took my way around the Alte Schloss, entered the old portal, and inside this court found old officials reverently awaiting outside the chapel door. They were in their Sunday garments of light blue and gold trimming, with broad cocked hats and big buckled shoes. Within the old chapel service was going on, and a sermon being preached on the virtues and life of the Empress Frederick, who lies now in state.

I could hear much of the discourse through the open window, and found it interesting to watch from my peephole the many faces turned toward the speaker. The Swabian is sympathetic, and although the late Empress was not too much beloved by the German people, the voice and dramatic sentences of our preacher on this occasion brought genuine tears to the pretty brown eyes of many of the demure Swabian maidens who sat and listened.

After wandering about the quaint galleries that extend round the four sides of the inner court of the Alte Schloss, one finds the way out by a side portal, which leads directly over the rear grounds of the palace, and into the entrance of the Schloss garden and public park. There is delight! The Summer weather, the glorious trees, and the broad roads that lead straight down to Caunstall, two and a half miles away.

Past groups of fine statuary, past slopes of grassy lawns, past fountains and small fish streams, then you come to the entrance of the Caunstall and of the park, where the huge statues of the "horse trainers" stand on either side, forming a gateway. Once within the road leads straight on under the gnarled and wide-spreading branches of a double row of Platan trees, splendid in shade, and in picturesque form. It is a true delight to wander here, when tired, to sit on one of the many benches, for the people seem to be keeping house out here in the park, and to watch the scene.

Here sits the pale-visaged student, whose sleek, yellow hair hardly shows by contrast to his face, big head, big eye glasses, and big thoughts, evidently, for he takes no notice of things around, but from time to time consults a shabby book, brought from the depths of his worn and weary looking coat, that hangs about his broad back. Will they never learn to combine sport with knowledge, these unhappy bookworms, so that there bodies may keep pace with their minds?

Just such an unfortunate sat beside me on the end of the bench, as I stopped for a little rest. He was not born when, over twenty-five years ago, I wandered along these paths, yet he is a counterpart of the youth of those days who inspired the same thoughts on humankind—German humankind—that one feels to-day.

Two old philosophers walk up and down, deep in discussion. One very old and very small (a withered-up old fatty, our school girl would describe him), with white curls and a broad-brimmed hat; the other very tall, thin, with a brown Holland coat, that clings about his hollow chest and sags on the sides, the pockets full of documents and books. They stop every now and then in their walk, and the short one vehemently lays down the law, while the tall one bends lower to catch every word that comes from the wise old curley head. They are an amusing pair, and typical German, wisdom-loving codgers!

The Royal Palace is no longer the King's residence. The King is simple of taste and so independent that he prefers his own home, which is a fine large house, and his personal property. He rarely drives anywhere in royal state, and walks in and out of his house, unattended and often unnoticed. My cabman told me he had often seen him walking in the rain and going about the city like any other personage.

As I remember well years ago, when the present King was only the nephew of the late King, that he, having the same music master, his hour was just before mine, and often did we meet as he made his exit from the music room, with music roll in hand. He was then in every way unassuming and simple of mien—so it was pleasing to hear my cabby's tales, and to find that even Kings can be consistent with early principles if they care and dare to do so, and amid all temptations for pomp and show, be simple, living folk. One honors such men as King William of Würtemberg.

MEVROUW HANKEN-PARKER.

Missing Louis Lavine Is Found.

Louis Lavine, the four-year-old son of Harris Lavine of 220 Broome Street, was found last night in the rooms of the Children's Society in Brooklyn after a search had been made for him since last Wednesday, when he suddenly disappeared from his home. The boy was found wandering about the streets of Newton, L. I., by a policeman and sent to Brooklyn, where he was put in the care of the Children's Society. Jacob Levy, forty-three years old, a tailor, living at 46 Goerck Street, had been arrested on suspicion of having spirited the boy away.

Stapleton's Meagre Electric Lighting.

Residents of Stapleton, S. I., are complaining over the absence of electric lights for the last few weeks and frequent protests have been made to officials of the lighting company. The lights have been turned on each night, only to be extinguished after burning for an hour. The company states that the machinery is in bad order, so that it is not able to keep the lights up to the required voltage. New engines are being installed, however, and it is expected that the work on them will be completed this week.

Arrivals on the Astoria.

On board the Anchor Line steamer Astoria, from Glasgow and Moville, which arrived and anchored in Quarantine last night, are Col. Barry, George H. Emerson, J. S. Henderson, the Right Rev. Bishop Kendrick, Prof. W. B. Owen, and Prof. J. Duncan Spaeth.

FOREST FIRE IN MAINE.

The Town of Sorrenti in Great Danger of Destruction.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 8.—Fire started in the woods belonging to the Frenchman's Bay Land Company at Sorrento soon after noon to-day, and inside of an hour the flames were beyond control, rushing through the forest like a whirlwind and burning close up to the handsome Summer residences. At 2 o'clock the cottages of Isaac Lawrence and Mrs. Curtis were in imminent danger, and as the flames were still spreading, a message was sent to Sullivan asking for help. The Ellsworth Fire Department was also called upon. At last accounts apparatus was being sent to the scene.

The people are in a state of panic. Unless the progress of the fire shall be stayed within a few hours it is feared that the entire Summer colony of Sorrento will be wiped out. All the men in the settlement and many of the women and children are engaged in carrying water and digging trenches to stop the progress of the fire. Most of them have been without food or rest all day.

The cloud of smoke arising from the fire can be seen all along the coast, and sparks are being carried by the wind to great distances. The destruction of Sorrento, where many fine Summer houses have been erected within a few years, would mean the loss of hundred of thousands of dollars.

WAGON DRIVER HELD.

Coroner Charges Him with Causing John Eichorn's Death.

Otto Hellasbrecht of 120 West One Hundred and Ninth Street was held for the Coroner yesterday morning in the Harlem Court on the charge of causing the death of John Eichorn, a guard of the Second Avenue Elevated Railroad.

Eichorn was riding a bicycle in West One Hundred and Twelfth Street on Saturday afternoon, when he was run down by a butcher's wagon at Seventh Avenue, the shaft piercing his abdomen, so that he died soon after reaching the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital. Hellasbrecht, who was driving the wagon, was arrested, and Magistrate Hogan sent him to the Coroner.

Fell Dead While Bathing.

Bernard Nehan, fifty-two years old, of 189 South Street, and Charles Green of 187 South Street went to South Beach, Staten Island, yesterday and went in bathing. Nehan had just entered the water when he was seen to start upright from a stooping position and then fall forward with his head under water. Life Guard George Valentine, with John Carmichael and Otto Hurst, went after him. They worked an hour and a half trying to revive him before a physician could be summoned. The doctor pronounced the man dead from heart disease. Nehan was a newsdealer having a stand at James Slip.

East Orange's Water Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 8.—The East Orange City Council has decided to take steps under the act of 1876 to give the voters of the city an opportunity to say whether or not they favor purchasing the existing water plant from the Orange Water Company, or if they desire to have the municipality construct its own plant. The contract with the Orange Water Company expires next July.

IN THE SHOPS.

This is to be an anti-Audubon society season, unless all signs fail. There are feathers and birds' wings and quills and breasts to be seen everywhere. They may all, to be sure, be manufactured articles, but they are surprisingly lifelike in appearance. Women, however, cannot but feel—the feeling due undoubtedly to a vitiated taste—that feather-trimmed hats are exceedingly pretty.

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All-feather hats are charming where they are well made, and one made entirely of one kind of feathers—nothing but the feathers in sight—and these of a fine mottled black and white having the effect of gray, is one of the prettiest hats to be seen.

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With these feather hats and heavier felt and velvet hats are small varieties of the hat family with crowns made entirely of a heavy openwork cream or ecru lace, built on a frame and having a rim of flowers—and very dainty they are. There are other hats, new variation of the hats we have been having for some time, the all-flower hat made entirely of roses.

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An exceedingly attractive hat in one of the shops is of a rich plum-colored velvet, and where it lifts at one side are five or six life-size dahlias in different tints shading from pink to almost the color of the hat, all with tones blending with the tone of the velvet. Such a combination of color is a genuine symphony which strikes a sympathetic note in the observer who has any color sense.

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Parrots and members of their family appear to be popular in the millinery world, and are to be seen on and off hats. There are two small parrots or paroquets which help to make one of the simplest and prettiest hats to be seen. It is a three-cornered hat, on the Continental style, a bright, parrot green hat, but with only the crown and inside of the rim, which turns up all around showing the green as one looks down upon the hat. The outside of the rim is made of layer upon layer of white felt, each a little shorter than the other, giving an attractive finish to the hat. On this white rim at the left side are tacked the two little green paroquets, the only bit of trimming on the hat, and it is delightfully jaunty and stylish.

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Wide felt sailor hats for the children have the rims of the heavy fur felt, the crowns of the smooth felt, and a simple band of silk around the crown.

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Small girls wear light box cloaks, three-quarter length, like those of their mammas. They are made with the yoke effect and diagonal cuts for pockets on either side of the front. These pockets are to be seen on many coats of different kinds.

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Sleeves to the small boys' jackets and coats are made in an attractive way. They are plaited with stitched plaits for an inch or an inch and a half from the top and again at the wrist, the stitched tucks giving a cuff effect.

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New Fall suiting is to be seen in a blue frock, which has a hair line of white and is made up with plain dark blue. This combination of two materials is always economical, and the home dressmaker and the woman who picks up odds and ends of materials are glad to see it. The body of the gown is of the blue striped, which in the front of the skirt is carried down the entire length and is formed into a panel wide bands of the plain blue which edge it on either side, and which are lined with a figured material something after the bandanna style set in. The graduated blue flounce undulating around the remainder of the skirt is made attractively, having a band of fine plaiting of the material, the plain blue of which the entire flounce is formed set in at the top like a wide band of insertion. The upper part of the sleeve to the elbow is of the plain blue tucked solidly in perpendicular lines to the elbow, where there is a full, narrow puff standing out around it, and from there the tucking continues a short distance, the lower part of the sleeve being finished with the stripe banded with the plain blue and red. The bodice is made of the guimpe effect.

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Feathers are not only to be seen in hats, but in boas, fichu-shaped capes, and wide scarfs of feathers. Long, wide bands of the feathers make the softest and most becoming of wraps. There are boas that are carried around the neck in the regular boa shape, and then divide into four ends on either side, which hang to the waist. Black figures in the boas and tufts of black feathers crown the white ones. There are combinations of feathers of all kinds. Boas are also to be seen in colors—pale pink and blue and lavender in the most delicate of shades.

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Heavy beaver ribbons are among the new arrivals. They come in the soft, dull shades in quaint oxblood reds and in different colors. In the wide widths, suitable for hat trimming, they cost $2.50 a yard.

DR. VON MIQUEL IS DEAD

Life of ex-Prussian Minister of Finance Ends Suddenly.

Found Dead in Bed from Heart Disease —His Brilliant Career and Sudden Downfall.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Sept. 8.—Dr. Johannes von Miquel, ex-Prussian Minister of Finance, was found dead in bed here this morning.

Dr. von Miquel was out walking yesterday, and spent the evening reading. He retired at midnight. He had not been feeling well all day. His daughter went to his bedroom this morning and found her father dead. A physician, who was summoned, certified that death was the result of heart disease.

When, last May 3, it was announced that Dr. von Miquel, the Prussian Minister of Finance, had resigned his portfolio at the request of Emperor William, it was taken for granted that the career of this Minister had been ended. His downfall was as sudden and dramatic as his rise to power, and it was realized that a man seventy-two years old could not hope to regain the ground he had lost by his failure to support the legislation desired by the Kaiser.

Only three years previously von Miquel had been the "coming man" in Germany. Almost every writer on German politics spoke of him as the certain successor in the Chancellorship of Prince von Hohenlohe. He was trusted by Emperor William II. as Bismarck had been trusted by Emperor William I., and none dreamed of the events which resulted in his meeting with the same fate as the Iron Chancellor.

Johannes von Miquel was born in Hanover on Feb. 21, 1829. As a young man he was an ardent Socialist, and one of the leaders of the insurrection of 1848. Driven from Germany, he took refuge in Paris, where, in 1850, he was stricken with cholera, and for a time was very near death. During his long convalescence he thought earnestly over the problems which before he had been ready to settle by the use of force, and he came to the conclusion that, in order to realize the ideals he still believed in, the use of force was unjustified. He obtained pardon for his part in the insurrection, and his talents secured for him an appointment as Official Prosecutor for Göttingen.

Von Miquel soon began to show extraordinary ability as a financier and organizer, but his best title to recognition at this period of his career was as an earnest advocate of German unity at a time when even Bismarck was an opponent of this policy. When confederation came it was in a form unwelcome to von Miquel and his friends, who saw Hanover swallowed up by Prussia, but von Miquel loyally submitted to the inevitable, and lent his talents to the framing of a Constitution for the North German Confederation. In 1867 he was elected a member of the North German Reichstag, and his first speech before that body placed him in the front rank of Parliamentary orators.

Shortly after the war with France von Miquel became involved in a financial scandal which had the effect of ending, for a time, his public career. However, he was before long appointed Burgomaster of Osnabrück, and showed such ability as a municipal reformer that the people of Frankfort-on-the-Main begged him to take their city in hand and reorganize its institutions. He accepted the offer in 1880, and, thanks to him, Frankfort became the model city of Germany. Nine years later Emperor William II. visited Frankfort, and was so much impressed with the masterly way in which the affairs of the city were organized that he determined that von Miquel was the man he needed. Within three months Bismarck fell, and Dr. von Miquel was summoned to Berlin. In June, 1890, he was appointed Minister of Finance.

For a considerable time the new Minister's success was brilliant. He introduced the progressive income tax, secured the downfall of his rivals, and supported the Kaiser in his Majesty's colonial ambitions. It was the Canal bill which proved his undoing. He failed the Kaiser just when his influence was most desired, and his enforced resignation was the result.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Herman O. Armour.

Herman O. Armour of Armour & Company, the well-known packer and commission merchant, died suddenly at his Summer home at Saratoga yesterday. He had been ailing for some time. Accompanied by one of his coachmen he took a drive yesterday morning and returned apparently greatly refreshed. After reaching the cottage again he seated himself on the porch and began a conversation with some friends, but suddenly ceased talking and within a few minutes thereafter expired. Dr. A. W. Thompson, his physician, who was called, said that death had been caused by apoplexy. Word was immediately sent to the housekeeper at Mr. Armour's city residence, 856 Fifth Avenue, to prepare the house for the reception of the body.

Herman O. Armour was born in Stockbridge, Madison County, N. Y., in 1837. He early drifted West, and in 1855 began his business career in Milwaukee. A few years later he went into the Chicago grain market and established himself there as a grain commission merchant in 1862. Three years later he came to New York as the Eastern representative of Plankington, Armour & Co. In 1868 he became a member of the firm of H. O. Armour & Co., and in 1870 of Armour & Co. At the time of his death he was the Vice President and Director of the last named firm.

He was a member of the Union League and the Republican Clubs, the American Geographical and New England Societies, and a Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

FAMOUS IRISH JURIST DEAD.

Lord Morris and Killanin Was at One Time Chief Justice of Ireland.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The First Baron Morris and Killanin is dead.

Michael Morris, Lord Morris and Killanin, was one of the most eminent of Irish jurists. He was born in Galway on Nov. 14, 1827. He was educated at Galway College and Trinity College, Dublin, and was graduated as First Senior Moderator of the University in 1847. He was admitted to the Bar in 1849, and in 1863 was made a Queen's Counsel. He was Recorder of Galway from 1857 to 1865. In 1866 he was appointed Solicitor General for Ireland, and in 1867 Attorney General. He was raised to the bench as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the same year, and in 1887 was appointed Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. From 1880 to 1890 he was Lord of Appeal in Ordinary.

On Sept. 15, 1885, he was knighted. On Dec. 5, 1889, he became Baron Morris of Spiddal, County of Galway, and on June 15, 1900, Baron Killanin of Galway, County of Galway.

Policeman Kicked by Pickpocket.

While arresting a pickpocket yesterday Policeman Patrick McCarthy of the Old Slip Station was kicked in the foot by the thief and one of his instep bones broken. The arrest took place in Jeannette Park, where John Latchwood, nineteen years old, of Hanson Place, Brooklyn, was, it is alleged, going through the pockets of Walter Schultz, an employe on the steamship Umbria. Latchwood fought hard with the officer, and in the course of the struggle kicked the officer in the foot. McCarthy was taken to the station in an ambulance and from there removed to his home.

Corporal of Engineer Corps Drowned.

Corp. Charles Baily of Company L, Engineer Corps, stationed at Willet's Point, went out for a sail on the Sound yesterday afternoon in a twelve-foot catboat with two other men. When the boat was about half a mile from shore she capsized, throwing the three occupants into the water. Baily attempted to swim ashore, but sank before he had gone half the way. His companions clung to the upturned boat, and were rescued in an exhausted condition.

Crowds Admire Beauty, the Buffalo.

Between 18,000 and 20,000 people visited the New York Zoological Park in the Bron

FOOTBALL RULES CHANGED

Play Not to be Materially Affected by the Alterations.

PENALTY FOR NEEDLESS DELAY

Safety More Clearly Defined, as in Case of the Ball Going Beyond the Side Line.

The changes in the football rules for the coming season, which were made by the Rules Committee of the National Football Association at a meeting held at the University Club, in this city, a few weeks ago, have been announced in detail. The committee, which is composed of Paul J. Dashiell of the United States Naval Academy, Alexander Moffett of Princeton, John C. Bell of the University of Pennsylvania, L. M. Dennis of Cornell University, Robert D. Wrenn of Harvard University, and Walter Camp of Yale, has made very few important changes in the rules, most of the alterations being slight and merely in the direction of rendering more explicit the existing rules and placing sufficient power in the hands of the officials to insure the enforcement of those rules.

For the last three years the popular feeling has been that the game, when properly conducted, is thoroughly satisfactory, and that if the officials enforce the rules the result is always a fair one and the game of the most interesting kind when equally matched teams meet.

The most important change is in the definition of a safety, (Rule 4, Section I.) In addition to the previous definition it is provided that "a safety is made when the ball, kicked by a man behind his goal line, crosses the extension of the side line behind the goal line." It was generally supposed that the rules covered a case of this kind, but, as a matter of fact, they did not. When a man standing behind his own goal attempted to kick the ball out and made such a poor kick of it that the ball did not cross his goal line at all, but crossed what would be the extension of the side line and thus went into touch, by the existing rules the ball was dead as soon as it crossed the side line. But also by another rule when a ball was kicked out of bounds it did not go to the man who first obtained possession of it, but to the opponents. Hence a kick of this kind would result in the opponents having possession of the ball in touch. But then they must bring it to the point where the side line was crossed by the ball, and there put it in play. The result would be that they would bring it down behind the kicker's goal, and immediately upon putting it in play would hold it on the ground, and thus secure a touchdown. In other words, a ball which kicked by a man behind his own goal line did not cross the goal line but crossed the side line, meant, if the rules were followed out, a touch-down for the opponents. This seemed rather a severe penalty for the misplay, and it was determined by the Rules Committee that such a play should be ruled a safety instead of a touch-down for the opponents.

The next most important alteration is in Rule 10, which formerly defined "ahead of the ball" as "between the opponents' goal and a line parallel to the goal line and passing through the centre of the ball." As a matter of fact this was inconsistent with some of the other rules where the forward point of the ball is taken as the line. The rule was therefore altered so that it reads, "passing through the point of the ball nearest the goal line of the side not in possession of the ball."

The only other change of importance is in Rule 12, Section B, which provides that no delay for any purpose whatever shall continue over two minutes, under penalty of five yards for any further delay, however slight, or the forfeiture of the game if delayed another two minutes. The former rule provided merely that the game should be forfeited at the end of two minutes, and obstreperous teams sometimes delayed for nearly four minutes by refusing to play after two minutes of delay and waiting almost two minutes more after being ordered by the referee to resume play. Under the new rule they will lose five yards for any delay whatever after two minutes.

Rule 17, regarding interference, has been amended to do away with the pulling and hauling of opponents in the rush line before the ball has been put in play, and a number of minor changes to add clearness and to supply accidental omissions have been made.

SHAMROCK II.'S IDLE DAY.

Sir Thomas Willing to Abide by N. Y. Y. C.'s Decision Regarding Cup Race.

It was a day of absolute rest on board the Shamrock II. and the Erin yesterday. Capt. Sycamore and the crew of the challenger, with the exception of an anchor watch, spent the day on board the tender Porto Rico, and all scanned the Sunday papers eagerly for the latest news of the condition of President McKinley. Judging from the angry demonstrations of some of these sturdy British sailormen, the President's assailant would not have fared well had he fallen into their hands.

Sir Thomas Lipton, Mr. and Mrs. Jameson, George L. Watson, and Mr. Ratsey remained on board the Erin all day. Sir Thomas, who was deeply shocked at the attempted assassination of the President, was much gratified to learn by the frequent bulletins that the President's condition was no worse, and that he has a fighting chance for recovery.

While he has not said so in so many words, it was gathered from his recent conversation on the subject that in case the President should not survive his injuries, and the New York Yacht Club were to declare the race off for this year, Sir Thomas would abide by its decision. It would probably mean the keeping of the Shamrock and the Erin here all Winter, and the sailing of the race at some time to be decided upon early in 1902.

Although the wind blew strong from the northward all day, making the Shamrock tug hard at her moorings, she had quite a number of visitors, who went out in all sorts of craft to get a glimps of the handsome green yacht, which it is hoped will soon meet the Columbia in a battle royal off Sandy Hook.

The Shamrock is to sail this morning at 11 o'clock on her ninth trial spin.

Constitution's Plans Changed.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 8.—Plans for the Constitution have been changed, it being announced to-day that she will be taken to Bristol to-morrow, where her spars will be taken out, and the yacht will then be towed to New London. Thirty of her crew were discharged yesterday, when they received their season's wages and $70 ration money.

BUFFALO MOTOR TEST.

An Eighty-four-Mile Run Planned for To-day, Stopping at Poughkeepsie.

Nine additional entries were received by the Automobile Club of America since the publication of the first official list of vehicles entered for the six-day endurance test run to Buffalo, which will start at 8 o'clock this morning from the clubhouse, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. This brings the total number of motor vehicles up to eighty-nine, and it is not likely that there will be many withdrawals. The nine late entries are all of the lighter class, three additional motor cycles being among them, entered respectively by J. H. Sager, George D. Green, and Warren L. Stoneburn. This will make seven motor cycles in all. The other five vehicles are all gasoline carriages, Louis R. Adams of the Long Island Automobile Club entering an eight-horse power motorette, while James Peck enters a similar one of six-horse power.

The automobiles that intend to start are required to line up this morning on Fifty-eighth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, facing east. The vehicles will enter Fifty-eighth Street from Sixth Avenue and not from Fifth Avenue, and will line up, irrespective of numbers, at either curb. The route will be up Fifth Avenue to One Hundred and Eleventh Street, through that street to Seventh Avenue, and up to One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, crossing Central Bridge, and then up Jerome Avenue to the Woodlawn Cemetery gate, then, turning to the left at the first road above the gate, Mosholu Avenue, to Broadway, leading directly into Yonkers. From that point the main road will be followed, through Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Ossining, Croton, Oscawana, to Peekskill, arriving at noon. This will make a half day's run of 44.6 miles, and a stop of one and a half hours will be made for luncheon and the filling in of the record sheets.

The hill-climbing contest on Nelson Hill, three miles north of Peekskill, will begin at 1:30 o'clock, and the route will then be continued, passing through Garrisons, Cold Spring, Fishkill Village, and Fishkill Landing, Wappingers Falls, to Poughkeepsie, arriving about 5 o'clock. The afternoon run will be 39 8 miles, a total of 84.4 miles for the day. The headquarters at Poughkeepsie for the night will be the Nelson House.

An unusually large number of automobiles was noticeable yesterday in the Park, and particularly in the vicinity of the clubhouse, at the Fifth Avenue Plaza entrance to the Park. Many of the vehicles were taking a final practice run before starting on the six-day test. The weighing of the competing automobiles was finished yesterday, as each machine has to have its weight properly attested before the committee in each class, and the late entries received their official numbers. President A. R. Shattuck was at the clubrooms during the day and said that everything was in a most satisfactory condition for a successful and enjoyable run.

BASEBALL PLAYERS MEET.

Startling Developments Promised in League Affairs—Big Men for American.

A meeting of the members of the Players' Protective Association was held at the Sturtevant House, Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway, yesterday afternoon. The following delegates were present: Jennings and Donahue, Philadelphia; McGuire and Daly, Brooklyn; Green, Menafee, Taylor, and Dexter, Chicago; Heidrich, Padden, Harper, and Murphy of St. Louis; Dinkle of Providence, and Roach of Brockton, Mass. No delegates from the New York, Pittsburg, Boston, or Cincinnati Club were present. Neither were there any of the American Leaguers at the meeting, but as all of the clubs of that organization are at present in the West, it was explained that the players could not get to New York and back without interfering with their respective clubs.

The question of the punishment of players who jumped their contracts at the beginning of the season was the principal topic discussed by the association. At the last meeting a committee, consisting of Jones of Chicago, McGuire of Brooklyn, and Cross of Philadelphia, was appointed to investigate the cases of alleged "jumping" and report to yesterday's meeting. The absence of Jones and Cross in the West, however, made it impossible for a report.

The association took up the matter, however, in the absence of a report, and after much discussion it was decided to let the past cases go by default. It was unanimously decided, however, that in the future any player who, after signing one contract, jumps to another club shall be summarily expelled by the association.

In the matter of the signing of players, however, the association decided to take no cognizance of the one-year-option clause in the National League contracts. Under a resolution passed yesterday, a player in the future will sign for one year only. If at the end of the season a player desires to go from one club to another or from one organization to another, he is perfectly at liberty to do so, as far as the Players' Association is concerned.

The action of the association in passing this resolution looks as though the association was making ready to stand off the club owners in the much-talked-of jumping of players from the American League to the National League and vice versa at the end of the present season. The unexpected good financial showing made by Ban Johnson's organization during the season has caused the players to look with more favor upon the American League.

The players are confident that there will be some tall bidding for the services of players by the rival organizations at the conclusion of the present season, and they are preparing to take advantage of the open market competition.

A number of the National League stars, including Willie Keeler and Ed Delehanty, it is said, have signed American League contracts for next year.

On the other hand, it is said that the National League owners intend to do a little bidding themselves. There are a number of players in the American League who are underpaid. For instance, there are a number of first-class men who are getting under $2,000. It is the intention of the National League magnates to offer these men $2,400, the National League limit in the matter of salaries.

With the players of the National and American Leagues working in harmony and under a common understanding, they certainly look for the whipping of the magnates. "There is trouble in huge quantities ahead for some of the National League magnates," said a prominent player and member of the association at the conclusion of yesterday's session. "Just what the players intend doing I am not in a position to say, but a sensation will be sprung before many more weeks have passed."

"Will many of the National League players desert in favor of Ban Johnson's organization?" the player was asked.

"Wait and see. I guess the players are quick enough to see an advantage. The American League has been very successful; more so than anybody anticipated. I know of several players who will jump. Their names cannot be told just now. The players are tired of playing the part of the scapegoats for the benefit of the magnates. We are now strong eonugh to assert ourselves and we will do it."

The rumor that Hanlon will take the Brooklyn team to Washington next year was revived at the meeting. "Why is the old National League park being refitted and held on to by the League?" was asked by one of the players. During the past three years men have been working on the grounds.

It also became known at the meeting that some of the clubs in the Eastern League are in a bad way financially. Messrs. Dunkle and Roach were present to press the claims of a number of players who claim that their clubs are behind as much as four weeks in the matter of salaries.

After listening to these complaints it was decided to have the Secretary of the association notify P. T. Powers. President of the Eastern League, that unless these salaries are paid within a reasonable time the players to whom money is due will be at liberty to desert and go with other clubs, either of the Eastern League or with other organizations.

When asked about the matter Hugh Jennings said: "I do not care to make public the names of the clubs complained of until after they have been notified of the association's action. I will say, however, that there are three clubs in the Eastern League whose players are complaining that the "ghost" has ceased to perambulate. Unless the matter is fixed up promptly the players will desert. Some of the men are owed as high as four weeks' salary."

According to Jennings the association is in the best of condition financially, and ready for trouble should it come, with the National League.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES.

On account of the Western clubs of the National League being in the East no games were played in this league yesterday, though the scheduled minor league games took place.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	71	42	.628	Boston	57	60	.487
Philadelphia	69	47	.595	Cincinnati	44	66	.400
Brooklyn	68	50	.576	Chicago	48	73	.397
St. Louis	62	50	.525	New York	44	69	.389

Games Scheduled for To-day.

St. Louis in New York.
Chicago in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.
Cincinnati in Boston.

American League Games.

At Detroit—Detroit, 8; Baltimore, 5.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 6; Washington, 4. (first game;) Washington, 10; Milwaukee, 4, (second game.)
At Chicago—Chicago, 4; Boston, 3.

Eastern League Games.

At Providence—Providence, 12; Brockton, 8.
At Rochester—Rochester, 22; Buffalo, 8.

New York State League.

At Schenectady—Schenectady, 11; Albany, 6.

Columbia to Go in Dry Dock.

Arrangements have been made to dock the Columbia at the Morse Dry Deck Company's dock, foot of Fifty-seventh Street, South Brooklyn, on Sept. 16, 17, and 18, where she will be thoroughly overhauled and put into condition for the coming international races.

LIVELY SPEEDWAY SPORT

Many Trotters and Pacers Visit the Course During the Day.

ST. COMET'S FAVORABLE DEBUT

Honors of the Brush Victories Divided Between Pacer Moth Miller and Ida Highwood.

The Fall season on the Harlem River speedway opened with a rush yesterday morning when many of the local trotters and pacers who have been campaigning and following the Grand Circuit during the Summer months, put in an appearance bright and early and furnished some lively sport to a large and enthusiastic crowd of spectators. Many new and speedy trotters were seen on the road, and among them was a bay mare, Ida Highwood, with a mark of 2:13¼, driven by E. E. Smathers, the owner of the famous mare Alice Barnes, 2:11¼, who broke down at the Cleveland meeting several weeks ago. Many spectators took Ida Highwood for Alice Barnes, as the horses look and are gaited exactly alike.

The honors of the day were about equally divided between the roan pacer Moth Miller, 2:07, who has just had a gold tooth put in her lower right jaw, and Ida Highwood. St. Comet, a new trotter on the Speedway with a mark of 2:28, attracted much attention. She bids fair to become one of the stars, and landed home in front of several horses with better marks, her owner, G. W. Grote, handling the ribbons. One of the last races of the morning and by far the most exciting finish was a half-mile brush between Moth Miller, 2:07, driven by Dr. Randall, and the trotter West Wilkes, 2:13¼, handled by Luke Burke. On the start West Wilkes got away in good form and gained a lead of an open length before Moth Miller had struck his pace. Then followed as pretty a race as one would care to witness. Both came down the stretch under the whip, Moth Miller slowly but surely closing the gap that separated him from his opponent. Nearing the finish it looked very much like West Wilkes's race until, urged to a spurt, Moth Miller went by West Wilkes like a shot within a hundred feet of the finish and won by a head. Somewhat elated over this show of speed in his horse Mr. Burke challenged Dr. Randall to a second heat. The proposition was accepted, and La Crosse Girl, 2:19½, driven by Dr. Hamilton, joined in the contest, which proved an easy mark for Moth Miller, who took the lead in the first quarter and was never headed, winning by a couple of lengths from West Wilkes, who apparently had showed his best speed in the first heat. Little Coaster, the bay trotter with a mark of 2:21¼, driven by J. P. Baiter, proved a prominent factor in the sport. He finished in front of Ida Highwood and gave West Wilkes one of the hardest races of the day. There were several brushes with four and five contestants, the most exciting of which was won by the trotter Sarah Jane, driven by Dick Nash. Freeland, 2:17¾, driven by George Coleman, was a close second, and St. Comet and La Crosse Girl finished nose and nose.

Mr. Phillips gave his bay mare Ethel B., 2:20½, some fast work, and after several easy victories turned her to a good start with the mare Alice B. and La Crosse Girl. Alice B. had a little the better of the start, but when Ethel B. reached even terms, closely followed by La Crosse Girl, Alice B. jumped from her stride. She was back again in two jumps, however, and then the two had it nip and tuck, first one showing a head in front and then the other. As they neared the finish Alice B. looked like a winner, but Mr. Phillips urged Ethel B. to her top speed, and in a hard drive managed to carry Alice B. to a break and beat her right at the post. La Crosse Girl's head was at the saddle of Alice B., and so close was the trio as they crossed the line that a blanket would have covered them.

The two pacers, Billy Palmer and Aleppo, had two or three merry tilts with the final honors about even. Isaac A. Hopper's rapid little mare Annie St. Clair, 2:21¼, proved herself in fine form and sped by winning the fast heat from the trotter Freeland, 2:17¾.

Among the many on the road were A. Crawford, driving the trotter Brennan; A. C. Hartman, driving the pacers Daisy B. and Martha to the pole; A. Koelsch, behind the mare Titania; Charles Lloyd, driving Maizour; M. Schmidt, driving Bell Boy and Landlord to the pole; George Huber, behind the trotter Empress Bell; A. Carlton, of Yonkers, driving Boston Boy, 2:28¾; Louis Kahn, driving the little favorite George Wallace, 2:17¼; Frank J. Adams, driving the trotter Bounty, and Edward Needham, driving a pair of gray pacers.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main track. Chuctanunda, Bellario, and Alard Sheck, 116 pounds each; Modrine, 113; Sir Oliver, Touraine, Sly, Roxane, Smoke, and Belle of Lexington, 110 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a furlong. Intrusive, 110 pounds; Alfred Vargrave and Hammock, 102 each; Fatalist, 99; Ethics and Hallie, 97 each; The Black Scot, 88, and Little Daisy, 84.

THIRD RACE.—The Sapphire Stakes for two-year-olds, special weights, penalties, and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. Sir Oliver, 128 pounds; Gay Boy and Otis, 123 each; The Rival, 118; Leonid, Emshee, Major Daingerfield, Peforius, and Homestead, 108 each; Sun Shower and Pearl Finder, 105 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Ocean Handicap Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Herbert, 123 pounds; Ten Candles, 122; Gold Heels, 110; Alard Sheck, 104; Decanter, 103; Kinnikinic, 102; Ben Mac Dhui, 101; Reina, 97; Musette and Paul Clifford, 97 each; Bedeck, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies, two-year-olds, selling allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. Lady Radnor, 109 pounds; Musidora, 107; Lady Godiva, 105; Lieschen, 103; Lady Inverness, 100; Zirl, Foundling, Emma A. M., and Sedition, 99 each; Fontenix, Prophetic, Linora, Lady Tom Tiddler, Little Gem, and Bijou, 94 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half on the turf course. Rockton, 129 pounds; Toddy, 113; Kamara, 111; The Rhymer, 107; Baron Pepper, 102; The Regent, 99; Maid of Harlem, 90; Golden Grain, 87, and Kalif, 84.

International Cricket Match To-day.

The annual international cricket match between Canada and the United States will be played to-day and to-morrow at Ottawa, Ontario, where the match has not taken place since 1870. Cricket has been very popular at the Dominion capital this year, and for this reason the venue was changed. The Canadians, who have not won a match since 1897, have every confidence of coming out victorious. They have selected a strong team for the match, which is as follows:

H. B. McGiverin, (Captain,) Ottawa; A. Gillespie, Hamilton; J. M. Laing, D. W. Saunders, H. F. Lownsborough, and A. W. Mackenzie, Toronto; F. S. Chambers, Parkdale; W. H. Cooper and J. H. Forrester, Rosedale, and F. C. Hill and E. S. Jacques, Montreal. Substitutes—W. W. Wright, Toronto; D'Arcy Martin, Hamilton; M. G. Bristowe, Ottawa, and Harold Beatty, Rosedale.

The American team has had to be changed considerably from the original selections, as many of the men chosen found they would be unable to spare the time for the Canadian match as well as the English games later in the month. The team is now as follows:

F. H. Bohlen, N. Z. Graves, Jr., P. H. Clark, F. A. Green, and A. G. Priestman of Germantown; J. B. King, C. Coates, Jr., and F. L. Altemus of Belmont; H. C. Thayer of Merion, and J. H. Mason and P. L. Le Roy of Philadelphia.

Of the twenty-eight matches which have been played to the present time, the United States has won eighteen, Canada has won eight, and two have been drawn.

Local Cricket Championship.

The contest for the cricket championship of New York has been practically decided, and for the first time in five years the pennant has been wrested from the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and will fly next year at Prospect Park as the proud possession of the Brooklyn Cricket Club.

The latter club has also secured the batting prize, for which trophy F. J. Prendergast is the only man who has a possible chance of exceeding the record of A. Brown. The Brooklyns completed their schedule without a defeat being registered against them.

In the contest of the New York Cricket Association the Paterson Club is still being kept in close quarters by Kearny and the question of supremacy cannot be decided until these teams meet in the final game of the championship schedule.

GOLF FOR THE WEEK.

Interest in Atlantic City Championship Makes It Quiet Locally.

Golf interest will be so thoroughly centred in the championship at Atlantic City this week that very little in the way of competitions has been arranged on local links. Saturday, however, will be a busy day as many of the metropolitan competitors at Atlantic City who fail to qualify will not remain through the week, and they will return home in time for the usual Saturday matches. The junior cup competition of the Nassau Country Club will continue this week, the final round coming on Thursday, when the victor will receive the cup given by Henry F. Noyes. Competition for a new trophy, given by E. Hope Norton, will begin next Saturday on the Innis Arden links, the first sixteen to qualify in an eighteen hole medal play round. The President's cup, given by George G. Frelinghuysen, will be continued in competition at the Morris County Club and at Apawamis and other round will be played for the W. W. Caswell cup.

The women will have events this week at Apawamis, Bayswater, Nassau, Englewood, Hollywood, and Van Cortlandt. The women of the Bayswater Club, near Far Rockaway, will practically close their season with a final handicap to-morrow. The programme of events for the week is:

MONDAY, SEPT. 9.
Atlantic City—National amateur championship.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 10.
Atlantic City—National amateur championship.
Bayswater—Women's final handicap.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11.
Atlantic City—National amateur championship.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 12.
Atlantic City—National amateur championship.
Apawamis—Mixed foursome handicap.
Nassau—Final round for Junior cup.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.
Atlantic City—National amateur championship.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
Atlantic City—National amateur championship.
Morris County—President's cup and bogey handicap.
Van Cortlandt—Women's handicap and two club handicaps.
Fox Hills—Team match with Fairfield.
Innis Arden—Qualifying round for Norton cup.
Hollywood—Mixed foursome handicap.
Apawamis—Caswell cup competition and medal play handicap.
Englewood—Monthly handicap and team match with Dyker Meadow.
Morristown Field—Team match with East Orange.
Harbor Hill—Members' handicap.
Flushing—Final round for Governors' cup.
Nassau—Cup contests for men and women.
Crescent Athletic—Club handicap.
Ardsley—Club handicap.
Marine and Field—Club handicap.
Dyker Meadow—Members' handicap.
Montclair—Handicaps for men and women.
Newark Athletic—Club handicap.
Seabright—Club handicap.

GOLF NOTES OF INTEREST.

Two notable Chicago juniors who will not be seen at Atlantic City to-day, although they were entered in the championship, are Harold and Bruce Smith. Their father said they were too young to undergo the strain and excitement of a championship tourney, although he is represented as saying that if they were four or five years older he would make them go to the tournament whether they wished to or not. Bruce Smith recently made a new record of seventy-five strokes for the Onwentsia course.

The Myopia Hunt Club, near Boston, will hold an open tournament next Saturday, open to all golfers in the National Association. The Boston links are becoming very active, and at Myopia, Brookline, and Essex County the early Fall contests have been well attended.

Percy Pyne, the Princeton golfer, who was intercollegiate champion two years ago and who will be among the competitors to-day at Atlantic City, made a new record for the Kebo Valley links at Bar Harbor before leaving for Atlantic City. He played the eighteen holes in seventy-seven strokes, his halves being thirty-five and forty-two. It will stand as the amateur record and is only one stroke behind the professional record of seventy-six strokes held by Bernard Nicholls.

Mrs. Frank R. Shattuck has won the Cape May Cup for women which has been in competition on the point-scoring system during the Summer. She has held the women's championship of the club for two years, and is the only woman in the club rated at scratch. The Cape May golf season will close at the end of this month.

Mrs. A. B. Turnure, who used to be one of the star golfers among women in this locality and was runner-up to Miss Beatrix Hoyt for the National championship in 1898 at Morris County, was a competitor in the Niagara tournament last week. Within recent years she has not appeared in any big competitions, but she has evidently not lost her grip on the game, as she won the women's nine-hole handicap in 32 strokes, playing from scratch.

Another Western State, Colorado, has joined the number of State golf associations and signalized this move by holding its first State golf championship on the links of the Colorado Springs Club. Frank L. Woodward won the honors, leading from the start, for in the qualifying round he made the lowest gross score. In the final round he met H. B. Davis of the Colorado Springs Club and beat him by three up and nine to play, making the same time a new record of 80 strokes for the course. The champion is from the Overland Park Golf Club of Denver.

The closest monthly cup competition at the Newark Athletic Club has just been settled in the August cup competition. At the close of the month W. A. Vance led the field with a net score of 8½ points, against 8 for the club champion, G. McC. Wills. One event during the month had been omitted on account of bad weather, and it was decided to play that before awarding the trophy to the two leaders, therefore, engaged in a special match, and Wills won. He played from scratch, and did the round in 94 strokes to 117 for Vance, the latter having the benefit of 10 strokes handicap. The Newark members are now playing for the Carter cup, and the Fall season promises to be an active one.

VAILSBURG CYCLE RACE.

Kramer Wins Half Mile Event Through Lawson's Generosity.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 8.—In the final heat of the half-mile open race at the Vailsburg track to-day Frank Kramer of East Orange was leading Iver Lawson of Chicago, when his tire punctured and Lawson won. Lawson refused to take the race and it was run again. Kramer winning. Marcus L. Hurley, the metropolitan champion, won the mile handicap from scratch in his usual dashing style, and the quarter-mile open as well. The Summary:

Quarter Mile, Novice.—Won by F. A. Coleman, Orange, N. J.; W. Todd, Newark, N. J., second; J. E. Hallgring, Newark, N. J., third. Time—0:33 4-5.

Quarter Mile, Open, Flying Start, Amateur.—Won by M. L. Hurley, New York A. C., New York City; M. T. Dove, Calumet Cyclers, New York City, second; Albert Welsher, Vailsburg, N. J., third; M. Coffee, Newark, N. J., fourth. Time—0:30 2-5.

One Mile, Handicap, Amateur.—Won by M. L. Hurley, New York A. C., New York City, (scratch;) M. Coffee, Newark, N. J., (160 yards,) second; Theodore Kiendl, Orange, N. J., (126 yards,) third; "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., (20 yards,) fourth. Time—2:03 4-5.

Half Mile, Open, Professional.—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; Iver Lawson, Chicago, Ill., second. Time—1:45 2-5.

Five Mile, Handicap, Professional.—Won by James B. Bowler, Chicago, Ill. (250 yards;) Arthur Ross, Newark, N. J., (250 yards,) second; John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., (200 yards,) third; Earl D. Stevens, Buffalo, N. Y., (250 yards,) fourth. Time—10:22.

CORLEY'S GOOD ATHLETIC WORK.

P. J. Corley distinguished himself at the monthly games of the New West Side Athletic Club, held on the club grounds on West Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon, by winning the 70-yard hurdle race from scratch, finishing second in the 440-yard run, also from scratch, and then winning the one-mile team relay race for his team by more than ten yards. Summary:

70-Yard Handicap.—Won by C. Bovnton, (14 feet;) C. McClelland, (10 feet,) second; J. J. Kenny, (15 feet,) third. Time—0:07 4-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Dawson, (15 yards;) P. J. Corley, (scratch,) second; R. Humphries, (23 yards,) third. Time—0:57 2-5.

70-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Won by P. J. Corley, (scratch;) Harry Sperling, (14 feet,) second; D. Daly, (2 feet,) third. Time—0 09 2-5.

Three-quarter Mile, Handicap.—Won by E. Carrette, (scratch;) J. W. Murphy, (scratch,) second; J. J. McAdams, (15 yards,) third. Time—1:26 4-5.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by M. Bloch, (22 inches,) with 17 feet 3 inches; H. Sperling, (30 inches,) second, with 18 feet 6 inches; J. J. Kenny, (16 inches,) third, with 18 feet 11 inches.

150-Yard Obstacle Race, Novice.—Won by E. Lavery; J. Jones second; T. O. Connell third. Time—0:39 2-5.

One-Mile Team Relay Race.—Won by No. 1 team, J. Dover, C. Boynton, J. W. Murphy, S. May, and P. J. Corley; No. 2 team, H. Obertubessing, W. Beckman, C. McClelland, M. Bloch, and D. Daly. Time—1:55.

PASTIME A. C. GAMES.

The feature of the members' games of the Pastime Athletic Club held on the club grounds, at the foot of East Sixty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon, was the three-quarter mile relay race between the teams of the home club and the Twenty-second Regiment. In the first relay Ordwein of the Pastime team gained a lead of 5 yards, which his side maintained until the last relay, when Arnold of the Twenty-second Regiment cut it down to two feet in a close finish, with Andrews of the home team, who won by that margin. Summary:

80-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. Bischoff, (17 feet;) E. J. Eytinge, (4 feet,) second; J. Bischoff, (9 feet,) third. Time—0:08 3-5.

300-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by J. G. Graham, George Farrell second, Hugh Riley third. Time—0:37 3-5.

Three-Quarter-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by S. B. Hush, (95 yards;) A. Beinert, (95 yards,) second; H. Riley, (95 yards,) third. Time—3:25 3-5.

150-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by D. Woog, (20 yards;) S. B. Husb, (14 yards,) second; E. J. Eytinge, (8 yards,) third. Time—0:16 3-5.

Shoe Race.—Won by A. Bischoff, S. Liebgold second, F. J. Farrell third. Time—2:54.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by N. Harnett, (2 feet 6 inches,) with 18 feet 3 inches; G. Bischoff, (2 feet 9 inches,) second, with 17 feet 3 inches; O. Ordwein, (2 feet,) third, with 18 feet 7½ inches.

Three-Quarter-Mile Relay Race.—Won by Pastime Athletic Club Team—O. Ordwein, G. Bischoff, and V. Andrews; Twenty-second Regiment Team—P. J. Corley, R. Campiglio, and H. Arnold, second. Time—2:48 3-5.

Catch-as-Catch-Can Wrestling Match between W. Brown and H. Meyer.—Won by Brown. Exhibition Wrestling Match between R. W. Messner and W. Forsman. No fall.

Hudson River Y. C. Regatta.

The strong wind and rough water yesterday interfered considerably with the success of the Fall regatta of the Hudson River Yacht Club, which was sailed on the Hudson River off the clubhouse, at the foot of West Ninety-second Street, and although the start was set for 11 o'clock in the morning it was not until 2:30 that the Regatta Committee felt justified in giving the starting signal. Of the eight starters, however, all but two completed the course, in spite of the rough weather.

The course was a triangular one of seven miles, from the clubhouse to a stakeboat off Shadyside, N. J., thence to a mark off the foot of Seventy-ninth Street, and thence to the starting point. The boats under 20 feet in length sailed it twice, and those over 20 feet went around three times.

The best race was in Class D for open catboats under 20 feet in length, in which M. Nicholaus's little C. T. Wills beat George A. Steigleder's Jolly Roger by a little over five minutes over the shorter course. Summary:

CLASS A—CABIN SLOOPS UNDER 30 FEET.

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Cor'ted Time. H.M.S.
San Toy, Everett Ryder	5:58:45	3:15:25
Happy Hours, Thomas H. Hall did not finish.		

CLASS B—CAT-RIGGED AUXILIARIES.

Paul W., Paul Wetzel	5:58:45	3:15:25
Elaine, Frank Green	6:01:15	3:20:45

CLASS C—OPEN SLOOPS UNDER 20 FEET.

Vega, Charles Whitehouse	5:40:45	2:55:40
Emma S., Charles Dunna, did not finish.		

CLASS D—OPEN CATBOATS UNDER 20 FEET.

C. T. Wills, M. Nicholaus	5:05:10	2:24:35
Jolly Roger, Geo. A. Steigleder	5:13:25	2:29:40

The winners were: Class A, San Toy; Class B, Paul W.; Class C, Vega; Class D, C. T. Wills.

BASKET BALL IN THE COLLEGES

Prospects of Intercollegiate Five-Team League—Columbia's Plans.

College basketball, still a young sport, gives evidence of making great strides the coming season. Already Columbia and Harvard are considering plans for the formation of a five-team intercollegiate basketball association. Such a league would give the sport a great boom, and by making it possible to have an intercollegiate champion would put it more on the plane of hockey and lacrosse.

Columbia expects to foster basketball this year, for she had a good team last season, and now has great hopes of producing a championship five. Victory over the colleges is her only object, and the other matches to be played are more from financial necessity and for practice than anything else. Two or three big games are all Columbia can support in her own gymnasium, and the maintenance of her quintet must come largely from out-of-town guarantees.

Columbia has more of her old players back than any of the other colleges. She has every one of last year's team, and substitutes to call on.

H. C. Townsend, who rowed at No. 2 in Columbia's Varsity crew last July, will play guard, and C. M. Marston will occupy the same position on the other side of the line. These two form a splendid defense. Capt. Allen, Frank Goodman, and H. H. Elias will play forward, and no better men for these four positions are desired. Only at centre is a new man needed, and there are several available men.

The plans for games are yet uncertain, but the manager has in mind contests with all the big colleges, and team trips through New England and Northern New York.

SEA GIRT PRIZE WINNERS.

Canadian and Irish Riflemen Will Contest in Matches To-day.

The Canadian and Irish rifle shooters will have a chance of determining their relative merits to-day and to-morrow on the long ranges at Sea Girt, N. J., in two contests especially arranged for their benefit by the New Jersey State Rifle Association. Teams of six from each side, the members of which have not as yet been named, will have their points counted in the two days' results and a special prize will be given to the man making the highest score on the winning team and another will be awarded to the leading marksman on the losing team.

The long list of scores in the finished competitions have been compiled and prizes awarded as follows:

Members' Match, (possible points 25.)—Won by Gen. Bird W. Spencer, 24.

All-Comers' Military Match, (possible, 50.)—Won by Morris Appelby, Washington, D. C., 47.

Gen. E. P. Meaney Match, (possible, 70.)—Won by E. J. Finck, Washington, D. C., 69.

Consolation Match, (possible, 50.—Won by C. E. Groome, Washington, D. C., 47.

Disappearing Target Revolver Match.—Won by Major G. B. Young, Washington, D. C., with a possible score of 90 points.

Re-entry Pistol Match, (possible, 150.)—Won by Thomas Anderson, M. R. A., Boston, 148.

Novice Revolver Match, (possible, 150.)—Won by R. S. Hale, Massachusetts Light Battery A, Boston, 131.

Re-entry Revolver, (possible, 150.)—Won by Thomas Anderton, Boston, 141.

Matches of the United States Revolver Association, Pistol Championship, (possible, 500.)—Won by Thomas Anderton, Boston, 453.

Military Revolver Championship, (Possible 375.)—Won by Dr. R. H. Sayre, New York, 325.

SCHUETZEN MATCHES.

All-Comers' Continuous Standard American Target, (Possible 150.)—Won by H. M. Pope, Chicopee Falls, Mass., 141; Dr. W. G. Hudson, New York, and Michael Doorles, Jersey City, tied for second place with 139 each.

All-Comers' Continuous Match, German Ring Target, (Possible 225.)—Won by Dr. W. G. Hudson, New York, 216; Theodore R. Geisel, Springfield, Mass., second, with 215, and I. P. Hansen, Jersey City, third, with 214.

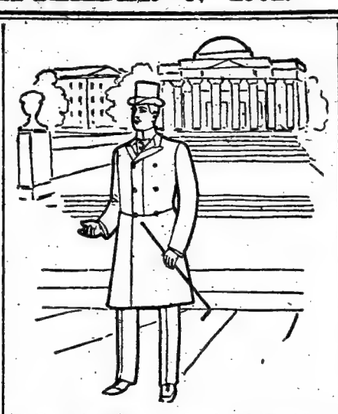

Our store is a school of Fashion Fall models displayed in every show window and about the store.

Suits to order from $16 to $40; trousers, $4 to $10; overcoats, $18 to $30.

Special sale of imported Vicuna Thibets. Prince Albert coat and waistcoat, silk lined and faced throughout, $23. Special sale of fancy English trouserings, $7.

In our boys' and youths' department we are making the smartest clothing at moderate prices.

Samples, Book of Information and Measuring Guide mailed upon request.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

Newark Advertisements. | Newark Advertisements.

OUR NEW BUILDING

is the crowning success of New Jersey's Mercantile Enterprise.

We now have the most complete store in the World. No other is so closely wedded to the detail of convenience, comfort and time-saving facilities.

We intend This to Be

The People's Store

where stocks are enormous, but prices the lowest in the trade.

Almost everything that everybody needs for comfort and convenience about the

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
58 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester,
AND ALPINE BLDG., N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members {Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange} Est. 1885
BANKERS and BROKERS,
38 Broad St., N. Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
Solicit orders, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON.
A daily market letter, giving outline of markets, quotations, free; also monthly table with prices, August.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
5th Floor, Manhattan Life Building.
All curb and unlisted stocks and bonds bought and sold. Quotations furnished.
ESTABLISHED 1868. TEL. 2385 CORT.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

FINANCIAL.

Proposals for
$3,000,000.00
OF
3½% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in The City of New York, until
Monday, the 16th day of Sept., 1901,
at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:
$3,000,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD.
Principal payable November 1, 1949.
A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in The City of New York) required.
For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.
BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
AUGUST 31, 1901.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital Stock . . . $2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits 2,639,253.54
Deposits 14,750,411.07
Total $19,389,664.61
OAKLEIGH THORNE, President
HEMAN DOWD,
WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
RICHARD J. SCOLES, Vice-Presidents
EDMUND C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary
FRANCIS C. PREST, Asst. Secretary
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON, Trust Officer

W. E. Woodend & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exch.,
35 Broadway, New York.
STOCKS, BONDS & GRAIN.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR INVESTMENT OR ON MARGIN.
Highest Bank References.
Correspondence Invited.
Market Letter upon Request.
SPECIAL LETTER ON
SO. PACIFIC.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY M. MACHATRY, Secretary. Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Treasurer. Trust Officer.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of this Company will close at 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, September 14th, 1901, and remain closed until Tuesday, Oct. 1st, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. WILLIAM H. GRAFFLIN, Treasurer.

E. & C. RANDOLPH HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE TEMPORARILY FROM NO. 7 NASSAU STREET TO THE BROAD-EXCHANGE BUILDING, NO. 25 BROAD STREET.

ON AUGUST 20TH, 1901, LOST CERT. NO. 29,327 for 100 shares of U. S. Steel Pfd. in name of W. S. Gurnee, Jr., & Co. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating same. Reward will be paid for prompt return to DE COPPET & DOREMUS,

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.
NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.
TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:
Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.
Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount thereinspecified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.
Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.
Dated New York, August 6, 1901.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:
Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.
All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits.....$1,895,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice Pres.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Heber R. Bishop, William Rhinelander, William L. Bull, Dudley Olcott, Albert C. Case, John E. Parsons, Haley Fiske, Henry C. Perkins, Robert Hoe, Norman B. Ream, Brayton Ives, J. Edward Simmons, Hobart K. Jenkins, Fred'k D. Tappen, Edward B. Judson, John T. Terry, Bradley Martin, Samuel Thomas, D. O. Mills, Wm. H. Tillinghast, Geo. Henry Warren.

UNION TYPEWRITER STOCK.
WM. WILLIS MERRILL,
419 Produce Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Send for list.
ROBT. E. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

Dividends.

American Beet Sugar Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND—NO. 9.
No. 32 Nassau Street,
New York, September 3d, 1901.
A Regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 9) of ONE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. on the PREFERRED Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on October 1st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 17th, 1901.
Cheques will be mailed.
J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership firm of ARONSON, FELTENSTEIN & JOFFE of 598 Broadway, N. Y. City, composed of the undersigned, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that ABRAHAM FELTENSTEIN and SIMON JOFFE will continue the said business and will pay all the obligations of said firm.
Dated N. Y., September 4th, 1901.
ARONSON, FELTENSTEIN & JOFFE.
MAX ARONSON, ABRAHAM FELTENSTEIN, SIMON JOFFE.

Proposals.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF CUBA, HAVANA, Sept. 1, 1901.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received in this Office, up to 2 P. M. Sept. 16, 1901, for supplying in Ports of Cuba, as called for, between Nov. 1, 1901, and June 30, 1902, 16,200,000 Pounds OATS, 10,300,000 Pounds HAY, quantities to be subject to variation at option of Purchaser. For details and blank forms apply to Depot Quartermasters, New York, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, New Orleans, and to undersigned: CHAUNCEY B. BAKER, Chief Qr. Mr.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES, Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this office for thirty days, commencing Oct. 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Sept. 16, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Sept. 16, 1901," and addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

Lost and Found.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RY. 6 PER cent. bond, No. 3,243, was stolen from Ffoulke & Co., Washington. All persons are warned against negotiating this bond.
BLOOMER, FFOULKE & CO.

REWARD FOR GOLD, ENAMELED LADIES' WATCH, initials M. E.; probably lost on 34th St. Crosstown car; valued keepsake. Emmerich, 470 West 41st St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Whatever developments may come to pass at Buffalo before Wall Street shall resume business this morning, it may be stated as a fact that, stock and money marketwise, the plan of action decided upon on Saturday before the market opening by the leading financiers of the country, and since that time more fully perfected, will to-day be lived up to in the largest sense and will be perfectly carried out. Be the developments of the most unfavorable character—though fortunately at this writing all the news is altogether hopeful—there need be no fear of any financial disaster, nor dread of any stock market catastrophe. Mr. Morgan, than whom no better authority could speak, put the matter very plainly and voices the views of other representative bankers, when he declares succinctly: "The financial situation is sound. There is nothing to derange it; there is no cause for alarm. There will be no panic." Such talk begets confidence.

The heroic patriotism exhibited by bankers and business men alike in coming forward to safeguard vested interests—the interests of the public—when those interests were and, it may be, still are threatened by an unreason begotten of blind fear, is one of the things in connection with the lamentable happening at Buffalo that will go down in history—will go down as an example of patriotism of the highest order. The manner in which these interests have rallied to support what virtually is the credit of the Nation has, indeed, been so remarkable that it has commanded not alone the attention but the admiration of the great financiers of the older lands.

Yet, to the people of our own country such action as that of Saturday, such action as will again be taken to-day if needs be, is perfectly understandable, is looked upon as natural. For in times past these same interests have done this self-same thing; have converted what threatened to be financial chaos into the calm of financial assurance.

Some pessimists there are in the Street—the desire for gain in them greater than any thought of patriotism or of right—who are insisting that the present case is in all respects like unto that when Garfield was shot down by the hand of an assassin. But only in the deed itself is this so. The parallel holds good that far and no further. Then the business of the country was at a low ebb, commerce lagged, railroad earnings were poor, and Wall Street was in the midst of a veritable carnival of speculation. Now, the country is phenomenally prosperous, exports expand, railroad earnings were never so great, industrial activity everywhere prevails, the wealth of the country has been increased many times, the Nation is firmly fixed on a sound financial basis, and all the promises are of a continuation of these good times. Under such conditions precedent counts for naught because these are conditions so remarkable and so generally hopeful that not even the oldest banker in Wall Street has seen their like.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The Boerse had an exceedingly stagnant week, irresponsive to every influence whether favorable or unfavorable. The Boerse was inclined to regard the stagnation of the last few weeks as a state of equilibrium forerunning improvement, but the Frankfurter Zeitung's weekly review, on the contrary, now says that the Boerse has grown still duller, and the reserve more intense, and that a change for the better is by no means expected for the present, and the Vossische Zeitung expresses the conviction that the depression has not yet reached low-water mark, and that industrials must go lower. It says this view is nearly universal on the Boerse, but nevertheless, claims that securities are now in stronger hands, which are willing to wait long before selling.

The tendency of the week's quotations was slightly downward in all departments, the heaviest declines being in industrials. Reports show that the iron market is still weakening. The Wire Nail Syndicate has made heavy reductions for the fourth quarter, and Germans are heavily underbidding Belgian iron in Belgium. The Half-Finished Goods Syndicate has reduced the price of wire stock 2½ marks per ton.

The Cologne Gazette reports the general iron market situation duller, and says it is impossible to get sufficient work to keep busy through the Winter, and that no improvement is expected before Spring. "Orders," The Cologne Gazette says, "are growing rare, shut-downs are impending, and prices are falling through underbidding."

Silesia also reports the conditions as growing worse. Notwithstanding the relatively better situation in the coal market, coalers fell more heavily this week than iron securities through the announcement that American coal had begun reaching Germany again, and a further decline in ocean freights caused a renewed fall in coalers yesterday, while the same cause depressed ocean transportation rates.

Canadian Pacifics were strong all the week until Friday, responding to New York, when they reached 110, but they reacted yesterday to 108.62. Northern Pacifics lost 85 cents on the week.

Although the money market experienced no change so far as the abundance of money is concerned, the private rate of discount rose to 2½ under the New York impulse. The changed New York situation also caused a rise in New York exchange of 1 pfennig on the week, the close being at 420½.

"The large balances of the United States in Europe," says the Vossische Zeitung, "render gold exports thither possible at any moment."

It is stated that the Reichsbank officials regard the ease of the money market as unhealthy, reflecting the unusually stringent terms demanded by joint stock banks making discounts, thus forcing borrowers to get accommodation at the Reichsbank. The financial press now expect an advance in the Reichsbank rate of discount at an early day unless the next two returns show a decided recovery, which is regarded as improbable. The Frankfurter Zeitung says that if the advance is only to 4 per cent., then a second advance is likely at the end of the quarter.

The Frankfurter Zeitung predicts a considerable increase in the capital stock of the North German Lloyd Line as soon as payment for the new vessels shall have been made; but the Weser Zeitung of Bremen contradicts this prophecy, saying that the last increase was ample for all requirements.

Herr Moeller, Prussian Minister of Commerce, has invited twenty bankers to meet him Sept. 18 to discuss the Boerse law reform.

Meetings and Elections.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the bylaws of the Northern Pacific Railway Company the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held on Tuesday, the first day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of electing fifteen (15) Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all votes and proceedings of the Board of Directors since June, 1896.
For the purpose of such annual meeting, the transfer books of both preferred and common stock of this company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Sept. 6th, 1901, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Oct. 2d, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
Dated Aug. 28th, 1901.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of Oregon Short Line Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on WEDNESDAY, October 9, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M., for the election of fifteen Directors of the company, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
The books for the transfer of stock will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 21, 1901, and will be reopened on the day following the date of such meeting or any adjournment thereof.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
Dated September 5, 1901.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Brady Brass Co. will be held on the 21st day of September, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the principal office of the Company, 202-208 Tenth Street, Jersey City, for the election of officers and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, no stock can be voted on which has been transferred twenty (20) days next preceding this election. CHARLES M. REUBENS, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, September 28th, 1901.
The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 3d, and reopen on Monday, September 30th. JAMES H. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the company in Peoria, Ill., on Wednesday, October 2, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, September 9, and reopened on Friday, October 4.
CHARLES F. COE, Secretary.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 7th day of September, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.
Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption.....$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.
Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$298,597,689	Gold certificates outstanding	$298,597,689
Silver dollars	440,030,000	Silver certificates outstanding	440,030,000
Silver dollars of 1890	48,208	Treasury notes outstanding	44,075,000
Silver bullion of 1890	44,026,792		
Total	$782,702,689	Total	$782,702,689

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$70,931,434.81	
Gold certificates	42,785,560.00	
Standard silver dollars	16,209,961.00	
Silver certificates	5,067,420.00	
Silver bullion	936,845.89	
United States notes	12,394,205.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	77,775.00	
National banknotes	9,612,928.50	
Subsidiary silver coin	10,322,040.13	
Fractional currency	94.47	
Minor coin	576,929.40	
		$168,915,194.29
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$95,965,938.81	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,138,033.89	
Total	$102,103,972.70	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	460,366.60	
		102,564,339.30
Total		$271,479,533.59
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$14,482,082.67	
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,196,573.76	
Disbursing officers' balances	55,851,387.18	
Post Office Department account	5,498,218.27	
Miscellaneous items	6,331,191.93	
		90,329,453.81
Available cash balance		$181,150,079.78

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$642,928.83	$3,903,365.27	$46,719,499.67
Internal revenue	898,516.48	5,522,752.87	55,897,728.13
Miscellaneous	44,055.82	382,168.32	4,995,516.04
Total receipts	$1,585,501.13	$9,808,278.46	$107,612,743.89
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	145,000.00	1,495,000.00	21,911,621.83
War	120,000.00	1,280,000.00	26,618,424.13
Navy	175,000.00	765,000.00	11,949,197.07
Indians	5,000.00	195,000.00	2,358,970.27
Pensions	500,000.00	4,315,000.00	29,752,164.46
Interest	.....	.....	7,118,701.67
Total expenditures	$945,000.00	$8,050,000.00	$99,709,088.53
Excess of receipts over expenditures	640,501.13	1,848,278.46	7,903,655.36
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	1,039,625.93	4,361,422.17	45,548,188.56
Internal revenue	985,483.43	5,123,505.64	58,738,930.53
Receipts from all sources last year	2,041,835.24	9,764,809.07	109,408,725.35
Expenditures last year	2,165,000.00	9,995,000.00	114,474,851.61
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	177,000.00	177,000.00	1,879,470.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	34,040.00	150,400.00	2,580,903.00
Notes received for current redemption	173,615.00	1,775,576.00	29,151,523.00
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$44,443,983.00	$3,998,231.00	$48,442,214.00
This fiscal year	2,986,613.00	190,906.00	3,177,519.00
This month	11,775.00	54,150.00	65,925.00
This day	11,500.00	4,300.00	15,800.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	44,443,983.00	3,998,231.00	48,442,214.00
This fiscal year	2,986,613.00	190,906.00	3,177,519.00
This month	11,775.00	54,150.00	65,925.00
This day	11,500.00	4,300.00	15,800.00

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Lewis H. Freedman, referee, Fifth Avenue, east side, 25.5 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,671.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 1,981 Broadway, northwest corner of Sixty-seventh Street, 28 by 103.8 by 25 by 131.8, four-story brick flat, with store; 1,983 to 1,987 Broadway, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 56 by 93 by 50 by 118.8, three four-story brick flats with stores; 1,989 Broadway, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 28.1 by 117.4 by 25 by 130.2, four-story frame flat, with store; all title and interest of Robert H. Arkenburgh on July 30, 1891.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:34	Sun sets	6:20	Moon rises 2:17

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	4:38	Gov. Isl'd	5:08	H. Gate 7:04
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	4:56	Gov. Isl'd	5:26	H. Gate 7:22

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	*10:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cametense, Brazil and Barbados	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nord America, Naples	1:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11.

Antilla, Bahamas, via Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	12:30 P. M.	
Buenos Ayres, Havana and Vera Cruz	.....	.....
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	10:00 A. M.	
Monterey, Havana and Mexico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	.....
Vaderland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 12.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
..., New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Prince, North Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, Guantanamo, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:20 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:45 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M. (connecting closes here on Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 17 and up to Sept. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Sept. 18. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 18 and up to Sept. 28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 28, for dispatch per steamship Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India. (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise, which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 9.

Colorado, Hull, Aug. 24.
Mozart, Barbados, Sept. 3.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Aug. 30.
San Juan, San Juan, Sept. 3.
Victoria, Antwerp, Aug. 27.
Zulia, Curacao, Sept. 2.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 10.

El Cid, New Orleans, Sept. 5.
Finance, Colon, Sept. 3.
Indrana, Gibraltar, Aug. 28.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, Aug. 31.
Lampasas, Galveston, Sept. 3.
Proteus, New Orleans, Sept. 5.
Werra, Gibraltar, Sept. 1.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11.

Arkansas, Christiansand, Aug. 29.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Sept. 8.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz, Aug. 30.
Californian, New Orleans, Sept. 6.
Jersey City, Swansea, Aug. 28.
Lahn, Bremen, Sept. 3.
Norge, Christiansand, Aug. 29.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Sept. 4.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 12.

Archimede, Naples, Aug. 28.
Calabria, Gibraltar, Aug. 29.
Ceramic, Barbados, Sept. 6.
El Rio, New Orleans, Sept. 7.
Haverford, Southampton, Sept. 4.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.

Bordeaux, Havre, Aug. 31.
Pennsylvania, Plymouth, Sept. 3.

Sailed.

SS Scarthoe, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Sicilia, (Ital.,) for Tampa and New Orleans.
SS Hohenfels, (Ger.,) for Port Elizabeth, &c., via Newport News.
SS Asama, (Br.,) for Shanghai.
SS Pontiac, (Br.,) for Venice and Trieste.
SS St. Ethbury, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Housatonic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

Arrived.

SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) Bachmann, Leghorn Aug. —, Genoa 17th, and Naples 22d, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Passed Fire Island at 5:48 P. M.
SS Guyandotte, Hillier, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS Astoria, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow Aug. 29 and Moville 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 P. M.
SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.
SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Savannah Sept. 6, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company. Off Navesink Highlands at 11:50 P. M.
SS Marquette, (Br.,) Gates, London Aug. 29, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.
SS Potomac, (Br.,) Andersen, Shields Aug. 27, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 4:18 P. M.
SS Apache, Pennington, Jacksonville Aug. 5 and Charleston 6th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.
SS Seneca, Johnstone, Tampico Aug. 29 and Cienfuegos Sept. 2, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:27 P. M.
SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS El Valle, Quick, New Orleans 5 days, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.
SS Grenada, (Br.,) Murchison, Trinidad Aug. 31 and Grenada Sept. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.
SS Yumuri, (Br.,) Howat, Progreso Aug. 31, with hemp to Daniel Bacon. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 7th.
SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Van Der Zee, Rotterdam Aug. 29 and Boulogne 30th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 A. M.
WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., 9:30 P. M., north, 22 miles; clear.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Weyer, from New York for Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa, passed Cape Spartel to-day.
SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, from Bremen for Southampton and New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.
SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 11:28 A. M. to-day.

HOW THE SUBWAY WILL GO UNDER THE HARLEM

Wooden Walls to Separate Workmen from the Water.

TO FINISH ALL WORK ON TIME

Those in Charge Say that Some Sections Will Be Completed Prior to Dates Specified in Contracts.

For months the engineers engaged on the rapid transit subway have been considering what would be the best way to make the part of the tunnel under the Harlem River. As recently as three weeks ago it was said that between thirty and forty plans were being discussed, and that a final conclusion in the matter was yet in the air. Now, however, the general scheme for going under the river is fixed, and nothing remains to be perfected but some details and the procuring of a right of way through private property on each bank.

The method to be employed is very similar to that by which an open cut street tunnel, such as is seen along the subway in Fourth Avenue, is constructed. Two lines of sheeting will be driven down through the water and into the bottom of the river, the distance between the lines being the width of the tunnel, and the separate planks being placed so close together that the water cannot get in between them, after they have swelled a little. When the sheeting has been driven down sufficiently far for its lower ends to

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, hereby calls a general meeting of the creditors of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, to be held at the office of said Receiver, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, at twelve o'clock noon on Friday, the 18th day of October, 1901. At such meeting or other adjourned meeting thereof, all accounts and demands for and against the estate and property of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, and all its open and subsisting contracts, shall be ascertained and adjusted, as far as the same may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.—Dated 68 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 9, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.
DAVIES, STONE, & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following notice does not refer to the LIMITED PARTNERSHIP of Marsh & McClennen, now and from January 9th, 1900, doing business at No. 26 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, but refers to the CORPORATION of Marsh & McClennen, which was dissolved by order of this Court on April 23d, 1901, having previously ceased to do business on the 6th day of January, 1900.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—In the matter of the Application of a Majority of the Directors of MARSH & McCLENNEN for a Dissolution of that Company.

Take notice, that the undersigned intends to present his account, as Receiver of the above-named corporation, to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at Special Term, Part 2, thereof, to be held in the New York County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of September, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

Dated New York City, August 24th, 1901.
Yours, &c., WILLIAM E. MARSH, Receiver.
WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Surrogate Notices.

HOYT, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. HOYT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Howe & Hummel, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of June, 1901. FRANK McKEE, THOMAS B. CLARKE, Executors.
HOWE & HUMMEL, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway, N. Y. City.

KENEBEL, MARIETTA Z.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ANNETTA L. EDWARDS, Francis V. Kenebel, Thomas Siegrist, William Siegrist, Louis Siegrist, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARIETTA Z. KENEBEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Annetta L. Edwards and Francois V. Kenebel, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, the 5th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, [L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ISAAC V. SCHAVRIEN, Attorney for Executors, 61 Park Row, N. Y. City.

MEYER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. MEYER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz, the office of Charles Joseph, No. 90 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December, 1901.—Dated New York, the 17th day of June, 1901. HELENA W. MEYER, Administratrix. CHARLES JOSEPH, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 90 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MEYER, CORD.—The People of the State of New York to Henry Bushman, Jacob Bushman, Wilhelmina Bushman, Frederick W. Wurster, Sophia Eolte, Jacob Wiesgarz, Joseph Buellesbach, Caspar Buellesbach, Jacob Buellesbach, and Hubert Buellesbach, composing the firm of Buellesbach Brothers, Henry Loeb, George J. Schnatz, Charles Massoth, and John F. Steeves, Henry M. Barnard, Bradley L. Eaton, composing the firm of Church E. Gates and Company, William V. Gordon, Lewis C. Tufts, and Chester F. Reynolds, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at a Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, to be held at the new County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the said county, on the 24th day of September, nineteen hundred and one, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the distribution of the entire surplus moneys in foreclosure arising in an action entitled Cord Meyer and Christian Meyer, as executors of the last will and testament of CORD MEYER, deceased, plaintiffs, against Henry Bushman and others, among the persons entitled thereto.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our said Surrogates' Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. [Seal.] Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of Surrogates' Court.
REED & REED, Attorneys for Petitioner, Office and P. O. Address, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MOOREHEAD, ALMIRA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALMIRA L. MOOREHEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Orlando Harrisson, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1901.
ANNIE T. MOOREHEAD, Administratrix.
J. ORLANDO HARRISSON, Attorney for Administratrix, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my27-1aw6mM

ROSENBLATT, FRANCES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated March 13th, 1901, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROSENBLATT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 43 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of March, 1901. HOWARD S. GANS, Executor. mh18-1aw6mM

SCHMEY, SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD SCHMEY, late of Cincinnati, Ohio, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of John Quinn, No. 120 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1901.
IDA SCHMEY, Administratrix.
JOHN QUINN, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

SCHLACHTER, FREDERICK D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK D. SCHLACHTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, Nos. 16-22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of April, 1901. FREDERICK HENRY BRETHAUER and MARIA L. SCHLACHTER, Executors MURRAY, HENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for the Executors, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ap15-1aw6mM

THOMAS, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER THOMAS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Winston H. Hagen, attorney at law, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1901. ELIZA SAYRE, Administratrix. WINSTON H. HAGEN, Attorney for Administratrix, 59 Wall Street, New York City. my27-1aw6mM

WIESEN, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY WIESEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Fernando Solinger, No. 231 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1901. ELIZABETH WIESEN, Executrix.
HOWARD SIMMONS FICE WORK, Executors.
FERNANDO SOLINGER, Attorney for Executrix, 231 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s9-1aw6mM

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—LOUIS T. HAGGIN, plaintiff, against HOSMER B. PARSONS, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of August, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 19th day of September, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by S. Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the north line of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, distant one hundred and fifty feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street; running thence westwardly along the north line of One Hundred and Fortieth Street one hundred feet; thence northwardly parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line one hundred feet, and thence southwardly parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, August 28th, 1901.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. address, 120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 311 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

One Hundred and Forty-first Street.

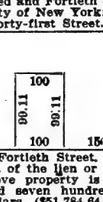

One Hundred and Fortieth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is fifty-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four and 64-100 dollars, ($51,784.64,) with interest from the 18th day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances, amounting to three hundred and twenty-two 88-100 dollars, ($322 88-100,) with interest from the 24th day of August, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is twelve hundred and fifty dollars, ($1,250,) and interest, and Croton water meter, unpaid since April 24, 1901.—Dated New York, August 28th, 1901.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—AUGUSTINE J. SMITH, plaintiff, against JAMES V. LAWRENCE, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 17th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Grand Avenue, formerly Edenwood Avenue, (though not yet legally named,) distant northerly along said line from the northerly line of St. James Street three hundred and twelve feet and seventy one-hundredths of a foot, and running thence westerly at right angles to said Grand Avenue one hundred and six feet to the easterly line of the old Croton Aqueduct; thence northerly along the last mentioned line seventy-five feet; thence easterly and at right angles to said Grand Avenue one hundred and six feet to the westerly line of said avenue, and thence southerly along the last mentioned line seventy-five feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, August 28, 1901.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number being 2,531 Grand Avenue:

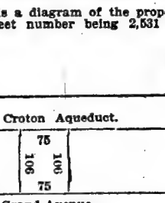

Grand Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $6,750.97, with interest from the 16th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $273.75, with interest from the 16th day of July, 1901, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $352.97 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $3,500, with interest thereon from October 7, 1901, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, August 26, 1901.

JOSEPH KRONACHER, Referee.
2aw3wM&W-Se17

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3, 1901.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition (blanks may be procured in the borough offices,) stating their property by section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant and with return postage prepaid.

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block and Lot number, Taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessment and have their property located on the maps of that Department and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes with the requisition a certified memorandum of their property which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessment.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as is required in the case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whatever borough the property is located, as follows:

John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.

James B. Bouck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

Frederick W. Bleckwenn, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

Matthew S. Tully, Richmond Building, Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, New York.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

Bankruptcy Notices.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—KARL GEISERT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Karl Geisert, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 26, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 6, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 4,024.—JACOB HESS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Hess, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 30th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 7th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 3,834.—HADASA KANTROWITZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Hadasa Kantrowitz, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated August 27th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 7th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 3,703.—RICHARD NOLZE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Richard Nolze, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 27th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 7th, 1901.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise indicated.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

9:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street,) 10:25, (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 6:10, 7:25, 9:25 P. M. 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 8:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days, Sundays 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cafe, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY,—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 9:25, 9:55, 9:29 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 366 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.		Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m.	Mail and Paper Train.	*7:00 a. m.
†7:50 a. m.	Adir'dack & Montreal Spl.	†10:20 p. m.
*8:00 a. m.	Syracuse Local	*6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m.	Empire State Express.	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.	Fast Mail	*10:00 a. m.
†9:20 a. m.	Exposition Express.	*9:30 a. m.
†9:40 a. m.	Saratoga & Montreal Spl.	†9:30 p. m.
†10:30 a. m.	Day Express	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.	Rutland Express	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	Southwestern Limited.	*6:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special.	*1:30 p. m.
†3:50 p. m.	Albany and Troy Flier.	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.	Albany Special	†1:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	Detroit Special	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m.	The Lake Shore Limited.	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.	St. Louis Limited	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.	Western Express	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.	Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*7:50 a. m.
*6:35 p. m.	Montreal Express	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m.	Pan-American Express.	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.	Buffalo & S. W. Special.	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.	Pacific Express	*5:30 a. m.
†12:10 a. m.	Midnight Express	*5:30 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sunday. To Pittsfield and North Adams, Saturdays only, 2:45 P. M. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman Cars on all through trains.

Ticket offices at 115, 261, 275, and 1,216 Broadway, 125 Park Row, West, 275 Columbus Av., 133 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

P. S. BLODGETT, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON. SPRINGFIELD LINE.

Via Springfield and the
BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessees.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive Springfield.	Arrive Boston.
†9:00 a. m.	12:45 noon	3:30 p. m.
†12:00 noon	3:18 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	7:27 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
*11:00 p. m.	1:13 a. m.	4:10 a. m.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, via 10 minutes later from 42d St. Station, N. J. R. R.:—

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany&Mont'l.
*9:40 A M—(1) Rip Van Winkle Flyer to Catskills
†10:30 A M—Saratoga and Buffalo Express.
†12:20 P M—(2)Lake Mohonk,Minnewaska Express
†12:45 P M—(3) Catskill Mountain Express.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
†3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany
*6:15 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Leaves Brooklyn Annex No. 1 at †9:15 A M; 2 at †10:45 A M; 3 at †12:10 P M; 4 at †3:06 P M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., No. 1 at †9:45 A M; 2 at †11:20 A M; 3 at †12:40 P M; 4 at †3:35 P M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

P. S. BLODGETT, General Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

New Jersey Central

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except at noted.)

	Week Days.	Sundays.
Easton Local	7:15 a. m.	
Easton Local	†5:45 p. m.	
Scranton & Reading	9:10 a. m.	
Scranton & Reading	1:20 p. m.	
Mauch Chunk & Readin		1:00 p. m.
Mauch Chunk & Readin	4:40 p. m.	†5:30 p. m.
ATLANTIC CITY	9:40 a. m.	
ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY SPECIAL	1:00 p. m.	
ATLANTIC CITY	3:40 p. m.	
Lakewood & Barnegat	9:40 a. m.	‡9:15 a. m.
Lakewood & Barnegat	4:30 p. m.	
Lakewood & Bridgeton	1:30 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	8:30 p. m.	‡9:15 a. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	11:30 a. m.	
N. Y. & Long Branch R. R. Saturday Special	†1:10 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	†2:45 p. m.	1:30 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	3:30 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡3:53 p. m.	‡4:00 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡4:45 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	5:30 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡6:23 p. m.	

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

‡*4:30, †7:30, 8:00, *9:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., ‡1:00, *1:30, 3:00, *3:40, ‡4:00, ‡4:30, *5:00, *7:00, †7:30, 9:00, ‡†9:25, p. m., *12:13 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

‡*4:30, *8:00, *10:00, *11:30 m., ‡1:00, *1:30, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00 p. m., *12:15 mdt.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

From foot of Rector St.

Through to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 p. m. Through to Ocean Grove, 8:00 p. m. Sundays, through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 4:00, 8.00 p. m.

Offices: Liberty St., Ferry, South Ferry, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn, 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

‡From Liberty St. only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

Time is from Penna. R. R., 23rd St. Five minutes later from Cortland or Desbrosses St. Station.

4:55 P. M., DAILY.—F. F. V. LIMITED. Solid, Vestibuled, Electric Lighted, Dining Car, Pullmans; Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis.

8:55 A. M., DAILY.—Western Express; Pullmans, Dining Car, and Coaches.

Tickets and Sleeping Car berths at office Chesapeake & Ohio, 362 Broadway, 'Phone, 480 Franklin, or Offices Penna. R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	* 4:30 AM.	.....	
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	Diner
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg Limited.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Norfolk	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	* 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 1:00 PM.	* 12:55 PM.	Diner
"Royal Limited".	* 3:40 PM.	* 3:35 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 5:00 PM.	* 4:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c 12.25, d 12.45, e 7.45, s 7.25, t 6.10, x 6.15.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Easton Local	*†6.25 AM	*†6.30 AM
Buffalo and Western Express	*†7.40 AM	*†7.50 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*†9.55 AM	*†10.00 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*†11.55 AM	*†12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre and Scranton Exp.	*†2.55 PM	*†4.10 PM
Easton Local	*†5.10 PM	*†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*†5.55 PM	*x6.10 PM
EXPOSITION EXPRESS	*†7.55 PM	*†8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 115, 261, 290, 355, 1205 and 1351 Broadway, 125 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. & W. Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.

DAILY except Sunday.

For the Catskills, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North and West.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST

Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"NEW YORK'S MOST

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

DELIGHTFUL SUBURB."

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson opposite Grant's Tomb. 270 feet above the River.

In Summer and Fall Grantwood has the bracing air, the beautiful verdure, and all the attractions of a Catskill resort. In Winter it affords all the comforts of a well laid out, well lighted, and modernly equipped suburb. These combined advantages are attracting a very desirable class of people to Grantwood.

Let us inform you regarding cost of Grantwood property, and the liberal terms of our time-payment contracts.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PHONE 4760 38TH ST.

RENWICK C. HURRY,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 501 Fifth Avenue.
ENTRANCE ON FORTY-SECOND STREET.

Elegant home, Summer and Winter, Country In city; about one acre; abundance of fruit of all kinds; large house; all modern improvements; stable and outhouses; south of 150th St.; small payment down. O'Rorke or Normoyle, corner 164th St., Boston Av.

WEST 42D STREET.
50 FEET FRONT.
NEAR BROADWAY.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

CARNEGIE HILL.
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
4-story and basement brownstone private house; butler's pantry extension; A1 repair; 91st St., near Madison Av. Owner, Z., Box 197 Times.

A.—5-story stone-front house, 25x75x100; 10 families; rent, $2,100; mtg., $13,000; price, $19,000; all rented to respectable colored families; make offer to Senior & Co., 1,934 Broadway.

Big bargain, builders and speculators.—50x100, prominent corner, downtown; tremendous sacrifice; location right and price likewise. Particulars of Thomas Ellson, 409 Broadway.

I can loan your money on very best real estate at from 6 to 7 per cent.; unquestionable references furnished on application. G. H. Gillham, Southern Express Building, Memphis, Tenn.

Lenox Av., 244, Near 123d St.—22x55x100, four-story dwelling; must be seen to be appreciated; A1 condition; price, $28,000. Firm of J. B. Ketcham, 38 West 125th St.

Detached 1 and 2 family houses, near rapid transit; $3,000; easy terms. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

6th Av., corner 16th St., plot 51½x100 feet, for sale or to lease for long term for improvement. Thomas, 515 Lexington Av.

Five-story five-room flat with stores; first-class condition; 1,688 Park Av.; small equity. For particulars address Owner, care 325 Bleecker St.

Riverside Drive, near 117th St.—For sale, lot 28 feet wide, average depth 125 feet. John Webber, owner, 7 Beekman St.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 86 trains daily; commutation 8c.; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

50c. weekly. No interest or assessments
High, dry Boulevard lots, fronting trolley. Near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont. WARRANTY CO., 115 Broadway.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—Large house, 10 rooms; all conveniences; lot 50x150; barn; price $5,000. W. B. Davis, owner, 27 Birch St., New Rochelle.

Real Estate.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

How Does This Strike You?

Lots in Jamaica, the all-year residential section of Greater New York; nearer City Hall than The Bronx and more healthful; 5c. carfare; lots 25x100; price $175; terms $5 down and $5 monthly; no interest or taxes the first year. This is a good investment, as the new East River Bridges and Tunnel and The Penn. R. R., who own the L. I. R. R., will soon make Jamaica the Terminal of all the branches, will make these lots more than double in value. For further information address HOUSE AND HOME CO., 202 East 23d St., N. Y., or 376 Broadway, Brooklyn.

FLUSHING

$500 cash, $33.50 monthly, pays all, including principal; price $5,000; beautiful new, modern, detached house, 9 large rooms, bath, and pantry; plot 50x100; all improvements, including electric light; exclusive and restricted neighborhood; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. ferry. John Dayton & Co., Murray Hill Station, Flushing, L. I.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For sale in East Orange, near Grove St. Station, 40 minutes to City Hall, several new houses; all modern improvements; hard wood; open plumbing; tastefully decorated; prices from $5,000 to $10,000; terms easy. Apply Builder, 53 South Grove Street., East Orange.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW PROP. ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

For Sale or Exchange—House, 11 rooms and basement; elegantly furnished, or unfurnished; lot 50x106; fine neighborhood; 18 minutes from New York City Hall; Greenville, N. J. Inquire 72 Fulton St., third floor, New York.

ALLENHURST.—FOR SALE.
Finely located cottage, very near ocean, facing south; 8 bedrooms, artesian water, all improvements; terraced lot 68x192 feet. Address Box 2,003 Allenhurst, N. J.

To close estate, will sell corner plot, 10 lots, for $25 (only $2.50 each) at Summer resort; terms, $2 down, balance $1 weekly; boating, bathing, fishing. Trustee, Box 8 Times Office.

Tenafly.—Good modern house for sale, $4,000; 5 rooms, bath, gas, water; plot 100x140. H. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

This Is the Time!

Don't wait but inspect our lots in Jamaica before you buy elsewhere. We offer lots 25x100 right in the Heart of Jamaica; Water, Gas, Sewer, Electric Lights; macadamized streets; price $190 each; terms very easy. For further information address Store, 83 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open evenings till 8 P. M.

Magnificent gentleman's country residence, within 40 minutes from New York City; 20 acres of rich soil; 20-room house; open plumbing and two bathrooms; own electric light plant, and all modern improvements; large barn, stable with 10 stalls; carriage house; fruit trees, and every convenience for comfort; property faces two roads; free and clear; will be sold cheap on reasonable terms. Joslin & Bergen, 357 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Real Estate for Exchange.

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We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

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FACTORY FOR SALE OR LEASE.

Two-story and basement brick factory, about 60 miles from New York, on Erie R. R.; building 40x90; plot 80x125, extending back to railroad; three minutes to station; new engine, 35 H. P.; new boiler, 70 H. P.; electric light, water, sewerage, &c.; no unions; plenty male and female help.
Address "Factory," 39 Union Sq., City.

For sale, in Pennsylvania farming village, two hours from Philadelphia, country place of New York gentleman, acre ground, fruit, shrubbery, gardens, two houses, one new modern cottage, eight rooms, hardwood floors, open fireplace, porcelain bath, and house recently renovated of six rooms, rented paying taxes, &c.; all in strictly first-class order; will be sacrificed; ideal place for poultry farm. Address Owner, P. O. Box 375, New York City.

Two Brooklyn privates; equity $10,000; will add cash for good income. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

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Have You a Wife?

and has she ideals as to what a home should be? If so she will find every one of them realized in my new homes on Sterling Place, between Underhill and Washington Avs. It is a liberal education to look at them.

THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.

Would you like to spend a half hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with advances made in the Sciences and Arts of the Twentieth Century for one-third the price of a home equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan? The largest operation ever attempted in either Borough. That beautiful row of thirty-two artistic, circular, octagon, and straight front dwellings, finished with the choicest hard woods; model all-tiled kitchens, electric light combination chandeliers, shower, tiled bathrooms, butler's pantry and extension dining rooms, panelled ceilings.

Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.

Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place, (time 22 minutes,) one block from main entrance to Prospect Park. The highest and choicest location in Brooklyn. Open daily, including Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

WM. H. REYNOLDS, Builder
On premises.

PARK SLOPE HOUSES FOR SALE

Our office nearest main entrance. We have the choice houses; many great bargains, both for sale and rent. Look at what we have before deciding. Prices $6,000 to $60,000. Rents $420 to $1,800. Also some very fine new apartments, $35 to $65.

A. PEACE & SON, 335 Flatbush Av., Op. 7th.

Immediate possession, desirable surroundings, private house, 9 rooms, all improvements; also flathouse, 3 sets, improvements, occupy middle flat, others always rent; price each house $2,150; 12 per cent. net investment. Mr. Pinch, on premises, 1,623 Atlantic, near Troy Av.

Bargain.—Elegant 2 and 3-story single flat brick houses; the whole block private and lately erected; easy terms. Dreher & Kunz, Builders, 452 Grove St., near St. Nicholas Av., Wyckoff Av. L Station.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,887, New York.

Fine house, 2 lots, Flatbush, good location, $4,500; big bargain. William P. Jones, 189 Montague St.

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WANTED—PRIVATE HOUSES.
to rent and for sale.
Send particulars to
Firm of J. B. KETCHAM,
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PARTICULARS OF CITY PROPERTY
For Sale or Rent for our Fall lists.
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A first-class responsible real estate office will take buildings on lease and pay owners 5 per cent. interest on actual value of building, payment in advance each month. Keep property in good order. Address "Security," Box 200 Times.

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For Sale—An elegant farm on west bank of the Hudson; or to ice dealers, farm at Cedar Hill, about 83 acres of upland and river flats; large dwelling, large barns, and orchards. Robert H. Moore, Albany, N. Y.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

Brick factory, 42x125, four stories; Nyack-on-Hudson; 50-horse steam elevator; heated; shafting; extra land. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47, New York.

All country real estate our specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building.

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No. 16 Spruce St., N. Y. City.

To lease, immediate possession, desirable STORE, with Glass-Roof Extension, basement and sub-basement, with sidewalk elevator; also first and third lofts, with electric power attachment for hoisting; suitable for wholesale leather, drugs, paper, glass, paints, or wine importer. Apply to Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St., N. Y., or J. H. Weller, Yonkers, N. Y.

Store, 19 Beekman St., with two large skylights, suitable for office, book store, stationery, druggist sundries, tailoring, newspaper advertising agency, &c. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Attention!—Large, light, new corner offices; good advertising space; on line of "L," Broadway, 6th Av., all cars. P. S. Treacy Building, 1,929 Broadway.

Part office, Broadway, corner Grand St., $10 monthly; all improvements. Inquire Samek Bros., 123 Prince St.

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CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
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6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Small office, well lighted, gas, steam heat, carpeted; $150 per year. 55 Liberty St., Room 48.

Buildings, 43 John St. and 10 Gold St., to let. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

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BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

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Brick factory, 42x125; four stories; Nyack-on-Hudson; 50 horse, steam elevator; heated; shafting; extra land. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47, New York.

Have you merchandise, any kind you will sacrifice for quick cash? City or country; I will find quick buyers. Address H., Box 123 Times Office.

Money loaned on all securities. Columbia Loan Co., 116 Nassau Street, Room 506. Lowest rates. Confidential.

Money grows when safely invested; prospectus mailed; shares one dollar. Pineoil Remedy Co., Rahway, N. J.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 303.

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Magnificent Apartment House

JUST COMPLETED.

At the N. E. Corner of Madison Av. & 90th St.

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE MR. CARNEGIE'S IMPROVED PROPERTY.

IS ONE that will appeal to the most fastidious tenants. Built of cut limestone, with entrances and hall trimmed with cut stone, it presents a most luxurious appearance.

The apartments are laid out in suites of 9 large rooms, 2 bathrooms with tiled floors and walls and a foyer hall. Only two apartments to a floor. Every conceivable convenience has been introduced, chief among which are butler's quarters, 2 bathrooms with tiled floors and walls, steel safes, sanitary garbage closets, telephone, in each apartment.

Housebold service rooms as completely isolated from family rooms as in a private dwelling. The two elevators will run night and day, and service and attendance will be equivalent to that of a first-class hotel.

For information as to rents and booklets showing floor plans, etc., apply to

DUFF & CONGER, Agts.,
Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St. Tel. 641—79th Street.

CONCERNING

$2,000 TO $10,000 SUITES AT

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S. E. Cor. 84th Street, at Riverside Drive.

America's most superb residential building, where all the disadvantages of housekeeping may be obviated. Superior in arrangement. Replete with innovations not obtainable elsewhere.

Suites of Nine Rooms and Three Bathrooms and Two Servants' Rooms to Suites of Twenty Rooms and Six Bathrooms and Four Servants' Rooms. Dining rooms wainscoted to the ceiling in Spanish Oak. Beamed ceilings. Open fireplaces. Inglenooks. Oriel and Shakespearean Windows. Radiators beneath window seats. Perfect Sanitation. Marble pastry tables in kitchens. Servants' bathrooms. Laundry, ironing, and drying rooms. Yacht landing. Butler's and coachmen's rooms. Servants' rooms do not open into kitchens. No long narrow halls. Positively no gloomy rooms.

AT THE TOWERS

N. W. Cor. 94th St. and Central Park W. One suite of 9 rooms, 2 baths & 2 maids' rooms.

The most complete and luxuriously appointed buildings yet erected to meet the requirements of refined people. Apply to HARDE & SHORT, Architects, 3 & 5 West 29th St., or to Globe Realty Co., 135 Broadway, between 3 & 5 o'clock, at Room 515.

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306, 308, 310 WEST 94TH ST.
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSES,
READY for OCCUPANCY SEPT. 1st.

Suites of 6 and 8 rooms, with two baths, larger, handsomer, and better planned than anything in this city. Direct sunlight in every room. Equipped with every modern convenience. Beautifully finished. Decorated to suit. The most up-to-date plumbing and bathroom appointments. Elevators and first-class service. Only $840 to $900 for Six Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 for Eight Rooms. Cheaper by one-third than any similar apartments. Booklets, with floor plans, etc., sent on application. **JACOB AXELROD,** Builder and Owner. For full particulars regarding the above houses write or telephone

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
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HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.

Manhattan Av., Bet 117th & 118th Sts.

HESPERUS and PARTHENON.

RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.

4 and 6 room, including corners, apartments, rents $40 to $68. These beautiful elevator buildings are situated in a quiet and select neighborhood, within close proximity to Central and Morningside Parks, being two blocks from elevated station, and having mail chutes, electric lights, telephones, elaborate hall, with service and elevator running day and night. Apply on premises or **McCAUL & SOLES,** owners.

CENTURY,

Northeast Cor. 149th St. and Lenox Av.
New Building.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to

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Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.

6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath. Every up-to-date improvement. Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere. Superintendent on premises or

DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
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THE HUNTINGTON,

218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST.
NEAR 7TH AVE. DRIVE.

Harlem's Newest and Finest Apartments. 6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, AND BATH. Magnificent view from every window; elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.

Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.

THE JEROME.

215 West 116th St., near 7th Ave.

Just completed 4 and 5 large light room apartments. Elevator, electric lights, telephone, hall service, and all modern improvements. Open for inspection. Apply John Bannen, Builder and Owner, on premises, or

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A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Nine rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent. Also a nine-room apartment on first floor suitable for physician.
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57TH STREET AND 7TH AVENUE.

Unfurnished apartments of 4, 5, 7 and 8 rooms and bath; all modern conveniences, including open plumbing, electric light, and continuous elevator service, etc.

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HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
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Or Superintendent on premises.

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48 E. 20th St., cor. 4th Av.

Splendid apartment, 8 rooms; also 1 of 16 rooms; elevator; hall attendance; heat and fuel supplied. Inquire of Superintendent.

To Let—At 131 Waverley Place, entire dwelling; part, three floors, eight rooms, in good order. Key at Renner Bros.', 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

NOS. 235 AND 237 WEST 116TH ST.
Apartments with elevator and hallboy service; 5 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; elevated station at corner; rent $30 and $35. Hall J. How & Co., 240 West 116th St.

133d St., 64 West, Near Lenox Av.—Refined neighborhood; 6 rooms and bathroom; hot water supply, &c.; $19.

A.—A.—KINGSCOURT.—A.—A.

Madison Av., corner 87th St.—Highest elevation on avenue, elegant, light corner apartments; elevator runs all night; electric lights; moderate rents; superior attendance.

Manhattan Av., 342, 114th St., opposite Park.—Exceptionally attractive five-room apartment, conducted by owners on premises; fine locality; $30 to $34; refined adult family.

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A. CORONADO. A.
New fire-proof corner building; seven and eight sunny rooms to rent; $65, $85, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

5th Av., 1,048, Cor. 86th St.—Elegant apartment, $1,200; September rent free. Apply to janitor.

465 Third Av.—Apartments of 3 and 4 large rooms. Rents $12 and $13.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Patterson,

56-58-60 West 47th St.

Between 5th and 6th Aves.

Family Apartment Hotel.

Ready for Occupancy Sept. 15th.

FIREPROOF STEEL CONSTRUCTION

Most modern in its appointment.

Two rooms and bath to any size apartment.

The Patterson is designed in every particular so as to bring to the highest perfection all the benefits that architecture and science can devise. A few of the special innovations include passenger and servants' elevators. Furnished rooms for visiting friends. Single rooms for private maids. Telephone in every apartment. Mail chute on every floor, with hourly collection. Liveried attendants.

The Restaurant is for the exclusive use of guests, and will be under the direction of an experienced Chef and a corps of assistants, and maintained on the highest plan, with moderate prices. The house is now open for inspection weekdays until 10 P. M.

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WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
St. Nicholas Ave., corner 150th St.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS OF 7 AND 8 ROOMS; STEAM HEATED AND HOT WATER; ELEVATOR SERVICE; THIS IS THE CHOICEST AND MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION ON MANHATTAN ISLAND.

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THE PLAZA is surrounded by fine private residences and overlooks the Hudson and Harlem Rivers, nicely situated, and close to every line of access to the heart of New York.

Convenient to 6th, 9th Ave. "L."
Electric Surface Cars, 8th, Amsterdam Avs.
Superintendent on premises day and evening.

NO. 1078 MADISON AVE.,

Bet. 81st and 82d Streets.
ONE APARTMENT ON A FLOOR.

JUST COMPLETED, new high-stoop building, 25.6x80x95, being the Art Nouveau Block; suites of 7 large light rooms, bath, and toilets; highest class in every respect and equal in appointments and finish to the very best. Rents $2,000 to $2,600.

EXTRA LARGE ROOMS.

Can offer you six rooms and bath; all improvements; newly decorated; private halls; each apartment 17 feet wide; see these before renting; $25 to $30. Superintendent on premises, 473-475 Lenox Av.

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THE FLORENCE

105 East 18th St.

A few suitable apartments to let; large and small; furnished and unfurnished. Also for housekeeping. Excellent cuisine.

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219 West 20th St. $27 a Month.

A beautiful flat, five rooms and bath; has just been newly painted and papered; great opportunity for a small, respectable family. Apply to janitor.

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238 and 240 West 129th St.; electric elevator and every modern improvement; rents, $35 to $47.50. Premises, or William C. Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

566 Lexington Av., 3d flat, seven large rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $30. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

98th St., 103-107 West.—Six rooms; bath; $18 up; 5 rooms, $17. Lowell, No. 107.

Leroy St., 54.—Three front rooms, 1st floor, few doors from new park; free cartage.

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Fire-proof building; elegantly furnished eight-room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

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Special Lists mailed; state requirements.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
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Modern Dwellings.

3 and 4 Stories, 138th & 139th Sts., 7th & 8th Aves.,

containing 10 to 14 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated, unique gas fixtures; open plumbing; equipped with every convenience. Call and examine.

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Telephone 647 Harlem. 252 W. 138th St.

A.—We have only to rent in the entire block, 68th and 69th Streets, east of Third Av.
216 E. 68th Street. Rent $1,100.
202 and 204 E. 69th St. Rent $1,000 each.
232 and 234 E. 69th St. Rent $900 each.
All are three-story high-stoop dwellings, handsomely decorated, modern plumbing. Open; can be seen at any time.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

BRONX.—7 rooms, private corner house, $32.00; 6 rooms, single flat, $21.00, all up to date improvements; select neighborhood. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Two-family house, 12 rooms, all modern improvements; 5 minutes from 183d St. "L" station and rapid transit road. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

77th St., 126 West.—Four-story brownstone twenty-foot, good order; rental, $1,800. Frederick Zittel, Columbus Av. and 72d St.

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PARK SLOPE HOUSES FOR RENT

Our office nearest main entrance. We have the choice houses; many great bargains, both for sale and rent. Look at what we have before deciding. Rents, $420 to $1,800. Sale prices, $6,000 to $60,000. Also some very fine new apartments, $35 to $65.

A. PEACE & SON, 335 Flatbush Av, op. 7th.

Watches and Jewelry.

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A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 62. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

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Several Gordon and Irish setters and pups; registered champion strains; handsome; low for room. Beaumont Kennels, 938 Prospect Av., corner East 163d St.

Parrots, Mexican; black and tan Fox, Skye Terriers; St. Bernard puppies; sale. Homberg, 9 1st Av.

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BEAUTIFUL HEIGHTS APARTMENTS.

"The Greylock."

Corner Suites, $35 to $45 per Month

5 MINUTES FROM BRIDGE OR FERRIES.
WILL DECORATE TO SUIT.

Three, 4, and 5 rooms and bath; hallboys in attendance; telephone; constant hot water supply; gas ranges; complete kitchen; steam heat; possession at once; keep house or use restaurant in house at your pleasure; an ideal home for young people. Apply to

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THE UNITED STATES,

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Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam-heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large, light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Elegant apartments, seven and eight large outside rooms and bath; elevator; all improvements; liveried attendants; rents, $600 to $1,200 yearly; choice corner suitable for physician; extra entrance; very best residential part of Brooklyn; convenient to leading churches, stores, parks, amusements; twenty minutes to Manhattan City Hall, Fulton, Wall, and South Ferries. Apply on premises, "The Clinton," northeast corner Clinton and De Kalb Avs., Brooklyn, or Josiah Taylor, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

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ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS

HARMONY PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
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WILSON PIANOS

$155.

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.

We present with every piano selected during this week a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

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WORLD'S GREATEST SINGERS

because of that pure, rich and

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WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

PEASE PIANOS

128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way

For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

PIANOS TO RENT

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WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

STEINWAY PIANO, $95; CHICKERING, $115. 8 square pianos, special sale, $25 upward.
CHANDLER, 439 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" Wise. STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 18th.

Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved, great sacrifice, elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th.

Fine upright piano, $170; $6 monthly; rent, $3. Wissner, 25 East 14th St., New York.

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"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?"
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A STUPENDOUS PIANO SALE

50 PIANOS

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at the
Standard Art Galleries,
19 AND 21 WEST 125TH ST.
BENJ. S. WISE, AUCTIONEER,
will sell

To-morrow (Tuesday) Evening,

AT 8 O'CLOCK SHARP,

UPRIGHTS, GRANDS, SQUARES,

new and slightly used, by the following makers: STEINWAY & SONS, KNABE, WEBER, CHICKERING & SONS, SOHMER, DECKER, MASON & HAMLIN, STECK, FISCHER, LINDEMAN & SON, WHEELOCK, WHITNEY, HORACE WATERS & CO., GABLER, and others.

EXHIBITION.

Pianos on view and for trial To-day, Monday, 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. Music teachers, dealers, and experts invited.

Note.

Parties having pianos they wish to dispose of may have them sold at our next sale.

By virtue of execution, I will sell this day, at 9:30 A. M., 228 East 42d St., 4 lots of walnut veneer. Albert Lavine, City Marshal.

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DAVID WOLFE BISHOP MADE A PRISONER

Clubman Arrested for Speeding His Racing Automobile.

Machine Frightened the Horse of President Sexton of the Board of Health on Seventh Avenue.

On demand of President John B. Sexton of the Board of Health, whose horse he had frightened with his automobile, David Wolfe Bishop, clubman, and a prominent member of society, and Vice President of the Automobile Club of America, was yesterday arrested and locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station on the charge of running an automobile faster than sixteen miles an hour. For nearly three hours Bishop was locked in a cell in the station house. Then he was bailed in the sum of $300.

Bishop has entered, he says, the automobile races between New York and Buffalo that are to start at 8 o'clock this morning from the Waldorf-Astoria, and made an urgent appeal that the matter be so arranged that he could start and not have to appear in a police court. Sergt. Ivory, on duty in the station house, declared it could not be so arranged, and Bishop will appear in the Harlem Police Court to-day unless the bail of $300 be forfeited.

In company with MM. F. Charron and Leonce Girardot, two celebrated French chauffeurs who arrived in this country last Friday, Mr. Bishop was speeding up Seventh Avenue yesterday afternoon in a new automobile said to have cost $10,000. It is of the latest approved racing pattern, and is bluish gray in color. The avenue was crowded with bicyclists, riders, and drivers. Among the last named class was President John B. Sexton and Mrs. Sexton. They were seated in a light runabout drawn by an animal recently purchased by President Sexton, and not yet thoroughly accustomed to traffic on the city streets. As the automobile whizzed past Mr. Sexton's vehicle at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street his horse became panicky, grasped the bit in his teeth, and bolted. For more than a block it was a question as to whether Mr. Sexton would regain control of his horse. Then Mounted Policeman Colton took in the situation, and between his efforts and those of Mr. Sexton the frightened animal was brought to a stop at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

In the meantime the big automobile had never slackened pace, and was speeding on up the avenue, leaving a cloud of dust in its wake, the three inmates appearing all unconscious of the trouble they had caused.

"I want that man arrested," said President Sexton to Policeman Colton; "don't let him get away."

With that Colton started after the disappearing vehicle, Bicycle Policeman Mullarkey and a half dozen foot patrolmen joining in the chase. The beat of Colton's horse's feet on the hard macadam driveway, and the cries of the policemen warning pedestrians to get out of the way, threw the occupants of the avenue into a state of semi-panic. Those who were driving leisurely along pulled to one side, while pedestrians scurried off crossings and gave Colton and Mullarkey a clear road. Mullarkey is one of the fastest riders in the bicycle squad and kept abreast of Colton's horse. At One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Bishop and his companions became aware that there was some sort of hubbub back of them; then they heard the shouts of Colton and Mullarkey to stop, and Bishop eased up his machine, coming to a stop at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

Colton rode up on one side of the machine, while Mullarkey dismounted from his wheel on the other. Mr. Sexton had in the meantime driven rapidly up the avenue and pulled up near the automobile. Mrs. Sexton was visibly frightened, and had one arm thrust through that of her husband.

"You are under arrest," said Colton to Mr. Bishop.

"What's that?" demanded the automobilist.

"You'll have to go to the station house," replied Colton.

"On whose complaint?" asked Mr. Bishop, and Colton, who had recognized President Sexton at the first, replied instantly:

"On my complaint. I charge you with running that machine faster than sixteen miles an hour."

Bishop acquiesced, and drove his machine to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. The panting patrolmen when they appeared said they had warned Bishop he was driving too fast, but that he paid no attention to the warning.

Mr. Sexton drove to the station house. He and his wife left their runabout and went into the station. They stood to one side while Bishop was being arraigned before Sergt. Ivory.

Mr. Bishop begged that the matter be fixed so that he would not have to appear in a police court.

"I have to start for Buffalo in the morning," said he, "and am going in that automobile race. It means everything to me and I wish you would arrange it for me."

"I can do nothing," said the Sergeant.

Mr. Bishop then drew a roll of bills from his pocket, unwrapped several of large denomination, and said:

"I'll give $100 if it can be arranged so I can start in that race in the morning."

"You'll have to appear in court," was the laconic response of Sergt. Ivory.

Then the matter of bail came up, the Sergeant said $300. With a satisfied smile Mr. Bishop drew out his roll of bills again, but the Sergeant waved his hand and shook his head.

"Not enough there?" queried Mr. Bishop.

"Well, then, we'll fix it this way," and turning to one of his two companions he said:

"How much have you got?"

The man drew out a wallet from which he pulled a plethoric stack of French banknotes, all of big denomination. Running through it he laid it down on the table, smoothed out the bills, and said:

"Sergeant, there's 40,000 francs. Take any part of it you want for Mr. Bishop's surety."

"Can't take anything but real estate," coolly replied the Sergeant. "Put up your money. It's no good in this case."

Then Mr. Bishop, after a consultation with his friends, was taken back and locked up. This was about 4:30 o'clock. Shortly after 6 o'clock his two companions returned with Dr. Edwin C. Chamberlin of 4 West Eighty-fourth Street, who was accepted as a bondsman in the sum of $300. Dr. Chamberlin scheduled an apartment house at 605 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, worth, he said, $150,000 and without incumbrance.

Mr. Bishop gave his residence as 11 Madison Avenue and said he was twenty-six years old. He is prominent in upper society circles, and a member of the Automobile Club, the Racquet Club, the Country Club of Westchester County, the Adirondack League Club, and several others.

He stated yesterday that he would much rather forfeit the bail than miss starting in this morning's race. Before leaving the station house he told a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES that his arrest looked very suspicious to him, for the reason that his machine was the only French automobile entered in to-day's race, and that American firms were more than anxious to see his machine out of the event entirely, for the reason that they feared its powers, speed, and endurance. Mr. Bishop also stated that he recalled the fact that a stranger had been watching his movements all day, and that he fully believed there was a conspiracy on foot to keep him and his machine out of the event by hook or crook. He also asked if President Sexton was in any way interested in American automobiles. On leaving the station house all four friends boarded the automobile and started for the clubhouse, declaring that the machine would be started in this morning's race despite all the policemen in New York. Messrs. Charron and Girardot denounced the placing of Mr. Bishop in a cell when bail was expected any minute as an outrage.

PRIEST STRICKEN IN CHURCH.

Father Slattery of Church of St. Catherine of Genoa Has Paralysis.

The Rev. Edward F. Slattery, pastor of the Church of St. Catherine of Genoa, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, was stricken with paralysis while talking to an assistant in the church yesterday. He was taken to his rooms, and Dr. Fitch, a specialist, of 38 West Fifty-sixth Street, was summoned, as was Dr. O'Neill.

Both physicians remained with him, and he remained unconscious during the rest of the day. He has been for eight years attached to the Church of St. Catherine. Prior to that time he was an assistant at the cathedral. He is fifty-two years old, and is well known throughout the city.

MRS. NATION HAS A FIGHT.

Arrested Again, She Is Handcuffed by Prison Wagon Driver, After Throwing Him Down.

Carrie Nation narrowly escaped taking a long ride in the prison van yesterday morning. As it was, she was placed in the vehicle outside the Coney Island Police Station and became so abusive to the driver, Martin Connolly, that he had to place handcuffs on her. She had already declared Magistrate Voorhees "an agent of the devil," had dared him to send her to jail, had listened to his small opinion of her, and had then been placed in a cell until the van should be ready to commence its trip to the Raymond Street Jail.

In court Mrs. Nation was charged with malicious mischief in having destroyed a cigar stand owned by Jacob Walenstein in Steeplechase Park, where she lectured last week and where she was arrested on Saturday afternoon. She pleaded not guilty. The proceedings seemed to have but little interest for her until Magistrate Voorhees referred to her as a "fakir" and a "grafter of the first water."

He intimated that he believed her arrest the result of a press agent's attempt to get the woman some cheap advertising, and declared that he did not intend to allow his court room to be used for such a purpose. Before he had finished talking Mrs. Nation was on her feet.

"I dare you to send me to jail!" she screamed. "Neither you nor any of your minions dare to take me to jail. You are all in the pay of the devil and you are his disciples."

Then she demanded an immediate hearing, but as it was Sunday this could not be, and she was so informed by the Magistrate, who held her until this morning. George C. Tilyou, under whose management she appeared at Coney Island and who bailed her out on Saturday, was not in court. Magistrate Voorhees ordered her taken away from the bar. Court officers removed her to a cell, where she screamed that she was being treated outrageously.

Mrs. Nation refused to get into the van and two officers had to force her out of the court room and to the street. Once inside the wagon she declined to enter the women's compartment, which was crowded with women accused of disorderly conduct. Connolly entered the van and attempted to force her. She threw her arms about his brawny chest and the two wrestled all over the floor of the wagon. Twice she threw him, but finally he jumped out of the van, ran to his seat, got his handcuffs, and returned to the fray.

By this time a large crowd had gathered and were jeering at the woman inside the wagon. After a short, sharp struggle Connolly placed the handcuffs about her wrists and then pushed her into the women's compartment. He was about to drive off when Mr. Tilyou appeared on the scene and succeeded in getting Magistrate Voorhees to issue a recall for the prisoner. She was brought back into the court room and released on bail.

INSANE, SHE STARVED HERSELF.

Jersey City Girl Would Eat Nothing but Tea Leaves, Fearing Poison.

Edward Hewitt, Poormaster of Jersey City, was yesterday informed that Martha Halberson, eighteen years old, of 45 Sussex Street, was kept under lock and key by her parents, and was being starved to death. Only part of the story proved true.

The girl proved to be demented, and Mrs. Halberson said she was obliged to lock her up when she was left alone lest she should do injury to herself or others. It was also true that the girl was nearly starved, but that, she said, was due to the girl's refusal to eat. She had an abnormal appetite for tea leaves and things of that sort, Mrs. Halberson said, but could not be induced to partake of proper food.

Owing to her emaciated condition the girl was removed to the City Hospital. There the mother's statement was found to be true. The girl would eat nothing that was set before her, and the nurses were finally obliged to hold her hands and force liquid nourishment down her throat. She resisted with all her feeble might, and accused them of trying to poison her. It is doubtful if she will recover.

DROWNED OFF NEWPORT.

Alphonse Jacques, a French Butler, Caught in the Undertow.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 8.—This morning, while bathing off the beach on the Belmont estate, Alphonse Jacques, butler for George S. Scott, was drowned. There has been a heavy sea on for several days past, and the undertow, which is usually strong at this place, was particularly strong to-day. Jacques, with several other men, had been bathing for a short time when he was overcome by the heavy sea and undertow. Not being a strong swimmer he was soon exhausted. The life saving service which Mr. Perry Belmont has had during the Summer was able to rescue two of the men with Jacques, but was unable to reach Jacques in time. A lifeboat at the Drexel place, near by, was launched, but it was discovered that the oars were not in the boat. Before the oars, which were at the gardener's house, could be secured, the body of the drowned man was recovered. Jacques was a young Frenchman and very popular among a large circle of friends in Newport.

YOUTHFUL EMIGRANTS GO WEST.

Thirty Salvation Army Orphans to be Transferred to Colorado.

The Cherry Tree Home Orphanage, in New Jersey, which has been conducted under the personal supervision of Commander and Mrs. Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army, will close its doors permanently tomorrow. Its inmates, thirty in number, will be taken at once to Amity, Col., where the main orphanage of the organization is located. Commander Booth-Tucker has just returned from Colorado, and it was while there that he made arangements for the transfer.

There will be more than 100 orphan children in the institution after the New York contingent arrives.

Some twenty of these "farewelled" in Memorial Hall, on West Fourteenth Street, yesterday during one of the Sunday services. They are a bright-looking lot of children, and are looking forward to their transcontinental trip with keen interest.

JOINT CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Sub-Committee to Suggest Anti-Tammany Candidates Will Be Named.

The Joint Conference Committee of the fifteen anti-Tammany organizations will meet in the headquarters of the Citizens' Union, 34 Union Square, at 8:15 o'clock tonight. The opinion prevails among members that no ticket will be agreed upon at this meeting.

It is probable that a committee of fifteen, composed of one representative from each association, will be appointed to prepare a list of candidates for submission to the full committee. An adjournment will then be taken until some later day in the week.

A letter to the committee from the Council of the City Club will be read at the meeting. In it the committee is congratulated on its work against Tammany, and the selection of a stanch anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor is urged.

Refused to Remove These Employes.

Collector George R. Bidwell has refused to remove Harry King and Henry Middleton, employes in the customs service, on charges of pernicious political activity. Messrs. King and Middleton live in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, where a hot fight for the Republican leadership is going on. Both men are heartily supporting Charles A. Hess, although King secured his place through the influence of McDougall Hawkes, the present leader. The demand for their removal came from the Hawkes faction, but the Collector said Secretary Gage would not permit the removal of competent employes who were making a fight within the organization on the rules laid down in the primary election law.

Citizens' Union Convention To-morrow.

The New York County Convention of the Citizens' Union is to be held in the large hall of Cooper Union to-morrow night. When it has concluded its labors it will adjourn to a date after the city convention, which is scheduled for Sept. 23. Immediately after the adjournment the delegates from Manhattan and the Bronx will separate into two bodies to hold borough conventions. They will adjourn until after the city convention.

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IRON STEAMBOATS BALKED

Coney Island Undertow Was Too Much for Them Yesterday.

Difficult Landings in the Forenoon—Late Boats Brought Grumbling Passengers Back to the City.

Thousands of excursionists who set out for Coney Island yesterday afternoon on the boats of the Iron Steamboat Company were returned to the city after an experience of rough weather that was sorely discomforting. Of the four boats that went down to the island, not one could make a landing. Only two essayed to buffet the high seas and irresistible undertow in an attempt to tie up to the iron pier, and they failed miserably after snapping a dozen two-inch hawsers and precipitating a panic among their boatloads of passengers. The other two were ordered not to come near the pier by the dockmaster, who saw that many lives would be imperiled in an attempt to land.

The last boat to make a landing yesterday was the Sirius, which left New York at 11:15 o'clock in the morning, crowded to the limit of her capacity. When she steamed down the bay a gale was blowing out of the southeast. The boat had hardly gotten well down into the lower bay when the passengers began to get an inkling of what was to come when the open sea was reached. Though the tide was running out at the time, there were billows aplenty to make more than one eager face turn pale and glance dubiously at the stretch of leaping whitecaps in the offing.

By the time the Sirius was opposite the pier there was not one on board who did not wish himself equipped with wings that he might make for shore with all possible speed. But the boat crept into the pier, her progress much after the manner of a rocking-horse.

When she had come within reach of the pier, half a dozen hawsers were run out and made fast. Just as the gangways were about to be run aboard, however, there came a mighty surge of undertow from the beach that lifted her four feet, snapped every hawser as if it had been twine, and carried the boat out 100 yards on the waves. Women screamed, and men rushed frantically about the decks. Had not the crew acted promptly a panic would have ensued.

After the passengers had been quieted down, the boat put in again, and this time eight hawsers, doubled, were cast off and secured. The gangplanks were then run out, and with a wild rush the passengers streamed out upon the pier.

The next boat to attempt a landing was the Taurus. The tide was then coming in, and with the heavy ground swell and the rushing undertow, it was all that the men at the wheel could do to get the boat in to the pier. Then twelve hawsers were run out and made fast. The last hawser, however, was hardly fastened, when snap went the twelve hawsers, and the Taurus slid out on the out-rushing wave. She did not attempt a second landing, but the Perseus, which followed her, tried, and had the same experience. The Cetus and Pegasus were ordered by the dockmaster of the pier to put back to the city and discharge their passengers.

Notwithstanding that the excursionists could see it was impossible for the boats to make the iron pier, there were numberless complaints when they were brought back to the city, and this in spite of the fact that their money was refunded, and that they had had a three hours' sail free. Assistant Superintendent Peelus of the Iron Steamboat Company said yesterday that not for eleven years had there been such a terrific undertow at Coney Island as during the past few days.

The Iron Steamboat Company's Columbia had the same experience at Long Branch that the Coney Island boats had. She was compelled to return to New York without landing her passengers.

NINE FISHERMEN SAVED.

Their Sloop Capsized Off Coney Island—Two Would-Be Rescuers Half Drowned.

Nine fishermen in the sloop Morning Star, owned by Fire Chief John Carl of Rockaway Beach, were capsized off Coney Island yesterday afternoon. The oyster lighter Mabel Holland, which was near by, went to the rescue of the men, who were struggling in the water, and all were saved. Capt. William Holland of the lighter landed the party at Rockaway Beach.

A gale was blowing out of the southwest and there was a heavy ground swell when the sloop went over about a mile and a half off the old iron pier. A number of Coney Island life guards made desperate efforts to get out, but were unable to make any headway against the high seas. John Cronin, a life guard employed at Ward's pavilion, and Frank Mooney saw the boat turn over and put out in a small rowboat through the breakers. It was all they could do to launch their boat, and with the wind on their bow and the waves beating them back they were unable to make any progress. They kept on until their boat was smashed in and both were thrown into the water. They were picked up half drowned by a passing tug.

The steamboat Argus, Capt. Posey, reported last night that at 3:40 in the afternoon a disabled sloop yacht was seen off Coney Island Point. The Argus ran alongside, and found the vessel to be the Morning Star. Her bowsprit was gone, and all the sails were split. The stern was submerged, only the bow projecting. She was towed to the Fort Wadsworth dock.

A STARIN STEAMBOAT AGROUND

The Glen Island Ran on Lobster Reef, Near New Rochelle, but Was Floated Later.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Driven by heavy wind and high seas, the steamboat Glen Island of the Glen Island Line ran ashore this morning about 11 o'clock on Lobster Reef, near Davenport Neck. After leaving Cortlandt Street at 9 o'clock the boat met a strong headwind all through the East River, and a rough sea after entering the Sound.

As Capt. Foster was steering through the channel between Glen Island and David's Island it was needful to bring the boat beam on to the wind and sea. A large wave hit the rudder and broke one of the ropes leading from the wheel. This left the steamboat helpless. She drifted rapidly for some distance, and was in danger of going on the large reefs further out.

When near Lobster Reef Capt. Foster found that the bow was pointed toward shore, and gave the signal to the engineer to go ahead at full speed. The Glen Island was then driven on to the mud bank beside Lobster Reef, with the side of the boat resting against the reef and the prow well buried in the mud.

It was half low water at the time, and there was no danger, but many of the passengers became frightened and some grabbed life preservers. They were quickly calmed by the crew of the boat, however. Myndert Starin was standing on the landing pier when the Glen Island became unmanageable. Fearing a serious accident, he signaled to the army tug General Barry, which runs between this city and David's Island.

Capt. Sypher of the tug hastened to the rescue, but could not reach the Glen Island in time to prevent her going aground. He went alongside and remained there until the arrival of the Myndert Starin from New York. The latter, on landing her passengers, went alongside the Glen Island and took off the latter's passengers and landed them. The Glen Island floated in the afternoon when the tide rose. She was not seriously harmed, and while she was aground her broken tiller rope had been fixed.

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9.1 x12.9	"	140.00	" "	85.00
9.3 x12.5	"	155.00	" "	100.00

Other Carpets of every size, color, and quality in unlimited assortment.

CHARGED WITH FORGING CHECK

W. L. Cunningham, Young Man of Brooklyn, Says He Got It from a Mr. Collins.

Walter L. Cunningham of 1,065 Eighty-fifth Street, Dyker Heights, Brooklyn, was arraigned before Magistrate Voorhees in the Coney Island Police Court yesterday morning, charged with having uttered a forged check, which he succeeded in passing on Robert T. Mitchell of Bath Avenue and Bay Nineteenth Street, Bath Beach, on June 12.

Cunningham is an athlete and was arrested while standing on a float at Rockaway Beach Saturday afternoon. He was about to dive into the water in a mile swim for the championship of Long Island. Detective John Howe of the Bath Beach Station had followed him for several days.

When arrested he said that he was innocent of any wrongdoing, and that the check had been given him by a man named Collins, a trainer on the Manhattan Bicycle Track. It was signed with the name of Newton Bennington, a well-known race-horse owner and bookmaker, and was drawn on the Garfield Bank. Cunningham said that Collins had asked him to get it cashed. He had taken it to Mitchell, who is well acquainted with his father.

Cunningham, who is twenty-one years old, was held for examination to-day. He is the son of a wealthy real estate dealer, who is now in Buffalo, and is well known socially on Dyker Heights and in Bensonhurst. The police are looking for Collins.

BROKER PETTINGILL ARRESTED.

Charged with Grand Larceny by Another Broker.

Frederick E. Pettingill, a broker, giving his address as the Hotel Majestic, was held in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning by Magistrate Deuel for an examination on Tuesday on the charge of grand larceny. Charles A. Morse, Jr., of the brokerage firm of Armstrong, Schirmer & Co., 44 Broadway, is the complainant.

Mr. Morse said that the defendant had deputized him to sell 100 shares of the stock of the Phoenix Consolidated Mining Company on Sept. 3, when the stock was listed in Boston at 6¾. Pettingill, Mr. Morse testified, was identified by the Financial Realty Company of 11 Broadway, and they sold the stock and gave him a check for $600.50. Subsequently, when Pettingill turned over the certificate for the stock, Mr. Morse said it was discovered that it was not stock of the company named, but the less valuable stock of the Phoenix Gold and Silver Mining Company. The certificate was No. 56, issued in Hot Springs, Ark., and signed by S. P. Collins, President, and Otto A. Planer, Secretary.

Pettingill was elegantly dressed and wore a tall white hat with a wide mourning band when he came to court.

MR. KELLER'S WATCH SOLD CHEAP

Thief Could Only Get 15 Cents for Commissioner's Timepiece.

John W. Keller, Commissioner of Charities, got no sympathy from Magistrate Brann in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, when a youth was arraigned, charged with stealing the Commissioner's watch.

Charles Smith, eighteen years old, of 249 Stanton Street, was the culprit. Smith took the timepiece while helping the janitor clean the Commissioner's offices. He told the Magistrate he had sold the watch for 15 cents.

"What!" exclaimed the Magistrate. "You sold the watch for 15 cents? What kind of a watch was it?"

"An oroide watch," said Smith.

"Brass, do you mean?" asked the Magistrate.

"Yes," said Smith.

"Well," said the Magistrate, "I have no sympathy with a wealthy man like Commissioner Keller who would own a brass watch."

Smith was remanded until to-morrow to enable Policeman Monahan of the East Twenty-second Street Station to bring the man who bought the watch to court. Commissioner Keller himself reported the loss of the watch, a cheap affair, which, he claimed, he kept on his desk to save the trouble of taking out his massive gold timepiece.

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Like the gypsies who cast handfuls of flowers on the road to show their followers the way—we have beautiful trails plainly marked to make the house beautiful this Fall.

There is the Oriental Trail, strewn with copies of teakwood minutely carved; with great rug-covered couches, with hand-woven rugs from $4.50.

There is the Oddity Trail, marked with the daintiest bits of furniture imaginable, in the quaintest styles—Moorish—Dutch—French—Tudor chairs $4.25. Tables $3.00. Settees $9.75.

There is the Puritan Trail, marked with the simplest of shapes, and the Renaissance Trail, with the richest.

The Economy Trail, plainly marked by the tags, when you

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Odd lengths and pieces of Silk Damask, Silk Tapestry Brocatelles, &c., AT REMNANT PRICES.

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SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Av., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—Carpet Department: Special Sale! 300 PIECES BRUSSELS, WILTON VELVETS, and AXMINSTERS at about one-third less than regular prices.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way.
SALE OF SEATS FOR THE CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO.'S
English Grand Opera Season of 6 Weeks
BEGINS TO-DAY AT 9 A.M.
PRICES: Nights and Sat. Mat., 25, 50, 75, $1.00; WED. MAT., 25 & 50.
SEASON COMMENCES SAT. NIGHT, SEPT. 14.
INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE.....AIDA

MANHATTAN BEACH LAST WEEK.
At 8 P. M. China & Pain's Fireworks.
Except Sun. & Mon.
At 3:30 & 9 P.M. Fashionable Vaudeville Great Bill.
Ezra Kendall, Todd Judge Family, Bessie Betz Paxton, Eva Mudge, Joseph Adelman, Girard & Gardner, Prevost & Prevost, Hanley & Jarvis & Columbino. Twice Daily, 25, 50 & 75c.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE MATS. WED. & SAT
ANDREW MACK In His Greatest Success, "TOM MOORE."
Hear Mack's Sweet Songs.

WALLACK'S. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
"Since the time of Salvini no one has indicated the character of Don Caesar so clearly or played it so well"—William Winter.
JAMES K. HACKETT IN DON CAESAR'S RETURN.
Cast includes Wilton Lackaye & Theodore Roberts.

NEW YORK B'way, 44-45 Sts. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
TO-NIGHT GRAND REOPENING OF THE KING'S CARNIVAL.
Also "Supper at Sherry's" and special features.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A MAMMOTH PRODUCTION. ARIZONA
200 PEOPLE.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

WEBER & FIELDS MUSIC HALL, B'way. & 30th. Mats. Tus.. Sat
PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8:10 SHARP.
HOITY-TOITY & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. RENTZ-SANTLEY BURLESQUERS
'When Your Wife's Away.' 'Under 2 Jags

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
"Don Caesar de Bazan," & "Never Trouble Trouble till Trouble Troubles You."

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c.
WEEK OF SEPT. 16, SHENANDOAH. UNDER TWO FLAGS

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15 FLORODORA

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WEDNESDAY MAT. 25c. & 50c. No Higher.
LAST WEEK THE MORMON WIFE.
NEXT MONDAY, Sept. 16—"UP YORK STATE."

3rd Av. Thea. Mat. To-day. The DEVIL'S DOINGS

DOG SHOT IN PARK.

Appeared to be Mad and Frightened Crowds Away.

Ford West of 337 East Sixteenth Street was walking in Stuyvesant Square yesterday afternoon with his wife, who was leading a Boston terrier valued at $200. Suddenly the dog began to snap at his master and mistress and the other pedestrians whom they met.

The cry of "Mad dog!" was heard, and mothers who were out with their children picked up the little ones and got out of the way, leaving Mr. and Mrs. West in full possession of the park. Policeman John Horan of the East Twenty-second Street Station ran up to ascertain the cause of the trouble. When he saw the dog frothing at the mouth, he drew his revolver and fired two shots, killing the animal instantly.

Mrs. West became hysterical when the dog was shot, sat down on the ground by her pet and wept softly, saying: "My poor Micky! My poor Micky!"

Reunion of Vassar Alumnae.

The Vassar Alumnae Association of Buffalo has made arrangements for a reunion of all visiting alumnae to the Pan-American Exposition on Saturday, Sept. 14. A luncheon will be served at Statler's Stadium Restaurant, tickets for which may be had at the Woman's Building, where the alumnae are requested to register. In the afternoon a reception will be tendered the alumnae and their friends by the Board of Women Managers at the Woman's Building. It is expected that a large representation of alumnae will plan to visit the Exposition at this date.

O'Neill's,

Fall Millinery.

An extensive collection of trimmed Hats for Autumn wear now ready for inspection, including many new and handsome braid effects in Toques, Turbans, and Walking Hats for present wear; also felt plateau effects.

A Special Assortment of

French Felt Hats

of the Finest Quality,

trimmed with fine velvets, silks, fancy feathers and breast effects, at

4.48 and 4.98 Each.

Women's Ready-to-Wear Suits and Separate Dress Skirts.

We are now showing a large assortment of advance styles in fine Tailor-made Suits from the best manufactures. The style, fit, and finish of these garments are fully equal to those produced by custom tailors—some very interesting prices:

Walking suits of double-faced Oxford Suitings, double breasted Jacket, new flare skirt, finished with rows of stitching,

15.00.

Suits of Camel's Hair Cheviot, tight fitting Eton Jacket, with Velvet Collar, Vest and Cuffs, trimmed with Silk Braid and Taffeta bands, new shaped Panel Skirt, finished with Taffeta bands, entire suit lined throughout black Taffeta of excellent quality,

25.00.

Suits of fine Cheviot, Fly Front, Taffeta lined Jacket, new shape skirt, graduated flounce, lined with French Percaline and bound with Velveteen,

16.50.

Walking skirts of double faced Oxford, correct shape and neatly finished,

4.98.

Walking Skirts of fine Meltons, flare flounce, finished with cording and stitching,

6.98.

Dress Skirts of Cheviot, finished with three graduated rows of Taffeta, three bands each, lined with Percaline and bound with Velveteen, 8.98

Fall Dress Goods.

A complete stock, embracing all the choicest weaves and colors, now ready; as a special inducement we will offer this week,

56-inch all wool Oxford Pebble Cheviots, 48-inch Imported all wool Cheviots in Autumn shades, and 43-inch all wool Satin Panne and French Poplin goods that were made to retail at 89c. to $1.50 a yard, all at

69c yard.

Misses' and Children's Dept.

Two Great Bargains in

Girls' Dresses & Coats

Girls' Dresses in Cheviot and Fancy Plaid effects, neatly trimmed with Ribbons and Velvets, 6 to 12 year sizes,

4.98.

Girls' three-quarter coats, medium weight, blue, brown and red, neatly trimmed with bands of broadcloth and finished with rows of braid,

7.98.

Boys' Clothing.

If your boy needs a school suit this is your opportunity. We are now selling a special lot of suits, all made of good, substantial materials, at very much below regular prices. Read!

Boys' all Wool, two-piece short Pants suits in fancy Cheviots, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Worsteds, Light and Dark Colors; fifteen different patterns to choose from; seams triple sewed, 7 to 16 year sizes.

☞ Regular value $4.00,

2.95.

Boys' all-Wool, two-piece Short Pants Suits in Cassimeres, Worsteds and Cheviots, 7 to 16 year sizes.

☞ Regular value $6.00,

3.98.

Boys' all-Wool three-piece Short Pants Suits, made from English Worsted, Cheviots, Cassimeres and Tweeds, 9 to 16 year sizes.

☞ Regular value $6.50,

4.75.

Full Line of Boys' Hats, Caps, Waists and Blouses at Lowest Prices.

China Dept. Bargains To-day!

All High Grade Goods and all Cheaper in Price than you can buy them for in any other store in New York.

DINNER SETS—100 pieces, handsome floral decorations, large Platters and Soup Tureen, complete..... 9.98

112-PIECE DINNER SETS, underglaze American Porcelain, blue-gray decoration..... 10.60

TOILET SETS of nine pieces, handsome underglaze, decorations in green..... 2.25

Same as above, eleven pieces, with large jar..... 3.85

TEA SETS of 56 pieces, floral decoration and gold traced..... 3.98

Also unusual values in Table Glass ware.

☞ All cash purchases, except Bicycles and Sewing Machines, delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evenings 8:30. ONLY MAT. SATURDAY.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway and 38th St.
"THE BEST YET."—HERALD.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2:15.
The Rogers Brothers in Washington.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & Broadway.
LAST SIX NIGHTS AT 8:30. Matinée Wednesday & Sat.
Monday—CAPTAIN JINKS, with Ethel Barrymore.
ARE YOU A MASON?

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
Every evening at 8:20. MATINEE SATURDAY.
MR. E. H. SOTHERN
(Management of Daniel Frohman)
in a new romantic play, entitled
RICHARD LOVELACE
By Lawrence Irving, Esq.

PROCTOR'S Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock Laughing Shows—Low Prices.
23rd St. "Widow Bedott." Europe's best vaudeville feature. Florenz Troupe.
5th Ave. Augustin Daly's "A Night Off," and continuous vaudeville, 1 to 10:30.
58th St. "The Man From Mexico," Great Comedy and Vaudeville. All Big Acts
125th St. "The Jilt," Boucicault's Funniest Comedy. Vaudeville. 15, 25, 50c.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. OPENING MOND., SEPT. 16
Musical Comedy, LADIES' PARADISE.
2,000 Reserved Seats at 50c. | Box Office
1,000 Reserved Seats at 25c. | Now Open

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av.
Matinee To-day. Three Mortons, Montgomery & Stone | Felix & Barry, Sheldon & Co., etc.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE.
Evgs., 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily except Mon. 25c. | SHENANDOAH.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. | Continuous Show. BEST IN TOWN. Prices, 25 and 50c.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evenings 8:15. Only Matinée Sat. 2:15
THE BRIXTON BURGLARY

GRAND NEIL BURGESS
THE COUNTY FAIR.

Baseball, Polo Grnds, To-day. 2 Games. 1 Adm. Beg. at 1:45—St. Louis vs. New York. Adm., 50c.

Amusements.

LYCEUM TO-MORROW (Tues.) 8:15
Daniel Frohman, Mgr.
First Matinée Saturday.
INAUGURATION OF THE 16TH LYCEUM SEASON. MR. DANIEL FROHMAN will present TO-MORROW EVE. at 8:15, MISS
BERTHA GALLAND
IN A DRAMATIZATION OF MAURICE HEWLETT'S ROMANCE BY CLO GRAVES, ENTITLED
THE FOREST LOVERS
REARRANGED BY A. E. LANCASTER, ESQ.

DALY'S DANIEL FROHMAN, Mgr.
MON., SEPT. 16
For the opening of his Third Season
MR. DANI

SEPT

1901

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed pf.	1½	Lacledé Gas	2
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	3	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Chi. Gt. West. B.	1¾	Stors.-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	1
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	1	Twin City R. T. pf.	6
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	3	Union Bag & P. pf.	1
Evans. & T. H.	2	U. S. Express	6
Int. Silver pf.	6		
Kan. City South. pf.	1¾		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	8¾	Met. Central	3%
Am. Car & Fdy.	3	Minn. & St. L.	4
Am. C. & F. pf.	3¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	3¼
Am. Cotton Oil	3¼	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	5
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1¾	Mo., Kan. & T.	1¾
American Ice	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	3½
American Ice pf.	1½	Mo. Pacific	1¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	7½	M. & O., J. P. M. & Co. ctfs.	1
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	3½	Nat. Lead	1
Am. Locomotive	2%	Nat. Salt	1¾
Am. Locomotive pf.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	7
Am. Snuff pf.	2½	N. Y. Central	4%
Am. Sugar Ref.	5%	N. C. C. & St. L.	4%
Am. S. R. pf.	1	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1st pf. 4
Am. Tob. tr. ctfs.	6%		2d pf. 7
Anaconda Copper	3	Nor. & West.	3%
Am. Woolen pf.	1	North American	10%
At., T. & S. F.	7½	Nor. Pacific pf.	3½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	3%	Pacific Mail	4½
Balt. & Ohio	7½	Pennsylvania	5%
Balt. & Ohio pf.	2%	People's Gas	2½
B'klyn R. T.	10%	Peo. & Eastern	2½
Canada Southern	2	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Canadian Pacific	1½	Pressed Steel Car	1½
Ches. & Ohio	4	Pullman Co.	3½
Chi. & Alton	3½	Reading	1%
Chi. & Alt. pf.	2	Reading 1st pf.	2%
Chi. & East. Ill.	5%	Reading 2d pf.	1%
Chi., Ind. & L.	1¼	Rep. Iron & Steel	1½
C., I. & L. pf.	2	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	2%
C., M. & St. P.	10%	Rubber Goods Mfg.	4%
C., M. & St. P. pf.	5	St. Law. & Adir.	1½
Chi. & N. W.	3½	St. L. & San Fran.	3%
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	6	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6%
Chi. Term. Trans.	3%	St. L. Southwest.	2%
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	4½	St. L. Southw. pf.	3½
Col. Fuel & I.	5%	Sloss-Sh. St. & Iron	3
Col. Southern	2	Southern Pacific	6%
Col. So. 1st pf.	4%	Southern Ry.	3½
Col. So. 2d pf.	3%	Southern Ry. pf.	2%
Col. & Hock. Coal	1	Tenn. C. & I.	2%
Consol. Gas	5½	Texas Pacific	5½
Coast. Toh. pf.	8	T. St. L. & W. pf.	3%
Del. & Hudson	5%	Twin City R. T.	1%
Del., L. & W.	13	Union Pacific	6%
Den. & R. G.	1½	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	2	U. S. Leather	1%
Dist. of Am. pf.	2%	U. S. Leather pf.	3½
Erie	4%	U. S. Rubber	1
Erie 1st pf.	4%	U. S. Rubber pf.	4
Erie 2d pf.	3%	U. S. Steel	4
General Electric	12%	U. S. Steel pf.	4
Gt. North. pf.	6%	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Hocking Valley	3	Wabash	2%
Hock. Valley pf.	1%	Wabash pf.	4%
Ill. Central	3½	West. Union	2½
Int. Paper	2%	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	7
Int. Paper pf.	11%	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.	1
Iowa Central	4	Wis. Central	2%
Iowa Central pf.	4%	Wis. Central pf.	1½
Lake Erie & W.	4%		
Long Island	2		
Louis. & Nash.	5%		
Manhattan	6		
Met. Street Ry.	6½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	1½	N. Y. Gas. El. L., H. & P. 5s	1
At. & Dan. 4s	2	Penn. C. & I., Do R. 6s	1¼
Ches. & O., R. & A. 2d con.	2	U. S. Leather 6s	1
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	1	West. Union col. tr. 5s	1
Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1½		
Peoria & East. inc.	1½		

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1½	Erie gen. 4s	1
Balt. & Ohio 4s	1	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2½
Balt. & O. sub. ctfs.	2	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	3%
4s	2	North. Pac., Gt. Nor. joint 4s	3%
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	3%	St. L. & D. M. 4s	1½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf.	2%	St. L. S'w'n 1st	1
inc.	2%	St. L. S'w'n 2d	3
Chi., M. & St. P. 6	1%	Southern Ry. 5s	1%
Minn. 6s	1	Tol. & O. C. gen.	3%
Col. Mid. 2-4s	3½	Union Pac. conv.	3%
Den. & S'w'n gen.	1%	Wabash deb. B.	4%

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 7, total transactions included 2,697,690 shares of stock, $7,830,700 bonds, including $2,000 Government bonds and $9,500 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Sept. 8, 1900.	Sept. 7, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	668,741	2,697,690	1,828,949
Mining	350		*350
Banks		50	50

BONDS.

	Sept. 8, 1900.	Sept. 7, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$3,377,500	$7,821,000	$4,443,500
State	1,100	9,500	8,400
Government	89,500	2,000	*87,500

*Decrease.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Sept. 7	2,697,690
Same week last year	806,741
To date this year	205,188,323
Corresponding date last year.	77,094,286

Bonds for the week	$7,832,500
Same week last year	$3,438,100
To date this year	$731,125,020
Corresponding date last year.	$337,533,560

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 3@4½; at three months, 5; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE

Ease but No Plethora of Funds.

Theory as to the Probability of Gold Withdrawals—Demand from the United States Likely to be Heavier than Usual—Effect of the Buffalo Tragedy.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The week opened with indications of further ease, owing partly to dividend payments and partly to the return to the market by the banks of credit gathered up in the usual way at the end of the month. These influences naturally produced a weakness but no real plethora of funds, and the consol installment on Thursday, although the amount required was reduced under £3,750,000 by payments in full under discount, caused loan rates to rise to 2½ per cent. for the day and to 2 per cent. for the week in some cases. No help, however, was required from the Bank of England, and as the Government on Friday released a large amount, quotations dropped back to 1½ and 1¾ per cent.

For reasons repeatedly given before, money rates are no real test of the position of our market, and I find that truer indications are the tendency of discounts. These first slipped away in sympathy with the loans, but as the New York exchange had steadily fallen from day to day, the brokers got more and more nervous, and gradually raised the rate of three months' bills to 2⅝ per cent. It is probable that at the beginning of next week we shall see the quotation at 2½ per cent.

Egypt requires more gold than it did last year, as the cotton crop promises to be large, and already withdrawals to pay for the moving have taken place. A demand also from your country may quite possibly be heavier than usual, because comparatively little of your railway securities is now held here, and wheat is wanted; but it is believed that should the exchange drop to a point enabling you to take bullion, the demand would fall chiefly upon Paris and affect us only indirectly and to a moderate extent. It may be so, and as the Bank of France holds nearly £96,750,000 of metal, it could perhaps spare us much as £10,000,000 without great inconvenience, provided there was no other demand at the same time. French bankers, though chary, are letting the metal go, and could easily compel us to fill your orders if they were so minded. They possess such masses of London bills.

In Berlin the outlook continues anything but free from disquieting elements, and Austria is still buying gold at a high price for her currency scheme, while it is not improbable that Russia wants yet another load from her worshipping France.

While there is no immediate danger to us, need is looked for from these sources, as the exchanges keep remarkably steady; the fact must not be overlooked that Continental banks have ceased for the time being to buy bills in this market, possibly with a view to secure a hold over our bullion in case of necessity by allowing the paper taken some time ago to mature without being replaced. It is true that the rate of six months' bills, which have been their chief purchases lately, has also risen within the last few days, and may go high enough to induce a resumption of demand, and so postpone the withdrawal of gold for a time. It is apparently inevitable sooner or later, though.

The Bank of England is at present better able to stand drafts of gold than it was a year ago, or even three months ago, as its stocks of bullion are higher by £3,000,000 and £2,000,000 respectively, being at £39,000,000. On the other hand, the prospect of the end of the South African trouble and the consequent renewal of supplies from that quarter are still remote, while a large proportion of the recent receipts came from India, which has not much more to spare.

In a word, we are nearing a season of renewed disturbance of credit centres which brings renewed strain. Nor will the stock markets escape.

It is fortunate that our Exchange was shut yesterday or else the news of the atrocious crime against President McKinley would almost certainly have caused a nasty slump in all classes of stocks. As it is, the two days' interval will allow the balance of men's minds to be restored, and to-morrow all classes of citizens will be sure to be more eager to express sympathy with the President's family and the American people than to gamble for a fall in stocks. A. J. W.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Business continues dull on the Stock Exchange, but the market was not without interest all last week. Expectancy was in the air. The public has not been buying for speculation at all, here or on the Continent, but there was ample demand for good investments all the week. American sells were inactive on Monday. On Tuesday prices were mistakenly raised one-third of 1 per cent., although the New York bank return was far from favorable, and the drop which followed was inevitable. Since Wednesday prices have been steady. The fall in New York exchange has of course worried London, a little early withdrawal of gold seeming to many inevitable.

The Stock Exchange was closed on Saturday. On Friday there was a slight awakening in South Africans because of the good news of the capture of Lotter and his commando. There is every indication that the end of the Boer war is confidently looked for to bring a reawakening.

The Times says the trade returns of the United Kingdom for the month of August show a decrease of 2.7 per cent. in imports and of 3.1 per cent. in exports of British and Irish produce. The returns show an increase in the shipments of iron and steel to the United States, especially tin plate sheets.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The immediate financial future hangs anxiously on the outcome of President McKinley's injuries. Until definite news shall have been received from Buffalo it is impossible to expect the speculative public to embark upon any extensive undertakings, and thus a temporary check is put to the resumption of activity which recently seemed in sight.

During the last week stocks were very quiet, and quotations were uninteresting. Home railway securities were quiet, with fractional improvements, and American railways were irregular and the changes were mostly adverse. The dealings in foreign securities were few and small, but mines, on the contrary, showed some animation. West Australians improved decidedly on the elimination of the Whitaker-Wright interest. There was considerable Continental inquiry in this department. Judging from the August returns of West Australian gold exports, a renewal of confidence is justified. More favorable South African war news also helped Rands, while De Beers rose 1 1-16 on Continental buying. American inquiries, and confidence that the coronation ceremonies of King Edward will increase the demand for diamonds.

The talk of a 10 per cent. diamond war tax is apparently without foundation, but there is some apprehension locally, owing to a report that Americans are preparing to corner the coronation supply.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Tuesday, Sept. 10.

American Linseed Company—Annual meeting.
Little Miami Railroad—Dividend payable.
Reading Railroad—Dividend payable on first preferred.
United States Glass Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

Wednesday, Sept. 11.

American Smelting and Refining Company—Annual meeting.
Republic Iron and Steel Company—Annual meeting.
St. Joseph, South Bend and Southern Railroad—Books close for dividends on common and preferred.

Thursday, Sept. 12.

Diamond Match Company—Dividend payable.

Friday, Sep.. 13.

Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards—Books close for dividends on common and preferred.

Saturday, Sept. 14.

American Agricultural Chemical Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Cambria Iron Company—Books close.
Celluloid Company—Books close.
Chicago and Alton Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Continental Tobacco Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Eden Musée Americain Company—Dividend payable.
International Paper Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad—Books close for dividend on first preferred.
Swift & Co.—Books close.
United States Leather Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
William Cramp & Son's Ship and Engine Building Company—Dividend payable.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Sept. 8.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, decrease, 2,371,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 6,831,000 pesetas.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 7, 1901.

Range for 1900. High.	Low.	Range for This Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Sept. 7. Bid.	Ask.	Net Change for This Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Sept. 7, 2,697,690.	Par $	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Sept. 7. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Sept. 7, '01.
140	114	135	May 28	147	Jan. 10	130	130		Adams Express Co.	100	$12,000,000	June 1, '01.	1¾	SA	135	135	130	135	125	44
99½	58¾	120	June 17	99½	Jan. 2	111¾	111¾	-½	American Coal Co.	100	125,987,300	July 25, '01.	12	Q	120	120	110¾	111¾	...	122
...	...	81	June 25	35	May 21	37	38	-1	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	15,535,000	...	...	...	36	36	36	36	...	...
...	...	64	Apr. 24	21	Jan. 2	37	38	-1	American Chicle Co.	100	17,701,500	...	...	...	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	...	100
25½	15½	24	June 24	21	Jan. 2	23½	24	-½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	½	Q	30½	31	28	28	15	4,400
12	7½	10	June 24	8	Jan. 2	8½	8¾	-½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	87¼	87½	84	84	61	2,200
11¾	8	10	June 24	8	Jan. 2	8½	8¾	-½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,527,100	Dec. 1, '00.	2½	A	33½	33½	30½	30½	23	2,100
37¾	28	34	June 24	27	Jan. 2	30	30½	-½	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,196,600	June 1, '01.	2	SA	90	90	90	90	90	100
30	20	28	Mar. 11	21	Jan. 2	22	23	-½	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Aug. 15, '01.	1	Q	31¾	31¾	30½	30½	23½	4,700
10½	6	9	Mar. 11	6	Aug. 26	6	6½	-½	American Ice Co. pf.	100	12,827,200	July 15, '01.	1½	Q	69¾	70	69	69	67½	300
1½	½	1	Jan. 2	½	Aug. 26	½	1		American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	...	...	...	27	27	26	26	16½	1,000
38	24	34	Mar. 11	25	Aug. 26	25	26	-1	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 15, '00.	1¾	...	61¼	64½	60	62	52½	2,400
7½	4	6	Mar. 11	4	Aug. 26	4	4½	-½	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	...	...	...	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼	5	700
30	20	28	Mar. 11	20	Aug. 26	20	21	-1	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,500,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1¾	...	29¾	29½	23½	28½	28	2,600
58	37	52	Mar. 11	37	Aug. 26	37	38	-1	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	30,000,000	...	...	...	52½	54	44	45	38	5,700
...	...	108	Mar. 11	100	Aug. 26	100	101	-1	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	July 6, '01.	1¾	Q	106	106¼	99	99¾	89¾	5,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		American Sugar Refining Co.	100	10,000,000	...	...	...	37	37	34½	34½	...	...
...	...	137	Mar. 11	120	Aug. 26	120	121	-1	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	35,100,000	...	...	...	87¾	88½	87½	87½	...	100
100	75	94	Mar. 11	84	Aug. 26	84	85	-1	American Tobacco Co.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '01.	1¾	Q	94	95	86½	86½	...	1,000
117½	95	110	Mar. 11	100	Aug. 26	100	101	-1	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	26,000,000	July 2, '01.	1¾	Q	136½	136¾	128	128¾	118¾	600
...	...	127	Mar. 11	125	Aug. 26	125	126	-1	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	24,000,000	July 2, '01.	1¾	Q	127	129	125	127	117	1,000
100	75	100	Mar. 11	90	Aug. 26	90	91	-1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	14,000,000	Sept. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	93	93	90	90	85	3,000
100	75	100	Mar. 11	90	Aug. 26	90	91	-1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit & Queens Co.	100	12,000,000	July 15, '00.	1¾	Q	93	93	90	90	85	3,000
100	75	100	Mar. 11	90	Aug. 26	90	91	-1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit & Queens Co.	100	72,000,000	July 15, '00.	1¾	Q	93	93	90	90	85	3,000
100	75	100	Mar. 11	90	Aug. 26	90	91	-1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit & Queens Co.	100	72,000,000	July 15, '00.	1¾	Q	93	93	90	90	85	3,000
100	75	100	Mar. 11	90	Aug. 26	90	91	-1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit & Queens Co.	100	72,000,000	July 15, '00.	1¾	Q	93	93	90	90	85	3,000
100	75	100	Mar. 11	90	Aug. 26	90	91	-1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit & Queens Co.	100	72,000,000	July 15, '00.	1¾	Q	93	93	90	90	85	3,000
100	75	100	Mar. 11	90	Aug. 26	90	91	-1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit & Queens Co.	100	72,000,000	July 15, '00.	1¾	Q	93	93	90	90	85	3,000
100	75	100	Mar. 11	90	Aug. 26	90	91	-1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit & Queens Co.	100	72,000,000	July 15, '00.	1¾	Q	93	93	90	90	85	3,000
100	75	100	Mar. 11	90	Aug. 26	90	91	-1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit & Queens Co.	100	72,000,000	July 15, '00.	1¾	Q	93	93	90	90	85	3,000
100	75	100	Mar. 11	90	Aug. 26	90	91	-1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit & Queens Co.	100	72,000,000	July 15, '00.	1¾	Q	93	93	90	90	85	3,000
100	75	100	Mar. 11	90	Aug. 26	90	91	-1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit & Queens Co.	100	72,000,000	July 15, '00.	1¾	Q	93	93	90	90	85	3,000
100	75	100	Mar. 11	90	Aug. 26	90	91	-1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit & Queens Co.	100	72,000,000	July 15, '00.	1¾	Q	93	93	90	90	85	3,000
100	75	100	Mar. 11	90	Aug. 26	90	91	-1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit & Queens Co.	100	72,000,000	July 15, '00.	1¾	Q	93	93	90	90	85	3,000
100	75	100	Mar. 11	90	Aug. 26	90	91	-1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit & Queens Co.	100	72,000,000	July 15, '00.	1¾	Q	93	93	90	90	85	3,000
100	75	100	Mar. 11	90	Aug. 26	90	91	-1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit & Queens Co.	100	72,000,000	July 15, '00.	1¾	Q	93	93	90	90	85	3,000
100	75	100	Mar. 11	90	Aug. 26	90	91	-1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit & Queens Co.	100	72,000,000	July 15, '00.	1¾	Q	93	93	90	90	85	3,000
100	75	100	Mar. 11	90	Aug. 26	90	91	-1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit & Queens Co.	100	72,000,000	July 15, '00.	1¾	Q	93	93	90	90	85	3,000
100	75	100	Mar. 11	90	Aug. 26	90	91	-1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit & Queens Co.	100	72,000,000	July 15, '00.	1¾	Q	93	93	90	90	85	3,000

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 7, 1901.—Continued.

Range in 1900. High.	Range in 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Range For Year 1901. Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Sept. 7. Bid.	Closing Saturday, Sept. 7. Ask'd.	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Sept. 7. First.	Range For Week Ended Sept. 7. High.	Range For Week Ended Sept. 7. Low.	Range For Week Ended Sept. 7. Last.	Sales for Year to Date.	Sales for Week Ended Sept. 7, '01.
99¾	93½	114½	May 2.	81¾	Jan. 4.	97¼	98	– 7½	Baltimore & Ohio	100	45,009,600	Sept. 3, '01.	2	SA	94½	96¼	91	91½	13,275	
80	79½	97	June 5.	88½	Feb. 28.	92	96½	– 2½	Baltimore & Ohio pf	100	50,227,000	Sept. 3, '01.	2½	SA	94¼	96¼	92	92	2,225	
68½	47¼	68½	Apr. 22.	65¼	Sep. 7.	65¼	66	– 10¾	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co	100	48,000,000				73	73¾	63¾	63¾	54½	66,030
111¾	47¾	78½	Apr. 19.	54½	Jan. 4.	66	67	– 2	Canada Southern	100	15,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	1	SA	69	70¾	67	67	40½	500
104¾	94½	117¾	May 7.	87¼	May 9.	100½	103¾	– 1¼	Canadian Pacific	100	25,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2½	SA	113½	119¾	103¾	103¾	87½	26,450
150¾	116	167	June 28.	145¾	Jan. 4.	160	165		Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	27,262,800	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	163	165	162	162	139½	700
40¾	24	52¾	May 3.	29	May 9.	43¼	43½	– ¼	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	20,533,400	Nov. 26, '00.	1	..	47¾	47¾	42¾	42½	28½	13,210
83	51	66¾	Apr. 30.	27	May 9.	57	57¾	– 3¼	Chicago & Alton	100	19,541,800				60¾	62¾	56¾	57½		1,300
75¾	63¾	82¾	Apr. 30.	72¼	Jan. 4.	77	78½	– 3½	Chicago & Alton pf	100	13,544,000	July 1, '01.	2	SA	78½	78½	76½	76½		1,000
99	86	125¾	Apr. 29.	91	Jan. 2.	124	129	– 3½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	100	7,187,800	July 1, '01.	1½	SA	129	131¾	125	125	96¾	1,700
135	119½	136	Apr. 22.	120¼	Jan. 3.	....	....	+ 3	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	100	4,230,700	July 1, '01.	1½	Q	133	133	133	133		100
28	9¾	28¼	Apr. 30.	18	Jan. 3.	22¼	22¾	– ¼	Chicago Great Western	100	31,315,500				22	23¾	22	22¼	18¾	39,625
93	69¼	95¼	June 24.	75	May 10.	84¼	86¾		Chicago Great Western pf. A	100	11,372,400	July 31, '01.	2½	SA	83¼	85¾	83¼	85½	65¾	23
60	50	56	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 3.	47½	52	+ 1¾	Chicago Great Western pf B	100	9,480,000				46¾	50¾	45¾	50¾		1,300
94¾	81	94¾	Mar. 15.	90	July 27.	90	93	+ 1	Chicago Great Western deb	100	22,577,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	91	91	91	91		100
46	24	41¾	Sep. 6.	23	Jan. 21.	38¾	38¾	+ 1¼	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	100	10,500,000				36½	41¾	38	38	22	16,220
84	45¼	75¾	Apr. 27.	58¾	Jan. 21.	71	71½	– 2	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	100	5,000,000	Apr. 25, '01.	2	SA	72	74½	71	72	57¾	900
108¾	103¼	108	May 6.	104	May 9.	106¾	107	– 19¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	55,821,800	Apr. 30, '01.	2	EA	108	108¾	106	107	113,90	20,665
135	109½	200	May 8.	175	May 9.	183½	186	– 5	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	100	44,858,400	Apr. 25, '01.	3½	SA	185	185¼	185	185½	178¾	1,900
172¾	150¾	215	May 1.	168¼	Jan. 4.	191	192	– 3½	Chicago & Northwestern	100	30,116,300	July 9, '01.	3	SA	200	209	192	192	102	800
122¾	102	125¾	June 5.	116¾	Jan. 21.	138½	139	– 6	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	100	68,549,886	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	143¼	147	138	138¾	106¾	9,320
14¾	8¼	31	Apr. 16.	16¾	Jan. 19.	20	20½	– 2¾	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co	100	12,000,000				23	23¼	20	20	9¾	5,100
39¾	28½	37¾	Apr. 15.	33	Jan. 3.	39	39	– 1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf	100	17,000,000				43¾	43¾	38	38½	20	4,000
....	....	21¾	May 28.	12	Jan. 17.	....	....		Chicago Union Traction	100	20,000,000				17	17	17	17	....	100
76	55	93¼	Sept. 5.	72½	May 15.	89¾	91	– 2¾	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	28,000,000	Sept. 2 '01.	2	SA	98¾	93¾	89¼	89¾	59¾	6,830
108	94	108	June 17.	94½	Jan. 21.	104	105	– 5¾	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	23,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	108	108	104¾	104¾	94	25,775
139¾	129¾	138¼	June 17.	118¼	Jan. 21.	133	135	– 5¾	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	100	2,000,000	Aug. 22, '01.	4	SA	131	131	131	131	118	100
121¾	117¾	142	Apr. 29.	116	Mar. 19.	120	122	+ 1¾	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	100	2,000,000				15¾	15¾	13½	13½	6	10,800
3¾	1	5	Apr. 29.	2	Jan. 21.	3	3½	– 2	Colorado Southern	100	30,905,000				17¾	17¾	13½	13¾	6	10,800
47¾	36	58¾	Aug. 30.	40	Jan. 21.	53	54	– 4¾	Colorado Southern 1st pf	100	8,500,000	Feb. 1, '01.	2	A	57¾	57¾	53½	53½	40¾	2,500
30¾	14	28¾	Apr. 29.	18¼	Jan. 29.	22¼	24	– 3½	Colorado Southern 2d pf	100	8,500,000				27¼	27¾	22¾	22¾	16¼	7,875
31	11¼	25¼	June 17.	14	Jan. 18.	17	18	....	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	6,903,600				20	20	19	19	15	300
224	144	238	Apr. 15.	157	Jan. 18.	217¾	217¾	– 6¼	Consolidated Gas Co	100	72,538,100	June 15, '01.	2	Q	225	226	216¼	217¾	122	13,135
....	....	69¾	Sep. 3.	63¾	July 22.	65¼	67½	....	Continental Tobacco Co. tr. certs	....	....				68¾	69¾	65¾	65¾	28¼	300
85	70	124	June 10.	83¾	Jan. 2.	115	116	– 3	Continental Tobacco Co. pf	100	46,546,500	July 2, '01.	1¾	Q	117½	117½	116	116	79¾	400
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Delaware & Hudson	100	35,000,000	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	189	189	181½	182	118¾	1,500
228	171½	244	May 29.	198¼	Jan. 3.	217	222	– 13	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	28,280,000	July 20, '01.	3½	Q	228	228	217	217	177	1,108
52¾	37½	53¾	May 6.	39½	Jan. 21.	45	45½	– 1½	Denver & Rio Grande	100	33,900,000				49¼	51½	44¾	45	19¾	28,520
91	64¼	103¾	June 14.	88	Jan. 21.	92	93¼	– 2	Denver & Rio Grande pf	100	40,501,820	July 25, '01.	2½	SA	97	97¾	91	92	67½	25,720
....	....	152¼	Aug. 29.	140¾	July 22.	....	....	....	Diamond Match Co	100	15,000,000	June 12, '01.	2½	Q	152	152	151	151	....	400
....	....	10¾	June 19.	7¾	Aug. 7.	7¾	8½	– ¼	Distilling Co. of America	100	44,495,282				8¼	8¾	8	8¾	....	410
....	....	33¾	June 25.	27	July 24.	27	28½	– 2¾	Distilling Co. of America pf	100	29,418,816				29	29	27	27	....	1,000
6¾	4	13¾	June 5.	4½	Feb. 5.	10¼	11	....	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000				10¾	12¾	10	10½	....	2,500
27¾	13	22	June 5.	12¾	Jan. 3.	18½	19	– ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf	100	10,000,000				19¾	21¾	19¼	19	....	12,488
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Erie	100	112,328,900				44¾	44¾	38¾	40¾	11¾	295,057
72¾	49¾	65¾	June 4.	36¾	May 9.	40¾	40¾	– 4¼	Erie 1st pf	100	47,552,400	Aug. 30, '01.	1½	..	72¾	72¾	67¼	68¾	34¾	38,385
69¾	50¾	69¾	June 20.	52¾	Jan. 21.	66	67	– 3¾	Erie 2d pf	100	16,000,000				59	59¾	54	55	17¾	18,980
44¾	15	61	Mar. 21.	39¾	Jan. 4.	54	55	– 2½	Evansville & Terre Haute	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	SA	57¾	63	57¾	60	....	14,450
58¾	38½	68	Apr. 12.	41	Jan. 31.	59	60	+ 2												
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Gas & Electric of Bergen County	100	2,000,000				30	36	30	30	28¾	250
64	64	101¾	June 19.	30	July 12.	....	....	....	General Electric	100	34,678,800	July 15, '01.	2	Q	267½	287½	253	254	138½	670
260	129	270¾	June 24.	183¼	Jan. 10.	253½	260	– 13¾	Glucose Sugar Refining Co	100	24,027,300	Sept. 2, '01.	1½	Q	97	97	85	85½	53¾	3,830
60	44	65	May 2.	45	Feb. 16.	50¾	56	– ½	Great Northern pf	100	200,546,550	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	198	198¾	180	180	153	3,900
181¼	144¾	208	Mar. 15.	167¼	May 9.	180	182	– 6½												
62¾	39	57	May 6.	46¾	May 9.	52	55	– 3	Hocking Valley	100	10,385,600	July 20, '01.	1½	SA	53¾	54¾	50	50	34½	1,300
74¾	58	80	May 2.	63¾	Jan. 21.	74½	75½	– 1¾	Hocking Valley pf	100	13,961,700	July 20, '01.	2	SA	76	76¾	75¼	75½	63¾	448
122	110	154¾	June 29.	124	May 9.	143¾	144	– 3¼	Illinois Central	100	66,000,000	Aug. 31, '01.	3	SA	147	147¼	142	144	116¾	5,088
28½	1½	28	Mar. 2.	18¾	May 10.	22¾	23	– 2¾	International Paper Co	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	25¼	25¾	23¾	23½	21¾	8,450
88	58	81¼	Sep. 5.	69	Jan. 21.	78	78½	– 1½	International Paper Co. pf	100	22,539,700	July 1, '01.	1½	Q	76¾	81¾	76	78	69½	7,050
25¾	24	109¾	May 31.	54½	Jan. 2.	95¾	96½	– ¾	International Power Co	100	6,400,000				98¾	98	96	96	29	4,000
1¾	¾	11	Jan. 5.	5¾	Feb. 7.	7	8	– ¼	International Silver Co	100	9,944,700				7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	....	100
....	....	40	Sep. 7.	22½	June 15.	38	40	+ 5	International Silver Co. pf	100	5,107,500	Apr. 2, '00.	1¾	Q	39¾	40	39¾	40	....	400
46	26	46¾	Sep. 6.	24¼	Jan. 22.	43¼	44	– ¾	International Steam Pump Co	100	12,262,500	July 1, '01.	1	Q	44½	45¾	43¾	44	....	5,400
77¾	76	86¾	Aug. 27.	74	Jan. 24.	82½	85¾	+ ¼	International Steam Pump Co. pf	100	5,650,800	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	..	86¼	86¾	86¾	86¾	....	200
11¾	11¾	43¾	June 21.	21	Jan. 21.	34	36	– 4	Iowa Central	100	5,512,900				39½	39¾	35	35	18¾	600
88	39	67¼	July 1.	46	Jan. 21.	65	70	– 4½	Iowa Central pf	100	5,671,800	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	74	76	70	70	44½	200
35	10	41	June 15.	21	Jan. 8.	31	35	– ¾	Kanawha & Michigan	100	9,000,000				33	33¾	32	32¾	....	500
17¾	17	25	Apr. 30.	13¾	Jan. 4.	20	22	+ ¼	Kansas City Southern	100	29,982,500				30¼	30¾	25¾	27½	9	200
43¾	27¼	49	Apr. 30.	35	Jan. 4.	37¼	41	+ 1½	Kansas City Southern pf	100	21,900,000				43	43¾	42¾	43¾	30	800
6	3½	10¾	Feb. 13.	5¾	Jan. 3.	....	....	....	Keokuk & Des Moines	100	2,500,400				9	9	9	9	....	10
89	65	95¾	July 8.	70	Jan. 18.	86	95	+ 2	Lamelede Gas Co	100	8,500,000	Mar. 15, '01.	2	SA	93	93	93	93	75	100
32	20¼	68¾	Mar. 29.	33¾	Jan. 21.	61	63	– 4¾	Lake Erie & Western	100	11,840,000				63	65¾	62	62	28	1,185
115	83½	130	Mar. 29.	108¼	Jan. 21.	123	128	– ½	Lake Erie & Western pf	100	11,840,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	126	128¾	126	128¾	95	215
80	47½	82¼	June 27.	67	Jan. 3.	73½	77	– 2	Long Island	50	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '98.	1	SA	75	75	75	75	60	200
89¾	69¾	111¾	June 17.	78	May 9.	100¾	101¼	– 5¾	Louisville & Nashville	100	55,000,000	Aug. 12, '01.	3½	Q	106	108¾	100	101	72	30,000
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Manhattan Beach	100	5,000,000				12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	....	100
158	6¾	22	Apr. 16.	8¾	May 9.	8	12	+	Manhattan Elevated	100	48,000,000	July 1, '01.	1	Q	130	128	114¾	114¾	91¼	27,808
117	89	131¾	Apr. 22.	86	May 9.	114¼	115	– 6	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	32,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	109	109	102¾	102¾	154½	6,165
152	143¾	177	June 24.	150	May 9.	163	163½	– 6½	Mexican Central	100	97,853,100				25¾	26¾	25	25¾	11¾	8,300
17¾	16¾	30	May 2.	13¾	Jan. 21.	23	24	– 2¾	Mexican National certificates	100	38,350,000				13	13¾	12¾	12¾	....	502,200
5	2¾	15	Apr. 16.	3¾	Jan. 18.	12¾	12¾	– 4	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	6,000,000	July 15, '01.	1	SA	108	108	104½	104½	55	900
72¼	45¼	111¾	July 19.	67¾	Jan. 19.	104½	105½	– 4	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	100	4,000,000	July 15, '01.	3½	SA	115	115	115	115	96	20
104¾	87¼	137¼	Aug. 9.	101¾	Jan. 7.	115	118	....	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	100	14,000,000				27	27¼	24	24	....	200
27	14	28½	Aug. 27.	15	May 9.	24	25	– 2½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf	100	7,000,000				73½	74¾	72	72	....	700
49	47	76	June 25.	49	Apr. 9.	72	73½	– 3	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	55,280,300				29	30¾	26¼	26¾	....	12,675
17¾	9	35¼	Apr. 29.	15	Jan. 21.	26½	27	– 1¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	100	13,040,000				56	57¾	53¾	53¾	31¾	6,980
47¼	25¾	62¾	Apr. 18.	37	May 9.	52½	53	– 3½	Missouri Pacific	100	78,046,800	July 20, '01.	2½	..	107¾	107¾	100	100¼	52	30,700
127¾	86¾	124½	June 14.	99	Jan. 4.	100¾	105¾	– 1	Mobile & Ohio, J. P. M. & Co. certs	....	....				83½	84¾	83½	84	....	....
....	....	85	Aug. 22.	73	May 9.	83½	86													
40¾	27¾	46	May 3.	37	Jan. 21.	42¾	43	– ¾	National Biscuit Co	100	29,226,000	July 15, '01.	1	Q	44¼	44¾	43	43¼	34	700
96	79¼	103¼	Aug. 29.	92	Jan. 2.	101	102½	– ½	National Biscuit Co. pf	100	21,825,100	Aug. 28, '01.	1¾	Q	102	102¾	102	102¾	85¾	300
28¾	15¾	23¼	June 12.	15	Feb. 28.	19½	20	– 1	National Lead Co	100	14,903,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	21	21	20	20	18	600
106¾	82	93¾	June 13.	81	May 16.	87	90		National Lead Co. pf	100	14,904,400	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	89	90	89	89¾	80¾	100
46	32¼	50	Mar. 21.	40	Jan. 7.	40	41	– 1¾	National Salt Co	100	7,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	43¾	45¾	43¾	44¾	....	985
76¾	66	84	Mar. 21.	72¾	Jan. 3.	76	77	....	National Salt Co. pf	100	5,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	77¾	77¾	76¾	76¾	....	312
37	30	37	Jan. 5.	27	Sep. 3.	28	30	– ¼	New Central Coal	20	7,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	2	..	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	....	500
175	112	175	Apr. 29.	133	July 15.	130	143	– 7	New York Air Brake	100	6,012,500	July 15, '01.	2	Q	140	142	140	142	120	575
165¾	125¾	170	May 2.	126¾	Jan. 21.	150½	151	– 4¾	New York Central	100	115,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	154¾	155¼	150	150¾	131	6,660
24¾	11	42	Aug. 30.	16	May 9.	37	37½	– 4¾	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	14,000,000				41½	41¾	37	37¾	11¾	5,600
110	75	115	Mar. 22.	97	May 1.	110	115	– 4	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	100	6,000,000	July 1, '01.	2	A	114	114	110	110	....	200
66¼	20	82¾	Aug. 30.	47	Mar. 1.	74	79	– 7	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	..	82	82	78	78	....	1,700
32¼	18¼	40¾	May 1.	24	May 9.	32¾	33	– 3¾	New York, Ontario & Western	100	28,113,800				39¾	39¾	32¾	32¾	21¾	27,100
47¾	22¾	57¾	May 1.	42	Jan. 10.	51¼	51¾	– 5¾	Norfolk & Western	100	68,000,000	June 20, '01.	½	..	56¾	57¾	51¾	51¾	34½	65,900
83	67	90¾	June 15.	82	Feb. 15.	89¾	90	– ½	Norfolk & Western pf	100	23,000,000	Aug. 23, '01.	3	SA	98	99	89¾	89¾	79¾	920
....	....	109	June 18.	73¾	Feb. 15.	98	97	– 10¾	North American	100	11,326,700				109¾	109	97	97¾	....	1,700
91¼	67	113¾	May 7.	84¾	Jan. 21.	94	96	– 3¾	Northern Pacific pf	100	75,000,000	Sep. 5, '01.	1	Q	95¾	96¾	95	95¾	71¾	1,500
9	6	10¾	Mar. 1.	6¾	Jan. 5.	9½	10½	+ ¾	Ontario Mining Co	100	15,000,000	Sep. 3, '01.	10c	..	19	19¾	19	19¾	....	1,429
62	46	73	June 19.	52	Feb. 1.	68	70	– ¾	Pacific Coast	100	6,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1	Q	68¼	68¾	68¾	68¾	55¾	200
57	25¾	47¾	Jan. 28.	30¾	May 9.	38½	38¾	– 4¾	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	..	32½	46	38¾	38¾	31¾	8,250
149¾	124¾	161¾	Apr. 22.	127¾	May 9.	141¾	142	– 6¾	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	282,194,350	May 31, '01.	2½	SA	147¾	147¾	141	141¾	128¾	64,093
111¾	81¾	120¾	June 21.	95¾	Jan. 21.	107¾	108	– 5	People's Gas, Chicago	100	28,605,800	Aug. 24, '01.	1½	Q	113	113	107¾	108	90¾	12,780
18	9	35	Mar. 22.	14	Jan. 22.	27	29	– 2¾	Peoria & Eastern	100	9,000,000				29	29	27	27	....	2,075
80¾	49¾	80	June 19.	57	Jan. 30.	70	73	– 1	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,347,098	Apr. 1, '01.	1	..	71	71	71	71	....	209
94	78	105	May 7.	88	Jan. 4.	103	103	....	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	100	22,849,200	July 15, '01.	2	SA	102	102	102	102	88	100
38¾	32¾	52	Jan. 22.	30	Mar. 7.	49	51	– 1¾	Pressed Steel Car Co	100	12,500,000	Aug. 29, '01.	1	Q	45¾	46¾	40	40	39	1,347
89¾	59¾	89	Apr. 29.	72¾	Mar. 5.	89¼	92¾	– 4¾	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf	100	12,500,000	Aug. 22, '01.	1¾	Q	90	92¾	89	92	72	1,192
206	176	217	Apr. 1.	185½	Jan. 21.	205	210	– 5¾	Pullman Co	100	74,000,000	Aug. 15, '01.	2	..	209	215	205	205	167	1,178
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Reading	50	68,920,000				45	45¾	39¾	40¾	16¾	85,389
25	15	45¾	June 5.	24¾	Jan. 4.	40¾	40¾	– 4¾	Reading 1st pf	50	25,000,000	Mar. 5, '01.	2	SA	77½	77¾	73¾	74	38¾	13,909
71¾	49	80¾	June 17.	65	May 9.	74	74¾	– 3¾	Reading 2d pf	50	42,000,000				53¾	58¾	49¾	50¾	27¾	12,703
39¾	23¾	59¾	May 1.	38	Jan. 3.	56¾	57	– 1½	Republic Iron & Steel	100	32,121,600				19½	19¾	16¾	17¾	12¾	17,200
27¾	9¾	24	June 17.	12¾	Jan. 22.	17¼	17¾	– 1¾	Republic Iron & Steel pf	100	29,206,900	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	73½	74	70	71¾	54	6,750
104	49	82	Apr. 2.	55¾	Jan. 21.	71¼	72	– 2¾	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	Q	31¾	32¾	27	27	....	6,160
....	....	35¾	May 2.	26	Aug. 9.	26¾	28	– 4½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf	100	8,061,480	June 15, '01.	1½	Q	89	89	89	89	....	200
....	....	90	May 2.	76¼	Aug. 9.	....	....	+ ½												
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	St. Lawrence & Adirondack	100	1,200,000	Sept. 1, '01.	2½	..	117½	118	114	115¾	....	3,608
....	....	118	Sep. 3.	57	Jan. 30.	115¾	116	– 1½	St. Louis & San Francisco	100	27,000,700				48¾	48¾	42	42	10¾	3,650
54¼	6¾	54¾	June 20.	21¼	Jan. 4.	42¾	43¾	5¾	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	100	5,000,000	July 1, '01.	2	SA	88	88	88	88	38¾	50
28¾	6¾	88	Mar. 12.	75	July 15.	81	86	+ 4	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	100	14,335,700	Sept. 2, '01.	1	Q	78¼	78¾	68	68¾	32¾	3,750
55	31¼	78¼	June 19.	55¾	Jan. 4.	66	67¾	– 6¾	St. Louis Southwestern	100	35,000,000				31¾	33	29	29	12¾	1,300
18¾	6¾	30¾	Apr. 30.	18	May 9.	29	29¾	– 2½	St. Louis Southwestern pf	100	20,000,000				60¾	62¾	52¾	52¾	30	1,400
45¾	21¾	71	June 10.	41¼	Jan. 3.	59¾	62	– 1¾	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co	100	7,500,000				31¾	32	30	30	....	400
96	71	86	Apr. 2.	65¼	Jan. 22.	77	80	+ 1	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf	100	6,709,080	July 1, '01.	1¾	Q	81	81	81	81	67¾	100
45¾	30¾	63¾	June 5.	29	May 9.	53¾	54¾	– 6¾	Southern Pacific	100	197,832,100				60¾	60¾	55¾	56	34	120,857
23¾	10¾	35¾	June 5.	18	Jan. 21.	30¾	30¾	– 3¾	Southern Railway	100	119,900,000				33¾	34	30¾	30¾	12	39,050
73¾	49¾	88¾	June 17.	67¼	Jan. 21.	85½	86	– 3	Southern Railway pf	100	60,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2	SA	85¾	85¾	85	85¾	54¾	11,725
16¾	4½	6¼	June 13.	3½	Mar. 6.	4¾	5	– ½	Standard Rope & Twine Co	100	12,000,000				4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	5	725
104	49	76¾	June 18.	49¾	Mar. 7.	60¾	61	– 5¾	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..	67	68¾

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 7, 1901

BONDS. Sales Week Ended Sept. 7..$7,833,500	Week Ended Sept. 7. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104	104	104	104	1½
American Dock & Improvement 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	6
American Bicycle 5s	60¼	60½	60¼	60½	2
American Hide & Leather 6s	94	94½	94	94½	59
American Cotton Oil 6½s	101	101	100½	100½	7
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	103⅝	104	102¼	103⅞	153½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	97⅜	97⅜	96½	96½	34½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	15
Atlantic & Danville 4s	95	95	95	95	15
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95¾	95⅞	95¾	95⅝	18
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	104	104	103	103	70
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89⅝	90	89⅝	89⅝	12
B. & O. sub. cts. for 4s con. 1911, 6th in. pd.	104½	104½	104½	104½	132
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	101	101	100¾	101	36
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s, tr. rects.	72	73	72	73	10
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	2
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107½	107½	107	107	4
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	107⅝	107⅝	105¼	105¼	24
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	81½	82	81½	82	60
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	32⅝	32⅝	30	30	32
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	19½	19½	19½	19½	7
Central of New Jersey general 5s	130	130	130	130	31
Central Pacific gtd. 5½s	87½	87½	87	87	25
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101¼	101¼	101	101¼	13
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	4
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	17
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle 2d con. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	84½	84½	84	84½	19
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 4s, joint bonds	97⅞	98	95	95	973
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	102⅞	102⅞	102¼	102¼	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Mo. River 5s	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	115	115	115	115	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	110	110	110	110	5
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	135½	135½	135½	135½	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	49
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	138½	138½	138½	138½	2
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	95½	95½	95	95	29
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	106	106	103	103	3
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	5
Colorado Midland 1st 3-4s	81	81	81	81	21
Colorado & Southern 4s	88½	88½	88	88	114
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102	102½	102	102½	25
Denver & Southwestern general 5s	93	93	92	92½	27
Detroit City Gas 5s	100	100	100	100	9
Detroit, Mack. & Marq. land grand 3½s	30	30	30	30	4
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	5
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	116¼	119¼	119¼	119	20
East Tennessee reorganization lien 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	2
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	8
Erie general 4s	89	89¼	88½	88½	205
Erie 1st consol. 4s	99	99	99	99	105
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½	29
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	105	105	103	103	22
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	86½	86½	86½	86½	10
Green Bay & Western debenture, B.	9½	9½	9	9	106
Hocking Valley 4½s	107	107	106½	106½	14
International Paper 6s	108½	109½	108¼	108¼	15
Kansas City Southern 3s	69¼	70	69¼	69¼	15
Kings County Elevated 4s	91½	92½	91½	92½	7
Laclede Gas 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	113½	113½	113¼	113¼	5
Lake Shore 3½s	100	100	100	100	5
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. gtd. 4½s	104½	104½	103¾	103¾	22
Long Island unified 4s	100	100	99¼	99¼	18
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101¼	101½	101¼	101¼	23
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119	119	119	119	1
Louisville & Nashville gold 5s	114	114	114	114	2
Manhattan Railway consol. 4s	104½	104½	104	104	63
Mexican Central consol. 4s	85¾	86	85½	86	13
Mexican Central 1st income	33½	35	31	31	186
Mexican Central 2d income	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	31
Michigan Central consol. 7s	134½	134½	134½	134½	1
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	137	137	137	137	3
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 7s	103	103	103	103	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	96¾	96¾	96	96	131
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	83	83¾	83¾	83¾	22
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	108	108	106	106	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	103	103	103¾	103¾	7
Missouri Pacific consol. 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	1
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	105¾	105¾	104¾	104¾	12
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	107	107	106	106	24
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¼	24
Mohawk & Malone income 5s	104½	105¼	104½	105¼	154
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	115	115	115	115	4
New York Central deb. 5s, of 1894	101	101	101	101	1
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	96	96	95¾	95¾	14
New York Central, Michigan Central 3½s	94¼	94¼	93¾	93¾	11
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 5s	98	98	98	98	30
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & Power 5s	118	118	118	118	6
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¼	16
New York, Susquehanna & Western gen. 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	10
Northern Pacific M.	77⅞	78	77⅞	77⅞	113
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103	103	102¾	102¾	116

BONDS.	Week Ended Sept. 7. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	97	97	96⅝	97	18
Peoria & Eastern income	69¼	70	69¼	70	42
Reading general 4s	96⅜	96	95¾	95¾	73
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼	13
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 3-4s	95½	95½	95¼	95¼	10
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	116½	116½	116	116	7
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	91¼	91¼	90¾	90¾	9
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	115	115	115	115	6
St. Louis & San Fran., Southwest. Div. 5s	100¼	100¼	100½	100½	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	97¾	98	96¾	96¾	24
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	77	77	75	75	27
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	112	112	112	112	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¼	1
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba cons. 4½s	115	115	114¾	114¾	6
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 6s	128	128	128	128	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	86	86⅜	86	86	88
Southern Pacific 4s	92¼	92¼	91½	91½	61
Southern Pacific 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	11
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¼	1
Southern Railway 5s	117	117	115¾	115¾	30
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	52	52⅜	52	52	13
Standard Rope & Twine income	6	6½	6	6½	101
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Debar. C. & I. 6s	101	101	101	101	11
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	119	119	119	119	6
Third Avenue con. 4s	102	102	102	102	20
Toledo & Ohio Central general 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	84	84	84	84	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105⅞	106	105¼	105¼	253
Union Pacific 1st 4s, registered	104½	104½	104½	104½	44
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	108¼	108¼	105¾	105¾	2,065
United States Leather 6s	115	115	114	114	1
Virginia Midland general 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Wabash 1st 5s	119	119¼	119	119	5
Wabash 2d 5s	110¼	111	110	110	26
Wabash debenture, Series B	65¾	65¾	60¾	61	618
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	119¾	119¾	119	119	6
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 5-4s	100	100	100	100	2
Western Union collateral trust 5s	111¼	112	111¼	112	3
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	92⅜	93¼	91⅞	91¾	24
Wisconsin Central general 4s	88¼	89¼	88	88	196

Total sales.....$7,821,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 7, 1901.

United States 3s, coupon	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	1
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	137	137	137	137	1

Total sales.....$2,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 7, 1901.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	95⅝	96⅛	95⅝	96⅛	

Grand total.....$7,823,0

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	106⅝	June 6	105¼	Jan. 21	107⅜	June 6
U. S. 2s, 1936, coupon Q. Jan.	108¼	June 29	105¼	Jan. 17	107⅝	July 20
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	114½	Jan. 10	112¼	June 4	112⅜	July 17
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	115¼	Mar. 30	112¼	July 9	113¼	Aug. 8
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	139	July 9	137	Aug. 17	137	Aug. 28
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	139¼	Apr. 23	138⅜	Aug. 6	137	Sep. 7
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	111⅞	Mar. 4	110	May 1	110	May 1
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon Q. F.	113½	Jan. 4	109¼	July 22	109¼	July 22
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, coupon J. J.	112	Mar. 29	108¾	June 6	109⅝	Sep. 5
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, small J. J.	112	Mar. 29	108¾	June 6	109¼	Aug. 30
U. S. 3s, 10-30, 1918, reg. Q. F.	111⅝	Mar. 27	108	Aug. 6	109¾	Aug. 13
District of Columbia 3-65s J. J.	125	July 22	105	Apr. 26	126	July 22
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 6s Q. Jan.	97¼	Mar. 2	96	Apr. 15	96	Apr. 15

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	109½	Apr. 5	108½	Jan. 14	109¼	Apr. 15
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.					109¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	108¼	Mar. 30	102	Feb. 12	107¾	Mar. 30
Alabama currency funding 4s J. J.	103	Aug. 23	103	Aug. 23	103	Aug. 23
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	103	Apr. 17	103½	Aug. 1	103¾	Aug. 19
Nor. Carolina consol. 6s, 1910 J. J.	125	July 29	105	Jan. 17	125¾	July 29
North Carolina 4s, 1910 A. O.	126¾	Mar. 14	125	Mar. 14	125	Mar. 15
South Carolina 4½s, 1933 J. J.					95¾	Aug. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	96	Mar. 5	96	Jan. 17	96	Feb. 7
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	85	Mar. 26	75	July 1	75	Aug. 12
Virginia, deferred 6s, certfs.	8½	Mar. 26	7½	July 1	7½	Aug. 12
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	85¾	Jan. 17	85¾	July 1	85¾	Sep. 6

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	When Closed.	When Opens.
Alabama Gt. Southern pf. A (extra)	2	Sept. 16		
Atlantic Coast Line (Conn.)	2½	Sept. 15	Sept. 5	Sept. 17
Boston & Albany (quarter)	$2	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 7
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 8
Canadian Pac. secs. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 1	Sept. 6	Oct. 8
Canadian Pac. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 6	Oct. 8
Chicago, Burlington & Q. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 25	Sept. 20	Sept. 26
Chicago & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Sept. 23
Chi., Ind. & L. pf. (semi-annual)	3	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Chicago Junction Railway & Union Stock Yards com. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 13	Oct. 2
Chicago Junction Railway & Union Stock Yards, pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 13	Oct. 2
Col. & South. 1st pf. (semi-annual)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 2
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 16	Aug. 20	Sept. 17
Fitchburg pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 7
Little Miami (quarter)	2	Sept. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 16
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	3	Sept. 16	Holders of record	Sept. 16
St. Joseph, South Bend & S. com.	1	Sept. 16	Sept. 11	Sept. 17
St. J., S. B. & Southern pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Sept. 16	Sept. 11	Sept. 17
St. Louis & San F. 1st pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1
Southern Railway pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 1
Union Pacific common	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 1
Union Pacific pf.	4	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 1
West Jersey & Sea Shore (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 16	Holders of record	Aug. 30

STREET RAILWAYS.

American Railways Co.	1	Sept. 16	Aug. 30	Sept. 16
Chicago City Ry.	2½	Sept. 30		
South Side Elevated, Chicago, (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Twin City Rapid Trans. pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 1

TRUST COMPANIES.

Manufacturers', Brooklyn, (quarter)	1	Sept. 16	Sept. 10	Oct. 1
People's, Brooklyn, (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. Agricultural Chemical Co. pf.	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 1
Am. Bank Note Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 21
Am. Brass Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 1
Am. Chicle Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 1
Am. Graphophone Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 1
Am. Malting Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 1
Am. Tobacco Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Sept. 7, 1901.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. On these pages is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

		Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	101 Mar 15	93 Jan 7	96 Aug 29	97
At., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O*	104⅝ Mar 13	101⅞ May 14	103¾ Sept 7	103½ 104
Do registered	A O	104 Jun 17	102 Feb 15	103 Aug 28	.. ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	90 Jun 14	88¾ Jan 4	90¾ Sept 7	96 97
Do do registered	Nov.	85 May 17	87 Jan 4	87 Mar 17	.. ..
Do stamped		99⅝ Jun 25	90 Jan 29	94⅝ Sept 6	93 ..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D	108 May 18	108 May 18	108 May 18	106 ..
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J	97¾ Jun 28	95 Jan 8	96¼ Sept 5	95¾ ..
Do do registered		95¾ Mar 19	95¾ Mar 19	95¾ Mar 19	94¾ 95¾
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	105 Mar 11	99 May 9	103 Sept 7	103 103¾
Do do registered		104 Mar 8	101½ Jul 1	101½ Aug 19	.. ..
Do sub. certs. for conv. deb. gold. 4s, 1911, 5th installment paid		110 May 3	103¾ May 15	104⅛ Sept 7	.. ..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J	92 Jun 24	89⅝ Jan 21	89¾ Sept 6	.. 90¼
Do do registered		91 Jun 4	90¾ Jun 4	90¾ June 4	.. ..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 4½s, 1925	M N*	91¼ Mar 18	81¼ May 23	88½ Aug 13	.. ..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	107¼ Oct. 05	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	111 May 22,00	.. ..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	.. ..	.. ..	111 Jne 5, 99	.. ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S*	118¾ Jul 9	115 Jan 3	118¾ July 9	.. ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	J D	130 Jan 3	130 Jan 3	134 Jne 3	126 ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D*	130 Feb 7	129 May 29	129 May 23	126 129½
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	*J	.. ..	.. ..	103 No 14,97	.. ..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	100 No 18,99	.. ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*J D	106⅝ Apr 15	103⅜ Jul 8	105⅞ Sept 5	106⅝ ..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*A O	127⅛ Mar 10	119⅝ Jan 15	123⅝ Aug 27	122⅝ ..
Do do registered	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	117 No 20,00	.. ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	140 Fe 14,97	.. ..
C. R. I. P. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	113⅝ De 6, 00	.. ..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*J	100 Jun 27	103¾ Jul 1	106¾ Sept 6	.. 106¾
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*M S	111 Jan 28	107 Sep 5	107 Sept 5	.. ..
Do do registered	*M S	108 Mar 22	106¾ Apr 17	107 Aug 6	.. ..
Cen. Br. Up. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*J D	95 Mar 27	91 Aug 5	91 Aug 9	90 ..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*M N	103¾ Apr 26	96 Jan 31	102¾ Sept 7	101¾ ..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	120½ Mar 25	119 Feb 5	120¾ Mar 25	116 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N*	108½ Jun 24	97¼ Jan 18	103¾ Sept 7	106 107½
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	106 Dc 30,00	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		84 Aug 28	60 Jan 9	92 Sept 7	.. 82
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		36½ Mar 6	20 Jan 3	39 Sept 7	.. ..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		21 Jun 21	8 Jan 18	19¾ Sept 3	.. ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*J	.. ..	.. ..	95 Jne 27,99	.. ..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947	*J	.. ..	.. ..	102 Jne 20,99	.. ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	106 Dc 24,99	.. ..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N*	108 Mar 30	104¾ Jul 24	104¾ July 24	103½ ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987	J	137½ Mar 2	127 Jan 22	130 Sept 7	129½ 131
Do do registered	Q J	137 Mar 2	127 Jan 17	130 July 24	.. ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M	106 Mar 15	106 Mar 15	106 July 9	.. ..
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910	Q March	103¾ Jul 31	102 Jun 21	103¾ Sept 7	103¾ 104¾
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J*	119½ Jun 4	112 Jul 25	115¾ Sept 5	113 ..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	117 Apr 10	115¾ Jun 8	114 Aug 22	114 ..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O	119 Feb 19	115¾ May 15	117¾ July 16	116 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	122 Feb 7	119 Jul 22	120¾ Sept 4	.. ..
Do do registered	*M N	121 Jun 24	116 Apr 30	116 July 15	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*M S	108¾ Jan 15	104 Jan 4	105¾ Sept 7	105 106
Do do registered	*M S	103 Apr 18	103 Apr 18	103 Apr 18	.. ..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*J	101¼ Apr 30	103¾ Aug 19	104¾ Aug 21	.. ..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*J	103 Jan 11	99 Jul 19	101⅝ Sept 5	99 99½
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J	.. ..	.. ..	103 No 26,00	106 ..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 6s, 1941	*M S	.. ..	.. ..	101¼ Ap 29,99	103½ ..
Eliz., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902	*M S	102¾ Jan 14	100⅝ Sep	100⅝ Sept 5	.. ..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	*M N	103¾ Jan 9	103¼ Jun 4	103¾ June 4	103¼ ..
Miss. R. Edge 1st 6s, s. f., 1912	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ Oct., 95	.. ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	A O*	94 Jan 12	88 Aug 16	89 Sept 6	87¾ 89
Do certificates of interest		93⅞ Jun 3	91¼ Jan 3	93⅞ June 4	.. ..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J	87⅝ Jun 21	83¾ Jan 14	84¾ Sept 6	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J	104⅝ Jan 29	104⅝ Jul 8	104⅝ Aug 26	104¾ ..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901	A O	102¾ Mar 1	100⅝ Apr 9	102 Aug 26	101⅝ ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*M N	112¾ Apr 16	108¾ Jul 29	109¾ Aug 21	109½ ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O	115¾ Aug 30	111 Apr 30	111⅝ Aug 26	111½ ..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O*	107 Mar 8	104½ Apr 17	105¾ July 22	105¾ ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*F A	102¾ Jan 4	101⅝ Jan 24	102¾ July 8	100¾ ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S*	100¾ Jan 4	100¾ Jan 4	100¾ Jan 4	102 ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	104¾ Ap 11,00	.. ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J	104¼ Jan 28	101⅜ Jul 12	102⅝ Sept 6	102¾ ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*M N	113 Apr 2	110¾ May 17	110¾ Aug 22	.. ..
Do do registered	*M N	112¾ Apr 17	109¾ Aug 9	108¾ Aug 9	.. ..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	*M S	125½ Feb 20	121 Mar 13	121 June 25	121¼ ..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D*	115 May 10	112 Aug	112 Aug	112 ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O*	140 Mar 23	135¾ Jan 11	137½ Aug 14	137 ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M S*	127 Apr 20	115 Jan 2	122¾ Aug 20	122¾ 125
Do do registered	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	115 My 11,00	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*J	125 Mar 19	112¾ Jan 23	119¼ Aug 14	120¾ ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—					
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J	117 Apr 15	113 Jan 21	117 Apr 26	.. ..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 6s, 1947	J	117 Jan 15	115 Jan 15	115 Aug 19	.. ..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	J	126½ Jun 18	115	115 Jne 24	121 ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
L. M. & St. P. 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902	J	192¼ Apr 23	180 May 31	180 May 31	.. ..
Do 7s, 1902	J	.. ..	.. ..	172¾ Ap 10,00	.. ..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	*J	190 Jan 28	188¾ Jan 28	190 Jan 28	.. ..
Do con. 7s, 1905	*J	194 Apr 29	190 Jul 25	191 Aug 14	.. ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J	198 Apr 9	193¾ Jan 14	198 Apr 9	.. ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J	117¼ May 22	115 Jul 30	118 Aug 8	114½ 116
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J	119 Apr 4	117¾ Jan 2	119 Jan 14	116 ..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910	*J	119¼ Mar 11	114¾ Jul 20	115 Sept 6	.. ..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*J	126¼ Apr 13	125¾ Aug 12	126¾ Aug 12	.. ..
Do do 5s, 1910	*J	109¾ May 24	110¾ Jan 10	110¾ Aug 24	.. ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*J	119 Feb	117½ Aug 12	117½ Aug 12	115¾ 116¾
Do Chi. & Pac. W. 5s, 1921	*J	122 Mar	116¾ Aug 8	116¾ Aug 29	116¾ ..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	*J	125¾ Apr	118 Aug 8	118¾ Aug 29	119 ..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	*J	110¾ Jan	108 Jul 30	108 July 30	.. ..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. 5s, 1921	J	116 Jan	113½ Jul 30	116¼ Aug 21	116 ..
Do Wis. Min. Div. 5s, 1921	J	120 Feb	117½ Jul 9	116½ Aug 21	.. ..
Do terminal 5s, 1914	*J	115¾ May	111½ Aug 15	111½ Aug 24	.. ..
Do Far. & So. assn. g. 6s, 1924	*J	.. ..	.. ..	107¾ Jul 18,00	131¼ ..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	*J	116¼ Mar	111¾ Aug	112 Aug 20	112 ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J	114¾ Mar	110 Jul	110 Aug 20	.. ..
Do do registered		.. ..	.. ..	105¾ Fe 19,98	.. ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	*J D	110¾ Feb	111 Jul	111 July 2	111½ ..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	J D	121¾ Feb	121¼ Jan	121¼ May 1	118¾ ..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	142¾ Apr 17	139¾ Jan 15	141 July 26	137 ..
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D*	108 Mar 19	104½ Jun 20	105¾ Sept 3	.. ..
Do do registered	J D*	108 Mar 29	104 Jun 20	104 July 2	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O*	116¾ Mar	8 113¾ May 15	116 July 23	.. ..
Do do registered	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	111 Oc 18,00	.. ..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O*	110¾ Mar 12	106¾ Jan 24	106¾ Aug 12	.. ..
Do do registered	A O*	107¾ May 24	107¾ May 24	107¾ May 24	.. ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*M N	125¾ Jan 8	121¾ May 7	122 Aug 16	.. 124
Do do registered	*M N	122 May 28	122 May 28	122 May 28	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N*	110¾ Apr 17	108 Jan 7	110 Aug 27	108 110¾
Do do registered	M N*	109¾ Apr 17	108¾ Apr 17	108¾ Apr 17	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O	117¾ Aug 6	116 Jan 15	117¾ Aug 16	.. ..
Do do registered	A O	15	.. ..	117¾ Fe 7, 98	.. ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A	112 Mar 20	108¾ Jul 1	108¾ July 1	.. ..
Do do registered	F A	15	.. ..	107 Mr 7, 00	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N*	110½ Mar 20	106¾ Mar 18	110 Apr 26	.. ..
Do do registered	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	106 Dc 19,98	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901	J	.. ..	.. ..	103¾ Fe 28,00	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 1st 7s, 1907	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	120¾ No 10,00	120 ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	J	113 Jan 23	113 Jan 23	113 Jan 23	107 ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*M S	111¼ Jun 29	110¾ Aug 29	110¾ Aug 30	107¾ ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*M S	111 Mar 20	111 Mar 20	111 June 4	108 ..
Mil. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	M S*	111¾ Apr 19	111¾ Mar 29	111 Aug 28	107 ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*F A	107¾ Feb 21	107¾ Feb 21	107¾ Feb 21	103¾ ..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	*F A	107¾ Feb 21	107¾ Feb 21	107¾ Feb 21	103¾ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J	142 Apr 12	139½ Jan 2	140 July 8	135¾ ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*M S	143¾ Apr 8	143¾ Apr 8	143¾ Apr 8	137¾ ..
Do Incomes, 1911	*M N	115 Apr 26	113 Apr 26	113 Apr 26	111 ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J	131¼ May 6	127¼ Jul 16	128 Aug 2	127¾ ..
Do registered	J	132¾ Mar 27	126¾ Jul 22	126¾ Sept 7	126¾ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J	110 Jan 25	106¾ Jul 22	106¾ Sept 7	106¾ ..
Do do registered	J	108 May 25	107¾ Jun 18	106¾ July 26	106¾ 106¾
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*J	99¾ Feb 20	99¾ Feb 20	99¾ Feb 20	.. ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	J	.. ..	.. ..	95 Jne 25,00	91 ..
Do extension 4s, 1905	*J	.. ..	.. ..	97 De 19,00	.. ..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O*	112¾ Mar 21	110½ Apr 3	111¾ Aug 5	110 ..
Do small bonds, 1923	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	100 Ap 15,97	.. ..
C. St. P. M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*J D	142 May 7	135¾ Jan 16	138¾ Sept 6	138¾ ..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*M N	140¾ Mar 11	134 Feb 8	138¾ Aug 23	137½ ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*J	130 Jan 25	129 Aug 12	129 Aug 23	129 130½
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*J	140 Mar 22	140 Mar 22	140 Mar 22	.. ..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J	98 Mar 15	92 Jan 8	95 Sept 6	95 ..
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st s. f. 6s, 1919	M N*	107¾ Jul 11	107¼ Jul 11	107¾ July 11	104¾ ..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M	119¾ Jan 28	118 Jul 26	118 July 26	116¾ ..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921	*J	.. ..	.. ..	116 Dc 28,99	.. ..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ja 17,00	.. ..
C., Il. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	115 De 14,00	112¾ ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937		.. ..	.. ..	102½ Oc 10,00	.. ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*M N	115 Mar 15	113 May 22	114 July 3	112 ..
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	*J D	103¼ Mar 27	101 Jan 4	104 Aug 24	102 ..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J	100 Jan 10	99 Jul 8	99 Aug 16	98½ 102½
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N*	103⅝ Apr	9 102	May 16	103 July 29	.. ..
Do do registered	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	99 My 4, 99	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Mid. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J	100 Apr	2 100	Apr 2	100 Apr 2	100 ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J	.. ..	.. ..	83 No 22,99	102 103
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J	104¼ Apr	8 98¼	Jan 15	102¾ Aug 20	99¼ ..
C., B. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	J	104 Jun	6 104	May 7	104½ Sept 6	104 ..
Do con. 6s, 1920	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	100 Nov., 94	114 ..
C., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*J	111¼ Feb	16 113⅜	Jan 18	114⅜ Aug 14	115 ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	A O	90 Mar	8 87	Sept 3	87 Sept 3	.. ..
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	73 Mar	23 47½	Jan 22	70 Sept 6	.. ..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*J	138 Jun	10 130	May 10	131⅛ July 29	129 131½
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*J	138½ Jun	18 133	Jul 22	135 July 29	133¾ 140
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	103⅜ No 24,80	.. ..
C. & I. 1st gtd. C. C. C. & I., 1901	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	101⅜ De 7, 00	.. ..
C. L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	111 Se 5, 00	.. ..
Clev., & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*J	130¼ Mar	8 128½	May 29	130⅛ May 29	125¾ 130
Col. Mid. Hy. 1st 4s, 1947	J J*	87½ Mar	1 78	Jan 24	81 Sept 6	.. ..
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J*	87½ Mar	30 77	Jan 23	82¾ Sept 6	.. ..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	*F A	89¼ Apr	30 83	Jan 4	88 Sept 7	87½ 88
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	102 Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S*	112¾ Jan	8 120¾	Apr 10	120¾ Apr 10	117½ ..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O*	117¾ May	6 117¾	May 6	117¾ May 6	117½ 119
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*M N	140 Feb	10 132½	Jun 25	132¾ July 17	130¼ ..
Do 7s, 1871-1901	A O*	104⅛ Feb	8 101¼	Apr 4	101⅝ May 22	.. ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*J D	140½ Apr	9 138¾	Jul 10	138¾ Aug 5	135 ..
Do do registered	J D	.. ..	.. ..	146 Oc 26,98	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	*J J	136½ May	23 133¾	Jul 1	133¾ July 1	133¾ ..
Do registered		.. ..	.. ..	133¾ Se 14, 00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A*	119¼ Jul	2 115½	Mar 5	115½ July 2	115¾ ..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	102¾ Oc 15, 00	.. 107
Del. & Hud. Pass. Div. 7s, 1917	M S*	147¼ May	2 145¼	Mar 19	147½ May 2	143½ ..
Do registered	M S*	150 Feb	15 149	Aug 5	149 Aug 5	.. ..

		Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*A O	117 Feb 7	116 Jun 27	116 June 27	115⅝ ..
Do registered	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	122 Jne 6, 99	.. ..
Do g. 6s, 1906	*A O	111¼ Jun 18	111¼ Jun 6	111¼ July 7	112 115
Do do registered	*A O	112¾ Feb 15	112 Jun 27	112 June 27	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*M	163¾ Jun 25	154⅝ May 17	154⅝ May 18	.. ..
Do registered	*M N	151 Jan 17	151 Jan 17	151 Jan 17	.. ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*J	104¼ Jun 25	100 Jan 23	102¾ Sept 6	101¼ 102¾
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	J	111 May 20	106 Jan 3	111 June 11	106¾ ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*J D	112 May 6	107 Jan 10	112 Aug 29	.. ..
Den. & Rio Gr. West. gen. g. 4s, 1936	J*	96 Jan 29	92¾ Sep 6	92¾ Sept 3	.. ..
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N*	111 Feb 28	106 Jan 16	111 Feb 28	106 ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*J D	102 Jul 22	102 Jul 22	102 July 22	.. ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	J D	94 Jul 22	91¾ Mar 29	94¾ July 22	.. ..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O*	116 Sep 3	115¾ Jan 16	116 Sept 5	115¼ ..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*J	.. ..	.. ..	97¼ Fe 11,98	.. ..
Dul. Se. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*J	115 Mar 18	112 Jan 11	113¾ May 17	113 ..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	112¾ Apr 18	112¾ Apr 18	112¾ Apr 18	.. ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*M N	104 Jan 7	115⅞ Jan 28	115⅞ Jan 28	.. 111
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S*	121 Jan 7	120¾ Apr 15	120¾ Apr 15	.. ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*M S	118 Jan 28	111 Jul 29	111 July 29	.. ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O*	124 Feb 11	123¾ Mar 6	123¾ Mar 6	.. ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*J D	107 Jul 1	107 Jul 1	107 July 1	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S*	143¾ Feb 20	140 Apr 4	143¾ July 11	139 142
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S*	135¾ Mar 20	135¾ May 17	135¾ May 17	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O*	140 Feb 28	137 Jun 25	137¾ Aug 29	137¾ ..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	*J D	136¾ Apr 3	136¾ Jun 3	136¾ Apr 8	133¾ 136½
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1906	J	106 Apr 10	106 Apr 10	106 Apr 10	104 ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*M N	123 Apr 14	120 Jan 8	123 July 29	122¾ ..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & C. 1st c. 6s, 1913	J*	121 May 22	118½ Aug 7	118¾ Aug	111 ..
N. Y. & G'wood Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	116 Dc 27, 98	116 ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	*J	101¼ Jun 26	95¾ Jan 21	98⅝ Sept 6	97¾ ..
Do registered	J	99 Aug 16	99 Aug 16	99 Aug 16	97¾ 98½
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*J	91 Jan 24	82¾ Jan 21	89⅜ Sept 7	87¾ ..
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*F A	96¼ Jun 18	92¾ Aug 12	92¾ Sept 6	.. ..
N. Y. Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	J J	113¼ Mar 9	111 Jan 4	115 Aug 21	.. 118¼
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	J J	94 Feb 11	94 Feb 11	94 Feb 11	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A*	107¼ Jun 28	100 Mar 6	106⅞ Sept 6	105¼ ..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*M N	115¾ Jun 8	115¾ June 8	115¾ June 8	115¾ ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	J D	107⅝ Jan 4	107⅝ Jan 4	107⅝ Jan 4	106¾ 110
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O	118¼ Mar 18	115¾ May 16	115¾ May 16	116 119
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	85 No 10,97	.. ..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	*J	126 Jun 6	125 Jul 8	123 July 8	122 ..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	*A O	111 Mar 19	107 May 28	109 Aug 27	108 110
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1925	*A	.. ..	.. ..	110 May, 93	.. ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	110 Sept, 91	.. ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	—J	114 Aug 26	108 Feb 21	114 Aug 26	.. ..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J	.. ..	.. ..	100 Se ₵ '00	104 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*J	.. ..	.. ..	80¾ May, 96	102 ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J J	.. ..	.. ..	105 Mr 11,98	.. ..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	J D	111 May 20	76¾ Jan 4	76¾ Sept 7	76 ..
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	J J*	92 Jan 6	87 Jan 21	86¾ Sept 6	.. 85
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	*A O	103 Jan 2	101 May 31	101 May 31	103 104½
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	106 De 12,98	.. ..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J	.. ..	.. ..	98¾ No 27,00	.. ..
Ga. Car. & No. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	98¾ No 27,00	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A		6⅞ Feb 14	6⅝ Jan 2	6⅞ June 25	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B		11¼ Apr 22	7⅝ Jan 7	9 Sept 7	.. ..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999	J*	100½ Jan 25	103¼ Jan 7	106¾ Sept 5	104 ..
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948	A O*	106¾ Feb 6	104¾ May 18	104¾ May 18	.. ..
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951	*J	115¾ Apr 3	115⅛ Apr 3	115⅛ Apr 3	113 ..
Do registered	*J	.. ..	.. ..	113¾ Mr 12,00	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, 1951	J	107¼ Mar 28	104 Aug 14	104 Aug 14	104 ..
Do do registered	J	.. ..	.. ..	100 Ap 15,98	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952	*A O	106 Jul 8	101 Apr 12	103 July 24	105¼ 106¼
Do do registered		.. ..	.. ..	97 Ja 1, 99	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953	M N*	106 Apr 10	102 May 16	103 June 28	104 ..
Do do registered		.. ..	.. ..	98 Ja 9, 00	.. ..
Do West. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	F A*	115¼ Jan 29	112¾ Aug 26	115¾ Aug 26	112¾ ..
Do Louisville Div. g. 3½s, 1953	J	103 Mar 4	100¾

1901

LIST.

bonds which do
alphabetical or-
Quotation List,"
Opposite each is
em under which
referred to:

DS.
System.
outhern Railway.
av., Fla. & West.
elaware & Hud.
ennsylvania R.R.
uff., R. & Pitts.
entral of N. J.
outhern Railway.
outhern Railway.
outhern Pacific.
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. Y. Cen. & Hud.
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av., Fla. & West.
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aboard & Roan.
. Y. Cen. & Hud.
ur., C. R. & N.
altimore & Ohio.
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uff., R. & Pitts.
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outhern Railway.
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orfolk & West.
t., Mil. & St. P.
o., Kan. & Tex.
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outhern Railway.
outhern Pac. Co.
W. C.
ennsylvania Co.
Louis South.
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Y., N. H. & H.
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, Paul, M. & M.
l. & Northwest.
ONDS.
ken. C., L. & R.
ieo. G. & C. Co.
. Y. Cen. & Hud.
ce. G. & C. Co.
ken. Coal & Iron.
. Y. Cen. & Hud.
L., H. & P.
ings Co. E. L. & P.
eo. G. & C. Co.
eo. G. & C. Co.
Western Union.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. As'd.	
Do registered	*J J	107¾	May 17	107	Feb 4	107¾	May 22	.. ..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	*M S	106⅝	Jan 16	101	Sep 6	101	Sept 6	.. ..
Do do registered	M S	106⅜	Feb 21	103	Apr 30	103¼	May 20	.. ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1930-1905	*J D	103¾	Apr 30	102¾	Jan 16	103¾	Apr 30	.. ..
Do do registered	*J D	102½	Jan 16	102¾	Jan 16	102¾	Jan 16	.. ..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	103⅜	Apr 30	101	Jul 26	101	Aug 1	.. ..
Do do registered	*M N	..	..	..	..	102¾	Au 1, 99	.. ..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997	*J J	110⅜	Apr 24	108	Aug 27	108	Aug 27	.. 109½
Do do registered	*J J	109½	May 29	109¾	May 29	109¼	May 29	.. ..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	97⅜	Jan 15	95¾	Aug 5	95¾	Sept 5	.. 91
Do do registered	*F A	97	Jan 11	96	Mar 27	96	Mar 27	.. ..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	98	Jan 25	95	May 16	95¾	Sept 6	95¾ 96⅜
Do do registered	*F A	97½	Jan 10	94	Aug 20	95¾	Aug 29	.. ..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	110½	Mar 5	111	Jul 11	113¾	Aug 30	113¼ 114½
Do registered	*J J	110¾	Mar 28	110½	Jul 12	112¾	Aug 26	.. ..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	*J J	112¾	Jan 30	111	Mar 1	111	Mar 1	113 ..
Do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	106	Jne 17, 98	.. ..
Clear Bl.C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s, S.A, 1940	J J	..	..	..	..	93	Jul 28, 98	94 96
Do do registered	J J	..	..	..	..	104	Jul 24, 97	.. ..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	*M N	..	..	..	..	115¾	My 2, 00	.. ..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	..	..	..	..	102	Fe 3, 00	103 ..
R., W. & O. cn. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	128¾	Mar 18	125½	May 20	127¼	Aug 22	127 ..
Do Ter. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	..	..	..	100	Jan. 97	.. ..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	..	..	..	..	113	Ap 13, 00	103½ ..
Utica & H. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	..	..	..	..	110	Oc 15, 00	.. ..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1901	M S*	..	..	..	..	107½	Jul 6, 00	106½ ..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1952	Sep.	103¾	Aug 30	99¾	Aug 6	103¾	Sept 9	101½ ..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	122½	May 8	121	Jan 18	122½	May 8	120 124½
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern-								
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	117¾	May 15	117	Feb 13	117¾	May 15	117 ..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	110¾	Feb 21	108½	Jun 11	108½	Aug 7	106¼ ..
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	111	May 21	110¾	Jan 8	111	May 2	109¾ ..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	111¾	May 17	108½	Jun 11	109	Aug 20	110½ ..
Do do registered	*J D	..	..	..	..	110¾	Mr 17, 00	.. ..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. S. 1901	*J D	..	..	..	..	108¾	De 1, 97	.. ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	128	Jun 10	128	Jun 10	128	June 10	125 ..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	146¾	Apr 12	146¾	Apr 12	146¾	Apr 12	133½ ..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902	*M N	106¾	Mar 4	102½	May 20	104¾	Sept 4	102½ ..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902	*M N	103¾	Mar 11	102	Aug 14	102	Aug 14	101¾ ..
Do 6s, 1909	M S	119	Jan 2	118½	Apr 19	119	Aug 30	118½ ..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	131¾	Jun 25	127	Jan 17	129	Aug 15	128½ ..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	..	..	..	..	126	Oc 30, 00	.. ..
Do 4s, 1940	*J D	116	Mar 8	110	Mar 8	110	Mar 8	.. ..
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	106½	No 26, 00	.. ..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	109¾	Mar 14	106	Apr 12	108	Aug 28	107¼ 108
Do registered	A O*	107	Apr 17	106	Jun 19	106	Aug 28	.. ..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	102	Feb 28	102	Feb 28	102	Feb 28	.. ..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	30½	Jne 29	196	Apr 11	203	Aug 23	200 ..
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	200	Aug 17, 00	.. ..
Do do small certs., $100	..	197	Jan 17	195	Feb 21	195	Feb 21	.. ..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	136	Mar 12	134	Mar 8	134¾	July 28	133¾ ..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*J J	..	..	..	..	122	Fe 9, 97	117 ..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	..	..	..	..	114	Ja 5, 00	.. ..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	110	Apr 12	110	Apr 12	110	Apr 12	.. ..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	108	Jan	101¾	Sep	5	102¾	Sept 6	101¾ 102¾
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	..	..	..	..	..	101½	No 30, 98	.. ..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	112½	Mar 28	110¾	May 14	112¾	July 23	.. ..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	136	Apr 2	132	May 21	132	May 21	132 134
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	134	Aug 20	131	Apr 4	134	Aug 20	132 134
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	133¼	Apr 23	131	Feb 20	131	Aug 20	131 132½
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*M N	107¼	Jan 8	106¼	Jun 11	106¾	July 1	106¾ ..
Sct. V. & N.E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	103¾	Mar 14	99	Jul 16	100¾	July 30	98¾ 101½
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	104	Mar 9	98¼	Jun 21	102¾	Sept 7	102 102¾
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	..	97½	Jul 18, 00	.. ..
N. F. Ry p.l.n.ry.&l.g.g. 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	100	Mar 7	100	Jul 15	103¾	Sept 6	104 104¾
Do registered	Q J	105¾	Mar 26	103½	Jul 12	103¾	July 12	.. ..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	72¾	Jan 2	69	Jan 21	71¾	Sept 7	71¾ 72
Do do registered	Q F	72¾	Jun	70	Aug 28	70	Aug 28	.. ..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	102	May 28	99¾	Jul 9	99¾	July 11	.. ..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern Joint	J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..
C. B. & Q. col., 1921	J*	101	Apr 30	95	Sep 7	95	Sept 7	95¾ 96¾
Do do registered	J*	96	Aug 12	96	Aug 12	96	Aug 12	.. ..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	131½	Feb 18	128	Sep 3	128	Sept 3	128½ ..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	..	..	..	132	Jul 28, 99	.. ..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	..	..	..	..	85¾	My 31, 00	.. ..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	*J J	122½	Feb 13	122¾	Feb 13	122¾	Feb 13	121 ..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	117	Jan 9	111¾	Apr 10	112	Sept 4	111 112
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	J J*	104	Jan 2	102	Feb 14	105	July 12	103 ..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	119	Jun 20	115¾	Jul 8	116¼	Aug 29	.. ..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	112½	Jun 3	112	Feb 27	112¾	June 3	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	..	..	..	..	93	De 12, 00	.. ..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901	J J*	..	..	..	..	75	Ap 4, 00	.. ..
Pac. Const Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	111	May 22	108	Jan 9	110	Aug 16	109¾ ..
Panama s. f. sub. 6s, 1910	M N*	..	..	..	..	101	De 15, 00	.. ..
Do do 4½s, 1917	*A O	105	Jan 31	102	May 17	105	Aug 10	104 107
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	115¼	Mar 22	112	Jul 23	112	July 23	112 113
Do registered, 1921	J J*	114½	Mar 8	110½	Jne 10	110¼	July 10	111 ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*	..	..	..	..	102	No 11, 98	.. ..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	126¾	Mar 22	122¾	Apr 15	122¾	Apr 15	121½ ..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942	J J	..	..	..	..	121	Oc 22, 00	.. ..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 7s, 1940	J J*	..	..	..	..	102	No 7, 00	.. ..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. rt. 4½s, A. 1940	A O*	118	Mar 28	114¼	Jun 18	114¾	June 18	.. ..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	117¾	Feb 15	113	Jun 6	114	July 2	.. ..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	116½	Feb 14	110½	Feb 14	116½	Feb 14	.. ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	106¾	Jul 24	106¾	Jul 24	106¾	July 24	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	99¾	Apr 18	97	May 16	97	May 16	97 100
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	136½	Feb 19	136¾	Apr 29	136¾	Apr 29	.. ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	136¾	Apr 12	135	Apr 1	136¾	Apr 12	.. 134
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	136¾	Jan 28	128¾	Apr 11	130	Apr 11	122½ ..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	..	..	..	..	108	My 12, 97	.. ..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	..	..	..	..	117	May 1, 00	115 ..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	..	..	..	..	112¾	Mr 7, 00	.. ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	112¾	Jan 25	112	Jan 30	112	Jan 30	.. ..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	..	..	..	102	No 10, 97	.. ..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	133¾	Jan 26	133¼	Jan 22	133¼	Jan 28	.. ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	..	..	..	..	101	Oc 31, 00	.. ..
Pere Marquette-								
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	127	Feb	4	126	Jan	10	127 Feb 4 122½ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	114½	Mar	5	108	Jan	10	114 Aug 10 114 ..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O	115¾	Mar	28	109	Jan	19	114¾ Aug 22 114¾ ..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	..	..	..	..	..	137 No 17, 99 .. ..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	O*	..	..	..	..	..	..	107½ Oc 26, 98 .. ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	121 No 26, 98 119 ..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Ja., 1928	A O	..	..	..	..	..	..	114 Mar. 93 .. ..
P. & P. 1st g. 5s, 1916	J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	90 Jne 24, 99 .. ..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	118	Feb	16	113¾	Mar	8	118 Aug 27 111½ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	98 Jul 14, 97 .. ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	100½	Apr	4	95	Jul	15	99 July 15 100 ..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	..	100¾	Apr	29	98	Jan	21	100 Aug 8 .. ..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	121½	Mar	12	121	Feb	15	121½ Mar 12 118½ ..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	99	Jun	21	92¾	Jan	3	95¾ Sept 7 95¾ 95¾
Do registered	*J J	92	Apr	16	92	Apr	16	92 Apr 16 .. ..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	103¾	Jun	25	98¼	Jan	4	100¼ Sept 7 .. ..
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	A O	98¾	Jun	12	93¾	Apr	8	96 Aug 14 .. ..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O	..	..	..	..	..	..	88¾ Se 27, 00 93 97
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	105	Feb	27	102	Feb	27	105 Feb 27 106 ..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	84	May	21	80½	Feb	18	82¾ July 1 83 84
Do guaranteed	J J*	94¼	May	23	92¾	Jan	3	92¾ July 22 .. ..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 5-4s, 1947	*J J	98	Jun	19	89½	Jan	11	95¾ Sept 7 95 ..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906	M N*	112¾	Feb	14	111	Aug	8	111 .. ..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906	M N*	114¼	May	31	111¾	Jan	22	114¾ June 6 .. ..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	113¾	Apr	25	111¾	Jan	8	114¾ May 23 .. ..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919	F A*	..	..	..	..	..	..	113¾ July, 96 .. ..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	136½	Jun	25	125	Aug	12	125 Aug 12 123 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	119	May	31	112¾	Jan	3	115 Sept 6 114½ ..
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987	A O*	..	..	..	..	..	..	102¾ Oc 17, 00 .. ..
Ft. S. & V. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910	A O	..	..	..	..	..	..	103 Oc 4, 97 .. ..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	101¼	Apr	23	91¼	Jan	2	100 May 24 95 100
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100½	Sep	5	100½	Sep	5	100¾ Sept 5 100¼ ..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*A O	100	Apr	29	98	Feb	8	100 Apr 29 .. ..
Do Northw. Div. 1st 4s, 1930	*A O	102¾	Jun	22	97	Apr	9	100 July 23 .. ..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	100¾	Mar	14	95¾	Jan	23	98¾ Sept 7 97 97½
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	83¾	Jun	8	71	Jan	18	77 Sept 7 75 75¾
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	136¾	Feb	20	135¾	Jan	22	138¾ Feb 20 .. ..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	120¾	Feb	25	116	May	17	116¾ Aug 27 116½ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	142	Feb	11	129	Jul	2	139 July 22 130½ ..
Do do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	137¾ Fe 22, 99 .. ..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	116¼	Jun	13	113	Jul	15	114¾ Sept 6 114 115
Do do do registered	J J*	146½	Apr	15	116¾	Apr	16	116¾ Apr 15 .. ..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	107¼	May	6	103	May	1	105¾ Sept 4 104¼ ..
Do do registered	J D*	108	May	6	106	May	6	106 May 6 .. ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	128 Ap 4, 00 .. ..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	140	May	24	132	Jan	21	140 May 24 136 142
Do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	115 Ap 24, 97 .. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	122	Mar	6	121	Apr	22	121 Aug 16 121 124
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	110	Feb	14	105½	Jun	7	107 July 30 107¼ ..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	..	..	..	..	..	..	120 Ap 11, 00 122 ..
Do registered	*J D	..	..	..	..	..	..	115 Ap 24, 96 .. ..
St. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	*M S	111	Aug	15	104	Jan	9	111 Aug 15 105½ ..
S. F. & N. F. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	110¼	Aug	9	110¼	Aug	9	110¼ Aug 9 110 ..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O	..	..	..	..	..	..	126¾ Ja 13, 00 125¾ ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	..	..	..	..	..	..	112 Mr 17, 99 .. ..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J J*	94¾	Feb	15	94	Feb	6	94¾ Feb 15 92½ ..
Ala. Midland 1st 5s, 1928	*M N	110	Feb	12	108¾	Feb	25	106¾ Feb 25 .. ..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	87	Jan	12	87	Jan	12	87 Aug 22 .. ..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J*	91¾	Jun	3	91¼	Jun	3	91¾ June 3 82 88
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	104¾ Fe 5, 97 .. ..
Southern Pacific Company-								
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D*	101¼	May	31	99¾	Jan	24	100¾ Sept 5 101¼ ..
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J D	95¾	Feb	19	83	Jan	3	91¾ Sept 7 91 92
Do do registered	J D	..	..	..	..	..	..	85 No 6, 99 .. ..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	103¾	Jul	12	100	Feb	14	101¼ Sept 5 101¼ ..
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99¾ Jne 1, 00 .. ..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 5½s, Aug., 1929	J D	89¾	Apr	11	85¾	Jan	18	87 Sept 7 86¾ 87½
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	113¾	Jun	28	106¾	Mar	22	113¾ June 24 110¾ 111
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*J D	107¾	Feb	28	105¾	Feb	28	107¾ Feb 28 .. ..
Do 2d g. 6s, 1905	*J D	107¾	Feb	28	105¾	Feb	28	107¾ Feb 28 .. ..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*M N	106¾	Aug	28	103	Jan	3	106¾ Aug 28 105 ..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, Int. gtd., 1937	J J*	113¾	Jan	21	105	Jan	3	110¾ July 15 110¾ ..
Do con. g. 6s, 1st gtd., 1912	A O	111¾	Jun	21	111¾	Jan	3	111¾ July 12 .. ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1st gtd., 1921	A O*	97¾	Jan	21	95¾	Jan	23	97¾ July 12 95 ..
Hous. E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*M N	106¾	Feb	28	106	Jan	2	106¾ Feb 28 101 ..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	125	Feb	19	122	Aug	19	125 Aug 19 .. ..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	A O	134¾	Jun	28	128	Apr	26	132 June 13 130 ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	107¾	Mar	22	105¾	Mar	16	107¾ Mar 22 .. ..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J	93¾	Jan	17	91¾	Jan	3	93¾ Sept 7 .. 93¾
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	110¾	Feb	21	110	Apr	11	110 Apr 11 .. ..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 5s, 1912	M S*	..	..	..	..	..	..	107 Mr 27, 00 .. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	M S*	..	..	..	..	..	..	107 Mr 27, 00 .. ..
Tex. & Pac. 1st g. 5s, Mar., 1905	M S*	106¾	Mar	28	104	Jan	2	106¾ Mar 28 .. ..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar.	100	Jun	22	90	Jan	7	99 Aug 9 .. ..
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	*J J	111	Jun	18	110¼	Jan	2	111 Jun 18 .. ..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J*	117¼	Apr	10	113	Jul	9	114 Aug 13 111 ..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935	*J D	108¾	May	17	103	Jun	12	105½ Sept 6 .. ..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A O	115¾	Jan	14	113	Jul	11	114 July 13 114 115
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*A O	99¾	Jul	16	95	Jan	17	96 Aug 19 .. ..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	94	Mar	29	88	Jan	24	92¾ Aug 17 92½ ..
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J. *J D	..	..	..	..	..	..	130¾ Jne 25, 00 .. ..
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	93¾	Apr	30	88	Feb	14	90 Aug 27 90 ..
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*A O	87¾	May	22	73	Feb	14	84 Sept 5 .. ..
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	J D	99¾	Apr	13	98	Jan	2	98¼ July 24 97 100
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*J D	106½	Jun	13	106½	Jul	17	108 Aug 1 108 ..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	107	Jun	24	103½	Jul	24	105½ Sept 6 104¼ 105¾
Do registered	J J*	106¾	Jun	14	104	Apr	26	104½ Sept 4 .. ..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	*M N	129	May	2	103	Mar	19	103¾ Sept 7 105¾ 106¾
Ore. R. & N. 1st 6s, 1909	J J*	110	Feb	27	110	Feb	27	110 Apr 23 107 ..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946	*J D	103¾	Apr	3	101¾	Jul	22	105 Aug 29 103 104
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*F A	130	Jan	21	125	Aug	16	125¾ Aug 23 .. 128¾
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	J J	120	Jun	19	115	Jan	2	117¾ Aug 29 .. ..
Do non-cum. inc. A 5s, July, 1946	Sep.	103	Jan	21	106	Jan	21	108 Jan 21 .. ..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	J J*	119	Jan	11	117	Jun	3	117¾ Aug 3 .. ..
Do g. 5s, 1926	J J*	113	Mar	7	113	Mar	7	113 Mar 7 .. ..
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	*M N	120¾	Apr	15	117	May	15	119 Sept 6 117 119
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	*F A	114	Jun	21	107½	Aug	15	110 Sept 7 109½ 110½
Do deb., Series A, 1939	J J*	102½	Feb	8	96¾	Jan	10	99 July 25 .. ..
Do do B, 1939	J J*	70	Jun	1	40	Jan	4	61 Sept 7 60¾ 61¼
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ex., 1941	J J*	111	Jan	28	110	Jan	8	110¾ June 11 108¾ ..
Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939	*J J	98½	May	16	95	Jan	5	98¾ May 16 95½ 96
St. L., K. C. & N. S. C. B. 1st 6s, 1908	A O	112	Feb	25	110	May	4	110 June 5 110 113
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	*J J	122	Mar	11	119	Jul	9	119 Sept 5 119 119¾
Do gen. g. 5-4s, 1943	*J D	100¾	Mar	22	95	Jan	3	100 Sept 6 .. ..
Do Inc. 5s, April, 1943	Nov.	40	Mar	20	31	Feb	15	40 Mar 21 .. ..
West Va. Cen. & Pitts. 1st 6s, 1911	J J*	113½	Feb	13	113½	Feb	13	113¾ Mar 30 .. ..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	A O*	117½	Mar	28	114	May	30	115¾ July 9 114 ..
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J*	116	Mar	15	114¼	Feb	13	115¾ May 27 111¾ 115
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	F A*	112	Jun	24	112	Jun	24	112 June 24 111 ..
Do con. g. 4s, 1949	M S*	94	May	2	93	Mar	2	91¾ Sept 6 91 92
Wisconsin Cen. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	90¾	Jun	24	85¾	Jan	3	88 Sept 7 88¼ 89¾

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn Rap. Tr. g. 5s, 1945	A O*	110½	Feb	13	107	Apr	1	107 Aug 26 103 107
Br

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	515	530
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	7½	S	May 1, 01	265	275
Astor National	250,000	..	..	.....	600	..
Bowery	250,000	6	S	July 1, 01	300	310
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	305	315
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	115	120
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	720	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	315	320
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Mar., 1901	4025	6075
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	155	165
City (National)	10,000,000	3	S	May 1, 01	660	690
Colonial	100,000	5		1900	300	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	310	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	380	385
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 01	410	..
Commercial Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	102½	..
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 01	145	155
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 1, 01	100	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 01	3200	..
Fifth National	250,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	330	..
First National	10,000,000	125	Q	Mar., 1901	730	750
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	July 1, 01	150	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	230	242
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	26	S	Apr. 6, 01	410	430
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	495	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	130	..
German Exch.	200,000	8	S	July 1, 01	330	..
Germania	200,000	16	S	May 1, 01	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	4	S	May 1, 01	175	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 01	161	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	695	710
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	105	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 01	565	585
Irving Nat. ($50)	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	195	205
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Liberty National	500,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 01	910	1120
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 10, 01	310	..
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	265	275
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3		July, 1898	145	..
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	265	280
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	190	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	142	150
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	645	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	165	180
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 01	195	..
New Amsterdam	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	1280	..
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	329	340
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1490	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2		Feb., 1897	210	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr 15, 01	145	160
Ninth National	750,000	3	S	July, 1900	80	85
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	205	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 01	180	195
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	200	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 1, 01	585	605
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 01	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	105	110
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	215	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 01	450	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 01	655	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	..	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 01	105	115
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 01	500	..
State of N. Y.	1,200,000	3	S	May 10, 01	240	256
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	112	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 01	125	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	May 28, 01	295	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	585	630
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	595	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	245	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 01	260	275
Bowling Green	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1898	180	190
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jun 29, 01	420	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 01	1825	1975
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	515	545
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	380	415
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	375	405
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	420	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	July, 1901	1400	1525
Fifth Avenue	500,000	6	S	July 1, 01	1000	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 01	315	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	680	720
Hamilton	300,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	305	315
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 01	410	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	700	720
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	192	200
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	13	..	Aug. 1, 01	315	320
Long Island	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 01	280	305
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	455	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	325	340
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	July 1, 01	950	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	320	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	500	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1150	1300
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	207	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June, 1901	1300	1350
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 01	970	..
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	July 10, 01	250	255
People's Trust	1,600,000	1	M	Aug. 1, 01	345	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 01	370	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	8	Q	Jun 29, 01	510	530
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	255	270
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	July 10, 01	1360	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	445	475
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1675	1710
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	July 1, 01	340	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jun 29, 01	200	205

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	17	20
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1901	112½	114
N.Y. & East River	750,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	67	69
Do 1st 5s, 1922	950,000	3½	S	May, 1901	96½	97
N. Y. & Hoboken	2,500,000	1½	Q	June 1, 01	52	54
Do cons. 5s, 1948	2,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	98	99
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr., 1901	60	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919	250,000	3½	S	June, 1901	105½	107
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	July 1, 01	39	41
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,250,000	3½	S	May, 1901	95	97

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	3,788,300	..	..	.....	22	26
Am. Lt. & Tr. pf.	4,982,000	..	..	.....	92	96
Bay State ($30)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1 1-16
Binghamton Gas	650,000	1	S	Jan 20, 01	25	31
Do 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	94½	95½
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	6
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,300,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	70	75
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	109	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	106	107
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,008,825	6	..	1900	80	85
Do preferred	3,065,800	3	S	Jun 15, 01	99	101
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	July, 1901	80	82½
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May, 1901	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	30	34
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	May, 1901	74	77½
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	48	54
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	104	106
Ind'apolis ($30)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	60	66
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,720,000	3	S	May, 1901	90½	101½
Ind., Nat. & Ill. bds	800,000	3	S	May, 1901	45	50
Jackson Gas ($50)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 01	68	73
Do 1st 5s, 1937	330,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	101	102
Lafayette bonds	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1901	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1901	47	50
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	98	102
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	107½	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	5	S	July 10, 01	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108	108½
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Do 1st 5s, 1927	14,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	55½	56¾
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind. bds.	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1901	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1901	95	96
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	86¼	88¼
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1	..	Oct., 1899	130	135
Do preferred	4,295,700	2½	..	Dec., 1900	150	155
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,382,000	2½	S	May, 1901	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	18	22
Do 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1901	90	93
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	97	99
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	3,855,500	2½	S	May, 1901	107½	109¼

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1908	500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	80	90
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,080,000	$1	Q	July 1, 01	*55	57
American Chicle	6,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	85	89
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	81	84
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	30	35
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,890,475	2½	S	July 1, 01	*4	4¾
Am. Type Found's	4,080,000	1	Q	July 15, 01	55	60
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	..	..	.....	59	61
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1901	95	97
Am. Writing Paper	11,580,000	..	..	.....	1¾	2½
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	9½	11
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	69½	71½
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 01	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*13½	14½
Brit. Exchequ. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1901	96	96¾
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*½	⅝
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s, 2000	160,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99½	101½
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,000	1½	Q	July 9, 01	105	108
Cent. Fireworks	1,400,150	1	S	Feb., 1901	21	25
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb., 1901	70	75
Chesebrough Mfg.	560,000	1½	M	July 15, 01	410	430
Compressed Air	6,155,400	..	..	.....	14½	16¼
Con. Car Heating	1,130,400	13	S	Aug. 1, 01	50	60
Con. Refrig'ating	..	..	..	.....	5½	6½
Consol Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	549,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	4
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	..	26½
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1¼	Q	Jun 15, 01	77	79
Electric Boat	4,297,800	..	..	.....	18	..
Do preferred	1,680,300	..	..	.....	49¼	52
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	5½	6½
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	8	11
El.-F'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1¼	1⅝
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	½	3
Gen'l Carriage	19,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	⅞
General Chemical	6,760,200	1	Q	June 1, 01	63½	67
Do preferred	8,088,700	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99½	100½
Havana Com'e'l	10,000,000	..	..	.....	8	9¼
Do preferred	6,000,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	41	44
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,450,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	35	45
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	8	12
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 01	120	123
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*½	⅝
Iron St'boat ($25)	500,000	..	..	.....	*½	1½
Do 1st 6s	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	40	60
J'sey & B'rahan	500,000	..	..	.....	5	..
Do preferred	500,000	2	..	July, 1898	50	..
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	118	..
Mark't Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1⅝
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 29, 01	164	..
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	..	..	.....	21½	23
Do preferred	7,638,680	1¾	Q	July 1, 01	85	85
Nat. Gramaphone	800,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	106	107
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*¼	⅝
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	175	180
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1940	968,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	115	..
N.Y. Trans., $20 pd.	23,500,000	..	..	.....	10¼	10⅝
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	34	36
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	96	98
Pes., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	⅝	1
P., E. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*34	38
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	Aug 15, 01	325	335
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 01	200	210
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	101	..
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	3,750,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	140	145
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,650	..	..	.....	25½	27
Do preferred	29,107,650	..	..	.....	1¾	2½
Standard Oil	97,200,000	12	Q	Jun 15, 01	760	775
Stan. Ferry ($100)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	90	100
Swift & Co.	25,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	105¾	107½
Do 1st 5s, 1944	4,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	102
Tob., Tel. & C. A. ($25)	20,000,000	..	..	.....	*2¼	3
Trans. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*18½	20
Tex. & Pac. Coal	2,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 30, 01	30	35
T. & P. C. 6s, 1909	320,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	104	107
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1899	4	8
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 01	65	70
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*4¾	5
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	90	95½
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 01	110	120
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 01	115	119
U.S. Cast-Iron Pipe	12,500,000	..	..	.....	6¾	7⅛
Do preferred	12,500,000	1½	..	June, 1900	23	25
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	40	60
Do preferred	3,750,000	1½	Q	June 1, 01	96	98
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	5	6
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	37	40
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	16	Q	July 10, 01	*188	192
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	112	114

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	S	July, 1901	113	116
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 6, 01	100	105
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1901	905	..
Eagle ($40)	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	315	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	90	100
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1901	515	520
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	S	July, 1901	295	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	175	185
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	8	S	July 1, 01	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1901	130	135
Home	3,000,000	17	S	July, 1901	290	300
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	160	..
New York	200,000	8	S	Aug., 1901	190	195
Niagara ($50)	500,000	5	S	July, 1901	190	200
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 01	145	155
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	100	120
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 01	135	143
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	205	215
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	50	60
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	125	140
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Aug., 1901	330	350
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1901	460	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	759,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1901	33	36
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1901	245	250
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	101½	102¾
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	102	103
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1901	100	103
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 01	241½	244
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	111	112¾
B'klyn City New 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	115	117
B., Q. C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	115	117
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1901	118	..
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	285	290
De 1st 6s, 1922	260,000	$	S	May, 1901	122	124
Cen. P., N. & E. R.	1,200,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1901	103	104
Chris'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1901	182	..
Columbus Ry.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	46½	48
Do preferred	3,500,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 01	102	104
Coney Island & B.	1,998,000	14	Q	Aug. 1, 01	325	340
Do 1st 5s, 1903	800,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,238,000	2	S	July, 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N. J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	66	68
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1901	108¾	109½
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	128
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	June, 1901	115	117
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	102	104
Eighth Av. R. R.	1,000,000	3½	Q	July, 1901	390	405
42d St. & Grand St	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	390	410
Do 1st 6s, 1909	236,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	112½	114½
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1955	500,000	2	S	May, 1901	98	100
Kansas Electric, B'lyn. 1st 5s, 1944	980,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	July, 1901	97½	98¾
New Or. City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	30	..
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	July 10, 01	102	105
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	July, 1901	196	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	23	25
Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1901	79½	81
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	26	30
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	108½	112
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	26¾	27¼
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1901	85	..
Second Av. stock	1,862,000	2	Q	June, 1901	215	218
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,579,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	119	120
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1901	106	107
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	July, 1901	103	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1901	175	..
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	110½	113½
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	107½
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1901	118	120
Syracuse Rap. T.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	23	27
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	62	68
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	100	102
Tarrytown, W. F. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	100,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	103	107
34th St. Crosstown 1st guar. 5s, 1936	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	115	117
Twenty-third St.	600,000	4½	Q	May, 1901	390	410
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
Do deb. 5s, 1908	150,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	103
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1906	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	100	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	115½	117
United Rys. of St. L. preferred	11,565,000	1¼	Q	July 10, 01	82	83
Do 1st 4s, 1934	23,000,000	2	S	July, 1901	89	89⅝
Unit. Trac., Prov.	8,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 01	109	111

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
*Sept. 7	$941,624,681	$99,208,405
*Aug. 31	1,125,831,498	51,713,614
Aug. 24	984,562,079	46,980,984
Aug. 17	1,026,969,307	54,114,587
Aug. 10	1,149,088,438	71,416,622
Aug. 3	1,154,155,610	78,814,142
July 27	1,251,321,011	64,222,8[illegible]
July 20	1,582,095,473	88,357,011
July 13	1,591,144,455	86,508,810
*July 6	1,135,699,369	64,705,850
June 29	1,515,557,122	65,222,003
June 22	1,467,988,256	74,063,787
June 15	1,537,329,856	92,939,165
June 8	1,340,336,285	87,848,080
*June 1	1,177,425,158	91,910,584
May 25	1,464,315,091	97,525,900
May 18	2,189,416,359	92,310,150
May 11	2,284,958,385	94,049,700
May 4	2,464,025,003	77,382,423
April 27	2,187,471,357	84,386,741
April 20	2,104,862,892	75,814,784
April 13	2,148,247,459	70,984,457
April 6	1,987,724,457	60,384,171
March 30	1,910,110,885	58,422,422
March 23	1,744,810,777	55,382,080
March 16	1,441,714,901	51,078,477
March 9	1,647,967,896	57,691,024
March 2	1,392,916,767	61,734,502
*Feb. 23	1,220,779,794	65,595,796
*Feb. 16	1,230,025,628	68,117,893
Feb 9	1,670,807,956	65,728,672
Feb. 2	1,490,597,785	67,258,982
Jan. 26	1,424,272,222	67,272,620
Jan. 19	1,710,043,424	80,351,180
Jan. 12	1,389,627,717	81,988,264
*Jan. 5	1,631,518,202	66,393,535
*Dec. 29	1,221,043,329	54,045,241
Dec. 22	1,571,168,219	61,233,358
Dec. 15	1,309,722,401	51,193,411
Dec. 8	1,419,985,280	61,614,258
*Dec. 1	1,169,855,345	47,477,201
Nov. 24	1,538,973,170	50,616,101
Nov. 17	1,566,882,775	54,259,201
*Nov. 10	1,070,094,307	45,256,811
Nov. 3	1,072,849,693	53,780,010
Oct. 27	1,141,672,550	53,271,721
Oct. 20	1,027,502,101	51,796,586
Oct. 13	920,820,561	52,223,359
Oct. 6	989,961,747	54,893,111
Sept. 29	836,384,709	47,249,853
Sept. 22	812,022,414	46,[illegible],376
Sept. 15	747,650,226	51,714,574
*Sept. 8	639,749,252	37,656,456

*Five days.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,755,725	$22,5[illegible],375
Jan. 12	22,202,650	16,707,250	22,264,075
Jan. 19	27,256,000	24,195,675	34,683,075
Jan. 26	30,598,450	29,277,925	39,252,025
Feb. 2	24,833,225	30,571,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,397,625	35,611,225
Feb. 16	13,852,450	24,019,075	34,773,325
Feb. 23	14,546,675	19,678,550	30,234,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,641,550	30,576,125
March 9	16,717,275	9,676,525	29,264,025
March 16	10,002,600	2,886,425	19,674,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,317,300	18,567,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,598,150	15,494,250
April 6	5,817,925	7,304,350	15,018,525
April 13	7,938,900	10,980,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,925,700	14,894,550	24,175,900
April 27	16,758,775	17,674,375	28,524,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	5,127,475	15,342,725	22,137,625
May 18	13,290,025	16,592,225	24,611,825
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,225	43,933,725
June 1	21,252,850	23,128,275	42,749,050
June 8	18,341,800	18,874,250	39,252,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,488,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,631,250	16,526,600	28,697,300
June 29	5,484,200	16,859,375	14,274,850
July 6	8,211,525	14,274,850	62,043,550
July 13	13,909,375	19,980,125	10,636,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,950	13,305,000
July 27	23,128,575	27,515,975	16,811,125
Aug. 3	22,165,950	29,144,578	8,116,200
Aug. 10	20,963,950	28,125,950	14,785,375
Aug. 17	18,421,900	20,557,050	15,082,250
Aug. 24	16,148,100	22,888,925	12,778,525
Aug. 31	11,919,925	27,078,475	9,191,250
Sept. 7	6,815,875	26,054,350	2,463,025

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1900, 1899, and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Sept. 8	$26,056,250	$2,458,925	$7,076,775
Sept. 15	30,295,175	275,450	4,290,400
Sept. 22	34,352,825	3,462,700	3,222,575
Sept. 29	32,962,600	1,394,450	15,572,100
Oct. 6	8,241,900	943,200	13,745,200
Oct. 13	4,481,925	1,177,650	19,661,625
Oct. 20	2,947,700	1,441,975	27,412,525
Oct. 27	4,031,825	3,658,525	29,091,550
Nov. 3	6,650,400	*338,850	19,021,050
Nov. 10	4,696,750	*2,788,950	15,611,900
Nov. 17	1,466,775	*712,625	14,667,775
Nov. 24	12,275,675	6,625,200	18,357,575
Dec. 1	20,595,625	6,830,800	17,697,500
Dec. 8	5,671,125	5,680,525	14,743,300
Dec. 15	6,788,375	7,025,825	16,973,975
Dec. 22	9,457,650	10,284,075	20,618,050
Dec. 29	11,638,600	11,168,975	19,189,975

*Deficit.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 6, 1901	$12,305,963
Week ended Sept. 6, 1900	10,396,380
From Jan. 1, 1901	285,773,397
From Jan. 1, 1900	274,398,339

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 3, 1901	$6,628,962
Week ended Sept. 4, 1900	8,297,431
From Jan. 1, 1901	260,854,567
From Jan. 1, 1900	262,909,561

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 6, 1901	$23,227
Week ended Sept. 7, 1900	30,225
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,085,120
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,050,315

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 4, 1901	$2,000
Week ended Sept. 4, 1900	2,000
From Jan. 1, 1901	39,267,781
From Jan. 1, 1900	47,154,804

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1901	$37,182,661
From Jan. 1, 1900	46,104,489

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 6, 1901	$21,227
Week ended Sept. 7, 1900	28,225

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 6, 1901	$21,048
Week ended Sept. 7, 1900	135,169
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,598,615
From Jan. 1, 1900	3,457,948

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 4, 1901	$254,000
Week ended Sept. 4, 1900	21,000
From Jan. 1, 1901	14,207,000
From Jan. 1, 1900	12,776,000

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 6, 1901	$232,952
Week ended Sept. 7, 1900	85,169
From Jan. 1, 1901	11,608,385
From Jan. 1, 1900	9,318,052

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 6, 1901	$44,275
Week ended Sept. 7, 1900	165,394
From Jan. 1, 1901	4,683,735
From Jan. 1, 1900	4,508,263

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 4, 1901	$256,000
Week ended Sept. 4, 1900	23,000
From Jan. 1, 1901	53,474,781
From Jan. 1, 1900	59,930,804

Imports of Specie Through Port of New York, Aug. 31 to Sept. 6 Inclusive.

Nature.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Corvalan	Porto Plata	$[illegible]
Corvalan	Belize	720
Campania	Port au Prince	40,000
Philadelphia	Puerto Cortez	1,000
Philadelphia	Port au Prince	1,000
American Silver Coin—		
Corvalan	Belize	200
Corvalan	Puerto Cortez	200
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Corvalan	Santo Domingo	1,000
Philadelphia	La Guayra	5,000
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Corvalan	Santo Domingo	500
Allen	Puerto Rico	1,000
Philadelphia	Curacao	300
Gold Bullion—		
Allegheny	Tampico	25,000
Alliance	Colon	1,000
Alliance	Puerto Cortez	5,000
Silver Bullion—		
Niagara	Yucatan	$1,874
Seneca	New Caledonia	30,000
Corvalan	Arica	6,000

Total ..... $[illegible]

Exports of Specie Exported from the District of New York from Sept. 2 to Sept. 7 Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Consignee.	Amount.
Sept. 4	Campania	London	$[illegible]
Sept. 4	Saxonia	London	10,000
Sept. 4	Philadelphia	Southampton	2,000
Sept. 4	Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Bremen	2,000
Sept. 4	Graf Waldersee	Hamburg	2,000
Sept. 4	Kaiserin Maria Theresia	Trieste

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THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 8.—The market during the last week was feverish and unsettled, owing to the uncertainties of the cotton situation. Actual business in yarns and cloths was meagre. The decline of the first half of the week and the subsequent recovery alike militated against operations. Until there shall be more stability in cotton a serious resumption of business is doubtful.

It is admitted that the statistical position in Liverpool is such as to justify higher rates in the immediate future. Supplies are not coming forward sufficiently well to relieve the market.

On the other hand, the position of the cloth market is very different from that of a year ago. Most outlets are well supplied, and there is no mood to pay fancy prices in the face of a certain reduction within a few months. Shippers for India and China prefer to await events. There were small miscellaneous purchases for South America and the Levant to meet pressing requirements.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; light variable winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,123. NEW YORK TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT {In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. / Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

REPUBLICANS CONTROL IN THE CONFERENCE

Citizens' Union Defeated at Joint Anti-Tammany Meeting.

THE QUESTION OF CANDIDATES

All Names Referred to a Committee of 18—Sharp Debate as the Fusionists' Lists Are Presented.

Entire harmony did not characterize the proceedings at the meeting last night of the joint conference of the representatives of the fifteen anti-Tammany associations. The conferrees from the organizations affiliated with the Republican organization dominated the situation and the Citizens' Union was defeated in an attempt to secure the throne and have the other organizations come to it or to a committee appointed by the Citizens' Union for the final instructions.

Several new names for candidates for the different offices were presented, and all were referred to a committee of eighteen selected after much wrangling. An adjournment was then taken until Sept. 18, but Chairman Willis L. Ogden was clothed with power to call the joint committee together sooner if, in his opinion, the circumstances warrant it. Col. Ogden presided and Thomas A. Fulton acted as Secretary.

SYMPATHY FOR THE PRESIDENT.

The first business was the unanimous adoption of the following resolutions regarding the attempted assassination of President McKinley, presented by William Hepburn Russell:

The Greater New York Democracy respectfully submits to the conference, and suggests the adoption of, the following resolutions at the very threshold of our deliberations:

We, the conferrees here assembled, unanimously express our abhorrence and condemnation of the murderous and Anarchistic attack upon the President of the United States. We condemn, as destructive of the spirit of true liberty, the doctrines of Anarchy, and denounce as subversive of American institutions the idea that the blood of a President can be shed by the hand of an assassin for the benefit of mankind.

We declare that the President of the United States, chosen by the ballots of the free people, is the representative, in the truest and highest sense, of human liberty and the principles of democratic self-government. Therefore, we denounce the attack upon President McKinley as a monstrous assault upon our institutions, a recurrence of which should be prevented by stringent State and National legislation that will punish with death the offense of an attempt upon the life of the President, treating it as high treason against the Government.

We extend to the President and his beloved wife our deepest and most sincere personal sympathy, finding in their lives, as we do, a noble example of high character and unselfish devotion to each other and to their country.

Then Secretary Fulton read letters from the City Club expressing the views of that organization relative to the class of nominations to be made. A synopsis of these has appeared in THE TIMES.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Everett P. Wheeler, from the Campaign Committee of One Hundred and Seven, next submitted the report of the action of that body, as follows:

To the Conference:

The conferrees who were apointed by the Committee of One Hundred who were commissioned by the Citizens' Union to effect, if possible, a union upon a general ticket, to be supported at the next municipal election by the voters of Greater New York who are opposed to the present corrupt Tammany administration and in favor of practical reform of the city government, submit for the consideration of the conference the following names, which are recommended by the committee as those of fit and suitable persons to fill the offices for which they are proposed as candidates.

In selecting these names the committee have been actuated by the principles expressed in the following resolution adopted by the conference at its first meeting.

"And whereas, these conferrees believe that the Mayor and other municipal officers should administer their respective offices in the interest of people composing the municipality, regardless of party considerations; therefore,

"Resolved, That these conferrees pledge themselves that they will favor no candidate that does not accept these fundamental principles, and whose character and record are not such as to justify public confidence in his assurance that if elected he will not use his office or permit it to be used for the benefit of any political organization, but will administer it in the interests of the whole people, irrespective of party affiliations."

We believe that the persons whose names are submitted for your consideration are all eligible under the terms of this resolution. In submitting these names the Committee of One Hundred reminds the conference that the committee is composed not only of members of the Citizens' Union, but of many citizens who are not members of that body, and who were selected from both the Republican and Democratic Parties. The intention of such selection was to form a fairly representative body composed of members representing many different shades of opinion not only on National, but also on municipal politics. It was believed that in this way a union upon candidates could be more effectively secured. Confidence, we are persuaded, may certainly be placed in the impartiality and we hope in the good judgment of the committee whose representatives we are, and we appeal to the whole conference to enter upon the consideration of the names thus submitted in the same spirit of harmony and mutual confidence which has heretofore marked the deliberations of the conference, believing as we do that to maintain these characteristics is essential to success, and that with harmony and cordial co-operation the citizens of New York can achieve a decisive victory at the next election. We are not unmindful of the compact organization of Tammany Hall, cemented as it is by the cohesive power of public plunder, and fortified not only by the spoils of this, but by the shameful tribute of blackmail, which has been levied alike upon the innocent and the guilty.

We believe there are enough public-spirited voters in this city to throw off this shameful and degrading yoke, and we appeal, therefore, not only to the conference, but to all good citizens, to unite in this great undertaking.

United action broke up the Tweed ring and brought its members to the punishment they deserved. We believe that public sentiment will have the same effect upon the Tammany ring, which is more adroit than the Tweed combination, and, if possible, even more guilty.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIS L. OGDEN, Chairman.

Mr. Wheeler then said these were the names, with the votes received:

	For.	Ag'nst.
John De Witt Warner	44	10
George Foster Peabody	39	10
Seth Low	33	23
George L. Rives	27	20

In moving the adoption of his report Mr. Wheeler suggested that other organizations were at liberty to present any names they saw fit.

MR. WOODRUFF'S MOTION.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff moved the appointment of a committee of sixteen, with Col. Ogden added as Chairman, to which all nominations should be referred.

All the Republican confrères expressed approval of this proposition, and ex-Senator F. S. Gibbs made a special plea in support of the motion to make Col. Ogden a member of the committee.

George Haven Putnam, Citizens' Union, believed that the selection of candidates should be made by the full conference, in which the Citizens' Union has twelve representatives. Some of the organizations represented were of recent origin and did not have the strength of the Citizens' Union.

Benno Loewy of the German-American Republican League favored the Woodruff motion, and said the point at issue was not one of numerical majority, but one of unanimity.

Herman Ridder, German-American Reform Union, did not particularly favor either the Wheeler or Woodruff motion, but told how in the Strong campaign he made certain arrangements with Mr. Strong before the German-American Reform Union indorsed him.

William Hepburn Russell, Greater New York Democracy, moved to amend the Woodruff motion by having the committee consist of two members from each organization, to which Col. Ogden was to be added.

A long debate followed, and in the language of one of the conferrees it developed that Mr. Wheeler wanted the fourteen bodies outside of the Citizens' Union each to elect one delegate to confer with the Citizens' Union, or a committee of its selection. But there was no statement with regard to the size of the committee.

The Wheeler idea encountered opposition from all sides, and the discussion became so heated that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said:

"I am satisfied that my resolution can be adopted, but it would be carried against the Citizens' Union. Rather than beat the Citizens' Union I withdraw my resolution."

Mr. Wheeler again persisted that the fourteen outside organizations should consult the wishes of the Citizens' Union.

More angry debate followed and as one of the conferrees stated, "the Citizens' Union seeing themselves in a box asked for a recess." This was granted.

The twelve men of the Citizens' Union then retired for consultation. After an absence of twenty minutes they returned to the meeting room and said they were willing to make concessions. But Mr. Wheeler, their spokesman, insisted that, as the Citizens' Union committee represented the greater city, that organization was entitled to more votes than any other body, as none of the others represented more than one county.

Herman Ridder then moved the appointment of a Committee of Seventeen.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff amended this, making the number eighteen.

Ex-Senator Gibbs said:

"I want to know if Mr. Ogden is to be a member?"

"Yes," replied one of the conferrees, "and the Citizens' Union will have four members in all."

COMMITTEE OF EIGHTEEN.

The Woodruff motion was adopted, and the following committee was appointed:

R. C. Morris, New York Republican County Committee.
T. L. Woodruff, Kings County Republican Committee.
J. A. Davies, Queens County Republican Committee.
T. G. Timolet, Richmond County Republican Committee.
John C. Sheehan, Greater New York Democracy.
M. J. Coffey, Brooklyn Democracy.
James O'Brien, City Democracy.
John P. Kelly, Independent Democracy.
Henry Weissman, German-American Municipal League of Brooklyn.
Herman Ridder, German-American Reform Union.
Otto Kempner, German-American Citizens' League of Brooklyn.
Benno Loewy, German-American Republican League.
Gustav Scholer, German-American Republican County Committee of New York.
George H. Davis, German-American Municipal League of Manhattan.
Willis L. Ogden, Citizens' Union.
Samuel Seabury, Citizens' Union.
John W. Weed, Citizens' Union.
Everett P. Wheeler, Citizens' Union.

Some one called attention to the fact that both Messrs. Ogden and Seabury reside in Brooklyn.

"Oh," remarked Mr. Wheeler with a laugh in which many joined, "Seabury and I represent Richmond and New York Counties."

Mr. Russell of the Greater New York Democracy then spoke in favor of the nomination of an independent Democrat for Mayor and presented the following list:

Abraham R. Lawrence.	Charles S. Fairchild.
John J. Crimmins.	Charles W. Dayton.
E. Ellery Anderson.	Rastus S. Ransom.
J. Hampden Robb.	Charles V. Fornes.
R. Fulton Cutting.	Joseph F. Daly.
Jacob A. Cantor.	

Otto Kempner asked that the Committee of Eighteen be instructed to report a platform, whereupon some one inquired why the platform adopted at the Citizens' Union convention was not good enough.

After some debate it was decided to have a platform reported.

KNOX'S NAME PRESENTED.

Ex-Senator Coffey next arose and said:

"I have been waited on by a committee of sixty laboring men who claim to represent twenty workingmen's organizations in Brooklyn. They presented resolutions favoring the nomination of E. M. Knox for Mayor. In accordance with instructions from my organization I submit the resolutions and present the name of Col. Knox."

"Do I understand you to claim," inquired M. J. Flaherty, (Citizens' Union,) "that this committee represents the organized labor of Brooklyn?"

"I don't claim anything," replied Mr. Coffey. "I only tell you what occurred."

"Then," shouted Mr. Flaherty, "I denounce that paper you present as a fraud."

"All I know," answered Mr. Coffey, "is that the men claimed that they represented certain labor bodies, and I don't think it is a nice thing for you to say that the representation is a fraud."

Charles Lutz, German-American Reform Union, ended the Coffey-Flaherty argument by presenting as candidates for Mayor the names of Edward Cooper, Smith Ely, William R. Grace, Abram S. Hewitt, and John De Witt Warner.

Samuel Greenbaum, representing the Independent Democracy, presented for Mayoralty candidates William H. Baldwin and John De Witt Warner, adding that he had the consent of each gentleman for the use of his name. Then for Controller Mr. Greenbaum presented Charles A. Canda and Charles S. Fairchild, making a similar remark about their consent.

"I must say," remarked Chairman Ogden, "that I have a letter from Mr. Fairchild in which he positively declines to be a candidate."

"Well, I have Mr. Canda's consent, anyway," rejoined Mr. Greenbaum, "and all I can say is that Mr. Fairchild must have changed his mind."

Next Mr. Greenbaum presented for President of the Board of Aldermen the names of L. J. Callanan, Perez M. Stewart, F. Norton Goddard, and Francis Vinton Greene.

Henry Weissman of the German-American Municipal League handed in for Mayoralty candidates the names of Gustav H. Schwab, Charles A. Schieren, Herman Ridder, Ludwig Nissen, and R. Fulton Cutting.

Inquiry was made whether additional names could be sent to the committee of eighteen later, and there were cries of "Yes, yes!" from all parts of the room.

Then the meeting adjourned.

The Republican conferrees did not present any names for consideration. Among the Brooklyn members there was a very strong sentiment in favor of Seth Low. There was little or no mention of John De Witt Warner, but a great deal was said in favor of Col. E. M. Knox and ex-Controller Ashbel P. Fitch.

At no time was any mention made of Controller Coler in connection with the Mayoralty, but there was a revival of talk concerning John D. Crimmins, and many expressed the opinion that his nomination is not improbable.

Col. Ogden, it was said, might be the dark horse.

Senator Platt yesterday expressed the opinion that Seth Low would not be named, and among Republicans decided opposition was shown to the proposition to name Mr. Warner.

Senator Platt admits he is in the dark; President R. C. Morris says the Republicans will defer to the wishes of the Citizens' Union and sincerely support any candidate named.

An amusing incident of the meeting was the refusal of the doorkeeper to admit Paul Goepel, President of the German-American Municipal League of Manhattan. Expecting to be in the Catskills, Mr. Goepel appointed two conferrees. They attended and would not give way. Mr. Goepel applied in vain for relief to Herman Ridder and John C. Sheehan.

It is expected that the Committee of Eighteen will meet to-morrow night.

Oysters and Evans' Ale
are now in season. Dealers order now.—Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks recover sharply. Financial Affairs.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 76¼c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 63¼c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38c.; cotton, middling, 8⅝c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 20½c. Commercial World.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
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New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old and fine. Luyties Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

SENATOR HANNA IS HAPPY

Says the President Has Passed the Danger Point.

Declares that Something Must Be Done by Both State and Federal Governments to Suppress Anarchy.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Senator Hanna is simply bubbling over with happiness and good nature, and has been so ever since he became satisfied that the President would get well. He is the life of the Buffalo Club, where he makes his headquarters, and every visit he makes to the Milburn residence results in a renewal of his good spirits. When seen by a reporter of THE TIMES, just after leaving the Milburn residence to-night, he said:

"The news that the physicians are giving you through the official bulletins is grand, but the bulletins are conservative. I'll go so far, my boy, as to tell you that the danger point is passed."

"Do you mean to say, Senator, that the President is actually out of danger?" he was asked.

"Now," replied Mr. Hanna, with a little impatience, "no man is entirely out of danger who is on a sickbed recovering from wounds such as the President received, but every indication is that the critical stage in the President's case is passed and that the President will entirely and rapidly recover. All these great medical and surgical experts say so. What more can we ask?"

"Have you any idea when the President will be removed from Buffalo and where he will be taken?"

"We have given no thought to that. We have been too anxious to see him pass the danger line, and are content now to simply thank the Almighty that he is to be spared to the people. There is no haste to get him away from the comfort and care he is now enjoying. He could not convalesce faster anywhere than here."

"Senator," was suggested, "you must have some thought to express regarding the necessity for governmental action tending to suppress anarchy."

"Something must be done," was the answer, "not only by the Federal Government, but by the States, but it is a hard question to figure out what to do. We will get to that when the President has fully recovered. We cannot go too far in protecting the country from such blows as it has just received."

"Were you not a little surprised that the business interests of the country stook the shock so well and are rallying so promptly?"

"Yes and no," answered the Senator. "The business of the country never rested on a firmer foundation than now, and so we're able to stand the blow. We Americans are not without sentiment, in spite of the general belief to the contrary, and the news of the attempted assassination of the President was a hard strain. It was characteristic of our people, though, to quickly recover their equilibrium on the receipt of hopeful news from the doctors, and now everything will go on swimmingly. We are going to have good times."

SECRETARY WILSON SAYS PRESIDENT WILL RECOVER.

Declares that Mr. McKinley Will Be Able to Sign Papers Saturday, If Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, who is President McKinley's closest personal friend in the Cabinet, said during the course of an interview with the reporter of THE TIMES to-night:

"Why, the President will be looking over and signing official papers by Saturday night."

"That is a pretty strong prediction, Mr. Secretary," was suggested.

"Now, mind you, I did not say he was going to be well by Saturday night," responded the Secretary. "You asked as to the necessity that exists for the performance of official duties by the President. There is nothing pressing calling for his personal attention at this time. Every department of the Federal Government is running beautifully, except for the little family jar in the Navy Department. Secretary Hay, the ablest diplomat we have had in years, has no complications on hand that are serious. Secretary Gage has more money in the Treasury than he knows what to do with. So it is all through the departments. At the same time, I say that if it is necessary for the President to sign official papers he can do so by Saturday night."

"Mr. Secretary," was asked, "though the wheels of government are running so smoothly, would there not have been a great convulsion if President McKinley had been killed?"

"Perish the thought!" he exclaimed. "It is hard to tell of the complication and disaster that would have followed. There is only one President McKinley. While we all have the greatest respect for and confidence in the man who would succeed him, still the people elected McKinley President, and they know him and what he will do, but they don't know what a new man would do.

"But the doctors tell me there is little or no doubt of the President's speedy recovery. They don't want to come out in an official bulletin and say so, for nothing is sure in this world and it would be humiliating for them if some unforseen thing should happen; but they know he is going to get well. It is as certain as anything that is not absolutely certain could be."

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ATTENDING PHYSICIANS GREATLY ENCOURAGED.

All Goes Well and the President's Condition Could Hardly Be More Satisfactory.

BUFFALO, Sept. 9.—Dr. Charles McBurney of New York said after the issue of the 3 o'cloc bulletin on the President's condition that all the indications continued favorable.

"No bad symptoms have appeared," said he. "No one can say now that the President is out of danger, and for a week still the possibility of complications may exist. At the end of that time, if all goes well, we may be able to say that he is convalescent."

"But I have known cases," said Dr. Mann, who was with the New York surgeon, "to go well for ten days and then change for the worse."

"That is true, perhaps," said Dr. McBurney, somewhat deprecatingly, "but it is entirely unusual. If the President continues to improve for a week we may safely say that he is convalescent. It will probably be three weeks before it will be safe to move him. We must wait until the outer wound is healed and strong. The inner wounds through the stomach proper will be strong before the exterior wound is. How long it will be before he will be able to sit up will depend upon the rapidity of his improvement, and I may say to you further that his improvement, if it continues, promises to be rapid."

Dr. McBurney, when asked to compare the Garfield case and its treatment with that of President McKinley, smiled as he replied that to do so would be to give the whole history of the progress of surgery during the last twenty years. "Besides," said he, "the cases are utterly different. Garfield's wound was an extremely unfortunate one in every way. It was difficult to handle; it was impossible to get at the bullet, while the wound of President McKinley is in many respects a lucky one. No comparison is possible."

In conclusion Dr. McBurney said: "You can assure your clientele that all goes well. The President's condition could hardly be more satisfactory. Furthermore, you can impress and emphasize the fact that the bulletins issued state the truth."

Dr. Mann said that the President was not out of danger. He said that some nourishment had been administered to-day through the rectum, and he had taken water in the stomach. It was found that cold water did not agree with him, and, instead water as hot as the President can bear it is now being administered. The President's bowels have moved freely to-day, and this is considered an excellent symptom.

Dr. P. M. Rixey, private physician of the President, said to-night regarding the distinguished patient:

"I am not a specialist in abdominal surgery, but from a general knowledge of gunshot wounds I can say that the only possibility of complication was by blood-poisoning or peritonitis, and that I consider both now a very remote probability. Peritonitis might set in as a result of the two apertures in the stomach, but up to this time, a time beyond the usual standard record, not the slightest symptom is manifest. There is also not the slightest evidence of blood-poisoning. As to the bullet not yet extracted, I do not believe we need worry about that. The presumption is that it is lodged somewhere in the muscles of the back. Pursuing natural courses, it would now be encysted and cut off from possible harm. There will be no attempt to extract the bullet at present. I see no reason why the President will not recover rapidly."

Dr. Roswell Park, one of the physicians in attendance on the President, consented to add his individual testimony to the hopeful character of the combined statement of the physicians in the following words:

"If in such a case, one analogous to that of the President, the patient is in good condition at the end of the third day, all the attendants are justified in regarding it as having passed a most critical period. If, now, the public chooses to apply that statement to the particular case of the President, it would probably make no mistake. We have seen nothing to justify any alarming rumors, and I don't know how they should have obtained circulation.

"Yesterday the President slept like a child, and this morning was as cheerful as could be desired and as communicative as the attendants permitted him to be. We cannot allow him to talk yet or permit him to tire himself in any way. Mrs. McKinley is the only person allowed to see the President other than the professional attendants in the case."

Dr. Herman Mynter said to-night:

"I have always made it a point not to prognosticate in serious cases, for you know man proposes and God disposes. I consider the President's case a serious one, and so I do not predict, but I may say that at this stage of the occurrence the condition of the patient is quite remarkably favorable, and personally I cannot anticipate anything but recovery."

Dr. Eugene Wasdin, who was with Dr. Mynter, said:

"I, too, am averse to making predictions, but I agree that the President's condition is one that strongly favors complete and rapid recovery."

All of the physicians agree that one of the most encouraging features of the case is that in addition to the water injection there has been a little milk and egg nourisment given the patient, and that there has been no ill effect from it.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs. Adv.

THE PRESIDENT GROWS STRONGER

Those Near Him Say Recovery Will Be Rapid.

NO FEAR OF PERITONITIS

Patient Changes His Position Without Aid of Nurses.

Physicians Say that All Danger Is Not Passed—Relatives So Confident that They Leave Buffalo for Home.

BUFFALO, Sept. 9.—President McKinley continues to show improvement in his condition. All the official bulletins showed great gains and inspired those near the President to state positively that he would recover rapidly. The last official bulletin, issued at 9:30 o'clock P. M., was as follows:

The President's condition continues favorable. Pulse 112, temperature 101, respiration 27.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN,
ROSWELL PARK,
HERMAN MYNTER,
EUGENE WASDIN,
CHARLES McBURNEY.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

Other bulletins issued at the Milburn house were as follows:

6 A. M.—The President passed a somewhat restless night, sleeping fairly well. General condition unchanged. Pulse 120, temperature 101, respiration 28.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

9:20 A. M.—The President's condition is becoming more and more satisfactory. Untoward incidents are less likely to occur. Pulse, 122; temperature, 100.8 degrees; respiration, 28.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN,
ROSWELL PARK,
HERMAN MYNTER,
EUGENE WASDIN,
CHARLES McBURNEY.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

3 P. M.—The President's condition steadily improves, and he is comfortable, without pain or unfavorable symptoms. Bowel and kidney functions normally performed. Pulse, 113; temperature, 101; respiration, 26.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN,
ROSWELL PARK,
HERMAN MYNTER,
EUGENE WASDIN,
CHARLES McBURNEY.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

CONFIDENCE AND JOY AT THE MILBURN RESIDENCE.

All Callers Say the President's Condition Warrants Prediction of Early Recovery—Cabinet Officers Leaving.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The crisis has passed. The strain on the heartstrings of the Nation has been relieved. It can to-night be stated with all but the assurance of absolute certainty that President McKinley will fully and speedily recover from the wounds inflicted upon him by the Anarchist Czolgosz.

Every bulletin from the bedside of the stricken man brings fresh assurance of this. Doubt is no longer expressed by the medical and surgical experts in attendance, although discretion prompts them to withhold an unequivocal declaration which would be humiliating to them in the event of some unforeseen complication. The President's intimate friends and the statesmen here, with the personal assurances of the medical men to guide them, look upon the President as a convalescent.

The bulletins tell the story now. The President has gained strength so rapidly that his normal physical functions are asserting themselves. He is hungry and is being nourished. He is thirsty and is being given drink. He even wants to smoke a cigar, but they will not let him do that. His temperature, pulse, and respiration are improving steadily. Sleep has refreshed him so that he is taking an interest in the affairs of the outside world, and while his physicians discourage all interference with his quiet and rest, even to the point of excluding visitors from the sickroom, except Mrs. McKinley, who sees her husband once a day, yet he is being informed on matters of importance.

MRS. McKINLEY OUT AGAIN.

All reason for worrying for the President about Mrs. McKinley's condition has also passed. She went driving again for an hour. Those who visited her at the Milburn residence say that there is a marked improvement in her physical condition and in her spirits.

The fact that the President still has a bullet in his body is not now worrying the doctors at all. Dr. Knoll, who brought on the X ray apparatus and has it all ready for use, says that he does not think it will have to be used at all. It is likely, though that later, when the President has regained much of his strength, they will locate the bullet by means of the X ray, and if it is imbedded in the muscles of the back, as it is supposed, it will be a simple matter to remove it.

It is certain now that there will be no Cabinet meetings here. The reason that the members of the Cabinet were all called on to gather here was the fear of having to meet the emergency of the President's death. That contingency having, to all intents and purposes, passed, the members of the Cabinet are returning to Washington or to their homes. Attorney General Knox and Secretary Gage left for Washington to-night.

It is reported here that the return of Secretary Gage to Washington was hastened by the fact that the financial interests of the country demanded his presence there. A Cabinet officer confirmed this report in part. It was said that Secretary Gage's return was likely to be followed by the calling in of bonds, in order to relieve the money situation.

RELATIVES GO HOME.

After the 9:30 P. M. bulletin had been issued announcing a continuance of the favorable conditions of the President there were many indications that the bulletins were but meagre indications of the real improvement of the distinguished patient. At 9:45 o'clock Miss McKinley, a sister of the President; Dr. and Mrs. Herman Baer, the latter a niece of the President, and the Misses Barber, nieces of the President, left the house, and, taking carriages, announced their intention of returning to their homes to-night. Abner McKinley accompanied them to the station and before going said:

"The nearest relatives of the President are so confident of his recovery that they have no hesitation in leaving."

Postmaster Frease of Canton, a warm personal friend of the President, who came to-day filled with anxiety, said to-night: "I go back to-night because I have the most positive assurance that the President is going to make a rapid recovery."

In fact, by 10:30 o'clock to-night the entire temper of everybody about the Milburn residence seemed to have undergone a radical change. The police did not stop wagons from going by the nearest corner at high speed. The regular army guard was not so particular about those who passed up the guarded street. The newspaper men, scores of them, did not maintain the quiet that has prevailed for the past three days. Even those who came from the mansion where the wounded man lies stopped on the corner to laugh and chat.

At 10:50 o'clock to-night the lights in the mansion, except those dimly shining in the sickroom, were extinguished and by 11 o'clock peaceful quiet reigned about the home. On the dark corner opposite the house soldiers, policemen, and newspaper men kept vigil, however, sheltered beneath tents provided for them by the city and military authorities.

The 9:30 bulletin, as was promised, was to be the last of the night, and while it was brief, attention was called to the fact that the pulse, exactly the same as this morning, 112, and the temperature, eight-tenths of a degree lower, were highly favorable symptoms.

Senator Hanna was the last official caller at the house. He only staid a few minutes, but during that time had a short interview with Dr. McBurney. When he came out he declined to talk further than to say: "Everything is all right, and if the improvement continues I may go home to-morrow."

EARLY IN THE DAY.

There was an unsatisfactory note in the first bulletin of the morning in the reference to the restless night passed by the President. Some consolation was drawn from the statement that the sufferer had slept fairly well, but the general effect of the bulletin was to break down some of the prevailing optimism and create fresh anxiety as to immediate developments in the case. The bulletin created a feeling of uneasiness that seemed to be shared by all who read it, but this vanished with the appearance of the next bulletin.

The morning hours at the Milburn house were very quiet. Few of the occupants of the home were astir early, and, save for sentries, police, newspaper correspondents, and telegraphers, the street was deserted. A few workmen, as they went to their daily toil, passed near the house to ask as to the condition of the President. The police and military restrictions have been somewhat relaxed, but the Milburn residence is still carefully guarded, and no one is permitted to approach it without a challenge and explanation.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the doctors who had not taken part in the all-night vigil began to arrive. Dr. Wasdin, the Marine Hospital specialist, was the first to reach the house, and joined Dr. Rixey, who had remained at the President's bedside practically throughout the night. Dr. Park came at 8:15, and it was apparent that the morning consultation of all the physicians soon would be held.

The morning consultation of the physicians brought out that the condition of the President was entirely satisfactory, and as they came away from the house they expressed renewed confidence in his recovery.

BRING CHEERFUL NEWS.

During the conferences of the doctors several visitors arrived, including ex-Postmaster General Bissell and Charles P. Sanger. Mr. Bissell was one of the first to emerge from the house after the doctors had completed their consultation, and in a brief general way he summarized the situation by saying that the conditions were favorable, although he had no details. A few moments later Dr. Roswell Park and Secretary Wilson came out together. Dr. Park answered the many inquiries with a cheerful and very positive assurance of confidence. "The situation is entirely satisfactory," said he, "and there are no symptoms to cause alarm."

He was asked if the earlier bulletin, referring to the President's "somewhat restless night," warranted any apprehension.

"Not in the least," he replied. "It is entirely natural that a patient in the President's condition should have some periods of restlessness. But he is receiving no anaesthetics. He is fully conscious at all times when he is awake, and his mind is clear."

When asked if the President conversed with those about him, the doctor said the patient was quite able to talk, and did so as far as the physicians permitted, although they were reluctant to permit him to sap any of his energy in this way.

Secretary Wilson, who moved on down Delaware Avenue while Dr. Park was talking to the newspaper men, was overjoyed with the word which the physicians had brought from the sickroom.

"The President will get well," he said several times. "I feel it, and I am sure the doctors now feel it. The continued absence of unfavorable symptoms strengthens our hope. The period for peritonitis to appear is rapidly passing away, and there is not a sign of inflammation. The promptness with which the operation was performed and the skill with which it was accomplished are telling their story.

"The President's good health and the long life of careful living behind him are in his favor, but above all his indomitable will and his fine courage are the factors counted upon to pull him through. He has made up his mind to live, and live he will. The rise in his temperature during the night was somewhat disturbing, but his febrile condition is better this morning and our hopes continue in the ascendant."

Dr. Herman Mynter came from the Milburn residence at 9:30. He said: "Everything is satisfactory. Every hour that passes with no decidedly unfavorable results is encouraging and indicative of final recovery."

Dr. Eugene Wasdin, another of the consultation staff, emerged from the house a few minutes later. He said: "There are no distressing symptoms. The restlessness of the patient during the night is not serious, and is to be expected when it is understood that he slept during the day yesterday."

ABNER McKINLEY ARRIVES.

Senator Fairbanks and Controller of the Currency Dawes came from the house together, and their smiling faces indicated the satisfaction prevailing among those nearest the President.

"Splendid, splendid," said Senator Fairbanks, referring to the doctor's last report. Just then Abner McKinley and several friends arrived, and there was an interesting group on the lawn, with the tall figure of Senator Fairbanks in the centre and Messrs. McKinley and Dawes on either side. The good news from the sickroom was imparted to the President's brother and the latter's friends, and all joined in heartfelt expressions of relief.

Intense anxiety had been felt over the outcome of the morning conference, and the result lifted a great load of apprehension from those nearest and dearest to the President, giving them greater courage than had been felt at any time before.

When Abner McKinley came from the

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house at 10:45, he repeated the expressions of confidence given by those who had preceded him, but added no additional details on the situation.

Senator Hanna drove up as Mr. McKinley left. The Senator seemed to be in a happy frame of mind, as the satisfactory bulletin had already reached him. When a number of photographers leveled their cameras at him, he smilingly asked: "How many times a day do you fellows expect to do that to me?"

The friend who accompanied Senator Hanna proved to be Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, one of the closest personal friends of the President. He and the Senator remained some time in the house. Henry B. MacFarland, President of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, came from the house at 11 o'clock.

"I am satisfied that there is no further doubt of the President's recovery," he said. "The bulletins are exceedingly conservative, and they must be read between the lines to get the evidences of improvement. Read in this light, and from all the surrounding previous instances, I believe the President is certain to recover."

Secretary Hitchcock and Senator Hanna emerged from the house shortly after noon. As they approached the rope at the corner of Ferry Street, a score of photographers aimed their cameras, and the click of the shutters sounded like the rattle of small-arm fire.

"Stop those batteries," called out Senator Hanna, smiling, with uplifted hand. "Don't any of you shoot twice."

The Senator appeared to be very jubilant. He stopped a moment before entering his automobile to express his great satisfaction at the President's condition. "Every bulletin is an improvement," said he, "and the last is the best of all. Of course, last night was an anxious one, but the President passed it safely without a change for the worse."

"Is the President's mind clear?"

"Clear as a bell," replied the Senator, promptly.

"Does he talk?"

"As much as he is allowed to," he answered, smiling. "Mrs. McKinley was with the President for some little time this morning," he added. "She is doing splendidly."

MR. ROOSEVELT FEARLESS.

Vice President Roosevelt did not leave the Wilcox mansion, where he is staying, until after the noon hour, and then he walked the mile to the Presidential quarters, in company with a newspaper correspondent. Just after he had left the mansion he was accosted by a colored man who was raking a lawn.

"Governor, may I shake hands with you?" he asked.

"You certainly may," answered the Vice President, turning quickly and then, as two laborers with dinner pails and tools slipped up, he shook hands with them.

"Ain't you afraid to be stopped?" asked one of the men.

"No, Sir," Col. Roosevelt snapped out, "and I hope no official of this country will ever be afraid. You men are our protection, and the foul deed done the afternoon of Friday will only make you the more vigorous in your protection of the lives of those whom you elect to office. Such men as you can work with the ballot the salvation of the country without resort to violence."

As he walked on the Vice President discussed the case of the President and his condition. He said, in part:

"I believe that the bulletins being issued are none too sanguine. In fact, I know they are not. I am perfectly positive that the President will recover, and, more than that, I believe the illness will be a brief one and the recovery rapid. I had two men and a relative shot in the same manner in the Cuban campaign. They lay in the marshes for some time without medical attendance, and yet all recovered.

"I may say that I have even deeper information than the bulletins, and I again say with great confidence that the President will recover."

The Vice President arrived at the Milburn house at 12:20, and was at once admitted. He remained about ten minutes, and when he came out reiterated what he had said.

Secretary Cortelyou remained near the President throughout the early hours of the day, and then came out to get a breath of air. Several others who have been at the Milburn house constantly also came out for a rest, and one of these, who has had exceptional opportunities for observation, made the following general remarks:

"The situation is entirely encouraging. The President's restlessness last night is quite natural, and at this time any other condition might excite apprehension. But it is too early to say that the very last element of danger is passed. Another twenty-four hours will probably be sufficient to permit a conclusive judgment to be formed. In the meantime the President is giving every outward evidence of improvement. He is calm and clearheaded, and he would talk if it were not that the doctors prevent it. There has not been a word said among the doctors to-day as to another operation."

MRS. McKINLEY KNOWS ALL.

Mrs. McKinley was admitted to the sickroom this morning and had a brief stay with her husband. The veil of domestic privacy is of course thrown over the details of the meeting, and any accounts of it are necessarily suppositious. Mrs. McKinley bore up well and displayed the same fortitude which has characterized her, as well as the President, since the tragic event occurred. Although there have been statements that Mrs. McKinley has not been apprised of the manner in which the President was injured, it can be stated positively that she is fully aware that he was shot, although it has not been thought necessary to dwell upon the harrowing details of the affair.

As much as possible she has been buoyed up by the encouraging attitude of the physicians, and she has responded by giving all her strength toward passing through the ordeal with calmness.

As indicating the growing strength of the President, the following incident of the morning is related by one of those inside the Milburn house familiar with the facts:

Mr. McKinley had been lying for some time in one position, but during this morning he asked if he could change this position. The doctors in attendance gave their assent, whereupon the President changed his position by his own effort, without difficulty and without pain.

This was regarded as one of the most encouraging manifestations of strength that the President had thus far given.

THE AFTERNOON VIGIL.

Twelve o'clock, 1 o'clock, and 2 o'clock came and went, and the absence of an official bulletin began to cause some comment, which, however, was tempered if inclined to be pessimistic by the fact that the physicians had not been summoned to come back to the house. At 2:15 P. M. there had been no official word from the sickroom since 9:30 o'clock in the morning.

Mrs. McKinley started for a drive at 2:30. She was accompanied by Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams. The absence of the President's wife from the house gave assurance that the conditions were not such as to excite any alarm.

Attorney General Knox and Postmaster General Smith came from the Milburn home at 2:45. They were highly pleased at the outlook, as Dr. Rixey, who is constantly with the President, told Mr. Knox that when the other physicians came for the 3 o'clock consultation they would be delighted with the situation. Within a few minutes all the doctors had arrived and were in consultation when Secretaries Gage, Hitchcock, and Wilson arrived. This gave rise to a report that the Cabinet officials would advise with the doctors as to a contemplated operation. But Secretary Gage promptly silenced such reports.

Senator Hanna arrived at the house just as Mrs. McKinley returned from a drive of thirty minutes. The consultation of physicians was then over. The first two physicians to leave were Drs. Mynter and Wasdin, who with smiling faces, declared: "Nothing new, gentlemen. The examination was perfectly satisfactory, and the patient is improving."

MR. ROOSEVELT WILL STAY.

Vice President Roosevelt will not leave the city until the physicians of the President issue a bulletin or give an opinion that the President will positively recover. To-night, in company with his host, Ansley Wilcox, he went out for a short time. He is without doubt the most sanguine of the Government officials here unless it be Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. Vice President Roosevelt said to-night:

"I came here because I believed my place was near the President, and I will not leave until the situation has entirely cleared up. If I were predicting when I shall leave here I would say to-morrow, because I firmly believe that the physicians will announce to-morrow that there is absolutely no doubt that the President will recover. I have been twice to the President's temporary home to-day, and I have seen nothing but smiling, happy faces, including a host of physicians, that would not be so if the bulletins did not tell the exact truth."

Vice President Roosevelt has occupied a peculiarly delicate and trying position since the event which threatened the President's life, but he has borne himself throughout this ordeal in such a manner as to win the admiration and respect of all. It has, moreover, added a new bond between the Vice President and those intimately associated with the President, and the latter are warmest in their expressions of the manner in which he has met every requirement of the situation.

Not for a moment has he permitted the idea to be entertained that there was need for considering the Constitutional disability of the President, and the exercise of executive functions which this would impose on him. On the contrary, Mr. Roosevelt has been one of the most positive in the conviction that the President would recover, and has been primarily responsible for the avoidance of any thought of the temporary exercise of executive functions by him.

ROYAL CONGRATULATIONS.

King George of Greece and the Czar of Russia Cable Good Wishes to the President.

BUFFALO, Sept. 9.—The following message, addressed to President McKinley, has been received from King George of Greece at Fredensborg:

"I rejoice to hear that you so happily escaped the terrible attempt on your precious life, which has horrified the civilized world, but hope to God that you recover for the good and glory of the American people."

The following message has been received from the Czar of Russia, who also is at Fredensborg:

"I am very happy to hear you are feeling better after the ignominious attempt on your life. I join with the American people in the universal world for your speedy recovery."

NICHOLAS.

PHYSICIANS DECLARE THAT CZOLGOSZ IS SANE

Examine Him in Jail and Find No Mental Derangement.

Police of Many Cities Trying to Find Emma Goldman—Chicago and St. Louis Chiefs Say They Will Get Her.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 9.—While Czolgosz committed his crime here and will be prosecuted and punished here, the operations of the Secret Service officers who are attempting to ferret out an Anarchist conspiracy of which his attempt to assassinate the President was the climax, are in the main being conducted away from this city.

Secret Service Officer Ireland, who disappeared from this city yesterday, returned to-night. It appears he has been in Rochester, where he saw the mother and sister of Emma Goldman, the fire-eating fanatic with whom the people of New York City are so familiar, and whose teachings Czolgosz says inspired him to his deed. Ireland ascertained that the Goldman woman has recently been in Rochester and Buffalo, but he did not get any evidence to show with whom she stopped or with whom she associated in either city.

Her mother said she was in Rochester five weeks ago, and her sister said three weeks ago, but both claim to have heard nothing from her since they last saw her.

The detective who has had practical charge of the work of tracing out a conspiracy in this city stated to a reporter of THE TIMES to-night that the police here have made no headway in that direction. They have all the evidence they want against Czolgosz in his own confession, but in the matter of establishing a conspiracy involving other people they are up against a stone wall.

Dr. Floyd S. Crego and Dr. Joseph Fowler, alienists of this city, were sent to Czolgosz's cell to-night by the District Attorney to examine him as to his sanity. The police and other authorities have never had any doubt on this score, but they wish to have expert testimony to round out theirs. The doctors spent a half hour with Czolgosz, after which they would make no statement except the absolute one that he was sane.

Czolgosz went through another long examination to-day at the hands of the police officials, but emerged from it without having added anything material to their knowledge of the case. The chief effort of the detectives was to draw from the prisoner some admission as to his accomplices, but he persistently stuck to his denial that he was assisted in any way in the commission of his crime. Every possible device was resorted to in the effort to obtain the information, but the prisoner maintained his position and could not be shaken.

In answer to questions, he again went over the events of Friday, and told substantially the same story as in the original confession, made to Superintendent Bull and District Attorney Penney. Czolgosz carefully weighed his answers, and, when conclusions that he did not approve were taken from his statements, insisted upon making explanations of his exact meaning.

The police have about concluded that more effective work on the plot theory can be done on the outside, although Czolgosz will probably have another experience with the "third degree" of policecraft to-morrow.

According to the local authorities the police of the country know very little about the Anarchists. They say that the Secret Service men do not show any special familiarity with them, and that there does not seem to be a single city Police Department in the country that has more than a general knowledge of them. Members of the Buffalo force admit that they have never given American Anarchists serious consideration, and that they did not know there were any here.

Since the President was shot they have found that there are at least twenty avowed Anarchists in the city. Here, as elsewhere, it has been necessary for the detectives to first satisfy themselves as to the identity of a lot of men whom they never had occasion to watch before. No other arrests have been made in connection with the case, and the local police say that they do not anticipate any for the present.

It is believed that both Emma Goldman and Julius Schwab will be detained by the police wherever they are found. Superintendent Bull has made a general request to the police of the country that any one suspected of complicity be detained and examined. The police of Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and other middle State cities are co-operating with the local officers in tracing out the movements of the prisoner before the crime, and Superintendent Bull said to-night that they had practically accounted for him for the six weeks that preceded his arrival here.

Chief O'Neill of the Chicago police has sent word that Emma Goldman is in hiding near that city and will be arrested soon. Chief Kiely of St. Louis says the woman is still in the latter city, and that the police will apprehend her, but he says he does not care to say just where she is.

No plans for the arraignment of the prisoner have been considered by District Attorney Penney. Absurd stories are being published concerning the methods which will be employed in the prosecution of Czolgosz in order to increase his measure of punishment. The principal one of these is that, as he can only be charged with assault in the first degree, the maximum penalty for which is ten years, he will be charged with many assaults—two upon the President, one for each bullet he fired, and others upon those who pounced upon him after he committed his crime.

It is stated that if he were thus indicted and convicted for many assaults, first degree, he could be given a series of ten-year sentences equivalent to a life penalty. This is a wild stretch of imagination. The courts will probably go as far in stretching the law as it is possible to go to punish Czolgosz. It is not impossible that he might be indicted and convicted for two distinct assaults upon the President—one for each bullet fired—thus making a twenty-year sentence, but he will not be indicted for assaulting anybody else. He had no opportunity to assault anybody else from the moment he shot the President down, and was lucky to escape with his own life. In all probability, the wretch will simply be put on trial on a single charge of assault in the first degree and sentenced to prison for the full ten years.

COMMERCIAL MEN AROUSED.

Resolutions Adopted by the Directors of the Merchants' Association.

The Directors of the Merchants' Association of New York this afternoon adopted resolutions deploring the attempt upon the life of President McKinley. They read, in part, as follows:

Resolved, That, in our judgment, the time has arrived in the history of this Nation when it becomes the duty of all law-abiding citizens to co-operate in an appeal to Congress for the passage of laws which will deal with the crime of attempted assassination of those elected to high office as one of high treason, making it punishable by death.

Resolved, That we believe there should be concerted effort in this and other civilized countries to stamp out anarchy wherever it rears its head and under whatever conditions it may exist; and that we recommend that laws be enacted which will render it possible for the proper authorities to take summary measures in such concerted action against those who express sentiments of an Anarchistic nature;

Resolved, That we set our face strongly against all newspapers or publications of any and every kind which advocate the taking of life as a remedy for alleged social, political, or economic conditions; and that we recommend that all commercial bodies throughout the United States move together in advising their members not to advertise in or buy newspapers or publications of this character.

These resolutions were signed by the following officers and Directors of the Merchants' Association: D. Le Roy Dresser, President; John C. Juhring, First Vice President; Alvah Trowbridge, Second Vice President; Charles H. Webb, Treasurer; John Elans, Secretary; William P. King, ex-President; Gustav H. Schwab, George L. Duval, and Adolph Openhym.

CONDOLENCES FROM ABROAD.

Foreign Rulers and Others Send to State Department Expressions of Grief, Horror, and Regret.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Some of the additional cablegrams of condolence received at the State Department to-day are as follows:

I beg your Excellency to accept the expression of my most profound sympathy on the occasion of the heinous attempt made against you.
ALEXANDER, King of Servia.

LA PAZ, Sept. 8, 1901.—President McKinley, Washington: I keenly deplore the nefarious crime committed on the person of your Excellency and make sincere wishes for your speedy and happy recovery.
GEN. PANDO,
President of Bolivia.

Profoundly grieved at the infamous attempt, I pray to God the precious life of the illustrious and respected President may be saved.
CASSINI, Ambassador for Russia.

The citizens of Sheffield desire to express their deep abhorrence at the outrage on the President, their great sympathy with him and the people of the United States of America, and their earnest hope that he may speedily recover.
JOHN EATON,
Lord Mayor, Sheffield, England.

Mayor, citizens, express indignation, abhorrence at outrage; wish President speedy recovery.
KNIGHT,
Vice Consul of the United States at Cape Town, South Africa.

My Government deeply deplores the attempt of which his Excellency President McKinley has been a victim and hopes his happy recovery.
FEDERICO DIEZ DE MEDINA,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bolivia.

Governor behalf colony Mauritius conveys to people of United States and family President regret and sympathy at attempt made on our President's life.
CAMPBELL,
United States Consul at Port Louis.

I express to you sincere grief and my horror at the crime committed on your person.
ALBERT, Prince of Monaco.

The following note was received at the State Department from the Turkish Minister:

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that the imperial Ottoman Government upon being informed of the heinous attempt committed against his Excellency, Mr. President of the United States, has instructed me to express to the American Government its keenest regrets and its sentiments of sincere sympathy.
CHEKIB, Minister of Turkey.

Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, handed to Mr. Adee the following cablegram, which he had received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Profoundly moved at the news of odious attempt against person of the President. His imperial Majesty commands you to convey to Mr. McKinley his sympathy, and also sincere wishes for his prompt recovery.

Acting Secretary Adee is hard at work making responses to the many telegrams of condolence. Where such telegrams were indited by a foreign Minister or by a Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Adee is answering them over his own signature. Where they were sent by the heads of Governments, Mr. Adee is directing the American Ambassadors and Ministers to notify the different Governments of the gratitude with which their words of sympathy have been received.

SYMPATHY OF RUSSIA.

Expressed by Consul General Teplow to Mayor Van Wyck.

Vladmir de Teplow, Imperial Consul General of Russia, was at the City Hall yesterday to express condolence as the official representative of Russia. He said that the Government of Russia and the masses of the people sympathized with the people of the United States in the affliction caused by the shooting of President McKinley. He added that the deepest friendship existed between the people of the two countries.

Mayor Van Wyck thanked the visitor and said that the American people appreciated the friendship of Russia.

MESSAGE FROM A FILIPINO.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Antonio Regidor y Jurado, described as the European representative of the Filipinos, has sent the following message to America:

"On behalf of the Filipinos I desire to express our horror and detestation of the dastardly attempt on the life of the President and to assure him and his courageous wife of our sympathy and prayers. May he speedily recover to adjust the unfortunate differences between the Filipinos and America. A fatal termination would be deplored nowhere in the world more than in the Philippines."

Ex-Confederates Meet to Sympathize.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 9.—A remarkable demonstration by the citizens of Lexington and Fayette County was held here to-day. Major P. P. Johnston, Major of Confederate artillery under Pelham in the civil war, called the meeting to order. Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, who fought on the Confederate side, read resolutions of sympathy with the President and condemnation of anarchy. Leading pastors of the city then addressed the large audience.

Irish Nationalists' Sympathy.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—John E. Redmond, the Irish Parliamentary leader, cabled to Vice President Roosevelt to-day as follows: "In the name of the Irish NationalistParty I send an expression of deepest sympathy. Ireland abhors the dastardly crime."

Prince Chun Expresses Regret.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—Prince Chun, the head of the Chinese Mission of Expiation, sent Gen. King-Chang, the new Chinese Minister at Berlin, to the United States Embassy yesterday to express regret for the attempt on the life of President McKinley.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cablegrams were received by the President of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday as follows:

Belfast Chamber of Commerce desires to express through New York Chamber its sympathy with American people on dastardly attempt on life of President.
ROBERT THOMPSON, President.

In name of President and Council, Exeter, England, Chamber Commerce convey warmest sympathy detestable outrage President.
HENRY WILLEY, Chairman.

PLANS TO STAMP OUT ANARCHY

Sentiment in Favor of Stringent Prohibitive Laws.

At Present There Is No Provision by Which Anarchists Can Be Kept Out of the Country.

The idea entertained by many persons that the Immigration Bureau officials have the power and facilities for preventing to a great extent the landing on these shores of immigrants having Anarchist leanings was dispelled yesterday by Immigration Commissioner Fitchie. The Commissioner called attention to the fact yesterday that there is no law preventing the landing of Anarchists in any numbers at New York from foreign countries providing they answer all other requirements laid down by the Treasury Department.

"As the regulations stand at present," said the Commissioner, "there is no form of examination prescribed tending to bring out the political opinion of an immigrant, and if there was such a regulation and the person questioned admitted that he or she was an Anarchist there is no law under which this information could be used by the department.

"As matters stand at present the only way by which an Anarchist could be excluded would be on information received from the other side that the person in question was an undesirable immigrant on account of having been convicted of crime or was known to be a criminal. In all my experience I have only known of one man landing here who openly made known the fact that he was an Anarchist. This man filled all the requirements laid down by law and was duly admitted into the country.

"I am of the positive opinion that Anarchists and persons holding kindred social views should be kept out of the country. In 1895 Senator David B. Hill tried to get a law passed excluding people of that class, but the attempt failed. Subsequent to the assassination of King Umberto of Italy we received information from foreign countries in several cases which enabled us to keep out Anarchists, but this method is unreliable and inadequate on the whole, for every European country is anxious to get a dangerous Anarchist across its borders, and it is useless to believe that foreign officials will go to any degree of trouble to give us information that will lead to the expelled Anarchist being dumped back upon it. In fact, this country, as everybody knows, has been made the dumping ground for undesirable persons by every country in Europe.

"What we need is a law that will call for the examination of all immigrants, and particularly those whom we have reason to suspect of being Anarchists, and provide that every such be at once sent back at the expense of the steamship company bringing him here."

FOR PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

All Europe Discusses the Problem of Dealing with Anarchy—Another International Conference Advocated.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The attack upon President McKinley and its consequences still form the leading topic of the British newspapers. The question how to deal with Anarchy is discussed on every side. It is felt that, if the President happily recovers, he will not have suffered in vain if the outrage results in stronger measures to suppress anarchism.

All the morning papers have leading editorial articles on the subject, and almost all are identical in tone. Satisfaction is expressed that the panic measures, such as vigilance committees, wholesale arrests, and the like, contemplated under the first shock of outrage, have given way to calmer suggestions.

Two proposals are now advocated by the British and Continental papers. The first is to hold another international conference, with a view to the organization of an international police force, whose sole duty would be to keep watch upon such criminals. The second is to treat anarchist propaganda as crime. The Daily News alone utters an editorial warning against the danger to free government and free opinion involved in such repressive measures, which "would easily result in confounding the innocent with the guilty."

PLAN TO STAMP OUT ANARCHY.

Restrictions Magistrate Brann Would Place on Immigration and Immigrants.

Police Magistrate Brann gave expression yesterday to his views of the attempt on the life of the President and proposed a plan whereby anarchy in the United States may be stamped out. Magistrate Brann, who has devoted considerable study to the problem, said, after the Yorkville Court, in which he is sitting, had adjourned for the day:

"When Congress meets it should pass a law barring all immigration from the South of Europe, from which our Anarchists come, for ten years. At the expiration of that period, still with restrictions at our ports of entry upon immigration, persons in Europe desiring to come to the United States should be required to make application to our Commissioners abroad. Each application should be investigated rigidly, and if the applicant is found to be an Anarchist, or of extreme socialistic views, he should be denied the right to come to this country.

"Congress should pass a law requiring Government officials to keep a sharp watch on people suspected of anarchistic views and punish such offenders severely. They might be held to be guilty of treason. Each State should pass a law similar to the proposed National law. Then the police of each county and each city should keep a strict watch upon immigrants suspected of anarchistic tendencies, keeping their records, so as to detect the first sign of any desire to upset established government by dastardly and cowardly acts such as the attempt to kill President McKinley. If discovered, they should be immediately deported.

"Anarchy, which has been undoubtedly growing among ignorant immigrants to this country, should be stamped out at any cost, even if we should be deprived temporarily of the labor, which we may need, of these people. We shut out the Chinese, who are quiet, peaceable people, seldom offending against our laws except by smuggling, and let in ignorant desperadoes who, not properly understanding our free Government, are opposed to it, or to all government, for that matter. American citizens rarely become Anarchists, and when they do it is because they are densely ignorant and have imbibed the malign teachings of Anarchists of foreign birth."

W. J. BRYAN ON ANARCHY.

Nebraskan Says It Cannot Be Tolerated in This Country.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—William J. Bryan to-day telegraphed The Times as follows:

"Free Governments may be overthrown, but they cannot be reformed by those who violate the commandment 'Thou shalt not kill.' Under a Government like ours, every wrong can be remedied by laws, and the laws are in the hands of the people themselves. Anarchy can be neither excused nor tolerated here. The man who proposes to right a public wrong by taking the life of a human being makes himself an outlaw and cannot consistently appeal to the protection of the Government which he repudiates. He invites a return to a state of barbarism in which each one must at his own risk defend his own rights and avenge his own wrongs.

"The punishment administered to the would-be assassin and to his co-conspirators, if he has any, should be such as to warn all inclined to anarchy that while this is an asylum for those who love liberty, it is an inhospitable place for those who raise their hands against all forms of government."

MEETINGS OF MINISTERS.

Resolutions Passed Condemning Anarchy—Prayers for Mr. McKinley.

At the Methodist preachers' meeting, 150 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, resolutions expressing sympathy for the President and Mrs. McKinley and hope for his recovery were adopted on motion of the Rev. Dr. T. L. Poulson. The resolutions closed with the following:

"We take occasion also to express our conviction that it is high time that anarchy should be stamped out by the strong arm of the concurrent law of nations."

A copy of the resolutions will be forwarded to Mr. Cortelyou. The Rev. C. L. Mead of the Newark Conference made a special prayer for the welfare of the President and Mrs. McKinley.

Resolutions expressing gratitude to the Almighty for the prospect of the President's speedy recovery and of sympathy for the President and Mrs. McKinley were also adopted at the Baptist ministers' conference of New York and vicinity, before whom a prayer for the President was made by the Rev. E. S. Holloway.

MAGGIO UNDER ARREST.

Alleged Anarchist Said to Have Predicted Assassination.

SILVER CITY, N. M., Sept. 9.—Antonio Maggio, a musician and alleged Anarchist, who is said to have predicted the assassination of President McKinley before October, 1901, was arrested at San Rita, a mining camp near this city, at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon by United States Marshal Foraker on instructions from Washington.

Maggio has been playing a piano in a saloon at Santa Rita for some time. He is quoted as saying that Emperor William of Germany will be the next ruler assassinated.

THE POPE AND ANARCHISM.

Report that He Is Writing an Important Encyclical on the Subject.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Pope has been so impressed by the attack upon President McKinley that he intends to take the initiative in joint action by the Christian powers against anarchism.

"He is writing an important encyclical on the subject, which will be published next month."

TALK OF PREVIOUS PLOT.

Mayor of Austin, Texas, Heard of It After President's Visit.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 9.—Mayor R. E. White said to-day that shortly after the visit of President McKinley to Austin several months ago he was informed by an Italian of this city that a plot had been formed for the assassination of the President at this place, but that at the last moment it was abandoned. Mayor White at the time paid little heed to the statement.

STUTZ'S TRUNK SEIZED.

New York Detectives Ordered to Arrest Emma Goldman on Sight.

Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau is very reticent as to what his men are doing in connection with the Anarchists in this city. In fact, he declines to discuss the question at all. He does not believe, however, that Emma Goldman is here, as was rumored yesterday. If she should come here his men have been ordered to arrest her on sight. Several of the detectives who are conversant with foreign languages are now devoting their time to watching the movements of Anarchists in the city, and will take prompt action if they make any kind of a demonstration.

The trunk, or, rather, hamper of Alfonso Stutz, who was arrested on suspicion in Buffalo, was seized yesterday under Commissioner Murphy's orders. Stutz had stopped at 12 State Street when he arrived in this country a few weeks ago. The trunk and a letter were found there.

As Stutz had been released by the Buffalo authorities, the trunk was not opened, but it will be held a few days to await instructions from Buffalo. The letter and a postal card addressed to Stutz are also held, but on the advice of the District Attorney no use will be made of them at present.

Prayed for the Assassin.

HILLSDALE, N. J., Sept. 9.—After a long and earnest prayer for the recovery of the President, the Rev. Dr. Cutler, at the colored camp meeting in the woods near this place, made a plea for divine forgiveness for the assassin. "whose heart," he said, "overflowed with such wickedness as to attempt the life of our chief ruler." Faces of those present, among whom were many whites drawn by curiosity, showed displeasure at this part of the petition, but there was no disturbance.

MacArthur Reception Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The War Department was notified to-day that the proposed reception at Milwaukee to Gen. MacArthur has been postponed on account of the shooting of the President.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Help Wanted—Females.

Wanted—A young girl to assist with housework. Apply at 25 East 30th St., after 19.

THOSE POLISH-AMERICAN RESOLUTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the resolution of the Polish-Americans of the St. Laurentin's Roman Catholic Church at Philadelphia that "the would-be assassin is a Hebrew by birth" and that "it is well aware that all lawful authority comes from God," as reported in to-day's TIMES, permit me to say that the last statement is against American doctrine and practice, as we believe that God allows the people to rule themselves, and that He does not "grace" any person in particular. The first statement is maliciously false, as it is now positively known that Czolgosz's parents are Roman Catholics. Of course neither the Polish nation nor the Catholic religion is responsible for the act of any criminal who may be a Pole or a Catholic. But the idea of shifting the responsibility to the Jews as scapegoats is the method adopted by that class of people in Europe, which, however, they cannot introduce in this country, thank God.

The notion that Czolgosz is a Jew originates from another Pole, W. J. Walkowiak, in charge of Nowak's Raines hotel at Buffalo. Walkowiak stated that Czolgosz registered his name "John Doe" because, he said, "he was a Jew and feared that if he gave his name Nowak would not give him quarters." Now, in the first place, Jews are not only permitted in the best hotels in Buffalo, but are considered the most desirable customers. Second, the name Czolgosz is more non-Jewish than even "John Doe." Third, the name "John Doe" is very suspicious for a person who wishes to disguise his identity. Fourth, Nowak now claims that he knew Czolgosz for a long time.

J. D. E.

New York, Sept. 9, 1901.

The Crawford Shoe

For Men & Women, $3.50

The new Crawford Shoe we guarantee to suit you, or your money back.

Stores
Men's Shoes Only: 825 Broadway (12th St.).....Manhattan; 262 West 125th St.....Manhattan; 433 Fulton Street.....Brooklyn
Men's & Women's Shoes: Nassau, cor. Fulton St.....Manhattan; 150 West 125th St.....Manhattan

NO MATTER WHAT KIND OF A HAT YOU WANT, WE HAVE IT.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

605 Broadway, cor. Houston St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St.
299 Broadway, near Duane St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
Derbys - $3.00 and $4.00
Alpines - $3.00 and $3.50

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opposite City Hall.
Silk Hats $5.00 and $6.00

If you will give a fair trial to Old Crow Rye,

using no other, for, say, one month, and note the difference in your health, you will drink no more of the blended whiskies, so freely offered. We make no misstatements.

Gold Medal Awarded at Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y.
SOLE BOTTLERS.

The old hat man'll catch you if you don't watch out.
Yes, the old straw looks pretty dingy.
An Alpine would freshen you up immensely.
The new Fall blocks are all here and the new colors too.
We don't charge as much as the exclusive hatters.
Our Alpines are $2.85 and $1.85.
The derbys are all here, too, if you will have 'em.
Most other Fallish things are ready — overcoats for instance.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway. Houston St.

"Hammocks"
A Superb Line Algerian and Domestic
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first Street,
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

CLEARING HOUSE COMMITTEE MEASURES

Precautions Taken to Prevent a Stringency of Money.

$30,000,000 Available for Loaning Purposes—Secretary Gage Urged to Release Some of the Treasury's Surplus.

The Clearing House Committee may be regarded as having been in continuous session since Friday night when it met yesterday morning at the Buckingham Hotel at the instance of J. Edward Simmons, the member in seniority in the city, Messrs. Tappen and Cannon being away, the former at Lenox, Mass., and the latter in the Adirondacks. The committee were in informal session yesterday and will be ready to take action at the Clearing House at 9:30 A. M. to-day.

There were present Chairman Frederick B. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank; J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, and William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, the absentees being George G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank, and Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank. But Mr. Williams would have been present had he been needed, as would have been Mr. Cannon. Mr. Cannon was deer hunting in the wilds of the North Woods with A. Barton Hepburn, Vice President of the Chase, and they did not hear of the shooting of President McKinley until Sunday morning, when they started for New York, arriving at 8 A. M. yesterday. Mr. Cannon was practically in attendance at yesterday's meeting, as he had communication by telephone with Mr. Tappen. Later in the day, before noon, he was in the financial district, and discussed the situation with two fellow-committeemen and concurred in all that had been planned to protect the banks, their clients, and the money market.

No action was taken at the meeting. The Clearing House Committeemen had the presence, advice, and concurrence of George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank, and of the Clearing House Association, an ex-officio member of the committee; James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, and James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank. The conferrees received a message from J. Pierpont Morgan that he would indorse any action they might take.

The principal subject discussed was the condition of the money market and the congested condition of the National Treasury and the need of money for crop moving and other purposes, necessities that have been and will be urgent, and that have no bearing on the attempt on President McKinley's life.

APPEAL TO SECRETARY GAGE.

Unanimous concurrence was had in the following dispatch to Secretary Gage, which was not made public until 3 P. M. because no one in the conference would risk a suspicion that the message was prepared to influence the stock or the money market:

New York Clearing House, 77-83 Cedar Street,
New York, Sept. 9, 1901.

The Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Buffalo, N. Y.:

The continued absorption of money by the Treasury, in view of the increasing demand for currency for crop moving, we trust will have your immediate attention, and measures adopted by which at least some portion of this surplus may be replaced in circulation for the benefit of the business community. F. D. TAPPEN,
Chairman Clearing House Committee.

Neither Chairman Tappen nor his colleagues would discuss the communication. "It speaks for itself, and treats of a situation that dates far back," said Mr. Tappen.

A financier of National and international reputation who has been in close touch with the Clearing House officials in an advisory capacity said of the dispatch:

"The relief aimed at is overdue. The amount? Oh, $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 released from the Treasury would do a good deal of good. But it should be done carefully. The money should go into the channels of trade, not to stimulate stock speculation. If the money were released in a lump and maladroitly it would work detriment instead of benefit. If it is suspected that a large sum would only stimulate stock operations, then it would be better to have bonds purchased a few million dollars at a time.

"The money would have been needed if President McKinley had left Buffalo unharmed. Secretary Gage has now an opportunity to be gentle with the money market, and he should not stand aside because of a small difference in purchase price of bonds. Owing to war taxes and other conditions money has been taken out of the channels of trade that is needed for crop-moving and other purposes. The United States Treasury has now the largest accumulation of gold in the history of nations, about $520,000,000, and a surplus of over $181,000,000. Of course, this establishes the credit of the nation as the highest in the world. But this has taken $60,000,000 out of the channels of trade, while the continued absorption of money is going on at a time when currency is sorely needed. The gold accumulation, it should be noted, has filled up during the cessation of Transvaal gold production, which is at the rate of $100,000,000 a year.

"The receipts of our Government are far ahead of expenditures, but the locking up of money has brought about a situation that should be and can be relieved. The measure would be one of precaution to ward off the danger of money stringency. The present situation could be relieved and probably will be relieved by gold importations. The marking up to-day of rates for loans to 6 per cent. should stimulate a gold movement from East to West. Secretary Gage can relieve the situation by releasing currency in a volume adequate to commercial requirements, and through the legal means at his disposition."

Of the session of the Clearing House Committee Chairman Tappen said:

"The conditions when we adjourned until to-morrow were about the same, so far as action was needed as on Saturday. There was, however, a strong stock market due to London buying. The loan rate was raised from about 4½ per cent. to 6, and before the Stock Exchange closed call loan money was quoted at 2 per cent. One good feature of the day was that before the 6 per cent. rate was established many borrowers went voluntarily to banks and marked up their loans to the higher rate. In one instance the borrower dealt with a transaction of $3,000,000. We did nothing to-day because there was nothing to do, but we were prepared for any contingency. We could have raised $30,000,000 to loan on fairly easy terms in thirty minutes. There is no Clearing House 'pool,' only a tacit understanding to support banks and customers, no matter what may happen. Some of those who pledged their support were not in the past identified with any plan to relieve a money situation. Of course gold imports, which appear imminent, would be another factor of safety."

Mr. Tappen's committee has so far only seriously discussed the prompt and sure accumulation of a vast sum of money to be available for the relief of the money situation, but the Clearing House Association could as promptly arrange a plan to issue Clearing House certificates. These would be emitted under the supervision of a loan committee of five bank officers appointed by the association, with the Manager of the Clearing House as an ex officio member, and would be of the denominations of $5,000, 10,000, and $20,000. They would be issued on collateral such as bills receivable, stocks, bonds, and other securities in the proportion of $75 in certificates to $100 of security and at 6 per cent. interest. Indorsed by the bank receiving them, they are used to settle Clearing House balances.

ISSUES OF CERTIFICATES.

The issues of Clearing House certificates have been:

1860, November, $7,375,000 at 7 per cent., to provide the Government with gold.

1861, September, $22,585,000 at 6 per cent., same purpose.

1865, $11,471,000 at 6 per cent., due to contraction of the currency by Secretary McCulloch.

1884, $17,728,000 at 6 per cent., same situation.

1873, $26,565,000 at 7 per cent., Baring panic.

1884, $24,915,000 at 6 per cent., bank failures.

1890, $16,645,000 at 6 per cent., due to Venezuelan situation.

1893, $41,490,000 at 6 per cent., culmination of prolonged financial and business depression.

Bills receivable have been accepted as collateral for certificates since 1873. Before that the security was United States stocks, Treasury notes, stocks of the State of New York, or Government receipts for purchase of United States bonds. The total of certificates, $168,774,000, was redeemed without the loss of one dollar.

Others who attended the meeting of the Clearing House Committee yesterday expressed their opinions in short meter. "Everything is O. K.," was all that President Baker would say. President Woodward's opinion was: "The situation has cleared up. We anticipate no trouble." President Simmons said: "We have the situation in hand and can cope with any emergency." President Stillman's view was: "The situation is as good as it could well be. There is every reason to believe that money will be easy." Mr. Morgan declined to talk and was busy all day from just before noon till 5 o'clock with his partners and his financial affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Assistant Secretary Ailes, when asked concerning what steps, if any, were contemplated by Secretary Gage to relieve a possible stringency in the money market, said this evening that he had held a long conversation by telephone with Secretary Gage to-day, but that no intimation had been made by the Secretary of his intention to make a large purchase of bonds. The situations in New York and in Buffalo were discussed, and the Secretary expressed the opinion that the improvement in the condition of the President would surely re-establish any confidence in the market that might have been impaired by the attack upon him, and that normal conditions would be restored very soon.

EXULTED; LOST HIS CONTRACT.

Man Up the State Who Said He Was Glad the President Was Shot Will Carry No More Mail.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Second Assistant Postmaster General Schallenberger today summarily canceled the contract of a mail carrier for expressing satisfaction over the shooting of President McKinley. The name of the person who was thus dealt with is Charles F. Cortright, and he had a contract for carrying the mail between Homer, Cortland County, N. Y., and Spafford, in Onondaga County, the same State.

The information concerning his offense came to the Post Office Department through the Postmaster at Homer, who inclosed affidavits from four citizens of the place confirming his report. It appears that when Cortright first received announcement of the news of the attempt upon the President's life he remarked with an oath that he was "glad of it," and added that the President should have been killed years ago.

Hearing of this remark, three citizens of the town called upon Cortright and asked him if the report was correct, and he replied that it was. Upon receiving this information, duly supported by the oaths of the citizens who had heard this statement made, Mr. Shallenberger took prompt steps to cancel Cortright's contract upon the ground that a person capable of such sentiments is not a fit custodian of the mails of the Government.

Following is the full text of a letter Mr. Shallenberger wrote to Cortright's sureties:

"Mr. Michael Murphy and Mr. F. M. Briggs, Homer, N. Y.:

"Gentlemen: It has been shown to this office by the affidavits of four creditable citizens that on the evening of the 6th inst. Charles F. Cortright, contractor with the Government for carrying the mail on Route 7,890, from Spafford to Homer, N. Y., expressed his appreciation of and satisfaction over the shooting of President McKinley. This department believes that the transportation of the mails is unsafe in the hands of a person who would deliberately gloat over the attempt of an assassin to take the life of the Chief Executive of this country, and is not willing longer to intrust the mails to the said Charles F. Cortright.

"You, as his sureties in his contract, are therefore hereby called upon to immediately asume the carrying of the mails on Route 7,890 in accordance with the terms of the contract, and to notify this office of the date on which you begin service. You are directed not to permit said Cortright to have anything further to do in connection with the performance of the service on said route."

WHO CAPTURED CZOLGOSZ?

Massachusetts' Militiamen Who Saw the Shooting Say that Private Soldiers, Not Secret Service Men, Seized the Assassin.

From The Boston Globe of Sept. 9.

Among the arrivals from Buffalo yesterday were the officers and men of Company C, First Heavy Artillery. They were within 150 feet of the President when he was shot.

Their description of the scene after the shooting differs from those already published. According to their story the negro Parker had nothing to do with the arrest of Czolgosz, the would-be assassin. They lay blame on the Secret Service men for not having been as careful with Czolgosz as they had been with others whose appearance might have been suspicious.

One of the officers, who refused to permit the use of his name, said yesterday:

"As the file of people approached the spot where the President stood receiving, and shaking the hands of the people, those who carried bundles or packages were unceremoniously put out of the line and told to go to the rear.

"This was evidently done to prevent any chance of a weapon being carried in concealment to be drawn at the proper time to use against the life of President McKinley.

"Some of the men of our company, although in uniform of soldiers, and not at all likely to arouse suspicion, were put out of the line and forced to take places at the rear because they had bundles. Yet this precaution was not made use of when Czolgosz approached. He had his right hand done up in a handkerchief, and held it to his breast with his left hand. Why he was allowed to pass on in this attitude that should arouse the suspicion of a trained detective we could not understand, particularly when others far less suspicious in appearance were put out of the ranks and sent to the rear, where they could be more easily watched.

"Through whatever mischance or carelessness on the part of the twenty-two Secret Service men about the Presidential party this was allowed, Czolgosz reached the President, and did the deed he had meditated. And here, again, the honor of seizing the Anarchist and taking his revolver from him has been given to those who do not deserve the credit.

"It was not to the negro Parker, but to two privates of the Fourteenth United States Infantry that the credit of having seized and disarmed Czolgosz is due, and in connection with this the part played by the Secret Service men is not altogether creditable.

"When the shots rang out, and they came so close together that it seemed almost as if only one shot was fired, a hush of fear fell on the multitude. Every one in the vast throng seemed to feel that some tragedy had happened, but just what it was was not known outside the immediate entourage of the President. The stillness for an instant was so great that a pin might have been heard fall.

"But while the hush was over the rest of the crowd two of the eleven men of the Fourteenth Infantry, O'Brien and Brooks, had fallen on the man who did the shooting, and bore him to the ground. O'Brien dragged the revolver from his hand, and with Brooks, pulled him to his feet.

"Then the Secret Service men seemed to recover from their shock, and Detective Ireland jumped forward and struck Czolgosz in the face, and the other officers jumped on him and bore him back to the ground. When he was raised again he was bleeding from cuts and bruises, and shook his head to clear the blood from his eyes, much as a dog shakes himself to throw off water from his body.

"O'Brien and Brooks had been thrust aside by the onset of the Secret Service men, but O'Brien still held on to the revolver. Ireland demanded it from him, but it was refused. O'Brien answering that he did not know the man who made the demand.

"Ireland then said he was a Secret Service officer, and again demanded the revolver. Again it was refused, and to an order to deliver it up, O'Brien answered that he did not take orders from any one but his own superiors. Just then a Corporal of the Eleventh came up, and to him O'Brien gave up the weapon. The struggle between the Secret Service men to get the revolver and the infantryman to keep it for his own officers lasted some ten minutes.

STOCK MARKET'S STRONG RECOVERY

Substantial Net Gains Recorded at the Close of Business.

Reversal of Sentiment as Sudden as That Which Followed the May Panic—Many Favorable Factors.

Stimulated by the encouraging reports from Buffalo telling of the President's improved and improving condition and further assured in respect to the general financial situation by the financial leaders who had rallied to prevent a panic on Saturday, the stock market yesterday opened up decidedly strong and with scarce any irregularity, and not only maintained that strength, but steadily improved until the last moment of trading. The result was that final prices were generally the high for the day, and showed some very substantial net gains. Notable of these were:

St. Paul, 6¼; North American, 5½; Baltimore and Ohio, 4; Atchison, 3¼; Rock Island, 4; Lackawanna, 4; Nickel Plate second preferred, 3; Union Pacific, 2⅝; Southern Pacific, 2⅝; Pullman Palace Car, 7; Pennsylvania, 2¾; Pacific Mail, 3⅜; Norfolk and Western, 2¾; Amalgamated Copper, 2⅞; American Smelting preferred, 2¾; American Sugar, 2¾; Colorado Fuel, 3; Consolidated Gas, 2¾; Tennessee Coal, 2⅜; General Electric, 7½; United States Steel, 2; United States Steel preferred, 2⅝; United States Leather preferred, 2; Pressed Steel Car preferred, 3¼.

In fact, every conspicuous stock on the list showed an advance ranging from 1 to 7½ points, while of the dozen or more minor stocks that showed declines not one of them was consequential save in the case of Linseed Oil shares, the common of which broke 6¾ points and the preferred 12 on what was said to be lack of inside support.

The reversal of sentiment from that of Saturday was as sudden and as marked as that which followed the May panic, and the general market recovery was fully as pronounced. The gloom which had settled upon the market on Saturday and had resulted in the sharp declines recorded on that day had been almost entirely dispelled over Sunday by the hopeful tones of the official bulletins telling of the President's condition, and it was further relieved when, coming down to business yesterday morning, Wall Street was greeted not only with still more encouraging news from the bedside of its Chief Executive, but also with materially higher prices in the London market for Americans, and with some favorable news bearing upon the general financial and commercial situation. Chief of these was a fresh announcement from the financiers and bankers of the city that full relief and assistance—howsoever much might be needed—would be afforded the money market, an agreement having been reached by the Clearing House Committee to put $30,000,000 in the market, to be available for loaning purposes. Beyond this, it was declared that gold imports on a considerable scale are being arranged for, while relief by the Secretary of the Treasury—either by the purchase of a large block of bonds, or by diverting direct to the banks, wherever it be legally possible, certain Government revenues that are now going into the Treasury—is regarded as a certainty.

OTHER HELPFUL FACTORS.

Apart and beyond this there were still other helpful factors. There were, for instance, signs that the steel strike was on the verge of collapse, the settlement of the Bay View strike being suggestive of this; there were assurances, regarded as semi-official, that an extra or increased dividend is to be declared on St. Paul stock and a dividend on Southern Pacific no longer delayed—all this with a view to restoring general confidence; there were substantial buying orders from London, probably 50,000 shares of stock being taken for that account; money at no time rose above 6 per cent., while at the close it was quoted at 2 per cent., with most of the day's loans at 3½; while, last but not least, the hopeful utterances of Lord Rothschild in London and of Mr. Morgan and his friends here did much to inspire further confidence. Undoubtedly, however, the dominating market influence was the President's improved condition, and hence it was that all the news bulletins from Buffalo were eagerly scanned.

These things told. The upward movement of prices, it is agreed, followed as a consequence. The market was in nearly every respect a natural one, differing little from any ordinary market. There was little or no excitement either at the opening or throughout the day; trading for the entire session actually was smaller than for Saturday's short session, yesterday's dealings barely exceeding 800,000 shares, while the two hours of Saturday over 900,000 were dealt in; while, because of the many assuring bulletins from Buffalo, the bears were not able to spring any canard such as that which helped to break the market on Saturday, telling of the President's death.

In a measure the quiet opening and the absence of any uneasiness preceding it may be explained by the strong prices sent over from London, advances being scored as follows: Atchison, 2¼; Atchison preferred, 1⅝; Baltimore and Ohio, 3; St. Paul, 3½; Canadian Pacific, 3; New York Central, 1½; Pennsylvania, 2½; Southern Pacific, 2½; Union Pacific, 1⅞; United States Steel, 1½, and United States Steel preferred, 1⅝. Our market, however, at the outset did not reflect all this improvement, though prices were nevertheless well above Saturday's closing figures, as will be seen by the following: Amalgamated Copper 114, Saturday's close 111¼; Missouri Pacific 103, Saturday's close 100⅝; St. Paul 158½, Saturday's close 157; Manhattan 116, Saturday's close 114½; Southern Pacific 10,000 shares from 55¾ to 56, Saturday's close 54; Union Pacific 3,000 shares from 96 to 96½, Saturday's close 95¼; Atchison 5,000 shares from 74½ to 75⅛, Saturday's close 73; United States Steel 2,500 shares at 43, Saturday's close 41¾; United States Steel preferred 1,000 shares at 92½, Saturday's close 91½.

Following these opening prices the market for a short time moved irregularly, meeting some out-of-town realizing and some rather aggressive selling for the short account. It was only for a short time, however, for the same support that had appeared on Saturday—from Morgan, Standard Oil, Harriman, Vanderbilt, and Keene sources—was again in evidence, promptly rallying the market and later carrying it up as stated.

FEATURES OF THE DAY.

The features of the day were St. Paul, dealt in to the extent of 79,000 shares and advancing on the report of an increased or extra dividend to be declared on Thursday; Southern Pacific, with a total of 54,000 shares, semi-official assurances being to the effect that the stock is forthwith to be placed on a dividend basis; Union Pacific, which, as a large holder of Southern Pacific stock, will benefit by any such dividend, the trading in it running up to 79,000 shares; Erie dealt in to the extent of 85,000 shares, and Atchison of 49,000.

The following table shows the net gains in some of the principal stocks and at the same time affords a comparison with the low figures reached on the break on Saturday. It follows:

	Saturday's Lowest.	Saturday's Close.	Yesterday's Close.	Net G'n.
Atchison	72¼	73	76¼	3¼
Atchison pf.	94	94⅜	96½	1⅜
Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	65¼	65⅝	68½	2½
Erie	39⅞	40¼	42⅝	2⅜
Missouri Pacific	100	100⅜	102⅝	1⅝
Metropolitan	162½	162½	164⅝	2⅛
Manhattan	114¼	114½	116½	2
New York Central	150	150½	152½	1⅝
Norfolk & Western	51	51½	54¼	2¾
Pennsylvania	141	141¼	144	2¾
Rock Island	138	138¼	142⅜	4
Reading	39½	40½	42¼	1¾
St. Paul	156	157	163½	6½
Southern Pacific	53⅛	54	56⅝	2⅝
Union Pacific	94½	95¾	97⅞	2⅜
Amalgamated Copper	110¾	111½	114⅝	3⅛
Consolidated Gas	216½	217⅜	220½	2⅞
General Electric	254	254	261½	7½
American Sugar	128	128¾	131	2⅝
United States Steel	41	41⅜	43¾	2
Trait. States Steel pf.	91¼	91⅞	93½	2⅜
Colorado Fuel	93	94	97	3

ARMENIAN COLONY'S MESSAGE.

The Armenian colony of this city sent the following telegram on Sunday to Mrs. McKinley:

The Armenian colony of New York, deeply moved at the terrible calamity that has lately befallen their beloved President, have solemnly expressed their sincere sympathies in a special service in their National Apostolic Church, St. John's, 108 West Forty-first Street, and prayed for the early recovery of the noble chief of their new country, the great American Republic.

REV. S. NAZARETHIAN, Rector.

TOO FEW SCHOOLS FOR NEW YORK'S CHILDREN

Thousands Turned Away at Their Opening for Lack of Room.

At Many the Scholars Joined in Prayer for President McKinley's Recovery —New Buildings Opened.

The public schools of the City of Greater New York threw open their doors yesterday, and it is estimated that more than half a million children applied for admission. Two new school buildings in Manhattan Borough were thrown open, and in Brooklyn nine new buildings and additions received registrations. Thousands of children were refused admittance, but not until Wednesday will complete reports be in the hands of Superintendent William H. Maxwell so that an accurate idea of the number of those crowded out may be obtained.

The schools opened at 9 o'clock, and the first exercise of the day was the assembly in the school auditoriums of the scholars and the reading to them of the letter from President Miles M. O'Brien of the Board of Education asking that prayers for the recovery of President McKinley be uttered. That letter was as follows:

The President of the United States, William McKinley, lies hovering between life and death, the victim of a most dastardly attempt upon his life by a wicked assassin. The whole Nation has been horrified by this terrible deed, and its fervent prayers are being poured forth that the great Creator may vouchsafe to spare the life of our President, so revered by us all for his lovable character and pre-eminent fitness for the exalted position which he occupies.

In this hour of gloom and peril it would seem meet and proper that the Board of Education should join in this universal appeal to Almighty God to divert from the Nation this impending calamity.

I would therefore suggest that on Monday afternoon you call all the children of your school together, and, after reading the communication, exhort them before retiring at night to join their parents in a fervent supplication to God to save the life of our great and good President.

In some of the schools a few verses of Scripture were read and a prayer was offered, but in many of them only the letter was read. In Public School No. 1, at 8 Henry Street, of which Dr. W. L. Ettinger and Miss Mary R. Davis are Principals, the pupils rose and sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" after the letter of President O'Brien had been read. At the Boys' High School Principal Shepard made quite a speech on the subject of the attack upon the President.

At schools on the lower east side a number of teachers said that only the greatest public emergencies could justify any such ceremonies as these in the schools. Parents, not fully understanding the meaning of it all, rather objected to their children being drawn into relationship with public affairs. For this reason many Principals simply read the letter and made no comment or suggestion with reference to it.

Superintendent Jasper of the schools of Manhattan and the Borough of the Bronx addressed the Principals of the schools in these boroughs at the Board of Education Building, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon, and in the course of his remarks said:

"I and every one of us are responsible for the existence in the United States of such individuals as would seek the life of the President of this Republic. We have not fought and guarded enough against such dangers as this. I believe in liberty, but entirely too much license has been allowed in this country.

"The teachers of the City of New York, coming as they do, into close contact with people of foreign birth in this city, have a mission to perform in letting it be known that the President of the United States is not a despot, but a plain citizen, executing the will of the people.

"Vengeance should be meted out with the greatest possible despatch to the cowardly wretch who attacked the President. Laws should be passed making it a crime punishable with death to attack the President, the Vice President, or any member of the Cabinet. And those who come to this country should be taught that the death penalty will be promptly meted out for any such attempts as this."

POLICE KEEP ORDER.

The opening of the schools in the congested districts of the city was marked by almost riotous efforts on the part of parents to get their children into the buildings without delay. At School No. 161, at the corner of Ludlow and Delancey Streets, several policemen were necessary to keep the crowds in order. Miss Cynthia H. Murdock, the Principal, found that the only way to accomplish anything with the pupils was to admit 200 at a time. About 400 altogether were admitted, and assigned to classes in the course of the day. Double that number were registered, though not admitted. In some of the classes in this school there will be sixty pupils, a condition not paralleled in any other of the schools.

One of the two new places to be opened was the annex to School No. 2, in a leased building, accommodating 400 pupils, at 137 Henry Street. In the school and its annex 1,400 children were registered in the girls' department alone yesterday. This school last year had fourteen half-day classes, but the Principal said yesterday that the annex had relieved the situation so well that she hoped that half-day classes could be done away with this term.

Public School No. 1, situated at 8 Henry Street, registered 1,400 girls and 1,400 boys yesterday. The capacity of this school is only 2,500, so, the Principal said, the large registration indicated that it would be necessary to establish part time classes very soon.

This school illustrated peculiarly the work public schools are doing in making homogeneous the foreign peoples in this Nation. There were Italians, Russian and Polish Jews, Irish and Germans, Greeks and Armenians, most of them easily distinguished by their peculiarities of dress. Even China was represented. Young Chin Chung was there, dressed in his native garb, and ready to take his place in the grammar school, to which he was promoted in the Spring.

Half-day classes at School No. 4, Rivington and Ridge Streets, caused abundant trouble yesterday. There were 400 of them. Last year they were in primary grades, and the arrangements for doubling up accommodated them, but in the grammar grades no arrangements for such doubling up had been made and the Principal was quite at sea to know what to do with the scholars. Each of the scholars had a parent or some other interested individual on hand to make the trouble worse.

School No. 22, Sheriff and Stanton Streets, was more crowded than ever before. One wing of the building has been torn down to make way for an addition, and temporarily there will be no provision for the 300 or 400 pupils thus deprived of their seats. It had been planned to erect a new building at Third and Lewis Streets, to accommodate some of the overflow in this section, but the structure has not yet been begun.

A RUSH ON PRIMARY CLASSES.

A great crowd of youngsters was clamoring for admission to School No. 140, at 110 Norfolk Street. All of the grades there are primary, and the pressure upon these lower classes is always greatest. The school has a capacity of 1,100, but only about 400 were admitted and assigned yesterday. As many others as wished were allowed to register.

Miss Lemlein, Principal of School No. 88, at 300 Rivington Street, prevented a quantity of confusion by sending postal cards to 200 of the 500 pupils on her waiting list at the close of last term and admitting to the building only those with the proper credentials. All others who applied were turned away.

Public School No. 171, the new building at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, was formally opened yesterday, but it was not ready for occupancy. The building will be ready for occupancy to-morrow, and in the meantime students will be allowed only to register. A Principal is also yet to be chosen for this school.

Another new building was opened at Hubert and Collister Streets. This, however, was only as a substitute for the broken-down building in North Moore Street, which has been condemned.

Borough Superintendent Jasper, in addressing the Principals yesterday afternoon, said that in order to accommodate the children who would year by year apply for admission to the public schools in the two Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx it would be necessary to erect about five schools a year. Mr. Jasper estimates that about 12,000 additions to the school membership would be made every year if provision could be made for them.

Superintendent Maxwell said yesterday that when his complete reports were in he believed that the total registration would be between 460,000 and 470,000 pupils. This would be between 25,000 and 30,000 more than applied for admission last September. He said he thought the new schools which were opened in Brooklyn would very much relieve the situation in that borough, and that the great difficulty was still the lower east side on Manhattan Island.

"I shall not cease my efforts, however," he added, "until every child of school age in the whole City of New York is provided for a full-time class."

Borough Superintendent Jasper said that the Manhattan and Bronx registration would be about 257,000 for the day. By the end of the week this number would very probably be 260,000. Mr. Jasper says there is need for from 8,000 to 9,000 in the Tenth and Eleventh Wards, in addition to those that are already there. The Manhattan-Bronx school ended the year with 1,195 children refused admission and 15,731 in half or part time classes. The new seating capacity provided by the new schools was only about 6,000. This would just about accommodate 12,000 new pupils in half-time classes, if they were all so located that it would be possible for them to attend in the two schools where the new provisions are made.

No relief for present conditions is in sight. When the two annex schools in the Borough of the Bronx are opened, within a few weeks, providing seats for about 2,000 pupils, the school extension for the Fall will be ended.

Mr. Jasper, in his speech to the Principals, referred to the unprecedented condition that 1,000 teachers with regular licenses had qualified for service in the schools, thus making it unnecessary to employ any teachers with substitute licenses.

There was a great deal of overcrowding in the congested tenement districts of the Borough of Brooklyn also. In this borough nine new schools and additions were opened for registration or occupancy. These schools contained 186 classrooms, or accommodations for about 9,000 new pupils. Full reports from the schools will not be received until to-morrow morning.

The buildings which for the first time were thrown open and all of which will soon be occupied, were:

School No. 84, addition, Glenmore Avenue and Watkins Street; School No. 105, addition, Fort Hamilton Avenue, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets; School No. 112, Harrison Avenue, Heywood and Rutledge Streets; School No. 123, Irving Avenue, between Willoughby Avenue and Suydam Street; School No. 126, Meserole Avenue, between Lorimer and Guernsey Streets; School No. 127, Seventh Avenue, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Streets; School No. 128, Twenty-first Avenue, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets; School No. 131, Fort Hamilton Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets; School No. 134, Eighteenth Avenue and Ocean Parkway. Two small leased buildings at 977 Flatbush Avenue and 61 Poplar Street were also opened to accommodate fifty pupils each.

Acting Superintendent John H. Walsh of the Brooklyn schools estimated that the registration in that borough would be about 160,00. This would be an increase of some 10,000 over the opening day of last year. There was plenty of room in several of the schools in the outlying districts, but in the congested districts the organization of part-time classes was begun immediately.

There was such a throng of applicants at the Williamsburg High School yesterday that it was decided that only part-time classes could be organized. This school was scarcely sufficient to accommodate the pupils who were graduated a year ago. Last year there were 552 students on the rolls of the school, and yesterday 50 new scholars are applied for admission. The parents of the scholars who were forced to accept part-time instruction were indignant and expressed their resentment to Principal Vlyman.

About a year ago a committee of the Board of Education, with John R. Thompson as its Chairman, approved the square bounded by Havemeyer, Roebling, South Ninth Streets, and Division Avenue as a suitable site for a new Williamsburg High School, but the plan was shelved, and nothing has been said about it since.

In the Borough of Queens part of the new building, School No. 6, in Long Island City, was opened yesterday. It contains twenty-six classrooms, one assembly room, and two basement playgrounds. School No. 79, at Whitestone, with twenty classrooms and an assembly room, will be ready for occupancy on Oct. 15.

TO HOLD PRAISE MEETING AT G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Programme Modified as to President's Visit—Ex-Senator Manderson Says, "We Must Stamp Out Anarchy."

CLEVELAND, Sept. 9.—The city to-night is thronged with veterans of the civil war here to attend the thirty-fifth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. The one topic of conversation wherever is gathered a group of the old soldiers is the attempt on the life of President McKinley.

At the conclusion of a meeting this afternoon of the Citizens' Grand Army Committee on President's Day, the following statement was issued:

While our beloved President is enduring, with sublime fortitude, the suffering caused by the unspeakable crime of Friday last, it is appropriate that all functions connected with the reunion of the Grand Army, in which he was to have participated, should be either omitted or modified.

As a substitute for the public reception which was to have been extended to the President on Thursday evening, a mass meeting of citizens and visitors will be held in the Central Armory on Thursday, Sept. 12, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

In view of the improvement in the President's condition, for which we are all so devoutly grateful, the meeting will be one of praise and thanksgiving.

Ex-Senator Manderson of Nebraska, at the reunion to-day of the First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, said:

Tempering every breath of happiness at this reunion is the fearful tragedy of last Friday. I do not exaggerate when I say that the example set by you for forty years has been one of patriotism. You have trained your sons to be sons of America, to know what it is to uphold the flag of our free institutions.

There remains to be trampled underfoot an element of our population, countenanced and sustained by an unbridled press, an unprincipled rostrum, preaching the gospel of discontent. I do not say too much when I assert that this element delights in condemnation—aye, contempt for the powers that be.

I can find no words in which to fittingly refer to the man who has done this thing, but I hold him harmless compared with those who prompted such sentiments. It is for us and for our sons to stamp out anarchy and socialism as we stamped out secession.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles at National Grand Army headquarters to-day exclaimed:

Comrades, let us thank God for the news from Buffalo. The Lord has heard the uplifted prayers of the civilized and uncivilized world. Christian, Mohammedan, Chinese, and all people have united with us in prayer that McKinley might be spared to us. That prayer is answered. Blessed be the name of the Lord who preserves that great personality for us.

The day was largely devoted to assigning the veterans to their quarters. Several Eastern posts, prominent in which are those of the Department of New York, have started an early boom for the candidacy of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles for Commander in Chief of the Grand Army. Other candidates are Gen. Stewart of Pennsylvania and Judge Torrance of Minnesota.

Capt. John McElroy, editor of the National Tribune, and Commander J. L. Smith of Cleveland are candidates for Senior Vice Commander.

MARYLAND'S DAY OF PRAYER.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—All the municipal and State buildings will be closed throughout the city and State from 11 to 12 noon to-morrow, pursuant to the proclamation of Gov. Smith and the request of Mayor Hayes that the day be observed, either in whole or in part, as a day of prayer for the speedy recovery of President McKinley. The Chamber of Commerce, the Stock Exchange, the Custom House, and many other public buildings in this city will do likewise, and it now seems probable that there will be a general suspension of business during the hour named.

Services will be held in all the churches and an open-air service in Druid Hill Park if the present plans are carried out.

Service in St. Paul's Chapel.

Many business men and clerks gathered during their noon hour in St. Paul's Chapel yesterday, where a special litany was said for the President's recovery in the old church where Washington was a constant worshipper. The Rev. Dr. W. Montague Geer, the vicar, recited the penitential supplications, the congregation making the response in deep and earnest tones. The hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee," closed the service.

WANT TO REWARD PARKER.

Suggested that People Do Something for Negro Who Felled the Assassin.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—A suggestion was thrown out in the executive departments to-day that it would be proper for the American people to do something for the negro Parker, whose prompt action possibly saved the President's life.

The would-be assassin himself complained that it was the stunning blow delivered upon him by Parker that prevented him from firing another shot.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 9.—There is a movement among the colored population here to present a substantial testimonial to James B. Parker, the negro who knocked down Czolgosz, the assailant of the President. Parker's mother was born and raised here, and he himself was a Magistrates' constable in this city for several years. He is well remembered as a faithful officer. Many of his relatives still reside here. It has not been decided what form the testimonial shall take.

The Best "High Ball"
Is made from an unflavored whiskey.
Try WILSON.
That's All!

Anniversary Souvenirs Distributed from Sept. 10th to Sept. 17th.

OUR 3D ANNIVERSARY
Falls on Sept. 10th, to-day. In honor of the occasion we shall present every purchaser during week commencing *to-day* with a *Handsome Souvenir as a Memento.*

Anniversary Souvenirs Distributed from Sept. 10th to Sept. 17th.

METAL COUCH BED.

Highly polished quartered oak Rockers, regular 4.00, Anniversary Week price..... 2.69

With Mattress in 2 Parts. Special at..... $11.75

Golden Oak Morris Chair, with reversible cushions, for this week.. 3.48

CASH OR CREDIT.

FISHER BROS.,
Columbus Ave., bet. 103d and 104th Sts.
Elevated Station 104th St. Open Saturdays Until 10 P. M.

RAID MADE WITH HAMMER AND SLEDGE

Justice Jerome and Frank Moss Capture Gamblers.

Mr. Moss Narrowly Escapes Being Attacked by One of the Men Surprised in the Resort.

Justice Jerome, Assistant District Attorney Garvan, and Frank Moss, accompanied by detectives from the Society for the Prevention of Crime, last night raided an alleged gambling house at 207½ East Ninth Street. Five arrests were made.

The prisoners were locked up in the Fifth Street Station, where they described themselves as John S. Cruiso of 238 West Twenty-fifth Street, King Elliot of 132 West Twenty-fourth Street, John Wilson of 128 West Thirty-fourth Street, Joseph Harris of 226 Second Avenue, and Frank Martin, an electrician, of 25 East Third Street.

Justice Jerome, Mr. Moss, and Mr. Garvan drove to the corner of Ninth Street and Third Avenue about 9:30 o'clock. There they met Superintendent McClintock and Detectives Dillon and Reardon. They left the carriage and met Policemen McGuire and O'Connor near by. These officers were in plain clothes. They were pressed into service and then the raiding party went to the house. It is just a short distance east of Third Avenue. It is an old-fashioned brownstone house that has been remodeled into an apartment house. On the ground floor is a notion store.

The alleged gambling room was on the second floor. The party started up stairs and found the door at the top of the first flight barricaded. Sledges and hammers made short work of it, and the raiders were soon in the room. There were in it about thirty men and several gaming tables.

There was some excitement when the party entered, but it was explained that only five men were wanted. The others were allowed to go after they had been picked out by Detective Hammond, who was also in the raiding party.

Detective Dillon says that when they entered the place there were some of the players thorough

The Wanamaker Store

Store will close daily at 5 o'clock until September 16th. On that date usual hours of business will be resumed.

The Wanamaker Store

September's TWIN ATTRACTIONS

For Tasteful and Thrifty Housekeepers

THROW open doors and windows and send the fresh, crisp September breezes through the homes that have been closed all Summer. Then comes the careful and ambitious housekeeper's tour of inspection to find what the new season needs.

How eager we all are for the fullness of home comforts again; and how enthusiastic is every wife and mother to give highest charm to the re-awakened home.

Thanks to Wanamaker's, this work need not be costly. The August Furniture Sale provided thousands with the necessary Furniture; now the September Sales of China, Glass and Housewares meet other needs—supplying the best known kinds in every sort, at a third to a half below the prices you should fairly expect to pay.

The story of each sale is more fully told below:

IN THIS CHINA SALE

The Daintiness that All Tasteful Women Love---
The Quality that World-Best Potteries Make---
The Low Prices that Wanamaker Distribution and Enterprise Compel

How splendidly this China movement has measured up to your expectations is told most forcefully by the tons of China and Glass which our Public has, during the past six selling days, drawn from the vast quantities which were assembled with such care and skill.

Nowhere is there finer, more artistic China and Glass. Nowhere choicer patterns or greater variety. Nowhere later products from the best French, Austrian, English and American potteries.

This September collection leaves nothing desirable unprovided. It leaves neither taste nor need unsatisfied; yet the economies offered are almost marvelous.

And thereby is it distingushed as *Wanamaker's.*

The power and prestige of this store in china buying need no argument beyond these splendid stocks—these unmatchably low prices.

Yet perhaps the chiefest merit of this movement is its being timed for your greatest occasion of need.

Exact information follows:

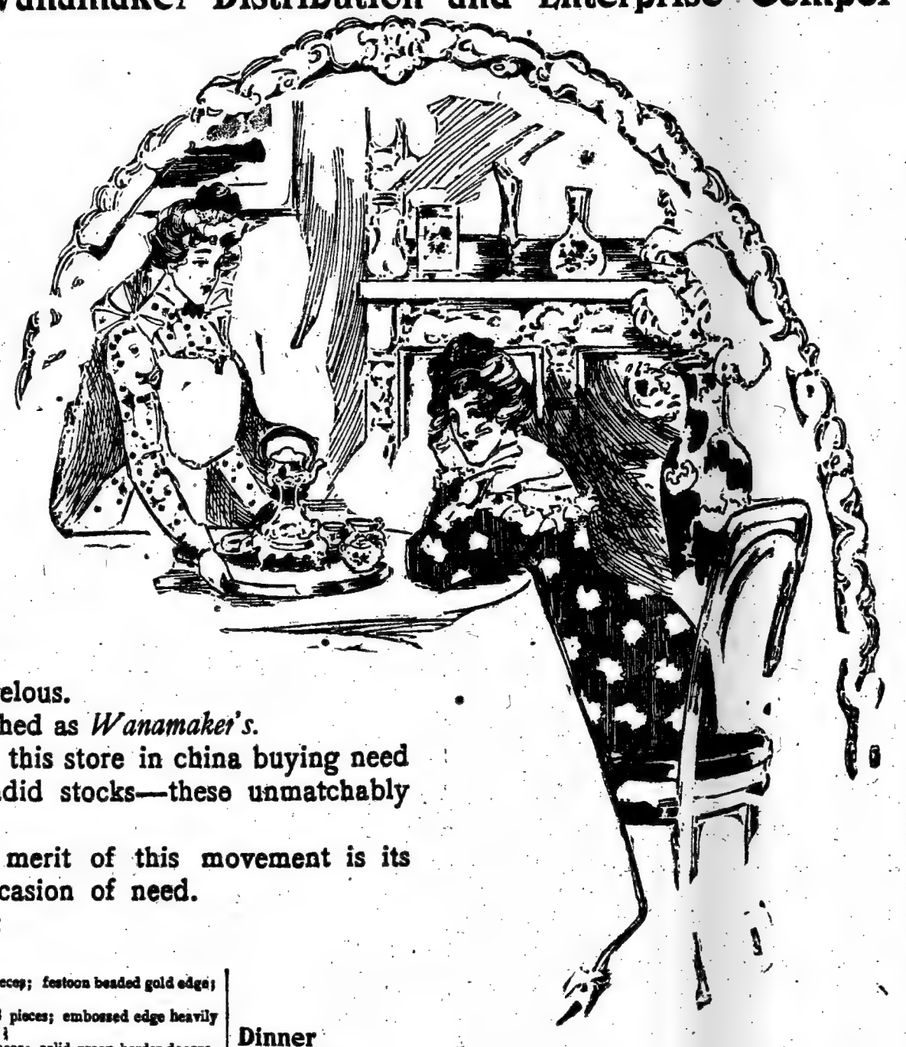

Fish and Game Sets—

At $12.50, from $18.50—Limoges China Fish Sets; 13 pieces; festoon beaded gold edge; solid pink border overlaid with gold fish centers.
At $18.50, from $27.50—Theo. Haviland Fish Sets; 13 pieces; embossed edge heavily gilt; maroon band with gold filigree work fish centers.
At $27.50, from $40—Theo. Haviland Fish Sets; 13 pieces; solid green border decoration overlaid with flowers; fish centers.
At $3.75, from $5—Austrian China Game Sets; 13 pieces; festoon edge; gold lined with flower decoration; game center.
$17.50, from $25—Theo. Haviland Game Sets; 13 pieces; solid maroon border, with heavy gold treatment.

Fancy China—

A new shipment. Priced one-third below regular prices; and contains a large variety of pieces in beautiful flower decorations on tinted grounds; heavily gilt, in handsome shape.
Plates, dinner size, $7 dozen, regularly $12; breakfast size, $6 dozen, regularly $10; tea size, $4.50 dozen, regularly $7; bread-and-butter size, $3.75 dozen, regularly $6.
Salad Bowls, $1.50 each; regularly $2.50.
Chocolate Pots, $2 each, regularly $2.75.
Cracker Jars, $1.75 each, regularly $2.75. Teapots, $1, regularly $1.85.
Sugars and Creams, $1.50 pair, regularly $2.50.
Celery Trays, $1 each, regularly $1.50.
Chop Dishes, $1.50 each, regularly 2.50. Cake Plates, $1 each, regularly $1.50.
Comb and Brush Trays, $1 each, regularly $1.50.
Manicure Trays, 75c each, regularly $1.25.
At 25c, worth 50c—A fine assortment of French china in a variety of good rich decorations; not a piece worth less than 50c. Plates, in various sizes and styles; Tea Cups and Saucers. After-dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers. Olive Dishes, Sugars and Creams.
At 10c each—Quite a collection of Plates which are easily worth 25c each.

Dinner Sets—

$5.50, worth $8.50—More of the English porcelain dinner sets; complete for 12 persons.
$10, worth $17.50—Fine American porcelain dinner sets; 113 pieces; border decoration; entirely new, and particularly attractive value.
$15, worth $25—Austrian china dinner sets; new shape; handsomely decorated; complete with soup tureen and 3 platters.

Dinner Sets—

$15, worth $22.50—French china dinner sets; 101 pieces, neatly decorated; all handles gilt; soup tureen and 3 platters.
$16.50, worth $25—Theodore Haviland dinner sets; 100 pieces, including soup tureen and 3 platters; border decoration and all handles gilt.
$25, worth $35—Charles Field Haviland dinner sets; 100 pieces; fine pink border decoration; embossed shape and handles heavily gilt.
$32.50, reduced from $42.50—Limoges china dinner sets; 102 pieces; new shape; beautifully decorated in flowers and gold.

Basement.

Chamber Toilet Sets—

$5.50, reduced from $7.50—Eleven-piece sets, complete with covered slop jar; full flower decorations, and gold stippled. Six patterns to choose from.
$2.25, worth $3.50—Seven-piece sets, complete with slop jar; underglaze prints.
$5, reduced from $7—Eleven-piece sets, complete with covered slop jar; flower decorations on tinted grounds; green, pink and yellow; manufacturers' seconds.
$4.50, reduced from $6—Eleven-piece sets, complete with covered slop jar; flower decorations on tinted grounds; blue, yellow, pink and green; manufacturers' seconds.
$3.45, worth $5—Eleven-piece sets; complete with covered slop jar; fine underglaze decorations.

Bric-a-Brac at Half Prices—

The collection of Bric-a-Brac has been moved from the Main Aisle to the Art Room in the Basement. There is a large assortment still to choose from, at half regular prices.

Cut Glass—

Bowls, 8 in., $3, $7 and $9, regularly $5, $10.50 and $14.
Bowls, 8 in., $4.50, reduced from $6.50. Nappies, 8 in., $3, regularly $5.
Bon-bon Dish, fancy shape, $4, regularly $6.50. Jelly Dish, $1.50, regularly, $2.50.
Celery Trays, $2.75, $3 and $3.50, regularly $3.75, $5 and $5.50.
Three-pint Water Jugs, $9.50, regularly $14.
Two-pint Water Jugs, $6.50, regularly $10.50.
Flower Vases, $2.50, reduced from $3.50. Flower Vases, $4, regularly $6.
Spoon Trays, $3, regularly $4.

Main Aisle and Basement.

The Things Required for Satisfactory Housekeeping

Cooking Utensils—the best are none too good. An eight cent pan may make or mar an eight dollar dinner. The cost of new things is too little to risk the rust and crazing of pots and pans that may have served a year before their summer of neglect.

Hammers and ice picks get lost; dust brushes get stringy, brooms grow mouldy—scores of things should be displaced for new ones—*and why not?*

They cost almost infinitely little, when this September Sale offers things, never expensive, at half their ordinarily little prices, or near it.

Remember that none but worthy and practical articles ever get into this housefurnishing store, and then ponder on these prices:

Venetian Enameled Ware—

First quality in every respect; white lined.
Saucepans, 2 quarts 35c; 4 quarts, 55c; 8 quarts, 85c.
Milk Kettles, 2 quarts, 35c.
Pudding Pans, 1 quart, 12c; 2 quarts, 18c; 3 quarts, 22c; 4 quarts, 24c.
Jelly Cake Pans, 9-inch, 10c; 10-inch, 14c.
Fry Pans, 35c. Cook Pots, 16 quarts, $1.05.
Dish Pans, 17 quarts, 75c. Deep Pie Plates, 10c.
Coffee Pots, 1 quart, 36c; 2 quarts, 42c; 3 quarts, 45c.
Milk Boilers, 2 quarts, 75c; 4 quarts, $1.12.
Basting Spoons, 6c, 7c and 9c. Water Pails, 12 quarts, 85c.

Basement.

Kitchen Utensils, Etc.—

Cook's Knives, 15c. Dust Pans, half covered, 10c.
Bread Boxes, heavy tin, 55c. Galvanized Ash Cans, 95c.
Sugar Canisters, 7 lbs., 12c. Wood Fibre Pails, 17c.
Chamois Skins, 5c. Chamois Sponges, 4c.
Coffee Mills, with glass receivers, will hold one pound, 50c.
Dust Brushes, pure bristles, 20c. Clothes Dryers, 10c.
Brass Polish, ½-pint cans, 9c. Bosom Boards, 10c.
Furniture Polish, 10c. Corkscrews, 4c.
Nickel Towel Rods, 25c. Egg Poachers, 10c.
Carpet Sweepers, Bissell's make, 85c.
Magic Cleaner Soap, 5c cake. Glass Oil Cans, 35c.

Basement.

Fine Offering of
Men's Scarfs

This is a collection of several hundred fine scarfs—English Squares, Imperials, and flowing-end Four-in-Hands, that have been priced at $1, $1.50 and $2. There is quite a variety of good patterns, and you can choose today at

50c Each

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Men's Suits to Order

Let us make a Fall Suit to your measure.
And let us do it now.
In the first place, you will get a suit that will fit you—our guarantee as to that.
In the second place, it will cost you no more than you have been in the habit of paying for a ready made suit—if as much.
In the third place—and this applies to the "now"—you have fresh, new Fall stocks from which to select your cloth, and we can give you your suit much quicker than we can later, when our tailors are busier.
At any rate, it is worth your while to come in and look over this splendid gathering of the newest and most stylish of the season's fabrics.
At $20—Men's excellent Sack Suits to your measure.
At $25 to $35—Men's Suits from a wide assortment of choice patterns in fancy cheviots and neat worsteds.
But we don't stop there—higher-priced suits if you want them.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

Used Pianos

The magic word that offers safe economy to those who wish the highest quality of tone and are willing to save money on sentiment.

These are really excellent pianos; some entirely made over; others done over in parts; all in fine condition. These details:

Grand Pianos—

1 Chickering Concert Grand, entirely new action, and almost entirely new interior, in perfect order, and a splendid piano; was $1000, now $375.
1 Chickering Baby Grand, entirely new interior, in perfect condition; was $750, now $475.

Upright Pianos—

1 Chickering upright piano, taken in exchange, and made like new inside and out; was $450, now $295.
1 Chickering upright piano, just taken in exchange for Chickering Grand, has only been out a short time, and a great bargain; was $450, now $300.
1 Chickering upright piano, almost new, has been rented a short time only; was $425, now $385.
1 Marshall & Wendell upright piano; was $300, now $125.
1 Weser Bros.; was $300, now $125.
1 Cable & Sons; was $325, now $145.

Square Pianos—

1 Ulman square piano, four round corners, very handsomely carved case; was $350, now $75.
1 David S Peck, square carved legs, serpentine moulding; was $300, now $75.
1 Decker & Sons square piano, in fine condition; was $350, now $75.
1 Worcester square, straight legs; was $300, now $60.
1 Kranich & Bach, carved legs, serpentine moulding, in splendid condition; was $350, now $115.
1 Horace Waters square, carved legs, in nice condition; was $300, now $75.
1 Chickering square, four round corners, carved legs, and a great bargain; was $500, now $145.
1 Chickering, straight legs; was $450, now $95.
1 Hallett & Cumston; was $300, now $75.
1 Walker square, in good condition; worth $100, now $20.

Symphonies—

1 Symphony; was $750, now $495.
1 Symphony; was $275, now $195.
1 Aeolian, with cabinet and about 60 rolls of music; was $450, now $125.

Fifth Floor.

Two Excellent Offerings of
Flannel Waists

Did yesterday hasten your intentions of buying Flannel Waists, as the crisp, bracing air quickened your pulses?

Here are two very timely values in Flannel Waists in the newest of Fall styles—excellent bargains both:

$1—Of Flannel; in solid colors, blue, black, and red; front of plaits and hemstitching; plaited back.
$1.25—Of Flannel; in solid colors, blue, black, and red; full front, trimmed with braid; plain French back.

Basement.

All-wool Challis
50c Quality, 18c Yard

They are the regular Fifty-cent quality of Challis, light in weight, warm, soft and clinging, and excellently adapted for house-gowns and the like.

Designs are polka dots in a variety of odd color-combinations. They are most unusual goods to get for such a little price as

Eighteen Cents a Yard

Tenth street.

The Knit Underwear
Of Immediate Need

How many thousands caught colds during the recent sharp change in the weather? Dangerous!

Of course there will be warm days yet; but there will be other cold snaps for which proper underwear should be ready.

Splendid variety of every proper sort in the medium-weight grades is here. These hints of prices:

For Men—

50c each—White cotton shirts and drawers; full in size; well made and finished.
75c each—White or natural colored merino shirts or drawers.
$1 each—White or natural colored merino shirts; have silk fronts; drawers in two lengths of inseam. Also French balbriggan shirts and drawers; the latter have reinforced seats.
$1.50 each—Full fashioned and regular made shirts and drawers of fine merino, in tan, blue and lavender; silk fronts on shirts; drawers have reinforced seats.
$1.30 each—For size 34, shirts, and 28, drawers, for fine white merino underwear; fashioned and regular made; sizes up to 50 inches, drawers in two lengths of inseam, advance 10c on each larger size.
$2.50—English pure Llama wool shirts or drawers, the latter have seats and fronts spliced; inseam, 28 or 31 in.; full fashioned throughout.
$5.50 each—For size 34 shirts in Allen Solly's hand-made pure wool underwear; the best made; size 34 shirts, $5.50; advance 50c on each larger size; drawers, size 30, $7; advance 30c on each larger size.

For Women—

50c each—Vests and drawers of fine white cotton; nicely trimmed and strongly finished.
75c each—White merino vests or drawers; vests with long or short sleeves; sizes up to 44 inches.
$1 each—Extra fine white or natural colored merino vest with long or short sleeves; with drawers to match.
Regular made and fashioned white merino vests with short sleeves; size 28, $1.35; size 28, with long sleeves, $1.40. Drawers to match, ¾ length, size 28, $1.40; ankle length, size 28, $1.50; advance 10c on each larger size.
Very fine white merino vests, full fashioned and regular made; size 28, with short sleeves, $1.65; long sleeves, $1.70. Long drawers, $1.80; advance 10c on each larger size.

Broadway.

Portieres, Tapestries and Lace Curtains Reduced

Are any of the above included in your September re-furnishing schemes? You're fortunate if they are, for this offering gives you an opportunity to secure curtains, portieres and all sorts of fabrics for re-upholstering furniture, all handsome, desirable goods, at sharp price savings. Better look this list over:

Portieres—

Sixty-one pairs Mercerized Tapestry Portieres; some fringed top and bottom, others with corded edges; at the following reductions:
One pattern in 3 colors, were $6.75; now $5.25 pair.
One pattern in 2 colors, were $8.75, now $6.75 pair.
One pattern in 1 color, were $9.50, now $6.75 pair.
One pattern in 3 colors, were $15, now $11 pair.

Lace Curtains—

RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS; new designs; at following reductions:
Were $6.50 pair, now $5.25; were $8.75 pair, now $7; were $12.25 pair, now $9.75; were $17.50 pair, now $13.75.
ARABIAN CURTAINS:
Were $13 pair, now $10.25; were $20 pair, now $15.75; were $32 pair, now $25.50.
Our new importations of Lace Curtains are arriving daily, and consist of the latest designs in Renaissance, Arabian, Brussels and Irish Point curtains.

Tapestries and Damasks—

400 yards of damasks, suitable for draperies and wall coverings, in handsome styles and colorings; left from our Spring selling; to close at following reductions:
Were $2.25, now $1.49 yard; were $3.85, now $3 yard; were $5.50, now $4.35 yard; up to $8, now $6.40 yard.

Fabrics for Furniture Coverings—

Consisting of cotton and wool tapestries, figured velours and moquettes; about 300 yards, at following reductions:
Were $1.25, now 99c yard; were $1.50 yard; were $3.75, now $2.25 yard; were $4.25, now $2.50; up to $9, now $4.50.

Third floor.

Women's Walking Gloves

New Walking Gloves, eminently stylish, somewhat masculine, and full of comfort for wear on crisp Autumn days.

They have out-seams and one large clasp, and are to be had in various shades of tan.

Tenth street. **$1 a Pair**

Generously Fashioned BLANKETS

Perhaps you know the discomfort of a blanket that is too short at the top when it is safely tucked in at the bottom of the bed, or that is secured on one side, only to be found wanting on the other.

If you do, you will appreciate the more, the ample sizes and full widths of the Blankets that compose this September Sale.

Our Blanket chief selected them, among other good qualities, for their generous measure. No skimping, no scant sizes were tolerated.

The exact dimensions and weight of every blanket are given with the price. Some specimen values:

At $5 a pair—"The Physician's Favorite;" pure wool filling with spool cotton warp; 76x86 in.; 6½ lbs.
At $5 a pair—"The Northern Pacific;" all-wool warp and filling; 80x90 in.; 6 lbs.
At $7.50 a pair—"The Jefferson;" all-wool warp and filling; 76x84 in.; 6 lbs.
At $9 a pair—"No. 556;" lamb's wool warp and filling and Jacquard border; 80x90 in.; 6 lbs.
At $7.50 a pair—"The Tampa;" fine, soft gray, all-wool; 80x90 in.; 6 lbs.
At $10 a pair—"The Sterry;" extra fine wool filling and fine cotton warp; 84x86 in.; 6 lbs.
At $12 a pair—"The Overbrook;" all-wool, soft and spongy; 84x90 in.; 7½ lbs. At $14, same, 90x96 in.; 8½ lbs.
At $16.50 a pair—"The San Marino," made of the best California wool in warp and filling; 98x96 in.; 10 lbs.

Third floor.

New Percale Shirts, $1

The new Stiff-bosom Percale Shirts are here.

They form a noteworthy addition to our list of achievements in producing Men's Shirts for a Dollar.

They are made by the manufacturer who makes our famous $1 White Shirts—known by the hundreds of men who wear them, to be the equal of any $1.50 shirt on the market. These percale shirts are also easily worth a half more than their price.

Unusual width of choice is offered among the patterns and colorings—fifteen of the former, each in two or three color combinations. Sizes are complete, from 14 to 17, and each shirt has one pair of detached cuffs. The Ninth street aisle holds a complete showing of them.

One Dollar Each

First Glimpses of the New Silk Waists

Silk Waists—they have become such an indispensable factor in a woman's wardrobe, that their comfort and all-around usefulness have largely come to be taken as matters of course.

But the beauty of this showing of the Silk Waists for Fall wear challenges attention and admiration at once. Like the waists you know of other seasons—yet different, by grace of new touches, new details here and there.

And what a variety of styles! Forty-six of them here today in black and colors; and many of them in styles that are exclusively ours.

It is by long odds the best showing in New York at this time; in fact, the best we've ever made as early as this—and it is but a beginning. Here's a glimpse at some of the styles:

$5—Of Taffeta and Peau-de-Soie; in 7 styles; in stripes and solid colors; some plaited and hemstitched; others corded and trimmed with ribbon running through beading; others with strapping, forming yoke effect; finished with crochet rings, some with plain backs, others corded.
$6—Of Peau-de-Soie and Louisine; in 3 styles; solid colors; cluster plaiting and hemstitching; others with plaited front, forming yoke effect; some buttoned in front, others in the back.
$6.50—Of Taffeta and Louisine; 7 styles; in solid colors; some box-plaited, stitched with white; some plaited, others with cluster cording and inlaid vest, trimmed with velvet.
$8—Of Taffeta; in solid colors; front of plaiting and box plaiting; six straps down front, trimmed with buttons, cluster-plaited back.
$9—Of Taffeta and Louisine; in 6 styles; in stripes, neat figures, and solid colors; some with fine plaits trimmed with Persian bands; others with stitched plaits, forming yoke; some buttoned in front; others in back.
Many other styles up to $35.

Second floor.

New Coats for Girls

Each succeeding day brings cooler weather nearer, and with it the little maiden's need for an out-of-door wrap.

There is a most attractive gathering here of coats, in newest Fall styles, for girls of 6 to 14 years, in an extensive variety of prices and materials. Here's a word of a few:

$5.50—Double-breasted box reefers of tan covert cloth; trimmed with rows of stitching.
$7—Three-quarter coats of blue cheviot; buttoned high to neck.
$10—Double-breasted box reefers of kersey in navy blue and red; collar, revers and front edged with Astrakhan.
$13.50—Three-quarter box coats of kersey in castor and navy blue; collar and cuffs of velvet.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NO PEACE IN SIGHT; STRIKERS HALT WORKERS

Shaffer's Board Adjourns and McKeespott Is Excited.

Steel Workers Try to Enter Mill, but Are Prevented by Throng of Pickets and Big Plant Is Idle.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 9.—Another effort to settle the steel strike has failed. The General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association adjourned this evening without date and without either accepting any of the peace propositions which have come indirectly from the United States Steel Corporation or without making any counter propositions, according to the official statement. At the close of the meeting President Shaffer said:

"The board has adjourned and the out-of-town members will probably leave for their homes to-night. No peace proposition has been received and none made."

Still later he added that no member of the board would go to New York during the night to submit a peace proposition.

Chief interest has centred to-day in the situation at McKeesport, where there were fears of trouble owing to the action of the strikers in preventing men from going to work. All day the streets were thronged. This evening, the strikers, following up an advantage of the morning in keeping the workmen from entering the National Tube Works, gathered about the gates of the plant in great numbers, and warned the few men who came out not to return to work to-morrow morning. It is generally believed the company will appeal to the Sheriff or Governor within forty-eight hours for protection.

Where last week from 800 to 1,000 men went back into the mill not more than a dozen were able this morning to elude the multitude of pickets. More than 2,000 strikers congregated about the great plant of the National Tube Company shortly after midnight, and remained there until the employes who went to work last week reported for duty at 7 o'clock this morning. Every approach to the mill was guarded most vigilantly, and around the main entrance more than 600 strikers and sympathizers gathered. Almost all of the great force who returned last week reported for duty again, and there were many more who were willing to go back, but these were met by the pickets as they advanced near the mill and forced to return home. About fifty policemen were on duty about the mill, but no arrests were made. As a result of the disturbances the big mill is completely tied up.

At the meetings of the lodges of the Federation of Labor in McKeesport yesterday the question of returning to work in the tube mill was voted on. The butt welders voted to return, but were prevented from doing so this morning by the strikers who gathered about the mill. The employes of the rolling mill of the National Tube Company voted to a man not to return.

At Demmler fully 800 strikers gathered about the plant, and while they were orderly, they refused to obey the orders of the fifty Deputy Sheriffs on guard. Fewer workmen reported from McKeesport than last week, though more men came by boat from Duquesne.

To-day completed the first thirty days since the American Sheet Steel Company, the American Tin Plate Company, and the American Steel Hoop Company began their attempt to start the union plants of the country in the face of the Amalgamated Association strike. Aside from the Clark plant of the Steel Hoop Company and the Upper and Lower Union mills of the Carnegie Company, where the attempt to render the strike effective was never a success, the three companies have during the month succeeded in placing in operation seventy-six mills in the union plants single turn. Indications are that the number will be doubled within the next ten days if the strike is not settled before that time.

While the tin plate company has put up the most aggressive fight of the three, the Steel Hoop Company has been most successful in the eastern district; in the west the Sheet Steel Company has met with the larger success. With the results known in these preliminary skirmishes at a few chosen points, all three companies have now prepared to carry the fight into every union plant without further delay.

Joliet Plant to Start Up.

Special to The New York Times.

JOLIET, Sept. 9.—Superintendent Sheldon has announced that the Illinois Steel Company would start up this week. It is understood that notices will be posted in the billet, merchant, and converting departments and that for the present the rod mill will be kept idle. The men who have insisted most strongly on maintaining the strike are in this department.

Milwaukee Strikers Go to Work.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 9.—Thirty-five Amalgamated Association men returned to work at the plant of the Illinois Steel Company in Bayview to-day. Three out of the six of the company's mills, the top and bottom, the 12-inch and rail mill, were started this morning. There was no trouble whatever.

MRS. NATION IN COURT.

Coney Island Magistrate Cautions Her and Allows Her to Go Free.

There was an exciting time in the Coney Island Police Court yesterday morning when Mrs. Carrie Nation was arraigned on a complaint of disorderly conduct. Magistrate Furlong allowed her to go, but warned her of the folly of attempting to get free advertising at the expense of the law. Then Carrie asked the privilege of saying a few words, which was granted by the Court. After she had made a long harangue against the police, she closed by declaring that she had been "jobbed," and that those concerned in the case were "snakes and vipers."

Court Officer Lennon ordered her to leave the courtroom, and she did so. In the street she took a cab and drove in the direction of the Culver railroad station.

When the case was called there was a large crowd in the courtroom. Policeman George Ryder, who made the arrest, told how Mrs. Nation had smashed a showcase valued at $100, owned by Jacob Wallenstein of Tilyou's Walk. In her own behalf Mrs. Nation, who was not represented by a lawyer, took the stand and admitted the truth of the testimony against her, but claimed that she was justified in destroying the "works of the devil." She said, however, that Policeman Ryder was drunk. Capt. Driscoll and several officials denied this, and when the Magistrate informed her that her statement was unsupported, she said: "Why, all the cops are drunk, and this place stinks of whisky and beer."

CRANKS VISIT MR. COLER.

They Demand Sums Ranging from $70,000 to $2,000,000.

Controller Coler was worried by cranks yesterday, who demanded sums ranging from $70,000 to $2,000,000. Mr. Coler did not let go of his pocketbook or of any of the city's money.

The first crank called at the Controller's house in Brooklyn early in the morning. He showed a letter of discharge from the State Insane Asylum, and said that $70,000 was due him for a check which had been lost. Mr. Coler sent word that he had no money to spare, and when the crank hid behind a tree to wait his coming out of the house a policeman was called and the man was arrested.

The second demand was by Jane White, sixty years of age, of 348 West Forty-eighth Street. Her demand was for payment of $1,000,000 for "damages and bad treatment sustained during the administration of Mayor Havemeyer in 1873 and 1874." The woman was arrested in the Finance Department in this borough and after arraignment before Magistrate Deuel was committed to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to her sanity.

The woman crank who makes a monthly visit to the City Hall to collect the rent of her building made a request yesterday for $2,000,000 of arrears in rent. She was told to call again.

TRIED TO SEIZE ALFRED GOSLIN'S FURNITURE.

Three Men Break Up a Party and Two Are Charged with Larceny and Assault—Mortgage Held by Col. Ammon.

Three men broke up a party by attempting to seize the furniture in the house of "Mrs. Una Gossman," 677 West End Avenue, last night, and as a result two of them are under arrest, John Jacoby of 240 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, accused by Mrs. Gossman of felonious assault and attempted robbery, and Vernon J. Mills of Mills House No. 1, in Bleecker Street, accused of assault by Mary E. Vandenberg, "Mrs. Gossman's" housekeeper. W. J. Lippman of the Hotel Endicott, "Mrs. Gossman's" lawyer, says that she is Mrs. Alfred Goslin, wife of the broker, and that the men were trying to seize the furniture on a chattel mortgage for Col. Robert Ammon, the lawyer. He claims there is $80,000 worth of furniture in the house, and that Col. Ammon wrongfully holds the mortgage.

The house is a five-story white stone building, splendidly furnished throughout. There were many friends of the family there last night, although Mr. Goslin is out of town, the lawyer said. In the midst of the festivities Jacoby and Mills and Joseph Kyle of 438 Forrest Avenue appeared. They wanted to take away the furniture at once.

The mistress of the house, her housekeeper, Miss Vandenberg, and Christo Casundes, one of the party, went to the West One Hundredth Street Station house to complain. They said the men had forced their way into the house and assaulted and insulted them. Mrs. Goslin said she had obtained an injunction from Justice McAdam yesterday restraining Col. Ammon from foreclosing the chattel mortgage and that she had told Jacoby she had an injunction.

"He told me," said Mrs. Goslin, "that he did not care for that and he knocked me down and cut my arm."

Mary Vandenberg said that Mills had knocked her down at the same time and cut her arm. They had then rushed out for the police.

Policeman Farrell, the only officer available, the Sergeant said, was sent to the house. He found it brilliantly lighted and a sad company in gay attire gathered in a group in the back parlor. The three men were still there, and Farrell arrested them. Mills and Jacoby were locked up. Kyle was allowed to go, as no one made any charge against him.

Mr. Lippman said that Col. Ammon got possession of the mortgage through parties who had brought an action against Goslin. The mortgage is said to be for $10,000.

DROVE THE MOURNERS OUT.

Woman Who Objected to Presence of Mother-in-Law's Body Then Beat Her Husband and His Brother.

Selina Houswald, twenty years old, of 608 Bergen Avenue, refused to admit the body of her mother-in-law into the house Sunday night, then tried to put all the mourners and the body out yesterday, and beat her husband and brother-in-law with a barrel stave till she was taken to Bellevue Hospital Insane Pavilion.

Mrs. Houswald, the mother-in-law, had been living with her son and his wife on Bergen Avenue until a short time ago. The two women could not agree. The mother-in-law left to go to her daughter, Mrs. John Reisenacker in Westchester and she died there Saturday. It was her dying request that she should be buried from the home of her son Houswald.

The body was taken down from Westchester Sunday night. Mrs. Houswald, the wife, had by that time become half hysterical and was saying queer things. When the men came to the house with the body she refused to let them enter. Some of her friends got her into her own room and pacified her and the body was placed in another room in a casket on a pier.

Mrs. Houswald, who had remained in her room, was furious yesterday when she learned that the body had been brought into her home. A great many friends of the son and his mother and of Mrs. Houswald were sitting around the casket and whispering. Mrs. Houswald rushed into the room. "Clear out of here, every one of you!" she cried, "and take that body with you. I don't want it here. Get out and carry it with you."

Some of the mourners tried to calm her, but she tore herself loose from them and drove them out into the street with a barrel stave. Then she returned to the room, where her husband and his brother had remained and struck them again and again with the stave. She had got them into a corner and was wildly demanding that they take the body out of the house, when Policeman Cramer of the Morrisania Station, who had been attracted by the men and women rushing into the street from the house, ran in and overpowered the woman. An ambulance was telephoned for, and she was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The funeral of her mother-in-law will take place to-day.

MR. WARNER'S COURSE ON HILL IMMIGRATION BILL.

Ex-Congressman Would Have Supported It Had It Described "Anarchy" and Not Taken Away Any Legal Rights.

Ex-Congressman John Dewitt Warner was seen at the Reform Club last night and asked by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter for a statement of his attitude upon the subject of the immigration bill introduced by Senator Hill in 1894, and to which it has been said Mr. Warner in the House raised such opposition as to kill the measure, Mr. Warner said:

"I had insisted upon two amendments. First, I demanded that a definition be added o fthe word Anarchist, so that the bill would be clear, and not leave any one to be restrained of liberty or be punished for a crime the definition of which existed only in the breast of some executive officer, and limited by his discretion. Secondly, that Federal judicial process as distinguished from judicial cognizance should be limited to cases of those who were not lawfully within the United States.

"As the bill stood, unamended, it not merely subjected to most summary process arriving immgrants and those who might evade the law, but it also left hundreds of thousands of persons who had come into the United States within recent years, who had taken out their first papers preparatory to naturalization, who were even voters in many Western States, without the protection of any judicial officer. They were liable, without presentment by Grand Jury or trial by petit jury, on mere information filed with the Federal Officer, to be seized and taken out of the State, and made to stand summary trial by the officer who had caused the arrest.

"The first amendment proposed, however, was the more important, and it would in a measure cover the evils to be corrected by the second. It seemed to be generally agreed, in fact, that the bill should be so amended. The bill excluded all Anarchists, without telling what an Anarchist was. An amendment was practically agreed upon, that the bill should define an Anarchist as one who was in favor of suppressing all government by force, or the Government of the United States in particular. I did not see why a man who had some objection to the Government of any particular European country, should be kept out of this country. He might turn out to be a good citizen here.

"I should have been willing to vote for the bill to pass had it described the crime it sought to suppress, and had it provided that the ordinary legal rights of citizens should be respected."

Knights of Labor Indignant.

At the regular meeting of District Assembly No. 49 of the Knights of Labor, held on Sunday in their hall in East Twenty-first Street, a resolution expressing horror and indignation at the attempted assassination of William McKinley, President of the United States, was passed unanimously.

Transport Kilpatrick Delayed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Acting Adjt. Gen. Ward received a cable message to-day from Gen. Chaffee at Manila, saying that the transport Kilpatrick on her trip from San Francisco has been delayed at Guam four days by unloading and had been subsequently delayed two days by head winds. Gen. Chaffee says that it will be impossible to send the engineer companies to San Francisco on the Kilpatrick, which is scheduled to sail on the 15th inst., but that they will be sent to the United States on the first transport arriving at Manila.

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NO POSTPONEMENT OF THE SCHLEY INQUIRY

Witnesses Gather in Readiness for Opening Session.

Rear Admiral Sampson Not Expected—Acting Secretary Hackett Fails to Obtain Assistance for the Judge Advocate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Schley court of inquiry will meet at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of next Thursday, according to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, upon the request of Rear Admiral Schley. Since the shooting of President McKinley there has been much conjecture about a postponement of the date for opening the inquiry, and an intimation from Buffalo in the newspapers this morning gave color to the report by asserting that official consideration had led to the conclusion that it would be inappropriate, under the circumstances, to begin proceedings. Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Benham, who conferred this morning at the Navy Department, saw no reason why the injunctions of the precept should not be complied with absolutely, and the court called to order on Sept. 12, as directed.

There are good grounds for asserting that the first witness to be called will be Capt. Francis A. Cook, who commanded the flagship of Rear Admiral Schley, and that he will be asked to tell the story of the participation of the Brooklyn in the Santiago campaign, from the time of her departure from Key West, on May 19, to the conclusion of the engagement on July 3. The assumption is that his testimony will touch upon nearly all the points to be made under the precept. Capt. Cook was to-day examined by the counsel of Rear Admiral Schley, the examination occupying most of the day.

Among the witnesses examined by the Judge Advocate General was Commander Schroeder, Naval Governor of Guam, who was executive officer of the battleship Massachusetts during the West Indian campaign, but was not present at the battle of Santiago. Other prospective witnesses who reported at the Navy Department are Commander Southerland, formerly attached to the Gloucester, and Lieut. Commander Sears, Admiral Schley's flag Lieutenant. The latter is on Admiral Schley's list of witnesses.

Admiral Dewey has declared that when the court has been organized its work must be pushed forward each day with all proper rapidity. Sessions after the first day will begin at 10 in the morning and run until noon. After a recess of an hour there will be a second session of two hours or longer, according to the disposition of the court. Admission to the court is to be by ticket, and a large percentage of the tickets of the courtroom were to-day turned over to the Judge Advocate General. The tickets allotted to the press have all been assigned, and no aditional space is procurable.

Capt. Henry W. Carpenter, Marine Corps, who is on station at the navy yard, has been made Provost Marshal, and will have a guard of seventeen marines detailed to maintain order and to see that holders of numbered places secure their seats. There will be only 325 seats for spectators.

While there is no official information obtainable as to the appearance of Rear Admiral Sampson at the inquiry, everybody at the Navy Department assumes that it will be impossible for him to attend. Should an effort be made to submit a statement as coming from him the counsel for Rear Admiral Schley will object to it, for the reason that they cannot have the opportunity to cross-examine and because it is doubted whether Rear Admiral Sampson has been in condition, since the court of inquiry was asked for, to prepare or to help in the preparing of a paper in the case that could be received as the production of a competent person. A paper prepared by others for Sampson cannot be admitted as coming from him.

HACKETT'S REQUEST DENIED.

Acting Secretary of Navy Made Pressing Appeal for an Assistant to Judge Advocate—Cabinet Vetoes Proposition.

BUFFALO, Sept. 9.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett has been pressing Attorney General Knox both by telegrams and letters to detail one of the Assistant Attorney Generals to assist Capt. Lemly, the Judge Advocate of the Schley court of inquiry, in the conduct of the case. But the Attorney General has declined to take a step which he believes would look like Government prosecution of Rear Admiral Schley. The Government in his opinion should have no part in the trial. It is an inquiry under the Navy Department made at the request of Admiral Schley, and the Government has nothing to do with it. The President himself recommended Rear Admiral Schley for promotion, and now for the Department of Justice to detail an officer under it to assist in the conduct of the case would, it is believed, inevitably be construed as a desire on the part of the Administration to convict that officer.

The Attorney General was sustained in his position by all the members of the Cabinet whom he consulted., Attorney General Knox yesterday telegraphed his decision to Acting Secretary Hackett.

The members of the Cabinet have no knowledge of any suggestion of postponing the opening of the inquiry.

COTTON CROP CENSUS.

An Increase in 1900 of 840,205 Commercial Bales as Compared with the Production in 1899.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Census Bureau to-day issued a preliminary statement of its ascertainment of the cotton production of 1900, and also gave a statement comparing the production of that year with the production of 1899. The statement shows that in 1900 there were produced 10,486,179 commercial bales, as against 9,645,974 commercial bales in 1899. The showing by States is as follows, in commercial bales:

	1900.	1899.
Alabama	1,061,678	1,103,690
Arkansas	828,820	719,453
Florida	55,698	56,821
Georgia	1,270,597	1,296,844
Indian Territory	288,114	160,324
Kansas	151	121
Kentucky	133	84
Louisiana	714,073	708,508
Mississippi	1,055,988	1,284,048
Missouri	27,990	19,477
North Carolina	509,341	473,155
Oklahoma	116,875	84,035
South Carolina	780,752	870,545
Tennessee	227,601	215,175
Texas	3,536,506	2,638,655
Utah	31	...
Virginia	11,833	9,259

The increase in the 1900 crop over that of 1899 was 840,205 commercial bales, being equivalent to 777,633 five-hundred-pound bales.

To Give a Dinner on the Savoie.

E. de Bocande, General Agent for the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, will give a dinner on board the new liner, La Savoie, this evening to a number of distinguished guests.

OUTLOOK FOR PORTO RICO.

L. S. Rowe, Chairman of the Island's Law Commission, Says It Is Excellent—Tells What Is Needed.

L. S. Rowe, Chairman of the Porto Rican Law Commission, arrived from San Juan yesterday on the steamship San Juan. When asked about the effect of the change from Gov. Allen's to Gov. Hunt's administration Mr. Rowe said:

"With civil government an accomplished fact, with all the administrative departments fully organized, the first and initial stage of American rule in Porto Rico is brought to a close. The inauguration of Gov. Hunt marks the beginning of a most important constructive period. Under Gov. Allen's direction the broad foundations of civil rule were laid, but it remains for Gov. Hunt's administration to work out in detail the new system of government, to foster the institutions which American sovereignty has brought to Porto Rico, and to develop in the people that spirit of co-operation, mutual confidence, and political tolerance which are the foundation stones of local self-government.

"It would be difficult to imagine more favorable circumstances than those under which Gov. Hunt begins his administration. His splendid work as Secretary has gained for him the complete confidence of both political parties, and of every American resident of the island. The excellent judgment and ready tact which he has shown, together with the high standards of official conduct which he has unfailingly maintained, are now bearing full fruit in the feeling of the people toward the administration. With two such men as Gov. Allen and Judge Hunt to serve the American people in the first Colonial experiment, the success of the ultimate outcome was to be foreseen.

"The most important economic need of the island at the present time is the opening of the American market to Porto Rican coffee. The more one studies the island the clearer it becomes that coffee raising furnishes the most important and permanent basis for the welfare of the island. Sugar alone cannot make the island prosperous. The fine quality of Porto Rican coffee, the fact that in France, Germany, and Austria it is prized above all others, makes its future in the United States relatively certain as soon as the market is opened.

"One danger which has considerably disturbed the people is the possibility of introducing Brazilian coffee into the island and re-exporting it as the Porto Rican product. Although the first attempt to do this was unsuccessful, owing to the firm stand taken by the merchants, there is considerable uneasiness as to the future. The simplest remedy is a re-enactment of the provision of the Foraker act imposing a duty of 5 cents per pound on all coffee coming into Porto Rico, whether from the United States or from foreign countries. In the coffee districts there is every evidence of renewed life and activity. In fact, in some sections a full crop is expected. With the additional stimulus of a protective duty against Brazilian coffee it is more than likely that the coming year will witness the complete restoration of those districts which were laid waste by the hurricane and in which little or nothing has been done since."

THE OUTLOOK IN CUBA.

Expected It Will Require Eight Months to Establish the New Republic.

HAVANA, Sept. 9.—La Lucha says the statement of Governor General Wood that the United States Government has not changed its intention, but intends to establish the Cuban Republic must settle all doubt on the subject, although it supposes the electoral law will have to go to Washington.

"No one can prevent the United States," remarks La Lucha, "from establishing the republic, although the republic will not be a success if the proper elements are lacking. This time alone will show."

El Mundo says: "We do not wish to doubt Governor General Wood, although we have ample reasons for not believing in promises. We are accustomed to see hydra's teeth on all sides, and we cannot believe in anybody absolutely."

The Nuevo Pais observes: "The economic condition of Cuba is very bad, and there is liable to be trouble in the rural districts unless something is done to relieve the distress caused by the high duties levied upon Cuban sugar and tobacco in the American market."

It is expected that the Government will require eight months for the work of establishment. The electoral law nominally calls for 137 days from the time of promulgation to the final consummation. There are several different elections, the last three lots coming at intervals of fifteen days. This period is thought a short time for the allowance of protests, the counting of votes, and the settling of disputes, especially having regard to previous experience of elections here.

Probably the Constitutional Convention will dissolve as soon as the electoral law is promulgated and will not supervise the elections nor provide for the handing over of the government, as some of the delegates have desired. These matters Gen. Wood says he intends to have carried through with the greatest care.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Ervin L. Philips, Thirteenth Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Myer for temporary duty in connection with obtaining receipts for property turned over to his successor, now Quartermaster at Fort Myer.

Otto Becker, Paymaster, is assigned to duty under the direction of the Paymaster General.

Charles P. George, Sixteenth Infantry, will join his regiment.

William K. Jones, Sixth Infantry, will join his regiment.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander E. E. Wright is ordered to the Equipment Department of the Boston Navy Yard, Sept. 16.

Lieut. F. R. Payne is ordered to the Equipment Department of the New York Navy Yard, Oct. 1.

Lieut. G. Mallison is detached from duty in charge of the branch hydrographic office at Portland, Ore., and ordered to duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General.

Lieut. L. McNamee is ordered to the Portsmouth Navy Yard, Steam Engineering Department.

Naval Cadet W. V. Tomb, when discharged from Mare Island Hospital, will proceed home, with three months' sick leave.

Medical Inspector H. Wells is ordered to the Boston Navy Yard, Sept. 14.

Medical Inspector W. E. Taylor, (retired,) is ordered to the Honolulu Station, for duty assigned.

Medical Inspector R. C. Persons is ordered to duty at the marine recruiting rendezvous, New York City, Sept. 9, and to other special duty.

Surgeon M. H. Crawford is detached from the marine recruiting rendezvous at New York City Sept. 9; he is ordered to duty in connection with fitting out the Illinois, and on board when commissioned.

Passed Assistant Surgeon D. N. Carpenter is detached from the Norfolk Hospital, and ordered to duty in connection with fitting out the Illinois, and on board when commissioned.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Alert has arrived at Seattle.

The Mohican has sailed from Portland for Bremerton.

The Peoria has sailed from Boston for New Bedford.

The Gloucester has arrived at Annapolis.

The General has arrived at Alava Zamboango.

The Helena has arrived at Nagasaki.

The Michigan has arrived at Cleveland.

The Gwin has arrived at Norfolk.

The Talbot has arrived at Norfolk.

The Lancaster has arrived at Gardiner's Bay.

The Atlanta has sailed from Maranao for Ceara.

The Alvarado has arrived at Crisfield.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 9.—Fire last night in the wholesale district on Common Street destroyed J. M. Monger's wholesale grocery and ship chandlery and L. M. Brunswig & Co.'s chemical warehouse. Loss, $200,000.

READY TO-DAY—A NEW NOVEL

By ANTHONY HOPE

TRISTRAM OF BLENT

A story of modern England, in which the difference of twelve days between the Russian and English calendars, affecting a marriage, a birth and the ownership of lands, furnishes the complications for a most unique plot.

Nothing which Anthony Hope has written since "The Prisoner of Zenda" compares with this new novel in strength and in variety of incident. It shows that the author needs no ideal kingdom to display his remarkable story-telling powers.

Advance orders for the book made it necessary to go to press with the 4th edition before the first copy was delivered.

12mo, $1.50.

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HIGH TIDES AND HEAVY SURF.

Weather Observers Puzzled by the Unusual Conditions Now Prevailing on the Coast.

The remarkably high tides and the tremendous surf that have prevailed all along the Atlantic coast for the past few days, according to marine and weather experts, are not to be explained by atmospheric or astronomical causes. Unusually high tides prevail both in the Spring and Fall, but almost invariably during the last quarter of the full moon and not on the first quarter of the new moon. The reports to the Weather Bureau also show that the most placid weather extends along the Atlantic seaboard.

Reports are coming in from the New Jersey and Long Island Summer resorts that the tremendous surf has made bathing extremely dangerous, and in several cases bathers who have braved the giant waves that roll in on the beaches have received serious injuries. Accompanying the high surf is an irresistible undertow that also adds to the peril of bathing and many narrow escapes from drowning have been reported. This undertow, which is at its worst when the tide is coming in, has made it almost impossible for craft of any size to land at the ocean piers, and many large steamers that have attempted it have been torn from their moorings and whirled off shore in the grasp of the receding waves.

The weather experts, who are denied the advantage of making observations far out at sea, and have to depend upon the incoming ships for their information of deep water conditions, say that the remarkable tide may be due to some submarine volcanic eruptions of whose existence there is no possible way of gaining any accurate knowledge. They say that it is not due to a storm, for the reason that no reports have been received of bad storms at sea. The only places from which the Weather Bureau has received word of a fall in the barometer are the Bermudas and Key West, and there the decline was insignificant.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Partly cloudy; light, variable winds.

The weather will continue fair to-day in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, followed by showers at night or to-morrow. There will be showers to-day and probably to-morrow in the greater portion of the lower lake region, Tennessee, and the West Gulf States, and showers to-day in the upper lake region, the Southwestern and Northwestern States, followed by fair weather to-morrow. Temperature changes will be irregular and unimportant.

On the New England coast light westerly winds will shift to southerly, on the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be light southerly, on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts light east to south, on the upper lakes variable, becoming fresh northerly, and on the lower lakes fresh to brisk east to south.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have light westerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	72	60	60
6 A. M.	72	59	59
9 A. M.	77	62	64
12 M.	80	65	66
3 P. M.	86	73	73
6 P. M.	83	71	71
9 P. M.	77	68	69
12 P. M.	73	66	66

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	66¾
Weather Bureau	66¼
Corresponding date 1900	72½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	68

The thermometer registered 57 degrees at 8 A. M. and 69 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 74 degrees at 4:10 P. M., and the minimum 56 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 66 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 51 per cent. at 8 P. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia; Col. A. M. Ferris, Governor's staff, Massachusetts; Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Newport.

HOLLAND—Paul T. Kimball, Lakewood; W. C. Proctor, Cincinnati; W. T. Barbour, Detroit; William Allen Olmsted, Pomfret, Conn.; William Barret Ridgeley, Chicago; Gov. William M. Crane, Massachusetts; Henry Ives Cobb, Washington; Stuart Oliver, London; Victor J. Loring, Boston; the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Washington; ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Troy; E. J. McClernand, United States Army.

GILSEY—W. B. Kibbee, Albany; J. McLeod, Buffalo; Ben. B. Nelson, Cincinnati; George P. Kirby, Springfield; William A. Lyon, Washington; Commander Charles A. Adams, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL—W. C. Watts, Philadelphia; D. B. Kingsbury, Boston; William Gray, Edinburch; Clyde M. Graves, Spokane, Washington; Dr. Charles A. Kendall, Buffalo; J. H. Slocum, Pittsburg; J. R. Gordon, Atlanta; Frank H. Waterbury, Chicago; W. F. La Bonta, Richmond; Paul Steinfeldt, Melbourne; Malcolm McKenzie, Plainfield.

HOFFMAN—H. L. Borden, North Carolina; W. R. Milward, Lexington, Ky.; F. H. Stevens, Chicago.

VICTORIA—R. D. Prescott, Panama; S. H. Barlow, Boston; David S. Cushing, Boston; H. H. Reid, San Francisco.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. G. L. Woodbury, Vermont; Judge Nathaniel Wilson, Washington; Conrad C. Von Hahn, Honolulu; Congressman G. A. Grow, Pennsylvania.

GRAND—A. W. Wood, Porto Rico; Capt. E. T. Winston, United States Army; Col. J. A. Buchanan, United States Army; Major T. L. Casey, United States Engineer Corps; Prof. A. N. Randall, Princeton University.

MANHATTAN—President John Henry Barrows, Oberlin College, Ohio; Robert Loring, Boston; Max Agassiz, Newport; J. H. Seaverns, London; Amos Van Etten, Rondout.

MURRAY HILL—William R. Pope, United States Army; John M. Forbes, Morristown; G. W. Hale, Nashville; Lieut. Col. A. Barry, Edinburgh; George D. Coleman, Boston; Edgar T. James, London.

ASTOR—Gen. G. L. Gillespie, United States Army; F. H. Hibbard, Washington; Josiah Speer, Pittsburg; Ira D. Bronson, Boston; Dr. W. Fawcett Smith, San Juan, Porto Rico; Dr. W. J. Armour, Goshen, Md.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

4:45 A. M.—1,041 Second Avenue; Jacob Baubgarter; damage, $10.

6 A. M.—409 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; New York Flexible Company; damage, $25.

11:20 A. M.—62 Cannon Street; Samuel Karzlo; damage slight.

11:50 A. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Oak Point Lane; Patrick O'Neill; damage $1,000.

12:50 P. M.—3 Pitt Street; owner unknown; no damage.

1 P. M.—316 East Seventieth Street; Simon Rosenberg; no damage.

1:55 P. M.—114-116 East Thirteenth Street; Harry Jones; damage, $200.

2 P. M.—272 Pearl Street; Globe Werneke Desk Company; damage, $40,000.

3:25 P. M.—226 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; Max Fishelberg; damage slight.

3:40 P. M.—227 Thompson Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

8:10 P. M.—137 West Twenty-third Street; A. B. Dowling; damage, $1,500.

8:30 P. M.—320 East Fifty-fourth Street; Anton Zoleny; damage, $20.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Brown, fancy goods; 704 Broadway.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. H. Meyer, silks; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. B. McKeand, silks; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Long's, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; E. Long, millinery; 51 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

Klopfer Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. Klopfer, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Kann's, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Boxer, hosiery and gloves; J. Walters, dry goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Ambach Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Dowell & Heim, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; F. H. Stevens, dry goods; 467 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Singer Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Singer, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss T. Steibel, ladies' and infants' wear; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, N., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Gutman, silks; 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Moss & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; I. L. Kemper, laces; Herald Square Hotel.

Ullman Brothers, Williamsport, Penn.; H. M. Ullman, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. S. Daigleish, millinery, 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Woolf, George, Son & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Woolf, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. T. Swofford, woolens and dress goods, 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Sherwood, Higgs & Co., Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. W. A. Habel, cloaks, suits, and ladies' and infants' wear; St. Denis Hotel.

Netcher Company, Chicago, Ill.; G. Brandles, silks, 157 Duane Street; Hoffman House.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Evansville, Ind.; G. Walker, notions, 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Hill, J. W., Company, Manchester, N. H.; H. W. Hoyt, domestics, cloaks, and ladies' and infants' wear; H. W. Flack, upholstery goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; Miss M. E. Farwell, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel; F. W. Nevin, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Hunter, A. S., & T., Utica, N. Y.; M. W. Fuhrman, notions and furnishing goods; 57 White Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; I. L. Bonnell, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. M. Van Densmore, notions; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. J. K. Hull, millinery; 377 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Kelly, linens and white goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; Miss M. E. Lynch, millinery; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, domestics, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; 57 White Street; Holland House.

Le Barne, E. T., Toledo, Ohio; millinery and dress goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Reinick, Miss Emma, Rochester, N. Y.; millinery; Margaret Louise Home.

Reinick, Freida, Rochester, N. Y.; millinery; Margaret Louise Home.

Cavindisk, L. F., Lookout, West Va.; general merchandise.

La Salle & Koch, Toledo, Ohio; L. W. Barron, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Robin's, C., Store Company, Nelsonville, Ohio; C. L. Baird, dry goods and carpets; Herald Square Hotel.

Metzger & Hogan, Warren, Penn.; Teresa Brennan, dry goods; Lizzie Allen, dry goods; H. C. Lulwish, dry goods.

Phillips, P. S., Malone, N. Y.; millinery.

Metcalf, A. B., Malone, N. Y.; millinery.

Callahan, John, Elmira, N. Y.; men's furnishings.

Killner, J. F., Portland, Mich.; department store; 508 East Fifty-eighth Street.

Ramsey, Mrs. Bell, Portland, Mich.; department store; 508 East Fifty-eighth Street.

Moran, Elizabeth F., Rochester, N. Y.; millinery.

McLellan, Mrs. H. J.,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE UNIVERSAL SYMPATHY.

"It is to the honor of the European journals," says the Paris Matin, referring to the attempted murder of President McKINLEY, "that on such an occasion their comments resemble each other closely; the language of one is the language of all."

This is strikingly true, and it is a great comfort. Whatever the tongue spoken, the feeling expressed is that of the heart, and it is well for humanity that the heart everywhere beats so true to the instinct of kindliness and goodwill. Especially touching is the message that comes to us from the Queen Regent of Spain and her Government. That at this moment they feel, not the resentment of recent conflict, but the impulse of common pity and indignation, and hasten to express it, is proof that the bonds that unite us all are stronger and more enduring than the forces that for the time divide and estrange us.

In the words that have been uttered by the heads of the Governments of so many nations, from the greatest to the least, there is a sense of the universal need of order and respect for life for which, in one form or another, Governments are responsible. It may indeed occur to those rulers whose title is not the direct outcome of the popular will and choice that the crime from which the President has suffered is even more threatening to them than to the heads of republics. But we are confident that the underlying feeling is deeper and broader than that; that it is a feeling of the inestimable preciousness of peace and order in every land, not for the rulers only, but for the peoples. The peril to which the President has been exposed is not that of the man in high station alone; it is a danger to the fundamental condition of the safety and welfare of society. In deploring his fate the rulers speak, and with sincerity, as the representatives of their people.

Not the least valued of the utterances that have reached the American people is the simple one from the far-off sister republic on the Pacific Coast of South America: "The workmen of Chile deplore the attempt against the illustrious President." In their native language the word that is translated "attempt" implies something of outrage and violation of sanctity. In this sense it is used, and in this sense it is peculiarly expressive from the class to which these "workmen" belong. None other is so deeply interested in the sacredness of general order, or in the safety of the officers chosen under free institutions, to administer the common weal. Whatever unbalanced minds may think, the world is becoming more and more a world of workmen. It is grateful to know that a common kindly recognition of the true ties that bind them in all parts of the world should find expression in this manner and from this remote quarter.

THE MONEY SUPPLY.

The outflow of money from New York to the interior at this season of the year is an incident of annual recurrence, to be expected and prepared for by the banks. It has this year set in more briskly and in larger volume than usual. The loss of cash, specie and legal tenders, by the Associated Banks since Aug. 10 amounts to $18,459,300. The cash holdings on Aug. 10 were $262,208,200; on Sept. 7 they were $243,838,900. In 1898 the loss of cash from July 2 to Sept. 17 was $67,000,000. In 1899 it was $83,000,000 from May 27 to Nov. 11. In 1900 it was $40,000,000 from Aug. 4 to Nov. 10. In the last two weeks the banks have lost $16,000,000. The rate of the outflow is not only rapid, but the points to which the money is shipped are widely distributed throughout the West and South. Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana have been accommodated as well as Chicago and the Northwest. The large crop movement and the active business conditions throughout the country make it reasonable to suppose that the amount called for this year will exceed the ordinary demand.

As the surplus reserve of the banks is below $7,000,000, and in view of the excess of Government revenue over expenditure, $6,000,000 having gone into the Treasury in the months of July and August in spite of the Revenue Reduction act, the custodians of the country's cash reserve at this centre are looking about for sources from which an increased supply can be drawn. Yesterday the money rate was 6 per cent. This was coincident with a sharp decline in sterling exchange. In such a situation the importation of gold would appear to be inevitable and not long to be deferred. It may be that the fixing of the money rate was intended to hasten the engagements of gold for shipment here. There is no visible reason, moral or financial, why in times of need an operation analogous to the raising of the discount rate by the Bank of England should not be resorted to in this market to stimulate the inflow of gold. But gold must have been ordered for shipment within a few days, regardless of any concerted action. Whatever engagements were made yesterday were justified by the general state of the market.

In estimating the extent to which we shall be able to draw gold from Europe it is futile to base calculations upon our net trade balance of $2,430,000,000 for the last five years, representing the excess of our exports over our imports. It is altogether impossible to determine how much if any of that vast balance still stands to our credit. It is certain that a very large part of it has been wiped out by the sale and shipment here of our securities formerly held by foreign investors. The balance now to be reckoned with is that created within the past two months by our extraordinarily heavy shipments of breadstuffs and merchandise and by the new buying movement which has taken away a considerable volume of our securities. It is probable that we have established a credit sufficient to meet the demand we are about to make for gold to replenish the money supply. It is also probable that efforts will be made to moderate our demand by interposing the usual obstacles. The real measure of our ability to draw gold will be the money rate here, which is the measure of our need of it. The fact that we want it at all is an indication of the prosperous and active condition of the country's business.

SOME RESULTS OF THE STEEL STRIKE.

The disintegrating strike of the Amalgamated Association, like most happenings which have their origin in the operation of forces generated by the friction of conflicting interests, promises to result in benefits to those engaged in it far greater and more substantial than those which were sought by the leaders who brought it about.

We think it safe to venture the opinion that this is the last strike which will be undertaken simply as a trial of strength between organized labor and organized capital. Ever since the United States Steel Corporation was formed the labor leaders have cherished the silly ambition of "trying a fall" with it. At this time they thought it only necessary to swagger and talk large as to their plans and purposes to strike the corporation a vital blow in its one vulnerable spot, the stock market. Nothing but experience would have convinced them that what they were pleased to call the "Steel Trust" was anything more than a gigantic stock-jobbing scheme, to menace which would be to bring every one connected with it to his knees. How far they were from understanding the situation will appear from an examination of the fluctuations of Steel Corporation stock since the strike began. What they encountered was a set of conditions wholly different from anything in their previous experience, and for which they were completely unprepared. They found that to close a mill here and another there was a futile proceeding, costly to labor out of all proportion to its benefits, and for that matter out of all proportion to the injury it inflicted upon organized capital.

Again, what at the moment appeared the most brilliant successes turned out to be the worst misfortunes of the Amalgamated. The moment it appeared that they had a mill thoroughly organized and were in a position to hold it, arrangements to dismantle it and ship its useful machinery to some other point to be operated by non-union labor were announced, and the work of demolition and transportation began without delay. This introduced entirely new conditions, which were unanticipated. A mill which could not be run on terms of equality with other mills could at least be closed indefinitely, and its trade supplied from some other point. This, also, was new and disquieting. Time was when labor was mobile and capital fixed. The conditions seem to have been reversed. Labor, represented by workmen who have enjoyed good wages and have surrounded themselves with home comforts, is in a sense anchored to localities. Homes filled with comfortable furniture are not easily shifted. Capital, represented by plant and machinery, can better afford to scrap a million dollars in values than to continue for a single year the operation of a mill which has ceased to be profitable; and the cost of removing useful machinery to some other point is negligible compared to the least possible saving in cost of product. Such historic struggles as, for example, that between the Catasauqua Manufacturing Company and its workmen, cannot occur under a system which permits any one, or two, or ten plants in fifty or a hundred operated under a common ownership and control to be permanently abandoned or loaded on freight cars and shipped to a locality where its quarrelsome labor cannot follow it. The steel strike has demonstrated this so conclusively that labor will not, we think, make the mistake again of trying to meet the new conditions by old methods which ceased to be effective when opposed to the resources of organized capital. Hence our conviction that the strike now disintegrating is the last which will be undertaken as a test of strength between organized labor and organized capital.

Another important benefit which may be expected to result is found in the lesson it will impress upon labor leaders as to the obligation of unions to respect their contracts. The undoing of SHAFFER and the defeat of the strike for which he was in large degree responsible date from his effort to compel the lodges of the Amalgamated Association working under perfectly satisfactory contracts to break faith with their employers and repudiate their formal agreements. It was this which cost the Amalgamated the sympathy and cooperation of right-minded workmen in every line of industry, and will compel its reorganization under other and safer leadership as the condition of its continued existence. The sacredness of a contract as a principle of trades union ethics was never so well established as it is at the moment. If this result is among those traceable to the present strike, its cost will have been repaid in lasting benefit to both workmen and employers.

THE PASSING OF VON MIQUEL.

The death of JOHANNES VON MIQUEL, for ten years the Prussian Minister of Finance, was probably hastened by his virtual dismissal from the Government by the Emperor, whose confidence he had long enjoyed and whom he had served with remarkable fidelity and with brilliant success.

VON MIQUEL was an example of the possibility of advancement for native ability and energy under the adverse conditions that are supposed to prevail, and generally do prevail, in an aristocratic and relatively autocratic society. He began his activity in public affairs as Socialist and revolutionist, and when a mere boy took prominent part in the uprising of 1848. Later he made his peace with the Government and became an earnest agitator for and advocate of German confederation under the lead of Prussia. He had a checkered career as a financier, in which his great ability was offset by want of absolute confidence in his integrity, but he gradually won his way until he became the head of the Finance Ministry of the Kingdom of Prussia and a power in the councils of the empire. He entered heartily into the Emperor's plans for colonial and naval expansion, and he showed great skill in the management of the Parliament. But while he was a radical expansionist, he was also, curiously enough, an adherent of the Prussian school of Agrarians, and he fell from favor because he was not willing to support the Emperor's canal schemes. These were opposed by the landed interests in Prussia on the narrow and selfish ground that they would facilitate the importation of competing grain and would interfere with the monopoly of the home markets. Poor VON MIQUEL was therefore finally a victim of precisely those to whom he had surrendered all the convictions and the dreams of his early manhood. He did undoubtedly contribute substantially to the prosperity of his country, but he failed to grasp the true principles of its steady development, and finally sacrificed his political fortunes, and even his life, to the unworthy greed of a small and powerful class of reactionaries.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS AND LONGEVITY.

Enthusiasts in the matter of intercollegiate contests have perhaps been misled by the statistics compiled by Dr. JAMES W. WHITON, an alumnus of Yale of the class of '53, which show that at the end of nearly forty-nine years 46.29 per cent. of that strenuous class are living in good health, and that of the twenty-seven students who took part in the first Yale-Harvard boat race 55.55 per cent. survive. Of the Harvard class of that year only 44.44 per cent. survive, but this is a relatively large proportion. The average age of the survivors of these classes cannot be far from seventy years, and the fact that so many are still living is put to the credit of college athletics.

No doubt it should be, but the athletics which belonged to college life in 1853 were something very different from those which are the outgrowth of the intense rivalries of recent years. Fifty years ago the ambition of the normal young man was to develop a sound mind in a sound body by plenty of all-around exercise and the avoidance of excesses in either the study or the gymnasium. Contestants for intercollegiate honors in athletic events, when these were held, were chosen by a process of natural selection. Professional trainers were unknown, and so was everything like special preparation for an event which was of momentary interest, but of no especial significance one way or the other. The Sanitarian, in a discussion of this subject, says: "In the earlier days college athletics had more of nature and spontaneity and less of science and artificiality. There were no hired trainers, but the boys prepared for their races in a sensible way and did not faint in their boat or go to pieces through nervous strain, or curl up and cry hysterically when beaten. These are the college athletes—although they did not call themselves by that name in the plain old days—who stay on and enjoy life and are good for anything of their weight half a century later."

A consensus of expert medical opinion would undoubtedly be found strongly opposed to the present system of extreme training for events which is the curse of collegiate athletics. The judgment of the young men in the matter of what is good for them is of very little value. In many instances the college spirit is so strongly developed that half of those who go into training for intercollegiate events would be glad to win success at the cost of many good years of after life. They might not make this choice deliberately, but so intense are the rivalries engendered and so eager the contestants for the momentary honors of victory that those who are selected to defend the college colors in athletic contests would in every instance take large chances of doing themselves permanent injury rather than suffer defeat. It is very easy to be mistaken as to the benefits of a training which qualifies for one kind of effort. As the rule it is not a body-building process at all, but one of rapid and often irreparable waste, from the effects of which the victim never fully recovers.

The question whether intercollegiate athletics have not gone so far that those responsible for college management would find it consistent with their duty, in loco parentis, and with the best interests of the institutions they represent, discreetly to restrain them, is one which might be considered with advantage at the beginning of the college year. They are becoming too intense for the physical or moral welfare of the students, and the attainment of professional standards among contestants is essentially undesirable from every point of view. Respice finem is a wise motto.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is an obvious insufficiency of data on which to found the assertion, so often and so confidently made, that wonders will never cease, but they have not come to an end yet, and it is safe enough to assume that the supply of them will outlast our time. Who, indeed, can apprehend any scarcity of wonders when he notes the fact that, of all the innumerable expressions of kindly sympathy for the United States and its people which were elicited from the European press by the attempt to assassinate President MCKINLEY, few if any showed a more accurate understanding of the situation or more sincere feeling for it than did that of—The London Globe! Our London dispatch referred to that paper as "not noted for its friendliness to America." It might with perfect truth have said that The Globe has for many years utilized every opportunity it could find or make—and it rather preferred making to finding them—to manifest a malignant hatred of us and our institutions. In order to avoid the necessity for setting bounds to its accusations and denunciations, The Globe has carefully preserved a complete ignorance of all American matters from geography to customs and politics, and it has been more than willing to be uninformed or misinformed in regard to our acts, motives, and ideals if so it could bring to bear upon us opprobious epithets in greater number and calumnies of greater atrocity. And yet, no sooner had the President fallen, than this hitherto relentless and unscrupulous enemy of the United States turned squarely around and described him and us not only with kind appreciation, but with a depth of insight that rendered its tribute far more touching than it would have been if made up of the conventional exclamations of horror and hope. This presentation of President MCKINLEY as the worthy leader of a Nation advanced with, and to some degree by, him into a place in the very front rank of nations, is truly a wonder, coming whence it did, and if it means that The Globe's heart has changed at last there is good reason to rejoice—and forgive.

—Moved, apparently, by some private grievance against the newspapers, the nature of which it does not reveal and we cannot imagine, American Medicine of Philadelphia attacks them all with an amusing volubility and vehemence. "The editor of the city newspaper," it says, "is either an omniscient (often ignorant) person, not to be instructed by scientists, or he is completely under the control of the capitalist publisher who dominates his editors and whose sole anxiety is to sell the greatest number of copies of his paper. Occasionally, perhaps, the mind of such a man may be reached by considerations of the public welfare, if these are very deftly presented. Too often he is a quack consulter himself, or his publisher is interested in exploiting some nostrum." This and much more like it leads up to a declaration that the newspapers are now advocating the construction of public baths, not for the general good, but as a means of effecting additional sales, just as the politician does it to gain votes and popularity. Neither the newspapers nor the politicians, we are told, think of asking the advice of expert hygienists, and both ignore the fact that baths are the reverse of beneficial when taken in other than the proper manner. Then at last we get to something worth talking about, for of course this long introduction is simply nonsense. American Medicine approves of the public swimming pool only when it is in the ocean. Elsewhere, as in rivers and tanks, the supply of water is declared to be inadequate to remove or even to render slight the dangers incidental to the presence of large numbers of bathers. The spray or rain bath alone is commended for public baths, and private ablutions with sponge and towel, even though with very little water, are given as the only other proper alternative for the bathtub found in houses of the better sort. It seems to us that our learned contemporary might well have put the last part of its article first—and then have thrown the other part into the waste basket. Then it would have found room to note the fact that in not a few places the newspapers and the politicians have between them secured for the poor public bathhouses where apparatus of the kind it approves is provided, and it could also have told more about the perils of the tank bath, and so have decreased the popularity of the latter.

—There is something both of surprise and of humiliation in the fact that four young women of New York, and of Manhattan Borough at that, should have been utterly helpless when an accident left them alone in a boat with sail up on Jamaica Bay. Of course there is a lot of mystery in the navigation of sailboats, and it is no disgrace for anybody whose experience has not been in that direction to make a bad piece of work of it if such a task is suddenly forced upon him or her, be he or she young or old, but really there is no excuse for such utter inefficiency as was shown by the four girls whose adventure we recorded yesterday. After their "Captain" fell overboard and their boat drifted away before the lively breeze, the only thing that occurred to any of them was to pull on the main sheet, under the impression, they said afterward, that this was the way to take down the sail! Why on earth—or Jamaica Bay—they thought that effect could be produced in that way is beyond mortal comprehension. And as the boat went zig-zagging across the water, close hauled, not one of the girls had the bright idea of taking hold of the tiller and at least trying to bring the runaway under partial control. Yet it is a matter of very common knowledge that tillers have something to do with the guiding of boats, and it is within the power of anybody not entirely bereft of sense to push a stick to one side, and if that does not produce the desired result, to push it the other way. Feminine helplessness was once regarded as rather interesting, and it was sometimes pretended or exaggerated for that reason, but such notions long since became unfashionable, and as these girls were in some real danger and thought that they were in more, it is hardly possible that their conduct was affectation—that it was anything else than plain, ordinary stupidity. Therefore is it humiliating as well as surprising. There is a slight consolation, however, in the circumstance that, though they live in Manhattan Borough, their names put the responsibility for their peculiarities somewhere else.

—There ought to be, and probably is, great comfort and more relief for some of our Boston friends in what seems to be the fact that CZOLGOSZ never heard of anti-imperialism and never listened to an anti-imperialist oration. If chance had kept him out of Anarchist meetings and sent him into those of the anti-imperialists their reflections might be very bad just now. For might he not have heard unmeasured denunciation of President MCKINLEY and the Administration? Might he not have been taught that the President was bringing the country to ruin and overthrowing the institutions and principles that have made it great and free? In his sermon on Sunday Dr. MACARTHUR recalled a meeting where he had heard the President denounced as a monster, a criminal aggressor, and a violator of the Constitution, and it was not at an Anarchist meeting, either. But CZOLGOSZ was not there, and the managers of the meeting and those who spoke there ought to thank their lucky stars for his absence.

THE ANGLICAN COMMUNION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant reader and admirer of your valuable paper I was sorry to read the letter published to-day by a eulogist of the Roman Catholic Church. I think it would be a mistake for you to allow your columns to be filled with religious controversy, and I do not desire to enter upon any prolonged debate in that direction, even if it were agreeable to you, which I deem it would not be. But I cannot allow any such statement as was set forth in the letter referred to pass unchallenged and unrefuted.

There is extant a Catholic Church of the English-speaking peoples, which numbers 50,000 clergy and 28,000,000 communicants, and is, therefore, the largest religious denomination of English people in the world, claiming to be the "One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church," as described in the Nicene Creed, and also claiming every distinctive feature of the Roman Church except the supremacy of the Pope and the worship of the Virgin Mary. She represents in every community where she has a parish the undivided Church of the first six centuries of Christian history; has an uninterrupted succession from the Apostles, as far as her ministry is concerned, and holds to the Sacraments which Christ instituted and ordained. She has the largest and richest missionary societies in the world, and increases in these United States each year 40 per cent. in the population. She believes in an open Bible, a Christian education for the young, and perpetual labor for the elevation and happiness, temporal and spiritual, for all sorts and conditions of men. She never intermeddles with politics. She is as liberal as the "liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free." She neither needs nor demands any eulogizing of her claims and works.

But when the Roman Church institutes comparisons it is the duty of her loyal children to plainly let the American people understand that the Anglican communion is first in numbers, influence, and wealth among the English-speaking peoples of the globe, and is not a sect, or schism, or denomination, but the Holy Catholic Church of Jesus Christ.

(Rev.) EDWARD H. TRUE.
St. John's Church, Wilmot, City of New Rochelle, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1901.

Reply to John Henry Wilson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was highly amused by John Henry Wilson's letter, in Thursday's issue, under the heading "The Church Catholic"—meaning, of course, all the sects. From the arguments used, I must say that John would make an independent fortune in the "veneering" business. The authors he quoted to substantiate his arguments were "lame ones"—"dead ones" truly. "All baptized ones are truly Catholic," &c., says John. In John's opinion the counterfeiter is just as good as the authorized Government, only he can't produce the right "ring" to his home-made money. Bravo, John; you are "it." The attitude of the sects toward divorce, &c., in contrast to the Divine teachings is good proof of their religious insincerity and falsity.

J. McCORMACK.
New York, Sept. 6, 1901.

Commends The Times's Comments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am impelled to express my thanks with the multitudes who must feel very grateful to you for the admirable editorial, "The President," in issue of even date.

It must be the gem of all that has been written, with the awful event as a text, and is a model of composition and a very just appreciation of the great man McKinley—the more effective and praiseworthy because THE TIMES is not understood to be a partisan newspaper. Such editorial comment maintains the superiority of THE TIMES, attests its patriotism and manly independence, and mitigates the odium heaped upon the reckless and undignified press of to-day.

The concluding paragraph of the editorial, referring to McKinley's regard for the virtues that belong to the home—which has won for him the affection and respect of all decent people—and the prayer for his recovery, must find an earnest echo in a million hearts and homes.

EDWARD HERBERT NOYES.
Milford-on-Delaware, Penn.
Sept. 7, 1901.

Use of Care in Police Trials.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to thank you for the stand taken by THE TIMES in its editorial on the police trials, that appeared in the issue of to-day. If the District Attorney's office would handle these police cases with the same care that it does the more severely punished crimes, such as murder, the people would have the satisfaction of seeing more of the "rascals" brought to their just deserts.

The trouble seems to have been that in all these cases heretofore reversed the prosecution was too anxious to make a quick conviction, and in attempting to do so, omitted those things which should have been brought out. W. H. LINGE.
East Orange, N. J., Sept. 2.

NUGGETS.

The Only Genuine.

The only real "union label" is the marriage certificate.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Struck Him So, Too.

Mrs. Wederly (looking at hat in milliner's window)—Oh, what a dear little hat!

Wederly (looking at the price tag)—Well, I should say it is.—Chicago News.

'Twould Be Hard to Lift It.

"They have just completed an anchor in Charlestown Navy Yard that weighs eight tons."

"By gum, they ought to fasten the America's Cup to that."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Just Like a Woman—and a Man.

"Supposing," said Mr. Sirius Barker during a pleasure trip on an excursion boat, "that I were to fall overboard. What would you do?"

"Oh!" exclaimed Mrs. Barker, with a gasp, "I'd cry my eyes out."

"I knew it. That's just like a woman. Always looking for a way to make matters worse. Can't you see that crying wouldn't do the slightest good, and that it would only make the water that much deeper?"—Washington Star.

IN THE HOUR OF GRIEF.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

Once more thy head is bowed in dreadful shame,
O Liberty! Thy cheeks are wet with tears!
Once more the far-off skeptic speaks thy name
And on his fellows' faces notes the sneers!
Out from the darkness of the drear, dead years
The foul old crimson claw again is thrust,
Once more the voice of Doubt assails our ears,
Once more we press our faces in the dust,
But in our hearts, thank God, there still is trust.

O Freedom, though they strike thee down, thy head
Shall still be raised, and still thy voice shall guide!
And thou shalt even grasp and crush the red,
Smeared hand whose ugly stain is on thy side!
Though sobs are heard where yesterday the pride
Of honor and of strength had ample tongue,
Though doubters may be eager to deride,
Still hope, thank God, is ours—thank God the young.
Brave heart beats on that is so sadly wrung

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT

Mr. Sothern Produces a New Play at the Garden Theatre.

"RICHARD LOVELACE" SEEN

Miss Cecilia Loftus in a Serious Role—Attractions at Other Houses.

At the Garden Theatre last night Mr. E. H. Sothern came forward in a new play, acting the part of Richard Lovelace in a drama of that title by Lawrence Irving. A large audience assembled to welcome the popular actor and to encourage his efforts with the most friendly applause. An interesting incident of the evening was the advent of Miss Cecilia Loftus in the ranks of leading women, and her first appearance in an emotional part. Mr. Sothern achieved another artistic success in his impersonation of the title rôle, but there was room for doubt as to the certainty of the effect of the second act of the drama. The third act went far to remove this impression and to send the audience away with the feeling that it had assisted at the introduction of an uncommonly pretty play, for this third act was exceptionally interesting, touching, and poetic.

Richard Lovelace is a historical character, a poet and a cavalier, devoted to his King and naturally an enemy of the surly Cromwellians. His devotion to the fortunes of Charles were the chief cause of his troubles, though the dramatist has sought to entangle him in others springing from these. In history, Lovelace was in love with Lucy Sacheverell, whom he called "Lux Casta," and in abbreviated form Lucasta. To her he addressed some of his best poems, especially "To Lucusta on Going to the Wars," which contained the familiar lines:

"I could not love thee, dear, so much,
Loved I not honor more."

Lucasta, however, hearing that he had been killed at the battle of Dunkirk, became the wife of another. Mr. Irving has introduced this other into the play, and made him the plotter against the life of Lovelace. He is a Col. Martin Hawley, and is in love with Lucasta. Finding that she prefers Lovelace at first sight, he sends that gallant to the post of danger, at the head of a bridge, which he knows has been undermined and is to be blown up. Lovelace is picked up for dead, and Lucasta marries the Colonel because he was the poet's friend.

The last act shows us the poet living, partly crippled from his wounds, in the room in which he first met his love. He allows nothing to be touched, but keeps every memento of her in its old place. To this room she comes with her husband and her uncle, a penurious fellow, who aided in the original plot. Naturally the truth comes out and Lovelace learns, as does the lady of his heart, of the villainous plan by which they were separated. When she has temporarily left the room he forces his former friend to fight and mortally wounds him, and then he dies forgiving him and leaving him to the duty of protecting the beloved Lucasta.

The first and last acts of the play are good, but the second is not wholly satisfactory. It seems confused and crude in construction, but to this effect last night not a little was contributed by the boisterousness of the performance. The key was pitched too high and the tempo was exceedingly fast. When the actors have mastered themselves in this act and have put in the needed element of intensity and depth, which was last night supplanted by an anxious and strident strenuousness, the result will doubtless be far more impressive.

In Lovelace Mr. Sothern has a rôle which offers him abundant opportunities for the display of his skill. He makes his first appearance a half intoxicated roysterer, and is soon transformed into a cavalier of dignity and refinement. He makes love, recites his own poetry, and proclaims his high standard of honor in the second act, while in the third, as the shattered and sorrowing man, dreaming of a beautiful past and a lost love, he has scope for the revelation of all his powers of pathos. Mr. Sothern has done nothing more touching than this last act. The gentleness of his manner, the sincerity of his utterance, and the final outburst of outraged manhood were all convincing in last night's performance. His composition of the character as a whole, too, commanded only warm praise. His touch was firm and certain in every scene, and the applause which he received was fairly earned.

Miss Loftus as Lucy Sacheverell was a picture to delight the eye of a painter as well as that of a poet. In the first act she was excellent, but as the demands upon her powers of expression deepened it was plain that she was just a little overburdened. Her vehemence was more convincing than her restrained emotion, which, in the manner of its spoken utterance, was formal and without illusion. But she has undeniable gifts, and all that she needs is a larger command of the ordinary methods of the stage in the treatment of passionate emotions.

Mr. Lawrence was in general excellent as the unhappy Hawley, though there were evidences that he was by no means at ease in the love passages. Mr. Buckstone's loudness, rapidity, and indistinctness of speech were largely responsible for the ineffectiveness of the second act.

Richard Lovelace	E. H. Sothern
Colonel Martin Hawley	Arthur R. Lawrence
Alderman Sacheverell	Rowland Buckstone
Mr. Porter	Henry Carvill
An Adjutant	Sydney C. Mather
Lucy Sacheverell	Cecilia Loftus
Mrs. Porter	Charlotte Deane

HALL CAINE'S "THE PENITENT."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—All of Hall Caine's predilection for religious and sociological discussion is brought out in Mr. Lawrence Marston's dramatization of "The Penitent," which opened the Park Theatre season to-night. The action in the play is spread out in four acts. The parts of Paul Drayton and Paul Ritson were played by Mr. E. L. Davenport, an actor well known and much esteemed here, and in the dual rôle he shines pre-eminent among the others in the cast.

Second honors fall to Harrison Hunter, a young Englishman, whom Mr. Litt, (who is producing "The Penitent,") brought over for the "Price of Peace" Company, and who enacts Hugh Ritson with taste and discretion. Josiah Bonny Thorne is played by Myles McCarthy. He was Mr. Caine's personal selection for the part, and in his hands the character was well portrayed. The women are Miss Maud Clair Shaw as Greta, and Bessie Marlowe as Abby O'Neil, while the comedy elements is furnished by Mr. E. L. Walton as Old Sol.

The scenic adornment is admirable and the costuming suits. The characters are all vividly drawn and the actors have endeavored to "get into them," and it must be said that they are on the high road to success. The keynote of the whole is the moral regeneration of a man of great passion. Perhaps this is enough of a characterization of "The Penitent."

John Mason as a Star.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Mr. John Mason made his début as a star to-night at the Hollis Street Theatre in a new play by Madeleine Lucette Ryley, entitled "The Altar of Friendship." The hero of the play, Richard Arbuthnot, is living in London, sharing his chambers with Arnold Winnifrith, a young barrister, who is about to be married to Arbuthnot's sister Florence. Some time before the opening of the story Arbuthnot has taken into his employ a young girl, Mary Pinner, as a secretary. Winnifrith has made love to Mary and has wronged her. The play opens the day before the marriage of Winnifrith to Florence. Mary is heartbroken, still she gives her promise to Winnifrith that she will reveal to no one what their relations have been. Arbuthnot has an uncle, an American—Col. Sartoris—who has a daughter, Sally. He insists that she find a husband. Sally tells her troubles to Arbuthnot, and he, half in jest, promises that he will help her.

In the second act, Pinner, the wronged girl's father, comes upon the scene just after the wedding of Florence and Arbuthnot, and is headed off by Winnifrith agreeing to assume the burden of guilt for a time. In the third act it appears that Arbuthnot has really fallen in love with Sally, but the latter has heard the gossip, and as Mary refuses to right the mistake and Winnifrith flatly declines to admit his connection with Mary, the match between Sally and Arbuthnot would have come to an untimely end did not Florence discover the truth from Mary. She softens the heart of Pinner so that he will go no further in the matter. Sally, too, repents her hasty action of the day before and comes in search of Arbuthnot. Florence forgives her husband for his peccadillo, and there is prospective happiness for all.

In the cast besides Mr. Mason are Henry Travers, Martha Comstock, Harry Harwood, Mrs. A. R. Eberle, Laura Almosnino, and other clever people, all of whom enact their parts well.

MR. WARFIELD'S NEW PLAY.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 9.—David Warfield, the well-known vaudeville impersonator of East Side Hebrew characters, was launched as a star at the Hyperion Theatre here to-night. Warfield appeared under the supervision of David Belasco and made a success of his first night's performance. The play itself is a novelty and opens in the interior of a Five Points Hebrew auction room with Simon Levi (Warfield) running the shop. Levi secures a large fortune, is induced to purchase worthless bonds with it, and removes to Lexington Avenue where he is ruined. Then it turns out that the bonds are good and his fortune is returned after he goes back peddling on the streets.

Warfield made his hit in the second act as a parvenu, and ended the scene with a burst of genuine pathos. As peddler, auctioneer, and rich man he was equally good, and had his audience with him from start to finish. The support was good, Marie Bates playing an excelent Mrs. Eagen, Odell Williams a living stock broker and politician, Eugene Canfield the "tough," and Brandon Tynan the lover.

WILLIAM GILLETTE IN LONDON.

Gallery "Boos" "Sherlock Holmes," but the Rest of the House Applauds.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—William Gillette, who opened at the Lyceum Theatre last night in "Sherlock Holmes," had great expectations to meet, but he satisfied his audience with the exception of a persistently violent gallery, that interrupted the performance during every act by "booing," and at the finish endeavored to prevent Mr. Gillette from making a speech.

Down stairs the verdict was that the play is a finished melodrama, save for some commonplace "business" in Moriarty's underground office.

Mr. Gillette, after standing motionless for six minutes, while a part of the gallery roared its insults and the other portions of the house applauded, said:

"Dr. Doyle is absent and in a safer place. I've tried to present the character he created without much damage, and in the praise to-night there is enough left for me. I feel that I am among friends."

Mr. Abingdon, as Moriarty, and the Misses Charlotte Granville and Louise Collins shared in the lesser honors of the performance.

Henry Labouchère, M. P., and many Americans were present.

"THE LAST APPEAL" PRODUCED.

Ditrichstein's Drama Well Received in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—The audience gathered in the Broad Street Theatre to-night for the first performance of Leo Ditrichstein's "The Last Appeal" manifested general satisfaction with the entertainment. It was not a representative first night gathering; so, it is not unreasonable to believe that the applause was as sincere as it was liberal.

The author had stated in advance that the drama was founded on the tragic romance of Rudolf, Crown Prince of Austria, and that the characters of the intrigue were analogues to those who had figured in the sensational outcome of the Prince's infatuation. But the denouement of Mr. Ditrichstein's drama is not tragic, for the King, after the lapse of a year, gives public recognition to the marriage, and takes his son's choice to his heart.

The play is well made and well written, with a succession of dramatic scenes of cumulative interest. There is neither subplot nor counterplot; and the four acts have to do with nothing else than the direct story of the Prince's forbidden love for a banker's daughter. The play is easily the best Ditrichstein has written.

Kate Hassett, an actress new to the East, made a very good impression by her natural, unaffected acting of the Prince's sweetheart. Her personality and methods are suggestive of Margaret Anglin. John Glendinning, Frank Mordaunt, George C. Boniface, Sr., Anne Sutherland, and Robert Drouet were employed prominently in the interpretation.

PADEREWSKI'S WINTER TOURS.

Pianist Probably Will Not Come Here, but His Opera May Be Heard.

W. Adlington, manager for Paderewski, the pianist, writes that it is not likely that Paderewski will return to America until 1903.

His opera, however, may be heard next Winter at the Metropolitan Opera House. Maurice Grau, who is anxious to produce the opera, went to Dresden to attend a performance, and has offered his terms for its purchase in this city.

Paderewski will make a tour of Germany commencing about October 15 and ending Dec. 15. One or two concerts will be given then in England.

In January he begins tours in Italy and Spain, which will not end until late in April. He will then rest in Poland until the London opera season opens, when his opera will be produced at the Royal Italian opera.

A ROMANCE OF THE STAGE.

Two Young Members of the "Beaux & Belles" Octette Marry.

Homer C. Mason, son of Frank C. Mason, Superintendent of the Police Telegraph Bureau of Brooklyn, and Miss Marguerite Keeler of Rochester were married at the Wellington Hotel, Chicago, on Sunday last. Both bride and bridegroom are members of the "Beaux & Belles" octette. They first met at the rehearsals of the musical sketch. The bride has been on the stage less than a year. The young couple will continue as members of the octette.

"Liberty Belles" in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—Nixon & Zimmerman's new Chestnut Street Theatre opened for the season to-night with Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours in the new musical comedy, "The Liberty Belles."

Knickerbocker's New Manager.

Harry G. Somers assumed the management of the Knickerbocker Theatre last evening. There has been no manager of this theatre since the death of Harry Mann. Mr. Somers was manager last season of the Illinois Theatre, Chicago. For several years he was manager of McVicker's Theatre, Chicago.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

David Higgins and Georgia Waldron will make their first appearance as stars in their own play, entitled "Up York State," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre next Monday night.

Belle Robinson will hereafter play the rôle of Zuzuki, Fay Templeton's Japanese maid, in the burlesque of "Madame Butterfly" at Weber & Fields's Music Hall.

Tortajada, the Spanish dancer, will make her American début in "Around Town," which will be produced at the Metropolitan Opera House next Monday night. The dancer is a passenger on the Friedrich der Grosse, sailing from Southampton on Sunday last.

Weber & Fields have increased the price of admission to their music hall from 50 cents to $1. The reduction in price lasted only one evening. The crowd that stood was so large as to seriously inconvenience the purchasers of seats. To avoid a crush the return to the old prices was made.

The subscription sale of seats for the season of grand opera in English by the Castle Square Company opened yesterday at the Broadway Theatre. The first day's sales were heavy. "Aida" will be produced next Saturday night.

Charles Frohman received a cablegram from George Edwardes of London yesterday, which stated that Edna May had made a great success of her part in "Kitty Grey." The opera was cordially received by a large first-night audience.

Cyril Scott and Miss Guelma L. Baker return to the cast of "Florodora" next Monday evening, playing their old parts, Capt. Arthur Donegal and Valleda. The three hundred and fiftieth performance of the opera will be celebrated Friday evening.

Guy Bates Post and Grace Fisher, a fiancée of Clyde Fitch, have been engaged for parts in "The Marriage Game," in which Sadie Martinot will star. The first production of

MEASURES IN FRANCE TO GUARD THE CZAR

Every Person Working at Compiegne Palace Photographed.

Similar Measures to be Taken with Servants—Detectives to Watch Every Part of the Building.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"One measure taken to insure the safety of the Czar during his visit to France is that all persons employed in preparing the palace at Compiègne have been photographed. Minute inquiry has been made into the past of each person, and he cannot enter the palace inclosure unless he shows his photograph.

"Similar measures will be taken with the cooks, hostlers, and other servants.

"When the Czar arrives every nook and corner of the palace will be explored and watched by detectives."

MOROCCO AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Sultan Has Not Given Effect to the Convention of Last June—The Capture of Spanish Subjects.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Tangier correspondent of The Times says:

"The Sultan defers to give effect to the convention agreed to between his plenipotentiaries and Lord Lansdowne in London last June. Letters have been received permitting the exportation of potatoes and other vegetables the shipping of which was formerly not allowed, but this formed only one clause of the convention.

"This action of the Sultan does not illustrate the sincerity of his protestations of friendship for England.

"The disturbances in the country are increasing, and amount almost to anarchy in many districts. The Minister of Foreign Affairs believes that the Spanish captives carried off last May have been put to death. The Spanish Government claims from the Sultan £200 daily from the date of the capture till next Thursday, when it will take further steps. There is no indication that Madrid has yet decided what steps will be taken."

AN AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

To Be Held Next Year in the Crystal Palace Building and Grounds.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Ernest Schenk, a Director of the Crystal Palace, is a passenger on the St. Paul for New York. He goes to the United States on business relating to an American exhibition to be held next Summer in the Crystal Palace—the building which sheltered the first of the World's Fairs.

There will be only a small exhibition, occupying 100,000 square feet, in the main Crystal Palace building, but it is planned to have many minor shows in the grounds.

DESIGNS MADE FOR CORONETS.

British Peers Now Know Just What They Must Wear at the Coronation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Goldsmiths' Company has just completed a set of sketches of the coronets to be worn by King Edward, Queen Alexandra, the members of the royal family, and the Peers at the King's coronation. The details of the proper shape and ornamentation of each coronet are given, and the sketches have been approved by the Heralds' College.

An important and perplexing matter has thus been settled in good time for the coronation.

TO EXAMINE RAILWAYS HERE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—T. Robertson, an Irish railway expert, has been appointed by the India Office to inquire into the system of railway organization and management in India. He will spend next Summer in the United States, examining the railroads there, in order to determine what American methods are applicable to India.

THE £100,000 FORGERY CASE.

Miss Eastwick Again Remanded—Printer Testifies to Having Altered Stock Certificate.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Marie Josephine Eastwick of Philadelphia, looking pale and worn from her week's imprisonment, was brought up on remand at the Guildhall Police Court to-day on the charge of having forged a railroad certificate to the value of £100,000.

A printer testified that he had printed the alterations in the certificate under Miss Eastwick's directions, not knowing what the document was. She explained to him that she wanted the certificate photographed for a book she was writing.

The case was adjourned until Sept. 16.

THE FARSAN ISLANDS.

Germany Said to be Negotiating with Turkey for a Coaling Station.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A dispatch to The Times from Paris says a German vessel recently landed a cargo of coal for Germany at Farsan Island, the largest of the Farsan group in the Red Sea. Germany is now seeking to obtain from Turkey a lease of the station.

Last year the Porte established an open coaling station, and Germany was said to have abandoned her idea of establishing a station at Farsan, but she is now eager to obtain one for her own exclusive use.

The matter, the dispatch adds, is being kept secret.

By The Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 9.—A German vessel has landed a cargo of coal on the Island of Farsan, the largest of the Farsan group, on a dock constructed by the German Government, which is understood to be negotiating with Turkey for the lease of a coaling station there.

The Farsan Islands are a group of two large and several small islands and reefs in the Red Sea off the coast of Yemen, Arabia.

About three months ago a report was published to the effect that Germany was negotiating for the acquisition of the islands from Turkey. The report created a good deal of comment in European capitals, but the German officials indignantly denied that there was any foundation for it. Shortly afterward, however, it was announced that "the only element of truth" in the report was the fact that Germany had acquired a coaling station in the Farsan Islands for the China transport squadron.

As most of the German troops which were sent to China have now returned home, the German Foreign Office, if the report from Constantinople is correct, will probably be accused of a lack of candor in regard to its intentions.

THE MONKS IN FRANCE.

Bishop of Grenoble to Intercede with M. Loubet on Behalf of the Grande Chartreuse Community.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"The Bishop of Grenoble has come here to intercede with President Loubet on behalf of the monks of the Grande Chartreuse.

"Only seven male religious orders have sent in requests for authorization, (under the Law of Associations.) Of these the only important order is the Dominicans.

"The Trappists and Cistercians may apply for authorization and remain in France."

THE KROSIGK MURDER CASE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says that Herr Horn, who defended Sergt. Hickel in the von Krosigk murder case, confirms the rumor that his client and three other non-commissioned officers have been discharged from the army. He appeals to the public for aid for their families, and also for contributions to defray the legal expenses of Sergts. Marten and Hickel.

RUSSIANS AID JEWISH STUDENTS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A dispatch to The Times from Odessa says that some hundreds of Jewish students, to whom admission to the Universities of Kieff, Kharkoff, and Odessa had been refused, have been aided by local philathropists.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN ON THE KING'S DECLARATION.

Says it Is an Insult to Three-fourths of Christendom—Advice to British Catholics.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Cardinal Vaughan, who does not often speak in public, made a striking address at the opening of the Catholic Conference in Newcastle last evening. He implored Catholics to call themselves Catholics—Roman Catholics, if they pleased, but preferably Catholics.

"Indeed," the Cardinal went on to say, "it is important in this country that we call ourselves 'Catholics' rather than 'Roman Catholics,' because a false meaning is more often attached to the latter than the former term."

In speaking of the royal declaration the Cardinal said that it was the accepted decision of the country that the King must be a Protestant. It was expedient that the King should be of the religion of the overwhelming majority of his subjects. Catholics, however, had no difficulty in giving their loyal allegiance to a Protestant sovereign, and in this they seemed more liberal and of a more confiding temper than those who refused allegiance to a King not professing their creed. Catholic Belgium placed Protestant Leopold on the throne and gave him as hearty devotion as had ever been shown to his Catholic successor. Sixteen millions of German Catholics were not less loyal to their Protestant Emperor than the millions of his subjects who were Protestants or of no religion.

The Cardinal pointed out that it would be no gain to the English Catholics to have a Catholic King. The King was not an absolute monarch. They must first convert the House of Commons.

Next session, continued the speaker, Parliament might settle forever the position of Christianity in this country, when secondary and middle-class education would be "thrown in the melting pot."

The gravamen of the King's declaration, said the Cardinal later on in his speech, did not lie with his Majesty, but on religious prejudice. Bigotry had never tainted King Edward's conduct.

The declaration as it stands was called by Cardinal Vaughan blasphemous and an insult to three-fourths of Christendom. As a guarantee, he said, it was a sham. As for the House of Lords amendment, it singled out the Catholics' holy religion for solemn denunciation. If there must be a declaration, let it be one to the effect that the King was a Protestant, and let it end there.

BOERS HAD TIME FOR FARMING.

British Troops Surprised to Find Green Wheat Fields in Orange River Colony.

WINBURG, Orange River Colony, Sept. 9.—Barker's column has returned here from a 160-mile march through the Senekal district. The soldiers were astonished to find green wheat fields everywhere.

No troops had visited that region since December, so the Boers had time to plow and sow. They retreated to the mountains on the approach of the British, who captured 100 men, women, and children, enormous quantities of grain, and 1,500 head of cattle.

Winburg is situated in about the centre of the Orange River Colony. It is connected with the main railroad line running through the colony by a short branch road. Senekal is about forty miles east and a little north of Winburg.

VENEZUELAN CONSUL MOBBED.

Official at Panama Takes Refuge in the Governor's Palace.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 9, (Via Galveston, Texas.)—On the publication in Panama yesterday of the report that a Venezuelan squadron, consisting of four ships, was bombarding Rio Hacha, on the Caribbean Sea, a mob proceeded to the residence of Señor Cardoze, the Venezuelan Consul, shouting "Down with the Government of Castro!" Cardoze, who is a Danish subject and a native of St. Thomas, took refuge in the palace of the Governor, where he was received with open arms.

The local officials deplore the regrettable incident. The mob was dispersed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Following is a translation of a cablegram received late today by the Colombian Legation from a confidential agent of the Colombian Government at Kingston, Jamaica:

It is known officially that the Ecuadorian vessel, Cotopaxi, sailed with arms from Esmeraldos, Ecuador. Tomaco besieged by filibusters from Nicaragua. A considerable expedition was about to start from Corinto, Nicaragua, which was expected to land near Panama on the 5th.

The signature to the dispatch was not made public, but the information contained in the message is believed by the Colombian officials here to be entirely authentic.

THE LATE DR. VON MIQUEL.

German Papers' Comment on His Career Not Entirely Eulogistic.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—The papers to-day comment at length on the death of Dr. von Miquel, the ex-Minister of Finance. The prevailing tone is that of admiration for his great intellectual gifts, wide knowledge, and immense influence upon Prussian legislation and the reform of Prussian finances. However, many papers of all shades of opinion conclude their eulogies with references to Dr. von Miquel's great shortcomings, especially his lack of consistency. The National-Liberal papers are especially frank in expressing disappointment at the fact that the most prominent member of that party did nothing liberal as a Minister, and drifted more and more in an Agrarian direction.

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung, while eulogizing the dead statesman, points out that he never succeeded in winning confidence.

NET RESULT OF THE PEKING NEGOTIATIONS

Position of Europeans May Be Worse than Before.

ONE LIBERAL EDICT ISSUED

Revolutionizes the Examinations, the Subjects for Which Are to Include Western Sciences.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Paris Journal des Debats says, in an editorial article on the signing of the protocol at Peking, that the powers have obtained nearly all they have been asking for, but, with the exception of the indemnity, they have not asked for much. The agreement arrived at is all that could have been expested, the powers not having confidence in each other, but it only touches the surface of the Chinese problem.

Serious reform in China, adds the editorial, will not result from the agreement. Perhaps the position of Europeans and native Christians will be less good than before.

By The Associated Press.

PEKING, Sept. 9.—The imperial edict, issued recently, providing for reform of the examinations, seems to indicate that the Liberals are in control at the Court, and its importance, if enforced, is difficult to overestimate. It provides that the subjects for examination must include Western history, Western sciences and industrial methods. It abolishes the traditional eight-part classical essays and verbatim reproductions of the classics, proficiency in which has been the chief qualification for officeholding. It relegates the classics to the background, requiring only expositions of their meaning.

Gen. Yuan-Shi-Kai's troops are entering Peking to-day, and are assuming the work of policing the city. They are a stalwart, well-drilled body of men.

Great forces of workmen are engaged in repairing the palaces and streets.

MR. ROCKHILL ON HIS WAY HOME.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The following cablegram from Minister Conger was received at the State Department to-day:

"Protocol signed Sept. 7. Rockhill left 8th."

Mr. Rockhill had been trying to start for home since Aug. 15. He was authorized to leave Peking then, but, naturally desiring to complete the important work he had undertaken in connection with the preparation of the protocol, he remained until the document was signed.

Mr. Rockhill has added greatly to the esteem in which he was held at the State Department and in diplomatic circles by the skillful manner in which he conducted the negotiations for the United States. He will now hasten home in order to be present at the Pan-American Congress in the City of Mexico next month.

Marquis Ito to Cross the Pacific.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 9.—Marquis Ito has decided to comply with his doctor's orders, and will take a sea trip. He starts on Sept. 18 for San Francisco on the Japanese steamer America Maru.

The America Maru is scheduled to sail from Hongkong on Sept. 17 and from Yokohama on Sept. 28 for San Francisco. The only San Francisco steamer sailing from Japan about Sept. 18 is the Coptic, which is scheduled to sail from Hongkong on Sept. 10 and from Yokohama on Sept. 21. Both steamers belong to the Pacific Steamship Company.

Austro-Hungarian Crop Estimates.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 9.—The final official estimate for the season's crops in Austria-Hungary, which was issued to-day, shows the yield of wheat to be 34,800,000 metric centners; rye, 11,500,000; barley, 10,500,000, and oats, 9,800,000. This represents a decline, as compared with the yield of last year, of 3,640,000 metric centners in wheat, 1,500,000 in barley, and 500,000 in oats, and an increase of 700,000 metric centners in rye.

A metric centner is 220.46 pounds.

NEWS OF THE THEATRES.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Neil Burgess's production of "The County Fair" seems to improve with age.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Rentz-Santley Burlesquers hold the boards at this theatre for the coming week.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Andrew Mack has in "Tom Moore" the most popular play of his career.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—The melodrama "The Devil's Doing" pleased a large audience last night.

CASINO THEATRE.—The three hundred and fiftieth performance of "Florodora" will be played on Friday night.

WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL.—The show is running smoothly and the many stars appearing here are pleasing crowded houses.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—The Rogers Brothers and their large and excellent collection of funmakers are dealing out laughs to the minute.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Greater Arizona" started on another week of its prosperous run. It will remain at the Academy for an indefinite period.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—James K. Hackett's portrayal of Don Caesar De Bazan is now in the second week of what bids to be a long and satisfactory run.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew's new play, "The Second in Command," is filling the theatre nightly. This is one of the best plays the Empire has presented in many years.

COLUMBIA THEATRE, (Brooklyn.)—Edward Elsner's dramatization of "Under Two Flags" pleased a large audience last night. It will remain the attraction for this week.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"The Mormon's Wife" entered into the last week of its run last night. The production of a new play next week forces its retirement.

CRITERION THEATRE.—Gerald Du Maurier's adaptation and Mr. Faversham's delightful portrayal of the rôle of the reckless and fighting Don Caesar are crowding the house nightly.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The usual number of new attractions were in evedince in the curio hall yesterday, and will remain for the week. The Jerome Avenue Casino has also an excellent vaudeville bill.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Only five more nights remain of the engagement of "Are You a Mason?" "Captain Jinks," with Ethel Barrymore as Madame Trentoni, will be seen at this theatre next week.

EDEN MUSEE.—When moving pictures of President McKinley were shown last evening there was much enthusiasm. Pictures of the Temple of Music, where the shooting took place, were also shown.

METROPOLIS THEATRE.—A large audience viewed the stirring melodrama "One of the Bravest" last night. Charles McCarthy was seen in his old character. It will remain at the Metropolis the rest of the week.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"Shenandoah," Bronson Howard's war play, was revived last night at the American Theatre. James E. Wilson, Jessaline Rogers, Herman Sheldon, Georgia Wells, and Julia Blanc were the principals in the cast.

MANHATTAN BEACH.—The last two weeks of the amusement season at Manhattan Beach Theatre began last night with an excellent vaudeville bill. Pain's spectacular "War in the Orient" and the band concerts continue to please.

PROCTOR'S THEATRES.—At the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre the comedy "The Jilt" pleased a large audience. "The Man from Mexico" amused another large gathering at the Fifty-eighth Street amusement place. "A Night Off" kept the patrons of the Fifth Avenue Theatre in continued roars of laughter. "The Widow Bedott" was the excellent attraction at the Twenty-third Street house.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—The large and excellent cast which made the "King's Carnival" so popular last season again pleased the patrons of this theatre last night. Among the new members is Mabelle Gilman. It is an altogether improved "Carnival." New songs, new ballets, and new jokes have been added. The farce "A Supper at Sherry's" proved to be very funny. The cast included Maria Dressler, Dan McAvoy, Louis Harrison, Amelia Summerville, and Nina Farrington.

RUSSIA AND THE BALKANS.

Vienna Paper Bitterly Attacks the "Ruthlessly Aggressive" Policy of the Czar's Government.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times, commenting on an article in the Pester Lloyd replying to the assertions of the Russian press on the subject of the Balkans, says it is an echo of the increasing irritation in Vienna and Budapest over Russia's deliberate pursuit of her own ends despite the Austro-Russian agreement of 1897.

The Pester Lloyd treats sarcastically the denials in the Russian papers, and says it (the paper) would not grieve if the 1897 agreement were abrogated. The agreement is being used by Russia as a cloak for her old evil policy, in spite of the fact that it was an honorable understanding, beneficial to the Balkan States and to both powers.

In conclusion, the article repeats that Russia is again ruthlessly aggressive in the Balkans, and that she is undermining the legitimate conservative interests of Austria-Hungary under cover of the Austro-Russian understanding.

The paper says, however, it is confident that Count Goluchowski, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, is fully conscious of the aims of Russian policy, and that he will regulate his own policy accordingly.

MORE FIGHTING IN ARMENIA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A Constantinople dispatch, quoted by the Paris correspondent of The Times, says a conflict has broken out between the Armenians and the Turks in the Mussulman district of Mush. Many persons have been killed and wounded.

PERUVIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 9.—The Peruvian Cabinet resigned this afternoon.

Coming Here on the Teutonic.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The White Star liner Teutonic, which sails from Liverpool on Wednesday, has on her passenger list the names of Marshall Field, W. Bourke Cockran, J. Coleman Drayton, and Mrs. P. D. Armour, Jr.

Congress of Criminal Anthropology.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 9.—At to-day's session of the Congress of Criminal Anthropology, held in this city, Clark Bell of New York City and Henry Havelock Ellis of England were appointed Vice Presidents.

Five More Big Russian Battleships.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to a news agency says the Russian Government has decided to build five battleships, each of 20,000 tons, in Russian shipyards.

FIRE ALARMS AN AUDIENCE.

Occurred Next Door to Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre—Fire Engine Horse Killed.

There was some excitement at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre last night when the fire engines dashed up and stopped in front of the theatre. A goodly portion of the audience heard the noise in the street and left the theatre, but they soon saw that the fire, which was near door, was under control, and most of them resumed their seats and quietly watched the rest of the performance.

The sketch, "The Widow Bedott," was being played at the time, but notwithstanding the fact that a number of people rose and left the theatre, the actors went through their parts as though nothing had happened.

The fire in some manner not explained started in a closet on the third floor of 137 West Twenty-third Street, occupied by Crampton & Frankel, manufacturers of ladies' shirt waists and skirts. There was an explosion, which blew out the windows and attracted the attention of Policeman Wykman, who was standing on the opposite side of the street. He turned in an alarm and the firemen soon extinguished the flames. The damage amounted to about $1,500.

Fire engine No. 16 was one of those which started to the scene from the engine house on East Twenty-fifth Street, but while it was turning at full speed at the corner of Madison Avenue one of the three horses struck a tree and was killed.

NO TRUCE IN OHIO FIGHT.

Republican State Chairman Declines Democratic Proposal.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 9.—Chairman M. A. Daugherty of the Democratic State Executive Committee to-day addressed a letter to Chairman Charles Dick of the Republican State Committee suggesting that, as an evidence of respect to the President, all political speeches for the campaign in Ohio be canceled, adding that a similar arrangement had been made at the time Garfield was assassinated. To-night Chairman Dick replied to Chairman Daugherty refusing to acquiesce in his suggestion.

Chairman Daugherty's letter was in part:

"Ohio is the home of President McKinley, and the recent attempt at his assassination has aroused the indignation and horror, not only of all the citizens of his own State, irrespective of party, but of the Nation as well. It is the hope and prayer of all the people that he may be speedily restored to health and resume the performance of the duties of his position.

"The Democratic State Executive Committee believes that both political parties in Ohio can best manifest the great respect which they entertain for the President, both personally and officially, and their sincere wishes for his recovery, by omitting political meetings from the conduct of the campaign."

Chairman Dick of the Republican State Executive Committee in replying said:

"Your favor of this day has been received. The Republican State Executive Committee agrees most heartily with every expression of your committee in regard to President McKinley and joins with you in denunciation of the dastardly crime which may deprive the country of its chosen chief magistrate and our State of its most distinguished citizen. We share your sympathy for all who suffer from the blow and join in your prayer for the President's speedy recovery.

"However, it does not seem to us appropriate to acquiesce in your suggestion that we abandon our public maintenance of the principles that President McKinley represents and which he has so often and so ably presented to the people. We note your remark that a similar proposal was made by the Democratic Committee in Ohio in the year Garfield was assassinated and that the same was accepted by the then Republican Committee. The record corrects your misunderstanding in regard to the matter, showing that the suggestion to the effect from the Hon. Clark Irvine, then Chairman of your State Committee, was declined by the Hon. George K. Nash, at that time Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee. Chairman Nash, in his reply, stated that the Republican committee had determined that a fair, honest, and candid presentation of the principles of the Republican Party would be neither improper nor unpatriotic.

"The present case parallels this exactly," says Colonel Dick who continues: "It seems to this committee, therefore, that we can best attest our loyalty to our leader by continuing our advocacy of the principles which he has always supported."

Walker Whiteside Bankrupt.

Walker Whiteside, actor and former theatrical manager, who resides at Hastings on the Hudson, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $11,130 and no available assets. He has a gold watch valued at $50, clothing $110, and professional library, family portraits, &c., $75, for all of which he claims exemption. The debts were contracted principally in this city during the theatrical season of 1897-8, and are chiefly for salaries, printing, royalties, &c.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There is much movement in town now, the avenue is filled with cabs and carriages, and wagons laden with trunks are rushing here and there. Some of the handsome residences are beginning to be opened and servants are preparing them for their owners. Next week will bring in many for the cup races. People are leaving Newport, Bar Harbor, and other watering places for the inland resorts, although to the cottagers, September at Bar Harbor and October at Newport are considered the most charming months there. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., yesterday was in town, and as told in another column, David Wolf Bishop missed his chance of starting in the motor race to Buffalo.

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At the fashionable restaurants the luncheon and dinner hours now find the tables well filled. Yesterday at Delmonico's, Mrs. George Gould and Mrs. Hamilton were lunching, and Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding and her daughter, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., Mrs. John Bloodgood, and Miss Ethel Barrymore were seen at the Waldorf.

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Mrs. Charles A. Peabody has offered a handsome cup to the winner in a series of races which are being held under the auspices of the Lark Association, on the bay at Shinnecock. The first took place on Aug. 30, and the next will take place on Thursday next.

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The attendance at the last hop at the Meadow Brook Club, Southampton, was small, owing to the death of the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coster. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Beadleston had left Southampton and gone to the Catskills.

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Among the recent dinner givers at Southampton were Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff, and Mrs. Temple Merritt.

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Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bacon are on a two weeks' trip through Canada and Miss Lucille Bacon has gone to Buffalo, where she will visit the Count and Countess von Larish. The Count is a nephew of the late Empress Elizabeth, and the Countess was Miss Latterfield. The Count and Countess are booked to sail for Europe on Sept. 24.

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The report comes from Southampton that James L. Breese will start to-day for Buffalo on his new motor, the Green Dragon, and will remain there ten days, taking in the automobile races.

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The engagement has been announced in Philadelphia of John Sargent Newbold, son of Mrs. John S. Newbold, and Miss Virginia Mason Campbell, daughter of Mrs. Mason Campbell. Miss Campbell's mother was Miss Eulalie Keating, and she was a granddaughter of Mrs. St. George Campbell. Mr. Newbold is a brother of Clement B. Newbold and Arthur Emlen Newbold. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1895.

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Miss Frances C. Griscom, who recently returned from abroad, has gone to Newport and is on the Alert, with Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Devereaux and the Misses Devereaux are now at Devon, having returned from Bar Harbor and Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Berwind, who were at York Harbor, Me., have also returned to Devon.

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Lady Sarah Wilson and her husband, Major Wilson, expect to go to Newport today. They will remain there for about a week. They have had numerous invitations to attend the cup races, and will be probably the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt will close their house at Newport this week and will go to Hyde Park for the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard will also leave Newport for Hyde Park.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and the Misses Twombly intend to leave Newport to-day. They will go to their place at Madison, N. J. It is also reported that Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will close the Crossways to-morrow.

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John E. Cowdin and his two sons arrived on Friday from Europe. They will go for the present to Far Rockaway. Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Weir and family arrived on the same ship.

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Lady Lister Kaye will sail this week for this country on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Her mother, Mrs. Antonio Yznaga, will be on the same ship. Others who are booked to sail this week are John W. Mackay and William Rhinelander Stewart.

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Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge are to be at Riverdale this week and will remain there some time before they come to town. They have been passing the Summer at Bar Harbor.

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Among those who have been in the Engadine at the end of August and who are en route for home are Mr. and Mrs. James W. Alexander and Miss Mary Livingston Willard. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt are also expected this week. They have been touring in a motor car through Switzerland and France. Louis Iselin was recently at Aix-les-Bains.

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The Princess de Sagan and her son, the Count Talleyrand-Perigord, have returned to Paris, after a visit at Virginia Water to Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton.

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George S. Bowdoin has returned to town from Bar Harbor. Mrs. Bowdoin and Miss Bowdoin will remain there a fortnight longer. Moses Taylor Pyne and family have also left Bar Harbor and are now at Princeton, N. J., their country home for the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Camille Weidenfeld are among the late arrivals in town from Bar Harbor.

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Col. and Mrs. William Jay are expected in New York to-morrow. They have been at Aix-les-Bains and other European watering places during the Summer.

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Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs announces that the wedding of her daughter, Miss Lily Oelrichs, to Peter D. Martin, will not take place in Newport, but in New York, and not until some time during the Winter. The date has not been decided upon.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 9.—With the continued improvement in the President's condition and the probability of his ultimate recovery, society entertainments in Newport have been renewed, and to-night there were fully as many dinners as on any other night this season. Judging from present indications there will be no lack of luncheons and dinners during the week, unless there should be a change for the worse in Mr. McKinley's condition.

Mrs. David King entertained at dinner at Kingscote this evening; Mrs. Joseph Widener gave a dinner on the steam yacht Josephine; Commodore and Mrs. Gerry gave a similar entertainment on the steam yacht Electra, and at the cottages dinners were given by Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sanders, and Prof. Alexander Agassiz.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has gone to New York on his yacht Rainbow, and Royal Phelps Carroll has started for New York on the Navahoe.

Lloyd Warren of New York is the guest of his brother, Whitney Warren.

Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, who have recently returned from Europe, are at the New Cliffs Hotel. Their cottage on the cliffs has been occupied this Summer by Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, and as soon as she vacates it the Chanlers will occupy the cottage, remaining for the greater part of the year in Newport, where they will become permanent residents.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Harriman of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman at their cottage in Bellevue Court.

The hunts of the Monmouth County Hounds, under the direction of P. F. Collier, which were given up last week on account of the Horse Show and races at Bateman's Point, will be resumed to-morrow afternoon, the start being at the Golf Club.

Mrs. David King, who gave a dinner to-night, will give another dinner to-morrow evening and a luncheon on Wednesday in honor of her daughter, who on Thursday will be married at Trinity Church to Edward Maitland Armstrong of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Starr of New York, Mr. and Mrs. E. Barnes and Miss Barnes of Boston, Charles W. Potter of Providence, C. W. Robinson, Thomas Robinson, and Miss Clara Robinson of Houston, Texas, and Miss Ella M. Connor of New Haven are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll of Maryland will give a dinner at the Leyba cottage, Rhode Island Avenue, on Wednesday evening.

A children's dance is to be given shortly on the lawn of Miss Leary's estate for the benefit of one of the New York charities in which she is interested.

Hog Island, an attractive island in Narragansett Bay, near Bristol, has been sold at private sale by Dr. H. M. Howe of Philadelphia to W. H. Knight of Providence, who intends to erect a Summer residence on the island, to be ready for occupancy next Summer. Hog Island contains upward of 100 acres of land. At present the only building on it is a farm house. Mr. Knight, in addition to building a residence, will improve the island.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Pool Hardenbergh.

John Pool Hardenbergh, for over twenty years in the fire and life insurance business in this city, died at the residence of his son, Henry J. Hardenbergh, at Bernardsville, N. J., yesterday. He was eighty years old. For about eighteen years Mr. Hardenbergh had an office at 146 Broadway, but recently he had been in the building at 135-137 Broadway. Mr. Hardenbergh was of Dutch extraction. Mr. Hardenbergh leaves a wife, five sons, and two daughters. He was Treasurer of the West End Collegiate Church and a Director of the Museum of Natural History. He was a Democrat most of his life, but voted for President McKinley.

The Rev. Edward F. Slattery.

The Rev. Edward F. Slattery, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Catherine of Genoa, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, died yesterday at the rectory, adjoining the church. He was stricken with paralysis in the church on Sunday, while talking with one of the assistant priests, and was carried unconscious to his rooms. He leaves a mother and two sisters.

Father Slattery was born at Rondout, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1852. He received his preparatory education at St. Francis Xavier's, in this city. After he was graduated from St. John's College, Fordham, he went to St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, where he was ordained, twenty-three years ago. He was first assigned to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in Fourteenth Street. He then spent a term in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and thirteen years ago was ordered to establish the present Parish of St. Catherine of Genoa.

The funeral services will be held to-morrow in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and in the meantime the body will lie in state in the church of which he was the pastor. The interment will be in Rondout, in the family plot. It is probable that Archbishop Corrigan will conduct the services in the cathedral.

Thomas Crimmins.

It was Thomas Crimmins, the father of John D. Crimmins, who died suddenly at Allenhurst, N. J., Saturday night, just after taking a drive, and not John D. Crimmins, Sr., as was published. He was born in Ireland in 1812. His maternal grandfather and his granduncles came to America in 1784. Other relatives arrived in America in 1822, and took possession of land acquired on the Onondaga Reservation, now Cortland County, where many of Mr. Crimmins's kinsmen still live. In 1849 Mr. Crimmins entered the contracting business, and was intrusted with the making of the new streets and preparing the property for sale and improvement. He continued in this character of employment for many years. He knew the founders of all the present prominent New York families, such as the Goelets, the Lenoxes, the Kosters, the Vanderbilts, the Sackets, the Cuttings, the Kips, the Lows, and others. Mr. Crimmins took much interest in the public schools. For seven years Mr. Crimmins was a volunteer fireman. He was a devout Catholic, and for forty years acted as the Treasurer of the St. Vincent Ferrer Branch of the Holy Name Society.

Mr. Crimmins had five children, one of whom is dead. Those living are Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Mrs. J. Henry Haggerty, and Messrs. John D. and Thomas E. Crimmins. Besides these, Mr. Crimmins is survived by twenty-six grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. The funeral will take place at the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, at 10 o'clock this morning. The burial will be at Calvary.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE E. WRIGHT, journalist, author, and Stock Exchange broker, died of paresis at his residence, in Chicago, yesterday. He was born in Perrysburg, Ohio, April 15, 1851, and in 1882 founded the Chicago Stock Exchange, being elected its first Secretary. Mr. Wright was a member of the Society of Descendants of the Mayflower.

Dr. CHARLES S. INGLIS, a well-known dentist, died at his home, in Paterson, N. J., Sunday. He was thirty-eight years old. He was born in Paterson and was educated in the public schools there. He afterward attended the New York College of Dental Surgery and the Philadelphia College of Dentistry. He was graduated from the latter institution in 1887. He leaves a widow and one child.

Col. MICHAEL BENNETT, a well-known resident of South Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 53 St. Mark's Avenue, of heart trouble. He was born in Ireland in 1826, and had lived in South Brooklyn for forty-five years. He was one of the organizers of the Twenty-eighth Regiment of Volunteers from this State, and served at the head of that regiment in the civil war. For a number of years Col. Bennett conducted a hotel in Brooklyn, but for the last eight years he had been in the real estate business. He is survived by his wife, two sons, and two daughters. The funeral services will be held this morning at St. Augustine's Church.

IN THE SHOPS.

Smoked pearl buttons were worn on white and light-colored waists this Summer, and for Fall waists white pearl buttons are to be found on black waists. This effect is very good.

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The pendant is so popular that it is to be found now on bracelets. Beautiful silver bracelets, rather heavy and round, the silver representing a serpent, two heads of which meet. In the top of each of these heads is set one large or three smaller stones of some kind, precious or imitation, and a good-sized pendant hangs from the junction of the two.

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Silver bonbon dishes are made in the form of large ladies, the silver in some elaborate openwork design. The handle of the ladie is bent back, the end resting upon the table. It makes a pretty and unique dish. One handsome dish of this kind costs $26.

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The mild, light-colored Japanese tea is used by many people. It is to be found in the shops at from 40 cents to $1 a pound, and a special brand put up in small baskets at $1 a basket. The Japanese drink their tea blood warm.

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Among the prettiest of coral chains are those which tie at the ends instead of fastening with a clasp. These have long tassels of the coral, one at each end, with little caps of gold filigree work.

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Black and white are still to the fore in neckwear, and are to be found in the new Fall styles. White is dotted with black in many shapes and sizes of dots. Bright-colored silk ties have some of them a border of white at the ends dotted with fine black dots.

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One shirtwaist house is selling stocks and ties of a fine dotted silk in black and white. The black and white are each solid colors, the tiny dots being woven into the material. There are all white stocks of it, all black stocks, and white stocks with a pointed turnover, and tie of black; black stocks with pointed turnovers and ties of white, and different combinations of the black and white.

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Frieze is the material which women in England wear for outdoor occasions when rough and ready service is required. One gown

MOTORS BEGIN LONG RUN

72 Steam and Gasoline Carriages Start in Endurance Test.

BISHOP'S MACHINE WINS CUP

French Racing Car Climbs Nelson's Hill in Record Time After a Fast Spin to Peekskill.

Seventy-two motor carriages, propelled by steam and gasoline, yesterday morning left the headquarters of the Automobile Club of America, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, on the 465 mile endurance run to Buffalo. The scene of the start was one of unusual animation and the departure attracted much attention. In the parade that lined up promptly at 8 o'clock near the clubhouse were French automobiles, as well as a score of different makes of American steam and gasoline vehicles. No electric machines made the start, as their batteries would have to be charged too often to complete the run within the time allowance. Six days will be spent on the journey, and certificates of first award will be presented to those which maintain an average of fifteen miles an hour throughout the official running time.

David Wolf Bishop, John Jacob Astor, Albert C. Bostwick, and other prominent chauffeurs started on the trip, while Fournier, Charron, and Girardot, the famous French automobilists, were on hand to watch the beginning of the long journey. Mr. Astor was the last man to start, it being close to 10 o'clock before he glided up Fifth Avenue in his five-horse power gasoline machine. Mr. Bishop was next to the last to get away. The news of his arrest caused general comment by the club members, who were particularly incensed because he was confined for three hours Sunday afternoon in a cell and cash bail was refused. Bishop appeared early yesterday morning before Magistrate Flammer in the Morrisania Police Court and was fined $10, on the complaint of President Sexton of the Health Board, for exceeding the speed limit and frightening the Commissioner's horse. Promptly upon his arrival at the starting point he was surrounded by friends, to whom he laughingly related the story of his fine, but he lost no time in getting away.

"I'll not be the last to reach Peekskill, by any means," he shouted back, as he moved up Fifth Avenue at the legal pace of eight miles. Bishop succeeded better than he expected, for while he was not the first to pull up before the Peekskill hotel where a stop was made for luncheon, he made the best running time—2 hours and 2 minutes for the forty-four miles.

BISHOP MADE A FAST RUN.

"I want it understood," said Bishop, in speaking of his run, "that I adhered rigidly to the rule of eight miles through every town and village. I do not want to appear as a reckless automobile driver, and it is not my intention to break the rules of the road."

Albert C. Bostwick, who rode with B. B. McGregor in the latter's twelve horse power semi-racing gasoline vehicle, was the first man to reach Peekskill, doing the distance in 2 hours and 14 minutes. Bostwick did not enter his new forty horse power racer, as he is saving it for the 100-mile race from Buffalo to Erie, and shipped it on. For the same reason W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., did not appear among the starters. Eager inquiries were made by the crowd for his famous "Red Devil," and there was general disapointment when it was learned that it would not be seen. Mr. Vanderbilt decided at the last moment not to take it on the long run, but to ship it to Buffalo for the races. Another crack chauffeur who was not on hand was Alexander Winton. His new racer is stalled somewhere on the road between here and Cleveland, but he will endeavor to get it there in time for the Buffalo events.

The great event of the day was the hill-climbing contest, which took place on Nelson Hill, about three miles north of Peekskill. The steep part of the hill, which was the scene of the climbing contest, is 2,372 feet long, the height being 226 feet, and the steepest part of the grade 16 per cent. The road is none of the best, and the dust was thick. The Automobile Club spent over $100 in clearing it from loose stones, so that it was in fairly good condition, but automobilists who have made European tours said that one would hardly find any like it anywhere in the Old World. Vice President J. Dunber Wright, who rode with President Albert R. Shattuck, in a new twelve-horse-power French machine, said:

"The official incline for the hills of Europe is about 7 per cent. With our new machine we made a 4,000-mile tour this Summer, and had no mishaps at all. This Nelson Hill is a severe test of automobile utility."

Both Mr. Shattuck and Mr. Wright found this so, much to their chagrin, for, after starting well and getting over the worst part, the big French vehicle stuck and two horses had to assist it to the top, where it arrived in 10 minutes and 40 seconds from the foot. Relays of horses were kept at frequent intervals along the hill, and they were needed on several occasions. Most of the vehicles carried but two passengers, and in more than half the cases they had to get out and push with all their might to get the auto over the worst places.

The sides of the steepest part of the hill were lined with club members, many of whom went up from the city by train to see the test and incidentally the fun. Natives of Peekskill and neighboring villages turned out in force, while the judges and starters, with their big visored caps and white and red flags, contributed to the animation and color of the scene. Three cups were offered for the best time in each class. President Shattuck offered the prize for the big vehicles, weighing over 2,000 pounds, and David Wolfe Bishop carried off the honors in this class and also the plaudits of the crowd.

He climbed the hill without a particle of aid in the remarkably fast time of 2:13. He used his big thirty horse-power machine, and his climb was characterized by a sensational feature which was the most exciting part of the test. A three-wheel gasoline carriage started up the hill one minute ahead of Bishop, and half way up, where the steepest grade lies, it became stuck. Before it could get up additional force or even swing off to one side, the unmistakable noise of Bishop's powerful racer was heard and every one knew that he was letting it out to the limit. A short distance below the crippled machine is a curve, and as Bishop rounded this, a shout went up, for it was feared that he would have to stop and so lose time. Not for a second did he slacken speed, however. On came the machine thundering up the hill, when by a quick turn that not one amateur chauffeur in a hundred would have dared he sent it around the disabled vehicle, escaping collision by a narrow margin. The ponderous wheels, with their enormous tires, plowed up the dirt in the gutter of the road, then bounded up the incline into the main track with a jump that sent the machinist eighteen inches above the seat, and leaving a cloud of dust. Bishop sped on, heedless of the shouts that followed him. In all of his automobile career he has probably never done a more nervy thing than when he passed that disabled vehicle at full speed on Nelson Hill. His winning time was at the rate of nearly fifteen miles an hour.

The Grout brothers, in an eight horse power stanhope, made the next best time, 2:45, and as they were in the lightweight class, under 1,000 pounds, they won the cup presented by Winthrop E. Scarritt. It was a close win, for two seconds behind them came a steam vehicle of a rival company, but only 3½ horse power. Then came Sidney Dillon Ripley in a nine horse power gasoline in the good time of 3:15, followed by a light gasoline in 3:35. Then came the Class B winner including vehicles between 1,000 and 2,000 pounds. The victor was William Morgan, in an eight horse power gasoline, and he won the cup given by Harlan W. Whipple.

HILL MADE A SEVERE TEST.

Ten vehicles got up the hill under four minutes, John Jacob Astor doing it in 3:44 and A. L. McMurtry in 3:50. Eight finished the climb between four and five minutes, and a number between the latter figure and ten minutes. It was considered an excellent showing, in fact, much better than many critics had predicted. There were no permanent break-downs, every machine standing the strain admirably.

There was only one possibility of an accident. This occurred to H. Rogers Winthrop, who had an eight-horse-power gasoline. A machine in front of him came to a sudden stop just as he got close to it, and the brake failing to work, began to run down hill. Before the machine could be stopped, it crashed into Winthrop's vehicle, breaking his front light and forcing him to turn quickly to one side. That sent him into the gutter, and had it not been for a stout stone wall, he would have backed off over a twenty-foot ridge. The machine was stalled there for over half an hour. While going through Tarrytown, John Jacob Astor ran down Chester Van Tassel who was riding a bicycle. Van Tassel was knocked off and injured his knee. Mr. Astor stopped and gave the lad a ten-dollar bill and told him to go to a doctor for treatment.

About half a dozen of the vehicles failed to reach Peekskill on time. One of the notable failures was Harlan W. Whipple, who started off in fine order in an eight-horse-power gasoline. He met with reverses just outside of Yonkers and failed to arrive in time to climb the hill.

Among the competitors running their private machines, besides the manufacturing representatives, were R. P. Scott, A. R. Townsend, Alexander Dow, C. R. Greuter, Louis Clarke, William H. Browning, Henry R. Browning, C. Arthur Benjamin, H. R. Taylor, John M. Salterfield, Dr. Herman Baruch, C. H. Metz, Alexander Fisher, C. J. Field, Kenneth A. Skinner, T. J. Martin, and C. R. Woodlin.

The automobilists stopped for the night at Poughkeepsie, making a day's run of eighty-five miles. A. L. McMurtry was the first to reach Poughkeepsie, getting in at 3:55 P. M. Over a dozen of the starters failed to appear when the night hour for the time record closed.

ACCUSED OF CLUBBING THE REV. N. S. EPPS.

Policeman Also Chased and Arrested the Negro Clergyman.

As a result of the clubbing of the Rev. Norman S. Epps, a negro clergyman, who for the past two years has been pastor of the Mercy Seat Baptist Church at 424 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, by Policeman Frank T. Lane of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, charges will be preferred against that policeman. In this action the clergyman has the support of the members of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church conference, to whom yesterday he gave the following account of the occurrence:

Last Friday night the minister, who lives at 37 West Ninety-eighth Street, received word from his brother-in-law, John Young, who lives in Long Branch, that he would like to meet him on important business at the corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-first Street. The Rev. Mr. Epps, with his brother, Philip Epps, boarded an Eighth Avenue car and rode down to Forty-first Street, where he found his brother-in-law, according to the appointment.

The three men were talking together when a policeman, who later proved to be Frank T. Lane, came up to them and ordered them to move on. They moved to about fifty or sixty feet from where they were standing and resumed their conversation. They had hardly spoken half a dozen words before Policeman Lane came up to them again, and singling out the clergyman, who were a tall hat, struck him with his club on the back of the head, knocking his hat into the gutter and almost felling him.

The Rev. Mr. Epps, upon recovering his feet, took to his heels and ran up Eighth Avenue to West Forty-second Street. He turned up that street, running as fast as he could, and shouting "Murder!" A passer-by, supposing him to be a criminal escaping justice, tripped him up, and Policeman Lane was soon upon him and commenced beating him with his club. Finally, exhausted, the policeman allowed him to get to his feet, and then, placing him under arrest, took him to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, where he lodged a complaint of disorderly conduct against him.

The clergyman was bailed out later in the night and the next morning was arraigned before Magistrate Hogan in the West Side Court. Policeman Lane appeared as the complainant, and said that the minister was using vile language and insulting women when he arrested him. As neither complainant nor defendant had any witnesses in court, Magistrate Hogan adjourned a hearing in the case until the afternoon.

Then the policeman appeared with five witnesses. His witnesses on examination, however, were unable to substantiate the charges he made. They said that they had heard the clergyman shout "Murder," but had not seen him insult any woman, nor had they heard him use any unbecoming language. Magistrate Hogan thereupon adjourned the case until Sept. 25.

The story of the incident, as told by Lane, is that the Rev. Mr. Epps was standing on the corner with a man and a woman. He is not sure about the woman, however, though he says he heard her cry "murder," and that she attracted a large crowd by her cries. Thereupon he broke through the crowd and arrested the minister for disorderly conduct. Policeman Lane thinks that he first told the clergyman to move on, that Mr. Epps moved on but came back to the place where he was standing six times, thereby defying the majesty of the law.

The clergyman says that he was badly bruised and cut about the face by Lane's club. The policemen of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station who were present when he was brought there say that he had not a scratch on him.

RIFLEMEN'S MATCH EVENTS.

Canadian Against Irish Team for Money Prizes Was Chief Shoot at Sea Girt.

The Canadian and Irish riflemen met yesterday on the long ranges at Sea Girt, N. J., in a special contest between teams of five men each. They shot over the 800, 900, and 1,000 yard ranges, the Canadians using the English military rifle and the Ulster representatives shooting with Mannlicher guns, and in consequence the former received an allowance of eight points each, or forty points for the team.

The honors went to Canada by thirteen points on the gross score. The net scores were: Canada, 588; Ulster Rifle Association, 620. The members of the Irish team were selected by lot, and the team was not nearly so strong as if the men were specially selected. Major J. K. Millner made 40 points out of a possible 50, at 1,000 yards, showing that he is as capable as he was a quarter of a century ago. The match was decided on the scores made in the first half of the special all-comers' cash prize match, in which thirty-three men took part, each of whom had ten shots, at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. The second half will be shot to-day, the same conditions maintaining.

Another match was shot between four men, who had seven shots each at 200, 300, and 500 yards, constituting the first half of a contest for three prizes given by the French shooting societies. The result so far is as follows: Capt. G. C. Shaw, Washington, D. C., 128; Major W. B. Martin, Elizabeth, N. J., 125; Lieut. H. M. Bell, Washington, D. C., 115, and Lieut. A. M. Allison, Washington, D. C., 100, out of a possible 140 points.

In the all-comers' match those shooting military rifles had an allowance of eight points each from those using match rifles. The net high scores out of a possible 150 were: Major J. K. Millner, Ireland, 136; Frank Hyde, New York, 135; Dr. J. C. Sellars, Ireland, 135; John Morgan, Ireland, 133; Capt. W. B. Martin, Elizabeth, N. J., 132; Color Sergt. Skedden, Canada, 131; Thomas Caldwell, Ireland, 129, and James Wilson, Ireland, 128.

The summary of the team match is:

CANADA—Capt. W. H. Davidson, 122; Private Paupst, 122; Sergt. Skedden, 131; Sergt. Major Huggins, 113; Gunner Flemming, 105; handicap allowance, 40; grand total, 633.

ULSTER RIFLE ASSOCIATION—Major J. K. Millner, 136; Robert Duncan, 126; W. T. Braithwaite, 122; J. R. Williams, 120; F. W. Henry, 116; total, 620.

Social Democratic Candidates.

The Social Democratic Party of Brooklyn Borough has made the following nominations for the election to be held in November: County Judges—Peter E. Burrowes, Thomas A. Hopkins; Surrogate—Alexander Fraser; Sheriff—Henry Studt; County Clerk—Joseph W. Dooley; Register—William Koenig; Borough President—Peter J. Flanagan; Coroners—Dr. William C. Hager; F. L. Lockenmacher; Police Magistrates at Large—Theo. F. Cuno, Thomas T. Deyer.

That Chinaman's First Papers.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Over in New York the other day Lee Hong, a Chinaman who had been in this country twenty-six years, was given his first citizenship papers. This is thought to be a precedent of doubtful legality. At any rate, the Federal authorities in this city, when questioned, announced that similar requests had been made by Chinamen here, and had invariably been refused. Of course a Chinaman born in this country becomes an American citizen without the aid of the courts, and in the West, particularly San Francisco, there are many such. Very few of them, however, attempt to exercise the right of suffrage. The New York Chinaman who took out his first papers did so in order that, should the Exclusion act ever be repealed, he might get his full citizenship papers immediately. At least he gave that reason. On the other hand, the authorities here contend that the Government has entered into a contract which it cannot consummate.

TEN CANDLES'S FAST RACE

Widener's Horse Won Ocean Handicap in Time Near Record.

STAKE EVENT FOR WHITNEY

Pretorius Was First for the Sapphire at Sheepshead Bay After a Close Finish.

Fair weather, an attractive programme and a large attendance combined to start out with vim the racing at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday, the opening of the last week of the meeting, and sport of unusual excellence held the interest of visitors to the close. Two stakes were down for decision and both made good contests, Ten Candles in the Ocean Handicap, winning after a splendid performance in time that was close to the track and world's record for a mile, and William C. Whitney keeping himself in evidence by capturing the other, the Sapphire, for two-year-olds, with the smart colt Pretorius, a son of the once famous filly Yorkville Belle, after a rattling fight to the winning post, with heads between three, Emshee being second and Homestead third.

None of these horses was a favorite. In fact, favorites got but a small share of the public money for the afternoon, as the one public choice to get home first was C F. Dwyer's Ethics in the second race.

The feature of the day was the contest for the Ocean Handicap, in which nine of the eleven horses named to start answered the call to the post, with the fast three-year-old Gold Heels the best backed and the public choice. At the fall of the flag the Whitney entry, Paul Clifford, went to the front and made the running, two lengths clear of Ten Candles, into the stretch, where Ten Candles, admirably handled by Spencer, went up gradually and wearing down the three-year-old in the run to the last furlong pole, there rated on in front of Paul Clifford and with a big lead over the others. Without being called on at the finish he had speed enough to beat out Paul Clifford by three parts of a length, while the favorite was three lengths away, third. The time for the mile was 1:38 2-5, or only three-fifths of a second slower than the record made by the fast horse Brigadier in the Spring over the same ground.

For the Sapphire stakes there were ten runners, with Jere Dunn's filly Sun Shower the favorite, while Gay Boy Emshee, Pretorius, and Lux Casta were about equal second choices. They went away to a fair start, with Homestead the first to show out of the crowd, he making the running into the last furlong, where Emshee was second and Pretorius third. The three fought it out from that point to the end, with Pretorius first at the finish by a short neck and Emshee second, a head before Homestead, third. In the last half furlong Pretorius on the outside crowded in on both the contenders and seemed to interfere with them materially, but the stewards promptly dismissed a complaint by O'Connor, who rode Emshee, that he had been fouled, and Mr. Whitney's colt got the race.

In the opening race Smoke was a favorite at odds on, but never had speed enough to live with Belle of Lexington, who after leading in to the last furlong, there died away, letting Modrine who had trailed to that point, go on and win easily by two lengths, Smoke, staggering at the end, lasting just long enough to get the place. Ethics also in front closed from behind in the last quarter of a mile for the second race and won ridden out, after The Black Scot had made the pace for about a mile. In the fifth race a sprint for fillies two years old, a "good thing" from the West, was cut loose in the shape of Little Gem, who was well up all the way and in a sharp drive to the end beat out Lady Sterling and Lady Radnor, heads separating the three at the post. Bacon Pepper was the favorite for the last race, a mile and a half on the turf, but there was too much pace all the way for the Baron, and Maid of Harlem, who went to the front after about three-quarters of a mile had been covered, lasted in the lead to the end and finished first, rather easily by three lengths, with Baron Pepper ridden out, second, a length before Kamara third. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main track. J. H. McCormick's Modrine, ch. c., 4 years, by Sir Modred-Katrine, 113 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, won easily by two lengths; W. Showalter's Smoke, c., 4, 110, (O'Connor,) 3 to 5 and 1 to 6, second by a half length; C. Richard Croker's Bellario, ch. c., 3, 116, (T. Burns,) 10 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:13. Belle of Lexington also ran. Value to the winner, $800. Smoke always the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a furlong. Charles F. Dwyer's Ethics, b. c., 3 years, by Charaxus-Ethie, 97 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 13 to 20 and out, won, ridden out, by a head; J. A. McGarry's Hammock, blk. c., 4, 102, (McGinn,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a half length from J. B. Doerr, Jr.'s, Fatalist, ch. f., 4, 99, (Wonderly,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:55. Alfred Vargrave, Little Daisy, and The Black Scot also ran. Value to the winner, $780. Ethics always the favorite. Winner trained by R. Miller.

THIRD RACE.—The Sapphire Stakes, for two-year-olds, non-winners of $600 up to July 15; special weights; penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. William C. Whitney's Pretorius, b. c., by Tithonius-Yorkville Belle, 108 pounds, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out, by a neck; A. Featherstone's Emshee, b. c., by Fonso-Amelia F., 108, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a head; Sheepshead Bay Stable's Homestead, b. c., by Candlemas-Sweet Home, 108, (Wonderly,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Gay Boy, Otis, The Rival, Lux Casta, Hans Wagner, Sun Shower, and Pearl Finder also ran. Value of the winner, $2,520. Sun Shower the post favorite at 3 to 1 and 6 to 5. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers.

FOURTH RACE.—The Ocean Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. J. E. Widener's Ten Candles, b. c., 4 years, by Candlemas-Tenerine, 122 pounds, (Spencer,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won handily by two parts of a length; William C. Whitney's Paul Clifford, blk. g., 3, by Lissak-Trousseau II., 97, (Wonderly,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by three lengths from F. McLewee's Gold Heels, b. c., 2, by The Bard-Heel and Toe, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:38 2-5. Herbert, Alard Scheck, Kinnikinic, Ben MacDhue, Reina, and Musette also ran. Value to the winner, $1,500. Gold Heels always favorite. Winner trained by W. Lakeland.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies, two years old, selling allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. Thompson's Little Gem, b. f., by Madison-Carlotta; 94 pounds, (Henderson,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, won, ridden out, by a head; W. C. Daly's Lady Sterling, ch. f., 100, (Miles,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a neck from Dudley Hollis's Lady Radnor, ch. f., 109, (Shaw,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:01. Lieschen, Sedition, Zirl, Emma A. M., Fontenaix, Prophetic, Lenora, Lady Lou Tidaler, and Bijou also ran. Value to the winner, $750. Zirl the post favorite at 9 to 5. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half on the turf course. The Osceola Stable's Maid of Harlem, br. m., 5 years, by The Bard-Ella Lakeland, 90 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 4 to 1 and 2 to 5, won handily by three lengths; The Pepper Stable's Baron Pepper, ch. c., 3, 102, (O'Connor,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by a length and a half from Clarence H. Mackay's Kamara, br. f., 4, 111, (Shaw,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, third. Time—2:35 3-5. Toddy, The Rhymer, and The Regent also ran. Value to the winner, $1,095. Baron Pepper the favorite. Winner trained by B. Woods.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last six furlongs of the new Futurity course. Endurance by Right, 124 pounds; Flora Pomona, 119; Belle's Commoner and Peninsula, 112 each; Lombre and Rose of May, 109 each; Bon Mot, Andy Williams, Caughnawaga, and Kaloma, 107 each; Destitute, 104.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Wax Taper, 121 pounds; Watercure, 122; Advance Guard, 119; Decanter, 113; The Rhymer, 112; Belle of Troy, 109; Bellario, 108; St. Finnan, 102; The Amazon, 100.

THIRD RACE.—The Flight Stakes, for all ages, penalties and allowances; seven furlongs on the main track. Voter, 116 pounds; Autolight, 108; Paul Clifford, 105; Endurance by Right, 102; Whiskey King, 95; Flora Pomona, 87; Cameron, 85.

FOURTH RACE.—The Mineola Hurdle Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; two miles, over eight flights of hurdles. Chargrace, 163 pounds; Matt Simpson and Hopeful, 152 each; Draughtsman, 149; The Bachelor, 147; Cephalagia, 149; Semper Ira, 141; Miss Mitchell, 133.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; six furlongs on the main track. Satire, 110 pounds; Lady Chorister and Templeton, 109 each; Rowdy, 107; Idle Ways and Lone Fisherman, 106 each; Vesunia, 105; Polasi, Arok, Hops, Balloon, Scotch Bush, Welsh Girl, San Luis, Boojam, Queen Carnival, and Bounteous, 103 each; Icicycle, 98. Also eligible to start in the order named as others are withdrawn: Cherries, 98 pounds; Tomicum, 106; Mintage, 109; Prince of Melrose and Politician, 106 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. The Amazon, 113 pounds; Larva, 108; George Simons, Disturber, Astor, Dolando, and Federalist, 105 each; Black Dick and Thoroughbred, 99 each; Lucent, 97; Annie Thompson and Double Six, 96 each; Anna Darling, 91.

Notes of the Turf.

The Stewards of the Coney Island Jockey Club's Fall meeting at the Sheepshead Bay race-track yesterday were busy with the inquiry begun at the request of William C. Whitney into the ride by Jockey Shaw, on Mr. Whitney's filly Blue Girl, in the race for the Great Filly Stakes, run last Saturday. The betting records of a number of the bookmakers were examined, but none of the officials would state what progress had been made or what has been discovered.

For repeated offenses in breaking through the barrier at the start, Jockey N. Turner, who rode Gay Boy in the race for the Sapphire Stakes, was suspended for three days by Starter C. J. Fitzgerald.

The weights for the Omnium Handicap, one mile and a furlong, to be run Thursday at Sheepshead Bay, are announced as follows: Voter, 129 pounds; Ten Candles, 127; Ogden, Alcedo, and Rockton, 126 each; Herbert, 122; Wax Taper, Conroy, and Blues, 117 each; Coburg and Prince Pepper, 115 each; Dublin, 114; Advance Guard, Bonnibert, and Silverdale, 112 each; Lady Schorr, 110; Monarka and Gold Heels, 109 each; Brigadier and Sam Phillips, 106 each; Modrine, His Eminence, and Imp, 105 each; Mesmerist and Carbuncle, 104 each; Decanter, 103; Withers and The Unknown, 102 each; The Musketeer, Alard Scheck, Kinnikinic, King Pepper, Kamara, Far Rockaway, and Black Fox, 100 each; Trigger, 99; All Gold and Baron Pepper, 97 each; Belle of Troy and Wild Pirate, 96 each; Reina, Paul Clifford, Musette, Sly, and Lord Pepper, 95 each; Sarner, Princeton Girl, Specific, John Ruskin, and Isla, 93 each; Sadie S. and Sweet Tooth, 92 each; Mortallo, Bedeck, Montanic, and Malster, 90 each; Autolight and Prince of Melrose, 86 each; Henry Clay Rye, 85.

PACERS' DAY AT SYRACUSE.

Shadow Chimes Won Empire State Stakes After a Five-Heat Race.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The opening of the Grand Circuit meeting at the New York State Fair Grounds to-day furnished excellent sport. The track was fast and a crowd of 10,000 saw the races. Shadow Chimes was favorite in the 2:23 pace, Empire State Stakes, and won after a five-heat contest. Mazette took the 2:07 pace after Daried and Harold H. had each won a heat. Summaries:

Empire State Stakes, 2:23 Class.—Pacing. Purse $3,000.

Shadow Chimes, br. h., by Chimes-Charmer, (Geers)	1	2	2	1	1
Audubon Boy, ch. h., by J. J. Audubon-Flaxy, (Hudson)	4	1	1	2	2
Cinch, ch. g., (Blanchard)	2	3	3	4	4
Tommy Mack, b. g., (McCarthy)	3	4	4	3	3

Time—2:10¾; 2:08¾; 2:06¼; 2:11½; 2:10¼.

2:12 Class.—Trotting to wagon for amateur; two in three.

Franker, b. g., by Cahser, (Billings)	1	1	
Peko, b. m., (Devereaux)	2	2	
Pastor Chimes, b. g., (Parcells)	3	3	
Major Greer, ch. s., (Jones)	4	5	
Aggie Medium, b. m., (McCrea)	5	4	

Time—2:12¾; 2:14¼.

2:07 Pacing.—Purse, $1,200, (two in three.)

Mazette, b. m., by Tennessee Wilkes-Marcola, (A. McDonald)	4	3	1 1
Harold H., b. g., by Roadmaster, (Proctor)	3	1	6 2
Daried, b. m., by Alcandar, (A. P. McDonald)	b	5	8 3
Dumont W., b. g., (Ernest)	8	2	2 *
Riley B., blk. s., (Gowyin)	7	4	4 *
Eyelet, g. m., (Kinney)	7	8	3 *
Captain Sphinx, b. g., (Velie)	6	6	5 *
Martha Marshall, b. m., (McDowell)	5	7	7 *

*Ruled off.

Time—2:05½; 2:06¾; 2:07¼; 2:11¾.

2:10 Class.—Pacing; to wagon; for amateur drivers; two in three.

Sally Rex, b. g., by Doctor Sparks, (White)	1	1	
Goshen Jim, b. g., (Devereaux)	2	2	

Time—2:10¼; 2:09.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,200; unfinished.

The Hero, b. s., by Baracola-Gambetta Wilkes, (Perry)	1	2	1
Junero, blk. m., by Allerton, by Alcyone, (A. P. McDonald)	2	1	3
John H., b. g., (Mindy)	6	4	2
Belle Cannon, b. m., (Biggs)	3	5	4
Frank Yokum, b. g., (Seeley)	5	3	5
Frank, br. g., (Pennock)	4	dr	

Time—2:11¼; 2:12¾; 2:11¾.

Yearling Thoroughbreds Sold Well.

One of the most successful sales of thoroughbred yearlings of the Fasig-Tipton Company at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, when the combined produce of the Dixiana and Melbourne Studs, both of Kentucky, were offered. The attendance was good and the choicer individuals caused sharp bidding by prominent turfmen. The star of the sale was the bay filly by Dr. MacBride—Alabama, who went to James R. Keene for $3,050. The next best price—$2,500—was paid by S. S. Brown for the Dr. MacBride—Annul filly, a sister in blood to the Albana filly. The sales for $500 or more were as follows:

PROPERTY OF DIXIANA STUD.

B. f., by Dr. McBride-Alabana, by Himyar; J. R. Keene $3,050
B. f., by Dr. MacBride-Sisseretta, by Rossington; P. Wimmer 750
B. f., by Dr. MacBride-Annul, by Himyar; S. S. Brown 2,500
B. f., by Dr. MacBride-Bannerita, by Himyar; P. Wimmer 1,300
B. f., by Dr. MacBride-Favérel, by Himyar; J. E. Seagram 1,100
B. f., by Dr. MacBride-Kathleen, by Pat Malloy; W. L. Powers 700

PROPERTY OF MELBOURNE STUD.

Run of Luck, b. or br. f., by Wagner-Fair Fortune, by Laureate; L. M. Myers $500
Prince Idler, ch. c., by Prince of Monaco-Lady Rover, by Jim Gore; W. J. Arkell. 600
Kenyonwood, br. c., by Prince of Monaco-Deademon, by Cavalier or Oneko; W. J. Arkell 1,750

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

United States Players Lead in First Day of Match Against Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 9.—For the first time in over twenty years the annual cricket match between Canada and the United States was played on the grounds of the Ottawa Cricket Club here to-day. The capital appreciated the honor of having the game in preference to Toronto, where the match is usually played, and there was a large attendance.

The Canadians lost the toss for choice of innings and were compelled to take the field against the batting of D. H. Adams and F. H. Bohlen. A fair start was made and the opening pair of batsmen appeared to be getting set, when Bohlen was bowled by McGewrin for 12. The wickets then fell rapidly enough until H. A. Haines and J. H. Mason got together and made a good stand.

Haines kept at work until he had scored 65. The innings came to an end for a total of 168, of which F. L. Altemus contributed 22. When the Canadians began to bat their wickets fell with monotonous regularity to the bowling of F. H. Clarke and J. A. Lester. F. H. Lownsborough and W. H. Cooper looked like making a stand at one time, but the rally was of short duration, and when play ceased for the day eight wickets were down for 77 runs. The day's finish left the United States players in the lead with 91 runs against the Canadians' two wickets.

The game will be resumed in the morning.

Injuries Fatal to Cycler Nelson.

John Nelson, the Chicago racing cyclist, who was injured last Wednesday evening on the Madison Square Garden cycle track, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning. Nelson's left leg was so badly mangled in the accident that, although he was promptly removed to the hospital and received the most careful attention, blood poisoning ensued and the leg was amputated above the knee on Saturday. His death from loss of blood and shock followed.

Nelson was of Swedish parentage, about twenty-three years of age, and rather slight in build. As an amateur he repeatedly lowered records. He gave promise of great ability, which was verified when he joined the professional ranks. In 1900 Nelson scored the remarkable record of thirty-eight victories in forty-six races, defeating every paced rider with the exception of Harry Elkes. For the present season he was credited with winning more races and earning more money than any other two riders.

BOY BADLY MUTILATED.

Fell on a Circular Saw and Will Die Probably from His Injuries.

While at work with his father, brother, and uncle in the sawmill of William E. Uptergrove & Brother, at Avenue B and Tenth Street Samuel Tice, nineteen years old, who had just been apprenticed in the place, fell upon a running circular saw, so set that its edge ran through the floor. He was sawn horribly on the legs and left arm, the arm hanging by but a small shred of flesh. He picked up the all but severed arm in his right hand and staggered across the mill to his father's bench.

"Father, I have cut myself, and I guess I will die," he said. The old man turned, and with one glance at his mutilated boy fell in a swoon. Young Tice was taken to Bellevue. The surgeons said there is slight chance of his recovery.

Concerning The

allurements of low prices—It takes something more than a low price to make a bargain. Quality counts. Little figures unite with undoubted attractiveness, great possibilities for deception. Your safety lies in two things; expert knowledge of goods, or a knowledge of the store selling them. Our standard is established, our values well known.

Burnham & Phillips

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YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Won and Lost—Brooklyn Shut Out Chicago.

With Mathewson's arm in fair condition once more, the New York baseball team easily won the first game yesterday afternoon at the Polo Grounds. The usual defeat, however, was experienced in the second contest, St. Louis winning much as she pleased by batting the New York pitchers hard and often.

In the first game the St. Louis players were able to hit Mathewson safely but twice, while he succeeded in striking out eight men. His support in the field was not of the best, but for once the team backed him up with the bat by making fourteen hits in the course of the game.

With Maul in the box for New York and Sudhoff for St. Louis, the second game was started. Maul lasted but one inning, in which a base on balls to Burkett and safe hits by Heidrick and Padden scored two runs for St. Louis. He was then taken out and Livingston substituted. In the eight innings in which the latter pitched, the St. Louis players made fifteen hits. Livingston also was rather wild, for he hit three men and sent two others to first on balls. Sudhoff was effective, the New Yorks getting the first base but seven times on hits. Miller, a new player, signed recently by New York, was given a trial at second. His work both as to fielding and batting was satisfactory. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Burkett, lf	0	0	4	0	0
McBride, rf	1	2	0	0	0	Heidrick, cf	0	2	1	0	0
V'Haltren, cf	0	3	0	0	0	Wallace, ss	0	0	2	8	1
Davis, ss	0	1	2	3	1	Padden, 2b	0	0	1	3	0
Strang, 3b	1	2	4	2	2	Donovan, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Miller, 2b	0	1	1	1	0	Schriver, lb	0	0	15	1	1
Ganzel, lb	0	0	10	1	0	Kruger, 3b	0	1	0	2	0
Warner, c	1	2	8	4	0	Nichols, c	0	0	8	1	0
Mathews'n, p	1	2	1	3	0	Murphy, p	0	0	0	5	0
Total	5	14	27	14	3	Total	1	2	27	16	3

New York	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—New York, 4. First base on errors—New York, 2; St. Louis, 3. Left on bases—New York, 8; St. Louis, 5. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 4. Struck out—By Mathewson, 8; by Murphy, 1. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Padden. Sacrifice hits—Van Haltren, (2.) Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Warner. Wild pitch—Mathewson, 1. Umpire—Mr. D

GAMBLING BARRED AT SULLIVAN CHOWDER

The Leader's Order a Great Surprise to His Followers.

Operators Who Attempted to Open Up Lay-outs Promptly Compelled to Close—Poker Alone Permitted.

Timothy D. Sullivan's annual chowder, which was the occasion yesterday for the assembling of about 4,000 men of the Sixth Assembly District, at Donnelly's Grove, College Point, L. I., will go down in the history of the east side as memorable for one reason, if for no other. It was the first of these affairs fathered by "Big Tim" at which all kinds of gambling was not permitted openly, and the fact that there was to be a shut-down on the little games designed to separate the unsuspecting from their money in a swift and easy fashion came as a surprise all round.

The steamboat Grand Republic left the foot of Clinton Street and East River shortly before 11 o'clock, packed to the guards with men who wore the little white and black caps of Sullivan, on whose coats appeared the leader's photograph in miniature, and in whose hands red, white, and blue canes imparted the proper patriotic note. Beer flowed freely and continuously, bands played, whistles tooted, and cheers for "Tim" Sullivan rent the air at very short intervals. There was some card playing on board, but no attempt was made to start anything else of a gambling nature.

Among those who took part in the excursion were Martin Engel, George Kraus, Thomas Foley, "Kid" McCoy, William Dolph, S. Steingut, "the Mayor of Second Avenue"; Michael T. Daly, "Sarsaparilla" Riley, Edward P. Sherry, Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, and William B. Calvert. There were at least 100 Sullivans aboard, the list being headed by Denny, Chrystie, Florrie, and Jerry Sullivan, all brothers of the leader.

As soon as the grove was reached the Sullivans took charge of the two dining rooms, and the big breakfast that had been prepared was served with remarkable dispatch. Then the crowd started in to get as much fun as possible, each person after the fashion that suited him best. Two bands played most of the time. A baseball game between the Sullivans and the Irenics attracted some, while the usual athletic games served to amuse others. Groups of men at many tables went in for poker, the limit being small in practically all of the games.

Early in the afternoon a young man went into a secluded part of the grounds and from his pocket produced a small piece of oilcloth with a "seven-up, seven-down" layout.

"Walk up!" he cried. "Come on, men. Seven under, you're sure to win. Seven over, you can't lose. Five, ten or a quarter or a dollar."

Several boys walked up and planked down their coin. The game had proceeded about five minutes, when Denny Sullivan came up on double quick time.

"Close that up," he ordered, quietly, but firmly. The man glanced up to see who gave the order; then he pursed his lips into an involuntary whistle.

"I knew it," he ejaculated. But he folded up his layout and put it in his pocket without another word.

Over in the grove a big wheel was started, with an offer from the man who finished the bills of five, ten, and twenty for one. There the silver dollars rattled for possibly half an hour before the game was stopped.

An Italian took out a cloth on which were many mystic circles, with numbers, and in the centre a heart pierced with a stiletto. He carried a wicker cup, and into this he put wooden disks with numbers, to be shaken out like dice. Then he invited the crowd to come on and get rich quickly, his words being translated into English by a boy at his side. One of the Sullivan brothers suddenly made his appearance and ordered the thing stopped.

Several other attempts were similarly cut short. The most persistent man of all was one who had a faro layout. Several times, after being told to stop, he opened up when the back of the watcher was turned. The crowd, however, did not take kindly to the opposition to the leader's wishes, and few would play. Finally he, too, was forced to stop.

"It's no go," said one of the prominent members of the Timothy D. Sullivan Association. "Tim says he'll stand for poker—that's the National game—but nothing else goes on this chowder."

The leader, who has been suffering with a cold for several days, remained on the boat all day, and those who heard his orders as to gambling were astounded, remembering that at all of the Sullivan chowders heretofore, and particularly last year, gambling and even prizefighting were open and above board.

On their return at night the excursionists marched through the district, where they were welcomed with red light, rockets, and Roman candles, together with the cheers of the multitude.

DRUNKEN MONKEY IN COURT.

Had Imbibed Whisky, Gin, Beer, and Creme de Menthe and Refused to Recognize His Master.

Recorder Hageman of North Bergen, N. J., held court on Sunday to consider a monkey case. The monkey was drunk. His antics greatly amused the spectators. His first movement when brought into court was to remove a little red cap he wore and hold it out for pennies.

The complainant in the case was Tony Labordo, an Italian organ grinder, and the defendant was Mrs. Jane Sennett, who keeps the Elipse Hotel on Bergenline Avenue. Labordo, who started out Sunday morning to furnish music for the people of North Bergen, finally reached the Elipse Hotel. While Labordo was turning the crank of the organ the monkey ran into the barroom and climbed on the bar. Mrs. Sennett made him welcome, and, as she admitted, treated him to whisky, gin, beer, and crème de menthe. The monkey exhibited no preference, but smacked his lips over each new drink.

When Labordo got through with his musical programme he went into the hotel to look for the monkey. By that time the animal was absolutely drunk. Labordo called him he declined to recognize his owner, and clung to Mrs. Sennett with one hand, while with the other he clutched at a bottle she offered him. Labordo tried to seize the monkey, but he broke away and ran up stairs. Labordo looked for him until he was tired. Then he went to Recorder Hageman's house and charged Mrs. Sennett with stealing his monkey.

A constable who was sent to the hotel soon returned with her and the monkey. She was fined $5 for cruelty to animals. She paid the money, though she denied the cruelty. She said she had had $5 worth of fun, and to the best of her judgment the monkey had enjoyed himself greatly. She gave it as her opinion that he liked strawhisky better than he did any other beverage given him.

Artillerymen Back from Their Trip.

The Eleventh Battery, United States Field Artillery, commanded by Capt. Coffin, and consisting of 124 men, 73 horses, and 68 mules, an ambulance, together with camp wagons and equipments, arrived yesterday at Fort Hamilton after a three weeks' trip. The battery left for a march through Long Island highways to Montauk Point, where for a week practice was indulged in on the five-inch guns which the battery carried. Capt. Coffin reported all well and no accidents, except the loss of one horse, which was killed last Wednesday on the return trip by falling over on embankment at Amagansett.

Excursions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL will operate the fast seagoing steamer

MONMOUTH

of the Sandy Hook Line to and from the Yacht Races.

$5.00 FARE $5.00

Number of passengers limited to 750. Leave Pier 8, foot of Rector St., 9:00 A. M. Refreshments at moderate prices.

TICKETS on sale at station, foot of Liberty St., N. R., 434 Broadway, 1,300 Broadway, and on steamers of Sandy Hook Line. For room accommodations apply to C. M. Burt, Gen. Pass. Agt., 143 Liberty St., N. Y.

Amusement and Education Combined.

GLEN ISLAND

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt Street Piers, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.45 P. M. North Second Street, Brooklyn, 8.30, 10.20, 11.40 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 4.05 P. M. East 23d Street, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.30 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 12 M. and 1 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only, 11 A. M. for East 23d Street and Cortlandt Street, 3, 5, 6, 7 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS. Including Admission to all Attractions.

BY RAIL TO THE SEA.
MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Race Days C. I. J. C.) 1:10, 1:40, 2: 10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30 and 10:50 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and every forty minutes from 1:00 P. M. to 10:20 P. M. Additional trains on Race Days C. I. J. Club 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:15, 2:30, 3:45, 5:00, 6:15 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:55, 4:10, 5:25, 6:40, 7:55 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

FALL EXCURSION TO LAKE HOPATCONG VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL, Sunday, Sept. 15th, $1.00—ROUND TRIP—$1.00

SPECIAL TRAIN FROM NEW YORK. Foot of Liberty St., 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, 8:25 A. M.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.

STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE. Every Thursday to PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

A. Victoria, Sept. 12, 10 A.M. | D'tschland, Oct. 3, 9 AM
Columbia, Sept. 19, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 10, 10 AM
F. Bism'k, Sep. 26, 7:30 AM | Columbia, Oct. 17, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE. Every Saturday to PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

*Bulgaria, Sept. 14, 6 AM | Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM
Penn'a, Sep. 21, 10:30 AM | Waldersee, Oct. 19, 9 AM
Pretoria, Sept. 28, 6 AM | Palatia, Oct. 26, 3 PM
*Phoen'ia, Oct. 5, 10:30 AM | Penn'a, Nov. 2, 9:30 AM
*To Hamburg direct.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N. Y.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE. CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

Kaiserin M. Th...Sept. 10 | KronprinzWm. Oct. 1, 12N
*Lahn.....Sept. 17 | Kaiserin M. Th...Oct. 8
Kaiser Wm. Gr...Sept. 24 | Kaiser Wm. Gr...Oct. 22

Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE. SOUTHAMPT'N—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN

Barbarossa.....Sept. 12 | Fr. Kurfurst.....Oct. 3
Koenigin Luise..Sept. 19 | Barbarossa..Oct. 17, noon
Fr. der Grosse..Sept. 26 | K. Luise..Oct. 24, noon

Sailing 10 A. M. pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE. GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM | H'h'zollern, Oct. 12, 4 PM
Aller, Sept. 21, 11 AM | Lahn, Oct. 19, 11 AM
Trave, Oct. 5, 11 AM | Aller, Nov. 2, 11 AM

From Pier 24, foot of Amity St., Brooklyn.

OELRICHS & CO., Nos. 5 Broadway, LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Phila...Sept. 11, 10 AM | St. Louis..Sept. 25, 10 AM
St. Paul..Sept. 18, 10 AM | Phila.....Oct. 2, 10 AM
Haverf'd..Sept. 21, 2 PM | St. Paul..Oct. 9, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

*Vaderl'd, Sept. 11, noon | *Zeeland, Sept. 25, noon
Kensington, Sept. 18, noon | Friesland, Oct. 2, noon
*New York, Sept. 18, noon (calling at Cherbourg).

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic..Sept. 11, noon | Teutonic, Sept. 25, noon
Celtic.....Sept. 14, 3 AM | Cymric.....Oct. 1, 8 AM
Oceanic..Sept. 18, 9 AM | Germanic...Oct. 2, noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships To Glasgow, via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St. Astoria...Sept. 14, noon | Furnessia, Sept. 28, noon
Anchoria...Sept. 21, noon | Ethiopia...Oct. 5, noon

Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC

to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up. 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.

F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

OUTSIDE PASSENGER ROUTE

NEW YORK to BOSTON VIA Ocean Steamship Company

(SAVANNAH LINE.)

24 HOURS OCEAN VOYAGE.

TICKETS $5.00 including meals & berth

Ship sails from foot of Canal St., Pier 35, North River, 12 o'clock noon.

Thursday....Sept. 12 | Saturday....Sept. 21
Tuesday....Sept. 17 | Thursday....Sept. 26

Tickets, reservations, etc.,

317 BROADWAY. N. P. 35, North River. W. H. PLEASANTS, Traffic Manager.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO. OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO. TOYOKISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Doric.....Sept. 26 | Rio de Janeiro....Oct. 5
Nippon Maru..Sept. 27 | Coptic.....Oct. 15

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Excursions.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

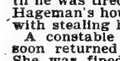

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron Steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Fall River and Newport. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St. Week days and Sundays 5:30 P. M. Strs PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St. Week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Lve Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St. Week days only 6:30 P. M. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Lve Pier 36 N. R., ft Spring St. Week days only 5:30 P. M. Strs CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER.

NEW HAVEN LINE, Pier 36 N. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days 8:00 P. M. and 12:00 midnight, Sundays 9:30 A. M. Steamers CHESTER W. CHAPIN and RICHARD PECK.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the world.

DAILY except Sunday.

For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co. who check baggage from residence to destination.

CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Twin-Screw S. S. 10,500 tons STATENDAM
Saturday, Sept. 14, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 12,500 tons POTSDAM
Saturday, Sept. 21, 10 A. M.
MAASDAM.....Saturday, Sept. 28, 10 A. M.

Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 54 North River.

Umbria, Sept. 14, 7 AM | Servia...Oct. 1, 7 A. M.
Lucania, Sept. 21, 11 AM | Campania, Oct. 5, 11 AM
Etruria, Sept. 28, 3 PM | Umbria, Oct. 12, 3 PM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO. Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R. foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

TROY BOATS.

REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED. Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight Display.

Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50. Send for booklet excursion tours.

PEOPLE'S LINE

Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George and Adirondacks.

DIRECT PAN-AMERICAN ROUTE.

Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for Buffalo, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George

AUTUMN TRIPS TO MAINE

by the New Steel Steamers "North Star" and "Horatio Hall." The Maine Steamship Company ARE DELIGHTFUL.

Special Rates to Sportsmen.

Ticket Offices, 290 Broadway, corner Reade St. Tel. 3419 Franklin.

THOS. COOK & SONS, 1,185 Broadway, General Office, New Pier 32, East River, Telephone, 3196 Franklin.

50c. TO PROVIDENCE.
via the NEW LINE

Reliable & Popular Route. Superior service. Fast time. Splendid Steamers RHODE ISLAND and MASSACHUSETTS. Daily, except Sundays, at 5:00 P. M., from Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., New York. Tickets and rooms may be obtained at Pier 36 or on Steamers sailing days only.

BLOCK ISLAND. ORIENT. GREENPORT. SHELTER ISLAND. SOUTHOLD AND SAG HARBOR
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays 1:00 P. M. The steamer leaving on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays will not stop at Southold.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St. Pier, 3 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. Orchestra.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	* 4:30 AM.		
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:15 NT.	*12:10 Nt.	Diner
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve..	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg Limited.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 9:00 AM.	* 8:55 AM.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Norfolk.....	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	* 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	*12:05 PM.	*12:05 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
"Royal Limited".	* 3:40 PM.	* 3:35 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 5:00 PM.	* 4:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	

*Daily, †Daily, except Sunday.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Lesbr aces Sts. *daily †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c 12.45, d 12.45, e 4.1 9.25 to 10, x 6.15.

	Lv. N.Y., A.	L. N.Y., E
Easton Local.....	*7a 25 AM	*6.30 AM
Buffalo and Western Express.....	*7.40 AM	*6.50 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express.....	*9 55 AM	*10.00 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS.....	†11 55 AM	†12.05 PM
Manch Ch nk and Harleton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.30 PM
Wilkes Barre and Scranton Exp.	†3 55 PM	†4 10 PM
Easton Local.....	*5.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5 55 PM	*6.10 PM
EXPOSITION EXPRESS.....	*7 25 PM	*8.40 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 434, 1,205 and 1,300 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 5 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 360 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 93 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET and DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

9:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car.) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:25, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (2:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:25, (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 6:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night dly.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days, Sundays 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays. 10:00 A. M. Sundays to CAPE MAY,—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 9:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. Sundays 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 6:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no cafe,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 10:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 93 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Week Days.	Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m.	Mail and Paper Train.	*7:00 a. m.
†7:50 a. m.	Adir'dack & Montreal Spl.	†10:20 p. m.
*8:00 a. m.	Syracuse Local	†6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m.	Empire State Express.	†10:00 p. m.
*9:45 a. m.	Saratoga & Montreal Spl.	†10:00 p. m.
*9:20 a. m.	Exposition Express.	*9:30 a. m.
†10:40 a. m.	Saratoga & Montreal Spl.	†9:30 p. m.
†10:30 a. m.	Day Express	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.	Chicago Express	†6:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	Southwestern Limited.	*6:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special.	*1:30 p. m.
†3:30 p. m.	Albany and Troy Flier.	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.	Albany Special	*1:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	Fast Western Express.	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m.	The Lake Shore Limited.	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.	St. Louis Limited.	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.	Western Express.	*8:45 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.	Adirondack Special Ex.	*10:00 a. m.
*6:25 p. m.	Montreal Express.	*7:30 a. m.
*6:35 p. m.	Detroit Special.	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m.	The Lake Shore Limited.	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.	Buffalo & Chicago Ex.	*8:45 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.	Western Express.	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.	Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*7:50 a. m.
*6:35 p. m.	Montreal Express.	*7:30 a. m.
*7:30 p. m.	Pan-American Express.	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.	Buffalo & Chicago Spl.	*6:30 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.	Pacific Express.	*5:30 a. m.
†12:10 a. m.	Midnight Express.	*5:30 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sunday. To Pittsfield and North Adams, Saturdays only, 2:45 P. M. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman Cars run on all through trains.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 153 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, B. Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

P. S. BLODGETT, Gen'l Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON.
SPRINGFIELD LINE.

Via Springfield and the
BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive Springfield.	Arrive Boston.
†9:00 a. m.	12:45 noon.	3:30 p. m.
†12:00 noon.	3:18 p. m.	6:40 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	7:37 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
*11:00 p. m.	3:11 a. m.	6:15 a. m.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later from West 42d St., N. R.:—

*7:30 A M.—For Albany, points East, Albany & Mont'l.
*9:40 A M.—(1) Rip Van Winkle Flyer to Catskills
†10:40 A M.—Saratoga and Buffalo Express.
†11:20 A M.—(2) Lake Mohonk, Minnewaska Express
†12:45 P M.—(3) Catskill Mountain Express.
*1:00 P M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M.—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:25 P M.—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
†3:45 P M.—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany
*6:15 P M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago
†7:45 P M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 P M.—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex No. 1 at †9:15 A M; 2 at †10:45 A M; 3 at †12:10 P M; 4 at †3:06 P M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., No. 1 at †9:45 A M; 2 at †11:20 A M; 3 at †12:50 P M; 4 at †3:35 P M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

P. S. BLODGETT, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

New Jersey Central

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except as noted.)

Leave New York.	Week Days.	Sundays.
Easton Local.....	7:15 a. m.	.....
Easton Express.....	9:45 a. m.	.....
Scranton & Reading...	9:10 a. m.	.....
Scranton & Reading...	1:20 p. m.	.....
Manch Chunk & Readin	.....	1:00 p. m.
Manch Chunk & Readin	4:40 p. m.	5:30 p. m.
ATLANTIC CITY.....	9:40 a. m.	.....
ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY SPECIAL...	1:00 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Barnegat..	4:30 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Bridgeton..	1:30 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	8:30 a. m.	‡9:15 a. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	11:30 a. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Branch R. R. Saturday Special	†1:10 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	12:45 p. m.	1:30 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	3:30 p. m.

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBER NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
44 and 46 Broadway, New York.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
MARGINAL AND INVESTMENT ORDERS IN ALL QUANTITIES. INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL MATTERS GLADLY FURNISHED. ISSUE UPON REQUEST, "A GLIMPSE OF WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS." MONTHLY FLUCTUATION SHEETS. DAILY AND WEEKLY REPORTS.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
436 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 33 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-18 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices.
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST.,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

To the Owners and Holders of the
First Mortgage Preference Bonds
OF THE
Georgia & Alabama Railway:
You will take notice that the Georgia and Alabama Railway in the exercise of the right of redemption secured to it by the terms of the bonds and the deed of trust securing the same, will, on the first day of October, 1901, redeem and pay off at 105 and interest, all of its First Mortgage Preference Bonds dated October 1st, 1895, and secured by deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Railway to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of the same date, and all owners and holders of said Preference bonds are hereby notified to present the bonds respectively held or owned by them at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in the City of Baltimore, Md., to be then and there redeemed and paid off by said Railway. Holders of First Mortgage Preference bonds may at any time prior to October 1st, 1901, surrender the same, together with all unmatured coupons thereon, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., and receive in exchange therefor First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds in like amount bearing coupons corresponding to those on the bonds so surrendered, differences in interest, owing to dates of maturity of coupons, being adjusted.
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,842,122.85
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V. Pres
Wm. H. Leupp, V. P. H. S. Manning, V. P.
R. J. Cluett, Sec. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, George Crocker, Willard Brown,
Wm. Barbour, Edw. O. Schaefer, Philip Lehman,
H. S. Manning, S. U. T. Dodd, Edwd. F. Cragin,
Saml. A. Maxwell, Joel F. Freeman, Geo. Blumenthal,
Myron T. Herrick, Anson R. Flower, Frank Jay Gould,
Chas. F. Cutler, H. S. Redmond, Wm. A. Clark
Emers McMillin, Jno. R. Hegeman, John W. Griggs.
Jas. M. Donald, O. I. Hudson.

The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburg, Pa., September 1, 1901.
BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.
NEW FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4% BONDS of this Company to the amount of $18,000 will be purchased October 1st, 1901, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company, Agents of the Company, No. 17 Nassau Street, New York, under the following provision of the mortgage:
"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Railway Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."
Proposals to sell bonds to the Sinking Fund must be in the hands of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company before three o'clock P. M. of Monday, September 30th, 1901.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Notice to Holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company.
Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of the first mortgage made by the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company to The State Trust Company (now Merton Trust Company) bearing date 1st January, 1891, this Company has elected to redeem and pay on the first day of October, 1901, at par with accrued interest to the date of payment, all of the first mortgage bonds of the said Company outstanding, being the outstanding bonds secured by the said mortgage. All holders of said bonds are required to present the same for payment at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the said first day of October, 1901. Interest will cease upon that day on all bonds secured by the said mortgage then outstanding, and which shall not then be or have been presented for payment.
Dated 30th, 1901.
COMPANIA METALURGICA MEXICANA.
By ROBERT S. TOWNE, President.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT & MORTGAGE BONDS dated September 3d, 1889.
The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of fifty-eight thousand and eighty-nine 58-100 dollars, ($58,089.58.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on 24th day of September, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.
NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.
TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:
Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.
Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.
Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.
Dated New York, August 6, 1901.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:
Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.
All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
By order of Executors.
83 shs. Mercantile Nat. Bank.
39 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
For account of whom it may concern.
$300 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Reg. Consols.
$10,000 Boston United Gas Co. 2d Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.
100 shs. P. Lorillard Co. pfd.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
$2,000 Cent. Pac. R. R. L. G. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1939.
100 shs. American Light & Traction Co. pfd.
$1,000 East Tenn., Virg. & Geo. R. R. Cons. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1956.
$5,000 Col. & Ind. Cent. R. R. 1st Mtg. 7 p. c. Bds., 1904.
13 shs. Valentine & Co.
100 shs. American Light & Traction Co. common.
47 shs. Hanover Nat. Bank.
25 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
100 shs. Century Realty Co.
100 shs. National Safety Third Rail Co.
100 shs. American Light & Traction Co. pfd.
$5,000 Central Foundry Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1919.
62½ shs. Central Foundry Co. pfd.
62½ shs. Central Foundry Co. common.
10 shs. Nat. City Bank.
10 shs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. Brooklyn Life Ins. Co.
162 shs. Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen County.
1 sh. Central Trust Co.
$1,000 Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds.
$600 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Reg. Consols.

Richard V. Harnett and Henry W. Donald, Auc'rs.
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shares United States Hosiery Co., $100 each.
10 shares Colorado Mfg. Land & Mining Co., $25 each.
200 shares National Fibre Co., $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 73 Liberty St.

Meetings and Elections.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 29, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
American Smelting & Refining Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Smelting and Refining Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, at No. 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 11th day of September, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and for the consideration and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The transfer books of the stock of this Company will be closed at the close of business on the 22d day of August, 1901, and will be reopened at the opening of business on the 12th day of September, 1901.
Dated New York, August 12th, 1901.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

The Chicago and Alton Railway Co.,
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 5, 1901.
ANNUAL MEETING.
The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday, the 1st day of October next, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books for both the Common and Preferred stock will be closed at the close of business hours on Saturday, Sept. 14, 1901, and reopened on the day following the meeting or any adjournment thereof.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

Chicago Terminal Transfer R. R. Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on the Second Wednesday (the 9th day) of October, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The Preferred and Common Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Wednesday, the 18th day of September, 1901, at three o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Thursday, the 10th day of October, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M., or until the same hour of the day following any adjournment of such meeting.
ROBERT C. BOGART, Secretary.

Proposals.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF CUBA, HAVANA, Sept. 1, 1901.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received in this Office, up to 2 P. M. Sept. 16, 1901, for supplying in Ports of Cuba, as called for, between Nov. 1, 1901, and June 30, 1902, 16,200,000 Pounds OATS, 10,300,000 Pounds HAY, quantities to be subject to variation of twenty per cent. For details and blank forms apply to Depot Quartermasters, New York, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, New Orleans, and to undersigned: CHAUNCEY B. BAKER, Chief Qr. Mr.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES. Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing Oct. 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Sept. 16, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Sept. 16, 1901," and addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks recover sharply.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 9	831,300
To date this year	206,019,623
Corresponding date last year	77,213,672

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 9	$2,021,000
To date this year	$733,146,900
Corresponding date last year	$338,510,560

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@6 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	2½	Iowa Cent. pf.	1¾
Am. Car & Fdy.	1½	Int. Pump	1
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Louis. & Nash.	2½
Am. Ice pf.	1	Manhattan	2
Am. Smelting	2¼	Met. Street Ry.	2¼
Am. Smelt. pf.	2½	Mexican Central	1½
Am. Locom.	1¾	Mexican National	2
Am. Locom. pf.	1	Minn. & St. L.	1½
Am. Snuff pf.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Am. Sugar	2¾	Mo., Kan. & T.	2¼
Am. Tobacco	2	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2¼
Anaconda Copper	1¾	Missouri Pacific	1¾
At., T. & S. F.	3¼	National Biscuit	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1¾	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Balt. & Ohio	4	N. Y. Central	1¾
B'klyn R. T.	2¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1¾
Canada South	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	3
Canadian Pacific	1¾	Norfolk & West	2¾
Ches. & Ohio	2¼	North American	1½
Chi. & Alton	⅝	Northern Pac. pf.	2¾
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	Ont. Mining	½
Chi. Great West.	1¾	Pacific Mail	3¾
Chi., Ind. & L.	1¾	Penn. R. R.	2¾
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1½	People's Gas	2½
Chi., M. & St. P.	6¾	Pressed S. Car	2½
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Pressed S. Car pf.	3¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	4	Pullman Co.	7
Chi. Term. Tr.	1½	Reading	1⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2	Reading 1st pf.	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	Reading 2d pf.	2½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	3	Rubber Goods	⅛
Col. Southern	⅝	St. Law. & Ad.	1
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F.	2
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	2¾	Southern Pacific	2⅝
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1	Southern Railway	1⅝
Del., L. & Hudson	1	Southern Ry. pf.	2
Del., L. & W.	4	Standard R. & T.	⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	2⅜
Den. & R. G. pf.	2½	Texas & Pacific	2½
Dul., S. S. & A.	1	Twin City R. T.	1¼
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	⅞	Union Pacific	2⅝
Erie	2⅜	Union Pacific pf.	⅛
Erie 1st pf.	2	U. S. Leather	⅛
Erie 2d pf.	2¾	U. S. Leather pf.	2
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	3	U. S. Steel	2
General Electric	7½	U. S. Steel pf.	2⅝
Glucose Sugar	½	Wabash	1½
Great North. pf.	3	Wabash pf.	2⅝
Hock. Valley pf.	⅞	West. Union Tel.	⅛
Illinois Central	⅝	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅛
Int. Paper	1⅞	Wis. Central	1⅝
Iowa Central	1⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed	6⅝	Long Island	1½
Am. Linseed pf.	12	Nat. Salt	2½
Chi. G. W. pf., B	⅞	Pacific Coast	3½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Pacific Coast pf.	2
Int. Pump pf.	1¼	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Kan. & Mich.	2⅝	Tol., St. L. & W.	1½
Kan. City So.	⅝	Union B. & P.	⅞
Kan. City So. pf.	1¼	Wheel. & L. E.	⅝
Lake Erie & W.	1		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	Nor. Pac.-Gt. N. joint 4s	1½
B. & O. sub. ctfs. 4s	1	Third Avenue 4s	1½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1¼	Union Pacific conv. 4s	1
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1⅝	Wabash deb., B	1⅝
Mo., K. & T. 1st	1		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Hide & L. 6s	1½	Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	2	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1⅝
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s	1
C. & O., R. & A. 1st con.	1½	Rich. & Dan. con. 6s	1½
C. & O., R. & A. 2d con.	2½		

THE MARKET'S FOUNDATION.

Yesterday's market was a superb exhibition of the inherent strength of American securities. Prices opening at considerable advances from Saturday's close and steadily advancing, the professional Wall Street element was bewildered, and such interests attempted to account for the remarkable strength by stories of pool support, combinations of bankers, and other artificial devices. The shallowness of this reasoning is seen when attention is turned to the incontrovertible facts of current railway earnings. More than 200 roads have reported their results for the six months ended June 30 last, and gross receipts exceed the corresponding period of 1900 by more than $68,000,000. This enormous advance is the more significant from the fact that the 1900 figures were in themselves in excess of the preceding year for the same period over $80,000,000, and that 1899 figures were more than $60,000,000 greater than 1898.

The simple arithmetical progression thus reported illustrates beyond cavil the earning capacity of the railroads of this country. Gross earnings for the period under review approximate $750,000,000, and for the four years ended June 30, 1900, increase $275,000,000. These gigantic figures need no comment—they speak eloquently for themselves.

Railroad earnings are the most reliable and the most significant evidence of prevailing conditions. Against such figures pessimistic theories are without avail. Hence when the entirely unexpected and unforeseeable calamity occurred, involving the possible death of the President, with all the political and other changes incidental to such a tragedy, American securities remain comparatively unaffected. No more splendid demonstration of value could have been given; no more convincing evidence of the solidity of current quotations could have been furnished. It is only a fair inference that a similar shock occurring in any neighboring country would have been followed by panic. The strength and stability of democratic institutions are testified to with positively spectacular effect. The whole foreign financial world, from London to St. Petersburg, must stand astonished at the inherent resiliency of the New York Stock Exchange market.

It is not merely to be deplored, but something of which to be ashamed that in the gravest crises a "bear" party exists, ready and anxious to take advantage of national calamity. It would be an unpleasing task to attempt to analyze the mental condition of stock market operators willing to profit by an unforeseen and shocking disaster; nevertheless it must be accepted that such operators exist, and were found yesterday morning, volubly prophetic of the worst that could happen. It is to the lasting credit not only of Wall Street, but of the Nation, that the croaking utterances of these Jeremiahs were unheeded. Certain it is that if from his sick bed in Buffalo the wounded President's voice could have been heard, it would have counseled confidence and hope. The last public utterances of William McKinley breathed encouragement and aspiration. His countrymen will respect those utterances and accord to him the tribute of belief.

All the financial world must bear witness to the patriotism of America financial houses. Facing a shock that none could foresee, they stood firm and confident. Their action proclaimed to the world the verity of their position. Not only did they refuse to succumb to apprehension, but, furthermore, stood in the gap, accepted all offerings, and with Roman firmness upheld the integrity of the Nation's obligations. The Stock Exchange of London, the Bourses of Paris, Berlin and Vienna, must recognize that the New York Stock Exchange maintains a standard of solidity second to none—actually unparalleled in financial records.

In view of these conclusions, there is not much importance attaching to individual security movements. The market as a whole reflects the belief of the citizens of the Republic that no personal disaster is great enough to overcome the mighty onward movement of the Nation. While every head is bowed at the bedside of our wounded President, while every patriot breathes hope for his recovery, yet the conviction is clear and strong that no blow of Anarchy can impede National progress.

GOLD AND CURRENCY.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday paid out $900,000 on account of gold deposited at San Francisco. Advices received here state that gold to the amount of $2,300,000 has been received on the Pacific Coast.

Lazard Frères, the agents of the London, Paris, and American Bank, Limited, of San Francisco, are advised of another shipment of £100,000 in gold from Australia, due at San Francisco Oct. 1.

The Sub-Treasury also transferred $525,000 in currency to New Orleans for crop-moving purposes.

THIRD AVENUE'S EARNINGS.

Wall Street found time yesterday, notwithstanding the general market interest, to read with not a little attention the report of the Third Avenue Railroad for the year ended June 30, as filed in Albany. This showed an increase in gross earnings of $118,801 and an increase in net earnings of $388,685, due to the decrease of $219,884 in expenses. The complete figures are as follows:

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross	$2,242,635	$2,123,834	$118,801
Expenses	1,095,560	1,315,444	*219,884
Net	$1,147,075	$808,390	$338,685
Other income	413,090	31,626	381,464
Total net	$1,560,165	$840,016	$720,149
Interest and taxes	1,763,294	712,325	1,050,969
Deficit	$203,129	*$127,691	$330,820

*Decrease. †Surplus.

The general balance sheet as of June 30 shows as follows:

Assets.—Cost of road and equipment, $24,958,096; stocks and bonds, $10,455,290; new construction on lines, to be distributed, $5,527,225; supplies on hand, $98,295; open accounts, (due by companies, &c.) $10,389,415; cash on hand, $783,332; Metropolitan Street Railway, lessee, Third Avenue Railroad Company, lessor, construction account, $7,116,167; open accounts, $234,423; profit and loss, (deficiency,) $650,854; total, $57,194,054.

Liabilities.—Capital stock, $15,995,800; funded debt, $40,000,000; interest on funded debt, accrued, $825,000; open accounts, $373,254; total, $57,194,054.

COLORADO FUEL'S YEAR.

The annual report of Colorado Fuel for the year ended June 30 was made public yesterday and shows earnings as follows:

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross	$12,246,545	$10,850,029	$1,396,516
Oper. expenses	10,103,874	8,000,348	2,103,526
Net	$2,142,671	$2,349,681	*$207,010
Other income	67,851	44,995	22,856
Total net	$2,210,522	$2,394,676	*$184,154
Charges and tax.	469,395	453,014	16,381
Balance	$1,741,127	$1,941,662	*$200,535
Sinking funds	449,205	419,167	30,038
Balance	$1,291,922	$1,522,495	*$230,573
Pref. dividends	160,000	.....	160,000
Surplus	$1,131,922	$1,522,495	*$390,573
Previous surplus	1,525,344	593,693	931,651
Total surplus	$2,657,266	$2,116,188	$541,078
Back dividends	480,000	320,000	160,000
Balance	$2,177,266	$1,796,188	$381,078
Adjustments	80,790	270,842	*190,052
P. & L. surp.	$2,096,476	$1,525,346	$571,130

*Decrease.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Chicago dispatches, railroad rates are firm but traffic with most of the Eastern lines is unsatisfactory, although heavier than for a number of weeks.

Output of coke from the Connellsville region last week 207,399 tons, a decrease of 12,000 tons from the previous week and 40,000 tons from a fortnight ago.

Reduction of a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Reports from Chicago that there is an alarming shortage of anthracite coal in that city.

Advices to a local banking house of a further shipment of £100,000 gold, to arrive in San Francisco on Oct. 14, from Australia.

Reserve of outside banks, $1,289,450 below legal requirements as shown by last week's statement.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@6 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsement, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $124,290,640; balances, $6,580,871; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $665,498.

Money on call in London, 1½@1¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝ per cent. for short and 2⅝@2½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was very weak. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Commercial bills, $4.81¾@$4.83; sixty days, $4.82¾@$4.83; demand, $4.85@$4.85¼; cables, $4.85¾@$4.86⅛.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅝ and 5.18¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 11-16 and 95; guilders, 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1@$1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

Dividends.

Republic Iron & Steel Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 9.
The ninth quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this Company has been declared payable on October 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 21st, 1901.
The transfer books will close on September 21st, 1901, at 12:00 o'clock noon, and reopen on October 1st, 1901, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
WM. BARRET RIDGELY, Secretary.

The Manufacturers' Trust Company,
198 MONTAGUE STREET.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
The Board of Directors at its regular meeting, held September 4, 1901, declared dividend No. 21 of TWO PER CENT., (2%,) payable September 20, 1901. Transfer books to close September 2d, 1901, at 3 P. M. and open October 1, 1901, at 10 A. M.
FRANK L. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Certificate of deposit of U. S. Trust Co. drawn to Mary L. Ferris; reward. Hoyt's Pharmacy, 73 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The financial article in The Times to-day says that on the Stock Exchange yesterday interest was almost entirely centred in American rails, which opened active and strong. The favorable news regarding President McKinley's condition led many to endeavor to take advantage of the rapid fall in Wall Street on Saturday, but it was impossible to obtain stock at the parity level. The sharp recovery thus established was fairly maintained, though the closing prices were materially below those ruling on Friday.

Money was again abundant at 1½ per cent., which is now the general rate for short fixtures. The discount market remained firm. Brokers were unwilling to take bills freely at current rates because of the uncertainty of events in the United States.

A financial expert yesterday expressed the opinion that Wall Street must have been vulnerable to have felt the shock following the shooting of Mr. McKinley so severely. It looked as though there were too much paper and overcapitalization. The situation here was intensified rather than materially altered. London waited on Wall Street, and was kept nervous by the unfavorable bank returns and apprehension that the withdrawal of money from New York to the West would be followed in turn by a demand on London.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Money was easy today, supplies were abundant, and the demand was moderate. Discounts were firm in view of the contingencies, especially the prospect of shipments of gold to New York.

Business on the Stock Exchange was inactive, and, generally, adversely affected by the slump in New York. The members of the Exchange assembled earlier than usual to-day.

The American market opened shortly after 10. There was little excitement and no desire to sell. Prices soon advanced on buying orders. St. Paul was the feature. Later there was a slight disposition to sell. Prices eased on the receipt of the New York opening quotations, and closed steady.

Consols started lower and recovered somewhat. Grand Trunks were easier, especially seconds and thirds. Kafirs were easier, operators being engaged in the carry-over.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93 11-16; consols for account, 93⅝; Anaconda, 9⅝; Atchison, 77⅛; Atchison preferred, 98⅜; Baltimore and Ohio, 103¾; Canadian Pacific, 116; Chesapeake and Ohio, 45¾; Chicago Great Western, 23½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 163½; Denver and Rio Grande, 37⅛; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 97¼; Erie, 42; Erie first preferred, 71⅜; Erie second preferred, 58; Illinois Central, 148½; Louisville and Nashville, 105¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 29¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 67½; New York Central, 155⅞; Norfolk and Western, 54⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90; Northern Pacific preferred, 101½; Ontario and Western, 34⅝; Pennsylvania, 73½; Reading, 21⅜; Reading first preferred, 39; Reading second preferred, 26¾; Southern Railway, 32¼; Southern Railway preferred, 89¼; Southern Pacific, 57⅜; Union Pacific, 99⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 89¼; United States Steel, 44½; United States Steel preferred, 95¾; Wabash, 21¼; Wabash preferred, 39; Spanish 4s, 70¾; Rand Mines, 4⅞.

Bar silver steady, 26 15-16d per ounce.

Money, 1¼@1¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝@2¾ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £25,000. Gold premiums are quoted at Buenos Ayres to-day at 131.40; at Madrid, 40.05; at Lisbon, 38.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Business opened on the Bourse to-day without any interesting features, and later there was free offering in connection with the less optimistic bulletins received regarding the condition of President McKinley. This produced an all-around reaction. Toward the close more satisfactory accounts of the condition of the President were posted, and there was a good recovery. Prices closed firmer. Rio Tintos advanced. Metropolitans and Thomson-Houston were harder. Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 85 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 21 centimes for checks. Spanish 4s, 71.75.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—Business was hesitating and restricted on the Boerse to-day, awaiting the developments in the Western and New York markets. The prices in all departments were maintained.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

It was rumored on the Boerse that the Reichsbank Committee would meet to-morrow to advance the rate.

MADRID, Sept. 9.—Gold was quoted to-day at 40.22.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—The money market continues serene. The tone of the market is appreciably firmer, and it is rather difficult to get accommodation anywhere under 5 per cent. Money on call is given to exceptional borrowers at 4½ per cent., but the run of loans is at 5 per cent. The banks easily might exact more if it was thought good policy; one cashier says he could get 6 per cent. about as easily as 5 per cent. Little is doing in time money, the bulk of the buying being by country banks. Rates range from 4½ to 5½ per cent., with little taken under 5 per cent. Commercial paper is almost stagnant, rates varying from 4½ to 6 per cent.

At the Clearing House to-day, the rate was 4 per cent. New York funds sold at 25 cents discount. Exchanges, $15,451,082; balances, $1,361,827.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Sept. 9, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
114	114¼	30,070	Amalgamated Copper.	114	114⅝	112¼	114⅛	+2⅞
29⅝	29⅞	3,200	Am. Car & Found. Co.	28½	29⅛	28½	29½	+1½
85¼	85½	525	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	85½	85¼	83⅞	84	.....
31	32	700	American Cotton Oil.	31½	31½	30½	31	+ ½
90¼	91½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
30½	31	220	American Ice Co.	31½	31½	31	31	+ ⅞
66	69	200	American Ice Co. pf.	68	69	68	69	+1
19¼	20	600	American Linseed Co.	24	24	20	20	−6¾
49½	50	4,810	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	57	57	50	50	−12
7	7¼	300	American Malting Co.	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	.....
47½	47⅞	9,820	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	45⅝	47⅞	45	47⅞	+2⅛
99	99¼	1,300	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	98¼	99½	98¼	99½	+2⅝
25⅜	26¼	1,700	American Locomotive.	25	26	25	26	+1⅝
86½	87¼	1,030	Am. Locomotive pf.	85½	86½	85½	86½	+1
87	88½	100	American Snuff pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	+1
131	131½	3,900	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	129	132	129	131	+2¾
153¾	134	400	American Tobacco ctfs.	134	134	134	134	−2
45½	46	3,200	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44⅝	45⅞	44	45⅝	+1⅜
76½	76⅝	62,975	At., T. & S. F.	74½	76⅝	74⅜	76⅛	+3½
96⅜	96½	5,750	At., T. & S. F. pf.	95½	96½	94½	96¼	+1⅜
101	101½	4,710	Baltimore & Ohio.	99¾	101½	99	101½	+4
92	93	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	92	92⅝	92	92⅝	+⅝
68	68¼	14,815	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67½	69	66⅝	68¼	+2½
68	70	110	Canada Southern	68	68	68	68	+1
111¼	111½	4,830	Canadian Pacific	110	111⅞	110	111½	+1⅜
160	165	300	Central R. R. of N. J.	160¼	162	160¼	162	.....
45⅜	46	4,000	Chesapeake & Ohio.	44½	45⅜	44¼	45⅜	+2½
37⅝	38	2,100	Chicago & Alton	37	38⅞	37	37⅞	+⅝
77	78	550	Chicago & Alton pf.	77	77½	77	77½	+1
23⅝	23⅞	4,015	Chicago Great West.	23	23⅞	23	23⅞	+1⅝
48¾	50	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	−⅞
39½	39⅝	3,600	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	39	39¾	38⅞	39⅝	+1⅝
72¼	73	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	+1½
163	163¼	78,270	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	158½	163¼	157	163¼	+6½
191	194	200	Chicago & Northw.	193½	193½	193½	193½	+1½
142	143	1,945	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	140¼	142⅝	140	142⅝	+4
21	21½	1,445	Chicago Term. Trans.	20⅞	21½	20½	21½	+1½
40¾	41	1,600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	39	40½	39	40½	+2
91	91¼	1,100	C., C., C. & St. L.	90½	91	90	91	+1¼
70¾	73⅝	200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	72	73	72	73	+1
97¼	97½	3,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	95¼	97¼	95¼	97	+3
14	14⅞	3,400	Colorado Southern	13⅝	14⅝	13⅝	14¼	+⅝
55	55½	1,400	Col. Southern 1st pf.	54½	55½	54	55	+1½
24½	24⅝	200	Col. Southern 2d pf.	24	24½	24	24	+ ½
18	18⅝	200	Col. & H. C. & I.	18	18⅛	18	18	− ⅛
220½	223	5,400	Consolidated Gas	221	221	217¼	220½	+2⅝
117	117½	200	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	117	117	117	117	+1
164	164½	800	Delaware & Hudson.	163⅞	164	163¼	164	+1
221	222	800	Del., Lack. & West.	221½	221½	219¾	221	+4
46	46⅜	2,900	Denver & R. G.	45¾	46	45	45⅜	+⅝
94	94½	8,300	Denver & R. G. pf.	94	94½	92¼	94½	+2½
27¼	28	100	Dist. of America pf.	27	27	27	27	.....
11¾	12	900	Dul., S. S. & At.	10¼	11½	10½	11½	+1
19½	20	800	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19⅞	+⅛
42⅜	42¾	85,075	Erie	41½	42¾	40¾	42⅝	+2⅜
70	70⅞	12,100	Erie 1st pf	68½	70⅞	68½	70⅞	+2⅝
57¼	57⅝	4,000	Erie 2d pf.	54⅝	57⅝	54	57⅝	.....
60	61	2,500	Evans. & T. H.	60	62¾	60	60	+3
33	35	100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	33	33	33	33	+7½
262	263	1,000	General Electric	257	261½	255	261½	+ ½
57	58	975	Glucose Sugar Ref.	56½	57¾	56	57	+1
182	183	800	Great Northern pf.	181½	183	181	183	+3
74	76	100	Hocking Valley pf.	76	76	76	76	.....
144½	145	1,700	Illinois Central	143¼	144½	143	144½	+ ½
24¼	24½	2,900	International Paper	24	25	22⅝	24½	+2
79⅞	80	900	Internat. Paper pf.	77½	79⅞	77½	79⅞	+1⅞
96	96¼	600	Internat. Power Co.	96½	96⅝	96	96¼	+1⅛
36	36⅞	500	Iowa Central	36	36⅞	36	36⅞	+1⅜
71	72	8,050	Iowa Central pf.	70	71⅞	70	71⅞	+1
44½	45	600	International Pump	44	45	43⅞	45	+1½
84	86½	100	Internat. Pump pf.	85	85	85	85	+2⅝
31½	35	300	Kanawha & Michigan.	31	31	31	31	−2⅝
19½	20	200	Kansas City South.	19¾	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+⅛
42⅜	43	800	Kansas City South. pf.	42	42	41⅝	42	−1¼
60	64	600	Lake Erie & West.	61½	62	60½	61	−1
75	77	100	Long Island	73½	73½	73½	73½	+2⅛
103¼	103¼	11,400	Louisville & Nashville.	102	103½	101⅝	103¼	+2⅞
116¾	116⅝	11,800	Manhattan Elevated.	116	117	115	116⅞	+2
164	165	2,210	Met. Street Railway	163¼	164⅞	163	164⅞	+2¼
24¼	24½	1,700	Mexican Central	24	24⅞	23⅝	24⅞	+⅝
14⅜	14⅝	18,450	Mexican National ctfs.	13	13⅞	13	14¼	+1⅛
106	107	400	Minn. & St. Louis.	106	106	106	106½	+1½
115½	117⅜	200	Minn. & St. L. pf.	115½	115½	115½	115½	.....
25	25⅞	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M.	26	26	25⅞	25⅞	+1⅞
29¼	29¼	2,225	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	28⅝	29	28½	29	+2¼
54⅞	55	2,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	53⅝	55	53⅝	55	+1⅞
102⅜	103	13,200	Missouri Pacific	103	103¼	100¾	102⅝	.....
195	197	20	Morris & Essex	195	195	195	195	.....
43¼	44	400	National Biscuit Co.	42¾	44	43¼	44	+ ½
19½	21	200	National Lead Co.	19⅜	20	19⅜	20	+½
39½	41	325	National Salt Co.	40	40	40	40	.....
76	79¼	100	N. Salt Co. pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	.....
144	147	300	New York Air Brake.	142½	144	142½	144	+2
152¼	152¾	4,400	New York Central.	152	152¼	150¼	152¼	+1¾
39¼	39½	2,400	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	39½	39⅝	38	39¼	+1⅞
78	78½	3,400	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	76	79⅜	76	78	+3
34¼	34⅝	15,250	N. Y., Ont. & West.	33¾	34⅞	33¼	34⅝	+1½
54½	54½	12,175	Norfolk & West.	53	54¾	52¾	54½	+1½
95½	98	2,940	North American	92	96	92	96	+2⅜
95⅞	98	100	Northern Pacific pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	+2⅜
10⅜	11	1,700	Ontario Mining	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+⅜
64	67	300	Pacific Coast	65	65	65	65	+3½
41¼	42¾	900	Pacific Mail	39¼	41⅝	39	41⅝	+2⅜
143⅞	144	18,260	Pennsylvania R. R.	142⅛	144	142½	144	+2
110⅝	110½	5,160	People's Gas, Chicago.	109	110½	108½	110⅝	+2¼
41¼	41⅞	410	Pressed Steel Car	40	41½	40	41½	+1⅞
81¼	82¼	580	Pressed Steel Car pf.	78⅜	82¼	78⅜	82¼	+3¼
210	214	100	Pullman Company	212	212	212	212	+7
4	4¼	100	Quicksilver	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅜
42⅜	42¾	11,600	Reading	41¾	42⅞	40¾	42½	+1⅜
76	76¼	5,200	Reading 1st pf.	75	76	74⅝	76	+2
53⅛	53½	10,100	Reading 2d pf.	52	53½	51½	53½	+2½
18	18¼	4,000	Republic Iron & Steel	18¼	18¼	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
71¾	72	800	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	72	72	71	72	+ ½
27¾	28	800	Rubber Goods	27½	27⅞	27	27¼	+ ½
114½	117	1,100	St. L. & Adirondack.	116½	116⅝	116	116⅝	+3
25½	28	600	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	25	25	25	25	+3
44¾	45	900	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	44½	45	44	45	+1½
68¾	70	1,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	68	70	67	68	+1½
28⅝	29⅝	1,825	St. Louis Southw.	29¼	29¾	29	29¼	− ¼
62	63	1,100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	60	61¾	60	61¾	− ⅛
56¾	56⅝	53,100	Southern Pacific	55⅞	57	55¼	56⅝	+2⅜
32	32⅛	27,050	Southern Railway	31⅜	32¼	31⅜	32⅛	+2
87½	87¾	3,350	Southern Railway pf.	86½	87¾	85¾	87¼	+2
4⅞	5	200	Standard R. & T.	5	5	5	5	− ⅝
63½	63½	7,250	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	62¼	63½	61⅝	62½	+2¾
42⅜	43	4,410	Texas Pacific	41½	42⅝	41½	42⅜	+2½
20	20¼	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	20	20½	20½	20½	−1¼
101⅜	102	925	Twin City R. T.	101	102¼	101	102¼	+1½
16½	17	500	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	16	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
97¼	97⅞	81,860	Union Pacific	96½	98	96	97⅞	+2⅝
88	88½	2,200	Union Pacific pf.	88	88	87½	88	+ ½
43¼	43¾	39,850	United States Steel.	43	43⅝	42⅜	43⅜	+2
93⅜	93¼	19,755	U. S. Steel pf.	92½	93¼	92	93¼	+2⅜
12⅜	13	4,200	United States Leather	12½	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅛
81¼	81⅜	1,820	U. S. Leather pf.	80½	82¼	80½	81⅜	+2
18	19¼	700	United States Rubber.	18	18⅜	17⅝	18⅜	+ ⅛
21⅜	22	3,700	Wabash	21¼	22	21	22	+1½
39¼	39⅞	5,400	Wabash pf.	38½	39⅞	38¼	39⅞	+2⅜
91½	92	2,210	Western Union Tel.	91	92	91	91¾	+ ½
18¼	19	220	Wheeling & Lake Erie	18	18	18	18	− ¾
49½	50	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	49½	50	49½	49½	+ ⅛
21½	22	2,000	Wisconsin Central	21	21¾	20⅝	21¾	+1½
42	43½	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	43	43	43	43	.....
Sales.....		831,300						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¼	108
2s, c., 1930	107¾	108¼
3s, r., 1918	108¾	109
3s, c., 1918	108¾	109
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	112½	113
4s, c., 1907	113½	113⅝
4s, r., 1925	137	138
4s, c., 1925	137	138
5s, r., 1904	107¾	108¼
5s, c., 1904	107¾	108¼
D. C. 3-65s	124½	.....
Adams Exp.	175	190
Alb. & Sus.	215	.....
Am. & W. W.	120	.....
Am. Ag. Ch.	.....	25½
A. A. C. pf.	88	90
Am. Bicycle.	3⅞	5
Am. Bicycle pf.	.....	20
Am. Coal.	180	200
Am. Exp.	185	195
A. M. Co. pf.	27	28½
Am. Snuff.	41	48
A. S. & R.	.....	100
Am. Tob. pf.	145	150
Am. W. Co.	17	17½
A. W. Co. pf.	71	75
Ann Arbor.	21½	25
Ann A. pf.	50	55
Atl. L. pf.	bds	.....
B. Un. Gas.	210	217
Bruns. City.	10	11½
B., C. R. &	.....	.....
N.	120	140
C. C. & C.	40	.....
C. & E. Ill.	126	130
C. & E. Ill. pf.	.....	.....
C. G. W. pf.	.....	.....
A.	84	85
C. G. W. d.	90	93
C., M. & St.	.....	.....
P. pf.	186	189
C., St. P., M. & Om.	135	140
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	175	190
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	117
C., L. & W.	30	.....
Cleve. & P.	188	.....
C. F. & I. pf.	120	132
Com. Cable.	175	185
Consol. Coal.	63	67
Cont. Tob. pf.	66¾	67
D. & S. W.	.....	69
D. & S. W. pf.	.....	69
Dia. Match.	.....	148½
D. M. & Ft. D.	35	40
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	110	150
Dist. of A. pf.	7¾	8¼
Ev. & T. H. pf.	89	94
G. S. R. pf.	103	107
Hock. Valley.	52	53½
Homestake.	95	.....
Ill. C. l.	102	.....
Int. Silver.	7	7¼
Int. Sil. pf.	35	40
Joliet & Chi.	175	.....
K. & D. M.	7	8
K. & D. M. pf.	30	35
Kings. & R. G.	8½	10¼
Lacl. Gas.	85	95
Lacl. G. pf.	101	102
L. E. & W. pf.	123	129
Lake Shore.	251¼	275
Man. Beach.	10	13
Md. C. pf.	65	76
M. W. S. El.	.....	.....
Chi.	37	40
M. W. S. El. pf.	.....	.....
Chi., pf.	91½	93
Mich. Cent.	103	.....
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	75	75
Mob. & Ohio.	83½	85½
N. C. & St. L.	75	100
Nat. Bis. pf.	101	103
Nat. L. pf.	87	90
N. Cent. C.	25	30
N. Y. & N. H.	214	216
N. Y., C. & St. L.	1st pf.	110	..
N. Y., L. & W.	138½	140
N. & W. pf.	88	90
N. Y., O. & W.	32	33
P. C. & St. L.	98	99
Peo. & E. pf.	28	30
Pere Marq.	65	75
Pere M. pf.	75	81
P. Ft. W. & C.	188	.....
P. F. W. & C. pf.	185	.....
Quicksil'r pf.	10	10½
Rens. & Sar.	204	215
R., W. & O.	137	.....
Rub. G. pf.	75	82
St. J. & G. I.	11½	13
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	.....	.....
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	66	68
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	30	31
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	82	86
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	77	81
T. P. L. Tr.	33	38
Third Av.	121	124
Tol., P. & W.	8½	.....
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	33	35
T. C. R. T. pf.	151	.....
U. B. & P.	74	75
U. S. Exp.	95	100
U. S. R. pf.	55	57
Va.-Car. C.	60	64
Va.-C. C. pf.	120	124
W.-F. Exp.	160	175
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	28	32

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in August showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern	$36,316
Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	31,672
Père Marquet	29,505
Pittsburg & Western	27,338
Santa Fé, Prescott & Phenix	641
Total increase 5 roads	$125,472
Increase previously reported	1,491,170
Total increase 42 roads	$1,616,642
Decrease:	
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	$7,195
Decrease 2 roads previously reported	14,088
Total decrease 3 roads	$21,283
Net increase	$1,595,359

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
1st week Aug	$30,561	$27,419	$30,261
From July 1	322,891	279,110	.....
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,291	1,171	1,136
4th week Aug	198,189	161,853	164,060
Month	529,584	428,415	433,659
From July 1	916,830	784,158	.....
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	589	589	589
4th week Aug	82,229	89,424	76,898
Month	243,519	254,440	245,359
From Jan. 1	1,867,670	1,741,153	1,520,079
MINN., ST. P. & S. S. M.—			
Mileage	1,355	1,278	1,278
4th week Aug	135,231	103,559	127,556
Month Aug	430,227	326,833	388,751
From July 1	876,147	685,700	787,366
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	1,766	1,766	1,766
4th week Aug	294,692	265,187	229,874
Month Aug	849,079	754,806	692,400
From Jan. 1	5,564,413	4,912,121	4,726,053
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	352	352	343
4th week Aug	143,323	115,885	103,496
Month	397,734	347,957	310,437
From July 1	754,739	659,606	614,491
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—			
Mileage	224	224	224
4th week Aug	24,102	23,461	21,940
Month	71,112	74,099	73,674
From July 1	156,218	155,884	145,869
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	2,065,652	2,092,573	1,621,980
Op. ex. and taxes	1,415,783	1,503,035	1,137,880
Net earnings	647,869	589,538	484,080
Fixed charges	337,400	278,625	277,000
Surplus	310,469	310,913	207,080
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS for July—	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	30,365	25,293	5,072
Operating ex	17,282	17,977	*695
Net earnings	13,083	7,316	5,767
*Decrease.			
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE for July—			
Gross earnings	123,222	109,476	13,746
Operating ex	71,654	59,564	12,090
Net earnings	51,568	49,912	1,656
GRAND TRUNK for July—	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	1,949,763	1,761,880	1,704,026
Op. expenses	1,309,850	1,186,562	1,244,211
Net earnings	639,913	575,318	559,815
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO, including the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis system and Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railway Company, for July—	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,681,592	1,318,307	363,285
Op. expenses	948,342	823,760	124,582
Net earnings	733,250	494,547	238,703
Miscell.	2,094	2,909	*815
Total income	735,314	497,447	237,867
Fix. chgs. rent. &c.	406,133	375,684	30,449
Surplus	329,181	121,763	207,418
Av. mile. operated	3,178.63	2,886.41	292.22
*Decrease.			
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX for July—	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	88,606	82,152	71,641
Op. expenses	37,080	34,102	22,743
Net earnings	51,526	48,051	38,898
SEABOARD AIR LINE for July—	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	871,789	824,124	47,665
Op. expenses	625,039	620,730	4,309
Net earnings	246,750	203,394	43,356
TEXAS CENTRAL for June—	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	54,106	24,136	20,769
Exp. and taxes	28,792	18,616	18,164
Net earnings	25,314	5,520	2,605
Fixed charges	2,083	.....	.....
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD for the quarter ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	603,382	584,066	535,062
Op. expenses	165,373	341,856	248,532
Net earnings	440,009	242,210	286,510
Other income	377,392	2,548	233,289
Total income	817,401	244,776	519,799
Fixed charges	440,822	333,149	91,840
Surplus	376,579	*88,371	427,959
*Deficit.			

MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.

American Agriculture Chemical Company for the year ended June 30, 1901: Manufacturing profits, $1,275,035; other income, $328,711; total income, $1,603,746; deductions, $543,954; profits applicable to dividends, $1,059,791; dividends, $513,270; surplus, $546,521. The general balance sheet shows total invested assets, $24,368,069; cash in bank, $320,729; profit and loss surplus, $546,521.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil 4½s		Minn & St L 1st & refunding 4s	
5,000	100⅝	5,000	103
Am Hide & L 6s		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
17,000	93	1,000	98⅝
Ann Asbor 1st 4s		14,000	99
1,000	97	Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		1,000	81¾
6,000	103⅜	1,000	81
2,000	103⅝	10,000	82
4,500	103⅝	Mo Pac trust 5s	
4,000	103⅝	5,000	105½
Adjustment 4s		Mobile & O, Montg Div 5s	
1,500	97	4,000	113
5,000	96	Moh & Mal inc	
1,000	96¼	20,000	105
1,000	96⅜	35,000	105⅛
Stamped		40,000	105
1,000	94⅜	10,000	105⅛
Balt & Ohio 3½s		10,000	105⅜
1,000	95⅛	20,000	105⅝
500	95⅜	20,000	105⅞
1,000	95¼	25,000	105⅞
Balt & Ohio 4s		N Y Cent & Hud Riv, L S col 3½s	
2,000	103¼	35,000	105⅛
9,000	103	40,000	105
5,000	103½	10,000	105⅛
500	104⅜	10,000	105⅜
Balt & Ohio, P. J & M Div 3½s		20,000	105⅝
10,000	89½	25,000	105⅞
Balt & O sub ctfs for 4s, con gtd, 1911, all inst pd		N Y, C & St L 4s	
10,000	105⅞	5,000	107½
10,000	105⅞	N Y Gas, El L, H & P col tr 5s	
B'klyn Un El 1st		30,000	115
5,000	101	Pur money 4s	
Bur, C R & N 1st		7,000	96
3,000	105⅝	5,000	95½
Canada South 1st		5,000	95¼
3,000	106¼	North Pac 4s	
Cent of Ga con 5s		20,000	104
3,000	106¾	North Pac gen 3s	
6,000	106	22,000	71½
1,000	106¼	5,000	72
Cent of Ga 1st inc		10,000	71⅜
10,000	80	Reading gen 4s	
Cent of Ga 2d inc		3,000	95½
5,000	31½	5,000	95½
Cent of N J gen 5s		2,000	95½
1,000	130	11,000	95⅞
Cent Pac gtd 4s		9,000	95⅝
8,000	101½	10,000	95¼
2,000	101⅝	Rich & Danv con 6s	
Ches & O gen 4½s		3,000	122
13,000	104	St L, I M & South unif & ref 4s	
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st con 4s		1,000	90½
2,000	103	9,000	90½
Ches & O, R & A Div 2d con 4s		1,000	91
1,000	99	26,000	90
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds		St L S'w'n 1st	
1,000	96¾	1,000	97
40,000	96	St L S'w'n 2d	
5,000	95⅞	9,000	75½
50,000	95½	San A & A P 4s	
41,000	96	30,000	86
10,000	95⅝	South Pac 4s	
20,000	95⅞	7,000	92
25,000	95⅝	11,000	91½
45,000	96	16,000	91¾
20,000	96⅜	South Ry 1st 5s	
500	96½	2,000	116⅛
Chi, R. I. & Pac 7s		5,000	116⅜
2,000	106⅝	Stand R. & T inc	
C, St L & N O 5s		25,000	6½
1,000	127	Third Av con 4s	
Col Mid 1st 3-4s	sold	1,000	103
2,000		3,000	103⅛
Col & South 1st 4s		Tol & O C 1st 5s	
3,000	87¾	8,000	114½
19,000	87	Union Pac 1st 4s	
1,000	87¾	8,000	105½
Erie 1st con 4s		19,000	105⅝
1,000	98⅝	7,000	105⅞
Erie 1st gen 4s		5,000	106
1,000	88	10,000	105⅞
17,000	87¾	Union Pac conv 4s	
8,000	87⅝	230,000	104
Ft Worth & D C 1st		85,000	106½
1,000	103⅛	24,000	106
Gal, H & S A 1st		20,000	105⅞
2,000	109½	56,000	106
Hock Val 4½s		25,000	106⅛
10,000	106½	15,000	106⅛
Int & G N 2d 5s		10,000	106⅜
2,000	101	5,000	106½
Inter Paper 6s		3,000	106⅝
5,000	108½	106,000	106⅞
Kansas & M 1st		5,000	106⅞
1,000	96½	2,000	106⅝
Kan City South 3s		5,000	106⅝
7,000	69½	5,000	106

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Few Sales by Brokers—Royalton Apartment House Transferred to Frederick Billings—Auction Results.

E. J. Moloughney has sold for Louis Lese, for about $12,000, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling and stable 430 and 432 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, on plot 39 by 100.

L. Schonberger, as broker, has sold, for $34,500, the five-story double tenement, with stores, 1,376 First Avenue, 25 by 99 by 113.

The Royalton apartment house property, running through Forty-third to Forty-fourth Street, 240 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 50 by 200.10, was conveyed yesterday by Edward G. Bailey to Frederick Billings for a nominal consideration over a mortgage of $675,000.

The O'Neill Oyster and Chop House Company is the buyer of the two buildings at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, the sale of which by the Halk estate was reported last week. Louis Schrag was the broker in the transaction.

Nelson D. Stilwell is the buyer of the plot at the southwest corner of Sherman Avenue and Hawthorne Street, sold recently by the McLean estate.

Hallahan & Ahearn have secured a building loan of $275,000 from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, with which to carry forward their apartment house operation at 142 to 146 West Forty-ninth Street, a plot 64.2 by 100.

Result at Auction.

Yesterday's offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

Fifth Avenue, east side, 25.5 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 25 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William P. Douglas, as executor $11,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Walter H. Wood, referee, 456 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 142 feet west of Convent Avenue, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,820.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Augustine R. McMahon, referee, 319 and 321 East Fifty-third Street, north side, 215 feet east of Second Avenue, 40 by 100.5, five-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $22,413.

By John M. Thompson, foreclosure sale, Chase Mellen, referee, 548 and 550 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 209 feet east of Broadway, each 18 by 99.11, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $12,873.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Campbell E. Locke, referee, 460 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 172 feet west of Convent Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,643.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James F. C. Blackhurst, referee, 213 to 217 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100.11, one and two story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $8,731.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 970 and 972 Union Axenue, for a four-story brick tenement, 40 by 102; Mrs. Serenza Clark of 968 Union Avenue, owner; George B. Clark of 964 Union Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

Willis Avenue and the Southern Boulevard, southwest corner, for a four-story brick dwelling, 37 by 74; Samuel M. Hoffen of 644 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, owners; A. F. A. Schmidt of 504 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 226 to 230 East Eighty-seventh Street, to three five-story brick tenements; C. E. Quackenbush of 236 East Eighty-seventh Street, owner; S. B. Ogden of 954 Lexington Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 119 West Fifty-first Street, to a two-story brick stable; L. S. Gillespie of 8 West Fifty-third Street, owner; Casey & Dillon of 1 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $1,950.

Forty-third Street and Depew Place, southeast corner, to a two-story brick factory, with store; James Pinchott of Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, owner; John L. Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 734 Broadway, to a five-story brick loft, with store; Edward Trobejand, Paris, France, owner; John McDonnell of 17 Tenth Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

No. 205 West Sixty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; George B. Radford of 527 West Ninety-fourth Street, owner; Wilson & Visscher of 156 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 110 East Thirty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; J. M. Ellsworth, Sands Point, L. I., owner; Warren, Wetmore & Morgan of 3 East Thirty-third Street, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Monday, Sept. 9.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,102, w s, 30x100; Ernst Lange to Max A. Schimpf, (mtg $22,000, R $ $2.50) 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 107th St, 50.7x100; 3d Av, 512, w s, 25x63; 82d St, 146 West, 25x102.2; David Richey to Augustus R. Holly, all liens, (R S $12.25).. 1

CHISHOLM ST, 1,339, w s, 25x95x25.3x91.4; David E. McCarthy to John Grefke and wife, (mtg $5,500) 100

COLUMBIA ST, 82, e s, 25x118; Margaret A. Murray to John Murray, quitclaim.. 1

EAST BROADWAY, 32, n s, 22x99.7 Jorn Cohen to Selig Falk, (mtg $18,000, R S $1) 1

LOT 547, map of Van Nest Park; John Armstrong to Emil H. Hagemann and wife 650

LOT 44, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Provident Savings Loan Investment Company, to James E. Michels, (mtg $2,300, R S 75c) 3,850

LOT 320, Block 1, amended map of Mapes estate; Jane McBride to James Dann, B. & S. 1

LOT 225, map of Underhill Terrace; George B. Cole to Ida Cole 1

LOT 46, map of Arden property; Walter W. Taylor to Annie Rogers 850

PLEASANT AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 119th St, 16.8x75; Daniel Wolkowsky to Henry Spielmann, (mtg $5,500) 7,000

PRINCE ST, 7, 9, and 11, n s, 61.2x91.1x irregular; Bessie Freedman to Myron S. Man, (R S $6.50, mtg $60,000,) 4-9 part. 100

RIVINGTON ST, 345, s s, 22x75; Samuel Ulman to Joseph Feuer, ½ part, (mtg $11,000) 1

ST. ANN'S AV, 608, e s, 16.10x102.10; Elizabeth Botty to William B. Kinchof, (R S 50c, mtg $3,000) 6,350

19TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Avenue C, 25 x108, Unionport; Mary M. Henning, Jr., to John Cordes, quitclaim 1

19TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Avenue C, 125 x108, Unionport; Mary M. Henning, widow, to George H. Walker, Jr., quitclaim 1

19TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Avenue C, 125x 108, Unionport; George H. Walker, Jr., to John Cordes 7,500

19TH ST, s s, 282.4 ft w of 5th Av, 28.6x 92.3x irregular; Frances Livingston to Ida M. Ryan, (R S $23.75) 50,000

14TH ST, s s, n e ¼ of Plot 363, map of Unionport, 100x108; Henry Rehling to Evangelische St. Paulus Gemeinde, in Westchester 1

38TH ST, s s, 233.4 ft w of 7th Av, 20.8x 98.9; Lucy Cushman to Emily Costinesra, (mtg $13,500, R S $1.75) 19,500

43D ST, n s, 240 ft e of 4th Av, 50x200.10 to 44th St; Edward G. Bailey to Frederick Billings, (mtg $675,000) 100

45TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 5th Av, 12.6x 100.5; John H. Hindley to Alcinous B. Jamison, 2-3 part, (R S $8.75) 20,000

45TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 5th Av, 12.6x 100; John H. Hindley to Alcinous B. Jamison, 1-3 part, (R S $3.75) 10,000

45TH ST, n s, 487.6 ft w of 5th Av, 12.6x 100.5; John H. Hindley to Alcinous B. Jamison, (R S $13.75) 30,000

49TH ST, n s, 192.10 ft e of 7th Av, 21.5 x107.1x21.7x104.4; Louise D. Charvet to John Hallahan and another, (R S $11.75) 26,000

49TH ST, 142 and 144 West, 42.9x106.9x irregular; Michael J. Dowd and another to John Hallahan and another, (mtg $37,000, R S $6) 1

58TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.5; Sarah M. Flower and others, executors, to Emma F. Taylor, 1-6 part 1

58TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.5; Sarah M. Flower and others, executors, to Sarah M. Flower, 1-6 part 1

59TH ST, 331 and 333 East, 52.3x100.5; Alice O'Brien to Emil Bloch, quitclaim.. 1

59TH ST, 333 East, 26x100.5; William L. Turner, referee, to Emil Bloch, (R S $6) 14,100

59TH ST, 331 East, 26.3x100.5; William L. Turner, referee, to Emil Bloch, (R S $5.25) 12,850

120TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 37x 100.11; Albert Wadley to Kate A. Dana, (mtg $39,800, R S $3.50) 50,000

130TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Boulevard, 75x 99.11; Hattie L. Duryea to Louis T. Duryea, (mtg $22,000, R S $12.50) 1

132D ST, 107 West, 17.6x99.11; Catherine C. Cooke to William Colgate, (mtg $5,000, R S $2) 1

149TH ST, n s, 170.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x80; Dennis W. Moran to Honora Gleason, quitclaim 100

149TH ST, n s, 170.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x80; Honora Gleason and another to Raphael Avallone, (R S 50 cents) 9,500

152D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100; Anna Ogren to Robert W. Thompson, (mtg $7,500) 1

152D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100; Anna Ogren to Robert W. Thompson, (mtg $7,500) 1

157TH ST, n s, 198 ft w of Courtlandt Av, presnt line, 25x100; Wilhelmina Schaefer to Pauline Beck, (R S 50 cents) 1

168TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Tinton Av, 13.11 x122x18.5x122; George W. Flagg to Ellen Anderson, (mtg $1,800) 1

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 757; estate of Oliver S. Carter to Lewis Morgenstern and another, Sept. 1, 1901, to May 1, 1908.... 1,200

BROADWAY, 876; Alfred Bridgman to Ernst C. Kugler, 5 years 3,600

BROOK AV, s e corner of 149th St; Samuel B. Ogden to Sigvald Wang, 5 years 1,020

CHERRY ST, 19 and 21; John W. Healy to Luigi Corrado, 3 years 2,700

MORRIS AV, 560; Frederick Holdermann to Pasquale A. Riche, 3 years 1,150

7TH AV, n e corner of 40th St; John Long to James Ward, 10 years 4,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ACKER, Henry, to Milton E. Oppenheimer; 101st St, n s, 65 ft w of Broadway, 1 month, 6 per cent 7,500

AVALLONE, Raphael, to Martense B. Story, trustee; 149th St, n s, widened, 170.3 ft e of Morris Av, widened, demand, 6 per cent. 8,500

BECKMANN, John, to the New York Savings Bank; 1st Av, n w corner of 1st St, due Dec. 1, 1904, 4per cent 32,000

BECKMANN, John, to Bertha Jacobs and others, executors; 1st Av, n w corner of 1st St, prior mortgage $32,000, 1 year.... 6,000

BRANDES, Bruno J., and others to Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings; Seton Av, w s, 100 ft s of Jefferson Av, Edenwald, installments, $31 monthly, 6 per cent 3,100

BLOCH, Emil, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 59th St, 331 and 333 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent 18,000

CASE, David K., to Theodore M. Hass; Morton St, s s, 105 ft e of Hudson St, 3 years, 6 per cent 7,000

CLINTON, Elizabeth S., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; Columbus Av, e s, 50.3 ft s of 62d St, 5 years, 4 per cent 23,000

CULLEN, Harriet A., to the Bank for Savings; 72d St, s s, 85 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years, 4 per cent 30,000

FRANK, Louis, and wife to Leon Sobel and another; Norfolk St, 77, demand, 6 per cent., building loan, gold 20,000

GREFKE, John, and wife to David E. McCarthy; Chisholm St, 1,339, (mtg $6,000,) installments, $25 monthly 250

HALLAHAN, John, and another to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 49th St, s s, 192.9 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 275,000

JAMISON, Alcinous B., to John H. Hindley; 45th St, n s, 475 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years 25,000

JAMISON, Alcinous B., to John H. Hindley; 45th St, n s, 487.6 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years 25,000

KIRCHHOF, William B., to Dollar Savings Bank; St. Ann's Av, 608, 1 year, gold 3,000

KOHN, Solomon, and wife to Abraham Vellman; Madison Av, w s, 25.11 ft s of 117th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 20,000

LEVETT, Alexander, to Wilhelmina Graves; Grand St, 10 to 14, prior mtg $75,000, due March 9, 1902, 6 per cent... 12,000

MICHELS, James F., to Provident Savings Loan Investment Company; Lot 44, map of Section A, Vyse estate, prior mortgage, 2 years 550

McDONALD, Frank B., to George Ehret; 6th Av, s e, 17.4 ft n of 32d St, prior mortgage $41,000, 1 year 10,000

McLAUGHLIN, Hugh, and wife to Charles Funck and another; Main St, n e corner of Mary St, Westchester, 3 years, 6 per cent 500

NELSON, Laura M., to Marie M. Frandsen; Washington Av, w s, 188 ft n of 188th St, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,500

POPHAM, George M., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 110th St, 31 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent 6,500

ROANE, William R., and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Perry St, 41, 1 year, 4 per cent 18,000

RUTSKY, Sarah, and another to the Twelfth Ward Bank; 116th St, n s, 131 ft e of Park Av, prior mtg $7,500, 1 year, secures advances ....

SCHIMPF, Max A., to Ernst Lange; Amsterdam Av, 2,102, 2 years, 6 per cent.. 2,500

THE EVANGELISCHE ST. PAULUS GEmeinde in Westchester to Heinrich Rehling; 14th St s s, being n e ¼ of Plot 363, map of Unionport, 10 years 2,000

WEXLER, Adolph, to Adelaide M. Davis; Webster Av, w s, 26 ft n of 168th St, 3 years, 5 per cent 12,000

WEISGERBER, Emilie or Amelia, and another to Annie L. Rittenbusch; Matilda St, n w s, Lot 185, map of Washingtonville, prior mtg, due Jan. 1, 1902, 5 per cent 225

WEXLER, Adolph, to John C. Barr; Webster Av, n w corner of 168th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 20,000

WEXLER, Adolph, to John C. Barr; Webster Av, w s, 80 ft n of 168th St, 3 years 12,000

WEXLER, Adolph, to John C. Barr; Webster Av, n w corner of 168th St, prior mortgage $160,000, demand, 6 per cent.. 9,000

WEXLER, Adolph, to Anna N. Rogers; Webster Av, w s, 106 ft n of 168th St, 3 years 12,000

WEXLER, Adolph, to Christian Schieck, Jr., executor and trustee; Webster Av, w s, 54 ft n of 168th St, 3 years 12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

EWALD, Henry, and another, executors, to Fanny Maguire, executrix 11,000

JOHNSON, Frederick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 5,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Samuel Blumenthal ..... Nominal

MOORE, Castmir De R., executor, to Katherine T. Moore 994

NIGLUTSCH, William C., to Louis Merzbach 3,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Emily L. Wendell 35,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Dry Dock Savings Institution.. 12,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Orphan Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church 18,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Orphan Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church 18,000

Lis Pendens.

CHERRY ST, s s, 205.2 ft e of Pike St, 13.6x irregular; Eloise L. Breese against Benedict A. Klein and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Smith & Simpson.

OAK ST, 7, and 681 11th Av.; Annie Condon against Michael Daly and another, (action to establish title, &c.;) attorney, F. L. Taylor.

PELHAM ROAD, w s, Lots 133, 134, and 135, map 1,122, Throgg's Neck, Bronx; Charles H. Miller and another, trustees, against Charles B. Kelly and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stickney, Spencer & Ordway.

8TH ST, 2,100, leasehold; S. Liebman's Sons' Brewing Company against Baker E. Edwards and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Hoff.

45TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x100.5; George W. Stetson against Mary A. Pettit, (specific performance;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

80TH ST, s s, 247.1 ft w of 2d Av, 18.11x102.2; Elizabeth V. Ebert against Peter J. Clancy and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. V. Ebert.

87TH ST, n s, 150.2 ft e of West End Av, 50x 100.8; Mutual Life Insurance Company against Florence B. Poole and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.

111TH ST, 112, 114, 118, and 120 East; the Garden City Company against Moses Piermont, owner and contractor 178

Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBUS AV, 472; Washington B. Reed against Samuel Bloch, owner; George Schmidt, contractor 166

EAGLE AV, w s, 100 ft s of 163d St, 50x 100; Meurer Brothers' Company against August Jacob, owner; Herman Trittler, contractor 230

RIVINGTON ST, 365; Isaac Sheinert against Jacob Cohen, owner; Jacob Sommer, contractor 36

STEINBIS AV, e s, 449.4 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x80; James A. & E. F. Woolf against Harris Shanker, owner and contractor 1,081

18TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 114, Bronx; Louis Kemper against Hugh McGuire, owner; F. Le Meire, contractor 14

18TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 114, Bronx; Louis Kemper against Hugh McGuire, owner; F. Le Meire, contractor 17

46TH ST, 157 West; Niels D. W. Jorgenson against Rose M. Kennedy, owner and contractor 26

91ST ST, n s, 90 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Meurer Brothers' Company against August Jacob, owner; Herman Trittler, contractor 230

114TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of 5th Av, 75x 100, and 115th St, n s, 120 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100; Jacob Meurer against Gundlack & Koch, owners; Herman Trittler, contractor 50

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

49TH ST, s s, 192.9 ft e of 7th Av, 64.2x 100x irregular; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with John Hallahan..$275,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 553 and 555; New York Sheet Metal Works against Charles Broadway Rouss, May 23, 1901 ..... $1,133

57TH AV, w s, 100 ft s of 19th St, Bronx; George C. Parker against Alexander M. Vidal, May 6, 1901 700

51ST ST, 411 East; Nathan Goldstein against Jennie Brown and another, Aug. 28, 1901 217

51ST ST, 411 East; Philip Goldstein against Jennie Brown and another, Aug. 16, 1901 50

TRIPLER LIQUID AIR CO.

Harmony in the Concern Said to Have Been Restored—Another Attachment.

There was no meeting yesterday of the Directors of the Tripler Liquid Air Company, and the indications are that the warring factions in the management of the company have signed a treaty of peace.

For some days it was said that a meeting would be held as soon as ex-Senator Dorsey of New Mexico should reach the city. Mr. Dorsey arrived Saturday and yesterday the fiscal agents, Fennell & Co., of 11 Broadway, who have been among the loudest in their demand for a "settling up" of the company's affairs, said that everything is harmonious and there is no likelihood of any immediate call for a Directors' meeting. Sheldon & Gwynn, counsel for the company, said the same thing.

The Sheriff has received another attachment against the company for $1,802, in favor of Gerald M. Fennell, stock broker, for money advanced to the company to pay for rent of offices, salaries and supplies between July 1 and Sept. 5. The company has machinery at 121 West Eighty-ninth Street and 401 West Fiftieth Street.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE HIRSCHBERG COMPANY.—The Hirschberg Company, manufacturer of paints and bronze powders at 327 Canal Street, made an assignment yesterday to Mortimer Fishel. Herman Hirschberg is the President and Emil Oehlers Secretary. The business was started several years ago by the firm of Hirschberg & Co., and was incorporated on Dec. 27, 1898, with a capital stock of $5,000. Mitchell L. Erlanger, the attorney, said that the liabilities are small and that the failure was due to poor collections.

THE METROPOLITAN STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY.—Charles A. Decker, assignee of the Metropolitan Steam Laundry Company of 328 and 330 East Twenty-sixth Street, which made an assignment, filed a provisional bond yesterday in order to keep the laundry in operation so as not to lose the customers. The actual assets are estimated at $15,250. The machinery and plant cost $38,000, but its value now is estimated at only $8,000; there are outstanding accounts, $9,800, of which $5,000 are believed to be good. Supplies on hand are estimated at $250, there are fifteen horses, eighteen wagons, harness, &c., which cost $5,000, and are valued now at $2,000.

Out of Town.

EMMETT F. SLADE.—Emmett F. Slade, wholesale and retail ice and coal dealer of Cohoes, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities at $55,447, and assets at $48,985.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

K. SASSERATH & BROTHER.—Kaufman Sasserath of 1,900 Lexington Avenue and Simon Sasserath of 111 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, who composed the firm of K. Sasserath & Brother, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,097 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1892 in the liquor business.

STANLEY WOLLMAN.—Stanley Wollman of 5 East Ninety-eighth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $19,036 and no assets. He was formerly in the tobacco business. The debts were contracted principally from 1887 to 1899. The largest creditors are the Chemical National Bank, $2,000; St. Nicholas Bank, $2,784, and P. Pohalski & Co., $3,000.

SEEGER & HAMBURGER.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Bernard Seeger and Nathan Hamburger, who compose the firm of Seeger & Hamburger, dealers in dry goods at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, by Platzek & Stroock for the following creditors: Samuel J. Krooks, $2,500, for money loaned on July 17; Monroe Loewenstein & Co., $61, for merchandise, and J. Sinsheimer & Son, $338, for merchandise. It was alleged that they are insolvent, and on Sept. 9 admitted in writing their inability to pay their debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupts. They began business in Paterson, N. J., in 1897; were burned out there on Jan. 17, 1900, and received, it was said, $38,000 from the insurance companies and the damaged stock. On Jan. 23, 1901, they bought out I. Weill, at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, and claimed a capital of $45,000. Platzek & Stroock said that they understood that the liabilities of the firm are upward of $50,000 and the stock on hand is valued at $30,000 to $35,000. The trouble is attributed to very dull business during the Spring and Summer.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BOWERS, JOHN R.—W. H. Rolston and others $2,575

CURTIS, Osborn M.—L. Hirsch and others 107

DURANDO, William P.—P. R. Bomeisler. 209

FRIEDEN, Bernard—S. Burger 160

FERGUSON, Edwin H.—C. N. Holman... 2,799

FEISTER, Clement—S. Zweig and others.. 131

HATTER, John—G. Eichenwald and others 63

HOES, William H., administrator—J. A. Dickinson 2,574

LERCH, Rudolph—W. D. Tyndall 142

MAYER, Sigmund—J. Stern and others... 144

McADAMS, Kate C.—I. S. Voucht and others 178

McDONALD, Emma D.—L. Hirsch and others 144

NELLIS, Dora H.—Washington Life Insurance Company 431

OTTO, Peter—F. Preiss 222

OSGOODBY, William G. and Nevada T.—M. E. T. Osgoodby 874

PENDOWSKY, Jacob N., and Leon Rosenblatt—R. Coble 222

RACKEMANN, Henrietta—G. Bluth 91

SIEGAL, Frederick—R. L. Robinson.... 97

TOWNSEND, Edward C. and Julia H.—Manhattan Shoe Company 146

VETTER, John A., James Ghames, and William G. Soper—J. H. Tienken and others 38

WELLINGTON, Samuel B.—H. James.. 91

WENTMORE, Henry F.—J. M. Raymond. 91

SUES HER HUSBAND TWICE.

Mrs. Simmons Asks for a Separation and for an Absolute Divorce.

William Riley of Yonkers, counsel for Mrs. Mary Simmons, applied to Justice Truax in the Supreme Court yesterday for a counsel fee of $250 and alimony of $100 a month, pending the decision in a suit for a separation brought by Mrs. Simmons against Dr. John G. Simmons, a Unionport physician. Decision was reserved.

Mrs. Simmons has another action pending against her husband, in which she asks for an absolute divorce. She applied a week ago to Justice Dugro for a similar amount of alimony and a like counsel fee in this suit, but Justice Dugro allowed Mrs. Simmons $125 counsel fee and $40 a month alimony.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ELIZA SALMON, as guardian of the estate of Loretta Garry, a minor, plaintiff, against JANE F. McMAHON and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 23d day of August, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York (now also in the Borough of Manhattan) being known by the street number twenty-eight (28) East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth (126th) Street, and lying in Section Six (6) in Block Number Seventeen Hundred and Fifty (1750) on the land map of the City of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth (126th) Street distant two hundred and ninety-one (291) feet three (3) inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Fifth (5th) Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth (126th) Street; thence running southerly and parallel with Fifth (5th) Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence running easterly along the said centre line of the block eighteen (18) feet nine (9) inches; thence running northerly and parallel with Fifth (5th) Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth (126th) Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of said street eighteen (18) feet and nine (9) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 26th, 1901.

ROLLIN M. MORGAN, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 28 West 126th Street:

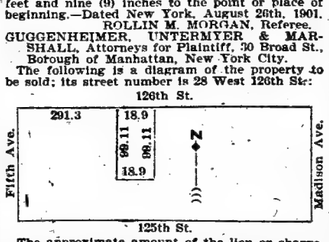

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $13,749.12, with interest thereon from the 12th day of August, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $221.55, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $782.14 and interest.—Dated New York, 26th day of August, 1901.

ROLLIN M. MORGAN, Referee.

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Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —SAMUEL H. STONE and others, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 29th day of April, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Ninth Street, distant two hundred (200) feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches; thence westwardly, parallel with West One Hundred and Ninth Street, fifty (50) feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly line of West One Hundred and Ninth Street; thence eastwardly, along the northerly line of West One Hundred and Ninth Street, fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 14th, 1901.

JAMES F. C. BLACKHURST, Referee.

WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Nos. 213 and 217 West 109th St.

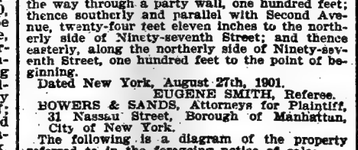

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is the sum of $8,429.33, with interest thereon from the 26th day of April, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to the sum of $301.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, is the sum of $41. The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage of $12,000.00, with interest thereon at four and one-half per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, August 14, 1901.

JAMES F. C. BLACKHURST, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby continued to September 10th, 1901, at same hour and place.

Dated New York, September 5th, 1901.

JAMES F. C. BLACKHURST, Referee.

WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

NO. 1,881 SECOND AVENUE, NO. 235 EAST 97th Street.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARGUERITE E. ALGER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the sixth day of August, 1901, I, the undersigned Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street with the westerly side of Second Avenue; running thence northerly, along the westerly side of Second Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with Ninety-seventh Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches to the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street; and thence easterly, along the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, one hundred feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, August 27th, 1901.

EUGENE SMITH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

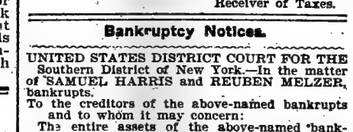

The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens on the said premises is $23,630.59, the amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $1,049.94, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $1,186.35. EUGENE SMITH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff. au27-2aw3wTu&F&s18

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3, 1901.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition (blanks may be procured in the above offices,) stating their property by section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant and with return postage prepaid.

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, Taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessment and have their property located on the maps of that Department and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes with the requisition a certified memorandum of their property which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessment.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as is required in the case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whatever borough the property is located, as follows:

John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.

James B. Bouck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

Frederick W. Bleckmann, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

Matthew S. Tully, Richmond Building, Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, New York.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL HARRIS and REUBEN MELZER, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts and to whom it may concern:

The entire assets of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of manufactured fur garments, furs, skins, sewing machines, factory fixtures, safe, and desk, will be sold under order of the Court, as follows:

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned, receiver and presented to Honorable George B. Adams, Judge, at his Chambers in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1901, at 10 A. M., in two lots:

First, for all of the stock, and

Second, separately for the safe, sewing machines, desk, and factory fixtures

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Magnificent Apartment House

JUST COMPLETED.

At the N. E. Corner of Madison Av. & 90th St.

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE MR. CARNEGIE'S IMPROVED PROPERTY.

THIS ONE that will appeal to the most fastidious tenants. Built of cut limestone, with entrances and hall trimmed with cut stone, it presents a most luxurious appearance.

The apartments are laid out in suites of 9 large rooms, 2 bathrooms with tiled floors and walls and a foyer hall. Only two apartments to a floor. Every conceivable convenience has been introduced, chief among which are butler's quarters, 2 bathrooms with tiled floors and walls, steel safes, sanitary garbage closets, telephone, in each apartment.

Household service rooms as completely isolated from family rooms as in a private dwelling. The two elevators will run night and day, and service and attendance will be equivalent to that of a first-class hotel.

For information as to rents and booklets showing floor plans, etc., apply to

DUFF & CONGER, Agts.,
Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St. Tel. 641—79th Street.

CONCERNING

$2,000 TO $10,000 SUITES AT

THE TURRETS

S. E. Cor. 84th Street, at Riverside Drive.

America's most superb residential building, where all the disadvantages of housekeeping may be obviated. Superior in arrangement. Replete with innovations not obtainable elsewhere.

Suites of Nine Rooms and Three Bathrooms and Two Servants' Rooms to Suites of Twenty Rooms and Six Bathrooms and Four Servants' Rooms. Dining rooms wainscoted to the ceiling in Spanish Oak. Beamed ceilings. Open fireplaces. Inglenooks, Oriel and Shakespearean Windows, Radiators beneath window seats. Perfect Sanitation. Marble pastry tables in kitchens. Servants' bathrooms. Laundry, ironing, and drying rooms. Yacht landing. Butler's and coachmen's rooms. Servants' rooms do not open into kitchens. No long narrow halls. Positively no gloomy rooms.

AT THE TOWERS

N. W. Cor. 94th St. and Central Park W. One suite of 9 rooms, 2 baths & 2 maids' rooms.

The most complete and luxuriously appointed buildings yet erected to meet the requirements of refined people. Apply to HARDE & SHORT, Architects, 3 & 5 West 29th St., or to Globe Realty Co., 135 Broadway, between 3 & 5 o'clock, at Room 515.

Earle's Court, Norfolk and Fremont,

306, 308, 310 WEST 94TH ST.
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSES,
READY for OCCUPANCY SEPT. 1st.

Suites of 6 and 8 rooms, with two baths, larger, handsomer, and better planned than anything in this city. Direct sunlight in every room. Equipped with every modern convenience. Beautifully finished. Decorated to suit. The most up-to-date plumbing and bathroom appointments. Elevators and first-class service. Only $840 to $900 for Six Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 for Eight Rooms. Cheaper by one-third than any similar apartments. Booklets, with floor plans, etc., sent on application. JACOB AXELROD, Builder and Owner. For full particulars regarding the above houses write or telephone

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Ave., near 73d St.
Telephone 2214 Riverside.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.

Manhattan Av., Bet 117th & 118th Sts.

HESPERUS and PARTHENON,

RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.

4 and 6 room, including corners, apartments, rents $40 to $65. These beautiful elevator buildings are situated in a quiet and select neighborhood, within close proximity to Central and Morningside Parks, being two blocks from elevated station, and having mail chutes, electric lights, telephones, elaborate hall, with service and elevator running day and night. Apply on premises or McCAUL & SOLES, owners.

CENTURY,

Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.
New Building.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 6 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to

GEO. W. EGGERS,
Builder and Owner, on Premises.

ORMISTON and LUCINDA

Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.

6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath. Every up-to-date improvement. Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere. Superintendent on premises or

DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
Madison Ave. & 86th St.

THE HUNTINGTON,

218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST.
NEAR 7TH AVE. DRIVE.

Harlem's Newest and Finest Apartments. 6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. Magnificent view from every window; elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.

Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.

THE JEROME,

215 West 116th St., near 7th Ave.

Just completed 4 and 5 large light room apartments. Elevator, electric lights, telephone, hall service, and all modern improvements. Open for inspection. Apply John Bannen, Builder and Owner, on premises, or

HALL J. HOW & CO., Agents,
240 West 116th Street.

THE STUART.

A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Nine rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent. Also a nine-room apartment on first floor suitable for physician.

Apply to
CHRIS. HEISER,
60 Liberty St. Tel. 455 Cortland.

THE BELLA,

48 E. 26th St., cor. 4th Av.

Splendid apartment, 8 rooms; also 1 of 16 rooms; elevator; hall attendance; heat and fuel supplied. Inquire of Superintendent.

To Let—At 131 Waverley Place, entire dwelling; part, three floors, eight rooms, in good order. Key at Renner Bros.', 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

NOS. 235 AND 237 WEST 116TH ST.
Apartments with elevator and hallboy service; 5 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; elevated station at corner; rent $30 and $35. Hall J. How & Co., 240 West 116th St.

A.—A.—KINGSCOURT.—A.—A.
Madison Av., corner 87th St.—Highest elevation on avenue, elegant, light corner apartments; elevator runs all night; electric lights; moderate rents; superior attendance.

Top floor of business building in 30th St., between Broadway and 5th Av.; 4 rooms and bath, furnished; suitable for light housekeeping; by the year only; terms, $600. B. Lapaix, 25 West 30th St.

Manhattan Av., 342, 114th St., opposite Park.—Exceptionally attractive five-room apartment, conducted by owners on premises; fine locality; $30 to $34; refined adult family.

1033d St., No. 64 West, near Lenox Av.—Refined neighborhood; six rooms and bathroom; hot water supply, &c.; $18 and $19.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way., cor. 44th St.

A. CORONADO. A.
New fire-proof corner building; seven and eight sunny rooms to rent; $65, $35, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

129 W. 137th St., near 7th Av.—Apartments, 6 rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply. Rents, $21 to $25.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

[illegible] West 93d St.—Marble halls, stairways, hallboys, improvements; one apartment, rent, $38. Superintendent, or A. K. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

Bargain—Desirable couple; choicest location; five rooms all improvements; elevator; electric light; telephone. 509 West 112th St.

[illegible] Av., 1,048, Cor. 86th St.—Elegant apartment, $[illegible]; September rent free. Apply to janitor.

The Cheapest Elevator Apartment on Broadway.

THE BROADWAY,

230 West 101st St., S. W. cor. Broadway.

Seven Rooms and Bath, with all the latest improvements; Elevator Service day and night. $800 per annum.

These apartments can be leased from October 1st for one, two, and three years, and seen at any time. Apply on premises.

PAUL MAYER, Agent,
211 West 116th St.
Telephone 297 Harlem.

THE MAGNOLIA,

S. W. Cor. 103rd St. & Broadway.

HIGH-CLASS FAMILY APARTMENTS,

six, seven, and eight extra large, airy rooms, with bathroom; every room with direct light and air; no airshaft; all modern; electric light; elevator, telephone; day and night service.

Rent, $840 per annum and upward.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

EXTRA LARGE ROOMS.

Can offer you six rooms and bath; all improvements; newly decorated; private halls; each apartment 17 feet wide; see these before renting; $25 to $30. Superintendent, on premises, 473-475 Lenox Av.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE URANIA,

238 and 240 West 129th St.; electric elevator and every modern improvement; rents, $35 to $47.50. Premises, or William C. Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

98th St., 103-107 West.—Six rooms; bath; $18 up; 5 rooms, $17. Lowell, No. 107.

Leroy St., 54.—Three front rooms, 1st floor, few doors from new park; free cartage.

City Flats to Let—Furnished.

Fire-proof building; elegantly furnished eight-room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR THE WINTER.

Special Lists mailed; state requirements.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
115 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BEAUTIFUL HEIGHTS APARTMENTS.

"The Greylock."

Corner Suites, $35 to $45 per Month

5 MINUTES FROM BRIDGE OR FERRIES.
WILL DECORATE TO SUIT.

Three, 4, and 5 rooms and bath; hallboys in attendance; telephone; constant hot water supply; gas ranges; complete kitchen; steam heat; possession at once; keep house or use restaurant in house at your pleasure; an ideal home for young people. Apply to

FRANK A. BARNABY,
195 Montague St., Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES,

CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam-heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large, light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

230 Fountain Av., Brooklyn.—Lower part; six rooms; every improvement and admirably arranged; immediate possession; rent, $16; take Kings County Elevated, Chestnut St. Station, or see Thomas H. Ellson, 409 Broadway, Manhattan.

To Let—In Brooklyn, to family of not more than four adults, parlor floor and basement; 7 rooms and bath; convenient to "L" station. Rent, $13; possession immediately. No. 941 Herkimer St., near Ralph Av.

In the Parkview.—Apartment, 7 rooms and bath; fine outlook; $25 per month. Robert R. Wright, 254 Tompkins Av.; Telephone, Bedford 46.

Business Opportunities.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES. — Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and, Otto P. Zeltfuss, 60 Fulton St.

Mine of valuable rapid selling mineral, near New York; wanted, a man with small capital to develop. Answer till October 2 Box 134 Times.

Have you merchandise, any kind you will sacrifice for quick cash? City or country; I will find quick buyers. Address H., Box 123 Times Office.

Money loaned on all securities. Columbia Loan Co., 116 Nassau Street, Room 506. Lowest rates. Confidential.

Money grows when safely invested; prospectus mailed; shares one dollar. Pineoll Remedy Co., Rahway, N. J.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 903.

Musical.
10c line—8 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC,

128-130 EAST 58TH ST.

ALEXANDER LAMBERT.....Director

Private instruction in piano, singing, violin, 'cello, and organ, and all branches of music to beginners and advanced students.
Terms from 15 Doll. upward per quarter.
Students received daily.

MISS KUEFFNER, TEACHER OF PIANO, zither, mandolin, and banjo.—Competent; thorough. 235 East 22d St., 1st floor, 2d bell.

Marcato's Studio, 103 West 93d.—Vocal training; artistic singing; coaching for English, French, German, Italian répertoire.

Charles Frank, Bass-Barytone.—Vocal instruction; opera, concert, and oratorio; free trial. Studio, 226 East 69th St.

50c. per hour, 30c. half hour, piano, violin, harmony; singers coached. Miss Weiss, 1,010 2d Av.

Lawyers.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Law firm, with large real estate experience, would manage an estate; moderate commission includes all litigation; guarantee increase net income; references; responsible. H Box 125 Times.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Old judgments, notes, claims, collected on percentage; advice gratis by mail. Lawyer, Box 123 Times Office.

Wanted.

Why lose your diamonds? Examined and reset while you wait. Isakowitz & Bacharach, 31 and 35 Maiden Lane.

Instruction.
10c line—8 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Barnard School for Girls,

151 CONVENT AVENUE.

College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 54th year begins Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M.

MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,

FOR BOYS,
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.

Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year begins Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-5:30 P. M.

W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD

260 LENOX AVENUE.

Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

STEVENS SCHOOL,

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

DR. J. SACHS,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1901.
Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.

EASTMAN, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,

AND THE

NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE,

The leading Schools of business in New York. Prepare thoroughly for practical work and obtain situations for all graduates of Complete Commercial Course, ARITHMETIC, BOOKKEEPING, CORRESPONDENCE, BANKING, COM'L LAW, PENMANSHIP, STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, ENGLISH BRANCHES, &c., taught day and evening. Call for catalogue or write to Clement C. Gaines, Mt. Morris Bank Building, 125th St., New York, N. Y.

THE Wilson & Lyon School

622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)

Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopens Sept. 30th.

128TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH.

Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Classes. Gymnasium. Grounds for athletics.

The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Thurs., Sept. 12, 9 to 4 o'clock, at the school. Catalogues on application.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

Friends' Seminary

220 to 225 East 16th Street New York

41st Year begins September 17, 1901.

Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also Brooklyn School under same management.

EDWARD B. RAWSON,
ELIZABETH STOVER,
Principals.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

formerly called
THE MISSES NOSES SCHOOL,
Reopens September 30th at
778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.
Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,

435 Madison Avenue.

J. CLARK READ, } Headmasters.
WILLIAM H. CHURCH }

22d year begins October 1st. One of the Headmasters will be at the school daily during September.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY.

Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
435 Madison Avenue.

New York University Law School (three years.) Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. Day Classes with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. LL. B. (after two years.) Evening Classes, sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition, $100. For circulars address
L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar.
Washington Square, N. Y. City.

Irving School, (Boys.) Dr. L. D. Ray.

New Building, 35 West 84th Street.
Reopens Sept. 26th.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers. Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request. Mr. Ray now at school mornings.

THE DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM.
and N. Y. Normal School of
PHYSICAL EDUCATION

For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS. 308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

Collegiate School

241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.,

Boys prepared for the Colleges and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium.
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 30.
L. C. MYGATT, Head Master.

HEFFLEY SCHOOL,

243-245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn; bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, preparatory, high school, regents, civil engineering, law for admission to bar, and commercial law; day and evening. Begin any time.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate; reopens Sept. 11. Address Bro. August, West Chester, N. Y.

THE MISSES ELY'S Boarding and Day School

Reopens Wednesday, September 25th.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,

West End Av. and 83d St.

Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1280—Riverside.

MR. YOUNG PLACES

every pupil and fits each one for shorthand work in 3 months. A good English education necessary to enter the School. Terms $100 to $300. 148 Montague St., (19 years,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. One hour from New York. Only forty boys received. Terms, $500. JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Prin.

Miss Jacobi's Harlem Kindergarten and Primary School, 137 West 123d.—Kindergarten, training class; afternoon and evening classes; languages, music, dancing, embroidery, painting; resident pupils.

Home Boarding and Day School for Girls.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
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O'NEILL'S WITNESSES DISCLOSE CORRUPTION

Glennon and One of Devery's Staff Implicated.

POLICEMEN THE ACCUSERS.

O'Neill on Trial Gives the Name of the Man Who Asked Pay for Transfers—Officers Hounded for Honesty.

The trial of Policeman Edward O'Neill before Second Deputy Commissioner Bernard J. York was marked by unexpected developments yesterday.

The policeman was arraigned on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer, growing out of his declaration to Deputy Commissioner Devery that he would not pay $25 for a transfer. O'Neill repeated the charges and named the policeman who had asked him to pay the money.

The accused policeman also declared that it was a common rumor in all precincts that money properly placed would give a policeman immunity from fines and transfers for a period of one year, when another payment would have to be made.

One witness, a policeman, testified also that he had been taken to an east side saloon and introduced to the proprietor, who said that he had been commissioned by Edward Glennon, Mr. Devery's friend, to represent the southern portion of the city, and that for $50 he could get the policeman's thirty-day fine remitted. The policeman thought it too much to pay. His fine was enforced.

Another policeman who had been transferred about as often as O'Neill, testified that on his promise to pay $25 on the 1st of this month he had been retransferred to his home precinct within twenty-four hours. He has not yet paid the money.

DEVERY HIS OWN COUNSEL.

H. De Forest Baldwin appeared as counsel for Policeman O'Neill, while Mr. Devery, who had prepared the charges, conducted his own case.

As soon as Deputy Commissioner York had taken his seat at his desk with Mr. Devery at his side, the official stenographer, Mr. Pegan, was called to the stand and read the minutes of the trial of O'Neill, held on Aug. 29, when Mr. Devery called him a "loafer" and a "tin soldier."

Deputy Commissioner Devery was then sworn. He corroborated the stenographer's minutes. On cross-examination, Mr. Baldwin asked:

"There is a rule that courteous speech and actions should prevail between members of the department?"

Mr. Devery answered affirmatively, and Mr. Baldwin asked him if he thought the names which he had called O'Neill were permissible under the rule. Mr. Devery refused to answer.

O'Neill was then called to the stand. On direct examination he told of his numerous transfers and said that a policeman approached him and offered to get him retransferred to a precinct near his home.

"What do you mean by a 'shake down?'"

"It is a common station house rumor that if you pay $25 you will be taken care of for a year."

Deputy Commissioner York cross-examined the policeman. He asked:

"You said, in your direct examination, you were brought before me about two years ago and that you never heard of the case again. Don't you know that you were fined one day's pay on April 22, 1899, for running your horse?"

"I never heard of it. Not a cent was taken out of my salary."

"Do you know that you were dismounted and fined because you ran your horse?"

"No. I was never fined."

"Where were you when the officer approached you for money?"

"I had a post extending along the railroad tracks from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Streets, and I met the officer at the recreation pier at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. He was on duty there."

"Who is that officer?"

GIVES THE OFFICER'S NAME.

"Jules Didier. He asked be how long I had been in the precinct—the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station—and how I liked it there, and I told him I did not like it, because it was too far from my home in the Bronx. He said: 'You know I'm next, and for $25 I can put you back in a precinct near your home within forty-eight hours, with a year's guarantee, but if you like this precinct I will get you a good post for from $5 to $15.'"

"Did you have any reason to believe he could do what he said?"

"Yes, because I saw other people who were transferred and were put back within forty-eight hours."

"Tell me the name of one officer."

"Henry Neuschaffer."

"You have said that there's a rumor in the department that if you pay $25 you would be protected for a year. Where did you hear that said?"

"In the section rooms in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street."

Mr. York ordered that Didier and Neuschaffer be sent for at once, after which he questioned O'Neill about his various transfers. O'Neill said that he believed money was being paid, because he had been approached and because of the general understanding among the policemen.

His cross-examination ended in a sharp dispute with Mr. Devery, who accused him of having beaten another policeman, causing him such injuries that he had to go to a hospital. O'Neill denied the charge.

"Stop that, both of you," finally commanded Mr. York.

"We want to show this man up," shouted Mr. Devery.

"Don't show yourself in doing so," commented Mr. Baldwin.

John Marrinan, a policeman attached to the Madison Street Station, was called in O'Neill's behalf. He was asked:

"Were you recently fined thirty days' pay?"

"Yes, on March 11."

"Did any one approach you and ask you for money to get the fine remitted?"

"Yes, I was ordered to go to Barney Hirsch, a saloonkeeper at Grand and Allen Streets.

"What did he ask you to pay?"

"Fifty dollars."

"Did you pay it?"

"No."

After Marrinan had refused to give the name of the policeman who had sent him to Hirsch, Mr. York took up the cross-examination.

GLENNON'S NAME MENTIONED.

"His name is—he's a policeman—oh, yes, it's Cotterman—that's the name. I met him outside one day, and I was telling him my troubles. He said he knew a man who'd fix it. I asked who it was and he told me about Hirsch. He said he did business with 'Wardman' Byrnes. That was a mistake. Hirsch told me it was Glennon who was the 'wardman' under ex-Chief Devery. I had done duty in the Nineteenth Precinct and I knew Glennon myself. But he said Byrnes. He didn't have it just right. At any rate, I went with him to the saloon and he told Hirsch I was an old friend of his. Hirsch told us he only did business with four eyes. He meant by that he didn't want any one there except the man whom he did business with. Cotterman went out and then we talked. I told him about my complaint.

"He said to me: 'I'll tell you. I represent the lower part of the city, where there are a lot of abnormal fines. I can remit a fine like that for $50.' I said: 'Mr. Hirsch, I got no pay for last month, and to pay $50 is entirely too much. If I had the money I would do it, if it was done on the quiet, but as I have worked for nothing I cannot afford to do it. I'll have to stand my fine.' He said: 'All right; go ahead and stand it.'

"How did you come to connect Mr. Glennon?" demanded Mr. York.

"Mr. Hirsch told me. He said he did business with Glennon."

"Did you ever send anybody here to headquarters to get a fine remitted?"

"My landlord came to speak to Commissioner Murphy, and came back and told me that I had committed an offense against the Police Department that was too great for me to get any fine remitted."

"Who was that man?"

"His name was Hughes."

"What was the offense?"

"I was a witness for Mr. Goddard's society in a case against a policy shop. I forget the date, but it was about a year ago. There were several other officers there, but I was the only one for the prosecution. I was talking to one of Mr. Goddard's men when a policeman, an officer in Mr. Devery's staff, came to me and said, 'Do you know who you are talking to? He is one of Goddard's men. He is no good. I am from Chief Devery's office, and I am here to testify for the defense, and any officer who testifies for Goddard will be blackballed.'"

"Who was that man on Devery's staff?" demanded Mr. York.

"His name was Edward Keely."

"You believed him when he said he was from the Chief's office?"

"I didn't know from what I saw, although I felt very sure about it. I have seen men browbeaten like that before."

"What's that you say? Tell me what you mean?" shouted Mr. York.

HOUNDED WHEN "STRAIGHT."

"I mean simply that when a man does something straight he is hounded."

"Were you ever hounded?"

"Yes. First in 1896."

At this point Marrinan was excused and Policeman Didier was called.

"Did you see O'Neill on the recreation pier in June, 1899?" he was asked.

"I don't remember."

"Did you have a conversation with O'Neill?"

"I don't remember having spoken to him. I don't believe I ever had ten words with him in my life."

O'Neill's testimony was read by the stenographer and witness was asked:

"Did you have any such conversation with him?"

"No, I did not," replied Didier. "I never spoke ten words to him."

"Never mind about ten words. I want you to tell the truth," said Mr. York. "Did you ever have a conversation with him about his transfers?"

"I may have spoken to him about his transfer."

"Did you ever make any proposition to about his transfer?"

"No, I did not."

Didier said that he understood that district leaders had "pulls," and that it was always wise for policemen to purchase tickets to outings.

Policeman Neuschaffer was called, and denied ever having paid money to Didier.

"Did Didier have a "pull" in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station?" he was asked.

"It was said that he had."

Patrolman Ryan of the High Bridge Station then took the stand as a witness for O'Neill.

"Were you transferred to King's Bridge?" Mr. Baldwin asked.

"Yes, on my own request."

"When were you transferred again?"

"Four weeks later I was transferred to Delancey Street, and a week later to High Bridge, and three months later to East One Hundred and Fourth Street, and four days later to King's Bridge."

"Were you ever approached by any one?"

"I was told by a man if I paid $25 I would be sent up town again. That was the second day I was in the One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. I promised to pay and was sent up town and have not seen the man since."

"When were you to pay?"

"After the 1st of September; that is, after pay day."

"You don't think he will come to collect now, do you?" asked Mr. York, smiling.

"No," said the witness, trying hard to smile.

OTHERS PAID MONEY.

"Did you hear of any others paying money for transfers?"

"Yes."

Then Deputy Commissioner Devery questioned Ryan.

"You served under me, Ryan. Did you ever know of any money being paid to me for transfers?"

"No."

"You knew that if you would come to me and tell me that you had a home up there you would have been transferred back to that precinct?"

"Yes," replied Ryan, "but I tried to see people under you and it did not do any good."

Patrolman Cotterman of the Macdougal Street Station and his brother from an uptown precinct were both called for Mr. Devery. They admitted knowing Marrinan, but each denied that he was the man who had taken him to Hirsch's saloon.

Edward Hirsch was called. He said he was the owner of the saloon at Grand and Allen Streets. Marrinan had given the name of the man as "Barney" Hirsch. Hirsch said he knew Marrinan, the Cottermans, and, in fact, "all the policemen." He vigorously denied Marrinan's charge.

The case was closed by a brief summing up on the part of Mr. Baldwin, who said that he did not expect to bring out legal evidence to convict people of taking money from policemen, as that would have to go before another court, but he did feel that he had shown that O'Neill had been justified in claiming that policemen were "shaken down."

Mr. York announced that he should submit the evidence to Commissioner Murphy, who would have a voice in the disposal of the case. He hoped to have O'Neill's fate decided some day next week.

Motion in the Glennon Case.

James W. Ridgway, counsel for Edward G. Glennon, the wardman indicted for failing to suppress the alleged disorderly house at 146 West Thirty-third Street, made a motion in Part I. of General Sessions Court yesterday for permission to examine the minutes of the Grand Jury when the indictment against Glennon was found. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Garvan opposed the motion, which he said was made with no other end in view than to gain time. Papers on the motion are to be submitted this morning, and the Judge will then reserve decision.

DEVERY GETS A "BOMB."

He Regards as a Joke a Package of Powder and Matches Sent to Him by Mail.

Deputy Commissioner of Police Devery was the recipient yesterday of what appeared to be an infernal machine of some kind. The mysterious package arrived in his early morning mail, and as soon as its suspicious character had been noticed it was sent to the Bureau of Combustibles.

The ordinary brown paper wrapping of the package was removed by Doorman Carpenter, who attends to Mr. Devery's mail. Inside were found a dozen small pasteboard match boxes. Some of these contained a grayish powder while others had the powder strewn around a number of matches.

"I guess it wouldn't have hurt any one," said Mr. Devery yesterday afternoon. "There was no contrivance for exploding the powder in the package and nobody knows whether it would have exploded if there had been anything there to start it off. I sent it up to the Bureau of Combustibles to be soaked, although I believe it was somebody's joke, and was perfectly harmless."

One of the rumors about the package was that it had been accompanied by a letter stating that "a father and mother's curses go with this." Mr. Devery denied receiving any such letter.

PLANTER HELD FOR HOMICIDE.

Virginian, While Drunk, Killed a Man He Thought Was Assaulting Him.

Henry Beckerman, a cotton planter from Richmond, Va., was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon charged with homicide, and was remanded to the Coroner by Magistrate Pool. On Aug. 15, Beckerman, who, according to his usual custom when visiting New York, was stopping at the Adams House, at Thirteenth Street and Tenth Avenue. After dinner he went into the bar and remained there for some time drinking. He became engaged in conversation with some other men who were in the saloon at the time, one of whom was William Fletcher. Finally the clerk at the hotel advised Mr. Beckerman to go up stairs, and Mr. Fletcher took hold of his arm to help him to his room. Beckerman thought he was being assaulted, and drawing a revolver from his pocket fired five shots at Fletcher, two of which took effect in the leg and one in the right breast.

The injured man was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he died yesterday morning, and Beckerman, who had been out on bail, was rearrested at the Adams House and arraigned before Magistrate Pool.

Beckerman is a man of middle age and owns a cotton plantation and an apple orchard near Richmond, Va., but spends the greater part of his time in New York City. When he was arraigned in court the morning after the shooting his face was badly bruised and cut, but the clerk of the hotel and others who were present at the time insisted that he was not assaulted until after he had shot Fletcher.

METHODISTS DISPUTE OVER TEMPERANCE

Dr. Buckley Questions Some Methods of Prohibitionists.

Reminds His Hearers Whisky Sustains the President — Brother Minister Calls His Remarks Shameless.

Acrimnious discussion marked the session of the Methodist preachers' meeting at 150 Fifth Avenue yesterday. The Rev. Dr. R. S. Pardington presided. The Rev. Dr. R. M. Buckley, following an address by the Rev. J. A. Hensey of Trinity Church, Paterson, N. J., on "The Progress of a Great Reform," meaning total abstinence, questioned the practicability of some of the methods of the reformers and reminded the meeting that whisky was being freely used in the efforts to save the President's life.

Mr. Hensey criticised the Pilgrim Fathers for founding a brewery soon after they landed, and then said that the civil war was a "whisky war," because it was brought on by debates in Congress inspired by alcohol. He said, however, that, while there was hardly a single total abstainer in America at the beginning of the nineteenth century, now there were probably millions, and he predicted that in twenty years it would be impossible to elect a President who was not a Christian and a total abstainer. He also prophesied that the forces of the saloon and of total abstinence are soon to meet in a tremendous combat and that there would be a revolution resulting in the total destruction of the liquor traffic.

Dr. Buckley rejected a comparison which the speaker had drawn between the revolution he foresees and the civil war.

"Wherever slavery existed it was legal," he said. "The slaveholders became exceedingly complacent in their strength, and they fired on the American flag. They were thoroughly licked, and slavery was extinguished in the struggle. Now, if you could get all the liquor dealers to go into a few States and then fire on the American flag, the same thing might happen again. But the liquor men are not going to restrict their forces to a few localities, and they are not going to fire on the American flag.

"No man in this room will live to see the suppression of the liquor traffic in that way. I remember that when I was a very small boy I heard a speaker say that in ten years the liquor traffic would be destroyed in New Jersey, and I have heard just such prophecies repeated many times since."

Dr. Buckley's time expired, but an extension was granted.

"I just want enough time to prevent any one's thinking that I am not in favor of prohibition," he said, amid laughter.

In proof of this he said that his support of prohibition was once so ardent as to cause a conspiracy to drown him. He declared, however, that the Church had no right to dictate how a man should vote, and declared that if the Church ordered him to vote for prohibition he would vote directly against it.

"Ever since I worked for Frémont, my vote has largely depended upon other questions, and I insist upon my right to consider those questions and vote according to my best judgment," he said.

"To-day whisky is being injected into the body of the President of the United States with hot water and a raw egg. There are, you see, people who still think that stimulants are valuable."

Dr. Hensey, asking permission to reply, denounced Dr. Buckley's speech as the most venomous attack upon temperance he had heard in many years, and he declared his statements were shameless. Then Dr. Buckley replied as follows:

"The statement is absolutely untrue. It is a very bad state of mind when a man regards a mere difference of opinion as something to be called 'venomous,' and it is a state of mind which characterizes many of those who take part in the agitation for prohibition, and who insist that the Church has a right to dictate how a man shall vote."

INJURED BY A RUNAWAY.

Two Persons Knocked Down and Badly Hurt by a Frightened Horse in Sixth Avenue.

There was a runaway early last evening in Sixth Avenue which resulted in serious injuries to two persons and damage to a trolley car. The runaway horse was attached to a department store wagon, which was being loaded for the last delivery of the day. The animal took fright and turning swiftly dashed down the thoroughfare at express speed. Although the avenue was crowded at the time the runaway managed to keep clear of all obstructions until Sixth Street was reached.

There Robert Johnson of 138 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, who was crossing the street, was knocked down and badly injured, his right shoulder being dislocated. An ambulance was summoned from St. Vincent's Hospital, and Dr. Kerwin responded and took Johnson there.

The collision, however, did not check the horse's speed in the slightest degree. At Waverley Place a young woman of the same name as the ambulance surgeon who had attended the other victim of the runaway was run into and thrown to the ground. This was Miss Maggie Kerwin of 512 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, whose right arm and back were hurt. Although suffering from her injuries, as well as from the shock, Miss Kerwin, after she had been attended at a drug store, insisted on going to her home.

The horse was not stopped until Fourth Street was reached. At this point the great majority of the cars running on the Sixth Avenue line reach the end of their southbound journey, and turning proceed up town again. There were two or three cars stalled here, and into one of them the horse dashed, damaging it a good deal.

MR. FITCH NOT A CANDIDATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On my return to-day to the city I have been made aware that my name has been presented as that of a possible candidate for the Mayoralty. This has been done wholly without my agency or knowledge, and without any action by my friends, who all know that I have duties to fulfil which preclude me from any active part in politics at the present time.

The nomination is one which any gentleman might fairly seek as carrying with it an opportunity for the best possible public service. If the nominee is elected and can on occasion say "No" to any friend he has in the world, if he can face undisturbed the storm of attack which will surely break over him and look for reward only to his own conscience, he can greatly reduce the burden of taxation in this city, now almost unbearable, and can give our citizens for a time a city government on simple business lines, of which they will be as proud as they are now of the city's pre-eminence in trade and finance and of the many features of its life which make it a place to which people come from everywhere to live and from which nobody ever moves away.

Of course if he tries to use his place to make the habits of all our vast population conform to his own or to experiment with fanciful schemes of municipal ownership, he will come to grief, and he will establish in office for years to come the present management of Tammany Hall.

It may be that Mr. Croker will do now what he did when he named Mr. Hewitt for Mayor, and what he has often done as to the Governorships and name a candidate of high character and standing in the community. But if this happens, the candidate of the opposition and his supporters will have reason to be satisfied with such a situation, which they will have helped to make possible.

Please let me add that I believe a Democrat should be named, and that I do not believe that the full vote of the gold Democrats and the Republicans, which is necessary for any chance of success, can be polled for any candidate who in the campaign of last year attacked the record and the purposes of William McKinley.

ABIJEL P. FITCH.

New York, Sept. 8, 1901.

MR. CARNEGIE'S LIBRARIES.

Controller Coler received a letter from Andrew Carnegie yesterday with signatures to the formal contracts allowing the city to accept the gift of $5,200,000 for the establishment of sixty-five free libraries in the five boroughs of the city. Mr. Carnegie's letter reads as follows:

Yours of July 30 received. I have much pleasure in inclosing the two contracts approved. I am quite sure that the authorities will take the wisest possible action in all cases.

The contracts approved are for the construction of the branch libraries in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond. The contract for the establishment of the branches in Brooklyn has not as yet been approved by Mr. Carnegie.

Nonsense, this Fall's Derbies are just as becoming as Derbies ever have been; it's the wide flappy Panama brim you miss.

Try an Alpine first—this Fall they have a brim something like a Panama—then you'll find the Derby all right. Alpines $3.00, $3.50 and $5.00.

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258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

STOCK EXCHANGE'S NEW HOME.

Cornerstone Laid in Presence of Members—Speeches by R. H. Thomas and President Keppler.

The cornerstone of the new Stock Exchange Building was laid yesterday afternoon with simple and appropriate ceremonies before the members of the Exchange. Much of the original programme was not followed, because of the present state of public feeling. The exercises consisted of speeches by R. H. Thomas, Chairman of the Building Committee, and President Rudolph Keppler, and the laying of the cornerstone, followed by three cheers for President Keppler and the Exchange.

A broad platform draped with flags served as the rostrum, and an American flag drooped from a staff over the cornerstone, which hung from a huge hoisting tackle. Upon the platform were the Governors of the Exchange, William Alexander Smith, the oldest living member of the Exchange, and a number of other specially invited persons.

In the copper casket deposited within the huge granite stone were numerous documents of historical import, including the several stock brokers' agreements and Exchange constitutions from 1792 to the present date, as well as data concerning the management, membership, and rules of the Exchange.

Mr. Thomas's opening address consisted of a brief summary of the various quarters occupied for trading purposes by New York stock brokers during the century. He began by saying:

"The shock which we received and the sorrow which we experienced, in common with all other citizens of this country, by reason of the assault upon our Chief Executive made us doubt the propriety of proceeding with this ceremony to-day, but the latest news is so cheering and hopeful that we have deemed it wise to carry out the original programme."

President Keppler said, in part:

"The great prosperity of the country is abundantly evidenced by the innumerable undertakings of vast proportions in unlimited fields of enterprise; but nothing can better illustrate nor better convey an adequate idea of the spirit of boldness, self-reliance, magnificence, and magnitude in enterprise than the building operations during recent years.

"In our metropolis many buildings have been erected, monumental in character and beautiful in design; some are consecrated to the service of God; others to the ennobling purposes of education; some are built for the relief of suffering humanity, and others for private and domestic comfort or for personal gain; but it has remained for the New York Stock Exchange to undertake the erection of a building of vast dimensions which, while it will be devoted to the strictly practical uses most adapted to the unique and peculiar requirements of Stock Exchange business, will, nevertheless, be of monumental grandeur, of simple dignity and classical beauty, lofty in conception and characteristic in design."

LAWYER'S GUILT AFFIRMED.

Conviction Upheld of C. Wilbur Monroe, Who Obtained Money Under False Pretenses.

The conviction of C. Wilbur Monroe, lawyer, of obtaining money under false pretenses has been affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division. It appeared that when the body of a man named Covell was found in a sand pit in Rochester on Sept. 12, 1900, a woman's hat, an umbrella and handkerchief were lying near it. Suspicion was directed toward Mrs. Cansdale, because the day before Covell had been moving her furniture. After being examined privately by the Coroner, that official became convinced of Mrs. Cansdale's innocence, and sent her home. A Mr. West, who lived on the same floor with Mrs. Cansdale, brought the defendant to see her. West had been in the habit of procuring clients for Monroe.

Mrs. Cansdale testified on the trial that, although she protested that she knew nothing of the crime, Monroe insisted that there was strong evidence against her, and that "it was already started in the police court for her arrest," but he could fix things up. Under the pressure of these representations, and her belief that arrest was inevitable unless averted by the defendant, Mrs. Cansdale gave him $25.

Justice Spring, for the Court, says:

"If Mrs. Cansdale's version is correct, as we now assume, the defendant was not giving expression to his opinion, or merely forecasting the probable outcome of the investigation, but he assumed to state facts peculiarly within his knowledge by reason of his familiarity with legal proceedings. He said the criminal proceedings had been started; that there was strong evidence against her, and that her only hope of escape rested in his employment. These were affirmations of facts, and operated to excite her apprehensions, and induced her to pay the money to him to obviate the disgrace which would result to herself and children from her arrest.

"In this transaction the parties were not on an equal footing. The defendant was a lawyer seeking a client, and pretending to give advice for her benefit, and which would shield her from a grave but unfounded accusation. It was but natural that, with her fears excited, she would give credit to his statements, and pay whatever he asked."

DIDN'T PAY HIS HOTEL BILLS.

"F. Frank De Sonsenhal" Arrested at the Oriental.

In the Coney Island Police Court yesterday morning, before Magistrate Furlong, a well-dressed man wearing considerable jewerly, who declared himself to be F. Frank De Sonsenhal, forty years old, of the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, was arraigned on a charge of violating the Hotel act. Elmor Woodbury, Manager of the Brighton Beach Hotel, accused the prisoner of swindling him out of $178.39.

In his affidavit, Mr. Woodbury says that De Sonsenhal arrived at the Brighton Beach Hotel early in June, and hired one of the expensive suites of rooms. He entertained on a grand scale, but charged everything, including postage stamps and telephone messages, to the concern. Ten days after his arrival he owed $100. When requested to make good he said he would receive a remittance in a few days and then settle. As an evidence of good faith he gave a check for $10 drawn on the Calumet Club, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, payable to the order of the hotel company and signed by himself. The check came back marked "N. G." and when the manager went to look for De Sonsenhal he had gone.

The prisoner was arrested Sunday night as he was dining on the porch of the Oriental Hotel. It appears that after he left the Brighton Hotel he went to the Manhattan Beach, where he left a few days later, owing $40 for board. Robert Pinkerton traced him from Manhattan Beach to Boston, Mass., but lost all trace of him there. When taken into custody by Detective Cale, De Sonsenhal protested and appealed to the manager to save him from being locked up.

In court yesterday the manager of the Oriental Hotel also wanted to make a complaint for an uncollected board bill of $73. He was not allowed to do so, as it was pointed out that De Sonsenhal in this instance had not violated the hotel law, but had been arrested while a guest of the hotel.

The prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, was paroled in the custody of his lawyer until Thursday morning.

QUINN, THE MOTORMAN, HELD.

Ran His Car Into a Wagon Saturday Night and Assaulted Driver Who Asked for His Number.

Patrick Quinn, thirty-five years old, of 1,005 Third Avenue, the motorman who is charged with having assaulted Walter Norris, an expressman, twenty-six years old, with the handle of the controller of his car, was held in $2,500 bail for trial by Magistrate Brann yesterday in the Yorkville Court.

W. J. Hughes, a real estate dealer of 7 East Forty-seventh Street, told Magistrate Brann that after the motorman had run his car into the wagon driven by Norris at Third Avenue and Forty-second Street, on Saturday night, he had started up his car. Norris ran after the car. Quinn had to stop to let off a passenger at Forty-first Street, and Norris got in front of the car and demanded the motorman's name and number. Quinn refused to give either. The conductor, Hughes went on, dragged Norris from the car and the motorman hurled the handle of the controller at Norris, but failed to hit him.

Norris picked up the weapon and gave it to the conductor. The latter handed it to Quinn, who struck Norris from behind three times on the head with the brass handle. Norris's story of the assault corresponded with that of Mr. Hughes. The motorman's only witness was his conductor, and his story was such that several times the Magistrate had to warn him that he was on oath and must tell the truth.

FILLED THE TEETH OF A HORSE.

Eleven of Those of a Mare Belonging to J. Seligman Plugged with Gold and Silver.

Dr. Theodore M. Henderson of Passaic, N. J., whose office is in the New York Veterinary Hospital, 117 West Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday completed the filling of eleven teeth of a mare belonging to Jefferson Seligman, the banker. The work was done at Long Branch. The mare was the favorite saddle animal of Mrs. Seligman. The mare ate heartily yesterday for the first time in three weeks.

Mr. Seligman sent for Dr. Henderson last week to try to find out what was the matter with the animal, which took a first prize for saddle horses in the Madison Square show. Dr. Henderson said yesterday that he found eleven of the horse's teeth, five upper incisors and six lower ones, were unsound. Dr. Henderson took a number of large drills and other instruments and a quantity of gold and silver to Long Branch and began the operation.

Dr. Henderson used cocaine to deaden the pain, and the mare stood still during the entire operation.

"She seemed more to enjoy it than dislike it," said Dr. Henderson.

Two of the cavities were filled with gold, and the doctor said that he put in enough gold to fill ten teeth of a man. He also put in a proportionate quantity of silver in the other nine teeth. The mare recovered her appetite immediately, showing that it was her teeth which bothered her. The mare is valued at $4,000, and Mrs. Seligman is happy that she is well again. Dr. Henderson says that there are seven veterinary surgeons in the country who know the secret of filling horses' teeth. Many horses' teeth have been filled before, but this is the first time that it has been done on such an extensive scale.

TRAFFIC DELAYED BY A FIRE.

Elevated and Surface Cars Blocked by Burning of the Globe-Wernicke Company's Warehouse.

A big blaze in the warehouse of the Globe-Wernicke Company, furniture manufacturers on Pearl Street, that broke out shortly after noon yesterday held up all traffic on the Second Avenue elevated road and the South Ferry traffic on the Third Avenue branch for nearly an hour. The presence of a dozen engines also blocked the Fulton Street surface line for several hours.

The warehouse of the furniture company is a five-story building occupying 270 and 272 Pearl Street, where nearly $80,000 worth of furniture was stored. The fire gained such headway that three alarms were sent in, and the firemen worked for several hours before getting the blaze completely under control.

Owing to the narrowness of the street and the presence of the elevated structure, the firemen had considerable difficulty in getting at the blaze, so that it took a steady fight and a Niagara of water to extinguish the flames. For a time it looked as if the fire would spread to the neighboring buildings on Pearl Street, and as a precaution the neighboring buildings were drenched and considerable damage done in that way.

The origin of the fire is said to have been the spontaneous combustion of varnish on the third floor of the building. On the floor above four cabinetmakers were at work, and before they had any warning a volume of flame and smoke belched up the stairway, cutting off their escape in that direction. They fled to the roof and escaped. Before an alarm could be sent in the fire had taken possession of the entire fourth floor and burned its way through the roof.

There were but two casualties incident to the fire. Frank Lawlor of Hook and Ladder Company 14 was badly cut on the hand and John Gorman, a porter employed by the furniture company, rescued four kittens from the cellar of the burning building. The kittens were half drowned, and it was thought that the mother cat had either been drowned or deserted them.

Adjoining the storehouse on Pearl Street, and fronting on Fulton Street, are the salesrooms of the company. In this building many thousands of dollars' worth of furniture was also stored. The two buildings opened into each other, so that the firemen were compelled to turn a flood of water into the salesrooms, and, though the furniture there was protected by rubber blankets, much damage was done. The estimates of damage to the building and stock vary from $30,000 to $50,000. Chief Croker estimates the damage as between $30,000 and $40,000.

As Engine Company 55, from Broome Street, in response to the third alarm, was crossing the Bowery at Division Street Andrew P. Brady of 31 Willett Street, who was crossing the street, dropped his coat and tried to pick it up. The engine missed Brady, who started to pass in front of the tender, which was just behind. He was knocked down and one of his legs was fractured in two places and he was badly cut and bruised about the body. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Lace Curtains.

Tuesday, Sept. 10th,
we will place on sale
Fifty New Designs in
Arabine
Lace Curtains,
in lace edge and insertion borders, all of the natural linen colors, at prices ranging from
$4.75 to $13.50 pair.

Bed Sets, "Bonne-Femme" and Sash Curtains to match.

Special.

400 pairs of above curtains with 9-inch insertion and border, at
$6.00 pair,
regular price $8.75 pair.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

The balance of our
Opening Sale of Carpets.

1,000 rolls advertised Sept. 3d
We have remaining, the broken lot of 428 Rolls, which we will sell irrespective of cost.

Lot No. 1.
92 cents.
Lot No. 2.
82 cents.
Lot No. 3.
62 cents.

During this week,
At retail only.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Colored and Black
DRESS GOODS.

Exclusive designs,—finest quality.

An extensive importation of Novelty Shirt-waist Patterns.
Fall, 1901.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

SILKS AND VELVETS

Fall Opening of Novelties.

Black Silks,—
Twenty Thousand Yards.
Peau de Soie, Satin Pouilette, Satin Duchesse and Taffetas.
75c. per yard,
Value $1.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evenings, 8:30. ONLY MAT. SATURDAY. WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway and 38th St. "THE BEST YET."—HERALD. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2:15. The Rogers Brothers in Washington

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & Broadway. LAST FIVE NIGHTS AT 8:30. Matinée Wednesday & Sat. ARE YOU A MASON? Monday—CAPTAIN JINKS, with Ethel Barrymore.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. & MadisonAv. To-night 8:20. Matinée Saturday, Mr. E. H. SOTHERN in the New Play, RICHARD LOVELACE

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evenings 8:15. Only Matinée Sat. 2:15 THE BRIXTON BURGLARY.

GRAND NEIL BURGESS Mat. Wed. THE COUNTY FAIR 25-50c

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

3rd Av. Next Mat. Thurs. The DEVIL'S DOINGS

Baseball Polo Gr'nds. To-day 4 P. M. ST. LOUIS vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

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"SUCH STUFFS AS HOMES ARE MADE OF."

Many a woman who has a house to furnish wishes she had not—until she learns how easy our facilities make it, and finds how low-priced our artistic treasures are.

Do you know the possibilities of a boudoir furnished according to whims or hobbies? Have you thought how cosy it can be?

Rugs are needed. Our Orientals from $4.50 are beautiful and everlastingly well made. Also our frilled muslin curtains from 65 cts. a pair. Elegant Toilet Tables, $12.00; Cheval Glasses, $15.00. These are light and fancifully shaped.

Dainty desks for $6.50; desk chairs from $4.00.

Every artistic boudoir requisite at factory prices, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

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FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

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PROCTOR'S 23rd St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock. Laughing Shows—Low Prices. "Widow Bedott." Europe's best vaudeville feature, Florenz Troupe. Augustin Daly's "A Night Off," and continuous vaudeville, 1 to 10:30. "The Man From Mexico," Great Comedy and Vaudeville. All Big Acts. "The Jilt." Boucicault's Funniest Comedy. Vaudeville. 15, 25, 50c

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Commencing Saturday night, Sept. 14th. SALE OF SEATS FOR THE CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO.'S English Grand Opera Season of 6 Weeks NOW IN PROGRESS. PRICES: Nights & Sat. Mat., 25, 50, 75, $1; Wed. Mat., 25 & 50. NEXT SAT. NIGHT.....AIDA

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St....8:15 Daniel Frohman....Manager TO-NIGHT, (8:15,) every eve. Mat. Sat. 2. BERTA GALLAND in.....THE FOREST LOVERS in.....THE FOREST LOVERS

DALY'S NEXT MONDAY NIGHT THE MESSENGER BOY. with JAMES T. POWERS.

MANHATTAN BEACH LAST WEEK. At 8 P. M. China & Pain's Great Fireworks. Except Sun. & Mon. At 3:30 & 9 P.M. Fashionable Vaudeville Ezra Kendall, Tod Judge Family, Bessie Blitz Paxton, Eva Mudge, Joseph Adelman, Girard & Gardner, Prevost & Prevost, Hanley & Jarvis & Columbino. Twice Daily, 25, 50 & 75c.

PUBLIC INSPECTION.—The new steamship "Celtic" (the largest in the world) will be thrown open for inspection on Saturday, 14th September, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. for the benefit of Seamen's Charitable Institutions in New York City.
Tickets, (obtainable at White Star Pier, No. 48 North River).....25 cents

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE MATS. WED. & SAT. ANDREW MACK In His Greatest Success, "TOM MOORE." Hear Mack's Sweet Songs.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. A MAMMOTH PRODUCTION. 200 PEOPLE. ARIZONA Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

WEBER & FIELDS MUSIC HALL, B'way. Mats. & 30th. Tus. Sat PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8:10 SHARP. HOITY-TOITY & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY

NEW YORK B'way, 44-45 Sts. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. HIT! MOST EMPHATIC HIT OF THE SEASON. KING'S CARNIVAL Also "Supper at Sherry's" and special features.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. OPENING MOND., SEPT. 16 Musical Comedy. LADIES' PARADISE. 2,000 Reserved Seats at 50c. 1,000 Reserved Seats at 25c. Box Office Now Open

WALLACK'S. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. at 2:15. "Best Don Caesar since Salvini."—Tribune. JAMES K. HACKETT IN DON CAESAR'S RETURN Cast includes Wilton Lackaye & Theodore Roberts.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. FLORODORA

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers, light to fresh south to west winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,124. NEW YORK WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT. In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MR. COLER'S FRIENDS ROUT ALL OPPOSITION

Brooklyn Citizens' Union Convention the Battleground.

DEMAND FOR HIS NOMINATION

Urgent Request that the Elimination of the Controller's Name Be Reconsidered by the Union.

The Borough Convention of the Citizens' Union in Brooklyn was stampeded by the friends of Controller Coler last evening. After a three-hour session marked by exciting scenes the following resolution was adopted:

At this first meeting of the delegates for the Borough of Brooklyn, Citizens' Union who are also the delegates to the coming City Convention to name among others a candidate for Mayor of New York City:

Resolved, That we urge the reconsideration of the action of the Union Committee of One Hundred in eliminating the name of a man from the list of eligible candidates who can bring the greatest support and strength to the Union ticket in an effort to secure an efficient and honest administration of the city's affairs. He is the present Controller, the Hon. Bird S. Coler.

We further declare that it is our wish that he be named first on the list of available candidates for the office of Mayor, and we appeal to our representatives to submit our wishes to the general conference at the earliest moment.

When this resolution was first read there were scenes of great excitement. The friends of Controller Coler, who earlier in the evening had succeeded in electing their candidate permanent Chairman of the meeting, shouted and waved umbrellas and hats in the air. There were some delegates who did not think it was advisable to pass the resolution. Their speeches were drowned in the applause for the resolution.

One delegate shouted:

"Why should we pass this resolution when I know that Controller Coler will be the candidate of Tammany Hall for the Mayoralty?"

The Coler delegates signified their disapproval of this statement, and throughout the hall rang the words,

"Never! Never!"

The rising vote on the passage of the resolution showed that nearly nine-tenths of the delegates favored the resolution. About twelve or fifteen delegates stood up in opposition, but many of the delegates, among whom were Col. Willis L. Ogden and Ludwig Nissen, gave up hope of averting the stampede and made no effort to poll the full vote of their friends.

THE FACTIONS FIGHT.

The convention was in many respects unique. Two programmes were arranged by the two factions. Col. Willis L. Ogden, who is at the head of the Conference Committee of the Anti-Tammany organizations of the Greater New York and Ludwig Nissen had mapped out just what ought to be done. The committees to be named and even the names of the committeemen were settled before hand and distributed.

Mr. Nissen was chosen Temporary Chairman, and the Coler delegates made no opposition.

Chairman Nissen delivered a speech, in part as follows:

"We meet here this evening in accordance with the rule laid down by the central body of the Citizens' Union to hold a preliminary convention—not to make nominations—but for the purpose of organizing and for the further purpose of creating a conference committee which shall, between the time of this preliminary convention and the actual nominating convention, to be held on Sept. 26, confer with other bodies of citizens, regardless of political affiliations or faith, and try to agree upon a ticket to be presented to the voters of this borough, the election of which would effectually rid us of the abominable, immoral, and dishonest government of which we are now the victims.

"It is recognized on all sides that in order to dislodge the thoroughly intrenched forces of Tammany Hall and its chief ally, the Willoughby Street auction rooms, a strongly cemented union of all the forces opposed to the continuance of the misrule we are now suffering from is absolutely necessary.

"In round figures, the City of New York will probably cast about 600,000 votes. There are 50,000 city employes who will be expected to cast their votes for Tammany supremacy. Every one of these 50,000 will be able to influence at least one vote besides his own, which will double that figure.

"It is estimated that the vicious and criminal classes who pay Tammany a license fee for being vicious and criminal and for being protected in what they consider their legitimate pursuits of vice and crime will control at least 100,000 more. This will give Tammany a start with practically one-third of the total vote to its credit without making any fight whatever. It needs only one out of every four votes of the remaining element of respectable citizenship to win.

"No matter who its candidates may be, the man, if elected, will inevitably fall a victim to its policy, and, though perhaps unwillingly, become a most efficient tool in the enforcement and perpetuation of its system. If you elect honest and capable men, subject to the dictation of no machine or boss, the introduction of reform policies of government will be an easy task, provided the majority of the people want such introduction, for in this country of ours it is the duty of the minority to always gracefully submit to the will of the majority."

The first fight came over the selection of a permanent Chairman. The majority report of the Committee on Permanent Organization favored the election of Ludwig Nissen for permanent Chairman. Then the Coler men began to unfold their plan. A minority report was presented in favor of M. J. Flaherty for permanent Chairman, and then the excitement began.

COLER DELEGATES' STRENGTH.

The first shout of the Coler delegates made plain to Chairman Nissen that they had a majority. Mr. Nissen then pleaded for harmony of action among the anti-Tammany organizations, and said:

"I have no desire to precipitate any fight or any discussion as to who shall be permanent Chairman of this convention. I have acted as temporary Chairman by request. I don't want to act as permanent Chairman, unless by unanimous vote of this convention. The present officers should not be deprived of the conduct of the affairs of the Citizens' Union in Brooklyn."

"We don't want you for Chairman," cried one delegate.

"For once the labor men of Brooklyn have won a victory," declared another.

Mr. Nissen tried to induce the convention to allow the Committee on Permanent Organization to reconvene, so that he could withdraw from the contest.

The delegates voted down the motion to take a recess. Mr. Nissen then said that the delegates should be warned of the action they were taking, and that they would have to bear the responsibility.

"We will take it. We will take it," shouted a majority of the delegates.

"The delegates must not get excited," said Chairman Nissen, after securing a measure of quiet by dint of pounding with his gavel.

"We are not excited—we are only enthusing," screamed a delegate.

Several times attempts were made to call the roll. But when Albert S. Haight, Chairman of the delegation for the Third District, cast 29 votes for Ludwig Nissen for permanent Chairman there was absolute confusion.

"I won't put down that vote," declared Secretary Baker. "There are not twenty-nine delegates in their seats from the Third Assembly District, and Mr. Haight knows there are not."

OPPOSITION DEFEATED.

There were more stormy scenes after this incident, and anti-Coler and Coler delegates came near to personal encounters. The call of the roll by Assembly Districts was discontinued and a personal roll-call was ordered. This had not continued far before the opponents of Coler, perceiving that they were outnumbered, capitulated. Chairman Nissen said:

"I don't want to be permanent Chairman. I have said so a dozen times, but the convention will not apparently allow me to withdraw."

"Why don't you withdraw?" cried a dozen delegates.

After Mr. Nissen stated that he had withdrawn a dozen times a motion was made to adopt unanimously the minority report naming M. J. Flaherty, the Coler delegate, for permanent Chairman. The resolution was finally carried with a shout.

Mr. Flaherty also had his speech prepared and headed "permanent Chairman." He made a bitter attack on Thomas C. Platt, which was cheered to the echo. He spoke in part as follows:

"Having entered upon a campaign for the rights of the people, the assistance of the independent voters of both parties for the Union is needed, but it would be a dire misfortune if not an irreparable loss if our efforts resulted in merely ousting one set of rascals to make room for another from the other side—merely to turn Croker out and to put Platt in. Such a result would sound the death knell of the Citizens' Union, and, what is of far greater moment, would kill all independent movements for years to come.

"We are not engaged in an effort to turn out everybody irrespective of merit or official record. On the contrary, it is our earnest hope and purpose to get rid of the evil while retaining the good. When we find a public official who has stood manfully for the best interests of the community, nobly defending its rights and its property against the grasping efforts of corporate wealth, whether it be the 'Ramapo' steal or some other scheme whereby the public is to be exploited and robbed, it is the imperative duty of the people to see that such faithful service is rewarded.

"Should the people fail to show their appreciation of those who have fought their battles and defended their property against the official looters of both parties, we may expect greater fraud and corruption in the future, as even public officials are human and cannot be expected to vigorously oppose corrupt schemes, thereby incurring the hostility of powerful political and corporate influences, if the people do not support them in such acts. Fidelity to the public interests merits full reward.

"Years of trickery and deceit practiced by the bosses of both great political parties have convinced the working people that there is nothing to be expected either in the matter of just and much-needed legislation or in the enforcement of those laws which were enacted at the request of labor."

DICTATION REPUDIATED.

The next fight was initiated by a resolution declaring that some of the wealthy members of the Citizens' Union in Brooklyn had declared that they would not contribute to the campaign unless "candidates satisfactory to themselves are nominated." The resolution declared that there would be no dictation to the Citizens' Union of Brooklyn by any class, either rich or poor, and that nominations would be made of men who would serve the public interests whether they were supported by large contributions or have to depend entirely upon the meagre contributions of the people.

The friends of Controller Coler showed a desire to thrash out the whole matter and denounce in open convention the names of the men who made the threats. Fists were shaken at some of the delegates and some names not in a parliamentary manual were applied.

The last contest was caused by the resolution indorsing Controller Coler, being offered by Delegate Smalley. At this time the convention was in an uproar. The efforts of the friends of Col. Ogden and Mr. Nissen were unavailing, and the Coler delegates celebrated their triumphs with cheers.

"The statement has been made by some delegates from the Citizens' Union to the General Conference Committee in New York that there is no Coler sentiment in Brooklyn. We just want to show those gentlemen now delegates in this convention that there is sentiment for Controller Coler in Brooklyn, and I hope that they will never make that assertion again," said Delegate D. B. Van Vleck.

The meeting adjourned just before midnight.

Col. Ogden, when asked about the effect of the action of the convention, said:

"I can't tell now."

"Will the Brooklyn delegates to the Citizens' Union Convention be for Controller Coler," was asked.

"I can't tell anything about what the delegates will do."

CAMDEN MAN ARRESTED.

Bet $5 on Friday, Before Czolgosz's Shot Was Fired, that the President Would Die Before Night.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 10.—Charged with aiding and abetting the attempt to assassinate President McKinley, Ethelbert Stone, a laborer, was committed to jail in Camden to-night on complaint of City Detective John Painter. His house was searched by Detectives Smith and Cherry.

To Justice Schmitz Stone is said to have admitted that during an argument last Friday afternoon, about two hours before the President was shot, he said to two fellow-laborers, "I'll bet $5 that McKinley will be dead before 8 o'clock to-night."

Stone declares that he had no reason for making the remark, but that he uttered it in a burst of passion during a political argument with fellow-workmen at the plant of the New York Shipbuilding Company. Two men named Peterson and Hansen, who were working with him, had referred to the President's visit to Buffalo, and their praise of the President seemed to arouse Stone's ire, and finally brought out the remark attributed to him.

The detectives who searched Stone's house admitted that they "found something," and seemed much elated over it, but they refused to say what it was. They expressed the opinion that Stone's arrest would bring out some startling developments.

Prosecutor Lloyd admitted that Stone had been committed to jail, and said he had notified the Secret Service authorities. It was rumored that Stone's arrest was asked for by the Secret Service officers, but this could not be confirmed.

ANTHRAX IN ILLINOIS.

State Officials Working to Prevent Sale of Diseased Meat.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—State and city officials have taken up an investigation of the prevalence of anthrax among the cattle in the farming country, with a view to preventing its further spread, and to prevent the sale of diseased meat in Chicago. The disease, which made its first appearance in Palatine several weeks ago, is now thought to be under control, but some farmers are shipping their milch cows and young stock to Chicago to be sold for beef.

Commissioner William Thiemann of the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners, Chief Meat Inspector Weber, and Secretary E. R. Pritchard of the Chicago Health Committee are investigating conditions in Palatine.

AN ANARCHIST HOTBED EXISTING IN LONDON

Plans for Assassination Believed to be Found in Soho.

After Humbert's Murder a List of Prospective Victims Was Found—Mr. McKinley's Name Was on It.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The attempt to assassinate President McKinley has naturally resulted in an increase of the anxiety caused by the presence of Anarchists in this city. In Soho, which is called a "nest of anarchy," the foreign population is so large that the police are compelled to protect Anarchist clubs. A law for the expulsion of Anarchists is now demanded.

A Scotland Yard detective complains of the great labor entailed on the department in watching these foreign ruffians. He says scores of men in Soho have been hounded out of Paris, Berlin, and Rome. He believes the Anarchists have a central board here, which formulates plans for assassination.

After the murder of King Humbert, says this detective, a number of papers which belonged to Anarchists in Soho were seized. One of the papers was a list of prospective victims of assassination, of whom President McKinley was one.

RELIEF AT YILDIZ KIOSK.

It Had Been Supposed that France Would Take Action This Week—An Admiral Flees.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from Constantinople to The Times says:

"Apprehension at the Palace has become much relaxed since it has become known that France will not take further action until the Czar's visit is over. The belief was that action would follow immediately after the fifteenth day of the suspension of relations.

"The flight of Admiral Faik Pasha, a distinguished officer, has produced a strong impression at the Yildiz Kiosk. Disgust with the present régime drove him into voluntary exile."

By The Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10.—Vice Admiral Faik Pasha, Chief of the General Staff of the Admiralty, has made his escape from Constantinople, going by British steamer to Malta. Fear of the consequences of his memorial to the Sultan denouncing the maladministration of the navy caused his flight.

Faik's property has been declared forfeited.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN OUTLOOK.

Prolonged Guerrilla Warfare Expected—Kitchener Reports 681 Boers "Bagged" Last Week.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—With the approach of mid-September, sanguine Britons believe, Lord Kitchener and the Government have a plan in mind other than "Mr. Dooley's" simple recipe of declaring the Boer war off. It is still expected that there will be a great change in the situation on Sept. 15, when Lord Kitchener's proclamation goes into effect, the only ground for such belief being that the Government would not be so fatuous as to issue a proclamation without a definite scheme in regard to following it up.

On the other hand, even the Conservative papers now speak of the likelihood of continued guerrilla warfare throughout the coming South African Summer, while the War Office has issued an order that Imperial Yeomen "must enlist for one year, or, if the war last longer, for the war."

Still, Lord Kitchener's latest report, in which he tells with a pathetic realization of his enforced absence from the moors during the grouse season of his "bag" of 681 Boers in seven days, is encouraging news.

Mail dispatches to The Times from Cape Town say that the military situation in Cape Colony in mid-August was unsatisfactory, especially in the western district. There were many disloyalists in the west and south. In the districts thoroughly under martial law it was hard to gauge the feelings of the Dutch population. Outwardly, scant civility had given place to effusive politeness.

The correspondent urges more care in the appointment of commandants and district Commissioners.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The following dispatch has been received from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Sept. 10:

"Since Sept. 2 the columns have again got good results, the total bag being 381, composed of 67 killed, 67 wounded, 384 made prisoners, and 163 surrendered; also 179 rifles, 65,211 rounds of ammunition, 3,400 horses, and 19,000 head of cattle."

Lord Kitchener further says that the situation in Cape Colony is unchanged, except by the capture of Lotter's commando, reported last week.

A DISCOVERY AT CANTERBURY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Excavations at Canterbury on the site of the eastern portion of the Abbey Church, formerly close to the monastery of St. Augustine, revealed the skull and mitre of Abbot Dygon, who died in 1510. It was at first thought that the skull might be that of St. Augustine, which, separated from the body, was long exposed for the veneration of the faithful, but a stone coffin, containing a skeleton and bearing a leaden plate, was found later.

VIRCHOW'S EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Berlin will celebrate the eightieth birthday of Prof. Virchow, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, by contributing $25,000 to the Virchow Foundation. The officials will also give a banquet at the Rathaus in honor of the occasion. Prof. Virchow was born on Oct. 13, 1821.

PRETORIA CONSUL ACCUSED.

Representative of Holland Said to Have Assisted Men to Go Back on Commando—He Makes No Denial.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The correspondent of The Times at Pretoria cables as follows:

"The trial of five Hollanders and three burghers charged with treachery and spying commenced yesterday (Monday) and was not concluded at the rising of the court.

"One witness directly implicated the Netherlands Consul General, Herr Nieuwenhuis, and the Netherlands Relief Committee in being concerned in assisting men to return to the commandoes.

"The court offered every facility to the Consul General to be heard, but it is clear that he does not intend to appear.

"The evidence further revealed the existence in Pretoria of a Boer intelligence and recruiting depot."

CZAR'S VISIT TO FRANCE IS VARIOUSLY EXPLAINED.

One Report is that Russia is Seeking a New Loan Larger than Any of the Others.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"The Bethony review promises to be the greatest attraction to the crowds in connection with the Czar's visit. In spite of all that has lately been done, France is far more a military than a naval power.

"It is not yet known what the exact character of the Compiègne fêtes will be—whether only French guests or representatives of the diplomatic world of Paris will be invited. While the Czar is at Compiègne as the guest of France that will be his home, and the choice of guests will belong to him.

"A man who personifies the great body of French public opinion declares that the Czar comes to France to pave the way for a new Russian loan larger than any previous loan. For half a century, he says, Russia has been living solely on loans. Nine-tenths of the empire are unproductive. The last loan long ago vanished.

"Another authority asserts that the Czar comes to France because France is jealous of Germany after the exhibition of brotherly love between the Czar and Kaiser in Alsace last year. It is said that President Loubet, in conversation with an exalted Russian personage, did not conceal his opinion of the unfortunate effect this had produced in France, and that his remarks were repeated to the Czar.

"A third authority declares that the Czar is filled with the idea of making the personal acquaintance of M. Loubet and correcting the impression that he considers the French Army in bad hands."

THE HIGH RENTS IN BERLIN.

Government Advises Formation of Building Loan Societies.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from Berlin to The Times says the great increase in rents in the capital has caused complaints of the cost of living from the teachers and minor officials. There was a general increase in salaries a f months ago, but complaints are still made.

The Government refuses to further increase salaries, and advises the formation of building loan societies. One such society already existing in Berlin is very prosperous and useful.

POLISH SCHOOLBOYS ON TRIAL.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The correspondent of The Times in Berlin says that the trial of sixty Polish schoolboys accused of belonging to a secret society began on Monday in Thorn, West Prussia. The society's objects seem to have been the study of the Polish language, history, and literature. The headquarters of the society were at Kulm, and it had branches at Thorn and Strasburg, all in West Prussia.

MAY ALTER BERLIN BOERSE LAW.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch to The Times from Berlin says that on Sept. 18 the Prussian Minister of Commerce will hold a conference with experts on Stock Exchange affairs to discuss the necessity of changes in the Boerse law.

FOREIGNERS' RIGHTS IN JAPAN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch to The Times from Tokio says that the Chamber of Commerce there has asked the Government to remove all restrictions in regard to the ownership of land and mining operations by foreigners in Japan.

RUSSIA WANTS PERSIAN TRADE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A commission of twenty Russian merchants will leave Odessa shortly for Persia, says the Odessa correspondent of The Times. Their object is to open markets in Persia for Russian products.

Eugene Field's Daughter to Wed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The wedding of Miss Mary French Field, daughter of Mrs. Eugene Field, to Mr. William Castle Englar will take place next Saturday evening. The bride is well known by reason of having read her father's poems in public.

Hollender's Baths.

No. 149 West 125th Street and No. 152 to 160 West 126th Street. The largest and best equipped and most hygienic Russian and Turkish Baths in America. Now open.—Adv.

PRESIDENT WILL GET WELL SOON

So Say All His Physicians and Friends.

HIS WOUND REOPENED.

Bullet Carried Piece of Coat Beneath the Skin.

Doctors Say No Complications Are Possible—Beef Juice Fed to the Patient in the Natural Way.

BUFFALO, Sept. 10.—The following bulletin was issued by the President's physicians at 10:30 P. M.:

The condition of the President is unchanged in all important particulars. His temperature is 100.6, pulse 114, respiration 28.

When the operation was done on Friday last it was noted that the bullet had carried with it a short distance beneath the skin a fragment of the President's coat. This foreign material was, of course, removed, but a slight irritation of the tissues was produced, the evidence of which has appeared only to-night.

It has been necessary on account of this slight disturbance to remove a few stitches and partially open the skin wound. This incident cannot give rise to other complications, but it is communicated to the public as the surgeons in attendance wish to make their bulletins entirely frank. In consequence of this separation of the edges of the surface wound the healing of the same will be somewhat delayed. The President is now well enough to begin to take nourishment by the mouth in the form of pure beef juice.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN,
ROSWELL PARK,
HERMAN MYNTER,
CHARLES McBURNEY.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

The other bulletins issued during the day were as follows:

7 A. M.—The President has passed the most comfortable night since the attempt on his life. Pulse, 118; temperature, 100.4; respiration, 28.

P. M. RIXEY,
ROSWELL PARK.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

9 A. M.—The President's condition this morning is eminently satisfactory to his physicians. If no complications arise a rapid convalescence may be expected.

Pulse, 104; temperature, 99.8; respiration, 26.

This temperature is taken by mouth and should be read about 1 degree higher by rectum.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN,
ROSWELL PARK.
HERMAN MYNTER,
EUGENE WASDIN,
CHARLES McBURNEY.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

3:20 P. M.—There is no change since this morning's favorable bulletin. Pulse, 110; temperature, 100; respiration, 28.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN,
ROSWELL PARK,
HERMAN MYNTER,
EUGENE WASDIN.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

It was almost midnight when the physicians left the Milburn residence, after a consultation for which they gathered at 9:30. The length of the consultation had created some uneasiness, and this was somewhat increased when it was learned that Dr. McBurney, who had intended to leave for Stockbridge, Mass., at 11:20, had missed his train and had decided to remain over until to-morrow night.

But the doctor himself did all he could to dispel the idea that the change in his plans portended anything serious. In fact, he took occasion to announce as an additional evidence of the improvement of the patient, that it had been decided to begin to give the President nourishment through the mouth to-night instead of waiting until to-morrow, as had been intended. Beef extract had been preferred. Dr. McBurney announced that it was being administered as the physicians left.

The other physicians who listened to Dr. McBurney's statement assented to it and then all entered an automobile and were whisked away. Immediately afterward a storm which had been gathering broke, and for a few minutes the rain came down in torrents.

MORE UNEASINESS.

The physicians gathered for their last consultation of the day at 9:30. While they were in the house Postmaster General Smith, Secretary Hitchcock, and Secretary Wilson arrived, but they left at 10:45, before the physicians had finished their consultation. They all said that nothing unfavorable had appeared in the President's condition.

It was 11:50 when the last bulletin was given out. It was subsequently explained that the length of time the doctors spent at the residence was not necessitated by the slight operation performed, but was caused by the fact that a certain dressing which was desired was not at the house, and two trips were made by a messenger before the exact article desired was obtained.

As explained in the bulletin which all the doctors signed, the irritation in the wound was attributed to the fact that a small fragment of the President's coat had been carried into the body by the bullet, and although this foreign substance was removed a slight disturbance developed which made it necessary to open the wound. The doctors seek to allay all apprehension by the positive statement that this incident cannot give rise to other complications, and their frankness in giving the news to the public leaves no reason to question their entire good faith.

The further fact communicated in the bulletin that the President is now well enough to begin taking nourishment in the mouth in the form of pure beef juice was, of course, gratifying, but to the laymen the mere mention of a complication, however slight it might be, naturally created alarm. It seemed like a little cloud on the horizon which might grow and spread.

But the most positive assurances were given that the only effect might be to slightly delay the healing of the wound. The irritation was not in any way the result even of a suggestion of blood poisoning. The physicians declared over their own signatures that it could not result in complications. The opening of the wound was in no sense an operation. Several of the stitches were taken out, and after a thorough anti-septic washing of the inflamed tissues the wound was again sewed up. No anaesthetics were necessary.

After the bulletin was issued Secretary Cortelyou and Mr. Milburn came to the press tent to dispel any alarm that might have arisen, with positive assurances of the unimportance of the incident. Secretary Cortelyou announced that there would not be another consultation until morning. After this all was quiet at the Milburn house.

THE FOURTH DAY AT THE MILBURN RESIDENCE.

No More Doubt Remains that Mr. McKinley Will Get Well—His Friends Go Home.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 10.—The condition of President McKinley to-night is told more eloquently than by the doctors' bulletins in a few plain statements of fact. The members of his Cabinet, under an agreement reached to-day with the doctors, will meet around his bed on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock to submit to him such matters of official business as they deem necessary. Secretary Hay arrived this morning in company with C. F. Moberly Bell of The London Times. He will stay here for Friday's meeting.

Even Senator Hanna left town this afternoon radiant with joy and proclaiming the fact that all Americans should throw up their hats and cheer now that all question of the President's recovery is past. Vice President Roosevelt left town this evening in very much the same frame of mind. He probably will not return, as he is not needed for Friday's conference and has duties elsewhere.

Many of the relatives of the President and his wife left the city to-day, satisfied that there was no further cause for alarm. Mrs. McKinley was out driving and is herself so completely recovered that she received many callers at the Milburn residence.

The physicians are even leaving the President's side. The local doctors who have been in constant attendance on the President since he was shot down by Czolgosz are taking up the cases of their regular patients again, one of them only remaining constantly with the President.

Dr. Park, the most distinguished of the physicians now attending the President, did not hesitate to say openly to-night, as THE TIMES stated this morning, that the President was convalescent and would be fully recovered in three or four weeks.

The President's physicians have been impressed with his remarkable recuperative powers and the rapidity of his improvement. Ordinarily an incision for such an operation as was performed upon the Chief Executive should heal within three weeks, but in the President's case it may be strong enough for him to be moved a little sooner. The President will be taken direct to Washington as soon as it is safe to move him.

Within the sickroom many evidences of the President's improvement were apparent. The President himself began to show confidence in his ability to care for himself, and from time to time he would carefully turn himself and gain a more restful position. Yesterday he took the precaution to ask if he might be permitted to move, but to-day he changed his position of his own volition, without difficulty. The nurses naturally observed with care these evidences of growing strength and courage, and were ready to see that there was no undue tax on the President's strength or the straining of the wound. These slight movements from side to side are all that he has attempted thus far.

DR. MANN'S SKILL.

There have been many expressions of pleasure from those within the household that the deliberations of so many eminent doctors had been marked by complete unanimity. There has been no division in the councils at any time; each has loyally seconded the efforts of the others; and all have joined in carrying out the masterly work done by Dr. Mann immediately following the shooting.

In referring to this to-day one of the President's associates who was present at the operation said Dr. Mann displayed his consummate skill and calmness by going about the operation as if the patient was a child with a slight complaint. And yet Dr. Mann has since told a friend that when he realized the duty before him, although he had performed hundreds of operations of laparotomy, he would have sacrificed all he possessed to have escaped the terrible responsibility of operating upon the President of the United States.

HOW THE DAY PASSED.

Between 2 A. M. and 6:30 A. M. there was not a sign of life about the Milburn mansion except that at 3:15 Dr. Park, who had been one of the night watchers, left the house to go to his room. At rare intervals the watchers on the corner opposite would see the light in the President's room brighten up a little as the attendants did something for the patient's comfort.

At 6 o'clock a gentle rain began falling, making it unpleasant for the newspaper watchers and the guards. Luckily the civic and military authorities had provided shelter, a big election booth and several tents forming a fairly comfortable retreat from which the front of the Milburn house could be kept under surveillance.

At 6 o'clock, the hour at which the first bulletin has been issued on other mornings, there was no sign of life about the house, except the slowly moving guards parading the walks, and it was understood that Secretary Cortelyou had left word that he was not to be disturbed until 7 o'clock—another indication that the patient was doing well.

It was a minute or so after 7 o'clock when the first bulletin was issued, although the bulletin itself was dated at 5:20 o'clock. It was signed by Drs. Park and Rixey, who had divided the night watch, and its tone of hopefulness was the most decided of any given out since the President was shot. There was a confident ring about the phrase "The President has passed the most comfortable night since the attack on his life" that sent those who read it on their way rejoicing in the almost firm conviction that the recovery of the distinguished patient was now almost absolutely assured.

SECRETARY HAY ARRIVES.

At 7:50 an automobile drove up, and from it alighted Secretary of State Hay. He walked up from the corner toward the house, when he was met by one of the Secret Service men. He asked if the people were up yet, and being told that nobody had yet come from their rooms he decided not to ask admission. He was shown the early morning bulletin, and said when he had read it:

"Good! The country will rejoice." He went down to the Buffalo Club, promising to return later. Secretary of the Navy John D. Long is now the only member of the Cabinet who has not been here since the shooting.

About 8 o'clock the doctors who had not been with the President during the night began putting in an appearance for the formal morning consultation. Dr. Mynter was the first to arrive, and he was followed soon by Dr. Wasdin, Dr. McBurney, and the others in attendance. At this time, too, the night watch of nurses was relieved, and those who had been in the sickroom through the night came from the house for a short period of recreation.

While the doctors remained inside

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Wheat, No. 2 red, 76½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 62⅞c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38c; cotton, middling, 8½c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 20½c.—Commercial World.—Page 9.
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there were no signs of animation about the house, and there was a long wait for the results of their deliberations.

THE DOCTORS' VIEWS.

The results of the morning conference were made known about 9 o'clock, as the doctors came from the house, although it was some time before the bulletin appeared. The faces of the doctors clearly indicated their satisfaction at the condition of affairs. As Dr. Roswell Park came to his carriage he paused long enough to give a general survey of the conditions prevailing.

"The condition of the President this morning is entirely satisfactory," said he. "The bulletin will state this, and it sums up the situtaion. The President spent the most comfortable night he has had since the shooting. He slept well, and when he was awake he was cheery, and even chatty. He is not receiving any nourishment thus far, except by enema. This is an altogether natural incident of the case at this stage."

"Do you regard the President as entirely out of danger?" Dr. Park was asked.

"I do not want to go that far. What can be said is that, unless there are unexpected complications, we expect him to recover."

"Have you considered the prospects of his removal?"

"No, it is too early for that, but when he is moved he will probably go to Washington."

Dr. Park referred to the fact that the bulletins were most conservative and gave results such as the medical fraternity would be expected to pass upon in the case of any citizen.

"It would be well to have it stated," he added, "that the President is not being deprived of the benefits of private citizenship. He is being treated exactly as any other citizen would be and is getting the benefit of it. We view the case just as that of any other man who might be similarly afflicted."

Dr. Mynter was the next of the consulting physicians to come from the house. He was followed by Dr. Wasdin, and they walked down the street together. To the queries of the newspaper men Dr. Mynter said:

"The President is doing splendidly, and he is out of the woods, if I may express it that way."

"Yes," chimed in Dr. Wasdin, "and he has plenty of daylight behind him."

Speaking seriously, Dr. Mynter said: "I have never been really optimistic because I do not like to prejudge serious cases, but now I can say to you that everything in the President's condition warrants the statement that he is on the road to quick recovery."

Dr. Wasdin said: "I have believed throughout that the President has a fair chance of recovery. Now I desire to say that the chances against that recovery are very slight. His temperature is splendid and his pulse getting to normal."

RECOVERY UNDOUBTED.

The tone of the 9 o'clock bulletin carried joy to those about the President, and the good news spread rapidly and created a universal feeling of confidence, little short of absolute positiveness, that the President was on the road to recovery. The doctors for the first time used the expression "eminently satisfactory," showing the increasing degree of confidence. They were also willing to give official assurance for the first time that a rapid convalescence may be expected if no complications arise.

Moreover, the accelerated pulse which existed at 5 o'clock in the morning had fallen to 104—the lowest point recorded since the operation. His temperature was slightly higher, although given at 99.8 degrees. This was due to the fact that for the first time since bulletins began to be issued the temperature was taken in the mouth.

Dr. McBurney was in high spirits as he walked away from the residence shortly after the other physicians had gone. His face was wreathed in smiles.

"Is the President out of danger?" he was asked by a reporter.

"We believe he is practically out of danger," he replied, measuring his words. Then he paused. "Of course," he added, "there are still possibilities in the case, and we will all feel better when a week has gone by. But his improvement is so marked, his symptoms are so good, that we feel safe in assuring the public that he will recover. Blood poisoning might still develop. We could not give a guarantee now, but the chances are remote. As for peritonitis, I consider that the danger from inflammation of the peritoneum has passed."

"Might not an abscess form about the bullet?"

"Yes, of course; the bullet may not be clean, but if it does we can easily locate and remove it."

NO OTHER OPERATION.

"If the President continues to improve and his convalescence is not checked, how soon will the secondary operation for the extraction of the bullet be performed?"

"Never," replied the famous surgeon. "That piece of lead encysted in the muscles of his back will cause no harm. Of course, if it gives him trouble an operation will be performed."

"But you will use the X-ray to locate it?"

He shook his head. "Why should we?" he asked. "To satisfy our curiosity? That would be its only purpose."

Dr. McBurney's supreme confidence in the outcome could not be overstated. His manner and bearing all testified to the conviction he felt. There were none of the reservations he made yesterday when he plainly showed that he was not yet satisfied. He then said a week should elapse before definite assurance could be given. This morning the President's condition was so satisfactory that he felt safe in his announcement that the danger point had passed and that the President was on the high road to recovery.

"We have locked door after door against the grim monster," he said in conclusion. "I am satisfied. I am going to Niagara Falls to-day to see the sights."

With these cheerful words the surgeon turned into the grounds of the spacious residence of Mr. Sprague, where Secretary Root is stopping, to convey the good news to the Secretary of War.

DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

Director General Buchanan of the Pan-American Exposition was one of the callers at the Milburn house early in the day.

"The outlook is so encouraging," said he, "that the Exposition authorities expect to fix a day of thanksgiving, when the public can unite in thanks that the President's life has been spared. It will be held some time between now and Sept. 25. We have no doubt that the whole country will participate in the movement and that it will assume the dimensions of a National thanksgiving."

Not long after the 9 o'clock bulletin was issued Senator Hanna entered the Milburn home with Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio, who arrived this morning. The Senator stated as he came from the house that he would probably leave the city this evening for Cleveland, as the President's condition was so entirely satisfactory. The Senator came from the house accompanied by Representative Grosvenor. As they came down the street three members of the Cabinet, Messrs. Hitchcock, Wilson, and Smith, joined them. Senator Fairbanks also came up and joined the group. There was a short conversation, and then Senator Hanna said, addressing the newspaper men:

"There is continuous, steady improvement. Conditions could not be better. I will probably leave the city to-night for Cleveland."

Senator Hanna's announcement was the more significant from the fact that he said yesterday he would not leave until the President was out of danger. Then the Senator entered his carriage with Senator Fairbanks and Representative Grosvenor. The latter said there was no doubt the President would get well if no unexpected complications arise. Gen. Grosvenor added that all of those in the house with the President now shared in the feeling that he was going to get well.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S JOY.

Vice President Roosevelt stood behind the telegraph operator at the Wilcox home, where he is staying, and read with eagerness this morning the dispatch from the Milburn mansion telling of the President's splendid condition. When it was finished he clapped his hands joyously, and with tears in his eyes said to Mr. Wilcox:

"There! Didn't I tell you God wouldn't let such a noble man die by an assassin's bullet?"

After breakfast Mr. Wilcox announced that the Vice President had been urged, in view of the President's improving condition, to utilize his last day in seeing some of the Pan-American Exposition, notably the Government Building. The Vice President declined the invitation with some little vehemence. He said:

"I do not believe, even though I am assured of the President's convalescence, that it would be entirely proper for me to take part in any of the festivities. I have studiously refrained from going out or being entertained during my visit, and I will continue that policy until I leave. I came here absolutely as a matter of duty both to the President and to the people and not for pleasure."

When the Vice President stepped out to the sidewalk to go to the Milburn home a Secret Service detective stepped up beside him. He turned around when he found the man was there and said: "I do not want you to follow me. I don't need any one, and I'm not afraid."

Then to the newspaper man with him he added: "I am sorry to say that the Oyster Bay police force is not large enough to permit of the assignment of men to guard me, and if I get used to it up here they might have to increase the force down there at the expense of the poor taxpayers, of which I am one," and then he laughed most heartily.

THE CABINET MEMBERS MEET.

Vice President Roosevelt staid in the Milburn house for some time, over half an hour, and the fact that five members of the Cabinet were also there gave rise to much speculation. When the Vice President came out he said:

"You may say that I am absolutely sure that the President will recover, so sure, in fact, that I leave here to-night."

Asked as to the significance of the presence of the Cabinet members all at one time, he said:

"It was purely accidental. The members happened to call at the same time. I assure you there is no consultation. As a matter of fact, the various Cabinet members are distributed in various parts of the house talking to different members of the family and to the physicians. The reason I staid in so long was that I had not seen Secretary of State Hay for some time, and he and I had a long personal talk. There is no reason why the Cabinet members should not leave to-day so far as the President's condition is concerned."

Judge Day of Canton, once Secretary of State in the McKinley Cabinet, and recognized as one of the President's closest friends, was at the Milburn house about noon. As he came away he said that as far as human agencies could foresee the results of a case they all gave evidence that the President would recover, and that he was now well on the way to recovery. Judge Day felt so reassured as to the President's condition that he left this afternoon for Canton.

CABINET TO REMAIN.

The members of the Cabinet came from the house about 1 o'clock, and there was another interesting grouping of men on the lawn, as Senators Hanna and Fairbanks and Representative Grosvenor returned and joined the Cabinet officials. While the Cabinet officers were inside, they said, there had been nothing in the nature of a Cabinet meeting, but quite naturally, finding themselves together, there was considerable informal discussion of public business. This did not, however, lead to any concerted or definite action, as the talks were more of a general character.

As to the condition of the President all of the Cabinet members were in the happiest frame of mind. They accepted the bulletins as an assurance that the President would live. Postmaster General Smith expressed this view with the statement:

"The President is now convalescing, and the reports from the doctors warrant the statement that the scales have turned and that the President will live."

The other members of the Cabinet expressed similar views, and their faces, as well as their words, showed what great relief the good news had brought to the members of the President's official household.

There is no present purpose on the part of any of them to leave Buffalo, not that they feel their presence is essential, but that there is no present call for them elsewhere, although Mr. Smith may leave to-morrow for a day or two. They are remaining here as individuals and friends of the President, with whom they have been so intimately associated during the past four years.

After the departure of the members of the Cabinet it became very quiet at the Milburn residence. A few flowers came, but for over an hour not a visitor called. The sky became overcast again as the day advanced, a storm threatened in the southwest and the air became heavy and oppressive. Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. McWilliams went out for a drive, but returned in about half an hour.

About 3 o'clock the doctors, except Dr. McBurney, who had gone to the Falls, gathered for the afternoon consultation. Dr. Roswell Park said as he came from consultation:

"The conditions remain as they were this morning. If the bulletin is not more favorable than the last one it is because that was so entirely favorable that it is difficult to state the facts more specifically. The President has enjoyed some sleep since morning. He continues cheerful. He has not talked, as we continue to restrain him from that effort. Neither has the time come yet for taking solid food into the stomach by the usual means. The question when it will be safe to remove him is for the future, as it is too soon to consider that."

The other physicians expressed substantially similar views. Dr. Park paused as he came from the house for an extended talk with Abner McKinley as to the President's condition.

PRESIDENT WANTS TO READ.

The President asked for the papers again this morning and also asked when he would be allowed to sit up. With the exception of the physicians and attendants only Mrs. McKinley and Secretary Cortelyou have been admitted to his presence. The report that his brother, Abner McKinley, saw him yesterday is incorrect.

"STAMP OUT ANARCHY."

Prominent Secret Order Will Memorialize Congress to Enact Drastic Laws.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 10.—The second day of the National Concatenation of the Hoo-Hoo here was made important by the resolutions adopted at a secret meeting this morning, upon the motion of Mr. J. E. Defebaugh of Chicago, who is a representative of the American Association of Lumbermen. Representatives of the order from every State and Territory in the Union voted for the following:

Whereas, For the third time in a period of but little more than three and one-half decades the Chief Executive of the Nation has been shot down at the hands of an Anarchist or by persons of anarchistic tendencies; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this order hereby memorialize Congress to enact laws and provide penalties that shall stamp from the face of our land this class of beings by prohibiting any gathering whatsoever at which anarchistic tenets are promulgated; prohibit both the publication and circulation of newspapers and documents containing such teachings, and prohibit any plot against the life of any one holding high office in this or in any other land, and provide penalties for the infraction of these laws that shall be the most severe known in civilized countries.

The order also by resolution extended to President McKinley its sympathy and felicitated him on his chances of recovery.

IN CHINA DEATH WOULD BE CZOLGOSZ'S FATE.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 10.—Mr. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister who took part in the ceremonies of Diplomats' Day at the State Fair here to-day, said of the attempted assassination of President McKinley: "It was horrible, horrible."

Speaking of the appropriate punishment for the perpetrators of such attempts, Mr. Wu said: "In my country that wretch Czolgosz would receive the extreme penalty—death by slow torture."

EMMA GOLDMAN IS ARRESTED IN CHICAGO

Locked Up on a Charge of Conspiracy with Nine Others.

SHE DENIES COMPLICITY

She Says She Met Czolgosz Only Once; Had No Knowledge of His Crime—His Action in Attacking the President that of a Fool.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Emma Goldman, whose Anarchistic harangues are alleged to have "fired the brain" of Leon Czolgosz, was arrested here shortly before noon today and is held on a warrant charging her with conspiracy to assassinate President McKinley. C. J. Norris, at whose home Miss Goldman was captured, was arrested later.

Permitted to talk freely, Miss Goldman, while locked up, violently reviled President McKinley, called him "Mark Hanna's tool," and said she could not understand why more "fuss was made" over the "shooting of the President than of any one else."

Miss Goldman's manner was defiant as she was led into the office of Chief of Police O'Neill, but she disclaimed all knowledge of Czolgosz and his crime, admitting only that she met him here on July 12.

"Do you know that your words are what Czolgosz alleges stirred him to shoot the President?" she was asked.

"I do not. I never advocated violence. I scarcely knew the man," said the prisoner. "I was leaving for Rochester via Buffalo when Czolgosz had a few words with me. He said he had heard me lecture at some memorial hall in Cleveland last May and that he wanted to know me. He said he knew I was in Chicago and looked me up. I scarcely remember anything about him, save that his complexion was light.

"Then, how do you know that this man is the one who tried to kill the President?" Miss Goldman was asked.

"Oh," with a shrug of the shoulders, "I guessed that from what the newspapers say," was the reply.

To the question, "What did you think when you heard that an attempt to kill the President had been made?" she answered disdainfully:

"I thought, 'Oh, the fool!'"

Launching into a discourse of the teachings of Anarchy, Miss Goldman declared that Anarchy did not teach men to do the act for which Czolgosz is under arrest. "We work against the system, and education is our watchword," she said.

HER MEETING WITH CZOLGOSZ.

"It was early last July when I came to Chicago to visit the Isaaks family," she continued, in answer to interrogations concerning her whereabouts recently. "On the night of July 12 Isaaks was out. The bell rang and I went to the door. The man who, I learn through the newspapers was Czolgosz, stood there. He said he wanted to see me. I was about to catch the Nickel Plate train, as I and Mr. Isaaks's daughter were about to go to Rochester. He went alone to the Rock Island Station, where he met us, but I was so busy taking leave of my friends that I scarcely noticed him. It was not a time when one would want to make new friends. At the station I had the few words with him of which I have told you. That was all there ever was between us."

A repetition of the statement made by Czolgosz that Miss Goldman's lectures set his brain on fire led her to exclaim:

"Am I accountable because some crackbrained person put a wrong construction on my words? Leon Czolgosz, I am convinced, planned the deed unaided and entirely alone. There is no Anarchist ring which would help him. There may be Anarchists who would murder, but there also are men in every walk of life who sometimes feel the impulse to kill. I do not know surely, but I think Czolgosz was one of those downtrodden men who see all the misery which the rich inflict upon the poor, who think of it, who brood over it, and then, in despair, resolve to strike a great blow, as they think, for the good of their fellow-men. But that is not Anarchy. Czolgosz"—the woman pronounced the name with the greatest ease—"Czolgosz may have been inspired by me, but if he was he took the wrong way of showing it."

When Capt. Schuettler and Detective Hertz discovered Miss Goldman at the home of Norris, at 303 Sheffield Avenue, she denied her identity, saying: "I'm not Miss Goldman; I'm a Swedish woman, and my name is Lena Larson."

Detective Hertz meanwhile had discovered a pen inscribed with the name "Emma Goldman."

ADMITS HER IDENTITY.

"What does this mean?" shouted Capt. Schuettler, holding the tell-tale article before its owner's eyes.

"It means that the game is up," she said. She then admitted her identity and accompanied the police to headquarters. There she detailed, as best she could recollect, her movements since last July. She went from Chicago to Buffalo, she said, accompanied by Miss Isaaks, the daughter of the alleged Anarchist editor under arrest here. In Buffalo they stopped two days, and then proceeded to Rochester, where they visited, for about five weeks, Miss Goldman's sister, Mrs. H. Hochstein, of 213 Joseph Street. The only incident of the visit, she said, was a short trip to Niagara Falls and another to New York on business. In the latter city Miss Goldman entered temporarily into the employ of a firm, the name of which she would not divulge. Business for them took her to Pittsburg. She was in Cincinnati on Labor Day, and that night she left for St. Louis.

"I saw the police there Sunday all right," the prisoner said, with a sarcastic little laugh, "but they didn't see me. I heard of the arrest of Mr. Isaaks and his family, and other Anarchists in Chicago, and determined to come here and see if I could not help them. Mr. Isaaks had not been in the country long, and I was afraid he would not know what to do when in legal difficulties."

"What have you done to help him?" Capt. Schuettler asked.

"Well," she answered, slowly, "I have been looking for men to go on their bonds, providing the courts would allow us to furnish them."

"Why did you deny your identity?" the Captain queried.

"Oh, as to that, I wasn't quite ready to show myself; my friends were still in jail and I wanted to do something for them. However, you've got me, but what is there to it? They had me once in New York because I quoted Cardinal Manning, who said: 'Necessity knows no law,' but what good did that do them?"

During the interview Walter Nowak, who says that he is the Buffalo man who identified Czolgosz, asked Miss Goldman if she boarded with a family of the name of Mendel while in Cleveland. Miss Goldman answered in the negative, and declared she stopped at the Hollenden House under an assumed name.

MAYOR HEARS HER.

Mayor Harrison, Chief of Detectives Colleran, and Chief of Police O'Neill were among those who heard Miss Goldman's talk. The Anarchistic lecturer wore a white shirt waist of fine material, a dark blue cheviot skirt, patent leather boots, and a straw hat, encircled by a dotted veil. She took a chair in the middle of the room and faced the little group of inquisitors with an air of confidence.

Miss Goldman was taken from the Chief's office to the woman's annex of the Harrison Street Station, where she will spend the night. She will, according to present plans, have a hearing to-morrow morning. While being led to the carriage which was waiting to take her to the lockup, Miss Goldman for the first time lost her self-possession. She broke down and cried for a moment, but quickly recovered.

The warrant on which Miss Goldman was held gives as her co-conspirators Abraham Isaaks, Maurice Isaaks, Clemence Pfeutzer, Hippolite Havel, Henry Travaglio, Alfred Schneider, Julia Mechame, Marie Isaaks, and Maria Isaaks, Jr. All were arrested several days ago. The women were set free, but the men were held without bail and are now in jail.

Deputy Chief Bull of Buffalo to Chief of Detectives Colleran asserts that Czolgosz was in Chicago on Aug. 18 in company with Emma Goldman and Abraham Isaaks. Isaaks and Miss Goldman deny the assertion. They say that they saw him last on July 12.

Speaking of the story told by Emma Goldman, Mayor Harrison said:

"I believe she is exactly what she says she is—a rank Anarchist. She is a woman of decidedly great ability, and even if she were connected with a deed of that sort I think she is too smart to be caught at it.

"Of course," he continued, "in all the accounts of the police departments in this matter we have been acting merely under instructions received from Buffalo. We are simply concerned in getting the people they are after, and at the same time following up any clues which may present themselves here. I am convinced that if there was any plot it originated, not in Chicago, but at some point in the East—Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, or some of those cities. We have no evidence against her except that she is wanted by the Buffalo authorities."

United States Secret Service officers here have telegraphed Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service, who is now in Buffalo, asking him to send Czolgosz's coat to Chicago. The officers believe that the mark on the coat will prove that it was made by a tailor who lived near the house of Abraham Isaaks.

THE CASE AGAINST CZOLGOSZ.

Grand Jury of Erie County Will Be Asked to Indict—Suspect Will Sue for Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 10.—There is much in the nature of wild speculation being published concerning the progress made by the local and Federal police and prosecuting officers in establishing a conspiracy among Anarchists which resulted in the shooting of the President by Czolgosz. Nothing has developed in the situation here to justify any direct statements along this line. The situation can be summed up very briefly as follows:

The Erie County Grand Jury will convene next week. Czolgosz will be indicted for assault in the first degree on one or more counts. The Grand Jury will at the same time be ready to consider any evidence which District Attorney Penney may have to submit to it implicating others in the attempt upon the President's life or in a plot which may have resulted in the attempt.

It can be stated positively, however, that up to this time the local authorities have no evidence to submit to the Grand Jury implicating anybody with Czolgosz, except possibly Emma Goldman, who is under arrest in Chicago. In her case it is admitted that there is nothing resting against her except her known anarchistic ideas and the fact that Czolgosz has stated that he knows her and that her teachings had inspired him to attempt to take the life of the President.

Vice President Roosevelt, in discussing the case before leaving to-night, said:

"I see no need for the call of an extraordinary Grand Jury. The Grand Jury will be composed of American citizens, and will undoubtedly take care of the would-be assassin, and the authorities of Erie County will, for county, State, and National pride, make a vigorous prosecution. Unless Gov. Odell is asked to interfere, I see no need of his calling an extra term or deputizing an Assistant Attorney General to prosecute."

When asked as to the enacting of legislation against Anarchists, he said:

"I have not thought much on the matter. What has disturbed me has been to find a reason for even Anarchists to attack a man like President McKinley. Here is the one country where they are allowed perfect freedom of speech. Here the ruler is a man, descended from farmer stock, self-made. Here is a man who has no fortune or no means other than that which he may manage to save out of his salary as President. Probably many a workingman in the United States to-day has as large an amount of real estate as Mr. McKinley.

"In addition, he is a kindly disposed Christian gentleman, and in every great emergency in which he could act he has been a friend of the common people. Why should he be shot at, then, even by Anarchists?"

Alfonzo Stutz, the German officer held in custody for three days on suspicion of complicity in the attempt on the life of President McKinley, was released to-day. He says he will demand damages for false imprisonment. He asked first for the German Consul and then for a German lawyer, and said that he would sue the authorities for $100,000. He said that he told the truth and produced his credentials when first arrested, but the police refused to believe him. He said that he saw Czolgosz at Nowak's Hotel, but never talked with him.

CZOLGOSZ A LUNATIC, SAYS LUCY PARSONS.

She Is Glad the President Will Recover, and Says the Heads of Trusts Should Be Dealt With.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Mrs. Lucy Parsons, once an active Anarchist, and who is the widow of Albert R. Parsons, who was convicted of complicity in the conspiracy which had its culmination in the Haymarket riots in Chicago and was hanged therefor, declared to-day that for several years she had held aloof from the active circles of anarchy, and as an evidence of her sincerity she expressed the greatest pleasure when told that President McKinley undoubtedly will survive. She said she had only met Miss Goldman on one of her lecture tours, in 1887.

Mrs. Parsons declared that Czolgosz was undeniably a lunatic.

"No person of sound intellect," she said, "would assail the head of this republic. With only a few years to occupy the position of President, what could come of the attempted assassination? The President is the Chief Executive through popular choice, and, in view of the limited term of power conferred upon him, no person of sound judgment could dream of benefiting mankind by attempting to bring about his death. It could have been the deed only of a lunatic.

"It is the trusts—the heads of the trusts—with whom we should now contend. The trusts and those persons who control the necessities of life are the ones against whom the energies of all classes must be focussed. Every article of food—the necessities of life—is becoming so dear as to be beyond the reach of common people. Such a state of affairs cannot continue. Everything I wish to purchase for the household has doubled in price, and its increase in value is chiefly due to the manipulation of prices by combinations of capital. But with this the President of this grand Nation has nothing whatever to do. Therefore I say Czolgosz in his mad crime, acted, not as the agent of any circle of organized enemies of the Government, but strictly on his fevered imaginings."

MAGGIO'S KANSAS CITY RECORD.

Prophet of Evil Led a Band of Anarchists Two Years Ago.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 10.—An investigation of the local record of Antonio Maggio, the Italian who is said to have predicted the death of President McKinley, and who is under arrest in New Mexico, reveals the fact that he was the leader of a considerable band of Anarchists in Kansas City two years ago.

These men held regular meetings in the rear of a barber's shop kept by Maggio, and it is stated that the "removal" of the President of the United States was the principal subject of discussion. Maggio and his associates, all of whom were Italians, were disciples of Emma Goldman, for whom Maggio had a sort of veneration. It was from her, it is said, that Maggio imbibed his Anarchistic ideas. One of Maggio's associates, still in the city, is known to the police, but has not been arrested.

Edward Andrews, manager of the Andrews Opera Company, with which Antonio Maggio was formerly engaged as a cornetist, is in this city.

"Several members of our company," said Mr. Andrews to-day, "were in the habit of discussing economic and social questions, and Tony cut in with his Anarchistic doctrines. Maggio said no man had a right to rule another, and one day said the blood of every soldier killed in the Philippines was on President McKinley's hands and the only way the common people could assert their rights was by assassination.

"Early last February he told me distinctly to watch for an important event before October. He assured us that President McKinley would be killed before that month came.

"Maggio left the company at Silver City, N. M., Mr. Andrews said, because his sympathies were enlisted by an Anarchist prisoner there.

ANARCHIST TALKS IN SALOONS.

Chief Justice Depue Says the Speakers and Saloon Keepers Are Indictable.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 10.—Chief Justice Depue, in charging the Grand Jury to-day, called attention to the shooting of President McKinley and the danger of permitting Anarchistic meetings to be held.

He told the jurors that while meetings may not be held in this city, it is not impossible that Anarchist talks are had in certain saloons. These talks are in violation of law, he said, and persons indulging in them are indictable. Owners of saloons where such talks are held are also indictable. He instructed the Grand Jury to look carefully into the matter, and if evidence is presented to return indictments.

TO DRIVE ANARCHISTS OUT OF NEW YORK

Detectives Taking a Secret Census of the Brotherhood.

Commissioner Murphy Takes Steps to Make the City an Undesirable Sojourning Place for Them.

All known Anarchists are to be forthwith driven from the City of New York, according to Police Commissioner Murphy, who, with the purpose avowedly in view, yesterday ordered a careful census to be compiled of all adherents to the murderous cult. This will be utrned over to the Detective Bureau, and the Central Office detectives will join with the precinct policemen in making conditions disagreeable for the persons named. Col. Murphy said that this course was taken independently of the police of other cities.

"I don't purpose, if I can help it," he said, "to have any Anarchists living in this city. We will enforce the law drastically, and whatever means can be taken to drive them from the city will be taken. When they hold open meetings we can stop them, of course, and we can also keep them under such close watch that they will soon tire of trying to do their work in this community."

Col. Murphy's order, which was addressed to the commanding officers of every precinct in the five boroughs, is as follows:

You are hereby directed to make a police census of all male and female Anarchists residing in the boundaries of your command. This must be done with the greatest caution, so that the names of innocent persons shall not be confused or mixed with those of pronounced Anarchists. This should be done as speedily as possible, and as secretly as the nature of the investigation will warrant.

It is possible that after these people discover that a census is being made of them, they will move to other quarters. It will be your duty to discover where they move to, and when they moved from their former habitation.

Forward the census when completed to this office, when your report will be verified by a more critical inquiry.

Ever since the news of the shooting of the President reached Headquarters from official sources on Saturday, Col. Murphy said, Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau has had every available man in his command at work seeking to find if any New York Anarchist was in any way implicated in the attempted assassination.

The Anarchistic resorts in the lower part of the city, generally crowded with followers of the doctrines of Emma Goldman, discussing their plans for remodeling society, were practically deserted last night. It was learned, however, that unusual activity is going on in their inner circle. They are preparing to extend all possible aid to their brethren who have been arrested in Chicago. In all the Anarchist resorts in the city subscriptions are being taken up for a purpose which is not explained to outsiders.

SUPPOSED ANARCHIST EJECTED

Expelled from a Newark Benefit Society for Saying He Was Glad Mr. McKinley Was Shot.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 10.—Michel Schutts, a member of the First Austrian Sick Benefit Society and a supposed Anarchist, was ignominiously expelled from the organization by his fellow-members last night, and Capt. Edwards of the Fourth Precinct, with his reserves in citizens' clothes, was on hand to back them up in case their action led to trouble.

The meeting, a regular one, was held at Columbia Hall, Prince and Court Streets. After the routine business had been disposed of President Birns announced that there was in their midst one who was not fit to belong to their society.

"On Saturday night," he said, "Michel Schutts stated in the presence of several members of this society that he was glad our beloved President had been shot and he hoped he would die. We do not want such men in this organization. I, therefore, as a citizen of the United States and as President of this organization, do expel Michal Schutts from this society and command him to leave this room."

Schutts showed fight, but President Birns blew a whistle and Capt. Edwards with his police entered the room and took Schutts down stairs and into the street.

A crowd of men who seemed to be looking for something to happen had collected in the saloon below. It is believed that Schutts, suspecting that some action would be taken by the society, had brought a crowd of sympathizers to the scene and that he was ready for a struggle in which they were to join, but that the appearance of the police changed the plan.

CROWD BEAT AN ANARCHIST.

Brooklyn Man Said He Was One While the Men Were Discussing the Shooting of the President.

Henry Fredericks, thirty-five years old, who lives in the Glenwood lodging house, on Broadway, near Roebling Street, Brooklyn, was roughly handled and badly bruised by an angry crowd Monday evening. He declared himself an Anarchist in a saloon on Bushwick Avenue, near Varet Street.

Fredericks was under the influence of drink when he made the announcement before a number of men who were discussing the shooting of President McKinley.

Fredericks was at once set upon. He fought his way to the street, followed by the men. A crowd was attracted by the fight, and each man as soon as he learned what it was about took a punch or a kick at Fredericks. He was being mauled unmercifully when Policeman Stack arrived and saved him after a hard struggle. He hurried Fredericks to the Stagg Street Police Station, where he was locked up on a charge of intoxication.

When Fredericks was arraigned yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court Magistrate O'Reilly asked him if he was an Anarchist. This Fredericks refused to answer. He was sent to jail for twenty-nine days.

"This will give you a chance to think it over," remarked the Magistrate as he pronounced the sentence.

INTEREST IN GERMANY KEEN.

Everybody Rejoices at the News from Buffalo—Papers Discuss Anti-Anarchist Measures.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—Everybody here rejoices in the reassuring dispatches about the condition of President McKinley. Public interest in the outcome of the assassin's attack has in no way abated. A fine picture of Mr. McKinley in the window of the office of the Lokal Anzeiger attracted crowds to-day.

The Berliner Tageblatt refers to the fact that the Municipal Council of Paris, the Lord Mayor of London, and the London Chamber of Commerce, together with other public bodies, have sent dispatches of sympathy, and it expresses wonder that the Berlin corporations have failed to do the same, "especially since there are so many points of contact between Germany and the United States."

The German papers unanimously point out that Anarchist propaganda will continue to constitute a common danger, and they recommend common precautions.

"Great States should unite," says one journal, "in fighting criminals who indiscriminately organize, execute, and celebrate assassination in America and Europe. Everywhere in Europe the energetic action of the United States against Anarchism would be hailed with satisfaction."

The Cologne Gazette (semi-official) says:

"Europe has already done so much to check Anarchism that it can now leave the problem to the Americans, who are an eminently practical people and will doubtless devise means of rooting out the evil in their own country. Europe will look with the greatest interest to the inauguration of such a crusade, and will doubtless learn something to its own advantage."

There is no truth in the report, published in New York, that Emperor William has ordered an appeal to be sent to the Ambassadors of all the great powers, calling for an international congress to adopt measures for the suppression of Anarchy.

TEXAS DENOUNCES ANARCHY.

State Senate Would Punish with Death Offenses Like That of Czolgosz.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 10.—The Texas State Senate to-day adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, The people of the State of Texas have learned with profound sorrow and horror of the cowardly attempt to take the life of the President of the United States last Friday, therefore be it

Resolved, First—That the Senate of the State of Texas deeply sympathizes with our afflicted Chief Magistrate and earnestly hopes for his speedy recovery. Second—We demand that the Federal Constitution and laws be amended so as to make it an offense punishable by death, to teach or announce the doctrine that it is right and proper to take the life of the Executive head of the Government, or of any of the States thereof, or to within the limits of this Republic conspire to take the life of any head of any friendly foreign Government.

The following telegram was sent to Secretary Cortelyou:

The Senate of the State of Texas has heard with profound sorrow of the treacherous and cowardly attempt upon the life of President McKinley. We voice the sentiments of the people of Texas in expressing to Mrs. McKinley our sincere sympathy, and trust that kind Providence will speedily restore the Nation's Chief Executive to health, to his family, and to his country.

Several resolutions sympathizing with President McKinley were introduced in the House and referred to a special committee.

RUMOR OF PREVIOUS PLOT.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—According to information laid before the police authorities to-day, an attempt on the life of President McKinley was to have been made a year ago at the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city.

The plot, if such there was, was balked by the announcement at the last moment that, owing to the press of business at Washington, growing out of the Chinese complications, the President would be unable to meet his old army comrades in Chicago.

Several alleged utterances of Chicago Anarchists made at the time that King Humbert was shot and the Empress of Austria was stabbed by Anarchists, have been recounted to the Secret Service authorities. According to these statements some of the less discreet "Reds" in Chicago then made assertions that McKinley would be the next to fall.

It is also alleged that there was great disappointment among the Anarchists when the newspapers on Aug. 25 of last year, the Saturday preceding the Grand Army of the Republic parade in Chicago, announced that the President had been compelled to abandon his visit.

On an Anarchist Hunt.

STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 10.—Morning brought a surprise to the residents of this place in the way of large, black-bordered red circulars, which had been scattered broadcast, containing the following:

"Let every honest man take an inventory of his family to see if there are any Anarchists. If there are—

1709 1901
Buy ONLY the GENUINE.
J.M.F.
(Johann Maria Farina)
9-11
EAU DE COLOGNE
is used by all Royal heads of Europe. The most fashionable scent of to-day, very refreshing, lasting, sweet and delicate; produces an atmosphere of fascinating, exquisite refinement. 9-11 is the most popular Eau de Cologne in Europe.
A two bottle sample box of Eau de Cologne will be mailed to any address prepaid for 10 cents.
JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
(Importation office) 1 & 3 Ann St., New York.

THE Coward Good Sense Shoe
For Children.
It wouldn't pay us to keep on advertising a child's shoe year after year unless it had special merit.
If there were nothing in it, people would find it out,
But the more is known about the Good Sense Shoe, the more it sells. And why not? It means "Good Feet for Life."
Infants' - - - - 65c. to $1.00
Children's - - - $1.50 to $1.65
Misses' - - - - $2.00 to $2.75
Shoes also for Adults.
JAMES S. COWARD,
268-272 Greenwich St., nr. Warren St., N.Y.
Send for New Catalogue.

Early French Art
In furniture is beautifully illustrated here in our showing of pieces from the Louis XVI and Regence periods. Three-piece reception suits, cabinets, screens, tables treated in French Gold, and combining all of the art and grace of the early designers.
Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated),
34th St., West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway."

CARPET CLEANSING
326 7TH AVE.
TEL. 1132—38TH ST.
Est. 1863. T. M. STEWART.

Look Through a Goerz
at the play actors, at the race horses, or at the yachts on the ocean blue—and you'll be surprised and delighted at the perfect view. A 6-power Goerz is $46.
HAHN J. W. & Geo. H. Hahn, 26 East 23d St.

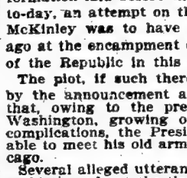
DESKS.
Great Variety of style and price.
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton St., N.Y.

CARPET CLEANING
353 W. 54th St. Established 1875. Our only place. No branches. Telephone: 366 Columbus.
J. & J. W. WILLIAMS

MONETARY SITUATION AND THE TREASURY

Mr. Gage Offers to Buy $20,000,000 of Government Bonds.

Also Directs that $5,000,000 of Internal Revenue Receipts Be Placed with National Banks.

Results of the telegram sent on Monday by Chairman Frederick D. Tappen of the Clearing House Committee to Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, at Buffalo, in regard to the money situation were had yesterday. Secretary Gage directed that about $5,000,000 of internal revenue receipts be placed with National bank depositories, and gave notice that he would consider proposals for the sale of not exceeding $20,000,000 of Government bonds.

Mr. Gage before leaving Buffalo acknowledged receipt of the telegram from Mr. Tappen, and said that he would reply formally when he reached Washington. Later in the day the Secretary sent this message by telephone to Mr. Tappen:

Have ordered internal revenue receipts to be deposited in the depository banks up to within 5 per cent. of the par value of the bonds deposited. This will transfer to the banks about $5,000,000, one and three-quarters of which will be in New York. Shall invite proposals for $20,000,000 bonds of any class other than the new 2s, propositions to be submitted up to Thursday night, Secretary to be at liberty to accept or reject any proposal. The bonds will be delivered in New York or Washington.

This was taken down carefully by a stenographer who was called to the receiver of the telephone in the Gallatin National Bank. It was apparent afterward that an error was made in transmission, or that Mr. Gage modified his plans, as the message was followed by this one:

Recognizing the unfavorable influence upon general business affairs of a continued absorption into the public Treasury of revenue beyond expenditure, I have directed that incoming internal revenue receipts be placed with National bank depositories until a balance with each is equal to the par value of the bonds held as security from such depositories. This will divert about $5,000,000 from the Treasury vaults. The Secretary will to-day invite proposals for the sale to the Government of $20,000,000 United States bonds other than the new 2s. It is believed that these steps will obviate the otherwise possible embarrassments which are pointed out in your telegram of yesterday.

Finally United States Assistant Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan had the following notice posted in the Sub-Treasury:

The Secretary of the Treasury hereby gives notice that he will receive and consider proposals for the sale to the Government on account of the sinking fund of United States 3 per cent. bonds, loan of 1908-1918; 4 per cent. bonds, funded loan of 1907; 4 per cent. bonds, loan of 1925, and 5 per cent. bonds, loan of 1904, to an amount not exceeding $20,000,000.

Proposals should be submitted to the Secretary by letter or telegraph not later than Thursday, the 12th inst., any bonds accepted to be promptly delivered at the United States Sub-Treasury in New York, or to the Treasury Department at Washington. The right to reject any or all proposals is expressly reserved.

Mr. Jordan admitted shortly after the notice appeared that he had sent to Washington an offer to sell a block of $1,000,000 of bonds. He would not name the maker of the offer or say what bonds he offered for sale.

At the Sub-Treasury it was stated that when the notice was posted the Treasury market value of three of the classes of bonds was: Threes, 108.5868; Fives, 108.1971, and "short," 1907, Fours, 113.311. The Treasury has been buying these bonds since April on a basis of 1.726 interest on investment, and up to Aug. 28 had purchased to the extent of $21,035,322.29, of which about $16,000,000 were purchased through the United States Sub-Treasury here. "Long," 1925, Fours have not been so bought. The quotations of the stock market for all these denominations were on Monday: Threes, 108⅝; Fives, 107⅝; "short" Fours, 112; "long" Fours, 137. Those of last night were: Threes, 108⅝; Fives, 107⅝; "short" Fours, 113; "long" Fours, 137½. In regard to internal revenue receipts with United States depositories Government Fours and Fives have been at parity with deposits as security for them, and Twos and Threes, now at parity, had been until yesterday only rated at 95 per cent. against deposits.

President Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank went to the Clearing House as Chairman of its committee at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning and found no other members of it there. On leaving he said:

"Don't ask about the bank or money situation. There is no situation. It has disappeared. Nothing done because nothing to do."

Mr. Tappen said unless the unexpected happens he will start for Lenox, Mass., this afternoon to join his wife. President J. Edward Simmons of the Fourth National, another member of the committee, will go to-day to his wife and daughter at Lake Mohonk. Both said yesterday that their anxiety about President McKinley and the financial situation had practically ceased and that they were confident of the recovery of the President and of the stability of money affairs.

"We are," said Mr. Simmons, "fortified by the President's progress to recovery, restored confidence, the standing together of the banks, the action of Secretary Gage, and the probability of a gold tide setting westward."

Call loan rates varied yesterday from 6 to 3½ per cent., and were steady around 5 per cent.

Speculation as to where the offers of bonds from this city will come was rife. The savings banks hold about $40,000,000 of all issues. The Bank for Savings in Fourth Avenue has $10,000,000 of Government bonds. President Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank is its Vice President. It was held that unless Secretary Gage has liberal views in regard to this measure of relief and accepts tenders of sale above the rates of purchase, which have been obtained since April last, he will not put much more than a third of $20,000,000 into circulation. The New York banks own less than $200,000 in Government bonds, outside of $67,000,000 deposited to secure deposits and circulation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Commenting upon his offer to buy $20,000,000 of Government bonds and his order directing that $5,000,000 of internal revenue receipts be placed in national banks, Secretary Gage said to-day:

"I do not believe there is immediate necessity for the relief offered, although it is evident that we are getting more money than we need. Part of the demand for relief is sentiment; part of it is real necessity. Probably the offer to buy bonds and to redivert money into the banks that otherwise would get into the Treasury will meet every expectation with business men. It is the assurance of readiness to help that should give confidence."

The course adopted by the Secretary was decided upon at Buffalo, and as there was abundant security for the Government in increasing its deposits in banks, and the offer to purchase bonds appealed to all who really are in need of money, it was decided that the offers were all that could be expected from Washington. It is observed that there is no stipulation in the offer of to-day, but it is understood that the Treasury will adhere pretty closely to the prices it has made in the recent purchases.

STOCK MARKET'S FIRMNESS.

Many Substantial Net Advances Again Recorded at the Close of Business.

Continued strength, well maintained up to the close of business, was again yesterday the feature of the stock market, and, as on the preceding day, many substantial net advances appeared at the close of business. Chief of these were: St. Paul, 1⅛; St. Paul preferred, 5; Northwest, 3½; Big Four, 3⅝; Lackawanna, 3; Evansville and Terre Haute, 4⅞; Illinois Central, 2¼; Iowa Central, 3⅛; Nickel Plate, 1¾; Nickel Plate second, 2; Pacific Mail, 1⅜; Southern Pacific, 1½; United States Steel, 1¼; United States Steel preferred, 1½; Leather preferred, 1¼; Tennessee Coal, 1½; General Electric, 2½, and Colorado Fuel, 3.

These figures tell practically the entire story of the market, which was merely a repetition of that of the day previous. There was no profit taking on a large order, and there were some heavy sales for the short account, but, notwithstanding this, the market, though moving somewhat more irregularly than on Monday, readily absorbed all these offerings and closed with good general strength at near to the top prices for the day. The buying was principally by the same interests who have been supporting the market since the attempted assassination of President McKinley, though there was no doubt that there was not a little investment buying and that the public was being gradually attracted into the market by its continued strength.

The chief helpful factors, of course, were the favorable news from Buffalo and the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in coming to the relief of the money market.

OUTBREAK AT McKEESPORT.

Non-Union Workers Beaten; Strikers Deplore the Act.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 10.—From McKeesport it is reported that to-night three workmen were set upon by strikers on strike sympathizers and badly beaten. Henry Weir, a water tender at the tube works, when he came from the mill, was warned not to return in the morning. He started to run, followed by a crowd of Hungarians. He was caught and beaten so badly that his condition is believed to be serious.

Charles Meyers, a labor boss at Demmler, was also badly beaten by a crowd when he returned to McKeesport, and John Isenberg, a furnace builder at the National Rolling Mill, parted with the greater part of his clothing before he could escape from the strikers, who endeavored to prevent him entering the mill.

The streets to-night are filled with men who are loudly protesting that the mill shall not resume. For the most part the crowd is composed of foreigners, and many are thought to be strangers. Twenty-five extra policemen have been sworn in and numerous arrests have been made.

The strikers protest innocence of any violence themselves and deplore the actions of the mob. The National Tube officials have been busy getting names of participants for the purpose, it is believed, of applying to the courts to-morrow for an injunction restraining the strikers from congregating about the works.

THE PROHIBITION TICKET.

Mr. Manierre Selected as the Candidate for Mayor—The Citizens' Union Condemned.

The Prohibitionists of Greater New York held their nominating convention last night at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Second Avenue, and put a ticket in the field for the coming Mayoralty campaign. The convention was called to order with John McKee as Temporary Chairman. Some ninety delegates were present, all the boroughs being represented.

Charles A. Wilson of Brooklyn was elected Permanent Chairman, and a Committee on Resolutions was appointed. This committee then prepared resolutions, which were adopted. They said in part:

The man or citizens' league or party that is not against the saloon is giving aid and comfort to Tammany. Not for its life dare the Citizens' Union say: "We believe in the enforcement of law." Not for its life dare the Citizens' Union say: "We believe in the closing of the saloons on Sundays or election days or after midnight," as required by law. Not for its life dare the Citizens' Union say: "If we elect our candidate for Mayor we will refuse our consent to the legalization of the opening of the saloons on Sunday in Greater New York."

If the members of the Citizens' Union and their immediate backers will let it be known that for the next four years they will be total abstainers, they would deal Tammany the more deadly blow and do more for good government in the City of New York ten times over than they would do by winning this Fall's election.

Resolved, That we hold the Republican Party jointly guilty with Tammany for the political corruption of New York.

A resolution was then presented and adopted offering sympathy to the President and denouncing the would-be assassin.

Chairman Wilson then ruled that nominations for candidates for Mayor were in order, and the names of Dr. Isaac K. Funk and Alfred L. Manierre, the lawyer, were presented. Of the 91 votes cast Mr. Manierre received 53 and Dr. Funk 37, one being cast blank. On motion of Dr. Funk, the nomination of Mr. Manierre was made unanimous.

For the nomination for Controller the Secretary was instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for Francis Crawford of the Bronx. Mr. McKee was likewise unanimously chosen as the candidate for the President of the Board of Aldermen. The convention then adjourned sine die.

The delegates from the Borough of the Bronx met later and nominated C. F. Jewell as their candidate for the office of President of the Borough.

DIED AT THE AGE OF 101.

William Harrington, Veteran of Several Wars, Drank and Smoked Almost All His Life.

William Harrington, who fought in most of his country's wars and who drank and smoked almost all his life, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. G. C. Odell, in the Borough of the Bronx, yesterday afternoon at the age of 101.

He celebrated the completion of his century in the little house at 1,417 Franklin Avenue on the Fourth of July of last year, and it was the last ambition of his life to reach that age. He was then nearly blind, stone deaf, and suffering from a broken or dislocated hip as a result of a fall. He had also been paralyzed about a year before, and his death was then regarded but as a matter of days rather than weeks. But he lingered on helpless, his only comfort being his tobacco until Saturday when the pipe dropped for the last time from his dying fingers.

Harrington was born in Delaware and was partly of Indian blood. He fought through the war of 1812, being badly wounded as a powder monkey on the American gunboat Hornet. He fought the Seminoles, then the Mexicans, and went through the civil war with the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers.

In times of peace he worked as a farm laborer in Westchester County. He did not marry until he was fifty-one years old. His wife died five years ago, leaving him with several grown-up children. Soon after he became a convert to Christianity and was received into the Prospect Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church in the Bronx, of which the Rev. Nathan Hubbell is pastor.

A GREAT GRAIN ELEVATOR.

Largest in the World to be Built at Weehawken for the New York Central.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The largest grain elevator in the world, with a capacity of 4,000,000 bushels, is to be built at Weehawken, N. J., by the Chicago firm of George M. Moulton & Co. for the West Shore line of the New York Central Road.

Not only will the elevator exceed all others in existence by 1,000,000 bushels' capacity, but at the same time it will mark a new era in the handling of grain at the seaboard in transit for Europe. Whole trainloads of grain will be swiftly unloaded by machinery, weighed, and then at once reloaded into a steamer.

The foundation of the new elevator is to be finished by next Jan. 1, and one-half of the elevator, with 2,000,000 bushels capacity, is to be completed by Oct. 1, 1902.

The cost of the elevator will be $1,800,000, and that of freight sheds adjoining $200,000. In addition Moulton & Co. have the contract for remodeling a big elevator at Weehawken at a cost of $250,000 so that vessels may be loaded from it.

FIRE ROUTS SEVERAL FAMILIES.

Women and Children in Their Nightclothes Rush to the Street.

Several families were thrown into a panic by a fire which started in the airshaft of the three-story frame building at 975 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street early this morning. Women clad only in their nightclothes fled screaming to the street with their children, half choked by the stifling smoke that filled the halls.

Before an alarm could be sent in the flames had gained considerable headway and swept up through the shaft to the roof, and by the time the firemen arrived the whole interior of the house was in flames.

There was intense excitement in the neighborhood, as many people thought that everybody had not escaped from the burning house.

The cause of the fire is not known. The damage is estimated at $1,000.

Alleged Bank Robbers Arrested.

HAVANA, Sept. 10.—Two men have been arrested in connection with the robbery of $43,000 from the Spanish Bank by a check which was paid into the Royal Bank of Canada in the name of a man called Vargas. The Canadian bank presented it to the Spanish Bank, which paid it. The men are also charged with having recently robbed Upmann & Co., German bankers, of $58,000.

Muzzles.

"I want to get a muzzle," said the crabbed man, entering the hardware store.

"Like this one, Sir?" said the clerk, exhibiting a certain pattern.

"Oh, my, no! That would hold the mouth too tightly shut."

"I just sold one of them to a woman, Sir."

"Well, it would be all right for a woman, young man; but I want mine for a dog."—Yonkers Statesman.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION SUED

Mechanics' Lien for $2,929.65 Filed on All the Buildings.

Suit and the Letters to the Plaintiffs, an Electrical Supply House, Show the Exposition to be Out of Funds.

The Pan-American Exposition Company of Buffalo has been sued in the Supreme Court in this city by the Mayo & Rohrer Co., dealers in electrical supplies. In addition to the action here, a mechanics' lien for $2,929.65 has been filed by the plaintiffs in Erie County. This lien is for the amount said to be due and is placed on all the buildings of the exposition. The papers in the case, especially a series of letters from the exposition officials to the plaintiffs, indicate that the exposition may not have been as profitable as expected.

The complaint in the suit brought here was prepared by J. W. & C. J. McDermott, counsel for the Mayo & Rohrer Co. It sets forth that the company furnished numerous arc lamps and accessories between April 18 and June 20 last, and that a balance of $2,929.65 is still due on these and could not be collected. The answer of the Pan-American Exposition Company is prepared by Bissell, Roberts & Scheeling of Buffalo, and is sworn to by Edward Fleming, Secretary of the company.

In this answer Mr. Fleming makes a general denial on "information and belief." He says that he does not know whether the goods were delivered or whether they were even ordered, and that he "denies any knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the other facts." Counsel for the plaintiffs have given notice of a motion to have this answer set aside as being "a sham, frivolous, and made in bad faith." The whole history of the troubles of the Exposition Company is told in the letters which form part of the case. The first letter to Mayo & Rohrer is from Newcomb Carlton, Director Works, and is dated April 8, placing the order, and closing as follows:

"The Exposition Company agrees to pay for these lamps within thirty days from date of receipt and acceptance of same by this department."

Various other letters and telegrams placing additional orders follow. Finally, on May 13, Mr. Carlton sent Mayo & Rohrer a form of application which they were to fill out in order to have their bills paid. George L. Williams, Treasurer of the Exposition, wrote the plaintiffs on June 22:

"Your bill has not yet come to this office for payment. As soon as it reaches me I will see that it is promptly paid."

The Auditor of the Exposition under date of July 3 informs the firm "that your bill was approved by me and forwarded to the Treasurer for payment to-day. I am unable to tell when he will send you a check."

A few days later the Treasurer directed Mayo & Rohrer to communicate with George V. Forman, President, Fidelity Trust Company, to whom the adjustment of the bill had been referred.

This letter is followed by several letters from the Director of Works and the purchasing agent of the exposition to the effect that the goods delivered were all right and that they had approved the bills.

Mr. George V. Forman, to whom the bills had been referred, writes on July 17 as follows:

"In reply to your letter of July 15, to Mr. George L. Williams, Treasurer, would say that the Pan-American Exposition Company is entirely out of funds. They have nothing with which they can pay, and their matters have been turned over to me individually for adjustment. I can pay you what will amount to 15 per cent. out of the moneys belonging to the bondholders, providing you are willing to accept a four months' note for the balance. This note would be reduced as fast as there is any money available for that purpose. You may think it good judgment to accept the cash payment and extend the balance as other creditors are doing."

On the same day Treasurer Williams wrote to Mayo & Rohrer, saying:

"In explanation of our letter asking that you communicate with Mr. George V. Forman, relative to your bill, I beg to say that in accordance with the Exposition Company's agreement with the banks, at which time they became trustees for the mortgage under which we were enabled to issue $2,500,000 of bonds, the Exposition Company obligated itself to turn over to the trustees all revenues accruing from admission and concessions during the exposition period. This money the Exposition Company has no claim upon, excepting so far as it relates to the actual operating expenses. Your bill for material is properly an item of construction, and must be turned over by us to the bank for settlement. By writing Mr. George V. Forman he will make an explanation of the form of adjustment which he is making." At this point Mayo & Rohrer turned the matter over to their lawyers, J. W. & C. J. McDermott, who on July 22 received the following letter from Mr. Forman:

"Yours of the 18th inst. to Mr. George L. Williams, Treasurer, regarding account of Mayo & Rohrer has been referred to me. I can offer no other terms of settlement than those set forth in my letter of the 17th to them, but I would state that the note is one made by the Exposition Company by its Treasurer, is unindorsed and is made payable on or before Nov. 10, 1901, and would be reduced as fast as funds become available that can be applied to that purpose."

On receipt of this letter, suit was immediately brought, and as a matter of precaution the mechanics' lien was prepared and filed in the County Clerk's office of Erie County, at Buffalo.

NEWPORT ARTIST INJURED.

Gen. Wheeler's Horse, Alabama, Runs Away with W. H. Leavitt.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 10.—A serious and possibly fatal runaway accident occurred on Bellevue Avenue this afternoon. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, whose portrait was recently painted by a young Newport artist, William H. Leavitt, has on several occasions loaned his handsome black horse Alabama to Mr. Leavitt for a horseback ride, and this afternoon the horse was sent to the artist's house. Mr. Leavitt was on Bellevue Avenue, near Narragansett Avenue, when the horse bolted. He endeavored to hold the animal in check, but was unsuccessful, and shortly after passing Narragansett Avenue he was thrown and dragged a considerable distance on the ground, finally becoming free from the stirrup opposite the cottage of Mrs. Duncan Elliot.

It was at once evident that the man was badly injured, and Mrs. Elliot was about to have him removed to her house, when Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., of New York arrived, and, after a hurried examination, said that it was imperative that Mr. Leavitt should be taken at once to the hospital. He was bleeding from the ears, and it is supposed that he had been trampled upon by the horse, there being evidences of internal injuries. On arrival at the hospital, Dr. Flint called Drs. Stewart and Kesefick in consultation, and a thorough examination of the injured man was made, but the doctors are unable to-night to tell how seriously the man is hurt.

The injuries are so serious that none of Mr. Leavitt's family is allowed to see him, and most serious results are feared. It is thought by the physicians that the base of the brain has been injured.

WEDDED ON AUTOMOBILE RUN.

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Can Make Honeymoon of Trip to Buffalo.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 10.—The climax of a romance which developed during the automobile endurance test between New York and Buffalo, occurred this evening, when Judge M. J. Severance married Miss Ernestine E. Calvert, twenty-two years old, of New York City, to Henry Wesley Curtis, twenty-three, an automobile manufacturer of Stockbridge, Mass.

After they had had dinner at the Hotel Ten Eyck Mr. Curtis and Miss Calvert went to the City Building and made known their desire to one of the attendants, who found Judge Severance.

Miss Calvert was one of several guests of Mr. Curtis on the automobile run.

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY ACTS.

Resolutions of Sympathy with the President and Mrs. McKinley—Some Official Confusion.

The Municipal Assembly yesterday adopted two sets of resolutions regarding the shooting of President McKinley. One set originated in the Council and was adopted and sent to the Board of Aldermen, and by that body adopted. Another set of resolutions was passed by the Aldermen and sent to the Council. The leaders were not able to straighten out the tangle.

The Board of Aldermen convened first at 1 o'clock. Alderman John T. McCall offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, The civilized world stands aghast with consternation at the dastardly and outrageous attempt upon the life of the Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States and Chief Executive of the whole people of our common country; therefore it is

Resolved, That we, the members of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, the metropolis of the Western Hemisphere, desirous of giving utterance to the indignation evoked by the assassin's cowardly act, hereby tender our profound commiseration to our revered President and extend our sincere condolence to his stricken wife, and cherish the hope that Divine Providence will spare him to fulfill all his allotted duties to his country; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engraved and duly authenticated by the City Clerk, be forwarded immediately to the Secretary of State of the United States.

Alderman McCall, who is the Tammany leader, said:

"It is high time that steps were taken to protect this country's rulers. There is a strong band of men and women in this country who are hostile to law and order, and they should be exterminated, as no official is safe."

Then Alderman McCall took occasion to go into an elaborate defense of the Police Department of the city, ending his statement by saying:

"Notwithstanding all the slurs upon the police of this city, the shooting of President McKinley could not have happened in New York. Our police would have prevented the attempt."

Alderman McInnes, the Republican leader, said that all partisanship should disappear at a time when the life of the President was in danger, and he declared there was no room in this country "for men who believe in red-handed murder."

The resolutions were passed unanimously.

As soon as the Council convened at 2 o'clock Vice Chairman Oakley offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, A nefarious attempt has been made to assassinate the President of the United States; and,

Whereas, That crime has shocked the people of the civilized world, and excited profound sympathy for the distinguished sufferer and widespread indignation against Anarchists and Anarchism; and,

Whereas, The blow that was struck at the President of the United States was aimed not at an individual, but against the occupant of an office that is the highest and most honorable in the gift of the American people; and,

Whereas, The people of the United States, without any political distinctions, regard their President as the embodiment of those constitutional principles which have safeguarded the rights of all the people of this land, and made the Nation strong in all the results that flow from civilization and progress; and,

Whereas, The people of the City of New York have been second to none in their devotion to the Presidents of the United States; and,

Whereas, They are aware that law, order, and good government are necessary for the advancement and welfare of this and every other civilized nation upon the earth; and,

Whereas, They recognize the fact that Anarchism, with brutal and meaningless purpose, aims only at the destruction of the existing social order; and,

Whereas, All the people of New York City unite in detestation of the crime by which the life of the President of the United States has been threatened; now, therefore be it

Resolved, By the members of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, representing all the people of the metropolis without any distinction of political opinion, that the crime committed in Buffalo against the person of the President of the United States be and it is hereby most strongly condemned; and, be it further

Resolved, That the City Clerk be and he is hereby authorized and directed to convey to the President of the United States and Mrs. McKinley the assurance that the members of the Municipal Assembly sympathize most deeply with the President in his affliction, and that they assure him of their great satisfaction that his life has been spared and of their earnest hope for his speedy and complete recovery.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and when sent to the Board of Aldermen that body concurred in the Councilmanic resolutions without rescinding the resolutions which were first adopted by the Aldermen.

SYMPATHY OF REPUBLICANS.

Resolutions Adopted by Kings County Committee—Czolgosz's Attempt Treason.

At a meeting of the Republican General Committee of Kings County last evening the following resolutions were adopted:

The Kings County Republican General Committee, in common with the civilized world, deplores the attempted assassination of President McKinley.

We express in strongest terms our condemnation of the murderous attack upon our beloved President. The President of the United States is the chosen representative of an enlightened people's Government, and his person is as sacred as the American institutions.

An attack upon his life is a blow directed at human liberty, and upon the principles of self-government we regard as high treason an attempt upon the life of the President of the United States, and we urge the speedy enactment of laws that will punish with death an offense of this character.

We extend to the President and his beloved wife our deepest sympathy, and fervently hope that the life of our worthy President may be spared, and his devotion to the people's interests be continued for many years.

Sterling Republican Club's Action.

At a largely attended meeting yesterday of the Sterling Republican Club, of which Assistant Postmaster Morgan is President, a resolution, introduced by Judge Olmsted, was adopted, expressing sorrow at the attempt on the life of President McKinley, the belief that such creatures as Czolgosz are not entitled to the protection of the Government they hold in such contempt, and declaring the club in favor of legislation which will prevent Anarchists from finding a refuge in this country.

WANT CONSTITUTION AMENDED.

Stratford (Conn.) People Ask for Law to Punish Assassins.

Special to The New York Times.

STRATFORD, Conn., Sept. 10.—A mass meeting and special service of praise and thanksgiving for the good tidings regarding the condition of the President was held in the Neighborhood Church of this place this evening. It was well attended. A number of pastors from several towns made speeches. The Rev. C. Seymour Bullock, pastor of the Neighborhood Church, and formerly Chaplain of the First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, offered a set of resolutions; which were unanimously adopted. They were in part as follows:

Whereas, There does not appear to be any specific law covering such a case as the one which at present confronts this country, nor any provided penalty adequate for so monstrous a crime; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Stratford, do hereby respectfully and earnestly request our representative in Congress, Ebenezer J. Hill, to indorse, advocate, and urge passage of a bill calling for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States declaring that any attempt upon the life of the President, or of a member of his Cabinet, or the Vice President, or any representative of the people in either house, shall be construed as an act of treason, and the penalty therefor shall be death.

The resolutions also called for the passage of laws to prevent the advocacy of Anarchistic doctrines and to prevent the publication of caricatures of the President or the Vice President.

Sympathy of British Navy.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—United States Ambassador Choate has received from the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Earl of Selborne, the following message on behalf of the British Navy and Admiralty: "Allow me to give expression to the universal feeling of horror at the attempt on the life of the President and the earnest prayer of all the subjects of His Majesty that the President may long be spared to his family and the service of his country. The respectful sympathy of all of us is with Mr. McKinley at this time of such grave anxiety and suspense."

TO DEAL WITH ANARCHISTS.

State Senator Higgins Thinks Legal Repression Is Necessary.

State Senator F. W. Higgins, who is at the Hotel Albemarle, believes that legislation is necessary to keep the Anarchists within necessary limits.

"I think," he said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday, "that Congress should make provision with relation to Federal officers, while State Legislatures should take measures to protect Governors and Mayors. Anarchists are not needed in this country, and measures should be taken to repress them."

"But you cannot constitutionally suppress the right of free speech, and a law restricting anarchistic speeches would be unconstitutional," suggested a bystander.

"Then," remarked a third gentleman, "amend the Constitution to permit of the enactment of laws that will properly deal with Anarchists."

AFTER PATERSON ANARCHISTS.

Secret Service Men Investigating Their Doings—Editor Esteve's Change of Front.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 10.—Six Secret Service men were in Paterson yesterday, in the effort to learn whether or not there was an Anarchist plot here to take the life of the President. All the haunts of the Anarchists were visited. What evidence the Government detectives gathered is not known.

After Straight Street had been visited the Secret Service men went to the office of La Questione Sociale, and found there Editor Pedro Esteve and three assistants. The visitors were invited to go through every room and corner of the building, and keys to all the drawers and storerooms were given them. Letters and papers were looked into and notes taken. Pedro Esteve said to-day:

"They searched everything, and they went away without saying much, but I know they found nothing because there was nothing to find. True anarchy does not want secrecy. The Anarchists have nothing whatever to do with the attempt to assassinate McKinley. Anarchy does not teach assassination."

Esteve says the fact that Mr. McKinley has visited Paterson several times since he has been President and has appeared at public functions and driven about Paterson in an open carriage ought to set at rest the stories that the Paterson group had at any time thought of committing violence on the President.

The local Anarchists say that, although yesterday was the first time the Secret Service men announced themselves as such, the Government has men here all the time, and they mingle among the Italians and are apparently sympathizers with the principles of anarchy. The Anarchists also say that the Italian Government has had men here all the time since King Humbert was killed.

Although the Paterson members of the "Group of the Right of Existence" are so loudly disclaiming any sympathy with assassination, they exulted over the murder of King Humbert, and only a few weeks ago Esteve lauded Bresci.

REMEDIES FOR THE PRESIDENT.

BUFFALO, Sept. 10.—The physicians in attendance upon the President are being fairly deluged with letters and telegrams from people all over the country, suggesting remedies and treatment. There are the usual proportions of letters from cranks, but many of them are from well-disposed, simple-minded persons, who evidently have the most implicit faith in the treatment they advise. Some of the letters are accompanied by potent lotions, herbs of every character, and one writer inclosed a complete chart for treatment accompanied by a philosophical and legal analysis, however, to prove that the recovery of the President will save the life of the wretch who assailed him.

ON BEHALF OF FILIPINO CLERGY.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Dr. Regido, on behalf of the native Filipino Catholic clergy, has sent the following message to United States Ambassador Choate:

"I am instructed to request your Excellency to convey to President and Mrs. McKinley and to the American Nation and administration the feeling of horror of the native Filipino Catholic clergy at the great crime committed against him. Their prayers and masses will be said for the recovery of his august person."

Ching and Earl Li Express Regret.

PEKING, Sept. 10.—Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang have sent to Minister Conger a warm letter of regret at the attempted assassination of President McKinley, and Prince Ching has requested the court to issue an edict to the same purport.

TWO COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT.

Made Spurious Dimes and Quarters in Camden, N. J.—Made Their Children Do the Passing.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 10.—A woman counterfeiter was arrested to-day in a house directly opposite the home of Chief of Police Foster. Molds, counterfeit coin, and material for making the coin were found in the house. The molds were hidden in a stove. The prisoner says that her name is Susie Slater, and that she is thirty-six years old. The house in which she was captured is 248 Pine Street. The arrest was made by Secret Service Detective Matthew Griffin.

The woman made counterfeit dimes and quarters from plaster of paris molds. She also manufactured the molds, and put the false money into circulation with the assistance of eight small children. Many persons had complained to the police that they had received counterfeit money, and city Detective Painter had been at work on the case for some time. He finally discovered that the bad money was being passed by children, and they were traced to the house at 248 Pine Street. When the house was raided to-day only the Slater woman and two of the children were captured.

The woman was taken before United States Commissioner Morgan. She confessed her guilt, and was held for trial. The children were held as witnesses.

LANCASTER, Penn., Sept. 10.—John J. Slater of Camden, N. J., was arrested in this city this afternoon by Secret Service Detective M. F. Griffin on a charge of counterfeiting. His wife was arrested last night at Camden. Fearing discovery, Slater fled from Camden several days ago and came to Lancaster. He secured employment in the Penn Iron Works, and was working there when arrested. Detective Griffin left this evening for Camden with his prisoner. It was from the wife that the detective learned of Slater's whereabouts.

RAID BY THE FIFTEEN.

Two Prisoners Taken in a House in East Seventeenth Street.

Detective H. S. Conkling of the Committee of Fifteen on two warrants issued after midnight raided an alleged disorderly house at 141 East Seventeenth Street, in Capt. Gannon's district, at 1:45 o'clock this morning.

The warrants were for Samuel Koller, the alleged proprietor, and for "Jane Doe," the housekeeper. These names were given at the East Twenty-second Street Station, where the prisoners were taken and locked up.

Detective Conkling, after securing the warrants, went to the locality of the house, where he met Roundsman Welch and Detectives Garry and Darragh. He pressed these men into service. There was no excitement.

$250,000 FIRE IN SALT LAKE.

Dynamite Explosion Destroys Railway Records and Injures Five Firemen.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 10.—A two-story brick building, extending from 212 to 222 South West Temple Street, in which were located the general offices of the Oregon Short Line Railway Company, was fired to-day. The fire originated in the basement of the Mine and Smelter Company, occupying the west half of the ground floor. A small quantity of dynamite stored there exploded, blowing out the south wall and severely injuring five firemen.

The explosion wrecked the vault in the Chief Engineer's office of the Short Line Railway, and nearly all the records of the road, including the plans of the new Salt Lake-Los Angeles extension, were lost. The loss probably will approximate $250,000.

Spur to Literary Activity.

"Do you write because of inspiration?" asked the idealistic young woman.

"Not usually," answered the cold-looking man with ink on his fingers. "As a rule I write because of the expiration of the time for which the rent has been paid."—Washington Star.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The American Rubber Works Company; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—G. H. Huntington, J. H. Mackenzie, and John W. Wilcox.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' and Youths' Hats and Caps.

Correct shapes and latest styles.

We carry the largest variety of Hats and Caps to be found anywhere, and at lowest prices.

Imported French Felt Hats, wide brims and long streamers.

Also brims of heavy fur felt and crown of smooth felt, in white, navy, golf red, tan, castor and pearl.

Alpines, in pearl, gray, black and brown, ...$2.00 and $2.75.

Derbys.....$1.90 and $2.75.

Children's School Hats of wool felt, in tan, pearl, cardinal and golf red.....69c.

Tam O'Shanters of all wool cloth, in red, brown, blue and cardinal, with fine silk embroidered emblems.....$1.00.

Boys' Golf Caps, a large variety of neat patterns.....50c.

60-62 West 23d Street.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

Are showing NEW FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS—Button back or front, in exclusive styles,

$2.90 $3.90 $4.90

Cloak Department.

Cravenet Ulsters—waterproof—loose or half fitting backs—Oxford, Tan and Grey, Regular Value $25. $16.50

Golf Walking Skirts—hair line stripes, $6.90

Broadway & 21st St.

MAY INDICT MAYOR OF ATLANTIC CITY

Judge Hendrickson's Telling Charge to the Grand Jury.

Instructs That Body to Closely Investigate Reported Violations of the Liquor Law.

Special to The New York Times.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., Sept. 10.—In his charge to the Grand Jury when the September session of the Atlantic County Court convened to-day, Supreme Court Justice Hendrickson instructed that body in an exhaustive and emphatic manner regarding the violations of the Sunday liquor law in Atlantic City. A sensational feature of the charge of Justice Hendrickson was that if the Mayor and Chief of Police of Atlantic City shall be found to have neglected to enforce the law, especially after his order of the court made Aug. S last, they shall be indicted.

Associated with Justice Hendrickson upon the bench was Law Judge Endicott. As soon as court convened the Grand Jury was called. Congressman John J. Gardner is foreman and the jury is composed of the most influential citizens of the county. In the course of the charges Justice Hendrickson said:

"I understand that the evidence to be laid before you in these cases will show that these infractions of the law have not been in any wise merely occasional, but have been open, notorious, continuous, and persistent, notwithstanding the violators had notice from the public authorities that the court would insist upon obedience to the law."

Justice Hendrickson quoted the act requiring the Mayor and Chief of Police to close such places as keep open in violation of the law when ordered to do so by the Governor, Attorney General, or Judge, and continued:

"I think the evidence will show that, upon affidavits filed with me as Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of this county on the seventh day of August last, I signed as such Judge a communication to the Mayor and Chief of Police of Atlantic City, specifying the names and places where the open, continued, and notorious violation of a section of the Crimes act by the sale of intoxicating liquor on Sundays was being carried on, and that duplicate copies of this communication, signed by me as such Judge, were served personally on each of said officials on the 8th day of August, 1901.

"Now, if after the expiration of ten days from the date of the service of said communication, the evidence satisfies you that at the places named in such communication there continued these open, continued and notorious illegal practices, and yet the Mayor and Chief of Police failed to take proper and efficient measures by complaint and arrest or otherwise to prevent the further continuance of this illegal practice, then it will be your duty to present indictments against them for the misdemeanor."

The Justice asserted that he had heard that certain members of the Atlantic City Council made liquor licenses a matter of barter and sale, and he instructed the Grand Jury that this allegation should be investigated.

RAILWAY DAMAGE SUITS.

Supreme Court's Time Largely Taken Up with Actions Against Metropolitan and Third Avenue Systems.

That suits against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and its leased line, the Third Avenue Railroad Company, occupy a large share of the time of the Supreme Court is shown by the calendars now being prepared by the Clerk, J. Lewis Lyon. When asked for the exact figures as to the number of such actions, he said that it would be impossible to give them at present, but that from his observations for several years past he was sure that about 23 per cent. of all cases were for damages against the Metropolitan and the Third Aven

The Wanamaker Store

Store will close daily at 5 o'clock until September 16th.
On that date usual hours of business will be resumed.

The Wanamaker Store

Women's Dresses AND Wraps

This is glorious weather for those who wish an early freshening of the wardrobe. Summer garments are pleasant memories; but most women are eager to dispense with their companionship. The crisp September air and Wanamaker readiness invite and encourage prompt possession of the new dresses and wraps.

Style changes are marked, giving fullest emphasis to the newness of the garments.

Both foreign and domestic garments are now here in profuse variety. The foreign pieces being mostly coats and wraps from Francis, Hubert et Riqueur, and others. There are many striking novelties among these. Coats are universally longer and fuller than in past seasons.

Many imported dresses are also shown, and their novel effects are little less striking than the coats.

The display is very full and complete, offering such variety as has never been shown so early before.

Costumes range in price from $16.50 to $127. We give more particular word of these few, by way of illustration:

At $34—Suits of camel's-hair and broadcloth, made with tight-fitting and double-breasted jacket; flounced skirt, trimmed with stitching; well tailored and silk-lined throughout.

At $37.50—Of cheviot; blouse style, prettily trimmed with stitched velvet and cording; skirt, flounce style, trimmed to correspond with jacket.

At $60—A suit of pin-stripe material, made with three-quarter length tight-fitting coat, serpentine skirt; trimming of velvet and braid.

At $85—An imported tailor suit in Oxford, navy blue and red, three-quarter length double-breasted coat, flaring skirt; silk-lined throughout.

Coats and Wraps are ready in the following price-ranges:

Jackets of cloth and velour, $35 to $85.
Box Coats, $21 to $30.
Paletots and Newmarkets, $62 to $150.
Carriage and Evening Wraps, $60 to $300.
Golf Capes, $16.50 to $26.

But how little mere prices tell! Even descriptions give little hint of the pretty effects; for no styles of the past can give quite fair comparison from which to picture these.

They must be seen. Come!

Second floor, Broadway.

The New Lace Robes
From Home and Abroad

There is much to attract and fascinate those women who appreciate exclusiveness and refinement in dress, in this gathering of the new Lace Robes that have just come to us from the leading designers of Paris and New York.

The collection of imported robes is worthy of especial attention. It is by long odds the finest we have ever assembled, and each robe in it is distinctive, unique. You cannot find two alike.

The laces most used are Chantilly, Guipure and Filet, with trimmings and garniture of galons, bandings, applications of lace or velvet motifs. Here and there glittering spangles add a note of brilliancy.

Descriptions of four of the robes follow:

Black Robe of Chantilly lace, in combination with Renaissance work; applications of black velvet motifs; panels of silk outlined with drawn-work; waist in bolero effect; short sleeves. $125.

Black Robe of Chantilly lace; wide panels of velvet flowerings on ground work of lace, with alternating bandings of velvet; heavily corded and outlined with Heniton lace, waist in bolero effect; short sleeves. $115.

Cream Chantilly Lace Robe, trimmed with irregular black lace bandings; applied motifs of hand-painted cut-work velvet and black Chantilly lace; full lace ruffle of cream lace. $75.

Cream Point d'Esprit Lace Robe, trimmed with irregular open-work Oriental lace banding, shot and outlined with iridescent spangles; motifs of wreathed flower designs applied at intervals. $110.

The range of prices is unusually broad:

Imported Robes, of cream lace, $65, $75, $100 and $110.

Domestic Robes, of cream lace, $13.50, $20, $22, $38 and $55. Of black lace, $35, $42, $45, $50 and $65.

Broadway.

A Showing of Wrappers
In Charming Fall Styles

No woman of good taste can help being attracted by these dainty wrappers for bedroom or boudoir.

Some of cashmere, others of silk, in a delightfully varied gathering of colorings and designs.

Then there are Night Gowns, too, of flannelette, warm and cozy for cool Fall nights, that deserve more than a passing glance.

Further word of the prices:

Wrappers—

$4.50—Of cashmere, in solid colors; yoke front and back; trimmed with braid; double bretelles over shoulder, flare flounce on skirt.

$5—Of cashmere, in solid colors; plaited yoke front and back; trimmed with ribbon ruffle edged with velvet; bretelles over shoulder.

$6—Of cashmere, in solid colors; yoke front and back, trimmed with lace and velvet ribbon; side plaiting around yoke; edged with velvet.

Many other styles in light and dark colors, up to $20.

Silk Wrappers—In a wide assortment of all the new shades, trimmed with laces and ribbons, from $10.50 to $40.

Night Gowns—

Of flannelette, in new Fall styles; in neat stripes, checks and solid colors; some plain, others trimmed with fancy braid and silk stitching; 50c to $2.50.

Second floor.

School Suits for Boys

Trust your youngster to put the best suit you can get him to a pretty severe test, between his school and his play-time

These two suits will come out of the test with flying colors. They were made that way on purpose:

At $2.85, worth $3.50—All-wool blue cheviot Sailor Suits; trimmed with seven rows of silk soutache braid in black, white or red; silk cord lanyards. Sizes 3 to 12.

At $3.85, worth $5—Double-breasted Jacket Suits, of all-wool cheviot, silk sewed throughout; for boys of 8 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Girls' Walking Skirts

Girls and young women are just as eager for new Fall garments as their elders, and we are as amply prepared to supply and satisfy them.

Walking Skirts are in first demand, and the new styles are as smart and attractive as the most particular young lady could wish.

We describe a few:

$4.50—Skirts of double-faced cheviot; deep stitched facing.

$6.50—Skirts of double-faced cheviot; deep stitched circular flounce.

$7.50—Skirts of cheviot serge, with white hair-line stripe; deep stitched circular flounce.

$8.50—Handsome skirts of fine black cheviot; deep stitched facing; double-stitched seams.

Second floor, Ninth street.

$3 Shoes Without Equal
For Men and Women

There are two shoes, that in excellence of manufacture, care in the selection of materials, and all those qualities of stylishness and comfort which make for shoe superiority, are without their equal anywhere at their price. These are

The Wanamaker-Wearwell $3 Shoe for Men
The Wanamaker-Reliable $3 Shoe for Women

Their present state of excellence has been reached only by constant striving to improve them, wherever it was found possible to do so.

The "*Wanamaker-Wearwell*" Shoes for men are made in a broad range of styles, button, laced and Congress, with toe shapes that range from full common-sense to medium narrow. The leathers include patent leather, kidskin, enameled grain leather, and box and waxed calfskin.

The "*Wanamaker-Reliable*" Shoes for women cover the whole range of requirements for indoor or outdoor wear. They are made in patent and enameled leather, kid and calfskin, in light, medium or heavy weight, with high or low heels and broad or narrow toes; in laced or button styles. The most modern lasts are used, and soles are of oak-tanned leather.

Besides these splendid shoes, of which there is always a full assortment of styles and sizes, the following under-priced lots are offered in the Main Shoe Store today:

Men's $3.90 and $5 Oxford Shoes at $2.85—

All sorts and sizes—ends of lines that have been sold out. If your size is here, and the style suits you, you save nearly one-half.

Women's $3 Kidskin Shoes at $2.30—

Just five lines that include styles suited for almost all feet; fine leather, new styles, good workmanship and a saving of more than a quarter of their value, is what they offer.

This News of HOSIERY
Will Be of Interest

Hosiery of seasonable quality for men and women, excellent stockings for children's school wear; all values that are made possible by our wide resources and great purchasing power. And prices that save you a third to a half of what you might reasonably expect to pay.

But let today's offerings speak for themselves:

Men's Half Hose—

12½c a pair, worth 25c—Imported cotton; fast black; with double soles and high spliced heels.

Women's Stockings—

12½c a pair, worth 18c—Openwork lisle thread; fast black, seamless heels and toes; full length and elastic.

18c a pair, 3 pairs 50c, worth 25c a pair—Allover openwork lisle thread; fast black; in pretty designs; elastic and durable.

Children's Stockings—

15c a pair—Unusually good value; of fast black ribbed cotton; two styles of ribs; extra strong, durable and elastic. Sizes suitable for children of 4 to 16 years.

Broadway.

The "Guerlain"
Extracts and Toilet Articles

Delicate, pure and refreshing, these perfumes and toilet waters of Guerlain hold captive the fragrance of the gardens of France that gave of their blossoms for your pleasure.

No perfumes excel in refinement and discreetness of odor these of the celebrated French maker. A full representation is here:

At $1.57, the bottle of 2½ ounces:

Violette d'Alger, Far West, Geranium d'Espagne, Imperial Russe, Ikbal Bouquet, Paris Gem, Fragrance, Aquarella, Shore's Caprice, Patchouly, Rose Conquette

These are $2.26 the bottle:

Jardin de Mon Cure, Les Rosiers Toilet Water, $1 bottle. Cyprisine, Tsao-Ko, Violette, Eau de Lavande Toilet Water, $1.52 bottle.

Tenth street.

Children's School Aprons

Of course the children need them; school dresses wear out quickly enough, anyhow. And mothers know that never did a moderate investment bring in better returns than a small amount spent in these pretty, dress-saving aprons.

There is a large assortment of them here; some trimmed with hemstitched ruffles, others with embroidery. Prices are 30c, 38c, 50c, 75c and so on, up to $2.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Wanamaker Store

The Housekeeper's Proudest Possession
Beautiful China and Glass

How the young and ambitious housekeeper envies her older neighbor's well stocked China closet. How the well-provided housekeeper loves to have her guests admire the fine pieces, and the fullness of her table service.

But fine china and cut glass are expensive—*usually*. Most homes have many needs, and full china closets are a luxury, after supplies pass the point of necessity.

But such extravagance—if it be extravagance—is refining to the home, and is much noticed and admired by visitors.

But when this September China Sale comes, the thought of extravagance is swept away. The finest imported China, or the most practical kinds, can be bought at the rate of

$100 Worth for $50 to $75

Fine Dinner Sets that were so tempting, may have been passed by when the price was $37.50, because you didn't really need them; but such economy is less worth while when the same set is offered for $22.50.

There is a tide in the affairs of housekeeping which brings great rolling waves of opportunity to housekeepers—each in its season. September brings its tide of economy on China and Cut Glass; and the wise housekeeper profits vastly by purchasing during these lucky days.

The first week's selling went tremendously beyond all previous sales records; but it deserved to. Yet untouched supplies of goods equal in beauty and value are still here in profuse variety.

Some brief exact hints follow:

Dinner Sets—

$15, worth $25—Austrian China Dinner Sets; fine flower decorations; all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large platters; 100 pieces.

$16, worth $25—Fine English Porcelain Dinner Sets; two underglaze flow blue decorations. These sets have soup tureen and four large platters.

$25, regularly $35—Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets; 100 pieces; nine full flower and border decorations; all handles heavily gilt; soup tureen and three large platters.

$22.50, regularly $37.50—Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets; 113 pieces; fine border decoration and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters.

$30, regularly $45—Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets; 113 pieces; two flower decorations and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters.

$27.50, regularly $40—Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets; embossed shape; pink border decoration; 101 pieces.

$100, from $120—Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Set; a beautiful border decoration in colors and gold; soup tureen and four platters.

$120, from $175—Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Set; fine border decoration, heavily gilt; 125 pieces, including soup tureen and five platters.

$175, from $250—A very rich enamelled English China Dinner Set; 125 pieces, including soup tureen and five platters.

$185, from $280—A rich Cauldon China Dinner Set; large rose decoration; 126 pieces, including soup tureen and five platters.

Fancy China—

Comb-and-Brush Trays, $1; regularly $1.50.
Pudding Sets, $4; regularly $6.
Chocolate Pots, $1.75; regularly $2.75. $2; regularly $2.75.
Chop Plates, $1.25; regularly $1.85. $1.50; regularly $2.50.
Plates, $7 doz.; regularly $12. $6 doz.; regularly $10. $4.50 doz.; regularly $7. $3.75 doz.; regularly $6.

One lot at 25c each—Every piece of which is worth 50c.

Main aisle.

Bric-a-Brac—

85c, regularly $1.75; $1.25, regularly $2.50; $3, regularly $6; $5, regularly $8.50; $9, regularly $15.

Castilena Marble Busts and Figures; new importations—$3.25, regularly $5.50; $5, regularly $9; $8, regularly $14; $17.50, regularly $25; $22.50, regularly $32.50.

Pedestals, in green and white marble—$7.50, regularly $10; $12, regularly $17.50; $20, regularly $30.

Basement.

Cut Glass—

Just a few items chosen from a multitude of similar values:

Bowls, 7-inch, $2.40; reduced from $3. Pickle Dishes, $2.40; reduced from $3. Bowls, 8-inch, $4.50; reduced from $6.50. Bonbon Dishes, $3; regularly $4.50. Celery Trays, $4.50; regularly $6.50. Water Bottles, $5 each; regularly $7.50.

Main Aisle and Basement.

"Lillian" and "L.R." Corsets
In New Models

Together, they cover every possible demand for corsets that the well-dressed woman can make. The "Lillian," imported, made specially for us by the foremost foreign corsetier; always to the minute as regards the latest requirements of style and grace. The "L. R.," the best of the domestic corsets, and each, of its kind, most moderately priced. The Fall costumes, to be assuredly successful, should be fitted over one of the following new models:

Lillian Corsets—

$3.75—Of coutil; medium low bust; short hips; no side steels; lace trimmed; for slight figures.

$4.50—Of coutil and batiste; low bust; straight front; extended hips; excellent model.

$5—Of coutil; whalebone; low bust; long over hips and abdomen; straight front.

$5.50—Of whalebone; no side steels; low bust; straight front; short over hips; lace trimmed.

Other graceful straight-front models of coutil, up to $13.50.

L. R. Corsets—

$1—Girdle, in white, pink and blue.
$1—Straight-front corset of batiste.
$1—Of batiste; straight front.
$1.50—Straight-front; low bust; white and drab.
$2—Straight-front; low bust; long over abdomen; in white, drab and black.
$2.75—Low-bust; long over hips and abdomen; white and drab.
$3.75—Of fine coutil; low bust; extra long over hips and abdomen; in white.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Attractive Leather Articles

Each differing in its sphere of usefulness, but all alike in their attractive newness. Handy things for the traveling bag; conveniences for the dressing table, the desk and the runabout are told of in the list that follows:

Medicine Cases, holding 3 to 11 bottles and measuring glass; 65c to $2.25.

Others with 4 or 6 large size bottles, $1.25 and $1.50.

Morocco Jewel Boxes; some with trays; $1.50 to $4.25.

Stick-pin and Stud Cases, in morocco and levant leathers; $1.25 to $3.25.

Dash-board Clocks, in pigskin, sealskin, sole and patent leather cases; $2.50 to $15.

Desk Pads, in all sizes, with plain and sterling mounted corners; 35c to $5.75.

Broadway.

Lawn Tennis Supplies

September is full of splendid weather for playing tennis. You can work as hard as you will, chasing balls around the court, without getting uncomfortably warm from the exciting activity.

Everything the tennis player needs for the fullest equipment of the game is to be found here; whether it be a new racket, new balls, or a complete outfit for a court. Details follow, and include a noteworthy offering of the famous "Doherty" tennis rackets at half their usual prices:

Tennis Rackets—

At $4, regularly $8—Slazenger's "Doherty," with special reinforced stringing; large grip; perfectly balanced. Never sold before at this price.

At 75c—The "Crown;" strong ash frame, good quality gut.

At $1.25—The "Fairmount;" ash frame, walnut throat, red oak grip; strung with Oriental gut.

Other rackets up to $7 each.

Sundries—

Wright & Ditson's Tennis Balls, $4 dozen.
Spalding Tournament Tennis Balls, $3.50 dozen.
Tennis Poles, 75c, $1, $2 and $5 pair.
Guy-ropes and Pegs, 50c set.
The "Gem" Dry Court marker, $2.
Tennis Nets—36 x 3 ft., 15-thread, $1.25.
42 x 3 ft., 15-thread, $1.50.
36 x 3 ft., 15-thread, canvas bound, $2.50.
42 x 3 ft., 21-thread, canvas bound, with 13 ft. double centre, $5.50.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Liberty Satin Ribbons

These are ribbons of a soft, rich quality of Liberty Satin, in delicate shades, that would be moderately priced at a half more than they are today. Merely a hint of such an excellent opportunity to buy pretty ribbons at a sharp saving should take these away in a hurry:

At 20c a yard—3⅛ inches wide, in black, white, light blue, rose and turquoise.

At 22c a yard—3⅝ inches wide, in white, light blue, rose, lettuce and black.

At 28c a yard—4 inches wide in light blue, white, rose and lettuce.

At 32c a yard—4¼ inches wide, in white, light blue, rose and lettuce.

Tenth street elevator Counter.

This Housefurnishing Sale
Discourages False Economy

How many inexpensive utensils are you hanging on to like grim death because "they'll do a little longer"? How much additional time do you spend in sweeping out a room, because the dust brush or broom is too old and decrepit to take hold properly; or in struggling with loose handles, cracks, dents and chips that are all signs of a well-deserved relief from duty on the part of the article in question?

Scarcely worth while, is it, when you can throw away the offending utensil and replace it with one of undoubted reliability at a third or so below its value?

This Housefurnishing Sale makes this possible to you. You'll find it the true economy in the end—economy of money, of time, of labor and of temper.

An important addition to the sale today is an offering of fifty

Refrigerators a Third Under-Price

They are well made of hardwood, have insulation of charcoal sheathing, and are zinc-lined. Following are the sizes and prices:

Width.	Depth.	Height.	Ice Capacity	
34 in.	22 in.	48 in.	95 lbs.	$11, from $17
36 in.	23 in.	50 in.	125 lbs.	$13, from $20
29 in.	22 in.	58 in.	115 lbs.	$11.25, from $17.50
36 in.	22 in.	49 in.	95 lbs.	$14, from $21
40 in.	24 in.	51 in.	125 lbs.	$17, from $25.50
42 in.	26 in.	55 in.	210 lbs.	$22.50, from $33.75
48 in.	28 in.	59 in.	245 lbs.	$25, from $37.50

Basement.

Venetian Enameled Ware—

Motled outside, lined with white; perfect in every way; at one-fourth under regular selling prices:

Coffee and Tea Pots, 35c to 55c. Tea Kettles, 50c to $1.05.
Milk Pans, 9c. to 42c. Cook Pots, 28c to $1.12.
Dish Pans, 14 qts., 65c. Water Pitchers, 50c and 65c.
Wash Basins, 20c, 24c, 26c, 32c. Covered Buckets, 20c to 35c.
Lipped Saucepans, 20c. Milk Boilers, 2 qts., 75c.

Household Utensils—

Japanned Bread Boxes, heavy tin, 45c.

Household Utensils—

Wood Dish Drainers, 20c. Bosom Boards, 10c.
Wood Fibre Spittoons, with brass tops, 15c.
Re-tinned Dish Pans, 14 quarts, 25c.
Step Ladders, with bucket rest, made of white wood, 50c.
Wood Pails, with electric welded hoops, 10c.
Dust Brushes, made of horse hair, 20c. Chopping Bowls, 10c.
Japanned Slop Jars, 25c. Ironing Boards, on stand, 65c.
Sweeping Brushes, with long handles, 50c.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CHOICE FOR MAYOR REMAINS UNDECIDED

Messrs. Knox, Crimmins, and Philbin Regarded as Favorites.

Other Names for the Committee of 18—Senator Platt Denies that He Controls the Situation.

In the opinion of many of the best-informed politicians in the city, the nomination for Mayor on the anti-Tammany ticket has narrowed down to Col. E. M. Knox, John D. Crimmins, and Eugene A. Philbin.

The Committee of Eighteen appointed at the meeting of the joint conference of the anti-Tammany representatives on Monday night will meet at the Astor House this afternoon. It is said that several new names will then be presented.

One member of the committee told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last evening that he would urge the selection of Hermann Oelrichs.

Another member, if he can obtain the necessary consent, will urge the nomination of Capt. F. Norton Goddard. The latter has been placed on the eligible list for President of the Board of Aldermen, but there are those who believe that Capt. Goddard would not only be an acceptable Mayoralty candidate, but would poll an abnormally large vote because of the work he has done for the residents of the east side. Capt. Goddard, it may be said, would be willing to make the race.

It seems to be an accepted fact among politicians that Seth Low and John De Witt Warner can scarcely be longer considered in the list of possibilities. Ashbel P. Fitch might secure the nomination, but his most intimate friends assert that he is so situated in his business relations that he cannot with honor accept any political office. He is under certain business obligations which he cannot forego at this time.

Col. Willis L. Ogden is also considered a possibility as a Mayoralty candidate.

Col. Ogden yesterday stated to a reporter that in his opinion the Committee of Eighteen was controlled by no one man, but persons prominent in politics declare that Senator Platt's wishes will be observed by not less than twelve of the eighteen members. On this point Col. Ogden said:

"The talk that Senator Platt controls the conferees is all nonsense. Neither he nor any of the Republican members has shown a disposition to control the conference. The committee was made up in a perfectly fair way. The Citizens' Union and the Republicans have organizations in each of the four boroughs, and were each allowed four members, while one was allowed each of the other organizations, as they do not extend through Greater New York. It is a fair basis of representation. There was no scheme to give anybody control. A small committee was necessary to sift the long list of candidates, and an equitable division was devised.

"There will be no division between Platt and anti-Platt factions. I believe that any ticket selected by the Committee of Eighteen will be agreed upon unanimously. We cannot afford any controversy."

Senator Platt ridiculed the idea that he controlled the anti-Tammany factors in the fight.

"All nonsense," he said. "I have not sought control, nor do I want it. I favor any man the conference may select. I don't want to name the candidate, but I believe it would be wise to nominate an independent Democrat for Mayor. Really, I don't believe that any one can say who will be named."

COL. KNOX THEIR CHOICE.

Action of the Executive Committee of the City Democracy—Candidates for Other Offices.

The Mayoralty boom of Col. E. M. Knox received quite an impetus last night at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the City Democracy. The headquarters, at 138 West Forty-second Street, were not large enough to accommodate all the persons who were eager to attend.

Every one of the thirty-five districts was represented by five or more members at the meeting, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

David Lloyd presided, and he spoke cheerfully of the outlook. He said that the enrollment in each of the districts ranged from 200 to 940, and that 75 per cent. of these had recently left Tammany Hall. The same was true, he said, of twenty-one of the thirty-five district leaders.

On the roll call of districts to nominate a candidate for Mayor every district leader named Col. Knox amid great cheering.

A resolution was then adopted denouncing the attempt to assassinate President McKinley. Another was adopted instructing the delegates of the organization to the anti-Tammany conference to present the name of Col. Knox as the choice of the party for Mayor, and still another naming the choice for other offices as follows: For Justice of the Supreme Court, James A. Blanchard; for Controller, Charles A. Schieren; for President of the Board of Aldermen, F. Norton Goddard, and for Sheriff, Hugh J. Bonner.

CITIZENS' UNION CONVENTIONS.

Patrolman O'Neill's Name Cheered at Cooper Union—Conference Committee of Twelve Appointed.

Patrolman O'Neill, who defied Deputy Commissioner Devery, did not lack for friends at the County Convention of the Citizens' Union, which was held at Cooper Union last night. When he was referred to by Chairman James B. Reynolds the cheering was loud and prolonged.

The meeting was called to order by G. C. Nadal, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the County Committee, on whose motion James B. Reynolds was made temporary Chairman. In his address Mr. Reynolds said the delegates were called together to complete arrangements for the coming victory. Their first duty was to return thanks to the enemy for the ammunition furnished; secondly, to zealously labor to expose the iniquitous conditions of the present City Government. Fifty thousand children could not be accommodated in the public schools because it was more profitable for the powers that be to award contracts than to provide teachers.

Thomas A. Fulton was made Secretary, and committees on credentials, rules, and order of business, and permanent organization were appointed.

James R. Burnett, from the Committee on Credentials, reported 734 delegates present, against 402 at the city convention in April.

Calvin Tomkins was made permanent Chairman, Charles C. Burlingham and John E. Eustis Vice Presidents, and Thomas A. Fulton Secretary. In his address Mr. Tomkins severely criticised the administration of Tammany Hall.

On motion of Samuel Seabury, Chairman Tomkins, James B. Reynolds, and R. Fulton Cutting were appointed to select a conference committee of twelve, of which they should be members. They named in addition to themselves E. R. L. Gould, Charles H. Strong, Paul Fuller, F. Huntington, James R. Brown, Timothy Healy, Adolph Openhym, James Begg, and Fielding L. Marshall.

The following resolution, with reference to President McKinley, presented by the Rev. Francis J. Clay Moran, was adopted by a rising vote.

Resolved, That this meeting of the New York County Convention of the Citizens' Union of the City of New York desires to express its abhorrence at the recent dastardly attempt to assassinate the President of the United States at the Buffalo Exposition, and to express their thankfulness to Almighty God for the present hopeful news of the condition of the President, and trust that his complete recovery will be assured.

The convention adjourned until one day after the City Convention.

The Borough Conventions of the Citizens' Union for Manhattan and the Bronx were held after the County Convention, and after appointing a conference committee also adjourned until one day after the City Convention. The same committee appointed by the County Convention will act as conferees in the selection of a nominee for President of Manhattan Borough. For the Borough of the Bronx the following committee was chosen: F. L. Marshall, John E. Eustis, I. N. Roth, W. C. Timm, George S. Goldwater, J. R. L. Daly, John Davis, Henry Mulhauser, and A. H. Allen.

SOCIALIST-LABOR PARTY.

The Candidate for Mayor Makes an Attack on Capitalists.

What was supposed to be a ratification meeting of the Socialist-Labor Party's city ticket was held last evening at Rutgers Square. Benjamin Reinard, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, was the principal speaker. He declared that all capitalists were thieves. He declared also that wages had been growing lower with every administration.

"What's the matter with McKinley?" said one of his hearers.

Loud howls arose and a demand was made that the questioner be kicked into the street. Two policemen were watching the meeting, and they seized him and began hustling him away. He protested, saying that the meeting was a public one, but he was forced out into the middle of the street. Keinard then continued his attacks on capital.

"You're a collection of Anarchists. Shame on you all," said a man who had listened for only a short time. He then went away, and several others said that no anarchy was wanted. No formal ratification resolutions were adopted before the meeting adjourned.

THE BROOKFIELD REPUBLICANS.

Committee of Ten Completes the Campaign Committee List.

There was a meeting of the Committee of Ten of the Republican Organization of the City of New York (Brookfield Republicans) last night at the Alpine Apartment House, Thirty-third Street and Broadway. H. B. Smith, the Chairman of the committee, presided. The object of the meeting was to complete the list of those who are to serve on the Campaign Committee of Seventy-five. This was done.

Mr. Brookfield was seen at the close of the meeting last night and said that his organization would not apply for admission at the conference of the various anti-Tammany organizations, but that it would support the anti-Tammany candidate. At the next meeting the name of the organization will be changed to "Direct Nomination Republicans."

Wissig Deserts Tammany Hall.

The Greater New York Democracy of the Eighth District held a mass meeting last night at 84 Forsyth Street, and Philip Wissig declared himself as against Tammany Hall, in which he was formerly a shining light. Mr. Wissig attacked Martin Engel and said he would do anything he could to beat Tammany and, incidentally, would run for Alderman against anybody whom Martin Engel would put up. The meeting then adjourned.

Kings County Conventions.

The Kings County Republican General Committee met last night and fixed the dates for holding the various local conventions of the party. The convention for the making of nominations for City Magistrates will be held on Oct. 3, the Assembly district conventions on Oct. 4, the Aldermanic conventions on Oct. 5, and the county convention on Oct. 7.

Michael J. Dady to Resign.

At a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of Kings County held yesterday afternoon Michael J. Dady made formal announcement that it was his intention to resign as Chairman of that body at its meeting on Saturday next. Mr. Dady says that his business interests will not permit of his filling the position this Fall.

Ready to Bet on Mr. Coler.

F. W. Brooks, the broker who placed so much money during the last National campaign, said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that if Mr. Coler was nominated by the anti-Tammany organization for Mayor he would place large sums at odds of 5 to 4 on his election. If Mr. Coler was nominated by Tammany Hall he would wager large sums on him at odds of 2 to 1, he said.

Resignation of Paul Goepel.

Paul Goepel, President of the German-American Municipal League of New York, yesterday tendered his resignation. Mr. Goepel was denied admission on Monday night to the meeting of the joint conference of representatives of anti-Tammany associations because his organization was at the time represented by two members.

No Primaries for Kentucky Senator.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 10.—The Democratic State Central and Executive Committees, by a vote of 11 to 7, to-day defeated the proposition to nominate a candidate for United States Senator by a popular primary election, and referred the matter to the next Democratic State Convention, which will meet in 1903. Ex-Gov. McCreary and Judge James E. Cantrill appeared before the committee and stated that they did not oppose the primary plan, but regarded it as impracticable. Congressmen Wheeler and Smith, the other two candidates, favored it.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Wabash's Report Shows Large Increases in Earnings—Chairman Ashley on Conditions in General.

The annual report of the Wabash Railroad for the year ended June 30, 1901, which was published yesterday, contains some interesting statements about railroad affairs in general. Chairman O. D. Ashley says:

Railway traffic during the year has fully realized anticipations, which, at the time, appeared somewhat too sanguine, inasmuch as they implied increase over the results of the year of great prosperity. The optimistic view has, however, in this instance, proved correct. An especially encouraging feature is developing in the growth of local traffic and in the increase of passenger travel. These items of improvement are substantial indications of permanent growth in a department of traffic not affected by the competition to which through business is subjected.

This interesting development, stimulated by the increasing density of the population, and the establishment of local manufacturing industries, will, in the long run, prove to be a solid basis of enduring prosperity. Under this natural process of internal expansion, railway lines, which at the time of construction appeared superfluous, will become self-supporting, and in the ratio of the growth in local resources, the rate question, which has for so many years been the principal factor of disturbance in railway traffic, will be practically eliminated.

A study of the railway conditions in the New England States, and especially in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, will illustrate the soundness of this proposition. Whenever, for example, the density of population in the three great Central Western States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois equals per square mile of area that of the three New England States named, all of the railway lines now in existence, or which are likely to be added in the territory east of the Mississippi River, will be self-sustaining, without struggling for through traffic.

President Ramsey says:

With the close of the fiscal year we have had forty-seven months of continuous increases in gross earnings, the earnings for the year being $17,554,465.15, while the earnings for the year ending June 30, 1897, were $11,528,787.36, an increase in the four years of $6,027,677.79, or 52.3 per cent.

On account of the heavy expenditures for equipment, reduction of grades, double track, &c., the heaviest in any year since the reorganization, the surplus is not as large as for the previous year.

Although the previous years have seen many improvements in and additions to the property of the company, the work done in this direction during the past year has been far ahead of any previous year. In addition to the amount expended for "additions to property," and charged against net earnings, there were large sums expended for other additions to property, equipment, new sidings, station buildings, grade improvements, &c., and far more than the ordinary expenditures for maintenance, all of which was charged direct to operating expenses.

MEXICAN ROAD CHANGES HANDS

Acquisition of International System by Speyer & Co. Announced.

Announcement of the acquirement of the Mexican International Railroad by Speyer & Co., bankers of this city, was formally made yesterday. Control of the property was held by the Southern Pacific Improvement Company, and negotiations between those interests and the banking house had been pending for a long time. The price paid for the property is not disclosed.

The Mexican International Road was constructed and owned from its inception by the Southern Pacific Improvement Company, the stock of which was controlled by Stanford, Crocker, and Mark Hopkins of California. The late C. P. Huntington was also interested in the road. Speyer & Co. already dominate the Mexican National Road, a narrow gauge line. It is reported that the two roads will be combined with a direct line from El Paso to Mexico City, with a junction point at Monterey.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BILLERICA, Mass., Sept. 10.—Six buildings on the farm of Cyrus W. Parsons were burned to-day. Much live stock was lost, including fourteen horses and twenty cows. The total loss is $30,000.

WOMEN TAKE PART OF STEEL STRIKERS

They Burn Cots Intended for Non-Union Workers.

FOOD SUPPLIES HALTED

Frightened Negroes Who Try to Take Strikers' Places Flee from a Pittsburg Crowd—Settlement Rumor Denied.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 10.—While a settlement of the steel strike was again rumored to-day and again denied by trust officials and officers of the Amalgamated Association, the day was full of action, violence, and mob rule. Women sympathizers with the strikers, too, furnished work for the police.

It had been announced that the Monongahela Tin Plate works on the south side of Pittsburg would be started soon. In preparation for this move the company this evening endeavored to place in the plant cots and provisions for the workers. Word was sent to the strikers of the intention of the company, and when the first wagon containing ice and food crossed the Smithfield Street bridge, it was met by a crowd of women and children, and the driver was told to turn back. He obeyed and the crowd rejoiced. This wagon was followed by a cab containing six negro workmen. When the driver saw the crowd he lost his nerve, turned back, and drove to the Carnegie building. Here the men were met by a large crowd and had to make a run for it to get into the building safely.

Next a wagonload of cots, fifty in number, succeeded in making its way as far as Fourteenth Street, where the women gathered about it and cut the ropes. The driver continued on his way, the cots dropping off at every turn of the wheels, until about thirty of them had become the property of the women, who numbered about 200. Some of the women ran into their houses, and, coming out with oilcans, poured the contents over the cots, which had been piled in two heaps. In an instant two huge bonfires were burning briskly, while the women danced about the fires and pelted each other with pillows and bedding which had fallen from the wagon. The twenty cots which the driver succeeded in getting through were piled in a heap in Fifteenth Street, and a cordon of police surrounded it to keep back the crowd, which had been augmented until it numbered fully 2,000, mostly women and children.

The men kept in the background as a rule. The police had received no notice of the company's move, and were not prepared to handle such a crowd. As soon as a call could be sent in, fifteen or twenty officers were rushed to the scene of action, and now the company property is being guarded by them.

That both sides are determined on a desperate fight seems evident. The first evidence of this was shown in the early hours of the day, when a gang of bricklayers attempted to enter the National Tube plant at McKeesport. The strikers, encouraged by their success in preventing yesterday the 1,000 workmen secured by the company from entering the mill, were on hand this morning in great numbers, and when the bricklayers made their appearance to make repairs the strikers turned them back. No actual violence resulted. The tube workers who were turned back yesterday did not venture a second attempt to-day, and the plant is to-night dark and idle.

It was reported that the management had come to Pittsburg to secure the protection of Sheriff McKinley, but to-night the Sheriff said no call had been made upon him. "However," he said, "if the managers of the tube works think their property is in danger, I shall do all in my power to protect them."

The Demmler tin plant was in partial operation to-day, and the managers say accessions to the number of their workmen will be made daily until it is in full operation. This notice was posted on the fence around the Demmler mill at noon:

Referring to notice of Aug. 27, issued by the American Tin Plate Company, we state that the same conditions exist to-day. No negotiations are on foot for a settlement of the strike and the Demmler mill will now and forever after be run the same as other mills of the company, non-union.

The bar mill of the Painter plant on the south side started on night turn at 4:30 P. M. with a crew of twenty-five men. The management say they will have the works on a full night turn within two weeks. The management at the Star tin plant and the Lindsay & McCutcheon mill claim increased production of better quality every turn and expect to be in full operation within a short time.

Reports from other portions of the district show no material change from last week.

A report telegraphed from New York that a settlement had been made or was in progress was denied by steel officials and by President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association, who also denied that he had been ordered by the Executive Board to settle the strike.

PRINCETON REFUSES TO YIELD.

Reason Why Annual Football Game with Columbia Will Not Be Played.

Princeton and Columbia will not meet on the gridiron this year, and because of this unexpected canceling of their regular football game the common report has it that the two universities have broken off football relations for good. No official statement on the situation has come either from Princeton or Columbia, and none is likely further than that there will be no match this season. The subject was a topic of conversation yesterday among football men, and the absence of any public reason and the consequent air of mystery about the affair made it talked about. The common and generally accepted explanation of the matter among Columbia men is that Princeton is in the wrong. Apart from all other reasons advanced, those who take the Blue and White side of the question point out that for various causes Princeton no longer plays football with Harvard or Pennsylvania. The root of the trouble seems to be, according to the tale of the Columbia supporters, that Princeton is sore and disconsolate over her defeat at the hands of the Blue and White last season. She is annoyed, and does not care to give Columbia another chance to beat her. Princeton insists on the game being played at Princeton, and Columbia, by virtue of her victory, as firmly insists on the match taking place at Manhattan Field. Neither side will give in, and negotiations have ended.

Last election day Princeton and Columbia were battling on the gridiron here. Columbia led by 6-0 when an unfortunate fumble by Capt. Morley gave Roper the ball at an opportune moment. Roper's run resulted in a touch-down, and Princeton was delighted with the probability of tying the score. The Princeton man who held the ball for Mattis to kick the goal, in his excitement, let the spheroid touch the ground, putting it in play. Columbia's players, who were on the lookout for such a contingency, sprang on the ball and Princeton's right to attempt to kick the goal was gone. When Columbia approached Princeton this season to arrange dates the Tigers said flatly that if Columbia wished to play them she must do so at Princeton. Columbia maintained that as victor she had the right to dictate the meeting place, and she added that inasmuch as the Princeton game on election day brought together some 10,000 or 15,000 people, it would be mutually advantageous to continue the game as formerly. Princeton apparently did not care about the financial end, however, and announced that only at Brokaw Field would she play, not admitting Columbia's right to dictate the meeting spot. Columbia has to yield to her victors in this regard, and she saw no reason why Princeton should not do likewise.

There are many who uphold Princeton in the matter, saying that her playing on foreign ground for two years entitled her to ask Columbia to visit her this year.

Columbia's football candidates have not yet gone into quarters at Branford Point, Conn., as was their original plan. The reason for their failure to follow out the first intention has not yet been volunteered by the manager, who says that the delay is merely a "technicality." It has, however, nothing to do with money, as the full amount of the $2,500 guarantee demanded under the new regime of President Low is deposited in the proper bank. That the candidates did expect to leave for Branford when they met at the Murray Hill Hotel on Monday was shown by their general actions. The men intended to leave at first on the noon train for New Haven. Then the departure was postponed till 3 o'clock, and finally it was indefinitely put off till some time later this week. There was an interchange of telegrams during the day between the manager and some one in authority who was out of town. Apparently no satisfactory conclusion could be reached, or the men would have gone to Branford. No one would explain matters officially, but there were two rumors that attempted to find a valid reason for the delay. One was that William H. H. Beebe, Secretary of the university and Controller of Sports, had not yet gone through the formality of approving the management's burget; by President Low's command, no football action can be taken till such approval is received. The other solution is that the Football Committee is not in strict accord with the expense feature of such a long period of preliminary practice, and consequently would not sanction the going of the men to quarters. This would account for the postponement, and seemed to be the popular belief.

Francis S. Bangs, university Trustee, and chief member of the Football Committee, the only man through whom an official statement could come, was not in the city yesterday, and at his residence it was said he would not return until Sept. 20.

International Cricket Match.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 10.—The Canadians sprung something of a surprise on the Philadelphia cricketers to-day when they went in for the balance of the first innings, the overnight score being 77 for 8 wickets. Chambers was caught and bowled by Clark before he had served, and Forester and McGiverin become partners. Forester played steady cricket while McGiverin hit, and the pair added 51 runs to the total before they were separated, McGiverin falling to a splendid ball from Clark. The total was 128 runs, or forty behind the Philadelphians.

When the Philadelphians went in the bowling was started by Brinstow and McGiverin, but before they were retired Laing, Gillespie, Forester, and Chambers had also been called on. Graves made a splendid stand, and put up his 56 in fine style before Gillespie bowled him. Clark got 28 in good style, and the innings closed for 156, a lead of 196 on the Canadians. The Canadians then went in and had put on 42 for 3 wickets when time was called.

Hartford Baseball Players Not Paid.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 10.—The Hartford Baseball Club refused to play this afternoon, and will forfeit the game scheduled for to-day to the Worcester team.

It is claimed by the players that their salaries have not been paid since Aug. 15, only in part. This action of the players will probably end the Eastern League baseball season in Hartford, as the franchise will be lost.

LOST $7,000 ON BROADWAY.

Yonkers Man Put It in His Hip Pocket and When He Reached Battery Place It Was Gone.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Andrew Archibald, one of the best-known manufacturers of this city, lost $7,000 on Friday last on Broadway, New York City, between City Hall Park and Battery Place. Whether he dropped the money out of his hip pocket or it was stolen from him he does not know. To-day he inserted an advertisement in a New York paper offering $1,000 reward for the return of the money and "no questions asked." Immediately upon discovering his loss he notified the New York police. His son Harry told the story to-day. He said:

"My father drew $7,000 out of the bank here on Friday and started for New York. He was accompanied by Mr. Burr of our firm. They were bound for lower Manhattan to transact some business. The money was all in bills which when taken from the bank were laid out flat. My father shoved the package into his hip pocket and he and Mr. Burr went down town by the way of the Forty-second Street shuttle and Third Avenue line. They crossed City Hall Park and as they were walking toward Broadway Mr. Burr asked if the money was all right. My father felt and the package was there.

That incident establishes a point between which and their destination the money was lost. When the destination was reached my father's hip pocket was empty. The ground was at once retraced, but, of course, no trace of the money was found."

PARTNER A "REAL TREASURE."

So a Coney Island Hotel Man Considered His Associate Till He Fooled Him with Bad Checks.

Hotel proprietors at Coney Island were astounded last night by admissions made by Alonzo Watson, one of their number, who keeps an establishment at Bushman's Walk and the Bowery, and their deep respect for the man who early in the season tried to flim-flam one of their waiters, has been transferred to James Thorne, thirty-two years old, a man of mystery, who for some time has been stopping at the American Hotel, at the Bowery and Schweickert's Walk.

Watson says that he wanted a partner and agreed to take Thorne on the payment of $300, and that the latter a few weeks ago gave him a check for $600 and was duly installed and proved a real treasure as a worker, devoting a large part of his attention to taking in the money. Watson says he deferred depositing the check from day to day, such confidence did he have in his new associate, but after about a week he tried to put it through the bank and it came back as worthless.

Then he says Thorne explained that this was a mistake, and he gave him back this piece of evidence and Thorne gave him another check for $100, purporting to be drawn upon the Sprague National Bank of Brooklyn by James Donaldson, and dated Aug. 30, saying that that would reimburse him for such of the receipts as he would have drawn from the business pending the settlement of the price of the partnership.

To his horror this, too, proved of no value, and simultaneously Thorne disappeared and was not seen again in public until last evening when the police found him hiding under a bed at the American Hotel and locked him up in the Coney Island Police Station, charged with issuing the smaller check. Thorne had nothing at all to say, but Watson ruefully declared that an examination of the case had satisfied him that his partner had helped himself to nearer $300 than $100 of the receipts during the time he was recognized as a part proprietor of the establishment.

ELECTIONEERING IN THE G. A. R.

Choice of Next Commander in Chief the Question in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 10.—The Naval Veterans took first place in the festivities attendant upon the Grand Army Encampment to-day. The eighty-seventh anniversary of Oliver Hazard Perry's triumph on Lake Erie was fittingly celebrated in a grand parade of naval veterans and a naval display on the lake.

The real business relative to the administrative affairs of the Grand Army commenced this afternoon, when numerous caucuses were held at the headquarters of the various departments. The election of the next Commander in Chief promises to be one of the most interesting and spirited in the history of the organization. Gen. Sickles's candidacy is still being boomed, but if he secures the election he will be the first Democratic incumbent of that most important office.

Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota is handling the campaign of Judge Torrance of Minneapolis, and the Minnesotans claim that they have excellent chances of winning out. It is said Gen. Stewart of Pennsylvania is the administration favorite, and the fight is expected to be waged most closely between the candidates from New York and Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Calista Robinson Jones of Bradford, Vt., is a candidate for President of the Woman's Relief Corps, the largest auxiliary body allied to the Grand Army. Her election is practically decided upon.

Cyclist Nelson's Funeral To-day.

The funeral of "Johnnie" Nelson, the cyclist who died Monday in the Bellevue Hospital from injuries received by a fall on the Madison Square Garden track, will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the undertaking establishment at No. 3 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. Interment will be at the Evergreens Cemetery.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

3:10 A. M.—215 Centre Street; Taylor's Plating Company; damage, $25.

4:20 A. M.—243 East Fifty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage, $500.

5:00 A. M.—243 West One Hundredth Street; Henry Asher; damage, $1,000.

12:10 P. M.—224 West Fifty-second Street; John Emery; damage, $10.

3:10 P. M.—38 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street; Joseph Trintian; damage, $5.

6:15 P. M.—476 Ninth Avenue; Frederick Pickel; damage, $10.

6:30 P. M.—328 Henry Street; Max Erlfino; damage slight.

BOY'S SPLEEN REMOVED

Rare Surgical Operation Performed at Harlem Hospital.

The Patient, Michael Vitele, Was Run Over by a Milk Wagon—Operation a Success.

The spleen was removed from Michael Vitele, six years old, at Harlem Hospital late yesterday. This is one of the rarest of surgical operations, and it was said that there are only three other known cases of its having been performed successfully. Many doctors called at the hospital last night to learn what they could of the matter. They are interested because little is known definitely as to the functions of the spleen.

The Vitele boy lives with his parents at 117 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon he was run over by a milk wagon and was carried unconscious to the hospital in an ambulance. House Surgeon W. T. Bivings and Dr. Horman Haubold, Professor of Surgery at the Bellevue Medical College, made an incision five or six inches long in the child's stomach on the radial line and found the spleen had been torn from its connections with the other viscera. They cut it out and sewed up the wounds, and a few hours later said the little one was doing well, and that there was every chance of his recovery.

When the spleen of a dog is removed the animal immediately develops a most voracious appetite, eating two or three times its own weight, but is never known to live longer than six months. If a monkey's spleen be taken out the creature can live in a temperature of 90 degrees, but the minute it is either lowered or raised the animal dies.

Two of the cases performed on human beings were by Dr. Charles McBurney, one of his patients being a champion runner of the New York Athletic Club, who was operated on about five years ago, and one a Rough Rider, who was operated on about two years ago. The other operation was performed by Dr. Frank C. Hartley and Dr. Theodore Kuene about four years ago. Dr. Haubold has ordered that repeated examinations be made of the blood of the Vitele boy in the hope of discovering if the function of the spleen is hematopeticol, as is generally believed by physicians.

Nebraska Teachers in a "Spell Down."

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Sept. 10.—An old-fashioned "spell down" of mammoth proportions will be conducted next week, fifty Nebraska counties competing for the prize. The contest will be conducted by Superintendent of Education Fowler at the State Convention of the Nebraska Teachers' Association. The spellers will all be public school teachers. According to the terms of the match each county will be allowed two contestants. They have for the most part already been selected through local contests, and the candidates are now busy thumbing the dictionaries.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Showers; light to fresh south to west winds.

Conditions were very much unsettled last night east of the Rocky Mountains, and low pressure was general from the Atlantic to the Pacific, except in the Atlantic Coast States.

The interior storm noted Sunday night continued its northeastward movement to Northern Lake Huron, and has thus far caused rain from the Mississippi Valley eastward, except in Northern New England. There is also another depression of marked character central over Western Kansas. Thus far, however, it has been attended only by local thunderstorms in the States immediately surrounding. There have also been showers in the Dakotas and along the West Gulf Coast, and heavy thunderstorms in Southeastern Florida.

Temperatures are higher on the Middle Atlantic Coast; elsewhere changes are irregular and not of a decided character.

West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been mostly fair, with no changes of temperature of consequence.

Unsettled weather will continue to-day from the Rocky Mountains eastward, with showers in nearly all districts, except in the upper lake region, the eastern lower lake region, and the Upper Ohio Valley. To-morrow conditions will also continue unsettled and threatening, with quite general showers, except in the West.

On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh and mostly southerly, shifting to westerly over the southern portion on the Gulf Coast they will be light to fresh southerly, on the upper lakes fresh and mostly northerly, and on the lower lakes fresh west to north.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh south to southwest winds and showery weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST.

New England—Showers to-day, warmer in Western Maine, to-morrow partly cloudy, fresh south to west winds.

District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia—Showers to-day and probably to-morrow, light to fresh south to west winds.

North Carolina and South Carolina, showers to-day and probably to-morrow; light to fresh southerly winds.

West Virginia, generally fair to-day. To-morrow probably showers; variable winds.

Western New York, partly cloudy to-day, with showers in eastern portion. To-morrow fair; fresh south to west winds.

Western Pennsylvania, generally fair to-day. To-morrow probably showers; light westerly winds, becoming variable.

Minnesota, showers to-day, except fair in northeast portion. To-morrow fair; variable winds.

North Dakota, showers to-day; cooler in northwest portion. To-morrow fair, warmer; variable winds.

South Dakota, showers to-day. To-morrow fair, warmer; variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	68	68	66
6 A. M.	62	62	65
9 A. M.	71	71	74
12 M.	73	73	82
3 P. M.	74	74	77
6 P. M.	75	71	74
9 P. M.	73	70	72
12 P. M.	72		72

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 295 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....72½
Weather Bureau.....74
Corresponding date 1900.....74
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.68

The thermometer registered 67 degrees at 3 A. M. and 71 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum being 74 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum 60 degrees at 5:30 A. M. The humidity was 60 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 77 per cent. at 8 P. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—A. A. Low, London; H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central Railway, Detroit; George Von L. Meyer, ex-United States Minister to Italy; C. T. Schoen, Philadelphia; W. Barron, Boston; Major Gen. Gaulet, Major T. M. Stuart, and Capt. B. T. Pell, R. A., England.

HOLLAND.—F. A. Marsh, Chicago; Donaldson Hudson, England; J. G. Whytlow, Glasgow; B. Ferguson, Havana; C. Gordon Knox, St. Louis; W. Wilmerding Meir, Lake Placid; Ludwig Brefeld, Berlin; Capt. F. B. McKeana, United States Army.

IMPERIAL.—W. A. Tipping, Glasgow; Asa N. Lancaster, Philadelphia; Alfred Clare, Warrington, England; Stuart Baird, Boston; Mme. N. Belanger, Montana; L. P. Burrows, Washington.

CAMERIDGE.—T. L. d'Desmawlt, Austrian Consul General at New York; J. H. Devereux, Colorado; T. M. Emerson, North Carolina.

GRAND.—George E. Rogers, Detroit; W. H. Caldwell, Cleveland; Capt. W. C. Wise, United States Navy; R. S. Bowen, Syracuse.

VICTORIA.—John N. Partridge, Albany; S. M. McKenzie, Cincinnati.

GILSEY.—W. P. James, Washington; J. T. Cissels, Quebec; William A. Pinkerton, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Breckenridge Vfley, Kentucky; Harold W. Rice, Honolulu; A. C. Talkins, Dublin; J. G. Stowe, Cape Town, Africa; Lewis E. Gordon, Hartford.

HOFFMAN.—Edward Joy, Syracuse; H. J. Scholey, St. Paul; H. M. Emerson, North Carolina.

ALBEMARLE.—H. W. Swan, Boston; F. P. Fish, Boston; Judge J. M. Wilson, Washington; D. McNaught, London; State Senator Frank M. Higgins, Olean.

MANHATTAN.—F. C. Armstrong, London; E. Frank Baker, Boston; John R. Sherman, Syracuse; W. Cameron Forbes, Boston; Gen. R. Brandreth, Sing Sing; Judge White, Quebec; T. D. M. Burnside, London; Dr. O. E. Forster, St. Louis.

BUCKINGHAM.—Le Grand S. Burton, Chicago; John Laith, King's Councilor, Aberdeen, Scotland.

PLAZA.—Col. M. W. Kozminski, Chicago; W. M. Kennard, Wilmington, Del.; H. M. McDowell, Boston; James C. Knox, Troy; S. G. Hatch, Chicago.

NETHERLAND.—Edward E. Sprague, Flushing; John H. North, Boston; Marcus Daly, Montana; Howard K. Welch, Montana; J. H. McCormack, Philadelphia; M. Fielding, Philadelphia; Shorter Moore, Louisville; Henry Morgan Cooper, Little Rock.

SAVOY.—David McMahon, Germantown, Penn.

MURRAY HILL.—R. W. Hill, Albany; Peter King, Newport; Judge J. Hider Cady, Hudson; Ira F. Burnham, Stoughton, Mass.; Bank Examiner F. D. Kilburn, Malone; Charles Torrey, Boston; T. J. Borden, Fall River; O. F. Roberts, Poughkeepsie.

PARK AVENUE.—A. B. Gomez-Cameres, Jamaica; Amasiah Bradneerd, Hartford; McLeod Boyle, Colorado Springs, Col.

ASTOR.—C. D. Stanford, Boston; E. W. Perry, Costa Rica; T. E. Graham, Seattle; Dr. M. Sellars, Drucalk, Ireland; Robert Ash, San Francisco; C. P. Fletcher, Rochester.

EMPIRE.—George Jacobs, Toledo; E. M. Deloa, Havana.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Mann & Anker, Albany, N. Y.; L. Mann, dry goods; Hotel Rossmore.

Nugent, B., & Brother, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. E. Force, dress goods and silks, 106 Grand Street; Hotel Rossmore.

Alms & Doep Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. Snyder, carpets, 56 Worth Street; Grand Hotel.

Steifel, Strauss & Connor, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Steifel, clothing; Holland House.

Pitts-Kimball Company, Boston, Mass.; J. Murphy, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Callender, McAusian & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; S. E. French, silks, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; G. E. Perkins, silks, 335 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, cloaks and waists, 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; D. W. Edwards, millinery; Hotel Vendome.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. Hilliard, laces and embroideries, 377 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Quackenbush, G. & S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. B. Pitman, silks and dress goods; E. Q. Lasill, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Hochschild, laces, veilings, underwear, hosiery, gloves, and corsets; Hotel Imperial.

Miller-Daniel Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Baxter, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; N. Kaufman, corsets, ladies' underwear, and infants' wear; 648 Broadway; Holland House.

Field, L. H., Jackson, Miss.; W. S. Field, jewelry, laces, gloves, and notions; Holland House.

Knowles & Gardner, Rochester, N. Y.; R. J. Gardner, dress goods and linens; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Siegrist & Fraley, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. J. Siegrist, domestics and dress goods; 337 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Haile, Schwarz & Skall, Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Skall, furnishing goods; 14 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Frank Dry Go

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NAMING THE CANDIDATE.

The anti-Tammany movement is now in the control of the Republican organization, a situation that is not at all to the liking of Mr. PLATT, we imagine. If he would take the trouble to select the name of some Republican of substance and standing as the candidate for Mayor he might, as matters now stand, impose his choice on the other constituents of the Union movement and the distinction and the responsibility of leadership in the campaign would be his.

He does not desire anything of the kind, because he is very much too astute a politician to wish his party to take the responsibility of controlling the government of the City of New York during the two years of the next Mayor's term of office. The business of this municipal corporation is an exceedingly difficult one to manage with cleanliness and credit. Tammany manages it frankly and unblushingly as a magnificent opportunity for plunder and private gain. A Republican city government or a Democratic city government, impressed with the obligations and exposed to the incentives of partisanship, would not and could not altogether escape the pitfalls and scandals into which Tammany with eager joy plunges headlong. But a Republican administration only moderately culpable, exhibiting only here and there the smirch of sinful and partisan practices, would leave a record which would make it well nigh impossible to elect a Republican successor to Gov. ODELL. Mr. PLATT cares more about the State than about all its cities.

Hence his remarkable spirit of self-abnegation, his open-minded and really sincere willingness to take any candidate the Citizens' Union may name. He wants to see CROKER beaten this time. But he would like to have the responsibility of the new administration rest on the shoulders of the Union rather than on his own or those of his party.

Meanwhile the Citizens' Union is roaming through the political heavens like a comet in search of an orbit, dragging behind it a prodigiously long tail of affiliated organizations, of which after a practical differentiation one is seen to be Republican, one Democratic, and the other six German-American! Is there some mysterious and esoteric complexity, some subtle thirty-second trituration of our political issues, not apprehensible by the plain American mind, that impels our friends of German blood to divide themselves into six squads for this Tiger hunt? Why in the name of ADAM and EVE do they import an ethnic distinction into the anti-Tammany fight? Is there anything shameful in the name American that these citizens wish to cloak by the prefix German? What is it that prompts them to enter the conferences by these six doors, labeled German-American Municipal League of Brooklyn, German-American Reform Union, German-American Citizens' League of Brooklyn, German-American Republican League, German-American Republican County Committee of New York, and German-American Municipal League of Manhattan? Are the distinction and privilege of being an American voter in the City of New York in the slightest degree enhanced by the assumption of a hyphened and hybrid title? From the point of view of the ballot there are no German-Americans. The thing is impossible. And when any voter insists upon the double designation any other voter would be within his right who should insist with equal fervor that one title or the other be dropped.

The tail of the comet excites the public wonder, but there is something the matter with the head also. It is a duty, but by no means a pleasure, to warn the Citizens' Union that a very large part of the anti-Tammany voters have viewed their proceedings with a real and not causeless alarm. After exposures of Tammany vileness and corruption that have shocked the moral sense of the community, with an accumulation of campaign issues seemingly sufficient to provoke a political revolution, we are today, within eight weeks of the election, in such a Babel of confused counsel, so wanting in the strong hand and the sure judgment at the head, that in the opinion of many Tammany would win if the election were to be held this week or next, and with the outlook for defeating it at all growing more discouraging every day. And now, when Mr. PLATT, with the best disposition in the world to yield the leadership in the movement to the Citizens' Union, finds himself compelled by considerations of common prudence to take the control into his own hands, which he did through the suave and skillful tactics of Lieut. Gov. WOODRUFF at the meeting of the conferrees on Monday evening, the occasion becomes a fitting one for saying that the feeling among the earnest foes of Tammany is not one of buoyant confidence.

There is time for redemption, time for getting upon solid ground. But the Citizens' Union and the other factions and fractions in the movement must get wisdom or they will not get votes. It would seem to be a proposition of elementary ease and soundness that the candidate for Mayor must be chosen, not to please the factions and fractions, but to awaken and satisfy the great, silent mass of decent, right-thinking voters, to command their confidence and win their support. It will be futile to name a candidate because he pleases a few, though he is known to displease or be an object of indifference to the multitude whose votes must be won. It will be futile to name a candidate known by the leaders of the Citizens' Union or by some German-American group to be a man of exemplary life, but who is quite unknown to the people of New York. Is it impossible in this city of more than half a million voters to find a man of standing and character whose public services and reputation would make it unnecessary for his proposers to introduce him to the voters and bespeak their confidence?

RELEASING THE TREASURY ACCUMULATION.

The Secretary of the Treasury has determined to add to deposits of internal revenue in the National banks about five millions, which is the margin between the present deposits and the par value of the bonds held as security. The amount, it is understood, will be distributed throughout the country, and between one and two millions will go to the banks of this city. It is a legitimate means of preventing the troublesome accumulations of money in the Treasury and has the great advantage that it does not make any new demand on the available supply of bonds.

In addition to this step, the Secretary has advertised for offers to sell bonds other than the new 2 per cents. to the total of $20,000,000. The full effect of this cannot clearly be foreseen. As it is in compliance with the recommendations of the Clearing House Committee, it is to be assumed that it will prove an adequate measure of precaution under existing conditions. Taken in connection with the measures that the bankers are in a position to take at any time, and will surely take promptly, if there shall appear to their trained and ripe judgment any need for taking them, there is ample reason for complete assurance as to the situation. That is the point of immediate interest, and both the bankers and the Secretary are to be commended for the wise policy they have adopted to meet it.

Although there is no doubt that the situation will be treated with entire safety, it ought not to be ignored as a new proof of the extreme crudeness and unbusiness-like character of the method imposed by law on the Treasury for collecting, keeping, and disbursing the revenues of the Government. It is worse than absurd that the enormous sum of $182,000,000 "available cash balance" over all liabilities should be accumulated in the hands of the Government. Of thus sum, at present a little over $100,000,000 is on deposit in the hands of the banks, subject, of course, to draft on demand, and secured by United States bonds. But the entire remainder is held in the Treasury. The only way in which the part of it can be released that is not needed for current use is the purchase of bonds, the amount of which available for purchase has no practical relation whatever to the requirements of the money market. Certainly it would seem that Congress should be able to provide some more safe and intelligent mode of handling the business of the Government.

THE TRIAL OF THE COURT.

The trial of Policeman O'NEILL before Deputy Commissioner YORK on Monday resolved itself, in some sense, to the intense discomfiture of Mr. DEVERY, into a trial of the First Deputy Commissioner.

The charge against O'NEILL was conduct unbecoming an officer, and the specifications covered the language used by the policeman on the occasion of the first trial before DEVERY. As we pointed out at the time, the offense of O'NEILL was a grave one if he had no facts to justify his remarks, and if he had no sufficient provocation to make the remarks. So far as the facts are concerned to justify his remarks to DEVERY, we think that the public will agree that he made out an unexpectedly strong case. The public, indeed, can have no reasonable doubt that his accusations at the first trial were substantially true. What is known of the general system of corruption in connection with the police makes it practically certain that this corruption reaches to the internal affairs of the force and embraces the purchase of favors and of exemption from harsh or oppressive treatment. Had O'NEILL been able to secure no corroboration of his statements as to this, the public would not have been surprised. "Doing business with only four eyes" is necessarily the rule wherever the vile business is carried on, and it was very significant that O'NEILL produced one other policeman who swore to negotiations with a go-between for the payment of a bribe, and who also told of the way in which men "who did something straight were hounded." His own offense was testifying to the truth against a man arrested by the agents of Capt. GODDARD'S society. In the light of these facts, no one of fairness will question that O'NEILL was wholly excusable for the words he used toward Deputy DEVERY at the first trial, even if he had had no specific provocation.

He did have specific provocation, and of such a nature that he would have been less than a man had he failed to resent it. The most that was proved against him on the first trial was that, in the performance of his plain duty in arresting a violator of the law, he had unnecessarily drawn his revolver. As to this his record for courage and self-control in the service is good, and he had witnesses ready to testify that he drew his revolver in self-defense. These witnesses DEVERY would not hear. Instead, he reviled and insulted the officer, calling him a "loafer" and a "tin soldier," not merely or chiefly because it was alleged that he had drawn his pistol, but because he had undertaken to arrest a man for violating the law as to Sunday selling. This course on DEVERY'S part is not in the least point disputed. His brutal and outrageous temper was aroused and indulged because of his contempt of the law, and his determination to compel his subordinates to act, not on the law, not on the clear requirements of their duty according to the statute and the rules of the force, but according to the lawless personal prejudices and preferences of DEVERY. Certainly the indignation of the officer was natural. Whether he was guilty of technical contempt of court or not it is not for us to say, but we are confident that an appeal from a decision depriving him of his post, or inflicting a money fine, would be sustained on the ground that it was in no way done in "due process of law."

We note with regret that Deputy Commissioner YORK, who presided at the trial on Monday, did not feel it to be his duty to go more fully into the facts of DEVERY'S outrageous behavior. It would have been clearly and closely pertinent for him to do so, because that behavior was the provocation and substantial justification of the acts for which the patrolman was placed on trial, and no satisfactory judgment in the case of the patrolman could be reached if the conduct of DEVERY was ignored. Still, the stenographic report of the first trial was introduced on Monday, and the unblushing violation of the rules of the department by DEVERY was brought to the attention of Mr. YORK and of Commissioner MURPHY. Let us hope that it is the intention of one or the other to make this report the basis of charges against DEVERY. It is he, the court holding the first trial, that should be put on trial. If there were nothing more against him than is shown in the report Mr. MURPHY and Mr. YORK, who profess to desire decency in the Police Department, ought to be in haste to hold him to strict account. To ignore him and to pass even censure on O'NEILL would be shameful.

THE OX AND HIS MUZZLE.

Trust not the trusts, Mr. BRYAN said in his Labor Day oration; they tell you to divide profits with the trusts, but this is a pitfall. "Can you trust the corporation to divide honestly?" No, no! Your remedy, the best resource at your command, is the ballot.

The aim and object of both Mr. BRYAN'S campaigns was to wrest the powers of the Government from the hands of the gold bugs, the money trust, and the monopolists. The oppressed and the down-trodden should run the Government in their own way, for their own interest. Then the horn of plenty would spill its abundance into the lap of every farmer and every wage earner, and man's birthright of contentment should be restored to him.

Why not do this with the Steel Trust, and all the other trusts? The shares are on the market. Control can be bought. SHAFFER elected President of the billion-dollar corporation, and the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association elected Directors in a bunch. Then SCHWAB would be summarily "fired," Mr. MORGAN sent about his business, and the profits would forevermore be honestly divided.

This is not a new plan. Organized labor has often been advised to buy up the cruel corporations and fix its own wages. Why does Mr. BRYAN continue to mumble his outworn formula about the ballot when this nearer and potent remedy is just aching to be swallowed?

SHAFFER chose an indirect and faulty method of getting control of the Steel Corporation's business. Even if he had compelled the signing of the scale for all the mills, SCHWAB could have baffled him by putting out the fires and closing down. With labor in control hours would be short and wages high, there would be no strikes, no lock-outs, and dividends would be declared every Saturday, just as with Mr. BRYAN in the White House there could be no poverty, since the Treasury and the Mint would fill every man's breeches pockets with crisp new notes or bright silver dollars, and the income tax, that great social leveler, would empty the gorged money bags of opulence and bring insolent pride to its knees at the feet of Populism and organized labor.

Mr. BRYAN is merely fumbling with the latchet of the muzzle upon the ox that treadeth out the corn.

TWO KINDS OF FARMERS.

What is a poor farmer to do who has more grain than he has shelter for, and who does not want to sell it?

The English way is to store it, and, since it is poor economy to build barns for storage merely, elaborate experiments have been made under authority of various British Chambers of Commerce respecting "granolithic concrete silos." Mr. ROBERT YERBURGH, M. P., sends to The London Times [illegible] accounts of an experiment showing that wheat can be thus kept in good condition for at least thirty-two months. It is necessary, in the first place, to dry it by a special operation; then it must be turned over monthly; and finally there is only a small percentage of loss. We learn that the system works better on a larger scale, which is only saying in another way that the small individual farmer is at a disadvantage. Is it not clear what an honest, solid, laborious way is the English way?

The American way we learn from The Kansas City Star. The wheat in Kansas lies—or recently lay—in 5,000-bushel piles in the open air. The farmers in Kansas also lack granaries, but unlike the English farmers they have no use for silos. Upon the contrary, they sell to the first buyer. With the British rustic this would complete the operation, but it only begins it in Kansas. To quote The Kansas City Star, "Farmers are buying futures against the wheat they are selling. They speculate in this manner to save building granaries and rehandling the wheat."

We are going to make no odious comparisons, because we do not know what the price of wheat will be in a few months. If we were sure wheat was going lower we should not condemn the American plan, but only give advice, which we are sure would be appreciated, that the sale should not be limited to the amount harvested, but should be increased in proportion to the farmer's nerve and credit. Similarly, if certain that wheat was going higher, we should advise the guileless rustic to take on a full load of options. Whether or not the game went the way the canny Kansan took, we should expect him never again to talk nonsense about the wrongs done to farmers by the option system. We are not going to say which way—the English or American—is better. We suppose it is tolerably clear that each is characteristic, and we must let it go at that. If the American farmer is richer than the English we suggest that it is not so much because he despises silos as because GOD is good to him.

Nor is this the only incident arguing the growth of sophistication among the Populists of old. Instead of denouncing Eastern capitalists they are taking leaves out of their books. It was in erstwhile Bryanite Kansas that the acute agriculturists noticed a certain disproportion between the prices they received for their product and the prices paid at primary receiving points. Did they get somebody to make them speeches about capitalist combinations to suck the farmers' blood? Not at all. They simply got up a little combine of their own. They sold their wheat to a mutual syndicate which took it from the farm to the market and sold it there. In two months the syndicate made a profit of half its capital, besides paying the farmers more than the local price for what they sold. Then, of course, the syndicate had trouble with a rival syndicate and with the railways. We cannot follow it through its triumphs. Suffice it to say it triumphed completely.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—What at first sight looks like a rather difficult question is raised by The Philadelphia Ledger. Fifty-six men, it says, were rescued by life saving crews from vessels wrecked on Lake Huron by last Saturday night's fierce gale, and the news dispatches told the story in not many more words than are here used. "Had half of the men been lost," continues The Ledger, "the story would have been expanded to columns. Newspaper readers seem to care little for the comparatively non-sensational account of a successful rescue, but when death adds its horrors they want the details. Yet the popular novel, still more the successful drama, must have a happy ending, and all concerned in it must be alive at the close, except the villains. What makes the difference?" Before attempting to explain "the difference" it might be well to find out if it really existed, and, however that may be, The Ledger's statement of this particular case is neither full nor accurate. It is true that all the accounts of these wrecks and rescues were very brief, but one obvious reason for that was the unusual demand upon newspaper energy and space made on Saturday night by something immeasurably more important—the obtaining and printing of all the news about the President. Otherwise the details of the disaster on Lake Huron would certainly have been presented at some length in a good many, if not all, newspapers, despite the fact that nobody was drowned. As to the asserted indifference of newspaper readers to non-sensational accounts of successful rescues, that strikes us as simple nonsense, since non-sensational and uninteresting are by no means interchangeable terms. If anybody with a talent for good descriptive writing had happened to be sent to write up those wrecks, we are sure his story would have been read—as sure as we are that it would have been printed. And must a novel, to be popular, have a "happy ending"? How about "Trilby"? All things considered, The Ledger's problem is a pretty shaky affair, and we are a little surprised that it should have been puzzled by its assumed "difference."

—Spokesmen for the telephone companies are curiously industrious just now in proving that no small part of the responsibility for imperfections, and especially for delays, in telephone service rests upon the general public, the members of which obstinately refuse to recognize the telephone bell as a summons instantly to be answered, no matter what may be their occupation at the moment. The most elaborate presentation of this theory that we have seen is one made by Mr. JOSEPH B. BAKER in The Electrical World and Engineer, and it must be admitted that he goes a good way toward proving that the inattention, carelessness, lack of skill, and ignorance of telephonic methods and conditions characteristic of the average user of this means of communication do account for several of the annoyances concerning which frequent complaints are made. The chief count in his indictment of the subscriber charges a failure to "step lively" when the bell rings, and others relate to the neglect to acquire brevity of style and clearness of voice when "talking into the hole in the wall," and to the frequent exhibitions of unreasonable irritation when subscribers are subjected to necessary interrogations by the office operators. The companies, declares their defender, go to infinite pains to expedite the service they render, and then the public brings all this trouble to naught by its inconsiderate behavior in these and other respects. The telephone companies, he reminds us, cannot, like the railways, punish dilatory customers and so train them to promptness. The would-be passenger who doesn't get to the station on time loses his train and learns a lesson, but the telephone subscriber misses by carnival at his own convenience. Evidently there is something in all this, but every habituated user of the telephone knows that the [illegible] doesn't account for everything—that real and serious grievances remain unexplained.

—In the opinion of The Buffalo Times, the papers of this city are strangely and reprehensibly remiss in not displaying more excitement than they do in regard to the Pan-American Exposition. In other words, we are not giving the fair as much free advertising as the Buffalonians upon whom its expenses fall would like. To support its charge The Times quotes an unnamed New Yorker as saying: "I go into the smaller places the country over, and I find that the people know all about the Pan-American Exposition. But in New York your great fair does not make even a ripple on the surface of the city life. The great metropolis goes about its customary affairs in the usual way, apparently oblivious of the fact that in the same State there is in progress a magnificent exposition which no one who can attend should by any means miss." The conclusion was that the Exposition managers should do something about the matter at once. It is a little difficult to see what they are going to do, though we confess to have heard whispers to the effect that space in the advertising columns of the New York papers could be secured for worthy enterprises like this fair, if the minions of the publication offices were approached in a delicate and diplomatic manner. Be that as it may, it is undoubtedly true that the papers here have given the Pan-American all the attention it was worth to them as news, and none of them has estimated its value ungenerously. New York is a large city, with many and important interests of its own. For fairs within its own limits it does not particularly yearn, but it is more than willing that other cities should have them, and its appreciation of the success they achieve in such enterprises has never been either scanty or grudging. We ourselves have printed many more than a few columns about the Buffalo Fair, and as much can be said for every one of our neighbors. Does Buffalo want us to talk about that town all the time? Tammany Hall would be grieved if we did that.

—In the reason given by Attorney General KNOX for refusing to comply with the request of the Acting Secretary of the Navy to detail an Assistant Attorney General to assist Capt. LEMLY, the Judge Advocate General, in the conduct of the Schley Court of Inquiry, there is an implication of reproof that Mr. HACKETT would feel deeply if he were of a sensitive nature. For the Attorney General bases his refusal on the belief that such a detail as was requested would look like a Government prosecution of Admiral SCHLEY, the very appearance of which he thinks should be sedulously avoided. This is to say, practically, that the Acting Secretary of the Navy is inspired by a wrong theory of the proceedings to begin to-morrow—by the theory that the Government wants not to elicit information as to certain episodes in recent naval history, but to secure the conviction of a certain officer on charges that never have been formally brought against him, and which still retain the status of whispered gossip and innuendo. We all know that the Acting Secretary of the Navy is not quite alone in his desire to turn the inquiry into a trial, with the Government as Prosecuting Attorney, but evidently the Attorney General, like the American public, is not with him and his friends of the Navigation Bureau in this purpose.

TO DOG OWNERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest a recent communication to your esteemed paper concerning dogs in the city's streets.

While conceding to none a more sensible appreciation of the intelligent and companionable qualities of our canine friends, I still hold the narrow bounds of a city residence to be wholly unsuited to their natures; that their presence in our streets in such ever-increasing numbers is a constant menace to health and safety, and that it is high time a selfish sentiment regarding them should give way to public good.

It is hardly fair to suppose that all the owners of the numerous dogs at large in our streets are willfully disposed to violate the law. No doubt the offense has grown to its present proportions through ignorance, carelessness, or indifference. Therefore, in order to give it wider publicity and greater effectiveness, I ask that you publish with this the accompanying copy of the law governing the matter.

New York City Ordinances, Revision of 1897. Section 672:

Hereafter it shall not be lawful to permit any dog to go abroad loose or at large in any of the public streets, lanes, alleys, highways, parks, or places within the corporate limits of the City of New York under a penalty of $2 for each offense, to be recovered against the owner, possessor, or person who knowingly harbored the dog, within three days previous to the time of such dog being so found going abroad loose or at large; and the Commissioners of Police are hereby authorized and directed to cause complaint to be made to the Corporation Attorney against the owner or possessor of every dog permitted to go loose or at large within the corporate limits, as aforesaid, for the recovery of the penalties prescribed in this article, such penalties, when collected, to be accounted for semi-monthly, and paid to the Controller of said city. Nothing in this article shall prevent any dog from going into any such street, lane, alley, highway, park, or public place provided such dog shall be held by such owner or other person secure by cord or chain, to be not more than 4 feet long, fastened to a collar around the neck of the animal.

SIRIUS.

New York, Sept. 7, 1901.

CRITICISM OF THE MODERN PULPIT

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in the New Testament that Jesus went about doing good; that He never ceased in His work of love. Homeless and with scarcely an earthly friend, His mission never ended. His whole earthly career was one round of ceaseless labor. He was the friend of the poor, the outcast, and the sinner. His last message to His disciples was "Go ye out into the world and preach the Gospel to every creature."

I read in THE TIMES of a very recent date that the Rev. Dr. MacArthur, Ph. D., LL. D., &c., has returned to his pulpit entirely refreshed after a very pleasant jaunt through the country. His first utterance in the pulpit after his return home is an elaborate eulogy of President McKinley, and incidentally a denunciation of strikes and lynching. Was ever a greater desecration of the pulpit! Men claiming to be God's messengers, God's servants, delivering a semi-political harangue in a building consecrated to the worship of God! Do you wonder, Mr. Editor, at half-filled churches?

By the way, is not the reverend gentleman above referred to the same one who a few short years ago denounced as demagogues and revolutionists—and who used the worst possible language—those who honestly believed in the doctrine of free silver?

Will the time ever again come when the pulpits will be filled with such true disciples of the Master as Phillips Brooks, Savonarola, and Bishop Loughlin of Brooklyn, who in Winter wore an old faded overcoat, that he might follow the injunction of the Saviour, "Sell what thou hast and give to the poor"?

SINCERITY.

New York, Sept. 9, 1901.

THE CANDIDATES OF REFORMERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The action of the Citizens' Union committee in its selection of candidates for the Mayoralty justifies the fears very generally held regarding the practical wisdom of that body. I cannot but agree with your correspondent, Mr. Newman, who says in his letter published in this morning's TIMES that "there is not a winner in the Citizens' Union list," and that "Croker's candidate, whoever he may be, will have a walk over if this ridiculous slate is not smashed to pieces." Excellent gentlemen they are, certainly, all of them; but who, outside of the committee, believes that it is possible to elect any of them?

If is the same old difficulty which again confronts us, and which renders more than probable the failure of the reform element to "turn out the rascals" this Fall—an utter lack of common sense, business methods on the one hand, and on the other a blind submission to party or "boss" dictation.

These well-meaning gentlemen seem to have asked themselves simply who would make a good Mayor in case he were elected, rather than to have considered the question, who is the best man that can be elected? In other words, what independent candidate would be likely to draw the most votes from the party which four years ago elected Mr. Van Wyck? Nine men out of ten of the independent voters of New York, who are not impractical dilettante, nor swayed by hide-bound partisanship, would say that Mr. Coler was the logical candidate this year of the anti-Tammany forces. His record is a sufficient guarantee of what his course would be if elected, and his popularity among the masses, whose votes are needed, is undeniable. Yet because, forsooth, the "boss" has conceived a grudge (readily understood) against him, as well as, perhaps, because he has not publicly proclaimed that he would decline a nomination if it were offered him by Tammany Hall, the committee decide that it is inadvisable to present his name. There are undoubtedly many other equally good men whose nomination might be urged, but among those whom the committee have decided to recommend there is none who could command the support at the polls which Mr. Coler would, and none who would make a better anti-Tammany Mayor.

F. D. H.

New York, Sept. 8, 1901.

FOR DIRECT NOMINATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES of to-day has a letter from "A Citizen" favoring the direct nomination of all political candidates. This is a most valuable suggestion on a subject which should be thoroughly discussed.

The majority of voters can be depended on too read the newspapers and to vote on election day. But they will not spend an evening in the primary made filthy by tobacco and listen to a man ranting about a saloon politician who wants to be an Alderman.

The voter is right and the primary system is wrong. It will be a great advance to directly nominate, but I question if such a change is quite radical enough.

When we do get a nominating system that truly expresses the public wish Mr. Croker's occupation will be gone.

B.

New York, Sept. 8, 1901.

For Warner or Dayton.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of all the candidates mentioned for the anti-Tammany nomination, the two strongest men are undoubtedly John De Witt Warner and Charles W. Dayton. Both are men of well-known character and ability, who have rendered distinguished services to the people of this city. Both are well qualified for the position of Mayor by their experience and knowledge of the municipal political game. Either would give us a liberal, able, and honest administration.

The gravest charge that I have ever heard made against them is they have been seekers after office, but they have always used fair and honorable means to advance their creditable ambitions.

If the anti-Tammany convention selects either Warner or Dayton it will unite all the friends of good government, and will name the next Mayor of Greater New York.

HENRY CLAY PETERS.

New York, Sept. 10, 1901.

THE PRESIDENT'S KINDNESS TO SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At this time, when the public is so deeply concerned as to the outcome of our esteemed President's affliction, and his deeds are being recorded on the pages of history, it would not be out of place to narrate a little incident which occurred at the time of our war with Spain, and which reveals to some extent the very affectionate and considerate disposition of our President.

Disease, especially typhoid fever, was epidemic among the soldiers at Camp Alger, Virginia, and the barracks at Fort Myer (the most convenient and suitable buildings obtainable) were being used for hospital purposes, where more than three hundred patients were being cared for. Very unexpectedly one day President McKinley, accompanied by Adjt. Gen. Corbin and Major Davis, made the rounds of the hospital. From patient to patient he walked, speaking words of cheer and comfort to all, at the same time clasping the hands of all those able to extend theirs, and those too weak to do this he gently patted and addressed them with words of utmost sympathy.

To the sick and discouraged soldier this visit proved electrifying, a better tonic than any physician could have prescribed. He had taken a personal interest in them and told them that they would be given a month's furlough and free transportation to and from their homes as soon as they were able to make the journey.

After the President had left the hospital the patients eagerly inquired one of the other what he had said, and continued discussing the visit until required by the nurses to cease talking and remain quiet.

E. F. EGGERS, formerly Private, Hospital Corps, United States Army.

New York, Sept. 9, 1901.

CZOLGOSZ'S BANDAGED HAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that we have about recovered from the first shock of the assault on the President, and are anxiously hoping that the life of our beloved Chief Executive may be saved, two questions necessarily occur to us: Upon whom devolved the duty of guarding the President; and was that duty properly performed?

It appears that an attempt at assassination was not unexpected, and that hundreds of Secret Service men were called to Buffalo, including also several detectives from the police force of New York City, all of whom are men who have for years been in close contact with the criminal classes. Secretary Cortelyou feared an assassination, and he undoubtedly instructed these men to be on the alert. It would seem, therefore, that the execution of that duty devolved upon the detective forces watching the line from both sides.

When Czolgosz reached the President several hundred people had already passed Mr. McKinley, and the assassin had been in line with his right hand "bandaged" in a white handkerchief for at least fifteen minutes. Under this pretended bandage a 32-calibre revolver was concealed, and it is fair to assume that the assassin at that time had his first or second finger fixed upon the trigger ready for action. The ordinary 32-calibre revolver measures 4½ inches from the trigger to the extreme end of the barrel, and is about eight inches long over all. It being placed in one's hand and wrapped up, the appearance of a hand thus bandaged would impress any person as certainly three inches longer than the tip of the longest finger, the total length of the bandage from the wrist to the end of the barrel being a distance of about nine inches, and presenting, owing to the curved stock of a revolver, a very clumsy "surgical job." From all reports, both sides of the line bristled with Secret Service men and detectives, all forewarned of a possible attempt to kill the President. Under such circumstances it seems to me that the guardians of the President were either criminally negligent or grossly incompetent in not detecting the oddity of this "bandage" and in allowing the assassin to proceed unmolested to the President, where he was enabled to do his murderous work at close quarters.

On occasions of this kind it is a thousand times better, indeed necessary, to apprehend an entirely innocent person with any peculiarity about him, of whatever nature, than to run any chance whatsoever. In such a case the benefit of the doubt is not to be given. In this instance the most ordinary vigilance and the slightest inspection of the individuals in line would have assuredly detected the man with the pseudo bandage, which ought certainly to have aroused immediate suspicion in the minds of those charged with the duty of guarding the life of the Chief Executive of 80,000,000 people, and led to the arrest of the villain. The guardians of the President have utterly failed to perform their highly important duty, whereby our President has been brought within the shadows of death and the Nation is prostrated with grief and threatened with at least temporary disaster.

B. J. I.

New York, Sept. 9, 1901.

Fault Found with the Detectives.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement you publish this morning as to the captors of the wretched Czolgosz—copied from The Boston Globe—is doubtless true. When other men had done the work the "detectives" came on the scene and claimed the credit. That's the rôle of the detective. No man is so ludicrous and so despicable a charlatan in our day and in all lands.

Why his part in this Buffalo tragedy—his ample filling of his customary part of blindness, ineptitude, tardiness—hasn't been talked about in honest journals is a puzzle to many of your readers. Isn't it time to hold him up to National contempt? He—in crowds around the President—turns away harmless men and women with innocent parcels and lets this fellow come up, his concealed hand a signal for suspicion! Then, others having taken him, these absurd secret service frauds "hunt for" impossible clues; one of them disguising himself as a plumber, does a Gaboriau act in the cell! It is all so shameful that it loses its real ridiculosity!

THOMAS HENDERSON.

Sept. 10, 1901.

TRAITORS AND ANARCHISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In less than twoscore years three times has the assassin's blow fallen upon the supreme head of our dearly bought Nation. The man who shot our beloved President last week shot with intent to kill, and only regrets that he did not kill. He glories in his deed and is upheld, justified, and applauded by the brotherhood of whom he is a representative. This man and his associates have found refuge in our loved country; he and his have been housed, fed, and clothed by it. What shall be done to make a repetition of such crimes impossible? Our Legislature has acted promptly and with the best light of known science for the eradication of disease, actual and incipient. A firm, strong, intelligent hand has grappled with the problems of cholera, consumption, yellow fever, and smallpox, because they threatened the life of the people. Shall the Anarchist, who menaces openly and defiantly our Nation's peace, progress, and happiness, be dealt with less severely than a scourge that brings death?

The question now must be met and agitated forcibly and if possible solved. What shall be done with the traitors of our country, the declared enemies and violators of our safety and peace?

The Chinese are forbidden immigration to our shores, though they are peaceable and inoffensive. Shall the Anarchist be permitted to live among us and to defy our laws?

Shall we elect a man to the highest office of our Government and he not be assured of protection against deliberate attacks from disgruntled men who, under pretext of wrongs done them and at the instigation of their own kind, aim to commit wanton murder?

The time is at hand when forbearance certainly ceases to be a virtue, when our apathy is a connivance to cruel wrong, and justice demands summary and decisive measures. If we would be in reality the glorious Nation that our flag stands for; if we would be acknowledged the peer among nations, let this murdering cease.

If the law of nations demands the life of a traitor, let this law punish those traitors quickly who survive under the name of Anarchists.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

Jamaica, L. I., Sept. 8, 1901.

THE TIMES'S NEWS SERVICE.

The Most Complete Pertaining to Two Continents.

From The Wilkesbarre (Penn.) Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has entered upon an alliance with its London namesake that is quite unique in the history of international journalism. It has secured the exclusive use of the entire news service of The London Times and also the exclusive use of its special articles contributed by eminent writers and which have a permanent value and wide interest.

THE NEW YORK TIMES already holds a high position in the world of journalism because of its enterprise, independence, and honorable methods, but this new move will surely add to its reputation, because it will present to its readers the most complete news service as well as the best of reading matter pertaining to two continents.

Canadian View of the News Alliance.

From The Ottawa (Canada) Free Press.

An announcement is made in New York which, while it primarily affects only one of the daily newspapers of that city, indirectly is of great moment to the press of Canada. Our papers are practically at the mercy of New York "cooks," for the telegraphic selections with which they are favored day by day, and this has long been the cause of complaints, as the news has been manifestly prepared for the United States markets, and is, in consequence, in great part useless for the Canadian journals. This is especially the case in connection with European news. Further than that, the Canadian journals are often deliberately deceived. Frequently they have to pay for what purports to be some new thing by cable, whereas a reference to the files of the London papers reveals the fact that the alleged "new" news is simply a cutting from the columns of those journals of eight or ten days previous.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, which is unquestionably the highest-toned morning journal published in New York, makes an announcement which will be gratifying to the Canadian publishers, as it indicates that the old order is changing and that the latter can guard their own interests. THE NEW YORK TIMES announces that it has entered into an alliance "for mutual interest and advantage" with its great British namesake, thereby securing "the exclusive right to the entire news service of The Times of London, for the Continent of America."

Recreation Piers for Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the heading of a column in your paper of to-day, "Too Few Schools for New York's Children"—"Thousands Turned Away at Their Opening for Lack of Room," I suggest that the recreation piers can be made available quickly by putting in double windows, double floors, steam heat, and portable partitions for recitation rooms.

CHARLES C. FULLER.

New York, Sept. 10, 1901.

NUGGETS.

A Paternal Indiscretion.

Mr. Jones—Our boys don't seem to respect me as they should.

Mrs. Jones—Well, you oughtn't to have let them find out that you couldn't fly a box kite.—Detroit Free Press.

The Way of the World.

Horton—You used to think Bember was a great friend of yours. I notice he never offers to help you now that you need help.

Snobel—No; but then, you must not forget how free he was to offer me assistance when I didn't need it.—Boston Transcript.

As to Luck.

"I wonder if anybody's as unlucky as I am," grumbled the first pessimist. "I never have any luck at all."

"Huh!" snorted the other, "you're lucky. It's better to never have any luck at all than to be always having bad luck like me."—Philadelphia Press.

No Reciprocity.

"Brownly thinks he has the smartest child in the world."

"Yes," answered the morose man. "That illustrates the ingratitude of life. There isn't one chance in a thousand that that child when he grows up will go around declaring that he has the smartest father in the world."—Washington Star.

A Born Musical Genius.

Joshua Straw—Our boy Silas is goin' t' be a musishun, er I miss my guess."

Mrs. Straw—Dew tell!

Joshua Straw—Yes Sir ee! You jes' ort t'. see him prick up his ears when he hears you blow th' dinner horn.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

(Richard Croker will sail for America next Saturday.—Cablegram.)

'Mid pleasures and palaces
Though we may roam,
If it's full of good offices
There's no place like home.
A song from the heart
Seems to welcome us there,
And say: "Come and graft,
For nobody will care."

Home, home; sweet, sweet home.
Be it good for my pocket,
There's no place like home.

There are pleasures at Vantage
That gladden my soul,
But at home's where my get-tage
Makes all losses whole.
So homeward I'm turning
To take up the slack
And oil up the rake-off
Before I go back.

Home, home; sweet, sweet home.
When the pocket is empty
There's no place like home.

SCHLEY'S LAWYERS AND THEIR OPPONENTS

Solicitor of the Navy Hanna to Assist Judge Advocate.

Eminent Outside Legal Talent Can Be Brought In Only In Case the Inquiry Places Some Officer Other than Schley on the Defensive.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—With the detail of Solicitor of the Navy Edwin P. Hanna to assist Judge Advocate General Lemly in the Schley court of inquiry, the list of counsel, at any rate, so far as the early sessions are concerned, is complete. While Rear Admiral Schley is represented by a strong array of lawyers, no counsel of National fame is likely to oppose them.

The only way by which such a lawyer can enter in the case will be by the turning of the investigation in such direction that other officers besides Rear Admiral Schley will be put on the defensive. This possibility was foreseen by Secretary Long, who in his precept ordered that whenever during the inquiry an officer other than Rear Admiral Schley becomes involved he may be represented by counsel. The officer for whose benefit this was intended was Rear Admiral Sampson, and if he should be put on the defensive his right to appear by counsel would be conceded. But his counsel could not assume all the duties or be entitled to all the privileges of a prosecuting officer.

Acting Secretary Hackett, Rear Admiral Bowles, Capt. Lemly, Judge Advocate, and Rear Admiral Terry, Commandant of the navy yard, inspected the courtroom this afternoon, and the Judge Advocate expressed his entire satisfaction with the arrangements as they had been completed by Lieut. Commander Bowyer. Rear Admiral Terry had suggested the elevation of the court upon a dais, a foot higher than the floor, but Capt. Lemly decided that it would be better not to give that spectacular appearance to the court. The seats for the press and the spectators have been placed, the dressing and retiring rooms are in order, and nothing remains but for the court to occupy the premises.

At the request of Admiral Dewey, all formalities are to be dispensed with in the reception of the members of the court except the turning out of the Marine Guard upon the arrival and departure of the court each day. Salutes by guns will therefore not be heard, and it was decided not to adopt Acting Secretary Hackett's recommendation that work in the gun foundry should be suspended while the court is in session because of the noise made by the machinery. As the gun foundry runs two shifts of men a day, and is trying to catch up with its orders for guns for projected ships, it was considered important that its operations should be continued without reference to the court.

There is little attempt at decoration in the court. Two ensigns are looped up over the door behind the court and caught in place by a large new gilt eagle from the stores of the Construction Bureau.

Lieut. Commander Alexander Sharp, who was in command of the Vixen during the West Indian campaign, and whose notes on the battle of Santiago Bay have been said to conflict with those of Lieut. Harlow, was at the Navy Department this morning, and spent some time in conference with Judge Advocate General Lemly.

Ensign George B. Rice, who was in charge of the Brooklyn's after turret during the battle, was with Rear Admiral Schley's counsel during the day, and went over the line of testimony he will present before the court.

Commander George W. Baird has presented to Admiral Dewey, as President of the court of inquiry, a handsome gavel made from a piece of teakwood taken from the captured Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, and the Admiral has accepted the same with thanks. It will be used during the opening sessions.

Griswold—Bancroft.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 10.—Miss Helen Bancroft, youngest daughter of Major and Mrs. Eugene A. Bancroft of Montauk Avenue, was married this afternoon to Daniel Eddie Griswold, a lawyer of this city. The ceremony was performed in the Pequoit Chapel by the Rev. Alfred Poole Grint, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, New London. The marriage was a quiet affair, only close friends and near relatives being present. There were no cards. The bride is a great-great-granddaughter of John Croes, first Episcopal Bishop of New Jersey, and is a direct descendant of Richard Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Miss Edna Latham Tyler was maid of honor and the bridesmaids were Miss Sarah Learned Tyler and Miss Rose Elizabeth Griswold. George Griswold, brother of the groom, acted as best man. The ushers were Harry Griswold, Joseph Huntington, and Woodworth Griswold of Lyme, Thomas E. Bancroft of New York, and George C. Bancroft of New London. After the ceremony there was a reception and wedding supper at the home of the bride's parents.

Married After Years of Friendship.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 10.—The culmination of a lifelong friendship was the marriage yesterday at Dunellen of Miss Janice Lee Reeves to Harry Hays of New Market. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. L. W. Clark, by the Rev. L. K. Moore of the Jamaica Methodist Church. Miss Reeves was attended by her niece, Miss Grace Tripp, and the bridegroom's brother, Dr. J. R. Hays, was best man. An incident in connection with this marriage was that yesterday was the anniversary of the wedding of the bride's and bridegroom's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Hays left after the wedding for the Buffalo Exposition.

Children Give a Musical for Charity.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 10.—Pupils of Miss Cecile Louise Castegnier gave an interesting musical in aid of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital at the residence of Mrs. Albert Symington, at Monmouth Beach, this afternoon. The children played all their solos from memory in a manner that reflected great credit upon their teacher. As an appropriate finale to the concert Miss Castegnier, the teacher, played by request, "To a Water Lily" and "To a Wild Rose," by MacDowell.

A New Church and Rectory.

A new church and rectory will be built at the southeast corner of Delancey and Cannon Streets by the Church of St. Rose of Lima, of which the Rev. Peter C. McNamee is the pastor. The buildings will cost $50,000 and have been designed by Architect James C. Kirby.

In Memory of H. O. Armour.

The members of the New York Produce Exchange yesterday adopted resolutions in memory of the late Herman O. Armour, and a delegation of sixty-five members will attend the funeral.

CHINESE-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

Japanese Merchants Want Part of Indemnity to be Used to Bring the Countries Into Closer Touch.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The State Department has received from Consul Lyons at Hiogo, Japan, under date of Aug. 1, a report quoting a resolution recently passed by leading Japanese business men, which is significant as showing a very friendly feeling in Japan toward China.

At a meeting of the Japanese Foreign Trade Association, composed of leading Japanese merchants of Kobe and Osaka, a resolution was passed that the Japanese Government be memorialized to set apart a portion of its Chinese indemnity fund for the purpose of facilitating commercial transactions between Japan and China.

It was suggested that a bank for Chinese and Japanese merchants be created so that the people of the two countries might be brought into closer touch.

The resolution said that the Government should be petitioned to lend at least $4,000,000 at 2 per cent. interest out of the indemnity to be obtained from China, and that the bank thus created should exploit China's internal resources.

PORTO RICO IS PROSPEROUS.

Amount of Revenue Collected Larger than Expected.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—J. R. Garrison, the Auditor of Porto Rico, said to-day that information received by him from the Deputy Auditor of the island, Mr. Rockwell, who is acting in Mr. Garrison's absence, shows that the collection of revenues under the tax law of Jan. 31, 1901, passed at the last session of the Legislative Assembly, is highly satisfactory, exceeding in amount what was expected.

For the month after the hurricane of August, 1899, the internal revenue receipts under the old tax law, were less than $12,000, and during the period of the Military Government, the receipts from this source did not exceed $25,000 in any one month. For the month of June, 1901, the internal revenue receipts exceeded $95,000; for July, 1901, they were more than $100,000; and a better showing still is made for the month of August. At the close of business on Aug. 31, 1901, the balance of current available insular revenues, over and above the expenditures, was $184,685, being an increase during August in the balance of current insular revenues in excess of expenditures of $80,798.

The balance of trust funds in the insular Treasury on Aug. 31, 1901, was $1,125,327, an increase over the balance for July of $633,170. These figures, in Mr. Garrison's judgment, speak most favorably for the financial condition and consequent prosperity of Porto Rico.

"The island, in common with the United States," he said, "has been shadowed with gloom and profound sorrow at the sad calamity that has befallen the Nation in the dastardly attempt upon the life of its beloved Chief Magistrate, whom the people of Porto Rico justly regard as their best friend. The cheering news indicating the certain recovery of President McKinley will be hailed with unfeigned joy in Porto Rico."

"CHAMPAGNE CHARLEY" ON TOUR

Peter F. Dailey and Christie MacDonald in Thomas's New Musical Farce.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 10.—Augustus Thomas's new musical comedy, or farce, "Champagne Charley," was given its first public presentation to-night at the Court Square Theatre, and met with a cordial reception. While "Champagne Charley" is not more coherent than other musical farce-comedies, it contains an abundance of bright lines with dialogue, new jokes, and puns, of which full advantage is taken by the star, Peter F. Dailey. Christie MacDonald has several pretty songs, notably a lyric, "The Owl and the Moon," by Cole and Johnson. Mr. Dailey's "Charley, the Wine Man," fell flat, but a new "Coon" song, "I Hates to Get Up Early in the Mornin'," was much better. Of specialty folk there were Ada Lewis, who appeared both in her "Tough Girl" specialty and as a matinee girl; Tom Brown, the whistler, and Georgie Lawrence and Edward Garvie, in another "tough" song and dance. George A. Beane, Brigham Royce and Helen Reimer had three of the more important parts, and Will A. McConnell gave a capital impersonation of "Will McConnell," theatrical manager.

The first act might be either farce or serious problem play. The second is a realistic picture of a rehearsal in a New York theatre, with plenty of fun thrown in and in the last act the company has "a good time" in a restaurant.

PLAY PLEASES BELLEW.

Actor Enthusiastic Over Miss Ford's "A Gentleman of France."

George Tyler, who will manage Kyrle Bellew's tour this season in the United States, received yesterday from London a letter from the player in which he writes that he met Miss Harriet Ford, the playwright, and thinks her play, "A Gentleman of France," superior in workmanship to any of the so-called romantic plays produced lately in London.

Bellew advised Mr. Tyler to hold for him the English and Australian rights for its production.

Bellew sails for America Oct. 5. The first production of the play will be in Chicago.

SEASON OPENS IN HARLEM.

Opera House Renovated and a Merry Farce Produced.

The season at the Harlem Opera House was opened Monday evening last with the production of "The Brixton Burglary." Elita Proctor Otis reappeared as the mother-in-law with a keen sense of humor and W. J. Ferguson as the valet who is constantly in hot water. Changes in the cast have not affected the mirthfulness of the farce.

The management has renovated the theatre and booked a strong list of attractions for the season. The large and enthusiastic audience present indicated a prosperous year for Harlem's popular playhouse.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

E. H. Sothern has a play by Justin Huntly McCarthy which he will produce if "Richard Lovelace" is not popular.

Thomas W. Broadhurse has arranged for a limited number of lectures by Miss Clara Morris, the veteran actress, on the subject, "The Stage and the Actor."

An elaborate scenic revival of "Around the World in Eighty Days" has been planned by William J. Brady. It will follow "Arizona," which has still three more months to run, at the Academy of Music.

Funeral services for Samuel Lang, a vaudeville actor, were held in Saratoga yesterday. Lang died Sunday last in Wilmington, Del., from congestive chills. He had been playing at Shellpot Park, and was ill only three days.

A second company for the production of "The Brixton Burglary" west of the Mississippi River, has been organized. Shubert's comedians will appear in this farce until Spring, when "In the Soup," a London success, will be brought out under another title.

Mrs. Russ Whytal arrived in this city yesterday from London on the steamer Marquette. An hour after leaving the pier she was rehearsing her part in John E. Kellerd's "The Cipher Code," which is to be produced at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Sept. 30.

Miss Beringer on the Variety Stage.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Miss Esme Beringer made her first appearance on the variety stage at the Palace Theatre here last night, figuring successfully in a dramatic sketch entitled "At the Point of the Sword." The sketch concludes with an exciting and well-arragned duel with rapier and dagger between Miss Beringer and George Silver.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Joseph L. Donovan, Twenty-second Infantry, will join his regiment.

Capt. Charles T. Menoher, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty pertaining to the organization of the Twenty-eighth Battery Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Richard P. Strong, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the Surgeon General for temporary duty in his office and, upon the completion of this duty, will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to Manila, where he will report to the Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands for duty as Director of the Government Biological Laboratory.

Major John B. Rodman, Twentieth Infantry, is detailed for duty on recruiting service and will proceed to Louisville and assume charge of the recruiting station in that city.

Col. William A. Marye, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the National Soldiers' Home, Elizabeth City, Virginia, to inspect certain gun carriages and limbers with a view to their condemnation, and to report upon missing ordnance supplies at that place.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander W. P. White will assume the duties of additional Inspector of Equipment and Ordnance at the Crescent shipyard, Elizabeth, N. J., the works of the Gas Engine and Power Company, and of Charles L. Seabury & Co., Consolidated, Morris Heights, N. Y.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. D. Costigan's resignation is accepted, to take effect Sept. 16.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Mohican has arrived at Bremerton.

The Peoria has arrived at New Bedford.

The Monterey has sailed from Canton for Hongkong.

The Leonidas has arrived at Lambert's Point.

The Albany has arrived at Suez.

The Nashville has arrived at Suez.

The Alert has sailed from Seattle for Bremerton.

The Dolphin has sailed from New London for Gloucester.

The Culgoa has been ordered to proceed to Boston to go out of commission.

The mail address of the Alert has been changed to San Diego, Cal.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Each day brings more people to New York and the avenue presents quite a gay appearance. The good news from Buffalo has stimulated and cheered those who were blue over the shooting of the President, and the theatres consequently have all done a very good business. In town on Monday were Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, on their way to the Adirondacks; Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, who dined at Sherry's, and John Jacob Astor and David Wolfe Bishop, who made late starts in the automobile race. Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish expect to leave Newport to-day, and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and the Misses Twombly have left Newport for Florham.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Fanny Walton Ogden, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Ogden, to Joel Nott Allen. Miss Ogden comes from an old Knickerbocker family. Her mother was a Miss Brush and on her father's side she is related to the Goelets, Costers, and Kernochans. Her aunt, who was Miss Grace Ogden, married Henry Kernochan, at one time Collector of the Port at New Orleans, and a brother of James P. Kernochan. Mr. Allen is a young portrait painter. He painted recently a portrait of Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard Stevens. The wedding will take place on Oct. 30.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker have gone to Goshen, N. Y., for the Autumn, having closed their cottage at Newport. Miss Emma Rutherford is with them. Mrs. Crocker will not open her New York house until the Horse Show.

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J. Coleman Drayton and Bourke Cockran are on the seas, coming over to this country. Miss Drayton will not accompany her father. Mr. Cockran will spend the most of the Autumn at Sands Point, L. I.

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The Koenigin Luise, which arrived yesterday from Bremen, had on her passenger list Mr. and Mrs. William B. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Gunther, and Goodwin B. Beach.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn, who returned from Europe last week, have gone to their country seat, near Garrisons-on-Hudson, for the Winter.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, who have been cruising on their yacht May in the Sound, returned to Philadelphia yesterday, and will spend the rest of the season at their country place, in the suburbs of that town.

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Lenox society assembled at Pittsfield, Mass., yesterday for the gymkhana games, which were given at the county fair at that place. There is to be a pet dog race, and one for various animals, such as pigs, guinea pigs, lambs, and tortoises. Miss Kate Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, and Miss Evelyn Sloane, with their four-in-hand, will be among the exhibitors.

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Among those seen lunching yesterday in the Waldorf Palm Garden were Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hickox of Ohio, Mrs. Frederic Edey, Mrs. Allan Townsend, Miss Ethel Barrymore, and Ralph Preston.

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Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse have taken a house in New York for the coming season. They spent considerable time here last Winter.

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Count Gherardesca, who has spent much of the Summer at Newport, has left that resort for Lenox, where he will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, who are giving a large house party at their Lenox villa.

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Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Sr., it is reported from Lenox, will not sail from Europe for this country until some time in November. They had been expected much earlier.

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Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes have been entertaining at Coldbrooke, Lenox, Miss Isabel McKenna. Richard Delafield is at Lenox as the guest of Giraud Foster.

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Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingsland have left Newport, where they have again taken for next season one of the Pinard cotages, for Scarborough-on-the-Hudson.

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Gen. Wager Swayne and Mrs. Swayne, who with their family spent the Summer at Southampton, where their elder daughter, Miss Virginia Swayne, was married in August to Harold Lomas, have leased a house in Fifty-second Street for the Winter. Last Winter they were at the Renaissance, in West Forty-third Street.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Alexandre are again at their beautiful Staten Island country place, Shore Acres, and will have a number of house parties during the Autumn.

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Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, who were at Newport this season, have gone to Fairfield, Conn., where they have a country place.

SOCIETY DOINGS IN NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 10.—There is but little life in social circles; many of the cottagers are leaving for the Adirondacks, Lenox, or Long Island, and the season, one of the most successful on record, is rapidly closing. There is tennis still at the Casino to furnish entertainment for the morning and for a few in the afternoon; there are a few luncheons daily and still fewer dinners at night.

To-day luncheons were given by Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, Mrs. E. L. Ludlow, and Mrs. Ross Winans, and to-night dinners were given by Mrs. David King and Miss Van Alen. Miss Leary's dinner in honor of Miss Natica Rives, set for to-night, was postponed on account of the shooting of the President.

The William H. Osgood villa Oakview, on the corner of Bellevue and Narragansett Avenues, which this year has been occupied by Mrs. George Crocker, has been rented for the season of 1902 to Mrs. Charles Daniels of Buffalo, who will have as her guests next Summer Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hamlin of Buffalo. Both Mrs. Daniels and the Hamlins are new-comers in Newport.

Announcement is also made of the renting of the George H. Warren cottage on Narragansett Avenue, which has been occupied this year by Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, to E. Moore Robinson of Philadelphia for next season. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson came to Newport this Summer for the first time, occupying one of the cottages connected with the New Cliffs Hotel, and have entertained quite extensively, chiefly at Bergers, the Casino, or the Golf Club, as there was no opportunity at the small hotel cottage for elaborate social functions. With a large cottage at their disposal they will undoubtedly do much more entertaining next year.

Three of the Pinard cottages have been rented for next Summer, to Mrs. William B. Ogden, A. Cass Canfield, and William M. Kingsland, who are occupying the cottages this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason Janney of Baltimore are guests of Thomas Janney at the Herrick cottage.

Harry P. Robbins of New York is visiting Francis J. Otis.

Mrs. Boutelle Noyes has gone to Tannersville, N. Y., for the Fall months.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie have gone to Staatsburg, N Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom and Miss Griscom are here on the steam yacht Alva.

Mr. Neilson Brown of Philadelphia is visiting his dapghter, Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, at the Davis chalet.

Lispenard Stewart and A. Lanfear Norrie have started for Maine on a hunting trip.

BEHIND THE HOUNDS AT NEWPORT.

Mrs. Ladenburg and Miss Greta Pomeroy First at the Finish.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 10.—The hunts of the Monmouth County Hounds were resumed this afternoon, after a week's respite, the start being at Bryer's Farm, about three miles out from the city. Among those who started to follow the hounds with the master, P. F. Collier, were Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, who rode Good Boy; Miss Greta Pomeroy, Capt. J. G. R. Beresford, Percy Wyndham of the British Embassy, who was mounted on Lord Goshen; Robert L. Gerry, Humphrey Owen, and Mason Janney. The horses of the last two refused the first wall and withdrew from the chase. The others followed the hounds to the finish over a stiff run, the hounds going fast and covering the eight miles in forty-five minutes.

The course lay toward the East River to the third beach, where the hounds had a check, and thence in a southerly and westerly direction to Honeyman Hill. It was a dead heat between Mrs. Ladenburg and Miss Pomeroy at the finish, and the honors were divided between the two riders. Among those who were at the meet and followed the hounds as much as possible in carriages were Mrs. S. D. Schenck, Miss Schenck, Col. and Mrs. Reginald Norman, Mrs. H. B. Duryea, Miss Bryce, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. Pemberton H. Powel, Miss Whipple, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitehouse, Mrs. Burke-Roche, and Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull.

AT THE BERKSHIRE FAIR.

Lenox Cottagers Took Part in Events at Pittsfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 10.—A large contingent of the Lenox cottagers attended the opening day of the fair of the Berkshire Agricultural Society in Pittsfield to-day, and took part in various track events. A hurdle race over four-foot jumps was cleverly won by Charles Astor Bristed's gray jumper. Francis Jacques, son of Dr. H. P. Jacques, who took a prominent part in arranging the events, rode a good second, and Arthur S. Dixey, son of Richard C. Dixey, was third.

The most intereesting event was the tandem competition, in which there were five entries, two of them being driven by women, Miss Kate Cary and Miss C. R. Barnes. The latter won the blue ribbon with a fine team of bays, shown to a high cart with dark body and crimson undercarriage. Miss Cary had out a covert cart with white body and coaching crimson undercarriage, to which she drove a gray wheeler and bay leader. Giraud Foster, with a white and red cart and two fine-moving bays, was placed third. Charles Astor Bristed and H. Meyer also competed.

Two four-in-hands were shown, Miss Cary turning out a fine-moving team consisting of a bay and a gray leader and gray wheelers. They won the blue ribbon over Charles Astor Bristed's four. There were also some gymkhana games, in which the young men who have taken part in the paper chases appeared. F. S. Pratt won the unsaddling contest, with Archer Dixey second and F. Jacques third.

Miss Cary brought over on her coach from Lenox a party consisting of Miss Grugan, daughter of Major Grugan; Miss Leight, and several others. Mr. and Mrs. Carlos De Heredia, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Miss Charlotte Barnes, Miss Nettie Barnes, James Barnes, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Miss Furness, Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey came over on another coach.

Early in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt drove in with a party of friends. Capt. John S. Barnes, President of the Lenox Club, rode up from Lenox on his saddle horse. Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Jacques, the Bacons, Folsoms, and other of the Lenox circle were present. George H. Morgan was present as an exhibitor of cattle.

IN THE SHOPS.

Curved horn handles on the "carver's assistant" are not only ornamental, but assist the carver, for the shape is an advantage in holding the meat. This assistant is a wide, two-tined fork to place in the roast to hold it firmly while the carver is at work, hence its name.

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Traveling clocks are selling up town for $5, reduced from $7. This is exceedingly reasonable for these clocks, for they are in metal cases set in leather and are excellent. They are proof against upsetting, but they are heavy affairs, and add uncomfortably to the weight of a traveling bag. They can be packed, however, in a trunk, and the expressman will not grumble about the extra weight added to his burdens.

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Lucky-stone pencils are the latest things for the children, and there are penhandles as well. They are in brilliant colors, and in the end of each is a stone, the birth stone for the month, which is warranted to bring luck to the little possessor. They cost only 5 cents apiece.

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For the household where many small creamers are in demand, or where they are frequently broken, the housewife who likes a bargain can find a lot in the Japanese department of one of the stores which are selling for 5 cents each. They are strong and will not break easily. They are in the red-figured Japanese ware, and will hold sufficient cream for the morning coffee of two or three persons, provided they are not served too many times. One charm about the Japanese ware is that it is exposed to great heat in baking and is practically fire-proof. For the epicure who is fond of coffee and likes the cream heated these little creamers can be put in the oven in a tin pan—without it, for that matter—and allowed to stand until both cream and creamer are hot. It is a Russian practice to have tiny stoneware creamers, which are heated with the cream in them and served, even with the most elegant of breakfast services, each person being supposed to take coffee in his or her own room and with an individual creamer.

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Nearly every city in the country has many things in the way of souvenirs, china chiefly, showing scenes of the place for souvenir-loving visitors to take away with them, but New York, which has so many places of historic interest, has few of these things, which many people treasure. Now, however, it has undertaken to provide for the stranger within its gates, and there are pewter cups, tall and slender, with raised scenes on the outside representing many places of interest—the Metropolitan Art Museum, Grant's Tomb, the Post Office, and several other buildings. The cups cost $1 each.

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Buffalo souvenir teaspoons in sterling silver are selling in New York for $1.35.

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There was a bargain in one of the up-town shops yesterday in the shape of chamois skin squares, selling for 5 cents apiece, and every woman found she needed a piece of chamois.

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Balls made of scraps of chamois and used for polishing windows cost 4 cents apiece.

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Stylish hemstitched turnovers have colored borders, some polka dots, some checks, some stripes of color arranged in checks. They come in blue, pink, and heliotrope, and cost 15 cents apiece.

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Flannel waists, which are out in full force, have in many instances the plain colors trimmed with plaid. In some of the blouses the plaid is used only as a piping, and in others as lapels, cuffs, turnovers to collars, &c.

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Corduroy is to be popular this Winter, and many blouses of the material are to be seen. The corduroy comes in all colors. Many of the waists are made with yokes, pointed and plaited below the points to give fullness, and others more simply. White corduroy waists are most attractive. Two of these, which are well bloused in front and button in the back, are very striking. One has the effect of a broad-shaped boxplait in the front, perhaps four inches wide at the top and tapering gradually and but little to the waist, where it doubles under to form the blouse. Another white waist has three groups of side plaits at the neck, and carried down but a short distance, and the fullness blouses in at the waist.

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One of the prettiest of white waists is of flannel or broadcloth, and this, too, is made with a shaped boxplait in the front, but as the waist fits more snugly and the plait is stitched, the full effect is obtained. These broad-shaped boxplaits are graduated very little, and give a broad, plain effect which is stylish. On this one pearl buttons, the flat ones, are set down on either side in groups, two buttons together, a space, and two more. On either side of the wide plait are two small boxplaits, perhaps each an inch wide, carried the length of the waist.

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Very smart waists are made perfectly plain across the front, with not a particle of fullness gathered into the neck or shoulders, not a plait or a tuck. The effect is good. The fullness is gathered in at the waist as in the ordinary waist.

TURKEY HAS PAID ONE FRENCH CLAIM

Settles the Bill of M. Tubini, a French Subject.

This Action Supposed to be the Result of the Expulsion of Turkish Spies from France.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—It was announced yesterday, that Turkey has paid the claim of M. Tubini, after direct negotiations between the Porte and the claimant.

It is expected in official circles here that Sultan Abdul Hamid will now ask the French Government to resume diplomatic relations. France, however, will reject any such proposition, and until the Sultan has yielded in the case of the Lorando claim, which is nearly four times the amount of the Tubini claim, Ambassador Constans will not return to Constantinople. Advices from that city say it is believed that the Lorando claim will shortly be settled.

The new attitude of the Sultan toward the French claims is undoubtedly attributable to the execution of the decree of the French Minister of the Interior in expelling Turkish spies from France. The decree had been held back for several days in the hope that the Sultan, who, naturally, was aware that it had been drawn up, would take the hint. The patience of the Government was finally exhausted, and on Monday evening, as cabled at the time, Feridoun Bey (head of the Turkish police in Paris) and another spy were ordered to leave France. This step was followed by yesterday's announcement that the Sultan had settled the Tubini claim.

The claims of MM. Tubini and Lorando, French subjects, against the Porte are for the repayment, with interest, of loans made to Turkey many years ago. The Sultan has tried in every way to dispute the payment of the claims.

In 1882 the Ottoman courts rendered a decision ordering the State to pay the amounts demanded, with interest. Since that time the amount due has greatly increased, until the total sum required by the two claimants is said to be £700,000 Turkish, (about $3,000,000.)

The amounts the Sultan recently offered to pay were £110,000 Turkish to M. Lorando and £45,000 Turkish to M. Tubini. A few days ago M. Tubini was requested to call at the Ministry of Finance in Constantinople, and there he supposedly agreed to some compromise, which has resulted in the payment of his claim.

According to reports printed in London, the French claimants demanded excessive sums from the Porte as compared with the original loans. The claims are said to have been calculated on the basis of 15 per cent. on the loans, with compound interest reckoned every three months. M. Constans, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, refused to be a party to any usurious demand, but consented to support the application for the repayment of the money lent with legal interest. This, under the Turkish law applying to the cases, cannot accumulate beyond the amount lent, so that a lender can never recover more than as much again as the original advance.

ANDREW CARNEGIE HONORED.

Freedom of Glasgow Conferred on Him —Says He Believes in a United English-Speaking Race.

GLASGOW, Sept. 10.—Andrew Carnegie to-day received the freedom of the City of Glasgow.

The Lord Provost, in his speech on the occasion, alluded with indignation to the attempt on President McKinley's life, and expressed the sympathy which the United Kingdom felt for him.

Mr. Carnegie, who was enthusiastically applauded, said Mr. McKinley had won the heart of the American people as no man had done since Lincoln. He went on to say that he believed in the coming race, the united English-speaking race, which would be good for the whole world. He hoped that the race which abolished slavery in America would be the pioneer in abolishing the crime of settling national differences by the butchery of man by man. Until the present inhuman mode was given up no real steps in civilization could be taken.

HOSHI'S MURDERER SENTENCED

Iba, Who Stabbed a Minister on June 21, to be Imprisoned with Hard Labor for Life.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 10.—The man who fatally stabbed Hoshi Toru, Minister of Communications in the last Ito cabinet, and ex-Japanese Minister to Washington, was sentenced to-day to hard labor for life.

According to the Japanese idea the punishment inflicted on the assassin of Minister Hoshi is more severe than death.

The assassin's name is Iba. He is a teacher by profession, and said he slew the Minister because he judged that his act was necessary for the good of the country. The murder took place on a street in Yokohama June 21 last.

Iba is a master of swordsmanship and a descendant of one of the famous Samurai families of Yeddo. For the murder of Hoshi he employed an antique sword of great beauty and value. The killing was accomplished so quickly that all was over before those near Hoshi realized what had happened. Six cuts with the sword were made.

Before committing the murder Iba wrote to his wife, as follows:

"I pray you to think of me as a dream. Desiring not to bring any trouble on you, I hereby divorce you. Live comfortably at the charge of your son-in-law. Though the house of Iba fall, I feel no guilt toward my ancestors, for I shall have accomplished my purpose."

CZAR STARTS FOR GERMANY.

The Czarina Will Not Accompany Him to Dantsic, but Will Later on Join Him for the Visit to France.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 10.—The Czar and Czarina and the imperial children, the King and Queen of England, the King of Denmark, the King of Greece, and twenty-eight royal Princes and Princesses, all on one train, arrived here at noon to-day from Fredensborg and were present at a farewell luncheon on board the Russian imperial yacht Standart. Then all the party, with the exception of the Czar, went on board the imperial yacht Pole Star to take leave of the Czarina. The Standart soon afterward weighed anchor and started for Dantsic, the Danish forts and all the men-of-war in the harbor saluting.

The Czar is going to Dantsic alone, the Czarina and the imperial children sailing on the Pole Star to Kiel. Later the Czarina will join the Czar for the visit to France, but their children will not accompany them.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Owing to the German tariff against Austro-Hungarian exports and to the suspicions entertained in Austria-Hungary concerning Russia's Balkan policy, the meeting between Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William is not heralded by the press of Vienna and Budapest with the customary enthusiasm, although satisfaction is displayed that the period of ill-feeling between Germany and Russia is at an end.

On the other hand, The North German Gazette, in an inspired note, lays singular stress upon the friendly personal relations between the Czar and the Kaiser, and says that Count von Bülow will be present at the meeting, at the desire of the Russian Emperor.

Stimulated by the attack upon President McKinley, Continental Governments are adopting the greatest precautions to insure the safety of the touring sovereigns. Twenty-five thousand troops will be employed in France to protect the routes taken by Emperor Nicholas. The French, Swiss, and Italian Governments have ordered their police to exercise the greatest vigilance on the frontiers in the expectation that frightened Anarchists will seek refuge in flight.

The supposition that anarchism might form a subject of conversation at the meeting of the rulers was probably the origin of the unfounded report that Emperor William would call an international conference to deal with the evil.

PRAISED BY LORD ROBERTS.

His Final List of Recommendations for Awards Published.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The London Gazette publishes to-day Lord Roberts's final list of recommendations for awards for meritorious service in South Africa. It extends to forty-one pages, with an average of 130 names per page. The recommendations affect every rank and branch of the service, the list including Col. Yule, who conducted the masterly retreat from Dundee to Ladysmith, the omission of whose name from previous lists had excited much comment in military circles.

In a dispatch expressing his high appreciation of the promptitude and completeness with which all the administrative departments at home and in the colonies met his demands, Lord Roberts trusts that the list of recommendations will not be thought too long, "considering the number engaged, the extent and severity of the operations and the very great hardships cheerfully borne by all ranks."

In the course of the dispatch Lord Roberts testifies that "the opportune arrival of the Indian contingent saved the situation in Natal."

DR. KRAUSE AGAIN REMANDED.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Dr. Krause, ex-Governor of Johannesburg, who was arrested last week, arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court, and remanded on a charge of treason, was brought up again in the same court to-day. He was informed that a warrant charging him with incitement to murder had been issued in the Transvaal.

Sir George Lewis, on behalf of the prisoner, said it seemed strange, since Dr. Krause had been in England fourteen months as a paroled prisoner of war, that a warrant should be issued in the Transvaal because of acts committed in England, and he asked how could a gentleman not an English subject be charged with high treason.

The case was adjourned to await the arrival of the papers from the Transvaal.

COLOMBIAN REBELS WARNED.

Text of Notice that Isthmian Traffic Will Be Protected—All Quiet at Bocas del Toro.

COLON, Colombia, (via Galveston,) Sept. 10.—The following is the text of the communication, dated Sept. 4, in which the United States Consul replied to the rebel manifesto addressed to foreign Consuls in Colon, dated Gatun, Sept. 3, and signed by Gen. Patino, which intimated that Patino intended to attack Colon shortly and which requested that the respective nationalities be notified.

"I acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday, and hereby respectfully notify you that any interference on your part with the free transit of goods or passengers across the Isthmus of Panama would be a violation of treaty rights with my Government, and the latter, should you attempt such interference, would act accordingly.

"Obstruction of free access to the Panama railroad stations in Colon from any docks at this port, or obstruction of the main streets leading to the Panama Railroad stations, or any act on the part of the insurgent forces rendering such access dangerous, would be regarded as interference with the above-mentioned free transit."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Commander Sargent of the gunboat Machias, who was sent to Bocas del Toro to ascertain if American interests in that quarter were in danger:

Colon, Sept. 10.

Secretary Navy, Washington:

On return from Bocas del Toro I do not consider the lives and property of American citizens in danger. The position of the insurgents isolated; the Island of Provision, distance three miles from town. The situation is controlled. More than 200 national forces. SARGENT.

NEW PERUVIAN CABINET.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 10.—The new Peruvian Cabinet is made up as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Dr. CESAREO CHACALTANA.

Minister of the Interior—Dr. LEONIDAS CARDENAS.

Minister of War and Marine—MELITON CARBAJAL.

Minister of Finance—ADRIAN WARD.

Minister of Justice—Dr. LIZARDO ALZAMORA.

Minister of Public Works—Dr. EUGENE LARRABURE.

Ambassador White's Plans.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—United States Ambassador White returned to Berlin to-night from Sassnitz. He expects to leave here on Sept. 15 for the United States, going by way of England, but will return here about Nov. 1.

Bequests to Charitable Institutions.

The will of Margaret Doyle was filed

IAMROCK'S STOCK OF LUCK

Sir Thomas Lipton Has Eight Mascots for the Challenger.

IRISH YACHT'S FAST TRIAL

Aspirant for the America's Cup to Try Another New Mainsail in To-day's Spin.

If a mascot really counts for anything in a yacht race, Sir Thomas Lipton ought to win beyond peradventure, for he has enough mascots on board the Erin to start a menagerie.

"I have eight of them," said he yesterday, "and I don't know how many more are coming before the race. The last one was a black cat which arrived on Monday, but next to my two dogs, 'Mike' and 'Pat,' I like that little fox terrier sent me the other day by a gentleman who raises them. He is a little thoroughbred, and no mistake. He is called 'Lucky Leaf,' meaning the Shamrock, of course."

Out of a cloudy sky that threatened rain there came only a light breeze from the southeast yesterday afternoon, but it was enough to send the green yacht over a course of about sixteen miles to stretch her mainsail and to try a new working gaff topsail. She went almost to Sandy Hook Lightship, and while she did not develop as much speed as usual, she did cover 1⅛ miles in twelve minutes while beating out of Gedney's Channel.

Among the yachts that followed the Shamrock over part of the course were the steam yacht Priscilla, the yawl Vigilant, and Rear Commodore Frederick Hoyt's cutter Isolde.

The outlook for a race was anything but promising during the forenoon, but just as the crew of the Shamrock sat down to dinner there came a fine breeze from the southeast, and the cloudy sky seemed to indicate that there would be plenty of wind before long.

Up went the challenger's big mainsail at 1 o'clock, and half an hour later a working gaff topsail was sent up and laced to the mast. The sail fitted perfectly, and so did the mainsail with the exception of a few wrinkles in the leach, which were taken out later with the draw string.

Sir Thomas Lipton, with Mr. and Mrs. Jameson, George L. Watson, Mr. Ratsey, Commodore Hilliard, and Dr. Mackay, went on board the Shamrock from the Erin's launch at 2:02. A moment later the mooring was slipped, the head sails—staysail, No. 1, and baby jib topsail—were broken out, and the yacht filled away on the port tack. Five minutes after Capt. Sycamore jibed her and headed her out to sea.

Turning the point of the Hook, twenty-eight men "tailed on" the main sheet and hauled it aft. Standing on the weather side of the deck in a row, they made quite a spirited picture. Eight more trimmed down the staysail sheet, and a few moments the yacht gave another exhibition of her ability to "point" and "foot" at the same time. On this port tack she fetched to windward of the northwest buoy, at the entrance to Gedney's Channel. At 2:35 she went about to port, making a short hitch across the channel. Three other tacks were made in the next twelve minutes, and these brought her out in deep water.

Capt. Sycamore kept her going out to sea on the starboard tack for forty minutes, when a few drops of rain fell. It was the signal to go home, for there was no need of wetting those fine racing sails. So at 3:27 around came the yacht to the port tack. Sheets were quickly eased to starboard, and the yacht Shamrock took on some of her old speed under the influence of the freshening beam wind. During the close-hauled work coming out, the wind had never exceeded eight knots, and the Shamrock, without any clubtopsail, did not average more than 7 knots, but on the beach in, with sheets started, she made 12 knots, and some thought a little over at times.

At 4 o'clock she had cleared the inner buoy of Gedney's Channel, where sheets were trimmed down again for the stretch into the bay. She picked up her mooring at 4:20, took in her sails, and made all snug for the night.

After the spin, Sir Thomas Lipton, when seen on board the Erin, said: "We should have staid out longer to-day, but we did not want to get our sails wet just now. It certainly did look like a hard rain.

"We shall not go out until 2 o'clock to-morrow," continued Sir Thomas, "on account of having to bend a new mainsail. It is not the fourth, but the fifth, she has had on since we came over. We have plenty of clothes for her, you see, and we want to try this new sail. We shall sail on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and on Sunday morning the yacht will be put in the dry dock. She will remain there until Thursday, when both yachts are to be measured. The first race for the cup, as you know, will be sailed on Saturday. I think we have a good chance to win, because I believe the Shamrock is a very fast boat."

Sir Thomas had as his guests on the Erin former Secretary of the Treasury John Carlisle and two members of Parliament.

COLUMBIA AT BRISTOL.

Defender of the America's Cup to be Refitted for the International Yacht Races.

BRISTOL, R. I., Sept. 10.—The cup defender Columbia came up the bay to-day from Newport to-day, dropping anchor at 6 o'clock off the boat shops. The craft was brought here to receive light racing gear for the cup contests off Sandy Hook. At the time of her arrival the Columbia had no mainsail bent, and nearly all her other canvas was in the shop where it is being refitted. Little was done on board this morning beyond the overhauling of some of the lighter sails. The craft, it is believed, will be fitted out here. Her mainsail will be bent by Thursday, when she will proceed to New York for docking and also for some finishing touches before she goes out for the first race, a week from Saturday.

The Constitution still remains anchored in her usual berth. The topmast has not yet been lowered, and this morning Capt. Rhodes had one of the mainsails, which was on board the Mount Morris, taken to the yacht and partly bent. This was for the purpose of drying out the big canvas. It was hoisted up to the full length and allowed to remain set for several hours, when it was lowered. The other mainsail will also be given a drying out before being taken to the storage loft. It has not yet been announced on what day the Constitution will be taken to New London.

Indian Harbor Y. C. Regatta.

The Race Committee of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club of Greenwich, Conn., which is composed of Frank Bowne Jones, Chairman; Charles F. Kirby, Frank C. Henderson, Charles E. Simms, and Richard Outwater, announces that the Autumn races of the club for all classes will be held next Saturday. Suitable prizes will be awarded in all classes in which one or more yachts start, and second prizes will be awarded in all classes in which four or more yachts start.

Commodore Frank Tilford offers a cup for the 75-foot class of schooners, Vice Commodore Alfred Peats offers a cup for the 30-foot class of sloops, Rear Commodore George F. Dominick offers a cup for the 30-foot class of sloops, Capt. George G. Tyson offers a cup for the 43-foot class of sloops, J. Kennedy Tod offers a cup for the raceabout class, and Robert B. Baker offers a cup for competition by club yachts, to be won twice by the same owner. This will be the first competition for this cup, and it will be awarded to the club yacht making the best average corrected time over the courses. Entries will be received by the Chairman of the Regatta Committee, at 29 Broadway, up to to-morrow.

Yacht Sales and Charters.

The following sales of yachts have been made through the office of Huntington & Seaman of this city: The sloop Alys, by W. Barklie Henry of Philadelphia, Penn., to Daniel Bacon of this city; the pole-mast sloop Marguerite, by Charles Lincoln of Hartford, Conn., to George G. Bell of this city, and the Seawanhaka knockabout Karma, by W. H. Crossman of this city to W. Barklie Henry of Philadelphia, Penn.

Automobilists in Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Nearly all of the automobilists who left Poughkeepsie this morning arrived in good time at Albany this evening. There were only a few minor accidents, but five miles out of Poughkeepsie a steam machine, it was reported, turned upside down and caught fire, being badly damaged. The occupants were thrown out, but not injured. Cornelius J. Field experienced some difficulty over the poor and sandy roads beyond Rhinebeck, his motorette at one time running outside of the road and turning clear around as though it were a horse anxious to go home. The running gear was badly strained. David Wolf Bishop continued his good work all along the route, and was the first to reach Hudson from Poughkeepsie, where stop was made for lunch. R. E. McGregor and Albert C. Bostwick soon followed. Col. John Jacob Astor was loudly greeted by the residents of Rhinebeck as the automobilists sped through. He stated that, although it had been understood at the start that there was to be no racing, the run would undoubtedly develop several spirited contests between various machines, as several wagers have been made on the result. Col. Astor will not continue with the party to-morrow.

GREAT TROTTERS MATCHED.

Race Arranged for Cresceus and The Abbot for $20,000 Purse at Readville.

Negotiations for a return match race between the two greatest trotting horses in the world, George H. Ketcham's Cresceus, 2:02¼, and John J. Scannell's The Abbot, 2:03¼, yesterday were completed by C. W. Jewett, Secretary of the Readville (Mass.) trotting track, who came to New York on Sunday on that errand, as the representative of the Readville track and of Thomas W. Lawson; owner of the trotter Boralma.

The new race is planned to be a substitute for the race arranged last Fall by Mr. Lawson, in the $50,000 sweepstakes for Cresceus, Charley Herr, and Boralma, to be trotted at Readville on Sept. 10. That event recently fell through, because none of the horses except Cresceus could be got ready to race on the date named, which will be the week of the New England Breeders Association's trotting meeting at Readville. Mr. Lawson then authorized Mr. Jewett to offer a purse of $20,000 for the race between Cresceus and The Abbot, and with that proposition Jewett came on to New York to discuss the matter with Mr. Ketcham, who is stopping at the Hotel Cadillac.

The first meeting was held Sunday night, when Ketcham stated that he was ready to race Cresceus against any horse in the world, but refused to enter into negotiations on any terms other than that the winner of the race should take all the money of the stake and purse. The matter rested there until yesterday, when Mr. Jewett, having communicated with Ed Geers, trainer of The Abbot, by telegraph, notified Ketcham that Geers had expressed a willingness to race against Cresceus and had agreed to make the race on the terms proposed by the owners of the Readville track and Lawson, and also had accepted the proposition of Ketcham that the winner should take all the purse. The offer of the purse stipulated that the race shall be mile heats, three in five.

Ketcham, when informed of the action taken by Geers, agreed to the match. The contract for the race has been prepared by Jewett and is ready for the horse owners to sign.

In making the offer of the big purse for the champions' trotting race, Lawson made the stipulation, similar to the one he made for the sweepstakes which has fallen through, namely, that the gate receipts on the day of the great match shall go to charity. The charity which is to receive the proceeds is the West End Day Nursery of Boston.

The horses have met before this season, at Brighton Beach in August, when Cresceus beat The Abbot decisively, wining the first heat in new race record time and distancing The Abbot in the second heat. Geers since that defeat has asked on several occasions for another match. Ketcham however, declined to give him the race until yesterday's agreement was made, though one match actually was agreed upon, to be trotted at Hartford. Ketcham later decided, however, that he would not race, as some part of the contract for the match had been violated. On the occasion of the former meeting it was said after the race that the result was not a fair one, as The Abbot had been sick and had not had time in which to recover when the date of the Brighton Beach match arrived. Now, however, both horses are in the best possible condition, and the meeting of the fastest trotters in the world next week is expected to result in the establishing of a race record even faster than the time made by Cresceus when he beat The Abbot in the Summer.

While the arrangements for the champions' match were being made, another race was agreed upon, to be trotted on the same day, Lawson's Boralma being matched against Geers's great young trotter Lord Derby.

Trotting Races at Plattsburg.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The Clinton County fair opened here to-day with good weather and a big attendance.

The racing was good. Silver Glow, a bay gelding owned by W. R. Janvier, proprietor of the Silver Springs Stock Farm, Ticonderoga, N. Y., won the 2:50 trot. May Queen, bay mare, owned by E. A. Sunderlin, Lebanon, N. H., won the 2:22 pace. Following is the summary:

2:50 trot; stake, $500.

Silver Glow, b. g., W. R. Janvier, Ticonderoga, N. Y.	2	1	1	1
Miles, blk. g., J. J. Thompson, St. Albans, Vt.	1	8	3	3
Joe Scott, blk. g., R. McLennan, Cornwall, Ontario	5	2	2	2
Palori, b. s., C. W. Reagan, St. Albans, Vt.	4	5	5	4
Lightning, b. g., J. H. Whitcomb, Essex Junction, Vt.	3	4	4	*
Dyke, b. g., Charles Donah, Plattsburg, N. Y.				*

*Distanced.

Time—2:23¼; 2:22½; 2:21¼; 2:21½.

2:22 pace; purse, $500.

May Queen, b. m., E. A. Sunderlin, Lebanon, N. H.	1	1	1	
Dorothy Marie, b. m., Melvin Kennedy, Poultney, Vt.	2	2	2	
Slick Goods, b. m., Frank Wicker, Ticonderoga, N. Y.	3	3	4	
Fannie Wilson, br. s., Luke Livingston, South Hero, Vt.	4	4	5	
Lady Chimes, b. m., T. Latour, Saranac Lake, N. Y.	5	5	3	

Worcester's Harness Meeting Opens.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 10.—The September meeting of the Worcester Driving Park Company opened to-day with the 2:17 pace, 2:35 trot, and 2:29 pace on the card. The favorites were dumped in the first two races, but Nanlwa, who was picked to win the slow pace, got away with it in straight heats. Belle Uline was backed for the 2:17 pace, but Gloria had more speed and won in straight heats. The one contest of the day was in the 2:35 trot. Masetto was the favorite, but he was inclined to go in the air, and Bemay pulled out first money in five heats. The summaries:

2:17 class, pace; purse $300.

Gloria, b. m., by Ethan Wilkes, (Fox)	1	1	1	
Belle Uline, b. m., (Putnam)	2	2	3	
Harry Hotspur, ch. g., (Devlin)	5	6	2	
Arius, b. g., (Warren)	3	4	5	
Phebon W., br. g., (Clarke)	6	3	4	
Lagoda Boy, gr. g., (Cox)	4	5	6	

Time—2:14¼; 2:14¾; 2:15¾.

2:35 class, trot, purse $300.

Bemay, blk. m., by Baronase, (snyder)	3	1	2	1
Masetto, blk. g., (Birney)	1	2	1	2
Gard Belle, b. m., (Turley)	2	7	4	3
Maud, b. m., (Fox)	4	3	3	4
Vinceaus, m., (Sullivan)	8	4	dis	
Florence C., blk. m., (Burlingame)	5	6	dis	
Mackey Wilkes, b. g., (Galvin)	7	5	dis	

Time—2:22½; 2:21½; 2:19¼; 2:19¼; 2:22½.

2:29 pace, purse $300.

Nanlwa, b. m., by Charles Derby, (Isabel)	1	1	1	
Trixie, gr. m., (Van Houten)	2	4	2	
Robert C., b. g., (Holmes)	5	2	5	
Red Thorn, b. g., (Rathbun)	8	8	3	
Ready Boy, b. g., (Hicks)	4	6	4	
Cephyr II, b. m., (Fox)	6	5	dr	
Guy Wonder, b. g., (White)	3	ro		
Reed Patchen, r. g., (Cox)	7	ro		

Time—2:17¾; 2:20¾; 2:22¾.

Grand Circuit Harness Races.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Owing to threatening weather a small crowd witnessed the Grand Circuit races at the State Fair track this afternoon. The first on the card was the unfinished 2:14 pace, which was won by The Hero in 2:10½, lowering his mark. Summary:

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,200; three in five.

The Hero, b. h., (Joe Baracola, by Gambetta-Wilkes, (Biggs)	1	2	1	1
Junero, blk. m.	2	1	8	2
Belle Cannon, b. m.	3	5	4	4
Frank Yukum, b. g.	5	3	5	3
John H., b. g.	6	4	2	dr
Frank, br. g.	4	6	dr.	

Time—2:11¼; 2:12¾; 2:11; 2:10½.

2:24 Class.—Trotting; Woodruff Stakes; purse $5,000, best three in five.

Neva Simmons, b. m., by Simmons' Neva, (Price)	3	1	2	2	1
Country Jay, ch. g.	2	6	1	1	2
Electa, b. m.	1	5	5	3	3
Marequa, ch. g.	4	2	4	5	4
Ira Dee, b. m.	6	3	3	4	5
Mattie Smeltz, ch. m.	5	4	dis.		

Time—2:12¼; 2:13¾; 2:10½; 2:10¾; 2:12½; 2:13.

2:18 Class.—Pacing. Purse $1,200. Three in five.

Birchbud, br. m., by Birchwood-Sathette, (Ernest)	2	3	5	1	4	1
Frasier, ch. g., by Sphinx, (McHenry)	5	1	1	3	5	4
Mirah, b. m., by Guy Princeton, (Smith)	1	2	2	4	3	2
Teddy F., rn. g., by Savona Chimes-Kitty Regent, (Snow)	4	6	4	2	1	3
Pop, b. g., by Pluck, by Albert W., (Croy)	3	5	3	5	2	ro.
Clover, b. m., by Gambetta Wilkes, (Coates)	6	4	6	6	dr.	
Orin, b. g., by Greystone, by Mambrino, (Hudson)						Dis.

Time—2:09¼; 2:11; 2:10½; 2:10¾; 2:15¼; 2:18; 2:14¾.

2:16 class, trotting, for amateurs, (two in three.)

Rainforth, blk. g., by Paymaster, (C. R. Mayers,) Columbus, Ohio	1	1	
Louis Jefferson, br. m., by Jefferson, (C. K. G. Billings,) Chicago	2	2	
Major Ross, br. g., by Antero, (Horace White,) Syracuse	3	3	

Time—2:20; 2:18¾.

ONE JUMP BEAT FAVORITE

Charagrace, at Odds On, Threw Rider and Lost Stakes.

DECANTER TOOK HANDICAP

Hitchcock's Horse, in a Hot Finish, Won the Best Race of the Day at Sheepshead Bay.

Aside from that chance of being left at the post, it is doubtful if ever a favorite in a horse race was beaten so quickly and summarily as was the strong public choice Charagrace in the Mineola Hurdle Handicap, one of the stake features of the programme at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday. It requires much confidence for the average racegoer to lay odds on any horse, and the confidence must be multiplied many times before he will bet odds on a steeplechaser or hurdle racer.

The confidence was there yesterday, however, when the crack jumper of the Beard Stable was called on to race and jump against a moderate lot of timber toppers, for the Mineola Stakes, at two miles on the turf course, over eight flights of hurdles, and so strong and steady was the support the Beard entry received over the five opposing him that at post time latecomers were looking for 9 to 10 against the chance of Charagrace. In the language of the betting ring, Charagrace "could not lose unless he fell," and as he has earned the reputation of being one of the surest jumpers that ever raced in the United States, the Charagrace partisans climbed into the grand stand as the horses went to the post, and in pleasant expectancy waited for Charagrace to romp home at the head of the field.

The red flag of the starter fell, and Charagrace went away with his horses, racing well in hand to the first hurdle, just in front of the club stand, looking able to run over his opponents at will. That was as far as he got in the race, for Charagrace is old and cunning, and evidently did not feel like racing just at that time. The first jump gave him the chance to buck his jockey Heuston out of the saddle, after which Charagrace trotted off and amused himself for a time trying to avoid the stablehands who chased him. The remainder of the field went on with the favorite out of the race, while a gasp of horror arose from the knowing among the backers of Charagrace. Others, however, deceived by a slight resemblance in the colors, cheered on the effort of James McCormick's 4-1 by King Alfonso, Peter Wimmer, in the race and was a contender until the last half mile was begun. Miss Mitchell led for about a mile and a half after which Semper Ira went to the front and won, ridden out before Cephalagia, who beat Miss Mitchell a neck.

Only one other stake race was on the afternoon's programme, this being the Flight stakes, for all ages. R. R. Keene's great sprinter Voter was named to go in this, and for that reason the owners of five of the six other horses named to run decided to withdraw their entries. Only the two-year-old filly Flora Pomona then was left to race against Voter, and so the race was virtually a walkover for the Keene horse, who ran a mile all out running, and galloped in, pulling up, three lengths before the filly.

The best race of the day was the second on the card, a handicap at one mile and a furlong, with seven runners, among whom Decanter, Advance Guard, Wax Taper, and Watercure were the most prominent and the best backed in the order named. Belle of Troy slipped away to the front early in the race and made the running with Advance Guard and Decanter the closest to her to the last turn, where Decanter went on after the mare, followed by Advance Guard. Decanter gradually wore down Belle of Troy, and getting up in the last half furlong of the race, won, ridden out, by a half length, with Belle of Troy second, a length and a half before Advance Guard, who closed strong at the end. Wax Taper began to waver on the back stretch, and swerving badly at the finish, pulled up lame. In the opening race the fast Western filly Endurance by Right, at odds on, romped in front of her field all the way and won as she pleased. Satire, favorite for the fifth race, got away in front and was never headed, though he was forced to the whip near the finish and had to be ridden out to beat Scotch Bush. In the last event Astor was the choice, but after racing back in the crowd for the greater part of the journey was beaten out by William C. Whitney's Black Dick, who went to the front on the far turn and held the lead for the remainder of the distance. The weather was pleasant and the attendance large. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last six furlongs of the new Futurity course. J. W. Schorr's Endurance by Right, b. f., by Inspector B.-Early Morn, 124 pounds, (T. Woods,) 7 to 20 and out, won easily by two lengths; W. H. Sealey's Caughnawaga, ch. c., 107, (O'Connor,) 7 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by a length and a half from J. W. Forsythe's Belle's Commoner, b. c., 112, (Beauchamp,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:13 1-5. Peninsula, Lombre, Kaloma, Andy Williams, Bon Mot, and Destitute also ran. Value to the winner, $810. Endurance by Right always the favorite. Winner trained by J. F. Schorr.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap, at one mile and a furlong. P. R. Hitchcock's Decanter, b. h., 6 years, by Decciver-Maudlin, 113 pounds, (T. Burns,) 13 to 5 and even, won ridden out and whipping by a half length; John E. McDonald's Belle of Troy, ch. m., 5, 109, (Wonderly,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by three parts of a length from Carruthers & Shield's Advance Guard, ch. c., 4, 110, (O'Connor,) 14 to 5 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:53 2-5. Wax Taper, Voter, Bellario, and St. Finnan also ran. Value to the winner, $1,010. Decanter the post favorite. Winner trained by W. P. Burch.

THIRD RACE.—The Flight Stakes, for two-year-olds and upward, special weights, with penalties and allowances; seven furlongs on the Withers track. James R. Keene's Voter, 5 yrs. h., aged, by Friar's Balsam-Mavourneen, 115 pounds, (Spencer,) 1 to 15 and out, won in a gallop, pulling up, by three lengths, J. W. Schorr's Flora Pomona, b. f., by Florist-Fanny Willoughby, 87, (J. Martin,) 12 to 1 and out, second. Only two horses ran. Time—1:27 2-5. Value of stakes to the winner, $3,375. Winner trained by James Rowe.

FOURTH RACE.—The Mineola Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; two miles on the turf course over eight flights of hurdles. Mr. Chamblett's Semper Ira, b. g., 4 years, by Logic-La Sylphide, 141 pounds, (Veitch,) 6 to 1 and 3 to 1, won, ridden out by two lengths. J. W. Smythe's Cephalogia, b. g., 4, by Mars-Be and S., 146, (Houlihan,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by a neck from J. E. Widener's Miss Mitchell, b. m., 5, by Candlemas-Magic Mitchell, 132, (Helder,) 7 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—3:51. Charagrace, Matt Simpson, and Draughtsman also ran. Charagrace threw his rider at first jump. Value of stakes to the winner, $1,050. Charagrace the favorite at 9 to 10 and out. Winner trained by S. Veitch.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $500 in 1901, selling allowances; six furlongs on the main track. J. Taber's Satire, b. g., by Juvenal-Sandala, 110 pounds, (Wonderly,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won ridden out by two lengths; W. H. Sealey's Scotch Bush, ch. f., 103, (Cochran,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by three parts of a length from The Oneck Stable's Arab, b. g., 103, (L. Smith,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Rowdy, Lone Fisherman, Vesunia, Potosi, Balloon, Welsh Girl, San Luis, Hops, Mintage, Queen Carnival, Bounteous, Icicle, Cherries, Tonicum, and Prince of Melrose also ran. Value to the winner, $710. Satire the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. William C. Whitney's Black Dick, blk. c., 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Merdin, 99 pounds, (Wonderly,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a half length; George Rother's Astor, b. g., 6, 105, (O'Connor,) 5 to 2 and even, second by two lengths from Frank Farrell's Dolando, b. g., aged, 105, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:48. The Amason, Larva, Federalist, George Simons, Annie Thompson, Double Six, Lucent, and Anna Darling also ran. Value to the winner, $880. Astor the post favorite. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. Shandonfield, 110 pounds; Clipper, 108; Cast Iron and Igniter, 108 each; Gold Braid, 105; Major Tenny, 104; Shepherd, 103; Rocky, 102; Happy, 101; Electress, Tenagra, Batyah, and Nissequogue, 99 each; Cassville, Joe McGovern, and Hot, 97 each; Lenora, Ohio Girl, and Rex, 94 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile. Pincher, 111 pounds; Somerset, 110; Alfred Vargrave and Hammock, 109 each; Maltzer, 107; Dr. Riddle, Wait Not, and Harry McCoun, 106 each; Speedmas and Disturber, 105 each; Lee King, 104; Bowen and Himself, 102 each; Maria Bolton and Barbara Frietchie, 94 each; Thoroughbred, 92; Kid, 89.

THIRD RACE.—The Autumn Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; six furlongs. Par Excellence, 109 pounds; Leonid, Blackstock, Albarack, Homestead, and Major Daingerfield, 108 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The September Stakes, for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and three furlongs. Watercolor, Blues, and Terminus, 126 pounds each; Monarka and Nones, 108 each; Autolight, 106.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages, non-winners of $1,600, with allowances; six furlongs on the main track. Ethics and Isla, 129 pounds each; Somerset, 103 each; Utopian and Locket, 98 each; Ice Water and Barouche, 90 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter on the turf. Knight of Rhodes, 118 pounds; Watercure, 111; Terminus, 110, Nones, 102; Louisville, 95; The Regent, 93; Black Dick, 88; Alsike, 86.

Shaw Before the Jockey Club.

The Stewards of The Coney Island Jockey Club's meeting, now in progress at the Sheepshead Bay race track, held a meeting after the races of yesterday, and later sent out the following official announcement:

In the Great Filly Stakes, the Stewards of The Jockey Club, while they are unable to connect Shaw's riding of Blue Girl with any fraud, are of the opinion that it was most careless and inefficient, and in view of his other rides of a suspicious character at Saratoga, respectfully refer his case to the Stewards of The Jockey Club for further action.

The notice refers to the investigation asked for by William C. Whitney, last Saturday after the race for the Great Filly Stakes, won by Leonora Loring, with Mr. Whitney's filly Blue Girl second. Mr. Whitney at the time saying the riding of his filly by Shaw was the "worst looking he had ever seen." The inquiry into the race included the examination of the betting records of bookmakers, and the questioning of persons connected with Shaw, who is in the employ of the professional race track bettor George E. Smith, known better as "Pittsburg Phil." From the action taken by the Stewards of the meeting, it seems that Shaw will be permitted to ride pending the action of The Jockey Club on the case, though it is usual to suspend riders who are under suspicion until charges against them have been proved or disproved.

SPRECKELS HORSES SOLD WELL.

Fair Prices Realized for Napa Farm Yearling Thoroughbreds.

The California-bred yearling race horses the property of the sugar millionaire, Adolph B. Spreckels, and the produce of the Napa Stock Farm, were sold by auction in the paddock of the Fasig-Tipton Company at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. The horses were all well grown and in good condition, and prices averaged fairly well, the stars of the offering being the Ravelston—Marcell colt, bought by H. J. Morris for $1,100, and the St. Carlo—Piquante colt, bought by A. L. Aste for a similar price. The details of the sale follow:

Brown colt, by The Judge-Sacharisa, by Apache; H. J. Morris	$700
Chestnut filly, by Creighton-Maria F., by Leinster; W. M. Sheptell	100
Chestnut colt, by Puryear-Bridal Veil, by Clevio; E. Y. Kittridge	150
Brown filly, by Puryear-Straight Tip, by Peel; Albert Simons	175
Chestnut filly, by Creighton-Folly, by Wildidle; W. L. Powers	300
Chestnut colt, by Esher-Maya II., by Prince of Norfolk; H. J. Morris	500
Bay filly, by The Judge-Dollie McCane, by Joe Hooker; H. T. Oxnard	400
Bay filly, by Creighton-Lista Hoek, by Loyalist; Hayman & Frank	250
Brown colt, by Creighton-Cattle Kate, by Kingston; H. J. Morris	700
Bay filly, by Ravelston-Grace S., by Cyrus; S. Willis	50
Brown colt, by Creighton-Lady Cleveland M., by King Alfonso; Peter Wimmer	500
Chestnut filly, by Creighton-Atossa, by Dunlap; D. A. Boyle	175
Chestnut colt, by Creighton-Sweet Peggy, by Kyrle Daly; H. J. Morris	700
Brown colt, by Hidepeak-Tragic, by Trade Wind; H. J. Morris	150
Brown filly, by Creighton-Chartreuse, by Emperor; Bud Renaud	100
Chestnut colt, by Ravelston-Eliminetta, by St. Saviour; W. L. Powers	600
Bay filly, by Puryear-Alma Dale, by Midlothian; H. T. Griffin	150
Chestnut colt, by Ravelston-Marcell, by Luke Blackburn; H. J. Morris	1,100
Chestnut colt, by St. Carlo-Piquante, by Flamboeau; A. L. Aste	1,100
Bay filly, by Creighton-Lucille II., by St. Savior; W. L. Powers	400
Chestnut colt, by Creighton-Carnation, by Flambeau; W. L. Powers	350
Bay filly, by Trappean-Abbie F., by Judge McKinstry; G. D. Wilson	100
Bay colt, by Puryear D.-Bellguard, by Elias Lawrence; Leo Swatts	300
Bay colt, by The Judge-Floriana, by Clevio; P. D. Nolan	175

Total for twenty-four head, $9,225; average, $385.

Notes of the Turf.

The great four-year-old horse Prince of Melbourne, bought at the sale of the Beard horses at Brighton Beach in the Summer for $20,500, is so lame that there is little hope of his being able to start for the $25,000 Annual Champion Stakes, to be run on Saturday. It is thought that the horse has broken down permanently.

The catalogue for the sale of the Rancocas yearling throughbred horses, the property of Mrs. Allien, under the will of Pierre Lorillard, has been issued. Forty-two head are scheduled to be sold by the Fasig-Tipton Company at Sheepshead Bay to-morrow.

The entry for the National Stallion Stakes of 1902, the greatest event of the Morris Park Spring meeting for two-year-olds, closed last night.

The weights for the Russet Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, to be run as the last race on Friday, at one mile and a half on the turf, are announced by Handicapper Youngburgh, with Ten Broeck top weight at 126 pounds, and Iidrim, 124; Blues, 121, and First Whip, 120, the next in order that are to carry 120 pounds or more.

FALL CENTURY RUNS.

Arrangements for Individual Record and Two-Hundred-Mile Cycle Events.

Entry blanks are out for an individual record century run, which will be held over the usual Long Island course on Sunday, Sept. 22, under the auspices of the Century Road Club Association. This is the third event of the kind. In 1899 it was held in two sections, one a regular paced century run over the Bedford-Rockaway course, and the other an innovation, which consisted practically of an unpaced hundred mile scratch road race from Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, to Oakdale and return. There were prizes for the first three men to finish, and each one completing the run was enabled to secure a medal with his official time engraved thereon, thus establishing an individual record for each rider.

In the racing section 122 riders started. The pace was fast and the leaders rode the first twenty-eight miles in 1 hour and 15 minutes. C. P. Staubach checked first at the fifty-mile post, in 2 hours and 32 minutes. The race was won by W. McKenzie, in 5 hours, 41 minutes and 30 seconds, with Charles Mock and "Gus" Egloff at his rear wheel.

The 1900 record run had no paced section, being arranged as a handicap, with ten place and three time prizes, the record medal feature being omitted, as it is this year each man's net time being tabulated, as well as his place at the finish. A new course, which will also be used this year, was selected, being from Bedford Rest to Hicksville, via Massapequa, return to Massapequa, and out to Amityville, then retracing the same route. Start and finish were made from the two-hour and thirty-minute mark, finished first, in 6 hours and 36 minutes. A. E. Due (two hours) was second; time, 6 hours and 25 minutes. W. French (one hour) third; time, 5 hours and 25 minutes. The first-time prize was won by "Gus" Egloff in the fast time of 4 hours and 57 minutes. Aschorn won the second time prize, inches only separating him from Egloff. Both of these men started from scratch and kept together throughout the entire journey, Egloff winning by a furious sprint at the finish.

Entry blanks for this year's run can be secured from J. Wall, 903 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York; E. Webster Fleet, 904 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, or at the club house, 310 West Fifty-third Street, New York, any evening. The handicapping will be done by the Century Run Committee, and entries close on Thursday, September 19.

On Sunday last the pacemakers who will lead the third annual moonlight double century run of the New York State division of the Century Road Club of America, to be held next Saturday and Sunday, rode over the course selected and made all the final arrangements necessary to insure the perfect accommodations for those participating. E. A. Dyer, the Captain of the run, reports the roads as being in unusually good condition, and that all arrangements as regards checking, refreshments, and other details are now completed.

The medals for the run, made up especially for this event, are distinctly novel in design, and were greatly admired by all who saw them on the road on Sunday. The double century medal, with a sapphire set in a star over the club insignia, is something unusually attractive.

The run will start from Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, at 7:30 Saturday night, and complete the 200 miles at 7 P. M. on Sunday. The officials at the start will be on hand an hour previous to the time the first division leaves, prepared to handle all details promptly.

The pacemakers of the run who will assist Capt. Dyer will comprise C. A. Lehritter, S. E. Belcher, L. T. Singer, S. W. Stewart, Wilson Higginson, E. L. Kieger, George W. Wall, and Herman Linder. All of these are possessors of many double century bars, and can be depended upon to carry the pace at a uniform speed and endeavor to bring every one through who starts.

The medals are now on exhibition by all members of the committee, and entries are being received and badges issued by C. E. Nylander, 48 Charles Street; E. J. Porter, 120 West Thirtieth Street, and P. A. Dyer, 260 Bridge Street, Brooklyn.

DOUGLAS ALMOST BEATEN

Former Champion Only Wins by One Hole at Atlantic City.

SIXTEEN PLAYERS NOW LEFT

Travis Maintains High-Class Form—Heavy Defeat for Kennaday—Croker Loses by Missing a Train.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 10.—Sixteen players are now left of the thirty-two championship eligibles who earned their way into the match-play class yesterday, when the annual championship golf tournament of the United States was opened on the links of the Atlantic City Country Club. The first match-play round to-day developed some surprises, as is usually the case. One of the greatest of these was the narrow escape of former champion Douglas from defeat. He met a player almost unknown to Eastern golfers—George Ormiston of Pittsburg. The latter held Douglas even at the end of the morning round, and the gallery followed the two men in the afternoon, on the watch for a sensational finish. Douglas's weak point in putting was very much in evidence, and his playing was far from being good golf. Both men took 88 for the course in the morning round. Ormiston led all the way until the finish, when Douglas tied the game on the home green. In the afternoon, expectations that the former champion would return to his usual brilliancy were not fulfilled. Honors were still even at the twenty-seventh hole. Douglas then played two holes miserably, getting into the bunker, but

OLD INDIAN PATENT FOUND.

From The Kingston Freeman.

Harrison W. Nanny, the Goshen historian, while looking over some ancient papers in his possession recently unearthed the original Wawayanda patent, which has been missing for years. Mr. Nanny is of the opinion that the document was included among some of his father's papers, but is not certain.

The patent is in a remarkably good state of preservation, considering its age—nearly 200 years. It was executed March 5, 1703, and acknowledged at Haverstraw (then included in Orange County) four days later. In it the Indians whose sign manual it bears conveyed "certain tracts or parcels of vacant land named Wawayanda" "for a certain sum of money and goods" to Dr. John Bridges and company. It was recorded July 1, 1707, in the Orange County register list, by William Huddleston, who was Sheriff of New York County.

The patent is not written on parchment, as were most of the important documents in those days, but on the old hand-made paper. The ink used is as black as it was on the day when it was written and when the Indian warriors attached the hieroglyphics which stood for their names.

The value of the old document is based on sentiment purely. It has no value save as a relic. Mr. Nanny has refused an offer of $100 for the old manuscript.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:36	Sun sets...6:17	Moon rises..4:28

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:18	Gov. Isl'd...6:48	H. Gate...8:44
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:35	Gov. Isl'd...7:04	H. Gate...9:00

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Bahamas, via Nassau	*12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Buenos Ayres, Havana and Vera Cruz		
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Barbadoes		4:00 A. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana and Mexico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti		9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow		
Vaderland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 12.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Barbarossa, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
El Valle, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, North Brazil	12:00 M. *10:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, Guantanamo, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Uller, Guina	9:00 A. M.	

FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.

Arapahoe, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Harry Luckenbach, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.

Bellagio, Brazil	9:00 A. M.	

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched east Sept. 6, and are due in this city to-morrow morning.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Manila, P. I., and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched east on Monday, are due in this city Saturday morning.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 7 and up to Sept. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Sept. 15. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 15 and up to Sept. 28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 28, for dispatch per steamship Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise, which cannot be forwarded, via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 11.

Arkansas, Christiansand, Aug. 29.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Sept. 8.
Californian, New Orleans, Sept. 6.
El Cid, New Orleans, Sept. 6.
Indrana, Gibraltar, Aug. 28.
Jersey City, Ewahsea, Aug. 28.
Lahn, Bremen, Sept. 3.
Mozart, Barbados, Sept. 8.
Norge, Christiansand, Aug. 29.
Victoria, Antwerp, Aug. 27.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 12.

Archimede, Naples, Aug. 28.
Calabria, Gibraltar, Aug. 29.
Ceramine, Barbados, Sept. 6.
El Rio, New Orleans, Sept. 7.
Haverford, Southampton, Sept. 4.
Hindoo, Hull, Aug. 31.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.

Bordeaux, Havre, Aug. 31.
Columbia, Hamburg, Sept. 5.
Pennsylvania, Plymouth, Sept. 3.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.

Lucania, Liverpool, Sept. 7.
St. Paul, Southampton, Sept. 7.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 15.

Burgundia, Gibraltar, Sept. 1.
Cevic, Liverpool, Sept. 5.
El Monte, New Orleans, Sept. 9.
Hildebrand, Para, Sept. 3.
Huelva, Huelva, Sept. 1.
La Bretagne, Havre, Sept. 7.
Menominee, London, Sept. 5.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 5.

Arrived.

SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool Sept. 4 and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line.
Southeast of Fire Island at 1:41 A. M. 11th.
SS Richmond, Catherine, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:07 A. M. 11th
SS Werra, (Ger.,) Osselmann, Genoa, &c., Aug. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 1:50 A. M. 11th.
SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville Sept. 7 and Charleston 8th, with mdse. and passengers to George W. Clyde & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:25 P. M.
SS Morro Castle, Downs, Havana Sept. 7, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:13 A. M.
SS Zulia, Terrill, Maracaibo Sept. 1 and Curacao 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Sliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.
SS Ethelred, (Br.,) Nickerson, Port Antonio Sept. 4 and Port Maria 5th, with fruit to the United Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.
SS Shields, Chichester, Georgetown, S. C., Sept. 5 and Wilmington 7th, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
SS Kensington, (Br.,) Thompson, Antwerp Aug. 31, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:17 P. M.
SS Jamaica, (Nor.,) Petersen, Port Maria Sept. 3, with mdse. to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.
SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.
SS Proteus, Gager, New Orleans 5 ds, with mdse. to E. S. Allen.
SS Origen, (Nor.,) Hegge, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, and Port Maria Aug. 30, Montego Bay, &c., 31st, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M. 9th.
SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Volger, Bremen Aug. 31 and Cherbourg Sept. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:04 A. M.
SS Buenos Aires, (Span.,) Amesaga, Genoa Aug. 31, Naples, &c., 23d, with mdse. and passengers for New York and passengers for Havana and Mexico to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.
SS Appalache, (Br.,) Simpson, Shields Aug. 26, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.
SS Alliance, (Nor.,) Nielsen, Samana, San Domingo, Sept. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Hartram Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.
SS Bergenhus, (Nor.,) Svendsen, Joana, &c., Baltimore, with sugar to C. Zarnikow, McDougall & Co.—vessel to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 A. M.
SS Finance, Sukeforth, Colon Sept. 3, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M.
SS Perugia, (Br., new, 2,506 tons,) Johnston, Genoa, &c., Aug. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 2:35 P. M.
SS Colorado, (Br.,) Whitton, Hull Aug. 24 via Boston Sept. 9, with mdse. and one passenger to Henderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.
SS Lampasas, Barstow, Galveston Sept. 4 and Key West 7th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.
WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 10, 9:30 P. M., southwest, twenty miles, raining.

Sailed.

SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Vimeira, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
SS Westover, for Philadelphia.
SS Athesia, (Ger.,) for Singapore, Manila, &c.
SS Bovic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Kaiserin Maria Theresia, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Cherbourg and Southampton.
SS El Norte, for New Orleans.
SS Potomac, (Br.,) for Avonmouth.
SS Alianca, for Colon.
SS George Dumois, (Nor.,) for Kingston.
SS Tallahassee, for Savannah.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Manna Hata, for Baltimore.
SS Dardania, (Aust.,) for New Orleans.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS North America, (Ital.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Apache, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

Notice to Mariners.

The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District gives notice that the two buoys, established Aug. 19, 1901, to mark the wreck of the dumping barge in the channel in the Narrows, New York Upper Bay, have been discontinued, the wreck having been removed. The buoys, both painted red and black in horizontal stripes were a gas buoy, showing a fixed red light, and a first class spar buoy.

LUDLAM BEACH LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Oct. 7, 1901, the work of changing the color of the dwelling from white to drab will be completed. The color of the trimmings, shutters, and lantern will remain as at present. This station is located on Ludlam Beach, Sea Isle City, seacoast of New Jersey.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1901," Page 98, No. 469, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fourth Lighthouse District, 1901," Pages 10 and 18.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Lowe, from New York for London, passed Scilly at 6:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 11 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Pretoria, (Gsr.,) Capt. Karlowa, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Plymouth for New York at 12:15 P. M. to-day.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Capt. Stephens, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 1:45 A. M. Sept. 11 and proceeded.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New York for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 1:45 A. M. Sept. 11.

SS Lady Armstrong, (Br.,) Capt. Abbott, from New York for Copenhagen, &c., passed Dunnet Head yesterday.

SS Foreric, (Br.,) Capt. Whits, from New York for Shanghai, passed Malta to-day.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Fisher, from New York via Fernambuco, arr. at Rio Janeiro Sept. 8.

SS Claverdale, (Br.,) Capt. Harding, from New York for Manila, &c., arr. at Singapore previous to yesterday.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Blake, from New York via Naples, &c., arr. at Leghorn yesterday.

SS Hevellus, (Belg.,) Capt. Stapledon, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from Fernambuco for New York Sept. 8.

SS Hildebrand, (Br.,) Capt. Jonas, (from Para,) sld. from Barbados for New York Sept. 8.

SS Romney, (Br.,) Capt. Trenaman, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York to-day.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Capt. Hettmeyer, from New York, passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Umbaria, (Ital.,) Capt. Benegri, from New York, arr. at Naples Sept. 4.

SS Alexandra, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, from New York via Christiansand, &c., arr. at Stettin Sept. 5.

SS Guildhall, (Br.,) Capt. Stavely, from New York, arr. at Santander Sept. 5.

SS Falls of Keltie, (Br.,) Capt. Esterbrook, from New York via St. Michael's for Shanghai, arr. at Algiers Sept. 7.

SS Garfield, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, from Manila, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Condor, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, (from Iquique, &c.,) sld. from Montevideo for New York Aug. 15.

SS Amana, (Br.,) Capt. Carr, sld. from Calcutta for New York Aug. 18.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettencourt, sld. from Lisbon for New York Sept. 4.

SS Archimede, (Ital.,) Capt. Ansildo, (from Genoa and Naples,) sld. from St. Michael's for New York Sept. 7.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Curet, sld. from Bordeaux for New York Sept. 5.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Sagols, sld. from Marseilles for New York Sept. 8.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Lumsdane, from New York for Moville and Glasgow, passed Tory Island to-day.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, from New York, arr. at Hamilton, Bermuda, at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Montserrat, (Span.,) Capt. Lavin, from New York for Cadiz, Barcelona, and Genoa, passed St. Michael's to-day.

SS Suevic, (Br.,) Capt. Alford, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 9:20 P. M. to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne sur Mer at 5 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.70¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.62½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.38
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.08½
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05 9-16
Sugar granulated	5.25
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	21.00
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.05½
Pork, mess	16.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	9.72½
Butter, Western creamery	.20½

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 67½@68c; No. 2 red, 70½c; No. 2 oats, 34½@34¾c; No. 2 white, 36½@37c; No. 3 white, 36@36¾c; No. 2 rye, 56@56½c; fair to choice malting barley, 53@60c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.44; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.46; prime timothy seed, $5; mess pork, per bbl, $14.80@14.85; lard, per 100 lb, $9.45@9.47½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.50@8.70; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7½@7¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.25@9.30.

COTTON.—The market for cotton futures opened easy, with prices down 6@9 points, under nervous selling for both accounts, started by weak cables from Liverpool and by European selling orders. Following the call there was no additional decline, with the trading level at lowest figures of the first hour some 10 points under last night's close. Sentiment was bearishly disposed, owing to reports that spot cotton was being offered freely in the South and that receipts were due to increase rapidly from this on. Friends of the market were hampered by scarcity of supporting orders from the outside and by selling orders from New Orleans interests. Trading all the forenoon was spasmodic and reflected a confusion of opinions among conservative operators. The weather and commission houses were slow to give advice pending the appearance of the weekly Government report, due at midday. Toward noon covering caused a rally to the opening figures, but bull speculation was not a feature. Spot receipts were smaller than expected, and the weather forecast indicated showers last night and to-day pretty much over the entire belt. The Washington statement was bullishly construed, showing that late cotton in Texas has stopped growing, that deterioration in early cotton has continued, and that a short yield, with little chance of top crop, are general in parts of the Eastern and Northwestern belt. The news from the central region was fairly good on the average. While no new business was stimulated by the report, shorts were not content to risk the chance of Liverpool refusing to respond to the Government report and covered in the early afternoon and last hour. This buying was too scattering and irregular to have decided effect upon prices, though it kept the market tolerably steady in tone at a trifle over the opening bids much of the time. The feeling was still favorable to sales on advances, and bears talked of 7.50 for January as a price likely before the close of the week. The continued improvement in the condition of the President had been discounted as a general thing and had no direct bearing on the market. Spot cotton markets in the South and here were off somewhat, and this checked buying of substantial amounts for a turn. The close was steady, with prices net 6@7 points lower.

Spot cotton closed quiet and steady, with quotations ⅛c lower, on the basis of 8¼c for middling upland and 8¾c for middling Gulf. Sales, 962 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans easy, 1-16c lower, at 8 5-16c; Mobile quiet, unchanged, at 8c; Savannah quiet, unchanged, at 8c; Charleston firm, unchanged, at 7¾c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 8¼c; Norfolk quiet, ⅛c lower, at 8⅜c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8⅝c; Augusta steady, new cotton quoted at 8c; St. Louis quiet, 1-16c lower, at 8 3-16c.

Estimated receipts at New Orleans to-day are 2,700 to 3,200 bales, as compared with 2,478 bales actual last week and 1,467 bales actual last year. At Houston for to-day 3,000 to 3,500 bales, against 3,326 bales actual last week and 5,472 bales actual last year.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	7.61	7.62	7.60	7.61@7.63
October	7.63	7.64	7.58	7.62@7.63
November	7.60	7.63	7.58	7.62@7.64
December	7.62	7.68	7.61	7.65@7.66
January	7.63	7.67	7.62	7.66@7.67
February	7.64	7.64	7.64	7.66@7.67
March	7.68	7.69	7.64	7.68@7.69
April	..	..	..	7.68@7.70
May	..	..	..	7.70@7.71

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10.—Spot cotton, moderate business; prices easier; American middling fair, 5½d; good middling, 5d; middling, 4 11-16d; low middling, 4 15-32d; good ordinary, 4 7-32d; ordinary, 3 31-32d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 300 bales were for speculation, and export included 4,200 bales of American. Receipts, 3,000 bales, including 1,200 bales of American. Futures opened easier and closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, September, 4 33-64d, value; October, good ordinary clause, 4 22-64d, buyers; October and November, 4 17-64@4 18-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 15-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 14-64@4 15-64d, buyers; January and February, 4 14-64@4 15-64d, buyers; February and March, 4 14-64@4 15-64d, buyers; March and April, 4 15-64d, buyers; April and May, 4 15-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The unsettling influence of a near-by Government crop report was clearly apparent in all grain markets yesterday. What scarcely varied ½c during the entire session, and was only 1@1¼c under the previous night, on last figures. Trading lacked prominent feature, was chiefly for local account, and reflected more or less bearishness of sentiment owing to disappointing cables, a heavy Spring wheat movement, and small export trade, latter only 25 loads at all ports. The Spring wheat arrivals were about half a million bushels larger than on the corresponding day last year, while Winter wheat receipts fell 100,000 bushels short of a year ago. A notable point in this connection was the fact that St. Louis shipped only twice as much wheat as it received. Seaboard clearances of wheat and flour reached a fair total. New York and Baltimore furnished most of it. The weather map reported no frosts anywhere, but rains in Manitoba and the Dakotas. A Broomhall cable quoted the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture as estimating the world's wheat crop at 2,624,000,000 bushels, against 2,564,000,000 bushels a year ago, and the export surplus of various countries at 460,000,000 bushels. The important changes in foreign markets included 5@15 points' loss at Paris, 3 points' decline at Budapest, and a partial ½ mark advance at Berlin. Liverpool closed unchanged. Worth 5 stocks, according to Bradstreet's, increased but the week 1,804,000 bushels, against 2,463,000 bushels increase a year ago. Quotations for cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, New York, 76¾c, nominal; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 76¾c, to arrive; new, No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 77c, to arrive; new, No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 74¾c, to arrive; No. 2 red, New York, 76¼c; New, No. 2 red, New York, 76½c; new, No. 2 hard, New York, 76¼c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—Wheat lower; No. 2 red, cash, 69¾c; September, 69¾c; December, 71½c; May, 75¾c; No. 2 hard, 68½@68¾c. Corn lower; No. 2 cash, 57c; September, 57c; December, 58¾c; May, 60½c. Oats firm; No. 2 cash, 36@36¼c; September, 36¾c; December, 37c; May, 39¾c; No. 2 white, 38@38¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 10.—Close: Wheat—Cash, 68c; September, 67½@67¾c; December, 65¾c, on track. No. 1 hard, 70c; No. 1 Northern, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 65½c. Flour—First patents, $3.85@$3.95; second patents, $3.65@$3.75; first clears, $2.80@$2.85; second clears, $2.20. Bran, in bulk, $13@$13.50.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 10.—Wheat lower. Closed: No. 1 Northern, 69½@70c; No. 2 Northern, 67½@68½c; December, 70¾c. Rye steady; No. 1, 54c. Barley dull; No. 1, 60c; sample, 45@56½c. Corn—December, 57¾c.

DULUTH, Sept. 10.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 71c; No. 1 Northern, 68½c; No. 2 Northern, 66c; October, 68½c; December, 68¾c; May, 72¼c. Corn, 55½c. Oats, 35½@35¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$4; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.85; Spring clears, $2.85@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.60; no grade, $18.50@$19, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Steady; fair to good, $2.85@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. CORNMEAL—Quiet; kiln-dried, $3.25@$3.50, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Easy; fine white and yellow, $1.35@$100; coarse, $1.20@$1.25. FEED—Quiet; Spring bran, spot, $17.50, sacks, to arrive, $17@$17.50; Winter bran, bulk, $17; coarse Winter bran, $18.50@$20; city bran, $18; cornmeal, $29; linseed oil cake, $29; corn oil cake, $22.50; hominy chop, $21; oil meal, $30.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	74 13-16	74¾	74¾	74¾
October	74½	74¾	74¾	74¾
December	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
May	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Corn—				
September	61¾	61¾	61¼	61¾
October	61¾	61¾	61¾	..
December	..	62¼	61¾	61¾
May	62¾	63¼	62¾	62¾
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$9.70

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	68 7-16	68 7-16	68 3-16	68¾
December	70¾	70¾	70½	70¾
May	74 3-16	74¾	74	74¾
Corn—				
September	55½	55¾	55¼	55½
December	57¾	57 13-16	57	57¾
May	59½	59¾	59	59¾
Oats—				
September	33¾	33½	33¾	33¾
December	35¼	35¼	34¾	35
May	37¼	37¾	37¼	37¼
Lard—				
October	$9.42½	$9.45	$9.37½	$9.40
January	9.22½	9.22½	9.12½	9.17½
Ribs—				
October	8.70	8.70	8.60	8.67½
January	8.20	8.20	8.10	8.15
Pork—				
October	14.82½	14.82½	14.75	14.80
January	15.90	15.90	15.75	15.80

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm, $15.75@$16.75; family, $17; short clear, $16.75@$18.25. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—Quiet, $20@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Quiet; bacons, 8¾c; 180-lb, 8¾c; 160-lb, 8¾c; 140-lb, 9c; pigs, 9¼@9¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking, 11¼c; 10-lb, 10@10¼c; 12-lb, 9¼@9¾c; 14-lb, 9¼c; pickled shoulders steady, 7¼c; pickled hams quiet, 10¾@11¼c. TALLOW—Dull; city, 5¼c; country, 5¾@5¾c. LARD—Quiet, $9.72½@9.75; city lard quiet, $9.15; refined lard steady; South America, $10.50; Continent, $10; Brazil, kegs, $11.60; compound strong, 7⅞@7¾c. STEARINE—Dull; oleo, 10¼c; city lard stearine, 10¾c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	..	..	..	4.85@4.70
October	..	..	..	4.70@4.75
November	..	..	..	4.80@4.85
December	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.85@5.00
January	..	..	..	5.00@5.05
February	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10@5.15
March	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20@5.25
April	..	..	..	5.25@5.30
May	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35@5.40
June	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40@5.45
July	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45@5.50
August	..	..	..	5.50@5.55

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market steady; good average Santos, 4$500; receipts, 64,000 bags, (three days;) stock, 1,001,000 bags. Rio—Coffee market opened unchanged at 2:30 P. M., net unchanged to ¼ pf lower; sales, 4,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened irregular, unchanged to ¼f lower; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., steady and unchanged; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 28,000 bags; January, 34.50; February, 34.75; March, 35.00; April, 35.25; May, 35.50; June, 35.75; July, 36.00; August, 36.00; September, 33.75; October, 33.75; November, 34.00; December, 34.25. Rio—Coffee market quiet; No. 7 Rio, 4$625; exchange, 10 16-32d; receipts, 49,000 bags, (two days;) cleared for the United States, 34,200 bags; cleared for Europe, nil; stock, 566,000 bags.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.50, and in bulk, $4.95; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.45, and in bulk, $4.90; refined, cases, New York, $8.50. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 40@41c; off Summer yellow, 37½@38c; prime white, 44c; prime Winter yellow, 44c; linseed oil, American, raw, 50c; American, boiled, 52c; Calcutta, raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 70c.

METALS.—Conditions prevalent in the market for metals were rather of bearish average. Tin again eased off under liquidation as a result of recent heavy arrivals at this port, as did also the London market for that metal, the close there being weak and £1 lower than the previous night's close to £113 12s 3d for spot and £111 for futures. The close here was weak at $25.75@$25.25, with trading very light all day. Copper in London was 3s 6d better, owing to an increase in demand, the spot standing at £67 6s 3d and futures at £67 18s 3d. Here the market was nominally unchanged at 18¼@17c for Lake Superior and 16⅝@15¾c for casting and electrolytic. Lead was dull and unchanged at home and abroad, closing at $4.37½ and at £12, respectively. Spelter here was firm with the southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence southerly along the said westerly side of Broadway two hundred and one (201) feet and ten (10) inches to the corner, the point or place of beginning.

The foregoing property is sold subject to the lien of two certain mortgages aggregating the sum of $463,730.50 and interest thereon.

Dated New York, August 21st, 1901.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the prior liens on the said premises is $486,430.98; the approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $59,931.27.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, au21-2aw3vW&Sat&s11

Surrogate Notices.

RHODES, RALPH BROWN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ralph Brown Rhodes, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Bolton Hall, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of June, 1901. ANNE R. R. HINTON, Administratrix. BOLTON HALL, Attorney, R. 130, 111 Broadway, New York City.

TURNER, JOHN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN T. TURNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James and Thomas H. Troy, No. 16 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of May, 1901. EMILY F. TROY, JOSEPH B. TURNER, Administrators. JAMES and THOMAS H. TROY, Attorneys for Administrators, 16 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

WILLIAMS, HANNAH E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH E. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 76 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of January next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of July, 1901. ELLIS P. WILLIAMS, FLETCHER C. WILLIAMS, HENRY D. WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Surrogate Notices.

WILSON, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1901. GEORGE W. McADAM, Executor of Estate of John H. Wilson. ap10-1aw6mW

WORTMANN, SIGISMUND B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIGISMUND B. WORTMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Shepard & Prentiss, No. 19 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of August, 1901. EVA WORTMANN, Executrix. SHEPARD & PRENTISS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 19 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au21-1aw6mW

GOURDIER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GOURDIER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of David McClure, 22 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of April, 1901. EDWARD GOURD

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,484,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 223 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
List of current offerings sent on application. Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
Letters of Credit
available throughout the world.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Letters of Credit
FOR USE OF
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS
AVAILABLE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ISSUED BY
KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., New York.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
TWENTY BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS.
TELEPHONE 1904 CORTL.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
58 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
BANKERS and BROKERS,
38 Broad St., N. Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
Solicit orders, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON.
A daily market letter, giving outline of markets, quotations, free; also monthly table with prices, August.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 33 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices.
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST.,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
5th Floor, Manhattan Life Building.
All curb and unlisted stocks and bonds bought and sold. Quotations furnished.
ESTABLISHED 1868. TEL. 2385 CORT.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

FINANCIAL.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 30 Coleman Street, London, E. C.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Send for list.
ROBT. E. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

Want $25,000; genuine business proposition; security and good bonus; no agents. White, Box 182 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $4,000,000

OFFICERS:

LEVI P. MORTON, President
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE, 2d Vice-Prest.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary
EUGENE E. VARET, Asst. Secretary
G. L. WILMERDING, Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Joseph Laroque,
George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston,	John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital..... $1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits. 1,000,000

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
John D. Crimmins,	James N. Jarvie,
Michael Coleman,	James H. Post,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.	

$70,000 CITY OF ATLANTIC CITY WATER BONDS.

The City of Atlantic City will receive sealed proposals for $70,000 Gold Coupon Water Bonds, in denominations of $1,000. Dated July 1, 1901, maturing July 1, 1931, without option, free from tax, with interest at 4 per cent., payable semi-annually at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. Bids for these bonds will be received until twelve o'clock M. of Monday, September 23d, 1901, the city reserving, however, the right to reject any or all bids.

Total bonded debt Sept. 1, 1901.....	$1,724,831
Water debt $1,085,500	
Sinking Fund..... 187,306	1,252,806
Net debt	$472,025

The legality of these bonds has been approved by Dillon & Hubbard of New York, whose certificate as to legality will accompany the bonds when delivered.

Blank forms of proposal and full particulars furnished on application to

A. M. HESTON, Comptroller.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO OF NEW YORK, NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

I WILL PAY $5.00 PER SHARE
for 50 or 100 shares of GUANAJUATO CONSOLIDATED MINING & MILLING CO. STOCK, full paid. P. O. Box 1550, Boston, Mass.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of this Company will close at 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, September 14th, 1901, and remain closed until Tuesday, Oct. 1st, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. WILLIAM H. GRAFFLIN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway System.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
49 WALL STREET,
New York, August 30, 1901.

To the owners and holders of the bonds of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, dated May 1, 1873, secured by the mortgage of that Company to the Union Trust Company of New York, dated May 1, 1873:

Each and every holder of bonds and coupons of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, issued by that company under its first mortgage, dated May 1, 1873, to the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the payment whereof was guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company by written indorsement on each and every of said bonds, is hereby notified that the said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company elects to and will exercise the right reserved to it as guarantor in its written guaranty of redeeming all of the outstanding bonds and coupons to date of payment aforesaid, in cash, on November 1, 1901, and you and each and every the holders of said bonds and coupons are hereby further notified to present, at the office of said The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company or at the office of said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, both at 49 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., November 1, 1901, for redemption and surrender upon the payment of the principal thereof and accrued interest coupons to that date, as aforesaid, said bonds and all coupons payable thereafter held by you and each of you, and that after that date, November 1, 1901, no further interest or interest coupons on said bonds will be paid.

To those of such bondholders who desire to renew their security on this property, notice is hereby given that arrangements can be made on or before November 1, 1901, through H. W. Poor & Co., 18 Wall St., N. Y., so that, instead of receiving cash as above for their holdings, such bondholders can receive new 4% fifty-year gold bonds, likewise guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, of an issue of $1,000,000, secured by mortgage of the Bridge Company's property, such exchange for new bonds (if made before November 1, 1901) to be on the basis of par and interest to November 1, 1901, for the old and 80 for the new, with interest from November 1, 1901.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO.
By C. G. HEDGE,
Vice President and Treasurer,
Guarantor.
THE BOONVILE RAILROAD BRIDGE CO.
By H. C. ROUSE,
President,
Obligor.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
By order of Executors.

88 shs. Mercantile Nat. Bank.
39 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
For account of whom it may concern.
$300 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Reg. Consols.
$10,000 Boston United Gas Co. 2d Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.
100 shs. P. Lorillard Co. pfd.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
$2,000 Cent. Pac. R. R. L. G. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1939.
100 shs. American Light & Traction Co. pfd.
$1,000 East Tenn., Virg. & Geo. R. R. Cons. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1956.
$5,000 Col. & Ind. Cent. R. R. 1st Mtg. 7 p. c. Bds., 1904.
13 shs. Valentine & Co.
100 shs. American Light & Traction Co. common.
47 shs. Hanover Nat. Bank.
25 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
100 shs. Century Realty Co.
100 shs. National Safety Third Rail Co.
100 shs. American Light & Traction Co. pfd.
$5,000 Central Foundry Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1919.
62½ shs. Central Foundry Co. pfd.
62½ shs. Central Foundry Co. common.
10 shs. Nat. City Bank.
10 shs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. Brooklyn Life Ins. Co.
162 shs. Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen County.
1 sh. Central Trust Co.
$1,000 Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds.
$600 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Reg. Consols.

Proposals for $3,000,000.00 or 3½% Corporate Stock OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in The City of New York, until

Monday, the 16th day of Sept., 1901,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit: $3,000,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD.
Principal payable November 1, 1949.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in The City of New York) required.

For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
AUGUST 31, 1901.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE. 66 BROADWAY.
Harlem Branch, cor Lenox Ave., & 125th St.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $2,387,221.50
Chas. T. Barney, Pres.; Fred'k L. Eldridge, 1st V.-Pres.; Jos. T. Brown, 2d V.-Pres.; Fred'k Gore King, Sec. & Treas.; Julian M. Gerard, As. Sec. & Treas.; Wm. B. Randall, Trust Officer.

100 Shares Sonora Copper Co., AT $15.00 PER SHARE.
Letter of A. W. Hallenborg, (Armstrong, Schirmer & Co., Bankers, members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges,) guaranteeing repurchase of stock next March should holder desire to sell, will be assigned to purchaser. X. Y. Z., Times Office.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED BOUGHT AND sold; state quantities, best terms. ARTHUR BRENTON COOK, Drexel Building, New York.

Meetings and Elections.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company.
New York, Sept. 4th, 1901.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, October 15th, 1901. The meeting will be held for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to the Company that may be properly brought before it.

A proposition will be submitted to the stockholders at said Annual Meeting to amend the Company's Articles of Incorporation by specifying and describing therein the new standard gauge line of railroad of the Company between La Veta Station and Alamosa over La Veta Pass on the Sangre de Cristo Range of mountains, in the State of Colorado, and to authorize and ratify the construction, operation, and maintenance thereof, this being the line of railroad described in the Annual Reports of the Directors of the Company to the Stockholders for the years 1899 and 1900.

The books for the transfer of the stock for the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following the annual meeting or any adjournment thereof.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Oregon Short Line Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Salt Lake City, Utah, on WEDNESDAY, October 9, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M., for the election of fifteen Directors of the company, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 21, 1901, and will be reopened on the day following the date of such meeting or any adjournment thereof.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
Dated September 5, 1901.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of October next.

The stock transfer books will close on Friday, September 20, 1901, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Thursday, October 3, 1901, at 10 A. M.

J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 31st, 1901.

Dividends.

Manhattan Railway Company,
No. 195 Broadway, New York, Sept. 10th, 1901.

Seventieth Quarterly Dividend.

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on and after October 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Friday, September 13th, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be reopened on Wednesday, September 25th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be again closed on Friday, October 11th, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held on Wednesday, November 13th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Thursday, November 14th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company,
New York, September 10, 1901.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a regular quarterly dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent. was declared, payable on and after September 30th, 1901, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, September 14th, 1901, at one o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, September 14th, 1901, at one o'clock P. M. and reopen on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M. FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

Otis Elevator Company,
71 Broadway, New York City, Sept. 10, 1901.

The Board of Directors of Otis Elevator Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 PER SHARE upon the preferred stock of the company, payable at this office on and after October 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 25, 1901. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at the close of business Sept. 25, 1901, and will be reopened at the opening of business Oct. 16, 1901.

LYNDE BELKNAP, Treasurer.

Retsof Mining Company,
September 5th, 1901.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of 1½ was declared out of the earnings of the Company, payable October 1st, to stockholders of record on the 20th day of September. The transfer books will close September 20th, at 3 P. M., and open October 1st at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed.

H. D. FULLER, Treas'r.

New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Company,
No. 18 Broadway, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1901.

DIVIDENDS NOS. 88 AND 89.

The Trustees of the Company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent. and an extra dividend of one per cent., on its capital stock, payable September 21, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from September 11 to September 21, 1901.

E. A. JACOBY, Treasurer.

United Fruit Company.
Dividend No. 9.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1901.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

The Commercial Cable Company,
NEW YORK, September 3, 1901.

Dividend No. 49. The regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. will be paid October 1, 1901, to stockholders of record on September 20, 1901. The transfer books will be closed September 20 and reopened October 2.

E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.

CHARLES W. MORSE'S DEAL.

He Secures Control of the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America.

The City Trust Company, the depositary for the stock of the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America, announced yesterday afternoon that at noon over two-thirds of the stock had been deposited, in accordance with the recent offer of Charles W. Morse to the stockholders, and that the offer has become operative.

The offer of Mr. Morse, who was at the head of the American Ice Company, to the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable shareholders was to pay 50 per cent. of the amount paid in, provided that at least two-thirds of the stock should be deposited with the City Trust Company on or before Sept. 10.

The company, originally capitalized at $30,000,000 in fifty-dollar assessable shares, of which $25,000,000 was issued, underwent reorganization. Under its present status the company has $9,000,000 of non-assessable stock, on which $15 a share had been paid, so that Mr. Morse's offer was 7½ a share. Judge J. M. Thomas of Cleveland recently succeeded W. J. Latta of Philadelphia as President of the company.

One of the chief difficulties of companies opposed to the Bell Telephone interests has been that of obtaining subway and wire-stringing rights. Consequently, when Mr. Morse's offer first became public it excited comment in Wall Street, in the belief that some way to overcome this difficulty had been found.

At the time of the offer Mr. Morse stated that he was acting for himself alone, but it is now believed in many quarters in the financial district that he will have associated with him in this scheme John F. Carroll and a number of other persons with political connections.

Baltimore and Ohio Bonds.

The Stock Exchange authorities this morning will admit temporarily to the unlisted department $15,000,000 of Baltimore and Ohio convertible debenture 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds.

Currency for Crops.

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $150,000 in currency to New Orleans for crop-moving purposes.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Julia Mays Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Julia Mays, Rebecca Hicks, and S. H. Milderberg, New York City.

Royal Amusement Company of Syracuse, to produce theatrical performances; capital, $50,000. Directors—Moses D. Rubin, William Rubin, and Patrick J. Tierney, Syracuse.

Kling Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn, to make and sell wagons and other vehicles; capital, $50,000. Directors—John Kling, Adolph Kling, and James L. Brown, Brooklyn.

Packard Commercial School Company of New York City, to publish text books to be used in commercial schools and to maintain such schools; capital, $350,000. Directors—L. H. Packard and E. M. Packard, New York City; James S. Packard, Brooklyn.

George C. Batcheller & Co. of New York City, to deal in clothing and clothing materials; capital, $600,000. Directors—George C. Batcheller and Alfred P. W. Seaman, New York City; Edward W. Russell, Paterson, N. J.; Henry D. Miller, East Orange, N. J.

Lloyd L. Jackson Company of New York City, to deal in dry goods and notions; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Lloyd L. Jackson, C. Hurst Powell, G. E. Tenner, F. M. McCarthy, J. Manning Parsons, Joseph M. Crook, and Darcy P. Bryan, Baltimore; D. F. McMullen, Cumberland; Frederick D. Miller, Washington.

Bankers and Traders' Company of New York City, to do a general contractor's business, to operate foundries and rolling mills, to supply electricity, to deal in real estate, and to promote business enterprises; capital, $250,000. Directors—Horace C. Hunt, Rockland, Mass.; James J. Allen, and Charles A. Decker, New York City.

Incorporated in Westchester.

The W. H. Bayles Company, to deal in jewelry; capital, $5,000. Directors—William H., Lucinda, and Ethel Bayles.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Agency has been incorporated in Michigan by W. Fred McBain, H. L. Bogue, J. F. Baker, and James H. Hugston, with a capital stock of $10,000. Mr. McBain was formerly Secretary of the Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Company.

The Fire Underwriters' Committee of Arbitration has decided in favor of the Ohio Inspection Bureau in the case between the bureau and the O. M. Stafford, Goss & Co. agency of Cleveland, and it is now expected that this agency will pay its back dues and resume harmonious relations with the bureau.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregularly higher.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 10	777,912
To date this year	206,797,535
Corresponding date last year	77,357,885

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 10	$1,685,300
To date this year	$734,832,200
Corresponding date last year	$339,459,360

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@5½ per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & F. pf.	3	Iowa Central pf.	1
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Kan. & Mich.	1¾
Am. Smelting	1½	Kan. City So. pf.	½
Am. Smelting pf.	¾	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Snuff pf.	½	Manhattan	½
Am. Sugar	1	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Am. Sugar pf.	1¾	Mexican Central	⅞
Anaconda Copper	1½	Minn. & St. L.	1½
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	Minn. & St. L. pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¼
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	National Salt	¼
Chi. & Alton	1	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	N. Y. Central	1¾
Chi. Great West.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	¼
Chi., Ind. & L.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	2	Norf. & West	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	North American	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	5	Ont. Mining	½
Chi. & N. W.	3½	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Penn. R. R.	⅛
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¼	Peoria & East	4¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	3⅝	Pressed S. Car	2
C., C., C., & St. L. pf.	1½	Rep. Steel	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	3	St. Law. & Adir.	1½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Col. So. 2d pf.	1¾	St. L. & S. F.	1
Del. & Hudson	1	Southern Pacific	1½
Del., L. & W.	3	Southern Railway pf.	⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	1¼	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Twin City R. T.	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A.	¾	Twin C. R. T. pf.	3
Erie 1st pf.	¾	Union Bag & Paper	½
Evans. & T. H.	4½	Union Pacific	⅝
General Electric	2½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Great North. pf.	2	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Hocking Valley	3½	U. S. Rubber	⅞
Illinois Central	2½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Steel	1½
Int. Paper pf.	1⅝	U. S. Steel pf.	1½
Int. Pump	1	West. Union Tel.	⅞
Int. Silver	½	Wis. Central pf.	⅝
Iowa Central	2¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cot. Oil pf.	½	Mex. National	⅝
Am. Locomotive	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Am. Locom. pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Hock. Valley pf.	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1½	Louis. & Nash. coll. tr. 5s	1½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1½	St. L. & S. W. 2d	1
St. L. & I. M. 4s	1½	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	1½

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & Alton 3s	1	Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

It is rather an extraordinary statement to make, but it is a fact attested to by the largest financial interests in Wall Street, that the stock market to-day is actually in a sounder and stronger position than it would have been at this time had the attempt on the President's life not been made. Singular as this may seem at first thought, it is in effect what was declared yesterday to be the case by a number of influential bankers whose views are eminently worthy of consideration. As bearing out their opinion three reasons chiefly are advanced, to wit, that weak holders were shaken out in Saturday's decline; that the strongest interests are now behind the market, and that the greatest peril to the situation has been removed by the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in coming to the relief of the money market, by diverting certain internal revenue receipts to the banks, and by the offer to purchase $20,000,000 of bonds. While this action on the part of the Secretary would undoubtedly have come sooner or later, it is undeniable that he was hastened to his course by the request from the New York bankers, who appreciated the shock to confidence through the attempted assassination of the President.

These things considered, it is declared to be in no sense surprising that the stock market yesterday gave further exhibition of its wonderful powers of recuperation and, in the face of heavy realizing and short selling, should have gone higher, many material net gains appearing at the close of the day's business. Were the business of the country not on so stable a foundation it is questioned if, despite the continued assuring news from Buffalo and the action of the Secretary, the market could have stood up so magnificently—or, rather, would have stood up so. As it is, the bankers and financiers who rallied to the support of the market did so in the calm assurance that stocks were worth the buying because representing values founded on substantial prosperity giving every promise of continuing. Hence it is that those buyers now show no disposition to part with their holdings at present prices.

As for particular stocks prominent in the list of advances yesterday there is not much to be said, for the reason that few of them were influenced by any specific news. However, it can be said with some degree of assurance that certain plans which the Buffalo happening threatened to nip in the bud are now well under way again, and that not all the favorable developments are past. St. Paul, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, the Eries, Amalgamated Copper, Consolidated Gas, the Nickel Plates, Western Union, and the United States Steel stocks—about each and all of these rumor is busy telling of coming important and favorable developments. There may be much or there may be little in these reports, but the confident buying of the securities is, to say the least, suggestive.

The rumor current in Wall Street yesterday that the Steel strike has been settled, though not confirmed, is merely anticipatory of what every one believes to be an inevitable happening within a very short while. It is clear that Mr. Shaffer is fast losing his prestige and strength, and that the strikers themselves are coming more and more to realize that their cause is a lost one.

Yesterday was the first day of the fortnightly settlement in London In the early trading London sold about 10,000 shares of stock, but later turned buyer, taking about as much as had been sold.

Money was comparatively easy all day, at no time going above 5½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3½ and 4 per cent.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

The story was persistent in Wall Street yesterday that the controlling interests in Southern Pacific, who likewise are dominant in Union Pacific, have decided to declare a dividend on Southern Pacific stock during the present month. This, it is said, is a part of the plans of the larger financial interests to restore confidence in the general situation. It is declared, however, that the earnings of the road are so enormous as fully to warrant the action to be taken. Apropos of this the net earnings for July, just reported, total $2,493,915, an increase of $558,913.

Inasmuch as Union Pacific is a heavy holder of Southern Pacific stock, the Union Pacific, it is pointed out, will benefit by the dividend declaration.

No official expression of opinion could be gotten on the matter yesterday, but the strength of both securities and the nature of the buying—Harriman, Standard Oil, and Kuhn-Loeb interests being purchasers—were regarded in some parts of the Street as significant. More than 82,000 shares of Southern Pacific were traded in at a net advance of 1½ points, while 67,000 shares of Union Pacific changed hands, the final figure showing a net gain of ⅞ point.

AMALGAMATED COPPER.

Wall Street hears that some developments of consequence are pending in the affairs of Amalgamated Copper, but what their nature is is not disclosed. According to one report, there is to be a readjustment of the capital stock, consequent upon the absorption of the Butte and Boston and Boston and Montana Companies, Amalgamated shareholders to be given an extra or stock dividend.

Inquiry at the offices of the company and from interests identified with the property resulted in the terse reply: "We have nothing to say."

Two Stock Exchange houses took 5,000 shares each of the stock yesterday.

ST. PAUL'S AFFAIRS.

It may be said on what can be considered the best authority, though officials will not discuss the matter, that there is no foundation in fact for the rumor current in Wall Street yesterday that St. Paul preferred stock is to be retired against an issue of 3½ per cent. bonds.

As a matter of fact, the steady absorption of St. Paul common stock is based, not on such a story, but on the belief that at the dividend meeting to-morrow an extra dividend of 1 per cent. will be declared by the Directors.

The net earnings of the road for the past year have, it is pointed out, been extraordinarily large, notwithstanding the vast amount of money spent for improvements and betterments.

VANDERBILT PLANS MATURING.

According to a statement said to come from inside sources, the Vanderbilt plan of readjustment of some of the so-called Vanderbilt railroad properties is to be announced in a few days. Hence, it was declared, the strength yesterday of the Nickel Plate shares and New York Central under buying said to be for inside account.

MANY INDUSTRIAL DIVIDENDS.

Many industrial dividends were declared in the financial district yesterday. Among them were: Royal Baking Powder, regular quarterly dividend on preferred stock of 1½ per cent.; Sloss-Sheffield Steel Company, preferred stock, regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent.; Man

showing an indicated production equal to or above that indicated in September, 1900. In all but two of the principal peach-growing States, however, a production exceeding the ten-year average is probable.

In all the States in which the growing of grapes is of more than local importance, except California, the present condition is below the ten-year average.

There is a decrease in the number of stock hogs now being fattened as compared with the number a year ago in every State except Arizona, where an increase of 13 per cent. is noted. In the important hog-raising States decreases in number for fattening are reported as follows: Georgia, 4 per cent.; South Carolina, 9; North Carolina, 11; Mississippi, 12; Alabama and Indiana, 14; Ohio, 15; Iowa, 17; Arkansas, 18; Texas, Tennessee, and Illinois, 19; Kentucky, 27; Nebraska, 33; Missouri, 35, and Kansas, 42 per cent.

Reports as to size and weight of stock hogs indicate a condition above the ten-year average in but two States—Ohio and Pennsylvania—in each of which the present condition is 3 points above such average. The condition is below the ten-year average to the extent of 3 points in Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, and Nebraska; 5 in Alabama, 6 in Kansas, 7 in Missouri, Tennessee, and South Carolina; 8 in Texas and North Carolina, 10 in Mississippi, and 14 in Arkansas. In Iowa and Indiana the present condition is practically the same as the ten-year average.

WEATHER BUREAU'S SUMMARY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Following is the Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions:

"The weather conditions of the week ended Sept. 9, 1901, have been generally favorable for gathering and maturing late crops in nearly all sections east of the Rocky Mountains and on the Pacific Slope. Rains retarded work in Nebraska and South Dakota, and caused some damage to crops in the first-named State, while drought conditions still continue in portions of Texas and Oklahoma, and rain is needed in the central valleys. Light frosts were quite general in the Rocky Mountain region and in Michigan, with little or no damage, and snow fell in Montana. Conditions have been particularly favorable in the South Atlantic and Gulf districts, which have in the four previous weeks experienced unusual and heavy precipitation.

"Reports from the principal corn producing States west of the Mississippi River indicate that late corn is maturing rapidly, and that cutting is in active progress in all sections, being nearly completed in some localities. The late crop continues to improve. Nebraska, and is filling better than anticipated. In Iowa the bulk of the late planted fields will be beyond danger from frost by Sept. 20, in the dry section of the State about one-half the acreage being already in shock, except portions of northern districts. The weather is favorable for drying up. Generally favorable reports are received from States east of the Mississippi River, with the exception of Illinois, where corn has deteriorated slightly, and its maturity has been hastened by dry weather. Cutting is in progress in the northerly sections under very favorable conditions.

"The weather of the past week has been more favorable for cotton. This staple is opening rapidly in all sections, and picking is in general progress. Complaints of rust and shedding still continue, however, from the eastern and central districts of the cotton belt, and the top crop is short in Georgia and Florida, while reports of damage by boll worm are received from Mississippi and Louisiana. No improvement is noted in the late crop in Texas, it having stopped growing and blooming in the drought-stricken districts, and it is shedding and rusting badly where rain fell.

"Favorable reports regarding tobacco continue from nearly all districts. Cutting and housing are in general progress, and a satisfactory crop is indicated, although tobacco is light in North Carolina and Wisconsin and curing very badly in Maryland.

"No improvement in the condition of apples is reported. This fruit is scarce in nearly all sections, and prospects for a poor yield are indicated, but in portions of Arkansas and West Virginia a good crop is generally promised. In Missouri and Indiana apples continue dropping, and many trees are dying in the first-named State.

"Owing to dry soil conditions, plowing has been retarded in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma, and portions of Kansas and the States of the Ohio Valley; elsewhere this work has progressed rapidly. Some wheat has been sown in Missouri, but the soil is too dry for germination, and seeding has begun in other districts where conditions were favorable."

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—Lending rates are still largely nominal. A 5 per cent. basis underlies practically all classes of loans, with the general tone quite firm. Call money ranges from 4½ to 5 per cent. or over; time money from 4½ to 5¼ per cent., and business paper from a minimum of 4½ to 6 per cent. Money at the Clearing House ruled to-day at 4 per cent. New York funds sold at 15c and 25c discount. Exchanges, $22,783,134; balances, $1,512,213.

The stock market reflected confidence, there was a reaction about noon, but the close was strong. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,225	Atchison	77¼	75¾	77
140	Atchison pf.	97	96½	97
4	Boston & Albany	256	256	256
131	Boston Elevated	167	166	167
8	Boston & Maine	192	192	192
1	N. Y. N. H. & H.	215¼	215¼	215¼
75	Rutland pf.	103	103	103
2,055	Union Pacific	99½	97¾	98⅝
28	Union Pacific pf.	89¼	88½	88½
6	West End	96¼	96¼	96¼
42	West End pf.	113	113	113

TELEPHONES.

528	Am. Tel. & Tel.	165	162¼	164½
1,011	Erie	36	34½	34½
150	Mexican	2½	2½	2½

ELECTRICS.

50	General Electric	263	262¼	263
280	Massachusetts	38½	38¼	38½
125	Massachusetts pf.	94	93½	94

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	American Ag. Chem.	27	27	27
20	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	30½	30½	30½
600	American Sugar	132½	130½	132½
2	American Sugar pf.	124	124	124
125	American Woolen	17	16¾	17
120	American Woolen pf.	79¼	78½	78⅞
250	Dominion Iron & Steel	25	24½	25
6	Pullman	211	211	211
2,601	United Fruit	77	73	76
432	United Shoe Machine	43	41	41
25	United Shoe Mach. pf.	29	29	29
3,561	United States Steel	45¼	43½	45
1,283	United States Steel pf.	95	93⅝	95

MINING.

895	Adventure	30	29¼	29⅜
400	Allouez	4½	4¼	4½
12,589	Amalgamated	115¾	114	114½
300	Anaconda	46½	45½	46½
210	Arcadian	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
245	Atlantic	40½	37½	40
240	Baltic	54	52	52
75	Bingham	40½	40	40½
500	Bonanza	1⅝	1¼	1¼
2	Calumet & Hecla	730	730	730
720	Centennial	29¾	28¾	29
495	Copper Range	77¾	76	76
870	Dominion Coal	43½	42¼	43¼
250	Franklin	20½	20	20
25	Humboldt	50c	50c	50c
144	Isle Royale	38½	38½	39½
5,260	Mass.	34½	33¼	34
200	Merced	5½	5½	5½
1,585	Michigan	18	17½	17⅝
1,685	Mohawk	52½	51½	52
50	Old Coal & Coke	4½	4½	4½
215	National	3½	3	3
370	Old Colony	5	4¼	4⅜
1,455	Old Dominion	34	33	33¾
2,982	Osceola	118	115	116¼
62	Parrot	52½	52	52½
1,090	Phoenix	8	7⅞	8
965	Rhode Island	6¼	6	6
45	Tamarack	250	250	250
50	Tecumseh	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Trimountain	55	55	55
50	Trinity	36	36	36
3,470	United States	20¾	19⅜	20¼
30	United States Oil	14	14	14
2,460	Victoria	11	9¾	10
570	Wolverine	70½	70	70

British Columbia, 13½ bid, 14 asked.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—New York exchange was at 10 cents discount to-day and 4½@5 per cent. were the rates for call and time loans.

Local stocks were moderately active and prices as a rule were held firmly. Diamond Match was about the only thing on the list that showed a tendency to sell off, the quotation for that declining to 147, or 1½ points below yesterday's figures, on a small amount of realizing. Tin Can common sold at 24 and Biscuit common at 44.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,645	American Can	24⅝	24	24½
5	American Strawboard	25	25	25
38	Chi. City Ry.	208	208	208
100	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	60	60	60
135	Diamond Match	147	147	147
5	Metropolitan Elevated	38	38	38
770	National Biscuit	44⅛	43⅞	44
149	National Biscuit pf.	102	101¾	102
50	National Carbon	18	18	18
100	National Carbon pf.	85½	85½	85½
55	North Chicago	199½	199	199½
50	Northwestern Elevated	40½	40¼	40½
70	South Side Elevated	110	110	110
85	West Chicago	101¼	101	101¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—There was a uniform betterment in the stock market today, with snappy trading in the first and last hours. The best spot was Cambria, for which there was a steady demand, carrying it up a half point. Philadelphia Company advanced to the same extent, on the outlook for an early consummation of the long-promised Pittsburg consolidation. The same influence carried Consolidated Traction of Pittsburg up 1¼ points. Chocta... common was up a trifle through buying for next month's increased dividend, which the market takes for granted. All the steam railroads participated in the rise. Union Traction was strong, advancing ¼.

Money on call is very firm at 4 per cent., and a number of the loans have been made at 5 per cent. Time money is hard at 5 per cent., and the same rate is quoted for commercial paper.

Complete transactions to-day in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
4	Cambria Iron	48¼	48¼	48¼
8,891	Cambria Steel	25¾	25¼	25⅜
784	Choctaw T. I. ctfs.	73	72	73
100	Choc. pf. T. I. ctfs.	55½	55½	55½
132	Cons. Lake Superior	24	23¾	24
38	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	71	71	71
1,300	Cons. Tr. of Pittsburg	23¼	23¼	23¼
100	Cons. Coal of Pitts. pf.	62	62	62
222	Diamond State Steel pf.	6⅞	6¾	6¾
7	Delong Hook & Eye	10	10	10
100	Elec. Co. of America	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Easton Cons. Elec.	20	20	20
300	Erie	43	42¾	43
8	Insurance of N. Am.	23½	23½	23½
1,150	Lehigh Valley	35½	35¼	35⅜
1,000	Lit Brothers	10½	10½	10½
200	Manufactured Rubber	¾	¾	¾
1	Mine Hill Co.	61	61	61
25	Penn. Steel pf.	87	87	87
20	Palmetto Co.	½	½	½
575	Phila. Elec. Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
175	Pennsylvania	72¼	72	72
115	Philadelphia Trac.	97¼	97¼	97¼
310	Philadelphia Co.	50¼	50⅜	50⅜
100	Philadelphia Co. pf.	48¼	48¼	48¼
50	Pacific Mail	42½	42½	42½
13,700	Reading T. I. ctfs.	21⅜	21	21 3-16
600	Read. 1st pf. t. c.	38¾	38½	38¾
2,000	Read. 2d pf. t. c.	26¾	26⅝	26 13-16
150	Sus. Iron & Steel	2	2	2
110	United Gas Imp.	116	115¼	115¼
1,250	Union Traction	28¾	28	28⅜
1	United of N. J.	278	278	278
6,300	U. S. Steel com.	45¼	43¾	45
340	U. S. Steel pf.	94¾	93⅝	94⅜

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—The market today was extremely dull and largely repeated its record of yesterday. It is hinted news will come to the surface soon which will start a big movement in Cotton Duck. A similar turn in Seaboards is expected if New York continues strong.

Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,556 shares of stock and $96,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
9	Bank of Baltimore	110	110	110
21	Cotton Duck	17	16½	16½
80	Consolidated Gas	64⅝	64¼	64⅝
975	United Railways com.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
12	United Rys. pf.	36¼	36¼	36¼
34	Northern Central	98	98	98
375	Seaboard common	27¾	27¾	27¾
50	Seaboard pf.	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
$30,000	Anac. & Potomac 5s	91	91	91
2,000	Germ. South. & Fla. 5s	112	112	112
6,000	Ga. & Alab. cons. 5s	107	107	107
5,000	Knox. Trac. 6s	89½	89¼	89½
2,000	Lake Roland 5s	119	119	119
10,000	Pittsburg Trac. 5s	113½	113½	113½
11,000	Seaboard 4s	83½	83¼	83½
5,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼
22,000	United Ry. incomes	72¾	72	72
41,000	United Railway 4s	95⅞	95	95⅞

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 10.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,322	Crucible Steel	24¼	24⅜	24½
515	Crucible Steel pf.	86	85⅞	86
305	Window Glass	64	63¾	64
350	Switch & Signal	72	72	72
175	Pittsburg Brew.	25½	25½	25½
150	Pittsburg Plate Glass	174¼	172¾	174¼
250	U. S. Steel	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
35	U. S. Steel pf.	94¾	93⅝	94⅜
75	Philadelphia Co.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
$1,000	Phila. Co. 5s	112¼	112¼	112¼
481	Cons. Traction	23⅝	23	23½
100	Cons. Traction pf.	61¾	61¾	61¾
200	Marsden	5½	5½	5½
400	River Coal	14½	14¼	14¼
254	Nat. Fire-Proofing	33⅜	33¼	33¼
159	Elec. 2ds	74	73½	73⅝
12	U. S. Glass pf.	136	136	136
765	Pittsburg Coal	31½	31½	31½
47	Pittsburg Coal pf.	96	96½	95½
5	West. Air Brake	184	184	184
50	Cons. Ice	19	19	19
10	Amal. Copper	116	116	116
20	Chicago & Alton	39	39	39
100	Beaver Coal	9¼	9¼	9¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
NORTHERN PACIFIC			
Mileage	5,220	5,218	4,982
4th week Aug.	$1,279,535	$1,121,982	$965,562
Month	3,522,927	3,037,848	2,658,802
From July 1	6,711,764	5,771,020	5,152,921
SEABOARD AIR LINE—			
4th week Aug.	274,426	223,294	.....
Month	913,812	774,908	.....
From July 1	1,785,601	1,599,032	.....
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,358	2,358	2,326
1st week Sept.	369,677	339,524	332,557
From July 1	3,608,394	3,216,947	3,078,698
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	950	950	937
1st week Sept.	112,000	109,095	115,136
From July 1	1,137,086	1,029,554	1,147,313

CANADIAN PACIFIC reports for the year ended July 1, comparisons being made with twelve months to Dec. 31 in 1899 and 1898. No report was issued for the twelve months to June 30, 1900, the fiscal year having been changed from calendar year to June 30—

Earnings:	1901.	1899.	1898.
Passengers	8,083,389	7,098,093	6,598,589
Freight	18,983,185	18,738,884	16,231,444
Tel., elecy., and steamships	1,973,452	1,689,063	1,687,991
Gross earnings	30,855,203	29,230,038	26,188,977
Expenses:			
Conduct. trans.	4,476,123	4,256,097	4,014,178
Maint. of way	4,196,188	3,488,253	3,274,642
Motive power	5,745,730	5,286,871	4,886,253
Maint. of cars	1,661,225	1,295,282	962,263
General expenses	1,670,904	1,680,982	1,589,777
Total expenses	18,745,828	16,999,872	15,663,605
Net earnings	12,109,375	12,230,166	10,475,371
Pro. exp. to gross	60¾	58⅛	59¾
Other income	933,425	1,150,198	423,366
Total net income	13,042,800	13,380,363	10,898,637
Fixed charges	7,805,835	6,816,676	6,774,821
Steamship app.	150,000	155,000	.....
Surplus	5,186,965	6,408,687	6,774,321
Preferred div.	1,222,509	954,840	472,708
Common div.	3,350,000	3,250,000	2,600,000
Surplus	1,014,456	2,303,847	3,701,613

GRAND TRUNK WESTERN for July—

	1901.	1900.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	356,836	320,916	14,080
Op. expenses	295,184	302,467	7,283
Net earnings	11,652	18,449	6,797

NEW YORK AND QUEENS COUNTY for the year ended June 30—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	489,017	462,844	422,545
Op. expenses	265,387	250,505	242,024
Net earnings	223,680	212,339	180,521
Other income	5,283	5,603	24,654
Total net earnings	228,963	217,942	204,305
Charges	173,740	142,729	277,115
Surplus	55,223	75,213	*72,810
Prev. surplus	74,972	*241	.....
Total surplus	130,195	74,972	.....

*Deficit.

WABASH for the fiscal year ended June 30—

Freight	11,158,966	10,616,340	9,212,691
Passenger	3,982,694	4,474,653	3,995,102
Total gross	17,254,465	16,440,990	14,393,974
Conduct. trans.	4,765,999	4,844,253	4,440,788
Motive power	3,909,315	2,605,625	3,129,737
Maint. of way	2,335,371	1,896,131	1,686,302
Maint. of cars	1,437,151	1,334,758	891,526
Miscellaneous	284,206	296,649	253,059
Total op. exp.	12,752,045	11,947,417	10,411,473
Net	4,802,420	4,493,572	3,982,500
Pro. exp. to gross	72¾	72¾	72¼
Taxes	586,190	567,327	567,163
Trackage rentals	737,283	767,116	790,987
Balance	3,458,283	3,158,499	2,654,400
Total net inc.	3,720,460	3,428,112	2,839,431
Improvements	656,756	202,207	.....
Net earnings	3,063,704	3,135,905	2,839,431
Fixed charges	2,726,577	2,715,806	2,691,495
Deb. A bond div.	210,000	210,000	.....
Surplus	93,135	210,099	147,936

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL & PITTSBURG for the year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	1,182,181	1,108,392	919,273
Exp. and taxes	748,257	701,309	593,848
Net earnings	433,924	407,083	325,425
Int. and rentals	170,750	256,202	51,216
Balance	263,174	150,881	274,209
Coal dept.	503,658	236,017	70,881
Total	766,834	386,898	345,090
Real estate and miscel.	100,742	114,231	.....
Total net	867,572	501,130	345,090
Dividend	150,000	150,000	55,000
Balance	717,572	351,129	290,090
Bet. and equip.	505,192	267,532	224,708
Surplus	212,380	83,597	65,382

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Particulars of dividends declared by the Manhattan Railway Company, the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, the Otis Elevator Company, the New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company, the United Fruit Company, the Commercial Cable Company, and the Retsof Mining Company will be found in the advertisement columns.

TO EXPLOIT BRAZIL'S MINES.

Syndicate of American Capitalists Will Attempt to Control the Output of Precious Metals.

Dr. Alcides Medrado, Brazilian Mining Commissioner to the Pan-American Exposition, arrived from Buffalo yesterday and announced that a syndicate of American capitalists is being organized for the exploration and exploitation of mines in Brazil. This syndicate will have a capital of $5,000,000. Dr. Medrado is preparing to return to his country accompanied by two mining experts.

This company, the name of the members of which Dr. Medrado is not yet ready to divulge, will practically control the entire output of precious ores and minerals of Brazil. All the mines, those in operation and those not yet exploited, will be purchased by the syndicate if possible. Options on several large working mines have already been secured. The headquarters of the syndicate will be in this city.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

A continued improvement in prices and a very general restriction in the volume of trading marked the course of industrial and miscellaneous shares in the market for outside securities yesterday. Activity was most noticeable in the bond division, while copper shares were dull and bank and gas stocks were neglected. The tone of the market indicated a practically complete recovery from the declines of last Saturday in consequence of the news from Buffalo.

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CONTINENTAL TOBACCO 4s were active and stronger, about $300,000 being dealt in at prices ranging from 68⅝ to 67⅝, the high figure and last bid for the day.

***

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS 4s sold around 85¼, $30,000 of the bonds changing hands. The stock sold down to 75, about 1,000 shares being dealt in.

***

DETROIT SOUTHERN common sold at 14½ for 100 shares and closed at 13⅝ bid.

***

ROYAL BAKING POWDER preferred was bought at 101¼.

***

DOMINION SECURITIES advanced to 77, transactions in 1,000 shares being reported.

***

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND CABLE was bid for at 6¼, with none offered. At the close of trading it was announced that over two-thirds of the stock had been deposited at the City Trust Company in accordance with the offer of 7¼ made by Charles W. Morse, yesterday being the last day for the deposits. The offer was declared operative.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.	Sept. 10. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 9. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	24½	24⅝	23⅝	23⅞
American Can pf.	74½	74⅝	73¼	73⅝
American Chicle	85	89	85	89
American Chicle pf.	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	6	5	6	6
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	34	35	34	35
American Malt 6s	93	94	93	94
*American Thread pf.	4	4½	4	4½
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	29	31	29	31
*British Columbia Copper	13½	14½	13½	14½
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Camden Land	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	7¼	7	7¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	33	36	33	36
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2¼	3	2¼	3
Compressed Air	14½	16¾	14½	16¾
Con. Refrigerating	5½	6¼	5½	6¼
Con. Rubber Tire	2¼	4	2¼	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	..	..	26½	..
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	67¾	68	67¾	68¼
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Crampe' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	13⅜	14½	13½	14½
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	39½	41	39½	41
Detroit Southern 4s	83	85	83¾	85
Dominion Securities	76¾	77	75½	76
Electric Boat	..	22	18	..
Electric Boat pf.	49½	52	49½	52
Elec. Lead Reductions	2¾	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Electric Vehicle	5½	6½	5¾	6½
Electric Vehicle pf.	..	11	8	12
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	2	1⅜	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf.	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅛	3	⅛	3
General Cigar	1	1	1	1
General Chemical	63½	67	63¾	67
General Chemical pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101½	102	101½	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	9¼	9¾	9	11
Havana Commercial pf.	41	45	41	44
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	75	75½	75½	77
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	85¼	85¾	85½	86½
Lorillard pf.	117	..	117	..
Markeen Copper	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid on	7	8	7	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	25	28	25	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	84	87	83½	85
National Sugar pf.	106	107	106	107
New England Transport.	½	¾	½	¾
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21¾	23	21¾	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Transp., $20 paid	11	11¼	10¾	10¾
Otis Elevator	32½	33¼	32¼	33⅜
Otis Elevator pf.	96	98	96	98
Peo. Dec. & Evansville	..	¾	..	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33½	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	73	70	73
Retsof	48	..	48	..
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	101	102½	101½	103
Safety Car, Heat & Light, ex stock dividend	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	28¾	27½	28¾	27¾
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101½	101	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83	83½	82¾	83
Seaboard Air Line pf.	27½	28	27½	28¼
Seaboard Air Line pf.	50¼	..	50	50¼
Singer Manufacturing	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J.	765	770	765	775
Storage Power	4	7	4	7
Tennessee Copper	17½	19	17½	20
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	..	..	6¼	7
Tidewater Coal	6¼	7¼	6¾	7½
Trenton Potteries	8	8	8	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	63	70	66	70
Union Copper	5½	5⅝	5	5¼
Union Typewriter	65	65½	65	65½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117	119	117	119
Union R. of St. L. 4s	89	90	89	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	81	82	80	81½
U. S. Cotton Duck	29	31	29	31
U. S. Cotton Duck pf.	89	91	89	91
U. S. Reduction & Ref.	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	62½	63	62¾	63¾
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	..	97	..	97
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	19	31	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	..	58	..	58
Va. Coal, I. & C.	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	43	45	40	44
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16¾	17½	16¾	17⅝
Worthington Pump pf.	112¾	114	112¾	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & 7th Av.	240	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	101	108
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	242	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	200	206
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf.	104	106
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf.	102¼	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108¾	109¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81¼	82¼
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19¼	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98¼
New Orleans Traction	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103
Ninth Avenue R. R.	196	206
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175	185
Steinway R. R. 1st 6s	121	125
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Trac. pf.	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov.	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108

Gas Companies.		
American Light & Trac.	22	22
American Light & Tr. pf.	92	95
Bay State Gas	1	1 1-16
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd.	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Brokers' Sales Still of Small Volume—Subway Realty Company Again a Buyer—Auction Room Dealings.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Mrs. J. A. Habirshaw to a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 149 West Seventy-fifth Street, 20 by 58 by 102.2.

Peter Axelrad has sold for Samuel Padwe for $41,250 the seven-story tenement 44 Gouverneur Street, 24 by 102; also for S. Steinfelt the five-story tenement 75 Delancey Street, 23.4 by 60, for about $25,000.

Friedman & Sinderband have sold for S. Fleck to a Mr. Levy for about $43,500 the six-story double tenement 128 Madison Street, 26.8 by 100.

The Subway Realty Company has acquired from Julia Curtiss the plot 124.11 by 85 at the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street. According to the deed, which was recorded yesterday, the consideration was $55,000.

Sonneborn & Co. have sold for John J. O'Brien for $13,500 the house on plot 50 by 100 on the east side of the Southern Boulevard, 85 feet south of Briggs Avenue, Bedford Park, to William T. Traud, who gives in part payment the three-story frame flat 921 Jefferson Avenue. The same firm has also sold for D. E. Haskins the plot 50 by 100 on the east side of Villa Avenue, 285 feet north of the Southern Boulevard, to Felix Grimley for $2,500; also to the same purchaser the adjoining plot, 50 by 100, for A. Olson.

Nicholas & Lummis have leased for James C. Parrish the four-story brownstone dwelling 70 West Thirty-fifth Street to Mme. Thibaud; also the similar property 31 West Thirty-fourth Street to Mrs. Sarah Patterson.

De Blois & Eldridge have rented 248 Lexington Avenue for F. L. Ogden to William B. Coster for one year; also 10 West Eleventh Street for Gen. Charles F. Roe to Russell Murray for two years; also 44 Fifth Avenue for Gen. Charles F. Roe to Mrs. Mary A. Bangs for two years.

Charles E. Picken reports the sale of one of his new private houses, 250 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street. This is the third house sold of a row just recently completed.

R. C. & F. T. Barry have sold for the estate of Anna Alliger the private dwelling 131 East Seventy-ninth Street, 20 by 102.2, to a client, on private terms; also, 1,300 Madison Avenue, 20 by 73, for Solomon Friedman to Dr. Mandelbaum; also, the private dwelling 167 East Seventy-first Street, 16.8 by 102.2, for I. L. Smith, to a client, on private terms.

Result at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

319 and 321 East Fifty-third Street, north side, 215 feet east of Second Avenue, 40 by 100.5, five-story brick stable; foreclosure sale, to L. Horton.....$25,000

By John M. Thompson.

548 and 550 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 209 feet east of Broadway, each 18 by 99.11, two three-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Elnar Chrystie.... 23,000

By Peter J. Meyer & Co.

213 to 217 West One Hundred and Ninth St, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100.11, one and two story frame buildings; foreclosure sale, to J. Rosenzweig..... 17,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, referee, Broadway, west side, the block front between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets, 201.10 by 100, two eight-story apartment houses. Due on judgment, $486,353.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur Knox, referee, 5 Mott Street, west side, running through to Worth Street, 25 by 97.8 and irregular, two-story brick tenement on Mott Street, one-story brick building on Worth Street. Due on judgment, $11,297.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Thomas McAdam, referee, 444 West Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 220.6 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story frame tenement, with two-story frame tenement at the rear.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George J. Taylor, referee, 528 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 310 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,799.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, B. Lewinson, referee, Fourth Street, Westchester, running through to Fifth Street, 405 feet west of Avenue B, 100 by 210, vacant. Due on judgment, $910.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John J. McCauley, Jr., referee, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, south side, 105.8 feet east of Railroad Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,322.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Cooper and Hawthorne Streets, southeast corner, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 41.7; Mary M. L. May of 5 Stryker's Place, owner; William M. May, Stryker's Lane, architect; cost, $3,000.

Franklin Avenue, east side, 323.11 feet south of Jefferson Street, for four two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 48; George U. Reinhardt & Co. of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Elton Avenue, owners; E. R. Will of 1,362 Fulton Avenue, architect; cost, $12,000.

Nos. 42 and 44 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, for a seven-story brick tenement, 50 by 86.5; James Everard of 12 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $75,000.

Morgan Avenue, 52 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21.6 by 45; Magdelena & Townee of 620 Courtlandt Avenue, owners; Gustave Schwartz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $3,300.

Delancey and Cannon Streets, southeast corner, for two one-story brick rectory and church, 48.5 by 95; the Rev. Peter McNamee, premises, owner; James E. Kirby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $50,000.

West Farms Road, east side, 50 feet south of Bronx Park Avenue, for two three-story frame dwellings, with stores, 22 by 52; August Quinn, premises, owner; Rudolph Moeller of 959 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $13,000.

Alterations.

Ninth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, southeast corner, to a five-story brick hotel; John Shady of 368 West Twenty-third Street, owner; John A. Shady of 368 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $400.

Valentine Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Marie Collins, premises, owner; Louis Falk of 2,783 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway, to a seven-story brick building, with store; J. L. Park, premises, owner; R. W. Berger of 121 Bible House, architect; cost, $150.

Unionport Road, west side, 75 feet south of Columbus Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling, with store and meeting room; Rosa Bachman, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 151 West Twenty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Walter R. Gillette of 32 Nassau Street, owner; P. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $4,500.

No. 1,117 Westchester Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store; Anna Burke, premises, owner; James P. Meehan of 3,410 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 222 to 228 West Fourteenth Street, to a one-story brick factory; Consolidated Gas Company, premises, owner; J. Oscar Bruce of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $480.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Tuesday, Sept. 10.

ALL TITLE AND REAL ESTATE OF which Thomas Reid died seized; Henry D. Yellott to David Yellott..... 1

BRADHURST AV, e s, 25 ft s of 148th St, 25x75; Susan J. Witherell to William H. Burkelman..... (R S $1.50, mtg $11,500)

BROADWAY, e s, 116.2 ft n of 62d St, runs e 89.11x n 100.5 to 63d St x w 25x s 84.11x w 25x n 25x w 63.6 to Broadway, x s 46.10; William F. Ono to Isaac H. Clothier..... (R S $34.25) 100

BROADWAY, s e corner of 63d St, 25x123.4; Broadway, e s, 25 ft s of 63d St, 24x73x20x85; Broadway, e s, 49 ft s of 63d St, 20x62x17x73; Edna G. Storm and others to Isaac H. Clothier, quitclaim.. 1

BROADWAY, w s, 26.10 ft n of 100th St, 55x100; Leo Mayer to George F. Johnson, (R S $27.50, mtg $100,000).... 1

BROADWAY, s e corner of 63d St, 25x123.4; Broadway, e s, 25 ft s of 63d St, 24x73x20x85; Broadway, e s, 49 ft s of 63d St, 20x62x17x73; Clarence Storm to Sarah M. Orvis, quitclaim..... 1

LENOX AV, s e corner of 143d St, 124.11x85; Julia Curtiss to Subway Realty Company, (R S $26.25)..... 55,000

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 51.11 ft n of 45th St, 17x73; Edward Jacobs, referee, to the Germania Life Insurance Company, (R S $6.50)..... 15,500

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 68.11 ft n of 45th St, 17x89; Edward Jacobs, referee, to the Germania Life Insurance Company, (R S $6.50)..... 15,500

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 29 ft n of 106th St, 26.11x82.9; Samuel E. Jacobs to Caroline Jaeger, (mtg $11,062.50, R S $3.50) 1

LOTS 22 and 23, map of Nelli estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to August Diener..... 2,950

SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, 62, s s, 25x119; Thomas McElroy to Edith R. Gellatly, (mtg $23,500, R S $18.25)..... 100

8TH. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 89.1 ft n of 120th St, 29.4x110.11x25x103.7; Bertha Tenzer to Cyrille Carrean, (mtg $19,000, R S 50 cents)..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 25x145; Jennie Marks to Meyer D. Rothschild, all liens, quitclaim..... 50

WEST END AV, s e corner of 92d St, 20.8x82; George Potts to Asa R. Davison, (mtg $35,000, R S $7.50)..... 1

3D AV, e s, 63.8 ft n of 161st St, 18.9x96.4x18.9x95.5; John Giebel to Herman Keil, all liens, (R S $7.25)..... 1

3D AV, 798 to 806, n w corner of 49th St, 100.5x80; Morris Jacobson to Nathan Hutkoff, all liens, (R S $8.50)..... 9,750

4TH ST, n w corner of 7th Av, 114x205, Wakefield; Minnie F. Gouldrup to Joseph Polchinski, (R S 50c)..... 100

45TH ST, n s, 89 ft w of Lexington Av, 18x85.11x irregular; Edward Jacobs, referee, to the Germania Life Insurance Company, (R S $5.25)..... 18,000

45TH ST, n s, 149 ft w of Lexington Av, 21x100.5; Edward Jacobs, referee, to the Germania Life Insurance Company, (R S $6.25)..... 15,000

45TH ST, n s, 191 ft w of Lexington Av, 21x100.5; Edward Jacobs, referee, to the Germania Life Insurance Company, (R S $6.25)..... 15,000

58TH ST, s s, 390 ft e of 3d Av, 40x100.5; Morris Jacobson to Nathan Hutkoff, all liens, (R S 50 cents)..... 3,250

58TH ST, n s, 153.4 ft e of 6th Av, 16.8x100.5; Edward S. Stokes to Mary J. McNutt, ½ part, (R S $15)..... 1

61ST ST, 229 West, 25x100.5; John Heavy to Jennie Clifton, (mtg $15,525)..... 1

61ST ST, 227 West, 25x100.5; John Heavy to Jennie Clifton, (mtg $18,075)..... 1

68TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 28.6x100; Mary J. Moore to A. M. Maclay, trust deed..... 1

100TH ST, 154 and 156 East, 40x100.11; Henry Kaufman to Henry Kuntz, (mtg $37,600)..... 1,500

100TH ST, 66 East, 20x100.11; Henry Kaufman to Henry Kuntz, (mtg $15,100)..... 1,000

121ST ST, s s, 250 ft w of Pleasant Av, 83x100.11; Louis Lese to Ann Moloughney, (mtg $5,900, R S $2)..... 12,000

121ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.11; Thomas J. L. McManus to Mary McManus, all liens..... 1

122D ST, n s, 189.5 ft w of 2d Av, 15.7x100.11; Reginald H. Williams, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, (R S $1.75)..... 6,000

122D ST, n s, 173.9 ft w of 2d Av, 15.8x100.11x irregular; Reginald H. Williams, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, (R S $1.75)..... 6,000

122D ST, n s, 158.1 ft w of 2d Av, 15.7x80.1x46.9x91.11; Reginald H. Williams, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, (R S $1.75)..... 6,000

171ST ST, s s, 250 ft e of Park Av, 50x90; Annie Lamberti to Constantino Respoli, (mtg $22,207, R S $5)..... 32,000

Recorded Leases.

1ST AV, 2,370; Vaclav Nemecek to Edward J. Schevick, 5 years..... 1,400

85TH ST, 44 East; Julia A. Barry to Lizzie Itzel, 5 7-12 years..... 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

CLOTHIER, Isaac H., to William P. 'Eno; Broadway, e s, 116.2 ft n of 62d St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 50,000

DAVIS, Abel, to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Dawson St, s s, 90 ft w of Leggett Av, due July 23, 1904..... 4,000

DIENER, August, to Edward M. Neil and another, executors; Lots 22 and 23, map of Neil estate, due May 8, 1902..... 2,450

DUANE, Katharine E., and another to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 55th St, s s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 22,500

EHRHART, Ferdinand, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 36th St., 220 and 222 East, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 28,000

FALK, Selig, to Amalie Cohen and another; 32 East Broadway, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000

FREY, Freda, to Harlem Savings Bank; 1,059 Jennings St, old No. 1,063, 1 year..... 700

HAAL, Lizzie, to George Ehret; 44 East 85th St, leasehold, demand..... 3,000

JAEGER, Caroline, to Samuel E. Jacobs; Lexington Av, e s, 20 ft n of 106th St, prior mortgage $11,000, due May 1, 1904. 4,625

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Gertrude E. Davis; 561 East 135th St, 3 years..... 8,000

KEIL, Hermann, to John Giebel; 3d Av, e s, 62.6 ft n of 161st St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 13,000

KOHL, Lawrence E., to George Ringler & Co.; 1,951 2d Av, store lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,500

LINGSCH, Frederick A., to Cyrus Hitchcock; Lincoln St, w s, 100 ft s of Columbus Av, Van Nest, 5 years..... 3,800

MACLAY, Archibald M., trustee, to Mary Bird; 68th St, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years..... 50,000

MOLOUGHNEY, Ann, to Sarah Lese; 121st St, s s, 250 ft w of Pleasant Av, 1 year..... 850

PETTIT, Le Grand K., and wife to George F. Johnson; 96th St, s s, 225 ft w of West End Av, prior mortgage $45,000, 1 year..... 15,700

POWER, John F., and wife to George W. Tayer; Poplar St, n s, being Lots E and F and now Plots 18 to 23, as subdivided, of Andrew Arnow estate, 3 years..... 3,200

REDMAN, William H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 952 1st Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

REYNOLDS, Lydia A., to Elizabeth K. Upham; Decatur Av, w s, 125.4 ft s of Travers St, installments, 3 years..... 3,700

RISPOLI, Costantino, to the New York Building Loan Banking Company; 171st St, s s, 25 ft e of Park Av, installments, $224 monthly, 6 per cent., gold..... 29,867

SMEED, Horace F., to Teresa Keim; 3d Av, s w corner of 66th St, leasehold, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

SULLIVAN, Agnes, to J. Herbert Carpenter, trustee; 119th St, s s, 150 ft w of Manhattan Av, 3 years..... 20,500

VICTORY, Patrick, to James W. Campbell; Lot 275, amended map of Hudson F. Hose property, West Farms, 1 year, 6 per cent., gold..... 200

WIEBER, Herman, to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Dawson St, s s, 115 ft w of Leggett Av, due July 23, 1904.. 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

Sherwood and another..... 15,000

BRAVERMAN, Marcus, to Meyer Jarmulowsky and another..... Nom.

BREUCHAUD, Jules, to Jean Foussadier. 771

DIETZ, Isidor J., to Rosina Dietz, assigns 2 mortgages..... 6,162

DIETZ, Rosina, to Morris Berger, assigns 2 mortgages..... 5,005

FELL, Richard J., to Bernheimer & Schmid..... 1,000

JACOBSON, Morris, to Samuel Blumenthal, 2 mortgages..... 12,000

JOHNSON, George F., to John S. Eakins. 1,500

LAING, James B., executor, to James B. Laing, trustee, 2 assignments. Order of Court

LAING, James B., executor, to Emma F. R. Merrell..... Order of Court

LICHTENSTEIN, Abraham, and another, executors, to Albert R. Searles..... 18,000

SHERMAN, Charles A., executor, to Henry Weller..... 3,000

STERRY, John A., trustee, to Nancy L. and another, (action to declare deeds void, &c.;) attorney, M. J. Early.

40TH ST, s s, 675 ft e of 6th Av, 20x181.11x irregular; Thomas G. Patten and another against Emeline T. Godwin, individually and as executor, and another. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf.

112TH ST, 26 to 32 West, 4 actions; Edmund Coffin against Louis Burstein and another, (foreclosure of 4 mortgages;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HERMAN LAMKEN.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an attachment against Herman Lamken, grocer at 203 East Tenth Street, for $277 in favor of C. H. Luedeke & Son for butter and eggs sold to him during the month of August. The attachment was granted on the allegation that he could not be found at his place of business, and neighbors said that he had gone to Pennsylvania. It was stated that on Aug. 24 he gave a check to the plaintiffs for $114, which came back unpaid. A collector went to his store for the firm and found the place closed on the 6th inst. Deputy Sheriff Roberts put a keeper in the store, and another person claimed ownership by a bill of sale. Mr. Lamken had been in the grocery business six years, was formerly on Ninth Avenue, and bought the Tenth Street store in January last.

ALFRED MAYERS.—Alfred Mayers, import and export commission merchant at 102 Chambers Street, has given up business there, and many inquiries have been made by the trade as to his whereabouts. A dispossess notice has been pasted on the doors of his offices for $60 rent for the month of September, due Sept. 1, and it is said that all his office furniture was removed by a City Marshal a few days ago. He occupied two rooms as offices only, and did not keep a store. He began business on Nov. 1, 1900, coming here from Boston, where he had been employed it was said by a firm for six years, and claimed a capital of $3,500 cash. In March last he bought a house at 211 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, for $8,750, subject to a mortgage of $4,000. He transferred this property three weeks ago to Clementine Sostman and Carrie Lasker for a nominal consideration. In the trade it is reported that Mr. Mayers made considerable purchases of merchandise in August and that checks given in payment to the amount of $3,000 or $4,000 came back marked "no funds."

Out of Town.

JOHN W. KNOX.—John W. Knox of Findlay, Ohio, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court at Toledo yesterday, stating liabilities of $237,591.78. He is an oil operator, and says all of his indebtedness was incurred in Pennsylvania and New York. The greater part of the debt was incurred through sureties and notes, and some of the judgments run as far back as 1862. He has no assets.

WELDON GROCERY COMPANY.—The Weldon Grocery Company of Pittsburg, a corporation with a capital stock of $400,000, went into the hands of a receiver yesterday. The company has seventeen stores, but lately has been unable to pay its credits when they came due, and had to give notes. These are coming due and as the cash was not in hand to pay them the court was asked to appoint a receiver to prevent the business being sacrificed. C. A. Weldon, Secretary and Treasurer, was appointed, and took charge at once. The assets and liabilities are said to be about $135,000 each.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CLARA L. SASSERATH.—Clara L. Sasserath, residing at 1,900 Lexington Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,043 and no assets. The liabilities are to four creditors for wines and liquors sold to her in 1893 and 1894. Her husband, Kaufman Sasserath, filed a petition in bankruptcy on Monday.

BENJAMIN B. VERNON.—Benjamin B. Vernon, theatrical manager, formerly of Long Island City, now residing at 316 West Twenty-third Street, Manhattan, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,118 and no assets. Most of the debts were incurred from March to August of this year in a theatrical company which played in various Long Island towns. He owes $687 for salaries to sixteen actors and actresses, $98 for rent of six halls, and $208 for borrowed money.

SAMUEL BAROS.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Baros, manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 508 and 510 Broome Street, by Hays & Hershfield for James Stern & Co., creditors for $906 for merchandise sold to him between June 27 and Sept. 6. It was alleged that he conveyed merchandise valued at $2,000, and also transferred merchandise and fixtures valued at $5,000 to J. Lacov and a Mr. Mainz by bills of sale for antecedent indebtedness. Hays & Hershfield said that three truck loads of goods were taken away from his place of business yesterday morning. Mr. Baros was formerly in the steamship ticket business, and became a partner in a cloak firm about four years ago. In December last he purchased the present business, it was said, for $1,200 cash.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, George W., and Charles G. King—J. C. Perry & Co., others..... $331

ADAMS, George W., and Charles G. King — Rockland-Rockport Lime Company..... 3,644

ATTLETVED, Charles—E. P. Sands..... 424

ARGUESO, Manuel—E. P. Sala..... 3,814

BARNETT, Isaac B.—J. Dobson and others..... 300

BRESSANT, Hattie, and George Hines—People of the State of New York..... 500

BARNETT, Isaac B.—H. A. Canser and others..... 291

BROWN, Robert E.—G. P. Smith and others..... 151

CARLIN, John E.—S. A. Gregg..... 74

CLAUSEN, Herman—Henry Kroger & Co. 631

DAVISON, Charles G., and Louis C. Whiton—Mechanics' Bank..... 2,051

FEENEY, James—L. H. Geis and others..... 124

FEENEY, James—J. C. Simon and others. 72

HAMILTON, Joseph, and David Richey—Ronalds & Johnson Company..... 1,026

HOLDORF, Charles—Alerton Clark Company..... 48

KANTOROVITZ, Sigmund—I. Male and others..... 212

KLING, Hector—Herman Boetzer Company..... 27

LEHMAN, Richard—J. Pollock and others..... 3,508

LEFFLER, Francis—International Silver Company..... 221

LOOK, Charles—G. Fisher..... 479

LAHN, Fannie—A. Betz..... 92

MULLHOLLAND, Joseph P.—E. Kahnweiler..... 32

MILLER, John—A. Elias..... 39

MAIDMENT, Fred H.—J. E. Nichols and others..... 207

McCREEDY, Frank E. B.—M. Hartley Company..... 26

PREUSS, Bernadine—B. L. Kennelly..... 745

ROCKWOOD, George G.—A. Walsh..... 297

ROOS, John—H. F. Gundrum..... 190

RUSSELL, Frederick B. and William G. —People of the State of New York..... 1,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert—York Lumber Company..... 222

ROTHERMEL, Albert—York Lumber Company..... 254

REILLY, Richard J.—A. Blum, Jr.'s, Sons..... 138

TANNENBAUM, Flora—A. Becker..... 23

TATE, William R.—S. E. Bernheimer and others..... 291

VOOS, William—T. H. McKee..... 150

VON ESSEN, George B.—H. C. Bainbridge and others..... 71

WATSON, Harold W.—M. Rosenthal... 30

Surrogate Notices.

CAMPBELL, ALLEN W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Virginia W. Campbell, Euphemia C. Borrowe, Catharine Stanley, Harriet K. Campbell, George W. Campbell, Eliza S. Taber, Helen C. Palmer, John Goodchild, and George W. Campbell, as executors of Samuel Campbell, deceased, the next of kin of ALLEN W. CAMPBELL, late of the City of Rome, Kingdom of Italy, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Jane Bourbon del Monte of the City of Rome, Italy, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date May 20th, 1900, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Allen W. Campbell, late of Rome, Italy, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

TURNER, ROLSTON & HORAN, Attys. for Petr., 22 William Street, New York.

au28-1aw6wW

DORTIC, HENRY T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY T. DORTIC, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 36 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1901. ELIZABETH DORTIC, ADELA A. DORTIC, ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Executors. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

mh20-1aw6mW

Mechanics' Liens.

CHERRY ST, 493 to 501; Thomas O'Neill against Crane & Co., owners and contractors..... 3,268

LENOX AV, s e corner of 112th St, 100x100.11; Flanagan Brothers against Teichman & Potter Company, owners and contractors..... 314

MACDOUGAL ST, 104; Simpson Iron Foundry Company against Michael E. Pepe, owner; State Iron Works, contractor..... 110

MOTT ST, 234; M. A. C. Wilson against Florida Gerarde, owner; John Carl, contractor..... 65

UNION AV, 1,139 to 1,145; Charles C. Koenig against John Zinkland, owner and contractor..... 65

3D AV, e s, 101.11 ft s of 174th St, 75x100; Charlotte M. Ruhn against Solomon Jacobs and another, owners; Martin J. Barron, contractor..... 235

8TH ST, n e corner of 152d St, 49x100; Meeker, Carter & Booraem against William J. Begley and another, owners; Charles Walker, contractor..... 22

12TH ST, 518 to 524 East; Simpson Iron Foundry Company against Samuel Braech, owner; State Iron Works, contractor..... 500

81ST ST, 235 East; Simpson Foundry Company against Martin J. Gardiner, owner; State Iron Works, contractors.. 330

100TH ST, n w corner of West End Av, 100x100; Pratt & Lambert against Charles Kempner, owner; William Phelan, contractor..... 131

118TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Cesare Cocciolillo and another against John Robertson and William Gammie, owners; Edward Woods, contractor..... 105

171ST ST, n s, 155.5 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100; Burt F. and Frank O. Merriam against Teresina Pizzutiello, owner and contractor; Pizzutiello Brothers, contractors..... 631

BUILDING-LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER UNDER LAWS OF 1900. 78,

EAST BROADWAY, 32; Amelia Cohen and another, with Selig Falk.....$10,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AMUNDSON AV, e s, 100 ft n of Nelson Av, 25x100, Bronx; John Zambetti against Margaret O'Conner, owner, Aug. 12, 1901..... $220

AVENUE D, 41 and 43; Meyer Amolsky and another against Samuel Goldberg and another, Aug. 14, 1901, by bond.... 375

10TH Av, 639; John H. Shipway & Brother against George Keon, June 26, 1901.. 146

Lis Pendens.

MOTT AV, e s, 200 ft n of 144th St, 110.1x151.8x irregular; Henry Rom against Jerry Altieri and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. H. Schwarz.

SHERIFF ST, 118; Nathan Nadel against Isidor Leipzig. (action to establish lien;) attorneys, House, Grossman & Vorhaus.

Surrogate Notices.

SURROGATES' COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—In the matter of the application for letters of administration on the goods, chattels and credits of SYLVESTER M. O'DONOHUE, deceased.

To the creditors of said Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased:

Please take notice that John B. O'Donohue, a brother of the above-named Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, as petitioner upon his consent and upon the consent of Charles A. O'Donohue, Mary Theresa O'Donohue, Charlotte Wigand, Peter J. O'Donohue, Thomas A. O'Donohue, and Joseph E. O'Donohue, being the only next of kin of said Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, acknowledged and filed with the Surrogate of the County of New York, intends to apply to the said Surrogate for Letters of Administration to be issued to him as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of said Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, with a limited and modified bond pursuant to the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of New York.

And you and each of you are hereby notified and required, under and by virtue of the aforesaid section of said code, and in pursuance of an order of publication made for that purpose by the said Surrogate, dated the 6th day of August, 1901, to present any and all claims that you may have against the estate of the aforesaid Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, to the Surrogates of the County of New York, at their office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the second day of October, 1901, at or after which time the penalty of the bond to be given by the person to whom letters of administration herein shall be granted is to be fixed by said Surrogate.

Dated Aug. 30th, 1901.

JOHN B. O'DONOHUE, Petitioner.

BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Petitioner, 135 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

Au31-2aw4wS&W.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—6 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"NEW YORK'S MOST DELIGHTFUL SUBURB." GRANTWOOD

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For a small payment down and

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(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

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Let us inform you regarding the cost of Grantwood property, and the liberal terms of our time-payment contracts.

Twenty minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d Street Ferry, (by the Hudson River Traction Company's R. R.,) or fifteen minutes from 125th Street Ferry and trolley.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

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PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

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at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE, ROLLIN M. MORGAN, ESQ., REFEREE.

3-story and basement high-stoop brownstone-front dwelling, with lot,

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Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

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ENTRANCE ON FORTY-SECOND STREET.

Facing Mount Morris Park, on 124th St., four-story and basement brownstone, in good order; will take $5,000 in cash, balance on mortgage, at low rate interest; price, $30,000.

MAKE US OFFER.

Firm of J. B. KETCHAM,

58 West 125th St.

Elegant home, Summer and Winter, Country in city; about one acre; abundance of fruit of all kinds; large house; all modern improvements; stable and outhouses; south of 150th St.; small payment down. O'Rorke or Normoyle, corner 164th St., Boston Av.

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Three-story and basement brownstone house; rent, $900; will sell cheap. Apply premises, or to E. C. SIMONSON, 146 BROADWAY.

Big bargain, builders and speculators.—50x100, prominent corner, downtown; tremendous sacrifice; location right and price likewise. Particulars of Thomas Ellison, 409 Broadway.

Lenox Av., 244, Near 123d St.—22x55x100, four-story dwelling; must be seen to be appreciated; A-1 condition; price, $28,000. Firm of J. B. Ketcham, 58 West 125th St.

Easy Terms.—Detached cottages, Westchester, Bronx Borough, $3,300; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Eldridge, Near Rivington.—Tenement, 25x100, $25,000; West 102d St., flat, $22,000. Crane, 187 Broadway.

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10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 86 trains daily; commutation 8c.; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

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MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

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High, dry Boulevard lots, fronting trolley. Near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont. WARRANTY CO., 115 Broadway.

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Lots in Jamaica, the all-year residential section of Greater New York; nearer City Hall than The Bronx and more healthful; 5c. carfare; lots 25x100; price $175; terms $5 down and $5 monthly; no interest or taxes the first year. This is a good investment, as the new Hast River Bridges and Tunnel and The Penn. R. R., who own the L. I. R. R. will soon make Jamaica the Terminal of all the branches, will make these lots more than double in value. For further information address HOUSE AND HOME CO., 202 East 23d St., N. Y., or 370 Broadway, Brooklyn.

FLUSHING

$500 cash, $33.50 monthly, pays all, including principal; price $5,000; beautiful new, modern, detached house, 9 large rooms, bath, and pantry; plot 50x100; all improvements, including electric light; exclusive and restricted neighborhood; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. ferry. John Dayton & Co., Murray Hill Station, Flushing, L. I.

Surrogate Notices.

ARMSTRONG, CATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE ARMSTRONG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Carter & Fallows, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of March, 1901. STEPHEN W. BALDWIN, SAMUEL T. CARTER, Jr., Executors. EDWARD H. FALLOWS, Attorney for the Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. mh27-1aw6mW

GOLDENBER

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College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 57th year begins Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 2-5 P. M.

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T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

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Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.

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These terms include all the studies.

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WILLIAM H. CHURCH } Headmasters.

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Boys from six to nine years.
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Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York.—JEANETTE GUNTHER, plaintiff, against GERTRUDE V. C. DE GRAFFENREID and HENRY CREDE, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, Aug. 30, 1901.
THEODORE SATTLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office address and office, No. 58 Bond Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Gertrude V. C. de Graffenreid:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the ninth day of September, 1901, and filed, with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the ninth day of September, 1901.

Dated New York, September 10th, 1901.
THEODORE SATTLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and P. O. address No. 58 Bond Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
s11-16w6w&o23

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JENNY COHEN, plaintiff, against HENRIETTA LEVENSON, Sadie Schlosman, Fannie Dobromilski, Isaac Wasserzug, Heinrich Brinkman, William Nevins, Louis Coorsen, Max Quehl, Henry Backhause, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated August twelfth, 1901.
WILLIAM BERNARD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 119-121 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

To the defendants Sadie Schlosman and Fannie Dobromilski:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable F. Henry Ingrao, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of August, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York.

Dated New York, August 27th, 1901.
WILLIAM BERNARD, Plff's Atty.
s4-1aw5wW

Surrogate Notices.

BLOOM, FRANK A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK A. BLOOM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Oudin & Oakley, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1901. ALICE E. BLOOM, Administratrix. OUDIN & OAKLEY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 45 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. jy10-1aw6mW

McPHERSON, EDLA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDLA J McPHERSON, late of Jersey City, State of New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Church Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of May, 1901. AARON S. BALDWIN, Ancillary Executor. READ G. DILWORTH, Attorney for Executor, 102 Chambers Street, New York. my15-1aw6mW

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129th St., 162 West.—Pleasant rooms with good board; parlor dining room; no children; table boarders accommodated.

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17th St., 55 West.—Attractive, newly furnished parlor, suitable for physician; other rooms; special prices; trained nurses; telephone; use parlor; kitchen; reference; respectability given, required.

18th St., 11 West.—Choice rooms, singly or en suite; first-class accommodations; reasonable rates; transients.

26th St., 109 East.—Desirable suites, separated every floor; well known; $2.50 to $8; Madison Square; clean.

39th St., 204 East.—Front room, private house; hot, cold water; every convenience; gentlemen. $3.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished, good-sized rooms; prefer permanent parties; references exchanged.

46th St., 72 West.—Elegant large front room for one or two gentlemen; terms moderate.

49th St., 242 East.—Sunny back parlor; running water, closets; private house; gentlemen or couple; reasonable; reference.

52d St., 260 West.—Nicely furnished rooms to rent for gentlemen, in private house.

53d St., 141 East.—Parlor floor, suitable for business; other rooms, $1.75 to $5; also transients.

54th St., 315 West.—Large parlor and bedroom; singly, together; first-class apartment; private American family. O'Neill.

98th St., 162 West.—Two parlors, suitable for physician; other rooms; porcelain bath; from $1.50 up. Fisher.

104th St., 226 West.—Desirable second-story room; nicely furnished; private house; reference required.

125th St., 12 West.—Elegant furnished or unfurnished large, light rooms to refined parties; all conveniences; references exchanged.

131st St., 258 West.—Newly furnished front and back parlor, suitable for physician or dentist; also large front room, top floor; terms moderate; private house.

133d St., 225 West.—Two rooms, for housekeeping; also back parlor; gentlemen; hall room; private house.

137th St., 299 West.—Corner room; four windows; southern exposure; smaller rooms; all conveniences; near cars. Dressmaker.

Lenox Av., 359, Corner 128th St.—Large front room, with private family.

Furnished Rooms Wanted.

Wanted—By a single lady, fair-sized room, with board, in reputable private family. Address E. Beneville, 116 Nassau St.

Unfurnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

104th St., 118 West.—Parlor floor; three rooms; suitable physician or couple; other rooms; all conveniences; private house.

Pan-American Board.

Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family; large, airy rooms; bath; breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c.; references. F. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Pan-American Accommodations.—First-class private house; best location; reasonable. 264 Highland Av., Buffalo.

Country Board.

The Ingleside, Napanoch, N. Y.—Delightful location; spacious grounds; fresh milk, butter, eggs, reduced rates. H. Humiston.

Farm house, near Ferndale, Sullivan Co., N. Y.; milk, butter, eggs, and poultry from farm. Darius De Puy.

Country Board Wanted.

For wife, 3 children, and infant, 30 minutes' from Grand Central; rate moderate. Address, full particulars, H. M. R., 596 Columbus Av.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Law firm, with large real estate experience, would manage an estate; moderate commission includes all litigation; guarantee increase net income; references; responsible. H Box 125 Times.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Old judgments, notes, claims, collected on percentage; advice gratis by mail. Lawyer, Box 123 Times Office.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

We teach cutting, fitting, making, finishing of corsets, dresses, and millinery; big money in it; patterns cut. Apply McDowell's, 310-318 6th Av.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3, 1901.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition (blanks may be procured in the borough offices,) stating their property by section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant and with return postage prepaid.

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, Taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessment and have their property located on the maps of that Department and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes with the requisition a certified memorandum of their property which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessment.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as is required in the case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whatever borough the property is located, as follows:

John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
John B. Underhill, corner

TIPS PARTLY FOIL A RAIDING PARTY

Seven Joneses Wanted, but Only Three Are Captured.

Gamblers Threaten Parkhurst Society Agents—One Tipster Once Before Annoyed Justice Jerome.

Armed with warrants for seven members of a family of Joneses, agents of the Society for the Prevention of Crime invaded Capt. Moynihan's precinct, the West Twentieth Street Station, yesterday afternoon and raided an alleged poolroom at 121 Eighth Avenue, capturing three of the men who were called for in the warrants. They also caught a "tipster," James Kinnehan, an ex-fireman, who figured in Justice Jerome's raid at 121 Eleventh Avenue, several months ago, but he was not held, Superintendent McClintock not feeling that he had a case against the man.

Agents Leitenberger and Bauman were in the place at 4:30 o'clock, when the raid was made by Superintendent McClintock, aided by Assistant Superintendent Hammond and Agent Dillon. The alleged poolroom was in a place that is used as a billiard room at night and that is entered through a cigar store.

Superintendent McClintock, when he reached the corner of Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, saw a patrolman, No. 3,976, standing in front of the place, talking to a man. Just as the Superintendent, who had hurried up to the spot where the policeman stood, came near the officer, the latter pointed out Dillon, who was following, to the man with whom he was conversing, and the latter quickly disappeared. Superintendent McClintock addressed the officer, saying:

"I want you to serve some warrants for me in here. Come in, quick."

The policeman obeyed instantly, and the two men rushed into the cigar store, followed by Hammond and Dillon. There they encountered the picket, "Combination" Jones.

"Open that door," commanded Superintendent McClintock.

Instead the man shouted at the top of his voice: "Get out in there," and he tried to get behind Superintendent McClintock. The latter sprang to the door, and, throwing his shoulder against it, forced it open. By this time there was great commotion inside, about fifty men shouting excitedly and trying to get out. Finding the other door of the room guarded by Agents Leitenberger and Bauman, they scrambled through the rear windows and over the fences and out through other buildings and the saloon at the corner.

Just as Superintendent McClintock entered the cigar store Kinnehan, the ex-fireman, rushed into the place, but seeing that the detectives were there rushed out again, and Dillon followed him. Kinnehan went to the alleged poolrooms at Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, and at Twentieth Street and Seventh Avenue, "tipping" both places, according to Agent Dillon, who then arrested Kinnehan and took him back to 121 Eighth Avenue, where Superintendent McClintock released him, saying that what he had done would not constitute an offense on which he could be held.

Meanwhile Superintendent McClintock had calmed the excited crowd in the place, telling them that he only wanted seven men, and that the rest could go as soon as he had picked out those for whom he had warrants.

Hammond at this time was having a lively chase on his own account. He had seen "Telephone" Jones climbing out of the window, and the agent followed through a yard, up the stairs of another building to the first floor, and then out of the window and over some sheds to the rear of a dyeing establishment, where the fugutive climbed into a window, and when Hammond got in after him he saw the man disappear in a big bin in which there were a quantity of blankets. A Frenchman, the proprietor of the place, protested that the man would soil the blankets.

"Gardez vous!" exclaimed the Frenchman excitedly, and Hammond, seeing that the man was fumbling at his pocket, commanded him to hold up his hands, which he did, and he was hauled out of the bin and led back to the scene of the raid, Hammond having all he could do to protect the man from the Frenchman, who had picked up a piece of iron pipe and wanted to hit the alleged gambler with it for damaging his blankets.

Agent Bauman picked out "Ticket" Jones, but the others could not be found. They were designated in the warrants as "Card," "Receiver," "Recorder," and "Cash" Jones. One of them, the agents who were in the place said, had not been in the resort during the afternoon. The others escaped.

The agents gathered up some racing cards and part of a telephone, but could not find the receiver.

The man in the cigar store meanwhile was offering $50 for a chance to meet each of the raiders singly, but he got no takers.

The raiders in some way lost the patrolman in the mob that met them when they led their prisoners out. The crowd was made up of the frequenters of the place raided, and of the two other alleged pool rooms in the immediate neighborhood. They wanted to attack the raiders, and it was with some difficulty that the agents got their prisoners to the West Twentieth Street Station House.

When the three Joneses were taken into the station house, "Wardman" Hughes, who was standing at the corner, followed. He examined the racing cards curiously.

"What are these?" he asked Superintendent McClintock.

The Superintendent did not enlighten the wardman.

The prisoners described themselves as John Kelly of 627 Amsterdam Avenue, the reputed proprietor of the place; George Williams of 43 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, and John Davis of 598 West Twenty-fourth Street. They were charged with a violation of Section 351 of the Penal Code, in maintaining a pool room, and were locked up.

The Sergeant at the desk asked Superintendent McClintock if he could accept bail for the prisoners, and he was told that he could not, as the offence charged was a felony.

Superintendent McClintock said after the raid that this was the pool room that was formerly located over ex-Alderman Parks's saloon, at Fourteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, then moved to a house in West Seventeenth Street, and then to the rear of Walter C. Brush's cigar store, where the place was raided.

Capt. Moynihan was not at the West Twentieth Street Station during the raid or when the prisoners were brought in. His wardman, Hughes, said:

"These people had no business raiding that place and arresting men. They only had a few pool tables there. If there was a pool room there it's only been running a day or two."

RAIDED A CRAP GAME.

Five Men Arrested by Agents of the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

Superintendent McClintock of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, with nine detectives to aid him, late last night raided an alleged crap game at 2,011 Third Avenue, where five prisoners were made. They were locked up in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station, of which Capt. William R. Haughey has command. They described themselves as Charles A. King of 151 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; Solomon Levy, 341 East Eighty-sixth Street; William Brown, 151 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; James O'Brien of 240 East Eightieth Street, and Emanuel Green of 12 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

The men were arrested on warrants issued by Justice Jerome for five members of the "Tobias" family, and read for Banker, Crap, Picket, Manager, and Patrick Tobias. The raid was made as the result of testimony gathered recently on the strength of two letters, one from a Catholic priest and one from a Baptist minister, who declared the youths of the locality were being demoralized by the influence of the game. At the time of these complaints, Justice Jerome says, the game was being run over a saloon in the Raines law hotel at the corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street. The hotel was kept by a man named Isaac Tobias, and the warrants were issued for the Tobias family because of that. Justice Jerome says, however, that the proprietor got wise and moved very recently to the Third Avenue address.

The detectives had no difficulty in getting into the place. There were about fifty young boys in the room when the raiders entered. There was no show of fight and no chance for escape. The five men for whom warrants had been issued were picked out and taken away. The place was then closed up and the men were taken to the station house. The paraphernalia confiscated consisted of crap tables and dice and a small sum of money. The prisoners will be arraigned to-day before Justice Jerome, as bail was not accepted last night.

RAID PRISONERS ARRAIGNED.

Those Arrested Monday by Justice Jerome Waived Examination.

The five prisoners who were taken in the raid at 207½ East Ninth Street on Monday afternoon were arraigned before Justice Jerome yesterday. They were John S. Cruiso of 238 West Twenty-fifth Street, King Elliot of 132 West Twenty-fourth Street, John Wilson of 128 West Thirty-fourth Street, Joseph Harris of 226 Second Avenue, and Frank Martin of 25 East Third Street. All waived examination and were held in $1,000 bail for General Sessions.

After the arraignments Justice Jerome, with Assistant District Attorney Gargan, held another session of inquiry which the Justice is carrying on concerning certain police precincts. Capt. Gannon's precinct, the Eighteenth, was under consideration. The names of the men in Gannon's precinct who were examined were given out after the hearing as follows: John W. Carroll, Henry F. Kain, and George Smith, all plain-clothes men; John J. Garvin, a patrolman, and Henry Schradin, a plumber of 146 East Fifteenth Street.

COL. MURPHY INCREDULOUS.

Despite Testimony at O'Neill's Trial He Says There Is No "Shaking Down" in the Police Department.

Police Commissioner Murphy said yesterday that he did not believe that the trial of Patrolman O'Neill on Monday showed that the practice of "shaking down" policemen for transfers or remission of fines existed.

"You can go into the Chief Clerk's office," said he, "and look over the books there and see how many fines have been remitted since I have been here. Those books will show you that if there's anybody in the business of 'shaking down' policemen for having fines remitted they've had very small picking since I've been here."

"Do you regard the trial yesterday as a legal victory for Deputy Commissioner Devery?" was asked.

"I want to look over the evidence before I express an opinion on that."

"Don't you think that there was enough evidence to show that there was some warrant for the rumors that people are going around demanding money of policemen?"

"No, there is no justification for any such statement. There are no 'shakedowns' in this department. Why don't these people name the men who they say are doing that thing? O'Neill's own testimony showed that I was right in ordering this trial. He himself has disproved what he said."

"Don't you think that the story told by Policeman Ryan indicates that something of that sort was going on?"

"He didn't name anybody. I've been trying all along to find out if there is any such person and send him to jail. But Ryan, he just makes a statement and doesn't give any information."

FRANCHISE HELD UP.

Municipal Assembly Again Pigeonholes Permit for a Car Track on Tenth Street.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was a caller on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday. The object of the call was not disclosed. President Vreeland has been trying to get a franchise through the Municipal Assembly granting to the Metropolitan Company the right to lay tracks on West Tenth Street from Sixth Avenue to Greenwich Street. The franchise is only for a single track.

The members of the Municipal Assembly refuse to obey the wishes of the city officials in this matter. The resolution granting the Metropolitan Company the right was approved by the Board of Estimate and Controller Coler. When the matter was called at the meeting of the Council yesterday it was relegated to the "special order" pigeonhole for the fourth time.

Councilman Murray soon after the application for the franchise had been laid aside introduced the following resolution, which was viewed by many of the members as an attack on the Metropolitan Street Railway, because if it is passed the cars on Broadway and all other lines would have to be equipped with fenders:

Resolved, That in view of the frequency of accidents to people caused by the surface cars the Railroad Committee of the Council be directed to formulate an ordinance which will provide

That all cars used for transportation of passengers or freight within the City of New York shall each be provided with a fender or safeguard which shall be carefully adjusted in front of the car before the said car is started on a trip; that the said fender or safeguard shall be firmly fastened to each car, and so near to the surface of the roadway that in case of collision with persons and animals the said fender or safeguard will not pass over, but move said persons or animals from the track to either side of the car. That a violation of this ordinance be declared a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $500, or imprisonment for six months, or both.

The resolution was referred to the Railroad Committee.

LOST CHILDREN FOUND.

Were Sent Tagged from McKeesport, Penn., to This City—Long Hunt for Their Mother.

Two children, almost babies, a girl and a boy, arrived in this city alone yesterday morning from McKeesport, Penn. They were found standing hand in hand at the foot of the elevated road stairs at South Ferry by Alexander Nelson, a negro porter. They were Jews, and neither could speak English. The porter had a friendly face, and the tots seemed to know by instinct that he had a kind heart, for both clung to him while crying piteously.

The porter took the children to the Old Slip Station. At the station nothing could be learned from them except that they were hungry and wanted their mamma. In the pocket of the little boy was found the business card of Josef Roth & Son, McKeesport, Penn. On the back of the card were the words, "Please deliver bearer to Mrs. Mina Bernstein, 10 Cannon Street." The Sergeant telephoned Headquarters to look up the address, and shortly the reply came back that there were many Bernsteins in the neighborhood of 10 Cannon Street, and that a Mrs. Mina Bernstein had been there, but recently had gone away.

Meanwhile Policeman Abraham Frunkin was found, and being able to speak their language learned that their names were Samuel M. Bernstein and Bessie M. Bernstein. They were unable to explain how they got to this city from McKeesport. Sergeant McNally put special men on the case and soon traced the mother to 7 Ludlow Street. Policeman Frunkin took the children to her. It is said that Mrs. Bernstein ran a boarding house in McKeesport until a few weeks ago, when she came to New York. Joseph Roth is supposed to be the uncle of the children, and it is believed that he sent them here alone tagged with his business card.

GLUCOSE PLANT CLOSED.

Shut-Down of Peoria Refinery Throws 1,200 Men Out of Work.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 10.—The plant of the American Glucose Sugar Refining Company, the largest of its kind in the United States, and the property of the Glucose Trust, has been closed down indefinitely. The plant employed about 1,200 hands. The management is reticent as to the shutdown, and asserts that the works were closed to permit the placing of a new scale, and will be started soon.

What the move means is not known in this city.

An Italian Steamer Disabled.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Spanish steamer Montserrat, from New York for Cadiz, Barcelona, and Genoa, passed St. Michael's, Azores, to-day, and reported having spoken the Italian steamer Archimede of the Navigazione Generale Italiana, (which left Genoa on Aug. 24, Naples Aug. 28, and St. Michael's Sept. 5 for New York,) on Sept. 8, in north latitude 40 degrees, west longitude 54 degrees, with a broken shaft.

18,000 CHILDREN IN PART-TIME CLASSES

Overcrowding in Public Schools Greater than Officials Expected.

MANY UNSUITABLE BUILDINGS

All Boroughs Need Relief—Supt. Maxwell Says Some Schools Are Fire Traps—Remedy Suggested.

Some of the public schools of the city got fully under way yesterday, but this could not be said of many of them. The pressure for admittances and the complications of organizing part-time classes so clogged the wheels of the schools that in numerous instances little or no progress could be made. The pressure upon the schools of the lower east side was again so great that policemen had to be summoned to keep the crowds in order.

Superintendent John Jasper of the schools of Manhattan and the Borough of the Bronx declared yesterday afternoon that the overcrowding had been greater than he had anticipated. He had expected, he said, that about 14,000 children would have to be put in part-time classes, but incomplete reports indicated that at least 18,000 children would receive only partial instruction during the year.

The pressure upon schools in the Borough of the Bronx was exceptional, owing to the large number of people who have moved into that section within the last year. Within a few weeks two new schools will be opened to relieve the congestion in that district, but the relief will be only temporary, it is thought.

The Division Superintendents yesterday considered the situation, and a plan of operation was decided upon. That plan will be to give all children of the compulsory school age from eight to fourteen years, full instruction. The younger children will receive only part-time instruction. It is said that there are hundreds of children in the schools not much more than four years old, whose mothers declare they are fully five. All of this makes trouble for the teachers. Mr. Jasper said that within two weeks arrangements would be made to accommodate all the older children in full-time classes. The problem of how to give the 18,000 children full instruction is an unsolved problem, and will very likely remain so.

The Division Superintendents met for the additional purpose of making a nomination for the Principalship of the new school at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street. The Superintendents had nominated William J. O'Shea of School No. 75, at 25 Norfolk Street, for the school, but the Board, at its meeting on Saturday, disapproved the nomination, action which was equivalent to saying that the majority of the board wanted Dr. John Dwyer of School No. 8 at 29 King Street.

The action taken by the Superintendents was not disclosed, but it was known that a nomination was made which will be presented to the School Board at its regular meeting to-night. At present the teachers of the school are working under the direction of Superintendent Jameson, although the work consists only of taking registrations. The building cannot be occupied for several days yet.

PRESSURE IN BROOKLYN.

The situation in Brooklyn resembles that in Manhattan in certain sections. The greatest pressure was upon School No. 43, in Boerum Street, near Manhattan Avenue. This school has an epruliment of 4,300 pupils, which means that part time classes only can be accommodated. To relieve the extreme pressure, a contract is to be let at once for a new thirty-eight-classroom building.

The district around the Eighth Ward, in which for a long time there was so much congestion, is now relieved. The opening of School No. 131, at Fourth Avenue and Fortieth Street, with twenty classrooms, drew children from the entire surrounding section. It is expected that when the new school is opened at Parkville the pressure upon Windsor Terrace will be entirely relieved.

School No. 72, in Schenck Avenue, is crowded to overflowing, and there is the same condition at School No. 64, a newly opened branch of No. 72, on Berriman Street, near Belmont Avenue. In spite of the fact that this is an entirely new building, it is already overflowing with pupils.

The schools in the Borough of Queens do not open on Monday, as those of the rest of the city do, for a long time they have always opened their doors on Tuesday. Yesterday there was an attendance of more than 25,000 children in the schools of this borough. There was the same overcrowded condition there that prevails in other parts of the greater city. This, too, in spite of the fact that 2,700 new sittings were provided in private buildings, residences, and shops for which the city pays a rental of $15,000.

According to Borough Superintendent Edward L. Stevens, accommodations for 4,000 additional pupils are needed in Astoria and Steinway, before new buildings can possibly be erected. In Maspeth, Ridgewood, and East Williamsburg, also, the German population is increasing at such a rate that he says seats for 2,000 more children will be needed there. In commenting upon the buildings now rented, Mr. Stevens said:

"The private buildings we have to lease to accommodate the overflow classes are very unsatisfactory as to both light and ventilation, and when the cold weather comes on the condition will be very much worse. It is a wonder to me that the Board of Health has not ordered some of these buildings closed. The big Williams Building, on Steinway Avenue, in upper Long Island City, with its twelve or thirteen classes, is an example. It is badly overcrowded and the premises are in an unsanitary condition. We have also in a strange part-time classes for many of the scholars in attendance there."

Superintendent Maxwell has called for reports from the Principals upon the exact condition of affairs. These reports will be in hand to-day, and a definite idea may then be obtained of the exact condition in the city at large.

"It is likely, however, that there will be more half-time classes than we had thought would be necessary," said Mr. Maxwell. In discussing the subject yesterday. "The average increase is about 25,000, but from unofficial reports I should judge this year that the added registration was even greater."

MR. MAXWELL'S VIEWS.

Mr. Maxwell returned from Europe only on Saturday, and yesterday was the first occasion upon which he had had time to discuss the present condition of the schools for publication. He is in favor of a number of radical measures for the relief of the prevalent overcrowding, and it is possible that he will take some active steps to secure the passage of laws embodying his views.

"I believe, in the first place," said Mr. Maxwell, "that a law should be passed which would set aside a regular public fund for the erection of new school buildings, just as a regular sum is now laid aside for the payment of teachers' salaries. The normal increase of new pupils in the whole city each year is about 25,000. Schools should be built each year, therefore, to accommodate this increase.

"The Board of Education asked the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for $14,000,000 with which to build schools in 1902, but only $3,500,000 was allotted. It is a wrong system to put a matter of such serious importance under the control of any body of men. It should be an automatic process. The Constitution of the State guarantees to every child an education, and laws should be passed which would make that Constitutional guarantee automatically operative.

"To relieve the present congestion on the lower east side of Manhattan Island the city should allow us to lease more halls and parlor floors of buildings. The law requires at present that any leased building used for educational purposes must be fire-proof. This is unnecessary. Certainly, if we could lease the ground floors of some buildings the children would not be as liable to fire as they would be in some of the old school buildings in the city. Some of those buildings are veritable fire-traps, anyway.

"It is most unfortunate that we must in some cases place as many as sixty pupils in one class. It is unhealthy and the classes are unwieldy. No more than fifty should be placed in any classes. That would mean a regular attendance of about forty-five. This is as many as one teacher can well handle."

Mr. Maxwell said he was opposed to the suggested plan of building a mammoth school far down town that would accommodate in one building some 5,000 pupils. He said that the new charter, when it came into effect, might make it possible to relieve the situation somewhat, but that the only real relief would come through the erection of new buildings.

Covering—body, head, hand, foot covering—for all seven ages of man.

But the school-boy, "with shining morning face, creeping unwilling to school," is the age of interest just now.

Everything he wears.

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1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

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DIVED 60 FEET FROM A LINER.

Gallant Passenger on the Koenigin Luise Recovered a Suicide's Body at Sea.

The North German Lloyd steamship Koenigin Luise, which arrived here yesterday from Bremen, had on board a hero—August Liemann, a German who unhesitatingly jumped sixty feet from the hurricane deck of the steamer into the water on Monday to save a poor drink-crazed steerage passenger who had thrown himself overboard. The would-be rescuer was not able to get his charge on board alive, but this detracted not at all from the merit of his deed in the minds of his fellow-passengers.

Liemann was pacing the hurricane deck when the cry resounded through the vessel, "Man overboard!" and then there was the usual excitement and confusion among the passengers, while two lifeboats were being lowered for the rescue. The man who had taken the plunge was Ferencz Bednarovitch, and as soon as the lifeboats had put out the passengers, leaning over the side, were horrified to see the man's body reappear directly alongside the vessel. A cry went up and Liemann grasped the situation in an instant. He believed the man was still alive, and when he saw the body slowly sinking again he threw off his coat and plunged into the sea.

Grasping a ring buoy which had been thrown overboard he drew it over the limp form of his fellow-passenger, and the latter was pulled aboard while the lifeboats were racing back to the scene. It was too late, however, for the man was pronounced dead by the ship's surgeon. The passengers cheered Liemann lustily and bored him exceedingly by their congratulations.

JERSEY CITY COURTS OPEN.

Justice Collins Charges Grand Jury as to Gambling, Poolselling, and Green Goods Cases.

The September term of the Hudson County courts opened at Jersey City yesterday. Justice Gilbert Collins occupied the bench. His charge to the Grand Jury was unusually brief. In opening he spoke of the attempted assassination of President McKinley, saying that its failure was matter for general congratulation. He also said that the prevention of like occurrences is a problem for the legislators of the country.

Justice Collins said there were no serious cases on the calendar, the most important being the charge that Frank McGee, eleven years old, was charged with drowning Joseph Hardin, seven years old, whom he had forced into the water, knowing he could not swim. He said the age of the defendant warranted a presumption in his favor. He also charged the Grand Jury to inquire into the Sunday ball playing, alleged pool selling, policy gambling, and green-goods cases. In regard to the latter he said that certain telegraph operators who had been arrested for refusing to give information regarding green-goods operators had set up the defense that the law prevented them from giving the information required by the police.

Justice Collins said this was not true because the law did not connive at crime, and that any person who transmitted or received and forwarded messages that were plainly in the furtherance of crime was liable to indictment.

ANOTHER VANDERBILT HOME.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Leases the House at 25 East Fifty-seventh Street.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has leased the four-story dwelling 25 East Fifty-seventh Street for a term of years. The house, which is owned by Mrs. C. A. James, covers a 28-foot lot and will be altered extensively before Mr. Vanderbilt takes possession. Contracts for the work have already been awarded.

The lease was negotiated through the firms of De Blois & Eldridge and Pease & Elliman.

DROVE INTO ELEVATOR PIT.

Horse, Carriage, and Family Got a Bad Fall, but Escaped Unhurt.

The first accident on the new truck elevator, said to be the largest in the world, which runs up the hillside from Weehawken to West Hoboken, happened Monday night. F. L. Green and his wife and two children of East New Durham were in their carriage on the way home, and for a short cut decided to ascend on the elevator.

The elevator started while Mr. Green was driving on to the platform, and the horse and carriage and the four occupants fell into the deep concrete pit into which the under part of the truck sinks. The elevator was stopped instantly, and the family were taken out of the pit with no bruises, much to the surprise of every one. The horse was gotten out after a half-hour struggle and was unhurt.

Dinner to French Journalists.

At a banquet last evening in honor of the French journalists, MM. Dutailly, Desmaisons, Gneuilhon, Jubin, Manchez, Bunan-Varilla, and Davis, who arrived here on the Savoie and leave for France to-morrow, Eugène de Bocande, the American general manager of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, had as his guests about 150 persons, including several journalists of this city. The company drank to President McKinley's speedy recovery. This afternoon a reception to the French newspaper men will be given by the New York Press Club.

New Rapid Transit Commissioners.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in an order entered yesterday, has appointed Theron G. Strong, Thomas C. T. Crain, and Henry W. Gray Commissioners to hold hearings and report to the court upon the application of the Rapid Transit Commission for the extension of the rapid transit system to Brooklyn. The application was argued before the court on Sept. 4. Mr. Crain was formerly City Chamberlain; Mr. Gray was until recently Special Commissioner of Jurors, and Mr. Strong is a lawyer.

Paterson Silk Weavers' Strike.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 10.—The Frank & Dugan silk weavers' strike is thought to be practically ended. Three conferences were held to-day. The entire dispute is in the hands of Frederick F. Searing, a lawyer, as arbitrator. Concessions on both sides have made the seven months' strike a matter of arrangement. The weavers have given in on the vital point—the point on which they struck. They are willing to go back and work by the day.

Meeting of German Writers.

The National Verband, as it is called, of the National Association of German-American Journalists and Authors, was held last night in Terrace Garden. About 500 writers of this State and many representatives of German clubs of the city were present. Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council, was the guest of honor. G. P. von Skal, managing editor of the Staats-Zeitung, presided.

UPHOLSTERY DEP'T.
4th Floor.

Lace Draperies and Curtains.

About 300 Bonne Femme window hangings—latest designs in Renaissance, Marie Antoinette and Arabian Laces,—mounted on mull or bobbinette.

3.75, 5.00, 7.50 and 10.00 each.
usual price, 8.00 to 19.50.

French, hand-made Renaissance Lace Curtains,—new designs,—full length.

5.00, 6.00 and 7.50 per pair.

Swiss made Renaissance, point de Paris and Irish Point Lace Curtains,—extensive range of designs.

4.00, 5.00 and 6.00 per pair.

Sash Curtains to match,

2.25, 2.75 and 3.75 per pair.

100, English Lace Bobbinette Bed Sets,—extra deep valance,

4.50 per set,
usual price 6.75.

1000 pairs, Fancy colored muslin Curtains,—finished with wide ruffles,

.95 per pair.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-Third Street.

CUBAN TEACHERS ARRIVE.

Thirty-four Here to Study at the State Normal School—Other Passengers on the Morro Castle.

The Ward Liner Morro Castle, which arrived here yesterday from Havana, brought in her cabin thirty-four Cuban school teachers, who are going to take a year's course at the State Normal School at New Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y. The young women were chaperoned during the ocean trip by Mrs. Varzaga. All the expenses of the teachers are being paid by the Cuban Government, and besides that they are getting while here $20 a month each. After taking the course at New Paltz they will be paid $70 a month each. At the pier they were met by Myron T. Scudder, Principal of the New Paltz School, and Señor Morales, agent here for the Cuban Educational Department.

Major W. C. Gorgas, Chief Sanitary Officer of Havana, and his wife, were also passengers on the Morro Castle. He comes here to attend the meetings of the Public Health Association at Buffalo and the National Health Board at Niagara Falls. He was a member of the Yellow Fever Commission in Havana, and took part in the recent experiments conducted by Major Valery Havard. Major Gorgas said that Dr. Filip Caldas, the Brazilian scientist, received all the opportunities necessary to prove whether his serum and vaccine were preventives against yellow fever.

"Dr. Caldas only chose to operate on one subject who had been bitten by an infected mosquito," said Major Gorgas, "but after the man developed yellow fever Dr. Caldas maintained that he was suffering simply from putrid infection. The man recovered, however. Still we thought that Dr. Caldas's serum and vaccine had been given a test and found wanting, and so reported."

Other passengers were Edwin A. Shepherd and wife. Mr. Shepherd is Chief Clerk of the Ordnance Department in Cuba, and has been ordered to duty at the Rock Island Arsenal.

HOSPITAL CHIEFS' CONFERENCE

Superintendents from Many Parts of the Country Welcomed Here by City Officials.

Chiefs of hospitals from many parts of the country assembled at the opening of the third annual conference of the Association of Hospital Superintendents at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday morning.

Charles S. Howell, Superintendent of the West Pennsylvania Hospital of Pittsburg, called the meeting to order, and the formal exercises opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Cornelius L. Twing of Brooklyn. President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council welcomed the visitors in behalf of the city, and Charities Commissioner John W. Keller invited them to visit the public institutions under his charge, saying that in all the United States there was no hospital of equal fame with Bellevue, and none in the world that receives and cares for so many patients in a year.

Dr. C. Irving Fisher, Superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital of this city, read a paper on "The Possibilities of a Hospital Superintendent's Personal Influence." In telling of his various official worries, he cited interviews with the angry friends of patients, and declared the reporters to be especially trying under present newspaper methods. The burden of his argument, however, was that the personality of the Superintendent must be such as to inspire his staff to their best efforts, and that, while maintaining strict discipline, he must be as ready to give praise as blame.

"The Non-Resident Indigent Patient" was the title of a paper read by John Fehrenbatch of the Cincinnati Hospital. He inveighed against the system of shipping sick paupers to their native place, maintaining that it was the duty of every community to care for those found helpless within its borders, and he called for National and State legislation to check the practice.

In the evening the delegates formed a theatre party at Hammerstein's Paradise Gardens.

CHILDREN HURT BADLY.

Were Four and Six Years Old and Were Run Over by a Truck.

Annie and Frank Schaeffer, four and six years old, of 106 North Ninth Street, Brooklyn, were run over by a truck yesterday and seriously injured at Bedford Avenue and North Ninth Street, near their home. The wheels of the truck passed over their bodies and rendered both unconscious.

The children were carried into a nearby drug store and an ambulance was called from the Eastern District Hospital. The children were taken to the hospital, where it was found that they were injured internally. The little girl was on an errand for her mother, and took her brother with her.

Gov. Odell Going to the State Fair.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Gov. Odell wired Lieut. Gov. Woodruff this afternoon that he would visit the State Fair to-morrow.

When the weights of life soon running down, and hope is fading with your strength, try DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. It's a revivifier and a health-builder.

JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is the surest of Blood Purifiers.—Advertisement.

The balance of our

Opening Sale of Carpets.

1,000 rolls advertised Sept. 3d

We have remaining, the broken lot of 428 Rolls, which we will sell irrespective of cost.

Lot No. 1.

92 cents.

Lot No. 2.

82 cents.

Lot No. 3.

62 cents.

During this week,

At retail only.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Colonialism.

What a library of history is the furniture of our forefathers!

Great sober chairs and tables, reminding of the Old Dutch. We like them for their strength of build and solidity. Chests, (Strong-boxes,) $9.75. Cupboards, $8.50. Quaint Sideboards, $42.00. Then the very flowers of the Elizabethan age in English oak. Others bear the grace of old Seville—or the virile adaptability of the Huguenots.

Colonial furniture—the very weather-vane a-top of America's family-tree at factory prices, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

LAWYER FRIEND'S REVENGE.

Finds Man Who Impersonates Him a Prisoner, and Acts as Counsel to His Enemy's Prosecutor.

Eagerness for business on the part of two ambulance chasers brought joy to Lawyer Emanuel M. Friend in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, where he took an active hand in sending one of them to prison for striking at the other with a club.

The occupation of the principals in the case is to run to every street accident they can to secure on the spot damage cases for themselves or the lawyers who employ them. They were Alexander J. Grossman, a law clerk, of 20 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and one who called himself "Emanuel Friend," and said he was a lawyer, living at 408 St. Nicholas Avenue. The row occurred when both men reached an accident at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street yesterday morning, and a policeman took both to the station house, where, after "Friend" had described himself as a prominent lawyer, he was made a prisoner on Grossman's charge and was led away denouncing his arrest as an outrage.

Mr. Friend happened to be in court when the case came up, and his eyes gleamed with delight when he saw the man who uses a name so like his own a prisoner. He immediately asked permission to represent Grossman. Mr. Friend told Magistrate Zeller that the other had been a thorn in his path for ten years. The prisoner's real name, he said, is Emil Freund, but he has changed it so that he can better trade on his (Mr. Friend's) reputation, being aided in this by quite a strong personal resemblance. Both are about 5 feet tall and of similar figure. Emanuel M. Friend, however, has not so much hair on his head nor so heavy a mustache as his counterpart.

"I have been receiving love letters, telegrams asking me to meet girls, and unpaid bills for years which were intended for the other," said Mr. Friend. "Every Winter he waits until I get my Winter clothing, and then he gets an overcoat, hat, and clothes like mine, and goes where I am in the habit of going and makes himself a nuisance generally. Not long ago he engaged a telephone, the number of which he had placed in the telephone book next to mine. If it had been allowed to stay there, life would have been one long nightmare to me. I explained matters to the New York Telephone Company, and it called in 64,000 books which it had just issued and tore out two pages, which they reprinted and reinserted, at a total cost of $1,100."

Mr. Friend said that he had twice thrashed the other man for impersonating him, and after the last chastisement the latter had been confined to his bed for two days.

Magistrate Zeller held the prisoner in $500 bail for his good behavior for three months, in default of which he went to jail.

$75,000 FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Started in Johnston Building Basement Amid Paints and Oils.

A fire which caused damage to the extent of about $75,000 occurred yesterday in the Johnston Building, on Nevins Street, between Flatbush Avenue and Livingston Street, Brooklyn. The building, which is a nine-story brick and stone structure, is the meeting place of about fifty societies. The eight upper floors of the building contain assembly halls and lodge rooms. The basement and ground floor were occupied by the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company.

The fire started in the basement of the building, where was stored a lot of paints and oils. Because of the close proximity of the Smith, Gray & Co. Building and other large structures, four alarms were turned in, and these brought most of the fire-fighting force of the lower part of the borough to the scene. The firemen managed to confine the blaze to the basement and ground floor of the Johnston Building.

FINED FOR ASSAULT ON PARTNER.

I. R. Adler Had to Pay $10 for Treating Miss Spears Roughly.

Ira Richard Adler, who gives as his address the Hotel Endicott, was fined $10 yesterday afternoon in the Jefferson Market Court by Magistrate Pool for assaulting his business partner, Miss Elizabeth Spears of 18 West Ninth Street. Miss Spears said that she and Mr. Adler were partners in the Unique Hat Company, he having put up the money and she the experience. She conducted the business to his entire satisfaction for several months, but a short time ago they had a disagreement, and the matter was taken to the Supreme Court.

One day while this case was still before the court he asked for a key to the office, and as he had never had one before, she refused to give him one. He then sent for a locksmith to put another lock on the door, but she stood with her back to the door and would not allow the workman to carry out Mr. Adler's instructions.

Mr. Adler then, she alleged, grasped her roughly by the arm and threw her with great force against the wall, injuring her so badly that she had to call in the aid of a physician. Mr. Adler said he had no intention of hurting her, but that he thought he had a right to have a key to his own office, and he wished merely to get her away so that the locksmith could proceed.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evenings, 8:30. ONLY MAT. SATURDAY.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway and 38th St. "THE BEST YET."—HERALD. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2:15.
The Rogers Brothers in Washington

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & Broadway. LAST FOUR NIGHTS AT 8:30. Matinée To-day & Sat.
ARE YOU A MASON?
Monday—CAPTAIN JINKS, with Ethel Barrymore.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. CHARLES FROHMAN.....MANAGER
at 8:30. MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15.
E. H. SOTHERN IN RICHARD LOVELACE

By Lawrence Irving.
Founded upon Lovelace's Famous lines:

"Yet this inconstancy is such
As you, too, shall adore;
I could not love thee, dear, so much
Lov'd I not honour more."

"Mr. Sothern's acting will long be remembered."—William Winter in Tribune.
"An uncommonly pretty play."—Times.
"Mr. Sothern has no rival."—Press.
"Has not had a role in years which so well shows his many-sided ability."—Telegraph
"Mr. Sothern scored a triumph."—Eve. World.
"The role was worth adding to his repertory."—N. Y. Sun.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way.
Commencing Saturday night, Sept. 14th.
SALE OF SEATS FOR THE CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO.'S
English Grand Opera Season of 6 Weeks
NOW IN PROGRESS.
PRICES: Nights & Sat. Mat., 25, 50, 75, $1; Wed. Mat., 25 & 50.
NEXT SAT. NIGHT.....AIDA

PROCTOR'S 23rd St. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock Laughing Shows—Low Prices.
"Widow Bedott." Europe's best vaudeville feature. Florenz Troupe. Augustin Daly's "A Night Off," and continuous vaudeville, 1 to 10:30.
5th Ave.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair, light to fresh west winds, becoming variable.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,125. NEW YORK THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

COMMITTEE OF 18 NAMES CANDIDATES

Mr. Coler Rejected as an Eligible Person for Mayor.

THE FAVORITES IN THE LIST

A Manhattan Democrat Unidentified With Great Corporate Interests Favored by the Majority.

The anti-Tammany nomination for Mayor, at this time, seems to have been narrowed down to Col. E. M. Knox, John D. Crimmins, Capt. F. Norton Goddard, and District Attorney E. A. Philbin.

Capt. Goddard seems to have forged ahead. While his name was on the original list of six prepared by the Citizens' Union it was dropped later, only to be picked up again and placed on the tentative list yesterday by the Conference Committee of Eighteen.

Both Capt. Goddard and Mr. Crimmins, however, are handicapped by the resolution adopted at the conference in the afternoon.

The Committee of Eighteen appointed at the joint conference of the representatives of the anti-Tammany bodies on Monday night met in Parlors L and K at the Astor House. All the members were present, except Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who was represented by Michael J. Dady. Col. Willis L. Ogden presided.

The first business considered was the reading of the lists of candidates for Mayor that had been submitted by the representatives of the different organizations.

These lists did not include the name of Controller Coler, and one of the committeemen representing the Citizens' Union suggested that in view of the demonstration in favor of Mr. Coler at the Citizens' Union convention in Brooklyn on Tuesday night, his name should be added.

MR. COLER'S NAME REJECTED.

Every Republican objected in turn, they were sustained by a majority of the committee, and Mr. Coler's name was cast aside. This action caused some feeling.

Then John C. Sheehan offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the committee that a Democrat of the Borough of Manhattan should be named for Mayor.

An amendment was offered, and, with the original resolution, adopted, that this Democrat should not be one who is identified with great financial, railroad, or contractors' interests.

This resolution was regarded as a slap at Mr. Crimmins.

Before the motion was put Col. Ogden said there was much sentiment in favor of the selection of a Republican with independent tendencies.

His colleagues did not agree with him. While the Republican members did not vote on the proposition a majority of the committee seemed averse to the nomination of a Republican, but did not so declare by vote.

Herman Ridder, in a brief speech, said he was in no sense a candidate and asked that his name be withdrawn from further consideration. "I cannot win the love of Senator Platt," he is reported to have said. Then Mr. Ridder expressed the belief that R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Citizens' Union, would be an excellent choice.

At this juncture a committee of the Austro-Hungarian Association was announced, and through its Chairman, Marcus Braun, expressed a belief that the 150,000 Hungarians in the greater city, including 40,000 voters, ought to have a voice in the conference.

The committee received respectful attention and then retired.

Then came a committee from the Tilden Club to urge the nomination of Col. E. M. Knox for Mayor. They retired after stating the object of their mission.

There was a long discussion after this, and the following tentative list of Mayoralty candidates was agreed upon, but it was stated that they were not to be considered as selected in the order in which their names appear:

John De Witt Warner,	Joseph F. Daly,
George F. Peabody,	Eugene A. Philbin,
Seth Low,	Herman Ridder,
George L. Rives,	Ludwig Nissen,
John D. Crimmins,	Charles A. Schieren,
E. Ellery Anderson,	Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,
J. Hampden Robb.	F. Norton Goddard,
R. Fulton Cutting,	Thomas F. Dunham,
Jacob A. Cantor.	W. Bourke Cockran,
Rastus S. Ransom,	E. M. Knox,
C. V. Fornes,	L. J. Callanan.

The names of all others who have been mentioned were eliminated from the list. This includes that of Ashbel P. Fitch.

Nothing was said about candidates for Controller or President of the Board of Aldermen.

The Committee of Eighteen will meet again this afternoon at the Down Town Club on Pine Street.

MAY ELIMINATE MR. LOW.

After the meeting Col. Ogden was asked whether the adoption of the resolution declaring for an independent Democrat of Manhattan did not eliminate Seth Low and other Republicans from further consideration.

"Not necessarily," he replied.

"Will one of the tentative list be named?" a reporter inquired of Col. Ogden.

"Probably. But if we can get an Angel Gabriel we may take him," he answered.

"How about Mr. Coler?"

"I have nothing more to say," remarked Col. Ogden.

The return to the list of the name of Capt. F. Norton Goddard caused much speculation and so shrewd a politician as Abraham Gruber expressed the opinion that Capt. Goddard would poll 25,000 more votes in Manhattan than any other man who can be named. Capt. Goddard would accept a nomination for Mayor, although it is conceded that he can certainly be named for President of the Board of Aldermen. While he is not seeking the Mayoralty nomination, many of his friends are actively at work for him and are quite sanguine of ultimate success.

The names eliminated from the Mayoralty lists that have been submitted are those of Bird S. Coler, William R. Grace, Smith Ely, Charles S. Fairchild, Abram S. Hewitt, Edward Cooper, Gustav H. Schwab, and Charles W. Dayton.

Members of the committee denied that it was dominated by Senator Platt or any one else, and one of them said:

"Lieut. Gov. Woodruff at the general conference on Monday declared that no one would dominate the committee if he could help it. He then said that so far as he was concerned, and so far as the party he represented was concerned, no candidate would be considered who did not have the approval of the Citizens' Union."

New Philadelphia Steamship Line.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—The Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, which operates the Savannah Line from this port, leased two piers on the Delaware to-day, and soon will be in a position to operate steamship lines from this city to New Orleans, Charleston, and the West Indies. The company will increase its service to Savannah Oct. 1, and is expected to start the New Orleans line about that time. The company has also under consideration a project to establish a service with Central American ports via Galveston.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks heavy. Financial Affairs.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 75¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 62⅝c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38c; cotton, middling, 7⅛c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 20½c.—Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

EUROPEAN COMMENT ON THE EMPERORS' MEETING.

Opinion of Most Newspapers, Except Those of Germany, Is That It Is Not Important Politically.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times, commenting on the complaints on the part of correspondents of their inability to obtain information regarding the meeting of the Czar and Kaiser, says:

"The confidential official account of the meeting will not reveal much more than these correspondents. Well-informed people believe that there will be no far-reaching political consequences from the meeting. It is not supposed that Europe is on the eve of new understandings or agreements affecting existing ones. There is already sufficient guarantee that there will be no Russo-German war.

"There are obvious reasons why the Czar should not extend his visit to Austria, but it is not apparent why his Foreign Minister should not have done so. Some thorny questions might have been disposed of satisfactorily in a few hours' conversation between the heads of the Russian and Austrian foreign departments.

"Public opinion in Austria-Hungary looks upon the Austro-Russian pact as collapsed. Its fate is scarcely encouraging to those who wish for an Anglo-Russian understanding."

The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"The Agrarians, who were formerly emphatic regarding the necessity of good relations with Russia, are now afraid that the German Government is going too far for their interests in its advances to Russia. A significant article in one of their organs demands that it be made clear that the friendship of Germany is as valuable to Russia as Russia's friendship is to Germany.

"The majority of the journals point out that Germany must remain friends with both England and Russia and commit herself to neither."

An editorial in the Paris Temps, quoted by the Paris correspondent of The Times, repudiates as absurd the notion that at the meeting of the Czar and Kaiser their time will be wasted in discussing the policy of the German Agrarians or—the subject which absorbs the attention of the Vienna papers—Russia's policy in the Balkans.

The Brussels correspondent of The Times says that, though Belgium has no direct interest in the Czar's visit to France, her rôle of an attentive spectator is abundantly illustrated by the newspapers. Regarding the Danzig meeting, it is not thought that important political results will ensue from it. The interests of Germany and Russia are believed to be too divergent to permit of more than an exchange of courtesies.

The Independance Belge says:

"If the Czar can convince Emperor William of the false position in which many European States will be placed by the adoption of Count von Bülow's tariff proposals, this will indeed be a great point gained."

The Etoile Belge thinks there is a growing estrangement between Germany and Russia.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—The German, Austrian, and even the Russian papers unanimously recognize in the meeting of the Czar and the Kaiser further proof of the friendly relations between the two powers and a guarantee of the preservation of the peace of the world.

"Since this morning," says the Lokal Anzeiger, "the Russian Emperor has been in German waters, a guest of the Kaiser and in reach of the manoeuvring fleet. While the visit per se demonstrates the friendly relations existing between the two monarchs, the presence of both leaders of foreign policy proves the political significance of the meeting. The sympathetic articles in the Russian press could not be published without the consent of the Government."

The official German publication confirms the theory that the meeting is really of consequence and a demonstration of the excellent political relations between the two empires. It closes as follows:

"We welcome the Czar warmly. We owe a warm welcome to the mighty ruler who, while directing the destiny of many nations, endeavors to be a prince of peace and protector of humanity. Europe owes to him largely the shaping of the present conditions of the world's affairs, which permit us to accompany his further trip with the sincerist wishes."

The Neueste Nachrichten, after pointing out that the German Navy is "destined to clear the way for the peaceful development and prosperity of the German people," says:

"In this sense our guns will greet the ruler of the neighboring empire, who by words and deeds has proved himself a prince of peace. The voices are silenced which charged the Kaiser with being eager for conquest. Thus the two agreeing monarchs will celebrate their reunion."

ANOTHER RUSSIAN MEASURE AGAINST AMERICAN GOODS.

Administrator at Talien-Wan Announces that American Oil Will Be Excluded from Manchuria.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A dispatch from Pekin says:

"The Russian Administrator at Talien-Wan (Manchuria) has refused to permit the Americans to build godowns (Chinese warehouses) for the storage of American kerosene.

"He also announces that Russia intends to exclude American oil from Manchuria."

Two Monarchs Buy American Bicycles.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—"Emperor Nicholas and King Edward," says a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Copenhagen, "have both purchased American bicycles here."

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., BURNING.

Damage Already Amounts to $500,000—The Fire Was Started by a Fatal Explosion.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 11.—A disastrous fire is raging here to-day. It has up to now resulted in the destruction of several stores containing fish and seal oil on the south side of St. John's. It started in a cooperage as the result of the explosion of a boiler. Two men were killed and several others injured.

The crew of His Majesty's ship Alert is helping to extinguish the conflagration. Already there is a loss of about $500,000.

The fire has been raging all day.

The most possible pleasure for $1.00 is a Day Line Newburgh excursion. Music.—Adv.

EMMA GOLDMAN MAY BE EXTRADITED

Buffalo Authorities at Work Upon Requisition Papers.

They Do Not Believe that It Will Be Necessary to Obtain an Indictment Before Applying for Extradition.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—Superintendent of Police Bull to-night telegraphed to Chief O'Neill at Chicago that requisition papers for Emma Goldman were being prepared and would be forwarded as soon as possible. This telegram was sent after a consultation with District Attorney Penney, who assured Superintendent Bull that he believed there was sufficient evidence to warrant him in bringing Miss Goldman to Buffalo for trial for conspiracy to assassinate the President.

This evidence hinges on the meeting of Miss Goldman, the Isaaks, and Czolgosz in Chicago in August last. Gov. Odell has been communicated with and is ready to issue the requisition for Miss Goldman. It is likely that the papers will be ready to-morrow and that as soon as the Governor's signature can be had two Buffalo detectives will go to Chicago to bring Miss Goldman here.

Superintendent of Police Bull takes the ground that an indictment is not necessary to secure the Chicago prisoner, and although there is a Grand Jury in session here now, it may not be asked to indict the woman. It is generally believed that Emma Goldman is to be tried under the laws of this State for conspiracy, but it is admitted that much depends upon the nature of the showing that can be made against her in court. Doubt is expressed that the police have so far been able to secure any satisfactory evidence connecting her with the crime of Czolgosz, and the ability of the police to secure a conviction upon the information they now have is seriously question in some quarters. The police continue to withhold all information about their work, but say that they will not proceed against Emma Goldman unless their investigations fully warrant such action.

The local authorities feel certain that Emma Goldman will fight for liberation at Chicago on habeas corpus proceedings, but they feel quite confident that a showing sufficient to hold her can be made.

EMMA GOLDMAN NOT ADMITTED TO BAIL.

Committing Magistrate Desides to Await Outcome of Motion in Higher Court in Habeas Corpus Proceedings.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Magistrate Prindiville to-day decided that Emma Goldman, the Anarchistic lecturer under arrest here, should be held without bail pending the decision of similar cases in the Superior Court.

This action extends only to Friday of this week. At that time the question will be reconsidered and the Magistrate will decide whether she shall be held without bail or released under bonds until the preliminary hearing of the charge against her, which is set for Sept. 19.

Miss Goldman appeared for a hearing before the Magistrate during the forenoon. She had not then obtained counsel, but declared that she was ready to act as her own attorney. The Assistant City Prosecutor, however, obtained a continuance of the hearing till Sept. 19, the date set for the hearing of other Anarchists in custody here. Mr. Owens, the prosecutor, stated that the result of an investigation at Buffalo was being awaited.

The court postponed its decision in the matter of bail, which Miss Goldman demanded the privilege of furnishing, until later in the day. While waiting Judge Chetlain, in the Superior Court, held the other Anarchists until Friday, when, he said, he would hear arguments in the application for writs of habeas corpus. As the charge against Miss Goldman, "conspiracy to murder President McKinley," is the one lodged against the local Anarchists, who are named as co-conspirators with Miss Goldman, Magistrate Prindiville thought it wise to await the decision of the higher court. He said it would not be necessary for counsel to apply for a writ for Miss Goldman, as he would deal exactly with Miss Goldman as Judge Chetlain did with the other prisoners.

Miss Goldman was represented by Lawyers Brown, Geeting, and Saltiel. They were busy in the habeas corpus case during the afternoon, but interviewed their client in time to appear for her in the hearing on the matter of bail.

Mr. Geeting, in pleading for the prisoner, said: "This matter must be disposed of according to the principles of law. When a party is brought into court charged with any criminal offense, that party has a right to an immediate hearing. Section 7 of Article II. of the Constitution of Illinois declares that all persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offense, where the proof is evident and the presumption great. When a person is brought into court on a writ of habeas corpus, even though it be one, it would be bailable, unless there was some evidence given before the court to show that the proof was evident and the presumption great.

In deciding the case the Court said:

"While this morning I was inclined to believe that the defendant might be entitled to bail, considering the condition that the President is now in, at that time, of course, I did not know that there was any proceeding pending, or that it was going to be taken to a higher court. Of course this present defendant is in charge, just the same as all the rest of them. She is charged jointly with them in conspiracy. The case being taken to a superior court, I do not feel as if I should now take any action which might be contrary to the decision to be arrived at by the upper court, or that would in any way influence the court in the matter there pending.

"That being the case, feeling as I do, and with the understanding that I had with counsel this morning, that if Judge Chetlain admitted the other defendants to bail, or if anything was done I would do the same, I still say that I will remand this defendant, and if Judge Chetlain at 11 o'clock Friday morning shall admit these prisoners to bail, I will immediately send for Miss Goldman, or at whatever time I hear of it, and will do the same; that is, I will admit her to bail the same as the upper court.

"I think that is all I could be asked to do under the circumstances. Judge Chetlain being my superior, I feel that I should take no action in this case until he has acted in the matter."

Mr. Geeting: "The law would require you now to make a mittimus, and the statute says that you must indorse on that mittimus the amount of bail."

The Court: "All right, I will remand her without bail."

Mr. Geeting: "That you cannot do under this state of facts, because the statute says you must indorse the amount of bail on the back of the commitments."

The Court: "Well, I will remand her without bail until Friday at 11 o'clock, or shortly after—whatever Judge Chetlain decides."

Round Trip Tickets to California
on sale at all ticket offices offering a diversity of routes going or returning via the Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railways. The "Overland Limited," the every day fast train, provides the best of everything. Address North-Western Line, 461 B'way. —Adv.

SENATOR WELLINGTON EXPELLED AND DENOUNCED.

Baltimore's Union League Club Resents His Comment on Shooting of President McKinley.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 11.—The Board of Governors of the Union League Club to-night expelled United States Senator Wellington from membership. Their action was subsequently ratified unanimously in a mass meeting of the members of the club by a rising vote.

Among those urging the resolution and denouncing Senator Wellington were several members of the Legislature that sent Wellington to the Senate.

The resolution, after referring to the attempt on the President's life, says:

Whereas, The people of Maryland have learned with shame and loathing that George L. Wellington, a representative of this State in the Senate of the United States, has countenanced the act of this traitor to his country and enemy of mankind by repeated and public expressions of indifference to the act or its results; and

Whereas, Said George L. Wellington is a member of this organization; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Board of Governors of the Union League Club, that we consider the conduct of George L. Wellington demonstrates his unfitness to associate with loyal citizens or right-hearted men.

Resolved, That George L. Wellington be, and he is hereby, expelled from membership in the Union League Club of Maryland, and that his name be stricken from the books.

BOERS' AGENT GOING HOME.

Gen. Pearson Says He Does Not Like the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—"Pearson, Transvaal," was a name written on the register of the Shoreham this morning, the man who wrote it being Gen. Pearson, the agent of the Transvaal in this country.

To one who talked with him while here Gen. Pearson said that he had not profited much by his stay in America, that he did not like the United States, and that he intended to start for the Transvaal on Saturday. He left here for New York this afternoon.

SPAIN'S DEMAND ON MOROCCO.

Time Allowed for Release of Captured Children Expires To-day.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A dispatch from Madrid to The Times says that to-day (Thursday) is the date fixed by the Spanish Government by which the Spanish boy and girl made captive by Moors must be released. It is stated on behalf of Morocco that the tribes are in rebellion and that the Sultan wants an extension of time. This Spain is not disposed to grant.

Besides the release of the captives Spain demands compensation and the punishment of the tribes. It is believed that the other powers will support Spain's claim.

It is possible that a Spanish war vessel will be sent to Moorish waters.

DEMANDS REFORM IN TURKEY.

Youthful Member of Council of State Makes a Speech Which Causes a Sensation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A dispatch to The Times from Constantinople says that at yesterday's meeting of the Council of State a proposed measure for the benefit of the Christian population was unanimously rejected.

Sheikh el Islam's son, the youngest member of the assembly, denounced the system of government which provided one law for the Moslems and another for the Christians, declaring that this state of things brought ruin and ridicule on the empire. He added that he knew his remarks would be reported to the Sultan, but he was prepared to say the same thing in the Sultan's presence.

The incident caused much excitement.

GIVES REFUGE TO FRENCH NUNS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says that Count Duasel has placed Castle Dussen, Holland, at the disposal of the French Dominican nuns, who are about to make their quarters there. The immigration of French religious bodies, the correspondent adds, makes less stir in Holland than in Catholic Belgium.

TREASURY SURPLUS IN JAPAN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says the Japanese Treasury is in good condition. In spite of the outlay for the expedition to China there is a surplus of 3,000,000 yen (about $1,500,000) for the last fiscal year.

TO DISCUSS THE GERMAN TARIFF.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says that, according to the Cologne Gazette, the discussion on the German Tariff bill between the Government representatives and the experts representing the interests affected will begin on Sept. 20. It will probably last ten days.

FRANCE CLAIMS THE CREDIT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A dispatch from Paris to The Times says that at yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet M. Delcassé, the Foreign Minister, declared that the protocol signed at Peking reproduced the proposals presented to the powers by France, which all the powers accepted as the basis for the negotiations.

The Rio Grande Overflows Its Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 11.—The Rio Grande is overflowing its banks along its upper course and has done much damage to property along the valley both in Mexico and Texas. At Del Rio both terries were washed away. The rise came suddenly and swept away and drowned many head of live stock.

For yacht races the fast steel steamers City of Lowell and Plymouth will be in commission. $5.00 either steamer. Limited number tickets. Time table on each. Tue adv.—Adv.

PRESIDENT'S BLOOD FREE FROM POISON

Gratifying Result of Count of Corpuscles.

NO TRACE OF PERITONITIS

Mr. McKinley Is Bathed, Fed, and Put in New Bed.

He Takes and Digests an Increased Amount of Nourishment—Breathes Deeply and Normally, and Prospects of Speedy Recovery Are Excellent.

BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—That the condition of President McKinley warrants hopes of speedy and complete recovery is evidenced by the official statements of the attending physicians. The following bulletin was issued by the President's physicians at 10 P. M. after a consultation:

The President's condition continues favorable. Blood count corroborates clinical evidence of absence of any blood poisoning. He is able to take more nourishment and relish it. Pulse, 120; temperature, 100.4.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN,
ROSWELL PARK,
HERMAN MYNTER,
EUGENE WASDIN,
CHARLES McBURNEY.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

The other bulletins issued during the day were as follows:

6 A. M.—The President has passed a very comfortable night. Pulse, 120; temperature, 100.2; respiration, 26.

P. M. RIXEY,
EUGENE WASDIN.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

9 A. M.—The President rested comfortably during the night. Decided benefit has followed the dressing of the wound made last night. His stomach tolerates the beef juice well, and it is taken with great satisfaction. His condition this morning is excellent. Pulse, 116; temperature, 100.2.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN,
ROSWELL PARK,
HERMAN MYNTER,
EUGENE WASDIN,
CHARLES McBURNEY.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

3:30 P. M.—The President continues to gain, and the wound is becoming more healthy. The nourishment taken into the stomach is being gradually increased. Pulse, 120; temperature, 100.2.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN,
ROSWELL PARK,
HERMAN MYNTER,
EUGENE WASDIN,
CHARLES McBURNEY.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

NO BLOOD POISONING.

At the conclusion of the night conference of the physicians the doctors gave another extremely gratifying report of their patient's progress. The physicians did not begin to leave the Milburn residence until shortly before 11 o'clock. The reports which they had to communicate could hardly have been more gratifying than they were. Dr. Wasdin and Dr. Mynter came out together. The latter was hemmed in on all sides by the newspaper men.

"Good news, good news," he cried; "nothing but good news. We have washed and fed the President, and moved him to another bed."

"Is he still improving?"

"He is; and to prove it I desire to say that a count of his blood shows that it is in a normal condition, and we feel that we can announce definitely that there is not the least indication of blood poisoning."

He referred the reporters to Dr. Wasdin of the Marine Hospital Service, who was standing at his side, for a scientific interpretation. The latter explained that a count of the blood was a microscopic determination of the relative number of white and red corpuscles in the blood to determine whether inflammation of any sort existed. An increase of white corpuscles, relatively speaking, would show inflammation and deterioration of the blood that might indicate peritonitis, a blood poisoning.

He said that this morning a few drops of blood were taken from the lobe of the ear and microscopically counted under his direction. "We found," said he, "that the number of white corpuscles was just about normal, while the red cells were slightly below normal, due to insufficient nutrition since the operation. The count was not made," continued Dr. Wasdin, "to verify the fact that blood poisoning did not exist, of which we felt certain, but to remove every shade of doubt. The result is that we feel safe in announcing that not a trace of blood poisoning, peritonitis, or inflammation exists. The test could not have been more satisfactory."

"Is the President out of danger?"

"No, I would not say that. He is a very sick man, but his condition under the circumstances could not be better. That much I will say emphatically."

"Was any trace of pus found in the exterior wound?"

"Not a particle. Pus means the existence of an abscess, and there is not a suggestion of pus about the President's body."

The bulletin which followed on the heels of Dr. Wasdin's statement officially confirmed what he had said.

Dr. McBurney remained in the house a while longer than the other physicians, leaving shortly after 11 o'clock.

He confirmed the statements made in the bulletin to the effect that the examination of the President's blood showed no evidence of blood poisoning; nor, he added, did it show any signs of peritonitis. While the examination of the blood was not made to determine the latter fact, yet it would unmistakably have shown it had there been peritonitis. The examination was simply a way of testing the condition of the President's blood.

AN IMPORTANT FACTOR.

Dr. McBurney laid particular stress on the fact that the President is able to take a great deal of nourishment, which was an important factor in the treatment of his case. It was this one thing needed to strengthen and build him up after the terrible ordeal which has so weakened him. He is now taking about an ounce of beef juice every hour, and so far the stomach has not rejected any of it. In addition to this nourishment in the shape of egg is administered through the rectum. The wound also which it was found necessary to redress last night is progressing satisfactorily, and Dr. McBurney said it had improved very much. The doctor apparently felt very much elated over the progress the President is making toward recovery, and in response to an inquiry as to whether he believed Mr. McKinley would recover, smilingly replied, "Oh, yes."

The doctor will remain over to-night and attend the consultations of the physicians to-morrow. The time of his departure has not been definitely determined.

Dr. Mann, who has attended every consultation of the physicians, was not present to-night, feeling that his attendance was unnecessary.

Dr. Park also expressed his satisfaction at the condition shown by the President and at the manner in which his system was responding to treatment. All the members of the Cabinet now in the city, including Secretaries Root, Wilson, Hitchcock, and Postmaster General Emory Smith, were again at the Milburn mansion to-night, and remained until after the consultation of the physicians was concluded. They are highly elated over the favorable developments in the President's case, and Secretary Root is so sanguine of the future that he has determined to leave the city to-morrow. He will take the 1 o'clock train for New York City.

NOT A TRACE OF BLOOD POISONING.

After Night Consultation the President's Physicians Give Most Favorable Reports of His Condition.

BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—The condition of the President has continued favorable throughout to-day, and nothing occurred to shake the faith the attending surgeons and physicians have expressed that he will recover. After a consultation to-night the physicians announced that a microscopical examination of blood taken from the President showed no trace of blood poisoning. The distinguished patient was bathed, fed, and put in a fresh bed. The danger from two sources was pronounced practically over. The holes in the stomach caused by the perforation by the bullet are now considered healed, so Dr. McBurney and his associates state, and the eminent New York surgeon pointed to the fact that the beef juice, fed to the patient last night through the mouth, was readily digested, as proof of this. Sufficient time has also elapsed to warrant the doctors in asserting that the danger of inflammation where the bullet lodged has disappeared.

It is believed that the ball has now become encysted in the muscles of the back, and, unless its location should prove troublesome later on, there will never be any necessity for removing it. Dr. Mann, in speaking in regard to this to-day, said he knew a man who lived for years with a bullet in the muscles of his heart.

The attention of the physicians is now therefore mainly directed to the care and treatment of the wound caused by the incision made in the abdomen above the navel when the operation was performed. This wound is progressing satisfactorily.

"Decided benefit followed the dressing of the wound last night," is the way the doctors put it officially. The slight alarm which followed the announcement at midnight last night of the opening of the wound was dissipated when fuller details of its insignificant character and importance were obtained.

Another milestone passed on the road to recovery was the discontinuance to-day by the doctors of the figures showing respiration variations in their official bulletins.

HE RELISHES FOOD.

The President now breathes deeply and normally, and the addition of the respiration record to the bulletin was considered valueless. The President's pulse was slightly accelerated in the afternoon, but the change was not deemed material, and his temperature remained practically stationary at 100.2 from daylight until dark. The evidences of improvement were the President's keen relish of the beef juice given him during the night and the increase in his allowance from one to three teaspoonfuls, and also the fact that the wound is becoming "more healthy." These two words of the afternoon bulletins furnish the only vague note in the official record for the day.

But even the possibility that there was anything serious behind this disturbing hint faded away when Dr. McBurney subsequently explained that the slight irritation of the wound still remaining should pass away within the next twenty-four hours.

The President continues in excellent spirits, but he confessed to one of the attendants to-day that he was getting lonesome. He has asked several times if there was any news which he should know, but inquiries, especially about public matters, are discouraged, and the rigid inhibition against the admission of any one except his wife and Secretary Cortelyou has not been relaxed.

It is now virtually decided that no attempt will be made to remove the President to Washington until he has completely recovered, and in a general way it can be said that there is no likelihood that this will be until October. The physicians are all agreed that no attempt should be made to take the President to Washington while the probability of an oppressive hot spell in the capital city remained.

Mrs. McKinley still displays the same brave fortitude she has shown since the tragedy occurred. She went out for a drive again to-day and appeared bright and cheerful. The five members of the Cabinet who are here talked over pending public questions for over an hour at the Glenny house, adjoining the Milburn residence, but it is understood that no action resulted. The South American situation was gone over and there was an exchange of opinions regarding the legal phases of the case against the would-be assassin.

NO CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

It can be stated again in the most positive manner that there is no conflict of authority between the State and Federal authorities for the possession of the prisoner. The members of the Cabinet, Attorney General Knox and Secretary Gage, as well as those who are here, are unanimously of the opinion that Czolgosz's offense is against the State of New York and Erie County, and that there is no Federal statute to cover the case. District Attorney Penney consulted Secretary Root to-day as to procedure. He did not seek Mr. Root's opinion as Secretary of War, but as one of the ablest lawyers in New York State. It is understood that the local authorities are only awaiting the result of the shot to formulate their charge against the assailant of the President.

After the afternoon bulletin Secretary Hay announced that he felt warranted in leaving for Washington, and he left to-night for the capital.

After the Cabinet conference in the Glenny house, the members crossed to the residence of Mr. Sprague, where they had luncheon. Gov. Yates of Illinois and State Senator Templeton, Chairman of the Exposition Commission of Illinois, called to pay their respects and also to advise with Secretary Cortelyou as to the propriety of proceeding with the arrangements for Illinois Day at the exposition, which was set for next Monday. Secretary Cortelyou advised them not to disturb the original programme. He told them it was the President's own desire that none of the features of the exposition should be disturbed by his illness, and assured them that there would be not the slightest impropriety in going ahead with the arrangements. Acting upon this suggestion, Gov. Yates and Senator Templeton telegraphed to Illinois that Illinois Day will be held as planned, next Monday.

NARRATIVE OF THE DAY.

At 8:30 o'clock the physicians began arriving for the morning consultation. Dr. Mynter was the first to appear. He was followed by Dr. Park, Dr. McBurney, and Dr. Mann. They had not been sent for, but came in accordance with the usual understanding that a consultation would be held at 8:30, preparatory to the 9 o'clock bulletin.

The conference broke up at 9:15, and five minutes later Dr. Mynter left the house. "It is all good news," said he. "The action we took last night has proved beneficial, and I feel more confidence in the President's recovery than at any time since he was shot. Everything is favorable, and we have tripled the amount of nourishment, giving him now three teaspoonfuls of beef juice every hour instead of one. But the President's recovery will be slow. All talk of him sitting up in a few days and leaving Buffalo in a week is nonsense. I shall be satisfied if he can be moved in six weeks."

Dr. Mynter said that Dr. Mann had taken out the stitches in the wound last night. He described the necessity for the action as an irritation of the skin not unusual in such cases. He said, generally speaking, that the President was doing excellently. He drank water freely, passed it freely, and the condition of his bowels was satisfactory.

Dr. Roswell Park, who came from the house two minutes later, gave the most positive assurances of satisfaction at the condition of affairs.

"SECONDARY OPERATION."

"What was done last night," said he, "should not be called 'secondary operation,' or any 'operation' at all, as it was nothing of that kind. It was just that ordinary care given to an incision that is called for by the requirements of surgery. In fact, as affecting the patient, it was little more than opening his vest; so the opening of the incision should not be given an erroneous interpretation. No one of us in particular performed the work, as might be the case if anything in the nature of an operation had occurred, but all of us assisted in what was done. Two stitches were taken out, but it was not necessary to make any new stitches."

At this moment Mayor Diehl drove up and inquired of Dr. Park as to the real condition of affairs.

"It could not be better," answered Dr. Park in most positive manner. "The President is doing well, and everything following what was done last night has been most natural and satisfactory."

Continuing, Dr. Park said: "No anaesthetics were necessary, or even thought of, as the course adopted was entirely too unimportant for anything of that kind. There has been no resort to any artificial processes. The President was of course perfectly conscious and calm, and there was not the slightest depression following the incident."

Dr. Park was asked as to the operation of the bowels, following the first administration of beef juice by the mouth last night.

"The results have been excellent," he replied, "and this morning we have increased the quantity of beef juice fed by the mouth. The bowels have moved, showing that the natural digestive processes are operating, and that the wounds in the side of the stomach are not interfering with the proper assimilation of food going into it."

BULLETINS PERFECTLY FRANK.

Drs. McBurney and Mann left the house together at 10:08. Dr. McBurney indicated not the slightest anxiety, and he expressed surprise when informed that alarmist stories had followed the issuance of last night's bulletin. "I think the bulletin was perfectly frank," said he. "We all united in the assurance that no complications could follow."

Dr. McBurney then explained the character of the irritation which had made the reopening of the incision necessary. "It was caused," said he, "just as we stated, by the fact that a piece of the President's coat was carried into the body by the bullet—not far, not over an inch. The bullet then slipped on through the fat. The fragment of the coat was, of course, removed when the operation was performed, but every surgeon understands that even though every foreign particle is removed, tissues exposed to contamination are apt to show irritation. That was so in this case. When the stitches were taken out the wound opened of itself."

In reply to the question: "Was any foreign substance found within?" Dr. McBurney replied: "Not a particle. The wound was not again sewed up," he added. "It will close and heal by granulation."

"Is the opening of wounds after such an operation unusual?" he was asked.

"Not in gunshot wounds where foreign substances can be carried into the body."

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO. ANNOUNCES
that, commencing Thursday, September 12th, dining car service will be established on Train No. 67, leaving New York, foot West 23d St., 12:55 P. M. daily, between Jersey City and Philadelphia.—Adv.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Is sold by all the best grocers everywhere; try it. —Adv.

he replied. "Wherever contamination is possible that is liable to occur. Of course, in cases of simple operations, where clean instruments are used, nothing of the sort should happen. When this irritation occurs, puss or serum is sometimes found when the wound is opened."

When asked, "Was any pus found in this case?" Dr. McBurney answered: "No, not a suggestion of pus. There was a thin fluid exuded as a result of the inflammation, as was to be expected."

HE COULD BE MOVED AT ONCE.

When asked as to when the President could be moved, he said that no such question as that had arisen. "If it were necessary," said he, "he could be moved to-day. He could be placed in an ambulance, taken to the train, placed on a lounge in a special car, and taken to Washington. That is, so far as his condition is concerned. But there is no reason why he should not enjoy every comfort and take his time about it. It will not hurt him to remain a few weeks in Buffalo."

Dr. McBurney said that the interior wounds had healed. That, he said, was proved by the manner in which the patient had digested the beef juice given to him last night. He said the President had relished the nourishment given him through the mouth, and that to-morrow, white of egg and perhaps something else would be given him.

Dr. Mann, who performed the original operation last Friday, and who dressed the wound last night, concurred in the confidence which the other doctors had expressed.

"What was done last night," said Dr. Mann, "was merely the usual dressing of the incision of the abdomen requisite to keep it in proper condition. The incision is about five inches in length, just above the navel, horizontal and in line with the body. There is no cross incision. This cut was laid open carefully and some antiseptic gauze inserted. The results were entirely satisfactory and the President's condition this morning shows the benefit of what was done. He is cheerful and confident. In fact, he is doing so well that I would not be surprised if we let him have a cigar before long. As to just when he can be moved, that is not being considered, for the reason that he is much better off here than he would be in Washington. There the weather is intolerable in September, but here it is cool and bracing, which will count much in the stages of convalescence. One of the most depressing heat periods I ever experienced was in Washington in September, so that, all things considered, I think that it will lend much to the President's recovery to remain where he is at least until October."

Dr. Mann was asked as to the relation of the outer incision to the inner wounds of the stomach.

"They are quite separate," said he. "The wounds of the stomach are those made by the bullet, while the outer incision was that required by the surgical operation immediately after the shooting. As to the wounds of the stomach, they were closed during the operation, and now sufficient time has elapsed to permit the sutures to heal by natural processes.

"That this is progressing nicely is evident from the restoration of the normal digestive processes. Until last night we had not permitted food to enter the stomach by way of the mouth. But the administration of beef juice has proved so satisfactory that we have doubled the amount and will add the white of eggs. He is receiving as much as three and four teaspoonfuls of beef juice an hour, and this will be gradually increased."

NO FEAR OF THE BULLET.

When Dr. Mann was asked if the treatment of the wounds would in any way affect the course to be pursued as to extracting the bullet, he replied, "Not at all; there is no need of extracting the bullet. I have known a man who carried a bullet in the muscles of his heart. In this case the bullet is encysted by this time, and it is not a feature of the case to give further concern."

Some slight uneasiness was manifested after the doctors assembled for the afternoon consultation by the spread of rumors that the President was worse, but reports were dispelled by Dr. Park, who was the first of the doctors to leave the house. He said everything continued favorable and the President was still gaining.

"Is he out of danger?" he was asked.

"A man is not safe from the train until he is out of the carshed," the distinguished surgeon smilingly replied. Continuing, he said that there was absolutely nothing to cause alarm.

"The incident of last night," said he, "was insignificant. In an ordinary hospital it would not be mentioned in the history of the case. We debated the matter, however, and decided that as we had promised to be entirely frank with the public we would stand by our pledges."

The 3:30 o'clock bulletin, which appeared a few minutes later, at 4:10, bore out all Dr. Park had said, and was even more roseate than he had indicated. The temperature had fallen since the morning bulletin was issued and the distinct statement was made that "The President continues to gain and the wound is becoming more healthy."

CABINET IS GRATIFIED.

The members of the Cabinet, who had remained at the house during the afternoon consultation of the doctors, came away after the bulletin had been issued. Secretary Root was joined by Dr. Park, who gave the Secretary personal assurances of the President's progress, substantially similar to those he had just given to the reporters. Mr. Root and the other Cabinet officials were entirely satisfied with the assurances of the afternoon bulletin and of the physicians individually, and it was made known that Secretary Hay felt warranted in leaving to-night for Washington.

Mrs. McKinley took her usual afternoon drive, returning shortly after the doctors had concluded their consultation.

Dr. McBurney remained at the house for some time after the consultation. When he came out he said:

"The abdominal wound is decidedly improved. The irritation has largely disappeared, and it will all be gone in twenty-four hours. It was to remove this irritation that the wound was dressed last night with such satisfactory results. There is not the slightest sign of blood poisoning or any other complication. Altogether the conditions are all right, you may be sure of that."

MORE MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

King o. Italy, Sultan of Turkey, Li Hung-Chang, and Others Heard From.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The following message was received to-day from United States Minister Conger at Peking, China: "Earl Li on behalf of himself and Government sends sympathy and prayers for President's recovery."

The Secretary of the Treasury of Russia sent the following to Mr. Gage, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States:

St. Petersburg, Sept. 8.

Accept my most sincere condolences on account of the frightful attempt committed against President McKinley. I share with all my heart the sorrow of the American people, to which we are bound by ties of sincere friendship and by economical interests, as also in the earnest wishes of your citizens for the re-establishment to health of that eminent statesman.

WITTE.

In response, Mr. Adee sent to Mr. Tower, American Ambassador to Russia, the following:

Department of State, Washington, Sept. 10.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received from Mr. Witte a touching telegram of sympathy and condolence. He asks me to request you to make appropriate acknowledgment to His Excellency. He feels that this message is not less addressed to our nation than to himself, and that it testifies the deep affection that links the two peoples and finds its just expression on every possible occasion. The President's condition is most encouraging.

ADEE, Acting.

A number of the messages which had been sent direct to Buffalo were received at the State Department to-day from there. They included the following:

Teheran, Sept. 11.

His Excellency, Mr. McKinley, President of the Republic, Washington:

I am happy to congratulate the President on his escape from the awful and ignominous attempt aimed at his person. I pray God and make the most sincere wishes for his early recovery, and shall further be very glad to receive reassuring advices from him.

MOUZAFFER ED-DINE,
The Shah of Persia.

Yildiz, Sept. 7.

I have just learned that Your Excellency has been the victim of an accident. Expressing my most sincere regrets, I cherish strong wishes for your speedy recovery.

ABDUL HAMID,
Sultan of Turkey.

Racconigi, Sept. 7.

The vile attack committed against you has painfully moved me. Italy joins with me in deploring the event and in hoping for the First Magistrate of the great North American Republic a speedy and safe recovery.

VITTORIO EMMANUEL,
King of Italy.

Lima, Sept. 7.

I hasten to express my profound regret for the abominable crime perpetrated on the person of Your Excellency, and I form fervent votes for the prompt recovery of your health.

ROMANA, President of Peru.

Quito, Sept. 9.

People and Government of Ecuador deplore attempt against Your Excellency, and pray for speedy recovery.

PRESIDENT PLAZA.

ITALIAN COLONY'S TRIBUTE.

Floral Piece and Expression of Sympathy Reach the President.

BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—A beautiful floral piece, in the form of an American flag on an easel made of roses and evergreens, arrived at the Milburn residence at noon. It was fully 6 feet high, and was the gift of the Italian colony in New York, in whose behalf it was presented by the Italian Consul here. Many other boxes of handsome cut flowers were being delivered continuously throughout the day.

The card which accompanied the floral piece was as follows:

"We, the undersigned citizens of the Italian colony of the City of New York, being deeply grieved and shocked by the misfortune that has overtaken you, our beloved President, and thanking God that you are spared to us, we do hereby send a small token to show that you are always dear to us, and we love our President and our country with all our hearts and souls, and wish you a speedy recovery.

"Your devoted servants, Achille Loshei, Vito Contessa, Anthony Guiolta, Dr. Giuseppe Lafento, Giuseppe Rabino, Eugenio Buccieri, Pasquale Pati, Enrico V. Passia, Angelo Leguiti, Parfillo Scimeca."

"LICENTIOUSNESS OF THE PEN."

Harlem Republican Club Advocates Its Suppression by Law.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Harlem Republican Club, held on Tuesday night, resolutions were adopted condemning the attack on the President. These resolutions, after proposing the setting aside of a day of general thanksgiving for the recovery of the Chief Magistrate, conclude:

"It is further resolved that every patriotic body of citizens should unite in urging upon Congress and the proper authorities the necessity of making such changes in the law of the land as are required to prevent in future such attacks upon the life of any President of the United States; and that, without restricting the freedom of the press and freedom of speech, such Federal and State laws should be passed as shall be sufficient to suppress that licentiousness of pen and tongue which incites to lawlessness and crime, the assassination of rulers, and the subversion of all government."

Masons Sympathize with President.

At the regular communication of Centennial Lodge, No. 763, F. and A. M., held on Tuesday evening at the Masonic Temple, in this city, a special prayer was offered at the opening of the lodge by the Chaplain for the speedy recovery of the President, and a telegram was sent to Secretary Cortelyou expressing the sorrow of the members of the lodge at the attack upon the President.

Jewish Children Pray for President.

One hundred and fifty children of the congregation of the Temple Shaari Zedek, 40 Henry Street, on Tuesday evening joined in religious services for the recovery of President McKinley. Hymns and psalms were recited. Rabbi Adolph Spiegel led the exercises and prayer.

MORE TEXAS RESOLUTIONS.

House of Representatives Vigorously Denounces the Anarchists.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 11.—The Texas House of Representatives to-day adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, A demon-inspired attempt has been made to assassinate the President of the United States by one of whose nature and instincts are foreign to every sentiment of American citizenship; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of Texas, in special session assembled, that this attempted assassination is but the outgrowth of the barbaric principles of anarchism, that can find no place among the civilized, intelligent, and Christian people of any nation; that it is but the impuse of a frenzied brain, made mad with hops of destroying rather than reforming our Government;

Resolved, further, That as representing the great Democratic Commonwealth of Texas, we earnestly recommend to all the States of our Union, especially to those where the spawn of most despicable "isms" is deposited and breeds revolution, murder, and other crimes, to enact and enforce the most stringent laws, with a view of the complete suppression of anarchism which can produce only discord, disgrace, disaster, murder, and assassination;

Resolved, further, That while recognizing the desirability of wholesome immigration, we petition Congress of the United States to enact and rigidly enforce such additional immigration laws as will prevent the dumping upon America of the depraved, debauched, and criminal elements of other nations.

KING EDWARD WIRES AGAIN.

Delighted to Hear Satisfactory Account Regarding the President.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—United States Ambassador Choate last night received the following message from King Edward, dated Fredensborg, Denmark:

"Delighted to hear your last and very satisfactory account regarding the President. Sincerely trust convalescence may soon be important."

A cable repetition of King Edward's message to Mr. Choate still gave the last word as "important."

SOME BADLY NEEDED LAWS.

Ex-Attorney General Griggs Outlines a Few Anti-Anarchistic Measures.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 11.—Ex-Attorney General John W. Griggs says the talk of amending the Constitution to deal with the situation which arises out of the shooting of President McKinley is unnecessary, and that there is no need of such radical action.

"A law should be passed," says Mr. Griggs, "making it an offense punishable by imprisonment for life to be a member of any orgnization that teaches the murder of public officials. It should be made a capital offense to attempt the life of the Chief Executive and the higher officers of the Government, whether it succeeds or not. This is not like attempted ordinary murder. The object of the crime is the subversion of the Government, and is therefore aimed at every citizen of the Republic.

"Another law should be passed prohibiting the importation into this country of all persons who are members of organizations that hold and teach these murderous doctrines, and still another providing for the deportation of all such persons.

"There is no need for any amendment to the Constitution, as some have suggested, for the enactment of such laws. There is ample authority under that instrument, as there is to cover all the enactments I have named."

PRINCE KRAPOTKIN'S VIEWS.

Says Czolgosz Is "a Common Murderer" —Malatesta Interviewed.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Prince Krapotkin, the Russian revolutionist, in an interview yesterday on the attempted assassination of President McKinley, characterized Czolgosz as "a common murderer," and said he should be dealt with as such. Prince Krapotkin refused to express an opinion on the political significance of the Anarchist's act.

Enrico Malatesta, the Italian refugee, said:

"There is no reason for such an act in a country like America. It will bring more trouble to the innocent than to the guilty, as in the case of Spain and Italy after the Anarchist outrages there a few years back."

STONE NOT AN ANARCHIST.

Man Arrested in Camden, N. J., in Connection with Buffalo Crime Set at Liberty.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 11.—Ethelbert Stone, who was arrested here last night on the charge of "aiding and abetting in the attempted assassination of President McKinley," was released late this afternoon. He says he is not an Anarchist and never had any intercourse with the "Reds." He insists that he was always a Republican and that he voted for President McKinley. He admits having remarked on Friday, the day on which the President was shot, that he would not be surprised if McKinley was killed, but he says he was only joking when he made the remark, and had not the slightest idea of how near his words were to come true.

Secret Service Agent Griffin received a message from Chief Wilkie at Washington instructing him to examine Stone. Griffin visited the prisoner and remained closeted with him for an hour and a half. After the examination Griffin said there was nothing in the case.

CALLED ANARCHIST; USED RAZOR.

Pella Condomenico, thirty-six years old, of 599 East Eighty-fourth Street, was locked up in the Tremont Station last night for cutting John Alphonso, thirty years old, of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Hoffman Street, in the throat with a razor. Alphonso was taken to the Fordham Hospital with a gash across his throat, and may die. He and Condomenico had a fight about the attempted assassination of President McKinley, each accusing the other of being an Anarchist.

The men, who are laborers, met near a saloon at One Hudred and Eighty-seventh Street and Arthur Avenue and began talking about the shooting of the President. Then they talked of Anarchists, and, becoming angry, accused each other of being in collusion with Anarchists. Condomenico at last drew a razor, cut Alphonso in the throat, and then ran.

Alphonso followed with blood running down his clothing and as he ran he left a trail of blood. Policemen Gribben and O'Rourke pursued Condomenico through to Webster Avenue, where they arrested him.

Poles to Denounce Czolgosz's Act.

Czolgosz will be denounced and a message of sympathy sent to President McKinley by the Poles of this city. They are to have a mass meeting at 8 o'clock tomorrow night in Krywaczy's Hall, 74 East Fourth Street, and sixty different Polish societies will be represented by delegates. The meeting, however, will not be restricted to Poles, for all citizens who abhor the assassin's act are invited to attend. There will be numerous speeches at the meeting. The Poles of the city are emphatic in denying that Czolgosz is one of their compatriots, as he claims.

Letter Returned to Czolgosz.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—The police have learned of a letter that was written by Czolgosz to a man named John Krunick at 2226 Oakley Avenue. There is no such address. The letter was mailed in Buffalo shortly before the attempted assassination, and yesterday the Post Office Department returned it to Czolgosz. It is said that on Monday a man called at a drug store near the address given and by telephone asked the Chicago Post Office to forward any mail for the Oakley Avenue house to some other address. The letter had already been returned to Buffalo. The police are trying to locate Krunick.

Czolgosz May Be Moved.

BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—Czolgosz is still in the police lock-up, but will probably be removed shortly to the Erie County jail. The latter offers special advantages in connection with his arraignment, for it is connected by tunnel with the City Hall, where the courts are located, and privacy and secrecy in handling him are assured.

Czolgosz's Sympathizer Punished.

CASPER, Wyo., Sept. 11.—Hans Wagner, who is said to have expressed sympathy with Czolgosz, was to-day tarred and feathered and ridden out of town on a rail.

Message from President of Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 11.—The President of Brazil has sent the following dispatch to Mrs. McKinley:

Please accept an expression of my greatest sentiment of sympathy concerning the attempt against the President of the United States, whose precious health I so much desire should be recovered. With sincerest wishes, CAMPOS SALLES.

Anarchist Says He Is Coming Here.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A dispatch from Geneva to The Daily Express says:

"Taffai, a dangerous Anarchist and a friend of Bresci, has been expelled from Switzerland. He asserts that he intends to proceed to the United States."

ECHO OF A BANK FAILURE.

Vice President of Emporia Institution Indicted as Embezzler.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 11.—William Martindale, Vice President of the defunct First National Bank of Emporia, was indicted today by the Grand Jury in the United States District Court on eighteen separate counts. It is said that his irregularities in the second charge amount to more than $100,000.

E. P. Moxey, an expert accountant in the Department of Justice, has been at work on the books of the bank for the last sixty days, and his report alleges irregularities and the embezzlement of funds by Martindale. He alleges than on one occasion Martindale appropriated $6,000 to his personal use, and $2,600 at another time, besides smaller amounts which will aggregate over $100,000. At the time the bank failed, Nov. 16, 1898, Martindale was indicted on eighteen counts for the embezzlement of $100,000 of the bank's funds. The case is still pending. Soon after C. S. Cross, President of the bank, committed suicide by shooting himself.

RELIEF FOR MR. SAGE.

With Other Property-Owners He Escapes Paying an Assessment.

Russell Sage and many other property owners were relieved from paying an assessment levied by the city for the public park at the foot of East Seventy-sixth Street. A hearing was given to the property owners at a meeting of the Board of Public Improvement yesterday. Ex-Justice Augustus C. Van Wyck appeared for the property owners with William H. Steinkamp.

The lawyers claimed that as the city at large had paid the expenses of the West Side and Bronx Parks no extra assessment should be levied on east side property for the Seventy-sixth Street Park. John C. Shaw claimed that the property in the immediate neighborhood of Mulberry Park had been greatly benefited, but that the city at large paid the expenses. He said that the same rights should be given to east side property holders as those of the west side and the Bronx. A resolution vacating the assessments and placing the expense on the city at large was adopted without opposition.

Sixty-Two-Year-Old Schooner.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 11.—There arrived in this harbor to-day one of the veteran schooners on the coast, the Metropolis, Capt. Fearly, from Portland, Me., with lumber. The Metropolis was built at Essex, Mass., in 1839, making her now sixty-two years old. She is 61 tons' burden, 66.5 feet long, 18.6 feet beam, and 8.0 feet deep, and is quite a lively little looker for her size. She hails now from Eastport.

Cloudburst at Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 11.—A cloudburst broke over this city about 3 o'clock this afternoon and damage resulted to the amount of about $50,000. The wind blew a hurricane, and the fall of rain was so great that the sewers were unable to carry off the water. Windows were broken, electric-light poles and trees were felled, and chimneys were blown from houses.

YACHT RAPIDAN ASHORE OFF CAPE HENLOPEN

Owned by Robert Hall McCormick —Will Be a Wreck.

Rough Time at Sea After Leaving New York—Ran Into a Gale.

CAPE HENLOPEN, Del., Sept. 11.—The handsome steam yacht Rapidan, owned by Robert Hall McCormick, of Chicago, went ashore on the point off here late last night, and probably will become a total wreck. Two guests, the Captain, and a crew of seven men landed in surfboats after considerable difficulty.

The Rapidan, with Mr. McCormick and a party on board, left Chicago some time ago to attend the trial races of the Constitution and Columbia at Newport, R. I. The trip was made through the lakes. After the races the yacht was taken to New York, where the party split up, some going to Cape May, N. J., direct by rail. Two guests preferred to remain on the yacht and go to Cape May by water. The Rapidan left New York on Monday, and on that night, while steaming south, off Barnegat, ran into a northeast gale. Capt. Wallace thought it unsafe to keep close to the shore, so decided to go to sea. The yacht had a rough time of it, and became short of coal. The Captain then made for the Delaware Breakwater, but was either blown out of his course or lost his bearings, and the yacht went ashore on the point of the cape, which is fourteen miles across the entrance to Delaware Bay from Cape May. The Cape Henlopen life savers saw the vessel and attempted to take those on board off by means of the breeches buoy, but the sea was too rough. A surfboat was launched, and with great difficulty the guests and the crew were safely landed.

The Rapidan is pounding badly on the beach to-night, and the prospects of saving her are not bright. A tug is near here and will attempt to float her after the storm lets up, if she does not, in the meantime, go to pieces.

The Rapidan, which was formerly the Catherine C., is handsomely appointed. She is 120 feet long, 17 feet beam, and 9 feet deep.

STORM PUTS SCHOONER ASHORE.

The Lucy W. Snow from Nassau Goes Aground at East Moriches, L. I.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., Sept. 11.—The three-masted schooner Lucy W. Snow, Capt. Silva, from Nassau, N. P., for Providence, R. I., in ballast, came ashore during a thunderstorm at 3:30 this morning. She lies high up on the beach broadside on. The Moriches station life-savers discovered and boarded her. The crew of seven men remained on the vessel.

Capt. Silva says he struck a heavy thunderstorm early this morning. He shortened sail, but the vessel had more leeway than he calculated on, and the vessel struck the beach before he was aware of his proximity to land.

The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company has been notified and it is thought probable that with the aid of the wrecking steamer the vessel will be saved.

ENTOMBED MINERS FOUND.

Three Months After Explosion at Port Royal, Rescue Party Finds Seven Bodies.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 11.—The long-continued efforts of the daring rescue party at Port Royal were crowned with success to-day. Seven of the thirteen bodies that have been entombed since June 10, when the explosion in the coal mine of the Pittsburg Coal Company took place, were recovered and brought to the bottom of No. 1 shaft. There is little doubt but that the remaining six bodies will be reached to-morrow. The rescue party was headed by Inspector Charlton Dixon; other members of the party were Superintendent Benjamin Foreday of McDonald, John W. Hindamarsh, Superintendent of Port Royal; Charles F. McKay, mine foreman; William C. Stratton, civil engineer; Andrew Yates, mine boss at Laurel Hill No. 2; Thomas O'Donnell, Emmanuel Cornelli, and two laborers.

The party proceeded down No. 20 entry, which they found free from gas, except in one place, where a pocket had collected near the arched roof. Here the brave men crawled on their hands and knees. Where the tracks curve from No. 20 entry to No. 5 face the first of the bodies were sighted. The death chamber was at last opened, and the secret kept closed for three months brought to light. Side by side were the first two bodies.

The rescue party proceeded about fifty feet further, when another body was found. This was near a partly finished brattice. In one hand a hatchet was grasped, while in the other was a rusty saw. The miner had evidently been surprised at his work by the second explosion. More than a hundred feet beyond this man the four others were found in a group. They had evidently fallen at the same time, for their bodies were quite close together. In the hand of each was a safety lamp. Some lay on their faces and some on their sides. At the end of the room the gas was encountered and the men returned. None of the bodies was identified.

DEFIED CANADIAN AUTHORITY.

Capt. Barry Refuses to Pay Damages Done to a Bridge by His Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT COLBORNE, Ontario, Sept. 11.—Capt. Miles Barry and his steamer Hartford defied the whole Canadian Government here last night and is now sailing up Lake Erie, in spite of the Revenue Cutter Petrel, which had orders to stop him. The Canadian Government wants $500 from Capt. Barry for damage done to a railroad bridge by the Hartford as it came up the Welland Canal yesterday.

Orders came from the Superintendent of the canal to hold the steamer until the damages were paid. Capt Barry refused to pay any attention to the demand. The officers of the Petrel were requested to hold the Hartford. Capt. Barry cut the lines holding the Hartford to the pier and steamed away.

At the entrance to the Detroit River the Hartford will again be in Canadian waters. The Hartford is on her way to Chicago from New York, where Capt. Barry purchased her from the Government.

PETROLEUM IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The following information relative to the discovery of petroleum in New Brunswick was transmitted by Commercial Agent Beutelspacher of Moncton, under date of Aug. 15, 1901:

"For some years past different parties have been prospecting for petroleum in this province. Very little success attended their efforts, however, until the present year, when a company operating at Memramcook, about fourteen miles distant from Moncton, struck a well which it is thought will yield in paying quantities.

"It is producing from eight to ten barrels of oil per day. There is also a good flow of gas. The 0.880 specific gravity oil has been subjected to fractional distillation, according to the Engler method, and was found to yield a very high percentage of good burning oil.

"The company has placed three more boring rigs in the field, and is extending its operations rapidly."

Railroad Accident in Vermont.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 11.—One of the worst accidents on the Central Vermont Railway in recent years occurred this morning about a mile north of the East Granville station. Eleven men were injured, two probably fatally. The accident occurred near Webb's Siding on a curve where the engineers of the approaching trains could not see each other. One train, which carried about twenty-five section hands, was running at a high rate of speed in order to reach East Granville within the time assigned it from St. Albans. The other train, a freight, was not going very fast. The crews of both engines saw their danger in time to jump and escape injury, but both engines were very seriously smashed. The most serious results were in the car containing the section men. These men were thrown forward with great violence.

German Reform Union Primaries.

The members of the German-American Reform Union held primaries yesterday and elected delegates to the different conventions and to the new General County Committee. This latter body will meet next week.

Absolute and invariable reliability in quality is the necessary adjunct to the successful conduct of a business and one of the features that you can rely upon when placing your order for our importations. Our values are based on cost of expert labor and dependable fabrics.

Burnham & Phillips
Custom Tailoring Only.
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

$250,000 FIRE IN BROOKLYN WAREHOUSE

Compartment of the Red Hook Stores Burned Out.

Firemen Had to Cut Rivets from the Shutters Before They Could Fight the Fire.

One compartment of the big five-story storage warehouse known as the Red Hook Stores, owned by the New York Warehouse Company, at the foot of Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, was burned out last night. The building fronts for 200 feet on the street and extends back 300 feet to the water. It was filled with cotton, and that the whole was not destroyed is due to the fact that it was divided into three compartments, known as Compartment A, B, and C, each separated from the other by twenty-inch brick walls.

The fire was discovered at 10:30 last night in Compartment B, but when the firemen arrived they found it necessary to cut off the rivets before they could open the massive iron shutters. This done, the interior of the compartment was seen to be a furnace of blazing cotton from the ground to the roof, and a glance was enough to show that not a single bale could be saved. Four alarms were turned in, bringing to the scene fourteen engines, the fireboats Seth Low and David A. Boody, five hook and ladder trucks, and Chief Croker's searchlight engine.

Soon torrents of water were being poured on the blaze, but with little effect. The smoke was so dense that the searchlight engine was brought into play as soon as the firemen began their battle, but the result was a grave disappointment to them, for powerful as the electric rays were, they could not penetrate the dense veil sufficiently to be of the least practical aid to the firemen. It was said that the blaze would continue until morning, no matter what efforts might be put forth, and the most conservative estimate of the damage was $100,000. Some good authorities placed the loss at $250,000. These figures, too, are based on the assumption that the brick partition walls would save the other compartments, both of which were filled to their utmost capacity with baled cotton.

FIVE FIREMEN OVERCOME.

Serious Consequences Follow a Fierce Blaze on Broadway.

Five firemen were overcome by gas and foul smoke in a fire in the basement of 862 Broadway at 6 o'clock last evening, about half an hour after a fire had taken place in the Everett House, in Union Square, 100 yards away. The firemen were revived, but one was seriously overcome. He is Francis McGuire of Engine 72.

The ground floor and basement of the building are occupied by Herbert L. Greenbaum, a dealer in antiques, silks, embroideries, and rugs. The basement has only one outlet, a small one on Broadway. There was so little fresh air in the basement that the firemen thought the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion in the rubbish.

Policeman Sloan of the Broadway Squad discovered smoke coming from the cellar, sent in an alarm, and the firemen soon responded. Capts. Shea and Kenlan and Firemen McGuire, Miller, and McCue went into the cellar at once. A gas pipe broke and gas escaped freely and mixed with the other odors in the cellar, and the firemen were overcome. Every one of them fell on the floor, Capt. Shea last. He had time to yell out, "Help us out," before he was made unconscious. They were finally rescued by four heroic policemen.

The five unconscious men were laid out on the sidewalk and all were soon brought around except McGuire. He went from unconsciousness into delirium. He seemed to believe that his mates had been killed and he jumped up suddenly, hit the fireman next him in the face, and rushed to the cellar hole. He peered down and cried out, "Too bad," and then ran up and down the street, shouting wildly. Five firemen restrained him, the man fighting madly. Dr. Chittenden gave him something which calmed him, and after resting till the end of the fire, McGuire was taken back to his quarters. The other firemen were not badly off and some of them worked through the fire.

The blaze reached the back part of the ground floor and destroyed some silks and embroideries, while smoke injured others permanently. The loss is about $2,500.

WILL COST $1,350,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Sept. 11.—Early this Spring the Michigan and West Shore Traction Company secured a franchise along certain streets in Benton Harbor. To-day S. B. Downer, one of the heaviest stockholders in the company, filed articles of incorporation. The capital stock will be $1,350,000. Mr. Downer also filed a mortgage payable to the American Trust Company of New York for $1,350,000, which amount will be used to construct, maintain, and equip a new electric system. The Michigan and West Shore Traction Company will build and operate an electric railway from South Haven through Covert, with a loop around Paw Paw Lake, through Watervliet, Coloma, and Riverside, terminating at Benton Harbor.

The Ohio Southwestern Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Sept. 11.—The strike started last Friday by unskilled workmen in the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway shops is growing more serious. Nearly all the section men on the road between Cincinnati and St. Louis quit work to-day, and the machinist helpers were ordered out of the shops to-day because they refused to perform work heretofore done by unskilled laborers. General Superintendent Rawlin this afternoon posted notices that the strikers, nearly 500 in all, were discharged. Two hundred non-union workmen from St. Louis are working in the shops. Fifty Deputy Sheriffs are maintaining a picket line about the shops.

Chicago Great Western.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—President A. B. Stickney of the Chicago Great Western, while in the city to-day, denied the reports that Morgan and Harriman were likely to get control of his road. The report that an alliance with the Hill roads is contemplated he declared to be equally false. "Of course," said Mr. Stickney, "any one can buy Great Western securities in the open market or from individual holders who are willing to sell, but the stock and bonds of the company are held by a large number of people, and few of them, it seems to me, are willing to dispose of their holdings, considering them an excellent investment."

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 11.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad was held to-day and the old Board of Directors re-elected with the exception that W. Role was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of G. M. Fogg. The Board of Directors re-elected all of the old officers. President Thomas submitted his annual report, which was very favorable.

Mr. Roosevelt in the Adirondacks.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Vice President Roosevelt passed through here this morning on his way to the Tahawus Club in the Adirondacks, where his family are staying. He expects to remain there until Friday.

The **RESOURCES** *of the Aeolian Are Limitless.*

ANY MUSIC you desire—Symphonies, Overtures, and entire Operas, all the great masters, all the best light music—these are for you whenever you feel in the mood for them. The Aeolian will provide the accurate playing, and it is for you to put in the expression, the light and shade, and all those beautiful nuances that give character to rendition.

Herein lies the charm of the Aeolian. It provides you with the ready-made notes, the raw materials, and out of these you make the music.

You have the same feeling of actually producing something that the hand-player has, and you do not have to give up your life to it as he has to do, If you are entirely ignorant of music, but possessed of a liking for it, you can play the greatest music at the first attempt.

Your playing will be better and better as you become familiar with the music. In a short time you will become a cultivated listener and an accomplished performer.

JEAN DE RESZKE writes:—
"The Æolian places the best music at the doors of all, and affords a simple means of enjoying and studying the conceptions of the masters of music, ancient and modern."

MASSENET—
"To give to a musical work an absolute and exact interpretation; to make clear the composer's most intimate thoughts; to bring into play a wealth of execution which only the orchestra can give—in a word, to translate all the shades of coloring intended by the composer—this is the achievement of the Æolian."

Our latest Aeolian is the Aeolian Orchestrelle. If you have not seen this instrument it will be well worth your time to call and hear it.

Visitors welcome.

Aeolians, $75—$750.
Aeolian Orchestrelles, $1,000—$2,500.
Pianolas, $250.

The Aeolian Co., New York, 18 West 23d Street. Brooklyn, 500 Fulton Street.

Cantrell, Bootmaker. 25 West 23d St. three doors from Fifth Avenue Hotel, between Broadway and 6th Ave.

LAST CALL. Now is your chance. Extraordinary sale of broken lots of High Grade and Custom Made Shoes for Men and Women at one-half former prices. Such values rarely present themselves. It will be to your advantage to secure some of these exceptional Bargains:

Here Are a Few of the Opportunities:

Small lot of Women's Kid also Cloth Top Button, sizes 2 to 4, narrow widths; former price $6.00, reduced to..... $1.00

Small lot Women's Calfskin, also Cork Sole Button and Lace Boots; former price $7.00; reduced to..... $2.00

Women's fine Kid, also Patent Leather Oxfords, small lots in many styles; our regular $5.00 and $6.00 grades, reduced to..... $2.50

Men's Russet and Tan Shoes, laced and Oxfords, hand sewed; former prices $5.00 and $6.00, reduced to..... $2.50

Men's Calfskin and Vici Kid Laced Boots, finest grade; former prices $6.50 and $7.00, reduced to..... $3.00

Men's Patent Leather Lace and Button Boots, finest grades, hand sewed, former prices $6.00 and $7.00, reduced to..... $3.50

New Publications. New Publications.

CARDIGAN

AN IMPORTANT NOVEL

By Robert W. Chambers

A stirring tale of life and love in the days just before the Revolution.

HARPER & BROTHERS

For Sale Now

THIS WIFE COST $6,000.

Husband, Forty-four Years Her Senior, Now Seeks to Deprive Her of Her Dower Rights.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 11.—Jacob R. Davis, a wealthy resident of the Township of Mansfield, Warren County, has brought action in the Chancery Court by which he seeks to have his wife, Rosa, deprived of her dower rights in his estate should he die before her. The complainant is seventy years old, and his wife is forty-four years his junior.

Davis, in his bill of complaint, alleges they married in 1898, and an agreement was entered into whereby she was to receive $8,000 for her acceptance of his offer of marriage. After the receipt of the sum, according to Davis, she was not to claim any further money either during his life or after his death.

The agreement, the bill filed by Davis sets forth, was executed and signed by both principals on the day of the wedding. Davis paid the defendant a check for $500, and gave her a promissory note for $500. Davis goes on to state that his wife stole the agreement paper from a closet about a year after their marriage, and has since refused to affix her signature to a reproduction of the agreement.

Mrs. Davis has filed an answer and a cross bill, in which she enters an absolute denial of the charges. She declares she asked $10,000 to marry Davis, but later compromised on $6,000. The agreement papers were held by Mrs. Davis, the answer sets forth, with the understanding that they might be destroyed as soon as the entire sum had been paid over. But after many altercations between them about the payment of the money it was mutually agreed, the answer states, to destroy the agreement, and it was destroyed.

Mrs. Davis seeks to have the ante-nuptial agreement annulled, and wants the court to grant the dower rights of a wife, which is one-third interest in all his property.

Alaska Salmon Pack Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—The Alaska Packers' Association announces that all quotations on salmon have been withdrawn. It is understood that the association has sold its entire pack of this year. The stock of the association has been steadily rising, and sold to-day for 135, and closed at 136. It is expected that the price of salmon will go up.

Lightning Kills on Golf Links.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Sept. 11.—Patrick Finn was killed and Frederick N. Kneeland, cashier of the First National Bank of this city, and Dr. Elmer H. Copeland, were seriously injured by a bolt of lightning this afternoon, while under a tree on the Warner Meadow golf links. Mr. Finn was green keeper, and Mr. Kneeland and Dr. Copeland were playing golf when the storm came up. Mr. Finn was nearest the tree and was holding an umbrella.

ENGLISH LUNCHEON AND TEA BASKETS
Fitted Complete, for Picnics, Travellers, and Yachting.
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street.
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

$20.00 WATCHES $9.
JUST 16 TO BE SOLD at this price. Gents' 14 karat gold stiffened, very fine American movements, made by the "WALTHAM WATCH CO."; regular price $20.00; this lot of 16 (brand-new samples) for $9 each. Warranted 20 years. Several ladies' sizes same price. Gents' solid 14 karat gold Waltham Watch, cost $75.00, for $35 cash; also a ladies' "Waltham" solid 14 karat gold Watch for $15 cash; cost $38.00 last fall. Several other watch bargains this week. A big steel-white Diamond Ring for $90; cost $175.00. Ladies' Diamond Engagement Ring, $50; cost $95.00. Diamond Stud, $8; cost $

SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY WILL MEET TO-DAY

Rear Admiral Howison Will Serve Unless Disqualified.

No Summons Has Been Issued for Admiral Sampson—First Witnesses to be Called by Schley.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Rear Admiral Howison reported at the Navy Department to-day. He said:

"I have received no information from official sources, and could not talk if I had. All my information is derived from the newspapers, and one cannot believe all one reads. If the newspapers were to be believed the people would think, from recent statements, that I ought to be in jail. I hope they will leave me alone until my standing as a member of the court is settled. I did not know I was a man of so much importance until the newspapers began to talk about me."

Admiral Howison was extremely guarded in answering inquiries respecting the court of inquiry. He said it would not be proper to say anything for publication in advance of the meeting of the court as to his own intentions or probable line of action of the court. It was evident, however, that he has not in any degree altered his resolution to serve as a member of the court if the other members accept his own view as to his qualifications.

Assistant Secretary Hackett expressed relief at the convening of the court of inquiry. He said: "I hope the newspaper men will let up on me now."

EVERYTHING IN READINESS.

Everything is ready for the meeting of the court. The impression of the Navy Department now is that the taking of testimony will not begin to-morrow, although that was the original expectation. A large number of witnesses are in Washington ready to take the stand at a moment's notice, but formalities are expected to consume most of to-morrow's session, which is likely to be short owing to the late hour of beginning. No summons has yet been issued for Admiral Sampson. It is said very few formal summonses have been issued by the department. The Government officers seemingly have no present intention of calling Admiral Sampson.

While observing all the forms that are necessary to maintain the dignity of the court, there is no disposition on the part of its members to try to magnify its importance by useless ceremony. There will be no waste of gunpowder in salutes, nor will the marines be turned out in state at the Navy Yard as the three Admirals make their way to and from the building where the court will meet. To-morrow the members of the court will go to the yard in plain clothing and thus relieve the commandant of the necessity of ordering an official salute. In the commodious retiring room adjacent to the courtroom provided for their accommodation they will array themselves in what is known as the naval dress uniform. This is not what is known as "special full dress." The main difference consists in the elimination of the cocked hat. Instead of the cocked hat Admiral Dewey and his fellow-members will wear simple naval caps. For officers of their rank, however, the cap is almost incrusted with gold save on top. They will wear the naval frock coat, gold epaulets, and the service sword. After the first day this uniform will give place to the easier though less impressive naval undress uniform.

Precisely at 1 o'clock to-morrow the members of the court will be seated, Admiral Dewey at the centre of a table placed crosswise of the courtroom, with Rear Admiral Benham on his right and Rear Admiral Howison on his left. The witnesses will stand at the left end of the table next the official stenographer, and the Judge Advocate, Capt. Lemley, with Solicitor E. P. Hanna, his associate in the case, will occupy the other end of the table. A place has been reserved for Mr. Stayton, who is to represent certain naval officers not officially named as yet. He will not be recognized as counsel by the court until some of his clients are involved in the case by the testimony. The Judge Advocate first will address the court, and read the precept under which it is convened. The next step will be the recognition of counsel by the court, and Capt. Lemley then will introduce Mr. Hulse as the official stenographer. Next will come the most interesting part of the day's proceedings, namely, the challenging by Admiral Schley's counsel of the competency of Rear Admiral Howison as a member of the court. They will reiterate the charge that Admiral Howison had expressed an opinion adverse to Admiral Schley, and it will be the object of counsel to support this charge by affidavits, and perhaps by oral testimony. It is for the court to say whether such testimony will be admitted. The expectation is that an hour or two will be consumed in argument by counsel directed to two members of the court whose competency is not questioned.

Rear Admirals Dewey and Benham then will retire and determine whether or not the statements presented are sufficient to make manifest the incompetency of Rear Admiral Howison. There will be no appeal from the decision of the court on this point. Even the Secretary of the Navy could not undo its work.

Admiral Schley's counsel during the evening completed the formal challenge of Admiral Howison. This is a very brief document, and according to counsel will be supported by several witnesses who will be ready to appear to-morrow, including Mr. Frost of The Boston Record, which printed the alleged interview of Admiral Howison. The names of the other witnesses who are expected by Schley counsel to substantiate the authenticity of the Howison interview and who are expected to arrive in the city by to-morrow morning are withheld pending their appearance before the court. Counsel during the evening examined George E. Graham of Albany, N. Y., the newspaper correspondent who was on Admiral Schley's flagship during the Santiago campaign, and went over the lines of his testimony with him.

SCHLEY'S FIRST WITNESS.

Capt. Francis A. Cook, who commanded the Brooklyn during the West Indian campaign, probably will be the first witness. The headquarters of Admiral Schley were a scene of great activity to-day. Up to noon five of the witnesses named by the Admiral had been in consultation with Messrs. Wilson and Rayner, and had informed them of the line of testimony which can be expected from them when called before the court. They were Lieut. Edward W. Eberle, Lieut. Albert A. Ackerman, Lieut. Johnson, and Lieut. Commander R. F. Nicholson, all of whom were on the Oregon during the Santiago sea fight, the last named being the executive officer of the vessel during the battle,) and Lieut. Charles Webster, who was on Admiral Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, during the fight. A number of civilian witnesses also were closeted with the counsel during the morning, but their names were not disclosed.

This afternoon additional witnesses were examined, and Admiral Schley and his counsel say they are in complete readiness for the opening of what is looked on as one of the greatest naval trials in history.

"From Mamma to Addie" is the legend on the title page of the official Bible to be used in the inquiry. It was brought to Capt. Lemley's office this morning, and all the witnesses will take oath upon it. It is a small Oxford Bible bound in pliable black leather and carefully kept, and is the property of Miss Adelaide Ellis of 1,221 Harvard Street.

"NO PHOTOGRAPHS," SAYS DEWEY

The Admiral Issues an Order Against the Snapshooters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The hordes of photographers who are gathering to swoop down on the Schley court to-morrow will be disappointed, unless they can induce Admiral Dewey to change his mind. The Admiral has put his foot down on the photograph subject.

"Not a single snapshot in the courtroom," he declared, "and not one in the navy yard grounds."

Rear Admiral Terry will enforce Admiral Dewey's orders. The photographers will have to do their snap-shooting at members of the court and witnesses on their way to or from the navy yard. One of them conquered Rear Admiral Terry to-day. He visited the Rear Admiral and requested him to pose for his portrait. The Rear Admiral declined.

"Well, Mr. Terry," said the photographer, who did not know the Rear Admiral's title, "I have been told to get a picture of you, and I'll get it if I have to take a rear view of you in the act of running away. It's immaterial to me, but I should think you would like the photograph to look like you."

This argument was too much for the Rear Admiral, who surrendered.

Sampson's Condition Unchanged.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—Dr. Henry G. Beyer, Chief Surgeon at the Charlestown Navy Yard, returned from his visit to Admiral Sampson this morning. He said the Admiral's condition was about the same as when he left the yard. He would not state whether the Admiral would attend the court of inquiry or whether he would return to the yard to take up his duties.

YOUTHFUL FORGERS CAUGHT.

Two Boys Forge Employer's Check in Order to See the World.

A desire to get rich quick, coupled with just enough knowledge of the methods of business to be dangerous, landed Kenneth Caruthers, fifteen years old, of 640 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, and Charles Fahlbusch, sixteen years old, formerly of 605 Franklin Street, Brooklyn, in Tombs Prison cells yesterday afternoon on a charge of forgery.

Kenneth Caruthers, a bright, well-dressed boy, told the Magistrate that his father is William J. Caruthers, a lace importer at 66 Greene Street. During the Summer, he said, he had been working in the emery wheel factory of Levy Best, at 45 Vesey Street. His duties gave him access to the office. The Fahlbusch boy said he had been sent away from home by his father, a barber at 1,394 Bedford Street, because the latter thought he stole, and for several months had been employed on the Ward Line steamship Esperanza.

According to the story of the two boys, young Fahlbusch had returned home a few days ago from a voyage and told his friend Caruthers wonderful stories of the West Indies, and said if they could but raise funds their fortunes would be assured in Porto Rico. They decided to collect on one of Mr. Best's blank checks, first filling it out for $1,200.

Last Tuesday night, according to Caruthers, he took three checks from Mr. Best's book after closing hours, and with these joined his companion. They filled one out, they said, for $1,200, signing Mr. Best's name, and making it payable to James E. Riggs, or bearer, whose name was duly indorsed.

Then they made preparations for the departure to the Antilles. Two grips were filled with food, and a third with a few necessary articles of clothing. Then, bright and early, they went to the Importers and Traders' National Bank, and Fahlbusch, who was detailed to present the check, went in. Caruthers waited around the corner.

When Fahlbusch shoved the twelve-hundred-dollar check through the window, the young paying teller felt suspicious, and, after looking over both the boy and the paper, turned the case over to the assistant cashier, Henry H. Powell, who, on the pretense that the money had not yet come up from the vaults, held Fahlbusch waiting while he sent a messenger post haste with the check to Mr. Best's office.

When the emery wheel manufacturer saw the forged check he was dumfounded. He hurried to the bank, and when, upon entering, he saw a perfectly strange young boy, he was still more mystified. Then all hands began questioning the youngster. He denied that it was a forgery, and his only explanation was that a Brooklyn boy had given it to him to be cashed. Then Detective McVeigh of the Church Street Station, who had been called in, happened to see a boy peeping in the doorway, and immediately rushed out and collared him. It was Caruthers, grips in hand, who had come to see what detained his partner.

The boys were taken to Centre Street Police Court, where they waived examination and were held to answer in $300 bond each.

GIFT TO NAVAL ACADEMY.

Chapel Window as Memorial to Lieut. Commander T. B. M. Mason.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 11.—A handsome memorial window in memory of Lieut. Commander T. B. M. Mason, United States Navy, has been received at the Naval Academy chapel, and will shortly be unveiled. It is larger than any memorial window in the chapel, was made in New York, and cost $20,000.

The prevailing color is gray with a pearl tint. The central figure is that of a knight in armor, with a robe falling from the shoulders and holding a sword, the right hand being on the hilt, the left touching the blade. On either side are angels in drapery, holding palm branches over the head of the Sir Knight. Below the figure is the inscription in old English, "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me shall never die," and the following:

"Theodorus Bailey Myers Mason, Lieutenant Commander United States Navy, Jan. 8, 1848. Oct. 15, 1899."

It is thought the unveiling will take place about Oct. 15, but definite plans cannot be made before the arrival of Mrs. Mason, who is traveling in Europe.

CANADA DISALLOWS LAWS.

Statutes of British Columbia Relating to Mongolians Set Aside.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 11.—At a meeting of the Cabinet to-day an act to regulate emigration into British Columbia and an act relating to the employment of Mongolians on works carried on under franchises granted to private companies were disallowed. The first act set up an educational test, which had for its object the exclusion of Chinese and Japanese; the other act prevented the employment of Mongolians on works which obtained franchises from the Legislature.

The Provincial Government was asked by the Dominion Government to amend these acts so as not to necessitate their being disallowed, but the Provincial Government declined to act. The imperial Japanese Consul in London, England, called the attention of the British Government to these acts, and the home authorities insisted that they should be disallowed. It was pointed out that they were in direct violation of the interests of the empire. The Canadian Government had no alternative than to disallow them.

Family Killed Returning from Funeral.

PERU, Ind., Sept. 11.—Nathan Foutz, his sister, Mrs. Niccum, her husband, and their eighteen-months-old daughter were killed near here to-day by a Lake Erie and Western passenger train. They were returning from a funeral.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieuts. Van Leer Wills, Twelfth Infantry, and John McClintock, Fifth Cavalry, will proceed to Omaha and report to Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, commanding the Department of the Missouri, for duty as aides de camp on his staff.

Capt. William A. Shunk, Eighth Cavalry, is assigned to Troop I of that regiment, vice Capt. Stephen L'H. Slocum, who will remain unassigned until further orders.

Second Lieut. Richard W. Walker, Eighth Cavalry, will join Troop M.

Capt. Marcus D. Cronin, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will join his regiment.

Capt. Charles McClure, Fourteenth Infantry, will join his regiment at Fort Wayne.

Major Joseph M. Califf, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the coast artillery to the field artillery. He will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, and assume command of the field batteries at that post.

Navy.

Naval Cadets W. McEntee, W. B. Ferguson, Jr., and J. A. Spilman are transferred from the Columbia to the Wabash for special instruction in naval architecture, &c.

Assistant Naval Constructors H. Williams and H. T. Wright are detached from the special course in naval architecture at Paris Oct. 1; they will report to the Bureau of Construction and Repair for temporary duty.

Assistant Naval Constructors G. A. Bisset, J. E. Bailey, and H. M. Gleason are detached from the special course in naval architecture at Berlin Oct. 1; they will report to the Bureau of Construction and Repair for temporary duty.

Naval Cadet F. O. Branch is detached from the Solace and ordered home to wait orders.

Pay Director C. H. Eldredge will be transferred to the retired list Sept. 21, with rank of Rear Admiral, &c.

Assistant Paymaster C. R. O'Leary is detached from the Michigan Oct. 1 and ordered home to settle accounts; then to Cavite Station as assistant to the general storekeeper, sailing from San Francisco about Nov. 1.

Assistant Paymaster J. D. Barber is ordered to the Michigan Oct. 1 as relief of Assistant Paymaster O'Leary.

Naval Cadets E. E. Scranton and C. P. Huff are transferred from the Iowa to the Ranger.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Ranger sailed yesterday from Panama for Acapulco.

The Atlanta has arrived at Ceara.

The Alert is at Bremerton.

The Kearsarge, Alabama, Massachusetts, and Potomac sailed to-day from Newport News to Hampton Roads. The address of the North Atlantic Squadron continues Fort Monroe.

The Albany and Nashville sailed to-day from Suez for Port Said.

HAS ENOUGH MEN TO START THE MILLS

Steel Company Determined to Resume Operations at Once.

Injunction Against Strikers Will Be Applied for If There Is Violence, and Aid of Militia Invoked, If Necessary.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 11.—The New York Council of the National Tube Company met with the local council at Pittsburg to-day to discuss the strike. It was announced that the council voted without taking final action and will probably meet again to-morrow. It was practically settled, however, that no long shut-down would be tolerated, and that the next attempt to start will be a determined one. This is taken to mean that an injunction to protect the employes is in store for McKeesport and probably a visit from the State militia.

To-night for the first time since the strike the steel hoop mill at Monessen is running full force, which practically ends all semblance of a strike there. Every mill in that town is now running day and night.

While stories of a peaceful settlement of the strike with the Amalgamated Association were heard with much force and persistency, President Shaffer continued to deny them emphatically. He said that the battle of the steel workers would go on until they won. He denied that the Executive Board had instructed him to settle the strike on any terms, and said that he would not go to New York or make any further peace move for the present. While the President of the Amalgamated Association was making known how he stood, the officials of the United States Steel Corporation were putting forth active efforts to start its plants. They made special efforts on the South Side. The strikers' pickets were held back by a show of police, and a lot of provisions, cooking utensils, and cots for the men to sleep on were brought into the Monongahela plant of the American Tin Plate Company. It was officially announced at the same time that there was an ample number of men ready to enter the plant and start the mills as soon as they were in readiness.

About 11 o'clock in the morning a car loaded with skilled men for the Star plant arrived in the Union Station. These men were taken to the plant without any interference from the strikers, as none were about at the time. Pickets who had been guarding the works had gone over to the South Side to take part in the movements of the strikers there. In the carload were about sixty men. They were all men who had worked in tin mills, and among them were rollers, roughers, and catchers. They came from the East. It is said many of them had broken away from the ranks of the strikers in other mills, seeking work here under assumed names.

With this increased force the Star plant is practically filled with skilled men and will be able to operate all of the mills there on full turns. The efforts of to-day it is believed, have practically ended all possibilities of the Amalgamated Association ever getting back the Star mills into their control, as the men who have gone to work there have declared their intention of remaining as individuals for all time.

President Shaffer discussed the troubles of yesterday on the South Side and said he deplored it sincerely. He further said that any member of the Amalgamated Association who was guilty of such actions again would be dropped from the rolls, as such actions only injured the cause and aided the combine in its purpose. The same rule would apply to violence in McKeesport. Other officials of the Amalgamated Association also expressed themselves strongly in this matter. Secretary Williams said he would send out the second installment of strike benefits during the day, and would have them all out during the week.

The number to receive benefits is 10,000. This will require about $40,000 weekly. It is claimed that the Amalgamated treasury, reimbursed by the lodges whose members are at work, will be able to meet the payments with the aid of funds contributed by sympathizers.

The Hungarian strikers at McKeesport held an indignation meeting to-night and decided that if they could not draw benefits sure and quick they would draw out of the strike. Strike leaders have tried every means to appease their anger, but the result is doubtful. Fires in the Monongahela Steel Works, which were scheduled to start to-day, have been drawn.

All repairs are suspended and the men sent home. Fires are still on in the National Tube mill, and the report of indefinite shut-down cannot be confirmed. The Demmler mill is working smoothly, with one-sixth capacity, and small increase each day in number of employes. Pittsburg, McKeesport, and Youghiogheny Railroad detectives were driven off the tracks near the mill to-day by a crowd of strikers, whom they had ordered off the company's property. Thomas Ennis an old man employed at the tube works, was badly beaten on his way to the mill to-day.

A telegram from Newcastle to-night says a party of fourteen Amalgamated men from that city departed this evening for some unknown point. They told friends they were going to take places in the Star mill at Pittsburg, but it is also rumored that their real destination was Elwood, Ind., where an attempt is soon to be made to operate the plant. Local strikers are indignant at the defection, while others refuse to believe that the men really intended taking the places of strikers.

The strikers are growing ugly, and numerous assaults have been reported within the last forty-eight hours. This morning Mrs. Peter Snyder was assaulted by a foreigner while carrying luncheon to her husband in the National Rolling Mill. Her dress was torn and the dinner pail carried off. Mike Culovitch, who, with his twenty boarders, worked in the tube mill, was attacked this morning and warned that his house would be burned if he did not stop working.

WILL START UP FRIDAY.

Attempt to be Made to Reopen Illinois Steel Mills.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 11.—An attempt will be made to reopen the Illinois steel mills here Friday morning, with or without the consent of the Amalgamated Association. This fact was made plain at a protracted meeting of the strikers to-day. Two of the head Superintendents of the mills were permitted to address the session. A speech was made also by Vice President Davis of Chicago. The men finally decided to adjourn until to-morrow afternoon, when a decisive vote will be taken on the question of returning to work. The company is summoning men to report for duty Friday, and the fires are all ready to be lighted.

Official notice was posted to-day at the tin plate works that that plant is closed indefinitely, and probably will be dismantled. Striking employes were notified that there will be no work for them this Fall or Winter.

RAID PRISONERS HELD.

Nine Men and Two Women Admitted to Bail by Justice Jerome.

Prisoners arrested in several raids yesterday by the Committee of Fifteen and the Society for the Prevention of Crime were arraigned before Justice Jerome, who had issued the warrants yesterday afternoon.

Samuel Koller and May Smith, arrested at 141 East Fifteenth Street by Agent Corkling and others of the Fifteen, were held respectively in $500 and $300 for examination on charges of running a disorderly house.

Charles A. King, Solomon Levy, William Bohn, Thomas O'Brien, and Emanuel Greene, arrested for running an alleged crap game at 2,011 Third Avenue in a raid by Society for the Prevention of Crime agents Tuesday night, were held in $1,000 bond each for examination.

George Williams, John Davis, and John Kelly, arrested in a raid on an alleged poolroom at 121 Eighth Avenue by Superintendent McClintock and his assistants, were held in $1,000 bond each for examination.

In all these cases the date for examination was made Sept. 30. Bonds were given in all the cases.

Amelia Hasselbach, thirty years old, was arraigned and examined on a charge of running a disorderly house in the tenement house at 1,382 First Avenue. She is a married woman, with two children, who were in court. Agents Harris and Von Metson of the Committee of Fifteen testified that they had found the house disorderly, and had been solicited from the stoop by Mrs. Hasselbach.

Neighbors living in the same house testified that the woman was respectable, and that they had associated with her continually since early in July without detecting anything unusual in her conduct. Justice Jerome finally held her, however, in $300 bond for trial in Special Sessions. The children will be cared for by the Gerry society.

HARDMAN PIANO.

We are now sending from our factories to our Fifth Avenue warerooms daily additions to the

CHOICEST AUTUMN STOCK

we have ever shown of this matchless instrument. A recent great increase in our manufacturing facilities enables us to do this.—one which has already permitted our supplying promptly during the summer the unprecedented demand for the "Hardman" which has come to us from all parts of the United States.

Low prices for cash or on monthly payments. Pianos to rent a specialty for city or country.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
FIFTH AVE. & 19TH ST.
Brooklyn Representatives:
Anderson & Co., 470 Fulton St.

TENDERNESS IN HOSPITALS.

Dr. Fairbairn Tells the Superintendents' Convention that it Is Badly Needed.

Delegates to the third annual conference of the Association of Hospital Superintendents, meeting at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday, heard various reforms urged in papers read by Byron M. Child, Superintendent of the State and Alien Poor of the State Board of Charities, on "The Relation of the State to the Hospital" and by Dr. H. A. Fairbairn on "The Hospital from the Standpoint of the Visiting Physician." Mr. Child urged that it was the duty of the supreme governmental authority to see that all hospitals were properly built and conducted, and he and those who followed him in discussion agreed that State supervision has not always been all it should be. Dr. Leroy of the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, said that the last Inspector sent to that institution by the State Board was a girl about twenty-one years old, whose mission it was to examine the architecture, engineering, and sanitary appliances. According to Dr. Leroy, she soon made it evident that she knew nothing about any one of those subjects.

Dr. Fairbairn called for more courtesy and tenderness in hospital administration, for private rooms for the dying, and less of a tendency to hurry away convalescents. Committees of citizens, he thought, should look after hospital appropriations and hospitals be taken out of politics.

An invitation to hold next year's conference in Philadelphia was unanimously accepted.

BIG LIBRARY FOR BROOKLYN.

Plans on Foot for Providing an Elaborate Central Building.

In an interview last night, Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, a Director of the Brooklyn Public Library, said that there would probably be an agreement between the Long Island Historical Society, the Brooklyn Library, and the Brooklyn Public Library to proceed under one management in order that Brooklyn might be able to accept the offer of Andrew Carnegie. Mr. Carnegie proposes to provide funds for the erection of a central library building for Brooklyn.

Prof. Hooper said: "If the three libraries will unite and form a large library interest for the benefit of the public of Brooklyn, Mr. Carnegie agrees to contribute a large central library building. A letter from Dr. Billings, written from Mr. Carnegie's home in Scotland, setting forth the conditions of the offer, was read at a meeting of the committee of the Brooklyn Public Library on Tuesday night.

"I think, from what I have been able to learn, that a plan will be adopted to unite the libraries, that will be satisfactory to all concerned, and that as a result Mr. Carnegie will give a sufficient sum to build a library building."

Conferences of delegates of the three bodies interested have been held, and it is thought that the difficulties in the way of a combination have been overcome. It is proposed to make the central building a reference library for students. It is expected to obtain a site for the building in the most central part of the borough.

CARNEGIE BRANCH LIBRARIES.

Board of Estimate Approves Contracts for Those in Brooklyn and Queens.

The Board of Estimate yesterday formally approved the contracts for the establishment of the Carnegie branch libraries to be erected in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, Messrs. David A. Boody, Daniel W. McWilliams, R. Ross Appleton, and John W. Devoy of the Brooklyn Public Library Board are named in the contract as Mr. Carnegie's representatives, and the Board of Estimate acts as the representative of the city. The representatives of Mr. Carnegie will audit all bills for the twenty Brooklyn branches, but all the libraries when completed will be under the supervision of the Brooklyn Public Library Board.

The agreement with Mr. Carnegie as to the building of the Brooklyn branches is that not more than seven buildings shall be erected in a calendar year. Ten per cent. of Mr. Carnegie's gift will be appropriated annually by the Board of Estimate for maintenance.

The Queens Borough libraries will be under the control of Walter G. Frey, Walter L. Bofert, and Philip Frank. Three Carnegie branch libraries will be established in that borough. Under the agreement for Queens Borough, there may be established eight branches, all of which are not to exceed in cost $240,000, and no building and equipment shall cost less than $20,000.

OATH BY TELEPHONE LEGAL.

Maryland Judge Upholds an Affidavit Taken in That Manner.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—An affidavit by telephone, taken by a Justice or notary, is legal, according to Judge N. Charles Burke of the Circuit Court for Baltimore County, who to-day gave his decision to that effect in the case of the petition of the Manor Lumber Company of Baltimore County, asking for the recision of an order appointing Osborne I. Yellott receiver for the concern.

When Mr. Yellott was ready to file the necessary papers asking for a receiver, he had Mr. Cross come to the telephone at Cincinnati, and Justice Thomas Butler, who knows Mr. Cross very well, took his affidavit to the bill. The contention was made by the attorney for the company that affidavits taken in the manner described are not legal and bona fide.

The question of the legal sufficiency of an affidavit taken by telephone was one which had never before been brought to the attention of any of the courts in this State.

National Council of Women Meets.

BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—The National Council of Women of the United States, an organization formed in 1888 at the suggestion of Miss Susan B. Anthony, and really under the auspices of the Women's Suffrage Association, opened its Pan-American session to-day. Its total membership is more than a million. Resolutions expressing sympathy for the President and Mrs. McKinley were adopted. The resolutions also condemned lynching.

Brooklyn Boy Wins a Scholarship.

A competitive examination for the scholarship provided by Columbus Council, No. 126, Knights of Columbus, in St. Francis's College, Brooklyn, was held on Friday, Sept. 6, resulting in the success of Daniel J. Gordan of 743 Bergen Street, Brooklyn. The boy has been an attendant at the parochial school attached to St. Joseph's Church.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 11.—A fire starting in the Syracuse Silk Company's mill at 2:30 A. M., spread to the works of the Will-Baumer Candle Company and completely destroyed both plants and their contents. The loss is more than $150,000. At 7 A. M. large oil tanks exploded. During the early progress of the fire three firemen were injured by falling debris.

The silk company estimates its loss at $40,000, with $25,000 insurance. The Will-Baumer Company gives its loss at $40,000 on stock, with an insurance of $26,000, and a total loss on the buildings, which cost $100,000. The insurance on the Will-Baumer buildings was $40,000.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

A Special Sale of

Rare Old Bottled Sherries

FROM THE

Royal St. James's Palace Wine Cellars of

Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria

AND

His Majesty King Edward VII.

From the New York Herald of June 23, 1901.

THE KING'S WINE AUCTION

Purchasers from Every Land Flock to Sale of Royal Sherry at Christie's.

Undoubtedly one of the most interesting events of the week has been the sale by auction which finishes to-day at Christie's rooms, of the overstock of rare old sherry from the cellars of the royal residences. The keenest interest has been taken in the sale throughout the length and breadth of England, the Continent in fact. The wine has been purchased by people from every part of the civilized world.

I was told a leading member of New York society cabled he was willing to raise the limit originally arranged for his purchases if he could only procure some of the King's sherry.

Even from St. Petersburg orders have been received. Many others have come from France. Quantities of the wine have been purchased for the cellars of the houses of Parliament, the leading hotels, such as the Carlton, the Savoy, the Berkeley, Claridge's and the Cecil, and many West End clubs. In the opinion of leading wine merchants the price will probably be about a guinea a bottle.

Interest in the sale is exceeding all expectations. Great has been the eagerness in society circles to taste the royal sherry. It was placed on the table at a private dinner party for the first time on Wednesday night and has been served nowhere else since.

being part of the wines purchased by this firm at the recent sale referred to in the newspaper article reproduced herewith.

EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.
EVERY BOTTLE BEARS THE ROYAL SEAL.

Samples will be opened for inspection and satisfaction will be guaranteed in every instance.

The wines we offer in this sale are the most perfect types of high-class sherries we have ever seen—very likely the finest that ever came to America. Yet we strictly adhere to our principle of charging but a fixed small percentage of profit—even on so attractive a purchase as this—and although wines similar to the ones we are offering have at wholesale been sold at $90.00 a dozen, our price for

LIGHT PALE,
PALE GOLDEN and
GOLDEN AMONTILLADO,

is but **4.00** per large bottle.

Needless to say: Quantity limited. If you want any of this choice old wine, don't delay. It's the first time in our entire business career that we are able to offer them to our trade—it may be, and very likely will be, the last time.

WE HAVE THE HAT YOU WANT
AT A PRICE YOU CAN AFFORD

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

605 Broadway, cor. Houston St.
190 Broadway, near Dey St.
299 Broadway, near Duane St.
1,197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1,359 Broadway, near 36th St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opposite City Hall.

Derbys, $3.00 and $4.00
Alpines, $3.00 and $3.50
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00

To those who desire to know what they are using.

We assure you that if you use our SCOTCH WHISKIES, SOUVENIR OF SCOTLAND, *Old*, or our BONNIE BRIER BUSH, *Very Old* (our own selection and importation), one week you will not be satisfied with any other. They are positively straight Whiskies, the finest in the Glenlivet district.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Established 1853.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Capt. R. Phipps Hornby, Australia; Col. R. G. Shannon-Crawford, Royal Ulster Yacht Club; H. M. McGildowney, Royal Ulster Yacht Club; ex-Senator W. C. Squire, Seattle, Washington.

HOLLAND—John W. Sills, Baltimore; Bertram H. Bowen, Manchester, England; William L. McClure, Pittsburg; H. E. Wild, Liverpool.

GRAND—Capt. W. P. Newcomb, United States Army; Alex. Dick, Wilkesbarre; Dr. D. N. H. Rose, Rosemont, Penn.

PLAZA—A. G. Rollins, Portland; E. A. Lawrance, Dayton, Ohio; C. M. Van Heusen, Albany.

NETHERLAND—M. L. Stokes, Bayswater, England; ex-Mayor W. W. Jacobs, Hartford.

MANHATTAN—Theo. M. Pomeroy, Auburn; J. R. Bacon, Boston; Francis B. Allen, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—H. C. Chisholm, Cleveland; R. C. Allan, Ottawa; A. S. Crane, Boston.

STURTEVANT—L. A. Farron, Philadelphia; the Cincinnati Baseball Club.

IMPERIAL—Murray Borden, Goldsboro, N. C.; Gresham Poe, Baltimore; W. D. Low, Pittsburg; Col. F. J. Ludington, Warbury, Conn.

HOFFMAN—P. W. Steadman, Montreal; H. C. Pollock, Phoenix, Ariz.

VICTORIA—Col. C. A. Raymond, Boston; Judge J. T. Marchand, Washington; R. D. Wallace, Pittsburg.

GILSEY—Dr. George E. Bray, Pueblo, Col.; R. J. Sweeny, Spokane, Washington; Thomas F. Porter, Savannah, Ga.

FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. H. C. Yarrow, Washington; J. T. Cassels, London; Senator N. W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; John D. Rockefeller, Westchester.

ALBEMARLE—W. T. Neidringhaus, St. Louis; C. J. Bonaparte, Baltimore; Capt. T. W. Irvine, India.

ASTOR—George J. Barker, Boston; Philip Mauro, Washington; Brian P. MacErlean and Dr. P. R. O'Connor, Belfast.

EMPIRE—Alex. Peters, Boston; W. D. Cochran, Boston; A. E. Hoyt, Cleveland.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, silks and dress goods; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, house furnishing goods; W. Davies, furnishing goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Ross, Huntress & Co., Rutland, Vt.; C. E. Ross, notions and cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.

Steiner, Lobman & Frank, Montgomery, Ala.; R. E. Steiner, clothing; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Sulzbacher, L., Steubenville, Ohio; notions; Hoffman House.

Rosenberg Brothers & Aronson, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Aronson, woolens; 744 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Euwers, J. N., Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; W. D. Euwers, cloaks, suits, and domestics; Hotel Rossmore.

Mertens, J. M. & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. M. Mertens, woolens; Hotel Normandie.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; S. G. Godfrey, ribbons and millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; E. Mullen, carpets and rugs; Holland House.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; A. Dick, furnishing and fancy goods; 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. C. Lane, hosiery and gloves, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; F. A. Gordon, dress goods; 480 Broome Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; L. G. Swett, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Knollenberg, L. H., Company, Richmond, Ind.; H. W. Kenter, linens and white goods; W. H. Turner, laces and ribbons; Hotel Albert.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; E. H. Tiffany, leather goods; 2 Wall Street.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Whittan, silks; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Navarre.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; W. P. Lincoln, silks; 45 Lispenard Street; Morton House.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. V. Taylor, silks; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss E. New, cloaks, suits, and ladies' and infants' wear; W. J. Wells, silks and dress goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Higgins & Fraze, Fall River, Mass.; W. M. Higgins, notions and laces; Broadway Central House.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. B. Innes, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Lansburgh Brothers, Washington, D. C.; C. M. Wallingsford, woolens; Everett House.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; S. D. Deneale, silks; 467 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Miller & Peck Company, Watertown, Conn.; S. W. Osborne, carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

King & McCleod Company, Newport, R. I.; P. King, notions and furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Shartenberg & Robinson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. A. Potter, notions and jewelry; 12 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Walker Brothers' Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; F. H. Clarke, domestics and linens; 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Reeves-Veeder Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; T. H. Reeves, carpets; 60 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Hurst, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. A. Kilburn, silks and dress goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Arensberg, J., & Son, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. C. Arensberg, dry goods; Holland House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Emerson, Blake & Adams Company, Bangor, Me.; C. C. Emerson, notions and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Schiff & Bloom, Baltimore, Md.; M. L. Bloom, dry goods; A. Schiff, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. S. Rauh, hosiery and knit goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Cranfield, C., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. G. D. Vance, dry goods.

Kirkpatrick, W. K., St. Joseph, Mo., jewelry; Hotel Bartholdi.

Alms & Doepke Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles S. Snyder, carpets and dry goods; Grand Hotel.

McKelby, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; Catherine Browder, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Bisch, Charles, Springfield, Ill., carpets; Westminster Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss B. McGraw, dry goods; 621 Broadway.

Briggs, O. & B., Friendship, N. Y.; Bella Briggs, millinery; O.

The Wanamaker Store

Store will close daily at 5 o'clock until September 16th.
On that date usual hours of business will be resumed.

The Wanamaker Store

Superb Introductory Display of New METALLIC LAMPS

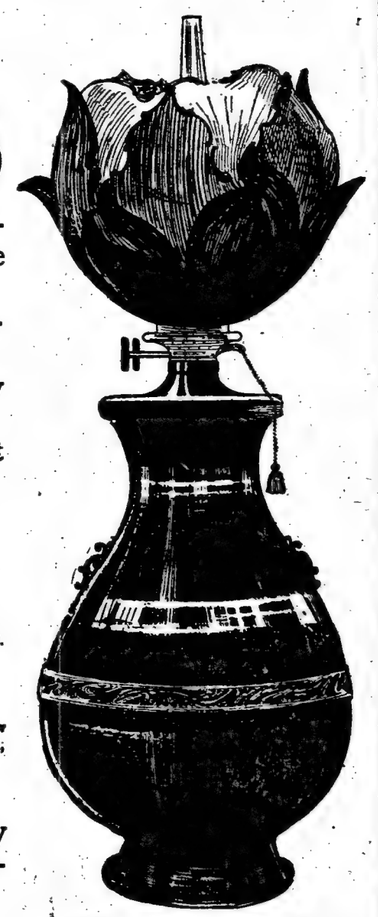

THE best furnishers now demand Metallic Lamps. Of course, the decorated sorts maintain a wide popularity and manufacturers have brought out many new effects which we also show. But the Metallic Lamps make a more imposing, more original, more artistic display.

The collection is largely of designs made exclusively for us. The various classic and modern styles have given decorative inspiration; and the lamps will harmonize consistently with special furnishings.

There is a refined elegance of style that has scarcely been attained before; yet with the lamps that are admittedly expensive, are profuse varieties of others, true to their classic style, and possessing artistic beauty, at very low prices.

There are small table lamps, reception lamps, banquet lamps, piano lamps, hanging and swinging lamps, in most satisfying profusion.

A feature of the present display is the variety of tall lamps with exquisite shades in quite original effects.

There is quite extensive variety among the fine bronze electroliers.

Lovers of fine furnishings will enjoy a view of the Main Aisle and Basement displays to-day.

These brief hints of sorts and price ranges:

Metallic Lamps—
Heraldic, Florentine, Moyen-Age Styles, in antique copper and Empire red, old brass, real bronze, Etruscan gold and Barye bronze finishes. $13.50 and $22.50.
French Empire Styles, in old brass and black, Etruscan gold and Barye bronze finishes. $16.50 and $22.50.
Old Dutch Styles, in dull brass and real bronze finishes. $15
Flemish Styles, in oxidized brass, antique green or light bronze finishes. $16.50 and $18.
Italian and French Renaissance Styles, in Etruscan gold and Barye bronze, antique green, old brass and black finishes, $10.75 and $13.50.
Colonial Styles, in dull brass and black, real bronze and antique brass finishes. $9.75 and $12.

Japanese Bronze and Pottery Vases—
These are fitted with oil wells, and they form one of the choicest collections in the lamp stock; no two alike, making lamps that cannot be duplicated. $7.50, $13.75, $16.50, $18, $25, to $75.

Globes and Shades for the Lamps
The globes and shades, made of bent colored glass panels, set in manner to represent roses, tulips and other flowers. $2.50, $6.50, $9, $15, $22.50, $30 and $40.

Silk Lamp Shades—
Silk shades, in latest styles and shapes, including bell, dome, Empire, star and Oriental. $5.75, $6.50. $7.50, $9.50, $12, $16, to $26.50.

Tall Metal Banquet Lamps—
In large variety of styles and in bright gold and new dark finishes. $8.50, $9.75, $10.50, $13.50, $22.50, $37.50.

Main aisle and Basement.

The Piano Question Is Up for Decision Now In Many Homes

There are many pianos sold at low prices; but few could satisfy a home where the musical sense is educated and true quality of tone demanded.

It was a short search to find the best piano in the world. It required two years of effort to find a thoroughly worthy piano to sell at a low price. Our thorough investigation makes your decision easy.

The Campbell Piano at $180

is the best piano in construction and tone that has ever been made at the price. It is a true piano, bearing its maker's name, yet made expressly for us. For those who wish to make a safe purchase of a thoroughly good piano—the best ever offered at so low a price, there can be no other desision than a "CAMPBELL". $180 is the price of piano and stool. Fully guaranteed, of course. The price may be paid in cash, or in easy monthly payments, as we will explain.

The more you know about a piano the better you'll like the *Campbell.* May we show it to you?

Piano store, Fifth floor.

Moving a Shoe Store And Moving the Shoes

The Annex at Fourth avenue and Ninth street is closed temporarily, and the Men's Under-priced Shoe Store is now located in the Basement of the Main Store, where bargains are as big as ever.

There is also a curious sale of men's, women's and children's Rubber Shoes, at half of our regular prices, which were already low. It makes one forget that the calendar says "September," and look ahead to the sleet, snow and slush of midwinter.

It is an unusual occasion that enables you to supply your overshoe needs now at

A Saving of One-Half

The shoes came to us direct from the United States Rubber Company. They were made in one of their best mills—are perfect in every respect and the following kinds may be found in a full assortment of sizes. Some details:

Arctics, with one buckle, wool-lined; for men, 62c, instead of $1.25; for women, 50c, instead of $1.
Alaska Overshoes, cloth, wool-lined; men's, storm cut, 50c, instead of $1; men's regular cut, 45c, instead of 90c; women's, storm cut, 37c, instead of 75c; girls', storm cut, 37c, instead of 75c.
High Cut Arctics. Women's, 10-button, 87c, instead of $1.75; 4-buckle, 87c, instead of $1.75; 8-button, 75c, instead of $1.50; children's 3-buckle, 62c, instead of $1.25.
Rubber Overshoes. Men's self-acting rubbers, 37c, instead of 75c; women's plain overshoes, 25c instead of 50c; girls' storm and plain rubbers, 20c, instead of 40c; children's storm and plain rubbers, 17c, instead of 35c; children's fleece-lined rubbers, 25c instead of 50c.

Then here is other important shoe news from the Basement Store; which is increased in size by the addition of the Men's Bargain Shoes, as told above.

Excellent opportunities to buy good shoes at sharp savings will be found among these:

Men's $3 Lace Shoes, $1.50—
About 300 pairs rounded up from lots that have been nearly sold out; about all sizes to start with, but they are apt to be broken before midday.

Women's $2 Oxfords, $1
Black kid Oxford shoes; with kid or patent leather tips; some turned soles, others stouter; made to sell at $1.75 and $2, and now grouped for rapid eviction at about half price.

Children's Shoes at 75c—
Black kidskin spring heel shoes; sizes from 8½ to 2; original values ranged from $1 to $3, but the highest priced are in narrowest widths.

Boys' Strong Shoes at $1
Casco calf; a very durable leather; with stout soles; sizes 12 to 2; all with heels; worth a third more.

Broadway.

Trunks Enter This Sale of Housefurnishings

The noteworthy event to be chronicled today concerning this Housefurnishing Sale is the advent of a group of about fifty excellent trunks, that bear new prices which are

A Third Below Their Value

They are perfect in every way, and come at an opportune time to fit out the boy or girl who is bound for school or college. In fact, one lot in the group is composed of *School Trunks for Girls.*

They are 34 inches long, with tray and partition for books and other school requisites; will take nicely dresses that are folded once; and are of convenient height to use as a seat. Value $8.25. Price, $5.50.

Trunks at other prices:

$34.50, from $51.75
$20.65, from $31
$18, from $27
$16.50, from $24.75
$15.65, from $23.50
$14.50, from $21.75
$13.50, from $20.25
$13, from $19.50
$12.15, from $18.25
$11.35, from $17
$11, from $16.50
$8.50, from $12.75
$7, from $10.50
$5.35, from $8

Basement.

Then here is today's chapter of information as to the more strictly household articles in the sale:

Household Utensils—
Royal Cake Mixers, 5c.
Japanned Chamber Pails, 25c.
Clothes Lines, 50 ft. long, 10c.
Coffee Mills, 25c.
Wanamaker Clothes Wringers, $1.85.
Pastry Tables, with drawer and flour bin, $3
Combination Grater, 8c.
Wax Tapers, for lighting gas, 3c a box.
Wire Soap Holders, 8c.
Sweeping Brushes, with long handles, 75c.
Nursery Clothes Dryers, 8c.
Japanned Bread Boxes, large size, 65c.
Dust Brushes, 10c.

Venetian Enameled Ware
Equal to the best in the market. No "seconds" in the offering.
Saucepans, 32c to $1.05.
Tea Kettles, 50c to $1.05.
Wash Basins, 20c to 32c.
Dish Pans, 50c to 85c. Pie Plates, 10c.
Covered Buckets, 20c to 46c.
Milk Boilers, 65c to $1.12.
Basting Spoons, 5c. Jelly Cake Pans, 10c.
Tea Pots, 35c to 55c. Milk Pans, 9c to 32c.
Water Pails, 70c to 95c.

Basement.

The Fall Overcoat The Prince Albert Suit

The season when a man most uses and most appreciates good clothes is just beginning.

The delightful afternoons call for the stylish Prince Albert. The cool nights demand a smart top coat.

No need to go to your tailor for either—particular though you may be.

Wanamaker ready-made clothing offers the smartness, correctness, and goodness of tailor-made, at about half the latter's cost. This will not be comprehended until you learn all about our clothes and methods.

The new goods are ready. Will you look at them?

Fall Overcoats—
Some very stylish garments have just made their appearance. The long swagger coats are to be favorites. They make the small man look athletic, and do fullest justice to the larger men. The materials are rough-faced cheviots and covert cloths.
Overcoats of Oxford-mixed whipcord, 32 inches long, with yoke back, are very stylish. Coats of the same good made 48 inches long, are equally stylish. Price $20.
Very dressy coats of Oxford-mixed or black unfinished worsteds, silk lined and faced to edge, at $15; although $20 would be a fair price.
Splendid coats of Oxford-mixed cheviots, serge lined, at $10. Same, silk lined, at $12.
$20 to $30 overcoats are the best that can be made. The best custom coats are no better at double the cost.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Prince Albert Coats and Vests—
This is the most important part of a man's wardrobe. Here you can come in and be fitted many times without the slightest alteration. We make sizes for slender men, stout men, and men of all shapes.
If you have never worn a ready-made Prince Albert and want to be fitted as well as your tailor can do it, at one-half the price, come to Wanamaker's.
At $20—Of all-wool black Thibet, serge lined and silk faced to button-holes. Same material, silk lined and faced to button-holes, at $25.
Of fine quality dark Oxford Vicuna, silk lined throughout, at $30.
Of imported black Vicuna, soft and luxurious; lined throughout with best quality silk Merveilleux, at $30.
All vests are made double-breasted.
A good assortment of men's striped worsted trousers just in, at $5 and $6.50.

You Will Admire These Coats for Girls

People in whose opinions we place reliance compliment us upon the extent and character of this gathering of coats for young girls. We think that you, too, will admire it when you see it. Each day sees it enriched by important additions.

The coats we tell of today are box coats of particular appropriateness for the cooler days. They are made somewhat longer this year—a reflection of the styles for the grown-ups. Among the broad collections in different materials, colors and styles, we emphasize a few:

$7—Three-quarter coats of camel's-hair, in red or blue; fly front or double-breasted; velvet collar.
$9.50—Three-quarter length coats of kersey, in navy blue, castor and brown; buttoned high to neck; lined throughout with heavy satin.
$12.50—Three-quarter length coats of fine kersey, in navy blue and red; yoke effect with velvet cording and stitching; stitched velvet collar and cuffs; lined with taffeta.
$18.50—Full length coats of kersey; with circular cape; front and sleeves trimmed with narrow braid; velvet collar; lined throughout with heavy satin.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Walking Suits and Separate Skirts

Chiefest dress thought of the moment for women centers around Walking Suits for immediate wear when they get back to the city, and this hasty thought promptly includes the choosing of separate dress skirts in the new styles.

There is vast satisfaction in choosing from the large assemblage of these garments which is ready in this store—for whatever purpose and at whatever price you wish.

Just a hint of sorts and price ranges:

Walking Suits in the new heather mixtures and stripes; also cheviot and covert cloths; with Norfolk and Eton jackets; with both flare and gored skirts. $16.50 to $36.
Dress Skirts of taffeta silk, at $12.50 to $48.
Dress Skirts of velvet, at $14 to $67.50.
Dress Skirts of cloth in a wide variety of styles and materials, at $4.50 to $75.
Walking Skirts of plain and double-faced materials, at $5 to $15.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Garments —A Serial Story

It makes a mighty interesting serial story, the chronicling of the continual new arrivals among this collection of Women's Wearing Apparel—waists, wrappers, petticoats, that illustrate to the fullest extent the charming new styles for the coming season; dainty muslin underwear, refined and distinctive, that joins the already large gathering unceasingly.

Word today about some of the newest Muslin Underwear and Brilliantine Waists:

Night Gowns—
50c—Of muslin; plaited yoke; neck and sleeves trimmed with cambric ruffle.
75c—Of muslin; yoke of bias hemstitched plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed with hemstitched cambric ruffle.
85c—Of muslin; yoke of cluster of plaits and 2 rows of embroidery insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery.

Petticoats—
$1—Of muslin; with cambric umbrella ruffle; trimmed with embroidery and hemstitched plaits above.
$1.25—Of cambric; with deep lawn flounce, trimmed with 2 rows of torchon insertion and lace edging.
$1.50—Of cambric; with deep lawn flounce of perpendicular clusters of plaits, with panels of lace insertion and torchon lace edging.

Waists—
$1.75—Of brilliantine; full front, plaited back; waist unlined.
$2.25—Of brilliantine, two styles; waist plaited front and back; the other with front of clusters plaits, and stitched box plaits and plaited back.
$2.50—Of brilliantine; stitched box plaits front and back; plain bishop sleeves.
$2.75—Of brilliantine; front of fine plaits forming yoke effect; back of clusters plaits; sleeves plaited to elbow.

Second floor.

The China Sale

Offers Stocks not Perceptibly Diminished and Values Never Exceeded Before

The Lamp display on the Main aisle crowds the showing of Fancy China to the Basement with the other September wares. But if space is curtailed, values and varieties are not. It is a marvelous collection of pretty and practical wares that is now assembled in our Basement Store. Most of both the China and Cut Glass has been made up new to our special orders for this September Sale—made in new patterns specially selected; yet ordered in such vast quantities that prices are

A Quarter to a Half Under Value

There is abundant variety of Dinner Sets, Chamber Toilet Sets, and Cut Glass, as well as of the Fancy China which alone is told about in detail today.

Fancy French China at 25c—
Plates, Cups and Saucers, Sugars and Creams, Olive Dishes—every piece of which is easily worth 50c.

Fancy French China—
Chocolate Pots, $1.75; regularly $2.75. $2; regularly $2.75.
Sugars and Creams, $1.50 pair; regularly $2.50.
Salad Bowls, 85c, from $1.50; $1.25, from $2.
Celery Trays, $1; regularly, $1.50.
Plates, $7 doz.; regularly $12. $6 doz.; regularly $10, $4.50 doz., regularly $7. $3.75 doz., regularly $6.
Bouillon Cups and Saucers, $12 doz., from $18; $18 doz., from $27.50; $12 doz., from $24.

Fine New China—
In two new decorations. The shapes and styles of decorative treatment are quite original. The two patterns are entirely distinctive from each other, and both are very beautiful.
The one pattern consists of a pretty purple flower design, with brown border, finished off with gold edge.
Dinner Plates, $9 doz. Salad Bowls, $1.75 each
Breakfast Plates, $7.20 doz. Bouillon Cups and Saucers, $10 doz.
Soup Plates, $8.40 doz. Tea Cups, $8 doz.
Chop Trays, $2.50 each After-dinner Coffee Cups, $6 doz.
The second pattern is a Rococo border design, with orchid flower decoration.
Breakfast Plates, $21 doz. Cake Plates, $3.25 each
Tea Plates, $15 doz. Sugars and Creams, $2.50 pair
Salad Bowls, $3.25 each Celery Trays, $2.75 each.

Main aisle.

Upholstery News That Offers Marked Economies

September at Wanamaker's bristles with benefits for house owners. You have welcomed, and profited by the announcements of the Sales of China, Glass, Blankets, Bedding and Housefurnishings.

Today, to round out the list of splendid opportunities for the housekeeper, the Upholstery Store swings into line with news of stirring importance. Right and left has the pruning knife cut its way through prices. Timely reductions of note appear on handsome upholstery goods of all descriptions. There's news of

Portieres **Lace Curtains** **Lace Bed Sets**
Table Covers **Silk Damasks** **Silk Tapestries**

that will not fail to interest all who have planned to beautify their homes this Autumn, and to do it as economically as possible. Fuller details follow:

Portieres—
Mercerized tapestry portieres in new styles and colors; some corded and some fringed; very desirable. Prices:
Were $4.75, $5.50, $5.65; now $3.75 pair.
Were $6.50, $6.75, $7.50; now $4.75 pair.
Were $8, $8.75, $9.50; now $6.75 pair.
Were $15; now $9.75 pair.

Lace Curtains—
White Irish Point, at $3 to $11 pair; from $4.25 to $16.
Renaissance, two pair lots, at $3, $4.50, $8.50, $14 a pair; from $4.25, $6.50, $12.50, $20. Three-pair lots, at $3, $3.75, $10, $16 a pair, from $4, $7.85, $15, $22.50.
Arabian, two pair lots, at $6.75, $11, $15, $26, $37.50, $39, $62, $65 a pair, from $9, $15, $20, $35, $50, $52, $82.50, $90.

Upholstery Fabrics—
1,800 yards, for walls, furniture coverings and hangings.
Artistic designs and desirable in every way.
Silk Armure, two colors, at $1.85 a yard, from $2.50.
Silk Damasks, three colors, at $4 a yard, from $5.25. Five colors, at $4.25 a yard, from $5.50.
Cotton Tapestries, two colors, at $1.75 a yard, from $2.25.
Wool Tapestries, two colors, at $3 a yard, from $4.25.
Silk Tapestries, three colors, at $2.90 a yard, from $4. Four colors, at $2.50 a yard, from $4.25. Four colors, at $4, from $5.25.
Velours, five colors, at $1.85 a yard, from $3.50.

Lace Bed Sets—full size—
Marie Antoinette, at $14, $19, $22.50 each, from $19, $25, $30.
Renaissance, at $11.50, $17.50, $19.50 each, from $15.25, $23.50, $26.
Ivory Irish Point, at $5.25, $6.50, $7.75, $11.50, $15 each, from $7.25, $9, $10.50, $15.50, $20.

Table Covers—
Imported English Table Covers; new styles, and colors; very desirable in every way; at these prices:
1½ yards square, at $1.75 and $4.75 each, from $2.25 and $7.
2 yards square, at $7.75 and $8.75 each, from $12.50 and $12.

Third Floors.

Handkerchiefs for Women

This handkerchief stock is prolific of excellent values. The opportunity to save money on goods of undoubted reliability is always grateful. And every one who knows handkerchiefs knows that Wanamaker handkerchiefs are reliable of pure linen, and always, even at full prices, moderately priced.

Word today of two attractive groups of Women's Linen Handkerchiefs, on which original low prices have been made still lower:

At $1 dozen—Women's plain hemstitched handkerchiefs, of a fine, sheer quality of pure linen; ¼ and ½-inch hems.
At 12½c each, worth 25c—Women's hand-worked Initial Handkerchiefs, with revere stitching inside of hems, unlaundered.

Broadway.

Boys' Clothing That Lasts

This lastingness is one of the strong merits of all Wanamaker clothing. It is most important when present in boys' clothing; for men take more or less care of their clothes—boys can't be expected to, particularly when they're going to school.

Clothing such as this takes most of the responsibility off the boys' shoulders;—for instance, this Special School Suit and Top Coat:

At $5—Special Double-Breasted Suit, with jacket and knee trousers; in plain blue serge and cheviots, and several styles of mixtures. Sizes 8 to 16 years.
At $5—Top Coat, in a moderately dark shade of mixed cassimere; an exceptionally handsome overcoat for Fall wear. For boys of 4 to 10 years. Same, sizes 11 to 16, $6.

Second floor, Ninth street.

For the Floor of Your House

What are your plans for it? Carpets, of course, for most of it; rugs here and there; linoleum or matting in their proper places.

You will have definite ideas about the matter sooner or later. The point we want to emphasize now is—make it *sooner.* Better for you, better for us.

For you, because choosing is now at its best. New patterns, hundreds of them—are here in our carpet stock; and more are arriving every day. You won't be hurried in making your selection; and the results will be more satisfactory.

Then we shall not be able to make your carpets as promptly, later, when the pressure of business becomes greater, as we can now. If you will allow us, we will measure your rooms and make the carpets for them now; and lay them at your convenience.

A hint of price ranges in carpets, mattings and linoleums follows:

Carpets—
Wiltons, $1.75 to $2.75 yard.
Bigelow and Imperial Axminsters, $1.65 and $2 yard.
Other Axminsters, $1, $1.15 and $1.40 yd.
Velvets, $1 and $1.40 yard.
Brussels, $1, $1.25 and $1.40 yard.
Tapestry Brussels, 55c, 70c, 80c and 85c yd.
Also a fine selection of Ingrain Carpets, in small, neat Brussels-like effects, 65c to 85c yard.

Grass Mattings—
In a variety of plain colored effects, at 40c yard. Very artistic and most satisfactory to all who have used it.

Linoleums—
In many grades. 55c to $1 square yard.

Inlaid Linoleums—
The kind in which the color goes through to the back. $1.35 and $1.50 square yard.

Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

FREE THIS WEEK. BUTLER'S BORAX SOAP

RETAIL BRANCHES EVERY-WHERE.

NEW YORK:

Borough of Manhattan.

EAST SIDE.

217 First Ave., cor. 13th St.
340 First Ave., cor. 20th St.
806 Second Ave., bet. 28th & 29th Sts.
641 Second Ave., cor. 35th St.
857 Second Ave., cor. 46th St.
1042 Second Ave., cor. 55th St.
1143 Second Ave., cor. 60th St.
1382 Second Ave., cor. 71st St.
1463 Second Ave., cor. 76th St.
1679 Second Ave., cor. 87th St.
2047 Second Ave., cor. 105th St.
1696 Third Ave., near 95th St.
1828 Third Ave., cor. 101st St.
2005 Third Ave., cor. 110th St.
2223 Third Ave., cor. 121st St.

WEST SIDE.

2175 Fifth Ave., cor. 133d St.
2170 Eighth Ave., cor. 117th St.
2288 Eighth Ave., cor. 123d St.
2391 Eighth Ave., cor. 128th St.
2466 Eighth Ave., near 132d St.
2566 Eighth Ave., cor. 137th St.
2643 Eighth Ave., cor. 141st St.
2709 Eighth Ave., cor. 144th St.
353 Ninth Ave., cor. 30th St.
522 Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
169 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
669 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
859 Tenth Ave., near 56th St.
332 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
16 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 60th St.
74 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 63d St.
109 Amsterdam Ave., near 65th St.
175 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 68th St.
416 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 80th St.
520 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 85th St.
654 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 92d St.
774 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 98th St.
867 Amsterdam Ave., near 102d St.
1640 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 141st St.
1795 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 149th St.
1961 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 157th St.
2112 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 165th St.
754 Columbus Ave., cor. 97th St.
941 Columbus Ave., cor. 106th St.
506 Hudson St., near Christopher St.
286 Bleecker St., cor. Commerce St.

Borough of Bronx.

2756 Third Ave., cor. 146th St.
3263 Third Ave., near 166th St.
249 Willis Ave., cor. 139th St.
753 Tremont Ave., cor. Bathgate Ave.

LAUNDRY SOAP SPECIAL!

One by one the various departments of our business are brought prominently to the attention of the public by the announcement of some big special attraction. This week it's Laundry Soap, and we venture to say that no offer equal to the one we make has ever been attempted by any grocery concern in America.

A CAKE OF BUTLER'S BORAX SOAP FREE THIS WEEK

to every customer who purchases two cakes at the regular price of 4 cents each. In other words, by the purchase of two big, generous 12-ounce cakes of Butler's Borax Soap for eight cents we give you, with our compliments, an additional cake absolutely free. Butler's Borax Soap is recognized everywhere as the highest grade of laundry soap made, and this is undoubtedly due to the well-known cleansing properties of the ingredients employed in its manufacture. We guarantee that it will not injure the finest fabric, and this is a point well worth remembering, particularly in times like these, when so many low grade, uncertain soaps are offered for sale. Butler's Borax Soap is a labor saver, too, but this is true of all good soaps.

POTATOES.

Another special sale of Potatoes is on for this week. The price, quality considered, cannot possibly be matched anywhere throughout Greater New York.

Prime Long Island Potatoes,

At 15 Cents a Basket.

BUTLER'S FAMOUS TEAS.

Our Teas are famous for their absolute purity and flavor.

Butler's No. 1 Tea, a pound	35c
Butler's No. 2 Tea, a pound. All kinds at above quotations.	29c
New Peas, Essie Brand, extra sifted, a can	15c
New Peas, Hubbard's Brand, Early June variety, a can	10c
Pears, Essie Brand, California, finest packed, a can	19c
Apricots, Essie Brand, California, finest packed, a can	17c
Peaches, Oriole or Patapsco Brand, Baltimore pack, 3-lb. can	10c
Cherries, Cable Brand, fine California, a can	17c
New Lobster, Star Brand, best packed, picnic tall can	23c
Asparagus Tips, El Dorado Brand, fancy California, a can	18c
Asparagus, Amador Brand, California, a can	15c
Asparagus, Hudson's Brand, Long Island, finest packed, 3-lb. can	33c
Salmon, Karluck Brand, choice, rich fish, a can, 13c., or 2 for	25c
Soups, Anderson's Concentrated, best packed, a can, 7c., or 3 cans for	20c

BUTLER'S LIBERTY PICKLES.

Gherkins, Chow Chow or Onions. The finest goods sold anywhere at the price.

A LARGE BOTTLE	10c
Condensed Milk, Butler's Famous Brand, a can, special	7c
Jelly or Apple Butter, Fine Goods, in quart Mason jars	10c
Jams, Southwell's imported, a jar, 15c.; Curtice, a jar, 14c.; Liberty, a jar	8c
Macaroni or Spaghetti, Trovatore Brand, imported ½-lb. package	5c
Baking Powder, Blue Ribbon Brand, made of purest cream of tartar, special, ¼-lb. can, 8c.; ½-lb. can, 15c.; 1-lb. can	29c
Salad Oil, best domestic, our own bottling, a quart	15c
Codfish Threads, Peerless Brand, our best, a package	7c
Lemon or Vanilla Extract, our own brand, special, a bottle	8c
Table Salt, Blue Ribbon Brand, will not cake or lump, in moisture-proof carton	5c
Imported Olive Oil, our own best bottling, ½-pint bottle	17c
Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand, our best, pint bot., 10c.; ½-pint	7c
Olives, Fancy Queen, good and meaty, 10-oz. bottle	13c

BUTLER'S FAMOUS COFFEES

Have that rich, delicious flavor found in pure, honest Coffees.

Butler's No. 1 Coffee, Mocha and Java, a pound	25c
Butler's No. 2 Coffee, extra Maracaibo, a pound	20c
Prunes, Fancy Santa Clara Valley Fruit; large size, a pound, 8c.; medium size	5c
Evaporated Apricots, Choice California, special, a pound	11c
Lemons, fine juicy Messina, a dozen	9c
Malt Breakfast Food, this famous cereal, a package	12c
Tomato Catsup, Peerless Brand; pint bottle, 15c.; ½ pint	8c
Cocoa, Wm. H. Baker's 1-5 pound can, special	9c
Potted Ham, special for this sale, a ¼-lb. can	7c
Cheese, very best New York State, a pound	11c
Washing Powder, Butler's Clenewel Brand, 6-oz. package	2c
Borax, Butler's best packing, ¼-pound box	3c
Shoe Polish, Butler's Blue Ribbon Brand, bottle in carton	8c

FLOUR.

Pride of St. Louis Brand.

A flour that we do not hesitate to recommend to the most discriminating judges of flour quality. It is milled on our order by the largest and best mill in America.

3½ lb. Bag - - - 9c

7 lb. Bag - - - - 17c

24½ lb. Bag (⅛ bbl.) 49c

Prices Quoted Do Not Apply to Our Suburban Stores.

NEW YORK:

Borough of Brooklyn.

126 Bridge St., near Prospect St.
110 Smith St., cor. Pacific St.
242 Smith St., cor. Douglass St.
187 Columbia St., cor. Degraw St.
306 Columbia St., cor. Woodhull.
347 Van Brunt St., cor. Walcott.
517 Court St., cor. 9th St.
1185 Third Ave., cor. 49th St.
1315 Third Ave., cor. 56th St.
97 Atlantic Ave., near Hicks St.
77 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Place.
185 Fifth Ave., cor. Berkeley Place.
423 Fifth Ave., cor. 8th St.
598 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Ave.
692 Fifth Ave., cor. 21st St.
171 Myrtle Ave., cor. Prince St.
259 Myrtle Ave., cor. Division St.
462 Myrtle Ave., cor. Washington.
699 Myrtle Ave., cor. Spencer St.
840 Fulton St., cor. Vanderbilt Ave.
1109 Fulton St., cor. Ormond Place.
2643 Atlantic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania.
220 Broadway, cor. Roebling St.
268 Grand St., cor. Roebling St.
720 Manhattan Av., nr. Meserole Av.
993 Manhattan Ave., cor. Huron St.

Borough of Queens.

173 Main St., cor. Willow St., Astoria.
102 Vernon Ave., cor. 6th St., Long Island City.
46 Main St., Flushing.

Borough of Richmond.

52 Castleton Ave., cor. Elizabeth St., West New Brighton.

Jersey City.

102 Newark Ave., near Grove St.
222 Newark Ave., near Coles St.
636 Newark Ave., near Five Corners.
152 Pavonia Ave., cor. Grove St.
429 Jackson Ave., cor. Forrest St.
325 Central Ave., cor. Griffith St.
148 Ocean Ave., cor. Pearsall Ave., Greenville.

Hoboken and Union Hill.

167 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill.
117 Washington St., bet. First and Second Sts., Hoboken.

Suburban.

389 Avenue D, cor. Anderson St., Bayonne, N. J.
52 First St., bet. Fulton and Franklin, Elizabethport, N. J.
279 Main St., cor. Smith St., Paterson, N. J.
3 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.
137 South Fourth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
56-58 Orchard St., Tarrytown, N. Y.
270 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
31 Railroad Ave., cor. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

PRICES AT SILK SALE UNEXPECTEDLY HIGH

By Auction 4,500 Bolts Were Disposed of in One Day for $200,000.

Because of the Prices Many Dealers Bought Smaller Lots than They Expected To—Market in Healthy Condition.

Unexpectedly high prices were realized in the peremptory sale of silks conducted yesterday by Townsend & Montant in the auction rooms at 87 and 89 Leonard Street, and many large buyers who expected to bid in quantities of goods contented themselves, because of these high prices, with small purchases. The sale was the most important general sale of silk goods of the year in this country. Some 200 buyers, who came from points as far west as San Francisco and as far south as Houston, Texas, were present. Nearly all the large jobbing establishments of the country were represented, while the large department stores of New York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia as well as of St. Louis figured very largely in the buying.

In all, some 4,500 pieces or bolts of silk were sold in the course of the day. A silk auctioneer wastes no time in describing his goods, but places them on the table and starts the bidding immediately. Before a man who attends an ordinary auction could decide whether he liked the goods offered or not the silk man has knocked down his goods and started off at a lightning pace on the next lot. This made it possible to sell this enormous quantity of silks in one day, there being in all nearly 200,000 yards, and the entire lot being valued at $200,000.

The silks were offered by Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co., the largest manufacturers of silk fabrics in this country. The goods included cloths of both American and foreign make and were sold to the highest bidder without reserve, 1,181 lots being disposed of in all. The aggregate amount which the goods brought was not to be obtained last night, owing to the amount of accounting to be done.

The best average prices were brought by the black silks. Five hundred pieces of black taffetas, 19 to 24 inches wide, in a full range of qualities, brought from 40 to 60 cents. One hundred pieces of black taffetas, 27 to 36 inches wide, in several grades, brought a maximum price of 82½ cents. Much better prices were realized upon 120 pieces of pure dye black taffetas brilliant, 20 to 23 inches wide, as much as $1.03 a yard being bid in some cases.

In pure dye black cashmere silks, 22 to 24 inches wide, 20 pieces were sold at 61 cents. One hundred and ten pieces of black grosgrains, 18 to 23 inches wide, for mourning use, were knocked down at from 40 to 75 cents a yard. Black Corsica lining silks, 19 to 23 inches wide, 50 pieces, realized from 50 to 90 cents.

In satins, the black satin duchesse, 19 to 24 inches in width, 130 pieces were sold at from 50 to 95 cents, while some very rare pieces brought $1.90. Fifty pieces of black satin luxors, 19 inches wide, and 400 pieces of black peau de soie, 19 to 23 inches wide, in a full range of qualities, sold for from 82½ to 90 cents. Black satin merveilleuse, 21 inches wide, 50 pieces, sold for from 60 to 68 cents. One hundred pieces of black armure lumineux, 19 to 21 inches wide, brought from 47 to 90 cents, and 33 pieces of rich armure royal, 20 inches wide, sold for 60 cents a yard.

A very large quantity of colored silks was disposed of, and upon them the bidding was at times very lively. The chief offering in colored fabrics was 650 pieces of colored taffetas, 19 inches wide, in all grades, which sold for from 36 to 43 cents a yard, the prevailing prices being from 36 to 39 cents. The fifty pieces of colored taffetas, 21 inches wide, of orange and green colors, brought 55 cents.

Great interest was taken in the bidding upon white taffetas. Two hundred and fifty pieces of these goods were sold, from 19 to 21 inches wide, and the prices realized were from 40 to 60 cents a yard. In taffetalines, 235 pieces of colored fabrics, 19 to 20 inches wide, were sold for from 21 to 23 cents a yard. Two hundred and thirty-five pieces of all-silk colored pongees, 27 inches wide, brought 33 cents.

Colored armures, 20 inches wide, 25 pieces, Three hundred and fifty pieces of colored satin duchesse, 21 inches wide, in evening and street shades, brought $1.05, and 100 pieces of white satin duchesse, 20 to 24 inches wide, brought the same price. One hundred and ninety pieces of colored armure lumineux, 20 to 21 inches wide, were sold variously at from 47 to 90 cents. Twenty-five pieces of colored peau de Sapho, 20 inches wide, brought a maximum of 62 cents.

Colored armures, 20 inches wide, 25 pieces realized 64 cents. One hundred pieces of liberty satins, 21 to 24 inches wide, white and black, were bid in at from 40 to 60 cents. Sixty pieces of crepe de chine, colored, 23 inches wide, brought from 55 to 59 cents.

The prints sold for good prices, too. Fifty pieces of printed foulards, 24 inches wide, brought 45 cents, and 150 pieces of chine "warp" prints, in taffetas, satin, Luisine weaves, plain, striped and Jacquards, sold for from 65 to 87 cents. One hundred pieces of black and colored brocades and swivel brocades, 21 to 24 inches, sold for from 81 cents to $1.22.

Among the buyers who took part in the bidding were:

From New York—Bloomingdale Brothers, Charles Broadway Rouss, Adams & Co., Siegel, Cooper & Co., David Harris, N. Cohen, R. H. Macy & Co., James McCreery & Co., James A. Hearn, J. McCutcheon & Brothers, Syndicate Trading Company, Dry Goods Union, S. Elsman & Co., Fashion Manufacturing Company, and John O'Connor.

From Philadelphia—B. F. Dewees, McDonald & Stoutt, John Wanamaker.

From Baltimore—Joseph Greensfelder & Sons, M. Goldenberg, Goldbenberg Brothers, Epstein & Co., Joel Gutman, Julius Gutman, Hochschiel & Cohen.

From New Orleans—Schwartz & Isaacs, A. Schwartz & Son, L. Fallman, M. Kaufmann, and Kaufmann & Strauss.

From Brooklyn—Abraham & Straus, Frederick Loeser, and the Berlin.

From St. Louis—D. Crawford & Co., B. Nugent & Co., Schlesinger & Mayer, Stix, Baer & Fuller, and Morris Wolff & Co.

From Washington, D. C.—Landsberg Brothers and Louis Kahn & Sons.

From Chicago—Carson, Peary & Scott, Charles Netcher.

From Newark, N. J.—J. Bamberger & Co., L. S. Plaut.

Among the others represented were W. E. Edwards of Syracuse, Edward Malley & Sons of New Haven, Wolff & Marks of San Antonio, Texas; J. Yuers & Sons of Youngstown, Ohio; D. Cohen & Co. of Richmond, Va.; Murphy, Grant & Co. of San Francisco, William M. Whitney & Co. of Albany, Miller & Peck of Connecticut, Howe & Stetson of New Haven, Conn., and Shepard Norwell of Boston.

Mr. Montant of Townsend & Montant said after the sale that the prices which had been realized indicated that the silk market was rising.

"The prices are much higher than they were last year," he continued, "although it must be borne in mind that last year was a very bad year for silks. There is a very great demand for silk goods in the United States at this time, and if manufacturers were willing they could by reducing prices just slightly have a very much larger market for their goods.

"The reason the manufacturer will not reduce his prices, however, is that the price of the raw material is very uncertain. At the present time it is unusually high. That makes the manufacturer very careful about the contracts he makes. The market is in excellent condition, and the silk dealer and manufacturer both have every reason to feel optimistic."

TO WELCOME GEN. BOOTH.

Local Salvation Army's Elaborate Preparations for Reception.

Arrangements are fast being completed for the coming visit to America of Gen. William Booth, founder and Commander in Chief of the Salvation Army, who is expected to reach this port Sept. 28, when there will be a great reception in the harbor. Gen. Booth will remain in this city until Oct. 5, during which time there will be great meetings in Carnegie Music Hall and the Academy of Music, and a general conference of field officers of the East, of whom 1,000 are expected to attend from the Central, New England, Atlantic Coast, and Western New York provinces.

Gen. Booth will then start on a tour of the United States, extending to the Pacific Coast, returning to New York during the first week in February, and sailing for Europe on the 8th of that month.

A GIGANTIC WAVE BOARDS THE OCEANIC

Big Liner Deluged by Water—A Passenger Injured.

Many Distinguished Voyagers on Board —Jefferson M. Levy Talks Politics —H. C. Frick on Carnegie.

With her cabins full of people, the big White Star liner Oceanic, from Liverpool, steamed into port yesterday morning after a passage that, with the exception of about twelve hours, was about as pleasant a one as a voyager could wish for. The unpleasant part was due to some rather strong head winds and heavy seas that the great liner had to contend with on her second day out. On that day, which was last Thursday, the Oceanic was boarded by a huge wave, that, breaking over her bows, deluged the deck, knocked down a woman in the steerage, and finally wended its way into the saloon, where the stewards lost no time in repairing what little damage it did. The woman who was injured was a Mrs. Mary Radican. She had her shoulder dislocated, but was nearly well when the vessel reaches port.

As the Oceanic arrived in the vicinity of Nantucket Lightship on Tuesday Capt. Cameron had the vessel steered close enough for the observer at that point to report his arrival. When the liner was abreast of the lightship the latter's Captain through a megaphone informed Capt. Cameron that President McKinley had been shot at Buffalo on Friday. Before the Nantucket Captain could tell him that the President was improving every day the Oceanic was out of hailing distance. There was a great deal of speculation on board after the news was communicated to the passengers as to the extent of the President's injuries. Had it not been for the fact that the Stars and Stripes flying from the lightship was not at half-mast, many of them said that they would have undoubtedly thought that the President was dead. As it was, when the liner arrived off the Hook and took on her pilot the passengers surrounded the latter and got from him the latest details concerning the condition of the President. The good news he communicated to them caused a great deal of rejoicing on board.

Among the passengers on the Oceanic was ex-Congressman Jefferson M. Levy. After deploring the frightful occurrence at Buffalo on Friday, and expressing his delight at the splendid progress the President was making toward recovery, Mr. Levy, speaking of local affairs, said:

"I do not believe in the centralization of power and the one-man authority. There will have to be a change, and it will come. Things cannot go on as they are now. For one thing, they ought to get rid of corrupt officials, then they ought to fire about 30 per cent. of those drawing salaries; after that they should cut down salaries about 35 per cent. Conditions as they are cannot go on forever, and changes will have to be made. I do not believe in the one-man form of government."

Another passenger was H. C. Frick, the steel magnate of Pittsburg. He declined to talk about the attempted assassination of the President, beyond saying that he was greatly shocked by the intelligence, and that he was glad that the President was improving so rapidly. He refused to talk of the attempt that was made on his own life a few years ago beyond pointing to a scar on his left cheek, where a bullet had gone through. Asked if he had seen Mr. Carnegie in England, Mr. Frick looked surprised, and then added in a most positive manner: "Why do you ask me that? I only deal with men who are honest." Mr. Frick will leave New York to-day.

The body of Mrs. Wickham Smith of Brooklyn was brought home on the Oceanic. Mrs. Smith, while touring the Alps, was struck by a falling block of ice on Aug. 23, and died in a few minutes. The accident happened at the head of the Rhone, not far from Lucerne. With Mr. Smith and her daughter she was returning from exploring a grotto, when, just as she reached the entrance, a piece of ice about two cubic feet in bulk was dislodged from above, and, falling, struck her on the back of the neck. The body was taken to Mr. Smith's home in Brooklyn. It is expected that funeral services will be held to-morrow at her home, 1,152 Dean Street. Burial will be at Greenwood.

Other passengers on the Oceanic were Melton Prior, the artist, who is en route to Canada, where he will make sketches in connection with the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to the Dominion. Col. John J. McCook, T. W. Cramp, E. V. W. Rossiter, F. H. Rossiter, and Commander Phipps Hornby, Royal Navy.

Arrival of the Alene.

The Atlas Line steamer Alene arrived yesterday from South and Central America. This is the first time she has been in port since she ran down and sank the pilot boat James Gordon Bennett, a few weeks ago, as a result of which three pilots and a steward of the pilot boat were lost. Capt. Rohde, who commands the Alene, said he preferred not to make a statement about the accident beyond saying that it was caused by a misunderstanding of orders. It was learned on board that the Quartermaster, who was on duty at the time, was an old hand, having served over two years on the Alene.

COASTWISE SCHOONER INJURED.

The Helen G. Moseley Was Rammed by German Steamer at Sea.

The coastwise schooner Helen G. Moseley, which arrived yesterday from Fernandina, presented a damaged appearance coming in port, having been in collision with the German steamer Albano, bound from this port for Newport News. Capt. Burch of the Moseley said that the accident occurred at 1:30 A. M. Sept. 10. The weather was clear and the schooner's lights were burning brightly, when the steamer came down upon her, stove in her bow and ripped her open down below the water line. The bowsprit was cut out of her, bringing down all the head gear, and the foretopmast was broken off above the foremast head and the windlass was also broken. The steamer stood by until daylight, when she was made out to be the Albano. Capt. Burch said that he asked the steamer for assistance, but that she steamed away to the southward, paying no further attention to him.

FAST BOATS IN LIVELY BRUSH.

Steamer Sandy Hook Defeats Yacht Kanawha in Run from the Highlands.

H. H. Rogers's steam yacht Kanawha and the twin screw steamboat Sandy Hook engaged in an exciting test of speed from the Highlands to Governors Island yesterday morning. It was the first brush of the two boats this season, and the excitement engendered by the contest was intense on both boats.

The Sandy Hook was two minutes ahead of the Kanawha at the commencement of the race. She increased the lead by thirty seconds, arriving off Castle Williams just two and a half minutes in advance of the Rogers boat. Last season the Kanawha was the victor in several contests with the Sandy Hook.

TO AID CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

Association Incorporated to Organize and Assist Churches.

Upon a certificate of Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court, articles of incorporation were issued yesterday to the Federation of Churches and Christian Organizations in New York City. The objects of the association are to organize and assist churches and Christian organizations in co-operative work in behalf of spiritual, physical, educational, economic, and social interests of its family life, and to represent the Christian sentiment of the city in regard to moral issues. The Directors of the Federation are John Seely Ward, Jr., Samuel Thorne, Jr., W. H. Rowe, Jr., Rev. Dr. Anson P. Atterbury, J. Bayard Backus, Charles Wheeler Barnes, Samuel T. Carter, Jr., Rev. Dr. Leander T. Chamberlain, Harvey E. Fisk, George H. Johnson, Sc. D., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Rev. Dr. Frank Mason North, Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, Jr., Edward S. Ralston, J. G. Phelps Stokes, William Iver Washburn, and the Rev. Leighton Williams of Manhattan; Charles A. Schieren, Frank L. Babbitt, Robert D. Benedict, J. M. Buiwinkle, Rev. L. Mason Clarke, D. D.; Rev. Dr. John J. Heischmann, John Hills, Dr. Evan F. Smith, Robert Van Idersting of Brooklyn; Rev. H. O. Ladd of Jamaica, Robert Graham of the Bronx, and Rev. Fred Perry Powers of Arrochar, S. I.

HORGAN & SLATTERY SUCCEED J. R. THOMAS

Board of Estimate Names Them to Complete Hall of Records.

Mayor Van Wyck Forced Their Selection, Which Was Opposed by Controller Coler and President Guggenheimer.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday, at the first meeting after his Summer vacation of the Board of Estimate, forced through a resolution appointing Horgan & Slattery, the Tammany Hall architects, to complete the work on the new Hall of Records, which until his death was under the supervision of John R. Thomas. Controller Coler and President Guggenheimer opposed the appointment of Messrs. Horgan & Slattery. Mayor Van Wyck was aggressive, and as he had the votes of Acting Corporation Counsel Blandy and President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments he carried his point.

Architect John R. Thomas spent years at work on designs for the new Hall of Records, and he told many friends before his death that the building would be his monument. Every detail of the construction was worked out with great care. When the city decided to build a new Hall of Records years ago competition was invited for the plans. Many of the best architects in the country entered the competition, but the award was given to Mr. Thomas. The building was designed to be fire-proof, as the records which the structure will contain are the most voluable in the city. Architect Thomas planned to make the interior of the building the handsomest in the country, and by the use of varicolored marbles the rotundas and rooms were to be made artistic.

Soon after Mayor Van Wyck took office a plan was formed to oust Architect Thomas and put Horgan & Slattery on the work. The Hall of Records Association and other organizations, composed of lawyers and real estate men, protested so vehemently that the matter was dropped.

When the regular business of the session of the Board of Estimate was ended yesterday Mayor Van Wyck passed to the clerk a written resolution designating as the architects to complete the Hall of Records Horgan & Slattery and providing that "they be paid for their services the rate of fees established by the American Institute of Architects."

"Call the roll on that," said Mayor Van Wyck in a snappy tone.

"Hold on a minute," said Controller Coler. "The counsel for the family of Mr. Thomas has notified me that they would claim the right to carry out this contract with the city. I promised that no action should be taken until the legal rights of the estate should be investigated or counsel heard in the matter. I am not prepared to vote to-day because I want to look into the matter."

Mayor Van Wyck showed his nervousness plainly. He said:

"The death of Thomas ends his contract with the city. That work must not be delayed, and there must be an architect to supervise it."

"I fail to see the need of such haste," said President Guggenheimer calmly, while Mayor Van Wyck again snapped out:

"Call the roll."

"The work is going on. Perhaps the assistants of Mr. Thomas can carry on the work. They may be able to continue the supervision, besides the legal rights of the estate should be considered," continued Mr. Guggenheimer.

"Call the roll," again snapped Mayor Van Wyck.

Controller Coler and President Guggenheimer voted "No" in a loud tone, and Mayor Van Wyck, Acting Corporation Counsel Blandy, and President Feitner voted in the affirmative. Mayor Van Wyck declared the resolution adopted.

When seen after the meeting, Controller Coler said:

"I opposed the resolution and tried to do all I could to have the legal rights of the estate of Mr. Thomas settled."

"How much will Horgan & Slattery get out of the job?" was asked.

"Not a very large sum of money. It was lucky for the heirs of Architect Thomas that the large contract for finishing the interior of the Hall of Records was awarded prior to his death. Mr. Thomas also received large sums of money for the plans and the supervision of the work so far as it has gone. The city had paid to him about $140,000 for work on this building."

Horgan & Slattery have been collecting large fees from the city since Mayor Van Wyck took office. Their first job of importance was the rebuilding of the interior of the Democratic Club for Richard Croker. Since that time every department of the city except the Finance Department has been finding work for the firm. If a scow of the Street Cleaning Department needed repairing, Horgan & Slattery would supervise the work and get the usual fees. Repairs to fireboats, building of engine houses, and hundreds of odd jobs, large and small, were found for the favored architects.

Many bills were sent to Controller Coler and fees aggregating 10 per cent. of the cost of the work were charged for architects' fees. The bills were held up and Controller Coler refused to audit any of the bills unless the usual charge of 5 per cent. on the cost of the work was made.

Ex-Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, who is counsel for Miss Thomas, the executrix of the Thomas estate, when seen last night, said:

"I think it would have been an act of courtesy to have withheld the resolution from presentation until after the will of the late Mr. Thomas had been probated. The estate by law had a right to be represented."

Mr. Fitch commended the action of Controller Coler and Mr. Guggenheimer.

AUDITOR HELD FOR LARCENY.

Charged with Repeating the Sale of Rights to Act as Agents for His Employers.

Chauncey W. Walker, traveling auditor of the Policy Holders' National Union of Chicago, was a prisoner in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, charged with repeating the sale of exclusive rights as manager for the business for the district comprising New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut to different persons for $1,000 each, promising them $150 a month salary and 20 per cent. of the proceeds.

John W. Cavanaugh, the complainant, said he met Walker through an advertisement and paid him the money, understanding it was merely security. He then opened an office at 105 Fulton Street and entered upon the business, which consisted in investigating merchants' insurance policies for a small payment, thus protecting them from loss. He said that his relations with the main office, to which he forwarded moneys collected, had been perfectly businesslike, and he first knew that something was wrong when he received a note from George McLogan notifying him to cease his operations. He met McLogan by appointment and found that both held precisely similar credentials. Walker's arrest followed.

Walker, who was represented by Abraham Levy as counsel, was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Olmsted on a charge of grand larceny. It is said there are others who have paid a like amount to be made managers of the concern for the same territory and are now doing business in this city.

HURT IN SURFACE CAR CRASH.

Collision in Brooklyn Results in Injuries to Four Women—Other Passengers Shoken Up.

Another trolley collision was caused in Brooklyn yesterday by a misplaced switch. Four women were injured. They were Lena Fine, thirty years old, of 185 Boerum Street, who received a severe shock and internal injuries; Miss Clark, thirty-one years old, of 315 Third Street, who received a fracture of the leg and severe contusions; Edith Nichols, eighteen, of 910 Gates Avenue, who suffered from shock, and Adelaide Radcliffe, twenty-two years old, of 885 St. John's Place, who received many bruises. The first two named were taken to Seney Hospital, while Miss Nichols and Miss Radcliffe went home after being attended to by the ambulance surgeon.

The accident occurred on Rogers Avenue, between St. John's Place and Douglass Street. Car No. 227 of the Douglass Street line was coming down town, and Car No. 601 of the Rogers Avenue line was proceeding in an opposite direction. Almost at the point of meeting the Douglass Street car, striking the open switch, veered over and struck the other car. All the passengers of both cars were badly shaken up.

OUTING OF DEAF-MUTE BOYS.

Inmates of St. Joseph's Institute Exhaust the Sights of Coney Island.

The man who boarded a certain Third Avenue elevated train due at City Hall at an early hour in the morning took his seat conscious at first only of the fact that there was an unusually large number of boys in the car. They were of all sizes and ages, from the smallest size in short trousers to the largest in trousers of a manly length. Off in one corner of the car apparently having no relation with the rest of the party was a blue-coated officer. The average passenger for a few minutes would be aware of nothing out of the ordinary. But if there was anything about the cut of his clothes, the set of his hat, or the color of his hair that was not in keeping with boyhood's ideas of how such things should go the attention of the passenger was speedily called to that fact by what seemed on the surface the usual means of amused boys. Some few of them carried on labial conversations, gazing the while intently at each other's lips. But by far the greater part of them waved their fingers in the air with gestures that seemed a trifle extravagant to the passenger. Upon such occasions the blue-coated one at once got into wigwag communication with the boys. A few cuts of the forefinger in the air and a slight tickling of each other with his thumb, and the passenger was annoyed no further until the officer leaned back in his corner and a man with red hair got on.

To any one seeking the explanation of the wigwagging phenomenon the officer was quick to make explanation.

"The boys are all deaf and dumb," he said. "It's an outing party from St. Joseph's Institute, Throgg's Neck. Some 300 of the boys are going down to Coney Island for a day's outing as the guests of Paul Boynton."

When Officer McEntee, in charge of the party for the day, was asked how he had acquired his knowledge of the deaf and dumb alphabet, although he had been detailed for the day alone, he replied that he had been stationed at the Institute for many years before the introduction of the three-platoon system, which took away the details from all such places.

After the party had gotten across Brooklyn Bridge without more than an occasional smile at some fat women, they were loaded into special through Coney Island cars that their host had waiting for them. Cheering inarticulately and making sounds which, though belonging to no language, could express only joy, the boys moved swiftly through Brooklyn's streets. For they could all cheer, though they themselves could not hear their own shouts. But still the boy's impulse to shout was there. The level stretches of country and the queer little villas pretentiously named by their outside Brooklyn owners came in for their share of attention. But it wasn't until the island itself was reached that the full capabilities of the crowd were manifest.

In a straight line that Officer McEntee took care should have some military semblance and with a card tied to each coat lapel, the boys moved down Surf Avenue to the place of their entertainer. To their disappointment the chutes were not running. But the boats were, and into these they crowded. A broad canal of artificially propelled water moved them rapidly through grottos and under bridges. Other diversions were provided for them, for some there were donkeys and jaunting cars. These were for the larger boys. For the smaller ones there were peanuts and candy and some matronly looking women to coddle them.

The host of the day had secured a wide-open Coney Island for his guests—that is, wide open so far as money was concerned. So the boys passed on to a place where there were boats running on water deep down into artificial chasms.

Next the party went riding on the switchbacks and other rolling devices. When their visit to each place was finished the officer in charge took a boy to the proprietor.

"Did you have a good time?" the proprietor would ask.

The boy, who had watched his lips intently, would reply:

"Sure I did."

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THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

The election of an anti-Tammany Mayor will redeem the city only in part. It is not enough that criminals should be put out of office—crime must be punished. But the crimes we are all talking about will not be punished and the vicious and corrupt men of Tammany will not get their just dues of conviction and sentence unless we elect as Public Prosecutor of this county a man of firm courage and tireless energy.

The office of District Attorney is by no means overshadowed in the campaign by the importance of the first and more conspicuous place. The two offices must be continually kept in mind, and the one associated with the other in every plan and policy of the anti-Tammany union, for even a first-rate Mayor with a weak or lazy District Attorney would find himself balked and baffled in his reform undertakings.

The Tammany rascals do not so much mind the loss of the offices. That calamity has befallen them before, and they have survived it and returned to power. They care nothing at all for the public loathing and contempt of which they are the objects. But they shiver at the name of Sing Sing and have a horror of stripes. If they feared that the election was going against them they would sacrifice their last chance of the Mayoralty and every other office to keep the power of the Public Prosecutor out of the hands of their foes. Police Headquarters and the station houses are full of connivers at crime who would quake in guilty terror if an upright Mayor and a stern and relentless District Attorney should be chosen by the people to smoke them out and get the long procession started up the river.

It was in the thought of all men that Mr. PHILBIN would be nominated on the union ticket for this office, in which he has exhibited so much real capacity and zeal. He would be strong in the campaign and efficient in the office. But Mr. PHILBIN does not want the nomination, and declines, we understand, to permit his name to be used. Other names, excellent names, are under consideration. Some at least of the leaders and organizers of the union campaign understand perfectly the qualifications that must be insisted on in the candidate. A sweet-souled, ladylike person won't do at all. It is no place for putty men. The District Attorney must have a backbone that will not bend—not even when a very great scoundrel sends an eminent reformer to intercede for him, as now and then happens. He must be altogether without fear and indifferent to the storm of abuse which the earnest prosecution of conspiring criminals always stirs up in this town. He must have a natural capacity for the chase and a stern joy in it. He must be smarter than the criminals he is to hunt down, and must have the independent judgment and self-reliance to discard methods that fail and employ methods that succeed.

In the prosecution of Tammany malefactors he will find work enough to occupy his time for a year. Enough of them have been uncovered already to fill all the rest with consternation. They should have no rest or respite. If the new District Attorney is made of the right stuff they will get none.

PUBLIC SAFETY AT CUP RACES.

There are around New York Harbor a great number of vessels that are very old and yet are to all appearances safe enough for the ordinary traffic on excursions on the rivers, harbor, or upper bay, which are not to be trusted to meet the conditions that are apt to prevail outside of Sandy Hook, where the cup races are to be held. Many of the vessels of the class referred to are over thirty years old and would unquestionably be dangerous if subjected to conditions that might even tax the strength of newer and stronger boats. The boilers and machinery of those boats are of ancient make, and after long years of active service are not to be supposed to be in first-class condition and able to withstand any very unusual strain. In all probability all of such vessels will be brightened up, painted, and renovated for the coming harvest and will be advertised as new and perfectly seaworthy boats.

In recent years the United States Government has assumed control of the vessels at the races to the extent of forcing obedience to the rules of the course by the various boats, thereby preventing that overcrowding and interference with the racers that in years gone by were such drawbacks to the sport. This has proved a great benefit to the public and has effectually removed one serious danger that menaced those who were at the mercy of the steamboat Captains that were willing to run risks to get near the racers.

It is to be hoped that some rigorous measures will be taken by those upon whom the duty lies to safeguard the patrons of the public boats, that will insure none but perfectly safe and stanch vessels being permitted to solicit the patronage of the people.

THE SAVING SCIENCE.

The operation which Dr. MANN performed so promptly for the relief and safety of the President was of a simple, every-day character. Had it occurred in his hospital practice he would have considered it of no unusual importance or risk. But the praise and admiration it has called forth are justly his due, for he operated upon the head of the Nation with a mind as clear and a hand as steady as he would have employed in the case of an inconspicuous patient, and he did his work faultlessly and with complete success. These are the faculties of a great surgeon. Yet to the credit of medical science in this country it can be said that in any large city of the United States some surgeon of ample qualification would have been within reach for this great emergency.

It is the present state of the art that makes surgeons capable and confident. The development of aseptic methods in surgery has been so rapid and has attained to so high a degree of perfection in the last twenty years that no practitioner of reasonable experience and skill would now decline an operation of abdominal surgery that in the seventies would not have been attempted even by the most eminent.

One of the surgeons in attendance upon the President said the other day that 1901 was not 1881. The allusion to the treatment of GARFIELD'S wound was obvious. It is one of the unsolved mysteries connected with the advancement of science that great, needless, and avoidable injury was done to President GARFIELD by his physicians by a neglect of precautions which even at that time every practitioner should have observed scrupulously. From the point of view of the surgeon there could hardly be a filthier place than a great railway station, frequented all day and all night by all sorts and conditions of men and necessarily having an atmosphere not only foul in the lay sense, but peopled with pathogenic germs of almost every variety. It was in such a place that GARFIELD was shot down. Yet when the surgeons arrived the wound was fully exposed and a probe, not sterilized or cleaned, but taken from an ordinary pocket case, was inserted and passed along the track of the bullet in the hope of ascertaining where it had lodged, bringing the germs with which the probe must have been literally covered in contact with the blood and torn flesh of the victim of the attack, and of course establishing conditions that made pyaemia inevitable.

Within a few days the bulletins began to tell of the formation of pus within the wound; then of the burrowing of the pus, and of incisions to permit its escape. The rapid pulse and high temperature completed the story of the disaster. The doctors then comforted the public with statements about "laudable pus," a phrase that then for the first time came to the public notice and will never be used again.

There is no such thing as laudable pus. A surgeon of the present day regards all pus in a wound under his treatment as odious, alarming, and possibly disgraceful to himself. The incision made in the operation upon President MCKINLEY was closed "without drainage," showing that the formation of pus was not expected, and had in fact been precluded by the aseptic and antiseptic precautions observed. In modern practice the pathogenic germs are either excluded altogether or are made harmless by sterilising chemical preparations.

Why was the blood of GARFIELD poisoned twenty years after the great English surgeon JOSEPH LISTER had announced his discovery, primarily a deduction from the teachings of PASTEUR, that suppuration in wounds is not a "laudable" process, but is chiefly due to the introduction of septic germs that exist everywhere, in the atmosphere, upon instruments and the hands of surgeons and on sponges and bandages? It was in 1860 that LISTER announced this discovery. A complete public exposition of the system of aseptic operative surgery known as Listerism was made in The Lancet in 1867. Yet fourteen years later an eminent surgeon of the United States probed for a bullet in the back of the President with a surgically foul probe in a public railway station, and he and other surgeons put out statements about the resulting pyaemia in which the public was informed that the pus was "laudable" and indicative of the healing process!

Evidently American surgical science in 1881 was not abreast of the times.

SUPPRESSING THE ANARCHISTS.

There is no short way with the Anarchists, as we shall find out if we adopt any of the preventive remedies proposed in such a glib, off-hand, confident fashion during the past week. Let us not forget that the Russian Government has unexceled facilities for suppressing every kind of seditious opinion or practice. No constitutional guarantees there limit the power or restrain the hand of the Czar, yet neither the vigilance of the famous Third Section of the Police nor the ruthless transportation to Siberian prisons of men and women on mere suspicion has sufficed to arrest the propaganda of the Russian Anarchists and Nihilists nor even to protect the person of the Czar himself. It was only twenty years ago that ALEXANDER II. was slain by the bomb of an assassin, and since then attempts and plots against the life of the ruler have been often reported.

We are told that the meetings of the Anarchists must be broken up, that we must stop their harangues, and that they must be driven from the country. It is seriously proposed that the civilized Powers unite in an agreement to expel them. But unless we can drive them into the ocean or off the earth this co-operative denial of the right of domicile would be futile. An Anarchist who took the simple precaution to keep his mouth shut would easily escape detection and be free to continue his insane dreaming and his plotting. Suppression of Anarchist meetings and speeches would seem to be an indicated remedy, since it is plain that the right of free speech cannot be claimed for the enemies of the Government that grants it. But if we close the mouths of the Anarchists we simply drive them into their holes and hiding places, where the evil of which they are capable will be planned in secret and society will be quite unaware of its peril. A den of rattlesnakes is not broken up by the killing of the reptiles that emerge and approach the habitations of men.

Nevertheless, communities that are infested by Anarchists must take thought about the matter and devise protective measures. England and the United States have pursued the policy of letting them alone. They have freely sought refuge in these two countries when driven out by Continental Governments, which have complained of our Anglo-Saxon hospitality. The policy of letting them alone does not work well. That is a sufficient reason for adopting a different treatment. Exclusion is the safeguard that first suggests itself, and it is the best and most practicable in a land of liberty and law. It is not a perfect safeguard, nor is capital punishment a perfect safeguard against murder. But it would be absurd to reject a remedy because it would merely diminish, not cure, the evil. We have let known Anarchists come here. We ought to shut them out. In fact, we ought to shut out a considerable part of the immigration that flows to our shores. A system of diligent inquiry into the antecedents of persons of the immigrant class, the requirement that their neighborhood standing should be certified to by some form of official declaration, and that a Consular certificate from a representative of the United States in the country of their origin should be exhibited to the authorities here prior to their landing would exclude a part at least of the multitude of the undesirable, whether Anarchists, criminals, or paupers who in one way or another now pass the insufficient defenses we have erected. The system would give a great deal of trouble. It is worth while to be at some trouble to keep out even an occasional Anarchist; and it is time that reasonable obstacles were interposed to check indiscriminate immigration. Our Consuls could in no way more profitably busy themselves.

As to what we may do with Anarchists already on American soil we shall be instructed by the proceedings in the case of EMMA GOLDMAN. CZOLGOSZ says that he was prompted by the speeches of this woman to attempt the life of the President. The woman has been arrested. What can we do with her? There is no record of the meetings at which CZOLGOSZ heard her speak, there is no report of the speeches to put before the jury. It would be easy to draw the indictment, but where are the proofs? She has "done time" already for her dangerous talk, but in that trial she was confronted with a report of her utterances. If it could be shown that CZOLGOSZ had in fact been incited to his crime by this woman's speeches she would be convicted as an accomplice. But it is not at all probable that the speeches to which he may have listened would have caused her arrest even if policemen had been present.

That is one of the most serious aspects of the problem. CZOLGOSZ'S confession creates a presumption that in one case the words of an Anarchist speaker provoked an attempt to assassinate the President of the United States. Shall we continue to incur that frightful risk, or shall we pass laws forbidding the public or private preaching of these perilous doctrines and try to shut the mouths of all the Anarchists? We know very well that we cannot altogether stop their talking, and we have hitherto believed that it was the best policy to let them reveal themselves in this way. Of course we are not going to dodge the problem because it is difficult, nor are we going to confess that we are powerless. But those who study the evil most soberly will be least inclined to prescribe remedies off-hand. Doubtless what the newspapers call nests of Anarchists should be broken up by the application of existing laws. It is not safe or reasonable to permit enemies of the human race to spread their doctrines and gain confidence in complete immunity from molestation. Public opinion, awakened and concentrated by the attack on the President, will demand and sanction repressive measures of some kind. But neither newspapers nor ministers of the Gospel nor statesmen should delude themselves with the belief that it is going to be easy to extirpate these reptiles. On the other hand, it would be absurd to defer the attempt to provide safeguards because some critic points out the fact that the remedies suggested are not perfect. All laws are open to the amendments suggested by experience.

OUR NAVY IN 1801 AND 1901.

The London Times is printing every day a short extract from its issue of the same day a hundred years ago. Many of these reprints are so interesting that the practice, we should suppose, will never be abandoned. The Revolutionary period is skipped under the conditions of the scheme, which is unfortunate, as some of the incidents of that time have a bearing upon present-day events. Such a period interesting to Anglo-Saxons upon either side the ocean will be reached. Coming events cast their shadows before, and we reproduce a paragraph from a recent issue: "The last accounts from America state that the American Navy, which was the stalking horse of the Republican Prints of London, has very properly been disposed of. Six of the best vessels have been laid up, and the rest sold at auction."

We would not dream of finding fault with the inaccuracies of the report under the conditions of news-getting in those days. JEFFERSON—whose name BRYAN so takes in vain—had been elected, and it was thought that the navy would be abandoned in deference to the same sentiment which objected so recently to the maintenance of an army increased much less proportionately than the United States had grown since the military establishment had been settled. But the "little Americans" of those days no more had their way than the Bryanites of the present. Of the navy's thirty-four vessels, fifteen, representing four-fifths of its strength, were retained. Those sold were mostly merchantmen, secured for the emergency, just as were the transports which were disposed of after our peace with Spain. The vessels retained had names recognizable even now, still more in England then—Constitution, President, United States, Congress, and New York were some of them. It was fortunate that they were kept, for the "stalking horse of the Republican Prints of London" soon had a task in the disciplining of the Barbary pirates better worthy the dimensions of the European fleets which shrank from the undertaking executed by us across the ocean.

From which it appears that the skies can never be so clear that we can dispense with our navy, and that our military must be maintained if we would have peace with honor. It also appears that even a hundred years ago we had learned how to rise to emergencies, and when they were past how to return to a peace basis. We have been thought an unmilitary race, although recent events may have changed that estimation somewhat. However that may be, we are an exceptionally adaptable race. To that quality we owe our success in commerce, as well as in war, and we are aware of no presumption in recommending this incident to the candid consideration of our transatlantic friends. Indeed, perhaps that is why selection was made of this paragraph as among the most important news of that day a century ago.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Friends of Mr. HERBERT SQUIERS, the Secretary of the United States Legation at Peking, were much offended and grieved, naturally enough, at the recent application of the word "loot" to the art treasures which he has collected in China, and which, it is said, he intends to present to the Metropolitan Museum. The implied charge, so far as known, has no other basis than the fact that the opportunities for loot have been great in China of late, and that a good deal of looting has been done. Americans, however, have generally been vindicated of any participation in this wretched work, and the reputation of Mr. SQUIERS is so high as to make it much more than improbable that he has been an exception among his countrymen. It is stated, too, on the authority of one whose intimacy with him has certainly been close enough to give the right to speak with assurance on the subject, that as long ago as 1899 Mr. SQUIERS had already spent over $50,000 on his collection of pottery and the like, and had acquired many pieces of great rarity and value. It is true that he has added to his collection since the foreign occupation, but information from the same source is to the effect that it was by purchases from Chinese officials of the highest rank, whose urgent need of money forced them to dispose of treasures which in ordinary times they would not have dreamed of selling. LI-HUNG-CHANG'S secretary is an intimate friend of Mr. SQUIERS, and it has been through this official that the best of the recent additions to the collection have been made. That some of the pieces were once spoils of war is likely enough, but even if that is so, it is one thing to loot and quite another to purchase loot after it has passed through several hands, and when its return to the original owner, if unpurchased, is out of the question. It may confidently be expected that Mr. SQUIERS on his arrival here will give a satisfactory explanation of all he has done, and the hopes of the Metropolitan Directors need hardly be soured by fear that there will be indelicacy in taking anything Mr. SQUIERS may give them.

—In a long article contributed to The Medical Record by Major and Surgeon W. C. GORGAS, Chief Sanitary Officer in Havana, that city's unprecedented approach, this Summer, to complete exemption from yellow fever is confidently ascribed to the energetic and successful campaign which has been waged there against the mosquitos. Despite the improvement in the general sanitary condition of Havana, the presence of an unusual number of non-immunes made an epidemic of serious proportions highly probable, and the failure of one to appear must be ascribed, the Major thinks, to the only entirely new precautionary measure that was taken. The war on the mosquitos began in February and has continued ever since. It took several forms. In the outskirts of the city much work was done in the way of draining or filling up pools of stagnant water and in treating others with petroleum. Within the urban limits a corps of Inspectors went repeatedly from house to house and when necessary took drastic means to abolish the breeding places of the insects. These places were discouragingly numerous, for Havana has few sewers, and though it is supplied with excellent drinking water from a large spring on a distant hill, this water, originating in a limestone region, is extremely "hard," and therefore unsuitable for many domestic purposes. Consequently tanks and barrels for the collection of rain water from the roofs are common in all parts of the city, and in the past almost every one of these receptacles was a source of innumerable mosquitos. Now they are all effectually screened or treated with oil. The result was that, though yellow fever has been brought to the city several times this year, on each occasion the infection was prevented from spreading and was soon stamped out. "I feel confident," concludes Major GORGAS, "that the destruction of the mosquito is the proper method for fighting the disease, and that we shall be eventually successful on these lines."

—One of our correspondents, exercised on the subject of the city dog, sent us a copy of the local ordinance relating to that animal, and at his request we published it, but the probability that anything will thus be accomplished is extremely small. The law in question amounts practically to a prohibition of dog keeping within the city limits, since the enforcement of its provisions would not only make every dog utterly miserable, but it would impose an amount of trouble on the owners which very few indeed of them could think of taking. But the public demand for the complete banishment of dogs from the city is comparatively small, and it is not made by people who are particularly successful in getting their demands granted by the municipal rulers. As a matter of fact, this dog law has been the deadest of dead letters from the moment it was passed, and no general attempt to enforce it has ever been made. The foes of the city dog will have to get a multitude of converts to their belief before an appeal to the law will be of any real use. They have many good arguments on their side—all the good arguments, perhaps—but against them is the firm hold which every dog is able to get upon at least one human heart. Disliked by many, he is always loved by a few, and so he defies his enemies, walks abroad about as he pleases—unless he is so unfortunate as to have a large money value—and would bark derisively, if opportunity offered, at too elaborate laws like the one our correspondent persuaded us to print.

HOW TO DEAL WITH CZOLGOSZ'S EMULATORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the dastardly attack upon President McKinley, permit me to make the following suggestions as my humble contribution in the way of preventing the recurrence of similar outrages.

Let us assume that Congress shall decree that the whole United States constitutes one military district, as concerns the protection of the President as head of the forces, military and naval. Furthermore, that the writ of habeas corpus be perpetually suspended in such cases, the attacking party being turned over to the military tribunal for punishment by court-martial. Approval of the finding could be indorsed by the Vice President, by special authority conferred.

This procedure would lead to speedy punishment, after such proof as is required in military tribunals, and after one review, and would seem to include all the protection which can reasonably be accorded to such atrocious offenders. Since it is the incumbent of the Presidency, as the head of the social organization, whom these people attack, it would appear to be unnecessary to make this protection more extensive at the present time.

Precautionary measures in the way of preventing the entrance of conspirators into the country might be effective in some cases, but that course would not dispose of persons already here or of home-born disciples of anarchy. At best, it is an expedient of doubtful utility as a preventive, and could have no effect as a cure.

There is a wholly different course, however, open to selection, which is to treat all such persons as incurable lunatics and to confine them in asylums for criminal insane, without hope of reprieve. Such course, if an informed, were followed in regard to the later assailants of Queen Victoria, and the element of the mock heroic being thus removed, those assaults became less frequent and ceased entirely the last twelve years of her reign.

RICHARD S. HARVEY.
Nyack, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1901.

A LAW FOR ANARCHISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the intense excitement and indignation over the awful tragedy at Buffalo last Friday have in a measure abated and the people are in a mood to listen to reason and not advocate absurd measures that can never be carried out, let us see if some Constitutional means cannot be devised for meeting just such an emergency in the future.

We must ever bear in mind that these United States are simply a great league of independent sovereign republics, bound together by mutual consent, for mutual protection, under a Constitution expressly adapted for that purpose; that the General Government enjoys no original powers or prerogatives of its own, but only such as are expressly delegated to it by the several States through the Constitution which contains this assertion—that all powers not expressly delegated to the General Government by this Constitution remain vested in the several States.

Now then, here is an express recognition of the doctrine of State rights, and no mere act of Congress can set it aside; there is but one way—and one only—viz., by the adoption of a Constitutional amendment, wherein a Constitutional majority of the States (three fourths) consent that the General Government shall have absolute control of the matter. Said amendment to contain this express provision: "That if any person or association of persons shall conspire against or attempt to take the life of or otherwise do grievous bodily harm to the person of the President, Vice President, a member of the Cabinet, a member of the Supreme Court, President pro tem. of the Senate, or Speaker of the House, he, she, or they shall be deemed guilty of high treason, and when duly tried and convicted be punished by death.

WHARTON DICKINSON.
New York, Sept. 10, 1901.

Should Workingmen Give Alms?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, close beside the Paymaster's window, two Sisters of Charity stand every Saturday morning waiting with outstretched hands for the contributions of a long line of workmen on our rapid transit tunnel.

By what right are they stationed there to solicit alms from these poor workmen whose families should have the first right of access to their weekly wages? And why should not more needy and quite as worthy charitable organizations send their representatives to all places where men congregate to receive payment for their hard work?

Is their charity only obtained by compelling men to "stand and deliver" at a time—and perhaps the only time—when their pockets are filled? E. D.
New York, Sept. 9, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Some Girls.

Some girls, when asked to elope, are like ice. At first they are cold and repulse you; then they melt and run away.—Whitewater (Kan.) Independent.

Mabel's Haste.

"Mabel doesn't believe in long engagements."

"Yes, I understood Mabel's young man had a good deal of money."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Another Strike.

Proud Mother—Tommy, won't you say that little speech of yours for the gentleman?

Tommy—I will if the gentleman has a penny.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Of More Immediate Value.

Miss Emerson (of Boston)—I presume yours is not one of the Mayflower families.

Miss Triplex (of Minneapolis)—No, indeed. Ours is one of the famous Minnesota-flour families.—Chicago News.

Why She Called Him Mean.

Mrs. Phoxy—Well, I'll be ready for that sealskin sacque soon.

Mr. Phoxy—What's a sealskin "sacque-soon"?

Mrs. Phoxy—Oh, don't be funny. You said if I'd live at home economically this Summer you'd buy me a sealskin sacque.

Mr. Phoxy—You misunderstood me, madam. I said I'd be able to buy you one, that's all.—Philadelphia Press.

A PATRIOT.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

"My country right or wrong," he cried,
"My country first of all!"
He bravely put his work aside
And, filled with loyal love and pride,
Obeyed his country's call.

On many a field he fought and bled
To check his country's foe;
In many a frightful charge he led;
His country's flag he bore ahead
Where cowards feared to go.

He that so bravely bled and fought,
When peace prevailed again,
Won office and at once forgot
His love and through his stealing brought
Shame on his country then.

SCHOOL CHILDREN ARE TO BE CARED FOR

Mr. Jasper Expects to Give Full Time to All of Compulsory Age.

For 1902 the Finance Committee Asks the School Board for $9,497,393 for the Schools of Manhattan and the Bronx.

According to the report submitted to the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx by Borough Superintendent John Jasper, last night, 2,029 children were refused admission to the public schools on the opening day, Sept. 9, and 15,069 pupils have already been put in part-time classes. Mr. Jasper estimates that by the end of the week the part-time pupils will number at least 18,000.

The number actually turned away is an improvement upon the first day of school last year, for upon that day 2,395 applicants were refused admission. In spite of the number turned away and the large number of part-time classes that were found to be essential, there were 22,151 vacant sittings in the schools at large on Monday, while on the opening day last year there were but 19,010.

The total number of pupils registered on the opening day in the two boroughs was 283,668, as against 248,719 last year. The attendance of pupils was 234,671, as against 221,247 last year, a gain of 13,424. The number of part-time classes organized on Monday was 295, as against 318 last year. The number actually refused admission, according to Mr. Jasper, represents the whole number refused at the several schools, but there is evidence that a large number of them were admitted to schools to which they applied later in the day.

The real conditions cannot be known until the schools have been in session for about two weeks. By that time a large number of those present on the opening day drop out, while others come in to take their places. Whereas the attendance on the opening day last year was 247, the attendance two weeks later was 233,220.

A 5 per cent. increase is to be expected over the admissions and figures in general for last year. From the fact that 54,818 pupils were admitted during the first two weeks of last year, probably 54,000 may be expected to be added during the next two weeks to the 234,671 present on the opening day. The number of vacant sittings, however, changed very little in the first two weeks, for on the opening day there were 19,010, while two weeks later there were 19,103.

The report of Superintendent Jasper showed that the number of regular teachers, including Principals, who were present on the opening day was 5,904, and the number absent 225. Last year there were but 5,397 present on the opening day and 238 absent.

Mr. Jasper said that part-time classes were being organized as rapidly as possible, and that within two weeks he expected to have a full-time class for every child in the city of the compulsory school age. He said, however, that the lack of buildings would make it necessarily impossible to accommodate all the younger children.

"The only way for some parents to get their children into the schools," he said, "would be to mandamus the Board of Education. The laws of the State guarantee an education to every child, and a mandamus proceeding would make it very embarrassing for some people who will not give us adequate building facilities."

Reports were sent to City Superintendent William H. Maxwell yesterday showing just what the situation in the other boroughs was. In Brooklyn the pressure has been very much relieved, only about 700 children being refused admission to the schools. The largest number were turned away from School No. 43 on Boerum Street, near Manhattan Avenue. This is the largest school district, in point of the number of pupils under one roof, in the world. Nearly 3,500 pupils were present at this school on the opening day, but 144 had to be refused admission.

At the meeting of the School Board last night the Committee on Finance submitted its estimate of the probable expenses of the schools for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx for 1902. The total sum which it was voted to ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for was $9,497,393.12, or $600,627 more than last year.

The budget asked for $7,880,587.65, as against $7,331,803.87 last year, for the payment of salaries of teachers in the public schools and of supervisors of special branches. This is an increase of $348,635.78. For salaries of teachers in evening schools the budget called for $372,250, against $235,225 last year, an increase of $137,025.

For the salaries of School Superintendents the sum of $87,500 was asked, this being the same as the estimate of last year. For corporate schools, salaries and similar expenses, the estimate was $527,359.47, against $432,082.25 last year, an increase of $95,277.24. For salaries of attending officers the same sum as needed last year was called for, namely, $33,200.

The lecture courses are estimated to be more expensive from the point of view of the cost of taking care of the crowds, &c., than from the payment of the lecturers proper. For salaries and fees for lectures the budget calls for $20,000, the same sum as last year. For the general expenses of conducting the lectures $38,060 was asked, this likewise being the same sum as used last year.

The new budget estimates $33,900 as the sum to be paid for the salaries of officers and clerks, a decrease of $3,100. For salaries of janitors, $467,416 is wanted, against $444,695 last year, an increase of $22,731. For the execution of the compulsory education laws $8,120, according to the committee, will be needed.

The question of the Principalship of Public School No. 171, at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, over which the School Board and the Board of Superintendents have locked horns, was referred last night to the Committee on Teachers for further investigation. The Principals refused to recede from their original nomination of Principal William J. O'Shea, while the School Board was evidently equally determined that Dr. John Dwyer should be chosen. Meanwhile the school continues without a Principal.

Examinations for Teacher's Licenses.

The examination of women applicants for licenses as Principals in elementary schools and of men and women applicants for licenses as heads of departments announced for Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Sept. 23, 25, and 27, will be held instead on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, Sept. 24, 26, and 27, at the hall of the Board of Education, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

MISS GALLAND AS A "STAR."

Production of "The Forest Lovers" at the Lyceum Theatre.

Miss Bertha Galland, who was last season the principal woman in the company associated with Mr. Hackett in the performance of "The Pride of Jennico," appeared as a "star" at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday night. She was received with cordiality by a large audience, and may be said to have achieved a personal success. The play chosen as the medium of her introduction as the head of a company was "The Forest Lovers." This is a dramatization of Maurice Hewlett's romance of the same title. It was originally made in five acts and ten tableaus by a Miss Clo Graves of London, and was refashioned for the American stage by Mr. A. E. Lancaster. This gentleman's labor consisted largely of reducing the ten tableaus to five, a merciful dispensation of stagecraft, for had this not been done the play might have lasted as long as a Wagnerian music drama. It was too long, as it stood, and it will have to be further curtailed.

No amount of cutting, however, will ever make a thoroughly good play of it. Readers of the romance may possibly interest themselves in comparing the play with its original, but plays must stand on their own feet, and so this one must be considered apart from the book. There is a vast quantity of plot and counterplot in "The Forest Lovers," and there is villainy to spare. The heroine, impersonated by Miss Galland, is a girl of seemingly low origin, of course, she turns out in the end to be noble—who is pursued most desperately by a hardened villain of the good old style, a mediaeval villain of grim aspect and black armor, which, by the way, does not belong to him. He is assisted by a female villain, in love with him, and armed with mysterious potions and disguises of the ancient type. Witchcraft is the trumped-up charge against the girl, who is abducted and saved with startling regularity. She is in one unending state of terror, and goes through the drama with a terrified, strained countenance, and never gets a chance to smile till the very end.

She is saved from trouble by a wonderful knight errant in beautiful armor and a red cloak. He goes about seeking women whose wrongs he may redress, and who marries the ragged maiden out of hand in order to preserve her from her persecutors. There is also a youthful page, who is in love with the maiden, and who does much to aid her in her troubles, finally giving his life for her. The period of the story is in the thirteenth century, and the country is England. The whole action is surrounded with an atmosphere of unreality. There is hardly a moment of conviction in the drama. The best is that in which the young wife repulses the amorous advances of her knightly husband, inflamed to passionate action by too free indulgence in wine at a banquet.

The five acts are filled with horrors. There are a combat, a chase with bloodhounds and a murder, not to speak of the continued fiendish machinations of the female villain, who even goes so far as to disguise herself as an Egyptian fortune teller, quite seriously accepted by the personages of the drama, though not by the audience. In short, the play is irrational and at times absurd. Some of its most important episodes almost provoke laughter. They would do so were it not for the sincerity and skill of Miss Galland.

She is an actress of pleasing appearance and ability. It would be idle flattery to say that she is a "star" in the old sense of that term, but she deserves her prominence much more than some of those now put before the public in large type. Her delineation of the innocence, purity, and devotion of the girl is well done, and the applause which she received on Tuesday night was fairly won. Mr. Stanford acted the knight errant in a simple, manly, unaffected style which gained him favor. Mr. Bangs, as the aged and foolish seneschal, showed the value of ripe experience in the theatre by his admirable impersonation. The other members of the cast were merely acceptable. The mounting of the play was beautiful.

Prosper Le Gai	Harry B. Stanford
Dom Galors De Born	George W. Barbier
Baron Blountford	Stephen Wright
Master Bembo	F. C. Bangs
Vincent	Mortimer Weldon
Father Bonnacord	James Otley
Matt o' the Moor	L. F. Morrison
Wolftooth	Rachel Crown
Rogerson	Richard Cochrane
Iseult	Bertha Galland
Maulfry	Rhoda Cameron
Lady Isabel	Margaret Bourne
The Abbess of Grace-Dieu	Blanche Weaver
Sister Angelica	Carrie Thatcher

BIG CONTRACT FOR COSTUMES.

"The Messenger Boy's" London Wardrobe Found Unsuitable for a New York Audience.

One of the largest hurry orders ever given by theatrical managers was finished yesterday by Simpson, Crawford & Simpson for Nixon & Zimmerman, who will produce "The Messenger Boy" at Daly's next Monday night. Nine days ago the managers decided that the costumes used in the London production of the musical comedy would not satisfy a New York audience.

A contract for making 350 costumes within ten days was made. In all nearly 400 persons were employed in making and fitting the garments. They worked day and night. Enough material to stock a small store was consumed. The cutters and designers worked directly from the drawings made by F. Richard Anderson.

The scenery of the production was also found unsuitable for the Daly stage. Walter Lawrence, the manager of the house, had to have the heavier parts cut in two and fitted with hinges to enable the stage hands to handle it.

Several American songs have also had to be interpolated, as the humor of the London lyrics was of the Punch order. The comedy, however, is still billed as a London Gaiety Theatre success.

MAUDE ADAMS'S REHEARSALS.

Charles Frohman Will Personally Direct Her Two New Plays and Her Tour.

Miss Maude Adams returns to the city today from the mountains and will meet the members of her company on the stage of the Knickerbocker Theatre. Rehearsals of her new plays begin at once. Miss Adams will appear this season in "Quality Street," a comedy by J. M. Barrie, and in "As You Like It." In the latter production she will play the part of Rosalind for the first time.

Charles Frohman will direct all of the rehearsals and travel with the company until Miss Adams appears in this city at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Nov. 11. Miss Adams's season opens in Toledo on Oct. 11. She is booked to appear in Detroit the week of Oct. 14, and in Baltimore the week of Oct. 21. Her company will number sixty persons.

MATINEE FOR AN ACTOR-AUTHOR.

Special Car to Carry New York Managers to a Philadelphia Show.

Leo J. Ditrichstein, the actor and playwright, has not been able to see his new play, "The Last Appeal," which is now running at the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, as he must appear nightly in New York at the Garrick Theatre in "Are You a Mason?" Henry B. Harris, the producer of the play, arranged to give a special matinee to-day for Mr. Ditrichstein's benefit. When Mr. Harris announced the performance so many managers expressed a desire to see the play that he chartered a private car and invited them all to be his guests.

The party will leave New York at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and return to the city at 7 o'clock this evening, so that Mr. Ditrichstein will not miss his performance and all the managers could be at their play houses before the doors open.

Crane Wrenches His Ankle.

William H. Crane slipped on the sidewalk in front of the Imperial Hotel about midnight yesterday and badly wrenched his right ankle. He was taken to The Players' Club by friends. His rehearsals of "David Harum" were discontinued. Mr. Crane does not think the accident will delay the opening of his season next Monday night.

ANOTHER AMERICAN PLAY "BOOED."

But "The Whirl of the Town" Is Likely to be a Success in London.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—"The Whirl of the Town," which George B. McLellan's company produced last night at the Century (late Adelphi) Theatre, met with a peculiar reception. The handsome new playhouse was crowded in every part. The catchy music, beautiful scenery, costumes, and clever acting of Henry E. Dixey and other members of the cast were evidently appreciated by every one except what seemed to be an organized opposition in the gallery, which invariably "booed" and hissed when the rest of the house applauded.

When the curtain finally fell this hostile demonstration was particularly noticeable, and the company wisely refused to take the call which a great majority of the audience wished to give them. Despite the opposition, however, the production was successful, and likely to take the fancy of Londoners. A long run would not surprise those best able to judge.

The Daily Chronicle, referring editorially to the reception accorded to "The Whirl of the Town" and to Mr. Gillette in "Sherlock Holmes," suggests that it is "a sign of a certain public resentment against the gradual American annexation of London theatres," and adds:

"We fancy London regards itself as sufficiently provided with American plays and players, and has found at last a dignified means of announcing its decision."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Lawrence Marsden has been engaged to stage "Home, Sweet Home," the rural play written by Edgar Smith, the librettist. Charles B. Hawkins will play the leading rôle in the production.

Mark E. Swan has written a play entitled "A Runaway Match," which M. W. Hanley & Son will produce this season.

Rose Coghlan has forsaken the vaudeville stage, and will appear in Charles Reade's comedy, "Peg Woffington," at the Grand Opera House next Monday night.

James K. Hackett began rehearsals yesterday of "A Chance Ambassador," a comedy by Edward E. Rose, which he will produce at Wallack's Theatre before the close of his engagement.

Helen Redmond will succeed Bertha Waltzinger in the part of Dolores in "Floradora" next Monday evening. Miss Waltzinger will join the road company.

The Dock Department Salaries.

The Civil Service Commission was served yesterday with an order signed by Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court in a matter affecting the salaries of city officials. The Dock Department raised the salary of James C. Daly to $2,500 a year for services as foreman of dockbuilders. The Civil Service Commission refused to certify to the pay rolls and claimed that the salary of $2,500 was in excess of that received by others in the department having similar duties. Justice Bischoff decided that a head of a city department has the right in his discretion to fix or advance the salary of an employe, providing the duties performed by him in his judgment merit the increase.

KAISER GREETS THE CZAR

The Two Emperors Meet on the Hohenzollern.

FOREIGN MINISTERS PRESENT

Czar and Kaiser Review German Fleet—Former Afterward Visits Four of the Warships.

HELA, Prussia, Sept. 11.—Emperor William and Emperor Nicholas met to-day on board the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern. The Kaiser put to sea at 7 o'clock in the morning in order to meet the Russian imperial yacht Standart, which brought the Czar to German waters. The Czarina, on the imperial yacht Pole Star, did not accompany the Standart, but went to Kiel. She will join the Czar later for the visit to France.

The meeting between the two Emperors was favored with perfect weather. The Hohenzollern, flying the German and Russian imperial standards at the main, welcomed the Standart with an imperial salute, which the Standart returned, both crews dressing ship, while the bands played the Russian and German national anthems.

Count Plateu, the Kaiser's aide, boarded the Standart to escort the Czar, who then went on board the Hohenzollern. The Kaiser received his imperial visitor at the gangway,, where the two monarchs embraced. They then inspected the guard of honor together, after which they retired to the quarterdeck. They remained in animated conversation until luncheon, at which the Czar sat on the right of the Kaiser and the Grand Duke Alexis on the left. The luncheon party included Count Lamsdorff, (the Russian Foreign Minister,) Count von Bülow, (the German Imperial Chancellor,) Count von Eisendecre, Baron Freedericke, Count von Schlieffen, Admiral von Hoffman, and Admiral von Tirpitz.

Just as the meal ended Hela was sighted. The German squadron was drawn up in double line, the vessels being decorated with bunting and the crews manning their sides. The Hohenzollern, with their imperial Majesties on the imperial bridge, steamed slowly between the lines, followed by the Standart and her escort. The two yachts anchored at the heads of the respective lines, after which the Admirals and principal officers of the German squadron went on board the Hohenzollern and were presented to the Czar.

Many private yachts and excursion steamers, decorated with flags, went to sea to meet the imperial flotilla, but they were all kept at a wide distance from the Hohenzollern and Standart.

DANZIG, Sept. 11.—It was late before the Standart was sighted by the Hohenzollern. The delay was due to some slight damage to the Russian imperial yacht, and it compelled a modification of the day's programme, the projected tactical evolutions of the German squadron being omitted.

The rule excluding from the manoeuvre waters all ships not belonging to the squadron was so rigidly enforced that when the Emperor Nicholas, with Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia and the officers of the Life Hussars on board, put to sea it was not allowed to approach the warships.

The German warships were drawn up in the bay south of Hela in the following order: In front was the flagship Kaiser Wilhelm II. In the first row were ships of the Imperial and Brandenburg types and cruisers, and in the second row vessels of the Saxony and Siegfried type.

It was 3:30 P. M. before the Czar and Kaiser reviewed the fleet. Emperor William, in the uniform of a Russian Admiral, stood at salute behind the Czar, who wore the uniform of a German Admiral. After the inspection the Russian Emperor visited the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Victoria Luise, Kurfurst Friedrich Wilhelm, and Kaiser Wilhelm II.

PARIS VISIT STILL UNCERTAIN.

No Official Notification that the Czar Will Go There.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Notwithstanding the positive assertions made in several newspapers that the Czar has decided to visit Paris on Sept. 20, the Foreign Office officials say they have received no official notification on the subject.

It is noteworthy that the official statement made at the Cabinet Council yesterday morning, while announcing that the final details of the receptions and fetes at Dunkirk, Compiègne, and Rheims had been settled, did not mention a Paris programme for Sept. 20, which therefore remains, according to present plans, a day of repose, with a dinner to be given by President Loubet and a performance at a theatre in the evening.

Sailor's Suicide on the Hohenzollern.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—A sailor on board the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern shot himself dead with a revolver to-day. The body was conveyed to Danzig.

The Czarina Arrives at Kiel.

KIEL, Sept. 11.—The imperial Russian yacht Pole Star, with the Czarina and her children on board, has arrived here.

PLOT TO KILL CHAMBERLAIN?

Strange Story Told by Frenchman Charged in London with Murder of Herman Jung, Noted Socialist.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Martial Faugeron, a Frenchman, who was charged yesterday at the Clerkenwell Police Court with the murder of Herman Jung, an old jeweler of Clerkenwell about ten days ago, told a remarkable story of a plot to kill the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary.

Faugeron said he had been the recipient of small loans from Jung. The day of the murder Jung summoned him to his shop, where they discussed the misery caused by the South African war, for which Jung declared Mr. Chamberlain was responsible. Jung then told Faugeron that if he could kill Mr. Chamberlain he, (Jung,) through intermediaries, would guarantee him a fortune. Jung offered him £10 to buy good clothes in order to enable him to approach his victim.

Faugeron says he refused; that Jung declared he should not leave the shop alive, and then picked up a heavy iron, rushed at Faugeron and felled him to the ground. Faugeron thereupon drew a knife and stabbed his assailant in the neck.

The prisoner, who signed the foregoing statement, was committed for trial.

Jung was a noted Socialist, the last survivor of the group of which Karl Marx was a member. This group formed the Red Internationale in London in 1864. In spite of Jung's reputation of earlier years of being a violent and desperate Red, personally he was a quiet and skillful organizer, and was never specially connected with any of the acts of violence in which his reputed disciples were involved.

LORD ANGLESEY ROBBED.

He Loses Jewels Valued at $150,000—Robbery Took Place at a London Hotel.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Marquis of Anglesey has been robbed of jewels valued at £30,000.

The jewels were taken from a room at Walsingham House, Piccadilly, while the Marquis was at the theatre yesterday evening.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of a Frenchman named Gault on suspicion of being the thief. Gault, who disappeared to-day, had been in the service of the Marquis only three weeks. He obtained access to the room where the jewels were kept.

Empress Frederick's Alleged Marriage.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Dowager Empress Frederick's relations with Count Seckendorff, the Grand Marshal of her Court, had been the subject of international gossip long before her death. It had been frequently said that she was married to the Count. Truth to-day makes the following unqualified statement concerning her will: "The fact has transpired that there is a legacy of three million marks (£150,000) to Count Seckendorff with whom her late Majesty is alleged to have contracted a morganatic marriage."

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting Begins at Glasgow—Some of the Important Papers to be Read.

GLASGOW, Sept. 11.—The annual meeting of the British Association began here to-day.

The annual meeting of the British Association is the most important event of the year in connection with scientific research in the United Kingdom. The meetings are held in different provincial cities each year, and once or twice the association has gone to some city outside the United Kingdom, but it never meets in London. The President is invariably a man famous for his scientific attainments. This year he is Prof. Arthur W. Rücker, Professor of Physics at the Royal College of Science, London. The address of the President usually reviews the world's advance in scientific knowledge for the year. Occasionally some special subject is chosen. This is the case this year, when Prof. Rücker has chosen for his subject the action of molecular forces.

For the meeting this year the buildings of Glasgow University have been lent to the association, and special arrangements have been made by the authorities of the Glasgow Exhibition to entertain the visitors, who number about 2,000.

It is not anticipated, though sometimes there are surprises for the association, that any extraordinary scientific discovery will be announced at any of this year's meetings, but the leading scientists of the United Kingdom have prepared papers to be read before the various sections, and the meeting promises to be quite up to the average in interest. A considerable innovation this year is the formation of an educational science section. This divides the association into eleven sections, the others being those for mathematics and physics, chemistry, geology, zoology, geography, economic science and statistics, engineering, anthropology, physiology, and botany.

Several Americans are to read papers, one of them being Prof. Alleyne Ireland of Chicago University, who will deal with "The Geographical Limits of Popular Governments." Dr. Robert Bell, Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, sends a paper upon "The Topography and Physical Features of Northern Ontario." The Canadian Ethnographic Service also sends a report.

Lord Kelvin will read a paper on "The Amount of Matter in Inter-Stellar Space," Sir Archibald Geikie, the famous geologist, will describe an erect tree entombed in basalt in the Isle of Mull, and Capt. E. W. Creak, Royal Navy, will exhibit new instruments for magnetic research on board ship, which are to be used by the National Antarctic Expedition.

A paper of peculiar interest to Americans will be one to be read by Sir Robert Griffen, President of the Economic Science and Statistics Section. He will discuss "The Increase of Population in the Last Century, Especially With Regard to the United States," commenting at length upon the changed relations of European countries to the United States in consequence of the differences in the increase of their populations and the growing dependence of countries upon supplies of food imported over the sea.

One of the distinguished scientists who will be present is Prof. Joji Satcuria of the Imperial University at Tokio, Japan.

THE FIGHTING IN ARMENIA.

Belief that Reports Given Out in Constantinople Indicate More Massacres.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10.—Fifty Armenian revolutionists, according to Turkish reports, recently set fire to the Mussulman quarters at Mush, Turkish Armenia, where fighting afterward occurred, the Armenians retiring toward Sassoun. It is also reported that Armenians and Turks on Sept. 3 blew up the barracks at Sassoun, where 3,000 troops were stationed, and that a state of panic prevailed there in consequence.

Such Turkish reports have previously been forerunners of massacres of Armenians, and it is generally apprehended by non-Mussulmans here that massacres have already taken place.

Asks Powers to Intervene in Armenia.

GLASGOW, Sept. 11.—The Peace Conference to-day passed a resolution urging the Governments which are signatories of the Berlin treaty to convene a conference for the purpose of settling the Armenian question.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Reply to Bishop of London's Letter Hoping that Anglicans and Methodists May One Day Be United.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Bishop of London having expressed the hope, in a message to the Ecumenical Methodist Conference, that the Methodists would some day be united with the Anglican Church, the conference to-day decided to send a reply to the effect that, as no constituted authority of the Church of England had expressed willingness to recognize the validity of the ministry and sacraments of the Methodists, a movement toward a corporate union would be an acknowledgment by the Methodists of their inferiority. The conference, however, said it wished the Churches to co-operate in all good works.

The Statistical Committee of the conference reported that there were 24,899,421 adherents of Methodism in the world and £60,000,000 worth of Methodist property.

TWO BOER DEFEATS.

Van der Merwe, Scheeper's Lieutenant, Killed—Van Tonder and De la Rey Driven from Strong Position.

MATJES FONTEIN, Cape Colony, Sept. 11.—Col. Crabbe surprised the camp of Van der Merwe, the most trusted lieutenant of Commandant Scheeper, killed him and another Boer, and made prisoners of thirty-seven out of the 100 men under Van der Merwe's command.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Lord Kitchener reports to the War Office from Pretoria as follows:

"Methuen engaged Van Tonder and De la Rey in Great Maries Valley Sept. 6 and Sept. 8, driving them from a strong position Sept. 8. The Boers left six dead Sept. 6 and twelve Sept. 8. Forty-one prisoners were captured."

THE CASE OF C. LILLY WHITE.

United States to Support His Claim Against Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—J. A. Barratt, an American lawyer, has been retained by Charles Lilly White, the naturalized American citizen who was arrested in New Zealand in November last and arrived in England in June, charged with being Arthur Blatch, accused of murder, robbery, and arson at Colchester in 1893. White was subsequently released, all the witnesses failing to identify him.

Mr. Barratt stated to-day that the United States Government had finally decided to take up the case, and that United States Ambassador Choate would shortly present a petition asking the British Government to give damages to White for his arrest.

BRITISH UNIONS' COUNTER MOVE.

Make Plans to Invest Their Funds in Some Continental Country.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A delegate of the Trades Union Congress will visit European capitals in order to ascertain what country affords the safest protection for investing the funds of the unions in foreign securities.

This is the result of the decision of the House of Lords in the Taff Vale case, holding the unions liable for damages to employers of labor.

Funeral of Dr. Von Miquel.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Sept. 11.—The funeral of Dr. von Miquel, ex-Prussian Minister of Finance, took place here to-day in the presence of great crowds. The ceremony, which was very impressive, included a long procession, consisting of the Veterans' Association, rifle clubs, Foresters, and similar bodies. Baron von Rheinbaben represented Emperor William and Dr. Schoenstedt represented the Prussian Ministry. Many military officers and municipal officials were present. The oration at the grave was delivered by Dr. Bennigoer, one of the leaders of the National Liberal Party in the Reichstag. The Emperor and Empress sent wreaths.

For Chilean Minister at Washington.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 11.—Don Joaquin Walker Martinez has been nominated as Minister of Chile at Washington.

VENEZUELAN TROOPS READY TO ATTACK

Bombardment of La Hacha by Navy Said to be On.

If Venezuelans Are Successful in Engagement Their Numbers Will Be Largely Increased by Colombian Liberals.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Sept. 11.—The French cruiser Suchet, which left Porto Colombia, near Barranquilla, Sept. 5, arrived here yesterday. On her way here she stopped at La Hacha, Colombia, a town at the mouth of the Rio Hacha, on the west side of the Guajira Peninsula, about 100 miles northwest of Maracaibo. The Suchet brings a report that the steamer Alexandre Bixio landed a thousand Colombian troops from Barranquilla and Cartagena at La Hacha Sept. 9. The Venezuelan gunboats Zumbador and Miranda and two others were off La Hacha. They were visible from the town, the inhabitants of which daily expected Venezuelan troops to be landed at or near La Hacha. The Colombian troops there were awaiting an attack. Within the last week the Colombians at La Hacha have received considerable reinforcements.

The Colombian gunboat General Pinzon was seen Sept. 9 off La Hacha, where she landed 450 Colombian troops on Sept. 1, but immediately upon the arrival of the four Venezuelan gunboats the Pinzon put about and steamed away. The officers of the Suchet believe that fighting is likely to occur at La Hacha.

The French steamer Versailles and the German steamer Ascania were both at Porto Colombia Sept. 5. Their Captains were approached by the Colombian authorities with a proposition to transport 700 troops to La Hacha. The Versailles asked for $5,000 in gold and the Ascania wanted $10,000 in gold. The Colombians were unable to pay the amounts demanded. The Alexandre Bixio later conveyed the troops.

The cable between Maracaibo and Curacao is broken. Maracaibo communicates with Caracas only over the Government telegraph line, which the public cannot use. Nevertheless it is learned on excellent authority that an expedition, composed of 1,000 Venezuelan troops, under Davila, the Venezuelan leader, which left Porto Cabello three weeks ago, bound for Maracaibo, and left Maracaibo Sept. 4 on three schooners, towed by a small steamer, has safely landed on the Colombian coast at a spot a few miles northeast of La Hacha, and that a second expedition, under the leadership of a Colombian named Castillo, composed of Colombian Liberals and Venezuelan sympathizers, left Maracaibo overland, bound for La Hacha. To-day's present whereabouts or expected destination of the latter expedition are unknown, but sufficient time has elapsed since its departure to bring the expedition near La Hacha.

The Davila and Castillo expeditions together number about 1,500 troops, to which should be added about 1,500 Colombian Liberals, more or less well armed.

If a Colombian-Venezuelan engagement occurs in the vicinity of La Hacha, and the Venezuelans are successful, it will give the latter access to a stretch of Colombian territory in Santa Marthe Province, wholly Liberal in sympathy and therefore favoring the Venezuelan Liberals, and will permit the Venezuelans to approach the Colombians at San Cristobal and Cucuta, frontier points, from the rear. Should the Venezuelans succeed at La Hacha, it is believed that their numbers will be largely increased by Colombian Liberals.

Venezuela has established a temporary naval base at San Carlos, not far from the entrance to Maracaibo Harbor, where the Government has stored provisions, arms, and about eight hundred tons of coal.

The only communication between La Hacha, Maracaibo, and Curacao is by courier between La Hacha and Maracaibo.

The Suchet brought the French Consul and some twenty-eight Frenchmen from La Hacha to Willemstad.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 11.—The passengers of the British steamer William Cliff, which arrived here to-day from Colon, report that on Monday last, in anticipation of a serious attack on the part of the rebels, the stores there were closed, the streets were patrolled by soldiers, martial law was strictly enforced, and the people were not allowed to discuss the situation. The officers of the steamer say that, so far as they could gather, the sympathy of most of the people was with the rebels and the countries assisting them.

Prince Ypsilanti and Baron von Goellintz, Germans, were passengers on board the steamer. They are on their way from Valparaiso to New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Minister Bowen, at Caracas, has reported to the Navy Department that it was rumored there that the Venezuelan Navy had joined the Colombian vessels in an attack on the Rio Hacha. This is in confirmation of the report received by the Colombian Legation here. United States Consul Malmros, at Colon, also cables a confirmation of Commander Sargent's report as to the presence of a few filibusters on Provisions Island, near Bocas del Toro.

The Navy Department has received a report by mail from Commander Sargent of the Machias, dated Sept. 2, which is in line with his cable report concerning conditions in South America. He says there is no danger to American interests, but that a bad condition of affairs exists in Colombia and Venezuela. He goes into details of the insurrections and the bitter feeling existing between Colombians and Venezuelans.

CONSCRIPTION IN VENEZUELA.

Laborers from Fourteen to Sixty Being Impressed for Army Service.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Sept. 11.—The steamer Maracaibo, which arrived here to-day from Venezuelan waters, reports that all Venezuelan laborers from fourteen to sixty years of age have been impressed into the army; that the Maracaibo Bay and other steamers have been taken into the Government service, and that all horses and mules have been seized. The prisons are filled, and merely to discuss the question of war is an offense punishable by imprisonment. A number of Venezuelans who had booked passage for the north were not allowed to sail. Two barges, towed by the former American tug Augusta, left Maracaibo Sept. 4 for Rio Hacha.

C. T. Bienel, a coffee buyer, reports that when he left Venezuelan territory there was no fighting, although President Castro had sent men to aid the Colombian rebels. Venezuela was then quiet, and Americans throughout the country were respected.

The Chicago at Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 11.—The United States cruiser Chicago has arrived here. She will sail for Genoa to-morrow, and will there await the arrival of the Nashville and Albany.

MR. BROOKFIELD'S PURPOSE.

His Republican Organization Determined to Bring About Direct Nominations by Voters.

The Committee of Seventy-five appointed by the Republican organization of the County of New York will meet in Lyric Hall, on Sixth Avenue, near Forty-first Street, early next week. Concerning the purposes of the organization William Brookfield, the Chairman, said yesterday:

"Our organization will favor direct nominations by the people at the primaries. The idea is a good one, and is growing in favor everywhere. Already we have received the commendation of such men as ex-Congressman Theodore Pomeroy, who was the law partner of William H. Seward, and of County Judge Underwood of Cayuga, and others.

"The scheme has worked well in Wisconsin. Having it in operation in New York we can dispense with bosses and with the so-called leaders who say 'I represent the Irish,' 'I represent the Germans,' 'I am the Greater New York Democracy,' or 'I am the city Democracy.' Of course, we need time, but we will get there eventually."

CITIZENS' UNION'S WORK.

Members of the Citizens' Union in the boroughs comprising the Greater New York met last night to consider the selection of candidates for Members of Assembly and Aldermen.

No nominations were made. In many districts conference committees were appointed and in all of them resolutions were adopted pledging the support of members of the Union to the strongest anti-Tammany candidate in any district.

All conventions adjourned until two days after the city convention of the Citizens' Union.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There is a regular rush from Newport and Bar Harbor, and each day there are more arrivals in town from the different watering places. This afternoon at Newport will take place the wedding of Mrs. Gwendolyn King and E. Maitland Armstrong. The ceremony will take place at Trinity Church, and the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone will officiate. There will be a reception afterward at the home of Mrs. David King, the bride's mother.

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A quiet wedding, which took place on Tuesday, at Sound Beach, Conn., was that of Miss Marion Lee, the younger daughter of J. Bowers Lee, and Dr. R. Ewell Brown of this city. Owing to Miss Lee being in mourning, none but the immediate family was present. The engagement was announced last Spring. Miss Lee's mother was a Miss Hoyt and the sister of Mrs. Charles Francklyn. She died about two years ago. The elder Miss Lee married Ralph G. Miller. The Hoyt family mansion was at 94 Fifth Avenue. W. S. Hoyt, who is William K. Vanderbilt's private secretary, is a member of the same family.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay will be among the last to return from Newport and will be at their cottage at Roslyn for some time. John Mackay, who sailed this week from Liverpool, will visit them.

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Mrs. Douglas Robinson returned yesterday from the Adirondacks to her Madison Avenue residence. She had been at a camp about forty miles from North Creek, where she left her sister-in-law, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. Vice President Roosevelt had intended to meet Mrs. Roosevelt and his sister, Mrs. Robinson, in New York to-day, but owing to the attempted assassination of the President the plan was abandoned.

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Miss Lillian Proctor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harley T. Proctor, and Fritz W. Hoeninghaus are to be married at Ashton Fields, the country place of the Proctors at Williamstown, Mass., on Saturday next. The best man is to be William W. Heaton and the ushers selected will be Henry S. Kip, William and Rodney Proctor, William H. Corbett, J. Allison Kelly, Alexander S. Cochran. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dudley Ward Proctor, assisted by the Rev. J. F. Carter.

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On Saturday, Oct. 5, the wedding of Miss Maude Applegate and Douglas Bushnell will be celebrated at Morristown, N. J. Miss Applegate is the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Applegate of Newburg, N. Y., and Mr. Bushnell is the son of Mrs. Robert G. Bushnell of Morristown. Mr. Bushnell's best man is to be Fritz Keasbey and the ushers selected are Henry Bushnell, Ray Applegate, Charles C. Egbert, and Edwin F. Randolph.

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Miss Lydia Emmet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amory Elliot of Boston, is to be married to Alfred Codman on Monday next at Nahant, Mass.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., have been in town for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt have left for the mountains, and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt are visiting Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane at Lenox. There are rumors—which, however, have not been confirmed—that William K. Vanderbilt will purchase an estate at Poughkeepsie-on-the-Hudson.

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The Oceanic, which came into her dock yesterday, had a large contingent of well-known people on board back from a Summer abroad, and the pier was crowded with friends to greet them. Col. William Jay, Mrs. Jay, and Miss Jay, who have been at Aix-les-Bains, were among these. Others were Mrs. Warren Leland, Jefferson Levy, Col. John J. McCook, Mrs. McCook, and the Misses McCook, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. McLean, Commodore Phipps Hornby of the Royal Navy, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, who have been touring Europe in a motor car and who are going to their country seat at White Plains for the Autumn; J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Miss Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, who have been abroad since April and who will go to their country house on the Hudson; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Tevis of California, Mr. and Mrs. Clein Studebaker, Robert R. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Murray A. Potter, Mrs. F. G. Villard, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Whitehouse, Mrs. M. A. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Horwitz of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hoyt, Louis H. Junod, W. E. Remington, and Melton Prior.

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Mr. and Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie are at Stonehurst, their Staatsburg cottage, and Miss Ruth Morgan, Mrs. Norrie's sister, is with them.

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Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge and Miss Grace Dodge are at Greystone, their country home at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jennings are at their Oyster Bay cottage, Burrwood. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore are at Westbury, L. I.

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All entertainments at Bar Harbor have been stopped owing to the shooting of President McKinley. It was arranged that two more dances were to have been given at the Kebo Valley Club and one at the Malvern, but there will be no more this season. Should the reports from Buffalo continue favorable, there will be dances arranged at Ardsley for every Saturday evening.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 11.—It was not very lively in Newport society to-day. The heavy rain of the early morning put the tennis courts in such a condition that play was impossible during the entire day. The Guardabassi-Gregory recital at the Casino Theatre gave the society people something to attend during the noon hour, there were several luncheons and receptions during the afternoon, and Bellevue and Ocean Avenues were well filled during the driving hour. In the evening there were a number of dinners, and the performances at the Opera House and Freebody Park were well attended by the Summer residents.

Mrs. William T. Bull gave her usual Wednesday afternoon at home, at which Dorrington Kendal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, the well-known English actors, sang a number of comic songs, which were very cordially received. Mrs. J. Hude Beekman gave an afternoon tea, and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. William E. Carter, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave luncheons. To-night ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll gave a dinner at the Leyba cottage, on Rhode Island Avenue, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan gave a dinner at the Davis chalet, and Mr. Hugh D. Auchicloss and Mrs. N. Devereaux Clapp entertained at dinner at their cottages.

Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold Haven have closed their Newport house and gone to Lenox.

Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright is the guest of Mrs. J. P. Kernochan at her villa, Sea View, on Ochre Point.

Miss Amlia Townsend, who has recently returned from Europe, is the guest of Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop at the Fearing villa, on Narragansett Avenue.

Col. E. De V. Morrell and Mrs. Addison Cammack will close their cottages this week.

A very enjoyable recital was given at the Casino Theatre this noon by Francesco Maria Guardabassi and Heathe Gregory, assisted by the Misses Kieckhoefer. The theatre was well filled with the Summer residents, and the entertainment was thoroughly enjoyed.

The patronesses were Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Frederick Bell, Mrs. C. H. Berryman, Mrs. C. L. Best, Mrs. W. L. Bull, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Miss De Barril, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, Mrs. J. Amory Codmann, Mrs. J. R. Drexel, Mrs. F. H. Benedict, Mrs. S. H. Elliott, Mrs. S. Barton French, Mrs. Robert I. Gammell, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. Harriman, Mrs. C. F. Hoffman, Jr., Mrs. D. H. Hostetter, Mrs. S. S. Howland, Mrs. T. R. Hunter, Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. L. C. Ledyard, Miss Leary, Miss McAllister, Mrs. John J. Mason, Mrs. J. C. Mallery, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. C. H. Mackay, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Mrs. S. D. Schenck, Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, and Mrs. George Widener.

William H. Leavitt, the young artist, who was thrown from Gen. Wheeler's horse Tuesday afternoon, is not so severely injured as it was at first feared. His physicians made a thorough examination to-day and found that the brain had not been affected and that his injuries, while of a serious character, are not such as to cause alarm.

PLOT AGAINST CANADA'S ROYAL VISITORS?

Mayor of Montreal Receives Letter Purporting to Betray Anarchist Designs on Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Sept. 11.—Mayor Prefontaine to-day received a letter purporting to reveal a plot against the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.

It was written in Italian, and was apparently written by a person of poor education. The signature was deciphered as Giovanni Cabbion. The writer said he had information that twelve Anarchists from Paterson, N. J., were in the city and had a plot to kill the royal party by means of a bomb on their leaving the Place Viger Station.

The writer says he does not want the Italian name any further besmirched, and besides, he protests that he has become a loyal British subject, and deems it his duty to inform the police. The letter which is about twelve pages long, was translated and given to the police, who discredit it. However, every precaution will be taken. The police know of a lodge of Anarchists in Montreal, consisting of Swiss, Poles, Russians, and a few Germans. Some of these when interviewed severely condemned the attempt to kill President McKinley.

ANOTHER SEPTEMBER BRIDE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 11.—The wedding of Miss Gwendolin, daughter of Mrs. David King, to Edward Maitland Armstrong of New York will take place to-morrow noon at Trinity Church, the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, rector of the church, officiating. The bride will be given away by her mother and will be attended by six bridesmaids, Miss Landon Rives, Miss Mabel Pomeroy, Miss Una Soley, Miss Marion Rogers, Miss Romola Dahlgren, and Miss Armstrong, sister of the bridegroom. The best man will be John Hill Prentice of New York, and the ushers will be Arthur O. Choate, Richard L. Morris, William M. Benjamin, James M. A. Darrach, Roger H. Bacon, Philip G. Birckhead, Philip King, and Noel Armstrong, brother of the bridegroom. A large number of invitations have been issued for the church and for the reception at Kingscote, the residence of the bride's mother on Bellevue Avenue.

The bride's family is well known in Newport, Miss King's grandfather having been the late Dr. Davis King, for many years the leading physician in the city, and her great uncles the late Edward King and William H. King, over whose millions there was a long contest in the courts. On her mother's side she is related to the Rivaces, who for many years have held a prominent place in social circles in New York and Newport. The bridegroom is of a well-known New York family.

Thompson—Mitchell.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 11.—Mrs. Joanna W. C. Mitchell, widow of George L. Mitchell of 52 South Grove Street, and Prof. Amos H. Thompson, Principal of the University School and a resident of this city, were quietly married at the residence of Mrs. Mitchell yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. James M. Ludlow, pastor of the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, East Orange, assisted by the Rev. Ambrose White Vernon, pastor of the Grove Street Congregational Church, East Orange. The bride, who was attended by her sons, Louis G. Mitchell of Gravesend Beach, L. I., and George Louis Mitchell of East Orange. Col. George Thompson of Brooklyn, who achieved his rank in the civil war, was his brother's best man.

Mrs. Thompson is the youngest daughter of Isaac Collins of Bloomfield, who was a son of John Collins, who came from Donegal, County Ballyshannon, Ireland, in 1774. John Collins was one of those who joined "Mad Anthony" Wayne in his forlorn hope against Stony Point, and he is said to have been the first to scale the parapet. Mrs. Thompson is a prominent member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

IN THE SHOPS.

It is the flood tide for hats, and every day shows something new—some hats that are very charming, others unattractive and apparently lacking that peculiar quality called style, though it is probable that all find admirers. Certainly some hats are very lovely. One flower hat is something of a turban shape, made entirely of rich dark violets, with a bunch of red geranium blossoms with their green leaves at one side. Could anything be more becoming to the woman whom it exactly suited?

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But that is nothing as far as originality in hats goes in comparison with another, a rather high-crowned broad-brimmed hat of black velvet with the last thing in the world that any one would expect draped over the broad rim concealing entirely the velvet—a very pale cloth in full loose folds, leaving the black crown exposed, and for trimming—another anomaly—a long spray of white roses, with their leaves tacked lightly upon the top of the cloth. The under side of the rim next the face shows the black velvet.

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A simple black velvet hat has a pastoral appearance, a soft crown, and close around it a wreath of big pink roses—nothing else.

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Something after the same style, but a much more impressive piece of millinery, is a big pink velvet hat, the palest and most delicate shade of the velvet, the crown and broad rim shirred and around the former a wreath of pink roses carried over the rim at one side, where it lifts a little, filling in the side. This hat has various dips in the rim here and there, and is very charming.

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A peculiar hat is of black velvet combined with white chiffon and white ostrich feathers. The entire upper part of the hat is of the velvet and under the rim—one must look well under it to see—there is a soft facing of chiffon and at the back on the left side the plumes fall over the hair.

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There is a tendency to have the centre of gravity of the new hats in the front. They tip down over the face and are trimmed to form high wings at the sides, or the trimming, whatever it may be, begins at the front and is carried back evenly on either side. One of the hats of this style is quite high at one side, showing a deep facing of sable fur on the rim, and falling over the hat to the back on the right side are white ostrich plumes, while on the left side, where there is also a fur-faced rim, there are soft folds of white chiffon draped inside.

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Another hat which is like this has in place of the sable chinchilla a similar arrangement of chiffon and ostrich plumes.

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Another peculiar and at the same time exceedingly stylish hat is made of a deep Oxford gray. This is something after the shape of the English walking hat. The crown of the hat is plain and of velvet in the Oxford shade, and there is covering the whole rim of the hat and carried up high on the two sides a draping of Oxford gray. Camel's haircloth and velvet are frequently combined this year. On the top of the crowd of the hat at either side, well to the back, are two dahlias, one white and the other a heliotrope, and this combined with the dark gray is charming.

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But here is another hat which is more attractive still. It is a wide-rimmed, low-crowned hat, almost a flat, of heliotrope felt, a band of the velvet around the crown and carried down out to the edge of the rim at both front and back, running over to the under side, which is draped with velvet the shade of the hat. It is all very simple, and there is one unique feature to it, a narrow band of the peacock-colored impeyan feathers passing around on the edge of the rim almost encircling the hat. This line of strong coloring gives character to the hat.

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There are bands and loops and ends on the children's hats, always a good style for them, and something a little different is to be found in the long white sashes, or scarfs with striped ends in color, hanging well down in the back.

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But the all-black hats are always charming for children. Their little faces beneath them have the appearance of delicate flowers. "It makes no difference what the style is," said a woman in one of the shops yesterday, "I always like black better than anything else for children." A delicate, dark-eyed, rather pale little girl was trying on one of the black hats at the time, and the result was delightful. She was a picture in the big hat. It was a plain hat, a black beaver, rather a high crown and plain wide rim, two bands of black silk, narrow folds, around the crown of the hat, which in front was finished with a black silk bow with a buckle in the centre. At one side, lying flat on the rim of the hat, spreading out to its greatest dimensions, was a black wing extending a little beyond the edge of the rim. It was simple yet stylish.

VIOLINIST CORDES DEAD.

Prominent Musician Succumbs Suddenly to Paralysis.

Leonard Cordes, once a well-known violinist, died early yesterday morning at his apartments, at 321 East Eighty-eighth Street. Mr. Cordes was seventy-two years of age and was the leading violinist of a number of the most prominent orchestras in the country. He was also well known as a teacher for many years, and his son George, who died a few years ago, was for a number of years prominent in the orchestra at Harrigan & Hart's Theatre.

Mr. Cordes had been ill for about two and a half years with paralysis of the throat. He had not seen his physician for several days, and yesterday morning, after a sudden attack, died before the physician could reach his bedside. Cordes was a member of the Musicians' Mutual Protective Union and the Aschenbroedel.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Rev. Dr. William McDonald.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—The Rev. Dr. William McDonald, a prominent Methodist clergyman, evangelist, and author, died this morning at his home in Somerville. He was taken ill on Thursday, Aug. 29, and sank steadily.

Dr. McDonald was born in Belmont, Waldo County, Me., March 1, 1820. In 1838 he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1840 was granted a license to preach and took a circuit. In the Summer of 1835 he went West, and preached in Minneapolis, when there were not more than 500 people in the town.

He returned East and was elected a member and Vice President of the National Camp Meeting Association. He held the office of Vice President in the association till sixteen years later, when, on the death of the Rev. J. S. Inskip, he was made President, which office he held for ten years. In connection with the association Dr. McDonald entered upon evangelical work in 1870. In company with Mr. Inskip he visited California. They took with them a mammoth canvas tent, large enough to hold 5,000 people, and pitched it successively in Sacramento, Santa Clara, and San Francisco. During the years that followed meetings were held in twenty-one States of the Union.

Dr. McDonald visited England twice and extended his travels half way round the world.

In 1870 he was chosen the first editor of The Advocate of Holiness, a paper which he originated and which was published first in Boston, then in Philadelphia, and finally in Boston again. The paper was changed into a weekly and renamed The Christian Witness, and is now published in Chicago. Dr. McDonald continued as the editor for twenty-five years, but during that time preached several years at different times.

Horace F. Burroughs.

Horace F. Burroughs, one of the

NONES PAID FOR HIMSELF

Three-Year-Old Won His Purchase Price for New Owner.

BLUES LED FROM END TO END

Colt Had an Easy Victory in the September at Sheepshead Bay—Stake Race for Belmont.

With the track deep in thin mud that splashed free as water, an unusually promising programme was cut down to skeleton proportions at the Sheepshead Bay race course yesterday, the condition of the going causing trainers and owners to be more than ordinarily cautious, while even with the light fields left the betting element went at the daily task of picking winners with a timidity that left much spare time on the hands of the bookmakers. The attendance was proportionate to the racing, and, though the weather was rather pleasant in spite of the gloom, the smallest crowd of the meeting witnessed the sport.

Two stake events were on the programme, but after the withdrawals had been made both of these were excelled in interest by the last race of the afternoon, a handicap at one mile and a quarter on the turf course, for which five of the eight horses named to start answered the call to the post, with Nones the favorite, Terminus the second choice, and Knight of Rhodes and Louisville the next best backed. The contest was something of a puzzle to the betting element because of the presence of both Nones and Knight of Rhodes in it. Just before the race Nones was sold by Thomas Hitchcock to P. Ryan, a Chicago speculator, who recently has attracted attention as a turf plunger.

While Nones was favorite, it was common gossip that the Hitchcock trainer, W. P. Burch, was confident he could beat Nones with Knight of Rhodes. Regardless of all that was said on that point, the new owner of Nones kept his horse in the place of first choice by backing him heavily, and though the price he paid for the colt was not made public, Ryan was credited with saying after the race that he had made Nones pay for himself in the first start under the Ryan colors. Nones again was handicapped very light, but at that had a hard struggle to get to the winning post a scant length before the fast Western mare Louisville, who raced out in front all the way, hanging on with Knight of Rhodes as long as that horse lasted as pacemaker, and then going on with Nones when he moved to the lead through the last quarter of a mile. Nones and Louisville were hard ridden under whip and spur, while Terminus closed fast from back in the rear, any one of the three having a chance to win until they reached the finish, where Nones was first by a little less than a length. Louisville lasted just long enough to beat out Terminus for second money.

For the September Stakes of three-year-olds only three horses ran, Blues with the top weight, 126 pounds, starting the favorite, and carrying a big commission for the Fleischmann and Farrell Stables. Monarka was nearly as well backed by the Western horsemen. Monarka seemed at a disadvantage in the slushy going, however, and could never make Blues extend himself, the Farrell colt going to the front at the fall of the flag, and racing in front from end to end, winning finally, pulled up to a canter, by five lengths, while Monarka beat Autolight by nearly a furlong for second place. Monarka pulled up very lame.

The withdrawals left in only three of the original entries for the Autumn Stakes, but the addition of Setauket made four runners, with August Belmont's Leonid the post favorite. Major Daingerfield was the first away, but in the first furlong Leonid went to him, and, drawing out to the front, at the quarter pole led for the remainder of the distance, with Major Daingerfield second all the way, Daingerfield, finishing second, a length behind Leonid, Setauket easily second by a length from Blues, Fair Knight third, five lengths further back.

The fifth event produced a great surprise, James Galway's Belvino at odds of 40 to 1 in this race jumping out in the lead, and after Locket had raced alongside him for a half mile, drawing far enough away from the others to win by a length from the favorite Utopian, who ran much the best horse in the race. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, selling allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. W. A. Chanler's Gold Braid, b. f., by Gold Crest-Madelaine, 105 pounds, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a length; Thomas Monahan's Cassville, ch. c., 97, (Rice,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a length from W. H. Sealey's Rocky, b. c., 102, (Booker.) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:09 2-5. Shandonfield, Cast Iron, Major Tenny, Nissequague, Batyah, Electress, Hot, Tact, Joe McGovern, and Ohio Girl also ran. Value to winner, $650. Gold Braid, Cast Iron, and Electress equal favorites at 5 to 1 and 2 to 1 each. Winner trained by W. P. Burch.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs on the main track. Ryer & McGuire's Bowen, b. c., 3 years, by Waneekus-Hindoogam, 102 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 7 and even, won handily by two lengths; M. Van Prag & Co.'s Barbara Frietchie, b. f., 3, 94, (J. Daly,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by three parts of a length from G. Bruns & Co.'s Alfred Vargrave, b. c., 4, 109, (Wonderly.) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:41 1-5. Pincher, Hammock, Malster, Disturber, Lee King, and Himself also ran. Value to the winner, $770. Bowen always the favorite. Winner trained by owners.

THIRD RACE.—The Autumn Stakes of $3,000 guaranteed, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; last six furlongs of the new Futurity course. August Belmont's Leonid, ch. c., by Hastings-Leopoldina, 108 pounds, (O'Connor,) even and 1 to 3, won easily by a length; F. C. McLewee's Major Daingerfield, blk. c., by Handspring-Mon Droit, 108, (T. Burns,) 7 to 2 and 4 to 5, second by five lengths from the Setauket Stable's Setauket, br. c., by Lord Hartington-Mary Greenwood, 114, (McCue,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Par Excellence also ran. Value to the winner, $2,500. Leonid always the favorite. Winner trained by John J. Hyland.

FOURTH RACE.—The September Stakes, for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and three furlongs. Frank Farrell's Blues, b. c., by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 126 pounds, (Shaw,) even and out, won easily, pulling up, by five lengths; T. C. McDowell's Monarka, br. f., by Prince of Monaco-Narka, 108, (Woods,) 11 to 10 and out, second by twenty lengths from A. Featherstone's Autolight, br. c., by Autocrat-Silverlight, 106, (O'Connor,) 15 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—2:22 3-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $2,565. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages, non-winners of $1,000, with allowances; six furlongs on the main track. James Galway's Belvino, br. c., 3 years, by Belvidere-Vintage, 121 pounds, (O'Connor,) 40 to 1 and 8 to 1, won, ridden out, by a length; F. M. Taylor's Utopian, b. c., 2, 98, (Wonderly,) 9 to 10 and out, second by five lengths from W. C. Daly's Locket, ch. c., 2, 98, (J. Daly,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:15 1-5. Isia, Fair Knight, and Baranche also ran. Value to the winner, $730. Utopian always the favorite. Winner trained by M. Feakes.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter on the turf course. P. Ryan's Nones, b. g., 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Amy Davenport, 102 pounds, (O'Connor,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, won, ridden out, by three parts of a length; McCorkle & Mahoney's Louisville, b. f., 4, 95, (E. Cochran,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by a neck from W. T. Shafer's Terminus, br. c., 3, 110, (Shaw,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time—2:07 3-5. Alsike and Knight of Rhodes also ran. Value to the winner, $985. Nones the post favorite. Winner trained to the time of the race by W. P. Burch.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main track. Voter, 138 pounds; Somerset, 113; Chuntanunda, 116; Unmasked, 115; Paul Clifford, 113; Lucent, 111; Icicle, 108; Hans Wagner and Peninsula, 93 each; Lady Sterling, 90; Extinguisher and Blanket, 88 each.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Blues, 126 pounds; Kinnikinic and Wax Taper, 115 each; Chuctanunda, 113; Toddy, 112; Kilogram, 110; Imp and Janice, 109 each; Alard, Scheck and Paul Clifford, 106 each; The Rhymer, 104; Ethics, 100; Himself, 90.

THIRD RACE.—The Belles Stakes for fillies two years old; penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. Endurance by Right, Amicitia, Hanover Queen, and Flora Pomona, 115 pounds each; Pear Finder and Sun Shower, 100 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Omnium Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Herbert, 122 pounds; Wax Taper, 117; Advance Guard, 112; Kamara and Alard Scheck, 100 each; Belle of Troy, 98; Musette and Paul Clifford, 96 each.

FIFTH RACE.—The Rockaway Steeplechase Stakes for qualified hurdlers; special weights; the full steeplechase course; about two and a half miles. Champion, 159 pounds; Lost Chord, 157; Hacklet, 145; Eephone, 142.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a quarter on the turf course. Astor, Wild Pirate, and Harry McCoun, 106 pounds each; Fatalist, 104; Bedeck, 97; Lady Chorister, 96; Little Daisy, 94.

Jockey Shaw Under Short Suspension.

The report of the Stewards of the Coney Island Jockey Club's meeting at Sheepshead Bay on the case of Jockey Shaw, in the investigation asked for by William C. Whitney concerning the riding by Shaw of the Whitney filly Blue Girl in the race for the Great Filly Stakes last Saturday, was acted on by the Stewards of The Jockey Club yesterday at the Sheepshead Bay race track, and after a meeting that lasted through the greater part of the afternoon an official statement was sent out, as follows:

"The Stewards of the Jockey Club presented a report in the matter of the rid. of Jockey Shaw on the filly Blue Girl in the Great Filly Stakes on Saturday, Sept. 7. After reviewing the evidence Jockey Shaw was suspended for the balance of the Coney Island Jockey Club meeting for negligent riding. No fraud was established in connection with the case."

The decision of the Stewards puts Shaw "on the ground," as the term is, for the next three racing days, leaving him at liberty to resume riding at the opening of the Brooklyn Fall meeting next week. Mr. Whitney was not at the races yesterday, he having declined to carry his charges against Shaw further than his complaint to the Stewards of the meeting. The Stewards who were present at the hearing on the case were August Belmont, J. H. Bradford, James R. Keene, F. R. Hitchcock, J. G. Follansbee, and Andrew Miller.

VOLODYOVSKI WAS BEATEN.

W. C. Whitney's Horse Lost the St. Leger Stakes by a Neck to Rothschild's Doricles.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The one hundred and twenty-sixth race for the Doncaster St. Leger Stakes was run to-day and won by Leopold de Rothschild's Doricles, after a sensational finish, by a short neck from the popular favorite Volodyovski, the Derby winner and the representative in the race of the American millionaire William C. Whitney. Volodyovski was one of the hottest favorites that ever started for the classic event, and his defeat by Doricles, who started at 40 to 1, caused the keenest disappointment to the great crowd that had gathered to witness the contest.

The excitement over the close finish had not subsided when another sensation was caused by the report that flew around the course that the winner had been protested for an alleged foul near the finish, and that there still was a chance that the stakes would be awarded to the favorite. The new hope proved groundless, however, for though such a claim was made by the rider of Volodyovski, the American jockey Lester Reiff, it was dismissed at once by the stewards, who ruled that Volodyovski had been as much at fault in the jostling that took place when the horses were straining to the winning post as had been Doricles.

Aside from the sensational nature of the race in itself, there was another unusual element in the tremendous volume of the betting on the contest, for old turfmen agreed that not in the past fifty years had they known the fever for gambling to assume such proportions. Many Americans were present, and these almost to an individual backed the American representative, Volodyovski, in this following the example of the betting men of the English turf, who, accepting Volodyovski's Derby victory as his true form, paid little heed to his later defeats. The betting was established at 11 to 10 on Volodyovski, at which price the horse went to the post. There were twelve other runners at prices ranging from 8 to 1 to 100 to 1 each.

Revenue, carrying the colors of John Gubbins, who owned the famous Derby winner Galtee More, was the first to show out to the field when the start was made, he leading until the ascent of the hill in the mile and nearly seven furlongs course was begun, when Cynical moved out of the crowd and took the lead, holding it until the horses were in the stretch for the run home. There Revenue again went to the front, followed by Volodyovski and Doricles. Within a furlong of the winning post Volodyovski made a rush to the front and drew out clear of Revenue, but immediately after Doricles went out after Volodyovski, and, getting up to him in the last twenty yards, won by a neck, with Volodyovski second, three lengths before Revenue, third. It was in the last rush, when almost on the post, that the jostling took place between Doricles and Volodyovski, but the interference to either horse was slight. The summary of the race follows:

The St. Leger Stakes, of 25 sovereigns each, for three-year-olds; distance, 1 mile, 6 furlongs, and 132 yards; closed with 244 subscribers.

Leopold de Rothschild's brown colt Doricles, by Florizel II.-Rosalie.....1

William C. Whitney's brown colt Volodyovski, by Florizel II.-La Reine.....2

J. Gubbins's chestnut colt Revenue, by Blairfinde-Income.....3

Thirteen horses ran.

The St. Leger Stakes is the oldest of the classic races of England, the race having been instituted first in 1776, though it was not styled the St. Leger until 1778. It is thus four years older than the Derby, and three years older than the Oaks. The first race was run on Doncaster Town moor and won by Lord Rockingham's Allabriulia, by Sampson, ridden by J. Singleton, five horses starting. The distance then was two miles, and continued to be two miles until 1813, when the course was altered to one mile and six furlongs and 193 yards, this being again changed in 1826, when the distance was reduced by 61 yards. The weights for the race have been changed a number of times, always by being increased, and in 1878 the race was run for the first time on the new St. Leger course at the same distance as the old. For more than a hundred years the event has been esteemed one of the greatest prizes of the English turf, and the horse that could win the St. Leger after winning the Derby was doubly great, while to win the triple event of Two Thousand Guineas, Derby and St. Leger became the greatest ambition of the English breeder and turfman. Few horses have achieved that honor, however, though within the past ten years the great feat has been accomplished by Common, Isinglass, Galtee More, Flying Fox, and Diamond Jubilee, a number of triple crown winners equal nearly to all that the one hundred and sixteen years before had produced. Volodyovski, though the favorite of the Americans in England, who are said to have backed him for great sums of money, is not an American-bred horse, but an English horse owned by Lady Meux and leased by Mr. Whitney. He represented America rather thoroughly, otherwise than by breeding, however, as he raced for an American and was trained and ridden by Americans, John Huggins, formerly trainer for Pierre Lorillard, having prepared the colt for the race, while the most popular and successful American rider now in England, Lester Reiff, had the mount on the horse.

Great Eastern Handicap Weights.

The weights for the Great Eastern Handicap, first of the great Fall handicaps for two-year-olds, to be run as the third race at the Sheepshead Bay track, at six furlongs, with a guaranteed value of $7,500, are announced by Handicapper Vosburgh as follows:

Yankee and Nasturtium, 133 pounds each; Compute, 130; Goldsmith, 129; Endurance by Right, 126; Abe Frank, 123; Alan a Dale, 122; De Reszke and Mizen, 118 each; Masterman and Cameron, 117 each; Chilton, Barron, and King Hanover, 116 each; Lux Casta, 115; Fly Wheel, Otis, and Brunswick, 114 each; Foxy Curly, Schoharie, Larry Young, The Mower, The Quinea, Igniter, Telescope, Miller, Hartman, Luck and Cheerful, Hindred, Hands Across, Haversack, Physician, Blackmore, Namtor, and Fatuity, 113 each; Gay Boy, 112; Bonner and Flora Pomona, 111 each; Saturday, Longlove, Firing Line, and Delagoa, 110 each; Chas. W. Myer, Hatasoo, Sir Oliver, and Rossignol, 109 each; Port Royal, Gun Fire, and Hyphen, 108 each; The Rival, Major Daingerfield, Sombrero, and Whiskey King, 107 each; Father Wentker and Jim Tully, 106 each; Amicitia, Alibert, Stranger, Goldseeker, and Early Eve, 105 each; Lady Viola, 104; Leonid, Five Nations, Eddie Busch, Champagne, Water Power, and King Edward, 103 each; Caughnawaga, Hans Wagner, and Dean Swift, 102 each; The Talisman, Par Excellence, Choate, Northern Star, Gold Cure, Numeral, City Bank, Bixton, John Peters, Peninsula, and Broadstreet, 101 each; Torchlight, Happy, Lombre, Grail, and Blanche Herman, 99 each; Femosole, Remorse, and Laodice, 98 each; The Goldfinder, Queen's Messenger, Keynote, and Major Tenny, 97 each; Grand Opera, 96; The Dancer, Columbian, and Pat Carlin, 95 each; Pink Empress, 92; Connecticut, Vandalusian, and Wooden, 90 each; Leslie Bruce, 88; Knight of Harlem, 87; Bon Mot and Bedlington, 86 each.

Small Prices for Yearlings.

Light bidding marked the combination offering of thoroughbred yearling horses from half a dozen small breeding farms of Virginia and Tennessee, by the Fasig-Tipton Company, at the Sheepshead Bay sales paddocks yesterday. A number of horses were led out of the ring without having been bid on, and only the choicer individuals, from winning families, brought even fair prices. The best sale of the day was $1,400, paid by Trainer William Karrick for Tom Maybin, by Lord Esterling-Welcome, consigned by Major J. B. Malone of Tennessee. The sales for $200 or more were as follows:

PROPERTY OF TRADE WIND STUD.

Chestnut filly, by Lord Esterling-Tarpeia II., by St. Blaise; J. B. Haggin.....$475

Gray colt, by Gotham-Opeechee, by Longfellow; J. E. Widener.....250

PROPERTY OF DR. J. W. FRANKLIN.

Chestnut colt, by Lord Esterling-Glenair, by Bishop; J. L. McGinnis.....250

PROPERTY OF MAJOR J. B. MALONE.

Julia Lislem, ch. f., by Lord Esterling-Messalia, by Biazes; W. L. Karrick.....200

Tom Maybin, ch. c., by Lord Esterling-Welcome, by Mortemer; W. L. Karrick.....1,400

PROPERTY OF ANITA STUD.

Chamblee, ch. c., by Charaxus-Cantey, by Eolus; R. W. Walden.....$75

Bay colt, by Water Level-Counterbress, by Eolus; W. J. Karrick.....300

Bay colt, by Water Level-Lecia, by Keins; E. A. Tipton.....300

Results of Harness Races.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 11.—The favorites lost again to-day at the September meeting of the Worcester Driving Park Company. Mary D. was backed heavily to win the 2:19 trot, but she acted badly, and, although she had the speed of the bunch, her unsteadiness cost her the race, which was won by Alcy in five heats. Jim Mace was considered the good thing in the 2:20 pace, but the best he could get was second place in the four heats that were paced. Robin Hood got away with the first heat, but in that he shot his bolt and was so tired he got the flag in the third heat, barely escaping it in the second. Brown Heels, a half brother of Star Pointer, finally got off with first money by winning the last three heats without a skip. The third race on the card, the 2:27 trot, was put over until to-morrow, as the rain made the other events late in starting. The summaries:

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse $300.

Alcy, blk. g., by Alcyonium, (Sayles.)	1	2	2	1	1
Mary D., c. m., by Young Jim, (Damon)	2	1	1	4	2
Parker C., br. g., (Fox)	5	3	3	2	4
General Shafter, g. g., (Snyder)	3	4	4	3	3
Minnie L. Wilkes, c. m., (Clarke)	4	5	dr.		

Time—2:23¼; 2:16½; 2:15¼; 2:20; 2:25.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse $300.

Brown Heels, b. s., by Brown Hal, (Dodge)	3	1	1	1	
Jim Mace, br. g., (Cox)	2	2	2	2	
Delease, br. m., (Labounty)	4	3	3	3	
Succeed, b. g., (Mitchell)	5	4	4	4	
Robin Hood, r. g., by Zono, (Wheely)	1	5	dis.		
Dawson Lake, c. m., (Phelan)	dis.				

Time—2:18⅝; 2:20½; 2:20½; 2:25.

ROCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 11.—There was an attendance of fully 20,000 at the races to-day. Three events were on the card, but the 2:16 Class trot and pace was unfinished. The summaries:

2:24 Class.—Trotting or pacing; purse $400.

Trena Dee, b. m., (Doré)	2	3	1	1	1
Dirius, blk. g., (O'Neill)	1	1	2	2	2
Allie Snell, br. h., (Pope)	3	2	3	2	3
William P., g. g., (Gillis)	6	4	4	3	4
Deak, blk. h., (Dunn)	5	5	dis.		
Grey Pointer, g. g., (Hewitt)	7	6	dis.		
Pompey Lambert, ch. g., (Cabana)	4	dis.			

Time—2:17¼; 2:20¾; 2:20¾; 2:21¾; 2:21¾.

2:35 Class.—Trotting; purse $600.

Easter, b. m., (Jukes)	1	1	1
S. F. B., b. g., (Swan)	3	2	2
The Marshal, b. g., (Reynolds)	2	3	3

Time—2:21¼; 2:21½; 2:21¼.

2:16 Class.—Trotting or pacing; purse $400; unfinished.

Rowetta, ch. m., (Bass)	2	1	1
Edmond, b. g., (Thompson)	1	2	3
Ellic, b. g., (Tozier)	6	4	2
Bob Fitz, ro. g., (Holmes)	4	3	4
Lucy Simmons, b. m., (Leonard)	3	6	5
Sir Edwin, ch. g., (Page)	5	5	dr

Time—2:17¾; 2:17¼; 2:17½.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Rain all but spoiled the third day of the Grand Circuit racing at the State Fair Grounds this afternoon. It was after 4 o'clock when the first event was called, and then the track was heavy, making fast time impossible. Leola won the 2:25 trot after Toboggan had taken the first heat, and Council Chimes took the Lackawanna Stakes of $2,000, 2:10 pacing in three. There was little betting and the crowd of 5,000 were not given to enthusiasm. Summaries:

2:25 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,200.

Leola, b. m., by C. F. Clay-Lady Pepper, (Hutchins)	6	1	1	1	
Lauretta, ch. m., (Middleton)	3	4	3	2	
Betsy Bar., br. m., (McDowell)	1	3	2	3	
Alberta D., ch. g., (McHenry)	4	7	2	4	
Re-elected, g. h., (Macey)	5	6	5	5	
Toboggan, g. m., (Rombaugh)	1	2	7dis		
Red Princess, b. m., (Snow)	7	5	6	dr	

Time—2:17½; 2:17¼; 2:15½; 2:16¾.

2:10 Class.—Pacing; Lackawanna Stakes, $2,000.

Council Chimes, blk. m., by Chimes-Tillie B., (Snow)	1	1	1		
Carmine, b. g., (McDowell)	3	6	2		
The Bishop, b. g., (Berry)	4	2	4		
Stocker Taylor, br. h., (Macey)	5	3	6		
Tom Calhoon, rn. g., (Hudson)	7	5	6		
Bosonica, b. h., (Marsh)	6	7	5		
Diavola, br. g., (O'Neil)	2	4dis			

Time—2:09½; 2:11½; 2:10.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 11.—Fifteen thousand people were attracted to the Pennsylvania State Fair here to-day by the Joe Patchen-Anaconda pacing match race for $5,000, with $2,000 added, to beat 2:04¾, best two in five. Twenty hours of rain had left the track in bad shape and 2:07 was the time in both heats, Anaconda winning in a jog. Favorites won the other races in straight heats. Summary:

2:20 Class.—Trotting; Ehis Stakes, $1,000—Won by Ruth M., Deputize second, Tannerint third. Best time—2:15¼.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; Merchants' Stakes, $1,000—Won by Roamer, Mace second, Nancy M. third. Best time—2:16.

2:15 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500—Won by Lady Intrigue, Snitz second, Alberta third. Best time—2:14¼.

CHAMPIONS RACE FOR CHARITY.

Cresceus-The Abbot Match Made to Keep Lawson's Promise.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—The announcement that Cresceus and The Abbot are to race at Readville next week, having provoked considerable inquiry as to the reason for the cancelation of the Cresceus-Boralma-Charley Herr race, Thomas W. Lawson tonight explained that after Charley Herr went lame, thereby preventing his meeting Cresceus and Boralma, Mr. Jewett of the New England Trotting Horse Breeders suggested that as Lord Derby had been beaten by Cresceus, there would be no interest in Boralma racing Cresceus. Mr. Lawson says he agreed with Mr. Jewett, as it was evident that Boralma was not fast enough for the Ketcham horse. Mr. Lawson says that as he had provided that the race proceeds go to charity, he did not want that object to suffer, hence he offered $20,000 for the Cresceus-The Abbot event at Readville, the winner to take all. On the same day, the 19th, Lord Derby and Boralma will race for $5,000, three in five heats, the association giving the purse.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

United States Team Beat Canadians by Margin of Ninety-four Runs.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 11.—The international cricket match between Canada and the United States was decided here to-day on the ground of the Ottawa Cricket Club, where for the nineteenth time since the annual series began the United States proved victorious.

The game was well contested, however, and the margin of victory—94 runs—does not indicate the plucky manner in which the Canadians fought every inch of ground. They never gave up the fight until their last wicket fell, and played the up-hill game throughout in the same spirit as if they had every prospect of winning.

When play was resumed this morning the Canadians had every hope that their batsmen would be able to wipe off the deficit, but they received a shock when J. H. Forester, who had played splendidly for 25, not out, in the first innings was quickly bowled for 3. J. A. Lester and P. H. Clark then continued their good work with the ball, and not during the rest of the innings was there displayed the resemblance of a stand.

The best work with the willow was accomplished by A. W. Mackenzie, who hit out in dashing style for 24, not out. F. S. Chambers made every effort to hold up his wicket, and let his partner make the runs. He was successful for some time, but Lester eventually got his wicket, and the innings was over for a total of 102.

The following is the score:

UNITED STATES.

FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
D. H. Adams, c. Gillespie, b. McGiverin	15	run out	10
F. H. Bohlen, b. McGiverin	12	b. McGiverin	16
J. A. Lester, b. Bristowe	3	c Bristowe, b. McGiverin	14
N. Z. Graves, jr., b. Bristowe	13	b. Gillespie	56
H. A. Haines, c. Gillespie, b. Chambers	65	c. Laing, b. Bristowe	14
F. N. Leroy, b. Gillespie	2	c. and b Forester	10
P. H. Clark, c. and b. McGiverin	6	Chambers	28
J. H. Mason run out	18	b. w. b. Chambers	2
F. L. Altemus, c. Forester, b. Laing	22	st. Ackland, b. McGiverin	3
T. C. Jordon, c. Lowneseborough, b. Laing	1	not out	0
F. G. Pearson not out	3	b. Bristowe	0
Byes	5	Byes	3
Leg byes	3		
Total	168	Total	156

CANADA.

D. W. Saunders, b. Clark	1	b. Clark	0
H. F. Lowneseborough, c. Mason, b. Clark	13	c. Hohlen, b. Lester	13
W. H. Cooper, st. Jordon, b. Lester	12	c. Mason, b. Lester	18
M. G. Bristowe, l. b. w., b. Clark	1	c. Pearson, b. Clark	12
J. M. Laing, c. Pearson, b. Lester	1	c. Pearson, b. Clark	14
A. Gillespie, b. Lester	11	run out	0
A. W. Mackenzie, b. Lester	0	not out	24
H. Ackland, c. Altemus, b. Lester	13	c. Clark, b. Lester	7
J. H. Forester, not out	3	b. Lester	3
F. S. Chambers, c. and b. Clark	0	b. Lester	2
H. B. McGiverin, b. Clark	26	c. and b. Clark	3
Byes	12	Byes	4
Leg byes	6	Leg byes	2
Wides	2		
Total	128	Total	102

EIGHT GOLFERS NOW LEFT

Championship Narrowing Down to the Final Struggle.

LOCKWOOD BEATS HOLABIRD

Travis and Douglas Win by Good Margins—Pyne's Defeat of Archie Reid a Surprise.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 11.—Eight players now remain to battle for the amateur golf championship of the United States, and while most of the favorites won to-day in the second match play round at the Atlantic City Country Club, there were two or three surprises. To one of these the Chicagoans were treated when they saw their best golfer, the wonderful junior, Holabird, put out of the event by the Bostonian, A. G. Lockwood. It was a pretty match, characterized by some ill-feeling between the opponents and Samuel Y. Heebner, Treasurer of the National Association, who acted as referee of the game. Holabird was inclined to insist upon every technicality, but he never had the lead, and was beaten by 4 up and 3 to play.

Every one of the eight men who led at the close of the morning round maintained his lead in the afternoon, with one exception. The match between Archie Reid of New York, who is a Lawrenceville school lad, and Percy Pyne of Princeton attracted considerable attention in view of the fact that each is a representative of the best junior golf material. Reid led by three holes in the morning, but later in the day Pyne did brilliant work, and upset calculations in winning by 3 up and 2 to play. Five of the eight survivors come from the Metropolitan Association, two hail from Boston, Lockwood and Percy Jennings, a Harvard student, and Chicago has one, Walter Egan. Besides losing Holabird, the West also dropped Charles B. Macdonald, who went down before the machinelike golf of Travis by 7 up and 6 to play. Philadelphia lost its only representative, Rodman E. Griscom, Douglas being his vanquisher by the high score of 10 up and 9 to play. Louis Livingston, Jr., and Charles H. Seeley, the Connecticut champion, are the other metropolitan golfers left for another round.

An acceptable shower during the night improved the greens materially, the dry weather and constant usage of the week having made them very keen. A comfortable gallery was on hand to watch the morning play, and the number of spectators was considerably augmented in the afternoon.

Interest in the contest was centred in two or three matches, but none attracted so large a gallery as the Lockwood-Holabird contest did. Both during the morning and afternoon rounds fully 250 persons watched the game, which eventually resulted in a victory for Lockwood by 4 up and 3 to play. At the end of the morning round Lockwood had a lead of four, with the low score of 75 for the round. Holabird, who is but seventeen years old, is looked upon in Chicago as the future champion, and, judging from the form he displayed, he will be a powerful factor two or three years hence. A conspicuous incident of the morning play was when the pair arrived at the eighth hole. Lockwood, after a good drive, landed dead on the edge of the green. He approached dead and holed out in 3, but even this was not sufficient to win the hole, as Holabird's drive landed him but ten feet away from the hole, and one more stroke was sufficient. On the return journey the competitors both halved the 200-yard hole in two, a feat which has never before been performed on the links.

At the eleventh Holabird again made a two against Lockwood's three, which gave the Westerner three twos out of four holes, and at the same holes Lockwood made a two and two threes. Starting out in the afternoon, Holabird lost the first in six against his opponent's four. The second was halved in four, while the third went to Holabird. Both pulled their drives, Holabird going fully twenty yards to the left. He, however, made up for his mistake by making a beautiful fifteen-foot put. The fourth hole, 182 yards, was halved, although it looked at first as though Holabird would make it in one, his ball from the drive going directly over the hole and about twenty-five feet beyond. Lockwood managed to gain the next in six, but luck favored him in this instance, as he missed a put and laid a stymie for his opponent. The next hole was Lockwood's, the seventh was halved in five, and Holabird took the eighth and ninth in three and four, respectively. This left the Bostoner with the same advantage at the turn as he had when he started the afternoon round—4 up. Lockwood increased his lead to five at the tenth, and then for a few minutes he appeared to be nervous and Holabird, who played a strong game, holed out the eleventh in three and the twelfth in four with more than average puts. The two next holes were halved in five, which left Lockwood 3 up. Holabird, therefore, had his final chance at the fifteenth, a 265-yard hole, but Lockwood proved too strong for him, winning in three. The scores of the match follow:

A. G. Lockwood, Boston—									
Out	5	4	4	3	6	4	5	3	4—38
In	2	3	5	4	6	4	3	5	5—37—75
Out	4	4	5	3	6	3	5	4	5—39
In	3	4	5	5	5	3			—25—64—139
W. A. Holabird, Chicago—									
Out	5	4	5	3	7	4	5	2	5—40
In	2	2	5	4	6	5	3	6	6—39—79
Out	6	4	4	3	7	4	5	3	4—40
In	4	3	4	5	5	6			—27—67—146

Champion Walter J. Travis had little difficulty in proving his superiority over C. B. MacDonald, the 1895 champion. At the end of the morning play he was leading by six up. MacDonald played a vastly improved long game, but appears to be out-classed by the younger generation.

The only Philadelphian in the tournament, R. E. Griscom, was pitted against Findlay S. Douglas, the ex-champion and runner up in the last two championships. He made short work of the Quaker, and won by ten up and nine to play. The Quaker played in hard luck throughout, and at the eighteenth was five down. Douglas made the excellent score of 78 in the morning. His card is:

Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau—

Out	4	5	4	3	5	3	6	4	5—39
In	4	3	5	3	4	5	4	6	5—39—78
Out	4	4	4	4	7	3	5	4	5—40

C. H. Seeley, the Wee Burn representative, helped to prove the Waterloo of the Fownes family, as both H. C. Fownes and W. C. Fownes, the Pittsburg men, met with defeat. The former was nine down to Seeley at the end of the outward journey in the afternoon, and, seeing he had no chance of winning, gave up the contest. The other Fownes went down before W. E. Egan of Chicago by 4 down and 3 to play.

The result of the second round follows:

Percy Pyne, Princeton, beat Archie Reid, St. Andrews, 3 up and 2 to play; W. E. Egan, Chicago, beat W. C. Fownes, Pittsburg, 4 up and 3 to play; C. H. Seeley, Wee Burn, beat H. C. Fownes, Pittsburg, 9 up; A. G. Lockwood, Boston, beat W. A. Holabird, Chicago, 4 up and 3 to play; Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau, beat R. E. Griscom, Philadelphia, 10 up and 9 to play; Louis Livingston, Jr., West Brook, defeated J. G. Thorp, Oakley, Mass., 9 up and 8 to play; Percy H. Jennings, Oakley, beat E. M. Byers, Pittsburg, 7 up and 5 to play; Walter J. Travis, Garden City, beat C. B. MacDonald, Chicago, 7 up and 2 to play.

Inter-City Golf Team Match.

Secretary E. M. Mendel of the Van Cortlandt Golf Club announced yesterday that the first of a series of home and home team matches with the Franklin Park golfers of Boston will be held on the Van Cortlandt links on Friday, Sept. 20. The opposing teams will consist of ten men, and the Captain of the Van Cortlandt club expects to have a strong force on hand to meet the Bostonians. The match will be interesting as being the first team competition between golfers who use the public links of different cities. The Van Cortlandt and Franklin Park links are used more than any other public courses in the country, and a number of good golfers have been developed at both places. The Boston representatives will remain in the city over the following Saturday to attend the first yacht cup race. Early in October the return match will probably be played in Boston.

Olympia A. C. to Play Football.

The Olympia Athletic Club of Harlem, which made a very creditable showing in athletics this year, is organizing a football team, which will begin practice soon. James J. Hughes of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club will be the coach, and E. W. Hjertberg will be trainer and manager

TRIAL OF RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP TO-DAY

Retvizan One of the Most Formidable of War Craft.

Contract Calls for a Speed of Eighteen Knots an Hour for Twelve Hours' Continuous Steaming.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—The new Russian battleship Retvizan, one of the most formidable war craft in the world, left Cramps' shipyard this morning for her preliminary or builders' trial trip. This test is merely for the purpose of ascertaining whether her machinery and hull are in proper condition and the screws properly poised. The ship will proceed down the Delaware River to-day to the entrance to Delaware Bay, anchoring near the Breakwater. After her compasses are adjusted the ship will steam out to sea and the customary tests will be made to demonstrate her stability and seaworthiness. The contract calls for a speed of eighteen knots an hour during twelve hours' continuous steaming, and it is possible the Retvizan will be extended somewhat to ascertain whether her engines are capable of producing the required speed. The builders have no doubt, however, that the Retvizan will exceed her speed limit and prove the fastest battleship in the world.

An unusual feature of the trip will be the firing of all of the Retvizan's guns while she is at sea. She carries a terrific battery. The big guns are novel to American eyes, for the Russians manufacture all their own heavy ordnance at the Obrukoff works.

There are four twelve-inch, twelve six-inch and twenty three-inch guns in the main battery, while the secondary group is made up of twenty forty-seven-millimetre Hotchkiss rapid-fire cannon. Every one of these has to be tested, not because the Russians fear the efficiency of the guns themselves, but that they wish them to learn just how the carriages and the fittings stand the strain and also what sort of a gun platform the vessel is.

When the guns are fired the Retvizan will be as far as possible from the track of the regular liners.

The design of the Retvizan is the most formidable ever drawn in the United States for a foreign nation. She combines many features of armament which are a direct outcome of the lessons of the Spanish-American war. Instead of confining protection to a complete armor belt encircling the ship at the water line, which in late years has been so characteristic a feature of battleships, the hull of the Retvizar is covered amidships with armor plate, nine inches in thickness and the water line is further reinforced by the protective deck being brought down to the edge of the belt plating. Higher up on the hull is a six-inch armor, tapering off to five-inch plates in the vicinity of the central battery guns. Except at very close range the upper hull armor, it is asserted, will keep out all projectiles.

The Retvizan is manned by a picked crew from Cramps', but the guns will be operated and fired by Russian gun crews.

Gen. Brynck of the Russian Ordnance Department, with a corps of experts, will watch the Retvizan's movements, so far as her armament is concerned. The officers who will command the ship when she is put into commission are also on board.

SULZER DISPUTE SETTLED.

The Widow to Assume Control of Harlem River Park.

Contention between the widow of Herman Sulzer and Mrs. Ida Weyman for the possession of the Harlem River Park, which at the time of his death, on March 15 last, amounted to a struggle for the possession of his body, is at an end, as Mrs. Weyman yesterday announced that Mrs. Sulzer would at once assume control of the Harlem River Park and that she herself would sail for Europe on Saturday, leaving Mrs. Sulzer in undisputed ownership.

Mr. Sulzer, in bequeathing his wife, bequeathed to Mrs. Weyman fifty-five shares, amounting to a controlling interest, in the Harlem River Amusement Company, which owned the park. The basis of the settlement between the women is not known, as Mrs. Sulzer is out of the city, and Mrs. Weyman, beyond admitting that she had received some other property in exchange for her holdings, refused to discuss the matter.

ARRESTED THE NIGHT CLERK.

Bath Beach Hotel Left Open Because of Blackmail Charge.

The fag end of the Summer season at Bath Beach this year is not entirely peaceful. The usual quota of resorters who leave behind a trail of bad checks and valueless baggage has been furnished; the newsmen and milk dealers tell the same old story of unpaid bills, and early yesterday a well-known hotel on Cropsey Avenue was the scene of what the guests describe as a police outrage.

About 1:30 A. M. two "plain clothes men," accompanied by a stalwart native and the latter's wife, entered the Sea View Hotel and arrested George Anderson, the night clerk, on a charge of blackmail preferred by John Van Pelt Shields. According to the story of the hotel employes and guests, Anderson was dragged to the police station with no warning to the proprietor, who lives in Brooklyn, and the hotel was for half an hour or more left unguarded. Finally a policeman went to the hotel, awakened a porter and gave him the news and the key of the barroom.

Anderson is a witness in an assault case in which Shields is the defendant. The complainant alleges that Shields, who is a powerful athlete, assailed him causelessly and broke his jaw. Anderson also charged Shields with assault, and growing out of this episode in Summer life at Bath Beach is the case of alleged blackmail. The trial of the charge of assault against Shields comes up to-morrow at Coney Island. With Anderson locked up, so the hotel people say, a mainstay of the prosecution is gone. Anderson, according to Shields, demanded $25 as payment for refraining from "exposing" him. Shields, the police say, gave to Anderson $25 in marked bills.

Now the hotel clerk, who yesterday was held by Judge Furlong in $1,000 bail for examination on Sept. 20, declares the charge is trumped-up so as to discredit him as a witness in criminal and civil proceedings against Shields.

Guests at the Sea View are loud in their denunciation of the methods of the police, who could, it is said, have easily arrested the night clerk at some other hour and not left the hotel exposed to burglars, tramps, and fire. A large part of the Bath Beach population will be at the Coney Island Court to-morrow, when young Shields is to answer to the charge of breaking the law and a Summer resorter's jaw.

HURT BY GAS EXPLOSION.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 11.—An explosion in the office of the Consolidated Gas Company, at 619 Mattison Avenue, shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon injured Conover Coles of Long Branch, who will lose an eye, and Manager James W. Coles, who received a scalp wound.

The explosion happened in a rear room where a big 45-light meter was being tested. The instrument had just been coupled to the gas tank. In the room were Conover Coles, George Stewart of Long Branch, and Local Manager James W. Coles, uncle of Conover Coles. Stewart turned on the full force of the gas and young Coles lit a match to see if the air was flowing out of the meter properly. The explosion followed. It is thought there was an indraught that blew the flames into the meter, igniting and exploding the gas within.

Dr. W. W. Beveridge dressed the wounds of young Coles, who will lose his right eye. There was a slight fire in the meter after the explosion, but this was speedily put out by Charles Hurley.

Officer Shot by a Tramp.

OWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 11.—C. B. Perry, a Deputy Sheriff, was shot through the lung to-day one mile west of here by a negro tramp who, with four others, was stealing a ride on a freight train. Perry attempted to arrest the tramp and the latter shot and escaped. Perry was taken to Binghamton, accompanied by Dr. S. W. Thompson. Officers and a posse are in pursuit of the tramp.

Wardman Bissert's Case.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Justice Warren B. Hooker of the Supreme Court has received the briefs in the case of George Bissert, the New York police wardman convicted of extortion. He will render a decision in a few days on the issue of granting the prisoner a certificate of reasonable doubt which, if granted, will entitle him to a new trial.

TO EXTRADITE JOHN BAUSCH.

Charged with Killing an Employe on Clarence W. Mackay Estate.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 11.—District Attorney James P. Niemann of Nassau County to-day drew up the necessary papers for the extradition of John Bausch, who is accused of having killed Arthur Geschwind at Roslyn, L. I., and who was arrested near Doylestown, Penn., and forwarded them to Albany for Gov. Odell's signature.

The crime of which Bausch is accused occurred on the estate of Clarence W. Mackay, on May 18 last. Bausch had a small farm adjoining the Mackay estate, and he persisted in allowing his cows to graze on the Mackay land despite the remonstrances of Geschwind, who was employed on the estate. Bausch conceived a hatred for Geschwind, holding him responsible for orders given by Mr. Mackay. On the day of the murder Geschwind found some of Bausch's cows on Mr. Mackay's land and started to drive them off. Bausch saw him doing this, and the two men had some angry words. Bausch went to his house, got his gun, and returned to the pasture. A short time afterward Geschwind's dead body was found by a fellow-workman.

Pennsylvania Manufacturer Arrested.

DOYLESTOWN, Penn., Sept. 11.—Henry D. Ruos, proprietor of the agricultural works here, was placed under arrest to-day charged with embezzlement as consignee and secreting, assigning, conveying, and disposing of fertilizer with intent to defraud Adriance, Platt & Co. of New York and R. H. Pollock, fertilizer manufacturer. Ruos waived a hearing and entered surety for appearance at court. The works have been closed and forty persons thrown out of employment. Bankruptcy proceedings have been instituted against Ruos. The liabilities, it is said, may reach $50,000.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:37	Sun sets...6:15	Moon sets...	...

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:03	Gov. Isl'd...7:32	H. Gate...9:28	
P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:18	Gov. Isl'd...7:44	H. Gate...9:40	

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Bahamas	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
El Valle, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, North Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, Guantanamo, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Uller, Guiana	9:00 A. M.	.....

FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.

Arapahoe, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Harry Luckenbach, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.

Alene, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bohemian, Liverpool	.....	.....
British Trader, Antwerp	.....	.....
Bulgaria, Hamburg	.....	6:00 A. M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Navahoe, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Norman Prince, Argentina, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
San Juan, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	3:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Werra, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zulia, Venezuela and Caracas	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for St. Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at $1:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 7 and up to Sept. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Sept. 15. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 15 and up to Sept. 28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 28, for dispatch per steamship Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise, which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched east Sept. 6, and are due in this city this morning.

Postmaster Van Cott also announces that the mails from Manila, P. I., and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched east on Monday, are due in this city Saturday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 12.

Archimede, Naples, Aug. 28.
Arkansas, Christiansand, Aug. 29.
Calabria, Gibraltar, Aug. 29.
Ceraense, Barbados, Sept. 6.
El Rio, New Orleans, Sept. 7.
Haverford, Southampton, Sept. 4.
Hindoo, Hull, Aug. 31.
Jersey City, Swansea, Aug. 28.
Mozart, Barbados, Sept. 3.
Norge, Christiansand, Aug. 29.
Victoria, Antwerp, Aug. 27.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.

Bordeaux, Havre, Aug. 31.
Columbia, Hamburg, Sept. 5.
Pennsylvania, Plymouth, Sept. 3.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.

Lucania, Liverpool, Sept. 7.
St. Paul, Southampton, Sept. 7.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 15.

Burgundia, Gibraltar, Sept. 1.
Cevic, Liverpool, Sept. 5.
El Monte, New Orleans, Sept. 9.
Hildebrand, Para, Sept. 3.
Huelva, Huelva, Sept. 1.
La Bretagne, Havre, Sept. 7.
Menominee, London, Sept. 5.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 5.

MONDAY, SEPT. 16.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Sept. 5.
Maracaibo, San Juan, Sept. 11.
Minnehaha, London, Sept. 7.
Panama, Bordeaux, Sept. 6.
Sabine, Galveston, Sept. 8.
Victoria, Naples, Aug. 31.
Zeeland, Antwerp, Sept. 7.

Arrived.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Pohle, Bremen Sept. 3 and Southampton 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 11:17 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah Sept. 9, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 10:45 P. M.

SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool Sept. 4 and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:03 A. M.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Oesselmann, Genoa Aug. 28, Naples 29th, and Gibraltar Sept. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Everest, Avonmouth Aug. 30, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Richmond, Catchmond, Newport News, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville, Sept. 7 and Charleston 8th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Alene, (Ger.,) Rohde, Savanilla Aug. 27, Cartagena 28th, Greytown 30th, Port Limon Sept. 3, and Fortune Island 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 A. M.

SS Bluefields, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Donald, (Nor.,) Koch, Kingston Sept. 4 and Annatto Bay 5th, with fruit and passengers to I. B. Mercadente. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Californian, Dyer, New Orleans Aug. 6, in ballast to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company.

SS El Cid, Baker, New Orleans, 5 days, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Buenaventura, Cates, Newport News, with a barge to L. Luckenbach.

SS Arapahoe, Kemble, Jacksonville Sept. 8 and Charleston 9th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Indrani, (Br.,) Hill, Yokohama June 11, Hiogo 15th, Shanghai July 4, Hongkong 15th, Singapore 28th, Port Said Aug. 21, and Gibraltar 28th, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 11, 9:30 P. M., west, fourteen miles; fair, hazy.

Sailed.

SS Queen Louise, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
SS Astrakhan, (Br.,) for Sunderland.
SS Critic, (Br.,) for Fernandina.
SS Cametense, (Br.,) for Para.
SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Philadelphia, for Southampton.
SS Vaderland, (Br.,) for Antwerp, via Cherbourg.
SS Majestic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Buenos Ayres, (Span.,) for Havana, &c.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Monterey, for Havana, &c.
SS Comal, for Galveston.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New York, via Plymouth, for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 7:45 P. M. yesterday and proceeded.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New York, via Plymouth, for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 10:15 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Maracaibo, Capt. Crockett, from Venezuela for New York, sld. from San Juan at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Suevic, (Br.,) Capt. Alford, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Philadelphian, (Br.,) Capt. Trant, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Lumsdane, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Lowe, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Stege, for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.

SS Galilee, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, for New York, sld. from Newcastle yesterday.

SS Herschel, (Br.,) Capt. Shurlock, from Santos for New York, sld. from St. Lucia yesterday.

SS Ikbal, (Br.,) Capt. Jennings, from Antwerp for New York, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) Capt. Eckhoff, from Antwerp for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New York for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Ventnor, (Br.,) Capt. Ferry, from New York for Shanghai, arr. at Indian Point yesterday.

SS St. Cuthbert, Capt. Roberts, from New York, arr. at Southampton to-day, passing Hurst Castle at 4:10 P. M.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Coulho, for New York, sld. from Huelva Sept. 5.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Weljer, from New York, via Gibraltar, for Genoa, arr. at Naples at 5 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from Bremen and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 6 P. M. today.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New York, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, arr. at Rotterdam at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 9:36 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Carey, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.75¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.62⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.38
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.08½
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06½
Sugar granulated	5.25
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	21.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.05½
Pork, mess	16.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08⅞
Lard, prime	9.75
Butter, Western creamery	.20½

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 67¾@68c; No. 2 red, 70@70½c; No. 2 corn, 56¼c; No. 2 oats, 34¼@35c; No. 2 white, 36⅝@37½c; No. 3 white, 36½@36¾c; No. 2 rye, 55c; fair to choice malting barley, 55@60c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.47; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.49; prime timothy seed, $5.25; mess pork, per bbl, $14.70@14.75; lard, per 100 lb, $9.35@9.40; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.50@8.65; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7½@7¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.25@9.30; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30.

COTTON.—The market for cotton futures opened quiet, with prices 1 to 3 points lower, and almost immediately developed a weak undertone, following pessimistic cables from the European markets and receipt of selling orders from the South, abroad, the public, and Wall Street. This pressure was on the market pretty much all the forenoon and at no time did prices give the least indication of rallying. In addition to the cable news, crop accounts from the Eastern Belt were considerably better than the average of late, spot cotton was said to be offered freely at concessions of 1-16c to ⅛c in a number of leading Southern markets, and crop estimates were on the increase. But while these factors tended to undermine confidence of smaller bulls, they did not greatly affect the convictions of leading supporters of the market who saw in the enormous sales of print cloths in New England mills (some 800,000 pieces at an advance of ⅛c, to 3c for regulars,) visions of an active business in goods throughout the Fall and Winter, which meant large consumption of cotton, with spinners at the present time almost bare of supplies. Again, the frost period has yet to be met with and planters have thus far shown little nervousness in connection with marketing their cotton. At noon the market had every appearance of being "sold out." There was little or no cotton offered and selling for short account was being done with a sparing hand. Early in the afternoon covering by several of the leading bears started a small scare of the short contingent as a whole and prompted new buying for a reaction. On this many prices shot up to above Tuesday's night's final bids, with October at one time selling at 7.65 and January at 7.69. Belief that Liverpool to-day would be much higher on the trade reports from this side helped to create distrust among shorts. The business was brisk all the late session, with wire houses and commission brokers moderate supporters of the market. New Orleans and Wall Street also bought cotton quite freely. A forecast for showers last night and to-day pretty much over the entire belt was not calculated to inspire selling for another decline. The market was finally steady and net unchanged to 2 points higher.

The September meeting of the Revision Committee resulted in a declaration for unchanged differences, this statement being given out at 4 P. M. The curb market for contracts was firmer, with prices up 2 points from 3 P. M. bids on New Orleans here and the cotton covering by shorts. New Orleans wired Atwood, Violett & Co.: "Very bad reports are coming in from Mississippi; think that State undoubtedly 8 points lower than when the Agricultural Department made up its last report on Aug. 24."

Spot cotton closed steady, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 8¼c for middling uplands and 8¾c for middling Gulf. Sales, 1,428 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans steady, 1-16c lower, at 8 5-16c; Mobile quiet, unchanged, at 8c; Savannah steady, unchanged, at 8c; Charleston quiet, ¼c lower, at 7¾c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 8¼c; Norfolk dull, unchanged, at 8⅜c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8⅜c; Augusta steady, ⅛c lower, at 7¾c; St. Louis quiet, 1-16c lower, at 8¼c.

Estimated receipts at New Orleans to-day are 1,700 to 2,200 bales, as compared with 456 bales actual last week and 2,392 bales actual last year; at Houston for to-day 5,800 to 6,200 bales, compared with 5,056 bales actual last week and 3,736 bales actual last year.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	7.57	7.64	7.50	7.62@7.64
October	7.61	7.65	7.52	7.63@7.64
November	7.64	7.65	7.54	7.64@7.65
December	7.62	7.67	7.56	7.65@7.66
January	7.64	7.69	7.61	7.66@7.67
February	.....	.....	.....	7.66@7.67
March	7.68	7.72	7.60	7.68@7.69
April	7.64	7.67	7.64	7.66@7.70
May	7.64	7.74	7.61	7.71@7.72

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11.—4 P. M.—Cotton—Spot, moderate business; prices easier; American middling, 4 11-16d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 4,700 bales American. Receipts, 10,000 bales, including 2,900 American. Futures opened quiet and closed very steady; American middling, low middling clause, September, 4 29-64@4 30-64d; buyers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 18-64d, buyers; October and November, 4 15-64d, sellers; November and December, 4 13-64d, sellers; December and January, 4 12-64@4 13-64d, sellers; January and February, 4 12-64@4 13-64d, sellers; February and March, 4 12-64@4 13-64d, sellers; March and April, 4 13-64d, sellers; April and May, 4 13-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—All grain markets had a strong and higher opening yesterday based on crop report figures, but eventually lost the advance and closed weak. The net loss on wheat amounted to ¾@2¼c, with last prices at about low point of the day. Opening at 76¾c for December, the market held for a time on local supporting orders, mostly on room account. About midday considerable realizing developed, and disappointing clearances, big primary receipts, and unsatisfactory cables, it increased until prices were off ¾c from the highest figures. All through the afternoon active selling of wheat took place by operators who had loaded up prior to the crop report. One good result of the decline was an increased export trade amounting to 50 loads, all ports. Otherwise bull features were scarce and unimportant, outside of the Government figures. Northwest receipts aggregated 948 cars, or 50 per cent. larger than last year. At all primary points the arrivals were 1,523,900 bushels, compared with 1,318,600 bushels last year. Liverpool futures closed unchanged. Paris 10 to 20 points lower, Budapest 1 point higher, and Berlin ⅛ mark net lower. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, New York, 76¾c nominal; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 76¾c, to arrive; new No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 76¼c, to arrive; new No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 74¾c, to arrive; No. 2 red, New York, 76½c; new No. 2 red, New York, 76½c, and new No. 2 hard, New York, 76½c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.—Wheat lower; No. 2 red, cash, 69½c; September, 69¾c; December, 71¼c; May, 75c; No. 2 hard, 68½@69c. Corn lower; No. 2 cash, 56¼c; September, 56½c; December, 58¼c; May, 60c. Oats weak; No. 2 cash, 36c; September, 35⅝c; December, 37c; May, 39½c; No. 2 white, 38¼@38½c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 11.—Wheat easier; No. 1 Northern, 69¼@70c; No. 2 Northern, 67½@68½c; December, 70¼c. Corn—December, 57c. Rye higher; No. 1, 53¼@54½c. Barley steady; No. 2, 60c; sample, 45@57c.

DULUTH, Sept. 11.—Wheat: Cash, No. 1 hard, 71c; No. 1 Northern, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 65½c; September, 68c; October, 68c; December, 68¼c; May, 71¾c. Corn, 55c. Oats, 35¼@35½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$4; Winter straights, $3.35@3.45; Winter patents, $3.60@3.85; Spring clears, $2.85@3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@2.60; no grade, $18.50@19, spot and to arrive. Rye flour steady; fair to good, $2.85@3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@3.50. Cornmeal quiet; kiln-dried, $3.25@3.50, as to brand. Bagmeal dull; fine white and yellow, $1.35@$1.60; coarse, $1.20@1.25. Feed steadier; Spring bran, spot, $17.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.50@18; Spring bran, bulk, $17; coarse Winter bran, $18.50@20; city bran, $18; cornmeal, $29; linseed oil cake, $29; corn oil cake, $22.50; hominy chop, $21; oil meal, $30.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	74½	74½	74¼	74¾
October	74 11-16	74¾	74¼	74¼
December	76¾	76 13-16	76	76¼
May	79¾	79¾	79¼	79¼
Corn—				
September	62	62½	61¾	61¾
December	62¾	62¾	61¾	61¾
May	63½	63¾	62¾	62¾
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$9.75

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	68½	68½	68	68
December	71	71¾	70¼	70¼
May	74½	74¾	73¾	73¾
Corn—				
September	56¼	56¼	55	57
December	58	58⅝	57	57
May	60	60⅝	58⅞	58⅞
Oats—				
September	34	34	33⅝	33¾
December	35⅝	35⅝	35	35
May	37⅞	37¾	37¼	37¼
Lard—				
October	$9.40	$9.40	$9.35	$9.35
January	9.17½	9.20	9.10	9.10
Ribs—				
October	8.67½	8.67½	8.57½	8.62½
January	8.15	8.17½	8.07½	8.10
Pork—				
October	14.77½	14.77½	14.72½	14.72½
January	15.80	15.85	15.72½	15.72½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Quiet; mess, $15.75@$16.75; family, $17; short clear, $15.75@18.25. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—Dull, $20@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Steady; bacons, 8¾c; 180 lb, 8¾c; 160 lb, 9c; 140 lb, 9¼c; 120 lb, 9¾@9¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies steady; smoking, 11¼c; 10 lb, 10@10¼c; 12 lb, 9¼@9¾c; 14 lb, 9¾c; pickled shoulders steady, 7¼c; pickled hams quiet, 10¾@11¼c. TALLOW—Steady; city, 5¼c; country, 5⅝@5¾c. LARD—Steady, $9.75; city kettle, steady, $9.15; refined lard steady; South America, $10.50; Continent, $10; Brazil, kegs, $11.60; compound strong, 7¾@7¾c. STEARINE—Steady; oleo, 10¼c; city lard stearine, 10¾c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	...	...	...	4.65@4.75
October	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75@4.80
November	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.80@4.90
December	5.00	5.00	4.95	4.95@5.00
January	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.00@5.10
February	...	...	...	5.10@5.15
March	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.20@5.25
April	...	...	...	5.25@5.30
May	...	...	...	5.35@5.40
June	...	...	...	5.40@5.45
July	...	...	...	5.45@5.50
August	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.55

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market quiet; good average Santos, 4$400; receipts, 64,000 bags; stock, 1,116,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. was net unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 2,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened irregular, unchanged; at 12 M. unchanged; at 3 P. M. irregular and unchanged; at 5:30 P. M. unchanged; total sales, 25,000 bags; January, 34.50; February, 34.75; March, 35; April, 35.25; May, 35.50; June, 35.75; July, 36; August, 36; September, 33.75; October, 33.75; November, 34; December, 34.25; No. 7 Rio, 4$625; exchange, 10 11-16d; receipts, 28,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 12,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 5,000 bags; stock, 515,000 bags.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.50, and in bulk $4.95; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.45, and in bulk $4.90; refined, cases, New York, $8.50; cottonseed oil, prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 40@41c; off Summer yellow, 37½@38c; prime white, 44c; prime Winter yellow, 44c; linseed oil, American raw, 50c; American boiled, 52c; Calcutta raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 70c.

METALS.—Tin in London was £1 higher yesterday as a result of buying for speculative account. At the close the market was firm at £114 10s for spot and £111 7s 6d for futures. This factor failed to influence local sentiment, owing to the large supplies on hand, our market ruling dull and unchanged at $24.75@$25.25. Copper in local circles was nominally unchanged at $16.50@$17 for Lake Superior, and $16.37½@$16.62½ for casting and electrolytic. Prices in London further advanced 2s 6d, to £87 8s 9d for spot, and £87 17s 6d for futures. Lead was quiet and unchanged at $4.37½. In London, however, values were 1s 3d higher, to £12 1s 3d. Spelter ruled dull and nominally unchanged at home and abroad, being quoted at $4 and £16 17s 6d, respectively. Iron was also dull and old prices. Pig iron warrants, $9@$10; No. 1 Northern foundry, $15@$15.50; No. 2 foundry, Southern, $14@$14.50; No. 1 foundry, Southern, $14.75@$15.25; No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, $14.75@$15.25. Glasgow warrants closed at 53s 6d, and Middlesboro closed at 45s 3d.

SUGAR.—The close was easy at 7s 10½d for the present option

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FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.
NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.
TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:
Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.
Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.
Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.
Dated New York, August 6, 1901.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:
Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.
All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that I, the undersigned, have lost Certificate of Deposit issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 88, dated June 5, 1899, for First Mortgage 6% Bond of the Evansville Street Railroad Company, and that on the 15th day of October, 1901, I will apply to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the issuance to me of the Bond and Cash to which I would be entitled upon the surrender of said certificate, and that ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to show cause to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at its office, at 22 William Street, New York City, why said Bond and Cash should not be paid to me without the production of such certificate.
SUSAN E. EDGELL, Woburn, Mass.
Dated August 14, 1901.

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PUBLICATION BY THE MANHATTAN COMPANY of New York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689 of the Bank Laws of 1892, State of New York:
DIVIDENDS.
1893. Luyster, Isaac, unknown $66.87
70 dividends, 2 shares; Jenkins, Margart, unknown $296.00
96 dividends, 2 shares; Keefe, Thomas, unknown 411.50
113 dividends, 10 shares; Moss, Henry, unknown 2,891.07
130 dividends, 1 share; Murphy, Johanna, unknown 272.49
State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier of the Manhattan Company of New York, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 7th day of August, 1901.
W. S. JOHNSON,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.
au8-1aw6wTh

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
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WILLIAM H. LEUPP ..... Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

Meetings and Elections.

Norfolk and Western Railway Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Roanoke, Virginia, on Thursday, the 10th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the consideration of the Annual Report, the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting for action, including the election of Independent Auditors to audit the books and accounts of the Company at the close of the fiscal year, the approval of the action of the Directors in irrevocably terminating the right under the Company's First Consolidated Mortgage to issue Prior Lien bonds, the acceptance of the Act of Assembly of North Carolina, ratified February 18, 1901, and the acceptance of the Act of Assembly of Virginia, approved February 15, 1901, both relating to the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, and the consideration of the purchase by the Norfolk and Western Railway Company of all the railroad, property and franchises of the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia Railroad Company.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Friday, September 27th, 1901, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, October 14th, 1901.
A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.
Roanoke, Va., August 1st, 1901.

The Chicago and Alton Railway Co.,
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 5, 1901.
ANNUAL MEETING.
The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday, the 1st day of October next, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books for both the Common and Preferred stock will be closed at the close of business hours on Saturday, Sept. 14, 1901, and reopened on the day following the meeting or any adjournment thereof.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Telegraph Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, September 16th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
FRANK E. HAFF, Secretary.

Lost and Found.

LOST—Certificate 493 for twenty shares of Brooklyn Ferry in name of Chas. C. Edey & Sons; also Certificate 3,132 for ten shares Am. Car Foundry common in name of C. M. Bougg. Transfer stopped and application made for new certificates. Return to Chas. C. Edey & Sons and receive reward.

Lost—Certificate of deposit of U. S. Trust Co. drawn to Mary L. Ferris; reward. Hoyt's Pharmacy, 73 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

TUNNEL CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Rapid Transit Company Makes a Number for Engines and Bailers Aggregating $1,500,000.

Contracts aggregating $1,500,000 have been awarded by the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company to the Allis-Chalmer Company and the Babcock & Wilcox Company for the construction of eight 7,500 horse power stationary engines and forty-eight 600-horse power boilers to be used in connection with the forthcoming rapid transit underground railroad in this city. It has been decided that the third-rail system will be used in the subway.
The system will be similar to that now in use on the new Boston Elevated Road, with the side rail carrying the power. The Allis-Chalmers Company is to make the stationary engines and the Babcock & Wilcox Company the boilers. It is announced that additional contracts, amounting to another $1,500,000, are to be awarded within a few days for the making of electrical apparatus, alternators, exciters, transformers, and creators.
There will be one main power house and eight branches. Sites for some of these have been purchased, but the localities are not made public. The Rapid Transit Construction Company has called for bids for the equipment of the power houses from the General Electric Company of Schenectady, the Westinghouse Company, and the Stanley Company of Pittsfield, Mass. The contracts for engines and boilers stipulate that these must be completed by Jan. 1, 1904, and the same date is to be required from those who secure contracts for equipping the plants.
No bids on motors are being called for just now, nor will they be given out soon. Not even the number of motors is decided.

PORTO RICAN SUGAR DUTIES.

Judgment Granted to Recover $490,139.09 Paid on the Imported Article.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday Judge Lacombe handed down an order granting judgment in favor of the American Sugar Refining Company to recover $490,139.09 paid by the Sugar Company to Collector Bidwell on sugars imported from Porto Rico.
There were some nineteen separate cases involved in the suit, all of which were conjoined in this case. When John E. Parsons, as counsel for the American Sugar Refining Company, appeared in court the United States District Attorney was not present, nor was Collector Bidwell, on whose application the suit was brought. Judge Lacombe directed that the American Sugar Refining Company obtain judgment against the Collector for the sum named above, together with interest, on each of the several nineteen actions embraced in the common suit.
This decision is based on the opinion of the United States Supreme Court that Porto Rico is at the present time a portion of the territory of the United States and that goods brought from that island are not subject to duty in any port here.

Tripler Liquid Air Company.

There appears to be a disposition among the shareholders of the Tripler Liquid Air Company to drop all charges, and, according to G. M. Fennell & Co., fiscal agents of the company, a receiver will probably be asked for shortly with a view to the reorganization of the company so as to wipe out promoters' stock and protect all shareholders who can show receipts for money payments upon stock. It is said that in that event new capital would be at hand for the development of the process for the manufacture of liquid air.

Copper Company Incorporated.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 11.—Articles of incorporation of the La Ventura Copper Company have been recorded in the office of the County Clerk. Its principal office in this State will be in East Orange. The authorized capital is $125,000. The incorporators of record are Alfred George Brown, Edward B. Hawkins, and John Reginald Turner.

Edward Bell to Retire.

After the close of business yesterday it was reported that Edward Bell, senior member of Bell & Co., had arranged for the sale of his seat on the Stock Exchange, and that announcement of the transfer would probably be made this week.

Gold and Currency.

The United States Sub-Treasury transferred $225,000 yesterday to New Orleans for crop-moving purposes, and paid out $35,831 on account of gold deposited at Seattle.

Dividends.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.
New York, August 29, 1901.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the surplus earnings for the six months ended June 30th, 1901, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the first preferred stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1901, to the holders of record of the first preferred stock at the closing of the transfer books on September 16th, 1901. The transfer books for the first preferred stock of this Company will be closed at three P. M. on September 16th, 1901, and will be reopened at ten A. M. on October 2d, 1901.
The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.
By HARRY BRONNER, Secretary & Treasurer.

20 Broad Street, New York, August 29th, 1901.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for the first preferred stock of the Colorado and Southern Railway Company will be closed at three P. M. on September 16th, 1901, and will reopen at ten A. M. on October 2d, 1901. On October 1st, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. when received by them, at the office of Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
HALLGARTEN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
New York, September 11th, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 132.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of October next, to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of September instant.
For the purpose of the annual meeting of stockholders to be held on Wednesday the 9th day of October next and of the dividend above referred to the transfer books will be closed at three o'clock on the afternoon of Sept. 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of October 10th next.
M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.
New York, September 11, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of One Per Cent. on its Common Stock, payable November 5, 1901, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to the Common Stockholders of record in New York, and at the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, to the Common Stockholders of record in Berlin, at the closing of the transfer books on October 10, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on October 10, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 21, 1901.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

Manhattan Railway Company,
No. 195 Broadway, New York, Sept. 10th, 1901.
Seventieth Quarterly Dividend.
A quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on and after October 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Friday, September 13th, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be reopened on Wednesday, September 25th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be again closed on Friday, October 11th, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held on Wednesday, November 13th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Thursday, November 14th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company,
New York, September 10, 1901.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a regular quarterly dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent. was declared, payable on and after September 30th, 1901, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, September 14th, 1901, at one o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, September 14th, 1901, at one o'clock P. M. and reopen on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M. FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

Sloss Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company out of the earnings for the quarter ending August 31st, 1901, payable Oct. 2d, 1901, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. The transfer books will close at 3:00 P. M. on Sept. 19 and reopen on the morning of Oct. 2, 1901.
J. W. McQUEEN, Secretary & Treasurer.

The National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey.
New York, September 11, 1901.
The Board of Directors of The National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½%) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable October 2d, 1901.
The transfer books will close September 18th and reopen on October 3d, 1901.
F. D. MOLLENHAUER, Treasurer.

International Steam Pump Co.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 2.
New York, September 12th, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the International Steam Pump Company will be paid October 1st. The Common Stock transfer books will close September 20th and reopen October 2d.
MAX NATHAN, Treasurer.

Alabama Mineral Land Company.
New York, Sept. 10th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of the Alabama Mineral Land Company have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. upon the stock of the Company, payable to stockholders of record September 28th, to which date from September 24th, the transfer books will be closed.
F. J. GOODHART, Treasurer.

Continental Tobacco Company.
New York, August 29th, 1901.
A dividend of 1¾% has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at offices Manhattan Trust Company, No. 20 Wall Street, on October 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business September 14th. Books close September 14th, open October 2d.
H. D. KINGSBURY, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

New York & East River Ferry Company.
New York, September 12, 1901.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on Thursday, October 3d, 1901, at 10 A. M.
Transfer books will be closed from September 18th, 1901, at 3 P. M., to October 4, 1901, at 10 A. M. ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, September 28th, 1901.
The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 3d, and reopen on Monday, September 30th. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 11	494,484
To date this year	207,292,019
Corresponding date last year	77,462,873

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 11	$1,758,500
To date this year	$736,500,700
Corresponding date last year	$340,146,860

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@4½ per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Locomotive pf.	½	Int. Power	½
Canada South	2¼	Int. Pump	½
Cent. of N. J.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Chi. & E. Ill.	2	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	½	pf.	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	1¼	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Chi. Ind. & L. pf.	½	Ont. Mining	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	3¼	Peoria & East.	½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1	Rubber Goods	½
Del., Lack. & West.	1	St. L. S. W.	½
Dist. of Am. pf.	½	Tol. St. L. & W. pf.	⅝
Glucose Sugar pf.	2½	Wells-Fargo Exp.	16

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1¼	Illinois Central	1⅝
Am. Car & F. pf.	½	Int. Silver	½
Am. Malting pf.	2½	Iowa Central	½
Am. Smelting	1⅜	Louis. & Nash.	¾
Am. Sugar	1	Met. Street Ry.	1⅝
Anaconda Copper	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¼
At., Top. & S. F.	1⅝	Missouri Pacific	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	National Biscuit	½
Balt. & Ohio	1	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
B'klyn R. T.	¾	N. Y. Central	1¼
Canadian Pacific	¾	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Ches. & Ohio	¾	Norfolk & West.	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. Great West.	½	Penn. R. R.	⅜
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Reading	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	Rep. Steel	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Rep. Steel pf.	3
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	Rubber Goods pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	½	St. L. & Ad.	½
Den. & Rio Grande	2	Southern Pacific	⅜
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	Southern Railway	½
Diamond Match	3½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Dist. of Am.	⅝	Texas & Pacific	½
Dul. S. S. & A. pf.	⅝	Third Avenue	⅞
Erie	¾	Union Pacific	1
Erie 1st pf.	½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Evans. & T. H.	1⅞	U. S. Steel	½
Gas P., Ber. Co.	⅞	U. S. Steel pf.	⅞
Gt. North. pf.	1¼	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Hocking Valley	1½	Wabash pf.	½
Hocking Valley pf.	1	Wis. Central pf.	⅝

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	1	Tenn. C. & I., Tenn.	
Peo. & East. inc.	1½	Div. 6s	1

Bonds Declined.

Long Island unif. 4s	2	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1½
Mob. & O. 4s, J. P.		Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
M. ctfs.	1	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st.	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The almost general decline in yesterday's stock market, only the Vanderbilt securities showing strength, while the rest of the list was inclined to heaviness, was due to a variety of circumstances which may very briefly be set out. In the early trading there was the false report that the President had suffered a relapse, this being responsible for a sharp break of from one-half to 1 point in London and a consequent irregular opening here; there was the Government crop report, showing an unexpected decline in the condition of corn and of wheat, the yield in each case being estimated even below the August figures; there were evidences, if not of withdrawal of support on the part of the leading financial interests who lately have been behind the market, at least of a cessation of buying from those sources, and, finally, there was some rather aggressive selling for the short account, the argument being advanced that all the good news is out and that the President's recovery has been actually discounted. Under the circumstances, therefore, the surprise is, not that the market declined as it did, but that it did not decline more.
Not, indeed, since the announcement of the attempt on the President's life have prices been so persistently attacked as they were yesterday, the bears not even being averse to the circulation of false reports to help them in their campaign. Yet, that the depressors of market values lacked the courage of their professed convictions is very apparent when it is stated that as the day wore on, seeing that their attacks were failing to dislodge any appreciable amount of long stock, they had not the hardihood to press their campaign, but contented themselves with, as it were, "marking time," not changing their market position, but nevertheless not making any further commitments. Hence it was, bankers' buying being little in evidence, that trading for the day fell to relatively small proportions, less than 500,000 shares being dealt in. Of this total Erie contributed 37,000, Southern Pacific 45,000, Union Pacific 38,000, St. Paul 49,000, Atchison 32,000, Amalgamated Copper 52,000, and United States Steel 42,000. In other words, the dealings in these seven stocks aggregated practically two-thirds of the entire market transactions, showing into what narrow limits trading had resolved itself.
Unquestionably, apart from the early misleading and depressing canards about the President's condition, the principal reason for the heaviness of securities was the Government crop report already referred to. Generally, there had been expectation that an improvement in corn would be recorded, and the disappointment therefore was the more pronounced when, instead of betterment, the statement disclosed the lowest September corn condition ever reported in the history of the country. Not unnaturally, the Western bears on the market apparently rejoiced at this corroboration of their earlier views—happy at this loss in the country's wealth—proceeded to predict all sorts of direful things to follow as a consequence. The purchasing power of the West will be seriously curtailed, it was declared; railroad earnings will surely fall off, and business generally must suffer. It was, in short, merely a repetition of the direful talk heard some weeks ago when the country was fast declared to be going to ruin.
In opposition to these views were those expressed by some of the representatives in the East who, admitting the serious damage to the corn crop, nevertheless declare that this loss will in no small measure be offset by the large wheat yield, while in other respects the country is so prosperous that the falling off in the corn crop will not signify the financial disaster that some years ago it might have signified. The traffic of the so-called Granger systems, it was pointed out in this connection, is now so diverse that the roads are becoming less and less dependent for their revenues on their grain business.
Beyond this, it is not clear that the Government report is not ultra-pessimistic. This clearly is the view taken of the situation by the experts in the grain crowds both in Chicago and here, both corn and wheat closing last night at lower figures than on Tuesday night preceding the publication of the Government estimate.
Apart from these things there was little to influence the market one way or the other. If bankers' buying fell off, as undoubtedly it did, and if there was not a little profit taking, as unquestionably there was, these were in large measure offset by the very excellent independent and investment buying. Part of this was induced by some rather positive reports that the Steel strike is to be settled within twenty-four hours. This, though lacking of confirmation, is regarded as within the bounds of possibilities, the settlement dispelling the last remaining cloud of serious proportions hanging over the industrial situation.
Coming to the stocks themselves, the only thing to be said is that in the main they followed the course of the market, and declined, not for specific, but for general reasons. Exceptions to this were the junior Vanderbilt issues—notably Canada Southern, Big Four, and the Nickel Plates; Monon, Lackawanna, and, in the industrial list, Glucose Sugar preferred. The report that the Vanderbilt plan of reorganization is well under way was responsible for the buying of the Vanderbilt shares; favorable dividend talk was heard in respect to Monon, while the annual meeting of the Glucose Sugar Company, shortly to be held, is expected to be followed by some important announcements. Of the declining stocks, the uncertainty in respect to the St. Paul dividend to be declared to-day resulted in an irregular movement of the security, with the final figure showing a fractional net loss. Many traders on the floor are confident of an increase in the dividend. No official statement on the subject is forthcoming. The decline in Republic Steel was of course due to the very unfavorable showing of the company in its last fiscal year, profits showing a decrease of no less than $4,649,853. Amalgamated Copper was sold, presumably for inside account, one firm alone disposing of 10,000 shares.
Money remained comparatively easy all day, most of the day's call loans being at 4½ per cent.
London, adversely influenced by the reports that the President had suffered a relapse, not only sent over lower prices at the opening here, but sold stocks steadily during the morning, disposing of about 50,000 shares.

TWO ANNUAL REPORTS.

Two annual reports, made public in Wall Street yesterday, were read with much interest. One of the reports was of the American Smelting Company, which exhibited a balance to the credit of profit and loss April 30, the end of the company's year, of $3,890,349—considered in the Street a remarkably good showing. On the other hand, the second report, that of Republic Steel for the year ended June 30, made an unfavorable showing, profits from the business of the company, after deducting all expenses except repairs and renewals, showing a decrease of no less than $4,649,853.
The figures of the American Smelting Company are as follows:

Assets:	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Real estate, plant, and machinery	$85,228,235	$48,994,499	$36,233,736
Inventory of stock on hand	22,982,895	11,773,923	11,208,972
Cash, accounts rec'able, bills rec'able, stock and bonds	4,410,303	3,028,974	1,381,329
Treasury stock	.....	10,200,000	*10,200,000
Total	$112,621,433	$73,997,396	$38,624,037
Liabilities:			
Accounts and bills payable	$7,678,084	$4,764,488	$2,913,596
Bonds outstanding	1,053,000	2,253,000	*1,200,000
Capital stock	100,000,000	65,000,000	35,000,000
Profit and loss	3,890,349	1,979,908	1,910,441
Total	$112,621,433	$73,997,396	$38,624,037

*Decrease.
The profit and loss account shows:

Surplus per statement April 30, 1900		$1,979,908
Earnings 12 months ended April 30, 1901, including earnings for four months of the Guggenheim plants	5,988,049	
		$7,067,957
Betterments and repairs	$888,410	
Interest and taxes, general expenses, and consolidation expenses	1,271,198	
Less four dividends paid on preferred stock	1,918,000	
		4,077,608
Balance to credit of profit and loss April 30, 1901		$3,890,349

By vote of the Executive Committee, Sept. 6, 1901, $1,000,000 was credited to property account from surplus to credit of profit and loss.
It is noted that the net earnings of the Guggenheim plants for the first eight months of the fiscal year, ended April 30, 1901, were $2,756,661.76.
Adding this to the above shows the net earnings of the combined companies for the period of the statement to have been $6,585,-103.03.

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The report of the Republic Iron and Steel Company as as follows:

	1901.	1900.	Decrease.
Profits from business of company after deducting all expenses, except-			
Ing repairs and renewals	*$1,034,248	$5,684,101	$4,649,853
Deductions for improvements, repairs, and renewals	566,622	893,014	326,392
Deductions from ledger value of materials	158,527	1,097,358	938,831
Reserve for possible loss in collection of outstanding accounts	.....	50,000	50,000
Total deductions	725,149	2,040,372	1,315,223
Net profits	309,099	†3,643,729	3,334,630
Dividends, 7 per cent. on preferred stock	1,421,483	1,421,679	196
Balance	‡1,112,384	$2,222,050	3,334,434
Previous surplus	2,222,050	.....	‖2,222,050
Total surplus	$1,109,666	$2,222,050	$1,112,384

*This amount after deducing $256,196 for maintenance and repairs of idle plants during July, August, and September, 1900.
†These figures represent net profits of fourteen months.
‡Deficit. §Surplus. ‖Increase.
The balance sheet as of June 30 shows:
Assets.—Real estate, plants, and other permanent investments, $41,093,724; decrease, $48,528; new construction, &c., $1,164,175; decrease, $54,028; previous new construction, $1,218,203; increase, $1,218,203; stock in sundry companies, $147,200; decrease, $400,000; new gas pipe lines, prepaid insurance, &c., $245,171; increase, $128,440; extraordinary improvements in excess of provision for same, $100,675; increase, $100,675; material and supplies on hand, $3,328,850; decrease, $803,580; accounts and bills received, $2,527,209; decrease, $481,766; cash on hand, $1,127,107; decrease, $76,026; total, $50,952,316; decrease, $416,901.
Liabilities.—Capital stock, preferred, $20,306,900; capital stock, common, $27,191,000; bills and accounts payable, $1,685,351; increase, $661,443; preferred dividend paid July 1, 1901, $355,371; deferred installments on purchase of coal lands, $37,000 per year, $185,000; decrease, $20,000; reserve for taxes, $47,386; decrease, $8,602; reserve for possible losses in collection of outstanding accounts, $71,642; increase, $71,642.
Profit and Loss Account:—Net profits since May 1, 1899, $3,982,828; increase, $309,099; deduct dividends, $2,843,162; increase, $1,421,483; total net profits, $1,109,666; decrease, $1,112,384; total liabilities, $50,952,315; decrease, $406,900.

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As explanatory of this poor showing is the following excerpt from the report of the retiring President, Mr. Warner:
Our mills were idle during July, August, and September, pending a wages settlement, and, as a further consequence, the tonnage of finished material produced during the second fiscal period was 254,801 tons less than for the previous fourteen months' period, and the average selling price very materially less. To improve physical condition of blast furnaces we were obliged to have them all out of blast during first six months of the year. On account of this our pig-iron production for this fiscal period was 175,186 tons less than for the previous fourteen months' period. Our blast furnaces are now in first-class condition and our annual output of pig iron will be increased. The increased tonnage and economy in manufacturing derived from these expenditures are now beginning to show results.
All of the earnings until April were absorbed by fixed charges, repairs, and general expenses. Repairs for the year and expenses, while idle, have both been absorbed in operating expenses.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Republic Company the number of Directors was reduced to fifteen. The following retired: B. D. Wick, G. M. Bard, L. E. Cochran, J. C. Carns, while new Directors were slated as follows: W. Nelson Page, E. N. Ohl, and W. B. Ridgely. No successor was elected

12½626 cents' discount. Exchanges, $22,-308,808; balances, $1,914,407.

The stock market improved during the last hour. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
570	Atchison	76¼	75½	75½
62	Atchison pf	96½	96¼	96½
2	Boston & Albany	256½	256	256
17	Boston Elevated	168	168	168
4	Boston & Prov	300	300	300
6	C. J. R. & Sy	158	158	158
10	C. J. R. & Sy. pf	132	131½	132
1	Fitchburg pf	145	145	145
35	Mexican Central	25	25	25
116	N. Y., N. H. & H	215½	215½	215½
2	Old Colony	206⅞	206⅞	206⅞
2	Pere Marquette	74	74	74
50	Pere Marquette pf	90	90	90
574	Rutland pf	104	103½	104
5	Southern Pacific	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
50	Southern Pacific pf	87¾	87¾	87¾
760	Union Pacific	98¾	97¾	97¾
37	Union Pacific pf	89	89	89
40	Wabash pf	40	40	40
35	West End pf	113	113	113

TELEPHONES.

152	Am. Tel. & Tel	165	163½	164
318	Erie	35½	35	33
1	New England	135	135	135

ELECTRICS.

5	Edison	251	250	250
300	Massachusetts	38⅝	38½	38½
95	Massachusetts pf	94	93½	94

MISCELLANEOUS.

600	Am. Ag. Chem	23⅜	21	23⅜
275	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	88¾	88	88½
720	Am. Sugar	132½	131	131½
1	Am. Sugar pf	125	125	125
25	N. E. Gas & Coke	7¼	7	7
100	Planters' Compress	15½	15½	15½
2	Swift Pack. & Prov	107	107	107
141	United Fruit	77	76	77
280	Un. Shoe Mach	42⅜	42	42⅜
196	Un. Shoe Mach. pf	28	27½	28
4,588	U. S. Steel	45	44	44⅜
427	U. S. Steel pf	94⅞	94	94⅝

MINING.

2,048	Adventure	29⅜	29	29
25	Allouez	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
6,803	Amalgamated	114	112⅞	113¼
50	Anaconda	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝
115	Arcadian	13⅜	13	13
10	Atlantic	40	40	40
202	Baltic	52½	51½	52½
325	Bingham	39½	39	39
14	Cal. & Hecla	730	730	730
640	Centennial	28	28	28
250	Cons. Mercur	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Copper Range	76	75	75
460	Dominion Coal	43¼	43	43
30	Elm River	5	5	5
210	Franklin	20	19⅞	20
695	Isle Royale	39	37½	37½
1,150	Mass	34	32⅝	33
100	Mayflower	2½	2½	2½
10	Merced	5	5	5
1,660	Michigan	18	17⅛	17½
727	Mohawk	52½	51	51⅜
200	National	3⅝	3½	3⅝
575	Old Colony	5	4½	5
200	Old Dominion	33½	33	33
1,042	Osceola	116	115	115⅝
875	Phoenix	8	7⅞	7⅞
41	Quincy	176	175	176
545	Rhode Island	6¼	6	6
100	Santa Fé	7	7	7
67	Tamarack	351	350	354
10	Tecumseh	2¼	2¼	2¼
700	Trinity	35½	35	35½
550	United States	20	19½	19½
10	Utah	29½	29¾	29½
1,095	Victoria	10	9⅝	9⅝
25	Winona	4	4	4
96	Wolverine	70	69	69¾
35	Wyandotte	2	2	2

British Columbia, 13 bid; 14½ asked.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—New York exchange to-day was at par, and 4½@5 per cent. were rates for time and call loans.

There was no change in the character of the stock market. Tin Can and National Biscuit showed fair activity, but the rest of the list was lifeless and prices all along the line showed fractional variations only from yesterday.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
705	American Can	24⅝	24½	24⅝
160	American Can pf	74¼	74¼	74¼
300	American Linseed	20½	20	20½
160	American Linseed pf	50¼	50¼	50¼
20	American Strawboard	25	25	25
50	Central Union Telephone	42	42	42
1	Chicago City Railway	206	206	206
50	Chicago Union Trac. pf	58	58	58
87	Diamond Match	147	145¾	145¾
148	Lake Street Elevated	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
110	Metropolitan Elevated pf	93	92	92
545	National Biscuit	44	43¾	43¾
25	National Biscuit pf	102½	102½	102½
175	National Carbon pf	18	17¾	18
25	Northwestern Elevated	41	41	41
10	South Side Elevated	110	110	110
2	Street's Stable Car	23½	23½	23½
3	West Chicago	100⅝	100½	100½

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—The market today was comparatively dull, though steady. Cotton duck advanced a half point and so did Maryland Brewing common. Seaboard common and preferred each moved up an eighth; the 4 per cent. bonds gained ⅝, while the ten-year 5s were ⅛ better.

Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,582 shares of stock and $63,-000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
730	Cotton Duck	17	17	17
50	Maryland Brewing	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
50	Nashville Ry	3½	3½	3½
777	United Rys	16½	15⅝	15⅝
740	Seaboard	28	27⅝	27⅝
100	Seaboard pf	59¾	58¾	59¾
$15,000	Seaboard 4s	84	83¾	83¾
1,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1,000	Ga., C. & Northern 5s	107½	107½	107½
15,000	Carolina Central 4s	93	93	93
18,000	United Rys. incomes	72	71¾	72
5,000	United Rys. 4s	95¾	95½	95⅝

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 11.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Pittsburg Brew	26	26	26
$9,000	Pittsburg Brew. 6s	112½	112½	112½
$4,000	Phila. Co. 5s	112½	112½	112½
230	U. S. Steel	44⅞	44½	44½
1,260	Pittsburg Coal	31⅞	31½	31½
45	Pittsburg Coal pf	96¾	95¾	95¾
1,400	Cons. Traction	23½	23⅜	23⅜
170	Nat. Fire-Proofing	33¼	33¼	33¼
200	River Coal	14¼	14¼	14¼
$5,000	River Coal 6s	120	120	120
1,210	Electric 2ds	74	74	74
60	St. Paul	165	163¾	163¾
58	West. Air Brake	184	184	184
670	Crucible Steel	24½	24¾	24½
165	Crucible Steel pf	86	85¾	85¾
10	Steel Car	40	40	40
165	Window Glass	64¼	64	63¾
20	Chicago & Alton	39¼	39½	39½
50	Switch & Signal	71½	71½	71½
20	Republic I. & S	17½	17½	17½
110	Rep. I. & S. pf	69½	69	69
175	Cons. Ice	19	19	19
10	National Lead	20	20	20

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following corporations have declared dividends, details of which will be found in another column: The Western Union Telegraph Company, the Northern Pacific Railway Company, Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, the National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey, the International Steam Pump Company, and the Alabama Mineral Land Company.

A New Banking Pamphlet.

"Trust Companies and Their Functions" is the title of a very handsome booklet issued by the Knickerbocker Trust Company in connection with the opening of its Harlem branch. As to the difference between trust companies and banks, there exists a very general ignorance, which this book will do much to remove. The pamphlet lays great stress upon the desirability of harmonious relations existing between the two, and shows how they can be maintained. The work will be found to be valuable to the private depositor, business man, and trustee.

The Street Railway Convention.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway was a caller on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday to ask him to address the Association of Street Railways of the United States when it convenes in this city on Sept. 21. Mayor Van Wyck referred the request to President Guggenheimer, who will make the address to the Association in Madison Square Garden.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the three-day session of the street-railway men, and President Vreeland said yesterday that $40,000 would be spent in entertaining the guests.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Dormer Company of Buffalo, to deal in fish and fish products; capital, $100,000. Directors—Joseph H. Dormer, George H. Tryon, and John W. Wickham, Buffalo; John Herley and Henry Spencer, Menominee, Mich.

Manual of Statistics Company of New York City, to carry on a general printing and publishing business; capital, $200,000. Directors—Charles R. Nicoll and Bertram Kerkell, Jersey City; Thomas J. Chapman and William C. Timin, New York City; John H. Roy, Brooklyn.

Exposed Treasure Mining Company of Esopus, to carry on operations in California and Arizona; capital, $1,500,000. Directors—Charles F. Bassett, Robert D. Benedict, Clarendon A. Foster, Darwin R. James, Elijah R. Kennedy, and Frank Squier, New York City; Benjamin Stern, Z. Taylor Emery, R. Percy Chittenden, M. J. Goodenough, and A. N. Roussell, Brooklyn.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 11.—A charter was granted to-day to the American Water Meter Company of New York, which purposes to manufacture and deal in water meters and measures of fluids; capital $1,000,000. Incorporators—Woodville Flemming and John W. Reardon, New York; Abner P. Pitner, Riverside, Penn.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

A fair degree of activity with normal conditions generally attended the trading in the market for outside securities yesterday. Advances were scored in most cases, although some of the industrial and miscellaneous shares underwent declines. Throughout the list, however, no violent fluctuations were registered. The volume of transactions was somewhat larger than on the previous day.

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CONTINENTAL TOBACCO 4s advanced to 68¼ on transactions in $345,000 of the bonds and closed at 67½. The application to list these bonds on the Stock Exchange was not acted upon yesterday, when the Governors held their first regular meeting after the Summer recess.

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AMERICAN CAN common and preferred scored net declines of one-half point each on moderate dealings.

***

GENERAL CARRIAGE advanced from ¾ to 1¼ on purchases of over 5,000 shares, with no accompanying news relative to the rumored plan of reorganization. At the close this stock was offered at 1⅛, with a bid of 1.

***

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND CABLE was neglected, in view of the announcement that over two-thirds of the stock had been deposited at the City Trust Company in accordance with the offer of Charles W. Morse, whose representative is now engaged in an examination of the books of the company.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 11. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 10. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58	55	57
American Can	24	24½	24½	24⅜
American Can pf	74	74½	74½	74⅝
American Chicle	85	89	85	89
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	5	6	5	6
Am. Hide & Leather pf	34	37	34	35
American Malt 6s	93	94	93	94
*American Thread pf	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
*American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
American Copper	30	31	29	31
*British Columbia Copper	13⅝	14½	13½	14½
British Exchequer 3s	98	98⅜	98	98⅜
*California Copper		⅛	⅛	⅜
Camden Land		1¼	1¾	1¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	6¼	7½	6½	7
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	33½	36	33	36
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Central of So. Am. Tel	103	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	14½	16¼	14½	16¼
Con. Refrigerating	5½	6¾	5½	6¼
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf	20	26½	22	20½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	28	27	83
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	67½	67¾	67⅝	67¾
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	13½	15	13¾	14½
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	39½	41	39¾	41
Detroit Southern 4s	83½	85	83	85
Dominion Securities	77¾	78	76¼	77
Electric Boat		20		18
Electric Boat pf	49½	52	49½	52
Elec. Lead Reduction	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Electric Vehicle	5½	6¼	5½	6¼
Electric Vehicle pf	8	11	8	11
*Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1⅝	1½	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1	1¼	⅝	1
General Chemical	63¼	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	9	10	8½	9¼
Havana Commercial pf	43	46	41	45
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	75½	76	75	75½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	85¼	86	85¼	85½
Lorillard pf	117	120	117	...
Markeen Copper	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7	8	7	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	26	28	25	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	83½	85	84	87
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
N. Y. & Que. E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Transp., $20 paid	11	11¼	11	11¼
Otis Elevator	32½	33½	32½	33⅝
Otis Elevator pf	96	98	96	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	73	70	73
Retsof	43	...	43	...
Retsof 6s	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf	101	103	101	102½
Safety Car, Heat & Light, ex stock dividend	149	150	146	151
St. Louis Transit	26⅜	27¼	26⅜	27¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101½	101	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83	83½	83	83½
Seaboard Air Line	27½	28	27½	28
Seaboard Air Line pf	50¾	50¾	50¾	51
Singer Manufacturing	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82¼	81½	82¼
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	760	765	765	770
Storage Power	4	7	4	7
Tennessee Copper	18	19	17½	19
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid			6¾	...
Tidewater Coal	6¾	7½	6¾	7½
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	63	70
Union Copper		5¼	4½	5⅝
Union Typewriter	65	65½	65	65½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf	117	119	117	119
Union R. of St. L. 4s	88¼	90	89	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf	82	82½	81	82
U. S. Cotton Duck	29	31	28	31
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	89¼	90	89	91
U. S. Reduction & Ref	35	39	37	38½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	60	62	62½	62⅝
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds	...	...	97	...
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	...	...	58	...
Va. Coal, Iron & C	7	8	5	6
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	...	...	43	45
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16¾	17⅜	16¾	17⅜
Worthington	113	115	112½	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	242	244	242	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100⅝	103	100⅝	103
Central Park, N. & E. R	220	230	220	230
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 6s	103½	104½	103½	103½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112¾	114½	112½	114½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	25	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20½	19½	20½
Jersey C. H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97¾	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Avenue R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R	175	...	175	...
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	22	...	22	...
American Light & Tr. pf	92	95	92	95
Bay State Gas	1	1 1-16	1	1 1-16
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	...	4½	6	4½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	77¼	77½	74	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas Bds. 6s	99¼	101½	99¼	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	108	108¼	108	108¼
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	7	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	55½	56¾	55½	56¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	96	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	88¼	88¾	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	20	17	20
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93	91	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112¼	114	113	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	82	79	81
Union Ferry	39¼	41	39	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	97	99	96	99

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 58¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 Anaconda Gold sold at .35, 100 Catalpa at .12, 500 Comstock bond at .05½, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.90, 100 Isabella at .53, 500 Mollie Gibson at .36, 150 Ontario at 11.25@11.50, 1,000 Phoenix at .08, and 2,000 Golden Age at .02.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113	113¼	58,280	Amalgamated Copper	114	114	112⅜	113½	−1½
3½	4	100	American Bicycle	3½	3½	3½	3½	−⅛
29½	29⅝	650	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29¾	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	−⅛
86	87	100	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	86½	86½	86½	86½	−½
190	200	25	American Cent	176	176	176	176	.....
31⅞	32	600	American Cotton Oil	32	32	31½	31½	.....
31	31½	400	American Ice Co	31	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	.....
19½	21	900	American Linseed Co	21	21	20	20	.....
49	50½	700	Am. Linseed Co. pf	49½	51	49½	50	.....
6⅞	7	300	American Malting Co	7	7	7	7	−⅛
26½	28	500	Am. Malting Co. pf	27	27	26	26	−2½
47⅛	47½	5,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	49	49½	47	47½	−1½
99½	100	100	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	100	100	100	100	+½
25½	25⅝	1,500	American Locomotive	25⅞	26	25½	25⅝	+⅛
85½	86½	200	Am. Locomotive pf	86⅝	86⅝	86½	86½	+½
131	131⅛	2,200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	132½	132½	131	131	−1
44⅜	46	1,000	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	46	46	45⅝	45⅝	−1½
75⅝	75½	31,000	At., T. & S. F	76	76⅛	75½	75½	−1⅜
96¾	96½	2,300	At., T. & S. F. pf	96¾	96⅞	96¼	96¼	−⅝
101	101¼	6,700	Baltimore & Ohio	101	102⅜	101	101	−1
93	94	300	Baltimore & Ohio pf	92⅝	93	92⅝	93	.....
67⅝	68	6,405	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	68¼	68⅝	67½	67⅝	−¾
70	71	1,600	Canada Southern	70¼	72⅛	70¼	70¼	+2¼
111⅛	111⅝	1,100	Canadian Pacific	111⅜	111½	111	111½	−¾
163½	165	160	Central R. R. of N. J	163½	163½	163½	163½	+1½
45½	46	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	46	46	45¾	45¾	−¼
38½	39	800	Chicago & Alton	39	39¼	39	39	+⅛
77	78	100	Chicago & Alton pf	77	77	77	77	−1
127	130	500	Chi. & East. Ill.	127	127	127	127	+2
23⅞	24	3,300	Chicago Great West	24	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	−⅛
85	86	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	+⅞
42½	42⅝	6,000	Chi., Ind. & Louis	40¾	43	40½	42	+1¼
74½	75	500	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	75	75	75	75	+½
163½	163¾	50,345	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	163½	165¼	162⅝	163⅝	−⅞
188	190	248	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	190	190	189	189	−1
141⅞	142¼	750	Chi., R. I. & Pac	141½	142¼	141¼	142¼	−1¼
21½	21⅝	1,710	Chi. Term. Trans	21⅜	22½	21⅞	22⅜	+⅛
40⅜	41	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	41¾	41⅞	40¾	40⅜	−⅜
97⅞	98	6,200	C., C. & St. L	94⅜	98¼	94⅜	97⅞	+3¼
...	...	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	100	99	99	−1
14	14½	600	Colorado Southern	14½	14¾	14¼	14¼	.....
55	55½	600	Col. Southern 1st pf	55½	55½	55	55	−1½
25	25¼	500	Col. Southern 2d pf	25¼	25½	25	25	−¼
220½	221	300	Consolidated Gas	221	221¼	221	221	+⅞
116¾	119	300	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	118	118	118	118	+1
164⅛	164½	600	Delaware & Hudson	163½	165¼	164½	164½	−½
224	225	600	Del., Lack. & West	225	225	225	225	+1
46½	47	1,166	Denver & Rio Grande	46½	46¾	45	45	−2
93½	94½	100	Denver & R. G. pf	94	94	94	94	−1
143	149	200	Diamond Match	147½	147½	147½	147½	−3½
7⅞	8	1,050	Dist. of America	7⅞	8	7¾	7¾	+⅛
26	27¼	600	Dist. of America pf	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	+⅛
12	12¼	1,280	Dul., S. S. & At	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12	−⅛
19¾	19⅞	1,100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	20	20	19¾	19¾	−⅛
42⅜	42¾	36,730	Erie	42⅝	42⅝	42	42⅛	−½
70⅛	70⅜	3,700	Erie 1st pf	70¼	71⅛	70⅛	70⅛	−⅜
57	57⅜	900	Erie 2d pf	57	57⅝	57	57	−⅝
64	65	1,166	Evans. & T. H.	65	65⅜	63	63	−1⅞
33	33	300	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	33	33	30	30	−3
264	264½	600	General Electric	264	264½	263¼	263¼	−¼
57	57	700	Glucose Sugar Ref	57	57	57	57	.....
105	105	200	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf	105	105	105	105	+2½
184	184	800	Great Northern pf	184	184	183¾	183¾	−1¼
53	53	1,700	Hocking Valley	53	53	52½	52½	−1¼
74½	74½	100	Hocking Valley pf	74½	74½	74½	74½	−1
146	146⅜	900	Illinois Central	146	146⅜	145	145	−1⅜
24¼	24⅜	200	International Paper	24¼	24⅜	24¼	24¼	−¼
81	81¼	500	Internat. Paper pf	81	81¼	81	81¼	.....
97	97	500	Internat. Power Co	97	97	96¾	97	+½
7⅝	7⅝	300	International Silver	7⅝	7⅝	7	7¼	−½
30	30	300	Iowa Central	30	30	29	29	−½
73	73	200

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

East Sixty-fifth Street Dwelling Sold—Jacob D. Butler Buys Upper Broadway Block Front at Auction.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for William H. Smith to a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 20 East Sixty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

It is reported that Stephen B. Brague has sold the four-story dwelling 122 West Forty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought 2,159 and 2,161 First Avenue, a plot 50 by 100, upon which two five-story tenements are now being erected.

Harris, Sokolski & Son have sold to George Kaplan the five-story tenement 238 Henry Street, 25 by 100.

George F. Johnson & Sons have sold to M. C. Deike, for $9,000, the two-story brick and stone dwelling 52 Kelly Street, 20 by 57, on lot 25 by 100.

W. D. Haynes & Co. have sold for John Norelius to W. B. Hayes, the property 2,458 Hughes Avenue; also, to Mr. Norelius, two lots on the west side of Morris Avenue, 191 feet north of Belmont Street, 50 by 100.

Benjamin Altman took title yesterday to the property 365 Fifth Avenue, adjoining his previous holdings at the southeast corner of Thirty-sixth Street. The consideration, as indicated by the revenue stamps on the deed, was $140,000.

The Century Building Company has mortgaged its property at 72 and 74 Broadway, running through to New Street, to the George A. Fuller Company for $1,100,000. The mortgage will become due on April 16, 1904, and will bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent.

The properties 656 Broadway and 103 Bleecker Street have become the subject of partition proceedings in which Gen. Lloyd S. Bryce is plaintiff and Carroll Bryce and another defendants.

Herbert B. Rexer has sold for Edward Haberstroh the four-story tenement, with store, 247 Avenue A, on lot 25.9 by 94, to a client.

The United Real Estate Owners' Association will hold a mass meeting to-night at the New York Turn Verein Hall, Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, for the purpose of opposing several sections of the new tenement house law, and organizing for active work against the law in the next Legislature.

The Auction Room.

The two eight-story apartment houses, covering the block front on the west side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets, sold yesterday under foreclosure to satisfy a claim of about $488,000, were bought by Jacob D. Butler for $321,431. The American Mortgage Company was plaintiff in the foreclosure action, and John W. Noble, Jr., and others, defendants.

F. J. Wood sold for Mrs. Kiefer the three-story frame building at 4,177 Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-sixth and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Streets, with a frontage of 27 feet, to Mrs. Annie McCort.

Other offerings at auction yesterday resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

5 Mott Street, west side, running through to Worth Street, 25 by 87.8 and irregular, two-story brick tenement on Mott Street, one-story brick building on Worth Street; foreclosure sale, to Solomon Lent.....$23,650

444 West Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 220.9 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story frame tenement, with two-story frame tenement at the rear; partition sale, to one of the defendants, Mary Hafelfinger.....7,150

528 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 310 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the American Missionary Association.....12,000

Fourth Street, Westchester, running through to Fifth Street, 405 feet west of Avenue B, 100 by 210, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Emma G. Townsend.....1,650

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, south side, 105.8 feet east of Railroad Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Jacob Siegel.....250

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, James Ridgway, referee, 20 West Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 185 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,711.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Peter Schmuck, referee, 103 Hester Street, north side, 50.8 feet east of Eldridge Street, 36.10 by 100 and irregular, two five-story brick tenements with four-story brick tenements at the rear. Due on judgment, $5,500; subject to another mortgage for $45,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 79 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 90.1 feet east of Park Avenue, 27.11 by 99.11, five-story brick tenement, with store.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 26 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 350 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, seven-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $8,841; subject to other mortgages for $80,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 342 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 150 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.11, three-story frame flat, with store. Due on judgment, $7,743.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street and Arthur Avenue, northeast corner, for a one-story frame carriage house, 12 by 13.6; Paul Tiedjen of 2,452 Arthur Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $100.

Main Street, east side, 25 feet south of East Ditmar Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 37.8; Mrs. Joseph Hemingway, City Island, owner; George S. Miller, City Island, architect; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

No. 806 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; M. Cohen & Co. of 7 Pine Street, owners; Henry Klein of 191 East Third Street, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 159 and 161 East Eighty-eighth Street, to a two-story brick storeroom and stable; D. A. Gaylord, premises, owner; Charles H. Orne, premises, architect; cost, $500.

No. 26 Forsyth Street to a three-story warehouse, with store; Joseph Marcus of 112 East Eightieth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery architect; cost, $75.

Nos. 114 to 118 East Twenty-third Street, to a four-story brick lofts, with office and stores; Julius Sternfeld, premises, owner; Fred Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $125.

Madison and Clinton Streets, northeast corner, to a six-story brick tenement, with stores; S. Golden of 44 West Third Street, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $250.

No. 156 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick restaurant; I. H. Rosenfeld, premises, owner; Stern, Cohen & Roth of 92 Fifth Avenue, architects.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Wednesday, Sept. 11.

ANN ST, 18, s w s, 24x54.2x irregular; William B. Dick to Elizabeth C. Dick, (R S $50).....$1

ATTORNEY ST, 98, w s, 20x100; Richard Langan to Fannie Langan, (mtg $11,000)..

BELMONT AV, w s, Lots 173 to 177, map of property of S. Cambreling and others, 125x87.6; Hughes Av, e s, Lot 193, map of property of S. Cambreling and others, 25x87.6; Augustus S. Nicholson and others to Francis D. Bailey, quitclaim.250

BROADWAY, w s, 75.2 ft n of Spring St, 37.8x200 to Mercer St, x37.4x—; Pearl St, Lot 236, map of the Meadows, 25x100; Pearl St, e s, Lot 237, map of the Meadows, 25x100; also property in Brooklyn; E. C. Wemple to Caroline M. Wemple, all title.....1

BUCKHOUT ST, n s, 153.1 ft w of Morris Av, old s line, 50x100; John W. Scallen to Carrie E. Scallen, (mtg $5,000, R S $1.50).....100

DUNCOMB AV, w s, 300 ft s of Elizabeth St, 25x125, Westchester; John Ackerpress to Carrie R. Whitaker, (mtg $1,800).....2,000

GOUVERNEUR LANE, 6, e s, 27.1x45.3x27.3x45.3; Horace Russell and another, executors and trustees, to William C. Schermerhorn, (R S $4.50).....11,500

HENRY ST, 2035, s s, 22.2x100x23.x100; Dora Sokoiski to George Kapian, (mtg $21,000, R S $3).....1

HILL AV, e s, 150 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100, Edenwald; David A. Sullivan to the Co-operative Building Bank.....2,000

LOTS 202 and 204, map of Van Nest Park; Regina Bleiman to Emanuel Alexander..1

MORRIS AV, e s, old line, 30 ft s of 160th St, 30x100; George H. Pigueron to Regina Bleiman, (R S 75 cents, mtg $5,000)9,000

OAKLAND PLACE, s s, 100 ft e of Clinton Av, 23.6x100x23.7x100; Salomon Fuchs to Ewald Weber and another, (mtg $3,000).....4,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 314.9 ft n of 141st St, 56.5x53.3x54.11x63.7; Elizabeth R. Carlin to John F. Cockerill, (R S $4.75).....1

VESEY ST, 54, n s, 25x100; William Z. Larned to William A. Larned, all liens..1

WEST BROADWAY, 241 and 243, e s, 37.7x80x irregular; Adolph Mayer to American Exchange National Bank, (mtg $66,000).....1

1ST AV, e s, 119 ft n of 17th St, 19x94; Joseph Haight to Howard P. Foster, (R S $15,) rerecorded.....1

3D ST, n s, 350 ft e of Thompson St, 25.4x104.8x irregular; Emanuel Alexander to George H. Piqueron, (mtg $18,750, R S $5.75).....32,500

5TH AV, 365, s s, 18x125; Jenny P. Forbes and others to Benjamin Altman, (R S $68.75).....100

7TH AV, w s, 87 ft n of 24th St, 21.6x78.2; Mabel Suydam to William C. Strange, (mtg $12,000).....1

207TH AV, n s, Lot 529, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Sarah E. Hayward to Ridner P. Cafferty and another, (mtg $5,000, R S $4).....1

231D ST, 357 and 359 West, 50x98.9; Mabel Suydam to William C. Strange, (mtg $35,000).....1

48TH ST, n s, 385.3 ft w of 2d Av, 12.8x100.5; Sarah E. Hayward, widow, to Ridner P. Cafferty and another, (mtg $5,000, R S $4).....1

58TH ST, 402 East, 18x100.4; Morris Jacobson to Louis Shapiro, (mtg $8,500).500

64TH ST, 228 to 232 East, 75x100.5; 8th St, 385 to 389 East, 60x93.11; Leopold Hellinger to Harry H. Moss, all liens, (R S $8).....1

72D ST, n e corner of Park Av, 20x102.2; J. Edward Davis to Elizabeth T. K. Davis, (R S $1, mtg $35,000).....1

83D ST, n s, 293.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x102.2; James A. Treacy to Emma L. Stevens, (mtg $19,000, R S 50c).....1

88TH ST, s s, 182 ft w of Avenue A, 25x100.8; Ferdinand Frank to William Henne, (R S $2.50, mtg $1,800).....1

91ST ST, 124 West, 33.4x100.8; James H. Thomas to Thomas W. Russell, rerecorded, (R S $9).....1

105TH ST, 321 West, 25x100.11; John C. Underhill to Myra Moffat, (R S $25).1

135TH ST, 561 East, 25x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $8,000, R S $1.50).....1

153D ST, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x99.11; Union Trust Company of New York, executor and trustee, to Wilhelmina Lessels, (R S 50c).....3,500

161ST ST, n s, 300.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Emma Schwarz to Jacob Herb, (mtg $11,000).....1

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,297, e s, the Teichman & Potter Company to John M. Halper, 5 years.....$900 to 1,200

CEDAR ST, n w corner of Temple St, part basement; St. Lawrence Realty Company to J. F. Robert Troeger, 10 years.....$2,500 to 3,000

GRAND ST, 133, s e corner of Crosby St; Peter J. McCoy to Louis Becker and another, 12 years.....4,000

MULBERRY ST, 71½, store; Alfonso Masucci to Enrico Ynverulzzi, 3½ years....960

3D ST, 58 East; Abraham Levy to Pesche Wangrow, 3 years, 7½ months.....4,200

104TH ST, 343 East; Adeline Cook to Frank Cuzzi, 3 years.....840

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent unless otherwise specified.

BROTHERS, Abram, to Joseph Huber, Jr.; 271 West 140th St, (prior mtg $16,500,) due July 15, 1906, 6 per cent.....$3,500

CAINS, Mary, to Elizabeth Reilly; 119th St, s s, 532 ft e of Lenox Av, subject to all liens, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,000

CENTURY BUILDING COMPANY to the George A. Fuller Company; Broadway, 72 and 74; New St, 9, 11, and 13, due April 16, 1904, 4½ per cent.....1,100,000

COCKERILL, John F., to Elizabeth R. Carlin; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 314.9 ft n of 141st St, 3 years, 4 per cent.....10,000

CRONSON, Maria L., to Calvin W. Withey; 121st St, s s, 140.11 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, prior mortgage, installments, 10 months, 6 per cent.....400

CRONSON, Maria L., to Charles C. Sawyer; 121st St, s s, 140.11 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, prior mortgage, installments $8.33⅓ monthly, 6 per cent.....100

FANNING, Joseph B., to George Ringler & Co.; 8th Av, at intersection of St. Nicholas Av, near 121st St, store lease, demand, 6 per cent.....4,000

FOSTER, Howard P., to American Mortgage Company; 300 1st Av, 1 years.....10,000

GEORGE, Hannah, and others to Josephine Wandell; Old Boston Road, or King's Bridge Road, s e corner of land of Andrew Findlay, contains 5½ acres, Eastchester, 3 years, 6 per cent.....8,000

HARRIS, John D., to Beadleston & Woerz; Bleecker St, 189, and Macdougal St, 63, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent.....1,411

KAUFMANN, Oscar, to Mabel R. Cushing; 65th St, 107 East, 1 year, 6 per cent., gold.....1,250

KUNTZ, Henry, to George Wyner; 65 East 100th St, due March 10, 1902, 6 per cent.....2,000

MANNELLO, Angelo, to Costanzo Perrella; Eagle Av, e s, being Lots 62, 63, and 64, map of 155 lots, Charles A. Stadler, in 23d Ward, 3 years, 6 per cent., gold.....4,000

McMAHON, John, to William C. Selden; 277 Division St, 2 years, gold.....8,000

MIERS, Samuel, to John W. Vaughan; 134th St, s s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, demand, 6 per cent.....1,000

MOFFAT, Myra, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 105th St, 321 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....30,000

PIGUERON, George H., to Emanuel Alexander; 3d St, n s, 350 ft e of Thompson St, prior mortgage $18,750, dus Sept. 1, 1902, 6 percent.....8,750

PIGUERON, George H., to Emanuel Alexander; 3d St, n s, 350 ft e of Thompson St, prior mortgage $27,500, building loan, due Sept. 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....18,000

RUDD, Althea S., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; Broadway, n w corner of 55th St, 3 years, 4 per cent.....38,000

SAYRE, Mary H., to Union Dime Savings Institution; Amsterdam Av, e s, 99.10 ft s of Lawrence St, due Nov. 1, 1902, 4 per cent.....10,000

SCHLESSINGER, John B., to William Emlen Roosevelt and another, trustees; 48th St, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....23,000

SIEBER, Charles, to Johanna Mestake; old Boston Road, 412.9 ft n e of 2d St, being 5 ½ of Lot 147, map Olinville, 5 years..900

STEINHARDT, Max, and another to the Jefferson Bank; Orchard St, 183, due Jan. 10, 1902, 6 per cent.....5,000

STINER, Martin, to John N. Lanthier; 165th St, n s, 125 ft e of Stebbins Av, due July 24, 1904, 6 per cent.....950

TIENKEN, Elizabeth L., and another to Cowen & Co.; Kelly St, e s, 115 ft s of 165th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,200

VINGIPROVA, Giuseppina, to Frederick Wehmann; Lots 124 and 125, map of 160 lots in 23d Ward or Maximilian Morgenthau, 1 year, 6 per cent.....200

WEGEMANN, Maria, to Elizabeth Kiess and another; 11th St, 509 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....7,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ABRAMS, Herman, to Lewis Levy.....$3,000

BELL, Edward, executor, to John B. H. Oakley, guardian.....5,500

BENNETT, Charles W., and another, executors, to Leila B. Scrymser.....Nom.

CHANLER, Louise M., to Arthur Terry, ½ part.....6,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPany to Bowery Savings Bank.....10,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPany to Anna Flood.....6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Mutual Life Insurance Company, 5 assignments.....388,000

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 656, and 103 Bleecker St; Lloyd S. Bryce against Carroll Bryce and another, (partition;) attorney, R. J. Fox.

EAGLE AV, e s, 265 ft s of 156th St, 20x115; Louis Brandt and another against Simon R. Simpson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fettretch, Silkman & Teybel.

LINCOLN AV, s w corner of 135th St, 33.3x100; Dry Dock Savings Institution against Mary E. Taylor, individually and as executrix, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Wright.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 50 ft n of 173d St, 50x96, two actions; James Buchanan and another, trustees, against Solomon Littenberg, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, A. H. Atterbury.

73D ST, n s, 231 ft e of West End Av, 19x102.2; Helen New Godwin against Elizabeth S. Fulton, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Tenney.

82D ST, n s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x79.3x irregular; the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women in the City of New York against John A. Holmes and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend, Dyett & Levy.

124TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Frederick G. Potter against Salvatore Spallone and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, J. & A. S. Mapes.

157TH ST, n s, 198 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Emil Schaefer and another against Wilhelmina Schaefer and another, (action to set aside and declare deed void;) attorney, J. F. Frees.

176TH ST, s w s, 167.10 ft n w of Concourse, 25x94.3; James Flynn against Louis Eickwort and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Roche.

Mechanics' Liens.

CHERRY ST, 157; J. Henry Blohm against Arthur H. Hamonn, owner and contractor.....$425

CHERRY ST, 493 to 501; William C. W. Child against Crane Company, lessee; Thomas O'Neill, contractor.....575

CHERRY ST, 493 to 501; John F. de Baun against Crane Company, lessee; Thomas O'Neill, contractor.....611

ELM ST, 143 and 145; Bailey & Sullivan and another against Serena L. Van Zandt and another, owners and contractors.....6,014

MOTT ST, 234; Reid & Jaeger against Florida Gerade, owner; John Carl, contractor.....85

WEBSTER AV and 168th St, n w corner, 100x320; Schnatz & Masouh against Adolph Wexler, owner and contractor..

ZULETT AV, s s, 125 ft e of Mapes Av, 25x100; Vincenzo Rossmondo against Herman C. Rudlich, owner; Charles Holdorf, owner and contractor.....150

ZULETT AV, s s, 325 ft e of Mapes Av, 25x100; Vincenzo Rossmondo against Herman C. Rudlich, owner; Charles Holdorf, owner and contractor.....150

71ST ST, 114 and 116 East; the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company against Frank W. Herter, owner and contractor; Rosamond Herter, contractor.....483

100TH ST, 68 East; Ravitch Brothers against Henry Kants, owner; Henry Kaufman, owner and contractor.....200

120TH ST, 414 East; John Gillies Company against Henry Kaufman, owner and contractor.....218

120TH ST, 414 East; Clarke & Hogan against Henry Kaufman, owner and contractor.....222

120TH ST, 414; Albert J. Schwarzler against Henry Kaufman, owner and contractor.....1,350

120TH ST, 414; William Cuff against Henry Kaufman, owner and contractor..200

156TH ST, 550 to 554 West; Richardson & Morgan Company against G. F. Brower Ancher, owner and contractor.....256

Satisfied Mechanic's Liens.

5TH ST, 749 and 751 East; Robert Coble against Morris Rosenberg and another, July 30, 1901.....$425

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOHN FISH.—Judge Dugro of the Supreme Court has appointed Eugene V. Daly receiver of rents of the seven-story apartment house 57 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, corner of Lenox Avenue, in a suit brought against John Fish, the builder, by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company to foreclose a mortgage of $80,000, on which $78,300 is due. Mr. Fish made an assignment on July 27 last.

THOMAS JOHNSON.—Four deficiency judgments, aggregating $9,371, were docketed yesterday against Thomas Johnson, growing out of the foreclosure of property 520 to 526 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, in favor of the Colonial Trust Company.

SMITH-BEARD SILK COMPANY.—Judge McAdam of the Supreme Court has appointed Henry Doherty of Paterson, N. J., ancillary receiver for the property in this State of the Smith-Beard Silk Company of Paterson, which has an office at 476 Broome Street, this city, on the application of Sidney Smith, who was Vice President and Secretary, in proceedings for the dissolution of the corporation. Mr. Doherty has been appointed receiver in New Jersey. His bond was fixed at $20,000. The liabilities are $76,584, and assets $62,575. The liabilities are: Bills payable, $19,467; accounts payable, $12,798; to creditors in Paterson, $1,637; wages, $500; silk recently purchased, $1,668; to Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, $40,500. The assets consist of merchandise in the hands of Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, $35,187; machinery and fixtures, $24,488; accounts receivable, $1,799; silk in process, $750; cash, $954. The company was incorporated on June 26, 1896, and had a paid-in capital of $15,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ABRAHAM RABINOWITZ.—Schedules of Abraham Rabinowitz, manufacturer of cloaks at 192 Madison Street, show liabilities of $12,479 and nominal assets of $1,545, consisting of accounts $1,020, claims $525, Stock to the amount of $1,000, he says, was taken under an attachment. The largest creditor is H. Wendoff of 9 East Broadway, $5,000, who is secured by merchandise valued at $4,700.

SEEGER & HAMBURGER.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Edward G. Benedict receiver of the assets of Seeger & Hamburger, dry goods department store, at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, on the application of Platzek & Stroock, who filed a petition in bankruptcy against the firm on Monday. The stock on hand is valued at $30,000 to $35,000, and the bond of the receiver was fixed at $35,000.

MARTIN CASSIDY.—Martin Cassidy, who resides at Larchmont, filed a petition in bankruptcy here yesterday individually and as a partner in the late firm of Cassidy, Dodd & Co., importers of laces and dress trimmings, formerly at 10 East Eighteenth Street. A receiver was appointed for the firm on Nov. 24, 1897. Mr. Cassidy afterward continued the business until May 29, 1898, when he made an assignment, the assets realising about $8,000. Mr. Cassidy's individual liabilities are $65,119, and the firm liabilities are $55,447, most of which are included in his individual liabilities. Russell Sage is creditor for $372 for money lent to Mr. Cassidy. The Bowling Green Trust Company, as successor to the Produce Exchange Trust Company, is named in the schedules as having discounted notes for $21,482 and also for $7,234.

MATUSOW & COOPERMAN.—David Matusow and Samuel Cooperman, who compose the firm of Matusow & Cooperman, doing business as the Liberty Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of skirts and petticoats at 458 Broome Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $13,967 and nominal assets of $13,384, consisting of stock $2,000, machinery $3,094, sample goods $631, notes $2,000, accounts $5,039. They were formerly in business for three years in Philadelphia and began in New York on March 1, 1900. They had branch offices at Buffalo, Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. City Marshal Louis Levy received a writ of replevin against them yesterday for $356 in favor of L. Siegbert & Brothers, but found the place closed up.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BANTA, Rebecca H.—M. S. Brook & Sons.....$219

BELEY, Alfred—C. Kress and others, executors.....975

BENY, John—H. Mannes and others, costs.....24

BROWN, Samuel—R. L. Morrell and others.....901

BRYANT, J. Wilson—Edward Thompson Company.....28

BUTLER, Charles A.—A. L. Rott.....212

DEMPSEY, John A.—C. Q. Bruhns.....28

DONNELLY, John—Title Guarantee and Trust Company.....102

HOLLY, Emma C. and John I.—H. Schwartz.....2,034

HEGELER, John H.—C. H. Ziegler.....362

FRANK, Henry—A. A. Luce.....73

GOLDBERG, Louis and Abraham—Robert Graves Company.....357

HOFFMAN, Arthur—P. E. Henderson and others.....55

HUTHOFF, Henry—Henry Kroeger & Co.435

HEFFERAN, Joseph P.—J. Ahrens and another.....398

HARTMAN, Charles S.—Burret's Press Clipping Bureau.....77

IRIS, Mary A.—J. W. Hamblet.....55

JOHNSON, Thomas—Colonial Trust Company.....2,286

JOHNSON, Thomas—Colonial Trust Company.....776

JOHNSON, Thomas—Colonial Trust Company.....2,530

JOHNSON, Thomas—Colonial Trust Company.....3,779

JOYCE, Edward—R. Gaudio and others..10,064

KENDALL, Thaddeus K.—E. C. Delayan.307

KAUFMAN, Henry—H. Krakower.....123

LANGE, Henry—J. W. Campbell.....83

MAHER, John C., and Lewis W. Spencer—H. Schrader.....407

NORTHROP, Horace W.—H. Turrell.....93

OLIVER, Ada—C. E. Traver and others.67

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. A. Russell148

THOMAS, John—P. H. Haller.....90

NOBLE, William and John W., Jr.—L. H. Stroh and others.....3,591

NORTHWEST FIXTURE COMPANY—Richmond Stove Company.....194

SHANDAL, Harry J.—E. P. Jones.....112

SCHAPIRO, Louis—S. H. Bernheimer and others.....850

POWERS, Charles D.—A. McOwen.....92

PELTON, Franklin D.—K. Herkert.....202

ROSENFELD, Samuel D.—L. A. Damainville.....567

ROWLEY, George B.—Buyers' Reference Company.....91

STOPS, Peter—A. Goldfarb.....70

SANDERSON, John R.—G. W. Miller.....25

BUROTA, Nathan—F. Feingold.....50

SPREY, Ray—H. Kraus.....685

STUEVE, Henry—J. J. Rittel.....83

TEGELER, John H.—A. H. Ziegler.....362

THE WOOLFALL COMPANY—H. C. Demorest.....325

UNION RAILWAY COMPANY—T. H. Oates, by guadrian.....5,044

SIMPSON, Simon K.—W. W. Tinsley and others.....52

SMITH, Montague M.—G. W. Corless.....39

WILSON, Bernard—R. J. Barry.....395

WELSFORD, Joseph—C. L. Hirsh.....461

ZIEGLER, August H.—H. J. Wood.....104

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARGARET J. NESTOR, Plaintiff, against MARY O. MASON, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, August 1st, 1901.

GEORGE LAVELLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Mary O. Mason, defendant: The foregoing summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. P. H. Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of August, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1901.

Dated New York, August 27th, 1901.

GEORGE LAVELLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

au29-1aw6wTh

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Manuel Kasse and Oscar Kasse, individually and composing the firm of M. Kasse & Bro., Greenwald, Kupferberg, Karp & Co., Jos. Shongood & Sons, U. S. Marshal's Auctioneers, will sell Friday, Sept. 13th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., at 24 Wooster St., the assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of capes, woolens, linings, piece goods, fixtures, &c. Order of LEROY S. GOVE, Receiver.

Real Estate for Sale.

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For a small payment down and

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Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

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Elegant home, Summer and Winter, Country in city; about one acre; abundance of fruit of all kinds; large house; all modern improvements; stable and outhouses; south of 150th St.; small payment down. O'Rorke or Normoyle, corner 164th St., Boston Av.

122d St., 115, near Lenox Av.—This excellently situated three-story and basement brownstone private residence for sale at reasonable figures to close an estate. Apply to owner on premises.

Big bargain, builders and speculators.—50x100, prominent corner, downtown; tremendous sacrifice; location right and price likewise. Particulars of THOMAS ELLSON, 408 Broadway.

A handsome brownstone residence, four stories and basement, centrally and fashionably located on the west side, at a bargain to an immediate purchaser. Box 341, 1,269 Broadway.

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Modern income, property West Harlem, fine condition; all rented; halls heated; hot water. Geo. Blank, 229 Broadway.

Easy Terms.—Detached cottages, Westchester, Bronx Borough, $5,300; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Eldridge, Near Rivington.—Tenement, 25x100, $25,000; West 102d St., flat, $22,000. Crane, 187 Broadway.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANTS. In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA vs. OBERLIN M. CARTER et al.—In equity, bill, &c. April Term, 1901.

The complainants having commenced in this Court a suit as above-entitled to enforce a legal and equitable lien upon and claim to, and to remove incumbrances, liens, and clouds upon the title to real and personal property within the district, and particularly as to the real estate on 8th Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, known by street number as the premises No. 286 Eighth Avenue, and other property more particularly described in said bill, and the defendants, Oberlin M. Carter, Lorenzo D. Carter, I. Stanton Carter, and Beirne Gordon, not being inhabitants of or found within the said district, and not voluntarily appearing thereto; it is ordered by the Court that said above-named defendants shall appear, plead, answer, or demur to said bill on or before the 12th day of September, 1901, at which time, or as soon thereafter as the case can be heard, the question of the appointment of a receiver and issue of injunction pendente lite will be heard.

Let a copy of this order be served upon the said defendants if practicable wherever found, and upon the person or persons in possession or charge of said property.

Let a copy of this order be published once a week for six consecutive weeks prior to the date fixed herein for the appearance of said defendants in The Mail and Express and The New York Times, newspapers of New York City.

In open court, July 30th, 1901.

EDWARD B. THOMAS, U. S. Judge.

MARION ERWIN, Special Asst. Attorney General.

HENRY L. BURNETT, U. S. Attorney.

aul-1aw6wTh

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of RICHARD H. ARNOLD and WILLIAM WILSON, who composed the firm of Arnold & Wilson, assigned to William H. Kirtland for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-third day of October, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William H. Kirtland, as assignee of the said assignors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, this twenty-eighth day of August, 1901.

[Seal.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

SMITH & BOWMAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s5-1aw6wTh

Surrogate Notices.

BAIRD, MATTHEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matthew Baird, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 433 East Ninety-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the 28 day of May, 1901. ISABELLA BAIRD, Executrix. SHEPARD, HOUGHTON & STODDARD, Attorneys for Executrix, 137 Broadway, N. Y.

ROMBOUT, CORNELIUS E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS E. ROMBOUT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Jacob Marx, No. 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March, 1902, next.—Dated New York, the 3rd day of September, 1901. ELIZABETH ROMBOUT, Administratrix. JACOB MARX, Attorney for Administratrix, 10 Wall Street, New York City. s5-1aw6mTh

BECKER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH BECKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 40 West 73d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1901. JOSEPH WILLIAM BECKER, CORNELIA DOROTHEA BECKER, Executors. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap25-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES N. McCALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Nash & Jones, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighteenth day of November next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1901.

ALFRED D. HEWITT, CHARLES N. McCALL, Executors.

NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Executors, 63 Wall Street, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PIERRE HUMBERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at

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Private instruction in piano, singing, violin, 'cello, and organ, and all branches of music to beginners and advanced students.
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50c. per hour, 30c. half hour, piano, violin, harmony; singers coached. Miss Weiss, 1,010 2d Av.

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This new fireproof, high class family hotel, with public restaurant and cafe, American plan and a la carte.
Erected for the convenience of transient and permanent guests,
Whose patronage is respectfully solicited.
Special features will be the Ladies' Matinee Luncheon and the After-theatre Suppers.
Concert every evening.
Music during luncheon on Saturdays and Sundays.
Reception To-day 3 to 10 P. M.
CHARLES JAIMES, Proprietor.

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New and Absolutely Fireproof.
ORCHESTRA. EUROPEAN PLAN. PALM ROOM.
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NEAR BROADWAY
centre of shopping and amusement district. The most central and accessible location in the city, combined with quiet and refined surroundings.
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Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
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Sevillia Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St.
Three apartments of two to four rooms, $1,000 to $1,100. Absolutely fire-proof. No wooden floors. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply. First-class restaurant service.

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BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES. — Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeitfuss, 60 Fulton St.

Have you merchandise, any kind you will sacrifice for quick cash? City or country; I will find quick buyers. Address H., Box 123 Times Office.

Money loaned on all securities. Columbia Loan Co., 116 Nassau Street, Room 506. Lowest rates. Confidential.

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Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 303.

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10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

NO FAKE—NO MISREPRESENTATION.
We Can Show EVERY BICYCLE Advertised. Wolff-American, $9; Westfield, $12; Ramblers, $7 to $12; Columbias, $5; Victors, $4; lots of others, $3.50, $10; used, but in good order.
NEW CYCLES, $12 TO $15.
Some with New Departure and Morrow Brakes. Tandems and Triplets, $12 to $25; Tires, 50c. to $2 each. JANDORF, corner Church and Barclay.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
10 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

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All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

Credit.—Watches, diamonds, $1 down, $1 weekly; our guarantee; perfect satisfaction or money refunded; write or call. Globe Credit Watch Co., World Building, Room 144.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON E. H. ELDREDGE, 332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

Typewriters all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 208 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room, Kinsey, Rainier, & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 268 Broadway.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

At Spencer's, 344 6th Av., opposite Adams's, umbrellas, parasols, canes made, recovered, repaired. Telephone 4229—18th.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

D. Theodore, 61 Ann St., dealer in all kinds of old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses.

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A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Wanted.

Why lose your diamonds? Examined and reset while you wait. Isakowitz & Bacharach, 51 and 53 Maiden Lane.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3, 1901.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition (blanks may be procured in the borough offices,) stating their property by section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant and with return postage prepaid.

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, Taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessment and have their property located on the maps of that Department and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes with the requisition a certified memorandum of their property which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessment.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as is required in the case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whatever borough the property is located, as follows:

John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.

James B. Bouck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

Frederick W. Bleckwenn, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

Matthew S. Tully, Richmond Building, Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, New York.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.

REMARKABLE
PIANO OFFERS
HARMONY PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
IRVING PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
BURNHAM PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
MAYERS PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS

$155.

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WEBER PIANOS

are used and enthusiastically endorsed by the
WORLD'S GREATEST SINGERS
because of that pure, rich and
SYMPATHETIC TONE
in the possession of which they stand alone.
WEBER WAREROOMS:
108 Fifth Avenue, New York.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

PEASE PIANOS

128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

PIANOS TO RENT

for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

STEINWAY PIANO, $95; CHICKERING, $115. 8 square pianos, special sale, $25 upward.
CHANDLER, 439 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" Wise. STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $25. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved, great sacrifice, elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th.

Fine upright piano, $170; $6 monthly; rent, $3. Wissner, 25 East 14th St., New York.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga,
The Grand Union
SPECIAL RATES FOR SEPTEMBER.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, New York.

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Manhattan Beach
HOTEL
Now Open.

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The Maplewood, PITTSFIELD, Berkshire Co., Mass. Send for booklet.
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THE PEQUAWKET, White Mountains, Intervale, N. H. Golf, superb views. Modern equipment; most comfortable in the mountains. Booklet.
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PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY.
An ideal Fall and Winter resort; opens for its ninth season under entirely new management. Picturesque and historic surroundings. Located in park of seven acres. New golf links near by. For terms and particulars address
EDWIN H. LEE, Manager,
Princeton Inn, Princeton, N. J.

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KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

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10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. M. Nattal, 744 6th Av.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—673 Madison Av., Corner 61st.—Second floor suite, three rooms; also other rooms; superior table; American.

7th Av., 2,134, (126th.)—Finely furnished room, singly or en suite; good location; moderate; table guests accommodated.

17th St., 116 East.—Large front room, with private bath; exceptionally clean house; first-class table; references.

19th St., 122 East.—Extraordinary attractions; select surroundings; fine outlook; rooms with board; parlor dining; private bath; extra choice meals; examination solicited; reasonable; references.

21st St., 145 East, Gramercy Park.—Large and small rooms; transients and permanent boarders accommodated; park privileges.

21st St., 23 West, near 5th Av.—Superior accommodations, with excellent table; for permanent parties; table guests.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location, between Broadway and 6th Av.

29th St., 13 East.—Electric lights, steam heat, baths, telephone; large and small rooms; excellent table; references.

40th St., 258 West.—Nice furnished front parlor for couple, single and doubls rooms, with board. French.

47th St., 152 East.—Large alcove room; other rooms; beautiful back parlor; excellent board; reasonable.

52d St., 244 West, Near Broadway and "L" Station.—Large and small sunny rooms; everything first-class.

62d St., 246 East.—Nicely furnished rooms; all improvements; private house; select neighborhood; convenient location.

95th St., 66 West.—Large room, with dressing room; also hall room; excellent table; reference.

129th St., 162 West.—Pleasant rooms with good board; parlor dining room; no children; table boarders accommodated.

129th St., 108 West.—Back parlor and large front room; good board; private house; references; conveniences.

130th St., 161 West.—Convenient to "L;" second-story, large rooms; also smaller rooms, with board; references.

150th St., 503 West.—Opportunity for one or two bachelors; large second-story front room, strictly private family; board optional; a real home; highest references.

Lexington Av., 465.—Rooms, suites, with board; tiled bathrooms; elevator, telephone; separate tables; excellent cuisine and service; good studio, north light; references. Mrs. Winthrop.

BACHELOR TIRED OF LIVING ALONE SINCE DEATH OF NEAR RELATIVE DESIRES ANOTHER BACHELOR SIMILARLY SITUATED, OR CONGENIAL MARRIED COUPLE, TO SHARE HIS HOME. NEW MODERN RESIDENCE LOWER WEST SIDE NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE. THIS IS NO BOARDING HOUSE ADVERTISEMENT, BUT RARE CHANCE TO SECURE QUIET LUXURIOUS HOME. ONLY THOSE WHO UNDERSTAND COST OF GOOD LIVING AND WILL MODERATELY SHARE EXPENSES NEED ADDRESS P. O. BOX 699, NEW YORK CITY.

$4.50 weekly; educated people. Mary Fisher Home. 148 St. Ann's Av., near 135th St.; country branch.

Board Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A family of three (adults) desires rooms and board, with private dining room, in strictly private family; will furnish own rooms if desired and suitable arrangements can be made; in good location, west of Madison Av.; references given and required. Address P. O. Box 1,736, New York City.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, with bath, all locations; doctors' offices; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

9th St., 26 West, Near 5th Av.—Large and small airy rooms; conveniences, homelike, bath; rates moderate.

16th St., 128 East, Near Westminster Hotel.—One large, two small furnished rooms; breakfast optional gentlemen only.

17th St., 55 West.—Attractive, newly furnished parlor, suitable for physician; other rooms; special prices; trained nurses; telephone; use parlor; kitchen; reference; respectability given, required.

26th St., 100 East.—Desirable suites, separated every floor; well known; $2.50 to $8; Madison Square; clean.

39th St., 204 East.—Front room, private house; hot, cold water, every convenience; gentlemen; $3.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished, good-sized rooms; prefer permanent parties; references exchanged.

46th St., 133 East.—Large and medium rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; American family; references.

49th St., 242 East.—Sunny back parlor; running water, closets; private house; gentlemen or couple; reasonable, reference.

52d St., 260 West.—Nicely furnished rooms to rent for gentlemen, in private house.

53d St., 141 East.—Parlor floor, suitable for business; other rooms, $1.75 to $5; also transients.

54th St., 315 West.—Large parlor and bedroom; singly, together; first-class apartment; private American family. O'Neill.

55th St., 329 West.—Large room, suitable for two; also square front room for one; private family.

56th St., 318 West.—A few choice rooms, attractive and homelike; superior appointments; location desirable; references required.

98th St., 162 West.—Two parlors, suitable for physician; other rooms; porcelain bath; from $1.50 up. Fisher.

104th St., 228 West.—Desirable second-story room; nicely furnished; private house; reference required.

125th St., 12 West.—Elegant furnished or unfurnished large, light rooms to refined parties; all conveniences; references exchanged.

131st St., 258 West.—Newly furnished front and back parlor, suitable for physician or dentist; also large front room, top floor; terms moderate; private house.

133d St., 225 West.—Two rooms, for housekeeping; also back parlor; gentlemen; hall room; private house.

137th St., 299 West.—Corner room; four windows; southern exposure; smaller rooms; all conveniences; near cars. Dressmaker.

Furnished Rooms Wanted.

Wanted—By a single lady, fair-sized room, with board, in reputable private family. Address E. Beneville, 116 Nassau St.

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Six rooms, west side, $25, or board, three adults, within one hour city; two rooms, $75 monthly. Americans, 708 Columbus Av.

Pan-American Board.

Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family; large, airy rooms; bath; breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c.; references. F. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Pan-American Accommodations.—First-class private house; best location; reasonable. 264 Highland Av., Buffalo.

Country Board.

The Ingleside, Napanoch, N. Y.—Delightful location; spacious grounds; fresh milk, butter, eggs, reduced rates. H. Humiston.

Farm house, near Ferndale, Sullivan Co., N. Y.; milk, butter, eggs, and poultry from farm. Darius De Puy.

Country Board Wanted.

For wife, 2 children, and infant, 30 minutes' from Grand Central; rate moderate. Address, full particulars, H. M. R., 506 Columbus Av.

Desks.

DESKS.
Great Variety of style and price.
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton St., N.Y.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Law firm, with large real estate experience, would manage an estate; moderate commission includes all litigation; guarantee increase net income; references; responsible. H Box 125 Times.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 180 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Old judgments, notes, claims, collected on percentage; advice gratis by mail. Lawyer, Box 123 Times Office.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

For Sale.—Fast 37 foot naphtha launch; built to order; all conveniences; 8 feet 6 beam, 2 feet 6 draught; just right for Southern waters this Winter. Adolph Burdorf, owner, 138 West 37th St.

Miscellaneous.

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HOLLENDER'S
RUSSIAN AND TURKISH BATHS
149 WEST 125TH ST., } NEAR 7TH AV.
152-160 W. 126TH ST., }
The largest and most elegant bath in New York built on 5 City Lots.
Swimming pool with 55,000 gallons of filtered water drawn from artesian wells. Connected with the same is an
ATHLETIC DEPARTMENT.
Hospital Department for gouty and rheumatic patients; and also for obese people.
BACHELOR DEPARTMENT.
Open day and night. For gentlemen only.
Single tickets, $1.00. 12 Tickets, $10.00.
FREDR. HOLLENDER, Proprietor.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

We teach cutting, fitting, making, finishing of corsets, dresses, and millinery; big money in it; patterns cut. Apply McDowell's, 310-318 6th Av.

Referees' Notices.

79 EAST 125TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY E. GERETY, plaintiff, against MARY E. GERETY, individually and as administratrix with the will annexed of the estate of Joseph L. Gerety, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the first day of August, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twelfth day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, distant ninety feet one inch westerly from the northwesterly corner of Fourth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; running thence westerly along the said northerly side of said street twenty-seven feet eleven inches; thence northerly ninety-nine feet and eleven inches, parallel with Fourth Avenue, to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and

PARTY MEN RECOGNIZE MR. COLER'S STRENGTH

Mayoralty Situation Changed by the Action of His Friends.

CITIZENS' UNION'S ATTITUDE

Further Consideration Will Be Given to the Controller's Name, Declares Mr. Wheeler.

The politicians were busily engaged yesterday in discussing the action of the Borough Convention of the Citizens' Union in Brooklyn, in declaring for Controller Coler as the anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor and demanding that his name should head the list of those now being considered for the office. Various views were expressed. Among those interviewed are the following:

EVERETT P. WHEELER—The action of the Brooklyn convention disclosed the fact that Mr. Coler undoubtedly has a great many friends in Brooklyn, and that it will be necessary for the General Committee to give further consideration to his name. Although his name was not recommended by the committee, you may rest assured that, in view of the Brooklyn action, the subject will be gone over again most carefully. There is no doubt that the situation is much changed.

It seems to me that the important anti-Tammany forces are gradually approaching an agreement as to the best man to lead the fight. The difficulty is very great in that it is necessary to nominate a man who would be both a good Mayor and who would unite the various forces that must be amalgamated in order to win the fight. I believe this, however, will be done, just as it was done in 1894. The situation this year is not more complicated intrinsically than was the condition of affairs when Mayor Strong ran. At that time, the leading anti-Tammany organizations had to agree, and then the smaller ones followed. I believe that will be the case this year. The rumors which have been circulated that any one particular ring is dominating the reform forces is untrue. The Citizens' Union has probably been most influential in the general movement, but there has been no clamor for control. I was a member of the Committee of Seventy, which nominated Mayor Strong, and which led the fight seven years ago. The situation seems quite as good now, and I believe the fight will be won.

Col. WILLIS L. OGDEN, Chairman of the Committee of Eighteen—I do not care to discuss the action of the borough convention in Brooklyn. I am not a delegate from that body. I am not acting as a delegate from that body in the work we are now doing.

LUDWIG NISSEN—I do not admit that the resolution indorsed was representative of the Citizens' Union, as a whole, in Brooklyn. There is no doubt that more than a majority of the delegates were for Coler, however. Why they should be I cannot understand. The indorsement can accomplish nothing for Coler, for the reason that no other anti-Tammany organization is for him or would take him. If the city convention of the Citizens' Union takes the same view of the matter as the Brooklyn convention, they will not accept the result of the conference, but will probably nominate Coler. That will not only dissolve the anti-Tammany union, but split the Citizens' Union itself.

WILLIAM HEPBURN RUSSELL, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Greater New York Democracy—It is now up to Controller Coler to say whether he wants the anti-Tammany nomination or the Tammany nomination. If he wishes to act honorably, he will no longer delay a declaration of his attitude. He must have known what his friends in the Citizens' Union of Brooklyn were going to do last night, and if he remains silent after their action, the inference must be drawn that he is fishing for the nomination from the side that seems most likely to win. The Greater New York Democracy will never support Mr. Coler in the conference unless he makes a square declaration against Tammany, and this is the time for that declaration.

Postmaster CORNELIUS VAN COTT—Mr. Coler's name will naturally be presented to the City Convention by the Brooklyn Citizens' Union delegates. They have been instructed to do so, and they will have to follow their instructions. But I believe that the whole matter will be fixed up and that we will go into the campaign in perfect harmony. He seems to be the Tammany candidate at present. The fight this year is squarely against Tammany Hall, and it will be swift and fast. If Mr. Coler accepts the Tammany nomination he will weaken himself for any future political honors, for he has said against Tammany Hall will weaken him even with his closest friends.

I tell you the fight this year is fairly and squarely against Tammany Hall and its methods. I remember that a number of years ago a man who had been a gambler went into one of the most aristocratic districts of this city and became a candidate for Congress. His opponent was a most respectable man and of good family, but he had been nominated by Tammany Hall. This very respectable man was beaten by the man who had come down from the Saratoga race track simply because the people were against Tammany Hall. The same bitter feeling exists this year, and the people will oppose the most respectable candidate Tammany Hall can put up, and I believe that the Brooklyn Citizens' Union delegates will see the situation in this light.

ABRAHAM GRUBER—If it is true that a Democrat is the most logical candidate for the reform nomination, then we should certainly have the strongest Democrat. It seems to me that Coler is unquestionably the strongest Democrat that could be named, for he is popular with the independent elements and would make a good race. The situation is a very delicate one, and those who are conferring and trying to select some man who would make a good official and run a winning race should remember that a great number of elements must be considered. Tammany is united while the anti-Tammany elements must be amalgamated by the most careful diplomacy.

There is no doubt about the fact that the action of the Brooklyn convention was very significant. Mr. Coler has a very large personal following, and his name must be considered with great deliberation. The men who want to throw Mr. Coler aside will have a big job on their hands. No one can tell who will be nominated, nor, in fact, who would be the best vote getter; but certainly Coler is the most powerful Democrat that could be nominated.

LAWRENCE DELMOUR—The Controller is an able, honest young man, and I like him very much. All this talk of Controller Coler being a candidate of Tammany Hall for any office is all nonsense, and if the people who make such assertions would think a minute they would talk differently. Mr. Coler lives in Brooklyn. He is not a member of Tammany Hall, and it is nonsense to think for a minute that the Tammany leader would go across the bridge and make Mr. Coler the candidate of Tammany Hall for Mayor. Here is the situation. The request for the nomination of Controller Coler for Mayor must come from the Brooklyn organization. If Mr. McLaughlin is for Mr. Coler and presents his name the matter would be seriously considered. If the newspaper interviews are correct, I see Mr. McLaughlin is very favorable to Mr. Coler, but what efforts he will make to have him nominated to head the Democratic ticket for Mayor no one can tell but Mr. McLaughlin.

Mr. Coler would make a very strong candidate. I told Mr. Croker so some time ago. That was a time when Mr. Coler was not liked by Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Shevlin because he would not accept their advice and withdraw from the race for Governor at the State Convention. Mr. Coler was told then that Hill was a man who would use him and then drop him like a hot potato. One delegate from Brooklyn who got in by accident presented Mr. Coler's name to the convention, and he received 58 votes. I understand that since the State Convention the differences between Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Coler have been patched up.

JOHN C. SHEEHAN—I do not know what effect the action of the Borough Convention of the Citizens' Union in Brooklyn in declaring for Mr. Coler will have.

JAMES O'BRIEN, Head of the City Democracy—I know all those fellows over in Brooklyn who stampeded the convention for Mr. Coler. They are smart fellows. Controller Coler will not be the anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor.

WILLIAM H. TEN EYCK, Aqueduct Commissioner—I do not believe that the stampede of the Brooklyn Borough Convention of the Citizens' Union will have the slightest effect upon the nomination.

ISAAC A. HOPPER, Tammany Leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District—It would be rather belittling to Manhattan to nominate any man who is not a resident of this borough. There is plenty of material here. But Mr. Coler would make a good Mayor.

CONTROLLER COLER'S REFUSAL.

No Man or Party, He Says, Will Obtain His Pledges Now.

Controller Coler was seen yesterday. When shown the statements of leaders of the fusionists in regard to the action of the Borough Convention of the Citizens' Union of Brooklyn and asked whether or not he desired to define his attitude, he said:

"I am not talking about politics just now. No man or party of men will obtain from me any pledge of support at this time."

MR. COLER'S FRIENDS ELATED.

Their Plan of Campaign Adopted—Their Strength in the Coming City Convention.

The friends of Controller Coler who successfully stampeded the Citizens' Union convention in Brooklyn were elated yesterday. Chairman M. J. Flaherty, who was elected in the place of Ludwig Nissen, will issue a statement in a few days.

The representatives of the Brooklyn branch of the Citizens' Union on the Conference Committee of Eighteen are Col. Willis L. Ogden and Mr. Nissen. The resolutions passed by the borough convention direct that these delegates take active steps for a reconsideration of the action by which Mr. Coler's name was taken off the list of eligibles for the Citizens' Union nomination for Mayor.

The friends of Controller Coler expressed confidence that when the Citizens' Union convention met the Controller would be the choice of a majority of the delegates. Their confidence seemed to be based on the action of the borough convention in Brooklyn. The delegates to the convention which declared for the Controller are the delegates to the city convention which nominates the Mayoralty candidate. The Colerites thus start with a nearly solid delegation from Brooklyn. Whether enough Assembly districts could be won over by the Coler forces to give him a majority of the delegates was the question discussed yesterday.

The opinion expressed by several political leaders was that unless the unit rule was adopted there was danger of the Citizens' Union programme now being mapped out by the Committee of Eighteen being upset when the convention meets.

The fight of the Coler men will be on the lines laid down by Permanent Chairman Flaherty of the Brooklyn convention, and will be against "both bosses." The Colerites said that the attempt to get Controller Coler to declare that he would not take a Tammany nomination was an attempt of Senator Platt to induce Mr. Coler to read himself out of the Democratic party. They say if Mr. Coler made a statement that he would not take the nomination of the Democratic county convention for Mayor then he would never be nominated to office by the Democratic State leaders.

VIEWS OF GERMAN VOTERS.

Controller Coler and Seth Low Criticised at a Brooklyn Meeting—A Platform Adopted.

Controller Coler and Seth Low were condemned at a meeting of delegates of the German-American Union, Kings County German-American Municipal League, and the German-American Citizens' League, held in Arion Hall, Wall Street, Brooklyn, last night, to arrange for the conventions. There were about 300 delegates in the hall, and they voted to oppose any candidate nominated by Tammany Hall. Addresses were made by Otto Kempner and Henry Weismann, and a platform was adopted, of which the following is a part:

The delegates of the German-American Union, composed of the Municipal League and the Citizens' League, comprising Republican and Democratic citizens who believe in the non-partisan administration of municipal affairs, in convention assembled, declare in favor of a combination of all organizations opposed to the continuance of Tammany Hall and Willoughby Street misgovernment, and the nomination of independent candidates for city, borough, and county offices who shall be men of tried capacity and personal integrity, and whose past record is a guarantee of their belief in the principles of personal liberty in sumptuary matters, and we hereby pledge ourselves to further the election of such candidates as this convention shall nominate later on.

"If Bird S. Coler wears the tiger's skin he will be beaten," said Mr. Weismann, "and he will prove himself the ally of thieves and the corrupt element if he puts that garment on."

A little later he spoke of Mr. Low, saying:

"We Germans are not millionaires, but plain people, who could not support a man who moves around in aristocratic circles, and who is a millionaire. Wouldn't it be a nice thing for a man who lectures on municipal administration from a professor's chair to have the management of the Municipal Government?"

NEW JERSEY NOMINATIONS.

Those for Hudson County Announced at the Outing of the Robert Davis Democratic Association.

The Robert Davis Democratic Association left Jersey City yesterday for its annual outing at College Point, Long Island. There were 2,147 men in line for the march from the clubhouse to the steamboat landing. During the day Mayor Seymour of Newark and Col. Price of the same city announced that Robert Davis would succeed William B. Gourley as Chairman of the State Committee and that Mr. Davis would conduct the Fall campaign. For Hudson County these nominations were announced:

For State Senator—Robert S. Hudspeth, (renomination.) For Surrogate—James Lillis, (renomination.)

For the Assembly—George Tennant, John Dennin, Patrick H. Connolly, John J. Fallon, Peter Stillwell, and Killian Lutz will be renominated. The new candidates are James H. Hammill, Edward J. Rice, John J. Treacy, Carl Schumann, William F. Hurley, and one other yet to be named, the county being entitled to twelve Assemblymen under the new apportionment.

This will probably be given to Hoboken, that city having no candidate on the county ticket. In this event the nomination will go to Philip Daab.

ANTI-TAMMANY DEMOCRACY.

Convention Dates Arranged by the Executive Committee of the Greater New York Organization.

The Executive Committee of the Greater New York Democracy met in their new quarters at Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street last night. William Hepburn Russell presided.

Resolutions of sympathy for President McKinley were adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

The following dates were fixed for the conventions at places yet to be selected: City convention, Sept. 24; county convention, Sept. 25; Borough of Manhattan, Sept. 25; Borough of the Bronx, Sept. 26; Assembly and Aldermanic, Sept. 28.

The Conference Committee on City Nominations was empowered to act in a similar capacity on county and borough nominations.

In the matter of Assembly and Aldermanic nominations the wishes of the district leaders will be consulted, having in view all the time a union on candidates favored by other anti-Tammany bodies.

The Nineteenth District organization sent in a communication favoring the nomination of Rastus S. Ransom for Mayor.

JACOB A. CANTOR FOR MAYOR.

Greater New York Democracy of 31st District Demands Him.

The Greater New York Democracy of the Thirty-first Assembly District has demanded the nomination of Jacob A. Cantor for Mayor on the anti-Tammany ticket. The organization will shortly open permanent headquarters at 27 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The association yesterday adopted by a unanimous vote resolutions calling attention to the political record of Mr. Cantor, demanding his nomination as Mayor, and instructing its delegates to the City Convention to cast their votes for him.

Senator Platt's Visit.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Sept. 11.—Senator Thomas C. Platt is expected to arrive at Oakdale to-morrow, where he will remain until Monday as the guest of Charles G. Bennett, Secretary to the United States Senate, at the Fraser place, known as Oaklawn, which Mr. Bennett and his family have been occupying the past Summer.

SWINDLERS ARE ABROAD!

Ting a-ling a-ling rings your dumb-waiter bell.

Up from the lower regions comes a voice: "C. O. D. package from Rogers Peet, $4.35."

Confidingly down goes a $5 bill.

Nothing more from that voice below; nothing more from that $5 bill.

Please don't be so confiding.

When we send clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings we send them to your very door.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

SEVENTH NATIONAL'S OFFICERS INDICTED

Grand Jury Found True Bills Against Men Connected with the Bank.

Warrants, It Is Said, Have Been Issued, but Will Not Be Served Before Saturday—District Attorney Reticent.

The Federal Grand Jury, which has devoted four sittings to the investigation of the affairs of the Seventh National Bank, whose failure on June 27 last created alarm in the financial district, filed into the Criminal Branch of the United States District Court yesterday at noon and handed up to Justice Lacombe a number of indictments, of which one at least, and probably three, can be stated with every reason of certainty to be against a person or persons connected with the affairs of the wrecked bank. On the application of Assistant United States District Attorney Baldwin, Justice Lacombe issued bench warrants for the arrest of the persons named in the indictments, and these are now in the hands of the Assistant District Attorney and will be served probably before Saturday.

They will not be served to-day because the Assistant District Attorney is going out of town and will not return until to-morrow. No amount of questioning on the part of newspaper men brought forth any information that would give an idea as to the men indicted. Even the attorneys representing men likely to be indicted could not tell definitely the exact number of Seventh National indictments handed up or who were the parties named in the instruments. It was stated by persons who had seen the indictments handed to Justice Lacombe that there were four. Assistant District Attorney Baldwin when questioned said positively that there were not four indictments, but when asked if by this he meant to say that there were more or less than that number, he said:

"It is obviously proper as well as mandatory, under the statutes, to withhold all information concerning all indictments handed up until the warrants have been served. A number of warrants were issued to me to-day and will be served at the proper time. They will certainly not be served to-day or to-morrow, and that is as definite as I can be at present."

Mr. Baldwin deftly parried a number of questions, but his remarks afterward made it reasonably sure that an indictment or several indictments had been found against men connected with the wrecked bank.

The inference was that those interested in this connection are ex-President William H. Kimball, Vice President Fletcher S. Heath, and Frank B. Poor of the firm of Marquand & Co.

Messrs. Kimball and Heath could not be reached last night, and Mr. Poor, when called up on the telephone at his residence in Hackensack, declined to say anything.

In the opinion of men who have watched the case closely it is probable that other indictments may be found when the Grand Jury meets again next Tuesday.

Soon after the issuance of the warrants ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott, who is counsel for Frank B. Poor of Henry Marquand & Co., the firm most closely connected with the failure of the bank, arrived at the Federal Building and inquired of Mr. Baldwin whether his client was included in any of the indictments. Judge Olcott stated that his client was now in his office, and was anxious for information. The Assistant District Attorney refused to give him any information. When seen at his office later Judge Olcott said:

"I am as much in the dark as any one regarding the matter. Mr. Poor, my client, waited in my office for several hours today with the hope of hearing whether he had been included in the indictments found. To satisfy him I sought information at the District Attorney's office and got absolutely none. While I do not think that my client has violated any United States statute, I believe that if indictments have not been issued already in this case, they will be."

Fletcher S. Heath, Vice President of the Seventh National Bank, also called at the Federal Building during the day, but it was impossible to learn the nature of his business there. After leaving the Federal Building Mr. Heath went at once to the office of President Kimball of the defunct bank and was closeted with him for some time. Mr. Kimball, seen just before the arrival of Mr. Heath, asserted that he had not heard of the issuance of any warrants, and did not think that any indictments in the Seventh National Bank matter had been found.

Practically the same reply was made by President Thomas of the bank, and William Nelson Cromwell, counsel for the bank, said that he had not heard of any indictments.

Friends of the bank officials said yesterday that the reorganization plan of the bank had been completed and that the Reorganization Committee, accompanied by William Nelson Cromwell, the special counsel, had determined to start for Washington last night to meet Controller Dawes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Reorganization Committee of the Seventh National Bank of New York has an appointment to meet Controller Dawes here next Friday, when it is assumed it will submit plans of reorganization for his approval, or at least state what progress has been made toward reorganization.

HAD PRESENTIMENT OF DEATH.

While leaving the Dry Dock Savings Bank, at the Bowery and Third Street, yesterday, Mrs. Jane Thorpe of 259 West Seventy-first Street fell dead in the arms of her son, who accompanied her, and before her body was brought home, her daughter, Mrs. William Kelso, who lives in Brooklyn, was at the house, having come from the other borough in obedience to a presentiment of evil to her mother. She says she experienced a precisely similar foreboding just before her father died, years ago.

Mrs. Thorpe was sixty-seven years old and the widow of John C. Thorpe, a lawyer, who died about ten years ago. She had long suffered from asthma, and this, according to Mrs. Kelso, probably caused her death. Mrs. Thorpe owned considerable real property and had just deposited money received for rents when she was stricken. The son, Charles Thorpe, is a builder and lived with her.

Mrs. Thorpe was twice married, and besides the children named, leaves another son, John C. Van Loon, a lawyer, at 375 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Her body was carried from the sidewalk into the bank vestibule, and from there taken in the patrol wagon to the East Fifth Street Police Station.

Smith, Gray & Co.

DRESS HIM WELL AT SCHOOL.

It gives him confidence and "poise." If you have been a boy yourself, you know that, and if you haven't been, you know it even better. What woman doesn't know the serenity that lies in the consciousness of being well dressed!

So, dress him well—especially as it needn't cost you much. We have medium-weight school suits for ages from 6 to 19 years at HALF PRICES. Stylish fabrics, faultless cut, our own workmanship.

For the ex-school boys—now "students"—who go away, here are all the things they'll need, and all the things they'll wish for, too.

Not only clothes, but furnishings, hats and shoes; and the right kinds always.

Prices? Come and see.

Smith, Gray & Co. Broadway at 31st Street, NEW YORK.
BROOKLYN: Broadway at Bedford Ave.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of Waters Pianos we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO—"The best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

cash, or $190 on installments; only $10 down and

$5 Per Month.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR INTEREST. Stool, cover, tuning and delivered free.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings), 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave

SILK WEAVERS ON STRIKE

Italians at Hackensack Object to Foreman and Force Mill to Close

Drive Away Germans and Americans from Work—Great Women Roughly and Fight Constable.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 11.—An unexpected strike to-day forced the silk mill of Givernaud Brothers to close its doors. The strikers were Italians, who objected to a German foreman of the mill. They want him discharged for showing, as they allege, favoritism to the German and the American workmen. At a meeting last night the Italians, who outnumber the others three to one, voted for a strike.

This morning when the other workmen, including a number of women, reached the mill they found the Italians lined up across the streets leading to the mill. As each one arrived the men said:

"Go back; there's no work to-day."

Some of the men tried to force their way through, but were roughly handled, and gave it up. Several women were thrown about. One fainted, and another had her clothes almost torn off.

Henry I. Haring, the constable, was called, and single-handed tried to disperse the mob, but he found the 300 men too much for him. They began jostling tactics, and Haring received a blow over the eye from which the blood flowed freely. This made the constable angry, and he went to work with his billy, which he used with telling effect on every head that came in his way.

One business man, A. L. Lenz, after a fight in which he was treated roughly, succeeded in getting a number of the girls into the mills.

Sergt. Schrieber of the police was called, and, after investigation, called out Officers Brown, Shea, Zimmerman, and Graber, while M. W. Heath, Walter Starkey, George Fisher, and others were sworn in as special deputies. Upon their arrival the mob broke up into groups. Before this, however, the mill had been closed for the day.

One young Italian, who spoke good English, addressed the men in Italian, saying:

"Brothers, we are not slaves, and are tired of this rule of tyranny. It must be stopped, and we will end it now, once and for all."

Gioachino Antoni, spokesman for the Italians, said that they had struck because Foreman Leinweber denied the Italians privileges that he granted his own countrymen and the Americans.

August Buenger, President of the Silk Weavers' Union, when asked about the strike, said:

"The strike was ordered by the union, and was not started by the Italians alone. The weavers are dissatisfied with the boss, and want him removed, because he is too sharp with the men."

Despite President Buenger's statements the German union men say they were outnumbered by the Italians, who ran things to suit themselves at an exciting meeting, and that there was no cause for a strike.

Mr. Fritz, one of the firm, when seen at the mill, said he received no notice of the strike, and is satisfied with the employe whose dismissal is desired.

The mill, it is announced, will close down indefinitely.

MAY DIE FROM WIFE'S BITES.

George Keinsle of 60 Washington Street, West New York, N. J., is, according to Dr. Justin, who is attending him, threatened with hydrophobia as a result of bites inflicted by his wife.

Keinsle found fault with his wife's management of her home on Monday night. A quarrel ensued, and Keinsle alleges that his wife sprang upon him, and before he could escape from her grasp, she bit him on the cheek and also on the ear. Policeman Corliss, who heard the cries of Keinsle for aid, entered the house in time to see her escape with her infant child by a rear door. A warrant for her arrest was issued by the Recorder, but the woman cannot be found.

Keinsle's wounds soon became so painful that he was obliged to call in Dr. Justin. Despite his efforts, blood poisoning set in and he finally became delirious. Dr. Justin has little hope of being able to save his life.

Dr. Von Miquel Not Insured Here.

The report from Berlin published yesterday to the effect that the life of the late Dr. von Miquel, for many years Prussian Minister of Finance, was insured by the New York Life Insurance Company for 1,000,000 marks ($250,000,) was denied at the company's offices. An officer of the New York Life said that the company did not carry a cent of insurance on Dr. Miquel at the time of his death. In 1881 Dr. Miquel was insured by the company for $12,000 on the accumulative basis, and several years ago, at the expiration of the accumulation period, the policy was paid.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
4th Floor.

Hangings and Draperies of all varieties for interior decorations.

Rich materials of the latest fashionable designs and weaves.

New patterns and combinations of laces for curtains, bed sets and decorative hangings.
(Notably point Arabe, Renaissance, Cluny, Applique and Marie Antoinette.)

Complete schemes for decoration and draping of rooms, halls or entire houses, submitted and carried out by experienced designers and craftsmen.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Hospitable Halls

should show the much desired via media between ancestral dignity and modern "fads." Our Autumn furnishings are strictly "comme il faut."

ORIENTAL HALL RUNNERS,
Kazaks, Mosouls & Kuristans,
(averaging 10 x 3 ft.)
$17.50.
Regular price $25.00 to $50.00.)

English, Flemish, or Austrian oak furniture. Chairs from $4.25. Hall glasses, $6.50. Tables, $7.00. Chests, $13.00.

Newest designs in mahogany and all the fashionable woods at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"!

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

COLONIZING, SAYS FOLEY.

Asks Court to Have 1,000 Names Stricken from Second District Election Rolls.

The fight between Councilman Thomas F. Foley and Patrick J. Divver for the control of the Second Assembly District found its way into the Supreme Court yesterday. Upon the application of Councilman Foley, Justice McAdam issued an order returnable on Friday, directing the Inspectors of Election and other officials and persons to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not be issued striking 1,000 names of persons from the election rolls and keep them from voting at the primaries on Tuesday next. Ex-Judge Curtis, Maurice Simmons, and John Hoyer appeared for Councilman Foley.

The petition and affidavits presented by Councilman Foley contain claims that colonizing is being carried on in the district at an alarming rate. Mr. Foley claims to have positive evidence that 1,000 names have been fraudulently added to the lists and that at least 100 of the names added are those of persons now dead.

The petition further sets forth that a great number of names on the rolls are of persons who do not reside in the Second Assembly District, and it is also claimed that many persons whose names appear as being transferred from other districts never lived in the districts from which they were transferred.

There is a large roll of affidavits of persons who swear that their names on the roll are forgeries, and they also claim that no person was given authority to sign for them.

A claim is made by Councilman Foley that the lodgers of the Mills Hotel No. 1 were brought down to the Second Assembly District and enrolled in a body. It is also claimed that sixty of the inmates of Randall's Island have been brought into the district and enrolled contrary to law.

FOLEY SIGN CAUSES RIOT.

It Faced Judge Divver's Residence and Leads to the Police Court.

Into the Oak Street Station last night, followed by a rioting crowd of politicians, came three men dragging three ladders and carrying an armful of paint pots. The three men were Peter Brown, Samuel Rosenburg, and Fred P. Lange.

The crowd surged into the station, blocking up the doorway and filling up the street for a block. Inside everything was confusion. Everybody tried to talk at once.

"What's this all about?" asked some one lately arrived on the scene.

"Them Foley signs again," shouted some one in the crowd.

"Foley nothin'!" shouted some one else. "Divver is the one that's ter blame for this."

The story of the sign is a complex one. Last Saturday some men came around to E. F. Smith, lessee of the property where the belligerent signs reign, saying they represented an advertising agency to whom the space is rented for advertising purposes.

They said they were to paint a new sign, and Mr. Smith readily assented. They then got to work with their paint brushes. About an hour afterward a man representing the Divver faction came into Smith's, which is on the other side of the shop, and began to upbraid him for assisting the Foley party. Mr. Smith is a German and a quiet little man. He could not understand what the Divverite was driving at, and consented to be led around to the back of the shop, which is opposite Judge Divver's residence, on Madison Street.

"Mine gracious! Mine gracious!" exclaimed Mr. Smith as he looked up. The sign was almost done. It was a twelve-foot picture of Thomas F. Foley, and over the top were the words "I was here in 1894; where was Divver?"

Mr. Smith keeps a little tailor shop, and has customers among both parties. He was much disturbed. For the past four days everybody who came into his store either upbraided him or praised him according to their parties.

Meanwhile some friend told Smith what to do, and he made a complaint to the advertising company, and they said they had not authorized the sign to be painted and would have it painted over.

Last night it got abroad that the sign was to be painted over. All the "Divverites" were happy. They gathered in large crowds to watch the deed and humiliate the "Foleyites." But once again, owing to the brightness of a young man named Joseph Burke, the "Divverites" were defeated. Burke whispered about among the politicians for a few moments, and presently they were seen to depart. After a few moments they came back, each leading a large crowd. At length the crowd became swollen into a multitude and was blocking the street for several blocks. Then Mr. Burke went quietly to the police and had the three painters arrested on a charge of drawing a crowd larger than 500 and making a disturbance. Amid a great clamor the police did their duty. The painters were led off to the station house, followed by the wrangling mob of politicians and street gamins.

The three men were bailed out immediately on the promise not to touch the signs again.

BIG WATER MAIN BURST.

Workmen in Up-town Tunnel Excavation Had to Flee for Their Lives.

A twenty-inch water main burst yesterday in the excavation made for the rapid transit tunnel at Broadway between Ninety-ninth and One Hundredth Streets. The break, it is believed, was caused by the blasting which was going on at the time. At the point where the break occurred the excavation is about twenty-five feet deep, and there were fourteen men employed on the work when the accident happened. These men had to make a desperate rush to escape from the immense flood of water that began to fill the excavation, and it was probably due to the fact that the break occurred at the south end of the works while the men were working at the north end that no lives were lost.

A few moments after this break, and just as the excitement incident to the happening was dying off, another break occurred in the next excavation, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets. This excavation was about the same depth, and there were about the same number of men working in it. These, too, had narrow escapes from the water, but all escaped without injury.

As soon as possible the Water Department was notified and within twenty minutes the water gates at Sixty-fourth Street and One Hundred and Third Street were closed. Meanwhile the water had risen to within one foot of the road level. Tradesmen with goods in their cellars began to get scared and made preparations to remove their belongings, and a great deal of excitement prevailed.

Two hours were required in which to make temporary repairs to permit of the water being turned on again. All this time the inhabitants of the stores and dwellings along Broadway from below Sixty-fourth Street to some distance above One Hundred and Third were without water. The damage is estimated at about $1,000.

O'Neill's

A Noteworthy Event in

Dress Goods Selling!

Twelve thousand yards of two of the most popular fabrics for Fall wear go on sale to-day at prices ranging from 33 1-3 to 60 per cent. less than other houses ask for goods of the same kind and quality. They consist of

Imported Crepe de Chine and Fine All-Wool Albatross

both ideal fabrics for Fall Shirt Waists, House Gowns, Kimonos, or for evening or general wear. Coming as it does, just as the cool Autumn weather sets in, this timely and remarkable offering will, we believe, meet with a glad response from throngs of thrifty women. Here is the offer in detail:

43-INCH ALL-WOOL IMPORTED CREPE DE CHINE in shades of cream, two shades of pink, light blue, heliotrope, tan, reseda, blue and silver gray, light brown, military, cardinal, nile and two shades of old rose.
Regular 85c. Quality.

ALL-WOOL ALBATROSS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, full 38 inches wide, in shades of cream, pink, light blue, nile, reseda, old rose, cadet, heliotrope, light gray, scarlet, cardinal and garnet, tan, castor French blue, royal and navy, also black.
Regular 50c. Quality.

All at the Remarkable Price of 35c yard.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AN INVESTORS' SUPPLEMENT

Will form part of Next Sunday's edition of

The New York Times.

This will contain reports of the principal railways and railway systems, showing earnings, gross and net, expenses, officers and Directors, principal and transfer offices, and statistical and other information of use, for reference, to bankers, brokers, investors, and the general public.

Besides this supplement there will be the regular Magazine Supplement and the editorial and news sheets.

The price of the issue with both supplements will be, as usual, three cents.

Copies should be ordered of newsdealers in advance.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evenings, 8:30. ONLY MAT. SATURDAY. WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway and 28th St. "THE BEST YET."—HERALD. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2:15. The Rogers Brothers in Washington.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & Broadway. LAST THREE NIGHTS AT 8:30. Last Matinée Saturday. ARE YOU A MASON? Monday—CAPTAIN JINKS, with Ethel Barrymore.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. To-night 8:20, Mat. Saturday, Mr. E. H. SOTHERN in the New Play. RICHELIEU LOVELACE. RICHARD LOVELACE.

Amusements.

LYCEUM THEATRE 4th Av. & 23d. At 8:15. 1st Mat. Sat. 2. "An actress of uncommon capacity."—Post. "Among the few successful plays from novels."—World. BERTHA GALLAND in "THE FOREST LOVERS." THURSDAY MATINEE NEXT WEEK.

DALY'S NEXT MONDAY, THE MESSENGER BOY, with JAMES T. POWERS.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Commencing Saturday night, Sept. 14th. SALE OF SEATS FOR THE CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO.'S English Grand Opera Season of 8 Weeks NOW IN PROGRESS. PRICES: Nights & Sat. Mat., 25, 50, 75, $1; Wed. Mat., 25 & 50. NEXT SAT. NIGHT.....AIDA

PROCTOR'S 23rd St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Show. Laughing Shows—Low Prices. ("Widow Bedott." Europe's best vaudeville feature. Florenz Troupe. Augustin Daly's "A Night Off," and continuous vaudeville, 1 to 10:30. ("The Man From Mexico," Great Comedy and Vaudeville. All Big Acts. "The Jilt," Bouchault's Funniest Comedy. Vaudeville. 15, 25, 50c

MANHATTAN BEACH LAST WEEK. At 8 P. M. Except Sun. China & Pain's Fireworks. At 3:30 & 9 P. M. Fashionable Vaudeville Great Display. TWICE DAILY, 25, 50 AND 75c.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE MATS. WED. & SAT. ANDREW MACK In His Greatest Success, "TOM MOORE." Hear Mack's Sweet Songs.

PUBLIC INSPECTION.—The new steamship Celtic (the largest in the world) will be thrown open for inspection on Saturday, 14th September, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., for the benefit of Seamen's Charitable Institutions in New York City. Tickets, obtainable at White Star Pier, No. 48 North River.....25 cents

NEW YORK B'way, 44-45 Sts. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. HIT! MOST EMPHATIC HIT IN THE NEW PLAY. KING'S CARNIVAL Also "Supper at Sherry's" and special features.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. A MAMMOTH PRODUCTION. ARIZONA 200 PEOPLE. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. ELORODORA

Harlem Opera House. The Brixton Burglary. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Next Week—Francis Wilson in "The Strollers."

WEBER & FIELDS MUSIC HALL, B'way. Mats. PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8:10 SHARP. HOITY-TOITY & burlesque of DIPLOMACY

WALLACK'S. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. at 2:15. Best Don Caesar since Salvini."—Tribune. JAMES K. HACKETT IN DON CAESAR'S RETURN. Cast includes Wilton Lackaye & Theodore Roberts.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. "Don Caesar de Bazan." & E. H. Sothern's "Never Trouble Trouble till Trouble Troubles You"

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. RENTZ-SANTLEY BURLESQUERS This Sunday n'ht, Gr'd Concert, 25c, 50c.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. Continuous Show, BEST IN TOWN Prices, 25 and 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon. 25c. SHENANDOAH.

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Last Week—THE MORMON WIFE. Next Week—A New Play, "UP YORK STATE."

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

GRAND Neil Burgess Next Wk. Rose The County Fair. Coghlan.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. OPENING SEPT. 16TH. Box office now open. "LADIES' PARADISE." 2,000 Resvd Seats 50.

3rd Av. Thea. Mat. To-day. The DEVIL'S DOINGS

Baseball.—Polo Grds. To-day. 2 games, 1 adm. Beg. 1:45 P. M. Cincinnati vs. N. Y. Adm. 50c.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Paradise Gardens. 15 Big Vaudeville Acts.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c. WEEK OF SEPT. 16, S

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh westerly winds.

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HOWISON IS EXCLUDED FROM SCHLEY COURT

Challenge for Bias Is Promptly Sustained.

In Support of Schley's Contention Witnesses Declare That Howison Expressed a Decidedly Unfavorable Opinion of Schley.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—At the close of the first day of the Schley court of inquiry the inquiry stands indefinitely postponed, because of the elimination from the court of Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison, upon the challenge by Rear Admiral Schley of his fitness to serve.

Assistant Secretary Hackett refused to say whether any names have been under consideration for the third place on the court in case Rear Admiral Howison was not allowed to serve. He said that when he had any announcement to make on the subject he would make it to the court.

No further session is probable until the early part of next week.

Everybody had been prepared for the challenge. The witness, Frost, a reporter for The Boston Record, was expected to tell, as he did, the incident of his interview with Howison soon after the battle at Santiago. It was news to most of the spectators to learn that the interview had first been printed without carrying the name of the Rear Admiral, to protect him from annoyance, and that only after his selection by Mr. Hackett to serve upon the court was the fact made known that Howison had revealed his strong preference for Sampson, as compared with Schley. No one except the counsel for the applicant, and the applicant himself, knew what was to come from the other witnesses, whose names had hardly been mentioned.

When Admiral Dewey entered the court room from the dressing rooms, he walked across to Rear Admiral Schley and cordially shook his hand. Schley employed a few moments while waiting for the court to open in visiting the reporters who were nearest to the seats for his counsel and chatting with them in turn. Then he greeted several of the spectators, including some ladies. Rear Admiral Watson found opportunity after the adjournment to engage in conversation with Schley. Schley and Howison then also held a conversation that appeared to be cordial.

ALACRITY OF THE COURT.

The alacrity with which the court reaches its decisions surprised many lawyers. The first instance was when Capt. Lemly made a fight to keep Howison's reply out until after Mr. Rayner had made his argument. Capt. Lemly and Mr. Rayner argued the question, Lemly holding that a member of the court had the right to reserve his statement until he had heard everything against him, and Rayner contending that he could not reserve it until after he had heard the argument of counsel. While the battle was going on, and just as Lemly was rising as if for another statement, Admiral Dewey leaned over to Rear Admiral Benham, whispering to him, received a nod in the affirmative, raised his hand, and announced that Rear Admiral Howison would make his answer before the argument of counsel. Howison instantly dictated his statement to a stenographer, and was back with it as soon as the latter could dash it off on the typewriting machine, which was in about fifteen minutes.

When Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Benham retired to consider the question whether Howison should be allowed to serve or not, the spectators, with the experience of civil courts before their minds, scattered and went out to smoke and talk, and many of them went home, under the impression that the court would be in recess an hour or more. In a little more than five minutes Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Benham came in. Admiral Dewey called the court to order and announced in a brief, businesslike sentence, that the challenge was sustained and that an adjournment was taken. Everywhere encomiums were heard on the short, sharp, and decisive methods of the court.

Mr. Rayner made it plain, in his argument intended to convince the court that Rear Admiral Schley was entitled to an answer from Howison, that it is intended to show, before the investigation is over, that even if Sampson was chief in command of the fleet in Cuban waters, he was not chief in command at the battle of Santiago. His words could convey no other intention than to show, as the inquiry proceeds, that while Sampson may have been the nominal chief, as his second present Rear Admiral Schley was actually in command. It was in reply to that passage, presumably, that Judge Advocate Lemly offered the suggestion that the investigation was not made to discover the merits of Rear Admiral Sampson as compared with any other officer, but to learn whether Rear Admiral Schley had done his whole duty.

NO BRILLIANT PAGEANT.

The first meeting of the court was not the pageant that many looked for. There was unusual bustle about the gate of the yard, where many curious persons, including excluded photographers, gathered to see the arrivals of Admiral Dewey and Rear Admirals Benham, Howison, and Schley. Benham, coming first in a coupé, reached the courtroom about two minutes ahead of Admiral Dewey, who drove from his out-of-town residence in a victoria, with his Chinese servant by his side. Rear Admiral Schley and his counsel and witnesses arrived in an automobile, and Howison in a hotel hack. All were in the dressing rooms a half hour before the meeting of the court, and they had been preceded by Judge Advocate Lemly by a full hour. Marines in new and bright uniforms and under the command of Capt. H. W. Carpenter efficiently sifted spectators from officials and reporters and guided them to their seats. There were more than enough seats for all, but the acoustics of the room proved to be quite as bad as had been feared. Those who were more than ten feet from the witnesses heard connected sentences with difficulty.

Rear Admiral Terry, Commandant of the Yard; Capt. E. H. C. Leutze, and Lieut. Commander John M. Bowyer, connected with the yard staff, devoted themselves to making the court and all connected with it as comfortable as the sultry weather would permit. The yard officers, except those of the marine corps, were in white uniforms, looking as cool and comfortable as possible.

SCHLEY'S CHALLENGE IS PROMPTLY APPROVED.

Witnesses Corroborate the Charge of Bias—Story of the Proceedings of the Day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The court convened promptly at 1 o'clock, the hour prescribed, and when it was called to order all the members were present. Admiral Dewey occupied a place in the centre of the court table and was flanked on either side by Read Admirals Benson and Howison, the associate members of the court. Rear Admiral Schley and his counsel had arrived only a few minutes before this time, and they occupied seats within the railing at a table set apart for them. All the naval officials, including the members of the court and Rear Admiral Schley, were in official undress uniform. An Admiral's salute of seventeen guns was fired as the court convened.

Admiral Dewey simply said, in convening the court, "The court is open." Immediately after the court convened the members retired, at the instance of Judge Advocate Lemly, to decide whether the court should sit with open or closed doors, Admiral Dewey announcing that this order would be followed instead of clearing the courtroom.

At this point Judge Advocate General Lemly introduced the official reporter of the court's proceedings, Mr. Hulse, and his own assistant counsel, Mr. Hanna. Admiral Schley also introduced his counsel, Judge J. M. Wilson, Isidor Raynor, and Capt. James Parker.

THE FORMAL PROCEEDINGS.

The formal proceedings of the court on the return of its members fifteen minutes later were begun with the reading by Capt. Lemly of Rear Admiral Schley's letter requesting the convening of the court and the Navy Department's precept.

The court assumed a listening attitude, but Rear Admiral Schley, known as "the applicant" in the case, gave only indifferent attention to the document. The next order of proceedings was the challenge on the part of Rear Admiral Schley of Rear Admiral Howison as a member of the co.

While this challenge, of course, was expected, it created no little commotion, coming as it did without preliminary announcement beyond the question on the part of Capt. Lemly as to whether the applicant had any objection to the court to urge. Rear Admiral Schley responded promptly. Rising from his seat, he said: "I have to state, with extreme regret, that I am obliged to object to Rear Admiral Howison as a member of the court." He then read his formal objection, as follows:

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, in the exercise of his legal right of challenge, objects to Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison upon the grounds:

THE CHALLENGE.

1. That Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison has already formed and expressed an opinion on the merits of the case about to be investigated, and that he is therefore ineligible for service as a member of this court.

2. That Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison has already formed and expressed an opinion on the merits of the case about to be investigated adversely to said Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, thereby indicating a bias and prejudice which renders him, said Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison, ineligible for service as a member of this court.

3. That Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison has, in connection with the subject matter about to be investigated, expressed an unfavorable opinion on the personal and professional characteristics of said Rear Admiral Schley, thereby indicating a bias and prejudice which renders him, said Rear Admiral Howison, ineligible for service as a member of this court.

4. That Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison, in connection with the opinion formed and expressed by him upon the merits of the case about to be investigated, has instituted and announced a comparison between the acts and personal and professional characteristics of the principal parties to the present issue—viz., Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley—to the disadvantage and disparagement of the latter, thereby indicating a bias and prejudice which renders him, Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison, ineligible for service as a member of this court.

A hurried consultation among the members of the court followed. Admiral Dewey first turned to Admiral Benham, then stepped around the table and engaged Capt. Lemly in conversation. He afterward spoke to Rear Admiral Howison.

Capt. Lemly then asked if there was any evidence in support of the statements concerning Rear Admiral Howison, to which Mr. Raynor, speaking for Rear Admiral Schley, said there was. Admiral Dewey announced that this would be heard.

CAPT. LEMLY CORRECTED.

In asking Rear Admiral Schley for a designation of his witnesses, Capt. Lemly

Continued on Page 2.

JOHANN MOST ARRESTED

Anarchist Editor Locked Up at Police Headquarters.

Complaint Based on Recent Editorial in His Paper "Freiheit" Advocating Murder.

Johann Most, the Anarchist, and editor of the Anarchistic organ, Freiheit, was arrested last night in a saloon at 69 Gold Street, over which are the offices of his newspaper. Most had consumed one glass of beer and had called for another when Central Office Detectives Krauch and Fernelsen stepped forward and told him he was under arrest. Most protested volubly against his apprehension, but the detectives paid no attention to the protests. He was at once taken to Police Headquarters and locked up as a suspicious person. He was not allowed to receive any callers or make any statement, Capt. Titus declaring that he would not allow Most to pose as a martyr for those who sympathize with him and his principles.

The complaint against Most, which covers five and a half type-written pages, is based on an editorial which Most printed in the Freiheit on Sept. 7.

When Capt. Titus was seen last night after the arrest of Most, he held a copy of the obnoxious newspaper in his hands.

"There is a place on North Brother Island for those suffering from smallpox and contagious diseases, and other places for those who are insane and those murderously inclined, and we believe we can find a place for men who publish such articles as this." As he spoke he waved the newspaper.

Capt. Titus said that when Most was taken to Headquarters he protested that he had committed no crime, and that all that had appeared in his newspaper were simply opinions in a new guise that had been printed and re-printed and voiced thousands of times in the last fifty years. The offensive editorial is in part as follows:

The greatest of all follies in the world is the belief that there can be a crime of any sort against despots and their accomplices. Such a belief is in itself a crime. Despots are outlaws; they are in human shape what the tiger is among beasts—to spare them is a crime. As despots make use of everything, treachery, poison, murder, &c., so everything should be employed against them. Yes, the crime directed against them is not merely a right; it is also the duty of every one who has the opportunity to carry it out, and it will be his glory if it is successful.

It is only with regard to men that there is a morality of consideration; the morality against beasts is annihilation. The laws of despots are nothing more than decrees of the sword; their property of nothing but robbery; their punishment nothing but murder. No man can be a criminal against these laws; against their murderous lives the revolutionary can be but a liberator of mankind. In all conflicts between reaction and revolution, as a matter of course the reaction is the assailant. Revolution is nothing but defense. Murder as an instrument of defense is not merely allowed; it is a duty toward society when it is directed against a professional murderer.

We know our enemies; we know them all and everywhere personally. There can be absolutely no excuse if they are again spared. Whatever stands on the other side of the line which divides the camp of the ruling possessors of power from that of the people has come under the ban. Let the people carry out the sentence.

The road of humanity leads over the peaks of barbarity. That is once for all a law of necessity dictated by the reaction. We cannot get around it, since we will not give up the future. If we wish to attain the end we must wish for the means also; if we wish the life of peoples we must wish the death of their enemies. If we wish for humanity we are obliged to wish for murder. We say: "Murder the murderers. Stevie humanity by blood and steel, poison and dynamite."

Most lives at 375 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, and is fifty-five years old. He has been arrested several times as a result of his radical utterances. According to the Police Headquarters records, he was arrested in 1886 for making inflammatory speeches at 34 Seventh Avenue. Recorder Smyth sentenced him to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $500. In 1887 he was again arrested at 34 Seventh Avenue and charged with being the cause of an unlawful assembly and inciting to violence. He was found guilty by Judge Cowing and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. In 1891 he was again arrested but was not convicted.

Capt. Titus spent several hours at Police Headquarters last night, which is contrary to his usual custom. When asked if he expected more Anarchists to be brought in, he did not reply in the affirmative, but smiled and said he did not know. He did intend, he said, however, to stay at Headquarters until a late hour.

A Gold Street saloon keeper said last night that meetings were held on Tuesday and Friday nights in the building at 69 Gold Street, in which Herr Most's newspaper is edited. As many as 100 men and women, the saloon keeper said, attended the meetings.

CHUN'S OFFER REFUSED.

He Wished to Pay a Visit of Condolence to von Ketteler's Mother, but She Declined to Receive Him.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A dispatch to The Times from Berlin says that soon after Prince Chun arrived in that city he informed the mother of Baron von Ketteler, the murdered German Minister to Peking, that he much desired to pay her a visit of condolence. He postponed other engagements because he thought this ought to take precedence.

The reply of the Baroness, declining to receive Prince Chun, was delayed till last Tuesday.

The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten observes that, while one can understand the refusal of the Baroness to receive the Chinese Prince, it is impossible not to appreciate his kindly motive and generous offer.

GOT FULL FORCE OF DYNAMO.

New Jersey Man Received 2,500 Volts of Electricity and Lives.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTAWAN, N. J., Sept. 12.—Elijah Patterson, an employe of the Mattawan and Keyport Electric Railroad Company, narrowly escaped death at the power house between Mattawan and Keyport early this evening. There had been an accident to the dynamos and the current was being tested. Twenty-five hundred volts were registered when Patterson came in contact with the current and fell to the floor unconscious.

The full power of the twenty-five hundred volts had entered his body. It was thought for some time that he was dead. Physicians were summoned, and after a time the man was removed to his home, where it is thought he will recover. The engineer of the power house said that the ordinary person would be killed instantly by the strength of the current. Patterson's arm and body were badly burned by the electricity.

St. Louis and Illinois Suburban Co.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 12.—Articles of incorporation were filed this afternoon in the County Clerk's office by the St. Louis and Illinois Suburban Railway Company, with an authorized capital of $3,000,000. The new company will absorb the St. Louis Traction Company and several small suburban roads.

To Montclair.
New express train via Erie Railroad leaves West 23d St. 4:55 P. M. Chambers St. 5:00 P. M. —Adv.

ORLEANS WAS FORGIVEN BY QUEEN VICTORIA

He Asked Her Pardon for His Letter to the Caricaturist.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—About a year ago the scurrilous caricature of Queen Victoria was published in the Paris paper La Rire. It was said at the time that the Duc d'Orleans wrote a letter thanking and congratulating the artist.

The feeling in the United Kingdom regarding the Orleans family has recently been very bitter, and this feeling was illustrated the other day when the Duc d'Orleans made a contribution to the Victoria Monument Fund, and some London papers protested against its acceptance.

The Times to-day prints in a conspicuous place a statement which its Copenhagen correspondent has been authorized to send, announcing that the Duke wrote to Queen Victoria apologizing for his action and imploring her pardon. It is added that the Queen's answer "was conceived in the most generous spirit, her Majesty forgiving the Duke in her own name and in that of the royal family."

GERMANS TOOK PEKING ASTRONOMIC INSTRUMENTS.

To be Placed in a Royal Park—Vandalism Causes Much Indignation in Berlin.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"It is a curious coincidence that the appropriated Peking astronomical instruments are to be placed in the park of Sans Souci, once the scene of vandalism for which German historians have never ceased to reproach the first Napoleon.

"The news that the instruments are to remain here has been received with a chorus of indignation from press and public, which do not understand how the Government of a great civilized nation could stoop to such an act. Even the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten quotes strong protests with apparent approval.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—Most of the Berlin papers protest against the retention of astronomic instruments from the Peking Observatory brought to Germany recently on the Palatia. "Germany," says the Vossische Zeitung, "fought the Boxers and not the Chinese State. Accordingly, under international law, these instruments are not the spoil of war. They ought to be returned."

Among the presents which Prince Chun will give to Emperor William are bales of the finest silk, wonderful bronze vases decorated with blue enamel, large vessels carved from coral, and a bronze tea box covered with rubies, emeralds, and other precious stones.

THE CAPE PARLIAMENT.

Date of Meeting Postponed—Government Not Hopeful that the War Will End Soon.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Times says there are indications that the Government is not sanguine of a speedy end of the Boer war.

The meeting of the Cape Colony Parliament has been postponed, as demanded by the loyalists in the colony, and Nov. 20 is now fixed as the date at which it will convene.

TROOPS SENT TO ARMENIA.

Outrages by Kurds All Through July and August—Over a Hundred Armenians Killed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says:

"There are authentic reports that eight battalions of troops have gone to Mush, but the Government declares that nothing serious has occurred.

"All through July and August there were desultory Kurdish outrages which harassed the region of Bitlis. Crops were destroyed and more than 100 Armenians killed.

"Reports come from Erzeroum of an irruption of Armenian revolutionists from Russia and of conflicts with the Kurds and the troops. The Kurds wreaked vengence on the Armenians of Sassoun and its neighborhood."

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A dispatch to The Times from Harrar, East Africa, says that Majors Hanbury and Tracy and Capt. Cobbold, who have been directing the operations in Somaliland, have returned to Harrar with their followers.

GIRLS WHO CALLED ON TOLSTOI ARRESTED.

Pupils of a School Near His Home Had Presented Flowers to Him.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 12.—The pupils of a girls' school near Count Tolstoi's residence, at Yasnaia, who, with their teacher and other young persons of the neighborhood, called on the Count and presented flowers to him, have been arrested.

The teacher has been dismissed.

KING EDWARD TO RECEIVE DANES.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Times prints a dispatch from Copenhagen stating that King Edward will to-day receive a committee of all the important civil and political institutions, clubs and societies in Denmark, numbering 400, which presented an address to him on his accession. Afterward he will go to the Amalienborg Palace, Copenhagen.

Direct to Exposition Grounds.
Trolley cars from LACKAWANNA'S Buffalo depot run direct to Exposition grounds, passing all principal hotels.—Adv.

MR. M'KINLEY HAS SINKING SPELL

Physicians Summoned to His Bedside

RESTORATIVES GIVEN HIM

General Call for the Members of the Cabinet.

Members of the Family Also Summoned—Solid Food Given Him with Unfavorable Results.

MILBURN HOUSE, Buffalo, Sept. 13.—President McKinley experienced a sinking spell shortly after 2 o'clock. The physicians are administering restoratives to him with the hope of reviving him.

A general call has gone out to the physicians and the members of the Cabinet now in the city.

Dr. Park reached the house at 2:50 o'clock, and shortly after him came Secretaries Hitchcock and Wilson.

The Associated Press has been authorized to say that President McKinley is critically ill.

2:48 A. M.—Abner McKinley, brother of the President, was called to the house at 2:40 A. M. He came by carriage and pressed into the house at once. A messenger was dispatched at the same time to summon two absent nurses. The impression is created that the President has taken a serious turn for the worse, but an expression from those within the house was unattainable.

At 3 o'clock all of the physicians were gathered at the bedside of the President. It was stated that digitalis was being administered to the President.

The following bulletin was issued by the President's physicians

3:25 A. M.—The President is so weak that he does not apparently suffer much. Strychnine, digitalis and other powerful heart stimulants do not produce effects and the worst is feared. His death might occur any time from heart exhaustion. Mrs. McKinley has not yet been informed of the change for the worse.

3:55 A. M.—None of the President's relatives or members of the Cabinet have been admitted to the bedside.

Drs. Mann and Mynter left the house at 4 o'clock. The latter said: "The President is in better condition than he was an hour ago. We have not given up hope. He has rallied somewhat, and we are going home."

Dr. Mann also said that the President rallied, but both physicians declined to go into details concerning the character of the heart stimulants administered or the cause of the collapse.

2:00 A. M.—The President's condition is very serious and gives rise to the gravest apprehension. His bowels have moved well but his heart does not respond properly to stimulation. He is conscious. The skin is warm and the pulse small, regular, easily compressible and 126; respiration 30; temperature 100.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN,
ROSWELL PARK,
HERMAN MYNTER,
EUGENE WASDIN,
CHARLES B. STOCKTON,
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

The other bulletins issued during the day were:

9:30 A. M.—The President has spent a quiet and restful night and has taken much nourishment. He feels better this morning than at any time. He has taken a little solid food this morning and relished it. Pulse, 120; temperature, 100.2 degrees.

P. M. RIXEY.
ROSWELL PARK.
HERMAN MYNTER.
EUGENE WASDIN.
M. D. MANN.
CHARLES McBURNEY.
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

3 P. M.—The President's condition is very much the same as this morning. His only complaint is of fatigue. He continues to take a sufficient amount of food. Pulse, 126; temperature, 100.2 degrees.

P. M. RIXEY.
M. D. MANN.
ROSWELL PARK.
HERMAN MYNTER.
EUGENE WASDIN.
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

8:30 P. M.—The President's condition this evening is not quite so good. His food has not agreed with him and has been stopped. Excretion has not yet been properly established. The kidneys are acting well. His pulse is not satisfactory but has improved in the last two hours. The wound is doing well. He is resting quietly. Temperature, 100.2; pulse, 128.

P. M. RIXEY.
M. D. MANN.
ROSWELL PARK.
HERMAN MYNTER.
EUGENE WASDIN.
CHARLES B. STOCKTON.
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

All unfavorable symptoms in the President's condition have improved since the last bulletin. Pulse, 120; temperature, 100.2.

P. M. RIXEY.
CHARLES D. STOCKTON.
EUGENE WASDIN.
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

PRESIDENT'S CONDITION NOT SO SATISFACTORY.

Solid Food Produces Intestinal Toxemia—Pulse Higher—Another Physician Called In—Cathartics Fail to Act.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 12.—The President's progress had been so rapid and encouraging that a bulletin issued at 8:30 o'clock to-night announcing that he was not so well and that his food had not agreed with him caused a shock. The experiment of nourishing the President through the mouth was forced on the physicians earlier than they had intended to try it. The other method caused irritation and occasionally the nourishment was ejected. When food was given through the mouth the physicians found that the President was eager for it, and in the beginning it agreed with him well. Late this afternoon it became evident that the chicken broth, toast, and coffee had distressed him, and another physician was called into consultation. This was Dr. Charles D. Stockton, who stands in the front rank of general practitioners and is an expert on the functions of the stomach. Dr. Stockton advised that the President's food be stopped.

Following the bulletin a statement in explanation was made by a member of the Milburn household saying, "The retention of food is causing restlessness and is supposed to be largely responsible for some of the unsatisfactory conditions to-night. Dr. Stockton was called in because he is an eminent general practitioner. All the others in the case are surgeons. The surgical end of the case is coming on satisfactorily, and the surgeons wanted to fortify their own judgment with the advice of the general practitioner. The time is now come for building up the President's system. Dr. Stockton will remain through the night."

CATHARTICS ADMINISTERED.

Oil and calomel were administered to the President. The physicians left the house by a rear door and escaped the reporters for the time being. Later, when Dr. Mynter was asked, he said the President's condition was not alarming. His trouble was intestinal toxemia. Dr. Park said cathartics had been given to the President during the day, and before Dr. Stockton was called in, but they had not acted.

Dr. Mann said: "The President shows symptoms of slight intestinal toxemia. His bowels must be thoroughly cleaned out."

Asked about the high pulse indicated, Dr. Mann said: "That is puzzling. We think it is due to the toxemia."

Secretaries Wilson and Hitchcock left the Milburn home at 10:50 o'clock. "There is nothing alarming about this," said Secretary Wilson, "and I am not concerned. The trouble is confined entirely to the stomach. It had lain idle for several days, and it seems natural that there should be a little trouble. The wound is not affected in any way. We are leaving for the night."

Secretary Cortelyou, after the consultation of the physicians to-night, said:

"The bulletin tells the story. The President's condition is not so favorable to-night as it was last night. The nourishment he took to-day did not agree with him. There is trouble with the bowels, and that is why Dr. Charles D. Stockton, a successful specialist in bowel diseases, was called in. From a surgical point of view, everything is going on nicely, but it was considered better to ask the counsel of Dr. Stockton in the phase of the President's condition which he is experienced as a specialist. It is expected that the President will be better in the morning."

One of those fully identified with every feature of the President's case to-night made the following statement of the case:

PROBLEM OF NOURISHMENT.

"Yes, I do feel some concern about the President's case, but I think this will be dispelled by to-morrow morning, as a result of the treatment that is being administered to him. The trouble now is with the question of nourishment and proper disposition of food through the stomach and bowels. The surgical treatment of the case is practically finished. The abdominal wound now gives no cause for concern. It is healing, looks better, and is gradually disappearing. There are no indications of peritonitis, blood poisoning, or of inflammation whatever of any of the organs—absolutely none. The kidneys, too, which for a time caused some apprehension, also are working excellently, and there is no apparent danger from that source.

"But, as I said before, the trouble and source of danger now is in the stomach and bowels. The amount of indican in the urine indicates a disturbance in the gastro-intestinal canal, called in medical terms intestinal toxemia. The fact is that the President should not have been allowed to take any food through the stomach, because of the wound in that organ. Nourishment, therefore, was administered through the rectum, but this has become an annoyance, because of the irritation and soreness of that organ.

"Nourishment, however, is absolutely necessary to keep up the strength. So the case is somewhat complicated. The President has not had a natural movement of the bowels since he was shot.

"We hope that the next twenty-four hours will show a decided change for the better. If it does not, then in my individual opinion there may be cause for serious apprehension as to the future. The physicians still feel that the President has more than an even chance for recovery."

RELIEF AT MIDNIGHT.

Drs. Wasdin, Rixey, and Stockton remained at the Milburn house during the night, and were constantly in the room of the President. For hours the President failed to respond to the treatment to which he was subjected to relieve him of the difficulty occasioned by the failure of the organs of digestion and assimilation. The non-success of the treatment added to the depression that existed, but just at midnight the relief so much desired came. He had two operations of the bowels within a few minutes. This gave great encouragement and changed the character of the bulletin which the physicians were even then preparing. In it they announced that all the unfavorable symptoms had improved since the last bulletin.

The decreased rapidity of the pulse from 128 to 120 which followed the bowel movement was also exceedingly gratifying.

The physicians are really alarmed about the President's heart. Still the pulse remained much higher than it should be with the temperature at 100.2. The normal pulse for that temperature is about 96.

The President Complained of Fatigue, but Seemed to Enjoy His Breakfast—He Asked for a Cigar.

BUFFALO, Sept. 12.—The President had had a restful night, and the beef juice which the doctors gave him yesterday had been relished so keenly that this morning for the first time solid food was given him. He was bathed and then enjoyed a breakfast of chicken broth, toast, and coffee. He felt so well after this somewhat substantial meal that he asked for a mild cigar. Dr. McBurney was thoroughly satisfied with the patient's condition, and went to New York at 1 o'clock to look after some private affairs. His intention is to return in a few days unless his presence should be required sooner. Secretary Root left on the same train.

A slight reaction, however, followed the buoyancy of the morning. The President complained of being tired. The attending physicians at the afternoon consultation, true to their promise to take the public into their confidence, chronicled this fact with scrupulous care. But they displayed no alarm, and their verbal statements afterward did much to reassure some of the reporters who were inclined to be alarmed. The doctors said the President's restlessness was only natural and what might be expected. "Besides, his breakfast did not especially agree with him," said Dr. Mynter. "The President is feeling the strain of his long siege without food, no nourishment at all having been administered during the first three days, and lying day and night practically in the same position is fatiguing and hard for even the most exemplary patient to bear without murmuring."

Postmaster General Smith returned to Washington to-night. The other two Cabinet officers, Secretaries Hitchcock and Wilson, have made no plans to return. They will remain at least several days longer.

About 8:30 A. M. the doctors arrived for the regular morning consultation. The consultation was brief, the shortest since the President was stricken, and when the physicians came out their elation was evident. Dr. Mynter announced that everything continued "eminently satisfactory."

"The President has had a piece of toast and a cup of coffee this morning," said he, "in addition to a cup of beef broth. He will want a cigar soon."

To the question, "Will he be able to sit up soon?" Dr. Mynter replied: "No, not for some time. Not until the exterior wound in the abdomen heals and grows strong and his heart action grows normal."

HE ASKED FOR A CIGAR.

Dr. Park and Dr. Wasdin, who followed Dr. Mynter, confirmed the statement that the President this morning had taken solid food for the first time. Dr. Mann, who remained for some time after the other doctors had gone, said that the patient could not be doing better. "Why, he even asked for a cigar," said he, laughing heartily, "but he will have to wait a while yet before we allow him to smoke."

Dr. McBurney did not leave the Milburn residence until 10:30 A. M. Dr. McBurney told the newspaper men that the President's condition had materially improved since last night.

"A breakfast of toast, coffee, and chicken broth," said he, "is a pretty substantial meal. We have demonstrated now that the stomach is performing its natural functions and that he can take a large amount of nourishment. That is a great step. As long as he can eat he is all right. We are looking for an egg," he said smiling, "and if we can find a real hen's egg, fresh laid for invalids, we will give it to him soft boiled. When he had finished his meal this morning he told me he would like a mild cigar. I replied: 'Well, Mr. President, you cannot have one, but I can.' The President smiled, and told me I could find all I desired down stairs."

When asked how long it will be before the President will be able to sit up, Dr. McBurney replied:

"It is merely a matter of mechanics. So far as his general condition is concerned he would be able to sit up long before we will allow him to do so. The wound must heal tight. He is like a man with his vest open."

CAN SEE NO VISITORS.

To the question, "Can you approximate the time when the wound will be healed and strong?" Dr. McBurney responded: "Probably in three or four weeks. We shall keep him quiet as long as we can. If he should grow restless and complain we may have to take a few risks." He went on to say that outside of the physicians and nurses no one except Mrs. McKinley and Secretary Cortelyou have seen the President.

"He could see a visitor now and then without injury," said Dr. McBurney, "but we want to put off the beginning as long as we can. If one of his friends had been admitted three days ago, three would see him to-day. The longer we are able to keep the first visitor away the better it will be.

"Now," said Dr. McBurney as he turned away, "don't make it too strong. Say his condition is perfectly satisfactory to his physicians."

Secretary Root was at the Milburn residence for half an hour and left shortly after noon to go to the train. He went to New York at 1 o'clock. He said he would not return to Buffalo until the President was able to transact business unless there should be a change for the worse, which no one now anticipated. Postmaster General Smith when he left the house also said he felt perfectly safe in returning to Washington, and that he would leave to-night. Gen. Grosvenor and Judge A. C.

The Fall River Line steamer PLYMOUTH and Norwich Line steamer CITY OF LOWELL will attend Yacht Races commencing Sept. 21st. Tickets $5.00 either steamer; limited number. See adv. —Adv.

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Wheat, No. 2 red, 70⅜c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 62⅞c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38c; cotton, middling, 8⅝c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 20½c.—Commercial World.—Page 9.

Amusements.—Page 7.
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Lehigh Valley R. R. to Buffalo.
Fare, account New York Day, $8.00 round trip. Tickets and information 355 and 1,205 Broadway. —Adv.

Thompson of Ohio were among the callers in the early afternoon.

THE DISQUIETING BULLETIN.

The afternoon consultation of the physicians was brief, lasting hardly half an hour. Dr. Park stated that the patient continued to do well. The quantity of beef extract administered to him, he said, had been doubled. The President was now receiving a full ounce every hour. Dr. Mynter informed the newspaper men that the solid food given to the President this morning had not specially agreed with him. The President, he said, had also been slightly restless, but that was to be expected.

The bulletin which appeared immediately afterward had a disquieting note in it. It told that the President complained of fatigue. Secretary Cortelyou, who came over to press headquarters subsequently, was closely questioned regarding this statement in the bulletin. He said it might perhaps only be natural that the President should feel tired after a six-day siege, and absolutely no nourishment for three days. The manifestation of fatigue might also be due in part to the transfer last night from one bed to another.

Dr. Wasdin, when he left, did not appear to be disturbed. "The solid food given to the patient has not distressed him," he said. "He digested it in a satisfactory manner. That subject was not discussed at our consultation."

"When will he be given more solid food?" was asked.

"Whenever he needs it," the doctor replied. "The bulletin explains the situation exactly. He is naturally tired from lying in bed so long, and from lack of nourishment for several days subsequent to the shooting."

"Secretary Hitchcock and I will remain here for an indefinite period," said Secretary Wilson this afternoon.

"Did you know that Secretary Root has a son very sick with typhoid fever?" he asked of the newspaper men. "He has troubles beside this."

Asked whether the President would be allowed to discuss matters of state, Secretary Wilson replied:

"The President is a very bright man now, and he could act on State matters all right, but the doctors are not going to let him be bothered. They are going to keep him quiet, and do everything possible to assist in his rapid recovery."

Secretary Hitchcock said practically the same thing.

A CABINET CONFERENCE.

Before Secretary Root's departure for the East at 1 o'clock this afternoon, a conference of the members of the Cabinet was held at the Buffalo Club. Secretaries Wilson, Smith, Hitchcock, and Root were present, and it was agreed that in the interest of the President's speedy recovery, no member of the Cabinet would see him for a week at least, and none would be the first person, outside those now having the entrée, to see him. It is the purpose of the Cabinet to keep the President's mind free from the duties of State as long as possible, and they believe that an interview with a Cabinet member might force them upon him.

Dr. McBurney before he left advised that the President be not permitted to leave the Milburn house until he was able to walk without support or assistance, and he ventured the further caution that even walks or drives be discouraged until the President had attained that strength. Secretaries Wilson and Hitchcock will remain here indefinitely.

THE OPERATION THAT FOLLOWED THE SHOOTING.

Account Prepared by a Buffalo Physician Who Was Present.

The New York Medical Journal, in its issue this week, will print the following account of the operation upon President McKinley following his shooting at Buffalo last Friday. This report is furnished by a Buffalo physician who was present at the operation. Beginning with the arrival of the President at the hospital, the account says:

"The hospital internes removed the President's clothing, ascertained the location of the wound, and made ready for the surgeons who had been summoned by telephone. Dr. Edward C. Mann administered one-fourth of a grain of morphine hypodermically, which served a good purpose in alleviating nerve strain.

"Dr. N. W. Wilson, sanitary officer of the Exposition, was at a remote part of the grounds making an inspection when he was notified by one of the guards of the injury to the President. Dr. Wilson proceeded to the hospital, and, by virtue of his office, assumed control pending the arrival of the surgeons. This was at 4:35 P. M.

"The first to arrive was Dr. Herman Mynter, who brought with him Dr. Eugene Wasdin of the Marine Hospital Service. Dr. Mynter saw the serious nature of the wound, informed the President that the operation was necessary, and set about the usual preparations for an abdominal section.

"Dr. Wilson, the internes, and the nurses were all actively at work furthering the preparations when Dr. Matthew D. Mann, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, arrived at the hospital, which was a few minutes after 5 o'clock. In five minutes more Dr. John Parmenter, Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery in the institution above mentioned, came into the hospital. In ten minutes more Dr. Mann had made himself ready, and by common consent of the surgeons, together with the approval of the President and his advisers, proceeded with the operation.

"At Dr. Mann's request Dr. Wasdin assumed charge of the anaesthetic and began the administration of ether at 5:20, one hour and fifteen minutes after the wound was inflicted. Dr. Wilson was asked to keep the record, Dr. Mynter to stand opposite the operator as first assistant, and Dr. Parmenter to stand next to Dr. Mann as consultant and assistant. Dr. E. W. Lee of St. Louis, a visitor at the Exposition, who came to the hospital before the other surgeons arrived, was asked by Dr. Mann to stand next to Dr. Mynter as an additional assistant. Dr. F. M. Rixey, who was summoned from the Milburn home, whither he went in company with Mrs. McKinley, arrived just as the operation began.

"Dr. Roswell Park had gone to Niagara Falls, and a special train to bring him to Buffalo was ordered by Harry Parry, General Agent of the New York Central Railway.

"It should be mentioned that the first or uppermost shot went through the President's clothing and made an abrasion about the centre of the sternum. The bullet was found inside the waistcoat, and did no essential harm. The clothing was burned by the explosion of the powder at this point.

"The President took the ether kindly and was well under its influence within the next ten minutes. The abdomen having been aseptically prepared, an incision three inches long was made perpendicular to the body and including the opening made by the ball—a .33 calibre—that was located four inches below the left nipple and an inch and a half to the left of the median line.

"The incision went through a deep layer of fat before the peritonaeum was reached, hence the incision was enlarged another inch.

"A piece of cloth—probably a bit of undershirt—was found in the track of the missile, which looked as if it had been punched out by the bullet.

"Upon opening the peritonaeum a bullet hole was discovered in the anterior central portion of the stomach. This viscus was drawn up into the operation wound, and the perforation, after examination, was closed with a double row of silk sutures.

"A little oozing of the stomach contents had occurred through the opening—all of which was wiped away. A further enlargement of the incision now became necessary in order to examine the dorsam of the stomach, upon which another opening was found. This was sutured in manner like unto the first, and the sluggish hands on the clock marked 6:12.

"The intestines were examined for possible wounds, but, happily, none was found, and these were wrapped in moist, hot towels. A previous hyperdomatic injection had been made, and now 25 minims of brandy were similarly administered.

"A further search for the missile failed to discover it, but it became apparent that it had done no other vital damage, with the strong probability that it lost itself in the thick lumbar muscles.

"Dr. Roswell Park arrived about this time—6:25—and joined the staff as consultant. The abdominal cavity was flushed with normal salt solution, and the closure began. Seven deep silkworm gut sutures were employed, and catgut was placed superficially between them.

"At about 6:50 the anaesthetic was discontinued and the abdominal bandage was applied. Thus, the operation on which so much of moment depended was finished. The President's pulse was now 122, respiration 32."

SECRETARY ROOT OPTIMISTIC.

Returning from Buffalo, He Says that the President Will Sit Up in Three Weeks.

Secretary of War Elihu Root, one of the first members of the Cabinet to leave Buffalo after the crisis in the President's condition, reached the city on the Empire State Express last night. He was accompanied by his physician, Dr. George A. Dixon of 15 West Forty-ninth Street. Dr. Charles McBurney had traveled with Secretary Root and Dr. Dixon as far as Albany, where he took a train to a suburban town.

Mr. Root, upon reaching the city, went at once to his home, 25 East Sixty-seventh Street. It was expected that he would go to Washington, but he said that he had no intention of going there just at present. Concerning the President's condition, Mr. Root said:

"When I left Buffalo at 1 o'clock this afternoon the President was resting comfortably, and a general air of optimism seemed to pervade all quarters. I was assured by Dr. McBurney that the President's recovery was but a question of a few weeks, and that there was every reason for believing that the recovery would be complete."

"How long before the President will be able to sit up?" Mr. Root was asked.

"It will be about three weeks, the doctors tell us. They say that as the wound is a vertical one, if the President sits up prematurely the newly grown flesh is liable to tear. The patient must stay in a reclining position until the wound is fully healed."

"How long before the President will be able to transact any public business?"

"That is impossible to say. No members of the Cabinet have as yet been permitted to see him. It is of the greatest importance that anything that might excite the President or cause him any great mental exertion be kept from him for the present."

"Were any Cabinet meetings held in Buffalo?"

"None at all of a formal nature. The members of the Cabinet were together a great deal, of course, but no official business was transacted."

Mr. Root said that some of the members of the Cabinet would remain in Buffalo until the President was removed to Washington, but that the entire official family would not return unless especially summoned because of some emergency in the President's case. He said that the virtual capital of the Nation, however, would remain in Buffalo for several weeks, as yet.

"Did the members of the Cabinet consider any legislation that might be recommended to deal with future anarchistic attempts, such as that made upon the President?" was asked.

"No. It appears that the State authorities are perfectly able to deal with present emergencies. The Buffalo police are displaying commendable efforts in the present case, and no outside intervention seems to be necessary."

NO EVIDENCE AGAINST EMMA GOLDMAN.

Nevertheless the Buffalo Authorities Hope that Some Way Will Be Found to Hold Her.

BUFFALO, Sept. 12.—District Attorney Penney announced publicly this afternoon that he had no evidence against Emma Goldman, and that unless something of importance turned up no requisition upon the State of Illinois would be made for her. This does not mean that the bottom has dropped out of the conspiracy theory, as some are prepared to hastily assume. It simply means that no evidence has yet been secured to connect her with the crime. If she is released she will be kept under the closest surveillance.

There is a hope here, however, that some way will be found to hold her at least until investigations now in progress by the Secret Service people in all the principal cities where Anarchist organizations exist are completed. She was arrested, the police say, wholly upon the responsibility of the Chicago police under the general order sent out by Superintendent Bull to apprehend all persons who might have knowledge of the attempted assassination.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

Buffalo Friend of Emma Goldman Apprehended in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 13. — Superintendent Bull was advised by wire at midnight that the Chicago police have arrested Dr. Isaac Saylin of Buffalo, who is known to be a friend of Emma Goldman, and who left Buffalo hastily on the night of the attempted assassination of the President.

Dr. Saylin keeps a drug store at 1,392 Broadway, which is close to the Nowak Hotel, where Czolgosz stopped. He is known to have talked to Emma Goldman on the telephone when she was at Rochester, and to have sent her money.

LAWS FOR ANARCHISTS.

Will Be Passed, Says Republican State Committeeman Dunn.

Chairman George W. Dunn of the Republican State Committee said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night:

"We have no room for Anarchists in this country, and while I do not speak with authority, my belief is that the next Legislature will pass a bill which will provide for very drastic treatment of any one known to be imbued with the spirit of anarchy.

"Our laws just now do not meet the requirements, but it will be no difficult matter to secure legislation which will induce the most rabid Anarchists to believe that New York is not a very comfortable place of sojourn for them.

"I don't know what punishment should be provided, but it cannot be made too severe."

Will Watch for Anarchist Taffal.

Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie was asked yesterday if he would take any precautions in regard to the reported coming to this country of the Anarchist Taffal, who is said to have been a friend of Bresci, and who, according to a cable dispatch in the morning papers yesterday, has declared his intention of coming to America. Mr. Fitchie said he would look out for the man and should he land at this port he will be detained. Taffal, according to the dispatch, has been expelled from Switzerland.

Another Message from King Edward.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—United States Ambassador Choate has received the following dispatch from Fredensborg under to-day's date:

"I am most grateful for the President's kind message and am rejoiced to hear that his condition steadily improves.

"EDWARD R."

UNION LEAGUE CLUB'S TRIBUTE.

Resolutions Passed Expressing Joy at Escape of the President.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Union League Club, held last night, which was the first meeting of the club since June, the sole topic of discussion was the attempt to assassinate President McKinley, and Gen. Wager Swayne offered the following set of resolutions, which were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That for President McKinley's escape from instant death, for his rally from the shock of wounds, for his progressive improvement and prospective full recovery, we offer and express our reverent gratitude to God.

Resolved, That the personal character disclosed by his immediate solitude that mercy be shown to the assassin, and that tender care be used in giving information to his wife, together with his simple manliness amid the circumstances which he next had to endure, has impressed his countrymen anew with a strong sense of qualities in him such as fitly adorn the Chief Magistrate of the Republic.

Resolved, That the attempt to murder in him the President of the United States was an attempt to kill the institutions of the country, to annihilate all patriotism, and to make order and security impossible. The fact that three times within the memory of men not old, the Chief Executive has been the mark of the assassin demands new public zeal against anarchic passion, and that the penalty for levying war or aiding public enemies shall be made applicable also to attacks by individuals upon the public representative.

Resolved, That as a club which originated in desire for the welfare of the Union, and which stands for what is best in its obligations and traditions, we send to President McKinley the tribute of our sympathy in his suffering, and also of our rejoicing over the new place in the country's heart which henceforth will be his.

ROSH HOSHONAH BEGINS TO-DAY.

Jews Will Offer Prayers of Thanksgiving for President's Escape.

The feast of Rosh Hoshonah, or the Hebrew New Year, which begins at sundown to-day, will be observed with unusual heartiness among the Hebrews this year. On all such occasions prayers for the President of the United States are offered up in the synagogues, but to-night special prayers of thanksgiving will rise from hundreds of synagogues, large and small, throughout the city for the escape from death of President McKinley at the hands of a would-be assassin. Not only the regular synagogues, but theatres, lecture rooms, and halls, will be used as places of worship.

The feast of Rosh Hoshonah begins the Hebrew holidays, which last for about six weeks. The feast of Yom Kippur, or the Day of Atonement, takes place on Sept. 23. After it comes the feast of Tabernacles, or Succoth, during which orthodox Hebrews live in booths or tents.

Pope Leo's Cablegram of Sympathy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The State Department has received the following, und date of Philadelphia, Sept. 9:

President McKinley, Buffalo:

A delayed cablegram to me from Cardinal Rampolla, Secretary of State to Pope Leo, dated Sept. 7, says:

"The Holy Father has learned with great sorrow of the attempt to assassinate the President of the United States. Your Eminence will convey to Mr. McKinley the expression of his Holiness' sympathy and regard for his person, assuring him that his Holiness execrates with all the power of his soul the horrible crime, and with equal energy prays for the President's speedy recovery." CARDINAL MARTINELLI.

Sympathy and Condemnation.

Resolutions expressing sorrow over the attempted assassination of President McKinley and denunciation of the would-be assassin have been passed by the following organizations: Patriotic Republican Club, U. S. Grant Post, 327, Department of New York, G. A. R., Brooklyn; German Liederkranz, Noah I. Farnham Post, No. 458, G. A. R.

AWAITING CROKER'S RETURN.

Tammany Braves in State of Perturbation Over What the "Chief" May Do When He Arrives.

Richard Croker's arrival on the Lucania to-morrow is being anxiously awaited by many of the Tammany politicians. A meeting of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee will be held this afternoon at the Wigwam. It was said yesterday that arrangements would be made for minor details of the primaries to be held on Tuesday next, and also to have the district leaders make up lists of men who should be appointed deputies under Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh. Richard Croker refused to name any deputies under Superintendent McCullogh for two years, but now the places are eagerly sought.

A pleasant bit of news was conveyed to John F. Carroll yesterday. It was that this year there will be only about half the number of McCullagh deputies in New York City, and of this number Tammany Hall will be entitled to half the appointments.

One of the first appeals which will be made to Mr. Croker on Saturday will be by the friends of ex-Judge Divver of the Second Assembly District. The factional fight between the followers of Councilman Foley and Patrick J. Divver has become so hot that the Divver men want Mr. Croker to "pull Foley out of the race," as was done in a previous contest in this district. Now that Senator "Tim" Sullivan and all the other Sullivans have taken a hand this year to help Councilman Foley win, it is predicted by the leaders that Mr. Croker will not interfere.

Lawrence Delmour said yesterday that there would be no reception to Mr. Croker on his arrival at the pier. He said:

"Whoever wants to go down to the pier will be welcome if he is a friend of the Chief. Now there are a great many headers of Tammany Hall, but just as soon as Mr. Croker steps his foot ashore there will be only one leader. He can settle more fights and more trouble in the shortest time of any man in the political history of New York."

The Tammany leaders were busy discussing yesterday how Mr. Croker would "iron some of the leaders' heads together" when he arrived. Just what leaders are in for a "bumping" is not known. About the only difference which Mr. Croker has to settle is with some of the politicians who have been circulating the story that if Mr. Croker returned to this country his presence would endanger the success of the Tammany ticket this Fall.

CAPT. GODDARD'S PRINCIPLES.

Reform Should Be Reasonable, He Intimates—Wise Police and Tenement Commissioners Needed.

Capt. F. Norton Goddard was the speaker last night at the regular meeting of the Union Republican Club of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, at their new quarters, 1,004 Boston Road.

E. H. Healy, the leader of the district, introduced Capt. Goddard, and his remarks were frequently interrupted by applause.

As Capt. Goddard is more than a possibility as the anti-Tammany nominee for Mayor, his speech was generally accepted as a declaration of principles. In part, he said:

"I wonder whether you, up here in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District have this difficulty to contend with, namely, that a certain class of people feel that we want them to be too good. For some time I think that a certain part of the people down in the Twenty-sixth didn't know what to make of my attack on policy. I think they thought that next I would be interfering with barbers or delicatessen stores keeping open on Sunday.

"The fact is there has been altogether too much reform of the wrong kind, and it has made the people a little bit sore. Practical politicians should take hold of the question of reform and show how it can be accomplished without interfering with people's liberty to do what they please, so long as they don't interfere with somebody else's rights.

"I am almost prepared to think that reform, as the thing is understood in this town, can only be satisfactorily carried out by politicians, and in this sense a politician is a man who has an intimate, personal acquaintance with a very large number of people in all different kinds of occupations and stations in life—a politician of the right kind is an essentially reasonable man, and I think he is responsible largely because of his very great experience with very great numbers of people; and therefore the great run of people would be very much more ready to accept reform from the hands of a practical politician, for the very reason that they know it would be carried out in a broad-minded, liberal, common-sense way, by a man who knew their life as they lived it, and with whom they could have a feeling of fellowship and confidence.

"There is no doubt in the world that people who live in tenements in New York live under conditions that are absolutely intolerable, and I sincerely hope that the tenement house law, which goes fully into effect on Jan. 1, will prove to be a practical remedy for these outrageous conditions, and that it will deserve to win the approval and support of the people of the State.

"From my experience, and from what I learned while serving on the Tenement House Commission, I am prepared to say that a righteous and fearless Police Commissioner and a humane and wise Tenement House Commissioner are the two most important selections the next Mayor will have to make."

THE $150,000 JEWEL ROBBERY.

DOVER, Sept. 12.—Gault, the French valet of the Marquis of Anglesey, for whose arrest a warrant was issued in connection with the robbery of the Marquis's jewels, was captured in Dover to-night by the police.

None of the missing jewels was found in Gault's possession, and he denied any knowledge of the whereabouts of the jewelry or of the thieves.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Among the jewelry stolen from the Marquis of Anglesey while he was at the theatre on Tuesday evening was a great gold chain, set with cat's-eyes, diamonds, sapphires, and yellow stones, and with a charm attached, valued at £10,000.

St. Louis Exposition Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 12.—The authorities will take formal possession of the World's Fair site about Oct. 1. It will probably be fenced in this Winter. The Grounds and Buildings Committee held an informal meeting to-day. President D. R. Francis said: "It looks now very much like we shall have to condemn most, if not all of the property abutting the site, which we will need."

HOWISON IS EXCLUDED FROM SCHLEY COURT

Continued from Page 1.

referred to the Admiral as "the accused." Admiral Dewey promptly called his attention to the error, and the Judge Advocate General corrected it, referring to him then as "the applicant."

Mr. Francis A. Frost of The Boston Record, who had reported a conversation with Rear Admiral Howison, in which the latter was alleged to have made reflections upon Admiral Schley, was called to the stand.

The witness explained the nature of his duties in securing news from the Charlestown Navy Yard. He then detailed the conversation he is said to have had with Rear Admiral Howison. This occurred, he said, in the Commandant's office, and while it had not been given with the distinct understanding that it should be published, there was no injunction of secrecy.

Publications had begun to appear concerning the credit for the victory. This had been referred to during the witness's visit to Rear Admiral Howison, and in reply the Rear Admiral stated, so the witness testified, that Sampson was entitled to the credit of the victory at Santiago. Rear Admiral Howison described the duties which had devolved on Sampson; how the vessels had been placed off the entrance of the harbor to guard against the escape of the Spanish fleet. The witness said Rear Admiral Howison stated that if the American fleet had been defeated Rear Admiral Sampson would have been asked why it had occurred. Mr. Frost said he had suggested that the public seemed disposed to give the credit to Schley. In response, he testified, Rear Admiral Howison went on to say that Sampson's standing as an officer and as a man was greatly superior to that of Schley.

SNEERED AT SCHLEY.

"What he said," pursued the witness, "inclined me to the belief that he had no use for Admiral Schley."

The witness also gave in detail the circumstances leading up to the publication. On cross-examination the precept was shown him, and he was asked by Solicitor Hanna if Rear Admiral Howison had expressed an opinion on the points in the precept. The witness thought he had not, as many points in the precept were not involved in the conversation. The witness adhered strictly to his first statement. On redirect examination Mr. Raynor asked: "What was Admiral Howison's manner during his conversation with you?"

"He spoke of Schley in what I would call a sneering manner," replied the witness.

Occasionally during the examination of this witness there was slight issue between counsel, but on the whole there was little or no objection to the lines on which the evidence was developed.

There had been no announcement of the names of witnesses who would be introduced to substantiate Mr. Frost's testimony as to Rear Admiral Howison's attitude toward Rear Admiral Schley, and considerable interest was manifested when the next witness, William Spon, of the firm of Spon & Chamberlain, book sellers and publishers in New York and London, made his appearance.

Mr. Spon testified that he had been a passenger on the steamer Minneapolis, which had sailed from London for New York Oct. 11, 1900, and that Rear Admiral Howison also had been a passenger on the same vessel on this voyage. The witness related that one day during the voyage the Sampson-Schley controversy came up, and one gentleman expressed himself as favorable to Rear Admiral Sampson. Mr. Spon had taken the opposite side, and in his effort to show that Sampson was not a fit man for that position had remarked that the Rear Admiral had been the last member of the Board of Ordnance to agree to the use of smokeless powder by the navy.

Continuing, Mr. Spon said that Rear Admiral Howison came within hearing of the conversation at this point, and, walking up to the group, said: "I correct you; this is not so. You men do not know what you are talking about. You don't know anything about it. Sampson is very much respected and looked up to, especially by the younger members of the navy." Continuing, the witness said that some colloquy had followed, after which Rear Admiral Howison had said: "Anyhow, Schley should have been court-martialed. He was the main cause of all this controversy in the newspapers."

Mr. Spon added that Rear Admiral Howison had seemed much excited during his conversation, and that the other members of the party had listened in silence to what he had to say.

A VIOLENT PARTISAN.

"From his whole manner," the witness went on, "I inferred that he was a very violent partisan of Sampson and correspondingly prejudiced against Schley. He was not content to correct me as to Admiral Sampson, but seemed willing to say bitter things, almost vindictively, against Admiral Schley."

Mr. Spon was immediately succeeded by Mr. Foster Nichols of Yonkers, N. Y., which is Rear Admiral Howison's place of residence. Mr. Nichols is interested in naval publications, and in this capacity called upon Rear Admiral Howison last July 1 to obtain from him notes for a biography of the Rear Admiral.

He said that the day on which the call was made was very hot, and on that account the Rear Admiral had asked to be excused from granting an interview. Mr. Nichols said that after this conversation he had produced a copy of the work which his house was getting out, containing sketches of the leaders in the Spanish-American war, and containing pictures of Sampson and Schley. The witness said that at the sight of Schley's picture Howison said Schley had no business in the navy and added that if Schley were in the English Navy he would have been put out for less cause than there is in his case.

"I asked," the witness continued, "the reason why Schley should have been put out. Rear Admiral Howison replied, 'For disobedience of orders.' I asked why, if he disobeyed orders he was permitted to remain. The Admiral replied, 'Because he gave the excuse that he had to go to port to coal; yet everybody knows that coaling at sea is possible.'"

The witness said he had expressed surprise at Howison's attitude and that in reply the Admiral had said: "You wouldn't be surprised if you were in touch with the sentiment among naval officers." Witness said that in response to an inquiry from himself, Rear Admiral Howison had explained the absence of Rear Admiral Sampson from the scene of action when the Santiago naval battle occurred by saying: "The explanation is that there had been lack of co-operation between the land and naval forces, and Sampson was trying to harmonize them. The day on which the battle occurred was the last day on earth when the Spanish fleet should have been expected to come out."

HOWISON'S REPLY.

Rear Admiral Howison having been permitted to retire returned very shortly and read the following statement:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen—In reply to the objection to me as a member of this court, I submit a copy of my personal letter to the Hon. Frank W. Hackett, which has been made public by the Navy Department.

"Mr. Frost, I think, is answered in this letter above referred to.

"Mr. Spon's statement is one I cannot father. I positively do not remember his face at all. Mr. Frost's face is familiar, although I have not seen him for two years or more, and Mr. Spon, by his statement, only last October.

"Mr. Nichols did call at my house at Yonkers, on a very hot day, on his own business. He would not take 'no admittance' for an answer, and during his stay he did discuss with me several navy matters, among which was the Sampson-Schley much talked of affair, but our talk was short, as I desired him to leave me in peace.

"I desire to say that I am, as you know, here to obey the orders of the department to report to you for duty as a member of this court; it is not optional with me to obey or not obey these orders. My commission requires obedience.

"These orders were not sought by me, nor are they agreeable ones, but I have been taught obedience to all lawful orders by my long service in the navy.

"I do not propose to enter into the subject of my private discussions. I do not wish to recall for the information of the public what has been said to me in accordance; in fact, it would be a difficult task to perform. Private utterances are not long retained, particularly when there is no personal interest in the matters under discussion.

"I sincerely hope that during the examination of my eligibility for membership, should there be any doubtful points in the minds of the unobjected-to members of this court, that all such points be decided in favor of Admiral Schley, who is the one most particularly concerned in the investigation to follow. I will accept my detachment, as I have my orders for this duty, as an officer should.

"I have no personal feelings and no personal interests in the matters to come before the court, except the interests I have for the good of the service. I have great faith in the impartiality and justice of naval officers serving on courts, and sincerely hope that the results finally obtained may be satisfactory to our navy and to our country. Respectfully,

"H. L. HOWISON,
"Rear Admiral, United States Navy."

HOWISON UNDER FIRE.

Mr. Rayner asked permission to interrogate Rear Admiral Howison. The court granted permission, and the examination proved to be one of the most interesting features of the day's proceedings. Mr. Raynor pressed his questions persistently, but the Admiral did not at any time compromise in his contention that he was competent to sit as a judge in this inquiry. Before the questioning began Rear Admiral Howison remarked that he did not desire to go into any private discussion, to which Mr. Raynor replied:

"I will not go into any private matters at all, Admiral; but the matter of whether or not you had those conversations with these gentlemen is one which we will have to go into. I will not encroach at all on anything that is improper. I will be very careful about that, because this is no impeachment of your capacity, or integrity, either. It is merely a question of whether your mind is made up on certain subjects in connection with this matter."

He referred to the Admiral concerning Mr. Frost's statement that he (Howison) had said that Sampson deserved the credit for winning the battle of Santiago.

"I want to know," he said, "whether or not you ever said that to Mr. Frost?"

"Maybe I did," the Admiral replied, reflectively, and continued: "If he was Commander in Chief, I probably did say so—not only to Mr. Frost, but to others. I am merely talking now of the navy orders and regulations and the customs and commands of the service."

Being questioned as to his statement concerning Mr. Spon's testimony, the Admiral replied that he not only did not remember Mr. Spon's face, but said that he had no recollection whatever of the incident concerning which that witness had testified. "I tried while he was sitting here," the Admiral said, "to remember if I had ever seen the man before, and I positively cannot remember ever seeing him, nor do I remember the occurrence of any such circumstance as he says did occur at a certain place on board of the Minneapolis. I did come home on the Minneapolis, but it is not my custom to interfere with people's talk when they are talking outside. I have had them abuse me, also, aboard ship many times when I was executive officer; I have heard them and recognized the men's voices, but I never went to the men about it. I knew that they never intended that I should hear it. I never would interfere with a conversation of that kind. It would be unreasonable."

Mr. Rayner—And you have no recollection of your saying anything on that voyage to any one on the subject of the Sampson-Schley controversy?

Rear Admiral Howison—I do not remember what I said. I may have said something on that voyage; I do answer any one's questions if they are asked politely, where it does not make any difference.

AS TO COURT-MARTIAL.

Mr. Rayner—You do not recollect saying on that voyage to any one that if Schley had done certain things he ought to have been court-martialed?

Rear Admiral Howison—No; I do not remember making any such remark. But if some one, for instance, should come to me and say that a certain officer had done a certain thing, I might say that under the Navy Regulations he would be subject to court-martial or discipline of some sort if he had done a certain thing. I would not hesitate to say that to you at any time or to anybody else.

Taking up the testimony of Mr. Nichols, Mr. Rayner called Rear Admiral Howison's attention to the fact that in his formal reply he had not denied the statements of that witness. The Admiral said he had never said to Mr. Nichols that Schley had no business in the navy or that a man could not remain in the English Navy under such circumstances.

"I never made any such remark as that in regard to Admiral Schley. If anything of the kind occurred there it was just as I stated in my answer to you before: If he (Nichols) had stated to me that Admiral Schley had positively disobeyed orders or done something that he ought not to have done that was liable to discipline, I would have said he should be brought before a court-martial. That is simply one of the regulations of the service. If people come to you and tell you that officers are guilty of such and such things, it is natural for you, who know the regulations and laws of the service perfectly, to say: If he is guilty of those things he should be court-martialed for it. And I still say so, as to

Mr. Rayner—He says: "I expressed surprise that he should feel this way toward Schley, and he said: 'You would not if you were in touch with the sentiments among naval officers.'"

Rear Admiral Howison—Well, how in the world could a stranger to me, coming to my house on his own business, get me to speak in such a way as that unless it was in answer to some questions, or unless he misinterpreted my answers to him? I have not the slightest desire to force myself on this court. I do not want to sit on it. It is not agreeable duty for me. I have no desire to do it, and I am not making any excuses for myself or for any of my private discussions with any one outside. I think that is my own affair, and nobody else is asked about these private discussions. It is only this one objectionable man. I am perfectly willing to get out, as I say in my letter.

Mr. Rayner—But are you willing to ask the court to relieve you?

Rear Admiral Howison—I cannot ask the court to relieve me, because they have got to do that upon the merits of the case.

Mr. Rayner—Now, you said just now that you have in conversations substantially admitted that the credit of the battle of Santiago was due to the Commander in Chief, and if Sampson was the Commander in Chief, that comes under any of the specifications of the precept, have not you made up your mind on a very important question that is to come before you now?

ONLY "PRIVATE" TALK.

Rear Admiral Howison—No, Sir.

Mr. Rayner—If you have come to the conclusion that Sampson was the Commander in Chief, and that the credit of that battle was due to Sampson, have you not made up your mind on a question that is bound to come before you now as a judge of this tribunal?

Rear Admiral Howison—No, Sir.

Mr. Rayner—Then why not?

Read Admiral Howison—Because I do not care what naval officer has been talking in private, where it is meaningless in more senses than one. Naval officers are taught from youth up that their oath of office is something different from most people's oaths, and an officer can clear up his mind, I honestly believe, and judge from the testimony that is given before him without regard to what he may have taken from newspaper reports or from other reports that may have gone before. That is what I believe, and that is what I say in my personal letter.

Mr. Rayner—But if you have made up your mind, would you not necessarily throw upon us the burden of relieving your mind? If you, in conversations, have come to the conclusion that Admiral Sampson won that battle and was the Commander in Chief on that day, would you not throw upon our side the burden of proving to your satisfaction that you were not right, and that he was not the Commander in Chief, and that he did not win that battle? Do you not put on us the burden of proving that fact?

Rear Admiral Howison—If that question came up at all it would have to be by evidence, to you as well as to me.

Mr. Rayner—Would we not have to produce sufficient evidence to satisfy you that you were wrong in the opinions that you formed?

Rear Admiral Howison—Why, I think that where a man is known to be the Commander in Chief, if he is known to be the Commander in Chief of the squadron, there must be something brought forward to show that he is not—

Mr. Rayner—Then we would have to bring forward proof which would satisfy you that he was not the Commander in Chief on that day?

Rear Admiral Howison—I am not trying to prove who was and who was not the Commander in Chief.

The Judge Advocate—May I ask what feature of the precept is referred to with regard to winning the battle of Santiago?

Mr. Rayner—It is involved in three of the specifications, I think, if you will look at these specifications. The first specification directs the court to inquire into "his conduct in connection with the events of the Santiago campaign." Now, if the conduct of Admiral Schley at the battle of Santiago is not an event in connection with the Santiago campaign, I would like to know what is.

SAMPSON NOT ON TRIAL.

The Judge Advocate—The conduct of Admiral Schley is in question, not only at the battle of Santiago, but in the whole Santiago campaign. But I may as well say here, Mr. President and members of the court, that the question of Admiral Sampson's conduct upon those occasions is not before this court in any way. This is not a comparative question, as to whether some one did or did not do better than Commodore Schley. It is a question as to whether Commodore Schley did his whole duty in the Santiago campaign and the battle of Santiago, and the general question as to whether some other officer of the navy is a better man than Commodore Schley or not so good a man, is not the point.

Mr. Rayner—We intend to prove that Commodore Sampson was not at the battle of Santiago at all, and it becomes a question of who was the commander in chief at the battle of Santiago. If Admiral Sampson was not there, then Admiral Schley was the commander in chief. And if a judge of this tribunal has already made up his mind that Admiral Sampson, as commander in chief, won that battle, it becomes a very pertinent inquiry under the specification as to what was the conduct of Schley during the Santiago campaign. That will be one of the questions involved in—not a comparison between Schley and Sampson, but as to who was practically, legally, officially, and technically the commander at the battle of Santiago—to whom credit is due if, as the Admiral has said, credit is due to the officer who was in charge. If there has been an opinion expressed on that point, of course we want to know it, and we want to know if it is such an opinion as to throw upon us the burden of proof. Now, I will ask you, Admiral Howison, whether you have not, in conversations with anybody—with Mr. Frost or Mr. Spon or Mr. Nichols or anybody else—at times expressed yourself upon the proposition that Admiral Sampson was in command at Santiago and deserves the credit for that victory?

Rear Admiral Howison—Well, that is the general official understanding—that he was the commander in chief; and the commander in chief is ordered by the President of the United States, and it is generally understood that he was. And if he was there and did his duty, then he would be the commander in chief and should have the credit.

Mr. Rayner—Your view, then, is that he was officially the commander in chief?

Rear Admiral Howison—Of the North Atlantic squadron.

Mr. Rayner—Of the North Atlantic; and being officially the commander in chief he deserved the credit of that victory?

Rear Admiral Howison—It depends upon what he did and what he did not do whether the credit part of it comes in.

There was considerable sparring on this point with the conclusion that Rear Admiral Howison said any conclusion would depend on official reports, and then in answer to further questions the Admiral said that he had discussed the controversy in many conversations during the past three years on the basis of newspaper reports. Some things he had said were favorable to Schley and some to Sampson. He never had said that Schley was hotheaded and impetuous, for he never had thought him hotheaded or nervous.

The testimony having been closed, Mr. Rayner in a few words called attention to the fact that the statements made by the witnesses had not been denied. He wished it distinctly understood that there is no impeachment here of the Admiral's integrity, or his capacity, or his eminent qualifications; and not the slightest criticism of any remarks he made at the time. He had a perfect right to talk about this matter and to come to his own conclusions, but the question remained, is the Admiral's mind in such a condition that it throws upon us the burden of proof to relieve his mind of a prejudice that he has against our side of the case?

Mr. Rayner asked the court if it did not think that the condition of the Admiral's mind now is this—That unless he hears something to the contrary, Admiral Sampson was the Commander in Chief on that day, and is entitled to the credit for the victory at Santiago?

Counsel then reviewed in detail the testimony given and the fact that Admiral Howison's statement was guarded and did not deny many material statements of the witnesses. Mr. Rayner having referred to Mr. Nichols's statement as to what Admiral Howison had said concerning Schley and the English Navy, and also coaling at sea, Rear Admiral Howison interrupted with very positive disclaimers that he ever could have made either statement. "They must have been some one else's statements," he said.

Following Mr. Rayner's arraignment of Admiral Howison, as a member of the court that body took a brief recess to consider this matter, and when it returned Admiral Dewey promptly said:

"I have to announce that the objection of the applicant to Rear Admiral Howison is sustained by the court. The Admiral is excused from service—for which, I know, he is very glad."

SAMPSON STILL ILL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—It was stated at the Navy Department to-day that an application had been made and granted for a two weeks' extension to Admiral Sampson's sick leave.

BURKE HAVEN, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Admiral Sampson is still here, and so far as can be learned no arrangements have been made for him to go to Washington to participate in the Schley Court of Inquiry. Nothing has been said to the Admiral or Mrs. Sampson about leaving here, and the length of his stay here now seems indefinite. The Admiral is said to be improving in health.

PROSPECTING PACIFIC CABLE.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 12.—Dispatches from Honolulu, dated Sept. 6, say that the British cable survey ship Britannia has arrived there from Suvaa after surveying route of the British Pacific cable from Fanning Island. The greatest depth between Suvaa and Fanning Island was 3,150 fathoms. From Norfolk Island to Fiji, and thence to Fanning Island and on to Vancouver, the bottom of the ocean has an average depth of 2,800 fathoms, with only one range of submarine m

MAYORALTY LIST CUT BY THE COMMITTEE

Messrs. Crimmins and Philbin's Names No Longer On It.

KNOX AND GODDARD NOW LEAD

Some Citizens' Union Men Prepared to Accept a Republican Nominee—Senator Platt Again Condemns Mr. Coler.

The anti-Tammany Committee of Eighteen at a meeting held at the Down-Town Association's quarters, 60 and 62 Pine Street, yesterday afternoon eliminated from the possible list of candidates for Mayor the names of the following men: Eugene A. Philbin, John D. Crimmins, E. Ellery Anderson, Rastus S. Ransom, C. V. Farnes, Ludwig Nissen, Thomas F. Dunham, and L. J. Callanan.

Those remaining on the list to be considered at the adjourned meeting at the Citizens' Union headquarters, 34 Union Square East, next Monday afternoon are:

John De Witt Warner,	Joseph F. Daly,
George Foster Peabody,	Herman Ridder,
Seth Low,	Charles A. Schieren,
George L. Rives,	William H. Baldwin, Jr.,
J. Hampden Robb,	F. Norton Goddard,
R. Fulton Cutting,	W. Bourke Cockran,
Jacob A. Cantor,	E. M. Knox.

Of these fourteen members of the committee concede that Messrs. Warner, Peabody, Rives, and Ridder are practically impossibilities. Mr. Ridder has declared himself out of the race.

The chances of Mr. Low are also perceptibly waning, although Michael J. Dady of Brooklyn yesterday made a strong plea for Mr. Low. It was not received favorably.

The opinion seemed to prevail after the adjournment that the nomination will go either to Col. E. M. Knox, Capt. F. Norton Goddard, or some one whose name has not yet been mentioned.

Many influential Republicans are at work in the interest of Capt. Goddard. They are seeking to convince Senator Platt, who admittedly controls the situation, that a Republican can poll more votes than an independent Democrat. Judging from the Senator's declarations they have a very difficult task to accomplish.

Abraham Gruber, who does not always agree with the views expounded by Senator Platt, is quite confident that Capt. Goddard is 25,000 votes stronger in Manhattan than any other anti-Tammany man who can be named. Others are coming to his view of the situation, notably influential members of the Citizens' Union who have been regarded as favorable to Seth Low and R. Fulton Cutting.

ARGUING FOR A REPUBLICAN.

Some anti-Tammany men say they can see no reason why a Republican should not be named for Mayor, provided an independent Democrat has a place on the city ticket. On this line prominent Republicans who are not hidebound organization men say that an anti-Tammany Democrat is a Democrat who will not vote the Tammany ticket but may support a Republican if a Republican is named.

It was disclosed yesterday that Michael J. Dady offered the resolution on Wednesday providing that the nominee for Mayor should be an independent Democrat of Manhattan. Then he voted against the resolution.

Mr. Dady yesterday admitted to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that this was the fact, and that the resolution amounted to little or nothing.

It was also learned that when the amendment providing that the nominee must be one unidentified with corporate interests a conferree from one of the German bodies tore a sheet of paper from a pad and remarked:

"Will the Secretary kindly read the resolution and the amendment?"

This was done, and then the conferree, taking a pencil from his pocket, said:

"Now will the Secretary read the list of twenty-two names and let us see whom this resolution bars?"

This remark was greeted from all parts of the room with cries of: "It does not bar anybody."

The statement was also made yesterday that the only persons whose names are on the eligible list who have active personal friends on the Committee of Eighteen are Messrs. Cutting, Cantor, and Goddard.

The announcement was made by some of those at the meeting that resolutions favoring the placing of the name of Controller Coler on the Mayoralty list had been offered and suppressed at twelve district meetings in New York County on Wednesday night. The districts named were the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-second, and Thirty-fifth.

Everett P. Wheeler at the meeting read a letter from George Foster Peabody, in which the writer suggested the addition of the name of Austen G. Fox to the list of available Mayoralty candidates. While Secretary Thomas A. Fulton did not include the name on the list given to reporters, the understanding is that Mr. Fox is to be further considered as a candidate.

Herman Ridder again requested that his name be withdrawn, and made a speech in favor of the nomination of R. Fulton Cutting.

There was a great deal of discussion about Col. E. M. Knox, but, according to one of the members of the committee, there was not much enthusiasm shown when his name was mentioned.

MR. COFFEY'S ATTACK.

Ex-Senator Coffey of Brooklyn, on a question of privilege, took the floor, and said that at a recent meeting M. J. Flaherty had intimated that statements made by Mr. Coffey were not true. These statements were that he had been visited by sixty persons alleging that they represented twenty labor organizations in Brooklyn. Mr. Flaherty had disputed the assertion.

"I have investigated the matter," ex-Senator Coffey is reported to have said, "and I find that Flaherty is a 'fake' labor man, and that in the past he has sold out labor organizations."

Samuel Seabury and Henry Weismann simultaneously demanded recognition, and took decided exception to the remarks of Senator Coffey. They expressed firm belief in the sincerity of Mr. Flaherty, but admitted that he might be too enthusiastic.

Just before the meeting closed Mr. Ridder again asked to have his name eliminated from the list, but was overruled after remarks by John C. Sheehan, Mr. Weismann, Otto Kempner, and Benno Loewy.

Senator Platt yesterday afternoon reiterated his unalterable opposition to the nomination of Mr. Coler.

"I've expressed my opinion repeatedly," he said. "I am unalterably opposed to Coler. I still hold my opinion of this man, who, even at this late day, will not come out and declare what he stands for. I will indorse any good candidate who may be selected. Col. Knox is no more 'my man' than any one else.

"Do I control the Committee of Eighteen?" the Senator replied, sharply, as he repeated the question. "Most emphatically, I do not, and reports that I do are spread solely for the purpose of injuring the fusion cause."

There has been talk during the past few days that the name of Judge Lacombe was to be considered as a Mayoralty possibility, but it can be positively stated that at the meeting yesterday three names that were not mentioned were those of Judge Lacombe, Ashbel P. Fitch, and Bird S. Coler.

Col. Ogden, Chairman of the Committee of Eighteen, said with regard to the Dady resolution:

"It is purely a tentative resolution, and may be rescinded at any future meeting. It simply represents the general sentiment at the time, but it is possible that that sentiment may change."

COLER MEN APPOINTED.

The Brooklyn Citizens' Union Delegates to the Conference—Chairman Flaherty's Statement.

M. J. Flaherty, the permanent Chairman of the Borough and County Conventions of the Brooklyn Citizens' Union, yesterday appointed the conference committee to act for both conventions. The men appointed are G. W. Thompson, R. V. Ingersoll, Abner S. Haight, Peter Aitken, Samuel McCready, and F. W. Barthman. The Chairman is a member of the committee ex officio. Five of the members of the committee are pronounced Coler men.

Mr. Flaherty is preparing for publication to-day a statement of the reasons as he sees them for the indorsement of Mr. Coler's candidacy by the convention.

The conventions for the various Congressional districts were held last night. In each instance the delegates elected a permanent Chairman, appointed a conference committee, and adjourned to Sept. 25.

STRIKERS ATTACK NON-UNION WORKERS.

State of Siege Exists at Monongahela Plant—Pittsburg Alderman Refuses to Evict Striking Tenants.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 12.—With drawn revolvers, two officers, one a Coal and Iron policeman, the other said to be a regular city policeman, sat on the top seat of a cab and guarded six non-union workmen into the Monongahela tin plate plant here this afternoon. A great crowd of strikers and sympathizers pursued the cab to and from the mill, and when the return trip was begun both policemen once more drew their guns, and at Fourteenth and Carson Streets one shot was fired from the cab, but no one was hit. The streets in the vicinity of the Monongahela plant are now virtually in a state of siege.

By a system of signals and picketing the strikers of the Monongahela plant are able to mobilize a great crowd on very short notice. This was worked to-day to perfection. Up to 3 o'clock the streets about the plant were comparatively deserted, but when the word was passed that a cab was en route to the mill with six non-unionists the streets became black with people in a few minutes.

When the rig made its appearance with the armed guard aboard pandemonium reigned. The crowd hooted and a few missiles were thrown. The horses were whipped into a gallop and the mill was reached without serious damage having been done.

When the car started on its return journey the former proceedings were repeated. At the corner of Carson and Fourteenth Streets several persons attempted to catch the horses by the bridles, and it was then the shot was fired. Great confusion followed, and the officers got away without further trouble.

Alderman W. F. Walsh announced today that he had held up the first three of the fifty eviction cases against the families of striking mill employes living in the houses of the American Steel Hoop Company, pending the receipt of an opinion from his attorney on the legality of the clause in the lease under which the company seeks to evict.

None of the three who were served with eviction notices yesterday was more than three months in arrears in his rent, and when the Constable served the notices all tendered their rents to date, but, on instructions from the company, the Constable refused to accept the money.

The leases for the fifty houses owned by the company contain two unusual clauses. One provides that when the tenant ceases to be an employe of the company he shall peaceably give up possession of the premises. The other provides that on the tenant refusing to work longer for the company information may be made before an Alderman and the tenant ejected.

Nine new men were taken into the Star tin mill to-day without any interference. The situation at all of the other plants remains unchanged.

F. J. Hearn, President of the National Tube Works Company, wrote to Mayor R. J. Black of McKeesport recently, demanding that the Mayor prevent further interference on the part of the strikers with the operation of the tube works by dispersing the crowds which congregate about the streets leading to the plant. The Mayor replied that he would not interfere with the strikers so long as they use only persuasion.

He said he could as lawfully prevent the mill bosses from talking with the strikers as he could prevent the strikers from arguing with the workmen. He said he would guard the mill officials to and from work if necessary, but he attributed the inability of the officials to start the plant to the fact that the great mass of men were unwilling to return to work.

The steel officials say they have 100 affidavits filed from persons complaining of assault and threats. These, with Mayor Black's published reply to President Hearn's request for protection, will, it is said, be used as a basis for injunction suits.

The air was again full of rumors to-day that the strike had been settled. President Shaffer dispelled all hopes, however, by saying there was no change in the situation. Mr. Shaffer said:

"There has been no conference with the steel people to-day. I have not been to New York, and I am not going there, nor am I going to Youngstown."

It was said at Amalgamated headquarters to-day that the steel combine has refused to entertain any further propositions of settlement from the Amalgamated Association. This would seem to strengthen the report from New York that the situation is now in just the shape that it was before the first conference at Cleveland, in the hands of the constituent companies for settlement; that Mr. Schwab and Mr. Morgan have turned the matter over to the local officials, and that if anything is done it must be done by them, and not through the officers in New York.

The officials of the American Steel Hoop Company, the American Tin Plate Company, and the American Sheet Steel Company are under orders now to start their mills either by opening them non-union or effecting a settlement with the association on terms that will be satisfactory to the New York officials.

BISHOP WHIPPLE VERY ILL.

Venerable Head of Minnesota Diocese Unconscious for Forty-eight Hours —Friends Very Apprehensive.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 12.—The Right Rev. Bishop Whipple is dangerously ill at his home in Faribault, and as he is past eighty years of age his friends fear he will not survive. Dr. Stone of St. Paul has been called in consultation with the local physician, and a trained nurse has been sent to the Bishop's bedside.

Bishop Whipple was taken ill on Tuesday afternoon with a severe attack of angina pectoris, and became unconscious, from which condition he did not recover until late this afternoon. For more than forty years Bishop Whipple has ministered to the people of the Diocese of Minnesota and has done pioneer work which has given him a place and name, not only in the church, but in American history.

He came here as a missionary Bishop when the State was filled with Indians, and has labored continuously since that time, and was active in negotiating treaties between the Government and the Indians during the early days.

NEW YORK Y. C. MEETING.

New Members Elected and Minor Arrangements for Cup Races Announced.

Some routine business was transacted and forty-five new members were elected at an adjourned meeting of the New York Yacht Club, held at Delmonico's in Beaver Street, yesterday afternoon. No report was made by the Regatta Committee and only some minor arrangements regarding the coming races were announced.

Among the new members elected were Capt. J. B. Coghlan and the following nine other officers of the United States Navy: Lieuts. Francis Winslow, J. M. Poyer, Stuart Farron Smith, James E. Walker, Edward McCauley, and R. De L. Hasbrouck; Paymaster Samuel McGowan. Assistant Paymaster T. W. Leutze, and Ensign Herbert G. Sparrow. The others were John D. Archbold, W. H. Bennett, Edward Shearson, Arthur B. Claflin, Frank M. Dick, W. L. Ward, Ralph Emerson Forbes, Robert M. Riddle, Charles J. S. Miller, Robert S. Towne, Robert W. Stuart, August Roesler, Ernest Carter, William A. Dick, Edward Lower Welsh, Frederick H. Stevens, John Smithers, Edward L. Tailer, Richard Charles Velt, Clinton Gilbert, Horatio R. Harper, E. B. Alvord, Walter Dixon-Ellis, William P. Mack, Herbert Barber, Robert B. Seward, Arthur Gibb, Charles H. Dale, Edward L. Fuller, Mortimer B. Fuller, William H. Jackson, Seneca D. Brown, Richard A. Bachia, Horace Hatch, and William H. Hull.

A letter was read from Lieut. Col. J. B. Burbank, United States Army, commanding at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, N. J., offering the members of the club and their guests access to the offices of the telegraph and telephone companies at the fort during the stay of the competing yachts in the Horseshoe, and also one from Evelyn B. Baldwin, commander of the Ziegler-Baldwin expedition to the north pole, thanking the club for the club's burgee presented to him, and saying that it was floating from the masthead of the America, the flagship of the expedition.

It was announced at the meeting that the steam yacht Why Not will leave Pier 1, at the Battery, each morning during the races, at 8:30 o'clock, to carry members to the anchorage of their yachts off Bay Ridge, and that stages will run to the anchorage from Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, every twenty minutes, from 8:35 A. M. to 12:05, and returning will leave the anchorage every twenty minutes from 3:05 to 6:05 P. M. The Why Not will also leave the Battery on Sept. 16, 17, and 18 at 1:15 and 3:15 P. M., to accommodate members who wish to see the Columbia in dry dock at South Brooklyn.

SHAMROCK'S SEVERE TEST

Cup Challenger in a Series of Narrow Escapes.

WEATHERED A FIERCE SQUALL

Then the Lipton Yacht Early in the Day Nearly Collided with the Steam Yacht Giralda.

When Sir Thomas Lipton said yesterday morning, "The Shamrock is going out to stretch her new mainsail," he little thought, nor did any one of his party, what kind of a stretching it would get, for the yacht ran up against a Yankee squall in the lower bay that gave her the worst "knock-down" that a ninety-footer ever got.

It was not a "knock-out," however, for the big green yacht, with her 13,000 square feet of canvas, came up smiling, so to speak, after being practically on her beam ends for the space of more than a minute. The greatest surprise of the day was the fact that the big mast did not go over the side, and wreck the yacht completely, for, according to the weather station at Sandy Hook, close to where the Shamrock was struck, the wind blew for ten minutes at the rate of fifty-four miles an hour.

The squall came so suddenly that they had no time to shorten sail except to take in the fore staysail, so that she had to take it with the whole mainsail, jib, and a working gaff topsail set. The yacht was off the bell buoy at Sandy Hook, bound in, after a short spin as far as the middle of Gedney's Channel. The wind had been from south to south-southwest and she had come in to the bell buoy with sheets eased to starboard at a twelve-knot clip.

Just before the squall struck her sheets had been trimmed in so that she would weather the red buoys on the north side of the channel. She had just filled away on the port tack when the squall hit her on the lee side, putting her aback and in irons. The water as far as the eye could reach was feather white, and the wind fairly screamed through her shrouds as she gathered sternway. Things began to look very serious for her. Capt. Sycamore never lost his head, but shifted his helm, and then, as the yacht began to gather headway, she felt the full force of the wind. Down she went until her rail was out of sight and the water boiling up around her hatches. The tall mast was leaning at an angle of between thirty-five and forty degrees, and there was not a man who watched her but expected to see the mast go by the board. Gradually she righted and forged ahead, but a new danger threatened. The yacht was now inside red buoy No. 6, she was out of the channel and heading directly for the east point of that dangerous shoal known as Flynn's Knoll, where there is only fifteen feet of water, and she draws about twenty-one feet. Fearing that she would strike, some of the crew hailed the tug Lawrence, but she could not have reached the yacht in time. The moment she had sufficient headway to go about Capt. Sycamore jammed his tiller hard down and the noble boat responded, staggering up into the wind until the big mainsail slatted like claps of thunder, and it looked as if the jib would jerk the bowsprit out of her. But not a rope yarn parted, and as she filled away, heeling down again to the danger angle, she cleared the shoal and was soon out in deep water again.

HANGING ON TO YACHT'S DECK.

It had been a narrow escape, but the squall had not yet spent its force by any means, and the strain on the mast and gear for the next five minutes was something terrific. Standing on that slanting deck was impossible, without holding on to something. By the advice of John Hyslop, the measurer of the New York Yacht Club, the first American yachtsman who has sailed on the Shamrock, Mrs. W. G. Jameson went below when the squall struck the yacht, so as to be clear of the spars and gear if anything had carried away. The others remained on deck, hanging on to the weather rail until the weight of the squall had passed and they were able to stand on deck again. Then a couple of men were sent aloft to unlace the luff of the gaff topsail from the mast and send it down. A few minutes later the tender Lawrence passed the yacht a line, the mainsail was lowered, and the yacht made fast to her moorings at 2:30.

Before the yacht was made fast Sir Thomas Lipton was alongside in his launch from the Erin. Springing on deck, he anxiously inquired of Mr. Watson if anything had given way during the squall. Upon being told that the yacht was as stanch as ever he was much pleased, and complimented Capt. Sycamore on his handling of the boat.

When seen a few moments later on board the Erin Sir Thomas said: "No big sloop was ever subjected to such an awful strain as that. I have Mr. Hyslop's word for it, and Capts. Walker and Hall of the revenue cutters Gresham and Chase, both of whom have been about forty years at sea, say they never saw a vessel behave as splendidly in such a blow. Why, the yacht was nearly on her beam ends. It did not blow anything like as hard the day we lost our mast on the other side. Capt. Sycamore was in a very tight place in that narrow channel, but he brought her out of it by good handling. For a few moments we were afraid she would run aground. We went out to stretch a new mainsail, and we've done it, haven't we?"

Mr. Jameson and Mr. Watson are much pleased with the yacht's behavior under such trying circumstances.

In the fresh southeast breeze that prevailed when the yacht first went out at 11:42 in the morning, the Shamrock averaged 12 knots in a close-hauled stretch of about six miles to the Whistling Buoy beyond Gedney's Channel. On the reach back, with sheets eased, she went perhaps a knot more.

It was during the run in that she nearly collided with the steam yacht Giralda. The latter's Captain, miscalculating the Shamrock's speed, attempted to cross her bow. In trying to cross her stern and avoid striking the press boat Unity, which was close under his lee, Capt. Sycamore almost jibed the Shamrock. Her boom was swinging over when she cleared the other yacht's stern. Off the Hook, after changing her headsails for smaller ones, she went out again.

On board the Shamrock during the day's spin were Mr. and Mrs. Jameson, George L. Watson, Commodore Hilliard, and Robert Ure of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club; Vice Commodore Sharman Crawford of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, John Hyslop of the New York Yacht Club, and Mr. Ratsey.

On board the Erin, with Sir Thomas Lipton, were Collector of the Port Bidwell, Hugh C. Kelly, Secretary of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club; Capts. Walker and Hall of the United States Revenue Marine, Stuart Robson, and Mr. McIldowney.

Ratsey's sailmakers are at work in a large shed on Sandy Hook loaned by Col. Burbank to Sir Thomas Lipton.

Sir Thomas Lipton was entertained at 4 P. M. to-day on board Frederick S. Flower's steam yacht Vergana by a distinguished party of Brooklyn men. The yacht had been placed by the owner at the disposal of Jacob L. Greatsinger, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company; John C. Breckinridge, its General Manager; Col. T. S. Williams, its Vice President; Senator W. E. R. Reynolds, H. F. Gunnison, George Dobson, David H. Valentine of the Atlantic Yacht Club, and Elmer Woodbury, Henry Selbert, John Tennant, and Henry S. Hayden.

During a lunch served on board the Vergana Sir Thomas said he hoped the best boat would win, and later invited the entire party on board the Erin, where tea and other beverages were served, and Mr. Dobson and Senator Reynolds made appropriate speeches.

LIGHTNING DID NOT HURT HER.

Exciting Incident in the Life of a Fishkill Landing Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Mrs. William Hart of this place is congratulating herself to-day that an electric bolt which passed over her body yesterday during a severe storm left no ill effects. She feels as well as usual, and tells a thrilling story of her remarkable escape from death.

A severe storm broke over the Fishkill Mountains and spent its force over this section. A bolt of lightning hit the chimney of the Hart residence and passed down to the dining room, where Mrs. Hart was sitting. She was thrown to the floor and rendered unconscious by the bolt. Dr. J. Wilkie Reilly succeeded in restoring her to consciousness in about an hour. The electric fluid struck Mrs. Hart in the left hip and passed down her leg and out through her foot.

The bolt went out into the open through a door, which was ajar. In the door stood six chickens, in shelter from the storm. They were all instantly killed.

RULES FOR YACHT RACES

Masters of All Craft Warned to Keep Out of the Way.

CUP COURSES TO BE PATROLLED

United States Revenue Cutters Given Full Authority to Enforce Navigation Laws During Contests.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, to-day made public the following rules and regulations which will be enforced by the United States revenue cutters during the international yacht races.

The attention of all parties concerned, owners and masters of yachts, excursion boats, and of all craft carrying passengers to view the international yacht races is called to the following act of Congress, approved May 19, 1896:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that in order to provide for the safety of passengers on excursion steamers, yachts, oarsmen, and all craft, whether as observers or participants, taking part in regattas, amateur or professional, that may hereafter be held in navigable waters, the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and empowered in his discretion to detail revenue cutters to enforce such rules and regulations as may be adopted to insure the safety of passengers on said excursion steamers, yachts, oarsmen, and all craft, whether as observers or participants, taking part in such regattas.

Under the aforesaid act of Congress the following rules and regulations for the government and orderly management of all water craft and for the safety of passengers thereon upon the occasion of the races referred to, having been submitted by the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, with the approval of Capt. Thomas D. Walker, United States Revenue Cutter Service, the officer in charge of the patrol fleet, the same are hereby approved and have all the force of law, viz.:

Rule 1.—Observe carefully the movements of the patrol vessels and carry out promptly and cheerfully the instructions received from them. These vessels will fly the revenue flag at the masthead, and these only have authority to enforce the rules.

Rule 2.—A clear space of half a mile about the starting line will be maintained until the race has started. To accomplish this, the vessels of the first, or left division of the patrol fleet, will be formed in column extending from the vicinity of the starting line to the left, in a direction four points from the wind. The second, or right, division will form a similar line four points to the right of the direction of the wind, (see Diagram 1.) The two lines of patrol vessels will form a right angle. All vessels, except the judges' boats or vessels carrying the patrol flag, must be kept outside of the patrol lines. The space inclosed in the right angle thus formed will be reserved for the competing yachts.

Rule 3.—If, after crossing the line, the competing yachts stand on the port tack (as in Diagram 2) the second division will form column and stand on a course parallel with them. All vessels outside the second division will take the same course. The first division will form line and take the same course as the competing yachts. All passenger vessels outside of this line will head in the same direction, and be careful to keep astern of the line of patrol vessels. The entire fleet of vessels will thus be heading the same course with the yachts,—and will be entirely clear of them. When the yachts tack, all patrol vessels will at once change course and steer the course taken by them. Passenger vessels will do the same. The second division will find themselves in line in this case, and the first division in column. (Diagram 3.)

Rule 4—When the competing yachts turn the stakeboat for the run in, all patrol vessels will head for the vicinity of the finishing point. The first division in column, inverted order, will head for a point half a mile to the right of the finish line. The second division, in similar formation, will head for a point half a mile to the left of the finish line. Thus a clear space one mile wide will be maintained astern of and to windward of the competing yachts. (See Diagram 4.)

But whether this space for the movement of the competing yachts be more or less than one mile wide, all vessels present for sight-seeing purposes must keep outside of the patrol lines. Any intrusion within the patrol lines, irrespective of the distance of the latter from the competing yachts, will be held as a violation of these regulations, and the offender will be rigorously dealt with.

Rule 5—All passenger vessels will be careful not to cross astern of, or crowd in upon, the competing yachts on the run in, but will remain on the outside of the line of patrol vessels, and they must also avoid crowding about the finish line. This is imperative.

Rule 6—If the race be to leeward and return the patrol vessels will form two parallel lines one mile apart, first division to the left and second division to the right, and in this formation head the course steered by the competing yachts. Passenger vessels must keep outside of these lines and observe Rule 5. Until reaching the outer mark. Rule 4 (Diagram 4) will apply. When the yachts turn the outer mark and start on the beat back, Rule 3, with the patrol in inverted order, will be observed.

Rule 7—Should the wind shift during any of the races, patrol vessels will immediately indicate the line to be formed, as in the rules above laid down, and passenger vessels must keep outside of these lines with as little delay as may be consistent with safety.

FOR THE TRIANGULAR RACE.

All seafaring men will understand the difficulties in the way of keeping a triangular course clear, and it is hoped that the public will be patient with rules which must, from the necessities of the case, bar them from following the entire course. The fact that the competing yachts will be faster on the second leg of the course, with their sheets eased, than a majority of the vessels carrying passengers, renders it impossible to allow these vessels to follow the entire course. Therefore the following rule becomes imperative and must be carefully observed:

Rule 8—When the competing yachts reach a point on the first leg of the course, to be determined by the officer in charge of the patrol fleet, the patrol flags will be lowered to half mast and the steam whistles blown on all patrol boats. When this signal is made, all vessels carrying passengers will run at full speed for a position to leeward of the last leg of the course, and as near the second stakeboat as may be, without approaching it nearer than half a mile, (See Diagram 5.) The patrol boats will in this case establish a single line, the first division in the lead, to the leeward of the line on which the competing yachts will run in, and all passenger vessels must find themselves to leeward of this patrol line before the yachts turn the second stakeboat. On the run in all vessels must be careful not to cross the sailing line of the competing yachts, either ahead or astern of them, but keep to leeward of the patrol line until the race is finished.

The movement of the patrol fleet, steam yachts, and excursion boats across the triangle from the first leg of the course, as shown in Diagram 5, (Rule 8,) presupposes that the first, or windward, stretch of the competing yachts is to the right from the starting point. In the event that the direction of the wind is such that the Regatta Committee selects the left leg from the starting point as the first leg of the course, the movement of the patrol fleet, steam yachts, and the excursion boats—when the signal is given by the flagship—will be across the triangle to the right, or the reverse of the movement shown in Diagram 5.

Rule 9—A blank cartridge fired from any one of the patrol vessels will indicate that some vessel is persistently violating some rule. Prompt attention to this warning signal will obviate the necessity of sending the offender back to New York in charge of an officer of the Revenue Cutter Service and the revocation of the license of the Master.

All masters and owners of water craft of all descriptions are hereby warned that any violation of the foregoing will be under penalties for violation of the navigation laws of the United States, to wit, fine and forfeiture of license.

O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

SMART FLEET FOR CUP RACES.

Many Valuable Steam Yachts in the Harbor for the International Event.

The attendance of yachts at the approaching international yacht races promises, according to well-known yachtsmen, to be the largest known. The anchorage of the New York Yacht Club in the East River, between Twentieth and Twenty-eighth Streets, is the gathering place of the yachts, and at present there are about seventy vessels, representing a value of about $40,000,000, at anchor.

The yachts belong or have been chartered by persons residing in various portions of the country, and many of them have come from England especially to attend the races.

The largest vessel now at anchor is the steel yacht Marguerita, chartered by Anthony J. Drexel, the Philadelphia banker, in England. The vessel arrived at Philadelphia ten days ago, and came to this city Wednesday. Mr. Drexel has as his guests five prominent Englishmen and their wives. Wednesday evening the entire party dined at the Waldorf-Astoria, returning to the vessel late at night.

The Marguerita represents an outlay of nearly $2,000,000. She registers 1,704 tons; is 323 feet over all, has a water line of 272 feet, 36.6 feet beam, 16.7 feet depth, and draws 16.8 feet of water.

Other yachts at anchor are the Sybarite, chartered by George J. Gould; J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair, the Tuscarora, chartered in England by Robert Ballentine; R. A. C. Smith's Catania, the Alleen, the property of W. R. Leeds, President of the American Tin Plate Company; Daniel G. Reed, Vice President of the same corporation, has the Alcedo, which he chartered from Georgiana F. Drexel; Pliny Fisk, the banker, has the Admiral; John R. Drexel the Sultana, H. A. Hutchins of the Standard Oil Company has the Gunilda, Henry C. Rouse the Lady Godiva, Samuel F. Shaw the Bellemere, D. Willis James, Aloha; Walter Jennings, Clementina; J. J. Hill, the railroad magnate, Wacouta; John H. Hannan, Taurus, and Miss Eloise L. Breese the Elsa. The latter yacht left the anchorage early yesterday morning and went down the bay to see the Shamrock take a spin.

It is expected that the number of yachts will be increased, and that by the time the races take place there will be at least one hundred vessels at anchor in the river.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Beaten by Cincinnati—Rain Postpones First Game—McGee Pitched Well.

On a wet, soggy field the New York baseball team was defeated for the second time by the Cincinnatis yesterday afternoon at the Polo Grounds. Two games were scheduled to be played, but a heavy rainstorm caused the postponement of the first. Despite the condition of the field, Manager Davis decided to play the second, and it was started some time before the time set for calling the game.

McGee made his second appearance in the pitcher's box for New York. While not as successful as on his début, his pitching was fair. Had he been backed up with batting to any extent he would have won his game, as New York had thirteen men left on bases. To Sudhoff's clever work with men on bases, therefore, is due New York's failure to win. Jones, a new man, was tried in right field by Davis yesterday. He made a good impression.

New York—the first to tally—scored two runs in the second inning. Miller went to first on balls. Slow fielding by Sudhoff enabled him to reach second on Ganzel's hit. Each man advanced a base on Bowerman's sacrifice. McGee's single scored Miller. Crawford caught Selbach's foul. Steinfeldt muffed a throw by Bergen, and Ganzel scored. Bergen then retired the side by making a pretty catch of a foul from the bat of Jones. Hits by Bowerman and Selbach gave the New Yorks their final run in the sixth inning.

For Cincinnati, Crawford singled in the fourth inning. Steinfeldt then scored Crawford and himself by making the hit of the game—a home run hit in the right field bleacheries. Crawford singled in the sixth inning. Fox sacrificed. Steinfeldt singled, and, by bilking Crawford so reach third, while a fly by Magoon to Van Haltren gave him the opportunity to score. The next inning Bay singled, stole second, and scored on Harley's safe hit to right. Crawford again singled in the eighth inning. He went to second because Fox was hit by McGee. Reaching third on Steinfeldt's out, he scored on Magoon's fly to Jones. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bay, cf	1	1	2	0	0		
Harley, lf	0	2	6	0	0		
Beckley, 1b	0	0	10	0	0		
Crawford, rf	3	4	1	0	0		
Fox, 2b	0	0	1	3	0		
Peitz, 2b	0	0	0	0	0		
Steinfeldt, 3b	1	2	0	5	2		
Magoon, ss	0	0	1	2	0		
Bergen, c	0	1	3	1	0		
Sudhoff, p	0	1	1	1	0		
Total	5	11	27	10	2		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, lf	0	1	1	0	0		
Jones, rf	0	0	5	0	0		
V. Halt'n, cf	0	1	4	1	0		
Davis, ss	0	1	1	3	0		
Strang, 1b	0	1	1	0	0		
Miller, 2b	1	0	2	1	0		
Ganzel, 1b	1	0	8	0	0		
Bowerman, c	1	2	5	1	0		
McGee, p	0	1	0	3	0		
McAleer	0	0	0	0	0		
†Hickman	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	3	7	27	9	0		

*Batted for Miller in ninth inning.
†Batted for Ganzel in ninth inning.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	—5
New York	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 13; Cincinnati, 6. First base on balls—Off McGee, 1; off Sudhoff, 3. Struck out—By McGee, 1. Stolen bases—Strang, Davis, Bay. Sacrifice hits—Bowerman, Davis, Strang, Steinfeldt, Fox, (2.) Home run—Steinfeldt. Three-base hit—Harley. Double play—Van Haltren, Davis and Miller. Hit by pitched ball—By McGee, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and Brown. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

At Philadelphia.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burkett, lf	2	1	1	0	0		
Heidrick, cf	1	2	1	0	0		
Padden, 2b	1	1	3	2	0		
Wallace, ss	1	2	3	2	0		
Donovan, rf	2	2	6	1	0		
Schriver, 1b	1	2	9	0	1		
Kruger, 2b	1	1	2	7	1		
Nichols, c	1	1	3	2	0		
Murphy, p	1	1	0	0	0		
Harper, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Sudhoff, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	10	14	27	12	1		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Douglass, cf	0	0	1	1	0		
Duggleby, p	1	1	1	4	0		
Barry, 2b	2	2	2	1	1		
Flick, rf	2	1	4	0	0		
Del'hanty, lf	1	1	1	0	0		
McFar'd, c	1	1	4	0	0		
Jennings, 1b	1	1	8	1	0		
Hall'an, 3b	1	1	1	3	0		
Cross, ss	0	1	3	5	0		
Orth, p&cf	0	2	1	0	0		
Total	9	11	27	15	2		

St. Louis	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	—10
Philadelphia	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	—9

Earned runs—St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 4. Two-base hits—Heidrick, (2.) Delehanty, Hallman. Sacrifice hits—Heidrick, Padden. Stolen base—Donovan. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 7. First base on balls—Off Harper, 6; off Sudhoff, 1; off Orth, 1; off Duggleby, 3. Hit by pitcher—Nichols. Struck out—By Harper, 1; by Sudhoff, 1; by Orth, 1; by Duggleby, 2. Passed ball—McFarland. Wild pitches—Harper, 3. Time of game—2 hours and 35 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	74	42	.638	Boston	59	60	.492
Philadelphia	70	50	.583	Chicago	59	74	.403
Brooklyn	69	52	.570	Cincinnati	46	68	.404
St. Louis	64	58	.525	New York	45	72	.385

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Cincinnati in New York.
Pittsburg in Brooklyn,

The Wanamaker Store

Store closes Today and Saturday at 5 o'clock.
On Monday usual hours of business will be resumed.

The Wanamaker Store

A Large and Fortunate Purchase of
Webb's "Dew Bleach" TOWELS

Little need to tell lovers of fine linens what an exceptional occasion this is. All well-informed housekeepers know well the lustrous beauty and the superb quality of these famous Towels tagged with the map of Ireland which is the maker's trade-mark.

You've seen them and bought them in stores that keep fine linens, but you probably never saw them sold under-price before.

Listen to the Irish maker's own argument:

"It is well known by all housekeepers whose experience extends back to a generation ago, that the Household Linens of the present day will not bear comparison in appearance or wearing qualities with the Linens of former times. There are two reasons for this. *Firstly*—Much of the so-called Linen of the present day (much more than the public suspects) is a mixture of half linen and half cotton; admixture can only be detected by the eye of an expert. *Secondly*—Linens are now invariably bleached by aid of strong chemicals instead of by the old-fashioned mode of spreading the Linen on the grass, and allowing the alternate dews and sunshine of the variable Irish climate to whiten the Linen by a natural and harmless process.

"The modern system of chemical bleaching, though much cheaper and more expeditious, weakens the fibre and ruins the wearing qualities of the Linen, and at the same time robs it of the beautiful lustre which is natural to flax when properly treated.

"Anyone who possesses an heirloom in the shape of Linen which was hand-spun and home-bleached in the days of our grandmothers, will know the soft and silky appearance and feel of what Linens used to be formerly, and ought to be still.

"Nearly twenty years ago, Mr. Webb (of the firm of Webb & Co., Newtownards, Ireland), having given special study to the subject of Linen bleaching, determined to re-introduce the old-fashioned method, which he did with such success that Linen Goods bleached by him then are still in daily use.

"*Webb's Irish Linens* are practically a revival of the old-fashioned home-bleached Linens referred to above. They are both woven and bleached at the same establishment and under his individual care throughout every process.

"They are a special manufacture.

"They are slowly and safely bleached on the grass by the natural process.

"They have no starch or other filling to give fictitious weight.

"They are guaranteed to be absolutely pure Linen without admixture of cotton or other fibre.

"They are sent out from the works washed and laundered ready for use.

"They will give much longer wear than the ordinary Linens, and as to their appearance, their bright lustre, great strength, purity, and softness of finish distinguish them from other Linen Goods, and speaks for itself.

"These goods are all stamped with the name 'Webb & Co., Newtownards,' without which none are genuine."

"Old Bleach" and "Dew Bleach" are the names of the aristocrats of linen manufactures—both made by the famous Webbs.

A trade incident, which we need not explain, brings this opportunity to buy the "*Dew Bleach*" Towels at prices never matched before, and not likely to be approached again in the near future.

Prices are 50c, 60c, 65c, 75c, 85c and $1 each. Worth 75c to $1.50.

They are in huck, bird's-eye and fancy weaves—all with colored borders, and prettily hemstitched ends.

Fourth Avenue.

Chickering Pianos

There is something almost human about a piano. The clothing (case) of a piano is important, so is the finish of the keys. Fine clothing and costly jewels, however beautiful and tasteful, cannot endow man or woman with mind, cannot create soul. The soul of a piano is tone and tone is the expression of character. Wood, ivory, wire—material things only are the sum of many pianos.

In music the composer or his interpreter must have a perfect medium of expression. If not, music fails. This is advertising, and perhaps you will call it stilted bathos. To do so will be unjust. It concerns *Chickering Pianos*, and they are nothing if not the exponents of character. It is individual character that speaks in their delicate or powerful shades of tone—free, refined. Under the touch of a master the instrument and the performer become one.

Five years ago the *Chickering Pianos* were the best of that period. They are better now—the best of this period.

They have nearly four score years of the cumulative growth that expresses perennial youth. Some organizations have spiritual life—rising as they lengthen. Such is the Chickering Company. Rising always upon merit, not by pulling others down. *Chickering Pianos* are merchandise, so are choice editions of Shakespeare; you buy the product of mechanical labor in each. But you pay nothing for the genius in them. That is beyond price.

Intelligent amateurs and critical professors of music will find the highest satisfaction in the Chickering Pianos.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

A Jacket-Show For Women

To the thousands of New York women who are looking around, undecided, for something to crystallize their plans for Winter wraps; to the other thousands of women that are making this city a resting-place for the nonce, before completing their homeward journey, we offer this superb collection of Women's Wraps an aid, a stimulus, to "making up their mind."

Never was a handsomer, better, more comprehensive stock shown in New York. From the least expensive to the most elaborate, all sorts are richly represented here—the best productions of American and foreign makers. And it is liberally displayed for your examination.

Today a more particular word about Jackets:

$8—Fly-front coat of black kersey, 22 in. long; velvet collar, silk revers; lined with satin.

$9—Jacket of black or blue kersey, 30 in. long; double-breasted, with pearl buttons; half fitted back; velvet collar; bottom finished with four rows of stitching.

$10—Double-breasted box coat of black kersey, 29 in. long; stitched seams and lined with satin.

$10.50—Double-breasted tight-fitting jacket of fine Oxford cheviot, 23 in. long; seams double stitched.

$13.50—Jacket of kersey, in black or blue; velvet collar, inlaid fly front; yoke effect; sleeves pocket and edges trimmed with stitching.

$19—Fly-front jacket of tan or olive whipcord, 24 in. long; seams lapped and stitched; coat back; lined with satin.

Second floor, Broadway.

Two Good Suits for Men

It is an unpardonable sin for a man to appear ill-dressed, when the power to present a good appearance is put within his reach for a very moderate outlay.

We offer our solution of the problem to those men to whom the price of a suit is a matter of importance, in the shape of these two excellent, but inexpensive suits for Fall wear, which have just arrived:

At $10—Of all-wool black cheviot, made with black satin shoulders and plaid body-lining. This suit will give you two seasons of solid wear.

At $12—Of all-wool black Thibet, silk sewed throughout; hand-made collars and buttonholes. A splendid suit for business or dress, and a good $15 value.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Bargains Twain in Clothes for Boys

Their value lies as much in their peculiar timeliness as in their low prices—both equally essential in a bargain. One is an offering of Boys' Suits, the other of Boys' Overcoats.

The Suits are of an excellent quality of blue serge, prettily trimmed with narrow black braid, for boys of 3 to 12 years. You would gladly pay $5 for them, but they're marked $3.75 each.

The Overcoats are Raglans and Top Coats in Fall weights and stylish fabrics. Sizes are somewhat broken, but any boy from 3 to 16 years can be fitted in the lot. Values are $7 to $12, but your choice costs you only $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Children's Underwear and Hosiery

Parents are prone to follow out their particular theories in choosing their children's cold-weather clothing; particularly as far as Hosiery and Underwear are concerned.

At the bottom of all these theories lie, of course, as primary considerations, the health and comfort of the children. Add to these, two important qualities in the clothing itself—durability and economy in price—and you have the whole thing in a nutshell.

Our stock of Children's Underwear and Hosiery was selected with these four principal points in view. You will find it very complete and consistently low-priced, for the excellent qualities it contains. This following details illustrate:

Hosiery—

12½c pair—Fast black ribbed cotton stockings; double knees, heels and toes; elastic and durable.

15c pair—Fast black ribbed stockings; in two styles of strong heavy cotton; just the sort for rough usage.

15c to 20c pair—Narrow ribbed fast black cotton stockings; feet regular made; double knees; extra fine quality; sizes 5 and 5½, 15c; 6, 6½, and 7, 18c; 7½ to 10, 20c.

20c to 25c pair—Extra heavy cotton stockings; fast black; two styles of ribs; regular made feet; sizes 6, 6½, and 7, 20c pair; 7½ to 10, 25c pair.

25c to 35c pair—Full fashioned narrow ribbed cotton stockings; fast black with unbleached soles; sizes 6, 6½, and 7, 25c; 7½, 8, and 8½, 30c; 9, 9½, and 10, 35c.

Underwear—

White or natural colored merino vests, pantalettes or drawers; medium weight; size 18, 30c each; advance 5c on each larger size.

Heavy-weight white or natural color merino vests, pantalettes or drawers; size 18, 40c; advance 5c on each larger size.

Extra fine white merino vests, pantalettes or drawers; medium or heavy weight; vests, size 18, 70c; pantalettes, size 18, 80c; drawers, size 24, $1.10; advance 10c on each larger size.

Natural wool underwear; full fashioned and regular made; vests, size 20, $1.10; pantalettes, size 18, $1.10; drawers, size 24, $1.40; advance 10c on each larger size.

Broadway.

Some Imported Coats for Girls

Some first arrivals from Europe of the new Fall and Winter Coats for girls are here today; attractive in themselves, and indicative of the fuller, broader showing to come. You will find the foretaste well worth your inspection.

Hints of two price-groups:

At $15—Three-quarter and full length coats of kersey and double-faced cloths; variously made, and trimmed with velvet or braid. Sizes 8 to 12 years.

At $17.50—Three-quarter and full length coats of fine kersey in newest shades; handsomely made and trimmed with velvet, braid or fur. Sizes 8 to 12 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Chocolate-covered Cream Cherries

Do you know them? Delicious, aren't they? Probably you paid sixty cents a pound for them. Maybe as much as a dollar and a quarter. They're different from these, of course—not more pure, not fresher; and the cherries are identically the same.

You'll marvel that they can be sold at the price—

20c a Pound

They couldn't anywhere but at Wanamaker's.

Basement.

Book News For September

"Book News" for September comes full of its usual interest to book-lovers.

The frontispiece for the month is a portrait of E. L. Voynich, the author of "The Gadfly" and "Jack Raymond," to which is added a criticism of the latter book.

Other articles of interest are excerpts from "Pastorals of Dorset," by M. E. Francis, and "Blennerhassett," by Charles F. Pidgin.

The usual reviews of the month's magazines and the new books complete an excellent number.

5 cents a copy; subscriptions, 50 cents a year, taken at the magazine counter in the Book Store.

Stirring Fall Offering of
Men's Stiff-Bosom Shirts

Men are getting back to business. Negligee Shirts will be put aside as soon as possible, and these are exactly the Shirts wanted to take their places. Made of handsome madras or percale, by high-class shirt-makers. The styles of materials, and style of cutting, are both above reproach. The laundering is of the very highest character.

Half the quantity of Shirts are dollar quality, the other half sell regularly at $1.50.

Today Choose at 60 Cents Each

You'd likely pick out almost the same identical shirts in some store this week or next, and think them handsome at $1 or $1.50. Look at them and see.

They are open front and back; some with cuffs attached, others detached.

More than four thousand shirts in the lot—this should be plenty for all who come, even buying them by half-dozens as so many men will.

All regular sizes. **60 cents each.**

Ninth street aisle.

This Unique and Notable
Display of Lamps

A fine lamp is such a distinguished part of the decorative scheme that the particular housekeeper likes to know that it is not to be seen elsewhere.

When lighted, all eyes center upon it, and true classic character, and exclusive design are inevitably remarked and admired.

This is one of the most valuable features of this collection. These specially made, exclusive pieces form a group that has no counterpart anywhere.

We describe a few:

A classic lamp, the style of which has been adapted from a lamp found at Herculaneum—the original of which is now in the Naples Museum. It is made of dull brass or real bronze finish. Price, $20.50.

Another is adapted from a tripod stand lamp found at Pompeii (also in the Naples Museum), with head of Medusa on bowl of lamp; in antique green, old brass, Etruscan gold and Barye bronze finishes. $14.50.

There are many Metallic Lamps at little prices, in many patterns, classic and modern, and in many finishes.

Squat shape Metallic Lamp, finished with Greek band and Empire wreath ornaments; body of lamp finished in Empire red; ornaments in antique brass and Twentieth Century finishes. $3.75.

Half-high shape Metallic Lamps, finished with shaded brass bodies and trimmings of bright black and green; or Empire green body, with dull brass and Twentieth Century ornaments. $5 to $7.50.

Extra tall Metallic Banquet Lamps; Corinthian column with wreath; in antique brass; real bronze, gold or bronze and royal copper finishes. $8.50.

Globes and Shades of bent colored glass panels, set in manner to represent roses, tulips and other flowers. $2.50, $6.50, $9, $15, $22.50, $30 and $40.

Silk Lamp Shades, in latest styles and shapes, including bell, dome, Empire, star and Oriental, $5.75, $6.75, $7.50, $9.50, $12, $16 to $26.

Decorated and solid color lamp globes in 9 in., 10 in., 11 in., 12 in. sizes, at 75c, $1, $1.50, $2, $3, $4, up to $25.

Jeweled and Dragon Globes in 9 in., 10 in., 12 in. sizes, in ruby, amber, green, opal, flint, blue, pink and yellow, at $2.50, $2.75, $3, $3.75, $4.75 and $5.50.

Decorated Lamps—

In the newest squat and half-high shapes, nicely decorated on light and dark grounds in flowers, figures, scrolls and other designs, at $3, $4, $7.50 to $12.

Some special lots were made for us at these prices:

$3, worth $4.50—Squat shape Lamps; decorated on pink and green tinted grounds with wild roses, lilies, etc.; lamps are complete with 10 in. globes to match.

$4, worth $6—Half-high shape Reading Lamps, decorated with snowballs or chrysanthemums on dark brown or green grounds; lamps are complete with large swell shape 10-in. shade to match.

$6, value $9—Reception Lamps with large massive body; nicely decorated; complete with 12 in. globes.

Main Aisle and Basement.

More Stirring News From the
China and Glass Sale

There is no let-up to the public enthusiasm over these rare offerings of China and Glassware. There will not be, until all who learn of the beauty and value of the goods offered, have satisfied their wants.

Today we put on sale

1000 Dozens of Water Tumblers at Half Price

They come from one of the best makers of Glassware in the country. Thin blown Water Tumblers, in nine excellent patterns, regularly sold at $1 and $1.25 a dozen; now at

55 Cents a Dozen

The thousand dozens will likely be gone before the day is out.

Mason Preserve Jars—With smooth tops, perfect in every way, at these prices—*Pints, 45c a dozen; Quarts, 55c; ½ gallons at 70c a dozen.*

Then these hints to illustrate the splendid offerings in—

Dinner Sets—

Two lines of Dinner Sets—both new, just received; marked at prices which show a positive saving of $6 on each set. English porcelain of the finest grade and finish, perfect in every way.

One pattern, a wreath of roses with a fine brown border and prettily treated with gold; Royal Worcester effect; 113 pieces with soup tureen and 4 large platters.
$15, regularly $21.50.

One pattern, the same quality of English porcelain; a beautiful green flower border, beaded edge, and treated with gold; 113 pieces with soup tureen and 4 large platters.
$14, regularly $20.

Just 16 sets of each decoration.

A few other items taken from our vast stock of Dinner Sets:

$22.50, regularly $37.50—Theodore Haviland dinner sets; 113 pieces; fine border decoration and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large platters. Just 15 sets.

$25, regularly $35—Charles Field Haviland dinner sets; 100 pieces; 9 flower and border decorations to choose from; soup tureen and 3 large platters. We have 35 sets of these.

Basement.

More New Things for Women to Wear

You will be interested in this showing of Eiderdown Dressing Sacques and Flannelette Petticoats, on account of the diversity in style and color, and the effective new ideas it presents—even if the temperature of the last few days hasn't created an immediate need for these sorts of wearing apparel.

But never mind the antics of the mercury; they are by nature ephemeral: while these new Dressing Sacques and Petticoats will give you lasting comfort and satisfaction in the cooler weather soon to come. This word of them:

Dressing Sacques—

$1—Of ripple eiderdown; full front, fitted back; entire sacque trimmed with crocheted zephyr; front fastened with 2 frogs.

$1.25—Of eiderdown; full front, fitted back; large sailor collar; trimmed with applique; front fastened with 2 frogs.

$1.50—Of ripple eiderdown; fitted back, full front; pointed collar appliqued and bound with satin; fastened with frogs.

$1.75—Of ripple eiderdown; fitted back; full front; large sailor collar, trimmed with ruffle of satin ribbon, edged with black velvet.

Many other styles, in plain and ripple eiderdown; some plain, others a pique; and bound with satin, up to $5.

Short Petticoats—

25c—Of flannelette, in neat stripes and checks; yoke band and deep hem.

35c—Of flannelette, in stripes; skirt finished with umbrella ruffle.

50c—Of flannelette; four styles; stripes and solid colors, pink and blue; umbrella ruffle trimmed with plaits; some have torchon lace, others scalloped edge, trimmed with crocheted silk.

65c—Of flannelette, in stripes; flounce on skirt trimmed with a scalloped edge, finished with crocheted silk.

85c—Of flannelette, in solid colors, pink and blue; flounce on skirt trimmed with torchon lace.

Albatross petticoats—a group that is slightly soiled, at greatly reduced prices:

Were $2.25 to $13.50, now $1.50 to $5 Second floor.

A Half Price Sale of Framed Pictures

Here's a splendid opportunity to brighten up a vacant bit of wall space here and there about the house, with handsomely framed pictures of much artistic merit, at about half their value unframed. The pictures are the clean-up of a manufacturer's stock, which accounts for the low price. There are two groups of them.

The first consists of remarkably fine carbon and platinum photographs that are reproductions of well-known paintings, such as the Countess Potocka, The Horse Fair and The Angelus. Sizes range from 12 x 20 inches, without mat, to 20 x 24 inches, with mats. The deep, concaved frames are of dark or light wood, and the pictures are fairly worth $4 to $4.50 each.

The second group is of attractive etchings of landscape subjects, simply framed in gilt, size 20 x 30 inches. These would be excellent value at $4 each. Choose among them to-day at

Two Dollars Each Fifth floor.

SCHOOL HATS for Children

Summer's over, and with it the reign of the Summer hat. September and school-time call for other headgear for the little people.

We have it here, in a plentiful selection that will satisfy every hat requirement for boy or girl.

You'll be attracted by the showing of jaunty, pretty hats for girls. They are largely of felt or stitched cloth, some trimmed with Liberty silk scarfs, others with large silk rosettes; many have streamers of ribbon velvet. Pearl gray, castor, cardinal, blue and brown are the prevailing colors; and prices range from $1 to $4.75.

The "Savoy" and Garden Hats, in all colors, are 75c and $1.

Large Sailor Hats, of beaver, in a variety of colors, for small boys, are $4.50, $5.50 and $6.

Second floor, Tenth street.

For Men Who Smoke

Men who appreciate the joys of a good cigar are usually awake to the merits of any contrivance that makes the cigar easier to carry or to smoke. To such men we offer a couple of pertinent suggestions:

Imported Combination Cigar and Card Cases, of genuine Russian leather, in red or green, silk-lined, at $1.65.

Imported Nickel Cigar-cutters, that, to use an Hibernicism, puncture the end of the cigar instead of cutting it; at 25c.

Main aisle.

Hebrew New Year Cards

There's an extensive assortment here of these pretty tokens of remembrance, for the Hebrew festival that begins to-night.

Prices range from 2c to $2.

Book Store, Main floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

RAIN RACING IN THE MUD

Stake Events Practical Walk-Overs for Amicitia and Herbert.

WAX TAPER EARNED VICTORY

Western Horse Closed from Far Out of Mile Handicap and Won Cleverly at Sheepshead Bay.

The professionals had the racing at the Sheepshead Bay race track practically to themselves yesterday, few of the amateur element caring to brave the weather conditions that prevailed, but nevertheless there was a crowd, and when, late in the afternoon, the skies cleared, only good racing was wanting to keep up the excellent average of the meeting. Owners were intimidated early, however, by the downpour and the condition of the track, deep in thin slush and mud, and the attractive card offered originally was ruined by the numerous withdrawals.

There were three stake events down for decision, but both of these on the flat became practical walkovers after the scratching had all been done, while the jumping even was ridiculous. August Belmont's Amicitia, at odds on, had only an exercise canter to win the Belles Stakes, pulling up before Sun Shower, with the only other runner beaten off.

In the Omnium Handicap, a real walkover was promised for Walter C. Rollins's Herbert, but the scratching of all the horses named to oppose him left two other owners to add horses for the second and third money, and so a race was provided. The Musketeer and Kinnikinic were the added runners, but neither was up to a race with Herbert, who, at 1 to 4 on, cantered in front all the way and "walked" home winner away off before The Musketeer, while Kinnikinic straggled in a bad last.

The redeeming feature of the afternoon was the well-earned victory of the popular Western horse Wax Taper in the mile handicap, second on the card. For this race the largest field of the day ran, seven horses starting, with Smoke and Kilogram equal favorites. Janice led away, with Wax Taper off last and so far behind the others that he seemed to have been left at the post. He fell further and further out of the race until the horses were turning out of the backstretch. There Kilogram and Smoke were the leaders, with Janice third and Wax Taper just beginning to close from last place. On the turn Odom, who rode Wax Taper, went to work on the horse, and, riding hard, rushed him up through the middle of the field, and entering the stretch for the run home was close enough to have a chance. Kilogram, on the straight, drew away from Smoke, but promptly thereafter was challenged by Wax Taper, who, with a splendid flight of speed in the last furlong, got to the front well within the last sixteenth of a mile and won, ridden out, by three parts of a length, with Kilogram second, and The Rhymer, who closed from back in the crowd in the last quarter, third, eight lengths further back.

The opening race was between Chuctanunda and Unmasked, with the former the favorite, though these two-year-olds made up the field that opposed them. Chuctanunda, in front nearly all the way, was first in a canter, with Unmasked second. The race for the Rockaway steeplechase for hunters was all but a farce. Lost Cord, the favorite, leading all the way and winning as he pleased, the only horse that ever had any positive chance to beat him, Eophone, falling after the race had been half run. Holder, who rode Eophone, was caught under the horse and severely crushed. He was removed in an ambulance, but later it was reported that his injuries were not dangerous.

To fill out the disappointments of the day, the last race was won by a long-chance outsider, Lady Chorister, who took the lead after Astor had made the running for about seven furlongs, Lady Chorister then leading the remainder of the distance and winning, ridden out, by a length and a half from another outsider, Little Daisy, with the favorite, Wild Pirate, unplaced. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main track. W. H. Sealey's Chuctanunda, b. c., 3 years, by Laureate-La Tosca, 116 pounds, (O'Connor,) 9 to 10 and out, won; Mr. Gallop by two and one-half lengths, J. R. and F. P. Keene's Unmasked, br. g., 4, 115, (Spencer,) 7 to 5 and out, second by a length and a half from W. C. Daly's Lady Sterling, ch. f., 2, 90, (J. Daly,) 6 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:15 4-5. Blanket and Extinguisher also ran. Value to the winner, $820. Chuctanunda always favorite. Winner trained by W. Hayward, Jr.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. R. R. Rice's Wax Taper, b. c., 4 years, by Candlemas-Utility, 115 pounds, (Odom,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won, ridden out, by three parts of a length. W. Bennington's Kilogram, b. c., 4, 110, (Wonderly,) 4 to 1 and 9 to 5, second by eight lengths from T. F. Monahan's The Rhymer, b. c., 3, 104, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:41 4-5. Smoke, Toddy, Janice, Allard Scheck, and Himself also ran. Value to the winner, $850. Kilogram and Smoke equal favorites. Winner trained by R. Williams.

THIRD RACE.—The Belles Stakes, for fillies two years old; special weights; penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. August Belmont's Amicitia, ch. f., by Hastings-Rides, 115 pounds, (Bullman,) 7 to 10 and out, won easily and pulling up by a length; J. Dunn's Sun Shower, ch. f., by Applegate-Sunny Slope, 100, (H. Cochran,) 14 to 5 and 3 to 2, second by eight lengths from J. W. Schorr's Flora Dumona, b. f., by Florist-Fanny Willoughby, 115, (Woods,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:09 4-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $1,790. Winner trained by John J. Hyland.

FOURTH RACE.—The Omnium Handicap of $2,500, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. W. C. Rollin's Herbert, br. c., 4 years, by Albert-Bonnie Ola, 122 pounds, (L. Smith,) 1 to 4 and out, won in a canter by ten lengths; Frank Farrell's The Musketeer, b. c., 3, by Massetto-Sis Himyar, 100, (Wonderly,) 9 to 1 and 3 to 5, second by twenty lengths from T. J. Healey's Kinnikinic, br. g., aged, by Candlemas-Flibbertigibbet, 100, (H. Cochran,) 10 to 1 and even. Time—1:38 3-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $1,500. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—The Rockaway Steeplechase Stakes, for qualified hunters, four years old and upward, special weights, penalties, and allowances; over the full steeplechase course, about two and a half miles. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Lost Cord, b. g., 6 years, by Ben Strome-Last Ban. 157 pounds, (Green,) 1 to 2 and out, won in a canter by twenty lengths; W. C. Hayes's Sifter, br. g., 6, by Iconaclast-Sif, Jr., 163, (E. O. Hayes,) 6 to 1 and 9 to 10, (coupled with Champion as Hayes's entry,) second, by a quarter of a mile from W. C. Hayes's Champion, b. g., 5, by Cavalier-May Bee, 150, (W. C. Hayes,) coupled in betting with Sifter, third. Time—5:15. Eophone also ran. Last Cord always favorite. Value of stakes to winner, $850. Winner trained by John Allen.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a quarter on the turf course. A. D. Hampton & Co.'s Lady Chorister, ch. f., 3 years, by Chorister-Hope On, 96 pounds, (J. Martin,) 30 to 1 and 7 to 1, won ridden out by a length and a half; St. Schulz's Little Daisy, ch. f., 3, 94, (H. Coehran,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a half length from George Roth's Astor, b. g., 6, 106, (Odom,) 4 to 1 and even, third. Time—2:13 2-5. Wild Pirate, Harry McCoun, and Fatalist also ran. Value to the winner, $770. Wild Pirate favorite at 4 to 5 and out. Winner trained by T. Green.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old; special weights; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. Octoroon, May J., Mint Bed, Pearl Finder, Destitute, Bijou, Rockwater, Happy, Lady Godiva, Legation, Musidora, Notlimah, Bessie McCarthy, Portentix, Miss Patsy, Emma A. M., and Ice Water, 110 pounds each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; seven furlongs on the main track. Sly and Bold Knight, 114 pounds each; Larva, Doctor Riddle, Wait Not, and Bluewave, 98 each; Trebor, 103; Anecdote, 102; Dreher, 100; Fresnel, Maria Bolton, and Vesuvia, 98 each; Icicle, 93.

THIRD RACE.—The Golden Rod Stakes, for two-year-olds; with allowances; six and a half furlongs on the turf. Otis and Gay Boy, 122 pounds each; Dixieline, 115; Cameron and Peninsula, 110 each; Homestead, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Carbuncle, 118 pounds; St. Finnan, 100; Aislike, 87.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; one mile. Lamp o'Lee, Idle Ways, and Lone Fisherman, 115 pounds each; Crimson Rambler, Irene Lindsay, Zamara, Arak, Captain Jannarry, Rowdy, Icicle, Elizabeth Mead, and Kaiif, 112 each.

SIXTH RACE.—The Russet Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half on the turf. First Whip, 120 pounds; Advance Guard, 114; Watercure, 111; Trigger and Nones, 105; The Regent, 92; Black Dick, 91.

Another Whitney Horse Beaten.

DONCASTER, England, Sept. 12.—The Americans who lost heavily by the defeat of Toledyovski in the race for the St. Leger Stakes here yesterday backed William C. Whitney's Mount Vernon filly, ridden by G. Reiff, in the race for the Rous Plate, of 500 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, to-day. But she only finished fourth. Valiant came in first. Richard Croker's bay filly Minnie Dee, by Pinsimmon-King's Daughter, ridden by J. Reiff, won the Scarborough Stakes, (of 10 sovereigns each, with 200 sovereigns added, for three-year-olds that had never won a race; the Sandall mile.)

The Duke of Devonshire's Dieudonné (Maher) won the Portland Plate, (of 500 sovereigns, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, 5 furlongs and 152 yards.)

TRAVIS TO MEET DOUGLAS.

Semi-Final Round May Decide the Golf Championship—Seeley Defeats Lockwood.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 12.—This was a crucial day for the eight golfers who were left this morning in the contest for National championship golf honors, and all of the matches were close and exciting. The sensation of the day was the defeat of Boston's pride, A. G. Lockwood, by young Charles H. Seeley of the metropolitan district, and champion of Connecticut. The match was watched by a gallery which attained large proportions in the afternoon, as the morning round resulted in a tie. Seeley was right on his game, however, and Lockwood disappointed his friends by somewhat erratic play. Still, he put up a stiff game, and with almost any one except Seeley, Douglas, and Travis, of course, being included, he would probably have won. Seeley won the game on the thirty-fifth hole by the slim score of 2 up and 1 to play.

The two juniors, Walter Egan and Percy Pyne, had a stiff game, which finally went to the former by the narrow margin of one hole. Chicago, therefore, gets one man in the semi-final round, and Egan will play Seeley to-morrow. The other semi-finalists will be Champion Travis and the former champion, Findlay Douglas. Douglas beat Louis Livingston, Jr., of the Westbrook Club, near Islip, L. I., by 4 up and 3 to play, and Travis triumphed over Percy Jennings, a Yale student, by 3 up and 1 to play. The college lad put up a surprisingly good game, and had the champion three down at the close of the morning round. This was one of the sensations of the day, and in the afternoon Travis had his work cut out for him to win. If he does not do better to-morrow the critics are predicting a sure victory for Douglas.

Travis and Percy Jennings were the first pair to tee off, and before they had gone far it was seen that Travis was back of his game. Both his short and his long game were off coior. If he made a good drive he would spoil it by a bad approach, and if he pulled or topped his first stroke he seemed to be unable to recover the lost ground. With the beginning of the afternoon play he showed marked improvement. At the third hole Jennings was still 3 up, but after this Travis set the pace. He squared matters at the sixth hole, and from there to the finish was never headed, winning by 3 up with 1 to play. Jennings's work stamps him a golfer of considerable ability, and he was heartily congratulated on his brilliant golf. The card follows:

Walter J. Travis, Garden City—
Out .....5 4 5 4 7 4 7 4 5—45
In .....4 3 7 4 5 5 4 5 7—44—89
Out .....5 4 5 3 6 3 4 4 5—39
In .....3 5 6 4 5 4 4 5 —34—73—162

Percy Jennings, Mount Anthony—
Out .....4 5 5 3 6 3 5 3 6—41
In .....4 4 5 4 7 4 4 6 5—43—84
Out .....5 5 4 4 7 4 6 4 5—44
In .....4 4 5 4 6 4 3 7 —37—81—165

Livingston gave Douglas considerable trouble during the early stages of the morning and afternoon rounds. Douglas could not get started right, and lost the first hole to Livingston, but managed to lead at the end of the morning play by 2. The afternoon round brought out unusual play. Both men played so evenly that the first ten holes were halved, which is considered out of the ordinary. Livingston then broke the charm by taking the eleventh in three. Douglas, however, won the last three holes in easy fashion, giving him the match, four up with four to play.

The card follows:

Findlay Douglas, Nassau:
Out .....5 4 5 4 7 4 6 3 4—42
In .....4 4 5 4 6 4 3 5 5—40—82
Out .....5 4 4 3 6 4 5 3 5—39
In .....3 5 4 4 6 4 5 5 —25—64—146

Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook:
Out .....4 5 4 3 7 4 6 3 5—41
In .....4 4 6 4 6 4 4 5 7—44—85
Out .....5 4 4 3 6 4 5 3 5—39
In .....3 3 5 5 6 5 5 —27—66—151

Egan was 4 up on Pyne at the end of the morning round, with a gross score of 79, which are fine figures for the course. Pyne's game became better in the afternoon. At the ninth hole he was only 1 down and at the twelfth hole he was 1 ahead. He held his lead only a short time, however, for the Western man, playing with great accuracy, squared the game at the fourteenth hole, and won out on the eighteenth.

Lockwood became a trifle unsteady in his match with Seeley during the afternoon, and at the turn was 2 down. The inward journey in the second round did not change the figures. The cards were only ordinary, each taking 89 in the morning.

The summaries are:

Walter J. Travis, Garden City, beat Percy Jennings, Mount Anthony, 3 up and 1 to play; Findlay Douglas, Nassau, beat Louis Livingston, Westbrook, 4 up and 3 to play; Walter E. Egan, Chicago, beat Percy Pyne, 2d, Princeton, 1 up; C. H. Seeley, Wee Burn, beat A. G. Lockwood, Allston, 2 up and 1 to play.

RANCOCAS HORSES SOLD WELL.

Successful Offering by Mrs. Allien, Heiress to Lorillard Farm.

The largest crowd of the Fall season of horse sales yesterday attended the offering of the yearling thoroughbred horses from the Rancocas Stud, bred by the late Pierre Lorillard, and left by his will with the famous farm at Jobstown, N. J., to Mrs. Lily Barnes Allien. The sale was held in the paddock of the Fasig-Tipton Company adjoining the Sheepshead Bay race track, and though no sensational features developed, the offering was a most successful one, forty head, all in splendid condition, being sold for a total of $28,250, or an average of $706.25. The star of the sale was the half-brother to the frequent winner Petra II., a bay colt by Sensation-Poncho, who went to H. H. Lawrence for $2,700. Several others sold for $2,000 or over.

Through the auctioneer it was announced that the sale of horses in training at Rancocas will be held at Sheepshead Bay on Saturday by the Fasig-Tipton Company. It was stated also that Mrs. Allien will keep in training a portion of the Lorillard horses now in England, notably the great turf performer David Garrick, who will race in Mrs. Allien's colors next season, after which he is to be brought back to the United States to be placed in the stud. Mrs Allien is reported by her agents as having decided to continue in the business of breeding and developing race horses, as she believes it may be made profitable. The details of the sale of yearlings follow.

Chestnut colt, by Pontiac-Dal, by Mortemer; O. L. Richards.....$225
Brown colt, by Sensation-Zabel, by Mortemer; H. H. Lawrence.....1,650
Chestnut filly, by Sensation-Heiress, by Rotherhill; G. Follansbee.....250
Brown colt, by Pontiac-Alexina, by Duke of Magenta; Jacob J. Markleln.....200
Brown filly, by The Sailor Prince-Saluda, by Mortemer; J. R. Keene.....2,000
Brown colt, by Sensation-Pandora, by Emperor; H. H. Morris.....1,350
Brown colt, by The Sailor Prince-Vestal, by Emperor; Jacob J. Markleln.....600
Bay filly, by Sensation-Golden Valley, by Rayon d'Or; H. H. Lawrence.....2,000
Chestnut colt, by Sensation-Furbelow, by Mortemer; James Galway.....750
Bay filly, by The Sailor Prince-Reform mare; J. E. Widener.....425
Chestnut colt, by The Sailor Prince-Joy, by Duke of Monmouth; Walbaum.....2,000
Bay filly, by Locohatchee-Penitent, by Pardee; J. R. Keene.....800
Chestnut colt, by Sensation-Hope IV., by The Sailor Prince; M. V. B. Davis.....600
Chestnut gelding, by The Sailor Prince-Portia, by Joe Daniels; J. Prusa.....225
Chestnut gelding, by The Sailor Prince-Salutation, by Rayon d'Or; G. T. Miller.....1,800
Bay filly, by The Sailor Prince-Citron, by Mortemer; L. M. Myers.....550
Chestnut filly, by Sensation-Virginia Reel, by Magnetizer; August Belmont.....2,200
Chestnut colt, by Sensation-Elizabeth, by Rayon d'Or; G. Walbaum.....1,000
Chestnut colt, by Locohatchee-Aster, by Rayon d'Or; Hayman & Frank.....225
Chestnut colt, by Locohatchee-Dolores, by Mortemer; J. G. Follansbee.....800
Chestnut filly, by Locohatchee-Anisette, by Topgallant; W. C. Daly.....300
Black gelding, by Pontiac-Magdelene, by Strathmore; L. M. Myers.....300
Bay gelding, by Pagan-Shing Ching, by Stratford; H. T. Morris.....850
Chestnut filly, by Locohatchee-Invergold, by Rayon d'Or; Fernand La Miche.....150
Chestnut filly, by Locohatchee-Annie F., by Springbok or Galway; R. S. Turner.....100
Chestnut filly, by Locohatchee-Astronomy, by Rayon d'Or; W. F. Timmons.....325
Chestnut gelding, by The Sailor Prince-Witch, by Mortemer; Pierre Lorillard.....400
Bay colt, by Sensation-Poncho, by Cholulu; H. H. Lawrence.....2,700
Chestnut gelding, by The Sailor Prince-Democracy, by Pardee; O. L. Richards.....150
Chestnut gelding, by Locohatchee-Puzzle, by Mortemer; W. L. Timmons.....275
Bay filly, by The Sailor Prince-Renovah, by Hanover; J. G. Lyman.....250
Bay colt, by Locohatchee-Charma, by The Sailor Prince; J. G. Lyman.....500
Chestnut filly, by Locohatchee-Lizzie Cox, by Glenelg; J. G. Follansbee.....500
Chestnut colt, by Pontiac-Troyona, by Glenelg; J. G. Lyman.....350
Bay filly, by Pontiac-Alacrity, by Alarm; Pierre Lorillard.....200
Bay filly, by Locohatchee-Alcena, by Alarm; J. W. Smyth.....200
Chestnut filly, by Locohatchee-Equality, by Rayon d'Or; A. J. Joyner.....550
Bay gelding, by Locohatchee-Ynonda, by Duke of Magenta; G. T. Miller.....700
Bay filly, by Sensation-Sieve, by Simon Magus; Fred Burlew.....500
Chestnut filly, by Locohatchee-Harlem, by Spendthrift; Pierre Lorillard.....200
Brown filly, by Locohatchee-Austriana, by Alarm; W. L. Fowers.....100
Total for forty head.....$28,250

Average $706.25

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:38	Sun sets...6:13	Moon sets...6:18

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:42	Gov. Isl'd...8:12	H. Gate..10:08
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:58	Gov. Isl'd...8:22	H. Gate..10:18

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arapahoe, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Harry Luckenbach, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.		
Adirondack, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bohemian, Liverpool	.....	.....
British Trader, Antwerp	.....	.....
Bulgaria, Hamburg	.....	6:00 A. M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Navahoe, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Norman Prince, Argentina, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
North Star, Portland, Me.	.....	5:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
San Juan, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Statendam, Amsterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	3:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Werra, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zulia, Venezuela and Caracas	..... 9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 17.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Archimede, Naples	.....	.....
Celtic, Liverpool	.....	8:00 A. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. 10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Horatio Hall, Portland, Me.	.....	5:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 10 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 17 and up to Sept. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria, close at 6:30 P. M. Sept. 15). Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe.) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 15 and up to Sept. 22, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 28, for dispatch per steamship Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India. (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise, which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott also announces that the mails from Manila, P. I., and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched east on Monday, are due in this city to-morrow morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 13.

Archimede, Naples, Aug. 28.
Arkansas, Christiansand, Aug. 29.
Bordeaux, Havre, Aug. 31.
Calabria, Gibraltar, Aug. 29.
Ceraense, Barbados, Sept. 6.
Columbia, Hamburg, Sept. 5.
El Rio, New Orleans, Sept. 7.
Haverford, Southampton, Sept. 4.
Hildor, Rio, Aug. 31.
Laurentia, Glasgow, Aug. 31.
Norge, Christiansand, Aug. 29.
Prins Frederick Hendrik, Port au Prince, Sept. 7.
Spartan Prince, Palermo, Aug. 28.
Victoria, Antwerp, Aug. 27.
Yucatan, Havana, Sept. 9.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.

Lucania, Liverpool, Sept. 7.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Sept. 11.
St. Paul, Southampton, Sept. 7.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 15.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Sept. 12.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Sept. 1.
Cevic, Liverpool, Sept. 5.
El Monte, New Orleans, Sept. 9.
Hildebrand, Para, Sept. 3.
Huelva, Huelva, Sept. 5.
La Bretagne, Havre, Sept. 7.
Menominee, London, Sept. 5.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 5.

MONDAY, SEPT. 16.

Alamo, Galveston, Sept. 10.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Sept. 5.
Comus, New Orleans, Sept. 11.
Marcellbo, San Juan, Sept. 11.
Minnehaha, London, Sept. 7.
Panama, Bordeaux, Sept. 6.
Sabine, Galveston, Sept. 8.
Victoria, Naples, Aug. 31.
Zeeland, Antwerp, Sept. 7.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 17.

Begonia, St. Lucia, Sept. 10.
Belgravia, Hamburg, Sept. 6.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Sept. 12.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Sept. 7.
Herschel, St. Lucia, Sept. 10.
Hildur, Curacao, Sept. 9.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Sept. 10.
Rio Grande, Galveston, Sept. 11.

Arrived.

SS Ravensdale, (Br.,) Wilcox, Progreso Sept. 5, with mdse. to Thebaud Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.
SS George Farwell, Brewster, Brunswick, Ga., Sept. 8, with lumber to J. C. Turner.
SS Aragon, Bennett, Newport News Sept. 11, with coals, is bound to Providence, R. I.
SS Norge, (Dan.,) Gundell, Copenhagen, &c., Aug. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. South of Fire Island at 8:52 P. M.
SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Hanks, Genoa Aug. 21, Naples 26th, and Palermo 27th, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Seager & Co. South of Fire Island at 9:27 P. M.
SS Cervantes, (Belg.,) Dixon, Santos Aug. 20 and Rio de Janeiro 26th, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.
SS Mosart, (Br.,) Ellis, Santos, &c., Aug. 13, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 8:40 A. M.
SS City of Everett, La Verge, Port Tampa Sept. 10, with phosphate rock to American Agricultural Chemical Co. Will discharge at Carteret, N. J.
SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Garlick, Bristol Aug. 26 and Swansea 28th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.
SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Pohle, Bremen Sept. 3 and Southampton 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:50 A. M.
SS Thrift, (Nor.,) Hvistendahl, Tilk Cove, N. F., with copper ore to the American Metal Co:—vessel to A. H. Bull & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.
SS Otta, (Nor.,) Brund, Laguna Sept. 2, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 0 A. M.
SS British Prince, (Br.,) Smith, Antwerp Aug. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 1:40 P. M.
SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.
SS Kobe, (Aust.,) Michulich, Boston Sept. 11, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.
SS Redhill, (Br., new, 2,504 tons,) Browne, Shields Aug. 28, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.
SS Harry Luckenbach, Peck, Brunswick, Ga., Sept. 9, with mdse. to C. H. Mallory & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 12, 9:30 P. M., southwest, eighteen miles, partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Saratoga, for Nassau, Santiago, &c.
SS Chattahoochee, for Savannah.
SS Bluefields, for Baltimore.
SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) for Amsterdam.
SS Ambon, (Dutch,) for Singapore.
SS Vidar, (Nor.,) for Jacksonville.
SS Gergovia, (Fr.,) for Marseilles.
SS Membland, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Alliance, (Nor.,) for Samana.
SS La Savole, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Pinnas Point, (Br.,) for Leith.
SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.
SS El Valle, for New Orleans.
SS Mount Vernon, (Nor.,) for Jeremie, &c.
SS City of Macon, for Boston.
SS Antilla, (Br.,) for Nassau.
SS Richmond, for Norfolk, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 9:00 A. M. to-day.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Verlynde, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 1:20 A. M. Sept. 13.

SS Monmouthshire, (Br.,) Capt. Carey, sld. from St. Croix for New York at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS American, (Br.,) Capt. Butz, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Capt. Stephens, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Suevic, (Br.,) Capt. Alford, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Germania, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Philadelphian, (Br.,) Capt. Trant, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Heathburn, (Br.,) Capt. Kstley, (from Yokohama, &c.,) sld. from Singapore for New York yesterday.

SS Lombardia, (Ital.,) Capt. Denegri, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa Sept. 7.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Weyer, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Southern Cross, (Br.,) Capt. Phipps, from New York via Melbourne, &c., arr. at Brisbane Sept. 8.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ockelmann, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from New York, arr. at Venice yesterday.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Coste, from New York, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Glenelg, (Br.,) Capt. Hart, (from Iquique, &c.,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York Sept. 9.

SS Citta di Torino, (Ital.,) Capt. Lavarello, sld. from Genoa for New York Sept. 10.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Reiners, sld. from Rotterdam for New York yesterday.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, sld. from Swansea for New York yesterday.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Queen Christinia, (Br.,) Capt. Ritson, from New York for Shanghai, passed Sagres to-day.

SS Argyll, (Br.,) Capt. Harrison, from New York for Shanghai, arr. at St. Michael's to-day for coal.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, sld. from Rotterdam for Boulogne and New York at 1 P. M. to-day.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

For Sale.—Fast 37 foot naphtha launch; built to order; all conveniences; 8 feet 6 beam, 2 feet 6 draught; just right for Southern waters this Winter. Adolph Burdorf, owner, 138 West 37th St.

For Sale—Sloop yacht, now in commission; length 40 feet; every convenience; good sea boat; able; perfect condition. Apply Room 229, 45 Broadway.

Sixty-five-foot cruising twin screw naphtha yacht will be sold cheap for cash. C. Keller, Post Office Box 5, Station A.

A few bargains in marine gas engines, suitable for auxiliary or power boats. Wing, 97 Liberty St.

For Sale—New tugboat Hull, length 105 ft., with house complete. Jas. Hughes, 1 Broadway.

Excursions.

EVERY SUNDAY

UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.

THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"

will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning, leave Glenwood 4:00, Sea Cliff 4:20 P. M.; due in New York 7:00 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Bicycles.

Willis IN THE BASEMENT. 23 Park Row. ESTABLISHED 10 YRS.

30,000 tires, guaranteed 1901 makes, 50c., 75c. & $1. Cycles, lamps, bells, saddles, &c., at reduced prices.

Beware of here to-day, gone to-morrow cycle jobbers.

Legal Notices.

ALMY, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, County of New York, made at a Special Term by Hon. David McAdam, Justice, on the 9th day of September, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on September 10th, 1901, notice is hereby given to all creditors of George W. Almy, lately doing business as H. S. Almy and Company, at No. 46 Murray Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims, with vouchers therefor duly verified to the undersigned, the assignee of George W. Almy, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business at the office of Benner & Benner, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before October 21st, 1901.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1901.

HARRIS W. SLATER, Assignee.
BENNER & BENNER, Attorneys for Assignee, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s13-law6wF

Surrogate Notices.

BREMER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. BREMER, also known as HENRY BREMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Mr. Gwillim, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1901. JOHN C. BREMER, JOHN G. H. MEYERS, Executors. GWILLIM, Attorney for Executors, No. 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

HANAU, JULIUS.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS HANAU, late of the County of New York, deceased, that

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE SOURCES OF THE ANARCHIST DISEASE.

Gambling is a deplorable vice, but it does not produce typhoid fever. Yellow journalism is loathsome and pernicious, but it does not provoke Anarchists to attempt the assassination of Presidents and Kings.

Much of the discussion concerning CZOLGOSZ and his crime is conducted in complete ignorance of the nature, beliefs, and mental habits of Anarchists. We are told that the yellow journals are the great school of instruction in the doctrines of Anarchists, the most powerful stimulant of their passions, the chief provocative of their criminal assaults upon society. We are asked to believe that the agitations of organized labor, by setting class against class, interfering with rights of property and instilling disrespect of moral obligations, breed and spread the Anarchistic spirit, while Socialists, of course, are denounced as being of the bone and blood of Anarchy. It has not yet been asserted that children who disobey their parents are likely to grow up Anarchists, but we think that statement would adorn the discussion.

A little attention to the talk and behavior of Anarchists of the Czolgosz and Bresci type would convince even the hasty observer that they are men apart, not at any point in sympathetic contact with the mass of humanity and not susceptible to the good and evil influences that affect the character and shape the conduct of the normal man. They might properly be described as the devil's unaccountables. The only distinction among newspapers recognized by the Anarchist is that the journals devoted to the propaganda of his gospel of destroying all Governments are acceptable to him, while all others are alike abominable. The journals whose yellowness nauseates the decent mind, whose appeals to discontent and the passions of disorder make them in the opinion of many a public peril, are undoubtedly associated in the mind of CZOLGOSZ, so far as he has ever thought about them at all, with the most virtuous and high-minded newspapers in the country. In his color-blindness they all look alike, and they all ought to be destroyed together.

The Anarchist looks with pity and contempt upon Socialists and labor agitators. Naturally enough, for the aims of these are diametrically opposite to his own. The purpose of the labor organization, whether wisely pursued or not, is to better the condition of the workingman by securing higher wages, shorter hours, and increased privileges. The Socialist dreams of a happier human society, to be created by the adoption of his nostrums. But both recognize the necessity of a Government, of laws, of Legislatures, of courts and juries. They would like to shape these organs of the civil system to their own liking, or to control them. The Anarchist would destroy them utterly. Socialism and organized labor do not breed Anarchists any more than thistles yield figs. The unlikeness forbids that any relation should subsist.

This is about as far as you can go in reasoning about Anarchists, for unreason is the fundamental characteristic of these creatures. While they are the proper study of the alienist, and while it is true that the experienced alienist is the only authority whose opinions would carry the scientific weight that alone could command general respect, the conviction is widespread that Anarchist assassins are not men of sound mind. The report from Buffalo that CZOLGOSZ was examined in prison by physicians and pronounced sane is not to be too hastily accepted in advance of more detailed information. It is certain that both BRESCI and CZOLGOSZ exhibit those ignoble traits that have come to be described as the stigmata of degeneration. They are a low type of man. It would require evidence to remove the impression that under expert alienist examination the insane delusion that probably possesses the mind of the assailant of the President would be disclosed. It is to be noted that both BRESCI and CZOLGOSZ expressed surprise at the popular rage against them after the commission of their crimes. In their dreaming and brooding, especially if they were possessed of insane delusions, it would be altogether probable that they would fancy themselves to be charged with a high mission of deliverance. They might actually believe that when they had struck down the representative of civil authority, in their view an intolerable tyrant, the people would bless them and hail them as their deliverers. Their confessions indicate that they held this belief—hence their surprise at being mauled and kicked by the persons in whose behalf they imagined themselves to have acted.

If we scan the pages of history that tell of the oppression of the ancestors of these men—particularly in the social, economic, and personal history of their progenitors for a few generations back—we might be able to trace the progressive physical and mental degradation in which the true source of their monstrous delusions is to be found. It is useless and foolish to seek it in the social environment of CZOLGOSZ in this country. It is rather worse than useless to fix the responsibility of his crime upon persons or practices wholly unrelated to the doctrines of the Anarchists.

THE TREASURY DRAIN OF MONEY.

It may be expected, as it certainly is to be desired, that the financiers who have been more or less anxious in these last few trying days as to the policy the Treasury would adopt to release the useless and harmful accumulation of money in its keeping, will turn their attention to some adequate and permanent remedy for the difficulty. It is not easy to suggest that remedy, and it will require the study of the most capable and experienced among the financiers and the leaders in Washington to ascertain it. But that there is a very serious and entirely unnecessary interference with business conditions arising from the present system, or lack of system, cannot be ignored.

The trouble has not attracted so much discussion of late because it has only been renewed in an acute form for the past two years. For the six years ending with June, 1899, there was a continual excess of expenditures over receipts, amounting to a total, in that period, of $284,000,000. It was natural that the money should go out, under the pressure of the deficit, nearly as fast as it came in, and though there were short intervals when the drain on the money supply of the country was inconvenient, it was not sufficient to give serious trouble. In the Spring of 1899, however, the tide turned, and in the last twenty-six months there have been but three in which the receipts have not been decidedly and sometimes very heavily in excess. The total excess of receipts from the 1st of July, 1899, to the 1st of September, 1901, was over $162,000,000. In order that our readers may see how this has heaped up the money from month to month in this considerable period, we give the excess of receipts or expenditures for each month, with the net excess of each fiscal year:

1899—July		$8,306,832
August	$4,455,861	
September	7,754,772	
October	3,359,561	
November	6,175,724	
December	7,613,544	
1900—January	8,823,088	
February	7,892,702	
March	16,538,506	
April	4,135,399	
May	4,814,527	
June	17,895,158	
Total, 12 months	$81,152,145	
July		4,024,492
August		820,244
September	6,134,354	
October	3,682,429	
November	7,065,854	
December	6,641,885	
1901—January	7,410,579	
February	6,963,487	
March	9,128,263	
April	5,799,605	
May	10,492,879	
June	17,288,760	
Total, 12 months	$75,713,362	
July	12,749	
August	6,032,628	
Total, 26 months	$162,910,884	

It is not surprising in the light of these figures that the Treasury has in its custody an "available cash balance" of $181,000,000. It would seem that all reasonable effort has been made by the Secretary of the Treasury to prevent this accumulation from causing inconvenience. He has placed the receipts from internal revenue on deposit in the National banks of different parts of the country to such an amount as it was practicable to furnish the necessary bonds for security, and he has just consented to accept these bonds as security for their par value in deposits, adding about five millions to the total. But the amount he can thus deposit is still strictly limited by the amount of bonds available to the banks, and this amount, as we have frequently pointed out, has no fixed or logical relation to the needs of business. It would tend to be small when the needs of business are large, and vice versa, but the tendency in either case would not be strong. The essential point is that the money market and the bond market are in nowise closely connected. The purchase of bonds for the sinking fund is open to the same comment. It cannot be relied on save as a temporary expedient, and is at best unsatisfactory.

In seeking a remedy for the present difficulties inherent in the Treasury methods, two objects must be kept in view: One the devising of a system by which the business of the Government can be done, as is that of every great country in Europe, with perfect safety, without locking up the surplus receipts in the vaults of the Treasury; the other, and more important one, the devising of some system by which the revenues and expenditures can be made to correspond with some degree of closeness, and the amount of money collected in taxes unnecessarily can be reduced to a reasonable level. The latter requires a radical change in the mode of doing business in the House of Representatives and the creation of a committee that can exercise some control over both revenue measures and appropriations. At present these two matters are in the hands of two committees with no connection with each other, and each proceeding with little or no reference to what the other is doing. That is the chief reason why the country swings from surplus to deficit and back again every few years. And that is the chief reason why the operations of the Treasury are a constantly disturbing influence in the business affairs of the whole country.

SENATOR WELLINGTON.

It is not easy to form any opinion as to how his expulsion from the Union League Club affects the feelings of Senator WELLINGTON of Maryland. He has shown himself, by his cruel and crazy expressions of "indifference" as to the fate of Mr. MCKINLEY so hopelessly out of sympathy with all decent people that it may be he will not care for the grave public condemnation passed upon him.

Should he be expelled from the Senate, even by an unanimous vote, it is possible that he would still regard himself as a martyr to the principle of free speech. The question ought really to be decided on considerations quite foreign to WELLINGTON himself. Probably no penalty within the sanction of the law would greatly affect him. He is plainly a vulgar and vicious person, by this time inured to the contempt of his fellows. But the Senate might well take the ground that it is itself degraded by his presence, and that his conduct is so treasonable in temper and effect as to make his expulsion requisite. He owns that he has a personal grudge against the President. It arises, we believe, from some wrong he thinks he has suffered as to patronage—which was the source of GUITEAU's deadly hate—and he so far encourages assassination as to avow his entire indifference to its success. If that is not treason in spirit, it will be hard to say what would be. Considering his training, associations, position, and obligations, his standard of patriotism is not perceptibly higher than that of either the slayer of GARFIELD or the would-be slayer of MCKINLEY.

THE AUTOMOBILE TOUGH.

Our Magistrates are having somewhat the same problem to deal with in the lawless automobilists that was presented by the bicyclists in the early days of the wheel. The offenders are of a different social class, and think themselves of a higher one; but some of the traits are much the same, impatience of control, a sense of superiority to police regulations, carelessness of the rights of others.

In the case of the young toughs who used to infest the streets on their wheels, fines of some amount were found effective, because the guilty were often unable to pay them and had to go to prison instead. For those automobilists who defy the law fines are of no consequence; they are a small addition to the operating expenses. Direct imprisonment should be imposed wherever possible.

Commissioner SEXTON did a genuine service to the public the other day when he secured the arrest of one of these violators of the law. He would do a still more substantial service if he would use his influence to secure adequate penalty in all cases of clear guilt. No gentleman would allow a vehicle of his, or under his direction, to be driven at a rate, even if within the law, that was dangerous to others having the same right to the streets as himself. When a man of sufficient wealth to own an automobile makes it a nuisance and a peril and puts himself within the terms of the law, he should be very severely punished. The degradation of the penitentiary would only correspond to his own low standard of conduct and might correct it.

THE HALL OF RECORDS.

The appointment by the Board of Estimate of the Tammany architects in place of the late Mr. THOMAS to finish the Hall of Records confutes the adage that it is only the unexpected that happens; we must be thankful that Messrs. GUGGENHEIMER and COLER opposed the indecent haste shown by the Mayor to turn the morsel over to these sinister instruments of Tammany. Already we have in the new Tombs a sample of what occurs when the work begun by a reputable architect, and in the case of Mr. WITHERS a very able architect, is intrusted to the tender mercies of a firm which has no standing in the profession its members disgrace.

The Hall of Records in all likelihood will share the same fate, and while it lingers incomplete with litigation going on, the city records, which are in danger of destruction, must remain as before at the peril of fire.

Any effort to deprive the heirs of Mr. THOMAS of the fees earned by that architect will be stopped by the courts. Whatever contracts for finishing the building he made will be declared valid, and in the end HORGAN and SLATTERY will have a narrow margin of fees wherewith to satisfy the maw of the tiger. There is but one interpretation to be made when the cat's-paw of Tammany seated in the Mayor's chair overrides the Controller, and in his own brutal fashion refuses any delay for consideration. As a lawyer he is accustomed to demand and allow delay after delay in lawsuits, and as the Mayor he knows that there is no pressing need for haste, although as a man he is perhaps incapable of appreciating the disgust felt by decent people at the violation of unwritten laws which forbid such open and flagrant spoliation of the orphan before the tomb has closed on the body of the father. It is a pitiful figure he cuts as he uses his office to hustle for the pickings that may fall to Tammany from the architects and contractors. The cynicism of his attitude toward matters of the first moment that affect the dignity of New York as a beautiful city and one that ought to be well governed remains always the same.

Owing to the interest taken by the late Mr. THOMAS in the fine arts, his plans for the Hall of Records embraced statuary and mosaics and the use of colored marbles in liberal fashion, so that the building was to be one of the finest in the land. The artists had good reason to believe that he would be guided by the best advice, since more than a year ago he was in consultation with a number of leading artists. Unfortunately he happened to be a nominee of the Strong administration, which served as a handle for attack on the part of the Mayor when appropriations were called for to carry on the work. The delays thus caused prevented him from calling on the artists otherwise than tentatively. There is no reason to suppose that the new architects will tread in his footsteps, because they are not men who would if they could employ the better sort of brains in order to make the Hall of Records an ornament of the city. The bold attempt to nullify measures already taken to make this building a credit to the city ought to act as another spur to citizens who are engaged in a campaign to rescue this Commonwealth from a band of robbers who terrorize their own following, debauch public politics, and make New York a stench in the nostrils of the world.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If the dispute as to the identity of the men who seized and overpowered the President's assailant continues much longer its unseemliness will exhaust the patience of the public and then there will be revealed with some emphasis the existence of a widespread feeling, hitherto charitably silent, that the contestants for credit are basing their claims on an act which, however admirable in itself, was not sufficiently remarkable either for danger or difficulty to earn any great amount of glory for anybody. If they did but know it, the men of the rival organizations might employ their energies much more profitably to themselves than in bandying contradictions and clamoring for "recognition." It was all well enough to leap upon the would-be assassin and crush him to the ground after he had fired his two shots, but it would have been vastly better had he been prevented from firing at all, and to do that was precisely what the members of the rival organizations were there for. Nobody imagines that the failure was due to any lack of zeal or courage, but—things went wrong somehow, and for their doing so some measure of responsibility rests somewhere. Nothing could be more likely to start discussion as to the exact nature and position of that responsibility than this controversy between the Secret Service men and the soldiers, and its prolongation will certainly have that effect. Of course accounts differ as to the happenings that filled the moments of terrible excitement following the pistol shots, but really it makes little difference which of the many stories is true. Everybody within a considerable distance of the assassin at least tried to beat him down, and the impulse to do so was so strong that in memory it might quite honestly be mistaken for accomplishment.

—A few days after the destruction of Admiral CERVERA'S fleet, Mr. FRANCIS P. STEVENS, a Baltimore lawyer, wrote to Admiral SCHLEY, as one Marylander to another, expressing the especial pride felt by all the citizens of the State because the victory was gained by one of their number. Even then—the letter was written less than a week after the memorable July 3—Admiral SAMPSON'S lack of generosity to his more fortunate subordinate was a matter of comment, and in consequence there was a passage in Mr. STEVENS'S communication which has just now a curious interest. "Day before yesterday," he wrote, "I called upon my old friend and fellow-classmate at Harvard Law School, the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, and referred to your recent great victory, and expressed the hope that he would properly recognize your services, as no reference had been made to them by Admiral SAMPSON in his cablegram, to which he replied that no one was mentioned in the brief dispatch of the Admiral, but when the official report should come he was satisfied the Admiral would accord you full credit, and so far as the Navy Department was concerned, I might rest easy that ample recognition would be given to your services." The progress of events since then has made it necessary to hope that Admiral SCHLEY did not found any large expectations on the assurances thus conveyed to him, for the outcome has not confirmed any belief he may have had that prophetic powers are numbered among Secretary LONG'S many capabilities. In replying to the letter of his Maryland admirer, Admiral SCHLEY wrote with characteristic modesty. "I hold in high honor," he said, "the lucky occupation of a part of the line of battle on July 3 first assaulted, and that our conduct at that time was such as to excite the admiration of our countrymen and my much-beloved States-men and companions in dear old Maryland." His conclusion was: "I am glad to have stood as her representative on July 3, and I am proud that my fellow-citizens feel honored in the humble part I took that day, now so memorable in our history." The present publication of this correspondence is most timely.

—Whether or not the Dowager Empress FREDERICK of Germany was married "morganatically" to the Grand Marshal of her Court is a question the answer to which is of no measureable importance, except possibly to the Count SECKENDORFF himself, but it is interesting, just as are most of the doings of the queer little group of people over in Europe who, unable nowadays to keep straight faces while claiming to be better or wiser than other people, do still maintain with a good imitation of believing it that they have rights and privileges not shared by the rest of the world. As a means of preserving this amusing delusion, they long ago established a sort of law that they cannot marry out of their own narrow circle. This self-imposed restriction, for reasons which it would be easier than courteous to enumerate, royalty often finds it pleasant, and therefore convenient, to elude, and as even its own laws cannot be allowed to stand between royalty and the pleasant and the convenient, the morganatic marriage was invented. Once these contracts were of a simplicity equaled only by their brevity, as the derivation of the word implies, but of late years the necessity—which royalty finds so grievous—of giving some weight to public opinion has resulted in making morganatic marriages much like other marriages, and entirely respectable, though they do not give some of the ordinary rights as regards the survivor's inheritance of property, titles, and station. As for the Empress FREDERICK, she was forty-eight years old when her royal husband died, and if, in the years that have passed since that event, she and the Grand Marshal were moved to wed, the mysterious feature of the case is, not that they did it, but that they concealed it. Other descendants of Queen VICTORIA have "married beneath them" without producing results actually cataclysmic. The Dowager Empress was, indeed, in a position of somewhat embarrassing subordination to a son of particularly difficult temper, and this fact may be the explanation of such peculiarities as her domestic arrangements may have presented for the discussion of Court gossipers. Everybody admits, however, that she was a thoroughly good woman, and the Count—well, he probably performed the duties of Grand Marshal well enough to deserve 3,000,000 marks, which is not such a colossal sum after all.

THE AGED POOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, Sept. 8, I found a most interesting article under the heading of "New York's Unique Charities." It was doubly interesting to me because it appealed so directly to my heart.

The very able Superintendent of the Charity Organization Society believes there is one field which has been neglected and forgotten, viz., pensions for "old people"; aye, and comfortable homes are greatly needed. I am one of the "old people," am sixty-seven years of age, enfeebled somewhat besides the lapse of years by organic heart disease. I am a boarder at one of the "unique charities" mentioned in the list, and my board, at $5 a week, is paid by charity.

My name is on the waiting list of another of the charitable "homes" included among the "unique charities." I have waited three years and probably must wait one or two more, as I am at present fifth on waiting list, as only as death occurs is there a vacancy.

Therefore from experience can I speak of the direful need of a pension and more homes for old people, as established in other countries, Russia and New Zealand, for instance.

"Behold, I have refined thee, but not with silver; I have chosen thee in the furnace of affliction." (Isaiah, xlviii., 10.) How little do those who have plenty realize the furnace of affliction through which many a refined old gentleman and gentlewoman are daily passing. The positive want of a dollar or its fractional part! To pass Summer after Summer without the ability for even a trolley ride, fearing if indeed you have a bit of money you may need it for some bitter want. Is there no martyrdom in passing a fruit store, filled with God-given fruits, longing for the taste of a luscious peach? To us forbidden fruit because we are penniless! I speak as one who has experienced this, knowing full well there are thousands even worse off. So when I see so able an article as that found in THE SUNDAY TIMES I feel the light is breaking in some philanthropist's heart, the seed is borne from out our own thoughts, and, though I shall not live to enjoy the peace and comfort the State and Nation are furnishing to the respectable and aged poor, I may be permitted to peep through the gates ajar and sing with you, "Come Unto Me." D.

New York, Sept. 11, 1901.

DR. MACARTHUR AND THE ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with some surprise some remarks of the Rev. Dr. MacArthur in his sermon last Sunday, which appeared in your issue of Monday, in which the reverend gentleman has attempted to fasten a certain responsibility for the murderous assault upon the President upon "the anti-imperialists." This, it seems to me, is a most unwarranted attack; and, if true, would include in the list of the dangerous and criminal classes some of the most enlightned and philanthropic citizens of the United States, including Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. Carl Schurz, Senator Hoar, and Prof. Norton of Harvard University!

Do I understand Dr. MacArthur to take the position that a man cannot be a true patriot and an upholder of law and order who criticises in strong and indignant language any policy of the Administration, either foreign or domestic, which he honestly believes to be immoral and against the principles on which this Government was founded? Does he think he would act a nobler part if he were to remain dumb when he saw his country pushed forward into strange paths which he believed, rightly or wrongly, led to the destruction of republican institutions? Does a man love the flag of his country less who wishes, before everything else, to see its folds free from bloody stains, and floating forever as an ensign of truth and honor and freedom? Did Dr. MacArthur, or anybody else, ever hear any speaker at an anti-imperialist meeting advocate violence to those in authority or propose any but perfectly peaceful and lawful methods for the awakening of public sentiment and the furtherance of their views? If so, when and where? Is not Dr. MacArthur aware that truth and right are evolved by the conflict of varied opinions, and not by their suppression? Of course he is, for he is too intelligent and cultured a man not to know it.

Does Dr. MacArthur think that Edmund Burke and Lord Chatham and Charles James Fox were traitors to their country when they lifted their voices in a roll of eloquent thunder against the American war, and which is still pealing in the books we teach our children? Does Dr. MacArthur think that John Morley and Frederic Harrison and Herbert Spencer were not true-born Englishmen and friends of civilization, when they denounced the iniquity and cowardice of the present South African war? Oh, no, Dr. MacArthur, no! They would have been traitors to their country if they had held their peace, traitors to their conscience, traitors to their God!

I read in to-day's TIMES the following words spoken by Andrew Carnegie at a meeting in Glasgow yesterday:

"He hoped that the race which abolished slavery in America will be the pioneer in abolishing the crime of settling national differences by the butchery of man by man. Until the present inhuman mode is given up, no real steps in civilization will be taken."

Mr. Carnegie could not have expressed more strongly or shown more clearly his vigorous antipathy to both the Philippine and South African wars, and the whole tone of the foreign policy of the present Administration than in that short speech. But is Dr. MacArthur prepared to say that Mr. Carnegie is any way responsible for the Buffalo horror? Will he say that such sentiments are unpatriotic? I ask him as a Christian minister are they anti-Christian?

In my opinion there is only one way to stop the repetition of the awful crime which sent a shudder through our land last Friday. It is by increasing our respect for the sanctity of human life everywhere, down to the poorest and weakest member of the community, to try and see even in a Philippine "rebel" a human soul, and in a Hungarian steel striker a creature of God. To endeavor to settle our National and industrial differences in the courts of reason and not of violence, by arbitration and not by powder and ball. T. G.

New York, Sept. 11, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Why Columbus Thought So.

Teacher—What led Columbus to conclude that the world was round?

Bright Boy—Well, his experience with it proved that it was anything but square.—Philadelphia Press.

His Grounds for Confidence.

She—Your proposal of marriage comes quite unexpected.

He—So much the better.

She—Why, pray?

He—Because it's the unexpected that usually happens.—Chicago News.

Presumption.

"That isn't the car that man wanted to take."

"He ran hard enough for it. How do you know it isn't the one he wanted?"

"Because he managed to catch it."—Philadelphia Record.

A Wise Man's Ignorance.

"Why is it that so few people seem anxious to talk to Mr. Carpington? He seems very well informed."

"That's just the difficulty," answered Miss Dimpleton. "He's one of those dreadful men who know enough to correct your mistakes when you quote the classics and who don't know enough not to do it."—Washington Star.

ODE TO THE BEAN.

From The Boston Post.

(The New England bean crop is a failure in many quarters.)—Newspaper Item.

Oh Boston Bean, of world renown,
Let not thy prestige be forgot!
In our extremity, Oh Bean,
We hope that thou wilt fail us not.

E'n tho' the fish crop should be short,
And codfish balls should be no more,
If thou wilt stay with us, Oh Bean,
The Hub will rank first as of yore.

What tho' the lobsters all die off
And empty be the clam tureen,
If thou wilt but abide with us
As thou hast in the past, Oh Bean!

We love thee each day in the week
And at our Sunday breakfast, too;
If thou desert us in our need
Oh Boston Bean, what shall we do?

If thou wilt stay we'll gladly part
With tempting fowl and flesh and fish;
Thy flavor we most crave, Oh Bean—
The peer of every Yankee dish.

ATTACK ON PENSION COMMISSIONER EVANS.

Commander in Chief of G. A. R. Wants an Investigation.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 12.—The National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic opened this morning at the Euclid Avenue Opera House. The feature of to-day's session was the report of Commander in Chief Rassieur, in which he advocated the preparation of charges against Pension Commissioner Evans and their submission to the President.

Gen. Rassieur devoted a large part of his annual address to the matter of pensions. "Without any effort on the part of the organization or its officers to give the pension problem any undue prominence," he said, "that subject has overshadowed all others and has called for more attention and thought in the past year than all other questions which concern us."

He criticised the administration of the Pension Bureau and demanded "the honest and fair administration of laws which are already on the statute books." Continuing, he said: "If an officer's lawlessness, recklessness, and boldness go to such extreme lengths as to lead him to override and ignore a plain and unmistakable order indicating the line of his duty under the law, coming from his superior officer, the Secretary of the Interior, what can the poor and helpless old soldier expect at his hands when he is claiming to exercise his discretion under that law? The exercising of his discretion cannot possibly result in anything else in most of the cases than a positive denial of the benefits prescribed by the law."

Gen. Rassieur referrred regretfully to the failure of the Veterans' Preference bill to receive favorable consideration by Congress, and urged further efforts to secure its passage.

Another ground for disappointment, he said, was the failure to pass one of three bills for a soldiers' home in South Dakota, Idaho, and Oklahoma.

As to military and patriotic instruction in the public schools, he deplored the exclusion of non-commissioned officers from the bill which passed Congress. "The schools of the country," he said, "are the fruitful field where patriotism can be so planted and cultivated that nothing can destroy or eradicate it. Hence every effort in this direction should be continued with renewed efforts and patriotic exercises made obligatory in the public schools by law, wherever such is not yet the case and it is at all practicable."

Gen. Rassieur made a supplemental report to his address in which he made a sharp attack upon the officers of the Pension Bureau at Washington. He stated that since he had prepared his annual address he had seen the report of the Pension Committee, and that it had made no recommendation as to a remedy for the alleged existing evils. He therefore urged that the committee be instructed to prepare charges against the Pension Commissioner, and that these charges be presented to the President, with a request for an investigation of the same.

Senator Hawley of Connecticut was then presented, and spoke at some length on the pension question. Senator Hawley announced his intention of fighting any attack made upon Commissioner Evans. He expressed the fullest confidence in the Administration to rectify any existing evils in due time and counseled moderation in the convention. It was thought to-night that the majority of delegates were in accord with Senator Hawley's views. The Senator's remarks were loudly applauded. Definite action, it is said, will likely be taken in reference to the matter at to-morrow's session of the convention.

Gen. John H. Palmer of New York, one of the leaders of the conservative element in the convention, declared to a newspaper man that Gen. Rassieur's suggestions relative to the Pension Bureau officials would not be adopted. It would be unwise, he insisted, for the G. A. R. to take any such radical steps at this time.

The report of the Adjutant General, F. M. Sterrett, showed that the total membership June 30, 1901, was 269,507, in 6,678 posts. The gains during the last year were 30,019, and the losses 37,172—by death, 8,166, and by suspension, 16,262. The number previously suspended was 7,722. The number on the rolls June 30, 1901, including 25,550 suspended, was 295,057.

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA, Sept. 12.—Active military operations are progressing in the neighborhood of Cabagan, Luzon. Three different companies of the Eighth Regiment have had engagements with the insurgents, and have destroyed several collections of stores and much ammunition.

The troops captured a number of flags and rifles and many insurgents.

Want Gambling in Luzon Prohibited.

MANILA, Sept. 12.—The Governors of three provinces in the Island of Luzon have appealed to the municipalities to prohibit gambling, which, they declare, is becoming a public menace.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Malcolm Young, Artillery Corps, is detailed for duty on recruiting service and will proceed to Rochester and relieve Capt. Harry L. Hawthorne, Artillery Corps.

Capt. Daniel A. Frederick, Seventh Infantry, is assigned to duty on recruiting service, and will proceed to Chicago and assume charge of the recruiting station in that city.

Transfers: First Lieut. Benjamin M. Hartshorne, Jr., from the Ninth Infantry to the Seventh Infantry; First Lieut. Fred R. Brown, from the Seventh Infantry to the Ninth Infantry; First Lieut. Russell C. Langdon, from the Third Infantry to the Twenty-seventh Infantry; First Lieut. Bernard Sharp, from the Twenty-seventh Infantry to the Third Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Daniel D. Wheeler, Deputy Quartermaster General, will make one visit each week until Sept. 30, to Chicago, on official business pertaining to the inspection of animals.

Capt. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., Artillery Corps, is assigned to the Fifty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery.

Capt. William H. Hart, Commissary, will proceed to Manila, and report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Laurence C. Brown, Artillery Corps, will report to Col. Francis L. Guenther, Artillery Corps, President of the examining board convened at Fort Monroe, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

The resignation of Major John R. McDill, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, has been accepted, to take effect Sept. 11.

Major Alexander B. Dyer, Artillery Corps, will report to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Columbia, for temporary duty as acting Quartermaster, to assist in the inspection and purchase of artillery horses.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Chicago, for the examination of such persons as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for appointment as Lieutenants; detail: Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, Lieut. Col. Timothy E. Wilcox, Deputy Surgeon General; Major William H. Miller, Quartermaster; Major Henry I. Raymond, Surgeon; Major Cunliffe H. Murray, Fourth Cavalry; Capt. John J. Bradley, Fourteenth Infantry, aide de camp, Recorder.

The following-named officers, recently appointed, are assigned to regiments as indicated: Second Lieut. Wylie T. Conway, to the Twenty-eighth Infantry. He will join his regiment at Vancouver Barracks. Second Lieut. Shepard L. Pike, to the Eighteenth Infantry. He will report to the commanding officer at Vancouver Barracks for temporary duty, and, upon the completion thereof, will join his proper station.

Major Clermont L. Best and Capt. Frank E. Harris, Artillery Corps, are detailed as member and Recorder, respectively, of the board of officers convened at Fort Monroe, vice Lieut. Col. E. Van Arsdale Andruss and Capt. William P. Pence, Artillery Corps, relieved.

Capt. Isaac C. Jenks, Twenty-fourth Infantry, will proceed to join his company in the Philippine Islands.

Navy.

Lieut. E. L. Bisset is ordered to the Naval Academy, Oct. 7.

Lieut. A. M. Procter is ordered home to wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. E. Riggs is detached from the New York Yard and ordered to the Port Royal station.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Thompson is detached from the Port Royal station and ordered to the Columbia.

Assistant Surgeon R. M. Young is detached from the New York Hospital—Sept. 14, and ordered to the New York Yard, the same day.

Naval Cadets E. J. King and R. S. Keyes are ordered to the Eagle, Sept. 18.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Philadelphia sailed yesterday from Port Angeles for Astoria.

The Kearsarge, Alabama, Massachusetts, and Potomac have arrived at Hampton Roads.

The Dauphin arrived at Gloucester yesterday.

The New York is at Cavite.

The Chicago sailed to-day from Gibraltar for Genoa.

The General Olava sailed yesterday from Zamboanga for Cebu.

The Atlanta sailed yesterday from Ceara for Natal.

The Commander in Chief of the Asiatic station, reports the following distribution of vessels in the waters of the Philippine Islands: Villa Lobos, Mindoro, Basco, and Froilc at Cavite; Don Juan De Austria at Iloilo, Samar at Cebu, Princeton and Marivales at Catabalonga.

A NEW CO-OPERATIVE BANK

Prominent Brewing and Cigar Interests Among the Promoters.

FIFTEEN DIRECTORS ELECTED

Modeled Upon the German Plan—Original Subscribers Allotted Stock Only to the Amount of $5,000.

About 200 subscribers for stock in the United Consumers' National Bank met yesterday afternoon in the Lexington Opera House, Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of what is to be the first co-operative banking institution established in this country upon the model of the famous co-operative banks of Germany, and notably of the City of Bremen.

The new bank is especially promoted by prominent brewing and cigar interests of the city, although other men well known in business affairs are interested in the plan. The idea of the formation of such a bank, as expressed in the first request for subscriptions, was that the proposed organization should "unite all the successful co-operative companies and their stockholders in a great banking company, where they can obtain loans on stocks of their own companies and receive discounts, as their credit may justify."

Among the prominent co-operative companies interested in the scheme are the Consumers' Brewing Company of New York, Limited; the United Wine and Trading Company, the Excelsior Brewing Company, the Consumers' Pie Baking Company, the Central Brewing Company, the Hudson County Brewing Company of New Jersey, the American Exchange Cigar Company, and others.

The members of the Organization Committee of the new bank are: Christian F. Gennerich, wholesale grocer, of 49 Harrison Street; William Von Twistern, Vice President Hudson County Consumers' Brewing Company; John Gerken, President Knickerbocker Building and Loan Association; Henry Christian Strahmann of 1,300 Lexington Avenue; Frank B. McDonald, Vice President American Exchange Cigar Company; Henry W. Gennerich, Vice President United Building and Loan Association, Spuyten Duyvil; William F. Hencken, Director Excelsior Brewing Company; Henry Von Minden, President United Wine and Trading Company; Christopher F. Bode, Director Consumers' Brewing Company of New York, Limited, and Charles F. Holm, examining counsel Lawyers' Title Insurance Company.

It was originally proposed to secure subscriptions for $600,000 worth of stock, but the plan grew to such an extent that it was decided to make the capital stock $1,000,000 and create a surplus of $200,000. This made the value of the shares $120 each. All of the stock has now been subscribed for, and owing to an oversubscription, it was necessary to make a pro rata reduction in the amount allotted to each subscriber.

The particular feature of this bank is that no original subscriber is allowed to purchase more than $5,000 worth of stock. The minimum allowance is $500. The shareholders figure actively in the election of Directors and the Directors elect the officers. It is said, will likely be taken in reference to the matter at to-morrow's session of the convention. Gen. John H. Palmer of New York, one of the leaders of the conservative element in the convention, declared to a newspaper man that Gen. Rassieur's suggestions relative to the Pension Bureau officials would not be adopted. It would be unwise, he insisted, for the G. A. R. to take any such radical steps at this time.

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CITY BUDGET TO BE OVER $100,000,000

Heads of Departments Ask for Increased Appropriations.

Mr. Philbin, Who Wants Less, the One Exception — Largest Increase Asked For by Commissioner Keating.

Mayor Van Wyck's heads of city departments are now filing with the Board of Estimate the departmental budgets for 1902. The requisitions being made will be acted on by the Board of Estimate in September and October and the amount of money which can be expended on all city departments should be determined in the usual course of events before election day. An attempt may be made to hold back the budget this year, because a budget of over $100,000,000 will have to be provided, and it will be the largest in the history of the city.

The Tammany heads of departments were notified that no increases of salaries would be allowed and that the budgets must be kept down, because it was the year of a city election. They were also instructed to make no requests for money unless absolutely necessary.

The instructions have not been followed to the letter. Commissioner Kearney of the Department of Buildings, Lighting and Supplies makes a requisition for $410,853 for 1902, and his allowance for 1901 was $392,569. This is an increase of $18,284, in spite of the fact that the salary of the Commissioner, amounting to $7,500, will not have to be paid, as the office is merged under the new charter. The main item of increase is for "extra help," which Commissioner Kearney says is necessary to keep the electric plants and steam machinery in order. There is also a request for a large sum of money to pay Tammany officeholders for overtime "work which may have to be done on Sundays and holidays" in 1902. The extra amount asked for over the amount allowed in 1901 is $5,000. Six engineers of buildings want their salaries raised from $1,000 to $1,277.50.

Fire Commissioner Scannell wants more money to run his department in 1902 than was allowed in 1901. The total amount asked for the Fire Department for 1902 is $5,285,498, as against $4,868,885, which is an increase of $416,613.

Commissioner Keller of the Charities Department asks for an increase of $271,225 over the amount allowed for 1901. The total amount asked by Commissioner Keller for his department is $1,629,681, as against $1,413,023 allowed for this year. Of this sum $26,096 is asked to increase salaries, and the largest item of increase is $136,000 for additional supplies.

Commissioner of Corrections Lantry also wants a liberal increase in the allowance for his department for 1902. He asks for $305,000, as against $235,000 allowed for this year.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children keeps in line with the city departments and asks an increase of $50,000 for 1902, as against $30,000 allowed for this year. The requisition was made by President Vernon M. Davis.

Commissioner Shea of the Department of Bridges makes no statement as to the condition of the old East River Bridge, but he makes a requisition for $47,210 for repairs to the structure to be done in 1902. Mr. Shea asks for the sum of $538,929 to run the Bridge Department next year.

The largest requisition made outside of the Police, Fire, and Educational Departments is made by Commissioner Nagle of the Street Cleaning Department. He asks for $5,764,901 for 1902, which is an increase of $749,284 over the appropriation for this year.

The two largest items of increase are for final disposition in Manhattan and the Bronx and in Brooklyn. They are respectively $154,791.50 and $140,184.08.

Commissioner Keating of the Department of Highways asks for the largest increase of any head of department. He thinks that $4,426,194 should be spent on the streets and highways in 1902. The amount allowed for this year is $2,182,144, and the new requisition represents an increase of $2,244,049.

The increases asked for each borough are as follows:

Manhattan, $530,400; the Bronx, $474,546; Brooklyn, $727,520; Queens, $441,160; Richmond, $70,424.

The total amount of Commissioner of Parks Clausen's requisition for 1902 is $1,104,550, as compared with $875,290 allowed for this year. Commissioner Clausen wants to spend $289,000 on Central Park for improvements and $123,000 on Bronx Park. An increase is also asked for the maintenance of the Aquarium.

The estimate of the Board of Health has not yet been made public. The estimate of the Police Department, made public a few days ago, showed that the Commissioners wanted to spend $1,000,000 more on the police force in 1902 than is being spent this year.

District Attorney Philbin is the only official who has asked less for the maintenance of office in 1902 than is being expended this year. District Attorney Philbin's requisition is $40,000 less than that of District Attorney Gardiner.

"I feel justified in saying that the public business can be conducted efficiently with smaller disbursements for salaries."

District Attorney Philbin lays stress on the fact that with a smaller appropriation he has accomplished more in his office than did District Attorney Gardiner. In his statement he says that from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1 of this year 3,368 cases were disposed of as against 2,973 for the same time last year, and this work has been done with a reduced staff. In conclusion District Attorney Philbin writes:

"While the department has had to give attention to an unusual number of cases affecting its municipality, and of great public importance, requiring at all these exclusive attentions of one or more members of the staff, yet the reduced force has been able to keep pace with a volume of criminal business greater, as I am informed, than that disposed of in any previous year."

FIRE IN A ROUNDHOUSE.

Excitement in Mott Haven Yards of the New York Central.

The oilshed in the Mott Haven yards of the New York Central Railroad, at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Mott Avenue, caught fire last night and set fire to the roundhouse, in which were seventeen locomotives and 150 barrels of oil. Two barrels exploded, but the rest of the oil and the engines were taken out safely. No one was hurt.

The fire was started by a yard employe kicking a piece of burning waste against the tank in the oilshed, which stands against the roundhouse.

The oilshed was destroyed and the roof and sides of the roundhouse partly damaged, but not seriously. Traffic on the Harlem Division and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Division of the system was delayed for about an hour by the fire. The damage amounted to $1,500.

SON OF KRUEGER SURRENDERS.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated at Pretoria, yesterday, announces that C. Krüger, a son of the ex-President of the Transvaal, and Capt. Fereira have surrendered.

Thinks Crime a Hereditary Disease.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 12.—The Congress of Criminal Anthropology listened to-day to a paper written by Dr. Louis G. Robinovitch of New York on "The Duty of the State to Prevent the Birth and Propagation of Criminals." He said he believed crime to be a hereditary disease.

A Message from Explorer Baldwin.

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 12.—A message, dated Aug. 5, and received by way of Hammerfest, from Evelyn B. Baldwin, head of the Baldwin-Ziegler north pole expedition, says: "America, latitude 78, longitude 38. Seeking passage northward through ice. All well."

Four Finnish Senators Removed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 12.—On Tuesday the Finnish Senators Homen, Heikel, Nummelin, and Ramsay were removed for "opposing the Emperor's commands." They voted against official publication of the new military law. Twelve Senators favored publication.

Gift of Over $1,000,000 to Frankfort.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—The widow of Theodore Stern, the banker, has given to Frankfort-on-the-Main 5,000,000 marks ($1,190,000) to promote medical objects.

BOER OFFICER VISITS A RECONCENTRADO CAMP.

Says He Is Agreeably Surprised with Conditions in It—Farms to be Confiscated.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Pretoria correspondent of The Times says:

"At the invitation of Gen. Blood, Lieut. Malan, Aide de Camp to Commandant Viljoen, visited the refugee camp at Middelburg to see for himself the condition of the camp, containing 7,000 men, women, and children.

"Lieut. Malan made an inspection alone, and reported that all in the camp were content; that nothing was specially wanted, and that there was no complaint except in regard to the quality of the meat, which is the same as is served to the soldiers and townsmen, and is poor owing to the scarcity of grazing cattle.

"Lieut. Malan was agreeably surprised, and it is to be hoped that his visit will be the means of correcting the erroneous opinions promulgated by ignorant agitators in England and elsewhere.

"The Boers are active in the Eastern Transvaal, concentrating ostensibly for the purpose of invading Natal. It is probable that the real object of the Boer leaders is to divert the burghers' attention from the time limit in Lord Kitchener's proclamation, it being felt that once Sept. 15 is passed they (the leaders) need fear no large surrender.

"The prevailing opinion of the enemy is that the proclamation will never be enforced, but the public confiscation of farms on and after Sept. 16 will disillusionize them."

By The Associated Press.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 12.—At a conference of Boer officials in this city last Monday it was decided, with the approval of Mr. Krüger, to publish on the expiring date of Lord Kitchener's proclamation, Sept. 15, a reply in the form of an appeal to the peoples of the civilized world.

THE NETHERLANDS RAILWAY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says that at a meeting of a committee of the holders of Netherlands (South African) Railway certificates it was resolved that the British Foreign Office be informed that the committee adhered to the view that the certificates must be regarded as having been acquired in good faith. Evidence in support of this contention has been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Office.

AFRIKANDER GIRLS SENTENCED.

CRADOCK, Cape Colony, Sept. 12.—Nine girls, whose ages range from fifteen to twenty-one, and a married woman have been tried for supplying food to and harboring the King's enemies.

Eight of them were sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment each and two were discharged.

CZAR AND FRENCH POLITICS.

If He Goes to Paris the Nationalists Will Declare that He Espouses Their Cause.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that the question of the Czar's visit to the French capital has developed an actual controversy, which is carried on almost to bitterness. This shows, says the correspondent, how party spirit makes a simple matter "one capable of exciting imagination."

The correspondent adds:

"The Czar comes to France solely to see naval and military demonstrations on French territory. There was at first no question of Paris, and the royal chateau at Compiègne, being conveniently situated, was chosen as a residence worthy of him. But the Czar's visit, under the thoroughly Republican administration of M. Loubet, Waldeck-Rousseau, André, and Millerand, is in itself a rebuff to the Nationalists, wresting from their grasp on the eve of the elections the poisoned arrows they have been preparing for the Government.

"The Paris Municipal Council has a Nationalist President and a Nationalist majority. They invite the Czar to Paris in order to try to get some glory from the visit to France, which they had believed he would not pay. If he comes to Paris they will declare that he espouses their cause."

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—The French Government, according to dispatches from Paris, will ask a credit of 2,000,000f. for entertaining the Czar.

Although the Danzig festivities are not yet over, public interest now centres largely in the Czar's visit to France, and there is much speculation as to whether he will go to Paris. Judging from dispatches received from the French Capital, it looks as if official circles in France have given up the hope that the Czar will go there, and are now devoting themselves principally to securing the safety of the imperial guest.

THE CZAR'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

DANTSIC, Sept. 12.—It is understood that the Czar and Kaiser will visit the docks here to-morrow, but will not enter the town. There is some disappointment that no speeches have yet been made, but it is believed that there will be speechmaking before the Emperors separate.

Rumors are current that Emperor William has broached the question of Anarchy to the Czar, but nothing definite is known.

At the close of the manœuvres to-day the Czar requested Emperor William to convey to the German fleet an expression of his high satisfaction at the operations.

TURKISH DESIGNS IN ARABIA.

Extension of His Rule There a Favorite Scheme of the Sultan.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says that, in spite of the trouble arising from the recent collision between the British and Turks at Aden, the Porte will not suspend its operations looking toward expansion in Arabia.

It is a favorite scheme of the Sultan to extend Turkish rule there, and this scheme has been promoted with great secrecy for years. The plan consists chiefly in doubling the area of the territory known as the Vilayet of Yemen.

There are further designs to counterbalance the British position at Aden.

TO USE THE MARCONI SYSTEM.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Cunard liners Campania, Etruria, and Umbria are to be fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy apparatus.

BOX OF SILVER LOST.

Nine Cases Leave Philadelphia, Only Eight Reach Wilmington.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 12.—Detectives of the United States Express Company are looking for a box containing more than $500 in silver, which has mysteriously disappeared.

The box of silver, with eight others, was shipped from New York over the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and nine boxes were receipted for in Philadelphia and a similar receipt given in Wilmington, but when the boxes were counted here, there were only eight.

EXPLOSION IN POWDER MILLS KILLED FIVE

Three Houses at the Oakland (N. J.) Works Were Blown Up.

Many Were Injured Badly, and the Families in the Village Were Panic-stricken—Boiler First Exploded.

OAKLAND, N. J., Sept. 12.—Three explosions occurred at the works of the American E. C. and Schultze Powder Company at this place at 1:30 this afternoon. Five persons were killed, two probably fatally injured, and many others badly hurt.

The first explosion was the blowing up of a boiler, which caused the two others. Smokeless powder is manufactured at the works, which are in charge of Capt. Money, the well-known pigeon shot. The cause of the boiler explosion is not known.

The dead are:

WILLIAM TITUS, forty years old, engineer in charge of the boiler.

ARTHUR CURRY, twenty-two years old, driver. Home, Newburg.

JOHN DUPONT, twenty-five years old, employed at Isaac's Hotel.

RICHARD VAN BLARCAN, twenty years old, mason.

HARRISON WEYBLE, twenty-five years old, driver.

Those fatally injured are:

BARTHOLOMEW BURNS, twenty-two years old, back broken.

ANDREW LASSENGER, twenty-one years old, back broken.

The less seriously injured were William Weatherworks, thirty-five years old, mixer; Abram McMonnies, forty years of age; Frederick Titus, thirty-five years old, brother of the engineer killed; Frederick Titus, Jr., son of the engineer killed; William Titus, son of the engineer killed; John Farrell, thirty-five years of age, roofer.

The dinner hour at the works is from 1 to 2 o'clock. The men killed and injured were eating dinner at the time. Dupont, one of the killed, had brought dinners to the works from the hotel. Among those he served was Engineer Titus. The engineer's brother and sons worked under him. Titus, Dupont, and the engineer's relatives were near the engine house, while Curry and Weyble were seated together not far away. The others were near the mixing house and the storage room. These and the engine house are all brick buildings.

The works had been shut down about a half hour, when the boiler exploded. It blew out the sides of the building and killed and injured those near it. Within five seconds after the boiler exploded and while the sound was still ringing in the ear, there was a louder and sharper detonation, followed in less than a second by another. These were caused by the magazine and mixing houses going up. Which went up first is uncertain.

There was an instant panic at the village, but at the works there was perfect order. All who had time to do so threw themselves flat on their faces to avoid flying debris and to escape being knocked down by further explosions that were feared. When these did not come, the employes coolly took their places to fight fire or to keep back the crowds. The fire fighters ran from building to building, putting out the flaming brands hurled out by the powder explosions. In doing this they took their lives in their hands, for a stray spark might have meant another explosion.

When this danger had been averted the dead and injured were cared for. The two men with broken backs were almost beyond hope. Those less seriously injured were scalded and burned. The Titus family were all scalded. Some others suffered from cuts and lacerations caused by being hit by flying bricks. Doctors were sent for from the village and near-by places.

Outside the grounds men, women, and children formed an excited mob. Those who found their relatives doing guard about the works were happy. Those whose relatives had been killed or were killed fighting the fire or caring for the injured rushed about, screaming and hysterical. It was a long time before news of a definite character come out of the works. Meanwhile bits of information which filtered out said that seven men were dead and as many more fatally hurt. It was not until the less hurt, bandaged and attended by friends, began to emerge that the true facts became known.

Mrs. Titus was informed early that her husband was dead and that some of her sons were hurt. She and her other five children formed a sad group as they waited to claim the three injured members and the body of the father.

The two men with broken backs were sent to the Paterson Hospital, while the others were taken to their homes. County Physician McBride of Paterson came here late in the afternoon and allowed the removal of the dead. He will order probably an inquest.

Dupont leaves a wife. Engineer Titus leaves a wife and eight children.

IN THE SHOPS.

Just one word more about hats, and a little one. There never were prettier velvet ready-made hats than this year. They come in black, blues, and browns, made in all shapes and styles, and cost usually about $3 and a fraction up. One handsome brown velvet hat, with many soft folds of the velvet and a shirred crown, costs $6. That seems a good bit of money for a plain hat, but think what a hat like that would cost made to order! Then there is the advantage of seeing the hat on and trying its becoming qualities, and the cost is nothing to that of a trimmed hat at a good place. This one will stand a flower or two, and it is trimmed, and a pretty and reasonable hat is obtained at short notice. Less elaborate hats more simply made will cost $3.75, $4, and $5, according to the hat.

⁂

Embroidered white silks are among the stylish models being shown. The figures are rather wide apart, and show in some designs a black dot with a white rim of embroidery, small figures in black, outlined with white, or larger black figures combined with a little white.

⁂

Chiffon robes for evening wear are to be found showing elaborate designs in raised chiffon flowers, a border of these around the lower edge of the skirt, and lines of the flowers carried at intervals up to the waist line.

⁂

Very pretty striped silks in rather narrow stripes and pretty combinations of color are selling for $1 a yard.

⁂

Fleece-lined albatross in figured designs comes at 15 cents a yard. The old and familiar palm leaf, of course, appears in some of the designs.

⁂

A pretty little gown for a small girl, made of a lightweight woolen goods, small black polka dots on a blue ground, is effectively trimmed with black velvet. The waist of the gown below the yoke is in small box plaits set closely together. Around the yoke is a band of black velvet an inch or more in width and a frill of black velvet of the same width below it. Another row of the velvet marks the waist line, which is low, and the skirt, which is double, has both edges finished with bands of the velvet.

⁂

All-over flowered silks will be among the pretty things seen in the shops.

⁂

There are not only striped blouses in the plaid colors, but stocks and ties also in the deep-toned striped silks.

⁂

Handsome things among the last of the season's thin stocks have the stock proper of fine tucked lawn and the turnover one or more points of blocks or scrolls of color, held in place with lace stitches and the ends of the ties finished in the same way. The colors in the turnovers and tie ends come in pink and blue and heliotrope, and the lawn of the tie and stock is of the finest. The cost is $2.35. They will, of course, launder.

⁂

Among the new silk waists is one which is a little different from the others, and sufficiently attractive to be worth mentioning. It is of some soft silk in black, with large and small polka dots in white upon it. There is a plain stock finished with a line of red velvet at the top, and there is more red down the front, on the sleeves and at the shoulders. The opening at the front is finished with scallops with an extension of red, just a line of it, enough to allow a row of small gilt buttons to edge the scallops upon it. At intervals between the scallops is a little loop of black and white striped silk, each held in place by a tiny gilt buckle. The scallops on the shoulder fall forward from the shoulder seam and are finished like those at the front, and the sleeve at the outer seam has the same scallops carried more than half way to the elbow.

⁂

A red silk waist has stitched side plaits, which face to the centre, where they leave only sufficient space for a line of small black silk buttons. The waist is stitched with black and the tone is deepened by a narrow pointed silk braid which edges every plait.

⁂

The Fall waists, many of them, button in the back.

⁂

One rather odd little waist of white silk has the effect of small box plaits all over it in fancy colored ribbons, about a half inch in width. These are in a dull shade and cover the entire blouse, running up over the stock. Lines of black velvet cross the front of the waist in graduated lengths, running in and out under the plaits, but the effect would be quite as good without them.

⁂

Thin waists are still selling in the shops, and at prices reduced more than half. One lot of pretty little waists, which are selling for $1, are of ecru batiste. The waists are tucked the full length, the tucks hemstitched. There is a stock of the material with a white hemstitched turnover.

⁂

Pretty little lawn ties hemstitched across the ends and at the sides are selling for 17 cents each. They are the ties which are always pretty, convenient, and serviceable.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

One of the first dull gray days of Autumn, but town looked very cheerful, although as yet there are no regular entertainments, but only an interesting procession of people home from the resorts, and others, again, who are visiting New York for the Autumn. At Newport the wedding of Miss Gwendolen King, daughter of Mrs. David King, and E. Maitland Armstrong was the event of the day. The ceremony, which took place at Trinity Church, was performed by the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone. There are no dances for this evening at the resorts, and the last of the club functions has been given. At Lenox, the Saturday afternoon teas at the boat club have been revived, and there will be a dance at the Curtis House, and at Ardsley a small dance at the club to-morrow evening. To-morrow, also, there will be polo at Seabright.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, who had been visiting at Lenox on their way from Bar Harbor, were in town on Wednesday evening, and left yesterday for Biltmore, N. C., where they will remain during the Autumn season. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt have been making a short cruise in the Conqueror. The yacht was reported at Bar Harbor on Tuesday.

⁂

Mrs. Edwin Gould has returned from Saratoga, where she was during the floral fête, and from a short visit to her mother, Mrs. Shrady, at Saugerties, and is now at Irvington-on-the-Hudson. Frank Gould is at the same place.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard of 725 Fifth Avenue are visiting Mrs. Marcus Daly at Riverside, her country house, at Hamilton, Mon. Extensive repairs are being made to the Gerard family mansion, in Gramercy Park, and it is probable that the young couple will reside there on their return to New York.

⁂

Among this week's arrivals at Lenox are Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, R. W. G. Welling, Archibald Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. H. Townsend Martin, and Master Townsend. Mr. and Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn and Miss Schermerhorn have returned from Newport to Lenox.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane entertained a large house party this week at Lenox. Their guests included Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., and Lady Sibyl Cutting; George von L. Meyer, who sailed for Italy Wednesday on the Oceanic, and Col. Oswald Latrobe.

⁂

Among those who sailed Wednesday on the Oceanic, and whose names have not already been mentioned, were Mr. and Mrs. William Oothout, Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Whitehouse, W. W. Phipps, Daniel Bacon, and Miss Bacon.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Benedict are to reopen their town house, 6 West Fifty-second Street, on Monday. Mr. and Mrs. John G. Carlisle, who are now occupying their Washington Square house, returned from Bar Harbor on Monday, Sept. 2.

⁂

Among those booked to sail from Europe for this port on Saturday are Frederick W. Rhinelander and Frederick W. Rhinelander, Jr., and Mrs. Matthew B. Du Bois and her daughter, Miss Ethel Du Bois.

⁂

The wedding of Gen. Corbin and Miss Edith Patten is to take place, it is said, at the Patten home next month. Other interesting Washington weddings of the near future will be those of Mr. Mathews and Miss Florence Foraker, Mr. Wainwright and Miss Julia Foraker, and that of Miss Elise Du Barry to Lieut. Miller, United States Army.

⁂

Among the débutantés of the coming season will be Miss Helen Van Cortlandt Monson, Judge Monson's daughter; Miss Marion Bourne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Bourne, and Miss Marie L. Gibson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Routledge Gibson.

⁂

Miss Eleanor Lewis of Philadelphia, who spent some time at Newport on the Elsa, is now in the Adirondacks. Miss Susanne Butler is at Pride's Crossing, where she is visiting Miss Catherine Dix.

⁂

Miss Alice Rutherford, elder daughter of Mrs. George Crocker, who left Newport in August for San Francisco, has sailed for Hongkong on the Gaelic. Mrs. M. B. Buford, a relative of Mr. Crocker's, is with her. They are to travel through Japan, and will see much of China. Miss Rutherford is not expected back before the first of the coming year.

⁂

One of the most beautiful dinners of the Bar Harbor season was given there on Monday by Mr. Peter Marié in honor of Mrs. Sears of Boston. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Sears, Mrs. Frederick Joy, Miss Edwards, Miss Coles, his Excellency Mr. Grip, Mr. Gerard, and Mr. Bridgham. The decorations were yellow and the menu cards came from Paris and were described as being most artistic.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel and their party have taken a cruise on the Margerita. They are to go as far as Bar Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer have gone to their country seat, near Philadelphia.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Eddy will sail from Cherbourg on Sept. 18 for this country, where they will spend the Winter. They have recently returned from a trip in Switzerland and Northern Italy.

⁂

It is reported from Islip, L. I., that W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., and his bride, Lady Sibyl Cutting, are to start on Sunday next for Southern California, to winter there.

⁂

Among the well-known persons who sailed on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse on Wednesday last from Southampton and Cherbourg are the following: Gov. Frank Brown and family, Consul Antoine Borel and family, Col. J. B. Ehrhardt and family, Charles Pfizer and family, Herman Hagedorn and family, J. Kranz and family, Mrs. Gustav H. Schwab, Miss Schwab, Gustav H. Schwab, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gates, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Knowles, Dr. George A. Cuinby, Baroness von Andre, Lady Lister Kaye, the Misses Parsons, Miss Yznaga, Thomas Achelis, Otto Arens, O. L. Painter, Harry Rosenfeld, William R. Stewart, Horace G. Young, and Mrs. John Tod.

MONMOUTH COUNTY HUNT.

Capt. Beresford Leads in Stiff Chase After the Hounds at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 12.—The hunt of the Monmouth County hounds took place this afternoon, and, despite the rain which fell heavily shortly before the hour of the start and the threatening clouds at the time, there was a fair field of starters, including Capt. J. G. Beresford, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Robert L. Gerry, Arthur Spencer, Mason Janney, and G. L. Putnam of Hyde Park, Mass., the last named a new-comer among the Newport riders. The start was on Indian Avenue, near the Edwin Booth place, and the course was laid north along the shore of the East River, then westerly across Wapping Road, northerly again, and southerly across Braman's Lane to Slate Hill, where the finish was made. Capt. Beresford was first in at the finish, being well up with the hounds and the huntsmen, with Mr. Putnam a good second. Mrs. Ladenburg rode stately, and the horse toward the end of the run caught one of its hind legs on a wall and received a severe cut, which caused the animal to lag behind to the finish. Mrs. Ladenburg was consequently not up to her usual position at the "kill." Mr. Janney's horse refused the first wall, but afterward struck the pace and finished well up with the others. Messrs. Gerry and Spencer rode straight, finishing well up. The run was one of the stiffest of the season. There was a smaller number than usual in carriages at the meet, these including Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, Peter D. Martin, Miss Lilly R. Oelrichs, Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, James T. Woodward, and the Misses Stone.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 12.—Miss Leary gave her usual Thursday afternoon reception at the Paul cottage. It was largely attended in spite of the unpleasant weather.

Mrs. Ross R. Winans gave a luncheon, and dinners were given to-night by Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie.

A year ago to-day Miss Harriet Ives Gammell was married to Mr. T. Shaw Safe at Emmanuel Church, in this city. After nearly a year's stay in England, Mr. and Mrs. Safe recently returned to Newport, and to-day celebrated their first wedding anniversary by repeating a feature of their wedding day, the sending of 200 poor children in special cars to Island Park for a day's outing.

Among the recent arrivals at the Robinson and the Margaret are Mrs. John Borland and Miss Borland of New Hamburg, N. Y.; Miss Una Soley, Miss Landon Rives, and Barclay Rives of New York; Miss Kean of Boston, and Mrs. H. B. Hare and Mr. Hare of Philadelphia.

The Rev. and Mrs. George Grenville Merrill of Tuxedo are guests of Mrs. Edward King.

Ex-Commodore and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan will close their villa here to-morrow or Saturday, going to New York on the steamer Park City.

Mrs. William G. Weld closed her cottage, on Bellevue Avenue, to-day, and returned to Boston.

ARMSTRONG-KING WEDDING.

Gwendolen, Daughter of Mrs. David King, Married at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 12.—The marriage of Miss Gwendolen King, daughter of Mrs. David King, to Edward Maitland Armstrong in Trinity Church and the reception which followed at Kingscote, the residence of the bride's mother, on Bellevue Avenue, were the principal social events of the day in Newport. It was the first church wedding of the season and it was attended by representatives of the leading families here, the ancient edifice being practically filled. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, rector of the church.

The floral decorations were pleasing and artistic. Green and white were the prevailing colors.

The bride, who was given away by her mother, wore a plain satin gown, trimmed with white lace, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids. The veil was of lace and was the one worn by her mother on her wedding day.

Mrs. King wore a blue-gray gown of silk, trimmed with ecru lace and chioux of black tulle, and a hat of the same color, trimmed with black velvet.

The bridesmaids were Miss Landon Rives and Miss Mabel Wyllis Pomeroy, cousins of the bride; Miss Una Howland Soley, Miss Julia Stuyvesant Rodgers, Miss Marion Howard Armstrong, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Romola Dahlgren. They wore white mousseline de soie, with white lace yokes, the gowns being made with plain skirts, and carried bouquets of pink roses, tied with bows of pink ribbon.

The best man was John Hill Prentice of New York and the ushers were Arthur Osgood Choate, Richard Lewis Merros, William Massena Benjamin, James M. A. Darrach, Rogers Hammond Bacon, Philip Gordon Birckhead, Philip King, and Noel Armstrong, brother of the bridegroom, all of New York. They had boutonniers of white roses.

The gift of Mrs. King to the bride was a diamond crescent, and her aunt, Mrs. Edward King, gave her a diamond brooch, the diamonds being large and brilliant. The bride is a granddaughter of the late Francis R. Rives and of the late Dr. David King. The bridegroom, who is an architect, is a son of Maitland Armstrong of New York.

The family guests were Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Miss Natica Rives, Miss Mildred Rives, G. Barclay Rives, Miss Georgianna G. King, S. Wyllis Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. D. Maitland Armstrong, the Misses Armstrong, and Master Armstrong of New York; Mrs. John Borland, J. Borland, Miss Maud Borland, and Miss Ella Borland of New Hamburg, N. Y.; Mrs. Edward King, Miss Mary King, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, the Misses King, Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg, Miss and Master McCagg, Dr. and Mrs. William C. Rives, Mrs. Leroy King, Messrs. Frederic and Leroy King, Miss Drake, B. Del Drake, Miss Kean of Boston, Mrs. Prentice, Mrs. E. N. Howard, Miss Meta Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Neilson Howard, the Rev. and Mrs. George Grenville Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Amos T. French, Miss French, Master French, and Stuyvesant Leroy.

Among the other guests at the church were Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Miss Lilly Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Bishop W. N. McVickar, Col. John Hare Powel, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hude Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Col. E. M. Neill, Miss Neill, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. Frank W. Andrews, Frank W. Andrews, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. F. P. Garretson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Van Alen, Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, and Atherton Blight.

TUCKAHOE'S DOUBLE WEDDING.

New York and Long Island Men Marry Two Sisters.

TUCKAHOE, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Church of the Immaculate Conception here was the scene of a double wedding yesterday afternoon. It was the first event of the kind ever celebrated within its walls.

The brides were Miss Mary Elizabeth Kane, who was married to William J. Massey of New York, and her sister, Miss Jane Cecilia Kane, who was wedded to William E. Murty. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father J. B. Salter of this village.

The brides are the daughters of the late Alderman John Kane of Yonkers. Mr. Massey is a postal clerk in Long Island City, and Mr. Murty is station agent of the New York and Harlem Road at West Mount Vernon. Miss Emma Frances Kane, the little sister of the brides, was flower girl and was dressed in white and carried a bouquet of white roses. After the ceremony there was a reception and wedding breakfast, after which the two couples left on the same train for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

DON'T WANT AMERICAN PLAYS.

Londoners' Demonstrations Thought to Indicate a Protest Against Foreign Management.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The disposition to spoil American theatrical productions by organized "booing" is made more evident by the clamor in the gallery at the production of "The Whirl of the Town" at the Century Theatre last night. The reception accorded to William Gillette in his production of "Sherlock Holmes" on Monday at the Lyceum Theatre was at first considered to be a detached incident. The uproar with which "The Whirl of the Town" was greeted is, however, taken, with the outcries at Nat Goodwin's best situations in "When We Were Twenty-one" and the applause with which an English girl, Evie Greene, is greeted in Edna May's production, as indicating a persistent desire to make things disagreeable for American managers and players. The newspapers treat the subject conspicuously as a protest against American control of London theatres and the production in English-owned theatres of American plays. As one critic says, "The 'gods' were having their revenge upon American management."

Editorially The Evening News says:

"In our opinion this demonstration was not, as has been suggested, due merely to the sentiment of theatrical protectionism. The way in which one London theatre after another passes into the hands of Americans is indeed distasteful to our national pride. But, after all, want of enterprise on the part of Englishmen must be the main cause of it. We have ourselves to thank."

The paper thinks that the hooting last night was a protest against a surfeit of musical farces.

The Echo, however, regards what it calls "the dignified protest at the Century" as being not so much against the play as against the "American invasion," adding: "It is not for the best interests of the stage that London should be inundated with American managers, playwrights, and players." The Echo protests against the "corner" in theatres.

C. E. Hamilton, Mr. Gillette's business manager, states that he and Mr. Gillette have received a number of letters from people who were in the audience on Monday expressing regret at the way in which the critics treated the performance because four or five men in the gallery "booed."

ANARCHISTS CUT OUT OF PLAY.

"The New Yorkers" Had to be Rewritten Because of Three of Its Characters.

Rehearsals of "The New Yorkers," a musical comedy, which is booked for its first production at the Herald Square Theatre on Oct. 2, were discontinued yesterday until Glen McDonough and George V. Hobart, the librettists, could rewrite the book.

James Lederer, speaking for Lederer & Leavitt, the producers of the comedy, said that three of the characters in the plot were Anarchists. As the managers believed that public opinion at present was so bitter against Anarchists that theatregoers would not tolerate them even as comic opera characters, it was decided to rewrite the play, omitting all reference to anarchy.

The new first act has been delivered to Mr. Lederer, and the second act will be revised by Monday.

Anarchists also affected another theatrical manager. Jules Murry has two shows in Buffalo this week. His advance agents sent him statements of the box office receipts in cipher, usually adding a line about President McKinley's health and an innocent reference to business. Two Secret Service agents called on Mr. Murry yesterday and demanded an explanation of the cipher telegrams. The agents left his office satisfied.

"THE MESSENGER BOY."

New Musical Comedy Well Received at New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 12.—James T. Powers and his company produced "The Messenger Boy," Klaw & Erlanger's new musical comedy, at the Hyperion to-night. The performance gave great satisfaction.

Mr. Powers, who was the principal character, made a hit, his songs receiving enthusiastic encores. May Robson as Mrs. Bang, the "washlady," also created an excellent impression. Harry Kelly, Paul Nicholson, George De Long, John B. Clark, Georgia Caine, Flora Zabelle, and Rachel Booth were quite successful in minor parts.

The comedy hinges on the adventures of a London messenger boy, who, attempting to get to Cairo on an errand, is hindered at every step by the enemies of his employer. The principal songs are "The Messenger Boy," by Mr. Powers; "Off to Cairo," by Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Nicholson, and Mr. Kelly; "Has Anybody Seen My Cat?" by Mr. Powers, and "Maizie," by Miss Zabelle. The scenery and costumes are extremely elaborate.

"Are You a Mason?" in London.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The farce "Are You a Mason?" now running at the Garrick Theatre, New York City, was produced at the Shaftesbury Theatre last night by an almost purely British company under the management of Charles Frohman and George Edwardes. In contrast with the treatment meted out recently to wholly American productions, it was well received.

Last Manhattan Beach Fireworks.

With to-morrow night's representation of war and the fireworks in the amphitheatre at Manhattan Beach the season will be brought to a close. The season was successful, and as a fitting termination a brilliant pyrotechnic exhibition has been prepared for the closing. It will also be known as Lipton Night, as a fire tribute to Sir Thomas.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The three hundred and fiftieth performance of "Florodora" will be celebrated to-night at the Casino Theatre.

Alexander Lambert will give his first concert

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
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Central National Bank
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FINANCIAL.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 4½% Sinking Fund Bonds.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a drawing held this 30th day of August, 1901, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, the following twenty (20) First Mortgage 4½% Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, viz.: numbers

322	324	788	1136	1738	2106	2453
344	349	970	1250	1858	2228	2649
470	476	1114	1673	1967	2374	

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of October, 1901, at 105 per centum on the par value, in accordance with article six of the Trust Mortgage. Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.
E. FRANCIS HYDE, Second Vice President.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.
I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 30th day of August, 1901.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-mentioned bonds, with coupons attached thereto, will be paid and redeemed at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, on the 1st day of October, 1901, at 105 per centum on the par value thereof and interest to said date.
Dated New York, August 30th, 1901.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
E. FRANCIS HYDE, Second Vice President.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.

The Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 1, 1901.
BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company to the amount of $15,000 will be purchased October 1st, 1901, at the agency of the Company, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, under the following provision of the mortgage:
"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Railroad Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."
Proposals to sell bonds to the Sinking Fund must be in the hands of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company before three o'clock P. M. of Monday, September 30th, 1901.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS dated September 3d, 1889.
The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of fifty-eight thousand and eighty-nine 75-100 dollars, ($58,089.75.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on 24th day of September, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:
Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.
Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.
Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.
Dated New York, August 6, 1901.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

Proposals for
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EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in The City of New York, until
Monday, the 16th day of Sept., 1901,
at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:
$3,000,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD.
Principal payable November 1, 1949.
A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in The City of New York) required.
For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.
BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
AUGUST 31, 1901.

To the Owners and Holders of the
First Mortgage Preference Bonds
OF THE
Georgia & Alabama Railway:
You will take notice that the Georgia and Alabama Railway in the exercise of the right of redemption secured to it by the terms of the bonds and the deed of trust securing the same, will, on the first day of October, 1901, redeem and pay off at 105 and interest, all of its First Mortgage Preference Bonds dated October 1st, 1895, and secured by deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Railway to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of the same date, and all owners and holders of said Preference bonds are hereby notified to present the bonds respectively held or owned by them at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in the City of Baltimore, Md., to be then and there redeemed and paid off by said Railway. Holders of First Mortgage Preference bonds may at any time prior to October 1st, 1901, surrender the same, together with all unmatured coupons thereon, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., and receive in exchange therefor First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds in like amount bearing coupons corresponding to those on the bonds so surrendered, differences in interest, owing to dates of maturity of coupons, being adjusted.
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of this Company will close at 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, September 14th, 1901, and remain closed until Tuesday, Oct. 1st, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. WILLIAM H. GRAFFLIN, Treasurer.

Dividends.

George A. Fuller Company.
New York, September 11th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of the George A. Fuller Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the preferred stock of the Company, payable on October 1st, 1901, to Stockholders of Record at the close of business September 21st, 1901.
The transfer books of the Preferred Stock of the Company will be closed at the close of business September 21st, 1901, and reopen October 2d, 1901.
Checks will be mailed.
BRYOM M. FELLOWS, Treasurer.

P. Lorillard Company.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Sept. 21st, 1901, at 12 o'clock M., and reopened on Wednesday, Oct. 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Oct. 1st, 1901.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, Sept. 11, 1901.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 11, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (one dollar per share.) payable October 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

New York Office, 27 William St.,
September 13th, 1901.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the registered bonds of the COMPANIA METALURGICA MEXICANA will be closed on September 21st, at noon, and reopened October 2d. Interest checks will be mailed. Interest on all outstanding bonds called for payment on October 1st will cease on that date.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

United Traction and Electric Company.
Jersey City, N. J., September 12, 1901.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and will be reopened October 2, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

The Manufacturers' Trust Company,
198 MONTAGUE STREET,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
The Board of Directors at its regular meeting, held September 4, 1901, declared dividend No. 21 of TWO PER CENT., (2%.) payable September 30, 1901. Transfer books to close September 23, 1901, at 3 P. M., and open October 1, 1901, at 10 A. M. FRANK L. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

The Potosi & Rio Verde Railway Co.,
September 19th, 1901.
Coupon No. 6 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due October 1st, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Treasurer.

Dividends.

Southern Railway Company,
New York, September 11, 1901.
A dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%.) out of income for the year ended June 30, 1901, has been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable October 16, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 25, 1901.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Wednesday, September 25, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, October 9, 1901.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.

23 Wall Street, New York, September 11, 1901.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, September 25, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, October 9, 1901.
On October 16, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as sam appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & COMPANY,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

United States Steel Corporation,
No. 71 Broadway,
New York, July 2d, 1901.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the Common Capital Stock of the United States Steel Corporation was declared payable on Saturday, the 14th day of Sept., 1901, at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, New York City.
The Common Stock Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 20th day of August, 1901, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 16th day of September, 1901.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
30 Broad St., New York, September 12th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that from the net earnings of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1901, there has been declared a regular dividend of THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE on the Preferred Stock, and THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Common Stock of this Company to Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock on the 7th day of October next, payable October 29th, at the office of the Company in the City of New York.
ROSWELL MILLER, Chairman of the Board.

Homestake Mining Company,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, September 12th, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 321.
The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared for August, payable at the Transfer Agency in New York, on the 25th inst. Also EXTRA DIVIDEND (No. 322) of Twenty-five (25) Cents, payable at the same time and place.
Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.
The Board of Directors of this company has declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the common stock of this Company, for the quarter ending September 30th, 1901, payable on October 15th, 1901, to common stockholders of record at the close of business September 24th, 1901.
The common stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. September 24th, and will reopen at 10 A. M. October 16th.
JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES, Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing Oct. 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Sept. 16, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Sept. 16, 1901," and addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

Lost and Found.

Lost or Stolen—Bank book No. 112,165 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 12	407,313
To date this year	207,690,332
Corresponding date last year	77,577,175

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 12	$1,393,300
To date this year	$737,894,000
Corresponding date last year	$340,865,860

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@6, per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	1¼	Manhattan	½
Am. Tobacco	2⅜	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1½
Canada South	2⅜	Mexican National	¾
Chi. & Alton pf	1	Northern Pacific	4½
Chi., Ind. & L	1½	Pac. Coast 2d pf	1½
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	5	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	2¼	Peoria & East.	¾
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Evans. & T. H.	1½	St. L. S. W.	⅝
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	3	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Gt. North. pf.	1¼	Texas Pac. land tr.	3¾
Long Island	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
		W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2	General Electric	4¼
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	½	Int. Pump	⅛
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Iowa Cent. pf.	1
Am. Locomotive	½	Kan. City So. pf.	1½
Am. Smelting	1⅝	Mo., K. & T.	½
Am. Smelting pf.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Am. Sugar	1½	Missouri Pacific	½
Anaconda Copper	½	People's Gas	½
B'klyn R. T.	½	Rep. Steel	1¾
Canadian Pacific	⅝	Rep. Steel pf.	2⅞
Cent. of N. J.	1½	Rubber Goods	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	2¾	Southern Railway pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Del., L. & W.	3⅜	Twin City R. T.	1½
Den. & S. W.	4	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Diamond Match	3	U. S. Rubber	½
Dist. of Am. pf.	½	Wis. Central pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

St. L. & San F. gen. 6s	3¼	St. P., M. & M., E. Minn. 5s	1
St. L. S. W. 2d	1½		

Bond Declined.

Chi., St. P. & Minn. 1st	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

For the greater part of the day yesterday the stock market was a hesitating and halting one, waiting upon the outcome of the meeting of the Directors of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, at 2 o'clock, when dividend action was taken. Inasmuch as St. Paul is in these times, because of its representative character and position, looked upon as more or less of a market pivot, even the professional operators were for the most part inclined in the early day to go slow in the way of extending their market commitments, the familiar argument being advanced: "As goes St. Paul, so goes the rest of the market." That is to say, were the St. Paul dividend to be increased, as many traders confidently predicted it would be, the whole market would be favorably influenced; while, per contra, should the Directors declare only the regular dividend, it was argued that, because of the hopeful popular expectations, this would be regarded as disappointing and the whole list would sag off accordingly.

While it happens more often than not that the general Street predictions fail to develop as per schedule, yesterday they were amply fulfilled. When, the St. Paul dividend meeting over, the announcement was made that only the regular dividend had been declared, there was at once a rush to sell stocks, long and short, which not only broke St. Paul 4 points, but carried the general list down with it. This heaviness continued practically until the close of the market, the final dealings showing weakness, though some very excellent support was forthcoming on the decline. In a measure this weakness was added to by the distinct heaviness of Amalgamated Copper, usually regarded as a Standard Oil stock, which was under pressure all day, closing with a net decline of 2 points on what looked to be inside selling. Other weak features were Sugar Trust stock, with a loss of 1½; American Smelting, which declined 1⅝; Rock Island, 1¼; Lackawanna, 3⅜; General Electric, 4¼; Erie second preferred, 1; Kansas City Southern preferred, 1½; Republic Iron and Steel, 1¾; Republic Iron and Steel preferred, 3⅝, and Twin City Rapid Transit, 1½.

On the other hand, those stocks that advanced were specialties, not a few of them as a result of pool manipulation. For instance, Ice Trust stock rose 1⅛ points, Texas Land Trusts 3¾, Chicago Terminal preferred 2⅛, Evansville and Terre Haute 1½, and Gas and Electric of Bergen 3. The only steady, substantial buying, in fact, seemed to be in the Vanderbilt issues, whose advances on the day previous had been a feature of the market. Yesterday Canada Southern advanced 2¾, while Nickel Plate and New York Central at the close of the day showed fractional net gains. Apropos of this, the latest report on the Street is that one general company is to be formed to take over all the Vanderbilt stocks and to issue its own stock in exchange.

Yet, despite this activity in the last hour of trading, the total dealings for the day were the smallest in some time, barely exceeding 400,000 shares. As on the previous day, these dealings were not well distributed, St. Paul, Atchison, Erie, Amalgamated Copper, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and United States Steel contributing more than one-half of the entire market transactions.

As might be expected under the circumstances, the action of the St. Paul Directors was much a subject of discussion. In conservative quarters the step taken is generally commended, and for various reasons. In the first place, this payment will represent 6 per cent. for the year—or 1 per cent. more than the stockholders received last year. In the second place, during the twelvemonth, there has been a 10 per cent. increase in the dividend-bearing capital of the company, necessitated by the extensions planned by the management. And, in the third place, the controlling interests in the property, merely continuing the conservative policy which has made the system the representative one that it is and altogether free from the stigma of stock jobbing, have refused to allow themselves to be influenced by professional market manipulators; but, instead, have gone ahead with an eye to the future, looking to conserve the best interests of the shareholders in the final count. It is an admitted fact that the earnings for the last fiscal year would amply have warranted the payment of an extra dividend at this time. But, though this be so, it is further admitted that, hopeful as the present outlook is, the fact must not be lost sight of that with a very serious shrinkage in the country's corn crop and a probable impairment of the West's purchasing power, though it be but slight, the present remarkable earnings of the company may not continue, but may decrease. Under the circumstances, therefore, it is understood that the management felt that it would be the part of prudence and of foresight to make provision for just such a contingency by husbanding resources—to prepare, in brief, for a lean year if it should come. Six months hence it will be known to what extent earnings and business will suffer from the corn crop shortage. If then, present conservatism be proved to have been needless, it will not be too late to reward stockholders for their patience. If, on the other hand, the policy adopted yesterday be proved to have been well taken, there will be no regrets. Better, so observing Wall Street declares, be too conservative than not conservative enough.

This principle, indeed, has had striking illustration this week in the case of Republic Iron and Steel, the Directors of which deliberately continued dividend payments on the preferred stock, notwithstanding a shrinkage of over $4,000,000 in gross earnings during the year—notwithstanding that fully one million of the dividends so paid were never earned. The shareholders of that company are now paying the penalty by a material shrinkage in the market value of their securities, the preferred stock yesterday dropping over 3 points, to 65½. And yet this stock actually pays a higher dividend rate than St. Paul.

So far as the general market is concerned there is little to say. Some of the larger interests, opposed to any wild speculation at this time, are cautioning against overtrading, pointing out that money market conditions are still unsettled—the call rate at one time yesterday jumping to 6 per cent.—and that the crop news is not of the best. Yet they are not advising sales of long stock, merely suggesting patience until such time as the situation becomes more clear.

Now that the Street has come to accept Mr. McKinley's recovery as assured, less attention is being paid to the Buffalo dispatches. In like manner, because of the many unconfirmed stories of a steel strike settlement, the Street refuses to "bite" at every settlement tale put out. Yesterday's weakness in the Steel stocks reflected selling by buyers disappointed at the delay in adjusting the matters in dispute.

The London market was dull, but somewhat higher on the more favorable outlook for peace in South Africa. Barely 10,000 shares were bought in this market.

A somewhat interesting feature of the market was the sale of 100 shares of Northern Pacific common stock at 122¹ the first in some days. Its transfer was without significance.

ST. PAUL DIVIDEND UNCHANGED.

Much to the discomfiture of the many professional operators who on the floor of the Stock Exchange had been laying odds of 2 to 1 that the dividend on St. Paul common stock would be increased the Directors of that company at their meeting yesterday made no change whatever, declaring the regular semi-annual dividends of 3 per cent. on the common stock and 3½ per cent. on the preferred stock. This was so distinct a disappointment to traders and the small fry generally, who had bought the common stock in the belief that there would be declared either an extra 1 per cent. dividend or a 3½ per cent. regular, that they immediately tumbled overboard their shares, breaking the quotation at one time to 160⅝—a decline of over 4 points from the high figure of the day. At that price good support was forthcoming, the close being relatively steady at 161, a net loss of 2¾ points on dealings in 57,000 shares.

In conservative quarters, the action of the Directors was commended, for it is pointed out that with the loss of the corn crop earnings are not unlikely to fall off, and therefore that it is a policy of prudence to husband resources at this time.

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Summarizing this conservative view, Mr. Rosenblatt of the international banking house of Zimmerman & Forshay yesterday sent the following cablegram to foreign customers of the house:

The action of St. Paul Directors shows that they have the utmost confidence in the market situation. They would have been fully warranted to raise the dividend to 7 per cent. in view of the excellent condition of the property. Notwithstanding this knowledge, they acted conservatively, and this shows that they did not fear any impression unfavorable to the market. The statement of the company is no doubt a good one, and the insiders appear to be ready to take all stock offered on a scale downward.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS' YEAR.

The report of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for the year ended June 30, as filed at Albany yesterday, shows gross earnings of $11,747,574, a gain of $479,532; operating expenses of $7,131,080, an increase of $82,587; net earnings of $4,616,494, an increase of $396,965; other income of $311,388, a decrease of $9,100, and a surplus of $297,220, as compared with $275,725 a year ago.

GOOD RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Another batch of excellent railway earnings was made public in Wall Street yesterday. They were all for the first week of September, and included the following increases in gross figures: Louisville and Nashville, $71,600; St. Louis and San Francisco, $25,280; Chicago Great Western, $7,386; Southern Railway, $32,050; Chesapeake and Ohio, $13,360, and Toledo, St. Louis and Western, $14,000.

SEAT IN THE EXCHANGE BRINGS $65,000.

The price agreed upon for the Stock Exchange seat of Edward Bell of Bell & Co. is said to be $65,000. The seat is to be transferred to Ira A. Kip. The last seat sold brought $60,000.

GOLD AND CURRENCY.

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $132,000 for gold deposited at San Francisco and $16,000 for gold at Seattle, and $200,000 in currency to be transferred to Manila. The sum of $200,000 in currency was transferred to Chicago for crop-moving purposes.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £404,000, circulation decreased £362,000, bullion increased £42,484, other securities increased £837,000, other deposits decreased £1,064,000, public deposits increased £2,073,000, notes reserve increased £320,000, Government securities increased £209,000.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability is 52.73 per cent. Last week it was 55.30 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

According to London cables, the output of gold from the Transvaal for August was 28,225 ounces.

Standard National Bank of Pittsburg organized, with $2,000,000 capital.

New Orleans dispatches stating that the New Orleans City Railroad, controlling thirteen lines, will be leased to a New York and Philadelphia syndicate, which will control 186 miles of surface railroad in the vicinity of New Orleans.

Negotiations under way for the purchase of the New River coal fields in Virginia said to be for the syndicate which recently bought the Flat Top field.

Meeting of the stockholders of the Michigan Central Railroad called for Dec. 10 to vote on surrendering the present charter and reincorporating under the Michigan law of 1897.

Net gain of 1,246 subscribers by the Erie telephone system in August, making a net gain of 11,448 subscribers since Jan. 1.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@6 per cent., closing at 5 per cent.

Time money, 5@5½ per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsement, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $250,063,026; balances, $15,644,795; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,030,644.

Money on call in London, 1½@1¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2¼@2⅜ per cent. for short bills and 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and a fraction lower for demand. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82¾@$4.83; demand, $4.85@$4.85¼; cables, $4.85¾@$4.86; commercial bills, $4.81¾@$4.83.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅝ less 1-16 and 5.19⅜@5.19⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 11-16 and 95; guilders, 39 13-16 and 40@40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—15@10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The financial article in The Times to-day says the demand for money caused by the Stock Exchange pay day was easily met by the market, and, though 1¾ per cent. was occasionally paid for loans overnight, rates relapsed to Wednesday's level before the end of yesterday. The discount market was quiet, with an easy tendency, the abundance of short money and the scarcity of bills making it difficult to maintain rates.

The Bank of England raised the selling price of United States gold coin 3d. the ounce. French and German exchanges moved slightly in favor of London. The Dutch rate declined.

The Stock Exchange settlement was satisfactorily concluded, but not much else was done. In the afternoon rumors of the surrender of the Boer leaders, though generally discredited, caused excitement. Paris sent heavy orders for South African shares, which advanced. American rails showed a hesitating and irregular tendency, the attention of operators being divided between the condition of President McKinley and the state of the New York money market. Once in the afternoon the tone strengthened through rather large buying of Southern Pacific and Union Pacific issues for arbitrage account.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Money was in improved demand to-day, partly in connection with the settlement, and supplies were abundant. Discounts were easier. There was less apprehension of early shipments of gold to New York, in view of Secretary Gage's action in offering to buy $20,000,000 of outstanding Government bonds.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were steady and business was inactive. Consols were firm and had a better tone. As the traffic returns show some improvement of trade there was an inquiry for home rails, which afterward reacted.

Americans opened dull, in sympathy with New York, especially Denver, but later they hardened. St. Paul was steady, operators awaiting the expected dividend announcement. Transactions were limited.

A rumor on the Stock Exchange to-day that Gen. Botha had resigned the post of Commander in Chief of the Boer forces caused a rise in Kafirs.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93 15-16; consols for account, 94; Anaconda, 9⅜; Atchison, 78⅝; Atchison preferred, 99¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 104½; Canadian Pacific, 114½ ex div.; Chesapeake and Ohio, 46⅜; Chicago Great Western, 24⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 169; Denver and Rio Grande, 47¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 96¼; Erie, 38⅝; Erie first preferred, 72½; Erie second preferred, 58⅜; Illinois Central, 149; Louisville and Nashville, 106¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 29⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 55½; New York Central, 157; Norfolk and Western, 56; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91½; Northern Pacific preferred, 100; Ontario and Western, 35¼; Pennsylvania, 74½; Reading, 21⅜; Reading first preferred, 39; Reading second preferred, 27½; Southern Railway, 33⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 90; Southern Pacific, 58⅞; Union Pacific, 101½; Union Pacific preferred, 90½; United States Steel, 46¼; United States Steel preferred, 97; Wabash, 22½; Wabash preferred, 41; Spanish fours, 70⅝; Rand mines, 4⅜.

Bar silver steady at 27d per ounce.

Money, 1½@1¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¼@2⅜ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted at Buenos Ayres to-day at 131.30; Madrid, 40.60; Lisbon, 38.50; Rome, 3.83.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened with a general improvement. There were some re-purchases on the good news received concerning the health of President McKinley.

Later prices became firm. Banks were weaker. Rentes were firm. Spanish rails and Spanish 4s were affected adversely by the continued rise in exchange. Russians were favored. Rio Tintos were firm. Kaffirs opened calm; later they become more animated, and closed firm. After the close of the Bourse Kafirs again advanced. Toward the close of the market there were some realizations, principally in industrials, Thomson-Houston, and Metropolitans. The closing was dull.

Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 85 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 21½ centimes for checks. Spanish 4s closed 71.15.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 39,800,000 francs, treasury accounts current decreased 2,900,000 francs, gold in hand decreased 13,325,000 francs, bills discounted increased 19,200,000 francs, silver in hand decreased 6,075,000 francs.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—Owing to the more satisfactory news regarding the condition of President McKinley and the absence of discouraging reports, prices were firmer on

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities experienced extremely dull trading yesterday. Few outside orders for industrial and miscellaneous shares were executed, and there was practically no news in regard to any of the usually active issues. Fluctuations as well as net changes were for the most part fractional. Bank and transportation stocks were neglected and copper shares were listless.

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CONTINENTAL TOBACCO 4s were stronger in the morning hours, when they advanced to 68¾, but toward the close of the market a decline carried the bonds back to 67⅝. The last bid was 67⅞, the closing bid of the previous day. About $275,000 of the bonds changed hands.

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KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS 4s scored a net fractional decline on a comparatively small volume of transactions, and closed at 85.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE issues developed slight strength and closed fractionally higher, with but little trading.

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WHITE KNOB COPPER advanced a fraction to 17, its closing bid.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 12. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 11. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58	56	58
American Can	24	24¼	24	24½
American Can pf	74	74½	74	74½
American Chicle	85	89	85	89
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	5	6	5	6
Am. Hide & Leather pf	34	37	34	37
American Malt 6s	93	94	93	94
*American Thread pf	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Auto-Truck	4½	5	4¾	5
Aberdeen Copper	29	32	29	31
*British Columbia Copper	13	14	13½	14½
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Camden Land	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	7	6¾	7
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	33	36	33⅞	36
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2¾	3	2¾	3
Compressed Air	14½	16¼	14½	16¼
Con. Refrigerating	5½	6¾	5½	6¾
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf		26½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i	67½	67⅝	67½	67⅝
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i	13½	14½	13¼	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i	39½	41	39½	41
Detroit Southern 4s	83½	85	83½	85
Dominion Securities	77¼	78	77¼	78
Electric Boat		20		20
Electric Boat pf	49½	52	49½	52
Elec. Lead Reduction	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Electric Vehicle	5½	6	5½	6
Electric Vehicle pf	8½	11	8	11
*Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage		1¼	1	1⅜
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	9	10	9	10
Havana Commercial pf	43	46	43	46
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	75	76	75½	76
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	85	86	85¼	86
Lorillard pf	116	121	117	120
Markeen Copper	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid on	7⅝	8¼	7	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	26	28	26	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	84	87	83½	85
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	¾		¼	¾
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Transp., $20 paid	11	11¼	11	11½
Otis Elevator	32	33	32¼	33½
Otis Elevator pf	96	98	96	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	35	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	73	70	73
Retsof	48		48	
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf	101	103	101	103
Safety Car, Heat & Light, ex stock dividend	140	150	149	150
St. Louis Transit	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101½	101¼	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	33¾	33¾	33	33¾
Seaboard Air Line	27½	28	27½	28
Seaboard Air Line pf	50¾	51	50¼	50¾
Singer Manufacturing	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81¼	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	28	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	43	43¾	20,250	
Standard Oil of N. J	760	765	760	765
Storage Power	4	7	4	7
Tennessee Copper	17¾	18¾	18	19
Tidewater Coal	¾	8	⅝	7½
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
Union Typewriter	90	98	68	68
Union Typewriter 1st pf	124	126	124	126
Union Typewriter 2d pf	119	121	119	121
Union Pac. of St. L. 4s	89¾	90	89½	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf	82¼	82¾	82	82½
U. S. Cotton Duck	29	31	29	31
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	89	91	89¼	90
U. S. Reduction & Ref	38	39	38	39
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	60	62	60	62
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds		97		97
Universal Tobacco, w. i	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i		58		58
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	43	46	43	46
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	17	17¾	16¾	17¾
Worthington Pump pf	113½	115	113	115

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	242	244	242	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108½	109½	108½	109½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	112½	114½	112½	114½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Avenue R. R	196	200	196	200
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82	81½	82¼
North Jersey St. R. R	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	120	120
Sixth Avenue R. R	175	175		175
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	22		22	
American Light & Tr. pf	92	95	92	95
Bay State Gas	1	1 1-16	1	1 1-16
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock		4½	0	4½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	100	110	100	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	58	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	106	106¾
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	77	77½	74	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	108	108¾	108	108¼
N. Y. Gas & Coke	6	7	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	55½	56½	55½	56¾
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	98	95	99
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88½	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas 1st	19	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	20	17	20
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	113½	114	113½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	82	80	82
Union Ferry	39¼	41	39¼	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	97½	98	97	99

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Particulars of dividends declared by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, the Southern Railway Company, the Homestake Mining Company, the P. Lorillard Company, the United States Steel Corporation, the George A. Fuller Company, the United Gas Improvement Company, and the United Traction and Electric Company, and of payments on bonds of the Detroit and Erie Terminal Railway Company, and of the Companía Metalurgica Mexicana will be found in the advertising columns.

HAWAIIAN JUDGE VINDICATED.

Attorney General Knox Finds Charges Against Judge Humphreys Not Sustained.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Attorney General Knox has completed his investigation of the charges of the Bar Association of Hawaii against Abram S. Humphreys, first Judge of the first judicial circuit of Hawaii, and has prepared his findings. The

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Sept. 12, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
111	111½	47,055	Amalgamated Copper	113½	113¾	111	111¼	—2
29⅜	29¾	600	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	29⅞	— ¼
85¾	86½	100	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	86	86	86	86	— ½
31	32	200	American Cotton Oil	31	31	31	31	— ½
34		300	American Dist. Tel	35	35	34	34	
30⅞	31⅞	900	American Ice Co	31½	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+1⅛
25¼	25½	200	American Locomotive	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	25¼	— ½
25	26	100	Am. Malting Co. pf	26	26	26	26	
45½	45⅞	5,050	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	47⅜	47¾	45⅛	45½	—1⅝
99½	100	1,100	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	100½	100¾	99	99	— 1
129½	129¾	6,050	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	131¾	131¾	129½	129½	—1½
135½	136½	300	American Tobacco ctfs	136	136⅜	136	136⅜	+2⅝
44⅞	45	1,900	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45⅜	45⅞	45	45½	— ½
75½	75¾	20,733	At., T. & S. F.	75⅜	76½	75	75¼	— ¼
96	96⅜	1,282	At., T. & S. F. pf	96½	96⅞	96	96	— ¼
101	101¼	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	101¼	101⅝	101	101	
93	94	140	Baltimore & Ohio pf	93⅛	93½	93	93½	+ ⅛
67	67¼	6,820	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	65⅞	67½	65⅞	67¼	— ⅛
130		100	Bur., C. R. & North	133	133	133	133	
73	73¼	2,730	Canada Southern	71⅝	73⅝	71⅝	73	+2⅜
110½	110⅝	500	Canadian Pacific	111	111	110½	110½	— ⅝
162	165	400	Central R. R. of N. J.	164	164	162	162	—1½
		1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	45⅞	46⅛	45½	45⅝	
77½	78⅛	100	Chicago & Alton pf	78	78	78	78	+1
24	24⅛	4,500	Chicago Great West.	23⅝	24½	23⅝	24½	+ ⅛
84	85½	410	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	83½	85½	83½	83½	
43¼	43⅜	8,775	Chi., Ind. & Louis	42¾	44⅛	42½	43½	+1⅛
161	161¼	61,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	163¼	164½	160⅝	161	—2⅜
186	189	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	189	189	189	189	
140	140¼	540	Chi., R. I. & Pac	142¼	142¼	141	141	—1⅛
135	140	100	Chi., S. P., M. & O	140	140	140	140	+5
22¼	22⅜	2,030	Chicago Term. Trans.	22	23	22	22¼	+ ⅛
41½	42	1,600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	42	43¼	42	42⅜	+2⅝
96¾	97	1,150	C., C., C. & St. L	97¼	97¼	96½	97	+ ⅛
119	119⅛	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	119½	119½	119¼	119¼	+ ⅛
14	14½	1,200	Colorado Southern	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
55	55½	200	Col. Southern 1st pf	55	55	55	55	
25	25½	300	Col. Southern 2d pf	25½	25⅝	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
18	20	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
220¼	221½	2,100	Consolidated Gas	221	222	220¾	220¾	
221	225	200	Del., Lack. & West	220	222¼	220	221¼	—3⅝
45	45½	2,300	Denver & R. G.	46	46	45	45	
94	94½	900	Denver & R. G. pf	94	94¼	94	94	
		600	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	38¼	39	38¼	39	
143	147	100	Diamond Match	144½	144½	144½	144½	—3
	69	100	Denver & Southw	65	65	65	65	—4
11⅜	12	500	Dul., S. S. & At	12	12½	12	12	
19⅝	20	900	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
7⅜	8	150	Dist. of America	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
23¼	27	100	Dist. of America pf	27	27	27	27	— ½
42	42½	23,725	Erie	42¼	42⅝	42	42½	
70⅜	70½	1,300	Erie 1st pf	70¼	70¾	70¼	70¾	— ⅛
56	57	1,100	Erie 2d pf	57	57¼	56	56	—1
63⅜	64¾	2,926	Evans. & T. H.	64	66	64	64½	+1½
33	36	300	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	33	33	33	33	+3
260	260½	600	General Electric	264	264	259½	259½	—4¼
56	56¾	712	Glucose Sugar Ref	57	57	57	57	
183½	185	700	Great Northern pf	183¾	185	183¾	185	+1½
100		20	Homestake Mining	102½	102½	102½	102½	
144½	145	300	Illinois Central	145	145	144⅞	144⅞	— ⅜
24½	25	700	International Paper	25	25	24	24½	— ¼
81¼	82	1,100	Internat. Paper pf	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	
96½	96¾	300	Internat. Power Co	96½	96¾	96¼	96¾	— ¼
72	73	100	Iowa Central pf	72	72	72	72	—1
40½	41	400	International Pump	40½	40½	40	40	— ⅛
41	41¾	1,800	Kansas City South. pf	41⅜	41⅝	41	41	—1½
73	74	200	Long Island	75	75	74	74	+ ½
103⅜	103⅝	1,350	Louisville & Nashville	103⅜	103⅝	102⅜	103	
117½	117⅞	3,500	Manhattan Elevated	116⅞	118¼	116⅞	117½	+ ⅛
163⅜	166	800	Met. Street Railway	164	164	163⅜	163⅞	+ ⅛
36	39	110	Met. W. S. El., Chi	38	38	38	38	+1½
23⅝	25	3,720	Mexican Central	23⅝	25⅛	23⅝	25	
14½	14½	16,300	Mexican National ctfs	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
24	27	300	Minn., St. P. & S. M	25½	25½	25	25	+ ⅛
28½	29	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
55⅜	56	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	55⅜	56	55⅜	55⅜	— ⅛
101½	102	1,600	Missouri Pacific	103	103⅜	102	102	— ⅛
44	44	700	National Biscuit Co	44	44	43½	43½	— ⅜
41	42	300	National Salt Co	41	41	41	41	
153	153	100	New York Central	153	153	153	153	+ ⅛
42	42½	1,700	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	42	42½	41¾	41⅞	+ ⅛
82	82	1,600	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	82	82	80⅜	80⅜	— ⅛
214	216	100	N. Y., N. H. & H	214⅜	214⅜	214⅜	214⅜	+ ⅛
33⅞	34	2,200	N. Y. Ont. & West	34½	34½	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
54⅜	54½	1,100	Norfolk & Western	54⅜	54⅝	54⅛	54½	— ¼
96	98	600	North American	97	97	97	97	
		100	Northern Pacific	122¼	122½	122¼	122½	+1½
		100	Ontario Mining	11⅞	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
70½	72	200	Pacific Coast 2d pf	70	71	70	71	+1½
42	43	300	Pacific Mail	42	42¼	42	42¼	+ ⅛
143⅝	144	2,200	Pennsylvania R. R	144¼	144½	143⅝	144	+ ⅛
110⅜	110⅝	1,150	People's Gas, Chicago	110⅝	110⅝	110	110	+ ⅛
32½	33	900	Peoria & Eastern	32½	33	32½	33	
81⅞	81½	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	— ⅛
4	4	50	Quicksilver	4	4	4	4	
42¼	42¼	2,840	Reading	42¼	42¼	41⅞	41¾	— ⅛
76¼	76¾	600	Reading 1st pf	76¼	76¾	76	76	— ⅛
53¼	53⅝	1,200	Reading 2d pf	53¼	53⅝	53	53	
15	15¼	11,290	Rep. Iron & Steel	15	15	15	15¼	—1⅛
69	69¼	10,320	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	69	69¼	65¾	65⅜	—2⅞
27½	27½	100	Rubber Goods	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ½
117⅜	118	200	St. L. & Adirondack	117⅜	117⅞	117½	117½	— ⅛
68	68	50	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	68	68	68	68	
42	42	600	St. L. & San Fran	46¼	46¼	46	46	— ⅝
82	82	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	82	82	82	82	
60	60	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	60	60	60	60½	+ ⅛
29½	30¾	700	St. Louis Southw	29½	30¾	29	30⅜	+ ⅞
62½	63¾	2,000	St. Louis Southw. pf	62½	63¾	62½	63	+1
57½	57⅝	22,900	Southern Pacific	57½	58½	57¼	57⅝	+ ⅛
31⅞	32	4,200	Southern Railway	31⅞	32⅜	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
87	87¼	1,300	Southern Railway pf	87	87½	87	87	+ ⅛
	⅜	100	Standard R. & T	5	5	5	5	+ ½
64¼	64⅝	3,300	Tenn. Coal & Iron	64¼	64⅝	62¾	63	—1
42¾	43	1,500	Texas Pacific	42¾	43	42	42	— ½
38¾	38¾	1,000	Texas Pac. Land Tr	37½	38¾	37½	38¾	+⅜
102	102	100	Third Av. R. R.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	—1½
98⅛	98⅞	38,700	Union Pacific	98⅛	98⅞	97¾	97⅞	— ⅛
88	88	200	Union Pacific pf	88	88	88	88	— ½
44¼	44⅝	20,250	United States Steel	44¼	44⅝	43⅝	43⅞	— ⅛
94¼	94⅝	8,280	U. S. Steel pf	94¼	94⅝	93⅜	93⅞	— ⅛
13	13	1,200	United States Leather	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
81½	82	1,050	U. S. Leather pf	82¼	82½	81½	81½	— ⅛
18½	19¼	300	United States Rubber	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
55	55½	300	U. S. Rubber pf	55⅞	55⅞	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅛
60¼	62	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	60¼	61	60¼	61	+ ⅛
22¼	22¼	1,500	Wabash	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
39⅝	40¼	1,600	Wabash pf	39¾	40⅜	39⅜	39⅞	+ ⅛
92¼	92⅝	300	Western Union Tel	92¼	92⅝	92¼	92½	+ ⅛
18¼	18½	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	18¼	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
50	51	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	49⅝	50	49⅝	50	+ ⅝
21½	22	200	Wisconsin Central	22	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
42	43	100	Wisconsin Central pf	42½	42½	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
Sales		407,313						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	108	109	U. S. P. pf. 84	86	
2s, c., 1930	108½	109½	Iowa Cent... 38½	39½	
3s, r., 1918	108½	109½	Joliet & Chi. 175	...	
3s, c., 1918	108½	109½	Kan. & M. 33	35	
4s, r., 1907	112½	113½	Kan. C. So. 19½	20½	
4s, c., 1907	113½	114½	K. & D. M. 7	8	
4s, r., 1925	139½	141	K. & D. M. pf.	...	
4s, c., 1925	139½	141	King. & P. ...	30	35
5s, r., 1904	103½	109½	Lacl. Gas ... 85	95	10¼
5s, c., 1904	103½	109½	Lacl. G. pf. 100	102	
D. C. 3-65s	125	...	L. E. & W. 61	63	
			L. E. & W. pf.	...	
Adams Exp.	170	190	...	123	129
Alb. & Sus.	215	...	Lake Shore ...	251¼	280
Alle. & W.	...	120	Man. Beach ...	8	13
Am. Ag. Ch.	...	22½	Md. C. pf. ...	65	76
A. A. C. pf.	88	90	M. W. S. El. ...	24	...
Am. Bicycle.	3⅝	4	Chi., pf. ...	91	93
Am. Blc. pf.	...	90	Mich. Cent.	105	...
Am. Coal.	180	200	M. & St. L.	106	107
A. C. O. pf.	90	91	M. & St. L. pf.	...	...
Am. Exp.	190	198	...	115	118
A. I. Co. pf.	68½	69¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	72	75
Am. L. Co.	19⅝	20¼	Mob. & O.	83½	85
A. L. Co. pf.	49½	51	Mor. & Es.	195	197
Am. M. Co.	6½	7	N., C. & St. L.	...	...
Am. Loc. pf.	85	88	N. Y. C. & St. L.	75	100
Am. Snuff	47	48	Nat. Bis. pf.	101	102
A. Snuff pf.	87	90	Nat. Lead.	19⅝	20
Am. Tob. pf.	145	...	Nat. L. pf.	85	90
Am. W. Co.	16	16⅜	Nat. S. pf.	76	77
A. W. Co. pf.	77	79¼	N. Cent. C.	25	28
Ann Arbor.	52½	53	N. Y. A. B.	145	150
Ann Arb. pf.	51	56	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	112	115
B. A. L. pf.	107	...	N. & W. pf.	88	90
B. Un. Gas.	210	217	Nor. Pac. pf.	95½	97½
Bruns. City.	10	11	Pac. Coast.	64	69
B. R. & P.	88	91⅜	P. C. 1st pf.	92	97
B. R. & P. pf.	120	125	Pere Marq.	65	75
C. C. & C.	40	...	Pere M. pf.	75	81
Chi. & Alton.	38⅝	39	P., C. C. & St. L.	70⅜	73
C. & E. Ill.	127	130	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	100	102½
C. G. W. pf.	48⅜	50	P. Ft. W. & C.	190	...
C. G. W. d. 90	93	...	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	...	...
C., I. & L.	...	...	P. & W.	185	...
pf.	74	75	P. & W. pf.	194⅜	196
C. & N. W.	194⅜	196	P. S. Car.	40¼	40½
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	175	190	Pullman Co.	209	215
Chi. Un. Tr.	16	18⅝	Quicksil'r pf.	9½	10½
C. L. & W.	30	...	Rens. & Sar.	204	215
C. L. & W. pf.	...	...	R. W. & O.	137	...
Chi. & N. W.	170½	176	Rub. G. pf.	72	79
Cleve. & P.	190	...	St. J. & G. I.	12	13
C. F. & I.	98	99	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	...	...
C. F. & I. pf.	...	...	St. L. & Sp.	25½	27

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal on Washington Heights—West Eighty-fourth Street Lots Sold—The Day's Results at Auction.

The tract of about sixty-five lots, owned by the Yorkville Bank, lying between the Fort Washington Ridge Road, and the Boulevard Lafayette, just north of One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, is reported to have changed hands. Inquiry at the bank failed to elicit any further information regarding the transaction. By other interested parties, however, it was stated that the sale has not yet been effected.

Frederick Zittel has sold for William J. Carlin to D. Wright, for improvement, two lots on the south side of Eighty-fourth Street, 37 feet east of Broadway, 50 by 100.2.

McCafferty & Buckley have sold for about $45,000, the three-story dwelling 58 East Eighty-first Street, 16 by 60 by 100.

Thomas Graham has sold for the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, to a Mr. Romberg, the new five-story American basement dwelling, with extension, 24 East Ninety-fifth Street, 17 by 58 by 100.8.

Leopold Hutter has sold to Frank Mosner, the five-story double flat 165 West End Avenue, 25 by 80.

Laura G. Weiler has sold to E. C. Jurgensen, through Pease & Elliman, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 83 East Fifty-sixth Street, 15 by 67.

The Rex Realty Company has sold to Josiah Friedland, the five-story flat 235 West Sixty-second Street, 25 by 100.5.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Samuel C. Boehm the three-story frame flat, 2,062 Crotona Avenue, 16.8 by 65 by 100.

James Gayley of the United States Steel Corporation, and not ex-Judge E. H. Gary, is the lessee of the Gebhard house, 6 East Seventy-ninth Street. A. W. McLaughlin & Co. represented Mr. Gayley.

In addition to the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street, the Subway Realty Company has also acquired several other parcels in that immediate neighborhood to facilitate the work of building the underground road. It is at that point that the road leaves Lenox Avenue, and, after traversing private property, passes under the Harlem River. The company took title yesterday to six parcels from Mary G. Pinkney, for an aggregate consideration of $276,250. The properties include the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street; large plots on both the north and south sides of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, beginning about 160 feet east of Lenox Avenue; three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 475 feet east of Lenox Avenue, and the block front on the marginal street along the Harlem River, between One Hundred and Forty-fourth and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Streets.

It was stated in a recent issued of THE NEW YORK TIMES that a parcel of real estate belonging to the estate of John S. Sutphen, at Seventy-ninth Street and Riverside Drive, had been sold. It was stated positively yesterday by John S. Sutphen, Jr., that the property has not been sold, nor have any contracts been signed for the sale of same.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

103 Hester Street, north side, 50.8 feet east of Eldridge Street, 36.10 by 100 and irregular, two five-story brick tenements, with four-story brick tenements at the rear; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Joseph C. Levy, as trustee.....$57,043

79 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 90.1 feet east of Park Avenue, 27.11 by 99.11, five-story brick tenement, with store; partition sale, to Sarah J. Fox..... 41,784

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

26 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 350 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, seven-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Walter R. Comfort..... 93,100

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, H. W. Bolgstaver, referee, 137 William Street, west side, 2653 feet north of John Street, 22.6 by 97.6 by 24.4 by 96.10, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $35,128.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Bowne Street, south side, 261 feet east of King Avenue, City Island, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 28; F. K. Eddy of 1,767 Third Avenue, owner; S. W. Ringrose of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,800.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 300 feet west of Willis Avenue, for a two-story brick stable, 39 by 100; Mutual Milk and Cream Company of 322 to 326 East One Hundred and Third Street, owner; B. & J. E. Walther of 148 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $13,000.

North Brother Island, for two one-story frame hospitals, 26 by 98; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery of 1 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $19,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, southwest corner of Third Avenue, for a two-story brick dwelling, 29.9 by 74; Theodore M. Bertine of 1,457 Broadway, owner; John Brandt of 1,270 Amsterdam Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

Alterations.

No. 440 East Eighty-eighth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; William Heime of 143 Lewis Street, owner; J. Boekell & Son of 54 Bond Street, architect, cost, $450.

No. 749 Columbus Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; estate of Leob Rosenstock of 329 East Sixty-second Street, owner; Richard R. Flower of 240 East Seventy-fourth Street, architect; cost, $40.

Sixteenth Street, northeast corner of Avenue A, to a four-story brick tenement; Lena Geis of 218 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owner; John F. Klerman of 221 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 147 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a two-story brick office building, with store; James S. Kelly, Bolton Hall, owner; Frank H. Hines of 104 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $100.

No. 35 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a two-story brick office building, with store; Henry C. Raynor of 219 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Frank H. Hines of 104 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $175.

No. 2 Wall Street, to an eight-story brick office building; First National Bank, premises, owner; Peabody & Sterne, premises, architects; cost, $5,000.

Eagle Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Frank Nohn of 840 Eagle Avenue, owner; Michael J. Gauvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 727 and 729 Washington Street, to a five-story brick stable; Frances A. Laurence, owner; C. A. Donohue of 175 Waverley Place, architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 58 West Eighty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. Margaret Deeves, premises, owner; Richard Deeves, premises, architect; cost, $100.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Thursday, Sept. 12.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,272, w s, 27x100; Louis Brandt and another to Michael Darcy, (mtg $25,000, R S $2.75).....$100

BRONX AND PELHAM PARKWAY, s w corner of land of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Harlem River Branch; William J. Hyland to Katharine J. Nagle, (R S $1.75)..... 1

CROTONA AV, 2,103, w s, 24x90.2; Rowland W. Thomas and wife to Frank M. Horn and wife, (mtg $3,000)..... 10

INTERIOR LOT, 85 ft e of Cauldwell Av and 85 ft s of 153th St, 15x82; T. H. Baskerville to F. G. Coryell and another, quitclaim..... 1

JEWOOD AV, e s, 100 ft s of Wolf Place, 50x130; John Swift to John D. Spellman, ½ part..... 1

LENOX AV, n e corner of 143d St, 74.11x85; 143d St, n s, 85 ft e of Lenox Av, 175x99.11; 144th St, 160 ft e of Lenox Av, 375x99.11; 144th St, n s, 152.6 ft w of Exterior St, 225x99.11; 145th St, s s, 475 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x74.11; Exterior St, n w corner of 144th St, 202.4 to 145th St & Irregular; Mary G. Pinkney to Subway Realty Company, (R S $137)..... 276,250

OGDEN AV, w s, 75 ft n of 161st St, 45x115; Oscar Willgerodt to Henry P. Ansorge, (R S $10)..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 28 ft s of 147th St, 17.11x88; John Delahunty, referee, to Robert Sickels, (R S $8.25)..... 19,000

WEST ST, s w s, Lot 12, map of Wardsville, 50x120x30x123; James McMahon to William Steinmetz..... 1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, adjoining schoolhouse property, contains 10 acres; John Swift to John D. Spellman, ¼ part..... 1

WALKER ST, 25, s s, 20x85; Ratcliffe Hicks to Jere C. Lyons, (R S $5, mtg $18,000)..... 1

119TH ST, n s, 111.5 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 25x50.5; John E. White to Ernest A. Du Brul, (mtg $9,000, R S $7.70)..... 17,625

WEST END AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 97th St, 25x80; Leopold Hutter to Frank Mosner, (mtg $13,000)..... 1

3D AV, w s, part of Lot 50, map of Morrisania, 25x118x25x120; Hattie A. Campbell to Blanche Brophy, (mtg $12,000)... 1

20TH ST, 35 and 37 East, 49.7x92; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to Emily D. Hopkins, (R S $148.75)..... 1

28TH ST, s s, 85 ft w of 4th Av, 85x98.9; Wilmore Anway, referee, to Borough Realty Company, (R S $27.75, mtg $95,000)..... 153,000

44TH ST, 145 West, 24.6x100.5; Robert J. Ferris to Margaret H. Forbes, (mtg $20,000, R S $11.25)..... 1

52D ST, s s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 15x100.5; John Swift to John D. Spellman, ½ part, (R S 75 cents)..... 1

87TH ST, 544 East, 18x80.4x—x60.3; Karoline Berls to Louis Klein,.....Omitted

69TH ST, 356 East, 16.8x77.4; Emanuel Menline to Morris Klinkowstein, (R S $3)..... 8,500

37TH ST, 316 West, 25x98.9; Ella Henry, executrix, to James A. Keating, (R S $4.50)..... 11,250

61ST ST, 42 East, 16x100.5; Charles B. Hogg to Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer, (R S $15.50)..... 100

61ST ST, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Morris Cukor, referee, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York, (R S $3.75)..... 10,000

62D ST, 6 East, 27x100.5; Henry Newman to William W. Hall, (mtg $100,000, R S $6.50)..... 100

64TH ST, n s, 104.2 ft e of Park Av, 20.10x100.5; Emma C. Freud to Emily D. Wood, (mtg $12,700, R S $8.25)..... 1

70TH ST, 42 West, 18x100.5; Samuel Kubie to Mark M. Schlesinger, (R S $6.25). 10

101ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, —x100.11x100x100.11; Paula M. Arnold to Thomas Nelson, (mtg $6,000)..... 1

106TH ST, 62 West, 20.3x100.11; Sophia Hirschfeld to Jennie Schwab, (mtg $20,000)..... 1

111TH ST, n s, 204.2 ft e of 2d Av, 20.10x100.11; Charles Kless to Rose Kless, ½ part..... 1

117TH ST, 141 West, 25x100.11; Henry P. Ansorge to Bertha Willgerodt, (mtg $22,000, R S $5).....Exchange

113TH ST, 143 West, 25x100.11; Henry P. Ansorge to Oscar Willgerodt, (R S $5, mtg $22,000).....Exchange

129TH ST, 65 East, 16.8x100.11; Michael Darcy to Louis Brandt and another, (R S $1.75, mtg $10,500)..... 1

3D AV, n s, 216.8 ft e of 11th Av, 16.8x79.11; Catherina Schmidt to Hans C. Rudy, (mtg $6,000)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

6TH AV, 460; John V. Halk to Edward Berger, 5 years..... 1,200

8TH AV, 2,305; John Parr to Thomas P. Thornton, 6 7-12 years.....$1,800 to 2,000

59TH ST, 301 West; Michael Kennedy to George L. Storm Company, 3 years..... -1,500

125TH ST, 70 East; Mary E. Gerety, administratrix, to Peter Hapf, 2½ years.....$780 to 840

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

BREWER, George E., to Frank Dean; 48th St, 61 West, leasehold, due July 15, 1906..... $9,000

DARCY, Michael, to Richard Dana; Amsterdam Av, 1,272, demand, 6 per cent., gold..... 2,500

DOLL, Louisa, to Henry A. Koelble; Washington Av, s w corner of 180th St, new lines, rerecorded, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

DANFORTH, Emeline Y., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 58th St, 106 West, due Oct. 1, 1904, 4 per cent..... 15,000

DU BRUL, Ernst A., to John E. White; 119th St, n s, 111.5 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, due March 6, 1906..... 7,100

HAMANN, Mary A., and others to Jennie S. Anderson; 173d St, s s, 105 ft w of Washington Av, due May 7, 1904, gold.. 500

HOPKINS, Emily B., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 20th St, 35 and 37 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 200,000

HEACOCK, Delaphine S., to Ida C. K. Ettlinger; 168th St, s s, 133.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 6,000

HORN, Frank M., and wife to Rowland W. Thomas; Croton Av, 2,103, 2 years.. 500

HOHL, Charles, to John C. Markert and wife; Forest Av, n w corner of Home St, due Jan. 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 4,000

KEATING, James A., to American Mortgage Company; 97th St, 316 West, 1 year..... 10,000

LYNCH, Bernard, and another to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 3d Av, n e corner of 59th St, rerecorded, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 3,000

LEVY, Barnett, and another to Louis Gordon; 9th St, 621 East, prior mtg $29,000, installments, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

MONEYPENNY, Robert B., to Amelia Sauerbeck; 48th St, s s, 141 ft e of 8th Av, due Feb. 11, 1904, 6 per cent..... 2,000

NAGLE, Katharine J., to William J. Hyland; Bronx and Pelham Parkway, s w corner of lands of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 9,000

PFARR, Emil C., and another, by guardian, and others, to Amelia W. Slade; 105th St, 100 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 7,000

REILLY, Elizabeth, and another to Sonn Brothers' Company; 22d St, 217 East, installments, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,200

SPEAR, Charles S., and others to the Twelfth Ward Bank; 3d Av, w s, 100.11 ft s of 122d St, leasehold, all title, 1 year, note..... 500

STANLEY, Mary F., to Sophia L. Guerber; Washington St, 785, 3 years, gold.. 10,000

SICKELS, Robert, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 38 ft s of 147th St, 1 year, 4 per cent.. 12,000

SCHARFF, Clara, and another to Beck's Rye Beach Hotel Company; 109th St, s s, 34 ft w of 4th Av, assignment of rents to secure sureties.....

SHANLEY, William P., to M. Groh's Sons; Varick St, 120 and 122, leasehold, secures note, demand..... 4,500

VAN RENSSELAER, Cortlandt S., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 61st St, s s, 213 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 20,000

WALKER, Charles, to Isaac H. Sonn; Webster Av, w s, 48.6 ft n of 174th St, present line, demnd, 6 per cent..... 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Equitable Life Assurance Society.....$10,000

MEYER, George A., executor, to Mary P. Bradley, all parts..... Nom.

REED, Mary L., guardian, to Gertrude R. de Chezelles, 3 assignments..... Nom.

REED, Mary L., guardian, to Gertrude R. de Chezelles..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company, to George B. Titus..... 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Hudson City Savings Institution..... 11,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Atlantic Trust Company.. 10,000

TOWNSHEND, Emma G., to John Townshend..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 79th St, 102.2x100; Jacob Du Bois against William Quinn and Henry M. Denton, owners and contractors.....$31,227

BROADWAY, n e corner of 112th St, 100 x100; Edward Smith against George E. Wilson, owner and contractor; Peter Mitchell, contractor..... 3,358

CHERRY ST, 157; John R. Smith against Arthur H. Hamann, owner and contractor..... 250

COLUMBUS AV, 430; Ryan & Burgdorf against Clarence True, owner and contractor..... 80

MOTT AV, e s, 200 ft n of 144th St, 111x102; Union Stove Works against Jerry Altieri, owner and contractor..... 3,000

TRINITY AV, e s, 450 ft s of 156th St, 25x100; Union Stove Works against Pasquale Schazzi and another, owners; Jerry Altieri, owner and contractor..... 850

3D AV, e s, 100.11 ft s of 174th St, 75x100; Joseph Naddy against John M. Redmond, owner and contractor..... 38

3D AV, 3,884 to 3,890; Union Stove Works against Jerry Altieri, owner and contractor..... 152

3D AV, 3,752; Schneeman & Bilz against Charles M. Mazza, owner and contractor 300

77TH ST, 111 to 115 East; Meurer Brothers Company against Sobel & Kean, owners; Herman Trittler, contractor... 1,200

12TH ST, 518 to 524 East; Excelsior Terra Cotta Company against Samuel Brasch, owner and contractor..... 180

22D ST, 233 East; William Lyman and another against John Hearn and James Quinn, owners and contractors..... 595

72D ST, 227 East; Eureka Cement Company against Sol Michelbacher, owner; Charles Fitzpatrick, contractor..... 48

77TH ST, 9 East; Ryan & Burgard against Albert E. Corfax, owner and contractor. 800

80TH ST, 228 to 234 East; Sargent & Co. against Samuel D. Tomback, owner and contractor..... 551

100TH ST, 65 East; Myer Nussbaum, receiver, against Henry Kuntz, owner; Henry Kaufman, owner and contractor. 400

100TH ST, n w corner of West End Av, 100x100; William Phelan against Charles Kempner, owner and contractor..... 836

120TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100; Excelsior Terra Cotta Company against Henry Raufman, owner and contractor..... 250

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday, Sept. 12.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 183.9 ft n of 180th St, 46x100; James C. Forbes against A. M. Gillies and another, Aug. 20, 1901..... 530

42D ST, s w corner of 10th Av, 120x98.9—42d St, s s, 140 ft w of 10th Av, 138.9x—, and 41st St, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 225x—; Robert J. Grey against New York Fireproof Dwelling Company and another, Aug. 17, 1901..... 23

90TH ST, 162 East; Karl Mathiason against Morris Wiederman and another, Aug. 24, 1901..... 300

Lis Pendens.

BAXTER ST, 137; Leo S. Bing against Francis A. Keleher and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. M. Bing.

MARTIN'S PIER, at Fort Washington, foot of West 172d St; Elizabeth Horton against Maye B. Martiff, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Weil & Snedeker.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 285.10 ft s of 180th St, 100x145; Abraham Boehm and another against Charles Wagner, Jr., and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rose & Putzel.

1ST AV, w s, 50.10 ft s of 112th St, 50x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another against Louis Lese, (specific performance;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.

3D AV, 3,471 and 3,473; Solomon B. Kraus against Charlotte Urnfreville and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Wirtheimer.

5TH ST, 747 East; Mary Mosback against Morris Rosenberg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Goebel.

8TH AV AND 152D ST, n e corner, 49.11x100; German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company against John Farrell and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Ruston.

23D ST, n s, 20 ft w of 10th Av, 20x54; Elizabeth Wiesen and another, executors, against Frederick G. Thiele and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Solinger.

99TH ST, 12 West; George Schlenker against Fannie Stern, individually and as executrix, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dutton & Kilsheimer.

71ST ST AND AVENUE A, n w corner, 20.4x75; William Horrmann and another against Jacob Kahr and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

127TH ST AND 1ST AV, s e corner, 75x25.6; George H. Byrd against Solomon D. Cohen and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GEORGE O. KRUSE.—George O. Kruse, residing at 75 East Eighty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,553 and no assets. The debts were contracted in Peoria, Ill., in 1891 and 1892.

SARAH COHEN.—Sarah Cohen of 166 East Sixty-first Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,863 and no assets. She filed the petition to get rid of a judgment obtained against her last year for $2,803 by G. L. Balheimer & Sons.

NATHAN GOLDSTON.—Nathan Goldston, salesman, 209 Greene Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $90.147 and no assets. The debts were contracted in Chicago from 1892 to 1895. Nearly all the creditors are in Chicago, only two residing in New York.

SAMUEL BAROS.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed William Ford Upson temporary receiver of the assets of Samuel Baros, cloak manufacturer, of 508 and 510 Broome Street, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 10th inst. by James Stern & Co., creditors, for $906.

EAGLE SKIRT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Harry Macy and Harry Blachinsky, doing business as the Eagle Skirt Manufacturing Company, at 52 Lispenard Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,573 and assets $5,128. The assets consist of stock, $1,000; machines and fixtures, $350; good accounts, pledged, $3,104; bad accounts, $602; claim, $72. There are thirty-five creditors, the largest being the Union Banking Company, $3,200, secured by accounts to the amount of $3,104. They have been in business about two years.

CHAUNCEY H. HATHEWAY.—Chauncey H. Hatheway of 182 Front Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $38,802, nominal assets $102,110, and actual assets none. The assets consist of five lots in Minneapolis, Minn., which have been sold for taxes; a burial plot in Lakeside Cemetery, Minneapolis, $150, and one in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York, $200, both of which he claims are exempt; $760 salary owing to him by two companies which have gone out of business, and which he can't collect; $75,000 stock of the Ford Typewriter Company, $20,000 stock of the Premier White Lead Company, and $6,000 stock of the Robinson & Stringham Co., all of which companies have been dissolved. The principal creditors are estate of Harmon G. Utley of Rome, N. Y., $22,400, for money loaned and notes, and Frederick C. Perkins, $14,265, money loaned from 1891 to 1896. Mr. Hatheway was formerly Secretary of the Ford Typewriter Company and the Premier White Lead Company.

AFFAIRS OF C. W. MORGAN.

Bankrupt Broker Fails to Appear at a Meeting of Creditors.

A meeting of the creditors of Charles W. Morgan, who did business as C. W. Morgan & Co., stock brokers, at 71 Broadway, was held yesterday before Theodor Aub, referee in bankruptcy, at 149 Broaway. There were a large number of creditors present or represented by attorneys. One hundred and eighteen claims, aggregating $67,197, were filed, and Benjamin Barker, the receiver, was elected Trustee.

Mr. Morgan was not present, and was not represented by counsel. Samuel Fleischman, who appeared for several of the creditors, asked for an examination of Mr. Morgan, and the referee said he would order such examination. If Mr. Morgan does not appear he will be in contempt of court.

Mr. Morgan's default in not appearing at the meeting was noted by the referee, who said that his absence would be a point against him when he applied for a discharge. Mr. Morgan made an assignment on Dec. 6, and his schedules showed liabilities of $214,000.

United Correspondence Schools Co.

Two judgments, aggregating $4,188, were entered yesterday against the United Correspondence Schools Company of 154 Fifth Avenue, one for $2,484 in favor of George Ballen & Co., advertising agents, and the other for $1,704 in favor of Leonard L. Poates on his own claim and that of the Charles D. Sibley Company, Charles D. Sibley, and the Scientific Engraving Company for work done for the concern. The summonses were served on Frederick W. Ewald, the Secretary of the company. Executions were also issued on the judgments to Deputy Sheriff Radley. Richard F. Rothwell, the President of the company, died on April 17 last. The company was incorporated on July 2, 1898, with a capital stock of $250,000.

Mr. Searles's Liabilities, $419,336.

A meeting of the creditors of Arthur C. Searles of 59 West Sixty-second Street, who was formerly engaged in real estate and building operations, was held yesterday before Seaman Miller, referee in bankruptcy, at 346 Broadway. One claim was filed. His amended schedules show liabilities of $419,336 and nominal assets of $22,350.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALTIERI, Jerry—O. A. Kenyon and others $511
ANDRUSE, William—A. Hitsch..... 50
A. B. WOODRUFF COMPANY—A. B. White and others..... 110
BAGEE, Gustav—H. B. Claflin Company. 183
BAKER, Jennie W.—E. Baumgarten..... 87
BARNARD, George G.—F. H. Sigerson.. 4,955
BOEHME, Charles J., and Mary A. and Joseph and Thomas Farrell—Masons' Supplies Company..... 226
BLUM, Fannie—G. W. Cromwell..... 191
BARTON, Minnie H.—C. Wagner..... 261
CURTIN, J. Clark—L. W. Ely..... 198
COHEN, Solomon—L. Dubinsky, costs.... 23
CRIGAN, William—A. Hitsch..... 18
COLLINS, Cornelius F.—The Lawyers' Cooperative Publishing Company..... 81
BURKE, Joseph P., and James Everard Breweries—F. H. Davis..... 289
BROWNE, Catherine—J. W. Limer..... 55
BELL, Thomas H.—A. Robertson..... 485
BRIGHAM, Arthur L.—Twelfth Ward Bank, City of New York..... 245
EMMETT, Joseph K. and Lottie G.—J. J. Hayes..... 329
CABALLARO, Giuseppe—H. Behn..... 144
DUNDAS MILLING COMPANY—E. W. Paige and others..... 282
GEAKY, Margaret and David—C. D. Robinson and others..... 595
HOSKINS, Harris E.—F. L. McAfee..... 2,009
HYNES, Daniel H.—Acker, Merrall & Condit..... 199
HATTON, Walter A.—A. Gardani..... 942
HENNE, William—H. Bellmer..... 127
JACKSON, David—L. Neumann..... 126
JUDD, Amos—A. Hitsch..... 283
JOYCE, Edward C.—E. Burkelman..... 100
JACOBSON, Morris—E. C.—Hecht and others..... 42
LACRUA, Vincenzo—M. Parisi..... 89
MOFFATT, Patrick J.—National Elevator and Machine Company..... 222
MULLIGAN, Edward—M. Parks..... 1,046
MULLIGAN, Edward—M. Parks..... 512
MORAFF, Israel—Twelfth Ward Bank, City of New York..... 272
THE TRIPLER LIQUID AIR COMPANY —A. S. Lynch..... 522
THE UNITED CORRESPONDENCE Schools Company—G. Batten and others. 79
THE UNITED CORRESPONDENCE Schools Company—G. Batten and others. 121
O'NEILL, John—Parks..... 2,484
OLSEN, Olaf—Eppens, Smith & Wiemann Company..... 522
ROSEN, Abraham H., and Charles Jungman—D. Davis..... 63
ROSEN, Max—D. Davis..... 128
REINHARDT, Maurice—J. Donat and others..... 124
RAINER, John S.—Acker, Merrall & Condit..... 93
RUSCHKE, Alexander—S. Weill..... 400
SWEENEY, Dominick P.—Acker, Merrall & Condit..... 77
SEBRIE, William E.—H. Dubler..... 703
STEI:METZ, Christian—G. McKenzie... 105
SHIFFER, Allen R.—F. J. Amsden and others..... 216
SWIFT, Samuel B.—G. R. Read..... 172
TUCKER, George F. and Adele P.—J. F. Montignani and others..... 124
THOMAS, John—W. H.—Lyon..... 161
ZIEGLER, August H.—J. F. O. Meyer... 70
VAN TINE, Albert C.—E. R. Hawkins and others..... 163
WOODRUFF, Mary M.—J. H. Sweetser and others..... 452
WATSON, Jessie L., and Irving J. Bent—T. Mills & Brother..... 2,352

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—VICTORIA A. ROMAINE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. GILMARTIN, Louis A. Jaffe, Fanny Jaffe, his wife; Mamie D. Wagner, Bryan L. Kennelly, Philip Babinsky, and Hyman Lewis, defendants.—Amended and supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 30, 1901.

REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 58 Pine Street, New York City.

To the defendant Fanny Jaffer:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of August, 1901, and filed with a copy of the amended complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of August, 1901, the original amended complaint herein having been filed in said County Clerk's office on the 31st day of July, 1901.

Dated N. Y., August 30th, 1901.

REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 58 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

au30-1aw6wF

Surrogate Notices.

NEWCOMB, JOSEPHINE L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marguerite E. Henderson, Greenwood Cemetery, Alice Bowman, William Robertson, administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund in New Orleans, Louisiana; Henry K. Pomroy, as trustee of a trust created under the will of Warren Newcomb, deceased, in favor of his widow, Josephine Louise Newcomb, and Joseph A. Hincks and Brandt V. B. Dixon, individually and as persons claiming to be ancillary executors under the last will and testament of JOSEPHINE L. NEWCOMB, deceased; and to all persons interested in the estate of JOSEPHINE L. NEWCOMB, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 1st day of October, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of Josephine L. Newcomb, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, intestate, should not be granted to William H. Henderson of New Orleans, Louisiana, a nephew of the decedent, and to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, in whose behalf application therefor has been made, and why the alleged ancillary letters testamentary under the will of Josephine L. Newcomb, deceased, granted to Joseph A. Hincks and Brandt V. B. Dixon on the 16th day of April, 1901, should not be revoked, and why the paper dated the 12th day of May, 1898, purporting to be the last will and testament of Josephine L. Newcomb, deceased, should not be decreed illegal and void as a testamentary paper, and why the petitioners should not have such other and further relief as may to the Court seem just.

And such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appoint one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our said Surrogates' Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitz-
[L. S.] gerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hunderd and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

au16-1aw6wF&s27

PALMER, HERBERT F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Annie Witter Palmer, William Henry Palmer, Reuben Tyler Palmer, Isaac Emerson Palmer, Elisha L. Palmer, Frank L. Palmer, Frederick C. Palmer, George S. Palmer, Mary Alice Mitchell, Arabella Palmer Latimer, Edward A. Palmer, Grace E. Palmer, Percy S. Palmer, Theodore Johnson Palmer, Charlotte May Palmer, Jessie Palmer Clayton, Annie Palmer Butler, Louise A. Hall, Mary E. Hoyt, Anna Turner Ackerman, James Lawrence Turner, William H. Turner, Julius T. Turner, Wendell T. Turner, William P. Bolles, Eugene Bolles, Frank Comstock Turner, Isaac Emerson Turner, Maria Cornelia Turner, Llela Packard Sullivan, Mercy Louise Palmer Story, Joseph Clary Palmer, and Fremont P. Palmer, the heirs and next of kin of HERBERT F. PALMER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Annie Witter Palmer of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Herbert F. Palmer, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 15th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitz-
[L. S.] gerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GEORGE LUDDEN, Attorney for Petitioners, 1,503 Third Avenue, N. Y. City.

au23-1aw6wF

SCOTT, MARY JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY JANE SCOTT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of George W. McAdam, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1902.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1901. ANNIE S. GREACEN, Executrix; ROBERT C. SMITH, Executor. GEORGE W. McADAM, Attorney for Executor and Executrix, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

SLATER, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLATER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Andrew S. Hamersley, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of January, 1902.—Dated New York, the 5th day of July, 1901. JAMES SLATER, JOHN J. SLATER, Executors; CECELIA L. SLATER, Executrix. ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

jy5-1aw6mF.

STORMINGER, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA STORMINGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber,

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
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Magnificent Apartment House
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At the N. E. Corner of Madison Av. & 90th St.

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IS ONE that will appeal to the most fastidious tenants. Built of cut limestone, with entrances and hall trimmed with cut stone, it presents a most luxurious appearance.

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These apartments are of the highest grade, consisting of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths.

Perfect in every detail, and built under the personal supervision of the owner.

Ready for occupancy October 1st.

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Madison Ave. & 86th St.

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HALL J. HOW & CO., Agents,
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A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Nine rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent. Also a nine-room apartment on first floor suitable for physician.
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Can offer you six rooms and bath; all improvements; newly decorated; private halls; each apartment 17 feet wide; see these before renting; $25 to $30. Superintendent, on premises, 473-475 Lenox Av.

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J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way., cor. 44th St.

139 W. 137th St., near 7th Av.—Apartments, 6 rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply. Rents, $21 to $25.
Apply to J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

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Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200.
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A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

[illegible] Av., 1,048, Cor. 86th St.—Elegant apartment, $1,200; September rent free. Apply to janitor.

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Telephone 297 Harlem.

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Splendid apartment, 8 rooms; also 1 of 16 rooms; elevator; hall attendance; heat and fuel supplied. Inquire of Superintendent.

Exceptionally beautiful locality; first-class five-room apartment; managed by owner on premises; most attractive property; conducted for best adult family; $30 and $34. 342 Manhattan Av., at 114th St. Park opposite.

Bargain—Desirable couple; choicest location; five rooms, all improvements; elevator; electric light; telephone. 509 West 112th St.

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A.—We have only to rent in the Schermerhorn block, 68th and 69th Streets, east of Third Av.
218 East 69th St. Rent, $1,100.
202 and 204 East 69th St. Rent, $1,000 each.
232 East 69th St. Rent, $900 each.
All are three-story high-stoop dwellings, handsomely decorated, modern plumbing; open; can be seen at any time.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

126 West 77th St.—Four-story, high-stoop, brownstone house, 20 feet; excellent order; rental, $1,800. Frederick Zittel, Columbus Av. and 72d St.

For Rent.—Three especially desirable houses; original in design; neighborhod first-class. Immediate possession. Apply to James R. Hay, 71 Broadway.

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FURNISHED HOUSES FOR THE WINTER.
Special Lists mailed; state requirements.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
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Furnished, Unfurnished.—130-132 West 86th St.—Handsomest block west side; 100-foot street; four-story, 20-foot houses; rent, $2,500 and $2,200. Apply on premises or J. Rhinelander Dillon, 111 Broadway. Would sell.

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TUXEDO,
Northeast cor. 118th St., Lexington Av.; five and six all-light, large rooms and bath; every improvement; elevator, steam heat; absolutely high-class; rents, $420 and $480 yearly. Superintendent, on premises.

300 West 17th St., Corner 8th Av.—New building; elegant decorated flats, 5 rooms, bath, hot water supply, elevator service, latest improvements; rents reasonable.

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New fire-proof corner building; seven and eight sunny rooms to rent, $65, $85, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

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Choice six and seven rooms and bath; heat, hot water; all improvements; nice entrance; reference required.

Floor of six rooms to let at 46 Hudson St. Apply to housekeeper. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

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BATH, STEAM HEAT;
7 MINUTES' WALK FROM
34TH STREET OR JAMES SLIP FERRY.
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Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year begins Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
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Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

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Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
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These terms include all the studies.
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Boys from six to nine years.
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Some with New Departure and Morrow Brakes. Tandems and Triplets, $12 to $25; Tires, 50c. to $2 each. JANDORF, corner Church and Barclay.

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Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

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Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 126th St.

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Wanted—Upright piano; spot cash; give age and maker. Address X., Box 217 Times Office.

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7th Av., 2,134, (126th.)—Finely furnished room, singly or en suite; good location; moderate; table guests accommodated.

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47th St., 152 East.—Large alcove room; other rooms; beautiful back parlor; excellent board; reasonable.

52d St., 244 West, Near Broadway and "L" Station.—Large and small sunny rooms; everything first-class.

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Lexington Av., 465.—Rooms, suites, with board; tiled bathrooms; elevator, telephone; separate tables; excellent cuisine and service; good studio, north light; references. Mrs. Winthrop.

$4.50 weekly; educated people. Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av., near 135th St.; country branch.

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9th St., 26 West, Near 5th Av.—Large and small airy rooms; conveniences, homelike, bath; rates moderate.

16th St., 128 East, Near Westminster Hotel.—One large, two small furnished rooms; breakfast optional gentlemen only.

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49th St., 111 West.—Handsomely furnished back parlor; hot, cold water; one or two persons; board if desired; reasonable; other large room with piano.

49th St., 242 East.—Sunny back parlor; running water

SCHEME TO RELIEVE OVERCROWDED SCHOOLS

Pupils to be Received Where There Are Vacancies.

60,000 Children Will Have Half Time and 5,000 No Instruction Unless Provision Is Made.

Superintendent John Jasper of the public schools of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, is putting into operation a new plan to relieve the congestion in the schools of the city. On the opening day of the school year 2,395 children were refused admission, while 15,089 were put in part-time classes, with a promise of both these numbers increasing by the end of the week. It is to the problem of caring for these children that Mr. Jasper's scheme is directed.

The reports which have been made to the Borough Superintendent indicate that there are seventy-six overcrowded schools in the city. These are for the most part situated on the lower east side, and in the Borough of the Bronx and in Harlem above One Hundred and Tenth Street. There are on the other hand some thirty-five schools with vacant sittings, the total number of these vacancies aggregating 22,151.

Mr. Jasper has had a chart made showing the exact number of vacancies in each school and each class, and the reason for those vacancies, if any particular reason is assigned. This chart is based upon a careful investigation made by the Associate Superintendents of the two boroughs. Upon the basis of the showing here found, an Associate Superintendent has been assigned to each school to endeavor to fill up the vacancies by making judicious selections of pupils from schools in neighborhoods not far removed.

The Borough Superintendent believes that by this plan about half the vacant sittings can be filled up. He says that there will be fully 18,000 in part-time classes to account for, but that it is his purpose to see to it that every child of the compulsory school age shall have a place in a full-time class by the end of next week.

Full reports have now been received by Superintendent Maxwell of just what the condition was on the opening day of school. According to these reports there were 417,297 children actually in attendance on the opening day. The number registered was very much larger. In Manhattan Borough the attendance was 234,671, while the registration was 263,668. This would indicate that the total membership of the schools on the opening day was about 470,000, which is just about the number that Superintendent Maxwell estimated on Monday would have to be provided for.

The report from the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx showed, in addition to the figures before mentioned, that the number of teachers, including Principals, who were present on the opening day was 5,964. The number absent was 225. The number of part-time classes organized was 293, and 15,089 pupils, as stated, were put in part-time classes.

Acting Superintendent Walsh reported that in the Borough of Brooklyn 115,732 children were present in full-time classes on the opening day and 32,236 in part-time classes, a total of 147,968. Those refused admission from the elementary schools numbered 546, and from the high schools 160, a total of 706. The Borough Superintendent reported that it would be possible to accommodate those excluded from the high schools within ten days or two weeks.

From the Borough of Queens, Superintendent Edward L. Stevens reported that the attendance of the opening day was 25,319, and on the day succeeding 26,061. On the first day 971 pupils were put in half-time classes and 2,769 in part-time classes, while 914 applicants were refused admission altogether. The Superintendent said that these figures would increase by between 5 and 10 per cent. by the opening of the second week of the term.

In Richmond Borough no trouble at all appears to have been encountered. Borough Superintendent Hubbard R. Yetman reported that 9,339 pupils were admitted. None was placed in half or part time classes and none was refused admittance.

These reports show that a total of 4,015 children were refused admission to the schools of the whole city on Monday, and that it was necessary to place 51,045 pupils in half or part-time classes. As these figures are likely to increase by perhaps 20 per cent. by the 1st of October, 60,000 children will have to be accommodated with part-time classes unless some special provision is made, and about 5,000 will be refused admittance altogether.

ENGLAND'S WANING STRENGTH.

George Fred Williams's Opinion of Her Statesmen, Her Editors, and Her Army.

Ex-Congressman George Fred Williams of Massachusetts was among the passengers who landed at this port from the North German Lloyd liner Lahn yesterday morning. He has been abroad since July 6, visiting in Paris, London, and Berlin. As to men and things on the other side, among other things, Mr. Williams said:

"I am glad I am not in English politics, for the speeches made are meaningless and have no point to them. Still, you read in The Times of the wonderful and masterly oration delivered on the previous day by Mr. Asquith and of the bold and cutting words of Mr. Gray. I heard both these gentlemen speak, and their sayings were unintelligible to me, and the editorials, while heavy, had no point or pith to them, yet they were fulsome with praise for the speakers mentioned. I have an impression that those gentlemen, as well as the editorial writers, have a high political imagination, and that's all.

"The Boer war has proved a terrible blow to England. It has cost her her military prestige, and the people of the Continental countries are astonished at her weakness. This state of affairs is viewed with the greatest alarm in Germany, which has always considered England to be her powerful ally in case of trouble with France and Russia. Now the people of Germany realize that England, being unable to suppress a small force of Boer farmers, would be a poor ally in case of a conflict with the trained millions of soldiers in the armies of France and Russia.

"Even should the Boer war end now the seizure of the two Republics and whatever gold and diamonds it may ever bring to England will never pay the latter for the loss of her military standing among the other nations. She has already got the punishment she deserves for her brutal treatment of the independent people of South Africa."

MUDDY ROADS FOR AUTOS.

Poor Touring to Syracuse, but Bishop Arrives in the Lead.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Wet weather and muddy roads gave no end of trouble to the automobilists to-day who are making a six-day endurance test run to Buffalo. Their arrival at this place this evening completed 307 miles of the total of 464 miles, and the hardships of the day's run put a few more motor vehicles out of commission. Shortly after leaving Utica this morning the little gasoline runabout of G. N. Pierce ran into a hole in a pavement and turned a complete somersault. One wheel was smashed, but a new one was secured at a shop, and after an hour's delay, the automobile was able to continue the journey. President A. R. Shattuck of the Automobile Club of America, who arrived in Syracuse at 3:30 P. M., said that the test was certainly one of endurance, as the roads were in frightful shape.

The run to-day was from Herkimer, stopping at Oneida for lunch, a total distance of sixty-five miles. David Wolfe Bishop, with his big French racer, succeeded in keeping the lead. He left Herkimer shortly after 8 o'clock, and was the first to show up at Oneida, getting in at 10:23. He was also the first to reach Syracuse, arriving at 2:34. The leaders kept very well together, in spite of the miserable touring conditions, and they demonstrated most conclusively the utility of well-made automobiles to withstand hard usage. Two steam vehicles arrived immediately after Bishop, at 2:38 and 2:41 respectively. Then came C. Arthur Benjamin in a 3½-horse power steam machine, at 2:48. A six-horse power Stanhope followed one minute later, and at 2:53 G. B. Pettingill arrived. The others came in rapidly after that. Over a dozen vehicles reported by 3:30. The run to-morrow will be to Rochester, a distance of 87 miles.

TENEMENT HOUSE LAW VIOLENTLY ATTACKED.

Mass Meeting of Property Owners Held in Protest.

Under the auspices of the United Real Estate Owners' Association the first of a series of mass meetings to express condemnation of the new tenement house law was held last night in the New York Turn Hall, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street. The large assembly room on the third floor was packed to overflowing, many of the audience having to stand in the doorways while the speaking was in progress.

During his opening remarks the President of the association, Henry Markus, said:

"When this commission was appointed, we had a Governor of this State who—and we thank God for it—has been prevented, as it were by Providence, from becoming President of the United States. Of course we are thankful for our President's recovery from the vile assassin's attack, but especially are we thankful because our former Governor was thereby kept from taking his place as the Nation's head. [Applause.] That Governor we had then appointed a Tenement House Commission. I don't think you ever heard of many of the members before they were appointed. I know I hadn't. There was Robert W. De Forest. He is a lawyer. His home is in Washington Square North—a good tenement district, isn't it? And another member was another lawyer, Paul D. Cravath, who lives in East Thirty-ninth Street, not very far from Fifth Avenue—another good tenement district, to be sure. Then there was James A. Reynolds, and the description that fits him is that of a professional reformer. None of these three knew a thing about tenements when they were made Commissioners.

"Two members of the commission came from Buffalo, where there doesn't exist what we here call a tenement house. And the two architects in the body had doubtless, neither of them, ever drawn plans for a tenement in their lives. Mr. Stokes probably never saw one.

"We real estate men are opposed to a law that positively destroys property. It is a law that orders improvement in already existing tenements that are neither based on common sense nor on justice. [Applause.] The association must take action at once, and through the courts, for its members' protection. Astors and Goelets we can't get to help, but we must enlist all the smaller property holders. We must reform the reformers who gave us this law."

"This great meeting," said William J. Fryer, the next speaker, "shows that the real estate owners have awakened to the wrongs perpetrated on them by the Legislature. While this bill was in passage all efforts to have amendments inserted were without avail, no matter how much argument was used. Never did the commission make a tentative report, as is customary in such cases. They kept the bill back until the last part of the legislative session, and then it was even difficult to get copies of the bill. The public was in the dark as to what it meant. The incompetence of the Commissioners was shown by the fact that one of them admitted that he did not know how to distinguish in the law between a tenement and an apartment house."

The speaker took up the new law section by section, and explained wherein he considered it unconstitutional and unfair. He said that 1,200 cubic feet of air was required in certain sorts of rooms big enough for two persons. "A room 10 by 10 by 12 is a fairly large room," he argued. "It is deemed big enough usually for a man and his wife. Now, according to the law, only these two can live in such a room, barring certain hard conditions. Suppose a baby is born. Must the man and wife move? The room, it would seem, is big enough for the three, but it can't be used by them. What'll you do about it? Eliminate babies?

"A crowd of so-called reformers has pushed this thing through. They call us that oppose it oppressors of the poor. It is the most unjust and unnecessary law in regard to buildings that has ever at any time been placed on the statute books. It ought to be amended. [Cries of "Good! Good!"] It ought to be overthrown. [Cries of "That's better!"] Justice O'Gorman of the Supreme Court has already decided against one of its provisions. His opinion about that portion can be applied to everything in the law regarding existing tenements."

Dr. Gustav Scholer, President of the West Side Real Estate Owners' Association, made a speech in German, practically on the same lines followed by the others. Adolph Bloch, counsel for the association, then discussed the law from a legal standpoint, after announcing that he had been making a careful study of its provisions. About the portions affecting existing tenements he said, in part:

"It is a fact that there are many houses in New York that cannot possibly be altered in compliance with the law. It is not a question of expense in these cases, but simply an utter and absolute impossibility. No discretion is vested in the Building Department or the Department of Health or the Tenement House Commission. The law is mandatory. The individual is deprived of his rights and property without due process of the law.

"The houses that now exist have all been constructed pursuant to the laws, rules, and regulations relating to the construction of buildings. Large amounts have been invested by those who calculated that they would continue to have protection under those existing laws and rules.

"To my mind, the exercise of the police power which has been attempted, or, I might say rather, perpetrated, in this case by the Legislature is spoliation and confiscation under the force and guise of law."

A resolution was adopted stating that as the buildings affected by Section 7 of the law had been erected in accordance with legal requirements at the time of their erection, it was unjust and burdensome to make property owners go to a great expense in remodeling old buildings. A memorial to the Legislature will be prepared and forwarded in the hope that the new law may be modified.

DETECTIVES TRAP BURGLAR.

Expressman He Had Engaged to Carry Away Plunder Gave Him Away—Two "Pals" Caught, Too.

Joseph M. Fox, a special officer who is hired by east side storekeepers to watch their premises, was told Wednesday afternoon by Jacob Kasten, an expressman of 130 Essex Street, that he had been engaged to remove a load of goods at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Fox at once came to the conclusion that something was wrong. He told Kasten to fulfill his contract, and then went to the Eldridge Street Station and notified Detectives Creig and Bennett.

Expressman Kasten met the man who hired him yesterday morning at the appointed time, and they drove to a cigarette factory at 74 Goerck Street. Entrance to the place had previously been obtained by breaking through the rear door. They at once began to load up the wagon with boxes of cigarettes. The detectives were watching nearby, and arrested the man just as the wagon was about to drive away. The fellow described himself as Harry Kauffman, but declined to give his residence. At Police Headquarters he was recognized as a well-known burglar who had just been released after serving an eight-year term of imprisonment.

That others were interested in the robbery was proved by later developments. Some time after the arrest of Kauffman two men who were evidently his pals approached the expressman, not knowing of Kauffman's arrest, and demanded of him what he had done with the load of cigarettes. Kasten refused to give them any information, and they threatened to kill him. He ran to the home of Special Officer Fox and the men followed him. One of them had a knife in his hand, with which he attempted to stab the expressman. Fox went to Kasten's assistance, and with the aid of two policemen arrested the men. They gave the names of Samuel Maresky of 223 Rivington Street, and Charles Dorfman of 54 Columbia Street. Magistrate Cornell, in the Essex Market Court, yesterday held the three prisoners for examination.

CAPT. CARL POHLE TO RETIRE.

Steamship Commander Will Have Crossed the Atlantic 354 Times.

The arrival in port yesterday morning of the North German Lloyd liner Lahn was the last westward passage of the Atlantic that her Captain, Carl Pohle, in all probability ever will make, as he will retire after his return trip. Capt. Pohle will have completed on his return to Bremen his one hundred and seventy-seventh round voyage of the Atlantic. Altogether Capt. Pohle has traveled 1,000,040 nautical miles on the high seas during his maritime career.

Capt. Pohle is now sixty-two years of age. He will retire to his farm in Germany to spend the rest of his days. He is in the best of health, and looks forward to the life of a plain, everyday German farmer with apparent joy.

The Alpine habit is growing. Look around and see for yourself.

Reason and common sense always win in the long run.

Alpines $3, $3.50 and $5.

The growth of our grown-up business depends upon our pleasing the growing boys.

Catch on?

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
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We fill orders by mail.

GLENNON'S CASE IN THE SUPREME COURT

His Counsel Argues Strongly for a Change of Venue.

Charges that the Persons Conducting the Prosecution Are Eager to Secure Political Office.

The application of Policeman Edward G. Glennon, indicted for neglect of duty in failing to suppress a disorderly house, for a change of venue to another county, on the ground that it will be impossible for him to secure a fair trial here, was placed on the calendar of the Supreme Court, before Justice Truax yesterday.

The order to show cause why such a motion should not be granted was made several days ago by ex-District Attorney Ridgway, who is counsel for Glennon, and was then served on District Attorney Philbin. By some mistake the motion did not appear on the motion calendar in Special Term, Part I., yesterday morning, but Mr. Ridgway and a representative of the District Attorney's office agreed that it should be added to the calendar and argued.

"Why do you want a change of venue?" inquired Justice Truax of Mr. Ridgway.

"I say the charges in the indictment have created public opinion necessarily detrimental to this defendant," replied Mr. Ridgway, "and, without any reflection on any judicial office, that a feeling of prejudice has been engendered by various acts of public officials and expressions of public officers, bearing on the questions of this defendant's innocence or guilt. An impression has been created among the community from which the petit jury must be drawn to try him, and has developed in it an atmosphere of suspicion, so that a fair and impartial jury cannot be had."

Mr. Ridgway then cited instances in which cases of public importance had been transferred for similar reasons, and read from an affidavit made by Glennon, in which the defendant said he had in his position as a patrolman, an opportunity to ascertain public sentiment which was not in sympathy with the police. He alluded also to the Parkhurst society crusade, which resulted in the investigations of the Lexow Committee, several police officers being afterward indicted for bribery, extortion, and other crimes.

The newspapers, Mr. Ridgway said, had published articles and strong editorials alleging that the Police Department was acting in complicity with evil-doers.

"I can conceive," said Mr. Ridgway, "no greater intimidation than for any public journal, any newspaper, to hold up to not only ridicule and contempt before this community, but intimate that a person should in considering the testimony presented against him on a trial ignore the existence of a reasonable doubt or decide the innocence or guilt of a defendant on other than strictly legal evidence."

Counsel then referred to resolutions passed by a convention of ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church condemning the police force and deciding that the Church should take some action. These statements, said Mr. Ridgway, had undoubtedly impressed the whole community intimidatingly, and furnished grounds for a change of venue.

Mr. Ridgway then spoke of Justice Jerome, and said it was simply a question of taste on his part as to whether he should add to his judicial functions those of a prosecutor, and with an axe break into places to execute warrants issued by him. Justice Jerome's action, however, he said, tended to show that he had no confidence in the police, and like efforts to prejudice the community against the force.

"We are now engaged," concluded Mr. Ridgway, "in a great political conflict, and the persons who are interested in this prosecution are those who desire office, should the present administration be defeated. Some public officials are for the same reason interested in the persecution of men like Glennon, and desire to use the courts of this State to gain some political advantage.

"We therefore ask that this case be transferred to some other county, where we can secure an honest and impartial jury, whose members will have no interest in the political quarrels now being waged in this city, and who will try the case as the law intends, and without being made the objects of newspaper denunciation or condemnation."

Justice Truax reserved his decision.

PRESIDENT WARNER RETIRES.

Head of the Republic Steel and Iron Company Succeeded by A. W. Thompson.

A report was circulated yesterday that President Randolph S. Warner of the Republic Steel and Iron Company of Chicago had resigned, but at the New York office of the corporation, at 66 Broadway, it was stated that Mr. Warner had merely declined re-election at the annual meeting, which was held in Jersey City on Wednesday, and that Alexis W. Thompson, who formerly was one of the Vice Presidents, had been elected to succeed him.

The reason why Mr. Warner declined to serve further, it was said, was that his health is not good, and that many other interests claim much of his attention, while at the same time he desires to withdraw entirely from active business. Mr. Warner is living now at his country place on Long Island. His successor is staying at the Holland House.

HUGH M'LAUGHLIN'S JOKE.

Mrs. Nation, He Says, Should Preside Over the Citizens' Union.

Hugh McLaughlin, the Democratic leader of Brooklyn yesterday uttered these words at the expense of the Citizens' Union:

"It seems to me," he observed to a crowd of politicians assembled in the Willoughby Street auction room, "that the Citizens' Union needs one thing to put the finishing touch to its organization—Mrs. Carrie Nation of Kansas as its presiding officer."

The Lahn Brings August Frey's Body.

The body of August Frey, the real estate and loan agent of 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was brought home on the North Germina Lloyd liner Lahn from Germany yesterday. Mr. Frey died at Frankfort Aug. 27. At Quarantine a delegation of Free Masons, headed by Congressman Goldfogle, met the Lahn and took charge of the remains. Mr. Frey was Junior Warden of Empire Lodge No. 206 F. and A. M., and officer of Washington Irving Union. The funeral will be from the Masonic Temple at 3 P. M. Sunday.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.
None genuine without the Sorosis label.

Misses' and Children's Shoes and Boots.
For school or dress occasions.

These are made on similar lasts to the Ladies', are fashionable in appearance, hygienic in design, and with the correct shaping to perfect the form of the foot while growing.

Misses' Sizes, 11½ to 2, $3.00 per pair.
Children's Sizes, 8 to 11, $2.50, " "

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

O'NEILL'S WITNESS FINED

Devery Calls Marrinan "Tramp" and Bitterly Denounces Him.

Commissioner Murphy Believes His Subordinate Was Talking Only "In His Private Capacity."

Policeman John Marrinan of the Madison Street Station, who was one of the principal witnesses for Policeman O'Neill last Monday, was one of those on trial before Deputy Commissioner Devery yesterday. He was charged by Inspector Cross with appearing for inspection in trousers that were soiled.

Marrinan was in the trial room early and was asked if he thought his complaint was brought against him because of his testimony.

"I don't want to play any baby act," he replied. "My uniform was dirty, all right. I had a woman prisoner the night before, and she was so rough with me that I got the trousers torn. I don't want to play the baby act about this complaint."

When Marrinan's case was called, Inspector Cross, his accuser, said:

"The charge is correct."

Deputy Commissioner Devery looked severely at the patrolman, who said in explanation:

"I had a woman prisoner, that I arrested at 11 o'clock at the corner of Division and Catharine Streets, and she soiled my clothes."

"She soiled your clothes; how?" questioned the Deputy Commissioner.

"She was lying in the gutter, filthy and dirty."

"No matter how filthy she might have been, she was cleaner than you."

"I don't think so," responded Marrinan.

"That's no excuse to come here with," exclaimed Mr. Devery. Then, turning to Inspector Cross, he inquired:

"Did you make an investigation of that matter?"

"No, I didn't," answered Inspector Cross. "He told me he had a prisoner, and that she soiled his clothes, and I told him it was impossible for her to have done so, and then he said that some time ago he had spilled a bottle of medicine on his clothes."

"Well—" began Marrinan, about to say something in his own defense.

He was interrupted by the Deputy Commissioner, who said:

"Now, you go ahead and say what you've got to say. I like to hear you tramps make statements. You are a 'bum.'"

"No, I'm not," protested Marrinan.

"You're a 'bum,'" repeated the Deputy Commissioner, "and I'll fine you fifteen days' pay for this."

As Patrolman Marrinan turned to go, Mr. Devery said in tones that could be heard outside the courtroom: "Now, you keep clean: you're a 'bum.' You're dirty, you're unclean, and your Inspector finds you so. Now, go and get some one to have this fine remitted. Fifteen days' pay. You're a dirty 'bum.'"

The words of the Deputy Commissioner in addressing Marrinan were repeated to Commissioner Murphy later, and he was asked:

"Do you stand for such language as that?"

"He didn't say that, did he?" inquired the Commissioner.

"Yes, those are the remarks he made."

"Well, he couldn't have made those remarks as an official. He was just talking in his private capacity. They certainly didn't go on the record."

"The remarks to Marrinan were made during trials and should appear on the record."

"Well, that matter will come up before me later. None, however, of these policemen who have been talked to that way by Mr. Devery ever come to me. If they would come I would investigate it."

"Most of the policemen who come up there in the trial room deserve all they get," remarked one of the bystanders.

"Yes," replied the Commissioner. "The trouble is that there's a large number of men on the force who have been only enjoying the pleasures of police life without the hardships. Under the new three-platoon system they've had to go to work, and a great many of them find it hard to keep on the walk and so they get into trouble."

MR. DEVERY'S DECISIONS.

Commends a Policeman Accused by Capt. Price—Laughs at Officer Who Followed His Advice.

Insubordination was charged against Patrolman James O'Brien at the trials of delinquent policemen before Deputy Commissioner Devery at Police Headquarters yesterday by Capt. James K. Price of the Tremont Precinct. The Captain said he found O'Brien in a saloon and ordered him to go to the station house. The policeman refused to go, he said, and he led him there by the sleeve and had the Sergeant examine him. O'Brien denied that he had refused to obey the Captain, but admitted having a dispute with him about going on reserve duty.

"Next morning, at 6:30 o'clock," said O'Brien, "I spoke to the Captain—"

"What! Half past six in the morning?" interrupted Deputy Commissioner Devery. "Isn't that pretty early for a Captain to be around? That must be a great place up there in the country.

"Every Captain seems to want to take a smash at this man O'Brien," the Deputy Commissioner continued. "The trouble is that he's too good a man. There ain't a 'crook' on the other side of the bridge that he don't get. He's made a success, but he don't turn his cases over to the other fellows."

"He hasn't caught every 'crook' that's been caught since I've been up there," said Capt. Price.

"Well, O'Brien is a good man, and I'll stand him up any time against those detectives of yours," said Mr. Devery. "Complaint dismissed."

Deputy Commissioner Devery's recent advice to another policeman in the same predicament to "keep your mouth shut when you're caught with the goods on you," seemed to have made an impression on Policeman Thomas F. Dougherty of the Forty-Sixty-seventh Street Station, who a few nights ago drew attention to himself as his platoon was about to march from the station house by shouting: "Say, Captain, you're all right."

Capt. Brown at once ordered him out of line. Dougherty submitted to several tests of sobriety common in the department, until told to open his mouth. This he would not do, and so it happened that Capt. Brown stood there, charging him, too, with insubordination.

Deputy Commissioner Devery laughed heartily as he heard the story, meanwhile looking approvingly at Dougherty.

"I give you credit for not doing it," he said as soon as he had heard the whole accusation. "That was right. Keep your mouth closed all the time and you won't get into any trouble."

JURORS SUSPECT THE POLICE.

Refuse to Accept Their Evidence in a Criminal Case—Effect of Recent Disclosures.

The recent police disclosures have had a marked effect upon jurors, several having declared that they will not believe the evidence given by patrolmen in ordinary cases. One juror in Judge Cowing's panel in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday openly expressed himself as being opposed to the evidence given by policemen.

In the case of John and Hannah Doreski of 1,592 Madison Avenue, who were arrested on July 21 on a charge of stealing a basket containing a quantity of silverware, Judge Cowing said that police matters had worked their way into his court when the prisoners were placed on trial.

The prisoners were arrested on the complaint of Mrs. Freda Polikoff, who occupied apartments at 1,592 Madison Avenue, where Mrs. Doreski was janitress. Mrs. Polikoff arrived home from Europe on July 21, and while several baskets of silverware were being carried into the house one disappeared. The silverware was afterward found in the Doreski apartments, and their arrest followed. The prisoners denied that they knew anything of the theft, and said the stolen ware was put in their rooms by somebody who had stolen it.

The principal witnesses in the case were policemen, and after all the evidence had been submitted and the jury retired, the foreman reported to the Court that they had disagreed. It was learned that Juror No. 11 had argued in the jury room that the theft of the silverware might possibly have been a put-up job. Juror No. 11 was then questioned by Judge Cowing, and stated his reasons for refusing to reach a verdict in the case, telling the Judge that there were other jurors on the panel who also refused to believe the testimony of policemen.

Judge Cowing then said:

"I am informed that some of the men on this panel will not believe the evidence of policemen unless corroborated by citizens. If this crusade is to exist we may just as well do away with these courts. We have between 6,000 and 7,000 policemen, and they are generally the chief witnesses in cases that come to this Court. If these men cannot be believed we may then do away with the police force and the courts, as the policemen are, there is not the slightest doubt, our chief witnesses."

Doreski and his wife will be placed on trial again when a new jury is paneled.

"JAKE" VON GERICHTEN DEAD.

Once Famous Central Office Detective Expires at His Home.

Jacob Von Gerichten, who for many years did duty as a police detective, died yesterday of uraemic trouble at his home, 312 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

Von Gerichten was better known as "Dutch Jake," and up to a year ago, when his health began to fail, his good humor, amiability, and physical heartiness were conspicuous. He became a policeman in June, 1868, and first did duty in the Prince Street precinct. His ability gained him recognition, and he was called to the Central Office.

He spoke several European languages, and was exceedingly shrewd in his police work, and soon became the "side partner" of Detective Philip Reilly, who is now the special officer of the Trust Company of America. Von Gerichten was often selected because he was a linguist to go to Europe to make secret inquiries or to bring back important prisoners arrested there. In his career he was trusted by ex-Superintendent Byrnes, and was for several years attached to the Wall Street branch of the Detective Bureau.

Some of the celebrated cases in which he figured officially were those of P. K. Post and Andrew Ross, forgers; Jacob Well, forger, extradited from England; Edward Kelly, the notorious "straw" bondsman, and Herman David, highwayman.

In 1887 he, with several police officers, received honorable mention by the Board of Police for solving the Baltimore trunk mystery in arresting Edward Unger, who killed and cut up August Bohles and shipped the remains to Baltimore. Von Gerichten's grit was tested and proved in the Fall of 1890, when S. W. Lewis, a broker, under arrest for forgery and in his custody, leaped from a train going nearly twenty miles an hour at night. The detective jumped after him and had him again in custody in less than two minutes.

Von Gerichten retired from the police force in 1894 to become agent for a brewer, and he a couple of years ago set up in business on his own account in the Von Gerichten Café, at One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Eighth Avenue. He leaves a wife and a grown-up family of sons and daughters.

WOULD-BE FIREMAN SUES.

Paid Money to "Civil Service School" for Lessons He Didn't Get.

Michael P. Crowley of 577 Broome Street, "Director" of the Greater New York Civil Service School at 577 Eighth Avenue, will have to pay $119.15 to Florence Sullivan, an elevated railroad employe, living at 1,906 Second Avenue, or go to jail as the result of a suit tried in the Ninth Municipal Court yesterday.

Justice Roesch granted to Sullivan a judgment for the amount named, which includes costs. Justice Roesch also issued a body execution against Crowley, to be carried out if the money is not paid. Sullivan has been trying for years to get a place as fireman in the New York Fire Department and has paid various sums to Crowley in consideration of being fitted to pass the necessary civil service examination. Sullivan sued and proved to the court that he had never received the instruction.

ANIMALS FOR BRONX PARK.

Large Shipment of Rare Monkeys Arrives from Germany.

Another shipment of rare specimens of apes and monkeys intended for the new mammal house which is soon to be completed in New York Zoological Park arrived yesterday on the Hamburg-American liner Pennsylvania. Accompanying the animals on their trip were Carl Hagenbeck and his son and his secretary.

Immediately upon arrival the party went to the Zoological Park, where Director William T. Hornaday placed with Mr. Hagenbeck orders for further shipments.

The collection consists of forty-two apes, monkeys, and lemurs, among them a three-year-old chimpanzee of the same family as the late famous Mr. Crowley and his consort, Kitty. Twenty Madagascar lemurs, two fine Arabian baboons, and many other kinds of species that are hard to get, complete the simian shipment. Besides these, two large tortoises, two seven-foot Varamus lizards, two Barbary wild sheep, and four axis deer will make their future home in the Zoological Park.

All the animals will be removed from the steamship this morning and will be taken to their destination, where cages already await them.

KANAWHA WON A RACE.

H. H. Rogers's Yacht Beat the Sandy Hook—Latter's Captain Said Millionaire's Boat Burned Oil.

With her awnings housed and her yard taken down, H. H. Rogers's steam yacht Kanawha, which was beaten by the Central Railroad of New Jersey's fast steamboat Sandy Hook Wednesday morning in a race from Sandy Hook to a point off Castle Williams, Governors Island, hovered off the Hook yesterday morning, awaiting a chance to retrieve her lost laurels. She had not long to wait, for a little after 7 o'clock the Sandy Hook hove in sight.

The Kanawha's Captain waited until his rival was nearly abreast, when he gave the order that started the Kanawha's engines to working. The yacht got under headway, and the race was on. As fast as their screws would drive them the boats sped alongside until off the Southwest Spit. At this point a shower of sparks, that at times became a sheet of flame, shot out of the Kanawha's funnel. Capt. Martin of the Sandy Hook said this was due to the pouring of oil into the furnace of the Kanawha to generate more steam.

The racers were soon in the Narrows, where, owing to the strong currents, both had to slow up until they reached the smoother waters of the Upper Bay. Then both put on full steam again, and as they passed Quarantine were neck and neck. Gradually from this point the Kanawha forged ahead, and when she slowed up off Liberty Island the Sandy Hook was thirty seconds in the rear.

The skipper and the other people on the Kanawha were jubilant over their victory. On the Sandy Hook the reverse was the case, but Capt. Martin says that after he cleans up his craft Saturday for Monday's trip, should he meet the Rogers boat another race, with a different result, will surely ensue. Each boat has won a race, and the outcome of the next one is awaited with much interest by the owners and crews of the two boats.

PASSING OF SCOTCH PLAIDS.

Remarkable Decline in the Popularity of These Goods.

A peremptory sale of dress goods, suitings, and golf and steamer rugs, at the auction rooms of Townsend & Montant, 87 and 89 Leonard Street, yesterday, indicated the remarkable decline in the popularity of Scotch plaids, so popular a few years ago. Goods that would a year ago have brought $1.50 easily, were knocked down for 60 cents a yard.

The sale was scheduled to be of 3,500 pieces, or bolts, of dress goods, suitings, &c., but such good prices were brought, considering the lack of popularity of many of the styles offered, that a very much larger quantity was really sold, the owners selling duplicate lots they had not intended placing upon the market.

The feature of the sale was the auction of 6,000 golf and steamer rugs, mostly of plaids. These sold for from $2 to $3.50 each, and many of those which sold at even these figures at wholesale would have brought $6 last year. So marked has been the decline in the popularity of these goods that many of them brought prices which would ordinarily be paid for horse blankets.

The goods which maintained their prices were pebble cheviots, and, in fact, cheviots of all kinds. Two hundred and fifty-two pieces of these goods sold for from 40 to 67½ cents a yard, a very satisfactory price. A large line of serges, general cheviots, and panne cheviots were also disposed of at good prices. Buyers representing many of the most important concerns in the country attended the sale.

ECUADOR NOT AT WAR.

Señor Luis F. Carbo, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of Ecuador to the United States, has received a cable from Gen. Plaza, President of Ecuador reading as follows:

"I authorize you to deny unfounded rumor war between Ecuador and Colombia. Frontiers mutually respected and peace absolutely exists both inside and outside of the Republic. PLAZA."

Smith, Gray & Co.

"What D'ye Lack?"

Our business is to dress men and boys, this way:—*Promptly, completely, stylishly, inexpensively.*

Our lines cover the needs of the entire person. Perpendicularly, from hat to shoes, inclusive; horizontally, from underclothes to overcoat, inclusive; here and there, and all over, from a collar (and the stud to button it, and the tie for it) to socks (and the supporters for them.)

And Gloves.

And everything else that a male human being above the age of babyhood can, does or should wear.

Fall styles in everything ready. Also lots of half prices on goods for right now; especially for schoolboys.

Smith, Gray & Co. — Broadway at 31st Street, NEW YORK. BROOKLYN: Broadway at Bedford Ave.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson.

An Exceptional Offering of HIGH-GRADE GLOVES

Real Mocha
2 Clasp
In Slate
1.25 Gloves,

Every pair guaranteed Made from selected real Arabian Mocha skins, 95c

Sixth Avenue

AN INVESTORS' SUPPLEMENT

Will form part of Next Sunday's edition of

The New York Times.

This will contain reports of the principal railways and railway systems, showing earnings, gross and net, expenses, officers and Directors, principal and transfer offices, and statistical and other information of use, for reference, to bankers, brokers, investors, and the general public.

Besides this supplement there will be the regular Magazine Supplement and the editorial and news sheets.

The price of the issue with both supplements will be, as usual, three cents.

Copies should be ordered of newsdealers in advance.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinée Saturday 2:15. JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evenings, 8:30. ONLY MAT. SATURDAY. WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway and 38th St. "THE BEST YET."—HERALD. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2:15. The Rogers Brothers in Washington.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & Broadway. LAST TWO NIGHTS AT 8:30. Last Matinée Saturday. ARE YOU A MASON? Monday—CAPTAIN JINKS, with Ethel Barrymore.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. To-night 8:20, Mat. Saturday, Mr. E. H. SOTHERN in the New Play. RICHARD LOVELACE. RICHARD LOVELACE.

LYCEUM THEATRE 4th Av. & 23d. At 8:15. 1st Mat. Sat. 2. "An actress of uncommon capacity."—Post. "Among the few successful plays from novels."—World. BERTHA GALLAND In "THE FOREST LOVERS," THURSDAY MATINEE NEXT WEEK.

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PUBLIC INSPECTION.—The new steamship "Celtic" (the largest in the world) will be thrown open for inspection on Saturday, 14th September, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., for the benefit of Seamen's Charitable Institutions in New York City. Tickets, obtainable at White Star Pier, No. 48 North River).....25 cents

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light to fresh winds, mostly westerly.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,127. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

MR. M'KINLEY DIES AFTER A BRAVE FIGHT

End Comes at 2:15 o'Clock This Morning.

MR. ROOSEVELT SUMMONED

President's Touching Farewell to Stricken Wife.

"God's Will Be Done" Were His Last Words—A Remarkable Display of Vitality Marks the Final Hours of Suffering.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—President McKinley died at 2:15 o'clock this morning. He had been unconscious since 7:50 o'clock last night. His last conscious hour on earth was spent with the wife to whom he devoted a lifetime of care. He died unattended by a minister of the Gospel, but his last words were a humble submission to the will of the God in whom he believed. He was reconciled to the cruel fate to which an assassin's bullet had condemned him, and faced death in the same spirit of calmness and poise which had marked his long and honorable career.

For three hours before his death the President apparently suffered no pain. He uttered no connected sentences. Those at his bedside say that the words of the hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee" were running in his mind, and that occasionally he would murmur a few of the words.

Senator Hanna left the house with Harry Hamlin at 2:25 o'clock. As he walked to the corner his head was bowed and shoulders stooped. When he entered the runabout tears were streaming from his eyes. He bowed his head upon the head of his cane, sobs that were audible shook his frame, he had not a word to say. Abner McKinley and his wife left five minutes after Senator Hanna.

His last conscious words reduced to writing by Dr. Mann, who stood at his bedside, when they were uttered, were as follows:

"GOD'S WILL BE DONE."

"Good bye. All good bye. It is God's way. His will be done, not ours."

The announcement to the members of the Cabinet of the President's death was made by Webb Hayes, who said: "It is all over."

Mrs. McKinley last saw her husband between 11 and 12. At that time she sat by the bedside holding the hand of her dying husband. The members of the Cabinet were admitted to the sickroom singly at that time.

Death probably occurred about 2 o'clock, it being understood that Dr. Rixey delayed the announcement until 2:15 to assure himself.

THE DEATH SCENE.

From authoritative officials the following details of the final scenes in and about the death chamber were secured:

The President had continued in an unconscious state since 8:30 P. M. Dr. Rixey remained with him at all times, and until death came. The other doctors were in the room at times, and then repaired to the front room where their consultations had been held.

About 2 o'clock Dr. Rixey noted the unmistakable signs of dissolution, and the immediate members of the family were summoned to the bedside. Mrs. McKinley was asleep, and it was deemed desirable not to awaken her for the last moments of anguish.

Silently and sadly the members of the family entered the room. They stood about the foot and sides of the bed where the great man's life was ebbing away.

Five minutes passed, then six, seven, eight—

Now Dr. Rixey bent forward, and then one of his hands was raised as if in warning. The fluttering heart was just going to rest. A moment more and Dr. Rixey straightened up, and, with choking voice, said: "The President is dead."

The announcement of the news to those waiting below was postponed until the members of the family had withdrawn. Through Secretary Cortelyou the waiting newspaper men received the notification. There was the keenest excitement on the broad avenue, but there was no semblance of disorder.

Those present at the time of the President's death were Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. Rixey, Mrs. and Miss Barber, and Miss Duncan, William M. Duncan, a nephew; Charles G. Dawes, the Controller of the Currency; F. M. Osborne, a cousin; Col. Webb C. Hays, John Barber, a nephew; Secretary George B. Cortelyou, Col. W. C. Brown, the business partner of Abner McKinley; Dr. P. M. Rixey, the family physician, and six nurses and attendants. In an adjoining room sat the physicians, including Drs. McBurney, Wasdin, Park, Stockton, and Mynter.

With the momentary excitement incident upon the announcement at an end, the entire scene became one of unmistakable and deep mourning. As if nature lent its aid to the grieving crowds a dense fog settled like a pall over the city. The Milburn house became a tomb of silence. Lights—not extinguished—were dimmed; visitors were denied admittance, and the mourning family and their more intimate friends were speedily left alone with their distinguished dead.

GUARD INCREASED.

The military guard was augmented immediately upon the announcement. The waiting crowds melted away rapidly, giving expression in unmistakable terms to the great sorrow they felt. Within a brief space of time the newspaper men, the police, the sentries of the guard, and those whose duties kept them abroad were the only persons in evidence within the immediate vicinity.

Within 30 minutes after the President's death a private of the United States Army Hospital Corps was detailed for duty, and took his position by the body.

The immediate cause of the President's death is undetermined. His physicians disagree, and it will possibly require an autopsy to finally fix the exact cause. The President's body will be taken to Washington, and there will be a state funeral. The interment will be in Canton.

At 3:23 Drullard and Koch, the undertakers, arrived at the Milburn house and will take charge of the body of the President.

CLOSING HOURS AT PRESIDENT'S BEDSIDE.

Mr. McKinley's Farewell to His Wife—Cabinet Officers Take Leave of Chief Executive—Story of a Weary Vigil.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—Before 6 o'clock last evening it was clear to those at the President's bedside that he was dying, and preparations were made for the last sad offices of farewell from those who were nearest and dearest to him. Oxygen had been administered steadily, but with little effect in keeping back the approach of death. The President came out of one period of unconsciousness only to relapse into another.

But in this period, when his mind was partially clear, occurred a series of events of profoundly touching character. Down stairs, with strained and tear-stained faces, members of the Cabinet were grouped in anxious waiting. They knew the end was near and that the time had come when they must see him for the last time on earth. This was about 6 o'clock. One by one they ascended the stairway—Secretary Root, Secretary Hitchcock, and Attorney General Knox. Secretary Wilson also was there, but he held back, not wishing to see the President in his last agony. There was only a momentary stay of the Cabinet officers at the threshold of the death chamber. Then they withdrew, the tears streaming down their faces and the words of intense grief choking in their throats.

"NEARER, MY GOD, TO THEE."

About 7:45 o'clock the President awakened from the stupor in which he had lain and faintly murmured the name of his wife and indicated that he wished to see her. She came to the room strong in her weakness compared with the weakness of the strong man whose life was so fast ebbing. The physicians and all but one of the nurses left the room, and for ten minutes husband and wife sat alone. Mrs. McKinley came from the room and was escorted back to her own. This was the second time last evening she had been by the side of the dying President. When she left Mr. McKinley murmured words from the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

From the Milburn house came State Senator Martin Dodge of Cleveland, an old friend of the President and a fellow-worker with him in years gone by. He was not permitted to enter the room, but stood in the hall trying to catch one last glimpse of the face of his early companion. As he reached the barrier in the street he stopped, looked about, and, while weeping, said, "Gentlemen, the Nation's chief is dying. There is absolutely no hope, no chance."

At 9:30 Secretary Cortelyou sent out word: "The President is dying." There were no bulletins; there was necessity for none. Every one knew the end was near, and far down the streets leading to the house thousands were crushing up to the barrier, waiting for the moment that would end their agony of suspense and deprive the Nation of its President. The minutes grew into an hour, and then came the announcement from Secretary Cortelyou that the President's hold on life would last about an hour more.

MRS. MCKINLEY'S COURAGE.

Through all the despair and gloom Mrs. McKinley has been even more courageous and stronger than in the first days of the President's sufferings. She was not allowed to see him, as usual, this morning, and until late this afternoon knew nothing of the change in his condition. When the news was broken to her there was not even a sob, not an outbreak, just a clenching of the hand, a compression of the lips, and she was ready to watch with the man who had so often watched beside her bed of sickness.

The announcement from Secretary Cortelyou that the President had but an hour to live was supplemented by one made by Senator Depew, who came from the house shortly after 10:40 o'clock. He, while realizing there was no hope, felt that death was still some hours away.

FRIENDS ASSEMBLE.

All the evening those who had hastened here fast as steel and steam could carry them continued to arrive. They drove up in carriages at a gallop or were whisked up in automobiles, all intent upon getting here before death came. One of the last to arrive was Attorney General Knox, who reached the house at 9:30. He was permitted to go up stairs to look for the last time upon the face of his chief.

The Rev. C. D. Wilson, a Methodist clergyman of Tonawanda, N. Y., who was the President's pastor for three years at Canton, called at the residence to inquire whether his services were needed, but did not enter the house. Another Methodist clergyman, who has a church near by, remained at the Milburn residence for two hours in the belief that his services might be desired.

NO NEED OF BULLETINS.

There was no need for official bulletins after this. Those who came from the house at intervals told the same story—that the President was dying and that the end might come at any time. His tremendous vitality was the only remaining factor in the result, and this gave hope only of brief postponement of the end. Dr. Mynter thought he might last until 2 A. M. Dr. Mann said at 11 o'clock that the President was still alive and probably would live an hour. Midnight came, with the President still battling against death.

At this hour the Milburn house was the centre of a scene as animated as though it were midday, although a solemn hush hung over the great crowd of watchers. The entire lower part of the house was aglow with light, and the many attendants, friends, and relatives could be seen within, moving about and occasionally coming in groups to the front doorway for a breath of air. In the upper front chambers the lights were low, and around on the north side, where the chamber of death is located, there were fitful lights, sometimes burning brightly and then turned low.

AWAITING THE END.

Secretary Root and Secretary Wilson came from the house about midnight, and paced up and down the sidewalk. All that Secretary Root said was: "The end has not come yet."

Despite the fact that vitality continued to ebb as midnight approached no efforts were spared to keep the spark of life glowing. Dr. Janeway of New York City arrived at the Buffalo station at 11:40 o'clock. George Urban was waiting for him and they drove at a break-neck pace to the Milburn house. He was shown to the President's room at once and began an examination of the almost inanimate form.

Secretary of the Navy Long arrived at the Milburn house at 12:06, in time to see the President alive, though unconscious.

Coroner Wilson reached the house about 12:28 A. M. This led to startling reports, but at 12:30 Frank Baird announced from Secretary Cortelyou that the President was still alive and his condition practicaly as it had been for an hour.

The arrival of Coroner Wilson is explained by the statement that he was ordered by the District Attorney to go to the Milburn house because he had heard a report that the President was dead. Coroner Wilson's arrival was followed immediately by his departure, his presence not being necessary, as the President still lived.

Shortly after midnight the President's breathing was barely perceptible. His tremities were cold. It was recognized that nothing remained but the last struggle, and some of the friends of the family who had remained through the day began to leave the house, not caring to be present at the final scene.

RUMORS OF DEATH.

Such an intense state of anxiety existed among the watchers that rumors gained frequent circulation that death had already occurred, and a flood of dispatches were sent saying that the end had come. These were speedily set at rest by an official statement from within the house that the reports of death were groundless and that the President still lived.

Coroner Wilson said that he had been ordered by the District Attorney of the county to go to the Milburn residence as soon as possible after the announcement of death. He had seen a reputable local paper issued, with the announcement that the President died at 11:06 P. M., and had hurried up so that there would be no delay in removing the body.

Dr. Mann met him at the door and told him that his services were not required and that he would be notified when he was wanted. Dr. Mann said that the President was still alive and that Dr. Janeway was examining the heart action. There was really no hope, but they did not desire gruesome anticipation.

In the Milburn house at midnight awaiting the end were Senator Hanna, Mrs. Hanna, Abner McKinley, Mrs. Abner McKinley, Miss Mabel McKinley, Mrs. Baer, Secretary Root, Secretary Wilson, Secretary Long, Secretary Hitchcock, Mrs. McWilliams, and Drs. Park, Janeway, Johnson, Mynter, Mann, McBurney, Rixey, and Wasdin; Senator Burroughs, Senator Fairbanks, Russell B. Harrison, Gen. Otis, Attorney General Knox, and Ainsley Wilcox.

RAGE AGAINST CZOLGOSZ.

The people of Buffalo are wildly excited. At all points of interest are crowds of many thousands. In the streets leading to the county jail the crowds are thickest, and are threatening all sorts of violence. The authorities are prepared to meet this, the police, the militia, and Federal troops being on guard. Within the last ten minutes a crowd of 10,000 men rushed toward the jail, shouting, "We'll break into the jail," "We want Czolgosz."

The situation was very ugly, but the police authorities acted promptly. Policemen and militiamen charged the crowd and drove it back two blocks in each direction. In order to prevent anything like a successful onslaught on the jail, orders were issued to strengthen the military guard and the Seventy-fourth and Seventy-sixth Regiments were ordered on reserve in their armories.

WAITING FOR ROOSEVELT.

Everybody here is anxiously awaiting the arrival of Vice President Roosevelt. He is being brought here on a special train from the Adirondacks, which should arrive between 6 and 7 o'clock this morning.

The situation which will confront the Vice President is so serious that arrangements will be made to administer the oath of office as President to him immediately upon his arrival, if the President has passed away. During the meantime, pending the arrival of the Vice President, Secretary of War Root appears to have taken up the reins of government by the common consent of the Cabinet officers here.

Mrs. McKinley's condition is such that the doctors have grave fears lest her life too shall pay the forfeit to Czolgosz's bullet. She has scarcely been in her right mind since 9:10 o'clock last night, when the President had a short period of consciousness, during which she was led to his bedside and he uttered his last farewell.

MR. McKINLEY'S LAST DAY OF SUFFERING.

Following the Sinking Spell in Early Morning There Were Occasional Periods of Hopefulness.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 13.—Since early this morning, when the first bulletin was issued telling of the unfavorable condition of the President, an indefinable fear filled the hearts of all in Buffalo. People in the streets, in hotels, and at the fair discussed it in low tones and one pitiful prophecy gave the President but a few hours to live.

In the Milburn residence there was more than an inclination to hope. There was an almost positive assertion that the President, with his wonderful strength and determination, would overcome this last weakness and again be on the road to recovery. There seemed to be little chance of this, though, when it was announced that it had become necessary to administer powerful stimulants and later resort to the use of oxygen.

The President began to sink shortly after 2 o'clock this morning after a critical period of 12 hours. Trouble began on Thursday afternoon through the failure of the digestive organs to perform their functions. The necessity for nourishment had been pressing for several days, and the partial failure of artificial means had led to the adoption of natural means. The rectum, through which nourishment had been injected previously to Wednesday, became irritated and rejected the enemas. This forced the physicians to try to feed the patient through the mouth, probably before the stomach was prepared. The first administration of beef juice through the mouth, however, seemed to agree with the patient, and the physicians were highly gratified at the way the stomach seemed to receive the food.

Dr. McBurney was especially jubilant over the action of the stomach, and yesterday morning, before his departure for New York, dwelt upon the fact that the stomach seemed to have resumed its normal functions. The breakfast of chicken broth, toast, and coffee given yesterday morning was spoken of by all the physicians as strong evidence of the President's marked improvement. It was only when it became apparent late in the morning that this food had not agreed with the President that the first genuine anxiety appeared.

FIRST NOTE OF ALARM.

The first note of alarm was sounded in the official bulletin Thursday afternoon, which spoke of the President's fatigue. President McKinley complained of an increasing feeling of fatigue. He had heretofore been so buoyant and cheerful that his complaints were seriously regarded. The pulse was then also abnormally high, 120 beats to the minute. With a temperature of 100.2° it should have been 80 beats lower. The weakness of the heart began to arouse serious concern. Instead of growing better the President's condition after that grew steadily worse.

The staff of physicians, augmented by Dr. Stockton, who had temporarily taken the place of Dr. McBurney, was summoned early in the evening, and there was a conference. At 8:30 o'clock Thursday evening the physicians announced officially that the President's condition was not so good. The problem of disposing of the food in the stomach was becoming a serious one, and the danger of heart failure increased. As midnight approached the situation was growing critical. Calomel and oil were given to flush the bowels and digitalis to quiet the heart. However, just before midnight the President had two operations of the bowels, which relieved him very much, and the midnight bulletin was more favorable. It stated that all the conditions had improved since the last bulletin.

It was believed then that the opening of the bowels would have the effect of allaying the wild pulsations of the heart. His pulse did drop to 120, and the prospect was slightly brighter. But owing to the President's extreme weakness and his fatigue no attempt was made to conceal the serious apprehension which was felt.

Secretary Cortelyou insisted that the truth should be made public by the doctors, and the bulletins themselves were telling their unfortunate story all too plainly. There was still hope that the patient would be better in the morning, and at midnight Secretary Cortelyou said it was not probable that another bulletin would be issued until morning.

Hope came once more to the breasts of those who had waited for hours in anxiety. The physicians parted for the night, and every sign was a cheering one. There had been disquieting pulse action for several hours, but practically all of the unfavorable symptoms had been linked to the stomach trouble, and it was thought that they would probably disappear with the removal of the cause which was supposed to have created them. The unofficial reports at 1 o'clock and 1:30 o'clock were both of a satisfactory nature, and the watchers gathered about the house prepared for an uninterrupted night.

SIGNS OF COLLAPSE.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the physicians and nurses detected a weakening of the heart action. The pulse fluttered and weakened, and the President sank toward collapse. The end appeared to be at hand. Restoratives were speedily applied. Action was immediate and decisive. Digitalis and strychnia were administered, and as a last resort saline solution was injected into the veins.

A general alarm was sent to the consulting physicians and trained nurses. The restoratives did not at once prove effective, and it was realized that the President was in an extremely critical condition. That realization led to a summons to the Cabinet, relatives, and close personal friends of the President. Soon the word was passed out that the President had partially collapsed. Dr. Mynter was the first of the consulting physicians to arrive. Dr. Mann came directly afterward. After them came Abner McKinley, pale and agitated. He had left the house scarcely two hours before with the assurance that the tide had turned in the case of his distinguished brother. Secretary Wilson and Secretary Hitchcock arrived within a few moments. Another hurrying visitor was Dr. Wasdin, whose arrival completed the circle of physicians.

Secretaries Hitchcock and Wilson and Mr. Milburn came out of the house shortly after 6 o'clock. Secretary Hitchock declared that "the President is rallying slowly, and we still think that he has more than an even chance of recovery."

THE RELAPSE A SURPRISE.

The sudden attack of depression of the early morning came in the nature of a great surprise to the President's friends and physicians. They were prepared to hear that he might not be so well in the morning, but felt confident that the change would not be as severe as it proved to be.

"We are more surprised at the depression than at the fact of his rallying," said one member of the Cabinet.

The physicians, after their consultation and the examination of the patient, could offer little encouragement. He was very weak and his heart was so feeble that they feared his life might go out at any time. The bulletin they issued at 2:50 A. M. told of the very critical condition of the President.

"It gives rise," they said, "to the gravest apprehensions."

The movement of the bowels had occurred, but the heart did not respond to stimulations. At 4 o'clock the President rallied slightly. The saline solution which saved Mrs. McKinley's life in San Francisco had proved in a measure effective. Dr. Mann and Dr. Mynter left for their homes. Their only reassuring word was that they had not given up hope. During the night Mrs. McKinley knew nothing of the sudden change that had come. In her feeble condition it was considered best not to inform her of the President's critical condition, and she slept peacefully in her room through it all.

The bulletin usually issued at 6:30 A. M. was omitted. Dr. Rixey at 7:30 said that he felt slightly encouraged.

"The President has rallied somewhat," said he, "but then, you know," he added, "the President is usually better in the morning."

THE CITY AROUSED.

The Buffalo papers all had extras on the street at daylight with the sad intelligence of the President's relapse. One paper announced that the President was dying. The result was that the whole city was thoroughly aroused and alarmed early, and before 7 o'clock crowds of people flocked in the direction of Ferry Street and Delaware Avenue. They stood at the ropes far down the intersecting streets and waited patiently for the appearance of the morning bulletin.

The first physician to arrive for the morning consultation was Dr. Wasdin, who drove up at 8:15. "I have been absent for a couple of hours," said he, "and I do not know the condition of the President. I hope he is better." Two minutes later Abner McKinley walked down to the corner to tell his coachman, who had been waiting for him with a carriage for an hour, that he would not go to his hotel for breakfast. The new detail of soldiers for guard duty arrived from Fort Porter a few minutes later. The guard was changed and the sentries posted for the day. Lieut. Charles N. Murphy was the first to arrive at 8:23. "I saw the President at 5 o'clock," said he. "His condition was then very grave."

Dr. Mann came up in an automobile two minutes later. "I have nothing to say now," he said. Dr. Park did not reach the house until 8:45 o'clock, being the last of the physicians to arrive for the morning consultation.

At 8:50, while the consultation was going on inside, an old woman approached the inner rope and insisted upon being admitted. She said she desired to see Mrs. McKinley. "I have something important to say to her," she said. One of the Secret Service men kindly led her aside and listened to her long story of how she proposed to cure the President by means of herbs and prayers.

PHYSICIANS GROW SERIOUS.

The doctors finished their consultation at 9:40. They left the house together and stopped for a few minutes on the lawn to convey their verdict first to the President's brother. Dr. Mann and Dr. Mynter came away together. "We are very anxious," said Dr. Mann, "very anxious," he repeated as he entered the carriage in waiting.

"Have you given up hope?"

"By no means," replied the doctor.

"Is he better than when you saw him last?"

"He is better than he was in the early hours of the morning," he responded.

Dr. Mynter had little encouragement to offer. "I am not absolutely without hope," said he. "The President has a fighting chance, but I would be more hopeful if the day was passed and he had gained a little strength. He has improved some since early this morning, but the improvement is very slight. The trouble lies with his heart. We are stimulating it and our treatment has been fairly successful."

Dr. Mynter admitted that saline solution and other means to keep up the action of the heart were being administered.

At a time when the surgeons imagined him to be asleep, about 9:30 o'clock, Dr. Mynter gave the patient a hypodermic injection of strychnine. The President was conscious and asked, feebly:

"What is that, doctor?"

"A heart stimulant," was the reply.

"Is the necessity great?" continued the President.

"Yes, your Excellency," answered the doctor. "You are a brave and very sick man."

"I realize it," said the President, resignedly and cheerfully.

The bulletin when issued was slightly reassuring, and indicated that the crisis might be prolonged, stating definitely that the President's condition had somewhat improved during the past few hours, and that there was better response to stimulation. But his pulse was up to 128, and the conviction grew that it was almost a forlorn hope.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the intimate friends and relatives of the President who were telegraphed for early this morning began to arrive, and soon after 10 o'clock there were assembled in the down-stairs rooms of the Milburn house Senators Hanna and Fairbanks, ex-Secretary of State Day, Secretary Wilson, and Secretary Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Baer, Abner McKinley, Miss Helen McKinley, a sister of the President; Mrs. J. T. Duncan, another sister, and Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams, Mr. John G. Milburn, Postmaster General Bissell, John N. Scatcherd of Buffalo, and Representative Alexander of Buffalo.

SENATOR HANNA ARRIVES.

Senator Hanna came on a special train from Cleveland, making the run in the remarkably fast time of three hours. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hanna, Col. Myron T. Herrick, Miss Barber, and a few other friends of the President. He had received the news at 4 o'clock this morning, and immediately ordered a special train.

The President was perfectly conscious despite his extreme weakness. This morning, when the nurses sought to adjust the pillows so as to shut out the light of the

(Continued on Page 2.)

HUNT OVER MOUNTAINS FOR MR. ROOSEVELT

The Vice President Is Found on Mount Marcy.

Special Train in Waiting to Take Him from the Adirondacks—Will Be in Albany This Morning.

NORTH CREEK, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Vice President Roosevelt started at 6 o'clock yesterday morning from the Tahawus Club with guides on a hunting trip through the forests. On receipt of the dispatches stating that President McKinley's condition was critical men were immediately started in search of him. Up to 5 o'clock last evening it was impossible to locate him, but he was finally found on the top of Mount Marcy, at which place the dispatches from Buffalo were delivered to him.

These dispatches gave but few details of the President's condition and did not inform Mr. Roosevelt that there was no hope for Mr. McKinley. At 6:30 o'clock last evening a team was dispatched to the lower clubhouse, ten miles from the upper clubhouse, with the latest bulletins, stating that the President could not live. These reached the Vice President, and at 1:15 A. M. he started for this village. He is obliged to drive or ride thirty-five miles over dark roads before North Creek is reached, and will probably arrive here at about 5 A. M.

Immediately upon his arrival here Mr. Roosevelt will take the special train which is waiting to carry him to Albany. He should get there at about 7 A. M. At Albany he will enter another special train, which will convey him to Buffalo over the New York Central Road.

SARATOGA, Sept. 13.—Vice President Roosevelt, when he passed through Saratoga last Wednesday, en route to the Tahawus Club, ninety-five miles distant in the Adirondacks wilderness, said that he expected to leave there to-day for his Oyster Bay home. The Vice President, it is understood, yesterday changed his plans, as he desired to remain with his family at the club until next Monday morning. The Tahawus Club is thirty-five miles north of railway and telegraphic facilities and ten miles beyond a private telephone line. Messages informing him of the dangerous condition of the President were this forenoon rushed into the Adirondacks as far as possible, and were then transferred to mounted messengers, with instructions to reach Mr. Roosevelt at the Tahawus Club as rapidly as possible. A dozen mounted mountaineers are now fleeing over the mountain roads.

When the Vice President receives the news he will move south as rapidly as possible to North Creek, where a Delaware and Hudson Railroad special fast train has been ordered to meet him. A fast run will be made from North Creek via Saratoga to Albany, where a special train will convey him to Buffalo. How soon he can make the thirty-five-mile mountain drive from the Tahawus Club to North Creek cannot be learned at this time, as recent rains have rendered the roads very heavy.

Superintendent C. D. Hammond of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, has personal charge of the special train intended for the use of Mr. Roosevelt. It now lies at North Creek, awaiting the arrival there of the Vice President. The locomotive, No. 362, is the fastest on the system, and the coach, No. 200, is the one used by Second Vice President H. G. Young of the Delaware and Hudson Road.

The Adirondack Stage Company has established relays of horses between Tahawus Club and North Creek, in order to expedite Vice President Roosevelt's movements as soon as he gets out of the wilderness.

ALBANY, Sept. 13.—Supt. H. H. Harrington of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company late to-night received a telegram from Supt. Hammond of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company, who is at North Creek with a special train to convey Vice President Roosevelt to this city, stating that the Vice President will not reach North Creek before 5 or 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, and cannot be brought to Albany before 7 or 8 o'clock.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND EXPRESSES HIS SORROW.

Hard, He Declares, to Await the Unfolding of the Purpose of God.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 14.—When interviewed by The Associated Press correspondent, who conveyed to him the first news of President McKinley's death, ex-President Grover Cleveland, at his home on Bayard Lane, made the following statement on this sad event:

"This is dreadful news and the more cruel because it strikes down the confident and comforting expectation which all our people were encouraged to entertain that their President would be saved from death.

"In the afflictive gloom surrounding this third Presidential murder within the memory of men not yet old, we can scarcely keep out of mind a feeling of stunning amazement that in free America, blessed with a Government consecrated to popular welfare and contentment, the danger of assassination should ever encompass the faithful discharge of the highest official duty. It is hard at such a time as this to calmly and patiently await the unfolding of the purpose of God."

The bell on historic Nassau Hall was tolled for upward of an hour upon the receipt of the sad news. The flag of this building has been placed at half-mast.

GOV. ODELL TO GO TO BUFFALO.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Gov. Odell is here to-night. He has kept in close communication with Buffalo by telephone, and has been greatly shocked and depressed by the change for the worse in the President's condition. He will leave for Buffalo to-morrow morning by the Empire State Express, which will stop for him at Fishkill Landing.

TO-DAY: FOURTEEN PAGES, WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks break sharply.—Financial Affairs.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 76¾; corn, No. 2 mixed, 62¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38¼c; cotton, middling, 8⅝c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 20¼c.—Commercial World.—Page 11.
Business Troubles.—Page 8.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 10.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 11.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Religious.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 10.

Antediluvian Rye.
Autocratic, old and fine. Luyties Brothers, N.Y.—Adv.

To Montclair.
New express train via Erie Railroad leaves West 23d St. 4:55 P. M. Chambers St. 5:00 P. M.—Adv.

Health, Happiness, and Pleasure
frequently get their inspiration from EVANS' ALE.—Adv.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

Lehigh Valley R. R. to Buffalo.
Fare, account New York Day, $8.00 round trip. Tickets and information 355 and 1,205 Broadway.—Adv.

Four Days, New York to California.
by the "Overland Limited," the luxurious every-day fast train via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railway. The best of everything. Particulars at North-Western Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

MR. M'KINLEY'S LIFE AND NOBLE RECORD

A Hero in War and True Man in Politics.

HIS WORK AS A STATESMAN

Twice He Declined the Opportunity to be Presidential Nominee for His Friends' Sake.

William McKinley, twenty-fifth President of the United States, was born in Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio, on Jan. 29, 1843.

He enlisted in the army at the beginning of the civil war in Company E of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, having been a clerk in the Post Office at Poland, Ohio, immediately previous to that time. His school career had been stopped by ill health earlier in his boyhood, but good health had been recovered when the war started.

He served for fourteen months as a private and then became a Commissary Sergeant. While at this grade the much-talked-of "coffee incident" was enacted.

Gov. Tod was so impressed by that incident that he asked for a Lieutenant's commission for Sergt. McKinley, and this was made out, dating from Sept. 24, 1862. While a Second Lieutenant the young soldier achieved many deeds of heroism. It was in the battle of Kernstown, near Winchester, that he was ordered to go back into the thick of the fight and bring out a regiment that was so hard pressed that it was doubtful whether or not any members of it were still alive when he received his order. He accomplished the mission and was publicly cheered by the whole brigade.

On the next day, July 25, 1864, at the age of twenty-one, he was made a Captain.

His horse was shot under him at Berryville, and at many other places he distinguished himself. He received from President Lincoln the commission of a Brevet Major just a month before the latter's assassination.

After the war McKinley decided to practice law, and, after studying for some time, he was admitted to the bar in Ohio in March, 1867. He settled in Canton. On Jan. 25, 1871, he married Miss Ida Saxton, whose father was a prominent banker of that city. Two children were born to them. Both were daughters, and both died in early childhood.

Mr. McKinley was first nominated for Congress in 1876. He was elected by a majority of 3,000. The Colonel under whom he had served through the war, Mr. Hayes, was then President of the United States, and his entrance into the National Legislature was auspicious.

Mr. McKinley was re-elected to Congress for the next term, and again in 1880.

During his career in that body he was an advocate, as is well known, of the protective tariff. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention from Ohio in 1888. It was then that he had his first chance to be a candidate for the Presidency, but he refused the offer made by leaders of the convention when they found that they could not put Blaine through. His refusal was due to a promise he had made to support John Sherman. When some friend afterward commented on his action, he answered:

"Is it such an honorable thing not to do a dishonorable act?"

The McKinley bill, relating to the tariff, was passed on May 21, after a memorable debate, in which its sponsor had figured notably.

Mr. McKinley was defeated for Congress the next time, his district having been gerrymandered against him. But his defeat made him Governor of the State. Then the Presidential campaign began. He worked for Harrison, refusing for the second time the Republican nomination, when the delegates tried to stampede the convention for him.

After his term as Governor expired he lived at Canton in quiet for six months, and then it became evident that he was to be the choice of the Republicans for President in the Fall of 1896. At the convention of that year he was nominated on the first ballot.

His election followed. He received a popular vote of 7,104,779, a plurality of 601,854 over his opponent, William J. Bryan.

The important events of his first Administration are fresh in the public memory. The war with Spain eclipsed all of them. The second election, last Fall, is also too recent to need recapitulation.

A detailed sketch of Mr. McKinley's life and public acts was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES in the issue of Sept. 7.

HIS LAST PUBLIC UTTERANCE.

The Day Before the President's Assassination He Defined a Wise and Broader Policy for America.

On President's Day at the Pan-American Exposition, the day before the assassination, Mr. McKinley made his last public utterance in the form of an address, in the course of which he made statements about the future policy of the Administration that were regarded as of the greatest importance. He declared that the only way to keep up the country's prosperity and to open the markets of the world to American products was by a system of reciprocity treaties.

He supplemented this by saying that if the tariff, as it stood, had served its purpose of protecting certain industries, it should be changed.

THE PLEA FOR ARBITRATION.

After commenting upon the benefits of such expositions as the one at Buffalo, he talked generally about the world's trade conditions of the time. Then he said:

"At the beginning of the nineteenth century there was not a mile of steam railroad on the globe. Now there are enough miles to make its circuit many times. Then there was not a line of electric telegraph; now we have a vast mileage traversing all lands and all seas. God and man have linked the nations together. No nation can longer be indifferent to any other. And as we are brought more and more in touch with each other the less occasion is there for misunderstandings, and the stronger the disposition, when we have differences, to adjust them in the court of arbitration, which is the noblest forum for the settlement of international disputes.

"My fellow-citizens, trade statistics indicate that this country is in a state of unexampled prosperity. The figures are almost appalling. They show that we are utilizing our fields and forests and mines, and that we are furnishing profitable employment to the millions of workingmen throughout the United States, bringing comfort and happiness to their homes and making it possible to lay by savings for old age and disability. That all the people are participating in this great prosperity is seen in every American community and shown by the enormous and unprecedented deposits in our savings banks. Our duty is the care and security of these deposits, and their safe investment demands the highest integrity and the best business capacity of those in charge of these depositories of the people's earnings.

"We have a vast and intricate business, built up through years of toil and struggle, in which every part of the country has its stake, which will not permit of either neglect or of undue selfishness. No narrow, sordid policy will subserve it. The greatest skill and wisdom on the part of manufacturers and producers will be required to hold and increase it. Our industrial enterprises, which have grown to such great proportions, affect the homes and occupations of the people and the welfare of the country. Our capacity to produce has developed so enormously and our products have so multiplied that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention.

"Only a broad and enlightened policy will keep what we have. No other policy will get more. In these times of marvelous business energy and skill we ought to be looking to the future, strengthening the weak places in our industrial and commercial systems, that we may be ready for any storm or strain.

"By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production, we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus. A system which provides for mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor.

"Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established. What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have a vent abroad. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet, and we should sell everywhere we can, and buy wherever the buying will enlarge our sales and productions, and thereby make a greater demand for home labor.

"The period of exclusiveness is passed. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good-will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not.

"If, perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?

"Then, too, we have inadequate steamship service. New lines of steamers have already been put in commission between the Pacific Coast ports of the United States and those on the western coasts of Mexico and Central and South America. These should be followed up with direct steamship lines between the eastern coast of the United States and South American ports. One of the needs of the times is direct commercial lines from our vast fields of production to the fields of consumption that we have but barely touched.

A TRIBUTE TO BLAINE.

"Next in advantage to having the thing to sell is to have the convenience to carry it to the buyer. We must encourage our merchant marine. We must have more ships. They must be under the American flag, built and manned and owned by Americans. These will not only be profitable in a commercial sense; they will be messengers of peace and amity wherever they go.

"We must build the Isthmian Canal, which will unite the two oceans and give a straight line of water communication with the western coasts of Central and South America and Mexico. The construction of a Pacific cable cannot be longer postponed.

"In the furtherance of these objects of National interest and concern you are performing an important part. This Exposition would have touched the heart of that American statesman whose mind was ever alert and thought ever constant for a larger commerce and a truer fraternity of the republics of the New World. His broad American spirit is felt and manifested here. He needs no identification to an assemblage of Americans anywhere, for the name of Blaine is inseparably associated with the Pan-American movement which finds this practical and substantial expression, and which we all hope will be firmly advanced by the Pan-American Congress that assembled this Autumn in the capital of Mexico.

"The good work will go on. It cannot be stopped. These buildings will disappear; this creation of art and beauty and industry will perish from sight, but their influence will remain to

Make it live beyond its too short living
With praises and thanksgiving.

"Who can tell the new thoughts that have been awakened, the ambitions fired, and the high achievements that will be wrought through this Exposition? Gentlemen, let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict, and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war. We hope that all who are represented here may be moved to higher and nobler effort for their own and the world's good, and that out of this city may come not only greater commerce and trade for us all, but more essential than these, relations of mutual respect, confidence, and friendship which will deepen and endure.

"Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness, and peace to all our neighbors, and like blessings to all the peoples and powers of earth."

NEWS REACHES WASHINGTON.

Messages Sent to All Ambassadors and Ministers of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—When the blow fell and official announcement came that President McKinley had passed away at 2:15 o'clock the crowds which had been on the streets, restlessly and sorrowfully awaiting news of the end, had retired for the night, as had all the Government officials save a few clerks at the State, War, and Navy Building.

Secretary Hay had given directions what should be done, and Acting Chief Clerk Martin and other employes, as soon as they received official confirmation of the news, immediately indited cablegrams to each and every United States Ambassador and Minister, or to the "charge" where these were absent from their posts, notifying them that President McKinley died at 2:15 o'clock this morning in Buffalo, and instructing them so to inform the Governments to which they were accredited.

There were no details in the messages—nothing but this brief announcement—and they were identical in language, except in the names of the persons addressed. The Ambassadors and Ministers were expected to communicate the information in turn to the United States Consular officers within the limits of their posts.

In cases of countries like Australia and Canada, where the United States Government is not represented in a diplomatic capacity, messages of like character were sent to the United States Consuls General, who were to repeat them to the Consuls. The original message was signed by Secretary Hay, Mr. Babcock, his private secretary, having taken it from the State Department to the Secretary's home for that purpose.

This was all that the Department of State could do to-night. As soon as possible it will issue a proclamation announcing the President's demise to the United States and the world at large, ordering the closing of the executive departments and navy yards and army posts as a mark of mourning. But this proclamation requires the signature of President Roosevelt, and it must be countersigned also by Secretary Hay—formalities which may consume some time, owing to the separation by distance of these officials, unless it be arranged by telegraph, so that the proclamation may be delayed a day or two.

The clerks on duty at once notified all their chiefs of the death.

Arrangements have been made by which Secretary Hay will meet Acting Secretary of War Gillespie and Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett in the State Department in the morning for the purpose of promulgating the necessary orders of the three departments.

The order of the War Department has been prepared already. It is drafted on lines similar to that issued when President Garfield was stricken. It has been telegraphed to Secretary Root for his approval and may be issued in his name. The order is addressed to all division and department commanders in the United States, the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Alaska, and announces the death of President McKinley and directs that all work be suspended for the day, all flags to be at half staff, and that thirteen guns be fired in the morning and one at intervals of half an hour and forty-five guns at sunset.

A similar order will be issued by the Navy Department. It is also probable that a guard of honor consisting of high officials of the army and navy will be named at once to escort the remains of the dead President to Washington and to the place of interment.

The White House promptly sent the official announcement it had received of the death to Secretaries Hay and Gage, the only Cabinet members in town, and also notified the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The White House will be closed to-morrow, and until after the funeral at least. The White House flag will be half masted, but a comparatively recent act of Congress forbids draping public buildings with emblems of mourning.

It is likely that President Roosevelt, as his first official act, will issue a proclamation announcing the death of the late President. He will later designate the day of burial and appoint it to be observed throughout the United States as a day of mourning. He will doubtless follow the example of his predecessors in similar cases and recommend that on the day of burial all people assemble "in their respective places of divine worship, there to render alike their tribute of sorrowful submission to the will of Almighty God and reverence and love for the memory and character of our late Chief Magistrate."

MR. HANNA'S FAST JOURNEY.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 13.—Senator Hanna left Cleveland on a special train this morning at 5:24 o'clock, and with a party of the President's relatives and friends reached Buffalo in 3 hours and 11 minutes. The schedule time for the crack train over the Lake Shore Road between Cleveland and Buffalo is 4 hours and 30 minutes. Senator Hanna's train was made ready in less than two hours from the time the news of the President's relapse reached Cleveland. The following persons were on the train:

Senator Hanna, Col. and Mrs. Herrick, Senator Fairbanks, Mrs. Duncan and her son, William Duncan; Justice Day, Miss McKinley, Webb C. Hayes, Superintendent Smith, and two newspaper men.

The orders were that the Hanna train was to have a clear track. No one on the train had ever moved at the speed which was attained soon after the train got out of Cleveland. A great many times the indicators in the private car showed that the speed was eighty miles an hour.

There was a stop for orders at Erie. A telegram was brought to Mr. Hanna; it bore but the two words, "Very low." All the cheerfulness which had been forced by the little party of passengers up to then vanished.

MR. M'KINLEY DIES AFTER A BRAVE FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

window, the President protested. "No, I want to see the trees," he murmured. "They are so beautiful."

When Mrs. McKinley was told that it would be better for her not to see him this morning she assented without protest, but she seemed to realize the full import of the request, though she said nothing. Secretary Hitchcock remained steadfastly hopeful. "I refuse to surrender," said he with great emotion at 10:30. "I will not give up hope while life remains. I shall hope on and pray on to the end."

Representative Alexander of Buffalo, at 10:45 gave the most encouraging news of the morning. He said: "It is not true that the physicians are without hope or that those gathered in the house are despondent. The lowering of the heart action is a natural result of the giving of a cathartic and was expected. It was found that the solid food given yesterday had not passed through the stomach, and it was found that a cathartic would have to be given. Then came the reaction. The physicians gave a saline solution, but in very small quantity, and this forenoon used some digitalis, but also in small quantities. They did not want to use any more artificial means than absolutely necessary. The results so far are good, and the President is now sleeping, watched by Drs. Rixey, Park, and Stockton. Everybody about the house is hopeful. The two men who know him best, Secretary Cortelyou and Senator Hanna, are cheerful and as confident as the set-back will allow. They both know his strong will, and they think that will help. Dr. Janeway of New York and Dr. W. W. Johnston, both eminent heart specialists, have been summoned to take care of the heart action."

The Rev. Dr. Corwin Wilson, who was once pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Canton, Ohio, where Mr. McKinley worshipped for many years, was among those who called at the house during the morning. When he left he said: "Yes, there is hope for the President. His brother tells me he is making the supreme fight of his life. I feel most deeply for the President, for at Canton in by-gone days I was his pastor, and truly know his noble character."

Ansley Wilcox, who entertained Vice President Roosevelt when he was here, came out of the Milburn house at 11:30 and said:

QUEST FOR MR. ROOSEVELT.

"I telephoned and telegraphed to Vice President Roosevelt's secretary, Mr. Loeb, at Albany at 5 o'clock this morning. He communicated at once with the railroad people and got a special train. Mr. Roosevelt was going out of the woods to-day with his family, and was undoubtedly prepared to start at once. He will go to Albany and communicate from there his further intention. So far as I can learn, the physicians and those in the Milburn house are very hopeful. Since the early morning the President has improved slightly, and even the slightest improvement is more than the physicians had expected."

Dr. Mann, when asked to make an authorized statement regarding the patient's condition in addition to that contained in the bulletin, declined to do so, but in response to inquiries he said:

"No, I can say nothing about any crisis in the case. A patient may continue in the condition the President now is in for some time and then pick up or not, just as the case may develop. The President is in a very serious condition, that is true, but it is absurd to say he is dying, as stated by some persons this morning. I cannot make any further statement about the case just now."

At 11:50 Dr. Stockton, the physician called in for the first time last night, left the house. "The President is holding his own. That is all I care to say publicly," the doctor said. It was learned, however, that at 9 o'clock the attending physicians decided to stop the use of the saline injections, as the patient had begun to revive from the extreme depression. It was deemed wise to withhold the saline solution for a possible future sinking spell. The quantity of digitalis was also diminished to ascertain if the President's heart could go without stimulants.

When Senator Hanna came out at 12:25 he was asked: "Is there any good news?"

"Well, there isn't any good news. I can only say that the President has a fighting chance. I am always hopeful. My faith is strong. I saw a rainbow in the sky as I came up here this morning. I hope it is prophetic."

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, accompanied by his son, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., and his niece and nephew, reached the house at 12:50. From a newspaper man and Col. Myron T. Herrick he obtained information as to the President's condition and then drove down town.

FLICKERING HOPE.

Toward 1 o'clock it was announced unofficially that the physicians believed if the President could be carried through the night there would be hope of his recovery. The bulletin issued by Secretary Cortelyou at 1:05 o'clock and dated 12:30 o'clock was not signed by the physicians. The secretary himself explained that the physicians did not desire to disturb their patient to take his temperature and pulse while he was sleeping. The bulletin officially confirmed the unofficial statements which had come from the Milburn residence that the President was holding his own. Dr. Wasdin was the first of the physicians to return to the Milburn house for the 2 o'clock consultation.

At 1:30 o'clock the President was still asleep and the heart action was sufficiently strong not to cause alarm enough to awaken him for treatment. Up to that hour no other treatment than saline solution injections and a very light dose of digitalis had been used. Oxygen was ready at hand to be used. Dr. Wasdin was joined at the President's bedside at 1:30 o'clock by Dr. Mann and Dr. Stockton. A few minutes after 2 o'clock Dr. Stockton came hurriedly out of the house and jumped into an automobile. He said: "I cannot talk. I am in a hurry." He was going to Dr. Mann's office, and said he would be back very soon. Dr. Stockton returned in about fifteen minutes with a leather traveling bag, evidently containing some more appliances or instruments.

The lowering of the pulse to 123 noted in the next bulletin was considered the most encouraging feature of the statement, but the statement that the patient was better than yesterday at this time necessitated explanation. The explanation given was that the accumulation of undigested food in the stomach had at that time become as rank as ptomaine and that a bolus of calomel and oil had to be given. It was exceedingly drastic. When the relief came exhaustion followed.

THE WEAKENED HEART.

Dr. Mynter was the first physician to leave the afternoon conference, and he seemed more hopeful than earlier in the day. To the newspaper men he said: "The President is somewhat improved and the prospect is now more hopeful. He is taking some nourishment, including clam broth. There is no danger that he will starve to death. Six days is not long, and now very little food does him. I feel better about the case."

To the suggestion that the main trouble was with the heart, he replied: "Yes, the heart," but he said there was no organic trouble with it so far as could be learned. When asked if there was any idea that the bullet was poisoned, he replied: "Absolutely none."

At 4:55 P. M. Senator Hanna left the house. He said:

"There is a slight improvement. I feel, and those in the house feel, that the improvement may continue. I am feeling better than I did this morning."

Secretary of War Root arrived at 5:05 P. M. and was in the Milburn house but ten minutes. When he emerged his appearance was that of a man discouraged. In response to the whirlwind of questions he said: "I have hope yet." Then he wept.

In a few minutes Col. Brown, a close friend, came out and in a broken tone announced: "The President is very, very bad," and then he, too, wept. Dr. Stockton then appeared on a fast drive, and in a few minutes other physicians arrived. It was then learned that the patient's heart had again begun to fail and that as a last resort oxygen was being tried.

At 5:45 the official bulletin was given out. It was dated 5:15 and it showed by the respiration the desperate condition of the patient. Respiration was 40, and it told that the oxygen treatment was not having any effect upon the weak heart.

At 6:21 Secretary Cortelyou came to the door and said: "The President is still alive."

Secretary Root returned to the Milburn house at 6:22, and from that time on the apprehension that the death of the President was close at hand received official confirmation, and the news took on a graver character.

ALL EUROPE IS GRIEVING

Deeply Sympathetic Articles in the London Papers.

Prediction that Mr. McKinley Will Be Remembered in American History Next to Washington and Lincoln.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Times, in an editorial to-day, says that the most acute feelings of sorrow and sympathy will be stirred throughout the whole world by the mournful news that President McKinley is passing away after his gallant struggle for life. This struggle has been watched with anxiety by all nations, more especially by the people of these islands, who in moments like the present are thrilled by a quickened sense of kinship with the people of the United States. The editorial proceeds:

"When this country had to mourn, a few months ago, the loss of a beloved and venerated sovereign, no expressions of sympathetic grief were more gratefully acknowledged than those which came spontaneously and unreservedly from our kinsfolk beyond the Atlantic. In their hour of national affliction the public grief of the great democracy which has grown up to rival the original stock is shared by the British people."

The Times says that President McKinley's high character in public and private life, his successful Administration, and the confidence he inspired in his countrymen will be more fully realized than ever after he has passed away. He was always actuated by a strong sense of duty and was courageous and clear-sighted. The people of the United States, who gave him their full confidence when he was re-elected, must feel that he has given up his life as a representative of law and order. The editorial concludes:

"The tragic end of his honorable career would insure for William McKinley a permanent place in the memory of his countrymen, even if he had not won it already by good and faithful service to the State."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 14—4 A. M.—President McKinley's fight for life has been watched from the outset in the United Kingdom with an intense anxiety that has recalled the last days of Queen Victoria. Every phase of the medical evidence has been keenly discussed, and the painful suddenness of the collapse after a revival of hope has deeply stirred the nation. This spontaneous and heartfelt participation in the anxiety of the American people has been expressed by all the morning papers, which at 3:30 A. M. were still holding their presses open for the last sad news.

The news of the President's condition was yesterday at first received with incredulity, but when it was known that it was only too accurate, grief was expressed everywhere.

All day yesterday anxious Americans, including William McKinley Osborne, the United States Consul General here, streamed into the United States Embassy in the hope of obtaining later news than contained in the newspaper bulletins.

In addition to the Americans, many prominent Englishmen and Colonials called, including the Hon. Schomberg Kerr McDonnell, principal private secretary to Lord Salisbury, and the Hon. Bernard Eric Barrington of the Foreign Office, on behalf of Lord Lansdowne. The Lord Mayor of London, Frank Green, also called at the embassy to formally express his sympathy.

Among the numerous messages received at the Embassy was another dispatch from King Edward to Ambassador Choate. It was dated at Copenhagen, and read:

"I am deeply grieved to learn that the President's state of health has caused great anxiety. I sincerely hope that his life may yet be spared. EDWARD, R."

The proceedings of the Ecumenical Methodist Conference yesterday morning were suspended for the purpose of hearing read a series of press telegrams concerning the condition of Mr. McKinley. The delegates were visibly affected, and prayers were offered for the preservation of the President's life.

The Daily Telegraph says:

"There was the same anxious look in the faces of Londoners yesterday as they wore when our late beloved Queen was fighting her battle with death. It was then that America stretched out her hand to us. To-day, in her hour of bitter trial, we return the grasp."

Similar expressions are found in the weekly papers to-day. All political feeling is hushed, very few journals even alluding to the possible consequences of Mr. McKinley's death. The Saturday Review, noted for its anti-American sentiments, is equally sympathetic with the others, saying:

"Such a deed shocks the whole civilized world. President McKinley has borne himself as a brave man, and has the world's admiration."

VOTE OF SYMPATHY OPPOSED.

CORK, Sept. 13.—At to-day's meeting of the Common Council of Cork a resolution of sympathy with President McKinley was proposed by Sir John Scott.

It had to be withdrawn because Alderman Cave, a Labor member, opposed it, declaring that Mr. McKinley was no friend of Ireland, but a friend of Great Britain.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

Big Houses Here May Have Difficulties, The Standard Says.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The financial articles in the morning papers express the opinion that, in the event of the death of the President, it will appear that its effect has already been discounted on the Stock Exchange.

But The Standard thinks the big houses in the United States will experience considerable difficulty.

SECRETARY GAGE'S EULOGY.

Secretary Gage, upon being informed of the death of President McKinley and requested to make some comment on the latter's life, said:

"It seems like mockery to attempt to eulogize him. No words can carry from one mind to another a proper understanding of that unique personality. He himself must be his best interpreter. His acts, his utterances, with their indescribable charm, have made him known to the American people. Through these they understand and appreciate him. In their hearts can be found the love and the gratitude which his unselfish, untiring, and affectionate devotion to his country justly inspire.

"If I speak of him it must be simply and without exaggeration. In active life, extending over a long period, I have met many men of superior powers and manifold graces, but after nearly five years of close association with this man and a constant study of his mental and moral characteristics I have come to regard him in the combined qualities which make a man truly great as the superior of all the men I have ever known. In his death our people are indeed stricken with the most grievous loss."

DEATH PENALTY PROPOSED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Messrs. Botkin and Bynum, members of the commission to revise and codify the criminal and penal laws of the United States since the attack upon the life of the President, have been investigating the authorities with a view to the preparation of a law making an assault upon the President with intent to murder cognisable in the courts of the United States and punishable by death.

They have prepared a draft of a bill to be submitted to Congress making assault upon the President a felony and punishable by death when the assault is for the purpose of obstructing the operations of Government. It is believed that this qualification will have the effect of giving the Federal courts jurisdiction in such cases.

MR. THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Varied Career of the Next President of the United States.

His Achievements in Politics, War, and Literary Pursuits Have Been Notable.

Theodore Roosevelt, who has become President of the United States through the death of Mr. McKinley, for two decades past has been one of the most unique and picturesque figures in American public life. His diversified and vigorous activities have not only brought him recognition and advancement in political life, but have won him renown upon the field of battle, in the Bad Lands of the West, as ranchman, hunter, and cowboy, and also in the more peaceful pursuit of honors in the literary world.

Mr. Roosevelt the man is the exact physical antithesis of Theodore Roosevelt the boy, though the mental characteristics exhibited in early youth by the President are conceded to be the same as those which have now made him famous.

From a romantic and novelistic point of view, Theodore Roosevelt started life with two of the greatest handicaps an ambitious youth could have—wealth and ill-health. In further contravention of well-established tradition concerning National heroes, the President was born in a great city. His birthplace was 28 East Twentieth Street, this city; the date, October 27, 1858, which makes him the youngest of all the Presidents. His father, Theodore, was a wealthy descendant of an old Knickerbocker family, and was well known throughout the city as a philanthropist and patriot. His mother was a descendant of Archibald Bulloch, first President of Georgia during the Revolution.

Eight generations of President Roosevelt's family have lived in New York, and from the middle of the Seventeenth Century the name has been common in the annals of the city, having been almost equally prominent in political, business, and social affairs. The founder of the family in America was Klaes Martenson Roosevelt, who came from Holland in 1641 and settled in New York. His son, Nicholas Roosevelt, came to be an Alderman of the city when that was a much greater distinction than it is now, and took up the cause of the colonists against England, despite considerable wealth.

Another of President Roosevelt's ancestors, James J. Roosevelt, was Captain in the New York State troops and served for seven years. James Henry Roosevelt, founder of the Roosevelt Hospital, which he endowed with the bulk of his estate, was also a relative of the President.

The young Theodore is described in early youth as a weak-eyed, pig-chested boy, too frail to take part in the sports of lads of his age.

Though frail, however, young Theodore, or "Teddy," as he was familiarly called by his playmates—a name which clung to him in later years—was not at all lacking in ambition nor in courage. In his veins of his ancestors there flowed Dutch, Irish, Scotch, and French Huguenot blood.

"He obtained his name," writes one of his biographers, "from the Dutch; from the Scotch his obstinacy; from the French his impetuosity, and from the Irish his 'blarney,' or gift of tongue."

These constituent parts of his mental make-up, coupled with that grim determination and perseverance which overcame his physical disadvantages, have made the President during his progress from legislator, Police Commissioner, and cavalry Colonel to President the exponent of that vigorous and forceful public life which is popularly termed "strenuous."

Young Roosevelt was sent to private schools during his early school years and preparation for Harvard University to avoid the rough treatment of boys in the public schools. He entered Harvard with the determination to make a man of himself, mentally and physically. By obedience to the laws of health and careful exercise the puny, sickly boy grew to robust manhood. At Harvard the tastes of young Roosevelt, already exhibited, for natural history and hunting were plainly manifested. His rifle which he had roamed the woods in Summer near his Oyster Bay home, with the trophies of his chase, were the most conspicuous objects in his room. Live turtles, other animals, and insects were kept frequently in his room. His stubborn defense of his own convictions, even against the opinion of his instructors, are still remembered by his classmates with vividness.

Athletics at Harvard received from him due consideration. He soon became the champion light-weight boxer in the gymnasium. Not long since Mr. Roosevelt said about this boxing: "When I was in Harvard and sparred for the championship I suffered a heavier punishment than any man there did, and I have been knocked out at polo twice. I thoroughly believe in boxing and football, and other rough and manly games." Young Roosevelt was also a fair catch-as-catch-can wrestler, a good runner, and a lively polo player for a time. He was Captain of the college polo club. Under his Captaincy the team never won a championship.

Photographs of young Roosevelt taken while at college show him to have been a handsome youth, with no trace of his present mustache, nor eyeglasses, nor prominent teeth, which in later years have been mercilessly played upon by cartoonists in political campaigns.

Young Roosevelt was graduated from Harvard in 1880, and though a close student, with no impairment of health. After extended travel in Europe, he returned to this country, studied law for a few months, and then plunged at once into the maelstrom of municipal politics. He was elected in 1881 an Assemblyman from the Twenty-first Assembly District. At Albany he was promptly dubbed a "silk stocking" and a "freak" of a popular election. Mr. Roosevelt, then but twenty-three years old, soon succeeded in making himself a storm centre.

In his opinion, "Politics and war are the two biggest games that are played." In one year Mr. Roosevelt was known all over the country as a new power in the Albany halls of legislation. His best known work in the Legislature at this time was in connection with the passage of the acts abolishing the fee system in county offices and in depriving the Board of Aldermen of their veto power of the Mayor's appointments. This was a relic of the Tweed régime.

He also headed the legislative investigating committee which bore his name, and which made an investigation into New York's municipal administration.

In 1884 Mr. Roosevelt went to Chicago as Chairman of the New York delegation to the Republican National Convention. He opposed the nomination of Blaine, but when Mr. Blaine became the Republican choice, Mr. Roosevelt fell into line and worked for the party candidate's success.

The next two years of the President's life bore unexpected and unforeseen fruit. They made him an author, paved his way for appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and undoubtedly suggested to him the formation of the famous Regiment of Rough Riders. After retirement from the Legislature Mr. Roosevelt went each Summer to the ranch he had purchased, in the Bad Lands of North Dakota. He became there an expert rider of the vicious horse, and gained a reputation as a dangerous man, an indefatigable hunter of big game, and a sportsman of ability. There he became intimately acquainted with the ranchmen, rustlers, and cow punchers, who subsequently formed the nucleus of the regiment of Rough Riders.

In 1886 Roosevelt was again in the turmoil of New York city politics. Henry George was a candidate for Mayor. Abram S. Hewitt was the nominee of the Democrats. Mr. Roosevelt was put in the field by the Republicans. Mr. Hewitt won. Roosevelt next attracted notice as a hunter of big game. He delighted in hunting the grizzly bears and other fierce wild animals of the West.

President Harrison in 1889 appointed Mr. Roosevelt United States Civil Service Commissioner. He was a firm believer in the competitive merit system, and put his ideas in force at once. President Cleveland retained him in office, although Mr. Roosevelt resigned in 1895 to become President of the New York Board of Police Commissioners.

The Police Department had just been exposed as corrupt to such an extent that many felt that only a reorganization would work any radical improvement. The Roosevelt police régime is remembered yet in the Police Department as one of the ablest the department ever knew. Mr. Roosevelt the morale of the force became higher than it has ever been since, and the efficiency of the men advanced in proportion. Mr. Roosevelt began by saying what he meant. He told the police to be honest, and that if they were not they would suffer for it, and that if they were, they would not be persecuted therefor by any individual or political party.

Within a month after taking office Roosevelt was at once the most-hated and the best-liked man in New York. He determined that the law requiring Sunday closing of saloons must be enforced to the letter. This act aroused much criticism from press and people, but it effectually stopped the police blackmail of saloon keepers.

President McKinley nominated Mr. Roosevelt on April 6, 1897, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy. From the very first he foresaw the possibility of a conflict with Spain and he set about preparing his department for it. He left nothing undone that could secure the highest efficiency in the service when the time for action came. When actual hostilities began Mr. Roosevelt resigned his post in the Navy department, returned to the Bad Lands, and organized a regiment of rough riders.

Mr. Roosevelt was a member of the National Guard from 1884 to 1888, being a member of the Eighth Regiment, and though for a time he was a Captain he did not think his experience was sufficient to qualify him to command a regiment, and so when the Rough Riders were organized he declined to become Colonel. He became the second in command. Dr. Leonard Wood of the regular army was made Colonel.

The history of Roosevelt and his Rough Riders during the Santiago campaign is too well known to be repeated. After Guasimas and San Juan Hill, Col. Wood was made a Brigadier General and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt the regiment's Colonel. After the campaign was over, Col. Roosevelt returned to the United States the idol of the country. He found himself already talked of for the Gubernatorial nomination of this State. Not until he was a private citizen again, on Sept. 15, would he talk politics. He then entered into the campaign with his customary vigor and impetuosity, and was, after nomination at Saratoga by the Republican Convention, on Sept. 27, 1898, elected Governor of the State of New York over Augustus Van Wyck, the Democratic candidate, by 17,786 votes.

From the Governor's chair to the Vice Presidency was but a step, although an unwilling one, for Mr. Roosevelt. He was nominated at Philadelphia June 21, 1900, for the second highest office in the gift of the people of the United States. Mr. Roosevelt was unwilling to have his name presented to the convention, declaring that he did not desire the nomination. The popular demand for his nomination was so great that he finally was forced to yield to the delegates' desire and accept the nomination as President McKinley's running mate.

The wife of President Roosevelt was Miss Edith Kermit Carew. She is said to have been a great spur to her husband in his distinguished career and to have been, perhaps, more ambitious for him than he was for himself. Personally, she shrinks from publicity.

The President has six children. The eldest, Miss Alice, is now seventeen years old. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., now thirteen, bears a striking resemblance to his father and is like him in many ways. Kermit, aged eleven years, is named for his mother's family. Next comes Ethel, nine years old; then Archibald, six, and Quentin, three. The youngest was named for an old Huguenot ancestor.

The President has been twice married, the first union ending in a tragedy. Miss Alice Lee of Boston was his first choice. She died in 1884, leaving the infant daughter who bears her name. Miss Carew was her intimate friend.

One of the most astonishing things in the President's life is the great amount of literary work he has accomplished, despite his manifold other concerns. He began to write before he left Harvard, and in the year after he was graduated he produced his "Naval War of 1812." He wrote a "Life of Thomas H. Benton," and also a biography of Gouverneur Morris, which was followed in 1888 by his "Ranch Life and Hunting Trail," which proved a very popular book. "The Winning of the West," however, he considers his greatest literary work.

Other productions of his pen are "Historic Towns," "History of New York City," "Essays on Practical Politics," and "The Wilderness Hunter." He also wrote "American Political Ideals," and in collaboration with Henry Cabot Lodge produced a volume entitled "Hero Tales from American History." All his writings are remarkable for their vigor of style and clearness of expression.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S POLICY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Among those in official life who have discussed the probable course of the successor of President McKinley the impression is held generally that Mr. Roosevelt will studiously carry out the policy of his predecessor. To do that it is believed that he will, as long as possible, retain in large part the members of the Cabinet selected by President McKinley and make changes only as it becomes evident that the policies now accepted can be safely intrusted to other hands.

In conversation with many Republicans it has been ascertained that there is a general belief that he will try to continue, without interruption, the policies of Mr. McKinley, approaching with a little more eagerness some questions that Mr. McKinley took up with reluctance. The friends of civil service reform will look for advanced assertions from Mr. Roosevelt, and they expect to see him deal in a very sanguine spirit with some problems of expansion that have been considered by Mr. McKinley with a determination to try them thoroughly before attempting to enforce them.

Such departures from the policies of Mr. McKinley as may occur as the result of a transfer of the Presidency are expected to be made quite naturally. There is no doubt that several members of the Cabinet will be glad to be relieved of service at the earliest possible moment, but they have remained this long to gratify the President, when they would have withdrawn if they had consulted their personal wishes about remaining in office.

Mr. Hay is understood to be of the number expecting to be relieved at the earliest possible moment that he can be spared from the service. Mr. Gage has been willing for some time to surrender the cares of his department. Both he and Mr. Hay will, it is believed, comply with the expectation of the public that there shall be no departure, or at least a slight one, from the policies that have been attended with such persistent prosperity since the incoming of Mr. McKinley.

EX-SPEAKER REED'S WORDS.

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, when seen yesterday and asked what effect, in his opinion, the death of President McKinley would have upon business, said:

"In reply to your question as to the effect of the President's death on business I shall not indulge in any prophecy, for the time between prophecy and fulfillment will be too short. As to what ought to occur I must remind you that the day before the President was so sadly stricken he had proclaimed, amid the applause of the whole world, the sound condition of the business of the country. What he spoke of we all know, and that condition rests on no man's life.

"The Vice President who succeeds him has behaved during the trying days just past with dignity and in a manner entirely becoming. The importance and gravity of the situation will bring into operation all the conservative forces of society, and all of us will be interested that no unwise steps be taken. Such ought to be the course of events, and for one I think will be.

"The event which has come upon us is one which every man deplores, no matter what his thoughts or opinions on public questions are.

"It is a tragedy almost too deep for words. Stricken down as the President was, amid scenes which display the progress of the material success of our country, he illustrated in a few short hours the extremes of human fortune. Clothed with the highest earthly honors, he has been forced to l

SORROWING CROWDS WAITED FOR THE NEWS

Watched Bulletins and Tickers, Hoping Against Hope.

Hundreds Wept When an Announcement that Began Well Ended Badly—Whole City was Depressed and Even Newsboys were Subdued.

With their nerves at a tension which was perilously near the stage of collapse, thousands of people watched the bulletin boards in this city last night. Every word chronicling the condition of President McKinley was anxiously scanned. All sorts and conditions of people met and jostled against each other in an effort to obtain the latest news from the bulletins which marked the ebbing away of the life of the President.

From the Battery to the northern confines of the city, whether it was a gathering of three or four over a "ticker" or thousands before a newspaper bulletin board, the same depressed feeling was manifest. Subdued tones of voice and drawn countenances indicated the deep feeling of all who watched and waited for news.

Of all sections of the city the Tenderloin was the most marked in its mournful attitude. By common consent this section of the city, with its theatres and other places of amusement, is given over to frivolity. Not so last night. Even the newsboy calling out the very latest extra modulated his voice.

One of the most remarkable scenes in connection with the issuing of bulletins was that which occurred in Herald Square at 8 o'clock. Up to this time the people who had been crowding around a newspaper bulletin board had made up their minds that the President would die. They were silent and mournful. The bulletin announcing that the President's relatives had been called in to bid him farewell caused every person within sight of the board to feel that the end was near. Then came the bulletin reading:

"Under effect of stimulants the President revives—" The writer of the bulletin stopped at this point, and those who were watching the board seemed to feel a burden lifted from their minds. They were grasping at straws. A mighty cheer went up from men, women, and children.

"He lives!" came the cry, followed by "There is hope." The bulletin writer continued with his work and added to the incomplete bulletin the words "and asks for Mrs. McKinley." The cheer was changed to a sob. The reaction was most marked. Some were so overcome that they burst into tears while they stood waiting for the next report.

A few blocks down Broadway another bulletin board played a part in the tragedy which caused many a heartache. On this board it was announced at 9:40 P. M. that President McKinley had died. This announcement, made with all positiveness, came with such force that those who were watching the board could not give utterance to their feelings. Before they could recover another bulletin was hurriedly written, announcing that the first was an error. The signs of relief were most marked at this announcement.

While these public bulletin boards served to spread the news in a general way, there were many who had arranged to receive the earliest possible information from the telegraph offices. Others stood over the tickers in saloons, and carefully followed every movement of the tape. Even in the saloons which have a reputation for being noisy the patrons spoke to each other in subdued tones.

THEATRES PREPARED TO CLOSE.

All of the managers of theatres made arrangements last evening to close their houses at once in the event of the receipt of the news of the President's death. The attendance was lighter than usual, and the box office sale of seats smaller.

The audiences were plainly nervous, and between the acts there was a general exodus to the doors to hear the latest bulletins.

The feeling of unrest in the houses spread to the players, and the performances lacked spirit and interest. Few expected to finish the evening's entertainment. All were eager for the fall of the curtain and the relief from the double strain of acting and anxiety.

The managers decided to close the theatres at once should the President die.

In the clubs the members kept in close touch with all the news from Buffalo. Every club of prominence had special bulletins, and these were posted as rapidly as received. Special bulletin service was also used in all the large hotels, and few guests retired before the last news came in.

Up in Harlem, notably on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, the greatest excitement prevailed. In front of every branch newspaper office crowds were gathered. Women with little babies in their arms were being pushed about by big, strong laborers who, on their way home from work, had stopped to hear the news. A subdued "Beg your pardon" and an answering nod of the head on the part of a woman told the story of how personal convenience was forgotten in the general interest in the condition of President McKinley.

In Harlem, as was the case down town, false rumors caused useless sorrow. At the time the bulletin in the Tenderloin declared that the President was dead a similar bulletin was issued in Harlem. As a result one woman with a small baby in her arms fainted. She was taken into a drug store and after much trouble was revived and sent home.

In the Bronx there was the same nervous, intense interest in the fate of the President. Every available telephone was used by those anxious to get the news as early as possible. Instead of dispersing early, men and women hung around all the possible news centres watching for everything that would give them some idea of the situation in Buffalo. There was very little discussion. In fact, the thousands who watched for news were too interested and too sorrowful to talk.

One curious feature was that there were no threats against the assassin of the President and few general expressions of bitter feeling against anarchists. Those that spoke at all about the murderer spoke with the calm conviction that the law would avenge the President.

At all of the leading up-town hotels the air of the crowd that thronged through the lobbies was one of grief and mourning. The usual gaiety was lacking, and there fell a hush on the people as they passed small bulletins posted in the corridors of the hotels announcing the slow sinking of the President. The announcement that Mrs. McKinley was taking final leave of her husband, and was alone with him in the sick room brought sobs to many a woman's voice and tears to the eyes of men.

At 8:58 o'clock the first bulletin of the President's second sinking spell was posted in Park Row on THE TIMES's board. The bulletin, which stated that it was "feared that the President cannot rally," arrested the homegoing crowds, and from that time on Printing House Square was filled with anxious watchers, who kept moving from one bulletin to another in their eagerness to get all the news. Extra Policemen from the Oak Street and City Hall Stations were on hand to keep the crowds in order, but they were not needed, for the people were orderly and well-behaved, and not once in the course of the evening was there any demonstration.

Women were among the crowds that stayed late in front of the bulletin boards and betrayed their emotion when the announcement was made that President McKinley could not live, but here, as in the hotels, it was as nothing compared with the scene that followed the posting of a bulletin that Mrs. McKinley had said farewell to his wife. Women and even men cried.

When it was announced that President McKinley had lapsed into a state of unconsciousness the crowd became almost silent, for nearly all thought it the beginning of the Chief Executive's last sleep on earth, but they did not move, except to go to the other newspaper offices, where the same sad news was announced.

Toward midnight the crowds had diminished a little, but still Paark Row was crowded and the masses moved along, talking of nothing but the dying President and his sorrowing wife. As the bulletins would be posted up in the glare of an electric light, the crowds would eagerly push forward, craning their necks, all bent on seeing the bulletin first.

As the first words of the dispatches from Buffalo were written the crowds would gaze upon the sidewalks, silence reigned while they were being written. The silence was broken only by the clanging of a car bell and the rumbling of newspaper delivery wagons.

At 1:45 o'clock this morning (Saturday) the crowds that had stood or tramped about Herald Square and Park Row for hours began to disperse. From fragments of conversation overheard it was evident that all expected to wake up to learn that President McKinley was dead.

Sorrowing all Brooklyn, watched and waited last night, hoping against hope that Mr. McKinley might live. Wherever news of the wounded President was to be had there was a throng, anxious, silent, under a great dread.

In the home, in the club, on the street, everywhere, there was thought and speech but of McKinley. On highway and in byway, in all places where Brooklynites gathered, there was in all hearts but the one hope, in all faces the expression of the one great sorrow. For the time Brooklyn had interest but for one thing, and all else was forgotten. On the eve of a great campaign the politician had no thought for politics. The interest in corruption, the interest in reform alike were swallowed up and lost in the deep shadow of the grief that had come upon Brooklyn as upon all the land.

About the newspaper bulletin boards in Washington Street early there gathered eager, anxious crowds. There were no Republicans, no Democrats in the serious, silent throng; all were simply Americans, with a common interest and a common sorrow. With each succeeding bulletin a deeper hush fell upon the watching crowds, their hopes vanishing. And at last when they turned away, heading homeward, men looked into each other's solemn faces, their eyes, not their tongues, giving speech to their thoughts.

MR. MORGAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Guarded by Detectives He Visits His Clubs and Retires to His Yacht.

J. Pierpont Morgan was at the banking office of his firm before 11 o'clock yesterday morning. He was, during the entire day, when he had no caller, preoccupied and intensely interested in every item of news concerning the President's condition. Among his callers were Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, who talked with him and his partner, Mr. Bacon; Charles R. Flint, President Cannon of the Chase National Bank, President George F. Baker of the First National Bank, and Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation.

Mr. Schwab left Mr. Morgan at 4:20 P. M. and five minutes later Mr. Morgan came out of the main entrance of his banking house. A detective met him at the foot of the steps and conducted him to his coupé. He was driven uptown.

During the day there was an extra force of detectives in Wall Street, and Inspector Nichol Brooks was in the neighborhood of the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. Two detectives were detailed to accompany President Schwab wherever he went.

During the day several reports of President McKinley's death were circulated on the "Street." One was asserted to have come from Mr. Morgan's office. A member of the firm repudiated it with the words:

"The 'Street' is wholly misinformed. No such report can be fastened on our firm. have denied this one fifteen times already."

Mr. Morgan went to the Union Club for a while after leaving Wall Street, and at 5:15 o'clock drove up to the New York Yacht Club anchorage, at the foot of East Twenty-third Street, in a coupé, accompanied by his son-in-law, Herbert Satterlee; Dr. James Markoe, and J. Beavor Webb, the yacht designer.

The party boarded Mr. Morgan's steam yacht Corsair and started for Great Neck, where Mrs. Satterlee is ill. Mr. Morgan was expected back before 9 o'clock. At 8:25 o'clock the coupé drove up to the anchorage pier and two detectives and two policemen were awaiting the financier.

The Corsair returned to her moorings about 9:30. Mr. Morgan left the yacht and was met by Mr. and Mrs. Warren of Boston. They went to the Union League Club. Mr. Morgan was told of the President's sinking condition, and the fact that there was little pulse. He seemed much shocked. He said he could not make any statement at the time.

He was driven to the yacht club pier again at exactly 11 o'clock. He was in the coupé alone, though Detective Devery followed him closely on a car and was only a minute behind him.

Mr. Morgan said he had received a bulletin from Buffalo at the Union Club only a few minutes before, in which it was stated that the President had only half an hour to live. He would make no comment about it. He went on his launch, saying he was going to bed, and was soon aboard his yacht.

WILL HOLD AUTOPSY ON PRESIDENT'S BODY.

Physicians and Surgeons Anxious to Know Exact Cause of the Peculiar Heart Action.

BUFFALO, Sept. 13.—It is almost certain that an autopsy on the President's body will be held to determine the exact cause of death. This is the wish of all the surgeons and physicians who were in attendance. The peculiar action of the President's heart was more or less of a puzzle to them all, and Dr. McBurney expressed the opinion that in the interest of science as well as in the interest of the Government and the world it was desirable that the exact cause of death be determined.

The President's heart gave trouble from the beginning, but its erratic action was at first thought to be due to the shock of the wound, but when the wound had begun to progress favorably the heart gave more trouble and anxiety than ever. Its action became feeble and finally gave out altogether.

The President's death will be due to heart exhaustion, but some of the physicians do not believe there was organic heart trouble. The theory of at least one of the physicians is, that the original shock of the first bullet over the heart had much to do with the trouble which will have caused death.

AFTER OTHER ASSASSINATIONS.

Before Mr. McKinley's time two Presidents of the United States had been the victims of assassination. The Vice Presidents who were elected with them succeeded with but brief interims to the office of Chief Executive. Andrew Johnson, successor of Abraham Lincoln, had the oath of office administered to him by the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court in Washington, and Chester A. Arthur, who held office after the assassination of President Garfield, had the oath administered by Justice John R. Brady of the Supreme Court here.

Mr. Lincoln died at 7:22 o'clock on the morning of April 15, 1865. Official notice of his death was transmitted within a few hours by the heads of the various Governmental departments to Andrew Johnson, Vice President. He, upon receiving that notice, appeared at once before the Chief Justice, Saimon P. Chase, and took the oath of office as President.

At noon on the same day he called the first meeting of his Cabinet. It was held in the Treasury Building. Much business was transacted in a preliminary way. It was decided to refer the funeral of Mr. Lincoln to the heads of departments as far as their respective departments were concerned. William Hunter was appointed Acting Secretary of State.

The new President announced at the meeting that he wished to retain the Cabinet of his predecessor intact. All the departments were then ordered closed for the day.

President Garfield died at 10:35 o'clock on the night of Sept. 19, 1881. Chester A. Arthur, the Vice President, had been spending the day at his home, 123 Lexington Avenue, this city. A messenger boy brought the news to him, and it was soon confirmed by many telegrams. With the Vice President at the time were Commissioner of Police Stephen B. French, District Attorney Daniel G. Rollins, Elihu Root, and John C. Reed, secretary to the Vice President. His son came in at midnight.

Shortly after midnight, or at 12:25 A. M. exactly, Vice President Arthur received from Elberon a formal announcement of the President's death. This was signed by the members of the Cabinet.

At 1 o'clock the Commissioner of Police, Mr. French, left the house and hurriedly walked off. Messrs. Root and Rollins left at about the same time. The two latter returned at 1:50 with Justice John R. Brady of the Supreme Court of this State. Twenty minutes later Commissioner French came back in company with Supreme Court Justice Donohue. Mr. Arthur had been in his library, but now the party in the house repaired to the parlor, and the oath of office was administered a few minutes after 2:10 A. M. by Justice Brady.

In the street outside nothing unusual was evident. But for a few reporters and a line of carriages the avenue was quiet, and the uninformed observer would never have guessed that such an important ceremony was in progress within the residence of the Vice President.

Later in the morning, before dawn, a message was sent to Washington, reserving apartments for the new President. He was in the capital within a few days. On the day after taking the oath, however, he only took a trip to the scene of Mr. Garfield's death and then returned to the city. During the morning he had a consultation with Secretaries Blaine and Lincoln.

FEVERISH EXCITEMENT AT WALDORF-ASTORIA

Stock Exchange Brokers of Prominence Gather There.

ALL SHOW THEIR SORROW

Firms Engaged in International Business Wait All Night to Execute Orders in London.

The condition of affairs at the Waldorf-Astoria—the up-town Wall Street—was one of feverish excitement all the afternoon and evening. Numerous prominent Stock Exchange brokers went immediately from their offices to the hotel, and there remained, awaiting the news that was expected to arrive every moment of the President's death.

Around every ticker in the hotel there was a crowd all during the evening, and in the offices of McIntyre & Marshall, stock brokers, it was scarcely possible to move around. These offices are just off the smoking room of the Waldorf, and a special wire from Buffalo brought bulletins as often as they were to be obtained. The scene was strongly reminiscent of that witnessed on nights of National elections, except that in this case every one seemed oppressed. The seriousness of the occasion seemed to cause almost every one to talk in subdued tones.

The corridors of the hotel were crowded all during the evening. The crowd that usually goes to the theatres, leaving the corridors rather bare from 8 until 11 o'clock, didn't go away. Men and women sat where they could get at the latest bulletins as they were posted on a column near the entrance.

In the crowd in the corridors there were politicians, bankers, railroad men, brokers, speculators, and plain every-day gamblers. All were expectant, and all were saddened. James R. Keene dined in the Palm Room of the hotel with a party of six men. Near their table was Robert S. Bacon, junior partner in the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., in whose party were Lord and Lady Gordon Wilson. Both these leaders in the Street seemed confident that whatever untoward news might come in, the financial situation would not be seriously undermined.

All sorts of rumors were floating around the hotel. The most persistent of them was that the President was dead, but the more conservative would not accept this until an official verification had been obtained. There was another rumor that the Stock Exchange would be closed to-day. A Governor of the Exchange stated to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that no such thing would be done.

NO BANKERS' CONFERENCES.

Those professing an inside knowledge of affairs concerning which they knew nothing were also circulating stories of conferences of bankers and of prospective pools formed to bolster up the market. As a matter of fact there were no such conferences, and bankers who mingled with the crowd in the hotel were not of the opinion that any conference would be necessary.

Nearly all the brokerage houses having offices around the Waldorf kept their offices open all night. This both for the purpose of receiving bulletins and being able to do such buiness with the London market as customers might direct. The London Stock Exchange has been closed for four Saturdays, and when the President was shot Friday a week ago, it could have no effect upon the London market because the Exchange was not open.

The arbitrage houses, those doing an international business, had representatives actively circulating among the traders in the Waldorf crowd, and they were taking many orders for execution when the London Exchange opened at 4 o'clock in the morning, New York time.

The peculiarity of these orders, however, was that they were what Wall Street calls "limit orders," and were orders to buy rather than to sell. Many conservative traders seemed to be of the belief that there might be a slight break in the market, and they wanted to take advantage of any such decline in the expectation that there would be a full recovery very soon afterward.

The feeling among the brokers was that the situation had been practically discounted already. The fact that the Street had acted in so normal a way yesterday when a well-vouched-for report had come in that the President was dead was considered to be of enlightening value as to the probable conditions to-day.

This was what most brokers said. Others, who did not wish to be quoted directly, were not so optimistic. One important banker said that he feared that the effect of the President's death might be very serious at first, but that the money interests of the Street would come to the rescue immediately upon any serious break occurring.

The numerous politicians who gathered in the corridors of the hotel were unanimous, whether they were Democrats or Republicans, in expressing a feeling of personal affection for President McKinley. There were Tammany politicians, Independent Democrats, and Republicans. Among the notable figures who gathered to await the latest news were ex-United States Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, ex-Congressman "Phil" Thompson of Kentucky, ex-Congressman Jefferson M. Levy of New York, and Col. Asa Bird Gardiner.

THE OPINIONS EXPRESSED.

Among the opinions which were expressed to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES as to the effect President McKinley's death and the accession of Vice President Roosevelt would have upon the country, financially and politically, were the following:

A. A. HOUSMAN of A. A. Housman & Co., Members New York Stock Exchange—God reigns, and the Government at Washington still lives. I do not believe the financial prosperity of this country is dependent upon the life of any man. The business buoyancy of the United States is founded upon the actual economic prosperity of the country at large, and the death of the President would not affect it.

We had a terrible scare when President Garfield died. All sorts of direful predictions were made as to the things that would happen when Arthur became President. Nothing had happened, I believe it will be the same way this time.

Roosevelt would not be the same Roosevelt as President that he was as Governor or Police Commissioner, Colonel or Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The tremendous responsibility of his new position will have a quieting effect upon him. I believe he would make an excellent President, and that the country would have nothing to fear from him. The market to-morrow may show a slight effect from the unfortunate news, but the Street has had a week to think about the possibilities of things, and no one is going to lose his head now.

JAMES R. KEENE.—I do not want to make any prognostications as to what will happen. I have every reason to think the situation has been discounted, but I am not making any definite predictions. I don't care to express any opinion as to whether values of stocks are so firmly established that they would hold their own, even in spite of the President's death.

The situation is too complicated to forecast just what will happen. Mr. McKinley has stood for a particular economic and foreign policy, and the country has been and is prosperous under that policy. I don't know what effect the unfortunate news of the day will have upon the street, but I hope no serious breaks will occur.

E. L. OPPENHEIM, President of the Chicago and Great Western Railroad and member of the firm of E. L. Oppenheim & Co., bankers—There isn't going to be nearly so great a change in the market as many people are supposing. Mr. Roosevelt is a safe man, and there is no reason to fear anything that would happen under him as President. The trading for a week with the idea that the President might grow worse or die at any time, but the market has suffered very little from it. If you will look at the quotations on the prices of stocks a month ago and compare them with what they are now the difference would be found to be very slight.

It is not as if we had received news of the President's death, without previous warning, some time in the middle of the day. The country has had a week to think about this matter. Every banker in New York and the country has considered what it would be best to do in the event of the President's death. Full preparation has been made for the coming of untoward news. The great interests of Wall Street are prepared to take care of the market. This country has gradually reached a condition of great prosperity for sound reasons, and even so great a catastrophe as the death of the President will not cause any disaster in the stock market.

JEFFERSON SELIGMAN—I feel very optimistic over the outlook, and see no reason why any one should feel alarmed. The country is in a wonderfully fine business condition. The President's policy is not likely to be altered by any one. There is no reason for apprehension. The market has shown during the past week that it was strong and not so inflated that the President's death would cause it to collapse. When the report came to-day that the President was dead, the market was scarcely affected at all by it. The low-water mark had already been reached, and the Street was prepared for the true news of what afterward proved to have been only a rumor.

SENTIMENT IN CANADA.

M. HENRY FOLGER, President of the St. Lawrence River and Thousand Islands Steamship Company—The death of the President will cause quite as much consternation in Canada, where I live most of the year, as it will here. I believe the business interests of Canada are quite as dependent upon the operation of a stable economic policy as are those of the United States. There will be also quite as much personal grief in Canada as there will here. No one realizes, unless he does business in both Canada and the United States, just how close the economic relationship is.

"I do not believe, however, that Mr. Roosevelt would do anything to interfere with the existing amicable financial relationship existing between the two countries. Canada, I think, would have confidence in Mr. Roosevelt, as President, and beyond the natural effect that would follow the death of President McKinley, Canada would rally just as I believe this country would. I see no reason for any extreme fear, although there may be a break of temporary duration. Business conditions are upon too sound a basis, however, to be permanently affected by any such event as the death of one man, even the President of the United States.

EDWARD WASSERMAN—My prediction is a hope, nothing more. I hope that the market will not be seriously affected by the news, and I do not believe it will. Yet I can't tell. Nobody can tell. There ought to be no great liquidation, and the market ought to remain steady. There are two reasons for predicting that nothing untoward will occur in the financial market. The first of these is that the great financial interests of Wall Street are determined that nothing shall happen, if plenty of support for the market will prevent it. The second and more general reason is that the country would feel confidence in Roosevelt as President.

Roosevelt wants to be elected President in 1904. He would realize perfectly well that this time he was thrust into the job under very unfortunate circumstances, and he would make every effort to obey the will of the people and pursue a conservative policy, such as has been pursued by President McKinley, in the hope that that would bring him the Republican nomination in 1904. In that ambition of Mr. Roosevelt would be a great deal of benefit to the country and especially the stock market.

JEFFERSON M. LEVY—I do not believe that any man in the American Nation since Lincoln has been so generally loved as McKinley. I knew him well while I was at Washington as a Representative in Congress, notwithstanding the fact that I was a member of the opposition party. He was always willing to explain to the members of the opposition the reason for his policies, and no Democrat ever went away from him offended or feeling other than a kindly personal interest for the man. As to Roosevelt, I believe it can be generally said of the American people at large that next to McKinley they had rather have Roosevelt for President than any one else. Roosevelt is confidently popular in all parts of the country, and the people at large will feel no fear about him. The responsibility of the Presidential office would make him conservative and careful, and he would not be apt to lead the country into any international difficulties, in spite of predictions to the contrary. All of this is certain to affect the market.

MR. LINDSAY'S VIEW.

Ex-Senator LINDSAY—The death of no man would affect the prosperity of the United States. Unfortunate things occur, but the country invariably recovers. The American people are conservative, and they would not lose confidence in the business safety of the country because of the death of the President. It is true that there may be some temporary effect upon the stock market, but the stock market is not the whole country, even if some people do think so. The country at large will continue about its business and the economic policy of the Republican Party will continue to be executed.

"As to what effect the loss of McKinley to the Republican Party would have upon the future success of that party, it is hard to say. There is no doubt that some leaders who are now in great favor at the White House, under Roosevelt would not be so powerful. But what that would mean I do not know. In so far as any far-reaching results were concerned. McKinley has undoubtedly a tremendous influence in solidifying and amalgamating discordant factions in the Republican Party. But the Republican Party is not the country, either, and whatever may be the effect upon it, the country will manage to get along as it has in the past, with great success.

"There was very grave apprehension as to what would happen when Lincoln and Garfield were killed. I think that Andrew Johnson made one of the best Presidents the country ever had, and had it not been for him the South would have been terribly abused just after the war. Arthur was another agreeable disappointment. The Presidential office always cools a man down and makes him conservative. It would have this effect upon Mr. Roosevelt or any other man, however notional, who succeeded to the exalted position. Mr. Roosevelt may love a fight, but he is a patriotic man, and he knows that it would do this country great harm to become involved in any foreign complications. His foreign policy would be careful and conservative. I feel confident. There is no reason for any disturbance."

Col. PHIL THOMPSON—I have known Mr. McKinley for years, and have been intimately acquainted with his life personally and officially, and, though I am a Democrat in politics, I have never known a more lovable character personally or a more popular man politically than Mr. McKinley. I believe the Democrats as well as Republicans of the country feel that he has been one of the safest and best Presidents the country has ever had. His death could not be viewed in any other light than that of a personal calamity. No man in the Republican Party could take his place.

Col. Roosevelt is headstrong and has done some things in the past which could not be considered to be those of a man of the best judgment. As President, however, he would have the advice of the ablest statesmen of the country, and would not be so likely to make serious mistakes. In case he should accept the advice of wise statesmen and be very careful himself, he would make a good President, and it would be very hard for the Democratic Party to do much against him in 1904. The Democratic opportunity would come in the event of Roosevelt's attempting to pursue a policy of his own dictation, a policy growing out of the action of his own judgment.

THOMAS A. McINTYRE—The stock market has been discounted for several days, and I do not feel that there will be any serious effects from the news of the night. The death of one man, be he never so great, is not enough to destroy the prosperity of a great nation like this. It is true that the market may show some slight effect of its sympathy under the present conditions, but there will be a reaction very soon afterward. The outsiders, who are usually so sensitive to influences such as this, were frightened out of the market by the panic of last May, and the interests which are trading in the Street at this time, are not interests which will be seriously affected by anything except some real blow to the business of the nation.

In addition to the foregoing figures of Wall Street and the Nation, the following persons were at the Waldorf last night anxiously inquiring about the President's condition, waiting for news, and discussing the likely effect of it all upon the market to-day: W. L. Stow, J. Brandt Walker, Daniel Manning, W. B. Wheeler, Charles G. Gates, Col. T. M. Watson, Col. Roe, Frank Ray, Vice President of the Continental Tobacco Company; W. H. Porter, Vice President of the Chemical National Bank; John Latham of Latham, Alexander & Co., and Gustav Loeb of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

JOHANN MOST ARRAIGNED.

Johann Most was taken to the Centre Street Court yesterday morning at 9:45 o'clock. He was in charge of Detectives Fernelsen and Krauch. Speaking of the article for the publication of which he was arrested, Most said:

"It was a reprint of an article written fifty odd years ago by Paul Heinden and printed in Milwaukee. I only used it as a 'filler' because I was short of matter for the paper at the last moment."

Most's wife was in court. She told the reporters that she had become used to having her husband locked up. When the case was called Detective Krauch swore to the complaint, in which he said that John Most had willfully and wrongfully printed in the journal known as Freiheit an article that was intended to and did seriously disturb the public peace and did openly outrage the public decency."

Assistant District Attorney Moses Herman was in court to appear against Most. He said that the prosecution would be based on the general act covering all breaches of the public peace. When Most was arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted the latter told him he could have an examination at his own option. Most said he would like to have an examination on Monday morning, and that time was set down. His bail was fixed at $1,000 and he was sent to the Tombs in default of bail.

THE CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Judge Chetlain listened in the Criminal Court to-day for two hours to arguments of counsel in the hearing on the petition for a writ of habeas corpus for the Anarchists under arrest here. At 1:50 P. M. a recess till 10 A. M. to-morrow was taken, without any decision having been reached.

In informal remarks made for the benefit of counsel the Court seemed to incline to the belief that the police had the right to hold the Anarchists as a precautionary measure, even though evidence was lacking to convict them of any crime. Counsel for the city admitted that there was no evidence to hold the prisoners, but pleaded in justification of holding them the world-wide moment of the case.

In making his remarks to counsel the Court specifically stated that he was not discussing the case on its merits. He said the matters for his consideration were:

First—Was the process by which the prisoners were arrested and held regular?

Second—Has the justice court jurisdiction?

Third—Has the Magistrate denied a speedy hearing to the prisoners, and has he denied them the constitutional right of bail?

These questions, it is expected, will be passed upon by the Court following the completion of arguments by counsel to-morrow. Because of threats of lynching the prisoners by angry citizens on the streets this morning Judge Chetlain decided to hear the habeas corpus cases of the Anarchists in the Criminal Court Building instead of in the County Building, the latter being in the down-town district, where bulletins telling of the President's condition are liberally posted.

The Anarchists are locked up in the jail just to the rear of the Criminal Court Building. Sheriff Magrath moved among the excited crowds during the morning and heard many threats of lynching. Fearing that an attack might be made if the prisoners were brought down town, he went to the Judge and requested him to make the change. He told Judge Chetlain that the crowds were angry and that every bulletin from the President's bedside made them more threatening.

Three men, one of them the son of a prominent hotel keeper, visited the offices of the papers during the early part of the evening, with a call written out and signed by all three, saying that if there were definite news of the death of President McKinley by 10 o'clock to-morrow morning they wanted 10,000 men to gather them in front of the county jail and take steps to lynch the Anarchists confined in the building.

Their call met with little response, although the general feeling was with them. There were no crowds around the jail or around the Harrison Street Police Station. At the same time the police recognized the possibility of trouble when authentic news of the President's death should be received and announced themselves ready to protect their prisoners.

"I look for no trouble," said Chief of Police O'Neil, "and I am positive there will be none in Chicago. If it comes, I am safe in saying that the prisoners will be protected. At the same time, I can sympathize with anybody who is inclined to avenge the President. There will be no trouble here; the country may be sure of that. It may be necessary, however, to keep them all locked up until after the President's funeral, if he dies. It would be murder to turn them loose unless in the most secret manner."

There may be no session of court to-morrow, so that the deferred habeas corpus proceedings for the release of the nine Anarchists in the county jail may not proceed. If court is called, it is probable that Judge Chetlain will fix the bonds of the prisoners at a high figure on account of the death of President McKinley, and because of new information in the hands of the police.

News received by Chief O'Neill to-day from Buffalo, and substantiated by the unwilling testimony of Dr. Isaac Saylin and Emma Goldman, shows that there was a meeting of Anarchists in Buffalo as late as Sept. 2. This meeting was held in the house of a Mrs. Lang and was attended by Emma Goldman, Dr. Saylin, an Anarchist from New York named Keplous, one from Cleveland named Norr, and a woman from Rochester whose name has not yet been learned.

Dr. Saylin, who was arrested Thursday night at Twelfth Street and Ogden Avenue because of his suspicious actions after the shooting of the President, was taken to Chief O'Neill's office, and subjected to a rigid examination for an hour. He admitted that a meeting was held at Mrs. Lang's house in Buffalo on Sept. 2, and that he attended it. He said, however, that it was not a meeting for the laying of a plot, but a social gathering of friends.

Emma Goldman, when asked about the meeting in Buffalo, said that it had no significance, that Dr. Saylin was one of her friends, and that she very attentive during her sojourn at Buffalo. Dr. Saylin admitted that he had been attentive to Miss Goldman in Buffalo, that he had been with her a great deal, and that he had paid her expenses while she was there. He took her to Niagara Falls as a special favor.

Capt. Mahoney detailed a dozen policemen to-night to stand guard around the annex of the jail where Emma Goldman is confined. Detectives were also assigned to the jail by Capt. Colleran, and an extra force of Deputy Sheriffs were sworn in to help guard the nine prisoners there.

General orders were issued to-night by Chief of Police O'Neill for every available man on the police force throughout the city to be kept on reserve in the event that there was any demonstration against the Anarchists. At Central Station thirty-five men were detailed to watch the principal hotels and public buildings for any signs of a demonstration, and thirty more were held in reserve. At the detail station the entire day force was held on reserve duty.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE ASSASSINATION.

Capt. Wisser of the Artillery Corps Tells How His Men Seized Czolgosz.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Capt. John P. Wisser of the Artillery Corps has sent his report concerning the conduct of his men at the shooting of the President to the Adjutant General of the United States Army at Washington. In his report he says:

"Mr. Babcock of the Reception Committee came to me in the morning of Sept. 6 and asked for a detail of men to assist in regulating the advance of the people at the President's reception in the Temple of Music.

"I directed Corp. Bertschey and ten men to report to Mr. Babcock at the Temple of Music at 3 P. M. Corp. Bertschey is an old soldier of twenty years' service, who recently came to me as a recruit, and, recognizing his good qualities, I made him a Corporal very soon after his arrival. He was selected to take charge of this detail. He had the good sense to give his men instructions to keep their eyes open and to watch every man approaching the President.

"When the assassin fired the two shots Private Brooks was standing immediately in rear of Mr. John Milburn, who was on the left of the President; Private O'Brien was immediately on Mr. Milburn's left. Private Feennbough was directly opposite the President and Private Neff was opposite Private O'Brien. Corp. Bertschey was midway between Private O'Brien and the point where the President stood. When the shots were fired Private O'Brien was the first man on the assassin, with Private Neff the next. Corp. Bertschey and Private Brooks reached him at about the same time, Private Brooks colliding with Mr. Milburn in his efforts to get at the [illegible]

"Private O'Brien got the a[illegible] Private Neff jumped on him [illegible] sassin was down and held his arm while Private O'Brien wrenched away the revolver as he was falling. Corp. Bertschey then jumped on the assassin, kneeling on his chest and neck, and said, 'I claim this man as my prisoner.' Private Heiser followed Corp. Bertschey in falling on the prisoner, and while he was down on his right knee at the right side of the prisoner's head he saw that the President was still standing up looking down on the group of men on the prisoner. The President then walked with the help of two gentlemen to a chair and sat down.

"Then the Secret Service men arrived, and one of them grabbed Corp. Bertschey around the body and dragged him back off the assassin, and then swept away the rest of my men, two of them trying to get the revolver from Private O'Brien, who backed off, but retained possession of it. The Secret Service men then took the prisoner away, and walked him to the centre of the Music Temple, where one of them raised the helpless prisoner's chin with his left hand and struck him a blow in the face with his right. They then removed him to a room in the building to the left of the stage.

"At this time about four of the Secret Service men were about Private O'Brien trying to get the revolver away from him, Corp. Bertschey directing him not to give it up. Private Brooks went to their assistance, and Private O'Brien handed the revolver to Corp. Bertschey, who put it in his pocket. The Secret Service men still demanded the revolver of Corp. Bertschey, showing their badges, but the Corporal replied: 'I'll give it to nobody but my commanding officer.'

"Then a man came up who claimed to be a surgeon and asked to see the revolver in order to ascertain the calibre. The corporal took him aside and offered it to him, but he refused to take it, simply asking the Corporal to open it so that he might see the calibre. Then I arrived and the Corporal turned the revolver over to me.

"Private Heiser of the detail had come over to the camp at double time to report to me the attempted assassination and I ran over to the scene at double time, directing the first Sergeant to send a detail of a Sergeant and six armed men to follow me.

"On arriving at the Temple of Music at about 4:30 P. M., Sept. 6, I learned that the prisoner was still in the building, and the Secret Service men asked that I hold back the crowd outside while they got the prisoner into a carriage and took him off. I took my men outside at once and posted them along the line held by the Pan-American police and out to the east on the Esplanade.

"The crowd started to jump over the lines when the prisoner appeared, but my men in that vicinity drew their bayonets (at this point they had only their side arms), and held the crowd back. The armed detail I had sent to the east on the Esplanade to clear the way for the carriage. The detail kept up with the carriage after it started through the crowd as far as the Triumphal Bridge, as it was constantly necessary to keep the crowd from stopping the carriage in their attempt to forcibly take the prisoner, Sergt. Rothweiler himself having to order two men off the wheels, telling them he would have to shoot them if they did not let go.

"I kept the revolver in my pocket until late in the evening; then I put it into a box and sealed it up, and in full view I personally turned it over to the Chief of Police of Buffalo at about 11:30 A. M. Sept. 7, at Police Headquarters, furnishing at the time proper identification therefor.

"I respectfully recommend that my details of men be mentioned in general orders for their conduct on this occasion, which was all that could be desired.

"Unarmed detail at President's reception at Temple of Music, Pan-American Exposition, Sept. 6, 1901:

"Corp. Louis Bertschey, Privates Herbert Brooks, Arthur Crosby, Francis P. O'Brien, Ivey Fennbough, De Witt Hancock, William Heiser, Lewis W. Milligan, Maximilliam E. Kubala, and Patrick Troy, Seventy-third Company, Coast Artillery, and Private Louis Neff, Eighty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.

"Armed detail, which cleared the way for the carriage carrying the assassin out of the grounds:

"Sergt. George W. Rothweiler, Privates Benjamin Davis, Francis C. McVaugh, Ernest G. Smith, Hiram W. Stevens, and Wilbur H. Westlake, Seventy-third Company, Coast Artillery, and Private Denis E. Condon, Fifty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery."

MGR. CORRIGAN TAKES ACTION IN HIS FOLD

His Letter to the Priests of the Archdiocese—Solemn Litany Commanded.

On the receipt of the news of the death of President McKinley, Archbishop Corrigan issued the following letter to all the priests in his archdiocese:

Archbishop's House,
452 Madison Avenue,
New York, Sept. 14, 1901.

Rev. Dear Sir:

A week ago yesterday, like a bolt from a clear sky, came the terrible news of the attempt on the life of President McKinley, and to-day, while we are still offering fervent prayers for his recovery and fondly indulging the hope of his speedy restoration to health, with a second startling shock comes the sad announcement of his death.

"Unable previously, on account of absence, to express the horror of the whole diocese at a crime aimed at every citizen of this Republic, I now seize the first opportunity of testifying in union with our fellow-citizens our grief and sorrow in this unexpected and bitter bereavement. It is sad to realize that in our beloved country, where the people choose their own rulers, such a crime as that which we deplore could have been possible, and that, too, in a season of almost unexampled prosperity; saddest of all to feel the hand of an assassin has been raised against a Chief Magistrate whose personal and civic virtues, and whose most amiable character not only endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, but made him, as these last few days have revealed, almost the idol of the Nation."

"When the assassin fired the two shots Private Brooks was standing immediately in rear of Mr. John Milburn, who was on the left of the President; Private O'Brien was immediately on Mr. Milburn's left. Private Feennbough was directly opposite the President and Private Neff was opposite Private O'Brien. Corp. Bertschey was midway between Private O'Brien and the point where the President stood. When the shots were fired Private O'Brien was the first man on the assassin, with Private Neff the next. Corp. Bertschey and Private Brooks reached him at about the same time, Private Brooks colliding with Mr. Milburn

The Wanamaker Store

Store Open All Day Today, until 5 o'clock
Beginning Next Monday Store Closes Every Day at 6 o'clock.

The Wanamaker Store

Still Plenty of the Handsome Colored Shirts at 60c

There were too many for even the crowds of yesterday to carry away. Probably not enough to more than supply those who come for them today.

They are percale and madras shirts, with laundered bosoms—exactly the shirts now wanted by men, to displace their negligee shirts. They are about equally divided between $1 and $1.50 values, and all offered now at

Sixty Cents Each

Some have separate cuffs; others have cuffs attached. All are well made by manufacturers of the first class. A man can scarcely find better shirts or smarter styles at the regular prices; yet to-day he can save forty to ninety cents each on these.

There is very wide variety to choose from, in all regular sizes.

It is a very over-particular man who cannot pick out a very satisfactory Winter shirt supply at very little cost.

Ninth street aisle.

The China Sale

Just a brief price-illustration to keep this big September movement before your mind today. Next Monday begins the third week of the most successful China Sale we have ever known. We'll have more to say then—let this suffice today:

Dinner Sets at $10—

American Porcelain Sets in full flower decorations, all pieces gilt; with soup tureen and three platters. They are just as good decorations and exactly same quality and make of goods as we have been selling for $18, and excellent value at that price.

Then we have other American Porcelain Sets in full flower decorations and all pieces gilt, from another pottery; 112 pieces, including soup tureen and three platters; at same price, $10. These are excellent value at $15.

Still plenty of fine blown Table Tumblers that sell regularly at $1 and $1.25 a dozen; now at 55c a dozen.

Basement.

Important Saturday Shoe News

Doubled space in the basement makes the newly combined Men's and Women's Under-Priced Shoe Store a very imposing as well as stirring bargain shoe center today.

Then the shoes for boys and girls are also here—the whole family can be handily provided for. At what little cost, let these prices suggest:

Men's $3 Shoes for $1.90—

Some newcomers, called metallic calf. Good-looking stylish lasts; welted soles; all sizes, 5 to 11.

Men's $4 Winter Oxfords, $2.65—

Calfskin; enamel and patent leather Oxford shoes with heavy soles; full round toe lasts, with that solid look that fashion dictates.

Boys' Sturdy School Shoes, $1—

Sizes 11 to 5½. Black satin calf with solid soles and heels; the best value we have given in boys' shoes.

Basement.

Women's $2 Oxford Shoes, $1—

Black kidskin in half a dozen sorts. Oxford shoes are good for two months' wearing yet, and for the house all the year 'round.

Women's $2.50 and $3 Boots at $1.60—

Black kidskin, soft and fine; handsomely made and carefully finished; both light and heavy soles, kid and cloth tops.

Children's School Shoes, $1.20—

Calfskin, smooth and strong; lace or button; full wide toes with tips; sizes 11 to 2. Smaller sizes, at $1.

Children's Shoes at 75c—

Just about half their worth. Spring-heel kid shoes; patent leather tips; all sizes, 8 to 2.

The Main floor Shoe Store has Men's Shoes at $3 that equal or surpass all shoes offered for less than $4 elsewhere. The $3.90 Men's Shoes equal those that sell regularly at $5 in the best stores in the city.

Great quantities mean great economies.

Women's Tailor-made Suits

They lack much of the masculine severity of former seasons; but still are distinguishable by their comparative simplicity, and their great suitability for street wear.

In their modified form they are as popular as ever—in fact, we have sold more of them so far this season than ever before for a corresponding period.

Our gathering of them is a splendid one. The best and freshest ideas as to materials, style and finish are embodied in our Tailor-made Suits, and the fit and workmanship are the best that can be found.

The range of prices is broad—$10 to $127.

Of particular excellence are the Suits at $16.50, $20 and $32.

Second floor, Broadway.

New Long Coats for Girls

The season's fashions in coats for girls approximate closely, as usual, those intended for older women. The result is added length and increased looseness in all the long wraps for girls.

Our showing of them is remarkable for its variety, and notable additions arrive daily.

Particular mention is due to these two newcomers:

$27—Full-length coats of black or tan kersey; fastened in front with straps and buttons; cape collar, trimmed with straps of cloth. Sizes 14 and 16 years.

$37.50—Full-length coats of kersey, in tan or black; double-breasted; wide revers; deep cape; box back; all seams strapped. Sizes 14 and 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Complete Your Boy Clothing Outfit Today

He's been going to school a full week now, and this is your first opportunity to repair the shortcomings in his wardrobe, which this first week has developed; or those clothing lacks, already known, which it has emphasized. Bring him to this Clothing Store for Boys today, and we will show you how to make best use of your opportunity. Here are a few suggestions from this stock of splendidly sturdy clothing for the young man:

At $3.85, worth $5—Double-breasted suits of plain blue cheviot and several styles of mixed cheviot; jacket cut in new style; extra trousers; all wool and splendidly made throughout. Sizes for 8 to 16 years.

At $5, worth $6.50—Sailor suits of blue serge, with extra trousers; trimmings of red-and-white, white-and-black, and black-and-white. An extremely stylish suit. Sizes for 3 to 12 years.

At $4—Yoke-backed Top Coats, of tan covert cloth; stylish and handsome in cut. Sizes 3 to 10 years. Same, sizes 11 to 16 years, $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

New Sateen Petticoats

There's a comprehensive showing of these sensible petticoats here, well-made, in a variety of the latest styles, and in a broad price-range. Some are of plain sateen, while others have the added lustre that the Mercerizing process gives to the fabric. Then, too, there are petticoats of moreen and mohair, in a number of stylish, rich effects.

Word of all these, and of a special offering of Flannelette Waists, follows:

Petticoats—

$1—Of sateen; umbrella ruffle, finished with side plaited ruffle and cording above.

$1.25—Of sateen; deep flounce, finished with accordion ruffle.

$1.50—Of Mercerized sateen; deep umbrella ruffle, finished with side plaiting and folds above.

$1.75—Of Mercerized sateen; deep flounce, finished with 3 small side-plaited ruffles.

$2.25—Of Mercerized sateen; deep flounce with 2 ruffles; plaiting on edge of ruffles, and 3 folds above.

$2.50—Of Mercerized sateen; deep flounce with 2 hemstitched ruffles.

Many other styles, of sateen, up to $4.25. Black mohair petticoats, in a variety of styles, at $1.75 to $5.

Waists—

$1—Of flannelette, in pretty stripes, figures and dots; full front. French tack, bishop sleeves; excellent value.

Second floor.

Black Lace Nets for Dresses

Indications are that there will be a decidedly increased use of lace nets in this season's costumes, and there seems to be hardly a limit to the possibilities of their effective use.

Of the numerous sorts the new square mesh Filet and Chantilly nets are likely to be the favorites; while La Tosca and Brussels nets will continue to be largely used, as in previous years.

Our collection of these Black Nets is unusually large and includes the best and most exclusive designs. Of course, they are all of pure silk—no inferior qualities would be admitted to the gathering.

Price-ranges are as follows:

45-inch Black Filet Net, $1 and $1.50 a yard.

45-inch Black Chantilly Net, $2.25 to $9.25 a yard.

45-inch Black La Tosca Net, 90c and $1.15 a yard.

45-inch Black Esprit Net, 85c and $1.10 a yard.

72-inch Black Brussels Net, $1.50 and $1.85 a yard.

Broadway.

Belt Pins Photograph Frames

An oddly assorted couple, to be sure—but they are alike in having just come from Europe and being full of attractiveness and originality in design.

The Belt Pins are attractive heads in gilt, set with rhinestones and with pendant pearls, and are priced at $4. Other pins, in a number of new designs, such as flowers, serpents, scrolls and the like, set with various jewels, are $1.50 to $9.

The Photograph Frames are cabinet size, with fire-gilt scroll-work forming the stand, and floral designs, such as daisies and clovers, in French gray finish—a striking combination. The frames are dust-proof, and are 50c, $1 and $1.50.

Main aisle.

Implements For Golfers

If a mere detail like weather can be said to act as an incentive to the ardent golfer, it is on a crisp, snappy day in the Fall, when even being out-of-doors is in itself a joy.

At any rate, golf seems to take a new hold on many people in the Autumn, and this is a reminder to them that, if the Summer campaign has played havoc with their outfit or has developed new needs of clubs or balls, this Golf Store is a place that will interest them greatly.

A hint of our complete collection of Golf Supplies:

Golf Clubs—

McGregor Socket Drivers and Brassies, $2.50 each.

McGregor Spliced Drivers and Brassies, $2 each.

McGregor Iron Clubs, $1.50 and $2.

Spalding Socket Drivers and Brassies, $2.50.

Spalding Spliced Drivers and Brassies, $2.

Spalding Iron Clubs, $2.

Wanamaker Special IronClubs, hand-forged; shafts of second-growth hickory, $1.50.

The Tice Drivers and Brassies, with sectional shaft of split bamboo, $4; of split ash, spliced, $2.50; Socket Clubs, $3.50.

Caddie Bags—

Canvas Caddie Bags, extra heavy, leather bound, metal studded, $1.50 each.

Plaid Caddie Bags, of best quality, $2.50.

Grain Leather Caddie Bags, $3.75, $4, $5 and $6.50.

Stiff Leather Caddie Bags, $5.

Pigskin Caddie Bags, $7.50 and $10.

Golf Balls—

Henley and Silvertown, $3.50 dozen.

Ocobo and Vardon Flyer, $3.25 dozen.

Craig Park and Musselburgh, $3.05 dozen.

The Wanamaker Practice, $2.50 dozen.

The Diamond and Norka, $2 dozen.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Link Purses and Chatelaine Bags

There is the widest field for choosing imaginable in this attractive collection of Women's Metal Purses and Chatelaine Bags. The designs are new and artistic, many of them new arrivals from abroad. There are purses and bags in silver plate, sterling silver, gun metal and black enamel finish, and in a large variety of sizes. Some price-ranges:

Silver-plated Chatelaine Purses, in a variety of fancy meshes, finished in French gray, oxidized and bright silver; small and medium sizes, at 50c, 75c, $1.25 and $2.

Sterling silver Purses and Chatelaine Bags, from $2 to $16.

Gun-metal Purses and Bags, imported, of the finest quality; some plain, others studded with turquoise; in newest shapes, from $5 to $19.

Black enameled Link Purses and Chatelaine Bags, for mourning wear, from $1.75 to $5.

Broadway.

News of Hosiery and Underwear

It is a difficult matter to select from such an all-including stock of Hosiery and Underwear as this, items of specific taste to each individual taste. Best way is to come and ask us for what you want—we are certain to have it, and you are sure of the best of qualities at lowest prices. But here are a half-dozen items today that combine timeliness and cheapness in Hosiery and Underwear for Men, Women and Children. Very likely they will offer to you an easy solution of some of your present needs:

Hosiery—

For Men—

18c a pair, 3 pairs, 50c; value 25c—Regular made, imported cotton half hose; fast black or assorted shades of tan; extra strong soles, heels and toes.

For Women—

25c a pair; value 38c—Medium weight fast black cotton stockings, with unbleached soles or split feet. Heavier weight in all black, split feet or unbleached soles.

For Children—

15c to 20c a pair—Extra fine ribbed cotton stockings; fast black; feet regular made; knees, toes and heels doubly strong. Sizes 5 and 5½, 15c; 6, 6½ and 7, 18c; 7½ to 10, 20c pair

Underwear—

For Men—

$1 a garment—French balbriggan shirts or drawers, same in fine merino white or natural color; medium-weight drawers in 28 or 31-in. inseam; seats reinforced.

For Women—

50c each—Pretty vests of "lustre" ribbed cotton; look like silk; white, pink, sky blue, lavender or black; lace trimmed around neck and shoulder straps.

For Children—

Medium weight ribbed cotton vests and pantalettes; strongly finished; nicely trimmed throughout. Vests, size 20 and 22, 25c; 24 and 26, 30c; 28, 30 or 32, 35c. Pantalettes for sizes 18, 20 and 22, 25c; 24 and 26, 30c; 28 and 30, 35c.

Broadway.

Another 20 Cent Candy

Another addition to our series of successes in 20-cent Candy. This time it is

Lemon Cocoanut Twist

Cream Candy, delicately flavored with lemon, surrounds a center of cocoanut. The whole is twisted and cut into bits the right length for a delicious mouthful. But don't take our word for it—try it yourself.

Other good things in the Candy Store:

Chocolate-covered Cherries, 20c a pound; it's a mystery how they can be made for so little.

Candied Fruit, in five-pound boxes, at $1.80 a box. We import it ourselves—you are used to paying 50c a pound or more for like quality elsewhere

Basement

The Question of Clothes for Men

What a vast amount of money is wasted on mere sentiment. How some men do cling to moss-grown ideas.

Men who haven't looked at a ready-made suit of clothes for ten years insist that a fit or a smart style is impossible unless clothes are made to order. And most of these men would feel immense chagrin if they knew that they were wasting ten or twenty dollars.

Almost every day some man gets his eyes opened with a snap—finds that he has been paying double prices for poorer clothes.

There are tailors in New York aplenty, who make better clothes than we have ready made; but their prices are enormous. There are hundreds of tailors in New York who don't make clothes half as good as our ready-made clothes, yet they charge almost double.

Which class is your tailor in?

Granted that he gives you a perfect fitting sack suit at forty dollars, do you think you will look twenty dollars' worth better than you would in a Wanamaker twenty-dollar suit?

There will be a closer decision than you ever believed possible, when you know Wanamaker clothing, if you will be fair to us and your pocket-book.

This is not a dry goods clothing store. John Wanamaker clothing was famous before the thought of dry goods became connected with the name. The clothing organization is today as distinct and self-contained as if conducted in another building. But stronger and more independent of expense because of its dry goods companionship.

And never in any of the days of its young effort was it more virile, more ambitious, more enthusiastic in supplying the newest, smartest, best made clothes for men and boys, than it is today.

The splendid success of our New York clothing business tells how fast its fame is growing.

The Fall stock touches a higher standard of excellence than has been reached before. The display now ready will interest every man particular about his clothes.

The style, the quality, the fit, the price, make a combination most important for careful men to investigate.

Some further word of details:

Men's Suits—

Sack Suits of all-wool black cheviot, serge-lined; also with satin shoulders and plaid body-lining; excellent values, at $10.

Suits of all-wool black cheviot and Thibet, serge-lined, at $12.

Suits of all-wool rough-faced black and blue cheviots, single-breasted sack coats; also of black Thibet, double-breasted. These suits are made and trimmed to last two seasons. Good for business or dress wear. Price, $15.

Suits of all-wool rough-faced black cheviots—very stylish—at $20.

Suits of all-wool black unfinished worsted, made and trimmed equal to custom work; at $22.50.

Men's Overcoats—

The extreme long overcoat seems to be the rage for Fall. You'll not be surprised at its popularity when you see the style that is found in these Wanamaker coats.

The assortment of the new London Fall Overcoats will be of great interest to well-dressed men. Materials are rough-faced cheviots, unfinished worsteds, cassimeres, covert cloths and vicunas. Prices, $20 to $30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

An Umbrella Sale Of Some Importance

This is an occasion which offers an excellent opportunity to purchase Men's and Women's Umbrellas of excellent kinds and qualities at substantial savings on their real values. It gives to many a chance, at the outset of the season when New Yorkers expect most of their quota of rain and snow, to replace the lost, broken or decrepit umbrellas, or to invest in a spare one for emergencies, at slight expense.

Then there are several groups, all low-priced, of Umbrellas for Children; of particular appropriateness, now that the school-days have begun.

Details of the offerings:

For Men and Women—

Umbrellas of good quality union taffeta, in choice assortment of natural wood handles; 26-inch at $1.25, regularly $1.50; 28-inch at $1.50, regularly $1.75.

Umbrellas of extra quality twilled silk, with choice natural wood handles; 26 and 28-inch, at $1.85, worth $2.50.

All-silk Umbrellas, with a choice selection of fancy handles; women's 26-in., with handle of ivory and silver, pearl and silver, and horn and silver; Dresden jet and Wedgwood; Men's 28-in., with handles of stag horn, cape horn and natural wood, silver trimmed. $2.50, values up to $4.

Children's Umbrellas—

Children's Cotton Umbrellas, 22 and 24-inch, 50c.

Helvetia Cloth Umbrellas, 22 and 24-inch, 75c and 85c.

Gloria Umbrellas, 22 and 24-inch, $1.

Main aisle.

The L. R. Corsets And Others

Here is a group of new, stylish models in the most excellent of domestic corsets — our "L. R." The style numbers are appended to facilitate asking for the style you wish.

At $1—No. 7, of batiste; straight front; low bust.

At $1.50—No. 150, of coutil; straight front; low bust; in white and drab.

At $2—No. 200 of batiste and coutil; low bust; straight front; in white, drab and black.

At $2.75—No. 275, of coutil; low bust; straight front; long over hips and abdomen.

At $3.75—No. 375, of coutil; straight front; for stout women; extra long over abdomen and hips.

The "Nemo" corset, self-reducing; in white, drab and black; $2.50.

The new Nemo Military Belt corset, in white and drab, $3.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Here is also news of an attractive offering of Corsets in the Basement Store:

At 75c—A group of "Lillian" and "H. H" corsets, in white, not all sizes in each style; worth $1 to $1.50.

Utensils for Every Household Need

This Housefurnishing Sale brings prices on the thousand and one handy little articles that a housewife needs down to such a low level that it seems foolish to make one poor instrument serve the purposes of three or four. Why use the ice-pick as a tack hammer or the kitchen knife as a can-opener, when for a slight outlay you can buy a tool for each specific purpose?

Here's a hint of some of the items in this underpriced sale:

Household Utensils—

Corkscrews, 4c. Chamois Skins, 5c.
Wooden Pails, hoops won't drop off, 10c.
Wooden Dish Drainers, 20c.
Cutting Tables, 7c. Scrubbing Brushes, 5c.
Japanned Slop Jars, 25c.
Retinned Dish Pans, 14 quarts, 25c.
Wash Boards, 10c. Coffee Mills, 25c.
Straw Cutter, 1c.
Hair Floor Brooms, 50c.
Bosom Boards, 10c. Dust Pans, 10c.
Corn Brooms, 1c. Butcher Knives, 15c.
Nursery Cloth's Horses, 5c.
Candlesticks, 1c. Two Rollers, 10c
Waterproof Clothes Line, 90 ft., 25c.

Venetian Enameled Ware

First quality only; no "seconds."
Rice Boilers, 3 pints, 65c.
Tea Kettles, 4 quarts, 70c.
Dish Pans, 14 quarts, 5c.
Covered Buckets, 3 quarts, 32c.
Milk Pans, 2 quarts, 15c.
Water Pails, 14 quarts, 95c.
Pie Plates, 10c.
Coffee Pots, 2 quarts, 42c.
Cooking Pots, 10 quarts, 9c.
Saucepans, 6 quarts, 75c.
Basting Spoon, 5c.
Wash Basins, 2c.

Basement.

PARIS NOTES

From the Office of

JOHN WANAMAKER

44 Rue des Petites-Ecuries,
Paris, September 3, 1901.

For the moment the interest centers in tweeds and cloths for walking costumes. The heather tweed promises to be a great favorite, and the pretty combination of purple and mauve is as becoming to fair women as it is to dark. Very elegant shooting costumes of this material, with white leather collars and vests, are being worn by sport-loving *mondaines;* the vest being seen through the half open blouse bodice, no wider than a thin streak. This blouse-bodice is made to point slightly at the back and in front, gathered into a band of the same material and ornamented with braid and buttons—large violet olives—across the white streak of vest closing almost invisibly at the side.

Dark red in all shades is being worn by the *elegantes* who are now staying at country *chateaux,* always in a mixture of tones. From the pomegranate to the brick red, every shade is admissible, the brighter colorings stitched upon every available space. Then there is also a new pattern in corduroy. It is a thinner make than we have been accustomed to, and consists of one very wide stripe and two or three narrower ones. The wide stripe is plaited and inserted with oxidized braid. It is a noticeable fact that many of the skirts of walking dresses seen at the smartest country-houses are being made short, showing the tip of the boot.

Checks always have a certain amount of popularity with Parisiennes, and a good many are being seen just now. Now and again, a stylish-looking woman is seen in a simple skirt of bold check and a plain cloth coat in a corresponding shade. Checks are especially in vogue for trimmings.

Madame la Mode has demanded an amazing amount of detail in connection with the gowns and the millinery of the hour. Everything is being plaited, stitched, gathered and inserted. At the present moment, plaited fine cloths, finished with big picturesque looking lace collars, are much to the fore, and lace promises to be utilized in all the Autumn frocks and millinery.

Much diversity will exist in shapes in the millinery world this Autumn. There is the broad-brimmed picture hat, turned up at the side, the flat hat, and the large toque overshadowing the forehead. Milliners continue to favor Tricorne shape, and on many models that are being prepared *pour les premiers jours d'un omme* there are round wreaths of roses to be seen, shaded from very dark to light tints and mounted without leaves.

Hats for dressy occasions grow larger and larger and the effect is enhanced by means of the *panaches* of feathers which are the rage. They are seen in all colors, but plain white or black are the most favored by stylish women. Some hats have as many as six Amazone feathers, and they always droop round the hat in all directions—the *grand chic* is to have them placed gracefully around the very edge of the hat so as to form part of the low *coiffure.*

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

STOCK MARKET AGAIN PUT TO SEVERE TEST

Leading Financial Interests as Before Avert a Panic.

THE PRICES DECLINE SHARPLY

Persistent Reports of the President's Death Cause a Strain Even Greater than on Saturday Last.

The stock market yesterday, following the altogether unlooked-for announcement of the sudden change for the worse in the President's condition, was put to a test no less severe than on the day immediately following the attempted assassination. And, as on that day, thanks to the continuing support given to it by the leading financial interests of the country, it stood the test so well that neither demoralization nor panic resulted. Prices declined quite sharply, it is true, many standard stocks showing losses of from 3 to 6 points, with one extreme decline of 10 points, but, all the facts and conditions considered, the market, it may conservatively be said, stood up wonderfully well.

As a matter of fact, the strain put upon it was actually greater than on Saturday last. Then the market was prepared for it, for the fact of the attempted assassination had been known on the previous afternoon and thus the financial powers in the street had time and opportunity, of which they availed themselves, to make preparations to give all necessary relief to the money market and all needed support to the stock market. The results of this concerted action are now matter of history, stocks being so well maintained that they were slowly but surely being carried up to the high level which ruled before the act of Czolgosz.

Yesterday, in marked contrast, the first intimation that the street generally had of the President's relapse was when, coming down prepared for a normal day's business, the newspapers at hand told the distressing news. There was little time then for concerted action, little time for consultation. Yet so well had the plans of the bankers and moneyed interests in the street been laid in the preceding week to safeguard all interests—provision, it now develops, having been made for a continuance of the support in the event of just such a contingency—that, though at the opening there was a wild rush to sell stocks by holders fearful of the worst, the while the bears not being idle in putting out short lines, values nevertheless showed no such collapse as had been predicted, or, indeed, as by the rank and file in the street had been feared.

THE OPENING PRICES.

Prices opened down anywhere from 2 to 6 points because of the scramble to sell, stocks being tumbled overboard by weak or timid holders without regard to values, only to be absorbed so confidently by the larger interests in the street that very shortly a rally was in progress which carried quotations up on an average of from 1 to 2 points from the low levels. These prices, however, met with very heavy realizing sales, as well as with not a little short selling, resulting in a second decline to the lowest figures of the day, this decline being accelerated by very positive reports, which had in general way been persistent all day, that the President was dead and that the news was being withheld from the public "for reasons of State." This proposition actually found belief in Stock Exchange houses usually credited with the possession of some few grains, at least, of common sense; nor was it dispelled until a very few minutes before the close of business, when the official bulletin issued at 2:30 P. M. was made public, noting then an improvement in the President's condition. Thereupon a hasty buying movement, largely representing short covering, set in, rallying prices several points. The market closed with this rally still in progress.

Expert opinion passed upon the market at the conclusion of business was almost unanimous that it had shown wonderful inherent strength, for it had to face, not only the unfavorable turn in the President's condition—all the harder to resist because so unexpected, the Street having been buoyed up to a high pitch of expectation, and hope by the confident tones of the bulletins of the attending physicians—but also a sudden advance in call money rates to 8 per cent.; aggressive short selling, much more in evidence than on Saturday last; liquidation not only for home and London account, but from other foreign sources, Berlin and Antwerp being reported as direct sellers; while finally there was the persistent report already referred to of the death of the President.

THE MARKET MOVEMENT.

Coming to the market itself there is to be said of it what always there is to be said of a market called upon, without warning, to face a grave situation. There were the usual unfortunate individuals, caught weakly margined, who were forced to part with their holdings at whatever price they could secure; there were the wild-eyed speculators who knew not whether to "hold on" or to "let go" and save what they could; there were the bargain hunters who always appear when there is a likelihood that stocks will break sharply, and there were the usual exciting scenes on the floor of the Exchange at the opening, when the desire to sell is greater than the wish to buy.

But, taken all in all, the market was not a highly excited one, as best evidence of which it may be said that after the first fifteen minutes it was quite possible to deal in securities with a reasonable certainty of not being "slaughtered," as the Wall Street saying runs, but of getting near to quoted market figures. Considering the fact that in the first two hours about 800,000 shares of the day's total of approximately 1,100,000 were traded in, this statement is not without significance.

The heaviest trading during the day was in Amalgamated Copper, total, 108,000 shares; Union Pacific, total, 105,000 shares; Erie, total, 65,000 shares; Southern Pacific, total, 69,000 shares; United States Steel, total, 98,000 shares; Atchison, total, 72,000 shares, and St. Paul, total, 80,000 shares.

The Street had been somewhat prepared for the lower prices recorded at the opening because of the quotations in the London market, where general depression was reported, with a particularly severe break in Americans. The greatest declines there were: St. Paul, 4¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 2½; Atchison, 2⅝; Erie, 2⅜; Erie first preferred, 2⅜; Illinois Central, 3; Louisville and Nashville, 3; New York Central, 2⅝; Pennsylvania, 2¼; Reading first preferred, 2½; Southern Railway preferred, 2⅜; Southern Pacific, 3¼; Union Pacific, 3; United States Steel, 2⅜, and United States Steel preferred, 2⅝.

THE DAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

The opening figures here were about on the London basis, with an extreme decline, however, of six points in St. Paul. The first sale recorded by the tape was 100 shares of New York Air Brake at 142, a loss of 3 points. Next came 100 shares of Pennsylvania at 142, Thursday's close 144, while initial transactions in other stocks were: Southern Pacific, 1,000 shares, at 55, Thursday's close, 57⅝; Reading, 1,000 shares, at 39, Thursday's close, 41¾; Southern Railway, 1,500 shares, at 30, Thursday's close, 31⅞; Louisville and Nashville, 700 shares, at 100¼, Thursday's close, 103; Missouri Pacific, 100, Thursday's close, 102; Rock Island, 138, Thursday's close, 141; St. Paul, 3,000 shares, from 155 to 157½, Thursday's close, 161; Erie first preferred, 68, Thursday's close, 70¾; Atchison preferred, 93⅜, Thursday's close, 96; Erie, 5,000 shares, from 39 to 40¾, Thursday's close, 42⅜; Union Pacific, 6,000 shares, from 91 to 94, Thursday's close, 97⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 43⅜, Thursday's close, 45⅞; Atchison, 3,500 shares, from 72 to 75, Thursday's close, 75¾; New York Central, 150½, Thursday's close, 153; Norfolk and Western, 1,000 shares, at 52, Thursday's close, 54½; Manhattan, selling ex dividend 1 per cent., 1,000 shares, at 114¾, Thursday's close, 117¼; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 94, Thursday's close, 97⅛; American Sugar, 127, Thursday's close, 129¾; United States Steel, 5,000 shares, at 41, Thursday's close, 43⅞; United States Steel preferred, 1,000 shares, from 91 to 91½, Thursday's close, 93⅞; People's Gas, 100, Thursday's close, 110; Western Union, 91¼, Thursday's close, 92½; Amalgamated Copper, 1,600 shares, at 103, Thursday's close, 111¼.

From these figures, as has been stated, prices rallied promptly under good buying by Morgan, Standard Oil, Vanderbilt, Harriman and Gould interests, the buying being so aggressive that by 11 o'clock the losses had been cut down to from 1 to 3 points, with the exception of Amalgamated Copper, which was the only security on the list to show an advance, appreciating 2¼ points on dealings in 1,900 shares.

This buying held prices fairly well for several hours, when call money rising sharply and further disquieting reports being heard from Buffalo, quotations again declined, this time to a lower level than the opening, the fall being accelerated by a vicious bear attack. These low figures were reached about 2:30 P. M., and the extent of the decline may best be judged by the following table:

	Thursday's Close.	Yesterday's Low.	Extreme Decline.
Amalgamated Copper	111⅛	104¾	6⅜
American Sugar	129½	125⅛	4⅜
American Linseed pf.	50	40	10
Atchison	75¼	71	4¼
Atchison pf.	96	93*	3
Baltimore & Ohio	101	97	4
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	67¼	61½	5⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	45⅝	42½	3⅛
St. Paul	161	154⅛	6⅞
Rock Island	141	135	6
Consolidated Gas	220⅜	215¼	5⅛
Lackawanna	221½	218	3½
Erie	42⅛	38⅞	3⅜
Erie 1st pf.	70¼	67	3¼
General Electric	259½	251	8½
Great Northern	185	179	6
Louisville & Nashville	103	100	3
Manhattan (ex 1 per cent.)	117½	113¼	3¼
Metropolitan	163⅞	159	4⅞
Missouri Pacific	102	98	4
New York Central	153	149⅛	3⅞
Ontario & Western	33⅞	31	2⅞
Norfolk & Western	54⅞	51	3½
Pennsylvania	144	140½	3½
People's Gas	110	106¾	3¼
Reading	41⅜	38⅝	3
Republic Steel pf.	65⅝	60½	4⅞
Southern Pacific	57⅝	53⅞	3⅝
Southern Railway	31⅞	29⅝	2⅜
Tennessee Coal	63	59	4
Union Pacific	97⅝	92½	5⅛
United States Steel	43⅞	40¼	3⅝
United States Steel pf.	93⅞	90	3⅞
Wabash	22⅜	20	2⅜
Wisconsin Central	21⅞	20	1⅞

*Net gain.

SHORTS RUSH TO COVER.

It was just at this time, when the market was weakest, that word came from Buffalo telling that the 2:30 bulletin noted an improvement in the President's condition. Thereupon there was a rush of the shorts to cover, while there was not a little independent guying, all of which carried prices up, in some cases two points. That the close, however, was still considerably below Thursday's final figures, though with no indication of demoralization, the following table showing the high, low, and closing prices and the net losses, will show:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Net Loss.
Amal. Copper	108¼	104¾	105⅝	5¼
Am. Linseed Oil	18½	18½	18½	1⅛
Am. Linseed Oil pf.	46	40	40	10
Am. Sugar	128	125¼	125⅜	3⅜
At., T. & S. F.	73⅜	71	72¼	3
A. T. & S. F. pf.	94½	92	93½	2¼
Balt. & Ohio	98½	97	97½	3½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	91⅜	91¾	91¾	1⅝
Brooklyn Rap. Trans.	64¼	61½	62⅞	4⅜
Canadian Pacific	109	107½	108	2½
Ches. & Ohio	45	42¾	43	2⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	157½	154⅛	155¼	5⅝
Chi. & N. W.	194	190⅝	192	5
Chi., R. I. & P.	138	135	135	6
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	39¾	38½	38⅞	4
C., C., C. & St. L.	94¾	92½	92½	4¼
Col. Fuel & I.	95⅞	92¾	94	6
Consol. Gas	217	215¼	215⅝	5
Del. & Hudson	161½	159	159½	5
Del., L. & W.	220	218	218	3¼
Erie	40½	38¾	39¼	2⅞
Erie 1st pf.	68¾	67	67⅝	2⅜
Erie 2d pf.	54¼	53	54	2
Gen. Electric	259	251	253	6½
Gt. Northern pf.	181	179	180	5
Illinois Central	143	141¾	142	2⅜
Louis. & Nash.	101½	100	100¼	2⅝
Manhattan Elevated	115	113¼	114	2½
Met. St. Ry.	162	159	160¼	3⅝
Missouri Pacific	100	98	98⅛	3⅞
N. Y. Central	151	149¼	150	3
N. Y. C. & St. L.	40½	38¼	40½	1¼
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	83	78	83	*2¼
N. Y., O. & W.	32½	31	31⅝	2¼
Nor. & West.	52	51	51½	2⅞
Pacific Mail	40	39	39	2½
Penn. R. R.	142½	140½	140⅜	3½
Peoria Gas & C.	109	106¾	107⅜	2⅝
Reading	40	38¾	39	2⅝
Reading 1st pf.	74½	73¼	73⅜	2⅝
Reading 2d pf.	51	49¼	49½	2½
Rep. Iron & Steel	13¾	11⅞	13	2¼
Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	63	60½	63½	1⅞
St. Louis S. W.	27	27	27	3⅜
St. L. & S. W. pf.	61¼	58¼	58¾	4⅜
Southern Pacific	57⅝	55⅞	56⅜	3¼
Southern Ry.	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛	1⅜
Southern Ry. pf.	86	84	85⅜	1⅞
Tenn. C. & I.	61	59	59⅞	3½
Texas Pacific	41	39	40	2
Union Pacific	94⅝	92½	94¼	2⅜
Union Pacific pf.	87½	86½	86⅝	1¼
U. S. Express	95	95	95	5
U. S. Steel	41⅞	40¼	40½	3⅝
U. S. Steel pf.	91½	90	90¾	3½
Wabash	21⅞	20	20¼	2⅛
West. Union Tel.	92	90½	90½	1⅜
Wisconsin Central	21	20	20	1⅝

*Net gain.

WATCHING THE SITUATION.

Clearing House Committee Prepared for All Emergencies—The Transactions in Bond Purchases.

The Clearing House Committee did not meet yesterday. The only member of it who was absent was Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank, its Chairman. He went on Wednesday to join Mrs. Tappen at Lenox, Mass. He sent no message to his bank or the Clearing House yesterday and none was sent to him, as his presence here, in spite of the condition of President McKinley, was not considered necessary.

Another member, President J. Edward Simmons of the Fourth National Bank, had arranged to start early yesterday to go to his family at Lake Mohonk, but the news from Buffalo caused him to change his plans, and he remained in the city. The senior committeeman, Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, went to the Clearing House at 9:30 A. M. and talked with Manager William Sherer for a couple of minutes. A visit equally short was made by William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank. He did not see Mr. Cannon, and he made the call on his way to his bank. Mr. Cannon said that his visit to the Clearing House was a formality and in compliance with a request made by Chairman Tappen before he left for Lenox.

"The situation," he added, "is being closely watched, but we have done nothing in the absence of necessity for action. The committeemen in town are myself, Messrs. Nash and Simmons and President George G. Williams of the Chemical National Bank.

Manager Sherer said that he did not realize that any emergency could arise that the committee would not be able to deal with satisfactorily because of the steps taken last Friday and Saturday to meet any contingency.

There was nothing in the money market to warrant Clearing House action. The extremes of quotations for call loan money were 5 to 10 per cent. The ruling rate was 7 per cent. bid, and the final quotations 5 to 6 per cent. The quotations above 7 per cent. were regarded as nominal and tentative, as no corroboration was had of money lent above this rate. Around 1 P. M. the majority of the banks marked up loans to 7 per cent. This was in many cases retaliatory on borrowers who on Thursday, when the rate for call money held at 4½ per cent., had their loans made at the ruling rate of the week, 6 per cent., marked down 1½ per cent.

The foreign exchange market did not suggest the possibility of gold imports in the near future. It was on the verge of unsteadiness, and distinctly a waiting market. Toward the close demand sterling, which had been $4.85.20, was weak at $4.85.10. The last quotation was $4.85 to $4.85.25.

At the close of business at the United States Sub-Treasury Cashier George W. Marlor announced the following transactions in bond purchases under the recent offer of Secretary Gage: Amount paid to sellers, $8,514,338.04; face value of bonds, threes, fives, and long and short fours, $8,763,500; face value of all New York purchases under the offer, $7,465,000; amount yet to be settled for, face value, $701,500.

United States Assistant Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan declined to say to whom the amounts were paid or the nature of the bonds sold. He admitted that the excess of purchase over face value amount was due to the large amount of long fours purchased at around 140.

A Wall Street dispatch gives for this city the prices and sellers of the bonds, and differentiates the various issues as follows:

R. L. Day	$50,000	4s of 1907	112.95	
Harvey Fisk & Sons.	2,500,000	4s of 1907	113.752	
M. P. Levy	5,000	4s of 1907	113.500	
J. P. Morgan & Co.	1,000,000	4s of 1907	113.752	
M. G. Hahn	500	3s of 1908	108	
E. G. Lybrand	4,000	5s of 1904	108	
Harvey Fisk & Sons.	50,000	3s of 1908	109	
B. H. McLaughlin	2,000	4s of 1925	140	
Mountze Brothers	175,000	4s of 1925	129	
Henry Finson	2,500	4s of 1925	139	
Harvey Fisk & Sons joined with Vermilye & Co.	3,500,000	4s of 1925	*140	
Vermilye & Co.	31,500	3s of 1908	109	
Vermilye & Co.	38,000	4s of 1907	113.75	
Vermilye & Co.	11,000	5s of 1904	108.75	
Gaston Hardy	19,000	5s of 1904	108.75	
Gaston Hardy	50,000	4s of 1925	140	
Donald Gordan & Co.	5,000	3s of 1908	109	

*And interest.

The list foots up, face value, $7,442,500, which does not tally with the Sub-Treasury total of $7,465,000, even if $37,500 of bonds accepted by Secretary Gage after the total of purchases was given out, is added.

SECRETARY GAGE'S STATEMENT.

Treasury Department to Resume the Purchase of Bonds—Basis of Issue.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Secretary Gage has issued the following statement:

"In view of the unfavorable change in the condition of the President, it is proper to say that the Treasury Department will resume to-day the purchase of bonds of the 3 per cent. loan of 1908-18, the 4 per cent. funded loan of 1907, and the 5 per cent. loan of 1904, upon the basis of an interest return of 1.72⅛ per cent., which represents the investment value of the 2 per cents. consols of 1930 when selling at 106½ in the market.

"This is the same basis of purchase established by the department last April, and which continued until the 10th inst., when the Secretary invited proposals for the sale of bonds to the department. The time during which such proposals were to be received was limited to two days, and expired yesterday evening, the 12th inst.

"In addition to the bonds of the loans above named, the department will consider proposals for the purchase of bonds of the 4 per cent. loan of 1925 at a price not to exceed 140 flat."

MINOR EXCHANGES FEVERISH.

Fractional Net Loss for the Day in Wheat and Corn—No Signs of a Panic.

Trading on the minor Exchanges was feverish and weak in character, but restricted in volume and free from anything resembling panic.

On the Produce Exchange the news of the change in the President's condition was responsible at the opening for a half-cent drop in both wheat and corn. First, it affected English cables, which lost on opening and caused active selling in domestic markets. The wheat decline, however, was eventually checked by the absence of Argentine shipment, and this exerted a sustaining effect also on corn. Around the noon hour the grain markets, except for scattered pit traders, were practically destitute of business. So conflicting were the reports from Buffalo that the bulk of grain operators kept out of the markets entirely. Toward the close wheat was quiet and easier, and corn as well as wheat scored only a fractional net loss for the day.

On the Cotton Exchange prices opened weak, nine to twelve points lower than the closing figures on Thursday. A sensational break in Liverpool upon an unfounded report that the President was dead had a tendency to discourage holders and stimulated short selling at the opening of the session. Reports of heavy spot offering in the South aided in depressing the market. Trading was very active, and near the close prices touched the low point of the day with a sharp rally of seven points in the last ten minutes on covering of short interests.

The scenes on the floor of the Consolidated Exchange were a duplicate of those on the "big board," with perhaps more feverishness and a greater tendency to be swayed by unfavorable reports previous to their confirmation or denial.

The "curb" brokers experienced an excited half hour at the opening of business, but later found very little to do outside of the American Can and Tobacco bond groups.

WALL STREET'S ANXIETY.

Bankers, Brokers, Their Employes, the Highest and the Lowest, Watch All Day for News.

The effect upon Wall Street of the news that the President was sinking was evident throughout the financial district. By the time that the district had begun its business day the streets were filled with newsboys whose early extra editions of the afternoon papers were constantly being sold out. The demand for the extras came from the great army of employes, clerks, and subordinate officials in the various institutions as steadily as from the heads of banks and the stock brokers themselves.

Before the opening of the stock market two of the news agencies of the "street" put up bulletin boards and began the work of posting their information, and around these bulletin boards there were great crowds all through the day.

The customers' rooms of the various brokerage offices were not crowded at any time except in the case of a few well-known offices. This in itself was referred to constantly as one of the surest evidences that the general public at this moment has no large speculative interest in the course of securities, and this fact was pointed to in support of the belief that if the large financial interests were able to protect their own position in the market practically the whole situation would be protected.

In the galleries of the various exchanges many women spent hours of the day watching the movements of the brokers on the floors of the several markets. The largest number of spectators was to be found in the Produce Exchange gallery, where they could watch not only the grain brokers, but at some distance the scenes on the floor of the Stock Exchange.

In the gallery of the Consolidated Exchange there was another crowd of spectators who were able to get a more definite idea of the appearance of an exchange in session on a nervous day by reason of the nearer location of the gallery.

Three times during the day the number of inquirers at the various telegraph offices was unusually swelled because of reports that the President was dead. The first of these reports gained currency about 11 o'clock, and traveled so swiftly that it might be said that nearly every prominent brokerage house was seeking confirmation or denial within fifteen or twenty minutes. This report was dispelled by a dispatch stating that the President was sleeping quietly, with no change in his condition. Shortly after 1:30 o'clock the second of the alarming reports came. Within an hour after this report was shown to be without foundation there came a third, together with the statement that the flag on one of the uptown hotels had been placed at half mast. The last report was more quickly denied than the others, and it was learned further that the flag in question had been lowered through mistake and had already been run up to the top of its mast again.

Private dispatches were received from Buffalo not only in many of the brokers' houses possessing private wires, but by financiers and bankers generally. When the crowds engaged in the financial district began to pour out of their offices to start for their homes a glance at the faces of the hurrying people was all that was needed to show that Wall Street went home with a heavy heart and fearful of the possible character of the next information from the President's bedside.

MR. BRYAN'S SORROW.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—William J. Bryan said to-night:

"I cannot believe the President's life is to end this way. It seems impossible. I simply will not believe that he can die from an assassin's bullet until I hear he has breathed his last breath."

Col. Bryan arrived here from Lincoln, Neb., at 8:50 P. M. over the Burlington Road, and was driven at once to the Sherman House. He was to have addressed a Democratic meeting to-morrow, but when he heard the news from Buffalo he said he would in all probability leave for Lincoln in the morning. While he was talking his head was bowed, and he appeared to be greatly dejected, over and over again he repeated the words, "I cannot believe his life is to end this way."

"I have already spoken of the horror with which I regard the assassin's crime," he added. "I have already spoken of the high personal esteem in which I hold Mr. McKinley. In this moment of sorrow I can add nothing to either."

Mr. Bryan asked for the latest news from the President's bedside, and then said: "In the event of his death I shall have something more to say."

Later, when the committee of Carter Harrison League, at whose picnic Col. Bryan was to have spoken to-morrow, announced that the demonstration had been abandoned, Col. Bryan, in a voice that shook with emotion, read the following letter:

"I most cordially commend your action in abandoning the contemplated demonstration. We are all oppressed by the grief which has fallen upon the nation. We have no spirit for a partisan meeting at this time, for partisanship is swallowed up in a universal sorrow. Political controversies, and the prizes and disappointments which attend them, dwindle into insignificance when we stand in the presence of the tragedy which seems likely to rob the nation of its chief Executive.

"We all feel the humiliation that our country has suffered and our hearts are with the lovely woman from whom foul and brutal assassination is taking one of the most faithful and tender of husbands. Whether the heroic struggle ends fatally, as we now fear, or in his restoration to health, as we pray it will, you have acted wisely."

When Mr. Bryan ceased reading his face was exceedingly grave. He was shown the latest bulletins, which he read carefully and with downcast head. When he looked up tears stood in his eyes. In a voice that broke he indicated upon the bulletin wherein the dying President was said to be murmuring "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and said:

"Isn't that pitiful—isn't it too pitiful"

FINANCIERS FEAR NO DANGEROUS COLLAPSE

President's Successor Must Follow His Conservative Policy.

A MEETING OF THE BANKERS

The Death Even of the Head of the Nation, All Say, Cannot Long Retard Prosperity.

A Wall Street report that there would be an important meeting of banking and financial interests last night in an up-town hotel or club was not based on accurate information. The only meeting of banking officials was at the Metropolitan club. There shortly after 8 o'clock met James Stillman, President of the National City Bank; J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, and Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank.

The last-named gentlemen are members of the Clearing House Committee, Mr. Cannon through seniority on the committee being its Acting Chairman in the absence of Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank. It was learned that these gentlemen informally discussed the money and financial situation and prospects in the event of President McKinley's death, while they received bulletins of his condition from Buffalo. They took no action and formed no plan. None would discuss the conference. All but Mr. Stillman went away before 11 P. M.

Of the general money market and financial situation the following spoke yesterday:

HENRY W. CANNON—I have no apprehensions at all in regard to the financial situation. Precautions that have been taken are adequate to meet all demands for money. The banks are standing together, and I see no reason for excitement and have discovered no panicky feeling in any quarter. No meeting of the Clearing House Committee has been called, and I see no reason for any action further than has been taken. I shall be at the Clearing House early to-morrow morning. President McKinley will die a martyr to our free institutions, and I shall mourn him as an honest man and a faithful Executive. As to Mr. Roosevelt, I have great confidence in him.

J. EDWARD SIMMONS—I am averse to talking more on the financial and business outlook. All I will say now is what I have said all along, that the financial situation is strong, business is good, and the prosperity of the country is great and the continuance of these conditions does not—say it with reverence—depend upon the life of any one man. I do not think, the President being still alive, that I care to discuss Mr. Roosevelt as President of the United States.

S. V. WHITE, of S. V. White & Co.—I think it was Garfield who said at the time of Mr. Lincoln's assassination that "Presidents die, but the organized Government at Washington would live." Unfortunately we were called upon to demonstrate that aphorism in the death of Mr. Garfield himself. I do not fear any missteps in a financial or international line, the succession passing to Mr. Roosevelt. While he has not the experience in years, he has a most conspicuous history for a man of his age, and in the Presidential chair all the forces of his intellect and will would combine to give a stable, conservative government which should transmit his name as President of the United States down among the honored and honorable Executives of our country. It ought to be said, however, that capital is timid. The commercial markets of the world have adjusted themselves to Mr. McKinley's diplomatic and financial characteristics, and everybody will curtail operations a little, probably throughout the entire financial world, wherever those operations depended upon America, until the Government catches its step under a new Administration. But after all the prosperity of the country and the dividend-earning qualifications of our investment shares are to furnish the test of future prices.

EVANS R. DICK, of Dick Brothers & Co.—I cannot but feel that we will have a great shock to the confidence of the whole Nation. There is no danger of a stock panic, for Wall Street is too well organized, nor a commercial panic, for the country is too prosperous, but the shock will demonstrate itself in a hesitation to take on new ventures and a tendency to wait and see what changes will take place. The Republican Party, which has done so much for prosperity, still lives, but without the careful, experienced hand at the helm that has guided it in the past, it might fall into some minor errors that would be seized by the opposition. It is the apprehension of this which I fear will check our great prosperity until real conditions make it felt materially, and then we shall no doubt rise to a higher plane of prosperity and business activity than ever before. One thing is sure, Mr. Roosevelt would start with a great example before him, and wise counselors around him. It is more a time for caution than for unreasoning fear.

RUSSELL SAGE—I hardly feel able now to discuss the situation, but if there should be a storm we will be able to weather it. The country is prosperous, and I do not believe that the death of the President would materially affect the business situation. Mr. Roosevelt would have to carry out the plans as already made.

H. H. HOLLISTER of Hollister & Babcock—The people of the country have confidence in President McKinley. He has proved his sagacity and conservatism, and the people feel that the business interests have always been conserved in his hands. Mr. Roosevelt is honest, sincere, and of good ability, as well as a gentleman in every way. At the same time there is the natural fear frequently expressed that Mr. Roosevelt, not having the experience, and being youthful and energetic, might not be quite so conservative as Mr. McKinley. I know Mr. Roosevelt well, and believe that he would prove to be an acceptable President. All great responsibilities lead to greater conservatism, and I do not think it would be long before the public would feel as safe in his hands as they do in President McKinley's. Meanwhile no man's death can retard the prosperity of this country. Not a wheel will stop turning nor will there be a dollar's worth less of exports. I do not think it will be long before normal conditions will assert themselves.

HENRY CLEWS of Henry Clews & Co.—The death of our most excellent President would cast a very great gloom over our country, but not one of despondency. Mr. McKinley's first term started with an avowed policy. He put his hand on the pulse of the people and first found out exactly what treatment was the best for them and what they particularly wanted, and he has done all in his power to gratify them. Hence a continuance of good times from that period to this, which has given full occupation to the labor classes at high wages. This has resulted in prosperity for the entire Nation, like which no other nation has a record. This policy of Mr. McKinley has become the settled idea in the minds of the people that it matters not who becomes his immediate successor. Public opinion will compel him whoever he is to carry out his methods to the end of the term, and no one will dare to experiment or to deviate from such a course of administration.

For that reason, therefore, however much Mr. McKinley would be lamented, and he would be to an extent greater than any man who ever died in the country, his policy would still live, and Mr. Roosevelt as his successor would be simply occupying a position as agent to carry out that policy. I am sure Mr. Roosevelt, knowing him as I do, would be perfectly satisfied to walk in Mr. McKinley's footsteps, because it would bring more laurels to him and fit him the better to become President through the next election than any other way. The country can have no cause to fear any serious happenings through Theodore Roosevelt becoming the President for the unexpired term.

F. S. FLOWER of Flower & Co.—The country was never in better shape to withstand the shock of the President's death. Everybody would be naturally depressed over the death of the President, but I do not believe there would be any great financial danger following. We are prepared to take care of all of our properties, and I believe every person in the Street is in the same position.

RICHARD CROKER HOME.

Dashes Around the Lucania, Sighted Off the Fire Island at 3:45 A. M.

Rum, tum, rum, tum, tum—
Here they come!
The military fall sack suits—with their great broad shoulders and full skirts.
Aren't they a manly, athletic looking lot of fellows?
They're all here, from the modest private at $12.50 to the Major General at $35—light, dark complected and in between shades.
Yes, the Alpine's the hat—$2.85.
WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

BULLETIN STORY OF THE PRESIDENT'S CASE

Clinical History of the Illness Given in Official Statements.

These Were Issued Every Few Hours, Signed by the Physicians and Attested by Mr. Cortelyou.

Bulletins which kept the waiting world informed of the progress of President McKinley's illness now form a valuable clinical history. They are reproduced below.

Before the official statements began to be issued, Mr. Cortelyou, Secretary to the President, gave out for the benefit of the physicians the following:

"The President was shot about 4 o'clock. One bullet struck him on the upper portion of the breastbone, glancing and not penetrating; the second bullet penetrated the abdomen five inches below the left nipple and one and one-half inches to the left of the median line. The abdomen was opened through the line of the bullet wound. It was found that the bullet had penetrated the stomach.

"The opening in the front wall of the stomach was carefully closed with silk sutures; after which a search was made for a hole in the back wall of the stomach. This was found and also closed in the same way. The further course of the bullet could not be discovered, although careful search was made. The abdominal wound was closed without drainage. No injury to the intestines or other abdominal organs was discovered.

"The patient stood the operation well, pulse of good quality, rate of 130, and his condition at the conclusion of operation was gratifying. The result cannot be foretold. His condition at present justifies hope of recovery."

All the official bulletins were signed by the physicians and attested by Mr. Cortelyou. They follow:

FRIDAY, SEPT. 6.

10:40 P. M.—The President is rallying satisfactorily and is resting comfortably. 10:15 P. M., temperature, 100.4 degrees; pulse, 124; respiration, 24.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN,
R. E. PARK,
H. MYNTER,
EUGENE WASDIN.

Signed by George B. Cortelyou, Secretary to the President.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 7.

1 A. M.—The President is free from pain and resting well. Temperature, 100.2; pulse, 120; respiration, 24.

6 A. M.—The President has passed a good night; temperature, 102; pulse, 110; respiration, 24.

P. M. RIXEY,
ROSWELL PARK,
GEORGE CORTELYOU,
Secretary to the President.

9 A. M.—The President passed a fairly comfortable night and no serious symptoms have developed. Pulse, 146; temperature, 102; respiration, 24.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN,
ROSWELL PARK,
HERMAN MYNTER,
EUGENE WASDIN,
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary to the President.

12 Noon.—There is no decided change in the President's condition since last bulletin. Pulse, 136; temperature, 102; respiration, 28.

P. M. RIXEY, M. D.,
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary to the President.

3:30 P. M.—The President continues to rest quietly; no change for the worse. Pulse, 140; temperature, 102; respiration, 24.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN,
ROSWELL PARK,
H. MYNTER,
EUGENE WASDIN,
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary to the President.

6:30 P. M.—There is no change for the worse since last bulletin. Pulse, 130; temperature, 102.5; respiration, 29.

P. M. RIXEY, M. D.,
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary to the President.

9:30 P. M.—Conditions continue much the same. The President responds well to medication. Pulse, 132; temperature, 102.5; respiration, 25. All temperatures reported are taken in the rectum. The physicians in attendance wish to say that they are too busily engaged to reply to individual telegrams.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN,
ROSWELL PARK,
HERMAN MYNTER,
EUGENE WASDIN,
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 8.

3:20 A. M.—The President has passed a fairly good night. Pulse, 122; temperature, 102.4 degrees; respiration, 24.

P. M. RIXEY,
H. MYNTER,
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

9 A. M.—The President passed a good night, and his condition this morning is quite encouraging. His mind is clear, and he is resting well. Wound dressed at 8:30, and found in very satisfactory condition. There is no indication of peritonitis. Pulse, 132; temperature, 102.8; respiration, 24.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN,
ROSWELL PARK,
HERMAN MYNTER,
EUGENE WASDIN,
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

12 Noon.—The improvement in the President's condition has continued since last bulletin. Pulse, 128; temperature, 101 degrees; respiration, 27.

P. M. RIXEY.

Dr. McBurney is here, and will meet the President's physicians in consultation at 3 o'clock.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary to the President.

4 P. M.—The President since the last bulletin has slept quietly, four hours altogether since 9 o'clock. His condition is satisfactory to all the physicians present. Pulse, 128; temperature, 101; respiration, 28.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN,
ROSWELL PARK,
HERMAN MYNTER,
EUGENE WASDIN,
CHARLES McBURNEY.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

[This bulletin was issued just forty-eight hours after the President was shot, and was regarded as of the most favorable character.]

9 P. M.—The President is resting comfortably, and there is no special change since the last bulletin.

Pulse, 130; temperature, 101.6; respiration, 30.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN,
ROSWELL PARK,
HERMAN MYNTER,
EUGENE WASDIN,
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

MONDAY, SEPT. 9.

6:00 A

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WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

The blow is sore and heavy. The few days of encouragement and eager hope that followed the assault upon the life of the President had made it seem that he must be spared. Our hearts would not be denied their deep desire. We could not, we would not, believe that the Nation was to be bereft of him to whom its prayerful love went out in such strength and tenderness. The utmost skill of science, his own patience and fortitude, the mighty longing of the people, must win him back to life and usefulness and honor. We were fain to forget that the issues of life and death are not in human hands.

Yet, great as is the shock of the reverse, the uncertainty that we knew lay beneath the apparent promise of recovery has in some degree prepared us for the final outcome. The possibility of the fatal end has more or less unconsciously been in our minds. We have been schooled to its approach and have been forced to a reluctant but very clear contemplation of its consequences. One result of this has been that the renewed and more direct realization of the efficacy of our machinery of government and of its adequacy to meet the most sudden and important changes has left our minds more concentrated on the personality of the President. We have known that the vast powers confided to him would pass without interruption or diminution or diversion to his chosen successor. We have known that the interests affected by those powers would continue to be safeguarded; that order would be undisturbed; that the dignity, the honor, the credit of the Nation would be jealously and wisely maintained; that the complex currents of the National life would continue to flow peacefully in their varied channels.

This very security has turned the hearts of the people toward the fellow-countryman who had been struck down in their service. They have willingly recalled all there was in his long public career that was honorable and winning. They have remembered him as the soldier boy of 1861, as the faithful and gallant officer, as the representative of his neighbors in the National Legislature; they have recognized the loyalty and devotion with which he had performed the duties of President in times of the greatest difficulty; and especially they have realized his love for his fellow-citizens, his yearning to keep close to them, to gain their confidence and to deserve it. They have felt the charm of his pure and simple home life. They have felt that he who lay dying through these long days was a member of the American family; they have watched by his bedside as by that of a brother; as a brother they mourn him.

MR. ROOSEVELT.

To THEODORE ROOSEVELT the death of the President brings heavy responsibilities under trying conditions.

He will have, in bearing them, all the aid that can come to him from the sincere sympathy and the profound good-will of his countrymen. They look to him as the regularly and deliberately chosen trustee of the people, designated in advance to take over the powers and obligations of the executive office if, and when, the emergency should arise. The post to which they elected him is a well-defined one, the need of which was seen from the foundation of the Government and has been fully demonstrated in the past. It is a part of the admirable system by which the stability and continuity of our institutions are provided for. When the sad occasion occurs, the Vice President becomes the President in the completest sense. He succeeds not only to the office, but to the whole office. He is not merely a locum tenens, a stop-gap, a provisional executive. He is the President, and his duty is to be President.

Mr. ROOSEVELT will be President in the sense that he will be the head of the Government, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, the director of the foreign relations of the United States, the Executive charged with the duty of seeing that the laws are faithfully executed. He will be President in the sense that he will be the spokesman of the Nation, the interpreter of its ideals, the guardian of its honor, the leader of its thought. He will be President in the sense that he will be the chief counsellor of the Nation, the source of its moral inspiration, the model of its citizenship. He will be President in the sense that he will be the representative man of the Nation, the man who, more than any other, typifies its character and its aspirations

SURPRISING BOER CAMPS

Night Marches by the British Proving Successful.

KRUEGER REPORTED SANGUINE

German Paper Hears that the ex-President Regards the British Cause as a Hopeless One.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Pretoria correspondent of The Times says:

"The system of night marches is being carried out vigorously in the Eastern Transvaal, and is having a good effect. Col. Benson, leaving Middleburg on Tuesday, marched twenty-five miles, surprised a party of Boers, and captured thirty-one.

"A small force under Col. Campbell has had several successes, capturing Boers and cattle."

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—The Rheinisch-Westphaelische Zeitung, in an article dealing with the South African situation, says:

"We hear that President Krüger, whose health is excellent, regards the British cause as hopeless. He declares that the Boers do not desire the intervention of the powers, as only Great Britain would get the benefit of such intervention."

On the other hand, several papers assert that the Boer delegates in Europe have sent an official appeal to The Hague asking for arbitration.

GEN. GRIBSKY PUNISHED.

But It Is Not Believed that This Is Due to the Manchuria Massacres.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Moscow correspondent of The Times says that Gen. Gribsky, who is said to have been responsible for the massacres in Manchuria, and whose new appointment, in view of his advanced age and his long service, is regarded as a mark of disfavor, shifted the blame for the massacres on his superiors. When he did so the inquiry into them ceased.

It is not believed that Gen. Gribsky has been punished for the massacres in Manchuria, but for not learning of the movements of the Chinese when they were constructing trenches near the Governor's residence at Blagovestchensk. A panic was thus created in the Amur region which cost Russia dear, and, had the Russians been opposed by any other race than the Chinese, would have caused the loss of the province.

Austrian Emperor Honors Waldersee.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—Count von Waldersee is returning to Berlin from Berchtesgader, Bavaria, where he went on important business. Emperor Francis Joseph has conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of Stephen.

Prince Chun Visits Hamburg.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—Prince Chun, head of the Chinese mission of expiation, visited Hamburg to-day, where he was entertained at dinner by Albert Ballin, President of the Hamburg-American Line.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH SPAIN.

Powers Acknowledge Justice of the Demand on Morocco.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A dispatch to The Times from Madrid says that Señor Sagasta (the Premier) confirms the reports of the energetic attitude of the Government in regard to the demand on Morocco.

Spain took the initiative in approaching the powers because the question was a delicate one, and the Spanish Government felt that it was necessary to convince the powers that Spain had no intention other than that of demanding justice from Morocco. The powers acknowledged the justice of the claim.

It is probable that Spanish warships will cruise off the coast of Morocco until the objects in view are attained.

POLISH BOYS SENTENCED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A dispatch from Berlin to The Times says that the trial of the sixty Polish school boys charged with being members of a secret society at Thorn has been concluded. The court regarded the existence of the society as proved, and was convinced that it was intended to promote a revival of Polish national feeling. Fifteen of the boys were acquitted. The others were reprimanded or imprisoned.

CONGO FREE STATE TRADE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A telegram from Brussels to The Times gives the statistics for the Congo Free State for the last fiscal year. The exports were about $10,000,000 and the imports about $6,000,000, an increase of 25 per cent. in trade on the previous year. Belgium is still the country having the largest trade with the Congo Free State.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH DISPUTE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A dispatch from Berlin to The Times says Germany is not interested in the question between Great Britain and Turkey regarding the Sultan's authority over Koweyt. It will be many years before the Bagdad Railway reaches there, and it is believed that the differences between Great Britain and the Porte will be settled amicably before then. Turkey will not make any further attempt to land troops at Koweyt. Great Britain disclaims any intention of establishing a protectorate.

Glasgow Peace Conference Closes.

GLASGOW, Sept. 13.—The Peace Conference ended its sessions to-day with a resolution appealing to the civilized nations to exterminate international arnachy and to turn the immense sums now expended on armaments into the channels of commerce and industry.

Sentenced for Abusing the Kaiserin.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—The foreman of a bakery in Berlin, named Sumsynski has been sentenced to imprisonment for six months for making defamatory statements regarding Empress Augusta Victoria.

German Crown Prince Goes to Brussels.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—Crown Prince Frederick William went to-day to Brussels.

ANARCHISTS' THREATS.

Dr. Hengelmueller Says Envoys at Washington Receive Letters Threatening Monarchs' Lives.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times quotes a moderate and sensible interview with Dr. Hengelmüller, Austro-Hungarian Minister at Washington, on the subject of anarchy. He says all the foreign envoys at Washington receive occasional communications warning them that their sovereigns' lives are in danger. It is difficult to ascertain the truth of such statements. Crimes such as that of Czolgosz are generally committed by isolated, half-witted individuals.

The Minister believes that public opinion in the United States now demands stringent measures in regard to the immigration of foreigners.

A dispatch to The Times from Brussels says an Italian Anarchist named Jaffa was arrested in Antwerp, but, as there was no proof of his complicity in any crime, he was discharged. However, he was expelled from Belgium. He was last arrested as a supposed accomplice of Bresci.

LECTURE BY CARL LUMHOLTZ.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Carl Lumholtz, the Norwegian explorer, who has been in Mexico for the New York Museum of Natural History, made his first appearance in public since his return to Europe before the Royal Geographical Society to-day. He lectured before a notable gathering of statesmen and savants. He gave a vivid description of life among the Indians of Mexico, and his remarks were not made obscure by learned language. He said that the Mexican Indians were far superior to their kinsmen in the United States and were moral and healthy.

THE OPHIR SIGHTED.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 13.—The Ophir, bearing the Duke of Cornwall and York and royal party, has been sighted.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Sept. 13.—The police authorities here are taking drastic measures to assure the safety of Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York during their visit next week. Nearly seventy warrants were issued yesterday for the arrest of persons on whom the police have had their eyes and who are regarded as suspicious characters. The suspects will be arrested on the general charge of vagrancy and when they are brought up in court they will be remanded for a week or ten days, so as to get them out of the way.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Pearl M. Shaffer, Thirteenth Infantry, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with recruits.

Transfers in the Artillery Corps: First Lieut. Malcolm Young, from the Eleventh Company, Coast Artillery, to the Fifty-fifth Company; First Lieut. Winfred B. Carr, from the Twenty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery, to the Twenty-fourth Company; Second Lieut. William B. Platt, from the Fifty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Twenty-second Battery, Field Artillery; Second Lieut. Henry M. Dougherty, from the Eighty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Twenty-seventh Battery, Field Artillery.

Capt. Orrin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Dittmar Powder and Chemical Works, Farmingdale, N. J., on official business for the purpose of inspecting material being manufactured at those works for the Ordnance Department.

Transfers in the Fourth Cavalry: Capt. Floyd W. Harris, from Company B to Company D; First Lieut. George W. Moses, from Company C to Company A; First Lieut. George T. Summerlin, from Company A to Company G; First Lieut. Lanning Parsons, from Company I to Company H.

Capt. Edward Lloyd, Fifteenth Infantry, will report to Major Henry B. Moon, Tenth Infantry, recruiting officer at Philadelphia, for recruiting duty.

Major William F. Tucker, Paymaster, is assigned to duty as Chief Paymaster of the Department of the Columbia, with station at Portland, Oregon.

First Lieut. Louis S. D. Rucker, Jr., Sixteenth Infantry, is transferred from Company D to Company H.

Assignments and transfers in the Artillery Corps: Capt. George F. E. Harrison, to the Forty-second Company, Coast Artillery. He will join that company.

First Lieut. Morrell M. Mills, from the Fifty-second Company, Coast Artillery, to the Eighteenth Company. He will join that company.

Second Lieut. Arthur H. Bryant, from the Eighty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery to the Thirtieth Battery, Field Artillery. He will join that battery.

Second Lieut. Dennis H. Currie, from the Ninetieth Company, Coast Artillery, to the One Hundred and Ninth Company, Coast Artillery.

Second Lieut. Richard Furnival, from the Eighty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Twenty-third Battery, Field Artillery. He will join that battery.

Second Lieut. Henry H. Scott, to the Eighty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.

An army retiring board is appointed to meet at Chicago upon call of the President of the board for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, Col. Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector General; Lieut. Col. Timothy E. Wilcox, Deputy Surgeon General; Major Harvey C. Carbaugh, Judge Advocate; Major Henry I. Raymond, Surgeon; First Lieut. Robert Field, Fourteenth Infantry, Recorder. Col. William Van Horne, Twenty-ninth Infantry, is directed to report for examination by the board.

Major John Egan is relieved from duty at St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y.

Second Lieut. Robert W. Lesher, Tenth Cavalry, is transferred, upon his own application, to the Third Cavalry, and will join that regiment.

First Lieut. James K. Parsons, Twenty-eighth Infantry, is transferred, upon his own request, to the Twentieth Infantry, and will join that regiment.

First Lieut. William A. Cavenaugh, Twentieth Infantry, is transferred from Company D to Company I.

Assignments and transfers in the Fifteenth Infantry: Second Lieut. Gad Morgan, to Company H; Second Lieut. Arthur E. Boyce, from Company E to Company F; Second Lieut. William F. Rittlery, to Company E.

Capt. Grote Hutcheson, Sixth Cavalry, is transferred from Troop C to Troop A of that regiment.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander G. A. Merriam is appointed Inspector of the First Lighthouse District.

Lieut. Commander F. M. Bostwick is detached from the Oregon and ordered to command the Nipsic.

Lieut. Robert F. Lopez is transferred from the Wisconsin to the Oregon.

Lieut. C. K. Robison is ordered to Boston for duty with the Prairie.

Lieut. A. L. Norton is detached from ordnance instruction at the Washington Yard to naval gun factory.

Pay Inspector H. T. B. Harris is transferred from the Brooklyn to the Chicago to serve as Fleet Paymaster.

Pay Inspector J. B. Redfield is detached from the Chicago, on reporting of relief, and ordered home to wait orders.

Paymaster J. S. Carpenter is transferred from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts to the Washington Yard.

Paymaster Livingston Hunt is transferred from the Washington Yard to the Kentucky.

Chaplain W. E. Edmondson is detached from the Topeka and ordered to the Washington Yard for examination for retirement; then home to wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon Alfred G. Grunwell is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered home.

Ensign John T. Becker is transferred from the Brooklyn to the Luzon.

Naval Cadet Julius P. Heliweg is transferred from the Brooklyn to the Villalobos.

Ensign Charles E. Courtney is transferred from the New York to the Don Juan de Austria.

Ensign Roe W. Vincent is transferred from the Villalobos to the Wilmington.

Boatswain Henry Baumeister is transferred from the Manila to the Wompatuck.

Boatswain E. J. Brown is detached from the Manila and ordered home.

Boatswain Osborn Deignan is detached from the Wompatuck and ordered to the Mare Island Hospital for treatment.

Capt. H. L. Draper, United States Marine Corps, is transferred from the Marine Barracks at Cavite to the New York.

Capt. T. S. Borden, United States Marine Corps, is transferred from the Marine Barracks at Cavite to Washington, D. C.

Naval Cadets F. McCommon, William H. Allen, C. R. Curts, and J. Downes, Jr., are ordered to the Brooklyn.

Naval Cadets J. H. Furse, J. V. Babcock, J. F. Green, F. R. McCrary, and J. L. Hileman are ordered to the New York.

Capt. Charles D. Hatch, United States Marine Corps, is detached from the New Orleans and ordered to Yokohama Hospital.

Passed Assistant Paymaster U. G. Ammen is detached from the New Orleans and Yokohama Hospital and ordered home.

RAMSAY SUCCEEDS HOWISON.

Appointed a Member of the Schley Court of Inquiry Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Rear Admiral Ramsay, at one time Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has been selected as Rear Admiral Howison's successor on the Schley court.

Rear Admiral Ramsay was the immediate predecessor of Rear Admiral Crowninshield as Chief of the Navigation Bureau of the Navy Department. He was appointed from Pennsylvania to the Naval Academy as a midshipman in 1850, and his record in the civil war tells of engagements with the enemy on the Lower Mississippi and Yazoo Rivers, and around Fort Fisher and Richmond on the Atlantic Coast. He is sixty-six years old.

It is impossible now to predict as to whether he will be acceptable to Rear Admiral Schley as a member of the court. The latter did not care to commit himself this afternoon, but referred all inquirers to his counsel, who are absent from Washington.

Admiral Dewey informed Rear Admiral Schley by telephone to-day that the court of inquiry would resume its sessions at 11 o'clock on Monday morning next. It was well understood, however, that the order assembling the court on Monday next was contingent upon the President's condition.

Commander Giles B. Harber, executive officer of the Texas during the Santiago naval engagement, is in town. It has been contended that the famous "loop" of the Brooklyn during that battle seriously endangered the Texas when the Spanish fleet came out of the harbor. The precept directs an investigation of the propriety of this manoeuvre and "the possibility of thereby colliding with or endangering any other of the vessels of the United States fleet."

BRILLS TO BUILD IN ENGLAND.

Philadelphia Carmakers Arranging to Operate Large Plant Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—The J. G. Brill Company, carbuilders of this city, will operate in England. They are now making arrangements to build a big plant in that country to make American trucks for the European market. All the machinery and equipment will be American. G. Martin Brill, President of the company, said:

"It is only within the last few days that we have definitely decided to build. British capital will be interested in the scheme, and John A. Brill, Vice President of the company, is now in England looking over suitable locations for the projected plant, which will be built either at Preston, Lancashire, or in the midlands, near Birmingham, or in the south of England, in the vicinity of London.

"When Mr. Brill returns, in about a fortnight, details will be settled so as to enable us to start the construction of the factory almost immediately. It is our intention to devote ourselves exclusively to the manufacture of trucks for the British market. Of course everything in the way of equipment will be of American make."

IN THE SHOPS.

A smart little suit of a brown mixed goods has a vest of a light-colored broadcloth buttoning with pretty fancy buttons in the tones of the suit, a little smaller than a penny.

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Stitched broadcloth bands form the trimming on a stylish camel's-hair suit.

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Blouses of polka dot embroidered flannels are still to the fore.

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Many flannel blouses are made with a band of embroidery across the bust, there being a tucked yoke above and tucks to gather the fullness into the waist. To sell for $5 and $6 the embroidery on these is not of the best, which is the only objection to them. A clever woman can put on the embroidery herself by hand with but little trouble. The work is usually in a combination of colors.

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Among the most attractive things to be seen are the children's coats. Velvet and velveteen are used for them to a great extent. White satin cover cords are made up with these coats with excellent effect. A deep collar on one sage-green velvet coat is edged with this white cord and the undulating flounce which finishes the lower edge of the coat, which is full length, is put on with a satin cord. A black coat is made in the same way. A deep frill of lace falls from the collar. There are two fancy buttons on this coat. The collar is made to finish low in the front, and the two buttons are all that are necessary, an advantage in making use of expensive buttons.

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A brown velveteen coat is made plain and straight with a deep frill of lace on the edge of the sailor collar and another narrower frill on the edge of the turnback cuffs.

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Two stylish cloth coats for children are finished in an attractive and youthful way. One of the coats is of dark blue and the other of a bright red. There is an effect of a double skirt to the coat, and each of the two edges is scalloped as well as the edge of the deep collar, and under the scalloped edge is a straight band of white, bringing out the effect.

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There is a camel's hair efect in a rough little blue coat made in military style. It is quite plain, trimmed with a military braid about half an inch wide. There is one row of this around the lower edge of the coat. There are two rows down the front where it is buttoned with brass buttons, a straight little standing collar with two rows of the braid, one at the upper and one at the lower edge, and two more rows are put on the shoulders to form an epaulet. Two more rows finish the narrow cuffs.

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Here is a new sporting blouse for women, and it is time there was something new. The old-time blouse or sweater for women has been rejoicing in the big puffed sleeves, long out of date and very ugly. This new blouse in white has the body, which fits snugly, loosely knit in something like a garter stitch. It is fastened down the front with white silk buttons—the blouse described is of white—and the choker, which is in plain solid knitting, buttons over at one side in a point with another silk button. The plain sleeves are in the same plain solid knitting. It is a smart little blouse.

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A smart black chiffon boa has the edges finished with a narrow black silk fringe, which is much more durable than chenille or frills of the material. A boa like this does not lose its freshness as quickly as the others. It is very broad and deep, the boa part short with long folds of the material for ends, finished at intervals with bells of the chiffon.

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Very charming is a black and white boa, soft and light, made of black dotted white veiling with loops and ends of the new black velvet ribbon faced with white.

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A many-tailed effect is given to boas this year, and a handsome ostrich feather boa is large and fluffy around the throat, and each end divides, and there are two small ends half the size of the boa proper hanging from the neck on either side.

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Figured poplins are among the pretty, stylish dress goods of the season. There is a small figure in black upon all colors combined with clusters of dots of a lighter shade than the material or one of the shades blending into it. For instance, a dark-blue poplin will have tiny dots of a bright blue, on brown the dots will be yellow, and on black, white. On all are the small black figures, and the dots are so tiny as to be hardly discernible, mere pin pricks. This is the return to a pattern of a good many years ago.

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Here is something for the housewife who likes the best vanilla to be found in the market. The bean powdered is to be found at one of the best confectioners in the city put up in small glass jars at 30 cents a jar. There are very few of the vanilla essences that do not taste and probably are made of tonka beans. There is one at least that is good, but so many people do not have this that vanilla-flavored puddings and cakes, away from one's home, are to be eyed askance.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 13.—A number of dinners had been arranged for to-night, but upon receipt of the news regarding the President's condition they were postponed.

William P. Thompson has gone to Canada on the hunting trip on which he was about to start two weeks ago, when he was taken ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie will close their cottages here next week and go to Staatsburg, N. Y., for the Autumn.

Elbridge T. Gerry and his family will leave Newport to-morrow for Delaware Water Gap.

W. K. VANDERBILT, JR., A BOLD LIFE-SAVER.

He Rescues Foxhall Keene, Who Has Cramp in Water and Is About to Drown.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 13.—William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., saved Foxhall Keene from drowning at Bailey's Beach this afternoon. The two went swimming and, seeking excitement, took a small, light canoe and went far out. They rode the breakers till all at once their frail craft was upset, and they were thrown into the water, which was fully 15 feet deep at that point.

Both are good swimmers, but Mr. Keene took a cramp, and, although he was within twenty-five feet of a life line, he was unable to reach it. Mr. Vanderbilt had to turn and help him, which he did boldly and effectively.

Although not an expert swimmer, Mr. Vanderbilt has plenty of nerve and strength, and no sooner were the two men in the water together and Mr. Keene's inability to swim became apparent than his rescuer seized him and struck out boldly for the next floating barrel, which showed the location of the lifeline. The barrel was reached and both of them were safe there till the arrival of Swimming Master Boyer.

The life-saving crew had also seen the accident, and they reached the spot where the three men were clinging to the lifeline within a few minutes after the overturning of the canoe. They threw out a line, which was grasped. The three men were then drawn separately into the lifeboat, Mr. Keene being given the first chance, Mr. Vanderbilt followed, and then the swimming master was taken aboard.

Mr. Keene, who had been unable to assist himself from the first, was more used up than the others, but he was still in fighting trim, as he termed it, although he had been dependent first upon Mr. Vanderbilt and then upon Swimming Master Boyer. Mr. Vanderbilt had his arm cut by some object near the lifeline or possibly by the overturning of the canoe.

PORTO RICAN CROPS SUFFER.

Storm Damages Coffee and Bananas and Destroys a Bridge.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Sept. 13.—It is reported that half the coffee crop has been partially ruined by the recent storms, and that the banana crop has suffered serious damage. The poorer classes will probably appeal for assistance in consequence.

The new railway bridge across the Anasco has been destroyed by the floods. Telegraphic communication with Mayaguez has been restored.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Again the news from Buffalo on Friday was of such a nature as to make all social functions for the time impossible. There were no dances last evening at any of the resort casinos, although several had been announced, and there will be no dance this evening at Ardsley. Sunday will be spent quietly at many of the near-by seaside places and villages on the Hudson and Sound.

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The wedding of Miss Caroline Livingston, daughter of the late Robert Cambridge Livingston, and Maxwell O. Stevenson of New York and Hempstead, a brother of Mrs. James L. Kernochan, will take place at St. Mark's Episcopal Church at East Islip on Oct. 3. It will be a quiet country wedding. The names of the bridal party have not yet been made known.

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The wedding of Horace Barnard and Miss Nanette Widdleton, daughter of the late William J. Widdleton, is to be celebrated on Wednesday, Oct. 2, in Grace Church. Miss Widdleton's maid of honor is to be Miss Fanny Walton Ogden, and her two little nieces, the Misses Isabella and May Brandon, are to be the flower girls. Mr. Barnard's best man is to be his brother, J. Augustus Barnard, and the ushers selected are E. Liddon Patterson, E. Mortimer Ward, Alfred R. Whitney, George Cutting Warner, Franklin Mott Warner, and Richard A. Zerega, the latter being a cousin of Mr. Barnard. Messrs. Patterson, Ward, and Whitney are all of Squadron A. A large number of invitations are being sent out, but the reception following the ceremony will be a small one and for the family only, and will be held at the Lorraine, Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. The couple will reside at 26 East Thirty-fifth Street. Mr. Barnard is a graduate of Columbia, class of '89, and is a member of the Calumet Club, the Sons of the Revolution, and of Squadron A.

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Mrs. C. S. Whelen and Miss Violet Whelen gave a vaudeville evening at the Marlborough, Bar Harbor, this week. A temporary stage was erected in one of the parlors and the room was decorated with boughs and vines so that it looked like a roof garden. Sketches and posters were also used liberally. M. S. Greenough was master of ceremonies. The affair began with a harp solo by Miss Davis, followed by a recitation by Miss Gurnee. A Quaker quintet peeped out at one side of the stage and at the other there was a group of gay golf girls. Miss Davis and Mrs. Catherwood rendered a mandolin duet, and Miss Belle Gurnee and Miss Whelen recited. There was also a Florodora sextet, in which the Misses Greenough, Whelen, and Miller took part. Bert Georges sang Kinpling's "Gypsy Life."

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Mrs. J. J. Emery had invitations out for a large luncheon at the Turrets at Bar Harbor to-day.

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Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt and the Misses Hewitt have returned from Bar Harbor and are at Ringwood for the Autumn. The Hewitt residence on Lexington Avenue is still in the hands of carpenters and workmen, who are making necessary alterations.

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Mrs. J. J. Emery gave a small dinner on Tuesday evening at Bar Harbor. Among her guests were Mrs. George Crocker, Miss Rutherford, Miss Patterson, Miss Biddle, Miss Willing, Mr. Wright, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Emory. The annual meeting of the managers of the Village Improvement was also held on Tuesday at Lynams.

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According to report, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are the last recruits to the Meadow Brook colony. They have taken a cottage at Westbury, and will go there on Oct. 1. Mrs. Vanderbilt will find herself in the centre of a colony of friends and members of her particular set.

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On the Columbia there arrived William Bartholmay, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Sherwood, and Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Chonteau Scott of St. Louis.

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A London exchange says that Miss Morton and the Count Bosen de Tallyrand Perigord and Mrs. Eustis were at a theatre party at the Globe Theatre in London a fortnight ago. The Count and his mother, the Princess de Sagan, have departed for France. The wedding will take place, according to present arrangements, in Paris this Autumn.

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Mrs. Cornwallis West has been one of a large party at the German estate, Furstenstein, of the Prince and Princess of Piess.

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Gen. and Mrs. Herbert Eaton have taken Padworth House for the Autumn and are giving many entertainments.

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Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont are at Langenschwalbach for the waters. Mrs. Beaumont was the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael P. Grace and a niece of Mr. William R. Grace. Her sister is engaged to be married to Lord Donoughmore.

TURKISH TROPHIES

TRADE MARK

Cigarettes

are made of tobacco grown in Turkey and imported from Turkey expressly for this new cigarette.

There has never been a Turkish cigarette sold in America for 10c. made of as good tobacco as Turkish Trophies.

10c. for 10.

S. ANARGYROS,

Manufacturer of the Famous Egyptian Deities Cigarettes

SCHOOL SUPT. WARD DEAD.

He Was Head of the Borough Educational System of Brooklyn.

Edward G. Ward, Borough Superintendent of Schools in Brooklyn, died yesterday morning at the home of his brother-in-law, C. C. McKane, 489 Norwood Avenue, Buffalo. Mr. Ward's death was due to a complication of diseases superinduced, his friends say, by overwork. Mr. Ward went to the northern part of the State early in the Summer in the hope of regaining his health. He was visiting his brother-in-law in Buffalo when his death occurred.

A special meeting of the Brooklyn School Board has been called for this afternoon for the purpose of taking action with regard to the death of the Superintendent. No announcement as to the funeral has as yet been made.

Edward G. Ward was born fifty-five years ago in the old Williamsburg section of Brooklyn. He was a descendant of a Colonial family, his great-grandfather having been a soldier in the Revolution and his grandfather having served in the war of 1812. Mr. Ward was educated in the public schools of this city, in the New York Normal School, and in the New Jersey State Normal School, at Trenton. He began his career as a teacher when very young, being the Vice Principal of a school in Hoboken, N. J., when but seventeen years old. While yet a very young man he became Principal of a grammar school in Bergen, N. J., and later of a grammar school in Jersey City.

In 1879 he was appointed Principal of Grammar School No. 19, in Brooklyn. In 1885 he was made Associate Superintendent of the public schools of Brooklyn, and in 1898, following consolidation, he was elected Borough Superintendent of Schools.

Mr. Ward was a writer of some reputation, particularly on subjects of an educational character. He was a member of Anglo Saxon Masonic Lodge, in Brooklyn, and was also a member of the American Legion of Honor. He leaves a wife, a son, and two daughters.

DEATH OF CORONER DELAP.

Illness of Accused Brooklyn Official Terminates Fatally.

Coroner George W. Delap of Brooklyn died yesterday at his home, 63 Herbert Street, from a complication of diseases.

Dr. Delap was born in Brooklyn forty-five years ago and studied medicine in the University of New York. After graduating he started practice in Williamsburg. He was elected to the office of Coroner in the Fall of 1897 on the Democratic ticket.

In the latter part of July he gained much notoriety by his arrest on a charge of extortion, and was to have been brought before the Kings County Grand Jury on Monday next by District Attorney Clarke. The specific charge against him was that he had obtained $100 from Mrs. Kate Lenz, a widow, of 215 India Street, Greenpoint, whose husband committed suicide last Spring. Mrs. Lenz alleges that she gave Delap $100 in order to secure $500 insurance money on her husband's life.

The notoriety Delap achieved preyed heavily on his mind and he was finally compelled to put himself under the care of Dr. Charles Newman. He grew steadily worse until he took to his bed a week ago.

A few months ago the Coroner's father died, having left an estate valued at $25,000. The funeral will take place on Tuesday next from the Church of St. Cecilia, where a requiem mass will be celebrated. The burial will be in Calvary Cemetery.

Died on Anniversary of Wedding.

SUMMIT, N. J., Sept. 13.—Francis Wayland White of the firm of Whiteman & Phelps of Church Street, New York, died at his home, on Hobart Avenue, Summit, this morning, after several weeks' illness, from heart trouble. He was sixty-five years old. To-day was the forty-third anniversary of his marriage. The funeral services will be held on Sunday afternoon.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gilbert K. Harroun.

Gilbert K. Harroun, Treasurer of Union College, died on Thursday night at his home at Plattsburg. He leaves a wife and one son, Gilbert K., Jr.

Mr. Harroun was born in Erie County about sixty-two years ago. After his academic education was completed he came to this city and embarked in the publishing business, forming the house of Harroun & Sanford. He was connected with The Mail and Express as Controller about 1893. For a short time he had charge of the Fifth Avenue Stage Company, and he was then called to the post of Treasurer of Union College. He was a member of the Board of Governors of the Society of the Genesee of New York.

Prof. J. B. Hertzog.

Prof. J. B. Hertzog, one of the best-known German scholars in this country, died at the German Hospital in Philadelphia on Thursday of kidney disease. He had long been a resident of Philadelphia.

Prof. Hertzog was born at Bechtheim, near Worms, Jan. 2, 1831. He was educated in his native country, attending the universities at Mannheim and Mainz among other places. He came to this country in 1856. He settled in New York City at first, and was for a time employed on one of the German papers in this city. In 1859 he went to Philadelphia.

During the years 1860 and 1864 he was teacher of languages in La Salle College, in Philadelphia, and was also at the same time Professor of German in Eden Hall Torresdale. In 1877 he established a private school, which he conducted to the time of his death.

Prof. Hertzog was well known as an author and poet as well as a teacher, and when his last illness overtook him he was engaged in compiling a volume of the poems.

Daniel Taylor Hoag.

The funeral services of Daniel Taylor Hoag, for fifteen years President of the American Savings Bank, who died on Sept. 12, will be held in St. Thomas's Church on Sunday, at 2 P. M. Interment will be made in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Mr. Hoag was born at Duanesburg, Schenectady County, N. Y., in 1818. For thirty years he was a prominent Wall Street tea broker, being a partner in the firm of Hoag & Allen, at 93 and 95 Wall Street, and later in business with Alfred H. Porter. He retired from the tea business in 1886, when he became President of the American Savings Bank.

In church circles Mr. Hoag was widely known. He was a Fellow in the Academy of Design.

Obituary Notes.

FRANCIS WAYLAND WHITE of Summit, N. J., died yesterday at his residence, at that place. He was sixty-six years old. Mr. White was a member of the firm of Whiteman & Phelps, dry goods commission merchants, in Church Street, this city. He leaves a wife and one son, Francis L., who is connected with the Standard Oil Company.

New Secretary for President Wallace.

President Wallace of the Department of Buildings has appointed Owen M. McManus to be his private secretary, at a salary of $2,500. McManus succeeds Frank J. Geraty, resigned.

DIED.

BELDEN.—After long illness, on Thursday, Sept. 12, Henry Belden.

Funeral services from his late residence, 316 West 84th St., Saturday, at 4 P. M.

BURROUGHS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1901, Horace F. Burroughs, in the 73d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family and members of Hyatt Lodge, F. and A. M., are respectively invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, 197 Carlton Av., Brooklyn, at 8:15 P. M. Friday, Sept. 13, 1901. Interment at convenience of family.

CONDICT.—At her Summer home, Bernardsville, N. J., Friday, Sept. 13, 1901, Sophia Lewis King, wife of the late Stephen Hays Condict of Newark, N. J., in the 82d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, Sept. 17, from her residence, 74 Park Place, Newark, N. J., at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

CULGIN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Sept. 12, 1901, at her late residence, 71 East 92d St., Catharine E. Powell, widow of the late Guy Culgin.

Funeral services Saturday, Sept. 14, at 2 P. M., at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner 57th St. Interment private.

DEFOREST.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 13, 1901, suddenly, of pneumonia, Cornelia, daughter of the late Magdalen Van Nest and John I. Deforest.

Funeral private.

HICKS.—At Summit, N. J., Friday, Sept. 13, Katharine Le Forest, infant daughter of Rev. Wm. Cleveland and Margaret Hughes Hicks.

Funeral at Calvary Church, Summit, N. J., on arrival of D. L. & W. R. R. train leaving New York at 3:20 P. M. Saturday, Sept. 14.

HOAG.—At Orange, N. J., Sept. 12, Francis M. Hoag, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

Funeral services will be held Sunday, Sept. 15, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. J. Tracy Mount, Pleasant Av. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 2 o'clock train from Christopher St., Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

HOAG.—Daniel T. Hoag, on Sept. 12th, at his late residence, 51 West 49th St., in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 2 P. M. Interment private in Woodlawn.

Kindly omit flowers.

MEAD.—At Greenwich, Conn., Sept. 10, 1901, Sarah Carroll, wife of William J. Mead and daughter of the late Nicholas Carroll of New York.

Funeral services at her late residence on Saturday, Sept. 14, at 3:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of 2 o'clock train out of N. Y. Interment at the convenience of the family.

MILN—On Sept. 13, 1901, at her residence, 442 West 23d St., New York City, Susan Miln, daughter of the late George Miln.

Funeral services at her late residence, Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock.

RUNDLE.—Frederic W. Rundle, suddenly, on Friday afternoon, at his late residence, 157 East 124th St.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

SMITH.—On Thursday, Sept. 12, 1901, Bessie Fowler, daughter of Elizabeth W. and the late Frederick William Smith.

Funeral at her late residence, 76 Rutledge Av., East Orange, Saturday, 14th inst., at 4:30 P. M. Carriages will meet 3:30 train from Barclay St. Interment, at Greenwood Cemetery, private.

DEATHS REPORTED SEPT. 13.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age Yrs.	Date D'th Sept.
ANDROVITCH, Jennie, 73 Cannon St.	1	12
APPELBAUM, Ida, 142 Lewis St.	33	12
BALLE, Maria S., 426 W. 40th St.	1	12
BASHKOFF, Anthony, 388 E. 48th St.	66	10
BASMOND, Antonio, 135 Mott St.	1	12
BELDEN, Henry, 316 W. 84th St.	68	12
BENOWITZ, Henry, 179 Eldridge St.	1	12
BERGER, Sarah, 1,975 3d Av.	1	12
BERKOWITZ, Joseph, 86 Cannon St.	1	13
BOCARDO, Donato, 330 E. 113th St.	1	13
BLEWITT, George A., 140 W. 32d St.	24	12
BLUMENKEHL, Ettie, 132 Orchard St.	1	12
BRISGELSKY, Henry, 220 Delancey.	1	12
BROWN, Lizzie, 217 W. 28th St.	50	12
CAMPANELLA, Franc, 5 Prince St.	1	12
CANAVAN, Catherine, 318 W. 44th St	1	12
CARMODY, Thomas, 93 Varick St.	1	11
CARRIGAN, Mary, 856 1st Av.	41	10
CARROLL, Mary, 451 W. 32d St.	30	11
CARTER, Henry, Park Av. Hotel	60	13
CARTWRIGHT, James, 237 W. 66th.	54	11
CHARTERIS, Anna, 256 W. 37th St.	61	11
COHEN, Ida, 183 Rivington St.	16	13
COHEN, Rose, 165 Suffolk St.	1	12
COOK, Patrick, 30 Broome St.	53	11
DENGLER, Augusta, 1,767

IDLE DAY FOR SHAMROCK II.

Getting Ready to Dock the Yacht in Erie Basin.

MUST NAME DEFENDER TO-DAY

Sir Thomas Lipton's Guests Entertained by Government Officer at the Sandy Hook Station.

Sir Thomas Lipton last night announced that owing to the news from Buffalo concerning President McKinley Shamrock II. would not be sailed to-day.

None the worse for her exciting experience in the squall of Thursday, the green yacht lay at her moorings in Sandy Hook Bay all day yesterday.

Capt. Sycamore and the crew were at work drying out the sails that got wet in the squall and giving the rigging and gear a careful overhauling.

A thorough examination of the hull and spars was made by Designer Watson, Manager Jameson, and Capt. Sycamore, but everything was found to be in good condition.

Arrangements are all made for the yacht to be put in the Erie Basin dry dock at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. She is to remain there until Thursday, when she will be floated and measured at the same time as the Columbia. The latter yacht will not be put in the same dock as the Shamrock, as originally intended, but will be hauled out at the Morse Iron Works dock at South Brooklyn.

Speaking yesterday of the Shamrock's speed, Sir Thomas Lipton said: "I am sure the yacht is going faster over here than she did in either the Clyde or the Solent, and she does not foul up so badly in this water. After Thursday's experience in that squall, I have no fear for her in any weather she may encounter in the races."

The time will be up to-day for the New York Yacht Club to formally notify Sir Thomas Lipton of the selection by them of the yacht Columbia to defend the America's Cup. According to the terms of agreement between the Royal Ulster Yacht Club and the New York Yacht Club the name of the vessel which is to represent the latter club is to be officially announced to those representing the challenger one week before the day set for the first race.

Manager Jameson's wife has been in America some two weeks, and she has never set foot on shore except on Sandy Hook. She and her husband were the guests yesterday of Capt. Babbitt at the proving station, where they saw one of the big ten-inch guns, with its disappearing carriage, manipulated and fired. Later they were entertained at the Brick House on Sandy Hook.

The latest mascot received by Sir Thomas Lipton is a green hen, called by the sender, a Mr. Framingham of Fitchburg, Mass., an Irish pheasant. It came yesterday, and if the feathers are dyed it has been cleverly done, for the color does not wash off. Some green eggs were sent with the hen.

BISHOP KEEPS IN THE LEAD.

He Leads the Automobile Run Into Rochester—More Bad Roads Encountered.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 18.—David Wolfe Bishop, in his thirty-horse-power French racer, again kept in the van of the automobile procession that is making its test run to Buffalo. With the arrival of the chauffeurs in Rochester this evening, the fifth day's run was completed, and tomorrow the final run will be made into Buffalo, a distance of sixty-nine miles. The actual total run will be 464 miles, and considering the wet weather in which the automobiles ran two days ago, and the consequent heavy and muddy roads, the officers of the Automobile Club feel highly elated at the fact that so many machines have been able to keep the pace. The trip has been more of an endurance run than any one expected when the start was made from New York, and with so many still in the journey the run has been a distinct success.

Bishop arrived here this afternoon at 3:45. J. W. Packard's gasoline machine came next at 4:10, and about a dozen others arrived within the next hour. After that they came in very late, the poor roads between here and Lyons being responsible for several minor accidents and delays. The start this morning was from Syracuse, a distance of eighty-seven miles being traveled. A stop was made in Lyons for luncheon, and Bishop was the first to reach that place, getting in at 11:21, and the No. 2 got in at 12:29. C. Alfred Benjamin was the first to get away from Syracuse, and he was tenth at Lyons. Forty-eight started this morning, and about forty reported in Rochester at the time limit.

SHOOTING AT LIVE BIRDS.

New York State Tournament Ends with Yesterday's Events.

The New York State trap shooting tournament was concluded yesterday at Interstate Park, Queens, L. I. All the events were live bird contests. The principal one was the Dean Richmond Cup, contested for by teams of three men each. This was won by the Emerald Gun Club team of this city, the members of which, after tying the Jeannette Gun Club's team with 56 kills, grassed 15 to 14 on the shoot-off. There were three other events at 7, 10, and 15 birds each. The cohtest at 7 birds resulted in a tie, with straight scores between S. S. Van Allen of Jamaica, L. I.; Thomas Morfey, Queens, L. I.; W. A. Sands, New York; M. Mayhew, Utica, N. Y., and "Jack" Fanning of Jersey City. In the ten-bird match, S. Van Allen, Jamaica, L. I.; F. Stearns, Richmond, Va.; M. Cutler, Fitchburg, Mass.; J. Leeble, New York; "Jack" Fanning, Jersey City; J. A. R. Elliott, Kansas City; L. Schortemeier, and C. Steffens, New York, divided the money, having straight scores of 10 kills each.

C. C. Nauman, San Francisco; T. Morfey, Queens, L. I.; E. Steffens, New York; "Jack" Fanning, Jersey City, and M. Mayhew, Utica, New York, tied with straight scores in the fifteen-bird race and divided the prize money.

Major J. K. Milliner of the Ulster Rifle Association was an honored guest during the afternoon, but he did not take part in the shooting.

Buffalo Coaching Trip Abandoned.

George B. Hulme and William L. Beadleston, who composed the committee in charge of the proposed coaching tour from this city to Buffalo, announced yesterday that in view of the present condition of the financial market, coupled with the alarming news from President McKinley, the tour has been reluctantly abandoned by those who had been instrumental in arranging for this long coaching trip. The road coach Good Times was to have been used, and it was brought to this city after the Atlantic City Horse Show, to be thoroughly refitted for the journey. Plans had already been made for relays of horses along the road, and Seward Cary had promised to furnish the horses from Rochester into Buffalo. The start was to have been made from the Waldorf-Astoria early in October.

Junior Handicap Tennis at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 13.—Play in the junior handicap lawn tennis tournament has been carried through the first and into the second round, with nine matches in all decided. Owing to the great demand for courts at the Casino the participants in the tournament are not having the entire ground to themselves and are obliged to take chances with the others who wish to play. The summary of the play is as follows:

First Round.—P. Pearson beat L. Deforest, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4; S. Whipple beat F. Pearson, 6—2, 6—2; F. Potter beat H. Sands, by default; F. C. Mahoney beat A. Blanding, by default; R. Livingstone beat P. Fosdick, 6—3, 7—5; C. S. Lee beat S. Henshaw, 6—0, 6—4; J. G. Blaine, 3d, beat F. French, 6—3, 6—2.
Second Round.—F. C. Mahoney beat F. Potter, by default; C. S. Lee beat R. Livingstone, 6—4, 6—0.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Took Two Games from Cincinnati—Brooklyn Won Twice.

One of the prettiest baseball games of the season was contested yesterday afternoon between the New Yorks and Cincinnatis. It was the first of two games that were played, each of which were won by the New Yorks. At the conclusion of the ninth inning the score was 1 to 1, and five extra innings had to be played in order to reach a decision, neither side having scored in the meantime. After the Cincinnatis had failed to score in their half of the fourteenth inning Strang, New York's first batsman in this inning, was sent to first on balls. Stealing second, he scored on Ganzel's single, while Ganzel himself scored on a sacrifice and a bunt by Hickman. The pitchers, Hickman and Hahn, each pitched cleverly, keeping the hits well scattered throughout. It was by far the best exhibition given by Hickman in the pitcher's box this year, although the little work that he has done in this line this season has nearly always been creditable.

On account of the time consumed in playing the first game but six innings of the second could be played. The Cincinnatis could not bat the pitching of Taylor and failed to score. The New Yorks did little better as far as hitting went, but managed to do most of it in one inning. This enabled them to score three runs and win the game. The scores:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Bay, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Jones, rf	0	0	2	5	1	Harley, lf	0	0	4	0	0
Van H'n, cf	0	2	6	0	0	Beckley, 1b	0	0	14	0	0
Davis, ss	0	2	5	6	0	C'wford, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Strang, 3b	1	1	2	0	0	Peitz, 2b	1	2	5	1	1
Miller, 2b	0	0	0	3	1	H'nfeldt, 3b	0	1	1	4	1
Murphy, 2b	0	0	1	1	0	Mayorn, ss	0	2	3	4	0
Ganzel, 1b	1	3	16	3	0	Bergen, c	0	0	3	8	3	0
B'rman, c	0	1	4	3	0	Hahn, p	0	0	2	0	3	0
Hickman, p	0	1	2	1	0						
Total	3	13	*42	18	1	Total	1	12	44	15	2

*Hickman out for interfering with ball.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned run—New York, 1. First base on errors—New York, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Left on bases—New York, 8; Cincinnati, 11. First base on balls—Off Hickman, 5; off Hahn, 1. Struck out—By Hickman, 2; by Hahn, 5. Stolen bases—Davis, (2,) Bowerman, Van Haltren, and Strang. Sacrifice hits—Steinfeldt, (2,) and Hahn. Double play—Ganzel, (unassisted.) Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Time of game—2:45.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Boy, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Jones, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Harley, lf	0	1	4	0	0
V.Halt'n, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Beckley, 1b	0	0	6	0	0
Davis, ss	0	0	3	3	0	Crawford, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Strang, 3b	1	1	0	1	2	Peitz, 2b	0	2	1	2	0
Miller, 2b	0	0	2	0	0	Steinf'dt, 3b	0	1	0	0	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	0	2	0	0	Magoon, ss	0	0	2	3	0
Bow'man, c	1	0	4	1	0	Bergen, c	0	0	4	0	1
Warner, c	0	0	1	0	0	Phillips, p	0	0	0	2	0
Taylor, p	1	1	0	3	0						
Total	3	4	18	8	2	Total	0	5	18	6	1

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned run—New York, 1. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2. Left on bases—New York, 2; Cincinnati, 6. First base on balls—Off Phillips, 1. Struck out—By Taylor, 3; by Phillips, 1. Stolen base—Jones. Sacrifice hit—Miller. Two-base hit—Selbach. Double play—Taylor, Davis, and Ganzel. Hit by pitcher—By Taylor, 1. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes.

BROOKLYN WON TWO GAMES.

Brooklyn defeated Pittsburg twice yesterday at Washington Park. The first game was won in the eighth inning, the Brooklyn batting out three runs. Both Philippe and Kitson pitched good ball. Kitson, however, did not receive the best of support. The Pittsburgs made but six hits in the second game off Newton, and as they were scattered, only two runs were scored. Brooklyn was more successful, scoring two runs in the first and two more in the third inning. The scores:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Davis, rf	1	1	2	0	0	Keeler, rf	2	2	3	0	0
Clark, lf	0	2	4	1	0	Sheckard, lf	2	1	3	0	0
Beaum't, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Dolan, cf	0	2	0	0	0
Wagner, ss	0	0	1	4	0	Kelley, 1b	0	1	8	1	1
Bransf'd, 1b	2	2	13	1	0	Daly, 2b	0	0	2	6	1
Ritchey, 2b	1	1	1	4	0	Dahlen, ss	0	0	3	3	0
Smith, 3b	0	0	1	4	0	Irwin, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
O'Connor, c	0	1	3	0	1	McGuire, c	0	0	6	2	1
Philippe, p	0	0	1	0	0	Kitson, p	0	1	1	0	1
Total	3	8	24	15	1	Total	5	7	27	13	4

Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—3
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—5

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hits—Bransfield, Ritchey, Kelley. Stolen bases—Davis, Ritchey, Daly. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 9; Brooklyn, 4. Double plays—Daly, Dahlen and Kelley; Dahlen and Kelley. First base on balls—By Kitson, 3; by Philippe, 1. Sacrifice hit—Kelley. Hit by pitched ball—By Kitson, 1; by Philippe, 1. Struck out—By Kitson, 5; by Philippe, 2. Time of game—One hour and 45 minutes. Umpire—Messrs. Emslie and Brown.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Davis, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Keeler, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Clark, lf	0	0	4	0	0	Sheckard, lf	1	2	4	0	0
Beaum't, cf	0	1	2	0	0	Dolan, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Wagner, ss	0	2	1	7	0	Kelley, 1b	1	2	7	1	0
Bransf'd, 1b	0	1	5	0	0	Dahlen, ss	0	0	2	3	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	2	2	4	0	Dahlen, ss	0	0	6	3	0
Smith, 3b	0	0	2	0	0	Irwin, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
O'Connor, c	0	0	1	0	0	Farrell, c	0	0	3	0	0
Poole, p	0	0	0	2	0	Newton, p	0	0	1	2	1
Total	2	6	24	13	0	Total	4	8	27	10	2

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; Brooklyn, 4. Two-base hits—Sheckard, Daly. Three-base hit—Kelley. Stolen bases—Davis, Beaumont. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 13; Brooklyn, 6. Double plays—Dahlen and Kelley; Wagner and Bransfield. First base on balls—By Newton, 6; by Poole, 2. Sacrifice hit—Clark. Hit by pitched ball—By Newton, 3; by Poole, 1. Struck out—By Newton, 3. Time of game—One hour and 57 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Brown.

At Philadelphia.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	3	0	0 1 1 1 0 1 1—8	16	3
Philadelphia	0	0	2 0 0 0 2 0 3—7	11	2

Batteries—Sudhoff and Nichols; White and McFarland.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	3	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1	2	1

Batteries—Powell and Hayden; Townsend and Douglass. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	74	44	.627	Boston	59	60	.492
Philadelphia	71	51	.582	Chicago	50	74	.403
Brooklyn	71	52	.577	Cincinnati	46	70	.397
St. Louis	65	59	.524	New York	47	72	.395

Scheduled Baseball Games.

The National League baseball teams of New York is scheduled to play in Boston to-day, Brooklyn in Philadelphia, Cincinnati in Pittsburg, will undoubtedly postpone their contests on account of the alarming news from Buffalo. Nothing official has been decided in the matter, but the various local officials in the cities where games are scheduled will probably act in strict accord with the prevailing sentiment before the time the games would ordinarily occur to-day.

American League Games.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 12; Philadelphia, 10.
At Washington—Boston, 5; Washington, 1.
Washington, 5; Boston, 3, (second game.)
At Cleveland—Detroit, 7; Cleveland, 0.

Eastern League Games.

At Worcester—Worcester, 4; Brockton, 3.
Brockton, 8; Worcester, 3, (second game.)
At Montreal—Montreal, 7; Buffalo, 2.

English Athletes to be Entertained.

H. S. Wanduzer of the Harvard Club has issued the following announcement:

The International University athletic games will be held at New York City on Sept. 25.

Members of the Harvard and Yale Clubs of this city are to give a dinner to the Oxford and Cambridge teams at Sherry's at 7:30 on the evening of the day that the games are held, Wednesday, Sept. 25. Members of the Harvard and Yale teams will be guests at the dinner, the committee for which is:

Theodore Roosevelt, H. S. Vanduzer, James A. Wright, Robert Bacon, and Evert Jansen Wendell, representing Harvard, and Judge Henry E. Howland, Thomas Thacher, Otto T. Bannard, Julian W. Curtiss, and Henry S. Brooks, representing Yale.

The number attending the dinner will be limited, and only members of the clubs are entitled to obtain tickets.

Tickets may be obtained from members of the committee or at the Harvard and Yale Clubs.

Philadelphia Dog Show Dates.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—The Philadelphia Dog Show Association announced to-day that it will hold its third annual show on Nov. 27, 28, 29, and 30. The number of classes and prizes will be far in excess of anything yet attempted by the association.

MORRIS WON TWO STAKES

Watercure, Favored by the Slow Pace, Took Russet Handicap.

HOMESTEAD FIRST ON TURF

Colt Wore Down and Beat Cameron in the Golden Rod at the Sheepshead Track.

Racegoers had a surfeit of surprises at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday, when, after a half-way triumph in the opening event, things disagreeable and disheartening followed in steady succession for the remainder of the programme. The weather was all that could have been desired, while the track had dried out amazingly well after the rain of Thursday, and was little short of fast. Fields of generous size ran in the majority of the events and made fairly close and interesting contests, but the best-backed horses, in a most positive manner, refused to win. When all was over for the day the general public had made a huge contribution toward setting the bookmakers "even" for their earlier losses of the meeting, and with the close of the Sheepshead Bay Fall season, due today, the final struggle will take place with matters about even between backers and layers.

There were two stake events on the afternoon's card. Both were run on the turf course and both gave excellent promise for patrons of the track. In both, however, favorites were beaten under conditions that were decidedly unsatisfactory to the majority. Green B. Morris, who has played but a minor part in the racing in the East since early Spring, captured the two fixtures—the Golden Rod, for two-year-olds, and the Russet Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward—and in each case the Morris triumph was the sweeter because of the fact that the best horses were beaten. This was in evidence conspicuously in the race for the Russet Handicap, one mile and a half. For this race the Western campaigner Advance Guard, ridden by Spencer, was the public favorite and looked much the best horse, but between the tactics adopted for the other runners and the complacency of Spencer Advance Guard finished only a bad second to Morris's Watercure. Racing over a distance was said to be the forte of Advance Guard, but it was understood, too, that the Western horse wanted a strong pace, which was something he did not get yesterday. The three horses opposing him pulled back at the start and forced Advance Guard to go to the front, which he did at a slow pace, Spencer galloping in the lead on him for a mile at a pace so slow that the Russet Handicap of a mile and a half, in fact, was a race through only the last half mile. That suited the fast Watercure to a dot. Watercure racing out to the front in that last half mile and winning easily by three lengths from Advance Guard, second. Had Spencer gone on when he found he must race in front there is little room for doubt that the Western horse would have galloped the others to a standstill.

The race for the Golden Rod Stakes, six and one-half furlongs on the turf, was the third on the card, Cameron starting favorite, with Dixieline a strong second choice. O'Connor rode Cameron, and it was not one of O'Connor's good days, for after getting away well O'Connor insisted on making the pace, and was pulling Cameron back to the others until the field turned into the stretch. There Homestead went on with a rush and, catching Cameron at the last furlong pole, drew away and won, ridden out, by a half length, with Cameron second and Peninsula third. The time of the race—1:21—established a new record for two and one-half furlongs on the Sheepshead Bay turf course.

The one result that carried any satisfaction to backers was that of the first race, for maiden fillies two years old, when Rockwater, equal favorite with Happy, got home first in easy style, Rockwater leading nearly all the way. Sly was out in front and looked to be winning the second race, when she ran out on the turn into the stretch, Bald Knight, the favorite, then coming up with a rush and just managing to beat the swerving mare. St. Finnan was in the lead most of the distance and, ridden out, won the fourth race from the favorite, Carbuncle. In the race for maidens Lone Fisherman broke up on the crowd close on the post and won handily by a length from Rowdy. The favorite, Arak, was unplaced. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old, special weights, last five furlongs of the new Futurity Course. W. H. Sealey's Rockwater, ch. f., by Laureate or Clifford-One I Love, 110 pounds, (Connolly,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won easily by three lengths, August Belmont's Octaroon, ch. f., 110, (Mounce,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by three lengths from William C. Whitney's Lady Godiva, b. f., 110, (T. Burns,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Musidora, Happy, Bessie McCarthy, Miss Patsey, Emma A. M., Legation, Ice Water, Fontenix, Notlimah, Bijou, Pearl Finder, Mint Bed, and May J. also ran. Value to the winner $620. Rockwater and Happy equal favorites at 7 to 1 and 6 to 5 each. Winer trained by W. Hayward, Jr.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upwards selling allowances; seven furlongs on the main track. Dwyer and McGuire's Bold Knight, ch. c., 4 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Coruna, 114 pounds, (Shaw,) even and out, 5 to 2, won ridden out by a length, D. M. Hanlon's Sly, b. m., aged, 114, (Bullman,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a head from R. G. Tower's Vesuvia, br. f., 3, 98, (H. Cochran,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Wait Not, Blueaway, Dr. Riddle, Maria Bolton, Fresnal's Anecdote, and Disturber also ran. Value to the winer $730. Bold Knight always favorite. Winner trained by R. Collins.

THIRD RACE.—The Golden Rod Stakes, for two-year-olds; special weights, with penalties and allowances; six and a half furlongs on the turf. Green B. Morris's Homestead, b. c., by Candlemas-Sweet Home, 100 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 6 to 1 and 3 to 5, won, ridden out, by a half length; J. G. Follansbee's Cameron, br. c., by Meddler-Annat Lyle, 110, (O'Connor,) 7 to 5 and out, second by a length; Mr. and Mrs. E. Madden's Peninsula, ch. c., by Meddler-Pearl Thorn, 110, (Mounce,) 15 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:21. Dixieline and Shandonfield also ran. Value of the stakes to the winner, $2,430. Cameron always the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Michael Clancy's St. Finnan, ch. g., 4 years, by Tammany-Ayreshire Rose, 100 pounds, (Wonderly,) 7 to 5 and out, won, ridden out, by three parts of a length; T. J. Healey's Carbuncle, b. g., 4, 118, (McCue,) even and out, second by four lengths from W. C. Daly's Alsike, b. k., 5, 87, (J. Daly,) 7 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:55. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $945. Winner trained by J. Hynes.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; one mile. J. H. McCormick's Lone Fisherman, ch. c., 3 years, by Candlemas-Evangeline, 115 pounds, (Woods,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 5, won handily by a length, W. Whitney's b. g., Rowdy, 3, 112, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1 and 9 to 5, second by three lengths from A. Featherstone's Lamp o' Lee, b. c., 3, 115, (O'Connor,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Idle Ways, Irene Lindsay, Crimson Rambler, Zemora, Arak, Captain Inman, Elizabeth, Jo Moan, Kalif, and Icicle also ran. Value to the winner, $620. Arak the post favorite at 5 to 2 and even. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—The Russet Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half on the turf. Green B. Morris's Watercure, ch. g., 4 years, by Watercress-Lena's First, 111 pounds, (O'Connor,) 11 to 5 and 3 to 5, won easily by three lengths. Carruthers & Shield's Advance Guard, ch. c., 4, by Great Tom-Nellie Van, 114, (Spencer,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by two lengths from James McLaughlin's First Whip, br. c., 4, by Duke of Montrose-Theora, 120, (McCue,) 6 and 3 to 5, third. Time—2:30 1-5. Black Dick also ran. Value of the stakes to the winner, $1,730. Advance Guard the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—The Westbury Steeplechase Handicap Stakes, for three-year-olds and upwards; over the full steeplechase course, about two and a half miles. Fulminate, 156 pounds; Orman, 147; The Bachelor, 145; Sinibar and Cheesemite, 136 each; Decameron, 135; Trillion, 134; Fabius, 130.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the main track. Wax Taper, 140 pounds; Carbuncle, 138; Kinniknic, 137; Red Rob, 133; Sadducee, 130; King Pepper, 128; Duellist, 125; Cervera, 122; Musette and Sly, 120 each; Isla, 119; Somerset, 116; Candle, 115.

THIRD RACE.—The Great Eastern Handicap, for three-year-olds, $7,500 guaranteed; last six furlongs of the new Futurity course. Endurance by Right, 126 pounds; Heno, 118; Cameron and Masterman, 117 each; King Hanover, 116; Otis, 114; Igniter, 113; Flora Pomona, 111; Saturday and Amicitia, 110 each; Sir Oliver, 109; Leonid and Gunfire, 108; Major Daingerfield and Sombrero, 107 each; Jim Tully, 106; Peninsula and Par Excellence, 100 each; Lombre, 99; Femesole, 98.

FOURTH RACE.—Annual Champion Stakes of $25,000, guaranteed, for three-year-olds and upward, weight for age; two miles and a quarter. Rockton and Hammock, 130 pounds each; Maid of Harlem, 128; Brigadier, 127; Bellario, 116.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. Francesco and Blanket, 107 pounds each; Sister Juliet, 106; Eddie Rusch, 104; Kaloma, James P. Keating, Man-o'-War, and Gibson Light, 102 each; Lady Holyrood, 101; Lady Radnor and City Bank, 100 each; Montana Pioneer, Lady Sterling, Foundling, Oclawaha, Honolulu, Forsolucs, and Ascension, 99 each; Fried Krupp and Hot, 97 each; Thoth, 94.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf. Kinnikinic, 110 pounds; Dolando, 106; The Amazon, 105; Wild Pirate, 104; Golden Grain and Demurrer, 102 each; Alfred Vargrave, 101; Astor and Trebor, 98 each; Bedeck, Lucent, and Bowen, 97 each; Lady Chorister, 94; Himself, 91; Barbara Frietchie, 89.

Harness Races at Bethlehem Fair.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 13.—Seven races were finished at the State Fair today. The 2:17 trot was won by Antezella. Best time, 2:16½.

The 2:24 pace was won by Dandy C. Best time, 2:08½. Democracy took the 2:08 pace in six heats, Reuben S., Exploit, and Lady Intrigue each taking a heat. Best time, 2:11¼.

The 2:24 trot was won by Tannerine after Martland Boy had taken the first heat. Best time, 2:19¼.

Sadie Baron won the 2:30 pace in straight heats. Best time, 2:18¼.

The 2:17 pace went to Birdina in straight heats. Best time, 2:15¼.

Kate McCracken trotted to road wagon in 2:15¼ in an effort to beat 2:14½.

Trotters and Pacers at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 13.—Four races to-day at the Worcester Driving Park Company meet resulted in three wins for the favorites. The unfinished 2:27 trot and 2:15 pace, brought over from Thursday, were won, respectively, by David Harum and Minnie Russel. Remay won the 2:30 trot in four heats. In the 2:26 pace Surprise won after five heats.

McFARLAND WON CYCLE RACE.

Californian Beat Large Field in Twenty-five-Mile Contest in Madison Square Garden.

Floyd A. McFarland of San José, Cal., won the twenty-five-mile open professional cycle race at the Madison Square Garden last night by a few inches from J. B. Bowler of Chicago in one of the closest and most exciting finishes ever seen on the Garden track. Lester Wilson of Pittsburg was third, John Fisher of Chicago fourth, and Nat Butler was fifth. The time was 1:02:02 3-5.

There were fifteen starters in the race, which was the feature of the evening's entertainment, and prizes were offered for the leaders at each five miles. Bowler set the pace for the first half of the race, and won the prizes for the leader at both five and ten miles. He then fell behind, losing the next two prizes at fifteen and twenty miles, respectively, to H. E. Bleecker and "Nat" Butler; but came up at the end and made a strong finish with McFarland. Only six of the fifteen starters were in at the finish, the others having dropped out at various stages of the race.

The other events included a half-mile open amateur race, in which Daniel Sullivan and W. C. Dobbin, who finished first and second, respectively, were disqualified; a mile handicap professional, won by Bowler, and a mile amateur handicap, won by George C. Schreiber of the Harlem Wheelmen, from scratch, in the fast time of 2:01 1-5, which was said to be a new indoor record. Summary:

Half-Mile Open, Amateur.—Won by George C. Schofield, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Peter G. Van Cott, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York City, second; M. T. Dove, Calumet Cyclers, New York City, third. Time—1:03 3-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by J. B. Bowler, Chicago, Ill., (60 yards;) John T. Fisher, Chicago, Ill., (20 yards,) second; F. J. Cadwell, Hartford, Conn., (80 yards,) third. Time—1:58.

One-mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by George C. Schreiber, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City, (scratch;) J. S. Foster, Brooklyn, N. Y., (60 yards,) second; Ralph De Palma, Brooklyn, N. Y., (80 yards,) third. Time—2:01 1-5.

Twenty-five Miles, Open, Professional.—Won by Floyd A. McFarland, San José, Cal.; J. B. Bowler, Chicago, Ill., second; Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, Penn., third; John T. Fisher, Chicago, Ill., fourth; "Nat" Butler, Boston, Mass., fifth. Time—1:02:02 3-5.

Leader at 5 miles	Bowler—Time—11:19 3-5
Leader at 10 miles	Bowler—Time—23:42 3-5
Leader at 15 miles	Bleecker—Time—36:42
Leader at 20 miles	Butler—Time—49:24

Little Won Tarrytown Tennis Match.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, Sept. 13.—The tournament of the Sleepy Hollow Lawn Tennis Club was concluded to-day with the exception of the challenge match in the men's singles, in which R. D. Little of Princeton, who won in the final to-day, will meet J. P. Paret of New York, the holder of the trophy, and one semi-final and the final in the handicap singles. These will be played to-morrow. As was expected, Little and Hackett won with ease in the doubles, losing only two games in the three sets. Summary:

Men's Singles.—First Round—R. D. Little beat H. H. Hackett, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3.
Men's Handicap Singles.—First Round—L. Delano (1 plus ½ 15) beat W. Watson, (plus 15,) 6—2, 6—3; J. Batten (owe 15) beat R. Le Roy, Iowe 30,) 8—6, 6—4. Semi-Final Round—A. Ring (plus 15) beat L. Delano, (plus ½ 15,) 4—6, 7—5, 6—2.
Men's Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—S. F. Millard and C. S. Batt beat R. H. Parr and L. Ledoux, 6—2, 6—4. Final Round—R. H. Hackett and R. D. Little beat S. F. Millard and C. S. Batt, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1.
Men's Consolation Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—W. Gillies beat L. Delano, 7—5, 6—3. Final Round—J. Batten beat W. Gillies, 6—3, 6—2.
Mixed Doubles.—Final Round—L. Ledoux and Miss M. Matthiessen beat F. R. Bradley and Mrs. Chapman, 6—4, 6—3.

JULIA ARTHUR'S GIFT.

Presents Her Production of "As You Like It" to Miss Crosman.

Mrs. B. P. Cheney of Boston, who was known on the stage as Julia Arthur, has presented to Miss Henrietta Crosman all the costumes, properties, and scenery necessary for an elaborate presentation of "As You Like It."

After Mrs. Cheney's marriage she appeared in a revival of Shakespeare's comedy at Wallack's. The completeness of the production was highly praised. It is this stage material which Mrs. Cheney has turned over to Miss Crosman.

The former star and the younger aspirant never met until two weeks ago, although Mrs. Cheney greatly admired Miss Crosman's work in "Mistress Nell."

When Mrs. Cheney heard that Miss Crosman wanted to produce "As You Like It" and her manager, Maurice Campbell was at work on models and designs for scenery, she wrote to Miss Crosman offering her the production.

Miss Crosman at first declined the generous offer, but the two women met and Miss Crosman's objections were overcome. The performance will be given by Miss Crosman in Philadelphia on Sept. 30.

GOSSIP OF THE THEATRES.

Kyrle

CHURCH NEWS AND VIEWS

Delegates to Episcopal Convention to Leave Next Week.

J. P. Morgan and Walter Webb to Go on Special Cars — Foreign Missionaries to Leave.

John Pierpont Morgan, Walter Webb, Francis Lynde Stetson, and practically all of the delegates to the Episcopal General Convention from New York, Long Island, and Newark will start for San Francisco during the coming week. Both Mr. Morgan and Mr. Webb will travel in special cars. Francis Stetson is not a delegate himself, but he will take one of the delegates, as well as a number of persons who wish to attend the convention in his special car with him. Other interesting things are scheduled to transpire in the field of religious activity soon. Gen. William Booth of the Salvation Army is expected to arrive toward the end of August. Twelve boats filled with officers and members of the army are to go down the bay to meet him at Quarantine.

At least two of the delegates to the Episcopal General Convention will probably be deterred from going on account of public affairs in which they are interested at the present time. They are Seth Low and George Foster Peabody. Bishop Potter will, if possible, cut short the Diocesan Convention to go to San Francisco, if only to be present at the General Convention for one day. Drs. Greer and Huntington will probably slight the local convention to be present at the general one.

The full list of the delegates from this locality is as follows: From New York—The Rev. Drs. Greer, Huntington, Hoffman, and Parks, the latter going in place of the Rev. Dr. Dix; and Messrs. W. Bayard Cutting and J. Pierpont Morgan. Long Island—The Rev. Drs. McConnell, Alsop, Bacchus, and Waller, and Messrs. Wilhelmus Mynderse, John A. Nichols, Henry E. Pierpont, and Townsend Scudder, the latter going in place of George Foster Peabody. Newark—The Rev. Drs. Bennitt, Holley, White, and Hughes, and Messrs. Cortlandt Parker, Alfred Mills, Henry Hayes, and Col. E. A. Stevens.

The opinion seems to prevail locally that not many of the important questions pressing for action will get through. The questions include: The canon on marriage and divorce; a new constitution; the marginal reading Bible; a division of the country into provinces, and the designation of a Primate; a change in the name, dropping the words "Protestant Episcopal," and a reorganization of the Board of Missions.

Strong efforts will be made to cut the convention short, because so much time is consumed in traveling.

MISSIONARIES TO LEAVE.

Presbyterian Board Bids Four of Them Farewell.

The regular noon-day prayer meeting in the meeting room of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions was yesterday converted into a farewell meeting for four missionaries who are about to depart for their fields of labor.

The missionaries are the Rev. Dr. W. F. Johnson and his daughter, Miss Mary E. Johnson, of Pennsylvania; the Rev. D. P. Hickman, also of Pennsylvania, and the Rev. E. L. Mattox of Iowa. Dr. and Miss Johnson will sail to-day on the Atlantic Transport liner Marquette, and Mr. Hickman will sail at the same time on the Umbria. The Johnsons go to Furrkhabad, India, and Mr. Hickman to China. Mr. Mattox will sail on Wednesday next on the Oceanic for China.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Sept. 22, 1901.

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SUBJECT.—Temperance Lesson.—Proverbs, xxiii., 29-35.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.—Proverbs, xx., 1.

The questions which Solomon asks in this lesson, and the counsel which he gives, were based, not only on his own observation and experience, but upon the observation and experience of all about him, more than two thousand years before the coming of Christ. The same questions may be asked, and the same counsel just as pertinently given to-day, nearly two thousand years after His coming, and it does not require now, any more than it did then, that a man should be a Solomon to be able to do either. The wretchedness produced by intemperance has always been patent to the dullest and the most ignorant ever since the days of Noah, and probably will be until the ushering in of the millennium.

For it seems to be the one form of sin upon which God has not put the ordinary restraints of His grace. And men may be very thankful that it is so. For if the other forms mentioned in Romans, i., 29-31, and Galatians, v., 19, and those not mentioned in either place, were allowed to make the same appeals to selfish gratification, and to run to the same extent in indulgence, as the appetite for fermented liquors, men could not possibly endure each other's presence. Occasionally we do see men giving way to inordinate pride, or anger, or selfishness, or envy, or avarice, or some other form of sin, and we stand aghast at the exhibition. But it is only in isolated cases that we see such manifestations.

EFFECT OF GOD'S SPIRIT.

Ordinarily God in great mercy to us all restrains these outbursts by the habits of good society, by the power of education, and by men's self-respect, even if He does not by the direct influence of His Spirit upon the mind and heart. But nothing seems able to restrain intemperance. The habits of society often foster it. Education has no power to save from it, for some of its worst victims are among those who have been the most highly educated. And as for self-respect, the poor victim of appetite has none to appeal to him.

Intemperance thus stands before men as the one appalling type of what sin is when it is allowed to pave free course in any of its forms. Probably it is so, and probably it is allowed to go to the extremes which we see on every side, that men may always have before them the visible manifestation of the character and effects of all sin. While the Gospel, therefore, is the one only sure remedy for this—as for all other sins—yet very much may be done by human instrumentalities to lessen its baneful effects upon society, even if they cannot bring the guilty into right relationships with God.

In the verses (15-25) immediately preceding those assigned for this lesson, Solomon himself urges upon his readers the consideration of some of these means. He addresses them as a loving father would address a beloved son in whose course his own happiness is wrapped up. "My son," he says, "if thine heart be wise, my heart shall rejoice, even mine." (Verse 15.) This is the keynote to the whole exhortation. It is paternal, and the appeal is to one of the strongest and most universal of the instincts of human nature. And every true father's happiness is so identified with, and dependent upon the character and conduct of his son, that it would seem to be an almost irresistible appeal. And yet, sad to say, it is not. Many a son has so little appreciation of his responsibility for the happiness of others, or is so bent on his own selfish indulgences, that he turns a deaf ear alike to counsel, to warning, and to entreaty.

Solomon's exhortation, however, sets a standard before the mind which is very high and very practical. It bids the young man to live as if there was something more in living than in to-day's pleasure, as if there was an "end," or "reward" (v. 18, margin) to be secured. It directs the speech, that the "Lips speak right things," (v. 16). It warns against the fear of man. "Let not thine heart envy sinners, but be thou in the fear of the Lord all the day long." (v. 17.) It cautions concerning companionships and habits. "Be not among wine bibbers, among riotous eaters of flesh, for the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty, and drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags." (vv. 20, 21.) It urges the importance of truth and knowledge, "Buy the truth, and sell it not; also wisdom, and instruction, and understanding." (v. 23.) Any young man following these counsels will not only attain a high standing among men, and comfort for himself, but, as Solomon says, "The father of the righteous shall greatly rejoice, and he that begetteth a wise child shall have joy of him. Thy father and mother shall be glad, and she that bare thee shall rejoice." (vv. 24, 25.)

Not only, however, do wise fathers and teachers thus appeal to the young, to guide their footsteps in the way of soberness, truth, and righteousness, but the experiences of men are constantly making the same appeals. They testify, with a force that ought to be irresistible, that there would be no drunkenness and none of its consequent wretchedness if there was no moderate drinking. It is true, undoubtedly, that every one who drinks moderately, or only occasionally, does not become a drunkard. But it is infinitely more true that no one ever became a drunkard who did not begin as an occasional and moderate drinker, and who did not for a long time flatter himself that he was nothing more, or would ever become anything else. But, like the great rolls in our rolling mills, when habit and appetite turn toward each other there is no power on earth that is able to keep the poor victim from being drawn into their crushing embrace. When they turn away from each other, however, there is no human power which can overcome their repellent force.

LAW AND THE SALE OF LIQUOR.

Besides, if there was no moderate drinking of wine, brandy, beer, or other intoxicating beverages, the investment of capital in the liquor business would cease within a few months. It would not pay. For the confirmed drunkards form but a very small proportion of the customers on whom the liquor dealer depends. In fact, he is forbidden by the law to sell to any such. He is at perfect liberty to foster in any man an insatiable appetite, but when he has accomplished his work, he is forbidden to gratify its irresistible cravings. His main business, therefore, is with the respectable moderate drinkers. For the money of the license, intelligent men shut their eyes to the absurd logic of the law. Let me illustrate this point by an incident which, it is reported, actually occurred not many years ago in one of the courts of Pennsylvania.

The Judge had finished his charge to the jury in the case of a man indicted for selling intoxicating liquor to one of known intemperate habits, and as the jury was about to retire, one of them stated that he wished to ask the Court a question. The privilege was at once granted, the following dialogue took place between the Judge and the juror, as it appears from the stenographer's notes:

Juror—The evidence shows that five years ago, before the defendant obtained his license to sell liquor, John S. was a temperate and industrious man, and that for that length of time he has been in the habit of purchasing his liquor of the defendant?

Judge—Yes; so it appears from the evidence.

Juror—Then five years ago the defendant obtained a license from this Court to commence to make John a drunkard?

Judge, (a little nonplussed)—He had a license to sell him liquor as long as he was a temperate man.

Juror—At what time during the five years did the defendant's right to sell him liquor cease?

Judge—As soon as he became a man of known intemperate habits.

Juror—When does a man become a man of known intemperate habits?

Judge—As soon as his habits of intemperance are known to the people.

Juror—Then, if John would get his liquor from the defendant, and take it home, and get drunk by himself, and no one see him, it would not be wrong for the defendant to sell him liquor?

Judge (evidently getting uneasy)—The defendant would not in that case have violated the law.

Juror—Then, it is not because it is wrong for the defendant to sell John liquor that he is indicted, but because the effect of the liquor on John becomes known to the public?

Judge—Yes, somewhat so; that is, as soon as it became known to the public that John got drunk, the defendant had no right to sell him any more.

Juror—Then it is not a crime to make drunkards as long as the people don't find it out; but as soon as it is found out, then the man that makes the drunkard must quit, just as a man may steal my property, and it is all right, so long as nobody knows it but the thief?

Judge—We must take the law as we find it, and see that it is executed as best we can.

Juror—Yes, I suppose so, but I don't understand it. The defendant has a right by law to make John a drunkard, and as soon as he finds out that his wicked job is done, then he must stop. What bothers me is this: I don't see how the defendant is to know for sure when the part of the work he has a right to do in law is done and he must stop. That is, I don't see how the defendant is to know how near ruin he may bring his neighbor before he must quit him, and let him go the rest of the road alone.

The Judge told the jury that was a conundrum the Pennsylvania Legislature alone could answer, and the jury retired. The moderate drinkers of that Commonwealth, and of others, are the ones to tell the Legislatures how to answer it.

But independently of this absurd logic of the law, for which he is responsible, the moderate drinker—who may never become a drunkard himself—has a heavy weight of responsibility on his shoulders for others. This is painfully illustrated by the following incident:

At an ecclesiastical convention, a discussion on temperance brought up the "wine question." A part of the clergy advocated its entire disuse, and a part took the other side. At length an influential clergyman arose, and made a vehement argument in favor of wine, denouncing the radical reformers for attempting to banish this token of hospitality from use. When he had resumed his seat a layman, trembling with emotion, rose and asked if it was allowable for him to speak. The Chair having signified that he would be heard, he said:

FATHER'S ANSWER TO A PREACHER.

"Mr. Moderator: It is not my purpose in rising to answer the learned argument you have just listened to. My object is more humble, and I hope more practical. I once knew a father, in moderate circumstances, who was at much inconvenience to educate a beloved son at college. Here this son became dissipated. After he had graduated and returned to his father, the influence of the home, acting upon a generous nature, actually reformed him. The father was overjoyed at the prospect that his cherished hopes of other days were still to be realized.

Several years passed, when the young man having completed his professional study and being about to leave his father to establish himself in business, he was invited to dine with a neighboring clergyman, distinguished for his hospitality and social qualities. At this dinner wine was introduced and offered to this young man, who refused; pressed upon him, and again refused. This was repeated, and the young man was ridiculed for his singular abstinence. The young man was strong enough to overcome appetite, but he could not resist ridicule. He drank and fell, and from that moment became a confirmed drunkard.

"Mr. Moderator," continued the old man, with streaming eyes, "I am that father, and it was at the table of the clergyman who has just taken his seat that this token of hospitality ruined the son I shall never cease to morun."

In all of its essential features, this incident has been very often repeated.

The remedy which our lesson proposes for all of the wretchedness of intemperance is very brief, but it is absolute, unqualified prohibition. It goes deeper than any of the modern advocates of prohibition usually go. It does not say Make not, or License not, or Sell not, or even Taste not, but "Look not;" "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright," when it appears in its most attractive and least harmful form.

Moreover, this remedy is prohibitive, not by any law upon the statute book, but by that of personal, individual action. It is "Look not thou." It asks for no law, no society, no organization, however helpful any or all of these may be, but simply that every man, woman, and child should recognize individual responsibility. If it were obeyed, probably nine-tenths of all the poverty, crime, and wretchedness which mar the happiness and prosperity of men would be removed.

This, however, is, after all, only man's remedy. When Solomon gave it he was looking at the matter simply as men of the world look at it. The advice is good, as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. It does not recognize either man's sinfulness or his weakness through sin. Therefore it has never been to any large degree effective.

God's remedy, however, recognizes both the sin and the weakness of man. He bids all men to look unto Him. (Isaiah xlv. 22.) He says, by the mouth of His inspired apostle that "temperance" is one of the fruits of the Spirit. (Galatians, v 22-23.) Therefore, human friends may counsel and sympathize, human laws may shield and protect, but there is no one who can deliver from the power and sin of a diseased appetite, or from any other sin, but Jesus Christ. His blood cleanses, His grace strengthens. His righteousness covers for time and for eternity. Look unto Him.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is said of Solomon's questions and counsel?

What peculiar distinction belongs to intemperance, and what considerations are given why it is so?

How does Solomon address his readers in the verses immediately preceding this lesson?

To what does the experiences of men testify as to "moderate drinking?" How does "moderate drinking" affect the investment of capital? How is the logic of the law of "license" illustrated? How is the responsibility of the "moderate drinker" illustrated? What remedy does Solomon propose for intemperance, and what is said of it? What is God's remedy?

CHURCH NOTES.

St. Anthony's Episcopal Church, Howard, near Atlantic Avenue, will to-morrow celebrate the tenth anniversary of the rectorate of the Rev. Walter Irving Stecher.

The subject of the Rev. Dr. H. M. Harris's lecture at the Temple Israel of Harlem, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, this morning, will be "Whither Is Religion Tending?"

The West Presbyterian Church, on Forty-second Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, will resume its regular services to-morrow. The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans, the pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

The visit of Gen. William Booth to this country is in pursuance of his plan to visit the different countries where the Salvation Army is established once every three or four years. He was here three and one-half years ago.

Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway, corner of Seventy-third Street, will resume services to-morrow; preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Rev. Milton L. Haines, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, Ind.

The subject of the Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman's sermon in the synagogue of the Cong-Zichron Ephraim, Sixty-seventh Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, to-morrow, will be "What Judaism Has to Say About Anarchy."

All the regular services will be resumed at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, to-morrow. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie. Sabbath school at 2:45 P. M.

The Manhattan Congregational Church will resume services at Leslie Hall on Sunday morning, Sept. 22. The Rev. Henry A. Stimson will preach. The new church building, at Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street, will be ready, it is expected, about Nov. 1.

The Madison Avenue Baptist Church reopens on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Lemuel Moss will preach. The choir, under the direction of the composer, Homer N. Bartlett, will render an attractive programme. The Sunday school is resumed at 9:30 A. M.

The first regular meeting of the Presbyterian Ministers' Association of New York and vicinity for the season 1901 will be held on Monday, Sept. 16, at 11:45 A. M. at 156 Fifth Avenue. Subject, "How Far Are We to Depend on the Holy Spirit?" to be opened by the Rev. Dr. R. N. Thompson.

Dr. Madison C. Peters of the Sumner Avenue Baptist Church, Decatur Street, will speak to-morrow morning on "The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man," the first of a series of sermons on "The Lord's Prayer." In the evening he will continue his sermons on "Our Life as Represented in Bible Light."

Another Mishap to the Archimede.

ST. MICHAEL'S, Azores, Sept. 13.—The Italian Royal Mail steamship Archimede, Capt. Ansilde, which became disabled while on her way from Genoa, Naples, and this port to New York, as before reported, was towed back here to-day by the Danish steamer Granaria, from Hamburg, bound to New Orleans. The Archimede had lost her propeller. While she was anchoring her mooring chain unshackeled and the vessel grounded. An endeavor will be made to float her at the next tide.

Destructive Fire in Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 13.—Fire was discovered shortly after 11 o'clock to-night in the sash and blind factory of Charles W. Romine, between Cone and Centre Streets, on Roeck Street, a frame building two and a half stories high. Behind the sash and blind factory was the lodging house of the Bureau of Associated Charities. The flames spread to this building and it was badly gutted. The sash and blind factory was entirely consumed. The loss will reach about $5,000.

Boy Gets $10,000 for an Arm.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 13.—Stephen Jones, eight years of age, was given a verdict of $10,000 to-day in the Supreme Court against the Gas and Electric Company of Hackensack. Some time ago young Jones picked up a live wire in the street in Coytesville. His hand was burned to the bone and his left arm is now useless. The electric company put in no defense.

Senator Platt Goes Fishing.

OAKDALE, L. I., Sept. 13.—Senator Thomas C. Platt arrived last evening at Oak Lawn, where he is the guest of Charles G. Bennett, Secretary to the United States Senate. To-day Mr. Platt and his host went on a fishing excursion on Great South Bay. To-morrow they will visit Idle Hour, the residence of William K. Vanderbilt. Senator Platt will be Mr. Bennett's guest until Monday.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; light to fresh winds, mostly westerly.

Showers will continue to-day and probably to-morrow in the Southern States. There will be showers to-day in the slope region, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and showers to-morrow in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and upper lake region, and probably in the lower lake region. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather will be generally fair.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be light to fresh and mostly westerly; on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts light and variable; on the upper lakes light to fresh and variable, though mostly southeasterly, and on the lower lakes light west to south.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh winds, mostly southwesterly, and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	67	70	72
6 A. M.	65	69	73
9 A. M.	64	74	77
12 M.	69	77	82
3 P. M.	76	77	86
6 P. M.	76	74	76
9 P. M.	72	71	74
12 P. M.	70	70	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76°
Weather Bureau	72°
Corresponding date 1900	69°
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	66

The thermometer registered 71 degrees at 8 A. M. and 72 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 79 degrees at 3:15 P. M. and the minimum 69 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 84 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. Mac-Arthur preaches 11 and 8. Evening subject, "Patriotic and Religious Lessons from the President's Chamber."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Doubting Thomas." 8 P. M., "A Squandered Birthright." Everybody welcome. A homelike church.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th Street, Rev. R. F. Johnston, D. D., Pastor. Service at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by the Pastor. Prayer meeting Friday 8 P. M.

THE MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Madison Ave. and 31st St. Rev. Lemuel Moss, D.D., LL. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

Collegiate Church,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, Minister.
Rev. EDWARD G. W. MEURY will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Collegiate (Marble) Church,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
Rev. ARCHIBALD H. BRADSHAW will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"Trouble put to Account."
Evening—"The Conversion of Zaccheus."
Collegiate Church,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister
Rev. CHAS. CUTHBERT HALL, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Collegiate Church,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, Minister.
Rev. J. PRESTON SEARLE, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 66th Street, Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Rev. Edward M. Skagen will preach at 11 A. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 34th St. Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low mass 7:30; matins, 10; high mass and sermon, 10:45; evensong, 4; daily, 7:30, 9, 5.

Religious Notices.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Holy communion, 9 A. M. Morning service, 11 A. M. Evening service, 8 P. M. Seats free at all services.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, COR. 44TH St. and Madison Av., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—This church will be reopened on Sunday, September 15th. There will be morning prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock. The Rev. Edgar Gardner Murphy of Montgomery, Alabama, will preach.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 WEST 69th St., Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, Rector. —Services 11 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. J. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Cor. 60th St., Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M., by the Rev. Archie Decatur Ball.; Subject: "The Strenuous Life." All are cordially invited.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE,
7th Av. and 14th St,
Jack Cooke, Boy Preacher, 11-8.
and every night this week.
TO-NIGHT, POPULAR CONCERT.
Illustrated songs, recitations.

People's Church 61st St., near 3d Av. Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—The pastor, Dr. James Oliver Wilson, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning subject: "The Sword of the Lord and of Gideon." Class meeting at 10 A. M. Sunday school at 2:30. Epworth League prayer service at 7 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching by pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Services Sunday, Sept. 15th, at 11 A. M.
REV. M. WOOLSEY STRYKER, D. D., President of Hamilton College, will preach.

FIRST UNION PRESBYTERIAN, 86TH ST. and Lexington Av.—The pastor, Rev. Milton S. Littlefield, will preach at 11 and 8.

MADISON AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St.—HOWARD AGNEW JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Lessons from McKinley's Life."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., corner of 24th St.—Sabbath service at 11 A. M. Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., pastor. Rev. Tunis S. Hamlin, D. D., of Washington, D. C., will preach.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 31ST ST. and 9th Av., Rev. Wilson D. Sexton, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Faith Which Precludes Failure"; 8 P. M., "The Meaning and Danger of Anarchy."

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, Cor. 73d Street.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by the Rev. Milton L. Haines, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, Ind.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. —Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. Roswell Bates Sunday morning at 10:45; evening at 7:45. Visitors cordially welcome.

The Fifth Ave. Presbyterian Church,
Corner of 55th Street.
Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. Hugh Black, M. A.,
Associate Pastor Free St. George's Church, Edinburgh, Scotland, will preach on Sept. 15th and 22d. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. The public is cordially invited.

The "Old First" Church,
5th Avenue, 11th to 12th Street.
Howard Duffield, D. D.,
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
WELCOME!

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, WEST 4th St., Near 6th Av.—Preaching 10:30 and 8 by pastor, Dr. John J. Reed.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN, 6TH and 7th Avs., Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Franklin B. Dwight of Morristown, N. J., preaches 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school 2:30. Y. P. Society C. E. 6:55.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 10th St. Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, the Rev. George Alexander, D.D., will preach at the morning service. In the evening the Rev. Wm. B. Bebb will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:45 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D Street, Between 5th and 6th Avenues.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St., Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Full morning service in the church Sunday at 11; sermon by Rev. C. F. Patterson. Subject, "The Fulfilling of a Prophecy."

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs.—The Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor. Awaiting the completion of repairs on the church edifice, services will be held in the Chapel of the Divine Providence, 356 West 44th St., at 11 A. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, (CHRISTIAN,) REV. B. Q. DENHAM, Pastor, 323 West 56th Street.
10:45 A. M. ..... "Light."
No evening service.

Eglise du Saint-Esprit, 45 Est 27e Rue.—Service divin le dimanche à 10h. ½ du matin. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, recteur.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8TH AV. and 44th St.—Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor, will preach Sunday, 10:30 A. M. Evangelistic services 7:30 P. M.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE, The Rev. David MacMurray.—At 10:45, "The Valley of Blessing." At 7:30, "The Gift of Life." Sunday school night.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St. H. A. Gerdson, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. Public cordially welcome.

Spiritualism—713 Lexington Av., 58th St.—Mrs. Helen Temple Brigham, inspirational speaker, morning and evening; questioners invited; strangers welcome; good music; seats free.

Brooklyn.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, JEFferson and Marcy Avs., Brooklyn, Rev. J. F. Carson, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock and evening at 7:30. Strangers cordially invited.

MADISON C. PETERS, SUMNER AVENUE Baptist Church, corner Decatur, preaches to-morrow morning, 11—"The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man." 7:45—"How to Stamp Out Anarchy."

Excursions.

Montauk Steamboat Company, Ltd
YACHT RACES.
THE PALATIAL L. I. SOUND STEAMER SHINNECOCK
will leave Pier 13, E. R., New York, at 9:30 A. M., on days of the races. Capacity of steamer 1,800; sale of tickets limited to 600. TICKETS $3.00. On sale, commencing Tuesday, at L. I. R. R. ticket offices, Astor House, 120 and 1,383 Broadway, 95 5th Av., 43 W. 125th St., and Pier 13 E. R., New York; 333 Fulton St. and 1102 Broadway, Brooklyn; Long Island R. R. station, L. I. City. Staterooms may be secured at Pier 13 E. R., N. Y.
MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.
THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"
will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning, leave Glenwood 4:00, Sea Cliff 4:20 P. M.; due in New York 7:00 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

YACHT RACES
TICKETS BY ALL THE BEST BOATS AT
THOS. COOK & SON.
Downtown, 261 Broadway, cor. Warren, N. Y.
Uptown, 1185 Broadway, cor. 28th St., N. Y.
Uptown Office Open to 10 P. M.

Up the Hudson Sunday 50c
BY SPECIAL REQUEST, the
L. I. Sound Steamer CITY OF LOWELL
will, on Sunday, Sept. 15, make another trip Up the Hudson as far as Poughkeepsie, leaving Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St., at 10; 129th St., 10:30; A. M.; return due New York about 6:00 P. M. MUSIC. Restaurant and Cafe. At popular prices.

Excursions.

Amusement and Education Combined.

GLEN ISLAND LAST DAY OF THIS SEASON MONDAY Sept. 16th

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt Street Piers, 9, 10, 11 A. M. 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45 P. M. North Second Street, Brooklyn, 2:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 4:06 P. M. East 23d Street, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M. 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:30 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 12 M. and 1 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only, 11 A. M. for East 23d Street and Cortlandt Street, 3, 4, 6, 7 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL will operate the fast seagoing steamer
MONMOUTH
of the Sandy Hook Line to and from the Yacht Races.
$5.00 FARE $5.00
Number of passengers limited to 750. Leave Pier 8, foot of Rector St., 9:00 A. M. Refreshments at moderate prices.
TICKETS on sale at station, foot of Liberty St., N. R., 434 Broadway, 1,300 Broadway, and on steamers of Sandy Hook Line. For room accommodations apply to C. M. Burt, Gen. Pass. Agt., 143 Liberty St., N. Y.

AUTUMN TOUR
to
GETTYSBURG and WASHINGTON,
6 DAYS, $23,
Including All Expenses from New York.
SEPTEMBER 28, 1901,
VIA
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL and ROYAL BLUE LINE.
For INFORMATION AND ITINERARY apply to City Ticket Office, 434 Broadway, or C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass. Agt. New Jersey Central, New York City.

FALL EXCURSION
TO
LAKE HOPATCONG
VIA
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL,
Sunday, Sept. 15th,
$1.00--ROUND TRIP--$1.00
SPECIAL TRAIN FROM NEW YORK.
Foot of Liberty St., 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, 8:25 A. M.

BY RAIL TO THE SEA.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Race Days) C. I. J. C., 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30 and 10:50 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and every forty minutes from 1:00 P. M. to 10:20 P. M. Additional trains on Race Days C. I. J. Club 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Season Ends Monday, Sept. 16th.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:15, 2:30, 3:45, 5:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:55, 4:10, 5:25, 6:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

UP THE HUDSON.
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH.
TO NEWBURGH AND RETURN.
THE PALATIAL L. I. SOUND STEAMER "SHINNECOCK"
Will leave L. I. R. R. dock, L. I. City, 9:00 A. M.; 31st St., E. R., 9:15; foot N. 2d St., Brooklyn, 9:30; Pier 1, E. R. near Hanover St., "L" station, 9:45; foot 35th St., N. R., 10:15; foot 129th St., N. R., 10:40 A. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS 50 CENTS.
Staterooms, Music, and Refreshments.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PALATIAL HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP
All Day Sunday on Long Island Sound.
On Sundays Str. Chester W. Chapin leaves Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip, 9:30, E. 21st St., 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000. Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

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NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

Proposals for
$3,000,000.00
OF
3½% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in The City of New York, until
Monday, the 16th day of Sept., 1901,
at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:
$3,000,000 OF CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD.
Principal payable November 1, 1949.
A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in The City of New York) required.
For further information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.
BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
AUGUST 31, 1901.

Mutual Trust Co
OF WESTCHESTER CO.
PORT CHESTER, N.Y.
Capital, - $300,000 Surplus, - $60,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business. Allows interest on balances subject to cheque.

GEO. R. READ, Pres't.
WHITELAW REID, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN E. PARSONS, }
FRANCIS G. INGERSOLL, Sec'y & Treas.
JOHN LEONARD, Ass't Treas'r.
TRUSTEES.
W. B. Dickerman, C. A. Peabody, Jr.,
John I. Downey, Geo. R. Read,
S. G. Haven, Whitelaw Reid,
R. P. Lounsbery, J. J. Riker,
D. Percy Morgan, Wm. H. Russell,
Walter G. Oakman, John Ryan,
Jerome Alvord Peck, John W. Sterling,
John E. Parsons, W. J. Van Pelt,
Wm. H. Parsons, J. Mayhew Wainwright.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt, Homer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon, Albert G. Jenkins,
Edward Eyre, William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger, George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr., Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng, Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace, Elverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly, Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse, Frank R. Lawrence,
Jas. Ross Curran.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that I, the undersigned, have lost Certificate of Deposit issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 88, dated June 5, 1899, for First Mortgage 6% Bond of the Evansville Street Railroad Company, and that on the 15th day of October, 1901, I will apply to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the issuance to me of the Bond and Cash to which I would be entitled upon the surrender of said Certificate, and that ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to show cause to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at its office, at 22 William Street, New York City, why said Bond and Cash should not be paid to me without the production of such certificate.
CHARLES E. EDGELL, Woburn, Mass.
Dated August 14, 1901.

FINANCIAL.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway System.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
49 WALL STREET,
New York, August 30, 1901.

To the owners and holders of the bonds of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, dated May 1, 1873, secured by the mortgage of that Company to the Union Trust Company of New York, dated May 1, 1873:

Each and every holder of bonds and coupons of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, issued by that company under its first mortgage, dated May 1, 1873, to the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the payment whereof was guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company by written indorsement on each and every of said bonds, is hereby notified that the said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company elects to and will exercise the right reserved to it as guarantor in its written guaranty of redeeming all of the outstanding bonds and coupons to date of payment aforesaid, in cash, on November 1, 1901, and you and each and every the holders of said bonds and coupons are hereby further notified to present, at the office of said The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company or at the office of said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, both at 49 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., November 1, 1901, for redemption and surrender upon the payment of the principal thereof and accrued interest coupons to that date, as aforesaid, said bonds and all coupons payable thereafter held by you and each of you, and that after that date, November 1, 1901, no further interest or interest coupons on said bonds will be paid.

To those of such bondholders who desire to renew their security on this property, notice is hereby given that arrangements can be made on or before November 1, 1901, through H. W. Poor & Co., 18 Wall St., N. Y., so that, instead of receiving cash as above for their holdings, such bondholders can receive new 4% fifty-year gold bonds, likewise guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, of an issue of $1,000,000, secured by mortgage of the Bridge Company's property, such exchange for new bonds (if made before November 1, 1901) to be on the basis of par and interest to November 1, 1901, for the old and 80 for the new, with interest from November 1, 1901.
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO.
By C. G. HEDGE,
Vice President and Treasurer,
Guarantor.
THE BOONVILE RAILROAD BRIDGE CO.
By H. C. ROUSE,
President,
Obligor.

CERTIFICATE OF ANNUAL DRAWING FOR CANCELLATION OF
PANAMA RAIL ROAD
Sinking Fund 6% Subsidy Bonds.
NEW YORK, September 6, 1901.

This is to certify that at a drawing held this 6th day of September, 1901, in our presence, at the office of the Panama Rail Road Company, the following one hundred and forty-four (144) Sinking Fund 6 per cent. Subsidy Bonds of the Panama Rail Road Company, viz.:

617	952	1277	1695	2215	2529
621	955	1297	1696	2220	2530
644	977	1317	1709	2236	2555
648	987	1357	1763	2248	2558
665	980	1369	1783	2287	2564
676	1035	1381	1784	2297	2576
708	1029	1407	1802	2303	2597
710	1043	1413	1849	2307	2606
731	1059	1414	1860	2330	2616
740	1094	1419	1914	2331	2638
743	1102	1495	1916	2338	2649
771	1103	1520	1918	2372	2653
776	1110	1525	1925	2380	2680
834	1144	1532	2009	2388	2762
847	1163	1533	2046	2391	2771
861	1164	1546	2062	2398	2794
893	1166	1560	2096	2425	2812
899	1171	1564	2101	2433	2853
906	1174	1565	2110	2442	2866
909	1213	1596	2120	2443	2895
935	1235	1621	2153	2455	2988
940	1237	1628	2157	2471	2992
948	1238	1639	2168	2478	2997
949	1264	1666	2203	2502	3000

were designated for redemption at the office of the Panama Rail Road Company, at par on the 1st day of November, 1901, in accordance with the terms of the Sinking Fund Clause of the Trust Agreement between the Panama Rail Road Company and Messrs. G. S. Bowdoin and Geo. T. Bliss, Trustees, dated October 20, 1880.
INTEREST ON SAID BONDS WILL CEASE ON THE DAY NAMED FOR REDEMPTION.
SYLVESTER DEMING, Treasurer.
E. A. DRAKE, Secretary.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By Order of Receiver.
25 shs. Long Branch Pier Co. common.
25 shs. do. pfd.
For account of whom it may concern.
20 shs. Brooklyn Life Ins. Co.
25 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
15 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
47 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
43 shs. Greenwich Ins. Co.
10 shs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
50 shs. Home Ins. Co.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
1,000 shs. Santa-Hill Consl. Mining Co.
37 shs. Alabama & Geo. Iron Co. pfd.
24 shs. do. common.
500 shs. Morenci Copper Co. pfd.
7,949 shs. Laguna Valley Co. of New Mexico.
2,941 shs. Bernal Valley Co. of New Mexico.
60 shs. North American Trust Co.

LUCRATIVE INVESTMENT,
$100,000
6% First Mortgage Gold Bonds at 95.
Semi-annual coupons payable at New York Bank. These bonds are issued upon a property appraised at $600,000, and constitute the total issue and only lien on its entire assets.
The Company is engaged in copper mining and custom smelting of gold and copper ores; object in issuing these bonds is to increase working capital demanded by a growing and very profitable enterprise.
Apply for full particulars to the Secretary.
SUITE 202-4, 11 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK CITY.

Notice to Bondholders.
The holders of all outstanding Bonds of the CORPORATION of MARTINSBURG, Berkeley County, West Va., under the Act of Legislature of West Virginia, passed February 27th, 1872, and an Ordinance of the Corporation passed August 24, 1872, are required to present them for payment and redemption at the office of the TREASURER of said Corporation at the Merchants and Farmers' Bank in Martinsburg, West Va., on or before the 1st day of October, A. D. 1901, the interest on said bonds to cease in thirty days from September 28th, 1901, the date of the last publication of this notice.
Done at Martinsburg, West Va., in pursuance of Ordinance passed June 13th, 1901.
BOARD OF REFUNDING COMMISSIONERS.
September 11th, 1901.

WANTED: Loan of $100,000, secured by gilt-edge first mortgage, on profitably producing Gold Mine, costing $300,000. $200,000 paid on account in past four months. Well worth double the purchase price.
Loan desired to acquire complete ownership.
APPLY SUITE 202-4,
11 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Proposals.

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals for furnishing and installing Laundry Machinery for the Manhattan State Hospital, Central Islip, N. Y., may be sent by mail, or delivered in person, up to three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 24th day of September, 1901, to Henry E. Howland, No. 1 Madison Av., New York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.
Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Av., New York City, or at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.
Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidders, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the Board of Managers reserves the right to reject all bids.
HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President Board of Managers.
New York City, Sept. 12, 1901.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES,
Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing Oct. 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Sept. 16, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Sept. 16, 1901," and addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

Dividends.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.
New York, August 31, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. out of the surplus earnings of this Company, payable on October 1, 1901, to the holders of the first preferred stock of this Company of record at the close of business on September 14, 1901.
The transfer books of the first preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on September 14, 1901, and will remain closed until 10 A. M. October 2, 1901. Cheques will be mailed by the Continental Trust Co. of the City of New York.
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Assistant Secretary.

On and after October 1st, 1901, the voting trustees will be prepared to pay the above dividend to the holders of voting trust certificates for the first preferred stock of record at the close of business on September 14, 1901, at the office of the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on presentation by them of their voting trust certificates for exchange for stock certificates.
J. KENNEDY TOD & CO.,
Agents of the Voting Trustees.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
New York, September 11th, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 132.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of October next, to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of September instant.
For the purpose of the annual meeting of stockholders to be held on Wednesday the 9th day of October next and of the dividend above referred to the transfer books will be closed at three o'clock on the afternoon of Sept. 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of October 10th next.
M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

The Chicago and Alton Railway Co.,
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 5, 1901.
ANNUAL MEETING.
The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday, the 1st day of October next, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books for both the Common and Preferred stock will be closed at the close of business hours on Saturday, Sept. 14, 1901, and reopened on the day following the meeting or any adjournment thereof.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY.
A quarterly dividend of 1½% (37½ cents per share) on the preferred stock and 2% (50 cents per share) on the common stock of this company has been declared, payable October 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record September 21st, 1901.
The transfer books will be closed from September 23d to September 30th, both days inclusive.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
OFFICE OF TREASURER.
Chicago, Illinois, September 13, 1901.
A Quarterly Dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid November 1st, next, to the Shareholders of this Company's stock registered as such on the closing of the Transfer Books.
The Transfer Books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 20th day of September, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 30th day of September, 1901.
F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

The Union Bag and Paper Company.
1 Broadway, New York City, Sept. 10th, 1901.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the Union Bag and Paper Company has this day been declared, payable October 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 14th, 1901. The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 12 M. on September 14th, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 1st, 1901.
FRANK WASHBURN, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

ANNUAL MEETING
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Sept. 7, 1901.
NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Va., on TUESDAY, the 22d day of OCTOBER, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 24th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 23d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

The General Manifold Company,
Franklin, Pa., August 17th, 1901.
BONDHOLDERS' MEETING.
Notice is hereby given that the International Bank, of this city, has tendered its resignation at Trustee for the bondholders in the First Mortgage or Deed of Trust issued by this company, and that a meeting of the bondholders has been called by written request of the holders of at least one-fifth of said bonds to convene at the principal office of the company in this city on the 21st day of September, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting and appointing a new Trustee as successor to the said International Bank, Trustee.
THE GENERAL MANIFOLD COMPANY,
By SAMUEL J. MEYLER, Secretary.
Approved: CHARLES MILLER, President.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Sir Edward Hamilton, London; Sir Andrew Reed, Ireland; T. M. Paulton, London; A. J. Drexel, Philadelphia; J. Hubley Ashton, Washington.

HOLLAND.—Prof. Gregery, Heidelberg.

GRAND.—Dr. F. E. Perry, Nimes, France; Capt. E. T. Winston, United States Army; Edward L. Atkinson, Boston; Horace Porter, Milford, Penn.

MANHATTAN.—T. Jefferson Coolidge, ex-United States Minister to France, Boston; D. T. Dickinson, ex-Mayor of Cambridge, Mass.; W. S. Tod, Greenwich, Conn.

MURRAY HILL.—Lady Napier, England.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Dr. J. W. Wagner, Johnstown, Penn.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics, 8 Greene Street.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. I. Beecher, jewelry, 8 Greene Street.

Miller, Rhoads & Co., Norfolk, Va.; W. Bartlett, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets, Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Parker, Ham & Thomas Company, Portland, Me.; J. S. Ham, notions and laces; Broadway Central Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, furnishing goods, 57 White Street.

Florsheim Brothers Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; M. Strauss, notions, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gross Brothers, Cumberland, Md.; A. P. Gross, notions, 447 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss L. McGill, laces and ribbons, 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Harris-Emory Company, Des Moines, Iowa; C. H. Seely, notions, 47 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Rike Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; C. R. Bailey, linens and white goods; Everett House.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; G. M. Wilkinson, china, 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods, silks, and cloaks, 57 White Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Whitten, silks, 8 Greene Street; Hotel Navarre.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; W. S. Adams, house furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons, 450 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:10 A. M.—Main and Orchard Streets, City Island, the Bronx; Thomas Armo; damage, $1,000.

2:15 A. M.—2,218 Second Avenue; W. Martin; damage, $20,000.

3:10 P. M.—154 Norfolk Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

7:30 P. M.—38 Grove Street; G. Stephens; damage, $3.

7:45 P. M.—318 East Thirteenth Street; George Schora; damage slight.

8 P. M.—307 Columbus Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $25.

9 P. M.—315 Greenwich Street; Peerless Statuary Company; damage, $100.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks break sharply.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 13	1,082,153
To date this year	206,781,515
Corresponding date last year	77,753,931

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 13	$3,929,500
To date this year	$741,823,500
Corresponding date last year	$341,799,860

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 5½ @9 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Ev. & T. H. pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2¼

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	5¼	Iowa Cent. pf.	2
Am. Bicycle	½	Kan. City So. pf.	2
Am. Car. & Fdy	1½	Lake Erie & W.	1½
Am. C. & F. pf.	3	Lake E. & W. pf.	5½
Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Louis. & Nash.	2⅝
Am. C. Oil pf.	2	Manhattan	2½
Am. Express	3	Met. Street Ry.	3⅝
Am. Ice	1⅞	Mexican Central	2
Am. Ice pf.	1	Mexican National	½
Am. Linseed	1½	Minn. & St. L.	3
Am. Linseed pf.	10	M. & St. L. pf.	1½
Am. Locomotive	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Am. Locom. pf.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Am. Malt. pf.	1	Mo., Kan. & T.	2½
Am. Smelting	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	4⅝
Am. Smelting pf.	1	Missouri Pacific	3⅛
Am. Sugar	3⅜	Mobile & Ohio	1
Am. Tobacco	4½	National Biscuit	1⅝
Am. Woolen	1	National Lead	1½
Anaconda Copper	2½	National Lead pf.	3
At., Top. & S. F.	3	N. Y. Air Brake	4
At., T. & S. F. pf.	2⅛	N. Y. Central	3
Balt. & Ohio	3½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1¼
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1⅝	N. Y., Ont. & W.	2½
B'klyn R. T.	4½	Norfolk & West	2⅞
Brunswick	1	North American	3⅜
Canadian Pacific	2½	Pacific Coast	1
Cent. of N. J.	2	Pacific Mail	3½
Ches. & Ohio	2¾	Penn. R. R.	3¼
Chi. & Alton	2½	People's Gas	2⅜
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Chi. East. Ill.	1	Pressed S. Car	2¾
Chi. Great West.	1⅞	Quicksilver	⅞
Chi., Ind. & L.	3½	Reading	2¾
Chi., I. & L. pf.	2½	Reading pf.	2⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	5¾	Reading 2d pf.	3½
Chi. & N. W.	5	Rep. Steel	2½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	6	Rep. Steel pf.	1⅞
Chi. Term. Trans.	2½	Rubber Goods	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	4	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	4	St. Law. & Ad.	1
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	3⅞	St. L. & S. F.	3
Col. Fuel & Iron	5	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	3¼
Col. Southern	1⅝	St. L. S. W.	3⅜
Col. So. 1st pf.	1⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	3¾
Col. So. 2d pf.	1½	Southern Pacific	3¼
Col. & H. C. & I.	2⅜	Southern Railway	1⅝
Consol. Gas	5	Southern Ry. pf.	1¼
Cont. Tob. pf.	1¼	Standard R. & T.	½
Del. & Hudson	5	Tenn. Coal & I.	3½
Del., L. & W.	3¼	Texas & Pacific	2
Den. & Rio Grande	3	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	3	Twin City R. T.	2½
Diamond Match	½	Union Bag & P.	1½
Dist. of Am.	½	Union Pacific	3⅜
Dist. of A. pf.	3¾	Union Pacific pf.	1
Dul., S. S. & A.	1	U. S. Express	4
Erie	2⅞	U. S. Leather	⅜
Erie 1st pf.	2⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	1¾
Erie 2d pf.	2	U. S. Rubber	1
Evans. & T. H.	3	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
General Electric	6½	U. S. Steel	3⅝
Glucose Sugar	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	3½
Great North. pf.	4½	Va.-Car. Chem.	2
Hock. Valley	2⅜	Wabash	2½
Hock. Valley pf.	1½	Wabash pf.	2⅝
Illinois Central	2⅝	West. Union Tel.	1¾
Int. Paper	2	Wheel. & L. E.	¾
Int. Paper pf.	5	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	3½
Int. Power	3¾	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	2½
Int. Silver pf.	5	Wis. Central	1½
Int. Pump	1½	Wis. Central pf.	2½
Iowa Central	3½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

Balt. & Ohio 3½s	1	Nor. Pac., Gt. N. joint 4s	1¾
B. & O. conv. deb. 4s	1⅝	St. L. S. W. 2d	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	3	Tenn. C. & I., Term. Div. 6s	1
Col. South. 4s	1¼	Union Pac. 1st 4s	1
Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	2⅝	Union Pac. conv. 4s	1⅛
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1	Wabash deb., B	2¼
Peo. & East. inc.	2¼		

There were no advances.

STANDING ANOTHER TEST.

Once more the New York security market was subjected to unexpected, sudden strain. The news from Buffalo of the President's extremity came as a shocking surprise. Owners of stocks were bewildered—fearful of tragic results, involving a change in the Nation's Executive, with all the eventualities embraced in that event. Stocks were offered for sale in every quarter at declines extending to 6 points in certain of the active issues. But again was manifested the intrinsic strength of underlying conditions—as offerings multiplied they met acceptance. The great houses—the bone and sinew of finance—were on guard, defending and upholding value.

With but few exceptions opening prices were the lowest made, substantial rallies ensuing for both railroads and industrials. Then speculation halted, then followed anxious perusal of the bulletins from Buffalo, each, as it appeared, hopeful or depressing, exerting immediate influence. Wall Street submitted entirely to the pressure of emotion—facts, figures, earnings, all business developments were ignored—prices responding solely to the alternating fluctuations of the illustrious patient's condition. No greater tribute could have been paid to the esteem in which the financial community holds President McKinley; to judge from market action it might be deduced that the whole fabric of finance and commerce rested upon his individual life. That this is an erroneous conclusion is self-evident, for, however great the man, his surroundings are greater. And it was popular sentiment that could the President have spoken from his sick bed, it would have been to counsel courage and confidence. His last public utterance recited the glowing conditions and the promising future of the Republic's affairs, and even the loss of himself can not stay the march of events, cannot impair the strength of American institutions or impede their conquering advance.

Hence, while securities have been falling, it is certain that the declines are of emotional rather than of logical character. The Constitution of this country provides for such a crisis as we are passing through and safeguards National interests. To argue otherwise would be to admit the power of anarchy to overwhelm order—a conclusion abhorrent to all well-regulated minds.

Too much praise cannot be given to the leaders of Wall Street and the representative financial houses subjected to this severe test. Their action in support of the market is not mere narrow self-protection—it rises to the noble heights of patriotism.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Herewith are the reviews of trade conditions to be presented to-day by Dun's and Bradstreet's. Bradstreet's says:

While speculative markets paused and then weakened on receipt of the melancholy news from Buffalo, strikingly little effect therefrom appears to have been exercised upon the general current of trade distribution, which to all appearances is running full and free. From nearly all branches of trade come reports of satisfactory business doing, while such measures of trade development as bank clearings and railway earnings all point to a steady maintenance and even enlargement of the expansion previously noted in fall trade and in leading industries. Bank clearings are fully one-third larger than last week in the country as a whole, while the reports of heavy merchandise traffic on the railroads are supported by record-breaking gains in the amounts of gross earnings for August and by exceptionally large increases for September. Industrially, the situation is being helped by the practical dwindling away of the steel strike. Crop reports issued of late, some affecting corn, for instance, are not as favorable as expected from the good local reports received, but the good advices from some of the most affected districts point to these sections having apparently discounted the situation with little effect upon the aggregate business done.

The features this week, as last, are the continued good reports as to trade and collections received from the West, Northwest, Southwest, and some parts of the South, all reflected in good advices in turn from the leading Eastern centres of trade and manufacture. The dry goods and kindred trades come in for special mention in this respect, but it is to be noted that the grocery and hardware trades report a very large distribution; that leather and cotton goods are firm or tending upward; that iron and steel are active in nearly all lines, and that prices of staples, except the cereals, where they have not advanced, are firmly held at previous quotations.

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Dun's says:

An assassin's bullet checked the progress of a Nation. For a time projected undertakings were abandoned, and orders held back that were about to be placed. Speculators sacrificed stocks and options on grain and cotton. Setback nearly in the week brought recovery in prices, and postponed business was transacted, but anxiety was again in evidence on Friday. Even if the cowardly attack proves successful, it is probable that there will be a gradual return to former conditions, because the solid foundation of the country's prosperity is too deep to be permanently disturbed. Comparison with the corresponding time in the two preceding years of record-breaking activity gives an idea of the marvellous expansion now in progress. The wonderful achievements in transportation are shown by railway earnings during August, 13.0 per cent. larger than last year and 22.7 per cent. over 1899, a larger gain than was shown in any month this year, with the single exception of May. For the last week, despite interruptions, bank exchanges at this city were 32.8 per cent. greater than a year ago and 23.3 per cent. over 1899, while at other leading cities the increases were 21.2 and 13.5 per cent. respectively.

In the principal manufacturing industry there is a steady gain in the number of active mills, and full operation is considered near. Less urgency for immediate delivery of goods, and less inclination to pay premiums, on the part of well-posted men, suggest that these consumers anticipate a return to normal activity with little delay. Mills are accepting contracts for delivery of steel rails far into 1902 at $28, so that no change in price is near. Finished steel is freely taken wherever producers have goods to offer at reasonable terms, and the increased force in tin plate mills promises to reduce high prices and decrease imports. Statistics of pig iron by The Iron Age contained some surprises. Notwithstanding the closing of four furnaces of the National Steel Company, the weekly capacity of furnaces in blast on Sept. 1 was 299,861 tons, a decrease of only 3,986 tons from the figures of Aug. 1. Instead of a large increase in furnace stocks, owing to the known decrease in consumption of steel mills, there appears a loss of 10,255 tons for the month of August. Evidently mill stocks must have been augmented very heavily.

A COMPARISON OF PRICES.

As showing the stock market's present position as compared with closing prices on Friday last, before the attempted assassination, the following table of principal stocks may be of interest:

	Close Sept. 6.	Close Last Night.	Net Loss.
Amalgamated Copper	117¼	105¾	11½
Atchison	78½	72¾	6¼
Atchison pf	98	93½	4½
Baltimore & Ohio	104¼	97¼	6¾
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	71½	62⅞	8⅝
St. Paul	165½	155¼	10¼
Rock Island	144½	135	9½
Colorado Fuel	99¾	94	5¾
Consolidated Gas	225¾	215½	10
Erie	34¼	29¼	4¾
General Electric	266	253	13
Louisville & Nashville	104¾	100¼	4½
Manhattan	119	114	5
Metropolitan	168	160¼	7⅝
Missouri Pacific	100	93⅛	7⅛
New York Central	154⅜	150	4⅜
Pennsylvania

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The opening half hour of trading in the market for outside securities yesterday was weak and the volume of transactions was larger than at any time since last Saturday, the first day of business after the President was shot. The declines were quick and sharp, but in most cases did not carry prices down to the point where they closed last week. Standard Oil alone showed a considerable loss, ten shares selling at 745, with the closing bid at 740, a net decline of 20 points in the final quotation.

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After the first half hour business on the "curb" was at a standstill, with the two exceptions of American Can and Consolidated Tobacco bonds, which were the features of the market and were dealt in heavily throughout the day. The number of industrial and miscellaneous shares which lost over one point during the day was much less than on last Saturday. The lack of general trading left the attention of the brokers divided almost exclusively between the bidding in the Can and Tobacco groups and the bulletins from Buffalo in regard to the President's condition.

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Net losses in the more active issues were as follows: Tobacco 4s, 2%; Seaboard Air Line preferred, 2%; common, 1½; 4s, 1½; Royal Baking Powder preferred, 2½; Otis Elevator, 2; American Can common and preferred, 1½ each; Tennessee Copper, 1¼; United Railways of St. Louis preferred, 1¼, and Hoboken Ferry 5s, 1 point.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s opened at 66⅝, or ¾ below Thursday's close, and at once declined on heavy sales. The first order was to sell $10,000 of the bonds, and then came orders to sell $40,000, $10,000, $15,000, $50,000, $20,000, and so on, to 66 and below. At 65⅛ $100,000 were sold in one lot and at 65 $165,000. The low sale for the day was at 64¾, for $15,000 of the bonds, and the close was 64¾. Over $1,000,000 of the bonds changed hands.

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AMERICAN CAN issues were active and weak. About 2,000 shares of the common were dealt in at prices running down to 22⅝ and 500 of the preferred down to 72.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 13. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 12. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	58	56	58
American Can	22½	22⅝	24	24½
American Can pf	72½	72⅝	74	74½
American Chicle	85	89	85	89
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	5	6	5	6
Am. Hide & Leather pf	34	37	34	37
American Malt 6s	93	94	93	94
*American Thread pf	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Auto-Truck	4½	5	4½	5
Aberdeen Copper	29	32	29	32
*British Columbia Copper	13⅝	13⅝	13	14
British Exchequer 3s	98	98⅜	98	98⅜
*California Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Camden Land	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	21½	24	21½	24
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	32½	36	33	36
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	106
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	14½	16¼	14½	16¼
Con. Refrigerating	5½	6¼	5½	6¼
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf		26½		28½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	64⅝	65	67⅛	67⅝
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106⅞
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	13	13¾	13½	14½
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	39	41	39½	41
Detroit Southern 4s	83	85	83½	86
Dominion Securities	77¼	78	77¼	78
Electric Boat		20		20
Electric Boat pf	49½	52	49½	52
Elec. Lead Reduction	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Electric Vehicle	5	6½	5½	6½
Electric Vehicle pf	8	11	8	11
*Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1⅝	1⅛	1¼
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	¾	1	1	1¼
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	9	10	9	10
Havana Commercial pf	42	46	43	46
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	74	76	75	76
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	84½	86	85	86
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Marconi Copper	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	⅞	8	⅞	8¼
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	25	28	26	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	84	87	84	87
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Telephone	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	2½	3	2½	3
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Transp., $20 paid	10½	11¼	11	11¼
Otis Elevator	30½	32	30½	32
Otis Elevator pf	65½	68	66	68
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	72	70	73
Retsof		45		48
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf	98½	100	101	103
Safety Car, Heat & Light, ex stock dividend	149	150	149	150
St. Louis Transit	26⅝	27½	26⅝	27½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101½	101	101⅝
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82	82½	83¼	83⅜
Seaboard Air Line	26	26⅜	27½	28
Seaboard Air Line pf	48	48½	50⅝	51
Singer Manufacturing	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 6s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	740	750	760	765
Storage Power	4	7	4	7
Tennessee Copper	16½	17¼	17⅝	18⅜
Trimount Coal	7	8	7	8
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	⅝	1	5⅛	6⅜
Union Typewriter	66	68	66	68
Union Typewriter 1st pf	124	126	124	126
Union Typewriter 2d pf	119	121	119	121
Union R. of St. L. 4s	89½	90	89½	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf	81	82½	82¼	82¾
U. S. Cotton Duck	29	31	29	31
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	89	91	89	91
U. S. Reduction & Ref	38	39	38	39
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	60	62	60	62
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds		97		97
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf	54	58		58
Va. Coal, Iron & Ch	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	43	47	43	46
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	17	17⅜	17	17⅜
Worthington Pump	113	115	113½	115

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	103	104	103	104
Brooklyn City R. R	242	244	242	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100⅜	103	100⅜	103
Central Park, N. & E. R	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	41½	46½	41½	45½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	106	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108¼	109½	106½	108½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	111¼	114½	112½	114½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Avenue R. R	206	208	206	208
North Jersey St. R. 5s	31½	32	31½	32
North Jersey St. R. R	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R	175		175	
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	114½	117	116¾	117
United Traction	108	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	22		22	
American Light & Tr. pf	92	95	92	95
Bay State Gas	⅜	½	1	1-16
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4¼	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	105¾	105	106⅝
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	74	77½	74	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	80½	101½	86½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	108	108½	108	108⅝
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	7	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	55½	56⅜	55½	56⅜
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	115	113	115	115
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	96	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	86½	88½	86½	88½
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	23
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¾	107½	109¾

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	20	17	20
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	98	92	98
Hoboken Ferry 1st	113½	114	113½	114
Hoboken Ferry	30	32	30	32
Union Ferry	39	41	39½	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	97	98	97½	98

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 13, 1901.

	Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	105⅝	106	108,710	Amalgamated Copper	108	108⅛	104⅝	105⅝	—3½
	3	4	700	American Bicycle	3½	3½	3	3	—⅛
	28	28½	1,640	Am. Car & Found. Co.	28½	28½	28	28⅛	—1⅛
	83	83½	950	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	85	85	83	85	—3
	24	30	800	American Cotton Oil	30¼	30¼	29½	29½	—1⅛
	88	91	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	88	88	88	88	—2
	190	198	200	American Express	190	190	190	190	—9
	29	30	1,070	American Ice Co	30½	30½	30	30	—1⅞
	65	67	300	American Ice Co. pf	68½	68½	68	68	—1
	16	19¾	100	American Linseed Co	18½	18½	18½	18½	—1½
	40	43	670	Am. Linseed Co. pf	46	46	40	40	—10
	24	25	300	Am. Malting Co. pf	25½	26	25	25	—1
	93	44	9,725	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	44	45¼	42¾	44	—1½
	98	99	200	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	98	98	97⅞	98	—1
	24½	25	650	American Locomotive	25	25	24¾	24½	—⅝
	84½	85	900	Am. Locomotive pf	85	85¼	85	85¼	—1
	125½	126	14,800	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	127	128	125¼	125⅝	—3⅝
			14	Am. Tv. & Cable Co	100	100	106	100	
	131	132½	500	Am. Tobacco ctfs	132	132	131½	131½	—4½
	12	15½	840	American Woolen	16	16	16	16	—1
	43	43½	4,350	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	43	44	43	43¼	—2½
	72⅛	72¼	76,925	At., T. & S. F	73	73¼	71	72¼	—1
	93	94	12,035	At., T. & S. F. pf	93¼	94½	93	93½	—2½
	97⅛	97½	6,800	Baltimore & Ohio	96¾	97	97	97⅛	—3½
	92	93	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	—1⅝
	62⅜	63	18,650	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	64	64⅞	61½	62⅝	—4½
	10	10⅜	100	Brunswick City	10	10	10	10	—1
	71	73	1,700	Canada Southern	71	74	71	73	
	106	106½	2,300	Canadian Pacific	107½	109	107½	108	—2½
	160	163	300	Central R. R. of N. J.	160	160	160	160	—2
	42⅜	43	7,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	43½	45	42½	43	—2⅜
	36½	37⅛	2,200	Chicago & Alton	37½	37½	36	36⅝	—2½
	76½	77	400	Chicago & Alton pf	77	77	76⅝	77	—1
	125	130	300	Chi. & East. Ill		127	127	128	126½	—½
	21⅝	22½	4,125	Chicago Great West	23	23	22	22⅞	—1⅞
	47½	48½	50	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	
	39¾	40	4,350	Chi., Ind. & Louis	38	41	38	40	—3½
	72	73	350	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	73	73	72	72½	—2½
	155	155½	77,165	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	157½	157½	154½	155¾	—5¼
	191	192	630	Chicago & Northw	194	196⅞	192	192	—5
	135⅜	139½	7,220	Chi., R. I. & Pac	138	138	135	135	—6
	19⅜	20	2,700	Chicago Term. Trans	21	21	19¾	19⅜	—2½
	38⅞	39	2,400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	38½	39⅜	38½	38⅞	—4
	92¾	93	3,350	C., C., C. & St. L	93½	94⅜	92½	93	—4
	68⅜	75	200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	70½	70¾	68¾	68¾	—3½
	93	94	3,650	Colorado Fuel & Iron	95⅞	95⅞	92¾	94	—5
	12⅞	18	8,635	Colorado Southern	13	13½	12⅜	12⅝	—1⅛
	53	53¼	900	Col. Southern 1st pf	53	53½	53	53½	—1⅛
	23½	24	1,600	Col. Southern 2d pf	24	24½	23½	23⅝	—1½
	15½	17	500	Col. & Hock. C. & I	17⅞	17⅞	16	16	—2½
	215½	216½	5,410	Consolidated Gas	216	217	215¼	215⅝	—5
	114	118	200	Con. Tob. Co. pf., ex d.	114½	115	114½	115	—1¼
	159½	160	2,100	Delaware & Hudson	161½	162	159	159½	—5
	218	221	500	Del., Lack. & West	220	220	216	218	—3½
	41½	42	1,100	Denver & R. G	42	42	42	42	—1
	90	91	3,490	Denver & R. G. pf	93	93	90	90¾	—3
	140	145	190	Diamond Match	144	144	144	144	—½
	7	7⅞	312	Dist. of America	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜	—¼
	23	27	512	Dist. of America. pf	26½	26½	23½	23⅝	—3¾
	10½	11	1,100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	10¾	11	10¾	11	—1
	39½	39¼	68,825	Erie	39	40¼	38⅝	39¼	—2⅞
	68	68½	8,350	Erie 1st pf	68	68¾	67	67⅝	—2⅝
	53	53⅝	2,300	Erie 2d pf	53½	54¼	53	54	—3
	61⅞	62	1,500	Evans. & T. H	63¾	63¾	61½	61½	—3
			200	Evans. & T. H. pf	90	90	89	89	+1
	253	254	1,500	General Electric	250	259	251	253	—6½
	54⅝	56	1,095	Glucose Sugar Ref	55⅝	57⅝	55	55½	—1½
	179	180½	500	Great Northern pf	181	181	179	180½	—4½
	49½	51	500	Hocking Valley	51	51	49½	49½	—2⅝
	73	76	160	Hocking Valley pf	73	73	73	73	—1½
	142¼	142⅝	2,200	Illinois Central	143¾	143	141¾	142	—2⅝
	22	23	1,200	International Paper	23	23	22	22½	—2
	79	80	300	Inter. Paper pf., ex d.	78	79	78	79	—⅝
	96	96	600	International Power Co	96	96	96	96	—3⅝
	33	36	100	Internat. Silver pf	35	35	35	35	—5
	36	38	400	Iowa Central	36	36	35½	35½	—3½
	70	72	100	Iowa Central pf	70	70	70	70	—2
	45½	46	400	International Pump	45½	45½	44½	44½	—1½
	39	40½	400	Kansas City South. pf	39	39	39	39	—2
	60¼	61	1,020	Lake Erie & West	60¼	60¼	59½	59½	—1½
	122	129	100	Lake Erie & West. pf	123	123	123	123	—4½
	132	133	18,000	Louisville & Nashville	132	132	131½	131½	—4⅞
	16	16	100	Manhattan El., ex div	16	16	16	16	—1
	43	44	6,000	Met. Street Railway	44	48	43	45¼	—2⅛
	73	73½	2,700	Mexican Central	73½	73½	71	72½	—2
	13	13⅞	10,450	Mexican National ctfs	13½	13⅞	13	13⅞	—3
	105	106	300	Minn. & St. Louis	106	106	106	104½	—1½
	114	115	500	Minn. & St. Louis pf	115¼	115¼	115	115	—1½
	24	24	400	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	24	24	24	23½	—2
	70	72	300	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf	70½	70½	70	70	—2
	27	28	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	27	27	26	26	—2½
	51	51½	3,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	53	53	51	51	—4½
	98	98	10,600	Missouri Pacific	100	100	98	96¾	—3½
	85	100		Mobile & Ohio	83	83	83	83	—1
	42	42¾	900	National Biscuit Co	41½	42½	41½	41½	—1⅝
	19	100		Natical Lead Co	18½	18½	18⅜	18⅝	—1½
	90	100		Nat. Lead Co. pf	87	87	87	87	—3
	41	100		National Salt Co	41	41	41	41	
	74	75	1,000	Nat. Salt Co. pf	75¼	75¾	75¼	75¾	—4
	21	21	800	New York Air Brake	142	142	140	141	—3
	150	150	9,250	New York Central	150½	151	149½	150	—3
	39	41	3,700	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	39½	40½	38¾	40⅝	—1½
	84	84	1,800	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	78½	82	78	83	+2
	31	31	11,200	N. Y., Ont. & Western	31	32¼	31	31⅜	—2½
	52	52	9,800	Norfolk & Western	52	52	51	51¼	—2⅞
	100	100		North American	98½	98½	98½	98½	—3½
	12	12		Ontario Mining	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
	62	63	200	Pacific Coast	62	62	62	62	—3½
	40	40	1,100	Pacific Mail	40	40	39	39	—3½
	142	142	20,700	Pennsylvania R. R.	142	142¼	140½	140⅝	—3½
	106	107	11,100	People's Gas, Chicago	106	106	106¾	107⅜	—2½
	70	78	100	P., C., C. & St. L	70	70	70	70	—1
	216	217	970	Pressed Steel Car	39	39	39	39	—2⅝
	209	212	250	Pullman Company	209	211½	209	211⅝	—1
			100	Quicksilver	3½	3½	3½	3½	—⅛
	39	39	14,300	Reading	39	40	38⅝	39	—2½
	73½	73⅝	5,400	Reading 1st pf	74½	78½	73⅝	73⅝	—2½
	49½	50	7,700	Reading 2d pf	50¼	51	49½	49⅞	—3½
	13	13¼	11,410	Republic Iron & Steel	12	13⅝	11½	13	—2½
	64	64	9,430	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	62	66½	62½	63½	—1½
	27¾	27¾	110	Rubber Goods	27	27	27	27	—½
	116	116¾	800	St. L. & Adirondack	116	116¾	116	116¾	—1
			300	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	24	25½	24	25¼	—1¼
	43	43	3,100	St. L. & San Fran	45	45	43	43	—3
	64¾	64¾	3,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	68	68	64¾	65¼	—3½
	67	68	300	St. Louis Southw	27	27	27	27	—3½
	60¾	61	1,400	St. Louis Southw. pf	61¼	61¼	58½	58½	—4½
	30	32	30	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	29½	29½	29½	29½	—3½
	66,650	66,650		Southern Pacific	53½	54¼	53¾	54⅜	—3½
	39,100	39,100		Southern Railway	30	30¼	29¾	30⅛	—1½
	4,400	4,400		Southern Railway pf	85½	86	84	85½	—1½
	200	200		Standard R. & T	4½	4½	4½	4½	—½
	5,550	5,550		Tenn. Coal & Iron	59¾	61	59	59⅝	—3¼
	2,800	2,800		Texas Pacific	39¾	41	39	40	—2
	100	100		Tol., St. L. & West	20	20	20	20	—½
	34	34		Tol., St. L. & W. pf	34	34	34	34	
	100	100		Twin City R. T	100	100	99	99	—1½
	200	200		Un'n Bag & Paper Co	16¾	16¾	15½	15½	—1½
	35	35		Un. B. & P. Co. pf., x d.	72	72	72	72	—1½
	36	36		Union Pacific	94	94¾	92¾	94¼	—3⅜
	87	87		Union Pacific pf	87	87½	86¾	87	—1
	95	95		United States Express	95	95	95	95	—4
	41	41		United States Steel	41	41¾	40¼	40½	—3½
	91	91		U. S. Steel pf	91	91½	90	90⅝	—3½
	12½	12½		United States Leather	12½	12½	12	12	—½
	80	80		U. S. Leather pf., x d.	80	80	78½	78½	—1¾
	18	18		United States Rubber	18	18	17¾	17¾	—1
	55	55		U. S. Rubber pf	55	55	55	55	—2
	61	100		Va.-Car. Chemical	59	59	59	59	—2
	20¾	20½	1,600	Wabash	20¾	21¼	20¼	20¼	—2½
	37½	37½	4,725	Wabash pf	37	38	37	37½	—2½
	90¾	91	4,150	Western Union Tel	91¼	92	90½	90½	—1½
	16½	17	300	Wheel. & Lake Erie	17	17½	16	17¼	—⅛
	46	46½	400	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	48	48	46¼	46½	—3½
	28¼	29	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	28¼	28½	28½	28½	—2½
	20¾	21	2,600	Wisconsin Central	20¾	21	20	20	—1¾
	40¼	42	1,400	Wisconsin Central pf	42	42	40	40	—2½
	Sales		1,062,183						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	108	109
2s, 1930	108½	109½
3s, r., 1918	108	109
3s, c., 1918	108	109
3s, 1918, sm. 108		109
4s, r., 1907	112	113
4s, c., 1907	113	114
4s, r., 1925	138	140
4s, c., 1925	138	140
5s, r., 1904	108	109
5s, c., 1904	108	109
D. C. 3-65s	125	..
Adams Exp.	180	190
Alb. & Sus.	215	..
Alle. & W.	120	..
Am. Ag. Ch.	90	..
Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	90	..
Am. Bic. pf.	18	..
Am. Coal	180	200
Am. D. Tel.	33	36
Am. M. Co.	6½	7
Am. Snuff	45	..
Am. S. pf.	85	88
Am. Tob. pf.	145	..
A. W. Co. pf.	77	77½
Ann Arbor	20	21½
Ann A. pf.	51	56
B. & O. pf.	107	..
Brk. U. Gas	205	217
B., R. & P.	85	..
B., R. & P. pf.	123	125
B. C. R. & N.	122	..
C. C. & C.	40	..
C. G. W. pf., A	84	85½
C. G. W. 1st	90	93
C. M. & St. P. pf.	181½	185
C. St. P., M. & O.	135	145
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	118
C. L. & W.	30	..
Cleve. & P.	189	..
C. F. & I. pf.	123	132
Com. Cable	175	185
Consol. Coal	63½	..
Cont. Tob.	65½	67
D. & S. W.		60
D. & S. W. pf.		60
D. M. & Ft. D.	35	40
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	110	150
D. S. & A.	19	19¾
D. S. & A. pf.	19	19¾
G. S. R. pf.	101	103
Homestake	100	..
Ill. C. l. l.	102	..
Int. Silver	6½	7
I. S. P. pf.	83	86
Joliet & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & M.	35	54
Kan. C. So.	18¾	19

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Seventy-second Street Residence Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers—No Business at Auction.

The New York Life Insurance Company has sold, through L. J. Phillips & Co., the five-story stone-front dwelling, 38 West Seventy-second Street, 25 by 102.2. The name of the buyer is withheld, but he is said to be a friend and business associate of Charles M. Schwab. The price paid for the residence is reported at about $75,000.

Douglas Robinson and Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for Mrs. Robert Emmet to Howard Smith the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, 54 West Fifty-third Street, 21 by 100.5.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Mrs. Jane A. Goodwin the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, 55 West Ninety-second Street, 20 by 100.8.

W. W. & T. M. Hall, the buyers of 20 East Sixty-fifth Street, will convert the house into one of the American basement type.

Barnett & Co. have sold for a Mr. Alexander the four-story flat, 501 East Houston Street, 27 by 100.

E. A. Cruikshank & Co. have sold for a client the old three-story building, 52 Attorney Street, 20 by 50.

W. C. White has sold for Rothfield & Weygandt the two-story frame dwelling at the southwest corner of Longfellow and Jennings Streets, on a plot 50 by 100.

Richard Dickson has sold for Ann C. Carton to Matilda C. Robertson the dwelling 1,688 Bathgate Avenue; also, for J. Leland Wells, the dwelling, with a plot of three lots, known as 1,385 Franklin Avenue; also, for Anna E. Lyon, the four-story brownstone-front flat, 237 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

Pease & Elliman have leased 3 East Forty-first Street to the Bertin Company. The lessees will occupy the premises after extensive alterations have been completed.

The buildings 387 to 391 West Twelfth Street, occupied until recently by the Street Cleaning Department as a stable, have been leased to John Littlefield, through Charles E. Duross. The same broker has also secured, for the Street Cleaning Department, a ten years' lease of the property 408 and 410 West Fifteenth Street.

The only auction offering announced for yesterday, a foreclosure sale of the property 131 William Street, was adjourned until Sept. 27.

James H. Hyde, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, has been elected a Director of the New York Realty Corporation.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Bronx Park Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, for two two-story and attic frame dwellings, 21 by 48; Joseph Diamond, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $7,000.

Alterations.

No. 169 West Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Adella M. Zankmann of 200 West Ninety-ninth Street, owner; Richard Rohle of 48 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $400.

No. 56 Wall Street, to a five-story brick office building; George Peabody Wetmore, Newport, R. I., owner; Henry Palmer of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 616 West Fifty-second Street, to a three-story brick stable; George W. Plunkitt of 322 West Fifty-first Street, owner; Holmes & Barry of 562 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 168 Ludlow Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Joseph Isaac of 115 Columbia Street, owner; D. Reissmann of 32 First Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 21 West Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick loft building, with store; Bessie Leggett, premises, owner; Lord & Hewlett of 16 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 11 West Seventy-fifth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Charles B. Doelger, premises, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 24 West Eighth Street, to a two-story brick studio; Alice R. Murray of 26 West Ninth Street, owner; C. R. Lamb of 59 Carmine Street, architect; cost, $151.

No. 230 East Thirty-seventh Street, to a brick building, with stable; Charles Grimes & Son of 966 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, owner; Otto Grimes of 66 East Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 300 West End Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling; Walter L. McCorkle, premises, owner; W. W. Ward of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, opposite One Hundred and Twelfth Street, to a one-story brick cathedral; Cathedral of St. John the Divine, premises, owner; Heins & Le Farge, Temple Court, architects; cost, $1,000.

H. Victor Newcomb's Cottage Sold.

The H. Victor Newcomb cottage at Elberon, N. J., was purchased yesterday by L. G. Bloomingdale of the firm of Bloomingdale Bros. The price paid was said to be in the neighborhood of $50,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, Sept. 13.

AUDUBON AV, s e corner Croton St, 33.3x0.10x32.8x6.1; John Finley to Andrew J. Connick $1

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 169th St, 30x95; Lina Bergin to Alois Gutwillig, (mtg $7,000, R S $2) 100

BATHGATE AV, w s, 97 ft n of 182d St, 18.3x86; Bathgate Av, w s, 135.6 ft n of 182d St, 34.6x86; Henry Cleland to Robert S. L'Amoreaux, (R S $2.25, mtg $20,832) ..... —

BRONX TERRACE, n e corner 5th St, 259.6x105, Wakefield; Mary S. A. Kilner to Laura Wehman, (mtg $2,500) ..... —

BRONX TERRACE, n e corner of 5th St, 259.6x105; George J. Palmer to Mary S. A. Kellner, B. and S. 1

BROOME ST, 463, s s, 25x109.2; Mercer St, 41, w s, 24x50; Joseph C. Levi, trustee, to Julius Sands, as trustee, all title ..... —

CHERRY ST, 36 and 38, and rear of 34, n s of Roosevelt St, SI, w s; Bernard Golden and another to Frederick D. Weekes, (mtg $43,000, R S $14.50) 75,000

COVENT AV, s e corner 139th St, runs e 275 ft to w s of Pentz St x n 59.10 to 139th St x w 275 to avenue x s 59.10; John F. Pentz, individually and as appointee, to E. K. James, (R S $1.50) 1,200

FAIRMONT PLACE, n s, 450 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; John Brady to James F. Geoghegan and wife 1

FAIRMONT PLACE, w s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, 25x100; Vernon M. Davis, referee, to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, (R S $6.25) 15,000

HOUSTON ST, 491, n s, 20 ft to Elizabeth St x 71.11x23.1x74; Benjamin Reinheimer to Morris Gincig, (mtg $22,000) 1,500

LAFONTAINE AV, e s, s ½ of Lot 119, map of Monterey, 25x100; Patrick Higgins to John Keegan, ½ part 100

LOT 112, map of Union Hill; Daniel Quiney to Nelson Bastedo, quitclaim 1

LOT 112, map of Powell Farm; John Berrian to Randolph W. Townsend and another 1

LOTS 65, 66, and 67, map of 100 lots of Maximilian Morgenthau Ernest Sass to Franz Schuldes, (R S 25c) 2,600

NELSON AV, w s, 225.8 ft n of 164th St, 25.1x68.3x25x66.5; Joseph H. Jones to Mary A. Chapple, (mtg $4,500, &c., R S $4) ..... Nominal

OLD BOSTON, or King's Bridge Road, s s adjoining land of Donald Ferguson, contains 5½ acres, Town Landing Road, s s, adjoining land of James Hyde, contains two acres, East Chester; Robert George and another to Hannah George and another 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 2,382, e s, 68.9 ft n of Jennings St, 18.5x100; John Engler to William Engler, (mtg $3,500) 1

STEBBINS AV, e s, 701.4 ft n of Freeman St, 25x110x25x108.8; Joseph Noll to Ottilio Noll, (mtg $5,500) 5,750

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 143, 145, and 147, w s, 88.9x70.11x73.8x117.5; Elsie S. Allison to Charlotte D. Allison, ½ part, (R S $5, mtg $71,000) 100

WALKER ST, 9, 11, and 13, e s, 60x106; Julius Katzenberg to Eliza Guggenheimer, (R S $10, mtg $125,000) 1

WAVERLEY PLACE, n e s, 25.3 ft n w of Macdougal St, 27x105; Earl S. L'Amoureaux to Henry Cleland and another, (mtg $24,500, R S $2.50) 1

WEST ST, 329 and 330, e s, 121.8 ft n of Charlton St, 48.7x70x48.6x64.6; Mary J. La Sala to Adelaide Baumann, (R S $15.75) ..... Nominal

1ST AV, w s, 50.10 ft s of 112th St, 50 x100; Louis Lese and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $13,750, R S $1.50) ..... Omitted

1ST AV, s w corner of 53d St, 25.5x100; Henry Krakower to Morris Colender, ½ part, (mtg $24,000) 1

18TH ST, 26 West, 25x92; Jeremiah C. Lyons to Ratcliffe Hicks, (mtg $40,000, R S $14) 1

37TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Manueto Novati to Mary E. Barlow ..Nominal

45TH ST, n s, 326.8 ft w of 6th Av, 19.2x82; Thomas Killilea to Frances L. Killilea, (mtg $2,000) ..... Gift

51ST ST, s s, 202 ft e of 9th Av, 16x100.5; Max H. Salomon to Bella Salomon, all liens, E. & S. 1

75TH ST, 313, n s, 180 ft w of West End Av, 20x102.2; Walter D. Starr to Mary E. Starr, (mtg $20,000, R S $3.25) ..Nominal

76TH ST, s s, 43 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x77.2; Martha E. Ramsey to Anna L. Gardner, (R S $0.25) 20,500

78TH ST, n s, 46.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x102.2; Jane C. Goodrich to Mary P. Scott ..... Nominal

88TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Avenue A, 25x100.8; William Kirchof to Solomon Rosenfeld and wife, (mtg $14,000, taxes $324, R S $1.25) 100

113TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x100.11; Frank Phillips to George H. Huber, all liens 1

130TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33x11ix—x—; Daniel F. Cohalen, referee, to Constant Katz, (R S $1) 2,600

131ST ST, 229 West, 16x99.11; Henry Marcus to Rosie Marcus, quitclaim 1

131ST ST, 229 West, 16x99.11; Simon Marcus and another, executors, to Rosie Marcus, (mtg $7,000, R S $2.25) 13,900

134TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; William A. Hanisch to Friedrich Muller, (mtg $10,500, R S 75 cents) 1

153D ST, 465 n s, 118 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x99.11; Elva E. Baumann to George F. Brendle, (mtg $16,000, R S 25c) ..... Nominal

157TH ST, s s, 30 ft w of Melrose Av, 19.3 x100; Nelson Smith, referee, to Sidonie Lutteg and another, executors and trustees, (R S $5) 12,100

173D ST, 677 to 681, n w corner of Brook St, 50x90.4x53.3x88.1; Maria Engler to William Engler, (mtg $15,000) ... 1

185TH ST, s s, 402.7 ft e of King's Bridge Road, old line, 15.8x59.5; William Jeffery to Annie Jeffery, (mtg $7,500, R S $3.25) 1

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,293; the Teichman & Potter Company to Henchen or Hannchen Rosenfeld, 5 years $200 $1,200

BROADWAY, 1,433; Charles Wiener to Maurice S. Keller, rerecorded, 4 years, $1,800 2,000

BROOK AV, 1,212 and 1,214; Charles Noe to William F. Witters, 5 years 1,200

MADISON AV, 1,241; David Rothschild to Raphael Elias, 1 year 2,000

OAK ST, 25; Mary L. Higgins to Francesco Tammaro, 5 years 1,500

PRINCE ST, 127; Julius Landauer and another to Mary Koch, 5 years ... $1,200 1,500

WEST END AV, n w corner of 68th St; Michael Flick to Louis Haegele, 5 years. 900

3D AV, 252; Frederick Bishop to William C. Haan, 5 years 1,800

9TH AV, 586; Philip Rosenberg to Patrick J. Ward, 3 years 900

42D ST, 230, East; Franklin M. Ring to Joseph Oliger, 5 years $380 360

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BAUMANN, Adelaide, to Mary J. La Salla; West St, 329 and 330, 1 year ... $23,000

BRANDT, Louis, and another to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; 120th St, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 21,000

CHAPPLE, Mary A., to Joseph H. Jones; Nelson Av, w s, 225.7 ft n of 164th St, monthly installments of $30 1,550

CHIGLIONE, or Ghiglione, Maria, to Henry De F. Weekes; Elizabeth St, 232 and 234, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 3,000

CLELAND, Henry, and another to Earl S. L'Amoureux; Waverley Place, n e s, 35.3 ft n w of Macdougal St, (prior mtg $24,500,) 1 year, 6 per cent 1,250

FOX, Austen G., to Moses T. Pyne and another, trustees; 34th St, 38 West; 33d St, 45 and 47 West; also 33d St, n e s, 235.1 ft s e of Broadway, due June 29, 1900, 4 per cent 260,000

GEGGEGEAN, James F., and wife to John J. Brady; Fairmount Place, n s, 450 ft n of Marmion Av, 1 year 200

GOLDEN, Bernard, and another to Henry De F. Weekes; Roosevelt St, 90 and 92, due July 1, 1902, 6 per cent 1,800

HAEGELE, Louis, to Bernheimer & Schmid; West End Av, 181, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 3,679

HOAN, William C., to Beadleston & Woerz; 3d Av, 262, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 4,000

JORDON, Henry, and another to Julia Kamptner; Inwood Av, n s, 148.1 ft n e from an angle in the avenue, part of Lot 358, map of Inwood, due Feb. 19, 1905 1,600

LEVY, Louis, to Jacob Ruppert; 3d Av, 2,936, store lease, demand, 6 per cent .. 3,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Louis Lese; 1st Av, w s, 50.10 ft s of 112th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,250

MAIDHOF, Marguerite, to Sarah F. Fabricotte, guardian; 2d Av, e s, 48.1 ft n of 4th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,500

MULLER, Friedrich, to William A. Hanisch; 134th St, s s, 200 ft w of St. Ann's Av, installments, $250 half yearly, 6 per cent 2,500

MULLER, Kate, and another, executors, to William L. Seaman; 148th St, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 98.6 ft s of new line of Willis Av; Willis Av, n e corner of 145th St, due Nov. 1, 1901, 4½ per cent., gold 5,000

POST, Henry W., to Willis H. Young and others; 138th St, n s, 178 ft e of 7th Av, demand, 6 per cent 150,000

ROOK, Nora A., to Clarence C. Minzesheimer; 56th St, 60 East, 5 years, 6 per cent 1,340

ROSENFELD, Solomon, and wife to William Kirschhof; 88th St, n s, 200 ft e of Avenue A, (prior mtg. —,) installments, 5 years 3,000

SCHULDES, Franz, to Edward H. Cole; 169th St, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 5,500

SIMPSON, Maria S., to Mary E. Heye; 20th St, n e s, 175 ft s e of 9th Av, 3 years 10,000

TOTTON, Thomas, to the David Stevenson Brewing Company; Van Courtlandt Av, s s, 400 ft w of Spuyten Duyvil Road or Park, demand, 6 per cent., note. 800

VALENTINE, William L., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 110th St, n s, 460 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 3,000

WARD, Patrick J., to Jacob Ruppert; 9th Av, 586, store, lease, demand, 6 per cent. 1,500

WEBB, Elisha, and others, executors and trustees, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; Park Av, s w corner of 78th St, 3 years, 4 per cent 60,000

WEHMAN, Laura, to Mary Barlach; Bronx Terrace, n e corner of 5th Av, Wakefield, 3 years 2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, Stoughton, to Charles H. Ditson and another, trustees $45,000

COHEN, Samuel M., and another, trustees, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee 3,500

DITSON, Charles H., and another, trustees, to Stoughton Bell 45,000

DUNN, Isaac L., to Jessie Mark 2,000

FRISBIE, Benjamin F., to William Roland 1,200

HALDANE, Charles, to Hopper S. Mott, assignment agreement and 9 mortgages 250

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 60,000

HASBROUCK, Louis B., to George H. Huber 16,000

GUNNISON, Almon, and another, trustees, to George Hill, assigns 2 mortgages ... 5,000

GUNNISON, Almon, and another, trustees, to Maria L. Kendall 2,500

JONES, Joseph H., to William D. Clark, assigns 2 mortgages 1,745

LATHAM, Edith, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 17,000

LEASK, Frances S., guardian, to Florence S. Smith ..... Nominal

LESE, Louis, to Frederick Lese ..... Nominal

LEVI, Joseph C., as trustee, to Joseph C. Levi and another, as trustees 25,000

LEVI, Joseph C., as trustee, to Joseph C. Levi and another, as trustees 3,000

LEVI, Joseph C., as trustee, to Joseph C. Levi and another, as trustees, assigns 2 mortgages 19,000

LEVI, Joseph C., individually and as trustees, to Julius Sands, trustee, assigns 4 mortgages ..... Nominal 1,858

LOWENFELD, Elizabeth, executrix, to Margaret O'Neil 1,416

PINTELEN, Elizabeth, executrix to Moses J. Wright 1,525

SAMPSON, Richard W., to Joseph C. Levi, as trustee 17,000

SHOTWELL, Carrie L., to Ida M. Forschner 1,000

SOLOMON, Meyer, by attorney, to Nicholas Aleinkoff 500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Edward Sterling 7,500

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to the Equitable Life Assurance Society 15,900

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, extending from 140th to 141st St; Walter Crosbie against Samuel Quincy, owner and contractor ... $51

RIVERSIDE LANE, n s, 300 ft e of Sylvan Av, 500x300; John G. Schantz against Mellie Sondheim, owner; Matthews & Eppstein, contractors 160

WEBSTER AV and 168th St, n w corner, 100x336; Rosa Ellender against Adolph Wexler, owner and contractor 901

WOOSTER ST and Bleecker St, s w corner, 25x100; Francis and Henry C. Eckenroth against Richard P. Ritterbusch, owner; Gottfried Futs, contractor. 83

3D AV, 3,884 to 3,890; Mackenzie Brothers against Germano Fiorvanti and Jerry Altieri, owners and contractors ... 150

5TH ST, 306 and 308 East; Meyer Amolsky and another, against Louis Cohen, owner and contractor 620

80TH ST, 228 to 232 East; Charles Goell and another against Samuel D. Tombback, owner and contractor 616

80TH ST and West End Av, 100x100; Edward Smith against Peter Mitchell, contractor; John Hayden, owner and contractor 15,007

100TH ST, 65 East; White, Van Glahn & Co., against Henry Kunts, owner; Henry Kaufman, owner and contractor 101

114TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 15x100; James O'Connell Lime Co. against Jeanette K. Manne and another, owner; Bens and Isaac Wolff, contractors 120

114TH ST, 337 to 341 East; City Fire-Proofing Co. against Morris Goldberg, owner and contractor 57

120TH ST, 414 East; Simon & Moersfelder against Henry Kaufman, owner and contractor 1,250

120TH ST, 414 East; Pfotenbauer & Nesbit against Henry Kaufman, owner and contractor 198

120TH ST, 414 East; Jacob Stockinger against Henry Kaufman, owner and contractor 175

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV and 134th St, n e corner; H. Brown & Son against Davis Kary and another, Sept. 6, 1901 ..... $2,300

127TH ST, 518 to 524 East; Excelsior Terra Cotta Company against Samuel Brasch, Sept. 12, 1901 596

35TH ST, 149 West; Henry R. Worthington against Wilbur T. Ames, May 27, 1901 46

101ST ST and West End Av, s w corner, 95x100; Theresa A. S. Sheridan against Elias Kempner, July 12, 1901 376

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For a small payment down and

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(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

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Nutley, N. J.,

Irvington-on-Hudson,

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and realize on your money.

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They are 20 feet front by 60 feet deep, with extension, having servants' stairs to fourth story. The houses have three bathrooms with mosaic floors and tiled walls, bath-tubs, wash basins, shower baths, &c., of the latest design.

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Elegant home, Summer and Winter. Country in city; about one acre; abundance of fruit of all kinds; large house; all modern improvements; stable and outhouses; south of 150th St.; small payment down. O'Rorke or Normoyle, corner 164th St., Boston Av.

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Big bargain, builders and speculators.—50x100, prominent corner, downtown; tremendous sacrifice; location right and price likewise. Particulars of Thomas Ellison, 409 Broadway.

Lenox Av., 244, Near 123d St.—22x56x160, four-story dwelling; must be seen to be appreciated; A1 condition; price, $28,000. Firm of J. B. Ketcham, 58 West 125th St.

100x114; William's Bridge; $1,600; near White Plains Av.; trolley; great bargain; worth $2,500. Polak, 3,743 3d Av.

Modern income, property West Harlem, fine condition; all rented; halls heated; hot water. Geo. Blank, 229 Broadway.

Easy Terms.—Detached cottages, Westchester, Bronx Borough, $3,300; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

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and has she ideals as to what a home should be? If so, she will find every one of them realized in my new homes on Sterling Place, between Underhill and Washington Avs. It is a liberal education to look at them.

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PROSPECT PARK NEIGHBORHOOD, MIDWOOD ST., NEAR FLATBUSH AVE.
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New modern stone houses, 30 minutes to Park Row; superior trolley and "L" service to ferries and all points of the city; beautiful in design; finish of the very best; all modern improvements; swell and square fronts; box stoop; foyer or saloon parlors; neighborhood restricted. Prices low; terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, Owner, Corner Flatbush Av. and Midwood St.

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Corner, 50x100; Ave. E and E. 29th St., Flatbush. C. N. Camp, P. O. Box 271, Manhattan.

174TH ST, w s, 201 ft s of Westchester Av, 75x100; Mackenzie Brothers against Elvira H. Gillingham and another, Aug. 13, 1901 806

Lis Pendens.

MACDOUGAL ST, 112; Joseph Monblatt against Anthony De Maria and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, R. Patterson.

WEST HOUSTON ST, 100 and 102; Agnes F. Hart and another, administrators, against Nicholas Foller and another, executors, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.

3D AV, e s, 127.3 ft n of St. Paul's Place, 25x100; Charles Schneeman and another against Charles N. Mazza, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Weschler & Bernstein.

4TH AV, e s, 75.9 ft n of 97th St, 25.2x100; Henry H. Jackson against Peter O'Rourke and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. H. Jackson.

8TH AV and 152d St, n e corner; 49.11x100; German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company against John Farrell and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. Ruston, (correction of Sept. 12.)

8TH AV, e s, 77.2 ft s of 16th St, 26.1x83.6; Jonas Weill and another against Charles L. Ritzman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Arnstein & Levy.

17TH ST, 121 West, and rear of 119 West 17th St; Agnes F. Hart and another, administrators, against Nicholas Foller and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.

25TH ST, n s, 53 ft w of 2d Av, 42x irregular; Ellen Rent against Edward F. Denner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Johnston & Johnston.

125TH ST and Park Av, s w corner, 20x100.11; Adam Hoppel against Sophie Korfmann and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

123D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.11; Frederick C. Potter against William C. Fraser and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

168TH ST, n s, 102.9 ft e of Alexander Av, 25.11x100; Cornelia B. Schwartz against Caroline M. Hills and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillpin, Beekman & Meaker.

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Suites of 6 and 8 rooms, with two baths, larger, handsomer, and better planned than anything in this city. Direct sunlight in every room. Equipped with every modern convenience. Beautifully finished. Decorated to suit. The most up-to-date plumbing and bathroom appointments. Elevators and first-class service. Only $840 to $900 for Six Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 for Eight Rooms. Cheaper by one-third than any similar apartments. Booklets, with floor plans, etc., sent on application. JACOB AXELROD, Builder and Owner. For full particulars regarding the above houses write or telephone

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Every up-to-date improvement.

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All improvements.
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EIGHT ROOMS AND TWO BATHS.

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Private houses front and rear.

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Fire-proof building, elegantly furnished eight-room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

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Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—CAROLINE SCHWARZ, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. ARTHUR, Wilhelmina Mayer, Minnie Witte, Mary A. Semm, Rosa Semm, Luke A. Burke, Hamilton M. Weed, Henry J. Fisher, Charles N. Fisher, David Steiner, Louis Cohen, Max Cohen, Henry Cohen, composing the firm of Louis Cohen & Brothers; John H. Young, the Marine Manufacturing and Supply Company, Henry Knierim, Louis Vers, George Hammel, Max B. Teppe, (the said name "Max" being fictitious, his true Christian name being unknown to plaintiff,) Joseph Levy, Philip Hoehelein, Frank Severin, John H. Hays, Mary Burgess, Elizabeth M. Quinlan, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants and to each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, July 15th, 1901.
HATCH, DEBEVOISE & COLBY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City.
To Mary A. Semm, Mary Burgess and Elizabeth M. Quinlan:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of September, 1901, and on the 13th day of September, 1901, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and State of New York, which said complaint was filed in the said office on the 20th day of July, 1901.
Dated New York, September 14th, 1901.
HATCH, DEBEVOISE & COLBY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City.
s14-1aw6w&o26

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—ELISE ELISCHER, plaintiff, against VICTOR ELISCHER, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce on the ground of adultery.—Summons. Trial desired in the City and County of New York.
To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, August 19th, 1901.
MORRIS CUKOR,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office Address and Office, No. 61 Park Row, New York City, Manhattan.
To the defendant, Victor Elischer:
The foregoing summons is hereby served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. E. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of August, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on said date.
Dated New York, August 29th, 1901.
MORRIS CUKOR, Attorney for Plaintiff.
au31-1aw6w8

Surrogate Notices.

SURROGATES' COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—In the matter of the application for letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of SYLVESTER M. O'DONOHUE, deceased.
To the creditors of said Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased:
Please take notice that John B. O'Donohue, a brother of the above-named Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, as petitioner upon his consent and upon the consent of Charles A. O'Donohue, Mary Theresa O'Donohue, Charlotte Wignard, Peter J. O'Donohue, Thomas A. O'Donohue, and Joseph E. O'Donohue, being the only next of kin of said Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, acknowledged and filed with the Surrogate of the County of New York, intends to apply to the said Surrogate for Letters of Administration to be issued to him as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of said Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, with a limited and modified bond pursuant to the provisions of Section 2,694 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of New York.
And you and each of you are hereby cited to and required, under and by virtue of the aforesaid section of said code, and in pursuance of an order of publication made for that purpose by the said Surrogate, dated the 6th day of August, 1901, to present any and all claims that you may have against the estate of the aforesaid Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, to the Surrogate of the County of New York, at their office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the second day of October, 1901, at or after which time the penalty of the bond to be given by the person to whom letters of administration herein shall be granted is to be fixed by said Surrogate.
Dated Aug. 30th, 1901.
JOHN B. O'DONOHUE, Petitioner.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Petitioner, 128 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
A&S-1aw6w&W.

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Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

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For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

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"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" Wise. STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 106 East 14th St.; branch 88 5th Av., cor. 15th.

Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved, great sacrifice, elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th.

Fine upright piano, $170; $6 monthly; rent, $3. Wissner, 25 East 14th St., New York.

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An ideal Fall and Winter resort; opens for its ninth season under entirely new management. Picturesque and historic surroundings. Located in park of seven acres. New golf links near by. For terms and particulars address
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European Hotels.

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High patronage; latest comfort; finest situation.

Surrogate Notices.

COOMBE, CHARLES H.—Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CHARLES H. COOMBE, late of the City of New York, in the said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the undersigned executrix of said estate, at the office of Frederick H. Denman, 5 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December, 1901. Dated this 14th day of June, 1901. JULIE C. COMPKINS, Executrix.

HOLMES, EDWIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having

LEAPED FROM THE BRIDGE

Man Commits Suicide in the Presence of Many.

Trolley Inspector Tries in Vain to Stop Demented Passenger—The Body Not Recovered.

Just as traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge was at its height last evening, and while the passengers in the jammed trolley cars were anxiously discussing the chances of the dying President, a man jumped suddenly out of one of the eastward-bound cars, threw off his coat and hat, and scrambled hurriedly through the guard rail of the driveway and jumped. The man, it was found by a letter left in a pocket of the coat, was William Dubroff, a buttonhole maker, who had the reputation of being slightly demented. The letter was addressed to David Turinsky of 124 East Fourth Street.

The car was about 100 feet east of the New York tower when Dubroff left it. Trolley Inspector W. O. Smith, who was standing near, made a dash at him to head him off, but was too late. Without a word or sound and even before the horrified spectators had time to realize what he was about the man had jumped. That was the last seen of him except by the passengers on a Long Island Railroad ferryboat, who saw the body of a man strike the water. The boat was too far away to render assistance, and proceeded on its way.

The freight steamer City of Norfolk was lying at its pier, at the foot of Beekman Street, and Assistant Steward John Dorsey saw the suicide. He said that the man rose twice to the surface of the water, but then sank.

At the home of Turinsky it was said that Dubroff was a native of Kief, Russia, and that he was suffering from a desire to go on the stage. The letter was a brief message bidding farewell to his friends and wishing them a happy New Year. The body of the suicide was not recovered.

Dubroff was nineteen years old, and lived with his father, mother, and two sisters in the tenement at 160 Madison Street.

Dubroff, the neighbors say, was regarded as eccentric, and had a passion for cheap jewelry. He had a good voice, and sometimes by singing on street corners caused such crowds to collect that the interference of the police was necessary.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES BEST.

A Japanese Railroad Company Decides Them Far Superior to English Engines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Samuel S. Lyon, American Consul at Hiogo, (Kobé,) has sent to the State Department a report in which he incloses clippings from The Kobé Herald discussing the relative merits of British and American locomotives. The views of the Sanyo Railway Company, it is announced, emphatically disagree with the British consular reports that the end of the American locomotive in Japan is near at hand.

The first clipping from the newspaper introduces the subject of the controversy by giving the experience of the Midland Company of England, which claimed that, while the American locomotives were much the cheaper in original cost, they consumed more fuel and required more repairs than the British machine. The Sanyo Railway Company sides with the statement made by Lord George Hamilton, Secretary for India in the British Government, who came out flat-footed in favor of the American locomotive.

The report says further that the Sanyo Company, after having used British locomotives exclusively for years, took those of American make six years ago. By reason of the experience derived from using both engines side by side the company intends at present not to order more locomotives made in England. In proof of this an order of eighteen locomotives has been placed in this country. In all the company operates thirty-three American locomotives—exclusive of the eighteen not yet delivered—as against twenty-four English engines.

Among the principal reasons why the company prefers American engines is that England is unable to turn them out quickly enough, besides which the cost of the engines is a factor, the American article costing $10,000 as against $15,000 for the rival machine. The time of delivery varies in America from seven to nine months, as against nine to twelve months in England. The cry that American locomotives are more expensive to run than the English locomotives is disposed of by the statement that, while at first this was the case, at present both the fuel and the repairs necessary to the rival engines are practically the same.

Other advantages which the Sanyo Railway Company claims as a disinterested user of both kinds is that the tires of the American engine are harder and more durable; the sight-feeding lubricators are found a great advantage, air valves for the cylinders are of considerable advantage, and the cab for the engineer is by far the more preferable. According to the claims of this railroad, the American engine is ahead in design, and the English make excels in workmanship and finish. The boilers of the latter are less apt to leak.

The report also touches on German-made locomotives, which have not been tried out on the Sanyo Railroad, but with which several smaller roads have had experience. The chief trouble with these engines so far is that they are very delicate and apt to get out of order. Concluding, the report says:

"The main observations of the Sanyo Railway officials on the question at issue have been set forth. They are given as told to the representative of this journal, and the unprejudiced verdict must be that the testimony is entirely against the British manufacturer and his product, as the practical result of the company's experience is that no further orders are likely to go to England or to firms representing English locomotive manufacturers."

Contracted Smallpox; Asks Damages.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. George Clayton of Manasquan have instituted suit for $10,000 damages against Dr. R. W. Herbert and Dr. George Tunis, also of Manasquan. Mrs. George Townsend and her daughter were taken ill last June and Mrs. Clayton was engaged as nurse. She claims that she took the position under the assurance of both Dr. Herbert and Dr. Tunis that there was no danger from the disease with which the patients were suffering. Mrs. Townsend and her daughter had smallpox in a virulent form, it afterward developed. Mrs. Clayton contracted the disease and the damage suit against the doctors is the outcome of it.

Aged Couple Hurt in a Runaway.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 13.—Thomas Youngs and his wife, Susan R. Youngs, were hurt badly in a runaway accident this afternoon. They were seated in a light wagon in front of the Post Office, when a part of the body of the vehicle gave way. The horse became frightened and wheeling sharply overturned the wagon, throwing out Mr. and Mrs. Youngs. No bones were broken, but the shock it is feared may prove serious, as Mr. Youngs is seventy-nine and his wife seventy-seven years old.

Russian Battleship's Tests Continue.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 13.—The Russian battleship Retvizan returned to the Delaware Breakwater to-night, after an entirely successful sea trip. She did eighteen knots an hour without forcing and was not in the least damaged by the firing of her six-inch and smaller guns. She will go out to-morrow for a final trial, when her twelve-inch guns will be fired, and the tests will finally develop whether she can stand the strain of her battery.

New Steamship Company Incorporated.

ALBANY, Sept. 13.—The Atlantic Coast Steamship Company of New York City was incorporated to-day, to operate boats for carrying passengers and freight on the Atlantic and on waters flowing into it. The capital stock is $500,000. The Directors, all of New York, are D. O. Mills, Ogden Mills, J. L. Grosthwaite, George W. Graff, Lewis A. Hall, Charles R. Flint, and W. D. Walker.

Witness in Murder Case Escapes.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 13.—Catherine Bates, an important witness in the case of the murder of Edward Hulick, escaped yesterday from the constable who was taking her to the county jail at Freehold, and has not yet been caught. She is the principal witness against James Robotham and George Hopper, accused of the murder.

TO TEST DEVERY'S POWER.

Suit Brought on Ground that He Has No Judicial Functions in Police Department.

A writ of certiorari has been served on Police Commissioner Murphy in the case of Henry Woodley, a policeman who was dismissed from the force some weeks ago. The writ was sued out by Charles Sullivan, a lawyer at 150 Nassau Street, who asserts that under the statute passed last Winter no Deputy Police Commissioner has the power to try policemen. That power, he says, is lodged in the Commissioner, and as it is a judicial and not an administrative power, he has no right to delegate it to another.

Mr. Sullivan also asserts that the law requires that a policeman must be tried in his own borough, and that the trial of Woodley before Devery in Manhattan was illegal on that account.

If the writ should be sustained by the Appellate Division most of the police trials during the past six months will, as a consequence, be rendered illegal.

GRAND ARMY ADJOURNS.

Judge Eli Torrance Elected Commander in Chief, Defeating Gen. T. J. Stewart.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 13.—The convention of the thirty-fifth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic came to a close to-day amid the silence and gloom of impending death. News of the grave condition of the President cast a shadow over the proceedings, and it was consequently decided to proceed with the election of officers and to refer all other important business of the session to the incoming Council of Administration.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles of New York withdrew his name as a candidate for Commander in Chief before the nominations were made. Comrade Ayers of Delaware moved the nomination of Gen. Thomas J. Stewart of Pennsylvania. Gen. Gobin seconded the nomination. Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota placed Judge Eli Torrance in nomination. The vote for Judge Torrance stood 476 to Gen. Stewart's 230. Gen. Wagner moved that the vote be made unanimous. This was carried.

The other officers elected were: Senior Vice Commander—John McElroy of Washington, D. C.; Junior Vice Commander—James O'Donnell of Illinois; Surgeon General—Dr. W. R. Thrall of Cincinnati; Chaplain in Chief—Rev. L. M. Boyle of Pennsylvania.

The Council of Administration disposed of the report of the Pension Committee by referring both majority and minority reports to the Commander in Chief and to a committee on pensions to be appointed by him, with instructions that at a suitable time, in his discretion, the whole subject matter shall be brought to the attention of the President of the United States for his consideration.

THE YALE BI-CENTENNIAL.

Contracts for an Elaborate Electrical Display Awarded.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 13.—Contracts for the electrical display at the Yale bi-centennial were given out to-day. Two firms received the contracts. A New York firm will light Phelps Gateway, in College Street, which will be the central point in the illumination scheme. The gateway will be completely outlined with electric bulbs, after the method adopted with such success at the Pan-American Exposition, and will be loaded with lanterns and electric bulbs. A local firm is to illuminate Vanderbilt Hall and the amphitheatre which is to be erected for the outdoor festivities. The latter will be elaborately illuminated. Vanderbilt Courtyard will be decorated with festoons of lanterns hanging from the central elm tree to the different wings of the building.

An order was to-day cabled to a firm of Paris decorators for 2,000 colored lantern globes, 1,000 of which are to be the regulation orange globes used so extensively in the Paris Exposition, and the remainder of other colors.

DIVVER-FOLEY FIGHT IN COURT.

Councilman Asks Justice Truax to Strike 400 Names from Primary Rolls.

The fight between ex-Judge Patrick Divver and Councilman Thomas F. Foley for the Tammany leadership of the Second Assembly District came up in the Supreme Court this morning before Justice Truax, when ex-Judge George M. Curtis and Morris Simons, acting on behalf of Foley, asked that 400 names alleged to have been placed on the rolls by the Divverites to vote at the next primary be stricken off by the Board of Elections. It was claimed that several of those on the rolls are dead, that a large number are non-resident, and that many of the remainder never signed affidavits before a notary that they wished to have their names placed on the rolls.

After listening to long arguments for and against, Justice Truax said he would strike off the names of those who submitted affidavits that they had never made any acknowledgments before a notary, and reserved his decision on the other questions raised.

ASK FOR MORE VOTING BOOTHS.

Councilman Foley Seeks to Head Off an Alleged Divver Trick.

Councilman Thomas Foley called on President Voorhis of the Board of Elections at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon, accompanied by his counsel, ex-Judge Curtis, and Congressman Riordan.

"I think those Divver people are going to play the old game of politics down there Tuesday, and I came up to see if you would look out for the law down there," said the Councilman.

Mr. Foley said he had received information that the Divver people intended getting their voters in early and holding them in line so as to delay the voting and keep the Foley vote out. He requested that more booths be provided. President Voorhis promised to make arrangements to prevent crowding.

600 Names Taken Off Primary Rolls.

Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on the application of Franklin B. Miller, the present Republican leader of the Seventh Assembly District, who is opposed by ex-Alderman Joseph T. Hackett, issued writs of mandemus directing the Board of Elections to strike off the roll of voters at the primary election to take place on Tuesday next over 600 names. Miller claimed that over 700 names were fraudulently placed on the register, and that about 600 of the acknowledgments sworn to by the supposed voters were forgeries, to which the name of a person was also forged as notary. These must be stricken off.

YOUNG GUILTY OF MURDER.

Convicted of Having Helped to Kill Farmer Hunter at Riverside, N. J.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Sept. 13.—John Young was found guilty in the first degree for the murder of Washington Hunter at Riverside, N. J. The State closed its evidence yesterday afternoon. The defense decided to offer no evidence, but to go to the jury on argument alone.

Otto Keller, one of the four men implicated in the murder, was the principal witness yesterday, and told how Young, Charles Brown, Charles Miller, and himself planned to rob the farmer, who was supposed to have $2,000 in his house. He also told of the murder. Upon this evidence and Young's own confession to Capt. Titus of New York City he was convicted.

The plot was hatched at 22 Bowery, New York City. Keller showed that the four went prepared to do murder if necessary. He declared that Miller was armed with a revolver.

Another Victim of Paterson Explosion.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 13.—Another victim of the explosion that occurred yesterday at the works of the American E. C. and Schultz Powder Company, at Oakland, died to-day. This makes the number of killed six. The man who died to-day was Bartholomew Burns, whose back was broken. Andrew Lassenger, who is also suffering from a broken back, is in a critical condition. Six other persons who were injured and who were taken to their homes in Oakland are said to be doing fairly well.

Alpines with all the dash and go of the Panama.

The same wide curling brim, the same high crown, the same jaunty air.

A decided hit.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
560 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

SUIT OVER WEDDING PRESENTS.

Mrs. R. C. Jordan of Jersey City Took Them When She Separated from Her Husband.

Justice Collins in the Hudson County Supreme Court at Jersey City yesterday granted a certiorari to review a judgment for 6 cents damages, $120 debt, and $10.40 costs. Some time ago Richard C. Jordan and his wife separated at their home in New York and Jordan began suit against his wife for divorce, naming William C. Clarke, a broker, as corespondent.

Mrs. Jordan removed to Jersey City, taking with her a number of articles which she said she owned because they were wedding presents, and were therefore the bride's property. Jordan denied this and said the articles belonged to him, as he had bought and paid for them. He assigned his claim to Joseph P. Tumulty of Jersey City, who brought suit in the First District Court before Judge Otto Crouse. A jury gave a verdict for Tumulty for the value of the goods, and also 6 cents damages for their unlawful retention. The certiorari was granted on the plea that the evidence did not warrant the verdict.

Jordan is President of the Jordan Stationery Company of New York, and is a brother of Conrad T. Jordan of the United States Sub-Treasury, New York, and Thomas D. Jordan, Controller of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Another brother, Robert S. Jordan, was Postmaster of Jersey City during President Cleveland's administration.

FOREIGNERS SMUGGLED IN.

Immigration Officers Say that a Schooner Load Was Landed Recently at Clarke's Cove, Mass.

New methods in the immigrant smuggling traffic have just come to light. Since the investigation has been on foot to show that certain immigration officials at Ellis Island have been allowing undesirable persons to land at the various piers in this city upon the payment of small sums, the smugglers have devised a new route, by which the foreigners are brought in schooners from the Azore Islands and landed at some out-of-the-way point on this coast.

Inspector Dolan of New Bedford, Mass., who is at present in this city, recently made the discovery that 112 immigrants had been put ashore from the schooner Lottie at Clarke's Cove, on Buzzard's Bay. A man known as "Reynolds" is said to be behind the scheme and, according to report, is now hurrying back to the Azores to bring over another cargo of foreigners, now being recruited at the islands from all parts of Europe. United States Deputy Marshals from Brooklyn are assisting Inspector Dolan, and it is asserted another one of those interested in the smuggling enterprise has engaged passage on the steamship Patria, sailing to-day from Brooklyn.

The report of the investigation of the Ellis Island scandals, which involve a number of Federal officials, has not as yet been forwarded to Washington. The Assistant Commissioner of Immigration, Mr. Sweeney, has the papers in his charge.

THIRTEEN THEIR MASCOT.

Wedding Couple in New Jersey Rather Lean Toward That Number.

A "thirteen" marriage was performed at the Imperial Hotel, Jersey City, at thirteen minutes to 3 o'clock yesterday. The bride, who fixed the time, said she was Dorothea Ranft of Brooklyn, who said she was born on Nov. 13. When asked her address she said it did not matter, as she and her husband would make their home at 13 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York.

The bridegroom described himself as Major William A. Turpin, thirty-five years old, of the Thirteenth Heavy Artillery, N. G. N. Y., and resided at 150 West Thirtieth Street, this city.

The bride said that thirteen was a lucky number for her, because it represented her advent upon the world. The bridegroom gave Justice Lehane a fee of $13.

A MARRIAGE RECORD BROKEN.

Mature Jersey City Couple Wed Fifty-eight Minutes After First Meeting.

August Voll, sixty-one years old, a wealthy farmer of Mauch Chunk, Penn., and Mrs. Francesca Kramer of 45 Franklin Street, Jersey City, have given younger lovers an object lesson in the way of hasty marriages. They broke the record, as far as Jersey City is concerned, by marrying in less than one hour after their first meeting.

Voll went to Jersey City two weeks ago to visit Herman Wachter, who lives in the same house with Mrs. Kramer. Voll was introduced to her the same evening. They were favorably impressed with each other, and after forty minutes' conversation Voll proposed marriage and was accepted. Justice Beck, whose office is at Franklin Street and Palisade Avenue, was sent for, and the ceremony was performed at once. The couple were man and wife inside the hour by two minutes.

J. OVERTON PAINE IN COURT.

Accused Broker Paroled Pending Habeas Corpus Decision.

J. Overton Paine, the Wall Street broker, who was arrested on the complaint of Maurice A. Thorner, who charged him with withholding $167, the amount of a transaction, was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning. As habeas corpus proceedings were at the time being taken in the Supreme Court, the Magistrate ordered that pending the Supreme Court decision Paine should not be locked up, but should merely be detained in the corridor of the prison.

Soon afterward Paine was arraigned before Justice McAdam in the Supreme Court. Counsel for Paine argued that the act charged against his client did not constitute criminality, and that the Magistrate erred in holding him. The Justice was inclined to hold the same view, stating that in his opinion Paine had done a moral but not a legal wrong in withholding the amount of a business transaction. A representative of the District Attorney's office held, however, that a specific charge was made in the complaint. Justice McAdam took the papers and reserved his decision.

Paine was paroled in the custody of his counsel.

Kitten with Eight Legs.

Louis Eckert, a professor of music at 15 Paterson Street, Jersey City, drowned four superfluous kittens in a tub of water yesterday and when he took them out of the water he discovered that one of the kittens had eight legs. Each of the fore-legs was doubled from the first joint, each of the four legs being distinct. Immediately behind these was another pair of perfectly formed legs, and in addition the kitten had the usual hind legs, making eight in all. Prof. Eckert sent the kitten to a taxidermist to be stuffed and mounted.

It isn't "only for children"; it is a specific for anybody who needs strength.—DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.

Hundreds—thousands of medical men use—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

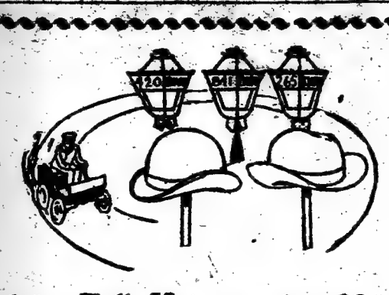

Around to Fall Hats again, $2 and $3,

Fall Scarves—Fall Gloves—Fall Hose—Fall Clothes.

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3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"This is most opportune to our need."—Shakespeare.

Something for the college contingent—a tea-table, desk or comfortable chair? Perhaps a couch—(ours are from $10.00) excelling every device of the Orientals for solid comfort—suggestive of the millennium to a tired student—or a Bagdad for it ($4.50)—the rich Oriental color minglings give warmth, softness, seclusion; or soft sofa pillows for throbbing heads—a host of designs, gay as a cardinal's cap, from 50 cts.

We have the colors for converting any room to college honors, and designs are always correct at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 25TH ST NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AN INVESTORS' SUPPLEMENT

Will form part of To-morrow's (Sunday's) edition of

The New York Times.

This will contain reports of the principal railways and railway systems, showing earnings, gross and net, expenses, officers and Directors, principal and transfer offices, and statistical and other information of use, for reference, to bankers, brokers, investors, and the general public.

Besides this supplement there will be the regular Magazine Supplement and the editorial and news sheets.

The price of the issue with both supplements will be, as usual, three cents.

Copies should be ordered of newsdealers in advance.

THE STORY OF A WAIF.

Matthew Trainor Was Adopted Years Ago by Superintendent Jenkins of the S. P. C. C.

A death notice was printed yesterday morning, reading as follows:

TRAINOR.—On Sept. 12, Matthew Trainor, (known as Edward F. Jenkins, Jr.) Funeral from his late residence, 297 4th Av., Sept. 14, 1 P. M.

The name Edward F. Jenkins being that of the Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, many who saw the notice concluded that Trainor was a waif, who had been adopted by Superintendent Jenkins. When Mr. Jenkins was seen yesterday in the office of the society he told the history of Mathew Trainor.

Twenty-five years ago, when the Gerry Society was less able to cope with the great work which it has taken up, a handsome boy of five or six years came to the notice of Mr. Jenkins. It seems that a man and a woman had managed to get the boy out of some institution on the pretense of wanting to educate him. Instead, they made a drudge of him and treated him cruelly, so that some of the injuries he sustained remained with him to his death. The Gerry agents got hold of the boy, and the case was taken to court. It took some time to dispose of the case, and the society having no place to keep the boy over night, Mr. Jenkins took him to his own home. The little fellow learned to trust Mr. Jenkins very quickly and showed an unusual amount of affection for his new-found protector.

The Police Court Judge decided that the boy was to be committed to the care of the society, but when the time came to separate him from the family of his protector the boy became frantic with grief, and in the end Mr. Jenkins and his wife decided to keep him and to bring him up as one of the family. The boy, in time, was sent to school, and later to college, but an injury, received while with his original foster parents, made it impossible to continue in the course, for his eyes had become affected.

Trainor then became an employe of the society, and rose in the ranks until he became the right-hand man of Superintendent Jenkins. A little over ten days ago he took to bed with typhoid fever and died early Thursday morning.

BOARD OF CORONERS MEET.

Hear Charges Against Dr. Williams, Physician to Coroner Zucca.

The Board of Coroners, with Coroner Fitzpatrick presiding, held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, at which formal charges were filed against Dr. Hamilton Williams, Coroners' physician to Coroner Zucca. The charges allege that he was dilatory in attending Coroners' cases and that he was discourteous in the performance of his duty.

When Dr. Williams's attention was called to the complaint he said that he would file a written answer and that he believed the charges would not hold water. It was decided at the meeting to request the Civil Service oBard to take from the classified list Coroners' physicians and private clerks on the ground that they are confidential employes.

Egg Dealer Gave Bad Checks.

Louis Wallach, a member of the firm of Wallach Brothers, dealers in butter and eggs in East One Hundred and Second Street, was held for trial by Magistrate Zeller in the Harlem Police Court yesterday. Wallach is charged with getting stock for his store by presenting checks to various wholesale dealers that could not be cashed at a bank. It was said that the Wallach Brothers received about $300 worth of produce since Aug. 31 on checks when they had no money in the bank.

Charged by a Wife with Bigamy.

William H. Buchanan, who is charged with being a bigamist, was a prisoner in the Morrisania Court yesterday morning charged by his wife, Fannie Buchanan, of 554 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, with abandonment. The complainant, who is a French hat designer, said that she was married to Buchanan fifteen years and ago abandoned five years later, when Buchanan, she claims, married a Miss Burdick, and they have lived together in Brooklyn. Buchana, it is said, is a member of the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn. He was held for further examination.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée To-day, 2:15. JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinée To-day, 2:15. WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway and 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée To-day at 2:15. The Rogers Brothers in Washington.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & Broadway. LAST TIME TO-NIGHT at 8:30 | Last Matinée To-day, 2:15. ARE YOU A MASON? Monday—CAPTAIN JINKS, with Ethel Barrymore.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. To-night 8:20, Mat. To-day 2:15, Mr. E. H. SOTHERN in the New Play, RICHARD LOVELACE. RICHARD LOVELACE.

PROCTOR'S 23rd St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock. Laughing Shows—Low Prices. "Widow Bedott." Europe's best vaudeville feature, Florenz Troupe. Augustin Daly's "A Night Off," and continuous vaudeville, 1 to 10:30. "The Man From Mexico," Great Comedy and Vaudeville. All Big Acts "The Jilt," Boucicault's Funniest Comedy. Vaudeville. 15, 25, 50c

MANHATTAN BEACH LAST DAY OF China & Pain's Fireworks. AT 8 P.M. At 3:30 & 9 P.M. Fashionable Vaudeville 25c, 50c, & 75c. To-morrow, 3:30, Sunday, 8:30, SHANNON'S 23d Regt. BAND

PUBLIC INSPECTION.—The new steamship "Celtic" (the largest in the world) will be thrown open for inspection on Saturday, 14th September, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., for the benefit of Seamen's Charitable Institutions in New York City. Tickets, (obtainable at White Star Pier, No. 48 North River).....25 cents

LYCEUM BERTHA GALLAND 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:15 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2. "Decided Success." THE FOREST LOVERS

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE ANDREW MACK MAT. TO-DAY. In His Greatest Success, "TOM MOORE." Hear Mack's Sweet Songs.

WEBER & FIELDS MUSIC HALL, B'way. & 30th. Mats. Tues., Sat. PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8:10 SHARP. HOITY-TOITY & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. A MAMMOTH PRODUCTION. ARIZONA 200 PEOPLE. Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. T'dy & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:15.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Mat. T'day, 2:15. To-night, 8:15. FLORODORA

NEW YORK B'way, 44-45 Sts. Ev. 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15. HIT! MOST EMPHATIC HIT AT THE KING'S CARNIVAL Also "Supper at Sherry's" and special features.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. TO-NIGHT ..... AIDA

WALLACK'S. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & T'dy, 2:15 "Best Don Caesar since Salvini."—Tribune. JAMES K. HACKETT in DON CAESAR'S RETURN Cast includes Wilton Lackaye & Theodore Roberts.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St MATINEE TO-DAY. RENTZ-SANTLEY BURLESQUERS This Sunday n'ht, Gr'd Concert, 25c, 50c.

Harlem Opera Ho. The Brixton Burglary Evgs. 8:15. Mat. T'dy, 2:15 Next Week—Francis Wilson in "The Strollers."

GRAND NEIL BURGESS Next Wk. Matinée To-day. Rose The County Fair. Coghlan.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon. 25c. SHENANDOAH.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. Contiuuous Show. BEST IN TOWN Prices, 25 and 50c.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Special Attractions To-day.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. "DON CAESAR DE BAZAN."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. OPENING SEPT. 16TH. Box office now open. "LADIES' PARADISE." 2,000 Resvd Seats 50.

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Last Week—THE MORMON WIFE. Next Week—A New Play, "UP YORK STATE."

3rd Av. Thea. Mat. To-day. The DEVIL'S DOINGS

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Paradise Gardens. 15 Big Vaudeville Acts.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c. WEEK OF SEPT. 16. SHENANDOAH. UNDER TWO FLAGS

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

First Race at 2:30 P.M. (Rain or Shine) SEPT. 14. | LAST DAY | SEPT. 14.

Great Eastern Annual Champion, Westbury Steeplechase and 3 Other Races.

Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 12 o'clock and every 20 minutes. Brooklyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge (New York side) Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Road, also Flatbush Avenue Surface Line via Brighton Beach Road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Ave. cars. * All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Lauder.

ADMISSION TO FIELD STAND, 50c.

Complains of Edison's Cement Works.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 13.—Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, and W. S. Mallory, his business manager, as representatives of the Edison Portland Cement Company, were served with notices to-day instructing them to appear before Vice Chancellor Stevens in Newark next Tuesday morning to show cause why an injunction should not issue restraining the company from operating its big plant on Lakeside Avenue, West Orange. The complainant in the case is John Bradley, who resides in close proximity to the works in question. He claims that a cylinder connected with the Edison plant can be proved a nuisance, and also that the heat coming from the place makes living a difficulty for the members of the Bradley household.

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Always Something Good for the Boys

To-day

3,000 New Suits at 2.98 and 3.98

Suits at 2.98 Comprise

Full assortment of the new Fall tints of Olive, Sage, Myrtle, Oxford, Brown, Gray and Tan; invisible and decided stripes, broken plaids, checks and mixtures, besides a fine assortment of the ever popular Navy Blues in Thibets, Cheviots and Serges of absolutely fast dyes.

All fabrics strictly all wool—

Style and make right up to date—

Cut full double breast;

Ages 7 to 16 years.

Phenomenal value at the price.

Suits at 3.98

are superior to the usual six dollar grades elsewhere—A strong statement—it can be verified.....Assortment comprises Navy Blue wide wales, Worsteds and hard finish Serges from Wamskuck and Washington Mills; also a fine selection of Rough Cheviots, Tweeds and Cassimeres in the new Green and Brown tints—very stylish, durable and dressy—

Double Breast—7 to 16 years.

Above Suits are made from our own Special patterns—fit is unequalled. Extra good linings and extra attention to details are other special points.

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Laundered Stiff Bosom Shirts—new patterns—open front and back—12 to 14 neck band..... .49

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Unlaundered Percale Waists—light fancies and indigo blue—patent waist bands—4 to 13 years..... .29

Laundered Percale Waists—Byron or two separate collars—4 to 12 years.... .49

White Fauntleroy Blouses—new styles—2½ to 8 years..... .49 to 5.98

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Our policy of closing out all Goods of Fashion the season bought ensures customers finding here only THE NEWEST OF THE NEW.

NEW TAILOR-MADE SUITS

Specially nice for High School and College girls—all wool Homespun—brown, gray and army blue—fitted Russian Blouse Jacket—side pocket—velvet collar—satin lined—latest close fit skirt—flare flounces—mercerized lining—14 to 18 yrs.....8.98

Remember—New Goods—Not Last Season's

GIRLS' NEW BOX COATS

All wool Coverts in pretty shades of tan—medium weight for Fall wear—satin lined—6 to 14 years.....2.98

Remember—New Goods—Not Last Season's

NEW WALKING SKIRTS

of plain and hairline Golfing Cloth, also invisible stripes—stitched flare flounce.....3.98

Remember—New Goods—Not Last Season's

GIRLS' NEW DRESSES

Wool Cashmeres in all the desirable colors—tucked yoke with revers and velvet run lace insertings, also pretty fancy check dresses—solid color combination trimmings, 4 to 14 years—value 2.50.....1.69

Remember—New Goods—Not Last Season's

Fall Millinery

All who saw our Millinery Department at end of August know how completely we closed out the season's stock.....Consequently, you will find no odds or ends, or mussed and tumbled goods here—all is bright, fresh and the newest of the new.

New Feather Military Pompons.... .29
New Jetted Feather Pompons..... .39
New Chenille Pompons..... .39
New Cut Ostrich Pompons....29 to 1.69
New Eider Feather Pompons..... .69
Black Ostrich Plumes—9-inch..... .98
Large Breasts..... .19
Fancy Bunch Quills..... .19
Black Hackle Breasts.....19 to .69
Large Black Parrots..... .39
A great variety of fine Plumes and Breasts to 4.98.

FLORODORA TURBANS

full draped with velvet and Camel's hair cloth—colors and Black..... .98

GIRLS' FELT HATS

Different styles—flat and rolling rim—rosettes or band—all colors..... .69

Open All Day Saturday Now

CORSETS—257 Styles

Where, Elsewhere, Is There Such a Stock? WHERE?——NOWHERE!

Its size and variety are a revelation to new customers—every good make being represented..... Besides 257 styles of Corsets (49 cents to $5.98), we offer all popular makes of Ladies' and Misses Corset Waists..... Because of the great quantities we buy, and our constantly closing out manufacturers' surplus lots, there are always extra good values here.

Such instances appear in the following:

GIRLS' FINE PUFF WAISTS

fine Emb'y Edge—all sizes—side attachments—value .49..... .29

MISSES' CORSETS

Warner's AAA—stamped "Seconds"—although Imperfections are so slight that they are scarcely perceptible—Nevertheless, instead of $1.00..... .69

LADIES' CORSET WAISTS

Another special lot—full corded, usually 1.00..... .49

FINE LOT OF CORSETS

values 1.50 and 1.75..... .98

Modified Straight Fronts; Decided Straight Fronts; Extra long Hips; ZZ fine Coutille; Black Prunelle cloth and Drab, White and fancy Coutille—sizes 18 to 30.

STOUT LADIES' CORSETS

Extra well boned—Strong coutille white, drab and Black—Sizes 31 to 40—regularly 1.98—Special 1.39

It is so seldom that extra sizes are sold below regular that we anticipate a great demand for these. Write promptly if ordering from a distance.

Open All Day Saturday Now

All Quotations in This Advertisement Are for

ABSOLUTELY NEW GOODS

Please bear this in mind, when reading announcements elsewhere of "specials," that seem alluring until you see the goods.

Neckwear for Saturday—

New Taffeta Silk Stocks—velvet ribbon and fancy buckle..... .49

New Lace Twice-Around Scarfs—Venice applique ends..... .98

New Shirred Liberty Silk Stocks—full lace trim'd jabot..... 1.25

Tucked Chiffon Stocks—Jabot of fine applique lace..... 1.69

Venice Lace and fine tucked Batiste Collars—square or round—Arabian or Venice lace trim'd..... 1.25

Leather Goods for Saturday—

Chatelaine Bags, Alligator and Seal—chamois lined—2 pockets..... .98

All Leather Combination Books—with or without fancy corners..... .39

New Ribbons—

Special values in Satin Back Velvets—colored—all widths to No. 30... 7 to .59

Black—6 qualities..... 7 to .75

Ribbon Velvet—No. 1—piece.. .12½ to .55

Liberty Satin Taffetas—all shades and all widths to No. 100 for sashes..... 5 to .75

Our Ribbon assortments are famous. So are the values we give.

Toilet Goods for Saturday—

Tooth Brushes—value .12..... 8

Royal Talcum—value .15..... .10

Royal Tooth Powder—value .15..... .10

Rubber Dressing Combs—value .25... .19

2-qt. Rapid Flow Syringes—hard rubber tubes—value .98..... .79

Castile Soap—4-lb. bar, value .49..... .24

Violet Soaps—3 cakes in box..... 9

Glycerine Bars—transparent..... 6

Hosiery for Saturday—

Ladies' Lace Lisle—new openwork effects—fast black..... .24

Ladies' fast black Cotton—white feet—usually .24..... .19

Kid Gloves for Saturday—

Just from the cases—not a single pair of last Spring's stock among them—the newest shades for Fall—also Black and White—two clasp.... .69

Ladies' Silk Petticoats—

Taffeta Silk—accordion flounce—black and the new shades..... 3.98

SEPT 1901

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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New York Times Saturday Review,

One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

A GLANCE over the lists of the forthcoming books of the Autumn reveals at least two which, because they may be expected to give widely different views of the same subject, or, at least, arguments from different points of view, should be read in comparison by those who are interested in the study of American citizenshop. One is "The Education of the American Citizen," by Arthur Twining Hadley, President of Yale University, and the other is "The Making of an American," by a naturalized American, Jacob A. Riis. Without an injustice to either author, it may be said that one is theoretical and the other is practical, and where one is the result of observation the other is the result of experience.

President Hadley attempts to offset a tendency of the day which lays too much stress upon the preparation of men and women to take places in a social machine at the expense of the development of that power and spirit upon which the perpetuation of our whole social order depends. Mr. Riis, a Dane, whose first day's work in this country was that of a laborer, tells the story of his own experiences while attaining citizenship, which actually forms a manual of civic reform.

The volume by Mr. Henry Norman, M. P., sometime London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which will appear in October under the title "All the Russias," is probably the most important book of its kind to be issued this Autumn. The author's earlier books—"People and Politics of the Far East," "The Real Japan," &c.—are well known in America, in England, and on the Continent. The forthcoming book contains travel sketches and studies of contemporary conditions and prospects in the various dominions of the Czar. To obtain this material and the photographs which enhance its value Mr. Norman has visited Russia four times in the last two years. He had previously visited Eastern Siberia while traveling in the Far East. In every case and in all circumstances he was afforded every assistance by the highest Russian authorities. In the light of those parts of the book which it has already been our fortune to read we should say that in no instance has he proved himself ungrateful.

The announcement that a new translation of de la Motte-Fouqué's classic, "Sintram and His Companions," by A. M. Richards, is about to be produced in Philadelphia, calls attention to another classic written by one of Motte-Fouqué's friends, Adelbert de Chamisso, which, after being one of the most widely read and commented on books of the day, has of late quite been lost sight of. This is "Peter Schlemihl's Wundersame Geschichte," or "The Wonderful History of Peter Schlemihl," the man without a shadow. De Chamisso was a Frenchman who learned to write in German, and from his own confession he wrote "Peter Schlemihl" as a mere fairy story for adults. For years, however, thanks to the judicious "booming" given it by Motte-Fouqué, people refused so to receive it, for, reading between the lines, they thought they discovered a problem novel of intense moral purpose.

A volume of addresses by Frederic Harrison is shortly to appear, which, it is believed, will particularly appeal to American readers. It will be called "George Washington, and Other American Addresses," and will include George Washington and the Republican Ideal, Abraham Lincoln and the American Union; The Millenary of King Alfred the Great, A. D. 901; King Alfred's Writings, The Dutch Republic and William the Silent, Recent Biographies of Cromwell, Democracy and Republicanism, and The Intellectual and Political Aspects of the Nineteenth Century.

To-day Mr. Harrison is one of the strongest moral forces that Great Britain possesses. The work he has undertaken to perform is not likely to be crowned with success, for, in a certain way, it is contrary to the progress of the times. Still, we feel sure that he would not count his labors in vain if, even in a small degree, he has succeeded in making Englishmen realize the moral function of the great forthcoming Imperial Federation and in drawing the ties still closer which bind together the peoples who speak the English language.

It is interesting to recall at this time that fourteen years ago, when reviewing the work of Tolstoï, Matthew Arnold declared that the Russian novel had not only "arrived," but had come to stay, a conclusion which our own William Dean Howells reached about the same time, although through another Russian. Mr. Arnold observed that "the cultivated classes" had got sick of French novels and were about to take to Russian with such avidity that it might even be necessary to learn the Russian language. The prophecy has not entirely been fulfilled, and it seems to us for a very simple reason—the dominating influence of such writers as Tolstoï and Turgenief has quite shut out the lesser lights, between whom and the Frenchmen objected to by Matthew Arnold American and English readers can see but slight difference. And now we have Gorky and Merejkowski, who, in their widely separated fields, seem likely to revive a stronger and more lasting and more practical interest in Russian literature than has been felt in English-speaking lands since 1887.

With the authoritative statement that the American edition alone of "The Eternal City" has consumed 618 miles of paper, there is a very laudable curiosity aroused in calculations made as to what a conservative estimate of the profits of the author will be. All this is doubtless very fascinating business for some people, who have plenty of time to spare. As for ourselves, we have other things to do, and can only marvel at the discreet silence maintained by the author as we recall to mind the story of a poet who sent some verses to an editor descriptive of the feast of Bacchus with the message, "I have tried to catch the Greek spirit; pay me as liberally as you can."

There is a slightly audible rumor—we wish that it may be true—that George Moore, who recently shook the dust of his adopted country from his feet, is about to cut down both "Evelyn Innes" and "Sister Teresa" in order to get them into one volume, 12mo, pp. 350. But whether true or not, the rumor is certainly worth contemplating in the light of its delightful possibilities. There are some readers who prefer the long novel; there are others who prefer it short; there are others, still, who would prefer it condensed à la Bret Harte. It is a question in our mind if these various tastes should not be satisfied by the successful novelist. The condensed edition of "Clarissa Harlowe," before alluded to in these columns, will doubtless perform a great service and give much pleasure denied by the voluminous Mr. Richardson himself. The speculations that may be made on this point are almost infinite in their variety.

With the anniversary of the birth of Victor Hugo—Feb. 26, 1902—the "very last" collection of his verses will be published, completing the trilogy of memoirs begun with "The Memoirs" proper, and followed by "The Love Letters." The forthcoming volume will be called "La Dernière Gerbe" ("The Last Sheaf"). Still, the discreet and judicious Paul Meurice, Hugo's literary executor, proposes to precede it, in October next, by the publication of a supplementary volume to "The Memoirs," called "Post Scriptum de ma Vie." The title is said to have been chosen by the poet himself, and the volume contains considerable philosophy, wherein Hugo reveals himself as a Deist, and speculates on the problems of life and death. The Post Scriptum also includes observations on Shakespeare and a collection of detached thoughts.

AN ITALIAN ON AMERICA.

Prof. Mosso's Thoughtful Study of Our People, Schools, and Tendencies.*

MOST Americans will probably be greatly surprised to learn that not a few Italians have written about this country in recent years. Dario Papa, Garlanda, Rossi, Ojetti, and Giacosa have enabled their countrymen to know us a little, but not one of them has succeeded in writing a book which would be of much interest to the people whom they described. This criticism, however, cannot apply to Prof. Mosso's recent book, entitled, "Democracy in Religion and Science." It would well bear translation not only as an interesting study, but as a very instructive and suggestive examination of problems.

It is not, as might be expected from such a distinguished physiologist as the author of "Fear" and "Fatigue," a scientific work, but it is nevertheless a work that could have been written only by a scientist with the gift of literary expression. Prof. Mosso's book is a collection of essays of varying excellence strung together without special attention to sequence. It is the result of a journey through the United States and Canada, made in 1899 on the occasion of his visit to Clark University, where he was called to deliver an address on the tenth anniversary of the foundation of that institution. He says frankly that his observations are those of a dilettante, and lack the authority which comes from a long sojourn among the people. Yet many of his observations show that before coming the author must have watched us from afar and kept in touch with every phase of progress.

The opening essay is devoted to a description of rural America, which, for vividness of presentation and sympathetic study of nature might be compared with the first chapters of James Lane Allen's "Reign of Law." Throughout the book the author seems glad to hasten away from large cities to wander amid the unstinted magnificence of mountains, rivers, prairies, and forests. He writes:

> The impression left upon me by the American landscape is that of an immense stretch of greenness. There seems to be an abundance of sap and life in the grasses and in the leaves such as is unknown among us. It is an indescribable harmony of fruitfulness yielding to the spectator a new sense of life and pleasure. * * * The all-prevailing green is spread out in its every tint and shade, from the dark green of the solanaceae and tobacco leaves to the blue green of the oats, the yellow green of corn, and the gray green of rye.

He proceeds to describe the impression made upon him by the vast expanse of green upon which the setting sun "showered a golden mist." It is the Middle West that he dwells on longest, giving in detail the life of the farmers of that great agricultural section, showing how farmhouses are built, how trees are cut, and how even from such rural centres the American characteristic of perpetual hurry is not absent. Throughout his descriptions runs a vein of geniality and sympathy which is the great charm of the book. Despite the utilitarian tendencies of the American people the author thinks that the poetic sentiment for nature has had a greater influence on the people than is generally understood.

The excessive fruitfulness of the soil has made the American agriculturist a man of influence and power. In Europe the farmer lives a most precarious existence; there nature never forgives a mistake made upon her tired and wornout soil, but in America the yielding power of the land corrects any mistake of the laborer. There is a limit even to our productiveness, however, and our soil is beginning to resent mistakes; this, with the rapid increase in wages, has decreased the influence and power of farmers, who are forced to take an active part in politics in order to maintain their prestige.

It is the chapter on the American people which will probably prove of most interest to American readers as expressing the views of a world-renowned scientist upon life and habits. It opens thus: "Hurry up! This is the magic word which is ever at the ear of every American, following him everywhere, and relentlessly urging him on." It seems that the impulse to motion increases directly with the increase of civilization; this, according to the author, explains our impulse to hasten and rush. But even this has a limit, and Prof. Mosso believes that we have "attained the utmost which can be yielded by the nervous system and muscles." Indeed, he notices that the physical wear and tear has begun to produce a change in the nervous system.

The tax thus imposed makes us more interesting to the physiologist than are the people of Europe. The Yankee, according to Mosso, "represents the super man" against whom even such closely allied peoples as the English and Germans will compete in

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*ANGELO MOSSO. "La Democrazia nella Religione e nella Scienza." Fili. Treves, Milano, 1901.

vain. "The irrepressible inventiveness" of the Yankees, "and their will power will overcome all competition, the will being probably the preponderating psychologic element of the American character."

The author examines various causes which have led to our oversensitive nervous system and traces many results derivable therefrom. He scouts Beard's assertion that the beauty of American women contributes to the neurasthenic condition of Americans, though he admits the good looks of the race and the "great freshness of American women." The chief cause of our nervous weakness he attributes to the dryness of the air and the extremes of temperature. Such extremes make us hypersensitive, which is in its turn a neurasthenic symptom. That such hypersensitiveness exists he endeavors to show in various ways. Thus he confirms Beard's observation that drugs produce the same effect on us that are produced on other people by larger doses, which explains the spread of homeopathy in America. We seem to the author to be a people constantly suffering from thirst. We drink a great deal, but eat little and of scanty variety. A weak digestion, which may be the result of nervousness, may eventually become its principal cause.

The absence of calm in our psychic processes is shown, according to Mosso, by our suicide statistics, which place us at the head of the list. He then inquires into our power of resistance to intellectual fatigue. The means for exact psychologic measurements on this point are lacking, and the author can only judge in a rough way from having lived among us. From the psychologic standpoint nervous fatigue is in the nature of a poisoning of the organism due to the generation of toxic substances in the system; hence, from this viewpoint, the author draws a comparison between our power of resistance to cerebral activity and our power of resistance to alcohol. Alcohol affects us more deleteriously than others. We drink more because we are more nervous, and we like alcohol as we like strong sauces, because we need stimulants.

But other influences have been at work to make us nervously weak. Psychological selection has exercised a powerful influence on American character. Immigration has contributed to make us what we are: it is the restless, and perhaps only the nervous ones that emigrate, because they cannot adapt themselves to their environment. This, which might be called the historic basis of our neurasthenic condition, is of course powerfully strengthened by our excessive mental activity. And this, coupled with our increased luxuries, our unflagging work, and the intense cerebral pressure due to business, probably explain the decrease in our birth rate. Reviewing his observations, he concludes with a warning which we may well take to heart:

> A country like the United States, where a large political party demands the insertion in its platform of a plank for an eight hour day at $2 per diem, cannot continue to be victorious in a struggle with people who, though less favored, are more temperate.

Indeed, though we are historically a young people, the author finds in us certain characteristics of old age. "Egotism, or, to use a pleasanter term, individualism, is a characteristic of the American people," and this "in the classification of human sentiments belongs to the senile forms." So also is the passion for business a symptom of senility. But the strongest proof of our old age is the democratic form of our Government. The government of an aristocracy, he says, is replaced in its old age by a democracy, which he compares to the survival of the most common elements of the human system. Prof. Mosso does not agree with those sociologists who glibly talk of the youth and old age of nations. "Life is eternal," he says, "because it propagates itself through its youngest parts. The old age of a nation is rather its exhaustion."

The English excepted, there is no modern people in whom the national sentiment is stronger than in the American. "If there is an excess * * * it is that this love of country is too absolute and proud." This "true Americanism, thorough Americanism, intense Americanism," says Prof. Mosso, paraphrasing our newspapers, is a good thing in its way and is certainly preferable to the Latin tendency of finding pleasure in pointing out every national defect and shortcoming.

It is the chapters which follow that explain the title of the book; in them the author studies the effect of the democratic spirit upon education, religion, and science. He begins by a study of our public schools and higher institutions of learning—sectarian and non-sectarian, endeavoring to gauge our tendencies in matters of religion, and our characteristics as a democratic people.

Though to the superficial observer we might appear a deeply religious Nation, Prof. Mosso thinks that in reality we are devoid of a strong religious sentiment. The observance of the Sabbath as a day of rest in some towns the author describes as "lethargy," and despite its religious origin, is now a "physiologic necessity." We are a tired people and we must rest, rest being the cure for neurasthenia. As evidence of our religious lukewarmness the author cites our repugnance to discuss religion and our care in avoiding mixing religion with politics. As a striking example he cites the fact that the representatives of the thirteen colonies, most of which were founded by religious sects, omitted any reference to God in the National Constitution which they framed. Further proof is furnished by the fact that in many families there are members of different denominations living together in peace, while our object in going to church seems to him to be rather to listen to good oratory than to practice piety. But in America, as in Europe, the religious sentiment is growing, as is natural after a period of doubt and unbelief.

It will be America, according to Prof. Mosso, that will produce the new order of things whereby religion will be brought into harmony with civil life. But the civilization of the future which we are molding will not be the product of our religious sentiments, still less of our democracy; but wholly of science, for "democracy prevents individualism and religion creates sects; but science leads to a universal brotherhood."

Our universities he finds inferior to those of Europe and less free, mainly because of their sectarian origin. They have remained stationary because they are the most religious and the least republican of the institutions of a triumphant democracy, neither theocracy nor democracy being favorable to the development of universities. The superiority of European universities the author attributes to the advantages of a more aristocratic society. Universities tend constantly to produce greater inequalities, and are therefore opposed to a democratic spirit; teachers seek for the best students in their classes to carry on those higher studies which, in the nature of things, can be the perquisites of only a few; on the other hand, democracy in education tends to level and equalize men, aiming rather to make easy a majority of intellectual mediocrity. Our history shows that every attempt by "the aristocracy of thought," since Washington's suggestion to found a National university, has been "smothered by democracy," proving that in such a Government the ideas of the most eminent citizens cannot triumph nor can a few men of distinction lead a whole people.

Despite the inferiority of our universities, however, says Prof. Mosso, we obtain better results than are accomplished in Europe. This is because our students are more earnest and hard-working. It is the insistence on one's self, as Emerson called it, which is the characteristic of American education and its power for good. The family education completes that of the school, giving to it the impulse to put learning into practice. Thus we are taught to learn because learning has a practical value and increases our powers in the competitive struggle of life. In line with this, our universities have a utilitarian tendency; they aim toward the development of technical schools rather than to become institutions for the higher culture. In concluding the essays dealing with education the author says:

> The United States greatly surpasses Europe in the excellence of the schools where the masses are educated; that is the secret of its power. The whole tendency of American education is toward making men hard working and independent. This, and not any racial characteristic, is the secret of its strength. Let us, for the love of humanity, combat the fatalistic doctrine of race superiority which assumes a congenital difference between the character of Anglo-Saxons and Latins. * * * It is on education that everything depends.

The author proceeds to show that since de Tocqueville's times ours has become the country of the greatest inequalities and of the most rampant plutocracy. He combats the views of those sociologists who attribute to the form of government those effects which are due rather to economic conditions. But how is it, he asks, that plutocracy is possible in a democracy like ours, where the majority of voters are poor and could legislate against the excessive accumulation of wealth? "I believe," he answers, "that the desire to become wealthy is so strong and powerful in every American that, in order to reserve the opportunity of realizing such desire, Americans willingly submit to the continuance of laws which allow such accumulation." This, and the fact that plutocracy applies its power and energy to good works for the people, explain its existence and assure its continuance."

Turning to politics, the author approves of the tendency of concentrating power "on high" instead of distributing it among the lower strata of the State. "The President," he says, "is exactly like the ancient rulers, except that he lacks their intellectual aristocracy." Our men in politics he finds intellectually inferior and he arraigns in the strongest terms our spoils system and the prevailing idea that no special training is required in the work of government, an idea which is a necessary outcome of a democracy.

In surveying the entire book we find that Prof. Mosso has tried to explain throughout certain apparent inconsistencies of our life as a people and a Nation, inconsistencies which he attempts to harmonize and whose consequences he boldly prophesies. He finds the religious sentiment growing, but growing along the lines of Catholicism. While this might appear opposed to the modern spirit, he explains it by the fact that Catholicism in America is undergoing a slow adaptation to modern needs. "Americanism" is a sort of democratic form of Catholicism, and as such it will be, according to Mosso, the religion of the future.

The second conclusion at which the author arrives is in regard to the effect of democracy upon scientific progress. His conclusion is that democracy aids in the ready adaptation and application of science to our physical needs, but impedes or retards the development of scientific thought; in other words, as its aim is utilitarian rather than ideal, it lacks the vivifying principle which makes pure science possible. As one of Mosso's reviewers put it, "Democracy will be more likely to produce an Edison than a Volta." The ideals of life held as a heritage by an aristocracy are better adapted to give value and importance to intellectual work than is possible in the warring interests and desire for success existing in every democracy. Democracy, the government of the future, will destroy Socialism. For practical democracy, as is shown in our country, is the triumph of individualism; it is the opportunity for success open to each individual, an opportunity which no one is willing to relinquish.

Bold as these conclusions may seem in their bare recapitulation, they are carefully worked out in Prof. Mosso's book from facts marshaled in logical array and scrutinized closely and unflinchingly. A thoughtful and suggestive book like this cannot be properly judged by extracts or even by a comprehensive synopsis; it must be read in its entirety. It lacks the brilliant flippancy which is so noticeable in many books written about America, but it is rich in fair exposition and suggestive criticism. It is one of those books which we need at this period—books that will show us wherein we can teach and wherein we must learn, whereof we may boast and whereof we may feel ashamed, in what we lead and in what we must follow.

GINO CARLO SPERANZA.

The Chautauqua Library School.

In reference to repeated demands a course in library science was offered this season as a department of the Summer schools at Chautauqua, N. Y. The school, which was in session from July 11 to August 15, had an attendance of forty-one, double the number expected for the first year of a new department. The students came from twenty different States, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Texas, Georgia and Florida being represented, as well as the Middle and New England States.

The school was governed by the same principles that govern the best Summer library schools, and only those were admitted who were already engaged in library work; the class work could thus be instituted on a high grade and a high standard maintained throughout the course.

Melvil Dewey, the general director of the school, was present at the organization, and gave the opening lectures, the theme upon which he based his lectures being "The Qualifications of a Librarian." Lectures were given during the course by prominent librarians. Mr. Elmendorf of the Buffalo Library spoke on "Book Selection," "Relations with the Public," and "The Children's Department;" Mr. Eastman, State Inspector of Libraries, on "Library Buildings and Government," and Mr. Peck of the Gloversville Free Library on "Relations of Library and Study Clubs" and "Library and Schools."

The routine instruction was divided between Miss Hazeltine of the Prendergast Library, who acted also as resident director, and Miss Foote, instructor of the apprentice class, New York Public Library. Principles of cataloguing, including accession and shelf department, classification, reference, and loan work, and many practical details were taught. The cataloguing and classification were taught at Chautauqua by Miss Foote, while through the courtesy of the Trustees of the James Prendergast Library Association the Prendergast Library at Jamestown was used for reference and practical work, under the direction of Miss Hazeltine.

At the end of the term an examination was offered for all who desired certificates, and twenty-seven members received them. Of these eleven were awarded certificates "with honor" for the high grade of their work.

The students went home enthusiastic over the course. No department of the Chautauqua Summer School system ever opened so auspiciously, and the Chautauqua management is much encouraged for its future.

The Truth About Molly Brant.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have been quite interested lately in reading from time to time in your recent issues letters in regard to Mollie Brant. I had thought that in Sir William Johnson's will, the original rough draft of which I gave to the New York State Library myself) would be found a correct solution of this question.

But what I am astonished at, in reading these various communications, is this, viz.: That during all of this discussion no mention whatever is made either to my father's "Life of Brant" or to the "Life of Sir William Johnson," as authorities.

Now, the fact is that before my father issued his "Life of Brant," in 1838, he had from 1810 to 1838 not only original correspondence, manuscripts, &c., before him, (and I have all these autograph letters in my possession as I write,) but he had seen and personally conversed with those who were participants in the scenes which he describes, and, of course, who were yet living. He (my father) took down all of these statements orally of that which he afterward wrote in his "Brant."

I also in my "Life of Sir William Johnson" had access to all of these manuscripts, and therefore my father's statements, as well as my own, may perhaps be considered authorities.

Indeed, I have no hesitation in saying that after my father's very careful investigations they should be considered as final, notwithstanding those correspondents who seem to wish to rush into print write to the contrary.

But they may say: "Let's see your father's and your own authorities." These authorities are given in full in the above works, but if they wish for more I can easily give them. WILLIAM L. STONE.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1901.

***Stuart Edward White's first novel, "The Claim Jumper," which was published last Spring by D. Appleton & Co., is said to have made a very favorable impression, which will doubtless pave the way for his second novel, to be published shortly by McClure, Phillips & Co.

THEODORE HOOK.

Recollections of His Life and Character.

THE John Bull in its early days was a thoroughly scurrilous publication, assailing the private as well as the public characters of those whom it singled out for attack, though it disdained to have recourse to blackmailing. The paper was started with the avowed intention of abusing Queen Caroline and the more prominent members of her party. Theodore Hook's original idea was to bring out a monthly magazine with this object, but Miller, the well-known publisher—the same who had given Charles James Fox £4,500 for his "History of the Reign of James II."—to whom Hook applied, refused to entertain the suggestion. Shackell, the printer, was then consulted, and he advised the starting of a newspaper, offering to find the necessary funds, and to give Hook a half share in the paper free from all pecuniary risk. Shackell's proposal was accepted, and the first number of the new journal duly made its appearance. Through its combined audacity and ability it speedily worked its way to success, and by the time it had been in existence six weeks its sale exceeded 10,000 copies, and Hook's editorial salary was fixed at £2,000 a year.

Hook was not wanting in cupidity; still, he had a certain sense of shame, and at first was extremely anxious to keep his connection with The John Bull a profound secret. In order to throw the public off the true scent, a paragraph was inserted in an early number expressing surprise on the part of the editor that anything which had appeared in the paper should have been mistaken for Mr. Hook's, and intimating that a person in Mr. Hook's position would no doubt consider himself disgraced by any connection with The John Bull. Before many years had elapsed Hook's expensive habits obliged him to dispose of his share in the paper to his co-proprietor, but he still continued editor of it. Proprietary rights in a publication of this kind had their attendant drawbacks, swinging profits being invariably tempered by frequent fines and continual imprisonment for libel, and of course both fell to Shackell's lot. Imprisonment, however, had no ill-effect upon his physical condition, for in figure Shackell was not only a typical John Bull, but he was an exceedingly corpulent one. His ample paunch told of years of civic gormandizing, and late in life he became so unwieldy that he could only move about with considerable difficulty, and cab drivers and omnibus conductors always looked askance whenever he hailed them.

Shackell was rather fond of talking of the time when Hook would be spending the Autumn on a round of country visits to his aristocratic friends, and he had to go and meet him regularly every week, posting across country to some beggarly little inn near the grand house where Hook was installed. Glad enough at having been able to secure even these humble quarters, he waited patiently until Hook could steal away from his gay companions to read through the proofs Shackell had brought with him, and discuss and decide upon the contents of the forthcoming number of The John Bull. Shackell used to say that on these expeditions he invariably provided himself with a roll of bank notes, which Hook was certain to be in need of to settle some recently contracted gambling debt which he was bound to discharge within the next four and twenty hours.

Shackell once told me that, when, toward the close of his career, Hook was a completely ruined man, and was deeply in his debt, he appealed earnestly to him to advance the money to purchase a ticket for a particular number in some German lottery. Hook's story ran that while he was seated at his fireside late the night before, looking steadily into the grate while pondering over his own unfortunate affairs, and the chance of retrieving them by gaining some big lottery prize, he had seen the number to which he referred distinctly indicated in the live embers of the fire, and felt confident it was a good omen. Shackell humored Hook's whim, purchased the ticket, and to his no very great surprise it drew a blank. Next year Hook repeated the request, and in regard to the very same number, asserting that he had again seen the figures more than once, and more distinctly than ever, and that he was convinced luck would this time be in his favor. Shackell, however, refused to be persuaded, and afterward learned from Hook that he had found a clue to the mystery. It seems that the fire grate had certain raised figures at its back, forming the manufacturer's number, and that when the fire had burned itself low and the back of the grate was still red-hot, these figures were readily discernible through the embers; hence Hook's superstitious fancy that he had alighted upon a winning number in the Hamburg lottery. There is a different version of this circumstance in Barham's "Life of Hook," but I had the story as I have here told it from Shackell direct.

I once saw Hook for a short time at Shackell's private house at Hammersmith. He boasted of having been able to walk over from Fulham, through the green lanes intersecting the market gardens lying between the two places. His errand, as Shackell afterward mentioned to me, was the usual one—to borrow money. Hook was then a wreck of his former self—"done up," as he expressed it, "in purse, in mind, and in body, too, at last." There was no more merry jingling of the cap and bells, and none of the old bumptious manner of the days when the spoiled wit was hand and glove with a string of lords. Hook's bloated face and shrunken form, and generally dissipated look, his uncertain gait, his alternately abstracted and restless manner, his occasional attempts to sustain his old reputation for facetiousness, and the craving which he was unable to conceal for brandy and water in the early part of the day, painfully struck me, and I was not surprised to hear, some months afterward, of his death.

HENRY VIZETELLY.

1901

GORKY.

"His Foma Gordyeeff."*

IT is impossible to read this first long novel of the young writer, whose voice is just making itself heard, without perceiving that the mantle of the grand old leader of the Russian literary host is, in a measure, falling upon this new recruit. Great as is the contrast between the circumstances of the high-born, wealthy, and cultured Count Lyoff Tolstöi and the homeless and struggling member of the "Barefoot Brigade," whom we know as Maxim Gorky, Russia has already hailed the latter as the successor of its high priest of letters, and is prophesying for him a future as brilliant as his past has been stormy.

It is the peculiarity of genius to accentuate the oneness rather than the divergencies of men, and hence it is that a work of genius is not limited to any time or race, but makes its appeal to all nations and to all ages. The merely talented writer emphasizes differences: his insistence is upon "types" and upon "local color." The genius may be equally true to these, but under them all we feel "the very pulse of the machine," the rhythmic throb of our common humanity. So Shakespeare is always modern, while his gifted contemporaries are seldom read. So the unlettered tinker who dreamed in Bedford jail has survived the galaxy of wits who would have scorned him had they ever heard of him, and has made immortal his epic of the soul of man.

This same cosmic quality is observable in the work of the great Russian writers. In spite of the limitations that hedge them about, in spite of their racial peculiarities, and the fact that their very nomenclature is barbarous to our eyes and ears, their books emphasize the fact that of one blood are made all the nations of the earth. They are vital with humanity.

"Foma Gordyéeff" is the story of the son of a rich merchant of Nizhni Novgorod, and it is equally the story of a vast number of the gilded youth of all climes.

The career of the father, Ignát Gordyéeff, is first sketched, a hard, grasping man, "with an indomitable passion for work," and a mad greed for money. "He robbed and cheated, sometimes without even noticing it, though again at times he did recognize the fact, and openly and triumphantly sneered at the men he had cheated." He had also at times "the stormy, sensual spirit of a wild beast," and a third rare phase, crushed, gentle, religious. The passion of his life was for his only son, Foma, child of a strange, silent mother, who died in giving him birth. It is evident that the child was born with a predisposition to piety, tenderness, deep feeling. One can easily foresee what his character must become under the example and instruction of his father. He has another evil influence in the person of his father's crony, and his own godfather, Mayskin. Both teach continually, in varying forms, the gospel of selfishness. In their theories of life not one altruistic or pure sentiment finds place. The boy's soul revolts from the life these present to him, and yet he can form no plan for himself, for he is without ideals, without ethical standards. So his history is the intensely painful history of the loss of a soul, and that not by vices deliberately cultivated, but by a perversion of good instincts. The whole man becomes drowned, first in debauch, at the end in madness. All through his tragic career there are moments of splendid revolt against the beast within him, against the methods and morals he sees around him; but he lacks a moral fulcrum, and the gleams of insight, the passionate arraignment avail nothing.

So the life begun, as the life of every little child is begun, sweetly and purely, becomes more and more turbid and destructive, and ends in the foul morass of drunken imbecility.

There are, of course, many accessories to this dark picture, but there is not one high light. As the translator writes: "Rebellion against the established order of social and commercial morals is, of course, the sonorous undertone," but the author attempts no theory of reformation. Tolstoi arraigns no less tremendously the evils of the world within and the world without, but he has his own ideas of the way out of it all, of the path that leads to peace. Gorky gives no hint as to the remedy for the social diseases of which his diagnosis is so relentlessly keen. With the plainest of plain speaking, with simplicity, with directness, with an almost ruthless power, he reveals the plague spots—and then he leaves them.

In Alexéi Maximovitch Pyeshkoff (Gorky's real name) we are aware of a new and immense force in the world of letters, but whether the force is to be constructive as well as destructive remains to be seen. If the latter alone, it may still make for good. The Samsons of the world have their places, though in blind strength they can do naught save pull down upon themselves and the Philistines the temples of Dagon. Should this new voice fall upon receptive ears, the story of Foma Gordyeeff would check in midcareer many a youth embarked upon a like fatal sea, and would give pause to that society whose connivance makes such careers possible.

The book was not written for light-hearted youths and maidens, nor will it attract the novel-reading public at large, but the author's visualizing power and dramatic skill will be felt by lovers of literature per se, while despite its lack of any light upon the upward path, its fearful portrayal of the way that seemeth good in a man's eyes and that endeth in death, its denunciation of social cruelties and corruptions, its scorn of the sophisms of selfishness, all tend to make pre-eminent its strong ethical quality.

*"FOMA GORDYEEFF." By Maxim Gorky. Translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood. 12mo, pp. 384. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Gorky's Story of His Life.

Maxim Gorky, whose "Foma Gordyeef" was recently published by Charles Scribner's Sons, to be followed shortly by a volume of his tales from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, recently wrote out the following sketch of his life at the request of a Russian newspaper:

"I was born March 14, either in 1868 or 1869, in Nijni Novgorod, in the family of Vassili Vassilezewitsch Kaschirin, dyer, to his daughter Warwara and Maxim Sawwatjev Pjeschkow, who, according to his sign, was an upholsterer. Thenceforth I have borne honorably and without a stain the title of a member of the guild of artists. I was baptized by the name of Alexei, but in choosing a pseudonym I preferred my father's name, Maxim.

"My real name is therefore Alexei Maximowitsch Pjeschkow. My father died in Astrakhan when I was five years old. After the death of my mother my grandfather placed me in a shoe store. I was then nine years old, and my grandfather had taught me to read in the Psalter and Prayer Book. I ran away from my studies and became a draughtsman's apprentice; ran away from him and entered the workshop of a painter of saints' images; then I served on a steamer as a cook's boy; then I became a gardener's assistant.

"Here I remained till my fifteenth year, spending all my time in zealously reading the productions of known authors, such as 'Guak; or, Unshakable Fidelity,' 'Andreas Fearnaught,' 'Jaschka, the Cutthroat,' &c.

"While I was serving as cook's boy on the steamboat, the cook, Smury, had gained a powerful influence over my development. He persuaded me to read the 'Legends of the Saints,' Eccarthausen, Gogol, Gljeb Uspenski, Dumas père, and various books on Freemasonry.

"Up to that time I had been a sworn enemy of all books and of all printed paper, even including my passport. After my fifteenth year I felt a passionate wish to learn, in pursuance of which I betook myself to Kasan, under the impression that knowledge would be imparted free to all who desired it. It turned out, however, that this was not the case; so I went to work in a pretzel bakery, at a salary of three rubles a month.

"Of all the kinds of work I have tried this was the hardest. In Kasan I came into relations with the 'Lost People' and lived long with them. I worked in the villages on the Volga, now as a woodchopper, now as a porter, and during this time read every book I could lay my hands on, which various kind people supplied me with. I got along very badly, and in 1888 even tried to kill myself by shooting a bullet into my body.

"I lay a long time in the hospital, but finally recovered and went into the apple trade. I finally turned my back on inhospitable Kasan, to try my luck in Zarityn, where I got a job as a railroad attendant. Then I returned to Nijni, where I had to go up for the army. But since they could not make use of fellows with holes in their bodies, I escaped the fate of becoming a soldier, and instead became a Munich beer seller. I soon exchanged this calling for that of a clerk in the office of Lanin, a lawyer of Nijni Novgorod.

"That was a turning point in my life. Lanin's influence on my development was immeasurably great. I owe this cultivated and great-hearted man more than to any one else. But, however agreeable I found life with Lanin, where my soul could at last find room to breathe, I was again impelled to the life of a tramp. 'And I have tramped all over Russia. Where have I not been? What have I not seen and suffered! What kind of work have I not done!"

The New York Library Association.

Lake Placid Club, Morningside, Essex County, N. Y., will this year be the scene of the annual meeting of the New York Library Association, Sept. 21-30. The general plan of the programme is, as formerly, to consider each subject by an opening address, to be following by free discussion, for which ample time will be allowed.

The New York Central has made a special rate of one fare for the round trip from all points on its line, purchasable Sept. 15-25, and good returning any time before Oct. 15. Further particulars may be obtained by addressing Mr. Asa O. Gallup, manager Lake Placid Club, Morningside, Essex County, N. Y., particularly in regard to rooms or, for general information in regard to the association, H. L. Elmendorf, President, Superintendent Buffalo Public Library; Willard Austin, Vice President, Cornell University Library; Mary E. Hazeltine, Secretary, James Prendergast Library, Jamestown, N. Y.; Edwin W. Gaillard, Treasurer, Webster Free Library, New York.

***Justin McCarthy is said to be making good progress with his "History of Queen Anne's Reign." This work, which Harper & Brothers are to publish, will be in two volumes. The period is one in which Mr. McCarthy is very much at home, especially in its literary and social aspects. With the completion of this history Mr. McCarthy will have given his readers a continuous narrative of politics, social legislation, art and literature from the beginning of the eighteenth century to the end of the nineteenth. The Queen Anne volumes will be uniform with the four volumes on the

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LONGFELLOW.

Circumstances in Which His Career as a Poet Was Begun.*

LONGFELLOW is the most popular poet this country has ever produced, and one of the world's greatest favorites. Other singers have charmed their thousands, but he has charmed his ten thousands. He is the poet of the people, the voicer of their hopes and aspirations and beliefs, the soother of broken spirits, the inspirer of patience, faith, and trust in a superior intelligence. His harp is not many-stringed: duty, the beauty of holiness, the calm, deep love of the household, and the quiet delight in nature—these make up the gamut of his song; but they also make up the gamut of sentiment of the ordinary man and woman, who are distinctly non-complex in mental equipment. Hence the secret of Longfellow's popularity in the past and the warranty of his literary immortality.

"Master Henry Longfellow," wrote the Principal of the institution of learning which the embryo poet entered in his seventh year, "is one of the best boys we have in school. He spells and reads very well. He also can multiply numbers. His conduct last quarter was very correct and amiable."

In this report was foreshadowed the well-regulated, studious career of the future professor and singer, whose life has been well said to be his greatest poem. Born on the 27th of February, 1807, in the beautiful little "forest city" of Portland, in that part of Massachusetts afterward erected into the State of Maine, his youth was passed in the strenuous, formative period of the war of 1812 and the era of good-fellowship, when the youthful Nation sprang forward with giant strides on its course of development and progress. Premonitions of "all the wonders that would be" filled men's minds and scattered their pollen in the soul of the sensitive, earnest lad who wandered about the quays and watched the tall ships come and depart on their trackless voyages, and who scoured the neighboring hills and forests, giving rein to the "long, long thoughts" of youth. It was a primitive time, a time of "plain living and high thinking," before wealth had enervated even the few, when the daily struggle with intractable nature left but little time for the winning of life's luxuries.

Fortunate in the period of his birth, Longfellow was also fortunate in the surroundings and conditions into which he was born. Both his father and mother were descended from the sturdy yeomanry of Yorkshire, that had certainly lost nothing of its homely virtue through transplantation to the New World, and by the practice of the law the elder Longfellow was enabled to maintain his family in the fortunate condition that is as far removed from wealth as from poverty. Of him, his college associate, Channing, said: "He seemed to breathe an atmosphere of purity as his natural element." From his mother, who was a direct descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullens, the poet inherited the happy endowment of cheerfulness and fancy, claimed also by Goethe as his maternal inheritance. "Henry," she informed her husband at an early period of the lad's existence, apropos of an injured arm, "went to dancing school Saturday afternoon, but excused himself from meeting on Sunday." Such indulgence, however, must have been seldom, church attendance and other religious exercises being regarded even in the liberal Unitarian household in Congress Street as indispensable to the soul's welfare. Other reading than that of the Bible and strictly devotional books was forbidden on the Sabbath, but for this amends were made during the rest of the week by the delighted absorption of Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Goldsmith, "Plutarch's Lives," "The Arabian Nights," and Gibbon's "Roman Empire." It was reserved, however, for an American writer first to stir Longfellow's imagination to its depth. This writer was Washington Irving, and the magic volume was "The Sketch Book." Many years later the poet said of this book that whenever he opened it he also opened "the mysterious door which leads back into the haunted chambers of youth."

The "events" of Longfellow's early life were few and superficially of slight importance. Commencing school at the tender age of three in the co-educational institution of a certain "Ma'am" Fellows, whose chief maxim was that no smiles were to be seen in the hours of study, he progressed by a series of rapid transfers to the halls of the local "academy," which he continued to attend until his fifteenth year. Of a studious, gentle nature, he shrank from the ruder sports of his companions, passing his leisure hours preferably in rambles through the surrounding country, in reading, or, to employ the phrase of that day, in "cultivating the Muse." For, like most poets, as also like many who have only imagined themselves favorites of Euterpe, Longfellow early began to give literary form to his dreams.

At the age of thirteen he first ventured into print, an event described by his brother and biographer in manner not unlike Charles Dickens's account of his formal entry into the field of literature. "The evening before the publication," we are told, after learning of the trembling and misgiving with which the youthful poet surreptitiously dropped his manuscript into the letter box of The Portland Gazette, "he went again, and stood shivering in the November air, casting many a glance at the windows, as they trembled with the jar of the ink balls and press—afraid to venture in." This youthful indiscretion was a poem entitled "The Battle of Lovell's Pond," the neighboring scene of a sanguinary struggle with the Indians, and it certainly bears comparison with the early verse of other poets. On the road toward Lovell's Pond and about three miles from Portland was the farmhouse of Longfellow's grandfather, where the lad was accustomed to spend his short holidays at the end of each school "quarter," and where he learned at least some of the secrets of the husbandman from personal observation. Across the road from the house stood the forge of the village blacksmith, later celebrated by him in song.

In the year 1821 Longfellow's school days came to an end, and with his elder brother Stephen he was entered at the newly established college of Bowdoin, although the boys did not take up their residence in Brunswick until a year later. This was a change of vital importance for the young author, as it brought him for the first time into contact with the culture of the outside world and opened to him a career to which for many years the best powers of his mind were devoted. For, primarily, at least during the early portion of his manhood, Longfellow was a professor, secondarily a poet. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that, having once embraced the profession of teaching, his severely exacting conscience refused to permit excursions into more tempting fields at the cost of neglect of duties.

The offer of the Professorship of Modern Languages, however, was not made until after the completion of his college course, in 1825, when, somewhat to his own surprise, he found himself fourth in a class that included Hawthorne, Cilley, Little, Cheever, and others who later achieved renown. "I read very little, but I am continually writing," he informed his father just before graduation. "I am never tired of writing, though I sometimes am of reading." Without rendering himself a slave to his studies, however, he had made an excellent record during the four years of his attendance at Bowdoin, and the elegance of his translation of one of Horace's odes is said to have led to the presentation of his name for the proposed professorship. The offer of the position came at a most welcome moment in his career, as it not only opened to him a congenial field of labor, but also removed the necessity of a distasteful apprenticeship to the law, which circumstances and parental wishes threatened to impose upon him. "Of divinity, medicine, and law," he wrote at this time to his father, who was absent in Washington on Congressional duties, "I should choose the last," but "the fact is," he added in a letter of the same period, "I most eagerly aspire after future eminence in literature; my whole soul burns most ardently for it, and every earthly thought centres in it."

To attain this eminence Longfellow had never ceased to strive even during the busy years at Bowdoin, continuing while a freshman to contribute verse to The Portland Gazette, and later sending prose articles to The American Monthly Magazine of Philadelphia. In 1824, upon the establishment of the United States Literary Gazette, he became one of its regular contributors, publishing in its columns within a year seventeen poems, of which he later saw fit to rescue five from oblivion. "I can only say that almost all the poetry we print is sent us gratis," wrote the editor of the new periodical, in answer to a question of his correspondent, "but the beauty of your poetry makes me wish to obtain your regular aid. Would you be kind enough to let me know what mode of compensation you desire? Your little piece in four-line stanzas ('Autumnal Nightfall') was thought Bryant's."

But despite the implied willingness of the editor of The Gazette to remunerate the new writer, and despite his successor's exhortation to the young man that, with Bryant and Percival, he form a triumvirate of American poetry, Longfellow was by no means so foolish as to imagine himself in a position to live by the productions of his pen, and the offer from the college authorities to admit him into their hierarchy was immediately accepted with avidity. Fortunately his father's means enabled him to fulfill the condition precedent of European travel and study. After waiting, therefore, for the coming of Spring, the candidate for academic honors set forth upon his arduous voyage, arriving in France early in June, 1826, and immediately entering with characteristic ardor upon the study of French. The language, however, he soon discovered was not to be acquired save at the cost of bitter toil, despite previous theoretic preparations. "I will confess that I had no idea of the difficulties attending my situation," he wrote home four months later, "no idea that it was indeed so difficult to learn a language. If I had known before leaving home how hard a task I was undertaking I should have shrunk."

Longfellow, however, was not the man to shrink from any task when once undertaken, and when, in February of the next year, he set out by easy stages for the Spanish peninsula, it was with the sense of difficulties overcome, secure in the possession of a remarkably thorough knowledge of the language and literature of France. After an almost equally long and equally fruitful sojourn in the country south of the Pyrenees, leading to personal acquaintance with his boyhood's hero, Washington Irving, he proceeded to Italy in the laudable endeavor to extend as widely as possible his familiarity with European languages. A scant three months, however, was allotted to the land of Dante and Petrarch, the end of the year 1827 finding him en route for Germany, after a serious illness in Rome that was nearly rendered fatal by the predilection of a local physician for bleeding. At the end of six months, when fairly settled in Göttingen in the unequal struggle with the intricacies of German grammar, the young philogian was unexpectedly summoned home by his father, who considered that he had been absent sufficiently long. Longfellow's sister was, moreover, ill, and on reaching Paris on his way Londonward news of her death met him.

He arrived in New York on August 11, 1829, after an absence of three years, ripened and broadened by his travels, and prepared to undertake the duties of the professorship. But regardless of past pledges, the directors of the college now demanded that he content himself with the title and emoluments of "tutor," an impertinence promptly and vigorously resented by the returned traveler. In view of his firmness, and doubtless also owing to the lack of available candidates, the authorities finally voted to abide by their tacit contract, and the position of professor of modern languages was formally offered him at a yearly salary of $800, together with the appointment as librarian, with an additional $100 per annum. Accordingly, in the Autumn of 1829, Longfellow entered upon the duties of his new office, which he continued to hold until his appointment to the Smith professorship of modern languages in Harvard College, five years later.

This period, however, was that of his most vital development, and witnessed not only his marriage to his townswoman, Mary Storer Potter, in 1831, but also the publication of his first original work. This was a series of sketches of travel under the title "Outre-Mer," the greater number of which had previously appeared in the newly established New England Magazine; they were issued in separate volumes in 1833 and 1834. The collections were published anonymously, but the secret of their authorship was but loosely guarded, and the name of Longfellow began to be spoken in wider circles than those of the little collegiate town. Moreover, after an almost complete poetic silence of eight years, which had been devoted to travel and the preparing of lectures and translating of grammars, the singer again awoke to a realization of his powers and began tentatively to test his strength for more ambitious flights than those essayed in boyhood.

Previous to the publication of "Outre-Mer" he had issued a small volume containing a reprinted magazine article, "The Moral and Devotional Poetry of Spain," together with several translations of Spanish poetry, and at the commencement of 1832 had delivered the poem before the Bowdoin chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. The deeper note, however, of his later poetry was absent from the verse of this period, as, indeed, it may be said to have been the direct result of the blow suffered by him in the death of his wife abroad, whither he had gone early in 1835 further to prepare himself for the duties of his new position at Harvard. When in the Autumn of 1836 he returned to America, after visiting Germany and the Scandinavian countries, and settled at Cambridge, it was to enter upon a long period of poetic productivity that continued unbroken until his death, forty-six years later.

His first poems written after his early removal to Craigie House, once the headquarters of Gen. Washington, were the "Flowers" and "A Psalm of Life," the latter of which almost immediately became one of the most popular poems in the English language. At the siege of Sebastopol a dying soldier was heard repeating the familiar lines, and Charles Sumner reported the case of a student saved from suicide by its sustaining power. Longfellow was now well on the road to fame, and when toward the close of the year 1839 he published successively the romance "Hyperion" and his first collection of original verse, "Voices of the Night," he at once sprang into the foremost rank of American writers. "I read your poems over and over, and over again," wrote Nathaniel Hawthorne, with excusable overenthusiasm, "and they continue to grow upon me at every reperusal. Nothing equal to some of them was ever written in this world—this Western World, I mean; and it would not hurt my conscience much to include the other hemisphere." Fired by a like enthusiasm, Charles Sumner wrote from Europe that he had bought up all the obtainable copies of "Voices of the Night" to give to his friends. It may be doubted, however, whether he found one not already in possession of the book.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

*PAPER XI. in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW series devoted to the Beginnings of Great Authors. I., Thackeray, Oct. 14, 1899; II., Poe, Nov. 11, 1899; III., Balzac, Feb. 24, 1900; IV., Dickens, July 14, 1900; V., Hawthorne, Oct. 6, 1900; VI., Hugo, Feb. 9, 1901; VII., Scott, June 15, 1901; VIII., George Eliot, July 6, 1901; IX., Byron, Aug. 10, 1901; X., Washington Irving, Aug. 31, 1901.

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MAILBAG HINTS.

A Champion from New Haven.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It appears to me that you have gone to some trouble to insult Prof. Triggs in your recent editorial on his idea of poetry. You speak of his letter as being courteous, and yet you return insult for courtesy and turn what is evidently intended as a criticism into a mass of ridicule. You know nothing of his character, but you impeach his motives by saying that he has "doubtless solidified himself with the august founder of the Chicago University."

His letter is plain enough, so that "he who runs may read" and may understand. You have studiously avoided his meaning, but have deliberately set up a straw man to knock down with ridicule and insult. If you had not published the letter, people unacquainted with the matter would have concluded that Prof. Triggs was a monstrosity. As it is, you have shown yourself to be unfair and dishonest. When reason fails to convince, ridicule may be an effective weapon, but it is always an exhibition of weakness.

Newspaper writers of every description have a way of assuming omniscience that is really astounding. Every one who disagrees with them must be, in their opinion, a fool or an imbecile. The writer of the criticism of Prof. Triggs's letter is a good example.

If editors could so control themselves as to make it appear that they thought there were other people as honest as themselves, a large number of people would feel grateful. At least they should not write editorials while suffering from gout or indigestion.

S. P. BEEBE.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 2, 1901.

America.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In last week's issue I read your reply to "Student" relative to the name America. In The Atlantic Monthly, Vol. XXXV., 1875, Page 291, is an article by Jules Marcon entitled "Origin of the Name America," in which he very ingeniously states his opinion that instead of Vespucius, the title may have had a more appropriate and natural source. He says the word "Americ," "Amerique," or "Amerrique" is the one used by the Carcas Indians of Central America to denote the high land or mountain ranges. "Ique" or "ic" means "great," "elevated," "prominent," and is always applied to the higher dividing watersheds by the natives of that mountainous region. This name has been perpetuated without alteration since the discovery of the New World by the complete isolation of the Indians living in that part of the continent; who call their mountains by the same name to-day as at the time of Columbus's visit.

It was on his fourth voyage, 1502-1503, when Columbus dropped anchor and remained some days with these natives while he repaired his vessels. The main object of these early adventurers was always gold. Placer gold is found in abundance in this range, and Wells, in his work on Honduras, states that but for the indolence and apathy of the natives there would be a large production there. Columbus observed many of the Indians wearing gold ornaments, and no doubt in reply to the inquiries made by himself and his men frequently heard the word "Americ" as the place where it was obtained.

How the name got to St. Die and to the knowledge of Waldseemuller is, of course, unknown, but sailors were always a wandering race, ready to relate their adventures, and not likely to omit so interesting a part as this visit to a strange new land abounding in gold, but would boast of it and say it was in Americ.

As to Vespucius, his name was Albericus, not Americus, and is so given in the published account of his voyages in 1505 in Latin, and in 1506 in German; it was only spelled Amerigo in Spanish documents that remained unpublished until many years after the death of Waldseemuller.

The first names of ordinary men are never used to designate an important place or country; for example, we have Hudson Bay, Bering Strait, Vancouver Island, Van Diemen's Land; it is only the first names of sovereigns, Kings, Queens, or Princes that are thus used, and it would be unheard of to apply the Christian name of a somewhat discredited voyager to a whole continent, but it will be beautifully appropriate, if it can be established, for Americans to know that the native Indian name of a range extending through and dominating the continent is the origin of the title.

It would be interesting to hear from some one who has access to authorities whether Marcon's claim can be sustained.

C. S. GREEN.

Roaring Branch, Penn., Sept. 2, 1901.

Is Chicago "The West"?

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Enter Prof. Triggs on hobby-horse, with pennon, shield of bombast, and war-cattle friction is just as efficacious in removing rust as the sandblast. Quiet gentlemen have often achieved greatness, while John Milton as a poet, Benjamin Franklin as a philosopher, Gladstone as a statesman. The course of Mr. Winston Churchill in the preparation of "The Crisis" is a grand example of the reposeful method in book production. Unspoiled by the unstinted praise bestowed on "Richard Carvel," he did not immediately rush at the public with a hastily prepared volume to trade on his readers' credulity, but honorably kept faith with them, and in a quiet two years' retirement carefully produced and put forth a masterpiece.

Taking a tangent and looking over the bubble-bursted boom towns of the action-hungry West, with a thought for all the unspeakable misery involved in their downfalls, one cannot but conclude that the crying need of the West at present is to "make haste slowly."

Returning to our subject and leaving out the South, which accepts our literature, as we do hers, with unbounded enthusiasm, let us ask what makes the "West." When the waters receded after the flood, did they leave, high and dry, a space of land bounded by New York and Pennsylvania on the east and the Pacific Ocean on the west, all peopled and panoplied, ready for an existence larger, wider, broader, and fuller than the rest of unfavored creation? As a former resident of various places in the described section, I can answer emphatically, No. They are only translated Easterners, their children and grandchildren, large with our aims, small with our pettinesses, and burning with our desires and ambitions, absolutely one with ourselves, save for a most un-understandable and unaccountable jealousy of their kin of the Rising Sundown.

When did Chicago become "the West"? New York is west of Madrid, Madrid of Constantinople, and San Francisco is west of Chicago. Are the ideals of Chicago's west more inspiring than those of New York's or Boston's west? No, we answer, or the latter two cities would not be the art and literary centres of the land. But let the impulsive Mr. Triggs take heart. Second or even third fiddles make music in their places. He can never, by any twisting, make of Longfellow's pure and wholesome rhymes pricks to kick against, and he would be keeping faith with the spirit of his sacred charge more honorably if he pointed out to his pupils what is best in the good, than by confusing them with a vain attempt to blow all literature save of one class down the wind with his own breath. There is nothing especially noble in the aspiration to be the Ingersoll of the realm of literary infidelity.

As Prof. Trigg's opinion of Mr. Rockefeller's greatness as balanced with Shakespeare's is his bread and butter, we will leave him to enjoy it alone, realizing that only basest ingratitude would quarrel with that.

M. H. B.

New York, Sept. 4, 1901.

"A Summer Hymnal."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The faults of a first "five" book are like the blunders of a bright child. Both are easily forgiven by the generous critic and the fair judge of human nature. He who expects a well-sustained plot, style classic in finish, yet forcible, and the preservation throughout the work of what Dickens's dilettante critic insisted upon as the "unities of the drama," would stiffen the vivacious five-year-old into a priggish parrot.

Mr. John Trotwood Moore's "Summer Hymnal" has the blemishes and shortcomings of a first book—a book born, not made. It is no more a "romance" than are the "Reveries of a Bachelor" and "Dream-Life." The thread of story is just strong enough to hold the beautiful things strung upon it with an abandon and indifference to general effect that suggests the consciousness of treasures in reserve.

Admitting all this, the pleasing fact remains that in this dainty little volume we have one of the most charming American pastorals it has yet been the fate of the writer to read. It is a veritable prose idyl, full of quaint humor, whimsical conceits, and tender pathos. The singer has much to say of birds and of the locust trees, "through the branches and emerald-sheen leaves" of which the brown thrasher, cousin to the mocking bird, and also akin to the wood thrush—goes "slipping up from limb to limb like a brown song shaft from a locust bow." His love of horses is a passion; of woman, he confides to Miss Cynthia, his sedate housekeeper, who thinks her own prosaic thoughts, while he muses aloud:

God knows I love her—in the abstract, concrete, possessive case, ablative absolute—root-head, crescendo in any of her voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons, active and passive.

"I love to talk to the cows—and to Miss Cynthia," is the preamble to a reverie upon "Art in Nature." "But I believe I'd rather talk to the cows than to Miss Cynthia, because they never ask any questions."

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LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

A HUGO MUSEUM.

How Paris Will Celebrate the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Poet's Birth.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—And still the museums come in Paris. Now that the great cosmopolitan city has, in addition to its Louvre and Luxembourg, its City Museum, the Carnavalet; the Military Museum, the Invalides; its museum of comparative religions and archaeology, the Guimet; the Museum of Casts, the Trocadero; its museum of industrial arts, at the Galcira; its museum of tapestries, at the Gobelin, not to mention its archives and the various treasures attached to the National Library, it has entered on a career of special museums to begin with that to be devoted to the art and furniture of Louis XIV., for which the City of Paris has recently purchased the Hotel Lauzun on the Ile de St. Louis—a house which well represents the period it is to celebrate, and contains admirable frescoes by Lebrun and Mignard.

Naturally, a musée Louis Quatorze will eventually mean a series of similar musées all over France. One of the first to be ready will be the Napoleonic Museum at Malmaison, where Napoleon lived as First Consul, and to which Josephine retired after her divorce, and from which Napoleon went to St. Helena. M. Osiris, the rich Bordeaux gentleman, who bought this pretty château just out of Paris on the road to St. Germain for the purpose of creating there another historic monument, had great difficulty in inducing the Beaux Arts de Paris to accept it. It took him nearly two years to induce them to add this pretty château to this list even after he had with great care and at great expense restored it to the state in which Josephine left it. A great part of the park has been cut up into building lots, but one can still identify the spot where the Consul and his creole wife were romping when Talleyrand came to offer him the crown, a moment which lives in a famous picture, and which was reconstructed on the stage when Julia Arthur played "More Than Queen"; one can still tread the narrow path by which Napoleon left the park to go to St. Helena; one can even sit in Josephine's bedroom to which Napoleon retired to weep after Waterloo. The latter is a beautiful oval room, hung in red, the panels of which alernate with mirrors. The Beaux Arts is at this moment occupied in refurnishing the house, which is one of the prettiest and most lovely of all the French châteaux, and is associated with a most interesting period of the great French idol's career. His study, by the way, is decorated as a tent, and the library, with its columns and cases of unpolished mahogany, is a charming room. It was there, so says tradition, that he first told Josephine of his determination to divorce her.

To-day those who stop off at Reuil to visit the tomb of Josephine and her daughter, Hortense, can only pass the gates of Malmaison, which is ten minutes beyond the church, when furnished with a card from M. Osiris, who has not yet formally given up the property. But before another Spring the house will be ready, and adds another duty to the route from Paris to St. Germain, which too few travelers take, although the palace at the latter place is to-day quite restored, if one excepts the chapel on which they are still at work.

In addition to all these museums, Paris is to have a series of museums devoted to her most famous men. It will begin with that of Victor Hugo, which will be opened Feb. 26, 1902, on the one hundredth anniversary of his birth, at 6 Place des Vosges, where he went to live in 1832, during the rehearsals of "Le Roi s'Amuse," which had one memorable performance on Nov. 22 of that year, at the Comédie Française, and the second performance of which was not given until fifty years later.

Some years ago it was proposed to create a Victor Hugo Museum in the house in which he died, and near which, on the same day that the museum is opened, his statue is to be unveiled in the square that bears his name. Luckily, that plan fell through, for the house in the Place des Vosges where he wrote, among other works, his tragedy "Angelo," and his great romance "Les Miserables," is a much more fitting frame for the museum in his honor than the house in which he sought repose and awaited the end. Moreover, it was a famous house when he went there to live, and is in the most interesting part of old Paris—the quiet, quaint old place that Henry IV. built on the site of the dreary Hotel de Tournelles, which was deserted by the royal family and Court after the death there of Henry II. from an accident in the tournament near by.

The famous square was originally called Place Royal, and still bore that name when Victor Hugo lived there, and its numbering has never been changed. There some of the famous duels of the days of Louis XIII. were fought, court beauties looking on from the windows about the square. Under the arcade—for the houses are all built alike, of brick and deeply arcaded—Corneille placed the scene of one of his plays.

The house in which Hugo lived is one of the most famous in the square. In 1630 No. 6 Place Royal was occupied by the Guéménée family, and ten years later it was occupied by Marion d'Lorme, whom Hugo had used as the heroine of a tragedy produced the year before he went to live in the house associated with her in the days when Richelieu, whose tool she probably was, had his abode at No. 27, diagonally across the square. That was while the Palais Cardinale, now the Palais Royale, was building. In his great historical novel, "Cinq Mars," Alfred de Vigny brings together a brilliant company in this very house. There Dumas, père, places the residence of Lady de Winter at the time she gives her rendezvous to D'Artagnan. The same back staircase used by the conspirators in "Cinq Mars," and stolen thence by Bulwer Lytton in "Richelieu," was used by D'Artagnan when visiting Lady de Winter to reach the room of her pretty maid Kitty. Both De Vigny and Dumas were frequent visitors to the house during Hugo's residence there, and thus showed their intimacy with its geography.

To-day the house is occupied as a public school, and on its face a marble tablet records that Victor Hugo once lived there. The idea of the museum had for some time been cherished by Victor Hugo's disciple, friend, admirer, and literary executor, Paul Meurice, and that he chose his time well was proved by the fact that when, two months ago, he appeared, by no means empty-handed, before the Government with his proposition he was met half way, and that with enthusiasm.

So February 26 of next year Paris will see a sight fully as inspiring in its way as was that on the day when the dead poet was laid to rest in the Panthéon like a great pagan mourned by a city which is nothing if not theatrical. Paris has had since the Republic few great men, so she will welcome the chance to spend her hero-worshiping spirit on a great dead Frenchman. The enthusiasm will not be without its opposition, but that will but fan the flame.

Meurice, to whom this museum will be the fitting culmination of a career faithful to the poet he called his master, is himself a poet of sterling qualities, whose successes cover over half a century and include collaborations with the elder Dumas, with Georges Sand, and with Hugo, as well as translations of Shakespeare—his début as a dramatist being made in "Falstaff," a drama arranged from Shakespeare with the aid of Gautier—whose red waistcoat was the oriflamme of that first great revolt against classicism in the theatre on the night that saw Hugo's Hernani throw the gauntlet to tradition, and like the helmet of Navarre, it rallied the new school to triumph—and of Vacquerie, also a disciple of Hugo, with whom much of Meurice's career was associated. His last success was "Struensee," at the Comédie Française, in which le Bargy distinguished himself in a bit of character work which took all Paris by surprise. Meurice, from whom all his old co-ères have slipped away, lives in the most fashionable part of Paris—near Parc Monceau—in the Rue Fortuny, where, up to two years ago, he had Rostand for a neighbor, until the younger poet sought the neighborhood of Sarah Bernhardt, near the fortifications, during the rehearsal of "L'Aiglon."

Meurice comes to the Hugo scheme full handed; he will give to the museum, in addition to a goodly sum of money, a full collection of manuscripts, portraits, busts, caricatures, books, and various other curios connected with Hugo's long, active, and varied life, and he is much impelled in this work by a feeling that a writer who, however he may be ranked as a novelist or archaeologist, will remain for all time firmly fixed in his position as a poet, needs for the pride and honor of French letters to be properly recognized just now.

Henry Fouquier, the critic of the Figaro, whose calm judgment and irreproachable style seem likely to land him in the Academy much more easily than Rostand's verse did the author of "L'Aiglon," recently gave strong indorsement to this plan.

I cannot imagine a spectacle more moving than that of this magnificent old man—for Meurice is over eighty—a writer of great merit himself, content still to figure as a disciple. He has constituted himself the guardian of the fame of Victor Hugo—that master of an entire literary generation—a master who seems a god. Yet this god of poetry really needs some defense against the disrespect of certain writers of our day. It would not be difficult to find with a little research a certain tiny chapel—so very tiny that its officiating priests may appear giants—where one of the articles of faith is that there cannot be found in all the works of Hugo one page that is worth the 'Voiseau Ivre' of Verlaine's 'bel ami,' Arthur Rimbaud. * * * This sort of disrespect may well be classed as the worst of literary snobbishness.

And, indeed, the fashion is already passing. Both Verlaine and Rimbaud will take their places just where they belong, according to their works, in spite of, and not because of, the hysteria of their lives. The family of Hugo will reconstruct in the museum the room in which he died, giving all the furniture and decorations, and a full collection of busts, monuments, portraits, and photographs is even now ready. And, apropos of that, the Hugo medallion for the Théâtre Français by Denys Puech is done and is admirably effective, although to most people it is a surprise at first. It represents the poet when young and unhardy, and was so made to match the Corneille and Molière. Puech, by the way, is the sculptor who did the Ophelia which Emma Calvé ordered for her tomb. He also did the bust of President Loubet recently placed at the head of the Henry II. staircase in the Louvre—a position much criticised, although possibly the Government only meant to symbolize his rank as the host of the nation.

The Hugo Museum will open up the Marais to casual visitors as well as to students, and all the world will once more flock to this quaint old place, where, by the way, was the last home of the great Rachel, who was brought back here after her death, to lie in state at No. 9 and to go hence to her well-known tomb at Père Lachaise. In the meantime, the Victor Hugo Monument has already been placed in the courtyard to the Sorbonne, on the terrace to the chapel, and half the theatres in Paris are preparing Hugo revivals for February, and in addition several more tablets will be prepared to mark the various houses associated with his life here.

Mr. MAURICE HEWLETT'S Novel,

The Forest Lovers

now being staged, can be had in the new uniform edition of this author's works published by The Macmillan Company.

The New York Tribune says:

"'The Forest Lovers' is a piece of ancient arras, a thing mysteriously beautiful, a book that is real and at the same time radiant with poetry and art."

Mr. Maurice Hewlett's writings are

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Mr. Maurice Hewlett's New Work,

The New Canterbury Tales

will be published in October.

His many admirers, especially those who know "Richard Yea and Nay," will hail this announcement with delight. Writing of this book shortly after it appeared,

The New York Herald said:

"The banner novel among those actually published is 'Richard Yea and Nay' by Maurice Hewlett, which is the most important of all historical novels of the last decade."

Any one of the above works should have won distinction for Mr. Hewlett.

HIS PUBLISHERS ARE

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

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HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

THE FALLEN STUARTS. By F. W. Head. Prince Consort Dissertation. 1900. Cambridge. Historical Essays. No. XII. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

CHRISTMAS EVANS, THE PREACHER OF WILD WALES. His Country, His Times, and His Contemporaries. By the Rev. Paxton Hood. 12mo. Pp. 420. New York: American Tract Society. 75 cents.

PETER ABELARD. By Joseph McCabe. 12mo. Pp. ix.-396. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

ANSELM AND HIS WORK.—By the Rev. A. C. Welch. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-251. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

ASIA AND RUSSIA. Studies Representing the Conclusions Formed by the Author in a Long Trip Devoted to the Subject of the Relations Between Asia and Europe. By Meredith Townsend. 8vo. Pp. xi.-388. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

AMERICAN AUTHORS AND THEIR HOMES. Personal Descriptions and Interviews, Edited, with an Introduction and Additions, by Francis Whiting Halsey. Eighteen illustrations. 12mo. Pp. 302. New York: James Pott & Co. (Advance sheets.)

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE HEBREWS. To the Roman Period. By R. L. Ottley, with maps. 12mo. Pp. ix.-224. New York: The Macmillan Company.

AMERICAN HISTORY TOLD BY CONTEMPORARIES. Volume IV. "Welding of the Nation, 1845-1900." Edited by Albert Bushnell Hart. 8vo. Pp. xxi.-732. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.25.

Religion and Science.

THE BIBLE AND NATURE VERSUS COPERNICUS. 12mo. Pp. iv.-307. A Series of Lectures in Defense of Sacred Truths. By Samuel Miller. Illustrated. Published by the author.

CROZER, CREDULITIES, AND CHRISTIAN SCIENCE. By Charles M. Oughton. 12mo. Pp. 120. Chicago: E. H. Colegrove. $1.

BRIDGE WHIST. How to Play It. With full Directions, Illustrative Deals, and Analyses, and Complete Code of Laws, &c. By Lenard Leigh. 12mo. Pp. ix.-158. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. $1.

ATOMS AND ENERGIES. By D. A. Murray. 12mo. Pp. 202. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. 25 cents.

CHRIST'S MESSAGE TO THE CHURCHES. By William M. Campbell. 12mo. 170 pages. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ON THE ISLAND OF LA PLATA, ECUADOR. by George A. Dorsey. Folio. Paper. Chicago: Field Columbian Museum. Publication 56.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO MINERALOGY AND PETROGRAPHY from the Laboratories of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. Edited by S. L. Penfield and L. V. Pirsson. 8vo. Pp. xii.-462. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.

STUDIES IN EVOLUTION. Mainly Reprints of Occasional Papers Selected from the Publication of the Laboratory of Invertebrate Paleontology, Peabody Museum, Yale University. By Charles Emerson Beecher. 8vo. Pp. xviii.-337. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.

LIGHT. A Consideration of the More Familiar Phenomena of Optics. By Charles S. Hastings. 12mo. Pp. xi.-241. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Books for the Young.

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POETRY AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

THE POETRY OF NIAGARA. Compiled by Myron T. Pritchard. Illustrated. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.

EL CENTILOQUIO. De Santillana. With Eighty Proverbs Selected from the Folklore of the Spanish. Edited by Fernando Staud y Ximenez and Hubert M. Sinner. Souvenir edition. 12mo. Pp. xviii.-206. Chicago: Laird & Lee. $1.

POEMS BY EDWARD EMERSON, M. A. 8vo. Pp. 228. Denver, Col.: The Carson-Harper Company.

THE VOYAGE OF ITHOBAL. By Sir Edward Arnold. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 226. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. London: John Murray.

NEW EDITIONS.

HANS BRINKER; OR, THE SILVER SKATES. A Story of Life in Holland. By Mary Mapes Dodge. New Amsterdam edition. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-393. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF SELBORNE. By Gilbert White. 12mo. Pp. 386. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

THE DEERSLAYER. By James Fenimore Cooper. With notes and introduction. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-606. New York: The Macmillan Company. 25 cents.

HEART. A Schoolboy's Journal. By Edmondo de Amicis. Illustrations. 16mo. Pp. 365. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 60 cents.

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1901

BOOKS AND MEN.

James Russell Lowell. A literary event of no small importance this Autumn will be the issuing of a large paper edition of the official "Life of James Russell Lowell," by Horace E. Scudder, which will come from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. This edition will be uniform with the sets of Lowell's works in large paper, and limited to 500 copies. The work will be in two volumes, 8vo, and will include, besides the text, two portraits of Lowell and other interesting illustrations. Mr. Scudder, who a few years ago resigned the editorship of The Atlantic Monthly in order to undertake the work, has attempted to produce a biography that shall be definitive, authoritative and critical. It describes judiciously, yet with high appreciation, his achievements as poet, essayist, editor of The Atlantic Monthly and The North American Review, professor at Harvard College, and Minister to Spain and England. It also reveals the intimate side of Lowell's life, includes many of his letters never before printed, and some important papers which he did not collect. The work is entirely distinct from Prof. Norton's two volumes of "Lowell's Letters." Mr. Scudder is well equipped for his task by his knowledge of Mr. Lowell and his ability to value rightly and depict effectively his various and exceedingly interesting qualities and his notable career. The work will contain a full bibliography.

The Biographer of Stevenson. In anticipation of the forthcoming "Life of Robert Louis Stevenson," by his kinsman, Mr. Graham Balfour, the current number of The Book Buyer has for its frontispiece a portrait of the biographer, together with a sketch of his career. All this should be most gratefully received by the would-be readers of the "life," for the inquiry, Who is Mr. Graham Balfour? has been heard on all sides. Our readers have already heard how he came to undertake the work—owing to its abandonment by Mr. Colvin and the intervention of Mrs. Stevenson. Mr. Balfour is forty-three years of age, and a graduate of Worcester College, Oxford, of the Class of '82, and has been an amateur littérateur all his life. Soon after the publication of "An Inland Voyage" he conceived a great passion for the writings of the author, and read and reread them at every opportunity. After leaving Oxford Mr. Balfour went to Germany to study, and two years later was admitted to the London bar, but he cheerfully admits that from then on he spent more time with the literatures of France, Germany, and England than he did with his clients. He then began a long series of travels, one of which finally led him to Samoa, where he met Stevenson for the first time, and, as the biographer writes, "in a few hours we had established such an intimacy as is seldom reached except after years of acquaintance." The death of Stevenson occurred just after Balfour had left him, and the sad news slowly followed him until it caught up with him in Ponape. He at once returned to Samoa and then went to England with a large trunkful of literary material which was arranged for Mr. Colvin, when that gentleman was obliged to abandon all present hope of writing Stevenson's "Life."

Mackail on William Morris. The address on William Morris, delivered the 11th of November, 1900, at Kelmscott House, Hammersmith, London, before the Hammersmith Socialist Society, by J. W. Mackail, which formed the subject of the third issue of the Doves Press, published a few weeks ago in a small limited edition, has lately been printed in London for issue as a penny pamphlet. This is being widely circulated throughout England by the Independent Labor Party, which is said at the present time to be practically the only Socialist body left in England. It is hoped by the better class of English Socialists that this address, in which Mr. Mackail has succeeded in putting Morris's attitude toward Socialism in a particularly clear light—showing, too, how far removed true Socialism is from Anarchism—may be reprinted and circulated in America in cheap popular form. When the Socialist League, of which Morris had been a leader, passed into the control of the Anarchist section in 1889, Morris formally withdrew, "without any modification in his creed, dropping insensibly into the position of what may be called a passive Socialist." Shortly afterward he founded the Hammersmith Socialist Society, which after a period of silence was revived last Fall by the opening of a course of meetings to be held throughout the season.

Trolley Trips Around Hartford. Messrs. White & Warner of Hartford, Conn., published about six weeks ago a pretty little volume in heavy yellow paper covers, decorated with a sky line vignette view in black of the city, "Trips by Trolley Around Hartford"—which has already gone into a third edition. The little book, which is to be had at 10 cents per copy, is attractively illustrated with pictures of historic houses, monuments, memorial arches, modern buildings, and, above all, fine landscapes, including views in numerous beautiful parks, all made by Herbert O. Warner. The text contains descriptions of all points of interest in Hartford and its immediate vicinity, with accurate directions as to how each may be reached, with all other necessary data as to fares and running time. This is followed by "Short Trips Around Hartford," including descriptions of the places reached, the fares, running time, and necessary connections. So far the book has largely a local application, but this portion of the text is followed by two separate sections, giving accurate directions just how trolley trips may be made between New York and Hartford, and from the latter place to Boston. These sections give every necessary connection, describing accurately just what is to be seen in making the trip.

"God's Puppets." Since the appearance of "God's Puppets"—Imogen Clark's new novel—there have been many inquiries as to the location of the old Dutch church around which so much of the action swings. The congregation was originally located in an old stone church at the extreme southern end of Manhattan Island, but as early as 1691 had become dissatisfied and fixed upon a site further up town, in the midst of a peach orchard owned by the widow of Dominie Drisius, a former pastor of the church. It fronted on a picturesque little lane called Garden Alley, which in course of time became Garden Street, and is now, since 1827, Exchange Place, between Broad and William, north side. The work was pushed forward at once, and the building was completed and dedicated in 1693. The silver-toned bell of the old church in the fort was transferred to the new, together with the pulpit and other furniture. In 1694 the people brought silver coin and ornaments as offerings, and they were sent to Amsterdam, where they were converted by skilled artisans into a baptismal bowl, on which was engraved a verse written by Dominie Selyns (the pastor) indicating the significance of the baptismal rites. This bowl, with its quaint inscription, now forms part of the plate of the Reformed Church, which worshipped for many years in the building on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, the legal and corporate successor of the Garden Street Church. Recently this edifice was sold and a building purchased at the corner of Thirty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, where the historic society worships at present, under the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry. In 1776 the Garden Street Church was repaired, and it was entirely rebuilt in 1807. The old bell was retained in the belfry, and shared the fate of the church in the great fire of 1835.

"The Old Corner Book Store." Mr. Howells in his "Literary Friends" has given us much that is delightful concerning the "Old Corner Book Store," which in the ante-bellum days, and for years after, was the favorite haunt of Lowell, Longfellow, and the Hales. In the September Literary Era, Lilian Whiting tells us something about the origin of this old Boston landmark. "The present building of the 'Old Corner Book Store' dates back to 1712; but the former one on this site was the home of Mistress Anne Hutchinson, the irrepressible, who led her townspeople a pretty dance and got herself banished from the colony for her pains. Mistress Anne was a force to be reckoned with among the influences of the time. In England she had become devotedly attached to her pastor, the Rev. John Cotton, and when he emigrated to the new colony she followed his fortunes. Mistress Hutchinson was a woman of original power and of intense convictions. With her religion was a passionate enthusiasm. The life of the seventeenth century had little place for such a woman as Anne Hutchinson.

Brief Personals. Theodore Roosevelt contributes to the October and November numbers of Scribner's an account of his mountain lion hunt last Winter in Colorado, which will appear with the title, "With the Cougar Hounds." The articles will present considerable new information concerning the dogs, which are trained to chase the cougar and lynx into trees, and the quarry. Both articles will be fully illustrated from photographs by Philip K. Stewart, who was one of the hunting party.

***The publication this month of Charles Major's new story, "The Bears of Blue River," brings to light some new phases of the author's romantic career. Adventure and life away from the city in which he was born, such as a good part of seven years on an island, after reading "Robinson Crusoe," has, he says, led to this present story of very real experience—though the author could not refrain from embodying them in the romance and glamour of a historical setting in the first quarter of the last century. Mr. Major takes occasion to say in regard to the recent statement that two of his books were to appear this Autumn that "The Bears of Blue River" will represent his entire literary output on the publishers' book lists this year.

***Considerable interest has been aroused as to the identity of "C.," the author of "Home Thoughts," a delightful collection of essays recently published by A. S. Barnes & Co., and of which a large third edition is now in press. Several of the reviewers are of the opinion that the author is a woman, still the point of view sustained throughout the book leads an important minority to believe the author a man. It is perhaps worth noting that Sir Edward Russell, editor of The Liverpool Daily Post, in an enthusiastic editorial article on the book, likens the author to Oliver Wendell Holmes and George William Curtis, which is quite a blow, it must be confessed, to the feminine theory.

***It has just been learned that Dr. George Dawson, the physical instructor of the Chicago Athletic Club, appears as the opponent of Mr. Robert Fitzsimmons in the series of pictures illustrating the well-known fighting blows of Fitzsimmons in his forthcoming book, "Physical Culture and Self-Defense," now in press at Drexel Biddle's. It is also interesting to know that these pictures are from instantaneous photographs taken during the progress of an actual boxing bout and not from poses. For this reason the figures are said to be full of action and not strained and unnatural, as they might appear had they been posed in the difficult positions necessary for the portrayal of the fighting blows.

***It has just been disclosed that the author of "The Private Stable," published by Little, Brown & Co., who wrote under the pseudonym of "Jorrocks," is a well-known horseman, James A. Garland. Mr. Garland's work goes with the utmost thoroughness into all the details of the equipment and management of a private stable; tells how to choose servants as well as horses, and reveals all the mysteries of livery, &c.

Published To-day

LAZARRE

MESSRS. HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY take pleasure in announcing that Miss Sarah Orne Jewett's new romantic novel "The Tory Lover" will be published on next Saturday, September 21st. The large advance orders which have come in from all over the country indicate the expectant interest of the public. It is Miss Jewett's longest and strongest book, a charming love story in the historical setting of the Revolution, the scene opening in the Portsmouth district in the year 1777. The frontispiece, a beautiful portrait of Miss Mary Hamilton, the heroine, by Mrs. Woodbury, together with the other illustrations, go to make up an unusually attractive book.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, SEPT. 14, 1901.—16 PAGES.

LIFE AND LETTERS.

To those of us whose profession is letters, or, to put it more simply, who earn our living by writing for such market as we can find or make, the event that has shocked the wide world in these last few days has come with a peculiar significance.

In the first place, how pale and ineffectual it makes everything in letters seem that is not intimately connected with and governed by real life. All courts and every Judge, says an old legal maxim, tend to magnify their own jurisdiction. And we whose calling is letters are not exempt from the unconscious desire to extend and exalt our field. In doing so, we are apt to be misled by the importance to us, the writers, of certain minor things. We fall into the worship of the means that we are forced to use for our ends. We set up the written image of thought and ask that all shall bow down before it. We fix our gaze on style and technique, knowing how difficult they are to attain, and from them we form a standard, which we demand that outsiders shall take from us, and we are prone to look down on those who cannot or will not accept it. We are tempted to dwell within a narrow association, not always in harmony, but united against the unlettered, and as we contemplate the latter, we are much exposed to the agreeable and insidious sense of gratitude to our especial deity that we are not as these. And, behold, there comes an attempt on the life of a simple citizen, distinguished only as the choice of a great Nation of common men, and for fidelity in his office—not a scholar, not a statesman of the schools, not a product of what we call culture, one at whom some of us had aimed many a shaft of criticism not always unenvenomed—and the heart of the world is wrung with a feeling that the most gifted man of letters can but feebly and timidly express. The cry of Lear when he meets the naked fellow-victim of the Fates on the storm-swept moor is on our lips: "This is the real thing."

But if such an experience is adapted to instruction, admonition, and reproof; if it warns us that what we fondly call the "world of letters" is but a small thing in the great world of life; if it makes us a little ashamed, as it well may, of our engrossment in phases of our calling of slight importance in the general scheme of activities, it is not without its inspiration also. For we cannot but see that this world-wide feeling, which the attempt on the life of our President has awakened is the indirect but intimate product of world-wide intercourse, of which letters are the essential agency. It is through the written and printed word that the nations have come to know and share the thought one of another. By this alone has the subtle, continuous, potent play of mind on mind been made possible. By this alone, or so nearly by this alone that the statement needs no important qualification, has the common standard of human conduct been slowly built up, so that "the workmen of Chile," the Filipino priests, the Primate of the Church of England, the Czar of all the Russias, the sadly tried Queen Regent of Spain, His Holiness the Pope, feel and express a common sense of horror at a monstrous crime and of sympathy with an outraged people.

In the operation of this agency, in its evolution, each of us who writes, and whose writing is read, has a share. A minute, indivisible share, no doubt, but carrying with it its own degree of opportunity and of that responsibility without which opportunity is barren and of little worth. Journalism is but a modest part of the calling of letters, but in the light of its relation to this vital and universal process, it has its value, and whether it be done well or ill, its work tells on the life of the race. If we who follow it unduly magnify some features of it, we cannot set too high an estimate on its real influence or on the obligation that that influence imposes.

A REACTIONARY MOVEMENT.

There are some signs of a reactionary movement in the art of fiction. For example, Mr. Anthony Hope, who has long been identified with the ultra-romantic school, has taken up his pen to write a story of English domestic life, with the plot turning upon the sacred question of hereditary succession to a title and estate. Now it may be surmised that Mr. Hope is acquainted with the general trend of the romantic business. It can hardly be said that he has turned to the domestic life of his own land because the possibilities of Ruritania are exhausted. Imaginative lands are never exhausted, for there one may make anything happen, while in a real country one must cling with some persistence to historic truth or be laughed out of court.

But even in historic periods there are opportunities for the most extraordinary romancing. Mr. Hewlett, for example, in "The Forest Lovers," found room in the thirteenth century for incidents of the most fanciful sort, while Dr. Conan Doyle was certainly not restricted in his choice of deeds when he wrote "The White Company." But there is a tendency to reaction against literature of the ultra-romantic sort, and this tendency is finding its first public exhibition in the theatre. The output of new plays for the current season in the theatrical world is composed almost wholly of dramatizations of novels, and that, too, of novels of the romantic school. This seems to indicate that the managers believe that there is a widespread public demand for plays of this sort.

But the truth is that the thing is being overdone. The stock of noisy and gory melodramas, which the playwrights are providing from the romantic novels, is surfeiting the public appetite, and the result will react upon literary production. It will not do so immediately, of course, for it is much easier to create an illusion in a book than it is on the stage, where the bald action and the speech become so realistic that the imagination fails to exert itself. For example, the dramatization of "The Forest Lovers" produced at a city theatre a few nights ago is so extremely melodramatic that it will never induce any one to read the charming book. In such ways as this the theatre will materially aid in wearying the public of the ultra-romantic school of fiction, and it was doubtless a perception of this condition which led Mr. Hope to abandon the domain of pure fancy for the more substantial realm of his Majesty King Edward VII.

The change will do no harm. Good novels are good, no matter whether they follow the lead of Thackeray or that of Scott. And there will always be room for works of both kinds when the public does not run too madly after one.

LEATHER BINDINGS.

In the current number of the English quarterly, The Library, will be found a valuable paper by Mr. Henry B. Wheatley on "Leather for Bookbinding," which embodies the greater portion of the "Report" of the committee appointed in February, 1900, to investigate the deterioration of leather bindings, the "report" of which is to be found in full in The Journal of the Society of Arts for July 5, 1901, and which is shortly to be issued in pamphlet form.

In the early days damp was the greatest enemy to books, but as large libraries became common, heated and lighted for use at night, the difficulty of proper preservation increased. As early as 1842 the condition of the books in the library of the Athenaeum Club led to the formation of a committee to investigate causes, consisting of Profs. Faraday and Brande, Mr. Aiken, Dr. Prout, and others. Dr. Prout took equal portions of water and exposed one to the action of the air in the drawing room of the club for a fortnight, finding it to have acquired a striking increase of sulphuric acid, so that when nearly evaporated it distinctly reddened litmus paper, showing the presence of free sulphuric acid. Dr. Prout reported: "This sufficiently explains the destruction of books, nor will there be any improvement till either the gas is removed or its fumes conducted away by appropriate chimneys." Faraday urged the adoption of the latter method, and designed lamp glasses for the gas jets.

The question has always remained an important one, being constantly discussed at meetings of the Library Association, but no renewed scientific investigation was undertaken until about two years ago, when it was thought absolutely necessary to investigate "the conditions necessary for the preservation of well-bound books in trustworthy leather," and the equally important "means of knowing what leather is bad and would decay under any conditions."

Two sub-committees were appointed. The aim of these committees, working in concert, was to discover the nature and special causes of the various sorts of deterioration found, and to suggest practical methods for improvement in the preparation of the leather, and suggestions toward minimizing the dangerous effects "of light, heat, and other external influences."

The results arrived at are extremely valuable but should be read in their entirety. Gas produces the most disastrous effects, deterioration in bindings seeming to have become general about 1830. Tobacco smoke was found to be injurious, while direct sunlight has disintegrating qualities. On the whole books in cases with tightly fitting doors remain in best condition. The report of the second committee shows that the causes of decay in leather are both mechanical and chemical. In some cases cheap leathers have been finished by methods, in themselve injurious, to imitate better-class leathers, but in the main the injury traceable to manufacturer and bookbinder is due to ignorance of the effect of the means employed.

Mr. Wheatley gives a good summary of the conclusions of the General Committee, under four headings, the first being their belief that thoroughly good leather can be produced at the present day; instructions for proper preparation being given in the report of the sub-committee. Modern methods of bookbinding are at fault; the shaving of thick skins being distinctly harmful. Improved methods for bookbinding are also embodied in the report of the sub-committee. It is held that, with proper conditions of "ventilation, temperature and dryness, books may be preserved on open shelves, but there is no doubt that, as a general rule, tightly fitting glass cases conduce to their preservation." The practical result of the whole investigation is shown by the fact that "the committee have satisfied themselves that it is possible to treat any leather in such way as to guarantee its suitability for bookbinding."

Viscount Cobham, the chairman of the General Committee, and the owner of a fine private library, contributes valuable hints to owners and keepers of libraries, which may be summed up in his own words: "The better adapted a room is for human occupation, the better for the books it contains." Or, in Mr. Blades's words, "The surest way to preserve your books in health is to treat them as you would your own children, who are sure to sicken if confined in an atmosphere which is impure—too hot, too cold, too damp or too dry."

RUSKIN'S RAREST BOOK.

Literature of London, in a recent article on the value of rare Ruskiniana, deals interestingly with the rarest piece associated with Ruskin's name, the "Poems, by J. R.," of 1850, an octavo volume of 283 pages, issued in green and purple cloth. This book, containing fifty-one poems, written between the ages of fourteen and twenty-six, was privately printed by Ruskins's father, and has long been rare. Literature, however values the volume at £50, being apparently unaware of the existence of the two American copies that have fetched much larger sums.

The record price for the book is $330, given at Bangs's on Feb. 13, 1901, for a copy in purple cloth, edges not gilded. The French copy, in green cloth, came close to this sum, selling for $325 last Spring. Thomas J. Wise, who has written authoritatively of Browning and Swinburne and edited a "Bibliography of the Writings of John Ruskin," 1893, possesses an uncut copy of this rarity, the measurement being 7¼ by 4½ inches.

CHANCES FOR COLLECTORS.

There are probably many collectors and lovers of fine books who failed to get any examples of the Kelmscott work at a time when they could be had at a price within the means of the ordinary man who will be glad to know that it is still possible for them to get books written by Morris and printed entirely in his Golden type used at the Hammersmith shop. The volumes to which we refer are Morris's "Lectures," now being printed for the trustees of the estate at the Chiswick Press. These "Lectures" are appropriately bound in granite-colored boards, with linen backs, printed on hand-made paper, and in every way resemble the Kelmscott books, no shelf of which should be considered complete without them. They are published at $1 net, and the Messrs. Longmans are the distributing agents in this country. Appended is a list of the four numbers of the series which have been issued to date, the first of which alone is as yet out of print:

1. An Address Delivered at the Distribution of Prizes to Students of the Birmingham Municipal School of Art on 21st February, 1894.
2. Art and Beauty of the Earth: A Lecture delivered at Bursiem Town Hall on Oct. 13, 1881.
3. Some Hints on Pattern Designing: A lecture delivered at the Working Men's College, London, on Dec. 10, 1881.
4. Architecture and History, and Westminster Abbey. Two papers written for the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, 1884 and 1896.

FRASER AND GRAY.

As the account of the Gray relics in the Fraser collection has so interested readers that several communications have been received in reference to the original manuscript of Gray's "Elegy," it will be well to make further comment on Sir William Augustus Fraser's will which refers to his literary bequests. The nobleman and collector, who gathered together a library of rare and beautifully illustrated books and manuscripts—1,832 lots selling for £20,334 18s. at the public auction, April 22-26, 1901—was born in 1826 and died Aug. 17, 1899. He sat in Parliament (1852-80) for Barnstable, Ludlow, and Kidderminster, and was the author of several works of a biographical character, among which "Disraeli and His Day" is best known, though his "Words on Wellington," 1889, has much interest.

Sir William Fraser's admiration of Gray began when he was a boy at Eton, when he frequently visited Stoke Poges graveyard, and later in life he refers to his love for the poet in his book entitled "Hic et Ubique." At Evans's salesrooms in 1845 he secured at the Gray auction sale the poet's copy of "London and Its Environs Described," 1761, six volumes, containing interesting marginal notes in Gray's well-known neat hand. This cost him £15 15s., and at his sale fetched £53. The sale in 1864 of the collection of the lovable "D. G." (George Daniel) gave him unique opportunities for indulging his love for Gray. There he secured Lot 738, Gray's own copy of the 1753 edition of his "Poems," with Bentley's designs, containing on the first fly leaf, in the poet's autograph, the "Ode to Poesy," "Awake, Aeolian Lyre, Awake"—occupying 122 lines—and also several notes and an additional verse to the "Elegy," beginning "There, scatter'd oft, (the earliest of the year,)" which THE TIMES printed in its report of the sale.

Lot 740, at the Daniel sale, also went to Sir William, costing him £40, and reselling for £195. This volume contained the first edition of the "Elegy," 1751, Gray's "Candidate," the "Poems" of 1775, Garrick's "Verses to Gray," in the actor's autograph; 150 fine portraits, and many other additions of a highly enhancing nature. His fourth acquisition was Lot 746, for which he paid £110, the sum of £370 being given when it was resold. This extremely interesting volume contained the first edition of Gray's "Odes," 1757, with many manuscript notes of the author in the margins, nine portraits of the poet, an autograph letter (Aug. 19, 1757,) of Gray to the Rev. M. Brown, President of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, referring to the reception of his "Odes" at Cambridge; the autographs of the song written for Miss Speed, "Thrysis, When We Parted, Swore," of a beautiful epitaph "On a Child," and of the amatory lines beginning "Midst beauty and pleasure's gay triumphs to languish." The volume possesses all the importance of a manuscript.

Thus four volumes that cost Sir William Fraser £195 15s. were resold at his sale for £1,018—a significant illustration of the manner in which literary property of this kind has appreciated in late years. In May, 1875, Sir William secured the famous "Elegy" manuscript at Sotheby's, paying, through Harvey, the dealer, £230, outbidding an American collector, who went as high as £200. Whom this American was we do not know. He may have been Almon W. Griswold, who had successfully competed with Huth at the Daniel sale, capturing Narcissus Luttrell and George Steevens's copy of Shakespeare's "Sonnets" of 1609, one of two known copies with the "John Wright" imprint. Sir William, however, was prepared to go even higher than £230, as he thought it would have been to "the lasting shame of Great Britain to allow such a treasure to cross the Atlantic." The present value of the "Elegy" manuscript is difficult to estimate. Judging from the Fraser sale prices, it would bring $5,000.

***Suzanne Antrobus, the author of "The King's Messenger," is a well-known figure in Detroit social circles. She is the wife of Albert A. Robinson of that city and the daughter of John Antrobus, the artist. She was born in New Orleans and educated in a convent there, but after her marriage she came north to Detroit. She has always retained her love for the South and never allows a year to go by without spending several months in and around New Orleans. How deeply she has been impressed by the color and glamour of Louisiana life is reflected in the pages of "The King's Messenger," and the descriptive passages are redolent with Southern atmosphere. "The King's Messenger" is her first novel, but it will not be her last, as she has already mapped out a new story, also of Southern life and character, which may possibly see the light next year.

1901

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.
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LONDON, Sept. 13.—William Heinemann's opinions on "Literary Agents," who have become a great power here, in the October number of The Author, is likely to create a great stir in literary circles. Mr. Heinemann himself is a power in the literary world, both as author and publisher; he is a man of great energy and determination, and declares that he is opposed to agents from the point of view of both author and publisher; in his dealings with them he has found them lacking in honesty, conscience, and good faith. For these reasons he has decided to have no further dealings with them. The agent, he continues, prevents free intercourse between author and publisher. Mr. Heinemann resents the implication that he might take advantage of an author lacking an agent, this resentment being less ingenuous than the objection that "the agent fosters the author's greed of immediate money returns."

In connection with this interesting discussion, it may be noted that quite a number of writers have come to the conclusion that the agent must favor the most salable author, and always to the detriment of others. The principal literary agent in London is Mr. A. P. Watt. Doubtless he will reply to Mr. Heinemann and other detractors in a fittingly good style. The affair is a very pretty quarrel as it stands.

***

The Crown Prince of Siam is publishing a series of essays, the result of his Oxford studies, on the war of the Polish Succession.

***

Mr. G. W. Smalley's new volume of recollections, dealing wholly with England and illustrated with many portraits, will be published this Winter.

***

The Rev. Thomas Davidson has finished his labors in connection with Chambers's "Twentieth Century Dictionary of the English Language." This is an entirely new work, with 100,000 references, and is to be published this Winter. Chambers's new volume of "The Cyclopedia of English Literature" will be ready in November.

***

Marriott Watson's father, the Rev. H. C. Marriott Watson of New Zealand, died the other day at the age of sixty-six. He was a writer as well as a clergyman, and his works include "Adventures in New Guinea" and "The Republic of Materialism."

***

Mrs. Gerald Gwiney, an early friend of Queen Victoria, publishes soon a volume dealing with the childhood of the Queen, which will include some remarkable letters, placed at her disposal by the Duchess of Kent, which relate to the Queen's bringing up.

***

"Ireland and the Empire," a new book by T. W. Russell, well known as a controversialist on matters pertaining to the wrongs of Ireland, will be published by Grant Richards this Autumn. It deals with the new land question and other Irish problems.

***

Francis Cowley Burnand, author of "Happy Thoughts," which first appeared in Punch in 1866, is said to be writing his reminiscences, which cover fifty-odd years of London stage, journalism, and literature. He knew intimately most of the famous men in these departments of endeavor who figured in the Victorian epoch.

***

In these days of cheap books Grant Richards has proposed a series of costly folios of the classics of English literature. The first will be a Shakespeare, in ten parts, edited by W. E. Henley from the best sources. The subscription list includes 1,000 copies. Other works are to follow.

***

The novel of the week is Lucas Malet's "History of Sir Richard Calmady," published to-day. It is accepted as a work of unusual power and the best effort of this author.

***

FitzGerald Molloy's life of Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough, who is the heroine of Mrs. Le Moyne's new play, shortly to be produced in America, will be published next week by Hutchinson, and is likely to renew interest in a rather attractive historical personage.

***

The only thing which may be said in favor of that new novel announced as "A Romance of the Harem" is that the Sultan read it and straightway issued his order that no more English governesses should be employed in Mussulman families; but that is supposed to be enough to sell it.

***

W. L. Courtney, in writing of recent American novels, says that they are full of a crude, almost unmanageable, force from which the great, strong, and free life of America is slowly forming a literature. We, in the older world, have exhausted the materials of romance.

***

One result of the French Associations act, now causing a turmoil in the religious world, is the driving of Joris Karl Huysmans from his retreat. He has not yet taken the final Benedictine vows, and will not leave France, but makes his home in the Latin Quarter of Paris, and is at present at work on a study of Benedictine life, called "Loblat, and the Life of the Dutch Saint Lidwine." E. A. D.

BOOKSELLERS' WOES.

One of Them Tells of His Many Trials and Tribulations.

UNFORTUNATE outcasts whom the infernal gods have devoted to the gentle art of selling books undergo many varied trials which the careless public wots not of. It is not only that they have "troubles of their own," but that they have to shoulder those of so many other people. It was not without occult reason that one worthy, being summoned upon jury duty and asked if he were a business man, replied; "No; I'm a bookseller."

A book-shop is looked upon as a Summer and Winter resort—a sort of continuous performance place—a veritable free museum. Some even attempt to use it as a pawn shop, conducted on liberal principles. A great many seem to drop in to get cool in hot weather and to keep warm in cold. I know no place where the whims and peculiarities of human nature can be studied so advantageously as in a book shop. The class of "cranks" is drawn by some mysterious law of nature irresistibly toward the book shop. If you be a bookseller, and there live within ten miles a man who has invented something for lack of which mankind has been struggling in comparative gloom and sorrow through untold ages, inevitably you are doomed to hearken to his orations upon its manifold merits. Had another discovered, and can he prove most indubitably, that Lord Bacon not only wrote the plays attributed to Shakespeare, Marlowe, Ben Jonson et al., but also "Hudibras," "Gulliver's Travels," "The Pilgrim's Progress," "Tom Jones," and so on—that man will infallibly call to see you at least twice a week, and stun you with his logic and his sonorous eloquence.

And I suppose that in no other business can there occur so many ludicrous blunders, so many comical happenings. In this sense (and in this sense, alas! only) can we borrow the words of Falstaff, and say that a book shop is "argument for a week, laughter for a month, and a good jest forever." Exempli gratia: An Admirable Crichton who "runs" an emporium in the metropolis conceived the idea that it would be a notable scheme to adopt some distinctive name for his place. Accordingly, after much laborious cogitation, he hit upon the device of "Harlem's Literary Mecca," and had a man put it up on his window in snow-white letters. He was standing by the curbstone admiring this effect, when he heard an old Irishman soliloquize as follows: "Well, now, wud ye luk at the gall of that Scotchman—callin' himself 'Ha-ar-riem's Literary Mickey,' jist to ketch some Irish trade! An' the ignorant blackguard don't even know how to spell 'Mickey'!" The letters have been removed.

The frequenters of a book shop may be divided into three great natural orders—the buyers, (may their tribe increase!) the non-buyers, or bores, and the bibliokepts, or thieves. The "star" customers are probably college students. The worst ones are certainly those enterprising foreigners who can never be got to believe that you expect that price for a book which you ask for it. The boys generally come in detachments, unless when executing some commission, as the lad who rushed in breathlessly one day proclaiming that his father wanted the "Origin of Species." Boy readers for the most part read "goody-goody" books, or lurid lucubrations like "One-Eyed Sim" or "Ready Rob, the Road Agent." In vain you coax them to the stories of Stevenson, Jules Verne, Ballantyne, Mayne Reid, or Henty. They gaze at you loftily, and remain unshaken in their touching fealty to the geniuses who manufacture those healthy masterpieces, "Timid Tim, the Trainboy," "Poor Pete, the Peanut Peddler," and "Sturdy Steve, the Shoestring King." The young girls are not particularly bothersome, nor particularly the reverse, as customers, yet one thing is striking. One need not be at all a purist to find matter for marvel in so many lasses of eighteen reading the "Decameron," "Heptameron," "Manon Lescaut," and Balzac's "Droll Stories."

But woman, oh, woman! To the bookseller, whose brow generally is assailed by care and pain, she proves to be anything other than a ministering angel, and he sadly realizes that "the days are gone when beauty bright his heart's chain wove." She asks for "Helen's Babies." You have no copy. "Well, any of hers will do—I know she wrote a lot." Or she wants a Bible, pocket size, with "large and easy print." Or perhaps Dickens, complete in one volume. Or, again, a copy of Shakespeare. You show several, which she scrutinizes closely; and then, with marked disapproval, she says she "don't want it in those funny lines, so hard to read, but wrote out in a story." "Like the Duchess's books, you know!" She asks you, to the intense gratification of the onlookers, (especially your friends,) if "you are the old bookseller." Maybe after a while she discovers a book she likes. "Ten cents!" she cries. "Why, I bought a bigger one down town for five!" And she brings in a novel, purchased some weeks ago. She wishes to exchange it. Oh, yes, she read it. (And the book truly looks it.) But she didn't like it at all. As she strenuously objects to paying anything for the privilege of exchanging you naturally demur, and so she departs in a huff, speeding the Parthian arrow that she'll never come into your poky old place again.

And then, the deckle edges! Now I am filled with wonderment that the booksellers have not long ere this met in solemn conclave, beseeching the publishers of all lands to eschew deckle edges, now and forevermore. The scornful unbelief, the withering wrath, of the lady whom you try to persuade that deckle edges are not undeniable evidence of a book being "unfinished," is something fearsome to behold. She wouldn't give that book to any one for a present—it must be a "second." Despite your patient scientific explanations she leaves, fully convinced that you have failed most ingloriously to palm off on her an imperfect volume.

The noble order of bibliolaters, or book collectors—may their shadows never grow less, may they live a thousand years! But alackaday, how much you hear of that gallant band, how little you see of it! (Of course one does not include those who collect without paying.) At times one almost gets to believe, in a dreamy way, that the book collector is a poetical fiction, a literary myth, like Andrew Lang.

As to the bibliokepts. They are of two kinds, the insiders and the outsiders—who are mainly boys. The latter are by far preferable, giving you, at least, "a run for your money." For instance, you select some of those tomes known to the trade by the euphonious title of "plugs,"—mark them down ruthlessly, and stack them up outside. You wonder, meekly, will they go—that cheap line ought to cause a flurry. And, sure enough, as soon as ever your back is turned, they do go, rather hurriedly. You rush to the door and set off in hot haste after the fleet-footed urchins. But all to no avail, and you return, ruefully recognizing the truth of the old adage that "he who runs may read."

But, worst of all, are the non-buyers, the ubiquitous and immortal bores, or prowlers. Do they ever buy? No, never. They would be forswearing allegiance to the clan, abjuring sacred vows to their tutelar deity, if they did. If a genuine bore did buy a book there would speedily be one bookseller the less in town. They never ask for a work which is in the store, and they happen to have "picked up" long ago much better copies of anything good you have in stock. Year in, year out, they keep this up, until at last you fancy that you are not a bookseller, but a bookkeeper. Not that one expects a body to buy whenever he comes in. But the bore who never buys, who never did buy except perhaps in some remote period whereof the memory of man goeth not to the contrary, the Mephistopheles bore who enters with the air of an accusing angel and heaps upon you labors beside which those of Tantalus were but as the official duties of some lucky Brooklyn convert to Tammany Hall—ah, why have we not formed a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Booksellers?

Your bore often meets another bore in your place, whom, of course, he knows, and they agree cordially in everything disparaging to yourself and your goods. I have come to think they make periodical appointments there. And, don't they grumble! Not sufficient light, never enough ventilation, never warm in Winter—really, you should buy more coal. In the dog days, stifling! Why don't you get an electric fan? Not open soon enough in the mornings, and then, such early closing hours! And they enjoy pointing out how stupidly your books are classified, and they show you how you should have arranged your window. They lay their wise heads together and jubilantly demonstrate your deplorable ignorance, with Satanic glee correcting you about bindings, sizes, authors, first editions, &c. They prove their blasé familiarity with fine books by slamming your daintiest treasures, dropping them, leaving them open upside down, and opening them so abruptly that the backs crack audibly. They exchange mossy reminiscences of the "good old days," when one (meaning one bore) could "pick up" choice rarities like "Fanshawe" and "Tamerlane" on the five and ten cent stands. Oh, can't they tell terrific taradiddles about that! Nevertheless, they insist, with significant glances at your diminished head, that in those halcyon times "the man who sold books knew something."

But there is an undertone of pathos, "a note of more prevailing sadness," as when you are called to the home of some staunch worshipper of good reading, forced by adversity, (perhaps less of work, the death of a dear wife, or illness of beloved children,) to part with those cherished volumes, acquired so lovingly through many years. He has bought, it may be, this bit of Goldsmith here, this bit of Addison there, these relics of old half-forgotten authors (such as Maginn, or Ingtis, or MacNish,) variously—and now, ah, now he has to sell them all. All! You differentiate between such a man and certain wealthy people who expect nearly as much for books as they cost, so you make your very best offer, which he always accepts. You have secured no great bargain, goodness knows. But—well, he was so poor, and you saw him looking a quiet good-bye to his little library, and you cannot help wondering at times (perhaps at home some Sunday when you are playing with your own little ones) whether you might not have done just a little more for him.

So, verily, the bookseller lives a life beset with snares and pitfalls. And to what end? The poor are always with him, the rich rarely make him gay. He is not merely unhappy, but disconsolate. About the only crumb of comfort vouchsafed to him is when he meets some brother in misfortune, and the pair feebly condole with one another. This is indeed a moving spectacle. It would bring tears to the eye of any one, save, of course, a prowler. Has the reader ever seen a jovial-looking bookseller?

"The One Too Many," by Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, with illustrations by Miss Edith L. Lang, has just been published by the New Amsterdam Book Company.

A House Cooper's Father Built.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Probably few readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW know of William Cooper except, perhaps, as the founder of the village which bears his name and as the father of the distinguished novelist whose last resting place is in the churchyard at Cooperstown. But the readers of "The Old New York Frontier" will remember a chapter devoted to the aforesaid William Cooper, in which he is represented as one of the leading pioneers in the settlement of Central New York, and a man of remarkable literary and executive ability.

Now that the Mansion House, which he built, and in which his son died, has ceased to exist, having been destroyed by fire in 1853, an interesting old-time house still stands in Cooperstown which is now approaching its first centennial, and which has a history. It is of stone, laid in the peculiar herringbone style of the period, and built by William Cooper in 1804 as a wedding gift to his oldest daughter, married at that time to George Pomeroy, grandson of Gen. Seth Pomeroy, the oldest Brigadier General in the army of the Revolution, and who died during the war and was buried at Peekskill, N. Y.

The eastern gable end of the house carries its history in stone, having the date 1804; the initials of the bride and bridegroom undivorceably interlaced, i. e., "G. A. P. C."—George, Ann, Pomeroy, Cooper—and in the pinnacle the mason has aired his fancy in a spread-eagle, which is also rather incongruously wrought out in stone.

The old house has entertained in its day many distinguished men, among whom were Gen. Dix, Gov. Seward, Thurlow Weed, and others, and an interesting correspondence is in existence between George Pomeroy and Gov. De Witt Clinton relative to the peculiar fish in the lake known as the Otsego bass, believed to belong to no other waters.

This historic house, which passed out of the family nearly fifty years ago, has recently been purchased by Mrs. George S. Benedict, the sister of Constance Fenimore Woolson, and great-granddaughter of the builder, William Cooper. Such a regainer of ownership into the original family, after a lapse of fifty years, is unusual, but is the third instance of the kind in Cooperstown, and may go somewhat to disprove the assertion of the instability of American families.

As the heir and sole surviving sister of Miss Woolson, Mrs. Benedict will place in the old homestead all the books, pictures, and literary belongings of the authoress, collected during her many years' residence in Europe, most interesting to those who appreciate such valuable souvenirs. With the splendid model of Otsego Hall, now in the museum at Cooperstown, and the proposed memorial to Miss Woolson, the village will have additional attractions to those visiting the homes and haunts of American authors.

G. POMEROY KEESE.
Cooperstown, Sept. 12, 1901.

"Climatology, Health Resorts, Mineral Springs," by F. Parker Weber, physician to the German Hospital, Dalston, in two volumes, with maps, including such subjects as climatotherapy, ocean voyages, Mediterranean, European, and British health resorts, is announced for Fall publication by P. Blakiston's Son & Co.

MR. KIPLING'S NEW BOOK
to be published October 1st.

There are some interesting things about KIM—better known as "Little Friend of all the World," which the friends of the author may not know.

This book was begun by Mr. Kipling more than eight years ago. The scene is laid in India, and many readers of "Plain Tales from the Hills" will recognize characters and places already familiar to them. The story was written with a painstaking care which most writers would regard as a cruel waste of effort and time. Some of the sections were rewritten a dozen times, and then changed or perhaps cut out. The title was originally "Kim of the Rishti," referring to the native quarter, the home of the hero, who is half English and half East Indian.

The character of the Lama priest and the journeys of Kim and his Lama reproduce many of the same journeys of the author, even to the travelling towards the land of Tibet near the end of the tale.

So great a piece of work, wonderful in its real glow of color and filled with the real feeling of India, which no author but Kipling has ever portrayed, cannot but be welcome by all who care for good literature.

Sidney Colvin says: "If Kipling should die now his future fame would rest upon the authorship of Kim."

A second large edition has been put to press three weeks before publication. If you want an early copy order it now.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.,
34 Union Square, New York.

GEORGE ELIOT.

Frederic Harrison's Reminiscences.

ONE of the valuable of recent magazine articles is the "Reminiscences of George Eliot," contributed by Frederic Harrison to the September Harper's, in which an entirely new and unusually intimate view is to be gained of a writer of whom Mr. Harrison said some years ago that "it will be the duty of the more serious criticism of another generation to revive the reputation of George Eliot as an abiding literary force. * * * She raised the whole art of romance into a higher plane of thought, of culture, and of philosophic grasp." In which connection it may be well to add that Mr. Harrison states this "noble aim" of George Eliot is far less overlooked in America than in England.

Mr. Harrison first met George Eliot more than forty years ago on New Year's Day, 1860, at the house of her intimate friends, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Congreve, then living at Wandsworth. Twenty-one years later, on the 29th of December, 1880, he was one of the mourners who followed her body to its last resting place in Highgate Cemetery. During this period of over twenty years Mr. Harrison constantly met George Eliot, holding long and frequent conversations with her on literary and philosophical questions. He also received many letters from her, referring to her own writings as well as embodying her views on art, politics, and religion. Some of these letters were included in Mr. Cross's "Life," but the incidents which led to their being written are not made entirely evident, while some of the most interesting are now for the first time published.

Mr. Harrison, having been asked to give to the world his recollections of George Eliot's conception of life and methods of work—a request sanctioned by her friends endeavors, "before it is too late, to put down my memories of a friend whom I so profoundly honored. As I do this, I recall not a few of the most golden days of my past life and some of the most inspiring 'banquets' or symposia of high thinking to which it has ever been my fortune to be bidden as a guest."

As to their first meeting, Mr. Harrison says George Eliot was then about forty years of age and in the first bloom of her fame as the author of "Adam Bede" and just finishing the second volume of "The Mill on the Floss." The Congreves were her only friends at Wandsworth, an entry in her journal for May 7, 1859, stating that Mrs. Congreve "was the chief charm of the place for me." Dr. Congreve had retired from his work at Oxford to study and promulgate the principles of Auguste Comte. He had just published his translation of "The Positivist Catechism," which George Eliot had read while George Lewes was engaged on Comte's "Politique." Mr. Harrison, but lately called to the bar, was a young man, entirely unknown to the public, who had written nothing, but who was a pupil and successor to Richard Congreve at Oxford. They were all more or less interested in Comte, but the talk was general, as befitted a meeting of intimate friends.

I listened with lively interest to the words of one who was already famous, who from the first impressed me with a sense of grave thought, high ideas, and scrupulous courtesy. She had not a grain of self-importance in her manner, and took quite a simple and modest part in the general talk. Listening to the brilliant sallies of George Lewes with undisguised delight, respecting Congreve's views as those of a trained historian and scholar, and showing me the kindly welcome of a gracious woman to the friend of her friends.

In 1859 George Eliot had broken with her own family and was living at Wandsworth quite unknown to the world, retaining only one or two women friends and working hard. Years afterward, however, at London and Witley, she had the cultured world at her feet, her Sunday receptions were crowded, and she was surrounded by friends and eager admirers of her genius.

But she remained still the same quiet, grave, reserved woman that she had been in her retreat and isolation at Wandsworth, always modest in her bearing, almost deferential toward any form of acknowledged reputation, almost morbidly distrustful of herself, and eager to purge out of her soul any germ of arrogance and pride that her fame and the court paid to her by men and women of mark could possibly tend to breed.

The foundation of The Fortnightly Review, in 1865, brought Mr. Harrison into close intimacy with both Lewes and George Eliot, the latter being chosen as its first editor. She contributed to the first number, four articles by Mr. Harrison appearing during its first year. He was a constant visitor to the Priory, meeting there Herbert Spencer, Thomas Huxley, Anthony Trollope, the Congreves, Deutsch, and Sir Frederic Burton:

I there learned to estimate at its full value the immense range of George Eliot's reading, both in poetry and in philosophy, the high standard of duty, whether personal or social, that she kept before her own sight and required of others, and the conscientious labor she devoted to her own art.

During portions of 1865-6 George Eliot was at work on "Felix Holt," writing from January to May sixteen letters to Mr. Harrison in reference to legal questions affecting the course of her story, the plot of which, it will be remembered, turns on an intricate legal question, whereby an old English family suddenly loses estates they have held for generations. Mr. Harrison finally discovered a rare but not impossible case of a base fee, "under which a settlement might be perfectly valid for the issue of a tenant in tail for many generations but would not bar the rights of the remainder men," consulting Lord Herschel, the ex-Chancellor, who agreed with him. On the appearance of the novel a reviewer threw doubts upon the correctness of the law upon which "Felix Holt" was based, Alfred Bailey of Lincoln's Inn refuting this criticism.

Mr. Harrison emphatically states that he was only consulted as to points of law and legal practice, as to the novel referred to and in "Daniel Deronda." "Except that George Eliot took pains to be accurate as to legal subtleties, as to facts of history, and the Jewish rites in 'Daniel Deronda,' I do not believe she took counsel of any one but of George Lewes. Everything she produced was entirely original, both in conception and in execution."

Many of the other letters, published and unpublished, grew out of a common interest in Positivism, one of the most highly characteristic of the former being called forth by an article by Mr. Harrison on the "Positivist Problem" in The Fortnightly Review for November, 1869, in which, in replying to criticisms on Comte by Prof. Huxley, Matthew Arnold, and Fitzjames Stephen, he stated the general conditions of the philosophical and religious problems as understood by Positivists. At that time Mr. Harrison did not accept Comte's idea of a religion of humanity, and thought it right to say so. This called forth from George Eliot her criticism of a feeling of "unreasonable aversion to personal statements," remonstrating with Mr. Harrison for referring to his own beliefs. At the present day, it may be interesting to add, Mr. Harrison, after a study of fifty years, has adopted Comte's "Religion of Humanity," although not to the extent of some of the latter's followers, who "wish to treat his writings as having a sort of verbal inspiration."

It will be noticed how largely George Eliot's thoughts and her correspondence with myself turned upon the Positivist ideal of an organized religion of humanity. This was only natural, inasmuch as I had been introduced to her by Dr. Richard Congreve, and with him I was during our intimacy one of the leaders of the Positivist movement, in which she deeply sympathized. We were all anxious to see this sympathy develop into full adhesion, which it never did, and perhaps was never likely to have done. When a separate group was formed, which met in Newton Hall, George Eliot gave to its funds an annual subscription without withdrawing that which she had contributed to an earlier movement.

Mr. Harrison constantly urged George Eliot to "contribute to the construction of a liturgy for the Positivist chapel," but "O, May I Join the Choir Invisible," "always regarded as a religious embodiment of the Positivist hope of subjective immortality" was all that could be obtained. George Eliot spent the Summer of 1878 in writing "Theophrastus Such," the least successful of her books, as to which Mr. Harrison has the guilty feeling that it may be due to his persuasion:

I pointed out to her that our English literature, so rich and splendid in almost every field of poetry and prose, was deficient in those collections of thoughts which the French call Pensées—pregnant apothegms, embedded in terse and memorable phrase, which could be remembered like fine lines of poetry, and be cited as readily as a familiar proverb. It seemed to me—it seems to me still—that she was eminently fitted to produce such a book, and, indeed, "The Wit and Wisdom of George Eliot" was a volume culled from her writings. But "Theophrastus Such"—where the queer title came from I know not—was not an adequate expression of her powers. She was in very poor health all the time, and George Lewes was then stricken with his last illness. His death delayed publication. * * * She had serious thoughts of suppressing it. * * * Would she had done so!

The death of George Lewes, in November, 1878, was followed by a period of retirement from even her most intimate friends. In 1879 she published a work which Lewes had left in manuscript—"The Study of Psychology; Its Object, Scope, and Method"—an elaborate treatise on the relation of psychology to physiology, treating in turn the views of Comte, Mill, and Spencer. George Eliot sent Mr. Harrison a presentation copy, which he made the basis of a paper read before the Metaphysical Society—"The Social Factor in Psychology"—which called forth an appreciative and critical letter from George Eliot.

As to the latter's personal characteristics, Mr. Harrison thinks much of Dinah Morris was studied, "not from Aunt Samuel Evans, but from the depths of the heart of George Eliot herself."

It must not be supposed she was entirely wrapped up in deep problems of metaphysics and ethics. * * * She was the most courteous and considerate of friends, delighting in lively conversation and good-natured gossip. She was an admirable housewife and very proud of her practical accomplishments. * * * Her zeal to help those who were in trouble was always active. * * * She said, 'Yes, the day will come when it will be a natural instinct to stretch out a hand to help one who needs support. * * * Automatic and irresistible. * * * as to use our hands to keep from falling.

*** Possibly some day a book may be written on the selection of titles of books as well as how certain books came to be written. In such a work the following would not be an uninteresting item: The idea of laying the scenes of "The Strength of the Hills" in the Adirondacks came to Miss Wilkinson one Summer while she was the guest of some friends in the region of Lake Placid. She is an enthusiastic pedestrian, and wandered about the hills freely and soon became a slave to their mystery and their grandeur. Her descriptions of the lumber camp, the "skidding," and the primitive ways and speech of the dwellers in the hill country should be, therefore, not only true to the life, as she has observed it closely, but instinct with the glow and warmth of a mind in sympathy with the people and their surroundings.

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QUERIES.

L. HERRESHOFF, 26 Exchange Place, New York City: "Please advise in your query column where I can get a concise guide and practical book on how to construct models of yachts (especially) and cutter sloops."

"Practical Boat Building and Sailing," by Nelson, Kemp, and Davies, with designs, working diagrams, and full instructions, Charles Scribner's Sons, $3.

A. P. THOMPSON, 270 Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "What is the best book for instruction in the duties of a Secretary of an association?"

A Secretary's duties can be briefly defined. He must give notice of all meetings, and must keep the minutes of such meetings. He must conduct the correspondence and keep the records of the society. He must furnish the Treasurer with the names of all persons admitted to membership, and notify such persons of their admission.

THE REV. CHARLES T. McDANIEL, Hudson, N. Y.: "What is the value of 'An Apology for the True Christian Divinity, as the Same is Held Forth and Preached by the People Called in Scorn Quakers.' By Robert Barclay. The fourth edition in English. London, 1701?

The first edition is of value to collectors of Quaker literature, but the fourth is worth but little.

F. ORTON, Somerset, N. J.: "Please give a complete list of Edmond Rostand's works, also where and at what price they can be obtained in the original French. Is there an English edition of 'L'Aiglon' containing pictures of Maude Adams? If so, what is the price?"

The early works of the author of "Cyrano" and "L'Aiglon" are as follows: "Les Romanesques," "Les Musardises," "Pour la Grèce," "La Princesse Lointaine," and "La Samaritaine." "Cyrano" can be obtained in French for $1.25 from R. F. Fenno & Co., from Holt & Co., with notes, for 80 cents, and William R. Jenkins for $1. "L'Aiglon," in French, can be had from Brentano for $1.50, and from Jenkins for $1. Rostand's other works are not printed here in French, but can easily be imported by any New York dealer in foreign literature—Brentano, Jenkins, Meyer Brothers, &c.

"A. E. G." North East Harbor: "Please tell me which is the best translation of the Satires of Juvenal. Where is a résumé of the various theories regarding the subject of Shakespeare's Sonnets to be found?"

Probably Gifford's metrical version of Juvenal, with Persius, Bohn's Library, the Macmillan Company, $1. Sidney Lee deals with the theories concerning "Mr. W. H., the onlie begetter of these insuing sonnets" in his "Life of Shakespeare," the Macmillan Company, $1.75.

"T. ST. J. G." 66 Broadway, New York City: "Referring to the query of John H. James in regard to the battle in Fayal Harbor, between the Gen. Armstrong and a squadron of British vessels, I would call his attention to the poem, 'The Fight of the Armstrong Privateer,' by James Jeffrey Roche of Boston, published in the 'Ballads of Blue Water.' This poem is regarded by Vice President Roosevelt and other well-known authorities as one of the best and most descriptive poems of an American author, and any one interested in that famous fight should be familiar with it."

JOHN PHIN, 442 Fifteenth Avenue, Paterson, N. J.: "I notice Mr. Townsend's inquiry for 'F. J. Furnivall's arrangement of Shakespeare's plays.' It may be found prefixed to the 'Leopold' Shakespeare, (Cassell & Co., Limited,) where it occupies 138 closely printed octavo pages. I think it is this rather than the reprints that Mr. Townsend is looking for. The price is only $1.50, as against £15 15s."

"H. H." New York City: "Is there a sequel to Bulwer's 'Ernest Maltravers,' and, if so, what is the title?"

"Alice."

MARY FREDERICKSON, 588 Fifth Street, Newark, N. J.: "Will you kindly give a list of names of prominent dramatizers of novels, men and women?"

Edward Rose, the English dramatist, is prominent in this line. Most of the recent dramatizations of novels have been written by practically unknown persons.

J. S. DORSET, Jr., Hico, Texas: "Will you kindly aid me in finding the author of the poem beginning:

Can it be, O Christ, the Saviour,
That the noblest suffer most?"

The poem in question is attributed to Sarah Williams, born in London in 1841 and died in 1868, while engaged in preparing her poems for publication. "Twilight Hours: A Legacy of Verse," was issued soon after her death, and contained a prefatory memoir by the late Dean Plumptre. The poem is as follows:

Is it so, O Christ in Heaven, that the highest suffer most;
That the strongest wander furthest, and more hopelessly are lost;
That the mark of rank in nature is capacity for pain;
That the anguish of the singer makes the sweetness of the strain?

Is it so, O Christ in Heaven, that whichever way we go,
Halls of darkness must surround us, things we would but cannot know;
That the infinite must bound us like a temple veil unrent,
While the finite ever wearies so that none attain content?

Is it so, O Christ in Heaven, that the fullness yet to come
Is so glorious and so perfect that to know would strike us dumb;
That if only for a moment we would pierce beyond the sky,
With these poor, dim eyes of mortals, we would just see God and—die?

Appeals to Readers.

JOSEPH HALLAM, Conshohocken, Penn.: "I would like to know the name of the author and where I can find the poem in which the following lines occur:

'We had a little shepherd maid,
She was not four years old.
How sayest thou, the veil between
The visible and things unseen
May never be unrolled?'"

"J. L. C." The Players, 16 Gramercy Park, New York City: "Can any of your readers inform me who is the author of 'Titan Agonistes,' a work of fiction dealing in incidents, scenes, and characters in several of the States during and after the civil war? It was published anonymously by G. W. Carleton & Co. in, I think, 1867. Also, what is the book referred to in the closing sentences of 'Titan Agonistes'?"

"W. I. L." Elizabeth, N. J.: "I have often seen quotations in various newspapers and magazines from a periodical called The Whim. Will you please tell what sort of a paper The Whim is, and where I can secure a copy? If you can let me know the office of publication and price of subscription, I shall consider it a great favor."

The publication of this journal has been suspended, we believe.

"S. R." Toms River, N. J.: "Where can I get the best poems written about Lincoln?"

In "The Memory of Lincoln," edited by M. A. De Wolfe Howe, Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, $1.

***It is a fact not generally known that the popular stanza beginning "Thirty days hath November," &c., was written by one Richard Grafton, who later became one of the earliest English publishers. He embarked in the business only about sixty years later than Caxton, "the father of English printing," and between 1539 and 1553, brought out "The Great Bible," (Matthew's,) Coverdale's translation of the New Testament, "Acts of Parliament," and other books. The name of Grafton has lately been rescued from an undeserved obscurity and made familiar to the reading public at least by a well-known firm of New York publishers, who have established the Grafton Press, thereby reviving a title honored 350 years ago.

SEPTEMBER

1901

BOSTON.

Items About New Publications for the Coming Season.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—It seems improbable that Boston will produce many volumes of poetry this season, but Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. announce four volumes. "Destiny," by Miss Florence Brooks; "The Feast of Thaiarchus," by Mr. Condé Benoist Pallen; "A Gage of Youth," by Mr. Gelett Burgess, and "The Round Rabbit," by Mrs. Agnes Lee. The first is said to be somewhat startling, but the American reader can endure very great amazement with much calmness; the second is a religious poem describing the conversion of Thalarchus, a high-born Greek, by the example of St. Simeon Stylites; the third contains poetry and perversity in nearly equal parts, but the perversity is banished from the poetry, although the poetry is present in the perversity; the fourth includes much new verse, in addition to the pretty volume originally published by Messrs. Copeland & Day, and has a new binding, uniting the pretty design of the old cover with more attractive cloth and shape.

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Mr. Ralph Adams Cram's long-delayed "Church Building" is really to appear this Autumn, and with it four new Beacon Biographies: "Edwin Booth," by Mr. Charles Townsend Copeland; "Alexander Hamilton," by Mr. James Schouler; "Henry Wadsworth Longfellow," by Mr. George Rice Carpenter, and "Samuel Finley Breese Morse," by Mr. John Trowbridge. The one Westminster Biography is "John Henry, Cardinal Newman," by Messrs. A. R. Waller and G. H. S. Barrow.

***

"To Girls: a Budget of Letters," by Miss Heloise Edwina Hersey, the lecturer and educator, is founded on the author's long years of experience in teaching girls gathered from all parts of the United States, cherishing many different ambitions, and very fairly representing that large class of Americans in which the daughters are released from the close personal observation necessarily kept over their girls by mothers in humble circumstances, and not subjected to the hired guardianship surrounding the children of great wealth. These young women need and value advice, and have asked so much from their teacher that she feels that she knows their wants and has written in the same spirit and very nearly in the same manner that she has been accustomed to talk.

***

Two novels, "In the Shadow of the Black Pine," by Miss W. G. Plympton, an early Colonial novel, and "Aphrodite," by Mr. Franklin Kent Gifford, a story combining an artist's biography and many charming descriptions, are also included in the list, and also two books recommending themselves not only to lovers of good fiction, but to the mercenary. The first is "Sylvia," by Evalyn Emerson; its heroine is an Italian Countess born in the United States and called the most beautiful woman in Europe. Twelve portraits by twelve artists illustrate the book, and the reader is invited to arrange their names in the order of comparative merit, with the promise of a prize of $500 to the competitor whose list comes nearest to representing the popular choice. The other book, "A House Party," contains twelve stories, each written by one out of a given list of twenty-five authors, and a prize of $1,000 is offered for a correct list of guesses as to the authorship of the stories. Did not the publishers plainly say that "twelve authors" wrote, one would guess that they were clever parodies.

***

Messrs. Noyes, Platt & Co. are to publish "Mother Goose's Menagerie," by Miss Carolyn Wells, with colored pictures by Mr. Peter Newell. Miss Wells, emulative of Mrs. Mary Cowden Clarke's "Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines," has imagined the history of Mother Goose's animals before they appear upon the scene, and after they depart thence, and very surprising their histories are. Mr. John Kendrick Bangs's "Mr. Munchausen" is also on their list, and as it republishes the sometime Baron's adventures from the columns of The Gehenna Gazette, it may be taken for granted that they are true, for what greater punishment could be inflicted upon the Baron than condemnation to speak and write the truth, and nothing but the truth? This book also is to have colored illustrations by Mr. Newell. "American Mural Paintings," by Miss Pauline King, necessarily covers but a brief period, as it is but thirty years since America had any mural decoration. It has more than a hundred reproductions of the best work, and includes some examples from private houses.

***

Miss Mildred Howells has made a "Whist Calendar," setting an ingeniously amusing picture upon each of the twelve cards printed in color and gold, and adding a quotation and a whist maxims. The success of the block Whist Calendar published some years ago by Mr. W. B. Clarke, and now out of print, is sufficient guarantee of the sale of the new one.

***

The small girls who "read everything," and, in order to perform the feat, hasten the burial of the hard-working public librarian, will have ten new books from Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. this Winter, and will soon be able to begin their task. Further, when they buy the books for Christmas gifts to other girls, they will be compelled to pay "net" prices, and cannot assert that "Boardman & Sough charge 2 cents less," and that will be exceedingly wholesome for them and for the booksellers. Most of the authors are tried friends, for the list includes "High School Days in Harbortown," by Mrs. Wormeldeft, a story of seaside camping and a dog; "Teddy, Her Daughter," by Miss Anna Chapin Ray, of which the scene is a house by the sea; Mrs. M. P. W. Smith's "Four on a Farm," already announced; "As the Geese Flies," by Miss Katherine Pyle, which is named on Hibernian principles, because the heroine takes her views of the world from the back of Mother Goose's gander; "The Magic Key," by Elizabeth S. Tilley, tellsof a boy whose work was done by fairies; "The Captain of the School," by Miss Edith Robinson, a tale of four adventurous and very delightful girls, and one boy with a really English name, of his duty to the girls, continues it in "Brenda's Summer at Rockley," which is mildly instructive, but chiefly entertaining, and Miss Sophie Cramp Taylor in "The Story of a Little Poet," introduces three children, one of whom writes verse and is very good, the other two being prosaic and comfortably naughty. Lastly, Mr. John Preston True continues his admirable "Scouting for Washington" with "Morgan's Men." A new edition of the late Nora Perry's "Another Flock of Girls," and a dramatization of "Little Women" and "Little Men," by Elizabeth Porter Gould, are added to the new story books, and "Little Men," with fifteen beautiful illustrations by Mr. Reginald Birch, is among the gift books.

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The books for the elders are also to be sold at net prices, the novels excepted, and with good reason, for your Boston novel reader is stingy, or economical, as she prefers to say, and very slow to assimilate a new idea. There are but two new novels, "Mistress Brent," by Miss Lucy M. Thiston, the story of that Margaret Brent who is the most manly figure in the early passages of the history of the Maryland colony, and "Up and Down the Sands of Gold," by Miss Mary Devereux, author of "From Kingdom to Colony." "Joy and Strength for the Pilgrim's Day," by Mrs. Mary W. Tileston, will be welcomed by those to whom years of use have made her "Daily Strength for Daily Needs" familiar, and as its buyers have numbered 200,000, the new volume needs no introduction. The same thing may be said for Miss Lilian Whiting's "The World Beautiful in Books," for its author has exactly gauged the popular mind and wants, and supplies them. Mr. Lafcadio Hearn's "A Japanese Miscellany" has its waiting group of fastidious readers, and Capt. Mahan is the most widely read of all American officers. His subject this year is the lives of six British Admirals who won rank in the peerage by their professional work. The title of the volume is "Types of Naval Officers, with Some Remarks on the Development of Naval Warfare During the Eighteenth Century," and it will be illustrated by six photogravure portraits. Miss Mary Sifton Pepper, the translator of "The Jesuit Relations," has turned her labors to good purpose in producing the volume, "Maids and Matrons of New France," a book furnishing material for pleasant comparison with Mrs. Alice Morse Earle's Colonial gossip, and occupying a middle ground between Parkman's history and the fiction of Mrs. Catherwood, Mr. Doyle, and Mr. Parker.

***

Among the gift books, the two pretty volumes of Daudet's short stories, "Letters from My Mill" and "Monday Tales," are distinguished not only by their text, but by eight Goupil photogravures after pictures by M. Avril and M. Moreau, and "White Aprons" is to appear in the same pretty style as "The Head of a Hundred." Mr. Farnham's "Life of Francis Parkman" goes into two library editions, one matching the original Library Parkman, the other somewhat larger. Hamerton's "Painting in France" and "Contemporary French Painters," with thirty photogravure plates and new covers, make a new edition, and Mr. Hazlitt's translation of "Cinq-Mars" is to appear with pomp of photogravure frontispiece and ornamental headings and tail pieces. Two serious volumes, "Fearless and Cheerfulness," by the Rev. A. W. Jackson, suggests many kind thoughts, and gives many useful hints to those who live with the most sadly isolated of all persons, from whom wisdom is at one entrance quite shut out, and Miss Anne R. Manning's "First Principles of Nursing" is useful both to young members of its author's profession and to amateurs.

***

In the Travel Lovers' Library will appear the late Grant Allen's "Florence," in two volumes, with some eighty photogravures and half tones, and among miscellaneous gift books, "Sketches and Skits," eighteen full-page pen and ink drawings by Mr. Arthur Hopkins, and "The Story of a Young Man," by Mr. Clifford Howard, a biography of Jesus regarded as a historical personage. Mr. Sadakichi Hartmann, a Japanese-Prussian author, continues the Art Lovers' Series with "A History of American Art," and a translation of M. Dayot's "Beautiful Women in Art" will further enlarge it. Both of these books are in two volumes. "Little Pilgrimages Among the Men Who Have Written Famous Books," with a companion volume on "Women Who Have Written Famous Books," appears in the Book Lovers' Series, each book containing twenty-five pictures. "Grand Opera in America," by Mr. Henry C. Lahee; "A Critical History of Opera," by Mr. Elson; the second series of Mr. L. C. Strang's "Famous Actors" and "Famous Actresses of the Day in America," will also appear this season. All these series are useful in furnishing gifts welcome to those elect souls who have definite tastes for something, and so are not sources of trouble to their friends at Christmas.

***

The Lothrop Publishing Company is bringing out "Paul Travers's Adventures," by Mr. Samuel Travers Clover. The hero, being advised to travel and to see the world before, as a mere boy, he becomes a reporter, tries the plan of making his way from place by place dishonestly, but afterward works his passage like a decent young American. The first edition of this book was issued by Messrs. Way & Williams in 1897.

***

Among Messrs. L. C. Page & Co.'s juvenile books are "The Little Colonel's Holidays," by Miss Annie Fellows-Johnston; the "Rosamond Tales," with drawings by Miss Maud Humphreys, and texts by Caylor Reynolds; "Gulliver's Bird Book," by L. J. Bridgman, containing certain episodes not included in the Dean of St. Patrick's "Gulliver"; "Larry Hudson's Ambition," by Mr. James Otis; "The Sieur of the Hills," the third volume in Mr. G. Wylie Browne's "Woodranger Tales"; Dr. Watts's "Divine Songs" and "Moral Songs," in a single volume, with colored pictures; an "Alphabet Book" for small children, and "Cherished Days of Rosemary Hall," by Miss Jessie McGregor.

***

Among their novels are "The Love Letters of an American Girl," pseudonymously; "The Wanderings of Ulysses," by Miss Pauline Bradford Mackie; "The Kingdom Ring," a translation from the Swedish of

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LAZARRE

PALMISTRY.

Has It Any Scientific Basis?*

SINCE a reputable firm has brought out a work on palmistry, this fact, among others, may be taken as an indication that palmistry is no longer under the ban of the cultured. Until about twenty years ago palmistry was regarded by cultured people as a survival, among the credulous, of one of our most ancient superstitions. Human nature's organ of "wonder" seemed to crave and partake with relish the dishes served by prognosticators, the feminine half of us, indeed, never becoming satiated. With the tremendous strides of the analytic intellect and the physical sciences, this craving of ours has until recent years been held more or less in aberrance and inhibited, but with the advent of the psychic sciences and the development of psychic faculties it is again demanding satisfaction even among the enlightened. And, strange as it may seem, enlightened people are sometimes destined to become still more enlightened.

But that there should be even a residuum of truth in palmistry, and that a deliberate literary attempt should have been made to present a legitimate basis for what were deemed the vagaries of fortune tellers, seemed so inconceivable that one could not help but stare aghast at the scholarly presentation of this subject by Edward Heron-Allen, published some fifteen years ago. His "Science of the Hand" and "Practical Cheirosophy" calmly revealed to an astonished public the "secrets" that had so long been sedulously guarded in the esoteric circles of the fortune-telling gypsies. After the appearance of these works a number of prominent people with "careers" consented to be "read," and they went on their way marveling, and became enthusiastic proselytes. The sale of Heron-Allen's books was large, but it was as nothing to that of Chiro's "Language of the Hand." On his several visits to this country Cheiro created somewhat of a furore among the well to do, and at his last visit his whole time was pre-empted at $10 for twenty minutes. In England, and especially at Paris during the exposition, the demand upon his time was something extraordinary, and his charges were likewise. At the age of a little over thirty he has now retired from professional palmistry, having made at it in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. He is at present engaged in writing a treatise on the famous personages that applied to him for readings.

Within the last five years many minor works of palmistry have made their appearance, and within a year several larger works, but none of them can claim so elaborate and exhaustive a treatment of the subject as "The Laws of Scientific Hand Reading," by William G. Benham. This is a volume of 635 pages, with some 800 illustrations. That the author and his book have been indorsed by prominent persons—among them are the President of a college and a well-known biographer—is another of the several signs referred to as indicating the countenance palmistry is receiving from enlightened people. But the anticipations aroused by his ambitious title are doomed to disappointment. Where are the "laws"—the determining ratios? The author makes the common error of mistaking empiricism for science. He serves us, for the most part, with a collation of the contributions of other authors without, however, giving any of them any credit whatever. No author on the hand is so much as mentioned, not even Sir Charles Bell, whose well-known work, "The Hand: Its Vital Endowments as Evincing Design," is a classic. Benham doubtless aimed at a scientific presentation; his achievement is, however, a compilation—a palmist's breviary. The title of the book is therefore a misnomer and is pretentious. Notwithstanding this, it must be admitted that he endeavers to employ the scientific method; that his two theories to account for the existence on the palm of a preliminary map of future events are very interesting, and that he seems to be original and a specialist in basing his classification of types of character, not on the hand as a whole, as all other palmists do, but on the "mounts" at the base of the fingers. In vindication of the scientific nature of his results, the author claims to have spent twenty-five years in the investigation of the subject; that as one preparation for his work he studied medicine; that in the prosecution of his task he gained entrée to "State institutions for the imbecile, insane, blind, and deaf; the almshouses, jails," &c., and that he examined the hands of the most prominent "doctors, lawyers, ministers, speakers, actors, singers, musicians, literary people, hypnotists, spiritualists, murderers, forgers," &c.

The book evinces painstaking labor, and will prove of value to both novice and practitioner; but it is a real pity that he seems to desire to impress the uninitiated with the belief that 99 per cent. of the matter presented is original with him, whereas the truth is that more than 99 per cent. belongs to the history of the subject. He slights and dismisses the literature of palmistry with the remark that it is fragmentary and unreliable. The proofs furnished by him for his many dicta are no more scientific than those furnished by other writers, who simply assert that thus and thus are to be interpreted as having such and such a meaning. So does he. All indulge in oracular utterances and dogmatic statements. Thousands upon thousands of his dicta could be cited that are neither preceded nor followed by scientific induction. In other words, the interpretation of the phenomena presented by the details of the hand is too often stated dogmatically. For example, like all other palmists, he declares, without showing why it must be so, that the size of the first phalanx of the thumb will indicate the amount of will, and that of the second the amount of logic. The evidence given by him and others on this point is empirical; that is, it is based on individual observation and experience, and is not deduced from the ratio of the factors involved, which ratio should entitle the statement to be called scientific. It is not shown, for example, why the positions of logic and will could not possibly be reversed. Then, to take one of the "mounts"—that of mercury, at the base of the little finger—what is the scientific proof for the assertion that it indicates the degree of shrewdness, industry, scientific and business capacity, quickness, &c.? Again, why are the fingers to each other normally of a certain proportionate size; the little finger (mercury,) for instance, being normally smaller than the others? He makes no attempt whatever to explain this fact, nor the multitude of similar facts. Is such procedure scientific? Further, how does he know that the line of mercury indicates the condition of the stomach and liver? Why not the condition of the lungs or nerves? For the art of hand-reading the author gives us empirical guides, valuable suggestions, perhaps rules, but no "laws." If law, in science, be a formula, a ratio, no instance of a single law is discernable in this book.

Palmistry is destined to be regarded as a branch of physiognomy—just as phrenology now is. It should not then be difficult to grant that, in the course of time, a scientific basis may be laid for the art of determining mental and emotional qualities by the physical characteristics shown on the skull, face, and hand. It is the general theory of palmistry that the hand, being the executor of the brain, receives the record of its psychic flow; that the configuration of the hand with its lines is therefore a reflex of mind, heart, soul, plus the life that is lived. It should not seem unreasonable to believe, moreover, that the psychic solidarity of universal processes in their effect on the individual leaves the intimations of their outcome, so far as he is concerned, in the lines of his palm. In enlarging upon the reflex theory Mr. Benham refrains from divulging the fact that that theory had ever been broached by other writers. But peculiar to Mr. Benham is the following theory of the vital current, as

given on page 12.

For the purposes of palmistry you must at least imagine that the life current runs through the human body, and that it comes from an outside source. I have observed in the birth of many children the moment at which the awakening takes place, and I have asked physicians to observe for me the same thing in the patients coming under their practice. At the moment the child is born, and before it has given the first cry, or taken air into its lungs, the fingers extend with a quick, spasmodic jerk, stand perfectly straight and rigid, and, following this involuntary motion of the hands, the lungs take in air, and a cry escapes the lips. Life has begun. Shortly after the child feels hunger, and the hand goes at once to the mouth. The brain is acting and directing her servant, the hand, which seeks to carry food to the mouth, the proper place to receive it. Thus from the first moment of life the hand takes its place as the servant of the brain, and I believe that at the moment the fingers of the child extend and become straight and rigid, that life, the vital spark which sets the human machinery in motion, awakens the mind and habilitates the senses, is projected into the child through the ends of the rigid fingers.

In the second part of the book, in elaborating his statement concerning the lines of the palm, he goes on to say: (Page 247.):

There are now two well-established facts which, when brought into combination explain these functions of lines in the hand. First, it has been positively proved that lines change in unison with changes in the mental attitude of a subject, when these changes are great enough to alter his temperament and characteristics. It is also proved that the lines respond to changes in health and constitution, that they indicate mental strength, and reveal details in the life when certain events have produced a powerful impression on the mind of a subject. Therefore we may say with positiveness that the lines in a hand are the direct reflex of the subject's mind, and that his mind produces, controls, or alters them.

This statement completely explains the accuracy of lines in outlining past events, for things which have impressed the brain are a part of the past, and it has proved a satisfactory explanation of this part of their usefulness. It is the accuracy of lines in outlining future events which has been difficult to explain. Recent experiments by scientists have demonstrated that the human being is possessed of a double consciousness or mind. One part operates in our material existence and makes us conscious only of those things which we can see or handle, and the other part operates on the plane of our spiritual existence, and gives us spiritual consciousness of things which we cannot see, touch, nor fully explain. This second mind rarely manifests itself in an objective way, and this is why it was not sooner discovered. The first, or worldly mind, has limitations. It is conscious only of things which have happened, or are happening before our very eyes. This side of our consciousness cannot pierce the veil of the future, or rise above our material existence; it only knows the things of to-day, which soon become the things of yesterday. Our inner consciousness, or spiritual mind, has no such limitations as has the objective. It knows not only what has happened, but what will happen. It is not confined within the prison of our earthly body, but it can rise above earth, and peer into the future. If it be true that mind produces, controls, or alters the lines in the hand, these lines must be subject not only to the influence of the worldly or objective consciousness or mind, but also of the subjective or spiritual. If one consciousness has dominion of the past and present, and the other of the future, manifestly our past, present, and future are in the possession of the two minds, and through their influence this past, present, and future is stamped upon us by means of the lines in the hand which we know reflect the mind.

It is a real pity that the photographic illustrations and chalk impressions of typical hands, given in this book, should be almost worthless, the detail of the lines on the palm being practically illegible. All photographic illustrations of palms in other books and in periodical literature are equally worthless. Why cannot the lines be retraced? A. L. LEUBUSCHER.

*THE LAWS OF SCIENTIFIC HAND-READING. By William G. Benham. Pp. 635. 800 illustrations. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

Maude's Essays on Tolstoi's View of Life.*

Most of the essays collected in this volume have previously seen the light in print. When first published, we are told by the author, they were sent to Count Tolstoi, who, on several different occasions, wrote personally expressing his approval of them. The first five essays have to do directly with the Count's theory of life; the remaining four approach it indirectly. Probably the most interesting of them all is the ninth and last, on the Doukhobors, which now, for the first time, appears in print. Mr. Maude writes feelingly in this article:

"To those of us who expect that militarism will ultimately evoke in Europe a struggle more memorable than the emancipation movement of the years 1830 to 1865, in the United States of America, the story of the Doukhobors presents itself, not as an isolated occurrence, but as a link in a chain which, commencing before Isaiah foretold that swords should be beaten to plowshares, will only be complete when the collective slaughter of man by man becomes—as isolated murders or acts of cannibalism now are—abhorrent to the reason and the conscience of the generality of sane men and women."

This community of over 7,000 Russian peasants has seldom been written about impartially. Their story has too often been set down to make out a case either for or against them, and Mr. Maude points out that so fluid a creed as that of the Doukhobors is extremely liable to be unintentionally tinged with the views of those who present it, or who select the specimens by which we are asked to judge it. In face of these difficulties he does not claim for his presentation of the matter that it contains the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Nevertheless, as has been observed, his statements will be found interesting; some of them curious.

Every one who knows Tolstoi at all, and his attitude toward economic enigmas in the social system, knows that long ago he made up his mind that it is a vast delusion to suppose that we do good by sucking up money in rents, or in profits of any sort, and then pouring it out again in charities. He objects strenuously to philanthropists "making pipes of themselves." Usually when people demand money of the Count he can reply with sincerity, "I have none." But here were thousands of wretched peasants slowly dying because they were faithful to principles of non-resistance which he shared. They were starving and he was eating his three meals a day. Now, as in 1891, when an almost similar problem had faced him at the time of the great famine, his feelings were too strong for his intellectual conclusions. From 1895 onward he had written in bitter condemnation of the persecution, thus giving publicity to facts which the Government was anxious to conceal, and of which no reference was permitted in the Russian press. But he must do more. So he allows the publication of "Resurrection" for a moneyed consideration! Of course there were the usual troubles with the press censor in St. Petersburg; there were the inimical charges of "inconsistency" brought against the man who for twenty years had steadily refused to work for pay; there were the reproaches of conscience, too—reproaches entirely characteristic of Tolstoi's great soul. But his heart had spoken!

"Men who write from the imagination are helpless when in presence of the fact," says Lowell. But is that quite true? One of the creepiest bits of imaginative work in current times is Stephen Crane's "The Open Boat"—and Crane was in the boat. The author of "My Religion" is no mere imaginative writer; he lives, for the most part, in strict accordance with his theories of life. Man is a complex being; he has brute strength in back and muscles; therefore the Count plows before breakfast, and literally earns his bread in the sweat of his brow. Man has the faculty of delicate manipulation with his fingers and wrists; therefore the Count cobbles shoes. Man has a brain; therefore the Count gives it exercise by writing simple, direct stories for the masses. Man has capacity for social enjoyment; therefore the Count receives his friends in the evenings. This is the fourfold life of man, his happiness depending on the equal development of each side. The central command of Tolstoi's faith is, "Resist not evil." This simple restriction means the abolition of courts and armies, of course; of prisons and punishments. "Let the world practice this doctrine," he says, "and the reign of God on earth will come. If I alone practice it, I shall do what I can to better my own condition and the condition of those about me."

*TOLSTOI AND HIS PROBLEMS. Essays by Aylmer Maude. 4vo. Pp. 326. London: Grant Richards. Edition for America imported by A. Wessels Company. $1.50.

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THOMAS MACDONOUGH

His Family and His Own Career in the War of 1812.

IT would be doing Mr. Rodney Macdonough scant justice to write that his fine volume, "The Macdonough-Hackstaff Ancestry," derived its main interest from the record of the life and services of Commodore Thomas Macdonough, whose victory on Lake Champlain was among the most notable actions of the war of 1812. The work contains information of a singularly valuable character in regard to the life history of many families. In tracing up the genealogical tree of Commodore Macdonough the numerous branches of the family are presented. The author has written not less than fifty-five separate and distinct articles having to do with those to be counted as his forbears, who arrived in this country in the early times of its settlement. The articles then include the history of the families of Barker, Bigg, Burrowes, Colt, Cole, Denning, Garr, Griggs, Hackstaff, Hallock, Hawxhurst, Hopkins, Laroux, Macdonough, Morrell, Mould, Pratt, Priest, Reddocke, Shaler, Sinclair, Spencer, Stocking, Stow, Swasy, Townsend, Vance, and Williams.

The early ancestor of Commodore Macdonough was probably Thomas MacDonough of Salmon Leap, County Kildare, Ireland. Information relating to him is but meagre. Persistent inquiries made in Ireland furnished but little which was reliable. That the name is Celtic cannot be questioned. In English the name was spelled MacDonoch. The Commodore, however, dropped the capital "D," and wrote his name Macdonough. There must have been many superfluous potentates in Hibernia of the remote period; for the reason that all Irish genealogies start with a King. The original MacDonough came to this country about 1730, when he was eighteen, and settled in Delaware.

Thomas Macdonough was born Dec. 31, 1783, at the Trap, New Castle County, Del., on the farm on which his father and grandfather had lived before him. His father was Thomas McDonough. The lad remained on the farm for sixteen years, and "he always retained a lively recollection and affection for the home of his youth."

In 1800 he received a warrant as midshipman in the United States Navy, John Adams being then President. His first service was on the Ganges, and he went on a cruise to the West Indies. The young midshipman was attacked with yellow fever. Recovering from his illness, after many adventures he found his way back to his home in Delaware. He had been gone a year, and his family had supposed that he was dead. Returning to the Ganges, he was transferred to the Constitution, Commodore Murray. There was a cruise of a year's duration in the Mediterranean, which ended in 1802. In 1803 he was ordered to the Philadelphia, then being fitted out for the Mediterranean service. The troubles with Tripoli had now culminated. A Moorish vessel was captured by the Philadelphia, and Capt. Bainbridge placed young Macdonough on board of the prize. The Commodore wrote afterward:

She [the Philadelphia] went up to Gibraltar and the Mediterranean to cruise off Tripoli, where she was lost by running on shore in chase, and was taken possession of by the enemy, the officers and men put into close confinement, and kept for nineteen months. Thus was I providentially saved from the prison and the apprehension of death which surrounded those of my shipmates in the power of a merciless foe.

When in the harbor of Syracuse, Macdonough joined the schooner Enterprise, Lieut. Stephen Decatur commanding. Now was planned that action of éclat, the destruction of the Philadelphia, regardless of the enemy's vessels and batteries. Under the command of Lieut. Lawrence and ten men, with Midshipmen Laws and Macdonough, the orders received from Decatur were to board the Philadelphia and to set her on fire. This bold feat was accomplished. The great Nelson declared the deed to have been "the most bold and daring act of the age." For his gallantry the young midshipman was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, his commission being dated May 18, 1804. In August of the same year he was mentioned for "gallantry in the bombardment of Tripoli." The Commodore wrote, respecting the service in the Mediterranean:

Here, I consider was the school where our navy received its first lessons, and the influence has remained to this day, and will continue as long as the navy exists. I received in the Enterprise all the operations against Tripoli, presented the flags of the captured boats to Commodore Preble at the request of Capt. Decatur, 1804 (Preble or 6 schooners) by the Commodore's Lieutenant of the Schooner Enterprise.

Some time in 1805, when the Lieutenant was at Syracuse, and attached to the brig Syren, going ashore, he was attacked by three cutthroats, armed with daggers.

They found, however, that they had caught not a Tartar, but an Antelope. The young officer drew his sword, and, though the odds were three to one, two of the assailants drew back disabled and the third, taking to flight and being followed by the Lieutenant, was lost in a bramble, and upon the word "Enough, they have no way to escape, he threw himself to the ground to avoid being shot.

Subsequently the Syren, Lieutenant [illegible] was ordered to the Naval Station near New Haven. An officer ashore, in the early summer of 1806, spoke very highly of the young officer, and [illegible] Macdonough was the many officers for the ships or whether the merchant service was considered to be a fitting school for young officers, Macdonough was ordered to make a voyage in the merchant service, and sailed from New York as Captain of the brig Gulliver, bound for Liverpool. At Liverpool an attempt to impress the young American officer was nearly successful. He was put on board of an English frigate. All remonstrances on his part were unavailing. His escape was a wonderful one. He managed to secure a boat and finally reached his own vessel. Next morning early the Gulliver went to sea. The Commodore wrote:

When war was declared against Great Britain by the United States, I applied for service and received orders to repair to Washington and join the frigate Constellation as First Lieutenant. I did not remain long on board this ship, for it required some time to complete her repairs, and the time was irksome there. I therefore applied for and obtained command of the Portland Station, where were several fine gunboats. After remaining a few months in Portland I was ordered by Mr. Madison to take command of the vessels in Lake Champlain. Proceeded thither across the country through the Notch of the White Mountains, partly on horseback, carrying my bundle with my valise on behind, and a country lad only as company to return with my horses. Arrived fatigued at Burlington, on the lake, in about four days, and took command of the vessels after waiting on the commanding General Bloomfield.

The date of the order giving Macdonough the command of the naval force on Lake Champlain is dated Sept. 12, 1812. On Dec. 1 of the same year Macdonough married at Middletown, Conn., Lucy Ann, daughter of Nathaniel and Lucretia Ann Shaler.

The 11th of September, 1814, is a day not to be forgotten in the history of this country. Then took place the battle of Lake Champlain, and a complete victory for the naval forces of the United States. From Macdonough came this simple message to the Secretary of the Navy: "The Almighty has been pleased to grant us a signal victory on Lake Champlain in the capture of one Frigate, one Brig, and two sloops of war of the enemy." After the victory of Lake Champlain active service was resumed, and various commands were given Macdonough. In 1824 he was in command of the Constitution, and on October "sailed for the Mediterranean on the last cruise he was ever to make." While on duty he was taken ill, and asked permission to return to the United States. The Constitution was ordered home, and Commodore Macdonough died on shipboard when ten days out from Gibraltar, Nov. 10, 1825. He was buried in Middletown, Dec. 1, 1825. Commodore Macdonough's wife had died a few months before, "and they now lie side by side in the quaint cemetery overlooking the Connecticut River." In this sketch of Commodore Macdonough there are portions of an autobiography left by him, which have never before appeared in print.

The record of William G. Hackstaff, whose daughter was affiliated by marriage with the son of the Commodore, her husband having been Capt. Charles Shaler McDonough, may help to recall the shipping interests some half century and more ago. William G. Hackstaff in his time commanded many of the ships which sailed between New York and Liverpool. His first trip was as master of a vessel from New York to Liverpool. From 1834 to 1851 he made not less than fifty-four voyages, sailing from New York to Liverpool, and occasionally to Havre. "During that period, never having lost a vessel, he gained the reputation of being a prudent and skilful navigator, and made for himself an honored name in the merchant service of our country." Some of the names of the ships of which Hackstaff was master were the Manhattan, the William Byrnes, the Sheffield, the Scotland, the Adirondack, the Fidelia, and in 1848 the steamship United States.

In 1849 Capt. Hackstaff was in command of the Yorkshire of the "Black Ball" Line. She was a big ship of 987 tons. Capt. Hackstaff died at Middletown in 1858.

The make-up of the volume, of which but a tithe of its contents has been described, is of the handsomest. In addition to the many illustrations there is a careful photograph of Commodore Macdonough, the picture painted by Stuart.

American Leaders.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Will you kindly permit me to take issue with your strictures upon Prof. Trilupf? He stands forth as a sturdy pioneer of Democracy and should have the earnest support of all true Democrats, from Bryan to Folsom. All trades, declares our new leader, are equal; and my one objection to his instructive remarks is the palpable restriction of Shakespeare to communion with giants of trade. Morgan and Rockefeller are not the only leaders America has produced. Are not our pugilists acknowledged champions the world round? Does not the energy of Shakespeare pale beside the herculean blow of a Sullivan or a Jeffries? Can his abstractions be compared to a dodging Corbett? And then in our own town we have an illustrious example of that brain energy the learned professor values so highly in one whose capacity for organization outside even that of Rockefeller, him who works for his own pocket, all the time, and then Dewey, whose prowess is more solid than Humboldt's fame! Why, indeed, should Shakespeare be deemed to shine with rays of gold alone?

JOHN A. VALENTYNE.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

JACOB A. RIIS, whose autobiography will shortly appear from the Macmillan Company under the title of "The Making of an American," presents the experiences of a Dane who has lived a long and observing life in the country of his adoption. He began life here as a day laborer, because he could get nothing else to do, but soon caught up with his proper place in the strife for success, owing to his home training and education. In his first book, "How the Other Half Lives," he spoke a powerful word for the huddling mass of foreign poor in our great cities, and now we learn that many of the experiences therein described were his own. After relating how he himself became Americanized he tells how he has applied his acquired knowledge in his efforts to better the conditions of the city poor. He would show from actual observation and experience what elements must be taken into account in the treatment of our foreign population. The book will be fully and attractively illustrated, both by scenes of the author's former home in Denmark and by pen sketches of his life in America, which are believed to set off the text in a striking manner.

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"The Making of a Country Home," by "J. P. M.," which will soon come from the Doubleday, Page & Co. press, is to the casual reader merely the story of how two young married people escaped from the city drudgery, and its reality, humor, and vital human quality, but one cannot read far or with care without seeing that the author preaches the gospel of nature and a life in the country. The numerous letters that have been received by the publishers while the book was appearing as a serial in Everybody's Magazine show that his lesson has been seriously taken to heart. And it may gratify these readers to know that the experiences described in the book have their actual origin in fact.

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"A Nest of Linnets," by F. Frankfort Moore, author of "The Jessamy Bride," which will come from D. Appleton & Co. some time in the present month, is a novel full of love and romance. The incidents are witnessed or shared in or gossipped about by brilliant figures of the time, such as Sheridan, Walpole, and Selwyn, while the ponderous presence of Dr. Johnson makes itself felt here and there, and Goldsmith, too, appears as a modest member of the company.

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"Philip Fréneau, the Poet of the Revolution," by Mary S. Austin, which is announced by the A. Wessels Company, is said by its editor, Helen Kearny Vreeland, to be the first complete memoir of Fréneau, although many biographical sketches have appeared in the various editions of his works. His career on land and sea was a most adventurous one, and many of the details have only escaped oblivion through the author's access to family papers. The editor, Mrs. Vreeland, by the way, is a great-granddaughter of the poet.

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"Tales of Dunstable Weir" is a new volume by that well-known author Gwendoline Keats, who writes under the pseudonym of Zack, which Charles Scribner's Sons have in active preparation. It is a collection of short stories, each of which is said to have a distinct individuality of theme and style. Zack's first book, "Life Is Life," embodying the best stories written since the beginning of her literary career in 1890, made a distinct impression, notwithstanding that some of them contain considerable unfamiliar dialect. Her second book, "On Trial," was a powerful novel, which placed its author well within the fold of serious writers, while her third, "The White Cottage," which only appeared last Spring, indicated a further advance both in achievement and in popularity.

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"The Quiberon Touch" is the title of a new sea tale by Cyrus Townsend Brady, which will appear in September from D. Appleton & Co.'s. Here the author of "The Grip of Honor" and "For the Freedom of the Sea" opens a fresh field of sea romance, in which the "great Lord Hawke" is met, and for the first time in this author's books we find pictured a fleet in action. A fascinating love story is said to add a tender interest to the adventures and battles on the sea.

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Vol. VI. of "South Africa and the Transvaal War," by Louis Creswicke, will be ready this month at G. P. Putnam's Sons. In spite of the fact that the war has been prolonged beyond all calculation, the author has seen fit to carry out the original scheme of the book. Hence Vol. VI. will bring to a close the history of the war so far as the annexation of the Transvaal is concerned. A condensed account is also given of the subsequent guerrilla warfare down to March, 1901.

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"The Benefactress," by the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" and "The Solitary Summer," will shortly come from the Macmillan Company. It is a full-fledged novel, the benefactress being a young Englishwoman, who has a fortune left her by a German relative. She takes up her property in Germany and lives there. The story of her life in the German village is said to be told with all the charm which characterized the former works of this author.

***

"The Oldest Civilization of Greece," by H. R. Hall, M. A., who, as an assistant in the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities of the British Museum, vests his writings with authority, will shortly be published through the Lippincotts. It is an important volume of studies of the mycenaean age.

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Brentano's have received the following books from Paris: "Maitresse de Roy," with illustrations by Chatelaine, by Jean de la Hiré, being the life of Mme. du Barry; "Les Amours de Victor Hugo," with portraits and autographs, by Tristan Leoay; two volumes by Sienkiewics, "Journal d'un artiste" and "Marysia—Sur le côte d'azur," besides a number of reading plays, among which are "Amoureuse Amitié," by Maurice Vaucaire; "Et Après," by Eddy Levis; "La Dormeuse," by Amoré de Lorde, and "La Philippine," by Alfred Hermant.

***

Howard W. Bell of London is publishing another edition of "The Rubaiyat," which is described as "a Variorum one in Miniature." It contains a life of Edward FitzGerald, a vocabulary of the more inscrutable Persian words, the Hon. John Hay's address, "In Praise of Omar," suggestive verses by many lovers of the Persian philosopher; FitzGerald's biography of the astronomer-poet, and a preface by Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole of Boston.

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"The Prophet of Berkeley Square," called a tragic extravaganza, by Robert Hichens, will be published in October by Dodd, Mead & Co. The prophet, a young man living with his grandmother, is a great admirer of Sir Tigath Butt, the great astronomer; he studies the stars and makes two prophecies, which to his amazement come true. The responsibility thus acquired weighs heavily upon him, and he consults "Malkiel the Second," the maker of a wonderful almanac; then his trials and tribulations begin.

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"Our Flag," is the title of a long patriotic poem by Lorenzo Sosso, with original decorations, which D. P. Elder and Morgan Shepard of San Francisco are about to publish.

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The Century Company is about to issue two new volumes in The Thumb Nail Series, one being passages from Lincoln's speeches and letters, with an introduction by Richard Watson Gilder, and the other a collection of translations of the Odes of Horace by various authors, edited by Mr. Benjamin E. Smith.

***

"A History and Description of Roman Political Institutions," by Frank Frost Abbott of the University of Chicago, is being published by Ginn & Co. The first part traces historically the development of the Roman Constitution from the earliest times to the reign of Diocletian, while the second part, the consulship, the tribunate, the Senate, the comitia, and the other institutions of the Government are taken up one after the other, and a systematic, detailed description is given of each.

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"By Rock and Pool," a new volume by Louis Becke, whose wondrous tales of Australasia and the South Seas have won for him fame and fortune, is announced for immediate publication by the New Amsterdam Book Company.

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"The Civil War and the Constitution," by John W. Burgess, Professor of Political Science and Constitutional Law, and Dean of the Faculty of Political Science in Columbia University, is announced as the fifth number of the American History Series bearing the imprint of Charles Scribner's Sons. The new work covers in a constitutional way the important period of the civil war and reconstruction. An especial feature of the book is its portraiture of the great personalities concerned in the contest on both sides.

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"Women and Men of the French Renaissance," by Edith Sichel, is about to come from the press of the J. B. Lippincott Company. It concerns itself with the best-known personages in France in the first half of the sixteenth century. Miss Sichel has busied herself with the bravery, the gallantry, the wit, and the intellectual fibre of the characters; she has chosen these rather than the morals of the time, and her work will be, it is said, an entertaining contribution to one of the most inviting periods in French history.

***

"Wayfarers in Italy," by Katharine Hooker, which D. P. Elder and Morgan Shepard of San Francisco are about to publish, is a narrative of personal experiences told with much sympathy for the things seen. The author appears to be a sincere lover of Italy, and those who are familiar with the paths pictured in the book should find a keen enjoyment awaiting them at every turn.

***

"The History of English Romanticism in the Nineteenth Century," by Prof. Henry A. Beers of Yale, will shortly come from the press of Henry Holt & Co. The same house will also present a contribution to the study of German literature by Calvin Thomas of Columbia University, under the title of "The Life and Works of Schiller."

***

"Shacklett," by Walter Barr, being a study of American politics in the West, will be presented this month by D. Appleton & Co. The central figure is taken as the type of the Western politician, who successively passes through various positions to that of Governor of a State. There is said to be a pleasing and strong love story running through the mazes of political intrigue.

***

"Forest Trees and Forest Scenery," by G. Frederick Schwarz, first assistant in the Bureau of Forestry, United States Department of Agriculture, is being published by the Grafton Press. The author of the work describes in a popular style the sources of beauty and attractiveness in American forest trees and sylvan scenery.

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"Fénélon: His Friends and His Enemies, 1651-1715," by E. K. Sanders, will shortly be presented by Longmans, Green & Co., as will also "Selected Essays," by the late Chancellor Christie, to which Dr. W. A. Shaw will add a memoir; "Edward Bowen, a Memoir," by W. E. Bowen, and "Arts Under Arms," a new war book by Maurice Fitzgibbon, an Imperial Yeoman with a Dublin degree.

***

"Clementina" is a new volume from the pen of A. E. W. Mason announced by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. It is a romance of the early part of the eighteenth century, when James Stuart was still a young man, and in love with the charming Princess Sobieski. The story opens with the hero, Charles Wogan, coming upon a carriage on the road to Bologna, whither he is bound with the Pope's procuration for the marriage of the Pretender with the Princess. The occupant of the carriage turns out to be Lady Featherstone, who has been sent from England to prevent this marriage. Wogan, as a postillion, drives Lady Featherstone to Bologna.

***

"Love the Harvester" is the title of a new novel by Max Pemberton which Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish in October. The scene of the story is laid in Belton Abbey in the days of George III. According to the terms of the will of the father of Nancy Dene, the mistress of the abbey, if she does not find a husband within a certain time the fee becomes vested in her cousin, Sir Joseph Chetwynd.

***

"Modern Athens," by George Horton, author of "Like Another Helen," is a graphic picture of the capital of modern Greece and life in all its phases, which Charles Scribner's Sons will publish this Autumn. The work, as a piece of bookmaking, will resemble Marion Crawford's "Constantinople." It will be fully illustrated by Corwin Knapp Linson in a manner to make it notable among the illustrated books of the season, the drawings picturing every phase of Greek life from the lofty remnants of ancient architectural glories to the humble personalities of modern street toilers.

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"Down the Line with John Henry," by Hugh McHugh, author of "John Henry," will be published in October by G. W. Dillingham Company.

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"The Soul of a Cat," by Margaret Benson, daughter of the late Archbishop Benson, with illustrations by Mme. Henrietta Ronner, is down for early publication by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The book contains stories of various tame animals, whose habits and experiences are faithfully reported by the author.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—On Saturday nights during the Fall and Winter there meets in the offices of the Penn Publishing Company a so-called club of half a dozen of Philadelphia's literary workers, who have taken unto themselves the name of "The Write About Club." The little gathering, like Topsy, just grew. The men who now sit about its table wanted to know what their stories were worth from the reader's standpoint, not the critics. They wanted, not the pink-glass criticism of intimate friends, but the criticism of men who themselves knew how a story should be built. The idea, which in itself is not of unusual originality, has worked itself out with unusual success, although it is to be added that the criticisms which the stories have called forth, always unsparing and often cruel, have not invariably been correct.

At one of the meetings, when the story had been read, the fire of criticism opened up more harsh and unsparing than ever. According to the opinions then expressed that story should have been cut, turned "west for east," and generally rewritten. After which the reader and author modestly made known the fact that that much maligned story had already been accepted by one of the leading weeklies in the country and read to that critical assembly the letter of unqualified praise which he had received from the editor. Which incident is here related merely to show that no criticism is infallible, and that there is a decidedly humorous as well as undoubtedly useful side to the "Write About Club."

The members of the club are P. H. Goggins, much of whose work has appeared in McClure's and The Atlantic; Arthur Hobson Quinn, the author of "University of Pennsylvania Stories"; Churchill Williams of Lippincott's, whose "J. Devlin, Boss," has just appeared; Arthur Tubbs of The Bulletin, E. P. Mumford of the University of Pennsylvania; Edward Robbins, the dramatic critic of The Ledger, and President Schoemaker of the Penn Publishing Company. One story is read at each meeting, which is limited to 5,000 words, and must not have been published. The club records show that three or four poems have been read and two or three plays, one of which was eventually put upon the boards, but with no great success.

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One of the most attractive of the Fall issues is the twenty-volume Shakespeare, which, originating with the house of Archibald Constable & Co. of London, is to be reprinted for America by J. B. Lippincott & Co. of this city. The books, almost square in shape and pleasing in type and a light-wove paper, are especially noteworthy in binding and illustration. Each volume appears bound in a different style from the rest, though a proper unity is maintained among the whole by the use of the same colors. The illustrations, in colors and on Japanese paper, are by L. Leslie Brooke, Byam Shaw, Henry T. Ford, G. P. Lacomb Hood, Eleanor Brickdale, Franck C. Cowper, and Gerald Moira. The title page and end papers are designed by Lewis F. Day.

***

The Lippincotts will also publish in this country the new twenty-volume edition of Richardson's novels which, on the other side, bears the imprint of Chapman, Hall & Co., and the "Temple Bible," which is to appear in twenty-four volumes uniform with the "Temple Shakespeare." Upon this latter set the publishers have expended the utmost pains. Each of the little volumes, allowing in all the externals that go to the making of a beautiful book, will be edited by a competent scholar, who will supply a full, though condensed, introduction, elucidatory notes, and other aids to the student. The text will, in the main, be presented in all the grand simplicity of the sterling English prose of the Authorized Version; and, while the correction of serious mistranslations will be made a feature of the notes, great care will be taken that nothing will appear approximating to the expression of sectarian or controversial opinions. The volumes will have as frontispieces photogravure reproductions of emblematic subjects, mainly by the great English artists. The Bishop of Ripon will contribute an additional volume forming an "Introduction to the Study of Scripture."

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Another story of the New York "smart set" appears among the Fall publications of Henry T. Coates & Co. It is by Julia Helen Twells, and is called "By the Higher Law." Miss Twells's earlier story, "A Triumph of Destiny," showed that this novelist is possessed, not only of a power of expression somewhat unusual, but also is evidently influenced by a sincerity which is very much out of the ordinary. "By the Higher Law" turns upon a question of conscience, and is said by those who have seen the advance sheets to be a novel of high dramatic quality. Miss Twells is a granddaughter of that famous Watt, who as the Minister of the United States at Vienna inaugurated that system of commercial reports which has resulted to-day in one of the most valuable functions of our Consular service.

***

Two stories of an exactly opposite sort have just been issued from the Union Press of Philadelphia under the titles, "Muriel Malone" and "Through Gray to Gold." Charlotte Murray, the English author, makes her appeal directly to Christian girls, writing her messages in an optimistic vein that is laudable, and with a literary manner and style which promise well for her future work.

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James M. Preston has designed the poster for Reginald Kauffmann's "Jaris of Harvard," soon to be issued by L. C. Page & Co. of Boston. It shows the inevitable college athlete in full football togs, and of course the 'Varsity H. Mr. Preston, who is a Philadelphian, studied art in the academy here and later spent three years under European masters. He is now at work in his studio here.

Anthony Hope's New Novel.*

Mr. Anthony Hope has turned his face to fresh fields and pastures new—that is, for the present. He has been away from these old paths so long that they seem new by sheer force of contrast to those which he has of late been treading. It would be libelous to say that Mr. Hope has never basked in the sunlight of his native land, for he has written stories of English life before this. But he has been associated in the public mind in recent years with the unique Kingdom of Ruritania and the ancient city of Strelzau, and we have come to think of him as the creator of Ruperts and Rassendyls and Flavias, not of healthy English girls and stalwart, sound-minded Englishmen. But he has returned to his own, much like the hero of his novel. That it is not easy to write the English domestic story without sinking to the level of the ordinary is exemplified in "Tristram of Blent." Mr. Hope is not an ordinary writer; he has many qualities of excellence; but when he deals with an ordinary topic he does it in a not extraordinary way. "Tristram of Blent" is a good novel, as novels of its kind go, and it will be read with interest by thousands of persons. But it contains no elements of striking originality, as did the works which gave its author his fame.

The foundation of the story is the difference between the Russian and English calendars. An Englishman dies in Russia, but before he does so he falls into a swoon which deceives the physicians, and they report his death a week before it occurs. His wife, who is separated from him and living with another man, immediately marries, in the hope of legitimatizing a child about to be born. The true date of the husband's death is received, but no allowance is made for the difference of twelve days between the calendars. The child is born and then the mistake is discovered. The mother resolves to keep the secret, and the child, a boy, succeeds to the title and estate of the dead husband.

He and his mother live a life of precaution and battle against discovery. Their efforts are useless. A girl who was a child at the time of the birth grows to womanhood remembering the circumstances surrounding the affair. A man records them in his journal, which is edited for publication after his death by a friend. This friend cuts out the passage as of no general interest. He meets the woman who remembers and she makes him confess. Young Harry Tristram is on the verge of exposure, when his mother dies and he invites his cousin, Cecily Gainsborough, the rightful heir, to the funeral. Overcome in her presence, he confesses all to her before the others can reveal their knowledge. He leaves Blent and the girl takes possession. But she has fallen in love with her cousin and she tries to make him take back the property at the pretty price of marriage to her. He refuses. And then comes the dénouement, a very ingenious one, which it were a pity to disclose to possible readers of the book. But suffice it to say that the young man returns to Blent as its lord and master.

The story is admirably constructed and skillfully told. The characters are clearly drawn and the interest is well sustained throughout. As we have already said, while the novel displays no striking invention, it is a good story and well worth reading.

*TRISTRAM OF BLENT. An Episode in the History of an Ancient House. By Anthony Hope. Pp. 428. 12mo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

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The STORY of SARAH
A Very Good Story

LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Mr. Hall Caine proved long ago that he could write a readable story, but he has never yet proved that he can write literature. He came very near it when he wrote "The Manxman," for the book contained at least two people who were not only possible, but at times were actually alive; and there were also in the book passages of description that were cleverly done. But in his new novel "The Eternal City" he has fallen a long way below "The Manxman." There is certainly a story in the book, and it will interest hundreds of the class of readers who found "The Christian" and "The Master Christian" books of absorbing interest, but the story is an impossible melodrama, and its dramatis personæ are merely lay figures. From first to last there is not a single character in the book who is living. They are, one and all, as unreal as Miss Corelli's heroes and heroines. Never for a single moment does Mr. Caine galvanize any one of them into life. If they are intended to be worthy of our respect they preach in season and out of season. If they are meant to be scoundrels, they are persistently wicked without regard to circumstances or self-interest. Mr. Caine has given us a puppet show instead of a novel, and it is a particularly poor puppet show, in spite of the grandiloquent patter of the showman.

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The characters to whom we are introduced in "The Eternal City" are asserted to be Italians. They have Italian names, and occasionally they use such recondite Italian phrases as "Bene!" "Madonna mia," and "Accidente!"—the latter word being carefully spelled by Mr. Caine in a way that makes nonsense of it. But nevertheless, in spite of their Italian names and their Italian interjections, they are Englishmen and Englishwomen masquerading as Italians. Mr. Caine seems to have no conception of the peculiarities of character that differentiate an Italian from an Englishman. His people speak, not merely in English idioms, but their language shows clearly that they reason and think after the manner of English people. Had Mr. Caine laid the scene of his novel in London and made his characters ostensibly English they could have used precisely the same sentences that they now speak, and no one would have been able to charge them with being un-English. Of course, Mr. Caine's puppets would have spoken of the Strand instead of the Corso, and would have gone to the Strangers' Gallery in the House of Commons instead of the Chamber of Deputies. But they would have been precisely the same sort of puppets that they now are. Their "Italianity" consists solely in their names.

Mr. Caine's hero, David Rossi, is John Storm over again. He is a Socialist and a republican, whose political and religious creed is summed up in the Lord's Prayer, and who preaches until the average reader must feel a wild longing to choke him. One can fancy an Italian Socialist with the Lord's Prayer as his creed! If Mr. Caine knew anything of Italians he would know that Italian Socialists as well as Italian republicans and Italian anarchists are to a man agnostics or atheists, in fact if not in word. One can fancy the spectacle of the late Signor Cavalotti of odorous memory, who was the real leader of the Italian republicans, accepting the Lord's Prayer as his creed! Mr. Caine seems to think that the Italian republican is a sort of Salvationist, who sings hymns while he riots in the streets, in order to further the influence of the Lord's Prayer. Mr. Caine's misrepresentation of Italian republicans and Socialists is as preposterous in its way as is his representation of the Italian Government, but it provokes amusement, rather than indignation.

Mr. Caine has every right to be a republican, but that does not absolve him from the obligation to treat those with fairness who are not republicans. In his zeal to justify his Socialist hero he deliberately insults and maligns the King of Italy. He represents him as a timid and incapable young man, and in the speech at the opening of Parliament which he puts into the King's mouth he is represented as demanding new and oppressive laws against the Socialists and Anarchists. And when a revolution breaks out, the timid King hastens to abdicate.

Now, as a matter of fact, the King of Italy is a brave, clear-headed, resolute, and patriotic man. Like the rest of the house of Savoy, he does not know fear. That he is what I have just said, I know on the authority of those who have been in personal relations with him. Among these I may mention Signor Crispi, who at a time when the late amiable King Umberto was yielding where he should not have yielded, expressed in private conversation the opinion that the hope of Italy lay in the succession to the throne of the present King, because of his intelligence, his patriotism, and his resolute will. This is the King whom Mr. Caine insults by caricaturing him. Further, it should be said that representing the King as anxious for new and tyrannical laws against the Socialists is particularly absurd, when it is remembered that after the assassination of King Umberto there was a general demand by all supporters of law and order for more stringent legislation against the Anarchists. The new King refused to assent to this, saying that the existing laws were quite sufficient, and that to pass new ones would be yielding to panic. I feel strongly as to this matter, for the reason that, so far as Mr. Caine's book has any influence, it will be to strengthen the hands of the opponents of the only Government that can keep Italy from reproducing the worst scenes of the Paris Commune. Moreover, the taste of insulting the head of a friendly Government is at least open to question. When the Paris journalists insulted Queen Victoria, Mr. Caine doubtless shared the just indignation that the outrage called forth. In what respect does his conduct, in representing the King of Italy as a coward, differ from the conduct of the gutter journalists of Paris?

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As the consistent enemy of the Italian Government Mr. Caine has an evident fondness for the Vatican. It is notorious that in Italy the intransigent Vaticanists are in league with the Socialists and Anarchists, and in the municipal elections the Vatican vote has ever and again been cast for the radical enemies of the monarchy. With Mr. Caine the Pope is always "the saintly Pope." In itself this manner of speaking of the Pope is, of course, unobjectionable. But when a man professes to write of Italian politics, and constantly contrasts the cowardly King with the saintly Pope, his motive is perfectly evident.

It has been announced with great pains that several Italians have praised Mr. Caine's book for its wonderful fidelity to truth as a picture of Italian manners and a study of Italian politics. This is extremely probable. Italians place much importance upon English opinion of their country, and there is not a Socialist or an Anarchist in all Italy who would not hasten to praise Mr. Caine's book, and to certify that its representation of the cowardly King and the tyrannical Government is wonderfully truthful. I could give in advance a list of a dozen Italian agitators who, I am certain, will welcome Mr. Caine's "Eternal City," and assure the British public that it is thoroughly trustworthy. The praise of these men is the most severe condemnation that the book could receive.

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I have once before suggested that Mr. Caine received most of his misinformation as to Rome and Italy from Socialistic sources. The book is full of the sort of charges that the Socialists constantly bring against the Government. Take, for an instance, the matter of domicilio coatto. Mr. Caine habitually speaks of this as a most flagrant injustice. What is domicilio coatto? It is a humane substitute for imprisonment. A man who in ordinary circumstances might have been sent to prison can be, by the concurrent act of two Magistrates, sent to domicilio coatto. This means that he is required to reside for a length of time in some specified town, where he daily reports to the police. The only real restriction of his liberty is the fact that he cannot leave the town until his sentence expires, and that he is under the observation of the police. If he is penniless, the Government allows him a small daily sum of money. This is the whole of the tyrannical measure which is so hateful to the criminal classes. During the time when a radical crusade against Crispi was carried on by Italian radicals in London, it was imputed to Crispi as one of his worst crimes that he was the author of domicilio coatto. In point of fact the custom of sending offenders to domicilio coatto has been in existence for many years, and the only connection that Crispi had with it while he was at the head of the Government was to make it a rule that two Magistrates must concur in sentencing a man, whereas, under his predecessors one Magistrate had the power of sentencing.

Mr. Caine's "Eternal City" will do his reputation no good. It will be widely read by his admirers, but as a literary performance it places him below Marie Corelli. The absurdity of her books may sometimes be a source of amusement. The absurdities of Mr. Caine's book exasperate the intelligent reader by their oppressive dullness.

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Mr. Lehman, the recent editor of The Daily News, has resigned his post. This does not mean any change in the policy of the paper, which will be as strongly pro-Boer as ever, but it does mean that hereafter The Daily News will no longer bear the impress of amateur editorship.

***

Mr. Winston Churchill's "Crisis" is meeting with extraordinary favor, and it looks as if in time the public, instead of mistaking the author of the "Crisis" for the son of Lord Randolph Churchill, will insist upon giving the American Churchill credit for all that the English Churchill does. Every one speaks well of the book, and its success here will be at least as marked as that of "David Harum."

Literature this week has an article on literary agents, which, of course, is not news to New Yorkers. But in the course of the article it advises young authors to have nothing to do with literary agents until they have made their market. This is a wholly superfluous bit of advice. No literary agent in London of any standing will accept a beginner as a client. The success of a literary agent depends upon the fact that his clients have already made their mark before they are accepted by him. The advice given by Literature is, therefore, quite unnecessary, and will be of no assistance to beginners.

***

There is no new book of consequence this week, except, of course, Mr. Caine's eternal novel, which comprises more than 600 closely printed pages. Mr. Kipling's "Kim" will not appear until October, and unless we regard Mr. Crockett as among the leading novelists, and hail his forthcoming "Firebrand" as an immortal work, we shall have to wait until the New Year for the next great English novel.

W. L. ALDEN.

Ready Sept. 16

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THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; light to fresh south to southeast winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,127. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1901.—Twenty Pages and Magazine Supplements. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NATION GRIEVES AT LOSS OF PRESIDENT

Funeral Service Arranged for Thursday.

MR. ROOSEVELT SWORN IN

He Promises to Follow the Policy Mr. McKinley.

Autopsy Shows that Death Was Due to Gangrene Poisoning—Czolgosz to be Indicted To-morrow.

While the Nation took on the habiliments of mourning yesterday, the body of the assassinated President, William McKinley, rested in the Milburn home in Buffalo.

Mr. Roosevelt, after looking upon the face of the dead President, went to the home of Ansley Wilcox, where the oath was administered to him as President of the United States by Judge John R. Hazel. The ceremony was simple but impressive. President Roosevelt promised to continue unbroken the policy of Mr. McKinley, and asked the members of the Cabinet to retain their portfolios, to which they all assented.

Grave fears are expressed for the condition of Mrs. McKinley. While it is asserted that she is doing as well as could be expected, a note of apprehension is evident.

The autopsy on the body of President McKinley showed that death was due to gangrene poisoning, the entire track of the bullet being contaminated. One of the physicians expressed the belief that the bullet with which the President was wounded had been poisoned.

Arrangements for the funeral have been made. A brief service will be held in the Milburn house to-day. To-morrow the funeral train, accompanied by President Roosevelt and the members of the Cabinet, will leave for Washington, where the body will lie in state in the Capitol Building until Wednesday. The body will then be taken to Canton, where the interment will take place on Thursday.

President Roosevelt's first official act was the appointing of Thursday as a day of mourning.

Czolgosz, the assassin, is to be indicted to-morrow, and will probably be sentenced in about twelve days.

The Governors in every State and the Mayors of the principal cities of the country have taken action to have the funeral day observed appropriately.

THE DAY'S HAPPENINGS AT THE MILBURN HOUSE.

Officials and Friends Call and Many Telegrams of Condolence Are Received.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—Abosiute quiet prevailed in the neighborhood of the Milburn house through the early hours of the day. The police maintained the lines on Delaware Avenue and the streets which intersect it, and double picket lines patrolled by Fourteenth Infantrymen protected the house from any intrusion. Many persons came to the outer police lines and gazed in silence at the house. The deepest sorrow was manifest.

Many of the Grand Army men in the throng pleaded with the police for admission to the lines, declaring that it was their right and privilege to guard the body of the man who had fought in their ranks and was their comrade. The police, however, enforced the order.

A heavy, damp fog hung over the city and gave the air a chill that was penetrating. At 8 o'clock a company of the Fourteenth Infantry, commanded by Lieut. James Ware, came to relieve their comrades, who had been on guard for twenty-four hours, and new guards were posted. None who came to show their sorrow for the dead President failed to ask solicitously for Mrs. McKinley.

The large American flag which has hung from the front of the Milburn home almost continuously since the exposition began was not removed. There was no means of half-masting it, and it was left where it draped across the front of the veranda. It was the only bit of color in a gray and cheerless scene.

Mr. Cortelyou, despite the strain of the last few days, was up again early, seeing to all of the arrangements. Col. Bingham, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in Washington, arrived early in the morning to assist Secretary Cortelyou in every way that he can.

Mrs. Barber and Miss McKinley drove to the Milburn house at 9:30.

The gates of the Pan-American Exposition will be closed and will remain shut until Monday. The city is crowded with Exposition visitors, but they, like all others, are in deep mourning. Flags fly mid-mast and preparations are in progress to give the public buildings a draping of sombre black.

At all the city churches to-morrow there will be services and prayers for the martyred President. Plans for formal civic action and for a large escort of military and civic organizations, when the body is removed to the train that will carry it to Washington, are under consideration.

Abner McKinley, brother of President McKinley, drove to the Milburn house at 10 o'clock, accompanied by Lieut. James McKinley, Col. Brown, and Mr. Meek of Canton. The police removed the rope lines, and the carriage rolled slowly up to the entrance of the house. Mr. McKinley bent forward in his seat in the carriage and shaded his eyes with his hands. When he alighted, he walked slowly up to the door of the house with his eyes downcast and head bent. His face plainly showed the strain and grief of the night.

Efforts were made to obtain an authentic statement from the physicians giving a technical history of the case. Drs. Mynter, Stockton, Park, and Mann asked to be excused from discussing the subject at this time. They explained that copious notes of the developments in the case had been taken by each of them, and these will be used in the preparation of a general statement of the case that will be published. Dr. McBurney declined to be seen this morning, pleading fatigue from last night's ordeal.

While crowds of people occupied every street of prominence in the city this morning, near the jail where Czolgosz is confined there was hardly a handful of people, and there was no particular guard of police. In fact, the assassin seemed to be forgotten in the general grief.

At 10 o'clock the Milburn house showed its first stir. The relatives of President McKinley began arriving, and the waiting attendants stood at the open door to receive them. Mr. Milburn joined the party at 10 o'clock, and for a time stood at the door with bared head with some of the friends of the McKinley family. By that time great crowds were banked at either end of the rope inclosure, but perfect order was observed.

CORONER VIEWS THE BODY.

The Coroner of Buffalo, James Wilson, arrived at the residence at 10 o'clock and officially viewed the body. He stated that it had been his intention to impanel a jury, but he had been officially advised by the District Attorney that such a proceeding would be unnecessary. After the autopsy he said that he would issue a certificate of death and a permit for the removal of the body.

Senator Hanna came to the house at 10:40, accompanied by Controller Dawes and Elmer Dover, his private secretary. The Senator walked slowly and haltingly and bowed his head as he approached the house. Exaggerated reports of his illness had previously been sent out. His appearance on the streets completely dispelled them.

An affecting incident of the morning was the coming of Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, wife of the former Vice President of the United States, and young Mr. Hobart, her son. Mrs. Hobart was in deepest mourning.

ASSEMBLING OF THE CABINET.

The members of the Cabinet began assembling at 10:30 o'clock. Secretary Root was the first to arrive, and after him came Secretaries Long, Wilson, and Hitchcock; Attorney General Knox, and Postmaster General Smith. They went to a rear parlor of the Milburn home, and there began their conference. The only absentees were Secretaries Gage and Hay, who had not yet reached the city.

At the same time the surgeons selected to perform the autopsy had assembled with their assistants in the room up stairs where the President had died and where his body still rested.

Gen. Charles F. Roe presented himself informally at the house. He said that, until the funeral arrangements had been completed, he could say nothing about the New York troops that would be assigned as escort.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew and his son, C. M. Depew, Jr., came to the Milburn house shortly before noon. Mr. Depew said that Railroad Day at the Exposition had been indefinitely postponed.

Dr. McBurney was asked later in the day for a general statement as to treatment by the physicians. He said: "You really must excuse me from any comment bearing on the treatment of the case at this time. I want to be obliging, if possible, and feel that the public has a right to be informed on the subject. Dr. Mann, who was the chief surgeon in the case, should be given the opportunity to make his report before I can say anything. After that is published I may feel at liberty to discuss the matter somewhat, but I cannot do so now."

Dr. Munson reached the house at 11:45 and the autopsy then proceeded.

MANY MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

The expressions of condolence began to arrive almost simultaneously with the announcement of the President's death, showing that the people everywhere had waited on through the weary watches of the night for the news that the end had come. After daylight the telegrams began arriving in a steady stream, thousands reaching the house before noon. Those for Mrs. McKinley were laid aside, it not being deemed safe to intrude upon her in her feeble condition.

MEXICAN COMMISSIONERS CALL.

Carlos Sellerier, Jesus M. Nuncio, and J. D. Fleury, Mexican Commissioners to the Pan-American Exposition, called to express their sympathy and that of the Government they represent. Representatives of other South American countries also called and left their cards to express their regret at the death of the President and the loss sustained by the people of the United States.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ISSUES A PROCLAMATION.

Appoints Thursday as a Day of Mourning and of Prayer.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—President Roosevelt to-night issued the following proclamation:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

A terrible bereavement has befallen our people. The President of the United States has been struck down; a crime committed not only against the Chief Magistrate, but against every law-abiding and liberty-loving citizen.

President McKinley crowned a life of largest love for his fellow-men, of most earnest endeavor for their welfare, by a death of Christian fortitude; and both the way in which he lived his life and the way in which, in the supreme hour of trial, he met his death, will remain forever a precious heritage of our people.

It is meet that we as a Nation express our abiding love and reverence for his life; our deep sorrow for his untimely death.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do appoint Thursday next, September Nineteenth, the day in which the body of the dead President will be laid in its last earthly resting place, as a day of mourning and prayer throughout the United States.

I earnestly recommend all the people to assemble on that day in their respective places of divine worship, there to bow down in submission to the will of Almighty God and to pay out of full hearts their homage of love and reverence to the great and good President whose death has smitten the Nation with bitter grief.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the 14th day of September, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

[Seal.] THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President.

JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

THE EFFECT ON EUROPE.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The morning papers all publish appreciations of the late President McKinley and of President Roosevelt. The Gaulois says:

"The death of President McKinley will have a greater reverberation throughout Europe than had the disappearance of Garfield, Lincoln, or Carnot. He played a bigger part on the world's stage than any of his predecessors. Bolder than they, he threw down the gauntlet to one of the nations of the Old World and inaugurated at the expense of Spain a policy of expansion and conquest. He installed himself in the Philippines, joined uninvited in the European concert in China, and finally took up a determined and very American attitude in regard to the Panama question.

"Now this great perturber of our quietude reposes in his coffin. Will his imperialist policy disappear with him? Logically, Mr. Roosevelt is heir to the views and ambitions of Mr. McKinley, and hence nothing will be changed in the United States. So much the worse for Europe!"

The Figaro, after expressing condolences over the death of President McKinley, says:

"We also salute President Roosevelt, whose chivalrous mind is known to all, and who undoubtedly will continue, especially in the relations with France, the traditions of his predecessor. There is not another man who better responds to the ideal of his countrymen. He has been long prepared for the supreme rank, and he will occupy this high station with ease and success. He is supported by public sentiment, and will know how to use this strength."

The Matin says:

"There is something grandly tragic in the death of this man (Mr. McKinley) who fell shaking hands with his assassin in the presence of a crowd. But in the midst of this terrible mourning the Americans may consider themselves fortunate. They lose their chief of State, but find a man in Roosevelt."

MRS. M'KINLEY'S STATE AROUSES GRAVE FEARS

Utterly Grief-Stricken and Much Broken Down.

Friends Express Grave Apprehensions as to her Condition—Dazed at Final Parting She Did Not Shed a Tear.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—Mrs. McKinley's condition, her health, her general bearing, and the direct effect the death of Mr. McKinley will have upon her are the matters in which the thousands of visitors who came here for pleasure and remained to mourn are most concerned.

From the Milburn house it is announced, and that repeatedly, that she is "bearing up well," but behind this there seems to be a note of doubt, an indication of fear that all is not as well with the stricken widow as her friends would gladly believe. In fact, the statement made last night by Frank B. Baird, a friend of the McKinley family and of Senator Hanna, that if President McKinley should die there would be a double funeral from the Milburn home, finds many reluctant believers, who, having loved the martyred President, have now transferred their affection to her to whom the murdered husband gave his life's love. Mr. Baird's statement was repeated this morning by the Rev. Dr. Charles B. Locke of the Delaware Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, who will conduct the funeral services to-morrow. He is the son of Mr. McKinley's former pastor in Canton, and will officiate at the special request of the family. As Dr. Locke left the Milburn home he was asked as to the condition of Mrs. McKinley, and said:

DOUBLE TRAGEDY FEARED.

"All great ideals have been consecrated in blood. Mrs. McKinley's nobleness and piety are her own. She is keeping up wonderfully well, although there may be a double tragedy."

The next intelligence concerning Mrs. McKinley was furnished by Col. Brown, who came out of the Milburn home about 11:15 o'clock.

"Mrs. McKinley does not seem to fully realize the awful blow," said he. "She is in a sort of dazed condition, and acts mechanically. We expect her to collapse during the day, but we do not anticipate any fatal results."

At 11:35 o'clock John G. Milburn was asked as to the condition of Mrs. McKinley. "Although I have not seen her this morning," said Mr. Milburn, "I understand that she is bearing the terrible misfortune better than was anticipated. Dr. Rixey, Miss Barber, and Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams are with her almost constantly."

Before the end came last night Dr. Rixey administered an opiate to Mrs. McKinley. Her condition made it necessary. She slept through the night, knowing nothing of what had passed in the chamber on the other side of the house.

Slowly the incidents touching the death of President McKinley are coming to light. The occupants of the Milburn home, now that suspense is ended, are recalling the scenes which have now so much to do with the well-being of Mrs. McKinley. Col. Brown, the partner of Abner McKinley, tells of the last meeting of the devoted pair. He agrees with others in saying that when Mrs. McKinley realized, in some intuitive manner, that Mr. McKinley was dead, while appearing to bear up well, she wandered from room to room, uttering no word, broken, stricken, dazed.

The awful suddenness of the President's relapse, when everything seemed to point to an early recovery, was that which the physicians dreaded would prove such a blow to Mrs. McKinley that she would be unable to bear up under it. They expressed fear openly that immediate collapse would follow the knowledge of the President's true condition.

The physicians met in consultation for the last time at about 11 o'clock last night, with what hope, or with what object in view so far as relief of the dying President was concerned, none can tell. They had announced that there was no longer any hope, had said the President was dying, and the awful intelligence had been given to an anxious, waiting world. At this meeting they discussed the propriety of imparting the bad news to Mrs. McKinley. They agreed they could no longer keep it from her. She was wandering from one room to the other, and, though no whisper of the truth reached her, the drawn faces and tear-filled eyes of those about her told her the story. Then Mrs. McKinley spoke of her fears for the first time.

DR. RIXEY BREAKS THE NEWS.

In a calm, unnatural voice she said:

"The President is dying. You can't deceive me. I must see him."

The physicians then felt that they could no longer keep her in ignorance. Dr. Rixey, the President's private physician, was the one to whom was assigned the task. He went to Mrs. McKinley's room. With her at the time was the President's niece, Miss Barber. Mrs. McKinley's first question made it easier for Dr. Rixey. As he entered, Mrs. McKinley quietly remarked:

"I understand the President is sleeping, doctor."

"He is sleeping," replied Dr. Rixey; "he is sleeping that sleep that knows no awakening."

There was no reply. There were no tears.

Mrs. McKinley had previously insisted on seeing the President. None dared deny her. Others in the house turned away their heads, choked their sobs, and gave way to their grief. Past these persons Mrs. McKinley was escorted to the chamber.

There she gazed her last upon the features of the dying President, to her ever a support and comfort, a lover in his early days, and no less so on that, the last day of his life.

THE LAST FAREWELL.

There she took her last farewell of the man who for years had given her his tenderest care, but who at this time failed to recognize the features of the wife whose devotion to him, and his to her, had been the admiration of the entire Nation.

Mrs. McKinley was led into the death chamber by Dr. Rixey. She went immediately to the bedside, sat upon the edge, took the dying President's hands in both her own, gazed fondly, tearlessly, at the changing features, then smoothed back the hair from his brow, half arose, placed both arms around his neck, held them so for an instant or two, then arose and turned, ready to be led from the chamber. She walked from the room, through the halls, attended by Dr. Rixey, just as one in a dream. Her gaze was fixed, her grief evident, but still there were no tears.

On returning to her room, Dr. Rixey administered a stimulant. Then she gave way to bitter sobs and heartbreaking lamentations. Dr. Rixey and Miss Barber did their utmost to console her. Their efforts were unavailing. She was wrapped in her grief and had ears for none.

This morning Mrs. McKinley awoke early. She was pale and wan. It was plain that her rest had been disturbed. When those in the house glanced at her sweet, wan, pale face, and realized the great load she was so heroically bearing they turned away to hide their tears. No words can tell of the suffering that this devoted woman was undergoing. It was oppressive and pervaded the entire household. Few cared to stay long. All who had left the house had but one word. A greater part of the morning she kept to her room, with Miss Barber as her sole confidante and companion.

She had not yet asked to see the dead President. This afternoon John G. Milburn came from his home, and the first question addressed to him was regarding Mrs. McKinley's condition. There was some perturbation in his countenance, some tremor in his voice, as he said:

"Mrs. McKinley, all things considered, is bearing up wonderfully well—the doctors say as well as can be expected. I think medicines and stimulants are being administered, but I do not know whether she is under the influence of opiates. Miss Barber is with her all the time; Dr. Rixey the greater part of it."

UTTERLY GRIEFSTRICKEN.

Yet a moment later, in response to a question as to her actual physical condition, Mr. Milburn declared seriously and gravely: "Mrs. McKinley is deeply bereaved, utterly griefstricken, and very, very much broken down."

These words, from the man in whose home the body of Mr. McKinley lies, have tended more to confirm the feeling that Mrs. McKinley is in danger than anything else of which the public has learned.

At the Milburn home late to-night it was said that Mrs. McKinley's condition of mind is the same as yesterday. She hardly seems to realize what has happened, and appears to be wholly dazed.

It is stated that Mrs. McKinley will not be taken to Canton, as originally planned. Her desire is to go to Washington. She has signified this to President Roosevelt. It is stated that she asked to go with the funeral train to Washington, to remain in the White House while the body is lying in state, and then to go with the funeral train to Canton. It is understood that President Roosevelt has said that her request will be granted.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S FAMILY.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and family will arrive in New York City to-morrow morning. They left Tohawus Club early this morning, proceeded to Albany via Saratoga, and took the Hudson River night boat Adirondack for New York City, where they are due Sunday morning.

SOLDIER CURSED THE PRESIDENT.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 14.—Company F, Ninth Regiment, N. G. P., had arranged to hold a banquet in the armory in this city last night; but owing to the serious illness of President McKinley it was decided yesterday to postpone the event.

Corp. Hiram Wentz was highly indignant at the fact that the banquet was postponed, and he cursed the dying President. He was immediately set upon by other members of the company and so badly beaten that he is in a serious condition. If he recovers from his injuries he will be court-martialed.

Delightful trips through the Highlands of the Hudson by Day Line Strs. Good music.—Adv.

MR. ROOSEVELT IS NOW THE PRESIDENT

Will Continue Unbroken the Policy of Mr. McKinley.

OATH SOLEMNLY SPOKEN

Simple Ceremony at the Home of Ansley Wilcox.

Members of the Cabinet Asked to Serve in Present Capacities and They Agreed to Do So—Senator Hanna Offered His Services.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—Theodore Roosevelt to-day became President of the United States, with a solemn promise that he would follow out the policy laid down by President McKinley.

His exact words, which produced a most profound impression upon the small company of people to whom he spoke, were: "I wish to say that it shall be my aim to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace and prosperity and the honor of our beloved country."

A more solemn scene would be hard to conceive than was the swearing in of Mr. Roosevelt as President. It occurred in the library of the home of his personal friend, ex-State Senator Ansley Wilcox, which home is a little, old-fashioned Colonial mansion on Delaware Avenue, within a mile of the residence of Mr. Milburn, where the body of the assassinated President is lying.

There was nothing of pomp in the ceremony. It was as simple and as sanctified as a family religious service, such as a wedding. It was hard to realize that it was an event of world-wide import.

Mr. Roosevelt, as Vice President, arrived here at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. He had been brought on, as fast as the best of horses and the swiftest of special trains could bring him, from his retreat in the Adirondacks, where he went last week, fully satisfied that President McKinley would recover.

AVOIDS WAITING CROWDS.

It was Mr. Roosevelt's particular desire that there should be no demonstration from the crowds here in Buffalo. Many thousands of persons were waiting to greet him at the Exchange Street station. To avoid this crowd the train ran on to the Terrace Station. An escort of twelve mounted patrolmen and several detectives waited there. The authorities felt that they could not take too much care in guarding the man who was to take the place of the martyred McKinley.

Jumping from the train, Mr. Roosevelt got into a closed carriage with Mr. Milburn and was at once driven to the home of Ansley Wilcox, where a light lunch was served, and where he became acquainted with the developments of the day. He was told that it was desired to administer the oath to him very soon, and he agreed with the suggestion. Mr. Roosevelt expressed a desire to be taken to the Milburn house, in order that he might gaze upon the face of President McKinley. The Fourth Signal Corps and two platoons of mounted police had been stationed before the Wilcox house as a further escort for the Vice President.

OBJECTS TO MILITARY ESCORT.

It had been intended to swear Mr. Roosevelt in at the Wilcox house immediately upon his arrival, but his request to be first permitted to go to the Milburn house was respected. When he came out of the Wilcox house, at 2:30 o'clock, to go to the Milburn house, and saw the soldiers and police, he appeared to be displeased.

"I do not want such an escort as that," he said. "It is not necessary. A couple of mounted policemen will be quite enough."

Three mounted policemen were put on either side of his carriage as he drove to the Milburn house. With him were William Loeb, his private secretary, and George L. Williams. The carriage was closed, but the crowds along Delaware Avenue knew that it contained the man who is to be President for the next three years and a half, and could not restrain its applause, although this never took on the character of an ovation. The people seemed to be fully impressed with the solemnity of the time.

President Roosevelt was dressed in a long frock coat, which fitted his athletic figure to perfection. The waistcoat was buttoned high, revealing very little of the black silk four-in-hand tie, which was knotted under a turn-down collar. He had a very thin gold watch chain across his waistcoat. His trousers were almost a solid gray. His patent leather shoes were heavy soled and square toed. He had come on without a high hat, and, not having time to buy one, had borrowed one of his friend John N. Scatcherd. It did not fit him.

The Vice President jumped from the carriage when it stopped at the Milburn house, and advanced, with bowed head, across the broad lawn. Mr. Cortelyou, the dead President's private secretary, came out to meet him.

Mr. Roosevelt inquired anxiously after Mrs. McKinley. He breathed a sigh of relief when told that there had been a marked improvement in her condition since yesterday. Learning that she was resting, he left a message of sympathy for her, and Secretary Cortelyou then took him to the up-stairs room in which the body of President McKinley rested.

OVERCOME WITH GRIEF.

Mr. Roosevelt gazed upon the features of the Chief Executive, by whose assassination he had been placed at the head of the United States Government. He did not speak a word. He stood silent, with bowed head, for several minutes, and then walked from the room, tears streaming from his eyes and his strong frame shaking with convulsive sobs. It was several minutes before he had sufficiently recovered himself to meet those members of the Cabinet who were in the Milburn house.

Vice President Roosevelt was driven back to the Wilcox house, a quaint little vine-covered home, with big Colonial pillars extending to the roof along the front. It stands back under the shade of big trees, and is the last place in the world that one would pick out as the scene for such a ceremony as the swearing in of a President of the United States. Mr. Roosevelt got back there shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon.

All of the members of the Cabinet except Secretaries Hay and Gage, who are in Washington, were awaiting the arrival of the Vice President. There were also present many other men who have played a conspicuous part in the events connected with the National tragedy which has been enacted here during the past week. There were a few women in the house, but they kept mostly in the background.

There were a score of men with cameras standing about waiting to take pictures of Mr. Roosevelt, but at his request they were ordered to desist.

The library of Mr. Wilcox's house had been chosen as the place in which the oath should be administered. It is a room not more than 18 by 25 feet, with a low ceiling. There is a bay window in it, in which some potted palms are effectively arranged, and which is canopied off by green draperies. The general color of the room is green, although its walls are almost entirely covered by well-filled bookcases. There was no furniture in the room other than the bookcases, a library table, and a few chairs.

PRESENT AT THE CEREMONY.

Vice President Roosevelt advanced into the bay window alcove, where he shook hands with Judge John R. Hazel, United States District Judge, who was to administer the oath to him. On his right stood Secretary Long, Secretary Hitchcock, Secretary Wilson, Secretary Smith, Secretary Root, and Secretary Knox. On his left stood Ansley Wilcox, Private Secretary Loeb, George Urban, Dr. Mann, and Dr. Stockton. Around the sides of the room were Secretary Cortelyou, whom Col. Roosevelt had asked to continue to serve him as he had served President McKinley; Mr. Milburn, Clerk George R. Keating of the United States District Court, Judge A. R. Haight of the Court of Appeals, Senator Depew, John N. Scatcherd, George L. Williams, and about a score of reporters. Back in the doorway stood Mrs. Ansley Wilcox, Miss Wilcox, Mrs. John G. Milburn, Mrs. Carleton Sprague, Mrs. Mann, and Mrs. Charles Carey. The entire company present numbered forty-three persons:

The silence in the room was painfully oppressive when Secretary Root advanced to Vice President Roosevelt and Judge Hazel and said:

"Mr. Vice President, I have been requested by all of the members of the Cabinet of the late President McKinley who are present in the City of Buffalo—"

When Mr. Root mentioned the name of the assassinated President there was an audible sigh from the company standing about, and he himself had to stop speak-

ing to clear his throat. Then he continued: "Who are in the City of Buffalo, and by all of the members of the Cabinet who are not here, to request that, for reasons of weight affecting the administration of the Government, you should proceed without delay to take the Constitutional oath as President of the United States."

Mr. Roosevelt's features were fixed. His eyes glistened through his big gold-rimmed spectacles as he bowed to Secretary Root and, in that peculiar staccato voice which all who are familiar with his public utterances know so well, said:

TO CONTINUE McKINLEY'S POLICY.

"Mr. Secretary, I am of one mind with the members of the Cabinet. I will show the people at once, in accordance with the request of the members of the Cabinet, that the administration of the Government will not falter, in spite of the terrible National blow from which we are suffering.

"I wish to say that it shall be my aim to continue, absolutely unbroken, the policy of President McKinley for the peace, the prosperity, and the honor of our beloved country."

As he uttered this solemn promise Mr. Roosevelt threw back his shoulders and shook his head in the manner that is characteristic of him when he is thoroughly in earnest. He did not raise his voice above any ordinary conversational tone, but nobody could doubt the earnestness which inspired the words.

There was silence for a moment. Mr. Roosevelt turned and bowed to Judge Hazel, signifying that he was ready to proceed with the taking of the oath. Judge Hazel recited the brief, solemn pledge, and Mr. Roosevelt repeated it, phrase for phrase, after him.

When Judge Hazel uttered the first words of the oath Mr. Roosevelt's right arm shot straight up above his head, and he held it rigid there until the oath was complete. Both Judge Hazel and Mr. Roosevelt repeated the oath in tones that were scarcely audible to those furthest from them.

It was exactly 3:30 o'clock when the administration of the oath was completed and Theodore Roosevelt became President of the United States. This was exactly eight minutes after he had entered the Wilcox house as Vice President.

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED.

For a moment no one spoke or moved. Secretary Root broke the silence by extending his hand to President Roosevelt and saying with deep fervor:

"God bless you and keep you, Mr. President, and may you have every success."

"I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your well wishes," President Roosevelt replied.

This was the signal for congratulations from everybody present. It began with the Cabinet officers, and inside of four minutes the President had shaken hands and exchanged words with every one of the forty-three persons there. The congratulations generally were of the most perfunctory character, such as:

"God bless you, Mr. President."

"I wish you success, Mr. President."

"The whole country will pray for your success, Mr. President."

When young Mr. Milburn congratulated the President, Mr. Roosevelt recalled that a few days ago he had given the young man a promise to go fishing with him at some future date. Mr. Roosevelt smiled as he said:

"I am afraid we'll have to postpone that fishing trip for some time."

The perfunctory character of the congratulations from the men and women present and the President's replies were varied in the cases of some of the newspaper men with whom he has long been well acquainted. To one he said:

"Ah, here is mine ancient enemy," and then he added, "but we are all of one mind and one heart in such a sad crisis as this."

To another he said: "And to think that it was so short a time ago that you and I were trying to straighten out the police force of New York City."

Five minutes after he took the oath President Roosevelt called Mr. Cortelyou, President McKinley's private secretary, to one side and asked him to continue as private secretary to the President. Mr. Cortelyou promised to do so, and suggested that he would be glad of the assistance of Mr. Loeb, Mr. Roosevelt's private secretary.

INFORMAL CABINET SESSION.

The members of the Cabinet had retired to a room in the Wilcox house and there President Roosevelt joined them. What might be designated as an informal Cabinet meeting was held fifteen minutes after the President was sworn in. At its conclusion it was announced that no action had been taken which was of public interest, and that no Cabinet action need be looked for until after the body of President McKinley is interred at Canton next Thursday afternoon.

In fact, no questions of politics or policy are being discussed here to-day openly.

priety of this suggestion and several snap-shots were taken.

The Cabinet members and others then began to leave the Wilcox house. President Roosevelt announced that he would remain as the guest of Mr. Wilcox until he leaves on the funeral train for Washington on Monday morning. He said that he did not expect to leave the house unless it was to attend the simple family funeral services to be held at the Milburn residence to-morrow.

SENATOR HANNA'S APPEARANCE.

It was less than a half hour after President Roosevelt had taken the oath that a carriage drove up to the Wilcox home containing Senator Mark Hanna and his private secretary. The Senator seems to have aged ten years in the last twenty-four hours. His face, usually florid and wreathed in smiles, is now pallid and drawn. Usually active on his feet, to-day he actually totters as he moves about, with stooped shoulders and bowed head.

As he stepped from the carriage and proceeded toward the door of the Wilcox house, leaning heavily on the arm of his secretary, President Roosevelt saw him coming and advanced to meet him. When the President courteously held out his hand to Senator Hanna the latter shifted his cane and his soft white felt hat from his right to his left hand and returned the greeting cordially.

"Mr. President," said Senator Hanna, "I wish you success and a prosperous Administration, Sir. I trust that you will command me if I can be of any service."

The President did not reply except by a pressure of the hand. Senator Hanna's thoughts seemed to be far away. As he moved toward the door President Roosevelt accompanied him, still holding his hand. They parted without any further exchange of words.

As Senator Hanna walked back toward his carriage several men greeted him. He responded in a most perfunctory manner, as though he did not hear what they said. When he was asked to-day to make some statement for publication he pleadingly said, "Not now; not now. I cannot collect my thoughts; and what is there, after all, to be said?"

Among the politicians here there is all sorts of gossip as to the changes that President Roosevelt may make in the Cabinet. The talk on this line, however, is the veriest conjecture. All that is known is that at the Cabinet conference held just after he was sworn in to-day President Roosevelt said that it was his wish that all of the Cabinet officers should continue to serve in their present positions.

He did not say for how long, but simply asked them to continue to serve. This they all promised to do.

The President, after the meeting of the Cabinet, saw a few personal friends and then said to Secretary Root:

"Let us take a little walk; it will do us both good." Secretary Root assented and they went out together. A couple of policemen and two detectives in citizens' clothes started to follow. Mr. Roosevelt turned and told his secretary to tell them that he did not desire any protection.

"I do not want to establish the precedent of going about guarded," he said.

The policemen and detectives touched their hats, but before the President had gone a hundred yards two of them were walking just behind him and two of them were following him on the other side of the street.

The two distinguished men attracted but little attention until they got up near the police lines on Delaware Avenue, when, as the President stopped to say "Good-bye" to Secretary Root, some of the crowd recogized him, and he was surrounded. The police drove the crowd back, and the President, accompanied by Col. Bingham, who had joined him, and watched also by his former military secretary at Albany, Col. George Curtis Treadwell, walked briskly back to the Wilcox house.

The President passed the evening quietly at Mr. Wilcox's home, dining quite late.

Gov. Odell, Congressman Lucius Littauer of New York, and William Warden of Buffalo called during the evening, as did also Col. Russell Harrison.

The President showed some effects of the long journey and the day's strain, but found time to have a chat with Gov. Odell.

Gov. Odell told the President that he intended issuing a proclamation to-night concerning the President's death, and discussed the tenor of it. President Roosevelt said that he, too, would issue a proclamation, and that after preparing the substance of it he had put it in the hands of Secretary Cortelyou to prepare as to form.

The President was besieged with messages of congratulation; in fact, so many came that no attempt was made to open the large majority of them.

ROOSEVELT'S HURRIED RETURN

Had Started on Hunting Trip in Adirondacks When Recalled.

SARATOGA, Sept. 14.—When Theodore Roosevelt and his guides left the Tahawus Club, early yesterday morning, on a hunting expedition, the then Vice President fully believed that President McKinley was

sages to the Vice President stating that President McKinley had suddenly been taken worse, and was in a critical condition. The messages had been telegraphed to North Creek and from there telephoned to a point ten miles south of Tahawus Club. Extra guides and runners were at once deployed from the club in the direction of Mount Marcy, with instructions to sound a general alarm in order to find the Vice President as soon as possible.

Megaphone and rifle signals marked the progress of the searching mountaineers, as they climbed the slope of Mount Marcy. Just as the afternoon began to merge with the shades of early evening, and as the searchers were nearing the summit of the mountain the responsive echoes of distant signals were heard and answered. Gradually the scouts and the Roosevelt party came within hailing distance of each other.

When Mr. Roosevelt was informed of the critical condition of the President he immediately started back for the Tahawus Club. In the meantime the Adirondack stage line had placed at his disposal relays of horses covering the thirty-five miles to North Creek. A storm had made the roads unusually heavy. He moved as rapidly as possible in the direction of North Creek, the northern terminus of the Adirondack Railway, where his secretary, William Loeb, Jr., and Superintendent C. D. Hammond of the Delaware and Hudson Railway, with a special train were awaiting his arrival. Nightfall made the trip exceedingly difficult. Not until he dashed up to the special train at North Creek at 5:22 o'clock this morning did he learn of the President's death.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS SAFE.

Henry C. Payne Says He Will Carry Out Mr. McKinley's Policies.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 14.—Henry C. Payne, Vice Chairman of the Republican National Committee, in answer to an inquiry as to what effect the sudden elevation of Vice President Roosevelt to the Presidency will have upon the interests of the country, said:

"I am so overcome by the terrible sorrow which has come to the Nation, and which to me is in every sense a personal one, that I cannot do more at this time than say that I believe that the business interests and the best interests of the country will be entirely safe in President Roosevelt's hands.

"I have known him intimately for many years, and especially during the Presidential campaign of last Fall I had every opportunity to learn his sentiments and ideas regarding public affairs, and I am sure that there will be no marked change in the policy of the Government by reason of his elevation to the office of President.

"I know of my own knowledge that he is most thoroughly and earnestly in accord with the principles and policies which have governed Mr. McKinley during his administration."

MR. ROOSEVELT'S AGGRESSIVENESS

Ex-Secretary Alger Says He Thinks It Will Give Way to Conservatism.

DETROIT, Sept. 14.—"Do you think that Col. Roosevelt's succession to the Presidency will change the policy of the Government very much?" was asked of ex-Secretary of War Alger to-day. He replied:

"I see no good reason for believing that it will. Congress makes the policies of our Government, and not the President. The changing of the incumbent of the President's chair, as the change is made now, is not of very great importance because the policy of the Government at the present time is dependent on no one man.

"President Roosevelt, I am entirely satisfied, is equal to all of the responsibilities of the great office to which he has been so unexpectedly elevated, and while he has been a pretty aggressive public man in the past, he will make a conservative Chief Executive of the Nation. In the natural course of events we may look for some important changes in the heads of departments, but the policy of the Government will remain unchanged, in my judgment."

Speaking of his long personal acquaintance with President McKinley, Gen. Alger said:

"Mr. McKinley was never, by reason of his position, given to coercing others to his point of view of things. By persuasion alone he would try to bring them around to his way of thinking. He was firm, though, in his opinion, and without yielding in any degree, he would, in his discussions of public matters coming before him, argue and persuade, rather than try to drive."

Gov. Stone to President Roosevelt.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 14.—Gov. Stone to-day sent the following telegram to President Roosevelt at Buffalo:

Deeply deploring the great calamity which has deprived us of one of the best Presidents that this country has ever had, earnestly hoping that the course of anarchism may be speedily lifted from our land by the passage of wise and effective laws; sympathizing with you in the great responsibility which has so suddenly and unexpectedly fallen upon you; hoping that your administration may be distinguished for the great ability, tact, and good judgment which has so characterized your predecessor, I hasten to assure you of the continuance of that earnest, loyal support which in peace and in war the people of Pennsylvania have ever given to the President of the United States.

Mr. Roosevelt's Prodigious Task.

ELLSWORTH, Me., Sept. 14.—Senator Hale was greatly affected when the news of the President's death reached him to-day.

"This is a terrible calamity," said the Senator. "I see no necessity for an extra session of Congress. The new President has a prodigious task before him, and the whole world is interested in his success and the wisdom of his course."

Capt. Wisser Detailed to Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Acting Secretary Gillespie to-day ordered Capt. J. P. Wisser, Coast Artillery, to report to President Roosevelt for such personal duty as he might require. The President was also informed of this action.

CONGRESS NOT TO BE CALLED.

President Roosevelt Announces that Extra Session Will Be Unnecessary.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—At the conclusion of the Cabinet conference President Roosevelt said:

"Following out the brief statement I made when taking the oath that I would follow the administrative lines laid down by President McKinley, I requested the members of the Cabinet who are present to remain in their positions at least for the present. They have assured me that they will, and I may say that I have assurances from the absent members."

Inquiry was made of the President as to whether an extra session of Congress would be called by him, and he said in that there was no fundamental law requiring the calling of Congress together upon the succession of a Vice President to the Presidency, and that after consultation with the Cabinet, they had decided that no such extra session would be called.

GOV. ODELL'S TRIBUTE.

His Proclamation Sets Apart a Day of Ministration and Prayer.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—Gov. Odell to-night issued the following proclamation:

State of New York, Executive Chamber.

"The Nation mourns the loss of the President. William McKinley's virtues, his devotion to duty, and his noble character had won for him the confidence, the love and admiration of the American people. History will record the events in his life devoted to public service and his wisdom in formulating the policies of our country. His love of home and family have brought him near to the hearts of his countrymen. With profound sorrow in this, the first hour of our affliction, we may fail to discern the purposes of an all-wise Providence, but with heavy hearts and heads bowed low in grief, we say, however, with our lamented President, "His will be done—not ours."

"That the day of the final obsequies may be appropriately observed in this State, the 19th day of September, 1901, is hereby designated as a day of humiliation and prayer.

"Let all the people of this Commonwealth, upon the day thus set apart, refrain from all secular pursuits and repair

THE PRESIDENT DIED OF GANGRENE POISON

Autopsy Shows Entire Track of Bullet Contaminated.

Nature Had Attempted No Repairs and Patient Was Doomed from the Start—Projectile Could Not Be Found.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—President McKinley died from the effects of Assassin Czolgosz's bullets. This is the official declaration made by all the physicians who attended Mr. McKinley and by others who to-day assisted in performing the autopsy.

All the physicians gathered at the Milburn home at 11 o'clock this morning to determine what agencies led to the sudden change in the President's condition and resulted in his death. In addition to the physicians who have been at various times called in to minister to the President were Drs. Harvey D. Gaylord, Herman G. Matzinger, W. P. Kendall, Surgeon United States Army; Edward L. Munson, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, and Charles Cary.

After an exhaustive examination lasting until after 2 o'clock the physicians determined the cause of death. Dr. Wasdin then left the house, being the first physician from whom anything redarding what had transpired could be ascertained. He said: "We have determined the cause of death. The President died of toxaemia, due to necrosis of the tissues of the abdominal cavity. The bullet hasn't been found. It probably never will be. We cut along the bullet track, but failed to find it. It is probably imbedded in the fatty portion of the back. We are satisfied that under no circumstances could the President have lived."

Dr. Wasdin announced that a bulletin, the official declaration of the attending physicians, would be issued within ten minutes.

Despite this announcement it was past 5 o'clock when the following, the result of the physicians' search, was given out:

"The bullet which struck over the breast bone did not pass through the skin and did little harm. The other bullet passed through both walls of the stomach, near its lower border.

"Both holes were found to be perfectly closed by the stitches, but the tissue around each hole had become gangrenous.

"After passing through the stomach the bullet passed through the back walls of the abdomen, hitting and tearing the upper end of the kidney. This portion of the bullet tract was also gangrenous, the gangrene involving the pancreas. The bullet has not yet been found. There was no sign of peritonitis or of any disease of any other organs.

"There was no evidence of any attempt at repair on the part of nature, and death resulted from the gangrene which affected the stomach around the bullet wounds as well as the tissues around the further course of the bullet.

"Death was unavoidable by any surgical or medical treatment, and was the direct result of the bullet wound."

HARVEY D. GAYLORD,
HERMAN G. METZINGER,
P. M. RIXEY,
MATTHEW D. MANN,
HERMAN MYNTER,
ROSWELL PARK,
EUGENE WASDIN,
CHARLES G. STOCKTON,
EDWARD G. JANEWAY,
W. W. JOHNSON,
W. P. KENDALL, Surgeon U. S. A.,
CHARLES CARY,
EDWARD L. MUNSON, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.,
HERMANUS L. BAER, M. D.

The stomach, heart, liver, kidneys, and brain were examined. There was no formal Coroner's inquest, District Attorney Penney having instructed Coroner Wilson to dispense with the jury which had been selected.

Within the past two or three days some of the physicians had become inclined to the belief that the bullet which struck the breastbone was in a large measure responsible for the death of Mr. McKinley. The impact from this bullet was very severe, and some of them thought that this may have resulted in a shock to the muscles of the heart. Dr. McBurney was the first to incline to the belief that the first bullet was to a great extent responsible for the weakness of the heart, which was all along one of the most serious features of Mr. McKinley's case. This matter was almost the first touched upon. None of the doctors, as they came from the autopsy, was inclined to discuss the findings and conclusions further than to say that all that they had ascertained would be given to the public in the bulletin to be issued later. However, Dr. Mynter, when seen by a reporter for THE TIMES this evening, and asked to further explain the case, was its direct result. The operation performed by Dr. Mann was perfect, so far as it went. Nothing more could have been done. It is at the present time impossible to determine the nature of the gangrenous growth, but we have taken cultures, and as soon as they develop they will be examined, and the public will then know just what germ caused the death of President McKinley.

"The lesion of the kidney was unimportant. It was torn for not more than a quarter of an inch, and the hemorrhage resulting was so slight as to be imperceptible under the usual analysis. The administration of solid food had nothing whatever to do with President McKinley's death. His condition was such that had it been possible for us to prolong life until to-morrow, he would have died then from punctures of the stomach walls. The tissue had become so rotted that they were almost broken through, and a few hours more would have been sufficient for the gangrene to complete its work. What caused this gangrene nobody can tell.

"There was nothing in the President's condition to indicate that the process was going on, and, in fact, until the relapse early yesterday morning, we believed, as we had so often stated, that the President would get well. We did all that it was possible to do, and were justified in doing all that we did."

WAS THE BULLET POISONED?

It developed that Dr. Wasdin, one of the consulting physicians, and an expert of high standing in the Marine Hospital service, strongly supported the view that the murderous bullet had been poisoned and that this was one of the moving causes of the gangrenous condition. The area of this dead and gangrened flesh was a source of much surprise to the surgeons, reaching a circumference about the size of a silver dollar about the internal wounds.

Dr. Matthew D. Mann, the surgeon upon whom fell the responsibility of operating upon the President immediately after he was shot, in the course of a cursory talk said:

"First of all, there was never any contention or unseemly discussion among the physicians as to the method of treatment of a case similar to the present one in importance. In no case was there ever a better understanding as to what should be done. We worked together as one man. There were honest differences of opinion sometimes among us as to which was the better mode of procedure under certain conditions, but the minority always was convinced."

"About the criticisms that were made as to the insufficiency of the original examination and the failure to locate the bullet at the time of operation, were they justified?"

"I think the report made to-day," Dr. Mann replied, "is a sufficient answer to your question. It shows very plainly that the location of the bullet had nothing to do with the final outcome of the case. That resulted from gangrene which appeared in the path of the bullet. Even our efforts to-day to locate it, as stated in the report, were unsuccessful. I believe that it went into the muscle at the small of the back. We followed the hole made by the bullet until it went into the muscle. We searched one and a half hours for the missile of death. The X ray instrument was not used, as the appliances were not handy. This serious damage was done to the organs through which it passed—not to the locality where it now rests."

"Your report says the first bullet, striking in the breast, did no harm."

"Yes, that is correct. That bullet evidently struck a button, and then shied off without doing any damage. Had it not met some obstruction it surely would have killed the President immediately. Below the locality where it struck the flesh was quite flabby and contused. To-day's investigation developed the fact that the first bullet struck the President on the right side of the breastbone near the edge and between the second and third ribs. In our original examination we said it was to the left of the breastbone. The mistake in the first announcement was due to the very hasty examination we made at the time of the shooting, when the question was not so much as to the exact locality of the wounds as to that of getting to work to save the President's life."

"The report speaks of a lack of evidence of repair work on the part of nature. Won't you explain just what bearing this had on the case at issue?"

"By that statement we mean that the general system of the patient failed to respond to the demand made upon it for a revival from the shock suffered by the shooting. It was due probably to a low state of vitality, not to poor health, mind you, but to a system that was considerably run down and needed rest and recuperation."

"The report says the heart walls were very thin. Was this condition peculiar to the President, or is it a common complaint? Did the use of smoking tobacco by the President have any important bearing on the case?"

"A man whose heart walls are very

A. Simonson
933 Broadway, 21-22 Streets.

NOTICE:

To-morrow, Monday, September 16th, my show windows will exhibit eight new models, illustrating the latest designs in Coiffures for this Fall and Winter season.

The new coiffure which I have designed for the low hair dress of the back hair, gives a most graceful outline to the head, and will be the prevailing fashion for the Fall and Winter season. The

LOVER'S KNOT

is a source of great satisfaction to women who find difficulty in arranging their coiffures. All are invited to call and examine it. It may be worn admirably with my coiffure for the front hair, the MARIE ANTOINETTE.

WIGS AND TOUPEES, when of my make, are the standard of perfection.

HAIR ORNAMENTS

Recent additions to my large collection make it not only the largest, but the most varied and beautiful assortment in the United States.

HAIR DRESSING AND HAIR COLORING. French undulation, shampooing, etc., expertly done. All utensils antiseptically treated.

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No Branch Stores. No Agents.

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LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Outfitting of Boys and Girls.

Every mother should remember that in the following lines we always carry the largest, best chosen and most comprehensive assortment in the world, including every known article from the lowest priced consistent with good wearing qualities, to the finest and most elaborate:

Infants' Wear and Furnishings.
Millinery. Caps, etc., for Infants and Nurses.
Misses' Underwear, Shirt Waists, etc.
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Boys' Hats, Caps, Furnishings and Athletic Goods.
Hosiery, Knit Underwear and Gloves.
Girls' Dresses, Cloaks and Jackets.
Shoes for Infants, Boys and Misses.

Our Shoe Department is not only the most complete for children, but is noted for its many specialties; while the well-known excellence of our goods is amply attested by our large and rapidly increasing trade.

Novelties In Every Department, Goods Not Found Elsewhere.

60-62 West 23d Street.

WATCH AND DIAMOND
FOR SALE CHEAP.

GENTLEMEN'S E. HOWARD & CO. 14K. gold watch and chain, $60, cost $225.00 new. Also a lady's Diamond engagement ring for $30, cost $75.00 in Brooklyn.—$20.00 gold watch $9, Waltham make, warranted 20 years.—Diamond Stud $10, cost, $25.00.—Boy's solid silver "N. Y. Standard" watch $5, cost, $12.00.—Several other bargains this week. KEENE, 140 FULTON ST., NEW YORK, (near Nassau St.) Hours 8 to 6, "Saturdays included."

Watches and Jewelry Repaired.
Look for the Big Watch.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

H. E. HANKINSON.
STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,
525 EAST 134TH ST.
TEL. 2162 HARLEM.

cient for him in his ordinary business affairs of life, when no strain was required. When extraordinary efforts were necessary, the heart was unable to meet them.

"No; I don't think the smoking habit affected the President's heart to the extent of making it figure in the result in his case. He was not a great smoker, and at one time we even considered the propriety of permitting him to have a cigar."

"It has been suggested, Dr. Mann, that the bullet which went into the President's abdomen was poisoned and that this was what caused death. Do you think there is any basis for the reports?" was asked.

"The authorities and the physicians have received a number of telegrams and letters alleging that the bullet was poisoned," Dr. Mann replied. "I don't know whether it was or not. A chemical or a bacteriological examination of the remaining bullets in the pistol will be necessary to determine that, perhaps both. This conclusion would be difficult to reach for many reasons.

"All the tissues through which the bullet passed were dead. This is very remarkable indeed. The area of the dead flesh in the stomach was perhaps as great as a silver dollar in circumference. Dr. Wasdin, the Marine Hospital expert, was strongly inclined to the opinion that the bullet had been poisoned.

THE BULLETINS EXPLAINED.

"Just a word in conclusion," said Dr. Mann. "I think in justice to the other physicians and myself something should be said about the bulletins issued every day. We aimed to make them as plain as possible and to state the facts simply. They were given as hour-to-hour talks of the President's condition, containing no opinions, nor making any prognostications—simply a narration of conditions made with a desire to keep the public informed from day to day of the actual state of affairs."

Another one of the physicians who asked that his name should not be used said: "So far as the treatment of the case was concerned, both from a surgical and a medical standpoint, it was successful. The abdominal wound was fatal from the start. The physicians should feel relieved over the result of the autopsy, because it revealed the fact that the abdominal wound was necessarily fatal and that nothing that was done or could be done would more than delay the inevitable result. The Government, the family, and the profession were fairly represented among the physicians and surgeons making the autopsy."

After the physicians departed the undertaker took charge of the body and prepared it for burial. The body was

ware Avenue to the home of Ansley Wilcox to perform the same office for Theodore Roosevelt, who about an hour before became the President.

Dr. Roswell Park, who, with Dr. Charles McBurney of New York, were regarded as the leading surgeons in attendance upon the President, made the remarkable statement to-night that President McKinley realized forty-eight hours before his death that he was going to die.

"But, doctor," it was suggested; "that is strange indeed in view of the fact that all the medical men in attendance were declaring within forty-eight hours of the President's death that he was going to get well."

"Nevertheless, I say," replied Dr. Park, "that President McKinley realized that he was going to die forty-eight hours before the end came."

Urged to make some statement concerning the sudden collapse of the President, when everything looked so favorable according to the attending physicians, and as to the exact cause of death, Dr. Park said: "The escape of poisonous fluid from the pancreatic gland into the peritoneal cavity undoubtedly caused the death of the President. The peritonial arteries absorbed by the tissues all along the track of the bullet entered the blood itself, and thus reached the heart. There was no precedent from which to judge of the exact effect of this absorption of poisonous juices. The digestion was bound to be retarded by it. There was no way of providing against these results. There was no way to ascertain that this leakage from the pancreatic gland was occurring. There were no external indications of what was going on. President McKinley's heart failed because of the influence of these poisonous juices

NO DELAY IN THE TRIAL OF CZOLGOSZ

He Will Probably Be Sentenced in About Twelve Days.

To Be Indicted To-morrow and His Tried to Begin Before the Supreme Court on Sept. 23.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—The President's assassin will be indicted and arraigned next Monday. Counsel will be assigned to defend him, if no lawyer appears for him, and his trial will begin in the Supreme Court a week from Monday. In three or four days thereafter the trial will be at its end, and probably Czolgosz will be convicted and sentenced to death.

Arrangements for the speedy trial of Czolgosz were made to-day by District Attorney Thomas Penney. He decided not to wait for the assembling of the Supreme Court Grand Jury, but to present the evidence to Erie County Court Grand Jury, which has been in session some time and will meet on Monday morning. The members of that Grand Jury are:

Theodore Krebbiel, George C. Carscadin, Wellington Beebe, Frederick Rensler, George C. Bryant, Wheeler C. Holmes, Orton V. G. Samson, Albert E. Gray, Richard N. Bell, Nelson A. Hyde, Robert L. Loud, William H. Willett, George J. Britting, Isaac W. Gail, Christian F. Heitz, Robert G. Purvis, Henry L. Stokes, William L. Fuchs, John McGowan, Charles J. Bostwick, and Dominick Gaskin.

This Grand Jury will listen to the evidence of the Secret Service detectives, Ireland and Foster; Artilleryman Frank O'Brien, and a number of other eye-witnesses of the crime. It is understood that Secretary Cortelyou will not be called, as his time is so valuable. A draft of the indictment has been made, and the Grand Jury should be ready to sign it by noon on Monday. Judge Edward K. Emery will receive the report of the Grand Jury on Monday afternoon. Czolgosz will be in court. It will be the first chance for the public to see him since the day of his crime. After receiving his plea Judge Emery will transfer the case to the Supreme Court for trial. Three parts of the Supreme Court will open on Monday, Sept. 23, and the assassin may be tried in any of them.

Czolgosz's plea will be "not guilty." The law will not permit a person to plead "guilty" to murder in the first degree. In all probability it will be necessary for Judge Emery to assign counsel to defend the assassin. The lawyer of highest standing who will accept the assignment will be selected. It is the purpose of the authorities to maintain dignity in this trial, and no cheap seeker after notoriety and advertising will be appointed. Czolgosz will have a lawyer who recognizes the proprieties of the courts. He will be a man who will not try to hinder the progress of the case with petty technicalities. By the statute it is not meant that Czolgosz will not have the benefit of every provision of criminal law. But there can be no defense for his crime, and no question of his conviction, and nothing will be permitted to stop a speedy judgment. The lawyer who is assigned to defend him will receive $500 under the State law. Few lawyers of standing will care for the reputation of defending the assassin of the President, but one will doubtless be persuaded to undertake it. A week will be allowed to the attorney to prepare the defense.

In the courts competent to try the case, Justice Henry A. Childs will sit in Part I.; Justice F. W. Kruse, who served in the Assembly with Mr. Roosevelt, will sit in Part II., and Justice Truman C. White will hold Part III. Czolgosz may be tried before any of these, but it is usual at this term to try criminal cases in Part III., so Justice White will probably preside. District Attorney Penney said to-night:

"I do not expect much trouble in getting a jury to try Czolgosz. It is true that every man in the panel has probably formed an opinion, but that is not a disqualification if he can say that the opinion could be changed by the evidence. It should be easier to secure a jury than in the ordinary murder trial. The people and the defense are each entitled to thirty peremptory challenges."

If any defense is offered it must be insanity, and the District Attorney has prepared himself against that by having Czolgosz examined daily by Drs. F. S. Crego, James W. Putnam, and Joseph Fowler, local specialists in insanity, who have repeatedly qualified as experts. They will testify to the assassin's sanity. The confession made by Czolgosz to Superintendent Bull and District Attorney Penney can be admitted in evidence, as it can be corroborated. However, so much direct evidence is in the hands of the District Attorney that it will not be necessary to introduce the confession. Not more than three days should be required to try the case, so that within two weeks of the President's death the assassin should be under sentence of death and on his way to the prison at Sing Sing, where the electric chair will await him.

The District Attorney decided to-day that a formal Coroner's inquest would not be necessary, and dismissed the jury which had been sworn in by Coroner Wilson. The Coroner officially viewed the body at 10:15 o'clock this morning, and granted permission for an autopsy.

CZOLGOSZ REMOVED.

Taken from Police Headquarters and Whereabouts Now Unknown.

BUFFALO, Sept. 15.—At 12:30 o'clock this morning Superintendent of Police Bull issued the following notice to the press:

"To relieve the heavy police detail at No. 1 Station, and that their services might be used for other important details, it was decided, on consultation with the District Attorney, to remove the assassin of the President from the headquarters building, which has been done."

Superintendent Bull left the Police Headquarters before the statement was given out, and could not be found afterward. Nothing is known as to where the prisoner is now confined. There are two places where he could be taken—the jail or the penitentiary. It is likely that Czolgosz is now in one of those places.

THE CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

Hearing Adjourned Till Tuesday—Crowd Threatens Emma Goldman.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Out of respect to the memory of President McKinley, and to allow the police additional opportunity to investigate, a recess till Tuesday in the Anachist cases was ordered to-day by Judge Chetlain.

Counsel for the Anarchists in the habeas corpus proceedings made the motion for a recess when court opened. He said:

"Since the adjournment of court yesterday we have heard with deep regret that the President is dead. Upon a conference of counsel this morning we considered, not only out of respect to the dead, but in justice to the living, that this case should be postponed till Monday. We immediately communicated our views to the prisoners, and they heartily indorsed our position. While the President lived they desired their liberty, but now, as he is dead, they say they are willing to remain where they are for forty-eight hours, and to give the public authorities ample opportunity to investigate. Then we shall desire a hearing both upon the law and the evidence, and will ask their final discharge."

Opposing counsel suggested that Tuesday be made the day for reconvening court, and in this the Judge concurred, stating that there was already a move on foot to close all the courts on Monday out of respect to the memory of the Nation's dead President.

Assistant City Prosecutor Owens stated to-day that by the death of the President the conspiracy charge against the Anarchists became much more serious. While the President lived the charge against them was a misdemeanor, but now that he was dead, under the laws of Illinois, if it could be shown that they conspired to produce his death, and aided and abetted the murderer, they were equally guilty with Czolgosz.

"Emma Goldman is still at Harrison Street Police Station," said Chief of Police O'Neill to-day, when his attention was directed to a story that she had been spirited away for fear of mob violence. "There is no occasion for alarm, and there is no reason for her removal from her present quarters."

Early this morning about 100 men started for the women's annex of the Harrison Street Station, loudly threatening to lynch Miss Goldman. They had waited in front of a bulletin board until all hope was gone, and then started out to execute vengeance. After proceeding a few blocks, however, cooler heads in the crowd succeeded in checking the excitement, and later the crowd dispersed.

No disturbance was reported by the officials at the county jail, where the local Anarchists are locked up. Chief O'Neill, however, is quoted as saying that it would be murder to let them out on the street with citizens in their present grim temper.

Dr. I. Saylin, the Buffalo physician arrested on Thursday night, is the most mysterious prisoner who has been arrested here in connection with the investigation of an alleged plot against the President's life. In his statement to the police Dr. Saylin is quoted as saying that he, Emma Goldman, and others were in Buffalo on Sept. 2, but that the meeting was purely social. This statement, however, conflicts with one made by Miss Goldman, who told a reporter that she was in Cincinnati on Sept. 2 and left there for St. Louis that night.

Miss Goldman sat this morning in a comfortable room in the women's annex of the Harrison Street Station. She was cynical and defiant.

"Do you feel no sorrow to-day?" she was asked.

"No!" she exclaimed in a harsh voice. "You read the account of how a crowd of people gathered in the street, prayed, and sang hymns when they heard the news—have you no feeling for their sorrow?" was asked.

"They were ignorant, deceived," she snapped out.

A STORY OF SUSPECTS.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Warrants have been issued here for the arrest of two Anarchists who are believed to have been implicated in the conspiracy to assassinate President McKinley. The suspects are both Poles and are employed at the Buffalo Bolt Works in the Iron District. On Friday morning, Sept. 6, it is said, they offered to wager that the President would not be alive at sundown. Their fellow-workmen at the bolt works did not accept the offer, and they then tried to place bets at heavy odds that McKinley would not live through the day.

One of them is said to have declared that if the authorities knew what they did there would be doings at Buffalo and Niagara Falls, the two cities at which McKinley was spending the day. One of their companions cautioned them to be quiet or they would "spoil everything." Both men were intoxicated.

Chief of Police Ryan was informed of the incident, and he has been at work on the case since Monday. To-day he went to Buffalo and laid some evidence before the authorities. He says he has evidence showing beyond question that others knew of Czolgosz's purpose in visiting the exposition grounds on Friday of last week. The police have a letter written by one of the local suspects, showing that the two suspects attended meetings of Anarchists in Buffalo, and that Czolgosz was present. They are convinced that it was at these meetings they became aware of the plot to murder the President.

Chief Ryan to-night declined to disclose the interview he had with the Chief of the Buffalo Detective Bureau. The two Anarchists who are wanted by the North Tonawanda police have left the city. They will be arrested as soon as they can be located.

LOCAL EXPERT OPINION.

No Way of Ascertaining When Gangrene Has Set In Internally.

Physicians and surgeons all over the country will read with interest to-day the report of the autopsy performed on President McKinley, showing that gangrene had followed the track of the bullet which entered the walls of the stomach, thereby defying all efforts to save the President's life.

Dr. William H. Thomson of 23 East Seventeenth Street, in explaining gangrene, its cause and effect, said last night when shown the report of the autopsy performed on the body of Mr. McKinley:

"Gangrene is the mortification or local death of the tissues, and the fact that it occurs after injury shows that the injury to the tissues was so great that even an attempt at repair could not be made. In Mr. McKinley's case the bullet while entered his body was fired at such close range that the tissues were destroyed and necrosis set in.

"The tissues must have been so far destroyed that no chance was given for inflammation or suppuration, in which case it would have been possible to save the President's life. When the tissues are destroyed and mortify they become putrid and the putrid matter enters the blood by absorption.

"The absorption of putrid material from a gangrenous sore is necessarily fatal if the wound is a serious one affecting such organs as the stomach and the pancreas. Had the stomach alone been affected, and the pancreas not involved, in my opinion the wound must have been fatal, for I do not know of a case on record where a person recovered from a gangrenous wound in the stomach.

"Had only the torn kidney been affected with gangrene recovery might have been possible. There is no way of ascertaining when gangrene has set in in the case of internal wounds, so that it is not at all remarkable that the physicians attending the President did not know of the mortification of the tissues until after the autopsy had been performed."

McKINLEY'S FIRST SPEECH.

Canton (Ohio) Telegram to St. Louis Republic.

On a dry goods box four feet long, three feet wide, and three feet high William McKinley made his first political speech in the little town of New Berlin, Ohio, away back in '65. The box stood in front of a house which has since burned down, and just inside the gate of a wooden fence within 100 feet of the four corners of the business centre. The man who introduced him to his first audience lives in a new brick house, built within ten feet of the location of the dry goods box which supported the President on that memorable night. The benches in front of the Post Office, next door, furnish a resting place for the old politicians who here gather to get their mail daily and talk over the most notable event in New Berlin's history, made notable by the achievements of the boy orator, McKinley, in succeeding years.

"Can you make a speech?" said Michael Bitzer to William McKinley when the speaker arrived from Canton ready to follow Judge Underhill upon the improvised stage. Michael Bitzer was the Chairman of the meeting. He is now eighty-three years old, but he remembers the night he introduced McKinley as if it were a happening of yesterday.

The somewhat unexpected remark of the Chairman of the meeting to the young man who was to make his début before a large audience rather took his breath away for a moment, but, on the assurance of Judge Underhill that Mr. Bitzer meant no offense, he regained his pleasant face, showing the kind disposition which is so characteristic of him to-day.

"Could he speak?" said Michael. "Well, I should say he could. Everybody was simply dumfounded. For nearly an hour he talked as never a young man in Stark County had talked before. I told Judge Underhill, who accompanied him, after the meeting, that McKinley did a blamed sight better than he did, and the Judge, too, pronounced him a coming politician.

"I really was surprised when Judge Underhill introduced that young strip of a boy to me, saying that he had come to make a speech in place of another Judge, who was unable to be present. Of course I only asked McKinley in a joke if he could make a speech. I spoke to him much as I would to a boy, but I really did have my doubts about such a young man doing justice to the occasion."

Mr. Bitzer introduced him as William McKinley of Canton. He little thought he was introducing the coming President of the United States.

McKinley arose and looked over his audience. There was not a sign of the emotion on his part which usually attends the first speech of a speaker. In stature he was not portly and strong as he is to-day. In fact, he wasn't even as tall.

"But," says Mr. Bitzer, "as I remember him, the same strong characteristics which have been so notable in his public life within the last few years stood out forcibly on that night."

He spoke under the glimmer of the street lighted by oil lamps, for that was before the days of electric lights. His strong personality and his kindly manner were noticed by the people of New Berlin. His hearty handshake and his pleasant smile were all there, only waiting for opportunity and strength of purpose to develop them.

LAST HONORS FOR DEAD COMMANDER

Orders Issued to the Army and Navy of United States.

Ceremonies of Respect for the Martyred President to be Held Wherever American Flag Floats on Land or Sea.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The executive officers of the Government to-day carried out the programme which law and custom devolved upon them in consequence of the sad death of the Chief Magistrate. Official notification of the demise of President McKinley was communicated to the new President, and the same information, with the further fact of the succession of President Roosevelt, was made known officially to diplomats accredited from foreign nations to the Government of the United States, and also to the Army and Navy and Revenue Cutter Service. The Executive departments were closed for the day. Army and navy details were made for the purpose of providing a proper representation of these branches of the Government in the several stages attendant upon the removal of the President's body from Buffalo to Washington, the funeral procession from the White House, and the removal of the remains from Washington to Canton for interment. Steps were taken to prepare the White House and the Capitol, in which latter building the body of the dead President will lie in state from Tuesday until Wednesday afternoon, for the reception of the remains and such ceremonies as may be held in either. A notable feature of the day to those who recalled the appearance of the city after the deaths of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield was the absence of all emblems of mourning on public buildings in consequence of the apparently recent prohibitory enactment of Congress.

Senator Frye of Maine was notified today that on him would devolve again the duties of presiding officer of the Senate.

NOTICE TO FOREIGN POWERS.

The following circular note was sent to the foreign representatives accredited to the Government of the United States late this afternoon:

Department of State,
Washington, Sept. 14, 1901.

Sir: It is my painful duty to announce to you the death of William McKinley, President of the United States, in the City of Buffalo, at fifteen minutes past 2 in the morning of to-day, Sept. 14.

Laid low by the act of an assassin, the weeklong struggle to save his life has been watched with keen solicitude, not alone by the people of this country who raised him from their own ranks to the high office he filled, but by the people of all friendly nations, whose messages of sympathy and hope while hope was possible have been most consolatory in this time of sore trial.

Now that the end has come, I request you to be the medium of communicating the sad tidings to the Government of the honored nation you so worthily represent, and to announce that in obedience to the prescriptions of the Constitution the office of President has devolved upon Theodore Roosevelt, Vice President of the United States.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. JOHN HAY.

Secretary Hay spent the morning in consultation with the heads of the various departments. Upon being notified of the President's death in the early morning he telegraphed as follows:

Department of State,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 14.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, North Creek, N. Y.:
The President died at 2:15 o'clock this morning. JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

A response came from President Roosevelt as soon as he arrived at North Creek at 5:20 o'clock this morning. He replied with an acknowledgment of the receipt of the message and stating that he could not now express his sorrow in suitable terms.

After a consultation with Secretary Gage, who was the only other Cabinet officer in Washington, Secretary Hay issued the following:

Department of State, Washington, D. C., Sept. 14.—To the Secretary of the Navy: Out of respect to the memory of the President, the executive departments will be closed to-day and on the day of the funeral. JOHN HAY.

This order was communicated to all of the heads and acting heads of the executive departments in Washington by the Government telegraph, and they in turn issued the necessary orders to bring to a stop the wheels of government, not only in the Nation's capital, but throughout the land wherever there is a Government post or building.

OFFICIAL NOTICE TO NAVY.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett to-day sent the following dispatch to every Commander in Chief, to every navy yard, and every ship acting singly.

It is with profound sorrow that the department announces to you the death of President McKinley at 2:15 Sept. 14.

The Acting Secretary also issued the following order to the Naval Service:

Special Order No. 12.
Navy Department.
Washington, Sept. 14, 1901.

The President of the United States died this morning at 15 minutes after 2 o'clock, in the city of Buffalo, N. Y. Officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps need not be reminded of the public and private virtues of their late Commander in Chief. The whole people loved William McKinley, for he loved and trusted them.

As soldier, statesman, husband, and as a pure-minded great-hearted American, his fame now belongs to his country.

Under the Constitution Theodore Roosevelt, previously Vice President, has become President and Commander in Chief of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States.

F. W. HACKETT, Acting Secretary.

The ceremonies to be observed by the navy on receipt of the Acting Secretary's announcement are provided in the Naval Regulations as follows:

Upon the receipt of official intelligence of the death of the President of the United States the senior officer shall direct that on the following day, the ensign and Union Jack be displayed at half-mast from sun rise to sunset, and guns fired every half hour from all ships present. Similar orders shall be given at naval stations.

A naval regulation provides that salutes shall not be fired on Sunday, except in cases wherein international courtesy would suffer from the breach. Therefore, the firing of the guns will take place on Monday at those points where the department's announcement is received to-day.

Acting Secretary Hackett to-day ordered Lieut. Commander Winder of the Michigan, now lying at Cleveland, to proceed at once to Buffalo. The Michigan's sailors will join the company of marines now at Buffalo under Capt. Leonard in making up a naval escort for the remains of the President. A small detachment of marines has been ordered from the New York Navy Yard to Buffalo to supply any deficiency in numbers.

Fifty bluejackets attached to the battleship Illinois at Norfolk have been ordered to this city to serve as an escort to meet the funeral train on its arrival at Washington and to escort the remains to the White House.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE ARMY.

A dispatch was received at the War Department this afternoon from Secretary Root approving the draft of the order to the army announcing the death of President McKinley. It will be sent to all officers in command to-morrow. The order follows:

Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, Sept. 14, 1901.
General Orders.

1. The following order of the Secretary of War announces to the army the death of William McKinley, President of the United States:

War Department, Washington, Sept. 14, 1901.

The distressing duty devolves upon the Secretary of War of announcing to the army the death of William McKinley, President of the United States, which occurred at Buffalo, N. Y., at 2:15 o'clock on the 14th day of September, 1901.

The grief into which the Nation has been plunged at the untimely death of its Chief Magistrate will be keenly felt by the Army of the United States, in which in his early manhood he rendered distinguished and patriotic services, and in whose welfare he manifested at all times a profound and abiding solicitude.

Appropriate funeral honors will be paid to the memory of the late President and Commander in Chief at the headquarters of every military division and department, at every military post, at the United States Military Academy, West Point, and at every camp of troops of the United States in the field.

The Lieutenant General of the Army will give the necessary instructions for carrying this order into effect. ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

2. On the day after the receipt of this order at the headquarters of military commands in the field, and at each military station, and at the Military Academy at West Point, the troops and cadets will be paraded at 10 o'clock A. M. and the order read to them, after which all labor for the day will cease.

3. At dawn of day thirteen guns will be fired at each military post and afterward at intervals of thirty minutes between the rising and setting sun a single gun, and, at the close of the day the salute of the Union of forty-five guns.

The National flag will be displayed at half-staff at the headquarters of the several military divisions and departments, and at all military posts, stations, forts, and buildings and vessels under the control of the department until the remains of the late Chief Magistrate are consigned to their final resting place at Canton, Ohio, on the afternoon of Thursday, the 19th inst., on which day all labor will be suspended at all military posts and stations, and on all public works under the direction of the department, and at 12 o'clock, meridian, twenty-one minute guns will be fired from all military posts and stations.

The officers of the army of the United States will wear the usual badge of mourning on their swords, and the colors of the various military organizations of the army will be draped in mourning for the period of one month.

4. The following officers of the army will, with a like number of officers of the navy selected for the purpose, compose the guard of honor, and accompany the remains of their late Commander in Chief from the National Capital to Canton, Ohio, and continue with them until they are consigned to their final resting place:

The Lieutenant General of the Army.
Major Gen. John R. Brooke.
Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis.
Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur.
Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie.

By command of Lieutenant Gen. Miles.
THOMAS WARD,
Acting Adjutant General.

The following order was also issued:

War Department,
Washington, Sept. 14.

The Secretary of War announces to the army that upon the death of William McKinley, President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, Vice President, has succeeded to the office of President of the United States by virtue of the Constitution. ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

GEN. GUNTHER TO COMMAND AT FUNERAL.

The navy's detail has not yet been made. Secretary Root also gave directions to the officers of the department to make the necessary arrangements and issue orders for the participation of the army in the funeral ceremonies, following the Garfield precedent.

Gen. Guenther will command the entire funeral procession.

Orders also are in preparation at the War Department for different detachments of the army and navy to perform the duty of escorting the remains from the station to the White House, to guard the White House on Monday night, to escort the remains to the Capitol and for guard duty while the body lies in state in that building. The complete military and civic parade, in which regulars, militia, and civic bodies will take part, will occur when the remains of the President are taken from the Capitol to the railroad station. A detachment of soldiers and sailors will be sent as an escort to Canton.

All orders for the funeral will be almost identical with those of twenty years ago, when James A. Garfield was carried to his last resting place.

HOW CROWD WILL PASS BIER.

The Capitol building was closed to-day out of respect to the memory of President McKinley, and preparations were begun for receiving the body of the President, which will lie in state in the rotunda, as did the bodies of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield. The Capitol on both sides of the rotunda is in great disorder on account of repairs in progress, but it is not believed that this circumstance will interfere in any way with the public ceremony of mourning.

When President Garfield's body lay in the Capitol the public assembled on the east front of the building and, going in at the main door in double file, passed out at the west door; the people separating into two lines as the bier was approached. A similar order will be preserved at the forthcoming ceremonies. The remains will be in the custody of a guard of honor, the Sergeants at Arms of the Senate and House of Representatives assisting in the arrangements of the details of the ceremonies. The historical state catafalque, stored at the Capitol, is being put into condition.

The flag on the White House was half-masted early this morning and on the big front door was posted the printed word "Closed."

BISHOP CLARKE'S PRAYER.

Flag Displayed at Newport Which Has a Unique History.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 14.—Bishop Clarke of the Diocese of Rhode Island and senior Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, has prepared a prayer regarding the death of President McKinley, to be used by the clergy of the diocese at their discretion at the regular church services to-morrow. A similar prayer was written by Bishop Clarke and so used upon the occasion of the death of President Lincoln in 1865, and at the death of President Garfield in 1881. The prayer is as follows:

Almighty God, look down with mercy and passion upon our bereaved and sorrowing Nation, in this hour of bitter trial.

The hand of a foul assassin has taken from us our noble and beloved Chief Magistrate, and we sit in darkness.

The counsels of the wicked, and reckless, and ignorant have prevailed. O God, come to our rescue, for the help of man faileth.

We especially implore Thy merciful protection in behalf of her who is now left desolate. Give her grace to feel that she will never be forsaken by Him who is the resurrection and the life, and who by His death has removed the sting of death. Give her that serene and holy peace which none but Thou canst give, and that rest and heavenly hope which no bereavement or trial can ever take away.

May this great calamity cause us all to cling closer to Him who is the Lord of Lords and the Prince of Peace, and humbling ourselves beneath Him may we do all that we can to enlighten the ignorant and bring to nought to devices of evil men. Out of the deep we cry unto Thee. Save, Lord, or we perish. Hear us in heaven. Thy dwelling place, and when Thou hearest forgive and comfort and direct us in this hour of trial.

All which we ask in the name of Jesus our blessed Lord and Redeemer. Amen.

Among the flags displayed here at half-mast to-day out of respect to the dead President was one which has a unique history. It was displayed in Baltimore in 1865 on the occasion of the death of President Lincoln; in 1881, when President Garfield died, and now, for a third time, for another President of the United States. It was made in 1865, in Calvert County, Md., by a Southern woman, a strong secessionist, who had said she was glad that President Lincoln was dead, and that she would not display a flag, as ordered by the military commander of the district. An officer gave her the option of displaying a flag within a certain time or of being arrested. She made the flag and displayed it. It was secured by its present owner, Mrs. Agnes Thompson, from the maker, and has been displayed only on the occasion of the death of a President of the United States.

Many cottagers assembled at the fox hunt meet this afternoon, the visitors not being notified that the master of the Monmouth County Hunting Association, P. J. Collier, upon notice of the death of the President, had canceled all dates for the hunts in September and October.

It was also announced this afternoon that there would be no more races of the thirty-footers, which have sailed between forty-five and fifty races during the season. The yachts were to have raced this afternoon for a valuable cup.

SENATOR HOAR DEEPLY AFFECTED

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 14.—Senator Hoar was greatly affected by the death of President McKinley. The following tribute was written by him:

"Everything wakes this morning but the eyes for whose waking all mankind were praying. Nobody can put in words the national sorrow. I cannot put in words my own for the friend I loved and who loved me. We shall think of the graver matters of State in due time. The courage and wisdom of the people will not fail. But to-day is given to pouring out the mighty love of the Republic for the son best beloved, who so loved her and so well served her.

"Thank God, there is no division in the people to-day. Rich and poor, Democrat and Republican, Protestant and Catholic, native-born and foreign-born, are mingling their sorrow. The coward blow that has stricken down one noble life has strengthened the life of the Nation."

Bryan Expresses Deepest Regret.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, Sept. 14.—W. J. Bryan passed through the city this morning en route from Chicago to Lincoln. He had just been informed of the President's death. Mr. Bryan expressed the deepest regret, and said it was an extremely sad blow to all, especially after the encouragement that had been given of recovery.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED

The Order of the Procession in Washington.

Body to Lie in State in National Capitol —Burial Will Be at Canton on Thursday Next.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—Secretary Cortelyou to-night gave out the following statement in regard to the funeral ceremonies:

"There will be a private ceremony at the Milburn house Sunday, Sept. 15, at 11 A. M., consisting of reading of the Scriptures, prayer by the Rev. Dr. Locke, and the singing of a hymn. Immediately after this service the remains of the late President will be taken to the Buffalo City Hall, under escort of one company of regular troops, one company of marines, and one company each of the Buffalo regiments of the National Guard.

"The body will lie in state at the City Hall, affording the citizens of Buffalo an opportunity to pay their respects, until nightfall. The time will be approximately from 1 to 6. The body will remain at the City Hall under a guard of regular soldiers and sailors until Monday at 7:30 A. M., when it will be taken under the same escort to the funeral train at the Buffalo Union Station. The funeral train will leave Buffalo at 8:30 Monday morning, and is expected to arrive at Washington at 9 o'clock Monday evening.

"At Washington the body will be taken from the train to the Executive Mansion under escort of a squadron of cavalry, to remain under a guard of soldiers and sailors until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, when it will be taken to the rotunda of the Capitol under the same escort of cavalry.

"The body will lie in state in the rotunda of the Capitol until 11 o'clock Wednesday forenoon.

"At 10 o'clock Wednesday the public funeral service will be held at the rotunda.

"At 1 o'clock the body will be taken, under military escort, followed by the funeral procession in accordance with the precedent in the case of President Garfield, to the Baltimore and Potomac Station, and placed upon the funeral train, which will leave for Canton at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

"The funeral train is expected to reach Canton at 11 o'clock Thursday morning, where the final funeral services will be committed to the charge of the citizens of Canton, under the direction of a committee to be selected by the Mayor of that city."

Secretary Hay's official announcement of the ceremonies is the same as the foregoing, with the additional statement:

"No ceremonies are expected in the cities and towns along the route of the funeral train beyond the tolling of bells."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The War Department late to-night, after a telephonic conference with Secretary Root at Buffalo, announced the official order of arrangements for the obsequies in Washington of the late President. The order follows:

The remains of the late President will arrive in Washington at 8:30 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 16th of September, 1901, and will be escorted to the executive mansion by a squadron of United States cavalry.

On Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M., they will be borne to the Capitol, where they will lie in state in the rotunda from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 P. M., that date.

The following morning there will be exercises at the Capitol at 10 o'clock. At 1 P. M. sharp the remains will be borne to the station of the Pennsylvania Railroad and thence conveyed to their final resting place at Canton, Ohio.

ORDER OF PROCESSION FOR TUESDAY.

Section 1. Funeral escort, under command of Major Gen. John R. Brooks, United States Army; Artillery Band; squadron of cavalry; Company A, United States Engineers; two batteries Coast Artillery; Marine Band; batallian of marines; battalion of United States seamen; brigade of National Guard, District of Columbia.

Section 2, under command of Chief Marshal Gen. Henry V. Boynton.—Clergymen in attendance; physicians who attended the late President; Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; Grand Army of the Republic; the hearse, accompanied on either side by the pall bearers and the guard of honor, (officers of the army, navy, and marine corps in this city who are not on duty with the troops forming the escort will form in full dress, right in front, on either side of the hearse—the army on the right and the navy and marine corps on the left—and compose the guard of honor;) family of the late President; relatives of the late President; ex-President of the United States.

Sec. 3. The President; the Cabinet Ministers; the diplomatic corps; the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States; the Senators and members of the House of Representatives; Governors of States and Territories; Commissioners of the District of Columbia; the Judges of the Court of Claims; the Judiciary of the District of Columbia and Judges of the United States Courts; the Assistant Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, and Agriculture Departments; the Assistant Postmasters General; the Solicitor General, and the Assistant Attorneys General; organized societies; citizens.

As the necessary limits of time do not permit personal communication with the public officers of the United States, and of the several States enumerated in the foregoing order, they are respectfully requested to accept the invitation to take part in the exercises conveyed through the publication hereof and to send notice of their intention to be present to the Secretary of War at the War Department at Washington.

Organizations and civic societies desiring to take part are requested to send similar notice at the earliest time practicable to the Chief Marshal of the civic procession, Gen. Henry V. Boynton, Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.
ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.
JOHN D. LONG, Secretary of the Navy.
HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND, President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

WATCHING THE BODY.

Relatives Not to View It Until Placed in Coffin To-day.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—It was decided not to lay out the body of the dead President to-night, and it remained throughout the night in the upper chamber of the Milburn house where death had occurred. A detail of non-commissioned officers of the Marine Hospital Corps was assigned to remain with the body through the night. The watches were devided so that two men were always on duty.

Not until to-morrow morning will the body be placed in the coffin. Friends and relatives have been asked to wait until the coffin is brought down to the drawing room to-morrow before looking upon the face of the dead President. At that time the relatives and those who have been nearest the President, including Senator Hanna and Judge Day, will see his face for the first time in death, and later the funeral services will be held and the body will be borne to the Buffalo City Hall to lie in state.

The stir about the Milburn house was greatly abated to-night. The house was silent, with only here and there a light showing in the windows. There were a few callers through the evening, Senator Hanna being among them, but these left early, and the house was practically closed at an early hour.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S COFFIN.

It Was Made in Oneida, N. Y., and Is of Special Design.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.
Born January 29th, 1843.
Died September 14th, 1901.

The foregoing is the inscription on the coffin that will contain the remains of the martyred President. It was furnished by the National Casket Company of Oneida and is elaborate in design. It is made of solid crotched Santo Domingo mahogany. It measures 6 feet 3 inches in length, is 22 inches wide, and 20 inches deep inside. It is entirely hand carved, with mahogany extension bar handles. On top of the casket are two carved panels of swell design. Instead of a metallic name plate the deceased President's name and the date of his birth and death are carved inside of a scroll.

Inside of the mahogany shell is a metallic case lined with copper plate, and which has a full-length bevel-edged glass on top. When the body is placed in the case the case will be hermetically sealed. This metalic case is lined with cream grosgrain silk of the heaviest texture, shirred at the top and caught up with imported silk thread and trimmed at top with milliner's fold. Inside of the case are also a silk mattress and pillow of the same material.

The coffin was ordered by a committee selected from the President's Cabinet advisers. It was designed by John Maxwell, manager of the National Casket Company, assisted by Superintendent James A. Anderson, both of this city.

The company will also ship a plain black broadcloth-covered coffin of hard wood to Buffalo, to be used providing Mrs. McKinley does not desire the elaborate one already prepared.

ARTHUR'S INDUCTION RECALLED.

Mr. Root Was Also Present on That Occasion, Twenty Years Ago.

It was recalled yesterday that Elihu Root, Secretary of War, who figured in the induction of Mr. Roosevelt into the Presidency yesterday, had been present at the similar ceremony twenty years ago, after President Garfield died.

He was summoned by Mr. Arthur as soon as the news of Mr. Garfield's death was received. The oath was administered at 2 o'clock in the morning by Justice Brady of New York.

Philadelphia's Mayor Sends Condolences

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 14.—The Mayor to-day issued a proclamation to the clergy of the various denominations requesting prayers for Mrs. McKinley in her hour of distress. The following dispatch of condolence was forwarded to-day by Mayor Ashbridge to Secretary George B. Cortelyou:

Kindly express to Mrs. McKinley and the other members of the President's family the heartfelt sympathy of our entire community.

Mayor Ashbridge also sent a dispatch to Secretary Cortelyou, asking that the body of President McKinley be allowed to lie in state in Independence Hall, this city.

Every vessel, large or small, in the Delaware River to-day carries her flag at half-mast, the foreign ships in port and departing having lowered their colors out of respect to the dead President.

Archbishop Elder Orders Prayers.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 14.—Archbishop William Henry Elder to-day issued the following:

In view of the sad calamity befallen our country in the assassination of President McKinley, we direct that for four successive Sundays the reverend pastors and chaplains recite with the people the Litany of the Saints after the principal mass to turn away the anger of God and to implore His protection of our people. On the day of the funeral we desire that the mass for peace be celebrated as solemnly as possible, and that after the gospel be recited the prayer, "For the authorities of the country," found in the Prayer Book of the Baltimore Council and other books. The prayer for time of tribulation, already ordered, will continue until further directions.

A. C. F. KOCH & CO.
125th Street, West.
Fall Exhibition of
Millinery
Monday and Tuesday, September 16 and 17.
We cordially invite you to inspect our beautiful collection of imported Hats and Bonnets carefully chosen from the productions of the best foreign milliners, also the many artistic creations designed by our own modistes.
Also the Newest in
TAFFETA, FELT AND UNTRIMMED HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE.

Ladies' Suits, Skirts, Silk Waists.
First glimpse of the new season's most charming styles—values like these for MONDAY AND TUESDAY ought to start the buying with a rush:

LADIES' SUITS of Venetian broadcloth, double-breasted jacket with Peau De Soie reveres, skirt with drop of taffeta silk, elegantly tailored, colors blue, brown or black..... 21.75
LADIES' SUITS, strictly tailor made, of all wool Cheviots and canvas cloths, in Norfolk, single or double breasted Eton and jacket effects, colors Oxford, blue, brown or black..... 12.75
LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS of all wool black or blue Venetians or cheviots, trimmed elaborately with silk taffeta, all lengths..... 7.75
LADIES' PEDESTRIAN SKIRTS of best quality Corduroy or English Melton, all lengths, colors blue, Oxford, fawn or black..... 7.25
LADIES' SILK WAISTS of finest taffeta, strictly tailor made effects, all the newest colorings..... 6.75

Special Fall Attractions in Silks & Dress Goods.
BLACK TAFFETA SILK, a superior quality, 27 ins. wide, reg. 89c. per yard..... 69c
BLACK PEAU-DE-CYGNE, extra fine quality and guaranteed pure silk, 20 ins. wide, reg. 85c. per yd..... 69c
COLORED TAFFETA SILK, a good quality and high lustre, 19 inches wide, reg. 69c. per yd..... 49c
COLORED PURE SILK PRINTED WARP TAFFETAS, the latest Fall novelty, 21 inches wide, reg. $1.10 per yd..... 85c
BLACK ALL-WOOL FRENCH HENRIETTA, a very fine grade and finish, regular 69 cents per yd..... 45c
BLACK ALL-WOOL CHEVIOT, an extra heavy quality, 52 inches wide, regular 85 cents per yd..... 59c
COLORED ALL-WOOL SCOTCH HOMESPUN, all the latest combinations of colorings, 50 inches wide, reg. 89c. per yd..... 69c
COLOR

THE CIVILIZED WORLD IS SORROWING WITH AMERICA

Monarchs and People Alike Express Deepest Sympathy.

Memorial Service Will Probably Be Held in Westminster Abbey—Exchanges in United Kingdom Closed.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Never before in the history of this country has so much sorrow over the death of the head of a foreign State been shown as is apparent on account of the passing away of President McKinley. Flags everywhere are at half-mast. Measures for public mourning are being taken. The space in the newspapers is almost monopolized by dispatches from Buffalo and sketches of the life of the late President and that of his successor.

United States Ambassador Choate arrived at the embassy from Scotland at an early hour this morning. No official news of President McKinley's death had been received there prior to his arrival, but the press dispatches announcing it were taken as sufficient justification for the lowering of the flag upon the embassy to half mast. As the crowds hurrying to work passed the embassy many persons bared their heads upon seeing the mournful droop of the flag. Callers began to come early and wrote their names in the book placed in the hall for the purpose. The first of these was Charles Spencer Francis, United States Minister to Greece, who is now in London.

MESSAGE FROM KING EDWARD.

Later in the day the following telegram was received by the Ambassador:

Most truly do I sympathize with you and the whole American Nation at the loss of your distinguished and ever-to-be-regretted President. EDWARD, Rex.

The number of callers and telegrams received at the United States Embassy increased as the day wore on. The British Ambassador to the United States, Lord Pauncefote, personally expressed to Mr. Choate his deep sorrow. Lard Pauncefote afterward telegraphed to The Associated Press as follows:

"The President will be mourned throughout the civilized world. I am at a loss to express my sorrow on public and private grounds and my profound sympathy with the American Nation in its affliction."

Lord Salisbury and the Marquis of Lansdowne sent representatives to the embassy, and Lord Rosebery and Mr. Chamberlain sent messages. The members of the Diplomatic Corps left their cards at the embassy. Mr. Brodrick, the War Secretary; Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary for India, and countless others called.

Sir Henry Irving's message was particularly sympathetic. He said:

"May I add personally my deep grief to that of the people of this nation and the nations of the earth for the loss of a great and good life, so ruthlessly snatched away in the fullness of love and honor?"

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Frederick Temple, sent the following dispatch to Mr. Choate:

"I desire to express on behalf of the Church of England the deep grief with which we have heard of the death of the President. The loss of so great a ruler is a calamity to the whole world. The triumph of wickedness fills us with sorrow. Our prayers will be offered for the American people."

Mr. Choate, in reply, said:

"I assure you that your Grace's promise that the prayers of the Church will be offered for our afflicted people will excite the gratitude of my countrymen."

The Lord Mayor sent to Mr. Choate the following message:

"The citizens of London are profoundly moved and deeply affected by the sad intelligence of President McKinley's death. They had hoped that, under Providence, so valuable a life might have been spared for the welfare of his country. In their name I beg to tender to your Excellency heartfelt sympathy, and shall be grateful if you will convey it to Mrs. McKinley and the people of the United States. The eminent career and public services of Mr. McKinley are widely appreciated here, and will long be remembered by the British people, who, having themselves sustained the loss of a beloved sovereign, more keenly sympathize with the United States in the sudden removal of their distinguished President."

A meeting of the London Corporation to pass a vote of condolence will be held next Thursday.

Telegrams are now pouring in to the Embassy from prominent Englishmen, societies, and municipalities. It seems as if every little town in the kingdom were individually telegraphing an expression of sympathy and horror.

Everything, as yet, is unsettled, but it is probable that a memorial service of imposing proportions will be held in Westminster Abbey, as was done at the time of the death of Gen. Grant. Whether the British Government will issue any official notification of mourning rests chiefly with King Edward.

Canon Duckworth of Westminster, consulted with Ambassador Choate to-day with reference to the holding of a memorial service in Westminster Abbey on the day of the President's funeral.

FLAGS IN LONDON AT HALF-MAST.

From the towers of Westminster Abbey, from the gray buildings where the Government of the empire is administered, from the Mansion House and law courts, from churches, hotels, and business and private houses in London, Union Jacks are floating at half-mast as a mark of sympathy for the murdered President. All the Stock and commercial Exchanges were closed to-day.

Affecting scenes marked the announcement of the death of the President at the Ecumenical Methodist Conference, which passed resolutions saying that the whole Christian world sympathized with the American people.

The Earl of Aberdeen, in presenting medals to some of the Gordon Highlanders at Aberdeen to-day, said that, with their whole hearts the British give the Americans unstinted sympathy, intensified by the memory of the Americans' ungrudging manifestations at the time of Queen Victoria's death. The Earl referred to President McKinley as a splendidly courageous and lofty-spirited man, and to President Roosevelt as a brave and upright man, who would nobly devote himself to the arduous work before him.

All the papers to-day issued extras lined with deep black, and all the evening papers contained long editorials eulogizing President McKinley, expressing sympathy with Mrs. McKinley and forming estimates of President Roosevelt.

The Westminster Gazette printed a rather striking article on the new President, concluding with:

"Taking him all in all, probably no man has succeeded to so important a post since the present Emperor of Germany succeeded his father, who has so great a capacity to influence his country's destiny. Unlike Emperor William, President Roosevelt is a man whose gifts and character are well known to his countrymen. In the case of William II. the revelation of the man was a surprise, and an uneasy surprise to the world. The best and worst is known about President Roosevelt before he embarks, and those who, seeing through the mists of popular exaggeration both his merits and his faults, perceive the man as he really is, and can foretell a period of office in which he is bound to influence American history profoundly, and in all probability beneficially. There is no other President in the history of America who has had either the gifts or the opportunities that are President Roosevelt's to-day."

The Morning Leader to-day printed portraits and sketches of the lives of the late President and of President Roosevelt. It expressed editorially the deep sympathy felt in Great Britain, and suggested that the only appropriate expression of national sympathy would be the holding of a memorial service in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Leader said:

"Mr. McKinley came of the stock which built the Cathedral. He belonged to a race whose leaders are buried there. We could find no apter mode of emphasizing the unity of the Anglo-Saxon people."

Throughout the length and breadth of Europe feelings similar to those evinced in the British metropolis have been evoked. Perhaps the best is voiced by the Vienna Neues Weiner Tageblatt, which says:

"The ocean is not wide enough to hold all the sympathy that is streaming from the Old World to the New."

PARIS.

President Loubet Calls at Ambassador Porter's Residence—Interview with Senator Lodge.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The news of President McKinley's death became known here generally at about 10 o'clock this morning, and the central portion of the city immediately abounded with furled and crêpe-draped American flags. The United States Embassy and Consulate, all the hotels and American business houses and the establishments of many French firms on the Avenue de l'Opera, the Rue de la Paix, the main boulevards, and in the Champs Elysées quarter displayed this mark of respect.

The United States Embassy had not received official notification of the President's death when the press dispatch announcing it arrived, and at 9:30 o'clock the news was communicated to the Embassy. Ambassador Porter, who has not been well for the past fortnight, was deeply affected by yesterday's intelligence. He had undergone a very painful, but not dangerous, operation for a local trouble the previous day, and was upset yesterday by the sudden change for the worse in Mr. McKinley's condition. His physician, therefore, ordered that he should have complete repose and forbade that the news of the President's death be communicated to him this morning. He was notified later in the day.

M. Delcassé the Minister of Foreign Affairs, called at Gen. Porter's residence at about 10 o'clock, but could not be received. A few minutes later President Loubet drove up. The Ambassador's physician received him, and explained that the news had thus far been kept from Ambassador Porter, and that it was deemed inadvisable to allow him to receive any one. M. Loubet expressed deep sympathy with the Ambassador, and asked that the latter be informed of his visit and that he intended personally to convey condolences over the loss sustained by the American people. He then departed.

AMBASSADOR PORTER'S CONDITION.

The physician says there is absolutely no danger for Ambrassador Porter, who only needs rest to insure his complete recovery within a few days. In fact, but for the shooting of President McKinley, Gen. Porter would have started on a journey to Constantinople next Saturday, as planned.

President Loubet later sent the following dispatch to Mrs. McKinley:

"I learn with deep pain that his Excellency Mr. McKinley has succumbed to the deplorable attempt on his life. I sympathize with you with all my heart in the calamity which thus strikes at your dearest affections and which bereaves the great American Nation of a President so justly respected and loved. EMILE LOUBET."

The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, also called at the residence of the United States Ambassador.

The registers opened at the United States Embassy and at Gen. Porter's residence soon contained the names of many American residents and visitors and those of many notable Frenchmen. Paris is crowded with Americans at the present time, and the boulevards to-day were dotted with little groups reading and discussing the details of the President's last moments. Numbers of Americans are already wearing black ties, and many women have donned mourning.

MR. GOWDY OVERCOME.

Consul General Gowdy is quite overcome. He closed the Consulate to-day, and telegraphed the news to all the Consuls in his jurisdiction. He said to a press correspondent:

"President McKinley was my true friend. Words cannot express my sorrow at his untimely death. He honored the manhood of the country by his nearly faultless life. His official record is stainless, and the marked integrity and honor of President McKinley will, I believe, equal that of Lincoln in the world's appreciation. His Administration stands out as our first introduction to the world as a force to be considered for all future."

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts has communicated the following statement to The Associated Press:

"We had this week such strong and well-founded hopes that the President would recover that the news of his death comes with an additional pang. It is a terrible tragedy, a National sorrow, and a loss which is hard to think of or bear. President McKinley was the leader and chief in a momentous period of his country's history, and he rose fully to the great situation. His policies have become the policies of the United States. When the history of his time is written, he will stand forth as the great figure in the years which have been so crowded with events. He gained the entire confidence of the Nation by his patriotism, wisdom, and ability, just as he won its love by his kindness and goodness to all men. This is not the time, especially for those whose personal sorrow mingles with that of the public at his loss, to say more. We all bow our heads with grief and are grateful for the sympathy other nations offer us.

"People conscious of our loss, and with our hearts full of sadness and sorrow for her to whom President McKinley gave such beautiful and unselfish devotion, the sympathy of all Americans goes out to the Vice President, called so suddenly and so painfully to take the place of one who was his friend as well as his associate, and with whose well-considered policies and patriotic purposes he is in such complete accord. Words at such a moment are vain. It is a tragic end of a great career. Murder cuts short a brilliant and beneficent life. It is a National loss and a profound sorrow. It is all inexpressibly sad."

PARIS NEWSPAPERS' TRIBUTES.

All the papers print articles deploring the death of President McKinley and biographies of the late President and President Roosevelt. The Temps refers to the responsibility of the doctors in giving President McKinley too nutritious aliment. It says:

"To legitimate sorrow, to the mourning of the entire Nation, mingles a gnawing doubt regarding the treatment and skill of the doctors."

Alluding to President Roosevelt, the Temps says:

"What perspectives! What a touch of the magic wand! And what mingled, troubling sentiments must occupy his mind!"

Another article in the Temps says:

"The Anarchist Czolgosz flattered himself with a vain hope if he thought that by a revolver shot he could root up the famous gibbet, the golden cross on which Bryan wished to prevent humanity from being crucified. The Buffalo murder, therefore, was perfectly useless, even from the viewpoint of the Anarchists themselves. Political murder is always formidable to dynasties, but quite inoffensive to republics."

The Journal des Débats says:

"Never did the friendly expressions of the two sister republics appear more justified than at the present moment, when there is only room for a sentiment of profound cordiality."

The death of President McKinley, it is understood, will not interfere with the general programme of the Czar's visit to France. The reviews, manœuvres, and receptions will be held, but the public festivities will be subdued to a great extent.

BERLIN.

Deep Sympathy Among All Classes—Ambassador White's Tribute to the Dead President.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—When special editions of the papers containing the news of the death of President McKinley appeared this morning they were eagerly purchased and the people were much touched by the dispatches telling of the pathetic departure of Mrs. McKinley from her husband's presence, of the last words of the dying man, and of his peaceful end.

A press correspondent took the news to United States Ambassador White, who was very much affected, and said:

"Undoubtedly President McKinley will pass into the history of the United States as one of the great Presidents. None of his predecessors had shown so broad and thorough a knowledge of the main questions relating to our industry and commerce. On all subjects in these fields he showed not merely talent, but genius, the highest evidence of which was given in his last speech, at Buffalo. Having done more than any other man to build up our great industries, he showed how new markets could be found and industries be made more effective by multiplying commercial relations with other powers.

During his lifetime, in the heat of partisan strife, the President was charged with devotedness to the interests of capital. But, viewed hereafter by the historian, it will appear that his care for the interests of capital was the result of devotion to labor and the interests of the plain people from whom he sprang. He knew that the interests of labor and capital cannot be disassociated. Never did a President plan more wisely or toil more earnestly for the laborer."

Consul General Mason was also most deeply affected by the news. He said: "It is all over now," and then remained silent.

The Foreign Office had not been officially informed of the President's death when the correspondent called there, but an official dispatch on the subject was received later. Although the death of the President was not unexpected, the news of his passing away was received in Government circles with the greatest emotion, and the deepest sympathy was expressed for the American Government and people. The Foreign Office expressed through Baron von Richthofen, the Foreign Minister, the warmest sympathy and condolence with the United States. The news was immediately telegraphed to Emperor William and the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow.

Baron von Richthofen this morning visited Ambassador White to express the sympathy of the Imperial Government. He was the first visitor to call on such a mission.

Consul General Mason this afternoon received the following letter, representing the feeling in commercial and industrial circles of Berlin:

"In the name of the Berlin Merchants' and Industrial Association, the Central Committee of the Commercial Association, and various societies, permit us to express the deepest sympathy at the death of the highly esteemed President of the United States. As our nation entertained with the friendly American people hopes that the sun might dispel the dark clouds, we now lament in common and deep woe the premature death of the great statesman and philanthropist."

This was signed by Privy Councillor Goldberge, Commercial Councillor Jacob, and others.

CHUN CALLS AT THE EMBASSY.

Practically all the members of the Diplomatic Corps called at the United States Embassy to-day and expressed their sympathy. Prince Chun, head of the Chinese expiatory mission, called at the embassy while Ambassador White was absent. Later the Ambassador and Secretary of Embassy Jackson went to the Bellevue Hotel, where Prince Chun is stopping, and the Prince expressed his personal sympathy and added that the Chinese Court would deeply deplore the death of the good friend of China.

Albert Ballin, head of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, wired the following dispatch to the Ambassador:

"I beg you to accept the expression of my sincerest sympathy in the lamentable result of the outrageous attempt upon your highly esteemed President."

All the evening papers are full of matter concerning the late President. The Freisinnige Zeitung devotes four columns to the news. It says editorially:

"The announcement of the President's death, although not unexpected, caused excitement to spread like wildfire over the city. Everywhere there is renewed indignation over the dastardly murder."

The Lokal Anzeiger publishes five columns of matter about Mr. McKinley, with pictures of the late President, his widow, and President Roosevelt. The paper says:

"The name of the deceased will always be mentioned in the history of the United States in a prominent place. The Constitution of the Republic limits the power of its President and renders it difficult for mediocrities to maintain their individuality. Only men prominent for intelligence and energy are able to carry their point. Of such men the United States has had, besides Washington, only Lincoln and McWinley. Grant owed his popularity only to his military success, and not to his civil Administration.

"A TYPICAL AMERICAN."

"President McKinley may be called the father of the present tariff legislation, which is still most popular in the widest circles of the Union. He resolutely favored expansion, representing the new course of American policy. His activity in many respects was alarming for Europe, but was eminently National. He was a typical American, who energetically pursued his end. As he was opposed to spoils politicians, and led a clean private life, he may well be compared with Lincoln."

The National Zeitung closes its article by saying:

"If the civilized states do not unite in destroying the hotbeds of anarchism much worse things will happen."

The Kreuz Zeitung says:

"The whole civilized world stands, with the United States, bent at the bier and laments the departure of a good man and prominent politician, whose administration aimed solely at the welfare of the Republic. His memory will always be honored."

The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten says:

"The German nation expresses to the American people sincere sympathy in the loss of a leader who was an out-and-out American, and who firmly undertook the realization of aims he deemed worth obtaining and corresponding with the wishes of a majority of the people. President McKinley was, with Grant and Lincoln, one of the most prominent Presidents. His Administration is conspicuous in the history of the United States. Regarding the relations of the United States with Germany, it will be noted that he did not indorse anti-German sentiments during the Spanish war, and that he repeatedly pointed out the friendly relations of his country with Germany. Under him the first German cable was laid, and the Samoa question was settled. The whole of Germany will regret his death."

The Post says:

"With regard to the affection and reverence which he [Mr. McKinley] enjoyed in the widest circles, he need not fear comparison with the greatest and most popular of his predecessors."

MESSAGES FROM THE KAISER.

DANZIG, Sept. 14.—When Emperor William heard of the death of President McKinley he immediately ordered the German warships to half-mast their flags and to hoist the Stars and Stripes at their maintops.

The Emperor has sent the following dispatch to Secretary Hay:

"I am deeply affected by the news of the untimely death of President McKinley. I hasten to express the deepest and most heartfelt sympathy of the German people with the great American Nation. Germany mourns with America for her noble son, who lost his life while he was fulfilling his duty to his country and people.

"WILLIAM, I. R."

His Majesty has also sent the following dispatch:

"To Mrs. McKinley, Buffalo:

"Her Majesty the Empress and myself beg you to accept the expression of our most sincere sorrow in the loss which you have suffered by the death of your beloved husband, felled by the ruthless hand of a murderer. May the Lord, who granted you so many years of happiness at the side of the deceased, grant you strength to bear the heavy blow with which he has visited you. WILLIAM, I. R."

THE WEST INDIES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 14.—The news of President McKinley's death was received here with the greatest sorrow. The feeling is little short of that shown at the time of Queen Victoria's death. From early morning large crowds gathered around the bulletin boards.

All the flags are half-masted, and there is an air of mourning over the whole city. Messages of condolence are pouring into the American Consulate.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Sept. 14.—Universal regret is expressed here at the death of President McKinley.

All the flags are half-masted.

PORTO RICO.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Sept. 14.—When Gov. Hunt was notified of the death of President McKinley he said:

"I cannot express my own feelings or the manifestations of sympathetic grief of the people of Porto Rico. Telegrams and messages are pouring in and the sorrow is deep and universal.

"The people know that President McKinley welcomed Porto Rico to our flag, and that he approved the bill establishing civil government. He was so kind to the people and encouraging to their hopes that he became endeared to them. In all ways they truly share the universal sorrow at this calamity."

The elaborate programme planned for the inauguration of Gov. Hunt, on Sept. 16, has been canceled. The Governor will simply take the oath of office in the presence of the Council and the Supreme Court.

THE DUKE OF CORNWALL MAY ATTEND THE FUNERAL

King Edward Considering the Advisability of Sending Him.

British Foreign Office Heartily Indorses the Suggestion—The Ophir Ahead of Time.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—It is learned that King Edward is considering the advisability of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York attending the funeral of President McKinley. The uncertainty which exists here as to the date of the ceremony and the lack of knowledge of the attitude of President Roosevelt and others toward such a visit have prevented anything definite being decided upon at present.

The Foreign Office heartily indorses the suggestion, subject to the approval of the United States Cabinet and the consent of King Edward, who, under the circumstances, is, obviously, the most concerned.

It is said that if it is decided to be advisable for the Duke and Duchess to attend the funeral, the Canadians would doubtless gladly put up with the disarrangement of their programme consequent upon such a momentous diversion of the royal tour.

As regards this suggestion and other official details connected with Great Britain's measures to honor the dead President, great uncertainty prevails, owing to the Marquis of Lansdowne (the Foreign Secretary) being in a sequestered spot in Ireland, King Edward being in Denmark and the members of the Cabinet being scattered over the United Kingdom.

The Sunday Special says:

"In view of the deep concern the King has manifested from the moment the President was shot, there can be no doubt that the attendance of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York would be received with warm gratitude by the United States; and, despite questions of etiquette, the King may well feel that such an opportunity of strengthening the good relations of the two great English-speaking peoples should not lightly be put aside."

MONTREAL, Sept. 14.—The Royal Yacht Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board, passed Fame Foint inward at noon to-day, escorted by his Majesty's ships Diamedm, Niobe, Tribune, Indefatigable, and Quail. The Ophir is not due at Quebec until Monday morning, but unless speed is reduced she will reach there to-morrow afternoon.

Numerous flags at half mast out of respect to the memory of President McKinley contrast strangely with the gaiety of thousands of fluttering festoons and banners that are already up in honor of the coming of the Duke and Duchess.

Although the President's death is greatly deplored in the Province of Quebec, it will not interfere with the official reception of the Duke and Duchess, because half mourning on account of the death of Queen Victoria is still in force.

It is announced that in nearly all the churches special services will be held, in which reference will be made to the President's death.

TORONTO, Sept. 14.—In sympathy with the sorrowing United States, and as a tribute to the memory of its murdered President, whose latest public utterance breathed good feeling toward Canada and the British Empire, the Public School Board gave orders to-day that flags on the schools should fly at half-mast.

In Toronto's history there is no precedent for this mark of respect and sympathy at the passing away of the head of an alien nation.

OTTOWA, Sept. 14.—All the Dominion Ministers except Sir Richard Cartwright, will be in Quebec to receive the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. It is not thought here that the death of President McKinley will materially change the tour of the Duke and Duchess, although anything approaching gayety will be dropped.

A letter of condolence will be sent by the Premier, and some of the Canadian Ministers will probably attend the funeral of the President. The Union Jack floats at half-mast from the Parliament buildings to-day.

ROME.

Messages of Sympathy from the King and Pope—Latter Prays an Hour for Mr. McKinley's Soul.

ROME, Sept. 14.—The Premier, Signor Zanardelli, and all the Cabinet Ministers called at the United States Embassy to-day to express sympathy with the United States and Mrs. McKinley on the death of President McKinley.

King Victor Emmanuel has sent a message of sympathy and condolence to Mrs. McKinley. The Pope has also cabled his condolences to her.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A dispatch from Rome says the Pope prayed an hour to-day for the soul of President McKinley.

The Pontiff wept with uncontrollable emotion on receiving the news of the President's death. All audiences at the Vatican have been suspended.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 14.—Universal sympathy is expressed throughout Denmark at the death of President McKinley.

The Court received the news at Fredensborg at 11 o'clock this morning, when King Edward was just returning from his morning walk. He was manifestly deeply shocked. The Kings of the Hellenes, Denmark, and England all joined in sending telegrams to Washington.

The United States Minister received condolences all day long. The Danish, British, and Russian warships in the harbor flew their flags at half-mast.

SOUTH AMERICA.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Sept. 14.—The news of President McKinley's death created a profound impression here. All the flags on the Government buildings are at half mast. The villages of Duran and Victoria, forming the terminals of the railroad work, where the larger number of Americans reside, were even more affected than Guayaquil.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 14.—The members of the American colony assembled at the City Club here, under the Presidency of the United States Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Dawson, have commissioned Arbuckle Brothers to place a wreath on President McKinley's coffin. The following dispatch was sent to Secretary Hay:

"The American colony of Rio Janeiro, in meeting assembled, expresses the sense of the irreparable loss that they, in common with all Americans, have suffered in the death of our President."

The following dispatch was sent to Mrs. McKinley in Buffalo:

"The American colony of Rio Janeiro extend their heartfelt sympathy and condolences to you in your great bereavement."

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 14.—The death of President McKinley caused great grief among the Chileans, who recognized that he was a warm friend of Chile. The flags on the public and private buildings are flying at half mast and the Cabinet Ministers and local authorities have called on Minister Wilson to express their condolences.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 14.—The death of the President made the greatest impression here. The flags over all the public offices were half-masted.

The session of the Chamber of Deputies was suspended. Deputy Serzedello delivered an oration, referring to the murder, and saying that President McKinley's Administration only finds its equal in those of Lincoln and Washington. The House cabled its condolences to the United States House of Representatives and Mrs. McKinley.

In the Senate Senator Vincente Machado proposed a resolution of condolence, which was cabled to the United States Senate.

The Minister of Marine has ordered all the warships to fly their flags at half mast for three days.

President Campos Salles received official confirmation of the death of President McKinley this morning and immediately the flag on the Presidential palace was half-masted. The Chancellor has ordered the Brazilian Minister at Washington, Dr. J. F. de Assis Brasil, to represent Brazil at the funeral.

ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—The news of the death of President McKinley reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Charlemagne Tower, the United States Ambassador, has all day long been receiving diplomatic and other visitors who called to express condolence and sympathy. The English Church and the English-American Church here will to-morrow take due notice of the President's death.

The news from Buffalo produced a profound impression among all classes and nationalities in this cosmopolitan city.

The Czar, the Foreign Office, M. de Witte, (the Finance Minister) and a number of officials and others have sent messages to Mr. Tower, who is deeply impressed by the sincerity of all the writers. He said to-day:

"On the receipt of Count Lamsdorff's message, through the Russian Embassy at Washington, the State Department wired me to return the thanks of the President and people of the United States, which I immediately did by note to Prince Obolenski, (the assistant of Count Lamsdorff.) I was then informed from Washington of the Czar's telegram, and was instructed to send a feeling reply. I wrote to Prince Obolenski, informing him that I had the high honor of conveying the cordial thanks of the President for his kind message, adding that the President was exceedingly touched by the evidence of friendship, and saying that the sympathetic words of the great ruler of Russia had been received in America with gratitude and the profound respect of the entire Nation.

"Subsequently, the Department of State instructed me to acknowledge the receipt by Secretary Gage of M. de Witte's message. This I did in a note to M. de Witte, in which I conveyed Mr. Gage's gratification and declared that the telegram had been received in America with greater pleasure because he not only expressed his own sentiments of friendship, which were always welcome in the United States, but added new proof of the amicable relations always subsisting between the people of the United States and the Russian nation."

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S TRIBUTE.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Andrew Carnegie has sent the following dispatch as a tribute to Mr. McKinley:

"President McKinley passes into his place in history as one of the greatest rulers of men, through their affections, and beloved by his countrymen, and he stands forever with Lincoln and Garfield in the temple of martyrs, wearing, like them, the holy crown of sacrifice for the Republic.

"Our first duty, in this crisis, is to give to his successor under the Constitution our loyal support in the hope and belief that power will impress him, as it has many great characters known to history, and keep him in the path of his good and great predecessor."

PRESIDENT DIAZ'S EULOGY.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 14.—President Diaz, on being informed of the death of President McKinley, expressed himself in these words:

"I am deeply shocked by this horrible crime, which has not even the excuse that the anarchist is persecuted in the United States, since, as is well known, freedom and tolerance are there extended to him. Nor has it the excuse that President McKinley was a ruler of exclusive or aristocratic tendencies, for he was, by reason of his position as a popular ruler and his own personal feelings, sympathies and habits, a good friend of the people, a genuine democrat in the best sense of the word. This crime, therefore, was as awful and unprovoked as it is abominable in every respect.

"With regard to Mexico, President McKinley had ever evidenced such friendly sentiments that his death will be mourned in this country hardly less keenly than in the United States. For myself, it is the loss of a warm, personal friend. These sentiments I have expressed to the Ambassador of the United States on the two occasions on which I have personally called at the embassy. My deepest sympathy and condolence goes out to Mrs. McKinley and the family of the late President.

"On the other hand, the high reputation of President Roosevelt is a guarantee that there will be no change in any matter affecting the important interests of the United States or its international relations."

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S COFFIN.

It Was Made in Oneida, N. Y., and Is of Special Design.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.
Born January 29th, 1843.
Died September 14th, 1901.

The foregoing is the inscription on the coffin that will contain the remains of the martyred President. It was furnished by the National Casket Company of Oneida and is elaborate in design. It is made of solid crotched Santo Domingo mahogany. It measures 6 feet 3 inches in length, is 22 inches wide, and 20 inches deep inside. It is entirely hand carved, with mahogany extension bar handles. On top of the casket are two carved panels of swell design. Instead of a metallic name plate the deceased President's name and the date of his birth and death are carved inside of a scroll.

Inside of the mahogany shell is a metallic case lined with copper plate, and which has a full-length bevel-edged glass on top. When the body is placed in the case the case will be hermetically sealed. This metallic case is lined with cream grosgrain silk of the heaviest texture, shirred at the top and caught up with imported silk thread and trimmed at top with milliner's fold. Inside of the case are also a silk mattress and pillow of the same material.

The coffin was ordered by a committee selected from the President's Cabinet advisers. It was designed by John Maxwell, manager of the National Casket Company, assisted by Superintendent James A. Anderson, both of this city.

The company will also ship a plain black broadcloth-covered coffin of hard wood to Buffalo, to be used providing Mrs. McKinley does not desire the elaborate one already prepared.

MR. McKINLEY'S LIFE INSURED.

New York Life Carries $55,000, and Other Companies Said to Have Large Policies.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 14.—Well-informed life insurance men of this city say that President McKinley carried from $100,000 to $200,000 on his life. The New York Life Insurance Company is said to have a single policy for $50,000. Mrs. McKinley is understood to be the beneficiary named in all the policies.

Darwin P. Kingsley, Second Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company, said last night, in regard to the insurance policy on the life of President McKinley:

"The New York Life had $55,000. Of this amount the President held a $5,000 policy which had been in existence for a good many years. In 1897 he took out a $50,000 policy in the same company."

So far as Insurance in other companies upon the President's life is concerned, Mr. Kingsley was not in position to give any information.

We wish to enlarge our circle of friends. You will profit by our acquaintance.

Special inducements in imported Cheviots and striped unfinished Worsteds; suit to order, $20; trousers, $5. Double-breasted frock coat and waistcoat, silk lined and faced, made of imported unfinished Worsteds, $23. Special line of English trouserings, $6.

Exceptional value in fall overcoats. Vicunas and Venetians, silk-lined and faced, $22. No risk dealing with us. Money back for the asking.

Fall samples, Measuring Guide and Book of Information mailed to any address.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

B. Altman & Co.

Are now introducing a

NEW PETTICOAT.

A garment designed as a substitute for the ordinary Underskirt, avoiding superfluous drapery and giving the effect so desirable in wearing the Dress Skirts now fashionable. Made in White Lawn, Taffeta Silk, etc.

(Second Floor.)

SILK DEP'T. — 5,000 Yds. BROCHÉ CRÊPE DE CHINE. Colors and Black. Regular Price $1.25 yard. To-morrow, at . . . . 85c. First Floor.

DRESS GOODS. — COMPLETE lines of the New Autumn Fabrics are now on sale, consisting of the latest shadings in Plain, Rough, and Mixed Zibelines, French and English Homespuns. Canvas, Etamines, Sail Cloths, and Rope Mixtures in Natte and Chevron effects. First Floor.

WAIST DEP'T. — Women's Tailor-Made Corduroy Shirt Waists. Matelot Blue, Olive Green, Black, Crimson, Beaver or White, especially suitable for Golfing and Outing wear. Women's Satin de Lyon Waists, White, Red, National or Light Blue, with Russian colored stitching. Second Floor.

SHOE DEP'T. — Women's, Misses' and Children's Boots, Ties and Slippers of superior quality and workmanship, in the most desirable shapes. TO-MORROW, AT SPECIAL PRICES: Women's Fine Kidskin Lace or Button Boots, Regular value $5.00, $3.75. Women's Kidskin Lace Boots, $2.25. Third Floor.

BOYS' CLOTHING. — Fall and Winter Styles for Dress and General wear. Double-breasted Suits, and Single-breasted Suits with Vests, of Blue, Black and Mixed Cheviots, Tweeds and Blue Serges. Colored Serge Sailor Suits, Braid and Embroidery trimmed. Norfolk and Vestee Suits. A number of these Suits are of materials especially desirable for School wear. HATS and CAPS, including Novelties in Children's Hats. Second Floor.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT. — Novelties are now on display, consisting of Long and Sash Curtains, Stores Bonne-Femme, Lace Bed Sets, Jute Velour, Damask, and Tapestry Portières, Satin Damasks, Velours, Moquettes, Tapestries and Cretonnes, And for MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, the following will be offered: Embroidered Velour or Leather Appliqué Portières, lined and interlined; original price $30.00 to $39.00, per pair, at . . $22.50. Silk Damask Portières, In a variety of shades; original price $16.50, per pair, at . . . 11.50. Tapestry Portières, Oriental effect; original price $7.50 per pair, at . 4.90. Third Floor.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

On Purity.

People will walk a dozen blocks to have a prescription put up by a druggist of reputation. Many people find it to their interest to use a whiskey with an enduring reputation like

Old Crow Rye.

If bought at a respectable store they are sure of having the best money will buy.

Gold Medal Awarded at Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

THE NATION MOURNS THE DEAD PRESIDENT

Expressions of Grief Come from Every State and Territory.

High Tributes to His Worth as a Man and a Statesman from Prominent Men Here and Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Among the messages of condolence made public to-day were the following.

Manila, Sept. 14.

Secretary of War:

Please convey to Mrs. McKinley profound personal grief of every member of commission and deepest sympathy in her irretrievable loss, and that of Nation. TAFT.

From Señor Quilez, Governor of Pinar del Rio Province, Cuba:

Havana, Sept. 14.

Heartfelt sympathy in Nation's grief. QUILEZ.

The following message was received at the War Department from Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Cuba:

Adjutant General, Washington:

I desire to express to you in the name of the American army of occupation and of the Cuban people, our profound sorrow and sense of loss on account of the death of President McKinley.

The following was received from F. Figueredo, Assistant Secretary of State:

Cuba mourns the loss of the American patriot and statesman and joins the American people in their bereavement. F. FIGUEREDO,

Assistant Secretary of State.

From the Princes of Hohenlohe and Schwarzburg and the Duke of Meiningen, through United States Consul Hughes at Coburg, came the following:

Prince Regent Hohenlohe, Prince Schwarzburg, Duke Meiningen, and their Governments request me to express deepest sympathy.

From Mr. A. Lazo Arriago, Minister of Guatemala:

With great regret I hear of President's death. My Government and myself accompany you with their deepest sympathy and deplore this great loss.

Justice Brewer is the only member of the United States Supreme Court in the city. When asked for an expression upon the President's death, he said:

"In the death of President McKinley the people of America feel that they have suffered a personal loss. He was personally esteemed and beloved by all the people of all sections and I should like to give approval of every noble sentiment and every eloquent tribute expressed to-day regarding him, but with mingled feelings of profoundest sorrow over this National calamity and outrage that such a dastardly crime should be committed in this country, I admit myself incapable of fully meeting the situation in words. Every one must feel the deepest sympathy with Mrs. McKinley and other members of the family."

CABINET OFFICERS' COMMENT.

In Brief but Feeling Phrases Echo Sentiment of Country's Loss.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—Four members of the Cabinet, Secretary Long, Secretary Hitchcock, Secretary Wilson, and Postmaster General Smith, held an informal conference at the Buffalo Club at 6 o'clock this evening. The meeting lasted fifteen minutes.

The members gave their assent to the change of plans whereby the funeral services at the Milburn house were advanced to 11 A. M. to-morrow, to permit the lying in state of the body at the City Hall to-morrow afternoon. The rest of the time was occupied in a discussion of the other and later funeral arrangements.

The members of the Cabinet this evening had not yet regained the composure dispelled by the event of the early morning hours. With some of them it seemed impossible to conceal their grief.

Secretary Long, with great warmth and fervor, merely said:

"He was a model man and statesman."

Secretary Hitchcock's comment was almost as brief.

"It is an irreparable loss," he said, "to his country, his family, and to all who knew him."

Postmaster General Smith paid this tribute:

"A lovable man of kindliest spirit; a leader of unequaled tact and sagacity, and a ruler who was firm and decided as he was gracious."

Secretary Root was apparently overcome with grief. He spoke with the same tremor that characterized his words as he met the reporters outside the Milburn house last night, when he informed them that the end was near. The Secretary of War said:

"I cannot seem to find it possible to say anything to the press at this time."

Secretary Wilson asked that he might be excused from attempting to give utterance to his sentiments.

"I am too fatigued," he added, "and the death of the President is too recent to permit me to express myself adequately."

FOREIGN CONSULS' SYMPATHY.

They Express the Hope that Prompt Action Will Be Taken Against Anarchists.

The Consuls of foreign Governments stationed in New York flew their flags at half-mast yesterday.

Clive Bayley, Acting Consul General for Great Britain, expressed the sympathy of himself and the British people for the American Nation in its sorrow. Mr. Geissler, Consul General for Germany, said that the German press had explained the sentiment of the German people, and that McKinley was much appreciated in Germany.

The Vice Consul for Nicaragua, K. Vansalaer, said:

"I knew Mr. McKinley personally, and feel his death most keenly. President Zelaya sent a telegram to Mrs. McKinley as soon as he learned of the attack upon the President."

Marianno Fabregas, Vice Consul of Spain, said:

"It is a source of personal sorrow to learn of the death of President McKinley. I believe that the feeling in Spain upon the subject will be one of sincere sorrow. I think that some measure should be taken which will put a stop to the publication of the principles of anarchy."

Count Prat, Acting Consul General for Italy, said:

"Just one year ago my country had the same blow struck at its Government, when King Humbert was assassinated. The relations between our two Governments under President McKinley have been most cordial, and I feel the death of the President as a personal grief. It certainly seems that all nations should do something to stop the spread of the principles of anarchism."

The Consul General of Austro-Hungary, Mr. Van Dessenffry, said:

"The immigration from my country to the United States has largely increased during McKinley's Administration. Remembering the sorrow of the United States over the death of our Empress, we feel that we are in a position to sympathize even more deeply with the American people in their present grief."

D. N. Botassi, Consul for Greece, expressed the strongest condemnation upon the attack upon the President, and the deepest sympathy with the American people.

M. Jouve, Vice Consul of France, said:

"By instruction from my chief, M. Bruweart, Consul for France, I called upon Mayor Van Wyck this morning to express the deep sympathy that we feel with the American people in their bereavement. I hope that this terrible event will arouse public opinion so that something may be done to stop the spread of anarchistic doctrines in all countries."

A. Fontoura Xavier, Consul General for Brazil, said:

"I share the general feeling of personal sorrow at the unfortunate news. President Salles has sent a message expressing the sympathy of the people of Brazil with the people of this country. I hope this lesson will teach all nations the necessity of aiming at the fountain head of anarchism."

The acting Consul for Japan, M. T. Tanka, said:

"I am personally very much affected by the loss of the President and the great man."

JOHN WANAMAKER OVERCOME.

Ex-Postmaster General Expresses His Sorrow at the Nation's Great Loss —Gen. Sewell's Eulogy.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Sept. 14.—Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker heard the news direct from the Milburn house. He said:

"I am overcome with sorrow that another American President must lie with Lincoln and with Garfield in a martyr's grave. His vision of the glory of America in the near future by the completion of the public measures of his Administration, outlined in his last public address at the Pan-American Exposition nine days ago, deepens the sorrow that will be universal that he is not to live to finish the great work in hand.

"I cannot think of any other event that could plunge the Nation in such grief or touch the liberty-loving world so profoundly with regret as this sudden, uncalled for sacrifice of our President."

Gen. Sewell, who is ill at his cottage, was visibly affected when he heard the news, which was told to him after he arose this morning. In referring to the President's death he said:

"Mr. McKinley was a great and single-hearted patriot, whose sole aim as President has been to serve his country faithfully. He is the last man who should have been laid low by an assassin's bullet."

SENATOR PLATT'S KIND WORDS.

The More He Saw of Mr. McKinley the More He Liked Him—Thinks Laws Must Be Made for Anarchists.

Senator Platt yesterday, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in speaking of the dead President, said:

"In President McKinley's death the country has sustained a distinct and overwhelming loss, and those who have been associated with him in his Administration, both in the advisory and in the legislative capacity, feel a most poignant sorrow.

"During the last four years and a half I have become impressed greatly by his admirable personality, and my respect and regard for him as a President and as a man were becoming more intense with the passage of time and the occurrence of opportunities for contact with him.

"His National spirit was patriotic and tolerant in the extreme. He has created a place in the affections of the people seldom acquired by Presidents or Kings, and his untimely demise leaves us all crushed under a burden of grief and sorrow.

"Congress must, at an early date, deal with the problem of prevention of such atrocious crimes in the future, and, in the event of their occurrence, of adequate punishment of the criminals."

CLOSED THE GATES.

Pan-American Exposition Management Takes Action on President's Death.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Director General Buchanan of the Pan-American Exposition to-day gave out the following formal statement:

"The Board of Directors of the Exposition at a special meeting, decided unanimously, and at once, that as a tribute of respect to the President, who had been here as the guest of the Exposition of Buffalo, the gates of the Exposition should be closed to-day and to-morrow, and that the Exposition would open as usual on Monday morning, the 16th inst. It is believed this action, so unusual in a great enterprise such as the Exposition, will be appreciated by those who may be inconvenienced to-day and to-morrow, and will be generally approved and in accord with the feelings of the entire people of the United States."

DESERVED TO LIVE, SAYS HILL.

Mr. McKinley Was Entering Upon a Career of Great Usefulness.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill to-day gave out a long interview on President McKinley's death, in which he says:

"Every good citizen laments the death of President McKinley.

"Death by assassination is always terrible, and the country is to-day staggering under the severe shock.

"The President deserved to live. He was just entering upon a career of usefulness greater than he had ever known before. As an official he was distinguished as safe and conservative, always ready to respect the popular will. He was a model citizen in all his relations in life.

"He had shown his greatness and patriotism in his recent announcement that under no circumstances would he tolerate the suggestion of a third term for the Presidency, thereby loyally adhering to the best traditions of the Republic."

A GREAT BLOW TO THE COUNTRY.

Gov. Odell's Expression Upon President McKinley's Death.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Gov. Odell was asked to give an expression regarding the death of President McKinley. He said:

"President McKinley's death is a great blow to our country. I had known the President in his official position, and had learned to respect him for his many good qualities, and for his devotion to his duty. It seemed to me that now, when he was about to enjoy the fruits of his wise policies, and when the care and anxiety incident to his first term were to be followed in his second term by the consummation to the full, of these policies, it was lamentable that he could not have been spared to rejoice with the American people over the wisdom of his course. The sympathy of the American people will go out to the widow and relatives of the late President."

The following message was sent to-day to Mrs. McKinley by Gov. Odell:

Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 14.

To Mrs. William McKinley, Milburn residence, Buffalo, N. Y.:

The sympathy of the people of the State of New York, with that of the Nation, goes to you in your great affliction. They mourn with you in the loss of a devoted husband, and are grief-stricken over the death of their beloved President.

B. B. ODELL, Jr., Governor.

SENATOR ALLISON'S TRIBUTE.

Says Mr. McKinley Was One of the Strongest and Greatest of Our Presidents.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 14.—"President McKinley's loss will be deeply deplored, not only in every home of our country, but in all the lands where our history is studied," said Senator Allison. "He was beloved by all who came within his benign influence, and he possessed a gentleness and kindness rarely found among men. He was always thoughtful and responsive to every demand made upon him, if in his power to help. Lovable in character, in every social relation, earnest for the good and glory of his country and countrymen, and vigilant in his high place for the promotion of both, he was, take him all in all, one of the strongest and greatest of our Presidents.

"I am sure his name will ever be honored and revered as one of the purest, wisest, and noblest Chief Magistrates of our country. The tragedy is ended and the atrocious criminal will be punished under the law.

"President McKinley has gone, beloved by all. Vice President Roosevelt will take his place, and with high resolve and noble aspiration for his country's welfare, will meet wisely and manfully the responsibilities of government."

SENATOR FRYE'S EXPRESSION.

The Nation Does Well to Mourn Its Martyred President.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 14.—Senator Frye, grief stricken and hardly able to express his feelings, said to-day:

"The President's wise and conservative conduct of affairs, his anxiety to know the judgment of the people and to follow it if possible, his amiability, desire to please, and yet, when necessary, his display of self-reliance and a strong will; his manner of life, his devotion to his invalid wife—all secure to him the affections of the whole people to a remarkable degree. So the Nation is in mourning, and queries, Can another fill his vacant chair?

"We do well to mourn, but do well to have faith in our future. Theodore Roosevelt is of sturdy stock, strong, brave, patriotic, with an earnest purpose to serve to his best the country. The grave responsibility, so suddenly thrust upon him, will make him stronger, more conservative, more worthy of our confidence, even than when we elected him. Presidents may die, but the Republic will live forever."

UNIVERSAL SYMPATHY.

Evidences of Mourning in Every State and Territory.

Dispatches from large cities and small towns throughout the country show that as soon as the news of President McKinley's death was received the outward evidences of grief and sympathy were displayed. Governors, Mayors, and other civic authorities ordered public buildings draped, salutes fired, and business suspended on the day of the funeral.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago ordered that all saloons be closed from sunrise to sunset on that day.

Different public and private organizations in all cities took appropriate action.

SENATOR HANNA'S DEVOTION.

He Speaks of His Life-Long Esteem for Departed Friend.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—Senator Mark Hanna, although giving utterances to but few sentences, by the eloquence of his sincerity paid a touching tribute to his departed friend, the dead President.

"I cannot say I shall not try," he said, "to utter sentiment or tributes. For many years the President has been my dearest friend. My devotion to the President during all these years ought to indicate how I esteemed the man, and what I thought of him."

SECRETARY BENNETT'S TELEGRAM.

Sends a Message of Condolence to Mrs. McKinley—Joined by Senator Platt.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Sept. 14.—Charles C. Bennett, Secretary to the United States Senate, whose guest Senator Thomas C. Platt has been for the last few days, to-day sent the following dispatch to Mrs. McKinley:

In your crushing bereavement accept the heartfelt and deepest sympathy of Mrs. Bennett and myself. The Nation has lost a man whose beauty of character and purity of soul makes his life an example of the most lofty type.

Before sending the dispatch Mr. Bennett read it to Mr. Platt, who asked him to add that he joined in the condolence expressed in the message. After this had been done the dispatch was forwarded to Buffalo.

Governors Take Action.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Sept. 14.—Gov. White has issued an eloquent and feeling proclamation regarding Mr. McKinley's death. His concluding paragraph is:

As a mark of respect, I direct that the National colors be placed at half mast on the staff of every building of our State for a period of thirty days; that the Capitol Building be draped in mourning until after the obsequies; that the day of the funeral be observed as one of prayer and mourning; that so far as possible there be a complete cessation of labor throughout the borders of our State during the hours of the funeral, and I recommend that memorial services be held at that time wherever practicable.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 14.—Gov. Jelks to-day issued a proclamation expressing sorrow over the President's death, paying a beautiful tribute to him as a friend of the South. A salute of twenty-one guns will be fired.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 14.—Gov. Shaw issued a proclamation to-day directing emblems of mourning on public buildings, and recommended that public and private business be suspended on the day of the funeral. He also sent telegrams of condolence to Mrs. McKinley, Secretary Cortelyou, and President Roosevelt.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 14.—Gov. Dockery this morning sent this telegram of sympathy to Mrs. McKinley.

In this hour of personal bereavement and National sorrow, I extend to you, in behalf of the people of Missouri, their most profound sympathy. Our tears mingle with yours at the loss of our President, your most gracious protector. May the God of your husband preserve you in health.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 14.—Acting Gov. Northcott to-day received a telegram from Gov. Yates informing him that he would attend the funeral ceremonies of President McKinley at Buffalo Sunday, and at Canton and Washington, if held at both places. Gov. Yates also requested that a proclamation be issued devoting the day of President McKinley's final interment to memorial exercises throughout the State of Illinois.

Grief in Canton.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 14.—Business was practically suspended here to-day. Many of the shops did not open up this morning, and everywhere were found evidences of the sorrow with which the late President's old friends and neighbors are oppressed. Flags all over the city were placed at half-mast early in the morning, and, as the day advanced, drapings of black appeared on public buildings, business places, and private residences.

Mr. Wakeman's Condolence.

Appraiser Wakeman yesterday morning sent the following telegram to George P. Cortelyou, Mr. McKinley's private secretary, at Buffalo: "Please present my heartfelt condolence to Mrs. McKinley. I only wish that my body could have been the target in place of that of William McKinley.—W. F. Wakeman.

Ministers Condole.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 14.—Minister Grip of Sweden and Minister Brun of Denmark, Summer residents at Bar Harbor, to-day sent personal condolences to the State Department upon learning of the death of the President.

EDITOR CAUSES A RIOT.

Attempt to Wreck Columbus Press-Post Office After Slur on Mr. McKinley.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 14. — Clarence M. Jones, proprietor of The Press-Post, was rescued from a mob of several thousand persons this evening by the police. To-day's editions of the paper contained both editorial and headlines referring offensively to the dead President, and popular indignation was soon manifested by the gathering of an excited crowd in front of The Press-Post office.

When the carriers started with their bundles of papers for delivery to subscribers the crowd made a rush for the first boy who appeared, seized his papers, and made a bonfire of them in the street.

Then the crowd threatened to wreck the plant and mob the proprietor. All the employes had quit their places, but Mr. Jones remained in the building, and, fearing to leave alone, telephoned for the police.

Chief Diller soon arrived with a squad of men. He addressed the crowd, counseling moderation and appealing to them to disperse. His speech had a quieting effect, and a few minutes later Jones, surrounded by half a dozen officers, emerged from the building, entered a hack, and was driven away amid jeers.

The crowd later procured a ladder and took down a large sign from the front of the building and made a bonfire of it. Later a drenching shower fell and the most of the crowd sought shelter. A young man who tried to defend The Press-Post utterances was set upon and badly beaten.

MISS GOULD'S SUGGESTION.

Hopes the People Will Wear an Emblem Expressive of the Deep Grief They Feel.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Miss Helen Miller Gould, upon receipt of the news of President McKinley's death to-day sent out the following:

"The untimely death of our beloved President by the hand of an assassin casts the greatest gloom over the entire Nation, and it seems as though we had lost a near and dear relative.

"He died as he had lived—like a Christian and a hero. I hope our people will wear something emblematic of the deep grief they feel."

Pennsylvania Offers Military Guard.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 14.—General orders were issued to-day from the Headquarters of the National Guard announcing the death of President McKinley and directing that commissioned officers wear the badge of military mourning and the colors of regiments be placed in mourning or draped for thirty days. The orders also direct that at such points within the three brigades as Major General Millar may designate on Monday, a single gun be fired at intervals of thirty minutes, beginning at sunrise and ending at sunset, and at the close of the day the National salute of twenty-one guns. Adjt. Gen. Stewart sent a telegram to Secretary Hay to-day tendering a detail from the National Guard of Pennsylvania to escort the President's body through Pennsylvania.

Albany's Display of Respect.

ALBANY, Sept. 14.—Albany is in mourning in respect to the memory of President McKinley. All flags are at half-staff and the Capitol, City Hall, and other public and private buildings are draped in mourning. Mayor James H. Blessing has issued a proclamation formally expressing the regret of Albanians and their sympathy for Mrs. McKinley.

WORDS OF SORROW FOR THE DEAD PRESIDENT

Prominent Men Speak Lovingly of the Man and Praise His Works.

In the Same Breath They Condemn the Assassin and Wish Mr. Roosevelt Well.

Prominent men in all walks of life and from all parts of the country express their sorrow at the death of Mr. McKinley and in the same breath condemn the assassin. Nearly all speak kindly of his successor, and without an exception they think that the business of the country will not suffer. Following are some of the comments called forth by the occasion:

CHARLES H. TREAT, Collector of Internal Revenue, Second District.—There is a time when a man's vocabulary dries up. This is one of those times. The public temper to-day has been more serious and sad over the grave consequences that hang around the deathbed of McKinley than it was on the day he was shot. These last few days have been days of serious thought and comparison of what was expected of McKinley when he entered the Presidential office and what he accomplished in a little more than four years of administration. Probably there never was such a hearty and unanimous chorus of "Well done, good and faithful servant," applied to any President of the United States.

GEN. GEORGE S. BATCHELLER, the representative of the United States in the International Court at Cairo, Egypt.—It is unnecessary for me to say that the death of President McKinley is a public calamity that wrings the hearts of the American people as no other event since the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. His death naturally reflects on every public interest, not only personal but financial, and the shock will be felt in all spheres of business and will create, as in the hearts of the people, a general depression. While the nation will profoundly mourn, the inanimate elements which enter into the departments of industry will soon revive from the shock. Universal confidence will be given to his successor. While Theodore Roosevelt is a man of strong impulses, which have sometimes found, perhaps, extravagant expression, he is a man of great learning and of sound judgment, and the great responsibility falling upon his shoulders will render him conservative and cautious, and, as he loves his country, he will see to it that its material and civil interests do not suffer at his hands.

EX-GOV. P. S. B. PINCHBECK of Louisiana.—The death of Mr. McKinley will disturb values for a while, but I don't share the opinion that seems to be prevalent in some quarters that President Roosevelt will be erratic, for the reason that power is a conservator and the responsibilities of the great office will naturally make him conservative. I think he made a good Governor of New York and I see no reason why he should not make a good President.

CONTROLLER BIRD S. COLER.—By the death of President McKinley the nation has lost a great man, and one who enjoyed the personal respect of the entire people. It has been my fortune in the past to have known rather intimately, in an official way, Vice President Roosevelt, who now succeeds him. Business interests have no need to worry. Roosevelt is a man of honor. I believe his first act will be one that will receive the approbation of every loyal citizen of the United States. I believe he will request every member of Mr. McKinley's Cabinet to remain with him, and announce his intention of continuing the same policy. In this he will receive no more cordial support and approbation than from those who opposed his party at the last election.

Postmaster VAN COTT—There is no doubt in my mind that Col. Roosevelt will make a good President. In every office he has been called upon to fill, he has won honor to himself and his fellow-citizens who elected him to office. He was a good Civil Service Commissioner, a good Police Commissioner, a good Assistant Secretary of the Navy, a good Governor, and will make a good President.

United States Commissioner ALEXANDER—The integrity and courage shown by President Roosevelt in every position he has been called upon to occupy have endeared him to the people of this country. He is a manly man, and will discharge the duties of the office of the Presidency in the most efficient manner.

GEORGE B. ADAMS, Justice of the United States District Court—President Roosevelt, it seems to me, is too well known to require any expression of opinion on the subject. I think there can be no reasonable doubt that he will administer the office in conformity with the dictates of a well-trained conscience, and with an unusual degree of ability. That he will make in every respect a President whom we shall admire and learn to love, as we have his predecessor, I fully believe.

ROBERT GOELLET, who arrived on the Lucania—It is terrible and it makes a sad home-coming for all on board this ship. I do not know what to say, it has all come so suddenly. You know when we left England there was some hope of his pulling through, and everybody on board prayed that he would. There seems to be no remedy for these crimes except the strictest surveillance of those suspected of anarchial principles. I imagine the sorrow in England will be as intense and sincere as in America.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER—I knew President McKinley personally, and he was so unofficial and good-hearted that he won the regard of nearly every person he met. His brother, Abner McKinley, had offices adjoining mine, and when the President was Major McKinley, and when he became President McKinley, he made several calls at the office. He was always the same good-natured, fine type of gentleman. This country has lost a wise ruler and a safe, conservative man.

Supreme Court Justice P. HENRY DUGRO.—What can a person say in a crisis like this? Every true American citizen feels that a great sorrow has fallen on his country. For a period there will be great depression, and no one can foresee how far-reaching may be the act of the assassin in Buffalo. We have had two years of business prosperity; the death of the President may result in a set-back for a period.

Coroner ANTONIO ZUCCA—The death of the President will be a sad blow to this country. The foreign-born citizens who came to this country to make their homes will feel the blow more keenly because it was an Anarchist whose parents were from Europe who committed the deed.

JOHN W. MACKAY, who arrived on the St. Paul.—It was a great shock to me this morning to hear that McKinley was dead. I do not believe that any financial difficulties, however, will grow out of the death of the President. The country will be safe under Roosevelt, and there should be no trouble in the market.

SORROW ON RECREATION PIER.

When the Band Played, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," Thousands Wept for the Dead President.

There was sorrow instead of joy last night when Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band played the dead President's favorite hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," on the recreation pier at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street. Fully 10,000 men, women, and children had assembled on the pier to enjoy the concert, and all were merry and gay until the band began to play.

Hundreds of people were overcome with emotion as the strains of "Nearer, My God, to Thee" floated from the bandstand. Many broke down and cried and left the pier. A stylishly dressed woman accosted the bandmaster and asked him to repeat the hymn, and then slowly and softly the music again filled the air. This time everybody on the pier arose and sung the hymn—the one that the dead President loved so well—in a low tone, that was almost a chant.

"Lead, Kindly Light," followed, and the thousands, still standing with uncovered heads, voices choked and husky, sang it sadly. It was the first time that such a pathetic scene was ever enacted on the pier. As a fitting tribute to the dead President "The Hymn of Praise" was played. The crowd sang the words.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" was the last selection played, but its stirring notes had no effect in livening the sad throngs, and they departed sorrowfully.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

A Special Announcement.

This week was to be devoted to the celebration of the Big Store's Fifth Anniversary.

Every preparation for the event has been completed—already our decorators had finished their special window displays—much of the interior work was done—and many thousands of invitations were placed in the mails—when unexpectedly the crushing news came that our beloved President had passed away.

There can be no celebration of any sort at present.

A nation is bowed down with grief—sombre black and flags at halfmast are everywhere.

The decorations have been taken down, the invitations are recalled and

The Fifth Anniversary Sale Has Been Postponed.

The great wheels of commerce will not stop entirely—the business of a country of eighty millions of people must go on, but let it go on silently for the time being—let the only sound to be heard be the muffled drum that will escort all that is mortal of William McKinley to his peaceful rest.

Women's Outer Wear

Cravenette Ulsters, of Priestley's best grade of cloth, made in the loose yoke back or close-fitting style; *Special Price,* 12.75

Taffeta Long Garments, with deep tucked collar trimmed with lace; *Special Price,* 13.75

New Kersey Coats, excellent quality cloth over best guaranteed satin lining; richly stitched and beautifully tailored; *Special Price.* 10.00

Ladies' Silk Lined Suits of cheviots or Venetian, in black and colors; high class tailoring; entirely new shape; drop skirt of good taffeta, with fluted and ruffled bottom; *Special Price,* 16.50

Ladies' Walking Suits of heavy melton, in gray, oxford and brown, with hair line stripe; close-fitting yoke Norfolk Jacket, with velvet belt and stitched flaring skirt; very best workmanship; *Special Price,* 15.00

Lace Jackets.

Real Arabian Lace Jackets, hand-made, with sleeves, great assortment of handsome patterns, regularly $25.00; *Special Price,* 15.00

Real Lace Jackets, without sleeves, Arabian, heavy Pt. Venise, Battenberg braid and Renaissance, in white, cream and ecru, regularly sold at $15.00; *Special Price,* 9.50

Newest Robes.

Black Chiffon Waists and Skirts, tucked and lace appliqued.

Net and Chantilly, with velvet applique, 3 to 8 ruffles.

Escurial and Alonzon, combined with full flaring flounce. Also the latest styles in Spangled Robes.

Robe Patterns, complete, at *Special Price,* 29.00, 35.00 and 40.00

Knit Underwear.

Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers; fall and winter weights, drawers have double gussets and taped seams, all sizes, $1.25 values; *Special Price,* 75

Men's Winter Weight Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers; natural colors, doubly sewn seams, fine pearl buttons, all sizes, 65c. values; *Special Price,* 39

Women's Ribbed Cotton Vests and Sideband Pants, fleeced, well finished, fall and winter weights, 35c. values, all sizes; *Special Price,* 19

Women's Ribbed Vests and Pants of fine Egyptian cotton, silk trimmed, best finish, sideband pants, cut very full, all sizes, 65c. values; *Special Price,* 39

Women's All-wool Combination Suits; "Oneita" shape, long or short sleeves, knee or ankle lengths, white and natural colors, all sizes, $1.25 values; *Special Price,* 75

Children's Underwear of fine ribbed cotton, fleeced; vests, pants and drawers for boys and girls, natural color; sizes 2 to 15 years; values up to 50c.; *Special Price,* 19

Children's Wool and Merino Underwear, in vests, pants and drawers for boys and girls, white natural and camel's-hair colors, sizes 2 to 15 years: values up to 75c.; *Special Price,* 25

Ostrich Feather Boas

Best Selected Plumes, perfectly made, good lustre and nicely curled, black, white and gray, also black and white; 1¼ yds. long, $9.00; 1½ yds. long, $12.50; 1¾ yds. long, $17.50; 2 yds. long, 21.00

Dress Skirts.

Pedestrian Skirts of nobby hair line striped cloth—in dark colorings—made with flaring flounce and heavily stitched—very special for Monday at, 5.00

Walking Skirts of double faced plaid back imported cloths in the most desirable colorings; beautifully executed; *Special Price,* 3.95

Serge Skirts trimmed with satin and taffeta bands, lined and made in superior style, marvellous values; *Special Price,* 5.00

Serge Skirts, highest quality, lined with drop skirt of best grade of taffeta; *Special Price,* 15.00

Silk Dress Skirts, very chic and stylish in appearance; at these matchless *Special Prices,* 9.75 14.75, 17.50, 25.00.

Millinery.

Fine French Felt Alpine Walking Hats, in new fall colors, regular $1.50 quality; *Special Price,* 95

Ready-to-Wear Hats of velvet, made on French frames, trimmed with chenille and novelty braids; *Special Price,* 1.25

Ready-to-Wear Hats, of black and colored velvets, stylishly trimmed with ostrich and novelty feather pompons, hats that would sell in a regular way at $3.50; *Special Price,* 1.95

Trimmed Hats.

We place on sale to-morrow 1,000 handsomely trimmed Hats, made of superior quality all silk mirrored velvets, in black and all the new fall colorings, fashioned after the newest Paris models, hats that will compare favorably with any shown elsewhere at $1... our *Special Price,* 5.00

Black Goods: In Memoriam.

The Nation is donning its sombre garb of mourning in profound and respectful tribute to the passing of one of the most illustrious men in American history—William McKinley, the 25th President of the United States.

All over the land sable emblems will flutter sadly. The humblest home is none too lowly to show its meed of sorrow; the most palatial none too exalted to share in this universal expression of grief.

We wish to announce with all due delicacy that we shall sell Black Goods suitable for interior and exterior mourning displays in any quantity at the lowest possible prices.

These goods will be on sale on the Main Floor.

Dress Goods.

Henrietta Cloth; 250 pieces all wool Henriettas, 38 inches wide, shades of cream, white, pink, light blue, lavender, old rose, cardinal, garnet, navy, marine, brown, green, castor, gray, tan and reseda, genuine 50c. values; *Special Price,* 35

English Cheviots; 42-inch all wool, sponged and shrunk English Cheviot, cannot be affected by rain or sun; regularly sold at 65c.; *Special Price,* 35

English Coating Serges; 52 inches wide, extra fine grade, in black and navys only; this quality was never retailed for less than $1.25 yard; *Special Price,* 65

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE PRESIDENT AND THE PEOPLE.

No Vice President called to assume the duties of the Presidency has commanded the admiration and real liking of the American people in so high a degree as THEODORE ROOSEVELT. It is to be remembered that it was not in the usual course of politics, to please and mollify a disappointed faction, that his nomination on the Presidential ticket with Mr. MCKINLEY was accomplished. Whatever may have been the motives of those who most zealously urged his nomination, he was made the candidate for Vice President in response to the practically unanimous and unmistakably expressed desire of the convention. There was no faction to be conciliated, no discontent to be appeased. It was a welcome nomination, and thousands of voters not of the Republican Party contributed their ballots to the great majority which determined the election. In the legal sense Mr. ROOSEVELT is the President of the whole people, but he is also as man and as President the object of their unusually warm respect, admiration, and esteem.

He has been tried and proved in their sight. His distinction rests upon a broader basis than the reputation he gained for courage and dash in the war with Spain. He has served the people in many public offices, and has done well in all. His arduous, faithful, and wisely directed labors as Governor of the State of New York demonstrated his soundness and ability as an executive officer and visibly increased public confidence to a degree which would have made certain his re-election had not his nomination to the Vice Presidency made another choice necessary. Nobody has ever doubted that his energy and capacity for work were equal to any demands, but at Albany he showed by his frequent words of counsel and recommendation to the Legislature and by his appointments to offices of trust that his enlightened understanding of the public interest did not fall below his sincere purpose to serve it.

To the great office of President of the United States he comes with full training and full knowledge. Since the country had a history we have never had a President who had been so diligent a student of it, especially of its political and party history. If it strengthens and safeguards a man to have contemplated the successes and pondered the mistakes and failures of those who have gone before him in the path he now has to tread, Mr. ROOSEVELT'S preparation may be said to be broad and profitable. And when to this is added the teachings of his own considerable experience and the assurance to be derived from his uniform success and uninterrupted advancement to higher posts, it must be apparent even to those of the critical spirit that the augury is singularly free from those elements of apprehension that have in some previous instances added to the weight of such affliction as that which has now befallen the Nation.

It will be in the minds of many that the temper of President ROOSEVELT'S mind will incline him to seek for himself some more shining glory than that which has crowned the Administration of his predecessor. That thought, the precursor of disturbing doubts wherever it might find lodgment, should be dismissed before it takes shape. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S studies of American history have taught him that those Administrations have been the most glorious in which the advancement, the prosperity, and the contentment of the people have been most successfully promoted. The faithful performance of duty, even the stern duty of war, wins distinction for a President in the eyes of the people, but no sensible person doubts that the remembrance of their coming from the shadows of evil times into an abounding prosperity during the last two and a half years of his service in the office of President is the conscious basis of the affection, confidence, and gratitude which the American people have manifested toward Mr. MCKINLEY far more than their recollection of his part in the war with Spain, distinguished as it was for firmness and wisdom. There are more Americans who applaud that noble sentiment of President MCKINLEY'S last public utterance, "Let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not in conflict, and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war," than there are who are allured by dreams that this earth has any higher glory than that.

The blessings of concord and peace are with us, they are destined so far as any eye can see to remain with us. The victories that they give us the opportunity to win await us. The Spanish war is over and its fruits are husbanded. The affairs of the Philippines and of Porto Rico are upon a civil basis. The troubles of the Powers in China have come to an adjustment. Even in this hour of our sadness the suggestion that President ROOSEVELT might be moved by a feeling of race and ancestry to take a warmer interest in the Boers than President MCKINLEY took and to sewrve from the right line of neutral obligation would provoke a smile. In Cuba events are moving along the lines traced by the firm hand of the Secretary of War, whom the country will confidently expect to see retained among the advisers of the President. The people were never more actively engaged in their multitudinous callings than at the present moment, and never with richer rewards. In the shock and grief of the affliction that has befallen them, there is an arrest of their activities, but it is their horror of the crime of the assassin and their personal affection for his victim, their sense of wrong and of loss, that palsy the arm and the energy of the Nation for the moment. There is no apprehension for the future, no thought about the National security and welfare, which are known to be assured by the character of our institutions. We have lost a good President, whom the people loved and trusted. We have a good President, and the people love and trust him also.

THE CAREER OF MR. M'KINLEY.

The career of Mr. MCKINLEY has often been referred to since his attainment of high office as a typical American career. It is so in the sense that in this country the arbitrary and conventional obstacles to success which exist in most other countries are absent or are much less strong. But in all lands history shows that the avenues of advancement for men possessing really effectual qualities, responding to the conditions of their time, are by no means closed. Even in Russia, the character of whose Government differs as widely as can be conceived from our own, the leaders both in civil and in military affairs have in most cases risen from the ranks of the unprivileged classes. The significance of the career of Mr. MCKINLEY lies not so much in the political conditions in which it was worked out as in the essential qualities he himself possessed and in their adaptation to the requirements of his environment at every stage.

Unquestionably his first great opportunity came with the war for the Union. It found him a mere boy, not differing greatly in origin, in education, in ideals inherited or attained, from thousands of others who enlisted in that noble cause at the very start. But the searching test of service disclosed his real character to others and to himself. He was faithful to each duty, small or great, as it presented itself; patient of hardship and privation, steadfast in trial, fearless in danger, eager to do his utmost, quick of perception, sure in judgment, ambitious of distinction, but unselfishly fair and loyal toward comrades and competitors. The honors he won were earned honestly and he bore them modestly. The gifts he developed were not those of the military profession, but those of patriotic service. When the war closed he carried them into civil life, and they were of great value to him.

In politics, in which he enlisted as naturally as he had joined the army, he had the advantage of a marked natural predilection. He found in politics the same delight that others find in the pursuit of wealth, or of professional distinction, or of the prizes of scholarship. It was his native bent. It cannot be said that his chief motive was ambition. He repeatedly put aside opportunities of advancement which he thought his loyalty to others forbade him to accept. Such ambition as he had was certainly limited by his sense of duty to his party and to his fellow-workers. Nor did he possess the daring of the very ambitious man. He was not fond of risks. He was content to deal with each succeeding stage of the developing career he had chosen, and did not care to seek great stakes at the cost of great hazard. Within these limitations of morals and temperament he was undoubtedly a leader, and a leader of force and influence. He was a patient and self-possessed student of the present and the immediate future. If he confined his study to this field it must be said that as the field widened his mind broadened in proportion. All testimony of those intimately associated with him is to the effect that he dealt with the tremendous problems presented to him in his first term as calmly, as coolly, as patiently, and with as clear a conception of what he wished to do and could do, as he had shown in his previous very different and more contracted experience.

He was not counted a bold man, but he did not fear responsibility. His Cabinet agree that in all serious matters the final decision was his. He sought advice, sifted it in discussion, often accepted it, but when he acted it was on his best judgment, and he never asked any one else to be accountable for the outcome. So far as we can judge, no President since LINCOLN has shown in the same degree this very unusual tone of mind. It was one of the secrets of his influence, for it inspired at once confidence and respect. It was one of the effects of this peculiar tendency that since he was ready to take decisions on himself, when they were necessary, he avoided those that seemed to him unnecessary. To those who did not know the man intimately, or who judged him from immediate results, he seemed often timid. Cautious he was, but not timid. He shunned the unknown, but with the actual duty facing him he was ready to deal, and he had the courage of unselfishness in dealing with such duties. Those who have known him best are most earnest in this opinion.

Above all, he had a nature apparently incapable of hatred, or of envy, or of malice. Enemies he had, but he was an enemy to no one. If an opponent could but get near enough to the man to know him he was sure to be disarmed. It seemed as if there were no room in his heart for resentment. He was not only sincere and warm in his friendship and devoted in his affections, but he was uniformly kindly, even under great provocation. The root of this remarkable characteristic was and must have been sincere self-forgetfulness. An offense to himself did not touch him; it did not even greatly interest him. This was a rare quality, and it contributed largely to the affection of the people for him. It may be said that it was an indispensable condition to his singular and great success in public life. He will, we think, be remembered, and remembered long, for the love he gave to his people and won from them.

THE PEARY EXPEDITION.

The news of PEARY'S success in reaching latitude 83 degrees 50 minutes, a point further north than any attained by other arctic explorers on this side of the globe, will not fail to command wide comment. Since the futile search for the northwest passage and the open polar sea was abandoned, and arctic exploration was reduced to a purely scientific basis, less of romance but more of substantial interest has surrounded it. That the pole will be reached some day does not now seem an idle dream, but whether it is or not, every step that penetrates further into the frozen deeps of the mysterious north serves to add to the sum of human knowledge and to verify the certainty of scientific methods of induction.

The geographic value of PEARY'S achievement is by no means small. It is true that he has not gone so far toward the pole as NANSEN did. The latter reached latitude 86 degrees 14 minutes north at a point almost due north of the extreme projection of the West Tamir Peninsula. The longitude was beyond 90 degrees east, while that of the Peary expedition was more than 50 degrees west. The two men were operating on opposite sides of the globe. PEARY'S latitude was higher than that reached by LOCKWOOD, but the geographic value of his work lies less in this fact than in his exploration of the northern coast of Greenland. For a long time it was thought that Greenland extended almost if not quite to the pole, but as little by little the secrets of the far north were revealed, scientific judgment began to lean toward the conclusion that Greenland was smaller than it was originally believed to be and that the north coast would soon be found.

This coast PEARY has opened up to us, and it seems certain that not a long period will pass before the entire extent of the coast of this remarkable island will be explored and mapped. That this will make a valuable and instructive addition to our knowledge of the geography of our globe is not to be denied. Meanwhile we may indulge that feeling of delight which we all have in the accomplishment of an undertaking requiring the highest qualities of bravery, fortitude, and judgment. When PEARY returns to his own country he should receive the honor due to one who has added to the lustre of its record in scientific adventure.

TUNNEL AIR IN NEW YORK AND LONDON.

The technical journals of London are deriving a poor quality of satisfaction from the fact that it is not alone in the old tunnels of that city, in which trains are still drawn by locomotives, that travel is made terrible by a mephitic atmosphere. However, they give very little attention to the suggestion of any one that the conditions thus caused are irremediable. The Electrical Review of London, discussing the subject of the New York Central and Hudson River tunnel, makes the following pertinent remarks:

> The most astonishing feature of the affair, to our mind, is the declaration of the railway engineers that electric traction in the tunnel is impracticable! That such a proposition should be put forward in New York in the twentieth century is almost incredible. We can understand that the Directors should be unwilling to incur the heavy expense of the conversion to electric haulage, but that they should attempt to evade their responsibilities by saying that it cannot be done is too absurd. The Directors of our own "Drain" confess that they cannot adopt electric traction on their system without financial assistance, but they do not talk nonsense about impossibilities.

This is sarcastic. We do not recall that the managers of the New York Central have at any time credited their engineers with saying that electric traction in the tunnel is impracticable. They have said that a system which will meet to the satisfaction of those in interest the peculiar conditions existing in and above the Grand Central Station has not yet been offered them ready made, and they are waiting until it is. One position is about as absurd as the other, but it is not quite the same, and we should be sorry to see the Directors of the Central unintentionally misrepresented. They have a sufficient complement of sins of omission and commission to answer for as it is.

The omniscience of inertia is being very well illustrated in this instance. The Summer heats are pretty much over, and for the next seven months the foul air and high temperature of the tunnel will attract much less attention than at any time between May 1 and Sept. 15. The men of the Central management no doubt reason that if they say nothing—and do nothing—they will have six or seven months of comparative immunity from annoyance by public criticism, and when this is resumed the responsible heads of the business will have left the city and nothing can be done until their return. In this way the question can be pushed along from year to year. Perhaps they are right, but we think we can recall examples of greater wisdom in corporate management than this would show.

In London, as here, a good deal of ingenuity is being displayed in suggesting means of correcting the trouble with the underground steam roads without doing the only thing that will give real relief. For example, The Lancet suggests that by means of dynamos carried on the trucks of the underground trains ozone may be generated which will purify the air. This calls out the playful suggestion from The Telegraph that when the ozone-generating dynamos are installed and at work, a trip round the inner circle will take the place of an outing at Brighton. But ozone is a form of oxygen raised to the third power, so to speak, and the principal trouble at the moment is that there is not enough oxygen in the tunnel atmosphere for safe and satisfactory breathing. There will not be enough until the steam locomotive is replaced by the electric motor, and when that is done, the proposed conversion will be unnecessary. We are reminded of this by the discussion in New York of tunnel ventilation as a means of correcting the existing difficulty.

We are confident that investors and the officers of financial institutions will find matter of much interest and value to them in the Financial Supplement which is issued with THE TIMES to-day. The compilation of facts and statistics presents in a compact form the essential information relating to railway, manufacturing, and industrial corporations throughout the country.

GENERAL NOTES.

The assessed valuation of the State of Idaho has increased $4,649,380 in a single year, and the total now is $52,195,486.

* * *

A Boston paper has discovered over three hundred happy couples in New England who have passed their golden wedding anniversary, and it is still continuing the search.

* * *

The city of Pensacola, Fla., now claims to be the third in commercial importance on the Gulf of Mexico, being excelled in exports only by New Orleans and Galveston.

* * *

Over $13,000 has been collected in Kentucky for a memorial to the late Gov. Goebel, and it has been decided that it shall take the form of a granite monument with a statue of the Governor in bronze.

* * *

The Populists of South Dakota in convention in Yankton a few days ago opposed fusion with the Democrats, a telegram says, and also declared against party nominating conventions. Their preference is the selection of candidates by direct vote of the people.

* * *

The eight delegates chosen from the Eleventh Ward, Boston, to the Massachusetts Democratic State Convention include Richard Olney, Josiah Quincy, Charles S. Hamlin, and William A. Gaston. Supporters of the Kansas City platform find little encouragement in them.

* * *

The Ohio State Library Association favors the establishment of central county libraries, with branches in the townships. The scheme has been tried in Hamilton and Van Wert Counties with, it is said, most gratifying results. Many towns are thus supplied without very great expense.

* * *

Dr. T. L. Watson, Assistant State Geologist of Georgia, has resigned the office to become Professor of Geology in Denison University, at Granville, Ohio. He went to Georgia from Virginia four years ago, and Georgia parts with him with reluctance. The college was liberally endowed by Mr. John D. Rockefeller and others.

* * *

Gov. Crane of Massachusetts has appointed Albert E. Avery Judge of the District Court of Eastern Norfolk. He is a Democrat and there were half a dozen candidates for the position, but Judge Avery was recommended by most of the lawyers and a very large number of prominent men in the district, irrespective of party, and so his selection was made.

* * *

Eight members of the jury that tried Guiteau, the murderer of President Garfield, and whom the assassin cursed bitterly in open court when they brought in the verdict of guilty, yet survive, although their average age at the time of the trial was fifty years. John P. Hamlin, the foreman, still resides in Washington, hale and hearty, though over three-score and ten.

* * *

The late United States Senator and Attorney General Augustus H. Garland, Gen. Thomas C. Hindman, Gen. Patrick Cleburne, and Egbert H. English, late Chief Justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court, are named by prominent Arkansans as fit men from whom the State may select its two representatives in the proposed Hall of Fame at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis.

* * *

Boston's public schools will cost the city $3,185,230 the coming year. The school accommodations by no means answer the requirements in any section of the city, and there are demands for twenty-seven new school buildings of various grades, including a normal school and girls' Latin school. Portable school houses partly supply the needs, and $1,000,000 or more, it is expected, will be spent the coming year for permanent school buildings.

* * *

Some of the Missourians and many Southerners urge that Missouri should no longer be classed as a Southern State. A Tennessee newspaper says that though since the war a considerable number of Southerners have moved into Southern Missouri, Missouri's interests and sympathies are not Southern, and St. Louis is hardly more Southern than Chicago, though there are many prominent Southerners there, as there are in New York.

* * *

Ex-Gov. Alexander Ramsey of Minnesota reached another birthday on Sunday, Sept. 8, and when congratulated by his friends, said: "I'm probably eighty-seven years old, as you say, for almanacs don't lie, except about the weather and the patent medicines. But I hardly feel the eighty, though I'm free to confess to the seven." He became first Governor of the Territory of Minnesota June 1, 1849, and his friends say he "holds the blue ribbon as first Governor" now surviving.

* * *

Canada is hoping that the next biennial meeting of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held within its borders, Ottawa being the place selected, though it finds the United States, Switzerland, and Ireland competitors for the honor. Miss Agnes Slack is said to be the only member of the World's Executive Committee who does not wish the meeting to go to Canada, her reason being, as The Toronto Mail and Empire puts it, that it would be "a pity to waste the rousing effects of such a gathering on the soberest country in the world."

PREACHERS CONDEMNED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the clergyman preaches lawlessness and advocates lynching from the pulpit, does he not become as truly an enemy of society as the professed Anarchist?

We hope that the language used on Sunday by the Rev. John Lloyd Lee and the Rev. De Witt Talmage does not represent the high-water mark of spiritual attainment in this country. When Mr. Talmage says: "I wish with all my heart that the policeman who arrested Czolgosz had with the butt end of that pistol dashed his life out," and his congregation applaud him, it was a curious comment on the inability of nineteen centuries of Christianity to eradicate the savage instincts in mankind. In times of emotion, thoughts of revenge speedier than the law permits will surge to the surface, but we do not expect to hear them preached from Christian pulpits.

The words of the Rev. John Lloyd Lee were even stronger, from the lips of a professed minister of Christ. Speaking of the assassin, he said:

"Until a better way is found, the only way now at hand is to lynch him on the spot. He showed no mercy, and why, then, should he be shown any?"

Has Mr. Lee never read the Sermon on the Mount? Is this the lesson of mercy preached by Christ?

Such doctrines as these taught in our churches seems to me a far more serious menace to society than the teaching of anarchy itself. They show how far the spirit of lawlessness has gone. We knew that that blot on our National character, the lynch law, had been spreading northward and eastward fast, but we did not know that it had established itself in high spiritual places.

Must we preach a crusade against the clergy as well as against the Anarchists; for both alike, it seems, deny the law?

E. S. F.

York Harbor, Me., Sept. 10, 1901.

APPROVES OF DR. MACARTHUR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May a few words be permitted in reply to "Sincerity's" letter in to-day's TIMES? What better place, may I ask, can there be to denounce lynching and all other wrongs which deprave God's creatures and defy His laws, than in God's house, and what better persons to utter such denunciation than those who are commissioned by the Most High to rebuke the sins of the people? The application of the law of the Gospel to such sins is not the cause of our half-filled churches; that may be found elsewhere.

I do not come to the defense of Dr. MacArthur. He needs none. His practical Christianity, noble love of country, and splendid citizenship speak for themselves. It is such men that have made the American pulpit the most influential of all the forces which make for National righteousness.

EVA COOMBS.

New York, Sept. 11, 1901.

THE ADVOCATES OF LYNCHING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Americans are suffering for their lack of honor. Senator Platt, when interviewed concerning the shooting of the President, blazed with wrath and advocated lynch law. The color-prejudiced Senator Tillman of South Carolina has publicly boasted of having aided to lynch negroes, and said that when Governor he advised his fellow-citizens to become lynchers. These men advocate breaking the law, yet we choose them to make the laws! They are willing to violate their oaths to support the Constitution and obey the laws, and Tillman, as Governor, violated his oath to preserve and execute the laws by advising his fellow-citizens to violate their oaths as electors. These men are more dangerous Anarchists than the one who shot the President. A knight of chivalry would have died rather than to have broken his word of honor, but in the United States the violators of oaths are chosen to fill the highest offices.

No wonder some think government is a farce and plot to destroy it. What if this tragedy at Buffalo is defended on the ground of broken promises, will it not be reaping what has been sown?

JAMES W. FITCH.

Uncasville, Conn., Sept. 8, 1901.

DOGS AND CITY ORDINANCES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your prompt response to a simple request for the publication of the city ordinance which prohibits dogs at large without leash or leader commanded my most cordial appreciation, so it is with some surprise that I read in this morning's issue of THE TIMES your comment on the same coupled with your reflections upon the law itself, which "our correspondent persuaded us to print."

If, as you assert and experience proves, this law has been "the deadest of dead letters," perhaps a little wholesome agitation may put new life into its dry bones, for that some restriction should be put upon the privilege of harboring dogs within the city limits is self-evident. The hold these animals have upon the human heart should not blind their owners to the fact that they are a menace to health and safety.

One unfortunate individual I know of but recently sustained a broken arm from being run into and thrown to the sidewalk by two romping dogs, and resolute action alone regarding the enforcement of the law quoted has at last made it possible to pass along at least one block of the city without further danger from this cause.

Your editorial in the same issue concerning another public evil offers some suggestions so peculiarly fitting and appropriate to the case in hand that I venture to quote them:

"The policy of letting them alone does not work well. That is a sufficient reason for adopting a different treatment. Exclusion is the safeguard that first suggests itself. * * * It is not a perfect safeguard, but it would be absurd to reject a remedy because it would merely diminish, not cure, the evil. * * * On the other hand, it would be absurd to defer the attempt to provide safeguards because some critic points out the fact that the remedies suggested are not perfect. All laws are open to the amendments suggested by experience."

SIRIUS.

New York, Sept. 12, 1901.

THE SERVANT PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read in your paper at various times articles on the servant problem, which are most interesting to me. As one of the degraded beings, I do not think any one is in better position to know and explain the servant girl's troubles than herself. Many of our so-called ladies pamper the servant only for the purpose of depriving her of every minute's time that she should have to herself. For instance, she orders Mary (the cook) to take Nora's luncheon up stairs, where she is playing the part of nursemaid and chambermaid. Nora thinks the mistress is in love with her because Mary is waiting upon her, but it is only for the sake of that extra ten or fifteen minutes she has gained on Nora. When Nora learns and can see through it all, impertinence is the mistress's reward. After four or five years of this kind of service, the so-called lady will put anything in Nora's reference to prevent her from getting another place.

Any honest servant respects the person who pays her wages. But is there not a certain amount of personal respect due the servant who gives you her undivided services for your money? Some of our ladies speak with a most dignified air—"Do you forget that I pay you $18 per month?"—as though they were doing a great act of charity. It is most interesting to read of or listen to one of our so-called ladies lecturing, so often to large audiences, on the good treatment of household servants and other employes. This same lady employs two or three servants, and closes her house every Summer. On the closing day she usually bids them a fond good-bye—hope you will keep well and come back to me next Autumn—but never offers them money for the Summer. Last Summer this wealthy lady, wishing to gain fame in the charity world, affixed her signature to a petition for a recreation resort for a certain class of shopgirls. And to do it as cheaply as possible she says to her girls just before closing the house, "If you will agree to go to a certain place and do anything you are told to do, and then come back to me next Autumn, I will pay you your same wages for the time I am away." And these poor, dependent servants stay with this lady year after year.

I really cannot understand what kind of stuff they are made of, and, besides, this lady's cook has to keep a daily detailed account of every egg, each ounce of butter, and each tablespoonful of sugar. Mr. Editor, where should charity begin? I have had remarks personally made and questions asked enough to insult a four-legged jackass. And because I resent the insult I am asked, "Why are you so sensitive?" The so-called ladies of New York should bear in mind the words of the Connecticut gentleman on how to keep a servant. They will find within them a new Golden Rule, well worth their time to observe.

SERVANT GIRL.

New York, Sept. 8, 1901.

HOW TO REMEDY STEERAGE ABUSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a letter that appeared in an issue of your valuable journal, (correspondent's initials not remembered,) the subject of which was the condition and treatment of immigrants while en voyage. My impression is that the best and most effective initiative would be a circular letter, addressed by the Government of this country to the powers of Europe, complaining of the overcrowded and unhealthy conditions prevailing—stating definitely what conditions would be considered satisfactory, and that any vessel or steamer arriving without having complied with those conditions would be considered non grata and not entitled to pratique. This would be effective as regards the owner, but rather hard upon the passengers.

With regard to the particular instance mentioned by your correspondent of steerage passengers not allowed to land because it was Labor Day, I beg to remind him that it was a United States official, "invested with a little brief authority," who was responsible for the risk of another Black Hole of Calcutta, and that his prototype flourished when the cargo of a slave ship was counted to see if a sufficient number had survived to make the voyage pay.

HENRY D. PLIMSOLL.

Brooklyn, Sept. 11, 1901.

COLER OR NOBODY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of this morning's issue "Naming the Candidate" I find this observation: "Hence his [Mr. Platt's] remarkable spirit of self-abnegation, his open-minded and really sincere willingness to take any candidate the Citizens' Union may name." This is doubtless made on the assumption that Mr. Coler is a dead issue as a candidate, in view of the action of the Citizens' Union Committee of One Hundred in dropping his name from their list of candidates.

The splendid action of the Brooklyn Citizens' Union organization last evening, however, in adopting with great enthusiasm a recommendation to the Committee of One Hundred to restore Mr. Coler's name is one of many signs that in the minds of the people Mr. Coler is still a lively possibility as a Mayoralty candidate on the anti-Tammany ticket.

For one I believe that I voice the real sentiment of many thousands of independent Republicans when I affirm that, notwithstanding Mr. Platt's shibboleth, "Any one but Coler," if we are to have a successful anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor it will be Mr. Coler or nobody. As a calm observer of the situation from the outside it seems clear that the people are clamoring for a candidate whose public record and personality will instantly command not only public confidence, but public enthusiasm.

No other name suggested by the Citizens' Union has aroused any popular interest. I have voted consistently as a Republican for many years, but Mr. Platt's action four years ago in reference to Low, especially when coupled with his present attitude toward Coler, has given New York citizens good ground for believing in their oft-repeated charge that he really prefers to have Tammany Hall control the City Government, thinking thereby that his own control of the State is assured, and if the Citizens' Union, in deference to Mr. Platt, has adopted his shibboleth, "Any one but Coler," and refuses to give the people the one candidate who can fire the popular heart and practically assure an anti-Tammany victory, Platt and Tammany have already won their fight, and the Citizens' Union may as well go out of business.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN.

Brooklyn, Sept. 10, 1901.

Low a Platt Candidate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Seth Low as a Mayoralty canidate is a Platt candidate. He is not sincere. During the last municipal contest the slogan of the Citizens' Union was "The Masses against the Bosses." The year following Seth Low appeared on the platform at Carnegie Hall indorsing the Republican machine candidates, and in his speech treated the campaign of the year before, when he was fighting the machine, in a contemptuous, frivolous, and altogether sneering manner.

Any one by consulting the newspapers of the time can be assured of this.

New York, Sept. 11, 1901. H. L. P.

WHY MR. COLER SHOULD BE NAMED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is safe to predict that Tammany, led by Croker and supported by Platt and the machine Republicans, will have a walk-over this Fall, unless the reformers in the coming campaign break away from partisan politics.

No intelligent citizen will allow outside issues, National or State, to have the slightest weight in the coming municipal campaign. So long as the candidate for Mayor is upright, intelligent, independent, wearing the collar of no party, and a thorough business man, the conditions for a good head to our City Government are fulfilled, and it does not matter a particle whether in National or State politics that man voted for McKinley, Roosevelt, Bryan, Lucy Lockwood, or the Prohibition candidate. Croker and Platt may be relied on to befog the issues of the coming municipal campaign all they know how. The English squire from Wantage, Great Britain, wants to hold on to the city with all its rich possibilities for "pelf." The Tioga boss is satisfied to control the State Legislature, and by holding a club over the Anglo-American Hibernian boss get his share of the plunder. Between the two it is always a case of "the voter be d—d," (with apologies to Vanderbilt.)

Coler is undoubtedly the logical candidate for Mayor. The man who has fought the Ramapo steal, the ice steal, and various other steals, who has incurred the undying hatred of both Croker and Platt, and who has proved himself an honest and fearless official, is the man who should receive the support of every voter interested in clean civic government for the City of New York. Let the reform element nominate Coler without consulting any machine or any free lance organizations, who under reform's banner, are out merely for the spoils, and ever ready to sell out to the highest bidder. If the reform party nominates Coler and a ticket up to his standard, New York City will have a clean, honest Government, and the spoilsmen, routed and on the run, will have reason to shout with Tammany's ex-District Attorney, Gardiner, "To hell with reform!" for it will be a case of Hades all around for political pirates and heelers.

G. D. D.

New York, Sept. 11, 1901.

THE LAW AND THE POLICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I shall be under many obligations if you will enlighten me upon the following matters:

By what authority is there being constructed a permanent masonry erection upon that portion of the public domain in front of the old Delmonico Building, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, when there is no one in office in this city in whom is vested the legal power to grant a permit for such obstruction of the public walk and appropriation to private use of the same?

Why is it that the police give no attention whatever to the dangerously rapid running of automobiles through the crowded streets of this city, when ordinary citizens are exposed thereto, but do, when the President of the Board of Health or some other Tammany power is annoyed, enforce the law and arrest the offender?

Why is it that certain Magistrates of this city assume to be a law unto themselves, and, when offenders of the laws and ordinances of the city are taken before them, discharge them and reprimand the policeman? Inquiry recently of an officer as to why the police permitted the sidewalk of Twenty-third Street, at and near Fifth Avenue, to be obstructed by peddlers, whose mechanical toys obstruct the walk, disclosed the fact that these men are arrested for violating the law, and when taken before the Magistrate are discharged, and the officers reprimanded for interfering with men endeavoring to earn an "honest" living. Is any living honestly earned when done by the violation of law?

But beyond all that lies the usurpation by these Magistrates of a power with which neither they nor their offices are imbued. They are appointed to administer the law, not to make laws, and such being the fact, by what authority do they dare to set aside the laws and exercise their personal inclinations and discretions as to whether or no the law shall be enforced?

Yet this is that which is done daily by these Magistrates, and these unworthy officials, upon each occasion of their failure to enforce punishment for violations of law, subject themselves to impeachment and dismissal from their positions, and I have wondered at the supineness of the public in permitting these Dogberrys to tor as long a time continue to exercise a power with which they are not imbued.

JUSTICE.

New York, Sept. 11, 1901.

GIFTS TO CHARITY HOSPITALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to the letter signed "E. D." on "Should Workingmen Give Alms?" I would like to enlighten the writer on a few points. The sisters that he speaks of are not "Sisters of Charity," but Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, who support solely by the contributions of workingmen and others one of the finest hospitals in the city, at Fifth Street and Avenue B, and a splendidly equipped hospital for consumptives at One Hundred and Forty-third Street and St. Ann's Avenue, in the Bronx. Besides, the workingmen are not obliged to give any contribution to them if they do not wish to, but it is out of charity for the work these sisters are engaged in that they give their mite. Another point I would like to draw the writer's attention to is that they make no religious discrimination. A man applying at either of their hospitals for admission might be either Catholic, Protestant, Hebrew, or even a heathen, and he will be received just the same. I hope that "E. D." will see that there are few if any charitable institutions in the city that are more needy than those managed by the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis.

JOSEPH S. TAAFFE.

New York, Sept. 12, 1901.

Kind Words from Wisconsin.

From The Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, which was founded in 1851, will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary by the publication on Sept. 18 of a jubilee number, historical in character, which will no doubt be worthy of the occasion. For this celebration THE TIMES finds Scriptural sanction in the tenth verse of the twenty-fifth chapter of Leviticus, as follows: "And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year and proclaim liberty throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof; it shall be a jubilee unto you." THE TIMES is one of the best daily newspapers in the United States—independent but fair in politics; intelligent and decent in everything. It has lived up to its motto of publishing "All the news that's fit to print." It has originated valuable innovations, like its Weekly Review of Books and Art, its magazine supplement, and its Weekly Financial Review, which have proved their usefulness to its subscribers and have won the highest possible tribute of admiration at the hands of newspaper contemporaries—that of imitation. The Wisconsin, which began its own career in 1847, and which witnessed the birth of THE TIMES, is glad to note its flourishing condition at the end of its first half century, and hopes to be able to make an equally favorable report of it when, in September, 1951, THE TIMES shall have rounded out a century of existence.

NUGGETS.

The Real Bitterness.

Mamma—But, darling, why should you object to taking the good doctor's advice?

Bobby—It isn't his advice, mamma, it's his horrid old medicine that I hate to take.—Chicago News.

The Anglomaniacs Again.

"Did you notice, deah boy, that they say King Edward is steadily growing fatter?"

"Is he, old chappie? I weally must eat more myself."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Her Reason.

The teacher at the kindergarten has a great deal of trouble with Mabel, who is four years old. The other day she had occasion to ask:

"Mabel, why did you strike Freddy?"

"'Tause he's littler dan me," replied Mabel.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Didn't Get Her Money's Worth.

Clara—Why, Ethel, what makes you so blue?

Ethel—That fortune teller told me I would be married twice, and she told Edna she would have three husbands, and to think, I paid for having both our fortunes told!—Chelsea (Mass.) Gazette.

✠ OUR PRESIDENT. ✠

Hush! Hush! he sleeps. Let bitterness have end.
With voiceless grief that speaks in clasping hand
And heart-born look, that true hearts understand,
In silence mourn our Hero and our Friend.

Our Well-belov'd, who loved the most of all—
Our Man of cleanly life and gentle deed,
Whose every day was full of kindly heed
For those he dealt with, were they great or small—

Who learned from all, who held our weal in thought
And grew in strength and wisdom as he wrought—
Whose heart had naught of malice nor of pride—
Who lived as Lincoln lived—hath died as Lincoln died.

Cease! Cease awhile, ye myriad leaping fires
And busy wheels in every clanging mill
That lifts in sad appeal its grimy spires!
A heart that gloried in you now is still.

And, star-bright flag that thrills above the waves
And glads our arching sky from shore to shore,
Droop! Sadly droop along the shadowed staves—
For One who gave you glory is no more.

The great guns boom in tones of sullen grief,
The murmuring streets are hung in heavy pall.
A silent Nation mourns a noble Chief;
His People mourn for him who loved them all.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Striking Phases of British Sympathy in Our Hour of Sorrow.

A FRESH DUTCH REBELLION

No Sign of the War's End and Increased Contempt for Boers.

Rumor of Lord Salisbury's Approaching Retirement with the Elevation of Balfour—Meeting of the British Association and Other Conferences—Labouchere's Revival of a Scandal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Mid-September is at hand, but all Britain seems to be thinking of the great affliction that has befallen us rather than of their own troubles and prospects in South Africa, now that Kitchener's proclamation goes into effect. The display of sympathy with America to-day is striking and affecting, while for the whole week discussion in the press was marked, not only with sympathy, but with a comprehension of the situation and of the tone and temper of the American people, indicating a greatly increased knowledge of us in England in recent years.

Yesterday, and to-day, in the streets and hotels, it was not uncommon for the English to stop Americans with an apology for speaking unintroduced, to express sorrow at the great National calamity. Some newspaper circulars and bulletins were out this morning with black borders. But the Briton at this moment has cares enough of his own, no doubt, for the very latest news from South Africa is discouraging, and the idea that the war is over has been discarded for the present.

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THE SOUTH AFRICAN OUTLOOK.

From the Cape Colony comes the gloomy account of a practically fresh rebellion of the hitherto non-combatant Dutch, who are taking up arms for the Boers, in spite of the punishments lately meted out to disloyalism in the English courts. There are a few surrenders in the Transvaal under the terms of Lord Kitchener's proclamation to offset this, and earlier in the week there was some good news and rumors of better, which have not been confirmed. But there are, perhaps, twelve thousand Boers still under arms; grass is beginning to grow on the veldt, and rapid movement is easier than in Winter. The Government papers have been wisely prophesying a recurrence of Boer activity. Meanwhile, the perfectly authenticated stories of Boer cruelty and unfairness have caused so much resentment of sentiment as to silence explanation, and if one raises the voice in fuller apology of the country's enemies one is speedily answered, as the letters in to-day's Times, by such men as Frederick Pollock and Dr. A. Conan Doyle, replying to the feeble arguments against carrying the Dutch on trains likely to be attacked by Boers, show.

Politics is an all but tabooed subject in England in these days of holidaymaking, but the rumors of Lord Salisbury's impending retirement was renewed this week, with the fresh variant that the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour goes to the House of Lords with the title of Lord Whittinghame, taking the leadership and leaving Mr. Chamberlain still Colonial Secretary and leader in the House of Commons.

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HOME POLITICS.

It is stated that in the next session there will be changes of procedure, requiring a longer notice of questions, and instituting a sort of closure on those which the Committee of the House considers of no public importance. In private business it is likely that the privileges of Parliamentary agents will be cut down and the power of the Deputy Chairman of the Ways and Means increased, and motions to adjourn will require a larger number of supporters.

Meanwhile, except in the pending North Lanark election, where the Irish and Socialists have put a third candidate in the field, lending the color of an American Congressional contest and insuring the election of a Tory, the Opposition is generally lying low. Lord Rosebery's voice had not been heard for a long time until the other day he made a speech at the opening of the Edinburgh flower show. He was as charming as usual, and every phrase alluded to his now familiar "lonely furrow," indicating that he is still alive politically.

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THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The British Association's annual meeting has scarcely the world-wide importance it used to have. Scientists once availed themselves of these meetings to make known their discoveries; nowadays they compete for big money prizes and make known their discoveries through other channels. Moreover, the vogue of the association has been somewhat damaged by the credulous acceptance of the yarns of de Rougemont, who was afterward proved to be an impostor. Yet, the speeches in Glasgow this week were notable.

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FUNCTION OF STATISTICS.

Prof. Rucker's address was devoted almost wholly to the present status of the atomic theory, which is no longer unchallenged, and was impartial and of literary worth. It is doubtful whether instead of battling bravely for its survival.

Sir Robert Giffen, too, in his address pleading for a more intelligent study and comprehension of statistics, helped to make the meeting notable. Statistics generally are held to tell their own story to the unlettered wayfarer, hence so many false deductions. Sir Robert pleaded for the study of caution, discrimination, intellectual sincerity, and detachment, and, taking the recent British census, he showed that the decline was unimportant, a natural reaction, and that the actual increase of European races removed all danger of the yellow and black perils which used to worry some folks.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN AND JOURNALISM.

Cardinal Vaughan's frank, outspoken address at the Catholic Truth Society naturally aroused much discussion, as the Cardinal is a man of few words. He has been criticised, in return, for his frankness regarding his ideas on the relations of English Catholics to the State by a recurrence to the charges of inviting priests, practically expelled from France and who had been enemies of England, to settle in London. To this he replies this morning that he had invited not the individual, but the Assumptionist Fathers, who are devoted to missionary work and who should not be blamed because one of their number dabbles in journalism intemperately, and, while he (Cardinal Vaughan) has no sympathy with excesses in journalism, he bears in mind that it is a splendid power open to great temptations as he reflects when he notices at home that high-class papers are writing down to the prejudices of non-Catholic readers.

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GLASGOW PEACE CONGRESS.

The Universal Peace Congress in Glasgow this week, besides passing a resolution condemning dueling, which was rather belated, and indulging in some vituperative language, accomplished nothing in particular, though doubtless the delegates had a good time and saw the Exposition, which is at its best now. The Congress declared its adherence to the principle of free trade, probably because of the growing sentiment in England in favor of a tariff for revenue.

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ALLEGED WELSH COAL TRUST.

The alarming tale of a great Welsh coal combination is set at naught by a little investigation. This trust was said to be bigger than any in the world except the United States Steel Trust, but the obstacle to its attainment was that the holders of debenture and preference stocks were satisfied with present security, and refused to entertain misgivings and change their securities even in view of the fine promises held out by the promoters.

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"LABBY" AND A SCANDAL.

Mr. Labouchère's grave revival of the old Bismarckian canard about the morganatic marriage of the late Empress Frederick to Count Seckendorf is generally condemned. He asserts that she left Seckendorf 3,000,000 marks by her will, which is not yet wholly made public. Nobody believes this, but it is hard to understand why a man so amiable as Labouchère of Truth, who is chiefly popular because of his humor, should care to meddle with such a contemptible scandal. Facts enough are known of the Empress's life to refute the yarn of a private marriage after widowhood while the facts of her illness and death are so distressing.

E. A. DITHMAR.

LONDON THEATRE NOTES.

Alleged Movement Against American Plays and Actors—First Night of "The Undercurrent."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—In spite of the reports that the habitués of the galleries are determined to frown on and howl down American plays and actors in London this season, to which some color is lent by the disturbance at Mr. William Gillette's first night, at the Lyceum, both "Sherlock Holmes" and Nat Goodwin's play are sure of all-Winter runs and large profits. And as for the lesser American importations, they generally meet the fate they deserve.

Henry Dixey, looking like a youth of twenty-five and full of vigor and animation, has done all he can to have a jumble of by-gone Casino pieces at the Adelphi. The Chronicle and some other papers, slightly inimical to Americans, make fun of this rubbish. There are sneers at American plays and acting, but the sentiment has no sympathy with the public.

Stephen Phillips's new play for Williard deals with David, while his play for Julia Marlowe is now said to treat of Mary Magdalene rather than of Joan of Arc.

Pinero's "Iris," at the Garrick Theatre next week, is in five acts and eight scenes, which seems portentous. In the cast there is not a single actor of large present popularity except Fay Davis and Dion Boucicault.

"The Undercurrent," the new comedy by R. C. Carton, which was produced at the Criterion this evening, is not remarkable for originality or force, but it is amusing, and is likely soon to cross the ocean. Its likeness to life is not striking, but there is plenty of wit and humor and nonsense in it, which count more than a few passages of seriousness, but theatrically Carton has never been more conventional and unreal. The performance was good, Miss Compton acting the leading rôle, a purposeful, mature Countess of the Eugène Scribe pattern, with much skill. Violet Vanbrugh and Arthur Bourchier carried rather thankless parts, and there was the impossible American girl, with a stage dialect of odds and ends, performed slowly by Anna Robinson.

E. A. D.

More Boer Prisoners at Bermuda.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Sept. 14.—The British transport Montrose to-day landed on Tucker's Island 932 Boers and 37 Cape rebel convicts. The prisoners include a brother of ex-President Steyn, the ex-Secretary of the Orange Free State, and prominent Generals. There were twenty-three deaths from various causes in the course of the voyage, which was rough, but the health of the prisoners is now good. Three companies of the Warwickshire Regiment are guarding the prisoners.

Statue of Ericsson in Stockholm.

IN THE SOCIAL WORLD

This has been a week of flitting. Country houses are opened, seaside cottages are closed, and here and there the great town residences have been occupied for a few days by their owners in transit to the Autumn resorts. Each great metropolis resembles the other, and in London and Paris this time of the year is always regarded as one of the most agreeable. In Paris it is called the little season, and in London it is simply styled the Autumn flurry. It both of these cities the fashionables have left the Continental watering places, and Homburg, Aix les Bains, Trouville, Deauville, and other resorts are closed up for the year. There are shootings in Scotland and among the chateaus in France, and society runs into town to shop, to go to the theatres, which are opened with new plays, and to dine at the restaurants.

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The Newport season is over and those who remain at that city by the sea are quietly enjoying their beautiful homes. The surf is booming, and the September winds impart a crisp exhilaration to the air. At Bar Harbor there is no other such month as September. Those who have gone there for years before Mrs. Burton Harrison was responsible for the fashionable vogue with "golden rod" will tell you that the Bar Harbor habit once possessed is never lost, and that to enjoy it in its full and in its exceeding excellence there is no time like the Autumn. But fashion is a bit tired, and boats and trains are loaded with human freight, and there is a congestion of luggage at the various railroad and steamboat and steamship terminals. Fifth Avenue is again becoming a dangerous place to cross, and this year rendered all the more a hazard by the increased number of motors which add new terrors to metropolitan existence. All this week Delmonico's, the Waldorf, Sherry's, and a few more bohemian resorts have been crowded. Well-known liveries are mingling with the great horde of hansoms and motors—it is very smart, you know, to go around in a hansom when town is out of season—and familiar faces touched brown a bit by the sun are everywhere. There has been much life in the open this last Summer, and everybody is fit. A few weeks more on the Hudson or in the Berkshires or on Long Island or in New Jersey, with golf and coaching and riding to hounds and tennis—at resorts or settlements so near to town indeed that one can go to the play in the evening and be at home within a half hour after the curtain falls at one's residence in the country—and then will come the Horse Show and the formal opening of the season.

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The little season in town will not be gay, owing to the Nation's bereavement. Many parties have been arranged for them. There is no braver or more considerate people than the Americans, and after suspense and sorrow there comes the inevitable reaction consistent with bravery and health, as sunshine follows tempest. New York may, after, all, have a brilliant season. From the Horse Show and the débutantes, teas and the dances to the opening of the opera, the Assembly, and Lent, it will be one long programme of entertaining and festivity. There has been very much money made during the past twelve months, and there are many new people who are here to spend it. New York is the assembly place of the millionaires of the New World. All the prominent families nearly are out of mourning. Among the débutantes are the Misses Mills, the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills; Miss Natica Rives, the adopted daughter of George L. Rives, and the daughter of his wife by a first marriage; Miss Gwendolyn Burden, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, and Miss Evelyn Blight, the youngest daughter of Mr. Atherton Blight. These are all in one set, and there are many others. There will be quite a number of distinguished foreigners in New York, and from now until the finis of the cup races and the sailing of the Ophir for England, New York and its vicinity will be crowded with the representatives of London society.

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There is not much to write concerning what has been done the past week. All entertainments were given up when the sad news came from Buffalo last week, and the only events of social importance have been dinners at Newport, including a surprise affair arranged by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and others, and the wedding of Miss Gwendolyn King and Mr. E. Maitland Armstrong. Many travelers have returned from abroad, and the list included the names of Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay and Miss Jay, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, William Rhinelander Stewart, Bourke Cockran, and Col. and Mrs. J. J. McCook and the Misses McCook. In town have been Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who have taken a large residence in West Fifty-seventh Street, near Fifth Avenue, for the season; Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who were en route for the Adirondacks; Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, who, after a season at Bar Harbor, are on a short visit to Lenox; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sydney Smith, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Capt. Gordon, and Lady Sarah Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Amos T. French went to Tuxedo, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer to their country seat on the Hudson, and Col. and Mrs. William Jay and Miss Jay to Katonah, N. Y.

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From various letters published elsewhere it will be seen that at Lenox the season is already quite gay and that Tuxedo is rapidly filling up and that there are few vacant cottages and there is a great demand for rooms at the club. The clubhouse at Tuxedo is a great hotel, managed on a co-operative plan which makes it unique in this country. There will be a horse show at Tuxedo and many contests in tennis and squash ball and bi-weekly meets of the Monmouth hounds at Goshen. These same canines are now playing a star engagement at Newport, and they have been, under the direction of Mr. P. F. Collier, quite an attraction. Miss Greta Pomeroy and Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg are making sensational leaps over almost impossible fences, and the farmers of the region are delighted at the sight and assemble in great numbers to see the sport.

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Among the numerous cup race parties will be those given by Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor on the Nourmahal, by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, by Harry Walters on the Narada, by Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, by ex-Commodore Gerry, and by Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard. The New York Yacht Club will have the Cepheus as formerly, and there will be besides a vast fleet of craft of all kinds. The palm garden at Sherry's, which has been closed all Summer, opened last evening and the balcony restaurant will be no more until next year. The Astor's dining room was opened the first of the week.

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Southampton is still very popular, and there has not been much of an exodus from the Long Island watering places. The entertaining, however, is all over, although son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Ward. Idle Hour is in readiness for Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, who was at last reports in Paris, and the Valiant is in dry dock at Southampton. Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hollister, the Misses Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia, Mr. H. O. Havemeyer, and others remain at their country houses until very late. At Cedarhurst and Lawrence the Winter residents have returned, and arrangements are being made, for quite a lively time, with much polo and golf. On the Sound, New Rochelle and the vicinity of Rye and the Westchester Country Club are all booming, and at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson Saturday evening dances are being given. Louis Keller announces a ladies' handicap for Baltusrol beginning Oct. 8.

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Riding to hounds has at last made its success at Newport, although in the beginning it looked a bit as if it could not be established there as a regular institution. In contrast to the fashionable demand for motor cars, polo and cross-country riding have had quite a spurt. The hunt will begin in the Meadow Brook region in October, and in November there will be the annual steeplechase and pony races at the Whitney farm. There will also be this year, during the Autumn, some polo matches.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Gould were in town last week. Georgian Court is to be opened and the polo matches there this Autumn are to attract quite a number of enthusiastic admirers of the game. The craze for sports in the open seems to grow stronger as the Summer wanes, and there is some talk of reviving tobogganing, which a number of years ago was very popular at Tuxedo.

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This coming week will be almost a blank socially. The situation at Buffalo was so uncertain that many people did not care to make any social arrangements whatever. Until the cup races there will be simply a chronicle of movements, an account of those who are going in and out of town, and now and then a word as to their future plans. Those who go abroad for the Winter will be decidedly in the minority. Miss Mary Field will be one of the transatlantic travelers. She and her mother, Mrs. William Hazard Field, sail in a few days for a Winter in Italy. William Osgood Field will be in America this Winter.

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There are all sorts of rumors concerning building and improvements. One of these is that George Vanderbilt intends to rearrange his house and to make additions to it, and he and Mrs. Vanderbilt are to be in town certain months in the year. This lacks confirmation, but if it is true society will welcome them. Mrs. George Vanderbilt is a charming woman, with many warm friends and relatives in the old New York set. She has been a great favorite at Bar Harbor and in Paris. The Vanderbilts are to build at Bar Harbor, and the house will be ready for next Summer.

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California seems just at present to be the Mecca of many travelers. The Episcopal Convention will take a number of New Yorkers there, including J. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan. Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander are still in California, but are expected at Tuxedo the coming week, and this week William Bayard Cutting, Jr., and his wife, who was Lady Sybil Cuffe, intend to take a trip there. It is rumored that they may pass the Winter in Southern California.

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Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore are also going to travel to the great West for the early Autumn. At the Hot Springs of Virginia, Mrs. Seth Barton French will open her cottage for some weeks, and have house parties there. Her mother, Mrs. Walker Fearn, will be with her. Lispenard Stewart and Lanfear Norrie have gone on their annual hunt to Canada, and other parties are being formed. It is, so to speak, the mauvais quart d'heure, and there are all sorts of plans as to how to spend it and get ready for the actual season.

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One of the weddings of the week will be that of Miss Lydia Emmett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amory Elliot of Boston, to Alfred Codman. This will take place to-morrow at Nahant. On Saturday, Sept. 21, Miss Lillian Proctor, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harley T. Proctor, and Fritz W. Hoeninghause will be married at Ashton Fields, Williamstown, Mass. There will be no bridesmaids. William Wilson Heaton will be best man, and the ushers are to be J. Allison Kelly, Henry S. Klp, Alexander Smith Cockran, William H. Corbitt, William Proctor, and Rodney Proctor. On the same day Miss Angelica Church, daughter of Mr. Richard Church, will be married to the Rev. Edward P. Hart, in the Church of the Holy Apostles, at Belmar, N. J.

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On Wednesday there will be a wedding at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Galilee, N. J., near Seabright. The bride will be Miss Ethel Thornell, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Thornell, the bridegroom J. Prentice Kellogg. A reception will follow the wedding, at the residence of the bride's mother, at Monmouth Beach, N. J.

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Mrs. Edmund T. Baylies will return within a short time from Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, Mr. Edwin Clarence Moller, and Miss Moller, who have been at Aix les Bains all Summer, return in November. Frederick W. Rhinelander and Frederick W. Rhinelander, Jr., sail on Monday from the other side. John H. Davis, who had been at Homburg, will also arrive within a fortnight. Mr. Davis has been giving some beautiful entertainments at the German spa.

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As in this country, in England and on the Continent everybody is scattered. The large house parties in Scotland and the numerous clan meetings have been the rendezvous of London fashion, and here and there with these an American. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin have respected the tradition they have made for Balmacaen, and the hospitality has been lavish and the converts something wonderful. Among their guests have been Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Leigh, who are going on a round of country-house visits. The country seat of Ambassador Choate at North Berwick, taken for a few weeks, is the headquarters of American diplomacy. Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvy Haig have had a large house party at the estate rented from Mr. and Mrs. Jameson. Many of the English fashionables are on this side for the cup races and others again are at Homburg, where the season is waning, and at the different German spas, while both English and Americans can be found in numbers in Paris.

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At the end of August Mrs. Arthur Paget was at Carlsbad, from whence she has gone to pay some visits; William K. Vanderbilt was in Paris and the vicinity; the Countess Cassini was at Marienbad, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burrell Hoffman and Mrs. Ballard Smith were at Dinard; Mr. and Mrs. John Munroe were at Lucerne, and Frau Von Rottenburg, who was Miss Phelps, was at Baden Baden.

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Announcements of the dates of several wood, Miss Carolan, Miss Frances Hopkins, Miss Edith McBean, and Miss Emily Wilson. That of Miss Caroline Livingston, a daughter of the late Robert Cambridge Livingston, and Maxwell O. Stevenson, a brother of Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Jr., is scheduled to take place at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, at East Islip, on Thursday, Oct. 3. The engagement of Mr. Stevenson and Miss Livingston was announced a few months ago.

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Horace Barnard and Miss Nanette Widdleton, daughter of the late William J. Widdleton, are to be married at Grace Church, this city, on Wednesday, October 2. The maid of honor is to be Miss Fanny Walton Ogden, the announcement of whose engagement to Joel Nott Allen was made in THE TIMES of Wednesday. The little nieces of the bride-to-be, Isabella and May Brandon, are to be attendants. J. Augustus Barnard will be his brother's best man, and the ushers selected are E. Liddon Patterson, E. Mortimer Ward, Alfred R. Whitney, George C. Warner, Franklin W. M. Warner, and Richard A. Zerega.

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The marriage of Miss Alison Turnbull, daughter of Frank Turnbull of Featherleigh Farms, Morristown, and John Appleton Hopkins of New York, is to be celebrated at the Church of the Redeemer, New York, on Tuesday, Oct. 8.

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The announcement was made in this column on Wednesday of the engagement of Miss Fanny Walton Ogden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Ogden, (Miss Fannie H. Brush,) and Joel Nott Allen. Miss Ogden, through her father, is related to the Costers, Kernochans, and Goelets. Mr. Allen is a portrait painter.

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Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman were recently in Geneva. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Postley and Miss Postley have been in Baden Baden.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Tiers are to remain at their cottage at Sea Gate until late in the month, but will open their Morristown residence shortly.

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The dates of the dances for the coming season were published in THE TIMES many months ago, but as many people have forgotten them it may be well to repeat some of them now. The only Assembly ball is to be held at the Waldorf on Thursday evening, Dec. 12. The three Junior Cotillions are to be held at Sherry's on Tuesday, Dec. 3; Tuesday, Jan. 7, and Tuesday, Feb. 4. The Fortnightlies are to be held at the Astoria on Tuesday, Nov. 26; Tuesday, Dec. 10; Tuesday, Dec. 24, and Jan. 7 and 21 and Feb. 4. The first Cinderella is scheduled for Dec. 5, and the second for Jan. 23. The Saturday evening dances, to be held at Delmonico's, will begin on Saturday, Dec. 7; the second will be on Dec. 14, and will continue every other Saturday during the season. The Friday evening class will meet at Sherry's on Dec. 13 and 27, Jan. 10 and 24; an Easter dance will also be held. The Five Cotillions, also meeting at Sherry's, have the following dates: Mondays, Dec. 16 and 30; Fridays, Jan. 17 and 31, and Easter Monday, March 31.

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Several new classes or series of dances have been organized for the coming season, among them the F. F. C.'s. These are to be held in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria on Dec. 6, Jan. 3, Feb. 7, and April 4.

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A new dancing class for young girls, organized by Mesdames Hugh J. Chisholm, David Dows, Jr., Henry Fairfield Osborn, Melbert B. Cary, and William P. Hardebergh, is to be held as follows: At Mrs. Chisholm's residence, on Dec. 13; at Sherry's, on Dec. 31; at Mrs. Chisholm's again, on Jan. 17; on Feb. 7 and March 14, at Mrs. Dow's, and at Sherry's on April 4.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 14.—In view of the death of the President, social entertaining is at a standstill, although there were several informal functions, Mrs. Harry S. Lehr giving a luncheon during the afternoon and Mrs. John Drexel and Mrs. H. A. Johnston giving dinners to-night.

There is still considerable tennis playing at the Casino, and the society people are turning more generally to that sport as a form of pleasure which can be enjoyed at all times and under all circumstances. There is during the entire day a demand for courts that exceeds the supply, and a large number of women prominent in society are among the players.

Isaac Townsend of New York is at West Island on a bass fishing trip.

Henry Walters and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones have gone to New York on the steam yacht Narada.

Another arrest was made to-day for fast driving of an automobile. The charge was against Siegfried Long, chaffeur for I. Townsend Burden, Jr. The usual fine of $10 and costs was assessed and paid.

A. J. Drexel is expected back from New York in the steam yacht Margarita to-night.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard went to New York to-night.

Guy Fairfax Cary of Maryland is a guest of ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll at the Leyba cottage, on Rhode Island Avenue.

Miss Ruth Morgan, who has been a guest of her sister, Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, has gone to Stantsburg, N. Y.

Mrs. Julia H. Eldridge and Miss Eldridge are at their cottage, on Ochre Point, and will remain during the Winter.

NEWPORT TENNIS TOURNEY.

Drawings for the Games Have Been Made—In the First Play Austin Gray Beat F. H. Potter.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 14.—The drawings have been made for two court tennis matches at the Casino, and play in one has been started. The entries in the two contests include young men who have been prominent during the Summer in social entertainments and sports. The progress of the tournament will be watched with interest by the society people. The first tournament is the senior handicap, and the drawings are as follows:

First Round.—T. A. Havemeyer vs. Henry C. Norman; Gerald Lowther vs. Charles E. Sands; W. E. Glenn vs. Joseph S. Stevens.

In the handicapping Sands is placed in the first class; Hunnewell and Glynn in the second; Lowther and Havemeyer in the third, and Stevens and Norman in the fourth. The first class gives to the second class player 15, to the third class one-half 15 and a bisquee, and to the fourth class 30. The second tournament is the junior handicap, and the drawings are as follows:

Primary Round.—R. W. Goelet vs. L. de Forest; Austin Gray vs. F. H. Potter.

First Round.—Winner of Goelet—De Forest vs. F. C. Mahoney; Barton Willing vs. Percy Wyndham; Ogden Mills vs. Winthrop Rutherford; P. A. Carroll vs. winner of Gray-Potter.

In the handicapping Carroll, Potter, and Rutherford are placed in the first class, Willing, De Forest, Goelet, Gray, and Mills in the second class, and Wyndham and Mahoney in the third class. The first class players give to the second class one-half 15 and a bisque, and to third class 15 and a bisque.

One match was played to-day in the junior tournament, Austin Gray defeating F. H. Potter, 6—2, 6—3.

In the junior handicap lawn tennis tournament the second round has been completed, and one match has been played in the semi-finals, the result of these matches being as follows:

Second Round.—Whipple beat Pearson, 6—3, 6—0; Mahoney beat F. Potter, by default; Lee beat Livingstone, 6—4, 6—0; Blaine beat A. Sands, by default.

Third Round.—Lee beat Blain, 6—2, 6—4.

LIVELY WEEK AT TUXEDO.

Golf Tournaments and the Horse Show the Principal Events of the Future.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The social colony of Tuxedo up to Friday passed an exceptionally lively week. The colonists that have spent the Summer elsewhere have about all returned, and all are entertaining an unusual number of guests. The following week will be one of the liveliest Tuxedo has witnessed in a long time. The golf tournament, which opens on Sept. 18, and the horse show, the week later, will be the most attractive events on the calendar. This week the cottagers have returned with a rush. Among the arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Henning, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hyde, Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Rushmore, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Murray Mitchell, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander, who are now in California, will return to Tuxedo next week, and open their Tuxedo cottage, where they will pass the Autumn, returning in time for the Tuxedo horse show; also Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, who are in Bar Harbor, and Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, who passed the Summer abroad, will return for the horse show. Mr. James Brown Potter has returned from Newport and is now stopping at the club with his Mexican guest, Maxwell A. Kilvert of Mexico City.

The Misses Morgan and Mr. Jay Jay Morgan of London have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton at the Goelet cottage, where numerous guests were invited to meet them.

Miss Henry, who passed the Summer abroad, has returned with her brother, Ambrose D. Henry, at the Bruce Price cottage, No. 2.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Roscoe Mathews, who have occupied the George L. Rives cottage, will vacate next week, and Mr. and Mrs. Rives will arrive from Newport for the Autumn at Tuxedo.

Mr. J. W. Henning, who has been abroad during the Summer, is now at his Tuxedo cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison entertained at dinner and a musicale Saturday evening, at which were present many of the Tuxedo colony.

Those who have taken boxes for the Tuxedo horse show are Theodore Frelinghuysen, George E. Dodge, Mrs. Charles H. Coster, Charles B. Alexander, Frederic de P. Foster, Richard Delafield, A. D. Juilliard, L. Suttera Taller, Pierre Lorillard, jr., Henry W. Poor, J. Henry Smith, Jules J. Vatable, Henry W. Munroe, Richard Mortimer, George F. Baker, W. M. V. Hoffman, Samuel Spencer, Grenville Kane, Paul Tuckerman, and others. Among the entries are some of the finest horses in the country, many of which have won prizes at the Madison Square Garden.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson entertained at dinner Friday evening, numerous guests invited to meet Miss Gibson.

At the tennis court this week there has been a mixed double tennis tournament. Among the players are Miss McAneny, Miss Kane, George H. Hull, Jr., Bertram Cruger, William K. Garrison, Miss Gibson, Mrs. William Garrison, Lorillard Thiriel, H. C. Pell, Jr., the Misses Bertand, and all the Tuxedo colony, especially the younger set.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting entertained numerous guests throughout the week at a house party. Among their guests were Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Miss Roosevelt, Miss Wilmerding, the Rev. Mr. Chauncey, and others.

At the club this week are Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mrs. E. A. Willard, Miss Willard, Louis Warfield, George B. Goldsmith, Charles E. Sampson, Henry G. Barbey, Alvin Adams, William E. Rogers, B. F. Brennig, J. J. Morgan, Miss Perkins, Charles R. Flint, John H. Livingston, Eben Wright, Abbott L. Dow, and others.

The annual golf tournament of the Tuxedo Golf Club will begin Sept. 18 and continue throughout the remainder of the week. Many valuable cups are offered as prizes. Among the entries are many of the crack players of the country, including Finlay Douglas, Walter Travis, Herbert Harriman, Seeley, Livingston, Pyne, Holt, Corey of Boston, James A. Stillman, Grenville Kane, Bruce Price, Cochran, Carnagie, and all of the Tuxedo crowd.

A Cathedral Choir School.

A choir school—that is, a school in which the choir boys will receive a general as well as a musical education—will be opened in connection with the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in the old building on the cathedral grounds, during the month of October. The school, which will be under the control of the Board of Trustees of the cathedral, will be in charge of a clergyman who has had wide experience in teaching boys, and is thoroughly conversant with modern methods of instruction. The curriculum is being arranged with the advice and assistance of a number of the foremost educators in this city, who have kindly extended their help in this matter in order that the school may be on fully a par with the times as it is possible to make it, and may contain every desirable feature. Consequently it is believed that the school will afford an education equal in every respect to that which the boys could secure in the very first private schools in the city, for which they would have to pay several hundred dollars a year, whereas the choir boys will receive their education free, rendering in return for it only their services in the choir. The school will open early in October. The ages of the boys must be between nine and twelve years. In exceptional cases, where there has been previous vocal training of a satisfactory character, older boys may be taken. For the present the school can accommodate only day pupils. Information can be obtained at the Episcopal House, 29 Lafayette Place.

Ives—Smith.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., Sept. 14.—A house wedding occurred at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Smith, in Euclid Avenue, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when Miss Henrietta A. Smith, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, became the bride of Harold Ives of New York. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Walker G. Wynne, rector of Calvary Church.

The bride was attended by her eight-year-old sister, Dorothy, and the best man was Walter Ives, a brother of the groom. The costume of the bride was of white satin crepe de chene with duchesse lace and ornaments of diamonds. She carried a bridal bouquet of lilies of the valley. At the conclusion of the ceremony a wedding supper was served on the broad veranda of the house, which was decorated in green and yellow.

After the reception the couple left for Newark, where they departed on a wedding tour, which will be spent in the South. Upon their return they will reside in New York.

The bride's father is the President of the Trow Directory Company of New York. Mr. Ives is the New York Manager of the advertising house of Lord & Thomas of Chicago.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. E. H. Hobson.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 14.—Gen. E. H. Hobson, President of the Mexican War Veterans' Association, died here suddenly to-day. He had been ill since Wednesday with acute gastritis.

Gen. Hobson was seventy-seven years of age. He was a prominent banker of Greensburg, Ky. He served as Lieutenant during the Mexican war, and was Colonel of the Thirteenth Kentucky Infantry during the civil war. He was made a Brigadier General for bravery at Shiloh, and his commission as Major General was ready for the President's signature when Lincoln was assassinated. Gen. Hobson was in command of the troops that captured John Morgan's raiders in Ohio.

Obituary Notes.

Col. J. SUMNER ROGERS of the Michigan Military Academy died yesterday at Orchard Lake, Mich. He was the founder of the academy. Col. Rogers was born at Orrington, Me., in 1844.

LEWIS LAVENBURG, seventy-five years old, of 20 West Seventieth Street, died yes-

HELP NEEDED FOR THE POOR.

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities Appeals for Special Charities.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities acknowledges the following contributions in response to its recent appeals:

Mrs. P., $50; A Friend, $20; A Friend, $4; F. B., $4; E. F., $1; A. E. Topham, $4; W. W., through THE NEW YORK TIMES, $3.

The bureau appeals for $150 with which to pension an old gentleman and his wife. The old gentleman has been a Judge of a District court, a member of a State Constitutional Convention, and in every respect a useful and honored citizen.

The bureau also appeals for $25 with which to pay rent and help move the family of a man who was seriously injured while performing an act of unusual bravery. Contributions for these purposes should be sent to the central office, 69 Schermerhorn Street.

Money for "the Aged Poor."

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $2 from "Sympathy" for the writer of the letter headed "The Aged Poor," recently published in THE TIMES. The same has been forwarded.

Business Notices.

E. & W. Tiona. E. & W.
A New Collar.

MARRIED.

FAY—KECK.—On Saturday, Sept. 14, 1901, by the Rev. James F. Powers, assisted by the Rev. Alexander Mann, at Grace Church, Orange, N. J., August Martine Fay to Mary, daughter of Thomas Keck, Esq.

DIED.

CAUCHOIS.—On Saturday, Sept. 14, at the residence of her brother, O. R. Cauchois, 458 West 144th St., Jessie L. Cauchois.
Funeral private. Interment Greenwood.

DEFOREST.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 13, 1901, suddenly, of pneumonia, Cornelia, daughter of the late Magdalen Van Nest and John I. Deforest.
Funeral private.

HARROUN.—Suddenly, at Plattsburg, N. Y., Sept. 12, Gilbert King Harroun, 225 East 17th St.
Interment Sunday P. M. at Corfu, N. Y., where he was born in 1835.

HERRICK.—On Friday, Sept. 13, at the residence of his father, A. H. Herrick, at Monmouth Beach, N. J., Henry Hobart Herrick, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

HOAG.—At Orange, N. J., Sept. 12, Francis M. Hoag, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.
Funeral services will be held Sunday, Sept. 15, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. T. Heyn, Mount Pleasant Av. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 2 o'clock train from Christopher St., Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

HOAG.—Daniel T. Hoag, on Sept. 12th, at his late residence, 51 West 49th St., in the eighty-fourth year of his age.
Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 2 P.

MOURNING IN ALL THE CITY'S HOMES

Grief, Like a Pall, Spreads in New York.

ITS GREAT COMMERCE STOPS

Funereal Emblems Fast Cast Their Gloom Over the Streets, Covering House and Store and Mighty Business Buildings.

New York mourned yesterday. When the people of the city awoke in the morning they saw that their newspapers had heavy black rules bordering every column. That told the story without another word. It was a story that was expected, but none the less shocking. The day was a day of grief. It was evident in every business house, upon every street. If, immediately following the death of the President, in the early hours, the Mayor had proclaimed a day for mourning, the observance of it could not have been more general than it was in all parts of the city.

Signs of sorrow were everywhere. Pedestrians on the streets, guests in the hotels, seemed quiet and subdued. There were not the rush and hurry so generally to be seen in the crowds in the public places of the city. Every one appeared to feel a sense of personal loss in the death of the President. Not since the death of Lincoln had anything so touched the heart of the people at large.

Wherever parties of two, three, four, or more congregated together the conversation invariably turned upon the subject of the calamity at Buffalo and the awful nature of the crime that had been committed. Expressions of respect and affection for the President were mingled with imprecations against the wretch who had caused his death. The new President was little spoken of, the feeling of gloom at the loss of President McKinley overshadowing everything else in the manifestations that were made.

The throngs that had crowded the streets early Friday evening, momentarily expecting the news that the end had come, gradually dwindled away after midnight, and by 2 o'clock only a few stragglers were still watching the bulletin boards around the newspaper offices. The President had held his own so wonderfully that many felt that he might survive until morning. It was twenty minutes past 2 when the news reached New York that the President had died at 2:15. It was in the shape of a one-line bulletin from the Associated Press.

THE NEWS SPREAD FAST.

The news spread quickly, however. Newspapers had prepared themselves for the emergency of the President's death, and within half an hour after the first bulletin came newspapers were upon the streets containing the fateful news. By 3 o'clock the bells of Trinity Church had begun to toll.

Gradually the intelligence spread uptown. Policemen carried it to their fellows on neighboring beats. "He is dead!" told the story. Nothing more needed to be said. Newsboys felt that for once they could disobey the law forbidding the crying out of papers in the early hours of the morning, and many a sleeper was awakened by the shouts of the boys, "The President is dead!" and "All about the death of McKinley!"

Guards on the elevated trains, motormen and conductors on trolley cars passing the lower parts of the city, where the first news was likely to be had, inquired of passengers all along the line if there was any news. They were among the first to learn of the final result, and as the cars and trains sped up town these trainmen carried the news. Arrangements had been made by many for immediate telephonic notice, and numerous bulletins were sent in this way.

By 4 o'clock church bells were tolling all over the city. This was especially noticeable in Brooklyn, where so many churches have bells and chimes. Many persons in Brooklyn learned of the President's death for the first time in this way. The tolling continued in most instances for fully an hour, the bells sounding at intervals of about a minute.

When the city was fully aroused and ready for business, business was little thought of. Every one who went to work at all was listless and possessed of the feeling that only the most perfunctory performance of duty would be gone through with during the day. Thousands of commuters from Long Island and New Jersey learned of the President's death only when they got into ferryboats and saw the flags in the harbor all at half-mast. The first editions of the morning papers had not contained the definite news of the President's death.

As soon as the situation was realized, many business houses at once set about bringing their work for the day to an end immediately, while others did not open at all. The big department stores did a very small Saturday business, and customers were lacking in many an establishment in the wholesale district of the city. Lawyers and those having offices in various professional purposes closed and went home. A typical expression was that of Major James B. Pond, the veteran lecture manager, who said:

"It is just too sad for words. I felt so badly about it that I couldn't do anything else but close up my office. No man could do much business with a great National sorrow of this kind hanging over us. I scarcely know where to turn for solace. I knew McKinley well, and it is almost impossible to realize that he is now dead, stricken by an assassin."

FIRST MOURNING SYMBOLS.

The sun had scarcely appeared above the horizon when it was seen that already many flags in the city were at half-mast. By 9 o'clock flags fluttered from almost every building. Had the flags not been at half-mast, one might have supposed that it was war time again, and that the news of a great victory had been received. Nothing approaching the display of flags throughout the city has been seen before since the period of Admiral Dewey's return to the United States, two years ago.

As the day wore on the number of flags on display increased continually. Bunting was sent up on flagpoles on top of buildings, and tenants unfurled a flag in front of their own windows. One who looked up and down Broadway, or, in fact, back and forth through almost any street in the city, might have seen almost a continuous line of red, white, and blue at half-mast. The ships in the harbor were soon draped. Every old barkentine and scow, as well as the giant liners, displayed the same mark of respect. The American liner St. Paul and the Cunard liner Lucania arrived at Quarantine early in the morning, and immediately upon being informed of the President's death lowered their colors. Word was signaled to Sir Thomas Lipton's fleet anchored off Sandy Hook, and the Shamrock vessels joined in the general manifestations of mourning.

It was not long after the flags had been unfurled before crape began to be draped upon buildings from Yonkers to the Battery. Orders began to swarm upon professional decorators and dry goods men. The market in these goods took an unprecedented bound.

Decorators began at once to prepare plans of decoration for prominent buildings in the city. It was all unexpected, and that made the difficulty very much greater. In the cases of Garfield and Grant, the end had been expected for some time before it came. But with McKinley, only on Thursday bulletins came confidently predicting the complete recovery of the stricken President.

WALL STREET'S DECORATIONS.

Wall Street was one of the first sections of the city to display crape. The first building upon which mourning decorations were begun was that occupied by the Trust Company of America, of which Ashbel P. Fitch is President. The earliest manifestation of crape decorations upon a large scale, however, was at the Drexel Building, occupied by the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Morgan had sent orders to his office before he went down, and soon after he arrived there the work began.

Arrangements for decorating the building were upon a very large scale. A number of employes of a firm of decorators were on hand, with two heavy packing boxes filled with crape bunting. A sewing machine was unloaded from the truck upon the sidewalk, and the decorators began at once to make long streamers of the material. The work on the building continued until late last night, and will not be finished until some time to-day.

The Hanover National Bank followed soon after with crape decorations, bunting being draped over the entrance and on the side. Other small pieces of crape were displayed in connection with flags, but the principal part of the decorating of Wall Street will be done to-day. Large contracts have been given out, and by to-morrow the Street is expected to possess a sombre appearance indeed. All the large banking and brokerage establishments will be draped, while scarcely any firm will omit some mark of respect.

The Equitable Building, at 120 Broadway, which was so elaborately draped upon the death of President Grant, will make an especially notable display of black bunting. The American Surety Building has made preparations for a display scarcely less imposing. The Empire Building and the offices of the United States Express Company, at 40 Broadway, where Senator Platt's offices are, will be draped with black bunting also.

The draping of Trinity Church was begun late yesterday afternoon. Trinity has been decorated with mourning crape upon the occasions of the death of Lincoln, Grant, and Garfield, and the marks of respect for the memory of Mr. McKinley will be no less striking. At St. Paul's it will be the same way.

Mayor Van Wyck ordered the flag upon the City Hall placed at half-mast early in the morning. Orders were given at once for an elaborate system of decoration for the City Hall.

The newspaper buildings began to display signs of mourning very early in the morning. The Tribune draped the windows and entrance of its business office with black crêpe and over the front of the building hung a picture of Mr. McKinley. The entrance to the offices of The Tribune building were decorated by The Journal. The main entrance was arched by a half rosette of black bunting and from each of the office windows crêpe was hung.

Over the entrance to the business office of THE TIMES the American shield was hung, draped with black. Over the entrance to the building proper there was a picture of Mr. McKinley, also draped in black. All around the building and up to the second floor black bunting in streamers was draped. From the windows of the editorial rooms on the eleventh floor seven flags were hung at half-mast, with mourning emblems on the end of each of the poles.

The entrance to The World building was overhung with black drapery, and the flag upon the dome of the building was hung at half-mast. Flags upon The Press and Sun Buildings hung at half-mast. The Staats-Zeitung Building was draped with black bunting and its flag flew at half-mast.

ON BROADWAY BUILDINGS.

The Stewart Building, at 280 Broadway, occupied by the Financial Department of the city administration, flew its flag at half-mast, and arrangements were made to drape the entrance and sides of the structure with black bunting. Buildings all along Broadway displayed flags and contracts were let for mourning decorations, but owing to the pressure upon decorators it was not certain that the full decoration could be obtained until to-morrow.

The building of the New York Life Insurance Company, at 346 Broadway, so conspicuous for its decorations during the National campaign last Fall, was one of the first Broadway buildings to display mourning emblems. The six huge columns at the main entrance on Broadway were covered from top to bottom with black, drawn tightly over the surface of the granite. The entrance was overhung with streamers of the black bunting, and across the front of the entire building still more of the mourning cloth was hung.

The anomalous condition was produced among the dry goods firms who handle black goods of being so overwhelmed with orders from outside that they could spare none of their own men to arrange the draperies upon their buildings. So, while they supplied the bunting to others, they employed professional decorators to come and drape their own buildings in such a way as to show some tribute to the memory of the President. Among those who began to place black bunting on their buildings yesterday were Tefft, Weller & Co., James H. Dunham & Co., and Catlin & Co., on Broadway, and others on the side streets.

It is on Broadway that the greatest display is to be made. When the decorators have finished with that section to-day the street will look like a vast pall, relieved by the brilliant coloring of the half-masted flags. Scarcely a building in the wholesale district will be undecorated.

The windows of John Wanamaker's department store, Broadway and Ninth Street to Tenth Street, had been elaborately decorated previous to yesterday with displays of Fall goods. As soon as the President's death was announced, however, these were taken from the windows on the north side of the Broadway main entrance, and in their stead simple black bunting was hung in the windows. It was a novel idea, and it told the story eloquently.

The decorator took hold of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, early in the afternoon. The main entrance was draped with black bunting interlaced with the American flag. Immediately over the centre of the door was a cluster of crape and red, white, and blue bunting which was particularly effective.

While stores waited for decorators, vendors of pictures of the dead President did a good business, while the pictures lasted, for they were exhausted very soon. Those who could not get a good lithograph draped some old campaign picture of some kind, and placed it in the window. There was scarcely a store in which there was not one or more of these pictures with a little black crape displayed in a show window.

DRAPINGS IN UNION SQUARE.

Preparations were made yesterday afternoon for placing drapery upon a number of buildings in Union Square. Brentano's store is to have an elaborate decoration of mourning bunting. Gorham's silver establishment, at Broadway and Eighteenth Street, had a peculiarly effective window decoration yesterday. The backgrounu was in plain black. In the foreground there was a fine engraving of Mr. McKinley, draped, with a small green palm under the picture. Standing just to the right of the engraving was a bronze statuette of an angel, with her hands in a prayerful attitude, the face peering fixedly at that of McKinley.

The windows of Aitken, Son & Co., dry goods merchants at 873 Broadway, were also elaborately decorated. In one window there was a steel engraving of Mr. McKinley draped with black veiling. At one corner there was a huge cluster of artificial violets, their purple showing in striking fashion against the black and white. The violets were tied with a wide, heavy silk ribbon bow. On the floor of the window there was an unusually large green palm leaf, its stem tied with a piece of black ribbon.

In another window there was a representation of a large jar, about four feet high, and containing a great quantity of artificial violets. The jar was covered on the outside with heavy black silk and black veiling, and the back and sides of the window were hung with black crape.

One effective scheme of decorating a window was that of a haberdashery firm, which filled its window with black and white goods, suitable for mourning wear. Black predominated, so that the general impression given was a sombre one.

The leading hotels will all be decorated in honor of McKinley's memory. At the Fifth Avenue, the headquarters of Republican politicians in the city, the drapery was placed mainly in the office. One of the proprietors of the hotel was away, and the clerk said that definite plans for decorating the outside of the building would not be made until to-day. In the office of the hotel a large picture of the dead President was hung over a safe. The picture was framed in black, and at the side of it was hung black crape.

The display at the Hoffman House was one of the most striking made up to last night. The fronts of the balustrades of the two balconies are covered entirely with black cashmere, draped in plaits. These plaits are arranged vertically. The eight columns supporting the balconies are covered with solid black, and in the centre of all is a fine-sized steel print of McKinley. Thus draped.

Pendent from the Broadway front of the building are wide streamers of black, with four huge United States flags appropriately draped. Two of these flags are at the apex of the drapery, and the others are over the main entrance to the hotel.

One other hotel near Madison Square that ordinarily floats the flag of France upon the top of its building, yesterday hung that flag at half-mast. The same was done by a well-known east side restaurant that flies an Hungarian flag. At one place in Elizabeth Street a tiny Arabian emblem was hung out on an unpretentious tenement window. From another tenement the crescent of Turkey was displayed.

A memorial window which attracted much attention in upper Broadway was that of a florist. In the centre was a huge laurel wreath six feet in diameter, surrounded by smilax. A very wide satin ribbon of white was attached to the wreath, and there were decorations of black crape joined to the wreath. Embroidered on the ribbon was an inscription which read as follows:

We bear our hearts in grief and our whole Nation is contracted "in one brow of woe" for our lamented President.

BIG STORES IN MOURNING.

In the shops along Sixth Avenue draperies were displayed yesterday afternoon and arrangements for heavy draping to-day were made. The department stores of Hearn and Macy were especially noticeable. In front of the Hearn store there were a number of shields of red, white, and blue, and across the face of each, in large black numerals, the dates "1843—1901."

In the residence part of the city the response to the general decorating movement was prompt. The houses in the upper west side were especially profuse with their signs of mourning. Crape was displayed in front of a few residences, but most of them contented themselves with a flag at half-mast, often with a tiny piece of black on the end of the flag pole.

Weber & Fields's was the first of the theatres to show signs of mourning. The Broadway front of that building, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets, was almost covered with black drapery, reaching all the way to the top of the structure. On the Twenty-ninth Street side the building was hung with streamers of black along the top of the balcony.

The shops along Broadway from Twenty-third Street to Herald Square almost invariably had some picture of McKinley in their windows. The Herald Building was draped with the Stars and Stripes and black bunting wrapped around the columns on the front of the structure. All the hotels of the district flew flags at half-mast.

The theatres which did not close their doors last night were the Garden, the Knickerbocker, the Empire, the Criterion, the Casino, Herald Square, Garrick, New York, Fourteenth Street, and Academy of Music. The managers stated that it would be a good plan if theatres could be insured against the death of the President as amusement places in Europe are insured against the death of the sovereign.

The Grand Central Railroad Station will be draped with black bunting to-day. Yesterday four large new flags were unfurled from the four poles on the top of the large domes of the structure.

As soon as he reached Police Headquarters yesterday morning, Commissioner Michael C. Murphy issued an order to the Captains of the precincts, directing that their station houses be draped with black bunting, to remain so draped for thirty days.

A similar order was issued by President Miles M. O'Brien of the Board of Education, regarding the schools. Exercises will be held Tuesday.

Fire Commissioner Scannell issued a corresponding order to the fire battalions of the city. It was ordered that all the stations in the city be draped in black and white.

GEN. SMITH'S ORDER.

Gen. George Moore Smith, commander of the First Brigade, N. G. N. Y., issued an order from his headquarters in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, at Fourth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday, directing all the armories of the brigade to raise the flag of the United States at half-mast from sunrise to sunset for thirty days.

Gen. Smith also issued a general order directing the commissioned officers of the various regiments in the brigade to wear mourning when appearing in uniform for a period of thirty days.

Another mark of respect for the dead President was the issuance by President Clausen of the Park Commission for this borough and by Commissioner August Moebus for the Borough of the Bronx of orders that there should be no band concerts in the public parks.

The Tammany Central Association of Commissioner Keating's district, upon the receipt of the news of the President's death, postponed its outing and games, scheduled to be held on Sept. 16, until Sept. 23.

D. Leroy Dresser, President of the Merchants' Association, sent out a notice in the afternoon that there would be a meeting of the Board of Directors of the association to-morrow at noon to take action with reference to the death of the President.

Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army announced that the visit of Gen. Booth to this country would be postponed, owing to the situation that had arisen.

Harlem responded promptly to the Mayor's request that the citizens drape their houses and places of business, so that by night One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street was a mass of drapery and flags.

GRIEF IN BROOKLYN.

The building to attract the most attention was the store of H. C. F. Koch & Co., near Seventh Avenue, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Hundreds of yards of black and white drapery, twisted into festoons and rosettes, were hung over the main entrance to the building. Two figures, one of Columbia and one of Liberty, each holding a funeral wreath, were conspicuous in the front of the building.

Grief was manifested in Brooklyn as in the rest of the city. The flags on all the municipal buildings were at half-mast, in accordance with the instructions of the Mayor.

Among the business houses, clubs, and other buildings in the borough which have already been draped in mourning for President McKinley or for the draping of which preparations are being made, are the following:

Hamilton Club, Remsen and Clinton Streets; Montauk Club, Eighth Avenue; Union League Club, Grant Square; Hanover Club, Bedford Avenue; Carleton Club, Sixth and St. Mark's Avenues; Brooklyn Club, Pierrepont and Clinton Streets; Crescent Athletic Club, Clinton Street; Oxford Club, Lafayette Avenue and South Oxford Street; Invincible Club, Herkimer Street, near Bedford Avenue; Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Club, Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Club.

The stores of Abraham & Straus, Fulton Street and Gallatin Place; Frederick Loeser & Co., Fulton and Bond Streets; A. D. Matthews' Sons, Fulton Street and Gallatin Place, Joseph Bauland & Co., Fulton and Bridge Streets; Journeay & Burnham, Flatbush Avenue, near Nevins Street; Henry Batterman, Broadway and Graham Avenue; Smith, Gray & Co., Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue; Browning, King & Co., Fulton Street and De Kalb Avenue; M. Straus, Fulton Street, opposite Cumberland Square; H. V. Monahan, Fifth Avenue, near Fifteenth Street; B. G. Latimer & Sons, Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue; Brooklyn Furniture Company, Fulton Street, near De Kalb Avenue; A. J. Nutting & Co., Fulton and Smith Streets, and Balch, Price & Co., Fulton Street, near Smith.

The buildings of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Remsen Street, near Court; Eagle Savings and Loan Association, Remsen Street, near Court; Mechanics' Bank, Montague and Court Streets; Manufacturers' Association, Montague Street, near Court; Brooklyn Savings Bank, Pierrepont and Clinton Streets; Manufacturers' Bank, Broadway, near Bedford Avenue; Dime Savings Bank, Court and Remsen Streets; East New York Savings Bank, Atlantic and Pennsylvania Avenues; Twenty-sixth Ward Bank, Atlantic and Georgia Avenues; People's Bank, Broadway and Greene Avenue, and the National City Bank, Fulton Street and Red Hook Lane.

The official announcement at the navy yard that the President had died was received from Secretary Long by Rear Admiral Bunce, the commandant of the yard, shortly before noon. Fully half the employes of the yard stopped work for the remainder of the day. On the day of the President's funeral all work at the yard will be suspended, and on the afternoon of that day minute guns will be fired at the yard and volleys of twenty-one guns each at stated intervals.

Nearly all of the Brooklyn theatres omitted the usual Saturday matinée, although the houses were open as usual last night. Announcement was made by several of the theatres that they would close on the day of the President's funeral.

Flags were displayed early in the morning on the borough hall, the courts, and many business and private houses on Staten Island. Vessels of all nationalities lying off the island were flying flags at half-mast.

GOV. VOORHEES'S EULOGY.

The World Better Because President McKinley Lived, Declares New Jersey's Chief Executive.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 14.—Gov. Voorhees to-day expressed profound sorrow on hearing the news from Buffalo. He said:

"The President's death is a great calamity. Gloom comes with hopes not realized and prayers unanswered.

"The grief of his countrymen will be universal and sincere. The nations of the earth, too, will mourn. He was gentle. He was pure in his life and charitable in his views. He had noble traits of character and was generous.

"His was the spirit of peace. The happiness of the American people was his great desire. He was broad-minded, and his motives were lofty. His zeal for his country was great.

"He wrought that his people might be virtuous and powerful and that they might be great in their virtues and power. He gave his life in their service. He was a man firm in purpose, but his acts were marked with gentleness.

"His grasp upon public affairs was great and he was a far-seeing statesman. While he guarded and controlled public affairs, he made no lasting enemies.

"A pure-minded man and a noble patriot is dead, but the world is better because President McKinley has lived. His life is a legacy of which the people of this country may well be proud."

Anti-Anarchist Measure in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—Following the lead of the New York police, the Boston Board of Police Commissioners to-day issued an order to all Captains to secure the names, residences, and occupation of all Anarchists in their divisions, also to try to secure knowledge of their movements and meetings, and to make sure that no overt act is planned in this city.

PROCLAMATION OF MAYOR VAN WYCK

He Calls Upon the People to Drape All Buildings.

MESSAGE TO MRS. McKINLEY

The Mayor Asks the Secretary of State to Arrange for a Public Funeral Here.

Soon after Mayor Van Wyck's arrival at the City Hall yesterday he gave orders that the building should be draped in mourning at once. He issued a proclamation calling upon the owners of residences and buildings to drape the structures and to keep the decorations up until after the funeral of President McKinley.

The Mayor also sent a telegram to Secretary of State Hay requesting that a public funeral be held in New York City. When President Lincoln died his body was brought to New York and lay in state in the City Hall. On the death of Gen. Grant the body was brought to New York and public funeral services were held here. A guard surrounded the body in the corridor of the City Hall and many thousands paid tribute to the dead. Several foreign Consuls called at the City Hall yesterday to express their sorrow and others wrote letters of condolence.

The proclamation which Mayor Van Wyck issued is as follows:

To the People of the City of New York:

The President of the United States lies dead in the City of Buffalo, foully murdered by the hand of an assassin. The whole civilized world deeply deplores the untimely ending of a noble and honorable life devoted to the services of his country.

In view of this great sorrow I have directed that the City Hall be draped in mourning and that the flags be placed at half-mast on all public buildings and schoolhouses, and I hereby call on the people of the City of New York, as a further manifestation of their sorrow and sympathy, to drape their residences and places of business in mourning and to keep the flags at half-mast during this period of sorrow.

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, Mayor.

The following is the message Mayor Van Wyck sent to Mrs. McKinley:

Sept. 14, 1901.

Mrs. William McKinley, Buffalo, N. Y.

The people of the City of New York, in deepest grief over the death of your well-beloved and ever-to-be-lamented husband, beg to present their condolence and to extend their intense sympathy to you in your overwhelming anguish and sorrow.

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, Mayor.

Mayor Van Wyck sent the following dispatch to Secretary Hay:

"The people of the City of New York, desirous of an opportunity of doing honor to the dead President, request that the arrangements for the obsequies include a public funeral in this city."

NEW JERSEY IN DEEP SORROW.

Public Business Suspended, Buildings Draped, and Citizens in Mourning Badges.

The news of President McKinley's death caused profound sorrow throughout New Jersey yesterday, as was evidenced by the people in many ways. Residences and business houses in almost every city, town, and village throughout the State were draped in mourning, and flags were displayed at half mast on public and private buildings. The entire front of the State House in Trenton was covered with black, and this only voices the gloom that pervades the entire capital city.

Gov. Voorhees said yesterday that as soon as he was advised of the day on which the funeral of President McKinley is to be held he would issue a proclamation ordering that all public buildings be draped and flags placed at half mast on that day, and recommending that all buildings and private residences be draped in mourning and business be suspended on the day of the funeral. He would also recommend that the people throughout the State gather in their respective churches and hold appropriate religious services.

The Governor said that he would also order that a salute be fired by the National Guard on the day of the funeral. A National salute will be fired at dawn, and again at sunset, and guns will be fired every hour during the day.

In Jersey City the first public recognition of the death of the President was the tolling of the bell of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church on the Heights at 9 o'clock A. M. Shortly after sunrise half-masted flags were displayed on all public buildings and many dwellings. Some of these were also draped with black bunting and later all prominent stores on the main thoroughfares were elaborately draped. In many windows portraits of President McKinley, surrounded with crape, were displayed.

During the day Mayor Hoos issued a proclamation calling on all citizens to continue the badges of mourning for thirty days. The City Hall will be draped to-morrow.

It was also decided to close all public buildings and schools on the day of the President's funeral. Merchants and tradesmen generally will be requested to suspend business on that day.

The news was announced in Newark by the tolling of bells, and early in the day Mayor Seymour went to the City Hall and issued a semi-official request to the citizens to suitably drape their residences and business houses. The request was largely complied with.

When the Mayor left the City Hall the doors were closed and business suspended. The business of the County Court was also suspended, and thousands of citizens appeared on the streets wearing mourning badges.

In Paterson the Board of Aldermen held a special meeting and passed appropriate resolutions concerning the President's death. The City Hall and hundreds of business houses and residences were draped in mourning.

Similar scenese were being enacted all over the State.

Social Science Meeting Prohibited.

KEARNY, N. J., Sept. 14.—Chief of Police Tolen was visited by several residents of this place to-day and told that if the Arlington Social Science Club held its advertised meeting to-night the citizens would break up the meeting. John Spango, graduate of Oxford University, England, was scheduled to speak. The Chief notified the club and its officers abandoned the meeting.

MR. ODELL'S LOST CHANCE.

Politicians Now Recall His Refusal to Take the Nomination for Vice President.

Politicians were talking yesterday of the supposed mistake made at Philadelphia last year when Gov. Odell declined the nomination for Vice President.

Little has been said in the public prints about Gov. Odell and the Vice Presidential nomination, but those who attended the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia are familiar with the facts.

Theodore Roosevelt did not want the Vice Presidential nomination. He did want a renomination as Governor. He was very strenuous in his opposition to going on the National ticket, and at one time he had so far convinced Senator Platt that he would not accept that the Senator turned to Mr. Odell and said:

"Ben, you must take that nomination for Vice President. Go and see Senator Hanna and ascertain his views."

Gov. Odell smiled and went to see Senator Hanna. The latter did not want Col. Roosevelt named, and Senator Platt's suggestion about Mr. Odell pleased him.

"Take it," Senator Hanna said to Mr. Odell.

"I won't do anything of the kind," Mr. Odell replied. "I don't want to be Vice President."

Mr. Odell reported the result of his visit to Senator Hanna to Senator Platt and added, "But I won't accept the nomination."

Then Senator Platt sent for Col. Roosevelt and it is alleged that he shook his fist at him and said:

"You cannot be nominated for Governor. That is final. You will accept the nomination for Vice President or retire to private life."

Col. Roosevelt finally yielded, was nominated, and elected, and now he is President.

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., is Governor, and the fight for the Republican nomination for President in 1904, if it comes to New York, will, it is expected, be between him and President Roosevelt.

Chester A. Arthur, who succeeded President Garfield after the latter's assassination by Guiteau, sought the nomination for President in 1884, but was defeated by Mr. Blaine.

FIVE THEATRES WERE CLOSED.

Several Others Only Gave One Performance—Those That Honored the Dead President Lost Heavily.

No performances were given at five theatres yesterday. At eight other houses the matinées were omitted, but evening performances given. The other playhouses gave two performances as usual.

The management of Weber & Fields's, Wallack's, Paradise Garden, the Germania, and the Broadway closed their doors at a heavy loss. It was the opening night of the season of the Castle Square Opera Company at the Broadway. "Aida" was to have been given. Messrs. Litt & Savage postponed the opening and refunded the money to purchasers of seats. The house had been sold out and the loss to the management is estimated at $1,000.

Every seat in the house was sold for both performance at Weber & Fields's. The mark of respect to the dead President cost the young comedians $3,500.

James K. Hackett refused to appear in "Don Caesar's Return" at Wallack's. Estimating from advance sales and box office applications for seats, the loss on the day was $1,800.

Adolph Philipp was to have produced a new play at his Eighth Street house. He has closed his theatre until after the funeral, thus losing possible receipts estimated at $2,500.

Oscar Hammerstein closed his roof. As the evening was warm and many visitors in town, his loss was at least $500.

The theatres at which no matinées were given were the Harlem Opera House, Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall, the New York, Criterion, Empire, Knickerbocker, Casino, Herald Square, Grand Opera House, Garrick, Garden, and Lyceum.

John Drew, in "The Second in Command," at the Empire; "Florodora" at the Casino, and "The Rogers Brothers in Washington," at the Knickerbocker, would have drawn large audiences, and the loss to the management of the house is estimated at $2,500. The total loss at the other houses was about $5,000.

All of the Proctor houses, Keith's, Tony Pastor's, the Academy of Music, American, and Murray Hill gave afternoon and evening performances, attracting fair houses.

The decision to close the theatres in the afternoon only was reached at a meeting of managers held in Charles Frohman's office at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Charles and Daniel Frohman wished to close all of their theatres and all of their shows all day in every part of the country, but they were overruled by their business associates and owners of theatres. It was decided, however, to close all of the theatres on the day of the funeral.

There were large audiences in all of the theatres last evening. This is accounted for by the fact that the city is full of visitors whose chances of attending the theatres are limited. The performances went on as usual, and the audiences apparently enjoyed them.

MR. McKINLEY'S PICTURES.

Demand for Them and for Buttons Unprecedented and Quickly Exhausted the Supply.

Lithographs of Mr. McKinley and memorial buttons were in such great demand yesterday that the manufacturers of notions and the professional fakirs who distribute their wares were overwhelmed. The manufacturers put extra men to work, but with all their efforts were unable to meet the demand.

As to the lithographs, the fortunate peddlers who were out early gathered in all there were to be had in the shops. The stock on hand was insufficient to meet the demand, and only small supplies were brought out late in the afternoon. These peddlers went at once to the residential parts of the city and sold their stock for fancy prices.

"We had only 2,000 pictures in stock," they said at Currier & Ives, the publishers, 33 Spruce Street, at noon, "and the peddlers who were waiting outside when we opened in the morning took them all. Orders have been coming in from all parts of the city and from outside—from New Haven, Newark, Port Chester, and Paterson, and a telegram from Baltimore told us to send on all we had on hand. That order cannot be filled until Monday.

"To-day we are printing by hand, and will keep it up until 3 o'clock this afternoon, when we must stop if we do not intend to kill the printers. By 5 o'clock we shall have sent out about 10,000 lithographs. Monday we shall get to work by steam, and we can get them out more quickly. By Thursday we shall probably have disposed of from 150,000 to 250,000 in this city, without estimating those which will go outside.

"Peddlers will do a big business until the middle of the week, and reap a rich reward. They sell their pictures for anything they can get, probably to-day for anywhere from 50 cents to $1.50 for pictures for which they paid a few cents."

Those companies that manufacture buttons had the same experience. They sold out to the fakirs almost as soon as their doors were opened. The buttons had on them a picture of the President surrounded by a border of black. Other fakirs were supplied with strips of black cotton and silk ribbons.

The fakirs in their turn hardly reached the street with their wares before the public had cleaned them up.

The fakirs began to work their way up Broadway, but had not gone far before they were surrounded by persons anxious to purchase a memorial button or badge. These buttons, which were sold at from 5 to 10 cents, seemed to be within reach of the poorest, for the fakirs who spread out through Grand, Canal, and parallel streets on the east side were simply overrun by persons who brushed clean all of their stock on hand with even greater dispatch than was the case on Broadway.

The fakirs who sold out rushed back to the base of supplies in expectation of immediately replenishing their stock, but they had to wait in many cases for hours.

The fakirs first devoted themselves to the lower section of the city, but gradually worked their way up town. By noon they had reached Fulton Street.

The manufacturers of notions began hiring extra hands on Friday evening, and their shops were crowded to the limit with workers all day yesterday and bid fair to be late into this week. The manufacturers expect a run for at least a week, and have put their artists to work devising every catch-penny device that they can, in the limited time, turn out. By Monday they expect to have on the street almost as great a variety of buttons, badges, bows, and streamers of crape as human art can invent.

ANARCHISM MUST BE EXTIRPATED

Mayor Rose of Milwaukee Issues a Stirring Proclamation on the Subject.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 14.—Mayor David S. Rose of this city to-day issued a proclamation on the death of President McKinley, which reads in part as follows:

"Anarchism, in this Republic, has claimed its first exalted victim.

"For free speech and liberty of the press we have given our Chief Executive as a sacrifice.

"Partisans are, by this great sorrow, made patriots and all political differences are forgotten in this terrible crisis.

"Every heart pours out the full measure of its sympathy. Prayers for the bereaved, anathemas for the destroyer, curses for the fiendish heresy that inspired the act.

"In grief is born a determination to extirpate this unholy creed. Every loyal American from this moment is armed with this stern resolve.

"In earth there is not room for good men and this viperous sect. Let the good men stay."

Arrangements are being made for the holding of public memorial services upon the day of the President's funeral.

MR. ROOT'S DOUBLE WORRY.

Kept at Buffalo by Mr. McKinley's Death While His Son Is Very Ill Here.

Mrs. Elihu Root, the wife of the Secretary of War, said yesterday afternoon that the only message she had received from the Secretary was one at 5 A. M. announcing the death of President McKinley, and saying it was impossible for him to tell when he would be able to return home.

The Secretary's oldest son, Elihu, Jr., is lying seriously ill at the home at 23 East Sixty-ninth Street. Trained nurses are attending constantly upon him. Thus to the great affliction caused by the President's death is added the anxiety as to the condition of his son. It was stated at the house that Mrs. Root was bearing up well under the double worry.

DEMAND FOR MOURNING GOODS UNPRECEDENTED

Wholesalers and Jobbers Find Their Resources Inadequate.

ORDERS FROM RICH AND POOR

The Prices Advance on All Kinds of Black and White Goods and on Bunting.

Never before in the history of this country, and according to manufacturers of cosmopolitan experience, never before in the history of the world has there been a greater demand for black goods, bunting, and their accessories for draping purposes than at the present time. Every wholesaler in this city and in every large city of the country is simply overwhelmed with orders that they are unable to fill, and prices on these goods are going up with leaps and bounds.

The wholesalers and agents for large manufacturers had hardly opened their salesrooms yesterday morning before they were besieged with orders for black goods which they had no means of filling, though the prices offered were far ahead of anything received in that line before. Certain jobbers have been buying black goods to protect themselves. Their number, however, has been small in view of the encouraging bulletins regarding the President's condition that were sent out for almost a week past.

Henry Jackson of the firm of Morris Jackson & Co., 157 Chambers Street, said that never in the history of the firm, which has been doing business for thirty years, had there been such a demand for bunting and black goods of all kinds as there has been in the hours succeeding President McKinley's death. Mr. Jackson, who with a large force of clerks, is endeavored to meet the demand of local purchasers who were crowding his salesrooms by calling on certain big houses with which he had contracts for black and white goods, was swamped in a few hours and had to call on every jobber whom he knew to help him keep abreast with the orders.

The jobbers who had any black and white goods on hand were few indeed, and long before the usual business of the dry goods district was under way they were completely cleaned out in spite of the fact that they would not sell their goods for less than an advance of from 100 to 200 per cent. Black and white cotton goods last week were selling for 4 and 5 cents a yard. But the dealers had hardly opened their shops yesterday morning before prices rose to 10 and 12 cents a yard.

Before sundown the dry goods district, reaching from Chambers Street to Broome Street, was draped in a pall of black notwithstanding the difficulty that was encountered in procuring the necessary goods for the purpose. Wholesalers, manufacturers, commission merchants, and jobbers were working to the limit of their capacity in their endeavor to get out appropriate draperies for the occasion.

Orders for mourning goods were by no means confined to the local trade, but were pouring in from all over the country. Of course the cheapest black goods were always the first in demand, but in many cases orders were received for black goods of every description, notwithstanding the price. Large wholesalers like the H. B. Claflin Company have been compelled to advance their prices on black goods in order to stave off the demands of the speculators and meet the call of their regular customers.

A member of that firm said that never in the history of the business has there been such a flood of orders for black goods, whether it be the cheapest cotton or the most expensive silk. The retailers, said this gentleman, have sent their buyers out in large numbers. The general opinion in the dry goods district is that the supply will not last for even a few days.

A member of the firm of Catlin & Co., 345 Broadway, said:

"The demand for black goods is more than tremendous; it exceeds all possibility of supply. Everybody is buying all that they can lay their hands on, almost without question of price. First they swooped down on the goods of lower prices, and when they found that the market would not be able to meet the demand in that direction they bought any kind of black goods that was purchasable. This great rush has been precipitated upon us almost without warning, because the almost general belief had been that President McKinley was rapidly gaining strength, and that he would recover."

The demand for mourning draperies is by no means limited to the wealthy or well-to-do classes. In fact, on the east side, and especially among the Hebrews, every effort is being made to show the real feelings of the people. Though yesterday was in a great majority of cases a half holiday, the stores, retailers and a great many wholesalers, too, kept open hours later than usual, in order to meet the demand for black goods and other cloth that could be used in mourning drapery.

A manufacturer of prominence said in this connection:

"We have not only to meet the excessive demands of the large corporations and big business houses who wish to make appropriate draperies, but we have to endeavor to fill individual orders, many of them extremely large ones, that are pouring in on us every minute. In a crisis of this kind it would be only natural for us to look forward to an almost overwhelming demand for black goods of every description, but we never expected, in the history of the trade, to have to cope with such a perfect Niagara of orders as has flooded us in the past few hours.

"There is no branch of commerce that felt a greater confidence in our President, and consequently mourned a keener loss than the dry goods industry. That, I think, was sufficiently demonstrated by the tremendous turnout from this industry that was marked the world over in 1896 and 1900 on the days of the great gold parades."

Bunting in the shape of the National emblem and in every form of red, white, and blue, has advanced in price, and flagpoles and accessories have rapidly reached a premium. Last night orders went out to all the mills to put on extra hands and turn out every possible inch of goods that can be shipped to the market in the next few days.

MR. HENDERSON'S SORROW.

His Eulogy of the Dead President—The ex

YACHT RACES UNSETTLED

The Original Dates Will Not Be Adhered To.

CONTESTS WILL BE THIS YEAR

New York Yacht Club Committee Will Meet To-morrow and Decide When International Events Will Take Place.

The official annnouncement of the postponement of the America's Cup races on account of the death of President McKinley will not be made until early next week The Committee on Challenge of the New York Yacht Club has the power of decision. It was said yesterday that unless there is a long period of official mourning and a postponement of the state funeral for some weeks, the races will take place this Fall, probably early in October. Sir Thomas Lipton, the owner of the challenging yacht, and the representatives of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club who are with him in this country, will be consulted to-day or Monday in regard to their preferences. Sir Thomas, however, has already said that he would leave the matter of postponement entirely to the good judgment of the Challenge Committee. It is altogether improbable now that the races will go over to another year.

LIPTON FLEET IN MOURNING.

Every flag on board the Erin, the Shamrock, the Porto Rico, and the Lawrence—Sir Thomas Lipton's fleet—was at half mast yesterday morning, as a token of respect for the Nation's loss by the death of President McKinley.

From the Shamrock's tall spar the Stars and Stripes flew at half mast alone. No other flag was hoisted on her.

Sir Thomas Lipton, when notified at an early hour yesterday morning of the death of Mr. McKinley said: "I am very much pained and grieved at the sad news regarding the President's death—all the more so as I had a most cheering telegram from his brother on the 10th saying he was happy to inform me that the doctors looked for a speedy recovery.

"His death is a loss to the whole world, and it will be felt nowhere more than among the British people."

When asked if he wished to say anything regarding the postponement of the international yacht race, Sir Thomas begged to be excused from touching on the subject until the Challenge Committee of the New York Yacht Club has met and formulated a plan. From another source it was learned, however, that by reason of the pressing business engagements of Mr. Jameson, Mr. Watson, and Charles Russell—the latter being the representative of Sir Thomas on board the Columbia—they would be unable to remain in America for more than three weeks from to-day. Without them Sir Thomas would not care to race the Shamrock, "so it is hoped that the date of the first race can be fixed in time to conform to these circumstances," said the speaker, "for it would be a pity to give up a race for which such elaborate preparations have been made."

Theodore Sharman Crawford of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club said that up to noon yesterday he had received no formal notification from the New York Yacht Club of the selection of the Columbia to defend the America's Cup. It was learned later that Secretary J. V. S. Oddie had mailed the notification at 11 A. M. yesterday.

There will be a meeting of the Challenge Committee at the New York Yacht Club to-day to decide about the postponement of the yacht races.

The Shamrock left her moorings under a jib and jibtopsail soon after 3 yesterday afternoon. She was taken in tow in the ship channel by the Erin after she had sailed about half way to the Narrows. They arrived off Tompkinsville at 5:34, where they anchored. The Shamrock will be put in the Erie Basin dry dock at 9 o'clock this morning.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 14.—Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard of the New York Yacht Club to-day issued orders that the ensign at clubhouse and stations and on board all yachts be half-masted until and including the day of the President's funeral.

YACHT APHRODITE HERE.

The steam yacht Aphrodite, having on board Col. Oliver H. Payne, the owner, and a party of friends, cast anchor at 2:45 yesterday afternoon in the East River off Twenty-third Street. The yacht reached Fire Island at 12:10 o'clock, where the news of the death of the President was received and the flag was at once put at half-mast. A clean bill of health was obtained and the yacht proceeded up the bay to the New York Yacht Club anchorage off Twenty-third Street.

The Aphrodite experienced a stormy passage from Southampton and Fayal. She left New York two months ago and cruised considerably in the Baltic Sea. She left Southampton on Aug. 30, touching at Fayal, from which port she sailed on Sept. 6. During the voyage much bad weather was encountered, the winds were shifting principally from southeast and southwest. On Sept. 8, when two days out from Fayal, the Aphrodite encountered a hurricane from west to south, lasting twelve hours, accompanied by a very heavy sea, which frequently broke on board, on one occasion injuring the chief engineer and almost washing two seamen overboard. The storm also did more or less damage on board, smashing the port rail and flooding the deckhouses. The names of the guests of Col. Payne are G. H. Schley, Sr., G. H. Schley, Jr., and Mrs. Schley, Payne Whitney, Mr. Hale, son of Senator Hale, D. Sullivan, and Mr. Paget.

The Aphrodite carries a crew of sixty-one men.

She came in direct from sea, not stopping for a pilot. Col. Payne and his guests were greatly shocked and grieved to learn of the death of President McKinley, of which they were first informed on reaching Quarantine.

ROWING AT COLUMBIA.

Nearly All of Last Summer's Crew Will Be in College Again.

With the approach of October the Columbia crews' Fall practice and the prospects for the year are beginning to be subjects of consideration among the local collegians. Coach Edward Hanlan is expected back early next month to look after the work of the freshman and novice candidates especially, as the men who rowed in Columbia's eights last July are not likely to start serious work until the regular routine begins in January.

Hanlan will be fortunate in having nearly all this year's material to work on for next season's crew. At stroke there will be Capt. Charles M. Niezer, who stroked the 1901 crew. Hanlan characterizes him as the best stroke he has ever seen, and the crew itself says it was Niezer who held them up in the last fierce quarter mile at Poughkeepsie. In this connection there is an interesting anecdote about Niezer's election to the Captainey. There was some doubt as to his return to college this year. The crew, to show its appreciation of his work at stroke, of his powers as a leader, and to clinch his return, elected him Captain. He was reluctant at first, but their insistence overcame his objections and he accepted the honor.

R. B. Bartholomew will return to take his place at No. 7, but Maxwell Stevenson, one of the best and most popular crew men, will be absent at No. 6. There will be the strong "Steve" Nash at No. 5, Frederick Irvine, 1901, Captain, at No. 4; Arthur Weekes, brother of the football player, at No. 3; Harold Townsend at No. 2, and R. P. Jackson at bow. In addition, there will be the members of the freshman and four-oared crews, who are likely to improve within the year, to draw on, besides the probable wealth of rowing material that will come to Columbia because of her increased aquatic reputation.

Football Game Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

STEELTON, Penn., Sept. 14.—The Carlisle Indian football team was scheduled to open its season to-day with a game with the local Young Men's Christian Association team, but Manager Frank S. Reitzeler and the Indian management concluded to postpone the game until the 25th on account of the President's death.

MANSON COLLECTION SOLD.

Remarkable Works on Penmanship Bought by G. A. Plimpton of New York.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—The valuable collection of works on penmanship and handwriting, with illustrative examples, collected by Alfred S. Manson, has been sold to George A. Plimpton of New York, who, is it understood, will present it to a New York library.

The collection, the largest in America and perhaps the most remarkable of its kind in the world, comprises more than a thousand titles and includes many of the rarest and earliest works on writing. Some of the earlier printed books dated from 1500 to 1600, and so continue in succession up to the present time, including the publications of nearly all European countries as well as the United States.

TRAIN ROBBER KILLED.

Shot by Paymaster at Mount Dallas When He Tried to Rob Him.

BEDFORD, Penn., Sept. 14.—A bold attempt was made to-day by robbers to secure the money being taken to Riddlesburg on the morning train for the regular pay day of the Colonial Iron Company at Mount Dallas.

The money was in charge of W. F. Souder. Together with R. H. Kay, he occupied a rear seat in one of the coaches. At Mount Dallas a stop was made to change engines, when two men, with drawn revolvers, leaped into the car. One of them fired at Mr. Souder as he came in, but missed him, the other men kept Mr. Kay covered.

Mr. Souder returned the fire, instantly killing one of the robbers. The other fled when he saw his companion fall. The dead robber to-night was identified as William Fry, colored, of Bedford. G. B. Cooper, a white man, agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, was arrested charged with being Fry's companion.

BROKER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Meat Lodged in His Throat While Eating in a Restaurant—Tracheotomy Saved Him.

Wallace Williams, thirty-five years old, said to be a broker, narrowly escaped being choked to death while dining last night in the restaurant of Wallace's Hotel, at 121 Fifth Avenue, where he resides. He was seated at a table with a young woman, eating, when a piece of meat stuck in his throat. Gasping and choking until he was blue in the face, he fell to the floor unconscious.

J. J. Madden, the manager of the hotel, summoned Policeman Nylander of the West Thirtieth Street Station, and a call was sent in to the New York Hospital for an ambulance. Williams was carried to a room in the hotel, and when Ambulance Surgeon Wells responded he found that the broker was nearly dead.

Tracheotomy was the only means by which Williams's life could be saved, and without waiting a minute Dr. Wells made an incision in the throat four inches long and took the piece of meat from where it had lodged in the dying man's throat. After dressing the wound Dr. Wells removed Williams to the hospital, where he is in a critical condition. The surgeons say he may not live.

There were about twenty-five diners in the restaurant at the time, and excitement was high for some time. The young woman who was with Williams became hysterical and had to be taken from the hotel. Several women screamed and fled from the restaurant. As the man was writhing on the floor the diners jumped from the tables and made hurried exits.

MISS CLAYTON'S ENGAGEMENT.

Ambassador's Daughter to Marry Baron Moncheur.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Sept. 14.—The formal announcement has been made of the engagement of Baron Moncheur, Belgian Minister to Mexico, to Miss Clayton, daughter of United States Ambassador Powell Clayton.

Baron Moncheur recently has been appointed Belgian Ambassador to the United States. He will soon leave for Washington to live.

SOUTHERN IRON INDUSTRY.

Reports of Shipments Show a Boom in Birmingham District.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 14.—Pig iron, steel, and cast iron pipe shipments from the Birmingham district during August were heavier than they were during the corresponding month last year. Pig iron shipments from Alabama and Tennessee were 123,513 tons, from the Birmingham district alone, 56,987 tons. There were exported 131 tons. Cast-iron pipe shipments from Alabama and Tennessee aggregated 14,550 tons, from the Birmingham district alone 6,576 tons. One hundred and thirty-four tons were exported. Steel billets shipments from the steel mill at Ensley were 5,256 tons.

The export movements show a decided decrease, but in all other respects the report shows an increase.

The Alabama Car Service Association reports total movements in August as 40,062 cars, an increase over last year of 4,259 cars.

TO FIGHT RATIFICATION.

Alabama Democrats to Resist Adoption of New Constitution.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 14.—Formal resistance to the ratification of the new Constitution adopted by the Constitutional Convention was inaugurated in this city to-day within the ranks of the Democratic party. Gen. Charles M. Shelley, former Congressman, was put in charge of the opposition. In close touch with him are ex-Gov. Joe Johnston and ex-Congressman Jesse Stallings, as well as a number of other influential politicians all over the State. Gen. Shelley will appoint his aides on his campaign committee and will fight ratification inside the party. This he has a right to do, as the State Democratic Executive Committee, when it met immediately after the adjournment of the Constitutional Convention, contented itself with an indorsement of the new Constitution and simply appointed Congressman Underwood as Chairman of the State Campaign Committee to secure ratification of the new Constitution.

However, the committee did not make ratification a binding party question, and therefore Democrats are empowered to vote as they choose. It seems certain that there will be an animated contest, but that ratification will win.

The Senatorial aspirations of ex-Gov. Johnston and John B. Knox, Chairman of the Constitutional Convention, are factors in the approaching contest.

MRS. PEARY AT PORTLAND.

Says Her Husband Will Try Again Next Summer to Reach the Pole.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 14.—Mrs. Robert E. Peary and her daughter Marie arrived in this city this afternoon. Both are looking well after their Winter in the Arctic.

Mrs. Peary says that this Summer her husband will make another attempt to reach the pole. She described his experience in the Arctic substantially as related in dispatches from Sydney, C. B.

Gould Yacht Aileen Disabled.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 14.—The steamer Sahara, from Greenock, which arrived here to-day, had in tow the steam yacht Aileen of New York. The Aileen was cruising along the Nova Scotia coast, and her machinery gave out. She will be repaired here. The Aileen belongs to Edwin Gould and is under charter to William B. Leeds of New York.

Will Stop with Capt. Cowles.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—It is expected that President Roosevelt will go to the residence of Capt. William S. Cowles of the navy, his brother-in-law, when he reaches Washington, leaving the White House to the family and intimate personal friends of the late President until after the funeral.

NEW CYCLING RECORDS

Names of Holders and Tracks Where They Were Made.

AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL

Complete List as Allowed by National Cycling Association—No Indoor Records Officially Recognized.

Cycling records have been lowered with such frequency during the present season that even those who have most closely followed the sport have been unable to keep up with the rapid record breaking, and all existing lists of times have been rendered almost entirely worthless. For the past six weeks the officials of the National Cycling Association have been engaged in revising their records and bringing them up to date, and the task has just been completed, and the following list issued to the officials of the association. It has been formally adopted by the Board of Control of the association.

Only outdoor times are given, except in exceptional instances, as the indoor records are as a rule much slower than those made out of doors. Where a record is held by more than one person, both holders are named in the order of priority. The list follows:

AMATEUR RECORDS.

In Competition—Motor-Paced.—One mile, 1:35, Louis Benway, Brockton, Mass., July 22, 1901; two miles, 3:16, Harry Edwards, Brockton, Mass., July 22, 1901; three miles, 4:56, George Leander, Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 28, 1900; four miles, 6:28, George Leander Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 28, 1900; five miles, 7:59.2-5, George Leander, Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 28, 1900; six miles, 10:10 2-5, Ray Duer, Berkeley Oval, New York, Sept. 9, 1899; seven miles, 11:51, Joseph S. Fulton, Springfield, Mass., Aug. 1, 1901; eight miles, 13:08 3-5, John H. Lake, Berkeley Oval, New York, July 4, 1900; nine miles, 14:51 3-5, John H. Lake, Berkeley Oval, New York, July 4, 1900; ten miles, 16:36 4-5, John H. Lake, Berkeley Oval, New York, July 4, 1900; eleven miles, 18:31, Ray Duer, Berkeley Oval, New York, Sept. 9, 1899; twelve miles, 20:00 4-5, Ray Duer, Berkeley Oval, New York, Sept. 9, 1899; thirteen miles, 21:49, Ray Duer, Berkeley Oval, New York, Sept. 9, 1899; fourteen miles, 23:29 4-5, Ray Duer, Berkeley Oval, New York, Sept. 9, 1899; fifteen miles, 20:12 2-5, E. Ryan, Berkeley Oval, New York, Sept. 9, 1899; sixteen miles, 27:02 1-5, E. Ryan, Berkeley Oval, New York, Sept. 9, 1899; seventeen miles, 28:48 4-5, Ray Duer, Berkeley Oval, New York, Sept. 9, 1899; eighteen miles, 30:04 4-5, Ray Duer, Berkeley Oval, New York, Sept. 9, 1899; nineteen miles, 32:17 4-5, Ray Duer, Berkeley Oval, New York, Sept. 9, 1899; twenty miles, 34:02 4-5, Ray Duer, Berkeley Oval, New York, Sept. 9, 1899.

Twenty-one to sixty-two miles, John Nelson, Montreal, Canada, Aug. 10, 1899: Twenty-one miles, 39:51; twenty-two miles, 41:49 4-5; twenty-three miles, 43:48; twenty-four miles, 45:50; twenty-five miles, 47:37; twenty-six miles, 49:32; twenty-seven miles, 51:27; twenty-eight miles, 53:23; twenty-nine miles, 55:28 3-5; thirty miles, 57:28 2-5; thirty-one miles, 59:30; thirty-two miles, 1:01:29 3-5; thirty-three miles, 1:03:23; thirty-four miles, 1:05:18 3-5; thirty-five miles, 1:07:16 1-5; thirty-six miles, 1:09:18 2-5; thirty-seven miles, 1:11:18 1-5; thirty-eight miles, 1:13:24; thirty-nine miles, 1:15:28; forty miles, 1:17:31 1-5; forty-one miles, 1:19:44; forty-two miles, 1:21:59 2-5; forty-three miles, 1:23:38 2-5; forty-four miles, 1:26:04 3-5; forty-five miles, 1:28:14 2-5; forty-six miles, 1:30:19 1-5; forty-seven miles, 1:32:26; forty-eight miles, 1:34:24; forty-nine miles, 1:36:25 3-5; fifty miles, 1:38.26 2-5; fifty-one miles, 1:40:25; fifty-two miles, 1:43:08 1-5; fifty-three miles, 1:45:10 1-5; fifty-four miles, 1:47:29 1-5; fifty-five miles, 1:48:57 3-5; fifty-six miles, 1:51:21 1-5; fifty-seven miles, 1:53:08 1-5; fifty-eight miles, 1:55:10 1-5; fifty-nine miles, 1:57:20 2-5; sixty miles, 1:59:32 1-5; sixty-one miles, 2:01:48; sixty-two miles, 2:03:57 1-5.

100 kilometers, 2:04:13 1-5, John Nelson, Montreal, Canada, Aug. 10, 1899.

One hour, 31 miles, 460 yards, John Nelson, Montreal, Canada, Aug. 10, 1899.

Two hours, 60 miles, 430 yards, John Nelson, Montreal, Canada, Aug. 10. 1899.

AGAINST TIME—PACED.

Quarter mile, 0:20 1-5, R. C. Holzel, Spokane, Washington, Sept. 4, 1899.

One-third mile, 0:29 2-5, R. C. Holzel, Spokane, Washington, Sept. 26, 1899.

One-half mile, 0:44 2-5, George Leander, Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 28, 1900.

One mile, 1:28, Walter Smith, Berkeley Oval, New York, June 15, 1900.

Two miles, 3:06 1-5, Joseph Fulton, Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1901.

Three miles, 4:43 1-5, Joseph Fulton, Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1901.

Four miles, 6:17, Walter Smith, Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1901.

Five miles, 7:53, Walter Smith, Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 12. 1901.

6 to 20 Miles, John Nelson, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 6, 1898.—6 miles, 11:59; 7 miles, 13:58 1-5; 8 miles, 16:02 2-5; 9 miles, 18:05; 10 miles, 20:04 4-5; 11 miles, 22:06; 12 miles, 24:17; 13 miles, 26:16; 14 miles, 28:24 2-5; 15 miles, 30:28 2-5; 16 miles, 32:28 4-5; 17 miles, 34:29; 18 miles, 36:31; 19 miles, 38:33; 20 miles, 40:32.

21 to 34 Miles, Ray Duer, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1899.—21 miles, 35:54; 22 miles, 37:42 4-5; 23 miles, 39:32 1-5; 24 miles, 41:21 3-5; 25 miles, 43:08 2-5; 26 miles, 44:55 1-5; 27 miles, 46:43 1-5; 28 miles, 48:51 2-5; 29 miles, 50:43 1-5; 30 miles, 52:31 2-5; 31 miles, 54:17 1-5; 32 miles, 56:04 1-5; 33 miles, 57:54 1-5; 34 miles, 59:39 1-5.

One hour, 34 miles, 100 yards, Ray Duer, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1899.

COMPETITION—UNPACED.—In a handicap record is also recognized as a competition record if it be time made is better than has been made in any scratch race of same distance hitherto run.—¼ mile, 0:20⅘, G. F. Royce, Paterson, N. J., July 4, 1894; 1-3 mile, 0:38 4-5, W. E. Fenn, Hartford, Conn., Sept. 3, 1900, (handicap;) ½ mile, 0:58, M. L. Hurley, Vailsburg, N. J., July 7, 1901, (handicap;) 2-3 mile, 1:19 1-5, B. C. Thayer, Hartford, Conn., July 1, 1901, (handicap;) 1 mile, 1:58 4-5, F. J. Hoffman, Butte, Mon., July 15, 1901, (handicap;) 2 miles, 4:12 4-5, T. J. Grady, Springfield, Mass., June 20, 1901, (handicap;) 3 miles, 7:25, R. A. Carni, Brookside Park, Mass., Sept. 11, 1900, (handicap;) 5 miles, 11:13 4-5, J. T. Ingraham, Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1901, (handicap;) 10 miles, 22:40, L. E. Mettling, Revere Mass., July 18, 1901; 15 miles, 35:32, George H. Collett, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., May 30, 1900; 20 miles, 47:39, George H. Collett, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., May 30, 1900; 25 miles, 1:00:30, Edward Forrest, Vaughn, N. M., July 25, 1901; 30 miles, 1:18:36, J. P. Jacobson, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1899; 40 miles, 1:39:56 3-5, J. P. Jacobson, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1899; 50 miles, 2:05:00 4-5, J. P. Jacobson, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1899; 75 miles, 3:30:36 1-5, W. Torrence, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1899; 100 miles, 4:57:24 2-5, W. Torrence, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1899;

One hour, 24 miles, 1,472 yards, G. H. Collett, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., May 30, 1900.

AGAINST TIME.—UNPACED.—One-quarter mile, 0:25 1-5, A. B. Simons, Deming, N. M., May 26, 1899; one-third mile, 0:33 2-5, A. B. Simons, Deming, N. M., May 26, 1899; one-half mile, 0:58, C. V. Dasey, Denver, Col., July 9, 1898; one-half mile, 0:58, Joseph Szaradowski, Hartford, Aug. 27, 1900; two-thirds mile, 1:21 1-5, J. G. Hell, Denver, Col., July 31, 1897; three-fourths mile, 1:37, F. B. Stowe, Springfield, Mass., Oct 20, 1894; 1 mile, 2:02 3-5, W. F. Wahrenberger, Berkeley Oval, New York, Aug. 5, 1899; 2 miles, 4:25, F. S. Dunnenberg, Ottumwa, Ia., July 24, 1899; 3 miles, 6:39 1-5, F. S. Dunnenberg, Ottumwa, Ia., July 24, 1899; 4 miles, 9:31 2-5, O. B. Hackenberger, Denver, Col., Dec. 13, 1895; 5 miles, 11:56 4-5, O. B. Hackenberger, Denver, Col., Dec. 13, 1895.

TANDEM RECORDS.

IN COMPETITION.—One-fourth mile, 0:20 2-5, Kusel-Goodwin, Woodside Park, Philadelphia, July 5, 1899; one-third mile, 0:34 2-5, Haggerty-Williams, Waltham, Mass., Nov. 2, 1896; one-half mile, 0:56, Davisworth-Mitchell, Louisville, Ky., July 4, 1896; two-thirds mile, 1:17, Davisworth-Mitchell, Louisville, Ky., July 4, 1896; 1 mile, 1:52 3-5, Hausman-Rutz, Berkeley Oval, New York, Aug. 25, 1899; 2 miles, 4:04 4-5, Hickman-Hunter, Vailsburg, N. J., July 19, 1900, (handicap.)

AGAINST TIME.—One-fourth mile, 0:23 2-5, Kramer-Schrieber, Berkeley Oval, New York, Aug. 25, 1899; one-third mile, 0:34 2-5, Finn-De Temple, Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1897; one-half mile, 0:51 3-5, Casey-Eckberg, Springfield, Mass., Sept. 16, 1897; two-thirds mile, 1:13 3-5, Haggerty-Williams, Waltham, Mass., Oct. 27, 1894; three-fourths mile, 1:25, Haggerty-Williams, Waltham, Mass., Oct. 27, 1894; 1 to 5 miles, Kusel-Goodwin, Woodside Park, Philadelphia, Penn., Aug. 3, 1899; 1 mile, 1:47 4-5; 2 miles, 3:54 2-5; 3 miles, 5:59 4-5; 4 miles, 8:04 4-5; 5 miles, 10:07 4-5.

TRIPLET RECORDS.

AGAINST TIME.—One mile, 1:54 4-5, Conner-Russell-Holland, Waterbury, Conn., June 22, 1898.

IN COMPETITION.—One mile, 1:58 1-5, Hausman-Collett-Dickerman, Waterbury, Conn., Sept. 8, 1898, (handicap.)

PROFESSIONAL RECORDS.

IN COMPETITION—MOTOR PACED.—1 mile, 1:27 3-5, (flying start,) Will C. Stinson, Providence, Aug. 21, 1901; 1 mile, 1:41 2-5, (standing start,) Marshall Taylor, Manhattan Beach, Aug. 27, 1898; 2 miles, 2:54 3-5, W. C. Stinson, Providence, Aug. 21, 1901; 3 miles, 4:25, W. C. Stinson, Providence, Aug. 21, 1901; 4 miles, 5:55 4-5, W. C. Stinson, Providence, Aug. 21, 1901; 5 to 10 miles, Harry Elkes, Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1901: 5 miles, 7:26; 6 miles, 8:55 1-5; 7 miles, 10:23 1-5; 8 miles, 11:51 2-5; 9 miles, 13:19 4-5; 10 miles, 14:49 3-5; 11 miles, 16:20. 12 miles, 17:48 1-5; 13 miles, 19:18 1-5; 14 miles, 20:50 2-5; 15 miles, 22:22 1-5; 16 miles, 23:55 2-5; 17 miles, 25:28 1-5; 18 miles, 27:02 4-5; 19 miles, 28:38 3-5, 20 miles, 30:16; Harry Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 5, 1900: 20 miles, 30:11; 21 miles, 31:40 3-5; 22 miles, 33:12; 23 miles, 34:41 3-5; 24 miles, 36:13 1-5; 25 miles, 37:44; 26 miles, 39:15 1-5; 27 miles, 40:46 1-5; 28 miles, 42:17; 29 miles, 43:47 2-5; 30 miles, 45:18 2-5; 31 miles, 46:51 3-5; 32 miles, 48:24; 33 miles, 49:55 2-5; 34 miles, 51:28 1-5; 35 miles, 53:00; 36 miles, 54:31 2-5; 37 miles, 56:03 3-5; 38 miles, 57:35 2-5; 39 miles, 59:06 3-5.

One hour, 39 miles 1,045 yards, Harry Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 5, 1900; 40 miles, 1:02:54 3-5, W. C. Stinson, Cambridge, Mass., July 12, 1901; 45 miles, 1:11:06 1-5, W. C. Stinson, Cambridge, Mass., July 12, 1901; 50 miles, 1:19:17 3-5, James Moran, Cambridge, Mass., July 12, 1901; 55 miles, 1:27:22 2-5, James Moran, Cambridge, Mass., July 12, 1901; 58 miles, 1:44:03 2-5, John Nelson, Cambridge, Mass., July 9, 1900; 59 miles, 1:45:52 3-5, John Nelson, Cambridge, Mass., July 13, 1900; 60 miles, 1:35:44 2-5, James Moran, Cambridge, Mass., July 12, 1901; 65 miles, 1:43:56 4-5, W. C. Stinson, Cambridge, Mass., July 12, 1901; 70 miles, 1:52:13 4-5, James Moran, Cambridge, Mass., July 12, 1901; 75 miles, 2:29:13 1-5, B. W. Pierce, Manhattan Beach, N. Y., July 29, 1899; 100 miles, 3:24:42 2-5, B. W. Pierce, Waltham, Mass., July 3-4, 1899; 150 miles, 5:19:23, B. W. Pierce, Waltham, Mass., July 3-4, 1899.

AGAINST TIME—PACED.—One-quarter mile, 0:20, Marshall Taylor, Garfield Park, Chicago, Nov. 9, 1899; one-third mile, 0:27 4-5, J. S. Johnson, Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 29, 1896; one-half mile, 0:41, Marshall Taylor, Garfield Park, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 10, 1899; two-thirds mile, 0:55 1-5, W. W. Hamilton, Coronado, Cal., March 2, 1896; 1 mile, 1:22 2-5, Marshall Taylor, Garfield Park, Chicago, Aug. 3, 1899; 2 miles, 2:51 2-5, W. C. Stinson, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 24, 1900; Harry Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Nov. 3, 1900.

Three to 25 miles, Harry Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Nov. 8, 1900—3 miles, 4:18; 4 miles, 5:44 3-5; 5 miles, 7:11 3-5; 6 miles, 8:37 1-5; 7 miles, 10:03 1-5; 8 miles, 11:31; 9 miles, 12:57 1-5; 10 miles, 14:25 1-5; 11 miles, 15:52; 12 miles, 17:21 1-5; 13 miles, 18:49 4-5; 14 miles, 20:19 1-5; 15 miles, 22:04 2-5; 16 miles, 23:33 4-5; 17 miles, 25:03; 18 miles, 26:33; 19 miles, 28:04; 20 miles, 29:33; 21 miles, 31:03; 22 miles, 32:33 1-5; 23 miles, 34:03 2-5; 24 miles, 35:32 4-5; 25 miles, 37:02 3-5.

Twenty-six to forty miles, W. C. Stinson, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 25, 1900—26 miles, 38:49 2-5; 27 miles, 40:19 1-5; 28 miles, 41:47 3-5; 29 miles, 43:15 2-5; 30 miles, 44:49; 31 miles, 46:19; 32 miles, 47:49 1-5; 33 miles, 49:18 4-5; 34 miles, 50:47 2-5; 35 miles, 52:16 1-5; 36 miles, 53:47 2-5; 37 miles, 55:16 1-5; 38 miles, 56:45 4-5; 39 miles, 58:14 4-5; 40 miles, 59:43 2-5.

One hour, 40 miles 330 yards, (American and world's record,) W. C. Stinson, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 25, 1900.

AGAINST TIME, UNPACED.—¼ mile, 0:25 4-5, Marshall Taylor, Madison Square Garden, Dec. 14, 1900, (indoor record;) ¼ mile, 0:28 3-5, A. I. Brown, Decatur, Iowa, Oct. 13, 1894; 1-3 mile, 0:34 1-5, W. W. Hamilton, Coronado, Cal., March 2, 1896, (indoor record;) 1-3 mile, 0:38 2-5, E. C. Bald, Charlotteville, N. C., Nov. 3, 1897; ½ mile, 0:55 2-5, Marshall Taylor, Madison Square Garden, Dec. 13, 1900, (indoor record;) ½ mile, 0:55, P. O'Connor, Minneapolis, Minn., July 10, 1895; 2-3 mile, 1:14 1-5, W. C. Sanger, Denver, Col., Nov. 16, 1895; 1 mile, 1:53 2-5, W. M. Samuelson, Salt Lake City, July 25, 1901; 2 miles, 4:18, A. R. Hughes, Denver, Col., July 9, 1898; 3 miles, 6:32 4-5, F. J. Titus, Woodside Park, Philadelphia, July 2, 1898; 4 miles, 8:50, F. J. Titus, Woodside Park, Philadelphia, July 2, 1898; 5 miles, 11:05 1-5, F. J. Titus, Woodside Park, Philadelphia, July 2, 1898.

Six to 25 miles, W. W. Hamilton, Denver, Col., July 9, 1898.—6 miles, 13:50 1-5; 7 miles, 16:10; 8 miles, 18:31 2-5; 9 miles, 20:50; 10 miles, 23:09 2-5; 11 miles, 25:31 4-5; 12 miles, 27:55 2-5; 13 miles, 30:17 1-5; 14 miles, 32:39 1-5; 15 miles, 35:03; 16 miles, 37:28; 17 miles, 39:53 4-5; 18 miles, 42:18 2-5; 19 miles, 44:42 3-5; 20 miles, 47:08 2-5; 21 miles, 49:34 2-5; 22 miles, 52:00 3-5; 23 miles, 54:26 2-5; 24 miles, 56:53 4-5; 25 miles, 59:13 2-5.

One hour, 25 miles, 600 yards, W. W. Hamilton, Denver, Col., July 9, 1898.

COMPETITION, UNPACED.—A handicap record is also recognized as a competition record if the time made is better than has been made in any scratch race of same distance hitherto run. ½ mile, 0:56 3-5, W. Fred Sims, Washington, Aug. 13, 1898, (handicap;) 2-3 mile, 1:18, W. Fred Sims, Washington, Aug. 15, 1898, (handicap;) ¾ mile, 1:29, John Chapman, Salt Lake City, Aug. 13, 1899, (handicap;) 1 mile, 1:55 3-5, F. A. McFarland, New Haven, Conn., June 11, 1901, (handicap;) 2 miles, 3:59 4-5, F. L. Kramer, Vailsburg, N. J., July 7, 1901, (handicap;) 5 miles, 10:15, W. S. Fenn, Vailsburg, N. J., Aug. 25, 1901, (handicap;) 10 miles, 22:35 2-5, Iver Lawson, New Haven, Conn., Aug. 27, 1901; 25 miles, 1:00:28, F. A. McFarland, Revere Beach, Mass., June 8, 1901.

AMERICAN HOUR RECORDS.

IN COMPETITION, MOTOR-PACED—1 hour, 39 miles, 1,045 yards, Harry Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 5, 1900; 2 hours, 74 miles, 1,172 yards, James Moran, Cambridge, Mass., July 12, 1901.

Three to 12 hours, B. W. Pierce, Waltham, Mass., July 3 and 4, 1899: 3 hours, 89½ miles; 4 hours, 116 1-6 miles; 5 hours, 142½ miles; 6 hours, 167 1-2 miles; 7 hours, 192 7-12 miles; 8 hours, 216½ miles; 9 hours, 240 2-9 miles; 10 hours, 264 5-12 miles;—11 hours, 288⅔ miles; 12 hours, 312½ miles.

Thirteen to 24 hours, John Lawson, Los Angeles, Cal., June 10, 1900: 13 hours, 327 miles; 14 hours, 343¾ miles; 15 hours, 371½ miles; 16 hours, 384⅓ miles; 17 hours, 400 miles; 18 hours, 416 miles; 19 hours, 432 miles; 20 hours, 450⅞ miles; 21 hours, 466⅔ miles; 22 hours, 485½ miles; 23 hours, 507¾ miles; 24 hours; 528 miles, 925 yards.

AGAINST TIME, MOTOR-PACED—One hour, 40 miles, 330 yards, W. C. Stinson, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 25, 1900.

WORLD'S HOUR RECORDS.

IN COMPETITION—1 hour, 39 miles, 1,045 yards, Harry Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 5, 1900; 2 hours, 74 miles, 1,172 yards, James Moran, Cambridge, Mass., July 12, 1901; 3 hours, 97 miles, 932 yards, Harry Elkes, Berlin, May 29, 1900.

Four to 24 hours, A. E. Walters, Paris, France, Sept. 15, 1900: 4 hours, 124 miles, 528 yards; 5 hours, 154 miles, 685 yards; 6 hours, 183 miles, 879 yards; 7 hours, 210 miles, 288 yards; 8 hours, 238 miles, 1,704 yards; 9 hours, 266 miles, 529 yards; 10 hours, 294 miles, 301 yards; 11 hours, 321 miles, 1,491 yards; 12 hours, 349 miles; 1,447 yards; 13 hours, 372 miles, 1,535 yards; 14 hours, 398 miles, 902 yards; 15 hours, 424 miles, 137 yards; 16 hours, 450 miles, 606 yards; 17 hours, 472 miles, 245 yards; 18 hours, 493 miles, 1,291 yards; 19 hours, 514 miles, 128 yards; 20 hours, 537 miles, 1,038 yards; 21 hours, 561 miles, 760 yards; 22 hours, 584 miles, 108 yards; 23 hours, 607 miles, 1,319 yards; 24 hours, 634 miles, 774 yards.

AGAINST TIME, MOTOR-PACED—One hour, 40 miles, 330 yards, W. C. Stinson, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 25, 1900.

TANDEM RECORDS.

IN COMPETITION—1 mile, 1:46 1-5, Nat Butler-Tom Butler, Cambridge, Mass., July 31, 1897; 2 miles, 3:22, Summer-White, Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 11, 1899.

AGAINST TIME, PACED.—One-quarter mile, 0:23 2-5, Randall-Schefski; Coronado, Cal., April 11, 1896; one-third mile, 0:31 2-5, Randall-Schefski, Coronado, Cal., April 15, 1896; one-half mile, 0:47 3-5, Randall-Schefski, Coronado, Cal., April 15, 1896; two-thirds mile, 1:11 2-5, Nat Butler-Tom Butler, Cambridge, Mass., July 4, 1896; three-quarters mile, 1:20, Nat Butler-Tom Butler, Cambridge, Mass., July 4, 1896; 1 mile, 1:37 3-5, McCarthy-Munroe, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 3, 1899; 5 miles, 9:25 2-5, Flower-Church, Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1897; 10 miles, 19:02 4-5, Flower-Church, Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1897.

AGAINST TIME, UNPACED.—One-quarter mile, 0:23 3-5, Phillips-Wing, Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 30, 1896; one-third mile, 0:31 4-5, Staver-Winesett, Coronado, Cal., April 11, 1896; one-half mile, 0:51 1-5, Phillips-Bradis, Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 30, 1896; two-thirds mile, 1:12 3-5, Staver-Winesett, Coronado, Cal., April 15, 1896. Three-quarters mile to 25 miles, Sager-Swanbrough

RICHARD CROKER MET BY TAMMANY LEADERS

Expressed Sorrow at Nation's Loss, but Barred Politics.

Greeted Mr. Devery Coldly and Ordered that All Tammany Outings Be Postponed.

Richard Croker returned to New York yesterday on the steamship Lucania. He has been abroad nearly ten months, having sailed from New York on the Lucania on Nov. 17, last year, after giving instructions to the Committee of Five to "clean up New York City."

The return of the Tammany leader was the cause of great rejoicing among the politicians. They lined the Cunard pier three deep, and there was the usual contest for the honor of having the first shake of Mr. Croker's hands as he stepped down the gangplank. Ex-District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner was the winner. Mr. Croker looked a typical English gentleman. Chief Devery, in plain clothes, drove to the pier with Mr. Gardiner, and the latter's slight, delicate form, with a monocle in his eye formed a striking contrast to the burly head of the Police Department. There were no cheers, and only a few of the leaders waved hats. All salutes were returned by Mr. Croker, who leaned in his characteristic attitude with elbow resting on the guard rail.

There was no demonstration down the bay and no tugs met the Tammany leader except one bearing Richard Croker, Jr., who hurried to his father's side.

The revenue cutter Hudson started down the bay toward Quarantine station to put the customs' officers aboard shortly after 6 o'clock. As the cutter steamed alongside of the Lucania Mr. Croker could be seen at the rail. He wore an English overcoat, which reached to his heels. It was dark green in color, and the goods was Irish frieze, with a half belt and big buckle in the back. He wore a blue yachting cap. Soon after the newspaper men boarded the steamer, Mr. Croker took off his green coat. He looked hale and hearty, but he seems to have grown a little stouter since he left New York, and his hair seemed to have grown much grayer. In fact, when Mr. Croker's hat is on his hair seems to be almost white. He chatted goodhumoredly with all who greeted him.

Private Secretary Thomas F. Smith was one of the first to greet the Tammany leader. Deputy Controller Michael T. Daly and Health Commissioner Cosby boarded the Lucania at Quarantine.

"This is not the time to talk politics," said Mr. Croker when the newspaper men gathered around him. "You wait and I will give you something about the sad event which happened this morning."

The following was the dictated statement which was given out as coming from Mr. Croker:

REFUSED TO TALK POLITICS.

"When the whole American Nation is filled with sorrow at the untimely death of our Chief Magistrate, it is no time to talk politics.

"Under the great affliction that has befallen us, Democrats and Republicans alike stand side by side as American citizens, with uncovered heads, shocked and grief-stricken at the bier of our dead President."

Richard Croker, Jr., then shook hands with his father. Mr. Croker was then asked when he first heard the news of the shooting of President McKinley. He said:

"Senator John Fox, Mr. Freedman, and myself were in the Thornton House in London. We were standing in the corridor when we heard the bad news. I was shocked and would not believe the story at first. President McKinley was a good man. I don't see why any one wanted to shoot him."

"What kind of a President do you think Mr. Roosevelt will make?"

"I said I would not discuss politics. I won't talk at this time. It is not right."

A fellow-passenger complimented Mr. Croker on his fine appearance, and he said:

"Yes, I feel first rate. In fact, I never felt better in my life. I have been outdoors a great deal, and the people in England enjoy a splendid climate."

After Mr. Croker appeared to go ashore he wore a blue serge suit, a black and white necktie, and a black derby hat.

"How about the yacht races?" was a question he put to the reporters. When informed that the cup races would be postponed, he said:

"That's the right thing to do. There should be no races at this time."

When asked about his turf victories in England, the Tammany leader said:

"Now, what's the use of talking about that. I will say that some of the Americans over there lately are bad guessers."

"The American horses are all right," spoke up Andrew Freedman. "If the jockeys were as good as the horses the Americans would be all right."

Mr. Croker was questioned as to his plans for the future. He said:

"I have not thought much about matters yet. I shall remain in the city for three or four days and shall be at the Democratic Club. I may go to Long Branch or some nearby place for a day or two, but I think there will be enough to keep me busy in New York."

"Now your troubles begin," said a bystander. Mr. Croker smiled, stuffed both hands in his pockets, and looked quizzically at the speaker.

Senator John Fox, who has been abroad with Mr. Croker, said:

"Mr. Croker appeared to be dazed when he first heard the news of the shooting of the President in London. He asked: 'Who shot the President?' and when told it was an Anarchist he said it was a shame that such people were allowed at large. Mr. Croker repeatedly expressed his sorrow and his hope that President McKinley would recover."

When the Croker party boarded the Lucania at Liverpool they heard that the two bullets had been extracted from the President's body and that the chances of his recovery were doubtful.

During the voyage the passengers were apprehensive and expected to hear the news of the death of the President as soon as the steamship arrived in New York.

Mr. Croker was on deck most of the time during the voyage. The sea was rough during a part of the voyage, but the fellow-passengers of the Tammany leader reported that he was as good a quolt player as there was on board.

Mr. Croker said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that the first word received about the President's condition on this side of the Atlantic was off Nantucket, when two messages were received by the Marconi system. The first dispatch was to the effect that the President was improving, and five minutes after another message was received aboard ship that the surgeons were alarmed and feared death. These conflicting messages kept the passengers in suspense until they reached Quarantine, before sunrise yesterday morning.

From Quarantine the news was received, and at sunrise the flags on the steamship were placed at half mast.

A concert was given in the saloon, but none of the Croker party attended. An Englishman offered verbal resolutions of regret on the shooting of President McKinley, and expressed the hope that his life would be saved. Mr. Croker occupied stateroom No. 36, on the upper deck, and Messrs. Croker, Freedman, and Fox sat at the table with Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell, Henry Brainard, and Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Lindsay and Miss Lindsay.

MR. GARDINER FIRST TO GREET HIM.

As the Lucania was being warped into the dock the crew of Tammany politicians could be seen on the pier. John F. Carroll was the first man recognized by Mr. Croker, and they both waved hats at each other. There was no cheering. When the gangplank was put out Mr. Croker walked ashore and into the arms of ex-District Attorney Gardiner. Nearby were John F. Carroll, Deputy Chief Devery, Health Commissioner Sexton, Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle, Register Fromme, Charities Commissioner Keller, Commissioner Keating of the Department of Highways, Senator Thomas F. Grady, Lewis Nixon, Lawrence Delmour, Daniel F. MacMahon, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall; Isidor Straus, Dr. William J. O'Sullivan, Councilman Ryder, Alderman Keahon, and Peter F. Meyer.

The handshake between Deputy Chief of Police Devery and Mr. Croker was rather cold. Deputy Devery held out his hand as the Tammany leader walked down the pier. Mr. Croker looked at him rather grimly, and just about touched Devery's hand, and then walked on. He said nothing.

The last time Mr. Croker arrived from Europe there was a splendid new automobile waiting at the pier to take him to the Democratic Club. It belonged to Lewis Nixon. Mr. Croker chose an open barouche for the drive.

Yesterday when the Croker party reached the street Senator Grady said:

"Shall I call a cab?"

"What's the matter with a street car?"

"What car shall we take?" asked Senator Grady.

"I see you don't know this town. Come with me and I will show you." Mr. Croker then led the procession. A number of passers-by saluted Mr. Croker by raising their hats, especially the longshoremen who thronged the sidewalks.

The party boarded a crowded West Eleventh Street car, and Mr. Croker was squeezed against the dashboard. Instead of going to Tammany Hall, as at first intended, he piloted his party to the Democratic Club.

On arrival there, and after consultation with John F. Carroll, orders were given that Tammany Hall and the Democratic Club should be draped, and also every Tammany district headquarters. He ordered that the last words of President McKinley—

"It is God's way. His will be done, not ours,"

—should be put in white letters across the portals of all headquarters.

Commissioner Keating of the Department of Highways had issued 2,000 tickets for an outing on Monday next of the Twentieth Assembly District voters. As soon as Mr. Croker heard of the affair he ordered it called off. Commissioner Keating demurred for a moment at the loss which the district association would sustain:

"Your loss is nothing compared to the loss this country has suffered," said Mr. Croker.

Secretary Smith was then directed to send out notices to all Tammany leaders that excursions, outings and entertainments must be postponed until after the funeral of President McKinley.

Frank Croker and Bert Croker met their father on the pier. At the Democratic Club there gathered soon after the arrival of the Tammany leader many personal friends. Mr. Croker said he would not talk politics for several days. Within two hours after the Croker party reached the Democratic Club workmen were busy draping the front of the building.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB CROWDED.

Tammany Leaders Flock There to Greet Mr. Croker—Messrs. Divver and Foley Among Them.

For the first time in months the Democratic Club was thronged last evening. The reception to Richard Croker was cordial. Supreme Court Justices, city officials, and politicians with "lightning rods" in the air vied in paying obeisance to the Tammany leader. The first orders sent out last evening were imperative, and from the talk of personal friends of Mr. Croker he intends to "knock the heads" of some leaders together.

Mr. Croker dined with Corporation Counsel John Whalen and had a long talk. The rumor was at once spread that Mr. Whalen was slated for a nomination for Supreme Court Judge this Fall. There will be four nominations made. Justice Morgan J. O'Brien is assured of renomination. A political leader said:

"John Whalen could have had a nomination for Supreme Court Judge last Fall. He stepped aside on the understanding that whenever he wanted the nomination he would receive it. If Mr. Whalen wants to step up to the Supreme Court bench he can do so this year."

The bitter factional fight in the Second Assembly District occupied much of Mr. Croker's attention last evening. Patrick Divver, who is fighting for the leadership against Councilman Thomas Foley, had a short talk with Mr. Croker. What was said neither would say. The question as to what hand Mr. Croker will take in the fight is being asked by all the leaders.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren of Brooklyn was the only representative of the Brooklyn Democracy to see Mr. Croker yesterday. He is a partner in the racing business with the Tammany leader, and they talked horse for some time. John F. Carroll had a three hours' talk with Mr. Croker, and it was said that the Mayoralty situation was gone over. A policy of silence is Mr. Croker's plan as far as he is personally concerned during the coming campaign.

One of Mr. Croker's entries at the Sheepshead Bay races, Bellario, was scratched yesterday, as Mr. Croker said he did not want to have his horse race for the purse because of the death of President McKinley.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall on Monday. It is expected that Mr. Croker will map out the plan for the Fall campaign. There will be a meeting called at once of the Committee on Arrangements to prepare for the city convention.

Last evening Senator McCarren said:

"The question of the nomination of candidates has not been discussed. No one knows at the present time who ought to be nominated for Mayor. The situation will have to develop first."

OPENING AT PRINCETON.

Academic Year Will Begin on Wednesday—Record-Breaking Freshman Class.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 14.—Final preparations for the opening of the approaching academic year in the university have been made, and on Wednesday next President Patton will make the one hundred and fifty-fifth annual opening address to the incoming freshman class and the other students who return to continue their prescribed courses.

If the Registrar's report, which shows that upward of 470 students have applied for admission, counts on the same percentage of admitted students as in former years, the incoming freshman class will be the largest in the history of the institution. A number of important changes have been made in various ways on the campus and in the different departments of the curriculum work. The University Casino has been moved off the campus and on its site the new $100,000 Stafford-Little dormitory will be erected this Fall. Ground will be broken for the erection of this building on or before the 1st of October. The new $250,000 gymnasium will also be erected on the south campus adjoining the Brokaw swimming tank, the work on which will be started about Jan. 1. The big elm trees that have stood around the historic cannon for more than half a century have been thinned out and all the trees on the campus have been trimmed during the Summer season.

Several changes have been made in the Faculty, and some of the professors and instructors who have been studying abroad return this Fall. All the changes in the Faculty, with one exception, occur among the instructors. Prof. Taylor Reed being the only senior member of the Faculty to resign. He has been connected with the Department of Astronomy for several years.

DOCTOR'S WINGED MESSENGERS.

Pigeons Bring Bulletins from Sickroom on Matinicus Isle to Rockland.

Special to The New York Times.

MATINICUS ISLE, Me., Sept. 14.—Dr. E. W. Gould of Rockland probably has the most novel messenger service in Maine. The doctor makes a specialty of homing pigeons. The other day he was called to this island to attend a patient whose condition was very serious. To reach here he had to make a dangerous trip over twenty miles of rock-strewn, storm-tossed waters. Before he left the island he gave into the keeping of the family of the patient six homing pigeons, to be used as messengers to inform him of the patient's condition. The next day at 10 A. M. the first pigeon reached the mainland, carrying a message showing how the sick boy was progressing, having made the trip of twenty miles to Tenant's Harbor in forty minutes. From Tenant's Harbor, where the doctor has a homing loft, the message was telephoned to Rockland, and from it the doctor learned that there was no necessity of his making another trip to the island.

Northern Pacific Dock Collapses.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 14.—Northern Pacific Dock No. 2, known as the White Star Dock, collapsed shortly before noon to-day. No lives were lost. The damage to the dock amounted to $28,000 and to the freight stored there about $10,000. The dock was completed about four months ago.

Judge Haggard Commits Suicide.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 14.—Judge Rodney Haggard of Winchester, Ky., shot and killed himself here to-day. He was a noted jurist and formerly State Senator. Disagreement with his son is given as the cause.

Horner's Furniture.

All the New Ideas.

This is what our stock presents all the time, but especially now, with the daily arrival of the latest productions of the home and foreign markets.

Drawing Room Suites in the elaborately gilded designs of Louis XIV., XV., XVI. periods and the Renaissance; together with the simpler styles in mahogany of the Chippendale and Sheraton periods. Coverings in all the newest effects, from the plainest to the richest manufactured.

Parlor Furniture in latest designs adapted to every taste and every home.

Dining Room Suites in all the fashionable effects and finishes.

Bedroom Suites in the newest styles in Mahogany, Toona, Birch, Maple and other woods.

Furniture needs for every room in the house, and in larger variety than can be seen elsewhere, with everything priced as low as standard goods can be offered.

R. J. HORNER & Co.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

SORROWING JEWS PRAY FOR THE DEAD

Prayers and Sermons for Mr. McKinley in All the Synagogues.

His Death Casts a Gloom Over the Celebration of Rosh Hoshana, the Hebrew New Year—The Assassin Condemned.

Solemn services were held in all the synagogues yesterday, where the rabbis paid reverent tribute to the memory of President McKinley and with their congregations joined in prayers for his widow and for President Roosevelt in his hour of responsibility. It was the morning of the Rosh Hoshana, or Jewish New Year. A great congregation gathered in the Temple Beth-El at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, where the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, the pastor, preached on the theme, "The recognition of God is the upbuilding of man," the text being Job, xxii., 23.

"Man without God is a ruin," said Dr. Schulman in the beginning, "but with the belief in God his soul is built up as a magnificent temple through which streams the divine light of God's law ruling and restraining human life. The greatest danger to our boasted civilization and the most terrible and effective poison which is eating away much of the joy and contentment of life of the many is the spread of godlessness. The civilized world has been shocked to its depth, and we are standing to-day overwhelmed with a great national grief. Our sorrow is almost to great for speech.

"The Chief of the Nation has been taken from us. The saintly life has been swept away by the act of that which is vilest in our midst. We feel horror at the terrible deed, and indignation at the treason to the divine principle of freedom—the animating breath of our country—involved in every act of force against the constituted authorities, but to my mind the most instructive and suggestive lesson in that tragedy in Buffalo and which actually illustrates the time of our day and clinches my argument is the contrast between McKinley, the man, and the unfortunate wretch who was permitted to vent the insane broodings and hatred of his heart by his shot at the President. It is the contrast between the highest possibilities and glory of a human life when it is molded by a faith in God and His rule of the universe and the lowest depths of vile degradation to which a weak creature can sink when atheism has eaten into his heart, deranged his moral sense, and permitted his morbid vanity to become the dominating motive of his conduct."

His last words about Mr. McKinley, after which he spoke of Anarchy, were:

"'Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done,' a prayer which, while it has, through historic causes, come to be regarded as peculiarly Christian, is really a string of pearls, every one of which is also a Jewish thought. Its climax is the keynote of the arch of this New Year liturgy.

"No man can act a part in such moments. Here we have the roots of the man's strength of character and the beauty of his soul. Here we see that though the collapse seemed complete, the edifice of an immortal soul rises triumphant in its beauty, a promise of life for the future and a pledge that there are some things stronger than and beyond the reach of an assassin's bullet."

The West End Synagogue, Shaarai Tephilla Temple, West Eighty-second Street, was crowded to its utmost capacity. The Rev. Dr. D. Desola Mendes said, in part:

"Before everything else this morning I voice your sentiment and my own when I say that grief is spread broadcast over the wide world to-day. Even the glorious sunshine of the morning has in it gloom and sadness. Let us try and realize the depth of sorrow that rests upon his family and upon his friends, and especially upon that fair woman upon whom the heaviest burden has fallen. May her life be spared for many years to come. We can only say, Lord God, Thou knowest best."

At the Shearith Israel Temple, 100 Central Park West, H. Pereira Mendes preached. He made references to the sorrow of the Nation, and offered prayers for Mrs. McKinley.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, devoted a great deal of his sermon to the President's death. He denounced the assassin and asked the congregation to give serious consideration to any laws that might be proposed to restrain Anarchists. Prayers were also offered for Mrs. McKinley.

At the Temple Israel, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, an enormous crowd gathered. The Jewish New Year is generally one of gladness and rejoicing, but an air of gloom pervaded the worshippers yesterday. During the service the rabbi, the Rev. Maurice H. Harris, read a condemnation of the assassination and an expression of sorrow at the Nation's great loss, which was signed by himself and Daniel C. Hays.

The Rev. Isaac S. Moses conducted the services at Temple Ahawath Chesed, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. In the course of his sermon Dr. Moses referred to the particular severity of the blow of the President's death, coming as it did after the high hopes which were entertained that he would recover.

"But, after all," he continued, "who may tell but that it was not intended as a beneficial lesson for us, to help us realize the danger of our carelessness regarding the danger emanating from the undesirable foreign element which as allowed free entry to this country, and is permitted to mingle with us?"

The 314 orphans at the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, in Ralph Avenue, united in a memorial service for the peace of the President's soul. The service, which was impressive throughout, was led by Leopold Minster, a graduate of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

PRAYERS FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Memorial Services to be Held in the Churches Throughout the City—Many Special Sermons.

Though the President's death occurred after the announcements for to-day's services had been issued from the various churches, the pastors will in many instances abandon their plans and speak on the Nation's loss, while in all the Roman Catholic churches, Archbishop Corrigan's request that the Litany of the Saints be said after every high mass to-day and during the month, in memory of the President, and that prayers be offered that the spirit of anarchy and socialism be driven from the country, will be strictly obeyed.

In nearly all the churches President McKinley's favorite hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," or "Nearer, My God, to Thee," will be sung.

At the Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, the Rev. Dr. MacArthur will preach in the evening on "Patriotic and Religious Lessons from the President's Chamber."

In the Central Baptist Church, in Forty-second Street, west of Seventh Avenue, the Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, the pastor, will preach in the morning on "The Nation's Sorrow," and in the evening his subject will be "Mighty in His Death."

"William McKinley—Lessons from His Life and Death" will be the subject of the evening sermon at the Hamilton Grange Reformed Church, Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, by the Rev. Dr. Charles B. Chapin, the pastor.

The Rev. Dr. J. O. Wilson, at St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventy-sixth Street, west of Columbus Avenue, will speak at 4 P. M. on "An Antidote for American Anarchy."

Special services in memory of President McKinley will be held in the First Union Presbyterian Church, at Lexington Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, the Rev. Dr. Milton S. Littlefield, pastor, to-night.

Dr. Louis Albert Banks, the pastor, will speak on, "What Can We Do to Destroy the Anarchist Serpent," at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Fourth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, this evening.

In a number of Brooklyn churches to-day memorial services will be held, at which addresses will be made by the pastors and others.

An important service will be held in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church this evening. The Rev. Dr. David Gregg will preach on "The Assassination of President McKinley," and there will be a special musical programme. Ex-Congressman Darwin R. James will make an address on the death of Mr. McKinley at the memorial service to be held in the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church.

At the memorial service to be held in the Ainslie Street Presbyterian Church, the pastor, the Rev. R. S. Dawson, will speak on the subject, "One Hero More." Appropriate services will also be held in historic old Plymouth Church. In the Baptist Temple the Rev. Cortland Myers will preach on "The Nation's Sorrow."

A memorial service for President McKinley will be held this morning in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, McDonough Street and Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Dean Richmond Babbitt, the rector, will preach on "The Life, Character, and Services of William McKinley, Christian President." The church will be draped throughout, and appropriate music will be rendered by the vested choir. At 7:30 P. M. Dr. Babbitt will preach on "Anarchism, Government, and Religion."

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters will preach in the Sumner Avenue Baptist Church in the evening on "How to Stamp Out Anarchy."

A special programme has been arranged in the First Reformed Church, St. John's Methodist Episcopal, Ross Street Presbyterian, Christ Episcopal, and United Congregational. Among the Roman Catholic churches draped yesterday was St. Anthony's Church, the Rev. Father O'Hare assisting in draping his edifice.

Stern Brothers

Offer to-morrow—Monday

Costumes & Tailor Made Gowns

A first showing of advance styles for Traveling, Calling and Evening Wear

Special Value in Separate Skirts
Of Velvet or Taffeta Silk, elaborately trimmed and made on taffeta drop linings. Value $42.00. $34.50

Additional Importations of

Colored & Black Dress Fabrics

including a large collection of

Prunellas	Camel's Hair	Satin Cloths
Granites	Zibilines	Plain and striped Venetians
Poplins	Armures	Broadcloths,

All in the very newest colors, ranging in price from 75c to $1.50 yard

Black Cheviots 2,000 yards, 50 inches wide worth 95c the yard, 58c

In the Underwear Department

On the Second Floor

Women's Waists Of Silk, Flannel, Corduroy and Velveteen—Exclusive styles and effects both imported and our own make.

For the Fall and Winter
A special and complete assortment of Madras, Pique and Lawn Shirt Waists at specially attractive prices.

Infants' Outfitting Dept.
Fall importations and our own make. Coats, long and short dresses, Veils, Caps, Bonnets and pillow cases.

Coats, Suits & Skirts for Misses & Girls

Girls' Box Coats for early Fall wear navy blue cheviots, or red golf cloth satin lined, 4 to 14 yrs., Value $7.00 $4.95

Girls' Three-quarter length Coats for Fall and Winter wear of English Kerseys, with tailor strappings, satin lined, 8 to 14 yrs., Value $11.50 $8.90

Raglan Rain Coats, yoke back, velvet collar, blue and brown serge, 6 to 18 yrs., Value $5.50 $3.85

Misses' Walking and Golf Skirts of blue & white or black & white stripes, & solid colors, 14 to 18 yrs., Value $8.50 $5.75

Girls' Tailor-made Suits, of Venetian cloth and cheviots, sizes 10 to 16 years, value $11.50, $8.75

Special attention is called to our
Misses' Cravenette & Rain Proof Cloth Cloaks
And also to
The Misses' Walking & Rainy Day Suits

Upholstery Dept. Specials Third Floor

French Tapestries and Armures, 50 ins. wide, for Coverings and handsome Draperies, formerly $2.50 and $2.75. Now, yard, $1.95

Imported Tapestry Curtains, pair, $6.95 & $9.50

Imported Draperies, for doors or windows, emb. Art Nouveau styles, $18.00, $25.00 & $31.25

Reversible Armure Curtains, corded edges, pair, $7.75

Screens in 3 panels, $7.75 & $10.75

Reduced from $13.75 & $14.75

Lace Curtains, Stores & Bed Sets

Exceptional Values In

Irish Point	Marie Antoinette	Renaissance
3.50, 4.95, 7.50 pr.	5.50, 7.25, 9.00 pr.	8.50, 9.50, 13.50 pr.

STORES made on Mull with Renaissance Lace, $9.75, 13.50 & 16.50 each
Actual Value $13.50, 16.50 & $22.50

Renaissance Bed Sets, $13.50, 21.50, 26.50

Estimates and designs submitted for all styles of lace draperies to be made to order.

West Twenty-third Street

SANTIAGO CYCLONE SWEPT.

Wharf at Daiquiri Destroyed and Other Damage Done.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Sept. 14.—The worst cyclone of several years swept over this section last night. Two ships entered the harbor in distress, but no serious damage is reported, though several lighters and small coasting schooners broke from their moorings and were driven into the mud across the bay. The small wharf at Daiquiri, where the United States troops landed during the Cuban campaign, was completely demolished.

CHARGED WITH WIFE MURDER.

Husband Found in Bed Asleep While Woman's Body Lay on Floor.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 14.—John T. Murphy, a prominent saloon keeper of Trenton, was arrested to-day charged with the murder of his wife, Murphy, when arrested, was in bed, asleep, while his wife's body lay on the floor of the barroom, in which they had evidently fought during the night. The woman's body was badly mutilated, showing that the husband had attacked her with a hatchet or some other sharp instrument.

The story, as gathered by the police, is that the two had been drinking during yesterday, and that, after going to bed, the woman left the bedroom and went to the barroom for more liquor. Murphy followed her and knocked the glass of whisky from her hand. She struck him, and then began the fight which ended in her murder.

TWICE CONVICTED OF MURDER.

Negro Again Found Guilty of Killing Prof. Roy White.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—Amos Sterling, a negro, was to-day convicted for the second time of murder in the first degree for the killing of Prof. Roy Wilson White of the University of Pennsylvania. After his first conviction Sterling obtained a new trial on a technicality.

Two other negroes are under sentence of death as accomplices in the murder.

Asks $3,000 for Loss of His Dog.

Papers in a damage suit to recover $3,000 for a dog were filed yesterday in the Hudson County Supreme Court, at Jersey City. The complainant is Julius Juliche of 202 Eleventh Street, Hoboken, who alleges that Dr. John Zenneck, his next-door neighbor, poisoned a mastiff for which he paid $1,000 when it was only a puppy, and which he now values at the amount set forth in his claim. Justice Collins set the case down for to-morrow.

Chilean Training Ship Coming Here.

Word was received here yesterday from Halifax, N. S., announcing the arrival in that port of the Chilean training ship General Baguendo, and stating that the vessel would arrive in New York about the middle of the present week.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Will Open on Monday, Sept. 16, a Variety of Styles for FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits, Waists and Skirts,
Black and Colored Silks, Velvets.
Wool Dress Goods, Dress Trimmings,
Laces and Embroideries,
Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS—Our Own Make.
Two Especially Good Fall Styles.

ALBATROSS—Black and colored, tucked back and front, lined throughout, at - - - - 1.98
CASHMERE—Black and colored, attractively tucked back and front, black velvet buttons, lined throughout, at 2.25

A CORSET BARGAIN.

French models and bias-gored Corsets made of the finest grades of imported diamond Sateens and Coutils, in black, grey and white, boned with the best of whalebone, will be offered in four lots:

$2.00 to $2.50 at $1.39 $3.00 to $4.00 at $1.97
$4.50 to $6.00 at $2.69 $7.00 to $10.90 at $5.98

Infants' and Children's Colored Caps and Bonnets.
An Odd Lot that were $1.25 at - - - - 50c
White Silk Caps, worth $1.48 to $1.75, at - 69c, 75c, 98c

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

FINANCIERS LOOK FOR A RALLY IN PRICES

Disaster Can Only Come, They Believe, Through Unwise Policies.

FULL FAITH IN MR. ROOSEVELT

Death of the President, Dreadful as Is the Loss, Cannot Check Progress, All Declare.

While the various Exchanges were closed yesterday, most of the leaders in the financial world spent the morning at their offices. Many bankers and brokers, who had in the past week expressed their feelings in regard to the shooting of the President and its effect upon financial conditions, said yesterday that they had nothing more to add, except in reiteration of their sentiment regarding the Nation's loss and their opinion that present prosperous conditions are stable. Some expressions obtained yesterday follow:

JAMES T. WOODWARD, President Hanover National Bank—The people having had considerable time to consider matters during the past week have separated their grief over the loss of their President from any conditions that they may have to meet. One cannot always look into the future, but they can see that the trend of events that have been going on under the enlightened conduct of affairs during the Presidency of Mr. McKinley should go on, for the natural forces have not changed, and it seems hardly possible that anything could happen to change them. The enormous wealth this country has been accumulating in recent years will not stop, and therefore the death of our great and good President, as dreadful as it is, leaves the Nation at a time when there cannot be any doubt of its continued prosperity.

J. S. HALLE—I believe that the stock market has suffered about all it will suffer, for the time being, as a result of the assassination of President McKinley. What may later develop is another matter, dependent upon Mr. Roosevelt's policy. If it be a wise one, following along the lines marked out by Mr. McKinley—as the country believes and hopes it will be—and if he surrounds himself with a sound Cabinet, as it is believed also he will, then there should be no reason to fear for the future. This is a great country, and its prosperity is not to be readily checked.

WILLIAM G. McKINLEY of the Stock Exchange house of McKinley & Sherman—The level of prices at the moment seems to have about discounted the unfortunate event, and as all news coming to hand for some time promises to be favorable it would not be surprising to see a considerable rally in security values in the near future. It is probable when this rally is brought about that the large interests will take advantage of it to dispose of at least a part of the securities taken by them Friday to support the market, and it is then that it should strike a mean about representing the actual situation. The condition of the country remains favorable, while, as has well been said, the Nation is greater than the individual.

A. P. MILLER of Miller & Co.—I think marketwise the worst is over. Weak accounts are pretty well cleaned out, and holders of securities at higher prices are anxious to buy on any decline to average up. To day, however, we care little about the course of the market. The Nation has sustained a heavy loss.

J. EDWARD SIMMONS, President Fourth National Bank, Gold Democrat—You ask me if I think Col. Roosevelt will be equal to the great responsibility forced upon him by the lamentable and tragic death of President McKinley. I answer with reluctance, for it may not be in good taste for me to give expression to an opinion on the subject in the first throes of the Nation's sorrow. But perhaps, risking criticism, I may say that Col. Roosevelt is, in my opinion, a gentleman by birth, tradition, and education. He is a patriotic and public-spirited citizen, and an honest man, and he has, in peace as well as in war, held positions of conspicuous honor and importance, and he acquitted himself in a way to justify the respect of the general public and his nomination and election by his party to the Vice Presidency. I believe that he will follow, in the main, the policy of his distinguished predecessor, and that he will surround himself with the ablest advisers the country can produce, and that he will prove to be an able, honest, conservative public officer.

A. A. LISMAN—I do not expect any break on Monday, and prices may even open higher. A large number of buying orders were received from all over the country before it was known that the Exchange would close. The conditions commercially are strong enough to stand even the shock of the President's death. From my wires I find Western operators are disposed to buy stock on breaks, I expect, however, that the public will be out of the market to a considerable extent for some little time, and after the first irregularity I should expect a tendency in prices to work lower.

F. M. DICK—It seems to me that the market has pretty well discounted the death of Mr. McKinley. The fact to be borne in mind at this time is that the country still lives, with its many millions of people, with its prosperity unchecked, and with its almost illimitable possibilities. We all of us are shocked, deeply shocked, at the death of the President; but we believe that the prosperity in which he himself was so firm a believer will live after him.

Unlike most strong medicines, it isn't a poison. It is an expeller of parasites and disease germs, and a good nourisher for muscles, nerves, and brain—Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.
JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is the surest of Blood Purifiers.—Adv.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Artistic Simplicity

appears in a fascinating way in these inexpensive bedroom designs. Forms are simplicity itself, while material and workmanship are of the best. In Oak, (any finish,) Birch and White Enamel.

BED	$8.50
BUREAU	$17.00
WASHSTAND	$4.50
TOILET TABLE	$12.00
CHIFFONIER	$10.00
CHIFFONIER, WITH GLASS	$15.00

Artistic designs still lower priced, but this is especially good in every way.

Wall paper, hangings, carpets, rugs, &c., for the most fashionable furniture, which is always at factory prices, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

DRIVER INSTANTLY KILLED.

Had Caught Bolting Horse When Thrown Down—His Head Crushed.

Lewis Stock, twenty-five years old, of 424 West Fiftieth Street, was almost instantly killed yesterday afternoon while trying to stop his horse, which had bolted. Stock was the driver of a meat delivery wagon, and was delivering meat at 149 West Seventy-fifth Street. He had stepped out of the wagon, when the horse bolted down the street.

The driver gave chase, cought up with the horse, and made a flying leap for the bridle. He caught it, but it slipped off the horse's head, drawing the bit from the teeth. The leap that the man had made, with the sudden loosening of the bridle, threw him with terrific force to the sidewalk. The top of the man's head was crushed in, and before any one could reach him he was dead.

The body was removed to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and the Coroners' Office was notified.

SEAMAN SHOOTS A SHIPMATE.

Tragedy on Board Yacht Katonah Off College Point, L. I.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Sept. 14.—There was a shooting affray late last night on board the sloop yacht Katonah, owned by Dudley Williams of Baltimore, while lying at anchor off the Knickerbocker Yacht Club at this place. The person shot is Martin Johnson, employed as sailor on the yacht. The man alleged to have done the shooting is William Coleman, colored, steward of the same vessel.

The two men, it is said, got into an altercation, and Johnson attempted to throw the steward overboard. Coleman managed to free himself from the sailor, and, going to his bunk below, got his revolver. He returned, and, it is said, shot Johnson, who fell to the deck unconscious.

Coleman realized that he had dangerously injured Johnson. He summoned Dr. James Watt of this place to attend to the injured man. Dr. Watt succeeded in extracting the bullet, after which he ordered Johnson removed to the Flushing Hospital. The wound is said to be dangerous. Coleman has been arrested.

An Alleged Broker Arrested.

A well-dressed man, of intelligent appearance, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday on a charge of using the mails with intent to defraud. The prisoner, who gave the name of George W. Parker, but who confessed his real name was George W. Pogg, was arrested Friday night at 41 Exchange Place, where he has been carrying on business for the last six or eight months under the name of Foxhall G. Keene & Co., and has been advertising special "tips" on the stock market. He was held in $2,500 bail for examination, and sent to Ludlow Street Jail.

Alleged Anarchist Fatally Injured.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—John Laviolette, a cigarmaker, aged thirty-seven years, died to-day from injuries received yesterday at the hands of E. J. Smith, a hop dealer. Smith, during an altercation, called Laviolette an Anarchist, and a fight ensued, in which Laviolette received fatal injuries.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Luther S. Harvey, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the Commanding General of the Department of California for transportation to Manila, where he will report to the Commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Hugh A. Roberts, Eighth Cavalry, will join his regiment in Cuba.

First Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, Twelfth Infantry, is transferred to the Twenty-seventh Infantry.

Navy.

Commander Dennis H. Mahan is detached from command of the Nipsic and upon reporting of relief will continue his other duties.

Paymaster Hiram E. Drury is detached from the Kentucky upon the reporting of his relief and ordered to the Brooklyn. (fleet paymaster.)

Paymaster Livingston Hunt is detached Oct. 1 and ordered to the Kentucky, per army transport, Nov. 15.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Kearsarge, Massachusetts, Alabama, and Potomac have sailed from Lynn Roads for Hampton Roads.

The Alvarado has arrived at Cambridge.

The Marietta has sailed from Bermuda for New York.

The Talbot has arrived at Annapolis.

The Atlanta has arrived at Natal.

Sunday
September 15, 1901

Daily. 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

S. Koch & Sons

24 West 23d Street.

TUESDAY, Sept. 17,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

AUTUMN
OPENING
EXCLUSIVE
MILLINERY

Comprising the very latest Parisian Novelties together with our own matchless creations.

West 23d Street, N.Y.
Fulton St. & Elm Place, B'klyn.
10 Rue Sainte Cecile, Paris.

STEEL STRIKE TO END BY SHAFFER'S ORDER

Action Decided Upon at Conference Held in This City.

The Trust Refused to Make Concessions and the Amalgamated Association Loses Many Mills.

The steel strike, which began on June 30, was settled yesterday, and it is expected that the striking employes of the union mills will return to work to-morrow morning.

The announcement was made at 4 o'clock at the offices of the American Tin Plate Company, where a conference lasting most of the day had been held between seven steel officials and four representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Steel, Iron, and Tin Workers, including President T. J. Shaffer.

According to the announcement, a settlement agreement was signed by the American Sheet Steel Company, the American Tin Plate Company, the American Steel Hoop Company, and the Amalgamated Association, which provided that the strikers will report to-morrow for work in the mills that have been idle.

When the announcement was made by a subordinate official, the participants of the conference had already left the building, but not by means of the public elevators, in order to avoid any questions as to the exact terms of the agreement.

The refusal to divulge the terms was declared to be in accordance with an understanding between the parties to the conference, to the effect that no statement would be made until President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association had issued his order to the men to return to work. This he will do to-day, when he reaches Pittsburg, whither he went immediately after the conclusion of the conference.

This meeting was arranged by Mr. Shaffer with the officers of the companies on Friday by means of several long conversations over the telephone with President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation and other Steel Trust officials.

Mr. Shaffer, Secretary B. G. Tighe, John Pearce, and Ben I. Davis of the Amalgamated Association arrived in Jersey City at 8:06 A. M. and went to the Hotel Victoria, where they met Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the National Civic Federation. Before leaving the hotel Mr. Shaffer communicated with Mr. Schwab by telephone.

In the conference room at the American Tin Plate offices the Amalgamated representatives met President Daniel G. Reid, First Vice President W. T. Graham, Second Vice President Warner Arms, and Third Vice President W. M. Leeds of the American Tin Plate Company; President M. McMurry of the American Sheet Steel Company, and I. W. Jenks, manager of the American Steel Hoop Company's mills. President W. E. Corey of the Carnegie Steel Company was also present during part of the session.

For three hours the conferrees were in session without reaching an agreement. The steel officials insisted upon the terms framed by Mr. Schwab during the recent negotiations of the Conciliation Committee of the National Civic Federation. These terms were that the Amalgamated wage scale would be signed for all of the mills that were union plants last year, with the exception of those in which the places of the strikers had been successfully filled.

The effort of the labor leaders was to obtain some provision for their men who would thus be left out of work, but the reply of the companies' officials was that the agreements which they had made with the new men for two, three, and five years must be respected.

At noon a recess was taken, and Mr. Reid and Mr. Corey did not return for the afternoon session. The labor men lunched at the Stevens House. Mr. Shaffer and the other conferrees parried all questions and absolutely refused to discuss the matter.

It was learned, however, that the men had given up other points and were making their last stand in an effort to regain the Demmler mill. This request was refused by the companies during the morning.

An hour later the session was resumed, with the result that at 4 o'clock, or some minutes after steel officials and labor leaders alike had left the building by a private stairway, the formal announcement of the settlement was made.

It was learned that no concessions were made by the United States Steel Corporation to the Amalgamated Association in the settlement of the steel strike. It was also learned that the Amalgamated Association gave up its right of control in the following mills:

The Crescent, Irondale, Chester, Star, Monongahela, Demmler, and Monessen mills of the American Tin Plate Company.

The Canal Dover, Hyde Park, Old Meadow, Saltsburg, Dewees-Wood, and Wellsville mills of the American Sheet Steel Company.

The Painter, McCutcheon & Clark mills of the American Hoop Company.

The Joliet and Milwaukee mills of the Federal Steel Company, and all of the mills of the American Tube Company.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 14.—The steel strike situation was quiet to-day, pending developments from New York, where it was said a conference of the Amalgamated officials and the heads of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation would be held and a settlement effected.

At McKeesport there is a general movement to return to work, and the strike leaders fear they cannot hold the men after to-day. The Demmler plant was working six mills and 300 men returned to the tube works. Two thousand Hungarians notified the Amalgamated officers that unless they were given aid at once they would go back Monday. At the Monongahela Tin Plate Works, in this city, operations were resumed with seventy-five men brought from [illegible]. A large force of extra police [illegible] duty and there was no trouble.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

FASHION'S DOORS SWING WIDER.

A day makes a vast difference in our Fall displays, a veritable transformation has been wrought since our last general announcement. To chronicle all the shifting phases of fashion is a task from which any pen might well shrink. We have sifted and sifted. What follows is the very essence of style, the cream of novelty, the extreme limit of utmost values.

Innovations in Silks.

What Genius Has Done for the Queen of Fabrics.

Blending them with velvets, studding them with iridescence, embossing them, in heavy massive effects, with cubes and circles of dashing colors, artists abroad, whose word is law to Fashion, gave Silks a new character and aspect.

With All This Novelty and Superb Luxuriousness of Cloth and Detail Our Stocks To-day Stand Premier and Unique.

For us alone many beautiful designs are limited to one, or, at most, two pieces of a style, and rare tints color rare fabrics. France, or rather Lyons (which is Silk-France), looked to our coming growth and soon-to-be doubled outlet. We picked a host of splendid styles, and show them with a setting of perfect light and all appointments in fitting harmony.

A Sheaf of Items Whose Values Far Outrun Our Prices.

Imported Taffetas, cream, white and ivory, our own staple, value 75c., price 58c
Imported Black Taffeta, fast edge, 20 inches wide, value 69c., price 50c
Black Peau de Soie, superb quality, high finish, value 89c., price 68c
Peau de Cygne, full array of best street and evening shades, value 89c., price 75c
Colored Satin Armures, in all desirable, approved tints, value $1.00, price 80c
36-inch Black Taffeta, soft finish and high lustre, value $1.25, price 79c

The Whole Range of Velvets.

4th Floor. New Building.

It needs but inspection of prevailing Dress Styles to feel absolutely sure that a great Velvet sea on has dawned.

Our Unexcelled Collections Embrace

A line of Corduroys, wide and narrow wale, complete in all respects, to meet the present corduroy craze.

A line of Velveteens, printed and plain, in black and every coloring.

Novelty Velvets in profusion—Pannes, Imprimees and Plain, in excellent assortment.

Colored Velvets on a scale of variety hitherto unattempted—wide Cloaking Velvets and Velours du Nord.

Black Velvets, rich, choice and lustrous, of every degree of fineness.

To Introduce New Stocks,

A Superb Value is offered.

Printed Panne Velvets, in new Cashmere and color combinations—as an opening attraction 1.50

Approved Dress Goods.

Styles Already Graduated—Beyond the Doubtful Stage—the Latest Expressions of the Latest Modes.

If a Rough Cloth—
plain and shot Zibelines, side paneiled Twine Cloths, Persian banded Suitings, the various Camel Hairs, Tweeds, Golf and Novelty Striped Cycle Cloths.

If a Smooth Dress—
perennial French Broadcloths, Venetian d'Adriatiques, Meltons, Coverts, Cheviots, of each and every degree.

A price on various lines that sets values at naught. 5,000 yards, 45 to 50 inches wide 69c

The best sellers in the early lot—a firm, fine and desirable stuff, embodying the best features of Vigoreaux and Venetian—some capital mixed Granites and Camel's Hair Homespuns, browns, castors, blues, greens, gray and Oxford. Appeal to every sense of economy, and are, assuredly, far below worth.

An offering of Black Goods for which there is no precedent. 2,500 yards, 50 inches wide 58c

A fine worsted Diagonal Cheviot, admirable alike for suit or skirt, costume or tailor gown—the street fabric par excellence at an abnormally low price.

Art Laces.

Whose sponsors are Paquin, Doucet, Callot Soeurs and other noted Parisian modistes.

Whose trimming beauties are in evidence now in every capital of Europe, and worn by arbiters of fashion everywhere.

Artistic combinations of Venise and Point Gaze Laces, in leaf, rose and feather designs, yard ..... 3.65 to 9.25
Crochet Laces, in galloons, insertings, edgings and all-overs, yard ..... 35c. to 2.95
Net Venise Lace Galloons, floral and medallion designs, ecru, ivory and real shades ..... 59c. to 1.50

New square mesh ground Laces, light and heavy effects, Venise designs on square mesh grounds, lighter details too, as, for instance, Mechlin, etc.

Novelties in Lierre, Margot, Mechlin, net top Venise and fine Point Gaze, with the new Dentelle Lace.

Chantilly Lace Galloon Sets have this exceptional feature—narrow and wide widths will form robes. This is made clear at our counter by explanatory illustrations.

Important Sale of Nets.

Net, in its varied uses for costume, ruffle and pleat, will be a great factor of Fashion. For that one reason, if no other,

Prices One-fourth Under Value

mean much on the season's very threshold.

Point d'Esprit
La Tosca
Chantilly
NETS
42 inches wide, 55c
all pure silk, AND
rich, jet black, 75c Yd.

Boas of Net Are Newest.

With trimmed ends, ruffled and plaited, in all black, black on white white on black; the silk net plain or figured. These newcomers give a pleasant relief from commonplace previous productions.

There is a world of change in Liberty Silk Boas; those of chiffon and lace form happy combinations, and extra long ends set off many correct Parisian designs ..... 5.75 to 9.50

Autumn Glove Importations.

Select early offerings and two pre-eminent price leaders:

Women's two-clasp Glace Gloves, black, white, tan, modes, pearl, brown and slate. Every pair made from especially chosen choice skins 95c
Women's two-clasp Real Mocha Gloves, slates and tans. The stock is a genuine Arabian Mocha, and every detail corresponds with the best $1.25 gloves 98c

Fall Millinery Novelties.

Complete Importations of

Model Hats, Toques and Turbans,

Selected with discriminating care from the leading Parisian houses. Choice examples of

Dress and Suit Hats

from our own artistic designers.

A representative and very desirable collection of misses' Trimmed Hats completes this unexcelled display of

Exclusive Smart Millinery.

Offered on the second floor, new building.

Informal Hats

Lightly Trimmed for Present Use.

As dainty and chic in their degrees as the more pretentiously trimmed hats. Ample range is given to the most diverse and exacting tastes.

Millinery Novelties and Trimmings, Untrimmed Hats, Fancy Feathers, Wings, Feather Breasts, Ostrich Goods, Flowers, etc., in unusual profusion and variety. Main Floor.

Autumn and Winter Garments.

Wraps Coats Costumes Suits

Imported Models.

A characteristic Fall assortment, and a fair sprinkling of early Winter novelties. Some especially rich, effective Furs. Up-to-date creations in Tailor Jackets.

Monday Specials:—

TAILOR-MADE SUIT of Cheviot or Venetian, blouse and Eton effects, coats silk lined, flounce skirt lined with percaline, for 14.75
CORDUROY SUIT (tailor-made), Eton effect, finished with satin bands, coat silk lined, skirt has mercerized drop lining, colors blue, brown, green and black, a capital suit—would be good value at $30 ..... 20.00
ENGLISH RAIN CLOAKS—Guaranteed rain-proof, porous, no rubber, in tan, gray and Oxford—semi or loose fitting, for 11.50
TAILOR-MADE JACKETS of fine black Kersey, lined with black taffeta, short and jaunty, best tailor finish, for 10.00
WALKING SKIRTS in plaid black Oxford material, stitched flounce, for 5.00

The Progress of Flannel Waists.

Two seasons ago these were experimental. A year passed, their vogue increased. This season places them well in the front, as is their just due.

Novelties Are Rife and Fetching.

Trimmings tastefully harmonized, all the aids of tuck, plait and hemstitch give them added charm.

We Name Two Matchless Values.

French Flannel waists, new plain colors, newest and most exclusive hemstitchings, tuckings and plaits ..... 2.25 and 3.98

Other Waists of Prominence.

Serge Waists, variety of colorings, ideal for present wear, made with full pouch front and tucked back—a sterling, almost startling, value at 1.50
Novelty Serge Waists, plaids and stripe, pointed yoke back and front 4.75
Louisine Silk Waists, black and colored, hemstitched and tucked ..... 4.98 and 5.75

Handsome Silk Petticoats.

Taffeta Petticoats, in black and all the new and popular colorings, extra full umbrella knife plaited flounce; also silk under ruffle and ruche 4.95
Taffeta Petticoats, in black and colors, with deep Van Dyke and graduating knife-plaited flounce, double ruche and silk under ruffle 6.75

Fresh, New Underwear.

If country and country laundries have had their way underwear supplies need renewal. Here is ample store of crisp, dainty garments at prices that urge ample purchasing.

Night Robes of Fine Cambric—Square V and high neck effects; trimmed with fine embroideries, laces, insertions and tucks 95c
Corset Covers of Fine Nainsook—Long and short effects; lace and embroidered edgings, lace insertion and tuckings ..... 45c and 95c
Drawers of Fine Cambric—Extra full ruffle of lace insertion, hemstitching and fine tucking, also fine embroidery 95c
Petticoats of fine cambric and muslin, with fine deep umbrella flounce trimmed with lace and embroidery, also clusters of fine tucks and hemstitching 95c

French Flannels for Waists.

A direct cut of 50c and 65c qualities to ..... 35c (Fourth Floor.)

This is unexampled and concerns every one with waists in mind. To see all wool flannels in such style and colorings at 35c puts a new face on selling.

Here are the combinations:

Cadet Blue	Black Dot.	Lavender	White Dot.
Cadet Blue	White Dot.	Lavender	Black Dot.
Gray	Black Dot.	Cream White	Black Dot.
Gray	White Dot.	Pink	Black Dot.
Cardinal	Black Dot.	Navy Blue	Red Dot.

The Sale of Upholstery Fabrics.

"Unprecedented" fits the selling, the values—every circumstance of the sale. And in no way, shape or form are opportunities less to-day than a week ago.

DRAPINGS—Oriental in magnificence, fabrics rich with the opulence of silk, damask, satin and gold, bring

Less Than Half Fair Values—Not as Much as Most Ordinary Grades Command.

Silk Armures, in pretty empire effects; value $1.50 yard, at 75c
Satin Moire Stripe, in magnificent line of colors; manufactured to sell for $3.50, at, per yard 1.45
All Silk Damask in new art designs; value $3.00, at, per yard 1.65
Heavy Satin Damask, in chintz colorings; regularly sold for $3.25, at, per yard 1.95
Finest Organzine Silk Damask; usual price $5.00, at, per yard 2.45
Imported Moquettes, in leading colorings; actual value $4.00, at, per yard 1.95

Lace Curtains.

Real Point Arabe Lace Curtains, usually sold at $12.00 pair; here 8.95
Dentelle Arabe Curtains with edge and insertion; also with wide borders; actual value $10.00; at 7.45
Irish Point Lace Curtains in a galaxy of pleasing designs, some extremely original effects, entirely new to this market, at ..... 6.45 and 4.95
Nottingham Stores Bonne Femme, this season's production, a new type of window draping, trimmed with Valenciennes and real Renaissance Laces, at ..... 4.95 and 2.45

Lace Curtains called for and cleaned equal to new.
Estimates and original sketches submitted for interior decorations.

"Gibson"---Teacher, Nationalist, Decorator.

Art that ministers to national pride is apt to live. Years from now the few broad, sweeping lines depicting Mr. and Miss America will still (transferred to pillow tops) decorate refined homes.

New subjects recently added to our Gibson Gallery. Pillow Tops, with back 50c

Novelties in Pillows and Tops. Complete lines of Belding and Hemingway Wash Embroidery Silks.

Nineteenth St. Sixth Avenue. Twentieth St.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

The New for Fall At Those Quickly Moving Prices

that demonstrate our policy of

NOT—How much can we obtain
BUT—For how little can we sell.

500 pair Fancy Curtains
White, cream, and tinted yarn and snowflake—yarn or silk cross stripes of Blue, Red, Nile, Gold, Yellow and other colors—one to four pair lots.....A clean-up sale a large importer makes to us twice a year after his orders are filled.....As we bought about 40 per cent. under value we can sell as follows:
.98—value .....1.50 | 2.98—value 5.00
1.49—value .....2.50 | 3.98—value 6.00
1.98—value .....3.00 | 4.98—value 8.00

Irish Point Lace Curtains
Also Point de Paris Curtains—pure white—a particularly fortunate purchase enables us to offer
17.00 qualities.....at 11.98
15.00 qualities..... 9.98
Above are remarkable for heavy floss work, and rich designs—there are curtains among them 4 yards long—don't delay, if you have need for fine curtains.
Also a magnificent line of Irish Point Lace Curtains, in 20 grades—ranging from.....3.98 to 24.98

1,000 pair Scotch Lace Curtains
White and Ecru—real lace designs in combination net effects—30 styles—regularly $2.49 and $2.98.....1.98
We are daily opening Lace Curtains of all qualities at following prices:
Nottingham ..... .69 to 4.98
Scotch Lace..... .79 to 6.98
Point de Paris..... 4.98 to 19.98
Renaissance..... 4.98 to 29.98
Point Arabe..... 4.98 to 39.98

Mercerized Brocade Portieres
Heavy rep, with raised satin figured designs—heavy tassel fringe or rope edge—alike both sides—solid tints and two-toned combinations of Rose-and-Nile, Blue-and-Gold, etc..... .....7.98
A new triumph of American ingenuity in High Art weaving appears in the double faced mercerized Brocade Portieres—Plain, colored or combination figured with reverse side of contrasting colorings—Heavy rope cord edges—They look like curtains that cost $30 and $40—our price 11.98
You will be astonished at their beauty and effectiveness.

Fancy China Drapery Silks
Persian and Floral designs in all colors—light and dark—
31-inch—value 50 cents..... .39

French Velour Table Covers
Imported—best quality—
Terra Cotta, Olive, Dark Blue, Red, Old Gold, Bronze and Camel—all over figured, with borders—
1½ yards:.....usually 6.98..... 3.98
2 yards.....usually 8.98..... 4.98
2½ yards.....usually 11.98..... 6.98
Richest kind of a covering for Library or Dining table, and at the prices quoted less than importation cost.

Couch Covers
The finest stock we've yet shown.
Velvet Velour, rich rug designs—a novelty never before shown..... 7.98
Kis-Kelim and Kazak—Couch Covers—exact copies of imported goods that sell at more than double—braid or twisted fringe—54 to 60 inches wide.....2.98 to 6.98
An immense range of Bagdad, Persian and Fancy effects—full fringed .....1.49 and 1.98

Oriental Stripe Draperies
Silk and Raised Wool effects—a dozen styles—50 inch; value .69..... .45

All Linen Towels
18x36 inches—fringed and bordered—regularly .19..... .11

All Linen Towelings
Extra quality—18 inch—value .12½.... 8½

Applique Scarfs
1½ yards long—also 32 inch Shams in match patterns—real value 69 cents..... .49

Opaque Window Shades
3x6 feet—spring roller—knotted fringe—complete—value .29..... .15
Handmade Opaque—3½ yards long—extra wide—hand knot fringe—very fine quality..... .79

Persian Gros de Londres
Changeable effects in the desirable color tones for waists and dresses.... .37

Guaranteed Black Taffetas
Splendid quality—maker's guarantee woven in every yard—extra lustre—beautiful finish ..... .79

54-inch Zibelines
Strictly All Wool—Camelshair finish—Blues, Browns, Greys, Tans and Garnet—genuine dollar value..... .59

New Whipcords—46 inch
Handsome shades of garnet, brown, blue, grey, tan and maroon—elegant goods—easily worth 1.25..... .89

38-inch Henriettas
Strictly All Wool—full assortment of this season's newest shades—elsewhere 49 cents..... .39

Ladies' Waists
Black Brilliantine—cluster tucks, and box plaits—new collar and sleeves.. 1.98
Mercerized Sateen—tucked and stitched bands—button trim—all sizes..... .98
Peau de Sole and Taffeta Silk Waists—open front or back—entirely new effects in tucks or pleats—some with velvet lacing..... 5.00
Black Taffeta and Peau de Sole—Pin or stitched tucks—plain or tucked sleeves—all sizes to 46..... 3.98
Taffeta Silk—new style tucking—Black and latest colors..... 2.98

New Walking Skirts
Heavy Weight—single and double face—pointed stitching or stitched flare—finely tailored—value 7.98..... 4.98

New Hosiery
Ladies' Lace Lisle—new openwork effects—fast black ..... .24
Ladies' fast black Cotton—white feet—usually .24..... .19

Kid Gloves for Fall
Not last Spring's stock, but a new importation of the latest shades for Fall—also Black and White—two clasp ..... .69

Misses' Dresses
Cashmere and fancy Fall Mixtures—full front—lace or combination cloth trim—circular or full-shoulder effects—full or gored skirt—6 to 14 yrs—value $4.00 and $5.00..... 1.98

Taffeta Silk Petticoats
Violet, Cadet, Light and Dark Green, Red, Garnet, Black and Changeable—accordion flounce—ruche finish—with dust ruffle—special 4.98

Silk Umbrellas
26 and 28 inch pure Silk Umbrellas—with Natural English Furze and Boxwood Handles—close roll—steel frames with cases and tassels—fine umbrellas that usually sell at Three Dollars—Our price..... 1.98

Big Blanket Special
All Wool White Californias—
All Wool Scarlet—
All Wool Natural Grey—
72x84 inches—value 6.98..... 4.98

10,000 Cushion Squares
Hundreds of styles and colors—value 19 cents to 35..... 9
(In Upholstery Department—Basement.)

Lawn Bureau Sets
tucked and lace trim, fluted ruffle—light colored lining—value one dollar..... .64

New Stripe Waist Cloths
Fancy effects—cardinal, rose, green, castor, turquoise, strawberry, black, navy and army blue—real value 45 cents..... .29

Black and White Drapery Fabrics
Special Department
Cambrics, Crepes, Buntings, Cheese Cloths and Cashmeres—
Lowest Prices.

An Absolutely New Stock of RUGS AND CARPET SQUARES

at the Lowest Prices in New York for the Qualities.

Is there anything in that statement to interest you? .... Would you like to know where to come with assurance that the most up-to-date Floor Coverings can be obtained at very moderate prices? ..... You have that assurance here ..... Not only is our stock entirely new, but prices show differences of ten to forty per cent. less than others ask.

We know where to buy—we buy for cash, and we

SELL AT SMALL PROFIT PRICES.

300 NEW ART SQUARES
Best quality all wool—none better made—colors fast—designs the very latest—Green, Red, Blue and the popular Oak and light colorings—
3x2 yards.. 3.69 | 3x4 yards.... 7.98
3x2½ yards.. 4.98 | 3x5 yards.... 9.98
3x3 yards.. 5.98 | 4x5 yards.... 12.98
3x3½ yards... 6.98
50 cents to 1.50 less per size than inferior goods are elsewhere offered as "special value."

WOOL FILLED ART SQUARES
Full assortment of colors in large and small designs—can be used either side—artistic and healthful floor coverings—
3x2 yards.. 1.45 | 3x3½ yards.... 3.98
3x2½ yards.. 2.19 | 3x4 yards.... 3.49
3x3 yards.. 2.69 | 3x5 yards.... 4.49
Advertised elsewhere at higher prices with exaggerated statements of their worth.

RICH AXMINSTER RUGS
Finest quality—floral designs or in rich Oriental effects very handsome for Library or Parlor—
8x10.6 feet 19.75
9x12 feet 22.98
Matched against any you will elsewhere find at $25 and $30.

FINE SMYRNA RUGS
All wool, not the cheap grades—rich crimson, olive and terra cotta combinations—Oriental designs—
6x9 feet.....value $10.00..... 6.98
7½x10½ feet.....value $15.00..... 9.98
Best grades at prices of the inferior.

SMYRNA RUGS
All sizes from 36 inch to 7 feet long.
36 inch.. .59 | .78 | 30 inch or 5 ft.. 1.97
45 inch.....1.09 | 72 inch or 6 ft.. 2.79
54 inch.....1.59 | 84 inch or 7 ft.. 4.98
12 to 30 styles in each case.

HALL RUGS
We give special attention to these, showing unusually complete assortments.
All Wool Smyrna Hall Rugs, small and medium designs—
2 yards long.....2½ feet wide 3.98
3 yards long.....3 feet wide 4.98
4 yards long.....3 feet wide 6.49

FINEST WILTON HALL RUGS
Persian designs—choicest colors—
3 yards long.....2¼ feet.... 6.79
4 yards long.....2¼ feet.... 8.98
3 yards long.....3 feet.... 8.98
4 yards long.....3 feet.... 11.98
Desirable for offices as well as flats

ENGLISH ATHLETES WON

Oxford-Cambridge Team Easily Defeated Canadians.

LOST BUT A SINGLE EVENT

With Eight of Nine Contests to Their Credit, Visitors Are Coming to Meet Harvard-Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Sept. 14.—The English athletes of the Oxford-Cambridge team to-day had the first chance since they arrived from England to show their quality in actual contest, and in the games with the picked team, representing McGill University, Montreal, and Toronto University, won in overwhelming style, the local men capturing only one event of the nine that were on the programme. In every way the visitors outclassed the Canadian athletes in the events that went to the English team, while there is room for question as to whether the entire programme should not have gone to Oxford-Cambridge.

The one event that was saved to the Canadian college men was the 440-yard run, in which J. D. Morrow of McGill jumped away in front, and in a terrific race to the tape managed to hold the advantage he gained early in the contest. Barclay of Cambridge closed on Morrow in the last few yards, and struggled out in a splendid finish, but never quite made up the ground lost at the start, though he gained fast at the finish. The defeat of Barclay was a keen disappointment to the visitors, who from the manner in which they swept all other competitions appeared to have been sure of a complete victory.

As the Canadian team was a carefully selected one and had on it many of the very best athletes that Canada can produce, the result and the style in which it was made left no room for doubt as to the quality of the Englishmen. A large crowd was in attendance at the meet. The weather was bright and pleasant, but throughout the competitions there was a high wind that proved a strong handicap to the athletes and disposed of all hopes that the men had of breaking records.

Aside from the single victory for Canada in the 440-yard race, which aroused much enthusiasm, the contest of the day, and the one in which the Old World athletes earned their greatest honor, was for the half-mile run. In this the Rev. W. H. Workman of Cambridge, who on Saturday equaled the Canadian record, and R. Cleave of Oxford were first and second, Workman winning after a splendid performance, though he did not get up to his performance of Saturday.

At that he came near it. He was off and striding away from his opponents throughout the distance, his team mate being the only one of the other three runners who could stay anywhere near him. Orton of Toronto was so far outrun in the first half of the distance that he dropped out of the race, leaving Molson of McGill to struggle in a poor third.

In the running high jump the Canadians were badly beaten, and in the hammer throw were as far away from a chance of success as in the 440-yard run. The English athletes will leave on Monday for New York, where they are to compete with the Harvard-Yale team on Berkeley Oval week after next. In New York the Oxford-Cambridge team will be the guests of the American athletes at a dinner to be given in the University Club on Sept. 25. Summaries.

100-Yard Run.—Won by A. E. Hind, Cambridge; P. Molson, McGill, second; J. D. Morrow, McGill, third. Time—0:10 2-5.

120-Yard Hurdles.—Won by G. R. Garnier, Oxford; E. Allcock, Cambridge, second; T. O. Howard, McGill, third. Time—0:16 3-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by the Rev. W. H. Workman, Cambridge; R. Cleave, Oxford, second; P. Molson, McGill, third. Time—1:54 4-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by J. D. Morrow, McGill; R. W. Barclay, Cambridge, second; T. J. Cornish, Oxford, third. Time—0:50 3-5.

Throwing 16-pound Hammer.—Won by E. E. May, Oxford, with 123 feet; W. B. Henderson, Oxford, 111 feet 10 inches, second; T. C. Fraser, McGill, 108 feet, third.

Running High Jump.—Won by G. Howard Smith, Cambridge, with 6 feet; W. E. Henderson, Oxford, 5 feet 10 inches, second.

One-Mile Run.—Won by F. G. Cockshott, Cambridge; H. W. Gregson, Cambridge, second; J. J. Cawthra, Cambridge, third. Time—4:25.

Running Long Jump.—Won by T. J. Cornish, Oxford, with 21 feet 2 inches; Percy Holson, McGill, with 20 feet 6¾ inches, second.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by the Rev. H. W. Workman, Cambridge; H. P. MacNaughton, Cambridge, second; L. A. Dawson, Oxford, third. Time—9:55 3-5.

Evart Jansen Wendel, Chairman of the committee which is arranging the details of the coming international athletic meeting between teams representing Harvard and Yale Universities and Oxford and Cambridge Universities, respectively, returned yesterday from New Haven, where a conference of Harvard and Yale athletic officials was held on Friday evening. At this meeting Harvard was represented by Capt. Willis and Manager Gerrish, and Yale by Capt. Sheldon and Manager Gould.

It was decided to hold the trials next Wednesday in this city, and though the grounds were not definitely selected, there is little doubt that Berkeley Oval will be chosen. Trials will be held in every event except the hurdles and the mile run, and two men will be selected in each event. In the hurdles no selection is necessary, as there are but two candidates, Converse of Harvard and Clapp of Yale.

The two teams will arrive Tuesday evening, and the Harvard men selected will remain and train on the Berkeley Oval track until the international meet is held, on the following Wednesday; but the Yale men will return to New Haven, as "Mike" Murphy is needed there to train the football squad.

Chairman Wendel stated that the meeting was entirely harmonious and that the reports of a serious difference were unfounded. He also said that both Boardman and Hargraves are in good condition and will compete in the trials.

The following telegram was received yesterday from Lees Knowles, M. P., representing the Oxford and Cambridge athletes:

Montreal, Canada, Sept. 14.

Please convey to Harvard and Yale our heartfelt sympathy in their great national loss.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE TEAM.

To this Mr. Wendel replied as follows:

New York City, Sept. 14.

Hearty thanks for your sympathetic message. We are indeed sorrowful in our Nation's great affliction. E. J. WENDEL.

NEW DISCUS RECORD.

M. J. Sheridan of New York Hurls the Missile 120 Feet 7¾ Inches.

M. J. Sheridan of the Pastime Athletic Club of this city made a new world's record in the games of the Entre Nous Athletic Club of Paterson, N. J., held at Willard Park, Paterson, yesterday afternoon, throwing the missile 120 feet 7¾ inches. This is almost two feet over the former record of 118 feet 9½ inches.

There was a large entry of New York athletes, who made a clean sweep of the regular events, capturing every one of them. The only race won by the local athletes was a boys' race. In the team relay race the Twenty-second Regiment team won by about three yards in a close finish, with the team of the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn. Summary:

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—First heat won by Paul John, Totowa Athletic Club, Paterson, N. J., (10 yards.) Time—0:10 1-5. Second heat won by John Mara, National Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., (10 yards.) Time—0:10. Third heat won by G. Ashley, Pastime Athletic Club, New York City, (9½ yards.) Time—0:10. Fourth heat won by P. A. McCauley, Star Athletic Club, Long Island City, N. Y., (10 yards.) Time—0:10. Fifth heat won by E. J. Eytinge, Pastime Athletic Club, New York City, (7½ yards.) Time—0:10 1-5. Race won by Mara, Ashley second, Eytinge third. Time—0:10.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. W. Murphy, New West Side A. C., New York City, (50 yards;) J. Bromilow, Entre Nous A. C., (48 yards,) second; O. F. Bates, Star A. C., Long Island City, N. Y., (50 yards,) third. Time—1:57.

75-Yard Boys' Race.—Won by H. Dews, Totowa A. C., Paterson, N. J.; T. C. Cunningham, Entre Nous A. C., second. Time—0:08.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by P. J. Corley, New West Side A. C., New York City, (25 yards;) A. E. Barron, Co. I, First Regiment, N. G. N. J., Newark, N. J., (24 yards,) second; T. Dunn, Entre Nous A. C., (28 yards,) third. Time—0:48.

Throwing Discus, Handicap.—Won by M. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., New York City, (scratch,) with 120 feet 7¾ inches; R. A. C. McDonough, Montclair, N. J. (20 feet,) second, with 96 feet 9 inches; J. McInerney, Entre Nous A. C., (20 yards,) third, with 90 feet 5 inches.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by G. A. Ashley, Pastime A. C., New York City, (20 yards;) P. J. Corley, New West Side A. C., New York City, (15 yards,) second; G. Bischoff, Pastime A. C., New York City, (18 yards,) third. Time—0:22.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by Alfred Hart, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, New York City, (28 inches,) with 19 feet 3 inches; C. J. Sackett, Entre Nous Athletic Club, (30 inches,) second, with 19 feet; R. B. Campiglio, Xavier Athletic Association, New York City, (24 inches,) third, with 19.

Half-Mile Relay Race, Teams of Four.—Won by Company I, Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y., New York City, W. S. Edward, P. A. Sayles, H. Arnold, and R. B. Campiglio; Pastime Athletic Club team, New York City, G. Bischoff, O. Ordwein, D. J. Brennan, and V. Andrews, second; National Athletic Club team, Brooklyn, N. Y., W. Kauffman, J. C. Doyle, F. Reuss, and D. Curtis, third. Time—1:34 2-5.

WOMEN'S GOLF EVENT.

Official Programme of the Championship at Baltusrol.

Secretary Robert B. Kerr issued yesterday the first official notice from the United States Golf Association regarding the coming annual tournament for the women's golf championship of the United States. As previously announced, the event will be held on the links of the Baltusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, N. J., beginning Tuesday, Oct. 8, and continuing through Saturday, Oct. 12. Only one round for the championship will be played each day, but several special events have been added to the programme. All of the championship rounds will be eighteen holes. On the first day the contestants will meet at medal play and the leading sixteen will qualify to continue the contest at match play. The final round for the Robert Cox championship trophy will come on the last day, and that will be the only game at that time. The special feature for Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 8, is a driving contest for a cup presented by the Baltusrol Club, and a club tea will also be held. On Wednesday afternoon there will be a consolation handicap, open only to those entered for the championship. The handicap will be limited to eighteen strokes and the trophy is a handsome cup presented by the Governors of the Baltusrol Club. On Thursday afternoon there will be a four-ball match and on Friday afternoon, Oct. 11, the feature will be a mixed foursome handicap. Two sets of cups are presented by the Baltusrol Club.

Secretary Kerr calls attention to the fact that entries must be made through the secretaries of the competitors' respective clubs. The individual entry fee is $5, and all entries must be in by Tuesday evening, Oct. 1, at the office of the Secretary, 26 Broad Street. The National Association gives medals to the four who survive to the semi-finals, a gold medal to the victor, and a silver medal to the runner-up, and bronze medals to the third and fourth. The present champion is Miss Frances Griscom of Philadelphia. She has just returned from a Summer spent in Scotland, where she has been playing on some of the famous links, and it is said that her game has been materially improved. She was a spectator of the men's championship at Atlantic City during the past week, and she intends to defend her honors and if possible hold them for another year.

On Plainfield Golf Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 14.—At the suggestion of State Senator Reed and out of respect to the memory of President McKinley all games on the links of the Park Golf Club were declared off to-day. At the Hillside links the usual play was indulged in. In the contest for the Mellick and Fisk Cups Miss May Holley leads, receiving two points. The scores made counted for both cups, except that of Miss Margaret Holley, who did not play for the Mellick Cup. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
May Holley	122	30	92
Marjorie Fleming	121	25	96
Margaret Tracey	122	23	99
Margaret Goddard	119	18	101
Margaret Holley	149	35	114
Edith Tracey	142	18	124

The play for the Golf Committee Cup resulted in placing D. P. Barrows in the lead by one point over W. L. Glenny. The summaries:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
D. P. Barrows	92	15	77
W. L. Glenny	78	0	78
D. H. Rowland	85	7	78
E. D. Newkirk	106	27	79
F. A. Clark	96	16	80
F. C. Talmage	81	0	81
C. W. Abbott	89	8	81
Townsend Russmore	97	15	82
Frank Reinhart	83	0	83
Willard Wadsworth	84	0	84
G. T. Van Buskirk	97	12	85
Walter Peterson	99	13	86
L. C. Rice	112	25	87

AUTOMOBILES CEASE TO RUN.

Endurance Test Ends at Rochester—All Scheduled Races Canceled.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The members of the Automobile Club of America who reached Rochester last night held no run to-day. This would have been the last day's run of the six days' endurance test, but on the eve of their reaching Buffalo came the sad news of the President's death. A meeting of the Executive Committee was called early this morning at the Powers Hotel by President Albert R. Shattuck, and it was unanimously resolved to call the run off. The five days' run gives a total of 394 miles traveled, and the awards will be made on the showing made by the different vehicles from New York to Rochester. Forty-two automobiles arrived in Rochester, which is considered a very good showing out of nearly eighty that left New York Monday morning. The rainy weather and poor roads played havoc with many machines, and the accidents have been more numerous than would have been the case under more satisfactory conditions.

The awards will not be made until the committee goes over the schedules at the clubhouse in New York, as the prize honors are given for averages during the run, and not for speed. David Wolfe Bishop has led the procession almost from the start, and as his average is up to the highest requirements, he will receive one of the first certificates of merit, given to machines maintaining an average speed of fifteen miles an hour between the stated times. He was the first to get into Rochester yesterday afternoon at 3:45, and the last man was John M. Satterfield, who came in very muddy and tired at 9:45. Among the individual owners of machines who arrived among the forty-two were David Wolfe Bishop, C. Arthur Benjamin, G. B. Pettingill, Albert T. Otto, Albert R. Shattuck, Percy Owen, T. J. Martin, G. N. Pierce, J. R. Robinson, Jr., Sidney Dillon Ripley, C. R. Woodin, Cornelius J. Field, A. L. McMurtry, C. R. Greuter, Louis S. Clarke, Alexander Dow, and John M. Satterfield.

A number of the New Yorkers shipped their machines home to-day, but a few continued on to Buffalo in their private capacity. It was also announced by President Shattuck that the programme of automobile races arranged for the coming week in the Pan-American stadium had been canceled, as well as the 100-mile road race from Buffalo to Erie.

ON LOCAL CREASES.

Many of the Games Scheduled for Yesterday Were Postponed.

Out of respect to the memory of the late President, many of the cricket matches scheduled to be played yesterday by the clubs of New York were either postponed or abandoned.

The championship series of the Metropolitan District Cricket League was to have been wound up at Prospect Park by a game between the Manhattan and Nelson Lodge Clubs. By mutual consent, however, the match was postponed, most of the players having expressed their aversion to taking part in the contest in view of the calamity which had plunged the nation in sadness.

The game at Bergen Point between the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and the Germantown Cricket Club of Philadelphia was also abandoned, and this match, it is understood, will not take place.

The Kings County Club played its game with the Chadwick Cricket Club at Prospect Park, where a closely contested match resulted in a very even draw, Kings County needing fourteen runs to win and having two wickets to fall when stumps were drawn on account of darkness. J. Johnson played a good inning of 33, not out, for Chadwick, while he was well backed up by T. O'Reilly and J. E. Roberts with 18 each and W. Jeffs with 15. For Kings County A. B. Lewis hit vigorously and well for 42, while G. W. Barnes added 26 and Dr. Huskinson 10. The totals were: Chadwick, 111; Kings County, 98 for 8 wickets.

The West Indians played a team of the Manhattans in the series of the Prospect Park Cricket Association and won by 7 runs and 5 wickets to spare. This result was brought about chiefly through the good all-around work of J. D. Goodrich. He bowled in capital style and captured 8 wickets for 18 runs, while he also played a good inning of 21, not out. G. F. Harding also played steadily and well for the winners, while for Manhattan J. Adam made 27, not out, and W. A. Battles 14. The totals were: Manhattan, 61; West Indians, 68 for 5 wickets.

The team of the steamship Oceanic played Brooklyn Team B at Prospect Park and was rather severely defeated by 94 runs after the Brooklyns had declared their inning closed for seven wickets. A. Lowell was in great form with the ball for the winners and was credited with the remarkable record of 5 wickets for 2 runs. R. F. Browne did the chief run-getting for the winners with a hard hit inning of 32, not out. R. Murphy was the only sailor to reach double figures, with 14. The totals were: Brooklyn Team B, 127, (declared for 7 wickets;) Oceanic, 38.

ADAMS LED IN SWIMMING RACES.

His Two Firsts and Two Seconds Won for Bath Beach.

In a spiritedly contested series of swimming competitions between the Bath Beach Swimming Club and the Pawnee Athletic Club at Shields's Pier, Bath Beach, the Bath Beach swimmers yesterday were the winners, largely through the individual efforts of E. Adams, who put two firsts to the credit of his club, and brought up the general average for Bath Beach by taking seconds in two other events. Adams had a rival on the Pawnee team of swimmers in H. C. De Loiscelles, who also earned two firsts for his side, but Adams carried off the honors of the water sports meet, as he competed in every event except the boys' race, and on points had a big lead. There was a large attendance and much enthusiasm over the finishes of the races. Summaries:

50-Yard Men's Race.—Won by H. C. De Loiscelles, Pawnee Athletic Club; E. Adams, Bath Beach Swimming Club, second; B. Shea, Bath Beach Swimming Club, third. Time—0:48 2-5.

100-Yard Boys' Race.—Won by George Smith, Bath Beach Swimming Club; J. Mulhey, Bath Beach Swimming Club, second; J. Durio, Pawnee Athletic Club, third. Time—1:26.

100-Yard Race, Senior.—Won by H. C. De Loiscelles, Pawnee Athletic Club; E. Adams, Bath Beach Swimming Club, second; Cornelius Ferguson, Jr., Pawnee Athletic Club, third. Time—1:08 2-5.

One-Quarter-Mile Swimming Contest, Scratch.—Won by E. Adams, Bath Beach Swimming Club; Cornelius Ferguson, Jr., Pawnee Athletic Club, second; N. Jackson, Bath Beach Swimming Club, third. Time—7:14.

One-Half-Mile Swim, Handicap.—Won by E. Adams, Bath Beach Swimming Club; H. Terhune, Pawnee Athletic Club, second; H. Lillenthal, Bath Beach Swimming Club, third. Time—15:00.

Little Won Tennis Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Raymond D. Little of Princeton University, who yesterday won the final match in the singles in the annual tournament of the Sleepy Hollow Tennis Club, to-day met and defeated J. P. Paret of New York City, the holder of the club championship trophy, and in consequence will hold the cup for the coming year.

Four sets were necessary. The first was won by Little, 6—3; the second, a vantage set, went to Paret, 8—6, and the next two were won by Little, 6—0, 6—0. The victory was a popular one. The final match in the handicap singles was won by W. Gillies, concluding the tournament. Summary:

Men's Singles.—Challenge Record—Raymond D. Little, Princeton University, challenger, beat J. P. Paret, holder, 6—3, 8—6, 6—0, 6—0.

Men's Handicap Singles.—Semi-final Round—W. Gillies, (scratch,) beat J. Barton, (owe 15,) 8—6, 6—3. Final Round—W. Gillies, (scratch,) beat A. Ring, (plus 15,) 6—2, 6—1.

Results of Harness Races.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 14.—The September trotting meet of the Worcester Driving Park Company closed to-day, and, like the other days of the meet, it was bad for favorites, only one of the three winning. In the 2:23 pace Mary's Own, second choice, turned a couple of back somersaults before they were sent away and broke the left collarbone of E. M. Earle, her driver, by falling on him the second time. Tamerlane won the race in straight heats. The only good thing that went through was George G., in the 2:12 pace. Summaries:

2:23 Class.—Pacing; purse $300.

Tammerlane, b. g., by Gambul	1	1	1
John Taylor, b. g.	2	3	3
Gail, b. m.	3	2	7
Sphinxie, g. m.	5	6	4
Borolight, c. m.	10	4	4
ob			
Russell	8	9	5
Birdie B., b. g.	9	5	dis
Velvet Bud, b. m.	6	7	dr
Mary's Own	7	dr.	

Time—2:17½; 2:17½; 2:21.

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse $300.

Wilkes, b. g., by Favorite Wilkes	3	1	1
Ve			
Beau Brummel, b. g.	4	2	3
Ben H., b. g.	1	3	4

Time—2:19½; 2:20; 2:23½; 2:21½.

2:12 Class.—Pacing; purse $300.

George G., g. g., by Roscoe C.	1	2	1
Baby Strathmore, b. m.	3	1	2
Bill Dinehart, g. g.	2	3	3

Time—2:16½; 2:16½; 2:21½; 2:23.

ROCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 14.—There were three interesting harness events at Cold Spring Park to-day, the closing day of the Rochester Fair. Summaries:

2:25 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

S. S. B., ro. g., (McCaffrey)	4	3	1
Notion, b. g., (Conant)	1	1	2
Jack Splan, Jr., b. g.	2	2	5
Bird Simmons, br. g.	3	4	3
Kaspah	5	5	4

Time—2:27¼; 2:24½; 2:22¾; 2:21¼; 2:17¾.

2:18 Class.—Pacing; purse $800.

Minnie D., b. g., (Scales)	2	1	1
Lexington, b. g., (O'Neill)	1	3	2
Birdie Hal, b. g.	3	2	3
Prince Marquette	7	4	3
Johnnie Wilkes, b. g.	4	6	7
Tommie Whitten, b. g.	6	7	4
Newtown, ch. g.	5	5	6
Prossie, b. m.	8	8	5

Time—2:17¼; 2:16¼; 2:16½; 2:19½.

2:22 Class.—Trotting; purse $700.

Hanward, b. s., (Eldridge)	1	1	1
Gene D., b. m.	5	2	2
Deceiver, b. g.	2	3	5
Sammy Rice	3	4	4
Hector, b. g.	4	6	3
Captain Hass, br. g.	6	5	6

Time—2:17¾; 2:16¼; 2:18¾.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Owing to the death of the President McKinley the managers of the State Fair closed the fair and declared off the Grand Circuit races.

SWIMMER WENCK WON.

New York Athletic Clubman Beat Champion Schaeffer.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—Nearly every sporting event of importance was postponed in this vicinity to-day, excepting the amateur swimming championships of the Atlantic Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, which were decided at Lafayette on the Schuylkill River, about ten miles above this city.

The surprise of the day was the defeat of E. Carroll Schaeffer by Fred Wenck of New York, in the 100-yard dash for the Sackett Cup. Only three men out of seventeen entered toed the scratch for the event, H. C. Story being the only other starter. The start was ragged, Schaeffer taking the water last. Wenck and Schaeffer were on even terms at 25 yards, both going at a fast gait, and finishing so close together that it was hard to distinguish which of the two won. The time was 1:07 3-5. The judges decided in favor of Wenck by six inches.

Sixteen started in the 400-yard handicap, with Otto Wahle, New York Athletic Club, favorite. The swimmers made a pretty display for the first 250 yards, and then the strongest began to pull away. E. E. Krause, at sixty seconds' handicap, won in a rattling finish from Remont, 35 seconds, and Wahle was third. Summary:

100-Yard Race, Straightaway, Sackett Cup.—Won by F. A. Wenck, New York A. C.; E. Carroll Schaeffer, N. S. A., second; H. C. Story, N. S. A., third. Time—1:07 3-5.

100-Yard Championship, Straightaway.—Won by E. Carroll Schaeffer, N. S. A.; E. E. Krause, N. S. A., second; H. C. Story, N. S. A., third. Time—1:12 1-5.

440-Yard Handicap, Three Turns.—Won by E. E. Krause, N. S. A., (60 seconds;) R. W. Remont, N. S. A., (35 seconds,) second; Otto Wahle, New York A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—6:51 2-5.

Half-Mile Championship, Seven Turns.—Won by E. Carroll Schaeffer, N. S. A.; Walter M. Jarmon, N. S. A., second; R. W. Remont, N. S. A., third. Time—14:55.

Race Horses at Low Prices.

The horses in training from the Rancocas Stud of Jobstown, N. J., consigned by Mrs. Lily Barnes Allien, heiress to the farm and stock under Pierre Lorillard's will, were sold yesterday by the Fasig-Tipton Company at Sheepshead Bay. With them were sold a number of other race horses, consigned by various owners, but straight through the prices were small. William Lakeland's horse Ogden, advertised to be sold, was not offered. The horses that brought more than $300 were as follows:

PROPERTY OF RANCOCAS STUD.

Ilium, b. g., 3 years, by Sensation-Ilogo, by Emperor; J. H. McCormick $1,800

PROPERTY OF A. G. WESTON.

Chicadee, b. f., 2 years, by Duncombe-Sabilla, by Sir Modred; H. T. Griffin 600

PROPERTY OF C. B. MORRIS.

Vitellius, b. c., 3 years, by Star Ruby-Tyranny, by Great Tom; W. H. Karrick .. 1,400

To Reduce Columbia's Lacrosse Team.

A movement is on foot at Columbia to take lacrosse from the ranks of first-class sport and relegate it to an inferior position. Up to the present its place at Columbia has been on a par with football and rowing, and with these teams its members have been privileged to wear the coveted "C." The team last year was badly defeated on every hand, and this was said to be due to the lack of interest the men took in the sport. They smoked cigarettes while practicing, and did other things of the sort. Naturally, they were defeated in their games, and the whole college became indignant at their indifference to the welfare of the university's lacrosse reputation. Depriving them of their right to wear the "C" is now likely to be the expression of Columbia students' sentiments.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert,"
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sundays only.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Fall Hats and Trimmings. A Sale.

Paris hinted a while ago that black silk Hats in dress shapes would be in demand with the first showing of the ready-to-wear Hats for early Fall. We took the hint. One of the best makers designed for us seven charming shapes and put his best work into them. To make an unusual offering at the season's beginning, he sacrificed his profit and we cut off ours. The Hats are ready to-morrow.

$2.75 Black Silk Hats for $1.69 Apiece.

They are for women and misses. Some of all silk with crown in cord effect and shirred brim; some with crown of alternate rows of velvet and silk and shirred brim; some with all velvet crown and silk brim. The designs are both large and small, with round and square crowns, and all have a covered band underbrim to allow trimming with velvet bow or flowers. A feather breast or a pompon, easy to arrange, make them all ready to wear.

To make the sale complete we have joined to it an offering of

Trimmings for Early Fall Hats---Underprice.

They are just right for these silk Hats or for any of the new Hats for immediate wear. Prices are quite without parallel.

Large feather Pompons, two in bunch; some all black, some black with edge of feather tipped with white, a quick, handy trimming and very effective, regularly 55c. a bunch, at 39c

Feather Breasts, Paris made, in black and selected white, some are made with each feather wired separately, others are made in the solid padded back designs, these are in lengths most suitable for silk hat trimming, regularly 89c. each, at 65c

Feather Breasts, Paris made, black only feather padded back, a size and design most suitable for turbans and small hat trimmings, regularly 75c. each, at 55c

Feather Breasts made by the best makers in Paris, these are extra long, having each feather wired separately and are considered the most durable; colors, white and solid black; regularly 98c. each, at 75c

Velvet and silk Roses, 3 in bunch, in all the wanted colors, for under brim trimmings, bunch 25c

Velvet and silk Roses, 3 in bunch, a size most suitable for trimming; all the wanted colors ..... 39c. bunch

Velvet and silk Roses, 3 in bunch, a faithful copy of a Parisian sample, all the new colorings ..... 59c. spray

Note.—You may select your Hat and trimmings and if you wish we will have them tastefully arranged by our expert milliners and the cost will be nominal. Trimming done while you wait in many cases.

Main floor, center, East Building.

Women's $3.00 Lace Shoes, $1.95.

A Most Unusual September Happening.

Made in Rochester for a large dealer and in the styles of the coming Fall. The makers are famous for their fine Shoes and put their fine work and splendid style into these. Then there was a misunderstanding with the dealer and the Shoes were not delivered. The makers wanted to turn them into cash—3,000 pairs unordered were in the way when other orders were being filled—offered to take less than they cost to make. So, at the beginning of the season comes a sale that would be unusual even in January.

The New Fall Style—A Third Underprice.

They are made of black vici kid, with kid and patent leather tips and Goodyear welted extension soles of medium weight. The last is a round toe, shapely and easy fitting. Workmanship inside and out is of the first class, and there is a full range of sizes—AA to E widths and 2½ to 7 lengths. If the Shoes had been made to our order they could not have been better worth $3.00 a pair, but there is choice tomorrow for $1.95.

Second floor, rear, West Building.

Black Dress Stuffs. Bargains.

You need them anyway—you pay full prices for the same fabrics usually. It is the combination of special timeliness with special small pricing that makes the marvel of this sale. Five different fabrics and as many reasons for their sale here underprice. Reasons would take too much space to tell—space is valuable to-day. So here is just the bare list of the bargains:

$1.00 Black Diagonal Cheviots---59c.

Fifty inches wide, all worsted, extra heavy weight, strong, firm and durable. A splendid quality and cheviot is a favorite this year.

French Silk Blister Crepons, $1.25 a Yard.

46 Inch Silk Faced French Panne Cloth, $1.25.

They have been $2.00 and $2.50 a yard everywhere until we made these prices.

Fine Black Broadcloth, 69c. a Yard.

A rich, all wool, lustrous finish broadcloth—the greatest bargain anywhere.

Main floor, rear, Central Building.

The Modern Piano.

The resources of our three piano factories are demonstrated by the many beautiful and artistic pianos which we are displaying in our Brooklyn warerooms. Sterlings are not made for ornamental pieces of furniture, yet they possess architectural and ornamental beauty conforming to modern ideas of constructive and decorative art.

The Reputation of Sterlings

is best illustrated by our 41 years of unparalleled success. The absolute reliability of the piano, and of the Sterling store, insures those unfamiliar with the different makes of pianos that they can purchase this "Old and Reliable" make with confidence and the assurance that there are none better.

Sterling Upright Grands.

New designs of unusual beauty in both modern and colonial architecture. Also several special case designs richly inlaid and handsomely decorated. The interior is the same as the plainer pianos. The tone, touch, volume and repeating qualities have not been sacrificed in producing artistic cases.

Our Methods of Selling.

ALL PRICES ARE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES, AND OUR THREE YEAR PAYMENT PLAN PERMITS THOSE WHO SO DESIRE TO PURCHASE ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS AT THE MARKED PRICE. POSITIVELY NO ADVANCE, EVEN THOUGH YOU HAVE A PIANO TO EXCHANGE.

40 Sterling Pianos

of last season's designs. As they are not in our new catalogue they must be disposed of at once, for our warerooms are rapidly filling with the new Fall styles, consequently we shall do some

RECKLESS PRICE CUTTING THIS WEEK.

Pianos Purchased Now Will Be Reserved Till Wanted.

17 Refinished Uprights.

Every one in perfect repair, newly finished and are decidedly better than many of the cheap, poorly made pianos advertised as great bargains, at half price, etc.

Every Piano sold by us is guaranteed for 5 years.

The Sterling Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale and Retail Warerooms,
(Entire Building, four floors,)
536 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings. Look for the name STERLING.

Women's Tailored Suits and Skirts.

You relied pretty largely on this store last season for tailored wear—the biggest business in our history is evidence. This season we are taking last year's record as foundation—standing on it to reach still further forward toward our ideal store. Now the autumn gathering is richly ready—each day has brought and is bringing its quota of newness. To-morrow the Tailored Suits are concerned in a sale much under regular value. Three hints of the savings here:

Tailored Suits of black cheviot, double-breasted Eton jacket revers faced with peau de soie lined with taffeta; graduated flounce skirt; made over percaline $11.75

Tailored Suits of black, oxford grey and Roman blue canvas cloth; tight fitting jacket with vestee of metallic figured velveteen, edges finished with band of satin; graduated flounce skirt. Entire suit made over taffeta, skirt drop style with plaited flounce; a very effective suit for $19.50

Tailored Suits, of black, navy blue and brown cheviot; jacket a very new style, Norfolk blouse, with straps and pockets; skirt panel front with graduated flounce on sides, over taffeta silk, skirt drop style with plaited flounce $26.50

Pedestrian Skirts as Sharply Underprice.

Perhaps the widest assortment of these practical garments that is shown in this country—certainly the lowest priced. Fine workmanship on excellent materials—Skirts of good styles are these:

Pedestrian Skirts of black and navy blue cheviot, five gore flare with band and successive rows of stitching; a very excellent Skirt $1.95

Pedestrian Skirts of Oxford grey and navy blue Melton, made with gored top and deep flounce, finished with many rows of stitching $3.98

Pedestrian Skirts of black cheviot, gored top, flounce bottom, finished with many rows of stitching $6.75

Pedestrian Skirts of black, navy blue and brown broadcloth, gored top with deep circular flounce, heavily stitched $7.50

Second floor, front, Central Building.

$5.50 and $6.50 "P.D." Corsets, $1.98

Maker has decided on a slight change in his model—unless it was explained to you you would hardly see it in comparing the two Corsets. But it makes quick clearance of these Corsets necessary and brings here

2,400 Corsets---The Best Value We Ever Knew.

They are straight front, fully gored Corsets, made of specially fine French Coutil and black Italian cloth and richly trimmed and finished. They should go in a jiffy at $1.98.

Second floor, East Building.

Silk Lined Overcoats to Order---$22.

$30 would be a little price—a saving for the men who are ready.

It is the first offering of the Fall season from the Tailoring Store. A dozen styles of the new woolens for choice—cheviots, coverts and whipcords in black, Oxford mixture, gray, tan and olive. They will be finely made with the Tailoring Store's best work and lined with an excellent silk to match. You will have them just in time if you order now—cool evenings are commencing. $22.

The New Suitings—Ready.

Over 700 styles of handsome woolens especially for this Fall and Winter and prices from $18.50 to $42.00. A very large number of fine fabrics, of which a single Suit length was imported for the men who like exclusiveness.

Second floor, rear, East Building.

$2.50 Silk Faced Panne Cloth, $1.25

46 inches wide—brought from France.

One of the richest of silk and wool fabrics, soft and clinging in texture, with lustrous silk surface. It is an ideal material for handsome and stylish evening, theater or dinner gowns. There is splendid showing of the most favored colors—cream, rose, sage, reseda, ciel, dove, platinum, gray, fawn, tan, castor, golden, cardinal, royal, national and navy blue and others. Price everywhere has been $2.50 a yard. An importer's hurried sale brings this quantity here for

$1.25 a Yard---Just Half Price.

See how pretty they look in the window. Main floor, West Building.

Upholsterings--The Best News Yet.

Because the luxurious new things are all here for choice

Because the Upholstery Store bristles with bargains.

Your head is full of the Fall plans—we are richly ready to help them to successful, economical fruition. It is a list of rare opportunities that we print to-day—and it is just a hint of the good things here. Read it carefully.

Tapestries.

Two thousand Tapestry Squares, mostly all-over figures in silk and cotton tapestry and damask, very excellent for sofa pillows or for covering single pieces of furniture, 29c., 39c., 49c., and 69c. each

Remnants of fine Gobelin Cotton Tapestries, verdure and Oriental patterns in lengths from 1 to 1½ yards to 3 yards; value $2.00 and $2.98 a yard; at ..... 75c. and 98c

Fine cotton Tapestries, with detached figures, suitable for inexpensive hangings, red, blue and green; value $2.00 a yard, at 98c

Light weight Oriental stripe Tapestries, in soft colorings, excellent for sofa pillows or over draperies; value $1.98 a yard, at $1.25

27 inch Damascus Cloth, for draperies and pillow covers, fine Oriental colors; value 75c. a yard, at 50c

500 yards furniture Tapestries, mercerized Gobelin, exact imitation of fine silk Gobelin, splendid w

FINANCIAL DISTRICT'S LONG DAY OF REST

Governing Bodies of the Exchanges Order Them Closed.

LONDON SUSPENDS BUSINESS

The Large Interests Feel that Deliberation Will Show There Is No Cause for Excitement.

Contrary to general expectations, Wall Street had a day of comparative quiet and rest yesterday. Going down to the financial district prepared for a day of stock market activity, with all its attendant uncertainties and stormy times, Stock Exchange members and others were agreeably surprised to learn that it had been decided by the governing bodies of the various Exchanges to suspend business. Thus it was that all the markets were closed here, while in London also business was suspended.

It was a relief that Wall Street had scarcely dared to expect, yet had fervently prayed for—for it gave an additional forty-eight hours in which calmly to consider the sad news of the President's death and its probable effect upon the commercial and financial worlds. In that time, it is reasoned, the situation will have been carefully canvassed and considered, and, in the words of a leading interest in the Street, there will come a fuller realization of the fact that the Nation still lives; that prosperity continues unchecked, and that not one blade less of grass will grow nor the soil yield its fruits less abundantly because of the death of Mr. McKinley. The new President, it is declared, will prove equal to the occasion, and the onward march of prosperity will not be checked.

Yet it was not through any fear of adverse developments in the markets that the various Exchanges suspended business. It was, as the resolutions adopted show, out of respect to the memory of the President, as had been the action of the London Stock Exchange some hours earlier. That this is so—despite the unpatriotic talk of certain bear operators that the Exchanges had been closed to avert a panic—will appear from the fact—and it is a fact—that before it had been known that the Stock Exchange would close large suporting orders had been placed in the market at practically the closing prices of Friday. One leading interest alone placed an order of 50,000 shares, while banking houses generally had substantial orders on the buying side. Inquiry of the specialists on the floor of the Exchange impressed this fact more strongly, all the reports being of few selling and of many buying orders.

This confidence in the situation, indeed, was demonstrated in a most practical way in the morning, when, in the course of their regular business, A. A. Housman & Co. received a cable dispatch from Amsterdam setting out the prices on the Amsterdam Exchange of American securities dealt in there. Without exception, these stocks showed advances over Friday's close here of from ⅛ to 1¾ points. The table follows:

	Friday's Close.	Amsterdam Prices.	Advance.
Union Pacific	94¼	95½	1
Atchison	72¾	73⅞	1⅛
Southern Pacific	54⅝	54⅞	¼
Norfolk & Western	51¼	51½	¼
Denver & Rio Grande	42	43¾	1⅝
Ontario & Western	31¾	33	1¼
Erie	39¼	40	⅝
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	26	27	1
Wabash	20½	20⅝	⅛
United States Steel	40½	41¾	1¼
Southern Railway	30⅜	30½	⅛

As a matter of fact, sentiment in the Street grew more and more confident as the day wore on, and there were not a few predictions that when business is resumed on Monday opening prices will be above Friday's close, this improvement to be first reflected probably on the prices for Americans on the London Exchange.

As bearing out this view, it is pointed out that there are other favorable factors besides the supporting orders already referred to. There is, for instance, yesterday's good bank statement, showing an increase in surplus reserves and a decrease in loans; there is the expectation of easier money because of the heavy bond purchases, and the probability of gold imports; there is the more favorable industrial outlook, the steel strike situation clarified; there are the many evidences of general prosperity as disclosed in increased railroad and industrial earnings, and, finally, strengthening the market's technical position, there is the undoubtedly large short interest. That there is such a short interest is beyond all dispute, and it is believed that any sustained strength at this time would force a hasty retreat of that interest. How many shorts there are is of course only matter for conjecture, but the demand in the loan crowd yesterday—for the loan market was kept open for an hour—shows that the interest is not inconsiderable. The largest demand for stocks for borrowing purposes was in Atchison, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Amalgamated Copper.

As for the business that was transacted outside of the Exchange, it was much smaller than is usual on a Saturday morning. For the most part bankers and others devoted their time to discussing the President's death, to answering cable and other inquiries, and to making preparations for the draping of their buildings.

SCHLEY COURT WILL WAIT.

To Adjourn Monday Until After the President's Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Rear Admiral Ramsay, retired, may have an opportunity to sit with the Schley court of inquiry for a brief moment on Monday next, but the court will not begin its investigation until a week later, possibly at a more remote date. Admiral Dewey does not feel called upon to defer the inquiry until after the period of official mourning, but he has no hesitation in putting it off for a week.

The selection of Rear Admiral Ramsay has led to discussion of the qualities of that officer by naval officers and other public men. As an organizer and disciplinarian Rear Admiral Ramsay is described by some of his former associates as one of the most competent officers in the Naval Service.

Counsel for Rear Admiral Schley express themselves as satisfied with Rear Admiral Ramsay as a member of the court.

No summons has been issued by Judge Advocate Lemly for Rear Admiral Sampson, and, unless something unforeseen occurs later on in the case, he will not call Admiral Sampson to Washington on his own initiative. Capt. Lemly has issued very few summonses so far, and some of those already issued have been withdrawn. He does not regard the testimony of Admiral Sampson as necessary in this case. If Admiral Schley's counsel, however, care to call Admiral Sampson, the Judge Advocate will issue the summons.

DESERTING SETH LOW.

Citizens' Union Breaking Away from Him in Favor of Capt. F. Norton Goddard.

That the Citizens' Union is breaking away from Seth Low to Capt. F. Norton Goddard was evidenced by the letter sent yesterday to the members of the Conference Committee, which is as follows:

We, the undersigned, respectfully urge your committee to consider favorably the name of Capt. F. Norton Goddard as candidate for Mayor of New York City. His excellent standing as a business man, his careful and sympathetic study of the social problems of our city, his close touch with the needs of the people all, we believe, qualify him pre-eminently for that position.

We believe that his candidacy will be received with enthusiasm by the people, and if elected his administration will be liberal, intelligent, and progressive.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN C. GABLER, Chairman Citizens' Union Second Assembly District, Manhattan.
AARON J. LEVY, Chairman Citizens' Union Fourth Assembly District, Manhattan.
RANDOLPH RUBENS, Chairman Citizens' Union Sixth Assembly District, Manhattan.
JAMES B. REYNOLDS, Chairman Citizens' Union Eighth Assembly District, Manhattan.
S. GOLDENKRANZ, Chairman Citizens' Union Tenth Assembly District, Manhattan.
L. A. HAUSER, Chairman Citizens' Union Fourteenth Assembly District, Manhattan.
ROBERT L. KAMMERER, Chairman Citizens' Union Twelfth Assembly District, Manhattan.

The Committee of Eighteen will meet at the headquarters of the Citizens' Union, 34 Union Square East, to-morrow afternoon, when something more than tentative action is expected to be taken.

WOMAN FOUND MURDERED.

Evidence that She Had Been Strangled in Her Room—One Man Arrested.

Beckie Taub, eighteen years old, was found murdered in her apartments on the ground floor of 74 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. She had been strangled with her own belt, which was lying on the floor beside her. Isadore Friedman, a young man with whom the woman lived, is under arrest on suspicion.

Patrolman Petry of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station heard a man calling for help and found Friedman standing on the stoop of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Street house. He told Petry some one had murdered his wife. The policeman found the woman lying on the bed. The room was in the utmost confusion. On the woman's left side was a black and blue mark, as though she had been kicked.

Friedman subsequently made a statement to Coroner Bausch as to his movements for some hours preceding the discovery of the crime. He said he worked for his uncle, I. A. Friedman, a tailor on Lexington Avenue, near One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and that he quit work at 6 o'clock Friday night and went to the house of his brother in One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. There he met the Taub girl, who was helping his mother cook. He and the girl left the house, he said, at 11 o'clock. She told him she was going to meet a man. Friedman said he left the girl at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Lexington Avenue. When he reached his home at 1 o'clock Friedman said he found the door to his apartments open. A light was burning in the kitchen, and he found the woman dead on the bed. Then he called the policeman.

The police claim to have discovered that Friedman and the girl were together in the house drinking beer all Friday afternoon, and that they quarreled. The detectives say that a man living in the house named Becker about 1 o'clock yesterday morning heard the girl cry out, "Don't hit me, don't hit me!" and that afterward he heard the man's voice crying "Becky, Becky!" but there was no response. Twenty minutes later he heard the man leave the house and call for the police.

Friedman was committed to the Tombs by the Coroner.

STEAMSHIP LINE SOLD.

Boston and Bangor Property Acquired by C. W. Morse of This City.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 14.—In Bangor today Ernest Hill, son of President William H. Hill of the Boston and Bangor Steamship Company, confirmed the rumor, which had several times been denied this week, that the line has been sold to Charles W. Morse of New York.

Mr. Hill said that the deal had practically been completed, only details remaining to be arranged.

School for Crippled Children.

The free school for crippled children, 434 West Fifty-seventh Street, opened on Monday last with an attendance of forty-six children, the full capacity of the school. Ten of these children are perfectly helpless, but they are brought to and from the school with the others in a wagonette provided by the Woman's Auxiliary to Guilt for Cripple Children of the Poor of which Mrs. Arthur Elliot Fish is President, and under whose personal supervision the school is conducted.

Request Made for Police Data.

Henry De Forrest Baldwin, counsel for Policeman O'Neill in his recent trial before Deputy Commissioner York, called upon Commissioner Murphy at Police Headquarters yesterday and asked for an official copy of the order which the Commissioner issued when he first took office, in which he appointed the two Deputy Commissioners, Devery and York, and defined their powers. The Commissioner ordered that an official copy be given Mr. Baldwin. The reason for this request was not made public by Mr. Baldwin, who refused to discuss the case.

GERMAN WINE INDUSTRY.

Great Britain and the United States Its Largest Patrons—Advice to American Buyers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—John F. Winter, United States Consul at Annaberg, under date of Aug. 5, writes to the State Department as follows:

"The wine-producing States of Germany are the Rheingau, Bavarian Palatinate, Baden, Hesse, and Alsace. The Rheingau is a tract of land on the right bank of the Rhine, extending from Eltville to Rüdesheim, twelve miles long and five miles wide. Here are located the celebrated Gräfenburg, Steinberg, Marcobrunn, and Johannisberg estates. Within recent years the wines of the Moselle have come very much into favor. They have a delicate, aromatic flavor, and are considered very wholesome. The best qualities are the Brauneberg, Grüach, and Pisport. The greatest wine-producing districts are in Baden and Alsace. These wines, however, are of a light quality and are rarely exported, being chiefly consumed in their respective districts.

"Germany also produces a very good red wine in Assmannhausen and Ober-Ingelheim, on the Rhine; but the acreage devoted to the culture of this wine is so small that only a limited percentage sold under that name may be said to have been actually obtained from that locality.

"Germany imports vast quantities of red wine each year for mixing with wines of her own growth. In 1900, 4,788 tons were imported from Italy for this purpose, 1,319 tons from France, 1,272 tons from Greece, 4,878 tons from Austria-Hungary, and 3,478 tons from Spain. These wines were imported solely for mixing, and the fact gains in significance when we bear in mind the duty of $2.50 per ton. In 1897 not less than 2,414,823 gallons of German red wine were mixed with the vintage of Southern countries.

"American firms buying German red wine for import cannot be too careful in their selections. Excellence of quality is incompatible with lowness of price. Good Assmannhausen and Ober-Ingelheim red wine cannot be purchased short of $75 and $50 per 100 bottles, respectively.

"Great Britain and the United States are the largest consumers of German wine. In 1900 nearly 5,000 tons of the best Rhine and Moselle vintage were shipped in casks and bottles to the United Kingdom. This is fully 100 per cent. more than ten years ago. In 1889 the United States purchased 4,700 tons of various German wines; in 1900, less than 5,000 tons, the shipments of the intervening years retaining the same general average.

"The total wine export from Germany in 1900 amounted to 22,199 tons in casks and bottles together, valued at $4,864,720, an increase of 10 per cent. over 1890. The wine imports of Germany vastly exceed the exports. In 1900, 75,300 tons in casks, valued at $9,244,400, were imported. Only 788 tons were imported in bottles.

"The best wine years in Germany during the past decade were 1893, 1895, and 1897. From all reports, 1900 will also prove a good year. The vintage of 1893 was the best during the whole of the nineteenth century, and exorbitant prices are demanded for the Rheingau wines of that year. Many dealers offer old wines from the years 1811 to 1874, but American buyers should be cautious in ordering any wine older than 1874. It is true that old Rhine wines retain a delicious 'bouquet,' but they acquire a dead, leathery taste in time. They are often prescribed by doctors as a good wine for patients. It must also be borne in mind that old wines are kept in stock for the general purpose of mixing with other grades and qualities.

"Wine merchants often advertise for sale so-called historical wines, which have been bought in the cellars of some unfortunate Prince or noble family once enjoying affluence and power. Such wines, together with those which have won medals at exhibitions, are sold at enormous prices, fully 100 per cent. being paid for the name. These wines, however—especially the old wines—are often wanting in 'bouquet' and flavor.

"The table wines of a good year's vintage will cost from $300 to $500 per 1,000 bottles. The Auslese wines sell on an average of $1 per bottle, while the Cabinet and Cabinet Auslese wines cost from $2.50 to $5 per bottle, respectively.

"In buying wines it may be found preferable to deal with old established houses which have their places of business in the Rhine country. These firms for the most part have their own vineyards and possess far better opportunities of buying advantageously than firms located outside of the wine region or in the coast cities.

"Germany also produces a very good quality of champagne. In 1900 2,045 tons, valued at $547,400, were exported. During the same year the imports amounted to double that quantity. The duty on champagne imported into Germany is 35 cents a bottle. This high duty has induced many French firms to establish plants of their own within the German border."

THE CZAR AND THE KAISER.

Latter Declares that Their Meeting Was "Highly Important."

DANZIG, Sept. 14.—Replying to an address from the Chief Burgomaster to-day, Emperor William said:

"I have just come from a highly important meeting with my friend, the Emperor of Russia, which has passed off to the fullest satisfaction of both, and by which my conviction is again remarkably strengthened that European peace will be preserved for a long time to come. This fact makes my heart lighter as I enter the ramparts of your beautiful city."

KIEL, Sept. 14.—The Russian imperial yacht Standart, with the Czar on board, has arrived here.

Firemen of the Southwark Arrested.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 14.—Forty-six of the firemen of the British steamer Southwark, which arrived here this afternoon from New York, were arrested on the arrival of the steamer here, charged with refusing to obey orders in New York, as a result of which they were put in irons and substitutes were shipped. The prisoners were remanded until Sept. 18.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Partly cloudy; light to fresh south to southeast winds.

There will be showers to-day east of the Mississippi River, except along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coast, where they will occur to-night or to-morrow. There will also be showers to-morrow in the eastern lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic and the Southern States. In the West the weather will be generally fair.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be light to fresh and misty southerly, on the South Atlantic Coast fresh and variable; on the Florida coast misty northeasterly, high over the southern portion; on the Gulf Coast fresh southerly, becoming variable, and on the great lakes light to fresh and mostly southeasterly, shifting to westerly on the upper lakes.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh southerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed at Key West and Miami, Fla.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	65	66	66
6 A. M.	64	65	68
9 A. M.	68	71	75
12 M.	77	74	79
3 P. M.	78	78	79
6 P. M.	76	75	77
9 P. M.	72	72	75
12 P. M.	72	70	72

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73⅞
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1900	72
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	66

The temperature registered 67 degrees at 8 A. M. and 72 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 78 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 65 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 80 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 73 per cent. at 8 P. M.

COLOMBIA AND ECUADOR.

No Truth in Report of Outbreak of Hostilities.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Sept. 14.—The sensational reports concerning an outbreak of hostilities between Colombia and Ecuador should not be credited. All is perfectly quiet here. The Ecuadorian cruiser, which was said to have gone to Colombia with arms, is in port.

The new President, Gen. Plaza, is quietly organizing his Government. He has just appointed Senator Henriques to be Minister of Finance.

Railroad work is actively progressing.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 14.—The Colombian gunboat General Pinzon arrived today, having on board Gen. Alban, who immediately started for Panama. Gen. Alban will return to Colon to-morrow, when the General Pinzon will sail for Bocas del Toro, for the purpose of dislodging the Liberals on Provision Island.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

2:30 A. M.—4 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Charles Spingler; damage, $100.

2:40 A. M.—346 East Forty-sixth Street; Rose Medumer and others; damage, $10,000.

10 A. M.—39 Second Avenue; Fred Brandman; damage, $25.

2 P. M.—282 Broome Street; Benjamin Flowitz; damage slight.

2:15 P. M.—302 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street; Gottlieb Eagan; damage, $25.

3:15 P. M.—2,255 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $300.

5:05 P. M.—111 Broadway; Kihn Brothers; no damage.

8:10 P. M.—336 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; George Chase; damage, $10.

8:15 P. M.—417 West Twenty-second Street; Miss Friedlander; damage, $25.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Dr. Alexander Hugh Ferguson, Chicago; John Yuille, Glasgow Evening Citizen; George Crocker, California.

HOLLAND—C. B. Elliott, Cape Town, South Africa; George Armour, Princeton; José Romero, Second Secretary of the Mexican Legation, Washington.

GRAND—Major C. G. Ayres, United States Army; Capt. A. N. Stark, United States Army.

STURTEVANT—J. B. Boutelle, United States Geodetic Coast Survey.

PLAZA—Thomas B. Reed.

MANHATTAN—Dr. C. P. Turner, Philadelphia; Dr. J. E. Stubbert, Liberty, N. Y.

GRAND UNION—Dr. J. G. McKinney, Plattsburg.

ALBEMARLE.—Judge John Davis, United States Court of Claims, Washington; Judge H. B. Brown, United States Supreme Court, Washington.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

COTTON.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14.—The Cotton, Corn, and Produce Exchanges closed to-day out of respect for President McKinley.

STOCK LIVE.—No trade in beeves; dressed beef quiet; native sides, 7½@9½c; Texas do, 5½@6c. Very little doing in calves; bunch Indiana calves sold at $6 per 100 lb; city-dressed veals, general range, 8½@11½c per lb. Hardly any demand for sheep and lambs; prices weak; sheep, $3@3.60; deck, choice, $4.25; lambs, $4.25@5; dressed mutton, 5@7c; dressed lambs, extreme range, 6@10c. No hogs offered alive; prime State quoted $6.75 per 100 lb.

STATE COURTS.

Supreme Court Calendar.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The calendar of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Department, for Monday: Nos. 60, 88, 90, 92, 96, 97, 99, 100.

New York Calendars—Monday, Sept. 16.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—

1—In re Dittman.
2—People, &c., vs. Mercantile Credit Co.
3—Raabe vs. Cassidy.
4—Marks vs. Hooks.
5—Brooks vs. Atwater.
6—Garretson vs. Keener.
7—Equit. Life Assur. Society vs. Weite.
8—Gillespie vs. Mandelstein.
9—Gumprecht vs. Knox.
10—Devery vs. Coler.
11—Abell vs. same.
12—Schlosser vs. Equitable Mutual Fire Ins. Corp.
13—Halliday vs. Halliday.
14—In re McClennen.
15—Kirk vs. Abelman.
16—Robertson vs. Ward.
17—Cary vs. Barnes.
18—In re May.
19—In re Biographical Society of Am.
20—Vandeventer vs. Brevoort Petroleum Co.
21—Speyer vs. Pacific Imp. Co.
22—Olcott vs. Webb.
23—Allgnum Co. vs. Stoll.
24—Bowdoin vs. Taussig.
25—Rose vs. Strese.
26—Van Reed vs. People's Nat. Bank of Lebanon, Penn.
27—Hanson vs. Callahan
28—Lowenfeld vs. Hamburger.
29—Freimarkt vs. Klinge.
30—Holbrook vs. Baudouine.
31—Hunt vs. Auld.
32—Marquet vs. Marquet.
33—Fichele vs. Fichele.
34—Turner vs. Am. Underwriters' Agency.
35—James Ever a r d's Breweries vs. Lyon.
36—In re Neustadt.
37—Jaffe vs. Karpas.
38—Feuchtwanger vs. Davis.
39—Hesser vs. Am. Surety Co.
40—Tillotson vs. Tillotson.
41—Goldstein vs. Goldman.
42—Fusco vs. Fusco.
43—Presbyterian Home for Aged Women vs. Griffen.
44—De Frina vs. De Frina.
45—Walcot vs. Bendel.
46—Schmidt vs. Goslin.
47—People, &c., vs. Sendler.
48—Schieck vs. Schafer.
49—Dubuc vs. Dubuc.
50—Haskins vs. Haskins.
51—In re Clifford.
52—Clifford vs. Scannell
53—Ferlinghetti vs. Ferlinghetti.
54—Kimball vs. Kimball
55—Sparrow vs. Sparrow
56—People, &c., vs. Wasser.
57—Fink vs. Stolz.
58—Balzarini vs. Schumann.
59—Ehrlich vs. Rosenblatt.
60—Maitland vs. Anderson.
61—German Sav. Bank vs. Kilgen.
62—Schlossberg vs. Meyrash.
63—In re Ronalds.
64—Kendall vs. Clarke.
65—Lawrence vs. Russell.
66—Durree vs. McClurg.
67—People, &c., vs. Odell.
68—Same vs. Wood.
69—Same vs. Wood.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Carl Herman Schultz, Joseph Geis, Eugenia F. Murphy, Ida C. Froely, Ward Wheeler, Alexander B. Robinson, James Keller, Lewis W. Babcock.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Ex parte business only until 12 M. All motions noticed for this day stand adjourned until to-morrow.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Shortridge for the People. Opens at 10 A. M. Pleadings, motions, and all ex parte motions must be brought to a hearing before 10:30 A. M.

1—Louisa Woods.
2—John Sullivan.
3—Bartholomew Powers.
4—William J. Cunningham.
5—Salvatore Celestino.
6—Phoebe Stephens.
7—Patrick Skelly.
8—Gaetano Le Lucco.
9—Joseph Jacobs.
10—George Gardner.
11—Joseph McKeon.
12—James Mansfield.
13—Robert Hawkins.
14—John Daly.
15—Edward Phillips, Edward Derphy.
16—Samuel Rosenthal.
17—Alice Wynn.
18—Lawrence Dickman.
19—Vittono Feni.
20—Richard Carter.
21—Frank Overstrett.
22—Charles Davis, Samuel Levitz.

Pleadings.

1—George Hughes, John Sullivan.
2—Frank Amman.
3—John Noble, William Nolan.
4—Henry Weiner.
5—Ella Newman.
6—Thomas Porter.
7—Michel Goldman.
8—Edward Lang.
9—Cornelius Foley.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier, Townsend, and Cowan for the People.

1—Andrea Conco.
2—John Davis.
3—Pasquale Pappe.
4—James Smith.
5—Jeremiah Moriarty, Anthony Phillips.
6—Frank Schilling.
7—Daniel Pierce.
8—William Ascheim.
9—Godolphin F. Burslem.
10—Robert Landman.
11—James P. Ryder.
12—Benjamin Endee.
13—John Jones.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Adolph Numshant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—McCann vs. McCann—Max Moses.

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1837 A. D. Matthews' Sons 1901

THE FALL

Millinery Awakening

Latest PARIS Fashion Pictures with Hundreds from *Our Own Experts.*

A Burst of Fall Beauty

here to-morrow morning that will be welcome and enjoyed by our thousands of visitors Monday. What a superb picture of refined elegance this Millinery Salon presents. We are more proud of the artistic accomplishments than of the more magnificent displays of former seasons.

Paris Ever Present.

The touch of Paris gives it wondrous charm, and the graceful designs and exquisite effects are such as delight the hearts of all who behold.

American Beauties

Among the Showing

Yet the Paris Hats are only one feature of the exhibit. Our own trimmed Hats are marvels of cleverness and excellence.

A most satisfying array of Fall and Winter Millinery in its entirety.

Welcome to all at the

Fall Opening of Our Millinery Salon

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 16, 17 and 18. Second Floor, Fulton Street.

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

H. Batterman

Monday's Great Attractions

Surprising offerings are features of this great and busy corner. Items that are extremely desirable and plainly stated.

First View of Fall Millinery.

Advance Styles in Readiness Monday Morning.

An interesting exhibit in our enlarged department, of imported models and our own creations, including the new Gainsboroughs, The Bergere, a new round hat; Turbans, Toques, Theatre and Driving shapes; also Misses' Dress and School Hats.

We will continue for a few days only, our unprecedented offer of

Ladies' Fine Quality Shoes,

Reduced from $3.50 to $2.50,

in fine Vici Kid, Button or Lace, also cloth top button, all with patent leather tips, widths A to E, sizes 2 1-2 to 7.

Our Great China Offer.

AMERICAN PORCELAIN TEA SETS, 56 pcs., new shape, pretty floral decorations, gold traced; value $5.49. $3.74

AMERICAN PORCELAIN DINNER SETS, 112 pcs., neat floral decorations and gold traced large soup tureen and platters; value $9.49. $6.73

AMERICAN PORCELAIN DINNER SET, 115 pcs., large platters and soup tureen, a very pretty spray decoration, with heavily stippled gold border on each piece, value $15.98. $12.98

METAL LAMPS, bronze finish, centre draught burner, complete with chimney and shade; value $2.49. $1.98

PARLOR LAMPS, with 10-inch globe to match; very desirable decorations; centre draught burner; value $3.50. $2.24

Orders for Dinner Services and Glassware in special designs executed with care and promptness. Correspondence invited.

Essay on Coffee & Tea.

COFFEE, Araboga, "our own brand," and we are proud of it! Coffee of such excellent quality is hard to get elsewhere at any price. We handle this grade in great quantity, and if you are not acquainted with the merits of Araboga Coffee, give it a trial; per lb., 30c.; 5 lbs., $1.40

TEA, "extra selected," early pickings, fragrant and satisfying; your choice of kinds; per lb., 45c.; 5 lbs., $2.10

We solicit your standing order for Coffee, Teas and Groceries, to be delivered as desired.

Ladies' Canvas Cloth Suits, Value $25—Monday, $18.75.

Eton effect Jacket, stitched velvet vest, Skirt flounced with drop skirt of silk; latest style and adapted for present wear.

FALL DRESS FABRICS.

DRESS SUITINGS, 45 inches wide, invisible stripes and checks, value 69c.. Latest Weave, Monday, 49c

BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, 24 inch, all silk, value 75c., Monday, 59c

LACE CURTAINS AND SCREENS.

We take great pride in our new display of Brussels, Arabian, Renaissance and Irish Point Lace Curtains, which we are offering lower than others. Special Monday and Tuesday—Irish Point Lace Curtains, reduced from $6.00, $4.98

SILKOLINE SCREENS, oak frames, 5 ft. high, 3 panels, regular value $1.25; a limited number is the hint 79c

Carpet & Rug News.

On Monday we begin a sale of AXMINSTER CARPETS, in new designs and beautiful colorings, that will be a new era in the carpet trade of Brooklyn. Our special price, 98c

BRUSSELS CARPETS, new patterns and colorings 39c

JAPANESE RUGS, oriental designs and colors, 6x9 6.49

AXMINSTER RUGS, 9x12 19.98

SOME OF OUR FURNITURE GREATNESS.

A New Department Just Opened with New Styles and Lowest Prices.

Dresser, 9.00.

Solid Oak or White Enamelled, well finished, shaped bevel plate mirror, cast brass trimmings.

Enamel Bed and Outfit, 10.00.

Extended foot rail, brass mountings throughout, with good mattress, steel woven wire spring, two pillows, odorless, complete.

Curio Cabinet, 25.00. Music Cabinet, 12.00.

Vernis-Martin and Rockwood finish, artistically decorated on sides, top and front.

Hall Stand. 7.50

Solid Oak, or Mahogany finish, height 6 ft. 4 in., width 2 ft. 6 in., bevel plate mirror, 16x12.

All-Steel Woven Wire Springs..... $2.15

Full line Baby's Cribs and High Chairs, Roll-Top Desks, Revolving Book Cases and Chairs.

Morris Chairs and Morris Rockers, 50 patterns, all styles and finishes. $4 to $20

Saddle and Cable Seat Rockers, 100 patterns, all winners, $1.75 to $10

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,484,000. Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
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Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL BLD'G, 220 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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We solicit the patronage of those wishing to buy or sell stocks, either for cash or on margin. Daily Advisory Letter sent upon application; also our Special Booklet, which is now ready.

THE COLORADO GOLD MINING AND MILLing Company's properties are located in the richest mineral belt of Clear Creek and Gilpin Counties, Colorado, which have yielded to investors over $0 millon dollars. We offer 1,000 shares for 100 dollars cash or 1,000 shares on installments payable in one year for 150 dollars. Prices are bound to advance soon. Call or write for Prospectus.
Western Securities Company, 150 Nassau Street. Other substantial mining securities for sale.

CAPITAL SUPPLIED
For building and equipping railways, water-works, electric-light plants, developing mines, meritorious inventions and good business enterprises.
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FINANCIAL.

WELL-RATED BUSINESS MAN REQUIRED ON THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN A MINING ENTERPRISE OF EXCEPTIONAL MERIT; QUICK AND LARGE RETURNS; NO CASH INVESTMENT REQUIRED. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 1633, NEW YORK.

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NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Send for list.
ROBT. E. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Washington Traction and Electric Co.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST COLLATERAL TRUST MORTGAGE BONDS AND CAPITAL STOCK OF WASHINGTON TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Committee has completed a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, copies of which may be obtained from the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City, to which Plan and Agreement reference should be had for all particulars as to the conditions and results of participation in the

PLAN OF REORGANIZATION.

The properties and franchises of the WASHINGTON TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, in case the same should be purchased by the Committee, are to be acquired by a corporation described in the above-mentioned Plan and Agreement and therein designated the "New Company."

The New Company will in that event authorize the following

NEW SECURITIES.

$17,500,000 50-Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds secured by Mortgage covering all property and franchises of the New Company, including after acquired property of which bonds $9,107,650 will be reserved to retire underlying liens and for such other purposes as shall be expressed in the Mortgage.

$8,500,000 Five Per Cent. Preferred Stock, cumulative after June 1st, 1904, entitled to no other dividends, but preferred in liquidation to the amount of its par value, together with all accrued dividends.

$6,500,000 Common Stock.

Assenting security holders will be entitled to new securities as follows:

FOR EACH ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR BOND DEPOSITED, WITH COUPONS ATTACHED, AS PROVIDED IN SAID PLAN,

$550 new 4% Mortgage Bonds,
$550 new 5% Preferred Stock, and
$200 new Common Stock.

FOR EACH PAYMENT OF $9 PER SHARE OF STOCK DEPOSITED, BY STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WASHINGTON TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,

$9 new Preferred Stock, and
$30 new Common Stock.

Depositing bondholders are also accorded certain privileges in respect to the purchase of additional bonds and stock of the New Company, if desired, as set forth in said Plan and Agreement.

Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their securities with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 59 Cedar Street, New York City, on or before **OCTOBER 12, 1901**, after which date no further deposit will be received except under such conditions as the Company shall prescribe. Certificates of Deposit will be issued for all deposited securities.

Payments provided for by said Plan and Agreement must be made when and as called for by the Committee by two weeks' advertisement.

New securities will be delivered when reorganization is completed.

Dated New York, September 14, 1901.

GEORGE W. YOUNG, Chairman.
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
JAMES TIMPSON,
WILLIAM H. HOLLISTER,
GARDINER M. LANE,
Committee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, New York; JOHN G. JOHNSON, Philadelphia, Counsel to Committee.
RICHARD M. HURD, 59 Cedar Street, New York, Secretary to Committee.

OUR INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

is maintained at our various offices for the purpose of giving detailed information and careful opinions relative to all classes of Securities and every inquiry is answered fully and promptly. This Department is conducted for the benefit of our customers, prospective traders and the public in general, and no discrimination is shown in the distribution of the data on file. IF YOU CONTEMPLATE BUYING STOCKS ON MARGIN, OR IF YOU ARE SEEKING INVESTMENTS IN MUNICIPAL, CITY, RAILROAD OR INDUSTRIAL BONDS, DO NOT HESITATE TO WRITE US AND WE WILL DESIGNATE THE BEST SECURITIES TO SELECT IN EITHER CLASS. We have conducted a Brokerage Business for nearly a generation and have every facility that ample capital commands and experience suggests to furnish you with accurate, conservative advice. Welcome personal calls and would be pleased to present you free or mail to your address our

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and 400 page, cloth bound, illustrated

"Guide to Investors,"

both of which are indispensable to speculator or investor.

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"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your Broker is as important as the selection of right stocks."

MONDAY MORNING
we will be in a position to advise our friends free of charge on one or more stocks which should yield profits of from 5 to 7 points during the coming week. The advice will be sent by wire Monday, the only cost to applicant being telegraph charges. Communicate with us at once, or if in the city call at our office.

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Special Letter on this stock ready Monday. Mailed free of charge upon application.

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of our Treatise on Speculation, "WALL STREET FACTS AND FIGURES," mailed to any address for 10 cents in coin or stamps.
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ON YOUR DOOR Fortune is knocking. With a moderate amount of money you can obtain a splendid income for life. If you have no money to invest, form a pool among your friends. Send us the names of those who have idle funds in amounts either large or small, and we will forward full particulars to all. A rare opportunity, a new idea, a legitimate enterprise, a safe investment. Do not underestimate the importance of this. Write at once.

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INTELLIGENT HELP FOR THE BUSINESS MAN.
An American, 35, married, at present occupying an executive position of trust, is open to an offer. Liberal education, expert accountant and correspondent, energetic, broad minded, good judge of human nature. In a private and confidential capacity or head of a department. Satisfactory references. Interview solicited. K. P. E., Box 281 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

DOW, JONES & CO.
GETTING OUT OF A RUT.

As long as man is human it is likely that, without effort, the tendency to run in a rut will master him. It is the rise in the morning at 7, catching a train at 8, buying the same old paper and sitting in the same old seat in the car, that kills. Where is the inspiration from the same old dogged way of doing things? You are working like a beaver all the time sawing wood; why not change in some particulars and take a swim occasionally? You need not read the same old paper all the time that you are traveling to your office in the morning. There are others. The very paper which would ease the burdens of your life if daily read and rightly used, can be obtained right at the news stand where the other paper came from, if you ask for it. The two papers certainly should go together. The Wall Street Journal is the one we mean. It tells you every day how to make money and how to keep it. What other question of the day is more vital to you in the morning? It has an Inquiry Department for you wherein light is shed upon knotty problems on money-making and money-keeping. Study investments. Make your money work for you as a trusted, faithful servant by investing it wisely and profitably. Get into correspondence with Dow, Jones & Co., 44 Broad Street, publishers of The Wall Street Journal, expert students of investments.

Dividends.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.
New York, August 29, 1901.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the surplus earnings for the six months ended June 30th, 1901, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the first preferred stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1901, to the holders of record of the first preferred stock at the closing of the transfer books on September 16th, 1901. The transfer books for the first preferred stock of this Company will be closed at three P. M. on September 16th, 1901, and will be reopened at ten A. M. on October 2d, 1901.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.
By HARRY BRONNER, Secretary & Treasurer.

20 Broad Street, New York, August 29th, 1901.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for the first preferred stock of the Colorado and Southern Railway Company will be closed at three P. M. on September 16th, 1901, and will reopen at ten A. M. on October 2d, 1901. On October 1st, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. when received by them, at the office of Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

HALLGARTEN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Greene Consolidated Copper Co.,
377-379 Broadway.
New York, September 14, 1901.

DIVIDEND NO. 2.

A dividend of $120,000, being TWO PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company, has this day been declared payable September 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 17th, 1901.

The Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M., September 17th, and reopened on Tuesday, October 1st.

EMIL BEROLZHEIMER, Acting Treasurer.

Southern Railway Company.
New York, September 14, 1901.

A semi-annual dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Southern Railway Company-Mobile & Ohio Stock Trust Certificates will be paid October 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 19, 1901.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Thursday, September 19, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, October 1, 1901.

R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
OFFICE OF TREASURER.
Chicago, Illinois, September 13, 1901.

A Quarterly Dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid November 1st, next, to the Shareholders of this Company's stock registered as such on the closing of the Transfer Books.

The Transfer Books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 20th day of September, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 30th day of September, 1901.

F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

United Traction and Electric Company.
Jersey City, N. J., September 12, 1901.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and will be reopened October 2, 1901.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

Lost and Found.

LOST.—Certificate of Deposit Number B 8,660 for sum of $9,500, issued by the United States Trust Company of New York in the name of Mary L. Ferris, upon which payment has been stopped and application made for new certificate.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK.

Reorganization Plan Not to be Considered for Some Days.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Reorganization Committee of the failed Seventh National Bank of New York, which had decided to go to Buffalo to present their plan of reorganization to Controller Dawes, have abandoned their trip in consequence of the death of President McKinley. They had a conference to-day with Deputy Controller Kane, and are preparing a statement to be presented to Controller Dawes when he returns here.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Controller Dawes said to-day that he would not consider the plan for the reorganization of the Seventh National Bank until his return to Washington.

Washington Traction Reorganization.

A committee, consisting of George W. Young, John Crosby, James Timpson, W. H. Hollister, and J. H. Lane have prepared a plan for the reorganization of the Washington Traction Company. It provides for a foreclosure of the first collateral trust mortgage and a transfer of the property to a new company or to the Washington and Great Falls Electric Company. It is provided that the successor company shall authorize the issue of $17,000,000 fifty-year mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds and $6,500,000 common stock. Assenting security-holders will receive for each $1,000 bond $550 new 4s, $550 new preferred, $200 new common; for each $100 share of stock on payment of $9, $9 new preferred stock, $30 new common stock. An agreement has been made by which $672,000 in bonds of the new company are to be purchased by a syndicate, depositing bondholders to be allowed to participate in such purchase at the same rate, viz., upon payment of $50 for each bond deposited the depositing bondholder will receive $50 in bonds and $25 in common stock of the new company.

United National Bank's Officers.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the United National Bank held yesterday at 10 A. M. at the temporary office, room 90, World Building, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected as the officers for the ensuing year: Hy. W. Gennerich, President; Charles F. Holm, Vice President; Hy. von Minden, Second Vice President; W. W. Warner, Cashier; Hy. Chris. Strahmann, Assistant Cashier.

The Board of Directors is as follows: Christian F. Gennerich, William von Twistern, John Gerken, Henry Chris. Strahmann, Frank B. McDonald, Hy. W. Gennerich, William F. Hencken, Henry von Minden, Christopher F. Bode, Charles F. Holm, John Reisenweber, William P. Rinckhoff, Col. Clifford Thomson, Jacob Ruppert, William Volk. The bank will commence regular business some time between Oct. 15 and Nov. 1 at Broadway and Forty-second Street.

Reports of State Banks.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y., at the close of business on the 12th day of September, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,344,231.26
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		597,602.44
Banking house and lot		125,000.00
Stocks and bonds		60,208.00
Specie		218,239.99
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		320,381.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$146,690.77	
Other items carried as cash	26,464.76	
		173,155.53
Total		$3,839,891.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	84,757.59
Due depositors	3,050,248.73
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	4,120.90
Unpaid dividends	264.00
Total	$3,839,891.22

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
M. J. ADRIAN, President, and CHARLES L. ADRIAN, Cashier, of German Exchange Bank, N. Y., a bank located and doing business at No. 330 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 12th day of September, 1901, as the day on which such report shall be made.

M. J. ADRIAN, President.
CHARLES L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 14th day of September, 1901, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Notary Public, New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK CITY at the close of business on Sept. 12, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,523,730.31
Overdrafts		206.89
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$2,095.54	
Due from approved reserve agents	94,931.10	
		97,026.64
Real estate		34,000.00
Mortgages owned		109,000.00
Stocks and bonds		22,200.00
Specie	$93,625.58	
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	102,237.00	
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	86,115.68	
Other items carried as cash	457.92	
		282,436.18
Furniture and fixtures		2,500.00
U. S. internal revenue stamps		384.00
		$2,071,484.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	50,022.22
Due depositors	$1,670,261.89
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	101,016.91
	1,771,278.80
Unpaid dividends	183.00
	$2,071,484.02

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FREDERICK D. IVES, Vice President, and JESSE C. JOY, Cashier, of Hamilton Bank of New York City, a bank located and doing business at No. 215 West 125th Street and 1,707 Amsterdam Av., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank and its branches has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 12th day of September, 1901, as the day on which such report shall be made.

FREDERICK D. IVES, Vice President.
JESSE C. JOY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 14th day of September, 1901, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] LEVI A. WARD, Notary Public, New York County, No. 176.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE COLONIAL BANK, N. Y., at the close of business on the 12th day of September, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,674,188.38
Overdrafts		292.28
Due from approved reserve agents		193,072.54
Stocks and bonds		18,375.00
Specie		34,810.54
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		141,741.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges		102,431.69
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Due from U. S. Treas. at Washington	$5,000.00	
Due from Asst. Treas. U. S., N. Y.	10,000.00	
Furniture and fixtures	8,373.50	
Safe deposit vaults	15,775.00	
U. S. internal revenue stamps	44.34	
		39,192.84
		$2,199,074.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	115,890.23
Due depositors	1,940,820.16
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	17,363.88
	$2,199,074.27

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
ALEXANDER WALKER, President, and C. S. WILLIAMS, Acting Asst. Cashier, of the Colonial Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 480 Columbus Ave., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank and its branches has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 12th day of September, 1901, as the day on which such report shall be made.

ALEXANDER WALKER, President.
C. S. WILLIAMS, Acting Asst. Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 14th day of September, 1901, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] GEORGE S. CARR, Notary Public, New York County, No. 176.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE UNION SQUARE BANK at the close of business on the 12th day of September, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,466,488.74
Overdrafts		89.00
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$238,326.54	
Due from approved reserve agents	101,960.65	
		340,287.19
Stocks and bonds		1,000.00
Specie		39,891.05
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		184,315.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$163,852.47	
Other items carried as cash	7,267.85	
		171,120.32
		$3,203,191.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	60,056.44
Due depositors	2,634,095.86
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	39.00
	$3,203,191.30

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FREDERICK WAGNER, President, and JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier, of the Union Square Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 8 Union Square, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 12th day of September, 1901, as the day on which such report shall be made.

FREDERICK WAGNER, President.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 14th day of September, 1901, before me.
GEORGE ENDLICH, Notary Public, New York County.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Russian-American Leather Company of New York City, to manufacture leather; capital stock, $75,000. Directors—Mendel Pianko of Woodhaven, L. I., and Luis Reiter and Simon Klein, of New York City.

Hans Rees's Sons of New York City, to manufacture leather, hides, &c.; capital, $500,000. Directors—Norman I. Rees and John K. Rees, of New York, and G. H. Raymond of Brooklyn.

Incorporated in Delaware.

A certificate of incorporation was filed in Dover yesterday for the Mexico Commercial Company of New York; capital, $800,000.

Secretary Gage Purchases More Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $184,000 long-term 4 per cent. bonds at 140, $1,100 3s at 108.9071, $8,000 short-term 4s at 113.3322.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Yesterday the Stock Exchange and all other Exchanges throughout the country, following the gracious example of the London Stock Exchange, closed as a tribute of respect to the dead President. This left the investment and speculative community without guide as to how the deplorable culmination would be taken marketwise. The only available indication came in quotations from Amsterdam, where the Exchange remained open, and where American securities were quoted at advances of from ½ to 1½ points above the parity of our Friday closing. It is probable that Friday's transactions reflected the extreme point to which values will be affected, for in speculation fear of an event is almost always a more powerful influence than the event itself. Moreover, all the utterances and actions of the country's leading financiers express and inspire confidence; and the sentiment grows that while a great man has passed away, these splendid conditions remain to the creation of which he so notably contributed.

Recent security market history testifies that the "community of interest" idea is not confined to the management of railroads. It appears as a guiding force throughout the American financial world—powerfully efficient in guarding public interests. In the face of a common danger business and personal rivalries disappear; banks, other financial institutions, and individual capitalists are found shoulder to shoulder, animated by sentiment superior to "enlightened selfishness," which heretofore has been deemed the mainspring of the doings of financiers. Broad, active patriotism and National pride have quickened Wall Street to new perceptions; have wiped away the reproach of indifference to the higher phases of National life. Wall Street, with the country, entered a new era three years ago, when the Spanish war revealed to the people of this and other lands that the United States was become a world power of the first class—more properly of a class by itself—and the commercial and financial development which rapidly followed and which is still in process of growth received initial impetus therefrom. Larger, loftier Americanism became possible, its spirit entering into all forms of National achievement—nowhere felt more quickly than in Wall Street. To what extent solidarity of sentiment has spread was witnessed last week in the manner the security market withstood the strain of the attempt to slay the President. Timid shareholders here and abroad flooded the Stock Exchange with sales; the ever-ready "bear," thinking his opportunity come at last, poured out short contracts; but the great houses whose names are synonymous with responsibility, and courageous leaders whom Wall Street has learned to respect, concertedly, almost spontaneously, acted as one, bore the brunt unflinchingly, and in plain, practical fashion demonstrated their faith in American institutions and American securities. That "enlightened selfishness" was a factor cannot be gainsaid, for vast interests were at stake from the merely pecuniary point of view, but something higher, nobler, was the dominant note—the "community of interest" idea finding full expression front to front with possible disaster. It would seem that the proverb "Capital is timid" is out of date; now can be written, "Capital is brave."

It would hardly be possible to imagine a more impressive exposition of combined strength than last week's security market, considering the shock it suffered.

Minor fluctuations or occasional depressions due to specific causes affecting particular stocks cannot mar the symmetry of the general effect. Howsoever prices may now move from normal causes, it is matter of record that in an abnormal crisis Wall Street was not found wanting, its leaders and its rank and file, with few exceptions, obeying the same patriotic impulse which sends soldiers to the battlefield.

That the "community of interest" idea can so expand should breed confidence through the entire body of shareholders. They must feel that their interests cannot be maladministered by the men whose breadth of mind and courage of action were equal to last week's emergency; and that the approximate unity of railroad control now being evolved is safe in such hands—likely to yield beneficent results—for successful community of interest, wherever carried out, must give the best return to the greatest number. Instead of concentrating wealth it will distribute it in the shape of dividends made possible by administrative genius and economy. Shareholders who for years carried non-productive properties, or even paid assessments, have in many cases already begun to benefit by changed methods. Resumption of dividends is now the rule; new dividends are not uncommon; increased dividends cause no surprise. This would not of course be possible were not the country prosperous, but it is quite imaginable that bad management could fritter away railroad profits in the best of times, as some experience in former times proves.

The ideal condition for a shareholder is prosperous business skillfully handled, an ideal not far from realization. That prosperity continues is plainly evident from easily available testimony—that railroads are better managed than ever before is certain, so witness the numerous reports now published for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901. Very much of this improved management is directly due to community of interest, which, for one thing, abolishes the deadly rate war, so destructive of profits in the past—a benefit in itself of transcendent importance. It is not surprising that the idea is spreading to industrial enterprises and banking circles. The organization of the United States Steel Corporation and the amalgamation of the First National Bank and the National Bank of the Republic are cases in point, and the tendency is all one way. From the investor's point of view it is a desirable tendency, involving the creation of sound securities representing genuine earning power; but to the speculator it is not so welcome, for it means gradual public absorption of stocks and bonds with resultant minimisation of fluctuations—value and yield coming closer together all the time. It also means the attraction here in the near future of large European investment, for once let foreigners be assured of the stability of American securities, and they will hasten to buy them for their yield and their promise of increase—both in bright contrast to the drooping securities of England and the Continent. It is no dream, no fancy, that in the natural course of events New York will be the world's great financial mart and the securities of this country the world's favorite investments. With the new epoch comes the new idea—"community of interest" grows and finds favor; it is based on verity and has lasting life.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business was by interests in the Street regarded as a very favorable one. Surplus reserves increased, $194,675; loans decreased, $12,879,700; specie decreased, $1,179,400; legal tenders decreased, $1,690,700, and deposits decreased, $16,259,100. Inasmuch as this statement, because made up on the average system, reflects only a small proportion of the Government bond purchases, it is generally believed that next week's will be infinitely better. As for the figures themselves, the loss in cash signifies a continuance of the movement of currency to the interior, while the substantial reduction in loans represents the heavy liquidation on the market during the week. By the reduction in deposits legal reserve requirements are cut down by over $4,000,000.

* * *

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$872,266,100	$825,830,600	$739,791,000
Deposits	931,433,000	907,344,800	819,388,400
Circulation	30,796,100	29,478,400	14,825,700
Specie	167,955,700	176,980,800	156,022,800
Legal tenders	72,013,100	71,071,600	49,098,700
Total res.	$239,968,800	$247,672,400	$205,121,300
Res. required	232,858,250	226,480,225	204,845,850
Surplus res.	$7,110,550	$20,836,175	$275,450

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

The weekly statement of averages of the associated banks shows:

	Sept. 7.	Sept. 14.	Decrease.
Loans	$885,145,800	$872,266,100	$12,879,700
Deposits	947,692,100	931,433,000	16,259,100
Circulation	30,988,400	30,796,100	*127,700
Legal tenders	73,703,800	72,013,100	1,690,700
Specie	170,133,100	167,955,700	2,179,400
Reserve	$243,838,900	$239,968,800	$3,870,100
Res. required	236,923,025	232,858,250	4,064,775
Surplus	$6,915,875	$7,110,550	*$194,675

*Increase.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,767,350	28,283,075
Jan. 19	27,258,600	24,185,675	34,693,675
Jan. 26	30,799,825	27,777,975	34,232,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,302,625	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,373,925
Feb. 23	14,546,975	19,678,850	30,334,950
March 2	14,501,100	19,041,550	24,578,100
March 9	10,717,275	5,675,375	23,203,050
March 16	10,002,000	2,686,425	19,974,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,357,425
March 30	7,870,500	2,833,150	15,494,350
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,900	15,013,525
April 13	7,938,300	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	14,804,350	24,175,900
April 27	16,758,175	17,078,275	25,824,075
May 4	10,980,500	15,978,475	19,351,925
May 11	8,127,475	15,332,725	27,137,525
May 18	13,209,925	16,865,225	24,631,525
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,325	43,633,725
June 1	21,253,050	20,123,275	42,710,000
June 8	13,341,500	18,374,250	39,325,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,498,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,611,350	15,526,850	28,097,900
June 29	8,484,200	16,859,375	14,274,550
July 6	5,211,325	14,274,850	22,643,550
July 13	12,909,375	19,766,125	10,884,700
July 20	21,029,375	24,981,300	12,305,600
July 27	23,128,575	27,535,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,165,250	29,144,875	8,110,600
Aug. 10	20,982,850	28,125,350	14,785,375
Aug. 17	16,421,800	29,557,050	15,682,350
Aug. 24	18,148,100	23,868,925	12,378,525
Aug. 31	11,919,925	27,078,475	9,191,250
Sept. 7	6,915,875	26,056,250	2,453,025
Sept. 14	7,110,550	20,836,175	275,450

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$7,110,550	1895	$22,685,250
1900	20,836,175	1894	39,938,700
1899	275,450	1893	10,901,700
1898	4,240,400	1892

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Money, 1@1½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¼@2⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent. Bar silver steady at 27d per ounce. Gold premiums are quoted to-day at Buenos Ayres at 130.90; Madrid, 42.25; Lisbon, 35.75; Rome, 3.82½.

There were no quotations, nominal or otherwise, on the Stock Exchange to-day.

The Stock Exchange committee, being unable, under the rules, through the absence of the Chairman and Vice President, to suspend business, all the members voluntarily retired from the floor. There was no expression of indignation against the committee, as announced by a news agency in New York, because there was no reason for any indignation.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Three per cent. rentes, 101f 80c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 22½c for checks. Spanish fours, 71.00.

The Bourse was slightly affected by the announcement of the death of President McKinley, Rio Tintos, the principal feature, losing a portion of their advance. Spanish securities continued to decline with the advance of exchange. Other departments were satisfactory. The closing was steady. Kafirs were firm.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 43 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—Business on the Boerse to-day opened quietly, the death of President McKinley having been discounted yesterday. Subsequently prices were firmer. Americans recovered a portion of their previous decline. There was little business transacted and the attendance was small, owing to the Jewish holidays.

MADRID, Sept. 14.—Gold was quoted to-day at 42.52.

ROME, Sept. 14.—The gold premium at closing to-day was 3.80.

Imports of Specie, New York, Sept. 7, 1901, to Sept. 13, 1901.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Finance	Colon	$3,900
Cherokee	Puerto Plata	1,500
Origen	Kingston	345
Patria	Fayal	4,200
Zulia	Maracaibo	34,131
Zulia	Curacao	1,300
Andes	Cape Haiti	1,600
Saratoga	St. Jaco	10,000
American Silver Coin—		
Origen	Kingston	960
Patria	Fayal	726
Andes	Cape Haiti	55
Saratoga	St. Jaco	12,500
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Origen	Kingston	600
Zulia	Maracaibo	2,080
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Alene	Greytown	1,088
Altai	Porto Columbia	150
Gold Bullion—		
Seneca	Tampico	17,022
Finance	Colon	1,738
Alene	Greytown	1,940
Finance	Panama	500
Silver Bullion—		
Seneca	Tampico	46,903
Total		$143,328

Specie Exports from the District of New York, Sept. 9 to 14, Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Sept. 9	K.M. Theresia	London, S. B.	$261,350
Sept. 10	Philadelphia	London, S. B.	168,330
Sept. 11	Aug. Victoria	London, S. B.	494,735
Sept. 13	Umbria	London, S. B.	252,925
Sept. 13	Umbria	London, S. C., (Mex.)	9,200
Sept. 13	Madiana	Demerara, S. C., (Mex.)	475
Sept. 14	Zulia	Curacao, S. C., (Ven.)	142
Total			$1,187,157

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Sept. 4	Cherokee	Puerto Plata, G. C., (U. S.)	$870
Sept. 4	Cherokee	Azua, G. C., (U. S.)	560
Sept. 5	Campania	London, S. B.	168,070
Sept. 6	Maraval	Trinidad, S. C., (Mex.)	712
Total			$1,358,269

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ATCHINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Mileage	336	336	.....
1st week Sept.	$93,509	$85,052	$86,153
From July 1	1,012,733	922,605	912,025
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,891	1,838	1,838
1st week Sept.	387,405	365,720	361,014
From July 1	3,704,106	3,178,304	2,081,422
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	1,766	1,766	1,766
1st week Sept.	191,683	178,432	.....

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY for August—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	285,575	261,810	23,765
Op. expenses	150,415	136,447	13,968
Net earnings	138,160	125,363	12,797
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	1,843,510	1,643,786	199,724
Op. expenses	987,887	914,559	73,328
Net earnings	855,623	729,227	126,396

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for July—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	255,628	244,428	238,438
Op. expenses	145,419	150,998	128,479
Net earnings	110,209	93,432	109,959

GREENWICH & JOHNSONVILLE for the year ended June 30—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	45,553	43,100	2,453
Op. expenses	28,526	30,342	*1,816
Net earnings	17,027	12,758	4,269
Other income	793	884	*91
Total income	17,820	13,642	4,178
Fixed charges	2,141	1,466	675
Net income	15,679	12,176	3,503
Dividends, 8 per c.	9,800	8,260	1,540
Total sur, June 30	5,879	3,916	1,963

*Decrease. 7 per cent.

HOCKING VALLEY for the fiscal year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	4,653,258	4,417,267	235,991
Op. exp. & taxes	2,785,286	2,641,207	144,079
Net earnings	1,867,972	1,776,060	91,912
Other income	474,084	295,388	178,696
Total income	2,342,056	2,071,448	270,608
Int., rentals, &c.	987,579	902,900	84,679
Applic. to dividends	1,354,477	1,168,548	185,929
Dividends	716,234	430,000	286,324
Balance	637,853	738,548	*100,695
Profit & loss item	2,811	3,080	*269
Roll'g stock adj'st	.....	10,181	*10,181
Surplus	640,664	731,447	*90,783
Previous surplus	938,983	207,536	731,447
Profit & loss sur.	1,579,647	938,983	640,664

*Decrease.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD for the quarter ended June 30—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	10,600,000	10,049,310	550,690
Op. expenses	7,592,635	8,061,755	*469,120
Net earnings	3,007,365	1,987,555	1,019,810
Other income	224,331	218,681	5,650
Total net	3,231,696	2,206,236	1,025,460
Charges	1,978,449	2,067,068	*88,619
Surplus	1,253,247	138,288	1,115,379

*Decrease.

NORTHERN PACIFIC for the fiscal year to June 30—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Miles operated	5,100	4,714	4,570
Pass. earnings	7,017,827	6,006,155	5,050,355
Freight earnings	23,481,713	22,140,179	19,485,960
Gross earnings	31,962,501	30,021,317	26,048,673
Op. expenses	16,640,143	14,394,628	12,340,452
Prop. exp. to gross	51	47¾	47½
Taxes	920,352	850,590	750,133
Net earnings	15,000,488	14,776,099	12,949,088
Total net income	15,744,275	15,461,626	13,950,695
Bond interest	6,305,681	5,864,950	6,079,273
Leased lines rent	134,800	123,851	61,520
Balance for divs.	9,213,903	9,483,818	7,809,902
Div. com. stock	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Div. pref. stock	3,200,000	2,400,000	1,600,000
Surplus	3,013,903	4,083,818	3,209,901
Betterments	2,011,285	3,000,000	2,176,619
Net surplus	1,002,618	1,083,818	1,033,282

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for the year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	7,387,174	5,908,284	5,862,339
Ex. and bet.	4,632,892	4,156,073	4,209,088
Net	2,754,282	1,752,211	1,653,251
Other income	82,196	95,685	84,457
Total net	2,836,478	1,847,896	1,737,708
Charges and tax.	1,681,504	1,577,604	1,329,091
Surplus	1,154,974	270,292	408,617

TROY & NEW ENGLAND for the year ended June 30—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	27,381	26,368	1,013
Op. expenses	15,730	14,488	1,241
Net earnings	11,641	11,879	*238
Other income	400	400	.....
Total income	12,041	12,279	*238
Fixed charges	10,212	10,308	*91
Surplus	1,826	1,973	*147
Tot. surp. June 30.	9,031	7,205	1,826

*Decrease.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver in London unchanged at 27d. per ounce and in New York at 58⅝c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½@48c.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $8,560,984. The imports of specie amounted to $143,328, and the exports of specie to $1,134,344.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The reports of the Union Square Bank, the Hamilton Bank, the German Exchange Bank, and the Colonial Bank will be found in another column.

The Greene Consolidated Copper Company has declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on its capital stock, details of which will be found in another column.

New Stock Exchange Members.

Tristam C. Colket of Philadelphia and A. M. Fletcher of this city have been elected members of the New York Stock Exchange.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:40	Sun sets...6:10	Moon sets...7:15

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:58	Gov. Isl'd...9:25	H. Gate...11:21
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:15	Gov. Isl'd...9:32	H. Gate...11:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Archimede, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Californian, Porto Rico via Ponce	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Dunstan, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A.M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Horatio Hall, Portland, Me.	.....	5:00 P.M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
New York, Turks Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18.

Havana, Cuba and Mexico via Havana and Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Oceanic, Liverpool	.....	9:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19.

Cienfuegos, Santiago	.....	2:00 P. M.
Columbia, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins F. Hendrik, West Indies and Venezuela	.....	12:00 M.
Spartan Prince, Azores	.....	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at $6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at $1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via the San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $15 and up to Sept. $28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Sept. $28, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. $28 and up to Oct. $12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. $13.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Aug. 15; Shanghai, Aug. 19; Yokohama, Aug. 27, and Honolulu, Sept. 6, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Doric, were dispatched east Sept. 12 at 6 P. M., and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 17.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) SEPT. 15.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Sept. 12.
Archimede, Naples, Aug. 28.
Arkansas, Christiansand, Aug. 29.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Sept. 1.
Calabria, Gibraltar, Aug. 29.
Ceraense, Barbados, Sept. 6.
Cevic, Liverpool, Sept. 5.
El Monte, New Orleans, Sept. 9.
Haverford, Southampton, Sept. 4.
Hildebrand, Para, Sept. 3.
Huelva, Huelva, Sept. 1.
La Bretagne, Havre, Sept. 7.
Menominee, London, Sept. 5.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 5.
Victoria, Antwerp, Aug. 27.

MONDAY, SEPT. 16.

Alamo, Galveston, Sept. 10.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Sept. 5.
Colorado, Brunswick, Sept. 13.
Comus, New Orleans, Sept. 12.
Grenada, St. Lucia, Sept. 9.
Maracaibo, San Juan, Sept. 11.
Minnehaha, London, Sept. 7.
Orizaba, Colon, Sept. 10.
Panama, Bordeaux, Sept. 6.
Sabine, Galveston, Sept. 8.
Victoria, Naples, Aug. 31.
Zeeland, Antwerp, Sept. 7.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 17.

Begonia, St. Lucia, Sept. 10.
Belgravia, Hamburg, Sept. 6.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Sept. 12.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Sept. 7.
Herschel, St. Lucia, Sept. 10.
Hilldur, Tuxpan, Sept. 9.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Sept. 10.
Rio Grande, Galveston, Sept. 11.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18.

Liguria, Naples, Sept. 4.
Louise, Hamburg, Sept. 4.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Sept. 4.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Sept. 7.
Scotia, Gibraltar, Sept. 6.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Sept. 11.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19.

Aller, Gibraltar, Sept. 9.
Chicago City, Swansea, Sept. 5.
El Paso, New Orleans, Sept. 14.

Arrived.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton and Cherbourg, Sept. 7, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:23 A. M.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool, June 7, and Queenstown, 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:06 A. M.

SS Dudley, (Nor.,) Ericksen, Baltimore, Sept. 12, in ballast to John R. Donald.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Tholen, Rotterdam, Aug. 31, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Bordeaux, (Fr.,) Casatis, Havre, Aug. 31, with mdse. to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Coningsby, (Br.,) Blacklin, Tjilatjap, &c., July 1, with sugar to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 A. M.

Steam yacht Aphrodite, Scott, Southampton, Aug. 30, and Fayal, Sept. 7, to O. H. Payne.

SS Navahoe, Johnson, Boston, to William P. Clyde & Co. Is bound to Brunswick.

SS Helmfeld, (Ger.,) Elsfeld, Santos, &c., Aug. 17, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Susquehanna, (Br.,) Hendry, Table Bay, Aug. 15, to Barber & Co. Off Highlands at 4:47 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Umbria, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) for Dublin.
SS Patria, (Port.,) for Lisbon, &c.
SS Bohemian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Werra, (Ger.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Marquette, (Br.,) for London.
SS Statendam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
SS Zulia, for Curacao, &c.
SS San Juan, for Porto Rico.
SS Madiana, (Br.,) for St. Thomas, &c.
SS Astoria, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS El Cid, for New Orleans.
SS Adirondack, (Ger.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Morro Castle, for Havana.
SS Colorado, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Jamaica, (Nor.,) for Port Maria.
SS City of Everett, for Norfolk.
SS Nicolai II., (Dan.,) for Christiania, &c.
SS Nomadic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Lampasas, for Key West and Galveston.
SS British Trader, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Buenaventura, for Newport News.
Steam yacht Nourmahal, John Jacob Astor, owner, passed out Sandy Hook at 11:34 A. M., bound east.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Dann, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 6:30 A. M. to-day.

Chilian training ship General Baquedano, from Chili via Azores for New York, arr. at Halifax to-day.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from Hamburg and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 5:20 P. M. yesterday.

SS L'Aquitaine, (Fr.,) Capt. Poncelet, for New York, sld. from Havre at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Roberts, from Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 5:35 P. M. to-day.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, for New York, sld. from Antwerp to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Grosser Kurfurst, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from New York, arr. at Cherbourg to-day.

SS Oronsay, (Br.,) Capt. Ellis, from New York via Malta for Singapore, Manila, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Ten, for New York via Cherbourg, sld. from Bremen to-day.

SS Calabria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from New York via Naples, &c., arr. at Leghorn yesterday.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Longships, (Br.,) Capt. Moore, from New York via Singapore, &c., arr. at Yokohama previous to to-day.

SS Satsuma, (Br.,) Capt. Chubb, from New York via Manila, &c., arr. at Shanghai previous to to-day.

SS Hostilius, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, for New York, sld. from Liverpool Sept. 12.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown to-day.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Capt. Jansen, from Hamburg for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Citta di Torino, (Ital.,) Capt. Lavarello, for New York, sld. from Naples Sept. 11.

SS Alexandra, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, for New York, sld. from Copenhagen Sept. 11.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Dann, from New York for Antwerp, passed Hurst Castle at 5:50 P. M. and arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Cartwright, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

Marine Disasters.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., Sept. 14.—The tug Lizzie Crawford reports that the capsized schooner Lavinia Campbell is aground at Fourteen Foot Bank. The Lavinia Campbell was bound from Boston for Philadelphia and was capsized by collision with the schooner Cassie F. Bronson, as before reported.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Sept. 14.—The Schooner Wm. L. Elkins, St. John, N. B., for New York, while anchored off Chatham, 12th inst., had her anchor caught in an old anchor chain which was lying on the bottom, but succeeded in clearing it yesterday morning and passed here to-day.

The schooner St. Thomas has drifted off the shoal on which she grounded off Muskeget Island Thursday, and has sunk five miles away in about five fathoms of water. The chances of saving the vessel are now very slight.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The British steamer Falls of Keltie, Capt. Esterbrook, from Baltimore and New York via St. Michael's for Shanghai, which arrived at Algiers Sept. 7, has high-pressure cylinder cracked and is fitting a new one.

A NEW RURAL DRAMA.

Joint Debut of Two Players as Co-Stars and Playwrights.

David Higgins and Georgia Waldron make their début to-morrow evening at the Fourteenth Street Theatre as co-stars and playwrights in a rural play entitled "Up York State."

The scenes are laid in the Adirondacks. Darius Green (David Higgins) is a young inventor interested in flying machines. He is the guardian of Evelyn Blair (Georgia Waldron) and her little brother. The inventor falls in love with his ward, much to the distress of his aunt, who is his housekeeper. An accident endangers the eyesight of the heroine's little brother.

Darius Green mortgages his farm to pay the expenses of an operation. The girl is led to believe by the aunt that Darius does not love her, and urges her to marry Woodford, a money lender. Evelyn is told that her marriage is the only way she can save the farm for Darius. In desperation she consents. After her marriage Woodford refuses to fulfill his promises, and presses the foreclosure of the mortgage. Evelyn leaves him.

Woodford has a past—a most villainous past—replete with every crime known to stagecraft. Lizzie Williams, one of his victims, reappears and denounces him. Evelyn is released from her marriage vows and weds Darius, whose invention is a success.

In the cast are:

Darius Green	David Higgins
Evelyn Blair	Georgia Waldron
Lem. Yarrington	W. T. Hodge
Lizzie Williams	Ada Dwyer
Allen Woodford	Walter G. Horton
Sarah Bassett	Gabriella McKean
Uncle Mathew	Brandon Mitchell
Lela Belle Bird	Eva Westcott
Rev. Enos Emmons	Francis Coulan
Amy Robinson	Olive Maude Davis
Dodge Hutchins	John R. Cumpson
Mary Martin	Virginia Tracy

A SEASON OF EXTRAVAGANZA.

Musical Comedy Will Be Given at the Metropolitan Opera House.

A season of musical extravaganza opens to-morrow evening at the Metropolitan Opera House with the production by Alfred E. Aarons of the musical comedy, "The Ladies' Paradise," by George Dance and Ivan Caryll.

The plot turns on the love of Lord Allington and Sans Souci, an opera singer. The parents of the young nobleman object to his marriage, as they wish him to wed Maud Peashooter, an American heiress. Sans Souci breaks the engagement. The father of the heiress approves her marriage to Lord Allington, as he is in love with Sans Souci, and is also ambitious for a title for his daughter. The plot develops with the usual comic opera complications and trials for the sweethearts. Lord Allington finally weds Sans Souci.

The entertainment met with a degree of success in London.

The cast follows:

Mademoiselle Antoinette, known as Sans Souci	Queenie Vassar
M. Pomade, her father	John Hyams
Sarah, Souci's sister	Ethele Gordon
Pincher, Souci's servant	Richard Carle
Marie, Souci's servant	Lydia West
Lisa, Souci's friend	Caroline Heustis
Adele, Souci's friend	Kathryn Pearl
The Duke of Beaumont	Alexander Clark
The Duchess of Beaumont	Phoebe Coyne
Lord Allington, posing as Harold Ripley	Templer Saxe
Camembert, an author	Dave Lewis
Samuel Peashooter, the Sausage King	Harry Corson Clarke
Maud, his daughter	Lucille Verna
Anastasia, his daughter	Josie Hall

PLANS FOR NEW PLAYS.

Elsie De Wolfe, Clyde Fitch, and Elizabeth Marbury "Talk Shop."

Miss Elsie De Wolfe, the actress; Miss Elizabeth Marbury, a play broker, and Clyde Fitch, the playwright, arrived in this city yesterday on the St. Paul.

Mr. Fitch brought with him a new play, entitled "The Girl and the Judge," in which Miss Annie Russell is to appear. He will go to Philadelphia to see the first performance of his new play, "The Marriage Game," in which Miss Sadie Martinot is to star, and will return to London Oct. 16, to superintend the production of his play "The Last of the Dandies," with Beerbohm Tree in the leading rôle.

Miss De Wolfe returns from her Summer home at Versailles to begin rehearsals tomorrow of her play by Clyde Fitch, called "The Way of the World." Her tour opens in Washington Oct. 14.

While in London Miss Marbury obtained the American acting rights for "Francesca di Rimini," the new drama by Marion Crawford, which Sarah Bernhardt is to produce; a new opera by Paderewski, the dramatization of Stanley Weyman's novel "Count Hannibal," and "The White Rabbit," a comic opera by Vance Thompson.

In Paris she obtained for disposal in America three plays which Coquelin will produce; also "La Pompadour," Jane Hading's new play, and an unnamed drama which Henri Battaille has written for Rejane.

Miss Marbury sold in London the foreign rights for Clyde Fitch's plays "Major André," which George Alexander is to produce, and "The Last of the Dandies."

LIGHT OPERA AT DALY'S.

"The Messenger Boy" to Open, with James T. Powers as the Messenger.

"The Messenger Boy," a musical comedy in two acts and four scenes, of which six librettists and composers had the making, will be presented to-morrow night at Daly's Theatre, with James T. Powers as the messenger. May Robson has the other strong part as the boy's mother. The scenes are laid in London, Brindisi, Cairo, and Paris.

The opera has a plot as involved as a melodrama. Lord Punchestown, Governor of El Bara, has a marriageable daughter with two suitors, one of whom is a money broker, holding the notes of his poor rival and also of Lady Punchestown for unpaid millinery bills.

The broker promises to destroy her notes if she furthers his marriage plans. The rival's note is to be sent to Lord Punchestown in a letter. The messenger boy, Tommy Bang, is employed to deliver the letter. The heroine determines to intercept Tommy, following him with her maid, who is Tommy's sweetheart. In error Lady Punchester's unpaid note is inclosed in the letter and she and the money broker set out after the messenger.

The heroine to reach Cairo in time, disguises herself as a messenger boy. After lively experiences in Cairo all return to Paris, where Lord Punchestown has gone to visit the exposition. The marriage of the young people is approved and the messenger boy arrives too late.

As a counter-plot the messenger boy's mother follows him to Egypt in search of her husband, who had deserted her. A picture in an illustrated weekly gives her a clue. She finds her husband an Egyptian Pasha.

The cast:

Hooker Pasha, Commissioner of the Nile	George Honey
Cosmos Bey, agent to Hooker Pasha	Paul Nicholson
Elive Radnor, a King's Messenger	John B. Park
Capt. Fott of the S. S. Shark	Harry Kelly
Prof. Phunchwits, a German Egyptologist	Tom Hadaway
Comte le Fleury	George De Long
Mr. Tudor Pyke, a financier	George Heath
Lord Punchestown, Governor of El Bara	Harold C. Crane
Capt. Naylor of the P. & O. S. S. Sirdar	John P. Kennedy
Mr. Trotter, an amateur journalist	Her't Darley
Purser S. H. Sirdar	
Stubbs, a servant	Armand Cortes
Tommy Bang, a district messenger	James T. Powers
Nora, Lady Punchestown's step-daughter	Georgia Caine
Mrs. Bang, Tommy's Mother	May Robson
Lady Punchestown, a leader of London society	Jobyna Howland
Isabel Blyth	Flora Zabelle
Lady Winifred	Hattie Waters
Cecilia Gower	Agnes Wayburn
Dorothy Majoribanks	Helen Chichester
Rosa, Lady Punchestown's maid	Rachel Booth

THIS WEEK'S PLAY BILLS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew has made the greatest success of his career in his part in "The Second in Command." The play is one of the most popular ever presented at this theatre. Drew's delineation of a soldier suffering the double disappointment of a hopeless love and the failure to be sent to the front, is one of the best displays of emotional acting he has ever given. The great success of "The Second in Command" has led Robert Marshall, the playwright, to offer Charles Frohman the rights for his new play.

CRITERION THEATRE.—William Faversham has met with popular approval in his production of "A Royal Rival." His love scenes with Miss Julie Opp have all the charm of naturalness and simplicity. Wednesday matinées will be resumed Sept. 25.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Ethel Barrymore returns to her own to-morrow evening when she will resume her rôle of Mme. Tretoni in "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines." The engagement is limited to three weeks, as Charles Hawtrey and his London company appear at this theatre in "A Message from Mars" on Oct. 7. Miss Barrymore will have her old company about her.

GARDEN THEATRE.—E. H. Sothern enters the second week of his engagement in Lawrence Irving's romantic play, "Richard Lovelace." The love theme in the play is its special recommendation, and few players can act the sweetheart like Sothern with Miss Loftus as the heroine.

WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL.—Many changes and all for the better have been made in "Hoity Toity" and the burlesque of "Diplomacy" since the opening night. Cutting down and building up this production must be made without the opportunity of a road trial, a fact which New Yorkers recognize. The entertainment, as it is, is bright, beautiful, and musical.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"La Boheme" will be sung to-morrow night by the Castle Square Opera Company, and also on Thursday and Saturday nights and the Wednesday matinée. "Aida" will be heard on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday nights, and at the Saturday matinée.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Only five weeks remain in which to see "The Rogers Brothers in Washington." Road bookings compel the withdrawal of the musical comedy, although its present prosperity would indicate crowded houses until the snow flies. The stage adventures of the two clever comedians are extremely funny, while the stage settings and costumes are picturesque and sightly.

WALLACK'S.—James K. Hackett will give his first matinée performance of Victor Mapes's play, "Don Caesar's Return," Wednesday. The play is attracting large audiences. Mr. Hackett is rehearsing a new play entitled "A Chance Ambassador."

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Andrew Mack's singing of old songs in his play "Tom Moore" is always enthusiastically applauded. The production is a stepping stone in his career as an interpreter of Irish character parts.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Rose Coghlan has returned to the legitimate stage and will appear to-morrow evening in her own version of Charles Reade's comedy, "Peg Woffington." Louis Massen will play the rôle of Sir Charles Pomander and W. J. Montgomery that of Ernest Vane.

LYCEUM.—The performance of "The Forest Lovers," with Miss Bertha Galland as the goose girl, has been shortened nearly an hour since the first night production. The usual Thursday matinées will be resumed this week.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"The King's Carnival," "Supper at Sherry's," and the ballet "L'Amour" are drawing crowded houses nightly. The first Sunday night concert of the season will be given to-night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Arizona" with its cavalry squadrons and plainsmen has settled down for a long stay. Western and Southern visitors are making the production one play which they must see while in the city.

CASINO.—Cyril Scott and Miss Guelma Baker return to the cast of "Fiorodora," singing their old parts. Miss Helen Redmond replaces Miss Bertha Waltzinger. The popularity of the opera is undiminished.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—Broadhurst's comedy, "Why Smith Left Home," will be the offerings of the Donnelly stock company, with Mr. Donnelly in the rôle of Lavinia Daly, the "cook lady."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Francis Wilson, supported by Marie George, Irene Bentley, and Eddie Foy, appears to-morrow night in "The Strollers" in Harlem. This is the Broadway production, with its elaborate scenery and big company moved several blocks northward.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—Plantation melodies and ragtime songs are the features of the "Hottest Coon in Dixie," which will be produced Monday night at the Third Avenue Theatre with a cast of colored players.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"An Enemy of the King" will be revived to-morrow evening, with James

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Residence Buying the Only Feature of an Unusually Dull Week.

Factory Site Purchased on West Thirty-first Street—Other Dealings—List of Auction Offerings.

The death of the President, coming, as it did, at the close of a week that had been filled with assurances of his swift recovery, was a doubly severe shock, and there was slight disposition among real estate men to discuss at any length its possible effect upon the market. The market's condition has seldom been more favorable than at present. Operations may be deferred, but, in a time of such universal sorrow, representative men in real estate circles seem loath even to call attention to this possibility. Lending institutions, it is pointed out, may show a somewhat more conservative policy, but any timidity in those quarters seems certain to be only short-lived.

Business last week was along somewhat restricted lines, and developed few significant features. In many ways the most interesting transaction, which is referred to in more detail elsewhere in these columns, was the purchase of a large residence site on Washington Heights by C. K. G. Billings of Chicago. Included in the properties acquired are the holdings of the Yorkville Bank and those of Frederick Beck. Residence buying, indeed, made up a large part of the week's dealings, prominent among such purchases being those of 30 West Seventy-second Street, 55 West Ninety-second Street, 20 East Sixty-fifth Street, and 58 East Eighty-first Street.

There is a seasonable amount of trading in old-style flats and tenements, stimulated somewhat, no doubt, through the operation of the new tenement house law. In this connection it may be noted that active and concerted opposition to that law is foreshadowed by last Thursday evening's meeting at the Turn Verein Hall, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street.

The house renting season is now at its height, and is engaging a large share of brokers' attention in the uptown districts, but the volume of their business is hardly up to the standard of recent years. Due allowance is made for the popularity of elevator apartment houses, but even this is hardly sufficient to account for the decreased demand for private dwellings among those of moderate incomes. One agent reached the easy conclusion that "people are not moving so much this year," and perhaps he has the correct reason.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Arthur S. Cox & Co. have sold for the various owners, 445 to 457 West Thirty-first Street, old buildings on a plot having a frontage of 140 feet and varying in depth from 75 to 98.9 feet. The buyers, J. H. Barker & Co., chocolate manufacturers, will erect a six-story factory on the site.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for William F. Havemeyer to a client, for occupancy, the four-story stone-front dwelling 43 West Sixty-eighth Street, 18 by 100.5.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Mrs. Florence A. Foster the three-story dwelling 102 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 18 by 100.11.

Charles H. Snow has sold to Monk & Gillies the five-story flat 357 West Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5, taking property at Mamaroneck in part payment.

Janpole & Werner have sold to Leon A. Liebeskind the plot 50 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue. The buyer will build a six-story apartment house on the site.

Charles Walker has bought from John Farrell the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, a plot 49.11 by 100, with foundations for flats.

Hyman Ryan has bought the six-story tenement 340 and 342 Clinton Street, on plot 40 by 71.10.

Sigmund Leinhardt has bought 71 Columbia Street, northwest corner of Rivington Street, a five-story tenement on lot 20 by 49.8.

George F. Johnson & Sons have sold to A. Robinson, for $10,500, the two-story brick and stone dwelling 58 Beck Street, 20 by 57 on lot 25 by 100.

Mamie P. Kilpatrick transferred yesterday to the Morningside Realty Company the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 200 feet east of Broadway, 375 by 100.11.

The Auction Room.

The appearance of a few posters in the salesroom may be taken as the first indication of the opening of the Fall season at auction, although a majority of the auctioneers say that they have advised the deferring of voluntary sales, at least until after Oct. 1.

For Wednesday, William M. Ryan announces the sale of the factory property at 611 and 613 West Forty-eighth Street. Under assignee's orders, S. De Walltearss will sell on the same day the northwest corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, together with adjoining property on the latter. The dwelling 114 East Ninety-first Street is also on Wednesday's list among the offerings of Richard V. Harnett & Co.

There were recorded last week 150 mortgages, for $3,518,567, of which 46, for $413,175, were at 5 per cent.; 64, for $1,055,292, were at more, and 40, for $2,050,100, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 208 mortgages for $2,742,796, of which 62, for $835,970, were at 5 per cent.; 98, for $954,426, were at more, and 49, for $952,400, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, SEPT. 16.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, 26 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 33 feet west of Madison Avenue, 27 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,404.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 17.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, referee, 208 to 212 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 105 feet east of Third Avenue, 19.28 and 28, respectively, by 99.11, three five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, on 208, $1,775; on 210, $3,381; on 212, $3,381.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Joseph Kronacher, referee, 2,531 Grand Avenue, west side, 312.8 feet north of One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, 75 by 106, two-story frame dwelling, with two-story frame dwelling at the rear. Due on judgment, $7,024; subject to other mortgages for $3,500.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Campbell E. Locke, referee, 460 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 172 feet west of Convent Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,643.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James A. Lynch, referee, 2,735 Eighth Avenue, west side, 31 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 112.6, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $20,191.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Asa Bird Gardiner, referee, 539 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 500 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $15,301.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 28 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 291.3 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 19 by 96.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,070.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 611 and 613 West Forty-eighth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 50 by 100.5, three-story brick factory.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 114 East Ninety-first Street, south side, 175 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.8, five-story brick single flat.

By Solomon De Walltearss, assignee's sale, 934 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street, 25.5 by 60.1, four-story brick flat, with store; 167 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 17.4 by 25.5, two-story brick building; 165 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 22.10 by 25.5, four-story brick flat; 163 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 100.5 and irregular, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Eugene Smith, referee, 1,881 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-seventh Street, 24.11 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James B. Klusheimer, referee, Barker Avenue, Fulton Street, Bleecker Street, and the easterly line of Bronx Park, the block, 188.7 by 414.6 by 185 by 425.6. Due on judgment, $2,235; subject to another mortgage for $9,500.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19.—By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 311 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 100 by 99.11, four-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $52,107.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, James Ridgway, referee, 20 West Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 185 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $23,711.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 114.1 feet west of the Boulevard Lafayette, and running through to the latter thoroughfare, 18 by 72.9 by 19.1 by 79.1, three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $10,656.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel V. Speyer, referee, 758 West End Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-seventh Street, 60 by 100, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $38,504.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Henry Thompson, referee, Boulevard Lafayette, west side, 275.4 feet south of Fort Washington Park, 50 by 100, vacant; Private Street, east side, 276.1 feet south of Fort Washington Park, 50 by 108.11, vacant; Private Street, west side, 574.11 feet south of Fort Washington Park, 25 by 72.3 by 25 by 72.6, vacant; 514 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 407 feet east of Broadway, 16 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 433 West Fortieth Street, north side, 375 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $1,251.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. Clelland Milnor, referee, 142 West Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 370 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17.6 by 102.2, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $27,330.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 20.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, 59 East Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $6,081; subject to another mortgage for $18,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur Johns, referee, Union Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, 30.3 by 172.8, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $1,352; subject to another mortgage for $29,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Bathgate Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for a one-story frame store, 15 by 10; Diedrich Pohndorf, premises, owner; William H. Birkmire of 396 Broadway, architect; cost, $200.

One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, south side, 114 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, for a four-story brick stable, 50 by 95; T. J. McGuire of 968 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; Edwin Wilbur of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

No. 47 Fifth Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling; William Gray Park, premises, owner; A. S. Bell of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 240 West Thirtieth Street, to a four-story brick fire patrol house; New York Board of Fire Underwriters of 32 Nassau Street, owners; William H. Hopkins of 150 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 630 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Henry Clews of 9 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Edward L. Angell of 243 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 989 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick hotel; Henry Schwarzwaelder of 651 West Fifty-first Street, owner; Joseph Wolf of 1,125 Broadway, architect; cost, $300.

Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 346.10 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, to a two-story brick storehouse; Fleischman & Co., Perry and Washington Streets, owners of leasehold; Arthur M. Duncan of 319 West Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Twenty-fifth Street and Tenth Avenue, northwest corner, to a two-story frame building, with store; Mrs. C. Berger, premises, owner; John H. Kimbel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $100.

Courtlandt Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, northeast corner, to a three-story frame dwelling, with store; Angelo Manillo of 680 Eagle Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

No. 124 Monroe Street, to a five-story brick tenement; I. D. Goodman of 110 Henry Street, owner; Bruno W. Berger of 121 Bible House, architect; cost, $100.

C. K. G. BILLINGS TO BUILD.

President of People's Gas Company Buys Extensive Grounds on Washington Heights.

C. K. G. Billings, President of the People's Gas Company of Chicago, has acquired a tract of about 100 lots at the northerly end of Washington Heights, and will erect there a residence, which, with its surroundings, promises to rival anything of its kind in the city.

Mr. Billings's purchases, which were made through the firm of L. J. Phillips & Co., include the Yorkville Bank's property, about sixty lots running through from the Fort Washington Ridge Road to the Boulevard Lafayette at about One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, and Frederick Beck's holdings, about forty lots, directly opposite on the east side of the Fort Washington Ridge Road. On the former plot Mr. Billings will build a mansion, and the latter a large stable, affording accommodations for sixty horses.

The property is situated at the highest point on Manhattan Island, and a feature of Mr. Billings's new house will be an observatory from which an unobstructed view in every direction will be afforded. The site adjoins the land of W. C. Muschenheim, and is about 100 yards beyond the well-known Libbey Castle.

The ground all through that section is rich in historic associations, and upon the land selected by Mr. Billings for his new house once stood the Revolutionary stronghold, Fort Tryon.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Saturday, Sept. 14.

ALL PROPERTY of which Francis E. Johnston died seized; Charles E. Barritt and another, heirs, to John J. Johnston, quitclaim $1

BATHGATE AV, m w s, 97 ft n of 182d St, 18.3x86; Bathgate Av, w s, 138.6 ft n of 182d St, 36.6x86; Earl S. L'Amoureux to Magdalena Passholz, (mtg $20,832)... 1

BEEKMAN AV, n e corner of 141st St, runs e to Cypress Av x n 100.6x w to e s of Beekman Av x s 100; William R. Beal Land Improvement Company to Henry F. A. Wolf, B. & S., correction deed 1

BROADWAY, n w corner of 108th St, 201.10 ft to 109th St x100; William H. Willis, referee, to Jacob D. Butler, (R S $16.25, mtgs $463,730)..... 35,000

CHURCH ST, or King's Bridge Av, w s, 200 ft n of Weber's Lane, 15.6x150; Sarah J. Singer to the City of New York, (R S $4) 1

FORT WASHINGTON RIDGE ROAD, centre line, Lot 3, map of survey of Judgment Real Estate Trust Company vs. Jacob T. Seagrave and others; Lot 4, same to Thomas A. Tierney to Catharine Shea, (R S $3.25)..... 1

LOT 3, map of Laura Varian, City Island; John G. Fingal and another to Frank Barton, (mtg $425)..... 950

LOT 94, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights; John E. Smithers to Margaret MINNEFORD AV, s e corner of Beach Av, 50x100, City Island; Annie C. King and others to John F. Condon, (R S $1).. 950

TIEBOUT AV, e s, 82.4 ft s of High Bridge Road, former lines, 34.5x97.6x 39.7x72; William H. Valentine to Charles W. Vreeland and another, all liens..... 1

TIEBOUT AV, e s, 82.4 ft s of High Bridge Road, former liens, 34.5x97.6x 39.7x72; Margaret F. Vreeland to William H. Valentine, all liens..... 1

Smithers, (mtg $870, R S $2)..... 2,000

WASHINGTON ST, e s, Lot 12, map of Robert Holliday, 20x87.5x20.3x72.2; Mary Colgate to Edward Colgate, ½ part, (R S $4) 1

62D ST, 231 West, 25x100.5; Flora Hirsch and another to Lena Moses, (mtg $15,900). 1

107TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 375x 100.11; Mamie P. Kilpatrick to Morningside Realty Company, (mtg $180,300, R S $12.25) 1

113TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 50x201.10 to 114th St; Charles T. Rowley to Helen D. Irons and another, (R S $15,) quitclaim..... 1

Recorded Leases.

7TH ST, s s, 216 ft w of Avenue B, 25x 90; James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, to George Bremeler, administrator, 18 years $750

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

HART, Henry L., to John Houleston; Broadway, 369, an undivided interest, 2 years, 6 per cent..... $2,050

KAEPPEL, Charles M., to J. C. Julius Langbein; Perry Av, w s, 360.2 ft s of old road, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,500

McCALL, John T., to Mary J. Bodine; 76th St, n s, 562.6 ft e of Park Av, 1 year 5,000

PATTENGILL, Julius E., to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 169 and 170, map of Hudson P. Rose, Section 2, St. Raymond Park, due Aug. 1, 1902, 4 per cent..... 600

PRAZAK, Emil, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 168, map of Hudson P. Rose, Section 2, St. Raymond Park, 6 years..... 433

PRAZAK, Anna, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 166 and 167, map of Section 2, St. Raymond Park, 6 years..... 841

STEINMETZ, William, to John Weeks; West St, s e s, Lot 12, map of Wardsville, West Farms, 2 years, 6 per cent... 500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRAGUE, Stephen B., to Susan Q. Champetier $4,000

BRUGMAN, Albert F., to Cornelia A. Kneeland, executrix 2,850

BRUGMAN, Albert F., to Cornelia A. Kneeland, executrix 4,650

CHAMBETTAZ, Susan Q., to Stephen B. Brague 2,000

NICOLL, James C., and another, executors and trustees, to Fancher Nicoll, as trustee ..... Nom.

THE BROWN REALTY COMPANY to Donald B. Toucey ..... Nom.

TOUCEY, Donald B., to the Twelfth Ward Bank ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

PROSPECT AV and Dawson St, s w corner, 26.6x95; J. Sternschuss & Son against John Doe, owner; John Hanson, contractor $11

23D ST, 536 to 541 West; William F. Crane against James and William Lyall, owners; The American Pneumatic Carpet Cleaning Company, contractor..... 422

27TH ST, 26 East; Charles Pilcher against Rela Weiher, owner; L. J. Weiher, contractor 16

103D ST, s s, 402 ft e of 1st Av, 35x150; Louis L. Casinato against Harlem Market Company, Limited, owner; Herron Horrenburger, contractor..... 2,735

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 28, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

4TH ST, 28 and 30 East; Louis Lemaire, with Frank Borsody $55,000

149TH ST, n s, 170.3 feet east of Morris Av, 25x80; Martense B. Story, trustee, with Raphael Avallone..... 8,500

Satisfied Mechanic's Lien.

17TH ST, 419 West; Frederick Adler against Benjamin Weissman, Aug. 19, 1901 ..... $100

Lis Pendens.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 100 ft s of 163d St, runs e 125x s 50x w 53.8 to Brook Av, x n w 92.5x n 1.3; Katharina Folz against Anna Jung and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Foster & Spier.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HANS O. AND LOUISA RASMUSSEN.—Deficiency judgment for $4,897 was docketed yesterday against Hans Olsen Rasmussen and Louisa Rasmussen in favor of the New York Building Loan Banking Company, growing out of the foreclosure sale of 630 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street.

CHARLES E. FISHER.—Charles E. Fisher, butter and egg commission merchant at 83 Warren Street, made an assignment yesterday to Benjamin F. Van Valkenburgh, without preference. Mr. Fisher resides at Morris Plains, N. J., and the assignee resides in Brooklyn. Mr. Fisher has been in this line for about twenty years, and during that time has had three partners, but has been alone since May 1, 1896. He formerly claimed a capital of $25,000. Mr. Fisher said yesterday that the business had been running behind of late, and he had contracted some bad debts. The liabilities are $25,000, nominal assets $15,000, and actual assets $7,500.

APPOINTMENTS OF RECEIVERS.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Benjamin Barker temporary receiver of the assets of Matuserv & Cooperman, doing business as the Liberty Manufacturing Company, skirts, at 458 Broome Street, on the application of Samuel Elseman, a creditor for $107. The bond is $13,000.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Le Roy S. Gove temporary receiver of the assets of Macy & Blachinsky, doing business as the Eagle Shirt Manufacturing Company at 52 Lispenard Street, on the application of Feder & Lazarus, creditors.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BOHLMAN, Herman—W. Hopkins $86

BREESE, William, and Bryan H. Delevan—M. Ernst 328

CANAVAN, Morris—J. B. Hande..... 89

COMMERFORD, James H.—N. V. Randolph 24

CLARY, Patrick H.—C. M. Baxter..... 103

COHEN, Louis—G. S. Cook Company..... 208

DOANE, George W.—J. A. Vaughan..... 361

DINGLEY, George W.—J. Prior and others 254

FOY, James R.—Charles H. Gillespie & Sons..... 98

HEIDTMAN, Ernst—F. W. Ford..... 31

HOOLE, Charles E., and Samuel Jassinsky—A. C. Fisk..... 174

HEGEMAN, Joseph, and Annie Phillip—People of the State of New York..... 1,500

HESSE, Paul—J. Paimieri..... 207

IRBY, Thomas—Bank of Sylacauga..... 84

KELLY, Katherine S.—N. F. Kerr..... 25

KEYSTONE MARBLE AND SLATE Company—G. W. Craven 1,416

MEAGHER, William J.—G. P. Massey..... 104

NEW YORK SWEDISH PUBLISHING Company—F. Wessel Manufacturing Company 194

NEWBERGER, David M.—H. Aschenbach 37

PHOENIX NECKWEAR COMPANY—N. Schroeder 139

PIEPER, Alfred—D. Mapes..... 704

RASMUSSEN, Hans O. and Louisa—New York Building Loan Banking Company.. 4,897

SIEBERT, Julius H.—R. R. McFarlin..... 72

WITTY, Calvin—W. Wilkins..... 22

WOLFF, Emanuel C.—H. L. Judd Company 78

WILCOX, Albert C.—West End Trust and Safe Deposit Company..... 226

Diversifying Crops in Texas.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

The diversification of crops is rapidly assuming practical shape in Nacogdoches County. An organization has been formed that promises success. Tomatoes and orchard products will take the lead and other produce will be raised. There will be more than 100 acres planted in tomatoes and hundreds of acres of peach trees are to be set out. The examples of Cherokee and Smith Counties are encouraging to the people of Nacogdoches County because of similarity of soil and other conditions. Up to the present time the marketing facilities have been lacking because of limited amounts offered for shipment. This obstacle will now be overcome by concentration and attention to varieties. The same awakening spirit noticed in Nacogdoches County is abroad over many sections of the State. The advance that is to be made in this State in the next decade in the way of fruit and truck growing and stock farming is simply amazing.

Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"NEW YORK'S MOST

For a small payment down and
$35.00 a Month
(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.
Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.
Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.
Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N. Y.

WHY PAY RENT
and receive no benefit?
Buy a Home at
Nutley, N. J.,
Irvington-on-Hudson,
OR
Elmsford, N. Y.,
and realize on your money.
Full particulars by addressing ALEXANDER, 145 West 11th St., N. Y.

Real Estate at Auction.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.
S. GOLDSTICKER, Auctioneer.
SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
NO. 20 WEST 96TH ST.
A four-story private dwelling, lot 20x100,
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION THURSDAY,
SEPTEMBER 19th, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
80 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage at 5 per cent. interest.
For maps, &c., apply to Auctioneer, 111 B'dway.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auctioneers.
Telephone, Cortlandt 1,204.
Will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
114 EAST 91ST ST.
5-story and basement brick single flat and lot. In first-class condition. Carpeted; open plumbing, steam heat, and hot water. Size 20x about 83x100.8½ feet.
Maps at Auctioneers', 73 Liberty St.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.
First-Class Five-Story
American Basement Private Dwellings,
317-319-321 & 325 WEST 100TH STREET
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
They are 20 feet front by 60 feet deep, with extension, having servants' stairs to fourth story. The houses have three bathrooms with mosaic floors and tiled walls, bathtubs, wash basins, shower baths, &c., of the latest design.
JAMES LIVINGSTON,
Builder, on Premises.

FIRST CLASS FIVE STORY
AMERICAN BASEMENT
PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
317, 319, 321, 325
WEST 100TH ST.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
They are 20 feet front by 60 feet deep, with extension, having servants' stairs to fourth story. The houses have three bathrooms, with mosaic floors and tiled walls; rolled rimmed bathtubs, wash basins, shower baths, &c., of the latest designs.
JAMES LIVINGSTON,
BUILDER, ON PREMISES.

Old-established, well-rated concern, owning large manufacturing plant on Manhattan Island, will sell their real estate, consisting of nine city lots, with factory buildings, and take back long lease, which will net investor 6 per cent.; value of property, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, of which sixty thousand can remain in mortgage. Manufacturer, Box 43, 1,242 Broadway.

A.—$50 per lot paid to anyone introducing parties resulting in sale of one building lot; we do the selling; opportunity for persons with acquaintance; lots, $200 up; monthly payments; Bronx Borough; 25 minutes from 42d St.; lots easily resold at a profit. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St. Telephone 381 38th St.

110 EAST 46TH ST.
Three-story and basement brownstone house; rent, $900; will sell cheap. Apply premises, or to E. C. SIMONSON, 146 BROADWAY.

90th St., 322 West.—Extra large modern house, 40 ft. front, with private stable, on two full lots.
Riverside Drive, 92, 4-story brownstone, foyer hall, 19 ft. front, extra deep lot, 107 ft. Address Owner, 11 Broadway, Room 212.

All the family are interested in buying a house; bring them along to see altogether the most beautiful 5-story dwellings ever built for $15,000; easy terms. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 Seventh Av., Brooklyn.

86th St., 130-132 West.—100-foot; park, restricted; underground station; 4-story, 20-foot; handsomest block west side; under $40,000 each. Would rent. Apply J. Rhinelander Dillon, 111 Broadway or on premises.

West 32d St.—5-story double tenement and 3-story rear building; actual annual rental, $1,440; must be sold. Apply Hankins & Porr, Jamaica Av., near Union Place, Richmond Hill, L. I.

West 86th St.—Handsomest block west side, 100-foot, park, restricted; underground station street; 35-foot American basement, new, $125,000. J. Rhinelander Dillon, 111 Broadway.

We have a corner on 7th Av. Drive that any one with very little cash can make over $10,000 in the next 30 days.
T. W. SHOTWELL, 203 Broadway.

A.—5-story stone-front house, 25x75x100; 10 families; rent, $2,100; mtg., $13,000; price, $19,000; rented to respectable colored families. Make offer to Senior & Co., 1,984 Broadway.

Brick factory, 42x125; four floors; Nyack-on-Hudson; 50 horse, steam elevator, heated, shafting; extra land. Morrow, 44 Wall, Room 47, New York.

Bargain, 33d St., Near 8th Av.—Four-story English basement, 18.9x80x36.8; price, $16,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Only $2,000 cash required; five-story double tenement, West 48th St.; $16,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Five-story double tenement, East 26th St., asking $24,500; rents, $2,945.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable houses, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

2d Av., near 18th St.; four-story high-stoop house; price, $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

59th St., West.—Five-story modern double tenement; rents, $1,747; price, $14,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

73d St., Near 2d Av.—Five-story double tenement; rents, $2,115; price, $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

For Sale—Best corner on 8th Av., near 125th St., containing 4 stores and 12 apartments; nearly new. Owner, Machenbach, 561 Broadway.

100x114; William's Bridge; $1,600; near White Plains Av.; trolley; great bargain; worth $2,500. Polak, 3,743 3d Av.

Modern income, property West Harlem, fine condition; all rented; halls heated; hot water. Geo. Blank, 229 Broadway.

Easy Terms.—Detached cottages, Westchester, Bronx Borough, $3,500; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

$3,500 buys 2-family house; improvements; near L, trolley; $500, balance monthly. Sundays, White, 4,171 3d Av.

Bronx.—$3,900, 2-room house, near elevated, trolleys, school; easy terms. Stricker, 3,068 3d Av., 156th St.

Cheapest two-family house in Bronx; $5,000; easy terms. Case, 979 East 166th St., or 42 West 125th St.

Jerome Av. corner, 75x95, 47 feet rear; bargain, $3,500, half cash. Stonebern, Bedford Park, City.

Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.
DELIGHTFUL SUBURB."
GRANTWOOD
On the Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.
Go up to Grantwood merely for the pleasure of the trip. Note distance and time. Look over the houses and improvements, get the views, take away a fair impression of the place in all its aspects and compare it with any other suburb of New York.
Let us inform you regarding the cost of Grantwood property, and the liberal terms of our time-payment contracts.
Twenty minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d Street Ferry, (by the Hudson River Traction Company's R. R.) or fifteen minutes from 125th Street Ferry and trolley.
Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.
Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N. Y.

For sale, in Pennsylvania farming village, two hours from Philadelphia, country place of New York gentleman, acre ground, fruit, shrubbery, gardens, two houses, one new modern cottage, eight rooms, hardwood floors, open fireplace, porcelain bath, and house recently renovated of six rooms, rented paying taxes, &c.; all in strictly first-class order; will be sacrificed; ideal place for poultry farm. Address Owner, P. O. Box 376, New York City.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.
NO. 266 WEST 77TH ST.
Four-story dwelling, 18.9 feet wide, butler's pantry extension, asking $1,900.
NO. 241 WEST 76TH ST.
Four-story dwelling, 19 feet wide, butler's pantry extension, asking $1,900.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av. 81st Street.

AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLINGS,
85TH ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK.
Elegant 5-story, handsomely decorated with tapestries and in perfect condition, asking $32,000.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Ave. 81st Street.

N. E. COR. 7H AVE. & 123D ST.
, 7-story, elevator, apartment house; well rented and in perfect condition; for sale at a bargain to close an estate.
CHAS. GRIFFITH MOSES & BRO.,
157TH ST. & AMSTERDAM AVE.

CHOICE BEDFORD PARK PROPERTY.
Corner Kirkwood Av. and Wellesley St. New up-to-date 10-room house, $9,500. Terms to suit.
Travers St., near Jerome Av., 11-room house, suitable for TWO families, $5,000 cash. Inquire any real estate agent in Fordham or Bedford Park, or of J. F. TOUSSAINT, 26 Reade St.

Handsome residence, southwest corner 176th St. and Munroe Av., 90x100, with fine detached house, 15 rooms, all newly decorated and remodeled; also fine stable and carriage room on premises, with fine terraced lawn, in elegant neighborhood; for sale, cheap, or to let. Owner, E. S. Simons, 140 East 92d St.

FOR IMPROVEMENT.
SEVERAL CHOICE PLOTS
VICINITY LONG ACRE SQUARE.
WITH OR WITHOUT LOAN.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

A CHOICE INVESTMENT.
A BUSINESS BUILDING LEASED TO ONE TENANT. LONG TERM. NET RENTAL, 7%. AN OPPORTUNITY.
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SINGLE FLAT EAST 125TH ST.
Opposite New Bridge. Great Future.
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A WELL-RENTED APARTMENT HOUSE
LONG ACRE SQUARE DISTRICT.
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A1 INVESTMENT.
AMSTERDAM AVENUE CORNER.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE
FOR LONG TERM FOR IMPROVEMENT,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 16TH ST. AND SIXTH AVENUE,
51½ x 100 FEET.
J. R. THOMAS, 515 LEXINGTON AVENUE.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.
HACKENSACK, N. J.,
Offers more for your money than any other town. Its healthfulness, improvements, and accessibility make it
AN IDEAL HOME-TOWN.
It only needs to be seen to be appreciated.
PLOT 50x150, $600 to $800,
With All Improvements.
Free tickets given at my offices to all who would investigate.
F. B. ROSS, 150 Broadway, N. Y.

MAGNIFICENT DWELLING
In the most beautiful part of
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Three-story and cellar, containing 11 rooms, large hall, bathrooms, dressing rooms, &c.; up to date in every respect; parquet flooring, hardwood trim, open plumbing, solid porcelain bathtub, &c.; will sell cheap for cash, or will trade for a private dwelling in New York City.
Plans, photographs, &c., at office of
WILLIAM M. RYAN, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

Fine suburban residence, N. J., 6¼ acres, 200 feet frontage, on macadamized road; house 11 rooms, all improvements, steam heat, necessary outbuildings, good title, free and clear; price, $7,000; mortgage $3,000 if desired. H. B. Bunn, Rahway, N. J.

FOR RENT, NUTLEY, N. J.
Studio residence of 12 rooms; large north light; rent, $45.
Apply to JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices, Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$200 cash, $18 monthly, principal and interest, beautiful detached residence, Bergen section; every improvement, furnace heat, side lawn. Darling, 112 Highland Av., Jersey City.

Long Branch, Vicinity.—Sale or rent, furnished cottages, hotels, farms; reduced prices.
WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

Palisades Park.—45 minutes City

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

JOHN A. DAVIS' RICHMOND HILL.

High-class cottages for sale or rent; prices according to location; easy terms; schools, churches, mail delivery, &c.; macadamized streets, flagged sidewalks, shade trees; gas, water, &c.; 28 minutes to foot of 34th St.; 40 minutes to City Hall, Manhattan.

RICHMOND HILL.

A chance to secure a pretty Cottage cheap; 6 rooms and bath; large attic; all improvements; newly painted and decorated; two lots, 50x100; $2,900. Terms to suit. Joel Fowler Real Estate Co., Jamaica, and Briggs Av., Richmond Hill, L. I.

FOR FLUSHING REAL ESTATE
WE ARE HEADQUARTERS.

Our special for this week is a house at $4,000, containing parlor, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, five bedrooms, and bath, on plot 50x100; all improvements; terms to suit. John Dayton & Co., Broadway & 14th St., Murray Hill Station, Flushing, L. I.

Cozy Home!—Attractive cottage, 4th St., near Jackson Av., Woodside, Long Island City; near trolley; pretty surroundings; seven rooms, water, gas, stationary tubs; sweet and clean outside and inside; $400 cash down; must sell. Jewell, 39 East 42d St., Manhattan.

Richmond Real Estate For Sale.

Modern residence (all improvements) and three acres at Giffords; near station and bay; abundant fruit, poultry houses, &c.; bargain at $6,700; any terms. Address William French, 81 Fulton St., New York.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

UNFURNISHED DWELLINGS
OFFERED FOR RENT BY
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 44TH ST.

20 St.,	near Fifth Ave.	4 story.	$3,200
24 St.,	near Eighth Ave.	4 "	1,500
42 St.,	near Ninth Ave.	3 "	900
43 St.,	near Sixth Ave.	3 "	2,000
44 St.,	near Sixth Ave.	4 "	1,850
44 St.,	near Eighth Ave.	3 "	2,000
45 St.,	near Eighth Ave.	3 "	1,400
46 St.,	near Eighth Ave.	3 "	1,200
46 St.,	near Eighth Ave.	4 "	1,300
46 St.,	near Eighth Ave.	3 "	1,400
46 St.,	near Broadway	4 "	1,600
49 St.,	near Broadway	3 "	1,400
54 St.,	near Lexington Ave.	"	900
54 St.,	near Broadway	3 "	1,300
55 St.,	near Sixth Ave.	4 "	2,200
56 St.,	near Eighth Ave.	4 "	1,700
57 St.,	near Eighth Ave.	4 "	2,200
70 St.,	near Riverside Drive	4 "	1,250
70 St.,	near Broadway	4 "	1,500
70 St.,	near Central Park	4 "	1,650
71 St.,	near Central Park	4 "	2,250
72 St.,	near Columbus Ave.	4 "	4,000
72 St.,	near Riverside Drive	4 "	2,200
73 St.,	near Columbus Av.	4 "	2,100
75 St.,	near Columbus Ave.	4 "	3,000
Riverside Drive,	near 76th St.	4 "	2,800
Riverside Drive,	near 76th St.	4 "	2,700
West End Ave.,	near 77th St.	4 "	2,500
77 St.,	near West End Ave.	4 "	2,500
77 St.,	near West End Ave.	4 "	1,900
78th St.,	near Broadway	4 "	1,800
79 St.,	near Columbus Ave.	3 "	1,300
80 St.,	near Columbus Ave.	4 "	1,800
82 St.,	near Riverside Drive	4 "	2,000
82 St.,	near Central Park	4 "	2,400
83 St.,	near Columbus Ave.	2 "	825
West End Ave.,	near 85th St.	4 "	1,800
85 St.,	near Columbus Ave.	3 "	1,500
Henderson Pl.,	near East End Av.	3 "	420
86 St.,	near Columbus Ave.	4 "	2,200
86 St.,	near West End Av.	4 "	2,200
87 St.,	near West End Ave.	3 "	1,800
89 St.,	near Broadway	4 "	1,400
90 St.,	near West End Ave.	3 "	1,500
93 St.,	near Columbus Ave.	3 "	1,400
West End Ave.,	near 93d St.	4½ "	1,500
94 St.,	near Columbus Ave.	3 "	1,300
94 St.,	near Columbus Ave.	3 "	1,200
98 St.,	near West End Ave.	4 "	1,350
102 St.,	near Riverside Drive	5 "	3,000
117 St.,	near Morningside Ave.	4 "	1,400
117 St.,	near Morningside Ave.	4 "	1,500
121 St.,	near Seventh Ave.	4 "	1,500
Manhattan Ave.,	near 106th St.	3 "	1,200
132 St.,	near Seventh Ave.	3 "	900
Madison Ave.,	near 132d St.	3 "	900
Hamilton Terrace		4 "	1,200
187 St.,	near Amsterdam Ave.	3 "	720

F. R. WOOD & CO.,

412 COLUMBUS AV., NEAR 80TH ST.,

TELEPHONE, 178 RIVERSIDE,

CALL ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING DWELLINGS FOR RENT ON THE WEST SIDE FROM 68TH TO 128TH ST., NEAR PARKS, AVENUES, AND DRIVES:

68th	$1,900	19 ft., 4 sty.	NEAR C. P. W.
70th	1,800	18 ft., 4 sty.	COLUMBUS.
70th	2,500	20 ft., 4 sty.	THE PARK.
71st	1,900	19 ft., A. B.	WEST END AV.
71st	3,200	20 ft., 4 sty.	THE PARK.
73d	2,100	20 ft., 4 sty.	COL. & AMST.
75th	2,200	22 ft., 4 sty.	AMSTERDAM.
75th	3,000	21 ft., 4 sty.	THE PARK.
75th	2,700	20 ft., 4 sty.	THE PARK.
76th	2,400	20 ft., 4 sty.	COLUMBUS.
76th	4,000	22 ft., 4 sty.	THE PARK.
77th	1,800	20 ft., 4 sty.	COLUMBUS.
77th	1,900	20 ft., 4 sty.	RIVERSIDE.
77th	2,500	22 ft., 4 sty.	RIVERSIDE.
79th	1,300	20 ft., 3 sty.	COLUMBUS.
79th	1,700	5 sty., A. B.	COL. & AMST.
80th	2,000	20 ft., 4 sty.	COLUMBUS.
82d	1,800	19 ft., 4 sty.	COLUMBUS.
84th	1,300	17 ft., 3 sty.	CEN. P. W.
84th	1,500	18 ft., 3 sty.	RIVERSIDE.
85th	1,700	18 ft., 3 sty.	COL. & AMST.
86th	2,000	21 ft., 4 sty.	WEST END AV.
87th	1,350	17 ft., 3 sty.	COLUMBUS.
87th	1,500	17 ft., 3 sty.	AMSTERDAM.
87th	1,800	20 ft., 4 sty.	AMSTERDAM.
88th	1,200	4 sty., A. B.	COL. & AMST.
88th	1,300	16 ft., 3 sty.	COL. & AMST.
89th	1,600	20 ft., 3 sty.	THE PARK.
90th	1,600	20 ft., 3½ s.	RIVERSIDE.
90th	5,000	Lot 50 ft.	RIVERSIDE.
92d	1,400	18 ft., 3 sty.	COL. & AMST.
93d	1,200	19 ft., 3 sty.	AMSTERDAM.
95th	1,250	18 ft., 3 sty.	AMSTERDAM.
95th	1,300	20 ft., 3 sty.	C. P. W., COL.
96th	2,200	20 ft., dining room exten.	C. P. W., COL.
97th	1,100	17.6 ft., 3 s.	COL. & AMST.
98th	900	17 ft., 4 sty.	COLUMBUS.
98th	1,350	18ft.,4s.A.B.	WEST END AV.
124th	1,400	20 ft., 4 sty.	MANHATTAN AV.
128th	1,000	18 ft., 3 sty.	LENOX AV.
	1,800	W. END AV.	20 ft., 4 sty.
	2,000	W. END AV.	18 ft., 4 sty.
	1,400	W. END AV.	20 ft., 4 sty., A. B.

F. R. WOOD & CO.

412 COLUMBUS AV., NEAR 80TH ST.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSES TO LET.

8th St.,	3-sty.	$1,500	
10th St.,	4-sty.	3,500	
13th St.,	3-sty.	900	
15th St.,	3-sty.	1,800	
17th St.,	4-sty.	1,800	
20th St.,	4-sty.	3,300	
23d St.,	4-sty.	2,000	
26th St.,	4-sty.	1,000	
26th St.,	4-sty.	2,250	
29th St.,	4-sty.	2,300	
46th St.,	3-sty.	1,200	
48th St.,	3-sty.	1,700	
67th St.,	4-sty.	3,500	
75th St.,	4-sty.	3,000	
79th St.,	3-sty.	1,300	
82d St.,	4-sty.	3,000	
90th St.,	4-sty.	1,800	
98th St.,	4-sty.	1,350	
5th Av.,	4-sty.	3,500	
Stuyvesant,	3-sty.	1,100	

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—We have only to rent in the Schermerhorn block, 58th and 59th Streets, east of Third Av.
218 East 59th St. Rent, $4,100.
202 and 204 East 59th St. Rent, $1,000 each.
232 East 59th St. Rent, $900 each.
All are three-story high-stoop dwellings, handsomely decorated, modern plumbing; open; can be seen at any time.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

72D STREET—WIDE BOULEVARD, BETWEEN COLUMBUS & AMSTERDAM AVS., ELEGANT DWELLING. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. RENT, $4,000. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way & 44th St.

44TH ST., NEAR B'WAY.
3 STORIES, $1,400.
37TH ST., COR. LEXINGTON AVE
4 STORIES, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
Ashforth & Co., 1509 Broadway.

73RD ST., WEST.

Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Three and four-story houses. Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or office of CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St.

85TH ST., WEST.,

Between Central Park West and Columbus Av. Four-story house. Apply 73 West 85th St., or office of Clark Estate, 25 West 23d St.

THREE AND FOUR STORY DWELLINGS, HANDSOMELY DECORATED. 311 EAST 87TH STREET, 9 ROOMS AND BATH, RENT $900; 310 AND 322 EAST 87TH ST., 12 ROOMS AND BATH, RENT $900. APPLY ON PREMISES, OR 304 EAST 87TH ST.

73D ST., WEST,
Between Central Park West and Columbus Av.
FOUR-STORY HOUSE.
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND STEAM HEAT.
Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or office of CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St.

87th ST., 112 West, near Columbus Av.—Four-story residence, 17.6x80x100; bathroom and butler's pantry extension; decorated; gas fixtures; rental $1,650. J. A. R. Dunning, 141 Broadway. Telephone—1,083 Cortlandt.

70th St., 311 West.—Three-story stone and brick residence, 19x50x100; butler's pantry extension; decorated; gas fixtures; rental, $1,300. Apply on premises, or J. A. R. Dunning, 141 Broadway. Telephone—1,083 Cortlandt.

HANDSOME NEW HOUSE,
630 West 147th St., 10 rooms and bath; private location; fine view of Hudson River; unexceptionable neighborhood.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Furnished, Unfurnished.—130-132 West 86th St.—Handsomest block west side; 100-foot street; four-story, 20-foot houses; rent, $2,500 and $2,200. Apply on premises or J. Rhinelander Dillon, 111 Broadway. Would sell.

New American basement, newly furnished, brass beds, rugs, piano, 11 rooms and bathroom. $150. Elegant, Times Office.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FALL HOUSE LIST JUST OUT.

Contains the most desirable houses in all sections of Brooklyn.

MODERATE RENTALS TO SUIT ALL.

Now is the time to make your selections for the Winter. Lists on application or by mail.

Leonard Moody R. E. Co.,
20 Court St., 309 Flatbush Ave.,
746 Washington Ave.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

WANTED TO RENT
dwelling house located below 59th St., 6th to Madison Av.; must be in first-class repair; modern plumbing; A1 tenant of two in family.
GEO. W. MERCER & SON,
266 WEST 23D ST.

New Jersey Property to Let.

For Rent.—746 Grant Av., Plainfield, N. J., beautiful modern house and stable; delightful surroundings; plot 150x215; sewer connection; everything up to date; $60 per month. H. H. Abernethy.

Long Island Property to Let.

$9.00 TO $10.50.
5 and 6 light room improved flats in
Goodrich 2-Family Houses.
Goodrich St. and Potter Av., Astoria. Price reduced to $2,300, 10% cash, balance $20 monthly.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Attractive cottage for rent, completely furnished, at Saratoga; best residential street; reasonable price to desirable tenant. Address 122 West 93d St., New York City.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double

THE WESTPORT.
48 WEST 73D ST.

Corner Apartment, eight rooms and bath; passenger and servants' elevators and every improvement; all night service. $1,200

BROADWAY AND 76TH ST.

(The Lyonhurst).—Very attractive Apartments, seven all outside rooms and bath; hot water; hall attendance; open plumbing. $55 TO $75

ELECTRIC ELEVATOR.
ALL LIGHT CORNER APARTMENTS,
200 WEST 88TH ST.

Attractive entrance; uniformed hall boy; seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; steam heat, hot water supplied. $45 TO $55

THE RENAISSANCE,
72 WEST 88TH ST.

Very light Apartments, seven very large rooms and bath; steam heat; very attractive entrance; hall boy. $45 TO $60

OPEN PLUMBING.
108 WEST 83D ST.,

SINGLE APARTMENT HOUSE; OPEN PLUMBING; hot water, steam heat; first and third Flats. $50 TO $40

THE TOWNSEND.
206 WEST 121ST ST.

Seven very large, light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water. $40 TO $50

349 AMSTERDAM AV.

Very light Apartments, five rooms and bath; only one left. $23

566 AMSTERDAM AV.,

Attractive Apartments, six rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water. $27

572 AMSTERDAM AV.

Five and four rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water. $21 TO $22

APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
WILLIAM R. WARE,
AGENT,
451 Columbus Av., 81st St.
Full particulars will be mailed if desired.

TWO FINE APARTMENTS

Opposite beautiful parks

The Clinton,

Cor. St. Nicholas Ave. and 141st St.
HANDSOMELY APPOINTED
Single Flats.
7, 8, and 9 All Light Rooms, Bath,
Open Plumbing, Steam Heat, Hot Water Supply.
Location the best in Upper New York.
Rents $30 and Upward.

El Montecito,

121ST ST., 361 WEST.,
CORNER MORNINGSIDE AV.
Handsomely decorated corner Apartments, 5, 6, and 7 large all light rooms; tiled bath; open plumbing, steam heat, hot water supply; finest and healthiest location in the city; rent $45 and upward. Inquire Superintendent, on premises, or

Webb & Company,
St. Nicholas Av., Cor. 141st St.

NEW HOUSES, JUST COMPLETED,
for rent—$1,500.
PORTER & CO.,
OF 159 WEST 125TH ST.,
OFFER
11 HANDSOME HOUSES
113-133 W. 117th St.

Five-story American basement; 18 rooms; two tiled baths. FOYER hall, pantry; hardwood trim throughout; every modern convenience; near 7th Av. and 116th St. station, with elevator. REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.

THE FIFTH AVENUE,

Southeast Cor.
Fifth Ave. and 85th St.,
A FEW HIGH-CLASS HANDSOMELY appointed apartments of 9 rooms and bath. All direct light.
Superintendent on premises.

A—From October 1.

LORING,
Entrance, 202 West 74th st.

fornting Broadway, West 74th & Amsterdam Av. SIX AND SEVEN large, light rooms and bath; handsome arcade; FIRST-CLASS SERVICE.
Apply on premises, or
J. E. WHITAKER, Broadway, near W. 74th St.

Hoffman Arms

59TH ST. & MADISON AVE.
COMPLETELY MODERNIZED
New open plumbing, electric light, elevators, and steam plant; thoroughly up-to-date; unexcelled, sunny, family apartments, 9 to 18 rooms; private kitchen or restaurant service; select patronage; also large furnished apartments; also doctor's office on first floor. C. A. GERLACH, Prop.

THE DUNSBRO,

120 EAST 31ST ST.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF EIGHT-STORY BUILDING; NINE ROOMS, BUTLER'S PANTRY, BATH, AND SERVANTS' TOILET; ELECTRIC ELEVATOR; PARQUET FLOORS THROUGHOUT; MAIL CHUTES; READY OCT. 1; RENT, $1,500. CHARLES HIBSON, 34TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.

Delightful small apartments 4 and 5 rooms with bathroom, highest point in New York City, northeast corner of 95th St. and Park Av., from $20 to $26; house with most excellent appointments, suitable for refined people who like refined surroundings.

Light floor, free gas, bath; couple, or light business; private house; reasonable rent. 129 West 40th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,

BROADWAY, COR. 44TH ST.,

OFFER THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE APARTMENTS FOR RENT:

THE ALLSTON,
17 and 19 East 38th St., corner Madison Ave.
Location unsurpassed. Caterer on premises. A choice apartment of two rooms and bathroom will be available October 1. $660 per annum. Also one apartment of four rooms and bathroom, $1,500 per annum.

THE HETHERINGTON,
571 PARK AVE., CORNER 63D ST.
Splendid apartments, eight rooms and bathroom; elevator, hall attendance, etc.; fuel supplied; rents, $1,000 and $1,200.

THE RUTHERFURD,
175 SECOND AVE., CORNER 11TH ST.
An elegant apartment of eight large rooms and bathroom; exceptional location; rent, $1,000.

218 AND 220 WEST 59TH ST.,
FACING CENTRAL PARK.
Eight rooms and bathroom; elevator, steam heat, hall attendance, etc.; rent, $900.

THE STUYVESANT,
238-244 EAST 13TH ST.
A short distance from Broadway.
One five and one ten room apartment; very large and light; rents, $55 and $75 per month.

917 SEVENTH AVE., CORNER 58TH ST.
CONVENIENT TO ALL CARS.
Corner apartment; eight large rooms; from October 1st. $900 per annum.
Others adjoining at $840 and $1,000 per annum.
174 W. 58th St., 6 rooms and bathroom, $45 and $55 per month.

155 WEST 46TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Single flat, 7 rooms and bathroom; hot water supply; rent, $60 per month.

THE REGENT,
438-440 WEST 57TH ST.,
near 6th Ave. L station and Broadway cars; eight large and light rooms and bath; in perfect order; hall attendance, etc.; rents, $40 and $55 per month.

117 WEST 84TH ST.
Desirable apartment of seven and eight rooms and bathroom; steam heated; all modern conveniences; rents, $45 and $55.

26 WEST 97TH ST.,
NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Desirable apartment of eight rooms and bath; all light; steam heated, etc.; rent, $45.

THE GLENWOOD,
242 WEST 43D ST.
An apartment near Broadway; eight rooms and bath; all rooms have outside light; steam heat and hot water; rent, $45.

"THE MARGUERITE,"
2,731 BROADWAY, NEAR 104TH ST.
Bijou apartments, six rooms and bath; elevator, telephone, electric light, exposed plumbing, gas ranges, etc.; rent, $42.50.
Also one apartment, four rooms and bath, $23.

242 WEST 58TH ST., COR. BROADWAY.
Six all-light rooms and bath; convenient location; perfect order; rent, $40.

861 6TH AVE., NEAR 49TH ST.
Large six-room and bath apartment; in good order; rent only $35.

920 8TH AVE., NEAR 54TH ST.
CONVENIENT TO L STATION AT 53D ST.
Large first floor, 6 rooms; in good order; rent $35.

968 6TH AVE., NEAR 55TH ST.
Large floors, six rooms; perfect order; rents, $28 and $32.

430 WEST 57TH ST.
A first floor of 6 rooms and bathroom; convenient to 59th St. L station and Columbus Ave. cars; rent, $20.

122 WEST 135TH ST.
Six rooms and bath; all light; hot water supply; rent, $22.

64 WEST 133D ST.,
NEAR LENOX AVE.
Refined neighborhood; six rooms and bath; hot water supply; rent, $19.

For further particulars apply on premises to janitors, or of

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. 44TH STREET.
Telephone, 38th St., 398.

THE BLYTHEBURN AND THE LORRAINE,

Southeast Cor. 99th St. & Madison Ave., Facing Central Park.
RENT FROM $450 TO $750.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY SEPT. 15.
Seven-story high-class elevator apartment houses, consisting of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; shower bath, steam heat, hot water supply, hardwood floors, dining rooms; Dutch shelved-in dining rooms on the European style; cabinet trim throughout; handsome colonial style mantel; A. B. C. elevators; large handsomely decorated halls, with electric light and telephone; hall attendants in uniform; convenient to all surface cars and "L." For further particulars apply to C. M. SILVERMAN, Builder and Owner, on premises. Telephone 1754—79.

GRACEMORE

FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK,
N. E. cor. 120th st., Morningside av.
5, 6, 7 LIGHT ROOMS.
NEWLY DECORATED AND REFINISHED.
Best Condition; improvements.
Morningside Park is a beautiful arrangement of rocks, collage, and walks, very quiet, secluded, and healthful, and but a short walk from the principal surface and cross-town lines.
Elevated station and elevator at 116th St.
Rentals from $35 upward.
Superintendent on premises day and evening.

CHACORNAC, 5 and 7 West 91st St.
ALL FRONT ROOMS.
NO LIGHT SHAFT.
Superb Apartments, 8 rooms and two baths; every improvement and convenience. Apply Superintendent on premises, or owner, 78 5th Av., Room 14.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

$2,000.00 to $10,000.00
APARTMENTS
At The TURRETS
ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE
at Southeast Corner of Eighty-fourth Street.
This Thoroughfare Is Controlled by the Park Department and Is Restricted to Pleasure Vehicles. All Business Traffic Excluded. No Nuisances.

America's most superb residential building, where all the disadvantages of housekeeping may be obviated. Superior in arrangement. Replete with innovations and conveniences, not obtainable elsewhere. No trolley cars—No Noise. Suites of Ten Rooms and Three Bath Rooms and Two Servants' Rooms, to Suites of Twenty Rooms and Six Bathrooms and Four Servants' Rooms. Dining Rooms wainscoted to the ceiling in Spanish Oak. Beamed ceilings. Open fireplaces. Inglenooks. Oriel and Shakespearean Windows. Radiators beneath window seats. Perfect Sanitation. Marble pastry tables in kitchens. Servants' bathrooms. Laundry, ironing and drying rooms. Yacht Landing. Butler's and coachmen's rooms. Servants' rooms DO NOT open into kitchens. NO LONG NARROW HALLS. POSITIVELY NO GLOOMY ROOMS.

At The TOWERS
N. W. Cor. 94th St. and Central Park West.
ONE SUITE OF 10 ROOMS, 2 BATHS AND 2 MAIDS' ROOMS.

The most complete and luxuriously appointed buildings yet erected to meet the requirements of refined people. Apply to HARDE & SHORT, Architects, 3 and 5 West 29th St., or to Globe Realty Co., 135 B'way, bet. 3 & 5 o'clock, at room 515.

"THE LAURISTON"

89th St. and Madison Ave.

These apartments are of the highest grade, consisting of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths.

Perfect in every detail, and built under the personal supervision of the owner.

Ready for occupancy October 1st.

Booklets are ready and may be had of the Superintendent on premises or through any broker.

David Rothschild,
Owner and Builder.

THE
Hotel Touraine
9 EAST 39TH STREET,
A STRICTLY FIREPROOF
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL
IN SUITES OF FROM TWO TO SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH.

Electric Light, Gas, and Room Service without extra charge.
Every apartment supplied with Refrigerator, Running Ice Water and Burglar Proof Safe for Valuables.
EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE.
Apartments leased unfurnished by the year beginning Oct. 1st.
Dining Room Service by the week, or Table d'Hote.
LOCATION—On the crown of Murray Hill. Descriptive Booklet on application.
WALTER STABLER, Owner.
S. W. MATHEWSON, JR., Manager.

The Broadway
Southwest Cor. of 40th Street
Attractive Two and Three Room Apartments
with bath; southern exposure; attendance; restaurant on premises.
(8717)
GEO. R. READ.
1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

HAROLD,
N. W. Corner Manhattan Av., 118th St.,
near Morningside Park.
NEW MODERN APARTMENTS
4, 5, 6 rooms, marble baths; low rentals, $32 to $52; spacious, handsome entrance; ladies' reception room; elevator day and night; telephone; gas and electric fixtures; porcelain tubs and sinks; first-class service.
Handsome six-room apartments, $40 and $45.
Also two four-room apartments, $35 and $37.

THE STUART.

A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Nine rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent. Also a nine-room apartment on first floor suitable for physician.
Apply to
CHRIS. HEISER,
60 Liberty St. Tel. 455 Cortland.

The Finest Bachelor Apartments
IN THE CITY TO RENT.
TWO TO FIVE ROOMS AND BATH.
STEAM HEAT AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.
Inquire at office of
CLARK ESTATE,
25 West 23d St.

Quiet home for superior adult family; modern, attractive building, containing five handsome rooms; location unsurpassed; conducted by owner, on premises; $30 and $34. 342 Manhattan Av., at 114th St.; Park opposite.

Genteel small family apartment of 4 large, light rooms; fine house; superior location and management; cozy and quiet; $19. 134 West 90th St.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas and coal ranges; $11.50-$14.

20th St., 204 East.—Second floor; three-room apartment; $11.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Frank L. Fisher Co.
Offer

The following Apartments, all of which are in the MOST MODERN NEW ELEVATOR HOUSES.

2 Rooms and Bath.		Per Year.
135 West 104th St. (doctor's)		$480
4 Rooms and Bath.		
1,867 7th Av. Drive		450
1,867 7th Av. Drive		540
5 Rooms and Bath.		
1,867 7th Av. Drive		660
1,851 7th Av. Drive		720
6 Rooms and Bath.		
135 West 104th St.		720
135 West 104th St.		780
320 Manhattan Av.		660
320 Manhattan Av.		720
1,851 7th Av. Drive		900
7 Rooms and Bath.		
135 West 104th St.		900
375 Central Park West		1,000
1,845 7th Av. Drive		900
1,845 7th Av. Drive		1,200
1,851 7th Av. Drive		900
1,851 7th Av. Drive		1,200
312 Manhattan Av.		900
312 Manhattan Av.		960
320 Manhattan Av.		720
320 Manhattan Av.		900
8 Rooms and Bath.		
375 Central Park West		1,200
375 Central Park West		1,500
265 West 81st St.		1,300
345 West 85th St.		1,200
252 West 91st St.		1,000
141 West 110th St.		960
141 West 110th St.		1,200
1,851 7th Av. Drive		1,500
9 Rooms and Bath.		
265 West 81st St.		1,500

Larger Apartments on Application.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Ave., cor. 81st St.
1,855 7th Ave., cor. 113th St.

You Can Rent an Apartment
of seven rooms and bath, equipped with all the latest improvements, including electric lights, elevator service day and night,
$800 PER ANNUM.
THE BROADWAY,
2130 W. 104st St., S. W. Cor. Broadway.
They are the cheapest apartments on upper Broadway. Apply on premises or
PAUL MAYER, Agent,
211 West 116th St.
Telephone 297 Harlem.

THE PLAZA
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
St. Nicholas Av., corner 150th St.
ELEGANT APARTMENTS OF 7 AND 8 ROOMS; STEAM HEATED AND HOT WATER; ELEVATOR SERVICE; THIS IS THE CHOICEST AND MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION ON MANHATTAN ISLAND.
Crest of Washington Heights.
THE PLAZA is surrounded by fine private residences and overlooks the Hudson and Harlem Rivers, nicely situated, and close to every line of access to the heart of New York.
Convenient to 6th, 9th Av. "L,"
Electric Surface Cars, 8th, Amsterdam Avs.
Superintendent on premises day and evening.

THE WHARFEDALE,
604 AND 606 WEST 115TH ST.
New Elevator Apartment Houses.
Magnificent view of the Hudson River and Palisades. One block from Columbia College. They are suites of seven rooms and bath on first floors. Eight rooms and baths on all upper floors, with every modern improvement. Rents from $700 to $960 per annum. For further particulars apply to Builder on premises.
WILLIAM BROADBELT.

THE JEROME,
215 West 116th St., near 7th Ave.
Just completed 4 and 5 large light room apartments. Elevator, electric lights, telephone, hall service, and all modern improvements. Open for inspection. Apply John Eannes, Builder and Owner, on premises, or
HALL J. HOW & CO., Agents,
240 West 116th Street.

INVESTIGATE THESE BEFORE RENTING ELSEWHERE.—117th St., 300-366 West, near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient trolley and L elevator station; reference, $24.00-$27.00.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
A corner apartment, six rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply; only $25.00. Apply 2,474 7th Avenue, corner 144th Street.
AGENT, POCHER, 595 LEXINGTON AVENUE.

An elegant corner apartment, seven rooms and bath; every modern improvement; finest location on Washington Heights; rent, $42. Apply 100 Convent Av., corner 146th St. Agent, Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

A.—1,053 Park Av., near 88th St.—Steam-heated Apartments, 6 large rooms, $20 to $26.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

124th St., 230 West.—Large apartments; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

124th St., 314 East.—Large apartments; 6 rooms; bath; newly decorated; price, $25.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Superb New Apartment House
N. E. CORNER MADISON AVE. & 90TH ST.
A Situation Directly Opposite Mr. Carnegie's Improved Property

It was the aim of the architect and builder in the construction of this magnificent apartment building to produce quarters that would appeal to the most fastidious and particular tenants. The object was accomplished, and critical persons are now invited to inspect the suites, which are laid out in 9 large rooms and a foyer hall. Two apartments on a floor. Every conceivable convenience has been introduced, from butler's quarters to the two luxurious baths, with tiled walls and floors. Steel safes for valuables and telephones in each apartment have also been introduced.
The two electric elevators will run night and day, and the service and attendance will equal that of a first-class hotel.
If you have not the time to inspect the building send for booklet showing floor plans and information pertaining to rents.

DUFF & CONGER, Agts.,
Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St. Tel. 641-79th Street.

CONCERNING
THE ACKERLY
241 WEST 101st,
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades.
EIGHT ROOMS AND TWO BATHS.
Magnificent seven-story apartment house; extremely attractive facade, pure French Renaissance; entrance hall finished in imported marbles, with reception rooms furnished in the style of building, at once creating a pleasing impression.
Being only two apartments to a floor, of eight rooms and two baths, and built on a plot of ground 60 feet front, necessarily the rooms are large, and each separate Apartment is equal to a private house 25 feet in width, with the added advantages of
ELECTRIC LIGHTS,
COLD STORAGE,
WARMER IN BUTLER'S PANTRY,
SEPARATE BATH FOR SERVANTS,
EXTRA ROOMS FOR SERVANTS,
PRIVATE STOREROOMS.
ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
ACCOMMODATION FOR AUTOMOBILES NEAR BY.
LIVERIED ATTENDANTS.
Private houses front and rear.
The parlors are finished in Louis XVI. style, while the dining rooms are trimmed in massive antique oak, with windows of delicately stained glass especially designed for this building by Tiffany; no expense has been spared to make this building as nearly perfect as modern ingenuity and builder's creative genius will permit; rent $1,000 to $1,600.
HENRY ACKER, Owner and Builder.
CLIFFORD N. SHURMAN,
AGENT.
2,649 BROADWAY,
100TH AND 101ST.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

THE
CHATILLION
RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 94TH ST.
Elegant high-class 7-story apartments. Every convenience. Rents $1,800 to $3,200 per year. Booklet of Potts & Partridge, Riverside Drive and 94th St.

THE RAYMOND,
42, 44, 46 East 28th St.
New Modern Apartment House
Suites of 3 and 4 rooms and bath with hotel service. Can be had at most reasonable rates.
Restaurant on premises will furnish meals at a moderate charge. Apply on premises or to (8737)
GEO. R. READ,
1 MADISON AVE.

THE HUNTINGTON,
218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST.
NEAR 7TH AVE. DRIVE.
Harlem's Newest and Finest Apartments. 6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. Magnificent view from every window; elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.
Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.

CENTURY,
Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.
New Building.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to
GEO. W. EGGERS,
Builder and Owner, on Premises.

PARK MADISON,
Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 25th St.,
Facing Madison Square.
An unusually bright, attractive apartment, consisting of 3 extra large rooms and bath; attendance, &c.
For plans and particulars apply to (8711)
GEO. R. READ,
1 MADISON AVE. 60 CEDAR ST.

751 FIFTH AVE.,
NEA

RESOLUTIONS OF ALL THE GREAT EXCHANGES

Their Formal Recognition of the Nation's Lamentable Loss.

SORROW OF FOREIGN BOARDS

Cable Messages Pour In from Financial and Commercial Bodies—Further Action to Follow.

All the Exchanges in the financial district suspended business yesterday in recognition of the loss to the Nation. It had been arranged that in the event of President McKinley's death during Friday night the Governors of the Stock Exchange should meet in Secretary William McClure's office before the hour for the opening of the Exchange to take such action as was proper and suggested by precedent. At 9:45 A. M. yesterday twenty-six of the forty members of the Governing Committee met there, and a meeting was called to order by Vice President H. K. Pomroy of Pomroy Brothers, President Rudolph Keppler being absent in Connecticut. This resolution was adopted:

Sorrowing with the Nation in the great loss which falls upon us in the death of our beloved and honored Chief Magistrate, President William McKinley, and as an expression of our profound grief, be it

Resolved, That the Stock Exchange be closed to-day, Saturday, Sept. 14, and upon the day of the funeral.

This announcement was at once sent out over the "ticker" tapes:

As a mark of respect for the late President this Exchange will not be opened to-day. The loan market will be opened from 10 to 11 A. M. By order of the Governing Committee.

This announcement found more stock brokers on the floor of the Exchange than is usual on a Saturday. Before they knew that there would be no trading there was little anxiety about the stock market, because in the opinion of those whose views are respected the situation had been largely discounted. The brokers remained on the floor until 9:55 o'clock, when Vice President Pomroy appeared on the rostrum beside Chairman McPherson Kennedy, and had immediate attention. In announcing that the Exchange would not open for business until to-morrow, Mr. Pomroy said:

"A great calamity has befallen this Nation. Our President is dead. It is not in my power, nor is it my purpose, to deliver a eulogy on this great man. Let that be the task of abler minds. As a body we can do little more in words than express our deep sympathy with his family and our sense of the loss we have sustained. As individuals we can do far more by our actions to help the land he served so well. In a crisis like this it behooves every good citizen to think of his country first, of himself last. Let that be our effort in this crisis. If we live up to this ideal we shall have done our duty, nothing more."

The members, except those who went to the loan post, quickly dispersed. All indorsed the action of the Governors. The Governing Committee will early in the week meet and appoint a committee to draft resolutions on the death of President McKinley.

LONDON EXCHANGE'S RESPECT.

This cable message was received from the London Stock Exchange:

London, Sept. 14, 1901.

President Stock Exchange, New York:

No committee to form quorum, but out of respect, all members leaving.

WALTER THOMPSON,
Stock Exchange.

No arrangements had been made by the Produce Exchange to act in the event of the death of President McKinley, but at an early hour yesterday morning Superintendent Lester B. Howe, by messenger and telephone, secured the attendance of eleven of the twelve managers at a meeting in the executive office at which President John V. Barnes of R. P. Buck & Co. presided. A set of resolutions appropriate to the occasion was adopted. They provided for the closing of the Exchange for business until to-morrow, "in recognition of the deep sorrow which prevails all over the land on the death of the lamented President of our country."

It was also arranged that a meeting be called to take suitable action on the sad event, that Frank Brainard, Alfred Romer, Elliot T. Barrows, W. H. Douglas, and Robert E. Annin prepare resolutions to be adopted by the meeting, which will be that of all the members of the Exchange; that the Committee on Rooms and Fixtures have authority to drape the Exchange in mourning, and that the principal Exchanges of the country be notified of the action of the New York Produce Exchange.

The members of the Exchange were notified of the action of the managers in closing it by the posting of this notice on the floor:

In recognition of national calamity befallen the country in the death of President William McKinley, this Exchange will be closed to-day by order of the Board of Managers.

President Barnes received many cable messages of sympathy from European Exchanges, among them the following:

Liverpool, Sept. 14.

Barnes, President Produce Exchange, New York:

Liverpool Corn Trade Association deplores calamity that has befallen American Nation and the whole civilized world. Desire tender respectful sympathy. Exchange closed.

BARBER, President.

Bristol, Sept. 14.

President of Produce Exchange, New York:

The Bristol Corn Trade Association received news of President McKinley's decease with feelings of deepest sorrow, and tenders assurances sincerest sympathy in your great loss.

London, Sept. 14.

President of Produce Exchange, New York:

Members of the Baltic express deepest sympathy in the sad death of the President.

SEPTIMUS GLOVER, Chairman.

London, Sept. 14.

Barnes, President of Produce Exchange, New York:

We deeply sympathize with your members and the whole American people in their great national sorrow.

W. P. WOOD,
President London Corn Trade Association.

Hull, Sept. 14.

President of Produce Exchange, New York:

Hull Corn Trade Association expresses sincerest sympathy with American people.

OUSTON, President.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The Directors of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, in deciding to close it until to-morrow, adopted these resolutions:

Whereas, God, in His inscrutable wisdom, has seen fit to take from his sphere of usefulness and activity the beloved and honored head of this great Nation; therefore be it

Resolved, That, while we bow to the Divine will, it is fitting that we express our unfeigned grief and bear witness to the fact that all men will say "the world is better that he has lived," and be it further

Resolved, That in the death of William McKinley this Nation has lost a true patriot and all humanity a loving friend; and be it further

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved widow our most sincere condolence in this affliction.

Like action was taken by the Coffee, Cotton, and Mercantile Exchanges. The "curb," or outside market, brokers decided to resume trading to-morrow. The New York Metal Exchange went through the formality of closing, although no calls or transactions are made on it on Saturdays.

To the Coffee Exchange came this cable message from the London Coffee Brokers' Association:

The London coffee market tenders sincere sympathy to mourning Americans.

The Cotton Exchange received these cable messages:

As a mark of respect for your noble President, who has just passed away, and of deep sympathy with the American Nation in its sad loss, the Liverpool Cotton Association has decided to close to-day, Saturday.

J. D. THORBURN, President.

The Havre Cotton Exchange sends expression of its deepest sympathy in your National grief.

To both President S. T. Hubbard replied:

We cannot too deeply express our appreciation of your sympathy in this time of our sorrow.

On hearing of the message to the Stock Exchange from the London Stock Exchange S. V. White sent this cable message to his London correspondents:

God bless the London Stock Exchange for its manifestation of respect for our illustrious dead. Truly, we are one in sympathies and in national greatness.

Baring, Magoun & Co., Limited, of London cabled to the New York banking house:

Pray accept our sincere sympathy in the great calamity that has fallen upon the American people.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. received messages of sympathy from the Deutsche Bank, the London Joint Stock Bank, and other correspondents in Europe.

Charles Head & Co. received from Vivian Gray & Co. this cable message:

We wish to express our sincerest sympathy with you and your country in your sorrow.

Morris K. Jesup, President of the Chamber of Commerce, sent out yesterday this notice of proposed action by the Chamber:

There will be a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Monday next, September 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., to take such action as the members may deem proper in regard to the dreadful calamity that has befallen the country in the death of the President of the United States by the hand of an assassin.

This cable message was received at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, and the reply follows:

Chamber Commerce, New York:

Commercial London grieves with commercial America in their great loss through the martyrdom of the President, but derives some consolation from the fact that neither humanity nor liberty can be permanently jeopardized by such dastardly outrages.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, London.

London Chamber of Commerce:

Your cable gratefully received. We thank you for its kind sentiments, which are fully recognized and appreciated by us and all who love order and liberty. To stamp out and reproach anarchy and lawlessness from the world's progress, love, liberty, and religion require the united action of all civilized nations.

MORRIS K. JESUP,
President Chamber of Commerce.

SUB-TREASURY TRANSACTIONS.

The Sub-Treasury was open for business as usual yesterday. Controller George W. Marlor reported the payment of $417,106.57 for Government bonds bearing a face value of $299,200 both on account of the current and special offers of Secretary Gage.

J. Pierpont Morgan was at his banking house yesterday. He declined to give an expression of opinion on the death of the President and what financial and business interests might expect of Mr. Roosevelt. He went away before 2 o'clock to board his yacht at Twenty-third Street.

No money was loaned yesterday on collateral, but the nominal rate of 6 per cent. was quoted, and there were no forecasts made in regard to the money market of to-morrow. At the Clearing House Manager William Sherer and Assistant Manager William J. Gilpin transacted its usual business. No member of the Clearing House Committee went there. Chairman Tappen is not coming here from Lenox, Mass., for some time, but he telegraphed to Mr. Sherer to send him yesterday's bank statement by wire.

Sterling exchange closed weak at $4.85 to $4.85.25.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION ACTS.

Annual Convention of the Body, Scheduled for This Month, Now Postponed Indefinitely.

The following statement was issued by the American Bankers' Association yesterday:

In the death of our beloved President, William McKinley, we share with the whole country a sense of personal loss. That he should be taken from his position in the very fullness of his tried and trusted Administration is a National affliction; but that his life should have been the forfeit to an assassin's hand adds to the popular grief an almost inexpressible indignation.

The officers of the American Bankers' Association, therefore, feel impelled by their sense of devotion to the noble gentleman, lofty patriot, and great and beloved man, who was our chosen President, to postpone indefinitely our annual convention, called to meet at Milwaukee on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of September.

ALVAH TROWBRIDGE, President;
MYRON T. HERRICK, Vice President;
CALDWELL HARDY,
Chairman Executive Council;
JAS. R. BRANCH, Secretary.

FLAGS OF REVENUE CUTTERS.

Only Ones on the Bay That Were Not Half-Masted for the President—Caused Adverse Comment.

With the exception of the United States revenue cutters there was not a vessel in the harbor of New York yesterday which did not have its colors half-masted out of respect to the memory of President McKinley. For some strange reason the cutters, which are under the control of the Treasury Department at Washington, kept their flags hoisted at the tops of their poles all day until well into the afternoon, when the Captain of the Calumet came to the conclusion that it would be safe to lower his colors as a mark of respect to the memory of the martyred President.

The other two cutters, the Hudson, which made such an enviable record in Cuban waters during the Spanish war, and the Manhattan, about 5 o'clock also lowered their flags. The comment on the part of passengers and others on incoming and outgoing transatlantic and coastwise liners, ferryboats, tugs, and every other kind of a craft that was about the harbor, referred in the most adverse fashion to the strange proceeding.

About 2 o'clock six citizens sent a telegram to Capt. Shoemaker of the Revenue Marine Service at Washington acquainting him with the state of affairs. The message read:

"Revenue cutters only vessels in harbor whose flags not half-masted. Great deal of adverse comment."

Whether the message had the desired effect is not known. At any rate, the flags were half-masted on all of the cutters between 3 and 4 o'clock, about two hours after the message had been dispatched. The Captains of the cutters claimed that they had not received any orders from Washington in reference to the lowering of the flags, and argued that in the absence of an official notification of the President's death they did not think that they had the authority to do so. When they finally gave the orders that brought the flags to half-mast they said that they had decided to take the responsibility for the act.

The opinion in Government circles was that they would be very sharply reprimanded, if at all, for the assumption of authority necessary to lower the colors to the mourning point.

On the other hand, the other Government boats in the harbor had their colors half-masted in day. When the Hancock, the Governors Island boat, passed the cutters in the stream on her way to and from the Island, the contrast between the boats, all of which were Government property, was very marked. Every ocean steamship, all the yachts, including Sir Thomas Lipton's fleet; every tug, all the ferryboats—and ferryboats as a rule do not display flags—and sailing craft of every description, had their colors conspicuously half-masted. The great ocean racer Lucania, from Liverpool, flying the colors of England, and the American liner St. Paul, both of which arrived yesterday, had their colors lowered to the half-mast as soon as the news of the President's death was received on board in the morning.

The sad intelligence cast a gloom over both liners, and the omission of the customary cheering, handkerchief and flag waving, on the part of passengers as they neared their respective piers attested to the sorrow they felt on account of the President's untimely death. The Lucania is equipped with a Marconi wireless telegraph apparatus, and news was received on that vessel off Nantucket that the President was in a very precarious condition. The first authentic news received on either liner, however, was when the ships neared the Quarantine Station.

Besides the incoming vessels, those that were in dock getting ready to sail this week, and those that sailed yesterday, all had their ensigns displayed at half-mast. Among these were the Celtic and the Oceanic of the White Star Line, which were berthed at the foot of Eleventh Street, their ensigns sweeping low over the water as they drooped from the slackened halyards. As the Cunard liner Umbria backed out into the river to begin her voyage to Liverpool all her flags were hung at half-mast.

The Morro Castle, the Atlantic Transport liner Marquette, and the El Cid of the Morgan Line all passed the Battery with flags lowered, as did the Astoria of the Anchor Line. The flags on all the piers were lowered to half-mast, as were those on the general offices of the different lines.

MOST'S PAPER SATIRICAL.

Anarchist Organ, Freiheit, Comes Out with Bitter Editorial.

The Freiheit, John Most's paper, was issued yesterday as usual, and had a page editorial on the assassination of President McKinley. It was full of sarcastic allusions to the patriotism of the American people and the sensation caused by the assassination. The article says:

Are the Americans going crazy? The press, the Church, and the political priests have given vent to idiotic howls of anger at the shooting of McKinley.

In Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Chicago a number of Anarchists have been arrested, and more arrests are threatened. Full-blooded cranks speak of the general arrest of all Anarchists in all States, and say that they should either be kept under lock and key or deported—poor fools. Fearful legislative specires are now looming on the horizon. All immigrants, it is suggested, must come with recommendations, sealed and stamped, regarding their character. X-rays will be employed to search for Anarchistic bacilli, and whoever is suspected of being infected with these germs will be disqualified for citizenship and deported to Alaska.

It was said that there was a plot to assassinate the President. Notwithstanding all the excitement, no one has as yet discovered a plot, and it will be necessary to release all those who have been arrested, which will make the politicians, Government, and press ridiculous.

Assassinations are not peculiarly American. History proves this. They are the result of parties, classes, churches, sects, and circles—the assassination of Gov. Goebel of Kentucky is an instance. Such individual outbreaks of fiendish excitement will occur from time to time as long as the causes therefor exist. Only when there is an anarchist society will such things be stopped.

The Freiheit then makes a furious attack on the newspapers, and concludes: "We rejoice that Czolgosz is not a foreigner, but a native."

New York Day Postponed.

Leopold Stern, New York State Commissioner for the Pan-American Exposition, yesterday announced that the New York State Day celebration, which had been arranged for Sept. 18, and for which very elaborate preparations had been made, has been postponed on account of the President's death until about Oct. 9, the date having not yet been definitely settled.

Report that Altgeld Will Defend Czolgosz.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Word was received to-night, from Buffalo, that ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld would defend Czolgosz when his case comes to trial. The authority on which this statement was made could not be ascertained.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, hereby calls a general meeting of the creditors of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, to be held at the office of said Receiver, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, at twelve o'clock noon on Friday, the 18th day of October, 1901. At such meeting or other adjourned meeting thereof, all accounts and demands for and against the estate and property of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, and all its open and substisting contracts, shall be ascertained and adjusted, as far as the same may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.—Dated 68 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 9th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Excursions.

Amusement and Education Combined.

GLEN ISLAND LAST DAY OF THIS SEASON MONDAY Sept. 16th

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt Street Piers, 9, 10, 11 A. M. 12 M. 1.30, 2.30, 3.45 P. M. North Second Street, Brooklyn, 9.20, 10.20, 11.20 A. M. 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 4.05 P. M. East 32d Street, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 A. M. 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.30 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 12 M. and 1 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only. 11 A. M. for East 32d Street and Cortlandt Street. 3, 5, 6, 7 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
Coney Island.
Season Ends Monday, Sept. 16th.

LEAVE FOOT 22D ST., NORTH RIVER, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later

LEAVE NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.
THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"
will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning, leave Glenwood, L. I., 5:00, Sea Cliff 4:20 P. M., due in New York 7:00 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Up the Hudson Sunday 50c
BY SPECIAL REQUEST, the
L. I. Sound Steamer CITY OF LOWELL
will, on Sunday, Sept. 15, make another trip Up the Hudson as far as Poughkeepsie, leaving Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St., at 10; 129th St. 10:30 A. M.; return due New York about 6:00 P. M. MUSIC. Restaurant and Café. At popular prices.

BY RAIL TO THE SEA.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., on Sundays—6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 and 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time. FROM WHITEHALL ST., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains Long Island R. R. Leave N. Y., Sundays, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 9:40 P. M.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

NORTHBEACH
Large double-decked boats leave East 99th St., Sundays, hourly to 1 P. M.; then half hourly, Week days, hourly, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Fare 10 cts.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP
All Day Sunday on Long Island Sound.
On Sundays Str. Chester W. Chapin leaves Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip, 9:30, E. 21st St., 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. Round trip, $1.00.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 20 and 23d Sts. 7.15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"
Navagazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK.
Citta di Torino...Oct. 1|Nord America....Oct. 29
Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Nippon Maru...Sept. 27|Coptic.....Oct. 15
Rio de Janeiro....Oct. 5|America Maru....Oct. 23
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Sept. 8, Dec. 1, Feb. 23
EMPRESS OF INDIA—Oct. 7, Dec. 29, Mch. 23
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Nov. 4, Jan. 26, Apr. 13
Imperial Limited, Montreal to Vancouver in 100 hrs.
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA
MIOWERA.....Sept. 20|AORANGI.....Oct. 18
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE to NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.
NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
†Aller.....Sept. 21|*F. Bismarck....Oct. 23
†Trave.....Oct. 1|Aller.....Nov. 2
†Hohenz'ern, Oct. 12, 4 PM|*Columbia.....Nov. 9
†Lahn.....Oct. 19|†Hohenzollern...Nov. 16
sailing at 11 A. M.
for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30.
Steamers Werra, Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
*Lahn.....Sept. 17|Kaiserin M. Th...Oct. 8
Kaiser Wm. Gr..Sept. 24|Kaiser Wm. Gr...Oct. 22
Kronprinz Wm. Oct. 1, 12N|Kronprinz Wm..Oct. 29
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN
Koenigin Luise, Sept. 19|Barbarossa, Oct. 17, noon
Fr. der Grosse..Sept. 26|K. Luise..Oct. 24, noon
Gr. Kurfuerst....Oct. 3|Bremen..Oct. 31, Noon
Sailing 10 A. M. pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS B. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Columbia, Sept. 19, 10 AM|Victoria, Oct. 10, 10 AM
F. Bism't, Sep. 26, 7:30 AM|Columbia, Oct. 17, 10 AM
D'tschland, Oct. 3, 9 AM|Deutsch'd, Oct. 31, 8 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Penn'a, Sep. 21, 10:30 AM|Waldersee, Oct. 19, 9 AM
Pretoria, Sept. 28, 5 AM|*Palatia, Oct. 26, 3 PM
*Phoen'ia, Oct. 5, 10:30 AM|Penn'a, Nov. 2, 9:30 AM
Patricia, Oct. 12, 1 AM|Pretoria, Nov. 9, 3 PM
*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul, Sept. 18, 10 AM|Philadelphia....Oct. 2, 10 AM
Haverf'd, Sept. 21, noon|St. Paul....Oct. 9, 10 AM
St. Louis, Sept. 25, 10 AM|St. Louis, Oct. 16, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Kens'gton, Sept. 18, noon|Friesland, Oct. 2, noon
*Zeeland, Sept. 25, noon|Southwark, Oct. 9, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MENOMINEE.....Sept. 21, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 21, 11 A. M.
MANITOU.....Sept. 28, 9 A. M.
MESABA.....Oct. 5, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 12, 9 A. M.
ALL UNDER STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
Twin-Screw S. S. 12,500 tons POTSDAM
Saturday, Sept. 21, 10 A. M.
MAASDAM.....Saturday, Sept. 28, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 8,300 tons ROTTERDAM
Saturday, Oct. 5, 10 A. M.
Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N.Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Anchoria..Sept. 21, noon|Ethiopia....Oct. 5, noon
Furnessia..Sept. 28, noon|C. of Rome..Oct. 12, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC
to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

International Yacht Races.
THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO. will send its new, fast ocean-going steamship NORTH STAR, 4,000 tons, LAUNCHED MAY 11TH, 1901, to the races for the America's Cup on days to be announced later.
The upper decks of this steamer being unobstructed by deck houses, offer the very best opportunity to witness the races without change of position.
Passengers limited to 800.
Fare $5.00.
Tickets for sale at Maine S. S. Co., No. 290 Broadway, Cor. Reade St.; Maine S. S. Co. General Office, Pier (New) 32 East River, foot of Pike St. Telephone No. 3,196 Franklin.
Tyson & Co.'s Agencies.
Thomas Coon & Son, up town, 1,185 Broadway.
Thomas Cook & Son, down town, 261 Broadway.
Raymond & Whitcomb, 25 Union Square.
McBride's Ticket Office, 71 Broadway.
Astor House News Stand.

Hudson River by Day Light.
Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.
DAILY except Sunday.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Fall River and Newport. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St. Week days and Sundays 5:30 P. M. Strs PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, via Providence. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St. Week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Lve Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St. Week days only 6:30 P. M. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
NORWICH LINE, via New London. Lve Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St. Week days only 5:30 P. M. Strs CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER.
NEW HAVEN LINE, leave Pier 25 E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days 2:00 P. M. and 12:00 midnight. Sundays 9:30 A. M. Steamers CHESTER W. CHAPIN and RICHARD PECK.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH. Sundays leave half hour earlier.
STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days, except SATURDAYS, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
STMR. "NEWBURGH" or "MARLBOROUGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days at 5 P. M., landing at GRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, HIGHLAND, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturday lands at W. 129TH ST. 5:30 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE
ALBANY, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS.
Direct PAN-AMERICAN Route with New York Central or West Shore R. R.
Steamers Adirondack or Ogden Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points.

50c. TO PROVIDENCE.
via the NEW LINE
Reliable & Popular Route. Superior service. Fast time. Splendid Steamers RHODE ISLAND and MASSACHUSETTS. Daily, except Sundays, at 5:00 P. M., from Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., New York. Tickets and rooms may be obtained at Pier 36 or on Steamers sailing days only.

HARTFORD LINE
from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car.) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
P. S. BLODGETT, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON.
SPRINGFIELD LINE.
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Leave Springfield.	Arrive Boston.
†9:00 a. m.	12:45 noon.	3:30 p. m.
†12:00 noon.	3:18 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	7:27 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
*11:00 p. m.	3:11 a. m.	6:15 a. m.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

New Jersey Central
Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except at noted.)

| Leave New York. | Week Days. | Sund

Instruction.
20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

New York University.

University College and School of Applied Science opens Wednesday, September 25th, at 10 A. M.

Entrance Examinations will be held in Language Hall, University Heights, Monday to Thursday, inclusive, September 23rd to 26th, at 10 A. M.

The LAW SCHOOL opens Tuesday, October 1st, at 3:30 P. M., Washington Square.

The SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY opens Saturday, September 28th, at 10:30 A. M., Washington Square.

The MEDICAL COLLEGE opens Tuesday, October 1st, 26th Street and First Avenue.

The GRADUATE SCHOOL opens for registration October 1st, Washington Square.

The VETERINARY COLLEGE opens Tuesday, October 1st, at 8 P. M., 141 West 54th St.

The SCHOOL OF COMMERCE opens Tuesday, October 1st, at 8 P. M., Washington Square.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,

FOR BOYS.
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year begins Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD

260 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

The Barnard School for Girls

151 CONVENT AVENUE.
College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year begins Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Head Master.

STEVENS SCHOOL,

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

THE Wilson & Lyon School

622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopens Sept. 30th.

138TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Classes. Gymnasium. Grounds for athletics.
The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Thurs., Sept. 12, 9 to 4 o'clock, at the school. Catalogues on application.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

Friends' Seminary

220 to 226 East 16th Street New York

41st Year begins September 17, 1901.
Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also Brooklyn School under same management.
EDWARD B. RAWSON,
ELIZABETH STOVER,
Principals.

Irving School, (Boys.) Dr. L. D. Ray.

New Building, 35 West 84th Street.
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Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers.
Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request.
Mr. Ray is now at school mornings.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL,
Reopens September 30th at
778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.
Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

THE DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM

and N. Y. Normal School of
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual, or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS.
308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

Collegiate School

241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.,
Boys prepared for the Colleges and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium.
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 30.
L. C. MYGATT, Head Master.

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1,931 BROADWAY, cor. West 65th St.
STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY, BOOKKEEPING, ENGLISH, Etc. Taught day and evening. Registered.

BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL

243-245 Ryerson St. Opens Sept. 30.
Only law school in Brooklyn. Evenings.
Regular Course for admission to the Bar. Commercial Course for business people. Send for catalogue. NORMAN P. HEFFLEY, Pres.

HEFFLEY SCHOOL,

243-245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn; bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, preparatory, high school, regents, civil engineering, law for admission to bar, and commercial law; day and evening. Begin any time.

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Select Catholic boarding school: thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate; reopens Sept. 11. Address Bro. August, West Chester, N. Y.

THE MISSES ELY'S Boarding and Day School

Reopens Wednesday, September 25th.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

HOMESTEAD HALL, COLLEGE POINT, N. Y.

Limited number of boys received into cultured family amid comfort and refined surroundings, for thorough education with careful supervision. J. HAMILTON STIRLING, A. B., Principal.

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Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

MR. YOUNG PLACES

every pupil and fits each one for shorthand work in 3 months. A good English education necessary to enter the School. Terms $100 to $300. 148 Montague St., (19 years.) Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Kindergarten, Elementary and High School.
Kindergarten Normal Department.
J. F. REIGART, Supt., 109 West 54th St.
Percival Chubb, Prin. High School, 48 E. 58th St.

Miss Jacobi's Harlem Kindergarten and Primary School, 137 West 123d.—Kindergarten, training class; afternoon and evening classes; languages, music, dancing, embroidery, painting; resident pupils.

St. David's Hall.—Thorough preparation for college or business; limited number; home influence; ideal place for boys. Rev. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Absolutely individual instruction mainly to meet the exacting conditions of college requirements; fourteenth year; ordinary school rates. T. E. SUTCLIFFE. (Harvard,) 9 East 59th St.

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Boarding and Day School for Girls.
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

Bright Hall.

Home School for Girls under fifteen years. Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y. One hour New York. Mrs. Salisbury, Prin.

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509 Fifth Avenue.
Primary and college preparatory. Opens Sept. 30.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopens Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

Home boarding school, Old Bridge, N. J.; forty-fifth year; girls from 4 to 15; boys under 10 years; terms moderate.

Instruction.
20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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No "Solicitors." The Packard School does not employ canvassers or "outdoor agents." It has no need of them. Established in New York in 1858, its constant aim for more than forty years has been to make of earnest boys and girls competent business men and women. Its success in this work has been recognized and appreciated by two generations. The Packard record is the Packard reference, and the best possible guarantee of its ability to serve all who are seeking a practical business education.
Ask for Catalogue N.
All commercial branches. Individual instruction. Students may enter at any time.

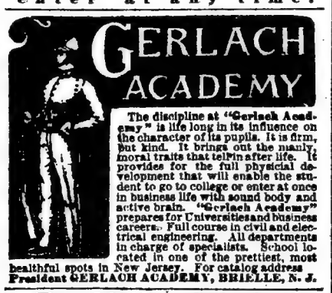

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President GERLACH ACADEMY, BRIELLE, N. J.

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Brooklyn, N. Y.
Day classes will BEGIN work SEPTEMBER 23, evening classes SEPTEMBER 25.
High School.
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Department of Domestic Art.
Department of Domestic Science.
Department of Science and Technology, including trade classes.
Department of Kindergartens.
Department of Libraries.
Gymnasium.
For further information or for application blanks address the general office of the Institute.
FREDERIC B. PRATT, Secretary.

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Preparatory School

Improvements and new buildings give doubled capacity. A limited number of boys, 15 years old and upward prepared for Princeton or any college or scientific school. Excellence in athletics. Thoroughness in scholarship. High standards in conduct. Catalogue. Opens Sept. 25th.
JOHN B. FINE, Head Master, Princeton, N. J.

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Main School for Girls, 25 West 55th St.
Boys' College Preparatory School, 674 Madison Av., (near 61st St.) Headmaster, J. W. Ganson, (Harvard,) '91.
Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Winter course, October to June.
Schools offer complete course, (Kindergarten to College,) combined with manual training.
For enrollment apply 25 W. 55th St.
MISS ELEANOR I. KELLER, Pd. M., Principal.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,

72d St., cor. West End Avenue.
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon; five boarding pupils for five days in week, or school year; play ground. Catalogue. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

New York University Law School

Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. Day Classes with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) Evening Classes, sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition, $100. For circulars address
L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar,
Washington Square, N. Y. City.

LONG ISLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE,

147 to 151 South 8th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS
Will reopen in all of its departments Monday, September 9. This institution is noted throughout the city for its thorough work in training young people for business positions. Send for prospectus.
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Christian Brothers, Boarding and Day Scholars, Boulevard and 131st St., New York.
COURSES LEADING TO B. A., B. S.
Modern Languages, Civil Engineering, Architecture, Naval Architecture, General Scientific, Pedagogical, Commercial Courses.
Preparatory Department.
Reopens Sept. 9. BRO. CHARLES, President.

THE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

OPENS OCT. 1, 1901.
For ANNOUNCEMENT containing all information send postal to "Registrar of the University, Washington Square, New York City."

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse after September 10th.
Summer Address, HOLLISTON, MASS.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL 423 MADISON AVE.,

Reopens Sept. 30th. Principals at Home after Sept. 16th. Until then address for circulars Cotuit, Mass.

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11th St., 142 West.—Desirable large and small rooms; superior table; table boarders accommodated; references.

12th St., 128 West.—Select private boarding house; new and elegantly furnished; parlors and other rooms suitable for physician and married couples; reference.

17th St., 116 East.—Large front room, with private bath; exceptionally clean house; first-class table; references.

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CLOSE OF THE SEASON AT BAR HARBOR

Only a Few Informal Affairs Scheduled for This Week.

Ladies Sailed the Knockabouts in a Race —Prospects for a Lively Yachting Season Next Year.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Sept. 14.—The days of September bring the season's close. The even tenor of early June is come again, and the Summer's extravaganza is about ended. The momentum of August carries the gayety of the month a little beyond the high-water mark, but this present week marks the finale. There are quite a number of minor affairs to come, but they are all very informal. The cottage element has settled down to enjoy the calm delight of late Summer, and the hotel population is gradually thinning out.

The affair of the week was the "vaudeville evening" given by Mrs. Charles S. Whelen and Miss Violet Whelen. The music room of the Marlboro was cleverly arranged to give a realistic appearance of a roof garden theatre. The ceiling was hung with leafy boughs and the walls were banked with fir trees. A stage was erected at one end of the room, while posters and sketches decorated the background. One of the latest bits of work by Mr. Franzen, the artist, hung above the footlights. The aptitude and cleverness of the performers were refreshing after what one usually sees in the way of amateur theatricals. M. S. Greenough as master of ceremonies was an apt and glib conductor. The opening was a harp solo played by Miss Davis, which was followed by a recitation from Miss Gurnee. A Quaker Quintet that was most demure and shy when looked at from one side, and from the other appeared as gay golf girls, made a hit. The dancers were Miss Griggs, Miss Edith Taylor, Capt. Sweetnam, and Mr. De Bildt.

Miss Whelen and Harold Tappan danced a Spanish dance with true Andalusian grace. Louis Von Gaertner was down on the programme to perform a few marvelous tricks with the cards, with the aid of a yellow dog. But something happened to the dog. However, Mr. Von Gaertner improvised in a clever fashion. The next number was a harp and mandolin duet by Miss Davis and Mrs. Catherwood. Miss Belle Gurnee and Mrs. Whelen recited, after which a Florodora sextet trooped out and danced and sang. The participants were Miss Whelen, Miss Greenough, Miss Miller, Mr. Von Kaathoven, Mr. Tappan, and Mr. Whelen. The final act was a gypsy camp scene, arranged by Mrs. Barney. Mr. Bert Georges sang Kipling's "Gypsy Lite" and scored one of the enthusiastic hits of the evening.

Mrs. Herbert Parsons gave a luncheon and dance for her daughter, Miss Campbell, at the Pot and Kettle Club on Thursday. The guests went up on the Pauline. Those present were Miss Edith Poor, Miss Lily Potter, Miss Bessie Sherman, Miss Julia and Miss Dorothy Edwards, the Misses Ripley, Miss Cary, Miss Ogden, Miss Hone, Miss Lawrence, John Suydam, Percy Pyne, Charles Townsend, Mr. Wright, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Auchincloss, Mr. Thorndike, Mr. Whelen, and Mr. Gourlie.

Mrs. Joy entertained Wednesday. Her guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Wright, Mrs. Todd, Miss Fox, Miss Thomas, Miss Knowlton, Miss Lawrence, Miss Patterson, Mr. Walcott, Mr. Wissman, Mr. Fall, Mr. Grant, Mr. Gerard, Mr. Cushman, and Mr. Thorndike.

The Hon. J. P. Bass entertained at dinner Tuesday evening at Columbia cottage in honor of his guests, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Pendleton and Miss Kate Vannah. Other guests were Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. J. M. Schofield, Dr. and Mrs. A. Anderson, Mrs. Wilson S. Bissell, Miss Smethurst, Mrs. Sturges, and Miss Barney. Prior to the dinner Mrs. Pendleton (Lillian Blauvelt) sang.

The yachting prospects for next season seem to be very good. The knockabout racing fleet will be very materially enlarged. The present season has for several reasons been rather an intermediate year in sailing races, although some very interesting contests have been shown, both by the Bar Harbor Yacht Club and the Mount Desert Yacht Racing Association. The public interest has hardly been up to a year ago, when hundreds of people lined the shore path on the occasion of each race. Under the new condition Bar Harbor will have itself with a large knockabout fleet next season, and the races will have a dozen or more entries. W. L. Green, Edgar Scott, A. Y. Stewart, Harry Thorndike, and J. M. Sears, Jr., will make over their knockabouts to conform to the rules of the thirty-foot class, while new knockabouts for this class will probably be built by the following gentlemen: W. G. Ladd, C. B. Newbold, V. Everett Macy, H. H. Sands, E. G. Fabbri, J. C. Mercer Biddle, F. R. E. Pinchott, W. B. Trevor, W. C. Allison, and Gen. Morrell. It was voted that next season the races shall be begun July 12 and continue twice a week to and including Sept 15.

In the ladies' golf tournament at Kebo on Tuesday the results were as follows: In the preliminary round Miss Herron defeated Miss Post. In the first round Miss S. Lawrence defeated Miss Grace Seely, Miss McLane defeated Miss Hinkle, Miss Whelen defeated Miss Iselin. In the second round Miss Cochran defeated Miss Herron, Miss Lawrence defeated Miss Leffingwell, and Miss Wilshire defeated Miss Whelen.

Rather an interesting race occurred Tuesday when the usual squadron of knockabouts contested, but with ladies at the helm. Mrs. Scott succeeded in bringing the Rip first across the line, with the Bobs, sailed by Mrs. Potter, and the Cherub, by Mrs. William Lawrence Green, in close proximity. The Iroquois and Helen brought up the rear.

Mr. Bert Georges, who made so marked an impression by his singing at Miss Whelen's "vaudeville evening" Tuesday, is to give a recital of songs at Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney's next Friday evening; Mr. Maurice C. Rumsey will preside at the piano.

The ball at the Malvern Wednesday evening was unusually well attended for so late in the season. There were several large dinner parties at the Inn and among the cottagers. Mrs. A. R. Conkling, Mrs. Thomas Leaming, and Mrs. Richardson entertained at the former place.

Mrs. Richardson's guests were Miss Keyser, Miss Edwards, Miss Griggs, the Misses Richardson, Miss McCauley, Miss Cochran, Miss Taylor, Mr. Goadby, Gerard Roberts, Lewis Niles Roberts, J. B. Henderson, Jr., Mr. De Bildt, Dr. Laurin, Capt. Sweetnam, and Mrs. Cochran.

Mr. Leaming dined Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. Hone, Dr. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Dawkins, Mrs. Chapman, and Charles T. How.

The guests at Mrs. Conkling's dinner were Mrs. Whelen, Miss Tiffany, Miss McCormick, Miss Barron, Mrs. Roborg, Mr. Radcliffe, Peter Marie, Mr. Conkling, Mr. Grip, Mr. Crosby, and Dr. Stokes.

A dinner was also given at The Turrets, where Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery dined Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Abercrombie, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Dr. and Mrs. Shober, Mr. and Mrs. Weidenfeld, and Mr. and Mrs. Luquer.

Mrs. J. J. Emery gave a luncheon Saturday at the Turretts. Her guests were Mrs. Longstreth, Mrs. Seely, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. J. Biddle Porter, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Leeds, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Joy, Mrs. Wadsworth, Miss Taylor, Miss Cary, and Miss Osgood.

At the Malvern Saturday a dinner was given by Rev. and Mrs. Richard Lewis Howell, who dined Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, Miss Kennedy, Commander and Mrs. Miller, Mrs. J. Biddle Porter, Dr. Weir Mitchell, Capt. Thomas Bush, and Peter Marie. Mr. Fleetman also entertained at the Malvern Saturday evening.

Lillian Blauvelt and her husband, William F. Pendleton, who are spending a few days at Bar Harbor, were entertained at dinner Sunday evening by Hon. J. P. Bass. Those present were Hon. John C. Carlisle, Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. L. L. Paine, Miss Kate Vannah, and Mr. M. R. Harrigan.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt left for home on Monday. They expect to go to Biltmore in October. Mr. Vanderbilt will build two cottages this Summer at Point D'Arcadie. One of these will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin and the other by Mrs. John B. Trevor.

Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer gave a card party Monday evening at Chatwold.

Bishop Lawrence and family will leave for their Massachusetts home on Saturday.

Mr. Alexander Maitland has recently purchased, through the agency of Mr. Edward B. Mears, two and one-half acres next to Dr. Derby's estate on the shore, the same property which last year Dr. Derby sold to a syndicate. Mr. Maitland will at once begin the erection of a cottage.

Dr. Hasket Derby, who has been in Europe, sailed for home yesterday.

Among the recent arrivals of note at the Newport are Judge Kinsman and sister of Washington. Judge Kinsman is well known, having been United States Judge at the international court at Egypt.

Mr. Gourlie gave a dinner at the Malvern Saturday evening. The guests included Miss Betty Auchincloss, Miss Isabel Gourlie, Miss Rosalie Campbell, Miss Natalie Gourlie, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Richard Thorndike, Hamilton Thatcher, William Wright, Lawrence Gourlie, and Charles Townsend.

A large number have left Bar Harbor during the week: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Countess Festetics, Mrs. Neilson, Miss Florence Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Y. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Ingersoll, Miss Ames, Miss Eleanor Ames, and Mrs. Daniel Hutchinson.

Peter Marié gave a dinner Monday evening at the Malvern in honor of Mrs. Sears. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Sears, Mrs. Joy, Mrs. Hunt, Miss Coles, Miss Edwards, his Excellency A. Grip, Mr. Bridgham, and Mr. Gerard.

Mrs. George Crocker and Miss Rutherford have arrived at the Malvern for a short stay, coming from Newport. A picnic in their honor was given Monday by Mrs. Thomas.

On Saturday at Kebo a special golf tournament was held for the club medal. It was a handicap tournament, and C. Bridgham, with a handicap of 16, obtained the trophy, winning by one stroke over L. Gourlie. There was a field of thirty-eight entries, including C. Bridgham, L. Gourlie, DeK. Bowen, C. D. Moore, Waldron-Bates, Mrs. T. G. Condon, and Mrs. Bowen.

In the ladies' knockabout race sailed last week the winning boat, Rip, was sailed by Mrs. C. E. Ingersoll.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson of Philadelphia were the recipients of much attention during their brief stay at the Malvern. They were given dinners by Mrs. de Grasse Fox, Mrs. John Harrison, Mrs. Daniel Hutchinson, and Mrs. Charles Whelen. They have gone now to Northeast Harbor, where they will pass a fortnight with Mrs. Caspar Wister of Philadelphia. Mrs. Stevenson is the President of two prominent women's clubs of the city and the Civic, which has a more cosmopolitan membership.

Mrs. G. Huger Pratt gave a sailing party Monday afternoon on the Mascot.

Mrs. Frederick Joy gave a dinner at her cottage, on Atlantic Avenue. She had as guests Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross Todd, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Miss Hone, Mr. Irving, Mr. Robbins, and Mr. Haddon.

Mrs. Barney gave a dinner Tuesday night at Ban-y-Bryn, at which the guests were Mrs. J. Biddle Porter, Miss Handy, Miss Keyser, Miss Frances Hinkle, Miss Morris, Miss Miriam, Miss Goin, the Misses Barney, Mr. Ireland, Mr. Henderson, Capt. Sweetnam, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Morris, Mr. Von Kaathoven, Mr. Bancroft Davis, and Mr. Woodhole.

The financial report made at the annual meeting of the Kebo Valley Club on Aug. 21 showed increased receipts for the year, and the running expenses of the club, including interest on the funded debt, were more than covered by the club land—about forty acres—and the cost of the clubhouse and furniture. There is, however, a floating debt of about $3,000, including money needed for the maintenance of the club until July next, caused by permanent improvements made in the past three years on the golf links, tennis courts, and nine-hole putting green, and extra work on the clubhouse done in order to make the house more available for the members and subscribers and their guests at the dinner dances. The club has proved itself a success and is unquestionably a necessary part of the Summer life at Bar Harbor.

AUTUMN AT LENOX.

Cottagers Enjoy the County Fair and Floral Parade.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Sept. 14.—The Autumnal season in Lenox is now in full swing. With a visit to the Berkshire County Fair in Pittsfield and the floral tub parade, the cottagers have been kept very busy, and have enjoyed these events hugely. There are now more people in Lenox than at any time this season, as a visit to the golf links or any other place where society gathers will show. The great event of next week is the horse show, which comes on the 20th at Highlawn, and Dr. H. P. Jaques, Miss Kate Cary, Charles Astor Bristed, and the other people especially interested in the welfare of the Lenox Horse Show Association, predict that it will be the best of the series of three exhibitions in Lenox. More entries have come in than ever before, and the class of horses to be seen is especially fine. If the 20th is unpleasant, the show will be postponed to the first fair day.

The cottagers who went to the Pittsfield fair on Tuesday to take part in the "Lenox Day," as the fair managers termed it, were treated to a little foretaste of the horse show by seeing two good exhibitions of tandems and four-in-hands. Miss Barnes's in the former class was a popular one, and she was especially delighted as she drove out of the ring with her blue ribbon winners. Her victory is all the more noteworthy as it took good horses to beat Miss Cary's, Giraud Foster's, and Mr. Bristed's tandems, as well as a good pair shown by Francis Meyer. The judging was done by William Pollock, who has officiated in a similar capacity at the National Horse Show, and Mr. Brill, the starter of the trotting races.

The cottagers organized little coaching parties to attend the event. Miss Cary drove over with a party of women in her red and black break. Charles Astor Bristed had out his maroon and yellow break, with Mrs. Bristed on the box seat. Lieut. Donnelly and a number of others of the house party he has been entertaining at his Lakeside cottage. A number of the cottagers hired a big four-in-hand owned by a Lenox liveryman, and drove over. Mr. John E. Parsons and several others rode over on horseback.

The golf club has been a very busy place this week. The regular Saturday handicap resulted in a tie, Messrs. J. C. Greenleaf, D. T. Dana, and Malcolm Sloane each making 85. When the tie was played off on Monday, Messrs. Greenleaf and Dana each tied at 85, and on the play-off Dana won. Entries for the golf tournament, which is to take place the last week in October are coming in well, and all of the well-known players who have been here in seasons past will come this year. Recently entries have been received from C. B. Cory of Wollaston, Mass., Maturin Ballou of New Jersey, Archibald Graham, and C. P. Dixey of Newport.

There have been many driving parties in Lenox this week. One party was composed of Mrs. William F. Nesbitt of New York, Miss F. E. Browning of Yonkers, and Mrs. Theodore Whittemore. Another party of New Yorkers here were Mrs. J. F. Rutter, Mrs. Charles H. Roberts, and Miss Bessie Brice. Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Comstock and R. H. Comstock of Irvington have also been here.

Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane have been entertaining a large house party at Elm Court this week. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, Lady Sybil Cutting, W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Col. Oswold Latrobe, and Mr. George von L. Meyer.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Flietman have returned from a visit to Bar Harbor and have opened their cottage, Deepdene.

The members of the Lenox Club have passed resolutions on the death of S. Howland Robbins, who for many years had been closely identified with the club management.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., is soon to visit Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney on October Mountain.

Mr. Eben Stevens and Mr. C. P. Dixey, Jr., of Newport have recently been the guests of Mr. Samuel Frothingham, who is in the Judge Bishop cottage.

Mr. Francis Howell Meyer and Mr. Carolus Meyer of London are spending a few weeks in Lenox. They are good golf players and are frequently seen out on the links.

Mr. Joseph H. Alsop of Middletown, Conn., was the guest of Mr. Samuel Russell this week.

Mr. Sidney L. Smith of New York is the guest of the Rev. Harold Arrowsmith.

Miss Helen Raymond and A. J. Smith of New York are members of a house party being entertained at Brookhurst by Mrs. Max Fleischmann.

Robert F. Phifer, the golfer, has recently been the guest of Mr. Joseph W. Burden.

Mr. J. M. Shepard of Boston, Mass., has been spending a few days in Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn and Miss Schermerhorn have returned from Newport.

The New York arrivals this week include the following: Mrs. J. V. Meserole, A. Meserole, L. M. Auchmuty, Forsyth Wickes, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. Joshua Williams Davis, Miss Eloise Davis, Mrs. F. D. Tappen, E. P. Rawson, E. Percy Bramwell, R. W. G. Welling, Archibald Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. H. Townsend Martin, and Master Townsend Martin.

New Austro-Hungarian Hospital.

The Austro-Hungarian Hospital, at 324 and 326 East Third Street, will be opened for the reception of patients to-morrow. The hospital contains thirty free beds and a dispensary, and is for the reception of all patients, not being confined to any particular class. The formal opening of the hospital, which was to have taken place next week, has been postponed to some future date, owing to the death of the President.

NEWPORT'S BEST SEASON NOW AT AN END

It Was Notable for Dinners, Dances and Balls.

Lessees of Small Cottages This Season Will Have Larger Ones Next Year and Entertain More Extensively.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 14.—It has not been a particularly lively week socially in Newport, and for this there are two reasons. The first of these is that the attack upon the President a week ago has taken all the spirit out of the social functions; in fact, caused the postponement of all the entertainments arranged for two nights and caused the abandonment of plans for others. But the second reason, and the more potent one, for the lack of interest in social functions is that the season is practically ended and that the society people have had more than they wish of entertaining and being entertained. It has been the greatest season Newport has ever had for years, possibly greater than it ever had. Since the season commenced in July, continuing through August, and up to the present time this month, there has not been a night or a day when there have not been half a dozen or more dinners, luncheons, teas, or receptions. Even Sunday has not been a day of rest, but dinners have been more popular than ever for that day, and through it all there has been no let-up. It is not to be wondered at that there is no life left in the season and that the dinners of the past week have been small affairs.

It has been a notable season for dinner dances or balls, not less than a dozen of one or the other—and there is little difference between them—having been crowded into August and the first week in September. They were those given by Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Harry O. Havemeyer, Jr., Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. J. Townsend Burden, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. William Thompson, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who gave two; Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Waldo Story, and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly. There was a difference in the degree of the grandeur of these entertainments, but each was in some way a notable affair, while others exceeded in extravagant expenditure and lavish display anything that Newport had had the privilege of seeing in former years. These dances alone have made the season of 1901 a notable one, and it is no exaggeration to say that in addition the number of smaller entertainments has exceeded any other year's record.

But it is all about over now. There will be dinners and luncheons during the coming week, but they will not be of any great importance. Already the departures for the Autumn resorts have commenced and each day sees some additional houses closed, not to be opened again until next Summer. Next week, too, there will be a much larger number of departures for the America Cup races at New York, and once away from Newport at this season of the year and there will be no returning. A few of the cottagers will remain until October and possibly well into that month, but the life will be of the quieter sort, a season of rest for the Winter gayeties in New York. Newport as a beautiful spot of natural attractions can be as thoroughly enjoyed in the Autumn as at any other season, but it is not the fashion to remain here after the gayeties of social life are over, and few remain.

With the close of one season there is a looking forward to another, and preparations for next Summer have already begun. There has been a goodly number of rentals announced and others are practically consummated, and whatever changes there have been have been in the line branching out into wider spheres of entertaining. This is particularly the case with Mr. E. Moore Robinson, who this Summer had a very small cottage where little or no entertaining was possible. Next Summer Mr. and Mrs. Robinson will occupy the George H. Warren cottage on Narragansett Avenue, which is admirably suited for extensive entertaining. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson came to Newport for their first season this year and took a prominent place in society, and another year in a larger house they will undoubtedly be heard of more.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter have hitherto occupied small cottages, but they have purchased a house of their own, the Fay cottage, also on Narragansett Avenue, and this they will enlarge and extensively improve. Major and Mrs. J. C. Mallery, who also spent their first Summer here this year, have purchased the Hatch house, on Kay Street, and have already commenced a thorough overhauling and refitting of the place preparatory to the opening of next season. The new houses of Mrs. Richard Gambrill, W. Storrs Wells, and Gen. Francis V. Greene will also be ready for occupancy next year, and Arthur T. Kemp has given out the contract for a new house on the land recently purchased by him on Harrison Avenue overlooking the harbor. Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of other estates, and before another Summer there will doubtless be many new houses in process of building, to be ready for occupancy before the end of the social season.

There was much disappointment at the announcement that the wedding of Miss Lily Oelrichs would not take place in Newport, as it had been looked forward to as a fitting close of an unusually gay season, and to Miss King, daughter of Mrs. David King, came the honor of the only church wedding of the season. This was an unusually pretty function, and was attended by a large part of the Summer residents, the older families being more prominent in the list of guests.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe took a novel way of celebrating their first wedding anniversary, but it was quite in keeping with Mrs. Safe's charitable and kindly instincts. Before her marriage she was deeply interested in the poor children of Newport, teaching a class of boys in the Sunday school of Emmanuel Church and largely supporting a boys' club connected with that church, and a notable feature of her wedding day a year ago was a picnic given to a hundred or more children at Island Park, the expenses of which were paid entirely by the bride. To show that she had not forgotten the poor children of Newport during her absence in Europe, she began immediately upon her arrival to arrange for another entertainment, similar to that of last year, but for a larger number of children, on the anniversary of her wedding. It took place on Thursday last, and the children who enjoyed her entertainment will not forget the donor.

There are still the hunts of the Monmouth County Hounds to attract public attention, but few take an interest in these, except as spectators. These will be continued three times a week until the last of the present month. The interest in lawn tennis is maintained to an unusual degree, and the courts at the Casino are daily thronged with players, young and old. The golf links still attract a few players, but that game is not very popular.

SUES BROTHER AND SISTERS.

Miss Georgiana Wendel Says Her Share of Estate Was Withheld.

A suit has been brought in the Supreme Court by Miss Georgiana G. R. Wendel against her brother, John G. Wendel, and her sisters, Rebecca A. D., Mary E. A., Josephine J. S., Ella V. Von E., and Augusta A. S. Wendel, as executors and trustees of her father's estate, together with other defendants, for an accounting of her distributive share of his property.

John D. Wendel died in 1898, leaving a large estate both in real and personal property. Miss Georgiana Wendel claims that her share of her father's estate, which has been withheld from her, amounts to about $55,000.

John G. Wendel, who resides at Yonkers, and some of his sisters, applied some time ago to the Supreme Court for an inquiry as to Miss Georgiana Wendel's sanity, and a Sheriff's jury found a verdict that she was not competent to manage her affairs. Her lawyer, William L. Snyder, had this verdict upset on the ground of irregularity. Miss Wendel had meanwhile been incarcerated in an institution on Long Island, but Mr. Snyder brought a proceeding by habeas corpus, which resulted in Miss Wendel's release by Supreme Court Justice Marean, and his declaration that the insanity law was unconstitutional.

Will of Herman O. Armour.

The will of Herman O. Armour was filed for probate yesterday. The exact value of the estate is not known, but the petition for probate places the value of the real property at $250,000 and upward, and the value of the personal property at $2,000,000 and upward. To his widow, Jane P. Livingston Armour, the testator bequeaths $500,000 absolutely. To each of his daughters, Mary Armour Nichols and Julia Armour Ferguson, Mr. Armour bequeaths $500,000. The residue of the estate is also bequeathed to the daughters.

COMPLAINT OF DELAY IN TUNNEL WORK

Lenox Avenue Residents Tell of Their Grievances.

The Law to be Invoked Against the Contractors—A Pump Makes People Ill.

The objections of residents on Lenox Avenue to the delay in rapid transit tunnel work continue, and within the last few days the Board of Health has been applied to again for relief. At the same time the Police Department has been asked several times to abate what is the chief grievance—a wheezy pump at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

The latest development, however, is the retaining of Charles Pope Caldwell, the lawyer, by one of the residents preparatory to suing the contractors for damages.

Nearly every resident on the avenue from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street feels that he has a substantial grievance over the way the work has been handled. Ground was broken at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Lenox Avenue nearly one year ago. The actual work being commenced in December. Since that time not one block has been completed. The work is in the hands of Farrell, Hopper & Co., who have the contract for the construction of the tunnel from Broadway and One Hundred and Fourth Street through Central Park, and up Lenox Avenue from One Hundred and Tenth Street to the Harlem River. Above One Hundred and Sixteenth Street the contractors have sublet to others, and the progress made by the sub-contractor in the work between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-second Streets has added to the uneasy feeling of those below One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

The contractor above this line began work nearly six months after the construction was started below, and is now much further advanced.

As told to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter by those living in apartments on Lenox Avenue and the business men in the various blocks, the situation of which they complain is as follows:

The work of excavating for the tunnel was actually begun at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street on Dec. 15, 1900. It progressed slowly until the early part of February, when an unusual flow of water was found some eighteen inches above the bottom of the tunnel proper. A large pump run by compressed air was at once installed near the corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and the exhaust was allowed to escape into the open air. The steady, monotonous sound made by this exhaust could be heard for several blocks in every direction. As the pump was worked day and night, this soon became a source of great annoyance.

Complaints were general, but no definite action was taken until John J. Hopper of the contracting firm was appealed to by several of the residents. At the same time others notified the Health Department. Mr. Hopper finally had the pump adjusted so that the exhaust escaped into the large sewer into which the water was being pumped.

Meanwhile the Health Department had sent word to the contractors of the complaints made. Then Mr. Hopper met two physicians living in the neighborhood and told them that if he had known complaints had been made to the Health Department he would have taken his time about fixing the pump. He supposed he was simply doing it to oblige a friend.

The pump a few weeks ago again broke loose. The climax was reached on last Friday about midnight. It then emitted a series of startling screeches, followed by the steady, thundering chug! chug! of the escaping air. The night watchman was appealed to by several residents to shut it down. His orders, he said, were to let it go.

An effort was made to reach Mr. Hopper. It failed, and those in charge of the night gang at the compressed air station were asked to fix the pump. They refused. Finally Police Headquarters was informed and word was sent to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station and a policeman detailed to aid in giving relief to the people living within the sound of the pump. Some persuasion from him caused the watchman in charge to fix it so that peace reigned in the neighborhood for a time.

A late passerby met the watchman after the policeman and the people had retired, and the watchman said: "As soon as those guys get to sleep I'll turn 'er on again." He did, and at 4 o'clock in the morning another appeal was made by several nervous persons, with the result that it was effective until daylight. Since then the pump has been working as loud as ever every night.

The pump is not the only grievance which the business men and house owners have. They complain bitterly against the filthy condition of the street and the long delay in repairing it. As the situation now stands, part of the block between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth Streets has all the ironwork in and is roughly covered over with loose dirt. The block from One Hundred and Thirteenth Street to One Hundred and Fourteenth Street is completed, with the exception of the large open space which is occupied by the pump.

The same conditions exist to the middle of the block between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets, where the work ends. In none of these blocks is the street so repaved that a carriage or wagon can safely approach the west curbline of Lenox Avenue. Following a recent publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES of other complaints about the delay between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets, a few more loads of loose sand were thrown in on that block and partially leveled. This block and the others which are open are the harboring places of all sorts of refuse.

At each cross street from One Hundred and Thirteenth to One Hundred and Fifteenth Street unsightly wooden bridges cross over the tunnel work. These have been in position for months, and there is no present intention to remove them and repave the street.

Those most active in complaining against these conditions are H. J. McGuckin, proprietor of the Balmoral apartment hotel, which occupies the entire block on the east side of Lenox Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets; A. H. Missildine of the A. H. Missildine Drug Company, Dr. F. W. O'Brien, S. Greenberg, who owns several apartment houses at the scene of the trouble; M. Drucker, the owner of a laundry, and the grocery firm of Riese & Adam, besides the several hundred tenants in the houses on the avenue.

John J. Hopper of Farrell, Hopper & Co. when seen by THE NEW YORK TIMES reporter and told of the complaints made by the people in Lenox Avenue, could offer little encouragement for immediate relief. He said:

"We struck a number of springs at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and we had to use a pump there. We are going ahead with the work as fast as we can. I am now having a place prepared for the pump between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets, and as soon as it is ready it will be moved. That will be within a short time, I hope. We are doing the best we can, and the people ought not to expect any more. Once in a while the pump will make some noise, but that can't be helped. We have to get the water out."

Mr. Hopper further said that the contractors were about six months behind in receiving certain special ironwork to be used for the manholes at street crossings, and he did not know when it would arrive. Until it came the work at the street crossings could not be completed, and no attempt would be made to repave the avenue and put it in the condition it was in a year ago before the work began.

At the office of Division Engineer Value of the Rapid Transit Commission, in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, surprise was expressed at the existing conditions on Lenox Avenue. It was explained there that the tunnel was so planned that the water found in the so-called springs would not affect it in any way. If the place where the obnoxious pump is now situated was cemented, waterproofed, and bricked up like the rest of the tunnel, the water would be kept out, and the pump removed.

The legal action about to be started against the contractors is one based upon the injury to the health of a woman. The noise of the pump caused her to have nervous prostration, and her husband had to send her away for treatment. His business compels him to live near the sound of the pump, and he cannot bring her home until it is removed.

A number of the merchants claim, also, that they have suffered heavy losses by the delay.

"What can we do?" asked Mr. Riese of Riese & Adam. "We complain to the contractors and get no satisfaction. We all expected some inconvenience over the great public improvement, but none of us expected this delay. In every other part of the city the work is being pushed. Here, where there was nothing but the best of sand to dig in, no rocks or pipes to be removed, we find that it has taken a year to do nothing.

"Our streets and sidewalks are all torn up and in a filthy condition. Our only hope is in the papers taking up the matter, and if that fails we will have to try the courts."

Isaac A. Hopper, the Tammany Hall leader of the district, is not connected with the contracting firm. John J. Hopper, a partner, is his brother.

WATER FOR CITY OF MEXICO.

American Capitalists Secure a Concession to Supply It.

A syndicate of New York capitalists has purchased the MacKenzie concession obtained from the Mexican Government for the purpose of supplying the City of Mexico with water, and also for the purpose of developing electrical energy equal to at least 30,000 horse power. This power will be conveyed by means of long-distance transmission and be used for street lighting, street railways, mining, smelting, and other purposes in the city and adjacent towns. The water needed and to be supplied amounts to 40,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours.

Warren H. Loss of this city, under whose supervision this improvement will be made, has left for the City of Mexico, accompanied by George M. Brill, chief engineer for the syndicate; E. Abs. Hagen, consulting engineer; W. L. Fairchild, electrical engineer; O. M. Ticer, and A. M. Pierce, hydraulic engineers.

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BROOKLYN.

Over the Line Between Summer and Autumn.

A perfect summer store turned into a perfect autumn and winter one. The dividing line between the two seasons has already been crossed and the magic touch of experience, foresight, work and skill is fast opening up to your enjoyment and practical use the greatest array of timely merchandise this store has ever accumulated. Both the old world and the new have produced far more than their accustomed yield and our harvesters have reaped to far better advantage. The preliminary glimpses of the new we are sure have a real human interest to everyone because you behold the needed new. There is no lagging in fashion's march, but they have besides an economical interest because t he prices have never been equalled. There is no lagging in real bargains.

A Variety of Black Materials for Decorative Purposes.

Black and Colored Dress Goods.

An Epoch Sale of the New Continued.

On the Second floor.

Last week's opening sale of the first new dress fabrics for this autumn was a revelation to everybody—even to those who know this store best—quantity, quality, tastefulness, fashionableness and price were lonesome in their matchless opportunities. The offers are better this week, for they have last week's offers even bettered with more new goods at prices that have never been known before. There's a charm in having first choice and an exhilaration in being one who is moving with the tide of success. Brooklyn is coming here for dress goods—every woman who reads the following knows why:

French Broadcloth. 75c. Instead of $1.50.

2,200 yards 52-inch French broadcloth, satin finish, black and navy. Such value in this popular fabric has never been offered before. Sponged and delivered in forty-eight hours. Compare it with cloth sold anywhere at $1.50 per yard.

Black Silk Novelties At 1-2 Price—Never Touched Before.

A collection of fine black silk and wool novelties that has never been approached before—and at 1-2 price it marks an event really sensational.

$1.49 Instead of $3.00 and $3.75.

There are thirty-eight styles to pick from—puffed silk figures, novelty stripes, scrolls, small Japan effects, cords, etc., the surface a shimmering mass of the most lustrous silk, 44 to 48 inches wide, cut into four, five and six-yard leugths to make your choosing easy.

$1.25 Instead of $2.50.

Sixteen very choice designs, 44 inches wide, figures and surface of material covered with silk; no finer lot ever imported to sell for $2.50, instead, we sell them for $1.25.

39c. for 65c. La Gloria.

All-wool La Gloria, very large assortment, most alluring evening shades, including ivory and cream. Makes a most effective waist or evening gown.

35c. for $1.00 Cheviot Plaids.

44-inch cheviot plaids, strictly all-wool mixed colors of navy, brown, garnet, green and gray, stylish and durable.

35c. for 60c. Diagonal Cheviots.

100 pieces 42-inch all-wool diagonal cheviot made from selected yarn colors; are black and navy, warranted not to slip or pull.

A Great Sweeping Reduction.

From Parlor and Library Furniture.

¼ From Everything in Stock.

Really one of the greatest economical advantages ever offered, and you will say doubly so when you have seen the merchandise. The handsomest collection of new, thoroughly up-to-date Parlor and Library Furniture ever offered for sale at one time. It may seem like an old story, but is, nevertheless, a fact that we find it absolutely necessary to make more room for carloads of furniture arriving. Our space was never larger or better arranged—never more inviting, but business grows so fast we have to make sacrifices to keep up with it. This offer is

25% From All Our Parlor and Library Furniture.

It means a choice of the very best that can be made in furniture at an immense saving. Also about 150

Odd Chairs and Divans at Half.

These pieces are from suits that have been broken, all newly carved in up-to-date patterns and at half the regular prices.

Acme Ball-Bearing Castors.

All our fine Parlor and Library Furniture will be fitted without extra charge with these celebrated ball-bearing castors, the most scientific castors ever made, the heaviest piece of furniture moves with ease, and on a chair they are a perfect luxury.

Brass and Enamelled Bedsteads Cut in Two.

About 350 Brass and Enamelled Bedsteads, pretty designs, in various sizes, at half and some less. This extraordinary cut is owing to the beds being odd and discontinued patterns and marked for quick selling.

Couches Greatly Reduced.

Our assortment of couches is so large that we cannot conveniently show them, therefore offer them at greatly reduced prices. A few are:

$38.50 couch, all hair, fine velour, at $26.50

$26.50 couch at $19.50 $14.50 couch at $10.75

A fine line of all leather couches 25% off the already low prices.

Remarkable Sale of Historic Rugs

At ½ and Under Half Their Real Value.

A very rare purchase of Oriental rugs and carpets. The choicest products of the Eastern markets.

The collection consists of the entire stock of a large importing firm, bought from their bankers. The assortment is admitted to be one of the finest ever brought to this country. Each rug and carpet is a gem of its particular weave well worth the attention of every connoisseur. Among them are many rugs of the most beautiful coloring, as well as Turkish, Persian and Indian carpets large enough for the most spacious room, also handsome hall runners.

In this purchase of rugs is a large and varied collection of beautiful antique and modern Karamania portieres, Turkish Kelims, Baghdads and Oriental draperies at same reduction from regular prices. In connection with this sale is our regular stock of rugs, larger and more complete than ever, and at very attractive prices. We mention a few of the prices:

Silk Anatolians at $65.00 to $175.00.
Fine Kirmans, $95.00.
Senna, $57.50 to $115.00.
Feraghan, $21.50 to $65.00.
Mosoul and Karabagh, $12.50 to $21.50.
Hall runners, $24.00 to $36.00.
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The New York Times

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THE MAN IN THE STREET.

NELSON FORBES of London, who is at present in this city, is responsible for a little story which would seem to indicate that the Duke of Cornwall and York, whose visit to Canada takes place this week, shares the prevailing English lack of realization of the "magnificent distances" in this country as contrasted with conditions on Albion's tight little island.

It was at first intended that the royal tour should embrace a visit to the United States, and in talking over the arrangements for the itinerary the Duke (according to the story for which Mr. Forbes stands sponsor) asked if while at Toronto it would not be possible to run down to the Yellowstone Park over Sunday.

It does not appear to be clear whether the heir to the British throne was having a little fling at the dullness of Toronto Sundays, the reputation of which may have extended across the ocean, or whether the question was really due to the deficiencies of the royal knowledge of geography.

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Mark Twain has always been known to exercise a certain diplomacy where the interests of others are concerned. Those who know the humorist well have had occasion frequently to observe the little devices by which he escapes injuring his own affairs while promoting those of some one in whom he may have taken an interest, whether sudden or of long standing.

Not long ago one called upon Mark Twain in an endeavor to ascertain certain inside facts which vitally affected the caller. The humorist received him courteously and was at great pains to explain that he could not talk about the things in question. It readily appeared to the caller that should the humorist himself appear to give the information a contract would be violated and pecuniary injury done the author. Nevertheless he persisted, feeling rather guilty the while, in showing the author his great interest in learning the facts.

"Well, my boy," said the humorist, "I, Mark Twain, can tell you nothing, but I'll see if I cannot find one of my friends about. If he knows anything about it he is of course at liberty to use his judgment about telling you. Excuse me a moment."

The author left the room without closing the door behind him. In a moment his voice came back to the caller through the open door:

"I am sending my very best friend in to you. Question him."

Then Mark Twain, with a perfectly grave face, re-entered the room. Catching at the humorist's mood, the caller inquired:

"Are you a friend of Mark Twain?"

"The best he ever had," returned Mark Twain.

"Then perhaps you can tell me this and that," went on the visitor, mentioning the details of the sought-for data. "Mark Twain himself does not seem to think it to his interest to do so."

Mark Twain considered a moment.

"It seems to me that he is very foolish not to do so," said he. "It really would help him to have the real facts known. As I said before, I'm the best friend he's got, and so I'll atone for his errors."

And then this best friend that Mark Twain ever had told the visitor all he wanted to know.

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H. C. Frick, who returned from Europe the other day, was leaning against a post on the pier waiting for Secretary Gage's Customs Inspectors to finish going through his baggage. Near him a stalwart man, who had no dignity to maintain, as Mr. Frick has, was saying things about the inconvenience the officers were giving him in words that are usually represented in print by dashes.

Mr. Frick listened to the man with some interest, and then said with feeling to a friend:

"Supply usually follows demand, and I never heard language like that used as fitly as he used it, and I sometimes think it would be a great relief to be able to talk that way."

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"The late Eugene Field was notoriously improvident, his chronic hard-upness being a sort of byword among his intimates," said an old friend of the poet recently. "But he managed to get a good deal of fun himself out of the paucity of his own resources.

"Once at one of those semi-public functions held in a saloon where every man is a host who has the price and every man a guest who has a thirst, Field as usual went broke. There happened to be a hanger-on in the crowd, one of those whose considerable ambition is to say they have shaken hands and touched glasses with a celebrity. Calling the poet to one side he said: 'Now, I hope you'll take no offense, but I understood you to say you had run short of money. If that is true I would be glad to oblige you with a ten.'

"'How dare you,' snapped Field, affecting great indignation. 'I don't even know your name.'

"'Beg your pardon a thousand times,' responded the other, 'I meant no offense, I assure you. I thought maybe you might be able to use the money. Please forget it.'

"Field was silent for a moment as if in deep thought, and then slowly drawled:

"'Forget it! All right, I will, on one condition.'

"'On what condition?'

"'On condition that you make it fifteen.'"

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If Dr. N. L. Britton, Director in Chief of the New York Botanical Garden, were to give an account of his favorite lines of reading he would include in it literature which would be likely to surprise many of his friends. Dime novels are hardly the kind of writings one would imagine a botanical Director in Chief to daily much with, but Dr. Britton in the course of a year devours a very large number of books of just that order, and Mrs. Britton keeps him constantly supplied with them.

It is, in fact, one of her regular duties as a housekeeper, and she would as soon think of being out of a supply of novels as of provisions for the table. Indeed, they are quite as much of a necessity, for the chief of the garden reads himself to sleep with them every night.

It is the mental relaxation and absolute change from detailed matters of science which holds his attention for a time, distracts his mind from the serious subjects, and in a short while acts as a soothing narcotic and sends him to sleep.

It is just possible that the doctor cannot tell the next day what he has read the night before, and that he might read one book over and over again—at intervals—and never know it, if Mrs. Britton did not keep him always supplied with fresh books.

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Frank McKee had drawn some currency from the box office of the Madison Square Theatre to pay extra expenses on a trip to New England the other afternoon. He was standing in front of the theatre waiting for a carriage when a very old but most respectable-looking man came up to him and said:

"Young man, can you tell me where I might get a five-hundred-dollar bill changed at this time of day?"

McKee looked the old gentleman over, and, being satisfied with the result, said he thought he could change it for him. The old man produced the five-hundred-dollar bill, while McKee counted out $500 in fifty, twenty, and ten dollar bills and handed them to the owner of the $500. The latter, however, without taking the money, said:

"Pardon me, but is there any one hereabout who will vouch for you."

McKee's first impulse was to become offended, but a second look disclosed so much uninformed gentility about the man that McKee referred him to the box office, where the man in charge gave plain evidence of his bewilderment that any one should ask for a voucher for the "Boss." But he vouched for him, and the old man came out to McKee, got the change, and walked away without so much as a "thank you."

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Oscar Hammerstein can be found almost any night sitting on a chair outside his theatre on Seventh Avenue. He was enjoying a cigar there the other evening when he was approached by an actor who had been employed by him, but who had been on a long debauch, and who, in the parlance of the profession, "looked every bit the part, too."

Hesitatingly he asked Mr. Hammerstein if he he would lend him $5, promising he would use it to sober up and get himself back to his old self. Mr. Hammerstein gave him the requested amount, and after profuse expressions of gratitude, the actor remarked:

"Mr. Hammerstein, this is the most lucid moment I have had in a month."

"I guess this is a 'lose it' moment for me, too," replied Mr. Hammerstein. Then he looked guiltily around, but he had been heard.

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Ex-Assistant District Attorney John Schwarzkopf received a visit from a client sent him by a busy fellow-practitioner the other day that was rather embarrassing. The client, a rather pretty and well-dressed woman, brushed briskly into his office and plumped down into a chair.

"Now, I want you—" she started, but brought herself up sharply. Then: "Were you not formerly in the District Attorney's office?" she asked.

"Yes," meekly from Mr. Schwarzkopf.

"I thought so. You prosecuted my father. Of course he was innocent and was acquitted. But as you were not clever enough to convict him you cannot be my lawyer," and with that she whisked herself out of the room.

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Rear Admiral Terry, Commandant at the Washington Navy Yard, who has been arranging the room for the meetings of the Schley court of inquiry, diverted a visitor a day or two ago with a story about courts-martial in the navy that illustrates the severity of naval regulations and the strictness of the late Rear Admiral Skerrett.

Admiral Skerrett was then a Captain, and an officer who had been charged with an offense and ordered under arrest presented himself to be arrested. The regulations provide that on such an occasion the officer shall be in full dress and wear a sword. The officer wore his uniform but had no sword.

"I can't arrest you," said Capt. Skerrett, looking for the missing sword, "unless you come prepared to submit your sword to me."

The officer explained that he had not received his sword from home, although it had been expressed to him.

"Well, you'll have to get one," was the reply.

So the officer skirmished about in the navy yard for some one who had a sword to lend. Finding one, the offender returned to Capt. Skerrett and was promptly and regularly put under arrest according to regulations.

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Few of the business acquaintances of Robert P. Hillas, the Secretary of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, know that the man (whose face features, by the way, are almost an exact double of those of the late humorist Bill Nye) is one of the finest amateur boxers in this country. Few even of his personal friends have been let into the secret of Mr. Hillas's hobby—for a hobby it is with him, purely a matter of exercise, which he has taken daily for years past.

Mr. Hillas took up boxing in the palmy days of Dominick McCaffrey, the once famous pugilist, and it became the fighter's pride that soon his pupil could hit him (McCaffrey) almost whenever and wherever he pleased.

McCaffrey wanted to make a professional out of the future Secretary, but young Hillas was not inclined that way and stuck to his desk, taking the boxing only as a means of recreation before and after a hard day's work.

"I made out of a very puny and weak boy a healthy and muscular man, and I did it all by systematic boxing and training," said Mr. Hillas. "I never drank or smoked; at first, because I thought I could not afford it if I cared to live, and later because I became interested in boxing—I refused then to indulge myself because it would interfere with my wind."

In the corridors of the Fidelity Company's building there are stories told that few leading pugilists have not met Mr. Hillas in the privacy of his gymnasium in his house in West Hoboken.

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Richard Harding Davis was among the few invited to witness the final rehearsal of the Weber & Field show. He was approached after the performance by Fritz Williams, who asked the author how he thought the scene on the Yale campus and the boat race scene in which Yale was the victor, would go with the public.

"All right," replied Mr. Davis. "It will surely be a hit. But I warn you to look out for Thanksgiving night. If Yale should be the loser at football, her conquerors are apt to see the show in large numbers, and I don't think I would care to be in your place that night."

His opinion caused Mr. Weber to give an order to Julian Mitchell, the stage manager, to secure new costumes for the scene and have them ready for Thanksgiving night in case they might be needed. He did not want to take any chances, Mr. Weber said.

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A party of politicians who recently returned from a trip to Halifax tell a story about Congressman William Sulzer, the "Henry Clay" of Tammany Hall. While roaming in the Queen's Gardens in the Canadian city an old florist pointed with pride to a handsome bed of flowers. They were arranged in the shape of an English crown and at the side was laid out the union jack.

"You see that handsome bed?" said the gardener. "Well, the seeds for that bed were sent to me by one of the ablest statesmen in the United States. Congressman Sulzer of New York sent me the seeds."

The Tammany men could hardly restrain their laughter. Congressman Sulzer is fond of twisting the lion's tail, and now the story is being circulated in the Democratic Club that he sent specially to Canada seeds of the United States Government to adorn the Queen's Gardens in Halifax, lay out a floral crown, and "take back."

Congressman Sulzer has not got through explaining yet, for, of course, everybody refused to accept the statement that he didn't know the purpose to which the seeds were to be put.

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During the four and a half years that George Bruce Cortelyou served the late President McKinley, first as assistant private secretary and later as private secretary, he developed a remarkable trait of memory.

As assistant secretary it was part of Mr. Cortelyou's duty when the President was traveling to see the reporters from the various newspapers and to furnish them the particulars of the Chief Executive's plans and movements. Hundreds of reporters throughout the country thus became personally acquainted with Mr. Cortelyou, who not only remembered their faces in connection with the newspapers which they represented, but in the great majority of cases remembered the personal names of the interviewers themselves.

One day, when a surprised individual mentioned the fact to Mr. Cortelyou that he must be the owner of a remarkable memory, he said:

"Oh, I don't know. It seems to me, one might as well do it right as otherwise."

Which seemed to indicate that the late President's secretary does not realize that he has the remarkable memory which he really has.

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While the name of Milburn has, since the attack on President McKinley, become almost a household word, and though John G. Milburn was well known even before, very few have heard of Mrs. John G. Milburn. In reality Mrs. Milburn is a potent factor in home and society in Buffalo, but club life knows her not.

She is a woman of splendid character and strong physique, and would be of inestimable value in the larger affairs of life. But Mr. Milburn is still sufficiently English to prefer women in private, and deprecates their being prominent in a public way.

In fact, he has stated that he does not believe in women's clubs, and thinks the home a sufficient outlet for her energies.

Hence Mrs. Milburn's membership in the colony of unknown wives of well-known men.

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Max Freeman announces two discoveries—he has found a fond father who thinks he has a new cure for stage fever, and he believes he has found a new and untried theatrical star, who will surprise Broadway's theatregoers before very long.

The young aspirant for stage honors has youth and beauty and has been trained for two years by Mr. Freeman. Her father, a man of reputed wealth, after vainly trying to discourage his daughter's ambitions, believes he can blast her hopes by allowing her to act—and be disappointed when (as he hopes) she fails.

Mr. Freeman, however, says it will be the fond parent who will be disappointed. He is not yet ready to announce the name of the coming star, but says she will be billed as Miss Milton. For her début Mr. Freeman has adapted a play from the French which he calls "Tales Out of School."

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Out at the country home of Clara Morris, on the Hudson, there has been trouble lately in the orchard. The orchard is just below Clara Morris's bedroom, and from her window she can hear plots by marplots every time she listens.

These disturbances usually take place in the night, and the next morning the orchard is found to have been robbed. A few nights ago she heard whispering from below, then limbs of trees were gently shaken. Then came whispers again. She got up and stole to the window and in her manliest and deepest voice said:

"Get out of there!" Silence. A pause. Whispering again.

"Get out of there—or I'll shoot!"

"Aw, Jimmie, pick up de bag. It's a woman kiddin' us."

And "Jimmie" took up the bag.

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Col. Higgins of the Salvation Army is fond of his little joke. The other evening when it came to the collection part of one of his services he asked the audience why the Salvation Army was like a Jersey mosquito?

Nobody could answer him. It's easy, he finally said. The army sings around a while, then puts in its bill. So does the mosquito.

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Eugene Devitt, a rising young member of the New Jersey bar, had an experience with a would-be client a few days ago from which he has not yet recovered. An elderly man carrying a large grip stepped into his office, laid the grip gingerly on the floor, and without even a preliminary nod delivered himself of the following in a deep, rich brogue:

"Of'in in consthant peril o' me loife, an' subjict to be blown to pergathory at ony minnent. Ther's a contbracter blastin' rocks behint me house, an' he kapes th' murtherous exhploisives at me very door-sill, th' varmint. I want to sue him, an' hev brought me ividence along."

With that he opened his grip, drew forth

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a dozen dynamite cartridges, and laid them on the young lawyer's desk.

Mr. Devitt excused himself for a moment and did not return to his office until the next morning. What became of the Irishman and his evidence he has not yet learned, but he has engaged an office boy, to whom he has given earnest instructions regarding the admission of certain classes of callers.

* * *

"There's a strange feature of modern American life for you," said a gray-haired man in the café of Weber & Fields's between the acts one night last week, as he pointed toward a group of young men congregated about one of the tables. There were five men in the group indicated. Three were in evening dress and the other two were in business suits, as if they had just left their desks in some office and gone to the play.

All were young men, and the oldest of the number, rather stout and smiling, with smooth face and dark hair brushed carelessly back from his forehead, was apparently not more than thirty-five. He wore a dinner coat, as if he were not very well used to this sort of garb and was in a very slight degree self-conscious. This man drank lemonade; the others took beer.

The group would be taken casually for a party of young clerks having an evening at the play. They were full of good spirits and joked and laughed as if they had not a care in the world. The eldest man of the party did not volunteer any jokes, but laughed uproariously at the others.

"One would hardly believe," said the gray-haired man, "that that young fellow was Charles M. Schwab, President of the greatest industrial corporation in the world, and receiving a million dollars a year for his services. Those others around him are indeed what they appear to be—clerks in some of the big down-town offices.

"Hard to find such a group in any European city, eh? And yet here's where the paradox comes in. See those two men standing over there by that column keeping an eye on the group? Those are detectives. They are near that young man night and day."

* * *

Mrs. Richard Mansfield (Beatrice Cameron) is responsible for a story which, while the giving of publicity to it may appear unpatriotic, in that it may seem to contain a reflection upon the National capital and its residents, is nevertheless vouched for as a fact. The actress was playing an engagement in Washington, during which she announced a matinée of Ibsen's "Doll's House."

This play of the Norwegian playwright realist deals with a heavier and more serious problem than any of his other plays, but the Washington theatregoers, who made up their minds to see the performance evidently were unacquainted with its intent and purpose. When the curtain rose for the first act, Miss Cameron looked out on an audience composed principally of babbling, prattling, candy-eating children, with their mammas and nurses.

Miss Cameron was disgusted, but she struggled through the piece without applause, while the children wondered what it was all about and where the "doll's house" came in and its supposed flaxen-haired occupants.

"The next time I play in Washington," said the actress after the performance, "I'll increase my repertoire by adding 'The Three Bears' or 'Little Red Riding Hood.'"

* * *

It is very well known to newspaper men that Senator Platt is an easy man to interview—providing the interviewer can get hold of him. It is equally well known that the Senator at times would prefer almost anything else to being interviewed.

One evening when Mr. Platt and a group of well-known politicians were assembled at the Oriental Hotel, at Manhattan Beach, it was rumored that the Gubernatorial slate was being made up. Naturally a small army of newspaper men were on the spot, and Senator Platt soon became aware of their presence. He came out of the dining room after dinner, bowed to the reporters, and in their hearing said to the group of politicians, "I will walk to the train with you."

The reporters gathered on the rear piazza of the hotel and planned a strategic move to corral the Senator so he could not escape. Soon Mrs. Platt, accompanied by the wife of another politician, reappeared without her husband.

"Where is Mr. Platt?" asked a half dozen of the newspaper men in unison.

"Why," replied the Senator's wife, "he's on the train going to the city."

The next train following carried a group of somewhat chagrined reporters.

* * *

Sir Thomas Lipton has given not a few examples recently of the many qualities that endear him to those with whom he comes in personal contact. One of these qualities is remembrance of those whom he has met.

On the deck of the Erin a day or two ago were a number of yachting reporters awaiting the return of Sir Thomas, who had excused himself for a few minutes, promising to return presently. When he reappeared he held in his hand a photograph of himself. Handing the photograph to one of the reporters, (a man whom he had not seen since his first cup hunt,) he turned to the other men and said, almost apologetically:

"I promised B. that picture when I was here two years ago, and came very near forgetting it. Didn't I, B.? Better late than never." And as the photograph was passed around, Sir Thomas's face beamed with the delight of having caused a pleasure simply by showing that he remembered his friends and his promises.

THE ORIGINAL "MR. DOOLEY."

JAMES McGARRY, the original of "Mr. Dooley," made world famous by F. P. Dunne, is ill at the Chicago County Hospital, and will probably never recover. The old saloon keeper had been almost forgotten, although as "Mr. Dooley" his acquaintance was as wide as that of the most famous of men.

Now that his career seems about to close the friends of "the real Mr. Dooley" are recalling many of the stories that are quite as interesting as his alleged conversations with "Hennessey."

McGarry kept a little saloon on Dearborn Street, Chicago, and his patrons were largely politicians and newspaper men of that city. He always took the "night watch," and enjoyed his life as much as if he had an active part in the world of politics and journalism which he heard so much of. He did not profess to be a bartender. McGarry's customers had to take straight whisky, ale, or beer. His saloon was always the same little barroom, and he had no ambition to own a larger or more elegant place. He made money and invested it in friendship. That was about all he ever had to show for it, at least.

While McGarry was an entertaining and quaint character, Mr. Dooley is a much improved version. McGarry said the most droll things at times, but they were quite by accident, and did not occupy his whole conversation.

A traveling man came into the saloon one evening and asked for some whisky. McGarry set out the bottle and a glass. The patron was a stranger in the place, and McGarry watched him fill the glass. He saw the stranger pour out a brimming measure, and as he did so throw down half a dollar.

"It's a mug yez ought to be havin'," said McGarry in the autocratic manner that is familiar to readers of Mr. Dooley.

McGarry was unprepared for the result. The stranger turned on him so quickly that he almost started, and with more profanity than McGarry had heard in years scored him up and down. McGarry was not ready for him. It was a great humiliation for McGarry, as the art of conversation was his one pride.

"I'd a give the whole jint to have knowed what to say to him," he afterward confessed.

Mr. Dunne used to tell a story about McGarry that presented a good picture of him, especially to those who had seen him. Once in a while McGarry joined his customers in celebrating a political victory or something of the kind until his spirits rose far above his physical capacity. At such times he became unusually oracular, and would expect due consideration of all his remarks.

One night Mr. Dunne went home with McGarry in a cab. It was Winter, and the walks were covered with ice. McGarry lived in a house over a high basement and had to go up a long flight of stairs. Dunne insisted on helping him up stairs, but McGarry would not have it so. He did not wish to so lower his dignity. He explained to Mr. Dunne in many different ways (but he never entered his own residence except in the proper style for a gentleman.

McGarry started up the steps. All went well, though rather slowly, until he had reached the top. The last step was too much for him. He slipped and made a hasty descent to the sidewalk below. He picked himself up, steadied himself against a tree, and said to Mr. Dunne:

"Dunne, ye thripped me, an' ye know it. I never thought it of ye, an' all the friendships we've dhrunk thegither. Now, will ye be takin' yerself off, so I can retire in payce?"

McGarry made several fortunes and spent them. Yet he never squandered his money on luxuries for himself, nor was he prodigal in any way. His friends wondered what he had done with his money. The men who came to his place spent freely, and McGarry had a profitable trade. There were many, however, who could account for some of McGarry's money. It was a place to borrow money when one was hard up.

It took a hardened borrower to approach McGarry. He was easy enough to get money from, but after a man had called him one side and asked him for a loan in a tone of voice that no one in the room could hear it was rather embarrassing when McGarry's response came:

"What is it ye want?" he would say. "Two dollars? Well, there's wan," (flipping a dollar on the bar with a ring,) "and there's two," (repeating the operation with deliberation.) "Now, bring it back next Chuesday." Then he entered the amount on a scrap of paper and pinned it up on the wall. He always had plenty of witnesses to these transactions.

McGarry was born in Ireland sixty-four years ago. He went to Chicago shortly after he was twenty-one. He started a saloon on South Clark Street, and had a well-known place there until the fire of 1871. A few months later he resumed business in a basement on Dearborn Street, near Madison. At the time of the fire he had considerable property, but lost much of it. McGarry was married; and his wife died nine years ago. He abandoned the saloon then for a time, but later resumed business. He depended on the pleasure he took in entertaining his customers as thoroughly as "Mr. Dooley" enjoyed explaining current events to "Hennessey."

McGarry insisted that his business dwindled down in its last years because of the saloons that sprang up all about him where women were admitted. He prided himself on keeping a thoroughly respectable place. His saloon was as far from being a "gilded den" as the bar of an old-country inn. He wanted nothing better than his saloon, just as Mr. Dooley was always well satisfied with his residence on Archey Road. McGarry was a character whom the world could not help enjoy knowing, and through Mr. Dooley this acquaintance was made possible.

R. B. P.

Cleveland Feared Assassination.

DURING the latter part of President Cleveland's second Administration he became fearful of assassination. It is probable his fears were due either to threats which were made against him in letters which came in his mail or to information which was obtained by the Secret Service, though this was never disclosed.

That Mr. Cleveland suspected he was in danger, however, was evident from the precautions which he took. The public receptions at the White House were abandoned. When this was done it was said by his critics that Mr. Cleveland did not care to meet the people any more, but later, when the guard around the White House was doubled, the conclusion was general that the President was fearful of assassination. He scarcely ever left the Executive Mansion, and whenever he did he was accompanied by several Secret Service men.

When President McKinley was inaugurated he changed all this. One of his first acts was to dismiss the extra guard around the White House. He went out nearly every day for a walk, accompanied only by his secretary, a member of his Cabinet, or some friend. He soon became a familiar figure on the Washington thoroughfares, and seemed to enjoy meeting the people as much as they did meeting him. Of course, everybody raised his hat to him as he passed, but he was never followed by crowds.

Later the President took to horseback riding. On his rides along the country roads about Washington he was generally accompanied by Gen. Corbin, who is an excellent horseman, and sometimes also by Secretary Root, whom Gen. Corbin induced to take up that form of exercise as a relief from the arduous burdens of the War Office during the trying times of the Spanish war. Mr. McKinley made an impressive figure on horseback. He learned to ride during the civil war, when he was an aide on the staff of Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes, and though he had ridden but little since then until he came to Washington, his old skill soon returned to him.

President Harrison was frequently seen on the streets, unaccompanied by any one. Mr. Harrison was fond of looking in the shop windows, and he would frequently wander along F Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, stopping to gaze into every window which attracted his attention. Naturally he attracted a great deal of attention himself, but the attention was never of the annoying kind.

While the public receptions at the White House are now almost certain to be abandoned, it is likely that the President will receive special delegations as heretofore, so that any person, properly accredited, who wishes to see Mr. McKinley will have no great difficulty in doing so.

Avenging a President.

"THE American people have a forcible way of expressing disapproval of any uncomplimentary reference to a stricken President," said a man who makes a point of remembering things, to a TIMES reporter the other day, "just as much now as twenty years ago. Whenever during the past week a man has spoken ill of Mr. McKinley a crowd has fallen on him and beaten him.

"I have a dozen or more clippings taken from papers printed in 1881 setting forth how individuals were severely punished for speaking evil of President Garfield.

"In only one instance was a fine imposed upon the avenger. An old soldier in a small Ohio town knocked a fellow down and, as he expressed it himself, walked on his face. The Justice of the Peace, in defiance of public opinion, fined the assailant $10. The Cincinnati Commercial opened a subscription asking 1,000 persons to contribute one cent each toward the payment of the fine, as the old soldier was impecunious. Incredible as it may seem, penny contributions, together with a few of larger proportions sent direct to the old man, placed him in comparatively easy circumstances.

"A quarter of a million persons contributed one cent each, and almost every village in the United States was represented. As the newspaper contribution was restricted to a penny, those who wished to give more sent their money through the mails to the veteran. One Philadelphia woman sent him $100; a Democratic club in Milwaukee contributed the entire contents of its treasury. He had broken his cane over the slanderer's head when he felled him, and he received enough walking sticks of all sorts, sizes, and prices to start a store."

President McKinley's Cigars.

ONE of President McKinley's first desires, when he was thought to be convalescent, last Thursday, was for a cigar. The President always was a great smoker. It was his only vice—that is, of course, if smoking is a vice.

In Washington Mr. McKinley always bought his cigars at the same place—the cigar stand under the Ebbitt House. When he first went to Washington Mr. McKinley put up at the Ebbitt House, and he continued to make that hotel his Washington residence during all of his official life up to the time of his inauguration as President. There he found a brand of cigars that suited him, and he smoked it ever afterward.

Of late years the manufacturers have been turning out a special cigar for Mr. McKinley. He sent for half a dozen boxes at a time. His allowance was said to be from eight to ten cigars a day.

When he was in Congress Mr. McKinley was even a harder smoker than of late. In the evenings after dinner he would sit around the Ebbitt House lobby, or, when the weather was fine, in a chair on the Fourteenth Street sidewalk, and would consume five or six cigars before going to bed. During the Spanish war, when the President was forced frequently to keep late vigil at the White House, he soothed his nerves with cigars. He never drank except when feeling the need of a stimulant for medical purposes.

Washington Types and Oddities

One of the most painful sights in Washington is a news stand. It is a lucky stand if there is not at least one fine-looking, well-dressed, prosperous-looking man in front of it reading the newspapers and magazines from stem to stern without paying a cent for the privilege. The casual visitor to Washington is likely to wonder how the newsdealers make any money. Men who have evidently got plenty of money will stand in a cramped attitude in front of a stand all day, reading for dear life to save the price of a paper. It is so common and recognized a feature of Washington life that the newsdealers never complain and apparently think nothing of it.

"I did try to stop it once," said one newsdealer, when questioned about it. "I put a glass case over my papers. It was just as good, for anybody could look in and see the papers and magazines and read half the first page of the papers, but he couldn't handle them and couldn't read the inside pages. Well, it nearly broke me up in business. My customers were indignant, and complained bitterly. A lot of them took their custom away, and I took off the glass case just in time to save myself from going to the wall."

A well-dressed man came down the steps of one of the most high-priced hotels in Washington the other day and summoned a little colored newsboy. The boy came on a run and the man asked him for a paper. The boy handed it over, and stood patiently waiting for his pay. The man opened the paper, and looked carefully through it until he found the article he wanted. He then took out his penknife, cut out the article, handed the paper back to the boy, and leisurely ascended the steps of his hotel. The child followed, demanding his money.

"You've got your paper—what more do you want?" answered the man. "Be off, or I'll have you arrested." And putting the clipping in his pocket he disappeared in the hotel.

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"Do Washington negroes imagine that all white men are in the army?" inquired a New York tourist, meeting a Washington friend. "I never met such polite negroes as I have been in Washington. I sallied out this morning for a walk, and had not gone a block."

"A block? What's that? Oh, you mean a square," said the Washingtonian.

"Hadn't gone a square when a negro"

"Nigger, you mean. Those Northern expressions will make you unpopular here."

"Nigger stopped me. He was an extremely polite ne—nigger, and he raised his hat and inclined his body at a graceful angle as he said in a soft and winning voice:

"'Cap'n, would yo' have de co'tesy to info'm me of de time?'

"I told him, and he replaced his hat and said, 'Thank yo', Cap'n,' and went on. I hadn't gone more than a couple of blocks squares when a bootblack dashed out from his stand, pointed his finger at my shoes, lifted his hat, and said in a pleading, persuasive tone, 'Shine, Cunnel?'

"They had just been shined, and I resented the insinuation, but he was so polite I couldn't resent it audibly, so I told him no, and passed on. Very polite, these ne niggers ain't they?"

"Uh huh," said the Washingtonian.

"What's that? Uh huh? Oh, you mean yes?" said the New Yorker, maliciously. "Well, about a square from that a young nigger came up and raised his hat and said: 'Cap'n, could yo' be so obligin' as to oblige me wid a match?

"I obliged him and went on. Well, I think three more niggers stopped me in the course of my walk, and I was a Colonel or a Captain every time. At first I thought it was because I am a large, portly man of distinguished appearance, but just as I was ascending the steps I saw a colored man stop a weazened-looking little shrimp and say, 'Cunnel, whah does dat green car go?' and my theory fell in ruins. I suppose it comes from the fact that there are so many army and navy officers here that a nigger has to be always on his guard to avoid mistakes. Hey?"

"Uh huh," said the Washingtonian.

E. G. D.

1901

A Hotel That Never Had a Guest

Strange Story of the Fad of Edward Clapp, the "Duke of President."

PRESIDENT, Penn., Sept. 14—Some day a man of genius and discernment having some hastily acquired knowledge of this locality may signal to the surprised conductor of one of the trains running along the little cut-out shelf of the Allegheny River here to stop. Once off the train he will find himself standing on a filled-in bank at whose steep base the green waters run swiftly.

A ferryboat traveling on wires suspended over the stream from tall derricks on either shore will next claim his attention. Then on the other side, the objective point of the ferry, he will see a tall typical Summer hotel—and Fall hotel, too, for that matter.

This aforesaid man of genius and discernment will then cross the river on the ferry and put up as a guest in the hotel. If a man ever does this he will destroy the one great claim that this locality and hotel have to distinction. For it has never had a guest. And it has been open many seasons now.

To-day a visitor who would not wantonly destroy the tradition of a neighborhood, but who desired merely to investigate and study it, handed a train conductor a ticket on which was written the station "President." They didn't have any printed tickets for the station in the office where the man bought this one, for it was long since any one had wished to stop at the place. The conductor who took it eyed the visitor curiously.

"So you are going to Ed Clapp's old hotel, or his duchy, as we called it around here? Young man, if you stop at that hotel you'll have no difficulty in getting a job in a dime museum, for you'll be the first one that ever did."

The train shot around a sharp curve and a lofty white building, gay with flags and streamers appeared on the opposite bank of the river.

"That's the castle of the Duke of President," said the conductor, who had hung about the man with the ticket to President.

Then he reached up and pulled the rope signal to the engineer. The man in the cab answered as he had a score of similar signals that day with two little short blasts that seemed to say, "All right." This he added to by blowing a long blast like this: Wooo-gh!

"Bill's surprised, and no wonder. That's the first stop he's made here many a moon," said the conductor as the train slowed down.

Waving a good-bye to the friendly conductor, who leaned far out from the middle step as the train gathered headway again, the visitor turned to a little cottage built near the river, at whose door a negro in neat uniform leaned.

"Goin' over, Sir?" he inquired.

The visitor said he was.

The negro pointed respectfully—and hopefully it seemed, too—to a door in the rear of the cottage's large room. Passing through it, the visitor found himself in an elevator that, tiny as it was, had all the appointments of luxury. The negro pulled a lever and down shot the car.

"Where do you get your electricity?" asked the visitor.

"Power house 'cross the river at the hotel. Cable carries it over here," answered the negro.

By this time the car had reached the bottom of the shaft. The negro opened the door and the visitor emerged close to the water's edge. It was but a step to a broad board platform that floated in the river. Crossing this, the negro and his charge boarded a long flat-bottomed boat on which stood two negroes attired as was the guide. The boat itself was not unlike the ordinary ferryboat of the inland river the country over. It worked from a trolley running to an overhead wire strung from the two derricks on either shore. One of the boatmen turned a switch and the trip over began.

"Run by electricity, too?"

"Yes, boss," answered the boatman.

The boat made fair speed and the half mile or over of green-gliding water slipped by in no time. Near the hotel shore they passed through a large fleet of comfortably upholstered row and sail boats, with an occasional electric or steam yacht thrown in.

"These for the guests of the hotel?"

The negro grinned.

"All ready waiting for the guest when he done come, boss," he said.

From a dock at the shore line a broad-railed platform led up and opened upon the extensive verandas of the hotel itself. About these verandas were every variety of comfortable chair and lounge, all unoccupied. The building, or, rather, series of connected buildings, had accommodation for some six or seven hundred guests. The negro led his visitor to the office. A bright-faced young man, with the traditional diamond pin in his tie, yawned over a blank register, whose pages bore the printed legend: "President Hotel. E. E. Clapp, Proprietor."

The clerk put on his blandest smile.

"Do you desire rooms, or dinner alone?" he asked.

"Oh, I just came up to look the place over," the visitor told him.

"Thought it likely," answered the clerk, "they all do that. You think you've secured a guest and he proves to be only a visitor."

The visitor expressed a desire to go over the place and to hear its history.

"I've plenty of time to take you," the clerk volunteered, "there's nothing doing here."

Together they spent several hours going through the grounds of the President Hotel. These comprised nearly a whole county, but the visitor was able to see enough to imagine the rest. Practically the whole countryside had belonged to the "Duke of President," as the late proprietor of the place was called. Through it all the visitor noticed that broad smooth roads ran, some of which must have been cut out of the solid rock that occasionally cropped up, at considerable expense. The visitor saw, too, that they were perfectly smooth and had not been disturbed by the wheels of commerce or any other wheels. They had apparently been used enough to settle them down into fine roads and then there was no more traffic. Countless little trout streams full of trout, as the clerk's experimental line proved, ran through the estate. Where a road or a path crossed these, expensive iron bridges spanned them. In one place across the largest of the streams, where there was a wide and deep gulch, the iron structure spanning it must have cost some $50,000, in the estimate of the visitor, who had friends in that business.

But the thing that above all excited the interest and curiosity of the visitor was this: At all points where the many roads through the estate crossed each other there were little sign posts with the directions to Oil City and to President Hotel plainly set forth. On the same pole, just above the painted signs, a little roof was built as though to protect the lettering from the weather. In spite of this precaution, however, some of the signs had been injured by the ravages of the climate. At one point they saw a workman who respectfully touched his cap at their approach, painting anew some of the signs.

"What's the use of the signs here? Nobody drives about," questioned the visitor.

The clerk shrugged his shoulders.

Another thing the visitor saw with a curious sensation was a queer sign similarly protected from the weather above each watering trough to be met with on the road. This sign read: "Horses' Delight No. 1," "Horses' Delight No. 2," or "Horses' Delight No. 3," as the case might be. The watering troughs were but short distances apart on all of the roads, and certainly it seemed to the visitor that no horse—if horse ever passed that way—need go thirsty long. Each of the troughs had a marked peculiarity that the visitor had never seen in other parts of the country. They were quite high up from the ground. A little man would have had some difficulty in getting his hand into one of them. To the visitor's entreaties for information the clerk remained dumb.

"Wait until we get back to the hotel and I'll tell you all about it," he would say as some new and curious thing brought a question from the man at his side.

The visitor, after they had wandered for a time, began to show signs of fatigue.

"Getting tired?" asked the clerk.

"Rather," admitted the visitor.

"Even that was provided for by the old man before he died," said the clerk.

He led the man to what appeared only an ordinary oak tree close by the roadside. He fumbled a moment with a knotty projection, and a door in the tree swung open. Its interior was fitted up much as is a city fire box. The clerk took out a miniature telephone, pressing a button several times. There was a pause, and then apparently some one answered.

"That you, Joe?" shouted the clerk; "well, then, send the surrey round to Station No. 3."

While they waited at Station No. 3, the clerk explained something of the thing, but not enough to satisfy the visitor.

"I won't explain all this in detail until you've seen the place thoroughly, but I'll tell you this much because it's something that you couldn't notice for yourself. The whole estate within easy walking distance of the hotel is filled with these stations for the use of possible guests. Some of them are in little pavilions, but most of them in trees. Of course, here close by the hotel there are more stations than elsewhere, but even in the remote parts we have the stations. Every trout stream has a number. It was one of the pet ideas of the old man. You see, we have to have our own force of electricians to handle these wires and keep the thing up."

"But those funny signs and those queer watering troughs?"

The clerk smiled. "Wait until we get back," he repeated.

When the surrey with its two spanking thoroughbreds came, the clerk and his visitor got in, leaving Joe on the front seat. The visitor was too impressed by all he had seen to talk more, and the clerk was uncommunicative.

Their way now led up by many a twist and turn from the place where the visitor thought the river must be. Back into seemingly primitive woods the road, broad and smooth as any they had seen that day, went. Finally they reached the top. For the space of several miles the road was entirely level, but shut in by the forest. In the end they came to a spot where, from one side of the road, the forest had been cleared away. Far below in the valley, a miniature silver thread, the river glided through the light of the waning afternoon. Down there close to it were cleared fields, but no sign of man or cultivation.

"Is all that a part of the estate?" questioned the visitor.

The clerk nodded.

A further drive of a few minutes brought them to a stopping place. Here on the edge of the hill a sort of casino had been erected. Its open front faced the valley below, and its view was superb. There was a large dancing floor and a stand for musicians. About its fantastic moorish lines were set little balconies with chairs and tables. On the walls were signs.

"Express leaves President Hotel for View Point Casino every hour. Order what you want of the clerk. Special expresses for large parties," the visitor read.

"This road has been cut through to Oil City, some twenty miles below, at great expense. The old man hoped that the people of the hub of oildom would patronize his casino and hotel," the clerk informed the visitor.

They drove a little further down the road to Oil City. The clerk pointed out a sort of toboggan slide on which was a car set at an angle. Looking down the line of this the visitor saw far below a fleet of small boats tugging at their anchorages in the stiff river breeze.

Again the clerk gave some information.

"The Duke hoped," said he, "that his visitors to the Casino, tiring of the sport of dancing way up here and the view, might like to go down below to the river and bathe or go boating, so he had this descent built."

Unlocking a box at the top the clerk signalled to the engineer far below. Soon the car glided up. The two made the descent to the river. At the bottom they found not only the boats, but a bathing pavilion, in charge of swimming masters. Boats and bath houses alike plainly showed that they hadn't been used for a long period.

"The thing that strikes me," exclaimed the visitor, "is that while all that I have seen bears the marks of not having been used, yet everything is kept up in good style."

But the clerk wouldn't enlighten him. At the bottom he telephoned up to Joe that he might drive the surrey back alone.

With a uniformed attendant, the two got into a little launch. Swiftly they sped up the river toward the hotel landing. On the way there they passed a considerable village, or little town, in model order.

"I thought," ventured the visitor, "that you told me all this property was a part of the duchy, as you call it."

"It is."

"Well, what about this village, then?"

"The explanation of all these things comes later."

Back at the hotel, which was in nowise changed for the noisier during their absence, the clerk made his visitor comfortable on the veranda.

"Well, old man, fire ahead," he said.

The visitor fired.

"What, when, where—" he began.

"And how and why?" finished the clerk.

"Just so."

"Well, I'll begin in regular order, and if you don't hear what you want, ask for it," the clerk said. "So this is it, Edward E. Clapp, the late proprietor of this hotel, who has been dead for some time, came of a family very wealthy and influential in this section of the country. They owned pretty much the whole of several counties. At the death of his father, Ed Clapp, or the Duke, as they called him some years later, came into possession of all this land round about here. It had never been drilled for oil, though, as you know, this is practically in the heart of the oil country. Well, when Ed came into it the Standard Oil Company offered him a good royalty on all possible production of oil for permission to sink a test well. Harvey Rathbun was the agent's name that made the offer.

"'It's a good chance, Ed, for you to get something out of land that otherwise would be valueless,' said Harvey to him.

"'Not a bit of it, my boy, not a bit of it,' said Clapp, who was several times a millionaire without counting this tract of land. 'Not a bit of it; I'm going to keep this land and make a popular Summer resort out of it.'

"Harvey Rathbun laughed, and went back to Oil City, but Clapp tried to keep his word. He put up a big hotel, as you see it. Then when it was done he advertised it as being open. Well, nobody came that first season.

"'Oh, that's because my facilities weren't complete,' said Clapp, 'but you wait until next season.'

"Then he cleared out a great portion of the underbrush, built splendid roads all about the place, and put up those bridges. The woods and streams had plenty of game and fish in them of the kind found around here, but they weren't enough. The old man stocked them all up with fine and rare varieties, but still nobody came. Then he built his Casino and ran his road through to Oil City. On every trout stream he set a number of telephones just like those I showed you.

"'Why, suppose a man out fishing there should suddenly find his flask empty. He could send in and get it filled; or, suppose he'd be sick. It's a great thing,' said he.

"In his next advertisements he made a special feature of his telephone-provided trout streams, but the people was the same that season.

"'Now,' said he, 'next season, with all the improvements I've made, this season, I expect a big influx of visitors. I've got to have a ferry to carry them over.'

"Then he had that ferry with its towers put up there. By paying the railroad company a pretty good sum annually he got them to stop every train over there at the elevator-provided station he had put up. But he might stop all the trains in the world, but nobody came. Next, through Washington influence, he had the place made a Post Office.

"'I tell you, boys,' he would say, 'just what's been the matter with my place thus far. People who wanted to come here to spend the Summer didn't know the Post Office address, and so now you'll see them coming in flocks and shoals.'

"But they didn't. The result was that the old man spent more money than ever on the place in the vain hope of attracting them. All this time, as now, he was keeping up a big staff of household people, chef, housekeeper, manager, and servants."

"What about those watering troughs and signs with the roofs?" asked the visitor.

"Oh, that was just one of his peculiarities.

"'Lots of city chaps will come up here,' said he, 'and spend the Summer who won't know enough about horses, but they'll want to drive around just the same. Well, if the horses are thirsty they can drink without being unhecked at high troughs, and you never know when those city people know enough to uncheck horses. Anyway, if they do the horses can drink in greater comfort from higher troughs.'

"The signs and the telephones all through the grounds near by were a part of that same thought.

"'The city chaps might get lost,' he said, 'and if the sign boards didn't have roofs on them they couldn't tell the directions, so we'll have them well protected from the weather. Then, too, if those fellows get lost they can manage to find one of my telephones and send in word where they are and we'll go out and get them.'

"Not a bad idea at all, is it? I myself, well as I know the estate, have gotten lost while shooting far in from the river and have used the telephone."

"I believe you called him 'Duke,' and the estate a 'duchy'?"

"Yes, that's what it got to be called around here, you see, his constant work and improvements on the place made the employment of a large number of men necessary. These had to live on the place. He had his own carpenter shops, his own blacksmith for his big stable, his own iron workers and keepers, and others galore. That village we passed was a part of the estate, and is the abode of the workmen who are employed here. So here was a single man living alone on a big estate surrounded by his dependents, and naturally people got to calling him the Duke of President and the place a duchy. You see, some of his after acts made it even more so.

"'The children of my work people must not grow up in ignorance,' he said, and then he built that school house there at a cost of several thousand dollars, and hired an expensive school teacher for them. Also he stocked up a fair-sized store, with all sorts of expensive goods for the guests that never came. There's hardly an article in that stock that's been touched for years. Go there and you'll see a big lot of old-style patterns. It's quite a curio shop.

"Perhaps you noticed big heaps of rotting lumber about the place this afternoon. I meant to call your attention to this today while we were going around, but forgot it. All that was cut partly to give the big force he had on the place employment and partly to make some big improvement he had planned before his death. Well, he never made that improvement and he wouldn't sell the lumber, though he was offered fancy prices for it. But, in spite of all he could ever do, the hotel never had a guest. You see the only large city hereabouts is Oil City. The people there wouldn't go so near home for their vacation, and so the place ran down here."

The clerk touched a button. An aproned barkeeper appeared.

"You have a hotel that has never had a guest. Have you a barkeeper who has never mixed a drink?" asked the visitor.

"Wait and see," said the clerk.

"It is evident that the barkeeper has mixed drinks before," said the visitor a moment later, setting down his glass. "But what about all this electricity here?"

"All that was one of the Duke's after thoughts. He had his own private power house fixed up, thinking that it would bring people. Along toward the last the old man seemed to lose faith a bit in the future of his big Summer resort. Formerly he had spent his time traveling about the country, but during his last days he lived here, apparently desiring that in his last years the hotel should have at least one guest. Here he died some two years ago. Mourning at his funeral was sincere. All the people who lived on the place had lost their best friend."

"But it runs on now apparently," suggested the listeners.

"Even though he seemed to have lost faith during his last months, Clapp left certain funds in trust to keep the place running. His brother, who was his heir, rarely comes here, but sees that the Duke's wishes are carried out. The whole place is kept up pretty much as it was during the life of the Duke. It's all ready for the day that good Ed Clapp firmly believed was coming."

The visitor was silent that night as over the ferry he sought his train.

"Old Clapp was a curious fellow," he said half aloud, so that the boatman heard.

"Yes, boss, yes," said the negro, and one portion of the visitor gave a musical emphasis to the [illegible] supported a whole [illegible]

Tricks of the Stage Manager's Trade

By Edward P. Temple.
Stage Director Castle Square Opera Company.

MANY stage people are in some respects like kindergarten pupils. It is not enough to tell them when, where and how to do thus and so; it is necessary to illustrate plainly before them the time, the manner, and the doing of the things that are to be done.

For this reason I contend that an essential to successful stage management is rehearsal with the scenes set. Take, for example, a group of chorus people—the most important part in an operatic production. Put them on a bare stage and tell them a table is a bridge, a chair is a tree, and a trap door is a conservatory. Their imagination is not appealed to, but their sense of the ridiculous is. And even if they do not laugh, they forget. Presently they are standing behind the trap door instead of the chair, and coming in at the chair instead of the point indicated by the table.

But when the stage is set, if there is a bridge where the stage manager says there is a bridge, a tree where he says there is a tree, a conservatory where he says there is a conservatory, why they neither ridicule nor forget. They take it all seriously, and they remember. Therefore, so far as I possibly can, I always have the stage set for rehearsal, not as artistically, but as exactly as for a performance.

Take "Aida," the opening offering of the Castle Square season at the Broadway, for example. In that production we have 200 people to be drilled into perfection. To have attempted to take them through the Egyptian intricacies of the opera with imaginary stage scenes and "props" would have been a long and wearisome task. So we set the stage, and instead of having to take them through a long course of recitative training we merely showed them what they were to do, where they were to do it and they did it. A matter of hours instead of days—that is what I claim for the kindergarten style of stage management.

Nor is only the chorus handled better in this way. Principals are not perfect, any of them. They also have to be taken through a course of object lesson training. The leading tenor does not always remember, any more than does Madge, or Mac, whose place is in the chorus or the ballet. He, too, has to be shown, and often he has to be shown with much frequency and considerable emphasis.

This brings up another subject—that of strongly impressing the people who are to do the work with a knowledge that the stage manager's ideas upon the subject are clear, and that they must prevail. This has to be done promptly, firmly, and repeatedly. The question cannot be argued. The stage manager may not know as much about it as does the one he is managing, but his salary is paid on the theory that he does, and he must sustain that theory. This cannot be done if he stops to argue. Argument fosters differences, and differences mean discord, which has no part in the production of an opera.

You remember the Hindu fable of the six blind men who examined the elephant? None of the blind men knew what an elephant looked like, but they investigated and reported nevertheless. Having no sense of sight they could only go by their sense of touch. One felt the monster's side and declared that an elephant was "very like a wall"; another got hold of the trunk, and reported that the beast resembled a snake; another fondled an ear, and reported that an elephant was built like a fan; another examined a leg, and concluded that the giant of the jungle was constructed on the order of a stump. The last of the investigators groped his way to the tail, whereupon he became convinced that the elephant was built like a rope.

I would apply this fable to a stage production. Each of the people on the stage has a separate part to the study of which he has devoted his time and energy. Naturally he takes a pride in that particular part; he exaggerates its importance; he considers it not as one unit of a whole, but as the entire thing. Let him have his way and the other ninety and nine of the flock may as well get off the stage. Let the others have each his way and there would be a total absence of symmetry in the production. The lyric elephant would be a mad jumble of walls, snakes, fans, stumps, and ropes.

It is the province of the stage manager to view the whole object. He must see all the different parts and recognize their importance, but he must also recognize their relation to each other, both as to position and proportion, and must insist upon the maintenance of that relation.

The accomplishment of this work requires not only quick decision and adamantine firmness on the part of the manager, but also an abiding faith in himself. Sometimes that faith will receive a severe jolt; for a stage manager being usually a man of perception sees every now and then that he has made a mistake. But he must not let that bother him; he must continue on his way prepared to profit by failure as well as by success, and never let any one know that his confidence in himself has been shaken.

Perhaps a stage manager has better opportunity than most men to appreciate the value of correct pronunciation and enunciation. And he finds it about as frequently as old men of ancient and modern times have found the elixir of life. The poor, dear, dead Queen's English, how badly we do treat it! And how disrespectful we Americans are to our a's and u's and d's and z's! We slight them, we slur them, we chop them, we strangle them, and we drop them altogether. We close our throats and contract our chests while we try to make our tongues, our teeth, and our noses do all our vocal work. We are the slaves of colloquialism, the bondservants of carelessness. And it is so easy to speak our language and to sing it correctly and musically if, we only will.

I am an American born in New York, forty-one years ago—and a dear lover of things American; but, as regards pronunciation on the stage, if nowhere else, I am an Anglomaniac. There is more music, more softness, more rhythm, and more distinctness in the Englishman's speech than in ours. The value of a clear, distinct, and musical enunciation in stage work would be difficult to overestimate. There was a time when indistinctness was a fad, and the ranting mumbler of words and the tumultuous screecher of indistinct sounds were the favorites. Happily the fad has passed, but unhappily the example set has never been forgotten, nor, in many sad cases, departed from.

The supervision of the lines and the stage position of people do not comprise the total of the stage manager's work. No less important in many ways is the staging of the play or the opera, for in these days audiences insist upon being "shown." The actual representation of the thing must be pictured, and the stage manager of to-day must see to it that his stage settings are accurate, and that there be a harmonious blending in all the parts.

Not only must the scenery exactly represent what it purports to represent, but it must do so artistically. The colors must be there in the proper shades and in their proper relation to each other, just as the principals and the chorus people must present their parts in correct proportion. This requires much careful thought and planning, and an artistic sense and a clear knowledge of the effect that will be produced upon the audience by any given combination of colors, tones, and lights.

The lights in modern stagecraft are close to the post of greatest importance. The proper manipulation of them is a science in itself. How to get a certain picture effect by throwing one light upon one grouping of stage costumes and scenery, and how to get an entirely different effect with another light and another colored group, are big questions. In this respect, as in acting, the efforts should be to suggest nature, not dumbly to counterfeit the dreary commonplace, but to ingeniously exaggerate the beautiful, the interesting, the impressive, the inspiring—but, mind you, to do it in a natural way.

Take for instance the shifting of colored lights to produce changing atmospheric effects. Clouds passing before the face of the sun do not come abruptly; they come gradually, softly; they blend rather than intrude. This rule should be observed in producing stage shadows.

The successful doing of this requires some machinery and much ingenuity. I have in mind a charming light effect that was spoiled simply because the operator allowed a shaft of white light to stream through an unclouded crevice in his machine. The result was a dazzling streak across the picture of tints and the effect not dissimilar to that which would be produced by a long thin break across a stained glass window.

Let me summarize a bit and then dismiss the subject. A stage manager should know human nature as thoroughly as possible, and be guided by that knowledge rather than by any set of rules or preconceived notions. He should inspire self-confidence in principals and chorus by treating them as persons who have a share of the responsibility upon their shoulders, and whose individuality and ambitious performance of duty count for something.

He should insist upon rigid obedience to orders by all, whether principals, chorus, or the extra people. He should impress the necessity for care even in the smallest matters—the lifting of a foot, the raising of a finger, the elevation of an eyebrow—and never forgive the slightest carelessness.

He should remember that the public is to be pleased or his occupation will be gone. The public is the real employer, as it is the real critic. Keep full faith with the public and the public will show a just appreciation. Break faith, and no matter how superior your talents, you will soon be out of a job.

Early September at the Theatres

EARLY September at the theatres has brought to light no new thing of grave importance. But it has produced at least one play in which charm of matter is most happily coupled with fascination of manner. This play is "The Second in Command," now on exhibition at the Empire Theatre. Mr. Frohman has been fortunate in securing this comedy, for it is not simply a vehicle for the exploitation of John Drew's delightful personality and art, but it is also a dramatic piece which has intrinsic value, and can therefore be trusted to interest the public more than a mere drama of convenience. The story, as is usually the case with a good play, is simple. Complications are never numerous in well-made dramas of serious intent, though in farcical comedies they may be, and in extreme melodramas they always are. But the more serious the drama the more successful the playwright will be if he centralizes the thought of the audience upon a few salient points.

Mr. Marshall was ingenious in his choice of ideas. At the height of a war period a background of military excitement and glory was sure to awaken the British heart. Fortunately for the success of the play in this country, we were in a condition to sympathize with the background, having so recently passed through a little quarrel of our own. The character of the Major, who confesses frankly that he is a "duffer," and that the War Department is perfectly right in not offering him any important post, is one which cannot fail to appeal to every playgoer. We always sympathize with the lack of those subtle qualities which differentiate the successful man from the unsuccessful one, when the latter is a "good fellow." What a lot of shortcomings we make that phrase cover! And when the good fellow is in love with a sweet girl, for whom he would be a capital husband, but who cannot conceive of him as her lord and master, and when the good fellow's particular friend comes along and proves to be the conqueror of the girl's heart, our sympathy deepens most materially.

Add to all this the fact that the girl herself is sorely tried, and that the good fellow for once sinks below his own standard of honor and tells a falsehood in the hope of keeping the girl, thereby bringing unhappiness to her and the friend, and we have a plot which contains elements certain to attract public favor. Mr. Marshall has handled his material cleverly. It is true that there are passages which will not bear analysis, but the author knew that the average playgoer does not analyze. If the outward illusion is craftily contrived, he will glide thoughtlessly over very thin spots in the story. Except for two or three such thin spots, this comedy is admirably made, while its charm is undeniable.

Mr. Drew has not been seen to such advantage in recent seasons as he is in this play. His impersonation of the blundering Major is one of his happiest. The rôle is one which gives him ample opportunity for the denotement of such attractive qualities as tenderness, humility, doglike devotion, honest sincerity, and real courage. The pathos of the fine scene in which he is left behind when his regiment goes to the front is genuine and touching. The exquisite polish of his reading of the lines is something which every cultivated playgoer will enjoy.

As the first in command, the rich and handsome Colonel, who wins the girl, Mr. Standing is excellent. This actor possesses a most engaging personality, a handsome and mobile face, and a satisfying knowledge of stage technic. Miss Conquest's impersonation of the heroine is charming. It lacks, as suggested after the first performance, variety of color, but in tenderness and sincerity it could hardly be better. The other members of the company do their work well, if without especial distinction, and the production as a whole is worthy of warm praise. It is gratifying to be able to record that the public has accorded the play hearty approval.

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Mr. Sothern's appearance at the Garden Theatre in "Richard Lovelace" was the important theatrical incident of Monday night. Probably very few New York theatregoers had ever before given any attention to Lovelace, the poet and soldier, and it is a fact that in putting him on the stage Lawrence Irving, the son of the eminent actor, opened a new field. Mr. Irving furthermore was wise enough to put aside the general conception of his hero as a gay cavalier, who wrote verse merely as an amusement and without serious thought of the poetic art. As a matter of fact Lovelace was anything but a careless improviser. His faults are those of overelaboration, rather than of haste. His poetry abounds in conceits, but distinguished critics, such as Hazlitt, have pronounced most of them well worth the invention.

Mr. Irving has accentuated the depth of the man's poetic nature, making the cavalier rather the momentary personality, the mere surface man. By doing this he has placed before us a personage of no little emotional force, and has equipped Mr. Sothern with a part calling for the highest resources of his art. Unfortunately the author has been less successful in building around his character a well-constructed drama. In his eagerness to show us his people laboring under the excitement of contending emotions in the midst of a battle, in which the hero is to be sent into the post of danger, he has written a second act, which is noisy and vehement rather than convincing. The first act, let it be noted, is decidedly slow. A quicker movement was sought for the second, but the pace was made too swift. Only careful toning down on the part of the actors can make this act impressive. On Monday night the actors threw discretion to the winds and endeavored to follow to the limit the idea of the author. The result was distinctly bad.

But for the third act of the drama there need be nothing but words of praise. Here the author's touch was firm and his dramatic instinct true. The result is an act which is vital with poetic beauty, with genuine emotional power. It was in this act that Mr. Sothern did his finest work. With consummate skill he depicted the broken and despairing poet, shattered in health and fortune, living on the memories of a beautiful past, and pouring out his soul in verses whose exquisite loveliness and finish has kept them alive till this day. It is an idealized Lovelace whom we see, but the stage is the proper place for such idealizations. The death of the poet combines tragedy with pathos, and Mr. Sothern acted the scene with admirable art. He has done nothing better than this.

Miss Cecilia Loftus, who made her first appearance as an actress of emotional parts, showed a plentiful lack of experience. She fell into the common error of replacing depth of expression with vehemence. She was hysterical rather than emotional. In the reading of many of her lines, too, she showed an amateurish eagerness to emphasize too many words. The result was disjointed and unmusical phrasing. This is a fault which she will rid herself of through the benefit of longer training in her new line of work. But it may be doubted whether she has the emotional temperament. She was certainly at her best in the lighter scenes of the first act, though even there she was too demonstrative. But there is room for her on the stage, for the women will like her on account of her charming personality. She is what they call "sweet." To be sweet is to be successful on the stage, no matter what the part or the nature of the acting. Women have been heard to praise Maude Adams as "sweet and womanly" in the rôle of L'Aiglon a boy! No doubt she would be praised for the same qualities in Lady Macbeth.

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There are two Don Cæsars de Bazan in the field. Both are in Broadway, one below Thirty-fourth Street and the other above Forty-second. Both have their admirers, and both have their good qualities. Nothing would be easier than to write a comparison of the two, but to what end? The theatregoing public will not select that which is better and give to it undivided support. Those who like Mr. Hackett will go to see him, and those who like Mr. Faversham will attend his performances. It is well that this is the case. The character is an attractive one, though somewhat shopworn in these days, and it may as well be thoroughly exhibited now.

It may be remarked in passing, however, that both impersonations fill the minds of old theatregoers with those of actors now gone. Strangely enough it is Mr. Hackett's which reminds one the more forcibly of Mr. Booth's, for it possesses just those qualities of artificiality which the great tragedian's did. Don Cæsar was not one of Mr. Booth's happiest assumptions. But neither performance will call to mind that of James Wallack, for neither has the grace, the dash, the elegance, the spontaneity of that admirable impersonation. But the actors of to-day do not receive the same schooling as the actors of James Wallack's period.

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Miss Bertha Galland's appearance in "The Forest Lovers" has been sufficiently discussed in this journal, but it may not be amiss to add that her advent among the "stars" is welcome. When she gets a thoroughly good play she will make a permanent place for herself. The pictorial features of the new drama are handsome enough to attract brief attention, but the dramatic elements are somewhat too muddy to court long scrutiny on the part of the public.

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The new Weber and Fields production will please the town. Dramatic verities do not concern the audiences at the play house just below Daly's. What is required there is given—absurdity run riot, smart conversation of the sort described as of the sidewalk, plenty of comely women liberally displayed, and music of the music hall sort. If one cannot find anything else to think about, he can amuse himself by wondering how Mr. Weber manages at all times to preserve the innocent vacuity of his countenance. This is a triumph of dramatic art as it is practiced at Weber and Fields's.

Blowing Hot and Cold.

They were gossipping of a young couple, who had been secretly married a few days before without the consent of their parents.

"Yes," said one of the party, "his mother said she would never forgive them for deceiving her, and then went off and bought them the finest refrigerator she could find, to help start them in their housekeeping this hot weather."

"That was certainly treating them coldly," remarked the young woman who was a listener.

"But his father," pursued the narrator, "sent them the latest style of gas range on which to do their cooking."

"And that was certainly one sort of a warm welcome," commented the young woman.

1901

The ARTS at GRACE CHURCH

IN A city laid out on a plan that seems to have been conceived through malignant forethought with intention to suppress the picturesque and afford the fewest possible advantages in the way of sites to prominent buildings and monuments, Grace Church, New York, has not had the hardest lot. Whatever we may think of Broadway in the present century, it remains a thoroughfare, and the fortunate bend it takes from the straight line allows the spire of Grace Church to be seen from far downtown as one goes northward, and from Union Square as one goes southward. The gray stone and bits of green lawn and hedge break the monotony of the business street very acceptably, and the spire is not without beauty of outline.

Grace Church is not a very large edifice, but it is complete and highly finished in its several parts. The architect, James Renwick, is the same who designed the Catholic Cathedral of St. Patrick. If without originality of any sort, he was a conscientious workman and took his designs from famous models in Europe. He belonged to the old school of architects who could hardly conceive of architecture apart from bald imitation, consoling himself with the time-worn reasoning that the Italians revamped Roman architecture, the Romans stole from the Greeks, and the Greeks from predecessors of their own.

At the same time Renwick knew how to get all that is possible from the lots which were at the disposal of the congregation when Grace was built. In selecting Gothic as the style he was only following the usual practice of the church. Certain economies were introduced, notwithstanding the great wealth of some of the parishioners. Sculpture was hardly thought of. The portal under the church tower was not arranged for those concentric rows of figures which form a lacework round the main entrances of many small churches of France and Northern Italy, nor were there niches placed for statuary on the façade. These might be added later, but more serious was the limitation of the church in length whereby the interior loses the agreeable feeling depth along with height, and the conventional and dignified disposal of the chancel in an apse became impossible. The roof, too, is not of stone in the finest flight of the style followed.

The interior of Grace is handsome and impressive, through the height of nave and transepts—for it is a cruciform church—and through that aspirational arrangement of pillars and vaulted roof which we associate with the Gothic. The clerestory is lofty, and furnished with large windows, and these windows are found again in the transepts, which are as high as the nave. The chancel encroaches on the body of the church, having no apse in which the choir may arrange itself. On the outside there is the same simplicity. No large solid buttresses, no brave flying buttresses are needed in the absence of a roof with a heavy thrust. Here and there pinnacles are introduced, but more in pursuit of the fashion in Gothic than to counterweigh the thrust of the vaulted roof. There was another economy Renwick made: The spire was built of wood instead of stone. When the congregation grew richer yet, the money was at last found to remedy this incongruity of a wooden steeple on a church of stone. But then occurred something which is commendably rare among our architects, who are great engineers even if not always artists—the stone steeple was not properly secure on the old foundations. The weight of the stone caused the tower to crack. It was then that Renwick took refuge in iron, to make up for structural weakness in the underpinning of his spire. And after all these years, one can see by the less weathered look of the spire that church and steeple were not built at the same time.

Grace Church belongs to the period when New York was still small enough to possess a single "fashionable society," and citizens had to have their dwellings along certain streets or avenues at pain of being held "outsiders." The church also occupied then, far more fully than it does now, the office of club and meeting place. Perhaps no other church in New York has ever equaled Grace in this particular. To belong to its congregation was in some sort a patent of patricianism, or, at any rate, a reasonably good credential that the owner of a pew was a person whom it would not be impossible to meet at dinner. Odd and characteristic stories might be told of efforts to obtain the right to pews whenever these fell vacant through death or prolonged absence in Europe. The parishioners of Grace were, and in large measure evidently still are, filled with a patriotism regarding that particular edifice, that particular parish, which can only find its parable in the feeling of a man for his favorite club or of a soldier for his regiment. By their good works in many directions this is proved.

The social side of the parish at one time bred a variety of eccentrics, not the least eccentric being a sexton who was a perfect and rounded specimen of the snob such as rarely grows outside the British isles. This person, whose memory is dear to many New Yorkers owing to the unsuspected turns of his tongue and thought, took not only himself, but the augustness of his position as sexton of Grace Church and caterer for social functions so very solemnly that he was a perennial fountain of fun to the younger generation, who loved to see him swagger and bounce when persons he did not recognize as members of the parish or of society invaded his domain. Grace has had a succession of able pastors, men of the world. The peculiar position of the church, its nearness to such specially favored sections of the city as Washington Square, lower Fifth Avenue, and lower Second Avenue, explain its architecture and decorations. The parish was composed of educated people, but usually not people cultivated on the side of art. They had the taste to refrain from novelties and remained safe in the conventions set by the Church of England, preserving in the externals of their religion a decorum which they observed in their private lives and in "fashionable society."

If the past tense is used it must not be supposed that Grace Church has no present or future. Far from it. In many ways it has gained by changes in New York. Many of its congregation who have been forced to carry their household goods far up toward Central Park remain true as steel to the comely church that looks down Broadway from the turn at Tenth Street. Additions are constantly made to the complex of buildings around and behind. The front on Fourth Avenue, which was so grievously needed when the building was planned, is now part of the church property, and money is already secured to carry the apse back and give the chancel room. On the sidewalk near the chantry is a small drinking fountain, designed by Barney & Chapman, a gift of a parishioner, and another has presented a sun dial for the lawn in front of the rectory.

Grace Church is about to build on the Fourth Avenue front a choir house for the boys of the choir, with a choir vestry and music room adjoining, and next to that a clergy house for Dr. Huntington's assistants. The architecture of these three buildings, which cover three city lots, will harmonize with that already seen in the existing Fourth Avenue annex, the day nursery.

As a purely Gothic building, the interior of Grace is not available for wall paintings or mosaics, but offers great scope for stained glass. And the stained glass is the weak point. It suffers from the fact that British glass has been imported instead of taking advantage of the better American, and from the trouble that besets most churches—the necessity of trusting to individual parishioners for the separate windows, which are for the most part memorials, therefore gifts, therefore by people who have their own ideas of what glass should be. The consequence is that many windows are out of scale, so far as designs and figures are concerned, and, what is worse, the color scheme is sadly out of harmony. Had it been possible for some one to be appointed at the start as an autocrat of color, whose idea of harmony and scale had to be followed by every maker of leaded glass employed on the windows, the result would have been satisfactory. He might have been incapable of appreciating the best glass, namely, that which adds to the solemnity and magnificence of ritual as fine music does, but, at any rate, there would not have been crying discords such as obtain in the north transept, for instance, and the windows might have told a continuous story in allegory and allusion after a fashion that belongs to the higher class of Gothic edifice.

The same trouble has been found with some of the windows in Westminster Abbey, and recently a chance has been seized to suppress some of the most flagrant offenses. A memorial to the late Duke of Westminster having been offered to the Abbey, the windows in the south transept, placed in 1847, have been marked for removal and the old glass, which is peculiarly violent in color, is being removed. The new windows are from designs by Grylls, and they are being made by Bodley. Whether they will be entirely successful remains to be seen; but at any rate, they are likely to be more in harmony with their magnificent surroundings than the glass they displace.

It cannot be too often stated that European glassmakers have methods and color schemes which do not suit our climate, and until they equal our own men in this line the latter should be employed, not on the plea of nativism, but for the sake of artistic results.

The old idea that the paintings, mosaics, and stained glass of Christian churches should convey the ideals and mysteries of the Church in a visible form suited to those whose minds are more easily reached through pictures than through the written text is not out of date. True, it may not teach much to those who read a good deal, and will fail with those few who are not influenced by the picture so much as the sermon; but readers and sermon listeners are too apt to imagine that others are like them, failing to take into account the young, and those who only read when they look for the news in a paper, and the not inconsiderable number of people who are restless and inattentive during the sermon. What may have been arranged in early Christian and in the Middle Ages for the illiterate, hardly weaned from paganism, is still efficient in cases of this kind. It might be well, therefore, if the windows of Grace Church were gradually changed to suit the original purpose of such illuminated missals in glass whenever an occasion serves. The new chancel will give an excellent opportunity to set a scale and a key of color and begin a series of consecutive pictures which may in time conquer the whole interior and lift this feature of the decoration of the interior to a higher level.

The choral service, which has become very important at Grace Church, suits the lofty and inspiring architecture of the interior well; but it only makes it more imperative that the windows should belong in the same class with architecture and music, each harmonizing with the other, each in its own sphere working to attain the desired results, beauty and impressiveness.

Mosaic is not entirely absent from Grace Church, and might well be extended below the windows. Ironwork of a simple but pleasing sort is found in the screen between vestibule and nave. The carved work on stalls and pulpit hardly rises above the conventional, as might be expected in an edifice where sculpture holds a subordinate place, but in time the congregation is sure to supply some one who will substitute for the present woodwork works of carved art by adepts. The ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church does not offer so much scope as that of the Roman and Eastern Catholic Churches for embroidery on vestments, altar fronts, and so forth. There is room, however, for beautiful pieces of silver and brass, and the fixtures for lighting the church afford an entirely untrodden field for designers in metal. As a class the Protestant Episcopal clergymen are remarkably open to suggestions from artists. That Grace Church is proud of its fine points is plain from the fact that the building is open every day and visitors are welcome. What we may confidently look forward to is a constantly increasing attention paid by clergy and congregations to the achievements of American art, so that each church will become a centre for the fine arts and the arts and crafts, as it was once the case in Italy and Central Europe.

CHARLES DE KAY.

Maretzek's Harp Came Back.

BEFORE there was a Metropolitan Opera House, and Abbey or Grau had branched out as managers of opera, Max Maretzek and Strakosch were prominent at the old Academy of Music. There was a keen rivalry between them. Strakosch had Nilsson, and Maretzek was exploiting Di Murska.

By some error of dates, both were booked for New York at the same time. Strakosch was at the Academy and Maretzek, having closed a poor season elsewhere, had halted in New York before going to Philadelphia, and secured a week at the Lyceum Theatre, on Fourteenth Street. There were strong bills at both places; each manager had his friends, and the bill posters had a busy time of it. A round of bills for one company was no sooner posted than the rival bill poster covered up the poster with the rival company's sheets.

At last, for the matinée on Saturday, bills at both houses were suddenly changed, every vacant fence place plastered over quickly, and with a pelting storm in the morning, the managers began to put out "paper" to fill the houses. Alfred Joel was the business man for Maretzek, and an adept at "papering" when necessary. With a house packed from parquet to gallery, Joel had counted the boxes, found only $100 in the house, and announced it to Max when the curtain fell between the acts.

This was serious to Max. The ever-ready money lender who had "put up for him" had a lien on the box office, a Sheriff's officer was in waiting on the stage, and it was a question of replevin before the properties and costumes could be liberated to follow the company to Philadelphia early next morning.

"Well, Alfred," quietly said Max, "I guess I'm used to trouble. But there is a good big house, anyway!" Then, turning to his wife, who was the harpist of the orchestra, he clasped both her hands, kissed her, and remarked: "Let your fingers do their best. I want to hear you play. It does my heart good, you know, even when there's trouble."

There was hustling after the performance. Legal talent was at a premium, creditors were obdurate, everything that was supposed to be Maretzek's was temporarily in "hock," and Mme. Maretzek in tears, with longing looks at the harp she valued.

The scene of negotiations was transferred to the greenroom, just as the officers making the levy were searching for more, and when their backs were turned, the old stage carpenter hurried Mrs. Maretzek away, then called her back again five minutes after, and pointed to the orchestra.

The harp had disappeared. Clearing out everything on Sunday morning, while the boxes of properties were being taken away, Max and his wife stood in the centre of the darkened stage. Both were crying. The instrument they valued most had been taken from them. Other things had been liberated, but no harp, and with a scene of grief that no others than themselves could have appreciated, they were silent.

Then old man Guernsey stood between them and waved his hand above them into space. There was a creaking of pulley wheels, an injunction from the carpenter to "look out for your heads," and, lowered from above, came Mme. Maretzek's harp, landing on the stage between them.

"Now you've got it again, get it away quick!" said Guernsey. "Stop crying and be thankful. That's all."

He moved off without waiting for thanks, and a pathetic scene with Max and his wife closed the incident. To them the harp was as a part of themselves—to lose it was more than a misfortune, and, in a broken voice, the lady called the carpenter back to her.

"Please let the harp thank you!" said she, "and listen. It will speak with my hands on this Sunday morning."

She placed herself beside it, seated on a box, and with a smile that chased away the tears, gave, for a moment or two, as only she could give it, the air of the hymn, "Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow!"

Circumstances Alter Cases.

Smithjones—Do you believe in the strenuous life?

Billbrown—That depends on whether I wish to read Roosevelt's history of the taking of San Juan Hill or whether my wife wishes me to beat the carpet.

The Restoration of Leonardo's Masterpiece

ACCORDING to dispatches from Rome the Italian Government has definitely decided to have the masterpiece of Leonardo da Vinci, the famous fresco of "The Last Supper," at Milan, restored as far as possible to its original condition. Such a decision will interest artists and art lovers everywhere, but it is probable that opinion as to whether the step is justified will be by no means unanimous.

Under ordinary circumstances any attempt to tamper with the third most celebrated picture in the world would be regarded as little short of sacrilege. From the time when Michel Angelo scornfully asked, when he saw the repainting on the frescoes of Masaccio, "What ignorant bungler has been at work here?" the meddler with an ancient masterpiece has been held up to more or less contempt. Every collector of paintings knows to his cost what the "ravages of repair," as Sir Charles Eastlake called them, mean, and there is no doubt that for every great painting preserved to the world by the labors of the "restorer" a thousand have been irretrievably spoiled.

But in the case of Leonardo's fresco the circumstances are not ordinary. At the present time the work cannot even be called a wreck—its condition is far worse than that. It might better be described as a shadow of a painting. A few years after it was painted it had begun to peel and stain. Leonardo knew something of most sciences, but his knowledge of chemistry was not such as to enable him to choose permanent pigments, and in addition to this drawback the wall on which the fresco was painted was a damp one. Attempts were made from time to time to save the masterpiece, these attempts only resulting in still further obscuring the work of da Vinci, until now it is doubtful whether a vestige of the original fresco remains.

Except in a sentimental sense, therefore, there is nothing for the restorers appointed by the Italian Government to spoil. And it may be taken for granted that the work will be well done. One of the greatest experts in chemistry in Italy has been engaged, and he has begun the preliminary work of isolating the wall to minimise its dampness and of destroying the myriad micro-organisms which are eating up the last of the paint. When he has completed his labors the famous picture, Leonardo, favorably known for his careful and conscientious work in restoring other works of art, will try to reattach to the wall such portions of the picture as have fallen away, and then—here is where the critics will have a chance to step in—will revive the coloring.

In other words, whatever can be saved of Leonardo's work, which is nothing, will be saved, and then, with the help of the old copies of the fresco and the hundreds of engravings of it, Cavenaghi will paint a new fresco of "The Last Supper" on the spot where, 400 years ago, Leonardo da Vinci spent ten years of his life in producing his chef d'oeuvre. The modern artist may be relied upon to do his work well. He will not only compare the engraved and painted representations of the fresco, but will be aided by the authentic preparatory studies which have survived. There is one of these in the Louvre, another at South Kensington, others at Milan itself, and at Windsor. Probably Signor Cavenaghi will find of the greatest assistance to him the fine drawing for the head of Christ, in the Brera, the copy by Marco d'Oggione, in the collection of the Royal Academy, London, and the well-known engraving by Raphael Morghen.

Leonardo painted "The Last Supper" on the refectory wall of the Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie. The commission for the work came partly from the Duke of Milan and partly from the monks of the convent. As has been stated, the artist spent ten years on his work—years of the most intense application, in spite of the belief of the monks that he was wasting his time. What could they, simple men, understand of the necessity for meditation inseparable from the production of such a masterpiece? On one occasion it was even necessary for the Duke, who was an educated man and knew what he was talking about, to take the painter's part against the religious community.

It was Leonardo's love for the task set for him which has caused its destruction. He could not rest satisfied with the effects resulting from ordinary fresco, and must needs invent a process for painting upon walls with oil colors. This gave his work a brilliancy of tone unobtainable in any other [illegible]

How Jewelers Protect Themselves

With Two Powerful Organizations They Relentlessly Pursue Thieves Who Despoil a Member.

IT is probably not generally known that of all the valuable things of the world which are calculated to excite the covetousness and stir the appropriating spirit of that small class which makes of burglary a trade, articles of jewelry, when the property of those engaged in the jewelry business, are the most exempt from the professional burglar's operations.

That this is so is because the jewelers have combined for their own protection, and have formed two strong organizations whose work is to run down relentlessly any robber who has despoiled one of its members, regardless of time, expense, or trouble.

A few years ago "pennyweighting" gave promise of furnishing a very fertile field for burglarious activity. "Pennyweighting" is the term used in thieves' vernacular for the operation of substituting bogus gems or jewelry for the real article displayed in trays used in jewelry stores to exhibit goods to customers.

"Pennyweighting" was a profitable and, for a while, successful pursuit, followed by a nervy element of crooks, but it became dangerous when the alliance of jewelers was formed. The alliance was the result of the many daring robberies which had become so frequent, and the efforts then made to stamp out "pennyweighting" and other methods of robbery of jewelry were very largely successful.

Up to eighteen years ago the jewelry store, the traveling salesmen for jewelry houses, the jeweler's messenger, and, in fact, any one connected with the jewelry business, was considered legitimate prey by the class of crooks who play for large stakes. A change occurred after the robbery of W. R. Alling, a traveling salesman.

Alling generally carried a small-sized fortune in samples in a trunk when traveling. One day he checked his trunk at a New York station, and when he presented the check at his destination, instead of the trunk containing the samples, he was given an old valise stuffed with waste paper. The aid of the Pinkertons was sought, and after several weeks most of the samples were recovered.

A couple of very clever thieves had made their way into the baggage room after Alling had checked his trunk, which they had their eyes on from the time it left the place where it was packed, and substituted the check on the valise which they had previously checked, for the one originally placed on the trunk. The rest was easy, except for the labor the thieves had to do in prison in expiation of their clever but crooked work.

This case attracted much attention, and out of the interest it aroused among those engaged in the jewelry business grew the Jewelers' Protective Union. The charter members included all the important jewelry dealers of the country who employed traveling salesmen or messengers. The intent of the organization was primarily to pursue, catch, and prosecute any one who robbed a jewelry salesman.

It was the avowed purpose of the men at the head of the scheme (which had been perfected by Alling, the victim of the robbery,) to make a proper example of the first offender that might appear after the formation of the union. It was not long before the opportunity occurred.

W. G. Pollack, a traveling salesman for a Maiden Lane diamond broker, was traveling East on the last leg of a business trip with some $50,000 worth of unset diamonds in a wallet in his inside pocket. When the train he was on was flying along the prairie near Sioux City, Iowa, a hard-faced little man rose up in the car, and, presenting a big 44-calibre revolver, demanded that every one throw up his hands—which every one did. The man then made his way to Pollack, who threw out a roll of money and said, "There's my money, don't shoot!"

To which the man with the pistol replied: "That's good; now I want that black wallet inside your vest, and I want it quick, too."

Pollack produced the wallet. Then the man with the pistol reached up deliberately and gave the bell cord a quick jerk. There was an answering two whistles from the engine, the brakes began to grind, and as the train came to a slow down the man with the revolver still leveled backed to the door nearest him, jumped off the train now nearly stopped, and disappeared in a thicket that lined the roadway.

Pollack was a member of the new union, and he promptly wired his loss to the main office in New York. The main office promptly set the Pinkerton agency to work on the case. It was two years before the guilty man was arrested, and he turned out to be Tommy Burke, who was living a quiet life in Leadville, Col. Burke was sentenced to seventeen years in prison. Lately he has been paroled, but his movements are as well known to the union as if he were still in prison.

Thieves of Burke's class have a powerful alliance of their own, and before Burke was finally brought to trial tremendous efforts were made to call off the prosecution. From the time the robbery had been committed up to the time of Burke's arrest a system of surveillance of the fences of the country was made so thoroughly that as nearly as could be judged the plunder had not been disposed of at that time, and it was offered either in part or its equivalent as a compromise if the union would agree not to prosecute Burke.

This gave strength to a conviction that Burke was only the operator in the deed and some more able mind had conceived the job. This was never proved, but Burke was furnished with eminent counsel and an apparently unlimited supply of money at the time of his trial.

When the conviction of Burke had been secured the union spread all the facts broadcast as a warning to others in the same line, but it did not deter Charley Dhein from taking $150,000 worth of jewelry from a salesman who had placed his grip under a car seat while he went out to get some lunch. Dhein, who was known to his pals as "Little Fritzey," had tried hard to lead an honest life after serving a short term or two in prison, but when he came into proximity to a man with $150,000 in a bag, and then saw the man carelessly drop the bag under a seat, he forgot all about the commandment and prison stripes, and made away with it.

The victim, who was also a member of the new organization, furnished a description of the goods he had lost and the hunt began. After some months Dhein was located, arrested, and tried. While the jury was but deliberating on what should be done with him, he took to his heels, jumped through an open window in the Court House, and made for pastures new.

"Fritzey" led his pursuers a merry chase, but at the expiration of a year or so he was captured in South America, brought back, and given the sentence he should have had when he ran away. He served that sentence, and is now at liberty again, under the watchful eyes of the agents of the Jewelers' Union.

A case of lesser importance was that of T. H. Berry, better known to those of his craft as "Snatch 'Em," who was arrested in Brooklyn some years ago after a chase lasting over a year. He is also at liberty again, and he has announced that all jewelry salesmen are safe with him.

In 1888 there was a robbery of a Maiden Lane messenger, who was relieved of a package of unset stones of various kinds to the number of 500. The details of the robbery given out at Police Headquarters were very meagre, but the archives of the Jewelers' Protective Union contain a full report of the case from the time of the robbery until the stones were returned in their original packages two weeks later.

Although the union thus proved a barrier to general operating on the old lines, the jeweler was still too good a victim for crooks to leave alone, and many robberies of jewelers' safes were reported. Along the lines of the union, therefore, the Jewelers' Security Alliance was formed. This organization was created to pursue, catch, and prosecute thieves who might break into jewelers' safes at night. The first big case with which it had to deal was when Myron Du Bois of Ellenville, N. Y., a well-known jeweler up the State, had his stock lightened by $8,000 worth one night.

The robbery had been committed by Charles Mayheu, Patrick Cody, and John Moore, who were proved to be three exceedingly expert cracksmen and who had spent a considerable sum in having a special set of tools made with which to get into the Du Bois safe. The Alliance, of which Du Bois was a member, prosecuted them so successfully that all three were sentenced to the limit.

Whether this case was not given sufficient notoriety or whether the crooks really needed the money may be a matter of opinion, but, at any rate, the Alliance was called upon in a very short space of time to ferret out further robberies. "Biggy" Donovan, "Tommy" McAkeeny, Thomas Featherstone, and one Jennings, who had robbed A. D. Norton of Gloversville, N. Y., of $25,000 worth of jewelry, were chased for six months, found, tried, and convicted. "Yank" McLaughlin and "Rory" Sims were caught and given ten years each for robbing Frank Haffa of Washington, D. C. "Gee" Miles got five years and "Milky" McDonald got thirteen years for robbing H. & A. Gabraetz of Newark, N. J.

"Kid" McManus, "Joe" Dellard, and George Faith served long terms in prison after they had cleverly painted a safe on a screen and set it up in front of the real safe in the store of H. W. Fairchild & Son in Bridgeport, Conn. A watchman who passed every half hour saw what to him was the original safe, but behind it the burglars were working industriously.

These men, as in all the previous cases, seemed to have unlimited funds, but the Alliance was getting its "dander" up by this time, and the case was bitterly fought to a conviction. Soon afterward, at Jackson, Miss., "Billy" Connors and Johnny McGowan, who were "Top Liners" in their profession in the district around Chicago, robbed the jewelry store of Alfred Burgeois, and after a ten months' chase and a running fight with revolvers, were arrested, and later convicted.

After Connors and McGowan had been put behind the bars it seemed to put a stop to that form of burglary, and the instances where professionals have attacked jewelers' safes have since been rare. There have been two or three instances lately of jewelers' safe being blown up by dynamite, but the work has been proved to have been done by novices.

Many of the burglars convicted are at liberty again, either by expiration of their sentences, parole or commutation, and the Alliance prides itself on its work in that none of these men, all good journeymen burglars, has attempted to repeat his work.

The sums spent in the work the two jewelers' organizations have done are enormous, but Ira Goddard, who represents the union, and J. N. Noyes, who represents the alliance, say that it has been money well spent, and that they could control treble the amount they actually do spend, so successful has been their work.

ANARCHY AND ASSASSINS.

WITH each recurring instance of a political assassination popular interest becomes centred upon that group of would-be reformers by violence of existing social systems known as Anarchists. But while anarchism is of comparatively recent origin the assassination of the heads of Government dates back to the earliest days of organized society.

Assassination itself is an old trade—and certainly it has possessed the status of a trade at more than one epoch in the world's history. During the Middle Ages, for instance, the assassinator was in great demand, and became the ready medium of Princes and rulers who desired to "remove" some specially obnoxious subject or dangerous rival. Even the Popes did not disdain the services of the professional poisoner; and one of them, Alexander IV., the father of the infamous Caesar Borgia, was indeed quite an expert himself.

But the assassinators of the Middle Ages were vastly more cunning and expeditious than their clumsy and brutal successors of to-day. They avoided "scenes" and the useless spilling of blood; the crack of the pistol or the roar of the exploding bomb would have jarred their delicate nerves and offended their sense of fastidiousness. Instead, they used the more aesthetic poison, which, inserted, perhaps, in the victim's morning cup or in the evening wine, was sure to do its work swiftly, silently, and effectively. There were men and women—beautifully women especially—who did little else in life but prepare those fatal, subtle poisons which within an hour or so would either paralyze the intellect or kill the body.

It was especially during the latter half of the sixteenth century, however, and the first decades of the seventeenth, when religious feuds were at their height, that assassination flourished in its greatest exuberance. Many of the noteworthy men of the period were murdered. The Duke of Guise was stabbed by the orders of Henri III.; Henri III., in turn, was dispatched by the friends of the murdered Duke, who also ultimately disposed of his successor on the throne of France, Henri Quartre. The motto, "Live and let live," then read: "Kill or you'll get killed!"

A vivid glimpse of the peculiar "morals" of that age, when the whole human race seemed seized with a sort of violent monomania to kill, is in the remarkable document issued by Philip II. of Spain, "His Most Christian Majesty," in which, despairing finally of being able to subjugate the Low Countries by force, he offered publicly a reward of 80,000 ducats for the assassination of his hated foe, William of Orange.

And all Europe looked on quite indifferently while the greatest theoretical statesman of the century, Machiavelli, in his book, "The Prince," openly advocated assassination as the last resource of both ruler and people. Under such circumstances it was not strange that William the Silent was doomed, and after the vain attempts of several adventurers to earn this Judas's reward fanaticism accomplished the deed, and on July 10, 1584, the Washington of the Netherlands fell a victim to the bullet of Balthazar Gerard.

As in many recent cases, it was subsequently ascertained that the murderer was not the instigator, but that he had been induced to commit the crime by his employer, a Spaniard, living in Antwerp, who, anxious to earn the reward offered by Philip, and at the same time not desirous of incurring personal risk, had so worked upon the fanatical side of his clerk's character as to convince him that it was absolutely necessary for the salvation of the world that William should be disposed of. Whether he got Philip's 80,000 ducats history does not say.

In those days of autocratic and despotic power, assassination was held by many to be not without some show of justification, if indeed not actually necessary as the only weapon in the hands of a down-trodden people, and the only terror of a bloodthirsty tyrant. But though the days of the tyrants are now gone, and the world never enjoyed so great popular liberty as at present, the mania for assassination, instead of dying out, has had a sort of revival during the just vanished century, similar almost to that which occurred in the sixteenth century, and made that era a veritable "Renaissance in political murder."

A notable feature of most recent assassinations is that they have been committed by either Russians or Italians. The Slavic and the Latin mind—especially the latter—seems peculiarly susceptible to that strange mode of rectifying imaginary abuses. Paul Bourget, that masterly delineator of psychological motives, in his novel "Cosmopolis," draws a striking picture of the comparative nature of the Italian and the Pole. Both are swayed by the passions—the Venetian Countess defying the ostracism of society; the Lithuanian nobleman disregarding the prospect of scandal, the rage of his wife, the future of his child and his own honor, in the emotional insanity of his jealousy. This is precisely what the anarchistic Italian and Pole does. Once gripped by the delusions of his sect, he becomes, as it were, raised above the ethics and considerations which dominate the sane man. He is no longer a reasoning individual, a person responsible to society, but blindly performs what the "high priest" of his organization tells him. Hence, while the greater majority of the recent assassinations have ostensibly been the work of individuals, in reality they have been planned and directed by a coterie of leaders, of whom the murderer was only the tool.

The Italian temperament seems to be particularly adapted to intrigue and conspiracy. The whole history of the Middle Ages was one huge conspiracy, and Italy was essentially the incarnation of the mediaeval spirit. Secret organizations have especially flourished there—the "Mafia," that cutthroat society of organized rapine; the "Carbonari," the child of political persecution, and now the Anarchist, in its origin a wholly Italian organization. Most of the great conspiracies of European history have been the creations of Italians; all the "great" assassins have been Italians. France will always remember with a shudder the terrible Sicilian Vespers, the horrible night of St. Bartholomew, the conception of a Princess of Florence, and the German Empire lost its greatest General, Wallenstein, through a conspiracy headed by Piccolomini, an Italian General.

The Italian of manners and education is a gentleman, a charming and vivacious companion, a fluent conversationalist. The Italian of the soil is often a coarse creature, quarrelsome and vindictive. I know this from personal experience, and I have been at their picnics where stilettos have flashed in the moonlight and blood flowed copiously. Especially is it during the last five decades that the words Italian and Anarchist have become more or less synonymous, for in that period a President, several Princes, and one Empress have fallen victims to the insane illusions of these fanatics, who fancy they can regenerate society or rectify civilization with a stiletto stab or a pistol shot. It is the suppressed fury of centuries of abuses, of despotism, of war and misery which is thus finding a horrible outlet. The inflammatory writings of Proudhon, of Fourier, and the native agitators here found a fruitful soil, which is now beginning to produce its poisonous harvest.

But the general world only hears of it when it reads in the papers of an attempt to blow up some seat of government or to assassinate a ruler. The hideous undercurrents, the secret conclaves in low beer saloons, where unkempt men plan the destruction of society; the depravity of their women accomplices, the rites and orgies that destroy mind and body—of these the world hears little and sees less.

No one who appreciates art, who admires intellect, and who realizes the lessons of history can have aught but love and veneration for that singularly endowed and yet so unhappy land of Italy. It is, indeed, the land of paradox, the land of contradiction, where rank barbarism stalks side by side with an overripened civilization. It will always remain the Mecca of the student, the dream of the poet, the color of the painter. And yet, to-day the question cannot but present itself, Has Italy ceased to bless the world with men like Da Vinci and Raphael, to curse it with such monsters as Cesario and Brechi?

HAROLD CARLENIUS PETERSEN.

Almost Like Boston's Alleys.

With the building up of nearly all of the desirable corners in the financial district, the next best plan—that of having buildings run through from one street to another—has been generally adopted, and as a result the distances which one can travel without going out from under cover are in some instances surprising.

A broker, whose offices are in Nassau Street, near Pine Street, has a way of getting over to the Rector Street station of the elevated road in bad weather which is not in the least roundabout and which has saved him many a drenching.

"First," he said the other day, in describing his route, "I go right across the street here into the Equitable Building, and around to its Pine Street entrance. Right on the opposite side of Pine Street is the entrance to the Schermerhorn Building, through which I reach Wall Street, just opposite New Street. Here comes the only bad break—not a very serious one at that, for it's only about 150 feet down New Street to the Manhattan Life Building. Going through this brings me out on Broadway nearly opposite the Empire Building, with its arcade, which everybody uses in getting to the Rector Street Station. Quite a scheme for a wet day, don't you think so?"

No Rebate.

When Adelina Patti visited Madrid in company with her former husband, Signor Nicolini, who thought himself a tenor singer, there was an effort to engage the noted artist for an especial occasion. Asked the opera director:

"How much will you charge us if you and your honored husband appear on this occasion for one night?"

"Ten thousand francs, Sir."

"And how much if you come without the Signor, Madame?"

"Ten thousand francs."

1901

A Bank Burglars' Union

Story of the "Yeggmen" and Their Expert Operations With Nitroglycerine.

AN invasion of the Eastern States by bands of "Yeggs" is a danger which Detective Robert Pinkerton is preparing to meet. The banks which are members of the American Bankers' Association are under the protection of the "Pinkertons," and at the annual meeting of the bankers, to be held this week, one of the most important matters connected with criminals to be considered is the rapidly increasing number of "Yeggmen" throughout the West.

A "Yegg" is a bank burglar of a new type. He has few of the melodramatic ideas which made "Johnny" Hope and the old-time safe-crackers picturesque. In appearance he is just a hardworking man, traveling about the country looking for a job—a beggar, a tramp, a member of a labor union, with a specially printed card of a "Yeggmen's union" in his pocket. Some appear to be cripples, and purposely wear appliances to make themselves seem lame, while some have gone to the extent of burning their arms with strong potash and lye, and thus go about the country begging pennies and locating places where thousands can be stolen in a single night. Country banks and Post Offices are their special working ground.

The story of how a single California tramp spread a few ideas and modernized bank burglary forms an unwritten, but what is certain to be a most important, chapter in criminal annals in this country. The original John Yegg was a California "hoboe," an outcast of society. He was a man who would rather tramp through Southern California, Winter and Summer, than work a few months as an honest toiler. John Yegg's travels made him a crafty man. He was not uneducated, and on one of his tours when a copy of an official United States report came to his hands he read the document with interest.

The reading of that report by John Yegg has led to the growth of bank burglars by the thousands. The first "Yeggs" gained their knowledge regarding the use of explosives from the report of experts appointed by the Government to experiment with explosives upon so-called burglar-proof safes. Such a report was printed and circulated by the Treasury Department. John Yegg read the report, experimented, and soon became expert in the use of nitro-glycerine.

Under his tutelage many of his "pals" took lessons, and in this way the use of dynamite and nitro-glycerine by tramp burglars was spread. From California the "Yegg" system of burglary began to extend. In a few years the "Yeggmen" worked successfully in many Western States, especially in Kansas and Nebraska. From hundreds the numbers became thousands, and then were perfected plans for the wholesale robbing of places which have defied some of the smartest detectives in the country.

Robert Pinkerton gave to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter an interesting interview about "Yeggs." He said:

"This class of men have become very expert in the use of explosives. The stuff for blowing open safes is carried from place to place in rubber bottles or hot water bags, and if they are discovered by the police, the 'Yeggs' claim that they are lung protectors. Many of the banks robbed are in the small towns, where there is no police protection, and mostly in towns where lights are turned out at midnight or before.

"The 'Yeggs' are becoming much bolder of late. They will often 'shoot their way into a town,' which, in 'Yegg' talk, means that the band shortly after midnight, after locating the place they intend to rob, will discharge six or seven revolvers to awaken all the people. If the citizens appear in a strong force, the 'Yeggs' retire. If the townsmen are overawed, the burglars go to the Post Office or bank and leisurely proceed about the work of blowing open the safe. Then, if necessary, the burglars 'shoot their way out of town.'

"In one instance a band of these men went down to a town in New Jersey bent on a safe burglary. They looked up the Town Marshal and pretended that they were wayfarers in search of a place to sleep over night. On taking them to the town lockup the leader knocked the Marshal down, tied him hand and foot and gagged him, then stole the keys to the Post Office building from his person, blew the safe, and escaped."

Mr. Pinkerton told of a typical case as showing the way the Yeggmen work. He said:

"In committing burglaries these men form into bands of from five to eight men. One or two of the men, the actual operators skilled in the use of explosives, do what is called by them the 'inside work'—that is the blowing open of the vault or safe, thus committing the actual burglary, while the remaining members of the band are detailed for picket duty, patrolling in the vicinity of the bank which is being robbed, keeping at bay, intimidating, and coercing any citizens who may come upon the scene while the burglars are operating. A specific instance is as follows:

"While a band of 'Yeggmen' was breaking open a safe in Virginia last Spring the citizens of the town, awakened by the explosions, formed themselves into a posse and surrounded the bank. The burglars unhesitatingly attacked the posse, while their accomplices continued to work on the safe. The latter remained cooly at work until they succeeded in opening the safe and gathering up the contents. Then they in turn opened fire on the citizens, scattered the posse, and made their escape. They have been most active of late in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and Kansas, Ohio having recently suffered most from their depredations."

Speaking of the difficulty of trapping the "Yegg" burglars, Mr. Pinkerton said:

"They ride on freight cars or on the trucks of passenger cars to within ten or fifteen miles of the town in which the burglary is to be committed, taking great chances in carrying explosives with them on these trains. They usually camp within a few miles of the town, in some thickly wooded spot. They carry canned goods and prepare their own meals and sleep in the open air. After nightfall they visit the scene of the proposed burglary. In most instances masks, wigs, and false beards are worn. When the booty has been secured they scatter, but only to meet at an agreed rendezvous in some large city. A favorite meeting place of these bands is at a water tank along the railroad, near a town, and these men know more about the railroad routes than experts."

"What are the other peculiarities of the burglars?" was asked.

"They have many. A 'Yegg' may have thousands of dollars on his person, but he never goes to a hotel to show his 'roll.' He keeps away from saloons except those frequented by his comrades, where he knows he is safe. He never can be found in disorderly places or in barrooms buying drinks for the crowd on money stolen from banks. In other words, the 'Yeggs' keep 'under cover' more carefully than any class of criminals in this country."

Continuing his description of the methods of the Yeggmen, Mr. Pinkerton said:

"They operate in bands of five or six. Two of these men know the way to extract nitroglycerine from dynamite, and the use it can be put to in safe breaking. Their methods as compared with the old-time skilled cracksmen are more simple and labor saving. The skilled cracksmen of the old school went forth to commit a burglary with tools specially made for the purpose. They had sectional jimmies, ratchets, copper-covered sledges, steel wedges of many sizes, braces, pullers, spreaders, air pumps to exhaust air and draw in fine powder, and many other tools and devices. Their aim was to do the work with as little noise as possible. The 'Yeggmen' carry no tools. A hot-water bag, with the explosive inside, a cake of cheap brown soap, and a fuse completes the outfit. In addition they carry detonating caps or fulminating fuses."

Here Mr. Pinkerton showed how the soap was used to close the cracks around the door of the safe. On the crack at the top of the safe the "Yegg" makes a cup as a receptacle for the nitroglycerine, and it gradually oozes inward about the safe door. A concussion cap placed in the cup is then ignited with a fuse or exploded with a battery, and the result is the breaking open of the safe door.

It was explained that the explosion in many instances was terrific, demolishing office furniture and blowing out the windows. The steel chests are opened in a similar manner. When citizens are aroused by the first reports the "Yeggs" outside stand their ground, and by a fusillade of bullets keep away all intruders until the burglars inside complete their work. When resisting intrusion the "Yeggs" have no regard for human life, and they would rather than not kill a policeman, or "bull," as called by the burglars, because such an act raises them in the estimation of their comrades.

The Pinkertons have spent months in obtaining pictures, descriptions, and facts about the operation of "Yegg" burglars. Their collection is the most complete in the United States, and they take various means to warn the "Yeggs" not to attack the banks which are members of the American Bankers' Association.

Detective George Dougherty, who has made a special study of bank burglaries, gave a reporter some interesting facts relating to burglaries committed upon banks, which will be made public at the session of the bankers. From Sept. 1, 1900, to Sept. 1, 1901, he said, there had been three burglaries committed on banks, members of the American Bankers' Association, and $8,30).39 stolen. On banks not members of the association forty-two burglaries had been committed and $126,200.25 lost.

"Is there danger that these bands of 'Yegmen' will commence operations in Eastern States?" was asked.

"Yes," replied Detective Dougherty, "but we are making extensive preparations for them. On Nov. 27, 1900, a band of 'Yegg' burglars appeared at Cobleskill, N. Y. They intended robbing the First National Bank, which is a member of the American Bankers' Association. They were discovered by a night watchman, who attempted to arrest them. His body was literally riddled with bullets. Three of the men concerned in this murder were arrested and are now waiting trial for murder. They are 'Goat' Hinch, 'Whitey' Sullivan, and 'Sheeny' Harris.

"The methods of these 'Yeggs' are simple. For instance, they have men known as 'plant hunters' or 'plant finders,' whose only duty is to go about from town to town in the Summer time and locate banks, Post Offices, and other places to rob in the Winter. The plant hunters generally appear as beggars, peddlers, or hard-working members of a labor union. When these men are taken by the police they show the so-called labor union card, hundreds of which are printed for the 'Yeggs' and distributed to the faithful.

"They have a complete system of exchanging information about places, and because they never associate with other people but keep out of their way their chances of capture are lessened. A 'Yegg' burglary was committed last Winter down in Manchester, Tenn., and a bank was robbed of $5,500. The burglars arranged to get away from the town by their favorite method of finding a handcar and placing it on the railroad tracks. After they got the money it was found that the railroad tracks were covered with ice. The 'Yeggs' used nitro-glycerine on the tracks in small quantities and ran the handcar to Tulahoma, Tenn.

"A telephone girl who heard the explosion sent out an alarm and a posse was formed. One of the men captured was 'Buck' Ballard, the most daring man in the country. They tried to get Ballard to confess to the burglary by telling him that a partner was dying in the hospital who wanted to confess and tell all, but that they took pity on the dying man and would not trouble him if Ballard would make a 'clean breast' of the affair. Ballard saw through the ruse at once. Ballard is one of the original 'Yeggs.'

"As a usual thing the 'Yeggs' like to operate in small towns where there are only one or two constables. They walk through the streets, and when they find the officer of the law he is held up at the point of the pistol, bound and gagged, and then they go on with their work."

Detective Dougherty said that the gangs of bank burglars had invented a phraseology of their own so that they could talk, and have their conversations overheard without strangers knowing the meaning of their words. "Yeggs," he said, "can be identified by their slang words, which are nearly all distinctive of the gangs, and are original"

A list of "Yegg" phraseology has been prepared for the Pinkerton office. A safe is known as a "John Henry," a "Peter," or a box. The steel chest of a safe is called a "Keister." A railroad ticket, a begging card, or a labor card is called a "ducket." They are also called "dodgers." Some contain begging words, such as "I have been injured on the railroad. Help me." Nitroglycerine is called "soup," "oil," or "grease." An informer is called a "snitch." The drill which burglars use is called a "stem." The fuse to set off the nitro-glycerine is called a "string" or a "squib." To be interfered with while breaking open a safe is to have a "rumble." A self-inflicted sore placed on the arms or hands to deceive people is called a "jigger." When a "Yegg" gets a very high-heel boot to make him appear lame he is called a "Frenchy." A prison is called a "dump." Walking instead of riding is called "drilling." A sore or a bruise of any kind is called a "briar." A man with whiskers is referred to as having "woods on his face." All burglars are referred to as "side kickers." The word "Yegg" is never used so as to be overheard. All members of gangs are called "drifters," "drillers," or "movers." A wooden cash drawer is called a "chip." A revolver or gun is called a "rod." Knives, pistols, and all such things taken from places are called "pig iron."

An additional difficulty in the way of identifying "Yeggs" lies in the fact that most of these men are without criminal records and are unknown to the police. In order to deceive the authorities and the public they travel in the guise of members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, switchmen, stonecutters, machinists, or printers. Many of them offer cheap jewelry for sale. A clever system of the "Yeggs" is that the "plant hunters" who locate safes to rob never participate in the robberies for fear of being identified as having been around the place previously. They get their share of the proceeds of the robbery, however. These criminals are known as the "cat" or the "gay cat," and they are apprentices, whose duty it is to do camp work which the more expert do not care to do.

There is a fraternity among these burglars that is hard to account for. In traveling from city to city they are always posted as to the "hangouts," which are usually in some low saloon or cheap boarding house. They will never betray one another for a reward.

The reason why very few of the burglaries are committed in the Summer time is because the "Yeggs" argue that in warm weather many windows are open and citizens are likely to hear the noises. In Winter the people are not so likely to hear noises and are averse to getting out of bed if they do hear them. Most of the burglaries are committed between midnight and 3 A. M. and on nights when the moon is not shining brightly. The preparation of the nitro-glycerine is one of the most important things. They purchase dynamite sticks, from which nitro-glycerine is extracted by putting the dynamite in warm water or alcohol, which softens the stick. When warm water is used the nitro-glycerine is squeezed out of it.

The "Yeggs" have become so expert in the use of explosives that very few accidents occur considering the very careless way in which they are handled. About a year ago a well-known "Yegg" carelessly threw his coat containing a bottle of nitro-glycerine over a crossbeam at a water tank. The jar exploded the nitro-glycerine, blew out two upright supports 14 inches thick, and tore a large hole in the ground. Aside from having his clothes torn the "Yegg" was not hurt.

Very rarely are "John Yeggmen" known by their correct names. If a burglar is a blonde and a native of Wisconsin he is likely to be called "Wisconsin Whitey." If dark-complexioned and from Canada he would be called "Canada Blackey."

Killing Meat to Order.

WHAT are probably the most remarkable butcher's shops in existence were told about in a lecture by a West Indian traveler, who, while en route to Brazil, stopped at Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, to visit that strange settlement.

"So extraordinary is the method of selling meats in that out-of-the-way place that one would have difficulty to invent anything in the line that could appear more strange to the foreigner," said the traveler. "But, then, it is to be remembered that Paramaribo is a pretty hot city. Ice in Paramaribo is sold by a local company, which knows how to screw up the price and screw down the pounds with all the inventiveness of a modern trust in a more civilized land. To buy enough ice to fill the ice-box of a native butcher's shop would cost as much as the proprietor could make in a year.

"There is only one thing to do, therefore, to get along without ice, and that is to sell the animal alive, piece by piece, until, when it has been disposed of, it is killed and the meat delivered.

"Early every morning, when the upward flight of the thermometer has reached only the comparatively cool temperature of about 90, the native woman, barefooted and bareheaded, and clad in the ample crinoline skirt, elbows her way over the hot, sandy streets through a surging mob of Indians and Malays and negroes and Chinamen to lay in her store of meat for the midday meal. Seldom does she go twice to the same butcher in succession.

"To-day 'Butcher Tyndall' sells only pork, and a pig fettered to a doorpost lies twisting uncomfortably in the hot sun waiting for the customers to inspect him and to tell the butcher what part they wish to purchase. While 'Tyndall' sells only pork, 'Copyine' sells only beef on that particular day, and, similarly, a lean Texas steer imported aboard a schooner and still suffering from the effects of sea sickness, stands ready to be sold piece by piece. And so on, with the other butchers—another sells only mutton, and still another only veal.

"When the live animal has been disposed of it is taken into the rear of the shop and slaughtered, and then the meat is delivered.

"As to poultry, the hotels (there are only two in the place) keep their own chickens. A chicken stalks through the hotel yard, and the guest is asked if he would care to eat it for dinner. If satisfactory, the chicken is killed to order. A negro boy, or perhaps a barefooted negro cook, gives chase to the luckless fowl, and it is killed, plucked, drawn, and put into the oven without as much as five minutes' delay between the acts."

Making a Columbus Statue.

A STORY is told of a brass founder of this city who was one day visited by a friend acting as agent for one of the cities of Central America. The agent asked what it would cost to cast a statue of Christopher Columbus for the public square of the city. The amount was far in excess of the sum which the man had at his disposal. He was about leaving, in despair of being able to secure the statue, when the brass founder said:

"Come back in the junk yard, and let us see what can be found there."

He went back and the brass founder showed him a colossal statue of Gambrinus, recently removed from the front of a large brewing establishment. Under his feet rested a beer keg; in his hand was a large and overflowing schooner; his beard was long and shaggy, and about his brows was wreathed a garland of barley and hops.

"Why, this will never do," said the commission merchant. "I want a statue of Columbus."

"Wait until I have touched this one up. Come back in about a week, and see what you think of it. If it suits you, you can have it for the amount you have at your disposal."

As soon as the visitor had gone the brass founder set two men at work on the figure of Gambrinus. They removed the beer keg from under his right foot, and placed there an anchor and a coil of rope; from his hand they removed the goblet, and substituted a globe, with the continents traced on it; from his brow they took the wreath of barley and hops, and substituted a wreath of laurel, and then proceeded to trim up his whiskers. The finishing touch consisted in putting at the base of the statue "Christoforo Colombo."

When the commission merchant came he was delighted with the figure, and, purchasing it, shipped it to the Central American city, where it adorns the public square, and is looked upon with veneration by the citizens of that town.

Strategy.

Oldheimer (standing in his garden showing a friend the neighbor's new fence)—You see, Doctor, at last my neighbor has put up a new fence instead of the old hedge through which his chickens came and scratched up my garden.

Doctor—How did you manage? Go to court about it?

Oldheimer—Court nothing! Every few days I sent him a couple of dozen eggs, and when I had him used to the eggs I stopped, and told him his hens had laid them in my garden. In less than a week I saw [illegible] fence go up.

Some Instances of the "Prophetic," the "Revelative," and the "Sequential."

DREAMS

President McKinley's Vision of the Letters Which Spelled "ELECTED."

FOR several days following the tragic event at Buffalo on Sept. 6 short paragraphs appeared in newspapers throughout the country telling of this or that person who had dreamed that the President was to meet with a mishap. Little interest, of course, was taken in such possible coincidences, for, apart from the fact that it did not make much difference whether anybody had dreamed it or not, there was the natural bent to scoff at aftermath "dreamers," as persons either seeking an ephemeral notoriety or who were a little bit unbalanced mentally.

And yet who can say that all who declared they had dreamed of what later actually happened were not speaking the truth? Very wise men have devoted years of study to dreams and dreaming, and it has generally happened that when one of them had finally arrived at what could reasonably be called a plane or finished cycle of sequential demonstrations, some new phenomenon occurred which set all the careful observation at naught.

There is one point, however, upon which all scientists who have given the matter thought agree, and that is that dreams may be prophetic. Nor need the "prophetic" dream be an isolated one, for many persons may dream of the same events, and all within the same period of time.

Dream students who have for years been trying to make dreaming one of the serious things of life have fixed dreams in three classes: the prophetic, the relative, and the sequential. This is a great help to a dream enthusiast, and any one who cares to take the trouble to sift and record the dreams of those around him will find that the three heads mentioned will do very well to put all dreams under.

Many persons attach great importance to dreams; some probably have had cause to do so, while in the case of others it is purely by reason of that part of the average human being's make-up called superstition. The learned Bishop Newton, Dean Swift, Thomas De Quincey, Plutarch, and lots more of the poorly paid but reliable old recorders of thought found dreams interesting subjects, and in their manuscripts are found many recitals of dreams which they considered of sufficient importance to chronicle. The dreams of Pharaoh, as recorded in the Bible and as interpreted by Daniel, may be mentioned in the same connection.

The statement that many persons may dream prophetically of the same events is based on observations made by dream students, who declare that a mysterious element described as thought-waves may affect a number of brains in the same way, and when the body is inert in sleep the subconscious self, which, it is asserted, is never still, grasps the mystical threads of what is termed the "external thought," and in the passing of its temporary occupancy of the brain leaves the impressions that on waking are called dreams.

Whenever the dreams are of a prophetic nature they are usually in connection with some event or events that suggest a train of thought that leads into the future, and but few instances are recorded of a prophetic dream "out of a clear sky," so to speak.

An instance that will be typical is that of the Wolf family of Denver, Col. The Wolfs were of the middle class of life. The father was a carpenter; the mother was an intelligent housewife and a member of two small reading societies; her brother was a teacher of the piano, and much interested in the only child of the Wolfs, a son, who showed a precocious aptitude for music.

At the time the incident occurred the boy, who was fourteen years old, had gone to a near-by town to attend a social function given by some friends. In the evening the brother of Mrs. Wolf called at the Wolf home and took supper. After supper the conversation turned to the boy and his future, of which the family loved to talk. This evening, however, the conversation took on a doleful tone, and before they were aware of it they were conjecturing of what a sorrow it would be to them all should the boy suddenly die, and the probability of heart trouble, which he already had in its early stages, taking him off.

When the brother left to go to his lodgings the unhappy part of the conversation came back to him. His sleep was sound till about daylight, when he awoke with a feeling of vague uneasiness. He dismissed it and went to sleep again and dreamed that he stood on an eminence and saw a woman standing over a bed on which his nephew lay, and while he could not see the woman's or his nephew's face he could plainly hear the woman say: "He is dead, poor boy, he is dead." He tried to awake, but could not rouse himself, and the doleful words of the woman kept ringing in his ears.

When he fully awoke he was cold and damp with fear. He looked at his watch. It was a quarter past 5. He was unable to shake off the terror of the dream and dressed himself for the day. He decided to go to the Wolf home; for what purpose he could not reasonably say; he just wanted to go there. It was a quarter past 6 o'clock when he reached there and found Wolf up and sitting beside his wife, who was trying to quiet him and telling him he must not mind dreams. Wolf had dreamed that he saw his boy reach out his arms to him and softly say, "Good-bye, I am dying peacefully." When he awoke it was twenty minutes past 5—five minutes later than when the uncle had wakened.

At twenty minutes past 7 a telegram came telling of the death of the boy at about 5 o'clock that morning from overindulgence in cake and a nervous excitement caused by a long performance on the piano the night before, which the physician said had overtaxed the boy's heart, which was weaker than they had thought it to be.

The following is more in the line of the prophetic dream. It was dreamed by an old servant of the late Vice President Hobart. This servant was an old colored man, who was very much devoted to Mr. Hobart, and who had been the recipient of many small favors from him.

About six months before Mr. Hobart was nominated on the National ticket, the old darky, whose name was Steve, accosted him and said: "Boss Hobart, if you don't mind, I want to tell you 'bout a dream I had dis mornin'." The future Vice President stopped with his usual good nature and told him to tell it. Steve then went on to relate how he had seen Mr. Hobart "mount a pair great red stairs and set on a judgment seat and with a big gold hammer boss a whole acre of de wisest old men you ebber saw, an' dey was all baldheaded," he concluded.

Mr. Hobart repeated the story to a friend later, and attributed it to an inspiration made by an old suit of clothes given to Steve some days before. However, Steve could not read, and there was no general talk at the time of the honor that was later conferred upon Mr. Hobart.

Another "prophetic" dream was one that Mr. John D. Rockefeller has told as being part of a very indifferent boyhood. One day when the world was a sad study to the quiet boy that Rockefeller is said to have been, he went to bed quite discouraged about it all, particularly at his inability to own certain books he desired. While asleep he dreamed he was a giant in stature and had just built a building the ends of which he could not see—and every nook and cranny of the big building was filled with every book known, and he owned them all. Mr. Rockefeller's library is now noted, and his endowments to the Chicago University add further interest to this dream of his boyhood.

A dream that seemed really prophetic, the recital of which will be doubly interesting at this time, occurred to President McKinley. The writer was a witness to a recounting of it by the President himself, who at that time was only Major McKinley. The dream occurred in Canton, about a month before the election that first made him President.

It will be remembered that thousands of men and women, in bodies and individually, made pilgrimages to Canton to express good-will and their wishes for his election. The scenes in front and at the sides of the McKinley home suggested a swift-turning human kaleidoscope rather than part of what is usually a sleepy old Ohio town. The writer had gone to Canton to interview the future President, and on the day of arrival there was more than the usual crowd around the McKinley home.

When an audience was finally secured, it was in the Major's study, on the west side of the house, where he had sought a few moments' surcease from the handshaking in the yard. One of the questions asked him was:

"What to you seems the most important thing in this campaign?"

There was no delay in the answer. With his face lighting with that flash that those near him know so well he rose from the chair where he was seated, and walking quickly to the front window he gave the curtains a strong, vigorous jerk, disclosing a full view of the cheering mass of people in the street, who twisted and turned in their attempts to get in line. With one hand on the curtains and with the other half raised and pointing to the scene, he replied:

"That! That picture which is occurring here day by day, made by those men and women who come from the most remote part of our United States to show their confidence and wish me success, is the most important thing that any man could consider, and God help the man who ever betrayed their trust."

The last sentence was said more to himself than to the two or three present, and as he finished he let the curtains fall and walked back to the centre of the room in a meditative mood. Suddenly he raised his head with a twinkle in his eye, and turning to a confidant, he said:

"Dave, I had a dream this morning, and I am going to tell it, with the provision that these gentlemen (referring to the two newspaper men present) will not use it as local color matter."

He was assured the story was safe, for the time at least, and he continued:

"Just before I got up I turned over for that extra wink we all like to get, even in campaigns, and I dreamed I was driving down by the old county line road when I saw a great mass of people coming toward me, and I stopped to see what it all meant. As they came by me they smiled in the most genial way, but as though there was some great surprise afoot. I noticed they were all dressed in deep blue. In a short time the sloping country in front of me was covered by them, and as far as I could see there were people standing so close together that nothing else could be seen but the sky.

"Suddenly, at a given signal, thousands in the centre of the mass quickly whipped off their blue coats, under which were white ones. At another signal they put on broad, white hats. As I was beginning to wonder what all that was for I saw that the people in white were so placed that in the centre of that great black throng, in letters a mile long, one word had been formed, and that word was—'Elected.'

"I have always heard that dreams go by contraries," continued Mr. McKinley, "and I am afraid that dream was what the boys out in the stables would call a 'Hoodoo,'" and with that he hurried out of the room like a boy who had been caught in the jam closet.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is fond of creating diversions for her friends in the way of entertainment. Several years ago, with the aid of Harry Lehr, she had prepared a great surprise for some hundred or so of her intimate friends, in the shape of a vaudeville show to be given in her Madison Avenue home, by members of the four hundred. The greatest secrecy had been observed in the arrangements, as Mrs. Fish wanted to spring a good strong surprise on the guests she had invited.

Everything was going on swimmingly, when Mrs. Fish one afternoon lay down to get a few moments' rest, a day or two before the function. She dropped asleep long enough to dream that a poor but otherwise respectable member of the set ruled by her, tempted by an offer from an evening newspaper, had sold the information that Mrs. Fish was to do something big and unusual, and for a further consideration would undertake to secure some facts anticipatory of the coming show.

Mrs. Fish awoke startled and full of unpleasant feelings, and calling one of her servants, she instructed her to go and sound a telephone alarm for Mr. Lehr. The servant had no more than left when Mr. Lehr himself was announced. He was ushered in, carrying with him a copy of one of the evening papers, and there in flaring type was an announcement of Mrs. Fish's coming show. There was a council of war, but there was nothing to be done for the present. Mrs. Fish could not bring herself to believe that the person of whom she had dreamed could be guilty of such a thing, but at any rate she sent for her and gave her the "third degree," so to speak.

The woman professed innocence, but Mrs. Fish, not quite satisfied with her expostulations, was careful several days later to see that the same person received some exclusive information about some coming events that were to be created for the purpose. Two days later the late edition of the same paper that had printed the previous story had a full and picturesque account of the supposed events. The woman was cut from Mrs. Fish's visiting list.

Lillian Russell, who has an abiding faith in Christian Science, is a firm believer in dreams. Recently she was breakfasting with some friends at the Casino in the Park. It was about 12 o'clock noon. As the party were "topping off" the breakfast with the cream and chocolate Miss Russell, who had been quiet for some time, said:

"I had a queer dream before I got up this morning. I dreamed I received a present from some unknown admirer, a pair of silken slippers with solid gold heels. I tried them on and the silk disappeared seemingly, leaving the gold heels fastened to my feet, with which I walked around making a most dreadful clatter." Then, jokingly, "I wish I had a dream book to see what it meant."

As she finished, one of the men of the party said:

"You don't need any dream book, Miss Russell. While you were telling of your dream I was casually looking over the entries for to-day's races in the paper and Gold Heels runs in the second race. After your dream I don't see how she can lose, and I shall telephone a commissioner to get as much money on the horse as I can spare out of my poor little $800 a week."

Gold Heels won in a romp at 3 to 1, and the same party dined that night after the theatre on bookmakers' money, while Miss Russell's jewel case was victor by a handsome crescent pin.

During the investigation of the sugar scandal by a United States Senate committee, some years ago, J. Pierpont Morgan was a witness before the committee. The first meetings were held in a parlor on the second floor of the Hoffman House. The first morning Mr. Morgan appeared he was alone. He entered the side door of the hotel, and made his way to the stairway leading to the second floor, passing John E. Searles on his way, who stood by the elevator. Mr. Searles nodded good morning, and said the car would be there in a minute. Mr. Morgan shook his head, and kept on going toward the stairway. Mr. Searles stepped along with him, and together they walked up stairs.

As they reached the first landing Mr. Morgan remarked:

"I ate some new melon last night, and it made me dream I was falling in an elevator, and I am going to keep out of elevators all day if I can," and just the faintest suspicion of a sheepish smile crept round the corners of his mouth.

History does not record how many elevators went to smash in New York that day.

That picturesque old veteran of pugilism, John L. Sullivan, who is now engaged in the strenuous pursuit of coin on a bookmaker's stool, had a dream once that made all sorts of trouble. It was before his "Waterloo" with Corbett, and occurred on the morning of the day of the fight.

Sullivan, who had not observed all the rigid rules of diet that a prizefighter should, had passed a restless night, and just as his trainers were about to rouse him for his morning's bath he gave forth a bellow that shook the rafters of the training quarters, and then leaped out of his cot on the floor, where he stood, wild-eyed and half-frenzied. To the anxious queries of his trainers he half roared:

"Say, what do you think I dreamt? That dude had put me out! Oh, lead me to him now; now," and it was some time before he could be calmed. Ultimately the "dude put him out."

Vice President Roosevelt, while Governor of New York, once said in the presence of several friends that if he had what seemed to be a foreboding dream he knew he was not "in condition," and unless some very pressing business prevented it he immediately took to the gymnasium, or if in the country, to an extra hour or two at woodchopping, his favorite exercise. Next to sleep he declares it is the best panacea for mental ills that can be found.

T. O. McGILL.

Saw Her Fiance Rob Her.

"ONE of the most curious of Kentucky stories, and one that never reached the ears of the newspapers," gossipped a Louisville visitor the other day, "occurred some years ago in our city. A promising young man had come to the city, had done well, was of a respectable country family, and had won the love of one of the finest young women in the city.

"An only child, and motherless, she lived with her father in one of the rambling mansions in the outskirts of the city. As is the custom in many Southern places, the servants lived in a small building in the rear of the large plot of land surrounding the house. Late one afternoon the father told his daughter that she had better arrange to spend the night with one of her friends, as he expected to leave the city on a business trip and would be gone over night.

"She told him that she would not be afraid to stay in the house alone. She expected to go out to the theatre that evening with her fiancé. When they returned, she would ask him to see that all the windows were securely fastened, and she would feel perfectly secure after he had gone.

"Her father somewhat reluctantly agreed to this, and started on his journey. The girl and her fiancé went out together, as they had arranged to do. It seemed a peculiarly happy evening to the young woman. They returned to the house in due time. At her request her fiancé examined all the windows and doors to see that they were fastened. She bade him good night, and went up to her room, asking him to extinguish the front hall light and close the front door as he left. She saw the light go out, and heard the front door slam.

"Thinking all was safe, she prepared to retire. Just before getting into bed, and while standing in front of her mirror, combing her hair at a dresser just opposite the door to the room and over which was a transom, she saw reflected from the transom the face of a man. A closer look showed that it was the man she had just left at the door.

"Being of a cool temperament and not possessed of 'nerves,' she made no sign of her observation, but calmly turned out the gas and retired. She lay awake, waiting to see what would happen. In about half an hour she was horrified to see the figure of this same individual climbing through the transom. He got into the room, walked to her dresser, took the jewels from it, including gifts he himself had made to her, ransacked the little treasure boxes she had, and then stealthily returned through the transom. With eyes half closed the young woman watched the whole performance silently.

"Her father returned home next morning and heard the story with extreme indignation. She begged him not to create any scandal about it, and as the young woman was nearly crazed with distress, he respected her wishes. It was finally agreed that she should write to the young man, telling him that she had seen it all, asking him to return her jewelry and requesting him never to let her see his face again.

"The father took this note to the young man, who promptly delivered the valuables he had stolen. The young woman's friends were told that the engagement was off, and it was not until very recently, several years after the incident, that the reason was known to any one besides the three persons directly concerned in this tragic occurrence of this young lady's life."

A Rear Admiral's Church.

Rear Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, retired, brother-in-law of Admiral Dewey, is almost certainly the only man on the Navy Register that can lay claim to the ownership of a church. The Admiral's church has long since been deserted as a place of worship, but the charming old building is kept in beautiful repair, the organ is still tuneful, and the Prayer Books of bygone generations yet remain in the pews.

This historic building of the Admiral's is St. John's Episcopal Church of West Sayville, L. I., a church that is now nearly 200 years old. It stands on the Ludlow Place at Bayport, close to the Admiral's Summer residence. The Admiral and his wife are descendants of the original William Nicoll, who was granted the famous Islip patent, and after much litigation a few years ago they established their claim to the old church of their fathers.

A Call to the Bar.

"Six beers two gin rickeys, a whisky sour, and a mint julep."

1901

A Horse That Lived A Million Years Ago

Discovery of a Complete Skeleton in Colorado Proof that the Animal is a Native of America.

THE American Museum of Natural History, through an expedition sent out by the Department of Vertebrate Paleontology, has just discovered a complete skeleton—skull, limbs, and all—of a horse that probably lived in this country a million years ago. This horse had characteristics which make it almost certain that the animal was in the direct line of the forbears of the modern horse.

The discovery forms another link in the chain of proof that the horse was originally an American animal. The find is one of the most important and valuable the museum has made.

An account was published recently stating that some parts of fossil horses had been found by a Pittsburg museum. A correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, reading this, inquired if it was not true that the modern horse was brought to America after the discovery of Columbus. As a matter of fact, there is abundant geological evidence to prove that the ancestors of the horse of to-day roamed over the western part of this continent long before man came upon the earth, or before the horse appeared upon the steppes of Asia or in the lowlands of Arabia.

Horses were abundant in this country and migrated freely to Asia across the land which has now sunk under water and become the Bering Strait. In spite, however, of the fact that climatic conditions appeared to favor the continuance of the horse on this continent, there came a period when he is found to have become extinct here, although at the same time he existed numerously in Asia and Europe. How it all came about is one of the great unsolved problems of animal distribution.

That more light may be shed upon the prehistoric life of the horse, a handsome donation has been made to the American Museum of Natural History by a man who does not wish his name disclosed. This gift is unique in that it is one of the first endowments, if not the first, for the investigation of the history of one particular animal. The gift also provides for the mounting and display of the discoveries made, so that within a few years it is expected that the complete story of the remarkable development of the horse can be told in a series of practical illustrations.

Two American expeditions were sent out under the direction of Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Curator of the Department of Vertebrate Paleontology, this year, and two expeditions will be sent out next year and the year following in the same quest. Under the inspiration of the example set by the American Museum of Natural History, the British Museum has also recently sent out an expedition in search of the remains of fossil horses. This expedition is at present making explorations in Greece, and several important discoveries have been made. Remains of the horse known as the hipparion have been found. This, however, is a three-toed animal, and although a collateral branch, is not in the direct line of the ancestry of the horse.

The only remains of fossil horses that have ever been found in Europe, Africa, or Asia have been the hipparion and the anchitherium. The latter species was believed by Prof. Huxley and by Prof. Marsh of Yale to be in the direct line of the horse's ancestry, but this view is no longer held, and both the hipparion and anchitherium are now classed as collateral species. All of this is conducive to the belief that the true line of the horse did not exist in Europe, but that he migrated from some distant land.

The two expeditions which were sent out by the American Museum of Natural History this year explored different fields. One went to Texas, while the other went into the central western portions of the country. The expeditions were carefully equipped with necessary apparatus, and were placed in charge of experienced investigators.

The Texan expedition was in charge of Mr. J. W. Gidley, who has made a number of important discoveries of fossil horses. The first discoveries that were of any great value were made only two years ago in Texas. Mr. Gidley in 1899 himself found a nearly complete skeleton of an animal of the pleistocene period at the head of Rock Creek, Briscoe County, Texas. This species was unique and was termed the equus Scotti, in honor of Prof. W. B. Scott of Princeton University.

The same party this year explored the northern edge of the Staked Plains of Texas, near where the former excavations were made. They found early in June the remains of a small herd of prehistoric horses. These animals were of the species known as protohippus. Three detached skulls were found and six skulls and parts of skeletons, all of the same species.

The period in geological history, as indicated by the strata of the earth in which these discoveries were made, was the upper miocene, estimated by geologists to have been about one million years ago. This was the most extensive collection of bones and fossils ever found. In addition to the fossil horses there were found remains of a sabre-tooth tiger, a contemporary of the protohippus. Valuable fossils of an extinct tapir, and also of the glyptodon, or armored sloth, were also found. How the glyptodon became extinct is another geological mystery. He was a beast growing sometimes to the size of an ox and resembling a turtle, though with his back in the shape of a mound, instead of being flat. A skull of a small mastodon was also found at the same place.

These priceless relics were carefully packed in plaster of paris and shipped in fourteen boxes. They are expected to arrive in New York at a very early date, and will be mounted and placed on exhibition as soon as possible.

It was the second party, however, which made the discoveries which are of the greatest value. This expedition was in charge of Messrs. Matthew and Brown of the Museum. The party started in the Black Hills of South Dakota, explored in Western Nebraska and in Northeastern Colorado, the same section as explored by Prof. Cope, but in which little or nothing had been done since.

In an excavation made near Pawnee Butte, Col., the party found a perfect skeleton of the same prehistoric period, the upper miocene, as the Texas horses. The skeleton consisted of the skull, joints, four perfect limbs, and the principal parts of the backbone—all in perfect condition. It was the first complete skeleton ever found in this country of the upper miocene period. The descriptions of the complete horse of this period made by Cope, Marsh, and others were based upon scattered parts.

This skeleton is one of the most valuable finds of the year. Geologists say that it is almost impossible to find the perfect skeleton of any fossil animal, and that whenever one is found it is of exceeding value. This animal's bones will also be mounted, and they will show another step in the evolution of the horse.

The Matthew-Brown party in the same region of country found evidence of the existence of three other kinds of horses which lived contemporaneously with the protohippus, but which were of collateral branches, not in the direct line of ancestry of the modern animal. Remains of five camels were found. The camel, like the horse, was indigenous to North America, but both these indispensable beasts of burden migrated to Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Next to the complete skeleton of the horse, the most valuable find of this party was the entire backbone and tail of one of the gigantic sabre-tooth cats, which also lived in the upper miocene period. A curious feature of this find was that, owing to its very great size, the inexperienced workman who happened upon it thought it was the bone of either a horse or a rhinoceros, and came very near throwing it away. This animal was probably as tall as the enormous Kadiak bear. He had an enormous tail, and was a huge development in every way.

In addition, Messrs. Matthew and Brown found parts of the teeth, limbs, and feet of a large dog of the upper miocene period, the animal scientists call the amphicyon. They also secured remains of a primitive deer, with two or three spikes in his horns, peccaries, tapirs, and other small fossils. These finds were shipped in thirty-nine boxes, and will arrive at the museum within a very short time.

Two or three men have been at work in the museum all Summer preparing the skeletons and parts of skeletons already there which display the history of the horse. The fund which has been provided by the anonymous donor will make it possible to mount the new finds with great care and accuracy.

There are only two complete skeletons of prehistoric horses at the museum now. One of these is the famous little four-toed horse, from the collection of Prof. Cope of Philadelphia. This little animal was about the size of a fox, and was an undoubted progenitor of the horse to to-day. His skeleton stands just four hands, or sixteen inches, high. The little animal is called the eohippus, and he lived in the eocene period of the age of mammals, some two million years ago.

The little eohippus is displayed standing under the skeleton of a horse of the preglacial period. This preglacial horse was very large and strong. The little animal, nevertheless, displays undoubted characteristics of the horse. There is the broad space in the lower jaw corresponding to the space for the bit. The teeth are short and simple. The limbs are scarcely larger in diameter than a good-sized pencil, and there are four toes resting upon the ground in the forefoot. There were really five toes on these eocene horses, but the fifth toe was merely a remnant.

In his efforts to display a complete history of the horse's development Prof. Osborn has sent Charles Knight to Europe to make water-color sketches of all existing wild horses, such as the quagga, the zebra, and the wild horse of the Asiatic steppes. Some of these wild animals are liable to become extinct at any time, and it is desired to get accurate representations of them before that event takes place.

Prof. Osborn expects that within five years he will have mounted in the museum a complete collection of fossils, pictures and relics of the horse, showing every step in its evolution, and displaying the several different species of the genus equus in existence upon the earth at the present time.

At the museum there are at present displayed a series of skulls and feet which show unmistakably how the horse has developed from the four or five toed animal of 2,000,000 years ago. The pressure of the fore part of the body was undoubtedly exerted upon the middle toe, and gradually in the process of the ages the superfluous toes were eliminated and the single spliced hoof remained.

The miocene horses just found in Texas and Colorado followed the small eocene animal. The fossil anchitherium of Europe, found to some extent in this country, followed the eohippus. In the anchitherium there were three well-developed toes reaching to the ground on both the front feet. This animal was not in the direct line, however, and the protohippus, which has just been found, takes the place of the hipparion until recently occupied in the estimation of scientists.

The hipparion was next in the collateral line, though the pliohippus was in the direct line. The hipparion, it is thought, became extinct without leaving any descendants. In the forms of the horse which flourished in this remote period of America the lateral toes, although they contained the normal number of bones, were much reduced in size and did not reach the ground. They were suspended to the outside of and rather behind the middle toe, like the rudimentary outer toes of the deer or the "dew claw" of the dog.

Horses with these queer toes were not met with in the pleistocene period, but then for the first time appeared the true horse, like the modern animal. The outer toes were reduced to rudiments of the metacarpals or metatarsals, only the so-called splint bones entirely beneath the skin, the middle toe greatly elongated, and with its ungual phalanx and hoof expanded and the stability of the forearm and leg increased by the complete subordination of the ulna and fibula to the larger bones, the radius and tibia, which alone are concerned in the formation of the wrist and ankle joints.

The horse was now developed as far as by his own efforts he ever went. It was the intervention of man, who bred him and assisted in his evolution, that raised the horse to his present stage of magnificent animal life. These high-bred animals will also be included in the exhibition, a race horse descended from Lexington, a great draught of the Percheron breed, and the smallest Shetland, scarcely over three feet in height. The inferior and little-cared for animals of to-day exhibit just about the same anatomical characteristics that were displayed by the fossil horses, remains of which are to be found in such abundance in the stratum of the most recent geological age.

In the preglacial period there were a very large number of horses roaming about in this country. Remains of them can be found from Escholz Bay in the north to Patagonia in the south. In South America, however, the horse became quickly extinct, and none of his family, in either the wild or domesticated state, existed there at the time of the Spanish conquest. The tooth of a well-developed horse was found in a preglacial stratum quite recently at Big Bone Beach, near the Bering Strait.

The problem of what caused the extinction of the horse in this country is one that still puzzles geology. The climatic conditions here would seem to have been perfect, for when the animal was reintroduced he grew and multiplied without aid from man. The horse in Asia and Europe appears to have been befriended by the semi-civilized peoples of prehistoric human history. It is not impossible that the prehistoric man in this country, however, conceived an enmity to this noble beast, and drove him out of existence.

In that remote period there was no Bering Strait. The mainland was continuous, and migration back and forth from Asia was easily possible. The bear came to America from Asia, and this country sent the horse in return. Africa sent the mastodon and received the camel in return. The British Isles were at that time connected with the mainland of Europe, and geologists in recent years have discovered remains of animals on the continent of North America which exactly correspond to discoveries in England, showing that migration must have taken place between two regions even so entirely remote from one another.

Long before the recent fossil discoveries shedding such strong light upon the history of the primitive horse, Darwin declared in his "Variation of Animals and Plants Under Domestication," that although existing horses were not marked in any peculiar manner, there was "the probability of the descent of all existing races from a single dun-colored, more or less striped, primitive stock, to which our horses still occasionally revert."

In appearance, therefore, it can be stated, according to the best geologists, that the prehistoric horse in his best development was very like the modern zebra. He roamed over the American Continent, especially in the West, and then wandered across the region geologists call arctogaea, which was the mainland stretching from the eastern coast of North America to the western coast of Europe.

Coming nearer to the age of modern man, it is found that wild horses were undoubtedly abundant in Europe in the Neolithic or polished-stone period. Quantities of remains of these horses have been found along with the remains of men of that time, showing that the chase of this animal must have been one of the chief occupations of the Neolithic man. It is not unlikely that by the man of this period the horse was [illegible] article of food.

The characters of the bones which have been preserved and certain rude carvings and [illegible] upon bones and the antlers of reindeers, show that these Neolithic horses were rather small, heavy in build, with large heads, rough, shaggy manes, and tails very much like the wild horses of the steppes of Asia.

Before recorded history had dawned, however, these horses had been domesticated in Europe. It is doubtful, however, if the modern European horse is the descendant of this domesticated animal, for the probabilities are more in favor of the fact that the horse was derived from horses imported through Greece and Asia from Italy, the Asiatic horse being of a still earlier domestication.

Writers upon the history of the horse have had much discussion as to whether the animal was indigenous to Arabia or Armenia. The splendid development of the Arabian horse, the "horse of romance," has led many to believe that that Oriental country must have been his ancestral home. The plenitude of water and food such as the wild horse would seek in Armenia, the country of Noah's Ark, has led others to feel certain that the horse came from there.

Any such discussion as this, however, is as fruitless as a debate upon the exact location of the Garden of Eden. The horse was a roamer, and there is no evidence whatever that he lived at all in Europe or Asia until a very recent period in the history of the world.

The animal, after its extinction here, was first reintroduced into this country by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century. The Aztecs and Toltecs thought the beasts to be servants of gods. They had not even memory of the ancestors of these animals, who once inhabited their own homes and haunts. But as soon as a few of the animals got loose from their owners they wandered out into the plains and began to increase. It seemed that the climate of Northern Mexico and Texas was especially created for these animals.

At the present time, through the operation of human agencies, the horse has been diffused throughout the whole of the inhabited portions of the globe. Man has bred and domesticated the animal and made him a companion. The consequence of the breeding and domestication is to be seen in the comparison of the extreme forms of the Shetland pony, dwarfed into an unnatural size by an uncongenial climate, the thoroughbred racer, and the great Norman truck horse.

The Department of Vertebrate Paleontology of the American Museum of Natural History will devote much of its energy during the next few years to collecting relics of all the periods of the history of the horse. Professor Osborn expects to be able to make certain advantageous exchanges with foreign museums. He wants to collect a complete series of fossils which will show just how the horse has evolved, just as the museum now displays a remarkable series showing the evolution of the camel, this being the most complete collection of camel specimens in existence.

The Curator believes that when all the specimens have been placed side by side it will be found that America unquestionably first produced the horse, and that when the Spanish invaders turned the animal loose upon the Western prairies the horse was but returning to the country of his ancestral home.

IVY LEE.

Old Bank Bills and Plugged Coin.

THERE are more ragged old bank bills, Government notes, and ancient silver coin that have been put into circulation in Buffalo during the Pan-American Exposition than have been seen for a quarter of a century.

A searcher after the cause found many of the cashiers of shows and other places who could give explanations. One money taker of a Midway performance said: "It's simple enough. Farmers from the interior of New York State, Pennsylvania, and Ohio have been attracted to the Exposition because they could see a big show cheap. They take their hoard of old silver coins and small bills which have been out of circulation and in their stockings and teapots for years and turn them loose here. It is hard on the city folks, but the farmers would be insulted if you refused their old coin."

A cashier of a German resort said: "There are thousands of Germans who came to this country and worked hard for years saving their small change. They come here and spend old dimes and quarters saved on the farm as if they were five-dollar bills."

Another shrewd observer said: "You see, there are thousands of people who come to the Exposition who do not fully know the value of coins. Many unscrupulous people are making it a business to collect all the battered coin which would be refused in New York and send it here to be palmed off on the 'hayseeds' and foreigners. Plugged coins which would be refused in New York and which would have to be sold for a large discount find their way here and pass at full face value. Then, again, there are many Canadian people who have battered United States currency which they want to get rid of. It seems as if all the old garrets of this State had been racked to find old bills and coin to be put in circulation during the Exposition."

The custom is established at the Exposition not to refuse battered coin, because it is so easy to pass it through the cash drawer to the next unsuspecting visitor.

The Heaviest Paper Weight.

Jones—What is the heaviest paper weight?

Smith—Give it up.

Jones—The tariff on paper.

Smith—That's a funny sort of weight, for instead of holding paper down it has sent it up.

English vs. American Ideas of Training

Oxford and Cambridge Athletes Preparing "To Race"; Yale and Harvard "To Win."

THE difference in methods of training in this country and in England and in the spirit that prompts preliminary work for a great intercollegiate athletic contest are being well illustrated in the respective work of the college athletes who will gather at Berkeley Oval on Sept. 25 in the international meet between Yale and Harvard and Oxford and Cambridge. The Englishmen are training at the track of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, while Harvard and Yale are at North Cohasset and New Haven, respectively.

A look-in on the three training quarters brings out strikingly the difference between the American collegians and the Englishmen in this respect. It might be said that the Oxford and Cambridge boys will go to Berkeley Oval on the day of the meet "to race," while the Yale and Harvard athletes will go there "to win."

To the Englishmen training is play; to the American it is hard, strenuous, nervous work. To an Englishman the method of training in vogue at Yale Field and Cohasset would be almost impossible, and doubtless seems a mystery. On the other hand, a Yale athlete who might drop in at the Montreal quarters would be astonished to find the Englishmen going through a full afternoon's series of outdoor sports, each man doing what he feels like doing and enjoying himself as if it were recreation.

Method and working under the orders of a Captain or a trainer is a foreign idea to the men who are getting ready at Montreal. Each of the two English teams has its President, and an adviser presides over the general afternoon's work, but the men themselves are left to do as they choose. Each practices his own starts, runs a little over the distance he is to cover in the meet, challenges the crack men of another event to a competition, and puts in three hours of solid enjoyment.

When a Yale man comes out of the clubhouse at Yale Field in his running jeans, he goes to Trainer Murphy and gets his orders. Then he goes through what he is told to do and trots back to a bath and rub-down. There is little "fun" in it. He does his "stunt" and gets through. It is rarely that a man is allowed to be on the track more than an hour in a day. The Englishman who spends his three hours in the open air working out his speed or specialty gets much more solid pleasure out of it than his American cousin. And he also gets more exercise, and is the better for it in many respects. Most of the Englishmen are experts in several events. There is hardly a Yale or Harvard man who is more than passable in any event but that in which he specializes.

An afternoon with the Englishmen would open the eyes of most American college athletes. The men get out on the field soon after a late luncheon—an American would be considered insane if he donned his jeans within two hours of the midday meal—and spend the whole afternoon on the track. If it is a cool, bracing day, every one goes through his daily round of starts, sprints, and jumps, and goes through them over and over again, taking time between breaths to cool off and enjoy himself. If it happens to be muggy some of the men will not come out at all. They do not "feel like it"—a phrase that is final law to an English athlete.

If an American did not "feel like it" under similar conditions he would likely be sent to a doctor, and his trainer would not be satisfied until he did "feel like it." Some one of the English team might get it into his head that he preferred a stroll in the country that particular afternoon, and he would forthwith go for a walk, and his idea of a "walk" often is a pretty big one.

Sometimes the English athletes put in a whole day in ambling through a wide stretch of country, and it does not seem to tire them a bit, though it probably would an American competitor.

Each Englishman as he appears on the track, at about 3 o'clock, brings along his "prayer rug," a novelty to a Yale or Harvard man. This is a square piece of flannel, of the finest texture, and of the owner's college color, which he spreads on the grass in some shady nook when he is tired, for the time being, of exercise, and sits there until he is ready to go on again.

Another thing that the Englishman brings with him to the track is a novel or a magazine. To an American this would seem the most remarkable of all. The novel, however, is put to a very good use. Its owner, after his turn, pulls it out, spreads himself on his "prayer rug," and likely puts in a half hour calmly reading it, unless he is stirred to discussion of some point in the jump or run by one of his confrères.

Occasionally in one of these rests a brother athlete will happen along on his jog around the cinder path, and will challenge the other to a race. Forthwith, though it may happen that the challenged is a high jumper, he will accept the gauntlet, and the two will finish the home stretch in record time, with the high jumper as likely the winner as not.

A little later the high jumper may challenge the mile runner of his own college to a bout over the crossbar, and he will be pushed up to nearly record figures. This is going on all the time in various parts of the field, and at any time the astonished visitor may see the entire crowd of men—sprinters, jumpers, weight throwers, and all—arguing a point in the quarter-mile run under some tree, only to suddenly start for the track and do the distance, the tail-enders doing creditable time. To a Harvard man or a Yale athlete this would be against the rules. The arguing is done by the Captain and trainer, and the athlete does what he is told to do.

It is rare that the Englishmen at Montreal go to the track for a prescribed task, as do the Yale and Harvard men. They all take a try at nearly every event on the programme, getting in a solid half hour at their own specialty in the meanwhile. As the Captain and President of the Oxford team said recently:

"The Englishmen do not believe in making sport a task. It is properly recreation, and should not become a pursuit for itself alone. Of course, we want to win, but we are not grinding our teeth to beat Yale or Harvard, and we sincerely hope they are not, either. We let our men do exactly as they like here, and just when they like, and I believe we all will be ready on the day of the race to do the best there is in us to do."

At Yale Field and North Cohasset there is an example of the American college man's style of going about the same thing—the training for a big meet. At Yale the athletes appear in their "jeans" about the middle of the afternoon, and for a little over an hour work persistently at their several events. Rarely, if ever, is a man permitted to try any "stunt" but that for which he is training.

The other day, Boardman, the quarter-miler, started in fun to try the high jump, and was ordered to the track immediately he was noticed. For a half hour the sprinters and hurdlers practice starts with the pistol in the one-hundred-yard dash, and then for another half hour sprint through their distances, with trainer and Captain alert to watch each defect of the athlete's style. The long-distance runners trot around the track, warming up, try a start or two under the watchful eye of "Mike" Murphy, and then run the half mile, mile, or two miles with the watch. After that they are ordered in, and the whole day's work does not extend past an hour. The jumpers and hurdlers go through their work in less time, and as soon as they are tired or overheated are sent to the dressing rooms.

Everything is done by the watch, and each man goes through his special piece of work with every ounce of brain matter concentrated on what he is doing. After practice is over the men may lounge about and enjoy themselves, but not during the time set apart for work. The men enjoy it, of course, but look on the daily quota of training as perfunctory for the most part. There is none of the free-and-easy, every-man-for-himself style that is so marked a feature of the English method.

At Yale the Captain and trainer have all the say, and the men obey orders. It may not be as open and hearty "fun" as the Englishmen have, but it suits the American college boy. The root of the difference goes far back of college days, and is to be found in the attitude toward sport that every American unconsciously takes. It is much more a matter of business with a Yale man than it is of pleasure. He goes in "to win," and he thinks that system and method are the best guarantees that he will do so.

E. OVIATT.

THE WEBSTER CELEBRATION AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

ON the 24th and 25th of this month Dartmouth College will celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the graduation of Daniel Webster. The celebration has a double significance, for the name of Webster is not only the foremost in the roll of the alumni of the college, but he laid the college under special obligations by his service in its defense of the famous Dartmouth College case.

Mr. Webster entered college in 1797, in his sixteenth year. Like almost all the students of Dartmouth at that time, he was poor, dependent largely upon his own exertions, and with them able to secure his education only by the self-sacrifice of his father, mother, and elder brother Ezekiel, to whom he was deeply attached. The college was then small and simple in its life. It had scarcely more than a hundred students, a Faculty, besides the President, of three professors and one tutor. Its library was small and of little value; it had only two buildings, a dormitory and a chapel. The latter was without means of heating and was, of course, fearfully cold in Winter, especially at morning prayers, which were held before breakfast. The dormitory was heated only by fireplaces, and the recitation rooms were furnished by the students. Webster roomed, as tradition says, out of the dormitory, and one house is still standing in which he is said to have lived. In his college days Mr. Webster was "thin, dark, and pale." Traditions have gathered about him, most of them untrue, as that of his tearing up his diploma after graduation. He was an excellent scholar, though not the first, and there are extant specimens of his college oratory that gave promise of his later power. He was graduated Aug. 28, 1801, and after a year spent in teaching, that he might earn money to aid his brother Ezekiel to go to college, he entered on the study of law.

His ability and success as a lawyer led the college to turn to him fifteen years later to defend it against the encroachments of the State of New Hampshire. In 1815 a division that for some time had been growing between the President of the college and the majority of the Trustees led President Wheelock to apply to the Legislature for help. It was a time when party feeling ran high and his move was seized upon as a means of political capital. The Democratic Party coming into power espoused the cause of President Wheelock, and in 1816 the Legislature passed an act establishing Dartmouth University by changing the name of the college, enlarging the Board of Trust, and creating a Board of Overseers. The old Trustees refused to accept the provisions of the new act, and when their Treasurer gave his adhesion to the new board, they brought an action against him of trover for the seal, with damages set at $50,000. The case was brought to trial in 1817, and argued at Exeter by Jeremiah Mason and Jeremiah Smith, the leaders of the New Hampshire bar, and by Daniel Webster. Decision was rendered in November adverse to the college, and by agreement the case was carried to the Supreme Court at Washington. It came on for trial there March 10, 1818, Chief Justice Marshall presiding. The conduct of the case had been intrusted to Mr. Webster, who had associated with himself Joseph Hopkinson of Philadelphia. The opposing counsel were John Holmes of Maine and William Wirt, the Attorney General. The case was opened by Mr. Webster in a speech of five hours, delivered without notes. It was one of the most famous pleas in the annals of the American bar.

The decision was rendered Feb. 2, 1819, the Chief Justice delivering the opinion. It was entirely in favor of the college. The Court "went the whole length," wrote Webster, "and left not an inch for the university to stand on." The decision became the safeguard of charitable institutions, and has been oftener cited than any other case in American practice. The value of Mr. Webster's service was gracefully recognized by Mr. Hopkinson in a letter to President Brown of the college: "I would have an inscription over the door of your building, 'Founded by Eleazar Wheelock, refounded by Daniel Webster.'"

The public life and services of Mr. Webster belong to the whole country, though the college cherishes them with pride. He was a great lawyer and a great statesman, in each capacity rendering services of lasting value to the country. Among the great orators and debaters then in public life he was the first, and his speeches have passed into the literature of the world. He was in fact as in name the Defender of the Constitution. He originated and developed the idea of nationality as distinguished from sectionalism, that in its energizing power carried the country through the throes of the civil war, and has continued to grow more effective to the present.

During his life the college held him in honor and since his death has revered his memory. As it has passed from the "small college," which he rescued from destruction, to an institution of fuller and larger life, it has delighted to recall the debt which it owes to him, as well as his wider services to his country. The approach of the one hundredth anniversary of his graduation seemed a fitting time to commemorate what he was and what he did. With this in mind the Trustees of the college determined to recognize the occasion by unusual ceremonies.

In carrying out this purpose a celebration has been arranged that will be both civic and academic, and that will exhibit the increasing circle of college interests, as well as some of the peculiar characteristics of Dartmouth.

On the afternoon of the 24th there will be a procession of Faculty and students to the college church, the building in which Webster received his diploma, where, after preliminary exercises of prayer and singing, an address will be given by Prof. Charles F. Richardson of the class of 1871, on "Mr. Webster's College Life," followed by one on "The Development of the College Since the Dartmouth College Case," by Prof. John K. Lord of 1868. At 5 o'clock, indicative of a phase of college life, there will be a game of football between the college eleven and an alumni eleven. In the evening there will be the observance of "Dartmouth Night," an annual celebration in which it is attempted to impress upon the students, both new and old, the special character and purpose of the college. In view of the occasion it will be an outdoor celebration, beginning with a torchlight parade in costume. The Faculty will wear black academic gowns and mortar-board caps, the students a similar dress, except that the classes will be distinguished by different colors, white for the seniors, blue for the juniors, scarlet for the sophomores, and yellow for the freshmen. There will be many transparencies, and in the procession will be carried Webster's carriage and his huge wooden plow. After the parade there will be brief speeches in the college yard, music by the college Glee Club, and an exhibition of stereopticon views illustrating Webster's life and career. The campus will be then illuminated by electric lights, fireworks, and a bonfire, and during the illumination prize athletic contests will be held, and the evening will close with the singing of Dartmouth songs.

On the morning of the 25th a procession will move from the college yard to the church. The exercises will begin as on the afternoon before, after which there will be an address by President Tucker, followed by an oration by the Hon. Samuel W. McCall, 1874, a member of Congress from Massachusetts. Honorary degrees will then be conferred, and the exercises will close with the singing of Milton's paraphrase of the 136th Psalm and the benediction.

In the afternoon the cornerstone of Webster Hall, a fine large building to be devoted to the purposes of administration, will be laid. The ceremony of laying the stone will be performed by Samuel Appleton, the only living grandson of Daniel Webster. The dedicatory prayer will be offered by the Right Rev. Abiel Leonard, 1870, Bishop of Utah, and an address will be made by the Hon. Frank S. Black, 1875, ex-Governor of New York. There will be music by a chorus of students. At 4 o'clock in the Old Chapel there will be reminiscences of Webster by older graduates and guests. An outdoor concert at 6:30 is to be followed at 7 o'clock by a banquet in College Hall, a new building, then for the first time to be put to public use, and the walls of the dining hall will be hung with portraits of Webster.

The Hon. Alfred Russell of Detroit, 1850, will preside at the banquet, and responses will be made by the President of the college and by Gov. Jordan of New Hampshire, Chief Justice Isaac N. Blodgett of the New Hampshire Supreme Court will speak of Mr. Webster's training at the New Hampshire bar, and the Hon. Frank P. Goulding, 1863, of Worcester, Mass., on Mr. Webster at the Massachusetts bar. Some aspects of Mr. Webster's personal life and associations will be given by Edwin Webster Sanborn, 1878; the Hon. George Fred Williams, 1872, and the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D. Prof. Francis Brown, D. D., 1870, a grandson of President Brown, will speak of the relations of President Brown to the Dartmouth College case; Senator George F. Hoar on Mr. Webster in the Senate, and it is expected that Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller of the United States Supreme Court will speak on Mr. Webster before that court.

The occasion promises to be one of great interest and success. There will be a great gathering of the alumni and friends of the college, who will come both to honor the memory of the greatest son of the college and also to rejoice in the prosperity, enlargement, and fair outlook of the college.

JOHN K. LORD.

A Vanished Gretna Green.

THE greatest Gretna Green of the United States is no more. The new law passed by the Indiana Legislature is in force, and no more can runaway couples be married in Jeffersonville, the little city opposite Louisville, Ky.

Young lovers who live in near-by States are not the only ones who are sad at the changed conditions. Two white-headed 'Squires sit in their offices and mourn for the fat fees that will no longer be theirs. "Runners" who met incoming boats and trains to guide the runaways to their respective employers—each 'Squire had a dozen of them, so intense was the rivalry for this lucrative business—"run," but have turned to other walks.

'Squire John H. Hause still has his office at the top of the hill overlooking the Louisville and Jeffersonville ferry. The old horseshoe still hangs over his door, and the matrimonial sign still stares the passer-by in the face. 'Squire Hause has married 8,000 couples. 'Squire Nixon, who has been in the business three years, has married 1,400. He is a watchmaker by trade, and has kept up his business, so he will not miss the fees so much.

Recently Magistrate Ephraim Keigman died. He held the record over all competitors. He married 10,000 couples during his life. In fifteen years the three—Hause, Keigman, and Nixon, Keigman's successor—married 19,400 runaway couples. These three men have derived from these marriages, clear of fees paid to "runners," a little over $100,000.

County Clerk Carr also mourns a rich source of revenue taken from him. During the year 1900 1,200 licenses were issued to out-of-town couples. Each was forced to pay $3 for a certificate, of which the clerk kept $2. So it can be seen that he loses $2,400 a year of his income.

All Jeffersonville mourns with these men, for its best advertisement has ceased. But thus do old institutions pass away. Many of the 38,000 who were married in Jeffersonville are still living, and many of the 76,000 eyes may possibly be wet with tears as they think that other sweethearts will not be able to flee to the haven to which they rushed to escape obdurate parents.

Sentimental Teddy.

Little Teddy (to mamma, who is cutting papa's hair.)—Mamma, may I take one of papa's curls?

Mamma—Yes, darling. (To papa.) See what an affectionate, sentimental angel that little fellow is. Even at his tender age he knows enough to prize the mere curl on his dear papa's head.

Little Teddy (as he sees mamma trying to pick him a good specimen).—Hurry, mamma, I want it for a new tail for my horse.

1901

With Rod and Gun Around New York

ANY ONE who has examined the catches of the average fisherman who spends his time holding down the abutment wall of the Hudson River Railroad or the string pieces of the city piers must incline to the opinion that they own cats and are very fond of them, for if the majority of these men do not feed to their domestic felines the product of their day's fishing, then the final disposition of their catch must remain a mystery.

They certainly cannot take the fish home to stock salt-water aquariums, as the contents of their baskets are as dead as the greenback issue before they reach home. They cannot eat them, as the three-inch Lafayette or the two and one-half-inch snapper does not contain very much meat after being cleaned; yet those men will sit there all day yanking in an occasional microscopic specimen of the finny tribe.

There is a possibility that there might be much better fishing in the locations which they infest if they would only give the fish a fair chance to attain a decent size, but anything and everything which they once get out of the water is retained. If they confined their efforts to snappers and Lafayettes it would not be so bad, but if, by accident, they happen to catch a striped bass, in it goes with the rest.

The fish they take do them no good, and they simply prevent sportsmen from getting much advantage of their decency in throwing back fingerlings. They are also an unmitigated nuisance to the man propelling a small boat against the tide, who of necessity hugs the shores as closely as possible to take advantage of the slack current and occasional back eddy. They never pretend to lower their rod tips or their lines so that the small boater may pass over them, and woe betide the latter if he touches their tackle in getting past.

The change that the last quarter century has brought in firearms is something marvellous. Scarcely had the breech-loading shotgun, using centre-fire ammunition, ousted the muzzle-loader than the hammerless arm became popular. Then about the time that the majority of shooters were supplied with hammerless weapons, the ejector gun, which threw the fire case clear of the barrel, came into vogue.

The latest improvement, on which gunmakers have been working with more or less success, is an arrangement which will enable one to fire either barrel at will by means of a single trigger. The advantages of such an arrangement lie in the celerity and pleasantness with which it enables one to shoot. With guns fitted with two triggers, it is necessary after firing one barrel to bring the index finger back into position to operate the second. This means not only a loss of time between barrels, but also an appreciable difference in the feel of the gun, the length of the stock being measured from the butt-plate to the front trigger. Therefore, when one wishes to fire the second barrel, usually the left, he is shooting what is practically a short stocked gun.

An English gunmaker is now attaching to some of his weapons a device by which a single trigger will fire both barrels, and it rests with the shooter to determine by the adjustment of a small button on the trigger plate whether the right or left barrel be fired first. Of course, it is, like most novelties, an expensive luxury at present, adding from $15 to $20 to the price of a gun, but in a short time it is likely that the cost will be brought down to a reasonable amount, the same as is the case with the ejector mechanism, which at one time cost from $15 to $20 extra, and may now be had for an additional $5.

Many sportsmen believe that a proper working single-trigger device, in which the precedence of firing the barrels may be altered at will, will be found to be as great an improvement in shotguns as the hammerless has proved.

A correspondent writes for advice as to where he can go for a fortnight's camping and find good fishing and boating, be far enough away from hotels to be able to wear his old clothes comfortably, and yet be near enough civilization to get his mail with a reasonable degree of promptness, and be able to obtain plenty of fresh vegetables and milk.

One of the prettiest places of which I know for such a purpose is a wooded island in the Delaware River, a few miles north of Manunka Chunk, N. J. The island is a trifle over a quarter of a mile long and about 100 yards wide. It is wooded sufficiently to allow one to find a pleasant amount of shade at all times during the day. To the west of it runs the main body of the Delaware River, while on the eastern side is a small branch of the stream flowing slowly underneath overarching treetops.

There is a tiny rift at the head of this branch, and just below this one may semi-occasionally get a good size bass, although the best fishing will be found at the head of the rift, about three quarters of a mile north of the island. This rift is deep enough to allow the passage of a boat drawing a good amount of water, while the current is not too strong to prevent good oarsmen ascending the stream at this point. Just at the head of the rift is a good place to anchor one's boat and to fish. A good spring flows through a pipe on the eastern shore of the river, half way between this rift and the head of the island, and comes down so close to the shore that one may fill a pail or cup without leaving the boat, while the pipe itself is high enough to prevent a rise of the river spoiling the water for drinking purposes.

Farm houses are near enough to allow the easy procuring of vegetables, fruit, and milk, the nearest one being Snyder's, which can be reached by a ten minutes' walk from a little boat landing just below the southern point of the island and on the western bank of the river. The station of Manunka Chunk is on the Lackawanna Road; about eighty miles from New York City. With the exception of vegetables, milk, and eggs, it is best to take one's supplies in starting out. The best bait for the bass in this vicinity would be lampreys, which must be arranged for with the station agent in advance, as it takes two or three days to get a supply of them from up the river where they are dug.

The island itself has sufficiently high banks to prevent its becoming a marsh in the event of the river rising, and if the camper be an amateur photographer, as well as a fisherman, some of the prettiest views that one could desire are right at hand.

In addition to fishing tackle it would be advisable to take a 22-calibre rifle, bored to take the long rifle cartridge, as more than a fair number of kingfishers and hawks will furnish interesting target practice. Later in the season quail may be found in the neighborhood, and even a few partridges. These are most plentiful on the Pennsylvania side, but the shooting of them in that State will necessitate taking out a non-resident's hunting license, which at $10 per shooter may be rather expensive for a fortnight's gunning.

Another pleasant place for camping is Lake Hopatcong, N. J. Good camp sites may be found in Byram's Cove, which may be easily reached from the Lake Hopatcong Station, on the Jersey Central Railroad, which is at Nolan's Point. On the southwest side, at Raccoon Island, there is a good camp site, which was occupied during August for the last couple of years by the Nereid Boat Club of Newark, which built a little dock there. It will be found very convenient. There is good black bass fishing in Lake Hopatcong, pretty views for the photographer, and it is a splendid expanse of water for the small boat, sailor, or canoeist. The lake itself is one of the most beautiful in the country.

The salt water in the vicinity of New York City is at present filled with young bluefish, known as snappers or snapping mackerel. These youngsters, which run from three up to eight inches in length, are quite as voracious as their elders, and it is surprising to see what a large sized killy will be taken by a snapper of six inches or under. Killies, by the way, are about the best bait that one can use for these fish.

Almost anything in the way of tackle will do to catch the young bluefish. A bamboo cane or a pole cut from a tree with a few yards of line, a couple of hooks, a light sinker, and a cork are the simplest style of tackle, though a light black bass rod, 25 to 50 yards of nine-thread linen line, a well-made single cut leader, three feet in length, to which are attached a couple of No. 5 Sproat hooks on single gut, a small egg-shaped cork float two inches in length, and a sinker weighing about one-sixteenth of an ounce, will be more artistic. A three-piece lancewood rod nine feet in length, weighing about ten ounces, with a reel seat above the hand and standing guides, may be had at prices ranging from $1.50 to $5, and, as there is not the necessity for making a long cast in angling for these fish, a nickel-plated double multiplying reel, holding about 180 feet of line, and costing $1.25, will serve the purpose.

Of course, in the long run it is better policy to buy higher-priced tackle, but if a man is only purchasing for a couple of afternoons' snapper fishing the equipment described will be found sufficient for his needs, and the whole outfit, consisting of rod, reel, float, sinkers, line, leader, and hooks, may be had for $3.50.

These fish may be had at Fort Washington Point, on the Hudson River, which is reached by the Dolly Varden trains of the New York Central, which run from the station on West Thirtieth Street, or by going through on the same line and alighting at Spuyten Duyvil station. Much better luck may be had in the vicinity of the draw bridge or just inside the mouth of the creek. The two green points on the eastern shore of the Harlem River just north of Fordham Heights station are being fished at present. These may be reached by the New York and Putnam Railroad from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street or by the Jerome Avenue trolley line, alighting at Fordham Landing Road and walking across to Fordham Heights station, where boats may be had.

Pelham Bay and City Island are two other fishing resorts not too far from New York City for a Saturday afternoon or a Sunday expedition. These may be reached by trolley car from One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, via Mount Vernon and Pelhamville, or by the Shore Line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. The snappers swim in schools, and when they are biting the fun is fast and furious. The moment one's float goes down immediate action is required or it is a case of rebaiting an empty hook. The great drawback, however, to this fishing is the large number of small fish that will be taken, too small, in fact, to be of any use.

Croton Point, on the Hudson, offers the best fishing of any point on that body of water within easy distance of this city. To reach Croton Point take the New York Central Railroad, alight at Croton Landing, where boats may be hired, row across Croton Bay, anchor just off the northern end of the rocky point, or a trifle to the eastward of it, just over a deep hole, which may be located within fifty or sixty feet of the shore at high water. Bait is hard to get at Croton, however, and if the fisherman wishes to be absolutely certain of having good sport it will be necessary for him to take it with him.

This place is a great favorite with the fishermen of Haverstraw, who willingly make the trip of six or seven miles across the river to reach it. In fact, it is the only place on the Hudson in which the writer has always been certain of getting a fair mess of fish. Other places may do better at times and at others be absolutely blank. At the northern end of Croton Point one is always sure of a fair mess of such fish as are running at the time.

Now that the heat of the Summer is past, a very pleasant trip for those who love the water is a journey by rowboat or canoe from the Harlem River to City Island, or even New Rochelle. Of course, it is understood that this trip is to be taken in sections.

Hire a rowboat on the Harlem and go down the river, passing into the East River through the Bronx Kills, which divide Randall's Island from the mainland. It will be necessary to choose a time when the tide is with one at this portion of the trip, as the current runs at such a rate as to make going against it almost impossible, and certainly anything but pleasant. After passing the Kills, keep into the shore around Port Morris. If desired, the boat may be left there until the next week, when the trip may again be continued.

Past Port Morris are pretty headlands and little coves. The mouth of the Bronx at high tide and the entrance to Westchester Creek are pretty places to explore, and one may easily put in a couple of days along this part of the city water front, which is strangely little known to most of our residents who are well acquainted with the Hudson and the Harlem Rivers. The Long Island shore, along Whitestone, just opposite Fort Schuyler, presents a good beach for landing, with near-by shade.

Passing Fort Schuyler one enters Long Island Sound. Keeping to the New York shore one passes the Country Club of Westchester and enters Pelham Bay, on both sides of which lies the Pelham Bay Park. Westchester Creek and its tributaries, Mill Creek and Powder Mill Creek, are worth making a detour into, and the small craft may again be left at one of the boat landings near the Pelham Bridge.

Taking up the trip again on some subsequent day, one may either pass around the eastern end of City Island and make a circuit, or pass underneath the bridge which connects it with the mainland, bearing to the westward through Shark Bay, going between Hunter's Island and the mainland through a little creek, under an old stone bridge, which, by the way, is only navigable at half or full tide. This will take one up past the Country Club house grounds of the New York Athletic Club on Travers Island and inside of the Glen Islands. The boat may be left at Glen Island and float and dinner had on the island.

This trip is an extremely pleasant one, and, taken in easy stages, may easily be made by even a comparatively inexperienced oarsman, as outside of the Harlem River very little traffic will be met with, and one may always keep, except when running over to Whitestone, within easy distance of the shore. The nooks, coves, fields, and bits of wooded land which one passes are parts of the country that cannot be seen to advantage by any other method of journey, and, as I have before remarked, few New Yorkers realize the extreme beauty of this part of our city. A well-filled lunch basket, a mackintosh in case of rain, a fishing rod and a camera will make one independent of hotels and restaurants, enable one to do a little fishing, and bring away permanent mementos of the trip, which is one well worth taking.

E. T. KEYSER.

Game in New York in 1831.

THE giant tortoise now in the New York Zoological Park, which is announced as being the largest tortoise in captivity, is a pigmy compared to one that was captured in the East River years ago, according to this item in a New York newspaper of the issue of Nov. 9, 1831:

"On Saturday night a turtle weighing 1,460 pounds was stranded high and dry in a piece of meadow land near Mr. Baretto's place on the East River, just above Hell Gate. The American Museum bought it for $500."

This giant saurian derelect weighed nearly five times as much as this big fellow in the Bronx Park. According to the old newspaper which records the capture of that great turtle, there was a lot of good sport in and near the city about that time.

"On Monday," says the old-time chronicler, "one of the sentinels on Blackwell's Island was visiting his rounds, and he discovered an [illegible] in the air. In a few moments it perched upon the topmost branch of a tree. It was a tempting mark. The musket was loaded with one bullet. The sentinel fired. The bird's head was hit, and scalped with Red Jacket skill. The eagle fell, and was taken to the hospital and placed under the care of a physician, and is doing as well as could be expected."

"Thirty-three thousand horse mackerel were taken in a net at one haul a few days since, a little above the 'dry dock,'" is another item.

Here is still another:

"A striped bass weighing forty pounds was taken day before yesterday by a colored servant living with Benjamin Bailey, Esq., on the banks of the Harlem River, just below the bridge. The fish was discovered by the man from the end of the dock, which projected some distance into the river. At times he would sail gently along past the dock into the shoal water. No net, no hook, and bait was at hand, and as the golden opportunity might not last long, our hero quickly resolved to encounter him single-handed in his native element, and at a favorable moment he leaped from the dock directly upon his back. The affrighted fish darted from under him as though a shark was in pursuit, and as luck would have it, took a direction for the shore, and ran up nearly high and dry into the mud. Before he could get fairly afloat again and have plenty of sea room to make his escape, the colored man seized him by the gills, dragged him upon the beach, and secured his prize."

Queer Habits of the Marten.

"THE Hudson Bay marten, the little fur-bearer whose skin is ever popular and at times exceedingly valuable, is still plentiful in that region of fur-bearers," said W. B. Salmon, one time a trapper for the Hudson Bay Company, "but I believe it would have been virtually extinct there long ago if it were not for a habit it has of making periodical disappearances, of the mystery of which I never heard any satisfactory explanation.

"These disappearances occur every ten years. Where the animals go to no one knows. No dead ones are ever found, and no one has yet discovered any evidence of their migration to any other region. A few martens, of course, remain on their old feeding grounds, but during the season of the disappearance of their fellows none of them will touch the bait in a trap, and consequently none is caught. The next year the martens are back again in their old haunts as numerous as ever, and for ten years more submit to being caught.

"The Hudson Bay martens seem to be the only ones of the species that have this strange habit. The Lake Superior martens don't waste any of their time in disappearing voluntarily, but are found at the old stand year in and year out, housing themselves in hollow trees in the deepest woods and making life a perpetual burden to birds, squirrels, rabbits, and other small game on which they prey.

"The Lake Superior marten has one predilection of the palate, in which he resembles the bear. That is a passion for honey. He will line a wild bee to its home with the precision of the most expert bee hunter, and the hidden sweets of that bee colony will have to be in a most inaccessible place if the marten doesn't soon revel in them. Like the male mink, the male marten has an overpowering love not only for his own offspring, but for the offspring of his fellow-martens—such peculiar love, indeed, that if it wasn't for the instinct and shrewdness of the mother martens the race of martens would have been unknown long ago. The male marten is so fond of his young that he will eat them up whenever he happens to find them. The mother, therefore, bears her young in some secret hiding place, and keeps them hidden until they are half grown and able to defy the cannibalistic love of their sire. The female mink exercises the same instinct with her progeny, for the father of them, as fond as he is of trout and other fish, will leave his fishing any time to dine on his interesting little family."

Privileges of Diplomats.

THE recent arrest of a diplomat's son for larceny and his subsequent discharge as a matter of international courtesy, brings to the front one of the mediæval customs that have survived to this day. Outside of the District of Columbia such an incident excites curiosity and also some adverse comment.

At Washington, however, people are accustomed to recognizing diplomats as above the law. Their carriages, for instance, are entitled to, although they do not always take, the right of way. Few, if any, of the Ministers abuse their privileges. Commenting on the subject, a lawyer said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"There is no more reason in this age of rapid transit and instantaneous communication around the earth for making a diplomat exempt from the operations of criminal law than there would be in granting the same sort of indulgence to those of our own citizens who have red hair.

"Two or three hundred years ago there was some sense in the international law which holds an Ambassador or plenipotentiary sacred. They were far away from their home, with which they could communicate only at long intervals. They represented their respective Governments absolutely and were compelled to act wholly upon their own responsibility. Such, of course, is not the case now. The Minister, generally speaking, now simply carries out the cabled instructions of his Government. If arrested for crime, thrown into prison, or even executed, it is doubtful if the interests of those whom he represents would particularly suffer.

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

NOW that there are really women paying tellers in one of the Chicago banks, no one will believe all the unkind stories that have been told of the idiosyncrasies of the woman and her checkbook.

There is nothing so thoroughly domestic as the postal arrangements in country places. They have been reveling in a real, live postman in Heath, a little place up the Hudson, this Summer, and the housewives along his route have methods of facilitating his business. Last year all the mail for the place came from Barrytown, across the river. This arrangement had its inconveniences. It was necessary to row across for letters, and while the neighbors delighted to accommodate each other, the receiving conditions on the Heath side were not what they should have been.

When one of the residents of the place made a trip to Barrytown he always brought over the mail. This was as far as he was responsible for it, and he would put it under a big stone on the dock, in an old tin pan, if one happened to be there, or in anything that promised to give the best protection to his charge. Every neighbor driving to the dock would sort the mail and take his share.

This would have been all right if the sun always shone on that side of the Hudson. Unfortunately, it does not, and although the dock has a covering overhead the rain can beat in at the sides, and as a result the mail was sometimes in a draggled condition, papers were unreadable, and the Heath housewife was unable to tell whether the dress goods samples were blue or green or red after the three colors had soaked together for a day or two.

She was positive as to their washing or non-washing qualities, but she preferred to make her own experiments in that line, and was dissatisfied. So during the Winter the Heathites wrote to Washington that they thought it was a pity if they could not get their dress samples in good condition, for little Mary, who had a blue hat, was obliged to wear a green dress with it, because her mother could not tell the true color of a sample when it reached the house; and other like tragedies at the domestic fireside had transpired. The gentleman at the head of the postal arrangements, knowing something of domestic life himself, was sympathetic, and hence the postman. This accommodating gentleman drives over from the nearest town once a day laden with the mail, postal cards, and postage stamps, and the Heathites rejoice.

But it is in connection with the collection of the letters they have written that the Summer boarder has been amused this past season. The postal boxes for the postman to put letters into a take other letters from are at the entrance to the farms or estates, some distance from the house. These receptacles have an individuality of their own, for there is everything, from a box neatly made for the purpose to an old tomato can; but the amusing part of them is the postal signal. The postman will not stop to take letters from a box unless there is a signal hanging from it, and the women of Heath choose anything that is bright from their wardrobes or household stores to hang out of the box for the mail man.

The most astonishing signal along the route is a bright red stocking, whose mate blew away one windy wash day; the owner now hangs the lone partner in her Post Office box when she has letters to mail. It is an altogether satisfactory arrangement, but the proceeding excites much interest and curiosity in people who drive by and are not familiar with Heath ways.

It is probably a secret which has been an open one since the days of the first gardener in the Garden of Eden, but the woman who knows many things had never heard of it. She was potting a fern for which she had a tender affection, bought a brand-new flower pot for it, set out the plant, and waited for results, which came speedily. The fern shriveled up, and in a short time it was dead.

"I could have told you beforehand that would have happened if you had asked me," said the friend to whom the woman lamented. "Don't you know that a new flower pot should always be soaked well before a plant is put into it? If it is not it absorbs all the water given the plant, which naturally dies."

Every other woman to whom the first woman tells this sad tale says: "Of course I always knew that," and the mourner is wondering how her early education could have been so neglected.

"Does any one know how difficult it is to use crutches?" says the woman who has been obliged to resort to them after having a badly sprained ankle. "It is worse than bicycle riding. I did not have half the trouble on the wheel. My first day on crutches everything ran into me—the stores, walls, houses, all left their places to run out and hit me. Even the sidewalk rose up when I was not prepared for it, or sank away when I was making ready to put my crutches down in a certain place. And the crutches themselves! They would not go where I intended them to. Sometimes they would spread out so far that I was lowered down to the ground with a good chance of a fall, or, again, they would come close together and there was no place at all for my feet between them, and my shoulders were raised to my ears.

"That is all without saying a word of the uncomfortable way in which they wore off the skin where I rested upon them. If I expected ever to sprain my ankle again I should make an effort to go somewhere and learn crutch walking, for it is an art and accomplishment by itself. In mentioning my tribulation I have not said a word about the trials of other people whose craniums I rapped and whose shins I barked in putting the crutches down when I was not using them. They could tell a tale also."

Here is a household secret which an old housekeeper told to a young one. Many people may know it, but if they do not, it is worth noting.

"For mending your broken china," she said, "take the bit of white that remains in the egg shell after the egg has been used, mix it with a little flour, enough to make a paste, and cement your china together with it. That will not cost you a cent, it will not waste an egg, and unless there is a big break it will be sufficient to do the repairing."

The young housekeeper mended a hand-painted pen tray which had been broken, much to her sorrow, and though it has been washed a number of times since the egg cement has held the broken pieces together as well as the older housekeeper said it would.

There is a Brooklyn woman who has always been noted for the pretty clothes she wears and particularly her stylish hats, who says that she never buys a hat without thinking of one of the prettiest hats she ever had, bought for her when she was a young girl going for the first time to boarding school. It was really a beautiful hat, a white chip trimmed with pale heliotrope flowers and particularly becoming to the girl who was to wear it, and who had hair of a reddish gold and the beautiful complexion which goes with such hair. But unfortunately the hat was altogether too pretty in the eyes of the boarding school mistress who took more maternal care of her young charges than boarding school teachers do nowadays.

"My dear," she said, "that hat will never do in the world. It is altogether too elaborate for boarding school. I will take you down to our town milliner, and I have no doubt she will change it for you for one more simple and appropriate."

It goes still more to show the difference in the times, that the young girl went obediently with the principal, and the pretty hat was changed for another, in village style, quite different from the New York hat. The funny part of the affair came later, and the girl had sufficient fun in her nature to enjoy it, though she had been a loser in the transaction. She was visiting a friend in the town one day when the belle and beauty of the place arrived to make a call. She was charmingly dressed, and carried herself with an air of exclusiveness which might be expected of one who knows that physically and sartorially she is everything that can be desired.

But the little schoolgirl in the corner in her simple little village hat could hardly keep her face straight, for crowning that haughty head was the white chip hat trimmed with violet flowers which she had brought up from the city in her trunk.

In a small town up the State where household knowledge counts for something a young minister's wife, who has recently commenced her duties there as her husband's assistant, is entirely ignorant of everything connected with domestic affairs. If the maid is ill or off for the afternoon she must take her meals out, for she does not know how even to make a cup of tea. She had never dusted a room up to the time she was married.

"It is all due to an overenergetic mother," she says. "My mother has always done everything at home, and she was so thoroughly capable that I have never been asked to do anything, and now I feel that I have lost something I can never regain. I almost feel as if I could blame my mother for leaving me in such ignorance."

Unfortunate city cats become abnormal in their pursuits—or that is what one New York woman believes. She has a fine, large, handsome cat, who, as she lives in an apartment, never leaves the house except when he disports himself upon neighboring house roofs. The flat the woman occupies has windows about on a level with the roofs of six adjoining houses. This makes a delightful playground for the cat, and he has it all to himself. The windows leading to the roof are left open, and by a short though perilous jump—for he has to cross a yawning cavern of several stories in depth, the space between the houses and flathouse—he can reach this happy hunting ground by night or day, coming and going at will. He has but little to occupy his mind here in the daytime, for there is not even a grasshopper or blade of grass for his amusement, but at night it is different.

One night recently the woman was awakened by a tremendous hubbub in the house. There was the sound of something flapflapping against the walls, and then a jarring noise, caused apparently by the leaps of some heavy animal. Frightened nearly out of her wits, but with courage for the occasion, the woman jumped out of bed, rushed to the back part of the house for a broom, and back again to combat the enemy.

It was moonlight, and in the front room she could see an awful creature that looked a yard broad to her excited eyes flying around the room, and big eighteen-pound "Nig" (the black cat) leaping frantically after it. It was a bat which the cat had caught on the roof, brought into the house, and then found a less easy playfellow than he had expected. The woman and the broom joined the combat, the bat was soon dispossessed, and the woman is wondering both why her cat will catch such unearthly things, and also what the neighbors on the floor beneath must have thought of the commotion above them when she, the cat, and the bat were flying around at midnight.

Trouble With Cash Registers.

ONE of the most difficult positions to fill in the big retail establishments where automatic cash registers are in use is that of cashier. The question is not so much one of honesty as of ability to perform the work day by day without too great a margin of error.

None have found so great difficulty in this connection as the owners of the big quick lunch establishments, where "change" has to be made quickly at the rush hours of noon, and when but little time is allowed the cashier to check receipts with the figures marked up on the register.

The cashier at one of the largest downtown places was recently discharged simply because she was very often "off" in her change; that is, the cash register and the amount turned in at night did not tally. It mattered little to the company when there was a shortage, for, according to agreement the cashier made it up from her salary. On many occasions there was even over-cash above the amount recorded. The young woman turned in this over-cash faithfully; the company discharged her for having any over-cash at all.

When the young woman was discharged, it may be noted, incidentally, she had become a great favorite with the customers, and when it was learned that they were to see her no more behind the cashier's desk some one started a petition, which was signed by over 600 names and turned in to the management. The management decided to give the young woman another chance if she would come and apply for the position, which she declined to do.

Another cashier was taken on in her place, and lasted exactly four days. Another girl succeeded. She lasted two days. Still another came, and lasted four days. In all eight girls were tried out behind the marble desk, and then the company was no better off than at first. Days come when there were shortages to be taken out of the young women's pockets and others when they honestly turned in, what was over and above the amount on the cash register. But the shortage and the over-cash continued, and the company has decided to give up experiments and to charge the difficulty not to the incompetence of the cashiers, but to the difficulty of filling the position without making mistakes.

The trouble is said to be that the 2,500 or 3,000 changes made during the day are not, as in dry goods stores or other concerns, more or less scattered throughout a day, but are all crowded within an hour or so. The rate at which one girl makes change during that one hour is at the rate of 12,000 in a day of nine hours.

For New Fall Gowns

NOW is the time to begin to think of Fall suits. There is a crispness and a sparkle in the air on mornings and evenings, a suggestion of cool days which makes the idea of long walks and outdoor sports a delight, and shopping is a pleasure as a forerunner of social pleasures to come.

There is a wonderful variety of suitings for Fall; pretty striped goods which have a charm all their own, and camel's hairs, zibelines and broadcloths, which promise to be the three best materials of the season; exquisite poplins, fancy cloths, the regular heavy suitings of the styles of goods that go into men's suits, and reversible cloths for the woman who likes a comfortable and natty rainy day suit.

In thinking of cloth suits one material sure to come to mind is broadcloth. It is the one material of which no one tires, which can never become common, no matter how much it is used, and it is always possible to have a different gown from one's neighbors', no matter how many broadcloths are worn, for there are innumerable shades in this beautiful material. There are 250, if one would be exact; everything from black, which is always good, to the most delicate shades—tans, fawns, beiges, grays, and a beautiful and peculiar shade this year, a "chamois," that suggests leather in the pale yellowish tone. Broadcloth is the one material which can be worn by old and young and is stylish for all occasions.

Camel's hair is another material which is stylish, and received with delight whenever it comes into vogue. It has a style of its own. There is also much variety in it, for there are camel's hairs and camel's hairs.

The name of a material does not signify as much as it did some years ago; when there were fewer varieties of goods. The names now are given more for the benefit of the trade, to aid in distinguishing the goods in buying and selling rather than for the customer. One is pretty safe, however, in calling any long-haired goods camel's hair. This is despite the fact that there are fancy weave camel's hairs, which resemble the plainer goods less than other entirely different materials.

These fancy weaves help to make a variety; some might almost be called a basket cloth. Camel's hair will cost from $1.25 up. A very pretty one can be had at this price; a particularly beautiful piece with soft silky finish will cost $2. There is a pretty shade of tan in this. A black striped camel's hair, heavy hair stripes, will cost $1.85. The stripes are of various widths.

Zibelines with their beautiful satin finish have almost the softness of panne velvets. There are all colors to be found in them—Oxford grays, reseda greens, the cadet blue, (all the blues rather bright,) heliotrope, reds, which also appear in the camel's hair and other stuffs, and promise to be worn to a considerable extent this year, in the soft shades in oxblood.

A pretty variety of this goods is covered with small dots, blue green, brown, zibelines, each with a self-color dot just a shade lighter than the material. There is a self-colored striped zibeline in the new shades, and all over it dashes of which make a stylish pattern, and will cost $2 a yard. A 54-inch zibeline which comes in pretty shades of Oxford grays, navy blue, tans, &c., is $1 a yard, and an excellent material.

Satin prunella cloth is a pretty, rather lighter weight material than the others, dotted, and costs $1.25. Sharkskin is a cloth appropriately named. It is formed of hard twisted threads. It is $1.50 a yard, and comes in tans, garnets, browns, greens, and navy blues. English mixed suitings, which come at $1.50 a yard, are exceedingly pretty. They are in different combinations of blues, grays, reds, the oxblood shades almost suggesting a cerise, olive greens, and soft beige shades.

For separate skirts and jackets a good serviceable material is a narrow striped melton cloth of light weight. This will cost $2. Another stylish and serviceable material is a trifle more expensive, an invisible striped cloth which comes at $2.25 and $2.50 a yard. Goods of canvas weave appeal to many people, and there are stylish shades in these goods, different tones of blue, the bright and navy, beaver and gray.

A more showy material brings us back again to the zibelines, for in this material in different colors, tans, grays, cadet blues, are scroll patterns in black. Zibelines with invisible stripes a quarter of an inch apart will cost $2.25, and with wider stripes $2.50. Prunella cloth, with a raised stripe, very pretty, comes in silver gray, light tans, and navy blues. One good prunella cloth costs $1 a yard, and a pretty hopsacking can be found for the same price.

Black will continue to be good this coming season, and in camel's hair and zibeline will cost from $1 to $3; and in cheviots from 75 cents to $2.50. Black poplins will make beautiful gowns, and there are pretty things in fancy weaves of black. Stylish novelties with small velvet figures cost $3.75.

Just here something may be said about poplins. There are some very beautiful things to be found in the new silk and wool poplins, exquisite shades, the material hardly to be told from silk, costing from $1.25 to $1.75, and wonderfully beautiful Irish poplins are $2.75. They come in all the delicate shades. There is no doubt they will be much worn.

Pretty little striped suitings, the material showing a fine twill, are most attractive. They come in self-color stripes, on gray, blue, &c., the stripes a shade darker than the ground. Quite new, and at 85 cents a yard, of a canvas weave, is the invisible check, combining two shades. Camel's hair cloth, with a dash of fancy colors, comes with the grounds in all the new shades.

For blouse waists, suits for the small girl, and many other purposes there are beautiful plaids, checks, and stripes in the tartan colors. The stripes in these goods are exceedingly pretty, and will make charming waists, pleasing the woman who likes the combinations of the Scotch colors, but does not wear plaids. These are 44 inches wide; they come in thirty different styles, and cost $1.10 a yard.

The heavy mixed suitings—the cloths used by men's tailors—come at from $1 to $3. The heavy reversible cloths have the underside in plain colors, in plaids and in checks, the majority of the plaids and checks in dull tones, though here and there is a bright one.

In connection with these materials is something that is worth knowing. One of the conveniences of the last few years has been the half-made skirts to be found in the shops. In these the skirt is ready to be turned up and stitched around the lower edge and adjusted and the binding put on the top. It is not always, however, that the skirts are ready in the materials which may be desired. This difficulty can easily be arranged. One chooses a material and it will be given this half finish to order for $1.50 or $2. There is the tailor cut and finish, and any small tailor outside will do the stitching around the lower edge; the binding is put on, and the skirt is ready and costs very little.

Velveteen and velutina cord are other materials that will make up into charming suits for Fall, and metallic velvetines are covered with tiny metallic dots and figures upon black and navy blue grounds.

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Some Gowns Worn at Newport.

THE recent Newport Horse Show, the social event of the season at the fashionable resort, was notable for the unusual display of handsome gowns which were worn. Descriptions of many of these gowns were given in THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT last week. Some of the other of the more notable gowns noticed are described below:

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt wore at the opening of the show an exquisite gown of pale heliotrope mousseline nearly covered with point lace. Here and there were chous of white chiffon and incrustations of chiffon violets. The girdle of white taffeta had the ends decorated with painted violets. Her white picture hat was of chiffon and loaded with violets. She carried a white parasol.

Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary wore on the last day a charming frock of some thin silky gray material. The back of the bodice showed tiny tucks running from neck, shoulder seams, and armholes, and meeting in the centre of the back. The same effect was repeated on the upper portions of the sleeves, and the skirt was tucked. There was gray chiffon in the stock and at the bottom of the sleeves. Mrs. Cary's hat was a large broadbrimmed one, set straight on the head and encircled by feathery gray ostrich plumes.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones was in an exquisite costume of white chiffon. The skirt was accordion plaited over white taffeta, and there were fluffy frills and chiffon ruchings at their edge to finish the bottom, and wide insertions of Cluny lace running around the skirt above the frills. The bodice was laid in fine plaiting, and a bolero jacket of Cluny lace was worn over it. A white hat with black ostrich plumes topped the gown, and a white silk parasol, veiled with white chiffon was carried.

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr., was seen the first day in pale blue mull. The flowing skirt had two tucked flounces edged with white lace, and insertions of four-inch lace ran at twelve-inch intervals from the upper flounce to the belt. The bodice also had lengthwise insertions of lace, the yoke was outlined by it, and the elbow sleeves had frills of lace. A simple black hat was worn with this frock.

Mrs. Arthur Kemp wore on the first day a princess gown of white batiste and Irish lace. The trailing skirt was nearly all of the lace. The back of the bodice was laid in fine tucks, and narrow straps went over the shoulders. The front was also tucked, and a piece of the lace came from each side and hung a little loose. The stock was of batiste and lace, and a large black hat trimmed with ostrich plumes of the same shade was worn.

Mrs. George B. De Forest was seen in a robe of pale yellow batiste. The long skirt had a deep flounce of ecru lace and batiste, and several narrow panels of the lace were let in the upper part of the skirt. The tucked bodice had a bolero jacket of the lace. Mrs. De Forest's large flat hat was of cream-colored straw, with a dark-red underbrim, and was trimmed with a wide, flat black velvet bow in front and some small flowers.

One of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's Horse Show gowns was of yellow lace over white chiffon. The plain skirt showed at its lower edge fluffy ruffles of chiffon. A jacket of the lace was closed in front and pouched. The elbow sleeves had six-inch frills of yellow lace. Her hat was yellow trimmed, with an immense black ostrich plume. Pale yellow gloves were worn.

Miss Cynthia Roche was in cream-colored organdie over pink taffeta. There were insertions of Cluny lace and an applied flounce of the organdie, with lace insertions. The stock and girdle were of pink silk, and the elbow-length sleeves were edged with pink. Miss Roche wore a large white hat trimmed with a long white ostrich plume and chous of satin.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay wore a frock of white Irish lace over chiffon. The trailing skirt had deep accordion plaited flounces of chiffon edged with rose quillings of the same material. The plaited blouse was covered by an Eton jacket of the lace, and a cluster of mauve orchids were caught just below the bust line. Mrs. Mackay's hat was a large one of fine cream-colored straw, with knots of black velvet on the right side of the broad brim, from which started a large and long black ostrich plume that ran across the front and around the left to the back.

One of the gowns worn by Mrs. Charles Oelrichs at the Horse Show was of dotted lace over lemon-colored taffeta silk. It was princess in effect, the bodice and skirt perfectly plain and fitting like a sheath. There was a girdle of apricot yellow taffeta silk knotted at the back, with long ends. A small white bonnet, trimmed with white, and narrow, black velvet ribbon topped the gown.

Mrs. J. Frederic Pierson wore on the opening day of the show a gown of Renaissance lace over white silk. It was plain, and at the lower and upper parts of the bodice a ribbon-like effect in gold thread simulated a bolero, and directly across the back a pattern of leaves was done in gold thread; this band appeared again across the tops of the sleeves and in front. The girdle was of gold cloth. Mrs. Pierson's small white bonnet was trimmed at the left front with clusters of pale yellow tips, and a white lace veil draped it.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson wore a very dark blue foulard with starlike figures of white; the points were wavy. A deep insertion of black lace ran around the foot, and there were several vertical insertions at the sides. A black tulle boa and a black and white hat, trimmed with white feathers, were worn.

Mrs. Richard Irvin wore a striking gown of black and white striped satin foulard. The black stripes were an inch in width and the white stripes nearly a quarter that width. The skirt trailed slightly; there was no flounce of any sort, only a hem, and at each side of the back breadth there ran an insertion of nearly circular pieces of lace about eight inches across joined together. This same style of lace insertion formed the lower part of the bodice over white silk, the upper being of the striped material. The sleeves showed the circles on the upper parts, and there were frills of lace at the elbows. A black tulle boa and a flat black hat, the brim of which was almost covered with pure white roses, were worn.

Mrs. George Crocker wore on the last day of the show an exquisite French frock. The skirt was elaborately trimmed with graduated widths of brown velvet ribbon, applied vertically. Around the lower edge of the skirt ran an applied flounce garlanded with half wreaths of flowers. Above this ran narrow bands of brown velvet ribbon, each strip nearly its own width from the next. Above these there was an application of white silk cut in points—at least that was the effect, and above this the velvet ribbon in wider widths ran to the girdle. The waist was a combination of lace, silk, and the vertical application of velvet ribbon. A bolero effect was produced by the ribbon, half moon-shaped pieces being cut out to show the velvet running beneath. At the top of each sleeve crescent-shaped pieces were cut out, and the velvet ribbon in vertical stripes was repeated. Down the sides of the skirt there were also bands of brown velvet, probably two inches wide, embroidered in silvery white flowers, and this embroidered velvet finished the sleeves and the neck, the stock being lace and chiffon. Mrs. Crocker's hat was a flat toque of pink roses.

Mrs. Crocker's daughter, Miss Emma Rutherford, was in heavy white lace, a princess gown over white chiffon and taffeta. Folds of pale blue liberty satin ribbon ran from near the bottom of the waist at the sides up to the bust line and ended a little each side of the centre front in chous. A large hat of pale blue trimmed with tulle of the same shade and a wide pale blue feather crossing the front completed the costume.

Miss Kathleen Neilson, who won a blue ribbon the first day, wore while driving a white gown, with trailing skirt and Eton jacket. This jacket had crescent-shaped openings embroidered at their edges, and the short sleeves showed the same crescents. The skirt's flounces were edged with them. A thin white underblouse was worn. Miss Neilson's hat was a large cream-colored straw, with two deep points the width of the left side and the back respectively turning over and meeting at the centre of the low crown. A large white ostrich plume started from under the left point and ran around to the back.

Miss Beach, who drove the Vanderbilt carriage horses on Tuesday, was in soft gray. The skirt, which barely touched the ground, was absolutely plain. The bodice and sleeves were laid in three-quarter-inch meeting tucks. These tucks were vertical in the close-fitting bodice and in the sleeves ran around the arm. A small round, white hat trimmed with knots of black ribbon was worn.

Miss Natica Rives wore early on Tuesday afternoon a charming gown of white, figured in small medallion bouquets of soft red flowers. The skirt had flounces edged with lace—simple, straight flounces—and the rather short Eton jacket described two scallops at its lower edge in the back and was finished with lace all around. The bottom of the sleeves was finished in the same way. A thin white underblouse was worn. Miss Chloise Hatch wore, also on Tuesday, a pink frock trimmed with insertions and appliques of lace, and a hat of rose pink tulle and silk trimmed with roses of the same shade.

Mrs. Clement C. Moore was seen in her automobile in a frock of heavy ecru white net. It was princess and was braided all over with fine ecru braid. The yoke portion was braided very lightly, and the effect from a short distance was of embroidery. A small white, cream-colored straw sailor hat, the edge bound with black velvet and the crown encircled with puffs of raspberry colored satin, was worn.

Variety of Habit in "Luncheons."

We may live without friends; we may live without books;
But civilized man cannot live without cooks.

BUT some of them pretend they can.

A good many people like to be thought careless in their choice of food. They wish it understood that Owen Meredith was the only carnal man among them, and spoke of his own weakness when he spoke a universal truth. Generally, however, these men of simple tastes are either of the pronouncedly intellectual type, or else are simply too busy to have a good, substantial luncheon in the middle of the day.

A discussion of the gustatory problem with many New Yorkers has revealed a wide variety of tastes and habits. Recorder Goff, for instance, resorts to Graham crackers and milk for his luncheon three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, and the Recorder has plenty of time for something more elaborate if he wanted it.

Lunching on this simple fare the other day Recorder Goff leaned back in his chair and talked of what he thought ought to eat luncheons in general and of his own in particular.

"I eat Graham crackers and drink milk," he said, "because I like them. I call them 'crackers'"—pointing to the brownish slabs on a plate—"because that is what they used to be called by everyday people like us. I believe now they are called biscuits, or wafers, or something besides 'crackers.' However, those are the things I have for luncheon. They are tasteful to me. I can enjoy this luncheon involuntarily, without giving my occupation of eating any particular attention. This leaves me free to sit here and ruminate. In the meantime I am being properly sustained, physically."

"Do Graham crackers and milk have a tendency to make a man severe?"

The Recorder regarded the milk pot seriously.

"Do people think me severe on the bench?" he asked. "Well, no. Never mind that. It is not my business to consider what people think when I am on the bench. I prefer not to acquire food for thought—thought of that kind."

"It may be that no one thinks you severe."

"Did it ever occur to you that a man might be afraid of his own sense of humanity as contradistinguished from his sense of justice? A man may be a bad man. He may have committed murder or theft, or—or almost anything—there are only a few crimes that are not possible to every man—given the right conditions. A man, if he is not dead to gentle feeling must think of these things, whether he be Judge or somebody else.

"A man is sorry," he continued disconnectedly and thoughtfully. "He says to himself: 'Who knows, if my own circumstances had been a little different, I, too, might have done this thing'—whatever the thing before him may be. "I would deserve the punishment this man is about to receive—but I am sorry'—and—and then, almost unconsciously, a man casts about in his mind for a means of letting the criminal off—and then he is afraid of his own weakness, and brings himself up short and remembers that he is there to be just."

"Then a Judge may be hard from very kindness?"

"Perhaps he may," said the Recorder, looking afar off. "Perhaps he may. If so, then what a victim, what an unfortunate victim, he must be of his best self."

The Recorder on the bench and the Recorder over a plate of crackers and a bowl of milk are quite dissimilar people. Possibly no other diet would have loosed the judicial tongue upon philosophies at 12 o'clock noon.

Judge Foster turned a ham sandwich around disdainfully and said:

"Luncheon is an insult to a man's breakfast. It is an affront to the dinner that comes later. A luncheon is something to get out of the way as soon as possible. If it be a ham sandwich or a good fat capon it is alike bad and distasteful to the mind. I do not think it very distasteful to the eye, either—at high noon."

"Luncheon is something to be devoured—with a man's eyes shut and his mind intent on the affairs of life. When he takes it that way it gives him indigestion, and when he does it some other way and dawdles over it he thinks it ought to give him indigestion."

"You are talking luncheon—"

"Oh, well, do you suppose the bench never leaves undone those things which it, etc.? I know I am doing that which ought not to be done—probably because there is a noon recess. I apologize to my dinner, which I shall partake of with no regret, save that which naturally arises from a luncheon like this." And he swallowed the last of the ham sandwich and wadded the paper up and threw it into the waste basket. Then he looked pleasant.

Russell Sage partakes sparingly of an apple for his luncheon, though he has the time to order and devour whatever kind of luncheon he likes.

Judge Jerome is the great American fire-eater, and he is pleased to have people know it.

Oscar Hammerstein is methodical in the matter of luncheon. The method is one peculiar to Mr. Hammerstein, perhaps, yet no one can deny that it is a method.

"My luncheons are settled in the box office. Look at that!" (The table before him held pretty nearly everything, from "mush and milk" to a bird and a bottle.) "It seems no longer ago than yesterday that I had a frankfurter and nothing more," he added, "and then there was a time when I only passed by the hot tamale man and breathed through my nose—and I was afraid he would charge for that.

"That is a beautiful luncheon," indicating the spread upon the table. "I am going to enjoy it. I should be delighted if you—No? Then I'll get about it myself, with your permission."

A. E. Lancaster, the playwright, takes his luncheon in a black skull cap, and he uses a most beautiful silver spoon that weighs a great deal and appears to have been one of those "folding" pieces of furniture that came over in the Mayflower. He waved it aside when the question was asked, and said:

"I use it because I feel that I have something in my hand. Perhaps that suggests that presently I shall have something in my stomach. What do I eat? Well, first, there is milk. It plays the chief part in my luncheon. It takes us back to nature—the first food from which we drank, you know. It is a perfect food in itself. It carries us to thoughts of the cow; the cow makes us think of the country; the country of nature; nature of God. A milk lunch is liquefied manna—and some of us are to the manna born. Zwieback next. It is twice baked, and therefore, like mercy, is twice blessed. It blesseth him that bakes and him that takes."

Alfred de Cordova lunches on kumyss—and plays that he likes it.

Henry Clews ceases to think, about luncheon time. To the question, "What do you think about luncheon?" he replied:

"Long before lunch time I have ceased to think. See? I take lunch for the purpose of starting my works again. A man should be a thing of habit and regularity. Great brown bread and milk. [illegible] for me. See? A [illegible]

of the day makes a heavy result when a man returns to business. A man's works are like a clock's—he is wound up to go so many hours, and after that he must be wound up again. See? Be good to yourself and you will go a long time. See?"

"Do you always say 'see' at your luncheon?"

"'Ward McAllister used to say 'You know,' I say 'See?' See?"

I saw.

Mayor Van Wyck does not lunch on birdseed. When he has a busy day he splits it in two by fortifying himself with a menu like this:

One dozen oysters on the half shell. (Shrewsbury.)

Half dozen Little Neck clams.

Cup of hot tomato soup.

Then he pecks at caviar and sausison de Leon.

Fillet mignon follows, of which he eats sparingly.

Then Romaine salad—of which he eats and eats and eats.

Chicken, à la Maryland, with all its various trimmings, comes next.

Philadelphia squab and a German mixed salad, the elements of which are known only to the Mayor—and Providence—follow the chicken.

A soufflé, one canteloupe, ice cream and peaches, Roquefort cheese, café noir, and Bent's biscuit complete the repast. At his luncheon the Mayor drinks nothing but water.

After this the Mayor bends his steps toward the City Hall, and feels much better the remainder of the afternoon.

Ex-Mayor Hugh Grant during his uptown days seldom ate luncheon. But up town or down town, he always ate candy—candy of the insidious, imported kind, with considerable tinfoil about it, and little Turkish pellets with sugar coats and shiny insides. Now he has changed that. Since he has been down in Wall Street Mr. Grant goes out to luncheon, and he and Anthony Brady and Frederick P. Olcott may be often found together. Luncheon with these men is a matter of utility. In places where they congregate they meet each other, and at'll others, and more business is probably done in an hour than could be begun in a day under different circumstances.

Each eats something, perfunctorily, that he may detain the other; then the other does the same, and in the course of downtown events they become uncommonly well filled. This is about all luncheon amounts to with them. Now and then there may be a bird, and perhaps a bottle, but the bird may be cold as [illegible] the bottle's [illegible], for all they care.

Col. Waldo Watterson's Hospitality

ELWOOD had just returned from the South. It was his first visit, and, like all Northerners, he was charmed with Southern hospitality and quite enthusiastic about it. He told us of his experience, and his manner indicated the great delight it had afforded him.

"'Your relation of your experience in the South, Elwood, recalls to me an experience of my own with Southern hospitality during the civil war,' said Major McDougal. 'It was somewhat different from yours, but quite as pleasant in its way.'"

Major McDougal took out a fresh cigar. We assumed an attitude of attention and interest. It was always a treat to hear the Major tell of his war experiences. He seemed to have had such rare ones, and was able to invest their narration with such charm that you always felt a regret when listening that you had not lived in those days. When he had taken a long puff and blown the smoke slowly into the air, the Major began:

"In June, 1864, while I was stationed in Memphis, I received orders to go over into Northern Arkansas and pay off the Federal troops in that section. Price's army had been driven South by that time, but to meet a possible attack from guerrillas I was given a guard of fifty men. Our journey had to be made overland, and we were equipped with a wagon train. At the end of a hot day, and after a dusty march we reached the little town of Paragould. Our coming into the town was quite an event. When Lieut. March, who was in charge of the guard, picked out a site to pitch camp for the night, the putting up of the tents was watched by a curious crowd of townspeople. My tent was put up first. As I stepped out, after arranging my things, I was saluted by as picturesque a looking personage as I had ever beheld. He was a handsome old fellow of about sixty, I should say, but still as straight as an arrow. His long coat, shiny, and somewhat green with age, his broad expanse of shirt-front, his tile hat of the style much worn in the South before the war, were all suggestive of better days. He looked, for all the world, like the caricatures you see in the comic papers nowadays of the crushed tragedian. His air, however, was distinguished and courtly, and checked the desire to laugh which his attire inspired. Lowering his hat with a graceful wave, he said:

"'Majah, permit me, Sah, to welcome you to Paragould.'

"His grandiose manner suggested ownership of the town. I concluded he must be a person of local importance. I thanked him for his welcome.

"'Are we to enjoy the honah of your presence for long, Sah?' he asked.

"I replied that we would break camp in the morning.

"'I regret that most sincerely, Sah, for we would like to show you some little social attentions in Paragould. Howevah, we will not let you depart without some slight effort to make your brief stay pleasant, and I hope, Sah, you and the officer in command of your escort will do Mme. Jones and myself the honah, Sah, of supping with us this evening. That is Mme. Jones's mansion thar, Sah!' He pointed to a rather modest weather-worn house on a hill a short distance from the camp.

"'Mme. Jones is a relative of mine, Sah—a widow whose son is now at the front in the Confederate service,' he continued. 'This deplorable wah, Sah, has made sad inroads into our resources, but, Sah, an officer and a gentleman—even though cherishing different sentiments from ours, and engaged in upholding a cause which we oppose—shall not have it to say that he passed through Paragould without an offer of our hospitality.'

"I thanked him with a bow, and turned to Lieut. March, who came up just then for a few words with me. When I had answered the Lieutenant's queries, my visitor stepped up.

"'May I claim the honah of a presentation to the Lieutenant, Sah?' he said. And, without waiting for a reply:

"'I am Col. Wa'do Watterson, Sah.'

"'Lieut. March,' I said.

"'Delighted to meet you, Lieutenant,' he responded. 'Allow me to compliment you on the appearance of your men, Sah. They look thorough soldiers, Sah. I have just invited the Majah to sup this evening with Mme. Jones—my relative, Sah—and myself, and I hope you, too, will honah us, Sah.'

"He seemed to read a declination in my countenance, and made quick to forestall it by holding out additional inducements.

"'It is just a few steps from your camp and if you will come I will promise you the finest mint juleps you ever put to your lips. Mme. Jones grows her own mint, and in the concoction of a julep she has, believe me, no equal in the Southern States. I should like for you, Majah, and our friend the Lieutenant to receive one from her own fair hands. It will be something to be remembered, I assure you, Sahs.'

"The old fellow caught my fancy, and I decided to accept his invitation, just for the fun of the thing. I did not have the slightest fear of treachery behind his offer of hospitality, because I was convinced that there were no rebels about in any force. Besides, the house he pointed out as that of Mme. Jones's was too near our camp to admit of any surprise. So I told him the Lieutenant and I would be pleased to accept his kind invitation.

"'The pleasure is all ours, Sah,' he replied. 'I will return for you in an hour to escort you to the mansion. But before I go, Majah, there is a little mattah—a mattah of some delicacy—which I am forced to communicate to you, Sah.'

"He came up closer to me, and though the Lieutenant had gone and we were alone, spoke in low tones, as if imparting a matter of the greatest confidence.

"'You see, Majah,' he said, 'we have been sadly devastated by the wah in Paragould, and, as I said, our resources have been drawn upon to an extent which could not be foreseen. I am afraid, Sah, that in the present emergency Mme. Jones's stock of liquors has been depleted, and, as there is no way of replenishing it in Paragould just now, I am compelled by the exigency of the occasion to request that a slight quantity of whisky for the juleps be furnished by your commissary.'

"'It was certainly the cheekiest proposal I had ever heard, but I am keenly alive to the sense of the ridiculous, and the nerve of that old codger in inviting me to come to his house to have a julep and then asking me to furnish the whisky was irresistibly funny. It quite won me, and I yielded gracefully.

"'That will be all right,' I said. 'Do you wish to take it with you?'

"'No, Sah, thank you; I will send our niggah for it,' he said. And he departed with the promise to return in an hour to escort us to the house.

"In about half an hour an old negro presented himself at my tent with a note from Col. Waldo Watterson. It ran thus:

Major McDougal:

My Dear Major: I am in a state of great mental perturbation. When I communicated to Madame Jones that I had invited you and Lieut. March to sup with us, she was filled with delight at the prospective pleasure of your visit. But when she reflected upon the condition of her larder she was plunged into deep distress. In fact, Sir, she was moved to tears. She mourned the fact that she was not sufficiently provided to entertain two such distinguished officers, and suggested that the invitation had best be recalled, though she would never cease to regret the painful circumstances which had deprived her of the pleasure of meeting you. Seeing how much she took the situation to heart—how deeply her pride was hurt—I bade her be of good cheer and to trust to me to provide all things necessary for your entertainment. But, Sir, it pains me to say that I am at a loss as to how to do it, except to throw myself upon your chivalry. I have, therefore, prepared a small list of articles which I trust you will let my man have, in addition to the pint of whisky which you previously—and with a delicacy which I shall never forget—offered to supply.

Yours, very cordially,

WALDO WATTERSON.

"The list of articles which the Colonel desired was inclosed. It called for potatoes, one-half a pound of coffee, and one-half a pound of sugar. I sent for the Commissary Sergeant, told him to give the negro the provisions requested, also a pint of whisky, and charge up the account to me. I was becoming more and more interested, and wanted to see the joke out. The negro departed with his packages, and about half an hour later Col. Waldo Watterson put in an appearance, his countenance beaming with pleasure.

"'Now, Majah, if you will send for the Lieutenant, we will proceed to the mansion. I think Mme. Jones will have everything in readiness when we arrive.'

"He made not the slightest reference to his note of a half hour previous. Of course I did not. My orderly soon fetched Lieut. March, and we three set out for the house, which was not more than a few hundred yards from the camp. The Colonel walked between us, and kept up a running conversation upon the war and its attendant misfortunes, ornamenting his discourse with many grandiloquent phrases. When we reached the house, or 'mansion,' as the Colonel persisted in calling it, we were met at the door by the colored man who had brought the Colonel's note to camp.

"'Jackson,' said the Colonel, 'you may inform your mistress that Major McDougal and Lieut. March of the Federal Army have arrived, and are awaiting the honah of a presentation. Meantime, Suhs, we will take seats here on the veranda. It is rather warm inside, and I think we will enjoy sitting out here and sipping our juleps, while awaiting the announcement of suppah.'

"The veranda was a very dilapidated porch, but the view from it was rather fine, and a slight breeze which came through the trees was a pleasant relief after our long march that day in the blazing sun.

"In a few moments Mme. Jones came out, and we were presented. She was a well-preserved woman of about fifty. Her attire, like the Colonel's, had the pretense of better days, and there was about her that indefinable charm which is indicative of refinement. She greeted us graciously and asked if we wouldn't come into the parlor.

"'I ventured to suggest, Lorena, that the gentlemen would find it more enjoyable to sip their juleps on the veranda,' said the Colonel.

"'Certainly,' she responded, 'if they prefer it. If you will excuse me I will see that they are served.'

"The Colonel entertained us with all the gossip of the town, interspersing his narratives with frequent suggestions of his own importance in the community. In about ten minutes the negro, Jackson, came out bearing a tray with three juleps on it. He was followed by Mme. Jones, who remained just long enough to express the hope that they were to our taste. We took a sip, pronounced them delicious, which, indeed, they were, and she then re-entered the house to look after the preparation of supper.

"In a short while supper was announced by Jackson, and we went in, preceded by the Colonel. The house looked bare and poverty-stricken, but everything was scrupulously neat. The Colonel took the head of the table, Mme. Jones sat at the foot, and Lieut. March and I were on either side. They had managed to scare up a chicken somewhere—I have always suspected Jackson—and it was nicely broiled. The chicken, some sliced tomatoes, boiled potatoes, bread, apple sauce, and coffee constituted the meal.

"During the meal the Colonel's volubility was incessant. He regaled us with many of his experiences during the early days in the South, most of which we realized were fictitious, but which were none the less enjoyable on that account. Mme. Jones was a charming hostess. Jackson acted as butler, and his get-up was ludicrous. He wore a discarded coat of the Colonel's and an expansive white tie made into a huge bow. It looked like one of Mme. Jones's apron strings, and I think it probably was.

"After the meal we repaired again to the veranda, and were joined by Mme. Jones.

"'I would like to invite you gentlemen to smoke,' said the Colonel, 'but I regret to say that I parted with the last of my tobacco to some Confederate officers—friends of mine—who passed through Paragould recently.'

"Lieut. March came to the rescue. He produced his tobacco pouch, and the Colonel thereupon supplied us with corncob pipes. When we had finished our pipes I announced that we should be obliged to return to the camp. We made our adieus to Mme. Jones, but the Colonel insisted upon seeing us safely to our quarters. When we reached the camp he shook hands, bade us good-night, and said:

"'Gentlemen, I regret—sincerely regret—that your stay in Paragould is not to be more protracted. But allow me to say, Sahs, that if the fortunes of wah should ever bring you this way again, I hope, Sahs, that you will again partake of our hospitality.'"

JUSTIN McGRATH.

THE STRANGER AND THE TIGER

FOR the greater part of the afternoon the stranger had stood in front of the cage of the Indian tiger in the Central Park Menagerie, and his extraordinary interest in the animal was noticed by the keepers. From time to time he strayed away from the tiger's cage to look at the other animals—the elephants and the rhinoceros and the deer in the houses adjoining, but he returned shortly, and as before took up his station in front of the Indian tiger.

Keeper Snyder noticed the stranger and the unusual interest which he showed. At first the keeper thought him one of many artists who come to the menagerie to study the animals, but there were other and much finer specimens of the cat family in the Park. Then a new thought occurred to him.

"I'll bet a dollar that fellow has a story for you if you pump him," said the keeper to the reporter. "I've seen that same incident before when I was with the Barnum people. That fellow is interested in the tiger because he knows a story connected with the brute. See if I'm not right."

"Fine animal," ventured the reporter to the stranger. The man raised a sallow, thin face in which a pair of steely gray eyes, steady as a church, were the only feature.

"Yes," he said, with a nod of assent.

"Know him?"

"Yes, rather."

"Did you capture him?" asked the reporter at a venture.

"Yes."

That was not the answer expected. Then the stranger sat down in the "hospital" of the menagerie, in the little shed behind the elephants' house, where Keeper Snider has traveling cages in which he treats lions when they suffer from locomotor ataxia, and tigers and tigresses when they have their occasional illnesses. Seating himself on a bale of hay and hugging his knees with his hands, he began:

"I trapped that tiger when he was a little fellow, and his mother had trapped me when I did it. I sold him to Hagenbeck of Hamburg by the time I had fully recovered from my encounter, and Hagenbeck traded him to the menagerie here in part exchange for a baby hippopotamus. You may not think it, but a man has a weakness for the welfare of animals he catches. I happened to be in New York, and to remember that my friend the tiger lived here, and that I might look him up to see what kind of a chap he made.

"There is a big difference between hunting tigers and having the tiger hunt you. The incident occurred in the Dabrah Doolah district in Assam, where I had gone to plant tea. I was on my way to a bit of jungly land, which I thought of clearing for a plantation.

"By the middle of the afternoon I had seen what I wanted of my land and was ready, accompanied by my two servants, to return to my bungalow. One of these I had left with my horse about a mile back where there was shade and grass, the other I now sent to the rear to notify the man with the horse to bring the animal around by the road to a point where I would meet them. I went my way, picking it along a jungle trail to the point designated. Along the sides of the trail was bamboo grass higher than my own head, and to make the thicket even denser there were interspersed with the grass clumps of bushes and low-topped korinda, and here and there trees.

"I had left my rifle with the man with the horse, and it was not until now that a feeling of uneasiness crept over me, and I felt that I would be a bit more confident had I the weapon with me. I argued down my fears, however, and was strolling along the trail, when without an instant's warning there was a tremendous commotion in the tall grass. The bushes directly in front of me moved violently, then parted, and before I had time to realize fully there was a vision of yellowness, a deep-throated roar, and a tigeress had me, her hot, fil-smelling breath brushed my face, and she fastened her jaws into my shoulders in a single mighty crunch. Just then there was a noise in the roadway, and the animal raised her head. In another moment she had swung me clear of the ground and carrying me by the shoulder bounded off in great leaps.

"The tigress carried me all of 50 yards before she set me down in her home, where there were two tiny cubs, their eyes not yet open. The tigress retreated, crouching, and gazed at me from springing distance, as if she was praying for me to make a move for the sake of enlivening the fun. Then a sound broke the stillness. I saw the brute whirl toward the direction from which it came, and she rose to her hind feet. But before she could make a move a shot rang out and a bullet crushed through the tigress's heart. She fell, turning a half somersault, and lay still. An East Indian tiger hunter, Dassa Balhua, came toward me from out of a tree where he had been laying for the tigress many a day.

"Dassa caught both of the kittens in his arms, and they nestled close, poor orphans, searching about his brown body for the dinner which they thought was long coming. I was borne to the hut of Dassa, and in three weeks, when I had somewhat recovered, was taken to my own bungalow, where, under skillful treatment, my wounds repaired as much as they will ever repair.

"Dassa raised both kittens until they were able to eat solid food, when one night one of them broke a chain and escaped. The other he presented to me, for we had come to know each other well and had by that time hunted much together."

The stranger opened a loose outing shirt, drew the shirt partially off, and showed the gnarled and purple marks deep in his shoulder and the upper part of his arm.

"There are the scars of that day's work, and the little tiger is now the big one in the cage in the lions' house. You see the scars and you see the tiger in the cage. See for yourself if the records of the menagerie do not show that Hagenbeck traded the tiger to the menagerie."

And in the record of the menagerie was found the entry where Hagenbeck had traded the tiger in part payment of a baby hippopotamus.

Hard Work to Cash a Check.

THE difficulties of cashing a check in a strange city were experienced the other night in Boston by a well-known New York newspaper man, who conducts one of the chief departments of one of the principal metropolitan journals. It happens that he has no friends in the Hub; that is, no acquaintances. In his search for some one to cash his check—and it was all he had except a few cents—he found several people who, when he told them who he was, confessed to be daily readers of his writings, but either they were temporarily impecunious or doubtful that he was the man he pretended to be.

He had been on a vacation in a rural district, where the natives made no hesitation of giving him greenbacks for the newspaper's checks, but when he struck the city, he found things entirely different. The hotel clerk remembered him as a guest of June, and recognized the indorsement of the check and the signature on the register as the same; but he said that that would not serve as identification. No newspaper man knew him except by reputation, and, after plodding from one office to another, he was obliged to ask his office to telegraph on a description of his personal appearance. Then, and not until then, did he succeed in getting ahead of the incredulity of the hotel clerk and secure money enough to settle his bill and buy his ticket back to New York.

No Lie, After All.

They were telling fish stories, and at last the tall, lank man on the cracker barrel said:

"I went down to the river this morning, and although the water was high almost to a flood, I took a ten-foot pike—"

"Stop there!" exclaimed the fat man with the corncob pipe. "Tell us you took an eight-pound trout, and I'll sit idly by. But a ten-foot pike, never! Ananias died for less than that!"

"I took a ten-foot pike-pole," continued the unruffled tall, lank man on the cracker barrel, "and in less than five minutes I hooked out a fifteen-foot bass—"

"See here! See here!" yelled the man who owned the grocery. "You'll have to go 'way from here to finish that lie! I hain't got no lightnin' rod on this store yit!"

"I hooked out a fifteen-foot basswood log," persisted the tall, lank man, "and I want to ask how much you think I kin git for it."

IN FOREIGN LANDS

An Important Factor in the Franco-Turkish Dispute.

According to the official report of the deliberations of the French Cabinet Council on the present rupture of Franco-Turkish relations, the French claim consisted (1) as regards the quay company—in obtaining a removal of the obstacles put in the way of the free exercise of the rights derived from the firman of concession, and (2) as regards the Lorando and Tubini debts—in obtaining execution of the decisions of the Ottoman courts, had resulted, in the Sultan's presence and at his approval, in an arrangement between the French Ambassador and the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs. It is believed in diplomatic circles abroad that the Sultan made the granting of the second claim a quid pro quo for refusing to grant the first, and that the reported concession of the first was published by the French Government itself in order to leave the matter in a harmless state after the Czar's visit to France.

In the meantime the views of the Porte on the subject are being quietly set forth in a pamphlet and circulated among the officials of the foreign embassies and legations in Constantinople. The firman which granted the control of the docks to the quay company two years ago is repudiated on the ground that the officials who made the bargain acted without authority. Ever since the concession Turkish officials who were not included in the transaction have pointed out to the Sultan the great danger of having the quays in foreign hands, as the arrival of Anarchists and the departure of Young Turks could thus be made without the knowledge of the Government, to say nothing of "the smuggling in of contraband material, the impossibility of police surveillance, plague, and all manner of evils" which were shown to be the direct consequence of foreigners being in possession. For these reasons the Sultan determined to prevent the company from enjoying the full rights under the firman. A figure was mentioned to him at which the company agreed to surrender their concession, but owing to lack of funds he could not definitely close the matter. At length he determined to effect the purchase through a loan, as he could not longer withhold the rights of the concession without open rupture with France. It was at this point in the game that the cable reported that the trouble has been equitably settled.

The measure for the loan was drawn up and submitted to the Council of Ministers, with the usual direction that they approve it at once. This the council, headed by Sheik ul Islam, resolutely refused to do. And there the matter at present stands, with the consensus of opinion in diplomatic circles that France will win the moment pressure is applied, for the subsequent repudiation of the firman is considered of slight importance.

Foreign officials in Constantinople are marveling at the pluck of the Ministers, as such an example of independence, it is said, has not been shown for years, and, in some quarters, it is thought to be the prelude of some important changes in the means of government—or of the suppression of opposition, which would seem more likely. It is recognized that if Sheik ul Islam lacks support at the next crisis, it will be all up with him, while, if he still takes the lead in the opposition, it will mean the upsetting of the Sultan's whole policy, which has been to have all power in his own hands.

The Czar and the French Nationalists.

As was pointed out in a TIMES special Friday morning, the visit of the Czar to Paris would be interpreted by the Nationalists as an espousal of their cause, one of the veiled features of which is to encourage agitation in favor of Louis Napoleon, now in the Russian Army, as the actual Bonapartist pretender to the throne of France. The invitation of the Paris Municipal Council, which is largely composed of Nationalists, for the Czar to come to Paris, resembles the invitations they sent out last year for the Provincial Mayors to assemble at a banquet under their auspices. The Mayors declined to come, for it was evident that they were desired to identify themselves with the Nationalist movement against the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry and join in the insults against President Loubet. But when the President invited the Mayors to come to Paris as the guests of the national Government, they responded with a will, and enthusiastically acclaimed the work of the Government.

A recent number of Le Matin makes a vigorous protest against the proposal of Le Figaro that M. Déroulède and other conspirators condemned by the Senatorial High Court should be pardoned on the occasion of the Czar's visit to France. It is pointed out that, according to M. Déroulède's own statement, his avowed intention was to overthrow the present form of government. By his visit to France, it is declared, the Czar brings his support and approbation to that form of government, and it is asked what right and by what means M. Loubet would dare destroy the intention of the Czar, which is to show his support of the Government by opening the doors of France to those who have not ceased to proclaim that their aim was to destroy and overthrow the Government. Le Matin believes that such an act would be a slight on the Senate, while it would enfeeble the respect of the Czar and the whole world for the judgment of that high assembly. It therefore demands that the pardon, which, it says, it is the first to desire, shall be postponed until such a time as it shall not appear to be an ironical act.

Roumania, Russia, and Austria.

An important phase of the Balkan question has been thrown into prominence by the recent visit of the Roumanian Premier, M. Stourdza, to Vienna, where he held a series of conferences with Count Goluchowski. M. Stourdza is said to have given the Austro-Hungarian Minister certain details of matters connected with Russia which have caused a disagreeable impression in Bucharest, among which was the action of Russia in sending a torpedo flotilla up the Lower Danube to Galatz. This was entirely contrary to the strict stipulations of the Danube convention, and was not done as reported in cable dispatches at the time, on the invitation of Roumania. Besides this the Russians have begun building fortifications on the left bank of the Kilia mouth of the Danube Delta. Although here the left bank belongs to Russia, still the forts threaten Roumania, and indirectly Turkey, as they are erected on the same spot where in 1847 the first crossing of the Danube was effected by the Russians; moreover, the Berlin Treaty clearly states that no fortifications shall be built from the Iron Gates to the mouth of the Danube, and that all the old forts were to be demolished. It was also stated that the concentration of large bodies of Russian troops behind the forts could hardly be explained by the current manoeuvres.

These revelations of M. Stourdza, which were made public only after his departure from Vienna, have profoundly stirred the Austrian press, and the Government is being asked to make representations at St. Petersburg as one of the parties to the Berlin treaty which engaged to preserve the status quo of the Balkans.

Development of Russian Trade.

According to some recent cable reports of the general stagnation of Russian industry and commerce and the grain famine, the influence of which upon trade is said to be more direct in Russia than in any other country, the customs returns recently published covering the first five months of the present year compare favorably with the reports for the same period in 1900 and 1899.

From Jan. 1 to June 1, inclusive, Russia exported merchandise to the value of 252,779,000 rubles, as compared with 219,500,000 rubles during the same period in 1900, and 205,461,000 rubles in 1899. The value of the imports during the five months amounted to 215,692,000 rubles, as against 222,240,000 rubles in 1900, and 232,049,000 rubles in 1899. It will be seen, therefore, that while there was a fairly large increase in the value of exports, there was a decrease in that of the imports, showing a balance in Russia's favor of about 40,000,000 rubles. These figures do not include Russia's trade with Finland, nor the trade in precious metals, of which, during the five months, the exports were valued at 7,338,000 rubles, and the imports at 168,000 rubles. Exclusive also of the above totals there were exported to Pacific ports commodities to the value of 17,988,000 rubles, as compared with 13,501,000 rubles in 1900, and 12,340,000 rubles in the preceding year.

Details of the customs report also reveal that there was a decrease in the imports of cast iron, copper, zinc, wire, machinery, and locomotives, though the duty on those commodities amounted to 88,279,000 rubles, as against 82,064,000 rubles during the same period of 1900. The tea imports show an increase, the figures for the five months being 338,000 poods, as compared with 406,000 poods last year and 357,000 in 1899. Russia's naphtha exports show a steady increase. During the five months under review they amounted to 37,779,000 poods, as against 26,680,000 poods in 1900, and 28,838,000 poods in the preceding year. The exports of eggs and butter and of wool and woolen fabrics also show a steady increase.

Education in India.

In speaking at an educational conference in Simla the other day, Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, made some remarks which are being more or less warmly commented on by the British Anglican press. In regard to religious instruction in the State schools he said that, although he believed that no teaching of the young could have the desired effect unless it rested upon a religious foundation, still, he held that it was not for the Government to undertake the teaching of a foreign religion in India. He continued: "I am not inclined to find the solution in the moral primer or text book that was suggested by the Education Commission. If pupils can cram Euclid there is nothing to prevent them from cramming ethics. I am not certain either that the moral precepts which we understand are easily grasped by the native mind. The ideas of good and evil are equally entertained by the East and West, but differently expressed. We must look for the religious instruction of Christian, Mohammedan, and Hindu to the private institutions where the tenets of those faiths are taught by their own votaries, to which we can lend the assistance of Government grants in aid. As regards the moral standard, there are three methods by which it can be inculcated, the careful selection of teachers, the use of text books that imbue by precept and examples a healthy moral tone, and discipline in boarding schools."

Later, in reverting to the moral and intellectual standard of India, Lord Curzon said that the original mistake had been a too slavish imitation of English models, and he strongly condemned a system which made examinations the sole test of education.

Industrial Progress in Japan.

A recent number of The Japan Times gives some significant particulars concerning the Imperial Steel Factory, at Wakamatsu, which was only founded eighteen months ago. From then until the works began operations in February, 1901, the whole plant had to be constructed and the workmen engaged. In February the works began the manufacture of pig iron, and in May the work of manufacturing Siemens steel, at the rate of about forty tons a day. Two of the five roll mill plants having been completed, the production of medium and small rails and plates was started toward the end of June last. The other plant will be completed by the end of the present month, and the manufacture of large rails and other ware will be started at once.

It is also stated that it is estimated that 90,000 to 100,000 tons of steel can be produced in a year when all the arrangements shall have been completed, and the operations can be carried to their full extent. Next year the factory will use iron obtained from Akiya, in Echigo, where ore has been found in large quantities, stated to be equal in quality to the best imported mineral.

An interesting item may be added to the statement in The Japan Times from the British Board of Trade Journal, which shows that last year Japanese shipping alone showed a marked proportional increase at the Chinese treaty ports between Shanghai and Canton, their share of the total tonnage rising from 7.1 to 12 per cent., while that of Great Britain fell from 68.6 to 67.6 per cent., and that of Germany from 6.7 to 5.2 per cent.

A War That Has Lasted Nearly Thirty Years

FROM time to time readers of the newspapers find short paragraphs in inconspicuous positions announcing that something or other has happened in Achin, Sumatra—a couple of Dutch officers and a score of men ambushed and slain, a force of Malays captured, or a rebel village burned. Only a reader with a good memory is likely to realize that there is any connection between one paragraph and another, and only a person who has been reading newspapers for the best part of twenty years knows the real significance of such reports.

And yet, in view of the fact that this country is at the present time engaged in stamping out the last traces of revolt on the part of another branch of the Malay race—in the Philippines—the experiences of Holland in Sumatra have an interest. At any rate Great Britain has recently been taking comfort from these experiences, and writers in London papers are pointing out that if a revolt in Sumatra has been existing for twenty years, and shows no signs of ending, it can hardly be expected that fighters like the Boers can soon be crushed when the stage of guerrilla operations has been reached. It is cold comfort, but it is something.

The colonial troops of the Netherlands have been at war with the Achins (also called the Atchins or Acheens, but more properly the Atjehers,) almost continually since the year 1873. The outbreak of the war was curiously like that of the campaign in South Africa. The Sultan of the Achins refused to recognize the "suzerainty" of the Netherlands, and long negotiations took place. The Sultan sent a secret embassy to the American diplomatic agent at Singapore to appeal for the military aid of the United States, and at the same time he dispatched Commissioners to treat with the Dutch Government. Encouraged by the hope of aid from Great Britain and the United States, the Sultan rejected the terms offered by the Netherlands. In the meantime he had obtained from British and American merchants great stores of arms and ammunition. His treachery led to the declaration of war against him by the Governor General of the Dutch East Indies.

The war thus begun seems now no nearer a close than when it started. It has cost the Dutch upward of $200,000,000 and the lives of thousands of soldiers, and at the present time the latest of the expeditions which is to settle the affair for good has arrived from Holland and is setting to work.

Sumatra is, next to Borneo and New Guinea, the largest of the islands of the Indian Ocean. The disturbed area is in the northwest, and the country is even better suited than is South Africa to guerrilla warfare. It consists of thickly wooded hills, jungles, and swamps, especially the last-named. Owing to the rapid rise of the rivers and the resulting heavy floods, the dwelling places of a great number of the natives are moored to piles. On many an occasion, after some diabolical, treacherous outrage, the Dutch troops would set off on a punitive expedition against some village, only to find, when they arrived at their objective, that the villagers had drifted their dwellings off to another quarter and that it would be impossible to identify them.

The Achins number about two millions. They are a dark-skinned race, of small stature, and are almost as intelligent as the Filipinos. They also resemble the Filipinos in some of the latter's unamiable characteristics, being treacherous, revengeful, and, on occasion, bloodthirsty in the extreme. They are good sailors, clever workers in gold and silver, in the latter of which metals their country is rich, and their silk and cotton stuffs are artistic and much sought after by collectors of Oriental textiles.

Before the war began the Sultan lived in typical Eastern state. He had a fleet of 200 vessels and 1,000 elephants; his palace was full of gold and silver objects, and he possessed a remarkable collection of jewels. He was, to most intents and purposes, an independent sovereign, but the Netherlands possessed "suzerainty" over his kingdom; he was unable to treat with foreign powers, and he was not allowed to possess more than a specified amount of armaments. It was to Great Britain that the Sultan owed this measure of independence, since it was a provision of the treaty signed in London on March 24, 1824, between the British and Dutch Governments.

The war began, as has been stated, and the Netherlands hastened to prepare an [illegible] the Sultan's terms. [illegible] to

The Hollanders in those days, and the fitting out of the force took considerable time. It was not until the Spring of the next year that Gen. Kohler arrived in Sumatra with 4,000 men and a battery of artillery. He besieged the town of Mussijit and entered it without any great difficulty. The Sultan, however, possessed a fort at Kotaradja, the capital, which was so well constructed that it defied the attack of the Dutch troops, who were beaten off with great loss, Gen. Kohler being one of the killed. The wet season then set in, and further operations were for the time being impossible. The next December 12,000 Dutch troops arrived under Gen. van Swieten. After besieging the capital for three weeks they captured it.

This ended the war so far as formal operations were concerned, but, just like the Boers again, the Achins did not know when they were beaten. Instead of giving in with a good grace, they took every opportunity of capturing outposts, of picking off soldiers, especially officers; of burning stores and the coal for river gunboats, and generally, of causing as much loss to the Dutch as possible. Like other guerrilla fighters, also, as soon as any considerable body of troops appeared, every one was a "pacifico."

Again following precedent, the Dutch have tried every means in order to end this war, which has crippled the finances of the Netherlands' Indies and has drained the national treasury of its gold and the country of its stalwart youth. They sent a Weyler out to Sumatra, a man who had the blood of the Malays in his veins, and who understood their treachery, hypocrisy, and vindictive cruelty. He was Gen. Karl van der Heyden, who was born and grew up in the East Indies, and who rose from the ranks to be Commander in Chief there. He succeeded in imposing an iron rule over the Achinese, but he retired in 1881, and then the revolt broke out afresh and has continued ever since.

The Dutch at last, in desperation, retired to a small triangular district, with a coast line from the port of Oleh Leh to the fortified post of Kota Pohama. A military dead line was marked by a railroad on an embankment, and inside this line if a Malay rebel was found he was shot on sight. Outside the line no Dutch force could march without danger of annihilation.

It would take a volume to relate all the events of the campaign—the surrender of the rebels and the punishment of their leaders, only to be followed as soon as the Hollanders fancied themselves secure by some attack on a small body of troops. The natives are armed with repeating rifles, which they obtain from Singapore by the swift native "praus" that succeed in running any blockade.

At the present time an expedition is about to begin the work of "finally subjugating the Achinese." Great hopes are entertained in Holland that the end of this disastrous campaign is in sight, but outsiders, remembering what has gone before, look for the same programme—the apparent end of the rebellion, the decimation of the European troops by sunstroke and disease, and then, when they are weakest, a sudden night attack, and another little paragraph in the newspapers.

Turkish Customs Oddities.

THE Custom House officials at New York are far from being the only ones anathematized by travelers. An American woman who is traveling in Turkey writes this to a friend in this city:

"I will complain no more of our customs officials. The other day I sent a large doll to Switzerland to a friend. It was dressed carefully in a Turkish costume, but it got no further than the Custom House here in Constantinople, where it was stopped by superior orders, as it was not considered 'fitting that a doll should be dressed as a Turkish lady.'

"This was bad enough, but to-day I heard of a worse case. A friend who is to remain here for several years received from Persia some lovely Persian carpets of great value. Unfortunately the maker, Habibullah, had woven his name into the fabric. This was at once noticed, and my friend was informed that the carpet must be exported at once. And what on earth do you think the reason was? The last syllables of the name almost made 'Allah,' and the customs officials decided that 'it is impossible to allow the name of God in a carpet which is to be trodden on.'

"I will never say anything more about our appraisers. Those I will meet at the pier on my return are gems compared to these turbaned officers that I have met on this trip."

FROM THE MAGAZINES

An Uncollected Poem of Whittier's.

Lines from the German of Lamiter.

From its dark cavern hurries on,
Ceaseless by night and morning's beam,
Thought after thought ye thronging rise,
Like spring doves from the startled wood,
Bearing like them your sacrifice
Of music unto God!
And shall those thoughts of joy and love
Come back again no more to me—
Returning like the patriarch's dove,
Wing-weary from the eternal sea—
To bear within my longing arms
The promise-bough of kindlier skies,
Plucked from the green immortal palms
Which shade the bowers of Paradise?

Child of the sea, the mountain stream
Ily evening's star and noontide's sun—
Until at last it sinks to rest
O'erwearied in the waiting sea,
And moans upon its mother's breast—
So turns my soul to Thee.
—JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER in The Liberator of Aug. 10, 1838. From The Independent.

The Yellow Newspaper Soup.

Jacob Riis in The Outlook.

The yellow newspapers fomented most industriously the trouble in the Police Board, never failing to take the wrong side of any question. One of them set about doling out free soup that Winter, when work was slack, as a means, of course, of advertising its own "charity." Of all forms of indiscriminate almsgiving, that is the most offensive and most worthless, and they knew it, or they would not have sent me a wheedling invitation to come and inspect their "relief work," offering to have a carriage take me around. I sent word back that I should certainly look into the soup, but that I should go on foot to it. Roosevelt and I made the inspection together. We questioned the tramps in line, and learned from their own lips that they had come from out of town to take it easy in a city where a man did not have to work to live. We followed the pails that were carried away from the "relief station" by children, their contents sometimes to figure afterward as "free lunch" in the saloon where they had been exchanged for beer; and, knowing the facts, we denounced the thing as a nuisance. The paper printed testimonials from Commissioners Parker and Grant, who certified from Mulberry Street, which they had not left, that the soup was a noble Christian charity, and so thought it evened things up, I suppose. I noticed, however, that the soup ran out soon after, and I hope we have seen the last of it. We can afford to leave that to Philadelphia, where common sense appears to be drowned in it.

Books, Rag Heaps, &c.

Arthur Symons in The Saturday Review.

There exist, then, under the vague title of literature, or without even the excuse of a stolen title, books which are not books, printed paper which has come from the ragheap to return to the ragheap, that nameless thing the newspaper, which can be likened only, and that at its best, to a printed phonograph. It is assumed that there is a reason in nature why the British shopkeeper should sit down after business hours, and read, for the price of a penny or a halfpenny, at 5 that a fire broke out at the other end of London at 10 o'clock in the morning, and that a young lady of whom he has never heard was burned to death. But the matter is really of no importance to him, and there is no reason in nature why he should ever know anything at all about it. He has but put one more obstacle between himself and any rational conception of the meaning of his life, between himself and any natural happiness, between himself and any possible wisdom. Facts are difficult of digestion, and should be taken diluted at infrequent intervals. They suit few constitutions when taken whole, and none when taken indiscriminately. The worship of fact is a wholly modern attitude of mind, and it comes together with a worship of what we call science. True science is a kind of poetry, it is a divination, an imaginative reading of the universe. What we call science is an engine of material progress; it teaches us how to get most quickly to the other end of the world and how to kill the people there in the most precise and economic manner. The function of this kind of science is to extinguish wonder, whereas the true science deepens our sense of wonder as it enlightens every new tract of the enveloping darkness.

Epidemic of Baldness. Japan.

From The Spectator.

European women who are resident in Japan must live in a state of constant dread, for, according to reports from that country, they may at any time lose that greatly valued possession—the hair. A large number of women have already suffered in this way; indeed, there was an epidemic of baldness at Chiba last year, and there has been an even more serious one quite recently at Osaka, the same province, where, as it will be remembered, an extensive epidemic of plague, which subsequently assumed a most formidable and alarming character, prevailed in the last months of 1899 and at the very beginning of 1900. The clinical course of the affection under consideration offers many points of interest, and differs eminently both as regards extent and character from the occurrence of sudden baldness, say, for instance, after enteric fever or any other acute fever attack. For it is stated that during that epidemic of baldness the loss of hair comes to women (and men also) after very little, if any, premonitory warning. The scalp may, to all appearances, be quite healthy, and, as far as its external examination is concerned, no morbid signs could be detected, and there may be no symptoms either of actual illness, or even of slight indisposition; but a woman may find when she combs her hair soon after rising in the morning that it falls out in remarkable quantities, and soon she is partly, if, indeed, not quite, bald. Or it may be that for some little time, as it has been observed in some of the more acute and severe cases, there have been disturbances of vision, a feeling of vertigo, diminished appetite, and digestive troubles, but none of them being well defined or presenting any definite character; it may, however, be added that in some cases at least it was noted that a slight rise of temperature has preceded the infliction. The effects of the disease exhibit several interesting peculiarities. The bald patches are irregularly spread over the head, but the first large one generally appears on the crown and extends down the back of the head instead of forward toward the forehead; thus it may be that the back of the head is quite bald and the front covered with hair—the opposite of the course of baldness as we know it in Europe. Then, also, men's beards are ravaged in a peculiar manner. The left cheek, say, may be completely bereft of hair while the rest of the beard is as usual, as also is the mustache, which, fortunately, is but slightly affected by the disease. Another point which may be noticed is that most of the victims of the epidemic are women, and more children are attacked than men.

Some Queer Pranks.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Mr. Nash had some merit and some virtues. He was not a brilliant, but yet an easy companion. He never forgot good manners so far as to go in a dirty shirt to disgrace the table of a patron or friend. These qualifications made the furniture of his head, but for his heart, that seemed an assemblage of the virtues which display an honest, benevolent mind, and the vices that spring from too much good nature. He pitied every creature's distress, but lacked prudence in the relief thereof. He often spoke falsehoods, but never were any of his harmless tales tinctured by malice.

In that age a fellow of high humor would drink no wine but what was strained through his mistress's kerchief. He would eat a pair of her shoes tossed up in a fricassee, and he would even run naked about the town to divert the ladies. The age of such kind of wit as this is most distant from wisdom.

Mr. Nash, between 1695 and 1705, must have been reduced to strange expedients in quest of a livelihood. A favorite resource was the acceptance of extraordinary wagers. Being at York and having lost all his money, some of his friends promised to equip him with fifty guineas upon this proviso, that he would stand at the great door of the Minster, attired only in a blanket, as the people were coming out of the church. To this he agreed, but the Dean passing out knew him. "What!" cried the divine, "Mr. Nash in a masquerade?" "Only a Yorkshire penance, Mr. Dean, for keeping bad company," says Nash, pointing to his companions.

Some time after this he won a wager of still greater consequence by riding stark naked through a village upon a cow's back. This was then thought a harmless frolic; at present it would be looked upon with detestation. Of the costume of Godiva even our first parent was rather ashamed.

Former Work in English Coal Mines.

From Good Words.

Neither women nor boys of tender age are permitted to toil in coal pits. Sixty years ago, however, a very different state of things obtained. The evidence given before the Royal Commission, which inquired into mining life in the forties, was almost incredible. One witness said that girls, ranging from ten to eighteen years of age, worked in the Yorkshire pits, naked to the waist, and were clad in trousers only. "A broad belt was buckled round the girl's waist, to the front of which a chain was fastened. When she went on all fours the chain passed between her legs, and was attached to the corve, and she dragged the coal wagon after her, being harnessed to it like an animal." Some of the girls, the fillers of the corves in the working places, shoveled the coal in the presence of miners who worked in a state of nudity; and the demoralization of both men and women in the mines aroused the indignation of the Commissioners. The pitmen had become so accustomed to the prevailing shamelessness that they were surprised at the sensation the revelations caused, and one miner admitted, though in rather lukewarm tone, that "it did make the girls rather boldish being in the pits." Where self-respect was absent there could be little religion, and two piteous answers to questions on Christianity were given by girl workers, one saying, "No; I never heard of Christ. Nobody ever told me about Him," and another asserting this singular travesty of Scriptural fact: "Jesus was Adam's son, and they nailed Him to a tree."

George Eliot. Her Many-Sidedness.

Frederic Harrison in Harper's.

It must not be supposed that she was entirely wrapped up in deep problems of metaphysics and ethics. Far from it! She was the most courteous and considerate of friends, delighting in lively conversation and good-natured gossip. She was an admirable housewife, and very proud of her practical accomplishments as a sensible and kindly mistress. She interested herself much in finding a comfortable situation for any young woman whom she judged to be in need of a friend. We have letters she addressed to my wife recommending a girl as a nurse. "I have reason to believe," she wrote, "that her habits of feeling and conduct are much above the average in young women offering themselves for domestic service." The girl in question was leaving her place, as George Eliot suspected, owing to "a cabal against Mary in the kitchen as 'the proud housemaid.' Her underclothing was thought arrogantly good, and her bearing toward the men had a little too much dignity."

Her zeal to help those who were in trouble was always active. I remember once seeing her spring to her feet, and, stretching up her arms with that passionate gesture she sometimes would display, she said: "Yes! the day will come when it will be a natural instinct to stretch out a hand to help one who needs support, as automatic and irresistible as it is now to use our hands to keep ourselves from a fall."

Verdi on Berlioz.

From Verdi's Letters.

"Berlioz was a poor invalid, at odds with everybody, acrid and malignant. He possessed great, acute genius. The rare gift of instrumentation was his. He forestalled Wagner in many orchestral effects. The Wagnerites will not agree to this, but it is so, nevertheless. He did not know moderation. He lacked the calm and, I will say, the equipoise that are indispensable to completeness in art. He always went to extremes, even when he did a praiseworthy thing. He was treated badly enough while he lived. Now he is dead, hosanna!"

In 1871 Arrivabene sent some verses on the nightingale and asked Verdi to set them to music. Verdi wrote his excuses.

"Your verses are pretty, but you know well that I am not good at doing fugitive pieces. And then, do you imagine that after I had made a few trills and a few ascending scales, thinking to imitate the nightingale, that I should have a melody? Ah, no! Melodies are not made of trills and scales.

"Don't be angry with me if I run down Rossini a little, for Rossini need have no fear of abuse. Art will be the gainer when critics know enough and have the courage to speak the truth about him."

Selling Girls in Northern Nigerta.

From The Empire Magazine.

Business connected with the sale of some silver took me one day to the house of a slave dealer who had some twelve or fourteen very engaging young females to dispose of. Entering the house through the heavy-pillared, low, be-matted porch, I found myself, when my eyes had grown accustomed to the subdued light and the fleecy smoke of the burning spices, in a large, square, hall-shaped room. The young women were squatting about on skins and mats doing one another's hair, touching up one another's eyes with kwolli, (black antimony powder,) laughing, talking, singing, and to all appearances thoroughly enjoying themselves, notwithstanding that they had only recently been torn from the bosom of their families. When the dealer had looked at the silver I brought with me he directed my attention to his stock, and, after a few observations relative to their place of origin, called up two or three of the girls and tried to push business, expatiating upon their points just as a horse dealer might do in this country. One was cunning in the preparation of the perfumes of the country, in the blending of civet and frankincense and myrrh, just the wife for a wealthy Ba Turc (white man) like me. Another could sing and dance; all were clean and well favored. After listening to the dealer for some time, I told him very plainly that I did not require a female slave. "Ah," he replied, "then I know what you want, and have just the article to suit you." And a girl, half Arab, half Sudani, was immediately produced from a different room. The dealer was sure she would suit me—he was aching to get that silver without paying currency for it—he would let me have her cheap; she wasn't everybody's money. "No! she is not," I readily admitted, adding rather more forcibly, "she isn't mine, for instance."

Why Helen Keller Is Happy.

From The Christian Endeavor World.

Who tires of reading about Helen Keller? This wonderful girl—deaf, blind, and dumb—or at least dumb until recently—is perhaps the best-known and best-loved young woman in all the land. We have followed her from those early days when the indomitable perseverance and marvelous skill of her teachers pierced through the shell in which a sad fortune had inclosed her beautiful soul. We have watched her progress, step by step, as the world has unfolded itself before her delighted appreciation. Of recent months we have seen her entering Radcliffe College, and taking honorable rank there. Unending effort has even given her the faculty of speech, though she can hear no syllable that she utters. When chosen Vice President of her class, she rose at the freshman luncheon and said distinctly: "Classmates, it is a great pleasure, and I esteem it a great honor, to be present here and speak to you. I am glad to have an opportunity to thank the class for their kindness in electing me their Vice President, and I hope that I may become acquainted with many of you. Though I cannot see you, I will soon know you by touching your hands."

"Miss Keller," said one of her teachers the other day, "is really the happiest person I know of. And why? Because of the great obstacles she has overcome."

Now, isn't that a secret worth knowing and practicing? We all want to be happy. Who is there of us that may not find this pathway to happiness: Obstacles to be overcome? Fortunately for our feebler wills, they will not be Helen Keller's obstacles. We have those priceless possessions, our five senses. But as soon as we try to do things we shall run up against obstacles in sufficient abundance. The main thing is—to try to do things.

Chinese Traits.

From The Open Court.

The good traits in the Chinese character, among themselves, are mildness and urbanity; a wish to show that their conduct is reasonable, and generally a willingness to yield to what appears so; docility; industry; subordination of juniors; respect for the aged and for parents; acknowledging the claims of poor kindred; these are the virtues of public opinion, which, of course, are, in particular cases, often more show than reality. For, on the other hand, the Chinese are specious, but insincere, jealous, envious, and distrustful to a high degree. There is among them a considerable prevalence of skepticism; of a Sadducean and rather atheistical spirit; and their conduct is very generally such as one would naturally expect from a people whose minds feel not that sense of Divine authority, nor that reverence for the Divine majesty and goodness, which in Sacred Scripture is denominated the "fear of God." Conscience has few checks but the laws of the land; and a little frigid ratiocination, on the fitness and propriety of things, which is not generally found effectual to restrain, when the selfish and vicious propensities of our nature may be indulged with present impunity. The Chinese are generally selfish, cold-blooded, and inhumane.

Wagner's Dog.

From Our Animal Friends.

Peps had become Wagner's property during his stay at Riga. He had belonged, in the first place, to an English merchant, but became so passionately attached to Wagner—following him everywhere, lying on his doorstep at night—that the original owner found it useless to attempt to keep him. On the way to rehearsal the dog was in the habit of taking a daily bath in the canal. "Being a Russian dog," it is recorded of him, "he kept up this habit even in Winter, provided he could find a hole in the ice."

Peps was one of the great composer's most famous dogs. Peps, Wagner always insisted, helped him to compose "Tannhäuser."

"When at the piano, singing, the dog, whose constant place was at his feet, would occasionally leap to the table, peer into his face, and howl piteously. Then Wagner would address his eloquent critic with, 'What, it does not suit you?' And, shaking the animal's paw, would say, quoting Puck, 'Well, I will do thy bidding gently!'"

Peps is frequently mentioned in his correspondence. If Wagner remained too long at his work Peps would remind him it was time to walk.

"I am done up and must get into the open air," he writes once. "Peps won't leave me in peace any longer."

The Call.

I walked with one whose child had lately died.
We passed the little folk i' the street at play,
When suddenly a clear voice "Father!" cried;
The man turned quick and glad; sighed; moved away.

I spoke not, but 'twas given me to discern
The love that watches through th' eternal years;
God surely so must start and quickly turn
Where'er the cry of "Father!" strikes His ears.
—G. D. C. in Good Words.

How Bullets Sound.

From Chambers's Journal.

We are getting accustomed to the squiblike report of what we felt sure must be explosive bullets, as they went off like large crackers among the rocks in front of the trench; but I feel bound to say there is a doubt whether it was not the splash of the soft-nosed bullets used by the enemy—a bullet I believe to be also illegal—as the sudden impact of such a missile fired at short range would immediately burst the bullet, the heat evolved being sufficient to melt the lead inside the hardened coating, and give an appearance in the dark as if a number of small shells were bursting around us. Indeed, on the night attack some days later the effect of these flashes of flame and sharp cracks made some of the men certain they were explosive bullets; but I still think it may have been simply the result of the impact. Besides these sounds, the air was full of the weirdest noises—the whir-r of the spent bullet from a long range, the chirp of those at high velocity when fired from the rocks directly opposite—one single shrill chirp exactly like the high-pitched note of a small bird. The "ricos," too, made the most extraordinary sounds; pieces of bullets that had struck some obstacle—forced, I suppose, by their irregular shapes to take trajectories of all forms—made noises like the wailing of a lot of distant cats. All these made the air seem alive with flying and screeching forms. Occasionally—but very occasionally—a puff of smoke would show where some antiquated Boer had been indiscreet enough to use black powder, and it was a pure joy to have something to aim at from our trenches; but hardly ever were two shots delivered from the same position.

Wanted: a Chalice.

From The London Globe.

That a chalice should, in the course of a checkered career, figure as a prize in a horse race is a strange fate indeed; but such has been the experience of a chalice of solid silver, which has since more returned to its place in Clontarf Church. The cup, a very handsome one, richly embossed, and believed to be of Dutch or Hanoverian workmanship, was given to the church in 1824. It disappeared in the early part of last century, and quite recently it was found in the possession of a gentleman in whose family it had been for many years. From an inscription on the bottom of the chalice, it is evident it was presented as a prize at the Cheltenham races in 1823.

Westminster.

Through umber glooms the morning sunbeam steals,
The beam of England's sun, half light, half mist,
(As where, in southern fanes, the eucharist
Warm, wreathing incense but in part reveals.)
Here the great legend of the Past appeals,
In no strange tongue, unto the votarist;
Here, here forever Memory keeps tryst
With mighty memories the silence seals!

Forgive, Most High, forgive the yearning Soul
Her dear idolatries, that in this place
With passionate adorings strives to trace
Those elder, kindred spirits to their goal,
Whose dust lies slumbering here, while ages roll,
Whose deathless thought still lights and cheers the race.
—EDITH M. THOMAS in The Outlook

SEPT 1901

Southwestern Limited--Best Train for Cincinnati and St. Louis--NEW YORK CENTRAL,

The New York Times

INVESTORS' SUPPLEMENT—1901.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 15, 1901.

SEPT 15 1901

THE SCOPE OF THE SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEW YORK TIMES presents to-day a series of reports of railways and railway systems and of industrial corporations whose securities are customarily dealt in in this and certain other of the principal cities. The aim was to present in compact form matter which should prove of use, for reference purposes, to the banker, broker, business man, and the investor.

Some of the matter herewith given has heretofore been printed in the daily issues of THE NEW YORK TIMES, but much of it is new and nearly all is novel in its present form.

The figures and other information have been obtained in most instances at first hand from the officers of the various corporations. In other cases, where the officials have refused to furnish the information, the material has been obtained from reports to State Railway Commissioners, from reports to the Stock Exchange, and from other reliable sources. Wherever possible, balance sheets of assets and liabilities are given.

In nearly every instance the reports are up to June 30, 1901. This date was selected because most of the important roads have adopted the date of June 30 as the close of their fiscal year, and this date, furthermore, is the one chosen by the Inter-State Commerce Commission as the one with reference to which reports to it are demanded.

The alphabetical arrangement has been adopted as the easiest and simplest for reference.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

ANN ARBOR RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Main line	291.90
Yards and sidings	87.21
Total mileage	379.11

These figures are the same.

CAPITAL STOCK.

Common stock	$3,250,000
Preferred stock	4,000,000
Total	$7,250,000

FUNDED DEBT.

First mortgage 4%, gold bonds, due July 1, 1995	$7,000,000

EARNINGS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.
Freight	$1,258,227.77	$1,227,715.82
Passenger	347,180.81	340,461.31
Other income	148,743.53	147,278.78
Total	$1,754,148.11	$1,721,455.91
Net earnings	444,985.61	396,822.05
Interest on funded debt	280,000.00	280,000.00
Other charges	51,061.06	49,889.05
Total deductions	$331,061.06	$329,889.05
Balance	113,924.55	67,025.00
Surplus to P. & L.	310,157.58	196,236.03

Balance Sheet.

ASSETS.

Cost of road	$10,522,635.35
Equipment	928,889.90
T. A. A. & N. M. Ry. and receiver's account	16,577.86
Current assets	380,708.15
Cash	116,725.89
Total	$14,965,530.95

LIABILITIES.

Bonded debt	$7,000,000.00
Capital stock, preferred	4,000,000.00
Capital stock, common	3,250,000.00
Bond interest accrued	70,000.00
State of Michigan taxes	(2) 30,000.54
Current liabilities	262,882.83
Income account	310,157.58
Total	$14,965,530.95

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—W. R. Burt, Saginaw, Mich.; Vice President—George W. Quintard, New York; Secretary—Daniel C. Tate, New York; Treasurer—George R. Burt, Toledo, Ohio. Directors—W. R. Burt, William C. McClure, Saginaw, Mich.; Robert D. Murray, Amos F. Eno, J. Edward Simmons, R. C. Martin, George W. Quintard, Franklin B. Lord, Daniel C. Tate, New York; C. W. Burt, Ford, Ky.; Henry W. Ashley, Toledo; Charles D. Stewart, Owosso, Mich.; A. W. Wright, Alma, Mich.

Main Executive Office—Toledo, Ohio; New York Executive Office—96 Broadway; Transfer Agent in New York—66 Broadway. Annual meeting third Saturday in September.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Operated	7,798.22

CAPITAL STOCK.

Authorized	$237,486,000
Issued	216,199,530
Common	102,060,000
Preferred	114,199,530

FUNDED DEBT.

	Int. Rate.	Amount.
C. & S. L. 1st mtg., 1915	6	$1,500,000
C., Santa Fé & Cal., 1907	5	629,000
General mortgage, 1995	4	138,727,500
Adj. income mortgage, 1995	4	51,728,000
Equip. tr. A, 1902	5	259,000
Pitch. & So. 1st mtg., 1928	5	195,000
San Fran. & San Jo. Val. 1st mtg., 1940	5	6,000,000
Total		$199,029,500

EARNINGS 11 MONTHS TO MAY 31.

	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$49,857,388	$42,897,229
Net earnings	20,072,744	17,240,638
Taxes and rentals	1,843,219	1,759,884
Balance for interest	18,229,525	15,480,754

Balance sheet not obtainable

OFFICERS.

Chairman Executive Committee—Victor Morawetz, New York; President—E. P. Ripley; Vice President—E. D. Kenna; Secretary and Treasurer—Edward Wilder, Topeka.

Main executive office, Chicago. New York executive office, 50 Cedar Street. Transfer agent in New York, 59 Cedar Street. Annual meeting, second Thursday in December.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Controlled—	
Atlantic Coast Railroad Company	1,753
Richmond, Fredericksburg and Pot	86
Charleston and West. Carolina	342
Central South. Carolina	80
Branches	50
Total controlled	2,311
Acquired half int. lease Ga. R. R.	615

CAPITAL STOCK.

Stock	$10,000,000

FUNDED DEBT.

	Int. Rate P.C.	Amount.
Certificates of indebtedness issued 1897, (June and December)	5	$5,000,000
Certificates of indebtedness of 1900	4	7,500,000

OFFICERS.

President—Harry Walters, Wilmington, N. C.; Vice President and Treasurer, R. F. Newcomer, Baltimore; Secretary Warren S. Elliott, Wilmington, N. C.

Main executive office, Bridgeport, Conn.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	1,711
Leased	42
Total	1,753

CAPITAL STOCK.

Preferred	$18,280,300
Common	15,880,200
Total	$34,280,500

FUNDED DEBT.

Cert. of indebt., Atl. C. L. R. R. Co., irredeem., 4 per cent. income	$3,000,000
Cert. of indebt., Wilm. & Weldon, irredeem. 7 per cent. income	2,500,000
Cert. of indebt., Wilm. & Weldon, 1937, 6 per cent	300,000
Richm. & Petersburg, 1st. mtg., 1915, 7 per cent	24,500
Richm. & Petersburg 1st mtg., 1915, 6 per cent	310,000
Richm. & Petersburg cons. mtg., 1949, 4½ per cent	300,000
Petersb. R. R. mtg., A, 1925, 5 per cent	828,000
Petersb. R. R. mtg., B, 1926, 6 per cent	800,000
Norf. & Caro. 1st mtg., 1929	1,320,000
Norf. & Caro. 2d mtg.	400,000
Wilm. & Weldon gen. mtg. bonds 1935, 5 per cent	3,062,000
Wilm. & Weldon gen. mtg. bonds, 1935, 4 per cent	938,000
Albemarle & Raleigh 1st mtg., 1944, 4 per cent	500,000
Wil. & New Berne 1st mtg., 1947, 4 per cent	500,000
Wilm. & Weld., Yadkin Div. 1st mtg., 1949, 4 per cent	1,700,000
Wilm., Col. & Aug. 1st mtg., 1910, 6 per cent	1,600,000
Northeastern R. R. cons. mtg., 1933, 6 per cent	694,000
Cheraw & Darlington 1st mtg., 1938, 5 per cent	7,000
Manchester & Augusta 1st mtg., 1945, 5 per cent	17,000
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. of S. C. gen. 1st mtg. gold, 1948, 4 per cent	3,500,000
Total	$24,426,500

EARNINGS ELEVEN MONTHS TO MAY 31.

	1901.	1900.
Gross	$7,162,174	$6,819,903
Net	2,641,750	2,672,564

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—Warren C. Elliott, Wilmington, N. C.; Secretary and Treasurer—James F. Post, Wilmington, N. C. Directors—R. F. Newcomer, Michael Jenkins, F. W. Scott, George Howard, J. W. Norwood, H. B. Short, Harry Walters, Waldo Newcomer, D. W. Lassiter, E. B. Borden, Donald MacRae, and J. J. Lucas.

Main Executive Office, Wilmington, N. C.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. (Controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad.)

MILEAGE.

Owned	2,278
Controlled	1,535

CAPITAL STOCK.

Authorized	$165,000,000
Issued	104,357,167
Preferred	59,357,167
Common	45,000,000

FUNDED DEBT.

	Int. Rate Per Cent.	Amount.
Prior lien mtg., 1925	3½	$60,756,170
First mortgage, 1948	4	65,953,000
Current debentures, 1911	4	15,000,000
B. & O., Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 1st mtg., 1925	3½	13,898,460
Southwest. Div. 1st mtg., 1925	3½	41,970,000
Loan of 1883, extended, 1935	4	125,000
Pitts. & Connel. 1st mtg., 1946	4	60,000
S. Riv. E. Side 1st mtg., 1925	5	4,500,000
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st mtg., 1990	5	4,000,000
Monon. Riv. R. R. 1st mtg., 1919	5	700,000
Total		$215,881,630

EARNINGS YEAR TO JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.
Gross	$47,114,430	$42,783,108
Net	15,007,696	14,954,892

BALANCE SHEET NOT OBTAINABLE.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—L. F. Loyel; Secretary—C. W. Woolford; Treasurer—J. V. McNeal. Directors—Samuel Rea, John K. Cowen, Martin Erdmann, John P. Green, Edward H. Harriman, James McCrea, Sutherland M. Prevost, Norman B. Ream, William Salomon, Jacob H. Schiff, Charles Steele, James Stillman, L. Victor Baughman, Arthur P. Gorman.

Main office, Baltimore; New York office, 2 Wall Street; transfer agent, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 27 William Street, New York; annual meeting, third Monday in November.

BANGOR AND AROOSTOOK RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	339.28
Leased	40.58
Total	379.87
In 1900 the total was	364.06

CAPITAL STOCK.

	1900.	1901.
Authorized	$2,378,600	$2,378,600
Issued	2,208,884	2,208,884
Common	1,050,000	1,050,000
Preferred	1,328,000	1,248,884

FUNDED DEBT.

	Principal. Int. P.C.
First mtg., 1947	$1,250,000 5
Second mtg., 1945	1,050,000 5
Piscataquis Div., 1929	1,500,000 5
Van Buren extension, 1947	500,000 5
Car trust, A	229,000 6
Car trust, B	Various times 760,000 5
Car trust, B*	210,000 6
Total	$7,499,000

*Notes.

EARNINGS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Freight	$984,622.54	$814,775.67	$169,846.87
Passenger	410,017.21	364,829.63	45,188.58
Other income	54,814.73	48,311.86	6,502.87
Total	$1,449,454.48	$1,227,916.16	$221,538.32
Net earnings	541,032.11	488,084.82	52,947.29
P. C. of op.	62.77	60.45	2.28
Deductions: Int. on funded debt	261,929.44	230,162.75	31,766.69
Other charges	169,494.47	164,862.07	4,632.40
Total deductions	491,423.91	434,954.82	56,469.09
Balance, Increase	49,608.20	53,129.65	*3,521.45

*Decrease.

Condensed General Balance Sheet.

ASSETS.

Cost of road	$8,061,970.24
Equipment	1,068,404.91
Stocks	17,886.48
Land	5,614.90
Cash, current	294,916.30
Material	126,615.29
Miscellaneous	60,179.66
Total	$10,488,597.78

LIABILITIES.

Stock	$2,208,884.11
Funded	7,250,000.00
Current	247,765.28
Accrued interest not yet payable	31,450.25
Equity in car trusts	200,000.00
Profit and loss	20,498.17
Total	$10,488,597.78

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman F. W. Cram, Bangor, Me.; President—F. W. Cram, Bangor; Vice President—A. A. Burleigh, Houlton; Secretary—F. H. Appleton, Bangor; Treasurer—Edward Stetson, Bangor; Cashier—F. C. Pluested, Bangor. Directors—F. W. Cram, A. A. Burleigh, R. H. Thatcher, C. A. Gibson, H. P. Oliver, Edward Stetson, F. H. Appleton, A. E. Hammond, E. L. Cleveland, and Carl King.

Main Executive Office Bangor, Me.; Transfer Agent in New York—Guaranty Trust Company. Interest payable at Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Annual meeting third Tuesday in October.

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD COMPANY.

(Leased by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.)

MILEAGE.

Owned	205.55
Leased	87.9
Total	293.450

CAPITAL STOCK.

Authorized	$25,000,000
Issued	25,000,000

There is no preferred stock.

FUNDED DEBT.

Loan of 1882, due 1902, 5 per cent	$3,858,000
Loan of 1893, due 1913, 4 per cent	3,627,000
Total	$7,485,000

EARNINGS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$9,951,386	$9,956,960	$25,496
Other income	14,932	28,759	13,827
Total	9,946,228	$9,985,651	$39,324
Net earnings	$3,724,015	$3,896,907	$167,105
Percentage of operation	62.5	60.9	6.4

DEDUCTIONS.

Interest on funded debt	317,980	317,980	—
Other charges	976,371	1,000,742	24,370
Total deductions	1,314,351	1,340,722	26,370
Balance	2,424,490	2,652,145	*272,345
Dividends	2,000,000	2,000,000	—
Surplus	537,574	371,072	*69,198

*Increase.

Balance Sheet.

ASSETS.

Cost of road	$24,865,942.22
Cost of equipment	3,372,300.00
Stocks and bonds	125,000.00
Permanent property	1,357,395.01
Traffic balance due	651,622.13
Due from others	362,163.82
Sinking fund	175,118.44
Materials, &c.	510,180.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$25,000,000.00
Funded debt	7,485,000.00
Interest unpaid	84,486.00
Traffic balance due	439,202.12
Dividends not called for	766.00
Coupons unpaid	1,120.00
Rentals unpaid and accrued	1,300.00
Due others	6,334.72
Ware River sinking fund	175,118.44
Special equipment	200,000.00
Separation of grade	292,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—William Bliss; Vice President and Secretary—Edward D. Hayden. Treasurer—Frank H. Ratcliffe, Boston. Directors—William Bliss, Edward D. Hayden, Augustus G. Bullock, Samuel Hoar, Zenas Crane, Albert C. Houghton, Edward L. Davis, James A. Rumrill, Eben S. Draper, Stephen Salisbury, Reginald Foster, Charles S. Sargent.

Main Executive Office, South Station, Boston; New York Executive Office, Grand Central Station, New York; Transfer Agent in New York, New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. Interest payable at Boston and New York.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	618
Leased	1,548
Controlled	1,014
Other	99
Total	3,279

CAPITAL STOCK.

Common	$23,677,280
Preferred	3,149,800
Total	$26,887,080

FUNDED DEBT.

Description.	Interest Rate P. C.	Amount.
Improvement bonds, s. f., 1905	4	$1,500,000
Improvement bonds, s. f., 1937	4	1,319,000
Bonds, ref., 1942	4	2,500,000
Bonds, gtd., 1944	4½	6,000,000
Bonds on Fitchb. stock, 1950	3	5,454,000
Eastern R. R. 1st mtge., 1906	6	8,208,415
Portsm., Gt. Falls & Con. 1st mtge., 1937	4½	988,000
Central Mass. 1st mtge., 1946	5	2,000,000
Central Mass. debs., 1901	5	100,000
Charleston land mtge., 1946	4	594,800
Port. & Rock. term. bonds, 1907	4	113,500
Total		$29,387,715

EARNINGS YEAR TO JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$30,896,908	$22,148,604	$8,278,304
Net earnings	8,888,121	6,583,940	2,304,181
Other income	968,713	677,318	291,395
Total	$9,856,834	$7,260,958	$2,595,876
Charges	8,015,120	5,508,920	2,506,216
Surplus	$1,841,028	$1,752,038	$89,660
Sinking fund	151,285	64,718	86,567
Bal. up to div.	$1,689,413	$1,687,320	$3,093
Dividends	1,685,000	1,515,704	129,296
Surplus	$45,413	$172,016	*$126,603
Trans. to con. fd.	—	150,000	*150,000
Profit and loss surp.	$45,413	$22,016	$23,396

*Decrease.

The 1901 operations of the Fitchburg and the Portland and Rochester Railroad Companies are included, and the 1900 operations of the Portland and Rochester Railroad Company for the same months to June 30 are also included.

Balance sheet not obtainable.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—Lucius Tuttle, Boston; Treasurer—Herbert E. Fisher, Boston; Directors—Lucius Tuttle, Richard Olney, Walter Hunnewell, Henry R. Reed, and Alexander Cochrane, Boston; Joseph H. White and Henry M. Whitney, Brookline, Mass.; L. C. Ledyard, Henry F. Dimock, and C. M. Pratt, New York; Samuel C. Lawrence, Medford; A. W. Sulloway, Franklin, N. H., and William Whiting, Holyoke, Mass.

Main Executive Office, Causeway Street, Boston; Transfer Agent in New York, Old Colony Trust Company, Boston; annual meeting second Wednesday in October.

BUFFALO AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	106.08
Leased	56.08
Total	162.16

CAPITAL STOCK.

Issued	$3,518,000

FUNDED DEBT.

Description.	Interest Rate.	Amount.
First mtge., 1913	5	$671,000
Refunding mtge., 1951	4½	2,979,000
Total		$3,650,000

EARNINGS YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$721,985.57	$732,991.54	$11,025.97
Other income	6,427.54	—	*6,427.54
Total	$728,276.11	$732,991.54	$4,598.43
Net earnings	397,982.82	347,990.31	39,997.49
Interest on funded debt	94,444.58	86,744.00	*7,700.58
Balance	215,548.24	261,246.31	47,698.07
Dividends	126,840.00	75,300.00	982,840.00
Surplus	74,708.24	185,946.31	130,658.07

*Increase.

Condensed Balance Sheet as of June 30, 1901.

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment	$6,105,626.84
Securities and leasehold interest	183,250.00
Purchase money mtge. 4% bonds	200,000.00
First refunding mtge. 4% bonds	47,000.00
Capital stock in treasury	1,467,500.00
Uninvested sinking fund	55,879.14
Fuel, material, and supplies	46,017.53
Unexpended proceeds of bond sales	225,000.00
Cash	107,840.51
Cash with financial agents to pay coupons	30,627.50
Cash in transit	13,521.96
Due from agents and conductors	2,131.59
Due from United States Government Post Office Department	2,267.99
Due from other railroad companies	44,096.53
Due from individuals and companies	270,301.56
Accrued income	2,000.00
Unexpended insurance	2,691.42
Total assets	$8,735,377.37

LIABILITIES.

First mtge. 5% bonds due 1913	$671,000.00
First refunding 4% gold mtge. bonds due 1951	2,979,000.00
Capital stock	3,518,000.00
Capital stock in treasury per contra	1,467,500.00
Unpaid wages, vouchers, and accts.	78,405.99
Coupon interest due and unpaid	29,557.50
Due other railroad companies	7,097.93
Sinking fund payments accrued not due	870.03
Accrued interest and taxes	21,074.99
Reserve for dividends payable July 15, 1901	62,950.00
Renewal reserve funds	7,285.45
Surplus leased lines	4,183.32
Profit and loss surplus	317,052.16
Total liabilities and surplus	$8,735,377.37

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—E. Olmsted, Harrisburg, Penn.; Vice Presidents—F. H. Goodyear, C. W. Goodyear, Buffalo; Secretary—F. A. Lehr, Buffalo; Treasurer—E. O. Cheney, Buffalo; Directors—F. H. Goodyear, C. W. Goodyear, Buffalo; W. T. Lewis, Coudersport, Penn.; S. N. Metcalf, P. H. Farrell, Daniel Collins, W. H. Sullivan, Austin, Penn.; W. C. Park, Galeton, Penn.; M. E. Olmsted, Harrisburg, Penn.

Main executive office, Buffalo. Annual meeting, second Monday in January.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Lines owned	284.29
Lines leased	87.45
Trackage rights	100.34
Total mileage operated	472.08
Second tracks and sidings	199.78
Total miles of track	671.86

In 1900 total mileage of track was 650.23. The total mileage operated was the same.

CAPITAL STOCK.

Common stock	$6,000,000
Preferred stock	6,000,000

Total amount of stock authorized and outstanding $12,000,000

Preferred stock is 6 per cent. non-cumulative.

FUNDED DEBT.

Class of Bonds.	Amount Issued and now Outstanding.	Date of Issue.	Interest Rate.
First mtg., R. & P. R. R., 1921	$1,900,000	1881	6
Inc. mtg., R. & P. R. R., 1921		1881	
Cons. mtg., R. & P. R.			
R., 1922		1882	
Gen. mtg., R. R. & P. Railway, 1997		1897	

Debentures, 1947	1897	1,000,000	5
Real estate mtgs., on demand		304,000	5 and 6
Car trusts, No. 10,	1902-1892	94,000	5
Car trusts, No. 11,	1904-1894	66,000	5
Car trusts, No. 12,	1905-1895	100,000	5
Car trusts, No. 13,	1907-1897	84,000	5
Car trusts, No. 14,	1908-1897	180,000	5
Car trusts, A,	1919-1899	500,000	4½
Car trusts, B,	1920-1900	1,000,000	4½

Total amount outstanding...$12,966,000.

Comparative Balance Sheet.

ASSETS.

	June 30, 1900.	June 30, 1901.
Cost of road and equipment	$22,440,065.90	$23,441,847.92
Cost of proprietary r'ds	1,519,391.11	1,519,391.11
Advances made on leased roads	16,001.67	98,019.83
Investments:		
Rochester & Pittsburg Coal & Iron Company	1,003,070.50	1,003,070.50
Current assets	1,511,853.17	1,745,044.01
Total	$26,580,112.35	$27,695,973.77

LIABILITIES.

	June 30, 1900.	June 30, 1901.
Capital stock	$12,000,000.00	$12,000,000.00
Funded debt	12,092,000.00	12,966,000.00
Funded debt—Proprietary roads	370,000.00	370,000.00
Current liabilities	853,519.50	886,106.82
Profit and loss—Surplus	1,184,592.85	1,389,866.95
Total	$26,580,112.35	$27,695,973.77

EARNINGS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Freight earnings	$5,000,297	$4,430,048	$376,218
Passenger earnings	778,505	547,922	230,583
Other income	48,845	34,164	11,680
Total gross income	$5,839,618	$5,012,135	$818,483
Net earnings	2,557,441	2,130,524	425,917
Interest on funded debt, rentals, &c.	1,338,003	1,100,572	227,431
Other charges	370,154	446,976	*81,157
Total deductions	$1,908,157	$1,557,548	$810,5
Balance	985,304	440,976	81,157
Dividends	480,000	240,000	240,000
Surplus to profit and loss account	295,304	325,975	*120,671

*Decrease.

OFFICERS.

President—Arthur G. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.; Vice President—Adrian Iselin, Jr., New York; Secretary—John H. Hocart, New York; Treasurer—John F. Dinkey, Rochester, N. Y.; Directors—Adrian Iselin, Jr., J. Kennedy Tod, John H. Hocart, Wheeler H. Peckham, Walter G. Oakman, C. O'D. Iselin, Ernest Iselin, John L. Riker, W. Emlen Roosevelt, Auguste Richard, Oscar Grisch, Henry I. Barbey, and Arthur G. Yates.

General Offices—Rochester, N. Y.; New York Executive Office—36 Wall Street, New York; Transfer Agent in New York—J. H. Hocart, 36 Wall Street. Interest payable at same office. Annual meeting, third Monday in November in New York.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

	1900.	1901.
Owned	440.15	588.15
Leased	11.20	11.20
Other	732.22	688.45
Total	1,178.38	1,287.99

CAPITAL STOCK.

	1900.	1901.
Authorized	$30,000,000	$30,000,000
Issued	5,500,000	7,121,740

There is no preferred stock.

FUNDED DEBT.

Description.	Int. Rate.	Amount.
First mortgage, 1906	5	$6,500,000
Minneapolis and St. Louis assumed, 1927	7	150,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and	7	
Consolidated first mortgage, 1934	5	7,195,000
Consolidated first mortgage, 1934	5	7,195,000

EARNINGS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.	Decrease.
Freight	$3,550,021.20	$3,649,485.13	$99,463.92
Passenger	1,171,034.95	1,100,796.07	*70,238.88
Other income	245,461.86	248,671.91	3,210.05
Total	$4,966,518.01	$4,998,953.11	$3,377.33
Net earnings	1,330,721.35	1,374,411.30	43,689.95
Int. on funded debt	791,150.00	791,150.00	.....
Balance	791,150.00	791,150.00	.....
Dividends	433,999.00	440,000.00	6,201.00
Surplus	105,962.35	143,261.30	37,298.95

*Increase.

General Balance Sheet, Dec. 31, 1900.

ASSETS.

Cost of consolidated road, equipment	$16,905,465.65
Cost of leased lines to Dec. 31, 1900	11,084,107.33
Cedar Rapids, Garner & N. W. Ry.	98,046.44
New equipment	317,211.12
Improvement	11,642.17
Coupon interest	791,150.00
Dividends	440,000.00
Current assets	1,189,821.51
Material and fuel account	459,409.05
Total	$31,287,943.25

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock issued	$7,121,740.00
Funded debt	13,805,000.00
Unfunded debt	315,984.22
Additions and improvement	3,221,847.52
Income	4,821,371.39
Total	$31,287,943.23

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman—R. R. Cable, Chicago; President—C. J. Ives; Vice President—Robert Williams; Secretary—S. L. Dorwart, Cedar Rapids; Treasurer—H. H. Hollister, New York, N. Y.; Assistant Treasurer—S. T. Dorwart, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Directors—J. C. Peasley, F. A. Griggs, W. G. Purdy, George W. Cable, Robert Mather, Thomas Hedge, J. W. Blythe, J. Carskaddon, C. P. Squire, C. J. Ives, William Carson, R. R. Cable, A. Kimball.

Main executive office, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; New York executive office, 17 and 19 Broadway. Interest payable at Central Trust Company and Continental National Bank. Annual meeting, fourth Tuesday in May.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Mileage included in the C. P. R. traffic returns	7,563.3
Mileage of other lines worked	732.4
Mileage under construction	60.4
Mileage of Lines controlled:	
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. R. R.	1,409.0
Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic R. R.	568.0
	1,977.0
Total	10,331.1

CAPITAL STOCK.

Capital stock	$60,000,000.00
Four per cent. preference stock	31,171,030.00
Four per cent. consol. deb. stock	60,389,082.53

FUNDED DEBT.

Description and Int. Rate.	Amount Outstanding.
Mortgage Bonds—	
First mtge. bonds, 5 per cent	$34,998,633.33
Canada Central mtge., 6 per cent.	975,333.33
Due Prov. Quebec on Q. M. O. To. & North Shore Rys., 4 1-20 per cent.	7,000,000.33
Algoma, branch, 1st mtge., 5 per cent.	3,650,000.00
North Shore R. R. 1st mtge, 5 per cent.	616,119.67
Total	$47,238,086.33
Land Grant Bonds—	
First mortgage:	
Amount of issue...$25,000,000.00	
Less am't redeemed or surrendered and cancelled 22,169,000.00	$2,831,000.00
3½ per cent. bonds, interest guaranteed by Dominion Government.	15,000,000.00
Total	$17,831,000.00

EARNINGS.

Passenger	$8,083,369.80
Freight	18,981,185.31
Other	3,788,048.44
Total	$30,855,203.55
Net earnings	12,109,475.35
Other income	933,425.25
Total	$13,042,800.60
Fixed charges	7,305,847.40
Other deductions	150,000.00
Balance	$5,586,953.11
Dividends	4,472,503.67
Balance	$1,114,458.44

Condensed Balance Sheet, June 30, 1901.

ASSETS.

Cost of railway and equipment	$225,353,616.71
Ocean, lake and river steamships	4,121,591.17
Acquired securities held against debenture stock issued	24,589,455.54
Other acquired securities	2,192,161.94
Real estate	1,448,281.48
Balances due on lands sold	3,467,394.53
Balances due on town sites	183,475.05
Advances—	
To Montreal & Atlantic Ry., secured by $500,000 1st mortgage bonds	424,144.80
To Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry. car trusts, &c.	236,217.10
Material and supplies on hand	2,924,912.78
Station and traffic balances and accounts receivable	4,266,912.27
Advances pending issue of securities	1,135,737.89
Miscellaneous securities and advances	1,204,719.06
Imperial and Dominion Governments, amounts due for mail transportation, &c.	172,361.53
Cash in hand	9,787,462.90
Total	$291,518,571.54

Note.—In addition to above assets the company owns 16,104,463 acres of land.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$65,000,000.00
Four per cent. preference stock	31,171,000.00
Four per cent. consolidated debenture stock	60,389,082.53
Mortgage bonds	47,238,086.33
Land grant bonds	17,831,000.00
Current accounts; pay rolls, and traffic balances	4,264,851.59
Interest on funded debt and rental of leased lines	1,828,279.32
Cash subsidies from Dominion and Provincial Government and municipalities	20,920,500.07
Land grant	22,661,120.78
Surplus earnings account	11,122,569.92
Total	$291,518,571.54

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Sir William Van Horne, Montreal; President—T. G. Shaughnessy, Montreal; Second Vice President and General Manager—David McNicoll, Montreal; Secretary—Charles Drinkwater, Montreal; Treasurer—W. Sutherland Taylor, Montreal. Board of Directors—Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Montreal; Sir William C. Van Horne, Montreal; R. B. Angus, Montreal; T. G. Shaughnessy, Montreal; E. B. Osler, M. P., Toronto; Sir Sanford Fleming, K. C. M. G., Ottawa; G. R. Harris, Boston; Wilmot D. Matthews, Toronto; Thomas Skinner, London, England; Gen. Samuel Thomas, New York; J. W. Mackay, New York; Charles R. Hosmer, Montreal.

Main executive office, Montreal; New York executive office, E. V. Skinner, 353 Broadway; transfer agent in New York, Bank of Montreal. Interest payable at Montreal, London, and New York. Annual meeting, Oct. 2.

CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	57.00
Leased	122.15
Other	1.25
Total	181.00

These figures were the same in 1900.

CAPITAL STOCK.

Authorized	$6,000,000
Issued	6,000,000
Common	3,450,000
Preferred	3,150,000

FUNDED DEBT.

Description.	Interest Rate.	Amount.
First mortgage, 1910	5 per cent.	$450,000
General mortgage, 1940	When earned.	7,250,000

EARNINGS YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Freight	$430,776.65	$448,257.26	$8,450 61
Passenger	283,969.00	198,408.24	11,560.76
Other income	66,013 21	61,398.22	4,614.99
Total	$711,758.86	$704,063.72	$7,645.14
Net earnings	170,655.32	146,117.57	39,537.75
Percentage of operation	75.18	80.21	.....
Interest on funded debt	22,499.00	32,500.04	998
Other charges	123,218.59	118,421.22	4,797.37
Total deduc's	$155,718.55	$150,921.26	$4,797.29
Balance	20,936.97	4,803.69	25,740.66

*Decrease.

BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.

Road	$12,426,266.41
Equipment	396,612.30
Stocks	900,062.50
Betterments, H. & C. W. R. R.	409,656.75
H. & C. W. R. R. Co.—Const.	286,721.04
Materials	53,050.14
Cash	57,451.61
Agents	46,417.70
Accounts receivable	17,521.50
Total	$14,604,143.24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, common	$3,450,000.00
Capital stock, preferred	3,150,000.00
First mortgage bonds	650,000.00
General mortgage bonds	7,250,000.00
Real estate mortgage	7,000.00
Interest account	13,541.53
Rentals accrued	10,983.92
Accounts payable	77,569.07
Profit and loss	55,108.60
Total	$14,604,143.24

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—John W. Brock, Philadelphia; Secretary—Clyde A. Heller, Philadelphia; Treasurer—James K. O. Sherwood, New York; Directors—Arthur Brock, James A. Rumrill, Henry O. Selxas, Julius H. Appleton, Chester W. Chapin, Joseph B. Bourne, David A. Guaty, Clyde A. Heller, Joseph T. Sinnott, John W. Brock, J. K. O. Sherwood.

Main executive office, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; New York executive office, 192 Broadway. Interest payable at Fidelity Trust Company, Philadelphia. Annual meeting, first Wednesday in November.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Controlled by the Southern Railway, but Operated Separately.)

MILEAGE.

	1900.	1901.
Owned	1,153.84	1,330.45
Leased	406.52	453.50
Other	.....	.72
Total	1,560.36	1,844.67

CAPITAL STOCK.

Issued and authorized	$5,000,000

There is no preferred stock.

FUNDED DEBT.

	Int. Rate.	Amount.
First mtg., 1945	5%	$7,000,000
First mtg., Chat., R. & So., 1949	5%	243,000
First mtg., Eatonton Br., 1926	5%	168,000
First mtg., Macon & No., 1946	5%	840,000
First mtg., Mid. Ga. & Atl., 1947	5%	433,000
First mtg., Mobile Div., 1946	5%	1,000,000
First mtg., Oconee Div., 1945	5%	462,000
Chattanooga Div., 1951	4%	1,840,000
Collateral trust, 1937	5%	4,880,000
Consolidated mtg., 1945	5%	16,700,000
First pref. income, 1945	5%	4,000,000
Second pref. income, 1945	5%	7,000,000
Third pref. income, 1945	5%	4,000,000
Total		$49,240,000

EARNINGS YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.
Freight	$4,630,104.82	$4,010,030.05
Passenger	1,031,253.11	1,048,945.59
Other earnings	339,254.98	427,258.09
Other income	187,359.15	231,463.02
Total	$7,108,074.06	$6,317,726.35
Net earnings	2,142,567.10	2,088,515.30
Percentage of operating expenses to gross earnings	69.04	65.08
Deductions.		
Interest on funded debt	$1,558,587.50	$1,536,800.00
Other charges	549,087.00	652,212.07
Total deductions	$2,128,574.50	$2,189,012.07
Balance	201,351.75	150,966.25
*Interest	.....	130,000.00
Surplus	201,351.75	966.25
		Increase.
Freight		$940,045.77
Passenger		282,469.52
Other earnings		†88,003.71
Other income		†44,103.87
Total		$790,347.71
Net earnings		54,051.80
Percentage of operating expenses to gross earnings		3.36
Deductions.		
Interest on funded debt		$21,787.50
Other charges		†82,225.07
Total deductions		$60,437.57
Balance		70,385.50

*On first preference income bonds.
†Decrease.

Balance Sheet, June 30, 1901.

ASSETS.

Cost of road, &c.	$44,891,389.89
Equipment owned	3,966,814.91
Equipment under trusts	65,100.00
Investments	5,077,721.87
Materials and supplies	254,749.46
Deferred assets	58,777.75
Current	1,587,503.75
Total	$55,562,036.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$5,000,000.00
Funded debt	48,640,000.00
Reserve funds	475,502 52
Interest, rentals, and taxes, accrued, not due	446,905.24
Deferred liabilities	11,082.32
Current	781,474.86
Profit and loss	200,471.88
Total	$55,562,036.72

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman—J. F. Hanson, Macon; President—John M. Egan, Savannah; Assistant Secretary—T. F. Smith, Savannah; Treasurer—T. M. Cunningham, Savannah; Directors—W. C. Bradley, Columbus; Joseph Hull, Savannah; E. T. Comer, Macon; S. R. Jaques, Macon; J. W. English, Atlanta; A. R. Lawton, Savannah; John M. Egan, Savannah; G. J. Mills, Savannah; John F. Hanson, Macon; Samuel Spencer, New York; C. H. Harrold, Americus; Charles Steele, New York; G. G. Haven, New York; A. Yetsburg, Savannah; E. P. Howell, Atlanta.

Main executive office, Savannah, Ga. Transfer agent in New York, Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Annual meeting, second Tuesday in October.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

(Controlled by the Reading Company.)

MILEAGE.

The total mileage is 677 miles.

CAPITAL STOCK.

Authorized	$50,000,000
Issued	27,213,800

There is no preferred stock.

FUNDED DEBT.

Description and Interest Rate.	Amount Outstanding.
Equipment bonds, 1903, 4 per cent	$1,044,000
Consolidated mortgage, 1942, 7 per cent.	1,167,000
Convertible debentures, 1908, 6 per cent.	252,000
General mortgage, registered, 1987, 5 per cent.	14,686,000
General mortgage, coupon, 1987, 5 per cent.	29,228,000
Real estate bonds, various	199,100
Total	$46,586,100

Besides, the Central Railroad guarantees the bonds of various subsidiary companies.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1900.

Gross earnings	$15,857,061.35
Operating expenses and taxes	9,699,902.83
Net earnings	$6,153,157.72
Income from investments	1,236,317.96
Total	$7,389,475.68

FIXED CHARGES.

Interest on bonded and other debt	$2,799,251.67
Rentals under leases	2,009,861.13— 4,770,112.80
Surplus for the year	$2,619,362.88
Dividends	1,355,613.00
Surplus to profit and loss account	$1,263,747.88

EARNINGS FOR SIX MONTHS SINCE END OF FISCAL YEAR.

1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$8,493,617	$7,789,590	$704,027
Net earnings	3,285,910	2,881,102	314,708

Balance Sheet, Dec. 31, 1900.

ASSETS.

Railroad including purchased lines and real estate	$37,083,954.69
Cost of equipment	35,917,316.59
Stocks of other companies owned	3,931,303.92
Bonds of other companies owned	18,564,224.85
Cash on hand	$1,037,502.68
Accounts due	1,594,547.24
Bills receivable	4,053,743.81
Materials and supplies	202,390.35— 7,278,264.08
Total	$86,475,064.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$27,213,800.00
Bonds and mortgages	46,386,100.00
Current cash liabilities	1,499,268.12
Interest and rentals due	1,069,354.25
Other indebtedness, accrued charges, and taxes payable 1900-1901	2,290,615.66
Profit and loss	7,716,926.10
Total	$86,475,064.13

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman—J. Rogers Maxwell, New York; President—George F. Baer, Philadelphia; Vice Presidents—Charles H. Warren, S. M. Williams; Secretary—Samuel Knox; Treasurer—J. W. Watson; Directors—George F. Baer, J. Rogers Maxwell, George F. Baker, H. C. Fahnestock, J. Lobeer Welch, Henry Graves, Joseph S. Harris, E. B. Thomas, Charles Steele.

Main executive office, 143 Liberty Street, New York. Transfers at company's office. Annual meeting, Friday before second Monday in May.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Controlled by the Grand Trunk Railway.)

MILEAGE.

Owned	313
Leased	200
Total	513

CAPITAL STOCK.

Issued	$3,000,000

FUNDED DEBT.

	Rate.	Amount.
First mtg., 1920	4%	$11,000,000
Mont. & Prov. L. Ry. 1st mtg., 1950	4%	200,000
Total		$11,200,000

Earnings not obtainable.

OFFICERS.

President—E. C. Smith, St. Albans, Vt.; Treasurer—W. H. Chaffee, St. Albans, Vt.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Controlled Jointly by the Pennsylvania and the New York Central Railroads.)

MILEAGE.

Owned	878
Controlled	363
Trackage	169
Leased	44
Total	1,454

CAPITAL STOCK.

Common	$80,527,800
Preferred	13,600
Second preferred	1,700
Total	$80,543,100

FUNDED DEBT.

	Rate Per Cent.	Amount.
Mtg., Series A and B,	1908	6	$2,013,354
First mtg., Perm't Ext.,	1911	6	2,000,000
Term. first mtg.,	1922	6	142,000
First Consol. Mtg.,	1939	5	25,858,000
R. & A. Div., first con. mtg.,	1989	4	6,000,000
Second cons. mtg.,	1989	4	1,000,000
Craig Val. Brch., first mtg.,	1940	5	650,000
Warm Spgs. Bh., first mtg.,	1941	5	400,000
Gen. mtg.,	1992	4½	28,809,000
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sand., first mtg.,	1902	5	3,007,000
Car trusts,	1903		1,062,070
Car trusts,	1905		1,084,866

EARNINGS ELEVEN MONTHS TO MAY 31.

	1901.	1900.
Gross	$14,057,831	$4,896,870
Net	12,129,009	3,889,588

Balance sheet not obtainable.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—George W. Stevens, Richmond, Va.; Vice President—Decatur Axtell, Richmond, Va.; Secretary—C. E. Wellford, Richmond, Va.; Treasurer—C. E. Potts, Richmond, Va. Directors—George W. Stevens, Henry T. Wickham, Decatur Axtell, Richmond, Va.; Chauncey M. Depew, H. Mek. Twombly, Samuel R. Calloway, New York; Sutherland M. Prevost, Samuel Rea, N. Parker Shertridge, Philadelphia.

Main Executive Office—Richmond, Va.; Transfer Agent in New York—J. P. Morgan & Co., New York. Annual meeting Tuesday before the last Tuesday in October.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

	1901.	1900.
Owned	57.56	57.43
Leased	862.08	843.54
Total	919.64	900.97

CAPITAL STOCK.

Authorized	$40,000,000
Issued	39,086,800
Common	19,542,800
Pref-rred	19,544,000

These figures were the same in 1900.

FUNDED DEBT.

	Int. Rate.	Amount.
First lien, 1950	3½%	$22,000,000
Refunding, 1949	3%	32,997,000
Sinking fund, 1903	6%	1,656,000
General mortgage, 1903	6%	4,379,850
Total		$56,653,000

EARNINGS TO JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$9,026,655	$7,786,449	$1,240,206
Expenses, Inc. taxes	5,926,695	4,831,822	1,094,273
Surplus	$3,110,960	$2,964,627	$145,933

BALANCE SHEET.

Not obtainable.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman of Executive Committee—E. H. Harriman, New York; President—S. M. Felton, Chicago; Vice President—Wm. D. Cornish, New York; Secretary—Alex. Millar, New York; Treasurer—F. V. S. Crosby, New York; Directors—E. H. Harriman, James Stillman, George J. Gould, Mortimer L. Schiff, John W. Doane, Norman B. Ream, John J. Mitchell, Charles H. Chappell, James B. Forgan, D. R. Francis, Samuel M. Felton.

Main executive office, Chicago; New York executive office, 120 Broadway. Transfer agent in New York, Secretary. Interest payable at 120 Broadway, Annual meeting, first Tuesday in October, Chicago.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	703.75
Second track and sidings	296.68
Trackage rights	23.09
Total	1,123.52

CAPITAL STOCK.

Common	$7,197,500
Preferred	6,830,500
Total	$14,028,500

FUNDED DEBT.

	Int. Rate.	Amount.
1st mtge. sinking fund, 1907	6%	$2,705,000
Danville & Grand Creek R.R., 1920	6%	97,000
First mtge. extension, 1937	4%	91,000
First consol. mtge., 1934	6%	2,788,000
Sink. Fund Coll. Trust, 1912	6%	42,000
Gen. consol. & first mtge., 1937	5%	12,986,000
Chi. & Ind. Con. Ry. 1st mtge. 1936	5%	4,626,000
Evans., Terre Haute & Chi., 1926	6%	150,000
Indiana Block Coal R. R., 1908	7%	130,000

EARNINGS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Freight	$4,521,022	$4,105,019	$415,443
Passenger	968,746	877,100	91,645
Other earnings	189,637	186,177	3,460
Total	$5,679,446	$5,148,897	$510,459
Net earnings	2,488,152	.....	.....
Other income	219,062	.....	.....
Total	$2,407,215	.....	.....
Int. on funded debt	1,041,979	.....	.....
Other charges	197,578	.....	.....
Total deductions	$1,339,248	.....	.....
Balance	1,067,966	.....	.....
Dividends	750,721	.....	.....
Surplus	$317,245	.....	.....

General Balance Sheet June 30, 1901.

Cost of road and equipment	$35,155,447.39
Cash	3,027,327.21
Bills and accounts receivable	618,904.01
Other available cash assets	300,000.00
Material and supplies	296,071.99
Sinking Fund—	
C. & E. I. R. R. Co. 1st mortgage bonds	446,294.49
C. & W. I. R. R. Co. bonds	425,600.55
I. B. C. R. R. Co. bonds	78,372.98
OTHER ASSETS.	
Capital Stock—	
C. & W. I. R. R. Co. $1,000,000.00	
Belt Railway Company 240,000.00	
Valued at	1,000,000.00
Other investments, including terminal grounds and buildings in Chicago	1,617,710.13
Total	$40,969,028.77

LIABILITIES.

Common stock	$7,197,500.00
Preferred stock	6,830,700.00
Funded debt	23,919,000.00
Chicago, Paducah & Memphis Railroad Company car trust notes, (including interest)	155,547.85
Dividends uncalled for, (including dividend due July 1)	319,012.50
Interest on funded debt due and uncalled for	35,221.00
Interest accrued, not due	284,048.49
Taxes accrued, not due	31,024.72
Pay rolls, vouchers, and current accounts	495,002.45
Balance to credit of income account	1,701,071.76
Total	$40,969,028.77

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. H. Porter, New York; President

1901

—M. J. Carpenter, Chicago; Vice President—Oliver S. Lyford, Chicago; Secretary—Arthur M. Smith, Chicago; Treasurer and Second Vice President—C. W. Hilliard, Chicago; Directors—Richard M. Hoe, Frederick S. Flower, Henry H. Porter, Anson R. Flower, Henry Seibert, George S. Brewster, New York; C. W. Hilliard, M. J. Carpenter, O. S. Lyford, Chicago; G. H. Bull, Boston.

Main executive office, Chicago. Transfer agent in New York, Metropolitan Trust Company. Interest payable at Central Trust Company. Annual meeting, first Wednesday in June.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO.

Capital stock, total amount authorized.$5,000,000
Amount issued..... 5,000,000
Mileage 48.58

The foregoing figures same for 1900.

Funded Debt.

First mortgage bonds, gold, 6 per cent., $370,000, dated Nov. 1, 1870, due Nov. 1, 1919; interest payable May and November.

General mortgage bonds, gold, 6 per cent., $9,888,666.67, dated Dec. 1, 1882, due Dec. 1, 1932; interest payable quarterly from March 1.

Statement for Year Ending June 30.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Total income..	$1,130,620.73	$1,129,531.13	$1,389.60
Int. on funded debt.....	621,800.00	634,120.00	*12,320.00
Other charges..	218,772.38	206,312.63	12,459.75
Total deduction	$840,572.38	$840,432.63	139.75
Balance	290,348.35	289,098.50	1,249.85
Dividends	300,000.00	300,000.00	.....
Deficit	9,651.65	10,901.50	*1,249.85
Surplus brought forward June 30	670,033.83	679,085.48	*9,051.65

*Decrease.

Balance Sheet.

ASSETS.

Cost of property.....	$20,061,318.15
Accounts due and unpaid.....	245,465.97
Cash in Treasurer's hands.....	30,197.63
In trustees' hands.....	74,986.73
In J. P. Morgan & Co.'s hands.....	21,305.00
Material on hand.....	140,022.28
Total.....	$20,562,975.76

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	$5,000,000.00
Funded debt.....	10,238,666.67
Bills payable.....	225,000.00
Vouchers and current accounts.....	158,766.54
Interest coupons matured.....	9,155.00
Interest accrued, not due.....	53,043.33
Sinking fund accounts.....	4,168,376.39
Income account.....	670,033.83
Total.....	$20,562,975.76

Officers and Directors.

President—B. Thomas, Chicago; Vice President—E. A. Bancroft, Chicago; Secretary—M. J. Clark, Chicago; Treasurer—J. E. Murphy. Directors—M. J. Carpenter, Chicago; George B. Reeve, Montreal, Quebec; Joseph Ramsey, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. McDoel, Chicago; W. O. Johnson, Chicago; E. P. Bailey, Chicago. Main executive office, Dearborn Station, Chicago. Transfer agent in New York, (bonds only.) J. P. Morgan & Co., where interest is payable. Annual meeting, first Tuesday in June.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Controlled jointly by the Northern Pacific Railway and the Great Northern Railroad.

MILEAGE.

	1900.	1901.
Owned and leased.....	6,221.87	7,736.02
Leased and operated jointly with other companies	190.61	175.01
Controlled	1,401.24	.....
Total	7,813.72	7,911.63
Deduct for mileage operated jointly by two or more companies in the system.....	152.42	122.17
Total standard gauge operated	7,661.30	7,789.46

CAPITAL STOCK.

Common	$110,577,700

There is no preferred stock.

FUNDED DEBT.

	Date Payable.	Interest Rate.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.
C., B. & Q. consolidated mortgage	1903	7	$23,096,200
C., B. & Q. sinking fund.	1901	5	2,087,000
C., B. & Q., Iowa Division, mortgage sinking fund	1919	5	2,640,000
C., B. & Q., Iowa Division, mortgage sinking fund	1919	4	8,544,000
C., B. & Q. sinking fund.	1921	4	4,300,000
C., B. & Q. sinking fund.	1922	4	7,968,000
C., B. & Q. plain.....	1913	5	9,000,000
C., B. & Q., Nebraska extension mortgage sinking fund	1927	4	20,077,000
C., B. & Q. convertible, first series	1903	5½	565,400
Second series	1903	5½	
C., B. & Q., Chicago & Iowa Division	1905	5	2,320,000
C., B. & Q., Illinois Division	1949	3½	27,571,000
B. & M. R. R. R. in Nebraska consolidated mortgage sinking fund.	1918	6	13,509,000
B. & M. R. R. R. in Nebraska sinking fund..	1910	4	3,347,000
Republican Valley R. R. mortgage sinking fund.	1919	6	1,078,000
Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. mortgage	1911	6	8,000,000
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R. R. mortgage	1907	7	5,000,000
Tarkio Valley R. R. mortgage	1920	7	199,000
Nodaway Valley R. R. mortgage	1920	7	178,000

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES.

Atch. & Nebraska R. R..	1908	7	1,125,000
Lincoln & N. W. R. R...	1910	7	600,000
Total			$147,204,300

EARNINGS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Freight	$33,692,221.05	$32,857,969.19	$1,104,221.86
Passen'r.	11,624,745.90	10,594,408.44	1,240,337.46
Other inc.	4,765,022.02	4,563,012.75	172,009.27
Total	$50,051,988.97	$47,535,420.38	$2,516,568.59
Interest on funded debt.	9,825,000.00	9,789,829.20	35,179.80
Operating expenses	32,441,890.56	29,816,838.51	2,625,052.05
Total deductions.	$42,266,890.56	$39,606,655.71	$2,660,231.85
Net earnings	7,785,098.41	7,928,761.67	*143,663.26

*Decrease.

BALANCE SHEET.

Not obtainable.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Francis W. Hunnewell, Boston, Mass.; President—George B. Harris, Chicago, Ill.; Vice President—James C. Peasley, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary—T. S. Howland, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer—James C. Peasley, Chicago, Ill.; Directors—Charles J. Paine, Boston, Mass.; Charles E. Perkins, Burlington, Iowa; T. Jefferson Coolidge, Manchester, Mass.; William Endicott, Boston, Mass.; Francis W. Hunnewell, Boston, Mass.; Richard Olney, Boston, Mass.; James H. Smith, New York City; J. Malcolm Forbes, Boston, Mass.; George F. Gardner, Boston, Mass.; Nathaniel Thayer, Boston, Mass.; George B. Harris, Chicago, Ill.

Main executive office, Chicago, Ill. Transfer agent in New York, National Bank of Commerce. Annual meeting, first Wednesday in November.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	544.85
Leased	84.66
Total	629.51

CAPITAL STOCK.

	1900.	1901.
Common	$21,308,145	$21,315,545
Preferred, "A"	11,303,900	11,304,500
Preferred, "B"	7,468,090	7,468,090
Debenture	16,681,033	21,826,589

FUNDED DEBT.

None.

EARNINGS YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Freight	$5,312,771.33	$5,128,658.75	$184,112.58
Passenger ...	1,452,158.76	1,359,907.72	92,251.04
Other income.	248,951.60	232,470.59	16,481.01
Total.....	$7,013,881.69	$6,721,037.06	$292,824.63
Net earnings.	2,182,348.21	2,230,814.05	*48,467.84
P. C. of op'n.	68.88	66.81	2.07
Deductions—			
Taxes	204,000.00	204,000.00	.....
Other charges.	638,223.77	745,759.95	*107,536.18
Balance	1,340,122.44	1,281,054.10	59,068.34
Dividends	1,349,230.16	1,137,270.50	211,959.66
Surplus	.....	143,783.60	.....
Deficit	9,107.72	.....	.....

*Decrease.

General Balance Sheet, Capital Accounts, June 30, 1901.

ASSETS.

Cost of rolling stock owned	$5,702,483.80	
Cost of rolling stock purchased on car trusts	491,978.00	$6,194,461.80
Cost of road, including terminals, to June 30, 1901		58,200,531.20
Our interest in Kansas City and St. Joseph elevators	$100,000.00	
Union Transfer Railway	56,694.44	
All the stock of De Kalb and Great Western Railway	111,753.63	
All the stock of City Terminal Railway Co., Kansas City	197,137.16	465,585.17
Bonds and stocks of other companies		256,754.67
Cash with London Finance Committee	$190.79	
Accounts receivable ...	193,838.53	194,029.32
Total.....		$65,311,361.56

LIABILITIES.

Four per cent. debenture stock	$22,286,400.00	
Four per cent. debenture stock scrip.....	4,689.00	
Total.....	$22,291,089.00	
Less in Treasury....	464,500.00	
Debenture stock and scrip outstanding...		$21,826,589.00
Five per cent. preferred stock A	11,371,800.00	
Less in Treasury.....	67,300.00	
Preferred stock A outstanding		$11,304,500.00
Four per cent. preferred Stock B.....	7,480,190.00	
Less in Treasury	21,100.00	
Preferred stock B outstanding		$7,468,090.00
Common stock		21,315,545.00
Total.....		$61,914,724.00
Five per cent. equipment lease warrants.		306,475.81
Six per cent. sterling loan, due in 1901..	£100	$484.84
Six per cent. sterling loan, due in 1902....	100,000	484,848.46
Five per cent. gold notes due in 1903, sterling	180,625	
United States currency	$200,000	1,124,242.42
Five per cent. gold notes, due in 1904, sterling	£152,900	
United States currency	$87,000	808,333.30
Total.....		$2,417,909.02
Advances from earnings		612,252.73
Total.....		$65,311,361.56

General Balance Sheet, Revenue Accounts, June 30, 1901.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE.

Due from agents and conductors	$196,420.24	
Due from individuals.....	88,639.13	
Due from other railway companies	186,715.96	
Interest accrued on securities owned	291.66	
Bonds Minnesota Transfer Railway Company..	677.63	
Cash on hand	90,435.94	
Supply of fuel and material on hand	705,118.94	
Bills receivable	1,100.00	
Due from capital accounts	612,252.73	$1,941,672.27
Cash deposited in London to pay interest on 4 per cent. debenture stock and sterling loans		304,860.89
Total.....		$2,246,533.12

CURRENT ACCOUNTS PAYABLE.

Interest maturing on bonds		
Minnesota Transfer Ry..	$3,580.00	
Rentals accruing to Northern Pacific Ry. Co....	18,151.60	
Taxes accruing, estimated.	60,401.49	
Pay rolls	292,986.65	
Vouchers and current accounts	955,354.40	
Coupons on C. St. P. & K. C. Ry. Co.'s first mortgage bonds, unpresented.	75.00	
Mileage tickets outstanding	3,470.98	
Insurance collected not expended	17,833.59	
Interest maturing on sterling loans	39,255.53	$1,391,109.24
Dividend payable July 15, 1901, on 4 per cent. debenture stock	456,428.00	
Dividend payable July 31, 1901, on 5 per cent. preferred stock, A	284,310.00	720,748.00
Balance income account, June 30, 1901.....		134,675.88
Total.....		$2,246,533.12

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—A. B. Stickney, St. Paul; Vice President—A. Oppenheim, St. Paul; Secretary—R. C. Wight, St. Paul; Treasurer—C. O. Kalman, St. Paul; Directors—A. B. Stickney, F. Weyerhaeuser, S. C. Stickney, St. Paul; William A. Read, New York; J. W. Lusk, St. Paul; T. H. Wheeler, New York; H. E. Fletcher, Minneapolis; A. Oppenheim, St. Paul; R. C. Wight, St. Paul. Main executive office, St. Paul. New York executive office, 33 Nassau Street. Transfer agent in New York, 31 Nassau Street—F. L. Requa, Assistant Secretary. Annual meeting, first Thursday after first Tuesday in September.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned.....	509
Leased.....	37
Total.....	546

CAPITAL STOCK.

Common.....	$10,500,000
Preferred.....	5,000,000
Total	$15,500,000

FUNDED DEBT.

	Interest Rate, Per Cent.	Amount.
L. N. A. & C. 1st mtg., 1910	6	$3,000,000
1st mtg. Chic. & Ind.Div., 1911	6	2,300,000
C., I. & L. ref. mtge., 1947	5	3,542,000
C., I. & L. ref. mtg., gold, 1947	6	4,700,000
Total.....		$13,542,000

EARNINGS 11 MONTHS TO MAY 31.

	1901.	1900.
Gross.....	$3,783,778	$3,824,531
Net...	1,365,133	1,421,344

Balance sheet not obtainable.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—W. H. McDoel, Chicago; Vice President—Anthony J. Thomas, New York; Secretary—J. A. Hilton, New York; Treasurer—W. H. Lewis, Chicago. Directors—Samuel Thomas, A. J. Thomas, Temple Bowdoin, Amos T. French, Charles Steele, R. M. Gallaway, Richard Trimble, New York; W. H. McDoel, G. H. Shaw, Chicago; James Murdock, Lafayette, Ind.; Volney T. Mallott, Indianapolis.

Main executive office, 198 Custom House Place, Chicago; transfer agent in New York, 80 Broadway, New York. Annual meeting, third Wednesday in September.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	8,565.11
Owned jointly with others.....	84.56
Used under contract.....	170.22
Total	8,759.89

CAPITAL STOCK.

Preferred	$44,658,400.00
Common	55,821,800.00
Total	$100,480,200.00

FUNDED DEBT.

	Int.Rate Per C.	Amount Outstanding.
St. Paul Div., 1902	7	$715,000.00
St. Paul Div., 1902	7	265,000.00
Hastings & Dak., 1903	7	29,000.00
Chi. & Mil., 1903	7	398,000.00
Consol. mtge., 1904	7	89,000.00
Consol. mtge., 1905	7	3,518,000.00
Ia. & Dak. Div. Ex., 1908	7	1,560,000.00
Southe. Div., 1909	6	4,000,000.00
Hastings & Dak. D.E., 1910	7	5,690,000.00
Hastings & Dak. D.E., 1910	5	950,000.00
Chi. & Pac. Div., 1910	6	3,000,000.00
South. Minn. Div., 1910	6	7,452,000.00
Mineral Point Div., 1910	5	2,840,000.00
Terminal mtge., 1914	5	4,748,000.00
La Crosse & Dav. Div., 1919	5	2,500,000.00
Dubuque Div., 1920	6	6,007,000.00
Wis. Val. Div., 1920	6	2,179,000.00
Chi. & Pac. W. Div., 1921	5	25,340,000.00
Wis. & Minn. Div., 1921	5	4,785,000.00
Chi. & L. Sup. Div., 1921	5	1,200,000.00
Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div., 1926	5	2,085,000.00
General mtge., 1989	4	24,000,000.00
General mtge., 1989	5½	10,070,000.00
Wis. Valley R. R. Co., 1909	7	1,106,500.00
Mil. & N. R. R. Co. 1st mtge., 1910	6	2,155,000.00
Mil. & N. R.R.Co.(Con.), 1913	6	5,002,000.00
Dak. & G. S. Ry Co., 1916	5	2,856,000.00
Parco & Sou. Ry Co., 1924	6	1,250,000.00
Inc. Sink. Fund Convible...		2,600.00
Iowa & Dak. Div.....		2,600.00
Total		$126,941,500.00

EARNINGS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings..	$42,368,012	$41,884,692	$484,320
Op. exp. & taxes.	27,977,505	28,420,837	*443,334
Net earnings..	$14,391,509	$13,463,855	$927,654
Other income	174,683	144,756	29,927
Total income..	$14,566,192	$13,606,611	$957,581
Int. on bonds...	6,383,035	6,633,171	*250,136
Bal. appl. to div.	$8,183,157	$6,975,440	$1,207,717
Preferred div....	2,851,057	2,516,528	334,529
Balance	$5,332,100	$4,458,912	$873,188
Common div.....	2,583,125	2,351,530	231,593
Surplus	$2,748,977	$2,107,382	$631,595
Previous surplus.	14,887,254	12,779,871	2,107,383
Pr. & loss sur...	$17,626,230	$14,887,254	$2,738,976

*Decrease.

Condensed Balance Sheet, June 30, 1901.

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment.....		$224,288,832.69
Bonds, stock, &c., of other companies	2,170,540.25	
Bonds and cash, held in trust....	653,184.51	
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee	409.08	
Renewal and improvement fund...	3,412,073.98	
Insurance Department	10,000.00	
Stock of material and fuel.....	3,217,291.29	
Mortgage bonds unsold.....	4,883,000.00	
Stock of the company held in its treasury	4,700.00	
Due from agents and conductors...	712,912.24	
Due from transportation companies	258,364.31	
Miscellaneous balances	792,174.86	
Due from United States Government	357,392.73	
Deferred payments for common stock	2,206,650.00	
Cash on hand.....	13,518,176.07	
Total		$256,465,835.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,480,200.00
Funded debt	126,941,500.00
Division sinking funds.....	653,184.51
Sinking fund, income convertible bonds	2,100.00
Renewal and improvement fund...	3,412,073.98
Replacement fund—cars.....	62,950.00
Pay rolls and vouchers.....	2,966,119.78
Due transportation companies.....	370,288.33
Miscellaneous balances	1,012,224.78
Dividends unclaimed	68,085.75
Interest coupons not presented....	60,561.11
Interest accrued, not yet payable..	2,861,117.50
Income account	17,629,229.24
Total	$256,465,835.01

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Roswell Miller, New York; President—A. J. Earling, Chicago; Secretary—P. M. Myers, Milwaukee; Treasurer—P. S. Ranney, Chicago. Directors—J. Ogden Armour, Chicago; August Belmont, New York; Frank S. Bond, New York; A. J. Earling, Chicago; Peter Geddes, New York; Charles W. Harkness, New York; Frederick Layton, Milwaukee; Joseph Milbank, New York; Roswell Miller, New York; William Rockefeller, New York; James H. Smith, New York; Samuel Spencer, New York; A. Vaq Santvoord, New York.

Main executive office, Chicago; New York executive office, 30 Broad Street. Annual meeting, September, as Directors may appoint.

CHICAGO, PEORIA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO. OF ILLINOIS.

MILEAGE.

	Miles.
Owned.....	233
Controlled.....	44
Other.....	15
Total.....	292

CAPITAL STOCK.

Common.....	$3,600,000
Preferred.....	3,750,000
Total.....	$7,350,000

FUNDED DEBT.

Prior lien mtge., 1930, 4½ per cent.....	$1,250,000
Cons. mtge., 1930, 5 per cent.....	2,000,000
Income mtge., non-cum., 5 per cent.....	2,000,000
Litchfield and Madison income mtge., 5 per cent.	500,000
Total.....	$5,750,000

EARNINGS FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901.

Freight.....	$1,010,722.03
Passenger	250,872.79
Total.....	$1,302,867.06
Interest on bonds.....	151,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—Charles E. Kimball, New York; Secretary and Treasurer—Ralph Bialsdell, Springfield, Ill.; Directors—Curtiss Millard, Ralph Bialsdell, Springfield, Ill.; James Duncan, Alton, Ill.; Charles E. Kimball, George D. Mumford, New York; Ebenezer Smith, St. Louis. Main executive office, Springfield, Ill. New York executive office, 27 Pine Street. Annual meeting, first Monday in December.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	3,128
Leased	355
Trackage	338
Total	3,821

CAPITAL STOCK.

Issued	$56,000,000

EARNINGS FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31.

	1901.	1900.
Passenger	$6,440,014	$5,541,057
Freight	17,730,398	15,881,692
Other	1,234,283	1,228,475
Total	$25,404,695	$22,650,804
Net earnings	$8,199,662	$7,668,153
Other income	701,379	701,449
Total income	$8,900,981	$8,369,602
Rentals	747,227	717,417
Interest on debt.....	2,911,980	2,855,313
Other deductions.....	144,756	134,802
Dividends	1,999,492	1,999,586
Balance	3,097,526	2,462,475

FUNDED DEBT.

Six per cent. mortgage reg. bonds....	$8,015,000
Six per cent. mortgaged reg. bonds....	$8,015,000
Total	$12,500,000
Four per cent. general gold mortgage coupon bonds	$48,693,000
Four per cent. gen. gold reg. bonds...	6,888,000
Total	$55,581,000

EARNINGS YEAR ENDING MARCH 31.4

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Freight	$17,730,397	$15,881,692	$1,849,705
Passenger	6,440,014	5,541,057	898,957
Other income ..	1,234,283	1,228,475	5,807
Total	$25,404,695	$22,650,804	$2,754,069
Net earnings....	$8,199,662	$8,368,583	$531,387
Percent. of oper.	68.36	62.18	1.78
Int. on bond. debt	2,911,980	2,855,313	*147,333
Other charges ..	891,984	852,219	39,765
Total deductions.	3,803,964	3,907,532	*105,568
Balance	3,097,617	4,462,961	634,955
**Dividends ...	1,999,492	1,999,586	106
Surplus	3,097,525	2,462,475	634,849

*Decrease. Items omitted.

**In addition to dividends 1 per cent. was distributed each year from addition and improvement account.

STATEMENT SINCE END OF FISCAL YEAR MARCH 31 TO JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$6,524,250.80	$5,537,277.29
Op. exp. and taxes..	4,919,320.21	4,481,737.37
Net earnings	1,704,930.59	1,475,539.92
Fixed charges	**957,000.00	950,991.09
Surplus	747,930.59	524,548.73

*Includes other income. **Estimated.

Condensed Balance Sheet April 1, 1901.

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment.....	$100,218,230.06
Cost of track elevation in Chicago..	1,378,114.68
Cost of railroad bridge at Rock Island	964,128.96
Capital stock and bonds of connecting roads	4,839,924.75
Loans and other investments.....	1,404,553.23
Advances to Chicago, Rock Island and Mexico Railway Company...	20,000.00
C. R. I. & P. R. R. Co., capital stock on hand	78,000.00
C. R. I. & P. R. R. Co., 6 per cent. mortgage bonds on hand...	400,000.00
Stock of material, fuel, &c.....	1,410,182.57
Due from Post Office Department.	45,864.71
Accounts receivable	1,539,295.38
Cash and cash assets.....	7,356,994.87
Total	$120,865,889.44

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock fixed, $50,000,000.00; amount issued	$44,964,400.00
Fractional scrip outstanding convertible into stock.....	5,600.00
	$50,000,000.00
Six per cent. mortgage coupon bonds	4,485,000.00
Four per cent. mortgage registered bonds	8,015,000.00
	$12,500,000.00
Four per cent. general gold mortgage coupon bonds.....	$48,693,000.00
Four per cent. general gold registered bonds	6,888,000.00
	$55,581,000.00
Addition and improvement account	2,222,872.75
Accounts payable	1,511,196.29
Balance, profit and loss.....	8,550,794.40
	$120,865,863.44

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman—R. R. Cable, Rock Island; President—W. G. Purdy, Chicago; First Vice President—H. A. Purdy, Second Vice President—Robert Mather; Third Vice President—J. M. Johnson, Chicago; Secretary—George H. Crosby, Chicago; Treasurer—F. E. Hayne, Chicago. Directors—A. R. Flower, G. S. Brewster, H. R. Bishop, Henry M. Flagler, Alexander E. Orr, W. A. Nash, Ogden Mills, Tracy Dows, New York; Marshall Field, H. A. Parker, W. G. Purdy, Chicago; R. R. Cable, Rock Island, and F. H. Griggs, Davenport, Iowa.

Main executive office, Chicago, Ill.; New York executive office, 12 William Street, New York; transfer agent in New York, 13 William Street; interest payable at 13 William Street, New York; annual meeting, first Wednesday in June.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	1,493
Leased	64
Total	1,557

CAPITAL STOCK.

Preferred	$11,232,911
Common	18,236,186
Total	$29,819,097

FUNDED DEBT.

	Principal.	Int. Rate.
Cons. mtge., 1930.....	$14,453,327	6
C. St. P. & M. 1st mtge., 1918..	2,551,000	6
N. Wisconsin, 1930	800,000	6
St. P. & Sioux City, 1919.....	6,070,000	6
St. P., Stillwater & Taylor's Falls, 1908	334,800	7
Hudson & River Falls, 1908.....	125,000	8
Minn. East. 1st mtge., 1908 ...	75,000	7
Sault Ste. Marie & S. W. 1st mtge., 1915	400,000	5
Total	$24,811,127	

EARNINGS YEAR ENDING DEC. 31.

	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	$10,342,000	$10,488,814
Net earnings	3,852,846	3,970,078
Rentals	110,243	114,861
Interest on debt.....	1,344,478	1,364,492
Dividends	1,715,726	1,715,726
Improvements	500,000	500,000
Surplus	182,399	275,879

EARNINGS 5 MONTHS TO MAY 31.

	1901.	1900.
Gross	$3,987,451	$3,713,237

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—Marvin Hughitt, Chicago; Vice President—M. L. Sykes, New York; Secretary—E. E. Woodman, Hudson, Wis.; Treasurer—S. O. Howe, New York. Directors—W. K. Vanderbilt, M. L. Sykes, H. McK. Twombly, Chauncey M. Depew, New York; Albert Keep Marvin Huyliett, Byron L. Smith, J. M. Whitman, Chicago; D. P. Kimball, Boston; J. A. Hunsbird, Thomas Wilson, St. Paul; H. G. Burt, Omaha.

Main executive office, St. Paul, Minn.; New York executive office, 52 Wall Street; transfer agent in New York, 52 Wall Street; annual meeting first Saturday after first Thursday in June.

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	99.27
Leased	17.38
Second track and sidings.....	169.69
Total	287.34

CAPITAL STOCK.

Common	$13,000,000.00
Preferred	17,000,000.00

FUNDED DEBT.

First mortgage bonds	$13,585,000.00
Chicago and Great Western bonds	394,000.00
City of Chicago School Board mtge.	650,000.00
Total capital liabilities	$44,629,000.00

EARNINGS.

	1901	1900.	Increase.
Gross	$829,134.50	$720,452.30	$108,682.20
Net income	358,202.49	381,097.98	*23,495.49

*Decrease.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET, JAN. 31, 1901.

ASSETS.

Capital assets:	
Estate of Chicago & North. Pacific and Chi. & Calumet Terminal Ry. Cos. and their constituent cos., acquired July 1, 1897	$43,672,232.92
Construction	937,630.93
Lyons & Chi. R. R. stock on hand, $100,000	1.00
Total capital assets	$44,609,864.85
Current assets—Cash and collectible accounts:	
Cash, New York office	$3,293.90
Cash, Chicago office	85,448.27
Cash on deposit for payment of coupons	10,735.00
Due from railroads and various persons	23,047.32
Due from station agents and conductors	65,604.62
Material and supplies on hand	109,006.65
Stocks and bonds in treasury:	
1st mort. bonds, $193,000 par	132,430.84
Cap. stock common, $10,800 par	1.00
Cap. stock preferred, $351,000 par	70,200.00
Total current assets	$711,057.61
Contingent assets:	
Insurance premium unearned	1,188.64
Rental accrued, not due	2,280.33
Unadjusted accounts vs. tenant companies	121,584.26
Guaranty Trust Company of New York Trust Fund	256,293.75
Total contingent assets	$381,256.98
Total assets	$45,705,789.44

LIABILITIES.

Capital liabilities:	
Capital stock, common	$13,000,000.00
Capital stock, preferred	17,000,000.00
Funded debt:	
First mortgage bonds	13,585,000.00
Chicago and Great Western bonds	394,000.00
City of Chicago Sc. Bd. mtge.	650,000.00
Total capital liabilities	$44,629,000.00
Current liabilities—Unpaid vouchers, payroll, current accounts:	
Audited vouchers	87,709.73
Payrolls	49,145.62
Agents' drafts unpaid	34,076.80
Coupons unpaid, first mortgage	10,460.00
Coupons unpaid, Chicago & Great Western bonds	275.00
Accrued interest:	
First mortgage bonds	44,666.66
Chicago & Great Western bonds	2,283.33
City of Chicago School Board mortgage	8,125.00
Accrued taxes	154,173.22
United States Trust Company and J. A. Stewart, Trustee	1,833.85
Total current liabilities	$393,839.30
Contingent liabilities:	
Liquidation account	70,121.39
Suspense account	37,891.35
Overcharges unrefunded	1,512.48
Equipment renewal fund	1,547.49
Trust fund to secure prepaid rentals	256,293.75
Total contingent liabilities	$367,276.46
Surplus:	
Income accrued current fiscal year	$15,685.82
Profit and loss	290,587.86
Total liabilities	$45,705,789.44

OFFICERS.

President—J. N. Faithorn, Chicago; Secretary and Treasurer—R. C. Bogart, New York.

CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA AND GULF RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	574.73
Leased	67.50
Total	642.23

CAPITAL STOCK.

	1900.	1901.
Authorized	$12,000,000	$16,000,000
Issued	12,000,000	14,000,000
Common	6,000,000	8,000,000
Preferred	6,000,000	6,000,000

FUNDED DEBT.

Description	Amount.
General mortgage, 1919, 5 per cent	$5,500,000
Choctaw & Memphis first mortgage, 1949, 5 per cent	2,325,000
Little Rock Bridge first mortgage, 1919, 6 per cent	375,000
Gold Car Trust loan, Serie A, various times, 5 per cent	250,000
Total	$8,450,000

NINE MONTHS' EARNINGS, ENDING JULY 31.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$3,471,686	$1,849,117	$1,822,569
Net earnings	1,280,721	689,282	710,439
Percentage of operation	62	63	
Interest on funded debt	573,125	266,885	
Rentals, equipment, renewal fund, and taxes	152,796		
Total deductions	525,921	266,885	259,036
Balance	864,800	422,397	451,403
Dividends	270,000	175,000	95,000
Surplus	594,800	238,397	356,403

Balance Sheet.

Not obtainable.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—Francis L. Gowen, Philadelphia; Vice President—Henry Wood, Philadelphia; Secretary and Treasurer—J. Parke Hood, Philadelphia. Directors: Charles Hartshorne, Alan H. Reed, E. B. Morris, Philadelphia; Warren A. Wilbur, South Bethlehem, Penn.; Sidney F. Tyler, Edward B. Smith, William H. Jenks, Charles E. Ingersoll, W. Hinckle Smith, Philadelphia.

Main executive office, 1,100 Girard Building, Philadelphia. Transfer agent in New York for bonds, Standard Trust Company. Interest payable at 1100 Girard Building and Standard Trust Company, New York. Annual meeting, second Monday in January.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	347
Leased	145
Controlled	160
Total	652

CAPITAL STOCK.

Common stock	$8,000,000
Preferred stock, A. & B.	612,100
Preferred stock, "Eagle"	462,400
New preferred	6,925,500

FUNDED DEBT.

Description.	Interest Rate. Per Cent.	Amount.
Cons. mtge., 1905	7	$996,000
Cons. mtge., 1905	5 & 6	1,729,000
Second mtge., 1937	4½	2,000,000
General mtge., 1942	5	5,000,000
C., D. & Chi. 1st mtge.	4	1,200,000
C., D. & Iron 1st mtge., 1941	5	2,500,000
New refunding mtge.	4	

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—M. D. Woodford, Cincinnati; Vice President—Eugene Zimmerman, Cincinnati; Secretary and Treasurer—F. H. Short, Cincinnati; Directors—M. D. Woodford, Wilberforce Sully, H. F. Shoemaker, John H. Taylor, Eugene Zimmerman, Alfred Kessler, Rush Taggart, George P. Benjamin, R. C. Schenck, Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., F. H. Short, G. R. Balch, and William A. Shoemaker.

Main executive office, Cincinnati; annual meeting, second Tuesday in October.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.

MILEAGE.

Owned	835
Leased	1,056

CAPITAL STOCK.

Common	$27,980,310.00
Preferred	10,000,000.00
C. S. & C. pref. and scrip	428,007.45
Total	$38,418,307.45

FUNDED DEBT.

	Int. Rate. Per Cent.	Amount.
C. I., St. L. & C. 1st mtg., 1936	4	$7,684,000
C., I., St. L. & C. 1st con., 1929	6	689,000
C., C., C. & I. 1st con. mtge. bonds, 1914	7 or 6	4,138,000
C., C., C. & I. gen. mtg. con., 1934	6	3,395,000
Ind'lis & St. L. 1st mtg., 1919	7	2,000,000
Ind'lis & St. L. 1st mtg., 1912	6	500,000
Cairo, V. & Chi. 1st mtg., 1939	4	5,000,000
C., C., C. & St. L. coll. tr., (St. L. Div.,) 1990	4	10,000,000
C., C., C. & St. L., (C., W. & M. Ry.) mtg., 1991	4	4,000,000
C., C., C. & St. L. (Spring. & Col. Div.) 1st mtg., 1940	4	1,103,730
C., C., C. & St. L. (Whitewater Division) 1st mtg., 1940	4	650,000
C. Sand. & C. R. R. 1st con. mtg., 1928	5	2,571,000
Col., Springf. & C. 1st mtg., 1901	6	78,000
Cin. & Springf. Ry. 1st mtg., 1901	7	2,000,000
Cin. & Springf. Ry. 2d mtg., 1902	7	125,000
C., L. & C. Ry. 1st mtg., 1901	7	792,000
Total		$57,169,730

EARNINGS FOR YEAR TO JUNE 30.

	1900-1901.	1899-1900.
Freight	$11,640,092	$10,837,502
Passenger	4,970,652	4,653,224
Mail	635,402	628,934
Express	363,776	332,171
Rents	258,657	325,059
Total earnings	$17,877,480	$16,806,851
Net earnings	5,121,851	5,057,587
Deduct—		
Interest on bonds	2,685,056	2,661,441
Rentals	231,907	205,097
Total	$2,916,963	$2,866,538
Bal. to credit of increase	2,204,888	2,191,049
Dividend on preferred, (5)	500,000	(5) 500,000
Dividend on common, (3½)	979,814	(3) 839,840

General Balance Sheet, April 30, 1901.

ASSETS.

Construction and equipment	$86,363,448.57
Cost subsidiary roads	6,915,623.33
Securities owned	3,398,354.56
Sundry investments	437,541.48
Accrued taxes	34,942.57
Charges for new equipment	195,120.57
Materials and supplies	762,014.62
Extension Cleveland Division	130,982.72
Anderson Yard improvements	85,563.39
Prepaid insurance premiums	1,041.41
Advances to L. & J. Bridge Co.	57,140.85
Current assets	3,110,577.66
Total	$101,427,831.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$38,418,307.45
Funded debt	57,169,730.00
Deferred liabilities	828,417.31
Current liabilities	2,783,466.47
Branch line operating account	24,123.41
Int., disc. and exc.	108,909.56
Income account—Balance to credit April 30, 1901	2,066,880.13
Total	$101,427,831.13

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—Melville E. Ingalls, Cincinnati; Vice President—James D. Layng, New York; Secretary—E. F. Osborn; Treasurer—Charles F. Cox, New York; Directors—William K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, J. Pierpont Morgan, George T. Bliss, H. McK. Twombly, and James D. Layng, New York; Alexander McDonald and Melville E. Ingalls, Cincinnati; G. A. Farlow, Boston; J. Barnett, Cleveland.

Main executive office, Cincinnati; transfer agent in New York, J. P. Morgan & Co.; annual meeting last Wednesday in October.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN AND WHEELING RAILWAY COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Total	192

CAPITAL STOCK.

Common	$8,000,000
Preferred	5,000,000
Total	$13,000,000

FUNDED DEBT.

	Rate. Per Cent.	Amount.
Consolidated mortgage, 1933	5	$5,000,000
General mortgage, 1936	5	882,000
Consolidated ref. mortgage, 1930	4½	950,000
Car trusts, 1901	5	174,476
Total		$7,017,476

EARNINGS YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.	Decrease.
Gross	$2,466,652	$2,666,573	$28,920
Net	647,869	389,338	*58,531
Fixed charges	337,460	276,825	*58,174
Surplus	310,409	310,012	442

*Increase.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Edwin W. Winter, Chicago; President—W. R. Woodford, Cleveland; Vice President—John B. Dennis, New York; Secretary—H. R. McMahon, Cleveland; Treasurer—W. A. Wade, Cleveland. Directors—James A. Blair, Frederick S. Flower, John B. Dennis, New York; Norman B. Ream, E. W. Winter, Henry H. Porter, Jr., W. R. Woodford, John F. Whiteley, J. M. Lessick, H. R. McMahon, Cleveland; Parks Foster, Elyria, Ohio; J. W. McClymonds, Massillon, Ohio; Albion E. Lang, Toledo.

Main Executive Office, Cleveland; Transfer Agent in New York, Blair & Co., 33 Wall Street; Annual meeting first Tuesday in October.

COLORADO AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	1,083
Other	58½
Total	1,141½

CAPITAL STOCK.

First preferred	$8,496,200
Second preferred	8,406,968
Common	30,995,000
Total	$47,898,268

FUNDED DEBT.

	Int. Rate P.C.	Amount.
First mortgage, 1929	4	$17,603,000

EARNINGS SIX MONTHS JULY 1 TO DEC. 31, 1900.

Gross	$2,468,321.69
Net	661,472.51
Income from investments	20,940.00
Taxes and interest	450,143.51
Net credit to income	232,269.00

EARNINGS FOR YEAR TO JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.
Gross	$4,794,649	$4,237,743
Net	1,286,779	1,104,892
Balance	1,082,349	906,969

Condensed Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1900.

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment	$63,571,040.34
Improvement	645,357.21
New equipment	597,529.02
Current assets	1,013,379.02
C. and S. first mortgage bonds	300,000.00
Materials and supplies	351,256.52
Other assets	1,338,625.58
Total	$67,817,287.69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$48,000,000.00
First mortgage bonds	17,903,000.00
Car trust notes	223,271.02
Current liabilities	726,851.70
Deferred liabilities	532,097.45
Balance to credit profit and loss	432,067.65
Total	$67,817,287.69

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Grenville M. Dodge, New York; President—Frank Trumbull, Denver; Secretary-Treasurer—Harry Bronner, New York. Directors—Grenville M. Dodge, Frederick P. Olcott, Henry Budge, J. Kennedy Tod, John J. Emery, Edward C. Henderson, Edward J. Berwind, New York; Frank Trumbull, Denver; Harry Walters, Baltimore; Oliver Ames, Boston; Norman B. Ream, Chicago.

Main executive office, Denver; transfer agent in New York, Haligarten & Co., 28 Broad Street.

THE COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Controlled jointly by the Colorado and Southern and Rio Grande Western.)

MILEAGE.

Owned	270
Leased	76
Total	346

CAPITAL STOCK.

Authorized	10,000,000
Issued	8,401,100
Common	3,421,300
Preferred	4,979,800

FUNDED DEBT.

	Int. Rate.	Amount.
First mortgage, 1997	4 per cent.	$8,727,000

EARNINGS EIGHT MONTHS TO FEB. 28, 1901.

Gross earnings	$1,009,250.18
Net earnings	485,710.62
Other income	32,226.40
Total income	$517,937.02
Fixed charges, rentals, and taxes	337,896.02
Balance	180,040.40

Balance Sheet Feb. 28, 1901.

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment	$17,301,286.89
Current assets	457,158.74
Operating assets	230,646.70
Other assets	1,841,102.00
Total	$19,736,114.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$10,000,000.00
First mortgage bonds	8,727,000.00
Current liabilities	440,610.16
Deferred liabilities	280,762.50
Credit to profit and loss	274,741.57
Total	$19,736,114.33

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—Frank Trumbull, Denver; Vice President—D. C. Dodge, Denver; Secretary—Harry Bronner, New York; Treasurer—George Foster Peabody, New York; Board of Directors—Henry Budge, George Foster Peabody, Samuel H. Shephard, Grenville M. Dodge, Edward C. Henderson, J. Kennedy Tod, D. C. Dodge, Edward N. Bulkley, Cecil Barret, and Frank Trumbull.

Main Executive Office—Denver; New York Executive Office—26 Broad Street; Transfer Agent in New York—Central Trust Company, New York. Annual meeting in October.

THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	102
Leased	562
Total	664

CAPITAL STOCK.

Capital stock	$34,793,200.00

FUNDED DEBT.

Bonds—	
Loan of 1917	$5,000,000.00
Equipment 4% debentures	2,500,000.00
Total	$7,500,000.00

EARNINGS.

Passenger	$1,907,829.29
Freight	6,070,734.62
Other	109,923.04
Total	$8,088,526.95
Interest, rentals, and dividends on leased lines	2,591,872.24

Balance Sheet.

ASSETS.

Real estate other than coal lands, including Northern Coal & Iron Company	$5,393,789.71
Unmined coal	12,036,683.27
Railroad in Pennsylvania	4,401,375.86
Northern Coal & Iron Co.'s R. R.	2,089,470.20
Schenectady & Duanesburgh R. R.	162,671.64
Lackawanna & Susquehanna R. R.	1,251,188.25
Cherry Val., Sharon & Albany R. R.	229,000.00
New York & Canada R. R.	3,768,641.60
Schenectady & Mechanicsville R. R.	218,399.23
Railroad equipment	3,772,525.41
Mine improvements	2,888,634.45
Mine fixtures and equipment	345,758.88
Boats, barges, and steamboats	308,917.24
Coal yards and fixtures	444,811.63
Construction, leased lines	1,715,201.66
Telegraph lines	36,720.54
Supplies on hand	1,678,400.03
Shop machinery, tools, &c.	426,602.88
Coal on hand	282,047.49
Miscellaneous assets	1,427,959.13
Advanced royalties on coal	783,783.81
Cash on hand	8,314,177.31
Total	$48,902,760.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$34,793,200.00
Bonds—		
Loans of 1917	$5,000,000.00	
Equipment 4% debentures	2,500,000.00	7,500,000.00
Interest and dividends payable Jan. 1, 1901		526,350.00
Dividends, interest, and bonds unpaid		102,332.00
December pay rolls and vouchers payable after Jan. 1, 1901	$4,477,089.62	
Less bills and accounts receivable	3,985,821.86	
		491,267.76
Surplus		5,489,409.86
Total		$48,902,760.22

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—R. M. Olyphant, New York; Vice President—David Willcox, New York; Second Vice President—Horace G. Young, Albany, N. Y.; Secretary—F. Murray Olyphant, New York; Treasurer—Charles A. Walker, New York. Board of Managers—Robert M. Olyphant, William H. Tillinghast, Alfred Van Santvoord, Alexander E. Orr, Chauncey M. Depew, James W. Alexander, James R. Taylor, Horace G. Young, John Jacob Astor, R. Somers Hayes, Frederick Cromwell, David Willcox, R. Suydam Grant.

Main Executive Office, 21 Cortlandt Street, New York. New York Executive Office, 21 Cortlandt Street, New York; Transfer Agent in New York, 21 Cortlandt Street. Interest payable at 21 Cortlandt Street, New York. Annual meeting second Tuesday in May.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	194
Leased	648
Other	95
Total	937

CAPITAL STOCK.

Issued	$26,200,000

FUNDED DEBT.

Consolidated mortgage, 1907	$3,007,000

EARNINGS YEAR ENDING DEC. 31.

	1900.	1899.
Passenger	$4,186,222	$3,951,051
Freight	15,195,510	15,707,945
Other	1,506,021	1,666,126
Total	$20,887,783	$21,325,222
Net earnings	6,295,484	8,753,912
Coal department, net	1,200,082	904,173
Other income	641,943	577,181
Total net income	$8,107,509	$10,235,266
Interest and rental	5,369,013	5,391,990
Accounts charged off	12,285	1,402,104
Dividends	1,834,000	1,834,000
Balance	$896,232	$1,607,172

Balance Sheet.

Not obtainable.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Samuel Sloan; President—W. H. Truesdale; Secretary and Treasurer—F. F. Chambers. Directors—Samuel Sloan, F. W. Vanderbilt, W. W. Astor, Eugene Higgins, H. A. C. Taylor, J. R. Maxwell, G. F. Baker, Frank Work, William Rockefeller, H. McK. Twombly, James Stillman, M. Taylor Pine, H. C. Fahnestock, J. D. Rockefeller.

Main Executive Office, 26 Exchange Place. Annual meeting, Tuesday before last Friday in February.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY.

(Controlled by the So-called Gould Interests.)

MILEAGE.

	1901.	1900.
Standard gauge	810.38	742.85
Narrow gauge	911.70	931.87
Trackage	381.22	333.97
Total	2,103.30	2,008.69

CAPITAL STOCK.

	Issued.	Authorized.
Common	$38,000,000	$45,500,000
Preferred	23,650,000	28,000,000
Total	$61,650,000	$73,500,000

These figures were the same in 1900.

FUNDED DEBT.

Description,	Interest Rate.	Amount Outstanding.
First consol. mtge., 1936	4 %	$28,717,000
First consol. mtge., 1936	4½%	6,382,500
Improvement mtge., 1928	5 %	8,120,000
Total		$43,219,500

EARNINGS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Freight	$8,488,442.64	7,651,643.24	$836,799.41
Passenger	2,066,228.89	1,776,759.87	289,469.02
Other income	897,731.83	817,676.79	80,055.04
*Total	$11,452,403.36	$10,246,079.39	$1,206,323.47
Net earn.	$4,328,505.60	$3,760,240.42	$568,265.18
P.C. of operation	62.20	63.30	
Net income	4,429,579.97	3,873,925.60	
Int'st on f'd debt	1,855,121.66		
Oth. chgs.	571,236.07		
Total deduc's.	2,586,457.73	2,435,623.00	
Balance	2,053,422.24		
Div. and renew. fund	1,222,500.00		
Surplus	730,922.24	238,302.60	492,619.24

Balance Sheet June 30, 1901.

ASSETS.

Original cost of road	$101,221,564.38
Equipment	4,135,141.12
Express equipment	36,000.00
Real estate	25,062.20
Materials and supplies	349,110.31
Agents and conductors	427,414.60
Individuals and companies	291,514.47
United States Government	34,754.68
State and county warrants	3,321.97
Securities in the Treasury	2,385,819.56
Special renewal fund, (investment of renewal fund)	281,851.41
Pueblo Union Depot Sinking Fund	8,900.00
Sundries	1,065.25
Cash	1,272,800.88
Total	$110,569,059.89

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$61,650,000.00
Funded debt	43,219,500.00
Vouchers	272,080.99
Pay rolls	463,801.30
Accrued interest on bonds	788,833.33
Bond coupons	795,548.75
Accrued taxes	190,224.91
Accrued rental of leased lines	32,028.56
Express money orders	22,639.42
Traffic balances	239,484.34
Sundries	46,666.87
Dividends on pr. cap. stock	761,375.00
Equipment renewal fund	6,551.77
Total liabilities	$107,520,185.74
Renewal fund	281,851.41
Balance at credit of profit and loss	2,767,223.14
Total	$110,569,059.89

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman—George J. Gould, New York; President—E. T. Jeffery, Denver; Secretary—Edgar H. Booth, New York; Treasurer—Joseph W. Gillaly, Denver. Directors—George J. Gould, Jacob H. Schiff, Edward H. Harriman Winslow S. Pierce, J. Edward Simmons, Richard T. Wilson, Arthur Cowell, New York; E. T. Jeffery, E. O. Wolcott, Denver.

Main executive office, Denver; New York executive office, 145 Broadway; Transfer Agent in New York, 77 William Street; Annual meeting third Tuesday in October in Denver.

THE DENVER AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Main line	82.95
Spurs and sidings	47.42
Total	130.62

CAPITAL STOCK.

Common	$3,000,000
Preferred	2,000,000
Total	$5,000,000

FUNDED DEBT.

General mtge., 1929, 5%	$4,923,000
First mtge. M. T., 1925, 5%	543,000
Total	$5,466,000

EARNINGS TO NOV. 30, 1900.

Gross earnings	$2,481,567.28
Net earnings	973,394.64
Interest on funded debt	274,998.32
Other charges	132,597.36
Balance	566,878.96
Dividends	210,000.00
Surplus	356,878.96

EARNINGS FOUR MONTHS TO MARCH 31, 1901.

Gross earnings	$766,359.29
Net	287,295.50
Interest on funded debt	90,936.37
Other charges	43,824.62
Balance	152,644.31
Dividends	27,000.00
Surplus	82,644.31

Balance Sheet at Close of Business March 31, 1901.

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS.

Construction, cost of property	$10,360,827.78
General mortgage bonds owned	100,000.00
Total	$10,460,827.78

CURRENT ASSETS.

J. P. Cobb, Treasurer	15,668.89
Florence & Cripple Creek R. R. Co.	192,396.17
Midland Terminal Railway Co.	18,296

SEPT 15

Metallic Extraction Co.	167,239.19
Colorado Trading & Transfer Co.	104,892.72
La Bella Mill, Water & Power Co.	29,206.88
Continental Trust Co.	7,017.80
Accrued interest on bonds owned	1,666.66
Total	$537,269.16

OPERATING ACCOUNTS.

Operating expenses	$479,153.99
Operating expenses N. Y. office	3,146.78
Interest on funded debt	90,936.37
Sinking fund	43,924.42
Dividend No. 4	70,000.00
	$686,561.76
	$11,684,958.70

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS.

General mortgage bonds	$4,923,000.00
First mortgage bonds M. T. Ry.	524,000.00
Preferred stock	2,000,000.00
Common stock	3,000,000.00
Total	$10,447,000.00

CURRENT LIABILITIES.

Accrued sinking fund	11,957.96
Accrued interest on funded debt	91,844.69
Funds in sinking fund unapplied	7,917.80
Accrued taxes	1,000.00
Total	$112,720.45

OPERATING ACCOUNTS.

Gross earnings	$766,359.29
Profit and loss	358,878.96
	$1,125,238.25
	$11,684,958.70

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—W. K. Gillett, New York; Secretary and Treasurer—J. P. Cobb. Directors—W. K. Gillett, J. P. Cobb, G. Dunscomb, A. Kessler, New York; C. F. Ayer, R. P. Cheney, M. Rollins, Boston; W. F. Day, New Haven; A. Jarvis, Toronto; K. K. McLaren, Jersey City; E. W. Rollins, Denver.

New York executive office, 52 Broadway; Transfer Agent in New York, Kessler & Co., 54 Wall Street; annual meeting fourth Tuesday in September.

DETROIT AND MACKINAC RAILWAY COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	325.68

CAPITAL STOCK.

	1901.	1900.
Common	$2,000,000	$2,000,000
Preferred	165,000	150,000
Total	$2,165,000	$2,150,000

FUNDED DEBT.

Description.	Interest Rate.	Amount.
First lien, 1995	4 per cent.	$1,050,000
Mortgage, 1995	4 per cent.	2,000,000
Total		$3,050,000

EARNINGS YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Freight	$644,405.07	$608,462.67	$35,942.40
Passenger	193,170.64	196,451.08	*3,280.44
Other income	28,111.41	27,705.99	405.75
Total	$865,747.12	$832,619.41	$32,128.71
Net earnings	275,302.65	278,707.61	*3,404.98
Percentage of operation	68.66	66.56	0.10
Interest on funded debt	$122,000.00	$122,000.00	....
Other charges, taxes	24,775.10	25,303.62	*528.52
Tot'l deductions	$146,775.10	$147,303.62	*528.52
Balance	128,587.55	131,403.99	*2,876.46

*Decrease.

CONDENSED GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.

Cost of road	$4,923,023.66
Cost of equipment	645,902.88
Material and supplies on hand	49,578.29
Real estate	17,312.57
Harrisville Shore Line, (construction)	12,706.45
Cash and current assets	202,257.12
Total	$5,848,780.97

LIABILITIES.

Stock—Common	$2,000,000.00
Preferred	165,000.00
Bonded debt—First lien	2,000,000.00
Mortgage	1,050,000.00
Taxes accrued, not due	13,653.18
Interest on bonded debt accrued, not due	10,166.67
Current liabilities	130,814.25
Reorganization Committee	15,000.00
New rail	25,000.00
Profit and loss account	439,746.87
Total	$5,848,780.97

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—J. D. Hawks, Detroit, Mich.; Vice President—George M. Crocker, Detroit; Secretary—A. H. Gillard, New York; Treasurer—J. H. Emanuel, Jr., New York; Directors—J. D. Hawks, Detroit, Mich.; A. J. Thomas, Charles Steele, H. B. Hollins, and E. D. Randolph, New York.

Main executive office, 25-28 Peninsular Bank Building, Detroit; New York executive office, 23 Wall Street; interest payable at J. P. Morgan & Co.'s, New York; annual meeting, last Tuesday in October, at Alpena, Mich.

DETROIT SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

This company was recently reorganized and declines to give out figures of earnings, &c., on the ground that accounts are not in shape for publication.

MILEAGE.

Owned	408
Leased	15
Total miles	423

CAPITAL STOCK.

Authorized	17,000,000
Issued	16,000,000
Common	10,000,000
Preferred	6,000,000

FUNDED DEBT.

Description	Interest Rate.	Amount.
First mtg. Ohio South. Div., 1941	4%	$4,000,000
First cons. mtg., 1951	4%	2,750,000
Total		$6,750,000

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—Samuel Hunt; Vice President—Frederick J. Lesman; Secretary—E. S. Warren; Assistant Secretary—William Goodman; Treasurer—T. D. Rhodes; Directors—John E. Borne, Frederick J. Lesman, Cyrus J. Lawrence, Charles Parsons, Evans R. Dick, Don M. Dickinson, Leopold Wallach, William C. McMillan, Samuel Hunt, Henry B. Joy, Simon Borg, Myron T. Herrick, and A. B. Voorheis.

Main executive office, Detroit; New York office, 30 Broad Street; Transfer Agent in New York, Continental Trust Company; interest payable at Colonial Trust Company, New York; annual meeting, October.

DULUTH AND IRON RANGE RAILROAD.

(Controlled by Federal Steel Company.)

MILEAGE.

Lines owned	184

CAPITAL STOCK.

Authorized stock	$10,000,000
Outstanding stock	3,000,000

FUNDED DEBT.

Description	Interest Rate, Per Cent.	Amount.
First mortgage, 1937	5	$6,725,000
Second mortgage, 1916	6	4,500,000

EARNINGS 10 MONTHS ENDED OCT. 31, 1900.

Gross earnings	$3,980,490
Net earnings	1,862,815
Other income	773
Interest	505,590
Surplus	1,357,998

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—J. L. Greatsinger, New York; Secretary—C. W. Hilliard, Chicago; Treasurer—C. P. Coffin, Chicago. Directors—D. O. Mills, H. M. Flagler, George S. Brewster, Anson R. Flower, J. L. Greatsinger, New York; M. Field, H. M. Porter, D. H. Bacon, C. W. Hilliard, C. P. Coffin, E. H. Gary, M. J. Carpenter, J. H. Chandler, E. W. Winter, Chicago.

Main executive office, Duluth, Minn. Annual meeting, first Monday after first Wednesday in June.

ELGIN, JOLIET AND EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Controlled by Federal Steel Company.)

MILEAGE.

Owned and operated	320

CAPITAL STOCK.

Issued	$6,000,000

There is no preferred stock.

FUNDED DEBT.

First mortgage 1941, 5 per cent.	$7,852,000

EARNINGS EIGHT MONTHS TO FEB. 28.

	1901.	1900.
Gross	$1,288,911.	$1,274,449
Net	501,697	557,898

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—C. H. Ackert, Chicago; Secretary and Treasurer—F. D. Raymond, Chicago. Directors—C. H. Ackert, F. D. Raymond, F. W. Sutton, W. L. Brown, K. K. Knapp, C. P. Coffin, A. F. Banks, Chicago; Samuel Spencer, H. H. Porter, E. H. Gary, E. Shearson, New York.

Main Executive Office, The Rookery, Chicago; Transfer Agent in New York, Federal Steel Company, 71 Broadway. Annual meeting second Wednesday in June.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	1,854.42
Leased	295.23
Trackage rights	168.28
Total	2,317.93

In addition there are 700.96 miles of second track, 11.87 miles of third, and 11.81 miles of fourth track. In 1900 the total was 2,271.82.

CAPITAL STOCK.

	Authorized.	Issued.
First preferred	$48,000,000	$47,982,800
Second preferred	16,000,000	16,000,000
Common	113,000,000	112,378,900
Total	$177,000,000	$176,271,300

In 1900 the common stock issued was $112,357,400; the first preferred was $4,280,828, and the second preferred was $16,000,000.

FUNDED DEBT.

	Principal.	Int. Rate. Per Cent.	
N. Y. & Erie 1st mtg., 1947	$2,482,000	4	Cur.
N. Y. & Erie 2d mtg., 1919	2,140,000	5	Gold
N. Y. & Erie 3d mtg., 1923	4,917,000	4½	Gold
N. Y. & Erie 4th mtg., 1920	2,926,000	5	Gold
N. Y. & Erie 5th mtg., 1928	760,500	4	Gold
Buffalo Branch mtg., 1941	182,000	4	Gold
Erie Ry. 1st con. mtg., 1920	16,891,000	7	Gold
N. Y. L. E. & W. 1st consolidated mtg., 1920	3,390,500	7	Gold
Erie R. R. prior lien, 1996	34,000,000	4	Gold
Erie R. R. gen. lien, 1996	34,837,000	4	Gold
Newburg & N. Y. R. R., 1929	500,000	5	Gold
Long Dock Co., 1935	7,500,000	6	Gold
Buff., N. Y. & Erie, 1916	2,780,000	7	
Honesdale Branch, 1927	208,000	4½	
Honesdale Branch, 1926	96,000	6	
Jefferson Branch, 1905	2,800,000	5	Gold
Bergen County, 1911	200,000	6	
N. Y. L. E. & W. Docks & Improvement Co., 1913	3,390,000	6	
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & Railroad Co., 1922	1,100,000	6	
Buff. & S. W. 1st mtg., 1908	1,500,000	6	Gold
Erie R. R. Buff. & S. W. 2d lien, 1908	1,000,000	5	Gold
Tioga R. R. 1st mtg., 1915	200,500	5	Gold
Tioga R. R., Tioga ext., 1905	255,000	7	Gold
Elmira State Line R. R., 1905	160,000	7	
N. Y., Penn. & Ohio prior lien, 1935	8,000,000	4½	Gold
Erie R. R., Penn. coll., 1951	32,000,000	4	Gold
Chi. & Erie R. R. 1st mtg., 1982	12,000,000	5	Gold
Chicago & Atlantic Railway Terminal, 1948	500,000	5	Gold
Total	$175,804,100		

EARNINGS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Freight	$20,294,966.27	$28,837,508.33	$457,007.72
Passenger	7,278,057.75	6,905,224.28	372,829.47
Other inc.	2,529,252.42	2,560,819.06	*20,566.64
Total	$30,102,302.42	$38,283,051.67	$809,270.55
Net earn'gs	10,625,328.15	9,844,426.73	850,901.42
Percentage of oper'tn	72.65	74.29	*1.64
Interest on fun'd'd debt & rentals	$9,308,249.34	$8,691,104.00	$707,145.34
Balance to pr. & loss	2,927,156.24	1,246,322.73	1,579,833.51
Dividends	1,225,386.00	.....	.....
Surplus	1,902,770.34	.....	.....

*Decrease.

CONDENSED GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment as reorganized	$330,926,529.15
Additions since Dec. 1, 1895	15,787,774.76
Cost of construction and equipment	286,237.50
Miscellaneous securities owned	2,753,886.17
N. Y., Sus. & W. R.R. capital stock	12,011,300.00
Materials and supplies on hand	2,043,995.04
Chi. & West. Indiana sinking fund	667,945.79
Line traffic association and agency funds	30,427.80
Due from subsidiary companies	248,149.22
Insurance paid not accrued	33,564.16
Current assets	7,765,995.86
Total	$372,651,373.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$176,271,300.00
Bonded debt	175,904,100.00
Redeemed bonds held for exchange	5,000.00
Construction obligations	421,594.37
Mortgages on real estate	771,400.00
Equipment trusts outstanding	5,887,510.49
Interest and rentals accrued not due	1,537,869.12
Reserve fund	48,918.52
Accrued Pennsylvania Coal Company sinking fund	166,744.35
Current liabilities	5,389,336.38
Profit and loss	6,278,050.08
Total	$372,651,373.20

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman—E. B. Thomas, New York; President—F. D. Underwood, New York; Vice President—G. M. Cumming, New York; Secretary and Second Vice President—J. A. Middleton, New York; Treasurer—J. W. Platten; Directors—Robert Bacon, James J. Goodwin, Darius O. Mills, Alexander E. Orr, Samuel Spencer, Charles Steele, Francis Lynde Stetson, E. B. Thomas, H. Mck. Twombly, F. D. Underwood, New York; Abram S. Hewitt, New Jersey; John G. McCullough, Vermont; J. Lowber Welsh, Philadelphia; J. J. Hill, St. Paul, Minn.; Norman B. Ream, Chicago.

Main executive office, 21 Cortlandt Street, New York. Transfer agent in New York, J. P. Morgan & Co. Annual meeting last Tuesday in November.

EVANSVILLE AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD.

MILEAGE.

Owned and operated	162
Controlled, operated separately	169
Total	331

CAPITAL STOCK.

Common stock	$3,967,381
Preferred stock	1,322,417
Total	$5,289,800

FUNDED DEBT.

Description.	Interest Rate. Per Cent.	Amount.
Cons. mtge., (1st lien.) 1910	6	$20,000
1st cons. mtge., 1921	6	3,000,000
Mt. Vernon Br. mtge., 1923	6	375,000
S. Ca. Coal Br. mtge., 1936	5	450,000
1st general mtge, 1910	5	2,221,000

EARNINGS FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.
Gross	$1,690,926	$1,732,907
Net	678,291	728,868
Other income	58,789	52,991
Total income	$736,980	$781,769
Int., rental, and taxes	591,241	585,137
Surplus	$145,749	$196,632
Previous surplus	1,188,873	1,590,629
Total surplus	$1,335,622	$1,787,271
Dividends	183,752	260,007
Balance	$1,151,870	$1,290,604
Charged on old account	.....	100,831
Surplus	$1,151,870	$1,189,773

General Balance Sheet, June 30, 1901.

ASSETS.

Cost of road	$12,009,350.75
Cost of equipment	2,294,686.02
Stocks owned—	
Evansville Belt Railway	103,900.00
Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad Company	2,000,000.00
West Jackson Hill Coal Mining and Trans. Company	134,956.93
Miscellaneous stocks	108,500.00
Cash and Current Assets	
Cash	130,287.22
Bills receivable	67,869.50
Due from agents	20,584.91
Traffic balances, &c.	46,455.74
Materials and supplies	20,765.59
Accounts in suspense	35,535.32
Total	$17,735,710 17

LIABILITIES.

Common stock	$5,987,383.33
Preferred stock	1,282,416.66
Funded debt	5,578,000.00
Debenture bonds	2,232.00
Vouchers and payrolls	102,516.74
Dividends not called for	2,332.52
Matured interest coupons	167,080.00
Accrued interest not due	44,874.17
Balance to credit of income	1,151,870.75
Total	$12,735,710 17

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President H. C. Bartow, Evansville; Secretary and Treasurer—Gilbert S. Wright, Evansville. Directors—John Hone, J. W. Sterling, Frederick Roosevelt, W. H. Goadby, S. Ruyler L. Parsons, H. Duryea, New York; H. C. Bartow, E. O. Hopkins, Evansville.

Main executive office, Evansville; transfer agent in New York, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Annual meeting, third Monday in October.

GEORGIA SOUTHERN AND FLORIDA RAILWAY COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Main line	285.00
Side tracks	43.39
Total	328.39

CAPITAL STOCK

Common	$1,000,000
First preferred	684,000
Second preferred	1,084,000
Total	$2,768,000

FUNDED DEBT.

Description and Interest.	Amount.
First mortgage, 1945, 5 per cent.	$1,861,000

EARNINGS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Freight	$735,453.80	$747,985.58	$12,229.78
Passenger	353,207.15	323,651.80	29,615.35
Other income	115,160.31	109,035.80	6,015.51
Total	1,203,811.26	1,180,411.18	23,400.08
Net earnings	390,977.10	310,748.61	*10,080.91
Percentage of operation	75.02	73.67	1.35
Total income	313,455.94	.....	.....
Interest on funded debt	190,050.00	190,050.00	.....
Balance	123,405.94	.....	.....
Dividends	90,240.00	.....	.....
Surplus	24,165.94	.....	.....
Balance to profit and loss account	348,212.67	.....	.....

*Decrease.

Condensed Balance Sheet June 30, 1901.

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment	$4,682,257.04
Securities owned	167,240.00
Material and supplies on hand	55,467.52
Cash	19,114.56
Current assets	228,800.85
Total	$7,167,818.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,768,000.00
Funded debt	3,801,000.00
Taxes accrued, not due	10,114.56
Reserve funds	21,741.53
Current liabilities	205,949.32
Profit and loss	548,212.61
Total	$7,167,818.02

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President Samuel Spencer, New York; Vice President—W. C. Shaw, Macon; Secretary and Treasurer—Benjamin C. Smith, Macon. Directors—Samuel Spencer, New York; T. C. Burke, J. F. Hanson, J. M. Johnston, R. M. Rogers, W. C. Shaw, T. D. Tinsley, Macon; F. M. Edwards, Boston; T. R. Gresham, Baltimore; W. A. Munday, Palatka, Fla.; J. W. Barrett, Atlanta; A. S. Pendleton, Valdosta, Ga.; H. P. Smart, Savannah; H. H. Tift, Tifton, Ga.

Main Executive Office Macon, Ga. President's Office 80 Broadway, New York. Annual meeting third Wednesday in October.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

MILEAGE.

Lines owned	3,089
Leased, partly owned	417
Majority stock owned	836
Entire stock owned	295
Total	4,676

CAPITAL STOCK.

Consol. stock outstanding	$22,475,365
Four per cent. guaranteed stock	5,219,794
First preference stock	3,420,000
Second preference stock	2,530,060
Third preference stock	7,188,653

FUNDED DEBT.

	Int. Rate P.C.	Amount.
Debenture stock	5	£4,270,374
Consol. debenture stock	4	12,515,678
Ind. equipment mortgage	6	414,300

EARNINGS YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 1900.

(In Pounds Sterling.)

Gross earnings	£4,558,910
Net earnings	1,403,844
Total income	1,620,749
Rentals	146,349
Interest on bonds	1,064,514
Dividends	455,482
Balance	34,591

EARNINGS 5 MONTHS TO MAY, 31.

(U. S. Currency.)

	1901.	1900.
Gross	$9,120,088	$8,359,376
Net	2,906,740	2,618,717

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, London, Eng.; Vice President—Joseph Price, London; Secretary—Walter Linley, London; Treasurer—Frank Scott, Montreal. Directors—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, Joseph Price, George Allen, George Von Chaurm, John A. Clutton Brock, Frederick Fire-brace, Alexander Hubbard, Sir Henry Matter Jackson, Lewis J. Sergeant, Alfred A. Smithers, Lord Welby, Sir Lawrence Young, London.

Main Executive Office, Montreal; semi-annual meeting, April and October.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Operated directly	4,676
Operated separately	1,342
Trackage	999
Total	6,817

CAPITAL STOCK.

Outstanding stock	$39,427,875
St. Paul, Minn. and Man.	457,700

FUNDED DEBT.

	Int. Rate. Per Cent.	Amount.
St. P., M. & M. 2d mtg., 1909	6	$7,368,000
Dakota ext. 1st mtg., 1910	6	3,072,000
Consolidated mtg., 1933, 4 and 6		34,316,000
Montana ext. 1st mtg., 1937	4	7,387,000
Pacific ext., 1940	4	15,000,000
C., B. & Q. coll. tr. mtg., 1921	4	$16,000,000
Minn. U. R. R. 1st mtg. 1922, 5 & 6		2,800,000
East. of Minn. 1st mtg., 1908	5	4,700,000
Nor. Div. mtg., 1928	4	5,000,000
Mont. Cent. 1st mtg., 1937, 5 & 6		9,300,000
Willmar & S. F. 1st mtg., 1938	5	3,646,000
Minn. West. 1st mtg., 1941	5	500,000

Earnings and balance sheet not obtainable.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—James J. Hill St. Paul; Vice President—W. P. Clough, St. Paul; Secretary—E. T. Nichols, New York; Treasurer—E. Sawyer, St. Paul. Directors—James J. Hill, W. P. Clough, E. Sawyer, M. D. Grover, James N. Hill, St. Paul; J. Kennedy Tod, Jacob H. Schiff, Henry W. Cannon, New York; Samuel Hill, Minneapolis.

Main Executive Office, St. Paul; Transfer Agent in New York, 27 Pine Street; annual meeting, second Thursday in October.

THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	340
Other	6

CAPITAL STOCK.

Preferred	$13,991,300
Common	10,381,690
Total	$24,372,990

FUNDED DEBT.

	Int. Rate, Principal.	P. C.
H. V. Ry. 1st con. mtg., 1999	$10,254,000	4½
Columbus & H. V. extended 1st mtg., 1948	1,461,000	4
Columbus & Toledo 1st mtg., 1959	2,500,000	7
Ohio & West Va. 1st mtg., 1910	1,584,000	7
Total	$15,799,000	

EARNINGS, SIX MONTHS.

	1901.	1900.
Gross	$2,4?,?85.??	$2,143,040.30
Net	1,015,443.96	881,286.50
Other income	238,168.47	137,840.97
Total available income	1,253,612.43	1,018,907.46
Interest and other deductions	489,088.51	447,594.95
Net income	864,522.92	571,402.51

EARNINGS 11 MONTHS TO MAY 31.

	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$4,217,432	$3,980,959
Net earnings	1,626,625	1,590,858
Other income	348,005	157,079
Charges	885,234	775,179
Balance	1,179,696	960,758

Condensed Balance Sheet, Dec. 31, 19??

ASSETS.

Cost of road and property	$24,342,759.33
Rolling equipment	6,134,824.23
Securities	11,710,121.05
Capital stock	769,225.00
Unexpended balances	87,972.11
Materials and supplies	296,029.62
Cash	209,859.00
Cash in transit	46,244.01
Cash with financial agents	251,349.09
Due from agents and conductors	62,962.70
Due from United States Post office	10,177.22
Due from roads	621,622.73
Bills receivable	255,021.95
Accrued interest	1,736.11
Unexpired insurance	3,488.51
Total	$44,683,772.86

LIABILITIES.

Mortgage debt	$14,581,000.00
Realty trust bonds	737,000.00
Capital stock, common	16,421,625.00
Capital stock, preferred	14,000,000.00
Car trust obligations	1,528,989.50
Less interest unearned	157,676.13
Securities owned	769,225.00
Unpaid labor	105,485.63
Drafts in transit	8,877.39
Due road	320,536.56
Coupon interest	37,146.00
Accrued interest	169,186.66
Accrued taxes	37,870.61
Reserve fund	120,029.00
Bills receivable discounted	90,000.00
Profit and loss, surplus	1,523,389.27
Total	$44,683,772.86

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—Nicholas Monsarrat, Columbus; First Vice President—W. R. Hickox, Cleveland; Second Vice President—James H. Hoyt; Secretary and Treasurer—W. N. Orr, Columbus. Directors—Charles Steele, Thomas F. Ryan, Charles B. Alexander, Nicholas Monsarrat, P. W. Huntington, W. F. Goodspeed, Robert M. Galloway, James H. Hoyt, Myron T. Herrick, Thomas Johnson, Robert Bacon, E. S. Warner, R. W. Hickox.

Main Executive Office, 50 East Broad Street, Columbus; Transfer Agent in New York, J. P. Morgan & Co., New York; annual meeting first Tuesday in October.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	508
Leased	163
Total	671

CAPITAL STOCK.

Issued	$10,000,000

FUNDED DEBT.

Description.	Int. Rate.	Amount.
First mortgage, 1937	5%	$6,340,000
Con. mortgage, 1912	6%	3,167,000
General mortgage, 1921	4%	4,287,000
Credit bonds, 1962	5%	57,000
Waco & N. W. Div., 1939	6%	1,105,000
State of Texas, prior lien, ann.	8%	570,000

EARNINGS, (10 Months to April 30.)

	1900.	1901.
Gross	$3,708,116	$4,371,298
Net	1,665,271	1,993,738

OFFICERS.

President—Thomas H. Hubbard, New York; Vice President—G. A. Quinlan, Houston; Secretary and Treasurer—E. W. Cave, Texas.

HUNTINGTON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Operated, 64.10.

CAPITAL STOCK.

Authorized	$3,550,000
Issued	3,371,750
Common	1,371,750
Preferred	2,000,000

FUNDED DEBT.

Description of Bonds.	Interest Rate.	Amount.
First mortgage, 1929, 4 per cent.		$416,000
Second mortgage, 1925, 4 per cent.		387,500
Consolidated mortgage, 1925, 5 per cent.		1,497,000
Equipment trust:		
Consolidated series, 1906, 5 per cent.		466,000
Fourteenth series, 1911, 4 per cent.		321,000
Total		$3,000,500

EARNINGS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Freight	$615,896.19	$562,918.75	$52,947.44
Passenger	13,771.32	9,592.03	4,179.29
Other income	20,380.06	5,745.56	14,634.50
Total	709,997.57	652,896.93	77,119.64
Net earnings	380,926.91	284,423.32	105,503.59
Percentage of operation	53.3	43.8	9.5
Interest on funded debt	196,190.00	196,190.00	.....
Other charges	21,186.18	20,977.40	208.78
Total deductions	217,376.18	217,167.40	208.78
Balance	163,550.73	67,255.92	96,294.81

Dividends	120,000.00	120,000.00	*10,0.0.00
Surplus	132,548.73	5,258.81	117,292.80

*Decrease.

Balance Sheet.

ASSETS.

Road and equipment	$5,772,907.11
Stocks owned	45,000.00
Lands owned	64,258.88
Cash and current assets	118,617.21
Equipment trusts	721,000.00
Material and supplies	55,616.72
Total	$6,783,429.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$3,371,750.00
Funded debt	3,000,500.00
Current liabilities	3,611.28
Car trust equipment	20,710.25
Equipment trust fund	24,455.32
Profit and loss	319,402.17
Total	$6,783,429.02

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—Geo. H. Colket, Philadelphia; Vice President—Samuel Bancroft, Jr., Wilmington; Secretary and Treasurer—J. F. Donallson, Philadelphia. Directors—Samuel Bancroft, Jr., Thomas R. Patton, William Bault, Robert H. Crozer, Charles S. Farnum, Morris W. Stroud, Edward Bringhurst, Jr., Charles D. Barnd, Lewis A. Riley, Harrison K. Caner, C. H. Hutchinson, and William H. Shallcross.

Main executive office, Manhattan Building, Philadelphia. Interest payable at Manhattan Building, Philadelphia. Annual meeting first Tuesday in February.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Operated 1900	3,845
Operated 1901	4,215

CAPITAL STOCK.

Authorized and issued	$36,000,000

There is no preferred stock.

FUNDED DEBT.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Classes of Bonds.	Amount of Authorized Issue.	Amount Out-standing P.C.	Int. Rate.
Sterling, sinking funds of 1903	$2,200,000	$1,200,000	5
Sterling, 4s, extended as 4s, 1951	2,793,000	2,593,000	4
Sterling, 5s of 1905	1,000,000	1,000,000	5
Sterling, 3s of 1951	2,500,000	2,500,000	3
Gold, 4s of 1951	1,500,000	1,500,000	4
Gold, 3½s, 1951	2,250,000	2,193,000	3½
Currency, Kankakee & Southwestern R. R., 1921	1,000,000	968,000	5
Gold, Springfield Division, 1951	2,000,000	2,000,000	3½
Gold, Western Lines, 1951	10,000,000	5,125,000	4
Gold, St. Louis Division 3s, 1951	5,000,000	4,929,925	3
Gold, St. Louis Division 3½s, 1951	10,000,000	8,377,000	3½
Gold, Louisville Division, 1953	25,000,000	21,388,000	3½
Gold, Cairo Bridge, 1950	3,000,000	3,000,000	4
Gold, 4s of 1952	15,000,000	15,000,000	4
Sterling, 3½s, 1950	5,252,000	5,252,000	3½
Gold, 4s of 1951	25,000,000	25,000,000	4
Gold, Omaha Division 3s, 1951	5,000,000	5,000,000	3
Gold, Litchfield Division 3s, 1951	4,000,000	3,000,000	3
Past due— 7% construction bond, 1875	.....	1,000	..
Funded debt Illinois Central Railroad Company	$121,552,000	$112,563,925	4

Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad Company.	Amount of Authorized Issue.	Amount Out-standing P.C.	Int. Rate.
Currency, 2d mortgage, 6s, 1907	.....	$40,000	6
Gold, 5s, 1951	$18,000,000	*10,555,000	5
Gold, 3½s, 1951	.....	1,359,000	3½
Gold, Memphis Division, 1951	3,500,000	3,500,000	4
Gold, bridge bonds, 1950	3,000,000	*3,000,000	5
Past due bonds, 1881 to 1886	.....	6,000	..
Total	$21,500,000	$21,500,000	..

*Less Of the gold 5s there are owned by Illinois Central Railroad Company and pledged to secure an equal amount of that company's sterling 3½'s bonds.... $5,295,000

All the gold bridge bonds are owned by Illinois Central Railroad Company and pledged to secure an equal amount of that company's gold Cairo Bridge bonds. 3,000,000 5,295,000

Funded debt Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad Company	$10,274,000

Recapitulation.

Funded debt Illinois Central Railroad Company	$112,563,925
Funded debt Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad Company	10,274,000
Funded debt of both companies	$128,737,925

EARNINGS YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.
Gross Receipts.		
Freight	$24,876,328.77	$22,280,420.38
Passenger	7,327,742.26	6,177,051.82
Other income from traffic	4,696,379.34	4,153,893.15
Total	$36,900,460.47	$32,611,367.35
Net receipts after deducting taxes	11,658,608.04	9,742,571.70
Percentage of operation	70.031	70.125
Interest on funded debt	$2,930,925.00	$2,775,925.00
Other charges, rents, &c.	3,707,325.58	3,691,782.74
Total deductions	$6,638,250.58	$6,467,707.78
Balance	4,420,217.46	3,274,863.92
Dividends	3,780,000.00	3,300,000.00
Surplus from traffic	$640,217.46	*$25,136.08
Income from investments, &c.	.....	2,441,810.50
	.....	$2,416,674.42
Increase.		
Freight		$2,595,908.39
Passenger		1,150,088.54
Other income from traffic		542,486.19
Total		$4,288,483.12
Net receipts after deducting taxes		1,916,036.34
Percentage of operation		70.035
Interest on funded debt		$155,000.00
Other charges, rents, &c.		15,742.80
Total deductions		$170,742.80
Balance		1,145,293.54
Dividends		480,000.00
Surplus from traffic		$665,293.54
*Deficit. Diversion.	Estimated at over	$2,416,674.42.

BALANCE SHEET.

Not ready at time of going to press.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President Stuyvesant Fish, New York; Vice President—J. C. Welling, Chicago; Secretary, A. G. Hackstaff, New York; Treasurer—E. T. H. Gibson, New York; Directors—The Hon. Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois, ex officio; B. E. Ayer, John Jacob Astor, Walther Luttgen Charles A. Peabody, Jr., John W. Auchincloss, John C. Welling, Charles M. Beach, W. Mortor Grinnell, James D. W. Cutting, J. T. Harahan, Stuyvesant Fish, and Edward H. Harriman.

Main executive office, Chicago, Ill.; New York executive office, 214 Broadway; transfer agent in New York, 214 Broadway. Interest payable at 214 Broadway. Annual meeting third Wednesday in October.

INDIANA, ILLINOIS AND IOWA RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Lines owned	297
Lines leased	30
Trackage rights	62
Total	394

CAPITAL STOCK.

Stock	$5,000,000

FUNDED DEBT.

First mortgage gold coupon bonds, 1950, 4 per cent	$1,500,000

EARNINGS YEAR OF 1900.

Gross earnings	$1,221,150.17
Operating expenses	708,964.92
Taxes and rentals	54,750.29
Net earnings	413,0 7.34

EARNINGS TEN MONTHS TO MAY 31.

	1901.	1901.
Gross	$1,241,643	$1,029,2 93
Net	483,425	357,011

General Balance Sheet.

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment	$9,674,523.19
St. L., S. R. & S. improvements	2,741.14
Cash	319,402.56
Agents and conductors	137,741.15
Companies and individuals	91,122.24
Stock owned	2,500.00
Materials and supplies	115,770.07
Total	$10,353,801.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$5,000,000.00
Bonds	4,500,0 0.00
Int. on bonds and taxes	43,931.25
Current liabilities	288,745.54
Surplus	501,154.08
Total	$10,353,801.43

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President and General Manager T. P. Shonts, Chicago; Vice President—Joy Morton, Chicago; Secretary and Treasurer R. P. Ahrens, Chicago; Directors T. P. Shonts, Paul Morton, Joy Morton, Robert Mather, J. F. Harris, G. H. Ross, R. P. Ahrens, Henry S. Redmond, and Gardiner M. Lane.

Main Executive Office, Chicago; annual meeting, third Wednesday in January.

IOWA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	541.03
Leased	6.67
Other	37.50
Total	547.7

CAPITAL STOCK.

Authorized	$18,430,000.00
Issued	14,190,9 6.74
Common	8,268,488.74
Preferred	5,922,418.22

FUNDED DEBT.

First mortgage, 5 per cent	$ 7,250,000
*First and refunding, 1951, 4 per cent	25,0 0,000
Total	$ 2,250,000

*Not yet issued.

EARNINGS YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.	Decrease.
Freight	$1,7 0,974	$1,847,6 5	$57,687
Passenger	491,269	475,984	15,344
Other income	51,458	31,491	*20,067
Total	$2,253,367	$2,355,652	$29,285
Net earnings	514,641	653,292	138,651
Percentage of operation	79.71	72.13	*6.72

DEDUCTIONS.

Interest on funded debt	$ 71,748	$ 39,741	*$31,997
Other charges	15,847	17,588	*16,252
Total deductions	$87,580	$117,329	$54,250
Balance	12,947	175,962	163,015
Dividends		170,021	170,021
Surplus	12,947	5,940	*6,938

*Increase.

Balance Sheet.

ASSETS.

Road and equipment	$21,483,610
Securities	258,110
Supplies	257,017
Cash	163,750
Accounts	165,850
Total	$22,128,745

LIABILITIES.

Common stock	$8,507,288
Preferred stock	5,672,418
Bonds	7,649,544
Accounts	501,112
Profit and loss	8,383
Total	$22,128,745

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President Edwin Hawley, New York; Vice President—F. H. Davis, New York; Vice President and General Manager L. F. Day, Minneapolis, Minn.; Secretary—S. Seaman Jones, New York; Treasurer—George R. Morse, New York. Directors Edwin Hawley, F. H. Davis, L. F. Day, George R. Morse, Russell Sage, H. J. Morse, R. J. Kimball, John E. Searles, George Crocker, L. C. Weir, E. H. Perkins, Jr., T. P. Shonts, Henry A. Gardner, Paul Morton, Edwin Langdon.

General office, Marshalltown, Iowa. New York executive office, 25 Broad Street, New York. Transfer agent in New York, S. Seaman Jones, Secretary. Interest payable at Mercantile Trust Company, New York. Annual meeting, first Friday after first Thursday in September.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Operated	840.03

CAPITAL STOCK.

Authorized and issued	$51,000,000
Common	30,000,000
Preferred	21,000,000

FUNDED DEBT.

First mortgage, 1950, 3 per cent	*$30,000,000

*Issued only $26,197,500.

EARNINGS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

Freight	$4,924,530.84
Passenger	624,274.80
Other income	204,360.79
Total	$4,753,066.43
Net earnings	$1,353,844.72
Percentage of operation	71.52
Interest on funded debt	$762,962.89
Other charges	112,258.66
Total deductions	$875,161.55
Balance	478,683.17

Balance sheet not obtainable.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman E. H. Harriman, New York; President—S. R. Knott, Kansas City; Vice President—George J. Gould, New York; Secretary—R. J. McCarty, Kansas City; Treasurer—Lawrence Greer, New York. Directors E. H. Harriman, O. H. Kahn, Edwin Gould, George J. Gould, Lawrence Greer, New York; J. M. Gates, John Lambert, J. J. Mitchell, Chicago; H. C. Pierce, J. S. Walsh, S. W. Fordyce, St. Louis; S. R. Knott, Kansas City, and W. F. Harrity, Philadelphia.

Main Executive Office—Kansas City, Mo. New York Executive Office 170 Broadway. Interest payable at Mercantile Trust Company. Annual meeting second Tuesday in March.

LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

(Controlled by the Lake Shore.)

MILEAGE.

Owned	727
Leased	163
Total	890

CAPITAL STOCK.

Common	$11,840,000
Preferred	11,840,000
Total	$23,680,000

FUNDED DEBT.

	Int. Rate.	Amount.
First mortgage, 1937	5	$7,250,000
Second mortgage, 1941	5	3,625,000
Total		$10,875,000

EARNINGS YEAR ENDED DEC. 31.

	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	$4,284,783	$3,747,301
Net earnings	1,540,987	1,588,194
Taxes	187,989	195,879
Interest on bonds	543,750	543,750
Other deductions	100,000	105,000
Dividends	477,960	
Balance	242,548	744,561

EARNINGS SIX MONTHS TO JUNE 30.

(Partly estimated.)

	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$2,153,7 2	$2,005,8 4
Net	511,520	736,326
Charges	271,875	271,875
Dividends	240,000	240,000
Balance	2,845	224,721

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—W. H. Newman, Cleveland; Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer—Charles F. Cox, New York. Directors—W. K. Vanderbilt, F. W. Vanderbilt, H. McK. Twombly, J. P. Morgan, George F. Baker, H. W. Cannon, F. W. Whitridge, New York; John W. Doane, Chicago.

Main executive office, Indianapolis. Transfer agent in New York, Grand Central Station. Annual meeting, first Wednesday in October.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	1,091.82
Leased	319.34
Total	1,411.16

CAPITAL STOCK.

Authorized and issued	$50,000,000
Common	43,405,700
Guaranteed	3,33,,300

FUNDED DEBT.

Description.	Interest Rate.	Amount.
Gold mortgage, 1997	3½	$12,9 0,000
Second consolidated mortgage, 1903	7	6,451,000
Detroit, Monroe & Toledo first mortgage, 1906	7	921,000
Kalamazoo & White Pigeon first mortgage, 1940	5	9 ,000
Total		$50,711,000

EARNINGS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Freight	$18,929,225	$17,514,487	$1,414,738
Pass nger	7,980,028	7,334,106	645,922
Other incom	156,312	138,961	17,351
Total	$27,075,075	$24,987,854	$2,0 7,221
From "investments"	1,476,3 6	736,039	630,347
Grand total	$2,552,011	$25,723,893	$2,7 1,108
Net earnings	11,651,276	10,12 ,768	1,526,508
Percentage of operation	67.22	65.24	1.98
Deductions—			
Interest on funded debt	$2,312,724	$2,241,551	$71,173
Other charges	1,607,020	1,521,025	82,435
Total deductions	$3,919,744	$3,7 2,576	$151,608
Balance	$7,141,472	$6,114,292	$727,080
Dividends	5,516,005	5,516,005	
Surplus	$1,625,467	$2,198,287	$727,080

General Balance Sheet, June 30, 1901.

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment	$ 4,000,0 3,01
Stocks of other companies	23,757,7 0.11
Bonds of other companies	1,000,955.49
Other permanent investments	6,654,161.79
Current Lems, viz.:	
Cash	1,5 1,1 10.56
Bills received	99,105
Agents	722,894.62
Open accounts	1,944,0 2.12
Supplies	1,5 7,697.55
Other items	1,1 1,1 1.77
Total	$125,275,188.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$50,000,000.00
Funded debt	50,711,000.00
Current items, viz.:	
Accrued interest	1,0 9,3 3.81
Interest and coupons unpaid	46,3 5.40
Dividends unpaid	1,773,0 7.50
Audited vouchers and payrolls	2,0 0,7 0.42
Open accounts	721,029.05
Rentals accrued	65,161.70
Loans and bills payable	5,5 0,000.00
Profit and loss—Income surplus	13,225,051.78
Total	$125,275,188.57

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Chauncey M. Depew, New York; President—William H. Newman, New York; Vice President and General Manager—William C. Brown, Cleveland, Ohio; Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer—Edwin D. Worcester, New York; Directors—William K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, William H. Newman, Edwin D. Worcester, Samuel F. Barger, Hamilton McK. Twombly, J. Pierpont Morgan, Darius O. Mills, and W. Seward Webb, New York; William C. Brown, Cleveland; Charles M. Reed, Erie, Penn.; James M. Schoonmaker, Pittsburg.

Main operating office, Cleveland; New York executive office, Room 391, Grand Central Station; transfer agent in New York, Robert F. Anderson at New York executive office. Interest payable—For coupons at company's office, Grand Central Station; on 3½ per cent. gold mortgage bonds, registered, at United States Trust Company, New York, and on second mortgage bonds, registered, at Union Trust Company, New York. Annual meeting first Wednesday in May.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

	1900.	1901.
Owned	317.22	317.07
Leased	1,013.18	1,014.47
Other	63.54	55.24
Total mileage operated	1,393.94	1,386.78

CAPITAL STOCK.

Amount issued	$40,441,100
Common	4,3 4,900
Preferred	36,0 6,200

The amount of stock authorized is unlimited. There was no change in the amount last year.

FUNDED DEBT.

	Interest Rate.	Amount Outstand.
First mortgage, 1948	4	5,000,000
Second mortgage, 1910	7	6,000,000
Consolidated mortgage, 1923	6	15,700,000
	4½	7,300,000
Mortgage and collateral trust, 1907	5	7,900,000

EARNINGS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Freight	$19,828,362.71	$19,740,797.69	$98,565.02
Passenger	3,400,527.96	3,326,157.21	134,376.75
Other inc. from operation	1,082,422.92	1,367,575.88	*285,152.96
Total	$24,372,313.59	$24,434,5 0.78	*$182,217.19
Net earn	4,888,467.37	5,365,0 4.65	*$76,597.28
P. C. of operation	79.93	76.02	3.51
Int. on funded debt	2,446,333.34	2,224,020.86	222,312.48
Other ch'gs & rentals	4,763,685.84	4,568,827.70	194,858.05
Total deductions	7,210,019.18	6,792,848.05	417,170.53
Def. it	1,139,814.50	783,7 0.76	.....
Surplus	1,178,258.44	77,013.94	.....

*Decrease. †Net.

Condensed Balance Sheet, Nov. 30, 1900.

ASSETS.

Railroad—	
Cost of road	$18,639,291.95
Equipment	19,018,419.98
Equipment trust, Series "C"	1,800,000.00
Equipment trust, Series "D"	3,000,000.00
Real estate	1,431,006.96
Securities owned	38,218,124.58
Other permanent investments	5,867,483.37
Current assets	5,050,525.72
Material and supplies on hand	1,374,105.69
Contingent assets	3,215,341.34
Total assets	$98,214,630.59
Profit and loss to balance	1,910,584.94
Total	$100,125,284.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$40,441,100.00
Funded debt	28,700,000.00
Equipment trust obligations	5,650,000.00
National Storage Company trust certificates	5,000,000.00
Depreciation of equipment	385,744.52
Current liabilities	7,5 4,275.16
Deferred liabilities	771,626.10
Contingent liabilities	1,702,468.75
Total liabilities	$100,125,284.53

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman—E. B. Thomas, New York; President, Alfred Walter, New York; Secretary—John R. Fanshawe, Philadelphia, Penn.; Treasurer—William C. Alderson, Philadelphia, Penn.; Directors—William H. Baldwin, Jr., Charles M. Pratt, Dumont Clarke, Lewis C. Ledyard, August Belmont, George W. Young, Walter G. Oakman, F. G. Bourne, R. Somers Hayes, New York; John P. Green, Charles E. Pugh, Sutherland M. Provost, Samuel Rea, Philadelphia.

Main executive office, Long Island City. New York executive office, 128 Broadway, New York. Transfer agent in New York, United States Mortgage and Trust Company. Annual meeting, second Tuesday in April.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Control Owned by Pennsylvania Railroad.

MILEAGE.

Owned	284
Leased	95
Trackage	111
Controlled	14
Total	504

CAPITAL STOCK.

Capital stock	$32,0 0,000

FUNDED DEBT.

Description.	Int Rate. Per C.	Amount.
Second mtge., 1958	7	$388,7 0
Cons. mtge., 1931	5	3,610,0 0
Cons. mtge., 1931	4	1,121,000
General mtge., 1938	4	2,0 0,000
Met. Ferry, 1st mtge., 1917	5	1,250,000
L. I. R. R. mtge on ferry, 1922	4½	1,4 4,000
Mtge. bonds, 1922	4	322,0 0
Deb., 1934	5	1 1,5 0,000
S. Y. & Flsh'g 1st mtge., 1920	6	125,000
Bklyn & Montauk 1st mtge., 1911	5 & 6	1,0 1,0 0
Second mtge., 1938	5	60,0 0,0
L. I. City & Flsh'g 1st mtge., 1911	6	6 0,0 0
Cons. mtge., 1937	5	670,000
Unified mtge., 1949	4	5,354,0 0

EARNINGS, NINE MONTHS, TO MARCH 31.

	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$1,493,106	$1,5 1,801
Net earnings	845,541	809,016
Oth r income	105,051	125,420
Charges	1,052,200	981,047
Def'cy	*56,666	15,389

*Deficit.

General Balance Sheet, June 30, 1901.

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment	$28,141,989
Stocks and bonds of other companies	2,735,928
Leasehold estates	6,448,0 9
Supplies on hand	224,719
Due by company's agents on account of traffic	784,611
Due accounts	11,4 2
Real estate mortgages owned	2 0,4 3
Cash on hand	1,9 0,191
Advances to other companies	27 ,497
Bills receivable	610,2 0
Cash in hands of fiscal agents to pay coupons	82,9 7
Profit and loss, deficiency	907,450
Total	$40,467,816

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$12,0 0,000
Outstanding securities of leasehold estates	4,548,1 0
Funded debt	21,210,7 2
Loans and bills payable	695,0 0
Interest on funded debt due and accrued	421,718
Coupons due, not presented	2 ,572
Due for wages	216,0 9
Due for supplies	162,2 6
Due on account of traffic	67,135
Mortgages on real estate payable	281,2 8
Deposits of other companies	41,110
Taxes	386,7 0
L. I. R. R. Ferry improvement fund	6,447
Reserve fund	185,1 9
Total	$40,467,816

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—William H. Baldwin, Jr.; Secretary—Frank E. Ruff, New York; Treasurer—Robert W. Smith, Philadelphia; Directors—William H. Baldwin, Jr., Charles M. Pratt, Dumont Clarke, Lewis C. Ledyard, August Belmont, George W. Young, Walter G. Oakman, F. G. Bourne, R. Somers Hayes, New York; John P. Green, Charles E. Pugh, Sutherland M. Provost, Samuel Rea, Philadelphia.

Main executive office, Long Island City. New York executive office, 128 Broadway, New York. Transfer agent in New York, United States Mortgage and Trust Company. Annual meeting, second Tuesday in April.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	2,709
Leased	328
Other	202
Total	3,140

The company in addition has an interest in 2,047 miles either by control of stock or lease, but operates them separately or has leased them to other companies.

CAPITAL STOCK.

Issued	$52,800,000

FUNDED DEBT.

Description.	Interest Rate.	Amount Outstding.
General mtge., 1930	6	$9,5 6,000
Sinking fund, 1910	6	1,969,000
St. Louis prop., 1st mtg., 1916	5	617,000
Collateral trust, 1918	6	12,500,000
Louis., Cin. & Lex. 2d mtg., 1907	7	892,000
Louis., Cin. & Lex. gen. mtg.	4½	3,258,000
Memphis & Ohio 1st mtg., 1901	7	1,500,000
Mem., Cl. & Louis. 1st mtg., 1992	6	2,996,920
Cecilian branch 1st mtg., 1907	6	435,000
E., H. & N. Div. 1st mtg., 1919	6	1,951,000
Pensacola Division 1st mtg., 1920	6	500,000
St. Louis Division 1st mtg., 1921	6	3,500,000
St. Louis Division 2d mtg., 1980	3	3,000,000
New Orleans & Mob. 1st mtg., 1930	6	5,000,000
New Orleans & Mob. 2d mtg., 1930	6	1,000,000
First mtg., trust, 1921	5	5,129,000
First mtg., branches, 1937	5	1,764,000
Unified mtg., 1940	4	17,994,000
Pensacola & Atl. 1st mtg., 1921	6	2,671,000
Kentucky Central 1st mtg., 1987	4	6,742,000
Mayav. & Lex., Nor. Div., 1906	7	400,000
Louis. R'way Trans. 1st mtg., 1901	8	286,000
Mobile & Montg. 1st mtg., 1945	4½	4,000,000
Total		$87,941,000

SPOTS

1901

The authorized amount of the unified mortgage is $75,000,000.

EARNINGS YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$28,622,207	$26,611,095	$1,411,112
Other income	704,088	650,044	54,044
Total	$28,726,305	$27,260,139	$1,465,156
Net earnings	10,466,503	9,780,017	708,844
Percentage of operation	65.07	65.06	*0.59
Int. on fund. debt	4,824,000	4,808,760	15,900
Other charges	1,388,088	1,361,023	27,065
Total deductions	6,212,748	6,169,783	42,965
Balance	4,253,755	3,610,234	661,789
Dividends	2,665,000	2,112,000	562,900
Surplus	1,586,113	1,507,274	78,879

*Decrease.

BALANCE SHEET.

Not yet published.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman August Belmont, New York; President—Milton H. Smith, Louisville; Vice President—Vacant; Secretary—J. H. Ellis; Treasurer—W. W. Thompson, Louisville; Directors—August Belmont, H. E. Gratz, F. A. Horsey, Henry Hentz, W. G. Oakman, W. G. Raoul, John J. Waterbury, New York; J. M. Atherton, Attila Cox, Milton H. Smith, Louisville; John L. Helm, Elizabethtown; G. McLane, Boston; Rudolph Ellis, Philadelphia.

Main executive office, Louisville, Ky.; New York executive office, 120 Broadway. Transfer agent in New York, E. T. Smithers, 120 Broadway. Interest payable at 120 Broadway. Annual meeting, first Wednesday in October.

LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	165.20
Other	20.80
Total	186.00

CAPITAL STOCK.

Authorized and issued	$4,000,000
Common	2,000,000
Preferred	2,000,000

FUNDED DEBT.

Description.	Int. Rate.	Amount.
First mortgage, 1940	5%	$2,200,000

EARNINGS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Freight	$386,716.02	$363,410.31	$22,705.69
Passenger	246,627.40	235,070.44	11,561.96
Other income	35,330.08	31,670.73	3,659.35
Total	$668,484.41	$630,354.50	$38,129.91
Net earnings	198,281.77	163,816.37	34,465.40
P. C. of operation	70.3	74.1	*3.8
Interest on funded debt, net	165,926.39	161,812.50	4,113.89
Other charges	16,000.00	16,000.00	.....
Tot'l deductions	$121,926.39	$117,812.50	$4,113.89
Balance	76,355.38	.....	.....
Improvements	42,765.64	.....	.....
Surplus	33,589.74	46,003.87	12,444.13

*Decrease.

Condensed General Balance Sheet.

ASSETS.

Cost of road and fixtures	$5,777,252.34
Value of rolling stock equipment	425,240.58
Cash on hand	127,780.05
Supplies and material on hand	18,521.08
Due from agents	4,919.96
Due from United States Government	3,269.77
Due from other sources	1,135.00
Investment in coal lands	4,815.13
Bills receivable	3,500.00
Treasury bonds—$13,000 L., H. & St. L. Ry. Co. first mortgage	15,000.00
Total	$6,385,425.41

LIABILITIES.

Funded debt	$2,200,000.00
Capital stock	4,000,000.00
Interest on funded debt	36,273.60
Taxes	7,934.12
Accounts payable	55,354.08
Net traffic balances	28,704.45
Equipment fund	8,228.56
Real estate	325.00
Surplus	40,543.60
Total	$6,385,425.41

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—Attilla Cox; Vice President—Harry Weissinger; Secretary—Ridgely Cayce; Treasurer—H. V. Sanders, all of Louisville; Directors—Attilla Cox, Harry Weissinger, Oscar Fenley, John Doerhoefer, Samuel A. Culbertson, and J. D. Stewart, Louisville; Charles H. Van Nostrand, New York; N. Y.; J. D. Powers, Owensboro, Ky.; John H. Barret, Henderson, Ky.

Main executive office, Louisville, Ky. Interest payable at Columbia Finance and Trust Company, Louisville, Ky. Annual meeting first Tuesday in September each year.

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

MILEAGE.

Owned	346
Controlled	437
Leased	33
Ferry lines	8
Total	824

CAPITAL STOCK.

Stock and scrip	$4,977,000

FUNDED DEBT.

	Rate P. C.	Amount.
1st cons. mtg., 1912	6-7	$4,195,500
1st cons. mtg., 1912	4-4½	4,280,500
Coll. trust bds., 1923	5	670,000
Sink. fd. gld., 1905	4½	493,000
Impr. Bds. A, 1916	4½	200,000
Impr. Bds. B, 1917	4½	250,000
M. C., En. & So. ref. mtg., 1923	4	190,000
Penob. S. L. 1st mtg., 1920	4	1,300,000
K. & L. 2d mtg., 1921	5	400,000
P. & O. cons. mtg., 1908	3½-5	2,119,000
Portl. P. S. mtg.	4	300,000
D. & D. 1st mtg., 1929	4	175,000
Bereford Ry. 1st mtg., 1930	4	800,000
Tp. con. 1st mtg., 1930	4	350,000
Tp. con. ext. mtg., 1930	4½	497,000
Dext. & Newp. 1st mtg., 1917	4	175,000

EARNINGS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$5,808,546	$5,412,923	$253,623
Op. expenses	3,062,329	2,753,971	208,358
Net earnings	1,996,297	1,858,952	47,265
Other income	92,300	85,749	6,644
Total income	1,998,597	1,944,686	53,901
Charges	1,394,488	1,379,099	15,389
Balance	604,109	565,597	38,512
Sinking fund	29,440	29,440	.....
Balance	574,669	536,157	38,512
Charged off	290,000	132,467	46,333
Balance	474,669	382,690	*8,021
Dividends	288,554	288,543	11
Surplus	76,115	94,147	*8,032

*Decrease.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—Lucius Tuttle, Portland, Me.; Vice President—George F. Evans, Portland, Me.; Treasurer—G. W. York, Portland, Me. Directors—W. G. Davis, Joseph S. Ricker, George F. Evans, George F. Westcott, Portland, Me.; John Ware, Waterville; S. C. Lawrence, Medford, Mass.; F. A. Wilson, Bangor; Lucius Tuttle, H. M. Whitney, H. R. Reed, Boston; L. C. Ledyard, New York; W. P. Frye, Lewiston; Joseph H. Manley, Augusta, Me.

Main Executive Office, Portland, Me. Annual meeting, third Wednesday in October.

MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

MILEAGE.

Operated	2,124.67
Sidetracks	227.32
Total	2,351.99

CAPITAL STOCK.

Issued	$47,853,100.00

FUNDED DEBT.

	Int. Rate.	Amount.
Priority bonds, 1939	5%	$5,397,600.00
Consolidated mortgage, 1911	4%	35,644,000.00
First mortgage, 1911	4%	707,000.00
First mortgage scrip, 1911	4%	11,462.50
Coupon notes and scrip, 1906	10%	706.50
First consol. inc. bds., 1939	7%	17,310,000.00
First con. inc. bds. scrip, 1939	7%	65,800.00
Second con. inc. bds, 1939	5%	11,277,000.00
Reg. inc. bonds, 1911	5%	381,200.00
Equip't and collateral bonds, 1st series, 1917	5%	950,000.00
Equip't and collateral bonds, 2d series, 1919	5%	950,000.00
Total		$102,373,712.50

EARNINGS YEAR ENDED DEC. 31.

(Mexican Currency.)

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Freight	$13,287,045.07	$11,901,272.82	$1,405,772.25
Passenger	2,865,622.73	2,779,044.46	85,698.27
Other inc.	971,240.20	840,947.94	130,352.85
Total	17,223,878.20	15,992,065.22	1,021,813.17
Net. earn.	5,377,682.60	5,190,095.03	174,588.57

(U. S. Currency.)

Net earn.	2,628,576.89	2,516,961.40	111,615.29
Int. on bds. and other charges	2,022,481.71	2,417,763.07	204,720.64
Balance	6,092.98	99,198.33	*93,105.35

*Decrease.

EARNINGS, 6 MONTHS TO JUNE 30, 1901.

(Mexican Currency.)

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$8,979,974.50	$8,891,486.09	.....
Net earnings	3,140,073.15	2,355,987.63	.....

General Balance Sheet.

(U. S. Currency.)

ASSETS.

Construction and equipment	$147,494,356.24
Equipment and collateral trusts	2,014,529.91
Material, fuel, and supplies on hand	784,987.39
Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Trust Fund	8,581,139.29
Mexican Government bonds	121,797.98
Tampico Harbor Company bonds	2,046,655.25
Bills and accounts receivable	734,416.53
Cash balances, Dec. 31, 1900	1,454,111.26
Total	$163,291,993.35

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$47,953,100.00
Bonded debt	102,373,712.50
Equipment and collateral bonds called	6,000.00
Coupons and accrued liabilities	1,405,718.44
Notes payable	1,594,000.00
Vouchers, pay rolls, and accounts payable	1,145,659.48
Mexican Government subsidy proceeds	8,686,844.29
Equipment fund	123,455.76
Income account	6,002.88
Total	$163,291,993.35

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—A. A. Robinson, Boston; Secretary—J. T. Hanner, Boston; Treasurer—Charles A. Brown. Directors—John C. Davis, J. J. Mitchell, Richard Olney, H. Clay Pierce, Eben Richards, J. C. Van Blarcom, R. F. Yoakum, C. S. Simpson, W. L. Stow, Justino Fernandez, P. Martinez Del Rio, Levi Z. Leiter, E. Rollins Morse, Charles J. Paine, Charles E. Perkins, and A. A. Robinson.

Main Executive Office, Boston; Transfer Agent in New York—Hanover National Bank. Annual meeting first Wednesday in May.

MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD.

MILEAGE.

Total mileage	827

CAPITAL STOCK.

Authorized	$25,000,000
Issued	16,708,000

FUNDED DEBT.

Description.	Int. Rate, Per C.	Amount.
Preferred lien, 1947	4½	$5,850,000
First cons. mortgage, 1977	4	6,253,000
Income bonds	4	4,409,000

EARNINGS FIVE MONTHS TO MAY 31.

MEXICAN CURRENCY.

	1901.	1900.
Gross	$2,473,994	$1,123,283
Net	2,272,858	994,182

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—T. H. Hubbard, New York; Vice President—J. S. Mackie, New York; Secretary—C. Knap, New York; Treasurer—E. H. Davis, New York. Directors—James S. Mackie, Lynde Harrison, E. H. Davis, George Homes, Charles Babbidge, Thomas H. Hubbard, Charles Knap.

Main Executive office, Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico; New York Executive Office, 21 Broad Street; Transfer Agent in New York, 21 Broad Street.

MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	1,265.88
Leased	57.43
Total	1,323.32

CAPITAL STOCK.

Authorized and issued	$33,350,000

There is no preferred stock.

FUNDED DEBT.

Description.	Int. Rate.	Amount.
First mortgage, 1927	6%	$10,841,000
Second mortgage, Series A, 1917	6%	12,285,000
Second mortgage, Series B, 1917	6%	12,285,000
Third mortgage, income, 1917	6%	7,040,300
Total		$42,411,000

*Cumulative, if earned. †Yearly, if earned. ‡If earned.

EARNINGS YEAR ENDING DEC. 31.

Gross earnings, Mexican currency—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Freight	$3,271,727.18	$3,024,755.24	$253,068.06
Passenger	1,270,762.59	1,149,973.88	121,181.29
Other income	536,155.14	540,990.87	4,835.73
Total	$7,087,674.91	$7,806,689.99	.....
Net earnings	3,410,402.38	3,763,622.39	779,024.68
Percentage of operation	51.86	52.16	*0.28

	1900.
Net earnings, U. S. currency	$3,030,897.91
Interest on funded debt	1,287,725.00
Other charges	1,802,262.92
Total deductions	3,089,987.92
Balance	909.99
Balance, 1899	549,179.59
Surplus	550,089.49

*Decrease.

EARNINGS SINCE CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR TO JUNE 30, 1901.

(Mexican Currency.)

Gross earnings	$3,926,477.40
Net earnings	1,540,332.02
Charges	223,485.54
Net earn'gs for interest on bonds	$1,306,847.36

BALANCE SHEET, DEC. 31, 1900.

(United States Currency.)

ASSETS.

Railroad franchises and other property	$75,362,694.56
Tuxpan extension	381,066.92
Second mtg. "A" bonds, cum. int.	7,997,250.00
Current assets	1,382,713.10
Adjustment account	280,730.76
Total	$85,404,337.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$33,350,000.00
Mortgage debt	42,534,000.00
Cumulative interest	7,997,250.00
Current liabilities	1,143,097.98
Net revenue account (balance)	550,089.49
Total	$85,404,337.57

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—W. G. Raoul, New York; Vice President—Gabriel Mouton, City of Mexico; Secretary—Wm. Barchet, New York; Treasurer—Gabriel Morton, City of Mexico; Directors—W. G. Raoul, Frederick A. Hurwy, Stephen S. Palmer, Robt. Walker, Jr., Henri P. Wertheim, George W. Whitehenham, Morton Eudsaina, Henry W. Taft, New York; Emilio Velasco, Wm. Landa y Escandon, Gabriel Morton, Justo Sierra, Marimo Pacabedo, Mexico.

Mexico office, Paseo de la Reforma, City of Mexico; New York executive office, 7 Nassau Street. Transfer agent in New York, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Interest payable at National City Bank. Annual meeting, Colorado Springs, Col., first Monday in April.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Controlled by New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.)

MILEAGE.

	1900.	1901.
Owned	270.07	270.07
Leased	578.55	578.55
Other	809.16	786.86
Total	1,657.78	1,635.48

CAPITAL STOCK.

Authorized and issued	$18,738,000

There is no preferred stock.

FUNDED DEBT.

Description.	Per Cent.	Amount.
This Company's Bonds—		
Consol. first mtg. 1902	7	$8,000,000
Consol. first mtg. 1902	5	2,000,000
Grand River Valley first mtg. 1900	6	500,000
Grand River Valley first mtg. 1909	6	1,000,000
Detroit & Bay City first mtg. 1931	5	1,576,000
Kalamazoo & S. H. first mtg. 1938	5	500,000
Michigan Air Line first mtg. 1940	4	2,000,000
Terminal R. R. first mtg. 1941	4	725,000
Total		$19,101,000
Leased Line Bonds—		
Bay City & Bel. C. first mtg. 1931	3	$250,000
Battle Creek & Stur. first mtg. 1989	3	421,000
Jackson, L. & S. ext. Consols, 1901	5	1,661,000
Total		$2,332,000
Guaranteed Bonds—		
Detroit & Bay City, 1972	8	$274,000
Detroit & Bay City, (bridge.) 1905	8	150,000
Total		$424,000
Total Michigan Central		$21,857,000
Canada Southern Bonds—		
First mortgage, 1908	5	$14,000,000
Second mortgage, 1913	5	6,000,000
Leamington & St. Clair, 1945	4	130,000
Total Canada Southern		$20,130,000
Grand total		$41,987,000

EARNINGS YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Freight	$14,272,646.65	$11,749,522.68	$513,124.57
Passenger	4,976,097.31	4,917,750.26	58,347.05
Other inc.	88,829.49	70,303.29	18,525.40
Total	$17,337,483.25	$16,447,575.63	$889,907.62
Net earn.	4,059,315.96	3,971,868.09	87,447.86
Interest on f'd'd debt.	2,423,410.00	2,409,090.00	13,450.00
Other chgs.	875,099.29	801,618.40	73,480.89
Total deductions	$3,298,509.29	$3,211,578.40	$86,930.89
Balance	760,806.67	760,289.69	516.47
Dividends	749,520.00	749,520.00	.....
Surplus	11,286.67	10,770.50	516.47

Balance Sheet.

ASSETS.

Construction	$42,215,312.77
Investment	762,663.95
Lands	254,656.35
Cash and current assets	1,861,196.68
Materials and supplies	1,712,317.07
Total	$47,805,475.82

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$18,738,000.00
Bonded debt	18,101,000.00
Current liabilities	2,489,482.97
Accrued interest not yet payable	291,633.67
Profit and loss	7,285,359.20
Total	$47,905,475.82

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Chauncey M. Depew; President—Henry E. Ledyard; Vice President and Secretary—E. D. Worcester; Treasurer Charles F. Cox; Directors—W. K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, H. McK. Twombly, E. D. Worcester, Sam. F. Barger, New York; H. E. Ledyard, Ashley Pond, Detroit; F. S. Winston, Chicago.

Main executive offices, Detroit and Chicago; New York executive office, Grand Central Station. Transfer agency in New York, Grand Central Station. Interest payable at Union Trust Company, New York. Annual meeting, Thursday following first Wednesday in May.

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

	1900.	1901.
Owned	580.44	644.92
Trackage rights	10.11	10.11
Total	590.55	654.93

CAPITAL STOCK.

Authorized	$10,000,000
Issued	10,000,000
Common	6,000,000
Preferred	4,000,000

These figures were the same in 1900.

FUNDED DEBT.

	Interest Rate. P. C.	Amount Outstanding.
Minn. & Duluth, 1907	7	$290,000
Minn. & Merriam Junction, 1907	7	455,000
Merriam Junc. & Albert Lea, 1927	7	950,000
Iowa Extension, 1908	7	1,015,000
Southwestern Extension, 1910	7	630,000
Pacific Extension, 1921	6	1,382,000
First Consolidated, 1934	5	5,282,000
First and refunding, 1949	4	8,151,000
Total outstanding		$18,151,000

EARNINGS YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Freight	$2,413,133.35	$2,117,585.34	$295,580.21
Passenger	703,826.26	601,356.49	101,989.77
Other	158,543.87	143,919.93	14,623.94
Tot'l earn's	$4,275,503.48	$2,863,390.76	$412,193.92
Net earnings	1,426,819.04	1,262,801.54	164,017.50
Other income	288,806.35	200,265.57	88,541.28
Tot'l rec'ts	$1,715,625.89	$1,463,067.11	$252,558.78
Interest on fund. debt	897,220.00	892,540.00	4,680.00
Other charges	164,643.54	156,902.96	8,740.58
Total deductions	$1,061,863.54	$1,048,442.96	$13,420.58
Balance	653,762.35	414,624.15	239,138.20
Dividends	440,000.00	290,000.00	150,000.00
Surplus	213,762.35	124,624.15	89,138.20

BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment	$28,940,541.25
Securities owned	920,000.00
Current assets:	
Cash	267,561.45
Agents and conductors	62,897.28
U. S. P. O. Dept.	19,677.69
Minnesota Transfer Ry. Co.	1,027.83
Individuals and companies	66,029.90
Supplies and materials	244,772.18
Deferred assets:	
Lake Park Hotel	17,785.22
Other property	13,957.11
Total	$29,656,048.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock:	
Common	$6,000,000.00
Preferred	4,000,000.00
Funded debt	18,151,000.00
Current liabilities:	
Audited vouchers	90,199.29
Audited pay rolls	98,352.09
Interest accrued on bonds	191,882.83
Taxes accrued	64,094.15
Coupons due	22,795.72
Rolling stock replacement fund	54,767.09
Unadjusted accounts	193,914.63
Income (profit and loss) account	779,075.92
Total	$29,656,048.72

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—Edwin Hawley, New York; Vice President—L. F. Day, Minneapolis; Secretary and Assistant Treasurer—Joseph Gaskell, Minneapolis; Treasurer—F. H. Davis, New York; Directors—Edwin Hawley, F. H. Davis, William Stanton, Edwin Langdon, F. W. Palmer, L. C. Weir, George Crocker, and John L. Sparks, New York; L. F. Day, Minneapolis.

Main executive office—Minneapolis; Transfer agent in New York—Central Trust Company of New York. Interest payable at Central Trust Company of New York. Annual meeting first Tuesday in October.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	2,016
Operated, not owned	18
Operated jointly	188
Operated separately	202
Total	2,424

CAPITAL STOCK.

Common stock	$35,181,660
Preferred stock	13,000,000

FUNDED DEBT.

Description.	Interest Rate Per Cent.	Amount.
Tebo & Neosho 1st mtg.	7	$187,000
M. K. & T. 1st mtge., 1990	4	39,815,000
M. K. & T. 2d mtge., 1990	4	20,000,000
First mtge. ext. bonds, 1944	5	1,498,000
Mo. K. & East. 1st mtge., 1942	5	4,000,000
Second mtge., 1942	6	500,000
K. C. & Pac. 1st mtg., 1990	4	2,500,000
Mo. Midland 1st mtge., 1949	5	342,000

EARNINGS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

Gross	$15,402,062
Net	4,208,850
Int. int. and rent	3,507,157
Surplus	701,779

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman and President—Henry C. Rouse, New York; Vice President J. A. Allen, St. Louis; Secretary S. Hedge, New York; Treasurer C. S. Hedge, New York; Directors John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, J. J. Freeman, Henry W. Poor, Colgate Hoyt, H. C. Rouse, Simon Sterne, C. G. Hedge, and J. R. Potter, New York; F. N. Finney, Milwaukee; Lee Clark and J. N. Sedgwick, Parsons, Kan.; H. P. McDonald, Fort Scott; Alfred J. Poor, Chapman, Kan.; H. J. de M. Owens, Amsterdam, Holland, and Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland.

Main executive office, Parsons, Kan.; New York executive office, 195 Broadway; transfer agent in New York, 195 Broadway, annual meeting third Wednesday in May.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Lines owned and controlled	2,911
Leased lines and trackage	252
Central Branch Union Pacific	388
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern	1,733
Total	5,284

CAPITAL STOCK.

Stock outstanding	$50,432,150

FUNDED DEBT.

Description.	Interest Rate Per Cent.	Amount.
First mortgage, 1938	6	$7,000,000
Second mortgage, 1938	5	2,571,000
1st mtge., St. L. real est., 1918	5	500,000
1st mtge., Carondelet Br., 1918	4½	237,500
Third mortgage, 1906	7	3,529,000
1st mtge., Lex. to Sedalia, 1920	5	650,000
Cons. mortgage, 1920	6	14,904,000
Gold coll. trust, 1917	5	14,376,000
1st coll. mtge. bonds, 1920	5	9,636,000
Debentures, 1920	5	11,382,000
Ler. & Caney Val. 1st mtg., 1926	5	220,000
Ver. Val., I. & W., 1st mtge., 1926	5	866,000

EARNINGS YEAR ENDING DEC. 31.

	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	$29,511,313	$28,670,820
Net earnings	10,655,147	8,447,707
Other income	2,709,619	1,914,328
Total net	$13,362,765	$10,362,035
Interest on bonds	6,573,328	5,620,759
Rentals and taxes	1,271,174	1,412,441
Sundry deductions	783,290	2,006,172
Dividends	1,547,242	515,745
Balance	$2,586,761	$640,927

EARNINGS 5 MONTHS TO MAY 31.

	1901.	1900.
Gross	$13,856,493	$11,562,304
Net	4,857,009	3,258,881

Balance Sheet, May 31, 1901.

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment	$55,626,179.17
Interest in Pullman Palace Car	626,185.12
Real estate	564,893.35
Supplies on hand	$1,364,842.62
Construction accounts	480,650.89
Investments	58,971,954.87
Cash	6,396,744.17
Accounts collectible	1,266,424.65
Advances to agents	124,146.85
Miscellaneous accounts	655,964.49
	69,230,388.75
St. L., I. M. & S. gen. account	992,181.15
Sedalia, Warsaw & S'w'n gen. acct.	12,193.43
Total	$125,765,029.97

LIABILITIES.

Balance income account	$3,829,551.74
Capital stock	50,432,795.00
Bonds	65,640,000.00
Interest due and accrued	1,041,236.24
Sundry accounts payable	3,469,410.81
Pay checks outstanding	90,496.83
Miscellaneous accounts	988,626.39
	5,550,170.27
Central Branch Ry. gen. acct.	280,711.78
Kansas City N'w'n R. R. gen. acct.	44,770.96
Arkansas & Lo. Ry. acct.	42,155.51
New Orl. & N'w'n Ry. gen. acct.	4,924.31
Total	$125,765,029.97

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—George J. Gould, New York; Secretary and Treasurer A. H. Calef, New York; Directors George J. Gould, Russell Sage, Fred. T. Gates, Edwin Gould, James De Wolf Cutting, Samuel Sloan, John P. Munn, Louis Fitzgerald, Howard Gould, and Frank Jay Gould, New York; W. K. Bixby, Charles G. Warner, and Russell Harding, St. Louis, Mo.

Main executive office, St. Louis; transfer agent in New York, 195 Broadway; annual meeting second Tuesday in March.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

	Miles. 1901.	Miles. 1901.
Owned	798	804
Leased	157	391
Total	955	1,195

CAPITAL STOCK.

Common stock authorized and issued	$10,000,000

There is no preferred stock.

FUNDED DEBT.

Description.	Interest Rate.	Amount.
1st mtg. Jasper Branch, 1908	6%	$90,000
2d mtg. D. R. Valley R. R., 1909	6%	22,000
1st mtg. Main Stem, 1913	6%	6,280,000
1st mtg. Tracy City Branch, 1917	6%	440,000
1st mtg. F. & McM. Brch., 1917	6%	750,000
1st mtg. Lebanon Branch, 1917	6%	300,000
1st mtg. Jasper Branch, 1923	6%	271,000
1st mtg. Centreville Branch, 1923	6%	576,000
1st Consol. mtg. Main Stem and Branches, 1928	5%	7,412,000
Total		$16,021,000

EARNINGS YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Freight	$5,569,548.76	$4,813,006.12	$756,542.64
Passenger	1,577,301.80	1,271,376.95	285,924.85
Other inc.	485,277.10	402,940.47	80,336.72
Total	7,629,127.75	6,487,317.54	1,132,810.21
Net earn'gs	$2,331,255.62	$2,172,911.16	$258,344.46
Percent. of operation	67.06	68.36	1.72
Interest on fund. debt	$957,297.50	902,130.00	$16,832.50
Other chgs.	956,578.58	784,823.49	169,765.09
Total deductions	1,913,876.08	1,686,953.49	186,597.59
Balance	417,379.54	485,957.67	68,472.87
Dividends	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	.....
Surplus	582,620.46	514,042.33	68,578.13

CONDENSED GENERAL BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 1901, COMPARED WITH JUNE 30, 1900.

ASSETS.

	June 30, 1901.	June 30, 1900.
Cost of road and equipment	$27,648,957.48	$27,187,164.93
Securities owned at cost	1,012,397.82	1,231,405.32
Real estate	157,044.58	161,716.14
Materials and supplies	374,178.31	429,034.57
Due from station agents	171,223.50	192,224.20
Notes receivable	13,848.71	25,905.40
Traffic balances	29,621.43	28,508.43
Accounts receivable	313,410.78	225,811.98
Cash on hand	426,849.01	452,598.81
Unadjusted claims	82,452.22	88,520.76
Improvements, Paducah & Memphis Div.	177,947.25	81,542.77
Total	$30,481,178.29	$30,213,944.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$10,000,000.00	$10,000,000.00
Funded debt	16,021,000.00	15,993,000.00
Notes payable, including equipment notes	1,062,046.49	1,304,925.23
Coupon and other interest accrued, including coupon interest due July 1, 1901, less unaccrued interest	371,850.32	396,087.24
Dividends unclaimed	18,709.82	18,703.22
Audited vouchers, pay rolls and accounts payable	703,297.58	693,220.06
Traffic balances	24,228.50	47,893.56
Reserve for doubtful accounts	11,602.01	25,000.00
Profit and loss	2,268,443.58	1,689,225.50
Total	$30,481,178.30	$30,213,944.61

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—J. W. Thomas, Nashville, Tenn.; Secretary and Treasurer—J. H. Ambrose, Nashville, Tenn.; Directors—J. W. Thomas, G. M. Fogg, J. C. Atwater, A. H. Robinson, J. E. Washington, E. C. Lewis, E. W. Thompson, J. H. Fall, J. Hill Eakin, E. R. Wesley, M. H. Smith, N. C. Collier, F. W. Evans, J. D. Aydelott, and J. R. Richardson.

Main executive office, Nashville, Tenn. Transfer agent in New York, Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, 120 Broadway. Interest payable at Hanover National Bank, New York. Annual meeting, September.

NEW MEXICO RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Lines controlled	190.05

CAPITAL STOCK.

Common stock	$3,000,000
Preferred stock	1,000,000
Total capital stock	$4,000,000

FUNDED DEBT.

Description.	Amount.
First mortgage, 1947	$2,240,000
El Paso and Rock Island bond account	240,740

EARNINGS EIGHT MONTHS—TO MARCH 1.

Net earnings	$236,410.41

General Balance Sheet.

ASSETS.

Stocks and bonds owned	$7,634,002.91
Sundry accounts receivable	23,170.52
Cash	254,055.74
Total	$7,971,229.17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$4,000,000.00
Funded debt	3,180,740.00
Notes payable	221,384.74
Accounts payable	279,956.31
Net income	288,588.12
Total	$7,971,229.17

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—C. D. Simpson, Scranton; Vice President—G. C. W. Lowrey, New York; Second Vice President and General Manager—C. R. Eddy, Alamogordo, New Mexico; Treasurer—H. P. Simpson, Scranton; Secretary—R. S. Harmon, New York; Directors C. D. Simpson, Charles R. Eddy, G. C. W. Lowrey, H. P. Simpson, R. S. Harmon, J. W. Hollenback, H. M. Boies, Howard Ford, Thomas Ford, L. A. Watres, T. H. Watkins, H. H. Brady, Jr., and K. K. McLaren.

Main executive office, Jersey City; New York office and transfer office, 70 William Street.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

Capital stock, total amount authorized	$10,000,000.00
Amount issued	10,000,000.00
Amount of common stock	8,856,050.00
Amount of preferred stock	1,343,950.00
Total mileage	145.61

Foregoing figures were the same in 1900.

Funded Debt.

Gold mortgage bonds, 3½ per cent., $12,000,000, dated June 1, 1897, due May 1, 2000. Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1.

Statement Year Ending June 30.

Entire line, consisting of steam portion and city line, (street road,) under lease:

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Interest on funded debt	$420,000.00	$840,000.00	*$420,000.00
Dividends	1,400,000.00	1,235,333.33	166,666.67

*Decrease.

Balance Sheet.

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment	$22,220,726.16
Permanent investments	178,050.00
Current assets	177,336.43
Total	$22,576,112.59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$10,000,000.00
Funded debt	12,000,000.00
Current liabilities	18,891.63
Profit and loss	557,220.96
Total	$22,576,112.59

Officers.

President—William K. Vanderbilt; Vice President and Secretary—Edward V. W. Rossiter; Treasurer—Warren S. Crane; Directors—William K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, H. McKay Twombly, Charles C. Clarke, Samuel F. Barger, John B. Dutcher, J. Pierpont Morgan, Samuel D. Babcock, James Stillman, James D. Layng, E. V. W. Rossiter, and one vacancy.

Main executive office, Grand Central Station, New York, where interest is payable. Annual meeting third Tuesday in May.

NEW YORK AND OTTAWA RAILROAD COMPANY.

(Road in hands of receiver.)

MILEAGE.

Owned	126½
Controlled	185½
Total	312

CAPITAL STOCK.

Authorized	$3,000,000
Issued	2,540,000

FUNDED DEBT.

Description.	Int. Rate, Per C.	Amount.
First mortgage gold, 1917	4	$1,728,000
Second mortgage income, 1912	6	632,000
Total		$2,360,000

EARNINGS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

Gross earnings	$83,877
Operating expenses	175,611
Deficit	79,774
Other income	2,205
Fixed charges	4,828
Net deficit	82,358
Total deficit June 30, 1901	53,983

General Balance Sheet.

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment	$25,000
Stocks and bonds	500,000
Materials and supplies	9,251
Due by agents	1,201
Open accounts	10,106
Cash on hand	2,168
Sundries	80,753
Profit and loss, (deficiency)	83,985
Total	$710,404

LIABILITIES.

Audited vouchers and pay rolls	$19,159
Receiver's certificates	436,500
Suspense	259,345
Open accounts	1,400
Total	$716,404

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman—George Foster Peabody, New York; President and Receiver—Henry W. Guys, Ottawa; Vice President—George Barclay Moffat, New York; Secretary—L. G. Myers, New York; Treasurer—Acosta Nichols, New York. Directors—George Foster Peabody, Henry Sanger Snow, Alexander M. White, Jr.; George Barclay Moffat, Spencer Trask, R. Burnham Moffat, Acosta Nichols, Charles J. Peabody, and Henry W. Cuyler.

Main Executive Office, Ottawa; Transfer Office, 27 Pine Street, New York. Annual meeting Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Lines owned	850
Lines leased	2,402
Controlled	7,058
Total	10,280

CAPITAL STOCK.

Outstanding	$115,000,000

FUNDED DEBT.

Description.	Int. Rate, Per C.	Amount.
First mortgage, 1903	7	$18,470,000
Do., 1981	7	5,858,495
Debt. certificates, 1905	4	3,982,000
Debs., 1904	All series	4,666,000
Do. debs., 1904	cured	5
Do. debs., 1905	equally	5
Refund. mtge., 1997	by mtge.	37,390,000
Collateral trust, 1908		10,578,000
Do., 1998		18,000,325
Debs., B. & A. lease, 2000		5,500,000

EARNINGS NINE MONTHS ENDED MAR. 31.

	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$42,036,057	$41,044,462
Net earnings	15,522,439	15,735,420
Other income	3,581,075	3,445,122
Charges	12,974,297	12,778,876
Balance	6,128,817	6,401,666

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Chauncey M. Depew, New York; President—Samuel R. Callaway, New York; Secretary—E. D. Worcester, New York; Treasurer—George I. Prince, New York. Directors—W. K. Vanderbilt, F. W. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, S. F. Barger, C. C. Clarke, J. Pierpont Morgan, S. D. Babcock, H. McK. Twombly, Samuel R. Callaway, George S. Bowdoin, William Rockefeller, Darius O. Mills, New York; William Bliss, Boston.

Main Executive Office, Albany; New York Executive Office, Grand Central Station; Transfer Agent in New York, Grand Central Station. Annual meeting third Wednesday in April.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

MILEAGE.

Owned	494
Leased	26
Total	520

CAPITAL STOCK.

Common stock	$14,000,000
First preferred stock	5,000,000
Second preferred stock	11,000,000
Total	$30,000,000

FUNDED DEBT.

Description.	Int. Rate, Per Cent.	Amount.
First mortgage, 1937	4	$19,425,000
Equipment tr. "A," 1902	5	120,000
Equipment tr. "B," 1911	5	256,000

EARNINGS YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 1900.

Gross earnings	$7,923,359
Net earnings	1,331,034
Other income	26,721
Total income	$1,357,755
Interest on bonds	777,000
Other charges	104,062
Dividends	470,000
Surplus	6,275

EARNINGS 3 MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31.

	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$1,785,527	$1,730,039
Net earnings	434,762	373,654
Other income	4,197	1,261
Interest and taxes, &c.	314,286	301,170
Surplus	124,574	73,745

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Chauncey M. Depew; President—William H. Canniff, Cleveland; Secretary and Treasurer—Charles F. Cox, New York. Directors—W. K. Vanderbilt, F. K. Vanderbilt, H. McK. Twombly, J. S. Kennedy, F. P. Olcott, Chauncey M. Depew, C. F. Cox, Samuel R. Callaway, New York; C. M. Reed, Erie, Penn.; William H. Canniff, S. E. Williamson, R. W. Hickox, Cleveland.

Main executive office, Cleveland; New York executive office, Grand Central Station; annual meeting, first Wednesday in May.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	436
Controlled	1,501
Leased	98
Total	2,035

CAPITAL STOCK.

Authorized	$100,000,000
Issued	54,885,400
Convertible debenture certificates	16,397,200

FUNDED DEBT.

Description.	Rate P.C.	Amount.
First mtge., 1903	4	$2,000,000
Curr. deb's, 1947	4	5,000,000
N.Y., Prov. & Bos. 1st mtge., 1941	4	300,000
N.Y., Prov. & Bos. gen. mge., 1942	4	5,000,000
Housatonic 1st mtge., 1910	4	100,000
Housatonic Cons. mtge., 1937	5	2,829,000
Shore Line 1st mtge., 1910	4½	200,000
Total		$11,439,000

EARNINGS NINE MONTHS TO MARCH 31.

	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$29,582,310	$30,275,841
Net earnings	9,970,467	10,012,758
Other income	338,227	327,439
Total income	$9,414,694	$10,340,197
Interest and taxes	6,010,652	5,955,850
Balance	$3,404,042	$4,384,347

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—John M. Hall, New Haven; Secretary—W. D. Bishop, Jr., Bridgeport, Conn.; Treasurer—W. L. Squire, New Haven. Directors—L. Brainard, Hartford; C. P. Clark, George J. Brush, John M. Hall, Arthur D. Osborne, New Haven; I. De V. Warner, W. D. Bishop, Bridgeport; Carlos French, Seymour, Conn.; J. P. Morgan, William Rockefeller, Chauncey M. Depew, George McC. Miller, New York; Joseph Park, Nye N. Y.; Henry S. Lee, Springfield, Mass.; Charles F. Choate, Nathaniel Thayer, Boston; Royal C. Taft, Providence; C. F. Brooker, Torrington, Conn.; Frank W. Cheney, South Manchester, Conn.

Main executive office, New Haven; New York executive office, Grand Central Station; annual meeting, third Wednesday in October.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.

MILEAGE.

Owned	318.77
Leased	108.62
Trackage rights	53.07
Total	480.46

FUNDED DEBT.

	Rate P. C.	Amount.
Ref. mortgage, 1992	4	$16,957,000
Gold notes	5	2,450,000
Gold notes	5	3,560,000
Total		$22,897,000

CAPITAL STOCK.

Common stock	$58,113,082.84
Preferred stock	5,000,000

Earnings Year Ending June 30.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Freight	$4,260,396.91	$3,970,114.04	$290,102.87
Passenger and mail and express	976,886.33	905,521.00	71,364.73
Miscellaneous	76,690.41	87,847.20	*11,156.79
Other income	417,244.43	273,692.35	143,552.08
Total gross earnings	5,740,128.08	5,237,175.10	502,952.89
Operating expenses and taxes	3,777,137.12	3,414,917.44	362,219.68
Net earnings	1,962,990.96	1,822,257.75	140,733.21
Interest on funded debt	654,183.22	617,480.00	36,653.22
Other charges	429,625.06	245,753.43	183,872.53
Other deductions	1,083,750.18	863,233.43	120,525.75
Balance	879,231.78	859,024.32	20,207.46
Surplus	879,231.78	859,024.32	20,207.46

*Decrease. †Income from other sources and operations.

Balance Sheet.

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment	$71,227,068.64
Stocks and bonds of other companies	13,666,617.32
Accrued interest	164,895.83
Supplies on hand	456,163.63
Due by agents of this company on account of traffic	493,964.98
Due by others, not agents of this company, on account of traffic	16,732.65
Due by companies and individuals on open accounts other than traffic	827,572.00
Cash on hand	295,621.82
Prepaid insurance	5,302.50
Loans and bills receivable	138,971.66
Prepaid stock, redemption fund	3,000.00
Rolling stock under lease	482,000.00
Total	$87,241,717.73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, common	$58,113,082.84
Capital stock, preferred	5,000.00
Funded debt	16,937,000.00
Interest on funded debt due and accrued	225,826.67
Rentals due and accrued	12,736.54
Coupons due not presented	7,340.00
Due for wages	156,216.16
Due for supplies	85,301.04
Due companies and individuals on open accounts	316,254.56
Loans and bills payable: Gold notes secured by first mortgage Scranton Coal Company	2,400,000.00
Gold notes secured by first mortgage Elk Hill Coal and Iron Company	3,425,000.00
Manhattan Trust Company, trustee, (rolling stock)	482,000.00
Profit and loss, (surplus)	5,063,369.92
Total	$87,241,717.73

Officers and Directors.

Chairman and President—Thomas P. Fowler, New York; Vice President—John B. Kerr; Secretary and Treasurer—Richard D. Rickard, New York; Directors—O. D. Ashley, C. Ledyard Blair, H. W. Cannon, F. R. Culver, C. M. Depew, J. B. Kerr, G. L. Hoyt, H. Pearson, London, England; J. Price, London, England; A. S. Rae, G. B. Schley, Charles S. Whelan, and Thomas P. Fowler. The road is controlled by a voting trust.

Main executive office 56 Beaver Street, New York, where interest is payable. Transfer agent in New York, James M. Fleming. Annual meeting, last Wednesday in September.

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Controlled by the Erie Railroad Company.

MILEAGE.

	Miles.
Lines owned	221.79
Lines leased	13.05
Trackage rights	2.55
Total lines operated	247.99
Second and side tracks	110.43
Total mileage	348.42

CAPITAL STOCK.

Common stock	$13,000,000
Preferred stock	13,000,000
Total capital stock	$26,000,000

These figures were the same in 1900.

FUNDED DEBT.

	Principal.	Interest Rate. Per Cent.	
Mid. R. R. 1st mtg., 1940	$1,500,000	6	Gold
N.Y., S. & W. 1st mtg., 1911	5,000	6	Gold
N. Y. S. & W. 1st mtg., refunding, 1937	3,745,000	5	Gold
N. Y., S. & W. 2d mtg., 1937	455,000	4½	Gold
N. Y., S. & W. gen. mtg., 1940	2,547,000	5	Gold
N. Y., S. & W. Term. mtg., 1943	2,000,000	5	Gold
N. Y., S. & W. col. trust, 1965	274,000	6	
Paterson Ex. 1st mtg., 1919	250,000	6	
Ath. & East. 1st mtg., 1942	3,000,000	5	Gold
Susq. Connec. 1st mtg., 1967	300,000	6	
Macopin R.R. 1st mtg., 1916	44,000	5	
Pas. & N. Y. 1st mtg., 1910	70,000	6	

Total am't outstanding, $16,187,000

This is a decrease of $100,000 as compared with 1900.

EARNINGS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.	Decrease.
Freight	2,059,710.28	2,125,143.43	65,433.15
Passenger	234,447.40	396,061.46	11,614.06
Other income	60,729.20	60,910.71	181.51
Total	2,504,886.88	2,582,115.60	77,228.72
Net earnings	1,047,248.87	1,113,350.22	66,101.37
Inter. on fund. debt	854,451.60	.....	.....
Other charges	46,216.13	.....	.....
Total deductions	900,667.79	.....	.....
Balance to P. & L.	146,581.08	.....	.....

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment	$42,137,125.37
Securities with Trustees for redemption of Midland R. R. stock and bonds	543,336.00
Miscellaneous securities in Treasury	587,466.00
Materials and supplies	138,725.51
Deposits with Trustees of Sinking Funds	42,485.39
Current assets	516,196.08
Total	$43,965,334.35

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$26,000,000.00
Bonded debt	16,189,000.00
Outstanding called stocks and bonds	543,337.07
Real estate mortgages	13,688.00
Equipment trusts	58,690.66
Sinking Funds accrued	59,726.17
Interest and rentals accrued not due	156,100.83
To subsidiary companies	2,284.88
Reserve funds, maintenance	29,152.49
Current liabilities	396,922.92
Profit and loss	518,441.56
Total	$43,965,334.35

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman—E. B. Thomas; President—F. D. Underwood; Vice President—G. M. Cumming; Secretary—J. A. Middleton; Treasurer—J. W. Platten, New York. Directors—E. B. Thomas, F. D. Underwood, W. Lanman Bull, G. M. Cumming, J. J. Goodwin, Amos L. Hopkins, Cyrus J. Lawrence, Samuel Spencer, Charles Steele, Francis Lynde Stetson, New York; Abram S. Hewitt, William H. Corlin, New Jersey; John G. McCullough, Vermont.

Main Executive Office, 1 Cortland Street, New York City. Transfer agency in New York and interest payable at same office. Annual meeting first Thursday in September.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Capital stock, total amount authorized	$80,000,000
Amount of common stock	64,469,200
*Amount of adjustment preferred stock	22,748,500
Total mileage	1,554.65

*1900, $22,747,400.

With exception noted foregoing figures were the same in 1900.

Funded Debt.

General mortgage bonds, 6 per cent., $7,283,000, due May 1, 1931, interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1.

New River Division, first mortgage bonds, 6 per cent., $2,000,000, due April 1, 1932, interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1.

Improvement and extension mortgage bonds, 6 per cent., $5,000,000, due Feb. 1, 1934, interest payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.

Scioto Valley and New England Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, 4 per cent., $5,000,000, due Nov. 1, 1989, payable May 1 and Nov. 1.

Columbus Collecting and Terminal Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, 5 per cent., $600,000, due Jan. 1, 1922, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1.

First consolidated mortgage Northern and Western Railway Company bonds, 4 per cent., $30,287,750, due Oct. 1, 1996.

Divisional liens matured but unpresented, $5,000.

Earnings Year Ending June 30.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$15,785,441	$14,091,004	$1,694,436
Op. expenses, including taxes	9,945,459	8,501,095	1,444,363
Net earnings	6,330,982	5,589,909	750,073
Other income, interest, and dividends	68,616	73,562	4,945
Total income	$6,408,599	$5,663,471	$745,127
Fixed int. charges	2,249,717	2,273,639	23,921
Inc. for year	$4,158,881	$3,389,832	$769,049
Deduct advances to subsidiary companies	1,051	1,520	469
Net inc. for y'r	$4,157,830	$3,388,312	$769,518
From which deduct: Dividends on adjustment preferred shares, 4 per cent	909,924	909,748	176
Dividends on common shares, 1 per cent	644,692	.....	644,692
Betterment fund	1,500,000	1,500,000	.....
Fund for restoration of property destroyed by flood	250,000	.....	250,000
Sundry charges	31,184	470,625	439,440
Total	$3,335,800	$2,880,373	$455,427
Surplus for year	822,029	507,939	314,090
Add surplus for previous years	1,811,441	1,303,501	507,939
Surplus at close each year	$2,633,471	$1,811,441	$822,029

General Balance Sheet, June 30, 1901.

CAPITAL ASSETS.

	Balances, June 30, 1900.	Balances, June 30, 1901.
Cost of road and equipment: Railroad franchises and other property	$124,714,470.51	$125,505,969.05
Rolling stock	1,198,237.75	801,136.76
Total	$134,033,487.06	$136,623,161.05
Capital expenditures during fiscal year ending June 30, 1901: New construction	$674,827.62	$1,382,508.57
Improvements and betterments	188,463.86	177,790.92
Rolling stock	1,198,237.75	801,136.76
Total	$2,061,529.23	$2,361,436.25
Bal. carried down	1,697,483.11	1,298,899.80
Total	$138,392,500.00	$140,283,500.00

CAPITAL LIABILITIES.

	Balances, June 30, 1900.	Balances, June 30, 1901.
Capital stock: Adjustment pref.*	$23,000,000.00	$23,000,000.00
Common	66,000,000.00	66,000,000.00
Total	$89,000,000.00	$89,000,000.00
Funded debt: South Side R. R. Co. cons. mtg. bds.	1,000.00	1,000.00
Va. & Tenn. R. R. Co. enl. mtg. bds.	5,000.00	5,000.00
Norf. & West. R. R. Co. gen. mtg. 6 per cent. bonds	7,283,000.00	7,283,000.00
New River Div. 1st mtg. 6 p. c. bds.	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
Improvem't and Extension mtg. 6 per cent. bonds	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
Scioto Val. & N. E. R. R. Co. 1st mtg. 4 per cent. bonds	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
Col., Con. & Term. R. R. Co. 5 per cent. mtg. bonds	600,000.00	600,000.00
Norf. & West. R. R. Co. 1st cons. mtg. 4 per cent. bonds	29,055,500.00	30,037,500.00
First cons. mtg. 4 per cent. reg. bds.	155,000.00	1,173,000.00
Total	$49,099,500.00	$51,099,500.00
Epipment liens: Norf. & West. R. R. Co. equip. mtg. bonds of 1888	3,000.00	2,000.00
Car Trust ctfs of 1892	120,000.00	87,000.00
Car Trust bonds of 1893	151,000.00	95,000.00
Total	$293,000.00	$184,000.00
Grand total	$138,392,500.00	$140,283,500.00

Officers.

Chairman—F. J. Kimball; President—Henry Fink, New York; Secretary—A. J. Hemphill, New York; Treasurer—William G. Macdowell, Roanoke, Va.; Directors—F. J. Kimball, Henry Fink, William Barnes, Joseph L. Doran, John P. Green, James McCrea, Victor Morawetz, C. M. Prevost, Samuel Rea, N. Park Shortridge, and Walter H. Taylor.

Main office, Roanoke, Va. New York executive office, 40 Exchange Place. Transfer agent in New York, A. J. Hemphill, Secretary. Interest payable at the Mercantile Trust Company, New York. Annual meeting, second Thursday in October, at Roanoke, Va.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	5,026
Controlled	430
Leased	20
Jointly operated	11
Total	5,487
Second track, spurs, and sidings	325

CAPITAL STOCK.

Common stock	$80,000,000
Preferred stock	75,000,000
Total	$155,000,000

FUNDED DEBT.

	Int. Rate, Per Cent.	Amount.
West. R. R. of Minn., 1907	7	$352,000
St. Paul & N. P. gen. land grant, 1923	6	8,021,000
Prior lien mortgage, 1997	4	94,007,500
General lien mortgage, 2047	3	50,000,000
St. Paul & Dul. purchase money mortgage, 1996	4	8,522,000
C., B. & Q. coll. trust mtg., 1921	4	*
St. Paul & Dul. 1st mtg., 1931	5	1,000,000
St. Paul & Dul. 2d mtg., 1917	6	2,000,000
Taylor's Falls & L. 1st mtg., 1914	6	210,000
Duluth S. L. 1st mtg., 1916	5	500,000
Consol. mtg., St. P. & Dul., 1968	4	1,000,000
Car trusts, 1900	4½ and 5	388,710

*Jointly with Great Northern Railroad.

SEPT

1901

EARNINGS.

EARNINGS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.
Miles operated	5,160	4,714
Passenger earnings	$7,017,823	$6,606,153
Freight earnings	23,481,713	22,140,179
Gross earnings	31,962,501	30,021,317
Operating expenses	16,540,143	14,394,628
Pr'p. ex. to gross	51	47%
Taxes	920,352	850,590
Net earnings	15,000,488	14,776,099
Total net income	15,744,275	15,461,620
Bond interest	6,295,581	5,864,950
Leased lines rent	134,690	112,851
Bal. for divs.	$9,213,903	$9,483,818
Div. common stock	3,000,000	3,000,000
Div. preferred stock	3,200,000	2,400,000
Surplus	$3,013,903	$4,083,818
Betterments	2,011,285	3,000,000
Net surplus	$1,002,618	$1,083,818

BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30.

ASSETS.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Cost of road	$283,711,291	$290,999,079	*$17,286,418
Cost of eq't.	19,954,845	17,163,139	2,791,704
Treasury securities	8,493,304	13,337,022	*5,843,718
M'nitobalines	7,000,000	.....	7,000,000
Cash fr s'k'g funds	952,044	281,731	671,213
N. W. Imp. Co. bonds	3,217,129	.....	3,217,129
Cash	10,680,928	9,256,944	1,423,984
Accounts and bills rec'ble.	2,258,700	2,081,928	176,772
Materials	2,651,255	3,041,461	*390,206
Bett'rm't f'd.	5,200,271	8,932,676	*3,732,405
Ins. fund	575,087	522,695	52,392
Land dep't. assets	3,349,675	1,991,901	1,757,764
Total ass.	$348,445,395	$347,579,176	$866,219

LIABILITIES.

Cap. stock	$135,000,000	$135,000,000	.....
Mtge. debt	159,552,500	157,672,500	$1,880,000
Prior l'n bds. unsold	5,000,000	5,837,000	*837,000
Debt other cos. ass.	13,373,289	13,674,097	*300,808
Profits, vhs., etc	4,125,114	4,113,494	11,620
Taxes ac'd.	579,163	584,236	*5,073
Bond int. account due	1,535,500	1,511,624	*43,876
Div. unpaid	1,552,044	1,552,543	*500
Eq't res. fds.	347,945	974,919	*626,974
Spec. res. for pref. div'ds.	3,000,000	3,000,000	.....
Ins. fund	575,087	522,695	52,392
Liq. fund	277,329	611,263	*333,934
Surplus	3,567,424	2,594,804	1,002,620
Total	$348,445,395	$347,579,176	$86,219

*Decrease.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—Charles S. Mellen, St. Paul; Vice President—Daniel S. Lamont, New York; Secretary—George H. Earl, New York; Treasurer—C. A. Clark, St. Paul. Directors—Charles S. Mellen, George F. Baker, E. H. Harriman, Samuel Rea, John S. Kennedy, H. McK. Twombly, D. Willis James, Charles Steele, Robert Bacon, William Rockefeller, James Stillman, Brayton Ives, D. S. Lamont, E. B. Thomas, and J. J. Hill.

Main executive office, St. Paul; New York executive office, 49 Wall Street; transfer agent in New York, J. P. Morgan & Co.; interest payable at J. P. Morgan & Co.'s. Annual meeting first Tuesday in October.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned 48

The company also operates several steamship lines.

CAPITAL STOCK.

Issued $7,000,000

FUNDED DEBT.

Description and Interest Rate.	Amount.
First mortgage, 1917, 4% per cent	$2,542,000
Sinking Fund Subsidy 1910, 6 per cent.	1,346,000

EARNINGS FOR YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 1900.

Later Figures Declined.

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$2,655,194.71	$2,195,041.96	$460,152.75
Net earnings	927,790.93	852,658.36	75,132.57
Interest on funded debt	164,946.25	177,075.00	*12,228.75
Other charges	316,180.00	380,041.59	*63,861.59
Total deductions	481,026.25	557,426.59	*76,400.34
Balance	446,764.68	285,231.77	*151,532.91

*Decrease.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1900.

A later balance sheet declined.

ASSETS.

Cost of road, real estate and equipment	$9,774,951.74
New terminal at La Boca	1,660,629.07
La Boca branch	99,204.01
Floating equipment	613,414.40
Bonds in Treasury	1,129,037.50
On deposit with financial agents for redemption of bonds	18,648.45
Advance of subsidy to Republic of Colombia	1,346,000.00
Current assets	1,349,661.17
Total	$15,991,546.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$7,000,000.00
Mortgage liabilities	2,542,000.00
Gold sinking fund subsidy bonds	1,346,000.00
Due contractors, new terminal at La Boca	911,568.95
Bonds drawn for redemption not presented for payment	17,425.00
Accrued interest on bonds	33,517.50
Funds for redemption of bonds	133,588.45
Due Republic of Colombia	21,875.00
Fund for replacement of boilers and special repairs to tugs	12,000.00
Current liabilities	105,729.75
Balance to credit of profit and loss	3,867,831.69
Total	$15,991,546.34

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—J. Edward Simmons; First Vice President—Vacant; Second Vice President and Secretary—Edward A. Drake; Treasurer—Sylvester Deming; Directors—J. Edward Simmons, Vernon H. Brown, Edward A. Drake, Charles Einsiedler, Xavier Boyard, Robert M. Gallaway, Samuel M. Felton, A. Lawrence Hopkins, William B. Franklin, C. B. Comstock, J. H. Parker, Maurice Hutin, William Nelson Cromwell.

Maine executive office, 24 State Street, New York. Transfer agent in New York, 24 State Street. Interest payable at 24 State Street. Annual meeting first Monday in April.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

East of Pittsburg and Erie—	
Maine line and branches	539
Lines operated by lease	1,813
Lines operated by contract	1,359
Trackage	84
Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore	870
Other lines reported separately	1,324
West of Pittsburg and Erie—	
Pitts., Cin., Chicago & St. Louis	1,091
Pennsylvania Company lines	1,263
Grand Rapids & Indiana	582
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	606
Other lines	1,510
Total system, Jan. 1, 1901	11,444

CAPITAL STOCK.

Stock outstanding Aug. 1	$302,002,500

FUNDED DEBT.

Description.	Per Cent.	Amount.
General mtge. bonds, 1910	6	$19,997,820
Currency registered bonds, 1905	6	1,361,000
Currency coupon bonds, 1905	6	2,757,000
Sterling bonds, 1905	6	22,782,000
Gold registered bonds, 1919	5	3,400,000
coupon bonds, 1919	5	1,500,000
Gold sinking fund, 1943	4	2,911,000
Sterling, (dak. fd. in 1900,) 1946	5½	4,850,000

EARNINGS FOR 1900.*

Gross earnings	$158,872,714
Operating expenses	106,723,318
Net earnings	$52,149,396
Miscellaneous receipts	10,263,305
Total net income	$62,412,701
Annual charges, taxes	3,159,200
Annual charges, other	31,733,721
Total charges against income	$36,892,921
Gross surplus	25,519,780
Dividend paid, controlled roads	2,672,866
Dividend paid P. R. R. Co.	8,781,170
Net surplus	14,065,744

*Not official.

Consolidated General Balance Sheet.*

(Condensed, as of Dec. 31, 1900.)

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment	$278,732,825.67
Securities of other companies	221,748,654.63
Current assets	50,110,794.39
Sinking and trust funds	13,422,547.44
Depreciation fund for coal lands	455,841.18
Insurance fund	10,000.00
Total	$564,500,663.31

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock Penn. R. R. Co.	$151,502,250.00
Capital stock controlled roads	97,251,039.72
Funded debt	179,683,404.34
Collateral investment obligations	20,650,000.00
Guar. stocks and bonds of H. P. Mt. J. & Lanc. R. R.	1,882,550.00
Securities received with lease of U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	3,283,462.25
Extraordinary expenditure fund	7,022,768.99
Current liabilities	46,607,687.11
Sinking and trust funds	17,254,409.00
Depreciation fund for coal lands	456,573.56
Balance to credit profit and loss	38,906,518.34
Total	$564,500,663.31

*Not official.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—Alexander J. Cassatt, Philadelphia; First Vice President—John P. Green, Philadelphia; Second Vice President—Charles E. Pugh, Philadelphia; Third Vice President—S. M. Prevost, Philadelphia; Fourth Vice President—Samuel Rea, Philadelphia; Secretary—Lewis Nelson, Philadelphia; Assistant Secretary—Robert H. Groff, New York City; Assistant Secretary—A. J. County, Philadelphia; Assistant Secretary—Kane S. Green, Philadelphia; Treasurer—Robert W. Smith, Philadelphia; Assistant Treasurer—P. Frank Hunter, Philadelphia; Assistant Treasurer—H. P. Connor, Philadelphia; Assistant to Treasurer—George A. Walker, Philadelphia. Directors—Alexander M. Fox, N. Parker Shortridge, William L. Elkins, Alexander J. Cassatt, Clement A. Griscom, Amos R. Little, William H. Barnes, George Wood, C. Stuart Patterson, Effingham B. Morris, Thomas De Witt Cuyler, James McCrea, Lincoln Godfrey, John P. Green, Charles E. Pugh, Sutherland M. Prevost, and Samuel Rea.

Principal executive offfice, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia; transfer office in New York, 85 Cedar Street. Interest payable at Treasurer's office, Philadelphia. Annual meeting, second Tuesday in March.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	2,332.64
Leased	18.97
Total	2,351.61

These figures were the same in 1900.

CAPITAL STOCK.

Authorized	$28,000,000
Issued	28,000,000
Common	16,000,000
Preferred	12,000,000

These figures were the same in 1900.

FUNDED DEBT.

Description of Bonds.	Interest Rate P. C.	Amount Outstanding.
Flint & Pere Marquette, 1920	6	$4,000,000.00
Flint & Pere Marquette, (Consolidated,) 1939	5	2,850,000.00
Flint & Pere Marquette (Port Huron Division,) 1939	5	3,500,000.00
Flint & Pere Marquette, 1837, (Toledo Division)	5	400,000.00
Pere Marquette Transportation Co	6	140,000.00
Chicago & West Michigan, 1921	5	5,750,000.00
Chicago & North Michigan, 1931	5	1,067,000.00
Grand Rapids, Newaygo & Lake Shore, 1965	7	19,000.00
Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western, 1946	4	5,379,168.13
The Michigan Equipment Co., 1902	6	181,000.00
The Western Equipment Co., 1909	6	110,000.00
Marquette Equipment Co., 1910	5	119,000.00
Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron, 1931	4	1,000,000.00
Chicago & West Michigan coupon scrip, various times	5	665,902.50
Total		$25,793,070.63

EARNINGS YEAR ENDING DEC. 31.

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Freight	$5,540,188.87	$4,862,473.72	$677,715.14
Passenger	2,414,103.30	2,165,685.22	248,418.08
Other income	341,819.50	340,635.54	1,183.96
Total	8,296,111.67	7,368,794.49	927,317.18
Net earnings	1,965,519.35	1,700,973.53	264,545.82
Deductions— Interest on funded debt	1,319,329.79	1,289,420.38	29,909.41

	Earnings to June 30, 1901.	Same Period 1900.
Gross earnings	$8,715,934.14	$7,776,862.54
Net earnings	2,126,856.16	1,853,784.94

Condensed Balance Sheet, Dec. 31, 1900.

PROPERTY ACCOUNTS:

Cost of road construction and equipment	$53,102,703.15
Equipment, equipment companies	416,000.00
Stocks of other companies	777,085.18

AVAILABLE ASSETS:

Cash and bills receivable	910,512.29
Material on hand	406,299.91
Open accounts	968,978.29
Trustees' equipment companies	13,000.00
Bonds in treasury	175,000.00
	$56,769,578.82

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS:

Capital stock	$28,000,000.00
Funded debt	26,793,070.63

CURRENT LIABILITIES:

Accrued bond interest	299,928.98
Unpaid coupons	39,107.98
Unpaid vouchers	912,403.98
Unpaid taxes	232,067.38
Dividend of Feb. 11, 1901	480,000.00
Sinking funds equipment bonds	13,000.00
	$56,769,578.82

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman—William W. Crapo, New Bedford, Mass.; President—Charles M. Heald, Detroit, Mich.; Vice President—John M. Graham, Boston; Secretary and Treasurer—Charles Merriam, Boston; Directors—William W. Crapo, New Bedford, Mass.; Nathaniel Thayer, Oliver W. Mink, John M. Graham, Walter Hunnewell, F. H. Prince, Charles Merriam, Boston; Mark T. Cox, Thomas F. Ryan, New York; Charles M. Heald, Stanford T. Crapo, Detroit.

Main executive office, 50 State Street, Boston. Transfer agent in New York, 40 Wall Street. Annual meeting, Detroit, in May.

PITTSBURG AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	71
Leased	109
Total	180

CAPITAL STOCK.

Issued	$4,000,000

There is no preferred stock.

FUNDED DEBT.

	Rate Per Cent.	Amount.
First mtg., 1932	5	$2,000,000
Second mtg., 1962	5	2,000,000
Total		$4,000,000

EARNINGS YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 1900.

Gross earnings	$7,145,023
Net earnings	1,629,510
Taxes	115,700
Interest	229,000
Rentals	474,422
Other	9,402
Dividends	400,000
Surplus	$480,924

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—W. H. Newman, Cleveland; Secretary and Treasurer—J. G. Robinson, Pittsburg. Directors—W. K. Vanderbilt, H. McK. Twombly, F. W. Vanderbilt, E. D. Worcester, New York; A. E. W. Painter, D. L. Wilson, M. W. Watson, J. M. Bailey, P. C. Knox, J. M. Schoonmaker, Henry Hice, John G. Robinson, Pittsburg.

Main Executive Office—Sixth Avenue and Wood Street, Pittsburg. Annual meeting fourth Tuesday in January.

PITTSBURG, BESSEMER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	168
Leased	25
Total	193

CAPITAL STOCK.

Common	$10,000,000
Preferred	2,000,000
Total	$12,000,000

FUNDED DEBT.

	Int. Rate. Per Cent.	Amount.
Pitts., S. & L. E. 1st mtg. 1940	5	$3,000,000
Consol. 1st mtg., 1943	5	800,000
P. B. & L. E. con. mtg., 1947	5	6,200,000
Debentures, 1919	5	1,500,000
Bess. equip't trust, var. times	6	375,000
Conneaut eq. trust, var. times	6	400,000
Total		$12,275,000

EARNINGS THREE MONTHS TO MARCH 31.

	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$376,519	$322,000

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—James H. Reed, Pittsburg; Vice President—J. T. Odell, Pittsburg; Secretary and Treasurer—Robert A. Franks, Pittsburg. Directors—Andrew Carnegie, New York; J. E. Schwab, T. Morrison, Robert A. Franks, A. W. Morsland, D. M. Clemson, James Gayley, James H. Reed, J. T. Odell, T. H. Given, Andrew W. Medden, W. N. Frew, Pittsburg; Edwin S. Mills, Cleveland; Thomas H. Wells, Youngstown, Ohio.

Main Executive Office, Carnegie Building, Pittsburg; Transfer Agent in New York, United States Trust Company. Annual meeting, first Tuesday in April.

PITTSBURG, SHAWMUT AND NORTHERN.

MILEAGE.

	1900.	1901.
Owned	140.17	143.17
Leased	.....	12.38
Other	.....	8.82
Total	140.17	164.37

CAPITAL STOCK.

Authorized	$12,000,000
Issued	600,000

There is no preferred stock.

FUNDED DEBT.

	Principal.	Interest Rate.
Fifty-year gold, 1949	12,000,000	5 per cent.

EARNINGS YEAR ENDED JAN. 31.

Gross	$356,731.09
Net	231,342.36
Percentage of operation	46
Interest on funded debt and rentals	241,000.00
Surplus	10,343.58

Balance sheet not published.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—John Byrne, New York; Vice President—Henry Marquand; Frank Sullivan Smith, Vice President and General Counsel; B. F. Cartwright, Fourth Vice President; Secretary—Lewis F. Wilson; Treasurer—Harry M. Gough. Directors—John Byrne, Henry Marquand, Frank Sullivan Smith, Frank B. Poor, Harry M. Gough, Edwin E. Tait, Lewis C. Harris, William W. Clark, Frederic H. Ridgway, William P. Copp, Guy O. Wellman, Lewis F. Wilson, and Newell C. Knight.

Main Executive Office, 45 Wall Street, New York; Pennsylvania Office, St. Mary's Penn.; Transfer Agent in New York, Continental Trust Company. Interest payable at agency in New York. Annual meeting second Monday in January.

READING COMPANY.

Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company.

MILEAGE.

Owned	395.55
Leased	634.70
Controlled	45.50
Total	1,453.75

CAPITAL STOCK.

Common	$70,000,000
First preferred	28,000,000
Second preferred	42,000,000
Total	$140,000,000

FUNDED DEBT.

	Interest Rate, Per Cent.	Amount.
Reading Co. gen. mtge., 1997	4	$64,084,000
Ry. Co. mtge. lien, 1910	6	1,512,700
Ry. Co. mtge. lien, 1910	6	954,000
Ry. Co. mtge. lien, 1910	4½	79,000
Ry. Co. mtge. lien, 1933	5	2,696,000
Ry. Co. con. mtge., 1911	6	8,162,000
Ry. Co. con. mtge., 1911	7	10,649,000
Ry. Co., imp. and mtge., 1947	4	9,363,000
Ry. Co. cons. mtge., 1937	4	5,708,552
Ry. Co. R. E. mtges.		1,627,504
P. & R., C. & I. bonds, 1902	5	1,555,000
P. & R., C. & I., C. T. cfs., 1904	6	3,600,000
Read. Co., Del.R. T. ex. mtge., 1942	5	809,000
Read. Co., Del.R. T. ex. mtge., 1942	5	500,000
Read. Co., J.C.col. t.mtg., 1951	4	23,000,000
Read. Co., W. & M. c. t. cts.	4	1,309,000
Read. Co. R. G. mtges.		1,048,190
Read. Co., Term. mtge., 1941	5	8,500,000
Read. Co., Phil.S.mtg., 1904	23½	2,700,000
Total		$148,817,946

EARNINGS ELEVEN MONTHS TO MAY 31.

	1901.	1900.
Net earnings	$11,079,978	$10,874,122
Charges	8,657,000	8,387,998
Balance	$2,422,978	$2,486,124

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—Joseph S. Harris, Philadelphia; Secretary—W. G. Brown, Philadelphia; Treasurer—W. A. Church, Philadelphia. Directors—Joseph S. Harris, A. J. Antelo, H. P. McKean, John Lowber Welsh, Samuel Dickson, George C. Thomas, Philadelphia; George F. Baer, Reading; Charles Steele, New York; Henry A. Dupont, Wilmington, Del.

Main executive office, Reading Terminal Building, Philadelphia; transfer agent in New York, J. P. Morgan & Co. Annual meeting, first Tuesday in June.

THE RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

(Controlled by the Denver and Rio Grande.)

MILEAGE.

Narrow gauge ..... 180 miles

CAPITAL STOCK.

Issued $4,610,000

FUNDED DEBT.

First mortgage, 1940, 4 per cent $4,500,000

EARNINGS YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Freight	$404,180.24	$395,071.71	$9,108.53
Passenger	94,347.19	87,902.82	6,444.37
Other income	41,062.05	42,162.27	*1,100.22
Total	$539,529.48	$525,136.80	$14,392.68
Net earnings	252,748.74	243,474.45	9,274.26
Percentage of op.	53.15	53.64	*0.49
Percentage of op.	53.15	53.64	*0.49
Total income	$259,445.11	$247,542.00	$11,903.11
Int. on f'd'd debt	180,400.00	180,400.00	.....
Other charges	33,062.72	33,201.00	*138.28
Total deduct's	$213,462.72	$213,601.00	*104.72
Balance	45,982.39	33,940.00	12,042.39

*Decrease.

Balance Sheet June 30, 1901.

ASSETS.

Original cost of road and equipment	$9,020,000.00
Material and supplies	15,837.35
Agents and conductors	22,472.86
Individuals and companies	5,818.78
United States Government	2,497.43
Securities in the Treasury	90,927.78
Cash	207,925.64
Total	$9,365,220.04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$4,510,000.00
First mortgage gold bonds	4,510,000.00
Vouchers	27,867.51
Pay rolls	17,785.00
Hospital fund	5,217.45
Foreign roads	10,444.58
Equipment renewal fund	46,911.29
Accrued taxes	15,000.00
Accrued interest on first mortgage gold bonds	90,200.00
Unpaid Coupons No. 20	200.00
Unpaid Coupons No. 21	240.00
Total liabilities	$9,249,365.83
Balance to credit of profit and loss	124,914.21
Total	$9,365,220.04

(OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—E. T. Jeffery, Denver; Vice President—George J. Gould, New York; Secretary—John B. Andrews, Denver. Treasurer—J. W. Gillidy, Denver. Directors—George J. Gould, New York; Richard T. Wilson, New York; Arthur Coppell, New York; Samuel N. Wood, E. T. Jeffery, Denver; Clarence Buckingham, Chicago; Otto Mears, Washington, D. C.

Main executive office, Denver; New York executive office, 195 Broadway; Transfer Agent in New York, Maitland, Coppell & Co.; annual meeting, third Monday in October, in Denver.

THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Controlled by the Denver & Rio Grande.)

MILEAGE.

Owned	590
Leased	51
Total	641

CAPITAL STOCK.

Common	$10,000,000
Preferred	7,500,000
Total	$17,500,000

FUNDED DEBT.

	Int. Rate, Per C.	Amount.
First trust mortgage, 1929	4	$15,284,000
First consol. mortgage, 1949	4	6,167,280
Total		$21,383,280

EARNINGS.

For ten months ended April 30, 1901.

Gross earnings	$4,022,022.49
Net earnings	1,245,108.32
Other income	18,782.30
Total income	1,264,400.82
Interest on bonds	616,570.91
Other charges	40,005.18
Balance	614,329.89
Dividends	281,156.25
Surplus	333,173.64

Balance Sheet April 30, 1901.

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment		$31,247,012.43
Bonds and cap'l stock	$3,473,559.00	
Capital stock other controlled railways and West. Ex. Co.	31,368.10	
		3,504,927.10
Deferred accounts—		
Imps. on leased roads	$340,512.69	
Cost of Boomd stock yds.	8,869.63	
Co.'s proportion cost of spur to sugar works, Grand Junction	2,841.86	
		$352,164.18
1st con. mtg. bonds in treasury (at par)	$2,165,200.00	
1st mtg. bonds of Utah Central R. R.	260,000.00	
		2,425,200.00
Cash on deposit and loaned out	$2,857,907.50	
Cash on dep with Mortgon Trust Co. to pay interest on bonds	8,020.00	
		2,865,927.50
Due from agents and in transit	$29,875.07	
Due from individuals and companies	279,807.01	
Due from U. S. Gov't.	162,875.48	
		472,558.16
Materials and supplies, other assets		2,262.50
Total		$41,200,367.88

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock—		
Preferred	$7,500,000.00	
Common	10,000,000.00	
		$17,500,000.00
Funded Debt—		
1st trust mtg 4% bds., due July 1, 1920	$16,000,000.00	
Less canceled	800,000.00	
		15,200,000.00
1st cons. mtg. 4% bonds, Series A, due April 1, 1949		6,167,280.00
Vouchers	$171,046.64	
Pay roll	161,153.68	
Pay checks and unclaimed wages	16,040.71	
		350,240.43
Due to foreign roads for traffic balances	$51,017.92	
Due to individuals and companies for car mileage	18,112.62	
		69,130.54
Mileage books sold		5,224.16
Interest due on bonds	$8,600.00	
Accr'd int. on bonds	217,266.64	
		225,926.64
Unpaid taxes (pay. Nov., 1901)		65,881.67
Due to individuals and companies		5,672.73
Insurance and other reserve funds		246,974.35
Bills payable		1,000,000.00
Assets in excess of liabilities		368,117.56
Total		$41,200,367.88

RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	164
Leased	75
Operated	123
Total	362

CAPITAL STOCK.

Common	$299,900
Preferred	5,758,200

FUNDED DEBT.

Description.	Int. Rate Per Cent.	Amount.
First mortgage bonds	6	$1,366,100
Second mortgage bonds	5	4,000
Consolidated bonds	4½	2,135,000
1st mtge. bonds Rutland-Canadian	4	1,250,000

EARNINGS SEVEN MONTHS ENDED JAN. 31.

Gross income from transportation	$1,113,975.80
Operating expenses	686,600.40
Net income from transportation	424,315.40
Other income	68,526.25
Total net income	$492,841.65
Interest on bonded debt	297,792.43
Other deductions	50,802.25
Dividends	94,782.00
Surplus	$39,374.97

Balance Sheet.

ASSETS.

Construction and equipment	$9,591,695.41
Real estate	154,999.85
Stocks and bonds	4,552,711.09
Supplies	147,514.21
Accounts receivable	158,128.27
Mortgage refunding	6,564.40
Cash in hand and in banks	242,839.82
Total	$14,854,083.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, common	$260,930.00
Capital stock, preferred	5,758,200.00
First mortgage bonds	1,360,100.00
Second mortgage bonds	4,900.00
Consolidated bonds	2,135,000.00
First mortgage bonds, Rutland-Canadian	1,350,000.00
Notes payable	2,822,221.49
Coupons due and unpaid	12,062.00
Unpaid dividends	3,221.00
Accounts payable	451,632.60
Payroll account	57,497.99
Improvement fund	547,757.25
Profit and loss	30,801.42
Total	$14,854,083.13

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman W. Seward Webb; President—Percival W. Clement; Vice-President and Clerk—Henry G. Smith; Treasurer—O. F. Harrison; Directors—Percival W. Clement, George H. Ball, John W. Stewart, Edgar Harding, Wallace G. Clement, W. Seward Webb, E. V. W. Rossiter, and George Bird.

General office, Rutland, Vt. Annual meeting, July ——.

SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

(California Northwestern Railway Company, Lessee.)

MILEAGE.

Main line	165.52
Side tracks	20.88
Total	186.40

CAPITAL STOCK.

San Francisco & N. P.	$6,000,000
California, N. W.	1,500,000

FUNDED DEBT.

Description.	Interest Rate.	Amount.
First mortgage, 1919	5%	$4,013,000
Cal. N. W., 1928	5	*2,000,000

*Authorized.

EARNINGS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Freight	$502,765.04	$452,926.27	$49,838.77
Passenger	474,493.62	448,343.28	25,156.34
Other income	62,715.24	56,954.01	5,761.23
Total	$1,039,973.90	$958,223.56	$80,774.34
Net earnings	379,400.25	361,543.40	17,862.85
Interest on funded debt	199,511.08	201,741.19	*2,230.11
Other charges	66,920.80	67,250.00	*329.11
Total deductions	$266,339.97	$268,999.19	*$2,659.22
Balance	113,060.29	92,544.21	20,522.08

*Decrease.

Balance Sheet.

Not obtainable.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—Arthur W. Foster, San Francisco; Vice President George W. Prescott, San Francisco; Secretary Thomas Mellersh, San Francisco; Treasurer—Anglo Californian Bank, San Francisco. Directors—Arthur W. Foster, George W. Prescott, George A. Newhall, George A. Pope, San Francisco; J. P. Overton, Santa Rosa, Cal.

Main Executive Office—San Francisco. Annual meeting third Thursday in March.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	2,542
Leased	58
Total	2,600

CAPITAL STOCK.

Common, authorized	$47,500,000
Preferred authorized	25,000,000
Total	$72,500,000
Common issued	29,107,650
Preferred issued	16,695,100
Total	$108,302,750

FUNDED DEBT.

	Rate. Per Cent.	Amount.
First mtg., 1950	4	$12,175,000
Gold bonds, 1962	5	2,000,000
Loan certificates, 1901	6	3,400,000
Col. Tr. Ref. mtg., 1911	5	8,007,000
Equipment tax, 1918	5	2,143,667
Carolina Central, 1929	6	115,233
First Cons. mtg., 1949	4	3,000,000
Durham & N. 1st mtg., 1928	6	100,000
Roan. & T. R., 1917	6	50,000
Flor. Cent. & Pen. 1st mtg., 1918	5	3,000,000
Flor. Cent. & Pen. 2d mtg., 1930	5	415,000
Flor. Cent. & P. cons. mtg., 1943	5	4,372,000
South Bd. 1st. mtg., 1941	5	2,603,000
Ga. & Ala. 1st mtg., 1931	5	2,467,000
Ga. & Ala. 1st mtg. con., 1945	5	2,922,000
Ga. & Ala. Term. Co. 1st mtg., 1948	5	1,000,000
Ga., Car. & N. 1st mtg., 1929	5	3,500,000
Raleigh & Aug. 1st mtg., 1926	6	1,000,000
Raleigh & Gas. 1st mtg., 1947	5	1,200,000
Seaboard & Roan. 1st mtg., 1926	5	2,500,000
Debent. 2d mtg., 1916	6	250,000
Car and equipm't tr.		62,000

* EARNINGS FIVE MONTHS TO MAY 31.

	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$4,845,601	$4,067,071
Net earnings	1,578,145	1,044,774

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—John Skelton Williams, Richmond, Va.; Secretary—John M. Sherwood, Richmond, Va.; Treasurer—John H. Sharp, Richmond, Va.; Directors—J. S. Williams, James N. Dooley, Richmond; J. William Middendorf, William A. Marburg, S. Davies Warfield, Robert C. Davidson, Baltimore; William F. Cochran, New York; C. Sidney Shepherd, New Haven, Conn.

Main Executive Office—Richmond, Va.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

(Controlled by the Union Pacific Railroad.)

MILEAGE.

Controlled	7,614
Leased	531
Affiliated	1,472
Total	9,437
Steamship lines	3,565

CAPITAL STOCK.

Authorized	$200,000,000
Issued	197,852,148

There is no preferred stock.

FUNDED DEBT.

	Int. Rate.	Amount.
Steamship 1st mtg. bonds, 1911	6	$2,358,000
Gold bonds, 1949	4	28,818,500
Coll. trust bonds, 1905	4½	11,000,000
Total		$42,176,500

EARNINGS 11 MONTHS ENDED MAY 31.

	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$72,188,705	$62,188,765
Net earnings	24,680,573	20,270,137
Other income	687,540	.....
Total income	$25,367,913	.....
Charges	20,026,254	.....
Balance	$5,360,080	.....

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Charles H. Tweed, New York; President Charles M. Hays, San Francisco; Secretary—Alexander Millar, New York. Directors—C. H. Tweed, C. M. Hays, H. E. Huntington, G. J. Gould, E. H. Harriman, J. H. Hyde, O. H. Kahn, Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., Winslow S. Pierce, J. R. Schiff, James Stillman, D. O. Mills, John W. Mackay, James Speyer, Edwin Hanley.

Main executive office, San Francisco. New York executive office, 23 Broad Street. Transfer agent in New York, 23 Broad Street. Interest payable at 23 Broad Street. Annual meeting, Wednesday after first Monday in April.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

In 1900	6,431.11
In 1901	6,728.85

CAPITAL STOCK.

Common	$120,000,000
Preferred	60,000,000
Total outstanding	$180,000,000

Foregoing figures were the same in 1900.

FUNDED DEBT, JUNE 30.

Classes of Bonds.	Int. Rate. Per Cent.	Amount.
Southern Railway—		
1st cons. mtg., 1994	5	$36,653,000
East Tenn. reorg. mtg., 1938	5	4,500,000
Mem. Div. 1st mtg., 1955	4-4½-5	5,087,000
Memphis Div. 2d mtg., 1996	5	1,500,000
Aiken Branch 1st mtg., 1933	4	150,000
St. L. Div. 1st mtg., 1951	4	10,750,000
Mob. & O. coll., 1938	4	7,824,000
Richmond & Danville—		
Cons. mtg., 1915	6	3,397,000
Deb. mtg., 1927	5	3,308,000
Equip. & F. mtg., various	5	357,000
Wash., Ohio & Western		
1st mtg., 1924	4	1,025,000
Rich., York Riv. & Ches.		
1st mtg., 1940	5	400,000
2d mtg., 1939	4½	500,000
Atlantic Tenn. & Ohio		
1st mtg., 1913	6	150,000
Western N. C.		
1st cons. mtg., 1914	6	2,551,000
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta		
1st ext. mtg., 1969	5	1,046,500
2d mtg., 1962	7	500,000
Columbia & Greenville R. R.		
1st mtg., 1916	6	2,000,000
East Tenn., Va. & Ga—		
1st mtg., 1930	5	3,106,000
Cons. mtg., 1956	5	12,770,000
Alabama Central		
1st mtg., 1918	6	1,000,000
Georgia Pacific		
1st mtg., 1922	6	5,000,000
Equip. & f. mtg., various	5	175,000
Knoxville & Ohio		
1st mtg., 1925	6	2,000,000
Spartanburg, Union & Columbia—		
1st mtg., 1995	4	1,000,000
Virginia Midland Railway		
Serial mortgage, Series A, 1906	6	$600,000
Serial mortgage, Series B, 1911	6	1,000,000
Serial mortgage, Series C, 1916	6	1,100,000
Serial mortgage, Series D, 1921	5	950,000
Serial mortgage, Series E, 1926	5	1,775,000
Serial mortgage, Series F, 1931	5	1,310,000
General mortgage, 1936	5	4,850,000
Charlottesville & Rapidan R. R.		
1st mtg., 1913		310,200
Atlantic & Yadkin Railway		
First mortgage, 1949	4	1,500,000
Total		$124,581,700

EARNINGS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

	1901.
Freight earnings	$23,842,195.27
Passenger earnings	8,818,286.91
Other income	498,705.91
Total gross earnings	$35,159,188.09
Net earnings	10,815,565.00
Interest on f. d. and rentals	7,181,285.90
Other charges	93,797.10
Total deductions	7,275,082.96
Balance	3,540,380.04
Dividends	1,200,000.00
Reserve for October dividend	1,200,000.00
Surplus to profit and loss	1,140,500.04

General Balance Sheet.

ASSETS.

Cost of road	$287,782,429.56
Cost of equipment	19,991,045.48
Securities pledged or held for control	25,538,759.50
Materials, supplies, &c.	1,785,311.45
Securities owned and in treasury	5,657,558.13
Sundry assets	752,694.49
Current assets	6,746,993.50
Total	$358,214,392.51

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$180,000,000.00
Mobile & Ohio stock, trust ctfs.	4,898,900.00
Funded debt	124,581,700.00
Outstand. sec. of leased estates	25,552,200.00
Equip. notes of old co.'s and rec's.	134,875.08
Equity oblig. of South. R'way	4,002,986.01
Certificates of indebtedness	4,180,000.00
Unpaid bal. pur. pre. N. E. R. R. of Georgia	107,000.00
Unpaid balance real estate	75,000.00
Equipment other lines	3,640.00
Reserves, operating account	2,045,315.84
Reserved for dividend	1,200,000.00
Sundry accounts	1,192,869.42
Current liabilities	3,696,843.95
Profit and loss	4,637,233.71
Total	$358,214,392.51

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—Samuel Spencer; Secretary—R. D. Lankford, New York; Treasurer—H. C. Ansley, Washington, D. C. Directors—Samuel Spencer, Charles Steele, Adrian Iselin, Jr., James T. Woodward, Robert M. Galloway, Henry C. Fahnestock, New York; Alexander B. Andrews, Raleigh, N. C.; Joseph Bryan, Richmond, Va.; William W. Finley, Washington, D. C.

Main executive office, Richmond, Va.; New York executive office, 80 Broadway; Transfer Agent in New York, J. P. Morgan & Co., where interest is payable. Annual meeting, second last Tuesday in October.

ST. JOSEPH AND GRAND ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	251.07
Leased	10.50
Other	50.65
Total	312.21

CAPITAL STOCK.

Total amount authorized	$13,000,000
Amount issued	12,600,000
Amount of common stock	4,600,000
Amount of preferred stock	3,500,000
Amount of second preferred stock	4,500,000

Foregoing figures were the same in 1900.

Funded Debt.

First mortgage fifty-year 3 per cent. gold bonds, $3,500,000, dated Jan. 1, 1897, due Jan. 1, 1947, and will bear 4 per cent. per annum after Jan. 1, 1902. Interest payable January and July.

Statement Year Ending June 30.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Freight earnings	$1,076,145.68	$1,084,431.49	*$18,286.01
Passenger earnings	222,878.98	216,595.22	6,283.76
Other income	100,930.16	92,667.94	7,262.22
Total	$1,399,954.82	$1,401,694.85	*$4,740.03
Net earnings	588,390.17	404,085.93	184,214.24
Percentage of operation	57.98	71.23	13.25
Interest on funded debt	165,000.00	165,000.00	.....
Other charges	83,015.92	80,448.06	2,567.86
Total deductions	188,015.92	185,448.06	2,567.86
Balance	400,284.25	218,637.87	181,646.38
Dividend	274,880.00	164,928.00	109,952.00
Surplus	125,404.25	53,709.87	71,694.38

*Decrease.

Balance Sheet.

ASSETS.

Cost of property	$17,225,451.55
Cash on hand	283,000.50
Accounts receivable	140,846.45
Material and supplies	83,023.82
Other assets	1,685.96
Total	$17,733,610.28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$13,527,600.00
First mortgage bonds	3,500,000.00
Auditor's vouchers	81,711.32
Wages and salaries	77,120.20
Interest first mortgage bonds, due July 1	52,500.00
Dividend first preferred stock, due July 15	137,440.00
Other accounts payable	130,228.19
Contingency funds	37,383.99
Profit and loss balance	236,046.58
Total	$17,733,610.28

Officers.

President—William L. Bull, New York; Vice President and Treasurer—Henry Budge, New York; Secretary—W. S. Wilson, New York; Directors—William L. Bull, F. P. Olcott, Henry Budge, J. Kennedy Tod, Gordon Abbott, A. L. Mohler, C. K. Finley, Frank C. Kurn, Henry M. Robinson.

Main executive office, St. Joseph, Mo. New York executive office, 28 and 38 Broad Street. Transfer agent in New York, Central Trust Company of New York. Interest payable at New York. Annual meeting third Tuesday in October at Hiawatha, Kan.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	1,659
Operated	116
Total	1,775

CAPITAL STOCK.

First preferred	$5,000,000
Second preferred	10,000,000
Common	29,000,000

FUNDED DEBT.

Description and Interest Rate.	Amount.
Second mtg., 1906, A, 6 per cent.	$500,000
Second mtg., 1906, B, 6 per cent.	2,000,000
Second mtg., 1906, C, 6 per cent.	2,000,000
Mn. & West. 1st mtg. 1910, 6 per cent.	1,015,000
St. Louis, Wichita & Western 1st mtg., 1919, 6 per cent.	2,000,000
Trust bonds, 1923, 6 per cent.	945,000
General mtg., 1931, 6 per cent.	7,907,000
General mtg., 1931, 5 per cent.	12,292,000
Trust mtg. bonds, 1987, 5 per cent.	1,999,000
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bridge 1st mtg., 1910, 6 per cent.	275,000
St. L. & S. F. R. R., 1996, 4 per cent.	7,831,000
Southwestern Division 1st mtg., 1947, 5 per cent.	1,500,000
Central Div. 1st mtg., 1929, 4 per cent.	1,962,000
Kansas City Div. 1st mtg., 1929, 3 and 4 per cent.	3,059,000
Northwestern Div. 1st mtg., 1930, 4 per cent.	1,160,000
Total	$46,475,000

EARNINGS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$10,375,697	$7,983,246	$2,190,451
Net earnings	4,328,089	3,290,719	1,037,370
Other income	111,170	118,002	*6,832
Total net inc.	$4,439,859	$3,408,721	$1,031,138
Deductions—			
Int. on f'ded debt	$2,281,803	$2,176,525	$105,468
Other charges	528,757	336,026	192,731
Total deduc's	$2,810,560	$2,512,561	$298,199
Balance	1,629,299	896,160	732,938
Dividends	540,000	520,000	80,000
Surplus	$1,029,299	$376,160	$652,938

*Decrease.

Balance Sheet.

ASSETS.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Franchises and property	$93,026,508	$90,397,005	$2,629,503
Stock and bonds owned	3,456,616	4,420,276	*963,660
Total franchises and property	96,483,125	94,817,282	.....
American Loan and Trust Co. equipment	.....	193,048	*193,048
Kansas City Div. 1st mtg. 4% bonds	241,000	306,000	*65,000
Northw'n Div. 1st mtg. 4 p.c. bonds	200,000	.....	200,000
Mississippi Valley Trust Co. for Kans. Mid. Ry	1,455	.....	1,455
Cash in Treasury	965,925	720,487	245,437
Cash for coupons and Sinking Funds	24,598	21,888	2,710
Due from agents and conductors	581,223	577,073	104,149
Due from railroad companies, account traffic	118,579	80,557	38,021
Due from companies and individuals	350,039	422,597	*72,538
Due from United States Gov't	72,538	69,186	3,352
Supplies on hand	450,461	440,143	*11,682
Unadjusted accounts	40,909	37,818	3,090
St. L. & S. F. R. R. Co. consol. 4% bonds	1,254,828	1,025,461	319,366
St. L. & S. F. R. bonds, redeemed	.....	5,000	*5,000
Second mtg. 6s	.....	1,116	*1,116
Advances to St. L., Okla. & So. Ry	310,618	.....	310,618
Advances to K. C. & Ft. S. & M. Ry. Co.	40,433	.....	40,433
Advances to Red River, Tex. & So. Ry. Co.	61,716	.....	61,716
Ft. W. Belt Line survey	492	.....	492
St. L. World's Fair stock	3,500	.....	3,500
Balance adv'ced to Employes' Hospital Assn.	14,178	15,809	*1,630
Total assets	$101,101,442	$98,444,373	$2,657,069

*Decrease.

LIABILITIES.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Capital stock, first preferred	$5,000,000	$5,000,000	.....
Capital stock, second preferred	10,000,000	10,000,000	.....
Capital stock, common	29,000,000	29,000,000	.....
Funded debt, as per statement	46,471,125	46,014,225	$1,456,900
Bonds redeemed	12,000	.....	12,000
Total capital stock and bonds	$89,483,125	$90,014,225	.....
Improvement Fund Kansas City Div. 4% bonds	241,000	306,000	*$65,000
Improvement and Equipm't Fund Northw. Div.	200,000	.....	200,000
Special Master, Kansas Mid.	1,455	.....	1,455
Due on Am. L. & T. Co. Eq'pment	.....	150,206	*150,206
Audited vouchers and pay rolls	898,870	859,655	39,215
Due to companies and individuals	114,211	92,766	21,445
Int'st on bonds matured	718,371	713,863	4,508
Int'st on bonds, accrued, (not due)	281,998	212,427	69,570
Taxes, accrued	88,092	76,567	11,575
Sinking Funds accrued	25,005	28,180	*3,175
Kan. City, Okla. & So. Ry. Int. Fund	92,692	.....	92,692
St. L., Okla. & So. Ry. Int. Fund	38,024	.....	38,024
Misc. liabilities	7,936	12,245	*4,309
Total liabilities	$89,190,774	$87,466,276	$1,724,497
Profit and loss to balance	1,910,668	978,096	932,572
Total	$101,101,442	$98,444,373	$2,657,069

*Decrease.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President and General Manager—B. F. Yoakum, St. Louis; Vice President and General Auditor—Alexander Douglass, St. Louis; Vice President and Assistant General Manager—C. H. Borges, St. Louis; Secretary and Treasurer—Frank H. Hamilton, St. Louis; Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer—Frederick Strauss, New York; Directors—J. Kennedy Tod, Isaac N. Seligman, James A. Blair, H. K. McHarg, E. C. Henderson, Frederick Strauss, Henry Marquand, B. F. Cheney, Richard Olney, S. C. Eastman, B. F. Yoakum, George A. Madill, and Richard C. Kerens.

Main Office—St. Louis; Transfer Agents—J. Kennedy Tod & Co., New York. Annual meeting second Monday in November.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Controlled by the Missouri Pacific.

MILEAGE.

Owned	1,427
Leased	346
Total	1,773

CAPITAL STOCK.

Authorized	$80,000,000

FUNDED DEBT.

	Int. Rate. Per Cent.	Amount.
General consol. mtg., 1923	5	$35,176,000
Gen. consol. mtg., gold, 1931	5	6,958,000
Unif. and ref. mtg., 1929	4	23,480,000
Car trust, 1901-1903	6	2,104,000
Baring Cr. Bridge 1st mtg., 1939	6	240,000
Little R. & Ft. S. 1st mtg., 1936	7	2,342,500
Little R. Junc. 1st mtg., 1916	6	425,000

EARNINGS YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 1900.

Gross earnings	$14,581,037
Net earnings	6,023,022
Other income	399,235
Total net income	$6,422,257
Interest	3,670,388
Taxes and rentals	1,203,947
Dividends	1,547,242
Balance	$408,870

INCOME ACCOUNT, (5 MO. END. MAY 31.)

Gross earn., Jan. 1 to May 31, 1901	$6,722,312.52
Net earn., Jan. 1 to May 31, 1901	2,713,402.84
Interest on bonds	1,280,722.24
Rentals and taxes paid	281,893.02
Sundry	186,232.90
Dividends received	393,700.00
Total charges against net earnings	844,487.20
Amount to credit of income acc't	5,945,079.61

BALANCE SHEET MAY 31.

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipments	$71,089,040.75
Real estate	514,116.39
Lands	1,385,705.56
Construction	249,225.70
Investments	27,042,192.99
Cash	467,580.97
Sundry accounts collect	282,117.45
Advances to agents	1,174.85
Miscellaneous	38,857.61
Due from L. R. J. Ry. Co.	5,776.15
Due from L. R. & Ft. S. Ry. Co.	328,080.54
Total	$101,376,577.70

LIABILITIES.

Balance income account	$5,945,079.61
Capital stock	25,795,710 00
Bonds	66,695,997.36
Interest due and accrued	781,475.39
Sundry accounts	423,894.15
Car trust certificates	2,104,000.00
Due to Mo. P. Ry. Co.	222,181.15
Total	$101,376,337.70

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—George J. Gould, New York; First Vice President—Frank J. Gould, New York; Second Vice President—C. G. Warner, St. Louis; Third Vice President—Russell Harding, St. Louis; Secretary and Treasurer—A. H. Calef, New York. Directors—George J. Gould, John T. Terry, Frank J. Gould, Howard Gould, R. M. Gallaway, G. C. W. Lowrey, Russell Sage, Henry Marquand, New York; Henry Whelen, Jr., Philadelphia; R. J. Lackland, C. G. Warner, William H. Thompson, Russell Harding, St. Louis.

Main Executive Office, St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	1,216 6
Leased	16.4
Other	25.2
Total	1,258 2

CAPITAL STOCK.

	Authorized.	Issued.
Common	$16,500,000	$16,500,000
Preferred	20,000,000	20,000,000
Total	$36,500,000	$36,500,000

FUNDED DEBT.

First mortgage	$20,000,000	4%
Second mortgage income	10,000,000	4%

EARNINGS ELEVEN MONTHS TO MAY 31.

Gross	$8,862,183
Net	2,917,437

Balance sheet not obtainable.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—Edwin Gould; Vice-President F. H. Britton; Secretary George Erbelding; Treasurer—G. K. Warner.

DIRECTORS.

Edwin Gould, Thomas T. Eckert, R. M. Gallaway, Winslow S. Pierce, William B. Taylor, Albert Loeb, F. H. Britton, Murray Carleton, A. L. Wolff.

Main Executive Office St. Louis, Mo. New York executive office, No. 35 Broadway, N. Y.; transfer agent in New York, George Erbelding; interest payable at New York; annual meeting, first Tuesday in October.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK.

Total amount authorized	$50,000,000
Amount issued	38,709,110

MILEAGE.

Mileage owned	1,477
Mileage leased	93
Total mileage	1,570
Total mileage in 1901:	
Owned	1,566
Leased	93
Total	1,659

Funded Debt.

First mortgage 5 per cent., $25,000,000, dated Feb. 1, 1888, due June, 2000; interest payable in June and December.

Second mortgage, 5 per cent. income bonds, $25,000,000, date Feb. 1, 1888, due December, 2000; interest payable in March.

First mortgage 5 per cent. Eastern Division bonds, $4,178,000, dated May 15, 1875, due March, 1905; interest payable March and September.

Louisiana Division, branch lines 5 per cent. bonds, $2,112,000, dated Jan. 1, 1901, due January, 1930; interest payable January and July.

Statement for Year Ending Dec. 31.

	1900.	1899.
Surplus for the year, (carried forward)	$146,982 84	.....
Less 1½ per cent. interest paid on second mortgage income bonds March 1.	375,000	.....
Total	$71,982 84	.....
Freight earnings	6,980,302 20	$5,[illegible]4,742 12

Passenger earnings	2,117,376.58	1,878,085.72
Mail	265,544.70	
Express	182,688.81	
		416,119.45
Miscellaneous	316,208.92	261,237.38
Other earnings	189,178.32	.....
Total income	$10,012,282.37	$9,300,185.67
Maintenance of way and structure	1,510,011.22	1,397,826.77
Maintenance of equipment	1,122,834.34	883,161.98
Conducting transportation	3,671,382.40	3,284,756.20
General expenses	277,203.04	283,120.88
Taxes	276,328.08	.....
Interest on bonds	1,289,735.82	.....
New buildings	52,740.54	.....
Miscellaneous	20,264.38	.....
New equipment	482,301.61	.....
Total	$8,803,021.83	.....
Surplus	1,209,260.54	.....

Condensed Balance Sheet April 1, 1901.

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment	$88,943,240.80
General assets	4,128,977.59
Securities in Treasury	2,000,224.37
Current assets	2,322,138.65
Total	$97,394,581.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$38,720,280.00
Bonded indebtedness	54,138,220.40
General liabilities	283,432.57
Current liabilities	1,784,951.15
Income account credit balance, 1901	2,399,107.35
Donated land and town lot sales	38,280.25
Total	$97,394,581.32

Officers.

Chairman and President—George J. Gould, New York; Vice Presidents—L. S. Thorne, Dallas, Texas, and Frank J. Gould, New York; Secretary and Treasurer—Charles E. Satterlee, New York; Directors—Samuel Sloan, George J. Gould, Russell Sage, John T. Terry, Thomas T. Eckert, C. M. McGhee, Louis Fitzgerald, L. S. Thorne, R. M. Gallaway, Isaac J. Wistar, C. E. Satterlee, Edwin Gould, Winslow S. Pierce, A. L. Hopkins, John P. Munn, and Frank J. Gould.

Main executive office, Dallas, Texas. New York executive office, 195 Broadway. Transfer agent in New York at New York office. Interest payable at Mercantile Trust Company, New York. Annual meeting third Wednesday in March.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Operated	451

CAPITAL STOCK.

Authorized	$20,000,000
Common issued	9,935,000
Preferred issued	10,000,000

FUNDED DEBT.

	Int. Rate Per Cent.	Amount.
Prior lien mortgage, 1925	5	$9,000,000
First mortgage, 1950	4	6,500,000
Total		$15,500,000

EARNINGS SIX MONTHS TO JULY 14.

	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$1,788,939	$955,725

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman—William A. Read, New York; President—Benjamin Norton, Toledo; Vice President—Henry Budge, New York; Secretary and Treasurer Joseph H. Seaman, New York. Directors—William A. Read, Frederick P. Olcott, Henry Budge, J. Kennedy Tod, John J. Emery, Charles H. Tweed, John Crosby Brown, Alfred Pick, Thomas H. Hubbard, New York; C. S. W. Packard, Philadelphia; Benjamin Norton, Toledo.

Main Executive Office, Frankfort, Ind.; New York Executive Office, 44 Pine Street; Transfer Agent in New York, Central Realty Bond and Trust Company. Annual meeting first Monday in September.

TORONTO, HAMILTON AND BUFFALO RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	85.64
Leased	3.67
Total	89.31

CAPITAL STOCK.

Authorized and issued	$2,500,000

There is no preferred stock.

FUNDED DEBT.

First mortgage, 1946	4%	$1,250,000

EARNINGS YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Freight	$281,782.97	$252,590.01	$29,192.96
Passenger	110,674.58	99,644.91	11,029.47
Other income	40,997.10	39,226.72	1,770.38
Total	$433,454.45	$391,461.64	$41,992.81
Net earnings	157,711.79	143,237.71	*14,474.08
Percent. of oper. Deductions—	67.99	64.05	.06
Int. on f'ded debt.	131,200.00	131,200.00	.....
Oth. chgs., taxes.	1,650.00	2,500.16	*850.16
Tot. deduc'ns.	$132,850.00	$133,700.16	*850.16
Balance	24,861.79	9,537.55	$15,344.24

*Decrease.

Balance Sheet.

JUNE 30, 1901.

ASSETS.

Construction account	$6,529,634.33
Cash	24,698.33
Due from indvs. and agents	51,513.99
Unadjusted operating account	11,146.67
Income account	263,528.60
Material	15,964.92
Total	$6,896,558.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,500,000.00
Funded debt	3,250,000.00
Government and municipal aid	323,100.00
Bills payable	425,000.00
Vouchers payable	93,741.97
Sinking fund	64,355.03
Due New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, Michigan Central Railroad, and Canadian Pacific Railway Company for advances on account on funded debt interest	240,661.90
Total	$6,896,558.90

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—John N. Beckley, Rochester; Vice President—T. G. Shaughnessy, Montreal; Secretary and Treasurer—C. F. Cox, New York City; Directors—William K. Vanderbilt and Samuel R. Callaway, New York; H. B. Ledyard, Detroit; Charles F. Cox, New York; T. G. Shaughnessy, Montreal; S. E. Peabody, Boston, and John N. Beckley, Rochester.

Main executive office, Hamilton, Ontario; New York executive office, Grand Central Station; transfer agent in New York, C. F. Cox. Interest payable at Lincoln National Bank. Annual meeting in June.

TOLEDO, SAGINAW AND MUSKEGON RAILWAY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	96
Leased	21
Total	117

CAPITAL STOCK.

Authorized	$2,800,000
Issued	1,000,000

There is no preferred stock.

STATEMENT OF BONDED DEBT AND INTEREST.

	Principal.	Int. Rate Per Cent.
First mortgage bond, 1918	$1,052,000	5.

EARNINGS YEAR ENDED DEC. 31.

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Freight	$92,241	$53,600	$38,640
Passenger	26,762	23,339	3,422
Other income	10,280	26,397	*16,117
Total	$129,284	$123,228	$24,194
Net earnings	4,017	23,189	*19,173
Percentage of operation	96.94	81.11	14.32

DEDUCTIONS.

Interest on funded debt	$83,100	$83,100	.....
Total deductions	83,100	83,100	.....
Balance, (deficit)	77,032	57,910	19,172

*Decrease.

Condensed General Balance Sheet.

ASSETS.

Cost of line, &c.	$3,285,708.35
Net revenue deficit	292,927.04
Sundry accounts	200.91
Coupons pledged for advs.	545,576.01
Total	$4,202,511.31

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,600,000.00
First mortgage bonds	1,962,000.00
Interest on bonds unpaid	394,935.30
G. T. Railway Company and G. T. W. Railway Company	545,576.01
Total	$4,202,511.31

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—George B. Reeve, Montreal, Canada; Secretary-Treasurer—James H. Muir, Detroit, Mich. Board of Directors—George B. Reeve, Montreal, Canada; C. J. Church, Greenville, Mich.; E. W. Meddaugh, Detroit, Mich.; John W. Loud, Montreal, Canada; F. H. McGuigan, Montreal, Canada; William Cotter, Detroit, Mich.

Main executive office, Detroit, Mich. Interest payable in New York. Annual meeting first Monday in October.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Owned	2,965.18	2,871.09	94.09
Leased	74.94	74.94	.....
Otherwise controlled	2,925.19	2,782.56	142.63
Total	5,965.31	5,728.59	236.72

CAPITAL STOCK.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Authorized	$296,178,700	$196,178,700	$100,000,000
Issued	201,538,900	194,902,900	6,636,000
Common	102,030,000	95,645,900	6,384,100
Preferred	99,508,900	99,256,900	252,000

FUNDED DEBT, JUNE 30.

Description.	Interest Rate.	Amount.
First mortgage gold bonds, 1947	4 per cent.	$100,000,000
First lien convertible gold bonds, 1911	4 per cent.	93,057,000
Oregon Short Line—Consolidated mortgage 1946	5 per cent.	12,328,000
Income A bonds, 1946	5 per cent.	7,185,000
Income B bonds, 1946	5 & 4 per cent.	14,841,000
First mortgage, 1922	6 per cent.	14,931,000
Utah & Northern, first mortgage, 1908	7 per cent.	4,993,000
Consolidated mortgage, 1926	5 per cent.	1,982,000
Oregon Railroad & Navigation consolidated mortgage, 1946	4 per cent.	19,908,000
Oregon Railway & Navigation first mortgage, 1909	6 per cent.	986,000

EARNINGS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$43,639,264	$39,147,697
Operating expenses and taxes	24,735,164	21,427,547
Net earnings	$18,904,096	$17,720,150
Other income	12,750,000	2,743,518
Total net	$31,654,096	$20,463,668
Fixed charges	17,969,000	7,676,081
Dividend Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company	1440,000	440,000
Surplus	$13,314,096	$12,147,587
Interest on per cent. $92,000,000 conv. 4s	3,640,000	
Balance	$9,674,096	

*Not official. †Estimated.

Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Union Pacific Railroad and proprietary lines as of Feb. 28:

ASSETS.

Cost of roads and equipment	$350,560,034.72
Bonds and stocks owned—	
By Union Pacific R. R. Co.	72,292,192.39
By Oregon Short Line R. R. Co.	18,077,751.00
By Oregon R. R. & Nav. Co.	6,005,398.19
Materials and supplies	3,547,121.00
Cash assets	3,116,629.19
Sinking fund and trust accounts	1,145,732.13
Advances for construction of new lines	2,880,528.65
Land assets	3,705,954.79
Total	$461,568,514.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$227,889,500.00
Funded debt	176,324,800.00
Int. and sink. funds accr'd, n. d.	1,158,866.29
Improvement and equipment funds	779,921.39
Land accounts and income	3,291,622.67
Income used for sinking funds	780,632.44
Income accounts	21,304,581.53
Total	$461,568,514.32

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman of Executive Committee—E. H. Harriman, Arden, N. Y.; President—Horace G. Burt, Omaha, Neb.; Vice President—William D. Cornish, New York; Secretary—Alexander Millar, New York; Treasurer—F. V. S. Crosby, New York; Directors—Oliver Ames, Horace G. Burt, George Q. Cannon, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., John W. Doane, Louis Fitzgerald, George J. Gould, E. H. Harriman, Marvin Hughitt, James H. Hyde, Otto H. Kahn, Roswell Miller, Winslow S. Pierce, Jacob H. Schiff, and James Stillman.

Main executive office, 120 Broadway, New York; New York executive office, 120 Broadway. Interest payable at 120 Broadway, New York. Annual meeting, second Tuesday in October, Salt Lake City.

THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	1,717.2
Leased	214.0
Other	436.2
Second track and sidings	885.6
Total	3,253.0

CAPITAL STOCK.

Common	$28,000,000
Preferred	24,000,000
Total	$52,000,000

FUNDED DEBT.

Name of Bonds.	Amount.	Rate of Int.
Wabash R. R. 1st mtg., 1939	$31,084,000	5%
Wabash R. R. 2d mtg., 1939	14,000,000	5%
*Wabash R. R. debenture, 1939	a2,300,000	6%
*Wabash R. R. debenture, 1939	b26,500,000	6%
Gold equip. sinking fund, 1921	3,000,000	5%
Tol. & Chi. Div. 1st mtg., 1941	2,000,000	4%
Det. & Chi. ext. 1st mtg., 1941	3,411,000	5%
Des Moines Div. 1st mtg., 1939	1,000,000	4%
St. Charles Bridge 1st mtg., 1908	1,000,000	6%
St. Charles Bridge 2d mtg., 1903	388,500	7%
Leased line bonds—		
Brunswick & Chillicothe 1st mtg., 1903	304,500	6%
St. L., C. B. & O. 1st mtg., 1908	577,000	6%
Boone Co. & Booneville Ry 1st mtg., 1908	100,000	7%
Total	$80,045,000	

*Interest payable if earned.

EARNINGS YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.
Freight	$11,158,986.24	$10,616,340.19
Passenger	4,982,984.23	4,474,482.16
Other earnings	1,412,894.66	1,349,997.94
Total earnings	$17,554,465.15	$16,440,980.29
Other income	262,180.94	269,613.85
Total income	$17,816,646.09	$16,710,604.14
Net income	4,720,462.28	2,488,112.83
Freight		Increase. $542,626.05
Passenger		508,502.07
Other earnings		62,896.72
Total earnings		$4,113,474.28
Other income		*7,432.91
Total income		$4,106,041.36
Net income		$292,350.46

Deductions—	1901.	1900.
Int. on funded debt.	$2,700,571.24	$2,715,806.11
Other charges	656,756.06	292,307.59
Total deductions	$3,417,327.30	$3,008,013.81
Balance	303,135.98	420,099.01
Divs. on Deb. A bonds	210,000.00	210,000.00
Surplus	93,135.98	210,099.01
		Increase.
Interest on funded debt		$44,765.13
Other charges		364,548.36
Total deductions		$409,313.49
Balance		*116,963.03
Surplus		*116,963.03

*Decrease.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET.

June 30, 1900, and 1901.

ASSETS.

	1901.	1900.
Cost of road and equipment	$136,980,500.00	$134,944,500.00
Supplies and materials on hand	816,930.07	891,218.94
Cash on hand	935,869.44	962,730.66
Investments in stocks and bonds	1,282,331.20	875,914.75
Construction account	607,120.29	64,944.07
Sundry accounts collectible—		
Due from agents	185,101.88	214,273.72
From U. S., carrying mails	165,378.25	163,471.29
Pacific Express Company	70,705.57	26,840.45
Sundry railroads and individuals	441,592.61	464,995.22
Bills receivable	14,466.39	14,490.39
Advances fast freight lines account working fund	46,060.00	45,211.20
Miscellaneous	511,350.27	667,995.19
Total	$142,057,488.50	$139,355,979.88

Increase.

Cost of road and equipment	$2,035,000.00
Supplies and materials on hand	*74,288.27
Cash on hand	*26,876.22
Investments in stocks and bonds	406,416.45
Construction account	542,456.22
Sundry accounts collectible—	
Due from agents	*29,081.84
From U. S., carrying mails	1,864.96
Pacific Express Company	43,865.12
Sundry railroads and individuals	*23,402.58
Advances fast freight lines account working fund	849.70
Miscellaneous	*156,534.92
Total	$2,721,508.62

*Decrease.

LIABILITIES.

	1901.	1900.
Common stock	$28,000,000.00	$28,000,000.00
Preferred stock	24,000,000.00	24,000,000.00
Bonds	85,681,000.00	85,945,000.00
Interest due	193,636.00	182,177.00
Interest accrued, not due	622,863.74	587,176.24
Dividends debenture bonds, Series "A" due	105,000.00	105,000.00
Sundry accounts payable—		
Vouchers and payrolls	2,312,670.25	1,747,015.23
Sundry railroads and individuals	348,972.51	241,534.58
Taxes accrued, not due	340,065.61	297,493.68
Hospital account	3,848.85	3,489.75
Bills payable—		
Notes payable	180,000.50	10,010.00
Equipment notes of long date	465,861.28	679,432.16
Balance to credit, profit and loss	403,000.86	377,842.24
Total	$142,057,488.50	$139,355,979.88

Increase.

Bonds	$2,036,000.00
Interest due	11,459.00
Interest accrued, not due	35,707.50
Sundry vouchers payable—	
Vouchers and payrolls	565,655.02
Sundry railroads and individuals	107,437.73
Taxes accrued, not due	*56,808.07
Hospital account	359.20
Bills payable—	
Notes payable	169,990.50
Equipment notes of long date	*173,570.88
Balance to credit, profit and loss	25,158.62
Total	$2,721,508.62

*Decrease.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman—O. D. Ashley; President—J. Ramsey, Jr.; Vice Presidents—Edgar T. Welles, M. Knight, and W. H. Bixby; Secretary—J. C. Otteson; Treasurer—F. L. O'Leary; Directors—O. D. Ashley, George J. Gould, Edgar T. Welles, Henry K. McHarg, Cyrus J. Lawrence, P. H. Wyckoff, Francis Pavy, S. C. Reynolds, Edwin Gould, Thomas H. Hubbard, John C. Terry, Russell Sage, and J. Ramsey, Jr.

Main executive office, St. Louis, Mo. New York executive office, 195 Broadway. Transfer agent in New York, 195 Broadway. Annual meeting second Tuesday in October.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	160.6
Sidings and second track	66.5
Total	227.1

CAPITAL STOCK.

Authorized and issued	$10,000,000

FUNDED DEBT.

First mortgage 6 per cent., 1911	$1,250,000
Piedmont & Cumberland, 3 per cent., 1911	650,000
Total	$3,900,000

*EARNINGS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

Freight	$886,751.70
Passenger	178,170.74
Other earnings	117,258.01
Total from operations	$1,182,191.05
Net earnings	425,924.50
Other income	604,397.39
Total income	$1,030,321.89
Deductions—	
Interest on funded debt	$124,744.74
Other charges	44,005.00
Total deductions	$170,749.74
Balance	867,572.15
Dividends	150,000.00
Surplus	$717,572.15
Improvements and real estate	505,191.72
Surplus	$212,380.43

*As this is the first full year of the present company, comparison with previous years cannot be made.

Condensed Balance Sheet.

July 1, 1901.

ASSETS.

Real estate	$8,570,386.47
Railroad construction	2,742,062.14
General office buildings, &c.	337,731.50
Telegraph and telephone lines	14,378.74
Equipment	1,730,162.31
Mining plants	489,520.58
Coke ovens	181,822.51
Materials, supplies, &c.	317,443.55
Piedmont and Cumberland, and Coal and Iron Railway Company stock	650,525.00
Accounts receivable	713,918.23
Cash on hand	244,611.06
Total	$16,013,562.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$10,000,000.00
First mortgage bonds	3,250,000.00
Coupons	87,750.00
Bills payable	190,000.00
Accounts payable, &c.	542,963.19
Profit and loss—	
July 1, 1900	$1,365,307.02
Less Dividend No. 15	150,000.00
	$1,215,307.02
Net earnings for the year after payment of fixed charges and dividends	717,572.15
	1,932,879.17
Total	$16,013,562.30

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—H. G. Davis; Vice President—S. B. Elkins; Secretary—C. M. Hendley; Treasurer—Arthur Kee. Directors—H. G. Davis, S. B. Elkins, T. B. Davis, John A. Hambleton, A. P. Gorman, R. C. Kerens, F. S. Landstreet.

Mains executive offices, Elkins and Cumberland, West Va.; New York executive office, 1 Broadway; Transfer Agent in New York, 1 Broadway; annual meeting, second Tuesday in August.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	1,097.13
Leased	64.79
Total	1,161.92

This includes 212.15 side tracks.

CAPITAL STOCK.

Common	$17,500,000
Preferred	12,500,000
Total	$30,000,000

FUNDED DEBT.

Description.	Amount.	P. C.	Due.
First gen. mtg. bonds	$24,635,000	4	1949
First series bonds, W. C. R. R.	664,500	5	1909
First mtge. bonds, C. W. & M. R. R.	776,000	6	1916
First mtge. bonds, M. & L. W. R. R.	694,000	6	1912
Div. 1st mtge. bonds, M. & L. W. R. R.	5,000		
Mpls. Ter. purchase money mort. bonds	500,000	3½	1950
Total	$27,184,500		

EARNINGS 11 MONTHS, MAY 31, 1901.

	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$4,895,078	$5,121,953
Net earnings	1,656,985	1,826,340
Other income	18,207	9,567
Total income	$1,674,192	$1,835,707
Interest, &c.	1,493,216	1,440,265
Balance	$181,176	$425,442

Condensed General Balance Sheet.

ASSETS.

Cost of road	$51,213,614 11
Cost of minor real estate improvements	528,650.54
Treasury preferred stock	1,345,395 64
Treasury common stock	1,682,124.07
La Pointe Iron Company stock	100.00
George Coppell, trustee	78,038.10
Minnesota transfer railroad security	148,868.28
A. & N. E. R. R. 1st mtg. bonds	35,000.04
New equipment	134,054.18
Improvements	192,981.25
W. C. R. R. first series bonds	339,541.44
Material in private tracks	132,009.87
Materials on hand	423,595.01
Improvement account	817,200.00
Indemnification fund	54,487.50
Cash	598,167.95
Land department	193,171.61
Traffic accounts	388,329.15
Total	$58,894,517.89

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$30,000,000 00
Funded debt	27,184,500 00
Accrued interest on bonds	271,971.25
Vouchers and pay rolls	533,254.99
Land dep't bal'g m. Sinking Fund	295,000.00
Land department income	244,654.61
Equipment renewal account	37,637.46
Brooks Locomotive Works	121,572.70
Miscellaneous	11,572 14
Income account	194,253.62
Total	$58,894,517.89

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman—William L. Bull; President Henry F. Whitcomb, Milwaukee; Controller Robert Toombs; Auditor—Robert Toombs; Treasurer—William R. Hancock, Milwaukee. Directors—F. W. Sheldon, New York; John Crosby Brown, New York; William L. Bull, New York; Fred T. Gates, New York; Gerald L. Hoyt, New York; James C. Colgate, New York; Francis R. Hart, Boston; Henry F. Whitcomb, Milwaukee.

Main Executive Office, Chicago; New York Executive Office, 24 Exchange Place; Transfer Agent in New York, Maitland, Coppell & Co. Annual meeting second Tuesday in October.

THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	451
Leased	15½
Total	466½

CAPITAL STOCK.

First preferred	$4,121,000.00
Second preferred	10,560,500.00
Common	10,000,000.00
Total	$24,681,500.00

FUNDED DEBT.

First mtg., (old company) Lake Erie Div., 5 per cent., due 1926	$2,000,000
First mtg. (old company) Wheeling Div. 5 per cent. bonds, due 1928	894,000
Extension and Imp. mtg. (old company) 5 per cent., due 1950	343,000
Toledo Belt Railway 1st mtg. 5 per cent. guar.	288,000
New mtg. 4 per cent. due 1949	10,028,000
Total	$13,553,000

EARNINGS SIX MONTHS TO JAN. 31.

Gross	$1,782,266.70
Net	1,291,188.01
Surplus	1,148,468.76
Credit balance June 30, 1900	286,553.51
Credit balance Jan. 31, 1901	355,022.27

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland; President—Robert Blickenaderfer, Cleveland; Vice President—Alvin W. Krech, New York; Secretary—James H. Dowland, Cleveland; Treasurer—James Parmelee, Cleveland. Board of Directors—John Crosby Brown, George Coppell, Washington E. Connor, Alvin W. Krech, Myron T. Herrick, Robert Blickenaderfer, D. R. Hanna, G. A. Garretson, H. P. McIntosh, W. G. Mather, C. M. Spitzer, F. J. Hearne.

Main Executive Office, Cleveland; New York Executive Office, 120 Broadway; Transfer Agent in New York, 120 Broadway. Annual meeting, first Wednesday in May.

STREET RAILWAY COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RAILROAD COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

	1900.	1901.
Owned	1.296	1.296
Leased	519.254	521.992
Other	2.370	2.370
Total	522.920	525.328

CAPITAL STOCK.

Authorized	$200,000
Issued	$300,000

There is no preferred stock.

FUNDED DEBT.

First mortgage, 1941	5	$250,000

EARNINGS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

	1901.	1900.
Passenger	$11,089,189	$11,208,716
Other income	58,391	61,306
Total	$11,147,574	$11,268,022
Net earnings	4,616,494	4,219,528
Percentage of operation, (excluding taxes)	59.10	62.55
Deductions—		
Interest on funded debt	$12,500	$12,500
Rental leased lines	3,322,832	3,551,996
Other charges	605,350	705,728
Total deductions	$4,630,002	$4,264,292
Balance	297,220	275,724
Surplus	297,220	275,724

*Amount turned over to Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in pursuance of terms of Brooklyn Rapid Transit mortgage.

Balance Sheet.

ASSETS.

Construction and equipment	$462,417
Bonds of other companies	50,000
Cash on hand	1,123,774
Open accounts	172,478
Materials and supplies	554,947
Additions and betterments on leased lines	6,546,422
Betterments not yet distributed	139,104
Sundries	41,619
Prepaid insurance	64,633
Total	$9,175,396

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$200,000
Funded debt	250,000
Interest on funded debt due and accrued	3,125
Other interest due and accrued	301
Rentals due and accrued	737,762
Taxes due and accrued	758,415
Due R. R. T. Co. for advances account of additions and betterments on leased lines	6,120,062
Accounts payable	1,067,754
Real estate mortgages	18,875
Total	$9,175,396

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—J. L. Greatsinger, Brooklyn; Vice Presidents—T. S. Williams and H. C. Du Val, Brooklyn; Secretary and Treasurer C. D. Meneely, Brooklyn; General Manager—J. C. Brackenridge, Brooklyn; Directors—J. L. Greatsinger, Brooklyn; August Belmont, New York City; H. H. Porter, New York City; E. H. Harriman, New York City; A. N. Brady, Albany, N. Y.; T. S. Williams, Brooklyn; W. G. Oakman, Brooklyn; A. R. Flower, New York City; Henry Seibert, Brooklyn, J. G. Jenkins, Brooklyn; D. H. Valentine, Brooklyn; H. C. Du Val, Brooklyn; R. Somers Hayes, Brooklyn.

Main executive office, 168 Montague Street, Brooklyn. Annual meeting, Thursday following second Wednesday in January.

CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS & UNION STOCK YARDS.

INCORPORATED 1890.

Capital stock authorized, common	$6,500,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred	6,500,000
Capital stock outstanding, common	6,500,000
Capital stock outstanding, preferred	6,500,000

Bonds outstanding, $10,000,000 5 per cent. collateral trust gold; $4,000,000 collateral trust refunding 4 per cent. gold bonds of an authorized issue of $14,000,000.

Dividends payable quarterly on common and preferred.

Last dividends: July, 1901, on common, 2 per cent.; July, 1901, on preferred, 1½ per cent.

Interest payable on 5 per cent bonds, January and July; on 4 per cent. bonds, April and October.

Income and Expenditure Account.

To general expenses	
Taxes, salaries, rents, &c.	$73,844
To interest on bonds	627,594
To provision for depreciation	30,000
To balance carried down	1,146,911
Total	$1,898,350
To appropriations	
Dividends paid, pref. stock	$292,500
Dividends paid, com. stock	325,000
Dividends declared, pf. stock	97,500
Dividends declared, com. stock	130,000
	845,000
To balance carried to balance sheet	256,911
Total	$1,146,911
By balance brought forward Jan. 1, 1901	$84,049
By dividends received on stocks of Union Stock Yard and Transit Company and Chicago Junction Railway Company	1,829,834
By interest on deposits, &c.	24,471
Total	$1,938,350
By balance brought down	1,146,911

Balance Sheet.

ASSETS.

By purchase account		
Being purchase price of 120,497 shares capital stock of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company	$22,744,493 87	
By other investments,		
As per account	$3,927,669 61	
Less depreciation charged income account	90,000 00	
		3,837,669 61
By cash at Bankers, &c.		
Cash on hand and in banks	$1,134,650 59	
Coupon account, collateral trust bonds	251 25 84	
Coupon account 4 per cent mortgage and collateral trust bonds	1,800 00	
Redemption account, income bonds	150 000 00	
Dividend account, New York	217,220 00	
Dividend account, Lindell	17,065 00	
		1,775,028 03
Total		$28,358,121 49

LIABILITIES.

To capital stock		
65,000 shares preferred stock at $100	$3,500 000 00	
65,000 shares common stock at $100	6,500 000 00	
		$13,000,000 00
To 5 per cent. collateral trust gold bonds		10,000,000 00
To 4 per cent. forty-year mortgage and collateral trust refunding gold bonds		1,000,000 00
To 5 per cent. noncumulative income bonds not yet presented for redemption		150,000 00
To dividends unpaid		780 00
To accrued interest		
Collateral trust gold bonds	$250,000 00	
Unpaid coupons	3,285 00	
		253,285 00
To surplus account		
As at Dec. 31, 1899	$179,588 00	
Add discount on bonds redeemed and cancelled during year	47 50	
		179,635 50
To dividends declared, payable Jan. 2, 1901		
Preferred stock	$97,500 00	
Common stock	130,000 00	
		227,500 00
To income and expenditure account		
Balance, as per annexed account		206,911 96
Total		$28,358,121 49

OFFICERS.

Chairman of Board and President Chauncey M. Depew; Vice Presidents W. J. Sewell, Nathaniel Thayer; Secretary, E. M. F. Miller; Assistant Secretary, W. C. Cox; Treasurer A. C. Lane. Directors: Chauncey M. Depew, Eugene N. Foss, George P. Gardner, William D. Guthrie, William C. Lane, Frederick H. Prince, William J. Sewell, Nathaniel Thayer, P. A. Valentine, Albert H. Vorder.

Main office, Jersey City; New York office, 40 Wall Street; transfer office, National Bank of Commerce, New York. Annual meeting, February.

CHICAGO UNION TRACTION COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Leased	598
Controlled	206
Total	804

CAPITAL STOCK.

Total amount authorized	$32,000,000
Amount issued	32,000,000
Amount of common stock	20,000,000
Amount of preferred stock	12,000,000

Statement for Year Ending June 30.

Passenger receipts	$7,269,815.81
Chartered cars	4,222.40
Mail	15,101.13
Gross earnings from operations	7,289,139.34
Maintenance—way and structures	198,928.82
Maintenance—equipment	251,937.86
Transportation	2,745,362.31
General expenses	625,965.25
Total operating expenses	$3,942,194.24
Net earnings from operations	3,346,945.10
Advertising	33,525.00
Rent of lands and building	35,583.37
Rent of track and terminal	10,000,000.00
Income from stocks and bonds owned and leased	778,215.50
Interest on deposits and loans	12,416.78
Miscellaneous	1,287.50
Premium on bonds sold	962.52
Total income from other sources	869,670.87
Gross income	4,216,615.97
Taxes accrued	320,236.92
Interests on loans accrued	70,196.07
Rentals accrued	3,985.80
Premium on bonds purchased	2,468.75
Total deductions from income	4,068,040.74
Net income	158,575.23
Surplus from last year	4,075.54
Total applicable to dividend	162,650.77
Dividend on preferred stock, 1¼ per cent.	150,000.00
Surplus as per balance sheet	12,650.77
Additions to property	769,745.77

Officers and Directors.

Chairman—Jesse Spalding, Chicago; President—John M. Roach, Chicago; Vice Presidents—Walter H. Wilson, Chicago, and R. A. C. Smith, New York; Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, Markham B. Orde, Chicago; Treasurer James H. Eckels, Chicago; Directors—Jesse Spalding, John M. Roach, R. A. C. Smith, W. H. Wilson, James H. Eckels, C. K. G. Billings, P. A. B. Widener, H. H. Hollins, Charles H. Hutchinson, William L. Dickinson, and J. R. Clynce.

Main executive office, 444 North Clark Street, Chicago, New York executive office, R. A. C. Smith, 100 Broadway. Transfer agent in New York, Morton Trust Company. Interest payable at Morton Trust Company and Chicago office. Annual meeting fourth Tuesday in July.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned, 37.75 miles.
All double track.

CAPITAL STOCK.

Issued	$47,999,700

FUNDED DEBT.

Description and Interest Rate.	Amount.
Met. El. 1st mtge., 1908, 6 per cent.	$10,818,000
N. Y. Elev. deb., 1916, 5 per cent.	1,000,000
Consol. mortgage, 1990, 4 per cent.	29,065,000
Total	$39,883,000

EARNINGS TO JUNE 30, 1901.

Gross earnings	$9,416,888
Operating expenses	5,253,229
Net earnings	4,163,658
Income from sources other than operation	836,383
Fixed charges	2,077,706
Net income from all sources	2,922,335
Dividends, 4 per cent.	1,920,000
Total surplus June 30, 1901	5,166,213

General Balance Sheet.

ASSETS.

Cost of road	$44,920,192
Cost of road equipment	4,562,705
Cost of leases	14,014,000
Central Trust Co. of New York, trustee for redemption of N. Y. El. R. R. 1st mortgage bonds	4,593
Material and supplies	347,308
Due by agents	393
Open accounts	212,569
Sundries	240,557
Cash on hand	150,697
Kuhn, Loeb & Co., redemption second mortgage bonds	9,000
Real estate	7,288,348
Prepaid insurance	17,215
Loaned on collateral	9,604,416
Estate of Jay Gould, suretyship	300,000
Total	$86,602,594

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$47,999,700
Convertible bond certificates	42,655
Man. Ry. 4 p. c. bond, special account	260,000
Funded debt	39,224,000
Interest on funded debt, due and accrued	332,700
Taxes due and accrued	132,251
Divid nds unpaid	57,388
Taxes in litigation	2,961,911
Audited vouchers and pay rolls	323,828
Subscriptions to increased capital	300
Sundries	36,038
Open accounts	55,118
Unpaid coupons	120
Profit and loss, (surplus)	5,166,273
Total	$86,602,594

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—George J. Gould; Vice President—Alfred Skitt; Secretary and Treasurer—D. W. Mc-Williams; Directors—Russell Sage, R. M. Galloway, Edwin Gould, Marcellus Hartley, George J. Gould, Samuel Sloane, G. P. Morosini, Donald Mackay, Howard Gould, Thomas T. Eckert, Warren B. Smith, John T. Terry, Alfred Skitt, New York.

Main executive office, 195 Broadway. Annual meeting, second Wednesday in November.

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

MILEAGE.

Owned	55
Leased	142
Other	172
Total	219*

CAPITAL STOCK.

Stock	$52,000,000

FUNDED DEBT.

	Interest Rate.	Amount.
Met. St. Ry. gen. col. trust mtge., 1997	5	$12,500,000
Broadway Surf. R. R. 1st mtge., 1924	5	1,500,000
Broadway Surf. R. R. 2d mtge., 1905	5	1,000,000
Met. Crosstown 1st mtge., 1920	5	600,000
Met. Crosstown 2d mtge., 1901	5	500,000
Lex. Av. & Pavonia Ferry 1st mtge., 1902	5	5,000,000
Coffee & 9th Av. 1st mtge., 1919	5	5,000,000
South Ferry R. R. 1st mtge., 1949	5	250,000
Real estate mtges.		550,000
Total		$27,200,000

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President—Herbert H. Vreeland; Vice President—D. B. Hasbrouck; Secretary and Treasurer C. E. Warren. Directors—H. H. Vreeland, P. A. B. Widener, W. L. Elkins, Thomas F. Ryan, Thomas Dolan, D. B. Hasbrouck, Charles E. Warren, Henry A. Robinson, Harry Payne Whitney.

Main executive office, 621 Broadway. Cable Building; annual meeting, first Monday in December.

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

ORGANIZED 1854.

Capital	$12,000,000
Debentures, 4 per cent.	12,000,000

Dividends payable semi-annually, June and December.

Last dividend paid: June, 1901, 2 per cent. and 2 per cent. extra.

OFFICERS.

President Levi C. Weir; Secretary Horatio H. Gates; Treasurer R. W. Rowe. Managers—Henry Sanford, William B. Dinsmore, Levi C. Weir, William H. Damsel, William M. Barrett, C. S. Spencer, and Charles Steele.

Main executive office, 59 Broadway, New York; transfer agent, Union Trust Company, New York.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY.

INCORPORATED APRIL, 1899.

Capital stock authorized	$155,000,000
Capital stock outstanding	153,887,900

Dividends payable quarterly.

Last dividend: July 29, 1901, 1½ per cent. and ½ per cent. extra.

OFFICERS.

President—Anson R. Flower; Vice President—Henry H. Rogers; Secretary and Treasurer—William G. Rockefeller. Directors—F. P. Olcott, Robert Bacon, James Stillman, William G. Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, A. C. Burrage, Anson R. Flower, William Scullan.

New York office, 52 Broadway; transfer agent, National City Bank, New York; annual meeting, first Monday in June.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

INCORPORATED MAY, 1899.

Capital authorized, common	$20,000,000
Capital authorized, preferred	20,000,000
Capital issued, common	16,553,000
Capital issued, preferred	17,044,300

Dividend payable on preferred semi-annually April and October.

Last dividend paid April 1, 1901, 3 per cent.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901.

Manufacturing profits	$1,275,035
Other income	238,711
Total income	1,662,746
Deductions	543,954
Profits applicable to dividends	1,020,791
Dividends	513,270
Surplus	546,521

The general balance sheet shows total invested assets | 24,358,069
Cash in bank | 520,729
Profit and loss surplus | 546,521

OFFICERS.

President—John P. Gibbons, New York; Vice Presidents—Robert S. Bradley, William H. Graffin—N. Penrose Allen; Treasurer—William H. Graffin; Secretary—Albert French; Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer—Thomas A. Doe. Directors—N. Penrose Allen, E. A. Becker, Robert S. Bradley, Augustus Brandegee, Peter R. Bradley, John P. Gibbons, James M. Gifford, William H. Graffin, Deming Jarvis, L. M. Darling, John F. Kehoe, M. E. Wheeler, Cyrl Meyer, J. Edwin Myers, William Prescott, Charles W. Preston, Isaac Read, M. F. Windsor, H. S. Zell, D. Crawford Clark.

Main Office—26 Broadway, N. Y.; Transfer Agent in New York 26 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1899.

Capital Stock authorized, common	$15,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred	5,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, common	15,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, preferred	4,000,000

Dividends payable quarterly on preferred.

Last dividend paid on preferred July, 1901, 1¼ per cent.

OFFICERS.

Chairman of the Board W. Bayard Cutting; President Henry T. Oxnard; Vice Presidents—James G. Oxnard, Robert Oxnard; Secretary J. G. Hamilton; Treasurer—John E. Tucker. Directors—E. M. Bulkley, Dumont Clarke, R. Fulton Cutting, W. Bayard Cutting, Kalman Haas, J. G. Hamilton, Henry T. Oxnard, James G. Oxnard, Robert Oxnard, George Foster Peabody, Delmstown Wood.

Main Office, 32 Nassau Street, New York; transfer agent, Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey. New York register, Morton Trust Company. Annual meeting first Tuesday in April.

AMERICAN BICYCLE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED MAY, 1899.

Capital stock authorized, common	$20,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred	10,000,000
Capital stock issued, common	$17,701,500
Capital stock issued, preferred	9,924,900
Sinking fund 5 per cent. debentures	9,245,000

Interest payable March and September.
Dividends paid—None.

OFFICERS.

President—R. L. Coleman, New York; Vice President—George Pope, New York; Second Vice President J. E. Brodley; Third Vice President—T. F. Meades; Treasurer A. L. Gaisford; Secretary C. W. Dickerson. Directors—A. G. Spalding, A. A. Pope, Gardiner M. Lane, J. W. Kiser, C. L. Ames, A. Featherstone, R. L. Coleman, W. Barbour, G. W. Young, G. P. Crane, E. C. Stearns, H. A. Lozier, R. S. Crawford, and George Pope.

Main office, 13 Park Row, New York; transfer agents, Baring, Magoun & Co. Annual meeting second Tuesday in October.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

INCORPORATED MARCH, 1901.

Stock authorized, common	$45,000,000
Stock authorized, preferred	40,000,000

OFFICERS.

President Edwin Norton; Secretary and Treasurer F. S. Wheeler; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer—H. R. Wheeler.

New York office, 71 Broadway.

AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1880.

Capital stock authorized, common	$24,237,100
Capital stock authorized, preferred	14,562,900
Capital stock outstanding, common	20,247,100
Capital stock outstanding, preferred	10,198,600

Dividends payable: On common, annually in December; on preferred, semi-annually, June and December.

Last dividends: On common, December, 1900, 3½ per cent.; on preferred, June, 1901, 3 per cent.

OFFICERS.

Chairman and President George Austin Morrison, New York; Vice President Robert F. Munro; Secretary and Treasurer Justus E. Ralph. Director—E. Urquhart, Robert F. Munro, William Barbour, J. Kennedy Tod, Charles R. Clark, J. R. Maxwell, R. T. Wilson, George Austin Morrison, Edward D. Adams, Charles Lanier, Harris C. Fahnestock, Joseph Larocque, Bradish Johnson, William Nelson Cromwell, New York; J. E. Chamberlin, Summit, N. J.

Main office, Guttenberg, N. J.; New York office, 27 Beaver Street; transfer agents, Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York; annual meeting, first Thursday in December.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

AN ASSOCIATION FORMED IN 1850 AND 1868.

Not an incorporated company.

Capital authorized	$18,000,000
Capital outstanding	18,000,000

Dividends payable semi-annually, January and July.

Last dividend: July, 1901, 3 per cent and 1 per cent. extra.

OFFICERS.

President James C. Fargo, New York; Vice President Francis E. Fleeg, New York; Treasurer Charles G. Clark, New York; Secretary—William H. Seward, New York. Directors—James C. Fargo, Charles C. Clark, William H. Seward, Theodore M. Pomeroy, Charles Fargo, Edward B. Judson, Jr., Lewis Cass Ledyard, Henry M. Whitney, and Francis E. Fleeg.

Main office, 65 Broadway, New York.

AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH.

Capital stock authorized	$4,000,000
Capital stock outstanding	2,844,500

Dividends payable semi-annually, May and November.

Last dividend, May, 1901, 1 per cent.

Earnings Year Ending June 31.

	1900	1899
Gross receipts	$3,000,226	$629,752
Operating expenses, &c.	542,780	525,572
Net earnings	$83,446	$104,180
Dividends (2%)	86,497	86,497
Balance	$349*	$17,683
Previous surplus	89,151	72,471
Total surplus, Dec. 31	$88,802	$89,154
Miles wire	1,567	1,510
Offices	86	85
Instruments	27,345	27,386
Messenger calls	2,745,465	4,985,229
Telegrams delivered	5,031,664	5,033,523
Circulars delivered	7,741,975	7,904,120

*Deficiency.

OFFICERS.

President—Thomas T. Eckert. Vice President—Charles A. Tinker. Secretary and Treasurer—C. S. Shivler. Directors—T. F. Clark, D. N. Crouse, E. R. Chapman, Thomas T. Eckert, George J. Gould, Edwin Gould, J. F. Patterson, T. C. Platt, H. K. Sheldon, Charles A. Tinker, Marcellus Hartley, A. B. Hepburn, Geprge B. Wilson.

Main office, 6 Dey Street, New York. Annual meeting in January.

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1899.

Capital stock authorized, common	$17,500,000
Capital stock outstanding, common	11,500,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred	17,500,000
Capital stock outstanding, preferred	13,000,000
Bonds authorized, 1st mort. 6 p. c.	$10,000,000
Amount outstanding	8,375,000
Dividends paid	None

Balance Sheet.

ASSETS.

	June 29, 1901.	May 31, 1900.
Cost of properties	$25,370,206	$25,202,423
Personal property	.....	301,570
Stocks of other co's.	1,657,414	430,000
Advances to other co's		263,227
Ext., betterments, &c.		.....
Cash	349,180	389,248
Due by customers	1,665,789	1,615,955
Bills receivable	34,203	15,811
Sundry accounts	126,404	76,807
Hides, leather, &c.	5,261,724	7,221,641
Insurance	55,256	50,355
Stocks in trust	10	10
Total	$33,920,186	$35,577,030

LIABILITIES.

Common stock	11,500,000	11,500,000
Preferred stock	13,000,000	13,000,000
Bonds	*8,375,000	8,625,000
Interest account	163,000	141,156
Sundry accounts	163,042	74,961
Foreign exchange	282,404	2,022,802
Reserve for bad debts	50,000	.....
Surplus	377,139	313,111
Total	$33,920,186	$35,577,030

*$425,000 additional in treasury and $150,000 in sinking fund.

OFFICERS.

President—Thomas W. Hall; First Vice President—W. N. Eisendrath; Second Vice President—T. L. White; Third Vice President—Theodore S. Haight; Fourth Vice President—Aaron Hecht; Secretary and Treasurer—George A. Hill. Directors—William Becher, C. H. Boswell, W. N. Eisendrath, T. S. Haight, Thomas W. Hall, Aaron Hecht, George A. Hill, Thomas Kiernan, Mathew Rehson, F. L. Roeniz, Thomas J. Ryan, James Skinner, Frederick Strauss, Charles W. Todd, E. L. White.

New York office, 92 Cliff Street; transfer agent, Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey; annual meeting, first Monday in September.

AMERICAN ICE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED MARCH, 1899.

Capital stock authorized, common	$25,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred	15,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, common	22,921,300
Capital stock outstanding, preferred	13,327,200
Underlying bonds	1,705,000

Dividends payable quarterly on common and preferred.

Last dividends: On common, August, 1901, 1 per cent.; on preferred, July, 1901, 1½ per cent.

OFFICERS.

President J. D. Schoonmaker, Rondout, N. Y.; Treasurer J. T. Sproull; Directors J. D. Schoonmaker, C. W. Morse, C. T. Barney, F. K. Sturgis, W. H. Gelshenen, and H. M. Morse, all of New York; J. Manchester Haynes, Augusta, Me.; D. W. Hunt, Philadelphia; Wesley M. Oler, Baltimore; Thomas Sturkis, Orin Bennett, John R. Bennett, R. W. Hopkins, James McCutchen, R. W. Pace, E. H. Redd, and J. W. Scott.

Main office and transfer agency, Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, New York; registrar, Central Trust Company, New York.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED JUNE, 1901.

Capital stock authorized, common	$25,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred	25,000,000
Capital stock issued, common	25,000,000
Capital stock issued, preferred	24,100,000

OFFICERS.

President S. R. Callaway; First Vice President A. J. Pitkin; Second Vice President R. J. Gross; Secretary Leigh Best. Treasurer—E. H. Dent; Controller C. E. Pattinson. Directors—S. R. Callaway, A. J. Pitkin, Platt Fisk, George R. Sheldon, New York; W. Seward Webb, Vermont; Joseph Bryan, Richmond, Va.; F. H. Stevens, Buffalo; Charles Miller, Franklin, Penn.; J. E. French, New York; G. N. Hoadley, Providence, R. I., and S. L. Schoonmaker, New York.

Transfer agent, Harvey Fisk & Sons, 29 Nassau Street; registrar, Standard Trust Company of New York.

AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY.

INCORPORATED SEPTEMBER, 1897.

Capital stock authorized, common	$35,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred	15,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, common	14,500,000
Capital stock outstanding, preferred	14,440,000

Bonds authorized, $30,000,000 gold sinking fund 6 per cent; amount issued, $4,000,000.

Last dividend on preferred, Oct. 15, 1899, 1¾ per cent.

Interest payable June and December.

OFFICERS.

President Charles A. Stadler; First Vice President and General Manager—Charles A. Purcell; Second Vice President and Treasurer Louis L. Stanton; Secretary George F. Nedlinger. Directors—Charles A. Stadler, Seymour Scott, Charles Sahngen, Charles A. Purcell, Robert M. Galloway, Frederick Ehman, John C. Jenkins, John J. Tracy, Adam Nedlinger, Charles W. Goodyear, Louis L. Stanton.

New York office, 39th-third Street and East River; transfer agent, Guaranty Trust Company, New York. Annual meeting, first Tuesday in September.

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY.

INCORPORATED APRIL 1899.

Capital stock authorized, common	$50,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred	50,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, common	50,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, preferred	50,000,000

Dividend payable quarterly on preferred.

Last dividend on preferred July 9, 1901, 1¾ per cent.

STATEMENT OF FISCAL YEAR ENDED APRIL 30.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Earnings	$5,988,989	$4,654,028	$1,334,021
Betterments & repairs	388,410	415,059	472,311
Interest, taxes, &c.	1,271,198	403,978	777,220
Balance	$3,828,441	$3,524,991	$303,450
Dividends	1,918,000	1,345,055	572,947
Surplus	$1,910,441	$1,979,936	$69,464

*Decrease.

Earnings of the four Guggenheim plants are included for the last four months of the fiscal year. The net earnings of these plants for the preceding eight months were $2,756,602.

Balance Sheet, April 30.

ASSETS.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Real estate plant and machinery	$87,228,235	$48,964,300	$38,263,936
Investment of sinking fund	22,982,865	11,772,993	11,209,872
Cash on hand	2,332,748	1,928,676	404,072
Bills receivable	4,410,501	3,025,974	1,384,528
Stocks and bonds	.....	10,000,000	(10,000,000)
Total	$112,021,431	$71,997,336	$40,024,095

1901

LIABILITIES.

Accts. and bills payable	$7,678,084	$4,704,488	$2,913,596
Bds. outstanding	1,053,000	2,253,000	*1,200,000
Capital stock	100,000,000	65,000,000	35,000,000
Profit and loss	3,390,340	3,970,968	1,910,441
Total	$112,621,433	$73,997,396	$38,624,037

*Decrease.

OFFICERS.

President—E. W. Nash; Vice President—Barton Sewell; Secretary, Edward Brush; Assistant and Acting Treasurer—Thomas B. Adams. Directors—E. W. Nash, J. B. Grant, Guy C. Barton, W. S. Gurnee, Barton Sewell, A. Ellers, M. D. Thatcher, David H. Moffatt, Dennis Sheedy, A. R. Meyer, N. Witherell, R. S. Towne, Grant B. Schley, H. L. Terrell.

New York office, 71 Broadway; transfer agent, Manhattan Trust Company, New York; Registrar, Chase National Bank, New York.

AMERICAN SNUFF COMPANY.

INCORPORATED MARCH, 1900.

Capital stock authorized, common....$12,500,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred....12,500,000
Capital stock outstanding, common....11,001,700
Capital stock outstanding, preferred..12,000,000
Dividends paid quarterly on preferred.
Last dividend paid on preferred July, 1901, 1½ per cent.

REPORT FOR 9½ MONTHS ENDED DEC. 31, 1900.

Net earnings, after deducting all charges and expenses for management and organization of the business....$531,668
Dividend 3 per cent. on the preferred stock, paid Jan. 1, 1901....360,000
Net surplus....$171,668

Balance Sheet of Dec. 31, 1900.

ASSETS.

Real estate, &c.	$13,300,656
Supplies, &c.	1,277,435
Stock in other companies	7,564,900
Cash	660,100
Accounts receivable	846,659
Total	$23,658,750

LIABILITIES.

Preferred stock	$12,000,000
Common stock	11,001,700
Dividend on preferred, Jan. 1	360,000
Reserved for adv., &c.	79,122
Accounts payable	46,259
Surplus	171,668
Total	$23,658,750

OFFICERS.

President—George A. Helme; Vice President—Martin J. Condon; Secretary—Otis Smith; Treasurer—George D. Woodside; Auditor—C. R. Brown; Directors—Caleb C. Dula, Otis Smith, Ernst Schmeisser, Percy Hill, E. D. Christian, John W. Woodside, G. Searing Wilson, Martin J. Condon, Jonathan Petersen, Thomas J. Maloney, John W. Herbert, George A. Helme, James B. Duke, George B. Wilson, Henry D. Moore, Charles E. Halliwell, and John R. Cobb.

New York office, 111 Fifth Avenue; transfer agent, Morton Trust Company, New York; registrar, National Bank of Commerce, New York.

AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.

Successor in 1891 to the Sugar Refineries Company, Organized in 1887.

Capital stock authorized, common....$45,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred....45,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, common....35,968,100
Capital stock outstanding, preferred....35,968,000
Dividends payable quarterly on common and preferred.
Last dividend on common and preferred July, 1901, 1¾ per cent. each.

Balance Sheet of Dec. 31.

ASSETS.

	1900.	1899.
Real estate, &c.	$36,891,221	$36,412,652
Cash and debts rec.	15,777,388	15,396,326
Sugar, raw and refined	22,488,779	20,340,999
Investments in other companies	35,054,171	30,423,680
Total	$110,171,579	$102,483,537

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$73,936,000	$73,936,000
Debts	27,443,372	21,152,323
Reserve	8,792,207	7,395,214
Total	$110,171,579	$102,483,537

OFFICERS.

President—Henry O. Havemeyer; Secretary—C. R. Heike; Treasurer Arthur Donner. Directors—Henry O. Havemeyer, Charles H. Senff, Arthur Donner, W. B. Thomas, John E. Parsons, Lowell M. Palmer, and John Mayer.

Main Office and Transfer Agency—117 Wall Street, New York. Registrar—Central Trust Company, New York.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Capital stock authorized....$150,000,000
Capital stock....94,237,500
Bonds outstanding....15,000,000
Dividends payable quarterly.
Last dividend July 15, 1901, 1½ and ¾ per cent. extra.

Resources and Liabilities April 30, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Construction, equipment, and supplies.	$16,388,951
Telephone, patents, &c.	4,880,698
Stocks and bonds	75,306,149
Real estate	1,653,212
Bills and accounts receivable	5,749,884
Cash and deposits	5,877,742
American Bell Telephone Company	22,110,400
Total	$131,917,029

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$94,237,500
Bonds	15,006,000
Profit and loss	3,961,899
Reserves	2,295,638
Bills and accounts payable	445,982
Contingent	15,970,210
Total	$131,917,029

STATEMENT OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR, 1900.

EARNINGS.

Dividends	$7,846,821
Rental of instruments	2,427,057
Telephone traffic	3,027,171
Real estate	31,824
Interest	201,643
Total	$9,534,499

EXPENSES.

Expenses of administration	$746,259
Legal expenses	85,134
Interest and taxes	1,376,198
Telephone traffic	1,840,847
Net revenue	5,486,057
Total	$9,534,499
Net revenue, 1900	$5,486,057
Dividends paid	4,078,601
Carried to reserves	$937,256
Carried to surplus	470,198
	$1,407,456

OFFICERS.

President—Alexander Cochrane; Vice President—Edward J. Hall; Treasurer—William R. Driver; Secretary—Charles Eustis Hubbard. Directors—Charles W. Amory, Boston, Mass.; Edward W. Bell, New York, N. Y.; Francis Blake, Weston, Mass.; Charles P. Bowditch, Boston, Mass.; George L. Bradley, Ronfret, Centre, Conn.; John H. Cahill, New York, N. Y.; Alexander Cochrane, Boston, Mass.; T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., Boston, Mass.; J. Malcolm Forbes, Milton, Mass.; Frederick P. Fish, Brookline, Mass.; Henry S. Howe, Brookline, Mass.; Charles Eustis Hubbard, Cambridge, Mass.; Charles E. Perkins, Burlington, Iowa; Thomas Sanders, Haverhill, Mass.; Moses Williams, Brookline, Mass.

Transfer Office in New York—15 Dey Street. Registrar New York—Guaranty Trust Company.

AMERICAN THREAD COMPANY.

INCORPORATED MARCH, 1898.

Capital stock authorized, common....$6,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred....6,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, common....4,890,475
Capital stock outstanding, preferred..4,890,475
Bonds outstanding, $5,798,000, 4 per cent., gold, of an authorized issue of $6,000,000.
Dividends payable semi-annually.
Last dividend: On common 35 cents; on preferred, July 1, 1901, 2½ per cent.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31.

Gross profits for the year	$1,272,299
Balance from last year	160,281
Total available for distribution	$1,392,550
Deduct—	
Bond interest	$259,112
Dividends on preferred shares, (5 per cent.)	244,524
Additions to depreciation account	300,000
Dividends on common stock, (10 per cent. on amount paid in)	429,000
Carried forward to next account	$168,914

Balance Sheet March 31, 1901.

ASSETS.

Plant, March 31, 1901	$12,554,766
Stocks in trade at cost	4,003,879
Debtors, net	638,410
Cash	340,901
Investments	63,776
Total	$17,401,631

LIABILITIES.

Preferred shares, (fully paid)	$4,890,475
Common stock	*4,890,000
Sterling bonds	5,798,000
Kerr Thread bonds	1522,438
Sundry creditors, including bond interest accrued	573,255
English Sewing Cotton Company, Limited	563,531
Depreciation fund	673,000
Dividend on common stock due July 1.	210,000
Profit and loss account	168,914
Total	$17,401,631

*The 1,290,000 shares of $5 each are 70 per cent. paid, viz.: In all, $4,200,000.

†Payable July 1, 1902. The $522,438 includes the premium.

OFFICERS.

President—Lyman R. Hopkins; Vice Presidents—Alexander King, Lucius A. Barbour; Secretary and Treasurer—Theodore M. Ives; Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer—I. C. Davis; Auditors—Jones, Crewson & Youatt; General Counsel—Dos Passos Brothers and Mitchell, New York. Directors—Herbert Lyman, Robert K. Clark, James Kerr, Lucius A. Barbour, Eben S. Draper, E. Martin Philippi, Alexander King, Eugene S. Ross, William M. Manlove, Lyman R. Hopkins, Theodore M. Ives, John E. Lawton, Robert C. Kerr, Elisha A. Still, Algernon Dewhurst, Executive Committee: Robert C. Kerr, E. Martin Philippi, Elisha A. Still.

Main office, 260 West Broadway, New York; transfer agent, Guaranty Trust Company, New York; annual meeting, second Monday in May.

AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1890.

Capital stock authorized, common....$56,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred....14,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, preferred....14,000,000
Common stock now being exchanged for collateral trust 4 per cent. bonds of the Consolidated Tobacco Company.
Dividends payable quarterly on preferred.
Report for year ended Dec. 31:

EARNINGS, CHARGES, &c.

	1900.	1899.
Net earn. over charges	$6,206,498	$5,202,384
Deduct—		
Div. on pref. stock, (4 p.c.)	1,120,000	1,120,000
Div. on common stock	2,270,000	2,272,500
Interest on scrip	180,824	102,143
Total	$4,570,824	$4,184,643
Surplus for year	1,732,994	1,017,741
Surplus Jan. 1	2,375,450	22,357,689
Sale of plug business	.....	.....
Other sources	.....	.....
Total	$4,108,444	$23,375,430
Scrip div. on com. stock	.....	21,000,000
Surplus Dec. 31	$4,108,444	$2,375,430

BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

	1900.	1899.
ASSETS.		
Real est., mach., fixt's, &c.	$4,880,245	$4,636,838
Leaf tob., stock, sup., &c.	9,887,727	10,286,750
Stocks in other companies, (low valuation)	22,230,126	17,939,987
Stocks in foreign companies	4,496,575	4,393,150
Cash	1,292,441	4,445,592
Bills and accts receivable	6,864,867	3,325,454
Patents, trade mark, good will, &c.	29,921,423	31,887,167
Total	$79,933,255	$77,075,543
LIABILITIES.		
Stock, common	$54,500,000	$54,500,000
Common stock, scrip	3,014,490	3,024,490
Stock, preferred	14,000,000	14,000,000
Dividends	1,097,500	1,097,500
Accounts current, payable	2,865,746	1,729,482
Accrued consignees' commissions	14,319	50,246
Advertising fund	72,967	98,590
Interest on scrip	30,138	30,136
Surplus	4,308,093	2,375,430
Total	$79,933,253	$77,075,543

Last dividend on preferred, August, 1900, 2 per cent.

OFFICERS.

President—James B. Duke; First Vice President—J. B. Cobb; Second Vice President—W. R. Harris; Third Vice President—P. S. Hill; Secretary—R. L. Patterson; Treasurer—H. D. Lee; Assistant Treasurer—J. M. W. Hicks; Auditor—J. Fletcher, Jr. Directors—Thomas F. Jeffries, Richmond, Va.; George Arents, J. B. Cobb, Oliver H. Payne, C. E. Halliwell, W. R. Harris, Thomas F. Ryan, W. W. Fuller, W. L. Walker, P. S. Hill, H. D. Lee, R. L. Patterson, New York; James B. Duke, Somerville, N. J.; B. N. Duke, G. W. Watts, Durham, N. C.; Peter A. B. Widener, Philadelphia; Anthony N. Brady, Albany.

New York office, 111 Fifth Avenue; transfer agent, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York.

AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS' COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1892.

Capital stock authorized and outstanding....$4,000,000
Bonds authorized, sinking fund, gold 6s....1,000,000
Amount outstanding....975,000
Dividends payable quarterly.
Last dividend: July, 1901, 1 per cent.

OFFICERS.

President—John E. Searles; Vice President—Robert M. Janney; Secretary—John T. Murphy; Treasurer—Morris H. Smith, New York; General Manager—R. W. Nelson. Directors—G. Frederick Jordan, George Cleveland, J. W. Phinney, Henry Barth, L. Boyd Benton, A. T. H. Brower, Robert M. Janney, Monroe Smith, R. W. Nelson, John E. Searles, Benjamin Kimball, Walter S. Harder, Charles S. Conner, Rudulph Ellis, and Charles B. Whiting.

Main office, Jersey City, N. J.; New York office, 27 William Street; transfer office, 27 William Street, New York; registrar, Mercantile Trust Company, New York; trustee of bonds, Mercantile Trust Company; annual meeting in October.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY.

INCORPORATED MARCH, 1899.

Capital stock authorized, common....$40,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred....25,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, common....29,501,100
Capital stock outstanding, preferred....20,000,000
Dividends payable quarterly on preferred.
Last dividend: On preferred July, 1901, 1¾ per cent.

OFFICERS.

President—Frederick Ayer, Lowell, Mass.; Vice President—Frank Jones, Portsmouth, N. H.; Treasurer—William M. Wood, Andover, Mass.; Assistant Treasurer and General Agent—E. P. Chadin, New York; Secretary—Joseph T. Shaw. Directors—Frederick Ayer, Lowell, Mass.; Charles R. Flint, New York; William M. Wood, James Phillips, Jr., Edwin C. Swift, Francis W. Kittredge, Boston; J. Clifford Woodruff, Summit, N. J.; Samuel P. Colt, Providence, R. I.; Frank Jones, Portsmouth, N. H.; Edward F. Chapin, Andover, Mass.

New York office, 74 Worth Street; transfer agents, Guaranty Trust Company, New York; registrar, Knickerbocker Trust Company, New York; annual meeting first Wednesday in February.

AMERICAN WRITING PAPER COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1899.

Capital stock authorized, common....$12,500,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred....12,500,000
Capital stock outstanding, common....11,500,000
Capital stock outstanding, preferred....12,500,000
Bonds authorized, 1st mtg. sinking fund, gold, 5 per cent....17,000,000
Amount issued....17,000,000
Dividends paid, none.
Interest payable January and July.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR 17 MONTHS ENDED JAN. 1, 1901.

Net earnings	$1,454,573
Interest, &c.	97,364
Total net income	$1,551,737
Interest on bonds, (17 months)	1,222,916
Expenses, including main's and construction and bad debts, ($26,324.) and depreciation, $25,639	215,216
	51,993
Total	$1,490,056
Surplus	61,680

Balance Sheet Jan. 1, 1901.

ASSETS.

Plant, real estate	$34,896,484
Cash and accounts receivable	1,796,371
Company bonds	159,923
Miscellaneous stocks	16,215
Supplies and materials	2,273,983
Treasury common stock	2,000,000
Total	$41,139,178

LIABILITIES.

Preferred stock	$12,500,000
Common stock	11,500,000
Five per cent. bonds	17,000,000
Accounts payable	77,497
Surplus	61,680
Total	$41,139,178

OFFICERS.

President—Elisha Morgan, Springfield, Mass.; Vice Presidents—Henry S. Dickinson, Springfield, Mass.; Henry L. Higginson, Boston; O. S. Greenleaf, Springfield, Mass. General Manager—W. N. Caldwell, Springfield, Mass.; Treasurer—George B. Holbrook, Springfield, Mass.; Assistant Treasurer—William H. Hayward; Secretary—Edward H. Hall. Directors—Elisha Morgan, C. A. Crocker, O. S. Greenleaf, F. D. Phelon, E. C. Rogers, W. N. Caldwell, Henry S. Dickinson, G. H. Holbrook, H. D. Rising, Springfield, Mass.; Henry L. Higginson, Boston; J. H. Newton, J. S. McElwain, George C. Gill, Holyoke, Mass.; N. T. Pulsifer, Manchester, Conn.; A. W. Eaton, Pittsfield, Mass.; Harry H. Picking, East Orange, N. J.; C. H. Harding, Franklin, Ohio; J. S. Gittins, De Pere, Wis.; Aaron Bagg, Jr., West Springfield, Mass.

Main Office, Springfield, Mass. Transfer Agent, Standard Trust Company, New York; Registrar—United States Mortgage and Trust Company, New York. Annual meeting, first Tuesday in May.

ANACONDA COPPER COMPANY.

INCORPORATED JUNE, 1895.

Capital stock authorized....$50,000,000
Capital stock outstanding....30,000,000
Dividends payable semi-annually.
Last dividend April, 1901, 1¼ per cent.

OFFICERS.

President—William Scallon, Butte, Mon.; Vice President—Henry H. Rogers; Secretary—W. H. Dudley, Anaconda, Mon.; Treasurer—William G. Rockefeller, New York; Assistant Treasurer—F. P. Addicks, New York; Assistant Secretary—A. H. Melin, New York. Trustees—William Scallon, Butte, Mon.; Henry H. Rogers, William Rockefeller, William G. Rockefeller, A. C. Burrage, William L. Bull, E. C. Boerer, New York.

New York office, 52 Broadway; transfer agent, National City Bank, New York; registrar, Mercantile Trust Company, New York. Annual meeting in May.

BARNEY AND SMITH CAR COMPANY

INCORPORATED, 1892.

Capital stock outstanding, common....$1,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, preferred..2,500,000
Dividends payable quarterly on preferred.
Last dividend on preferred September, 1901, 2 per cent.
Report for the year ended March 31, 1901:

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	1901.	1900.
Net profit for 12 months	$375,096	$363,193
Miscellaneous	3,196	.....
Total	$378,192	$363,193
Less—		
Bad debts written off	$380	$6,299
Interest on mortgage bonds	90,000	90,000
Dividends on preferred stock	200,000	166,000
Total	$290,380	$166,299
Balance	117,812	196,894
Balance previous year	175,275	*21,619
Balance March 31	$293,087	$175,275

*Deficit.

Balance Sheet March 31.

ASSETS.

	1901.	1900.
Real estate, plant improvements, &c.	$3,686,733	$1,586,666
Stocks on hand	1,138,046	1,286,557
Bills receivable	324,569	116,971
Accounts received	148,471	949,375
Bonds other companies	5,000	5,000
Cash	12,272	52,765
Total	$5,315,076	$3,497,069

LIABILITIES.

	1901.	1900.
Preferred stock	$2,500,000	$2,500,000
Common stock	1,000,000	1,000,000
First mortgage bonds	1,000,000	1,000,000
Bills payable	125,189	225,249
Savings fund	28,146	21,764
Bond Interest	15,000	15,000
Accounts payable	353,653	330,781
Profit and loss	293,087	175,275
Total	$5,315,076	$3,497,069

OFFICERS.

President—James D. Platt; Vice President—A. N. Kittredge; Superintendent—H. M. Estabrook; Assistant Secretary-Treasurer—J. F. Kiefaber. Directors—E. J. Barney, James D. Platt, F. E. Smith, A. M. Kittredge, J. H. Winters, Payton, Ohio; W. A. Procter, W. J. Lippencott, W. H. Doane, Walter St. John Jones, Cincinnati.

Main office, Dayton, Ohio. Transfer agent, Guaranty Trust Company, New York. Registrar, Union Trust Company, New York. Annual meeting, first Tuesday in June at Dayton.

BROOKLYN FERRY COMPANY.

Capital stock authorized....$7,500,000
Capital stock outstanding....6,500,000
Bonds outstanding, $1,500,000 New York and Brooklyn Ferry first mortgage 6 per cent.; $6,500,000 consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. of an authorized issue of $7,500,000.

Balance Sheet of Dec. 31, 1900.

ASSETS.

Ferry property	$15,445,699
Reserve account	2,000,000
Construction	282,321
Accrued accounts	3,321
Accrued repairs, &c.	956
Cash, (balance on hand)	206,972
Total	$17,939,772

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$8,500,000
Bonds	8,050,000
Contingent bond account	1,000,000
Bond and mortgage	75,000
Profit and loss	314,772
Total	$17,939,772

OFFICERS.

President—Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr.; Vice President—H. B. Hollins; General Manager—John Englis; Secretary and Treasurer—Joseph Riley. Directors—Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., H. B. Hollins, John Englis, Jacob Hays, B. J. Burke, J. G. Jankins, Theodore F. Jackson, Richard N. Young, George H. Prentiss.

Main office, 362 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn; New York office, 101 Front Street.

BROOKLYN UNION GAS COMPANY.

INCORPORATED, 1895.

Capital stock authorized....$15,000,000
Capital stock outstanding....15,000,000
Bonds authorized....15,000,000
Gold 5 per cent bonds issued....14,417,000
Dividends payable quarterly.
Last dividend September, 1901, 2 per cent.
Interest payable May and November.

OFFICERS.

President—James Jourdan; Vice President—H. H. Rogers; Secretary—Edwin Ludlam; Treasurer—Elverton R. Chapman. Directors—Henry W. Cannon, E. R. Chapman, James Jourdan, David G. Legget, W. G. Rockefeller, and H. H. Rogers.

Main Office—180 Remsen Street, Brooklyn; Transfer Agent—Guaranty Trust Company, New York.

BRUNSWICK DOCK AND CITY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Capital authorized....$5,000,000
Capital outstanding....5,000,000
Dividends paid, none.

OFFICERS.

President, Henry E. Howland, New York; Vice President Edward Urquhart, New York; Secretary and Treasurer—A. G. Kraetzer, Jr., New York; Directors—Henry E. Howland, Edward Urquhart, William O. Allison, D. Green, Silas B. Dutcher, Theodore Cox, Allan L. McDermott, G. H. Scoville, and Lynde Harrison.

Main office, Brunswick, Ga.; New York office, 142 Pearl Street; transfer agent, Continental Trust Company, New York; annual meeting, second Tuesday in February.

CALUMET AND HECLA MINING COMPANY.

Capital stock authorized....$2,500,000
Capital stock issued....2,500,000
Dividends payable quarterly.
Last dividend: July, 1901, 60 per cent.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED APRIL 30.

Operations, Details, &c.

	1900-1.	1899-00.
Refined copper produced, tons	26,327	25,312
Price of copper, cents, per lb.	16½@17	16@18½
Total dividends, (per $25 share)	$65	$80
Amounting to	$6,500,000	$8,000,000

Balance Sheet, April 30.

ASSETS.

	1901.	1900.
Cash at mine office	$122,367	$149,286
Cash at New York office	15,000	15,000
Cash and copper at Boston office	3,570,489	5,738,402
Bills receivable at Boston and mine	382,012	373,576
Insurance fund	.....	504,582
Total assets	$4,089,868	$6,781,019

LIABILITIES.

Drafts in transit	$79,673	$96,826
Employes' aid fund	31,540	32,824
Bills payable at Boston and mine	650,288	265,500
Machinery, contracts, &c.	640,857	1,425,000
Cash for additions and improvements	500,000	500,000
Total liabilities	$1,791,738	$2,720,199
Balance of assets	2,168,130	4,260,858

OFFICERS.

President—Alexander Agassiz; Vice President—T. L. Livermore; Secretary and Treasurer—George A. Flagg. Directors—A. Agassiz, F. L. Higginson, F. W. Hunnewell, Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., J. N. Wright.

Main office, 12 Ashburton Place, Boston; annual meeting, August, at Boston.

COLORADO FUEL & IRON COMPANY.

INCORPORATED OCTOBER, 1892.

Capital stock authorized, common....$25,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred....25,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, common....25,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, preferred....25,000,000
Bonds outstanding, convertible debenture, 5 per cent., of an authorized issue of $15,000,000....16,000,000
Bonds of underlying companies....8,718,000
Dividends payable quarterly on common and semi-annually on preferred.
Last dividends—On common, July, 1901, 1¾ per cent.; on preferred, August, 1901, 4 per cent.

INCOME ACCOUNT

For the year ending June 30, 1901.

Gross earnings from operation	$12,246,545.76
Operating expenses	$9,964,486.07
Management	199,287.89
	10,163,873.96
Net earnings from operation	$2,142,671.80
Add income from securities	67,850.67
Total net earnings, all sources	$2,210,522.47
Deduct: Fixed charges and taxes	
Taxes	$71,619 16
Bond interest—	
C., U., & I. Co. con. mtg. bds. $200,000.00	
Less int. on bonds in S'k'g Fd. $45,800	
Int. on bds. dep. with Cent. T. Co. 3,325	
	40,125.00
	160,815.09
C. F. Co. gen. mtg. bds...	32,800.00
C. F. & I. Co. gen. mtg. bonds	128,120.84
Int. on 1st mtg. bonds of Grand Riv. C. & C. Co. subject to which this company holds title	50,040.00
	469,395.00
Surplus over fixed charges as above.	1,741,127.47
Less: Provision for Sinking funds for coal and iron mined, &c.—	
Fuel department equipm't	$163,800.12
Iron department equipm't	110,000.00
Real estate—	
Fuel department	$32,196.13
Iron department	5,462.76
	37,598.89
Emergency fund	64,579.46
Personal injury fund	6,000.00
Fire insurance fund	24,000.00
Iron dept. equipment, Laramie plant fund	30,000.00
Int. and exchange, Dr. $33,571.18; Cr. 304.11	33,267.07
	449,205.57
Surplus after deducting sinking funds, &c.	$1,291,921.90
Out of which were declared the following dividends:	
Preferred Stock No. 17	$80,000.00
Preferred Stock No. 18	80,000.00
	160,000.00
Surplus, after deducting sinking funds, preferred stock dividends, &c., carried to the credit of profit and loss	$1,131,921.90

Balance Sheet June 30, 1901.

ASSETS.

	June 30, 1901.	June 30, 1900.
Real estate	$16,142,387.79	$13,369,060.47
Equipment—		
Fuel department	3,771,276.06	3,061,689.24
Iron department	7,852,906.51	3,280,655.57
Miscellaneous	119,545.51	131,834.13
Hospital department	46,625.16	.....
Coal mine developm't	98,415.26	91,711.96
Royalties on leased lands sold in adv'ce	46,150.00	52,252.79

Cash and convertible assets, (as per statement)	9,200,106.21	9,127,382.10
Total	$47,366,417.39	$29,134,075.26

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, pr-f'd.	$2,000,000.00	$2,000,000.00
Capital stock, com.	23,000,000.00	17,000,000.00
Col. Fuel Co. gen. mtg. 6 per cent. bds.	880,000.00	880,000.00
C. C. & I. Co. consol. mtg. 6 p. c. bonds $3,499,000		
Less	1,458,000	
	2,441,000.00	2,705,000.00
Col. F. & I. Co. gen. mtg. 5 per cent. bds.	2,474,000.00	2,348,050.00
Fund for payment of taxes	35,000.01	24,000.00
Fund for payment of personal injury	30,344.50	27,203.00
Fund for payment of fire insurance	37,761 23	21,276.67
Fund for relining furnaces	29,140.42	15,115.00
Fund for emergencies	82,125.05	120,000.23
Sinking fund		
Fuel dept. equip.	707,879.90	604,070.78
Iron dept. equip.	432,760 26	291,740.23
Real estate	317,814.00	280 215.71
Cash liabilities, (as per statement)	2,582,167.13	1,222,310.00
Total liabilities	$55,289,941.50	$27,000,390.74
Profit and loss to balance, being excess of assets over all liabilities	2,066,475.89	1,525,344.55
Total	$57,366,417.39	$29,134,075.26

OFFICERS.

Chairman Board of Directors John C. Osgood, Redstone, Col.; President—J. A. Kebler, Denver, Col.; First Vice President—A. C. Cass, Denver, Col.; Second Vice President—Dennis Sullivan, Denver, Col.; Third Vice President—J. E. Heimerdinger, New York; Cashier and Treasurer John L. Jerome, Denver, Col.; Assistant Treasurer A. D. Moss, Denver, Col.; General Counsel and Secretary D. C. Beaman, Denver, Col.; General Attorney, Land Department Cass E. Herrington, Denver, Col.; General Attorney, Operating Department Fred Herrington, Denver, Col.; Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer C. E. Phelps, New York City; Assistant Secretary S. J. Hugh, Denver, Col.; General Sales Agent J. F. Welborn, Denver, Col.; General Manager, Fuel Department John T. Kebler, Denver, Col.; General Manager, Iron Department C. S. Robinson, Denver, Col. Board of Directors—Dennis Sullivan, James B. Grant, W. H. James, Denver, Col.; John J. Mitchell, John W. Gates, Chicago, Ill.; James A. Blair, New York; J. A. Kebler, A. C. Cass, John L. Jerome, D. C. Beaman, Denver, Col.; Joseph E. Heimerdinger, New York; John Lambert, Chicago, Ill; John C. Osgood, Redstone Col. Executive Committee—John C. Osgood, John J. Mitchell, James B. Grant, John Lambert, J. A. Kebler.

Main office, Boston Building, Denver; New York office, 71 Broadway; transfer agent, Knickerbocker Trust Company, New York; annual meeting, third Wednesday in August.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

ORGANIZED JANUARY, 1883.

Capital stock authorized	$7,000,000
Capital stock outstanding	6,885,200
Bonds, 1st mortgage 5s	870,000

No dividends paid.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1901.

	1900-1901.	1899-1900.
Earnings	$576,156	$459,979
Operating expenses and repairs	474,483	349,840
Net earnings	$101,673	$101,138
Interest on bonds	44,750	45,612
Taxes and insurance	7,050	6,450
Surplus balance	$49,848	$49,076

Balance Sheet March 31, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Cash	$25,510
Accounts receivable	75,254
Inventory personal property	117,146
Improvements, new construction	98,987
Royalties advanced	43,965
Sinking Fund tonnage tax	11,710
Land accounts	8,888
Miscellaneous	6,161
Total	$386,701

LIABILITIES.

Accounts payable	$11,101
Payroll	9,339
Due railroads for March freights	18,618
Bond int accrued, due July 1, 1901	12,500
Sinking Fund tonnage tax accrued	11,710
Taxes and insurance accrued	1,295
Royalties advanced on leased real	11,958
Contract land sales	3,992
Total	$80,095
Resources over liabilities	$306,616

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS MARCH 31, 1901.

Real estate readjustment and improvement	$7,073,807
Balance, resources over liabilities	306,616
Total	$7,374,423
First mortgage bonds	$875,000
Common stock	6,500,000
Preferred stock	500,000
Profit and loss	98,423
Total	$7,974 423

OFFICERS.

President William H. Ziegler, New York; First Vice President and Treasurer—S. A. McManigal, Columbus; Second Vice President John M. Shaw, New York; Secretary and Auditor—Arthur P. De Vernish, Columbus. Directors—William H. Ziegler, W. L. Frommstein, E. S. Lardner, New York; S. A. McManigal, Willis F. Bloom, Arthur P. De Vernish, L. G. Addison, John D. Noble, Columbus.

Main Office Wyandotte Building, Columbus, Ohio. New York Office—1 Broadway. Transfer Agent—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York. Annual meeting third Wednesday in May.

COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

Capital stock authorized	$15,000,000
Capital stock outstanding	15,333,300

Dividends payable quarterly.
Last dividend July 1901, 1¼ per cent.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31.

	1900.	1899.
Earnings, (including land lines, net)	$3,280,151	$3,356,294
Expenses	1,042,765	1,012,893
Net income	2,237,386	2,343,401
Deduct Dividends	1,066,664	800,000
Interest	720,000	720,000
Miscellaneous	3,719	.....
Total	1,790,383	1,520,000
Balance	495,003	823,401
Reserve funds	500,000	1,000,000
Deficit	6,997	176,599

General Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

ASSETS.

	1900.	1899.
Cables, land lines, &c.	$33,384,488	$30,129,689
Sundry securities	3,780,286	3,104,295
Sundry debtors	777,039	743,954
Cash	802,551	452,568
Spare cable and miscellaneous	354,887	733,051
Total	$39,019,250	$35,163,485

LIABILITIES.

	1900.	1899.
Stock	$12,333,300	$10,000,000
Bonds	18,000,000	18,000,000
Dividends payable	366,666	275,000
Sundry credits	381,555	378,374
Reserve funds	4,466,642	3,832,050
Extensions	2,250,000	2,250,000
Revenue account	221,066	228,061
Total	$39,019,230	$35,163,485

OFFICERS.

President—John W. Mackay; Vice President and General Manager—George G. Ward; Vice President—Charles R. Hosmer, Albert B. Chandler, Clarence H. Mackay; Treasurer—Edward C. Platt; Secretary—Albert Beck; Assistant Secretary—J. O. Stevens. Directors—John W. Mackay, William Jay, Gardiner G. Howland, George G. Ward, Edward C. Platt, Clarence H. Mackay, Albert B. Chandler, Dumont Clarke, New York; Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Thomas Skinner, London; James Gordon Bennett, Paris; Sir William C. Van Horne, Charles R. Hosmer, Montreal.

Executive office and transfer agency, 253 Broadway, New York.

Registrar of stocks and bonds, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York; annual meeting first Monday in March.

CONSOLIDATED FIREWORKS COMPANY.

Capital stock outstanding, common $1,400,150
Capital stock outstanding, preferred 1,267,500

Dividends payable semi-annually.
Last dividend: On common, Feb. 1, 1901, 1 per cent.; on preferred, Feb. 1, 1901, 3½ per cent.

OFFICERS.

President Charles C. Street; Vice President—J. J. Detwiller; Secretary G. T. Egbert; Treasurer—W. A. Turner. Directors—John L. Baker, J. J. Detwiller, G. T. Egbert, C. G. Street, W. A. Turner.

Main office, 11 Park Place, New York.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

ORGANIZED NOVEMBER, 1884.

Capital stock authorized	$80,000,000
Capital stock outstanding	72,873,100
Bonds outstanding, debentures, 5 per cent.	1,460,000
Bonds outstanding companies consolidated	48,638,857

Dividends payable quarterly.
Last dividend, September, 1900, 2 per cent.

Balance Sheet Jan. 31, 1901.

ASSETS.

Investments real estate, plant, mains, pipe and specials, meters, services, franchises, rights, equipment, &c.	$45,876,869.80
Fund for redemption of Metropolitan Gas Light Company bonds	622,000.00
Cash on deposit and on hand	1,946,645.59
Account bills receivable and loans	1,117,340.48
Materials and supplies on hand	422,540.76
Invested in stocks and bonds of other companies	41,158,974.68
Total	$90,854,401.51

LIABILITIES.

Capl stock outstanding, 4$100 sh.	$71,450,500.00
Debenture bonds outstanding, (including scrip)	1,562,264.00
Metropolitan Gas Light Company bonds outstanding	622,000.00
Bond and mortgage and accrued interest	15,256.97
Consumers' deposits outstanding	398,295.62
Accounts and bills payable and accrued charges	2,163,596.57
Insurance fund contingencies	346,623.69
Premium on capital stock	6,210,264.00
Profit and loss	7,585,550.05
Total	$90,854,401.51

OFFICERS.

President H. E. Gawtry; Vice President Samuel Sloan; Secretary—L. R. Gawtry; Treasurer—George W. Doane; Trustees—G. L. Baker, A. N. Brady, H. E. Gawtry, J. P. Huggins, S. S. Palmer, M. T. Pyne, William Rockefeller, T. F. Ryan, F. T. A. Schermerhorn, Samuel Sloan, James Stillman, Frank Tilford, and W. C. Whitney.

New York office, 4 Irving Place; annual meeting, Monday preceding the last Friday in January.

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO COMPANY.

INCORPORATED JUNE, 1901.

Capital stock authorized	$30,000,000

Bonds amounting to $157,844,000, to be issued in exchange for the common-share capital of the American Tobacco and Continental Tobacco Companies.

OFFICERS.

President—James B. Duke; First Vice President—Thomas F. Ryan; Second Vice President—J. B. Cobb; Third Vice President—C. C. Dula; Treasurer—William R. Harris; Secretary C. S. Keene. Directors—James B. Duke, Oliver H. Payne, Thomas F. Ryan, J. B. Cobb, W. W. Fuller, Grant B. Schley, Frank H. Ray, Anthony N. Brady, C. C. Dula, William R. Harris, P. A. B. Widener, Percival S. Hill, B. N. Duke, and Charles E. Halliwell.

CONTINENTAL TOBACCO COMPANY.

INCORPORATED DECEMBER, 1898.

Capital stock authorized, common	$50,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred	50,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, preferred	48,846,100

Common stock now being exchanged for collateral trust 4 per cent. bonds of the Consolidated Tobacco Company.

Dividends payable quarterly on preferred.
Last dividend July, 1901, 1¾ per cent.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 1900.

	1900.	1899.
Net earnings after deducting all charges and expenses for management	$4,480,858	*$2,022,756
Deduct dividend on preferred stock	3,419,122	1,766,561
Net applicable to surplus	$1,061,736	$323,195

*Period of about six months. 77 per cent. 33½ per cent.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

ASSETS.

	1900.	1899.
Plant trade marks	$78,564,900	$79,278,197
Supplies, &c.	6,259,166	8,113,283
Stock in other companies	11,318,850	2,877,350
Cash	3,194,927	2,043,895
Bills and accounts receivable	5,160,948	2,613,593
Total	$104,378,852	$89,928,017

LIABILITIES.

	1900.	1899.
Preferred stock	$48,844,000	$48,844,000
Common stock	48,846,100	48,846,100
Debentures	1,581,100	.....
Provision for interest	27,669	.....
Dividend on preferred stock	854,781	854,781
Accrued commissions	375,680	265,402
Advertising fund	501,725	14,312
Bills and accounts payable	1,962,995	779,627
Surplus	1,384,931	324,196
Total	$104,378,852	$89,928,017

OFFICERS.

President—James B. Duke; First Vice President—Charles E. Halliwell; Second Vice President—Frank H. Ray; Third Vice President—C. C. Dula; Secretary—W. H. McAllister; Treasurer—H. D. Kingsbury; Auditor—William H. Schroeder. Directors—Thomas Atkinson, A. N. Brady, Paul Brown, J. B. Cobb, Thomas Dolan, J. B. Duke, C. C. Dula, Robert B. Dula, W. L. Elkins, C. E. Halliwell, George A. Helme, P. Lorillard, Jr., W. H. McAllister, O. H. Payne, F. H. Ray, Thomas F. Ryan, Grant B. Schley, R. K. Smith, H. L. Terrell.

New York office, 111 Fifth Avenue. Transfer office, Manhattan Trust Company of New York. Annual meeting, second Wednesday in April in Jersey City.

CRUCIBLE STEEL COMPANY.

INCORPORATED JULY, 1900.

Capital stock, authorized, common	$25,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred	25,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, common	25,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, preferred	25,000,000

Dividends payable quarterly on preferred.
Last dividend on preferred June, 1901, 1¾%.

OFFICERS.

President and General Manager—C. H. Halcomb; First Vice President—James W. Brown; Second Vice President—Benjamin Atha; Third Vice President—R. E. Jennings; Secretary—F. B. Smith; Treasurer—Reuben Miller. Directors—Benjamin Atha, James W. Brown, H. H. Dickey, Herbert Du Puy, C. H. Halcomb, G. B. Horton, R. E. Jennings, J. M. May, A. W. Mellon, Reuben Miller, James H. Park, W. G. Park, W. H. Singer, F. B. Smith, Alexander Thomas, T. L. D. York.

Main office, Empire Building, Pittsburg; New York office, 71 Broadway; transfer agent, Union Trust Company, Pittsburg; Registrar, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York; annual meeting, third Wednesday in July.

DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1899.

Capital stock authorized	$15,000,000
Capital stock outstanding	15,000,000

Dividends payable quarterly.
Last dividend September, 1901, 2½ per cent.
Report for year ended Dec. 31, 1900:

	1900.	1899.
Earnings	$2,014,833	$1,513,767
Dividends	1,475,000	1,193,750
Depreciation, &c.	250,856	.....
Balance	$279,983	$320,017
Surplus forward	820,017	500,000
Total surplus	$1,100,000	$820,017

Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

ASSETS.

	1900.	1899.
Real est., fact's, &c.	$10,695,269	$10,886,104
Matches	455,170	592,017
Lumber	970,069	858,823
Pine stumpage	1,025,392	983,266
Logs	882,905	1,183,298
Misc. mer. & raw mat.	245,767	271,924
Miscel. investments	129,400	113,900
Accounts receivable	669,791	763,782
Bills receivable	199,630	93,817
Company's stock owned	250,000	250,000
Cash	524,251	305,088
Total	$16,380,233	$16,028,015

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$15,000,000	$15,000,000
Accounts payable	280,233	207,998
Bills payable	.....	.....
Surplus and profit	1,100,000	820,017
Total	$16,380,233	$16,028,015

OFFICERS.

President—O. C. Barber; Vice President—G. H. Webster; Second Vice President—James Hopkins; Secretary Ralph E. Wort; Treasurer J. K. Robinson; General Manager—W. M. Graves; Auditor—H. C. Cranz; Assistant Secretary and Assistant Auditor—F. Armbuster. Directors—O. C. Barber, Edwin Gould, W. M. Graves, James Hopkins, J. K. Robinson, G. T. Smith, and G. H. Webster.

Main office and transfer agency, 56 Michigan Avenue, Chicago; New York office, 27 William Street. Transfer agent, Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago; registrar, Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, Chicago. Annual meeting first Wednesday in February.

DISTILLING COMPANY OF AMERICA.

INCORPORATED, JULY, 1899.

Capital stock authorized, common	$70,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred	55,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, common	44,450,283
Capital stock outstanding, preferred	29,418,818

Bonds outstanding, $4,080,000; collateral trust 5s of an authorized issue of $5,000,000, and $1,-869,000 American Spirits Manufacturing Company's first gold 6 per cent.

Dividends paid, none.

Balance Sheet for Year Ending April 30, 1901.

ASSETS.

Securities: Stocks in other companies	$72,376,000.85
Accounts receivable and accrued interest due from constituent companies:	
Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	$259,265.63
Kentucky Dis. & D. Co.	3,444,351.06
Standard Dis. & D. Co.	822,607.99
Hannis Distilling Co.	199,750.00
Sundry accounts	34,709.09
	4,760,680.58
Cash	53,437.23
Office furniture, &c.	2,295.00
Bond discount suspense account, (distributable over nine years)	820,800.00
Total	$78,043,813.66

UNENTERED ASSETS.

Being the Distilling Company's proportionate share of the surplus and undivided profits in the undermentioned subsidiary companies from their organization at the respective dates named:

Standard Distilling & Distributing Company, April 30	$1,000,962.45
Spirits Distributing Company, April 30	149,143.07
Kentucky Distilling and Warehouse Company, March 31	829,148.32
The Hannis Distilling Company, April 30	208,569.70
Total	$2,187,823.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock issued, preferred	$29,418,818.13
Capital stock issued, common	44,450,282.72
Bonds issued: Five per cent. collateral gold bonds	4,080,000.00
Balance, profit and loss account	95,712.81
Total	$78,043,813.66

UNENTERED LIABILITIES.

Accrued bond interest and accounts payable	$50,950.00

OFFICERS.

President—Samuel M. Rice; First Vice President and Chairman of Board—Thomas Dolan, Philadelphia; Second Vice President—Edson Bradley, New York; Third Vice President—H. J. M. Cardeza, New York; Chairman of the Board and Treasurer—R. A. C. Smith, New York; Secretary—T. H. Wentworth, New York. Executive Committee—Edson Bradley, (Chairman.) Samuel M. Rice, Thomas Dolan, R. A. C. Smith, H. J. M. Cardeza. Directors—Samuel M. Rice, Edson Bradley, H. J. M. Cardeza, R. A. C. Smith, New York; Thomas Dolan, William F. Harrity, Philadelphia; John M. Atherton, Louisville; E. C. Young, Jersey City; Samuel Woolner, Peoria, Ill.; George V. Turner, Walter S. Wilson, E. Mora Davison, Alvin W. Krech, New York.

New York office, 27 William Street; Transfer agent, Morton Trust Company, New York; Registrar, Central Trust Company, New York; annual meeting, third Wednesday in October; Directors' meetings, first Wednesday of January, April, July, and October; Executive Committee meets each Thursday.

DOMINION COAL CO.

INCORPORATED IN 1893.

Capital stock authorized, common	$15,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred	3,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, common	15,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, preferred	3,000,000

Bonds outstanding, $2,711,000 1st mtg. sinking fund 6 per cent.

Dividends payable semi-annually on preferred. Last dividend on preferred July, 1901, 4 per cent.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING FEB. 28, 1901.

	1901.	1900.
Net proceeds of coal and net income from steamships, railroads, barges, real estate, etc.	*$687,294	$746,926
Premium received on pref. stock	100,000	.....
Total net income	787,294	$746,926
Deduct payments, viz.:		
Renewals and extensions at mines	.....	$89,741
Interest on bonds	$167,670	172,578
Other interest, etc.	47,348	48,119
Sinking fund	95,743	86,332
Dividend (8 p. c.) on pref. stock	213,333	160,000
Charged off	104,018	125,178
Total, including dividends	$628,112	$681,965
Balance, surplus over dividends	$159,182	$64,961

*After deducting in 1901 renewals and extensions at mines.

Balance Sheet Feb. 28.

	1901.	1900.
Property accounts	$21,333,163	$20,246,722
Cash in banks and offices	140,324	171,418
Accounts and bills receivable	71,345	122,689
Balances due from agents and coal	535,250	448,631
New supplies in warehouse and stores	445,327	178,282
Cash in Trust Co. for coupons	.....	87,690
Cash in Trust Co. for sinking fund, etc.	136,402	130,835
Miscellaneous	23,905	37,562
Total	$22,705,718	$21,426,809

Liabilities—

Capital stock, common	15,000,000	15,000,000
Capital stock, preferred	3,000,000	2,000,000
First mtge. 6s, due 1913	2,801,500	2,876,500
Bills payable	1,105,000	752,867
Unpaid coupons	.....	87,690
Unpaid dividends	.....	2,332
Dividend two months	40,000	30,667
Royalty	87,616	78,682
Accounts payable	78,758	168,407
Balance, general surplus	592,843	433,664
Total	$22,705,718	$21,426,809

OFFICERS.

President—Henry M. Whitney; Treasurer—J. S. McLennan; Directors—H. F. Dimock, David MacKeen, J. S. McLennan, A. H. Paget, F. S. Pearson, James Phillips, Jr., James Ross, W. B. Ross, Lord Strathcona, Sir William C. Van Horne, and Henry M. Whitney.

Office and transfer agency, 95 Milk Street, Boston; annual meeting, first Thursday in June.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY.

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY, 1899.

Capital stock authorized, common	$25,242,200
Capital stock outstanding, common	23,808,400
Capital stock outstanding, preferred	871,700
Debentures outstanding	655,000

Dividends payable quarterly.
Last dividend: On common, July 1, 1901, 2 per, cent.; on preferred, August, 1901, 3½ per cent.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED JAN. 31, 1901.

RECEIPTS.

	1900-1901.	1899-1900.
Sales	$28,783,276	$22,979,404
Royalties and sundry prof.	298,596	868,767
Dividends and interest	212,041	360,428
Interest and discount	96,902	80,252
Profits stks, and bds. sold	419,067	768,146
Total receipts	$29,829,652	$24,406,057

EXPENSES.

Cost of goods sold	23,585,860	$16,456,935
Taxes, gen. exp., loss, &c		2,136,668
Patents and patent exp.		253,334
Interest on debentures	240,040	281,667
Total	$23,825,900	$19,208,604
Balance	6,003,752	5,197,453
	(7 P. C.)	(7 P. C.)
Dividends on pref. stock	178,584	178,584
	(8 P. C.)	(4½ P. C.)
Dividends on com. stock	1,549,085	822,420
Total	$1,728,249	$1,001,004
Surplus	4,275,503	4,196,459
Patents and good will written off	.....	2,000,000
Add sur. from prev. year	2,353,051	156,571
Profit & loss acct. sur. Jan. 31	6,628,534	2,353,031

Balance Sheet Jan. 31.

ASSETS.

	1901.	1900.
Patents, franchises, &c.	$2,000,000	$2,000,000
Factory plants	3,400,002	3,400,002
R'l est. (oth. than fac. pl'ts)	522,453	963,843
Stocks and bonds	6,012,200	6,132,268
Cash	2,372,083	1,537,072
Notes and accts. receivable	9,596,940	6,978,002
Work in progress	1,054,939	874,128
Inventories—Factories	7,041,751	7,264,668
Gen. and local offices	865,326	737,580
Consignments	63,963	45,335
Total assets	$32,951,017	$29,332,897

LIABILITIES.

Common stock	$21,400,300	$18,276,000
Preferred stock	2,551,200	2,551,200
5 p. c. gold coupon deb.	1,534,000	5,300,000
Accrued interest on debs.	12,783	44,107
Accounts payable	820,450	1,001,364
Unclaimed dividends	3,750	4,936
Profit and loss	6,628,534	2,353,031
Total liabilities	$32,951,017	$29,532,697

OFFICERS.

President—C. A. Coffin; First Vice President—Eugene Griffin; Second Vice President—Joseph P. Ord; Third Vice President—E. W. Rice, Jr.; Secretary—M. F. Weston; Treasurer—Henry W. Darling. Directors—Gordon Abbott, Oliver Ames, C. A. Coffin, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., Thomas A. Edison, George P. Gardner, Eugene Griffin, H. L. Higginson, J. Pierpont Morgan, J. P. Ord, Robert Treat Paine, second, George Foster Peabody, Charles Steele.

Main office, Schenectady; New York office, 44 Broad Street; transfer agent, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York; Registrar, Guaranty Trust Company, New York; annual meeting, second Tuesday in May at Schenectady, N. Y.

GLUCOSE SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.

INCORPORATED AUGUST, 1897.

Capital stock authorized, common	$20,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred	14,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, common	24,027,300
Capital stock outstanding, preferred	13,638,300

Dividends payable quarterly.
Last dividend: On common, September, 1901, 1½ per cent.; on preferred, September, 1901, 1¾ per cent.

OFFICERS.

President—C. H. Matthiessen; Vice President—S. T. Butler; Secretary and Treasurer—Charles L. Glass; Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer—G. W. Powers. Directors—C. H. Matthiessen, F. O. Matthiessen, E. A. Matthiessen, Norman B. Ream, William Dickinson, S. T. Butler, John P. Wilson, Charles L. Glass, James B. Vredenburgh.

Main office, The Rookery, Chicago. Transfer agents, Cuyler, Morgan & Co., New York. Registrar—Guarantee Trust Company, New York. Annual meeting, first Tuesday in August.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

INCORPORATED MARCH, 1899.

Capital stock authorized, common	$12,500,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred	7,500,000
Capital stock outstanding, common	10,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, preferred	6,000,000
Notes outstanding	1,500,000

Dividends payable on preferred quarterly.
Last dividend on preferred April 16, 1900, 1¾%.

OFFICERS.

President—H. B. Hollins; Vice President J. J. O'Donohue, Jr.; Secretary and Treasurer—Ford Huntington. Directors—H. P. Booth, E. J. Burke; C. F. Cutler, John Englis, Rafael R. Gavin, Jacob Hays, H. B. Hollins, James Jourdan, Philip Lehman, J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., H. P. Scott, J. C. Tomlinson.

Main office, 135 Broadway, New York; transfer agents, H. B. Hollins & Co., New York; annual meeting, first Monday in March.

H. B. CLAFLIN CO.

INCORPORATED MAY, 1880.

Capital stock, common	$3,829,100
Capital stock, first preferred	2,900,300
Capital stock, second preferred	2,570,600

Dividends payable quarterly.
Last dividends: On common, July, 1901, 2 per cent.; on first preferred, August, 1901, 1¼ per cent.; on second preferred, August, 1901, 1½ per cent.

Report for six months ending June 30, 1901:

	1900.	1901.
*Net earnings	$361,097	$612,309
Int. on 1st and 2d preferred	142,125	142,125
Remain. for com.	$160,972	$470,184
Dividends on common	153,164	153,164
Balance	$7 808	$317,020

1901

Surplus res. brought forw'd.	1,133,096	809,321
Sur. reserve carried forward June 30	1,140,905	1,126,341

*After paying all taxes, salaries, and expenses of every kind for the half year, 14 per cent. †Surplus.

Balance Sheet June 30, 1901.

ASSETS.

	1901.	1900.
Cash	$1,275,956	$2,001,462
Cash dividends paid on account of Spring profits	171,332	171,332
Bills receivable	2,338,861	2,088,800
Open accounts receivable	4,182,540	2,392,948
Merchandise	6,326,416	8,120,782
Store property	2,739,183	2,739,181
Stable	27,197	27,197
Horses, trucks, wagons, &c.	14,024	14,022
Total	$17,674,118	$17,556,333

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$9,000,000	$9,000,000
Open accounts payable	6,815,407	6,741,820
Foreign exchange and loan account	422,516	392,882
Surplus reserve	1,133,096	809,321
Profit on Spring business	303,097	612,308
Total	$17,674,118	$17,556,333

OFFICERS.

President—John Claflin; First Vice President—Edward E. Eames; Second Vice President—John C. Eames; Secretary—George E. Armstrong; Treasurer—Dexter N. Force; Assistant Treasurer—Stewart W. Eames. Directors—George E. Armstrong, John Claflin, Edward E. Eames, John C. Eames, Stewart W. Eames, Dexter N. Force.

Main office, 224 Church Street, New York. Annual meeting, in January.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO.

INCORPORATED JAN. 1898.

Capital stock authorized, common.....$20,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred.....25,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, common.....17,442,900
Capital stock outstanding, preferred.....22,406,700
Dividends payable quarterly on preferred.
Last dividend on common July, 1899, 1 per cent.; on preferred July, 1901, 1½ per cent.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901.

	1900-1901.	1899-1900.
Gross income	$20,711,902	$18,707,635
Cost of raw materials, mfg., &c.	16,750,245	15,581,759
Net	$3,961,657	$3,125,876
Taxes, insurance, and int.	907,267	842,302
Balance	$3,054,390	$2,283,574
Div. on pf. stock, 6 p. c.	1,344,402	1,344,402
Surplus for year	$1,709,988	$939,172
Previous surplus	1,810,000	870,828
Total surplus	$3,519,984	$1,810,000

BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Assets—	1901.	1900.
Mill plants	$41,586,963	$40,153,329
Woodlands	4,101,721	4,403,173
Securities of sundry corporations	4,810,163	4,462,456
Land rights and water powers	100,491	97,488
Patents	12,000	6,000
Furniture and fixtures	41,026	45,845
Sinking funds	39,000	19,500
Cash	448,039	244,176
Accounts and notes receivable	3,651,288	3,249,584
Inventories of mdse. on hand and advances for wood operations	4,586,371	3,223,244
Total	$58,731,162	$55,804,805
Liabilities—		
Common stock	$17,442,800	$17,442,800
Preferred stock	22,406,700	22,406,700
First mortgage bonds	9,866,000	9,865,617
Divisional mortgage bonds	3,191,500	3,236,500
Accts. payable, (since paid)	1,848,788	297,291
Accrued interest, taxes, and water rents not due	455,386	405,898
Surplus	3,519,988	1,810,000
Total	$58,731,162	$55,804,805

OFFICERS.

President—Hugh J. Chisholm; Secretary—E. W. Hyde; Treasurer—A. N. Burbank. Directors—A. N. Burbank, Hugh J. Chisholm, T. S. Coolidge, Warren Curtis, Anson R. Flower, F. R. Jennings, D. O. Mills, A. Parsenscher, F. H. Parks, W. A. Russell, H. M. Knowles.

Principal office, Corinth, N. Y.; New York office, 59 Broad Street; registrar of stock, Metropolitan Trust Company, New York; annual meeting, fourth Wednesday in August.

INTERNATIONAL POWER CO.

INCORPORATED JANUARY, 1899.

Capital stock authorized, common.....$7,400,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred.....6,000,000
Amount outstanding, common.....6,400,000
Amount outstanding, preferred.....600,000
Dividends payable on preferred quarterly.
Last dividend on preferred May, 1901, 7½ per cent. for year 1900.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 1900.

Total sales, Jan. 1, 1900, to Dec. 31, 1900	$2,255,946
Balance to credit of profit and loss Dec. 31, 1899	169,985
Profits of year 1900, less fixed charges.	254,151
Total to credit of profit and loss	$424,136

Condensed Trial Balance.

ASSETS.

Property account, includ. patent rights	$1,787,500
Securities held for benefit of treasury	4,000,000
Accounts receivable	322,390
Bills receivable	167,111
Betterments	130,088
General mfg. (inventory)	287,274
Patterns and drawings	123,081
Machinery and tools	99,585
Development account	53,161
Advanced expenses	1,646
Furniture and fixtures	502
Cash, Providence Bank	70,839
New York office	62,326
Total	$9,143,503

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$8,000,000
Bonds payable, (20-year 4s, on locomotive plant)	225,000
Bills payable, (mortgage Corliss plant)	140,000
Accounts payable	104,768
Bills payable	249,599
Profit and loss account	424,136
Total	$9,143,503

OFFICERS.

President—Joseph H. Hoadley; Vice President and Treasurer—George W. Hoadley; Secretary—George H. Wilson; Chairman of Executive Committee—Joseph Leiter. Directors—Joseph Leiter, Joseph H. Hoadley, Cyrus Field Judson, George W. Hoadley, A. H. Hoadley, Dr. Seward W. Webb, George H. Longbottom, J. H. Snow, and Lewis Nixon.

Main office, 253 Broadway, New York; transfer agent, Atlantic Trust Company, New York; registrar, Guaranty Trust Company, New York. Annual meeting second Tuesday in January at Camden, N. J.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY.

INCORPORATED NOVEMBER, 1898.

Capital stock authorized, common.....$11,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred.....9,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, common.....$9,944,700
Capital stock outstanding, preferred.....6,107,500
Dividends payable quarterly on preferred. Last dividend on preferred April 2, 1900, 1¾ per cent.

OFFICERS.

President—Samuel Dodd; First Vice President—George H. Wilcox; Second Vice President—George C. Edwards; Third Vice President—Charles A. Hamilton; Secretary—George Rockwell; Treasurer—G. M. Curtis; Directors—S. L. Barbour, C. E. Breckenridge, G. M. Curtis, Samuel Dodd, George C. Edwards, C. A. Hamilton, H. J. Lewis, W. J. Miller, G. D. Munson, Edwin M. Post, George Rockwell, E. R. Thomas, O. F. Thomas, C. H. Tibbitts, E. P. Wilcox, G. H. Wilcox.

Main office, 253 Broadway, New York. Transfer agent, Atlantic Trust Company, New York. Registrar, Guaranty Trust Company, New York. Annual meeting, second Tuesday in January at Camden, N. J.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM PUMP CO.

INCORPORATED MARCH, 1899.

Capital stock authorized, common.....$15,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred.....12,500,000
Capital stock outstanding, common.....12,262,500
Capital stock outstanding, preferred.....8,850,000
Dividends payable quarterly on common and preferred.
Last dividends: On common, July, 1901, 1 per cent.; on preferred, August, 1901, 1½ per cent.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1901.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Profits for year ended March 31, 1901:	
International Steam Pump Company	$432,532
Henry R. Worthington Company	643,912
George F. Blake Company	999,429
Worthington Pump Company	149,926
Total net profits	$1,825,870
Deduct office expenses	63,278
Net profits	$1,772,632
Dividend of 6 per cent. on $8,850,000 of preferred stock	531,000
Dividends and interest on underlying securities	247,000
Balance available for the common stock	$994,632
Net profits brought forward March 31, 1900	937,719
Total undivided profits	$1,932,351

Balance Sheet of March 31, 1901.

ASSETS.

Real estate, &c.	$30,361,496
Stocks and bonds of other companies owned	998,083
Stocks and supplies on hand	3,201,504
Bills and accounts receivable	3,844,296
Payment in advance	23,384
Cash	672,012
Total	$39,100,815

LIABILITIES.

Common stock	$15,000,000
Preferred stock $12,500,000, less $3,650,000 in Treasury	8,850,000
Henry R. Worthington, preferred stock	2,000,000
Henry R. Worthington, common stock	2,500,000
Worthington Pumping Engine Company, capital stock	500,000
George F. Blake Manufacturing Company, common stock	2,000,000
Blake & Knowles, S. P. Co., bonds, outstanding, (about)	1,000,000
Blake & Knowles, S. P. Co., preferred stock	500,000
Creditors	342,463
Preferred dividend, payable to stockholders of International Steam Pump Company	132,750
Profit and loss	3,275,902
Total	$39,100,815

OFFICERS.

President—John W. Dunn, New York; Vice Presidents—Marcus Stine, Charles L. Broadbent, New York; Secretary—James H. Snow; Treasurer—Max Nathan, New York. Directors—Max Nathan, Charles L. Broadbent, Marcus Stine, John W. Dunn, Daniel O'Day, James H. Snow, Philip Lehman, Frederick W. Wheeler, Harry B. Hollins, Harry E. Knapp, John E. Borne, Arnold Tanzer, Theodore L. Hermann, Joseph Seep, Charles N. King.

Main Office—26 Broadway, New York. Transfer Agent—Colonial Trust Company, New York. Registrar—City Trust Company, New York. Annual meeting first Tuesday in April at Jersey City.

NATIONAL BISCUIT CO.

ORGANIZED IN 1898.

Capital stock authorized, common.....$30,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred.....25,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, common.....$29,236,000
Capital stock outstanding, preferred.....21,825,100
Dividends payable quarterly on common and preferred.
Last dividend on common, July, 1901, 1 per cent.; on preferred, August, 1901, 1¾ per cent.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED JAN. 31, 1901.

	1900-1901.	1899-1900.
Sales to Jan. 31, inclusive	$36,420,190	$35,651,898
Net profit to Jan. 31, inclusive	3,318,355	3,302,155
Percentage of profit to sales	9.11	9.26
Dividends	2,847,651	2,232,326
Balance	$474,704	$1,069,829

Balance Sheet Jan. 31, 1901.

ASSETS.

	1901.	1900.
Plants, real estate, machinery, patents, &c.	$40,897,711	$40,730,744
Cash	1,933,814	1,383,202
Stocks and securities	709,999	595,414
Accounts receivable	2,033,449	2,722,461
Supplies and finished product, &c.	3,947,614	3,950,502
Total	$50,873,298	$50,412,412

LIABILITIES.

	1901.	1900.
Stock, preferred	$23,825,100	$23,786,300
Stock, common	29,236,000	29,236,000
Bonds and mortgages assumed	1,680,000	1,752,000
Accounts payable and accrued interest	509,990	490,640
Accumulated earnings, less dividends	3,622,178	3,147,472
Total	$58,873,268	$58,412,412

OFFICERS.

Chairman—A. W. Greene; President—Benjamin F. Crawford; Vice Presidents—H. F. Yories, Frank O. Lowden; Secretary and Treasurer—C. Rumsey; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer—J. A. Lewis; Directors—Benjamin F. Crawford, H. F. Yories, Thomas S. Ollive, David E. Bremner, S. S. Marvin, Henry J. Evans, Lewis D. Dozier, Norman B. Ream, William T. Baker, Joseph S. Loome, C. E. Rumsey, James W. Hazen, Frank O. Lowden, J. B. Vredenburg, A. W. Greene.

Main office, 205 La Salle Street, Chicago. Transfer agents, Equitable Trust Company, Chicago; Guaranty Trust Company, New York.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY.

INCORPORATED DECEMBER, 1891.

Capital stock authorized, common.....$15,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred.....15,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, common.....14,905,400
Capital stock outstanding, preferred.....14,904,000
Dividends payable quarterly on preferred.
Last dividends: On common, March, 1900, 1 per cent.; on preferred, September, 1901, 1¾ per cent.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 1900.

	1900.	1899.
Net earnings	$1,076,441	$1,373,906
Deduct—		
Dividend on preferred	1,043,280	1,043,280
Dividend on common	140,054	140,054
Total	$1,192,334	$1,182,334
Surplus	def. 115,893	181,572
Previous surplus	1,324,841	1,143,269
Remaining surplus	$1,208,948	$1,324,841

General Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

ASSETS.

	1900.	1899.
Plant investment	$23,479,631	$23,476,974
Other investments	230,521	567,911
Stock on hand	5,082,718	5,122,781
Treasury stock	190,000	190,000
Cash in banks	724,226	313,116
Notes receivable	181,386	198,619
Accounts receivable	1,676,875	1,461,244
Total	$33,065,957	$31,351,225

LIABILITIES.

Common stock	$15,000,000	$15,000,000
Preferred stock	15,000,000	15,000,000
Surplus Dec. 31	1,208,948	1,324,841
Mortgages	12,003	12,003
Accounts payable	9,406	13,781
Notes payable	1,835,000	
Total	$33,065,957	$31,351,225

OFFICERS.

President—L. A. Coie; First Vice President—F. W. Rockwell; Second Vice President—J. A. Stevens; Secretary—Charles Davison; Assistant Secretary—J. B. Frothingham; Treasurer—L. L. McBirney; Assistant Treasurer—F. E. Bachmeyer; Directors—E. F. Beale, G. O. Carpenter, L. A. Coie, E. R. Colgate, E. C. Converse, J. L. McBirney, F. W. Rockwell, E. P. Sears, F. S. Shipman, J. A. Stevens, A. P. Thompson, H. Thorndike, and C. P. Wells.

Main office and transfer agency, 100 William Street, New York; registrar, Mercantile Trust Company, New York; annual meeting, third Thursday in February.

NATIONAL SALT COMPANY.

INCORPORATED MARCH, 1899.

Capital stock authorized, common.....$7,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred.....5,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, common.....7,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, preferred.....5,000,000
Dividends payable quarterly.
Last dividends: On common, August, 1901, 1½ per cent.; on preferred, August, 1901, 1¾ per cent.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1900.

Surplus Jan. 1, 1900	$303,145
Net earnings 1900	1,207,570
Less dividends 1900	586,981
Surplus from earnings of 1900	620,589
Total surplus	$923,734
Written off for depreciation	204,785
Balance, surplus, Dec. 31, 1900	$718,949

Balance Sheet on Dec. 31.

ASSETS.

Plants	$8,518,306
Treasury stock	161,500
Stocks of constituent companies	3,468,231
Accrued earnings constituent companies	309,183
Advances, prepayments, &c.	78,576
Cash in banks	210,202
Accounts and bills receivable	466,857
Salt supplies, &c., at cost	$1,228,967
Less agents' advances and charges	303,060
	925,907
Total	$13,805,827

LIABILITIES.

Preferred 7 per cent. stock	$5,000,000
Common stock	7,000,000
Accounts and bills payable	801,578
Deferred payment, (securities purchased)	225,000
Surplus	778,949
Total	$13,805,827

OFFICERS.

President—A. S. White; Vice Presidents—G. W. Young and Jay Morton; Secretary and Treasurer—John Alvin Young. Directors—N. S. Beardslee, F. R. Blount, F. F. Culver, W. S. Eddy, J. H. Flagler, W. C. Gourlaick, Oscar L. Gubelman, Edwin Hanson, W. W. Hawley, Samuel T. Kerr, Mark W. Maclay, Joy Morton, A. S. White, G. W. Young, and John Alvin Young.

Main office, 26 Broadway, New York; annual meeting fourth Wednesday in March.

NATIONAL STARCH CO.

INCORPORATED, MAY, 1900.

Capital stock authorized, common.....$5,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred.....4,500,000
Capital stock outstanding, common.....2,584,315
Capital stock outstanding, preferred.....4,027,000
Dividends payable quarterly on preferred.
Last dividend on preferred August, 1901, 1¾ per cent.

OFFICERS.

Chairman of the Board—Jay Morton; President—W. F. Piel, Jr.; Vice Presidents—T. P. Kingsford, W. H. C. Coles; Secretary and Treasurer—J. D. Higgins; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer—H. H. Duryea. Directors—W. H. C. Coles, H. H. Duryea, Hiram Duryea, A. G. Erkenbucher, Charles R. Flint, F. M. Gilbert, Gilbert S. Graves, J. D. Higgins, Richard Johnson, T. P. Kingsford, Jay Morton, H. W. Piel, W. F. Piel, Jr., W. E. Roosevelt, A. H. Stevens, H. R. Wood, and G. W. Young.

Main Office—21 State Street. Annual meeting last Tuesday in April.

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE COMPANY.

Capital stock authorized	$10,000,000
Capital stock outstanding	8,012,500

Dividends payable quarterly.
Last dividend: July, 1901, 2 per cent.

OFFICERS.

President—J. W. Duntley; Vice President—Alexander Mackay; Secretary and Treasurer—W. F. Pressinger. Directors—W. H. Albright, Thomas Aldcorn, S. G. Allen, J. W. Duntley, W. O. Duntley, Alexander Mackay, Austin E. Pressinger, and W. Pressinger.

Main office and transfer agency, 66 Broadway, New York; registrar, Knickerbocker Trust Company, New York.

NEW YORK AND HOBOKEN FERRY COMPANY.

INCORPORATED NOVEMBER, 1888.

Capital stock authorized	$4,000,000
Capital stock issued	2,200,000
Bonds outstanding	8,400,000

Dividends payable quarterly.
Last dividend: September, 1901, 1¼ per cent.
Main office, Hoboken, N. J.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Capital stock authorized	$15,000,000
Capital stock outstanding	9,375,000
Bonds outstanding, gold, 5 per cent.	1,364,000

Dividends payable quarterly.
Last dividend: July, 1901, 1¼ per cent.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 1900.

	1900.	1899.
Interest on funded debt	$72,271	$72,794
Other charges	2,121,062	1,686,954
Total deductions	$2,193,334	$1,759,748
Balance	674,146	621,829
Dividends	490,650	398,750
Surplus	$183,496	$222,770
Income, gross	2,827,381	2,281,268
Income, net	183,496	222,770

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1900.

ASSETS.

Plant	$8,280,472
Equipment	1,111,070
Real estate	1,007,390
Supplies	247,458
Accounts receivable	725,844
Treasury stock	165,000
Stocks and bonds	259,517
Cash	228,398
Total	$12,316,722

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$7,665,600
General mortgage bonds	1,339,000
Real estate mortgages	111,500
Vouchers and accounts payable	376,197
Bills payable	539,000
Reserve for accrued interest, &c.	30,315
Dividends payable	187,500
Surplus, Dec. 31, 1900	2,076,609
Total	$12,316,722

OFFICERS.

President—Charles F. Cutler, New York; Vice President, and General Manager—William D. Sargent; Treasurer—Henry Sanger Snow, Brooklyn; Secretary—Waldron Hopkins. Directors—Charles F. Cutler, Joseph F. Davis, George H. Prentiss, and Edward J. Hall, New York; Felix Campbell, Henry Sanger Snow, William D. Sargent, and David H. Powell, Brooklyn; Charles A. Nichols, Springfield, Mass.; Zenas Crane, Dalton, Mass.; Hugh Kinnard, Newark.

Main executive office, 81 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; New York executive office, 15 Dey Street; registrar of stock in Brooklyn, Brooklyn Trust Company; transfer at company's office; bond interest payable at Atlantic Trust Company, New York; annual meeting, first Friday in March.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Capital stock	$20,000,000

Last dividend: Dec. 1, 1899, 1½ per cent.

FOR YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1901.

	1900-1901.	1899-1900.
Mails	13,875	12,982
Miscellaneous collections	158,555	150,673
Interest on loans, &c.	29,704	44,825
Total	$3,071,166	$3,817,020
Expenses—		
Steamer expenses	1,878,845	$1,958,466
Agency expenses	527,483	534,684
General expenses	152,229	131,430
Exchange	.....	17,471
General and ex'y repairs	345,168	349,380
Total	$2,903,345	$2,987,431
Balance	167,821	830,189
Dividends	.....	(3) 600,000
Surplus	$167,821	$230,189

Balance Sheet, April 30, 1901.

ASSETS.

	1901.	1900.
Steamers	$6,271,337	$6,771,999
Steamers building under contract	2,325,499	996,000
Other floating equipment	324,667	324,493
Real estate and other property	635,596	670,500
Cash	35,452	277,455
Loans	.....	150,000
Capital stock of terminal companies	121,598	141,846
Mexican interior funded 5 per cent. bonds	22,954	22,954
Guatemala internal 12 per cent. bonds	19,800	19,800
Due from agencies	87,747	76,427
Due from purser's	14,326	6,815
Due from connecting lines	67,650	340,127
Due from sundry persons	114,882	170,364
Coal and other supplies for current operations	253,060	275,905
Unadjusted accounts	7,704	9,449
Due from Central American Governments	19,170	12,212
Unadjusted acc'ts, (def.)	20,141	22,227
Unadjusted accounts, (contingent)	91,345	14,452
Old material	290	290
General averages unadjusted	27,797	27,797
Total property and assets	$10,490,974	$10,331,407

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$20,000,000	$20,000,000
Loans	250,000	.....
Accounts payable	62,736	41,016
Due agencies	20,924	102,562
Due connecting lines	37,499	51,862
Due sundry persons	2,713	8,422
Unadjusted accounts	59,012	56,285
Unclaimed dividends	8,050	8,935
Unadjusted acc'ts, (def.)	24,518	26,048
Fund for dep'n and repairs	565,579	456,052
Unadjusted accounts, (contingent)	74,767	57,482
Total capital stock and liabilities	$21,106,000	$20,804,095
Total prop. and assets	10,490,974	10,331,407
Capital stock and liabilities in excess of assets	$10,615,026	$10,473,197

OFFICERS.

President—Charles H. Tweed, New York; Vice President and General Manager—R. P. Schwerin; Secretary and Treasurer Joseph Hellen. Directors—Charles H. Tweed, E. H. Harriman, James Speyer, Ogden Mills, Russell Sage, G. H. Macy, Edwin Hawley, R. P. Schwerin, and George J. Gould.

Main office, 23 Broad Street, New York; annual meeting, last Wednesday in May.

PENNSYLVANIA STEEL COMPANY.

INCORPORATED APRIL, 1901.

Capital stock authorized, common	$25,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred	25,000,000
Capital stock issued, common	$10,750,000
Capital stock issued, preferred	10,500,000

OFFICERS.

President—Edgar C. Felton; Secretary—Eben F. Barker; Treasurer—Edmund N. Smith. Directors—L. S. Bent, Arthur Brock, Evans R. Dick, John Cassels, G. H. Martin, E. C. Felton, Francis I. Gowen, Effingham B. Morris, Frank W. Hunnewell, Ed. T. Stotesbury, George Wood, W. D. Winsor, and F. R. Hansell.

Main office, Girard Building, Philadelphia; New York office, 71 Broadway; annual meeting second Tuesday in March.

PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY OF CHICAGO.

A CONSOLIDATION IN 1897.

Capital stock authorized	$30,000,000
Capital stock outstanding	28,068,800

Dividends payable quarterly.
Last dividends: August, 1901, 1½ per cent.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1900.

	1900.	1899.
Sales of manufactured gas, (cubic feet)	$7,425,979,093	$6,879,419,965
Gross receipts	9,060,337	8,060,329
Operating expenses	4,447,787	3,813,028
Net earnings	$4,612,550	$4,246,242
Interest on bonds	1,857,300	1,857,300
Depreciation	384,175	404,409
Total	$2,441,475	$2,321,709
Balance for dividends	2,291,075	1,991,573
Dividend, 6 per cent.	1,729,128	1,729,128
Surplus for year	$480,947	$241,445

Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

ASSETS.

	1900.	1899.
Real estate, franchises, tunnels, mains, &c.	$66,421,517	$65,424,599
Materials	490,493	467,637
Securities	*1,475,955	1,475,955
Accounts receivable	198,174	280,750
Bond coup. deposits	352,474	354,594
Gas bills receivable	994,048	860,642
City of Chicago	12,025	144,422
Cash	408,828	196,529
Total	$70,311,983	$69,145,628

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$29,000,000	$29,000,000
Mortgage bonds	34,426,000	34,426,000
Gas bills deposits	69,036	77,819
Accounts payable	344,201	248,348
Coupons past due	354,230	355,980
Bills payable	700,000	.....
Bond interest accrued	217,858	217,858
Surplus	4,150,521	2,649,574
Total	$70,311,983	$69,145,628

*Note.—The securities, $1,475,955, owned as above, consist of miscellaneous bonds $114,525; Green Street property, $30,227; 13,512 shares of capital stock of People's Gas Light and Coke Company, $1,321,200.

OFFICERS.

President—G. K. G. Billings; Vice Presidents—A. N. Brady, Walton Ferguson, and C. K. Wooster; Secretary—L. A. Wiley; Treasurer—W. S. McCrea. Directors—C. K. G. Billings, Anthony N. Brady, Walton Ferguson, Anson R. Flower, and F. S. Mason.

Main office, 157 Michigan Avenue, Chicago; New York office, 54 Wall Street; transfer agent, Central Trust Company, New York; annual meeting, Feb. 10.

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY.

INCORPORATED JANUARY, 1899.

Capital stock authorized, common	$12,500,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred	12,500,000
Capital stock outstanding, common	12,500,000
Capital stock outstanding, preferred	12,500,000

Dividends payable quarterly.
Last dividends: On common, August, 1901, 1 per cent.; on preferred, August, 1901, 1¾ per cent.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1900.

ASSETS.

Properties and franchises	$22,650,000
Cost of McKee's Rocks plant	1,881,580
Additions and improvements to other plants	538,702
Dies and patterns	272,083
Accounts receivable	1,915,709

SEPT 1901

Materials on hand	4,922,957
Cash	214,654
Total	$72,112,120
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$25,000,000
McKee's Rocks plant 4 per cent. mortgage, due 1940	275,000
Current liabilities, including accrued dividends for one quarter	5,064,582
Surplus Jan. 1, $1,362,101; from which deduct common stock dividends, $750,000; add profit for the year, $2,075,181; deduct preferred dividends, $375,000	1,812,282
Total	$72,112,120

OFFICERS.

Chairman of the Board—Charles T. Schoen; President—E. N. Hoffman; Vice Presidents—W. H. Schoen and J. W. Fiscus; Secretary W. G. De Gmond; Treasurer—A. R. Fraser; Controller W. O. Jacquette. Directors—A. R. Fraser, J. W. Friend, Edwin Hawley, E. N. Hoffman, Adrian H. Larkin, Henry W. Oliver, Charles T. Schoen, E. A. Schoen, and W. H. Schoen.

Main office, Pittsburg; New York office, 71 Broadway; transfer agency, Guaranty Trust Company, New York; annual meeting, fourth Wednesday in January.

REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

INCORPORATED MAY, 1899.

Capital stock authorized, common	$50,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred	25,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, common	27,191,000
Capital stock outstanding, preferred	20,500,000
Dividends payable quarterly on preferred. Last dividend: July, 1901, 1¾ per cent.	

REPORT FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS TO JUNE 30.

with comparisons with the company's first report, which covered fourteen months' operations.

	Year, 1901.	14 Months, 1900.
Total net profits	$4,051,241	$5,844,503
Improve., repairs, and depr.	566,922	962,013
Reserve for bad bills	.....	570,000
Net profit	$3,040,960	$4,612,724
Preferred dividend	1,421,483	1,421,979
Deficit	$1,112,784	$2,222,050
*Surplus.		

General Balance Sheet as of June 30.

ASSETS.

	1901	1900
Real estate, plants, &c.	$11,036,721	$11,142,251
New construction	2,252,378	1,124,201
Stock in other companies	147,200	147,200
Blast furnace improvements	10,074	.....
New engine lines, &c.	215,171	346,750
Raw and finished materials	3,328,850	4,132,750
Accounts and bills receivable	2,527,209	2,469,361
Cash on hand	1,121,107	1,263,132
Total	$50,952,315	$51,595,216

LIABILITIES.

Preferred stock	$20,500,000	$20,500,000
Common stock	27,191,000	27,191,000
Current accounts payable	1,6 5,250	1,022,907
Dividends due	355,370	355,370
Installment on coal purchase	185,000	211,000
Reserve for taxes, &c.	47,296	855,940
Reserve for bad collections	61,692	.....
Surplus	1,109,685	2,222,050
Total	$50,952,315	$51,595,216

OFFICERS.

President Alexis W. Thompson; Vice Presidents John F. Taylor, Archibald W. Houston, William E. Taylor, and William Barrett Ridgley; Treasurer John F. Taylor; Secretary Y. D. Hargrave. Committee—Alexis W. Thompson, John F. Taylor, Harry Rubens, and William E. Taylor. Directors—Alexis Belmont, G. Watson French, Chairman; Alexis W. Thompson, John F. Taylor, Harry Rubens, and William E. Taylor. Directors—Alexis Belmont, G. Watson French, W. H. Hassinger, A. W. Houston, P. L. Kimberley, Harry Rubens, G. E. Sebley, George R. Sheldon, John F. Taylor, W. E. Taylor, Alexis W. Thompson, R. S. Warner, M. C. Weir, W. Nelson Pape, E. N. Ohl, and W. B. Ridgely.

Main office, Stock Exchange Building, Chicago; New York office, 66 Broadway.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY.

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY, 1899.

Capital stock authorized, common	$10,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred	10,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, common	10,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, preferred	10,000,000
Dividends payable quarterly on preferred. Last dividend: on preferred, September, 1901, 1¾ per cent.	

OFFICERS.

President J. B. Rose; Vice President A. H. Porter, Jr.; Secretary W. L. Carey; Treasurer—John Mortis. Directors—W. C. Demorest, C. C. Gates, Albert Goldman, Raymond Hoagland, John Morris, W. R. Peters, A. H. Porter, Jr., J. B. Rose, and R. G. Tompkins.

Main office, 100 William Street, New York.

RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Capital stock authorized, common	$25,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred	25,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, common	16,541,700
Capital stock outstanding, preferred	8,651,100
Dividends payable quarterly. Last dividends: On common, July, 1901, 1 per cent.; on preferred, September, 1901, 1¾ per cent.	

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED FEB. 1, 1901.

	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	Total.
Net earnings of properties acquired	$1,808,206	$1,409,422	$3,218,018
Less: earnings reserved	714,485	557,298	1,271,783
Received by Rubber Goods Company	$1,093,101	$852,124	$1,946,225
Deductions	324,203	35,484	377,899
Net income	$769,898	$798,638	$1,568,326
Pref. dividend	(a) 541,180	(b) 540,770	(c) 881,950
Com. dividend	(d) 472,537	.....	(d) 472,537
Balance	def. $243,695	$257,868	$214,062
Earnings prev'l.	714,486	557,298	1,271,787
Surplus of previous year	1,014,965	.....	.....
Surplus	$1,485,846	$1,014,965	$1,485,846

*From date of acquisition to Nov. 1, 1899. †From Nov. 1, 1899, to Dec. 31, 1900, 14 months. ‡This item includes sundry expenses and an amount understood to be about $200,000 paid on agreement.

(a) 7 per cent. (b) 5½ per cent. (c) 12½ per cent. (d) 3 per cent.

Balance Sheet of Feb. 1.

ASSETS.

	1901.	1900.
Cash	$425,716	$318,247
Accounts receivable	45,585	765,590
Net earnings, property acquired, less amounts received	1,271,784	557,297
Investments	25,141,149	22,129,752
Total	$26,884,234	$23,770,886

LIABILITIES.

Common stock	$16,041,700	$15,134,600
Preferred stock	8,651,400	7,621,300
Deposits by companies	465,317	.....
Surplus	1,485,846	1,014,966
Total	$26,884,264	$23,770,866

OFFICERS.

President Charles Stewart Smith, New York; Vice Presidents Ulysses D. Eddy and R. L. Edwards; Treasurer—Wallace B. Flint, New York; Secretary and Assistant Treasurer—William A. Towner, New York; General Counsel—William M. Ivins, New York. Executive Committee—Charles R. Flint, Chairman; Gilbert W. Blanchard, L. K. McClymonds, F. W. Morgan, C. H. Dale, and G. W. Hebard. Directors—Charles Stewart Smith, Alvah Trowbridge, Henry Sheers, R. L. Edwards, George W. Hebard, Charles R. Flint, Ulysses D. Eddy, Arthur L. Kelley, L. K. McClymonds, Gilbert W. Blanchard, C. H. Dale, Alden S. Swan, and Charles M. Bull, New York; F. W. Morgan, Chicago; Wallace B. Flint, New York.

Main office, New Brunswick, N. J.; transfer agent, Irving Bigelow, Mercantile Trust Company, New York; registrar, United States Mortgage and Trust Company, New York.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD STEEL AND IRON COMPANY.

Capital stock authorized, common	$10,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred	10,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, common	7,500,000
Capital stock outstanding, preferred	6,700,000
Dividends payable quarterly on preferred. Last dividend: July, 1901, 1¾ per cent.	

OFFICERS.

President E. O. Hopkins, Birmingham, Ala.; Vice President—E. W. Rucker, Birmingham, Ala.; Secretary and Treasurer J. W. McQueen, Birmingham; Auditor C. H. Brooker, Birmingham. Directors—E. O. Hopkins, Archer Brown, Joseph Bryan, W. H. Goodloe, Adrian H. La Lanne, J. L. Bidon, Richard Mortimer, Walter G. Oakman, George Persons, E. W. Rucker, John A. Rutherford, Frederick W. Scott, W. P. Strong, Moses Taylor, and Robert H. Van Cortlandt.

Main office, Birmingham, Ala.; loan fee agent, Central Trust Company, New York; registrar, Guaranty Trust Company, New York.

STANDARD ROPE AND TWINE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED NOVEMBER, 1896.

Capital stock authorized	$12,000,000
Capital stock outstanding	12,000,000
Bonds outstanding	10,225,000
Dividends paid: None.	

OFFICERS.

President Thomas Russell; Vice President—Alfred R. Turner, Jr.; Secretary and Treasurer—Joseph G. Taylor. Directors—William Barbour, John R. Peters, William L. Potts, Josiah C. Pumyea, Thomas Russell, Sumner R. Sloan, Joseph G. Taylor, and Alfred R. Turner, Jr.

Office, 17 State Street, New York; annual meeting, third Tuesday in September, at Elizabeth, N. J.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Capital stock authorized, common	$25,000,000
Stock outstanding, common	22,301,100
Stock outstanding, preferred	248,600
Bonds outstanding	$10,618,500
Dividends payable quarterly on preferred. Last dividends: On common, Nov. 1, 1901, 2 per cent.; on preferred, August, 1901, 2 per cent.	

OFFICERS.

Chairman—D. H. Bacon, New York; President—N. Baxter, Jr., Nashville; Vice President and Treasurer—J. Bowron, Birmingham; Secretary—J. F. Fletcher, Jr. Directors—D. H. Bacon, J. T. Woodward, W. S. Chance, H. Payne, James H. Smith, William Barbour, David A. McComb, A. B. Baniman, Gerd Meyer, Benjamin F. Tracy, Elverton R. Chapman, Frank S. Witherbee, and Henry S. Manning, New York; James Bowron, Birmingham; A. M. Shook and N. Baxter, Jr., Nashville.

Main office, Birmingham, Ala.; New York office, 20 Broadway; transfer agent, Continental National Bank, New York; registrar, Central Trust Company, New York; annual meeting in March at Tracy City, Tenn.

UNION BAG AND PAPER COMPANY.

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY, 1899.

Capital stock authorized, common	$16,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred	11,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, common	16,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, preferred	11,000,000
Dividends payable quarterly on preferred. Last dividend: July, 1901, 1¾ per cent.	

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 1, 1901.

	1900-1901.	1899-1900.
Profits for the year	$885,082	$1,491,169
Less Dividends, (7 per cent. on $11,000,000 preferred, including 1¾ per cent. due April 1, 1901)	770,000	770,000
Surplus	$115,082	$721,169
Previous surplus	724,169	.....
Total surplus	$839,252	.....

Balance Sheet of March 1.

ASSETS.

	1901.	1900.
Plant, lands, &c.	$25,637,742	$24,887,274
Coal, iron & stock on hand	2,291,983	2,778,966
Dividends paid in year	577,000	.....
Accounts receivable	.....	286,135
Total	$28,527,232	$27,953,374

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$27,040,000	$27,040,000
Accounts payable	.....	38,705
Profits for year	885,082	.....
Previous surplus	724,169	940,669
Total	$28,527,232	$27,953,374

OFFICERS.

President L. G. Fisher; Vice Presidents—Charles A. Dean and A. M. Perrin; Secretary and Treasurer Frank Washburn. Directors—Albert H. Chatfield, Samuel Cuppler, C. A. Dean, J. H. Dexter, L. G. Fisher, D. W. Moses, J. H. Moss, W. H. Moore, A. M. Perrin, C. B. Shelton, R. B. Smith, W. M. Van Nortwick, L. V. Winkley, D. S. Walton, and Frank Washburn.

Main office, Fisher Building, Chicago; New York office, 51 State Street.

UNION FERRY COMPANY.

Capital	$3,000,000
Dividends payable quarterly. Last dividend: July, 1901, ½ per cent.	

OFFICERS.

President Julian D. Fairchild, New York; Secretary—George Hyatt; Treasurer and General Manager H. K. Knapp. Directors—George W. Quintard, William H. Male, Julian D. Fairchild, Felix Campbell, Alexander E. Orr, John C. Orr, Lowell M. Palmer, Theodore F. Jackson, William F. Havemeyer, George Hyatt, George N. Gardiner, Charles M. Englis, and Roswell Eldridge.

Main office and transfer agency, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; New York office, 20 Broad Street; registrar, Central Trust Company, New York; annual meeting, first Tuesday in October.

UNION TYPEWRITER COMPANY.

ORGANIZED 1893.

Capital stock outstanding, common	$10,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, 1st pref.	4,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, 2d pref.	4,015,000
Last dividends: On first preferred, April, 1901, 3½ per cent.; on second preferred, April, 1901, 12 per cent., on account of overdue payments.	

OFFICERS.

President—C. W. Seamans; Vice Presidents—W. L. Smith and E. G. Blackford; Secretary—G. K. Gillily; Treasurer P. C. Lounsbury. Directors—L. H. Biglow, F. L. Babbott, E. G. Blackford, C. S. Fairchild, J. M. Gifford, G. K. Gillily, H. S. Holden, P. C. Lounsbury, C. W. Seamans, Charles Searles, W. L. Smith, R. S. White, and C. F. Wyckoff.

New York office and transfer agency, 280 Broadway; registrar, New York Security and Trust Company, New York; annual meeting, third Wednesday in March.

UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

ORGANIZED 1882.

Capital stock authorized	$75,000,000
Capital stock outstanding	25,000,000
Dividends payable quarterly. Last dividend: July, 1901, 2 per cent.	

OFFICERS.

President—Thomas Dolan; Vice Presidents—George Philler, Samuel T. Bodine, and Randal Morgan; Secretary and Treasurer—Lewis Lillie. Directors—Samuel T. Bodine, Thomas Dolan, W. L. Elkins, W. W. Gibbs, Clement A. Griscom, George Philler, and P. A. B. Widener.

Main office and transfer agency, United Gas Improvement Building, Philadelphia; registrar, Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company, Philadelphia; annual meeting in May.

UNITED STATES ENVELOPE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1898.

Capital stock authorized, common	$1,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred	1,750,000
Capital stock outstanding, common	750,000
Capital stock outstanding, preferred	1,750,000
Bonds	2,000,000
Dividends payable quarterly on preferred. Last dividend: September, 1901, 1¾ per cent.	

OFFICERS.

President—C. H. Hutchins; Vice Presidents—James Logan, Elisha Morgan, and W. H. Frese; Secretary—Frederick Plimpton; Treasurer—R. W. Day. Directors—F. A. Bell, R. W. Day, W. B. Day, C. W. Gray, C. H. Hutchins, F. T. Kellogg, James Logan, C. G. Long, Elisha Morgan, C. H. Plimpton, W. H. Prescott, Felix Rochemann, D. Wheeler Swift, and G. Henry Whitcomb.

Main office, Springfield, Mass.; trustee and registrar of bonds, Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS.

ORGANIZED 1854.

Capital stock authorized	$10,000,000
Capital stock issued	10,000,000
Dividends payable semi-annually. Last dividend: May, 1901, 1½ per cent.	

OFFICERS.

President—Thomas C. Platt, New York; First Vice President and General Manager C. H. Crosby, New York; Second Vice President and Treasurer Theodore F. Wood, New York; Secretary Dan P. Eells, Cleveland. Directors—Thomas C. Platt, Theodore F. Wood, E. H. Platt, and C. H. Crosby, New York; Dan P. Eells, Cleveland; Russell A. Alger, Detroit.

Main office, 49 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES LEATHER CO.

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY, 1893.

Capital stock authorized, common	$64,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred	64,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, common	62,869,900
Capital stock outstanding, preferred	62,869,900
Dividends payable quarterly on preferred. Last dividend, July, 1901, 1¾ per cent.	

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1900.

ASSETS.

	1900.	1899.
Cash	$2,149,132	$7,014,640
Due by customers	4,841,287	6,986,57
Bills receivable	47,466	124,208
Doubtful debts, valued	79,015	15,042
Other debtors	133,864	96,271
Hides and leather	8,847,477	8,851,580
Bark and tanneries	1,157,294	928,292
Sundries, personal property, &c.	161,425	155,107
Advances to other cos.	17,725,399	11,482,621
Drawbacks, &c.	199,127	460,782
Railroad bonds	100,000	100,000
Tannery plants, &c.	7,005,872	6,979,028
Stock of other companies	35,446,232	35,446,232
Treasury stock	100,000	100,000
Good-will, &c.	62,869,866	62,869,866
Unexp'd insurance	34,544	28,070
Total	$136,898,980	$136,787,149

LIABILITIES.

Accrued interest, &c.	57,690	61,384
Current accounts	1,240,919	1,257,124
For. exch. not yet due	1,449,971	1,321,542
Bonds, less in treas.	5,280,000	5,280,000
Preferred stock	62,269,900	62,269,900
Common stock	62,869,900	62,869,900
Surplus	1,530,870	4,855,487
Total	$136,898,980	$136,787,149

OFFICERS.

President—James Horton, New York; Vice Presidents—Oscar B. Grant, Lewis H. Lapham, James H. Proctor, New York; Treasurer—James R. Plum, New York; Secretary—Josiah T. Tubby, New York. Directors—James Horton, Edward R. Ladew, James R. Plum, Patrick C. Costello, Jerry Cury, Lewis H. Lapham, Oscar B. Grant, John J. Lapham, Lyman F. Rhoads, Gurdon R. Horton, Samuel P. Davids, Walter G. Garrit, William H. Humphrey, C. Sumner Horton, A. Augustus Healey, Charles H. Lee, Daniel T. Stevens, George W. Childs, Frank H. Goodyear, Joseph H. Ladew, George A. Vail, Edward C. Hoyt, Ludlow R. Gale, James H. Procter, Edson G. Davidge, Eugene Horton, Theodore R. Hoyt.

Main office and transfer agency, 26 Ferry Street, New York; registrar, Central Trust Company, New York; annual meeting, fourth Wednesday in February, at Jersey City.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.

ORGANIZED OCTOBER, 1892.

Capital stock authorized, common	$25,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred	25,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, common	21,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, preferred	12,325,500
Last dividends: On common, April, 1900, 1 per cent.; on preferred, January, 1901, 1 per cent.	

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1901.

	1901.	1900.
Profit from operating plant, income from investments	$231,555	$2,246,020
Net from sales of goods, &c.	34,207	987,743
Total	$265,762	$3,233,773
Expenses, &c.	203,016	225,886
Balance	$62,606	$3,007,887
Dividend on pref. stock	705,705	2,829,680
Balance	def. $642,159	$179,207
Previous surplus	832,703	823,632
Total surplus	$189,544	$1,002,739
Charged depreciation	164,531	170,026
Surplus	$25,013	$832,703

Balance Sheet March 31.

ASSETS.

	1901.	1900.
Cash	$761,491	$628,630
Notes and accounts receivable	670,155	1,347,566
Merchandise on hand	1,259,354	1,284,039
Investments	47,823,356	46,961,877
Total	$50,016,356	$50,871,993

LIABILITIES.

Preferred stock	$23,325,500	$23,325,500
Common stock	23,000,000	23,000,000
Accounts payable	3,448,694	1,417,694
Due companies	*1,151,149	*251,015
Reserved for dividend	.....	1,177,680
Surplus	25,013	832,704
Total	$50,016,356	$50,871,993

*Amount due companies represents goods sold by this company on commission for manufacturing companies for which payment has not been made.

OFFICERS.

President F. M. Shepard; Vice President J. R. Ford; Secretary—Samuel P. Colt; Treasurer—Charles R. Flint; Assistant Treasurer H. M. Sadler, Jr. Directors—Samuel P. Colt, E. S. Converse, C. R. Converse, C. R. Flint, J. R. Ford, J. H. Ford, R. M. Gallaway, Henry L. Hotchkiss, C. L. Johnson, Lester Leland, F. C. Sayles, F. M. Shepard, Charles Stewart Smith, J. D. Vermeule, George E. Weed, and Samuel N. Williams.

Office and transfer agency, 9 Murray Street; annual meeting third Tuesday in May at New Brunswick, N. J.

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED SEPTEMBER, 1890.

Capital stock authorized, common	$350,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred	350,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, common	507,075,300
Capital stock outstanding, preferred	500,498,500
Dividends payable quarterly. Last dividends: On common, September, 1901, 1 per cent.; on preferred, August, 1901, 1¾ per cent.	

Balance Sheet, April 1, 1901.

ASSETS.

Inventory Supplies	$131,100.02	
Steel	93,350.78	
Finished product	683,982.73	
		$908,392.53
Cash	$148,398.47	
Accounts receivable	264,245.00	
Notes receivable	46,160.00	
		458,792.07
Total quick assets		$1,367,184.60
Permanent assets:		
Real estate	$2,525.12	
Buildings	17,183.76	
Machinery and equipment	156,387.15	
Tool account	10,352.40	
Furniture and fixtures	2,128.36	
Horses and wagons	285.00	
New York agency	211.82	
Construction and improvement	69,329.54	
Original purchase	12,355,550.50	
		12,000,062.75
Total		$13,367,247.35

LIABILITIES.

Accounts payable	$128,975.46
Notes payable	500,000.00
Fire loss	104,744.97
Common stock	8,451,500.00
Preferred stock	5,000,000.00
Surplus account at Feb. 1, 1901	173,847.29
Surplus for two months	108,179.63
Total	$13,367,247.35

OFFICERS.

President—Charles M. Schwab; Secretary—Richard Trimble; Treasurer—Arthur F. Lake. Executive Committee—Elbert H. Gary, Chairman; Daniel G. Reid, William Ellenborn, Edward C. Converse, Percival Roberts, and Charles Steele. Finance Committee—Robert Bacon, Chairman; H. H. Rogers, N. B. Ream, P. A. B. Widener. Directors—J. P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers, C. M. Schwab, Elbert H. Gary, Robert Bacon, E. C. Converse, Percival Roberts, F. H. Peabody, Charles Steele, William H. Moore, Norman B. Ream, James H. Reed, Henry C. Frick, William Ellenborn, Marshall Field, Daniel G. Reid, J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Alfred Clifford, William E. Dodge, Nathaniel Thayer, Abram S. Hewitt, P. A. B. Widener, and Chauncey A. Griscom.

New York office, 71 Broadway.

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1895.

Capital stock authorized, common	$38,000,000
Capital stock authorized, preferred	12,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, common	12,000,000
Capital stock outstanding, preferred	12,000,000
Last dividends: On common, September, 1901, 1 per cent.; on preferred, July, 1901, 2 per cent.	

Balance Sheet June 15, 1901.

ASSETS.

	June 15, 1901.	June 16, 1900.
Cash	$1,744,965.	$892,221
Accounts receivable	2,702,140	2,046,597
Bills receivable	4,888,921	4,724,714
Merchandise inventory	2,702,784	2,685,695
Undivided earnings, independent companies	1,664,272	595,522
Investments	3,128,908	1,577,346
Steamers, steam lighters, and lighters	157,178	146,065
Plants, properties, limestone and phosphate mines and lands	9,615,963	8,584,474
Brands, trade-marks, good-will, &c.	3,348,900	3,348,900
Unearned insurance	44,288	.....
Total	$30,324,555	$24,202,088

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, preferred	$12,000,000	$10,000,000
Capital stock, common	12,000,000	9,000,000
Bills payable	2,232,087	2,427,776
Accounts payable	115,573	70,912
Standard Fertilizer Manufacturing Company	.....	92,000
Navassa Guano Company	191,117	.....
Sulphur Mining Company	610,880	.....
Imperial Fertilizer Company	.....	50,400
Contingent fund, (bad debts)	.....	50,000
Profits on investments	.....	524,201
Undivided profits	3,175,067	2,967,717
Total	$30,324,555	$24,202,088

OFFICERS.

President S. T. Morgan; Vice Presidents—E. B. Addison and Peterson White; Secretary—S. D. Crenshaw; Treasurer—S. W. Travers; Auditor E. Thomas Organ. Directors—S. T. Morgan, E. B. Addison, S. W. Travers, S. D. Crenshaw, and A. R. Ellerson, Richmond; W. R. Chisolm, Charleston, S. C.; L. A. Cary, Durham, N. C.; Harry Walters and J. William Middendorf, Baltimore; James B. Duke, New York; F. Whittle, Petersburg, Va.; E. B. Jamey, Atlanta, and C. Sidney Shepard, New Haven, Conn.

Executive office, Crenshaw Building, Richmond, Va.; transfer agent, Virginia Trust Company, Richmond; annual meeting, second Wednesday in July at Jersey City.

WELLS-FARGO EXPRESS COMPANY.

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY, 1866.

Capital stock	$8,000,000
Dividends payable semi-annually. Last dividend: July, 1901, 3 per cent.	

OFFICERS.

President—John J. Valentine, San Francisco; Vice Presidents—George E. Gray and Dudley Evans; Treasurer—Homer S. King; Secretary—Nathan Stein; Assistant Secretary—H. B. Parsons. Directors—John J. Valentine, Homer S. King, H. E. Huntington, George E. Gray, Oliver Eldridge, Andrew Christeson, John Brannigham, John J. McCook, and Dudley Evans.

Main office San Francisco; New York office and transfer agency, 64 Broadway; annual meeting, second Thursday in August, in San Francisco.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

Capital stock	$87,487,615
Bonds outstanding	19,680,000
Dividends payable quarterly. Last dividend, July, 1901, 1¼ per cent.	

Report for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1901, partly estimated, compared with actual figures of 1900:

	1901.	1900.
Net revenue	$1,850,000	$1,765,256
Balance after int. on bonds	1,610,000	1,460,716
Dividend	1,217,095	1,217,071
Surplus	392,905	240,715
Previous surplus	9,319,285	8,458,205
Total surplus	9,712,190	8,767,920

OFFICERS.

President and General Manager Thomas T. Eckert, New York; Vice Presidents—Robert Clowry, George J. Gould, J. B. Van Every, Thomas F. Clark, New York; Secretary—A. H. Brewer; Treasurer—M. T. Wilbur; Auditor—J. B. Van Every. Directors—Thomas T. Eckert, John T. Terry, Russell Sage, Charles Lockhart, George J. Gould, Robert C. Clowry, Charles Lanier, Edwin Gould, J. P. Morgan, W. D. Bishop, Edward H. Harriman, Samuel Sloan, Chauncey M. Depew, R. M. Flagler, John K. Cowen, James H. Hyde, John Jacob Astor, Oliver Ames, Lewis Fitzgerald, C. Sidney Shepard, J. B. Van Every, William F. Cochran, James Stillman, E. H. Perkins, Jr., Jacob H. Schiff, Thomas F. Clark, Frank J. Gould, George Cappell, William L. Bull, Morris K. Jesup.

Main office and transfer agency, 15 Broadway, New York; registrar, Mercantile Trust Company, New York; annual meeting, second Wednesday in October.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair: fresh westerly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,128. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1901.—Twelve Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS A RESTFUL DAY

Attends Funeral Service at the Milburn Home.

RECEIVES A FEW FRIENDS

Emphasizes Pledge to Continue Unbroken the Policy of Mr. McKinley.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 15.—After passing through a sleepless forty-eight hours, President Roosevelt retired early last night, and was congratulated on his refreshed appearance this morning.

The story of President Roosevelt's life for the two days just passed, which has been pretty fully told in the newspapers—his wild rush from the Adirondack wilderness to place himself at the head of the Government—forms one of the most dramatic features of the National drama which has been enacted since President McKinley was made the victim of the assassin Czolgosz. Only a man such as himself could have passed through what he has and appear to-day with all his customary vigor and alertness.

The President is making his home at the quaint old Colonial residence of his friend Ainsley Wilcox, in Delaware Avenue—the house in which he yesterday took the oath of his high office and gave the people of the country the additional pledge that he would continue absolutely unbroken the Governmental policy laid out by President McKinley.

He arose early this morning, and after breakfast received Secretary Root, Gov. Odell, and several other high officials. This filled in the time until he left to attend the simple funeral services over the body of President McKinley, held at the Milburn residence, for the benefit of the family and immediate friends. He drove to the house with Mr. Wilcox.

Returning to the Wilcox residence, the President expressed his pleasure when informed that a little luncheon had been arranged for with Secretary of War Root, Attorney General Knox, Gov. Odell, and Congressman Littauer as guests.

PRESIDENT SEES VISITORS.

After the luncheon the President received a number of callers, including some of his old newspaper friends. Speaking to one of them, he said:

"Well! well! my boy, I don't believe I have seen you since my fortunes took me to Washington. I'm glad to see you. Do you know, I believe that while you were always writing in opposition to me I won you personally over to my side during that campaign for the Governorship. Don't say that I am wrong, for I want to believe that way. Everybody must be my friend now."

The President expressed himself as very much pleased with the simplicity of the ceremony arranged for swearing him in yesterday. He was asked if he had any statement to which he wished publicity given, and replied, gravely.

"Nothing now, nothing now. I can only emphasize the few words I said before taking the oath yesterday—that it is my purpose to continue absolutely unbroken the policy laid down by President McKinley for the peace, the prosperity, and the honor of our country."

When the President dined he asked that several persons be invited informally to dinner. When the party sat down there were present, in addition to the President and his host, Mr. Wilcox, Gov. B. B. Odell, Jr., Attorney General Knox, Secretary of War Root, Senator Kean of New Jersey, and William C. Warren, Republican State Committeeman, of Buffalo.

In the evening part of the Cabinet met at supper. Secretaries Long, Wilson, and Hitchcock, Postmaster General Smith, and John G. Milburn were present.

The President remained indoors all the afternoon and evening. As he has to arise early to-morrow to take the funeral train to Washington, he desired to get all the rest possible. He is impelled to remain indoors, furthermore, by the fact that his public appearances are made occasions of demonstrations by the crowds with which the streets are filled, and he does not like that. Even this morning when he rode up Delaware Avenue to the Milburn house with Mr. Wilcox, in a closed carriage and with only two mounted policemen as escort, he was cheered by the people.

Incidentally, it might be remarked that, while President Roosevelt is very much opposed to being guarded by soldiers, policemen, and Secret Service officers, he has been very closely guarded whenever he goes out. He has expressed himself somewhat forcibly to friends on the matter of the efficiency of a bodyguard of Secret Service agents.

While much is being written and said concerning the political developments which will follow the accession of Mr. Roosevelt to the Presidency, prospective Cabinet changes, &c., it can be stated that those who are circulating these reports are not doing so with the authority of anybody in a position to speak. There is no disposition here on the part of anybody who could have any knowledge of the President's plans to talk politics now.

The feeling that prevails in this respect is well illustrated by a trivial matter that occurred to-day, and which concerns the President himself. President Roosevelt was approached in the matter of filling a certain vacancy which exists in the White House staff. Appointments upon that staff, which might be called the official family of the President, are always left entirely to him. When President Roosevelt, this morning, had this matter referred to him, he said, with some asperity:

"Don't bother me about anything of that character now."

The President, as THE NEW YORK TIMES stated yesterday, has asked the members of President McKinley's Cabinet to continue as members of his Cabinet, and they have consented to do so, but how long they will continue to serve is another question.

It is the President's plan now to go to his old home in Washington to-morrow, and not to the White House. His family will meet him in Washington.

President Roosevelt's secretary, Mr. Loeb, and his assistants were kept busy opening telegrams and mail and classifying them. Piled up on the oak table in the sitting room of the house were at least 600 telegrams and letters, all of them expressing regret at the death of President McKinley and assurances of confidence and support to the new President.

Among those who sent telegrams were ex-Gov. Vincent O. Coffin of Connecticut, ex-Gov. Ladd of Rhode Island, Gov. Shaw of Iowa, who telegraphed, "You will have the loyal support of the people of Iowa in unstinted measure"; Gov. Richards of Wyoming, who said, "May God endow you with abundant wisdom and discretion"; Mayor Hart of Boston, Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania, who said, "Earnestly hoping that the curse of anarchism may be speedily lifted from our land by the passage of wise and effective laws, I hasten to assure you of loyal support"; the Republican Club of Massachusetts, the National Republican League, Sons of America of Pennsylvania, Don M. Dickinson, F. Norton Goddard, George E. Greene, W. Bourke Cockran, Seth Low, Joseph H. Manley, Harriet S. Blaine, the Rev. O. V. V. Raymond, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and Booker T. Washington.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S PERSONALITY

Compared to Lord Cromer by a London Times Correspondent—Great Britain and Mr. McKinley's Funeral.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Montreal correspondent of The Times, in some personal impressions of President Roosevelt, compares him to Evelyn Baring before he became Lord Cromer. He says they are of much the same type. Both have the same bulldog jaw, the same quick, impatient, yet tolerant look in the eyes. Both, too, have the same way of brushing aside irrelevant detail and going right to the bottom of the difficulty. In each there is the same tendency to be a little unjust perhaps to a man who doesn't see eye to eye with him. At the same time, both have always evinced a readiness to admit any injustice which they have done when once convinced of it.

The correspondent says further that there is in Roosevelt, as in Lord Cromer, the same tendency to assume. President Roosevelt, he says, certainly possesses the elements of a great man. The danger which he must guard against is his extreme impulsiveness. If he can keep himself well in hand he will make a great President.

Referring to the suggestion that the Duke of Cornwall represent King Edward at the funeral of President McKinley, the correspondent says:

"The obstacles in the way to the adoption of this proposal are considerable, and may prove insuperable, but should means be found to overcome these the decision would cause the deepest satisfaction in this country. All England would rejoice that we should be able to give Americans so signal a mark of our desire to take part with them in paying every tribute in our power to the great citizen whom they have lost."

In conclusion the correspondent says: "Having been so recently a witness at Buffalo of the breathless anxiety with which the whole heart of the Nation throbbed in response to the bulletins issued from the President's sick room, I cannot resist saying that if it were possible for King Edward to depute the heir apparent to represent him at President McKinley's funeral, such a tribute would profoundly stir the generous feelings of the American people.

MRS. ROOSEVELT AT OYSTER BAY.

The President's Wife Will Start for Washington To-day with Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 15.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, wife of the President, reached Oyster Bay at 10:20 this morning. There were very few persons about the depot at the time, as her coming had not been announced. As she passed from the train to her carriage those present raised their hats in silent salute. The carriage drove off at once. Instead of going direct to her own home, Mrs. Roosevelt drove to the residence of James A. Roosevelt, where she remained some time. Then she drove to Sagamore Hill, the Roosevelt home.

She spent the rest of the day resting, for she had been traveling almost constantly since her husband received the notification of Mr. McKinley's sinking spell, and although she did not accompany her husband on his flying trip down the mountains she was thoroughly worn out. She declined late in the day to make any statement beyond announcing her plans for the immediate future, and these only cover to-morrow, up to the time she reaches Washington. After that she will have to be guided entirely by the plans her husband makes.

So far as she has planned, Mrs. Roosevelt will leave here a few minutes after 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. On reaching Long Island City she will take a carriage to one of the Pennsylvania ferry houses on the west side of Manhattan. She may cross by any one of the three and will reach Jersey City a few minutes before 10 o'clock.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has placed a special car at her disposal. This will probably be attached to the Congressional Limited, and if so her stay in Jersey City will be very brief, and she will have to make quick connections all the way from here to Jersey City. Her present plan is to take Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., with her. The rest of the children will not go to Washington for a week or more, and perhaps not until arrangements have been made to place them at school in the capital city.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, with her children and several servants, arrived in the city on the People's Line steamboat Adirondack at 6:15 o'clock yesterday morning. The family drove immediately to the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry and started for Oyster Bay.

Pacific Coast and the Grand Canon of Arizona.
Pennsylvania Railroad personally conducted tour leaves New York by special train September 23. Round trip rate only $185.00.—Adv.

PUBLIC TRIBUTE TO THE NATION'S DEAD

Vast Throng Takes Last Look at Martyred President.

Body Lies in State in Buffalo City Hall—Simple but Impressive Funeral Procession.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 15.—It is estimated that at least 100,000 men, women, and children passed the open coffin of President McKinley while it rested upon a catafalque in the City Hall to-day. The great majority of these and tens of thousands who did not get into the building at all stood in a drenching rain and got thoroughly soaked. The streets leading from the Milburn house to the City Hall were black with people from the early morning. It seemed as though everybody in Buffalo and the country about was out of doors, and to this multitude had to be added those who came on to see the Pan-American Exposition only to find it closed because of President McKinley's death.

The funeral procession, which left the Milburn house just after the services held there for the family and personal friends, was singularly simple and solemn. No effort was made at pomp or display. The sky was gray and heavy, threatening the downfall of rain which came later. The coffin, which was covered with black cloth and had no ornaments except the silver handles and name plate, was borne from the Milburn house by four soldiers of the Coast Artillery and four "jackies" from the United States gunboat Michigan. It was not placed upon a funeral car, but in a heavy black hearse drawn by four splendid black horses.

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE.

A platoon of mounted police headed the procession. Following were Companies I and L of the Fourteenth Infantry, commanded by Capt. Taylor, and a company of marines commanded by Capt. Leonard. Then came the hearse, immediately followed by about a hundred men wearing the uniform of the Grand Army of the Republic. There was a detachment of the Sea Coast Artillery in full dress and a body of sailors from the Michigan, and a company from the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth Regiments of the National Guard.

The first carriage contained President Roosevelt and Secretaries Root, Smith, and Knox. In the second carriage were Mr. Cortelyou and Secretaries Long, Hitchcock, and Wilson. In the third carriage were Major Gen. Brooke, United States Army, and an aide. In the fourth carriage were Col. Locke and Mrs. Locke. In the fifth carriage were Senator Hanna, Senator Kean of New Jersey, Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, and Gov. Odell. In other carriages were President Milburn and other officials of the Pan-American Exposition.

The band of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, immediately following the platoon of police, played solemn dirges from the time of leaving the Milburn house until the City Hall was reached. All along Delaware Avenue the homes of the wealthy people of Buffalo were draped heavily and artistically with flags and mourning emblems. In fact, the whole city is swathed in the National colors intertwined with black. Never was a funeral cortège received with more profound silence and with greater evidences of sorrow by a multitude. They were massed along the sidewalks from one end of the route to the other. There was no scrambling for places or crowding for a better view. The people stood quietly, with bowed and bared heads, as the procession passed, and then moved decorously toward the City Hall to take places in the lines waiting to see the body lying in state.

Everything had been prepared at the City Hall. The catafalque was in the main corridor which extends through the building from Franklin Street to Delaware Avenue. This corridor is broad, has two entrances on both streets, and extends the heighth of the building. The catafalque was in the centre, the head of it toward Delaware Avenue. A short distance from the head and from the foot were two big ornamental urns. These, like the walls and the chandeliers at the foot of the starways, were draped with flags and mourning, and adorned with tropical plants. The catafalque itself was of plain black and about two feet high.

THE PUBLIC'S LAST LOOK.

The procession reached the City Hall about 1 P. M. At that time, according to police estimates, there were not less than 50,000 persons in the streets leading to the entrances. They were kept in line four abreast waiting for the opening of the doors. Just as the funeral procession reached the City Hall a terrific storm broke. The rain fell in a perfect torrent, and the wind blew half a gale. It was a storm which would drench anybody exposed to it for even a minute, and yet the people stood there.

The band took a station on the City Hall steps and played the Dead March from Saul while the coffin was being taken from the hearse and to the catafalque. It was borne by the artillerymen and "Jackies," and followed by President Roosevelt, the members of the Cabinet, and Secretary Cortelyou.

When the coffin had been placed on the catafalque President Roosevelt and Secretaries Knox, Long, and Wilson stood at the right of it, and Secretaries Root, Smith, Hitchcock, and Mr. Cortelyou on the left. With bowed heads they watched the undertaker remove the lid. When they saw the face of the dead President they noticed that the expression of the face was as natural as the face of a dead person ever is. There was a suggestion of a smile. The complexion was unusually sallow, rather than the customary pallor of death.

As the undertaker took off the upper part of the lid he saw that the right arm of President McKinley, which had been placed across the body at about the waistline, had fallen to the side. Consequently he removed the entire lid, and put the arm in its proper place.

Upon the coffin was placed an American flag, which covered its lower half. Upon this flag rested two wreaths, one of American Beauty roses, the tribute of Senator Mark Hanna, and the other of white roses from Col. Myron P. Herrick.

Other floral pieces, which were placed around the platform, included a wreath of roses and lilies of the valley from the Mexican Commission. A wreath of roses from President Diaz of Mexico, and a wreath of white carnations from the Chilian Commission.

President Roosevelt was the first of the distinguished men about the coffin to look upon the face of his predecessor. It was but a glance. Then he put his hand over his eyes, and stepped back to make way for Secretary Root. The other Cabinet members each went to the casket in turn.

Senator Hanna was the first person to step forward after the Cabinet officers. The feebleness which has come over him ever since the President died was more marked than ever. He hardly seemed able to walk. When he looked upon the dead a great sob shook his massive body and it seemed as though he would fall. The tears streamed and he seemed to be entirely unconscious of his surroundings. When he left he leaned upon the arm of Mr. Cortelyou.

THE PUBLIC TRIBUTE.

Gov. Odell, Senator Fairbanks, Senator Burroughs, and the others who had ridden in the funeral procession viewed the body before the doors were opened to the general public. Then all of these left the building through an exit over which was suspended a life-size portrait in oil of President McKinley, over which the Stars and Stripes had been draped and about which some white doves were suspended.

There was no rush or crush. The rain-soaked throng seemed to realize that it was better to obey the police order to be patient and to move quickly. Admitted at the two entrances on Franklin Street in two columns, three abreast, they were made to move at a slow walk through the corridor, past the catafalque, and out through the two rear doors on the Delaware Avenue side. There was no delay. The police and military authorities saw to it that the lines constantly moved. Nor was any favoritism shown. Everybody had to get in line. These lines, with the people three and four abreast, extended back half a mile on many streets.

About an hour after the crowd began to move the sun came out bright and glorious, and this brought back into the lines many thousands of women and children who had wisely left them to seek shelter when the storm broke.

It was 1:30 P. M. when the public began to pass the bier. It had been intended to close the doors at 6 P. M., as it was thought that every person who desired to look upon the face of the dead President would be able to do so by that time. At 5 P. M., though, it was found that there were as many waiting to get in as had already passed through, so it was decided to keep the doors open until 10 P. M., when the body would be taken back to the Milburn house. It was a sad and a silent procession during all these hours. The silence in the corridor was seldom broken by the sound of a voice, unless it were the shrill treble of some child appealing to his parent to go home. It was remarkable how many children were taken there. There were hundreds of little ones who had to be lifted into the arms of those who brought them in order that they might look upon the dead. One little girl, who had been lifted up by her father, was thrown into a convulsions.

STREWN WITH FLOWERS.

Many of those who passed in line carried in their hands some single flower, which they would keep carefully concealed, then, as they moved rapidly by, they would drop it on the catafalque or on the floor near by. So rapidly did these small tributes of the sorrowing people accumulate that it was several times found necessary to gather them up and remove them.

A picturesque incident of the day was the arrival at the City Hall of 125 Indians from the congress at the Pan-American Exposition. There were big chiefs and braves in the tawdry splendor of war clothes and paint. There were fat squaws, gorgeous in many hued blankets, and papooses who stared wonderingly at all about them. The chiefs brought with them a wreath of white carnations, which they were permitted to put at the foot of the catafalque. Each Indian dropped a flower near the casket as he or she passed. The wreath they brought bore an inscription in Sioux language, praying that the Great White Father should have a peaceful sleep.

When the doors were closed at midnight it was estimated that 80,000 persons had viewed the remains, but thousands of disappointed ones were still in the streets. The body will lie in the City Hall until morning. It will be taken to the station by a military escort to-morrow morning, and at 8:30 the funeral train will start for Washington. Mrs. McKinley, the President, the Cabinet, and relatives and friends of the dead President, will accompany the body.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S WILL.

Instrument Executed Before the Shooting—Bulk of Estate Goes to Widow.

BUFFALO, Sept. 15.—President McKinley has left a will. The instrument was executed sometime before the shooting, and at no time during his final suffering was there any wish or occasion to revise it or to frame a codicil. It leaves the bulk of his property to Mrs. McKinley.

How much the estate is worth cannot be stated with exactness by those most familiar with the late President's business affairs, but it is believed to be a large sum.

DEATH MASK TAKEN.

Said to be a Faithful Reproduction of Mr. McKinley's Features.

BUFFALO, Sept. 15.—A death mask of the President's face was made at 7:20 o'clock this morning by Eduard L. A. Pausch of Hartford, Conn. Mr. Pausch has in recent years modelled the features of many of the distinguished men who have died in this country.

The mask is a faithful reproduction of the late President McKinley's features.

Across the Continent on a Pennsylvania Railroad Tour.
September 23 a personally conducted tour to California and the Grand Canon of Arizona will leave New York by special Pullman train via Pennsylvania Railroad. $185.00 round trip.—Adv.

HOMAGE OF GRIEF AT PRESIDENT'S BIER

First Step on Sad Return to Washington.

PRIVATE SERVICE HELD.

Widow's Last Hour by the Body of Husband.

President Roosevelt, Cabinet Officials, and Other Public Men Join in Tribute of Sorrow.

After brief funeral services at the Milburn home yesterday, the body of President McKinley was conveyed to the City Hall in Buffalo, where it lay in state for several hours. President Roosevelt, several Cabinet officials, and other distinguished public men rode in the funeral procession, which included a military and naval escort.

The funeral train will leave Buffalo this morning. It is expected to reach Washington at 9 P. M. The body will be taken to the White House to remain under a guard of soldiers and sailors until 9 A. M. on Tuesday, when it will be removed to the rotunda of the Capitol, there to lie in state until that evening. At Mrs. McKinley's request the body will then be taken to Canton a day earlier than heretofore announced.

Mrs. McKinley's condition yesterday was such as to cause anxiety. For the first time since the death of her husband she gave herself up to violent weeping.

President Roosevelt had a quiet and restful day. After attending the funeral service at the Milburn home, he had luncheon with Gov. Odell and Secretary Root. He repeated his statement that he would pursue the policy outlined by Mr. McKinley.

Special memorial services were held in churches and Sunday schools of every denomination throughout the country. The late President's favorite hymns were part of the musical programme in many instances. Sermons and addresses dealt with the worth of Mr. McKinley, his great public services, and the necessity of stamping out anarchy.

FUNERAL SERVICES AT THE MILBURN HOUSE.

President Roosevelt, the Cabinet Officials, and Mr. Hanna Present—Mrs. McKinley's Leave Taking.

BUFFALO, Sept. 15.—Long before the time set for the funeral services in the Milburn House, where President McKinley died, the neighborhood was astir with preparations. At 9 o'clock platoons of police officers, mounted and on foot, arrived at the grounds and were posted in details along the streets approaching the house. For a block in each direction the streets were roped off to keep back the gathering crowds. The vigilance of the officers in keeping back those not entitled to admission within the reserved area was redoubled, and only those summoned to the service, the uniformed escort of marchers, and others whose business imperatively brought them there, passed within the four-square precinct about the house. Major General John R. Brooke, Commander of the Department of the East, who was personally in command of all the forces participating in the escort, arrived at 10 o'clock. He was in fatigue uniform, with service sword at his side. The two gold stars at the collar marked his high military rank. Around his left arm was wound a heavy band of crepe. With him were his aides, and a half-score of other officers, all in fatigue uniform, with the badge of mourning on their sleeve.

The time was now approaching for the service. The tramp of the assembling military could be heard, and the walks leading up to the Milburn house began to be lined with those who were to be assembled about the bier. Even amid the stir of assembling a solemn and awe-like silence prevailed, and the division of the escort came to their posts with silent bands. At 10:30 o'clock the military and naval detachments took temporary station on West Ferry Street immediately around the corner from the Milburn house. First came Companies I and L of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Porter, under command of Capt. John R. M. Taylor, marching with the steady tread and bearing of regulars. Following them came a company of the Seventy-third Coast Artillery, now on duty at the Pan-American Exposition, in command of Capt. John P. Wisser. These were the men who had been near the President at the moment he was shot, and who took part in the struggle with his assassin. The National Guard of the State of New York was represented by picked companies from the Seventy-fourth and Sixty-fifth Regiments, under command of Capt. Howland.

THE NAVAL ESCORT.

The trappings of the military arm of the service gave way to those of the United States Navy, as fifty men from the United States gunboat Michigan, under command of Lieut. Commander William, swung into position alongside their military brethren in arms. At their head marched a detachment of marines, in their dark-blue uniforms and with large gilt-trimmed helmets. After them came the bluejackets, with open-throated shirts, showing their bronzed breasts, their loose black neckscarfs in sailor knots, with yellow leggings and jackey hats. Sailors and marines marched with their short carbines at shoulder arms. The entire military and naval force—soldiers, sailors, and marines—formed in company in West Ferry Street, and there awaited the time for the services to begin.

Meantime the members of the Cabinet, officials high in the Government service, and near friends of the martyred President arrived. Secretaries Wilson and Hitchcock drove up together, and with bowed heads entered the house. Gov. Odell of New York drove up with his secretary and Representative Lucius Littauer of New York, and following the Governor came Major Gen. Roe, commander of the National Guard of New York, with his staff of aides, all in full uniform. Secretary Root walked to the house with Mr. and Mrs. Sprague, at whose house he has been a guest since first summoned to the city. Two and two, a long line of men of dignified bearing marched up to the house—the foreign Commissioners sent to the Exposition—and after them the State Commissioners. With the foreigners was a Colonel of the Mexican Army, in his full uniform of black, with scarlet stripes and peaked gold-braided cap. The other members of the Cabinet in the city—Secretary Long, Attorney General Knox, and Postmaster General Smith—such close friends of the late President as Senator Hanna, Judge Day, Govs. Yates and Gregory, Representatives Alexander and Ryan, Major Gen. Brooke, E. H. Butler, and H. H. Kohlsaat, were among the early arrivals.

THE PRESIDENT ARRIVES.

It was just eight minutes before the opening of the service when a covered barouche drove up to the house, bringing President Roosevelt and Mr. and Mrs. Ansley Wilcox, at whose home he is a guest. The President looked very grave as he alighted, and turned to assist Mrs. Wilcox from the carriage. Salutations of those nearest the carriage were acknowledged with an inclination of the head. Those waiting to gain entrance fell back, making a narrow lane through which Mr. Roosevelt passed to the house. As he entered, the long line of soldiers and sailors swung in column of fours into Delaware Avenue, and formed in battalion front along the beautiful thoroughfare, oposite the house and immediately facing it. On the extreme left were the regulars, on the right the sailors, and marines, in the centre the National Guardsmen. They stood at parade rest, with colors lowered, each flag wound about its staff and bound with crêpe. The front of the house and the lawns had been cleared by this time, and for half an hour all was silence.

Within the house of death was woe unspeakable. In the drawing room to the right of the hall as President Roosevelt entered, the dead President was lying upon his bier. His head was to the rising sun. He was dressed as he always did in life. The black frock coat was buttoned across the breast, where the first bullet of the assassin had struck. The black string tie below the standing collar showed the little triangle of white shirt front. The right hand lay at his side. The left was across his body. He looked as millions of his countrymen have seen him, save for one thing—the little badge of the Loyal Legion, the only decoration he ever wore, and which was always in the left lapel of his coat, was missing. And those who remarked it spoke of it, and after the body was taken to the City Hall the little badge which he prized through life was placed again where it had always been.

The body lay in a black coffin on a black bearskin rug. Over the lower limbs was flung the starry banner he had loved so well. The flowers were few, as befitted the simple nature of the man. A spray of white crysanthemums, a flaming bunch of blood-red American Beauty roses, and a purple bunch of violets were on the casket. Behind the head, against a pier mirror between two curtained windows rested two superb wreaths of white asters and roses.

Two sentries, one from the sea and one from the land, guarded the body. They stood in the window embrasures behind the head of the casket. He to the north was a Sergeant of infantry. He was fully accoutred and his cap was on his head. In the other window was the sailor, garbed in the loose blue blouse of the navy.

THE WIDOW'S LEAVE-TAKING.

The family had taken leave of their loved one before the others arrived. Mrs. McKinley had been led into the chamber by her physician, Dr. Rixey, and had sat a while alone with him who had supported and comforted her through all their wedded life. Dry-eyed she had gazed upon him and fondled his face. She did not seem to realize that he was dead. Then she had been led away by Dr. Rixey and had taken up her position at the head of the stairs where she could hear the service. Mrs. Hobart, the widow of the Vice President during Mr. McKinley's first term; Mr. Lafayette McWilliams of Chicago, who is Mrs. McKinley's cousin; Miss Barber, her sister; Miss Mary Barber, her niece, and Dr. Rixey remained with the widow. The other members of the family, Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, Miss Helen McKinley, Mrs. Duncan, Miss Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Barber, and Dr. and Mrs. Bear, had withdrawn into the library, to the north of the drawing room, in which the coffin lay, and here also gathered other friends when the service was held.

The friends and public associates of the dead President all had opportunity to view the body before the service began. The members of the Cabinet had taken their leave before the others arrived. They remained seated while the sad procession viewed the body. They were on the north side of it. A place directly at the head had been reserved for President Roosevelt. Secretary Root sat alongside this empty chair. Then came Attorney General Knox, Secretary Long, Secretary Hitchcock, Secretary Wilson, and Postmaster General Smith, in the order named. About a hundred in all saw the body. Some were so overcome with grief at the sight of the thin, placid countenance that their frames shook in convulsive sobs. Several clung to the side of the bier and with difficulty could be persuaded to leave. Almost every face was tear-stained.

Among those in the procession were Senators Fairbanks and Burrows, Gov. Yates of Illinois, Controller Dawes, Gen. Manderson and Mrs. Manderson, Representative Littauer of New York, ex-Postmaster General William L. Bissell, and the consulting physicians, most of whom had met President McKinley personally for the first time after he was stricken. Senator Hanna entered the room at this time but did not approach the coffin. The Senator spoke to no one. His eyes were vacant. He passed through the throng and seated himself behind Gov. Odell, sinking far down into his chair and resting his head upon his hand. During all the service that followed he did not stir.

AT MR. McKINLEY'S BIER.

Just before 11 o'clock President Roosevelt entered, coming into the room from the rear through the library. After passing into the hall, he had made his way around through the sitting room behind into the library. There was an instantaneous movement in the room as the President appeared. The procession was still passing from the south side around the head of the coffin. Every one rose, and all eyes were turned toward the President. He moved forward again with the tide of the procession to his place at the head of the line of Cabinet officers. He held himself erect, like a soldier, his left hand carrying forward his silk hat. Those who were coming toward him fell back on either side to let him pass. He paused once or twice to silently shake hands, but there was no smile to accompany his greetings. When President Roosevelt reached the head of the line of Cabinet officers, he kept his face away from the coffin. The tension in the room was great. The minister of the Gospel stood with the Holy Book in his hand ready to begin. Perhaps it might have been sixty seconds. It seemed longer. Then the President turned and at the same time advanced a step. He bowed his head and looked down into the prison house of the man whose burden and responsibility he had taken up. Long he gazed, standing immovable, save for a twitching of the muscles of the chin as he labored with heavy breath to repress his emotion. At last he stepped back. Col. Bingham, the aide to the President, standing ten feet below the foot of the coffin, glanced in the direction of the Rev. Charles Edward Locke of the Delaware Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, who was to conduct the service.

SOLEMN, SIMPLE SERVICE.

The pastor was at the door leading into the hall, a station whence his words could be heard at the head of the stairs. The signal was given, and there welled out from the hall the beautiful words of "Lead, Kindly Light," sung by a quartet. It was President McKinley's favorite hymn. Every one within sound of the music knew it, and as the voices swelled through the house half of those persons in the room put their faces in their hands to hide their scalding tears. President Roosevelt seemed to be swaying to and fro as if his footing was insecure.

When the singing ended the clergyman lifted up his voice. He read from the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians. All had risen as he began, and remained standing throughout the remainder of the service. "Oh, death, where is thy sting; oh, grave, where is thy victory?" repeated the minister. Again the voices rose with the words of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," the very words President McKinley had repeated at intervals of consciousness during the day of agony before he died. As the music died away the pastor spoke again. "Let us pray," he said, and every head fell upon its breast. He began his invocation with a stanza from a hymn sung in the Methodist Church. His prayer was as follows:

"Oh, God, our Help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home."

We, Thy servants, humbly beseech Thee for manifestations of Thy favor as we come into Thy presence. We laud and magnify Thy holy name and praise Thee for all Thy goodness. Be merciful unto us and bless us, as stricken with overwhelming sorrow we come to Thee. Forgive us for our doubts and fears and faltering faith, pardon all our sins and shortcomings, and help us to say, "Thy will be done." In this dark night of grief abide with us till the dawning. Speak to our troubled souls, O God, and give to us in this hour of unutterable grief the peace and quiet which Thy presence only can afford. We thank Thee that Thou dost answer the sobbing sigh of the heart, and dost assure us that if a man die he shall live again. We praise Thee for Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Saviour and elder brother, that He came "to bring life and immortality to light," and because he lives we shall live also. We thank Thee that death is victory and that "to die is gain." Have mercy upon us in this dispensation of Thy providence, we believe in Thee, we trust Thee, our God of Love, "the same yesterday, to-day, and forever."

We thank Thee for the unsullied life of Thy servant, our martyred President, whom Thou hast taken to his coronation, and we pray for the final triumph of all the divine principles of pure character and free government for which he stood while he lived and which were baptized by his blood in his death.

Hear our prayer for blessings of consolation upon all those who were associated with him in the administration of the affairs of the Government; especially vouchsafe Thy presence to Thy servant who has been suddenly called to assume the holy responsibility of our Chief Magistrate.

O God, bless our dear Nation, and guide the ship of State through stormy seas. Help Thy people to be brave to fight the battles of the Lord, and wise to solve all the problems of freedom. Graciously hear us for comforting blessings to rest upon the family circle of our departed friend. Tenderly sustain Thine handmaiden upon whom the blow of this sorrow most heavily falls. Accompany her, O God, as Thou hast promised, through this dark valley and shadow, and may she fear no evil because Thou art with her.

All these things we ask in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord, who has taught us when we pray, to say, Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed by Thy name. Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us, and lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory, forever. Amen.

May the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God, the Father, and communion of the Holy Spirit be with us all, evermore. Amen

All present joined in the Lord's prayer as the minister repeated it. President

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Autumn Tour to the Pacific Coast.
Pennsylvania Railroad thirty-day personally conducted tour to California and the Grand Canon of Arizona. Leaves New York by special train September 23. Round trip rate, $185.00.—Adv.

Roosevelt's voice being audible at the back of the room. The service concluded with a simple benediction. Those in the room stepped back. The funeral director was about to step forward to place the cover on the casket when suddenly there was a movement behind Gov. Odell. Senator Hanna, who had risen, saw that the last opportunity to look into the countenance of his dear friend had come. He could restrain himself no longer. Pressing forward in an instant he was at the side of the casket and bending over and looking into it with a gaze of eagerness. A minute, almost two minutes, passed while he gazed steadily into the window of the coffin. There was no sobs. His grief was deeper than that. He simply looked and looked, and drank in the features of the dead. It was pathetic in the extreme. Then he turned away. The coffin was closed.

FOR A PUBLIC PARADE.

Col. Bingham signalled the body bearers. Four jack tars of the Navy, two infantry Sergeants and two artillery Sergeants bore the casket aloft and out of the house. The President, Cabinet, and the others followed it. Mrs. McKinley and the members of the family remained. The widow had passed through the ordeal bravely and without breaking down. The trained nurses and the personal attendants of the President gathered on the side of the porch to see the body taken away. Through their tears from behind the screen of vines they saw it borne from the house, and as long as the hearse in which it was deposited remained in view they strained their blurred vision to see it.

It was within a minute of 11:30 o'clock when three long rolls of a muffled drum told those outside the house that the funeral cortège was about to appear. From the darkened rooms the sorrowing assemblage began to file out to the street. Soon the walks and lawns were again covered with the silent throng, with heads bared. Suddenly through the green vine-clad entrance and above the sea of heads there was a burst of color as the Stars and Stripes and the masses of flowers lying on the casket came into view. Then the dark outlines of the casket itself, carried high on the shoulders of the bearers, came out from the arbor of vines. At the instant it appeared "Nearer, My God, to Thee" ascended in subdued strains from one of the military bands.

It was a strangely majestic spectacle as the flag and flower-draped coffin moved slowly along above the level of heads. For a moment there was a rift in the clouds, and a burst of sunshine fell across the flowers and flags. An involuntary exclamation went up from those about at the impressive beauty of the scene. Tenderly the bearers lowered the casket from their shoulders and committed it to the hearse. The time for the cortège to move had now arrived. The solemn notes of Chopin's funeral dirge succeeded the sweet strains of the hymn. The soldiers and sailors swung into long columns and took up the march southward toward the City Hall.

CZOLGOSZ TO FACE INDICTMENT TO-DAY.

For Safe Keeping the Anarchist Assassin Was Transferred to the Erie County Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 15.—Leon Czolgosz has been removed from the Police Headquarters Building to the jail for greater safety and to avoid taking him through the streets to-morrow when he goes to court to plead to the indictment for the murder of President McKinley. The assassin was spirited out of Police Headquarters late this morning escorted only by four policemen. He was placed in a closed carriage and taken to the jail. Sheriff Caldwell received him there and placed him in a ground floor cell. Czolgosz is the only prisoner in the jail, as it is undergoing repairs, and all other prisoners were transferred to the penitentiary.

The jail is directly across from the City Hall, so the assassin was within 150 feet of the funeral procession to-day. He heard the dead march, the tramp of the soldiers, and the noise of the carriages as they drew up at the Delaware Avenue entrance of the City Hall.

A story is told that Czolgosz was attired in the blue coat and helmet of a policeman when taken from the station to the jail, but the disguise was unnecessary, as the streets were practically deserted at the time. In taking him to jail, Superintendent Bull was not alarmed that a mob might take Czolgosz from the police station, but he wanted to provide against a demonstration when it will be necessary to take the assassin to court to-morrow to hear the indictment read and to receive his plea.

The jail is connected with the City Hall by an underground passage, which has not been used in years. Through this cobwebbed tunnel Czolgosz will be taken to the basement of the City Hall. The stairway up which he will go to the County Courtroom will be guarded by 200 policemen. Few persons will be admitted to the City Hall. The assassin will run the gantlet of the public only for the minute it will take him to pass up this stairway. That is the real reason he was taken to the jail last night.

Subpoenas have been issued to twenty-five witnesses of the shooting to appear before the Grand Jury to-morrow morning, and a number who could not be reached yesterday and could not legally be served to-day have been requested to appear so that the evidence may be presented before noon and the indictment signed. County Judge Emery will receive the special report of the Grand Jury.

FIRING SQUAD ARRESTED.

Virginia Soldiers Showing Respect for the Dead President Clash with Police.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 15.—In obedience to orders issued by Gov. J. Hoge Tyler, all the batteries of the Virginia Volunteer Artillery were out this morning before sunrise for the purpose of firing every half hour until sunset in respect to the dead President. One of these batteries was Grimes Battery of Portsmouth, under the command of Capt. Warren, whose piece was parked at the corner of Court and High Streets, right in the centre of the city, and in front of the Madison Hotel. At the moment of sunrise the first report roared out, and an instant later several windows in the hotel fell in, shattered by the concussion. Police hurried to the scene and placed Capt. Warren under arrest, telling the members of the battery that if the gun fired again the whole troop would be arrested. The men had their orders to fire every half hour from the Governor, and they determined to do their duty, so, when the half hour had expired again, the cannon roared. Then the police arrested them all. At Headquarters the matter was settled by an agreement that the battery move its cannon to the water front. This was done, and the regular half-hour guns

GOV. TAFT TO FILIPINOS.

Explains that the Stability of the Government Will Not Be Altered by Mr. McKinley's Death.

MANILA, Sept. 15.—The profoundest grief is manifested by every class in the community over the death of President McKinley. Gov. Taft has issued a proclamation which explains to the Filipinos that, while the death of Mr. McKinley is an irreparable individual loss, it does not alter the stability of the Government or change the course of the Administration. This was considered necessary because the Filipinos thought Mr. Bryan would succeed him, having received the next highest number of votes in the Electoral College.

Flags were ordered to be half-masted for a month, while all employes of the civil government are to wear mourning bands on their arms. All the foreign Consuls, wear-

MR. M'KINLEY'S DOCTORS DISAGREE ON THE CASE

Presence of Gangrene on Tuesday Asserted and Denied.

Issue Taken on Points of Fact—Continued High Pulse a Perplexing Problem—The Poisoned Bullet Theory.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 15.—Four of the doctors who attended Mr. McKinley from the time he was wounded until his death, and who assisted in performing the autopsy, were interviewed to-day by a reported for THE NEW YORK TIMES. These physicians, Messrs. Wasdin, Park, Mynter, and Mann, agree only on one point; that is, that by no exercise of surgical skill or medical attention could the death of Mr. McKinley have been prevented.

These physicians met in consultation several times daily at the Milburn home, discussed the phases of the case as they were presented from time to time, did all that could be done, and now, after the autopsy, are not a unit as to what caused the gangrene which resulted in the President's death.

DR. WASDIN'S THEORY.

Dr. Wasdin, at his home, 201 Richmond Avenue, in discussing his theory, said:

"The case of President McKinley stands absolutely unique in the history of surgery. From the time of the first operation up to the time the stitches were removed from the surface wound, on Tuesday last, there was no indication, outwardly, or susceptible to internal examination, which would indicate that there was an internal process which would result in death.

"The case presented many complex features. The continued high pulse was a constant puzzle to the consulting staff. At first we attributed it to the shock following the impact of the bullet on the breast, injuring in some manner the muscles of the heart.

"We then began to administer digitalis. This had no effect in reducing the pulse. We discontinued the use of digitalis and found that the heart action continued the same as at first. On the second day there was an accentuated second sound. It was never a heart action that we could look for in a man in Mr. McKinley's condition of health. This element of sustained weakness was a conundrum that confronted all of us up to the time we found, while performing the autopsy, that gangrene had developed. Then it was easily accounted for."

"Do you think, doctor, that the bullet was poisoned and gangrene which developed was due to the poison carried by the bullet?"

"Yes, I do. What the poison was I am unable at the present time to state. It seems impossible to me that gangrene could have developed to such an extent as it did in the case of Mr. McKinley without the introduction of foreign deleterious matter.

"I have seen many gangreneous cases, but none in which the parts lacerated by the bullet were so completely and uniformly affected. The entire tract of the wound from the outer surface of the abdomen, through the tissue, fat, stomach, and abdominal cavity back of the stomach was thoroughly and completely gangrened.

"The wound in the posterior wall of the stomach was particularly affected, the gangrene extending for a radius of almost two inches around the sutures.

"I have never seen such a condition. When the stomach was removed the tissue bore no resemblance to human tissue, and, in fact, was as bloodless as, and much resembled, a piece of clay.

BELIEVES BULLET WAS POISONED.

"Now, as to the question of a poisoned bullet, there is little doubt in my mind that such is the fact. The presence of gangrene to such an extent makes it positive that poison was used. There are three theories to be followed in arriving at this conclusion.

"Could gangrene have developed without any outside agencies in a man of Mr. McKinley's health and strength; All will agree that this was impossible, and, therefore, it must be eliminated.

"That the gangrene was not due to the introduction of any injurious germs is proven by the fact that the gangrene was absolutely localized. The tendency of germs is to colonize on development and then spread out, affecting not only those parts wherein they originated, but going into the entire system. That the pancreas had become gangreneous was due to its close proximity to the other affected parts. The pancreas itself was not perforated, and therefore could not have been affected by the bullet itself. So we must also abandon this theory.

"The third theory, which established, to my mind, the fact that poison was introduced by the bullet, is the very presence of gangrene itself. The agent which produced the gangrene must have been some powerfully corrosive poison, and have been used in sufficient quantity to be diffused along the entire track of the bullet."

"Would it have been possible to mold a soft bullet with some very powerful mineral poison, so that as it passed through the tissue it would distribute the poisonous substance along the entire track?" was asked.

"That is a suggestion that never occurred to me. I should say, however, that it was possible to do so. It might be that it was done in this case. But that the poison was introduced is to my mind a fact."

"When did the physicians in attendance discover the first evidences of gangrene?"

"On Tuesday it was decided to open the exterior wound in the abdomen. There had been some irritation there, and we decided to find out the cause. At first we took out a few of the stitches and, later, laid open the entire incision, leaving an opening in this wound five inches long and three inches deep. It required no effort to open the incision. We immediately found in the track of the bullet through the flesh and fatty tissue that gangrene had developed. None of the parts other than those around the immediate bullet wound were affected. We removed this affected tissue, cleansed the wound and closed it."

"When you found that gangrene existed in the surface wound was it not an indication that it had penetrated deeper?"

"No. It was not. We discussed the subject thoroughly, explored as far as we could, and there was no indication that the process had continued into the abdominal cavity."

"Did you feel all through as confident as the bulletins indicated?"

he added, "is strengthened by the fact that the wound in the breast, although very slight, had gangrened when the autopsy was performed yesterday."

None of the other doctors agreed with this.

DR. PARK TAKES ISSUE.

Dr. Roswell Park, a surgeon of admitted ability, does not agree with any of Dr. Wasdin's theories, and even goes so far as to disagree with him in statements of facts. Dr. Park declared that he had been so much misquoted that he would insist upon having his statement reduced to writing.

In response to the question, "Do you think the bullet was poisoned?" he said:

"There is no reason to believe that poison was introduced into the wounds. The gangrene was caused by the secretion of the pancreas escaping from the wound and producing the trouble. The pancreas was perforated by the bullet. There was no way in which we could determine from outward evidences that gangrene had set in. There are no indicative symptoms."

"Is it not a fact, Doctor, that when the surface wounds were opened Tuesday, it was found to be affected by gangrene, and that the affected portions were then removed?"

"No, Sir; it is not. There was merely an irritation, and we found nothing that indicated the presence of gangrene. Even at the autopsy it was discovered that gangrene existed only along the track of the bullet, from the posterior wall of the stomach to the kidneys. The wound in the interior wall of the stomach was but very slightly affected."

"From what we know now, it is a fact that from the moment the bullet penetrated the abdomen Mr. McKinley was a doomed man. Given such a wound, with our present knowledge, it must be certainly, but not necessarily rapidly, fatal. The case is not unique except in one feature—that the man was for so long in such a satisfactory condition. This, despite the fact that we were unable to account for the rapid pulse, led us to hope that Mr. McKinley would recover, but I personally had more hope than actual belief that he would recover."

WHAT DR. MYNTER SAYS.

Dr. Herman Mynter, who assisted at the first operation, is arrayed against Dr. Park in the statements affecting the perforation of the pancreas, and against Dr. Wasdin and Dr. Mann as to the presence of gangrene on the surface wound, when it was opened on Tuesday. He said in response to a query:

"No, the pancreas was not perforated. There could have been no perforation of the pancreas. What induced the gangreneous process is a mystery, but there is no doubt now that Mr. McKinley could not have been saved.

"We did not know at any time until the autopsy was held that gangrene had set in. When the surface wound was opened Tuesday, there was no indications of it. There was merely evidence of irritation, and nothing more. If poison was introduced into the wound through the medium of the bullet, it must have been some virulent pus producing bacteria, which started the gangreneous process. This is possible, but I cannot say now that it was done."

DR. MANN'S OPINION.

Dr. Mathew D. Mann, who performed the operation at the Emergency Hospital at the Exposition grounds, when asked whether the pancreas had been perforated by the bullet, referred to the official report of the autopsy, which has not yet been published, and said:

"No. The only parts in the abdominal cavity penetrated or touched by the bullet were the stomach walls and the top of the kidney. Pancreas was not touched, although it was involved in the gangreneous process.

"I was surprised, in fact astounded, at the condition of the internal organs revealed by the autopsy. In all my experience I have never found organs n such a state; to use a vulgar phrase, they were rotten."

"Do you think that this state was brought about by the introduction of a poisonous substance with the bullet?"

"I do not know. I know of no poison which would produce such results. I talked to-day with one of the best organic chemists in the country, and he declared that he knew of no poison which could have been introduced to affect the wound in this manner. Still, it is possible that it was done and, if Dr. Wasdin so believes, there must be some basis for the theory. Dr. Wasdin, on such matters, is a superior authority, and his theories and conclusions are entitled to consideration.

"The case, all through, has been one full of perplexities and doubt. We were never able, from the beginning, to account for the continued high pulse, which refused to yield to treatment. We could never solve the problem until the autopsy, and then we knew that it was due to the poison entering the system from the gangrene. This poison differs from the ordinary blood poisoning."

GANGRENE PRESENT ON TUESDAY.

"When the surface wound was opened Tuesday, were there any indications of the presence of gangrene?"

"There were. Gangrene was present. On opening the wound we found that the bullet track was affected, but only slightly, and the gangrene parts were removed. There were no indications that the parts in the abdominal cavity had become affected and we thoroughly discussed this before closing the incision."

"Did you share in the general feeling that the President would surely recover?"

"No. You know I did not. When the most optimistic feeling existed I said, and was quoted as saying, that Mr. McKinley was not yet out of the woods."

"Did the consulting staff agree with Dr. McBurney when he, on Thursday, stated positively that Mr. McKinley would get well? Did he voice the opinion of the staff when he so said.

"No, he did not. I could not then understand, and do not understand now, why Dr. McBurney made that statement. I felt at the time that I wanted myself to issue a statement in a manner to temper his. But I concluded that it would be wrong to do so, and might convey to the public that the staff was not a unit in its belief. That was the only matter on which we disagreed, and as the patient was in such a satisfactory condition, I concluded not to issue any statements, although McBurney's was unjustifiable."

"When it was found at the autopsy that the kidney was lacerated, was it connected with any symptom, during your attendance upon Mr. McKinley, which would indicate any other injury than those then known to the public?"

"Well, there were at first some slight indications in the urine. Upon examination we found once some red cells, but as these are often the result of the administration of ether, and as they appeared only once, we passed them by."

Dr. Wasdin, in speaking of the laceration of the kidney, referred to the presence of red cells in the urine, but accounted for them just as did Dr. Mann.

MRS. M'KINLEY'S GRIEF IS UNCONTROLLABLE

She Weeps Violently After an Hour Alone with Her Dead.

Mr. Cortelyou Fears that as Trip to Canton Approaches End, Complications May Arise.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 15.—The condition of Mrs. McKinley to-day has given the gravest concern to those who have gathered about her to sustain and comfort her in her bereavement. For an hour this morning she remained watching the body of Mr. McKinley before it was taken to the City Hall to lie in state. During that hour she gave herself up wholly to her grief. While the short funeral service was progressing in the Milburn home, although she remained in her room surrounded by members of the family and friends, her paroxysms of grief were pitiful, and her lamentations almost unceasing. For almost the first time since the death of Mr. McKinley she was subject to violent and continued weeping. The efforts of Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Abner McKinley, Miss McKinley, Mrs. McWilliams, and Mrs. Duncan, who scarcely left her throughout the day, failed to quiet her. With the removal of the body to the City Hall came the last paroxysm.

Heretofore the condition of Mrs. McKinley has been the subject of much wild speculation. Many rumors have been afloat to the effect that she had wholly broken down physically and was in a state of mental collapse. Secretary Cortelyou, when asked by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES this evening whether there was any truth in the oft-repeated statement that Mrs. McKinley had become to a certain extent mentally irresponsible through the administration of drugs and opiates, replied:

"It is an infamous lie. Naturally, under the circumstances Mrs. McKinley has been very much broken down. Even now I fear she does not realize the full force of the blow. She saw the President's body to-day in the same room in which he died. She remained there alone for an hour or more, and gave herself over to more violent weeping and grief than at any time since the death of the President."

"Are any medicines being given to her?" was asked. "Yes, there are, but only such as would tend to stimulate a woman in her condition. She has borne up under the blow much better than any of us expected. Indeed, her fortitude and courage has been a surprise to all those around her."

Asked "Do you apprehend any serious consequences to Mrs. McKinley growing out of the death of her husband?" Mr. Cortelyou replied: "No, I cannot say that. Of course Mrs. McKinley is not a strong woman, and while, as I said, she has stood this surprisingly well, we have grave fears that the nearer we get to Canton, the more serious will her condition become."

To the question, "Is Mrs. McKinley going to Washington on the funeral train to-morrow?" Mr. Cortelyou answered: "Yes, it has been arranged that she shall go with the body to Washington and remain there at the White House while the body is lying in state and then accompany it to Canton."

Mr. Cortelyou continued:

"We all hope for the best and pray that our fears will prove groundless. Until to-day we have had but little apprehension as to Mrs. McKinley's condition. She slept the greater part of last night without the use of any opiates, just as she had done on the previous nights, and as she probably will continue to do. When she awoke this morning she was calm and quiet and gave no manifestation of her grief until alone with the body of Mr. McKinley. From then on it was difficult to restrain her. She was in her room during the services and there wept more than at any time since she learned that the President's wounds would result in death."

MILITARY ORDERS ISSUED.

Troops Designated to Form the Military Escort.

Orders were issued to the different military posts in the Department of the East yesterday designating the troops that are to form the funeral escort after the body of President McKinley reaches Washington this evening.

Those designated are two troops of cavalry from Fort Myer, a field officer and six companies of coast artillery from Fort Monroe, a detachment of coast artillery from Fort McHenry, two companies of coast artillery from Fort Washington, one battery of field artillery from Washington Barracks, a company of engineers from Fort Totten, and the Light Artillery Band from Governors Island. Besides the army forces mentioned, there will be the marines and the National Guard of the District of Columbia.

On the arrival of the funeral train at Washington the cavalry detachment will escort the body to the White House, and will also be an escort when it is removed to the Capitol to-morrow. From the Capitol to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station on Tuesday the entire escort will accompany the body.

The total number of men in the regular escort will number, it is said, between 700 and 800 men.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS CALLED MISLEADING.

Dr. Bernays Says the High Pulse Recorded Cannot Be Reconciled with Hopeful Statements.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—Dr. Edward W. Lee of this city, who assisted in the operation on Mr. McKinley, says that the physicians in their bulletins did not tell everything. Dr. A. C. Bernays, an eminent surgeon, said to-day:

"The bulletins which were continually published stating the President's pulse to be anywhere from 120 to 146 and ending with the statement that he was doing well, were very misleading and to me unintelligible. I was unable to account for the glaring discrepancy.

"Any patient with a gunshot wound of the abdomen having a pulse over 120 cannot be said to be doing well. The fact seems to be that the President had peritonitis and toxemia ever since he was shot, and these conditions amply account for the heart's action and the rapidity of the pulse.

"The gangrene of the bullet holes or of one of the bullet holes was accompanied by peritonitis and toxaemia, (blood poisoning.) A high pulse is the most reliable symptom we have to indicate peritonitis when present in such parts as cannot be palpated. I have been unable to explain to my satisfaction how the distinguished men who signed the bulletins could reconcile a pulse of 120 or over with the opinion that 'the patient is doing well,' or that 'the patient is holding his own,' or that 'the patient is progressing favorably,' and other similar expressions. No doubt they were influenced by their great desire and hope for his recovery, and hence sent out the most encouraging bulletins."

Dr. Lee said: "The physicians did not tell the public everything. I believe that the physicians at least had strong reasons to suspect the presence of gangrene.

"That the bullet was poisoned is quite unlikely. It could have been done, but whatever poison might have been used it would have made its presence apparent long before the President died. In a cer-

FINAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR FUNERAL SERVICES

Mr. McKinley's Body to Leave Washington Tuesday Night.

Public to View the Body of the Late President While It Lies in State—Only Officials to Attend Service in Capitol.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The following official statement making important changes in the plans for the funeral services over the remains of President McKinley in this city was given to the press to-night:

In compliance with the earnest wishes of Mrs. McKinley that the body of her husband shall rest in her home at Canton Wednesday night, the following changes in the obsequies of the late President will be made:

Funeral services in the rotunda of the Capitol will be held Tuesday morning on the arrival of the escort which will accompany the remains from the White House.

The body of the late President will lie in state in the rotunda for the remainder of Tuesday, and will be escorted to the railroad station Tuesday evening. The funeral train will leave Washington at or about 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, and thus will arrived at Canton during the day Wednesday.

JOHN HAY, Secretary of State;
ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War;
JOHN D. LONG, Secretary of the Navy;
HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND, President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Earlier in the day Secretary Hay, in accordance with the arrangements that had previously been perfected, had issued the following announcement:

Department of State,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 15, 1901.

The remains of the late President of the United States, after lying in state in the City Hall of Buffalo during the afternoon of Sunday, Sept. 15, will be removed to Washington by special train on Monday, Sept. 16, leaving Buffalo at 8:30 A. M., and reaching Washington at 9 P. M.

The remains will then be carried, under the escort of a squadron of United States cavalry, to the Executive Mansion, where they will rest until 9 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 17. They will then be carried to the Capitol, accompanied by a military and civil escort, the details of which will be given in a separate notice. The remains will there lie in state.

Religious services will be held in the rotunda of the Capitol on Wednesday at 12 o'clock noon. At 1 o'clock the remains, under a military escort, will be transferred to a funeral car and carried to Canton, Ohio, via the Pennsylvania Railroad, arriving there on Thursday at 11 A. M., where arrangements for the final sepulture will be committed to the charge of the citizens of Canton, under the direction of a committee to be selected by the Mayor of that city.

No ceremonies are expected in the cities and towns along the route of the funeral train beyond the tolling of bells.

JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

The heads of the various departments and their principal assistants were busy today making arrangements for the proper execution of so much of the funeral programme as fell to them, respectively, under this earlier order. Secretary Hay came to his desk early in the morning, and remained throughout the day.

The change in the programme for the obsequies has necessitated the alteration of many orders issued by various officials of the Government.

WAR DEPARTMENT'S PLANS.

In the War Department Acting Secretary Sanger was in consultation with Gen. Gillespie, Col. Ward, and Gen. Barry, arranging for the transportation to Washington of the troops to participate in the funeral procession, making details for guard duty, and other matters. Gen. Randolph, Chief of Artillery, who is to represent the army at the Capitol, arranged with Sergeant at Arms Ransdell that they should co-operate in the management of the funeral ceremonies at the Capitol.

Acting Secretary Hackett ordered that a detail should be made up consisting of two officers, four petty officers, and twenty-one privates in the Marine Corps for duty at the Capitol next Tuesday to supplement the army representation.

The special guard of honor to represent the navy at the funeral ceremonies will comprise Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Crowninshield, Rear Admiral O'Neil, Paymaster General Kenny, and Brig. Gen. Heywood of the Marine Corps.

While Gen. Brooke will be in general charge of military arrangements here, Gen. Francis S. Guenther will be in command of the military contingent in the procession. Col. Samuel Reber, son-in-law to Gen. Miles, has been detailed to meet Mrs. McKinley and look after her comfort, while Col. Henry H. Whitney of Gen. Miles's staff has been designated to perform a similar service for President Roosevelt.

PUBLIC TO BE EXCLUDED.

At the Capitol Sergeant at Arms Ransdell directed the preparation of the rotunda for the funeral service. The space in even this vast structure is insufficient to meet the demand for admission of more than a fraction of the persons who think they should be admitted to the services Tuesday. The public will be excluded, as the accommodation will not suffice for the officials who must be present. The Diplomatic Corps alone will occupy about 200 places if all the invitations sent out are accepted, and in addition there will be the United States Senate, the United States Supreme Court, the House of Representatives, and a large number of officials, army and navy, and civilians. Every army and navy officer in Washington having been ordered to attend the funeral service, they alone would occupy a large portion of this seating space. The general public will have an opportunity to view the body of the late President while it lies in state before the funeral service.

The Sergeant at Arms has had the catafalque which supported the bodies of Lincoln, Garfield, and other statesmen brought out of the crypt in which it reposed so long, and has turned it over to William Lee's Sons, funeral directors, who will have the undertaking in charge. The catafalque is to be freshly covered with new black cloth.

Sergeant at Arms Ransdell has arranged for a special car to bring from Chicago to Washington such Senators from Western points as can come in time for the funeral. This car will be attached to the regular Pennsylvania train leaving Chicago at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. It will be in charge of B. W. Layton, Assistant Sergeant at Arms of the Senate. Telegrams have been sent to every Senator within reach of wire communication, and the Sergeant at Arms has received a number of responses from individual Senators promising to be present.

Senator Frye, the President pro tem. of the Senate, telegraphed that he would leave Lewiston, Me., this morning, and would be here to-morrow night. It is expected that he will appoint all of the Senators who come to Washington a Committee of Honor to participate in the funeral services.

MESSAGE FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

A cablegram was received at the War Department to-day from Gen. Chaffee, as follows:

MANILA, Sept. 15.—The officers and the soldiers of the Division of the Philippines beg the department to place an appropriate floral design on the bier of the President of the United States as a token of a great sorrow. They offer their deepest sympathy to Mrs. McKinley.
CHAFFEE.

In answer to this appeal the War Department arranged with a local florist to supply a handsome white shield with the Eighth Army Corps badge in the centre.

Gen. Barry, Assistant Adjutant General, who has been placed in charge of affairs at the White House during the time the body is in Washington, has completed his programme. He has directed the commanding officers at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, to dispatch twelve non-commissioned officers to Washington in charge of a commissioned officer to act as body bearers. They are to arrive in Washington in time to receive the body when it reaches the railway station to-morrow night. They are to remove the coffin from the train and place it in the hearse, and will walk six on a side next the hearse to the White House. It also will be their duty to place the coffin upon the stand in the East Room, and to perform like offices at the Capitol, the railway station, and at Canton. Gen. Barry has arranged to have six ebony columns placed in the White House to support the coffin.

lic. From the time the body reaches the White House the guard will be maintained until the body is removed to the Capitol, on Tuesday morning. A soldier and a sailor, or a marine, will stand at the head of the coffin, and two more at the foot, while on either side will stand a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and a member of the Loyal Legion. Provision will be made for relieving these watches at proper intervals.

To provide for the proper arrangement in the line of procession of the diplomatic body and of Senators, Representatives, and other persons who may gather at the White House to join in the procession to the Capitol, Gen. Barry has selected a special staff headed by Lieut. Col. A. M. Miller of the Engineers, Capt. C. B. Wheeler, and W. W. Gileson of the Ordnance, Adjt. Abbott and Capt. M. M. Patrick of the Engineers.

Thus far, the only naval orders issued for participation in the parade have been to the Marine Band, a detachment of marines from the Washington Barracks, and fifty seamen from the Illinois at Newport News, but the balance of the naval contingent will be ordered, to-morrow, by Acting Secretary Hackett from Rear Admiral Higginson's squadron, at Hampton Roads.

The hearse, used in the parade, will be drawn by six black steeds draped with black netting. A groom in black will ride beside each horse.

The coffin, it is probable, will not be opened at all while in the White House. In the Capitol the statues will be draped with the American flag, but there will be no other draping in the building, with the possible exception of the walls of the rotunda.

The Union Veteran Legion, in addition to the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion, of all three of which the late President was a member, will occupy a post of honor immediately in front of the hearse in the parade.

The special guard of honor, composed of the general officers of the Army and officers of high rank in the Navy, will not march in the parades of Tuesday and Wednesday. The troops ordered will report for duty at the White House Tuesday morning. Company A, Army Engineer Corps, from Fort Totten, N. Y., will arrive on Monday night.

Acceptance of the invitation to participate in the parade began arriving to-day. Gov. John F. Hill of Maine wired Acting Secretary Sanger that he would come with his entire staff, and Gov. Yates of Illnois telegraphed to know whether his military staff should assemble here. The Mayor of Savannah, Ga., with a delegation of six will attend. The Mayor of Boston, with a delegation of three, accompanied by Representative Nappen, will arrive here at 7:30 Tuesday morning.

Representing the Cuban Government, the Secretary of State, Diego Tamayo; the Secretary of Agriculture, Perfecto Lacasta, and Special Commissioner for Cuba, Gonzelo de Quesada, have telegraphed that they will attend.

Among the organizations that have given notice that they will participate in the civic parade on Tuesday are the following:

Sons of the American Revolution, local chapters, 300 men, and representatives from chapters in about twenty States, 100 men, Walter S. Logan of New York in charge.

The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of the Potomac, 1,000 men; Israel W. Stone commanding. The Eighth Independent Battalion, colored troops, Butler Zouaves, Capital City Guards, 50 men, Major Acwith commanding; the Washington Patriarchy, No. 18, Odd Fellows, 50 men, W. P. Gray commanding; the Knights of Columbus, 200 men, P. T. Haltigan commanding; the Union Veteran Legion, 300 to 500 men, William R. Woods commanding; the Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, 500 men, E. A. M. Lawson, President; the International Association of Machinists; the District Commandery of the Loyal Legion, Gen. Gillespie commanding, 100 men; the Improved Order of Red Men, Grand Council and resident members, 600 men, H. W. Tippett, Grand Sachem; (Maryland and Virginia members will be invited to participate;) the Spanish War Veterans, 300 men, Capt. Lipscomb commanding; the Army and Navy Union, U. S. A., 500 men.

Secretary Hackett has issued the following order to govern the navy in the funeral ceremonies:

Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 16, 1901.

Special Order No. 13.

All officers on the active list of the navy and Marine Corps on duty in Washington will assemble in full dress uniform at 7:30 P. M. Monday evening, Sept. 16, at Pennsylvania Railroad Station, for the purpose of meeting the remains of the late President of the United States. They will again assemble, in the same uniform, in the grounds of the Executive Mansion, and near the eastern gate at 9 A. M. on Tuesday, Sept. 17, to march as guard of honor in the procession from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol. They will again assemble in the same uniform at the east front of the Capitol at 1 o'clock P. M., Sept. 18, to march as guard o fhonor in the procession from the Capitol to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station.

The following special guard of honor is hereby appointed:

The Admiral of the Navy, Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, Paymaster General A. S. Kenny, Brig. Gen. Charles Heywood, United States Marine Corps.

The special guard of honor will assemble in special full dress uniform at the Executive Mansion a t8 P. M. Monday, Sept. 16, to receive the remains of the late President, and will again assemble in the same uniform at the Capitol at 10 A. M. Tuesday, Sept. 17. On Wednesday, Sept. 18, the special guard of honor will assemble at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at 2 P. M., and will thence accompany the remains of President McKinley to their final resting place in Canton, Ohio.

All officers of flag rank will constitute an additional special guard of honor, and will assemble at the places hereinbefore mentioned for the special guard of honor. The additional special guard of honor will not, however, accompany the remains of the late President to Canton.

F. W. HACKETT, Acting Secretary.

The Funeral Train.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—The special Pullman train which will carry the Presidential funeral party was made up by the Pennsylvania Railroad here and left last night for Buffalo, where it arrived to-day. The train will consist of four Pullman cars, one of them an observation car, and a combination baggage and coach. Mrs. McKinley and her immediate relatives will occupy one of the cars. The body of the President will be placed in the observation car. The observation car will be on the rear of the train. A raised dais will be built in the centre of the car, upon which the coffin containing the body of President McKinley will rest. The exterior of the car will be draped in black, and will be the only one in the train giving outward evidence of mourning.

PLANS FOR OHIO STATE GUARD.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 15.—Plans for the mobilization of the Ohio National Guard at Canton Thursday were perfected at a meeting of the State officials to-day. The entire guard of the State, numbering about 5,000 men, has been ordered to report for duty at Canton by Wednesday noon. This includes infantry, cavalry, troops, batteries, and naval reserves.

To Battery A of Cleveland will fall the honor of firing the funeral salutes in Canton. This battery has three-inch rifles, while the others of the guard are equipped with 3-inch guns. Troop A of Cleveland may be used as funeral escort. This troop acted as an escort for the President at the inauguration last March.

All the troops will be camped at the edge of the city. Adjt. Gen. Gyger is now in Canton arranging for the camp. Gen. E. C. Brush of Zanesville has been appointed an aide on the staff of Gen. Dick, who will command the entire Guard.

The troops will be used for police duty in the city. Guards will be placed about the station, awaiting the arrival of the train. Shoulder to shoulder, on both sides of the wide street leading to the church, the militia will be stationed. The action by any of the members of the Guard that will not reflect the highest credit upon the State, a circular letter has been prepared by Gen. Dick advising the men of the will stretch from the church to the grave, and between them the coffin will be borne. At the grave the militia will keep back the crowd, making room for the mourners.

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THE CITY DRESSED IN DEEP MOURNING

Emblems of the People's Grief Everywhere in Evidence.

SOME STRIKING DECORATIONS

Sable Draperies Contrast with the Bright Hues of the Star Spangled Banner and Foreign Flags—Remarkable Display on the East Side.

New York was in mourning dress yesterday. Decorators had worked all night long in the different parts of the city, and when daylight appeared there was scarcely a block in all the town in which there was not some form of expression of patriotic grief. Hotels, theatres, banks, business houses, and dwelling houses were alike in their efforts to show their sadness over the death of the President.

The harbor craft flew flags at half mast, and from every large building in the city a flag fluttered. There were few vessels on the rivers and fewer private yachts than usual. Many yachts flew a bit of black with their half-masted flags. The Hudson River Day Line's was the principal pier to be decorated.

At nearly every church in the city expressions of praise for Mr. McKinley were made, and many of them announced that on next Thursday, the day of the President's funeral, special services of prayer would be held.

Beginning with the Battery and for a short distance up Broadway, where the big steamship companies have their offices, there is a suggestion of international sorrow. Flags of all nations flutter there, either intertwined or in close proximity to the American emblem. The White Star Line has the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes entwined over the main entrance, while the pillars on both sides are heavily draped in black. The North German Lloyd office front is draped in black, while from the story above at half-mast are the American colors. The German flag is not displayed. The Cunard Line office entrance has two great American flags suspended above the door. Two long black pennants fly from the same staffs as the American colors. The American Line and other transatlantic companies had not up to last night draped their Broadway entrances.

In the neighborhood of Wall Street, on Broadway, the decorations on the skyscrapers will be looked at with wonder by the crowd which flocks to business this morning. Some Sunday work of an interesting character was done there by large corps of men. Thousands of yards of black cotton fabrics were used on several of the bigger buildings, notably the Equitable Life Building, on which no fewer than 4,000 yards hang gracefully from windowsills and other available projections. The Union Bank Building, the Washington Life Insurance Company's Building, and the Postal Telegraph-Cable Building, are a few of the other structures which show unusual pains in the decorations. The Postal Telegraph-Cable Building, for example, shows the work of skilled trimmers. Little on it extends above the great arch of the entrance, but that little is such a splendid arrangement of black and white as to command attention.

Wall Street is a veritable sea of fluttering flags and bunting. Scarcely a building in the historic street from Trinity Church, which, by the way, is also decorated, to the East River, but has some kind of decoration on its front. The building in which J. Pierpont Morgan conducts his business is almost completely covered with black. Business houses along William Street, too, almost without exception, are profusely and tastefully draped. The Cotton Exchange deserves especial mention.

AROUND THE CITY HALL.

Unusually large crowds filled the streets and crossings in the neighborhood of the City Hall. Many persons were gathered in front of the blank bulletin boards at which great crowds had gazed breathlessly for hours, hardly more than a day before, watching the bulletins that told so graphically the story of the passing away of the Nation's Chief. Judging from the intentness with which they looked upon these slabs of slate they expected the story to flash again before their eyes or stood prepared to read further details of the calamity.

The usual small army of loungers, who occupy day in and day out the park benches, also seemed to find a new subject of interest about them and watched the professional decorators wind about the City Hall the festoons and blankets of black crepe that soon ribboned its white walls. The drapings, though simple in design, are striking and effective. The columns of the portico have been wrapped with sheets of black cambric and the balcony above is draped in festoons of the same material. Several borders of black cloth stretch around the front of the building, making thin black borders for all the cornices. From these borders broad black streamers, wide at the top and tapering to a point, were hung to the base of the building at intervals of every six or seven feet.

Notwithstanding the day a long line of fakirs and vendors of McKinley lithographs were drawn up along Park Row crying their wares. Many new memorial button devices, on which the manufacturers of notions have been working overtime for the past forty-eight hours, were in evidence and readily attracted purchasers by their originality. One of the new buttons was a tiny lithograph of the Temple of Music in the Exposition grounds at Buffalo, where the President was shot. There were also some buttons bearing the photograph of Mrs. McKinley, and some with the likeness of the new President, and a number of fakirs were vending Mr. McKinley's last public speech, made up in a neat little pamphlet with a tricolor border.

A little distance up Broadway from the City Hall Park the decorations are quite universal in front of the business houses. Then there comes a space when only an occasional establishment has yet given evidence of feeling the national bereavement. The store occupied by Birgor's Advertising and Sign Company, at 705 Broadway, is an execption. In the window of the place is a huge portrait of Mr. McKinley, with the figure of a woman—Columbia—in a posture of dejection beside it. The simple but effective drapery of Grace Church next attracts attention.

Greenwich Village does not lag in its display of sorrow. There is perhaps no district in the city in which private houses are more universally draped. Particularly is this true in Charles, Perry, and Bank Streets and on Greenwich Avenue. Deft fingers along those streets have improvised odd conceits on the interior of windows. In many of them the lace curtains have been removed and substituted by curtains made of flags tied with crape. A portrait of Mr. McKinley usually hangs between the curtains. Everybody along those streets who has a flag has hung it out.

THE EAST SIDE'S DISPLAY.

From the Brooklyn Bridge to Harlem the east side is fairly garlanded with tokens of sadness. Out of the windows overlooking the lower part of Park Row, hanging almost over the rails of the elevated railroad, are many flags. On Cherry Hill, in the narrow, dark streets running under the bridge, along the East River front—everywhere in that part of town the emblems of the Nation, dropping at half mast, show that the sorrow of the people is not confined to any one locality of the poorer quarters.

Chinatown is not so much adorned as is customary on occasions when public demonstrations of the sort are in order. It was explained yesterday that no official notification of the death of President McKinley had been forwarded to the inhabitants of the quarter by the Chinese Consul, but that when such notice was received the Orientals along Mott, Pell, and the other streets in the vicinity would have prepared for even more elaborate displays than their neighbors in the Italian and Jewish sections.

Around Chatham Square flags hang from many of the windows of hotels and business houses and a few drapings. Up the Bowery the decorations increase. One of the buildings that is especially well adorned is that of the Citizen's Savings Bank, from the windows of which hang bunches of flags, large and small, each surrounded by crape. On the stores in the neighborhood a similar plan has been used.

In lower Third Avenue men on ladders, rigging up decorations, were to be seen everywhere. Tammany Hall, off the avenue in Fourteenth Street, was not decorated, nor was work in that direction going on. Tony Pastor's Theatre, however, which occupies part of the building, is set off by flags and crape.

Down in the German quarter, extending along Avenue A, below Fourteenth Street and the vicinity, more decorations are visible than anywhere else in the entire city. For miles through the avenue and side streets hardly an undecorned tenement or store or private dwelling can be found. One tenement house, in the front of which there were twenty windows, had forty-five flags displayed over the street.

At Avenue A and Seventh Street is a building that stands out conspicuous even among all the rest. From the roof to the sidewalk hang long wide streamers of mourning. At intervals of every foot or so they are bound up with big bows, these being alternately of white or purple ribbon. Between the vertical streamers are suspended crosswise strips of black, bound also with bows of ribbon. In the window is a draped portrait of the dead President.

Third and Sceond Avenue stores are only behind the greater establishments of the west side in the quality of their window decorations, not in the quantity. Hundreds of private residences east of Lexington Avenue have been decorated. A Lexington Avenue florist hit upon a pretty scheme in his ornamentation. Over his doors and windows and around them he had interwoven black and white cloth so that the color stripes of the two alternated. About each flower stem in the windows a ribbon of mourning has been tied, and the proprietor has also draped all his vases in each window. A single large flag, bound in black, sets off the rest.

Twenty-third Street is as profusely decorated as any other business thoroughfare in town. The most conspicuous adornment in the street is between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. From the very top of a high building 8 or 10 streamers, each something like a yard wide, hung all the way to the pavement, caught loosely at their ends. They form crosses with each other. Joining them at intervals are transverse bands. There are no flags on the building—nothing but black and white.

Among the handsomest displays along the street is that in front of the Internal Revenue Office, off Madison Avenue. Apparently the Federal statute forbidding public buildings to be decorated did not apply to this. The draperies are altogether of black crape, single streamers being placed at the sides and over the tops of windows and doors, while in the spaces immediately above the doors are broad solid expanses of black, radiating in folds from fluffy rosettes in the centres.

From the junction of Broadway, Twenty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue, at the southwest corner of Madison Square Park, few undecorated houses on either of the three thoroughfares can be seen when one looks up or down them. Further west, walking across town and looking up Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Avenues, flags are seen everywhere, and not one floats at the top of its pole.

IN THE THEATRE DISTRICT.

There were no decorations on the outside of the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, the draping of the office on the inside being the only observation of the general grief. The elaborate decorations of the Hoffman House are all in place. Daly's and Wallack's Theatres are heavily draped, the columns in front of the entrance of each of them being draped with black crêpe.

The front of the Imperial Hotel is draped in black. The Waldorf-Astoria has adopted a rather novel plan, hanging several streamers of black veiling from each of the many lamp posts jutting just out from the walls all around the building.

The City Club, on Thirty-fourth Street, opposite the Waldorf-Astoria, is hung with perpendicularly arranged streamers of black. The Lambs' Club, on Thirty-sixth Street, near Sixth Avenue, has a flag over the main entrance, and six black streamers hanging from the second story windows to the ground. The Union League Club Building, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, is heavily draped. From the second, third, and fourth floors on the Fifth Avenue side, black bunting hangs in festoons. The Republican Club, just across the street, is also heavily covered with black.

In front of the residence at 10 West Thirty-ninth Street a British flag hangs at half mast, and at No. 5 on the same street the government office of the Italian Tobacco Rogie, the National colors of Italy also fly at half mast.

The columns in front of the Vendome Hotel, on Broadway, are heavily decorated with black, and over the entrance to the Marlborough Hotel is a streamer of black cashmere covering the balcony. The building of The New York Journal is the most extensively decorated place in this section, black bunting hanging in testoons from each of the four floors of the building. The columns in front of The New York Herald Building are also covered with black. The Broadway Tabernacle, at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, has a flag at half mast hung about half way up the spire.

From the two upper windows of Rector's restaurant hang two huge flags at half mast. Shanley's restaurant decorations are somewhat novel. The two columns at the side of the entrance were covered with black, and a black streamer hangs in front of the restaurant signboard, all the way across the building, even with the second floor.

Levy & Stream, at 43 East Forty-second Street, intertwined black and purple bunting, and then arranged it in festoons reaching from each side of their building and meeting on the outer curb, thus forming a sort of triangle with the street.

Outside of the four large flags that hung at half-mast from the four domes of the Grand Central Station, the only decorations on the building are on the police station in the basement.

In front of the Fifth Avenue Trust Company's building, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, there is a black streamer and a flag, tucked in the middle and tied with black ribbon. The New York Yacht Club is flying the club flag and the flag of the United States at half mast over the top. From a second-story window in the home of Miss Helen Gould, Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, there hangs a large silk flag. On the end of the flagpole is a long black streamer. A little further up the street, at the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church, two large flags hang from the steeple of the building, both of them being at half-mast. The Lotos Club decorations, at 558 Fifth Avenue, are peculiar. Just over the entrance is a rectangular block of black, and upon it as a background three geometrical rosettes, all of the plainest possible fashion.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB CONSPICUOUS.

The Democratic Club is one of the most conspicuous buildings on Fifth Avenue. Black crepe in folds, with heavy fringes, is flung from the upper windows. The two columns at the side of the entering door are covered with black cashmere, and tucked to the side over the door is an American flag, hung like a window curtain.

St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church is covered in front with bunting. The decorative system is artistic. From three points, the middle one quite elevated, a line of red, white, and blue streamers hangs. Over this, from four points, black bunting is stretched, the folds crossing the red, white, and blue gracefully. In front of Miss Brown's School for Girls, at 715 Fifth Avenue, is a large black streamer and a flag at half-mast. From an upper window in the home of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, one flag droops at half-mast. On the cross streets in this section there was comparatively little decoration.

The Plaza Hotel has three huge flags, with black streamers, on top of the building. From Fifty-ninth to One Hundredth Street on Fifth Avenue, there was scarcely any decoration at all. The house of William C. Whitney, at Fifth Avenue and Sitxy-ninth Street, has two flags hanging from second-story windows, at the end of the flag pole of each being a streamer of crepe.

Madison Avenue, with its apartment houses and flats, especially in the upper section, is profusely decorated. As one goes further north on the east side, on Madison, Lexington, and Park Avenues, the decorations increase, and in the district just above the park flags and black and white bunting are festooned and garlanded everywhere.

On the upper west side every street has its flags and its crepe. The favorite plan is to hang a flag from a second-floor window, tuck it in the middle with a little black bunting, and hang small black streamers from each end. The house at 762 West End Avenue is festooned with flags from the first to the fourth floors, and the adjacent building also is elaborately decorated with red, white, and blue. Ninety-eighth Street, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive, is one of the most extensively decorated residence blocks in the city.

The Bloomingdale Yacht Club, at the foot of West Eighty-sixth Street, has flags at half mast from every window of its building. The Columbia Boat Club, a little further up the river, has two flags.

HARLEM AND THE BRONX.

In Harlem and the Borough of the Bronx on every street and avenue are hundreds of flags with flowing streamers of crepe. Even in the tenement district of East Harlem and in Little Italy small paper muslin flags are to be seen, while in many of the windows are pictures of the deceased President bordered with black.

About the finest display is in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, where with hardly a single exception every store or dwelling from the Harlem to the Hudson River is draped either with flags or black and white bunting. All day yesterday men worked tacking up the somber-hued material in various designs. The Hamilton Storage Warehouse Building, at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue, which is about the highest structure in Harlem, attracted much attention, with its broad bands of black reaching from the cornice to the first floor.

All the Harlem clubs, including the Harlem Club, at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Lenox Avenue; the Harlem Democratic Club, at 106 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; the Saga more Club, at 226 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Harlem Republican Club, the Central Republican Club, Tammany Hall headquarters, 107 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; the Harlem Wheelmen, on West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; the Minqua Club, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Columbus Avenue, and other social and political organizations have their flags at half-mast and the buildings artistically draped. The Empire City Savings Bank decorations are considered among the finest on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. H. C. F. Koch & Co. have an elaborate display, as also has Charles Weisbecker, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street near Eighth Avenue. A huge flag almost entirely covers the front of the Young Men's Christian Association building at 7 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, while Faust and the West End Cafe and the newspaper offices on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street have masses of black and white.

MAYOR DIETZ AS DETECTIVE.

Thinks He Prevented an Anarchist Celebration at Mrs. Bresci's House.

Rumors that Anarchists intended holding a private celebration somewhere in North Hudson County yesterday put the authorities of that section on their mettle, and the police of Union Hill, Weehawken, and West Hoboken kept a sharp lookout. Mayor Charles Dietz and Chief of Police Brady of North Bergen think they discovered where the meeting was to have been held, and prevented it.

They had searched their borough for the meeting, and failing to find any trace of it, decided to take a few steps outside their own town and see if there was anything of the kind at the boarding house kept by Mrs. Bresci, the wife of the murderer of King Humbert, who keeps the house at Prospect Street and Oakwood Avenue, just across the town and county line, and inside of Bergen County.

Mrs. Bresci was loud in protestation that she was suspected unjustly. While the Mayor and Chief were there, however, five men, all Italians, and one woman, apparently an Italian, arrived at the house. They were questioned, but denied being Anarchists and that they intended to take part in any meeting. Chief Brady warned the woman and went back into his own town to look after matters, but Mayor Dietz remained at a road house not far from Mrs. Bresci's house. While he was there he saw eight men get off trolley cars and go to the house. They all appeared to be Italians.

He went to the house again and repeated to all what he had said to Mrs. Bresci and her first callers. The men all protested that they were not Anarchists and invited the Mayor to remain as long as they did. He took them at their word and remained in the house. While he was there they spoke entirely in English, and finally left the house. After seeing them started away the Mayor followed.

TWO ANARCHISTS CLUBBED.

Both Toasted Czolgosz in a Newark Saloon, and One Struck a Woman Who Had Cried "Shame!"

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 15.—Two Anarchists received a sound clubbing from the police and came near receiving worse treatment at the hands of an angry crowd tonight.

Mrs. John Soslosky of 4 Charlton Street went to the saloon of John Drozdowsky at No. 20 in the same street to look for her husband. Victor Gasscoe, thirty-eight years old, of 231 West Kinney Street, was delivering a fiery Anarchistic harangue to a crowd of men. He wound up by drinking to Czolgosz's health, and August Britton, seventeen years old, of 13 Clayton Street, joined in the toast. Mrs. Soslosky cried "Shame," whereupon Gasscoe struck her in the face.

She hurried to the Fourth Precinct Station, and when Capt. Edwards heard her story, with Patrolman Romseicks he went to the saloon, and as Gasscoe was still haranguing the crowd, he seized him by the scruff of the neck, and with a couple of violent swings had him on the street. Romseicks did likewise with Britton. When the prisoners showed fight they were handled without gloves. All the way to the police station, which was only a hundred yards, they continued to shout that they were Anarchists. A great crowd gathered in a few minutes and tried to get at the prisoners, but the reserves held them at bay, while those inside the station house closed and locked all the doors and windows on the ground floor. The prisoners were placed in separate cells, and nobody has been allowed to see them.

TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL.

Committee of Republican Club Who Will Be Present at Late President's Obsequies.

The following members of the Republican Club have been selected by President Henry E. Tremain to attend the funeral of the late President:

H. L. Burnett, M. C. Addoms, Cephas Brainard, William Brookfield, Henry Birrell, James A. Blanchard, George R. Bidwell, C. N. Bliss, M. B. Bryant, L. L. Bonheur, Silas C. Croft, John P. Clarke, C. H. T. Collis, A. R. Conkling, Julien T. Davies, Gherardi Davis, Charles H. Denison, Joseph M. Deuel, John A. Dutton, N. A. Elsber, Henry L. Einstein, William Einstein, John Ford, James P. Foster, Henry Gleason, Abraham Gruber, Frederick S. Gibbs, George Gunton, Job E. Hedges, Charles F. Homer, James W. Hawes, A. B. Humphrey, Edwin A. Jones, William Leary, F. C. Loveland, F. E. Laimbeer, J. Edgar Leaycraft, Seth M. Milliken, John J. McCook, Alexander T. Mason, Robert C. Morris, Clarence W. Meade, John O. Mott, A. L. Merriam, Anson G. McCook, Frank Moss, Donald McLean, E. A. Newell, W. M. K. Olcott, H. C. Piercy, Frank D. Pavey, L. E. Quigg, Louis Stern, Leopold Stern, John A. Shields, Martin Saxe, James R. Sheffield, W. H. Ten Eyck, Charles H. Treat, James Talcott, Charles N. Talntor, Samuel Thomas, Cornelius Van Cott, James N. Varnum, T. F. Wentworth, W. F. Wakeman, Edmund Wetmore, John S. Wise, and C. A. Whipple.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Message.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 15.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has written as follows to Mr. Lowther, First Secretary, British Embassy, Newport, R. I.:

"I have the command of his Excellency, the Governor General of Canada, to ask you to convey to the Secretary of State the expression of the grief and horror which has been caused through this whole country by the death of the President of the United States under circumstances so tragic and so heartrending. The uncontrollable sorrow of the American Nation will be almost as keenly felt by the people of Canada, who being so close neighbors of the United States have had many an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the noble qualities which characterized Mr. McKinley in his private as well as in his public life."

KNIGHT TEMPLARS' TRIBUTE.

BRYAN, Texas, Sept. 15.—Grand Master Knight Templar Stoddard has issued the following order on the death of President McKinley to all subordinate commanderies in the United States:

Grand Encampment of Knight Templars, U. S. A.
Office of Grand Master,
Bryan, Texas, Sept. 14, 1901.

To All Grand Commanders and All Commanders of Subordinate Commanderies Under Our Jurisdiction:

Death, the silent monster, has entered our asylum and laid his hand upon our frater, the President.

"The tear that we shed, though in silence it rolls,
Shall long keep his memory green in our souls."

It is ordered that as a tribute of respect, the banners of the order be draped in mourning for a period of sixty days; that you set aside a page of your records and have it suitably inscribed to his memory; this ordered to be read at the head of the lines at the first conclave after its reception, and that all Templars duly observe the day of his interment.

HENRY E. STODDARD,
Grand Master, G. T. A., U. S. A.

ENGLAND SHOWS ROYAL RESPECT

Court Ordered to Go in Mourning for President McKinley.

SOLDIERS WILL WEAR CRAPE

Bands Will Play Dirges at All Posts Throughout the British Dominions—Feeling References to the Martyred President in London Churches.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—It would be almost impossible to record in detail the remarkable outburst of sympathy in Great Britain and her colonies over the death of President McKinley, proofs of which are continually arriving here. Not only has King Edward commanded the Court to go into mourning for one week, but wherever a public meeting of any kind has been held, or wherever a public man has had occasion to speak, expressions of horror and sympathy have been heard.

In every place of public worship yesterday, from St. Paul's Cathedral and Canterbury Cathedral down, the preachers made special references to the terrible event, invoking God's blessing upon the United States and the American people. Crathie Church, at Balmoral, whose bells had never been used except on occasions of national interest, broke the custom and announced the event to the neighborhood.

Mr. Chpate and the staff of the United States Embassy, who again, yesterday, had their hands very full, attended service at St. Paul's Cathedral in the afternoon. There were many other Americans in the congregation.

Canon Scott Holland made a touching allusion to the martyred President and denounced the crime to which he fell a victim, characterizing it as "a crime whose tragic significance lies in its occurrence in the New World."

Many members of the Diplomatic Corps, and a constant stream of visitors, inscribed their names at the Embassy. Messages of sympathy were received from Earl Cadogan, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Duke of Abercorn, the Maharajah of Jodhpore, Mr. Austin, the Poet Laureate, and many other prominent men. The Post Office Department granted special facilities to enable the Embassy to telegraph replies.

Earl Cadogan referred to "the irreparable loss, which the whole world deplores." Sir William Harcourt's dispatch was signed also by his wife, and expressed sympathy and sorrow for the death of "the great President, whose loss is deplored alike in England and America."

TROOPS WEAR CRAPE.

In accordance with a special army order to the guards at St. James's Palace, and at all other points where guard was mounted throughout the United Kingdom, honors were rendered yesterday to the memory of President McKinley such as are usually accorded only on the death of royal personages. The troops wore crape and the bands played dirges.

Funeral marches were played in every church in the kingdom. There was a painful scene in St. David's Church, Merthyr-Tydvil. The Vicar, the Rev. Mr. Wykes, while referring to the death of Mr. McKinley, swooned. He was carried home ill. Canon Duckworth, preaching in Westminster Abbey, where a memorial service will be held on the day of the funeral, said:

"The opening year of the twentieth century will live in our memory and in that of our kinsmen as one that drew us together in the sacred brotherhood of sorrow. It will unite in firmer friendship two great nations."

Many Americans were present at this service. Similar tributes are recorded in dispatches from the British colonies.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 16.—King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and other royal personages attended a memorial service for President McKinley, held to-day in the English Church. The Rev. Mr. Kennedy, who officiated, referred to the assassination in terms of the deepest indignation, and offered a prayer for Mrs. McKinley.

The Dowager Empress of Russia, who is visiting the King of Denmark at Fredensborg, sent the Russian Minister in Copenhagen to the United States Legation to express her sympathy with Mrs. McKinley and the American Government and Nation.

The legation received many callers and numerous telegrams of condolence from the provinces in the course of the day.

ENGLISH PRESS EULOGIES.

London Papers Almost Entirely Devoted to Mr. McKinley's Death.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The morning papers again appear with heavily leaded borders and are almost entirely devoted to Mr. McKinley's death. No such extended tributes of sympathy and respect ever marked the death of any person but a British sovereign. They certainly would not have been called out by the death of any Continental ruler.

In addition to an almost endless succession of dispatches describing the final scenes, and filling many columns, several pages of each journal are given up to descriptions of the sympathy evoked at home and abroad, to extracts from sermons, speeches, and editorials, and to extended sketches of the careers of both Mr. McKinley and Mr. Roosevelt, together with reminiscences, mostly accompanied by portraits.

The Daily Graphic gives a series of wood cuts illustrating the assassination and subsequent events, as well as an editorial expressing sympathy and condolence.

Considerable editorial space is devoted to a discussion of Mr. Roosevelt's probable policy, a question which is exciting the keenest curiosity throughout Europe, a curiosity that may be said to border almost upon apprehension.

The Daily Chronicle, discussing the world-wide sympathy displayed, says:

"This sympathy is intensified by a full realization of the calamity, until we are almost inclined to say that there is no precedent for such a display of emotion and fellow feeling on these particular lines. It is not impossible that the assassination of Mr. McKinley will advance that international comity of Governments to which some political students look as the key note of future peace and harmony."

The Morning Post says:

"It is not too much to assert that all nations mourn by the bier in Buffalo. The American people have been robbed by an assassin of one of the greatest leaders the Republic ever produced."

All the papers give expression to similar sympathy and eulogy. Many highly approve the proposal that the Duke of Cornwall and York should attend the funeral, and express a hope that King Edward will see his way clear to adopt the suggestion.

In the editorials on Mr. Roosevelt a sense of relief and intense satisfaction is exhibited at his declaration that he will maintain his predecessor's policy unbroken, while his high courage and integrity of character form the subjects of eulogistic comment and of congratulation to the American Nation upon the possession of such a brilliant man to succeed to the Presidency.

The Standard comments upon "the irony of circumstances that have brought the man supposed to be relegated to obscurity by the vote of the Philadelphia convention into the Presidential chair." It compares Mr. Roosevelt to the Presidents of the earlier history of the Republic, suggesting that his place in the annals of the United States is likely to be by the side of Madison, Jefferson, and Adams.

The Daily Chronicle says:

"It is certain that a man with such a marvelous record will not be a humdrum President. At the same time he is far too level headed to do anything rash."

It predicts that the youngest of the Presidents will prove to be one of the greatest.

The Daily Mail, which calls attention to the allegation that he is not a friend of Great Britain, only to express its disbelief in the same, says:

"Some of the sentiments Mr. Roosevelt expressed a few weeks ago now seem to have been but the overflow of high spirits in the case of a man in an ornamental position. No sooner does he feel the weight of office as the head of a majestic Nation than he speaks with the calmness of true statesmanship."

FRANCE MOURNS WITH AMERICA.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The American churches in Paris were crowded to-day with American residents and visitors in the expectation of allusions to the death of Mr. McKinley, and in every case the preachers made sympathetic references in their sermons and offered special prayers. Dr. Morgan, rector of the leading church on the Avenue Alma, devoted his sermon to a eulogy of Mr. McKinley's character as an American citizen and a Christian. The porches and interiors of the edifices were hung with crêpe and French and American flags.

A solemn memorial service will be held at Dr. Morgan's church next Thursday, when Ambassador Porter and all the United States officials, together with a representative of President Loubet, a representative of the Cabinet, and members of the Diplomatic Corps, will be present.

Gen. Porter is still confined to his room, but is making rapid progress toward recovery. He will convene a meeting of the American colony at his residence, probably Tuesday, when he will pronounce a eulogy and ask the assembly to adopt addresses to Mrs. McKinley and President Roosevelt.

Allusions to Mr. McKinley were also made in the British churches in Paris, and in French churches where English is spoken. Almost every American to be seen on the boulevards or elsewhere wore black in some form.

ST. PETERSBURG PRESS COMMENTS

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 15.—The all-absorbing topic in St. Petersburg to-day was the death of President McKinley. The tone of the press was uniformly sympathetic with the American people in their bereavement and uniformly just in estimating Mr. McKinley's character. The Novoe Vremya says:

"He was a man of large talents and a beloved son of the country for whose welfare he unceasingly and successfully labored."

The Sviet says:

"Let us hope that the death of a talented and energetic President will rouse those lands which, for the sake of freedom of conscience and thought, harbor bad elements and become the breeding grounds for plots, to action against the enemies of civilization."

The Boerse Gazette says:

"Mr. McKinley was one of the most popular figures in American history and one of the best representatives of American ideals. Society is defenseless against the propaganda of murder. It is scarcely probable that means will be found to prevent the repetition of such crimes.

"On account of the extraordinary purity of Mr. McKinley's character, the American people will find sympathy wherever civilized men dwell. Mr. Roosevelt admires Mr. McKinley's steadfast purity and the programme in which he incorporated the hopes and ambitions of a great majority of the American people. Opinion in Europe regarding Pan-Americanism may possibly be divided, but it is comprehensible from the American point of view. Mr. McKinley died firmly believing that the work he had begun in domestic and foreign policy would find suitable instrument for its continuation."

The semi-official Journal of Commerce and Industry says:

"Mr. McKinley was not an extreme protectionist. Shortly before his death he spoke out against crude trust protection."

American officials in St. Petersburg today attended services at the Anglican Church, where a dead march was rendered and suitable hymns were sung. The Rev. Dr Francis, minister of the British-American Chapel, preached against anarchy. The pulpit was hung with crape. Memorial services will probably be held there on the day of the funeral.

Special services were also held in the English Church in Moscow, where memorial services will be held on the day of the funeral, and will be attended by all the members of the Consular Corps.

EVIDENCE OF GRIEF IN MEXICO.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 15.—As soon as officially informed by Ambassador Clayton of the death of President McKinley, President Diaz made a personal call of condolence at the United States Embassy.

The National flags are flying at half mast over all public buildings. The Supreme Court of Mexico suspended its sessions out of respect for the memory of President McKinley, and the bench was draped in black crepe.

SYMPATHY IN BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 15.—Gen. Strauch, King Leopold's Aide, called to-day at the United States Legation to offer the condolences of the King and the members of the royal family upon the death of President McKinley. All the Ministers of the powers, many high officials of the Government, and representatives of the municipality also made sympathetic calls. King Leopold has cabled condolences to Mrs. McKinley.

AUSTRIAN VIEW OF SUCCESSION.

VIENNA, Sept. 15.—A constant stream of diplomatists and other visitors called at the United States Legation to-day, tendering condolences upon the death of Mr. McKinley.

The Austrian press, dealing editorially with the political consequences of Mr. Roosevelt's accession to the Presidency, expresses generally the opinion that Mr. McKinley's death will not cause any change in the foreign policy of the United States, and that American imperialism is likely to be even more pronounced, under President Roosevelt.

MEMORIAL SERVICES IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—The service of mourning for the death of President McKinley held this morning in the American Church in Berlin was very impressive. The edifice was heavily hung with crape. It was crowded with Germans, British, and Americans. Among those who attended were Baron von Richthofen, German Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. White, the United States Ambassador; Mr. Jackson, Secretary of the United States Embassy; Mr. Mason, United States Consul General in Berlin; the members of the family of Commander Beehler, the United States Naval Attaché, and many German-Americans.

Dr. Diekie's text was found in First Corinthians, xv., 57: "But thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." He spoke in part as follows:

"This may seem a strange text; but the light of the Gospel, shining down upon life's mysteries, has turned darkness into light. Worshipping under the shadow of a dire calamity, we seek to give voice to the feelings of our hearts. The first feeling is one of detestation for a dastardly crime. Three martyr Presidents! Yet, while language is not strong enough to express our horror, we must not yield to a feeling of retaliation, for that is not the spirit of the Master nor of President McKinley.

"The second feeling is one of deep sympathy for his widow and for the whole country. The third is one of admiration for his statesmanship, integrity, and decided Christianity. His charity and tact endeared him to all.

"The King is dead! Long live the King! We may say this in hopeful anticipation of President Roosevelt's Administration. The new Executive is a typical young American."

Another memorial service will be held soon. A meeting of the American colony in Berlin will be held next Wednesday to adopt resolutions of sympathy.

To-day's papers treat of the death of Mr. McKinley, the Anarchist danger, and the political outlook under Mr. Roosevelt. The Kreuz Zeitung describes President Roosevelt as anti-German in his sympathes, but otherwise gives him credit. The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten objects to the qualification made by the Kreuz Zeitung, declaring that the latter journal "mixes Mr. Roosevelt's attitude toward German-Americans with his views regarding the political relations between the two powers." The Neueste Nachrichten also says:

"It is self-evident that the German press of all parties, except the Socialist, expresses sincere sympathy in the death of President McKinley."

One paper points out that Mr. Roosevelt spent a year in Germany in his youth.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Our President—dead! One of the greatest calamities that has ever befallen this nation swept over us Saturday.

Mr. William McKinley—a calm, resolute, unflinching President, doing his duty always, respected by every nation of the earth—a courageous, generous, whole-souled man, one whom we were proud to call an American—one who held enthralled by his great personal magnetism every man with whom he came in contact—always a devoted husband—Mr. McKinley—President and man—has passed away.

His death is taken as a personal sorrow by every member of the nation to which he brought directly or indirectly such wonderful prosperity. Our sympathies are extended to the courageous and loving wife whom he leaves to the protection of the nation he lived and died for.

Showing of Fall and Winter
Millinery and Gowns,
Tuesday and Wednesday,
September 17th and 18th and balance of week.

Imported hats from Pouyanne, Heitz-Boyer, Virot & Berthe, Tore and others; Gowns, street and evening costumes from such well known makers as Sara Meyer, Elisa & Co., Morhange and Marsch; Laces, Robes, Ruffs and other exquisite neck pieces on exhibition.

We cordially invite you to view them.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY
A LILY of FRANCE
A ROMANCE OF THE 16th CENTURY
By Mrs. Caroline Atwater Mason
Author of "A Woman of Yesterday," "A Wind Flower," "The Quiet King," etc.
FOUR FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS

For the first time in the English language, the exact and authentic facts concerning Charlotte de Bourbon are to be disclosed. The hitherto unknown life of this exquisite, mysterious figure has been made the subject of a historical novel of intense dramatic interest. The story of Charlotte who, though a French princess and the abbess of a Roman convent, became the wife of the Dutch hero, has never been told as it is here brought to light.

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The sudden demand for Flags and Black Drapery Materials developed the fact that just at present the market is practically bare of such goods.

We Have Plenty of Both

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Another instance of The Big Store's ability to rise to the occasion.

Fall Goods Included Now.

Fabrics similar to the new goods now on our counters are shown by tailors generally at from $30 to $40.

We include all of these at our sale price, and will accept orders now up to our capacity for handling them; every garment to be carefully made by skilled men tailors.

Fall or Winter Suit or Overcoat To Order for $12

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and which we at no other time make for less than $15.

We know what is coming by previous experience. We are prepared to handle an immense business, but to make sure of booking your order

ORDER EARLY AND WE WILL DELIVER THE GOODS WHEN YOU WISH THEM.

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ENTIRE BUILDING.
N. W. Cor. Nassau & Ann Sts.

CAUTION—To avoid mistakes look for building entirely covered with blue signs.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Now Closes Every Day at 6 o'clock.

The Wanamaker Store

NOTE

Following the precedent of this business, established at the time of President Garfield's death, this store will be open for business until the day of President McKinley's funeral, when it will be closed all day.

Store Items

The saw and the hammer, the trowel and the plane, make the quickstep music for this business. In various parts of the main store mechanics are in evidence. In the buildings south of Ninth street they hold almost entire possession.

But in it all there is preparation of added facilities that will deepen public interest because of increased attractions.

Meantime every Autumn day marks large additions of new goods. They appear in Dress Goods, Dress Silks, Laces, Fancy Goods—in all sorts of interesting merchandise.

With the pictures and the pianos, art textiles and curios, the store is one of the most interesting public places in New York.

The New Neckwear Silks From London

A well-dressed man is distinguished by the good taste and elegance displayed by his neckwear. The more particular he is, the less he likes to have other men wear scarfs of similar silks.

For this reason we bring over from London a fine collection of silk squares—but mostly *only one of a pattern.*

Our Fall showing is ready now. With all the elegance of the English silks, they are distinguished by the good taste displayed in the designing of every pattern. The present collection surpasses any previous display.

We make the scarfs to your order, in any shape you wish.

The whole squares are sold for $5. Made into scarfs, the prices are as follows:

De Joinville, $3.
English Square, $2.50.
Ascots, $2.50.
Puffs, $2.
Imperials, $1.75.
Four-in-Hands, $1.75.
Tecks, $1.75.
Batswing, butterfly or straight ties, $1.25.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Sack Suits For Fall Wear

To Order---$30

There's much satisfaction to be derived from a sense of being prepared. That is why we talk about a Fall suit to your order today. You may not need it for a week or two; but what of that? Meanwhile it has been carefully made, fits you perfectly—we see to that—and is lying in your drawer ready for you to put on. And you can watch the mercury fall with equanimity.

How much better than to wait until the Summer suit looks and feels painfully thin, to have a heavier suit made in a hurry.

We want to tell you about just one kind today—the Sack Suit we make to your order for $30.

The material may be cheviot, blue or black, or in one of a variety of fancy mixtures, including many of the stylish brown or greenish effects. Or you may prefer a worsted in some neat pattern. Whatever your choice, you will have a suit that will make you look and feel comfortable and well dressed. Come and look at the patterns.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Twenty Styles of Boys' Sailor Suits

And that at one price, $5. We are not pluming ourselves unduly on this showing—it is merely an instance of the extent of this stock of Boys' Clothing. Of whatever sort, at whatever price you desire, you will find the assortment equally broad and complete; and of the highest, most reliable quality.

But to return to the sailor suits. They never seem to lose their popularity, Summer or Winter. These in question are of blue serges and cheviots, either plain or handsomely trimmed; sizes are for 3 to 12 years. $5 a suit.

Then here's a Top Coat of tan covert cloth, made especially for us, at $3.50, for 3 to 10-year sizes; $4 for 11 to 16-year sizes; and a remarkable value.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Imported Golf Capes

This superb collection of Imported Golf Capes for women has not received the prominence warranted by its importance. It is richer and more extensive than any we have heretofore shown.

The capes themselves are more striking this year than usual. They are longer, more ample, which gives them the look of having been made essentially for comfort and protection.

The heavy Montagnacs, thick and soft, but with a curious wiry finish, are easily the favorite materials, but vicunas and cheviots are also popular.

The tendency in color is toward solid shades, including many pastel shades of red, blue and tan, for the outside of the cape, and checks or small plaids in black and white, inside.

A heightened effect is given by new treatment with strappings of stitched cloth or velvet, and more or less ornamentation of the rolling collars.

An important characteristic of these luxurious capes is the fact that they are all worth a third more than their prices, which are

$10.50 to $35

the latter price for a superb cape from Hubert et Riqueur, the greatest makers of wraps in Paris.

Second floor, Broadway.

Nearly Half a Million Yards Of Fine SILKS Under-Price

JUST at the beginning of the season, when Fashion is demanding the return to popularity of the sumptuous fabric---with even auction sales bringing full prices for Silks---we present one of the largest and most decisive under-priced offerings of fine silks ever known to retailing.

The most important auction sale of the year occurred last week. The New York Times, in commenting on it last Thursday, said in part---

"*Prices at Silk Sale Unexpectedly high*—the demand large—market in healthy condition—price of raw material unusually high."

Our buyers were present, but found no opportunity to obtain values at all approaching those already secured in the splendid purchase which brings this stirring offering today.

Here are silks of superb character, bought at 25 to 40 per cent. less than similar silks brought at auction.
They come from some of the best manufacturers of France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and America.

Staple Silks at a Quarter Under-Price Novelty Silks at Half Price or Less.

The scope of the sale is most comprehensive, including as it does almost every kind of silk that is now in popular use, especially *all-black silks.* Besides the fine and staple Black Silks, there are large assortments of plain Colored Silks, rich French Novelty Silks, and less elaborate Fancy Silks of many kinds, at Half Prices or Less. The staple Black Silks, though not so sharply cut in price, are yet the most valuable part of the offering. Hardly necessary to describe such well known Black Silks as Satin Duchesse, Peau de Soie, Faille Francaise, Royal Armures, Merveilleux, Taffeta Lumineux—all are well known and universally wanted by women. Qualities such as these, in such comprehensive variety, are seldom offered under-price.

The occasion is quite as remarkable for its timeliness as for the splendid qualities and values of the goods offered. The details give the exact information:

Black Silks Now 55c—
Satin Duchesse, 19 in.; value 75c. Peau de Soie, 19 in.; value 75c. Taffeta, 18 in.; value 70c.

Colored Silks Now 55c—
Plain Colored Taffetas, in light and dark shades; value 75c. Plain Colored Peau de Cygne, in a good variety of colors; value 85c. Glace Taffetas, twenty combinations; value 75c.

Fancy Silks Now 55c—
Striped and Plaid Bengalines of many kinds, in street shades for dresses and waists; values $1.25. Brocaded Lustreuse and Gros de Londres, in dark and medium colorings; fine quality and neat patterns; good colors; values $1.50.

Black Silks Now 65c—
Satin Luxor; value 85c. Satin Duchesse; value 75c. 20½-inch Black Taffeta; value 75c. Lumineux, soft and rich; value 85c.

Fancy Taffetas Now 60c—
Fancy Striped Taffetas, in two styles and fourteen colorings; narrow lace-like stripes of white on colors; values, 90c and $1.

Black Silks Now 70c—
23-inch Imported Black Taffetas; value 85c.

Fancy Silks Now 75c—
Rich Brocaded and striped Silks and Plaids of many kinds; values $1.25 and $1.50.

Black Satin Duchesse Now 75c—
20 inches wide; value $1.

Black Silks Now 80c—
Royal Armures, mourning Silks; value $1. Faille Francaise, an old standby; value $1. Peau de Soie; value $1.

White Silks Now 80c—
Imported White Taffetas, 20½ inches wide; splendid quality; value $1.

Colored Silks Now 85c—
Plain Colored Louisines, in light and dark shades; a bright, strong silk; value $1.25.

Black Silks Now 85c—
Black Taffetas; value $1.10. Black Duchesse; value $1.25. Black Faille, value $1.15. Black Merveilleux; value $1.10.

Black Silks Now 90c—
Royal Armure; value $1.25. Lumineux; value $1.25. Faille Francaise; value $1.25. Merveilleux; value $1.20.

Black Silks Now 95c.
Taffetas; value $1.25. Luxor; value $1.25. Merveilleux; value $1.25.

Black Silks Now $1—
21-inch Black Taffeta; value $1.25. 22-inch Black Duchesse; value $1.25. 23-inch Black Peau de Soie; value $1.35. 21-inch Black Faille; value $1.25. 21½-inch Black Merveilleux; value $1.35.

Black Silks Now $1.10 and $1.15—
Taffeta, Duchesse, Peau de Soie, and Merveilleux; values $1.35 to $1.50.

Black Silks Now $1.25 and $1.35—
Rich Imported Taffetas, Duchesse, Peau de Soie, Faille and Armure; values $1.65 and $1.75.

Novelty Silks Now $1.50—
Brilliant diagonal grounds with narrow stripes, in self-color, for waists or dresses. Value $3.

Still Richer Black Silks Now $1.40 and $1.50—
Duchesse and Taffeta; values $1.75 and $2.

Rich French Silks Now $1.75—
Four styles, satin stripe and Novelty Velvets, fine Merveilleux and Louisine in L'Aiglon effects; high-class fabrics in twelve colors. Value $3.50.

Lyons Novelty Silks Now $2—
Satin Pekin Repp, with tinsel dots. Dotted Louisines. Pekin Velvets, light and dark shades. Rick Novelty Velvets. Values $4.50 and $5.

Rich Novelties Now $2.50—
Both silk and velvet, brocaded and striped, mostly evening effects. Pekin and warp printed Louisines and Bullion Brocade. Values $5 to $7.

Main aisle and Rotunda.

First Showing of the New Imported Waists

This is the first direct view of the beautiful garments from abroad that has been presented to New York women. Here are the new styles, the new open-work effects, the new plaiting and hemstitching ideas about which well informed women have been reading—now set forth for the first time in actual garments.

Well dressed women will be anxious to be first to wear the new garments in America—there are no duplicates in the collection of these waists anywhere. They are the originals in every case, and the possessor of one will find no other woman wearing a similar garment.

The Waists are made of chiffons, mousselines, crepe de Chine, satin, taffeta silk and velvet. Prices range from $23 to $55.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Third Week of this September Sale Of China and Cut Glass

Our China Store holds much the same splendid offerings of China and Cut Glass this morning, as it did when the Sale opened two weeks ago. Many of the same wares are still here; hundreds of new lots have been brought forward to take the places of those sold; and if different in pattern, are the full equivalent in attractiveness and value of those taken so eagerly by the thousands of purchasers who got here earlier.

The lists given below suggest how complete and tempting are the special stocks today.

Dinner Sets—

At $8—American porcelain sets of 100 pieces, in a fine underglaze decoration, with soup tureen and 3 dishes. Regularly worth $12, though we have sold them previously at $10—never for less until now.

At $10—American porcelain sets of 113 pieces, with soup tureen and 4 dishes; fine flower decorations and all pieces gilt. A regular $20 set, though sold previously at $14.

At $15—English porcelain sets of 113 pieces, with soup tureen and 4 dishes; decorated in royal Worcester effect. This is a regular $21.50 set, and we have sold numbers of sets at that price.

At $14—English porcelain sets in a fine green border decoration; all pieces gilt; soup tureen and 4 dishes. Our regular price for these sets has been $20.

At $13.50—Fine Austrian china sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 dishes; fine flower decoration; all handles gilt. Regular price, $22.50.

At $16.50—Theo. Haviland china sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 dishes; fine flower border decoration, and all handles gilt. Regular price, $25.

At $22.50—Theo. Haviland china sets of 113 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 dishes; fine pink border decoration and all handles gilt. Regular price, $30.

At $25—Chas. Field Haviland china sets of 100 pieces, in a number of fine flower and border decorations; all handles gilt; soup tureen and 3 dishes. Regular price, $35.

At $37.50—Chas. Field Haviland china sets of 114 pieces, with soup tureen and 4 dishes; sprays of pink flower decorations on embossed shape. Worth $45.

Fancy French China—

Pudding Sets, 3 pieces, $3.50, from $5.50.
Ice Cream Sets, 13 pieces, $3.50, from $5.75.
Covered Muffin Dishes, 75c, from $1; $1, from $1.50.
Chop Dishes, $1.75, from $2.50; $4, from $7; $5, from $8.
Condensed Milk Jars, $1, from $1.50
Salad Bowls, 85c, from $1.25; $1.25, from $2.50; $1.85, from $2.75

Fancy French China—

Breakfast Plates, $4, from $7 doz. Tea Plates, $3.50, from $6 doz.
Bread and Butter Plates, $3, from $5 doz.
Tea Cups and Saucers, $3, from $5 doz.
Bouillon Cups and Saucers, $6, from $9 doz.; $12, from $18 doz.; $18, from $27.50 doz.

Austrian China—

Dinner Plates, very prettily decorated, 35c each, from 50c.
Breakfast and Tea Plates, prettily decorated, 25c each, from 35c.
Sugars and Creams, 50c pair, worth 75c.

French China at 25c Each—

Regularly 50c each. Beautifully decorated.
Tea Plates, fancy shapes. Tea Cups and Saucers.
Bread and Butter Plates. After-dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers.

Cut Glass—

Bowls, 8-inch, $4.50 each, regularly $6.50; 8-inch, $7, regularly $10.50; 9-inch, $8, regularly $12.
Nappies, 7-inch, $4 each, regularly $6; 8-inch, $5.50, regularly $8.
Water Caraffes, $3.50 each, regularly $5.
Water Tumblers, $3.75 dozen, regularly $6.
Celery Trays, $3 each, regularly $5.
Bonbon Dishes, $1.50 and $2.50 each, regularly $2.50 and $3.50.
Bonbon Dishes, handled, $3 each, regularly $4.50.
Flower Vases, $2.50, $3.25, $8.50 and $10.50, regularly $3.50, $5, $12 and $15.

Marbles and Pedestals—

We are selling these so rapidly, that new shipments are hurriedly opened to keep the stock intact.
Pedestals in green and white Marbles, $7.50, $10, $12 and $15 each, regularly $10, $15, $17.50 and $25.
Castilena Marble Busts and Figures, $3.25, $5, $8, $16, $22.50, $32.50 and $37.50 each, regularly $5.50, $9, $14, $25, $32.50, $45 and $50.

Basement.

Women's Pique Gloves

These are new, handsome, rather heavy Walking Gloves, for Fall wear. A new feature is the large pearl clasp with which they are fastened. They are pique sewed, with point backs, and are obtainable in tan, mode, gray, red, browns, pearl, white and black.

A distinctly stylish glove, for the price,

One Dollar a Pair

Tenth street.

American Flags

Our assortment of American Flags is most complete as to sizes and qualities. Our best flags are made of double-warp bunting, with stripes double-sewed, and edges of stars turned under before stitching; hem is strengthened by a tape; heading is of heavy canvas which, in the larger sizes, is reinforced by a rope running through it. These flags are made exclusively for us. Sizes and prices:

2 x 3 ft., 80c	5 x 8 ft., $3.25	8 x 15 ft., $8
3 x 5 ft., $1.65	6 x 10 ft., $4	10 x 15 ft., $9.50
4 x 6 ft., $2.25	8 x 12 ft., $6	10 x 20 ft., $12.50

U. S. Silk Flags, mounted on polished hardwood staffs with spear head:

7x10 in., 10c 8x12 in., 15c 12x18 in., 25c 16x24 in., 40c 24x36 in., 90c

Flag Staff Holders:

The "Star," for 1¼ and 1½ in. staffs, 50c. Adjustable Holders, $1 and $1.50.
Flag Poles, 35c to $1.50.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Fine Imported Novelty Dress Goods

Many very beautiful dress fabrics are displayed in the Rotunda today. They are fine French Broadcloths, prepared in robe patterns of almost marvelous beauty. The skirts are almost entirely finished, being applique and embroidered in new and exquisite effects. The material for the waist is worked up in handsome manner, outlined and applique to match the skirt.

The bordered fabrics are very attractive. Many showing inlays of bright tartan plaid silk, finished by embroidery. These ideas are shown in fine dress stuffs for the first time this season, and already give promise of being well received. The materials in most cases are slightly roughish in texture. These hints of description and prices:

Imported Robes—

At $125—Lace and Velvet Applique Broadcloth Robes, in colors.
At $110—Lace and Velvet Applique Broadcloth Robes, in colors.
At $50—Broadcloth Robes, with silk-braided flounces.
At $45—Broadcloth Robes, with small plaits of clan plaid silk, and designs in silk soutache braid.
At $45—Broadcloth Robes; inlaid designs in Persian figured silk braided in soutache.
At $40—Broadcloth Robes, embroidered and silk applique.
At $40—Broadcloth Robes; applique designs in bow-knot ribbon of tartan plaid silk.
At $24—Satin Prunella Robes, braided in tinsel and Persian silk inlaid.
At $20—Satin Prunella Robes, braided with tinsel and black silk cord and applique of satin.
At $18—Foule Cloth Robes, braided with tinsel and black silk cord.

Bordered Dress Fabrics—

At $3.50—Bordered self colored Cheviot; borders in silk applique embroidered.
At $3.50—Bordered Natte Cheviot; borders of applique of silk tartan plaids, embroidered.
At $3.50—Bordered Cheviot; borders in applique tartan plaid silk embroidered.
At $3.50—Bordered Natte; borders in Persian designs.
At $3—Bordered Cheviot; borders of broadcloth applique embroidered.
At $2—Bordered Prunella Cloth; borders in cluster of narrow stripes in black and white.

Rotunda, and Rotunda facing Broadway.

Important Additions to This Sale of Housefurnishings

Just as many thousand ways today for you to save a penny here and there on your various little household needfuls, as there were earlier in the Housefurnishing Sale.

And two important new ones.

The first way is pointed out by this offering of

Gas Ranges a Quarter Under-Price

We have used them as show-room samples, and some of them have become slightly rusty outside; but they are in perfect working order. The Consolidated Gas Company makes the needful connections on Manhattan Island without charge.

Here are the new prices:

$22.50, from $30 $12.75, from $17 $10.50, from $14
$17.85, from $23.75 $11.25, from $15 $9.75, from $13 $9, from $12

The second new way is suggested by some

Baking Dishes With Covers

which housekeepers always appreciate. These are heavily nickel-plated on copper, and, porcelain lined, and hold five pints. They are to be used in serving puddings and similar dishes direct from the oven. They are worth $2.25 each, but now priced at $1.25.

Then here is a budget of information about other things in the sale:

Household Utensils—

Wash Boards, zinc surface, 10c.
Towel Rollers, 5c. Wooden Spoons, 2c.
Clothes Horses, 50c. Hand Scrubs, 5c.
Wanamaker Clothes Wringers; rolls warranted for one year, $1.85.
Step Ladders, 5 ft., with rest for bucket, 50c.
Japanned Foot Tubs, 15c.
Potato Mashers, 4c.
Japanned Bread Boxes, of heavy tin, 45c.
Japanned Cuspidors, 10c.
Dust Brushes, all bristle, 25c.

Basement.

Enameled Ware—

White lined, first quality only:
Milk Pans, 8 quarts, 32c.
Covered Buckets, 6 quarts, 46c.
Pitchers, 4 quarts, 75c.
Cooking Pots, 11 quarts, $1.12.
Dish Pans, 21 quarts, 85c.
Tea Kettles, No. 7, 80c.
Coffee Pots, 4 quarts, 55c.
Rice Boilers, 2 quarts, 80c.
Saucepans, 6 quarts, 65c.
Soap Holders, 14c.

Bamboo Goods Attractively Low Priced

There's many an odd corner in the sitting room, bedroom or studio that seems meant to be filled by just such a thing as these attractive bits of Bamboo Furniture.

They are light, but strong, decorative and inexpensive. We offer an assortment of these pieces at prices that range from a quarter to a third below their value. Hints of them;

Footstools, 20c; worth 30c.
Tabourettes, 25c; worth 35c. 50c; worth 75c. 75c; worth $1. $1; worth $1.75.
Pedestals, 60c; worth 85c.
Stands, 75c; worth $1.25.
Tables, 19 in. top, $1.50; worth $2.25.
Book Shelves, with 4 shelves, 22 in. wide, $1.50, worth $2.25.

Also a small lot of single pieces in bamboo at still greater reductions.

Ninth street aisle.

The Maximum of Goodness—

Webb's "Dew Bleach" TOWELS

Every housekeeper who loves fine linens will feel a delight because of this opportunity to buy the very best Towels that are made, at

About a Third Under-Price

They are slowly and safely bleached on the grass by the natural process.
They have no starch or other filling to give fictitious weight.
They are guaranteed to be absolutely pure linen without admixture of cotton or other fibre.
They are sent out from the works washed and laundered ready for use.
They will give much longer wear than the ordinary Linens, and as to their appearance, their bright lustre, great strength, purity and softness of finish distinguish them from other Linen Goods and speaks for itself.
These goods are all stamped with the name "Webb & Co., Newtownards," without which none are genuine.

Prices are 50c, 60c, 65c, 75c, 85c and $1 each

Worth 75c to $1.50.
They are in huck, bird's-eye and fancy weaves—all with colored borders, and prettily hemstitched ends.

Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

SCENES OF MOURNING IN CITY CHURCHES

Tears Accompany Eulogies of the Dead President.

Many Pastors Publicly Denounce Anarchy—Confidence in President Roosevelt's Ability.

With the deep note of sorrow and the warm eulogies of President McKinley that marked the sermons in the churches yesterday there were in instances emphatic expressions against anarchy and its followers, many ministers saying that laws must be promptly passed dealing with that class.

The keenest sorrow was expressed at the sad end which has come after the Nation's week of hope. In numerous instances the speakers' voices choked with tears and the sobs of the congregations could be heard throughout the churches.

Confidence in President Roosevelt's ability to take up the work which has devolved upon him was expressed, and prayers were offered for his success.

No feature of the sermons and the services was more impressive than the allusions to Mrs. McKinley, for whom the deepest grief was manifest and in whose behalf many prayers went up.

In many churches the late President's favorite hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," was sung, and announcements were made from the pulpits that funeral services will be held on Thursday.

Most of the churches were draped in black, and in not a few the American flag mingled its colors with the dark folds of crêpe. The congregations were large in every church and they harmonized with the sombre settings in which they worshipped and paid respect to the memory of the dead President. There was a marked gravity about the worshippers. They seemed to have garbed themselves more sombrely than is usual on Sunday and to be impressed with the gravity of the Nation's loss.

THE MAN AND THE CRIME.

Dr. Dix, in Trinity Church, Eulogizes the Late President and Arraigns Anarchy.

In historic old Trinity the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix delivered a warm eulogy on the virtues of the late President. During the liturgical part of the service which preceded the sermon the President's favorite hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," was sung.

Dr. Dix spoke in part as follows:

"Two things are filling our thoughts today. We are looking at the man; we are looking at the crime. As for the man, his warmest friends, his greatest admirers, could have asked for him no more brilliant apotheosis. Estimates have varied of him, his ability, his work. But millions have been praying as men seldom pray that his life might be precious in the sight of God, and far beyond our borders and widely through foreign lands, others innumerable, our brethren in a common humanity, have been on their knees pleading for his life. This tells the story of his character, his acts, his greatness; the general consent of the wide world from which there can be no appeal.

"The crime; what was it? We see in it the worst of all we have ever known, the most outrageous ever committed in this land. Lincoln fell by an assassin's hand. But the act was bred by the passions engendered by the civil war. It meant nothing against the order of the world or the stability of Government. It was a personal act of revenge by one who loved the Confederacy, and thirsted for vengeance for a lost cause.

"President Garfield died also the victim of the assassin's hand. But the act, though it stirred the Nation with horror, had no political significance. The wretch who committed the deed was merely a disappointed office seeker.

"But there was worse to come. And it has come. Right in the path on which the great Nation is advancing stands the most horrid spectre by which social order has yet been confronted. Be the individual whom he may that happens to represent this new foe, he is of very little consequence compared with the motive which inspired his act. This spectre to-day announces as its aim and end the total destruction of modern civilization.

"Will the Nation fail to act as a great nation should; to deal as it ought to do with the most deadly foe that it has or ever can have? Are we to lapse into a fatal apathy, and let the preaching of murder and inciting to murder and the applauding of murder go on as before? It seems to me that the most solemn issue of the hour is as to what we have to do who remain; whether we are equal to the occasion; whether we who have subdued foe after foe are now to fall back before this enemy, the last and most dangerous we have ever encountered.

"And so leave we the beloved and honored President to his rest and his future glory; great in his closing words, great in his constant thought for others, great in his submission to the will of God—great est, perhaps, in that deathbed scene, so perfectly accordant with the precepts of the Gospel and the example of his Saviour." [Here Dr. Dix became so affected that he sobbed audibly.]

"Let us bear in mind that wife, his devotion to whom forms one of the loveliest and purest pictures in the past. God comfort her and help her, and grant her glad reunion with her beloved."

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN WEEPS.

Moved to Tears at St. Patrick's by Father Lavelle's Words About the Dead President.

The Right Rev. Archbishop Corrigan occupied the throne during the high mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday, but did not take part in the service. At times, while the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, the pastor, was preaching the sermon, and spoke feelingly of President McKinley, the Archbishop could be seen sobbing.

The Rev. Father Lavelle devoted his entire sermon to the life of President McKinley, saying in part:

"On occasions of this kind the very best words seem hollow and meaningless compared with the depth and vast significance that stirs the heart of the Nation. William McKinley is one whose name, even if misfortune had not overtaken him, would have gone down to posterity as one of the greatest Presidents of the United States. He was really the idol of the Nation. We all voted for him either directly or indirectly. If we voted for his opponent we did so for the principle, not for the man, as no one had a better character than William McKinley.

"During two Summers spent away from Washington he spent his vacation at Lake Champlain, in the immediate vicinity of the Catholic Summer School, and the courtesy and kindliness he showed were such as to bring him nearer to the hearts of all people there and make him seem as if he was one of them."

Father Lavelle then related some instances in connection with these two vacations, and one in particular, where a Catholic had a just grievance and the President told him that "Justice would be done." Continuing he said:

"Justice will be done. That was the principal guiding star of his life; the aim and object that spurred him on to his duty. Well does he deserve a Nation's tears and gratitude."

Father Lavelle then referred to anarchism and to the writings of Pope Leo XIII. on the subject. He added:

"These misguided creatures sometimes pretend to find a root of their false doctrines in the Scriptures themselves. In our family, where the father and mother must be the head, this man, the Anarchist, gets over the difficulty by destroying the family. If we wish to prevent a renewal of the calamity which we mourn to-day it is only through stronger faith in God. That is the bulwark of society and of this Nation."

ANARCHY IS OF SATAN.

Bitter Words of Dr. MacArthur in Calvary Baptist Church.

"Anarchy is of Satan," declared the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, in the Calvary Baptist Church yesterday morning, during his sermon on "Government; the ordinance of God." "Anarchy is a state of society," said the preacher, "without Government, without law, and without authority. It is a condition in which society cannot exist."

Referring to the class of Anarchists known as communists, Dr. MacArthur said: "They shrink from no form of violence by which they could attain their end. They are the deadly foes of all social order. They ought to be driven from every land and made to live on a lone island. They live here protected by the very laws they defy. But for these laws many of them would have been torn to pieces last week."

Dr. MacArthur then added: "This is the saddest day in the history of the younger generation and one of the saddest days in the history of the American people. The most beloved President we have ever had in office and the foremost man of the world lies dead, foully murdered by the hand of an assassin. There is in the minds of all patriotic Americans a source of deepest humiliation in the sight of the civilized world. For the third time in this generation an American President has been slain by American hands. We are on trial as never before at the bar of civilization. There is much, however, to comfort our hearts in the midst of our sorrow. The serene spirit of our beloved President as he passed away is a tender benediction to a mourning Nation. His last words fall upon our stricken hearts like streams of music from the celestial choir. The peaceful end was in harmony with a beautiful life as it was gentle and loving. He died a martyr as truly as did Lincoln.

"His place in the historic page and in the hearts of his countrymen will ever be next to that of Lincoln. His Presidency is written on one of the brightest pages not only in American history but in universal history. During its period the Nation has passed from boyhod into manhood and from provincialism into cosmopolitanism.

"This was a great Presidency. It has made the name of William McKinley immortal. It will shine forever as a star of the brightest lustre in the firmament of American history.

"We may well comfort our hearts in the midst of our grief, because while the President died, the President lives. The machinery of the Government is equal to the strain of this terrible assassination. President Roosevelt needs and will have our prayers, our sympathies, and our loyal support."

GREAT EVEN IN DEATH.

Dr. Purves and the Rev. Hugh Black Extol Mr. McKinley's Many Virtues.

The Rev. Hugh Black, associate pastor of Free St. George's Church, Edinburgh, Scotland, preached the sermon yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, the pastor of the church, presided over the service, although he had not expected to return from his vacation until a week from next Sunday.

Dr. Purves said that President McKinley had fallen in the name, at least, of a theory which strikes at the heart of society and which would destroy all government.

"We long to give expression to inexpressible grief," said Dr. Purves. "We feel that t is a source of shame that such a deed should have been committed on American soil, and that it should have been committed even in the name of liberty.

"And, then, we grieve for the man. All discussions as to questions of policy are stilled now. But we had learned to love him. We knew of his bravery on the battlefield, of his career in the halls of legislation, of his services as the representative of his State and of the Nation. We knew also of his beautiful domestic love. He was an American born of the soil, one of the common people, a representative American citizen of to-day. As we recall his character we shed our tribute of tears and declare our bitter sorrow in a convulsive sob that vibrates through our National frame to-day.

"Yet there are some things for which, even in this bitter hour, we may give sincere expression of our thankfulness. Our Government remains absolutely unaffected, and we behold the splendid spectacle of the absolute stability of our institutions, even at the moment when the head of the Republic falls. For this we as Americans should be thankful. Anarchy may shake its shriveled fist in the face of law and order, but it will accomplish no more than if it shook its puny hand at the solar system."

Mr. Black took his text from Second Timothy, iv., 7: "I have finished my course." He spoke, in part, as follows:

"We have during the past few days been watching, with hope, and fear, and pity, and love, the finish of a great and good life cut off in the midst of its power and usefulness.

"As President McKinley was great in life as a politician and as head of the Nation, he is even greater in his death. May the example of his death not be lost, and may God teach us so to number our days that we shall apply our hearts unto wisdom."

ANARCHY IS ATHEISM.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington at Grace Church Says Both Must Be Stamped Out Together.

The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, preaching at Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, yesterday morning, took the late President's words, "Let no one hurt him," as a proverb against lawlessness, and his last words as a recognition of law as the expression of the will of God.

Speaking of the President's last words, Dr. Huntington said:

"After all, it is the recognition of law, as expressing the will of God, that most exalts and dignifies law. It is clear that a concerted effort is on foot in this country and in Europe to terrorize nations and to throw organized society into a state of panic. The effort is a hopeless one. Society can be temporarily frightened, but it cannot be permanently cowed.

"And yet men say, Let us cure this evil by more law: Revise the immigration statutes. Yes, by all means, and if we can weave a web that will keep the enemies of the human race outside, let us do it; but we must not forget that every one of the three assassins who have stained the annals of the Presidency with blood, notwithstanding the foreign names of two of them, was American born and American bred.

"The simple truth is this, Anarchy is atheism. It is the denial of any overruling Providence and the refusal to recognize any God whose will is law. We will never free ourselves from attacks of anarchistic violence until we are more active than we are in persuading men by all the powers at our command to abandon atheism and believe in the living and true God."

MAY BE GOD'S LESSON.

Opinions of the Rev. Robert M. Kemp, Curate of St. Paul's Chapel.

The Rev. Robert Morris Kemp, curate, preached last night in St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity Parish. He spoke, in part, as follows:

"There are times when conditions and happenings force themselves even upon the unwilling observer if he but permit himself to see them, to proclaim and to teach lessons pertinent and impressive. All civilized humanity has had a shock in these last few days because a great and good man has been mercilessly struck down at the hands of a cruel assassin. It seems to me that in the light of the circumstances and events one may reasonably be allowed to say that only Divine interposition prevented the assassin's bullets from accomplishing their deadly work all at once. Surely we know how in the time of David of old he guided the stone from the stripling's sling until it struck into the forehead of the mighty Philistine champion, because the Almighty had a purpose to be wrought out.

"There is a national grief, and there must needs be a national lesson. What is this horde which finds a harbor among us, and who, to further their own principles and ideas, strike at the innocent and lay them low? What are the principles which animate this class of men, and stir them on to a complete sacrifice of self in order that the ends they believe are right may be promulgated and advanced?

"I am out of any kind of sympathy with the principles and tenets of this horde of mankind, but I cannot be unmindful of the possibility that because of the facts being as they are. God has allowed the full force of current thought to centre on this class of men and women, and before we shall get through with them we shall know more of them. We are, or we have been, accustomed to dismiss them from our minds as a class with diseased minds, on evil bent, and of course they are, for the most part they boast of their disbelief in God, in order and in law, and even if they see wrongs in the social and political order of life they are utterly lawless in their attempts at restoration and betterment.

"I wonder, beloved, if our living God, as He sits upon His judgment throne in heaven above and looks down on all sorts and conditions of men, each one as dear as the other to that great heart of His, disapproves of the existing order of life among us; disapproves that many should waste while others dear to Him should want. He has permitted the attention of mankind to be riveted as perhaps never before upon these assassins, wicked in their ways of attaining, but with foundation principles worthy of attention in that they seek the equality of all mankind. May it not be, beloved, that one of the lessons this great bereavement to this land of ours, dedicated as it is to the principle that all men are created free and equal, may be to stop us in the mad career we are in these latter days mapping out for ourselves of forgetting our brothers placed beside us in the mad rush for wealth which our selfishness covets? There can be no doubt that wealth is the god of this land of ours to-day, and wealth with its tyrannous grasp holds its weaker brother to-day.

In the midst of our prosperity, good Lord deliver us. God may have delivered a message to the people of this land in the martyrdom of that grand ideal of manhood whose loss is a shock unto the very foundations of all we thought secure. Oh, beloved, let us search until we learn it, let it strike where it will. That lesson, when found, will be all-sufficient to account for the grief which its telling has caused. It may be that even now man's conscience will not awaken sufficiently to hearken to God's bidding voice. Then let them beware of the after lesson which shall yet come of the scattering as by the whirlwind wherein the land shall be devastated and the people with their unlawful gains brought before the Judge for condemnation and rejection."

MUST RECOGNIZE THE LAW.

In a sermon preached in commemoration of the first day of the new year, in the synagogue of the Congregation Zichron Ephraim, in Sixty-seventh Street, Dr. Bernard Drachman said in part:

"Our hearts and our minds are full of the thoughts and emotions aroused by the foul deed in Buffalo, where a fierce miscreant sought with murderous hand to take the life of our beloved and honored Chief Magistrate. My theme shall, therefore, be: 'What does Judaism, in particular; what does the new year's festival, teach us as regards the authority of the State and its officials, and as regards the doctrines known as anarchy and anarchism?'"

Dr. Drachman then developed the thought that Judaism recognized the supremacy of the authority of God, in the same way the respect of the individual and the community was due to administrators of the law and the sovereignty of temporal institutions.

"This does not mean that men shall be slaves," he continued, "it does not mean that they shall submit in silence to oppression and tyranny, but it does mean that they shall recognize the necessity of law, of State, and that they shall only make use of fair and honorable means to secure redress of grievances. But the doctrine that humanity could exist, that order and civilization could be maintained without law and order, as the disciples of anarchy assert, is one of the wildest notions that ever entered a disordered brain.

"I denounce as unwitting or intentional calumny any talk of 'Jewish Anarchists.' There are, unfortunately, individuals of Jewish origin who have given their adhesion to this so-called system, but they are not to be called Jews. They have turned their backs on the most fundamental principle of the faith in which they were born and are no longer entitled to bear its name."

FATHER DUCEY'S REMARKS.

"The Charity of Christ" was the subject of the sermon preached by the Rev. Father Ducey in St. Leo's Church yesterday morning.

"We should take a hand in the thickest of the fight for the weak and oppressed against powerful injustice," said Father Ducey. "The act of the assassin, which we sincerely deplore, was but an evil manifestation of terrible social conditions. More than a million of the people of this city are obliged to live in foul tenements, and 10 per cent. of this number yearly go to nameless graves. Destitution is the greatest cause of drunkenness and crime.

"These conditions cannot be corrected by violence and hatred, but rather by practical evidences of the brotherhood of man."

Father Ducey denounced the utterances made from many pulpits counseling retaliatory violence as "anarchistic hysteria," and contrasted the spirit of forgiveness shown by President McKinley with that of anger and hate evidenced by certain preachers. He expressed the opinion that no man can become a multi-millionaire without having his hand in some other man's pocket," and declared that the tragedy at Buffalo should be a grave lesson for the people of the country. After a long eulogy of President McKinley, he said: "Let us hope that the President's last words, coming as an echo from eternity, may aid in destroying selfishness and in bringing about the thorough return to the simpler days of the Nation, when character and intellect, rather than gold, were worshipped."

AT OTHER CHURCHES.

The Rev. W. MONTAGUE GEER, St. Paul's Chapel—We thank God for this blameless life. No taint of intemperance, infirmity, dishonesty, cupidity, or avarice rests upon the personal or political life of William McKinley; no shadow of discord, no blight of divorce rests upon the home; no cloud of unbelief came between him and the Lord. So, let the nations of the world come and kneel with us at the bier of William McKinley, for, before God and all mankind, we are proud of our third martyred President.

The Rev. Dr. J. B. REMENSNYDER, St. James's Lutheran Church—Goodness is better than greatness. A great man has passed away, but what is more, a good one. Through the black clouds of this awful National calamity gleams the white light of our noble martyr President. Mr. McKinley was not only a Christian in name, but in conviction and in life.

The Rev. J. O. WILSON, St. Andrews's Methodist Episcopal Church—American anarchy is the most infernal anarchy of all. For four reasons: Because of our form of government, because no other country on the face of the earth offers a man such a chance to rise, either in the social or the political life. Because every man of us is a ruler among men or a maker of rulers. Because even when liberty is prostituted into license we make no interference. Emma Goldman and her kind should be imprisoned for life at hard labor, and the murderer of his kind should be hanged immediately.

The Rev. HENRY MOTTET, the Church of the Holy Communion—The President is dead, but the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth. The assassin may strike at and take the life of the great head of the Nation, but he is powerless to touch the life of the people. The new President, Theodore Roosevelt, is so well known as a man of uprightness and wisdom, of loyalty and devotion, that the whole Nation hails him today with hushed reverences and allegiance.

The Rev. EDGAR MURPHY of Montgomery, Ala., St. Bartholomew's Church—When the spirit of disintegration strikes at the spirit of law and order by striking down one who represents it, it is the old battle which Christ fought during His teachings on this earth. Such acts serve to emphasize the solidarity in which all nations are welded to carry out the spirit of the Divine Master.

Dr. LOUIS ALBERT BANKER, Grace Methodist Episcopal Church—The king of shadows loves a shining mark, and he has hit our best target. McKinley the brave, the magnanimous, the patient, forbearing gentleman has passed into history.

The Rev. Dr. HOWARD AGNEW JOHNSON, Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church—Though dead, President McKinley has his place secure. Not only is he beloved and honored in the hearts of the people, but in the history of the Nation. No student of history who measures National events will hesitate to say that his is the third great name in the list of Presidents, and with Washington and Lincoln, his name will rank in the making of the Nation.

The Rev. Dr. F. R. MORSS, Mount Olivet Baptist Church—I knew President McKinley well. A sweeter spirit I never met. I never met a man of such a powerful and attractive personality. I do not recollect such another; so genial, so kindly, so upright. On his knees at morning and at night, when did he show his noble character more nobly than in the moment when he received his death wound? Here is the triumph of Christianity.

Dr. L. A. BANKS, in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Fourth Street—We can stop letting Anarchist emigrants land on American soil. That would be a good beginning. We can hunt out the nests of these human vipers that are already here, and stop the schools of anarchy. It should be made a crime to teach either in public speech or printed newspaper or tract or book, the doctrines of assassination. There is a good deal of nonsense about free speech. We have been very lax about this thing. Heaven grant that we may learn wisdom.

The Rev. Dr. T. S. HAMLIN of the Church of the Covenant, Washington, D. C., Madison Square Presbyterian Church—No more beautiful tribute could be paid to our late President than the fact that his death has fallen upon the Nation and upon us all as a great personal sorrow.

The Rev. Dr. SETH D. W. SMITH, Union Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church.—It is the first great duty of the Government to stamp out anarchy, and with it should go the twin evil of lynch law. No form of lawlessness should be tolerated in America. One form will breed another, until we shall be overwhelmed by them.

The Rev. Dr. CHARLES B. CHAPIN, MADISON GRANGE REFORMED CHURCH—There has been no crisis, no uncontrollable excitement, no financial panic. All goes on as before, save that the hearts of the people are silently bleeding. This could not be true of any other country. God help us to bow to His will as the dying President urged us to do. God help us to learn and heed the lessons taught by the life and death of such a man, and then courageously to go forward to our magnificent destiny as the leading Nation of the world.

The Rev. Dr. DAVID G. WYLIE, SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Possibly it is unwise to prophesy, but if I mistake not, in the coming years when men have had time to properly estimate his services to America and to the world, the name of William McKinley will be closely associated with those of Washington and Lincoln—an immortal triumvirate.

The Rev. HOWARD ENNIS, First Reformed Church, Brooklyn—A prince of the royal lineage of absolute manhood has fallen on his shield. Here was an unequivocally honest man, who listened to the suggestions of all, but was obedient only to the voice of conscience. What Queen Victoria was to the British Empire and the realm of exalted womanhood, President McKinley was to the American Republic and the domain of lofty manhood.

The Rev. Dr. DANIEL M. WILSON, Unity Unitarian Church, Brooklyn—Was not this tragedy, in one of its aspects, a symptom of the strength of elements of which we must take note? The slayer of Garfield was a symptom of the riotous spoils system. Is not the slayer of McKinley a symptom of the local unrest of the times? The Anarchists, of course, stand by themselves. You can hardly account for them; you cannot satisfy them. They are as cruel as the grave. Still, in their desire for social revolution, are they not connected, however remotely, with the masses who crave a larger measure of social justice? Society is not perfect. We all know that. But all do not realize how perilous it is to insinuate these obvious imperfections. Society must improve on higher human lines. The higher ideals of brotherhood must be realized. Is it not too plain that the rush for wealth and the desire for pleasure are demoralizing us? Is it not true that some of our captains of industry and our trusts regard the whole machinery of civilization as meant for their enrichment?

THE REV. SAMUEL SCOVILLE, ASSISTANT PASTOR PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—President McKinley was not a saint. He was just an able and lovable man, a man who so loved his fellow-beings that he could say in that supreme moment when he was assailed: "Don't hurt the man."

THE REV. DR. HENRY C. SWENTZEL, ST. LUKE'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—People sometimes ask whether religion is on the wane. The answer is found in the magnificent fact that the first man in the land goes to his death murmuring a religious hymn and comforting his heart-broken wife and his sorrowing friends by saying: "It is God's way; His will be done." So long as such a man can be raised up in this American environment the Government will contue to pass from strength to strength and from glory to glory.

The Rev. C. L. GOODELL, Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.—A nation is in tears. If the anguish is not as intense as in the case of Lincoln, it is quite as real, and far more widely felt. There is comfort also in the thought that this deed was not committed earlier. If this hand had palsied at the helm when we first entered the unknown waters through which our ship of State has successfully passed, a century of progress might have died at its birth. There is no price which the world could offer that would make this Nation blot out its record of the last four years.

The Rev. Dr. DEAN RICHMOND BABBITT, Church of the Epiphany, Brooklyn.—To-day we face an unparalleled crime, a madness of unbridled political frenzy, an insensate, heartless political era of destruction that shows the tremendous power of a single ignorant, passionate foreigner over the highest and best ruler of Christendom, and through him over the whole American people. Is it not time for us to act? What is liberty? What is constitutional Government? What are all those things our fathers fought for, if they are at the mercy of a frenzied Anarchist? The churches must do their part; the public schools must do their part; civic societies must do their part; clean city government must do its part, to rid society of this growing and dangerous pest.

SERVICE BEFORE THE DAWN.

The men whose occupation keeps them out late at night, and whose way home leads them past St. Andrew's Church, at Duane Street and City Hall Place, heard "Nearer, My God, to Thee," President McKinley's favorite hymn, sung long before the dawn broke yesterday morning. No less than 700 men sang it at that time, many of them men who had not tried their voices for many a day.

The service, held at 2 A. M., was in many respects the most impressive and the most unique of the many similar ones which took place all over the city later in the day. Those who participated in it were mostly men working on the big city dailies, a few telegraph operators, and a few Post Office employes. The worshippers said later in the day that they had never attended a religious service which took such a hold on them.

After having read the litany, the Rev. John Evers, the pastor, preached a sermon, in which after having touchingly alluded to the death of President McKinley, he warned his hearers against anarchy and erroneous and false Socialism.

Salvation Army Offers Prayers.

At the Salvation Army headquarters, in West Fourteenth Street, services were held yesterday morning, under the direction of Brigadier Annie Osborne, who referred to President McKinley, thanking God for the calm Christian spirit with which he met his end. She prayed that Mrs. McKinley might be sustained in her great trial, and she especially asked that every one present should unite in silent prayer for the bereaved wife. The meeting then united in singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee." At the praise meeting in the afternoon Staff Captain Anna Hull, who presided, offered special prayer for Mrs. McKinley.

IN JERSEY CITY CHURCHES.

Memorial services for President McKinley were held yesterday in all the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches of Jersey City. Mgr. Robert Seton of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church and the Rev. John A. Sheppard of St. Michael's delivered sermons incident to the occasion. In the evening the Rev. Robert M. Aylesworth of Simpson Methodist Church preached from the text II. Samuel, iii., 38: "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen in Israel?"

"And what," said he, "is the cause of all this sorrow? One word explains it all—Anarchy. The creed of the Anarchist is the abolition of all government, the means the slaying of all Government officials. It also means the destruction of the Christian church and the family fireside. The only remedy is the extermination of anarchy."

Sermons were also delivered by the Rev. Charles E. Little of the West Side Methodist Church, the Rev. J. A. Owen of Hedding Methodist, the Rev. George Heimdel of the English Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Rev. John L. Scudder of the First Congregational Church, and others.

Many of the edifices, both Protestant and Catholic, were draped.

A union memorial service of all the Protestant churches of Jersey City Heights will be held at the Westminster Presbyterian Church on Thursday night.

The Rev. John Keller Preaches.

ARLINGTON, N. J., Sept. 15.—The Rev. John Keller, who was shot by Thomas G. Barker last Winter, conducted the services and preached to-day at Trinity Mission. In his sermon he referred to the shooting of President McKinley as a deplorable event and a great and sad blow to this country. He expressed sympathy for Mrs. McKinley and bitterly denounced the assassin and the doctrine of Anarchy.

MADE INSANE BY CZOLGOSZ'S ACT.

Mary Marcus, fourteen years old, of 104 East Fourth Street, who had been suffering from the effects of overstudy, was so overcome by the news of Mr. McKinley's death that she had to be taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it is believed that her mind has become unbalanced.

The girl attended a business college through the Summer, and studied with unusual diligence. For the past week, according to her mother, she read eagerly every scrap of news bearing on the President's assassination, and on Saturday, while at the home of Mrs. Hellock of 127 East Fourth Street, she became so hysterical, after reading the account of his death, that she was unable to go home. Yesterday morning she read the Sunday papers, and was so overcome that Mrs. Hellock became alarmed and notified Policeman Downing, who sent for an ambulance, and had the girl taken to Bellevue Hospital. She was placed in the insane pavilion for observation.

Why biscuit get stale

It's as simple as A B C. The atmosphere contains moisture, which is an enemy to crackers and biscuit. Now you see why biscuit or crackers exposed to the air in a box or barrel go stale and grow musty. To overcome this an inventor created the In-er-seal Patent Package, an ingenious combination of specially prepared cardboard and paper so peculiarly folded and securely sealed that it keeps out moisture and all kinds of badness. The In-er-seal Patent Package is used and controlled exclusively by the National Biscuit Company to keep their products fresh and good.

When you order Soda, Milk, Graham, Oatmeal, Butter Thin and Saltine Biscuit, Vanilla and Banquet Wafers, Ginger Snaps, Sultana Fruit, and Sea Foam, don't forget to ask for the kind that come in the In-er-seal Patent Package.

The In-er-seal Patent Package is identified by this Trade Mark on each end.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

IN ER SEAL

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:41	Sun sets...6:08	Moon sets...7:51

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:34	Gov. Isl'd...9:58	H. Gate..11:54
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:48	Gov. Isl'd..10:02	H. Gate..11:58

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Archimede, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Californian, Porto Rico via Ponce	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Dunstan, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A.M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Horatio Hall, Portland, Me.		5:00 P.M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
New York, Turk's Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18.

Havana, Cuba and Mexico via Havana and Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Laurentian, Glasgow		
Oceanic, Liverpool		9:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19.

Cienfuegos, Santiago		2:00 P. M.
Columbia, Hamburg		10:00 A. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins F. Hendrik, West Indies and Venezuela		12:00 M.
Spartan Prince, Azores		

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Monday for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. $15 and up to Sept. $28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Sept. $28, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. $28 and up to Oct. $12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. $13.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Aug. 15; Shanghai, Aug. 19; Yokohama, Aug. 27, and Honolulu, Sept. 6, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Doric, were dispatched east Sept. 12 at 6 P. M., and are due in New York to-morrow morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 16.

Alamo, Galveston, Sept. 10.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Sept. 6.
Archimede, Naples, Aug. 28.
Arkansas, Christiansand, Aug. 29.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Sept. 1.
Calabria, Gibraltar, Aug. 29.
Cerasene, Barbados, Sept. 6.
Cevic, Liverpool, Sept. 5.
Colorado, Brunswick, Sept. 13.
Comus, New Orleans, Sept. 11.
El Monte, New Orleans, Sept. 9.
Glenelg, St. Lucia, Sept. 9.
Huelva, Huelva, Sept. 1.
Maracaibo, San Juan, Sept. 11.
Menominee, London, Sept. 5.
Minnehaha, London, Sept. 7.
Orizaba, Colon, Sept. 10.
Panama, Bordeaux, Sept. 6.
Sabine, Galveston, Sept. 3.
Victoria, Antwerp, Aug. 27.
Victoria, Naples, Aug. 31.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 17.

Begonia, St. Lucia, Sept. 10.
Belgravia, Hamburg, Sept. 6.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Sept. 12.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Sept. 7.
Herschel, St. Lucia, Sept. 10.
Hildur, Curacao, Sept. 9.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Sept. 10.
Rio Grande, Galveston, Sept. 11.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18.

Liguria, Naples, Sept. 4.
Louise, Hamburg, Sept. 4.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Sept. 4.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Sept. 7.
Scotia, Gibraltar, Sept. 6.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Sept. 11.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19.

Aller, Gibraltar, Sept. 9.
Chicago City, Swansea, Sept. 5.
El Paso, New Orleans, Sept. 14.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 20.

Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Sept. 12.

Arrived.

SS Comus, Kemble, New Orleans, Sept. 10, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen. Anchored off the Scotland Lightship at 11:13 P. M.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Alix, Havre, Sept. 7, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 1:40 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Algonquin, Chichester, Jacksonville, Sept. 12, and Charleston, 13th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Hildebrand, (Br.,) Jones, Mananaos, &c., Aug. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam and Boulogne, Sept. 5, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Clarvley, (Br.,) Wigley, Sourabaya, &c., July 6, with sugar to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS David, Duris, Brunswick, Ga., with lumber to Hilton & Dodge; vessel to John A. Donald.

SS Haverford, (Br., new, 10,000 tons,) Southampton, Sept. 4, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company, East of Fire Island at 5:16 P. M.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Shawmut, Fowler, with barge Atlas, from Norfolk for Boston, and sailed later, returning to Sandy Hook Bay at 6 P. M. for harbor.

SS Porto Rico, (tender to Shamrock II.,) left Quarantine at 10 A. M.

Yacht Shamrock II. left anchorage off Stapleton at 7:56 P. M. in tow for New York.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, Sept. 13, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Zeeland, (Br.,) Broomhead

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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PEACE, PROSPERITY, AND HONOR.

The coronation of the King of England next year may surpass in pomp and splendor, but not in solemnity and impressiveness, the short and simple ceremony of administering the oath of office to President ROOSEVELT. Nor under the constitutional system of England will it be possible to dignify the coronation by any declaration of National policy of such weight and moment as that made by Mr. ROOSEVELT:

> I wish to say that it shall be my aim to continue, absolutely unbroken, the policy of President MCKINLEY for the peace, the prosperity, and the honor of our beloved country.

These words will be read with profound satisfaction by every serious-minded American, because they were the right words, the expected and appropriate words, for the occasion. Every man who knows THEODORE ROOSEVELT well will avow that these were the looked-for words, this the personal proclamation naturally and almost inevitably prompted by the character of his mind and the impulses of his heart. Under these great responsibilities the strong, self-reliant man the American people have known so well and studied with such interest in his various relations to public affairs becomes the safe, wise, conservative President, willing and content to pursue to the end the policies of WILLIAM MCKINLEY, because he was a safe, wise, and conservative President.

Not only in the United States, but all over the world, in every European Chancellery and by statesmen of all nationalities the words of President ROOSEVELT will be pondered and their import discussed. They inform those who do not know, they reassure those who harbored doubts. They fulfill the universal hope. They tell us that while the President in whose trusted hands the Nation's affairs were wisely administered has been taken from us, the President who succeeds to that trust is also wise, prudent, and capable. Peace, prosperity, and honor—that is the policy of the Administration.

The transfer of the executive power of a great Nation from the hands of one man to the hands of another is an event of grave importance to the world. It involves the possibility of new adjustments, of more intimate relations in one quarter, perhaps of relations less friendly in another quarter. It made a difference to Europe when WILLIAM II. of Germany succeeded to the crown that had barely touched the brows of his father in its transmission from the first WILLIAM. It made a difference to Chile and South America, a difference to us, when President ARTHUR, advised by Secretary FRELINGHUYSEN, succeeded to the Presidency and reversed the policy pursued by the Administration of President GARFIELD, under the advice of Secretary BLAINE. It would make a difference to the United States and to peoples in relations with us if President ROOSEVELT should be moved by the desire to adopt new policies in the Philippines, in China, in Cuba, or with respect to the treaties of reciprocity or the Isthmian Canal. He says to the people of his own country and to the people of all countries that he comes to the Presidency in no spirit of change and innovation, but to continue unbroken the policy of MCKINLEY. That policy the world knows and respects as the policy of peace and concord—the policy that exalts the victories of peace.

There has never been a time in our history when the views and intentions of the Government at Washington were of such vital interest and importance to the world at large. It is no fiction that we have become a world power, a power of which the rest of the world must take account. The policies of MCKINLEY have brought us to that prominence, we are in the habit of saying, but we err in saying so. It is the growing might of the Nation, the creative and productive energy of the American people, that have raised the Nation to this high place. Our victories in arms, our conquests of new territory, but marked the accomplishment of the destiny worked out by elemental forces native to this people. It is for President ROOSEVELT now to direct these forces, so far as the Executive has it in his power to direct them. To ourselves and to all the nations the solemn assurance that he firmly intends to direct them for peace, prosperity, and honor is profoundly comforting.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

When, a week ago Saturday, measures were taken by the leading banks of this city to prevent any undue disturbance to business from the excitement caused by the murderous assault on President MCKINLEY, it was not because the event would or could change the actual value of securities or the conditions of commerce, industry, or finance throughout the country. The action of the bankers was based on the well-established fact that in times of activity and prosperity, when credit is extensively employed, and when there is naturally a corresponding activity in speculation, excitement destroys the balance of men's minds and leaves them to the guidance not of facts but of emotional conception of possibilities. The most potent element in such a situation is the money rate, and when that is maintained at a reasonable level the excitement tends to abate. The knowledge that on the morrow of the assassin's attempt there was thirty or forty millions ready for any emergency had a restraining effect on the mood of the market, which was the sole source of even temporary disturbance.

On Saturday, when the death of the President was known, the Exchange was closed. It will reopen this morning, with all the measures taken a week previous in full operation for the checking of excitement, and, in the judgment of the best-informed observers and the most experienced financiers, with less reason to expect that they will be needed, and greater security that they will be ample. Although the public mind was buoyed during the first four days of the week by the encouraging reports from the physicians attending Mr. MCKINLEY, the possibility of a fatal end was not ignored, and the fact that such an event would not really affect the bases of the general prosperity was more and more understood. In the second place, the general confidence in the continuity of the policy of the Administration under the guidance of Mr. ROOSEVELT found universal expression. Then the immediate conditions were seen to be distinctly improved. The bank statement issued on Saturday was not only favorable, but was seen to represent a situation still more favorable. The flow of money to the interior, natural to the season, continues, but the reduction of the surplus reserve has been checked, while the amount of money released from the Treasury by the purchase of bonds is only in part reflected in the statement. By the close of the present week the conditions will tend to be even more satisfactory.

Meanwhile, it is well for all men engaged in business to realize that at such a time their duty as well as their real interest suggests the utmost conservatism and calmness in all their plans and expressions. Since whatever cause for temporary disturbance there may be must arise from the unreasonable and unreasoning feeling of men of unstable judgment and excitable temperament, it is peculiarly necessary that men of experience and sober mind shall maintain their poise and exert all their influence in the direction of quiet good sense. In this a good example has been set by the leading financiers of the city, which all business men should be prompt to follow. Not only is this the dictate of prudence and sound judgment, but of patriotism as well. All of us know, if we stop to think of it, that the event that has taken place—sad and terrible as it is in many ways—has not weakened in the slightest degree the security afforded by our system of government to the interests affected by its administration. Let us show our knowledge of that fact and our confidence in the stability and efficacy of our governmental system by going about our affairs with unchanged and steadfast minds. To do otherwise is at this moment at once foolish and in a sense disloyal.

THE END OF THE STEEL STRIKE.

The wisest act of the executive officers of the Amalgamated Association since entering upon the strike which has more or less disturbed the steel trade since July 1 is their decision to abandon it. The meeting in this city on Saturday between Mr. SHAFFER and others of the Amalgamated management and the officers of the Tin Plate Company seems to have conclusively shown the futility of hopes that the Directors of the United States Steel Corporation would take any further interest in negotiating a settlement over the heads of the constituent companies. The strike ends where it began, and the Steel Corporation has made no surrender. That it will in good faith carry out any agreements made by the heads of its constituent companies cannot be doubted. The Amalgamated is permitted to retain the mills it has been able to close and keep closed, but it has clearly lost a good many which were conceded to it in the negotiation of several weeks ago. The details of the agreement are not yet definitely known, but it is a cause for congratulation that the Corporation has not expressed or manifested any desire to destroy the Amalgamated. It has beaten it in a conflict of its own beginning, and without recourse to means which the bitterest partisan of the union can justly call unfair. No grounds for bitter resentments will remain, and while it is probable that many workmen who have cut themselves off from steady employment at high wages feel they have reason to condemn the men who misled them, they perfectly understood that the Steel Corporation would make as good a fight as it could and win it if possible. That anything remains of the Amalgamated in connection with the Corporation's mills shows that employers are disposed to be more generous than the situation compels, and that the destruction of labor organizations is not and has at no time been either their desire or their purpose. The Amalgamated will emerge from the unequal contest with a nucleus on which, with good management, a strong, efficient, and useful organization may be built up. This upbuilding will probably be found impossible under the leadership of the men who are now in control. They have lost the confidence and respect of all in interest, and so long as they retain office the Amalgamated will be of no consequence in labor councils. This is not because they failed, but because they ordered an untimely and impossible strike, misrepresented the reasons for it, misled their following by false promises, and used unfair and dishonorable means, involving the repudiation of contract obligations which all wise labor leaders have learned to regard as sacred. No tardy repentance will absolve such sins against the rights and interests of labor.

Perhaps one of the most useful lessons of the strike is that the value of the special skill in mill operations, which the Amalgamated sought to monopolize in its membership, is very easily exaggerated; and that whenever the men who possess it press their advantage too far, the value of their special skill is lowered by unexpected competition. This comes in two ways—by the stepping forward of bright young men who have kept their eyes and ears open during the period of apprenticeship, and show themselves as capable as those whose places they take, and by the improvements in machinery which are greatly stimulated by the conditions resulting from strikes or unreasonable wage demands on the part of the higher grades of operatives. Since the present strike began, much attention has been given to continuous processes of rolling and to automatic methods of reducing billets to sheets, which promise materially to diminish the requirement for highly skilled men in what is probably the best-paid branch of mill work. It has also been found that the supply of skilled labor is much larger than was realized, and that for the next year or two there will be a keen competition for employment in lines of work which the Amalgamated claimed to have perfectly and permanently organized. It is undoubtedly true that an exaggerated importance has been given to experience gained before the days of improved automatic machinery, and that a clever and intelligent young man with good powers of observation and enough education to enable him to read understandingly can now do in a year, or even less, what formerly required many years of slow advancement from grade to grade until that of sheet roller, the highest priced mechanic in the steel mills, was reached. The Iron Age tells of a young man in the West who, discouraged at the outlook of country school teaching, applied for employment in a sheet mill, and in eleven months was in charge of a sheet train as roller, earning from $8 to $10 per day. Many others have done the same thing in two years or less, and with the improvements in sheet mills now under consideration, such performances are likely to be the rule rather than the exception. This is equally true in other lines of iron and steel manufacture, and it explains why the Steel Corporation found it possible to start so many mills without the co-operation of the Amalgamated.

It is creditable to the managers of the Tin Plate Company that they have not pressed their advantage unduly, and equally so that they have declared their purpose to stand by and protect the men who entered their employ during the strike. Some of these have secured long contracts, and under no conditions will they be put at a disadvantage as compared with the old men re-employed. This is as it should be. The end of the struggle is a cause for congratulation.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

One of the first important questions to come before the Danish Parliament at its reassembling in October will undoubtedly be, unless all signs fail, the ratification of a treaty with the United States concerning the purchase by this country of the territorial possessions of Denmark in the West Indies. It is doubtful if a Government was ever as strongly urged by its people to part with colonial possessions as the new Radical Ministry of M. DEUNTZER is now being urged by the press of Denmark to part with the Danish Virgin Islands. And trustworthy advices from Copenhagen show that the negotiations, if not at the present moment concluded, have at least reached that point when a difference might be struck between the maximum sum of $4,000,000 offered by the American Minister and the minimum of $4,800,000 demanded by Denmark.

As on two previous occasions negotiations have been reported to have reached almost this same point, some explanation is necessary to show why, this time, they will not, as formerly, stop there, especially when their successful winding up would now mean the victory of a Conservative measure brought about by a Radical Cabinet enthusiastically supported by a mixed majority in Parliament.

Until last Spring, according to the peculiar construction of the Danish Constitution, the members of the Government were drawn from the Conservative majority in the upper house, or Landsthing, which, composed of representatives of the heaviest taxpayers, exercises over a Cabinet very nearly the same power which, in other Constitutional monarchies, is exercised by the lower house. In Denmark the lower house, or Folkething, cannot unseat a Ministry. Thus, although Ministers from time to time have been forced to resign because of their lack of support, the policy of the Government has, as a whole, remained in the hands of the Conservative leaders in the Landsthing. Owing to the gradual weakening of the Conservative majority, a measure so radical as the disposal of territory to a foreign power, unless the price realized should be so high as to silence all opposition, could not be seriously entertained by the late Government. Thus the matter was allowed to drag on. Last Spring the Conservative Party split on a tax reform bill, and the dissenters, adopting the name "Independent Conservatives," united with the Radicals, to whom the Socialists were also drawn, and the members of the Conservative Government were forced out in a body, to be succeeded by a Radical Cabinet under the Premiership of Prof. DEUNTZER, which has drafted a long programme of reforms the items of which are chiefly along the lines of centralization.

As may be expected, the Reform Government has many things to do and undo, owing to the long-continued administration of the Conservatives, and it is quite likely that the heterogeneous body forming the Government's support cannot remain solid through all the details of a programme of sweeping reforms. There is little doubt, too, that some of the measures proposed will merely serve the opposing Conservative Party as steps to its regeneration. For this reason, the Deuntzer Cabinet will cautiously proceed along the lines of least resistance. This will mean an early consideration of a measure for a State loan to defray the expenses of various public works which are exceedingly popular; of the Tax Reform bill, which gave the deathblow to the last Cabinet; of a Judicial Reform bill, and of a new Tariff bill suited to the desires of the new majority in the upper house. There is no doubt that a Danish Virgin Islands bill would be one of the strongest measures that the present Government could offer. Although originally a Conservative measure, as has been said, it would be a heritage which the Radicals, if one may judge from their principal organs, are anxious to turn to their own account.

In the existing circumstances, it is only a question of a few hundred thousand dollars whether the United States acquire new and valuable territory in an exceedingly convenient place, and in a manner which cannot do otherwise than sustain and promote the good-will of a foreign power toward us. At the same time, the transaction would prove an eminently fitting feature of the first few months of Mr. ROOSEVELT's Administration, which, as regards the principle of judicious expansion, has so much to confirm and so very little to create.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In other days, and not so very long ago, either, great fairs of the kind that safely claim the more imposing name of expositions were recognized as highly educational for a considerable fraction, at least, of those who visited them. To be that was their avowed intention, and nobody doubted or could doubt its accomplishment. Few people, even now, question the possibility of attaining the same end by the same means. No little surprise, therefore, will be created by some statements made in The Electrical World and Engineer by Mr. LUTHER STIERINGER, a man who has given long and intelligent study to these enterprises, and to whose ingenuity, taste, and skill the Pan-American Exposition owes its most attractive features and no small part of its success. "It is evident," he says, "that they [fairs] no longer meet a want in the way of enabling the public to become acquainted with what is latest and best in any art or industry. This work is now done very satisfactorily by the daily and the technical press, as well as by the magazines, while each city of any size is itself likely to contain as good a display in any line as can be brought within the four walls of an exposition building." Paris, he continues, secured extremely little that was new in 1900, and it is questionable if there is at Buffalo a single technical or industrial novelty at all comparable with the first whisper of the telephone and the beginning of successful arc lighting at the Centennial. Not only this, but "expositions tend more and more to the development of the spectacular, and are becoming, unfortunately, overriden by the Midway feature. There will doubtless be great expositions in the future, but if the above statements be conceded to be true, as they must, it will be seen that the public will look for a greater accentuation than ever of spectacular displays such as are secured in electric fountains, electric towers, and the like. It would hardly lie in the writer's mouth to claim that when the Pan-American has passed away it will be chiefly remembered for its nocturnal pageantry of light, but if those who have written about the show and described it are to be believed, this will undoubtedly be the case." The Electrcal World and Engineer corroborates Mr. STIERINGER's view of the case, and as its contribution to the discussion declares that the Pan-American, except as a spectacle, is little, if any, superior to several of New York's department stores.

—A few people here and there have expressed, and probably a greater number have felt, a certain displeasure that the new President was in the depths, or rather in the remotest heights, of the Adirondacks, engaged in hunting when he received the news of his predecessor's death. One hasty critic, on reading of the search through the mountains, exclaimed, "It is ROOSEVELT's first mistake!" This was to ignore, as most surely Mr. ROOSEVELT did not, the peculiarly delicate position in which he was placed as the one man in all the country to whom the death of Mr. MCKINLEY meant an instant and great advancement. Nobody in the whole world imagines that he wanted that advancement at the price it cost, but the fact remained and realization of it must have added to the cruel sorrow he shared with all his countrymen and to hardly a less extent with an enormous multitude beyond the Nation's limits. Therefore was it natural that he, at least as promptly as any one else, should accept as conclusive the assurances of the doctors that their patient was moving rapidly and safely along a short road to complete recovery. Whatever doubts or fears may have rested deep in his heart, as in the hearts of the rest of us, while the gladdening prophecies followed fast from those whose information was best and whose ability to judge the circumstances was unquestionable, Mr. ROOSEVELT was under a special compulsion to manifest clearly and absolutely a quick belief that all was well. He did it. His vigorously hopeful temperament must have helped him in this, as his habits suggested the method, but no Vice President with any sensitiveness of feeling could have lingered in Buffalo after even the near relatives of Mr. MCKINLEY and the members of his official family had begun to disperse in glad confidence that the peril of death was past. A terrible mistake had indeed been made, but it was not Mr. ROOSEVELT's, and his conduct since the tragedy began has been simple, sincere, and wholly admirable.

—North Carolina's Supreme Court is confronted with the rather trying necessity of deciding whether a man can be convicted of theft on the evidence of dogs. To be accurate, it must decide, not whether a man can thus be convicted, but whether he should have been, for the possibility of such a conviction has already been demonstrated in a lower court. There the fact that certain reputable bloodhounds, after being put on the case, as would have been said of human detectives, followed their noses from the scene of the theft straight to this man's house, and on seeing him declared in what the bystanders regarded as unmistakable terms that he had committed the evil deed. Their testimony, so far, has convinced everybody except the man they accused and that man's counsel, and the question whether or not it will also convince the Judges of the Supreme Court is certainly an interesting one. It is not claimed, even by the few doubters mentioned, that the dogs intentionally accused the wrong person; it is only asserted, as a general principle or theory, that dogs, including bloodhounds, can make mistakes, and it is suggested that these particular bloodhounds either did not know that a theft was the subject of investigation or else erred in selecting the track to be pursued. Evidently there are chances for argument on these and other points, and unless the dogs can be corroborated by other evidence, it is questionable if the conviction will stand. The fact that they went from the place of the robbery to one man instead of another may come near to proving that he, too, had traversed the same ground only a little while before, but that is hardly enough.

—In his last public speech—the one, of course, by which as a public speaker he will be remembered—Mr. MCKINLEY quoted two lines of verse—

> Make it live beyond its too short living
> With praises and thanksgiving.

The source whence these lines were taken is not revealed by the books of reference generally consulted to settle similar questions, and such little inquiry as we have made among people with good memories has left their origin still a mystery. The late President on several occasions quoted from poets with which few readers are familiar, and he seems to have done so in this notable utterance.

THE EXCLUSION OF ANARCHISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of all the remedies that have been suggested for the suppression of anarchy, I think the one proposed in this morning's TIMES is decidedly the best—that is, to exclude them from the country.

As you rightly say, "exclusion is the safeguard that first suggests itself, and it is the most practicable. In fact, we ought to shut out a considerable part of the immigration that flows to our shores."

But past experience leads me to doubt very much if any such effective legislation will be adopted in the near future. The foreign steamship ring has such a grip on Congress that it is sure to block any legislation that will cut down its enormous dividends.

By the time Congress meets in December all this excitement will have blown over. Mr. Henderson will be re-elected Speaker, Mr. Shattuck of Ohio will be reappointed Chairman of the Immigration Committee, and with these two worthies in power, the friends of immigration restriction may whistle in vain for any effective legislation. Doubtless some kind of a bill will be brought forward as a sop to public opinion, but the ring will take care that it does not materially reduce its list of steerage passengers. If the American people really desire the adoption of such legislation as you recommend they will have to display more interest in the matter than they have shown thus far. W. H. ALLEN.

Brooklyn, Sept. 12, 1901.

AN ANTIDOTE TO ANARCHY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The admirable article appearing on the editorial page of yesterday's issue of your paper entitled "Suppression of Anarchy," together with the later grave rumors regarding President McKinley's condition, must have given many of your readers food for thought.

That we are reaping a harvest of our own sowing in having for years permitted almost unlimited immigration is unquestionable, and the means by which we can effectually suppress or wholly eradicate anarchy must interest every loyal American man or woman. That this will require years of concerted, well-directed effort must needs be also true.

Let the patriotic societies, with many of whose members ancestor worship has been the principal occupation, actively interest themselves in this question, greater even than the negro question which confronts us. Let the Daughters of the American Revolution, with its approximate membership of 40,000, forget, for a brief interval, whether the "National woman" or one who has proved her fitness for office be more eligible for the office of President General, and emulate the example of one of its chapters, that of Buffalo, N. Y., by having lectures given in different languages in the slums of the cities where anarchy reigns, and endeavor gradually to inculcate a spirit of reverence for government, the only ligament between man and his country, and for the greatest of all Governments, that of the United States of America.

GRACE M. H. WAKEMAN,
Regent, D. A. R.

Southport, Conn., Sept. 13, 1901.

ALMS FROM THE WORKINGMAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent of Sept. 12 stated that "at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, close beside the paymaster's window, two Sisters of Charity stand every Saturday morning waiting with outstretched hands for contributions of a long line of workmen on our rapid transit tunnel."

Sir, this statement, involving as it does two "Sisters of Charity," is false. The rule of the "Sisters of Charity" is the education of children in parochial and private schools, the care and education of children in foundling, orphan, and correctional institutions.

First, if "E. D." takes the trouble to inquire he will find out that the "two sisters" he referred to are not "Sisters of Charity," but are members of a mendicant sisterhood, probably the "Little Sisters of the Poor" or the "Sisters of St. Francis."

Second, these two sisters are not "stationed there to solicit alms from these poor workmen," but come there, knowing that at least 50 per cent. of these workmen are acquainted with the holy work they and their co-religions have been doing in this city for years. Many of these very men if they were questioned would acknowledge that they were the recipients of charity—in one form or another—from the community to which these two sisters belong. This is why these workmen are ever willing and ready to contribute their mite for the relief of their injured and aged fellow-workmen.

In the third place, "E. D." intimates that there are "more needy and quite as worthy charitable organizations." All organizations that have for their sole object the amelioration of misery and suffering among workmen and their less fortunate brothers are worthy of our good will, more especially of our liberal support, but that there are "more needy charities than the housing of the aged, the care of the consumptive, the nursing of the sick and the injured cannot be asserted by any one, and he still lay claim to reason.

These are the very charities to which these two sisters are devoting their whole lives. To carry on their holy, their noble work they must rely upon the generosity of the workingman and the business man.

For from the city they receive little aid, and from a few of its citizens vituperative letters.

Finally, in answer to his last and impertinent question, "Is their charity only obtained by compelling men to 'stand and deliver?'" let him visit any of our principal streets and avenues between 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. and there will be behold how "their charity" is obtained. These angels of mercy are throughout this great metropolis everywhere received and treated with respect becoming their womanhood, with reverence becoming their sisterhood. After he has found out how "their charity is obtained" let him inspect their different institutions and there he can see for himself to what uses they put the mite of the workingman and the donation of the business man. Then I trust when he is again asked or when he sees these two sisters asking the workmen of the rapid transit tunnel for their weekly mite he will not slink away to the obscurity of his home to vent his spleen through the columns of the press upon two defenseless sisters whose love of Jesus Christ prompted them to ask for offerings from those among whom they labor. J. J. M.

New York, Sept. 13, 1901.

THE LAW AND TRADES UNIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please permit me to commend the editorial published in THE TIMES this morning, entitled "The Law and the British Trades Unions." The conclusions drawn from the decision of the British House of Lords, making trades unions responsible in damages to employers who have suffered from their illegal acts, should be applied to similar acts committed by trades union members in this country.

You strike the keynote of the situation which confronts the American people when you make this comment on the British decision, viz.: "The confidence felt by the membership of the unions that whatever might be done by them or in their name was privileged, and that they were judgment proof, has been rudely dispelled." This feeling more or less strongly pervades all trades unions in this country. They commit, in the name of their unions, acts of violence and deeds of wrong, both against employers and the public, which the laws of the land forbid, and which no individual in his private capacity would think of doing, and there is urgent need that they should be brought to realize that trades unions are not privileged to shelter wrong, or proof against the judgments of our courts. Not having such financial status as would justify employers in demanding exemplary damages for the willful wrongs committed against them by trades union members, these employers have been forced to ask the courts for restraining orders to insure protection to their property and business, but the moment this is done a great howl is raised against "government by injunction," and that howl is sustained by the yellow journals and demagogues until there should be no surprise over the belief that apparently is general among trades union members in this country to the effect that they are "judgment proof." There should never exist or be tolerated for a moment in any quarter the idea that either individuals or bodies of individuals were beyond the operation of the usual processes of law.

To openly picket the premises of an employer for the purpose of preventing those who desire to work from doing so, is practical anarchy; and this term should be made so odious to the American people that it would never have an apologist among us. It is time for us as a people and as a Nation to instill deeper respect for law and authority in the minds of the masses. No matter where the spirit may be manifest nor what the course that embodies it, lawlessness unsuppressed leads on to anarchy, and anarchy means destruction to government in the end.

Whether it be the mob spirit in the South or the boycott and strike in the North, all come from the same tendency to override law, and spring from the same want of regard for government. There is no stronger obligation on the press of America to-day than to set about in a thoroughly systematic manner the correction of this lawless spirit, which stands as a serious menace to the perpetuity of this Government of ours in its purity and power.

N. F. THOMPSON,
Secretary Southern Industrial Association.

Huntsville, Ala.
New York, Sept. 14, 1901.

NEW FIELD FOR CITY OFFICIALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue of your paper, on the editorial page, I find the following news cabled from Manila:

> Sept. 12.—The Governors of three provinces in the Island of Luzon have appealed to the municipalities to prohibit gambling, which, they declare, is becoming a public menace.

May I suggest a means of accomplishing this object? Let Van Wyck, Murphy, and Devery be appointed by the President a vice commission for that island, with good salaries and with a free hand. If they only bring to bear there the same energy and honesty of purpose that they have displayed in ridding our fair city of kindred evils, those worthy Governors will be subjects for congratulation. Besides, other good ends will be subserved. In the first place three estimable citizens of long standing at the public trough will have been comfortably provided for, something that they are likely soon to need; and, secondly, the great principle of "protection" will have been established in that island beyond a peradventure. J. M.

New York, Sept. 13, 1901.

Should Workingmen Give Alms?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to "E. D.'s" "Should Workingmen Give Alms?" please allow me to state that it is not a case of compulsion that causes these men to contribute, but the fact that they are contributing to a very worthy cause. For the benefit of "E. D.," that is, if he is not already aware of the fact, let me inform him that there are two hospitals in New York City kept and governed by these same sisters, namely, St. Francis's and St. Vincent's; also, allow me to inform "E. D." that if one of those workmen happened to meet with an accident he could without paying one cent or taking a chance of being strangled to death, be taken to either of the above mentioned hospitals, if he so desired, and receive the best of care and attention until such time as he became well enough to leave. I am one of many railroad clerks that contributes monthly. JOHN F. CRAIG.

New York, Sept. 12, 1901.

NUGGETS.

In His Dote-Age.

The young man who wrote his girl that he doted on her seems to give proof that the dote-age comes to the young as well as the old.—Lexington (Ky.) Herald.

Excepted.

She—You always say you have a great faith in humanity, but actually, I don't believe you believe a word I say.

He—My dear, you are an angel.—Boston Transcript.

Another of the Chicago Professors.

"Dear me!" exclaimed the lady from the East. "So that is a Chicago professor, is it? Which one is he—the one that says people who part their hair in the middle are degenerates or the one who thinks Longfellow was a poetaster, or—"

"No, no," her friend interrupted, "this one's retired. He used to have an interest in a dog and pony show."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Could Give No Encouragement.

"Brudder Bunkus," inquired the new pastor, cautiously feeling his way, "how would de cong'gation stand on de question o' givin' one-tent' o' dey income to s'port de preachah?"

"I don' b'lieve dey'd stan' on it, pahson," said Brother Bunkus. "Dey'd jump on it wid bot' feet."—Chicago Tribune.

Hated to Mail It.

"I hate to put this letter in the box, Ephraim."

"Why?"

"Because I'm sure to think of something else I want to say as soon as I let go of it."—Indianapolis News.

MY NEIGHBOR.

From The White Lake (S. D.) Wave.

Our domiciles stand side by side,
With but a step between,
My trees their cooling shadows throw
Across her plat of green;
And often, when she saunters forth
To view her snug domain,
I watch to catch her eye, but all
My scheming is in vain.

She will not look at me; perhaps
She thinks it is a sin
That I should stand beneath my tree
And drink earth's beauties in;
Or, if she turns my way at all,
'Tis with a glassy stare
That makes me wonder at my gall
For being anywhere.

She moves majestically along—
That is, as best she may;
For she is neither tall nor fair
And just a trifle gray;
I fancy she was pretty in
The dim, dim long ago,
But now—ah, well, what matters it;
She holds me as her foe.

Sometimes I think how nice 'twould be
To dwell in concord sweet,
To nod and smile, as neighbors do,
Whene'er we chance to meet;
But, ah! alas, I know 'tis vain,
We never can be friends—
She cultivates a garden, and
I keep a flock of hens.

ART NOTES.

The sculptor George Julian Zolnay, a Roumanian by birth and an American citizen by adoption, has received the order of Bene Merenti of the first class from the King of Roumania. The decoration was forwarded by the American Minister through the State Department at Washington. The Roumanian King saw some plaster copies of Mr. Zolnay's sculpture in the museum at Bucharest, admired them, and, learning whose they were, sent him the order given to artists and men of letters.

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The September number of The International Review, published at Burlington, Vt., has an article by John La Farge on "Art and Artists," in which he combats the view of Taine that an artist's work is the result of his surroundings, or, as Mr. La Farge prefers to say, his "habitat," and claims that the artist's free will is of more importance than his "milieu." Among the writers on art who have been able to communicate to professional artists, if not information, then suggestions worth considering, Mr. La Farge mentions especially Fromentin.

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A trio of large etchings of trout has been issued by Louis Rhead, whose sketches of trout fishing were shown last Winter at the Keppel Gallery. Mr. Rhead shows a trout rising to a water fly and another just hooked on an artificial fly; a third etching represents the fish breaking the surface in a plunge for freedom. The handling is with bold lines. The titles of these etchings from living specimens are "Rising to the Fly," "Taking the First Rush," and "Tired of the Struggle." Lovers of angling will be pleased with the set, of which there have been printed fifty sets in a limited edition on India and Japan paper, remarque proofs before lettering. Mr. Rhead is his own printer and publisher, at 72 Ocean Avenue, Flatbush.

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Near Coniston Lake and close to Coniston Institute, Lancashire, a new Ruskin museum has been opened, which will form the Mecca of the admirers of the writer on art. Many of Ruskin's manuscripts, notebooks, and drawings, a collection of the Greek sculptures made by him and sent him by friends will testify to his industry and local relics will stand for the country of the lakes. Ruskin had great influence in the cause of preservation of natural scenery, and his dithyrambic descriptions of landscapes are not at all confined to Swiss and Italian scenes. The Coniston Institute and Museum are to fight the disfigurement of scenery in Great Britain at the same time that they keep in memory the name of a man who did much to rouse in people the sense of beauty and turn their minds toward the enjoyment to be had from nature.

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The French excavators at Delphi have laid bare the Stadium for races and other athletic exercises which the Greeks hewed from the rocks and provided with stands for spectators at a cost that loomed large for such small communities. The length is 178 meters and the width 28. The cost of the undertaking has been found engraved on stone, with all the items drawn out. In order that the foot races should be fair, hollows were made in the rock where the contestants had to keep their feet until the signal was given. There is provision for eighteen runners. In connection with this Stadium a new god has been discovered, whose name was Eudromos, or "Happy Race." His temple was found to one side of the big triumphal portal through which processions entered the Stadium. An inscription states that wine must not be taken inside his temple. As the contestants probably sacrificed in this temple to Eudromos in hope of a happy outcome of the race, the prohibition of wine may mean that the bad effects of stimulants on athletes was recognized 500 hundred years before Christ. Any one caught with wine about him in the temple had to pay five drachmas, and the person who informed might claim one-half of the sum.

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The statue of Nathan Hale for Yale University modeled by Ordway Partridge is almost ready for the bronzeman at the sculptor's studio, 280 Fourth Avenue. Nathan Hale is shown of heroic size, stepping forward on his way to execution, his hands behind his back loosely bound with ropes, his head high and resolution stamped on features and figure. Mr. Partridge has evolved a noble type of face from the descriptions of Nathan Hale that have come down and from studies of descendants. If placed on the campus the figure will look about the size of the man, who was six feet tall and of athletic build. The statue has made an excellent impression on a good many graduates of Yale who have visited the studio.

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Thorneycroft's colossal statue of King Alfred the Saxon going up at Winchester, England, had a fall like Humpty Dumpty, but not with such fatal effect. The King stands with left foot slightly raised by an inequality in the ground, rests his left hand on the edge of his shield and raises the right arm straight upward from the shoulder, grasping his long, straight sword below the hilt and presenting the handle and crossbar like a cross. He wears on his head a simple morion, round which a crown is placed. An ample cloak falls from both shoulders nearly to the ground.

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The collections of art works belonging to the Ecole des Beaux Arts have reached large dimensions, but the public never sees them except when certain pieces are taken out for exhibition from time to time. Here are the designs of artists who won the traveling scholarships called the Prix de Rome, and here are the collections left the school by Schoelcher, Jean Gigoux, Gatteaux, and Hio de la Salle. Gatteaux was an engraver, a friend of Ingres, and his collection of drawings by old masters is said to be extraordinary, but the public sees them not at all, or only in the hurry of a "personally conducted" trip.

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One of Napoleon's illiterate but racy Generals has been remembered with a statue by Louis Noël at Evians-les-Bains—the brilliant cavalry General, Dupas, a Swiss by birth, who in 1796 crossed the famous bridge at Lodi at the head of 200 grenadiers and won a sword of honor. He went to Egypt with Napoleon and fought in most of the great battles of Europe up to 1813. The Duchess of Abrantes tells in her memoirs of various bulls he made in speech and gives one of his favorite anecdotes which he used to illustrate in a vivacious way. It was an encounter with an Austrian who dared to say that France was not the queen of nations. According to the doughty General, he seized the impertinent fellow, threw him in the fire on the hearth, dragged him back and laid him across his knee, where he administered to him a castigation reserved for infants. Dupas stands in challenging attitude clad in cocked hat and long cloak, the left hand on his hip, the right holding the pommel of his cavalry sword.

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The Water Color Club will open its twelfth annual exhibition at the galleries of the Fine Arts Society, on West Fifty-seventh Street, on Saturday, Nov. 9. Pictures will be received at the galleries on Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 28 and 29, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. This is an exhibition of original water colors and pastels. The President is Mr. Henry B. Snell, the Secretary Mr. William J. Whittemore.

English Farmers' Maxim.

From The London Globe.

There has been much written about the indifference of the harvest through England this year. It is true enough that in many parts the crops are thin and the straw extraordinarily short, but there are exceptions. Any one who has visited the fen country must be astonished at the luxuriance of the crops. There has not been such a harvest of wheat and barley for many years, and the crops of roots are enormous. Whether or no this is altogether to the financial good of the farmer is another question, for in respect at any rate of potatoes in Ireland, America, and the Continent the crops are equally plentiful, and prices will be low. There is a proverb among fen farmers that "a bad year is better than a good, and a good worse than a bad."

EXTRA PRECAUTIONS TO PROTECT THE CZAR

President McKinley's Fate Puts the French on Guard.

No Spectators to be Allowed on Streets of Rheims Through Which the Imperial Cortege Will Pass—Anarchists Being Confined.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The tragic death of President McKinley seems to have prompted even more stringent precautions in connection with the coming of Czar Nicholas than were contemplated last week. For instance, in the squares and streets of Rheims, through which the imperial cortége will pass absolutely no spectators will be allowed. The sidewalks will be occupied by troops. A glimpse of the Czar will be obtainable only from windows along the line of route, and the occupants of these must be acceptable to the police.

Similar measures will be enforced at Compiegne, and the town will belong to the police and not to the inhabitants for the time. Nothing but the terrible end of Mr. McKinley would have induced the citizens to submit to these drastic steps.

A Marseilles dispatch announces the arrest there last evening of eight Anarchists, Italians and Spaniards, including Prudenti, one of the chiefs of the Mafia and a friend of Bresci and Caserio.

A number of Russian political detectives have been distributed in Dunkirk, Compiegne, Rheims, and the large cities where Anarchist groups exist. Several Anarchists are said to have been arrested on arriving at Rheims. They will be kept in custody until the Czar has departed. A similar fate awaits numbers of Russians and Polish revolutionaries, against whom no distinct charge can be made, but who will nevertheless be detained upon plausible pretexts during the fêtes.

On the final day of the manoeuvres, and on review day, the knapsacks, cartridge pouches, and arms of all soldiers present will be carefully inspected in the early morning to prevent the possibility of the use of ball cartridges.

Warships arrived at Dunkirk to-day and took up stations in the roadstead. The town is already filling with visitors.

La Presse to-night says: "The tragic death of Mr. McKinley will certainly cause some modification in the programme of fêtes arranged for the reception of the Czar, and France, which is the home of sentiment, will know how to express her emotions in such a way as to remain respectful and dignified before the sudden mourning in which a great republic is plunged, and at the same time to show the Russian Emperor her unanimous joy in his coming."

The morning papers announce that out of respect for Mr. McKinley everything of a festive character will be omitted from the public programme in connection with the visit of Czar Nicholas.

The latest information indicates that the French Government will not abandon the gala performance arranged to be given for the Czar at Compiegne on the ground that, being given in the interior of the palace, it will have a private character. The performance would have been omitted had the intention been to give it in public.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE CZAR?

Reported that He May Give Up Intention to Visit Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The Patrie publishes a dispatch from Marseilles asserting that the sensational arrests made there by the police yesterday frustrated a plot to assassinate the Czar.

The Matin says that it learns that Emperor Nicholas has finally decided not to visit Paris.

ACTION AGAINST ANARCHISTS.

They Will Not Be Allowed to Hold Meetings in Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—The Cologne Gazette asserts that all Anarchist meetings have been forbidden in Germany since yesterday, and that all Anarchist clubs will be closed.

It also declares that the chief Anarchist centres in Germany have for some time maintained a lively correspondence with the principal Anarchist organizations in the United States.

CONTROL OF GERMAN LINES.

Berlin Report that J. Pierpont Morgan Is Gaining an Interest in More Steamship Companies.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—The sale of shares of the Hamburg-American Packet Company to the value of 1,000,000 marks to New York parties causes ame Kreuz Zeitung to raise a cry of alarm and to declare that J. Pierpont Morgan is trying to get control of the German steamship lines. The paper argues that this is quite possible, adding:

"The factors that make it possible are the immense financial resources of the Americans, the cheapness of German transportation shares, and the fact that both the great lines must very soon raise new capital, which the German market is not able to supply."

DUKE OF CORNWALL'S TRIP.

On His Arrival at Quebec Rumors Are Started that Visit May Be Cut Short.

QUEBEC, Quebec, Sept. 15.—The royal yacht Ophir, having on board the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, and accompanied by the escort of battleships, arrived at a point twelve miles below the city this afternoon. The boats have anchored there for the night. They will not come up to the city until the schedule time to-morrow.

There are rumors to the effect that the trip of the Duke and Duchess will not extend beyond Quebec. A meeting of the Federal Cabinet was held this evening on board of one of the cruisers in port, and it is believed that at the meeting the future movements of the royal party were discussed.

Some persons think that on account of President McKinley's death the programme may be changed, while others are of the opinion that if the Duke and Duchess were to cut short their trip here and return to England it would be due to the rumors that Anarchists intended doing harm to the Duke.

For some days several Canadian newspapers have stated that the movements of well-known Anarchists were watched by American and Canadian detectives, and it was stated to-night that an Italian Anarchist of New York had been arrested in Montreal on Thursday evening. The arrest has been kept very quiet.

NEWPORT SUSPENDS GAYETY.

Memorial Services at Which Mr. McKinley's Favorite Hymns Were Sung.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 15.—Services memorial of President McKinley were held in all the Newport churches to-day. Pulpits and altars were draped in mourning. The hymns were those which are known to have been Mr. McKinley's favorites. Prayers were offered for the preservation of the Nation and for help for the next President, and the sermons were on the lessons to be drawn from the tragedy at Buffalo. Everywhere about the city flags are half mast, and many of the buildings are being draped in mourning.

LONDON MARKET AFFECTED.

Financiers Actuated by Reports of Falling New York Market on Unfavorable News as to Mr. McKinley.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The financial article in to-day's Times says the market was all but dead all last wek, except for a flurry in South Africans on Thursday and Friday, caused by the sanguine reports in regard to the war in South Africa, which set Paris buying, though London did not hear the rumors.

Waiting on New York as usual, and anticipating shipments of gold, the Bank of England on Thursday raised the price of eagles. Money was plentiful, however, and the New South Wales loan was eagerly take up. Friday, however, saw a quickly falling market, though South Africans held their own.

The panicky feeling in Wall Street because hope for Mr. McKinley lessened was reflected here so greatly as to leave no doubt that London was heavily engaged. It is the usual disposition of financiers to make as light as possible of such situations. Much was said of the natural shock, but keen observers were of the opinion that the New York market must have been uncommonly weak, or the condition of Mr. McKinley would not have been so disturbing. It is remembered here that when Queen Victoria died consols were affected only one-sixteenth of 1 per cent.

Reports of a Welsh coal trust exceeding in magniture any but the United States Steel Corporation were circulated in the latter half of the week and gained some credence, but according to the best authorities there is no truth in the reports and no likelihood of the formation of a combine.

The Times says that the effect of the news of Mr. McKinley's death was to suspend business throughout the city.

BOERS AND THEIR OATHS.

Pledges Made to the British Are Said to be Regarded as Not Binding.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Johannesburg correspondent of The Times says, in a dispatch referring to the number of falsehoods employed even by the Boers who have surrendered, declares that in the refugee camps elaborate arguments are heard to show that oaths taken to the British are not binding. Abuse of Boers who have taken office under the British often runs to the extent of recommendations that they be buried alive.

The trial of Broeksma began on Thursday. The evidence consisted of documents found in the prisoner's house, including pamphlets in Dutch for distribution to the Boers still in the field. It is clear that he is not connected with the ten men tried in Pretoria last week, he being the head of an intelligence department rather than of a recruiting agency.

The Times correspondent at Pretorio animadverts strongly upon the pernicious effect of the English pro-Boer press prolonging the useless struggle and causing the sacrifice of so much life and treasure.

The arrest of Dr. Krause in London, and the connection of that event with the Johannesburg trials shows that the Boers are alive to the advantage gained.

On Aug. 29 two dispatch riders were captured on the Portuguese border carrying letters to Mr. Reitz, which also contained clippings from The Review of Reviews and other pro-Boer publications. That similar literature has reached the fighting Boers is shown by the fact that ex-President Steyn told the Dutch Cape ministers who came as peace emissaries that the Boer position was more favorable than it was a year ago. It is further proved by Leitenberg's letter to Gen. De la Rey, lately intercepted, in which Leitenberg informed the General that the powers had united to end the war

Commander Viljoen told Gen. Blood that the capture of the Boer Government was the only means of ending the war. However, its prolongation rests largely upon disloyal Englishmen.

THE SULTAN IS WORRIED.

He Is Said to Realize that Europe's Patience with Him Is Nigh Exhausted.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 16.—The Times correspondent at Constantinople wires that the Sultan has had many misgivings on account of the recent royal meetings at Copenhagen and Kiel and the prospective meeting of the Czar and President Loubet. He knows that Europe's patience with him is well-nigh exhausted. Ambassadors of nearly all the powers are thoroughly disgusted with the state of Turkish affairs.

NEW AMERICAN LINER IN PORT.

The Haverford the First of a Special Freight and Passenger Fleet.

The new American Line steamer Haverford arrived in port last night from Southampton, after a voyage of eleven days seven hours and thirty-one minutes. She is the first steamer of a new fleet of vessels of this line, designed more for their carrying capacity than for speed. The Haverford is a twin-screw steamer of 11,500 tons. She is 530 feet long, 59 feet beam, and 39 feet depth.

Only one class of cabin passengers are recognized on this ship. She also has accommodations for 450 steerage passengers. The cabin passengers are carried in the deck house amidships on the promenade and saloon decks.

Bananas and the Colombian Troubles.

From The Philadelphia Record.

A wholesale fruit dealer was talking in his Front Street office of the Colombian rebellion. "The people who read newspapers," he said, "don't seem to be much interested in the trouble, but, as a matter of fact, it is liable to affect them more than they guess. According to information we have just received the rebels are threatening Cocle and Bocas del Toro. Now, both these places are large banana towns, and they have a direct trade with this city. Up to a year or so ago nearly all the bananas sold hereabouts were from Jamaica or Central America, but lately the

MR. PLATT DISCUSSES PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

He Says the New Executive Is an Organization Republican.

Senator Platt Also Talks on Local Politics—Advises Any Good Man as Anti-Tammany Nominee.

"President Roosevelt is an organization Republican."

Senator Thomas C. Platt made that statement deliberately and with some emphasis to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night when questioned concerning the probable policy of the new President in matters affecting New York.

"Then you don't think, Senator, there is anything in the reports that Postmaster Van Cott and other officials who have not been reappointed are in danger?"

"Not at all," replied the Senator. "President Roosevelt is a friend of Mr. Van Cott."

"Do you anticipate any changes in the Cabinet?"

"I do not," the Senator responded, "I believe President Roosevelt will do just what he has promised to do—to continue absolutely and unbrokenly the policy laid down by Mr. McKinley. I suppose people will talk, but President Roosevelt will be found to be an organization Republican in Washington just as he was at Albany when Governor. Then he did about everything the organization asked him to do, though you know he did object once in a while."

Then Senator Platt smiled.

"Will you attend the McKinley obsequies in Washington?"

"Most assuredly," replied the Senator. "I shall leave for the capital in the morning and remain there until after the funeral. While I believe the ceremonies in Canton will be more impressive than those at Washington, I am of the opinion that about every person prominent in politics will be at the National capital."

"Is there anything new, Senator, in connection with the Mayoralty contest? I understand you have been conferring to-day with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, President R. C. Morris, and others?"

"Yes, I have seen those gentlemen," Senator Platt answered.

"Are you still of the idea, Senator, that the anti-Tammany forces should nominate an Independent Democrat for Mayor?"

"I still believe," replied Senator Platt, "that it will be best to name an independent Democrat, but at the same time I am willing to accept any half way decent man. I believe that with any reasonably good nominee, and a proper management of the campaign, it will be no very difficult matter to defeat Tammany Hall. The people are ripe to oust Tammany. The conduct of that man Devery has disgusted many decent people."

"There has been talk," Senator," remarked the reporter, "that you regarded Col. E. M. Knox and ex-Senator Jacob A. Cantor as suitable independent Democratic material, and that, if a Republican is to be named, you favor Seth Low?"

"As I said before," rejoined the Senator, "any half-way decent man will suit me. I have not seen Mr. Low in a year and I don't recall when I saw Mr. Cantor."

"Have you not heard, Senator," the reporter asked, "that many members of the Citizens' Union who heartily supported Mr. Low in 1897 are now very lukewarm?"

"I have so understood," responded Senator Platt.

"Do you believe that the friends of Controller Bird S. Coler can stampede the Citizens' Union Convention in his interests?"

"They may be able to do so in Brooklyn, but they cannot do it in this county," replied the Senator emphatically.

"Do you think Tammany will nominate Coler?"

"I do not. I don't believe Mr. Croker would touch Coler with a ten-foot pole."

"Have you any idea who Tammany will name?"

"No," Senator Platt replied. "There has been talk that Mr. Croker intended to take some one from the bench, and Judge Giegerich has been mentioned. Judge Dugro, too, I think has been named, but you know as much about that as I do."

"Do you think the assassination of President McKinley will in any way affect the local campaign here?"

"It may do so," was his answer, "but there is no telling. However, I am satisfied that if the forces opposed to Tammany nominate the right kind of a man, and make no mistakes, Tammany's defeat is pretty certain."

MR. CROKER'S QUIET DAY.

Tammany Chieftain Entertains Callers at the Democratic Club—Mayoralty Booms Discussed.

Richard Croker spent a quiet day at the Democratic Club. He had as callers nearly every member of Tammany Hall who is looking for a nomination this Fall. A boom was started yesterday for Lewis Nixon for Mayor. Mr. Nixon and the Tammany leader held a long talk, and soon after it was stated by many members that what little chance Controller Coler had of receiving the Tammany nomination for Mayor had vanished.

Fire Commissioner Scannell, now under indictment for irregularities in the purchase of supplies, has stuck close to Mr. Croker's side since his arrival here. Commissioner Scannell is strongly opposed to the nomination of Controller Coler for anything, because it was on evidence secured through the Finance Department that the indictments were laid against him and his purchasing agent, William L. Marr.

Deputy Chief Devery did not appear at the Democratic Club yestrday, nor did Police Commissioner Murphy. Mayor Van Wyck had a short talk with Mr. Croker. It was announced that there would be no political interviews emanating from the Democratic Club until after the burial of President McKinley. The Tammany district leaders were also directed to carry on their political work in a quiet way for a few days and display no conspicuous activity. This order does not refer to the Second Assembly District. What the outcome of that fight will be the Tammany leaders do not seem to know.

Senator "Tim" Sullivan and "Young Tim" Sullivan are working with a will for Councilman Foley. His defeat would be a serious setback to the political ambitions of the Sullivans.

Mr. Croker went to St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning, and in the afternoon took a short drive in Central Park.

TEMPLETON CROCKER INJURED.

Heir of San Francisco Millionaire Thrown from His Dog Cart.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—Templeton Crocker, only son of the late Col. Frederick Crocker, was dangerously injured yesterday at Burlinghame by being thrown from his dog cart. He struck on a telegraph pole, and both legs were broken above the knee.

Templeton is only thirteen years old, but he is an expert whip, and drives very spirited horses. The animal evidently shied and upset the cart. Nothing was known of the accident until the horse returned to the stable.

The doctors who were summoned think that the lad's youth will pull him through, though he has never been strong. He and his younger sister, Jennie, were prepared to start for New York to-morrow with their grandmother, Mrs. Easton, to visit Mrs. Frances Burton Harrison, an elder sister.

Templeton Crocker three years ago inherited a fortune of $5,000,000. It is growing at the rate of half a million a year, and he will be worth $9,000,000 when he reaches his majority.

Automobile Runs Away.

An automobile became unmanageable in Central Park yesterday afternoon, as it was speeding down the East Drive about opposite One Hundred and Fifth Street. Its two occupants, Foster Milliken, a contractor, of 127 West Seventy-second Street, and John Meyer of 216 East Fortieth Street were thrown several feet as the automobile came in contact with a tree. Meyer was operating the automobile, when he suddenly discovered at One Hundred and Fifth Street that the lever would not work. The

A FIGHT FOR THE CASINO.

Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., and John C. Fisher Declare They Will Give Performances There Oct. 14.

Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., the manager of Anna Held, announced positively yesterday that Miss Held would appear at the Casino Theatre in "The Little Duchess," a musical comedy by De Koven & Smith, on Oct. 14.

"Florodora" is now running at this theatre. John C. Fisher, the owner and producer of the opera, is just as positive that his company wil remain at the house. Mr. Fisher has a contract for time at the Casino until the box office receipts fall below a certain figure per week. Mr. Ziegfeld made his contract for time at the Casino long before it was thought "Florodora" would be such a big success. As the indications are that the "Florodora" receipts will remain above the contract figures a legal contest is possible.

For several days it has been reported persistently that "Florodora" would be taken to Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. At the latter house Mr. Proctor's representatives say they know nothing of any negotiations for time for "Florodora." In answer to all inquiries Mr. Fisher replies that the run of "Florodora" at the Casino is indefinite.

WALLACK'S THEATRE CLOSED.

Will Not Reopen Until the Day After Mr. McKinley's Funeral.

After consultation with Mrs. Theodore Moss, James K. Hackett has decided to close Wallack's Theatre on account of the death of President McKinley until after the funeral. He will reopen his engagement in "Don Caesar's Return" on next Friday evening. The holders of tickets for the intervening dates may have them exchanged or the money refunded. The sale of seats for the rest of the engagement will continue uninterruptedly.

As was announced yesterday, Mr. Hackett was one of the five managers who abandoned their performances in this city on the night following the President's death. The other places besides Wallack's that were closed were the Paradise Garden of Mr. Hammerstein, the Broadway Theatre of Jacob Litt, Weber & Fields's Music Hall, and the Germania Theatre.

Frohman's London Theatre to Close.

Charles Frohman yesterday sent a cablegram to his London representative ordering him to close his theatre, the Duke of York's, on Thursday, the day of President McKinley's funeral. Mr. Frohman has also asked the management of the Lyceum Theatre, where William Gillette is appearing in "Sherlock Holmes," to close that house. Managers of other theatres in London and the provinces where Mr. Frohman's attractions are playing have been asked to close the theatres.

BOY'S MODEL OF THE KEARSARGE

Complete Miniature Battleship Made by the Son of East Orange's Mayor.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 15.—Clarence E. Bruen, son of Mayor Edward E. Bruen of this city, has completed an almost exact model of the new battleship Kearsarge. The boat is built on the scale of one inch to six feet and weighs 70 pounds. Its total length is 61 inches, beam 12 inches, and draught 4½ inches. The boat is made of wood, and is protected by an "arrow plate" of tin. Six batteries of two and a half volts each furnish the power for the two electric motors that turn the screws. A single battery runs a motor attached to the pumps, which throw a stream 24 feet. The boat also has a miniature electric lighting plant.

Young Bruen, who is but seventeen years old, fashioned every piece of the boat, with the exception of the batteries and electrical fixtures.

FIGHTING SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Phelps, Dodge & Co. Building a $7,000,000 Railway of Their Own.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—Phelps, Dodge & Co. of New York, owners of copper mines at Morenci, Bisbee, Clifton, and elsewhere in Arizona, have a dispute with a Southern Pacific Railroad official, and are building a railroad of their own.

Particulars of the dispute have only recently come to light. They explain why the firm is rushing to completion, at a cost of over $7,000,000, a railroad exceeding 250 miles in length, from Morenci, near the Mexican border, northeast by way of Deming, to El Paso. For years nearly half of the Southern Pacific's business in Arizona has been given to it by Phelps, Dodge & Co.

This firm has hundreds of men at work in its Arizona mines, and food and other supplies aggregate large annual shipments. From the mines vast quantities of copper are shipped. The Southern Pacific has no competition, and stiff rates were charged. The company made some concessions last year, but early this year refused the special rates demanded by the New Yorkers. Then the copper men prepared to build a line which should make them independent. The old high freight rates are now enforced, and a merry war is on.

FREE MILK BOOTHS TO CLOSE.

The Nathan Straus Charity Made Greatest Distribution in Its History.

The Summer depots of the Nathan Straus sterilized milk charity close this week. The present season has made greater demands upon the work than any of the preceding nine years of its existence, and a greater quantity of milk has been dispensed. There were thirteen depots open during the season.

During the Summer there were distributed 256,131 bottles of formula No. 1, (modified milk, formula of Prof. R. G. Freeman.) 267,376 bottle formula No. 2, (formula by Dr. A. Jacobi.) 139,806 bottles formula No. 3, (formula by Prof. R. G. Freeman.) and 107,387 bottles formula No. 4, (formula by Prof. R. G. Freeman.) Besides the bottled milk, over 1,000,000 glasses were drunk in the different booths.

During the entire Winter four depots will remain open, as follows: 151 Avenue C, 241 East Forty-ninth Street, 65 Market Street, and 235 West Sixtieth Street.

SMUGGLERS USE SOFA PILLOWS.

Some Brought by Passengers from Europe and Stuffed with Lace.

The French Line steamship Le Bretagne arrived yesterday, bringing many passengers, among whom, according to the customs authorities, there were at least thirty dressmakers or their assistants. The customs examination on the pier was unusually severe, and many of the passengers' effects were sent to the Public Stores, so that a thorough examination and appraisal of the goods could be made.

It is now the fashion for would-be smugglers to carry sofa pillows when returning from abroad. It is said that one pillow opened on the French Line pier contained a quantity of fine lace. Inspector Coffey some days ago made a seizure of some hundreds of dollars' worth of lace contained in a dainty though bulky pillow.

The Rev. Dr. Greene's Mission to Cuba.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 15.—The Rev. Dr. J. Milton Greene preached his farewell sermon in the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, in this city, this morning. Dr. Greene will go to Cuba in a few days, where he will be the special missionary of his Church. It is his aim to establish Presbyterian churches throughout the island. Dr. Greene will make his headquarters in Havana. He will have three superintendents and a colporteur under him. Though under the direction of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, his salary will be paid by the East Orange church.

Runaway Baltimore Girl Captured.

Violet Lockwood, fourteen years old, of 228 Cathedral Street, Baltimore, who ran away from home rather than attend a convent school to which her parents

TROUBLES OF LABOR BODIES.

Dispute Over Senator Clark's Building—Liquor Dealers Condemned by the Central Federated Union.

Delegate Spellman of the Rammers and Pavers' Union moved at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union that the body adjourn as soon as the minutes and communications were read out of respect to the memory of President McKinley. After some consultation it was decided that as there was a good deal of business to be done the central body would have to remain in session. It was announced, however, that the sympathies of the meeting were with Spellman's motion, and that an adjournment would be taken as speedily as possible.

August Gildermeister, the delegate who represented the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union at last week's meeting of the central body, had been criticised by his union for his opposition to the resolution condemning the attack on President McKinley which was passed by the central body. He appeared at the meeting yesterday, and declared that he had been misrepresented in the newspapers. He could not specify in what way he had been misrepresented, but reiterated that he had no sympathy with President McKinley. His co-delegate took the floor, and said that the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union was in sympathy with the resolution condemning the assassination, and any delegate who conveyed the idea that the contrary was the case misrepresented the organization.

A delegate of one of the unions of engineers reported that there was trouble at the new building of Senator Clark, Seventy-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, owing to contests between rival unions. A reference to the granite cutters being drawn into the dispute brought Delegate O'Brien of the Granite Cutters' Union to his feet.

"I objected to be drawn into this dispute," he said, "because it would involve the entire building trades in strikes. I certainly would not be a party to such a thing. Why should dozens of buildings be tied up because unions fail to agree?"

It was decided to refer the matter to a committee which has been trying to bring about a settlement for some time.

Henry Meisel, delegate of the Bartenders' Union, reported that the Liquor Dealers' Association of this State failed to live up to an agreement with the unions to employ union help on condition that the members of the unions should only patronize association saloons. A resolution was passed condemning the association. It was also decided to ask the Workingmen's State Federation, with which the Liquor Dealers' Association says it is affiliated, to repudiate the association.

BISHOP HURST SERIOUSLY ILL.

He Was Stricken Suddenly at the Hotel Cecil in London.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Bishop Hurst of Washington, who is one of the delegates to the Methodist Ecumenical Conference, now in session in London, was taken suddenly ill to-night at the Hotel Cecil.

Dr. G. W. Shoulton of Washington, who is attending him, says his condition is not necessarily serious.

IN THE SHOPS.

Handsome evening silks have flowers and leaves larger than life.

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There are flannels and flannels, and some remarkably beautiful pieces to make up into shirtwaists. The pattern pieces are embroidered in stripes in colors, and the embroidery is really beautiful in many pieces. Some in fine flat work and daisy stripes in embroidery are stylish. These embroidered waist patterns cost $6 and $6.50 each. The flannel is of the finest quality, almost a broadcloth.

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Beautiful embroidered flannel which sells at $1.75 a yard is embroidered in a pattern of bow knots. These flannels come in all of the beautiful Fall shades, and the embroidered knots are in two shades of the color of the flannel upon which they appear. The pattern is arranged in lines of four knots—four here, four there, all over the cloth. The material is really beautiful.

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For $1 a yard there is polka-dotted flannel in all colors, but while the material is very pretty, it is quite a different quality from that of the more expensive.

***

Children's coats come in the new style of continuous ruffles the full length of the coat, which is itself long. A stylish coat of a sage-green cloth is formed of these ruffles, each about three inches deep. Above the shoulders there are three somewhat narrower ruffles which form the cape. The material is a fine, heavy, smooth cloth, and the edges are left unfinished.

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Here are two smart hats seen at a men's hatter's. One is of fine black felt, with a square crown, rim well over the face in front, and turning up high at the sides, and with a half-inch binding of black velvet. For trimming in the front is a big knot of the black velvet, from which are carried up on either side two snow-white breasts, and inside these two long bows of the velvet. It is an exceedingly nice-looking hat, stylish and ladylike.

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Another hat is a little round turban, or perhaps it is more of a toque, for there is no sign of a rim. The hat proper is made of a brown cloth, put on row and row, two mottled feather breasts encircle the sides, and in the front, where the breasts meet, is a velvetlike material of brown, with self-colored polka dots, which forms a small knot from which two long, narrow loops are carried up on the crown of the little hat just inside the breasts. It is another pretty, trim little hat, which will be exceedingly becoming to some nice girl.

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A larger draped hat, not a tailor affair, which is attractive, is made of the soft drapery of black velvet which is brought out at the sides from the back, extending a little beyond the edges of the hat like the two big loops to a bow. Between them in the back, having the effect of holding them in position, is a Grecian band of gold, which investigation on the underside would probably prove to be a buckle. The unique feature of the hat is the front, which is a roll of a coarse ecru lace, through the meshes of which can be seen the soft lines of white chiffon.

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All sorts and kinds of all-feather hats can be seen, not in great nur bers, but in many varieties. They are made up on frames after the manner of a rose-petal hat.

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Impeyan feathers are made into oblong square buckles, with a tongue of gilt, and ornament the fronts of some stylish hats.

***

Charming crêpe de chine stocks and ties are made after the fashion of the lawn stocks of the Summer. They are deep, tucked with fine tucks in the stock part, with turnovers of a stylish, coarse, white lace and with the broad tie ends also finished with the same lace. They come in all colors and cost $2.35. The ends are sometimes brought around to the front, tied only once, and fastened with a stock pin.

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Stylish stocks are made with bandanna-edged plain silks. There is the stock of the material with ends sloping down from the back and tying in front in a four-in-hand.

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Moss agates are again coming into style, and they are most attractive stones, particularly suited for men's wear. An oblong agate in a scarf pin is very desirable.

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In some of the new handkerchiefs for men a bit of color is combined with the white in the embroidered initial. It is not as good as the entire initial in either a solid color or white, though it is pretty upon examination. At a distance the initial appears to be spotted.

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Very smart is a boa made of large silk

STEEL STRIKE SITUATION.

Majority of Men Will Obey Order to Resume Work.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 15.—Matters pertaining to the settlement of the steel strike are in a very unsatisfactory state to-night.

While the telegraphic notice was sent out last night by Secretary Williams to all Vice Presidents, declaring the strike at an end, it cannot be learned definitely that the official order has been issued by President Shaffer. Some of the local strikers declare they have had no such notice, and many of them say they will not return to work, order or no order, unless they are recognized as union men.

President Shaffer arrived home at an early hour this morning, but denied himself to all callers. To-night his wife, in answer to questions as to his whereabouts, said he had received a special letter to-day calling him out of the city.

A member of the Advisory Board said to-night that the official order calling the strike off has gone out, and that the men generally will be at work to-morrow or within a day or two later.

What is considered the real conditions of the settlement, though not officially announced, are that the settlement was made only for the three companies in dispute—the American Tin Plate, the American Sheet Steel, and the American Steel Hoop—and these companies are allowed to retain, as non-union, all mills started since the strike order went into effect. The mills that were completely tied up by the strike are to remain union under the Amalgamated scale. Nothing was said concerning the National Tube, the Federal or National Steel Companies. The settlement means a big loss to the Amalgamated Association, but leaves it still a strong organization.

It is impossible to-night to make an estimate of the number of men who will return to work to-morrow, though it seems probable that the large majority of those actually on strike will obey the order to do so. It is certain that those who are in enforced idleness will jump at the chance for work.

The threat is openly made that the tin plate workers will withdraw from the Amalgamated Association and form a separate union. The feeling of bitterness against the association is particularly strong among the strikers at the Star tin plant in this city. The strikers at the Monongahela tin plant on the South Side are also bitter. The strikers at the Pennsylvania tube works have decided by vote to remain out and continue the fight under the American Federation of Labor rules.

There is much disappointment and anger among McKeesport strikers. The leaders refused to credit the published reports until late to-night, but practically admit now that all is lost for McKeesport. They blame President Shaffer severely for not notifying them to-day according to promise, and still look for official news to-night. The mills will be picketed as usual, and it is believed that no general resumption will be attempted till after President McKinley's funeral. Amalgamated men say they will not work till Shaffer orders them.

The American Federation Lodge of the tube works also voted to-day to await orders from Shaffer. Some of the most rabid leaders and strikers here threaten to fight to a finish, but this is not the intention of the men generally.

ANTI-TAMMANY NOMINEES.

List of Possible Selections—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff Still Favors Seth Low.

The indications are that the anti-Tammany nominee for Mayor will be selected from the following list: Col. E. M. Knox, ex-Senator Jacob A. Cantor, Capt. F. Norton Goddard, Seth Low, and Herman Ridder.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who is a member of the Committee of Eighteen, appointed by the anti-Tammany joint conference, returned to the city early on Saturday. He devoted nearly all of the day and evening to heart-to-heart talks with fellow-members. Just what Mr. Woodruff learned he would not confide to reporters, but he was closeted with Senator Platt for several hours at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. With him for part of the time were Robert C. Morris, President of the Republican County Committee, and Frank H. Platt.

From one of these gentlemen it was learned that the probabilities now favor the nomination of a Republican for Mayor on the fusion teket. Mr. Woodruff still advocates the selection of Seth Low, but some of the others, while conceding that Mr. Low is strong in Brooklyn, think that he has some elements of weakness in the other boroughs. Capt. Goddard is also regarded with favor, but there is reason to believe that opposition will develop to him among a few men high in the councils of the party. The Captan's chief element of strength lies, just now, in the many desertions to his standard from the Citizens' Union forces, and some Citizens' Union people declare he will be the choice of their organization.

Capt. Goddard has a strong support among Republicans, but outside support will be necessary to crystallize it.

The Committee of Eighteen will meet again this afternoon at the headquarters of the Citizens' Union, at 34 Union Square East, and will expedite matters so as to enable the presentation of a report to the full Conference Committee on Wednesday night.

It is stated that a new name will be presented this afternoon. It is that of John P. Faure, an Independent Democrat, who was a Commissioner of Charities under Mayor W. L. Strong. It is not believed, however, that he will develop much strength.

Although Herman Ridder has asserted that he is in no way a candidate, it is stated that he will receive material support at the meeting to-day.

One politician, who is generally well informed, said to a TIMES reporter last night: "Knox will be nominated. Mark what I tell you."

The opinion is now general that John De Witt Warner, George Foster Peabody, and George L. Rives are no longer possibilites for the Mayoralty nomination.

MARRIED.

DEBEVOISE—TERRY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 14, 1901, by the Rev. Dr. Dickinson, Edith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver P. Terry, to Mr. Nellson Debevoise.

DIED.

CAUCHOIS.—On Saturday, Sept. 14, at the residence of her brother, O. R. Cauchois, 458 West 144th St., Jessie L. Cauchois.

Funeral private. Interment Greenwood.

CONDICT.—At her Summer home, Bernardsville, N. J., Friday, Sept. 13, 1901, Sophia Lewis King, wife of the late Stephen Hays Condict of Newark, N. J., in the 82d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, Sept. 17, from her residence, 74 Park Place, Newark, N. J., at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

DUER.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York, held September 11th, 1901, upon the announcement of the death of Mr. JOHN DUER, the following minute was unanimously adopted:

This Board has heard with deep regret of the death of Mr. John Duer. Mr. Duer became Treasurer of the Company at the time of its organization in the year 1887, and continued to hold that office to the time of his death.

In the performance of the duties of Treasurer and Director of this Company, Mr. Duer rendered services which contributed very largely to its success.

Wise, careful and conservative, his advice on matters connected with the administration of the Company was sought and valued at all times by its officers.

By his death the Company has suffered a severe loss, and his associates of the Board of Directors of the Company have personally to mourn a true and loyal friend.

E. W. COGGESHALL,
President.

HERBERT B. TURNER,
Secretary.

HERRICK.—On Friday, Sept. 13, at the residence of his father, at Monmouth Beach, N. J., Henry Hobart Herrick, son of J. Hobart and Maria Emelia Herrick, in the 39th year of his age.

Funeral services were held on Sunday afternoon at his father's residence at Monmouth Beach. Interment at Woodlawn.

HUTCHINGS.—At Orange, N. J., Sunday, Sept. 15, 1901, Elizabeth Coit Lathrop, widow of the Rev. Samuel Hutchings, D. D., in the 89th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, 22 Essex Av., Orange, on Wednesday, the 18th, at 2:30 o'clock. Trains leave Barclay and Christopher Sts. at 1:30 P. M.

Norwich, Conn., papers please copy.

LAVANBURG.—On Saturday, Sept. 14, Louis, beloved Husband of Hannah Lavanburg, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 20 West 77th St., on Monday, Sept. 16, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

O'DONOHUE.—At Stamford, Conn., Sept. 15, John Valentine O'Donohue, son of Maria.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROOS.—At Liberty, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 14, 1901, Lillian H. Roos, beloved wife of William H. Roos.

Funeral services to be held at the residence of George W. Waterman, 1,945 Washington Av., Tremont, Tuesday, Sept. 17, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

STEWART.—Suddenly, on Sabbath morning, Sept. 15, Mary A., widow of George Stewart,

Steinway & Sons

beg to announce that they have opened for the convenience of their patrons

Retail Warerooms
at
Windsor Arcade
Fifth Avenue,
Corner 46th St.

in addition to their present warerooms at

STEINWAY HALL,
109 E. 14th St.
NEW YORK CITY.

"TOOK CARE" OF 25,000 FRANCS.

Man Who Professed to Befriend an Immigrant Is Accused of Theft.

Armanno Dirigo of 123 Second Avenue was held in $6,000 bail for further examination at the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning on a charge of grand larceny preferred by Andrea Moraglia. The complainant said that he reached here from Havre on Aug. 31 last on the steamship La Champagne and was directed to the Hotel Gonforoni, at Eighth and Macdougal Streets. There he was met by Dirigo, who said that he was the proprietor of the hotel.

He paid for a room and in so doing took out his purse, which contained 25,000 francs. Dirigo advised him not to carry so much money about his person, and said that if Moraglia would intrust the money to him he would put it in a bank and bring him the receipt. Suspecting nothing, the money was turned over, and he said that he has been unable to get a centime of it, so had Dirigo arrested.

Max Schultz Schwedler appeared in court and said that he, not Dirigo, was the owner of the hotel. Dirigo had at one time had a mortgage on it for $2,412, but this was paid off some time ago and since then the prisoner has had no connection with the hotel.

SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY.

Admiral Dewey Recalls Notice for Meeting To-day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Admiral Dewey has recalled the notice sent out by him for the meeting to-morrow of the Schley court of inquiry. It was intended yesterday that the members should assemble to-morrow and adjourn

TUXEDO GOLF THIS WEEK

Committee Decides Not to Postpone the Big Tournament.

MANY PRIZES ARE OFFERED

The President's Funeral Will Cause Postponement of Several Local Events—Programme for the Week.

Golf during the coming week is likely to suffer somewhat by postponements particularly on the day of the President's funeral. The dearth of competitions last Saturday showed the trend of popular opinion, and while there was considerable playing of an informal order at most of the clubs, the majority of the regular contests were called off. The leading event of the coming week is the invitation tournament of the Tuxedo Golf Club. It was expected that, in view of the present events the tournament might be postponed, but the committee has announced that after considering the question carefully it has been decided not to postpone the event, and it will, therefore, be held as originally announced, beginning on Wednesday and continuing through Saturday. As nearly all of the competing golfers have made their arrangements and as it would be difficult to get a date early in the season without conflicting with some other event, it was deemed advisable to go on with the contest. The Tuxedo golf event is always a popular one, and in the past some of the best metropolitan golfers have taken part on the Tuxedo Park links.

The club has offered its customary number of excellent prizes. On the opening day the event will be a thirty-six-hole medal play match to qualify for three cups. A gold medal will be given to the player making the lowest score. The first set of sixteen will qualify for the President's Cup, given by W. Pierson Hamilton. The second sixteen will be eligible for the Governors' Cup, and all the others will play for a Consolation Cup, presented by Charles E. Hoffman. Two match play rounds for each of these trophies will be played on Thursday and Friday, eighteen holes each, the final coming Friday afternoon. The event on Saturday will be a thirty-six-hole handicap for the Tuxedo Cup, and a medal will be given for the lowest gross score. Entries close to-day and the Tournament Committee consists of W. P. Hamilton, Grenville Kane, Bruce Price, William B. Dinsmore, Jr., Richard Talbot, Charles B. Macdonald, and Frederic F. Carey.

Walter J. Travis, who is now likely to win the amateur championship of the United States for the second year, was the bright star in the Tuxedo tournament last year. He made the lowest score in the opening thirty-six hole round, 156 strokes, which established a record. In the final round for the chief trophy he beat Louis Livingston, Jr., of the Westbrook Club by 5 up and 4 to play. The second cup was won by G. P. Snow of the home club, and the third cup by L. V. Pulsifer of the Orford Club. L. L. Kellogg of Tuxedo won the handicap cup, and C. M. Hamilton won the low score medal, doing the 36 holes in 157 strokes. The new 18-hole course was used last year for the first time in a big tournament. It has been much improved since that time, and the new greens across the Ramapo River are in excellent condition.

Besides the Tuxedo event, there will be a number of local competitions. At Morris County the closing contest for the President's Cup will be played to-morrow. The women of the Apawamis Club will play on Thursday for a cup presented by Mrs. C. S. Towle. Eight will qualify in a medal play match. The final competitions will be played on Saturday at the Englewood Golf Club for the associate and active members' cups, which have been in play since June. Edward M. Bulkley gives the active members' cup and the other is presented by Gerald R. Brown. The Saturday contests in the metropolitan district will be the largest in number since the opening of the Fall season. The programme of events is:

TUESDAY, SEPT. 17.

Morris County—Final round for President's Cup.
Harbor Hill—Women's monthly handicap.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18.

Tuxedo—Invitation tournament.
Englewood—Mixed foursome handicap.
Dyker Meadow—Monthly handicap.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19.

Tuxedo—Invitation tournament.
Philadelphia Country Club—Open tournament.
Apawamis—Qualifying round for women's cup.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 20.

Tuxedo—Invitation tournament.
Van Cortlandt—Team match with Boston public golfers.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 21.

Tuxedo—Invitation tournament, final rounds.
Ardsley—Men's four-ball match.
North Jersey—Team match with Englewood.
Englewood—Final match for associate and active members' cups.
Van Cortlandt—Bogey handicap.
Hollywood—Final mixed foursome match.
Fox Hills—Team match with Richmond Hill.
Elizabeth—Team match with Morristown Field.
Apawamis—Semi-final for Caswell Cup and club foursomes.
Oakland—President's Cup contest.
Westchester Golf—Team match with Oakland.
Morris County—Bogey handicap.
Harbor Hill—Club handicap.
Nassau—First match play round for Hooper Cup and driving contest.
Newark Athletic—Club handicap.
Crescent Athletic—Club handicap.
Innis Arden—Match play rounds for Norton Cup.
Dyker Meadow—Club handicap.
Marine and Field—Handicap.
Atlantic City—Final National championship round.

MURDER AFTER A QUARREL.

Italian Woman Killed and Her Husband Wounded by Fellow-Countryman —Assailant Escapes.

ROSLYN, L. I., Sept. 15.—Mrs. Dominic Vizzo was shot and killed and her husband wounded this morning by Michael Sarl. The shooting followed a quarrel between Vizzo and the wife of Sarl. Vizzo keeps a general store here, which is patronized by the Italians employed on the estates of the various wealthy residents of this section.

Mrs. Sarl went to the store yesterday to make some purchases, and while bargaining with Vizzo quarreled with him. She said afterward that she was insulted by the storekeeper during the quarrel. She left the store and went home. When her husband reached home in the evening Mrs. Sarl told him her story of the incident. Sarl is said to have told her to drop the matter, as, if he took up the quarrel, it would probable lead to more serious trouble. He told her to remain away from the store, and that he and his friends would go to some of the other villages for their supplies.

The storekeeper opened his place about 5 o'clock this morning, and a few minutes later Sarl entered. It is said that he had been drinking during the night. He is said to have demanded an explanation of the occurrence of Saturday afternoon, and there was an immediate quarrel between the men. Sarl had a club and set upon Vizzo. The storekeeper is a big, powerful man, and easily disarmed his assailant. He then entered the back room of the store.

Mrs. Vizzo ran down into the store just as her husband retired. Sarl turned on her and fired three shots. All of them took effect in her abdomen. She dropped to the floor and died within a few minutes. On hearing the shots and his wife's screams Vizzo ran from the back room into the store, and as he entered Sarl fired on him. The bullet entered the left cheek, breaking two back teeth. Vizzo dropped and Sarl ran from the store and fled. He had not been found up to this evening.

Mrs. E. Ballentine was shot at late this afternoon while on the road from Manhassett to this place, by a man who answers to the description of Sarl.

Rescued from Drowning.

William and John Armstrong of 121 West One Hundredth Street went in swimming at the foot of West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street yesterday. William swam out some distance from the shore, when he became exhausted and cried out for help. John swam out to him and attempted to help him ashore, but he was not strong enough. John Mahon, who lives near the beach, saw the men struggling in the water, and dove in and swam out to them. He succeeded in rescuing both, though William was unconscious when he got him ashore. He was revived and taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

FIRE IN THE VENDOME.

A Brisk Blaze Causes a Small Panic in the Hotel—Police Have Lively Time.

For some time yesterday morning flames threatened to destroy the Vendome Hotel and guests fled to the street as smoke filled all the halls and corridors. An elderly woman, who was rendered unconscious in her room on the third floor, was carried down a fire escape to safety by a policeman, and a number of women who became hysterical from fright were led from the hotel by policemen from the West Thirtieth Street Station.

The fire started in a ventilating flue in the rear of the third floor. One of the porters saw smoke issuing from a room on the floor and rushed down stairs and notified Manager Frank Green. All the employes of the hotel were summoned, and they formed a bucket brigade and endeavored to extinguish the blaze. Despite this effort the flames spread rapidly, and soon the room that first caught fire was all aflame.

Seeing that the hotel would be destroyed if the Fire Department was not notified, Manager Green turned in an alarm. When the Fire Department arrived a volume of smoke was pouring out from all the windows.

Policeman Quinn of the West Thirtieth Street Station rushed into the hotel, and, groping his way through the smoke-filled halls, he met a young woman, who told him that there was an elderly woman in a room adjoining where the fire started. Quinn smashed the door, and found a woman lying unconscious on the floor. The room was filled with smoke. Quinn opened the window, picked up the unconscious woman, and carried her out on the fire-escape and thence to the ground. She was revived after she was a few minutes in the air.

Policemen McLaughlin and Bock of the West Thirtieth Street Station were on Sixth Avenue when they saw the flames in the rear of the hotel. They rushed up, just as an excited group of women ran into the street. Panic-stricken men and women were rushing in all directions in their efforts to escape from the hotel. The policemen did not know how serious the fire was until they reached the third floor, where the firemen had several hoses turned on the blaze. The two policemen carried several women down the fire escapes to the ground. The cause of the fire is not known, but it is supposed that some burning grease fell from the range on the ground floor, igniting the flue. The damage is estimated at $1,000.

ZETA PSI CLUBHOUSE BURNED.

Mysterious Destruction of a New York University Fraternity Home.

The Zeta Psi Fraternity of New York University is homeless. The two-and-a-half-story frame building on Andrews Avenue, near Hampden Street, which the society occupied was burned almost to the ground at 1:50 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $7,000.

The clubhouse is in the exclusive residential district known as Sedgewick Park. All around it are fine residences. The house has been closed and unoccupied all Summer.

G. D. Perry, who lives near the club house, glanced from his windows early yesterday morning, saw the house aflame, and turned in an alarm. When the nearest fire engines reached the scene the club house was ablaze from top to bottom and past saving. The firemen were greatly hampered by the lack of water pressure.

Firemen spoke plainly of what might happen if any of the buildings of the university should get afire. They said that with the feeble water pressure to be had on University Heights, the university and magnificent library would surely have been destroyed, and that the calamity is liable to happen any time if matters are not remedied. How the fire started is a mystery.

STUBBORN HUDSON STREET FIRE.

Four Business Houses Damaged Before It Could Be Controlled.

A stubbon fire which necessitated three alarms, being turned in before it could be overcome, started shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning in a five-story brick building situated on the "flat iron" formed by the intersection of Greenwich Street, Hudson Street, Thirteenth Street, and Fourteenth Street. It is devoted to business purposes.

Those who suffered losses are John J. Tarlton & Co., 677 Hudson Street, wholesale grocers, where the fire was discovered in the cellar, $6,000; 675 Hudson Street, Colgan & Co., cork manufacturers, $5,000; 673 Hudson Street, J. W. O. Connor, teas, coffee, and spices, $6,000; William Ehlers, conducting a saloon on the corner, 671 Hudson Street, damage from water, $1,500; damage to building, $12,000.

An Aged Lawyer in Bellevue.

Stratford Dailey, seventy-nine years old, of 261 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, for fifty years a practitioner in law in this city, and said to have once been a law partner of President Franklin Pierce, was admitted into Bellevue Hospital for treatment last night. Mr. Dailey has suffered from some time from acute stomach trouble. He has been in Bellevue once before. He is said to be wealthy.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Pittsburg Won from Cincinnati Easily—St. Louis Beat Chicago.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.—The baseball game here to-day between Pittsburg and Cincinnati was a pitchers' battle, in which Tannehill came out on top, though the errors behind Hahn were responsible for the defeat of the home team. Cincinnati failed to score. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Davis, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Harley, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Clarke, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	0	12	1	0	Beaum't, cf	1	1	4	0	0
Crawf'd, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Wagner, ss	0	0	2	3	1
Corcoran, ss	0	1	3	3	1	Brans'd, 1b	1	0	7	0	0
Steinf't, 3b	0	1	1	3	1	Ritchey, 2b	1	1	3	2	0
Magoon, 2b	0	0	4	3	0	Smith, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Bergen, c	0	1	7	2	0	Zimmer, c	0	2	8	0	1
Hahn, p	0	0	1	2	0	Tan'hill, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	0	3	27	15	2	Total	3	5	27	7	1

Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Pittsburg ..... 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3

Three-base hits—Corcoran, Davis. Double plays—Corcoran, Magoon, and Beckley; Wagner, Ritchey, and Bransfield. Hit by pitched ball—By Tannehill, 1. Struck out—By Hahn, 7; by Tannehill, 7. Wild pitch—Hahn. Time of game—1 hour and 30 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Nash.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartzel, lf	1	1	4	0	0	Burkett, lf	4	2	2	0	0
Green, cf	2	2	2	0	1	Heidrick, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Dexter, 3b	1	1	1	0	0	Padden, 2b	1	1	4	1	0
Doyle, 1b	0	2	8	0	0	Wallace, ss	1	3	0	5	2
Gannon, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Donovan, rf	0	2	1	1	0
Raymer, ss	1	0	1	3	0	Schriver, 1b	1	1	9	0	0
Childs, 2b	0	1	0	2	0	Kruger, 3b	1	1	1	2	1
Kling, c	1	1	10	1	1	Nich's, c&cf	2	1	2	0	1
Hughes, p	0	1	1	1	0	Heyden, c	0	2	6	0	0
						Harper, p	3	1	1	2	0
Total	6	9	27	7	2	Total	13	15	27	11	4

Chicago ..... 0 1 2 3 0 0 0 0 0— 6
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 1 2 0 3 4 3—13

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 8. Two-base hits—Kling, Heydon, Wallace, Doyle. Three-base hit—Schriver. Home run—Burkett. Stolen bases—Green, Gannon, Burkett, Padden, Wallace, Donovan, Kruger, (2.) Nichols, Harper. Double plays—Donovan and Schriver; Harper and Schriver. Struck out—By Hughes, 9; by Harper, 6. Passed ball—Kling. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 6; off Harper, 5. Wild pitch—Harper. Hit with ball—By Hughes, Harper; by Harper, Raymer. Time of game—2 hours and 10 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	77	44	.636	Boston	62	61	.504
Philadelphia	71	51	.582	Chicago	50	77	.394
Brooklyn	71	52	.577	New York	47	73	.392
St. Louis	66	59	.528	Cincinnati	46	73	.387

American League Games.

At Chicago—Chicago, 5; Milwaukee, 4, (first game.) Chicago, 9; Milwaukee, 4, (second game.)
At Detroit—Detroit, 21; Cleveland, 0.

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Brooklyn in Philadelphia.

Big Trotting Matches Postponed.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—Deeming Thursday, which will be a day of National mourning, to be inappropriate for events of a sporting character, the Directors of the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association to-day ordered that there be no meeting on that day at the Readville track. The programme for that day, which included the twenty-thousand-dollar Cresceus-The Abbot and the five-thousand-dollar Boralma-Lord Derby races, will be carried out on Friday.

SHAMROCK IN DRY DOCK

Challenger, in Erie Basin, to Receive Final Cleaning for Races.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA

Meeting of N. Y. Y. C. To-day Will Decide Date for the Beginning of Postponed Cup Contest.

The Shamrock II. was put in the Erie Basin dry dock early yesterday morning. She was towed from her anchorage off Stapleton, S. I., by the tug Lawrence.

The yacht will remain in the dock until Thursday or Friday, when she will be taken out and measured for the international races.

Sir Thomas Lipton, Designer George L. Watson, Mr. Charles Russell, and Commodore Hilliard watched the water recede from the big graving dock, exposing to view the handsome yacht's hull. They seemed very pleased to find that the vessel's hull had not become foul while lying at Sandy Hook. Some square patches of black varnish, put on the underbody just below the water line by Mr. Watson as a test, showed that the barnacles grew faster on that surface than on the unprotected bronze plates.

The water was all pumped out of the dock by 1 P. M. Then the yacht's hull was scrubbed bright. This morning the Shamrock II. will be cleaned and polished thoroughly. There were very few visitors to see the cup challenger yesterday on account of the order issued that none except those holding passes should be admitted to the shipyard where she lies.

The cup defender Columbia arrived at the Morse Iron Works about noon, where she will lie until high water this morning. Then she will be hauled out on the dry dock to undergo her final cleaning in preparation for the races.

Thousands of persons who have made all arrangements to witness the international yacht race between the Shamrock II. and the Columbia will be glad to learn that there will be an official meeting of the New York Yacht Club at about noon today, at which the date for the first race will be fixed. Judging from what certain members of the club said yesterday, the races will not be postponed for long, on account of the pressing engagements of Mr. Watson, Mr. Russell, and others of Sir Thomas Lipton's party, who are obliged to return to England early in October.

Speaking last night of the postponement of the international yacht race Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard of the New York Yacht Club said: "We are anxious to have this matter settled as soon as possible. We are waiting for suggestions from the other side, for we should like to meet their views if possible."

From a friend of Sir Thomas Lipton it was learned last night that the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, through its representative here, Col. Sharman Crawford, having a contract with the New York Yacht Club to sail the race upon a certain day, was in a position to insist on the contract being carried out. Whether they would do so he was not able to say, but he thought it improbable that a long postponement would be consented to.

Notes for Yachtsmen.

James L. Breese's steam yacht Decoy is being overhauled at Tebo's Basin, South Brooklyn, and after following the international races will start South for the Winter.

The following sales have been made through the office of Huntington & Seaman of this city: The knockabout Frances, by George G. Milne of this city to C. G. Lincoln of Hartford, Conn.; the sloop Kiltwake, by Cleveland H. Dodge of this city to W. H. Crossman of this city.

Secretary Edward M. MacLellan of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club announces that owing to the first race for the America's Cup being scheduled for the day set for the annual Fall regatta of the club, the latter event has been postponed.

Commodore Oscar M. Lipton of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club has appointed the following committee to nominate officers, who are to be elected at the annual meeting in October: B. F. Daly, A. P. Marion, and Fred W. Huber. The following Auditing Committee has been appointed; John C. Lefferts, C. Dyckeman, and Fred H. Plate.

NEW CYCLING RECORD.

Marcus L. Hurley Rode Five Miles at Vailsburg in 11:06 2-5.

Special to The New-York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 15.—In the five-mile amateur open race at the Vailsburg track to-day Marcus L. Hurley of the New York Athletic Club won in the record time of 11:06 2-5. The former record was 11:13 4-5, made by J. T. Ingraham at Buffalo on Aug. 5. There were thirty-five starters in the race, of which fifteen finished. The quarter-mile handicap race was won by Albert Welsher of Vailsburg from the thirty-five-yard mark. Schreiber, the scratch man, finished third, and his time, 0:31, was said to be a new record, but is not.

August Welsing of the Harlem Wheelmen made a protest in the quarter-mile race which was not allowed, and he became abusive and was ordered off the track. Summary:

Quarter-Mile Novice.—Won by Peter Barnes, Bloomfield, N. J.; Charles Vorhess, Newark, N. J., second; Henry E. Thomas, Newark, N. J., third. Time—0:34 1-5.

Quarter-Mile Amateur, Handicap.—Won by Albert Welsher, Vailsburg, N. J., (35 yards;) Philip Wangner, Newark, N. J., (35 yards,) second; George C. Schreiber, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City, (scratch,) third; C. E. Ayres, Newark, N. J., (30 yards,) fourth. Time—0:29 1-5.

One-Mile Professional, Handicap.—Won by Floyd A. McFarland, San Jose, Cal., (40 yards;) John Fisher, Chicago, Ill., (20 yards,) second; R. M. Alexander, Hartford, Conn., (140 yards,) third; Floyd Krebs, Newark, N. J., (120 yards,) fourth. Time—1:56 2-5.

Five-Mile Amateur, Open.—Won by M. L. Hurley, New York Athletic Club, New York City; George C. Schreiber, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City, second; Menus Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., third; "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., fourth. Time—11:06 2-5. Prize for leader of most laps—Won by Edward Merkert, Brooklyn, N. Y.

One-Mile Professional Team Race.—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J., and Floyd A. McFarland, San Jose, Cal.; Owen Kimble, Louisville, Ky., and George Leander, Chicago, Ill., second; Iver Lawson, Chicago, Ill., and James B. Bowler, Chicago, Ill., third; Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, Penn., and Arthur Ross, Newark, N. J., fourth. Time—2:22 3-5.

Michael and Elkes Race To-night.

On the Madison Square Garden cycle track this evening "Jimmy" Michael and Harry Elkes will meet in a motor-paced match race of fifteen miles, which is expected to settle the question of the middle-distance motor-paced supremacy as far as these two riders are concerned. On Wednesday evening Michael will meet Robert Walthour on the Garden track.

RUNAWAY IN CENTRAL PARK.

Frightened Team Wrecked Two Wagons —Drivers Had Narrow Escapes.

A team of spirited horses attached to a light wagon, owned and driven by William Cameron of 141 West Eighty-first Street, took fright in Central Park yesterday and ran away, causing intense excitement and narrowly escaping injuring the occupants of the wagon, who were thrown out of the vehicle.

The team was going at a fast trot down the West Drive, near Eighty-eighth Street, when one of the animals became unruly and finally started off at a gallop. Cameron had a friend with him in the wagon, and when the two men saw that the team was getting away from them, they both took hold of the lines and attempted to haul them up, but their efforts proved futile.

At Eighty-sixth Street a light wagon owned and driven by Herman L. Birdisall of 5 West Ninety-ninth Street was speeding north. The driver saw the danger, but before he could turn his horse out of the way the runaway team dashed into his wagon. Birdisall was thrown from his rig to a grass plot several feet away, but escaped injury.

The runaway team were checked temporarily, but started to run again as soon as they extricated themselves from Birdisall's carriage, which was wrecked.

Mounted Policeman Lynch, who was in close pursuit, caught hold of the bridle of one of the horses at Eighty-third Street. The team was coming to a stop, when one of the animals slipped and fell to the ground. Its left hindleg was broken, and it lay on the ground kicking and writhing until it was shot by Officer John Noll of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The sudden halt threw Cameron and his friend from the wagon, but they were not hurt. The wagon was badly damaged.

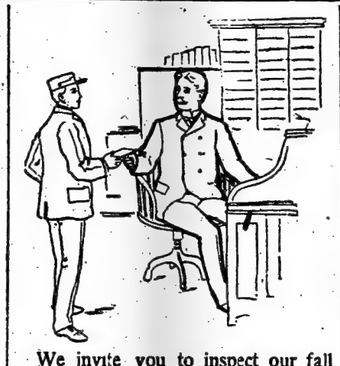

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BRISK SPEEDWAY SPORT

Road Drivers, Behind Noted Horses, Had Many Close Tilts.

LARGE CROWD SAW BRUSHES

Sphinx S. Carried Off the Honors in Two Open Trials, After Close and Spirited Racing.

Aided by the elements, the road drivers on the Speedway enjoyed ideal sport yesterday, while the holiday crowd of spectators, lining the roadside from the chosen starting point of the day, at Dyckman Street to the finish at Washington Bridge, found few breaks in the procession of speeding horses, handled by expert amateur reinsmen. The rain that fell in the early morning served only to settle the dust and beat down as level as a billiard table the roadbed, while a strong wind, blowing straight down the stretch, swiftly dried out the soft spots and greatly accelerated the speed of the horses, as all the brushes were with the competitors racing with the breeze.

A notable newcomer on the road was a handsome bay trotter, Indian Jim, driven by Fred Gerken. He made a creditable début by winning a fast and hotly contested tilt from the bay trotter Malzour, driven by Charles Lloyd, the horses racing head and head through the last furlong of their trial and finishing with Indian Jim first by what enthusiastic horsemen declared was "an eyelash."

Bonnie Kirkland, the fleet little black pacer, with a mark of 2:23¼, who earned new laurels at Leading Branch in the Summer by beating some of the most noted animals racing at the Monmouth County Driving Club's meeting, made his first appearance on the road this Fall, and proved that he had not lost any of his old speed by winning several lively brushes, despite the fact that he was pulling over 300 pounds in the road wagon behind him, for Louis Kahn is not a featherweight.

One of the best three-cornered brushes of the day was between the pacers, Sphinx S., 2:09¾, and the black Grant, 2:17¼, driven by Charles Weiland, and the San Francisco horse, Major Lambert, with a trotting record of 2:16, driven by J. C. Beebe. The start was with Grant away a length in front of his competitors, Sphinx S. and Major Lambert following neck and neck, making a desperate fight for second place. Near the second quarter post Sphinx S. moved ahead of Major Lambert and crowded Grant so hard that he broke when within a hundred yards of the finish. Grant fell rapidly behind after that, Sphinx S. winning easily and Major Lambert taking second place. Believing that Grant had not put his best hoof forward in the previous brush with Sphinx S., Mr. Weiland challenged Mr. Smathers to a second heat.

The proposition was eagerly accepted and the pair were jogged up the stretch and turned to a good start. Before they had gone a quarter Major Lambert and the trotter Maud C., driven by M. Harrington, joined in the brush. All four came down the stretch nose and nose. Nearing the finish Grant showed in front of the bunch, but it was only for an instant, for as soon as Mr. Smathers saw the little black pacer making a spurt he touched Sphinx S. with the whip. With instant response Sphinx S. jumped into the lead and crossed the line an open length in front of Grant. Maud C. was a good third and Major Lambert was at her quarter.

Much interest was aroused by a brush between the two old rivals, West Wilkes, 2:13¼, driven by Luke Burke, and La Crosse Girl, 2:19½, driven by Dr. Hamilton. They have trotted brush after brush with honors about even, and when they came together again yesterday the result was one of the prettiest and most exciting heats of the day. A better start could not have been desired. The first quarter was covered before the pair began to show their speed.

In the second quarter La Crosse Girl had the advantage by a neck, but when the head of the stretch was reached West Wilkes had closed up again, and was making the trot of his life. Both drivers urged their horses with word and whip, and although La Crosse Girl made a brave fight, the pace was too fast for her, and she lost the heat to her opponent by half a length, the crowd applauding the winner enthusiastically.

Drex, the black trotter with a mark of 2:16¼, driven by B. T. Kearns, also lost a heat to West Wilkes, Thomas Russell's handsome bay trotter, Maid Thorne, carried off the honors in a lively go with the pacer Walter M., 2:17¼. Whistle, 2:20, handled by Dr. Tolden, finally lowered the colors of West Wilkes in a half-mile trial. There was a grand circuit finish when the pacer Bonnie Kirkland, driven by Louis Kahn, and the trotter St. Comet, driven by G. W. Grote, met on the lower stretch. A blanket would have covered the pair for a quarter of a mile, and it was either horse's race until both were upon the line when St. Comet showed in front by a nose. It was so close that many of the spectators declared it a dead heat. The final brush of the morning was won by the trotter Katie Bradley, driven by F. Geisman, against the trotter Bachelor Boy, 2:25¼, and La Crosse Girl, 2:19½.

Walthour Won Cycle Race at Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—Robert Walthour, the Georgia cyclist, defeated Harry Elkes Saturday night at Charles River Park in an hour race by over two laps, and made the score in the series of races between them three each. Walthour covered 38 miles 1,137 yards to Elkes's 38 miles 295 yards. Elkes made a good race up to the twenty-fifth mile when he practically gave up the struggle.

The twenty-mile motor-paced race at the Revere cycle track between James Michael, James Moran, and Hugh McLean, the latter two to ride ten miles each, was won by Michael by about one mile. Michael gained about three-fourths of a lap on Moran in the first ten miles and the rest from McLean.

HURDLER'S FAST TIME.

H. Arnold Beats Jordan's Record in Exhibition Run.

At the monthly members' games of the Union Settlement Athletic Club, held on the club grounds, One Hundred and First Street, near Second Avenue, yesterday afternoon Harry Arnold, the metropolitan champion hurdler, who is a member of the club, ran an exhibition sixty-yard hurdle race in 0:07 4-5. This time is half a second better than the record of 0:08 1-5, made by Alexander Jordan in 1897, but cannot be accepted as a record, as it was not made in competition.

The best race of the day was the junior mile run, in which two of the competitors, after running abreast for four laps, finished in a dead heat. Summary:

60-Yard Run, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by H. Benford; (2 yards;) Mulcahy, (6 yards,) second. Time—0:06 4-5. Second Heat—Won by H. Arnold, (scratch;) Dunwoodie, (6 yards,) second. Time—0:06 3-5. Third Heat—Won by L. Sancier, (4 yards;) Koerpel, (7 yards,) second. Time—0:06 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Wynn, (5 yards;) Meckels, (4 yards,) second. Time—0:06 3-5. Fifth Heat—Won by J. McNabb, (5 yards;) P. McNabb, (5 yards,) second. Time—0:06 4-5. Sixth Heat—Won by J. Bohnolfink, (6 yards;) Davidson, (5 yards,) second. Time—0:06 3-5. Seventh Heat—Won by Falk, (6 yards;) Joyce, (5 yards,) second. Time—0:06 3-5. First Semi-Final Heat—Won by Sancier; Arnold second. Time—0:06 2-5. Second Semi-Final Heat—Won by Bohnolfink; Falk second. Time—0:06 3-5. Race won by Sancier; Bohnolfink second, Falk third. Time—0:06 1-5.

Throwing 35-Pound Weight, Handicap.—Won by Casten, (3 feet,) with 38 feet 11 inches; E. Payne second, with 41 feet 4 inches; Dunwoodie third, with 20 feet 10½ inches.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by M. Joyce; Mulcahy second, Koerpel third. Time—1:31 2-5.

Pole Vault, Handicap.—Won by H. Benford, (2 feet 10 inches,) with 6 feet; Cleary, (1 foot,) second, with 7 feet 6 inches; Craig, (10 inches,) third, with 7 feet 6 inches.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by Falk, (scratch,) with 42 feet; T. Hopkins, (7 feet,) second, with 35 feet; Garrison, (9 feet,) third, with 33 feet.

One and a Half Mile run, Handicap.—Won by Evans, (250 yards;) Velsor, (185 yards,) second; Bosshart, (185 yards,) third. Time—8:18 4-5.

75-Yard Run, Junior.—Won by C. Hartwig; S. Marbach, second; P. Myers, third. Time—0:08 2-5.

300-Yard Run, Junior.—Won by C. Hartwig; S. Mayer second; P. McMahon third. Time—0:40 3-5.

Running High Jump, Junior.—Won by P. Nye, with 4 feet 4 inches; S. Marbach second, with 4 feet 3 inches; C. Hartwig third, with 4 feet 2 inches.

Half-Mile Walk, Junior.—Won by S. Marbach; C. Hartwig second. Time—4:18.

One-Mile Run, Junior.—Dead heat between S. Marbach and P. McMahon. Time—6:05 4-5.

Points to date—H. Arnold, 36; H. Benford, 27; Falk, 18; P. McNabb, 15; L. Sancier, 14; Frank, 13; Bohnolfink, 13.

Riley Leads Star Athletics.

Owen Riley won three of the six events at the semi-monthly members' games of the Star Athletic Club at Long Island City yesterday afternoon, which gives him such a lead in the competition that he is likely to prove the winner of the trophy.

Next Sunday the club will hold a set of games for the benefit of John Kiernan, trainer of the club. A feature will be a five-mile match race between Michael McGarry of the Pastime Athletic Club and J. Joyce of the Xavier Athletic Association. There will also be a three-mile race between J. Ziegler of the Pastime Athletic Club, A. Goldberg and J. McAvoy of the St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, and H. Hugg of the Star Athletic Club. Summary:

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by P. Waters, (8 yards;) E. Frisble, (9 yards,) second; P. McAuley, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:10 4-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by John Foy, (90 yards;) J. J. Farrell, (scratch,) second; J. Krueger, (70 yards,) third. Time—4:49 4-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by O. Riley, (12 yards;) J. Hoban, (6 yards,) second; P. McAuley, (15 yards,) third. Time—0:32 2-5.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by O. Riley, (2 feet 6 inches,) with 18 feet 2 inches; E. Frisble, (2 feet 6 inches,) second, with 17 feet 8 inches; P. J. Lee, (3 feet,) third, with 17 feet 3 inches.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by M. Creelman, (16 feet,) with 25 feet; W. Green, (7 feet,) second, with 32 feet 8 inches; W. Hoben, (3 feet,) third, with 38 feet.

Points to Date.—O. Riley, 50; J. Hoben, 38; W. Green, 35; T. O'Donnell, 31; J. Kehnle, 31.

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Begin the search with thought of durability; progress to comfort; then to style; then to price. Every requirement is met in the products of the great Studebaker factory. Your quest begun here ends pleasantly and satisfactorily—our stock is greatest, our vehicles beyond criticism. Lookers always welcomed like buyers.

A STUDEBAKER STATION WAGON.

We build these of various weights and sizes, and in many different styles. Some have curtains all around—no glass at all; some have glass all around—no curtains; and some have part curtains and part glass. The prices vary considerably, depending on the grade of finish and material. Some of the finest are built on full platform springs, and are as handsomely finished as a Brougham.

STUDEBAKER

Broadway, Cor. Prince St., New York.

Sporting Goods.

Willis IN THE BASEMENT. —23 Park Row.— ESTABLISHED 10 YRS.

30,000 tires, guaranteed 1901 makes, 50c., 75c. & $1. Cycles, lamps, bells, saddles, &c., at reduced prices.

Everything here to-day, gone to-morrow; cycle sakirs.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, hereby calls a general meeting of the creditors of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, to be held at the office of said Receiver, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, at twelve o'clock noon on Friday, the 18th day of October, 1901. At such meeting or other adjourned meeting thereof, all accounts and demands for and against the estate and property of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, and all

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,484,000. Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 58 NEW STREET, NEW YORK,
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester, AND ALPINE BLDG., N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members {Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange} Est. 1885
BANKERS and BROKERS,
38 Broad St., N. Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
Solicit orders, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON.
A daily market letter, giving outline of markets, quotations, free; also monthly table with prices, August.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
5th Floor, Manhattan Life Building.
All curb and unlisted stocks and bonds bought and sold. Quotations furnished.
ESTABLISHED 1868. TEL. 2385 CORT.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

FINANCIAL.

Proposals for
$3,000,000.00
or
3½% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in The City of New York, until
Monday, the 16th day of Sept., 1901,
at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit: $3,000,000 OF CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD.
Principal payable November 1, 1949.
A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in The City of New York) required.
For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.
BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
AUGUST 31, 1901.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $2,100,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES W. TAPPIN,
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:
Henry O. Havemeyer, Anson R. Flower, Lowell M. Palmer, John E. Borne, Richard Delafield, Daniel O'Day, Percival Kilhne, Frank Curtiss, Vernon H. Brown, Seth M. Milliken, Cord Meyer, Perry Belmont, Wm. T. Wardwell, Henry N. Whitney, Theo. W. Myers, L. C. Deswar, Geo. Warren Smith, John S. Dickerson, James W. Tappin, Geo. W. Quintard, W. Seward Webb.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. NEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President. Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Treasurer. Trust Officer.

SYRACUSE LIGHTING COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the engraved first mortgage bonds of SYRACUSE LIGHTING COMPANY have been received, and are ready for exchange by COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, at its office, No. 222 Broadway, New York City, for outstanding interim certificates issued in lieu thereof.
COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
JOHN E. BORNE, President.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH AND SALT MEATS—MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITALS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Fresh and Salt Meats for the Manhattan State Hospitals, for a period of six months, from October 1st, 1901, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to three P. M. Friday, September 27, 1901, to the undersigned, at the office of the Hospitals, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, (where full specifications may be obtained,) at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

No bids shall be considered except from parties who are actual dealers in the commodities for which they submit proposals. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for five per cent. of the full amount, as a guarantee that a contract will be entered into if awarded. A bond of some approved surety company for one-third of the gross amount will be required after award for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Board of Managers reserves the right to reject any and all bids as it may deem for the best interests of the State.

HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President Board of Managers.

Dividends.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
New York, September 11th, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 132.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of October next, to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of September instant.
For the purpose of the annual meeting of stockholders to be held on Wednesday the 9th day of October next and of the dividend above referred to the transfer books will be closed at three o'clock on the afternoon of Sept. 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of October 10th next. M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

United States Steel Corporation,
No. 71 Broadway,
New York, July 2d, 1901.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend or ONE PER CENT. upon the Common Capital Stock of the United States Steel Corporation was declared payable on Saturday, the 14th day of Sept., 1901, at the offices of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, New York City.
The Common Stock Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 20th day of August, 1901, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 16th day of September, 1901.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

Greene Consolidated Copper Co.,
377-379 Broadway.
New York, September 14, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 2.
A dividend of $120,000, being TWO PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company, has this day been declared payable September 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 17th, 1901.
The Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M., September 17th, and reopened on Tuesday, October 1st.
EMIL BEROLZHEIMER, Acting Treasurer.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY.
A quarterly dividend of 1½% (37½ cents per share) on the preferred stock and 2% (50 cents per share) on the common stock of this company has been declared, payable October 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record September 21st, 1901.
The transfer books will be closed from September 23d to September 30th, both days inclusive.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 9.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1901.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

American Beet Sugar Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND—NO. 9.
No. 32 Nassau Street,
New York, September 3d, 1901.
A Regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 9) of ONE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. on the PREFERRED Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on October 1st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 17th, 1901.
Cheques will be mailed.
J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

Tefft Weller Company,
326 to 328 Broadway,
New York.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Oct. 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 20, 1901. Transfer Books will be closed from that date until the morning of Oct. 2. Checks will be mailed. MORTON D. BOGUE, Secretary.
Sept. 10, 1901.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO.
REFUNDING 3% BONDS.
COUPONS NO. 4, due October 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Wednesday, September 25, 1901.
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE CO.
First Mtge. Sinking Fund 6% Bonds.
COUPONS NO. 5, due October 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Wednesday, September 25, 1901.
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Southern Railway Company.
New York, September 14, 1901.
A semi-annual dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Southern Railway Company-Mobile & Ohio Stock Trust Certificates will be paid October 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close business September 19, 1901.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Thursday, September 19, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, October 1, 1901.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
OFFICE OF TREASURER.
Chicago, Illinois, September 13, 1901.
A Quarterly Dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid November 1st, next, to the Shareholders of this Company's stock registered as such on the closing of the Transfer Books.
The Transfer Books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 20th day of September, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 30th day of September, 1901. F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the by-laws of the Northern Pacific Railway Company the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held on Tuesday, the first day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of electing fifteen (15) Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all votes and proceedings of the Board of Directors since June, 1896.
For the purpose of such annual meeting, the transfer books of both preferred and common stock of this company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Sept. 6th, 1901, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Oct. 23, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
Dated Aug. 26th, 1901.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with an amendment to the By-Laws adopted at a meeting of the stockholders held on March 13th, 1901, the Annual Meeting of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5 Garfield Block, in the City of New London, Connecticut, on the 21st day of September, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and taking action on such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
ALBERT FRENCH, Secretary.
New York, September 14th, 1901.

New York & East River Ferry Company.
New York, September 12, 1901.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on Thursday, October 3d, 1901, at 10 A. M.
Transfer books will be closed from September 18th, 1901, at 3 P. M., to October 4, 1901, at 10 A. M. ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, September 28th, 1901.
The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 3d, and reopen on Monday, September 30th. JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the company in Peoria, Ill., on Wednesday, October 2, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, September 9, and reopened on Friday, October 4.
CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

FERNWOOD PARK LAND AND IMPROVEMENT Company.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above corporation, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 622 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, Monday, September 30th, 1901. Polls open from 3 to 4 P. M.
M. C. LICHTEN, President.
BENJ. G. GLOVER, Secretary.
Dated September 13th, 1901.

FINANCIAL.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits.....$1,895,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice Pres.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Heber R. Bishop, William L. Bull, Albert C. Case, Haley Fiske, Robert Hoe, Brayton Ives, Morris K. Jesup, Edward B. Judson, Bradley Martin, D. O. Mills, Richard Mortimer, Dudley Olcott, John E. Parsons, Henry C. Perkins, Norman B. Ream, J. Edward Simmons, Fred'k D. Tappen, John T. Terry, Samuel Thomas, Wm. H. Tillinghast, Geo. Henry Warren.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Send for list.
ROBT. E. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

Reports of State Banks.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY
at the close of business on the 12th day of September, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$23,646,614.04
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		821,235.07
Banking house and lot	$875,000.00	
Other real estate	25,000.00	900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		203,725.34
Specie		5,817,711.96
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		2,054,860.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$14,635,055.35	
Other items carried as cash	135,931.21	14,770,986.56
Total		$48,234,932.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$2,050,000.00
Surplus fund	2,050,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	43,032.40
Due depositors	31,334,218.97
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	12,662,452.89
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	87,300.44
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	7,928.27
Total	$48,234,932.97

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
STEPHEN BAKER, President, and D. H. PIERSON, Cashier, of the Manhattan Company, a bank located and doing business at No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 12th day of September, 1901, as the day on which such report shall be made.
STEPHEN BAKER, President.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 14th day of September, 1901, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] W. S. JOHNSON,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.,
at the close of business on the 12th day of September, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$19,694,740.51
Overdrafts		1,496.64
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		1,224,891.78
Banking house and lot	$811,500.45	
Other real estate	15,193.00	826,693.45
Mortgages owned		426,550.00
Stocks and bonds		1,324,470.63
Specie		4,418,130.92
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		2,187,457.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$5,269,600.84	
Other items carried as cash	224,002.34	5,843,603.18
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Internal revenue stamps		2,086.56
Total		$35,600,070.67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,400,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	849,726.45
Due depositors	28,116,578.77
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	4,132,485.45
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	100,000.00
Unpaid dividends	1,280.00
Total	$35,600,070.67

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
WILLIAM A. NASH, President, and F. T. MARTIN, Cashier, of the Corn Exchange Bank, N. Y., a bank located and doing business at No. 13 William Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 12th day of September, 1901, as the day on which such report shall be made.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 14th day of September, 1901, before me. THO. NASH,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate issued in New York County.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
F. T. MARTIN, Cashier.

Buffalo Banks.

THE MARINE BANK, BUFFALO, N. Y.
Sept. 12, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Cash on hand and with banks	$3,037,708.62
Demand loans	3,744,212.13
Time loans	4,718,090.57
Government, State, and other bonds	1,891,138.71
Banking house and lot	238,895.74
	$13,630,035.77

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$200,000.00
Surplus and profits	1,152,200.61
Deposits	12,277,835.16
	$13,630,035.77

OFFICERS.
S. M. CLEMENT, President.
J. J. ALBRIGHT, Vice President.
J. H. LASCELLES, Cashier.
H. J. AUER, Assistant Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
Close of Business Sept. 12, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$1,808,004.35
Due from banks and bankers	310,703.91
U. S. & City Buffalo bonds	201,600.00
Cash and reserve	593,179.88
	$2,913,488.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$300,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	113,797.62
Deposits	2,499,072.52
Unpaid dividends	618.00
	$2,913,488.14

OFFICERS.
DANIEL O'DAY, 26 B'way, New York, President
O. W. HAMMOND, 2nd V. Pres. and Cashier.
L. F. GRAY, Assistant Cashier.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL BANK.
BUFFALO, N. Y., SEPT. 12, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$1,376,768.87	
From other banks	468,686.26	
Cash and reserve	433,054.67	$2,268,509.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$250,000.00	
Surplus and profits	87,491.27	
Deposits	1,931,018.53	$2,268,509.80

H. H. Parsons, Pres. G. A. Plimpton, Vice Pres.
W. E. Danforth, Cash. J. W. Smith, Asst. Cash.

Niagara Falls Banks.

POWER CITY BANK.
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., Sept. 12, 1901
RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$508,667.85	
From other banks	306,674.68	
Cash and reserve	39,535.97	$854,866.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$100,000.00	
Surplus and profits	33,441.76	
Deposits	721,424.74	$854,866.50

A. Schoellkopf, Pres. H. Nielson, Vice Pres.
P. F. Pfahl, Cashier. F. J. Coe, Asst. Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

What may develop in to-day's stock market is of course matter merely of conjecture, but if conservative, substantial opinion is any basis for prediction—and it has not often failed in times past—the effect, stock marketwise, of President McKinley's assassination has already been discounted. Irregularity and nervousness there may be in to-day's market—such would be only natural—but leaders of finance, at their head J. P. Morgan, declare that there need be no apprehension of anything approaching panic or demoralization; that the market will be fully and finally protected.

Indeed, by not a few close observers of the situation it is predicted that prices to-day may actually be higher than Friday's close, the calm deliberation since that time afforded by the closing of the Exchanges having done much to restore confidence and to convince that this is a time not for unreason, but for the exercise of common sense. In this connection the fact that prices in the Amsterdam market on Saturday were well above Friday's close here may not be without significance.

One reassuring feature in these distressing times is that there has been and there will be no wavering on the part of the important interests who have rallied to the support of the market. These men not only have the strength to stand and to work for the public welfare, but they have clearly the disposition to use that strength.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY REPORT.

Figures Do Not Show Economies Resulting from Change of Power—Dividends Paid on $52,000,000.

The annual report of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the year ended June 30, 1901, furnished to the Railroad Commissioners at Albany yesterday, makes the following showings and comparisons:

	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$14,603,781.92	$13,785,083.94
Operating expenses	6,755,130.94	6,631,253.66
Surplus	$7,308,650.98	$7,153,830.28
Fixed charges	4,534,008.22	4,445,720.44
Net earnings	$2,774,582.76	$2,708,109.84
Other income	636,984.63	652,049.70
Net income	$3,431,567.39	$3,360,159.54
Dividends declared	3,393,262.25	3,145,891.00
Surplus over dividends	$38,305.14	$214,268.54

These figures are based on the same track mileage as last year, and, except for the final thirty days, cover operation on main lines by the old cable. This practically excludes from the showing any of the economies resulting from the conversion from cable to electric traction, the full effect of which will be apparent during the current year.

During the last half of the year covered by the report dividends were paid on $52,000,000 instead of $45,000,000, as formerly.

The increased cost of operation was made in the period during which the company's main lines on Broadway, Columbus Avenue, and Lexington Avenue were under alteration from cable to electric traction.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Statements as to the condition of the following banks will be found in another column: The Marine Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.; People's Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.; Chemung Canal Bank, Elmira, N. Y.; Corn Exchange Bank, New York, and the Fifth Avenue Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, 26 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and 3d side, 33 feet west of Madison Avenue, 27 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,404.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; fresh westerly winds.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be brisk southwesterly, shifting to northwesterly; on the South Atlantic Coast they will be fresh southerly; on the East Gulf coast light to fresh southerly, becoming variable; on the West Gulf coast fresh to brisk and mostly northeasterly, possibly increasing to-day, and on the Great Lakes brisk to high west to northwest, diminishing to-day.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh to brisk southwesterly winds and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Great Lakes, except on Western Lake Michigan, Southern Lake Superior, and by Port Huron.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	69	71	74
6 A. M.	65	71	76
9 A. M.	67	73	82
12 M.	73	78	86
3 P. M.	68	85	84
6 P. M.	67	81	82
9 P. M.	66	74	76
12 P. M.	65	73	74

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:
Printing House Square.....70½
Weather Bureau.....75¾
Corresponding date 1900.....67½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.66

The thermometer registered 73 degrees at 8 A. M. and 74 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum being 85 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 70 degrees at 2 A. M. The humidity was 58 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 82 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday Night to 12 o'clock Sunday Night.)

1:50 A. M.—Andrews Avenue, near Hayden Avenue; Henry Desbard; damage, $7,000.

2:10 A. M.—669 Hudson Street; J. W. O'Conner; damage, $35,000.

6:20 A. M.—968 Southern Boulevard; Ludwig & Co.; damage, $20,000.

8:15 A. M.—137 Duane Street; William J. Parks; damage, $1,000.

9:10 A. M.—146 Ridge Street; Annie Reisneck; damage, $10.

10:15 A. M.—1,450 Broadway; Vendome Hotel; damage, $1,000.

10 P. M.—145 East Fifty-fourth Street; Miss Petso; damage, $20.

10:30 P. M.—115 East Thirteenth Street; E. Ruberk & Co.; damage slight.

Brooklyn Banks.

FIFTH AVENUE BANK.
BROOKLYN, New York, Sept. 12, 1901,
RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$705,602.29	
From other banks	53,487.30	
Clearing House exchanges	22,006.59	
Cash and reserve	58,728.05	$839,774.23

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$100,000.00	
Surplus and profits	78,927.48	
Deposits	665,846.75	$839,774.23

A. P. Wells, Pres. F. A. Selle, Vice Pres.
I. Simonson, Cash.

Elmira Banks.

CHEMUNG CANAL BANK.
Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1901
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,190,168.92
United States and other bonds and stocks		2,169,048.31
Cash on hand and with banks		1,168,589.79
Real estate and other assets		37,963.83
		$5,565,770.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$300,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	600,000.00
Deposits	4,665,770.85
	$5,565,770.85

OFFICERS.
M. H. ARNOT, President.
JAS. B. RATHBONE, Vice President.
WM. S. CARR, Assistant Cashier.
E. J. DUNN, Assistant Cashier.

Lost and Found.

LOST.—Certificate of Deposit Number B 8,660 for sum of $8,500, issued by the United States Trust Company of New York in the name of Mary L. Ferris, upon which payment has been stopped and application made for new certificate.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Koninsky, S., St. Louis, Mo.; cloaks; Hoffman House.
Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.
Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. B. Peck, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Halle, Schwarz & Skall, Cleveland, Ohio; A. S. Skall, woolens; Hotel Savoy.
Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; J. S. Copeland, silks; St. Denis Hotel.
Shuttleworth, J. A., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. A. Shuttleworth, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Coffin, C. W., Bangor, Me., millinery; Hotel Albert.
O'Gorman, T., & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss Schofield, laces and embroideries; Miss Lynn, fancy goods; Hotel Albert.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. G. Liscomb, furs; 104 Worth Street; Victoria Hotel.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hunter, hosiery and underwear; 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss L. J. Conn, ladies' wear; 477 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Rosenfield Notion Company, Galveston, Texas; J. Blum, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. C. Fennell, laces, ribbons, and fancy goods; 396 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Franklin, M., & Brother, San Francisco, Cal.; H. Franklin, notions; 73 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.
Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; T. E. Burney, notions and jewelry; Herald Square Hotel.
Merkes, John, Cleveland, Ohio; dry goods, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Normandie.
Tcotle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; P. F. Slade, white goods, cloaks, notions, and jewelry; 320 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Rosenbaum, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry; C. T. Bangert, dry goods; 333 West Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; B. F. Welden, furniture; Hotel Cadillac.
Ehrlich, J., Hornellsville, N. Y., dry goods and notions; Hotel Cadillac.
Euwers, J. N., Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; J. H. Euwer, dry goods; Miss Patterson, millinery; Miss Evans, fancy goods; Miss Ring, ladies' wear; Hotel Rossmore.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; A. M. Lindsay, dry goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Mann & Auker, Albany, N. Y.; F. L. Auker, cloaks; Hotel Cadillac.
Elliott, William H., Detroit, Mich.; J. H. Whan, domestics and linens; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; T. J. Beaumont, silks and dress goods; J. Motter, domestics; 320 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. McBride, domestics; M. L. McBride, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
O'Neill & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss K. Busk, laces and embroideries; Miss S. Spauer, trimmings; St. Denis Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—C. W. Knapp, St. Louis; J. Hall, Mrs. Henderson, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington; W. B. Chamberlain, England; E. A. Ford, Pittsburg; ex-Gov. W. A. McCorkle, West Virginia.

PARK AVENUE—A. Burtis, United States Army Paymaster.

HOLLAND—Henri Thys, Antwerp; J. I. Briggs, Liverpool; the Rev. Davis McClure, San Francisco.

IMPERIAL—E. C. Pow, El Paso, Texas; H. Cavillo, London; G. F. Knapp, Cleveland; W. Ross Grosvenor, Savannah.

FIFTH AVENUE—John A. Kasson, Washington; Congressman H. H. Powers, Vermont.

ALBEMARLE—William M. Manly, Baltimore; M. Cherounet, Paris.

HOFFMAN—R. B. Bradshaw, Louisville; Dr. H. Lowndes Lynch, Charleston, S. C.

GILSEY—William C. Powers, Prescott, Arizona; H. G. Taylor, Pittsburg.

GRAND—Gen. A. S. Daggett, United States Army; Herbert Fay, Para, Brazil.

PLAZA—H. A. Keller, Philadelphia; Robert Gamble, Pittsburg.

SAVOY—Hugh Black, Edinburgh; C. W. Elmos, Chicago.

NETHERLAND—H. K. Welch, Montana; W. Richardson, Liverpool.

MANHATTAN — C. Wicklemann, Lyons, France; M. Mills, Boston; S. Mallett Prevost, Trenton.

MURRAY HILL—Countess C. Wachmeister, Sweden; L. S. Cleveland, Boston; William H. Bonsall, Los Angeles.

ASTOR—L. W. Thavis, Washington; F. W. Grantham, Bermuda; Dr. R. L. Halperin, Chicago.

Excursions.

Amusement and Education Combined.
LAST DAY OF THIS SEASON
GLEN ISLAND
MONDAY Sept. 16th
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt Street Piers, 9, 10, 11 A. M. 12 M. 1.30, 2.30, 3.45 P. M. North Second Street, Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M. 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 4.30, 5.30, 6.05 P. M. East 23d Street, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 A. M. 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.30 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 12 M. and 1 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only. 11 A. M. for East 23d Street and Cortland

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Fifth Supplementary Practice on the State Range.

WEATHER FAVORED MARKSMEN

State Militia, Including Naval Battalion, Shoot Under Supervision of Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston.

The fifth supplementary practice day of the season for the marksman's class was held on the State range at Creedmoor Saturday. There was a very large attendance and the weather was favorable for shooting, with a light 4 o'clock wind. The shooting and issuing of decorations was under the supervision of Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Ordnance Officer National Guard of New York. Score:

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Totals.
A. Gibson, 2d Bat.	2 3 5 4	4	17
B. Hudson, 3d Bat.	0 4 3 4	4	15
Corp. J. R. Howlett, 3d Battery	4 4 3 3 4	4	18
F. B. Nostrand, 3d Battery	3 3 3 3	3	15
C. F. Donovan, 3d Battery	4 3 2 3	3	15
A. L. Howe, 1st Sig. Corp	2 4 4 4	3	17
C. Collyer, 1st Signal Corp	5 4 4 4	5	22
Q. M. Sergt. T. F. Patterson, Jr., 1st Sig. Corp	4 4 3 4	5	20
A. T. Myers, 1st Sig. Corp	4 3 3 3	3	16
W. R. Wallace, 1st Sig. Corp	3 4 4 4	3	18
A. B. Beiser, 2d Sig. Corp	4 3 2 3	3	15
C. W. Byers, 2d Sig. Corp	4 3 0 5	5	17
F. W. Lovejoy, 2d Signal Corp	4 3 3 3	4	17
W. J. Henderson, 2d Signal Corp	3 4 2 5	2	16
O. Sgt. R. M. Kallock, 7th Regt., N. Y.	3 4 3 4	4	18
1st Lieut. C. Greene, 71st Regt., Staff	4 3 3 5	4	19
Lt. Col. M. W. R. Fearn, 71st Regt., Staff	4 3 2 3	3	15
Com. W. B. Franklin, 1st Naval Bat.	4 3 3 3	3	16
Lt. Com. A. H. Fry, Staff N. G. N. Y.	3 3 4 5	4	19
Capt. T. W. Timpson, Supern'm'y.	4 4 4 3	4	19
Major W. H. Eddy, Supernumerary	3 2 4 3	3	15
Capt. M. E. Burnton, Supernum'ry.	4 3 5 4	4	20
Lt. C. T. Fowler, 13th Regt., Co. A.	4 4 3 4	5	20
Capt. H. H. Royce, 13th Regt., Co. I.	2 3 4 5	3	17

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

E. L. Somerville, Co. K	3 4 3 3 4	4	17
C. T. Leonard, Co. B.	2 5 3 3 2	5	15
J. Zorn, Co. D.	4 5 3 5 4	2	21
Corp. M. H. Elliott, Hospital	3 5 5 4	4	21
R. H. Smith, Co. C.	2 4 5 2	2	16
Corp. C. E. Baldwin, Co. H.	2 5 3 4	4	18
J. F. Johnson, Co. B.	4 2 3 3	4	16
R. F. Cartwright, Jr., Co. A.	3 3 3 5	4	18
F. C. Pollard, Co. D.	3 3 4 3	4	17
H. L. Leach, Jr., Co. A	4 3 4 4	4	19
S. A. Kerr, Co. E.	3 3 3 3	3	15
R. R. Vorhis, Co. D.	0 4 3 4	4	15
F. L. Stratton, Co. G.	4 3 3 4	5	19
H. S. Keys, Co. K.	2 3 4 3	3	15
C. G. Carson, Co. F.	3 5 3 2	3	16
S. B. Fitzgerald, Co. D	4 4 3 2	3	16
H. W. Bell, Co. G.	4 4 4 4	5	21
T. McLelland, Co. E.	4 4 2 2	3	15
H. J. Moore, Co. D.	3 3 4 3	5	18
C. J. Dunn, Co. A.	3 5 2 3	4	17
R. Orgain, Co. F.	4 4 4 3	3	19
Corp. V. V. Bullwinkle, Co. A.	3 5 3 2	2	15

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Priv. C. Lamensdorf, Hosp.	3 4 4 5	3	19
Priv. F. S. Lantry, Co. D	4 4 0 3	4	15
Priv. W. Brady, Co. B.	4 4 4 5	4	21
Sergt. G. Reyhing, Co. K	4 4 4 4	4	20
Q. M. Sergt. D. Jacobs, Co. D.	4 3 3 2	4	16
Priv. L. Doerr, Co. A.	5 4 0 3	3	15
Sergt. E. J. Deery, Co. H.	4 4 4 4	4	20
Priv. W. G. Murphy, Co. B	4 4 3 4	4	19
Priv. W. Greenbaum, Co. A.	3 3 3 4	4	17
Priv. P. Dias, Co. I.	3 2 3 4	3	15
Priv. A. J. Phillips, Co. B.	3 3 4 3	3	16
Priv. N. J. Fealy, Co. C	2 4 2 4	3	15
Priv. W. E. Laragh, Co. F	5 4 3 3	3	18
Priv. J. A. Dobbins, Co. E	3 2 5 4	3	17
Priv. R. Brower, Co. G	4 0 4 4	4	16
Corp. J. Gunn, Co. A.	4 3 4 3	3	17
Priv. A. Gootz, Co. A.	4 3 4 0	4	15
Priv. J. Richard. Co. A	4 4 3 3	4	18
Priv. J. Donovan, Co. G	3 3 4 3	3	16
Priv. T. Noonan, Co. E	3 4 2 3	4	16
Priv. L. Lally, Co. H.	4 4 4 5	5	21
Priv. F. Gobes, Co. A.	3 4 3 3	3	16
Priv. C. Hertel, Co. E	3 2 3 4	3	15
Priv. M. Krummeich, Co. B.	4 3 3 3	3	16
Priv. D. Sullivan, Co. G	3 3 3 4	4	16
Priv. G. I. Heron, Co. H	5 4 5 5	5	24

NINTH REGIMENT.

Corp. J. H. Adams, Co. C.	4 5 3 2	3	17
E. D. Fourman, Co. C.	4 3 2 4	3	16
Cp. W. Brennan, Co. G	4 4 3 4	4	19
J. Edwards, Co. C.	4 5 3 3	3	18
W. E. Merkent, Co. G	4 3 3 2	4	16
First Sergt. C. Mackfield, Co. D.	5 0 4 5	3	17
J. Robertson, Co. C.	4 3 4 4	3	18
A. Martin, Co. C.	4 3 3 2	4	16
Cp. C. H. Sawyer, Co. B	3 3 3 3	3	15
J. J. Foley, Co. D.	3 0 4 4	5	15
H. Muller, Co. D.	3 5 0 3	4	15
W. Salom, Hosp.	4 4 5 3	3	19
C. Hanson, Co. E.	3 4 4 4	3	19
B. V. Gelspatch, Co. E	3 3 2 4	3	15
W. S. McMichael, Co. E	4 3 3 4	3	17
J. McDonald, Co. H.	3 2 3 4	4	16
D. Adrian, Co. E.	4 4 2 3	2	15
H. L. Spitz, Co. D.	4 2 2 3	3	14
W. Schreiner, Co. B.	4 3 2 2	4	15
T. Berry, Hosp.	4 3 3 3	3	16
H. P. Gunn, Co. K.	3 3 3 4	4	17
J. C. Ellner, Co. B.	3 3 3 3	3	15
B. Myers, Co. F.	3 4 4 3	3	17
F. Bligh, Co. E.	3 3 4 3	3	16

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

E. J. Fitzgerald, Co. F	3 3 3 3	3	15
T. J. Farrell, Co. C.	4 4 2 4	3	17
J. D. Watson, Co. F.	4 2 4 2	3	15
W. A. McIntyre, Co. C	4 3 3 4	4	18
G. Jordon, Co. D.	4 3 3 3	3	16
H. Steingrass, Co. K.	3 4 4 3	4	18
G. Donovan, Co. G.	5 5 5 5	5	25
H. Ward, Co. K.	5 4 2 4	3	18
O. L. Dooling, Co. B.	3 4 4 4	3	18
C. Peterson, Co. F.	4 4 3 4	4	21
W. Robertson, Co. C.	4 3 3 2	4	16
W. J. Radcliff, Co. C	4 2 2 5	2	15
A. J. Magnan, Co. C.	0 3 5 5	4	17
J. Galvin, Co. C.	4 4 2 3	4	17
J. Daniels, Co. C.	4 4 3 4	3	18
J. Carey, Co. C.	4 4 3 3	2	16
C. F. Burns, Co. C.	4 4 3 3	2	16
J. Baisley, Co. C.	3 3 5 4	3	16
H. F. Remier, Co. C.	2 2 3 4	5	17
J. P. Van Epps, Co. E	4 4 4 4	2	20
E. Brock, Co. F.	5 2 3 3	3	16
J. P. Shaw, Co. D.	3 4 3 3	3	16
H. F. Statesin, Co. C.	4 5 0 3	4	16
G. W. Dawson, Co. E.	3 4 4 4	4	19
J. J. Dwyer, Co. E.	4 3 4 4	4	19
E. Haugs, Co. C.	4 4 4 3	4	19
W. S. Hoffman, Co. K	3 3 3 3	3	15
P. J. Hanley, Co. K.	2 4 3 3	4	16
Corp. G. E. MacDonald, Co. D	3 2 5 4	4	19

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Corp. W. Britton, Co. G	4 3 3 3	4	17
H. S. Williams, Co. G.	3 2 4 4	3	16
W. D. Finke, Co. A.	4 3 3 3	4	17
First Sergt. F. G. Thorn, Co. A.	4 0 3 4	4	15
W. S. Cornell, Co. I.	4 5 5 4	2	18
H. Herman, Co. G.	3 5 5 3	2	18
W. Bishop, Co. A.	3 4 2 3	3	15
C. Nelson, Co. A.	4 3 3 3	3	16
Corp. C. R. Kurka, Co. B.	4 4 4 3	3	18
F. J. Lewis, Co. G.	4 4 0 4	4	16
R. Schaeffar, Co. A.	5 4 2 3	3	17
C. F. Hedge, Co. G.	4 4 0 3	4	15
C. G. Salli, Co. A.	4 4 7 5	3	19
W. G. Shepperd, Co. B	4 5 4 4	0	17
A. E. Young, Co. H.	3 3 4 3	2	15
E. Treusdell, Co. A.	2 2 3 4	3	15

E. T. Eccleston, Co. C	4 4 4 3	3	19
Corp. H. L. Hocking, Co. B	3 4 3 2	3	15
A. St. J. Cameron, Co. H	3 4 5 4	4	20
J. D. Nerrie, Co. L.	3 4 3 3	3	16
G. A. Birdsall, Co. E.	3 3 4 3	2	15
Corp. P. M. Reynolds, Co. A.	4 4 3 4	3	19
G. A. Irwin, Co. E.	3 2 4 5	5	19
C. R. Cox, Co. F.	3 3 3 4	3	16
W. E. Hull, Co. G.	3 3 3 4	4	17
A. Parker, Co. F.	3 3 3 4	4	18
H. D. Anglise, Co. B.	4 2 2 4	3	15

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Q. M. Sergt. C. B. O'Neil, Co. B.	3 4 3 4	4	17
H. Stenck, Co. A.	3 3 3 4	3	16
Sergt. W. G. Houston, Co. B.	5 3 4 2	4	18
F. Schlott, Co. M.	4 0 3 4	4	15
C. Swan, Co. F.	5 4 0 4	3	16
M. Schlott, Co. M.	4 4 3 3	2	16
A. T. Johnson, Co. D.	3 4 2 8	4	16
Sergt. W. Hallowell, Co. H	2 3 3 4	3	15
H. A. Robinson, Co. D	3 3 4 4	3	17
H. F. Trowbridge, Co. A	2 4 3 4	3	16
E. Kentans, Co. A.	4 4 0 4	4	16
F. Burkerspoda, Co. C.	3 3 0 5	4	15
W. Montross, Co. A.	4 3 3 3	2	15
F. H. O'Neill, Co. B.	5 4 5 4	4	22
F. Jones, Co. I.	3 3 4 3	3	16
M. Bevoe, Co. M.	4 3 2 3	3	15
F. Daly, Co. M.	5 3 5 5	2	21
W. Dempsey, Co. M.	5 3 3 3	3	15
C. Murdock, Co. E.	3 4 2 3	3	15
Corp. H. Fostel, Co. L	4 3 4 5	3	19
J. Harrington, Co. A	4 3 4 4	3	18
E. L. Von Buskirk, Co. M.	3 3 3 5	4	17
W. H. Boyce, Co. M.	3 4 3 2	4	16
C. Bull, Co. H.	4 4 4 3	3	18
Corp. E. H. Clark, Co. B.	3 3 3 3	3	15
Sergt. F. Prendergast, Co. A.	3 4 3 3	3	16
P. H. Donnelly, Co. H	3 4 3 3	4	17

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

W. A. Mosher, Co. H.	4 3 3 5	2	17
E. Miller, Co. F.	4 4 0 4	3	15
R. H. Schenck, Co. D.	4 4 4 4	2	20
F. Hazard, Co. K.	4 4 0 4	4	16
Sergt. A. W. Westen, Co. C.	3 4 4 3	3	17
R. Kuhlman, Co. E.	3 4 4 2	2	17
S. J. Gorges, Co. E.	3 4 5 3	2	17
Sergt. A. Conrow, Co. C	3 5 4 4	5	21
C. Schwartz, Co. I.	3 3 3 3	3	15
B. Jochum, Co. A.	4 4 3 4	3	18
M. Nebenthal, Co. H.	4 2 3 4	4	17
W. W. Jones, Co. E.	3 4 4 4	5	20
E. F. Kunst, Co. H.	4 4 4 3	3	19
C. Muehlfeld, Co. K.	3 3 4 4	2	16
S. Gray, Co. K.	5 4 3 4	4	20

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Priv. W. S. Thorn, Co. I	4 4 3 5	3	19
Sergt. W. L. James, Co. C	4 3 4 3	3	17
Priv. A. C. Rollins, Co. A	4 4 4 4	5	21
Priv. J. Fitzpatrick, Co. A	4 3 4 4	4	19
Priv. N. L. Wiley, Co. F	3 3 3 3	3	15
Priv. B. E. Wilcox, Co. G	4 3 5 4	3	19
Priv. G. E. Reilly, Co. F	3 4 4 4	0	15
Priv. G. E. Miller, Co. G	3 5 4 4	5	21
Priv. W. C. Middlebrook, Co. A	4 4 4 4	4	20
Priv. F. C. Rusdell, Co. A	2 3 3 4	4	16
Priv. T. G. McGirr, Co. K	5 3 4 4	3	19
Priv. I. F. Hassell, Co. G	3 4 3 3	3	16
Priv. W. C. Richardson, Co. A.	3 3 3 4	3	16

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

E. M. Steckler, Co. G	4 5 4 3	4	20
Cp. W. Phipps, Co. G	3 4 5 3	2	18
J. J. Miller, Co. E.	2 3 4 2	4	15
Cp. G. Burns, Co. A.	3 4 5 2	3	17
W. Kirkland, Co. A.	3 4 5 4	2	20
H. Froelich, Co. A.	3 4 4 4	4	19
J. W. Lent, Co. D.	3 4 4 5	2	21
Corp. G. F. Webber, Co. D	4 4 0 4	4	16
R. Starch, Co. K.	3 3 3 3	3	15
J. J. Dunn, Co. G.	4 4 3 3	2	16
J. Messing, Co. A.	4 4 3 3	3	17
Sgt. J. F. Place, Co. E	4 3 4 3	3	17
J. Sullivan, Co. K.	3 3 3 3	3	15
A. A. Sweinsberger, Co. D	4 3 3 3	3	16
G. R. Rogers, Co. F.	4 3 3 4	3	17
A. C. Quickleberger, Co. G	2 4 2 4	5	17
Corp. A. J. Pracht, Co. A	5 5 4 4	5	23
J. D. Demmerle, Co. A	4 4 4 3	4	19
H. F. McGovern, Co. F	3 2 4 3	3	15
R. L. L. Warner, Co. A	4 2 3 4	2	15
G. A. Rehbein, Co. G	4 4 3 4	0	15
C. E. Hald, Co. I.	3 4 4 5	4	20
Sgt. A. P. Brust, Co. D	3 3 4 3	3	16
W. Casey, Co. I.	3 3 4 0	5	15
W. F. Esbach, Co. K.	3 3 3 3	3	15
C. Kirk, Co. K.	4 4 4 4	4	20
H. O. Jackson, Co. K.	4 3 3 4	3	17
J. T. Carberry, Co. K.	3 4 4 8	1	17
E. F. Gassman, Co. I.	3 3 3 3	3	15
A. F. Norton, Co. E.	5 5 5 5	3	21
W. Burns, Co. A.	4 5 4 5	4	22
J. Hartsnick, Co. D.	4 3 3 3	3	16
Sgt. Maj. S. W. Clemett, N. C. S.	4 4 3 4	4	19
W. J. Ambruster, Co. K.	4 3 3 3	3	16
W. Burns, Co. I.	3 3 3 3	3	15
C. Storch, Co. K.	4 4 3 4	3	18
G. Hudson, Co. B.	2 4 4 2	3	15
C. Whelpley, Co. K.	4 4 4 0	4	16
F. Engle, Co. G.	3 3 4 3	3	16

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. P. Finegan, Co. K	4 4 5 4	4	21
J. F. Honnigan, Co. E	3 3 2 3	3	15
T. Heppner, Co. H.	3 3 4 3	3	17
J. Skitzington, H. C.	0 3 4 4	4	15
Sgt. J. Fenton, Co. F.	3 4 3 0	5	15
M. F. Kelly, Co. D.	4 3 4 2	4	17
Sgt. J. J. Keena, Co. I.	4 4 5 4	4	21
T. Coleman, Co. C.	4 4 3 3	2	17
F. McDowell, Co. D.	4 4 4 4	3	19
Q. M. Sgt. P. McDowell, Co. A.	4 4 3 4	0	15
J. McNally, Co. E.	2 3 4 4	3	15
Corp. J. T. Maddock, Co. H	3 0 5 3	4	15
O. J. Brien, Co. E.	4 4 3 4	2	17
E. Grussell, Co. E.	3 3 4 2	4	16
Corp. G. E. O'Neil, Co. G	3 4 4 3	3	17
J. Klumke, Co. C.	5 5 4 3	2	19
Corp. B. Blue, Jr., Co. G	3 3 4 3	3	16
J. Kiernan, Co. E.	4 3 3 4	3	17
B. McNamara, Co. E.	3 4 4 2	2	15
C. McGriskin, Co. E.	4 4 3 2	3	16
R. T. Cooney, Co. E.	4 3 2 3	4	16
1st Sgt. J. E. Healey, Co. E	4 5 4 5	2	22
P. Noonan, Co. E.	3 3 4 4	3	17
M. Kehoe, Co. E.	4 4 0 4	4	16
F. Zimmermann, Co. E	3 4 4 3	2	16
M. Mulligan, Co. E.	4 3 4 3	4	17
J. Brady, Co. E.	4 4 3 2	2	15
J. A. Keene, Co. H.	3 3 5 3	3	17
Corp. P. Collins, Co. H	5 4 0 4	2	15
P. J. Claffey, Co. C.	0 5 5 3	3	16
J. Dawson, Co. E.	3 3 2 4	3	15
J. E. Mitchell, Co. D.	4 3 3 4	3	17

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Corp. J. T. Beveridge, Co. K.	4 4 5 4	4	21
P. Howard, Co. H.	3 4 2 3	4	16
J. D. Hamill, Co. H.	0 3 4 5	4	16
G. W. Glatts, Co. C.	3 4 3 3	3	16
G. C. Farley, Co. A.	0 4 4 3	4	15

J. H. Adriance, Co. B	2 3 3 4	4	15
Sgt. P. W. Gaylor, Co. A	3 4 3 3	3	16
A. Suder, Co. A.	3 4 3 4	4	18
E. W. Barker, Co. H.	4 0 4 4	3	15
W. M. Campbell, Co. E	2 4 5 4	4	19
A. L. Shaw, Co. D.	4 4 4 5	2	21
H. Sussmann, Co. H.	2 3 4 3	3	15
E. Wehle, Co. D.	3 5 4 5	3	20
J. A. Matler, Co. E.	4 4 4 5	3	20
W. Noonan, Co. B.	4 4 3 4	0	15
Q. M. Sgt. E. M. Dillon, Co. I.	3 4 3 5	3	18
E. S. Bell, Co. I.	4 3 3 4	2	16
P. Wend, Co. D.	5 5 4 4	3	21
Sergt. W. H. Stansfield, Co. D	4 4 4 3	2	17
Corp. F. L. Hedenberg, Jr., Co. G.	3 2 4 4	4	17
Priv. J. W. Shilling, Co. E	3 3 5 0	5	16
Priv. J. D. Wilson, Co. A	4 5 4 2	0	15
Priv. W. J. Cadley, Co. B	4 4 4 5	3	20
Corp. L. H. Conklin, Co. G.	3 4 5 4	2	20
Priv. A. T. Pate, Co. C	2 3 4 4	4	16
Priv. D. A. Fleming, Co. D	3 3 4 2	4	15
1st Sergt. C. Anderson, Co. D	2 4 4 5	4	19
Priv. W. H. Smith, Co. A	3 3 4 2	3	15
Priv. F. W. Linkey, Co. K	3 3 3 5	2	16
Priv. A. R. Bryant, Co. C	4 4 2 3	3	16
Priv. C. R. Harris, Co. C	2 3 4 4	4	17
Priv. J. T. Greene, Co. A	4 3 2 4	3	16
Priv. G. M. Stall, Co. K	3 3 2 4	3	15
Priv. J. E. Mullork, Co. C	3 5 4 3	4	19
Corp. D. E. Austin, Co. F	3 0 4 4	3	15
Priv. F. Gennett, Co. A	5 0 4 3	3	15
Priv. A. M. Ritch, Co. K	2 4 3 4	4	17
Q. M. Sergt. B. J. Rourke, Co. B.	2 5 3 5	4	19
Priv. R. H. See, Co. A	4 4 5 3	5	21
Priv. W. Van Wardt, Co. F	0 5 4 5	3	17
Priv. A. E. Wylie, Co. G	0 4 5 3	5	17
J. T. Carberry, Co. K	3 4 4 8	1	17
E. F. Gassman, Co. I.	3 3 3 3	3	15
A. F. Norton, Co. E.	5 5 5 5	3	21
W. Burns, Co. A.	4 5 4 5	4	22
J. Hartsnick, Co. D.	4 3 3 3	3	16
Sgt. Maj. S. W. Clemett, N. C. S.	4 4 3 4	4	19
W. J. Ambruster, Co. K	4 3 3 3	3	16
W. Burns, Co. I.	3 3 3 3	3	15
C. Storch, Co. K.	4 4 3 4	3	18
G. Hudson, Co. B.	2 4 4 2	3	15
C. Whelpley, Co. K.	4 4 4 0	4	16
F. Engle, Co. G.	3 3 4 3	3	16

FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

J. R. Moore, Jr., 2d Div	4 4 3 0	4	15
H. S. Foote, 3d Div.	4 4 3 2	4	17
C. G. White, 2d Div.	4 4 4 4	2	20
W. L. Clark, 4th Div.	4 4 2 3	5	18
Fireman F. Mulvey, 5th Div	3 4 4 2	2	17
J. O'Connor, 2d Div.	3 4 4 4	1	18
Oller J. O. Carlson, 5th Div	0 4 4 4	3	15
A. E. Smith, 4th Div.	3 3 4 3	3	16
Fireman S. H. Rice, 5th Div	4 4 3 2	3	16
H. C. Hopkins, 2d Div	4 3 4 4	0	15

SECOND NAVAL BATTALION.

W. S. Sargent, 2d Div.	4 4 4 0	4	16
B. Mate E. F. Van Norman	4 4 4 3	4	19
P. C. Lenz, 1st Div.	4 3 4 4	3	19
W. S. Howard, 1st Div	4 4 3 4	3	18
G. E. Smith, 4th Div.	4 3 4 4	2	18
J. R. McMann, 1st Div	3 3 4 3	3	16
L. D. Green, 1st Div.	3 3 3 3	3	15

Referees' Notices.

JENNINGS STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, plaintiff, against SAMUEL BURMESTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date 15th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings now being and to be erected thereon, which on a certain map of subdivision of the property of Charlotte F. Trowbridge, in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, (being part of the Farm Estate) shown on the map filed by Hugh N. Camp, G. S. Green, and William Reynolds Brown, Commissioners of Partition, on June 2d, 1879, filed in the Register's Office of the City and County of New York, on October 20, 1882, in the Number 892, is and are Lot No. 9 and part of Lot No. 10 thereon in Block 440, and is more particularly described and bounded as follows: Beginning on the southerly side of Jennings Street at a point distant one hundred and seventeen 01-100 (117.01) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly side of Jennings Street with the westerly side of Stebbins Avenue; running thence southerly, at right angles to Jennings Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, seventy-seven 25-100 (77.25) feet; thence southwesterly two 92-100 (2.92) feet to a point in a line drawn parallel with Jennings Street, and which line is distant seventy-eight 75-100 (78.75) feet south therefrom; thence westerly along said last-mentioned line twenty feet; thence northerly, at right angles to Jennings Street, seventy-eight 75-100 (78.75) feet to the southerly side thereof; thence easterly along the southerly side of Jennings Street twenty-two 02-100 (22.02) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances and dimensions more or less, being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York.

Dated New York, September 6th, 1901.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

DAVID McCLURE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,086 Jennings Street.

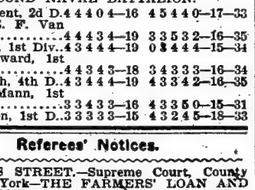

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,336.75, with interest from 5th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $243.45, with interest from 15th day of July, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $932.92 and interest.

Dated New York, September 6th, 1901.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

S9-2aw3wM&F&O1

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—LOUIS T. HAGGIN, plaintiff, against HOSMER B. PARSONS, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of August, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 19th day of September, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by S. Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the north line of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, distant one hundred and fifty feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street; running thence westwardly along the north line of One Hundred and Fortieth Street one hundred feet; thence northwardly parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line one hundred feet, and thence southwardly parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, August 28th, 1901.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. address, 120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 311 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

One Hundred and Forty-first Street.

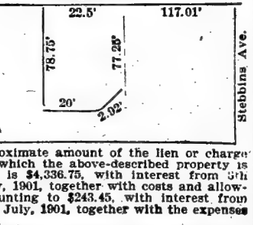

One Hundred and Fortieth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is fifty-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four and 04-100 dollars, ($51,784.64,) with interest from the 18th day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances, amounting to three hundred and twenty-two 88-100 dollars, ($322 88-100,) with interest from the 24th day of August, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is twelve hundred and fifty dollars, ($1,250,) and interest, and Croton water meter, unread since April 24, 1901.—Dated New York, August 28th, 1901.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

Surrogate Notices.

MEYER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. MEYER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Charles Joseph, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December, 1901.—Dated New York, the 17th day of June, 1901. HELENA W. MEYER, Administratrix. CHARLES JOSEPH, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—ELIJAH C. KEYS, plaintiff, against THERESA KROMER or KRAMER, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Sylvester Kromer or Kramer, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12

Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"NEW YORK'S MOST DELIGHTFUL SUBURB." GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson opposite Grant's Tomb. 270 feet above the River.

Go up to Grantwood merely for the pleasure of the trip. Note distance and time. Look over the houses and improvements, get the views, take away a fair impression of the place in all its aspects and compare it with any other suburb of New York.

Let us inform you regarding the cost of Grantwood property, and the liberal terms of our time-payment contracts.

Twenty minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d Street Ferry, (by the Hudson River Traction Company's R. R.,) or fifteen minutes from 125th Street Ferry and trolley.

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N. Y.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FIRST CLASS FIVE STORY
AMERICAN BASEMENT
PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
317, 319, 321, 325
WEST 100TH ST.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

They are 20 feet front by 60 feet deep, with extension, having servants' stairs to fourth story. The houses have three bathrooms, with mosaic floors and tiled walls; rolled rimmed bathtubs, wash basins, shower baths, &c., of the latest designs.

JAMES LIVINGSTON,
BUILDER, ON PREMISES.

Handsome residence, southwest corner 176th St. and Munroe Av., 90x100, with fine detached house, 15 rooms, all newly decorated and remodeled; also fine stable and carriage room on premises, with fine terraced lawn, in elegant neighborhood; for sale, cheap or to let. Owner, B. B. Simons, 140 East 92d St.

PHONE 4760 38TH ST.
RENWICK C. HURRY,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 501 Fifth Avenue.
ENTRANCE ON FORTY-SECOND STREET.

West 32d St.—5-story double tenement and 3-story rear building; actual annual rental, $1,440; must be sold. Apply Hankins & Forr, Jamaica Av., near Union Place, Richmond Hill, L. I.

100x114; William's Bridge; $1,600; near White Plains Av.; trolley; great bargain; worth $2,500. Polak, 3,743 3d Av.

Modern income property West Harlem, fine condition; all rented; halls heated; hot water. Geo. Blank, 229 Broadway.

Easy Terms.—Detached cottages, Westchester, Bronx Borough, $3,300; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Bronx.—$3,900, 9-room house, near elevated, trolleys, school; easy terms. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Cheapest two-family house in Bronx; $5,000; easy terms. Case, 979 East 169th St., or 42 West 125th St.

Jerome Av. corner, 25x163, 47 feet rear; bargain, $2,500, half cash. Sonneborn, Bedford Park, City.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 86 trains daily; commutation 8c.; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

S. GOLDSTICKER, Auctioneer.
SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

NO. 20 WEST 96TH ST.

A four-story private dwelling, lot 20x100,
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION THURSDAY,
SEPTEMBER 19th, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

☞ *80 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage at 5 per cent. interest.*

For maps, &c., apply to Auctioneer, 111 B'dway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FOR FLUSHING REAL ESTATE
WE ARE HEADQUARTERS.

Our special for this week is a house at $4,000, containing parlor, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, five bedrooms, and bath, on plot 50x100; all improvements; terms to suit. John Dayton & Co., Broadway & 14th St., Murray Hill Station, Flushing, L. I.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For Sale.—Farm, 163 acres, well improved, fertile soil, fine buildings, large barn; located on salt water; splendid fishing and oystering; $4,500. C. A. Johnson, Lackey, York Co., Va.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings, hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Brick factory, 42x125, four stories, Nyack-on-Hudson; 50-horse steam elevator; heated; shafting; extra land. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47, New York.

All country real estate our specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building.

POULTRY FARM FOR SALE.
LA TOURETTE BRINCKERHOFF, FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON.

A farm catalogue free; dairy farms, stock farms, fruit farms, poultry farms. F. Rowland, 171 Broadway.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Palisades Park.—45 minutes City Hall; cottages; all prices; gas, electric lights. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Attractive property (city or country) wanted for waiting customers; unusual negotiating facilities. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

Owners.—Send particulars of property for sale; desirable dwellings wanted below 90th St. Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

400 ACRES

of fine rolling ground, half fine farm land, balance heavily wooded with large trees. Suitable to be cut up into lots or villa sites; one hour out on the main line of the Long Island Railroad.

Fine residence, beautiful Freeport, $5,700, near water; choice building sites; particulars. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A FINE FACTORY PROPERTY
AT WATERLOO, N. Y.
FREE AND CLEAR.
MANHATTAN OR BROOKLYN BOROUGH EQUITY IN EXCHANGE.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Have fine country home, Bensonhurst, two-family house; grounds, 100x120; $11,000; free and clear; will exchange for double flat on east or west side, below 95th St. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Law firm, with large real estate experience, would manage an estate; moderate commission includes all litigation; guarantee increase net income; references; responsible. H Box 125 Times.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Judgments, notes, claims, foreign estates traced and collect on percentage. Lawyer, Box 123 Times.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"NEW YORK'S MOST DELIGHTFUL SUBURB."
GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson opposite Grant's Tomb. 270 feet above the River.

Go up to Grantwood merely for the pleasure of the trip. Note distance and time. Look over the houses and improvements, get the views, take away a fair impression of the place in all its aspects and compare it with any other suburb of New York.

Let us inform you regarding the cost of Grantwood property, and the liberal terms of our time-payment contracts.

Twenty minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d Street Ferry, (by the Hudson River Traction Company's R. R.,) or fifteen minutes from 125th Street Ferry and trolley.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N. Y.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

NEAR THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO ALL PARKS,

In the large cities of the United States, will be found the best residential sections.

My 32 homes just completed, forming the block on both sides of Sterling Place, between Underhill and Washington Avs., are within one block of the main entrance of Prospect Park, opposite the Institute of Arts and Sciences, and in the highest section of Brooklyn. It will pay you to spend half an hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with advances made in the sciences and arts of the twentieth century, for one-third the price of a home equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan. The houses are circular, octagon, and straight front, finished in the choicest hard woods, model, all tiled kitchens, electric light combination chandeliers, shower, tiled bathrooms, butler's pantry, extension dining rooms and paneled ceilings.

Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.

THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.

Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place; time, 22 minutes. Open daily, including Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

WM. H. REYNOLDS, BUILDER, ON PREMISES.

FLATBUSH.—FINEST SECTION.

Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Bargain.—$1,500 cash, mortgage $1,750; 3-story and basement brick house; lot 20x100; 876 Atlantic Av.; grand future for this property. Hankins & Forr, Jamaica Av., near Union Place, Richmond Hill, L. I.

$2,150 buys either 2-story high-stoop 9-room dwelling or 3-story flat, 14 rooms, 3 sets improvements; 12 per cent. investment; perfect order. Finch, premises, 1,623 Atlantic, near Troy Av.

Golden Opportunity.—Flatbush section, between East 3d and 2d Sts.; beautiful detached cottages; all improvements; will sell cheap. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St.

Corner, 50x100; Ave. E and E. 29th St., Flatbush. C. N. Camp, P. O. Box 271, Manhattan.

Real Estate.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

Under its system doubtful points in titles are submitted to its Committee of Counsel, consisting of well-known real-estate lawyers. This protection makes its policies the strongest issued.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Modern Dwellings.

3 and 4 Stories, 138th and 139th Sts., 7th and 8th Aves.,

containing 10 to 14 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated, unique gas fixtures; open plumbing; equipped with every convenience. Call and examine.

ERASTUS HAMILTON,
Telephone 647 Harlem. 252 W. 138th St.

57th St., 112 West. Near Columbus Av.—Four-story residence, 17.6x60x100; bathroom and butler's pantry extension; decorated; gas fixtures; rental $1,650. J. A. R. Dunning, 141 Broadway. Telephone—1,083 Cortlandt.

70th St., 311 West.—Three-story stone and brick residence, 19x50x100; butler's pantry extension; decorated; gas fixtures; rental, $1,300. Apply on premises, or J. A. R. Dunning, 141 Broadway. Telephone—1,083 Cortlandt.

HANDSOME NEW HOUSE,
630 West 147th St., 10 rooms and bath; private location; fine view of Hudson River; unexceptionable neighborhood.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

New Jersey Property to Let.

FOR RENT, NUTLEY, N. J.

Studio residence of 12 rooms; large north light; rent, $45.
Apply to JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway.

For Rent.—746 Grant Av., Plainfield, N. J., beautiful modern house and stable; delightful surroundings; plot 150x215; sewer connection; everything up to date; $60 per month. H. H. Abernethy.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

No. 16 Spruce St., N. Y. City.

To lease, immediate possession, desirable STORE, with Glass-Roof Extension, basement and sub-basement, with sidewalk elevator; also first and third lofts, with electric power attachment for hoisting; suitable for wholesale leather, drugs, paper, glass, paints, or wine importer. Apply to Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St., N. Y., or Owner, J. H. Weller, Yonkers, N. Y.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attention!—Large, light, new corner offices; good advertising space; on line of L, B'way, 6th Av., all cars. P. S. Treacy, Building, 1,929 Broadway.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Five-story factory or warehouse; 246, 247 South St., through to Water St., 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Factory or warehouse; five-story and cellar; 440 Water St.; size, 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Superb New Apartment House

N. E. CORNER MADISON AVE. & 90TH ST.

A Situation Directly Opposite Mr. Carnegie's Improved Property

It was the aim of the architect and builder in the construction of this magnificent apartment building to produce quarters that would appeal to the most fastidious and particular tenants. The object was accomplished, and critical persons are now invited to inspect the suites, which are laid out in 9 large rooms and a foyer hall. Two apartments on a floor. Every conceivable convenience has been introduced, from butler's quarters to the two luxurious baths, with tiled walls and floors. Steel safes for valuables and telephones in each apartment have also been introduced.

The two electric elevators will run night and day, and the service and attendance will equal that of a first-class hotel.

If you have not the time to inspect the building send for booklet showing floor plans and information pertaining to rents.

DUFF & CONGER, Agts.,
Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St. Tel. 641-79th Street.

CONCERNING
THE ACKERLY

241 WEST 101st,
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades.

EIGHT ROOMS AND TWO BATHS.

Magnificent seven-story apartment house; extremely attractive facade, pure French Renaissance; entrance hall finished in imported marbles, with reception rooms furnished in the style of building, at once creating a pleasing impression.

Being only two apartments to a floor, of eight rooms and two baths, and built on a plot of ground 60 feet front, necessarily the rooms are large, and each separate Apartment is equal to a private house 25 feet in width, with the added advantages of

ELECTRIC LIGHTS,
COLD STORAGE,
WARMER IN BUTLER'S PANTRY,
SEPARATE BATH FOR SERVANTS,
EXTRA ROOMS FOR SERVANTS,
PRIVATE STOREROOMS.
ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
ACCOMMODATION FOR AUTOMOBILES NEAR BY.
LIVERIED ATTENDANTS.
Private houses front and rear.

The parlors are finished in Louis XVI. style, while the dining rooms are trimmed in massive antique oak, with windows of delicately stained glass especially designed for this building by Tiffany; no expense has been spared to make this building as nearly perfect as modern ingenuity and builder's creative genius will permit; rent $1,000 to $1,600.

HENRY ACKER, Owner and Builder.

CLIFFORD N. SHURMAN,
AGENT,
2,649 BROADWAY,
100TH AND 101ST.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

THE BLYTHEBURN AND THE LORRAINE,

Southeast Cor. 99th St. & Madison Ave., Facing Central Park.
RENT FROM $450 TO $750.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY SEPT. 15.

Seven-story high-class elevator apartment houses, consisting of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; shower bath, steam heat, hot water supply, hardwood floors, dining rooms; Dutch shelved-in dining rooms on the European style; cabinet trim throughout; handsome colonial style mantel; A. B. C. elevators; large handsomely decorated halls, with electric light and telephone; hall attendants in uniform; convenient to all surface cars and "L." For further particulars apply to C. M. SILVERMAN, Builder and Owner, on premises. Telephone 1754—79.

GRACEMORE

FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK,
N. E. cor. 120th st., Morningside av.
5, 6, 7 LIGHT ROOMS.

NEWLY DECORATED AND REFINISHED.

Best Condition; improvements.

Morningside Park is a beautiful arrangement of rocks, foliage, and walks, very quiet, secluded, and healthful, and but a short walk from the principal surface and cross-town lines.

Elevated station and elevator at 116th St. Rentals from $35 upward.

Superintendent on premises day and evening.

NEW HOUSES, JUST COMPLETED,
for rent—$1,500.
PORTER & CO.,
OF 159 WEST 125TH ST., OFFER
11 HANDSOME HOUSES
113-133 W. 117th St.

Five-story American basement; 18 rooms; two tiled baths. FOYER hall, pantry; hardwood trim throughout; every modern convenience; near 7th Av. and 116th St. station, with elevator. REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.

THE HUNTINGTON,

218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST.
NEAR 7TH AVE. DRIVE.

Harlem's Newest and Finest Apartments. 6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. Magnificent view from every window; elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.

Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.

CENTURY,

Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.
New Building.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to

GEO. W. EGGERS,
Builder and Owner, on Premises.

A.—From October 1.

LORING,
Entrance, 202 West 74th st.

Fronting Broadway, West 74th & Amsterdam Av.
SIX AND SEVEN

large, light rooms and bath; handsome arcade; FIRST-CLASS SERVICE.

Apply on premises, or
J. E. WHITAKER, Broadway, near W. 74th St.

A.—Corner apartments and others, equally light and cheerful, in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th to 69th St. and 3d Av.; six and seven rooms; steam heated; rents, $27.50 to $32.50; attentive service; houses extremely well kept. A block of private dwellings of the estate in rear makes a bright and cheerful outlook.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 86th St.

Beautiful Columbia Heights.

417 AND 419 WEST 118TH ST.

A few choice apartments left, half block from Columbia College and Morningside Park. Elevator; every improvement. Restaurant in house. Rents moderate. Inquire on premises.

THE HAMPTONS,

117th St., 7th and St. Nicholas Avs., facing the Park; seven and eight rooms and bath, with all improvements. Inquire on premises.

THE URANIA,

238 and 240 West 129th St.; electric elevator and every modern improvement; rents, $35 to $47.50. Premises, or William C. Flanagan, 58 Bond St.

INVESTIGATE THESE BEFORE RENTING ELSEWHERE.—117th St., 360-366 West, near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient trolley and L elevator station; reference, $24.00-$27.00.

123d St., 105-107 East.—Apartments of seven and eight extra large rooms; steam heat, hot water, porcelain bathtubs, &c.; rents, $30 to $38. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

124th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Frank L. Fisher Co.
Offer

The following Apartments, all of which are in the MOST MODERN NEW ELEVATOR HOUSES.

	Per Year.
2 Rooms and Bath.	
135 West 104th St. (doctor's)...	$180
4 Rooms and Bath.	
1,867 7th Av. Drive.....	450
1,867 7th Av. Drive.....	540
5 Rooms and Bath.	
1,867 7th Av. Drive.....	660
1,851 7th Av. Drive.....	720
6 Rooms and Bath.	
135 West 104th St.....	720
135 West 104th St.....	780
320 Manhattan Av.....	660
320 Manhattan Av.....	720
1,851 7th Av. Drive.....	900
7 Rooms and Bath.	
135 West 104th St.....	900
375 Central Park West.....	1,000
1,845 7th Av. Drive.....	900
1,845 7th Av. Drive.....	1,200
1,851 7th Av. Drive.....	900
1,851 7th Av. Drive.....	1,200
312 Manhattan Av.....	900
312 Manhattan Av.....	960
320 Manhattan Av.....	720
320 Manhattan Av.....	900
8 Rooms and Bath.	
375 Central Park West.....	1,200
375 Central Park West.....	1,500
265 West 81st St.....	1,300
345 West 85th St.....	1,200
252 West 91st St.....	1,000
141 West 110th St.....	960
141 West 110th St.....	1,200
1,851 7th Av. Drive.....	1,500
9 Rooms and Bath.	
265 West 81st St.....	1,500

Larger Apartments on Application.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Ave., cor. 81st St.
1,855 7th Ave., cor. 113th St.

You Can Rent an Apartment

of seven rooms and bath, equipped with all the latest improvements, including electric lights, elevator service day and night,

$800 PER ANNUM.

THE BROADWAY,

2480 W. 101st St., S. W. Cor. Broadway.

They are the cheapest apartments on upper Broadway. Apply on premises or

PAUL MAYER, Agent,
211 West 116th St.
Telephone 297 Harlem.

THE PLAZA

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
St. Nicholas Av., corner 150th St.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS OF 7 AND 8 ROOMS; STEAM HEATED AND HOT WATER; ELEVATOR SERVICE; THIS IS THE CHOICEST AND MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION ON MANHATTAN ISLAND.

Crest of Washington Heights.

THE PLAZA is surrounded by fine private residences and overlooks the Hudson and Harlem Rivers, nicely situated, and close to every line of access to the heart of New York.

Convenient to 6th, 9th Av. "L," Electric Surface Cars, 8th, Amsterdam Avs.

Superintendent on premises day and evening.

THE WHARFEDALE,

604 AND 606 WEST 115TH ST.
New Elevator Apartment Houses.

Magnificent view of the Hudson River and Palisades. One block from Columbia College. They are suites of seven rooms and bath on first floors. Eight rooms and baths on all upper floors, with every modern improvement. Rents from $700 to $960 per annum. For further particulars apply to Builder on premises.

WILLIAM BROADBELT.

THE STUART.

A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Nine rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent. Also a nine-room apartment on first floor suitable for physician.

Apply to
CHRIS. HEISER,
60 Liberty St. Tel. 455 Cortland.

THE JEROME,

215 West 116th St., near 7th Ave.

Just completed 4 and 5 large light room apartments. Elevator, electric lights, telephone, hall service, and all modern improvements. Open for inspection. Apply John Bannon, Builder and Owner, on premises, or

HALL J. HOW & CO., Agents,
240 West 116th Street.

THE INVERNESS,

57TH STREET AND 7TH AVENUE.

Unfurnished apartments of 4, 5, 7, and 8 rooms and bath; all modern conveniences, including open plumbing, electric light, and continuous elevator service, etc.

APPLY TO
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
64 CEDAR STREET, 27 WEST 30TH STREET,
Or Superintendent on premises.

The Central, Washington Square,
No. 68 South, on corner, seven light rooms and bath; ample closets, hot water, steam heat, open plumbing; $50 to $70.

Bargain—Desirable couple; choicest location; five rooms, all improvements; elevator; electric light; telephone. 509 West 112th St.

A.—1,053 Park Av., near 86th St.—Steam-heated Apartments, 6 large rooms, $20 to $26. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Genteel small family apartment of 4 large, light rooms; fine house; superior location and management; cosy and quiet; $19. 124 West 90th St.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas and coal ranges; $11.50-$14.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Patterson,

56-58-60 West 47th St.

Between 5th and 6th Avs.

Family Apartment Hotel.
Now Ready for Occupancy.

FIREPROOF, STEEL CONSTRUCTION.

Most modern in its appointment.

Two rooms and bath to any size apartment.

The Patterson is designed in every particular so as to bring to the highest perfection all the benefits that architecture and science can devise. A few of the special innovations include passenger and servants' elevators. Furnished rooms for visiting friends. Single rooms for private maids. Telephone in every apartment. Mail chute on every floor, with hourly collection. Liveried attendants. The Restaurant is for the exclusive use of guests and will be under the direction of an experienced Chef and a corps of assistants, and maintained on the highest plan, with moderate prices. The house is now open for inspection weekdays until 10 P. M.

NO. 1078 MADISON AVE.,
Bet. 81st and 82d Streets.
ONE APARTMENT ON A FLOOR.

JUST COMPLETED, new seven-story building, 25.6x80x95, being the Art Museum Block; suites of 7 large, light rooms, bath, and toilets; highest class in every respect and equal in appointments and finish to the very best. Rents, $2,000 to $2,600.

Quiet home for superior adult family; modern, attractive building, containing five handsome rooms; location unsurpassed; conducted by owner, on premises; $30 and $34. 342 Manhattan Av., at 114th St.; Park opposite.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE FLORENCE,

105 East 18th St.

A few suitable apartments to let; large and small; furnished and unfurnished. Also for housekeeping. Excellent cuisine.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—
2189, 2191, 2193 Broadway

between 77th and 78th Sts.—Eight rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; immediate possession; rents $50 upward; cheapest and best in market. Apply premises.

—A— CORONADA. —A—

New fire-proof corner building; seven and eight sunny rooms to rent, $65, $85, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, (118th St.)—Beautiful single flat; steam heated; 7 light rooms, bath; cheapest fine flat in city; hot water supply. Bellamy, owner, 3d Av., 61st St.

8 AND 14 WEST 102D ST.

Choice six and seven rooms and bath; heat, hot water; all improvements; nice entrance; reference required.

181 WEST 87TH STREET.

Desirable single apartment; nine rooms and bath; all light; private house block; owner in house.

Floor of six rooms to let at 46 Hudson St. Apply to housekeeper. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

Physicians—7 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water, $50; possession immediately. Apply premises, 2,189 Broadway.

39½ Washington Square.—Attractive flat overlooking Square; 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; $65, $55.

Six large rooms, bath, $20; five rooms, $17; small families; inducements. Lowell, 107 West 98th St.

Corner flat, suitable for light business; six rooms, 12 windows. 178 East 77th St.

58th St., 308 West.—Second flat, 6 rooms and bath; private hall; $37.50.

City Flats to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Fire-proof building; elegantly furnished eight-room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large, light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

In the Parkview.—Apartment, 7 rooms and bath; fine outlook; $25 per month. Robert R. Wright, 254 Tompkins Av.; Telephone, Bedford 46.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bookkeepers.—I am the inventor of a system which detects errors in bookkeeping and enables bookkeepers to get Trial Balances, first addition; want partner with $250 to bring the system before business men and bookkeepers; will not interfere with regular work; references exchanged. Copyright, 162 East 23d St.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS. COCKROACHES. Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeitfuss, 60 Fulton St.

Money loaned on all securities. Columbia Loan Co., 116 Nassau Street, Room 506. Lowest rates. Confidential.

Quick cash for all kinds of merchandise; city or country; what have you got for sale? Address X Box 220 Times.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 303.

Furniture.

BOOK-CASES

All sizes, styles, and the largest variety in the world. Choose now, when all the latest patterns are to be seen.

LIBRARY TABLES

Unique in design, superior in finish and construction.

LEATHER CHAIRS

Full Turkish, Sleepy Hollow and Reclining.

DESKS for Offices and Libraries.

Directors' Room Furniture

Suitable for all sized rooms and appropriate to all needs.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS,
275 CANAL STREET.

Tel. 1299 Spring. (1 door east of B'way.)

Desks.

DESKS.

Great Variety of style and price.

T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton St., N.Y.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

Keel schooner yacht for sale, 45 feet over all; newly overhauled; owner will sacrifice; bargain hunters look this up. 11 Broadway, Room 1,218.

Gasoline Engines, Marine and Automobile purposes; prices exceptionally reasonable. Call or write, Arthur Mosler, 270 West St.

Sixty-five-foot cruising twin screw naphtha yacht will be sold cheap for cash. C. Keller, Post Office Box 5, Station A.

For Sale—New tugboat Hull, length 105 ft., with house complete. Jas. Hughes, 1 Broadway.

For Sale or Exchange.—36-foot open electric yacht. W. T. C., Room 19, 229 Broadway.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

HOTEL EARLINGTON

New and Absolutely Fireproof.

ORCHESTRA. EUROPEAN PLAN. PALM ROOM.

27TH STREET, WEST,
NEAR BROADWAY,

centre of shopping and amusement district. The most central and accessible location in the city, combined with quiet and refined surroundings.

E. M. EARLE & SON.

THE HANOVER.

2 East 15th St., S. E. Cor. 5th Ave.
A HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOUSE.

Apartments to rent by the year, furnished or unfurnished. Two to six rooms, with bath. Table, American plan. Private service if desired.

D. P. HATHAWAY.

Sevillia Apartment Hotel
117 West 58th St.

Three apartments of two to four rooms, $500 to $1,100. Absolutely fire-proof. No wooden floors. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply. First-class restaurant service.

Summer Resorts.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

VICTORIA On SOUTH CAROLINA AVE. 1-MINUTE WALK FROM BEACH. ENLARGED & REFURNISHED COMPLETE. (OPEN ALL YEAR.) 30 hot and cold seawater baths have been added in New Brick Annex for accommodation of guests. M. WILLIAMS.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

1.—Madison Av., 74.—Changed hands; thoroughly renovated; large and small rooms, with excellent board; references.

5th Av., 2,129.—Two handsome, furnished rooms, with all conveniences; excellent board; Jewish family.

7th Av., 2,305.—One block from 6th Av. L Station; second floor, furnished or unfurnished; excellent board; hall bedroom, $6 per week.

7th Av., 2,134, (126th St.)—Handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite; good location; table boarders; moderate.

11th St., 142 West.—Desirable large and small rooms; superior table; table boarders accommodated; references.

17th St., 116 East.—Large front room, with private bath; exceptionally clean house; first-class table; references.

20th St., 40 West.—Desirable rooms, with board; house and appointments first class; references exchanged.

21st St., 145 East, Gramercy Park.—Large and small rooms; transients and permanent boarders accommodated; park privileges.

21st St., 23 West, near 5th Av.—Superior accommodations, with excellent table; for permanent parties; table guests.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location; between Broadway and 6th Av.

47th St., 152 East.—Large alcove room; other rooms; beautiful back parlor; excellent board; reasonable.

52d St., 244 West, Near Broadway and "L" Station.—Large and small sunny rooms; everything first-class.

58th St., 318 West.—A few choice rooms, attractive and homelike; superior appointments; location desirable; references required.

95th St., 66 West.—Large room, with dressing room; also hall room; excellent table; reference.

97th St., 63 West.—Nicely furnished large room, with board, for two; also large room; references.

122d St., 109 West.—Superior accommodations for two or three adults; private family.

129th St., 108 West.—Two connecting or single rooms; good board; private house; references; all conveniences.

130th St., 161 West.—Convenient to "L;" second story large rooms; also smaller rooms, with board; references.

130th St., 214 West.—Two large, pleasant rooms; private family; excellent table; convenient to "L."

Lexington Av., 465.—Rooms, suites, with board; tiled bathrooms; elevator, telephone; separate tables; excellent cuisine and service; good studio, north light; references. Mrs. Winthrop.

$4.50 weekly; educated people. Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av., near 135th St.; country branch.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—8 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

7th Av., 2,148, Near 128th St.—Cheerful front room, neatly kept, in single apartment, with private American family; gentleman only; reference. Dunn.

16th St., 128 East, Near Westminster Hotel.—One large,

Sale of Ribbons!

SATIN TAFFETA RIBBON, 4 and 5 inches wide, all leading shades, worth 30c. to 40c.....23c. and 29c. yd.

LOUISINE RIBBONS, latest Fall shades, 5 inches wide, worth 40c.....29c. yd.

FLAGS!

Full line of all wool Bunting Flags in standard sizes; also a large stock of

Fast Black Cambrics

in 27 and 36 inch widths, at lowest prices.

O'Neill's

Sixth Avenue, Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets.

Great Bargains in Trunks.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, made of basswood, bound with hercules fibre, wrapped slats, protected by heavy brass corners, extra dowels in front, two straps and two trays, 32, 34 and 36 inch.

☞ *Regular Price $9.00.*

6.48 Each.

Free Delivery of Purchases.

All Cash Purchases except Sewing Machines and Bicycles delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

Autumn Millinery.

We are now showing an exceedingly attractive collection of Trimmed Hats for the Fall season. Many beautiful imported novelties are displayed as well as a magnificent exhibit from our own workrooms.

To-day we will show a number of special designs in Hats and Toques in which will be seen

The Newest Black and White Effects;

also a noteworthy display of handsomely trimmed Beaver Hats. On the main floor we will offer to-day a large variety of the

Finest French Felt Hats

in the choicest shapes and colors, handsomely trimmed with fine velvets, silks, fancy feathers and breast effects—all smart styles,

4.48 and 4.98 Each.

Latest Novelties, Untrimmed Hats, Ostrich Goods, Fancy Feathers, Foliage and Flowers, Millinery Velvets and Ribbons, Ornaments, Etc., at exceptionally low prices.

Everything That's New in Dress Goods.

The Fall and Winter stock is now complete. It includes all the latest and finest productions of foreign and domestic manufacturers, including an unmatchable collection of those soft, clinging fabrics which will be so popular this Fall and Winter. We mention a few of the many styles of these goods for which even now, at the beginning of the season, there is an unprecedented demand: Fine French Voiles, Plain, Figured and Dotted Eoliennes, Etamines; Silk and Wool Crystal Cords, Silk and Wool Satin Lumineaux, Crepe Japon, Silk and Wool Crepe de Paris, Persian Bordered Needle Cords, etc.

In the more sturdy materials for plainer Costumes and Tailor Made Suits we are showing a great variety, including Plain and Mixed Zibelines, Vicuna Finish Venetians in plain colors, Camel's Hair Etamines, Cheviot Finish Canvas, Meltons, Broadcloths, Satin Finish Venetians and Prunellas, Crepe Suitings, Seeded Repps, Rough Finish Etamines and Basket Weaves in solid and mixed colors, Plain and Mixed Cheviots, also a great variety of Hair Line Striped Woollens in many qualities and color combinations. Also a complete line of

The New Indestructible English Corduroys and Velveteens

for Shirt Waists, Separate Skirts and entire Costumes, in a large variety of the most fashionable shades.

A Remarkable Offer for To-day---Monday!

We place on sale to-day a special purchase comprising

7,000 Yards of High Class Shirtwaist Fabrics,

☞ *Standard 75c. Quality.*

comprising twelve distinct lines in various widths, stripes and weaves, the whole in a very attractive line of color combinations. They are 27 inches wide, and you may have your choice of Black and White stripes on various colored grounds, some of which are Cream, Tan, Baby Blue, Cardinal, Royal and Navy Blue, Light Gray, Old Rose, Heliotrope, Cadet, Reseda, Pink, Turquoise, and Wine or White stripes on similar grounds, at.....

55c Yard

☞ *This is without question the best offer that has ever been made in Shirtwaist materials.*

The New Fall Styles in Women's Ready-to-Wear Suits, Skirts and Waists.

An incomparable stock of the newest and best Ready-to-Wear Garments for Women. In making our selections for this season we have paid particular attention to style, fit and finish, making our purchases from the best manufacturers only. We believe there is no other stock in New York that is so large, so varied, so perfect, yet so moderately priced. Read the items that follow—we believe they will interest you.

Suits of Cheviot Serge.

New Fly Front Jacket, lined with Taffeta. Skirt has the flounce effect. Percaline lined and velveteen bound . . . **11.98**

Suits of Cheviot—New blouse jacket, velvet collar and cuffs, taffeta lined, skirt is finished around bottom with rows of cording, percaline lined and velveteen bound,

18.98

Broadcloth Suits of extra quality, double breasted jacket, taffeta lined, new flounce skirt made over silk drop, finished with two rows of knife plaited ruffles,

25.00

Separate Dress Skirts—WALKING SKIRTS of double faced Oxfords in choice mixtures, correctly shaped, finished with rows of stitching, ... 4.98

WALKING SKIRTS of corduroy, new flounce effect, finished with stitched satin bands, ... 9.98

Separate DRESS SKIRTS of cheviot, new shape, finished around bottom with three clusters each of graduated stitched taffeta bands 9.98

New Silk and Flannel Waists from the Best Makers—PEAU DE SOIE WAISTS, extra quality, front and back neatly stitched in clusters of small tucks . 4.98

FLANNEL WAISTS, new straight front, made in plaits and corded with black satin, buttoned in back; also corded, black, white and pastel colorings 4.98

Special Sale of Black Silks.

We place on sale to-day a special purchase, comprising thousands of yards of

Black Peau de Soie,
Black Satin Duchesse,
Black 27-inch Taffeta,

none worth less than $1.25, at the remarkable price of

89c. yard.

A complete line of all the new Fall Silks in all shades at exceptionally low prices.

Sale of Lace Curtains.

If you need a pair or more of curtains for your dining room or bedroom, attend this sale, for we offer without question the greatest values ever advertised in this city. Here they are:

Two Special Lots.

Lot No. 1 comprises 350 pairs Ruffled Bobbinet LACE CURTAINS, with wide Renaissance edging and insertion, very fine quality net, 5-inch full ruffle, making the entire curtain 50 inches wide and 3 yards long.

☞ *Regular Price $3.75.*

Special To-day, **2.48 Pair.**

Lot No. 2 comprises 250 pairs Ruffled Bobbinet CURTAINS, with very dainty lace edge and insertion, just the thing for bedrooms, 45 inches wide and 3 yards long,

☞ *Regular Price $2.25.*

Special To-day, **1.48 Pair.**

40,000 YARDS BLACK GOODS

For Mourning Draperies

Fast Black Wool and All Wool Materials, 27 to 50 inches wide,

12½ to 50c Yard.

A Timely Offering of Blankets!

7,500 pairs on sale this morning at specially reduced prices. If you need a pair of these cold weather comforts, buy them now at this special offering—the prices will be much higher later on.

Eastern Wool Blankets.

Ten Quarter,	65c	95c	1.39 to 2.98	Pair
Eleven Quarter,	98c	1.25	1.75 to 4.98	Pair
Twelve Quarter,	3.98	4.98	5.98 to 7.98	Pair

5,000 Pairs California Blankets At These Attractive Prices.

Ten Quarter,	2.98	4.25	5.98 to 7.50	Pair
Eleven Quarter,	3.98	4.98	6.25 to 9.98	Pair
Twelve Quarter,	4.75	5.98	7.00 to 12.75	Pair

Larger sizes at prices in proportion.

Large assortment Bed Spreads and Comfortables at prices more than attractive.

Some Money Saving Items in Women's Muslin Underwear.

Gowns.

Muslin and Cambric Gowns, pointed and square yoke, also high neck, embroidery and lace trimmed,

69c., 1.25 and 1.75

Drawers.

Cambric and Muslin Drawers, with lawn ruffles, also deep embroidery or lace ruffle,

59c., 79c. and 98c.

Skirts.

Cambric and Muslin Skirts, lawn ruffle, with tucks, also deep embroidery ruffle; also

Outing Flannel Gowns.

Gowns of Outing Flannel, square yoke, in blue and white, and pink and white stripes,

59c., 1.10 and 1.39

Sateen Skirts.

Women's mercerized Sateen Skirts, with corded flounce, finished with deep side plaiting, royal blue, lavender, garnet and black,

98c. each.

Sale of Morris Chairs!

(4th Floor.)

Solid Quartered Oak and Mahogany finish, carved front and feet, spring seat and all hair filled cushions, covered in plain and fancy velours,

☞ *Regular Price $12.75.*

Special, **8.98**

Also attractive values in Parlor, Library and Dining Room Furniture.

Noteworthy Offering of Lamps.

We place on sale to-day a special line of LAMPS, all manufacturers' samples and all handsomely decorated, very appropriate for wedding gifts. The prices are unusually attractive. Note these:

5.00 Lamps at	3.50
7.50 Lamps at	4.98
12.00 to 15.00 Lamps at	9.98

A complete assortment of metal Lamps in new finishes with artistic globes, at lowest prices.

Sale of Women's Hosiery! Two Great Bargains!

Women's extra fine Black Lisle Thread HOSE, plain and Richelieu ribbed, pure white spliced soles,

35c Pair.

Three pairs for $1.00.

Also Women's Pure Thread SILK HOSE, blacks only, high spliced soles, heels and toes,

1.85 Pair.

China and Glassware.

An exceptionally fine line of English and American Porcelain Dinner Sets and Toilet Sets at unusually attractive prices. Note these sterling values:

FINE AMERICAN PORCELAIN DINNER SETS of 100 pieces, handsomely decorated, large platters and soup tureen, set.....	9.98
HANDSOMELY DECORATED UNDERGLAZE SETS of 100 pieces, choice of green or Yale blue decoration, set.....	11.55
TEA SETS of 56 pieces, handsomely decorated, set.....	3.98
FINE AUSTRIAN CHINA TEA SETS, handsomely decorated, set.....	6.48
TOILET SETS of porcelain, nine pieces, green underglaze decoration.....	2.25
TOILET SETS of twelve pieces, handsomely painted, stippled gold trimmings, assorted decorations, set.....	7.50

Jardinieres.

A magnificent collection of the newest shapes and colorings at prices ranging from

25c upward.

Monday Specials in the Girls' and Misses' Dept.

GIRLS' REEFERS, in Kersey, Navy, Red and Castor, double breasted, high collar, cuffs and seams all bound, finished with pearl buttons, 6 to 14 year sizes,

4.98

LONG COATS of Covert Cloth, yoke back and front, notched collar, side pockets, coat piped with velvet and finished around bottom with rows of stitching, 6 to 14 year sizes,

9.98

MISSES' SUITS of Cheviot, new double breasted Jacket, inlaid velvet collar and Peau de Soie Revers, lined with Taffeta, new flounces Skirt, finished with rows of stitching, percaline lined, 14 to 18 year sizes,

16.98

Special Sale of Cut Glass.

All rich American goods, newest patterns and finest cuttings.

BOWLS, each.....	3.98
CELERY TRAYS.....	4.25
HANDLED OLIVES.....	1.98
VINEGAR and OIL CRUETS.....	1.25
SUGAR and CREAMER.....	4.98
BON-BON DISHES.....	98c
WATER BOTTLES.....	1.98
TUMBLERS to match.....	2.65
SALTS and PEPPERS, very fine, sterling silver tops, each.....	48c. and 60c.

Other Values equally attractive.

Visit Our Restaurant.

It's located on the fourth floor. Bill of Fare and Service unexcelled. Prices exceedingly moderate.

Sale of Housekeeping Linens.

If your linen closet needs replenishing, it will pay you to come to this sale, for the values we offer are unusually tempting. Note these:

Damasks.

150 pieces SILVER BLEACHED DOUBLE DAMASK, worth 85c. yard.....	65c
100 pieces BLEACHED IRISH DAMASK, regular price 65c. yard.....	50c
150 pieces BLEACHED SATIN DAMASK, worth 98c. yard.....	75c
75 pieces IRISH DOUBLE DAMASK, 72 inches wide, regular price 1.10 yard.....	85c

Napkins.

150 doz. 5-8 BLEACHED DAMASK NAPKINS, worth 1.25 doz.....	98c
250 doz. 5-8 BLEACHED DOUBLE DAMASK, worth from 2.00 to 3.50 doz.,	1.50, 1.98 to 2.75 Doz.

Towels and Toweling.

500 dozen LINEN HEMMED HUCK TOWELS, worth 17c. each.....	12½c
250 dozen HUCK TOWELS, with damask borders, worth 19c.....	15c

Also unusual values in Kitchen and Glass Toweling.

Special Sale of Fine Velours.

A special purchase of fine Velours goes on sale to-day. They are 50 inches wide and come in red, green, blue, olive, terra cotta, rose, nile, etc.

☞ *Regular price of these goods elsewhere is $3.00.*

Special to-day, **1.39 yard.**

Best Groceries At Prices of Inferior Goods.

It is a well-known fact that we sell none but goods of the best quality, and when we hold a Special Sale housekeepers know there is money to be saved. One of these chances is open to you to-day. Note these prices:

O'NEILL'S NEW PROCESS XXXX FLOUR, barrel.....	4.50
O'NEILL'S NEW PROCESS XXXX FLOUR, half barrel.....	2.40
O'NEILL'S NEW PROCESS XXXX FLOUR, 24½-pound bags.....	57c
O'NEILL'S BAKING POWDER, 1-lb. can, 29c.; 5-lb. can.....	1.29
FORMOSA OOLONG ENGLISH BREAKFAST and MIXED TEA, equal in quality to any tea sold elsewhere at 60 cents lb., 35c.; three pounds for.....	1.00
CHOICE INDIA CEYLON, lb., 40c.; three pounds.....	1.15
BEST JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE, lb.....	25c
JAMOKA BLEND COFFEE, lb.....	20c
XI LUNCH COFFEE, 1-lb. bags.....	16c
XI LUNCH COFFEE, 3-lb. bags for...	45c
KIPPERED HERRING, plain cans...	15c
SARDINES, packed in pure olive oil, tin, 10c. and 17c
SARDINES, packed in pure olive oil, dozen tins.....	1.15 and 2.00
Kits of MACKEREL...	1.25, 1.55 and 1.85
5-lb. pails MACKEREL.....	65c
MACARONI, imported, lb.....	10c
SPAGHETTI, imported, lb.....	10c
CODFISH, 3-lb. boxes.....	30c

OLIVES.

QUEEN OLIVES, fine quality, gallon crock.....	1.80
BABY OLIVES, (Manzanilla,) bottle..	10c
BABY OLIVES, stuffed with peppers, bottles.....	10c., 20c. and 30c

Shop, to your heart's content. Shop all day long. Have everything pulled down from every one of the counters.

Buy when you get quietly at home—a hundred or a thousand miles away.

Uncle Sam is our delivery wagon.

Everything man and boy wears sent anywhere.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
509 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1209 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

EYES—FREE.

YOU SAVE $5.00.

DR. GEO. B. BRIGDEN, an OCULIST of 30 years' practice, (and assistants,) are making SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATIONS at our Optical Parlors. Oculists charge $5.00 for this examination. We offer you their services ABSOLUTELY FREE. If you require glasses we have them from $1 upwards.

KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St., New York. (near Nassau St.)
Hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., "Saturdays included."

A Little Light

on the question as to where to get your clothes made.

It isn't that we carry a larger stock; It isn't that we're direct importers, and buy full pieces, where the tailor buys a suit pattern;

It isn't that our prices are easily one-quarter less.

The secret of our growing success in the Custom Dep't is due to all of these advantages.

Business Suits, $30 to $50. *Fall Overcoats, $30 to $50.*

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

CARPETS

New Fall Styles.

ROYAL WILTONS.

The best wearing carpets made. The finest line ever shown. Also Lowell, Bigelow, and Hartford Axminsters in exclusive designs.

Special Sale (THIS WEEK).

To make room for new goods, we offer 275 pieces Brussels, Wilton Velvets, and Axminsters at about ⅓ less than regular prices.

New Hartford Rugs

in large carpet sizes. Also Wilton, Arlington, Axminster, Brussels, and Smyrna Rugs (in carpet sizes) at about ½ price.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—Our New Furniture Buildings adjoining Carpet Warerooms contain the finest line of Furniture to be found in New York City, at prices far below any for high-class goods.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"A book for thought, a nook for rest."

In planning for Autumn renovation, remember that simplicity in the small library gives it an atmosphere of quiet beauty and coziness not possible in larger rooms.

Our finely made Bookcases, with rod and rings for curtain, are only $7.50. Quaint Library Tables, simple in design, but exquisite in finish, at $7.50. Couches at $10.00, Bagdads, $4.50. Easy Chairs and Colonial Rockers—every needful to make it a delightful refuge.

Whole floors full of library necessities, comforts and luxuries, at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

The Turf. | The Turf.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

Sept. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30; Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Six Races Each Day at 2.15 P. M.

FIRST DAY

TUESDAY, SEPT. 17TH.

The Junior Champion Stakes, $15,000.

The First Special, $2,500.

TRAINS DIRECT TO THE TRACK.

LEAVE EAST 34TH STREET, NEW YORK, via LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20 P. M. Parlor cars on all trains.

LEAVE PARK ROW, NEW YORK, daily, via Brooklyn Bridge and 5th Avenue Brooklyn Elevated, every 15 minutes. Saturdays, every 10 minutes. Express to race track, stopping at City Hall, Flatbush Avenue and 9th Street Stations only.

LEAVE WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK, via 39th Street, Brooklyn Ferry, every 20 minutes from 10:00 A. M.

LEAVE PARK ROW, NEW YORK, Trolley Cars, via Vanderbilt Avenue and the Culver Route.

LEAVE HAMILTON FERRY, BROOKLYN, via 15th Street and the Culver Route.

LEAVE GREENPOINT and BROADWAY FERRIES, via Lorimer, Tompkins, and the Culver Route.

MUSIC BY LANDER.

Amusements.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. —The Great— CINQUEVALLI. 30—Other Acts—30. PRICES, 25c. & 50c.

COLUMBIA Mats. Daily Except Mon., 25c Evenings.....25c., 35c., & 50c. Next Week, An Enemy to the King. | SHENANDOAH

GRAND OPERA HOUSE Rose Coghlan PEG WOFFINGTON

Harlem Opera House. Evgs. 8:15. Only Matinée Sat. 2:15 Francis Wilson In Geo. W. Lederer's THE STROLLERS.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. An Enemy to the King.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Evs., 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. **FLORODORA**

Amusements.

DALY'S THEATRE. B'way & 30th DANIEL FROHMAN, —Manager.— THIS (MONDAY) AT 8. NIXON & ZIMMERMAN Present THE **MESSENGER BOY,** with JAMES T. POWERS MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY. NO PERFORMANCE THURSDAY.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d..... At 8:15 Mat. Sat. Only. DANIEL FROHMAN PRESENTS BERTHA GALLAND In "Decided Success." THE FOREST LOVERS NO PERFORMANCE THURSDAY.

SOUSA says Good Bye. Last Concert NEXT SUNDAY EVE. MET. OPERA HOUSE. Seats on sale Thursday.

Manhattan Theatre, MRS. FISKE B'way & 33d St. TUES., SEPT. 24. MIRANDA OF THE BALCONY. Sale Now Open.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. OPENING TO-NIGHT AND CONTINUING FOR SIX WEEKS. **CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO.** TO-NIGHT, ALSO THURSDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS AND WEDNESDAY MAT. PUCCINI'S.....LA BOHEME.....IN ENGLISH. Misses Gertrude Rennyson, Josephine Ludwig; Messrs. Reginald Roberts, W. Goff, W. W. Hinshaw, E. P. Temple, F. J. Boyle, J. F. Coombs. TUES., WED., & FRI. NIGHTS & SAT. MAT. VERDI'S.....AIDA.....IN ENGLISH. Misses Adelaide Norwood, Marion Ivel, Maude Ramey; Messrs. J. F. Sheehan, Wm. Pruette, W. W. Hinshaw, F. J. Boyle. ALL AMERICAN CHORUS OF 60. ORCH. OF 30. PRICES Nights & Sat. Mat., 25-50-75-1.00. Wednesday Mat., 25-50. Box seats, all performances, $1.50 each. NEXT WEEK—IL TROVATORE, MARTHA.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. VICTORIA BURLESQUERS. A Night in Chinatown. Great Vaudeville

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. MATINEE TO-DAY. McIntyre & Heath, Al Leech & 3 Rosebuds, Stuart, (Male Patti,) o'rs.

3rd Av. Thea. Mat. To-day. THE HOTTEST COON IN DIXIE.

Amusements.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE MAT. WED. AND SAT. ANDREW MACK Third Week of Success. "TOM MOORE." Hear Mack's Sweet Songs.

WEBER & FIELDS MUSIC B'way. Mats. HALL & 30th. Tue., Sat PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8:10 SHARP. HOITY-TOITY & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY

NEW YORK B'way, 44-45 Sts. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. HIT! MOST EMPHATIC HIT THE KING'S CARNIVAL Also "Supper at Sherry's" and special features.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. This Season's Greatest Success. ARIZONA Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

WALLACK'S.

Engagement of James K. Hackett closed on account of the death of President McKinley.

WILL REOPEN FRIDAY EVENING.

Anniversaries.

PROCTOR'S 23rd St. 5th Ave. 125th St. 58th St. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Shows. Complete Plays—Low Prices. "Forbidden Fruit"—All Laughs. Marvelous Florenz Troupe. 15., 5, 50c. "A Fair Rebel," Great Military Drama. Jacques Inaudi, The Hanlons, continuous. "Tacos," the Laughing Hit. 15, 25, 5 & Werner & Reider. Other Vaudeville. "The Jilt," Aft. 15, 25c. Eve. 15, 25, 50c. Great Vaudeville. Roars of Laughter.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. Wednesday Matinées begin next week. JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES with ETHEL BARRYMORE.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S **CRITERION** THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evenings, 8:30. ONLY MAT. SATURDAY. WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway and 38th St. "THE BEST YET."—HERALD. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2:15. The Rogers Brothers in Washington.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. To-night 8:30. Mat. Saturday. Mr. E. H. SOTHERN in the New Play, RICHARD LOVELACE. RICHARD LOVELACE.

Amusements.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Wednesday Mat. 25c & 50c. No Higher. TO-NIGHT—The new Adirondack play, UP YORK STATE. A homely romance of Northern New York.

BIJOU B'way & 30 St. Mon., Sept. 23. David Belasco presents DAVID WARFIELD In The Auctioneer. Seat Sale Thurs., 9 A. M.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. To-night, "LADIES' PARADISE," at 8:15. 2,000 Res'vd seats, 50c. Mats., Wed. & Sat.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. Chinese Troupe, 20 features, the Globe Comedy. 10c.

Baseball. Polo Grds. To-day, 2 games, 1 adm. Beg. 1:45 P. M. Boston vs. N. Y. Adm. 50c.

SEPT

1901

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Sept. 14..	3,593,192
Same week last year.....	903,797
To date this year.....	208,781,515
Corresponding date last year.	77,998,083
Bonds for the week.....	$10,787,600
Same week last year.....	$4,696,800
To date this year.....	$741,913,520
Corresponding date last year.	$342,230,360

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@10; at three months, 5; at six months, 5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1½	Met. W. S. El. Chi.	1½
Am. Snuff pf.	1½	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	1½
Canada Southern	6	N. Y. C. & St. L.	¾
Chi. & E. Ill.	1½	N.Y.C. & S.St. 2d pf.	8
Chi., Ind. & L.	2	North American.	1½
C., I. & L. pf.	1½	Nor. Pacific pf.	2½
Ch., M. & St. P. pf.	3½	Ont. Mining.	1¾
Ch., St. P. M. & O.	5	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	1½
C., C. C. & St. L.	¾	Pro. & Eastern	6
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	1½	Pressed Steel Car pf.	2½
Del., Lack. & W.	1	Pullman Co.	6½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1½	St. L. & San Fran.	1
Evans. & T. H.	1½	Tex. Pac Land Trus	3½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1
Gas & El Bergen Co.	1	Twin City R. T. pf.	3
Glucose Sugar pf.	2¼	Wells Fargo Ex.	16
Int. Paper pf.	2½		

Stocks Declined.

Amalgamated Copper	5¾	Lake Erie & W. pf.	5¾
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	1	Long Island	1
Am. Cotton Oil	1¼	Met. Street Railway	2¾
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	2	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Am. Express	6	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2
Am. Linseed	8½	Missouri Pacific	2⅝
Am. Linseed pf.	22	Mob. & O., J. P. M. ctfs.	1
Am. Malting pf.	3½	National Biscuit	2
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1	National Lead	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2¼	National Lead pf.	3
Am. Woolen	1	N. Y. Air Brake	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	N. Y. O. & W.	1¼
Brook. Rap. Trans.	2⅜	Pacific Coast	6½
Canadian Pacific	1⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Central of N. J.	2	Pressed Steel Car.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Reading	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅝	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Clev., Lor. & Wh. pf.	2	Rep. Iron & Steel	4½
Col. & Hock. Coal	3	Rep. I. & Steel pf.	7⅜
Consol. Gas	2	Rub. Goods Mfg. pf.	1
Delaware & Hudson	3½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Denver & R. G.	3	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1½
Denver & R. G. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Diamond Match	7	St. L. S. W.	2
Dist. of America	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	4½
Dist. of Am. pf.	3¾	Tol., St. L. & West.	1⅜
Erie	1	Twin City R. T.	2
Erie 2d pf.	1	Union Bag & Paper	1⅛
General Electric	1	Union Pacific	1
Glucose Sugar	1	U. S. Express	4
Hock. Valley pf.	2¾	U. S. Steel	1¾
Illinois Central	2	Va.-Car. Chemical	3
Int. Power Co.	3	Wheel. & L. E.	1½
Int. Silver pf.	5	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	2½
Int. Steam Pump pf.	1¼	Wisconsin Central pf.	3
Kan. City South. pf.	1¼		
Lake Erie & West.	2½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	St. L. S. W. 2d	2
L. & N. coll. tr. 5s	1½	St. P., M. & M., E. Minn. Se	1
Ft. L. & I. M. 1st ref. 4s	1½	Third Av. con. 4s	1½
St. L. & San F. gen. 6s	3¼		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Hide & L. 6s	2	Long Is. unif. 4s	2
Balt. & Ohio 3½s	1	Mex. Cen. con. 4s	1
Cen. of Ga. 2d pf. inc	1	Mex. Cen. 2d inc.	1¼
Ches. & O., R. & A. 1st 4s	1½	Mo. K. & T. 2d	2⅝
Ches. & O., R. & A. 2d 4s	2½	Mob. & O. 4s, J. P. M. ctfs	1
Chi. & Alton 3s	1	N. Y. Gas El. L. H. & P. 5s	2
C., St. P. & M. 1st	1	Peo. & East. inc.	1
Chi. Term. T. 4s	1½	Rich. & Dan. 6s	1½
Col. Mid. 3-4s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1½
Col. Southern 4s	1⅜	Union Pac. 1st 4s	1¼
Erie 1st con. 4s	1¼	U. Pac. conv. deb.	1
		Wabash deb. B.	1¼

OUR LONDON CABLE

Effect of the President's Death on London Markets.

Action of Independent Sections of the Stock Exchange—Fear Lest Wall Street Should Require Gold—Credit Abroad Will Not Bear Disturbance.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—When Friday brought the news of the alarming change in President McKinley's condition, a violent spasm of fear passed over our Stock Exchange and affected the money market. The latter was already nervous, and became increasedly cautious, and on the Stock Exchange prices fell heavily.

It was recognized before the day ended that the President could not live, and, amid all the turmoil, sympathy was universally expressed, not for him only, but for his family and for the Republic. In such circumstances it was a painful surprise, when Saturday came, to find that no provision had been made for a prompt official recognition by the Stock Exchange of the calamity of the President's death.

The market opened as usual, but the desire was universal to do no business. Unfortunately, the House Committee, which governs everything, could not be constituted, a quorum of members not being present. Not to be balked, the first American railroad section, then the consol, and with it all the others, passed informal resolutions to suspend dealing as a mark of respect for the deceased statesman. The consequence was that the house was emptied and offices shut up, and yet the officials were obliged to remain, and the official list will be published just as if it had been open and as busy as usual. Indignation is expressed about this anomalous situation in no measured terms, and yet one feels that through the spontaneity of the members' action, in some ways there has been more valuable testimony to real feeling than had everything been done according to rule.

What the effect of the President's lamentable death will be upon our markets generally cannot as yet be estimated. Several times on Thursday demoralization threatened to become perilous, and our money market is nervous to a high degree lest exigencies of finance in Wall Street should compel you to make drafts upon our stock of bullion. We cannot spare any, and no European market can give you gold save Paris, and Paris is now so powerful that it need not part with the metal unless it pleases.

Large amounts of French banking capital are still employed here, and Germany also remains considerably in debt to France. If, therefore, New York calls for gold, nothing need prevent French bankers from diverting the demand on us. These bankers being prudent and far-seeing, probably no such step would be taken. Some millions of the metal could be spared by the Bank of France without inconvenience. Your bankers, if necessary, might even borrow £5,000,000 or more temporarily from it without disturbing credit anywhere in Europe.

The one thing I must impress upon you is that credit on this side will not bear disturbance, not even in France. The tension is still extreme in Germany, and bankers intimately connected with German business keep assuring me that this year will not see any loosening of it in that empire. Russia is again urgently in need of cash to preserve the convertibility of her notes and to revivify her overstimulated and now half-paralyzed industries, and London stands to be shot at from all quarters.

Our Bank is fairly strong, measured by immediate domestic necessities, for our trade continues to shrink and the finance business, usually beginning to be active toward this time of the year, is conspicuously non-existent. Sundry colonial loans are in course of issue, otherwise there is nothing doing. The sale of these loans, however, blocks the way to shipments of colonial gold home, and we can only keep a brave front to the world, provided no call is made upon our stock.

Current credits are shockingly easy with us, merely through business stagnation and the continued excessive Government expenditure; but loans at 1 per cent. and discount at 2¼ per cent. do not really signify a strong market. These low rates are produced by a conjunction of opposite influence: accumulations of credit on the one hand, produced by Government borrowings, and stagnation of business on the other. The result is not a healthy ease, but an ease covering no small degree of apprehension. A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Sept. 16.

American Railways Company—Dividend payable.
American Snuff Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Waltham Watch Company—Dividend payable.
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn and Coney Island Telephone Company—Annual meeting.
Delaware and Hudson Railroad—Dividend payable.
Easton (Penn.) Consolidated Traction Company—Books close.
Colorado Southern Railroad—Books close for dividend on first preferred.
Consolidated Gas Company, New York—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Lake Superior Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Daly West Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Development Company—Dividend payable.
International Elevating Company—Dividend payable.
Laclede Gas Light Company—Dividend payable on common.
National Lead Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York and East River Ferry Company—Dividend payable.
Ontario Lake Superior Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pacific Coast Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
St. Joseph, South Bend and Southern Railroad.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Standard Oil Company.—Dividend payable.
West Jersey and Sea Shore Railroad.—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Sept. 17.

American Beet Sugar Company.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Southern Light and Traction Company.—Books close for annual meeting.
Standard Rope and Twine Company.—Annual meeting.
West End Street Railway, Boston.—Books close.

Wednesday, Sept. 18.

Alabama Great Southern Railroad.—Dividend payable on preferred A.
American Iron and Steel Company.—Books close for dividend on common.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway.—Annual meeting.
Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad.—Books close for annual meeting.
Hartford Carpet Corporation—Books close.
National Sugar Refining Company.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New York and East River Ferry Company.—Books close for annual meeting.
Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula Railroad.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
United Traction Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Sept. 19.

Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Friday, Sept. 20.

Ashland Coal and Iron Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—Books close.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway—Books close.
Commercial Cable Company—Books close.
Homestake Mining Company—Books close.
International Steam Pump Company—Books close.
Retsof Mining Company—Books close.
South Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago—Books close.
Tefft, Weller & Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Union Ferry Company—Books close.
Western Union Telegraph Company.—Books close for dividend and annual meeting.

Saturday, Sept. 21.

Brady Brass Company.—Annual meeting.
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
General Manifold Company.—Bondholders' meeting.
George A. Fuller Company.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company.—Dividend payable.
Oregon Short Line Railroad.—Books close for annual meeting.
Ontario Silver Mining Company.—Books close.
P. Lorillard Company.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Republic Iron and Steel Company.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company.—Books close.
United Shoe Machinery Company.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 15. — Business in this market has been overshadowed for a week by the news regarding Mr. McKinley. The feeling of gloom has been widespread from the day of the attack, rendering ordinary transactions nearly impossible.

Throughout last week the cloth market was characterized by a lack of animation, and by complaints of the general difficulty attaching to business. There was some inquiry for India, but recently many offers have been impossible, although some have been booked. The opinion is general, however, that the present is not a favorable time for operating, especially as stocks on the other side are large.

There were occasional unimportant transactions with China during the week, and there was more demand for South America and the smaller Eastern outlets. But the home trade was apparently lifeless.

Yarns were generally unsatisfactory, although there was a slight increase in buying.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 13, 1901.

Range in 1900. High.	Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Friday, Sept. 13. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Change For Past Week.	Stocks. Sales for Week Ended Sept. 13, 2,983,192/	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Sept. 13. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Sept. 13, '01.
99¼	89⅝	120	June 17.	89⅝	Jan. 21.	105⅝	106	— 5⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	$100	153,887,900	July 29, '01.	12	Q	114	116	104⅝	105⅝	...	311,235
...	...	6¼	Apr. 25.	3	Aug. 15.	4	5	— ⅝	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500	...	...	...	3¼	3¼	3	3	...	800
35¼	13½	35	June 14.	19	Jan. 17.	28	28¼	+ ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	½	Q	28¾	29⅝	28	28⅝	15⅝	7,400
72	57⅜	89¼	July 8.	67	Jan. 18.	85	85½	+ 1	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	85¾	87	83	83	62⅜	1,875
175	150	180¼	Apr. 26.	180	Apr. 8.	180	200	...	American Coal Co.	25	1,500,000	Sep. 3, '01.	15	SA	178	178	178	178	...	25
37⅜	30	35¾	June 17.	34	Mar. 5.	29	30	— 1¼	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,227,100	Dec. 1, '00.	5½	A	31½	32	29½	29½	33½	2,570
100	89⅝	91½	Jan. 9.	85	Apr. 10.	85	91	— 2	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,196,609	June 1, '01.	3	SA	90¾	90¾	88	88	...	400
37	24⅝	40	May 3.	34	Jan. 30.	33	36	...	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	May 15, '01.	1	SA	35	35	34	34	...	300
191	145	226	Apr. 19.	170	Jan. 12.	190	195	— 6	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '01.	1¾	SA	190	190	190	190	...	200
39	27½	41⅛	Mar. 1.	30	May 7.	30	30	— ½	American Ice Co.	100	22,221,800	Aug. 15, '01.	1	Q	31½	31¾	30	30	34¼	2,390
75½	60½	77⅝	Mar. 22.	67¼	Jan. 4.	66	67	...	American Ice Co. pf.	100	12,327,200	July 15, '01.	1½	Q	68	69	68	68	65	500
18¾	6	30¾	July 9.	6¾	Jan. 24.	18	19¾	— 8¾	American Linseed Co.	100	16,780,000	...	...	...	24	24	18¾	18½	9¾	2,710
60	36½	60	July 9.	41	Jan. 24.	40	43	— 22	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,780,000	Sept. 15, '00.	1½	...	57	57	40	40	52	11,305
7¾	4	8	June 20.	4¼	Feb. 4.	6¾	7	— ¾	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	...	...	...	7	7¾	7	7	...	1,500
31½	15⅜	30	June 25.	23⅜	Feb. 5.	25	25	— 5½	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,409,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1½	...	27	27	25	25	23½	900
51⅝	32⅝	49	Apr. 30.	37⅜	May 9.	42¾	...	— 1	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	...	...	...	45⅜	49½	43¼	44	36½	39,405
99	89	106¼	June 20.	93	Jan. 2.	98	99	+ 1¾	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 5, '01.	1¾	Q	98¼	100¼	97⅞	98	89¾	1,825
...	...	17¾	July 8.	12¾	Aug. 12.	12½	...	+ ½	American Locomotive Co.	100	35,000,000	...	...	...	25	25	24¼	24½	...	4,400
...	...	97	July 8.	87¾	Aug. 14.	89½	...	...	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	34,180,000	...	...	...	85¾	88¾	85	85¾	...	2,980
...	...	97	June 14.	87	Apr. 17.	95	98	+ 1¾	American Snuff Co.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '01.	1½	Q	97¾	98	97¼	98	...	230
149	125¾	152	June 4.	125¾	Sep. 11.	126	128	— 3¾	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	36,000,000	July 2, '01.	1¾	Q	129	129¾	125¾	125¾	116¾	31,700
128	107	130	July 19.	117⅝	Jan. 2.	...	...	— 3½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	36,000,000	July 2, '01.	1¾	Q	125	125	125	125	116	150
20¾	9	19	Apr. 29.	15	Mar. 4.	...	...	...	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Sept. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	100	100	100	100	...	14
...	...	138	Sep. 10.	124	July 15.	131	133⅝	— ¾	American Tobacco Co. tr. ctfs.	100	...	...	...	...	134	139⅝	131½	131½	90	1,200
...	...	21¾	Jan. 1.	15¾	Mar. 13.	15	15¾	— 1	American Woolen Co.	100	36,000,000	...	...	...	16	16	16	16	...	840
51	39	47¾	May 1.	37	May 29.	43	43½	— ¼	American Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Apr. 30, '01.	1½	SA	44⅝	47	43	43½	44¼	14,330
97	81	97	Sep. 9.	87	May 29.	96	97	+ ¾	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	200,000,000	June 15, '01.	1½	Q	74⅞	75	71	72¾	87	236,988
31⅝	18⅝	29⅝	Jan. 1.	9⅝	May 29.	9⅝	10	— ⅝	Anaconda Mining Co.	25	10,000,000	...	...	...	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅝	30¼	24,300
102	90	102	Sep. 9.	91	Mar. 18.	98	99	— 3	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,139,200	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	SA	98¾	102	98	98¾	98¾	24,388
97	79	110	Sep. 9.	90	Jan. 2.	107	108	+ 1	Baltimore & Ohio	100	25,000,000	Sept. 3, '01.	2	SA	99¾	102¾	97	97½	98¾	21,800
96	80	110	Sep. 9.	90	Jan. 2.	107	108	+ 1	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	25,000,000	Sept. 3, '01.	2	SA	99¾	102¾	97	97½	71	940
...	...	20	Jan. 1.	15	Mar. 13.	...	...	...	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32½	65,855
19	9	19	Jan. 1.	10	Mar. 13.	10	11	— 1	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	5,000,000	...	...	...	10	10	10	10	9¾	100
135	120	135	Jan. 1.	125	Mar. 13.	125	130	— 5	Brooklyn Union Elev. & Ferries	100	7,250,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	SA	128	128	128	128	...	200
50	34	50	Sep. 9.	40	Jan. 2.	48	49	+ 1	Canada Southern	100	25,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	1	SA	45	51	45	50	45½	6,100
120	110	120	Sep. 9.	110	Jan. 2.	118	119	+ 1	Canadian Pacific	100	65,000,000	Jan. 15, '01.	2½	Q	115	119	115	119	115¾	1,100
20	12	20	Sep. 9.	12	Jan. 2.	18	19	+ 1	Central of New Jersey	100	10,000,000	Aug. 15, '01.	2½	Q	19¾	20	19	19	19¾	1,200

1901

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 13, 1901.—Continued.

Range in 1900. High.	Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Friday, Sept. 13. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Date.	For Cent.	Pa-yable.	Range For Week Ended Sept. 13. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Clos-ing a Year Ago.	Sales of Week. Shares.	Sept. 13, '01.
42	31	50¼	Apr. 30.	27	May 9.	36¾	37¼	— ¾	Chicago & Alton	100	19,542,800	July 1, '01.	1	Q	37	39¼	36	39½	...	6,400	
78½	68½	82¼	Apr. 30.	72½	Jan. 4.	76¾	77	+ ¼	Chicago & Alton pf	100	19,544,000	July 1, '01.	1½	QA	77	78¾	76¾	77	...	1,850	
109	88	135¾	Apr. 29.	91	Jan. 2.	125	130	+ 1½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	100	7,197,800	July 1, '01.	1½	SA	127	127	123	125½	...	800	
18	9¾	28¾	Apr. 30.	18	Jan. 2.	22¾	22¾	+ ¼	Chicago Great Western	100	21,115,500				23	24⅜	22	22½	28¾	18,200	
82	69¾	99¾	June 24.	93	May 10.	94	95¾	+ ¾	Chicago Great Western pf. A	100	12,372,400	July 31, '01.	2½	SA	93	97¾	93	95¾	73½	119	
45	30	66	Mar. 24.	43	Jan. 4.	47¼	48¾	+ ¾	Chicago Great Western pf. B	100	9,660,000				47	48¾	47	48¾	...	150	
20	14	44¼	Sep. 12.	23	Jan. 2.	39¾	40	+ ¾	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	100	10,500,000				39	44¼	39	40	...	28,575	
64	45¼	70¾	Apr. 2.	58¾	Jan. 21.	72	73	+ 1½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	100	5,000,000	Apr. 29, '01.	2	SA	72¼	75	72	72½	67	1,550	
148¾	108½	188	May 6.	134	May 9.	155	155¼	+ 3¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	66,253,200	Apr. 20, '01.	2½	SA	153½	158¾	154¼	155¼	112½	242,885	
198	162¼	200	May 3.	175	May 9.	181½	185	+ 3½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	100	44,652,400	Apr. 20, '01.	2½	SA	180	187	180	185	174¾	948	
172¾	136¾	215	May 1.	169¾	Jan. 4.	191	192		Chicago & Northwestern	100	30,176,300	July 2, '01.	3	Q	187	197	187	192	182	2,250	
122½	102	175¾	June 5.	110¾	Jan. 21.	125¾	126¼	— 2¾	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	100	30,836,300	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	140¾	143½	135	135	105	10,955	
128	110	146	Apr. 11.	126	Mar. 21.	135	145	+ ¾	Chi. St. P., Minn. & Omaha	100	21,406,300	Feb. 20, '01.	2	A	140	140	140	140	...	100	
14¾	9¼	21	Apr. 16.	10¾	Jan. 19.	19¾	20	— ¾	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co	100	12,000,000				20¾	23	19¾	19¾	...	5,475	
39¾	26¾	37¼	Apr. 15.	23	Jan. 18.	32¾	33	— ¾	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf	100	17,000,000				29	33¾	29¾	32¾	20	4,600	
70	55	96¼	Sep. 11.	72¼	May 15.	92¾	93	+ 1¾	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	28,000,000	Sept. 2, '01.	2	SA	90¼	93¾	90	93	55	14,500	
118	103¾	121	Apr. 19.	111¾	Jan. 12.	115	118	— 2½	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	100	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '96.	1½	..	72	73	69¼	69¾	...	300	
72	46	79¾	Mar. 6.	67	Aug. 7.	68¾	75	— 2½	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	100	3,000,000	July 23, '01.	1¾	..	68½	70	68¼	68¾	67	400	
95¾	25¾	136¾	June 17.	41¾	Jan. 21.	98	98		Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	23,080,000				95½	100	92¾	94	33¾	5,420	
9⅝	5	18	Apr. 23.	6¾	Jan. 21.	12¾	13	— ¾	Colorado Southern	100	30,985,000				12¾	14½	12¾	13⅝	6	13,835	
47¾	36	58¾	Aug. 30.	40	Jan. 21.	55	55¾	— ¾	Colorado Southern 1st pf	100	3,997,000	Feb. 1, '01.	2	A	54¾	56½	53	53¾	49	5,625	
20¼	14	28¾	Apr. 29.	16¼	Jan. 29.	23¾	24	+ ¾	Colorado Southern 2d pf	100	8,500,000				24	25¼	22¾	23¾	13¾	2,500	
21	11¼	25½	June 17.	14	Jan. 18.	17½	17	— 2	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	6,926,600				18	18¾	15	15	...	1,130	
231	164	238	Apr. 15.	197	Jan. 18.	215¾	216¾	— ¾	Consolidated Gas Co	100	72,859,100	Sep. 16, '01.	2	Q	221	222	214¾	215¾	205¾	16,010	
95	70	124	June 10.	95¼	Jan. 2.	114	118	+ ¾	Continental Tobacco Co. pf	100	45,846,500	July 2, '01.	1¾	Q	117	118	114½	115	79	800	
134½	106¼	185¾	Apr. 3.	105	May 9.	159½	160	— 8½	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	35,000,000	Sep. 16, '01.	1¾	Q	163¾	165¼	159	159½	107¾	4,200	
194¾	171½	244	May 29.	186½	Jan. 3.	218	221	+ 2	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	26,200,000	July 20, '01.	1¾	Q	221½	225	218	218	172	2,238	
54½	16½	63¼	May 6.	29¾	Jan. 21.	41½	42	+ 3	Denver & Rio Grande	100	36,000,000				45¾	47¼	42	42	19½	12,600	
87½	64½	103¾	June 14.	80	Jan. 21.	90¾	91	— 1	Denver & Rio Grande pf	100	41,734,750	July 25, '01.	2½	SA	94	95¾	90	91	67½	9,093	
...	...	71	June 27.	65	Sep. 12.	69	70		Denver & Southwestern	100	3,000,000	Aug. 10, '01.	1½	SA	65	65	65	65	...	100	
21¾	12	45	June 15.	18	Jan. 30.	35	40	— 1	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	100	4,283,100				38¼	39	38¼	39	...	100	
...	...	152½	Aug. 29.	149¾	July 22.	140	145	— 7	Diamond Match Co	100	15,000,000	Sep. 12, '01.	2½	Q	147¾	147¾	144	144	...	490	
...	...	104	June 19.	97	Sep. 13.	7	7¾		Distilling Co. of America	100	22,418,818				8¾	8¾	7¾	7¾	...	1,612	
...	...	32¾	June 28.	22¼	Sep. 13.	28	27	— 8½	Distilling Co. of America pf	100					27	27½	25¾	25¾	...	1,212	
6¼	4	12¾	June 5.	4½	Feb. 5.	10½	11	+ ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000				10¾	12¾	10¾	11	4¾	4,720	
17¼	12	22	June 5.	18¾	Jan. 8.	19	19¾	+ 1¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf	100	10,000,000				19¾	20¼	19¾	20¾	...	4,300	
27½	16½	45¾	June 4.	34¼	May 9.	39¾	39¾	— ¾	**Erie**	100	112,378,000				41¼	43¼	38¾	39¾	16¾	278,980	
63¾	39¾	73¾	June 29.	50¾	Jan. 21.	69¾	69	— ⅝	Erie 1st pf	100	42,352,440	Aug. 30, '01.	1½	..	66¾	71¾	67	67¾	32	30,450	
43¾	15	61	Mar. 21.	32¾	May 9.	52¾	53¾	— ¾	Erie 2d pf	100	16,000,000				54½	58	54	54	16¾	12,900	
54⅝	35¼	69	Apr. 12.	41	Jan. 31.	61¼	61¾	+ 1½	Evansville & Terre Haute	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	SA	60	66¼	60	60	38¾	27,732	
94½	74	95	Apr. 1.	81	Jan. 4.	89	90	+ 1	Evansville & Terre Haute pf	50	1,294,000	Apr. 16, '01.	2½	SA	90	90	89	89	...	200	
20	14½	38	Apr. 20.	17	Jan. 18.	...	...	...	**Fort Worth & Denver City**	100	2,565,067	Mar. 15, '98.	2	..	30½	30½	30	30	...	100	
81	54	161⅝	June 19.	20	July 12.	...	...	+ 3	**Gas & Electric of Bergen County**	100	2,000,000				33	33	30	33	79¼	700	
200	120	289¾	June 24.	185¼	Jan. 21.	253	254	+ 2	General Electric	100	24,678,800	July 15, '98.	2	Q	257	264½	251	263	138	4,300	
60	44	65	May 2.	45	Feb. 16.	55¼	56	— 1	Glucose Sugar Refining Co	100	24,027,300	Sep. 2, '01.	1½	Q	56¼	58	55	55¼	50	6,817	
108	92	107	Aug. 5.	93¾	Mar. 4.	101	103	+ 2½	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf	100	18,638,300	Sep. 2, '01.	1¾	Q	105	105	105	105	92¾	200	
191½	144¾	208	Mar. 15.	167½	May 9.	179	180½	+ ½	Great Northern pf	100	105,205,259	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	181½	185	179	180¼	152	3,300	
47¾	30	57	May 6.	40¼	May 9.	49½	51	— ½	**Hocking Valley**	100	10,288,600	July 20, '01.	1¼	..	51¼	53½	49¼	49½	33¼	1,590	
74¾	58	80	May 2.	60¾	Jan. 21.	73	76	— 2½	Hocking Valley pf	100	12,991,700	July 20, '01.	2	SA	76	76	73	73	62	820	
79½	65	100	Apr. 16.	75	Jan. 8.	100	...	...	Homestake Mining	100	21,000,000	Aug. 25, '01.	50c	M	102½	102¾	102¼	102½	...	20	
133	110	154¾	June 29.	124	May 9.	142¾	142¾	— 2	**Illinois Central**	100	60,000,000	Aug. 31, '01.	3	SA	143½	147	141¾	142	116	6,800	
26½	14½	28	Mar. 2.	18½	Jan. 21.	22	22		International Paper Co	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	23¾	25¼	22	22½	19	8,000	
75	58	81½	Sep. 6.	69	Jan. 21.	79	80	+ 2½	International Paper Co. pf	100	22,285,700	July 1, '01.	1½	Q	77½	81¼	77¼	79	66¾	3,800	
55¾	34	100½	May 31.	54¾	Jan. 2.	92	96	— 3	International Power Co	100	6,400,000				90¼	97½	93	93	25¾	2,500	
10¾	3¼	11	Jan. 5.	5¼	Feb. 7.	6¾	7		International Silver Co	100	9,944,700				7¼	7¾	7	7¼	...	850	
...	...	40	Sep. 7.	32¾	June 15.	33¾	38	— 5	International Silver Co. pf	100	5,107,500	Apr. 2, '00.	1¾	..	35	35	35	35	...	110	
29¾	28	46¾	Sep. 11.	24¾	Jan. 22.	44	45	+ ½	International Steam Pump Co	100	12,262,500	July 1, '01.	1	Q	44	46¾	43¾	44½	...	3,900	
77½	70	86½	Aug. 27.	74	Jan. 24.	83	85	+ 1½	International Steam Pump Co. pf	100	8,850,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	85	85	85	85	...	100	
27¾	11¾	43¾	June 21.	21	Jan. 21.	35	80	+ ⅛	Iowa Central	100	8,512,800				36	39¾	35¼	35¼	18¾	2,300	
88	89	87½	July 1.	48	Jan. 8.	69	70	—	Iowa Central pf	100	5,671,630	Mar. 1, '00.	1¼	..	70	73	70	70	43	3,350	
25	10	41	June 13.	21	Jan. 6.	32	34	— ¾	**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	9,000,000				31	32¾	31	32¾	...	800	
17½	17	25	Apr. 30.	13½	Jan. 4.	18¾	19	— ¾	Kansas City Southern	100	29,093,500				20	19¾	19	20	10	400	
43¾	27¼	49	Apr. 30.	35	Jan. 4.	39½	40½	— 4¼	Kansas City Southern pf	100	21,000,000				42	42½	39	39	30½	3,200	
52	20¾	68½	Mar. 29.	20¾	Jan. 21.	59	61	— 2¾	**Lake Erie & Western**	100	11,846,900				61½	62	59¾	59¾	28¼	1,720	
115	83¼	126	Mar. 29.	106¾	Jan. 3.	123	124	— 2¾	Lake Erie & Western pf	100	11,840,900	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	123	123	123	123	...	100	
80	47¾	82½	June 27.	67	May 9.	75	78	— 1	Long Island	50	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '98.	1	..	73½	75	73¾	74	65	300	
89½	68¾	113¾	June 17.	76	May 9.	100¼	100½	— ¾	Louisville & Nashville	100	45,000,000	Aug. 12, '01.	2½	SA	102	104	100	100¼	71¼	35,650	
117	84	131¾	Apr. 22.	83	May 9.	114	114¾	+ ¾	**Manhattan Elevated**	100	48,000,000	July 1, '01.	1	Q	116	118¼	113¾	114	88	36,530	
182	143¾	177	June 24.	150	May 9.	160	160¾	+ 2½	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	52,060,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	163½	166	159	160¼	149½	11,810	
37½	24½	38	Sep. 12.	27	Jan. 21.	23	23¼	+ 1½	Met. West Side El., Chicago	100	7,495,700				38	38	38	38	...	110	
17¾	10¾	20	May 2.	12¾	Jan. 18.	13¾	14	+ 1¼	Mexican Central	100	47,953,100				24	26	22¾	23	11¼	11,350	
5	2¾	15	Apr. 16.	5¾	Jan. 8.				Mexican National certificates	100	32,350,000				13¼	14¾	12	13¾	2¾	63,500	
71½	45¼	111¾	July 19.	67¾	Jan. 19.	104½	105	...	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	4,000,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	106	107¾	104½	104½	54	1,000	
104¾	87¼	117¾	Aug. 9.	101¾	May 9.	113	115	...	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	100	4,000,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	115¼	118¾	115	115	93¼	800	
27	14	28¼	Aug. 27.	15	May 9.	23¾	24	— ½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	14,600,000				26	26	23¼	23¼	...	1,400	
69	47	78	June 25.	49	Apr. 9.	70	72	— 2	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf	100	7,000,000				70¼	70¾	70	70	...	300	
17¾	9	35¼	Apr. 22.	15	Jan. 21.	25¾	26	— ¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	55,290,690				28¾	28¾	28	28	9¼	4,825	
47¾	25¾	89¾	Apr. 19.	37	May 9.	51	51¼	— 1¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	100	12,800,000				53¾	57¾	51	51	29	9,000	
72½	38¾	124½	June 14.	69	Jan. 4.	98¾	99	— 2¾	Missouri Pacific	100	76,047,900	July 20, '01.	2½	..	103	104	98	98¾	40¾	36,950	
...	...	85	Aug. 22.	78	May 9.	82¾	85	— 1	Mobile & Ohio, J. P. M. & Co. certs.		5,520,000				83	83	83	83	...	100	
189½	184	197¼	Apr. 9.	192	Jan. 12.	...	...	...	Morris & Essex	50	15,000,000	July, '01.	3½	SA	195	195	195	195	...	20	
40¼	27¾	46	May 3.	37	Jan. 21.	42	42¾	— 2	**National Biscuit Co**	100	29,236,000	July 15, '01.	1	Q	43½	44	41¼	41½	32	2,800	
96	79½	103¼	Aug. 29.	92	Jan. 2.	101	103		National Biscuit Co. pf	100	38,825,300	Aug. 31, '01.	1¾	Q	103¾	103¾	102¾	102¾	83¾	30	
28¼	15¾	29½	June 12.	15	Feb. 28.	18¾	19	— 1½	National Lead Co	100	14,904,000	Sep. 16, '01.	1¾	Q	19¾	20	18¾	18½	18	450	
106¾	83	95¾	June 13.	81	May 16.	85	90	+ 3	National Lead Co. pf	100	7,980,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	87	87	87	87	...	100	
46	32¼	50	Mar. 21.	40	Jan. 7.	40	41	+ ½	National Salt Co	100	5,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	40	41	40	41	...	1,245	
76¼	69	84	Mar. 21.	72½	July 15.	75	76½	— ½	National Salt Co. pf	100	8,012,300	July 15, '01.	2	Q	75¾	76¼	75¾	75¾	...	600	
175	112	175	Apr. 26.	163	Jan. 21.	168	142	— 1	New York Air Brake	100	116,000,000	July 15, '01.	2	Q	142¼	146¾	140	141	127	900	
145¾	125¾	170	May 2.	139¾	Jan. 21.	140½	150	— ½	New York Central	100	14,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	..	39¾	42¾	38	40½	11¾	16,360	
24½	11	42¾	Sep. 12.	16	May 9.	40¾	41	+ 2¾	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	..	76	83	76	83	30	3,900	
58¼	29	83	Sep. 13.	47	Mar. 1.	82¾	84	+ 8	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	100	5,707,100	June 29, '01.	2	Q	214¾	214¾	214¾	214¾	...	100	
215½	210	217	June 24.	210	Feb. 14.	211	214	— ¼	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	93,113,900				33¾	34¾	31	31¾	30	38,550	
32¾	18¼	40¾	May 1.	24	May 9.	31¾	31¾	— 1½	New York, Ontario & Western	100	65,000,000	June 20, '01.	½	..	51¼	55¾	51	51¾	33¾	40,675	
45¾	22¾	57¾	May 2.	32	Jan. 10.	51¼	51½	+ ¼	Norfolk & Western	100	22,000,000	Aug. 23, '01.	2	SA	90	90	90	90	74¾	200	
83	67	90¾	June 18.	82	Feb. 15.	85	88	+ ½	Norfolk & Western pf	100	11,934,700				92	97¾	92	92¼	...	4,850	
...	...	109	June 18.	73¼	Feb. 15.	93	99	+ 1½	North American	100	30,000,000	Aug. 5, '01.	1	Q	122¼	122½	122¼	122¼	90¼	160	
86½	65¾	¶60	May 9.	77½	Jan. 21.	...	...	...	Northern Pacific	100	75,000,000	Sep. 5, '01.	1	Q	97½	97¾	97½	97½	70	200	
61⅛	57	113½	May 7.	64¼	Jan. 21.	...	...	+ 2⅝	Northern Pacific pf	100											
9	6	12	Sep. 12.	6¾	Jan. 8.	11⅜	12	+ 1⅜	**Ontario Mining Co**	100	15,000,000	Sep. 8, '01.	10c	..	10⅜	12	10⅜	12	...	3,275	
62	46	73	June 19.	52	Feb. 1.	60	63	— 6¼	**Pacific Coast**	100	5,899,600	Aug. 1, '01.	1	Q	65	65	62	62	56½	800	
69½	57	75	June 13.	63	Jan. 8.	64	72	+ 1½	Pacific Coast 2d pf	100	3,014,400	Aug. 1, '01.	1	Q	70	71	70	71	...	200	
67	25¾	47¼	Jan. 29.	30¾	May 9.	35¾	40	— ¾	Pacific Mail	100	29,280,600	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	..	39¼	43¼	39	39	30	3,900	
140¾	124¾	161¾	Apr. 22.	137¼	May 9.	140¾	140¾	— ½	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	282,164,950	May 31, '01.	2½	SA	142¾	144¾	140¼	140¾	127¼	65,660	
111¼	81¾	120¾	June 21.	95¾	Jan. 21.	107¼	107½	— ⅝	People's Gas, Chicago	100	28,668,800	Aug. 24, '01.	1½	Q	109	112	106¾	107¾	89¼	25,800	
18	5	35	Mar. 22.	14¾	Jan. 30.	20	21	+ 6	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000				31¾	32¾	31	33	5	100	
80¼	49¾	80	June 17.	57	Jan. 30.	68¾	73	— 1	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,347,800	Apr. 1, '01.	1	Q	70	70	70	70	...	100	
38¾	32½	52	Jan. 2.	30	Mar. 7.	38	40	— 1	Pressed Steel Car Co	100	12,500,000	Aug. 20, '01.	1	Q	40	42	39	39¾	36¼	1,650	
80½	70¾	89	Apr. 29.	72¼	Mar. 5.	80¼	81¼	+ 2¼	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf	100	22,350,000	Aug. 22, '01.	1¾	Q	78¾	82¼	78¾	81¾	72	1,190	
204	176	217	Apr. 1.	195½	Jan. 21.	206	212	+ 6¾	Pullman Co	100	74,080,000	Aug. 15, '01.	2	Q	212	212	209	211¾	187¾	350	
2½	1½	5½	May 31.	1¼	Apr. 22.	...	...	— ⅜	**Quicksilver**	pref	5,706,780				3¾	4	3¼	3¼	...	450	
26	15	48¼	June 3.	24½	Jan. 4.	38¾	39	— 1½	**Reading**	50	60,300,000				41¾	42¾	38¾	39	15¼	50,140	
71¾	49	80¾	June 17.	65	May 9.	73¾	73¾	— ⅝	Reading 1st pf	50	28,000,000	Sep. 10, '01.	2	SA	76	76¾	73¾	73¾	53¾	14,200	
39¼	23¾	50¾	May 1.	36	Jan. 3.	49¾	50	— 1½	Reading 2d pf	50	42,000,000				52	54	49¾	49¾	25¾	30,900	
27½	8¾	24	June 17.	11¾	Sep. 13.	13	13¼	— ¾	Republic Iron & Steel	100	27,191,800				18¾	18¾	13	13¾	11¾	49,020	
70¾	49	82	Apr. 1.	55¾	Jan. 21.	63¼	64	— 7¾	Republic Iron & Steel pf	100	39,988,900	July 15, '01.	2½	Q	72	72	69¾	69¾	33	31,900	
...	...	38¼	May 2.	26	Aug. 9.	29¾	27¾		Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co	100	14,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	..	27½	28	27	27	...	1,210	
...	...	90	May 2.	76¾	Aug. 9.	72	78	— 1	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf	100	8,051,400	Sep. 16, '01.	1¾	Q	79	79	79	79	...	100	
8⅞	5	15¼	Jan. 8.	7⅞	Jan. 21.	...	...	+ ¼	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	100	4,000,000				12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	7	100	
64½	35¼	78¼	June 25.	58	Jan. 21.	...	...	— 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	100	5,491,200	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	66	67	66	67	48¼	850	
21½	11¾	36	June 5.	20	Jan. 24.	...	...	— 1½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	100	8,500,000				23	24	23	23¼	15¾	1,300	
...	...	118¼	Sep. 10.	57	Jan. 28.	116¾	118¾	+ ¾	St. Lawrence & Adirondack	100	1,200,000	Sep. 1, '01.	2	..	116¼	118¼	116	116¾	...	2,700	
24¼	8¾	64¾	June 20.	21½	Jan. 4.	42¾	42	+ 1	St. Louis & San Francisco	100	27,466,700				44½	46¼	43	43	9¾	6,300	
78½	64	88	Mar. 12.	75	Jan. 4.	78	80		St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	100	5,000,000	July 1, '01.	2	6A	82	82	82	82	...	400	
65	51¼	76¾	June 19.	53¼	Jan. 4.	64¼	64¾	— 1¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	100	14,335,700	Sept. 2, '01.	1	Q	68	70	64¾	65¼	33½	4,380	
18¾	8¾	30½	Apr. 30.	16	May 9.	27	28	— 2	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000				29¼	30¾	27	27	11¾	8,455	
46½	21¾	71	June 10.	41½	Jan. 3.	59	60	— 4¼	St. Louis Southwestern pf	100	20,000,000				60	63¾	58½	58½	27½	5,400	
28	17¾	41¼	Apr. 2.	19¾	Feb. 5.	30	32		Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co	100	7,500,000				29¼	29¾	29¼	29¼	...	300	
45¾	30¾	63¾	June 5.	29	May 9.	54¾	54½	+ ⅝	Southern Pacific	100	197,832,100				55¾	59	55¾	54¾	32¼	259,780	
23¾	10¾	35¾	June 3.	18	Jan. 21.	30¾	30¾	— ¾	Southern Railway	100	119,900,000				31¾	32¾	29	30¾	11¾	91,680	
73¾	49¼	88¾	June 17.	67½	Mar. 6.	85¾	85¾	+ ½	Southern Railway pf	100	60,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2	SA	86¾	86	84	85¾	52¾	13,000	
10¾	4½	8⅝	June 13.	3½	Mar. 6.	4½	5	+ ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine Co	100	12,600,000				5	5	4¼	4½	5⅜	1,400	
104	49	76¾	June 18.	49¾	Mar. 7.	59	60	— ⅞	**Tennessee Coal & Iron Co**	100	22,553,800	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..	62¾	65¾	59	59¾	67¼	26,530	
28¾	13¼	52¾	May 3.	22¾	Jan. 4.	40	40½	— ½	Texas Pacific	100	38,760,000				41¼	43¾	39	40	15	20,850	
21¾	11½	42¼	May 6.	19	Jan. 8.	32	38	+ 3¾	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	8,717,000				37½	38¾	37½	38¾	14½	1,000	
135½	45¼	129¼	Jan. 29.	117	May 9.	120	123	— ¾	Third Avenue	100	16,000,000	Nov. 20, '99.	1¼	..	120	121	120	120¾	110½

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 13, 1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Sept. 13. $10,787,600

	Week Ended Sept. 13. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104	104	104	104	5½
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100⅞	101	100⅝	101	10
American Hide & Leather 6s	92	93½	92½	92½	66
Ann Arbor 4s	97	97	96½	96½	6
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	103⅝	104	103½	103½	83½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	97	97	96	97	42½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	94⅝	94⅝	94	94	117
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95½	95½	94½	94½	73½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	103⅞	103⅞	103	105½	24½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89⅝	89⅝	89	89	34
Baltimore & Ohio convertible deb. 4s	105⅞	106	105⅜	104	236
B. & O., Pitts June. & Middle Div. 3½s	89⅝	89¾	89½	89½	19
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	108	108	107⅞	107⅞	3
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	101	101	100⅝	100⅞	63
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s, tr. rects.	72½	73	72½	73	14
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg general 5s	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	3
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	3
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	106¼	106½	105⅞	105⅞	64
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	80	82	80	81⅜	35
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	30	32¼	29	29	373
Central of New Jersey general 5s	130	130	129¼	129½	4
Central Pacific gtd. 5½s	88	88½	88	88½	11
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101¼	101¼	101	101	80
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	120⅞	120⅞	120⅝	120⅛	3
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	104	105⅞	104	105	76
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	103	108	103	103	2
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 2d con. 4s	99	99	99	99	1
Chicago & Alton 3s	88	88	88	88	3
Chicago & Alton 3½s	84½	84⅝	84½	84⅝	3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 4s, joint bonds	96⅞	96⅞	95	95	1,610½
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	110	110	110	110	9
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	136⅝	136⅝	136⅝	136⅝	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	110	110	110	110	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 6s	112½	123¼	122¼	122¼	5
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chicago & Pacific 6s	116	116	116	116	6
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	140	140	140	140	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106	106½	105⅝	106½	7
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	127	127	127	127	1
Chicago, St. Paul, & Minnesota 1st 6s	137½	137½	137½	137½	1
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	138½	138½	138½	138½	6
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	95	95	93½	93½	67
Cin., Ind., St. Louis & Chicago 4s	104	104	104	104	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	103	103	103	103	29
Colorado Midland 1st 3-4s	80½	80½	80	80	20
Colorado & Southern 4s	87¾	87¾	86¼	86½	80
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	1
Detroit Citizens' Railway 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	10
Detroit, Mack. & Marq. land grant 3½s	100	100	100	100	50
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	119	119	119	119	11
East Tennessee reorganization lien 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	100	100	100	100	9
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Erie general 4s	88	88	87⅝	87⅝	106
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	97½	97½	28
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	12
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	103½	104	103½	104	68
Gal., Harris. & San Antonio 1st 6s	109½	109½	109½	109½	2
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	9	9	8½	8½	5
Hocking Valley 4½s	106½	106½	106½	106½	10
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	110⅝	111	110⅝	111	25
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	105	105	105	105	8
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	101	101	101	101	3
International Paper 6s	106½	106½	106½	106½	7
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	1
Kansas City Southern 3s	69¼	69½	69½	69¼	6
Laclede Gas 5s	108	108	108	108	8
Long Island unified 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	15
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	10
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	10
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119	119	119	119	10
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	114½	114½	114	114½	3
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	119	119½	119	119	19
Mexican Central consol. 4s	84½	85	84½	85	12
Mexican Central 1st income	32	33½	30	30½	270
Mexican Central 2d income	23½	25½	23½	23½	5
Milwaukee & Northern 1st con. 6s	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	103	103¼	103	103¼	21
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	96⅝	98	96½	96½	39
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	81⅝	82	80	81	57
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	125½	124	123¾	123¾	11
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	105¼	105¼	105	105	53
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	113	113	113	113	4
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	125½	125½	125½	125½	5
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s, J. P. M. & Co. certs.	94	94	93	94	1
Mohawk & Malone income 5s	105	105½	105	105½	72
Morris & Essex guaranteed 7s	138½	138½	135½	138½	5
New York Central deb. 5s, of 1884	101	101	101	101	1
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	85⅞	86⅜	85⅜	85⅞	26
New York Central general 3½s	107⅛	107⅝	107⅛	107⅝	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. perr. money 4s	98	98	98¼	98⅝	29
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & Power 5s	115	115	114	114	80
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certs. 4s	202⅜	202⅜	202⅜	202⅜	1
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	102½	102½	102	102	10
New York, Susquehanna & Western gen. 5s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	5
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102	102	34
Northern Pacific 3s	71⅞	72⅝	71¼	71⅝	386
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104½	104⅝	104	104⅝	114
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	103	103⅝	103	103⅝	73
Oregon Short Line 6s	125	125	125	125	1
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	109½	109⅝	100	109	17
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	112⅞	112½	112¼	112¼	3
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	96⅞	97	96⅞	97	39
Peoria & Eastern income	70	71½	69	70	209
Pitts., Cinn., Chi. & St. Louis 4½s, Series A	114	114	114	114	2
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	116½	116½	115½	116½	4
Reading general 4s	95½	95⅝	95⅞	95⅞	90
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	100⅞	101	100⅝	100⅝	12
Richmond & Danville 6s	122	122	122	122	1
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	129	129	128	128	18
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 3-4s	95	95	93	95	6
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	116¼	116¼	116	116	29
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	90½	91½	90	91⅛	68
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	128¾	128⅞	128¼	128½	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	97	97½	97	97½	49
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	75¼	78	75¼	77	125
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba 2d 6s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., East. Minn. 5s	108	108	108	108	1
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba cons. 4½s	114½	114½	114½	114¾	2
San Antonio & Arkansas Pass 4s	86	86	86	86	101
Southern Pacific 4s	92	92	90⅜	91	87
Southern Pacific 4½s	100	100	100	100	5
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 6s, stamped	110	110	109½	109¼	4
Southern Railway 5s	116¼	116½	116¼	116⅜	47
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	51	51	50⅜	50⅜	44
Standard Rope & Twine income	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	46
Texas Coal & Iron, Texas. Div. 6s	110	110	100	100	4
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	119	119	119	119	2
Third Avenue con. 4s	103	103½	103	103½	6
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	6
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	94	94	93	93	2
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	84	84	84	84	5
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105⅛	105⅝	104	104	192
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	106	107	104½	104⅝	3,376
United States Leather 6s	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	7
Virginia Midland Serial 5s, E	114	114	114	114	1
Wabash 1st 5s	119	119	119	119	6
Wabash 2d 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	9
Wabash debenture, Series B	61½	63	59	59⅝	937
West Shore 4s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
West Shore 4s, registered	113	113	113	113	1
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	119½	120	119	119	19
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	90½	91½	90½	91¼	86
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Wisconsin Central general 4s	88½	89	88	88	80

Total sales $10,725,800

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 13, 1901.

United States 2s, coupon	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	3½

Total sales $13,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 13, 1901.

Alabama, Class A	108	108	108	108	2
Tennessee Settlement 3s	95½	95½	95½	95½	1
Tennessee Settlement 3s, small bonds	94½	94½	94½	94½	43
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	96½	96½	96¼	96¼	45

Total sales $48,300
Grand total $10,787,600
*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	106⅝	June 6	105¼	Jan. 21	106⅝	June 6
U. S. 2s, 1908, coupon Q. Jan.	108⅞	June 29	105¼	Jan. 17	107⅝	July 29
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	114⅞	Jan. 10	112¾	June 4	112⅝	July 17
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	115¼	Mar. 30	112¾	July 9	113⅞	Aug. 8
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	139	July 9	137	Aug. 17	137	Aug. 29
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	139¾	Apr. 23	136⅞	Aug. 6	137	Sep. 7
U. S. 2s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	111⅞	Mar. 4	110	May 1	110	May 1
U. S. 2s, 1904, coupon Q. F.	113¾	Mar. 4	109¾	July 22	109¾	July 22
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	112	Mar. 22	108¾	Aug. 1	108⅝	Sep. 5
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, small Q. F.	112	Mar. 29	108¾	June 6	108¾	Aug. 30
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	111⅜	Mar. 27	108	Aug. 6	108¾	Aug. 13
District of Columbia 3-65s F. A.	126	July 22	105	Apr. 26	126	July 22
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s Q. Jan.	97¼	Mar. 2	96	Apr. 15	96	Apr. 15

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.
Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	109½	Apr. 5	108	Sep. 13	108	Sep. 13
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.					109½	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	103½	Mar. 30	102	Feb. 13	102½	Mar. 30
Alabama currency funding 4s J. J.	103	Aug. 23	103	Aug. 23	103	Aug. 23
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	109	Apr. 27	107½	Aug. 1	109¾	Aug. 19
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	105	July 26	102	July 26	105	July 26
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.	136¾	Mar. 14	135	Mar. 14	136¾	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933 J. J.					120	Mar. 18
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	95¾	May 1	95¼	Sep. 10	95¼	Sep. 10
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	95	Feb. 7	94½	Sep. 10	94½	Sep. 10
Virginia deferred 6s, certs	10½	Mar. 30	7½	July 30	7½	Aug. 13
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	98¾	Jan. 17	96¼	July 1	96¾	Sep. 12

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Alabama Gt. Southern pf. A (extra)	2	Sept. 16		
Atlantic Coast Line (Conn.)	2½	Sept 16	Sept. 5	Sept. 17
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2½	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 7
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 6
Canadian Pac. cons. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 6	Oct. 3
Canadian Pac. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 2	Oct. 3
Chicago, Burlington & Q. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 25	Sept. 20	Sept. 26
Chicago & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 18	Sept. 23
Chi., Ind. & L. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Chicago Junction Railway & Union Stock Yards com. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 13	Oct. 2
Chicago Junction Railway & Union Stock Yards, pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 13	Oct. 2
C., Mil. & St. P. cons. (semi-annual)	3	Oct. 20	Holders of record	Oct. 1
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 20	Holders of record	Oct. 1
Chicago & N. W. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 4	Sept. 21	Sept. 30
Chi., R. I. & Pac. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Sept. 20	Sept. 30
Col. & South. 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 2
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	2½	Sept. 16	Aug. 28	Sept. 17
Fitchburg pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 7
Manhattan (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 12	Sept. 25
Northern Pacific common (quarter)	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 18	Oct. 21
Pitts., Youngstown & Ashtb. com.	2½	Sept. 23	Sept. 19	Sept. 24
Pitts., Youngstown & Ashtb. pf.	3½	Sept. 23	Sept. 19	Sept. 24
St. Joseph, South Bend & S. cons.	1	Sept. 16	Sept. 11	Sept. 17
St. J., S. B. & Southern pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 16	Sept. 12	Sept. 17
St. Louis & San F. 1st pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
Southern Railway pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 16	Sept. 30	Oct. 9
Union Pacific common	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 9
Union Pacific pf.	4	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 9
West Jersey & Sea Shore (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 16	Holders of record	Aug. 30

STREET RAILWAYS

American Railways Co.	1	Sept. 16	Aug. 30	Sept. 30
Chicago City Ry.	2½	Sept. 30		
Easton (Pa.) Consol. Electric Co.	2	Sept. 16	Sept. 14	Sept. 16
Philadelphia Traction Co.	$2	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 1
South Side Elevated, Chicago, (semi-an.)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 1
The City Ry. of Texas, pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Union Traction Co., Pa.	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 1
West End St. Ry. (Boston) com.	$1.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 1

[illegible]

Manufacturing Stocks.				
People's, Brooklyn (extra)	2	Sept. 16	Sept. 14	Sept. 16

[illegible]

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Boston Belting Co. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
Canaria Iron Co.	$1	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 14
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
Chicago Telephone Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 9	Sept. 26	Oct. 9
Col. Fuel & Iron Co. com. (quarter.)	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 24	Oct. 16
Commercial Cable Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
Consolidated Gas Co. (quarter)	2	Sept. 16	Aug. 27	Sept. 17
Consol. Lake Superior Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 16	Holders of record	Aug. 31
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 1
Daly-West Mining Co.	25c	Sept. 16	Holders of record	Sept. 10
Empire State-Idaho Mining & Developing Co. (month)	1	Sept. 16	Holders of record	Sept. 9
General Electric Co. com. (quarter.)	2	Oct.		
George A. Fuller Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 2
Hartford Carpet Corporation, pf.	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 18	Oct. 3
Homestake Mining Co. (month)	25c	Sept. 25	Sept. 20	
Homestake Mining Co. (extra)	25c	Sept. 25	Sept. 20	
Internat'l Elevating Co. (quarter)	1	Sept. 16	Sept. 6	Sept. 17
Internat'l Paper Co. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 1
Inter. S. Pump Co. com. (quarter.)	1¼	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
Laclede Gas Co. com.	2	Sept. 16	Aug. 28	Sept. 17
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	Sept. 20	Sept. 14	Oct. 1
National Biscuit Co. com. (quarter.)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 16
Nat. Enam. & Stmp. Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
National Lead Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 16	Aug. 23	Sept. 17
Nat. Sugar Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
National Tube Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 1
N. Y. & Hat River Ferry (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 16	Sept. 3	Sept. 17
New Haven Iron & Steel Co.	20c	Sept. 20	Sept. 14	Oct. 6
New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co. (month)	1	Sept. 21	Sept. 11	Sept. 21
New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co. (extra)	1	Sept. 21	Sept. 11	Sept. 21
Ontario Lake Superior Co. pf.	1¾	Sept. 16	Holders of record	Aug. 31
Ont. Lake Superior Co. pf. (scrip)	1¾	Sept. 16	Holders of record	Aug. 31
Ontario Silver Mining	30c	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	
Otis Elevator Co. pf. (quarter)	$1.50	Oct. 15	Sept. 28	Oct. 14
P. Lorillard pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 1

[illegible]

Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf. (quarterly)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 1
Reliance Mining Co.	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Royal Baking P. Co. pf. (quarterly)	1¾	Sept. 16	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Rutland Granite Mill. Co. pf. (quarterly)	1¾	Sept. 16	Sept. 7	Sept. 16
Safety Car Heating & Lt. Co. (quarterly)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 1

[illegible]

Standard Oil Co.	20	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 1
Standard Rope & Twine Co. pf. (quarterly)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 1

[illegible]

Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. Co. (quarterly)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 1

[illegible]

Union Typewriter Co. pf. (quarterly)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 1

[illegible]

Western Union Tel. Co. (quarterly)	1¼	Oct. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Westinghouse Air Brake Co. (quarterly)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Sept. 30
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. (quarterly)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Sept. 30
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf. (quarterly)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Sept. 30
Wheeling Steel & Iron Co. pf. (quarterly)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Sept. 30
Wisconsin Central Co. pf. (quarterly)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Sept. 30

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Sept. 13, 1901.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. On these pages is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

		Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Range for Year 1901. Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	101	Mar 15	95	Jan 7	96¾ Sept 13	96 97
Atl. Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O	104¾	Mar 13	101¾	May 14	103¾ Sept 12	103¾ 105¾
Do registered	A O	104	Jun 17	102	Feb 18	103 Aug 26	.. ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	90	Jun 14	86¾	Jan 4	97 Sept 12	.. ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	85	May 17	84	May 14	85 May 17	.. ..
Do do registered	Nov.	96¾	Jan 29	90	Jan 28	94 Sept 13	93 ..
Do stamped		96¾	Jan 29	90	Jan 28	94 Sept 13	93 ..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D	108	May 18	108	May 18	108 May 18	106 ..
Baltimore & Ohio—							
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	97¾	Jun 28	94¾	Sep 13	94¾ Sept 13	95 96
Do do registered	A O	95¾	Mar 18	93¾	Mar 18	93¾ Mar 18	94½ 95¾
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948		104	Mar 17	99	May 9	103¾ Sept 13	103¾ 103½
Do do registered		104	Mar 8	101½	Jul 1	101¼ Aug 19	.. ..
Do conv. deb. g. 4s, 1911		110	May 3	100¾	May 15	104 Sept 13	.. ..
Do do do g. 4s, 1911		92	Jun 24	88	Jan 21	89 Sept 13	80 90
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J	91	Jun 4	90¾	Jun 4	93¾ June 4	.. ..
Do do registered		91	Jun 4	90¾	Jun 4	93¾ June 4	.. ..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	M N*	91¼	Mar 18	87¾	May 23	89¾ Sept 13	.. ..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	A O					105¾ Oct. 86	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	F A					May '22.00	107¾ ..
Cen. Ohio rcor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S					Feb '11	.. ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 4s, 1937	M S*	113½	Jul	9	115 Jan	3 117¾ Sept 13	113¾ 120
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	F A	131	Jun	3	130 Jan	3 131 Sept 13	.. ..
Do con. 1st g. 5s, 1922	J D	130	Feb	7	125	May 23	126 129¾
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	Y J					103 Ap 14.07	.. ..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O					100 No 16.00	.. ..
Buff. & Susq. 1st g. 5s, 1908	M N	108¾	Apr 15	103¾	Jul 8	105¾ Sept 12	103¾ ..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	A O	127¼	Mar 10	119¾	Jun 15	123¾ Aug 27	122¾ ..
Do do registered	A O					117 Nov 20.00	.. ..
Do do registered	J D					140 Fe 14.07	.. ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J D					140 Dec 6.00	.. ..
C.R., I.F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O					113¾ De 6.00	.. ..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J	109	Jun 27	105¾	Jul 1	106¾ Sept 9	106¾ ..
Do 2d 5s, 1913	M S	111	Jan 23	107	Sep 5	107 Sept 5	.. ..
Do do registered	M S	108	Mar 22	104¾	Apr 17	107 Aug 1	.. ..
Cen. Pac. 1st g. 4½s, 1949	J D	107	May 27	91	Aug 5	91 Aug 9	90 ..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	M N	103¾	Apr 30	96	Jan 31	102¾ Sept 6	101¾ ..
Cen. R. of Ga., 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	103¾	Mar 25	99	Feb 7	103¾ Mar 25	99 ..
Cen. R. of Ga., 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	103½	Jun 24	97¼	Jan 16	102½ Sept 11	105 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945						98 De 30, 00	.. ..
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	M N*					81¾ Sept 11	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945, Oct.		84	Aug 28	60	Jan 9	81¾ Sept 13	29 30
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945, Oct.		38¾	Mar 6	20	Jan 3	29 Sept 13	29 30
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945, Oct.		21	Jun 21	8	Jan 18	19¾ Sept 13	.. ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946						95 De 27,00	.. ..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947						102 Jne 29,00	.. ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946						106 Oc 24, 00	.. ..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N*	106	Mar 30	104¾	Jul 24	104¾ July 24	104 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987	J	137½	Mar 27	127	Jan 22	129¾ Sept 11	128¾ 133
Do do registered	Q J	137	Mar 27	127	Jan 22	130 July 24	.. ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M	100	Mar 15	100	Mar 15	106 July 9	.. ..
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910	Q March	103¾	Jul 31	102	Jun 21	103¾ Sept 7	103¾ 104¾
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J D	116¾	Jun 4	112	Jun 21	113½ Sept 5	114¼ 116¾
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	117	Apr 10	113½	Jun 8	114 Aug 22	114 116¾
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O	116	Feb 10	115¾	May 15	117¾ July 16	116 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	122	Feb	7	119	Jul 22	120½ Sept 11	120 ..
Do do registered	M N	121	Jun 24	116	Apr 20	116 July 15	105 ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	M S	103	Apr 18	103	Apr 18	103 Apr 18	.. ..
Do do registered	M S	103	Apr 18	103	Apr 18	103 Apr 18	.. ..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	Y J	107½	Apr 30	103	Sep	9 103 Sept 9	103¾ ..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	Y J	103	Jan 11	99	Jul 13	99 Sept 9	99¾ 101½
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J					103 No 26,00	106 ..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M S					101¼ Ap 25,00	103½ ..
Eliz., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902	M S	103¾	Jan 14	100	Sep 11	100 Sept 13	.. ..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	M N	105¾	Jan	9	103¾	Jun 4	103¾ June 4	103¾ ..
Miss. R. Bdge 1st 6s, s. f., 1912	A O					106¾ Oct. 95	.. ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	J J	94	Jan	12	88	Aug 16	88 Sept 10	.. 80
Do certificates of interest		93¾	Jun	4	91¼	Jan	3 93¾ June 4	.. ..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J	87¾	Jun	21	84¾	Jan 14	84¾ Sept 13	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J	106½	Jun	28	104¾	Jul	8 103¾ Sept 9	106¾ ..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901	A O	102¾	Mar	1	100¾	Apr	9 102 Aug 28	101¾ ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	M N	112¾	Apr	16	108¾	Jul	29 110 Sept 11	.. 112½
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O	115¾	Aug	30	114	Apr	22 115¾ Aug 30	115¾ ..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O	107	Mar	8	104¾	Apr	17 105¾ July 22	102 ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	F A	103¾	Jun	24	101¾	Sept	16 104¾ Sept 16	104 ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S	100¾	Jun	4	100¾	Jun	4 100¾ June 4	102 ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	F A						101¾ Ap 11.00	.. ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J	104¼	Jan	28	101¾	Jul	13 102¾ Sept 13	103 ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	M N	113	Apr	2	110	Sep	13 110 Sept 13	110¾ 111¾
Do do registered	M N	112¾	Apr	17	109¾	Aug	9 109¾ Aug 9	.. ..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	J J	126	Jan	28	125	Jul	31 125 Mar 15	121¼ ..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D	115	May	10	112	Aug	1 112 Aug 1	112 ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O	140	Mar	29	135¾	Jan	11 137¾ Aug 14	137 ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N	127	Apr	26	115	Jan	2 122¾ Sept 12	122¾ 127
Do do registered	M N						115 My 11,00	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	J J	125	Mar 19		112¾	Jan 23	119¼ Aug 14	120¼ ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
L. New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J*	117	Apr 15	113	Jan 21	117 Apr 26	.. ..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J*	114¾	Jun	6	109¾	Jan 31	111½ Aug 14	109¾ ..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J*	126½	Jun 18	115	Jan 15	124 Aug 23	121 ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
C.M. & St.P. 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	J J*	102¼	Apr 23	180	May 31	180 May 31	.. ..
Do 7s, £, 1902	J J*					172¾ Ap 10.00	.. ..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	Y J	190	Jan 28	185¾	Jan 28	190 Jan 28	.. ..
Do con. 7s, 1905	Y J	194	Apr 29	180	Jul 25	181 Aug 14	.. ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J*	168	May 2	158¾	Jan 14	168 Apr 8	.. ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J*	117¾	May 22	113	Jul 30	113 Aug 8	116 ..
Do 1st Lac. & Day. 5s, 1919	J J*	119	Apr 4	117¾	Jan 2	118 June 14	115 ..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910	J J*	121	May 1	114¾	Jul 25	115 Sept 6	.. 120
Do H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	J J*	129	Apr 13	130¾	Aug 12	130¾ Aug 12	.. ..
Do do 5s, 1910	J J*	110¾	May 24	110¼	Jan 12	110¾ May 24	.. ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	J J*	122	Mar 7	116	Feb	7 116 Aug 29	115 ..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	122	Apr 5	116¾	Aug	8 116¾ Aug 29	116¾ ..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	J J*	125¾	Apr 2	118	Aug	5 119¼ Aug 5	118 ..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	J J*	106¾	Jan	9	108	Jul	30 108 July 30	.. ..
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	121	Apr 13	116¾	Jul	1 116¾ July 1	115¾ ..
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	120	Feb 27	116¾	Jul	9 116¾ Aug 24	116½ ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J*	114¾	May 2	111½	Aug	15 111½ Aug 24	.. ..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	J J*					137¾ Jul 18.00	131¼ ..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J J*	116¾	Mar	7	111¾	Aug	8 112 Aug 29	112 ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J*	114¾	Mar	1	110	Jul	3 110 Sept 7	.. ..
Do do registered	J J*						105¾ Fe 19,98	.. ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	J D	119¾	Feb	11	116	Jul	7 118 July 2	115¾ ..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	J D	127	Mar	11	118¾	Sep	12 118¾ Sept 12	118¾ ..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	142¾	Apr	17	139¾	Jan	15 140 Sept 10	.. 140
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D*	108	Mar	26	104¾	Jul	2 104¾ July 2	104¾ ..
Do do registered	J D*	108	Mar	26	104¾	Jul	2 104¾ July 2	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O*	116¾	Mar	8	113¾	May	13 116 July 26	116 117
Do do registered	A O*						111 Oc 18, 00	.. ..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O*	110¾	Mar	12	108½	Jan	24 108¾ Aug 12	.. ..
Do do registered	A O*	107¾	May	24	107¾	May	24 107¾ May 24	.. ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	M*	102¾	Jan	8	101¾	May	2 102¾ Aug 28	.. ..
Do do registered	M N	123	May	27	122	Jan	11 123 May 28	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N*	110¾	Apr	17	108	Apr	17 108 Apr 17	106 110¼
Do do registered	M N*	108¾	Apr	17	108¾	Apr	17 108¾ Apr 17	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O 15	117¼	Aug	6	116	Jan	18 117¾ Aug 16	.. 117¼
Do do registered	A O 15						107 Mr 7,00	.. ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A 15	112	Mar	20	108¼	Jul	1 108¾ July 1	.. ..
Do do registered	F A 15						107 Mr 7,00	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N*	110¼	Mar	20	100¾	Mar	18 100 Aug 26	.. ..
Do do registered	Q F						103 No 19,98	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st ds, 1901	J J*	..	..	..	..	..	103¾ Fe 20	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d ds, 1907	M N*	..	..	..	..	..	100¾ Fe 10,00	119¾ ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st ds, 1905	M S*	113	Jan	23	113	Jan	23 113 Jan 23	107 ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	M S	111¼	Jun	28	111	Jun	28 111¼ Aug 30	107¼ ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	M S	111	May	20	111	Mar	20 111 Sept 6	108 ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	M N	141¼	Apr	19	135¾	May	23 137 Sept 6	136¼ ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	F A	107¾	Feb	21	107¼	Feb	21 107¼ Feb 21	104¾ ..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	F A	127¼	Jun	25	125¾	Feb	7 127 July 8	124¾ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J	143	Apr	12	138¾	Jan	40 Aug 6	138½ ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	M S	143¾	Apr	8	143¾	Apr	8 143¾ Apr 8	.. ..
Do incomes, 1911	M	113	Apr	26	113	Apr	23 113 Apr 25	111 ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J*	131½	May	6	127¾	Jul	16 128 Aug 7	127¾ ..
Do registered	J J*	130¾	Jun	11	126¾	Jul	16 128 Aug 7	126¾ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J J	110	Jan	23	105	Sep	10 106¾ Sept 13	103¾ 106¾
Do do registered	J J	108	May	25	103½	Jun	18 103½ July 26	106 106¾
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1906	J J	99½	Feb	20	97¾	Feb	20 99¾ Aug 29	98¾ ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	J J						86¾ Au 25,00	.. ..
Do extension 4s, 1905	J J						97 De 19,00	.. ..
Kee. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O						110 Aug 5	110 ..
Do small bonds, 1923	A O*						100 Ap 15,97	.. ..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	J D	142	May	7	134¾	Jan	16 138½ Sept 11	137 ..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	M N	150¾	Mar	11	144	Jan	2 147 Sept 11	147 ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	J J	132	Jun	3	129	Aug	12 129 Aug 16	129 130½
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	J J	140	Mar	22	140	Mar	22 140 Mar 22	.. ..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J	98	Mar	15	92	Jan	8 93¾ Sept 13	93¾ ..
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st s. f. 6s, 1919	M N*	107¼	Jul	11	107¼	Jul	11 107¾ July 11	104¾ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Dec., 1932	Q M	119¾	Jun	28	118	Jul	26 118 Aug 6	116½ ..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off							100 Oc 28, 99	.. ..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J						103 Ja 17, 00	.. ..
C., H. & D. con. g. 7s, 1905	M N						111 Dec 11,00	112¾ ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	J J						112¾ Oc 10, 00	.. ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	M N	115	Mar	15	113	May	22 114 July 3	112 ..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J J	104¾	Jun	27	101	Jun	7 102 Aug 14	102 103¼
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J	99	Jan	10	98	Jan	10 99 Jan 10	99½ 102½
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N	105¾	Apr	9	102	May	16 103 July 29	.. ..
Do do registered	M N						101¼ Ap 25,00	103½ ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S	100	Apr	2	100	Apr	2 100 June 14	99 ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J						93 No 22,99	102 103
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J	104¼	Apr	8	98¾	Jan	15 102¾ Aug 12	100¾ ..
C., I., S. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	Q F	106	Jun	6	104	May	7 104 Sept 11	104 ..
Do con. 6s, 1920	M N						100 Nov., 94	114 ..
C., S. & N. O. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J	115¼	Feb	16	113¾	Jan	18 114¾ Aug 14	114¾ ..
Peo. & Erast. 1st con. 4s, 1940	A O	100	Mar	8	95	Apr	8 97 Sept 12	96½ 97½
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	30	Mar	25	25	Jan	22 30 Sept 13	.. ..
C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	C D	138	Jun	10	130	May	10 131¼ July 29	125 131¼
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	J J	138¼	Jun	18	133	Jul	22 133¼ Aug 31	133¼ 140
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901	M S*						105¾ No 24,98	.. ..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I. 1901	A O						101¾ De 6, 00	.. ..
C. L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O*						111 Se 5, 00	.. ..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	J D	130¼	Mar	8	129¾	May	29 130 Sept 13	126 130
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4-4s, 1947	J J*	87½	Mar	1	78	Jan	24 80 Sept 13	80 80½
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J*	81	Mar	30	67	Jan	25 82¾ Sept 6	.. ..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	F A	89¾	Apr	30	83	Jan	4 87¾ Sept 13	87 87½
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	A O						101 Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S*	123½	Jun	8	120¾	Apr	10 117¾ Aug 14	117¾ ..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O*	117¾	May	6	117¾	May	6 117¾ May 6	117¾ 119
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	M N	140	Feb	19	136½	Jun	25 138 July 17	136¾ ..
Do 7s, 1871-1901	A O*	104½	Feb	4	101¾	Apr	4 101¾ May 22	.. ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	Y J	140½	Apr	9	133¾	Jul	10 138¾ Sept 11	137 ..
Do do registered	Y J						130 Oc 26, 98	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	J D	130½	May	23	130¼	Jul	1 133¾ July 1	133¾ ..
Do registered							135¾ Se 14, 00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A*	110½	Jul	2	110½	Mar	5 110¾ July 2	115¾ ..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	M*						105¾ Oc 15, 00	107 ..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S*	147¾	May	2	145¾	Mar	19 147¾ May 2	143¾ ..
Do registered	M S*	150	Feb	15	149	Aug	5 149 Aug 5	148 ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	A O	117	Feb	7	110	Jun	25 110 Jun 27	115¾ ..

		Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Range for Year 1901. Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Do registered	A O					122 Jne 6, 99	.. ..
Do g. 6s, 1906	A O	111¾	Jun 18	111¾	Jun 6	111¾ July 1	112 115
Do do registered	A O	115¾	Feb 15	112	Jun 27	112 June 27	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	M N	152¾	Jan 25	150¾	July 18	150¾ July 18	140¾ ..
Do registered	M N	151	Jan 17	151	Jan 17	151 Jan 17	.. ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	J J	103¾	Jun 25	100	Jan 23	102¾ Sept 12	101½ 102½
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	J J	111	May 29	108	Jan 10	111 Sept 11	109 ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	J D	112	May 6	107	Jan 10	112 Aug 29	.. 115
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	J D*	96	Jun 28	92¾	Sep 6	97¾ Sept 6	.. ..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N	111	Feb 28	106¾	Jan 19	111 Feb 28	106 ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	J D	102	Jul	22	102	Jul 22	102 ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	J D	91¼	Mar 28	85	Jan 26	95¾ July 2	.. ..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O	116	Sep 3	110¾	Jan 10	116 Sept 9	115¾ ..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1926	J J					82¾ Fe 11,98	.. ..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	J J	115	Mar 18	112	Jan 11	113¾ May 17	113 ..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M N	112¾	Apr 18	111¾	Apr 18	112¾ Apr 18	110 ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	M N	110¾	Jan	7	110¾	Jan 28	110¾ Jan 28	.. 111
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S	121	Mar	29	120	Apr	15 120¾ Apr 15	.. ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	M S	118	Jan	2	116¾	Jul	29 117 July 29	.. ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O	124	Feb	11	123¾	Mar	6 123¾ Mar 6	119 ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J D	107	Jul	1	107	Jul	1 107 July 1	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S*	143¼	Feb	20	140	Apr	4 142¾ July 11	.. 141¼
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S*	135¾	Mar	20	135¾	May	17 135¾ May 17	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O*	140	Feb	28	137	Jan	25 137¾ Aug 29	138 ..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	J D	138¾	Apr	3	138¾	Apr	3 138¾ Apr 3	.. ..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	A O	108	Jun	1	108	Jun	1 108 June 5	105¼ ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	M N	123	Apr	14	120	Jan	8 123 July 29	122¾ ..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & R. 1st c. 6s, 1913	J J	121	May	22	118¾	Aug	7 118¾ Aug 7	111 ..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	M N						109 Oc 27, 98	115 ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	J J	101¼	Jun 26	96¾	Jan 21	97¾ Sept 13	97¾ 98
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	J J	99	Aug 10	89	Aug 16	96 Aug 16	.. ..
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	F A	98¾	Jun 13	92¾	Aug 12	93¾ Sept 10	87 88
N.Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	J J	113¾	May 9	111	Jan 3	113¾ Aug 21	116 119
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	F	94	Feb 11	94	Feb 11	94 Feb 11	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A*	107¼	Jun 28	100	Mar 6	106¾ Sept 12	105¾ ..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	M N	115¾	Jun	8	113½	Jun	8 115¾ June 8	115¾ ..
Wilk. & E. Stat. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	J J	111¾	May	31	107¾	Jan	11 110 Sept 11	106 110
Midland R. of N.J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	A O	118¾	Mar 18	113¾	May 16	115¾ May 16	116 119
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	F A					65 No 10,97	.. ..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J	126	Jun	6	123	Jul	8 123 July 8	123 ..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	A O	111	Mar 19	107	May 28	109 Aug 27	.. ..
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923	A O					110 May, 98	.. ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	A O					110 Sep., 91	.. ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J	114	Aug 28	108	Feb 21	114 Aug 26	.. ..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J*	..	..	..	..	100 Se 6, 00	103 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J	..	..	..	..	80¾ May, 96	102 ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J J	..	..	..	..	105 Mr 11,98	.. ..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	J D*	111	May 20	76¾	Jan 4	94 Sept 11	103¾ ..
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	J J*	92	Jan 6	67	Jan 21	86¾ Sept 6	.. ..
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	A O	103	Jan	2	101	May 31	101 May 31	103 104¾
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g. 6s, 1945	A O*	..	..	..	..	..	106 De 12,98	.. ..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J	..	..	..	..	..	98½ No 27,00	.. ..
Ga. Car. & No. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J*	..	..	..	..	..	86¾ Ja 22, 00	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A		67¾	Feb 14	65	Jan	2 67¾ June 25	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B		11¾	Apr 22	7¾	Jun	7 8¾ Sept 10	.. ..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999	J J*	103¾	Jun 25	103¾	Jun	7 106¾ Sept 9	106¾ 107
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948	A O*	106¾	Feb	6	104¾	May 18	104¾ May 18	104 ..
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951	J J	115¾	Apr	3	115

BOND LIST.

...list of bonds which do ...proper alphabetical or... ...Bond Quotation List." ...ged. Opposite each is ...the system under which ...table referred to:

...AD BONDS.

	System.
.....	Southern Railway.
.....	Sav., Fla. & West.
.....	Delaware & Hud.
.....	Pennsylvania R.R.
.....	Buff., R. & Pitts.
rove.....	Central of N. J.
.....	Southern Railway.
.....	Southern Railway.
n.....	Southern Pacific.
.....	Michigan Central.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Illinois Central.
.....	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
.....	Long Island.
.....	Sav., Fla. & West.
Erie....	Erie.
rn.....	Erie.
eton.....	Illinois Central.
.....	Seaboard & Roan.
& N..	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
& N..	Bur., C. R. & N.
.....	Baltimore & Ohio.
.....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Erie.
eans..	At., Top. & S. Fe.
.....	Illinois Central.
C.....	C., C., C. & St. L.
eland.	C., C., C. & St. L.
.....	Buff., R. & Pitts.
.....	Pennsylvania R.R.
.....	Pennsylvania Co.
.....	Southern Railway.
Valley..	Hocking Val. Ry.
.....	Norfolk & West.
ern....	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
.....	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
idge Co.	Pennsylvania R.R.
dge....	Chi., R. I. & Pac.
ads....	Chi. & Northwest.
.....	Lake Sh. & M. S.
.....	St. Paul, M. & M.
.....	Southern Railway.
Sandy..	Chesa. & Ohio.
rthern.	Lehigh Valley.
.....	Pennsylvania Co.
rior...	Chi. & Northwest.
.....	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
.....	Pere Marquette.
B.....	St. L. & San F.
A.....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Southern Railway.
rthern	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	N. W. C.
.....	Pennsylvania Co.
hi....	St. Louis South.
.....	Chi., Bur. & Q.
non...	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Manhattan Rway.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
y.....	Erie.
Western..	Chi. & Northwest.
.....	Chi. & Northwest.
n.....	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
.....	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
uis....	Bur., C. R. & N.
.....	St. Paul, M. & M.
gw.....	Chicago & Alton.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Baltimore & Ohio.
.....	St. Paul & Man.
Texas..	Southern Pac. Co.
hi....	Del., Lack. & W.
.....	Louis. & Nash.
.....	N. Y. N. H. & H.
s. R..	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
idge Co.	Pennsylvania Co.
Beach..	Long Island.
ake...	Erie.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
rn....	Del., Lack. & W.
estern..	Erie.
.....	N. Y. N. H. & H.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
each...	Long Island.
West..	Erie.
.....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Chi. & Northwest.
.....	Lake Erie & West.
Cal....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	C. St. P. M. & O.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	C., C., C. & St. L.
igation.	Union Pacific.
.....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Union Pacific.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
P.....	Chi. & Northwest.
.....	Missouri Pacific.
.....	Louis. & Nash.
.....	C., C., C. & St. L.
L.....	Pennsylvania Co.
.....	Pennsylvania Co.
ough...	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Delaware & Hud.
.....	Southern Railway.
urg.....	Southern Railway.
.....	Buff., R. & Pitts.
rdens..	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Mobile & Ohio.
ain....	Missouri Pacific.
C. Bay..	Wabash.
ge.....	Ter. R.R. of St. L.
.....	Illinois Central.
acific..	Northern Pacific.
.....	Northern Pacific.
C.....	St. P., M. & O.
s Pass..	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Norfolk & West.
South..	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
.....	Sav., Fla. & West.
gia....	Southern Railway.
ma.....	Louis. & Nash.
.....	Pennsylvania R.R.
.....	Del., Lack. & W.
.....	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
.....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Pennsylvania R.R.
.....	Rio Grande West.
.....	Union Pacific.
W.	Missouri Pacific.
.....	Southern Railway.
.....	Del., Lack. & W.
n.....	Southern Railway.
a.....	Northern Railway.
exas..	Southern Railway.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
urg....	Baltimore & Ohio.
.....	Erie.
.....	St. Paul, M. & M.
.....	Chi. & Northwest.

EOUS BONDS.

.....	Tenn. C., I. & R.
.....	Pac. G. & C. Co.
Coal..	M., K. & T.
.....	Pac. G. & C. Co.
.....	Pac. G. & C. Co.
.....	Western Union.

1901

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904.....M S*	106¾ Jan 16	101 Sep 6	101 Sept 11	..	..
Do do registered.....M S*	106¾ Feb 21	105 Apr 30	103¾ May 20	..	..
Do do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s.....M N*	106¾ Apr 30	102¾ Jan 16	103¾ Apr 20	..	..
Do do registered.....J D	102¾ Jan 16	102¾ Jan 16	102¾ Jan 16	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1906.*M N	103¾ Apr 30	101 Jul 26	101 Aug 1	..	102
Do do registered.....*M N	..	..	102¾ Au M '99	..	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997.....J J*	110¾ Apr 24	107¾ Sep 11	107¾ Sept 11	107	106½
Do do registered.....J J*	102¾ May 20	100¾ May 20	100¾ May 20	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998.*F A	97¾ Jan 15	93¾ Aug 1	94½ Sept 5	94½	..
Do do registered.....*F A	97 Jan 11	96 Mar 27	96 Mar 27	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998.*F A	98 Jan 25	95 May 16	95¾ Sept 12	94½	95¾
Do do registered.....*F A	97¾ Jan 10	94 Apr 20	95¾ Aug 29	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*J J	116¾ Mar 5	111 Jul 11	113¾ Sept 10	..	..
Do registered.....*J J	115¾ Mar 28	110¾ Jul 12	113 Sept 13	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....*M N	117¾ Jan 30	111 Mar 1	111 Mar 1	..	..
Do registered.....J J*	.. ..	.. ..	106 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. B.C. 1st s.f. gtd. 4s, S.A. 1940.J J	.. ..	.. ..	96 Jul 29,99	..	..
Do do registered.....J J	.. ..	.. ..	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000.....*M N	.. ..	.. ..	115¾ My 2, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986.....*F A	.. ..	.. ..	102 Fe 3, 00	103	..
R. W. & O. cn. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922. A O	129 Sep 11	125½ May 20	128 Sept 11	127	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.....*F A	.. ..	.. ..	109 Jan 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915.....*F A	.. ..	.. ..	113 Ap 13,99	109½	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922.....J J	.. ..	.. ..	110 Oc 15, 00	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1901.....M S*	.. ..	.. ..	107¾ Jul 6, 00	..	..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1965.....Sep.	109¾ Aug 30	99¾ Aug 6	105¾ Sept 13	..	125
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927.....A O*	122¾ May 8	121 Jan 18	122½ May 8	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern g.					
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906.....F A*	117¾ May 15	117 Feb 13	117¾ May 15	117	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903.....J D*	110¾ Feb 21	108¾ Jan 11	108½ Aug 7	..	..
Do do registered, 1903.....J D*	111 Mar 2	110¾ Jan 8	111 May 2	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997.....*J D	111¼ May 17	106¾ Jun 11	109 Aug 28	100	110½
Do do registered.....*J D	.. ..	.. ..	110½ Mr 17,00	..	..
C. & Sn. 1st gtd. I.S. & M.S. 1901.*A O	.. ..	.. ..	106¾ De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934.....J J*	128 Jun 19	128 Jun 19	128 June 19	129	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932.J J*	146¾ Apr 12	146¾ Apr 12	146¾ Apr 12	140	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902.*M N	103¾ May 20	104¾ Sept 11	104¾ Sept 4	104½	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.....*M N	103¾ Mar 11	102 Aug 14	102 Aug 14	101¾	..
Do 6s, 1909.....M S*	119 Jan 3	118¾ Apr 19	119 June 20	118¾	..
Do 5s, 1931.....*M N	131¾ Jan 25	127 Jul 29	130 Aug 15	128	..
Do do registered, March, 1931. Q M	.. ..	.. ..	126 Oc 30, 00	..	..
Do 4s, 1940.....*J J	110 Mar 8	110 Mar 8	110 Mar 8	..	..
Do registered.....J J	.. ..	.. ..	106½ No 26,00	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937.A O*	106¾ Mar 14	106 Apr 12	107¾ Sept 9	107¾	..
Do registered.....A O*	107 Apr 1	106 Jun 19	106 Aug 19	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903.*J D	102 Feb 28	102 Feb 28	102 Feb 28	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000.....A O*	203¾ Jul 29	196 Apr 11	202¾ Sept 10	..	..
Do registered.....J D	.. ..	.. ..	No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100.....J D	197 Jan 17	196 Feb 21	195 Feb 21	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	136 Mar 12	134 Mar 8	134½ July 28	133¾	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918.....*M N	.. ..	.. ..	125¾ Fe 6, 97	117	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	.. ..	.. ..	114 Ja 5, 00	..	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J	110 Apr 12	110 Apr 12	110 Apr 12	..	..
N.Y.O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992.*M S	108 Jan 7	102 Sept 13	102 Sept 13	..	102¾
Do do registered. $5,000 only.....M S	.. ..	.. ..	101½ No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941.....*M N	112¾ Mar 28	110¾ May 14	112¾ July 23	113	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931.....*M N	132 May 21	132 May 21	132 May 21	132½	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932..*A O	134 Aug 20	131 Apr 4	134 Aug 20	132½	134
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934.....*F A	133¾ Apr 25	133 Feb 20	131 Aug 20	130	132½
Col. C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922.....*J J	107¾ Jan 3	107¾ July 1	106¾ July 30	106¾	..
Scl. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989. M N*	103¾ Mar 14	99 Jul 16	100¾ July 30	98½	101½
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996. A O*	104 Mar 9	99¾ Jan 21	102 Sept 13	101¾	102½
Do registered.....A O*	.. ..	.. ..	97¾ Jul 18,00	..	..
N. P. Ry p.l.n.ry&l.g.g.4s, Jan., 1997. Q J	106 Mar 7	103 Jul 15	104¾ Sept 13	103¾	104½
Do registered.....Q J	106¾ Mar 26	103¾ Jul 12	103¾ July 12	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047.....Q F	72¾ Apr 30	69¾ Jan 21	71¾ Sept 13	71	71¾
Do do registered.....Q F	72¾ Jun 5	70 Aug 28	70 Aug 28	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996..J D*	102 May 28	98¾ Jul 9	99¾ July 11	..	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s,					
C., B. & Q. col., 1921.....J J*	101 Apr 30	95 Sept 7	95 Sept 13	95¾	96¾
Do do registered.....J J*	98 Aug 12	98 Aug 12	98 Aug 12	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923.*F A	121¾ Feb 18	118 Sep 3	128 Sept 3	..	..
Do registered certificates.....Q F	.. ..	.. ..	132 Jul 28,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948.Q M	.. ..	.. ..	88¾ Mr 31,00	87½	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931.....F A*	122¾ Feb 13	122¾ Feb 13	122¾ Feb 13	121	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....A O*	117 Jan 9	111¾ Apr 10	112 Sept 4	112	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....J D	106 Jan 19	102 Feb 13	106 July 12	101	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J*	119 Jun 20	115¾ Jul 8	116¾ Aug 29	116	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	112¾ Jun 3	112 Feb 27	112¾ June 3	110	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	.. ..	.. ..	95 De 12,00	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901.....J J*	.. ..	.. ..	75 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946...*J D	111 May 22	108 Jan 9	109 Sept 13	..	..
Panama s. f. sub. 6s, 1910.....M N*	.. ..	.. ..	101 De 15,00	..	..
Do do 4½s, 1917.....*A O	105 Jan 31	102 May 17	105 Aug 10	104	107
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.....J J*	115¾ Mar 12	112 Jul 23	112¾ Sept 11	111	113
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	114¾ Mar 8	110½ Jul 16	110½ July 16	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937. M S*	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 11,98	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932..A O*	126¾ Mar 22	122½ Apr 15	122½ Apr 15	121½	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942.....*J J	.. ..	.. ..	121 Oc 22, 00	120	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940.....J J*	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 7, 00	..	..
P., C. & St. L. cn. g. 4½s, A., 1940..A O	118 Mar 28	114 Sep 12	114 Sept 12	..	..
Do Series B. gtd., 1942.....*A O	117¾ Feb 13	113 Jun 8	114 July 2	..	..
Do Series C. gtd., 1942.....M N*	116¾ Feb 14	116½ Feb 14	116½ Feb 14	..	..
Do Series D. 4s, gtd., 1945.....M N*	108¾ Jul 24	108¾ Jul 24	106¾ July 24	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949.....F A*	99¾ Apr 18	97 May 16	97 May 16	97	100
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	136¾ Feb 19	136¾ Apr 29	136¾ Apr 29	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	136¾ Apr 12	133 Apr 1	136¾ Apr 12	..	134
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O*	139¾ Jan 28	125¾ Apr 11	130 Apr 11	129	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923.*M N	.. ..	.. ..	108 My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944.*M S	.. ..	.. ..	117 My 1, 00	115	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935.*M N	.. ..	.. ..	112¾ Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1941..J J*	112¾ Jan 25	112 Jan 30	112 Jan 30	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942.....*M S	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 10,97	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921..Q F	133¾ Jan 28	133¾ Jan 22	133¾ Jan 28	..	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....M N	.. ..	.. ..	101 Oc 31, 00	..	..
Pere Marquette—					
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920.....A O*	127 Feb 4	126 Jan 10	127 Feb 4	123½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	114¾ Mar 5	108 Jan 10	114 Aug 10	..	..
Do 1st Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1960..*A O	115¾ Mar 28	109 Jan 19	114½ Aug 22	..	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*	.. ..	.. ..	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....A O*	.. ..	.. ..	107½ Oc 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	.. ..	.. ..	121 No 26,98	120	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A. & B., Ja., 1928. A O	.. ..	.. ..	114 Mar. 93	113	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916.....J J*	.. ..	.. ..	99 Jne 24,98	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	118¾ Sept 11	113¾ Mar 8	118¾ Sept 11	117¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	.. ..	.. ..	98 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	100¾ Apr 4	99 Jul 15	99 July 15	100	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....J J*	100¾ Apr 29	98 Jan 21	100 Aug 8	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927. M N*	121¾ Mar 12	121 Feb 15	121½ Mar 12	121½	124
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....*J J	99 Jun 21	92¾ Jan 3	93¼ Sept 13	93	..
Do registered.....*J J	92 Jun 18	92 Apr 16	92 Apr 16	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939..J J*	104¾ Jun 25	98¾ Jan 4	100¾ Sept 13	100	101
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Se. A, 1949.*A O	98¾ Jun 12	93¾ Apr 8	96 Aug 14	..	..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. 1. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918. A O	.. ..	.. ..	88¾ Se 27, 00	98	97
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939..J J*	105 Feb 27	105 Feb 27	105 Feb 27	105	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940.....J J*	84 Mar 25	80½ Feb 13	82¾ July 1	82½	..
Do guaranteed.....J J*	94¼ May 23	92¾ Jan 3	92¾ July 22	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 8-4s, 1947.....*J J	98 Jun 19	89¾ Jan 11	95 Sept 10	94	95½
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906. M N*	112¾ Feb 14	111 Aug 8	111 Aug 8	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.....M N*	114¾ May 31	111¾ Jan 22	114½ June 6	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....M N*	114¾ Apr 25	111¾ Jan 8	114½ May 23	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919..F A*	.. ..	.. ..	113¾ July, 98	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J*	136¾ Jun 25	125 Aug 12	128¾ Sept 12	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....J J*	119 May 31	112½ Jan 3	115 Sept 6	..	116¾
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987.....A O*	.. ..	.. ..	102¾ Oc 17, 00	..	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910. A O	.. ..	.. ..	105 Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. 6s, 1908..J J*	101¼ Apr 23	91¼ Jan 2	100 May 24	95	100
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947..A O*	100¾ Sep 5	100¾ Sep 5	100¾ Sept 5	100¼	..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929.....*A O	100 Apr 29	98 Feb 8	100 Apr 29	..	..
Do Northw. Div. 1st 4s, 1930. *A O	102¾ Mar 14	97 Apr 8	100 Sept 12	..	..
St. L. & W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989. M N*	100¾ Mar 14	95¾ Jan 23	97¼ Sept 12	96½	97¾
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989. J J	82¾ Jun 8	71 Jan 18	77 Sept 13	76	77
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909.....A O*	115¾ Feb 20	116¾ Feb 20	116¾ Sept 11	116¾	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....M N*	120¾ Feb 25	116 May 17	116¾ Aug 27	116¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J*	142 Feb 11	129 Jul 2	130 July 22	..	..
Do do registered.....J J*	.. ..	.. ..	137¾ Fe 23,00	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....J J*	116¾ Jun 18	113 Jul 15	114¾ Sept 10	114	115
Do do registered.....J J*	116¾ Apr 15	116¾ Apr 15	116¾ Apr 15	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937.....*J D	107¾ May 6	106 May 1	105¾ Sept 4	105	..
Do do registered.....*J D	106 May 6	106 May 6	106 May 6	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	128 Apr 4	.. ..	128 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937.....J J*	140 May 24	132 Jan 21	140 May 24	136	142
Do registered.....J J*	.. ..	.. ..	131¾ Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	122 Mar 6	122 Apr 22	121 Aug 16	120	124
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908. *A O	110 Feb 14	108¾ Jun 7	108 Sept 12	..	108
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938.....*J D	.. ..	.. ..	120 Ap 11,98	122	..
Do registered.....*J D	.. ..	.. ..	120 Ap 28,99	..	..
St. P. & F. R. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....M N*	111 Aug 15	104 Jan 9	111 Aug 15	105	..
St. P. & N. P. 1st g. 6s, 1919.....*J J	130¾ Aug 9	119¾ Aug 9	119¾ Aug 9	119¾	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934. A O*	.. ..	.. ..	113 Mr 17,00	112	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934.....*A O	.. ..	.. ..	113 Mr 17,00	..	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934.....J J*	94¾ Feb 15	94 Feb 6	94¾ Feb 15	92¾	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 6s, 1928.....M N*	120¾ Feb 12	120¾ Feb 25	120¾ Feb 25	120	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938.....J J*	97 Jan 15	97 Jan 15	97 Aug 16	..	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 5s, 1918..J J*	91¾ Jun 3	91¼ Jun 3	91¾ June 3	83	88
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926..J J*	.. ..	.. ..	104¾ Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Company—					
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905. J D*	101¾ May 21	98¾ Jan 2	100 Sept 11	..	..
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col. Aug., 1949..J D	99¾ Feb 18	98 Jan 2	98 Sept 12	99¼	99¾
Do do registered.....J D	.. ..	.. ..	95 Fe 4, 98	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949...F A*	98¾ Jul 12	90 Feb 16	98¾ Sept 12	90¾	91¼
Do registered.....F A*	.. ..	.. ..	90 Feb 16,99	..	..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929. J D	91¾ Jul 11	85¾ Jan 2	91¾ Sept 12	90	91
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910..M N*	107¾ Jun 25	107¾ Jun 25	107¾ Sept 9	..	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.....*J D	107¾ Feb 25	107¾ Feb 25	107¾ Feb 25	..	..
Do 2d g. 6s, 1905.....*J D	104¾ Jan 31	104¾ Jan 31	104¾ Jan 31	..	..
Do W. C. 1st g. 6s, Int. gtd., 1912. A O*	113¾ Jan 31	113¾ Jan 31	113¾ Jan 31	..	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, Int. gtd., 1937. A O*	113¾ Jan 31	113¾ Jan 31	113¾ Jan 31	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, Int. gtd., 1912.....A O*	113¾ Jan 31	113¾ Jan 31	113¾ Jan 31	..	..
Hous. E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, Int. gtd., 1933. M S*	113¾ Jan 31	113¾ Jan 31	113¾ Jan 31	..	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, Int. gtd., 1913. J D

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	8	S	July 1, 01	535	550
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	265	275
Astor National	250,000	..	..	.....	600	..
Bowery	250,000	6	S	July 1, 01	300	320
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 2, 01	305	315
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	115	120
Central Nat	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	720	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	315	330
Chemical Nat	300,000	25	B	Mar., 1901	4025	4075
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	155	165
City (National)	10,000,000	3	S	May 1, 01	655	665
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1896	300	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	310	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	355	365
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 01	410	..
Commercial Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	102½	..
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 01	145	155
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 1, 01	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 01	3200	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	320	..
First National	10,000,000	125	Q	Mar., 1901	720	750
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 01	160	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	225	235
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 6, 01	410	430
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	2	Q	Jun 29, 01	495	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	130	..
German Exch	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	320	..
Germania	200,000	16	S	May 1, 01	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	7	S	May 1, 01	175	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 01	161	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	685	710
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	135	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 01	535	550
Irving Nat. ($50)	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	195	205
Leather Mfrs.'	600,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
National	500,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Liberty National	500,000	..	..	.....	160	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 01	910	1120
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 10, 01	310	..
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	265	275
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	145	..
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	250	260
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	190	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	142	150
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	645	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	165	180
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 01	195	..
New Amsterdam	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	1380	..
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	320	340
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1400	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2½	..	Feb., 1897	210	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr 15, 01	145	160
Ninth National	750,000	2	S	July, 1900	80	85
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	205	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 01	180	190
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	200	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 1, 01	385	605
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 01	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	105	110
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	215	..
Seaboard Nat	500,000	3	S	July 1, 01	450	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 01	655	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	..	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 01	105	115
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 01	500	..
State of N. Y.	1,200,000	3	S	May 10, 01	235	255
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	112	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 01	125	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	May 28, 01	205	..
Western Nat	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	595	630
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	595	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	245	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 01	260	275
Bowling Green	2,500,000	25	..	July, 1899	190	199
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jun 29, 01	420	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 01	1925	1975
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	510	540
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	380	415
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	375	405
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	420	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	July, 1901	1480	1525
Fifth Avenue	500,000	6	S	July 1, 01	1600	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 01	315	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	680	720
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	305	315
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 01	410	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	700	720
Lawy'rs'Mtg.In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	192	200
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	25	S	Aug. 1, 01	315	330
Long Island	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 01	290	305
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	455	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	325	340
Mercantile	2,000,000	10	Q	July 1, 01	950	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	320	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	500	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1150	1300
Nassau	500,000	2	S	Aug. 1, 01	207	225
N. Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June, 1901	1300	1350
N. Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 01	970	..
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	July 10, 01	245	255
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Aug. 1, 01	345	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 01	270	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	510	530
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	260	270
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	July 10, 01	1380	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	445	475
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1675	1710
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	July 1, 01	340	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jun 29, 01	200	205

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	17	20
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1901	112½	114
N.Y. & East River	750,000	1½	Q	Jun 13, 01	67	69
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1901	96¼	97
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,200,000	1¼	Q	June 1, 01	80	82
Do con. 5s, 1949	3,350,000	2½	S	June, 1901	92	93
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	60	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919	850,000	2½	S	June, 1901	105½	107
Union	5,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	39	41
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1901	95	97

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Lt. & Trac.	3,793,280	..	..	.....	22	25
Am. Lt. & Tr. pf.	4,982,080	..	..	.....	92	95
Bay State ($50)	106,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1 1-16
Binghamton Gas	450,000	1	S	Jan 28, 01	25	31
Do 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	94½	95½
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	5
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,805,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	70	75
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	109	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	103	107
Columbus Gas & Heat	1,688,825	6	..	1900	80	85
Do preferred	3,063,800	3	S	Jan 15, 01	99	101
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	12	15¼
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	July, 1901	80	82½
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May, 1901	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	30	34
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	May, 1901	74	77½
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	48	54
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	104	106
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	60	68
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1901	98½	101½
Ind., Nat. & Ill. bds	800,000	3	S	May, 1901	45	50
Jackson Gas ($50)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 01	68	73
Do 1st 5s, 1937	200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	101	102
Lafayette bonds	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1901	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1901	47	50
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	98	102
Do 1st 6s, 1925	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	107½	109¼
Mutual	3,500,000	5	S	July 10, 01	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108	108½
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Do 1st 5s, 1927	14,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	53½	56¾
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind. bds	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1901	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1901	95	96
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	86¼	88¼
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1	..	Oct., 1900	120	125
Do preferred	4,395,700	2½	..	Dec., 1900	150	155
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1901	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	18	20
Do 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1901	90	93
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	97	99
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	3,855,500	2½	S	May, 1901	107½	108¼

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	80	90
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	$1	Q	July 1, 01	*55	57
American Chicle	6,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	85	89
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	81	84
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Do preferred	12,000,000	..	..	.....	34	37
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,250,475	2½	S	July 1, 01	*4	4¾
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 01	55	60
Am. Window Glass	12,000,000	..	..	.....	59	61
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1901	95	97
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	1⅞	2½
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	9½	11
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	60½	71½
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 01	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*13⅜	13¾
Brit. Ex-heq. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1901	98	98¼
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅝	⅞
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s, 2000	160,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99½	101¼
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,000	1½	Q	July 2, 01	105	108
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Feb., 1901	21	25
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb., 1901	70	75
Cheesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	July 15, 01	410	430
Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	.....	14½	16¼
Con. Car Heating	1,130,400	13	S	Aug. 1, 01	50	60
Con. Refrig'ating	..	..	..	.....	5½	6¼
Consol Fireworks	915,600	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	540,600	26	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	2¼	3½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	..	35½
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	77	79
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	..	20
Do preferred	1,650,300	..	..	.....	46½	52
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	6	..	1900	3	6½
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	8	11
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1⅛	1⅞
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	⅛	3
Gen'l Carriage	10,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
General Chemical	5,760,200	1	Q	June 1, 01	63½	67
Do preferred	8,088,700	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99½	100⅝
Havana Com'l	10,000,000	..	..	.....	9	10
Do preferred	6,000,000	1½	..	Apr., 1900	42	46
H'ing-Hall-M'vin.	1,650,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	35	43
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	8	12
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 01	120	123
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*½	⅝
Iron St'boat ($25)	500,000	..	..	.....	*½	1½
Do 1st 6s	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	40	60
Jers'y & B'rahm	500,000	..	..	.....	3	..
Do preferred	500,000	2	..	July, 1898	50	..
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	116	121
Mark'n Cop. ($10)	1,400,000	..	..	.....	1½	1⅞
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 29, 01	164	..
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,033,100	..	..	.....	25	28
Do preferred	7,658,600	1¾	Q	July 1, 01	84	87
Nat. Graphophone	500,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,080,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	106	107
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅜
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	175	180
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	988,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	115	..
N. Y. Tran., $20 pd.	23,500,000	..	..	.....	10½	11¼
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	30	30¾
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	95½	98
Pos., Dec. & Ev.	5,400,000	..	..	.....	⅝	1
P. B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*23	25
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Prov. & Gamble	4,500,000	2	Q	Aug 15, 01	225	235
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 01	200	216
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	98½	100
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	3,750,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	149	152
Seaboard Air L.	25,187,650	..	..	.....	25	25½
Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	98½	100
Standard Rope & Twine	1,000,000	2½	S	July 1, 01	100	105
Texas Land & Cat.	1,000,000	2½	S	July 1, 01	100	105
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	6	8
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 01	124	126
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 01	119	121
U.S. Cast-Iron Pipe	12,000,000	..	..	.....	6¼	7
Do preferred	12,500,000	1¾	..	June, 1900	32½	36
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	40	50
Do preferred	2,750,000	1¾	Q	June 1, 01	96	98
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	43	47
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	26	Q	July 10, 01	*188	102
Worth'n Pump pf.	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	113	115

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	S	July, 1901	113	116
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 6, 01	100	105
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1901	605	..
Eagle ($40)	200,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	315	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	90	100
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1901	515	520
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	S	July, 1901	205	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	175	185
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 01	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1901	130	135
Home	2,000,000	17	S	July, 1901	290	300
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	190	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Aug., 1901	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	5	S	July, 1901	190	200
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 01	145	155
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	100	120
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 01	135	143
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	205	215
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	50	60
Uni'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	125	140
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Aug., 1901	330	350
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1901	460	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1950	750,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1901	33	36
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1901	245	250
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	101½	102¾
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	102	103
B. B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1901	100	103
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 01	241½	244
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	111	112¼
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	114	116
B., Q.C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	115	117
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1901	118	119½
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	265	280
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1901	122	124
Cen. P.N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1901	103	104
Chris'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1901	182	..
Columbus Ry.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	46½	48
Do preferred	3,500,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 01	102	104
Coney Island & B.	1,998,000	24	Q	Aug. 1, 01	335	340
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,598,000	2	S	July, 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	68	69
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1901	106¾	109¼
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	128
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	June, 1901	115	117
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	102	104
Eighth Av. R. R.	1,000,000	3½	Q	July, 1901	390	405
42d St. & Grand St.	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	390	410
Do 1st 6s, 1900	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	112¼	114¼
Do 1st con. 5s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1993	800,000	2	S	May, 1901	98	100
Kansas Electric. B'klyn. 1st 5s, 1944	980,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	July, 1901	97¼	98⅛
New Or. City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	30	..
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	July 10, 01	102	105
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	July, 1901	196	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	22	25
Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1901	79½	81
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	30	33
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	112
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	29¾	27¼
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1901	83	..
Second Av. stock	1,882,000	2	Q	June, 1901	215	218
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,573,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	119	120
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1901	106	107
Do deb. 5s, 1908	251,000	2½	S	July, 1901	103	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1½	Q	July, 1901	175	..
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	110½	113½
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	107½
Sten'y Ry. 1st 5s	1,562,000	3	S	July, 1901	117	119
Syracuse Rap. T.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	23	27
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	62	68
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	100	102
Tarrytown, W. F. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	100,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	103	107
34th St. Crosstown 1st guar. 5s, 1948	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	115	117
Twenty-third St.	950,000	4½	Q	May, 1901	390	410
Do 1st ext. 5s, 1909	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
Do det. 5s, 1926	150,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	103
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1939	1,382,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	115½	117
United Rys. of St. L. preferred	11,585,000	1¼	Q	July 10, 01	82	83
Do 1st 4s, 1934	22,000,000	2	S	July, 1901	89	89¾
Ust. Trac. Prov.	8,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 01	109	111
Do 1st 5s, 1933	3,456,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	113½	114¼
W'chester Electric 5s, 1923	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	105	107
Worcester Traction pf.	2,000,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	105	108
Yonkers R. R. 1st 5s, 1946	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	109

*Sells dollars per share. †Declared on old stock. ‡Including extra dividend. ‖Ex 10 per cent. stock dividend.

SPOT

1901

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Friday, Sept. 13, total transactions included 3,593,192 shares of stock, $10,787,600 bonds, including $13,500 Government bonds and $48,300 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.	*Sept.15,1900.	Sept.14,1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.....	903,797	3,593,192	2,689,395
Mining	2,759	.....	12,759
Banks	62	.....	†62

BONDS.	*Sept.15,1900.	Sept.14,1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M....	$4,648,000	$10,726,800	$6,080,800
State	1,100	48,300	47,200
Government	50,700	13,500	†37,200

*Five days. †Decrease.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 13, 1901	$8,580,994
Week ended Sept. 12, 1900	8,810,686
From Jan. 1, 1901	394,334,881
From Jan. 1, 1900	388,197,005

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 10, 1901	$5,043,563
Week ended Sept. 4, 1900	10,681,582
From Jan. 1, 1901	352,882,115
From Jan. 1, 1900	373,791,153

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 13, 1901	$90,854
Week ended Sept. 12, 1900	17,687
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,185,986
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,668,062

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 12, 1901	$1,420
Week ended Sept. 13, 1900	32,914
From Jan. 1, 1901	29,209,211
From Jan. 1, 1900	47,187,718

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 13, 1900	$16,227
From Jan. 1, 1901	27,643,225
From Jan. 1, 1900	45,519,716

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 12, 1901	79,426

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 12, 1901	$62,472
Week ended Sept. 13, 1900	16,849
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,621,088
From Jan. 1, 1900	3,444,405

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 12, 1901	$1,133,914
Week ended Sept. 13, 1900	880,115
From Jan. 1, 1901	34,530,834
From Jan. 1, 1900	36,046,748

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 12, 1901	$1,070,442
Week ended Sept. 13, 1900	862,275
From Jan. 1, 1901	31,909,726
From Jan. 1, 1900	32,604,343

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 12, 1901	$148,328
Week ended Sept. 13, 1900	34,527
From Jan. 1, 1901	4,787,074
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,112,467

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 12, 1901	$1,134,344
Week ended Sept. 13, 1900	902,039
From Jan. 1, 1901	63,740,025
From Jan. 1, 1900	83,234,466

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 12, 1901	$961,916
Week ended Sept. 13, 1900	867,512
From Jan. 1, 1901	58,953,851
From Jan. 1, 1900	78,126,089

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—The announcement of the death of Mr. McKinley did not exercise any depressing influence upon the German Boerses, it being believed that Mr. Roosevelt would pursue the same policy as his predecessor, and also that the efforts of New York financiers to prevent a crash would succeed. Canadian Pacific and Northern Pacific shares fell off somewhat Friday, but both partly recovered yesterday.

The Boerse, however, suffered independently of the death of Mr. McKinley from a variety of untoward events. The week began with the announcement that the Allgemeine Kleinbahn GeseRschaft would lose half its capital through recent financial troubles. Later came the announcement that the Mecklenburg-Strelitz Hypotheken Bank would lose half its capital owing to the difficulties of last Spring. Next came the statement that the report of the investigating committee regarding the affairs of the Pomeranian Hypotheken Bank would be much more unfavorable than had been expected.

Friday brought news of embezzlements amounting to more than 4,000,000 marks by the manager of the Breslau United Shipping Company, involving a number of Berlin and Hamburg banks in losses. This ws followed by news of his suicide.

Yesterday brought a run upon the Hallbrom Gewerbebank, causing suspension. The same day witnessed also a reduction by the rolled wire syndicate of 20 marks per ton in the price of wire, and a reduction by the wire nail syndicate of 5 marks per metric hundredweight.

In addition to the foregoing depressing circumstances, numerous annual reports were published showing very disappointing results. Moreover, the reports from industrial centres continued gloomy. A number of first-class firms at Remscheid, the great hardware centre, are in liquidation. Some factories there have reduced wages 10 per cent., and many workmen have been discharged.

The coal situation grows worse. The coal syndicate is carrying on a sharp struggle with British coal in northern ports, and is reducing prices there 15 per cent. It was announced during the week that the syndicate would meet again to consider a general reduction.

These conditions make the week one of the worst of the Summer season. Quotations of industrials fell generally, some heavily. Dome transportation shares continued to weaken upon declining freight rates.

Domestic loans weakened, upon the expectation of an advance in the Reichsbank rate of discount. The papers quoted an advance soon, arguing that conditions in New York will help largely to bring it about.

The announcement that German banks will take the Russian railway loan of 50,000,000 marks has made an excellent impression on the Bourse, but otherwise encouragement in the financial situation, but it could not support any strength in quotations. It is believed the rate will be raised tomorrow heavily, owing to the general withdrawal for local industrial enterprises.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Sept. 13. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1901. Highest.		Lowest		Last Sale.	
180	190	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, 1901	4	185 May 29		147 Jan. 19		175	July 22, 1901
215	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	July, 1901	3½	.....		.....		*205	Dec. 15, 1900
..	30	American Agri. Chemical Co.	16,523,000			35 June 15		26¼ May 21		30	Sept. 4, 1901
..	90	Am. Agricultural Chemical pf.	17,044,900	April 15, 1901	3	91 June 18		81 May 20		86½	Aug. 27, 1901
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000			30 June 11		24¾ May 10		26	July 25, 1901
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	July 1, 1901	1½	79 July 11		77 Jan. 7		79	July 15, 1901
..	18	American Bicycle pf.	9,294,900			35 April 22		20 July 24		20	Aug. 5, 1901
..	45	American Snuff	11,001,700			49¾ June 8		26 Mar. 18		46	June 22, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	27,982,300			2½ Mar. 21		2 Jan. 10		2½	Mar. 29, 1901
..	..	American Telephone & Cable.	14,000,000	Sept. 1, 1901	1½	100 April 13		95 March 8		98	Sept. 5, 1901
..	..	American Tel. & Telegraph.	72,498,800	July 15, 1901	2½	167¾ Sept. 4		165¼ Sept. 6		165¼	Sept. 6, 1901
145	..	American Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Aug. 1, 1901	2	150 July 12		137 Jan. 2		145	Sept. 3, 1901
77	77½	American Woolen pf.	20,000,000	July 15, 1901	1¾	82¾ July 1		70 March 22		79	Sept. 5, 1901
20	21½	Ann Arbor	3,230,000			30 April 22		20 Feb. 20		24	July 11, 1901
51	56	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000			64 April 22		52 Aug. 22		52	Aug. 22, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line.	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1901	3½	.. ..		.. ..		*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,685,000	July, 1901	1	.. ..		.. ..		100	Oct. 31, 1899
108	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	July, 1901	2	.. ..		.. ..		106½	Nov. 14, 1899
205	217	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Sept. 3, 1901	2	228 April 16		175 Jan. 18		216½	Aug. 27, 1901
85	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts.	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1901	2	95 June 20		77 March 19		92	Aug. 30, 1901
123	125	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1901	3	128½ June 24		116 March 1		123½	Aug. 19, 1901
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1, 1901	1	103¾ Jan. 9		103¾ Jan. 9		103¾	Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000			.....		.....		20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	16,000,000			.....		.....		30	Apr. 28, 1900
..	..	Chi. & East Illinois pf.	6,830,700	July 1, 1901	1½	136 April 22		120½ Jan. 3		133	Sept. 4, 1900
90	93	Chicago Great Western, deb.	22,577,000	July 15, 1901	2	94¾ March 15		90 July 22		91	Sept. 5, 1901
..	..	Chicago & Northwest pf.	22,396,600	July 8, 1901	1¾	248 April 11		207 March 1		221	Aug. 27, 1901
..	..	Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha pf.	11,646,800	Aug. 20, 1901	3½	201 April 11		180 March 29		*180	Aug. 20, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1901	2	.....		.....		102½	May 22, 1893
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	July 1, 1901	1½	.....		.....		120	June 4, 1898
..	..	Chicago Union Traction.	20,000,000			20¾ May 28		12 Jan. 17		17	Sept. 3, 1901
..	..	Chicago Union Traction pf.	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900	1¼	60 May 28		54¾ Feb. 11		60	June 7, 1901
30	..	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling.	5,000,000			37 March 1		27¾ Jan. 2		32	Aug. 27, 1901
180	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg.	11,243,700	Sept. 1, 1901	1¾	*195 May 4		*180 June 24		*180	Aug. 10, 1901
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,500,000			.....		.....		1¾	Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000			.....		.....		½	Oct. 31, 1900
123	132	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	23,000,000	Aug. 21, 1901	4	142½ April 29		116 March 19		131	Sept. 1, 1901
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200			.....		.....		11¼	June 12, 1899
..	..	Colorado Midland pf.	4,954,800			.....		.....		29	June 12, 1900
175	185	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	July 1, 1901	1¾	190 May 7		168½ Feb. 16		183	July 11, 1901
63¼	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1901	2	63 Aug. 2		36½ Jan. 30		63	Aug. 2, 1901
..	..	Continental Tobacco, tr. certs.	.....			69¼ Sept. 5		53¾ July 22		69¼	Sept. 3, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000			24⅞ Feb. 15		24½ May 10		24½	May 10, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¾	84 Mar. 18		61½ Feb. 28		82	Mar. 27, 1901
..	60	**Denver & Southwest pf.**	2,000,000	Aug. 10, 1901	1¼	60 July 29		60 July 29		60	July 29, 1901
110	150	Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	765,500	Aug. 1, 1901	7	130 April 1		123 Feb. 13		130	April 1, 1901
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,825,500	May 15, 1901	2½	92 May 11		74 Aug. 2		74	Aug. 2, 1901
..	..	Detroit United Railway	12,500,000	Sept. 1, 1901	1	82 Aug. 21		75½ April 2		82	Aug. 21, 1901
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1901	3½	405 Mar. 21		405 Mar. 21		405	Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	**Erie Tel. & Tel.**	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901	1½	.....		.....		*100	Dec. 30, 1899
..	..	**Fort Worth & R. G.**	3,108,100	.....	..	29 Feb. 8		25 Jan. 29		29	Mar. 13, 1901
..	..	**Gold & Stock Telegraph**	5,000,000	July, 1901	1½	.....		.....		*106½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901	2	50½ Apr. 9		50 Feb. 18		50¼	Apr. 9, 1901
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	July 15, 1901	2	112 Jan. 24		110 Jan. 10		110	Feb. 28, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,600,200	Aug. 1, 1901	1¾	.....		.....		*102½	July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,070,600	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	.....		.....		*106	Sept. 14, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000			.....		.....		*105	May 20, 1899
102	..	**Ill. Central leased line**	10,000,000	July, 1901	2	106 Mar. 30		105 Jan. 22		106	Mar. 30, 1901
7	8	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,600,400			10¾ Feb. 13		5¾ Jan. 3		8	July 8, 1901
30	35	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,000	July 2, 1900	50c	35 Apr. 4		24 Jan. 3		32½	July 12, 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	.....		.....		*32	Jan. 29, 1900
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,500			11 Aug. 14		8 March 6		11	Aug. 14, 1901
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf.	1,000,000	April 2, 1901	1	50 Mar. 13		46 Mar. 8		50	Mar. 13, 1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	29 June 18		12 Jan. 7		29	June 18, 1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	3,000,000	July 1, 1901	3	67½ June 14		59½ April 26		67	Aug. 27, 1901
85	95	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Sep. 16, 1901	2	95¼ July 5		70 Jan. 18		80	Sept. 3, 1901
100	102	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	June 15, 1901	2½	101 Aug. 15		95 Jan. 21		101	Aug. 15, 1901
251¼	260	Lake Shore	49,405,500	July 29, 1901	3½	250 July 18		*230 April 11		250	July 18, 1901
10	15	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000			22 April 16		8¾ Jan. 3		12¾	Sept. 4, 1901
65	76	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	July 1, 1901	2½	75 June 6		70 May 14		75	June 6, 1901
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Jne 29, 1901	3½	.....		.....		*152	May 31, 1899
90¾	91	Met. W. S. El., Chicago pf.	9,000,000	Aug. 31, 1901	2	92 June 5		79½ Jan. 15		91¼	Aug. 1, 1901
105	..	Michigan Central	19,735,000	July 20, 1901	2	107¼ Mar. 4		107 Mar. 4		107¼	Mar. 4, 1901
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	116 Apr. 18		118 Apr. 18		118	Apr. 18, 1901
75	100	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	*75 June 10		*70 June 11		*75	Aug. 19, 1901
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000			.....		.....		3½	June 9, 1899
20	30	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900	2	37 Jan. 3		27 Sept. 3		27	Sept. 6, 1901
110	..	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	July 1, 1901	5	115 March 22		97 March 1		110	Sept. 27, 1900
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,650,650	July 1, 1901	5	420 Apr. 3		420 April 3		420	Apr. 3, 1901
..	..	N. Y. Lack. & West.	10,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¼	130 Feb. 21		125 March 29		130	Mar. 29, 1901
..	..	New York Mutual Gas.	3,500,000	July 20, 1901	5	295 Jan. 12		294 Feb. 4		294	Feb. 4, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	July 15, 1901	1¼	*173 June 5		*173 June 5		*173	June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1901	2	.....		.....		89¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	Sept. 3, 1901	1	.....		.....		*24	Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,000			.....		.....		7	Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,286,900	July 2, 1898	1	.....		.....		85	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	1,123,400	July 1, 1901	2	.....		.....		75½	Oct. 1, 1900
90	96	**Pacific Coast 1st pf.**	1,515,800	Aug. 1, 1901	1¼	98 April 26		89 Feb. 25		95	Aug. 29, 1901
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Mar. 30, 1901	2	.....		.....		*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Company pf.	5,000,000	Sept. 2, 1901	1¾	.....		.....		*110	June 28, 1899
85	95	Pere Marquette	14,125,500			95 June 15		82¾ Jan. 9		70¾	Aug. 29, 1901
75	81	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Aug. 15, 1901	2	88 June 17		72 Jan. 2		86	June 17, 1901
..	..	Philadelphia Company.	14,719,850	Apr. 20, 1901	1¾	350 May 27		80½ Mar. 22		304	July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1, 1901	2	.....		.....		*117	May 24, 1899
169	168	Pitts., C. C. & St. L. pf.	22,660,200	July 15, 1901	2½	165 May 7		155 Jan. 4		162	Sept. 5, 1901
158	..	Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago.	19,714,300	July 1, 1901	2½	*190 June 21		*189½ June 8		*190	June 21, 1901
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1901	3	.....		.....		*107	Mar. 2, 1899
..	..	**Quicksilver pf.**	4,500,300	May 30, 1901	½	12⅝ May 28		7 March 20		10	Aug. 28, 1901
204	215	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1901	4	.....		.....		200	Dec. 20, 1900
..	..	Rio Grande Western pf.	2,577,500	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	106 June 25		98 Feb. 16		100	July 22, 1901
137	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1901	1¼	140 April 24		135 Jan. 5		140	Apr. 24, 1901
..	..	**Silver Bullion certfs.**	.....			69¾ Jan. 8		59¾ Mar. 20		60	Apr. 22, 1901
..	..	**Sixth Avenue**	2,500,000	July 2, 1901	2½	.....		.....		320	Mar. 30, 1900
77	81	Stan Sheffield, C. & I. pf.	6,700,000	July 1, 1901	1¾	86 April 2		65½ Jan. 22		83	Sept. 3, 1901
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	600,000	July, 1901	3½	.....		.....		100	Feb. 17, 1899
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,500,000	July 15, 1901	2½	.....		.....		*14	Apr. 11, 1899
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,250,000	July 15, 1901	3½	.....		.....		*40	Apr. 8, 1899
..	8½	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,950			10 Jan. 17		10 Jan. 17		10	Jan. 17, 1901
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July 1, 1901	½	.....		.....		64	July 15, 1897
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 15, 1901	2½	253¾ Aug. 6		*250 Aug. 16		*260	Aug. 15, 1901
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,398,400	May 20, 1901	2½	.....		.....		135	Oct. 25, 1897
120	124	**Va.-Car. Chemical pf.**	12,000,000	July 15, 1901	2	125 Aug. 20		116 April 26		125	Aug. 20, 1901
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,200,000	July, 1901	2½	.....		.....		*174	Nov. 11, 1899
..	..	West Chicago Street	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1901	1¼	.....		.....		130	Aug. 3, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 30, 1901	2	.....		.....		*98	Mar. 25, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, New York and Harlem, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport & Youghiogheny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph is $25 par and New Central Coal $20 par.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Canadian Pacific Railway	Sept. 6	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Annual
Central Union Telephone Co., (Chi.)	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Special
Central Union Telephone Co., (Chi.)	.....	.....	Oct. 17	Special
Chicago & Alton Railway	Sept. 14	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Annual
Chi., Indianapolis & Louis. Ry	Aug. 31	Sept. 16	Sept. 16	Annual
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Ry	Sept. 2	Sept. 30	Sept. 30	Annual
Chicago Terminal Transfer R. R.	Sept. 13	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Annual
Denver & Rio Grande Railroad	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 15	Annual
Denver & Southwestern Railway	Sept. 22	Sept. 25	Sept. 24	Annual
General Manifold Co.	.....	.....	Sept. 21	Semi-Annual
Gold Hill Copper Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 1	2½ Quarterly
Great Western Railway	Sept. 28	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Annual
Hocking Valley Railway	Sept. 3	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Annual
Illinois Central R. R.	.....	.....	Oct. 15	Annual
Lake Erie & Western Railroad	Sept. 2	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Annual
Lake Erie & Western R. R.	Sept. 20	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Annual
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	Sept. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 15	Annual
Manhattan Beach Co.	Sept. 21	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Annual
Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. M. Ry.	Sept. 21	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Annual
Mobile & Ohio Railroad	Sept. 21	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Annual
New York, Lake Erie & Western Ry.	Sept. 21	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Annual
New York, Lake Erie & Western R. R.	Sept. 21	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Annual
New York, Ontario & Western Ry.	Sept. 21	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Annual
Northern Pacific Railway	Sept. 27	Oct. 26	Oct. 25	Annual
Northern Pacific R. R.	Sept. 6	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Annual
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. L. Ry.	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Annual
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Ry.	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Annual
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Annual
Pittsburg, Youghiogheny & Ohio Coal Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Annual
Rio Grande Western Railway	Sept. 21	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Annual
Rutland Railway	Sept. 6	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Annual
Rutland R. R.	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Annual
Rutland & Lake Champlain Ry.	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Annual
St. Louis & San Francisco Railway	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Annual
St. Louis & San Francisco R. R.	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Annual
St. Louis, Southwestern Railway	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Annual
St. Louis, Southwestern Railway	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Annual
Southern Railway	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Annual
Southern Railway	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Annual
Texas & Pacific Railway	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Annual
Texas & Pacific Railway	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Annual
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Ry.	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Annual
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Ry.	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Annual
Union Pacific Railway	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Annual
Union Pacific Railway	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Annual
Wabash Railway	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Annual
Wabash Railway	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Annual
Wabash R. R.	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Annual
Wabash R. R.	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Annual
Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Annual
Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Annual
Wisconsin Central Railway	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Annual
Wisconsin Central Railway	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Annual

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.

LONDON OFFICES 33 LOMBARD ST., E. C. 30 ST. JAMES ST., S. W.

Capital.... $2,000,000. Surplus..... $4,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

Acts as Trustee for Corporations, Firms & Individuals; and as Guardian, Executor & Administrator; Takes entire charge of Real and Personal Estates; carefully selected securities offered for investment.

TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world;

ALSO COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

DRAFTS on all parts of Great Britain, France, and Germany BOUGHT and SOLD

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President. ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President. HENRY A. MURRAY, 2d Vice-President.
WM. C. EDWARDS, Treasurer. JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Department
E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary. F. C. HARRIMAN, Assistant Treasurer.
R. C. NEWTON, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock, George F. Baker, George S. Bowdoin, August Belmont, Frederic Cromwell, Walter R. Gillette, G. G. Haven, E. H. Harriman, R. Somers Hayes, Charles R. Henderson, Harry Payne Whitney, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Augustus D. Juilliard, James M. Jervis, Richard A. McCurdy, Levi P. Morton, Alexander E. Orr, Walter G. Oakman, Henry H. Rogers, H. McK. Twombly, Frederick W. Vanderbilt.

London Committee:
ARTHUR J. FRASER, Chairman; LEVI P. MORTON, DONALD C. HALDEMAN.

United States Trust Company of New York,

45 & 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS - $11,265,579.09

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.

Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent institutions, and individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

JOHN A. STEWART, *Pres.* D. WILLIS JAMES, *Vice-Pres.* JAMES S. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
HENRY L. THORNELL, *Secretary.* LOUIS G. HAMPTON, *Assistant Secretary*

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Sloan, D. Willis James, John A. Stewart, John Harsen Rhoades, Anson Phelps Stokes, John Crosby Brown, Edward Cooper, W. Bayard Cutting, Charles S. Smith, Wm. Rockefeller, Alexander E. Orr, William H. Macy, Jr., Wm. D. Sloane, Gustav H. Schwab, Frank Lyman, George F. Victor, James Stillman, John Claflin, John J. Pheips, John S. Kennedy, D. O. Mills, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Marshall Field.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.

36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
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SEPT 1901

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The New York Times.

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Partly cloudy and cooler; fresh westerly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,129. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

COMMITTEE OF 18 LEAVES FIVE NAMES

An Attack Upon E. M. Knox at the Session.

Mayoralty List Now Includes Jacob A. Cantor, F. Norton Goddard, Seth Low, Herman Ridder, and Charles A. Schieren.

The anti-Tammany conference sub-committee of eighteen after a three-hour session at the headquarters of the Citizens' Union yesterday reduced the tentative list of Mayoralty candidates to five.

Given in alphabetical order as they were called off by Chairman Willis L. Ogden, the five candidates are: Jacob A. Cantor, F. Norton Goddard, Seth Low, Herman Ridder, and Charles A. Schieren.

Mr. Wheeler, it is said, made an attack on E. M. Knox, in which some personal matters are alleged to have been referred to. He was supported by John C. Sheehan, Benno Loewy, and Henry Weismann. Ex-Sheriff O'Brien defended Mr. Knox, but the latter's name was stricken from the list.

At no time during the session was there any mention of the name of Controller Coler.

After the meeting one of the Republican conferrees informed a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that while the list had been reduced to five names there was a possibility of the early elimination of the names of Messrs. Low, Schieren, and Ridder. He also admitted that it was quite possible that some one whose name had not yet been mentioned might be selected.

When Col. Ogden was asked whether he believed that the Citizens' Union could be stampeded in the interest of Mr. Coler he replied:

"I don't believe it can be done, and I make the statement on the authority of R. Fulton Cutting."

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff remarked: "After a thoroughly honest and fearless discussion of the situation the number of candidates on the tentative list has been reduced to five. I still adhere to the belief that Seth Low is the strongest candidate for election day purposes. He is a great man, and I believe that at this moment he is in the lead."

There was a lack of harmony from the outset, one member of the committee admitted, and party lines were drawn more closely than at any other session. The German representatives manifested strong opposition to Mr. Low when his nomination was advocated by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

Letters positively declining to be considered as candidates were received from John D. Crimmins and R. Fulton Cutting. Mr. Crimmins wrote, in part:

I do not consider this a moment for any citizen to hesitate or consider pleasure or business convenience who may be called on to stand on a platform which will express the abomination of our present governmental conditions. The candidate should be required to make few pledges; the principal and essential one should be that he will serve the people, if elected, with the single purpose of establishing the best government for the governed—a government temperate, moderate, and equitable. He should be a man of conservative mind, fearless, and of good physical health and familiar with the conditions that surround us.

You all appreciate that from the early discussion of my name in connection with the nomination for the Mayoralty that knowing myself I did not and do not regard my physical health equal to the requirements of so exacting a position, if elected, as I regard it.

Mr. Cutting wrote to Col. Ogden in part as follows:

Despite my repeated private statements that I would under no circumstances accept nomination for any office, I find that my name still appears on the list of possible candidates for the Mayoralty. Permit me now publicly to reiterate my unalterable unwillingness to have my name considered. The virus of the spoils system has so thoroughly poisoned our political life that one cannot to-day interest himself in public affairs without becoming an object of suspicion. To the electorate it is practically incomprehensible that real political disinterestedness can exist, and I am satisfied I can render no better service to reform politics than by steadfastly declining office.

The Committee of Eighteen will reassemble at 4 o'clock to-morrow at the headquarters of the Citizens' Union, but doubt is expressed that any agreement will be reached to enable the presentation of a report to the full Conference Committee of Seventy-two on the same evening.

The committee, before it adjourned yesterday, adopted appropriate resolutions upon the death of President McKinley.

M. DE LA VAULX DISAPPOINTED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that Comte Henri de la Vaulx is preparing for his trip across the Mediterranean in a balloon. He will not, however, be followed, as he desired, by two French cruisers, as the Government refuses to expose the vessels unnecessarily to the dangers of Mediterranean navigation in equinoctial weather.

ANGRY WITH ITALY IN CROATIA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times reports anti-Italian demonstrations in Croatia, caused by the recent expulsion of Austrian priests from Italian territory. The authorities are anxious, and determined to suppress the news.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Strong.—Financial Affairs.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 76½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 63⅞c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38½c; cotton, middling, 7¼c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 20½c.—Commercial World.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 8.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
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New Corporations.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

Washington Trains via New Jersey Central.
Washington trains via the New Jersey Central from Liberty Street station, North River, 12:15, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 3:40, 5:00, 7:00 P. M. Modern and improved parlor and Sleeping Cars. Unexcelled Dining Service and superb through coach equipment.—Adv.

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Pennsylvania Railroad thirty-day personally conducted tour to California and the Grand Canon of Arizona. Leaves New York by special train September 23. Round trip rate, $185.00.—Adv.

THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL.

Prussian Minister of Commerce Speaks on the Necessity of Commercial Treaties.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A dispatch from Berlin to The Times says that Herr Moeller, the Prussian Minister of Commerce, at a dinner given in his honor, spoke of the proposed tariff bill, dwelling on the necessity for a compromise between agriculture, industry, and commerce. Replying to the charge that the proposed tariff showed no regard for foreign opinion, he declared that every country, in its tariff scheme, was bound to think only of its own interests.

The proposed duties, said the Minister, applied only to those countries not having commercial treaties with Germany, but commercial treaties must be concluded. It was of vital necessity to Germany to obtain treaties securing the interests of her commerce and industries. One object of the bill was to show to foreign countries what they must expect if they did not conclude treaties with Germany.

RUSSIA TO PUNISH FINNS.

Four Senators and Forty Clergymen Will, It Is Expected, Be Among Those Exiled.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A dispatch to The Times from Helsingfors says:

"The Finnish Senate has received a severe rebuff from the Czar by the promulgation of the new military service law. The Senate addressed a memorandum to his Majesty soliciting an assurance of the maintenance of the political institutions of Finland. The Czar's reply says he does not find the present occasion a suitable one for new assurances as to the maintenance in the future of local institutions. As to the Czar's good intentions, his faithful subjects should not be in doubt. Disquieting apprehensions disseminated by evil-minded people must be repressed by administrative measures.

"These measures are understood to be the practical exile without trial of inconvenient persons. The victims will probably include four Senators who voted against the military service law and forty Lutheran clergymen who refused to read it from the pulpits according to the historic Finnish custom."

AUSTRIA TO BE CROWDED OUT?

Suggestion of a New Arrangement of European Politics Supplanting the Triple Alliance.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A dispatch from Vienna to The Times says that a semi-official communication to the Politische Zeitung, relating to Russia, Germany, and France, and supposed to have emanated from a high Russian personage, significantly avoids all mention of Austria.

While, however, the Triple Alliance thus seems to be eclipsed, it is asserted that there is no apprehension, and the insinuations that the interview between the Kaiser and the Czar has caused umbrage in Vienna are not taken seriously.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—The possible consequences of the meeting of Emperor William and Emperor Nicholas at Dantzig and of the Czar's visit to France are still leading topics of newspaper comment.

"It is obvious," says the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten, "that the endeavors of the Czar and the Kaiser are directed toward the maintenance of peace. This is demonstrated in the memorable words of the Kaiser when referring to the important character of the meeting, particularly by his assertion that he was fully persuaded that European peace would be maintained for a long time to come.

"The Kaiser's address to the naval officers, in which he expressed the hope that Germany and Russia would always stand shoulder to shoulder, shows more unreservedly than any other official manifestation the purely defensive character of the Franco-Russian alliance and Russia's desire to count on the friendship of Germany."

KING EDWARD MAY VISIT SWEDEN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A dispatch to The Times from Copenhagen says that the King of Sweden and Norway has invited King Edward and other royalties to visit his castle opposite Copenhagen. It is expected that King Edward will also attend the tercentenary of Tycho Brahe on the Island of Hven next Sunday. His departure for home has been postponed for a week.

NOT TO INVADE MOROCCO.

Spain Will Confine Herself to a Naval Demonstration.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A dispatch to The Times from Madrid says that at a meeting of the foreign Ministers in Tangier Señor de Ojeda, the Spanish Minister, read a note to the Moorish Government demanding the release of the captive boy and girl.

Spain does not intend to land troops in Morocco, which would constitute an invasion and a breach of the status quo. A naval demonstration only is intended.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
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Pacific Coast and the Grand Canon of Arizona.
Pennsylvania Railroad personally conducted tour leaves New York by special train September 23. Round trip rate only $185.00.—Adv.

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ASSASSIN CZOLGOSZ INDICTED FOR MURDER

Prisoner Refused Absolutely to Answer Questions.

Ex-Supreme Court Justices Loran L. Lewis and Robert C. Titus Assigned to Defend Him—Trial Noticed for Next Monday.

BUFFALO, Sept. 16.—Leon F. Czolgosz, alias Fred Niemann, was indicted this afternoon by the County Court Grand Jury for the crime of murder in the first degree in fatally shooting President William McKinley at the Temple of Music in the Pan-American Exposition grounds at 4:15 o'clock on the afternoon of Sept. 6.

When arraigned before Judge Edward K. Emery in the County Court at 5:36 o'clock the prisoner stubbornly refused to answer questions repeatedly asked of him by District Attorney Penney as to whether he had counsel or wanted counsel. The District Attorney then suggested that, inasmuch as the defendant refused to answer, counsel should be assigned.

Judge Emery assigned the Hon. Loran L. Lewis and the Hon. Robert C. Titus, former Supreme Court Justices of this city, whose names had been suggested by the Erie County Bar Association.

Czolgosz will probably be arraigned again to-morrow morning to plead to the indictment.

District Attorney Penney presented the evidence in the murder case to the Grand Jury from 10 o'clock in the morning until a few minutes past 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

WITNESSES IN THE CASE.

Aside from the surgeons and physicians in the case, no witnesses were sworn other than those who were in the Temple of Music and witnessed the shooting. The complete list of witnesses in the order in which they appeared to testify is as follows: Dr. Herman Mynter, Dr. H. R. Gaylord, Dr. H. G. Matzinger, Dr. M. D. Mann, Secret Service Detective Gallagher, Attorney James L. Quackenbush, Attorney Louis L. Babcock, Harry Henshaw, Capt. Damer, and Patrolman Merkel of the exposition guards; Corp. Louis Bertschey and Privates Neff, O'Brien, Fennenbaugh, and Brooks of the Seventy-third United States Sea Coast Artillery; E. C. Knapp, Mrs. Vandenbergh Davis, John Branch, a colored porter; Capt. Vallely, Chief of the Exposition Detectives; Superintendent Bull and Assistant Superintendent P. V. Cusack of the local Police Department; Fred Leighter, Charles J. Close, Exposition Guards Westenfelder and James, and Detectives Geary and Solomon of this city.

At 4:15 o'clock this afternoon, just exactly ten days after the shooting, the Grand Jury voted unanimously to indict Czolgosz for murder in the first degree. At 4:41 o'clock the secret indictment was presented to Judge Emery, in the County Court.

THE PRISONER ARRAIGNED.

Then ensued a wait of an hour, but the rumor that the murderer was to be arraigned spread, and in a short time the courtroom was crowded. Great secrecy was maintained as to the place of confinement of the prisoner, but it is believed that he was locked up in the temporary jail at the Erie County Penitentiary, where prisoners have been kept while the jail has been undergoing repairs. After the indictment was reported, the prisoner was driven from the penitentiary, a mile from the City Hall, to the jail across the street from the hall. Czolgosz was then taken under a strong guard from the jail through the tunnel under Delaware Avenue to the basement of the City Hall and up the stairs to the courtroom on the second floor.

The prisoner was shackled to Detective Solomon and Detective Geary held his other arm, Assistant Superintendent Cusack marching in front and a number of patrolmen behind. When the prisoner was taken before the bench the crowd in the courtroom surged about him on all sides They were compelled to resume their seats.

Czolgosz is of medium height, of fairly good build, and has light curly hair, but a ten days' growth of beard on his face gave him an unkempt appearance. Apparently he feigned insanity, not stupidity, and his glances roamed about, but his eyes were always downcast. Not once did he look the county prosecutor or the Judge in the face.

SCENE IN THE COURTROOM.

"Czolgosz, have you got a lawyer? Do you wish a lawyer? You have been indicted for murder in the first degree, do you want a lawyer to defend you? Czolgosz, look at me and answer."

District Attorney Penney fired these questions at the prisoner, his voice rising with each succeeding question, but Czolgosz stubbornly refused to answer. The District Attorney then suggested that counsel be assigned to defend the prisoner and ascertain what he had better do as to his plea to the indictment before arraignment. Judge Emery then asked the prisoner before the bar if he had counsel, but there was no answer, despite the fact that the police officers told him the Judge was speaking and that he must answer.

The Court then said: "Czolgosz, you having appeared for arraignment in the court, without counsel, the law makes it the duty of the Court to assign counsel. The Bar Association of our county has considered the matter and suggested the names of certain gentlemen of high character for such assignment. The Court has seriously considered the question, and after such consideration has concluded to follow the suggestions made by the association. The Court, therefore, assigns the Hon. Loran L. Lewis and the Hon. Robert C. Titus as your counsel."

Judge Emery directed the officers to notify the attorneys and remove the prisoner.

Czolgosz was handcuffed to the detectives, who started out of the courtroom with him. The crowds surged after them, but found the exit barred by four strong policemen. Outside the courtroom door the prisoner was surrounded by twelve policemen with clubs drawn and under command of Capt. Michael Regan, Jailer George Mitchell, and several Deputy Sheriffs. The prisoner was hurried down stairs and into the basement, whence he was taken through the tunnel to the jail across Delaware Avenue. Whether he was left there for the night or taken elsewhere the police refused to say.

District Attorney Penney stated as he left the courtroom that Justices Lewis and Titus would be notified and given an opportunity to talk with the prisoner, and that he hoped to arraign Czolgosz to-morrow morning to take his plea to the indictment. The District Attorney will also notice the trial of the prisoner for next Monday morning at 10 o'clock in Part III. of the Supreme Court, that being the opening day of the September term.

TRIBUTE BY GOV. HUNT.

Taking the Oath of Office, He Speaks of the Dead President—Mourning in Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Sept. 16.—The late President McKinley having accepted Mr. Allen's resignation of the Governorship of Porto Rico, to take effect Sept. 15, extensive preparations had been made by the people of the island for the inauguration of Gov. Hunt to-day. All were canceled immediately, however, on the announcement of the death. Accordingly Mr. Hunt took the oath privately at his residence this morning in the presence of the members of the Executive Council, Capt. Stirling, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and a few others.

The ceremony was very impressive. Chief Justice Quinones administered the oath and Bishop Blenk offered prayer. Gov. Hunt did not deliver an inaugural address, but he referred briefly and in the following terms to the great national sorrow:

"Our hearts are bowed down with grief. Our minds dwell only upon our national bereavement. In confining this ceremony to the simple act of taking the oath I feel that my own wishes only conformed to the common feeling. I know that the manifestations of grief in Porto Rico are spontaneous evidences of the grateful love of the people of the island for Mr. McKinley. Words of tender sympathy and condolence come from every point in Porto Rico, exhibiting a devotion to his memory that is truly and pathetically beautiful..

"The cable cannot properly convey to the mainland the full significance of this widespread sentiment. Only those who are in the closest touch with conditions here can fully appreciate what it means. I thank the people. I will only say at this time that my highest ambition is to be worthy of the great trust confided to me for them by the patriot we mourn.

"Having guided the Nation through the calamities of war, he yet lived to lead it on to the triumphs of peace. Far-sighted and experienced, his statesmanship was broad, and his mind invariably turned toward the world-wide elevation of humanity. Solicitous for the happiness of the whole country, his sympathies were extended to the people of Porto Rico with a peculiar interest. Anxiously desiring the success of civil government here and the ultimate attainment of our highest aspirations, and with abiding faith in the institutions of the United States, he sought to implant them where their influence would be salutary and permanent.

"By the eminent example of his character let us be actuated to move forward toward better things. Hopeful and confident of the results, I beg of all good citizens that they counsel together and cooperate in all that is essential to the complete success for which we pray. I assume my share in the responsibilities of this work."

Gov. Hunt will probably deliver an inaugural address at a later day.

The whole island is stricken with grief. The principal buildings are draped and all amusements are suspended. A large public memorial meeting will be held in the theatre on the day of the funeral.

OBSEQUIES AT CAPITOL.

Dead President Will Rest Upon a Historic Bier.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Officials and employes of the Capitol were engaged from an early hour to-day, making preparations for the obsequies of President McKinley, which will occur in the rotunda to-morrow. The historic bier which did service at the same place in connection with the funerals of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield, was brought from its resting place in the Capitol crypt early in the day, and expert drapers were soon engaged in shrouding it in crape.

The bier rests upon a platform, raised about six inches above the level of the floor of the building, and is surmounted by a canopy, covered with black cloth. The top of the bier is three feet above the surface of the floor, and when the coffin is placed upon it the top will be slightly below the level of the average person's face.

The head will be placed toward the west, so as to turn the face toward the procession as it enters from the east door. As the body will lie in state at this place for only part of one day, there will be an effort to expedite the funeral ceremony so as to give as many as possible an opportunity to see the President's face.

There will be seats in the rotunda for about 800 persons. These will be occupied by those bearing tickets of admission, and will include the President's immediate family, members of the Cabinet, members of the Diplomatic Corps, members of the Supreme Court, the press, and other persons whose position entitles them to special recognition.

It is not expected that there will be a large attendance of members of Congress or that the Supreme Court will be represented fully. The change of date of the ceremony from Wednesday to Tuesday will have the effect of preventing many who had hoped to arrive in time from attending the funeral. This will be true of most of those who reside West of Chicago.

It is not expected that any part of the Capitol Building will be brought into use except the rotunda, but the rooms occupied by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, the Marble Room, the President's room, the Vice President's room, and the room occupied by the Committee on District of Columbia will be held at the disposal of those in charge of the ceremonies in case they should be needed.

Memorial Service in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Sept. 16.—The provincial synod of the Anglican Church, embracing all Canada, in session here to-day, decided to hold memorial services Thursday in Christ Church Cathedral in honor of the memory of President McKinley. As the Duke of York will be in the city, he may attend.

The Montreal Stock Exchange to-day unanimously resolved to hold no session Thursday, the day of the funeral of the late President.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

On account of the very large business to the Adirondack Mountains and the Thousand Islands, the New York Central announces that its Summer train service to these sections will be continued through the entire month of September, and as far into October as the business seems to warrant.—Adv.

To San Francisco
without change by the "Overland Limited," running every day in the year, via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rys. The best of everything. Particulars at North-Western Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

MARTYR PRESIDENT BORNE TO CAPITAL

Solemn Journey Marks the Return to Washington.

MOURNING ON THE ROUTE

Manifestations of Grief and Sympathy in Cities and Hamlets.

Body Now Rests in White House—To Lie in State in Capitol Building To-day—President Roosevelt and Family Reach Washington.

The body of William McKinley was taken yesterday from Buffalo to Washington, and last night reposed in the East Room of the White House. Mrs. McKinley, President Roosevelt, Cabinet officials, and a military guard were included in the funeral party.

Impressive homage bespoke the Nation's grief for the martyr President as the funeral train sped through city and hamlet.

This morning the body will be taken to the rotunda of the Capitol Building, where it will lie in state until this evening. After the state funeral, and under military and naval escort, the body will be taken to Canton, Ohio, for burial.

Ex-President Cleveland left yesterday for Washington to attend the funeral. He had not decided whether to accompany the funeral party to Canton.

Numerous expressions of condolence and sympathy were received from all parts of the world by the family of Mr. McKinley, by President Roosevelt, and the State Department.

President Roosevelt and his family are at the home of his brother-in-law, Commander Cowles, United States Navy, in Washington, and will remain there until after the funeral.

Leon Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, was indicted yesterday in Buffalo for murder in the first degree. Counsel was assigned to defend him, and his trial was set down for next Monday.

NATION'S DEAD SLEEPS IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

In Impressive Silence and with Military Escort Dead President Is Borne to His Late Home.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The body of President McKinley to-night lies in the East Room of the White House. Up stairs his widow mourns in the family apartments. It was with simple ceremony that the body of the late President was borne up Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House and laid upon the bier. Nowhere was there a show of civilian participation. The streets about the station were filled with mounted troops, and the station itself was occupied by soldiers and sailors in uniform. The blue-coated policemen and the railroad employes were nearly all that stood for civil life.

It was not so on the broad stretch of avenue that led to the White House. There the people strained and crowded in a vast multitude against the ropes which restrained them from the space marked out for the line of procession. The silence that marked the progress of the funeral party through the National Capital was profound.

The afternoon was cloudy, and with the close of the day began the dull boom of a great gun at intervals of five minutes. It was the signal which gave notice of the approach of the funeral train. At the Pennsylvania Railroad station men in bright uniforms gathered, a mixture of soldiers and sailors, and with lowered voices talked in groups while waiting to take up their parts in the ceremony. Presently two troops of cavalry from Fort Meyer swung from Pennsylvania Avenue into Sixth Street. Then came Secretaries Hay and Gage and Acting Secretary Sanger and Commissioner McFarland and a few subordinates privileged to enter the space within the station. Among them were the veteran Capt. Charles Loeffler, who had been the personal messenger and usher to President McKinley and of every other President back to the Administration of President Grant; Major Pruden, assistant secretary to the President; Mr. Barnes, Warren Young, and others of the White House staff.

FUNERAL TRAIN LATE.

The train was due at 8:25, but the clock stood at 8:38 when the headlight of the big locomotive flashed along the rails and the cars swept quietly to a stop at the gates. The way was cleared, and down the pathway strode a body of soldiers and sailors chosen as the body-bearers and guard. They were met at the entrance of the observation car where the body lay by an officer and admitted at once. The undertaker's assistants removed the floral pieces to the vans which were to carry them to the White House. The sailor with drawn cutlass and the soldier with fixed bayonet, who stood at the head and foot of the coffin, gave way to the new guard of honor.

Secretary Hay and Secretary Gage had pressed forward and entered the car where the mourners sat and assisted them to descend. Mrs. McKinley was aided by Abner McKinley and Dr. Rixey, and was speedily placed in a carriage, which drove at once to the White House without awaiting the procession. Close behind came the members of the family of the late President, who likewise were driven immediately to the Executive Mansion. Mrs. McKinley was deeply veiled. She appeared to bear up with fortitude.

President Roosevelt came next. His arm was closely clasped by Commander Cowles of the navy, his brother-in-law, who walked rather hastily along between the files of officers to the carriageway next the gates of the station. The President walked firmly, erect, looking to neither side. Close behind him pressed the members of the Cabinet, headed by Secretary Hay and Secretary Gage, escorted by Gen. Gillespie and a contingent of the ranking army and naval officers in waiting. Senators Hanna and Fairbanks followed.

MARCH TO WHITE HOUSE.

Meanwhile the coffin was being removed from the observation car. One of the large windows was lowered at the side and slowly and carefully the coffin was slipped out through the opening and received upon the bent shoulders of the body bearers. Four artillerymen from Fort McHenry, Md., were on the right and four sailors on the left. Straightening themselves under their burden, they walked slowly toward the hearse. Before the coffin marched four officers, Major Parker, Col. Bingham, Capt. Gilmore, and Major McCauley, and in that order, while the officers on either side and in the entrance stood with uncovered heads, the body was carried to Sixth Street and placed in the hearse. A bugle note rose clearly and "taps" rang out. That was the only sound that broke the silence.

Just beyond the entrance to the station President Roosevelt, with the members of the Cabinet, had paused and had taken station so as to leave a broad space for the funeral cortege. They ranged themselves on the sidewalk in double rows opposite each other and stood with bared heads as the body was carried to the hearse drawn up at the side gate. The hearse was exquisitely carved, and was drawn by six coal black horses, each of which was led by a negro groom in black livery.

Just as the body was being placed in the hearse an incident occurred that caused a murmur of disapprobation. A photographer from a nearby window suddenly flashed a light for the purpose of obtaining a reproduction of the scene. The flashlight and accompanying noise made people shudder. President Roosevelt seemed to be momentarily disconcerted. The hearse quickly moved away, and was followed at once by President Roosevelt and those accompanying him.

In the President's carriage besides Mr. Roosevelt were Secretaries Hay and Gage and Commander Cowles. Secretaries Root and Hitchcock, Attorney General Knox, and Postmaster General Smith followed in another carriage, while Secretary Wilson, Secretary Cortelyou, Secretary Long, and Senators Hanna and Fairbanks drove behind in other carriages. The Citizens' Committee from Buffalo, officers of the Army and Navy, and friends followed.

THE MILITARY ESCORT.

The military already were in line. As the procession swept from Sixth Street Station into Pennsylvania Avenue a deeply impressive sight was presented. The thoroughfare was hung in black. Emblems of mourning were displayed on every building. Banked on both sides of the avenue, from Sixth Street to the Executive Mansion, were tens of thousands of people. With bared heads and with no murmur of sound, the people watched with tear-stained eyes the last home-coming of President McKinley.

A platoon of mounted police in command of Sergt. Matthews led the way. Next came a delegation of the Grand Army of the Republic men from the Department of the Potomac, members of the Union Veterans' Union, and the Spanish War Veterans, and Troops I and L of the Eleventh Cavalry from Fort Myer, Va. Following the cavalrymen was the hearse, flanked on either side by the body bearers, with a detachment of Signal Corps men bringing up the rear. The carriages containing the distinguished officials were next in line, that of President Roosevelt being immediately behind the Signal Corps. It was about 9:30 when the head of the procession reached the White House grounds and turned into the driveway.

As the troopers of the escort wheeled in line and presented arms a woman standing on the curb across the way from the White House raised her voice in the words of the President's hymn. At first it startled the crowd, and questioning glances were cast at her. Then voice after voice took it up.

President Roosevelt, whose carriage had followed close after the hearse, stepped out, followed by Secretaries Hay and Gage and Commander Cowles, who had been his companions on the journey. The body was carried slowly and reverently into the White House and placed in the East Room with its head resting toward the east. Then President Roosevelt and the members of the Cabinet stepped into the room. They stood there a moment with bowed heads and then left.

The casket had been placed lengthwise of the East Room, the head to the north. Piled about it were a half hundred floral emblems of exceptional beauty, and as many more were placed in the inside corridor until to-morrow. Two marines, a soldier and a sailor, stood guard, one at each corner of the casket, while seated on either side were two members of the Grand Army and two members of the Loyal Legion. These will be relieved at intervals of two hours during the night. Before midnight the household had retired to rest, and the only lights to be seen were those in the room where his comrades kept watch over their dead chief.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old and fine. Luyties Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

Beautiful Picture of McKinley,
appropriate for decorative purposes. Reproduction of oil painting in seven colors. Price ten cents. Discount to dealers. Judge Company, 110 Fifth Avenue.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

Places Serving Evans' Ale
show that nothing but the best will do.—Adv.

MULTITUDE MOURNS AS TRAIN SPEEDS BY.

From Buffalo to Washington a Solid Phalanx Pays Homage to the Dead President—Mrs. McKinley's Vigil.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Magnificent in its simplicity and soul stirring in its intensity was the tribute of patriotism and sorrowing affection paid by the American people to-day to the memory of President McKinley as his body was borne from Buffalo to the National Capital.

Figures cannot safely be used in speaking of the number of mourners who bowed their heads in reverent grief as his body was escorted to the funeral train in Buffalo, as the train sped over a clear track down through the New York and Pennsylvania cities and towns and villages along the route, and as the funeral cortège moved from the station here to the White House.

It seemed as though all the people were out to do homage to the martyred President. In the big cities the crowds around the railway stations and points of interest were simply enormous. In the towns and villages all business was suspended, the factories and schools were closed, and there was a general gathering of the population to meet the train. Even in the farming districts the tillers of the soil left their harvest fields to drive to some cross road to get a fleeting glimpse of the mourning-draped train as it whizzed by.

The pilot locomotive, running ten minutes in advance, gave notice to all these hundreds of thousands of true-hearted Americans that the funeral train was coming, so that they could line up in a solid, silent, sorrowing phalanx to receive it. This pilot engine, running light, was an extra precaution, taken in order that nothing should happen to a train bearing a dead President and his grief-crushed widow, a living President and his Cabinet, United States Senators, Generals in the army, and others whose lives are dear to the Nation.

The multitudes that laid aside their pursuits and pleasures to honor the dead President had their chief reward in the opportunity that was afforded them to do so; but they found a measure of satisfaction in the fact that they could see the coffin, placed upon a catafalque in a flower-bedecked observation car, partially covered with a big silk American flag, and guarded by stalwart soldiers and sailors.

WIDOW VISITS HER DEAD.

Heartrending was the scene which those soldiers and sailors, standing like statues, witnessed this morning during a long run between stations. They saw the widow enter the car, accompanied by Dr. Rixey and by Mrs. Barber, her sister. For more than twenty-four hours Mrs. McKinley had been pleading that she might be allowed to see her husband's body, and her wish was about to be gratified. As calm as a sick woman could be expected to be under the blow of recent and great bereavement, and much calmer, in fact, than she had been during any of her waking hours at the Milburn residence, while her husband's body was lying in state at the Buffalo City Hall, she stood, while the upper part of the coffin lid was turned back, exposing the features of him whom she had lost. With a sob she stepped forward and knelt at the coffin, Mrs. Barber at her side. There was no outburst of grief.

For an hour the widow remained there, to all intents and purposes alone with her dead, for the soldiers, the sailors, Dr. Rixey, and Mrs. Barber made no sound to disturb the sanctity of that vigil. Dr. Rixey finally urged Mrs. McKinley to return to her own car and rest. She acquiesced, consoled by an assurance that she was not taking a last look at the dead.

The hour for leaving Buffalo was early, 8:30 A. M. Business was practically suspended in the mourning-draped city until the funeral train had left. The people massed in the streets through which the President's body would be taken to the train, in the station, and in the railroad yards. The train was made up early, so that members of the funeral party might seek immediate seclusion upon arriving at the Exchange Street Station. The funeral train was made up as follows:

The pilot locomotive, draped in mourning, to run ten minutes ahead and keep the track clear; Pennsylvania Limited Locomotive No. 168, draped in mourning; the combination baggage and buffet car Raleigh; the compartment car Belgrade, for the newspaper correspondents; the dining car Waldorf; the compartment car Naples, for the accommodation of Mr. Albert Miller, Mr. Harry Hamlin, Miss McKenzie, Miss Hunt, Mr. C. Sprague, Mr. J. N. Scatcherd, Gov. Odell, Senator Hanna, Senator Hawley, Senator Kean, Col. W. C. Brown, Col. Meek, Major C. R. Wilson, Mr. William Duncan, Mr. Frank Osborne, Senator Fairbanks, Senator Burrows, Mrs. McWilliams, Mrs. Stafford, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Duncan, Col. Bingham, Mr. James McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Dawes, Major Conrad Diehl of Buffalo, Mr. Milburn, and Dr. and Mrs. Hermann Baer.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

The compartment car Hungary, for the accommodation of President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, Secretary Long, Secretary Hitchcock, Secretary Wilson, Secretary Knox, Secretary Smith, Secretary to the President Cortelyou, Mr. Roosevelt's personal secretary, William Loeb, and Dr. Rixey.

The private car Olympia, for the accommodation of Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. McKinley's maid, and the latter's husband, who was President McKinley's valet; Mrs. Garret A. Hobart and son, Mrs. and Miss Barber, Miss Helen McKinley, and Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley.

The observation car Pacific, for the catafalque and the guard, commanded by Capt. Leonard of the Marine Corps, and consisting of ten sailors from the battleship Indiana, under Lieut. Eberle; four men from the Seacoast Artillery, and four from the Fourteenth Infantry, under Lieut. Hamilton, and three United States Hospital Corps orderlies.

There were no mourning decorations on the train except upon the locomotive and

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the leader all the world over. Use no other.—Adv.

The Hudson River Day Line excursion to West Point and Newburgh gives 120 miles of most delightful sailing. Grand Scenery. Music.—Adv.

upon the car containing the body. There the mourning emblems were not profuse. The interior of the car was made beautiful by the arrangement of the floral tributes which yesterday were placed about the catafalque in the City Hall at Buffalo. Across the coffin rested a sheaf of wheat.

The members of the funeral party arrived at the train before the body of the President was brought there. At the Milburn house, where the widow and relatives of the dead President were; at the Wilcox house, where the new President slept; at the City Hall, where the murdered President lay, and at the railway station police and military guard lines were formed.

A CALL FOR THE DEPARTED.

The sun was bright, but a chilly wind was blowing. Mrs. McKinley was awakened at 7 A. M. She had slept poorly and awoke with the question on her lips that she had been asking over and over since her husband's body had been taken away to lie in state:

"When will I see him?"

Two truckloads of baggage left the house. In one load was a hospital bed, intended for use in case Mrs. McKinley should become ill. Soon after Mrs. McKinley appeared, with Abner McKinley on one side and Dr. Rixey on the other. She walked without support, with a firm step and with head erect. The Misses Duncan, nieces of the late President, had gone to the train to prepare everything for the widow's comfort. Mrs. McKinley was taken into the depot by a private entrance and into her car. She continued to show surprising control of herself, considering the alarming reports that have been circulated regarding her condition. President Roosevelt and the Cabinet officers arrived at the train soon after Mrs. McKinley.

In the meantime every preparation had been made for the removal of Mr. McKinley's body from the Buffalo City Hall to the station. The military escort was the same as on the previous day when the body was removed from the Milburn residence to the City Hall.

The march to the depot was a grand and a solemn sight. Every heart in the vast throng that lined the street was beating in harmony with the dirge played by the band. The church bells were tolling and over the lower district of the city, where all is usually noise and bustle in the morning, a strange silence reigned.

It was 8:35 when the body had been placed in the car and all was ready for the trip to Washington. The pilot engine had already gone at 8:37 A. M. The funeral train followed.

An indication of the greeting that the funeral train was to receive all along the line was had before the train had left the Buffalo railroad yards. Crowds of well-dressed persons, who probably had never been in the railroad yards before, were jammed upon the tracks, anxious to honor to the last the dead President. It was not in this, though, that the pathos of the occasion was to be found. It was in the long lines of begrimed workmen, who came out from the railroad and other shops and stood at a salute as the train passed.

HOMAGE ON THE TRIP.

To tell the story of that trip in detail, so far as the greeting in each town goes, would be simply to reiterate a statement of fact. The general features were all the same. The only differences were those due to the population of the city, town, or village passed through—difference in the size of the crowds. It is best to deal merely with a few striking features that were common throughout, and with a few specific incidents. The most striking feature of all to impress itself upon those on the train was the fact that every village and hamlet, no matter how small, even little farming settlements of a dozen houses, seemed to have received the news that the funeral train was coming through, and the people with a common impulse congregated to meet it. At some places, such as Harrisburg and Baltimore, there were tens of thousands of persons. At other places, so small that their names cannot be found on the maps, there would not be a hundred persons, but the spirit which animated the big crowds and the little gatherings was the same.

Through some common source of suggestion which is not apparent, for there was no time for a common arrangement, every school house along the route was closed, and the children, usually carrying some sign of mourning, or else holding up long streamers of bunting, were lined up along the tracks. This was not only true of the schools in big cities and towns, which have many thousands of pupils, but it was true of the little country district schools, with one teacher and a score of pupils. There was no prettier or more sentimental picture presented along the route than that of these little girls and boys, who hardly knew whether to cheer or cry, marshaled by their teacher, where they could see the funeral train go by.

Whenever a town that boasted a factory or other industry was passed, and this was particularly true through the Allegheny oil regions, the workmen would take up a conspicuous position along the tracks, garbed in the clothes that certified their honest toil, to pay their tribute in silence and with heads bowed in sorrow.

KNELT IN PRAYER.

It was a common incident, particularly at the smaller towns and villages, to find a minister and his congregation kneeling in prayer as the train ran by, while the church choir would sing "Nearer, My God, to Thee," the hymn that Mr. McKinley whispered a few lines of shortly before he died.

It is strange how the refrain of that hymn and its prayerful words seem to be echoing wherever grief for the dead President exists. It was the only music heard to-day during a railroad run of thirteen hours. Bands played it, fife and drum corps did the same, and the human voice was not tuned to any other dirge.

The old soldiers, the veterans of the civil war, were conspicuous wherever there was an army post, or wherever a few of them lived as neighbors. They brought out their old uniforms, they brought out their old flags, and their woeful appearance as they gazed upon the train that was bearing not only a President but an old comrade in arms to his grave was a sight to bring tears to the eyes.

Nearly all the railway stations along the line were draped in mourning. It was usually at the stations that the Grand Army posts were to be found, with their bands and their fife and drum corps, and often with an old cannon, with which they would fire a feeble salute. In cities and towns that have uniformed police forces and letter carriers, these as a rule turned, too.

The crowds all along were anxious for souvenirs, and if there were none to be obtained from the train they seemed by a general impulse to adopt the plan of putting coins on the tracks and letting the funeral train run over them. Mutilated coin, which will be treasured in families for many years to come, must be liberally scattered to-night all the way from here to Buffalo.

Going over the Keating Ridge, from Port Alleghany to Gardean, where the grade is 125 feet to the mile, the funeral train was nearly stalled, the locomotive hardly being able to do its task, but elsewhere along the line it was ahead of the schedule time. It made few stops, and these were only a minute or two.

Coming down through the mining regions, as at Renova, the workers at the mines, with faces blackened, could be seen lined up on some elevation, standing at attention. Such were the general features of the trip as observed from the funeral train while passing through about 450 miles of as beautiful country as is to be found in the United States. The villages and hamlets, without exception, did as much in their way as did the cities and towns that made the trip so impressive.

MRS. McKINLEY'S FORTITUDE.

Mrs. McKinley, according to the best information from her car, was doing as well as could be expected and showing surprising fortitude.

President Roosevelt remained in his car, but received several friends who sent their sponsibility and consent to being guarded when in public. It is stated that he has been converted to this view.

During the run to-day President Roosevelt called in his car President Milburn of the Pan-American Exposition; Conrad Diehl, the Mayor of Buffalo, and the other members of the Buffalo Reception Committee appointed to accompany the funeral train. He expressed to them the thanks of himself, of the Government officers generally, and of President McKinley's immediate family and friends, to the people of Buffalo for all they had done since the shooting of the President.

The funeral train arrived at Washington at 8:38 o'clock to-night.

BUFFALO'S LAST HONORS TO DEAD PRESIDENT.

Mrs. McKinley Seriously Affected by Emblems of Mourning—The Sad Procession from the Milburn House.

BUFFALO, Sept. 16.—The silent form of William McKinley was this morning taken on a last journey to the National Capitol.

Col. Bingham, who was in charge of the arrangements, said at 7:45 that none of the party would go to the City Hall where the body lay, but that all would go directly to the train. At 7:32 the Misses Duncan, nieces of the President, drove to the train so that they might make the car ready for Mrs. McKinley with those little touches that only women know.

A few minutes later Senator Fairbanks, Controller of the Currency Dawes, and Elmer Dover, Secretary to Senator Hanna, came from the house and entered a carriage. Following, a White House messenger rushed down the walk and ordered the windows in one of the carriages closed.

A PATHETIC PROCESSION.

At precisely 7:35 a pathetic procession stepped upon the porch and walked down toward the carriages. Mrs. William McKinley, robed in garbs of mouring and supported by Abner McKinley on one side and Dr. Rixey on the other, was the central figure. She walked briskly, with her head quite erect. Her long black veil was drawn so that her face could not be seen. She got into the carriage with her favorite niece, Miss Barber; Abner McKinley, and Dr. Rixey, and they were driven at once to the station. So far as could be seen, she sat erect in the carriage and Miss Barber's arm did not support her.

The family of Abner McKinley, other relatives of the dead President, and Secretary Cortelyou followed in other carriages.

The street corners near the house, which for a week had been crowded with newspaper men, telegraphic booths, and waiting carriages resumed their wonted appearance; the soldier guard was withdrawn, the police resumed their normal occupation, and the stirring incidents that have marked the locality became a reminiscence.

President Roosevelt did not arise until 7 o'clock, and then had to be awakened by his colored man, Pinchney. He dressed quickly, and at 7:30 was ready to take breakfast with the family of his host, Mr. Wilcox. Just after 8 o'clock had struck, together with Mr. Wilcox and his secretary, Mr. William Loeb, he got into a carriage and drove to the train. A few mounted police followed the carriage, and three or four detectives and Secret Service men were near him.

The slow and stately progress of Mr. McKinley's body from the City Hall to the railroad station afforded the people of Buffalo a last opportunity to do honor to the memory of the lamented Executive. At daybreak City Hall was quiet and peaceful. Statuelike, the guard of honor at the catafalque maintained its position throughout the long hours of the night. There was a Sergeant of Artillery at the head of the bier, a marine at the foot. To one side was a Sergeant of Infantry, to the other another marine. The massive wooden doors of the building were closed, and the outer gates of iron were bolted.

It was a few minutes after 7 o'clock when the gates swung ajar. Forty sailors from the United States ship Michigan swung up Franklin Street, the first detachment of the cortége's escort. The blue-jacketed wheeled into line directly opposite the entrance of City Hall. Four minutes later the four-horse hearse drew up. A company of marines filed into position. Five of the Cabinet officers arrived in two carriages. The first carried Secretary Long and Postmaster General Smith. The other held Attorney General Knox, Secretary Wilson, and Secretary Hitchcock. United States Senator Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut was next to arrive.

BEARING THE DEAD.

Exactly at the appointed hour, 7:45, the escort was in perfect readiness. In clarion tones Major Mann, commanding the escort, delivered the order "Present arms." Noiselessly, and with the precision of the well-drilled soldier, the arms leaped to position; the commanding officer turned about, and, facing the house of the dead, brought his sword to "present." Then, emerging from the doors of the City Hall, there moved the eight body bearers, four soldiers and four sailors. High on their sturdy shoulders rested the coffin inclosing the body of the country's beloved one. Away down the line of soldiery from the Sixty-fifth Regimental Band came in subdued measures the strains of "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Behind the long ropes, as one man, the countless throngs became hatless. With bowed heads they waited and watched in silence. The flag-draped coffin was lifted gently into the hearse, the doors were closed. Through the windows of the hearse naught but America's flag, surrounded by a single sheaf of wheat, could be seen. To the front came the troops, wheeling into line, and moving down Franklin Street.

Once more the strains of music. This time it was the mournful dirge of the dead, Chopin's Funeral March, accompanied by the tolling of the church bells. Behind the troops came the carriages of the officers of the Cabinet. Then came the hearse, and following were the comrades of the Grand Army, with a company of local militia bringing up the rear. The cortége passed into Church Street, and, winding past St. Paul's Church into Main Street, the dead President was carried on his last journey through Buffalo's Streets.

Down Main Street the procession moved between masses of bare-headed people. The high winds from off Lake Erie snapped and whipped the bunting and cashmere of sombre hue with which every building was draped. High in the air the Nation's colors, myriad in numbers, flew to the breezes, half-masted, and with black streamers. The line had begun its journey at 7:50. Twenty-five minutes passed and the cortége had not turned to enter Exchange Street, where is located the railroad station. Never increasing the movement, always with measured steps to the strains of the constantly playing band, the line at last turned into the final street. Then the Buffalo journey was at an end. As the cortége passed Ellicott Street it was met by the carriage bearing the President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt. By the President's orders his carriage was stopped, and with bared head the Nation's new Executive awaited the passing of his predecessor's cortége.

Once more the troops were drawn into line and came to "present." The hearse stopped in front of one of the baggage entrances to the station. As the undertaker took hold of the door to open it and the soldier-bearers prepared to draw the coffin out a hush fell on the multitude. Then from the head of the column came the mournful sound of the "Long Roll." As it ceased clear and sweet came the notes of the beautiful hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The soldiers raised the coffin on their shoulders and moved toward the train, and from "Nearer, My God, to Thee," the band went into the grand old hymn "O God, Our Help in Ages Past."

MR. ROOSEVELT'S HOMAGE.

On the curb stood President Roosevelt with Senator Hawley. He had refused the advice of the police to move into the train yard, and with his hat in his hand stood silently watching the body being removed. Gen. Brooke and his staff fell in directly behind the coffin, then came the President, Secretary Cortelyou, and Senator Hawley, and then, walking with his cane for assistance, Senator Hanna accompanied by his son, followed.

Mrs. McKinley and the other members of the family had already been in the station and in the compartments in their car for half an hour when the body arrived. They had come at 8 o'clock. The journey down in the carriage, from the windows of which she could see the emblems of mourning, affected Mrs. McKinley seriously, and when she stepped from the carriage, assisted by Dr. Rixey and Abner McKinley, she would have fallen but for the support accorded her. She entered the station and was assisted into the car in which she and her husband had made the trip into the city of his death. On the car her relatives took charge of her and Dr. Rixey gave her a tonic. Dr. Rixey thinks that she will be able to go through with the state ceremonial at Washington, but the change of arrangements so that the body shall leave Washington Tuesday night was made so as to avoid too great a strain. "She will be better in Canton than any place else."

ORDER OF OBSEQUIES AT NATION'S CAPITAL

Programme of State Funeral as Finally Revised.

BODY WILL LIE IN STATE

Religious Services to be Held in the Rotunda of the Capitol Building—The Military and Civic Arrangements.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The following is the order of arrangements for the obsequies at Washington of William McKinley, late President of the United States, as revised to meet the wishes of Mrs. McKinley:

On Tuesday at 9 o'clock A. M. the body will be borne to the Capitol, where religious services will be held, after which the body of the late President will lie in state in the rotunda for the remainder of the day. In the evening the body will be borne to the station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, escorted by a squadron of United States Cavalry, and thence conveyed to its final resting place at Canton, Ohio.

ORDER FOR TUESDAY.

SECTION I.

Funeral escort under command of Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army.
Artillery Band.
Squadron of Cavalry.
Battery of Field Artillery.
Company A, United States Engineers.
Two Battalions Coast Artillery.
Hospital Corps.
Marine Band.
Battalion of Marines.
Battalion of United States Seamen.
National Guard District of Columbia.

SECTION II.

CIVIC PROCESSION.

Under command of Chief Marshal Henry V. Boynton.
Clergymen in Attendance.
Physicians Who Attended the Late President.
Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.
Grand Army of the Republic.
Guard of Honor, Pall Bearers, and Hearse.
Officers of the army, navy, and Marine Corps in this city who are not on duty with the troops forming the escort will form in full dress, right in front, on either side of the hearse, the army on the right and the navy and Marine Corps on the left, and compose the guard of honor.
Family of the Late President.
Relatives of the Late President.
Ex-President of the United States.

SECTION III.

The President.
The Cabinet Ministers.
The Diplomatic Corps.
The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.
The Senators of the United States.
Members of the United States House of Representatives.
Governors of States and Territories and Commissioners of the District of Columbia.
The Judges of the Court of Claims, the Judiciary of the District of Columbia, and Judges of the United States Courts.
The Assistant Secretaries of State, the Treasury, War, the Navy, Interior, and Agriculture, the Assistant Postmasters General.
The Solicitor General and the Assistant Attorneys General.
The Chilean Claims Civil, Industrial, Inter-State Commerce, Isthmian Canal, Joint High, Mexican Water Boundary, Fish and Fisheries, Special Tariff, and Philippine Commissions and other departments and commissions of the Government in the order of their precedence.
Official Representatives of the Insular Governments.
Organized Societies.
Citizens.

The troops designated to form the escort will assemble on the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue, facing the Executive Mansion, the left resting on the eastern entrance to the grounds and in inverse order, so that when the column is formed to the left the organizations will be in the order before designated. The formation will be completed at 9 A. M. on Tuesday, the 17th inst.

THE CIVIL PROCESSION.

The civil procession will form in accordance with the directions to be given by the Chief Marshal.

The officers of the army and navy selected to compose the special guard of honor, and such other officers of the army and navy as may be designated, will be at the Capitol, so as to receive the body on arrival there.

Religious services will be held in the rotunda immediately after the arrival of the body. Thereafter, during the remainder of the day the body will lie in state in the rotunda and will be escorted to the railroad station in the evening by a squadron of cavalry. While the cortége moves to the railroad station minute guns will be fired at the navy yard by the vessels of war which may be in port, and at Fort Myer and by a battery of artillery stationed near the Capitol for the purpose. At the same hour the bells of the several churches, fire engine houses, and of the schoolhouses will be tolled. The firing of the minute guns and the tolling of the bells will continue until the departure of the train from the railroad station at about 8 P. M.

The officers of the army and navy selected to compose the special guard of honor to accompany the body of the late President to the place of final interment at Canton, Ohio, will assemble at the railroad station at 7:30 P. M. to receive the body and accompany it to the car reserved for the purpose.

Other officers of the army, navy, and Marine Corps previously instructed to receive the body on its arrival Monday evening, will reassemble in the dress uniform at the railroad station at 7:30 P. M. Tuesday to pay final honors to their late Commander in Chief.

As the necessary limits of time do not permit personal communication with the public officers of the United States and of the several States enumerated in the foregoing order, they are respectfully requested to accept the invitation to take part in the exercises conveyed through the publication hereof, and to send notice of their intention to be present to the Secretary of War at the War Department, Washington.

Organized civic societies to take part are requested to send similar notice at the earliest time practicable to the Chief Marshal of the civic escort, Gen. H. V. Boynton, Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.
ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.
JOHN D. LONG,
Secretary of the Navy.
HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,
President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Gen. H. V. Boynton, Chief Marshal of the civic division of the funeral procession, announces the following as the organizations that have thus far reported, they being to which they belong, their positions in the column, &c. They will follow immediately after the carriages of the Government officials and distinguished visitors, in the following order:

Grand Commandery and the five commanderies, Knights Templars, District of Columbia; Commandery of Martinsburg, West Va.; Knights Templars Commanderies, Alexandria, Va.; Knights Templars, in all, 500 men; Military Order of the Loyal Legion, 50; Grand Army of the Republic, 1,000; Regular Army and Navy Union, United States of America, 500; Union Veteran Legion and Union Veterans Union, 400; Spanish War Veterans, 300; United Confederate Veterans, District of Columbia, 50; United Confederate Veterans, Alexandria, Va., 20; Sons of the American Revolution, 400; Sons of the Revolution, Ohio and Pennsylvania societies, Catholic clergy of the District of Columbia, 20; Knights of Columbus, 200; Royal Arcanum, 100; Improved Order of Redmen, 500; First Battalion, uniform rank, Knights of Pythias, 100; International Association of Machinists, local lodges, 700; Columbia Typographical Union, 500; Washington Letter Carriers, 150; Plate Printers' Union No. 2, 300; International Bookbinders' Union, 400; Washington Patriarchy, G. U. O. of O. D. No. 18, 50; Georgetown Patriarchy, G. U. O. of O. D. No. 42, 30; Blaine Invincibles Club, Eighth Independent Battalion of Colored Troops, 50; Butler Zouaves and Capital City Guards; Military Order of the Loyal Legion, 50; Regular Army and Navy Union, 50; Union Veteran Legion, 400; Union Veteran Union, 50; Spanish War Veterans, 50; Grand Army of the Republic, 50.

The main bodies of each of these veteran associations will march in column as indicated. The organizations following the carriages will march in platoons of eight files front, the distance between platoons being not more than nine feet, and not exceeding sixty feet between successive organizations, the object being to have as close and compact a column as possible.

PLACES FOR VETERANS.

Owing to the unexpected strength of the various organizations of veterans who have asked assignment to the civic procession, it has been found impracticable to place them all in that part of the column containing services in the rotunda of the Capitol tomorrow morning. It is as follows:

Hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light."
Praper, the Rev. Henry R. Naylor, D. D., Presiding Elder, Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington (D. C.) District.
Hymn, "Sometime We'll Understand."
Address, Bishop Edward G. Andrews, D. D., Methodist Episcopal Church.
Hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee."
Benediction, the Rev. W. H. Chapman, D. D., acting pastor, Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church.

The music will be furnished by the choir of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church.

GATHERING AT THE CAPITAL.

Many Distinguished Mourners Arriving for the Funeral Services To-day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Every in-coming train to-night brought people of note to attend the funeral services over the body of President McKinley to-morrow.

Among those in the city are Gov. Odell of New York, ex-Secretary of the Interior C. N. Bliss, ex-Postmaster General John A. Gary, and ex-Secretary of War Alger, who formerly occupied portfolios in President McKinley's Cabinet; ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker of the late President Harrison's Cabinet; Senators Kean of New Jersey, Wetmore of Rhode Island, and Platt and Hawley of Connecticut; Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, widow of Vice President Hobart; Col. John J. McCook, one of the war investigating commission appointed by the late President; Col. Scheleke of the Russian Embassy; Col. De Montmered, Military Attaché of the Spanish Legation, and Gov. Gregory of Rhode Island.

A Buffalo party that registered at the Arlington comprised John G. Milburn, at whose home the late President died; Mayor Conrad Diehl, Harry Hamlin, John N. Scatcherd, and Carlton S. Prague.

Among others here to attend the obsequies are Mr. Apiroz, the Mexican Ambassador; Gen. J. R. Brooke and Gen. M. V. Sheridan of New York; Gen. James H. Wilson of Delaware, ex-Senator W. D. Washburn of Minnesota, Collector of Customs Bidwell of New York, Representatives Overstreet and Robinson of Indiana, Connell and Davenport of Pennsylvania, and Linney of North Carolina.

Gov. Gregory of Rhode Island and Gov. Hill of Maine arrived to-night and Gov. Aycock of North Carolina will reach here in the morning. One Philadelphia delegation here is headed by Charles H. Cramp. James McKinley of Cleveland, Ohio, and John Barber of Canton, the late President's relatives, arrived to-night.

PREPARATIONS AT CANTON.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 16.—The latest advices received by the local committee having in charge preparations for the final services over the remains of President McKinley are that the official train will reach here at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning. Just what will be done with the body between that hour and the church services at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon, has not yet been officially announced, beyond the fact that it will be at the McKinley home for a part of that time; this is in response to the wishes of Mrs. McKinley.

If assent can be secured from those having the arrangements in charge, the local committee will take the body from the train direct to the Court House and have it lie in state there until 9 o'clock Wednesday night, then to be removed to the McKinley house for the night, and returned to the Court House early Thursday morning, to remain until the church service.

At the church services Thursday afternoon the Rev. Dr. C. E. Manchester will deliver a short address and the services will be brief. Afterward a military and civic parade will escort the remains to West Lawn Cemetery, where they will be deposited in the public receiving vault awaiting the preparation for a permanent resting place.

The parade, so far as the local committees are concerned, will be made up of only Ohio military and civic organizations, with the exception of the Gate City Guards of Atlanta, Ga. Many tenders were made from other States, but it was deemed inadvisable to accept these. Chicago, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and many other cities have sent word that their prominent organizations will be represented by committees.

Gov. Nash to Meet Funeral Train.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 16.—The Pennsylvania lines have tendered Gov. Nash a private car to be used by him to Canton to attend the funeral of President McKinley. The car will go East on one of the regular trains and will be attached to the funeral train at Pittsburg. The committee of State officers to meet the funeral train bearing the President's body at the State line on its return from Washington will consist of Gov. Nash, Lieut. Gov. Caldwell, and Chief Justice T. E. Minshall of the Supreme Court, providing Judge Minshall, who is in poor health, is able to go. If he cannot serve Judge Williams will take his place.

Mr. Cleveland Goes to Washington.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 16.—Ex-President Cleveland left to-night for Washington to be present at the honors to the memory of President McKinley to-morrow. Mr. Cleveland said on leaving: "I shall participate in any of the exercises that may be deemed proper. It is not my present intention to accompany the funeral party to Canton."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Gen. John M. Wilson has been designated to meet Mr. Cleveland and make arrangements for his entertainment while in Washington.

Trains to Stop for Ten Minutes.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey announces that every wheel on its entire system will be stopped while President McKinley's body is being borne to the grave at Canton, every train coming to a standstill, wherever it may be, for ten minutes.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HONORS THE G. A. R.

He Sees that Five Veterans Get a Place on the Funeral Train.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Sept. 16.—The presence of five veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic on the funeral train developed an interesting incident showing the considerate attitude of President Roosevelt toward the old soldiers.

The thirty-fifth National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, at Cleveland, Ohio, adjourned early at the Friday morning session, Sept. 13, after the receipt of a dispatch reporting the condition of President McKinley, placing all unfinished business in the hands of the Council of Administration, consisting of one comrade from each of the forty-five departments, with full power to act.

At the meeting of the Council, which remained in session until after midnight on Friday, a committee was elected to be appointed by Commander in Chief Eli Torrance in the event of the President's death, to attend the funeral of their dead comrade, at Canton, Ohio. The Commander in Chief, unable to be present at Buffalo to march with the Grand Army comrades of the Department of New York in the place assigned them, immediately in the rear of the hearse, from the Milburn house to the City Hall on Sunday, and from there to the funeral train on Monday morning, was represented by his Adjutant General and by other comrades of the Department of New York.

At a meeting held at Buffalo on Sunday, presided over by Department Commander Orr, it was agreed to further offer the services of a committee of five to act as part of the escort to the body on the funeral train to Washington. The committee called on President Roosevelt at the Wilcox mansion on Sunday evening to make this tender and request an acceptance, so that the representatives of the Grand Army might be assigned to this duty.

The President's greeting to the Grand Army committee was most gracious. He said: "I am pleased, very much pleased, to receive you; and while, for o vious reasons, I cannot make an assignment such as you propose, I will write a note to Secretary Cortelyou, with the request that he will be able to do so. I know it is what the dead President would have desired, and it is what I desire."

The note written by the President was handed to Secretary Cortelyou, who said: "In making arrangements for the funeral I thought of the Grand Army officers. In the multitude of my duties I necessarily had to refer many matters, and that of the Grand Army escort was sent to Col. Bingham. Please see him and tell him I sent you to him."

Col. Bingham at once made the necessary arrangements for the Grand Army to fol-

EXPERT OPINION ON MR. M'KINLEY'S WOUND

Surgeons in This City Express Widely Divergent Views.

Some Declare the Treatment Given Was Unskillful and that Gangrene Should Readily Have Been Discovered.

Ever since the doctors of President McKinley announced that at best their distinguished patient could not have lived another twenty-four hours because of gangrene, which all of them failed to discover until it was revealed as the result of an autopsy, many physicians in this city have been busy discussing the treatment given. Opinions are much divided, but by several it is averred that grave mistakes were made.

Some are unable to reconcile the conflicting reports given out from the bedside. They point out that the bulletins indicated almost without exception (until the final relapse came) to the speedy recovery of the patient, and on top of this came the later statement—after the autopsy—that at no time had the President a chance for his life, and that he was doomed from the very outset, because of gangrene. This dreaded condition of a serious wound is readily discoverable, some surgeons aver, and there is no excuse for failing to know of its development.

Among New York surgeons who are willing to express an opinion is Dr. Henry W. Frauenthal, an expert on gunshot wounds, and for ten years the clinical assistant of the late Dr. Louis A. Sayre.

"In the first place," said he, "bullet wounds that perforate the stomach are rare. There are few cases of this particular kind upon which surgeons can study and acquire knowledge. If the entire number of stomach bullet wounds that were received in the Prussian and the civil wars were made known, their scarcity would surprise not only the surgeons, but the layman.

SHOT AND STAB WOUNDS.

"It is not generally an appreciated fact even in surgery that the treatment of a gunshot wound is not the same as that caused by a cut or a stab. The two wounds are totally different and require different treatment, and the first mistake made in treating the wound of the President was to sew up the bullet hole. In order to explain from the layman's standpoint, it is necessary to go into the difference in the natures between a bullet wound and a knife thrust, or cut.

"Wounds of this kind may be divided into two classes; first, those that are clean and smooth and permit of a primary union, and those that are ragged and require a secondary union. If I take a knife and cut into flesh, providing no foreign matter enters the wound, it will unite, causing neither sluff nor matter—what is ordinarily called festering. On the other hand, take a wound or cut made by the blow of a club, and, in the natural course of events, sluff is bound to take place. In the case of a bullet wound, not only does the projectile leave an opening, but the edges of this opening consist of torn and bruised and dead flesh. flesh which is unhealthy and must be removed artificially or by nature before healing can take place.

"Now, this being the case, here is a patient who has been shot through the stomach. The organ is simply laid bare and the holes in it are sewed. Nothing is done to remove the dead flesh. It is left there to clear itself in the only way that nature has provided for it to clear itself, namely: It begins to sluff and develops into gangrene, because that is the only thing that could develop under the circumstances.

"The bruised and dead tissue about the wound should have been removed with the knife. When the edges of the wound presented clean and healthy parts that could unite, they should have been sewed together. And more, the superficial wound in the stomach, that caused by the surgeon's knife, should have been kept open and the healing of the wound in the stomach should have been watched day by day. But this dead tissue adjacent to the edges of the bullet hole was not considered, and nothing but gangrene could have set in."

"Could the surgeons have told before the autopsy that gangrene was developing?"

"Most decidedly, by the use of the microscope. An undue increase in the white cells in the patient's blood should have told the story and given ample warning. There was no medical excuse why the doctors should have been fooled by the apparently healthy condition of their patient."

BULLET FROM A DIRTY PISTOL.

Dr. Robert H. M. Dawbarn, when seen at the Polyclinic Hospital, 214 East Thirty-fourth Street, said regarding the theory that the assassin's bullet was poisoned:

"That it was intentionally poisoned I think quite unlikely. In all probability the murderer prepared with constant pistol practice. It is extremely unlikely that he was thoughtful enough of his victim's welfare to clean the weapon. The bullets fired from such close quarters must have carried in a considerable amount of filth from the previous discharges, and though doubtless Dr. Mann did all that any surgeon could do in the way of mechanically cleaning the wound, the unfound bullet and its whole track must have been poisoned.

"I doubt exceedingly that any chemical poison would be capable of producing only after a number of days a gangrenous process. It is much more likely that the ordinary microbes were introduced and that practically a culture cabinet for such microbes was supplied by the wounded tissues.

"It should be understood that there is no one microbe of gangrene. Many dozens of kinds, when present in large numbers, may produce it. They did so in any and all of three ways. First, by multiplying within the blood vessels so as to obstruct them, at the same time causing clotting, so that the flesh could not be nourished; second, by multiplying in great numbers just outside the blood vessels and obstructing their calibre from without; third, by poisoning of the flesh through ptomaine and toxines, the result of their life activities and death decompositions."

When asked about the criticism of Dr. McBurney's optimism, Dr. Dawbarn said: "I consider him a surgeon without a superior in the world. It was a time of utter depression. The Nation was the President's family, and McBurney indeed was a kind heart to say what words of cheer he could to that great family. The treatment and the result would have been precisely the same whether or not he had added to the Nation's anxiety. One should consider his motive, and I think the better of him for it."

"There is no reason to question the propriety of the treatment of Mr. McKinley at any time," said Dr. Charles Phelps, an authority on gunshot wounds, at his residence, 34 West Thirty-seventh Street. The primary operation we know from the subsequent progress of the case to have been aseptic and complete as it was prompt. The peculiarities of pulse and temperature indicated danger, but were not incompatible with minor difficulties, and there is no reason to suppose that they were not given proper weight in connection with other symptoms.

"It is not strange that the track of the bullet through the abdominal cavity and the trivial wounds of the pancreas and kidney were not discovered at the time of the operation, since the necessity of rapid action and other conditions, familiar to laprotomists, might reasonably preclude minute search, after it was ascertained that the viscera, aside from the stomach, were not seriously injured.

"The gangrenous condition discovered was probably caused by the contusion of the tissues in the passage of the bullet and explains the fact that it was inflicted to the bullet track and the stomach wall contigious to the stomach wounds of entrance and exit. It was not unprecedented and therefore not strange.

"The theory of a poisoned bliet is unsupported by evidence, and unnecessary to assume as an explanation. The reason why gangrene should have followed contusion in this particular instance cannot be determined in the absence of knowledge of the cardial and renal conditions. The case was doubtful from the beginning, and after the danger of septic peritonitis had passed, there were still grave possibilities of danger both from the unknown position of the bullet and from what actually did happen in the course of the bullet. The opinions expressed by the attending surgeons, officially and unofficially, were merely opinions, which unfortunately proved to be incorrect."

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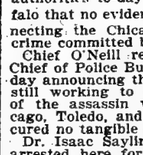
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HOW GANGRENE DEVELOPED.

Doctors Making a Bacteriological Analysis in Search of Poison.

BUFFALO, Sept. 16.—Dr. Herman Matzinger is making the bacteriological analysis to determine whether the bullets fired from Czolgosz's revolver that ended the life of President McKinley bore some poisonous substance. He is being assisted by Dr. Henry R. Gaylord of the State Pathological Laboratory, and Herbert M. Hill, the city chemist, who will make an examination of the bullets.

Dr. Matzinger, when asked whether, in his opinion, the gangrenous affection was caused in the natural progress of the disease from the gunshot wound or whether it might be the result of a poisoned bullet, said: "I can say nothing as to that at present. We are now making an analysis of the affected parts, but it will take some time to determine the result of our work. We shall not be able to tell until next week, at least. You see, it takes some time to develop the culture media."

Dr. Park believes that the gangrenous substance was formed in the natural progress of the disease that resulted from the wound. Dr. Mann and Dr. Mynter refused to say anything further on the subject until after the result of the analysis is made known.

MEMORIAL SERVICES IN LONDON THURSDAY.

To be Held in St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey—Stock Exchange to be Closed the Same Day.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A special edition of The London Gazette, issued last night, was entirely confined to King Edward's order directing the Court to go into mourning for a week for President McKinley.

The United States Embassy, though not yet officially informed of the fact, learns that a memorial service in honor of the memory of President McKinley will be held in Westminster Abbey at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. Seats will be reserved for members of the Government and the Diplomatic Corps. A memorial service will be held simultaneously in St. Paul's Cathedral, the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of the City of London attending in State.

The London Stock Exchange will be officially closed on Thursday, the day of the burial at Canton, Ohio, out of respect for the deceased President.

By command of King Edward, the union jack which floats over the Round Tower of Windsor Cattle during the absence of the Court is half masted as a tribute of respect to the late President.

Many well-known persons called at the United States Embassy yesterday and entered their names in the Visitors' Book, while others telegraphed condolences.

Telegrams from the colonies continue to furnish evidence of respect for the late President.

There is no cessation in the flow of dispatches from every corner of the earth expressing sympathy with the American people and admiration for Mr. McKinley. Even those Americans who have long resided in Europe marvel at the extent and depth of the sympathy of the Old World. Among the numerous messages received at the United States Embassy yesterday was a long expression of deep sorrow from the Crown Prince of Siam, who is now in London.

The Rev. Wilson Carl

BULL MARKET PUTS BEARS TO ROUT

Phenomenal Strength Exhibited from the Opening.

LONDON SENDS POWERFUL SUPPORT

President Roosevelt's Declaration of Policy and the Steel Strike Settlement Among the Favorable Factors.

The stock market yesterday gave a phenomenal exhibition of strength—an exhibition that in the financial district is declared to signify nothing more nor less than a vote of confidence in President Roosevelt. Opening up anywhere from 1 to 5 points above Friday's closing prices, aided thereto by the materially higher quotations sent over by London, the market rose higher and still higher, with no consequential reaction, until at the close of the day final figures showed such substantial net gains that in most instances all the losses forced in the break on Friday, when the news came that Mr. McKinley could not live, were more than recovered. St. Paul gained 6 points, Rock Island 6, Union Pacific 3¾, Southern Pacific 3⅝, Missouri Pacific 5¼, and so on throughout the list. It was a display of strength, in short, as remarkable as it was gratifying. Its like Wall Street has seldom seen.

Yet, at the conclusion of the day's business, conservative opinion generally was that the advances in prices and the reaction from the depression of Friday were logical and natural. Thanks to the closing of the Exchanges Saturday the public had been afforded ample time to reflect upon the situation and to overcome the nervousness that clearly was manifest in the first few hours following the sad news of the President's death. And in that time all the developments were of an altogether reassuring nature.

STRENGTH-INDUCING FACTORS.

Chief of these was the unequivocal declaration of President Roosevelt that it would be his aim to continue, absolutely unbroken, the policy of his predecessor. This, to Wall Street, was most reassuring, though as a matter of fact it was only what the sound and conservative interests in the Street had expected. Beyond this there were, as helpful market factors, the settlement of the steel strike, the confidence of foreign investors, as manifested in the decided strength shown in the London market; the fresh assurances from local bankers that their support to the market would be renewed; continued preparations by the Government to do all in its power to relieve the financial situation, fresh evidence of this intention being presented in the announcement that the Secretary of the Treasury had decided to anticipate the October bond interest, amounting to $4,750,000; the continuing ease in the local money market, added to the probability of gold imports in the near future; the news of the placing of large orders for merchandise, withheld during the previous week's uncertainty; and, growing out of all these, the placing in the stock market of heavy buying orders by the leading financial interests in the country—the Standard Oil, the Morgan, the Vanderbilt, the Gould, the Harriman, and the Kuhn-Loeb. So substantial were some of these orders and so confidently executed, that—the more remarkable following a National calamity and a National apprehension—record prices were made for a number of securities, the Wicker Plate issues, Big Four, Monon, and St. Lawrence and Adirondack selling up to the highest prices ever reached by them.

Aside from the official utterance of President Roosevelt, unquestionably the chief influencing factor in the market was the attitude of London, which may fairly be said to have blazed the way for the advances here, not only sending over materially higher prices, but following them with large buying orders, to the total probably of 50,000 shares. Wall Street, indeed, declares itself to be under a lasting debt of gratitude to London, not only for its sympathy and that of Great Britain at this time, but for the confidence shown by the London operators before it was known how our own markets would accept the situation. How great this confidence was may best be judged when it is stated that American securities were up in London, before the opening here, on an average of 2½ points. Some of the advances were: Atchison, 2½; Atchison preferred, 3; Baltimore and Ohio, 2⅝; St. Paul, 3¾; Canadian Pacific, 2⅜; Erie, 2⅞; Erie first preferred, 2⅝; Illinois Central, 2½; Louisville and Nashville, 2¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 2⅝; Norfolk and Western, 2⅝; Wabash, 1⅝; Wabash preferred, 2; Reading first preferred, 2½; Southern Pacific, 2⅛; Union Pacific, 2⅜; United States Steel, 3⅜, and United States Steel preferred, 2½.

The opening here, therefore, at prices fully as high as these in many cases, and even higher in others, was not unexpected, though a few timid souls were fearful lest the London market might have been "rigged" from this side—that is, artificially put up in order to sell stocks at the high figures. How mistaken this theory was the course of the New York market itself bears out, stocks, after a very slight reaction from the opening, going on up again, and, as stated, closing in most instances at the highest figures for the day.

OPENED WITH A RUSH.

As for the opening itself it was over with a rush, large buying orders having been placed in the market without any limit to price. Not a few of these came from shorts who, frightened at the unexpected display of strength, rushed to cover, bidding prices up on themselves. The extent of this early buying may be imagined when it is stated that in the first hour of trading 400,000 shares changed hands, and in the first two hours 625,000 out of the day's total approximating 980,000.

The first transaction was in Pennsylvania—300 shares at 144, an advance of 3½ points. Then came a sale of International Paper at a gain of 2 points, then a transfer of Rock Island at an advance of 5 points, followed immediately by another transfer a point higher; then came Southern Railway, a point up, while other initial gains, as recorded by the tape, were: Erie first preferred, 1⅞; Louisville and Nashville, 2¼; Missouri Pacific, 3⅞; Manhattan, 3; St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred, 1⅞; Southern Pacific, 1⅝; Atchison, 1⅜; Atchison preferred, 2⅜; Reading, 2; Reading second preferred, 1⅜; Norfolk and Western, 2; St. Paul, 2⅞; Union Pacific, 2½; Wabash, 1¼; Wabash preferred, 1½; Erie, 2⅛; Baltimore and Ohio, 3½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 1½; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 4⅛; United States Steel, 3; United States Steel preferred, 2⅜; Amalgamated Copper, 3¾; American Sugar, 3¼; Consolidated Gas, 4¾, and United States Leather preferred, 1½.

Following upon these there was a further upward rush, followed by the only real reaction of the day—and that not of consequence—after which prices went on up and up, fresh strength being imparted in the afternoon by a drop in call money rates from 6 to 2 per cent.

As for the buying that advanced prices it is unnecessary to discuss it in detail, nor yet to refer to particular stocks at any great length. The heaviest purchases were in Union Pacific, with a total of 86,000 shares, and in Amalgamated Copper, dealt in to the extent of 82,000 shares; while other especially active stocks were United States Steel, 70,000; United States Steel preferred, 36,000; Southern Pacific, 77,000; Southern Railway, 57,000; Atchison, 55,000; St. Paul, 56,000, and Erie, 75,000. The Vanderbilt stocks, though less active, were unusually active for them and decidedly strong—this on the report that they are all to be taken in by one central company and to be developed as a greater New York Central Company. Morgan brokers were the largest purchasers of the Steel stocks, this, of course, on the settlement of the strike; Standard Oil interests bought largely of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific; Gould brokers were conspicuous as purchasers of the Wabashes, Manhattan, Missouri Pacific, and Western Union. In St. Paul there was not a little short covering, as there was also in Atchison, the latter forced by pool manipulation.

Orange City Offices to Close.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 16.—Mayor Henry Stetson of this city issued a proclamation to-day ordering all city offices closed on Thursday, the day of Mr. McKinley's funeral. Similar action has been taken by Mayor Edward E. Bruen of East Orange. Memorial services will be held in a number of the churches in the Oranges on Thursday morning.

CINCINNATI'S TRIBUTE.

Fall Festival Turned Into a Pageant of Mourning.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.—The floral parade this afternoon in honor of President McKinley was the most elaborate and impressive pageant ever witnessed here. There were more than 100 floats in line, and innumerable other vehicles that had been in preparation for months for the opening of the Cincinnati Fall festival. The elaborate floral decorations since last Friday have been draped in mourning.

Mayor Fleischmann led the parade with his vehicle heavily draped. The same emblem of black was worn by thousands of school children, and an endless line of vehicles was draped with all sorts of designs. The floats and vehicles also carried Mr. McKinley's portrait framed in black and festooned with flowers.

The bands played sacred music and hymns only. As the strains of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," "Lead, Kindly Light," and other numbers were rendered by the bands, not only women and children, but men were seen weeping along the line of march.

MEMORIAL ARCH PROPOSED.

Suggestion that Imposing Monument Be Erected at Washington Widely Approved.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—At an informal meeting of one hundred prominent citizens of Chicago, held this afternoon, a proposition to start a movement for the erection of a magnificent memorial arch for President McKinley at Washington was made by Alexander H. Revell.

The suggestion was universally approved. Several gentlemen spoke upon the matter, including Congressman Boutell, J. C. Shaffer, ex-Alderman Fitch, and President Foster.

The proposition was that the President of the United States be requested to appoint a commission of citizens, who shall take charge of the collection of a public fund for the purpose of building such an arch at Washington. He further proposed that in the event of favorable action by President Roosevelt, such men as President Roosevelt himself, ex-President Cleveland, and William Jennings Bryan become honorary Presidents, and Lyman J. Gage, ex-Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss, John J. Mitchell, and others become Treasurers, also that the Governors and Mayors of the various States and cities act as local receivers of contributions from the public.

DEPARTMENTS TO CLOSE.

Custom House and Sub-Treasury Business Will Be Transacted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Upon the receipt of a telegram from Mr. Cortelyou at Buffalo, which presumably reflects the wishes of the President, the announcement was made to-day that the executive departments at Washington will be closed on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week. This order, however, does not apply to the several Sub-Treasuries and Custom Houses in this country and in Porto Rico and Hawaii, which will be closed on Thursday only.

A sufficient number of customs officers to clear incoming and outgoing vessels, however, will be required to remain on duty.

Telegraphic orders were issued to-day for the closing of all the navy yards on Thursday. The order includes the naval stations at San Juan, P. R., and Cavite, P. I.

Civil Service Work Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Civil Service Commission announces that owing to the death of President McKinley all examinations to be held at Washington and other cities on Sept. 18-19 have been postponed. All examinations announced for Sept. 20 and thereafter will be held on the dates already advertised.

GEN. WOOD GOING TO CANTON.

Left Havana Yesterday to be Present at the Interment of the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Acting Adjt. Gen. Ward has received a cable message from Gen. Wood, Governor General of Cuba, saying that he would leave Havana this morning for Canton, by way of Tampa, Fla., in order to be present at the interment of the late President.

It is understood that he will bring with him the electoral law of Cuba for the consideration of President Roosevelt.

EXPOSITION WILL CONTINUE.

To be Open Daily as Usual Except on Day of President's Funeral.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 16.—This morning the gates of the Pan-American were opened at 8 o'clock, and the great exposition will go on just as it did previous to the death of the President. The programme will be carried out as arranged, and events will follow each other through the usual course—until Thursday.

On Thursday—on which day President McKinley will be buried at Canton—the exposition will be closed, and will not reopen until Friday morning.

After a conference with Gov. Odell it has been decided finally that Oct. 9 is to be New York Day.

SALUTES FOR MR. McKINLEY.

Guns Boom at Forts and Navy Yards—National Guard Order.

Due respect was paid to the memory of President McKinley at the army post on Governors Island yesterday. At sunrise a Presidential salute of twenty-one guns was fired, followed at intervals of every half hour until sunset by the firing of a single gun. At sunset the National salute of forty-five guns was fired. The command was paraded at 10 o'clock in the morning and the order of the Department of War in reference to the President's death read to the soldiers, after which they were dismissed and all further labor of the day dispensed with. The prisoners in Castle Williams were allowed also to pass the day without performing any of their customary labor. Similar exercises to the above were held at all of the other military posts in the country.

At the Brooklyn Navy Yard salutes were fired half-hourly from the receiving ship Columbia and the battleship Indiana. A salute of thirteen guns was fired at sunrise and one of forty-five guns at sunset.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—Acting Adjutant General Phisterer to-day issued an order to the National Guard, containing the proclamation of the Governor on the death of the President, ordering flags at half-staff and directing the light batteries to fire a salute of thirteen guns at dawn on Wednesday and a salute of forty-eight guns on Thursday, with a gun at each half hour during the day.

An Old Frenchwoman's Tribute.

A pretty and somewhat pathetic incident of the universal draping in mourning of the Wall Street district was the tribute paid to President McKinley's memory by an old Frenchwoman, Marguerite Roselle. She has for four years been allowed to sell candy from a very small stand in Nassau Street, near Cedar Street, in front of the National Bank of North America. Her stock in trade could at any time be bought out at retail for $2. Yesterday Mrs. Roselle, who is a sexagenarian and has been widowed for a quarter of a century, appeared with her stand very neatly draped in black, and between two black and white rosettes was a portrait of the murdered President. Her humble recognition of the general sentiment was appreciated and her usual clientage of messenger boys was swelled by brokers and financiers. She was about "sold out" at 4 o'clock.

At the Home for Disabled Soldiers.

According to General Order No. 1, issued by President M. T. McMahon of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, all unnecessary work will be suspended at the various branches on the day of interment of President McKinley, flags at every branch will be displayed at half-mast for thirty days, and officers will wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm for the same period. President McKinley was himself a member of the Board of Managers, and it is also orders that memorial services shall be held at each branch at such times as the Governor shall direct.

Artists-Actors Game Postponed.

Owing to the death of President McKinley the baseball game between actors and well-known artists for the endowment of a hospital bed has been postponed from Sept. 28 to Oct. 7.

COMMERCIAL BODIES ACT

Chamber of Commerce to be Represented at the Funeral.

Denounces Those "Whose Principles and Teachings Are Hostile to Our Institutions"—Ex-Mayor Hewitt's Speech.

The Chamber of Commerce at a special meeting yesterday adopted resolutions eulogizing President McKinley and denouncing the assassin and "those whose principles and teachings are hostile to our sacred institutions, which are designed for the protection of the people and for the preservation of order."

President Morris K. Jesup, who presided at the meeting; J. Edward Simmons, Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, and John Crosby Brown were named as a committee from the Chamber to attend the funeral. After an introductory speech by Mr. Jesup, Mr. Simmons presented the resolutions. They were seconded by Mr. Hewitt, who said:

"A blow has been struck at the office and at the man. The office survives and will survive, imperishable in the affections of the American people. The man is dead. Ah! the pity of it—the pity of it, for such a man is rarely to be found in the active spheres of public life.

"He was the embodiment of sweetness and light. In all the years of my contact with him in the halls of Congress I never knew his temper to be ruffled. He was master of himself. He was fit to be the master of others. He was never betrayed by the exigencies of debate into invective or into personal sarcasm. Of all the men who during the ten years of my association with him were in the House of Representatives, I may truly say that no man was ever so much beloved both by his party associates and his political opponents. He never allowed the truth, as it seemed to him, to be distorted by partisan misrepresentation, and when calumny was rife he was the first man always to come to the rescue of the person attacked, even though it was one of his political opponents.

"Heretofore, in the history of the country, two assassinations have taken place, but they were rather directed against the individual than the office. This occurrence marks a new development in the history of the United States. This high office to which President McKinley was so clear is dear to us all because it represents the majesty of the people. An attack upon the office is, therefore, an attack upon all the people of the United States.

"Upon the poor, wretched degenerate who has been impelled to this crime we know the penalty of the law will be imposed. But what penalty will reach those who have incited this victim by their vile and destructive doctrines to this deed of blood? Who is responsible for this event? Surely it is to be found in the perverted teachings of a reckless press, that has not hesitated to coin conscience into dollars."

"The President has outlived to future legislation. I do not know what it may accomplish, but I should expect but little from it. From a more earnest public opinion, from a sounder public judgment I should expect more. And it is from such gentlemen as belong to this Chamber that the influence must come, the reformation must be effected.

"So long as men prominent in public life, or in the walks of business, or in the spheres of society, are willing to recognize by social receptions, by subscriptions to the papers which we all recognize as at the foundation of this sad development in public opinion, by their advertisements which support these papers—so long as gentlemen in your position shall give their countenance, either by social intercourse or otherwise, to these enemies of mankind, to these traitors to humanity, it is idle to deplore events like this. Let us see that they are made impossible by raising the standard of the conscience of the community to a higher plane, when it will be impossible for the assassin to justify himself by the argument of a destructive logic.

"In regard to President McKinley, there is nothing left but the pride which we must all feel that this country has produced such a man, that this people had the wisdom to place such a servant in the highest position in the land; that his memory will be a precious legacy, and that that wonderful address which he delivered at the close of his life shall be regarded as a legacy to be framed with the Farewell Address of Washington and the speech of Lincoln at Gettysburg, as a perpetual admonition to the people of this land and an encouragement to its young men to adhere to the highest standard of truth, justice, and right."

The Chamber of Commerce received the following cablegram from Lord Avebury, from Manchester, England:

As President of Association of Chambers of Commerce and Chairman of English bankers, I am sure express warmest sympathy of our whole mercantile community.

To this President Jesup replied by cable as follows:

Your cablegram gratefully acknowledged. The sympathy extended by the Association of Chambers of Commerce, as well as by all England, goes to the heart of the American people, and we hope will bind together the two nations in closer ties.

ACTION OF OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

Deputations Appointed to Go to Washington—Resolutions Adopted.

The Directors of the Merchants' Association of New York, at a special meeting held at noon yesterday, adopted resolutions deploring the death of President McKinley, eulogizing his memory, and extending to Mrs. McKinley the warmest sympathy of the association in her bereavement, and calling upon the members of the association to close their alpces of business on the day of the President's funeral. The association also passed a resolution of confidence in President Roosevelt.

The General Board of United States Appraisers met at the Public Stores yesterday, Judge Henry M. Somerville of Alabama presiding, and, after adopting concise resolutions on the assassination, appointed General Appraiser W. R. Howell of New Jersey and General Appraiser De Vries of California a committee to represent the Board at the funeral ceremonies.

The Central Dry Goods Division of the Merchants of New York took similar action, the committee to attend the funeral being composed as follows: Henry Abegg, John Gibb, George C. Andreao, Louis Stern, Col. Willis L. Ogden, Catholina Lambert, Ewald Fleitman, Frank W. Cheney, Jacques Huber, Gen. J. W. Congdon, Col. Charles F. Homer, and Capt. F. Norton Goddard.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation appointed the following committee to participate in the ceremonies at the funeral: Oscar S. Straus, William Brookfield, Gen. Henry E. Tremain, Andrew B. Rogers, Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin, Charles A. Schieren, Lewis Nixon, Darwin R. James, James Talcott, Francis B. Thurber, E. S. A. De Lima, William H. Wiley, William McCarroll, Henry P. Booth, Aaron Vanderbilt, and G. Waldo Smith.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York appropriate resolutions were adopted, and a telegram was sent to President Roosevelt assuring him of the association's confidence in his wisdom, patriotism, and ability to successfully conduct the affairs of the Nation.

Out of respect for the memory of President McKinley the monthly meeting of the Manufacturers' Association of New York, at 198 Montague Street, Brooklyn, last evening was adjourned until the next regular meeting.

The American Protective Tariff League held an extraordinary meeting at its headquarters, 135 West Twenty-third Street, Charles A. Moore, the President, presiding. Representative Robert W. Tayler of Ohio, John A. Sleicher, and H. H. Brockway were appointed a committee to prepare a memorial upon the death of President McKinley, their report being adopted in absolute silence by a rising vote.

JOHN J. LENTZ'S DENIAL.

Ohio Congressman Brands as False the Stories that He Approved of Mr. McKinley's Assassination.

Congressman John J. Lentz of Ohio, who has been quoted in Western newspapers as justifying the attack of Czolgósz on President McKinley, is in New York. The political enemies of Congressman Lentz are charged with circulating these false stories and interviews. Mr. Lentz said yesterday that in order to defeat the designs of his political opponents he made it a custom to give out signed statements whenever he wished to have the public informed of his views. The following is a signed statement given out by Mr. Lentz yesterday:

"The interviews that I in any way justified the crime of Czolgosz is an infamous lie and a base and malicious fabrication, and put up by some one of those Czolgoszs in the newspaper business who do not hesitate to assassinate the private and public reputation of those whom they oppose on public and economic questions. I fight in the open, and never yet have been guilty of kicking a man when he is down. This would be a good time for a sermon or two against the crime of assassinating the reputation of men who speak plainly on public questions.

"Partisan and malicious journalism, coupled with the corruption of the political machines, is largely to blame for the low moral tone which breeds men who feel justified in resorting to any crime to consummate their political purposes. I am against mob law and lynch law, and against any individual taking the life of any human being except to save his own, and I consider the assassination of President McKinley a National disgrace, and, taken in connection with that of Garfield and Lincoln, three assassinations of our Presidents in thirty-six years—as a serious reflection upon the morality and civilization of the American Republic, as well as an indication that the mission of American partisan politics is to vulgarize humanity."

MORE SUSPECTED ASSASSINS.

Washington Police Warned to Look Out for a Man Wishing to Kill President Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Major Sylvester, Superintendent of Police, received a letter to-day from Chief Benjamin Murphy of the Jersey City police force, giving a description of the man supposed to be an Anarchist, who said he was going to Buffalo to kill President Roosevelt. The description given of the man is as follows:

"A foreigner, very dark complexion, about thirty-five years, quite stout, 5 feet 6 or 5 inches, black mustache, mixed with gray, black hair and eyes; dressed in dark clothing and black derby hat."

To each detective who went on duty here to-day was given a copy of this description, and he was told to be on the look-out for any one answering to it.

The dispatch said to have been sent by Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City to the Chief of the Washington police was originally sent to the Chief of the Buffalo police last Friday. A man whose name the Chief would not give on that day told him that he had just had a drink with a man near the ferry who showed him a revolver and a ticket for Buffalo, and said he was going to Buffalo on the next train to shoot President Roosevelt. The Chief at once sent detectives to the Pennsylvania Railroad station to arrest the man, but the train had gone. He then sent the dispatch, and later he sent one to Washington. He did not give out the fact in Jersey City because he does not think the matter should have been made public.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 16.—Frank Idings, twenty-two years old, a blacksmith, was arraigned before Judge Kennedy at the Central Police Court to-day, upon the charge of suspicion. In a saloon on St. Clair Street, Idings is alleged to have said: "I belong to a society that will give $50,000 to any man who will kill President Roosevelt."

Idings at his hearing to-day did not deny that he had made the statement. He was remanded to jail, and will be given another hearing Wednesday. Meantime the police will make every effort to learn all about the prisoner.

WANT THEM EXTERMINATED.

Sons of the American Revolution Denounce the Anarchists.

The Board of Management of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at a meeting held yesterday passed resolutions eulogizing the memory of President McKinley, who was a member of the order, deploring his death at the hands of an assassin, and extending to his widow the sympathy of the society in her bereavement.

The board also passed resolutions denouncing anarchy as hostile to the letter and spirit of the Republic, and calling upon the civil authorities "to take every step consistent with law, firmly to repress disloyal and treasonable expressions against the lawful Government and to exterminate those beasts in human form who, abusing the liberty of a free country, not only threaten our own security, but hatch here their unnatural brood of wicked plots against the duly constituted authorities of other nations."

Did Czolgosz Follow the President?

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—The Call prints a story to the effect that Postmaster Chamberlain of Pacific Grove is certain that Leon Czolgosz was in Pacific Grove during President McKinley's visit to that place on the occasion of the Grand Army of the Republic encampment, and that he called for letters, giving the name of Fred Niemann.

From Australia's Catholics.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—Cardinal Gibbons to-day received a cablegram from Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, Australia, written in the name of the Catholics of Australia, expressing their abhorrence at the assassination of President McKinley. It read:

"The Catholics of Australia express their horror at the diabolical crime and convey to the Government of the United States their heartfelt sympathy."

Columbus Paper Changes Front.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 16.—The Evening Press, successor to The Press-Post, made its initial appearance on the streets to-night heralded as a union paper and containing complimentary references to the late President McKinley and President Roosevelt. Clarence M. Jones, who, because of an alleged incendiary editorial and headline, was mobbed by 5,000 citizens on Saturday, fled the city under police protection. Several of the printers out on strike in sympathy with the news writers, went back to work, asserting that they did so under authority from International President Lynch. The local union denies the authority, and has called a special meeting of the printers and news writers for to-morrow.

A NEWSPAPER FAMILY ROW.

Libel Suits by Wholesale Among the Editors of Lamar, Mo.

Special to The New York Times.

LAMAR, Mo., Sept. 16.—Prosecuting Attorney Moore to-day filed official information in the Circuit Court here charging Arthur Aull, editor of The Democrat; Arthur Roselle, editor of The Leader, and John McCreary, editor of The Republican, embracing all the papers in the city, with libel. Each party appeared in court this afternoon and was released on his own recognizance. The time for trial will be fixed in court to-morrow morning.

Aull is charged with libeling Roselle, Roselle with libeling Aull, and McCreary with libeling Aull. This grows out of a heated newspaper controversy over the county printing indulged in recently by the local newspapers. All the parties have employed leading attorneys.

CHILD DIES IN BABY CARRIAGE.

Homeless Mother and Her Two Babies Had Camped on a Doorstep.

Hyman Dubinsky, thirteen months old, died of exhaustion in a baby carriage on Monroe Street in the early hours of yesterday morning. With him were his mother and baby brother, Isaac. The little family were destitute and had camped out for the night on the doorstep of 125 Monroe Street.

Hyman had been ill for some days, and had been treated for marasmus at the Gouverneur Hospital. The doctors wished to keep the boy, but the mother refused to part from him. Three weeks ago Michael Dubinsky, an ice peddler, his wife, and five children were dispossessed. All that remained to them was the baby carriage. Three of the children were placed in the Five Points Mission. The mother would not surrender her two babies. Since then she has been spending the nights in doorways and alleys when she could not find a corner in the crowded tenements of her neighbors. Michael Dubinsky was arrested Saturday on the charge of drunkenness, and in the Essex Market Police Court was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment.

The woman's grief when she found her baby was dead attracted the attention of Policeman Sheringer, who took her and the baby carriage to the Eldridge Street Police Station. The Hebrew charity Agudath Achim Chessed Shel Emeth will provide for the burial of the baby at Silver Lake, and three neighbors have promised to help Mrs. Dubinsky until she can obtain employment.

EXCHANGES AND BANKS CLOSE ON THURSDAY

Negotiable Instruments Due That Day Are Payable Friday.

LONDON EXCHANGE'S TRIBUTE

Will Also Close Its Doors Out of Respect for Mr. McKinley's Memory—Sympathy from Other Bourses.

The banks of this city will not be open for business on Thursday, the day of President McKinley's funeral, and all negotiable instruments matured Sept. 19 will be payable Sept. 20. A decision that was finite in this regard was not reached until late yesterday afternoon. Bankers generally believed that in view of the proclamations of President Roosevelt and Gov. Odell, which designated Sept. 19 as a day of mourning, no banking should be done on that day. They cited in support of this Section 24 of the Statutory Construction law, amended by the law in effect in October, 1897, which made a public holiday of each day appointed by the President of the United States or by the Governor of the State as a day of general thanksgiving, general fasting, and prayer or other general religious observances. Some bankers were, however, in doubt as to the bearing of the law on financial contracts.

Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, senior member of the Clearing House Committee and its Chairman, in the absence of Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank, consulted with William Sherer, manager of the Clearing House, on the subject, and afterward with eminent counsel. The opinion he received was presented at a meeting of the Clearing House Committee held at 3 P. M., with the result of the following communication being sent to Manager Sherer:

New York Clearing House, Sept. 16, 1901.
Dear Sir: At a meeting of the Clearing House Committee held Monday, Sept. 16, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Manager of this association is hereby directed to notify the banks, members of the association, and others clearing through them, that, in accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States and of the Governor of the State of New York, respectively, the banks of this city will be closed on Thursday next, Sept. 19, and no exchanges made at the Clearing House on that day, out of respect to the memory of the late lamented President McKinley.

All negotiable instruments falling due on Thursday, Sept. 19, will be due and payable on the next succeeding business day, Friday, Sept. 20.

Respectfully, HENRY W. CANNON,
Acting Chairman, Clearing House Committee.

There was no meeting yesterday of the Clearing House Committee in reference to the financial situation because no action in this regard was necessary. There was an abundance of money in an easy market, call loan rates being from 3 to 6 per cent., the ruling quotation being 5 per cent.

At the Stock Exchange President Rudolph Keppler announced from the rostrum that the Exchange would be closed from Wednesday afternoon until Friday morning. The Governing Committee of the Exchange will meet at 3:30 P. M. on Wednesday and adopt resolutions on the death of President McKinley.

President Keppler received yesterday the following dispatches, to which his answers are appended, from foreign Exchanges:

London, Sept. 16, 1901.
President Stock Exchange, New York:
The members of the Stock Exchange desire to express their deep sympathy with you and the American people in the terrible loss sustained by you through the death of the President.
J. K. J. HICHENS,
Chairman Stock Exchange, London.

London, Sept. 16, 1901.
President Stock Exchange, New York:
As a mark of sympathy with the people of the United States of America on the death of President McKinley, the House will be closed on Thursday next, the 19th inst., that being the day fixed for the funeral.
EDWARD SATTERTHWAITE,
Secretary Stock Exchange, London.

New York, Sept. 16, 1901.
J. K. J. Hichens, Chairman London Stock Exchange:
The members of the New York Stock Exchange are sincerely grateful for your expressions of sympathy, and are deeply moved by your special tribute to the memory of our beloved President McKinley in closing the House on Thursday, the day of the funeral.
RUDOLPH KEPPLER, President.

Paris, Sept. 14, 1901.
President Stock Exchange, New York:
In the name of the Paris market I beg to express to you our sorrowful sympathy over the great misfortune with which your country has been stricken.
DE VERNEUIL, Syndic.

New York, Sept. 16, 1901.
De Verneuil, Syndic, Paris:
The members of the New York Stock Exchange profoundly appreciate your message of condolence and tender their sincere thanks.
RUDOLPH KEPPLER, President.

Montreal, Sept. 14, 1901.
The President, New York Stock Exchange:
Accept our sincere sympathy in your distress over the calamity that has befallen your country.
PRESIDENT MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, Sept. 16, 1901.
President Stock Exchange, Montreal:
The members of the New York Stock Exchange are deeply grateful for your kind expression of sympathy.
RUDOLPH KEPPLER, President.

All the various branches of the Treasury Department in this city will be closed on Thursday, including, of course, the Sub-Treasury.

Notices of closing on Thursday were posted at the Produce and other Exchanges.

SYMPATHY OF REPUBLICANS.

The County Committee Adopts Appropriate Resolutions on the Death of the President.

The Republican County Committee met last night in the Assembly Chamber of the Public Charities Building, on East Twenty-second Street. President R. C. Morris was in the chair, and he stated that the object of the gathering was to take action on the death of President McKinley.

J. W. Perry of the Twenty-seventh District said:

"It is fitting and appropriate for this committee to give some expression to our sentiment over the death of our beloved President, William McKinley."

He then presented appropriate resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. They were read by Secretary George R. Manchester, the members of the committee standing.

The stated monthly meeting of the committee is scheduled for Thursday night, but it is expected that an adjournment will be taken because of the funeral on that day of the President.

FLOWERS FOR MRS. McKINLEY.

Offering from the Society of American Women in London.

Mrs. Hugh Reed Griffin, who is now in America, has sent a very beautiful floral offering to Mrs. McKinley, to which was attached a card bearing the message, "A tribute of love and profound sympathy from the Society of American Women in London."

The flowers were sent from New Haven to Washington by a special messenger. The society has also cabled Mrs. McKinley its deep sympathy.

TWO WOMEN BADLY HURT.

Became Frightened When a Trolley Car Fuse Burned Out and Leaped from the Car.

While Car 2,039 of the Nostrand Avenue line, in Brooklyn, was passing through Driggs Avenue at South Eighth Street soon after 8 o'clock last evening a fuse blew out with a puff and a flash and set fire to the floor. There were about sixty passengers on board, the majority being women, and they were panic-stricken. Although the car was an open one, they climbed over each other for a chance to throw themselves to the pavement before the car stopped, and many of them did so.

When it stopped, the cooler persons who had remained in their seats ran back and aided the others to their feet, except two, who were unconscious. They were Mrs. Helen Doane, twenty-nine years old, and Miss Maggie Burden, twenty-four years old, both living at 139 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

They were removed in an ambulance by Dr. Hoffman to the Eastern District Hospital. Mrs. Doane's skull was fractured and her thigh was broken, and the doctors said she would die. Miss Burden was severely bruised and symptoms of internal injuries developed before she had been long in the hospital.

While others who were hurt were attended by private physicians in near-by stores or at the doctors' offices, the motorman and conductor, with some volunteers, threw sand and water on the blaze and soon extinguished it. The damage was small.

TRAIN HELD FOR A WOMAN.

Erie Express Detained Forty Minutes to Suit a Miss Rodewald's Convenience.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sept. 16.—A trainload of passengers on one of the Erie's fast expresses were detained forty minutes at this station to-day to wait for Miss Rodewald, bound from Tuxedo to Buffalo. The waiting train was the one ordinarily known as the day express. It arrived here at its schedule time—11:30 o'clock—but just before it was to resume its trip westward orders were received to hold the train until the arrival of train No. 9, at 12:05 o'clock, on board of which was Miss Rodewald.

The disappointed trainmen and disgusted passengers of the vestibuled awaited impatiently the approach of the other train, and when it did roll into the station the woman who was the cause of the delay disembarked, and two trainmen hurriedly conducted her to the waiting express. Hardly was her foot upon the steps when the signal was given for the train to resume its course.

Great surprise was expressed by the passengers that a woman should have it in her power to influence the Erie to detain one of its best-paying trains, and one for which extra efforts are made to run on the schedule time. The Erie officials here refused to give any explanation.

BIG COAL BARGE ON FIRE.

The Josephus Partially Destroyed While Lying in Newport Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 16.—At a late hour Sunday night the coal barge Josephus, owned by George Tice & Co. of New York, lying at anchor in the inner harbor, was discovered to be on fire, and before assistance could reach the boat the flames had worked their way below the deck and were briskly at work in the hold.

The local marine fire apparatus on tug Henry T. Sisson, and under the direction of Chief Engineer Kireom of the Newport Fire Department, assisted by a crew of seamen gunners from the Torpedo Station and the crew of the tug R. B. Little, which had the Josephus as one of its tow, worked nearly three hours on the barge before the fire was extinguished.

The Josephus is a new boat and one of the finest coal barges on the Atlantic Coast. The damage will amount to several thousand dollars. The barge was docked to-day and the damage will be repaired here. The fire is supposed to have caught about the donkey engine in the forward part of the boat.

BUSINESS MAN A SUICIDE.

James L. Packard Climbed a Hill and Shot Himself in View of Many Persons.

A number of persons who were driving on the Ocean Boulevard, near Kings Highway, shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon witnessed the suicide of James L. Packard, a member of the firm of Buckley, Dunton & Co., 75 and 77 Duane Street, and living at 513 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

Packard took up a position on the top of a hill a few minutes before he killed himself and with a revolver clutched in his right hand he stood waving it, shouting to the passing throng to witness his end. Many of those near by attempted to get close to the man, but before any one could reach him he placed the pistol to his right ear and fired.

Mounted Policeman Williams, who was notified, called an ambulance from the Emergency Hospital, but on the arrival of Surgeon Fiscke the man was dead. The body was taken to the Coney Island Station, where it was searched and letters were found which gave a clue to his identity. Later in the afternoon William H. Rogers, a member of De Witt Council, Royal Arcanum, went to the station and identified Packard. The body was removed to his late home by permission of the Coroner. No cause could be assigned by Mr. Rogers for the act of his friend.

WEDDING AND DEATH NOTICE.

Those of a New Jersey Woman Appear in the Same Papers—Died at Jersey City.

In some of the New York City morning newspapers yesterday appeared a notice of the marriage of Joseph Field to Jessie Ten Eyck of Greenwood Lake, N. J., on Feb. 19, 1901. In the obituary column was the notice that Mrs. Field died in Jersey City on Saturday and would be buried from the Valley House, kept by her father at Greenwood Lake, on Tuesday at noon.

Inquiry elicited the fact that Mrs. Field died at St. Francis's Hospital from peritonitis. At the hospital it was said that nothing was known of Mrs. Field except that she came there as a pay patient three weeks ago. Her husband and her father, Col. H. Ten Eyck, were at her bedside when she died, and the body was immediately removed to Greenwood Lake.

The hospital attendants said they believed Mr. Field was a Jersey City lawyer, but his name does not appear in the directory nor could any one be found who knew him.

Passengers from Europe.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Cunard liner Servia, which sails from Liverpool to-morrow for New York, will have among her passengers Bishop Charles B. Galloway of Jackson, Miss., who was a delegate to the recent Ecumenical Methodist Conference. The passenger list of the White Star liner Germanic, which is to leave Liverpool on Wednesday for New York, contains the names of the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst and Mrs. J. W. Mackay.

The Best "High Ball"
Is made from an unflavored whiskey.
Try WILSON.
That's All!

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Mour

The Wanamaker Store

NOTE---Following the precedent of this business, established at the time of President Garfield's death, this store will be open for business until the day of President McKinley's funeral, when it will be closed all day.

The Wanamaker Store

Silks of the Most Wanted Sorts

A Quarter to a Half Under-Price

Right here is the chiefest virtue of this sale—the feature that marks it as different from all other sales—

It offers exactly the Silks most wanted this Fall—giving you the full benefit of the price reductions, on exactly the Silks you want to buy.

Think it over. Almost every woman wants black silk. What weave had you been planning to buy? Satin Duchesse? Peau de Soie? Taffeta? Faille Francaise? Royal Armure? Merveilleux? Lumineux? Satin Luxor? All are here at sharp price-reductions. Vast variety to choose from; for half the quantity in the sale is black Silk.

Then there are White Silks, Colored Silks and Fancy Silks—including some sumptuous Novelty Silks from Paris.

The larger part of these Silks are exactly the sorts and qualities that it would have been necessary for us to buy and sell at full regular prices, if this trade incident had not so favored us and you.

In addition to the elaborate display in the Rotunda, the entire Main Aisle is devoted to the selling.

These hints of kinds and prices:

Black Silks Now 55c—
Satin Duchesse, 19 in.; value 75c. Peau de Soie, 19 in.; value 75c. Taffeta, 18 in.; value 70c.

Colored Silks Now 55c—
Plain Colored Taffetas, in light and dark shades; value 75c. Plain Colored Peau de Cygne, in a good variety of colors; value 85c. Glace Taffetas, twenty combinations; value 75c.

Fancy Silks Now 55c—
Striped and Plaid Bengalines of many kinds, in street shades for dresses and waists; values $1.25. Brocaded Lustreuse and Gros de Londres, in dark and medium colorings; fine quality and neat patterns; good colors; values $1.50.

Black Silks Now 65c—
Satin Luxor; value 85c. Satin Duchesse; value 75c. 20½-inch Black Taffeta; value 75c. Lumineux, soft and rich; value 85c.

Fancy Taffetas Now 60c—
Fancy Striped Taffetas, in two styles and fourteen colorings; narrow lace-like stripes of white on colors; values 90c and $1.

Black Silks Now 70c—
23-inch Imported Black Taffetas; value 85c.

Fancy Silks Now 75c—
Rich Brocaded and Striped Silks and Plaids of many kinds; values $1.25 and $1.50.

Black Satin Duchesse Now 75c—
20 inches wide; value $1.

Black Silks Now 80c—
Royal Armures, mourning silks; value $1. Faille Francaise, an old standby; value $1. Peau de Soie; value $1.

White Silks Now 80c—
Imported White Taffetas, 20½ inches wide; splendid quality; value $1.

Colored Silks Now 85c—
Plain Colored Louisines, in light and dark shades; a bright, strong silk; value $1.25.

Black Silks Now 85c—
Black Taffetas; value $1.10. Black Duchesse; value $1.25. Black Faille; value $1.15. Black Merveilleux; value $1.10.

Black Silks Now 90c—
Royal Armure; value $1.25. Lumineux; value $1.25. Faille Francaise; value $1.25. Merveilleux; value $1.20.

Black Silks Now 95c—
Taffetas; value $1.25. Luxor; value $1.25. Merveilleux; value $1.25.

Black Silks Now $1—
21-inch Black Taffeta; value $1.25. 22-inch Black Duchesse; value $1.25. 23-inch Black Peau de Soie; value $1.35. 21-inch Black Faille; value $1.35. 21½-inch Black Merveilleux; value $1.35.

Black Silks Now $1.10 and $1.15—
Taffeta, Duchesse, Peau de Soie and Merveilleux; values $1.35 to $1.50.

Black Silks Now $1.25 and $1.35—
Rich Imported Taffetas, Duchesse, Peau de Soie, Faille and Armure; values $1.65 and $1.75.

Novelty Silks Now $1.50—
Brilliant Diagonal grounds with narrow stripes, in self-color, for waists or dresses. Value $3.

Still Richer Black Silks Now $1.40 and $1.50—
Duchesse and Taffeta; values $1.75 and $2.

Rich French Silks Now $1.75—
Four styles, satin stripe and Novelty Velvets, fine Merveilleux and Louisine in L'Aiglon effects; high-class fabrics in twelve colors. Value $3.50.

Lyons Novelty Silks Now $2—
Satin Pekin Repp, with tinsel dots. Dotted Louisines. Pekin Velvets, light and dark shades. Rich Novelty Velvets. Values $4.50 and $5.

Rich Novelties Now $2.50—
Both silk and velvet, brocaded and striped, mostly evening effects. Pekin and warp printed Louisines and Bullion Brocade. Values $5 to $7.

Main aisle and Rotunda.

Making Men's Shirts to Order

White piques are to be used more widely than ever this season, for the bosoms of men's dress shirts. The French manufacturers have brought out some beautiful designs this season. We bought liberally of the handsomest goods to be found. They are here to show you today.

The patterns are mostly stripes, in a wide variety of designs, extremely neat and handsome.

We make the shirts up in the most expert and careful manner, guaranteeing a perfect fit in every case, of course.

The Pique Shirts are $36 a dozen.

Other White Dress Shirts, made to order, at $1.50 to $12 each. The last named is of Linen Chiffon, so fine that the shuttles are run under water in weaving it; yet the cloth is firm and strong, though marvelously fine and soft.

Every fabric for dress or negligee wear is here; and we guarantee the best shirt-making that is known to expert skill.

Broadway and Ninth street.

$1 Broadcloths At 75c a Yard

This is the best line of Broadcloths sold here or in any other store at a dollar a yard. But the firm that sold them to us is going out of this business, and we obtained twenty-five hundred yards to sell at a price for which bright new Broadcloths were never sold before.

Then there is this fine selection of best colorings to choose from:

3 Navy Blues	3 Browns	3 Grays	2 Garnets
1 Royal Blue	3 Castors	3 Greens	1 Old Rose
2 Cadet Blues	2 Tans	2 Cardinals	1 Plum, and Black

A saving of twenty-five cents a yard, on goods of such staple character, is rather remarkable, right at the beginning of the season. 75c a yard, instead of $1.

Rotunda.

A Superb Showing of New Silk Waists

The best designers in the country have been drawn upon for this generous collection of the new Silk Waists for Fall and Winter. It is thoroughly representative of the newest styles, the latest and best ideas that have been thought out and successfully applied in making and trimming these indispensable garments.

The range of prices and assortment of colors are full and satisfying. Fifty-one different styles, in all, are to be found in the gathering, which includes a liberal supply of handsome styles in black.

Some more definite descriptions follow:

Colored Silk Waists—

$5—Of peau de soie; solid colors in all the newest shades; plaited and strapped front, forming yoke effect; plain French back.

$6—Of Louisine; solid colors in all the latest shades; plaited front, forming yoke effect; cluster plaited back.

$6.50—Of taffeta in solid colors; cluster corded front, inlaid with white silk vest; trimmed with beading and velvet ribbon; cluster corded back.

$7.50—Of peau de soie in solid colors; front of stitched bands, forming double V, and trimmed with fancy buttons; waist buttoned to the back; full sleeves with the new deep cuffs.

Others up to $25.

Black Silk Waists—

$5—Of taffeta; front of plaiting and cluster cording; two revers down the front, corded; cluster plaited back.

$6—Of peau de soie; yoke of cluster plaiting, and lower part of waist hemstitched; waist buttoned to the back, with cluster plaiting and hemstitching.

$6.50—Of Louisine; front of box plaits, stitched with white, and plaited back.

$8—Of taffeta; front of plaiting and box plaiting; six straps down front, trimmed with buttons; cluster plaited back; sleeves of bias plaits.

Others up to $25.

Second floor.

Children's White Dresses Much Under-Price

This is an offering, at a sharply reduced price, of a small group of dainty little White Dresses that have become slightly mussed and soiled from handling. They are in sizes for children of 1 to 3 years.

The dresses are of nainsook and lawn, with trimmed yokes, and are worth $1 each. They are now priced at *fifty cents each.*

Children's body skirts, slightly soiled, with three plaits and wide hem, worth 30c, now priced just half—15c.

Children's Nainsook Skirts, hemstitched, with wide hem; sizes 6 months to 3 years, at 38c each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Separate Skirts for Girls

Every bit as important and indispensable, in the young girls' wardrobe, as the shirt-waist. We have a splendid collection of Separate Skirts to show you, in 34 to 38-inch lengths, and in a wide range of materials, styles and prices. A few price-hints follow:

$4—Skirts of cheviot serge, in navy blue and black; well cut, with flare.

$6.50—Skirts of camel's-hair cheviot; circular flounce, finished at top with band of satin and braid.

$7.50—Skirts of cheviot serge; circular flounce, with two bands of stitched taffeta.

$9—Skirts of cheviot serge; deep flounce; seams, flounce and bottom trimmed with satin bands.

$13.50—Skirts of pebble cheviot; double flounce, trimmed with bands of satin and braid; lined with taffeta.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Two Striking Offerings of Shoes for Women

Here are two noteworthy groups of Women's Shoes, prices of which spell true economy. For economy of the really satisfactory sort consists in saving money on things you really want.

Women who buy these shoes will find in them nothing to cavil at, be they never so critically inclined. On the contrary, they will welcome them as stylish, modern, well-made shoes for which they would readily pay considerably more.

Here are the offerings:

Women's Ideal Kid Shoes at $2.40—
Four sorts to choose from, one Oxford, two lace, one button; the best styles of their kind; all made of Wolf's ideal kidskin, with welted soles of oak leather; in a complete range of sizes. There is a saving of a dollar on every pair.

Women's Kidskin Shoes at $3—
Made by the maker of the best $5 shoes we know of, in lace and button styles, on two of his best lasts; both kid and patent leather tips. They possess the ease and comfort that only high-class labor and skilled designers can assure. In all sizes and widths.

Main floor.

More Attractive News of CHINA and Cut Glass

The freshness and fullness of these special stocks of table wares bring forth constant expressions of surprise and delight from the women who view the display.

This is a different movement from an ordinary china sale. It is not a collection of odds-and-ends, mistakes and seconds—nothing of the sort is included.

Most of the goods are made up after we have selected shapes, designs and colors of decorations. The vast quantities make the prices so low that we need sacrifice neither newness nor beauty to procure these large savings in cost.

The stocks tell their own value. The newness and beauty of the wares win the admiration of housekeepers, then the little prices give fuller delight because possession is made so easy.

These brief price-hints:

Dinner Sets—
At $10—Three shapes and seven distinct decorations to choose from. Sets which are worth from $15 to $18.
At $14—Two shapes and three decorations. Worth $20.
At $16.50—Theo. Haviland sets of 100 pieces; well worth $25.
At $22.50—Theo. Haviland sets of 113 pieces; regularly $30.
At $25—Chas. Field Haviland sets of 100 pieces; regularly $35.

Fancy French China—
Pudding Sets, 3 pieces, $3.50, from $5.50.
Ice Cream Sets, 13 pieces, $3.50, from $5.75.
Covered Muffin Dishes, 75c, from $1; $1, from $1.50.
Chop Dishes, $1.75, from $2.50; $4, from $7; $5, from $8.
Condensed Milk Jars, $1, from $1.50.
Salad Bowls, 85c, from $1.25; $1.25, from $2.50; $1.85, from $2.75.
Breakfast Plates, $4, from $7 doz. Tea Plates, $3.50, from $6 doz.
Bread and Butter Plates, $3, from $5 doz.
Tea Cups and Saucers, $3, from $5 doz.
Bouillon Cups and Saucers, $6, from $9 doz.; $12, from $18 doz.; $18, from $27.50 doz.

Cut Glass—
New shipments opened every day to keep this sale going.
Bonbon Dishes, $1.50, regularly $2.50; $2.50, regularly $3.50.
Celery Trays, $3, regularly $5. Water Caraffes, $3.50, regularly $5.
Water Tumblers, $3.75 doz., regularly $6
Bowls, 8 in., $4.50, from $6.50; $7, regularly $10.50.
Bowls, 9 in., $8, regularly $12.
Flower Vases, $2.50, regularly $3.50; $3.25, regularly $5; $8.50, regularly $12.

Austrian China—
Dinner Plates, very prettily decorated, 35c each, from 50c.
Breakfast and Tea Plates, prettily decorated, 25c each, from 35c.
Sugars and Creams, 50c pair worth 75c.

French China at 25c each—
Regularly 50c each. Beautifully decorated.
Tea Plates, fancy shapes. Tea Cups and Saucers.
Bread and Butter Plates. After-dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers.

Basement.

Handsomely Decorated LAMPS

At Half to Two-Thirds Prices

This is a handsome group of Decorated Lamps, the wind-up of a prominent manufacturer's stock, which came to us so far beneath their value that we are able to offer them at

Half to Two-Thirds Regular Prices

The lamps are in attractive, new patterns, decorated in effective designs; many of them in the popular half-high shape, and with large globes to match.

The offering forms an excellent opportunity to purchase fine lamps for the household at unusual savings.

Further detail of the gathering.

$2.75, worth $4.50—
Half-high Shape Lamps, decorated on pink and Nile tinted grounds with pretty floral designs; complete with 10-inch globes.

$3.75, worth $7.50—
Tall Banquet Lamps, decorated with roses, lilies and snow-balls on dark grounds; complete with 11-inch globes.

$4.50, worth $8.50—
Half-high Shape Lamps, nicely decorated on light and dark ground, with orchids or chrysanthemums; finished with large gilt crowns; complete with 12-inch globes.

$6, worth $10 and $12—
Lamps with massive bodies mounted on high gilt base; finished with large gilt crown; decorated with handsome floral designs; complete with 12-inch globes.

$15, worth $25 to $35—
Squat Shape Lamps, with artistic decorations, such as Indian heads, tourney knights, Iris, large and small roses, and other designs on dark, rich grounds.

Basement.

Snapping Mottoes At Half Prices

There's a varied assortment of these mirth-makers, in many attractive, fanciful shapes. Some contain hats and caps, others toys and jewels. Of course they are an essential feature of children's parties, and add a pleasant zest to the gatherings of grown-ups. Half prices rule now on the whole collection.

Mottoes that were 50c a dozen are now 25c; those formerly $1 are now 50c; those that were $1.50 are now 75c a dozen, and mottoes that were $2 a dozen are now $1.

Then there is a goodly collection of dinner favors and table decorations, such as ice cases in different shapes, candy boxes, and so on; from 5c to 75c each.

Basement.

A Gathering of "Hurt" Books

Not as extensive a round-up as the January "Hurt Book" Sale, but still consisting of several thousand books that display trifling defects that unfit them, in our critical estimation, for a place on our bookshelves.

But you won't mind an occasional bruised corner or a scratched side—the drop in the price amply makes amends for them.

Some sets of books are included; and, although the number of copies of any one book is not large, there is good choosing for book-lovers among the groups, at considerable savings on the original prices.

Here are some of the titles:

The new Cabinet Cyclopedia, 8 vols., 12mo, over 500 pages each, with illustrations and maps, $2.75 a set.

The Library of Choice Literature, selected by J. R. Spofford and Charles Gibbon, 10 vols., 8vo, $2.75 a set.

Wood's Natural History—birds, reptiles, fishes, mammals and man—over 4,000 pages, with nearly as many illustrations, 5 octavo vols., $1.50 a set

Twenty Years of Congress, by James G. Blaine. With portraits; 2 vols., 8vo, $1.75 a set.

Bulwer Lytton's Novels, 13 vols., $1.90 set.

Sport with Gun and Rod; 8vo, illus., $1.50.

Encyclopedia Britannica, 25 vols., $18.50.

Edna Lyall's Novels, 6 vols., 65c a set.

Babylon Electrified, 8vo, illustrated, 25c.

Grandma's Memories, by Mary D. Brine; illustrated, 25c.

Stabat Mater, illustrated in colors, 25c.

The Pilgrim's Progress, by John Bunyan. Illustrated by the Brothers Rhead. Edition de Luxe, $5; now 90c.

College Stories. The Adventures of Mr. Verdant Green, an Oxford Freshman; Little Mr. Bouncer and his Friend Verdant Green; Tales of College Stories. Six etched frontispieces and titles, and 258 illustrations by the author, Cuthbert Bede. 3 vols., 12mo, $4.50; now 95c.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Men's Sack Suits For Fall and Winter

There are lots of forehanded men in New York, to judge by the strong demands for heavy suits that are daily made in this Clothing Store. The result is a constant succession of new patterns in ready-made Sack Suits, to replace those that have vanished.

Today the collection is a most attractive one, and well worth a few minutes of the man's time who is casting about for a Fall suit. Patterns are exclusive, the style and fit are irreproachable. Prices are $8.50 to $30.

Especial virtues of style and quality-for-price lie in this suit of black all-wool cheviot at $10, that sells out as fast as we lay in a new supply. It has black satin shoulder linings and plaid body lining. We will leave you to decide for yourself how much it's worth. You might consider our estimate of $12 too modest.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Continental Bicycles at $16.50 For $16.50

For those who act promptly on reading this announcement, there is still opportunity to buy one of the famous "Continental" Bicycles

There are only a few of them left, men's wheels with 20, 22 and 24 inch frames; women's wheels with 20 inch frames only. Men's Continentals, fitted with coaster brake, are $18. It's too good a bicycle chance to let slip away, and the last of its kind this year.

Also some "Rodman" bicycles, fitted with coaster brake; men's 20, 22 and 24 inch wheels only, at $15; a few without coaster brakes, at $13.50. Excellent wheels to get for such a little price.

Basement.

Two Excellent $5 Suits for Boys

We're content to let them stand as fair examples of what our Boys' Store can do for the youngsters, and abide by your verdict.

One of the suits is our Wanamaker Special Suit, for boys of 8 to 16 years. It is made of blue serge or blue or fancy mixed cheviot; has double-breasted jacket and knee trousers, silk sewed throughout; and has unlimited capacity for wear. $5.

The other suit has just made its first appearance among our stock. We call it the "Wanamaker Special Sailor Suit." It is made of hard finished blue serge of excellent quality, and is a remarkably handsome suit for boys of 3 to 12 years. $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Portraits of the Martyr-President

Handsome photogravures of President William McKinley reproduced from a very excellent oil portrait by T. Chartran, painted in Canton in 1897. Size 26x35 inches, in neat black frame. Price, $10.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

This Collection of Dresses and Suits for Women

This splendid gathering of Women's Gowns is full of the spirit of the season's fashions. The prevailing tendencies, so different from those of preceding years, are reflected from each of the many beautiful dresses and suits that help to make the collection such a richly instructive and representative one.

There's an exceedingly wide range of prices among the various groups:

Tailor-made Suits, $10 to $127
Velvet Dresses, $50 to $175
Dresses of cloth and silk, $21 to $275.

Here follow descriptions of four striking gowns:

$83—Of black crepe de Chine; yoke of chiffon with lace applique; draped blouse, fastened with buckle; elbow sleeves; skirt prettily shirred over hips; finished at bottom with plaits.

$90—Of black velvet; yoke of white dotted chiffon; bodice of corded velvet and black lace, over girdle of crushed silk; flounced skirt, outlined with lace over white silk drop skirt.

$85—Of mixed cheviot; strictly tailor-made Louis XIV. coat, double breasted, fastened with buttons of gilt and cloth; seams lapped; gored skirt with pronounced flare.

$125—Of camel's-hair cheviot; plaited Eton jacket with strapping of cloth and silk, faced with white satin; new turn-over collar; Paquin sleeves; skirt with plaited flounce; finished with bands of cheviot and silk.

Second floor, Broadway.

Degrees in Merit in Household Utensils

There are degrees of goodness even in merest trifles. Seems like splitting hairs to look for degrees of merit in a simple little housekeeping article that may cost five cents.

But that's what we did in gathering the thousands of different articles for this Housefurnishing Sale. Every last one of them is as good for the money as we could get it—much better, in fact, than you'll be apt to get it elsewhere at the same price.

Take these brooms, for instance, that we are selling today for 16 cents. Broom corn has gone up tremendously since we placed our order for these brooms. You won't be likely to get the same quality, triple-sewed, for less than 25c anywhere else.

And so it goes all through the list. Today's new instalment:

Enameled Venetian Ware
Perfect in every respect; first quality at a third less than wholesale prices:
Preserving Kettles, 2 quarts, 22c; 3 quarts, 28c; 4 quarts, 32c; 6 quarts, 40c.
Roasting Pans, 14 in., 48c; 15 in., 50c; 16 in., 55c.
Lipped Sauce Pans, 1 quart, 18c; 2 quarts, 22c; 3 quarts, 28c.
Milk Pans, 1 quart, 12c; 2 quarts, 15c; 3½ quarts, 18c; 4 quarts, 22c.
Dish Pans 17 quarts, 75c.
Rice Boilers, 2 quarts, 90c.
Milk Kettles, 2 quarts 35c.
Covered Buckets, 1 quart, 20c.
Basting Spoons, 5c.
Cook Pots, 10 quarts, 95c.
Pie Plates, 10c. Soap Dishes, 14c.
Tea Kettles, 3 quarts, 68c.

Basement.

Household Utensils—
Corn Brooms, 16c.
Two-hoop Wooden Pails, 10c.
Curtain Stretchers, 75c.
Clothes Props, 5c.
Chop Bowls, 10c.
Wire Soap Dishes, 8c.
Wooden Fibre Cuspidors, brass tops, 15c.
Japanned Slop Jars, 25c.
Wooden Towel Rollers, 5c and 10c.
Waterproof Clothes Line, 80 ft., 25c.
Bristle Dust Brushes, 25c.
Coffee Mills, 25c.
Corn Graters, 12c.
Scrub Brushes, 5c.
Slaw Cutters, 10c.
Wooden Salt Boxes, 10c.
Tin Dish Pans, 14 quarts, 25c.
Wooden Potato Mashers, 4c.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

ANGRY RESIDENTS BLAME SCHOOL BOARD

Melrose Citizens Protest Against an Overcrowded School.

Taxpayers Indignant Because Their Children at the 163d Street Building Are in Half-Time Classes.

An indignation meeting of the citizens of Melrose, in the Borough of the Bronx, has been proposed to protest against the crowded condition of the primary department of Public School No. 90, at One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Eagle Avenue, and the apparent lack of activity on the part of the officials of the Board of Education to remedy the matter.

Many children have been turned away, while hundreds are only receiving half the schooling they are entitled to by attending half-day classes. This condition of affairs is not of recent origin—in fact, it has been going on for the last four years and is growing worse every year, instead of better. All kinds of promises are made by the Board of Education at the opening of each successive term, but the promises have not been kept, and as one taxpayer, who has had a child attending half-day classes for the past four years, expressed himself yesterday, he was tired of being "jollied" along from year to year, and that now he intended to find out exactly why his child did not receive the tuition it was entitled to."

Mrs. S. M. Reins, the Principal of the primary department of the school, when seen there yesterday afternoon, said:

"I have had no end of complaints from people whose children have been attending half-day classes in this department. There is not the slightest doubt but that their complaints are just, but the trouble is, they all seem to blame me for the condition of affairs, which is truly deplorable. I am not to blame; the fault lies with the Board of Education, which fails to supply me with the necessary room. In order to give the majority of the children a portion of the daily tuition to which they are entitled I am obliged to form half-day classes. These classes are not only detrimental to the school, but to the scholars, whose minds are taken off their studies by long stretches of freedom, and who advance only half as fast as they should under ordinary conditions.

"At the present time I have twenty half-day classes, which is two more than I had when school closed last July. I have an increase of 250 over last Spring's register, but I have not any more seating capacity. The best proof of the present conditions is that we have seating room for 1,100, while we have 1,600 children on register, and have to find sittings for them. If this keeps up much longer we will have nothing but half-day classes in No. 90.

"I have asked for more room time and again, and last Spring, the children, teachers, and myself went house hunting, and sent the locations of several available buildings and stores to the Board of Education, but there was something wrong with each of them, and that ended the matter. So that we are in a worse condition to-day than ever before."

When asked if there was any relief in sight, Mrs. Reins said:

"Not a bit, unless the classes dwindle, and that is not probable. I had hopes that the new school at One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Morris Avenue would relieve the pressure here, but that has not been opened, though it was to have been ready when the Fall term began. But, on going over my books I find that I will only be able to send thirty-three scholars to that school from this, as all the others live in this school district."

There is room in Public School No. 90 to accommodate four more half-day classes daily if the Board of Education saw fit to turn the gymnasium into spacious classrooms. A. Patton offered to build a structure for the Board of Education, providing it paid him a reasonable rent, but his proposition was ignored.

Julius Weber of 860 Eagle Avenue, which is but a few doors from Public School No. 90, when seen last evening, said:

"It's an outrage that better school accommodations cannot be afforded our children. For example, I am a taxpayer and live within a couple of hundred feet of the school, yet, for the last three years one of my children has been attending half-day classes. The time should rise up and protest at this treatment, for the Board of Education has had years to remedy it, yet nothing has been done, and from what I learn, the conditions are worse this term than ever before."

Superintendent John Jasper said last evening that he was fully aware of the conditions at Public School No. 90, but that the Board of Education was doing all that was possible to relieve the pressure, which was felt in other east side schools as well as at Public School No. 90. He said that the phenomenal growth of the Bronx had much to do with the condition of affairs, but that he hoped No. 90 would be relieved by the opening of the new school at One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Morris Avenue, which, he said, would be ready for occupancy in a few days.

According to Superintendent Jasper, there are between 800 and 900 children attending half-day classes at Public School No. 90.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Annual Report of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Company Shows Prosperous Conditions.

The annual report of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company for the year ended June 30, 1901, was made public yesterday. Speaking of the company's operations, the report says:

The company has had its share in the general prosperity attending the transportation interests throughout the United States.

The gross earnings were $15,403,083.11, an increase of $2,776,571.22. The operating expenses were $10,824,013.62, an increase of $2,349,883.20. The net earnings were $4,579,069.49, an increase of $426,688.02. The expenditures show an increase of $1,263,154.24 in maintenance of way and structures, and of $293,382.27 in maintenance of equipment, with the result that the physical property is materially improved. Nearly all classes of business show an increased movement, the tonnage of the year being 4,884,976, against 3,936,957 for the previous year. The earnings per ton per mile were .927 cent, against .840 cent, and the tons hauled per train mile were 212.2, against 197.1 for the previous year, indicating steady progress in economical handling of freight. The cotton tonnage showed an increase of 117,865 tons, the traffic in this commodity not having suffered the general shortage prevailing in other sections. The freight earnings increased $2,210,022.90, and passenger earnings $505,476.26.

The general result attained exceeds anything in the past history of your company, and must be regarded with satisfaction.

The report also states that the outlook for the coming year is good in spite of the damage to the corn crop and that the establishing of many new industries along the line will increase its earnings.

COLORADO AND SOUTHERN.

Statistics of the Company's Business from the Annual Report.

The Colorado and Southern Railway Company's annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901, shows:

Gross earnings		$4,794,649.29
Operating expenses		3,507,870.14
Net earnings		$1,286,779.15
Add—		
Income from investments	$39,391.77	
Interest, discount, and exchange	7,986.71	
Insurance commissions	1,938.33	
		49,316.81
Total		$1,336,095.96
Less—		
Interest on b'ds.	$715,120.00	
Taxes	204,430.89	
War rev. tax	3,755.90	
Fiscal year's proportion of disc't on b'ds.	767.85	
Fiscal year's proportion of interest on car trust notes	6,373.76	
		930,448.40
Net credit to income for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901		$405,647.56
Balance to credit of profit and loss, June 30, 1900.		199,798.63
		$605,446.19
Less—		
Dividend No. 2 on the 1st preferred capital stock, (2 per cent.)		179,000.00
Surplus carried to credit of profit and loss		$435,446.19

The number of tons carried one mile was 179,266, as against 258,943,438 for the previous year. The rate per ton per mile was 1.207 cents, as against 1.242 cents for the previous year. The number of passengers carried one mile was 31,351,208, against 27,102,650 for the previous year. The average rate per passenger per mile was 2.741 cents, as against 2.9995 cents for the previous year.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS HERE.

Members of Team Arrived Yesterday for Philadelphia and New York Games.

On the steamship Haverford of the American Line, which arrived yesterday morning, were the members of the English team of cricketers who have come to this country for a series of games with the clubs of New York and Philadelphia. It was expected that the Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia would send over a delegation to meet the visitors, but when the Haverford reached her dock in Jersey City Jerome Flannery, President of the New York Cricket Association, was the only representative cricketer present. In an interview with a reporter for THE TIMES, Mr. Bosanquet, the Captain of the English team, said:

"We were horrified to hear the news of the assassination of President McKinley. We knew nothing about it until we reached Quarantine, on Sunday night. We are in thorough accord with the Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia in postponing all play until after the funeral."

Several changes have taken place in the make-up of the English team since the first organization. Chief of these is the substitution of F. V. S. Crawford for P. F. Warner. Mr. Crawford is one of the best batsmen on the Surrey County eleven, and will, no doubt, considerably strengthen the batting of the visitors. Their complete team now is as follows:

B. J. T. Bosanquet, (Captain;) R. E. Moore and R. O. Schwartz of Middlesex, E. M. Dowson and V. F. S. Crawford of Surrey, F. Mitchell and A. Priestley of Yorkshire; I. V. Parkin and W. E. Harrison of Oxford, E. R. Wilson, P. R. Johnson, and A. M. Hollins of Cambridge.

Mr. Bosanquet said he felt confident of having a successful trip, and expected to win at least a majority of the games. The team, he said, has four good bowlers and two or three men who can be used for a change if necessary. These bowlers are Mr. Bosanquet himself, E. M. Dowson, R. E. Moore, and E. R. Wilson. Frank Mitchell and V. F. S. Crawford should do most of the run-getting, and F. V. Parkin will be the wicket keeper. A. Priestley is a distinguished member of the team. He is a member of Parliament for the Grantham Division of Lincolnshire, and plays cricket because he is an ardent lover of the game. He has been in America before, as one of Ranjitsinhjis's team.

The visitors, after passing their baggage through the customs in Jersey City, came over to New York and had luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria. They left in the afternoon for Philadelphia, where they will make their headquarters at the Hotel Stenton.

The opening play in the international series has been postponed until Friday, when the Englishmen will play their first match against the Gentlemen of Philadelphia on the ground of the Germantown Cricket Club at Manheim.

FOOTBALL AT CORNELL.

First Work of Season Done by Candidates for the Team.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The first football work of the season for Cornell candidates took place to-day at Percy Field. About thirty men answered Capt. Warner's first call for recruits. Three coaches, Starbuck, Reed, and Davall were present and put the candidates throught light preliminary work. The day's programme ended with running the men around the gridiron several times. Capt. Warner, Leuder, and Brewster, left guard, left tackle, and quarterback, respectively, were on hand. Purcell and Taussig, halfback and end, will report to-morrow. Manager Norton announced that two or three additional graduate coaches will come to Ithaca next week.

Princeton Football Season On.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 16.—The regular practice of the football team was begun here this afternoon on University Field. About twenty-five men, most of them last year's players, appeared, and were sent through light practice by Capt. Pell and Trainer Robinson. The work consisted of passing and falling on the ball and short runs down the field. The freshmen candidates will be called out later in the week. Head Coach Langdon Lea and Coach Arthur Poe arrived in the afternoon in time to watch the men who began practice. Trainer Robinson announced to-night that the training table will be started one week from Wednesday.

Public Goifers' Team Match.

No change will be made in the team match between the Van Cortlandt golfers and the golfers who use the public links at Franklin Park, Boston, which will be held, as formerly announced, next Friday afternoon. Ten men will play on each side, and the committe in charge of the affair from the Van Cortlandt Club has selected the following twelve members from whom the team will be picked: William Freeland, P. F. Gilmartin, H. E. Brown, Gilman P. Tiffany, E. M. Mendel, G. T. Carter, Arthur Barry, W. Wallace, Andrew Bell, Herbert V. Crocker, Frank H. Croker, and E. E. Menzies. The return match will probably be played in October on the Franklin Park links in Boston.

CLERK KILLED HIMSELF.

Confidential Man for an Exporting House Shot Himself Apparently Without Cause.

Sidney B. Cohen, confidential clerk for the exporting firm of Davis, Allen & Co., at 44 Stone Street, and First Lieutenant of Company H of the Twenty-second Regiment, committed suicide at his place of employment shortly before noon yesterday by shooting himself through the heart.

Soon after the shooting the doors of the business establishment were closed, and all information was denied. Gossip in the neighborhood had it that the shooting followed the request of Ansley G. Davis, the senior member of the firm, to Cohen for information about a check for $1,500, which had come into the possession of the Shoe and Leather Bank. The Shoe and Leather Bank, it was said, had asked about the check over the telephone.

It was about 4:30 o'clock when the body was removed to the undertaking establishment of J. W. Stults, at 227 Bowery. Then Mr. Davis denied that he had had a talk over the 'phone with the Shoe and Leather Bank, and went on to say:

"I know of no reason at all why the young man shot himself. I have had an investigation made of the bank book, and the books over which Cohen had charge, and no shortage of any kind has been found. He was the best sort of a young man and employe."

The death certificate gives Cohen's residence as Arverne, L. I. The roster of the Twenty-second Regiment gives his city residence as 27 East Eighty-third Street.

Cohen was twenty-eigth years old. His friends admit that he dabbled in Wall Street stock speculation a little.

Bishop Sends Two Leaves from England

From The Jackson (Miss.) Clarion.

Bishop Charles B. Galloway, the distinguished Mississippian, whose fame is coextensive with civilization and Christianity, now in London, will sail for New York on Sept. 17. He should reach there Sept. 24, and arrive at his home in this city Sept. 27. He will receive a cordial welcome from persons of all walks of life, rich and poor, high and low, white and black. All are proud that their fellow-citizen was selected to preach the ecumenical sermon in London. In a letter to his friend Mr. Edgar S. Wilson, Bishop Galloway sent him two mementos from historic ground. Mr. Wilson has permitted an extract from the Bishop's letter, knowing that all Mississippians will read it with interest. The letter is dated London, Aug. 31. Among other things, the Bishop says:

"Inclosed you will find a leaf. I plucked it yesterday from the tree that shades the grave of Daniel De Foe. It is for one of your boys who has read 'Robinson Crusoe.' The monument over the grave was erected by the children of England.

"The green sprig is from the yew tree in the country churchyard, under which Gray wrote his famous 'Elegy.' A few yards away is his grave. Underneath that church, so the books say, is the body of Edmund Burke, England's greatest statesman. The church is at Stoke Poges, a few miles from Windsor and Eaton. Adjoining the churchyard is a large and beautiful estate, once the home of Sir Thomas Penn, the son of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania."

SCHOOL FUNDS FOR CORPORATE SCHOOLS

Mr. Whalen Decides that They Are Entitled to a Share.

Board of Education Say This Will Cause a Deficit of $372,000 in the General Fund.

Corporation Counsel Whalen made public an opinion yesterday to the effect that the corporate schools and orphan asylums would have to receive a full share of the public school funds in 1902. This means that the institutions affected will receive about $680,000 next year, instead of $527,538 allowed under a strict interpretation of the charter for 1901.

The question as to just how much money the orphan asylums and corporate schools not in the public school system were entitled to under the new charter has been discussed for several months. President Miles J. O'Brien of the Board of Education found that Section 1,136 of the Greater New York charter had been eliminated from the new charter, which goes into effect on Jan. 1 next. The Board of Education wanted to know, therefore, what method should be pursued to raise the funds for the corporate schools and orphan asylums. For the year 1901 a much larger sum was apportioned to these institutions than had ever been done before. The city officials based their apportionment on the number of qualified teachers and the aggregate attendance of pupils.

President O'Brien says that under the law which provides a "four-mill tax" to be raised for school purposes there would not be enough money raised for the public schools, new buildings, and their equipment, and to pay the corporate schools and orphan asylums the money they should receive. As the law only allows the Board of Education to spend the money raised by the "four-mill tax," the educational authorities are worried about how to make up the deficit. They also fear that if the amount to which the orphan asylums and corporate schools is entitled was paid there would be a much larger deficit in the general school fund and that the public schools would suffer.

In deciding the question, Corporation Counsel Whalen writes:

"I am of the opinion that the revised charter of the Greater New York as reenacted in 1901 did not intend to make any change in regard to the distribution of school moneys to the various corporate schools of the City of New York. Inasmuch as schools of a similar nature throughout the State are entitled to share in the distribution of school moneys on a per capita basis, I am of the opinion that the courts would not so interpret the sections of the Greater New York charter relating to the public schools in such a manner as to exclude from such distribution in the City of New York the various corporate schools and orphan asylums and thus impute to the Legislature an intent to discriminate against the orphan asylums in the City of New York, and change, in regard to this locality alone, what has been the policy of the State for the last fifty years. I would advise you therefore in submitting your proposed estimate to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, you should act on the assumption that the corporate schools will continue to receive in 1902 a proportionate amount of the school moneys based upon the average attendance in said corporate schools, orphan asylums, &c., referred to in Sections 1,152 and 1,154 of the Greater New York charter as revised."

Corporation Counsel Whalen then explains at length the manner in which the school funds must be raised, and writes:

"The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is charged with the duty of making an appropriation for the general school fund in the City of New York for 1902, in an amount equivalent to not less than 4 mills on every dollar of assessed valuation of real estate and personal property in the City of New York liable to taxation. This amount you fear will be insufficient to meet all the charges of the general school fund, including that of corporate schools in 1902, and will result in a deficiency of about $372,000.

"This is a matter which should be submitted to the judgment of the Board of Estimate in order that that body may determine what amount it shall be necessary to provide in order to obviate the threatened deficiency. Assuming that, as a matter of law, the corporate schools will continue to receive a portion of the school moneys, based upon the aggregate attendance in said schools, the question is one for the discretion and determination of the Board of Estimate. It is for that body to decide how great is the probability of the chances of the corporate schools being entitled to a larger portion of the general school fund than they have hitherto received' to which you refer in your communication as constituting an element of serious importance."

The private schools which are to participate in the common school fund are the Five Points House of Industry, Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Childrens' Aid Society, New York Orphan Asylum, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum School, the schools of the two half-orphan asylums, the school of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, the school for the Leake and Watts' Orphan House, the Almshouse School, the Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans, the schools of the Female Guardian Society, the New York Juvenile Asylum, the New York Infant Asylum, by the Nursery and Child's Hospital, including the country branch thereof, and all the orphan asylums and industrial schools of Brooklyn as they existed at the time of the passage of the new charter.

DOESN'T KNOW BRYAN.

Ex-Senator Roger Q. Mills Says the Name Seems Familiar, but He Doesn't Live in Corsicana.

From The Los Angeles (Cal.) Herald, Sept. 6.

Rober Q. Mills, father of the famous Mills Tariff bill and for twenty-six years one of the most prominent figures in the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States, is a guest at the Hotel Westminster. With Mrs. Mills and their daughter, Mrs. I. D. Wood of San Diego, Senator Mills arrived in Los Angeles on Wednesday. He and Mrs. Mills came from their home in Corsicana, Texas, two months ago to visit their daughter in San Diego. While in the southern city Mrs. Mills was taken seriously ill, and is still in bad health. Her sickness is now taking them home again, and they will leave to-night for Texas. Mrs. Wood will accompany them, so that she may care for her mother during the tedious trip of 2,000 miles.

When Senator Mills retired from the Senate in March, 1899, he also retired from public life and from all interest in politics. For forty years he had been a potent factor in the Democratic politics of the South, and as long ago as 1852 won for himself the leadership and was sent to Congress to represent his district. He was continued in the lower house until 1892, when he was advanced to the Senate, and there was recognized as one of the most eminent members of that body. His chief distinction was in formulating the Mills bill.

Senator Mills to-day presents the same stalwart figure and fine appearance that made him a marked man the first day he entered Congress. His seventy years apparently sit as lightly upon him as did his forty, and they did not rest heavily. That he is sincere in his statement that he "is out of public life" he made clearly evident when a Herald representative attempted to interview him.

"Keep away, Sir; keep away. I don't even want my name in the newspapers," said he. "I've put in twenty-six years of public life, and whether any one else thinks so or not, I think I've earned a rest, and I am taking it. I was in it so long I became heartily tired of it. Why, Sir, I don't even read the newspapers any more, because I'm so afraid I'll come across some politics. I'm living quietly down there in Corsicana, and I am living with my library, and it's enough for me. I wish I had made friends with it years before I did.

"Will I say something about Mr. Bryan, Sir? What gentleman is that, Sir? It seems to me that the name is most familiar, but he doesn't live in Corsicana, so I can say nothing authoritatively. Good-night, Suh," and with this last bit of characteristic accent, Senator Mills dismissed the interviewer and declined the interview.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE NEEDS REPAIRING

Engineers Who Examined It for Mr. Philbin Have So Decided.

Their Report, Which Is Voluminous, Withheld for the Present—Improvements That Will Cost Little Recommended.

The report of Engineers E. Duryea, Jr., and Joseph Meyer, who were appointed by District Attorney Philbin to examine into the accident of July 24, when some of the suspension rods of the Brooklyn Bridge cracked and necessitated a temporary closing down, was received yesterday at the District Attorney's office. Whether the report contained anything of a startling nature was not disclosed, as Mr. Philbin declined to make it public before he had taken further steps. From one intimately connected with the department, however, it was learned that, providing a confirmation of the report by other experts can be secured, the matter is almost sure to go to the Grand Jury.

The following brief statement, which the District Attorney says ought to be published at the present time, was handed out in typewritten form by the department:

"The conclusion of the engineers on that point can best be indicated by the following language in their report: 'We believe the present margin of safety to be so small that the necessity for repairs is very urgent, and have suggested means by which the safety can be increased without materially interfering with traffic, at a comparatively small cost.'

"It was further stated in the report that the margin of safety will be increased by the absence of hot weather. It will be remembered that the recent accident and the one that happened in 1898 occurred while the temperature was very high. Mr. Meyer, who co-operated with Mr. Duryea in the examination, has been engaged in the construction of many large suspension bridges, and was recently employed in relation to the design for the proposed Hudson River bridge at Fifty-ninth Street. It is said he is probably without an equal in the computation relative to the designing of suspension bridges. Practically all the mathematical computations were made by Mr. Meyer, Mr. Duryea having given his attention to the other questions of construction, of course co-operating with Mr. Meyer and verifying the latter's results."

The report, which is voluminous, is technical and contains a thorough computation of the details of the bridge under both dead and moving loads to which the structure is subjected at the present time. Strain charts made out at the time the bridge was built were compared with others that illustrate the stresses and strains imposed on the giant structure to-day.

Mr. Philbin was seen at his office shortly after his statement was published.

"What is the reason that the entire report is not made public at once?" was asked.

"Before I can take action on the report," Mr. Philbin answered, "I want further expert testimony. I have every faith in the two engineers who conducted the examination, but that is not the case in point. The idea is that the more experts we can get to concur in the report the stronger will be the impression made by it."

"Is the report of such a nature that if other engineering experts can be found to concur in it the matter will be laid before the Grand Jury?"

"I cannot say that at present. I must first read the report thoroughly. This office has established a record for conservatism and for slow movement rather than haste, and until I have studied the report I cannot tell what will be done."

"What is the present condition of the bridge, according to the report? Is there any danger of its collapse?"

"I can refer you only to the statement already given out."

"If there were such danger you would have closed the bridge by this time?"

Mr. Philbin smiled. "I have told you all I can say at present," he said. "When the proper time comes, hardly before two or three weeks, I will tell you more. I expect to study the report to-night."

ROYALTY ON CHARITY.

Empress Frederick's Views on the Principles Which Should Govern Benevolence.

From The London Standard.

Berlin, Sept 3.—Prof. Krause, the Emperor Frederick's former physician, has published from his deathbed a letter from the late Empress, which, as he says, bears witness to the sound and strong feeling of benevolence with which all her social views and endeavors were permeated. To make the letter intelligible it must be stated that Prof. Krause had submitted to the Empress, at the author's request, a pamphlet on a new organization of charity written by a lady known to him. The point of the publication was the necessity for awakening the sense of benevolence in the hearts of the rich in order to secure money for charitable purposes. The letter which the Empress wrote in answer is dated shortly before she went to England to visit her mother, and five months after the death of the Emperor Frederick. Her great bereavement was, therefore, still fresh. Her birthday would come in a few days, and it was, therefore, natural that she should desire to spend it with her mother. Her last preceding birthday she spent with her at Charlottenburg during the dark days of her consort's suffering. The letter is written in German, and exhibits some peculiarities of German style which cannot be brought out in a translation. It runs as follows:

Berlin, November, 1888.

My Dear Professor: Although I am about to go away, I send you these few lines with the lady's little pamphlet. I have read it through very carefully, but am unable to find any important or practical ideas in it. It would, perhaps, not have been so bad if the author had followed her own advice—namely, first to study the system of charity. She might have retained her enthusiasm, but would have gained a better insight into the real problems of charity. She looks upon it too much as benevolence; which, with all who are still able to work, ought to be a means to an end—that is to say, to enable the poor gradually to regain their feet. In all these cases the question certainly is not only correctly to measure the gifts, but also to use them and to add to them other means, such as the securing of employment and instruction, so that the slumbering strength may be awakened and given a new field of activity. The niggardly gift or its refusal, as well as the unpleasant additional gift in conjunction with the main one—all of which may seem hard to a good, tender, and sympathetic heart—is, alas! in many cases the best charity, because the instinct of self-preservation is thereby awakened. These essential difficulties of the care for the poor the author seems to be unaware of. For this reason the first necessity for the solution of the problem is to her money, very much money; but intelligent men who care for the poor do not at all demand an increase of the relief funds, but a better use of them. They ask not so much for the greatest possible care for the poor, but the greatest possible decrease in their numbers by the removal of the causes of poverty existing in the poor themselves, and in their surrounding circumstances. For this they need more numerous agencies, and the application of true love and intelligence in their struggle against the evil of poverty. To this end more extensive individual work is necessary. The author desires to see many assistants, but assigns to them only one work—that of giving—and she asks for a uniform supervision, which, according to her plan, would involve an insupportable bureaucratic apparatus merely to insure a proper distribution of the money. It is doubtless quite right and beautiful to induce women to take part in charitable work, and, in my opinion, also in its supervision, but if women do not understand the aims of this work they do more harm than good, despite all their love and generosity. If women want to take part in public concerns they must fit themselves for it by study and self-discipline. Otherwise their work will be imperfect and even harmful, if they lack earnestness and perseverance. * * * Farewell. Remember us, your

EMPRESS FREDERICK.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 2 o'clock Monday night.)

2:45 A. M.—44 Hester Street; Isaac Cohen; damage slight.

3:50 A. M.—1,365 Avenue A; Joseph Starborn; damage, $150.

3:25 P. M.—61 Jefferson Street; Benjamin Monaca; damage slight.

9:05 P. M.—298 East Third Street; Simon Goldberg; damage, $1.

9:20 P. M.—26 Broadway; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; no damage.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—M. H. De Young, San Francisco; Craig Lippincott, Philadelphia; Pembroke Jones, Newport; H. W. Fuller, Washington; J. Price Wetherill, Philadelphia; Bewer Ismay, Liverpool.

HOLLAND—Col. Alexander G. Barret, Louisville; E. K. Ream, Chicago; Col. Albert L. Pope, Hartford; Gen. Lew Wallace, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Walter S. Hoyt, Nottingham, England; J. H. Merriam, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL—George A. Dodge, Boston; Asa Haley, Boston; Sir Thomas Gooch, London; George F. McGuire, Toronto.

FIFTH AVENUE—E. V. Low, London; John F. Baker, Washington; Edward Chiswell, Manchester, England; J. Ross Robertson, Toronto; John A. Hall, Springfield, Mass.; William Mitchell, Arkansas; Gov. William M. Crane, Massachusetts.

MANHATTAN—F. M. Hoffman, Buffalo; R. E. Miles, Pittsburg; Capt. Kenneth Campbell, London; William D. Sloane, Lenox, Mass.; C. G. Belden, Syracuse.

MURRAY HILL—E. H. Carter, Haverhill; Robert B. Chambers, Providence; H. B. Osgood, Chicago; Daniel R. Noyes, St. Paul; L. T. Downes, Providence; A. Garrison McClintock, Washington; Mary L. Sperry, Waterbury, Conn.; B. S. Agnew, Boston; M. K. King, Norfolk, Va.; Frederic de Peyster, Connecticut.

PARK AVENUE—Daniel T. Gordon, Albany; Robert B. Banks, Philadelphia; C. Rene Papin, London.

HOFFMAN—Waddy B. Wood, Washington, D. C. Ammidon, Baltimore; W. R. Tilbury, London; Ben Lawson, Virginia; J. Coxe Watlington, Bermuda.

ASTOR—Kirby Smith, Hillsborough, Ohio; Millard R. Powers, Chicago; F. W. Essex, London;

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. M. Rosenthal, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel St. Andrews. Mrs. B. Williams, books and stationery; Hotel Albert.

Wise, Smith & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. M. Sano, ladies' and infants' wear; 58 West Fourteenth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions, fancy goods, and silks; Miss Lambert, laces; H. J. Fehl, domestics; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Thalheimer Brothers, Richmond, Va.; I. Thalheimer, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Ruthbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. B. Ruthbun, domestics, dress goods, linens, white goods, gloves, hosiery, and underwear; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Sampliner, A. W. & J., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. W. Sampliner, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Cohn, M. M., & Co., Little Rock, Ark.; M. M. Cohn, dry goods; 513 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; G. H. Hutzler, cloaks and suits; 477 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Posner, dry goods; A. Posner, fancy goods; Holland House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. E. Weber, laces; Broadway and Tenth Street; Holland House.

Rice, A., Montgomery, Ala.; clothing; 24 Howard Street; Hoffman House.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PONTIAC, Mich., Sept. 16.—Fire yesterday destroyed the largest portion of O. J. Beaudett & Co.'s carriage body works here. Loss $60,000, insured for $47,000.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:42	Sun sets...6:07	Moon sets...8:27

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..10:08	Gov. Isl'd..10:30	H. Gate..12:26
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..10:22	Gov. Isl'd..10:34	H. Gate..12:30

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) SEPT. 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Archimede, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Californian, Porto Rico via Ponce	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Dunstan, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Horatio Hall, Portland, Me.	.....	5:00 P.M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
New York, Turk's Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18.

Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Cuba and Mexico via Havana and Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Oceanic, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19.

Cienfuegos, Santiago	.....	2:00 P. M.
Columbia, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins F. Hendrik, West Indies and Venezuela	..	12:00 M.
Spartan Prince, Azores	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 15 and up to Sept. 28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Sept. 28, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 28 and up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. (supplementary mails via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. 13.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Aug. 15; Shanghai, Aug. 19; Yokohama, Aug. 27, and Honolulu, Sept. 6, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Doric, were dispatched east Sept. 12 at 6 P. M., and are due in New York this morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY.) SEPT. 17.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Sept. 5.
Apache, Jacksonville, Sept. 15.
Begonia, St. Lucia, Sept. 10.
Belgravia, Hamburg, Sept. 6.
Calabria, Gibraltar, Aug. 29.
Cevic, Liverpool, Sept. 5.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Sept. 12.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Sept. 7.
Grenada, St. Lucia, Sept. 9.
Herschel, St. Lucia, Sept. 10.
Hildur, Curacao, Sept. 9.
Huelva, Huelva, Sept. 1.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Sept. 10.
Panama, Bordeaux, Sept. 6.
Rio Grande, Galveston, Sept. 11.
Tanoli, Manchester, Sept. 1.
Victoria, Naples, Aug. 31.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18.

Liguria, Naples, Sept. 4.
Louise, Hamburg, Sept. 4.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Sept. 4.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Sept. 7.
Scotia, Gibraltar, Sept. 6.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Sept. 11.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19.

Aller, Gibraltar, Sept. 9.
Chicago City, Swansea, Sept. 5.
El Paso, New Orleans, Sept. 14.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 20.

Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Sept. 12.
Nueces, Galveston, Sept. 14.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 21.

Etruria, Liverpool, Sept. 14.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, Sept. 14.
St. Louis, Southampton, Sept. 14.

Notices to Mariners.

CHARLESTON LIGHT VESSEL.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about Oct. 10, 1901, Light Vessel No. 34, moored off the entrance to Charleston Harbor, and on the easterly prolongation of the axis of the Main Channel, will be temporarily withdrawn from her station for repairs and replaced by Relief Light Vessel No. 29. Relief Light Vessel No. 29 will show, the same as Light Vessel No. 34, two fixed white reflector lights, one at each masthead, but differs from Light Vessel No. 34 in having "

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

OUR POLICY AND THE CABINET.

Given the character of the man, and the consequent certainty that they were sincere and spontaneous, no words could have been more reassuring, more satisfying, than those which rose to the lips of THEODORE ROOSEVELT when he assumed the Presidency of the United States. They are worth repeating again:

I wish to say that it shall be my aim to continue, absolutely unbroken, the policy of President MCKINLEY for the peace, the prosperity, and the honor of our beloved country.

"The policy of President MCKINLEY," which the new President had in mind, was of course what is commonly called the "Imperialistic" policy. Upon no other is there any question. And that, as was proved at the last election which took Mr. ROOSEVELT into the Vice Presidency from which he has succeeded to the Presidency, was the policy of the people of the United States.

It is especially fortunate that President ROOSEVELT has been able to retain as his advisers the two Secretaries who have had most to do with the working out of this new National policy. It has been upon the State Department and the War Department that the brunt of the work has devolved. The work of administration has devolved more particularly upon the War Department. It has been a National blessing that, in entering upon these untried paths, we have been able to command so clear and well-trained and alert a mind as that of Mr. ROOT. But what may be called our colonial policy is inextricably intertwined with our foreign policy. It is indeed an extension and development of our traditional foreign policy, as has been made strikingly evident in the course of the negotiations and operations in and relating to China. From the time when Secretary HAY effected a reversal of the policy of his predecessor, and backed up Great Britain in her demand for the open door in China, to this day, the course of the State Department has been consistent, creditable, and useful to the country. Our policy in China of late has been the logical sequence of the position which we first took when we discovered that protection and imperialism not only do not go "hand in hand," but are quite incompatible. It is coming to be appreciated, at home and abroad, as an honorable, modern, and Christian policy. And for it we are very largely indebted to the clear perceptions, the manly and American instincts, and the experienced tact of the Secretary of State.

The work of these two officials is by no means done. It is with great reluctance that those of us who have had occasion to study the subjects which resolve themselves into the one subject of our imperial policy would see the retirement of either the Secretary of State or the Secretary of War. Evidently Mr. HAY's work, so far from being concluded, is little more than begun. The designs of Russia in Manchuria are at present the most obvious threat to the peace of the world. And the conduct in China of other Powers, which have insisted upon territorial or sentimental "satisfaction," at the cost of the enfeeblement or the humiliation of the only Government of China, has, consciously or unconsciously, played into the hands of Russia. An instructed, experienced, conscientious director of foreign affairs at Washington was never more needed than now.

It is equally true that Mr. ROOT is as much needed now as ever. The admirable system of colonial government which he has thought out, and so far successfully worked out, will by no means "run itself." An Alger could destroy the whole fabric in six months. And, indeed, the ordinary work of a Secretary of War has become more onerous in proportion to the increasing importance of the army in our National affairs, an importance which it is sure to retain for many years to come. How deep the schism between the staff and the line, between what in England would be known as "the War Office" and the "Horse Guards," has become with us, it was left to the country to learn with horror from the case of EAGAN. Mr. ROOT has done his best, by a careful scheme of army reorganization, to render this friction impossible, and himself consequently dispensable. But he has not yet succeeded. It would be very difficult to name another man who has so many qualifications for this work, and who has earned so much of the confidence of the army, on the one hand, and of Congress on the other. But in the meantime, and until a more reasonable and efficient organization is fixed by legislation, his personal influence as an arbiter and umpire between what must be described as contending factions is of high National importance and value.

It is no secret that both these invaluable public servants are retaining their places at grave personal sacrifices of one kind or another. They would doubtless have abandoned them some time since but for the demands of public duty. We have no doubt that they will consent to hold them now that the demand of public duty seems to be even so much clearer than before. And we have as little that President ROOSEVELT will be anxious to retain their services for so long as they can be retained. In no other way could he give the country so gratifying a guarantee of his "intention to continue, absolutely unbroken, the policy of President MCKINLEY for the peace, the prosperity, and the honor of our beloved country."

MOURNING EMBLEMS IN THE HOMES OF THE POOR.

The most impressive and significant of the evidences of public mourning for the late President are not the drapings of public and business buildings with miles of costly fabrics by upholsterers working to the designs of artists or architects. Something of ostentation, and not a little of rivalry born of business competition, may, and usually do, enter into such arrangements for expressing the Nation's grief for what every citizen is warranted as regarding as in some sense a personal bereavement. What better indicates the popular feeling is the effort of the poor and lowly to do what they can to show that they, too, are sorrowing, and that it was their President who was stricken down while performing a kindly and gracious act in submitting to the fatigue of a public reception that those who desired to meet him face to face and grasp his hand might be gratified.

Touching, and in many instances pathetic, are the bits of mourning decoration which one sees from elevated trains and surface cars in the windows of tenements, often so far above the sidewalk that none but those who put them up are likely to know they are there. Many are crude and give evidence of the grouping of old materials, which have perhaps been laid away since the time of some more intimate bereavement, around a portrait of the dead President cut from an illustrated newspaper or bought at the print shop; but they mean as much as festoons of broadcloth, and often a great deal more. They are expressions of the protest of the common people against the teachings of anarchy, and especially against the claim of the Anarchists that they speak and act from unselfish devotion to the welfare of the poor. Discontent with the lot of poverty prompts the American, and the immigrant who has become Americanized, to greater industry and thrift for the betterment of his condition. His only way of expressing his detestation of the principles and crimes of the Anarchists is that which he is now taking in honoring as well as he can the memory of their victim, whose name will ever remain identified with the creation of opportunities for the advancement of industry and capacity which no country of the world has hitherto known. The wage-earners of this country will lay upon MCKINLEY's tomb a modest tribute more truly indicative of sorrow for his untimely taking off than the most lavish expenditure could buy; and in the homely mourning decorations of their poor homes we recognize a spontaneous expression of the fact that the Nation's grief is their sorrow and the Nation's loss their bereavement.

A REMARKABLE SHOWING.

The most striking fact in connection with the course of prices of stocks yesterday was the rise in London before the Exchanges in this country had had a chance to show their view of the situation.

There have been many proofs of the close connection between the British and the American people in these late trying days. The spectacle of the Court in mourning by the express command of the King, troops wearing the badge of grief, and guard mounting throughout the kingdom to the sound of dirges, every pulpit in the land giving expression to the general sorrow, these things, following the corresponding demonstrations when the Queen passed away, are evidence of how much the two nations have in common. The course of prices of American securities on the London Exchange, though it had no element of feeling in it, was also an evidence of the intimate understanding prevailing on both sides of the Atlantic. It expressed in the cold, hard, unemotional language of calculated interest the opinion of the English business men most sensitive to all trouble and having the heaviest stake in the correctness of their judgment, as to the conditions affecting American prosperity. It was a declaration, of impressive emphasis, that that prosperity was absolutely unshaken by the tragic event over which the two nations were mourning. It was not only a declaration that our people were fully able to bear with equanimity the effect of such a shock. It went deeper than that, and signified that in the judgment of trained and responsible observers, deeply interested in sound and accurate conclusions, the stability and strength of our institutions were such that the shock would have no substantial effect.

It was not so surprising that our own markets should have rallied yesterday, not only from the droop of Friday, which followed the change in the condition of Mr. MCKINLEY announced that morning, but back to a level substantially that at the close of business before the assassination was known. Every effort had been made by the leaders in finance to impress the public with their own entire confidence, and all Americans interested were in a position to know that this confidence was justified by the facts. There had been time for excitement to pass away, and there had been the impressive utterances of the President to give new realization of the steady course of the Government and of all interests dependent on the Government. Nor would it have been strange if the English financiers had followed the example of our own, after taking a little time to test the tendency of the market. But that the manifestation of firm confidence should have been made instantly, on their own judgment, without hesitation or waiting, is both remarkable and gratifying.

There are many reasons for this intimate understanding. The most general and most important is the fact that the political institutions of the two nations are of essentially the same character. In each the real motive power is the will of the people. The system of government is adapted to give expression and effect to that will. In Great Britain the sovereign reigns, and the sincerest loyalty is rendered to his person, but he does not rule. The real Executive is elective, as with us. The mode of election is quite different, but its purpose and effect are the same. The English people know, therefore, by the analogy of their own experience, that in this country, as in theirs, the political affairs of the Nation will keep their course in accordance with the broad lines laid down by the expression of the people's will, without serious change, whatever may be the change of personality in the agents of that will.

Again, the common commercial and financial interests of the two countries have been steadily increasing in number and importance for a long time, and recently the increase has been rapid and extensive. The most conspicuous instance of this was afforded when the British Government sought and obtained subscriptions for its war loan on the New York market. Like instances, less striking, have been numerous. The course of affairs in this country is more closely watched in London to-day than the course of affairs in any other country. It is necessary that it should accurately be known, and it is so known. This fact renders the prompt favorable judgment registered on the London Exchange yesterday morning before our own had met peculiarly significant and satisfactory.

INTERNATIONAL COAL EXCHANGES.

A comparison of the glowing predictions of a great and growing export demand for American coal, which a year ago engaged so large a share of the public attention, with the facts of the case as set forth in the Treasury statistics for the fiscal year ended with June, is useful. The growth of the coal exports of the United States during the past few years, as expressed in values, has been as follows:

1896	$10,646,062
1897	11,008,643
1899	13,661,028
1900	19,502,813
1901	22,317,496

This indicates a slow, normal, and healthy growth. This country now stands fourth on the list of coal-exporting countries, Great Britain leading in the calendar year 1900, with 58,450,000 tons; Germany following, with 18,055,000 tons; Belgium coming third, with about 8,000,000 tons, and this country close after, with 7,558,000 tons. Belgium, however, presents the curious anomaly of importing about half as much as she exports, so that her net contribution to the coal supply of other countries is much less important than that of the United States.

From another point of view the comparison is even more interesting. In 1900 Great Britain produced 225,181,000 tons and the United States produced 245,422,000 tons. Deducting exports, we find that Great Britain consumed, approximately, 166,000,000 tons, and this country 237,800,000 tons. Another view of the case is significant. Comparing 1886 with 1900, it appears that while the coal output of Great Britain has increased 50 per cent. its value has increased 200 per cent., whereas in the United States, while the output during this period increased 150 per cent., its value increased only about 100 per cent. This means that while English coal has been growing dearer American coal has been growing cheaper.

Any disappointment felt in the failure of the immediate dependence of Europe upon this country for fuel to materialize in a demand for hundreds of millions of tons should be modified by the fact that much of the fuel we do not seem to export actually goes abroad in what may be classified as our exports of consumed coal, by which is meant manufactures like iron and steel, which cannot be produced to advantage without cheap fuel. These are much more profitable exports than coal and ores, and had the foreign demand for our coal been as large as was promised the advance in price would have to a great extent closed the foreign markets to our manufactures. We incline to the belief that the best thing which could happen to Great Britain under present conditions would be the loss of half or two-thirds of its coal-export business. The necessity of taking better care of home consumers than is now done would have a most beneficial effect upon British industry in many lines, which are now languishing. In this respect the benefits hoped for as an incidental result of the coal-export duty of a shilling a ton have not been realized, the tax not being great enough to affect the volume of exports. As a revenue measure it is successful, without affording any protection to the domestic consumer, who thinks he pays this tax in what the pit owners charge him for coal used at home. Probably he does. Taxation rarely falls where it is expected or intended that it shall.

TELEPHONES AND DIPLOMACY.

An interesting subject for speculation is found in the possible effect on the relations of nations, diplomatic as well as commercial, of their unification by the telephone. Long-distance lines now connect the capitals of every country of the Continent, and while it is not probable that they will be employed to any extent in delicate diplomatic manipulations, the facilities offered for prompt, full, and almost informal intercommunication between capitals will certainly make for good understandings by promptly dispelling a good many doubts, uncertainties, and misconceptions which, in formal diplomatic correspondence, are liable to be magnified into "incidents" and to assume even more serious aspects if forced on the attention of a Minister suffering from indigestion or bothered with incipient symptoms of gout. The fact that at last reports Turkey had no telephones may explain why, in everything pertaining to the affairs of that country, diplomatic intrigue and mystery still dominate the course of events and lead, as usual, nowhere.

It involves no stretch of the imagination which taxes its elasticity to fancy the German Chancellor calling up the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to get knowledge of some matter which can be explained in three minutes to the satisfaction of both. Verbal communications are likely to be much more frank and confidential than letters can safely be, since they cannot be subsequently referred to or verified by the production of the manuscript. While the telephone may not be suitable for the discussion of grave questions of state on which the fate of nations depends, it may very well tend to keep out of that classification a thousand minor matters which are exaggerated by formal treatment and become "significant" without really having any significance.

As the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of THE TIMES, which occurs to-morrow, Sept. 18, falls in a season of National mourning and sorrow, the issue of the Jubilee number, prepared in celebration of the event, is postponed until one week from to-morrow, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Clean, Wholesome, and Patriotic.

From The St. Albans (Vt.) Messenger.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary. THE TIMES is one of the unhappily too few metropolitan journals that is clean, wholesome, and patriotic and a daily reproach to the yellow pest that now disgraces American journalism. May it live many times fifty years more to publish "all the news that's fit to print," and prosper greatly in the doing of it.

A Cordial Greeting.

From The Muskegon (Mich.) Chronicle.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, which was founded in 1851, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its publication. For this celebration THE TIMES finds Scriptural sanction in the tenth verse of the twenty-fifth chapter of Leviticus, as follows: "And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year and proclaim liberty throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof; it shall be a jubilee unto you." The Chronicle, which was established in 1850, extends a cordial greeting to THE TIMES and hopes for its continued success.

Public Service of Highest Value.

From The Terre Haute (Ind.) Gazette.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by a jubilee number. The first issue was printed Sept. 18, 1851. During the half century it has had a notable career, been edited by men of National repute, achieved great results, and performed public service of the highest value.

The Beginning Pleasantly Recalled.

From The Evangelist, New York.

An interesting newspaper will be that in which THE NEW YORK TIMES will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by a jubilee number. In the announcement of this special historical edition the text of Leviticus, XXV., 10, is significantly quoted. Significantly, for in what other country of the world would a Scripture quotation head such an announcement of a secular paper? With all our National and individual shortcomings, it is a token of good that the words of Holy Writ are a part of the American mental make-up. The Evangelist extends to THE TIMES congratulations that bear in them something of filial piety, for the father of the present editor was the tried friend of the founder of THE TIMES, and much that went before the issue of that first number of Sept. 18, 1851, was discussed and decided upon in the fondly-remembered study in the old home on the hilltop above the Hudson.

NUGGETS.

Doesn't Work.

"Cheerfulness is riches."
"Oh, no; if you can't pay a bill, being cheerful about it only makes the other man madder."—Detroit Free Free.

Success.

"What is the key to success?"
"The ability to make people pay."
"Pay for what they get?"
"No; pay for what you tell them they are getting."—Chicago Post.

Wasted.

Tess—So Mr Borem called on you last evening. I don't suppose you got a chance to open your mouth.

Jess—Oh! yes, frequently; but it didn't do any good. He didn't pay any attention to my yawns.—Philadelphia Press.

Didn't Want It at the Price.

"I have my opinion of you," sarcastically remarked the laywer. "Well, you can keep it," hotly retorted the client. "The last one I had of you cost me $5."—Philadelphia Record.

THOUGHTS.

Pauline Frances Camp in Boston Transcript.

A thought within a busy brain
Once grew, and grew apace,
Until it could no more remain
In such a narrow space.
So springing from the loosened tongue
It winged its airy flight
In loving, helpful words that sung
And made a sad heart light.

Another little thought, as sweet,
By silence was held fast
Till the great Reaper stayed his feet
And set it free at last.
It found its life in flowers rare
And tears and tender speech,
But they that Death's pale colors wear
No loving words can reach.

Ah! little thoughts fly forth to-day
A flock of white-winged birds.
Go, full of love, to cheer the way
As kindly, precious words.
Rest not, inactive, useless, vain,
Till Death your torches light,
But shine right now, through sun and rain,
And make each dark place bright.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT

Production of "The Messenger Boy" at Daly's Theatre.

PUCCINI'S "LA BOHEME" AGAIN

"Up York State" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre—Performances Elsewhere.

The result of the labors of the combined brains of six British purveyors to the amusement-loving world was revealed last night at Daly's Theatre. It was another of those wonderful London Gaiety Theatre successes which come to America and are also successes here, for reasons which no student of things theatrical has yet been able to ascertain. It is a fact, however, that these things always are successes, and there is no doubt that "The Messenger Boy," which was brought forward last night will follow in the path of the various "Girls" who preceded him, and be himself followed by "Boys" of all sorts and conditions. The piece is called a musical comedy, and its authors are announced on the programme as James T. Tanner and Alfred Murray, while Adrian Ross and Percy Greenbank are responsible for the lyrics and Ivan Caryll and Lionel Monckton for the music.

"The Messenger Boy" starts out with a clearly defined plot, and this, of course, is against it. Such plays are supposed to have plots concealed on their premises, but they are also supposed to keep them decorously hidden from sight in order that they may not interfere with the proper display of the ladies' hosiery and the comedians' "gags." But this musical comedy actually starts out as if it were on the road somewhere. Fortunately for the audience, when the hour for ending the play arrives, the plot just stops. It is never finished, there is no solution, and so every one goes home happy. If that part of the public which admires this sort of entertainment were to meet with a completed plot, it would feel that it had been lured into the theatre under false pretenses.

The messenger boy is sent from London to Egypt to deliver a message to a certain noble lord. This message is intended to prevent the marriage of the noble lord's daughter to her impecunious lover. Noble lord's daughters always have impecunious lovers in musical comedies. The wrong inclosure is placed in the letter, and there is a wild chase to stop the messenger boy, who has vowed that nothing shall stop him. Hence the musical comedy. Hence also the messenger boy's numerous changes of costume, his dances and his songs, and his card tricks. Where have we seen those card tricks before? Has the messenger boy a beloved? He has. Is she a soubrette? Well, she ought to be, but in last night's performance she was a walking lady out of her sphere. Does the noble lord's daughter also go to Egypt? She does. Does she put on boy's clothes? Does not the inevitable always happen in musical comedies, even in the tunes?

There are many pages of dialogue in "The Messenger Boy," and scattered among them there must be at least six good lines. Fortunately most of the persons engaged in the performance speak their lines so rapidly and indistinctly that the audience does not know but that some of the other lines are also bright, and accordingly enjoys the whole thing hugely. Then there is the music. It appears to be vivaciously rhythmical; at any rate, it is plentifully accentuated with vigorous thumps on the bass drum. But as especial care has been taken to secure a company in which there is not a single person able to sing a tune so as to make it recognizable, the audience cannot tell whether the music is good or bad, and so thinking it is all as bad as the music usually is in this sort of play, applauds it vociferously.

And then there is dancing. What would a musical comedy be without that? Here, again, the greatest care has been taken to engage people all of whom are unacquainted with such elementary principles of dancing as pointing their toes. But most of them can kick a little, and again the public finds its cup of joy quite full. There is a large company of women displayed in the piece. Nearly all of them are so singularly, fascinatingly homely that it is impossible to keep one's eyes off them. But they all wear black stockings and they are liberal in their exhibition of these articles of apparel, almost as liberal as the ladies in the streets are in these days. And so one's more joy is unconfined.

Of all those engaged in the performance, May Robson alone was guilty of originality. She was really funny. Mr. Powers's style of humor is so well known that it is only necessary to say that he was himself. Those who like him will now know what to expect. The scenery and costumes are handsome.

Hooker Pasha	George Honey
Cosmos Bey	Paul Nicholson
Clive Radnor	John B. Park
Captain Pott	Harry Kelly
Professor Phunckwitz	Tom Hadaway
Comte Le Fleury	George De Long
Mr. Tudor Pym	George Heath
Lord Finchestown	Harold C. Crane
Captain Naylor	John P. Kennedy
Purser	Herbert Darley
Mr. Trotter	
Stubbs	Armand Cortes
Tommy Bang	James T. Powers
Nora	Georgia Caine
Mrs. Bang	May Robson
Lady Punchestown	Jobyna Howland
Isabel Blyth	Flora Zabelle
Lady Winifred	Hattie Waters
Cecilia Gower	Agnes Wayburn
Dorothy Majoribanks	Helen Chichester
Pepita	Miss Fanchonette
Rosa	Rachel Booth

THE CASTLE SQUARE COMPANY.

The Castle Square Opera Company opened its season of six weeks at the Broadway Theatre last night with a revival of Puccini's "La Bohème." The large audience which filled the house received the efforts of the company with every outward sign of real enjoyment and approval. The applause after all the principal solos and duos was long and persistent, and after every act the curtain had to be raised many times, after the second in order to permit the presentation of several floral pieces to Mmes. Josephine Ludwig and Gertrude Rennyson, who played the parts of Musetta and Mimi, respectively.

The former looked pretty and sang her part with much dash and vigor. Miss Rennyson appeared to be slightly too robust for the supposedly frail, slight, and graceful Mimi. Perhaps the best performance of the evening was that of Reginald Roberts as Rudolph, a poet. So far as voice is concerned he certainly rose above his companions in Bohemia—Messrs. W. W. Hinshaw and Francis J. Boyle, who represented, respectively, Schaunard, a musician, and Colline, a philosopher. Winfred Goff sang and acted well the part of Marcel, the painter.

The chorus and orchestra acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of those who delight in the performances of this company. But however far their admiration may go, they could not but have wondered at some of the remarkable things which the stage manager made the characters do last night. Such incongruities as open-air supper parties with the roofs and other parts of the scenery covered with snow and ice must have furnished every one with the explanation for poor Mimi's hacking cough. And perhaps it was only the uncomfortable heat in the theatre which made the men, bald-headed and otherwise, overlook the discarding of headgear by the male diners, who had only in the previous act given a good imitation of how it feels to be cold in a cold room, to say nothing of the open air.

A NEW RURAL DRAMA.

In their own play, "Up York State," which was presented for the first time in New York at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last evening, David Higgins and Georgia Waldron have caught much of that charming naturalness of Adirondack folk which has delighted and baffled every visitor to the mountains. "Up York State" is a simple, homely play, telling the story of an honest man's devotion to a girl misled by gossip and her own blindness. After many trials the sweethearts are united and the villains properly disposed of.

Mr. Higgins is a rising young comedian of a type made popular by Sol Smith Russell and Nat Goodwin in his earlier days. Associated with him is William T. Hodge, whose portrayal of the country "sport" it is always a pleasure to watch. Miss Waldron's acting is admirable.

The only jarring note was the introduction of a buncombe political speech at a country flag presentation. At any other time but the present the incident would have passed unnoticed, but to-day such satires touch a tender spot. A part of the audience audibly resented the scene.

"Up York State" is carefully staged, pictorially adequate, with pleasing incidental music.

Darius Green	David Higgins
Allen Woodford	Walter G. Horton
Lem Yarrington	William T. Hodge
Dodge Hutchins	John R. Cumpson
Dr. Doolittle	Charles D. Coburn
Rev. Dr. Emmons	E. F. Nagle
Jake Dean	Harry Daus
Roy, Evelyn's brother	Master John Gough
Evelyn Blair	Georgia Waldron
Sarah Bassett	Gabriella McKean
Liz Williams	Ada Dwyer
Amy Robinson	Olive Maud Davis
Leila Belle Bird	Eva Westcott
Mrs. Emmons	Pauline Duffield
Mary Martin	Virginia Tracy
Della Hedge	Dorritt Gough

NOT ALTOGETHER A PARADISE.

"The Ladies' Paradise," a musical extravaganza by George Dance and Ivan Caryll, was presented for the first time in New York last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House. The music is light and tuneful, but the book lacks wit and action.

One of the characters asked Richard Carle what had improved his voice.

"I'm dressing in De Reszke's room," was his reply.

This bit of dialogue illustrates the humor of the book, and the total extent of the influence of the opera house on the company. The extravaganza is lost on the big stage, and the singing voices of most of the principals do not carry to the rear of the auditorium.

The scenery has been used in other productions, but the costumes are fresh and in good taste. The performance did not end until after midnight. Alfred E. Aaronz, the producer, may, with many judicious cuts, make an evening's pleasant entertainment, but there were many tedious moments last night.

Miss Queenie Vassar and Miss Josephine Hull worked hard to make the extravaganza a success, but the comedians were dull and the chorus lacked snap.

Mademoiselle Antoinette	Queenie Vassar
M. Pomade	John Hyams
Mullins	
The Duke of Beaumont	Alexander Clark
The Duchess of Beaumont	Phoebe Coyne
Lord Allington	Templer Saxe
Camembert	Days Lewis
Samuel Peashooter	Louis Wesley
Sarah	Ethele Gordon
Lisa	Caroline Huestis
Adele	Kathryn Pearl
Maud	Lucille Verna Burnham
Anastasia	Josephine Hall
Marie	Lydia West
Pincher	Richard Carle

AT THE THEATRES.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew played to a crowded house the rôle of Binks in "The Second in Command."

CRITERION.—"A Royal Rival," with William Faversham as Don Caesar, has lost none of its popularity.

GARDEN THEATRE.—E. H. Sothern entered the second week of his engagement in Lawrence Irving's romantic play, "Richard Lovelace."

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—"The Rogers Brothers in Washington" is one of the best musical comedies in which the comedians have appeared.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Andrew Mack entered another week of his Broadway success, "Tom Moore."

WEBER & FIELDS'S.—"Hoity-Toity" and the burlesque of "Diplomacy" had the usual experience. House sold out and standing room at a premium.

WALLACK'S.—House closed out of respect for the late President.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Arizona" has lost none of its popularity.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—The shortened performance of "The Forest Lovers," with Miss Bertha Galland as the goose girl, pleased a typical Lyceum audience.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"The King's Carnival," "Supper at Sherry's," and the ballet "L'Amour" have lost none of their drawing powers.

CASINO.—Cyril Scott and Miss Goelna Baker returned to their old parts in "Florodora."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Rose Coghlan produced her own version of Charles Reade's comedy, "Peg Woffington." Her support was adequate. Miss Coghlan has lost none of her charm in the portrayal of comedy parts.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"Why Smith Left Home" was revived by the Donnelly Stock Company, with Mr. Donnelly in the rôle of Lavinia Daly, the cook lady.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"The Strollers" entered a week's engagement at this popular theatre. Francis Wilson, Eddie Foy, Irene Bentley, and Marie George remain in the cast.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—"The Hottest Coon in Dixie," with its plantation melodies and ragtime songs, sung by colored players, attracted a large audience.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"An Enemy of the King" was revived, with James E. Wilson in the leading rôle.

METROPOLIS THEATRE.—Terry McGovern pleased a large audience with his new play, "The Road to Ruin."

COLUMBIA THEATRE, (Brooklyn.)—"Shenandoah" was revived. The play was handsomely mounted. The battle scene was very thrilling.

PROCTOR'S THEATRES.—George Hanlon, the pantomimist, after an absence of ten years, returned to the stage yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in his own sketch, entitled "Phunpherall." His two sons, Frederick and George, Jr., made their début. The pantomime is along the lines which have made the Hanlon family famous as performers. Their antics are laughable, and the two boys promise to follow in their father's footsteps.—At the Twenty-third Street house, "Forbidden Fruit" was well received. "The Open Gate" was used as a curtain raiser.—"The Jilt" was given at the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre by the stock company. Up in Harlem at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street house, "Incog" pleased the audience with its lively fun. The vaudeville bills at all the theatres were well selected.

DEWEY.—The Victoria Burlesquers gave a curtain raiser entitled "The Gay Deceivers," and closed the performance with the farce "Slumming in Chinatown." The olio was excellent.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—McIntyre & Heath, Stuart, the male Patti, and Al Leach and the three Rosebuds were three of the features of the big bill.

TERRACE GARDEN.—Orchestral concerts arranged by Suesskind & Refeldt pleased the audience.

EDEN MUSEE.—Movings pictures, concerts, and wax figures were among the attractions.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Ching Foo Lee and the Chinese dancing girl was the greatest novelty of the entertainment.

BLANCHE WALSH AS JOAN.

First Production of Miss Jeannette Gilder's New Play.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Sept. 16.—"Joan of the Sword-hand," a dramatization in five acts of S. R. Crockett's novel, by Jeannette S. Gilder, was produced in the Detroit Opera House to-night for the first time on any stage, by Miss Blanche Walsh. The play was received with enthusiasm. Miss Gilder was present.

Miss Walsh achieved a personal triumph in the rôle of Joan, which gives her an opportunity of appearing in boy's clothes. She presented an attractive figure, and carried all her scenes in masquerade with excellent effect.

Errol Dunbar, Robert Lowe, Mason Mitchell, Maude Granger, and Patton Gibbes are in the cast.

The Detroit press will commend the play. Repeated curtain calls were made at the end of each act.

New Control of a Chicago Theatre.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Allen B. Forbes of New York City has assigned to the Schiller Company, a corporation recently organized out of the old German Opera House Company's first mortgage bondholders and other financial interests, the ninety-nine-year lease to the Schiller Building, including the Dearborn Theatre. The ground is owned by Francis Bartlett, trustee, of Boston.

Cinquevalli at Keith's.

After an absence of five years Cinquevalli, the juggler, returned yesterday to the American stage at Keith's. His new tricks are as wonderful as his old ones. One of the cleverest is the balancing of three billiard balls on the end of a cue. He also balances with his teeth his assistant, who is seated on a chair with a table resting on his knees. His juggling with a cannon ball has never been equalled.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON

Retires at Once to the Residence of Commander Cowles, U. S. N.

Greeted by His Wife and Secretaries Hay and Gage—Will Accompany Mr. McKinley's Body to Canton To-night.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—President Roosevelt to-night is at the residence of Commander Cowles, the home of his brother-in-law. He reached there at 9:40 o'clock, accompanied by Commander Cowles, who had been officially detailed to escort the President. In a second carriage were Secretary Hay of the State Department and Secretary Gage of the Treasury, the senior Cabinet officers, neither of whom went to Buffalo, and who met Mr. Roosevelt as President for the first time to-night.

The President ran lightly up the steps of the Cowles residence after glancing at an American flag hanging at half staff over the door. He went immediately to the parlor and greeted Mrs. Roosevelt, who had arrived at 4 o'clock, and who for the first time saw her husband as President of the United States.

Both Secretaries Hay and Gage alighted, but neither entered the house, Secretary Gage walking to his own home on Massachusetts Avenue and Secretary Hay driving to his residence. President Roosevelt declined to receive any callers to-night, sending out word that was weary with his day's journey and wished to retire early.

President Roosevelt will make no plans for the future administration of the Government until after the remains of his dead chief have been laid to rest. He will accompany the remains to Canton to-morrow night and will be present at the services and the interment there. Upon his return he will take up his residence at the Executive Mansion.

Previous to the arrival of President Roosevelt Lieut. Col. Whitney of Gen. Miles's staff called at the residence of Commander Cowles and made arrangements to escort Mrs. Roosevelt to the Capitol to-morrow. She will remain in the President's room until the ceremonies in the rotunda begin.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OUTLINES HIS POLICY.

To Personal Friends He Gives Details Corresponding with the Views of His Predecessor.

BUFFALO, Sept. 16.—President Roosevelt, according to a report, has outlined in some detail the policy he will follow during his incumbency of office. It will be remembered that only a few moments before he took the oath of office he stated with much definiteness: "It shall be my aim to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace,"—and he emphasized that word—"prosperity, and honor of the country."

Yesterday the President gathered together some personal friends in Buffalo and those members of the Cabinet who were here and gave to them such ideas as he had already established for the conduct of public affairs and his own policy. In no sense are they divergent from what has been understood as Mr. McKinley's policy. This policy, as outlined to his friends at yesterday's conference, will be for a more liberal and extensive reciprocity in the purchase and sale of commodities, so that the overproduction of this country can be satisfactorily disposed of by fair and equitable arrangements with foreign countries. The abolition entirely of commercial war with other countries and the adoption of reciprocity treaties.

The abolition of such tariffs on foreign goods as are no longer needed for revenue, if such abolition can be had without harm to our industries and labor.

Direct commercial lines should be established between the eastern coasts of the United States and the ports in South America and the Pacific Coast ports and Mexico, Central America, and South America.

The encouraging of the merchant marine and the building of ships which shall carry the American flag and be owned and controlled by Americans and American capital.

The building and completion as soon as is possible of the isthmian canal so as to give direct water communication with the coasts of Central America, South America, and Mexico.

The construction of a cable owned by the Government connecting our mainland with our foreign possessions, notably Hawaii and the Philippines.

The use of conciliatory methods of arbitration in all disputes with foreign nations so as to avoid armed strife.

The protection of the savings of the people in banks and other forms of investments by the preservation of the commercial prosperity of the country, and the placing in positions of trust men of only the highest integrity.

FOREIGN OPINION OF MR. ROOSEVELT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Times, commenting editorially to-day on pessimistic forecasts in German and Austrians papers of what will happen during Mr. Roosevelt's Presidency, says:

"These forecasts are ostensibly based on the belief that Mr. Roosevelt is actuated by anti-German feeling, but probably have a different origin. The jealousy of the prosperity and expansion of the Anglo-Saxon race, which is at the root of the virulent criticism directed against this country abroad, is the main element, also, in the bitterness against 'Americanism' on the Continent."

The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"President Roosevelt's speech when taking the oath of office is received with satisfaction in Germany. The press displays reserve in its estimation of the new President. The National Zeitung says that, while determination and energy are the most striking features of his character, a hugely developed sense of duty has hitherto been useful as a check on his craving to be up and doing."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Further familiarity with the idea of Mr. Roosevelt as President of the United States is having its natural result in dissipating doubts entertained as to the effect of his accession upon American foreign policy. At any rate, it is becoming generally conceded in Great Britain that the United States has obtained a President of great distinction of character. His announcement of his policy is the subject of general comment.

The Daily Graphic, which points out that the President of the United States occupies a more powerful position than any sovereign in Christendom, with the possible exceptions of the German Emperor and the Czar of Russia, sums up his policy as "that of a sane imperialist devoted to the advancement and glory of his country without wronging others."

The Morning Post says:

"He is a personification of the younger generation of Americans, who are looking forward rather than dreaming of the past. He is a man who seems made to be the leader of his countrymen in the new time which began with the war with Spain. He will be a President of great initiative, devoted to the National rather than the party ideal."

This journal says that "no nation ever came to maturity without attempting to assert itself as one, if not the first, of the governing powers of the world." In conclusion The Morning Post recommends Great Britain to "try to appreciate the American ideals instead of lecturing Americans on their diplomatic methods."

FRANCE PREPARING TO GREET THE CZAR

President Loubet to Arrive in Dunkirk This Afternoon.

Troops to Guard Entire Railway Track from Dunkirk to Compiegne — The Furnishing of the Chateau.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The festivities in connection with the visit of Emperor Nicholas will open to-day, when President Loubet will leave Paris for Dunkirk, accompanied by M. Waldeck-Rousseau (the Premier) and M. Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Presidential train will leave here at 11 A. M., and is due to arrive at Arras at 1:25 P. M. A brief reception on the part of the local authorities will take place at the station at Arras, and M. Loubet will then proceed to Dunkirk, where he will arrive at 4 o'clock. Half an hour later he will open the new Town Hall. According to the original programme, M. Loubet had promised to attend a ball in Dunkirk in the evening, but this feature may possibly be omitted in view of the death of Mr. McKinley.

The work of decorating Dunkirk is being rapidly pushed forward. A big incursion of visitors has already begun. There is some anxiety regarding the success of the naval review to-morrow, owing to the gale that is sweeping the North Sea; and it is doubtful whether the Czar will be able to go on board the President's vessel, the Cassini, from the Standart, without considerable risk unless the weather moderates greatly. Experiments made yesterday with two vessels of similar tonnage demonstrated the difficulties of such an operation. Instructions have been given to both the Standart and the Cassini to anchor close together if the sea should be rough, so as to minimize the dangers of a passage from one to the other.

The crowd in Dunkirk will, it is expected, be enormous. The Northern Railroad Company has arranged for no fewer than seventy-five excursion trains to enter the town early to-morrow morning.

Since the assassination of Mr. McKinley, the Government has decided to carry out a project first considered impracticable, namely, the guarding of the entire track from Dunkirk to Compiègne with troops. The military will be brought from various points in forty trains, and it is estimated that 50,000 men will be thus engaged. Two routes are open for the journey, and the one which the Czar will take is still kept a secret in order to discourage any attempt at outrage. It is an interesting circumstance that the authorities have arranged to have the reporters start a few minutes in advance, forming a pilot train for the imperial party.

More troops arrived at Compiègne yesterday, bringing the garrison up to 10,000 men. These will line the route from the station to the palace, and will form a complete cordon around the chateau. Through this cordon no one will be allowed to pass unless with special permission. Orders for the isolation of the chateau will be rigorously enforced. The palace guard must refuse admission even to the General commanding the garrison of Compiègne.

The apartments in the chateau will be divided almost equally, the right wing being given to the Czar and his suite and the left being occupied by M. Loubet and the French functionaries. The magnificent room that united the two wings, the walls of which are adorned with panoplies of arms, will be divided equally between the French and Russian staffs. The work of furnishing the apartments with historical relics and furniture of the highest artistic beauty and value is now nearing completion. The suites of lofty rooms present a gorgeous appearance. The finest apartments open on the terrace, from which there is a beautiful view over Compiègne Forest and the grand avenue, extending several miles. These will be occupied by the Czar and Czarina. The walls are hung with priceless Gobelin tapestries, while the spacious salons contain handsomely molded chairs and settees upholstered in rich tapestry.

The bedchambers of the Russian Emperor and Empress retain respectively the couches of Napoleon I. and Marie Louise.

Fifty gala carriage horses have just arrived for use during the festivities. The decoration of the streets of Compiègne was yesterday in a backward state, and does not promise to be very striking, but the illumination of Castle Square and the park will be very fine.

KIEL, Sept. 16.—The Czar and Czarina, with the other members of the Russian imperial party, sailed for France to-day on the imperial yacht Standart.

MISS EASTWICK AGAIN REMANDED

She Is Ill, and Will Probably Not Reappear in Court Till Oct. 1.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Marie Josephine Eastwick of Philadelphia, who is charged with the value of £100,000, was again remanded at the Guildhall Police Court to-day. The evidence presented was not important.

Miss Eastwick looked extremely ill, and was evidently in pain. At the conclusion of the proceedings the Magistrate noticed that the accused was ill, and ordered that she be taken to Holloway Prison in a cab, instead of in the prison van. He also gave permission for her father to see her. Mr. Eastwick entered the dock and accompanied his daughter to her cell.

Although formally remanded until Sept. 23, the prisoner is not likely to reappear in court until Oct. 1, when the preliminary inquiry will be completed. Miss Eastwick will probably be committed to appear for trial at the Old Bailey on Oct. 22.

Prussian Railway Men's Pay Reduced.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—Herr von Thielen, Prussian Minister of Railways and Public Works, has issued a circular ordering a reduction in the number of freight trains and in the wages of employes, together with other economics, in consequence of declining business.

Marconi Station for Cape Race.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 16.—A representative of the Marconi wireless telegraphy system has arrived here to open a station on Cape Race. He hopes, from the general outline of the land, to be able to send messages 100 miles to sea. This will be the first station operated in the colony of Newfoundland.

Passengers from Europe.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Cunard liner Servia, which sails from Liverpool to-morrow for New York, will have among her passengers Bishop Charles B. Galloway of Jackson, Miss., who was a delegate to the recent Ecumenical Methodist Conference. The passenger list of the White Star liner Germanic, which is to leave Liverpool on Wednesday for New York, contains the names of the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst and Mrs. J. W. Mackay.

Bishop Hurst Better.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Bishop Hurst of Washington, one of the delegates to the Ecumenical Methodist Conference, who was taken suddenly ill last night at the Hotel Cecil, has partially recovered from his sudden indisposition.

Another Snub for Prince Chun.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—Prince Chun, head of the Chinese Mission of Expiation, who expressed a desire to pay a visit of condolence to the mother of Baron von Ketteler, but without success, subsequently suggested that he should visit the widow, but she also refused to receive him.

Not Held by Handcuffs or Shackles.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

John Herne, a performer in a Chicago theatre, surprised the police at Central Station by the ease with which he removed shackles and handcuffs placed upon him. Lieut. Rohan secured a heavy set of leg shackles and used half a dozen keys on as many locks. Then another pair of handcuffs was attached to the wrists of Herne and after that his arms were shackled to his legs. He was thus rendered apparently helpless. Then the detectives withdrew to an adjoining room. Within a

AUSTRIA TO BE CROWDED OUT?

Suggestion of a New Arrangement of European Politics Supplanting the Triple Alliance.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A dispatch from Vienna to The Times says that a semi-official communication to the Politische Zeitung, relating to Russia, Germany, and France, and supposed to have emanated from a high Russian personage, significantly avoids all mention of Austria.

While, however, the Triple Alliance thus seems to be eclipsed, it is asserted that there is no apprehension, and the insinuations that the interview between the Kaiser and the Czar has caused umbrage in Vienna are not taken seriously.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—The possible consequences of the meeting of Emperor William and Emperor Nicholas at Dantzig and of the Czar's visit to France are still leading topics of newspaper comment.

"It is obvious," says the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten, "that the endeavors of the Czar and the Kaiser are directed toward the maintenance of peace. This is demonstrated in the memorable words of the Kaiser when referring to the important character of the meeting, particularly by his assertion that he was fully persuaded that European peace would be maintained for a long time to come.

"The Kaiser's address to the naval officers, in which he expressed the hope that Germany and Russia would always stand shoulder to shoulder, shows more unreservedly than any other official manifestation the purely defensive character of the Franco-Russian alliance and Russia's desire to count on the friendship of Germany."

THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL.

Prussian Minister of Commerce Speaks on the Necessity of Commercial Treaties.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A dispatch from Berlin to The Times says that Herr Moeller, the Prussian Minister of Commerce, at a dinner given in his honor, spoke of the proposed tariff bill, dwelling on the necessity for a compromise between agriculture, industry, and commerce. Replying to the charge that the proposed tariff showed no regard for foreign opinion, he declared that every country, in its tariff scheme, was bound to think only of its own interests.

The proposed duties, said the Minister, applied only to those countries not having commercial treaties with Germany, but commercial treaties must be concluded. It was of vital necessity to Germany to obtain treaties securing the interests of her commerce and industries. One object of the bill was to show to foreign countries what they must expect if they did not conclude treaties with Germany.

NOT TO INVADE MOROCCO.

Spain Will Confine Herself to a Naval Demonstration.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A dispatch to The Times from Madrid says that at a meeting of the foreign Ministers in Tangier Señor de Ojeda, the Spanish Minister, read a note to the Moorish Government demanding the release of the captive boy and girl.

Spain does not intend to land troops in Morocco, which would constitute an invasion and a breach of the status quo. A naval demonstration only is intended.

KING EDWARD MAY VISIT SWEDEN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A dispatch to The Times from Copenhagen says that the King of Sweden and Norway has invited King Edward and other royalties to visit his castle opposite Copenhagen. It is expected that King Edward will also attend the tercentenary of Tycho Brahe on the Island of Hven next Sunday. His departure for home has been postponed for a week.

ANGRY WITH ITALY IN CROATIA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times reports anti-Italian demonstrations in Croatia, caused by the recent expulsion of Austrian priests from Italian territory. The authorities are anxious, and determined to suppress the news.

THE BOER TREASON TRIALS.

Accusation Made Against a Non-Existent United States Consul.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The trial of Dr. Broecksman (ex-Public Prosecutor for the Transvaal Government) at Johannesburg, on the charge of treason, in addition to bringing to light alleged treasonable correspondence between Dr. Krause and others with Boers in the Transvaal, under cover to Mr. Gordon, the American Consular Agent at Johannesburg, has also developed the fact that correspondence with the Boers was exchanged through the American Consul at The Hague.

The British Government, though taking cognizance of the evidence, will not bring it to the attention of the United States Government, leaving Washington to take action, if any is desirable.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 16.—The American Legation points out that, as there is no American Consulate here, it is impossible for correspondence with the Boers to have passed through the hands of a United States Consul at The Hague.

EDWARD G. WARD'S FUNERAL.

Services Held in Brooklyn and Many Teachers Were Present.

The funeral of Edward G. Ward, Superintendent of Public Schools of Brooklyn, who died at Buffalo on Friday, took place yesterday afternoon in the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn. The church was crowded with the friends of Mr. Ward, and the floral tributes were many and beautiful. The members of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, the Brooklyn Principals' Association, and other associations connected with the local public schools were present at the services. The associate Superintendents of the borough acted as pall bearers. A feature of the services was the singing by a chorus of one hundred voices, selected from the several high schools.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church. The burial will take place to-day in Greenwood.

Coroner Delap's Funeral.

Funeral services for Coroner George W. Delap of Brooklyn were held yesterday in the Church of St. Cecilia at Herbert and North Henry Streets. Many public officials attended the services, which were conducted by the Rev. Edward McGoldrick, the rector. The pall bearers were John Donnelly, Dr. Charles Newman, John Mc-

THE DUKE OF CORNWALL ARRIVES IN CANADA

He and the Duchess Given a Royal Welcome in Quebec.

Feeling References Made to President McKinley's Death Both in the Address of Welcome and Response.

QUEBEC, Sept. 16.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall made their formal entry into the Dominion of Canada to-day and were given a royal welcome by the people. Thousands assembled to greet them, and they are guests to-night in a city that is brilliant with its decorations and lights.

In all the festivity of the day, however, there was a strong undercurrent of regret at the assassination of President and deep-rooted sympathy for the bereavement of the American people. Plans of temporally abandoning the tour were seriously discussed, but no conclusion was reached. It is probable, however, that all functions of a social nature will be suspended until after the funeral of President McKinley.

Feeling reference to the dead President was made in the civic address presented to the Duke of Cornwall and in his reply. The first ceremony of the day was the naval greeting on the broad St. Lawrence, and it made a splendid spectacle from the heights of Quebec, which command the river for twenty miles.

At 9:30 o'clock the royal yacht Ophir steamed up the river, convoyed by his Majesty's steamships Diadem, Niobe, Indefatigable, and Intrepid. The North American Squadron and the French frigate d'Estrees lay off the city, and when the royal yacht came up, their guns gave forth in a royal salute of twenty-one guns. The batteries at the old citadel took up the complimentary bombardment, and as the guns boomed out their welcome the British flags on warships, battlements, and city staffs which had flown at half-mast all morning in memory of President McKinley, were run to topmasts, but American flags were quickly set in their places in sign of mourning. The Ophir and all of the fleet broke out the American colors and quickly lowered them to half mast.

When the Ophuir dropped her anchor Lord Minto, Governor General, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier, boarded her to formally call upon and confer with the Duke and Duchess.

The royal party landed at King's Wharf at 12:30 o'clock and were greeted by the entire Canadian Cabinet and a number of specially invited guests. A broad carpet marked their path to a waiting carriage, and a military escort quickly surrounded them. Five thousand troops lined the way to the Parliament buildings, and through the lines of soldiery the carriage was slowly driven. The Duke, true to his affection for the sea, was attired in naval uniform, and as he rode through the cheering crowds he smiled and lifted his cap frequently.

The Duke and Duchess were escorted to the Legislative Council Chamber and a formal address of welcome was read to them in the presence of a distinguished company. The reference to President McKinley was as follows: "May we be permitted to add that among the national emblems and decorations of all kinds which mark our welcome and brighten our streets in your honor your Royal Highness will no doubt observed that some of them are draped in mourning. These are the flags of the great friendly Nation on our border with whom we are connected by so many ties of kinship and mutual interest and in whose grief for the untimely death of their beloved and widely respected President we most sincerely join."

In reply, the Duke said: "I take this, the first opportunity, to express, in common with the whole civilized world, my horror at the detestable crime which has plunged into mourning the great friendly nation on your border and has robbed the United States of the precious life of their first Magistrate in the midst of the fulfillment of the high and honorable duties of his proud position. The Duchess and I share with you to the fulest extent the feelings of sympathy which you have manifested toward a people with whom we are connected by ties of kinship and of national esteem, and our heats go out to the widow and bereaved family of the late distinguished and beloved President."

He also complimented the Canadian troops for valiant service in South Africa, and the people of the Dominion on their loyalty, and also expressed his gratification at being among them. The Duke and Duchess lunched at the citadel with Lord Minto and in the afternoon drove to Laval University, where the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Duke.

A large crowd assembled in and about the university, and there were noisy demonstrations when the Duke and Duchess entered and departed. They drove through the streets with a small cavalry escort, and were cheered everywhere. Strong guards of dominion police all in civilian attire were close at hand wherever they went.

A State dinner was given at the Citadel to-night in honor of the Duke and Duchess by Lord Minto. The members of the royal party were also present, as were many of the Dominion officials, the commanders of the fleet, the leading military officers, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Anglican and Roman Catholic Bishops. The fete arranged by Quebec in honor of the Duke continues to-morrow, and on Wednesday the royal party proceeds to Montreal.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

At present all social functions are suspended and society has joined in the general mourning. At Newport, the meets of the Monmouth Hounds have been given up for the season. The cup races, as already announced elsewhere, have been postponed until the 26th. There were a few dances to be given at the Casinos near town where people still lingered, but these have also been abandoned. At Tuxedo all entertaining has been given up for the week.

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It is reported from a Southern city that the engagement of James Brown Potter and Miss May Handy, the Richmond beauty, has been announced formally there, and that there will be little delay in the matter of the wedding, which is to be a very quiet and small affair. It was rumored months ago that Mr. Potter and Miss Handy would be married when Mr. Potter's daughter "Fifi" Potter should become a bride. Since her marriage last Spring to James A. Stillman there has been no reason to further delay the marriage. Miss Handy has been a belle at Narragansett Pier, Bar Harbor, Newport, and other leading Summer resorts, and is well-known in society.

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There were a large number of fashionable people in town yesterday, although the leading restaurants showed a far larger proportion of Western and Southern people than of New Yorkers. Among those seen were Miss Whitney, Miss Kernochan, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. M. De Young, Mrs. George Crocker, Miss Emma Rutherford, and others. Mr. and Mrs. De Young arrived on the Zeeland, and after a short stay in the East will go on to San Francisco.

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Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman and her daughters, the Misses Cecil and Gwendolyn Boardman, are expected to arrive in New York on Sept. 25. They sailed for Europe last April, and have for the last few weeks been traveling in Switzerland. Mrs. Caroline Washburn of Boston is also due to arrive here on Sept. 25. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris and their daughter, Miss Eleanor R. Morris, and their son, Louis S. Morris, are expected to arrive here the last of this week.

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Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones are due to arrive in New York to-day. They left Newport on the Narada several days ago. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who came down from Newport last week, went to Garrisons on Saturday.

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There returned from Europe on the Umbria Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., Viscount Deerhurst, who married Miss Bonynge; Sir Edward Hamilton, Capt. T. W. Irvine, the Dowager Lady Napier of Magdala, Miss Eleanor Roosevelt, and Miss Waterhouse.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Bowring (Miss Amy Bonner) have taken a house in Twelfth Street for the Winter. Miss Minna Cormick cottage. They will occupy their new home in upper Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Burton Harrison will not return until October.

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J. Henry Smith has been at his shooting box, Glentruim, in Scotland, but is expected to arrive here early in October. Mr. Smith went abroad in June, and after spending some time in London went to Scotland.

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Duncan C. Pell will go to Orlando, Fla., for the Winter. He spent most of the Summer at Cooperstown.

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Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have taken a cottage at Westbury, L. I., for the Autumn, and will probably remain there quite late. They have taken a house in Fifty-seventh Street for the Winter.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Howard have closed their Baldwin cottage and gone to Hyde Park, N. Y., for the Autumn.

There is still a large number of yachts in the harbor and the postponement of the cup races will keep them a week later than was intended.

Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler have taken apartments at the Halcyon until their cottage on the Cliffs is ready for their occupancy, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock having a lease on the place for the season. Mr. Chanler has recently purchased for $10,000 a small tract of land on Bath Road with an old wooden building which jutted into his property, and now he has an unbroken stretch of land on Bath Road extending from Cliff Avenue to the shore.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Benedict and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman have closed their Newport season and went to New York to-day.

United States Senator George Peabody Wetmore has gone to Washington to attend the funeral of the late President McKinley.

The Rev. E. H. Porter of Emmanuel Church, who is one of the Clerical Deputies from the Rhode Island Diocese to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church at San Francisco, will leave here Thursday, accompanied by his wife, for California, to be absent six weeks.

P. F. Collier, who has conducted the hunts here this Summer, and his son, R. J. Collier, who was prominent on the polo field and at the Horse Show, left for New York this afternoon, the hunts of the Monmouth County Hounds which Mr. Collier has maintained at his own expense having been abandoned on account of the death of the President. The hunts were commenced Aug. 4 and were omitted during Horse Show week. Including Saturday's hunt there were seven hunting days left of the original schedule.

Mrs. Richard McCreery of New York is a guest of Mrs. James P. Kernochan at her cottage on Marine Avenue.

James T. Woodward is entertaining Gen. John Gill of Baltimore at The Cloisters.

J. HOOKER HAMERSLEY DEAD.

Was a Poet and a Real Estate Operator and a Member of an Old New York Family.

James Hooker Hamersley, poet, real estate operator, and member of a distinguished New York family, died night before last in his country home at Garrison's-on-the-Hudson. He was born in this city on Jan. 26, 1844, and was the son of the late John William Hamersley, and Mrs. Catherine Livingston Hooker Hamersley.

Having been prepared for college at College Hill and the Collegiate School of Poughkeepsie, Mr. Hamersley entered Columbia College in the class of 1865 and was graduated with honors, taking the law degree two years later. He won while in college an oration at the commencement exercises. For about ten years he practiced law actively, but finally decided to devote his time to acting as co-trustee in the estate left by his father, which was a very large one. In April, 1888, he was married to Margaret Willing Chisholm, of a prominent South Carolina family, but born in Long Island.

Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hamersley, Catharine Livingston Hamersley and Louis Gordon Hamersley. Mr. Hamersley was always an extensive traveler. He was also prominent in society and as a clubman. He was a member, among other organizations, of the Metropolitan, University, and City Clubs, the St. Nicholas Society, the Knickerbocker Bowling Club, the New York Geographical Society, and the Society of Colonial Wars. Literature was his diversion, and he was the author of a number of poems, as well as articles on politics and history.

He was a Director of the Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company and a Trustee of many charitable organizations. He was always interested in politics, and took an active hand in them. Once, in 1877, he was nominated for the Assembly from the Eleventh District by the independent Republicans, but he withdrew in favor of his friend, W. W. Astor. The latter was elected by a good majority, largely through Mr. Hamersley's efforts in his behalf.

Mr. Hamersley's city home was a new and handsome house he built recently at 1,030 Fifth Avenue. Through the terms of the will of his uncle, Andrew Gordon Hamersley, his two children will inherit valuable property. A cousin, Louis C. Hamersley, also bequeathed a large estate that now goes to them.

The bequest of Louis C. Hamersley depended upon there being born to J. Hooker Hamersley a male heir. Louis C. Hamersley had married Miss Lillian Price of Troy, N. Y., the daughter of Chero Price. At the time of the will and the subsequent death of Louis C. Hamersley, J. Hooker Hamersley was unmarried, and was regarded as a determined bachelor. However, in 1888, Mr. Hamersley married Miss Chisholm. A year afterward a daughter was born to them. Afterward a son was born, who will inherit the Hamersley property.

Mrs. Louis Hamersley had only a life interest, beyond her dower rights, in the property. After the death of her first husband she married in 1889 the Duke of Marlborough, father of the present Duke. On his death she married Lord William Beresford, who died a year ago.

IN THE SHOPS.

Good shirt waist silks are selling up town, solid broad stripes in stylish combinations of color, for 55 cents a yard, and taffeta silks in plaids for 75 cents.

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All-silk hats, taffetas, which will be worn this Winter, are among the prettiest for children. They wear them to match the coats. Blue with blue, red with red, and black with anything. They are chiefly worn in colors. Other things are prettier in black.

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All sorts and kinds of nets are to be worn this Winter. One pretty one has stripes of narrow black velvet ribbon in it and rosettes with loops of the velvet are used in trimming with good effect. One of these fancy nets has a deep flounce of lace finishing a skirt of the net. Both net and flounce are made over white silk and a charming passementerie in white roses and green leaves heads the flounce.

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How are reversible skirts in silk? Black for one side and a black and white plaid for the other. The economical woman has two silk skirts in one.

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A white chiffon boa is edged with a narrow ribbon in black and white.

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With the use of jeweled lace there is a tendency to stones and beads in many things. Beaded stocks are most attractive. One charming one of white has deep points of blue beads, very small and intersected here and there at regular intervals with a white glass bead. A pale blue stock which has medallions of black lace appliqued has set on the lace here and there steel beads with good effect. Folds of velvet in color are shaped into attractive designs over some foundation of gold color silk with a lace work of beads and a fancy bow finishing the neck is made in the same way.

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Broad velvet ribbons will continue to be run into hats and gowns this Winter after the fashion started last Summer. A charming black gown has this style carried out delightfully. The gown is of some thin black material with an open white figure upon it. The skirt is formed of groups of small tucks running lengthwise and set two or three inches apart. Three rows of black velvet ribbon are set on each group of tucks, the ribbon being run in and out of the tucks. The bodice is a blouse of the white figured material, and has a yoke of the black velvet ribbon. The ribbon is run in and out of the tucks in the yoke, and the ends are brought to the back, where the ends meet in a bow. These bands are set wide apart and the lowest one is about knee depth at the lowest point. The last two clusters of tucks in the back of the skirt are close together, leaving only space enough for the bows of velvet between.

There is a pointed yoke with a stock of some thin white material to the bodice and the three rows of velvet ribbon which encircle the waist are brought together in one big bow at this point and a big stra s buckle is in the centre of the bow. In the back each row of velvet finishes separately in a small bow, the upper one at the end of the sharply pointed yoke and the other two below that. There is a line of blue inside the pointed yoke, another with a line of black velvet edging the top of the stock, the velvet finishing in a small bow at the back.

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New velvet ribbons are of velvet on both sides and of a solid color in the centre, with edges striped with the color of the centre and white. It gives a pretty shaded effect.

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It is almost time to begin to think of outing flannel night dresses, which will be acceptable for the cold weather. They are sometimes quite as comfortable in the early Fall, before the houses are thoroughly heated, as later in the Winter. People who go to the mountains revel in them at all seasons of the year, and there is a special season for selling them in the middle of July, when they are bought for mountain use. There are also the outing flannel underpetticoats, which are warm and comfortable. The best finish for both of these garments is a heavy buttonhole stitching of silk.

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Low and flat is the word in the Paris model hats.

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Many jewels and pearl embroidery will be seen upon the hats to match the jeweled effects in gowns which will be worn this Winter. Gold and silver lace and embroidery appear with the jewels.

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Very brilliant colors appear in some of the Paris hats, orange velvet and rich crimson and chiffon frills are combined with velvet and fur.

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Panne velvet is to be seen and miroir velvet and satin.

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Jet buckles and pins, as well as jetted laces, are very good on hats, and buttons of jet are used to finish straps in mourning millinery.

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In some of the mourning bonnets the crape is cut out in attractive designs and shows soft folds of chiffon or some similar thin material beneath. The pattern is outlined with dull jet paillettes.

DEATH OF BISHOP WHIPPLE.

Head of the Minnesota Diocese and Lifelong Champion of the Indians.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 16.—Bishop Henry B. Whipple of the Protestant Episcopal Church died at 6 o'clock this morning at his home in Faribault, Minn.

Henry Benjamin Whipple, the "Apostle of the Indians," who called him "Straight Tongue," was one of the most picturesque figures and faithful workers on the bench of American Bishops. The greater part of his life was devoted to the amelioration of the condition of the red men and the advancement of religion and civilization in the Northwest.

He was born in Adams, N. Y., on Feb. 15, 1822. He was educated in private schools in New York, but owing to feeble health did not enter college. For a few years he gave his time to mercantile pursuits and took an active interest in politics. Then he studied theology under the Rev. W. D. Wilson at Cornell University. He was ordained a deacon of Trinity Church, Geneva, N. Y., in 1849, and was admitted to the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Christ Church, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., in 1850.

His first call to a pastorate was when he was appointed rector of Zion Church, Rome, N. Y. A few years later he entered the pulpit of the Church of the Communion at Chicago, where he remained until he was consecrated Bishop of Minnesota in 1859.

He was known among the whites of his diocese as "St. John of the Wilderness," and the Indians called him "Straight Tongue." Many legends were told by the Indians of the Bishop and his horse "Bashaw."

He founded schools and made occasional journeys to Washington to fight for the rights of his red children and to expose the unscrupulous way in which treaties were disregarded and broken by agents and politicians. When President Lincoln called for troops in 1861 the first regiment that was mustered in was from Minnesota and Bishop Whipple was elected Chaplain, but he declined the honor.

During the Sioux uprising at the time of the civil war the Bishop made a pilgrimage to Washington in their interest, and in 1865 was appointed a Commissioner by the Government to investigate their needs. He was tireless in his exertions to bring about peace between the Indians and the white men of the Northwest, and in 1876 was instrumental in securing the Sioux treaty, by means of which the most fertile parts of Dakota were opened to settlement.

In 1888 he was delegated to preach the opening sermon of the Pan-Anglican Conference at Westminster Abbey.

Bishop Whipple preached the first Protestant sermon ever delivered in Havana and made an official visit to the Island of Porto Rico last year. The Bishop received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Hobart and Racine Colleges and the degree of LL. D. from Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham, England. He was one of the trustees of the Peabody fund, devoted to educational work in the South; Chaplain General of the Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the Colonial Wars in the United States, and a member of the Victoria Institute of Great Britain. He was the author of "Lights and Shadows of a Long Episcopate" and wrote many interesting works on the Indian question.

Bishop Whipple married twice, the second time at the advanced age of seventy-four. His first wife was the daughter of Benjamin Wright of Jefferson County, New York, who died about ten years ago. In October, 1896 he was married to Mrs. Evangeline Simpson, the widow of Michael Simpson, a wealthy cotton manufacturer of Massachusetts. The wedding took place in St. Bartholomew's Church, Bishop Potter officiating.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Calerdon Carlisle.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 16.—Calerdon Carlisle, a lawyer of Washington, D. C., died in the hospital here from the effect of an operation for appendicitis performed a week ago. He was formerly counsel for the British Embassy, the Spanish Legation, and for the Colombian Legation at Washington.

Mr. Carlisle was the leading counsel for Great Britain in the noted Bering Sea controversy. He was a brother-in-law of the Hon. J. L. M. Curry, agent of the Peabody fund, and also of Richard Pearson, ex-Congressman from the Ninth North Carolina District.

Frank Palmer Goulding.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 16.—The Hon. Frank Palmer Goulding, the leader of the Worcester County bar and a former member of the Legislature, died to-day in this city from a complication of diseases. He was one of the foremost corporation lawyers in Massachusetts. He was born in Grafton, Mass., July 2, 1837, and was apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade.

He was a law pupil of Senator George F. Hoar. Mr. Goulding was a Trustee of Clark University, of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and a member of the State Board of Education. He had several times refused nominations to Congress on the Republican ticket, and had refused an appointment to the Superior bench. He is survived by a widow and one daughter.

Obituary Notes.

Commissioner JOHN T. BRITTON of Long Branch died there yesterday afternoon of Bright's disease, aged sixty-one years. He was a lifelong resident of Long Branch, where he was a successful druggist. Mr. Britton was a stanch Republican and well known throughout New Jersey. He is survived by a widow and four children. Mr. Britton was a Mason, a member of the Royal Arcanum, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

JOHN VALENTINE O'DONOHUE, a coffee merchant of 68 Front Street, this city, died at Stamford, Conn., last Sunday. The body was brought to New York. The funeral will be from his late residence, 47 East

TORNADO IN CONNECTICUT.

Path Swept Through Huntington Village—One Man Fatally Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., Sept. 16.—A tornado that swept in a fifty-foot patch through the farming community of Huntington last evening tore the three-story house of John Frawley from its foundations and turned it completely over. Mr. and Mrs. Frawley, who were at tea, were caught in a mass of débris and Mr. Frawley was fatally hurt.

The wind came with a roar like an express train. Trees were snapped squarely off, barns blown down, and telegraph poles torn from the ground.

The barn of Oscar Hubbell completely disappeared. Not a board has been found. Eight other barns were practically destroyed. A five-acre field of tall corn belonging to Daniel McGuire was left entirely bare of vegetation. That the tornado swept a territory thinly inhabited and with houses well sheltered is all that prevented serious loss of life. It was accompanied by lightning and torrents of rain.

LIGHTNING STOPS SUNDAY WORK.

Strikes a Circus Tent Centre Pole and Injures One Man.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 16.—Workmen early yesterday began to erect a circus tent close to the Rev. J. G. Edwards's church. The noise disturbed the morning service. The minister protested, without effect. When he saw the work would be continued in the afternoon he appealed to the Mayor and the Chief of Police, who promised to stop the work.

They did not have to do so, however, for while Mr. Edwards was complaining lightning struck the centre pole of the tent and shattered it. The canvas had just been stretched, and the whole collapsed. This put a stop to Sunday work, as a new pole could not be obtained until to-day. James Radcliffe, one of the circus workmen, was hurt severely by being caught under the canvas.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2:

First Lieut. William S. Mapes to the Twenty-fifth Infantry. He will join that regiment.

Second Lieut. Francis A. Ruggles to the Fourth Cavalry. He will report to the commanding officer at Fort Wayne for temporary duty, and, upon the completion thereof, will join his proper station.

Second Lieut. Smith A. Harris to the Fourteenth Infantry, Company G. He will report to the commanding officer at Fort McPherson for temporary duty and, upon the completion thereof, will join his proper station.

Assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps recently appointed:

First Lieut. Solomon Avery, Jr., One Hundred and Third Company Coast Artillery.

First Lieut. Harry T. Matthews, Forty-second Company Coast Artillery.

Second Lieut. John B. G. McClure, Eighty-sixth Company Coast Artillery.

Second Lieut. John J. Lipop, One Hundred and Fifth Company Coast Artillery.

Lieut. Avery will report to the commanding officer at Fort Columbus for temporary duty and, upon the completion thereof, will join his proper station. Lieut. Matthews will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for temporary duty and, upon the completion thereof, will join his proper station. Lieut. McClure will join the company to which assigned. Lieut. Lipop will report to the commanding officer at Fort Myer for temporary duty and, upon the completion thereof, will join his proper station.

Capt. David S. Stanley, Quartermaster, is assigned to duty temporarily as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary on the transport Sherman.

Capt. William C. Cannon, Quartermaster, is assigned to duty temporarily as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary on the transport Warren.

Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the United States Powder Depot at Denver, N. J., for the purpose of inspecting material to be delivered there for the Ordnance Department.

First Lieut. Alden Trotter, Artillery Corps, is attached to the Twenty-fifth Company Coast Artillery.

Major Charles R. Krauthoff, Commissary, will relieve Lieut. Col. Abiel L. Smith, Deputy Commissary General, from duty as purchasing Commissary at Chicago, and Lieut. Col. Smith will proceed to St. Louis and temporarily relieve Capt. William H. Bean, Commissary, of his duties as purchasing Commissary in that city.

Capt. William Scott, First Cavalry, is detailed for duty on recruiting service, and will proceed to Des Moines to relieve Capt. Claude B. Sweezey, Thirteenth Cavalry, recruiting officer. Capt. Sweezey will join his troop.

The following-named officers of the Fourth Cavalry will join their respective troops: Second Lieuts. Leonard W. Prunty, John A. Degan, Philip Mowry, William W. Overton, and Charles J. Nayor.

Navy.

Capt. George A. Converse is ordered to command the Illinois.

Lieut. William L. Howard is ordered to the Illinois when commissioned.

Lieut. Herman O. Stickney is ordered to the Norfolk yard Oct. 15.

Lieut. Eugene L. Bisset's order to the Naval Academy is revoked; he is ordered to the Asiatic Station via the Solace.

Ensign Ernest C. Keenan is transferred from the Solace to the Indiana.

Paymaster Walter L. Wilson's order of Sept. 6 is modified; on detachment he will settle his accounts and proceed to the Asiatic Station for duty on the New Orleans.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Kearsarge, Alabama, Massachusetts, and Potomac arrived at Hampton Roads Sept. 14.

The Leonidas sailed Sept. 14 from Lambert's Point for San Juan.

The Hanibal sailed Sept. 14 from San Juan for Lambert's Point.

The General Alva sailed Sept. 14 from Cebu for Catbalogan.

The Michigan sailed Sept. 14 from Cleveland for Buffalo, and arrived at Buffalo Sept. 15.

The Philadelphia arrived at Astoria Sept. 15.

The Monocacy arrived at Hongkong Sept. 15.

The Essex arrived at the Azores Sept. 15.

The Cesaer sailed Sept. 15 from Yokohama for Port Said.

The Justin sailed Sept. 15 from Yokohama for Guam.

The Albany sailed Sept. 15 from Port Said for Genoa.

The Nashville sailed Sept. 15 from Port Said for Genoa.

The Atlanta sailed Sept. 14 from Natal for Parahyba; arrived at Parahyba Sept. 15, and sailed for Pernambuco; arrived at Pernambuco Sept. 16.

The Dixie sailed Sept. 16 from Antwerp for Lisbon.

The New Orleans sailed Sept. 16 from Che-Foo for Niu-Chwang.

The Illinois was placed in commission to-day at Newport News.

DATE SET FOR CUP RACE

Postponement to Sept. 26 Ordered by Yacht Club Committees.

PLAN OF SERIES UNCHANGED

Contest, However, Is Delayed Five Days Out of Respect to the Late President's Memory.

At a conference of the committee on challenge of the New York Yacht Club and a committee representing the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, held at the house of the New York Yacht Club, 37 West Forty-fourth Street, at noon yesterday, it was decided to postpone the first race for the America's Cup, which was scheduled to be sailed next Saturday, for five days, or until the following Thursday, Sept. 26. The other races will follow as originally agreed, upon alternate following days, Sundays excepted, until the series is completed.

The proposition for the postponement was made by the committee of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, composed of Vice Commodore R. G. Sharmon-Crawford, H. M. McGildowny, and Honorary Secretary Hugh C. Kelly in the following letter:

New York, Sept. 16, 1901.

J. V. S. Oddie, Esq.:

Dear Sir: As the committee of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, we write with reference to the date of the sailing of the international races.

The committee feel that in view of the death of your revered President, whose loss the whole world unites in mourning, that there would be a want of respect to the memory if the races should commence so soon, as would be the case if the date now fixed were adhered to.

We therefore write to suggest that the date of the first race should be changed to Thursday in the week following; the races would then commence on Sept. 26.

There will perhaps be some who would desire that the postponement should be longer, and were our own feelings alone concerned we would propose a later date. But in naming the date suggested we have been compelled to consider not only the fact of the very large number of persons who have come to this country with the challenger to help in various capacities, some of whom have duties at home demanding attention at the earliest possible date, but we have also felt that we had to remember the many charters, hiring, and other contracts involving large sums, made by citizens of this country, and the thousands of persons who in one way or other find work and employment in connection with the races, many of whom we have reason to know would suffer heavy loss by a protracted delay.

There are various other minor considerations which will readily occur to you, such as the convenience of the very large body of visitors who have made the voyage from Europe especially to witness the international contest, which have also had some weight with the committee.

We may mention that we have consulted Sir Thomas Lipton, and he leaves himself entirely in the hands of the two committees, and he will be happy to comply with any decision whatever which they may come to. Yours truly,

(Signed) R. G. SHARMAN-CRAWFORD,
Vice Commodore, R. U. Y. C.;
(Signed) H. M. McGILDOWNY,
(Signed) HUGH C. KELLY, Hon. Sec'y.

This communication was laid before the Committee on Challenge of the New York Yacht Club, which is composed of Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, Rear Commodore C. L. F. Robinson, former Commodore E. M. Brown, Secretary J. V. S. Oddie, Archibald Rogers, and C. O. Iselin, which met to consider it. It was the wish of this body to have a much longer postponement of the races, but in deference to the suggestion of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club committee the postponement for five days was agreed upon, and a reply was sent the committee of the challenging club as follows:

New York Yacht Club,
37 West Forty-fourth Street, Sept. 16, 1901.

Gentlemen: On behalf of the committee of the New York Yacht Club, upon the challenge of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this morning.

The committee of the New York Yacht Club desires to assure you of their appreciation of the feeling which prompts your suggestion that the races for the America's Cup should be postponed.

Your suggestion is that the date of the first race shall be postponed to Thursday, Sept. 26, a week following the date fixed for the President's funeral.

As we have frankly stated to you in the conference that we have had upon this subject, our committee would have preferred a longer adjournment out of respect to the President's memory. We recognize, however, that you are the best judges of the conditions in which you find yourselves, and we cannot doubt, after reading your letter and after the further statements which you have made to us in conference, that you have fixed the latest day which, in your judgment, it is possible for you to name, and of course the conditions are such that we must accept your decision without question.

We are quite sure that all American yachtsmen and the public in general will accept as a graceful courtesy on your part the suggestion that you have made that the races be postponed in view of the terrible affliction which has come to our country. Respectfully,

(Signed) J. V. S. ODDIE, Secretary.
Vice Commodore R. G. Sharman-Crawford, the Hon. Secretary Hugh C. Kelly, H. M. Gildowny.

Sir Thomas Lipton, when told of the decision of the two committees, said: "I am willing to do all that is in my power in this matter, and I feel that the postponement of a week shows proper respect to the memory of the President."

Speaking of the Shamrock, he said: "We shall keep her in the dry dock a little longer than originally intended on account of the postponement of the first race."

Workmen stripped the copper off the Shamrock's rudder yesterday, and by Mr. Watson's orders the rudder itself is being planed off and made thinner, so that its new sheathing of copper may lie perfectly smooth when put on. The Shamrock's underbody is in perfect condition, but the burnishers will make it as smooth as glass.

Over at the Morse Iron Works dry dock at the foot of Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, the Columbia lies hauled out, undergoing an overhauling and cleaning similar to that the Shamrock is getting. Capt. Haff of the Independence and Capt. Barr of the Columbia visited the Shamrock yesterday. Capt. Sycamore will call on the Columbia to-morrow.

RICH RACES AT GRAVESEND.

W. C. Whitney Names Four Horses to Run for $19,050 Stakes To-day.

The Brooklyn Jockey Club's Fall meeting, the last but one of the important race meetings of the season on the metropolitan race tracks, will open this afternoon at the Gravesend racecourse with two rich stake fixtures as the features of the first day's programme. These fixtures are the Junior Champion Stakes, of $15,000 guaranteed value, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances, over the short six-furlong course, a famous event of the old Monmouth Park (N. J.) Association, which has been revived by the Brooklyn Jockey Club, and the First Special, for three-year-olds and upward, at one mile and a quarter, about the most successful and popular of the weight-for-age races.

The Junior Champion, with the field of fourteen horses named to start, will have an actual value of $19,050 from the subscription of horsemen alone, or $4,050 more than the guaranteed sum, and that without the addition of a dollar by the Brooklyn Jockey Club. Cheap as the race is for the association, it gives promise of a splendid contest, as about the pick of the two-year-olds of the season are represented in the field named to run. William C. Whitney will make a strong bid for the big event, as he has four horses announced to run, any one of which seems good enough to win. The Whitney entries include the $30,000 colt Nasturtium, the great filly Blue Girl and the two winners Goldsmith and Lilly Hanover. Other horses with claims to class that are announced as starters are August Belmont's Masterman, G. B. Morris's Golden Cottage, B. Schreiber's Otis, and Capt. S. S. Brown's Hyphen.

For the First Special seven are announced to start, the number including the stout and popular Western horse Wax Taper, the long-distance winner; Advance Guard, and the three-year-olds Blues, Terminus, and Water Color, the last named regarded as the best of his age now left in training.

P. J. Dwyer, President of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, has decided that there shall be no racing on Thursday, the day set for the funeral of President McKinley. The one stake scheduled for decision on that day, the Willow, five and a half furlongs, for fillies two years old, will go over to the next day. The matter has not yet been arranged finally, but it is probable that the Brooklyn meeting will be extended one day to make up the original seventeen allotted to the club, the meeting thus taking in Monday, Oct. 7, which under the original arrangement of dates was to have been an off day between the close at Gravesend and the opening of the Morris Park Fall meeting. The stake schedule for the racing at Gravesend under the rearrangement is as follows:

Sept. 17—The Junior Champion, six furlongs, for two-year-olds, and the First Special, one and a quarter miles, for three-years-olds and upward.
Sept. 20—The Willow, five and a half furlongs, for fillies, two years old, and the Speculation, one and one-sixteenth miles, selling, for three-year-olds and upward.
Sept. 21—The Holly Handicap, five and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds, and the Second Special, one and a half miles, for two-year-olds and upward.
Sept. 23—The Seabreeze, one and one-sixteenth miles, selling, for three-year-olds.
Sept. 24—The King's Highway Hurdle Handicap, one and three-quarter miles, over seven flights of hurdles, and the Albemarle, five furlongs, selling, for fillies, two years old.
Sept. 25—The Monarch Stakes, one and one-eighth miles, for three-year-olds.
Sept. 26—The Hitchcock Steeplechase Handicap, two and a half miles, and the Algeric, five furlongs, selling, for two-year-olds.
Sept. 28—The Flatlands, five furlongs, selling, for two-year-olds, and the Occidental Handicap, one and one-eighth miles, for all ages.
Sept. 30—The Parkville Handicap, six furlongs, for three-year-olds.
Oct. 1—The Bay Shore, six furlongs, selling, for three-year-olds and upward.
Oct. 2—The Fort Hamilton Handicap, six furlongs, for three-year-olds.
Oct. 3—The Ocean View Handicap, one and one-sixteenth miles, for three-year-olds.
Oct. 5—The Prospect Handicap, six furlongs, for two-year-olds, and the Oriental Handicap, one and a quarter miles, for all ages.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap for all ages; about six furlongs. Modrine, 138 pounds; Chuctanunda, 135; Unmasked, 133; Kilogram, 130; Musette, 128; Satire, 120; Cervera, 121; Janice, 120; Belvino and King Pepper, 119 each; Isla, 118; Scotch Bush, 115; Connie, 114; Stuart, 108; Estagen, 106.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Doctor Eichberg, 154 pounds; Bullingdon, 153; Orman, 145; Baby Bill, 143; Jim Mesibben, 141; Decameron, 139; Sifter, Cheesemite and Jessie S., 135 each; Musician, Mister Staffel, and Euphone, 132 each; Curfew Bell and Fabius, 130 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Junior Champion Stakes of $15,000 guaranteed, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; about six furlongs. Goldsmith, 127 pounds; Blue Girl, 124; Masterman, Nasturtium, and King Hanover, 122 each; King Edward, Golden Cottage, and Otis, 117 each; Emshoe, Igniter, Peninsula, Hyphen, and Caughnawaga, 110 each; Rockwater, 107. Goldsmith, Blue Girl, Nasturtium, and King Hanover, W. C. Whitney's entry; Emshee and Igniter, A. Featherstone's entry; Caughnawaga and Rockwater, H. Bealey's entry.

FOURTH RACE.—The First Special Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, weight for age; one miles and a quarter. Advance Guard, Wax Taper, and First Whip, 126 pounds each: Blues, Watercolor, Baron Pepper, and Terminus, 117 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. Man-o'-War, Kalonia, Calgary, and Eddie Busch, 107 pounds each; Edwin Kenton, 105; Montana Pioneer, The Four Hundred, O'Hagen, and Mary Warth, 104 each; Gibson Light, 103; Locket, Blue Mantle, and Cassville, 102 each; Sweet Chloe and Fonsolucia, 100 each; Schwalbe, The Pride of Surrey, and Barouches, 99 each; Fried Krupp, 97; Prophetic and Little Gem, 94 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Wax Taper, 119 pounds; The Amazon, 111; Intrusive, 109; Wait Not, Wild Pirate, and Blueaway, 104 each; Ethics and Bedeck, 95 each.

READVILLE RACES OPENED.

New England Breeders' Harness Meeting and Horse Show Successfully Begun.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 16.—Superb weather favored the opening of the Fall meeting of the Breeders' Association today, and a fair-sized crowd saw two good races, in one of which the knowing ones made great profit on the downfall of the fast mare Eleata, the third in the last three weeks. In addition there was a repetition of last year's horse show, which proved remarkably successful, every class being filled.

The Jordan horses were uniformly successful, and, with one exception, captured blue ribbons in every class for which they were exhibited. There were two futurity races for young trotters and pacers, but they proved uninteresting. Summary of track events:

New England Futurity; foals of 1898; value, $1,000; pacing.
Day Book, blk. c., (Carpenter).....1
Addie Sable, b. f., (Milan).....dis
Time—2:20¼.

New England Futurity; foals of 1899; trotting; value, $2,000.
The Ish, b. g., (Lyons).....1 1
Kentucky Wilkes, Jr., b. c., (Dickerson).....2 2
Baron Wilkes, Jr., b. c., (Payne).....dis
Time—2:24; 2:20¾.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000.
Dancette, blk. m., by King Nutwood, (Carpenter).....1 1 1
Jesse H., g. g., (Golden).....2 2 3
Deacon, ro. g., (Riley).....4 3 2
Ed. Bennett, b. h., (Johnson).....6 4dis
Ralph R., br. h., (Paige).....5dis
Billy R., br. g., (Cwille).....3dis
Fred. Ames, b. g., (Ames).....dis
Time—2:21¼; 2:22½; 2:15.

2:24 Class.—Trotting; foals of 1897; purse, $5,000.
Iva Dee, b. m., by Onward-Anine, by Warlock, (Geers).....4 3 2 1 1 1
Eleata, blk. m., (Marsh).....1 4 1 2 2 2
El. Milago, br. g., (Dickerson).....3 1 3 3 3 3
Porto Rico, b. g., (Johnson).....2 2 4 4 4 ro
Time—2:13½; 2:14¼; 2:14; 2:12¾; 2:10½; 2:10¾.

HORSE SHOW RESULTS.

Stallions, suitable for getting carriage horse.—Won by E. D. Jordan's b. s. Lord Derby II., Gerkendale Farm's ch. s. Brandon second.
Stallions and three of get on entry.—Won by E. D. Jordan's b. s. Lord Derby II., with Norina, Gitana, and another.
Pony Class.—Won by Gerkendale Farm's br. g. Sandy.
Pairs of Ponies, Over 15.3 Hands.—Won by E. D. Jordan's b. g. Wollaston and b. g. Gentleman John; Marlboro Stock Farm's br. g. Ronald and br. g. Boss, second.
Roadster and Turnout.—Won by John Shepard's b. g. Senator L.
Stallion, Mare, or Gelding Over 15 and Under 15.3 Hands.—Won by E. D. Jordan's b. g. Western Star; Marlboro Stock Farm's b. g. Zoe, second.
Brood Mare, Suitable for Producing Carriage Horses.—Won by E. D. Jordan's ch. m. Viscountess.
Brood Mares, with Foal.—Won by E. D. Jordan's ch. m. Viscountess, with foal.
Tandem.—Won by E. D. Jordan.
Saddle Horses, Not Over 15.1 Hands.—Won by Gerkendale Farm's b. m. Mistress Nell; Marlboro Stock Farm's b. m. Althea, second.
Trotters, Four Years Old.—Won by J. Malcolm Forbes's b. f. Zambia.
Park Teams, Four-in-Hands.—Won by E. D. Jordan.
Pairs Over 14.1 and Under 15 Hands.—Won by Gerkendale Farm's ch. s. Brandon and ch. g. Belmar; E. D. Jordan's ch. m. Maxine and ch. m. Easter Lily, second.
Ponies Under 14.1 Hands.—Won by E. D. Jordan's br. g. Hurrah.

DALY ESTATE'S LAST SALE.

Aperfield Court Stud, Founded by Montana Millionaire, to be Dispersed.

The advance catalogue for the dispersal sale of the late Marcus Daly's thoroughbred horses, comprising the Aperfield Court Stud in England, has been issued by the Fasig-Tipton Company, in preparation for the sale, which will take place on Tuesday, Oct. 1, at the Sheepshead Bay paddock of the Fasig-Tipton Company. The offering will be one of the most remarkable ever held in this country.

The mares to be sold include eleven of the late owner's selected matrons from his Bitter Root Stud, Hamilton, Mont., deemed good enough to send abroad to be bred to the most fashionable sires in England, and nine broodmares purchased in England, bought without regard to price, the whole forming the nucleus of a great breeding establishment which Mr. Daly intended to maintain at Aperfield Court, in Kent, England, as an auxiliary to his stud in America.

The stallions and mares of Bitter Root Stud, together with some younger thoroughbreds, were sold by the Fasig-Tipton Company in January of this year for $404,550. The Bitter Root Stud yearlings were sold last June for $51,525.

The Sperfield Court Stud is the last remaining thoroughbred establishment founded by one of the most liberal and broad-minded men ever connected with racing and breeding in both America and England, and, judging from the prices realized at the earlier sales, the offering of the Sperfield Court mares, will take rank with the greatest and most sensational horse auctions ever held in either country.

The American mares include Lady Reel, dam of Hamburg, who sold for $60,000; Workmate, dam of Ben Eder, and Puritan Lass, dam of Tillo, while the English mares are like the choicest that could be bought. These have been bred to the most fashionable English sires.

The produce of the stud is represented by one two-year-old, eight yearlings, and eleven weanlings, by famous English horses. St. Simon is liberally represented, and his service fee in England is $2,500. Melton is making a phenomenal showing, and his fee is $2,000. In the collection are two yearlings and two weanlings by, and two mares bred to, Melton. Mr. Musker realized over $200,000 by the winnings of Melton's two-year-old get in 1900, and by their subsequent sale at the end of the racing season. Other sires represented are Ladas, head of the list of English winning sires in 1901, whose book for 1902, at $1,000 was filled within twenty-four hours after his son, Epsom Lad, defeated Diamond Jubilee, the Great Orme, sire of Flying Fox, Donovan, Ayrshire, St. Frusquin, Raeburn, Isinglass, St. Serf, Orion, Grey Leg, Childwick, Martagon, Trenton, St. Angelo, and Kendal.

racing. Single motors were used for pacing. Michael went out from the and had a gain of about eight yards at the end of the first mile. Easily in the second mile he passed Elkes for the first time, which gave him a lead of half a lap. By the end of the mile he was close up to the Glen Falls rider again, and so almost a lap and a half to the good.

In the third mile Michael again passed Elkes, and again in the sixth mile, giving him a lead of two and a half laps. Still the Welsh cyclist continued to gain, and in the twelfth mile had caught his adversary and was endeavoring to pass him for a fourth time, when he suddenly dropped his pace and fell back half a lap. It was subsequently explained that he heard a noise from the motor which caused him to think an accident was about to happen.

Elkes made the most of Michael's mistake, and won back half a lap, but could not hold it as Michael soon recovered all he had lost, and the race ended with the Welsh cyclist almost up to his opponent and almost three and a half laps ahead of him in distance.

Besides the match race there were two amateur events, a mile handicap, which was won by George C. Schreiber of the Harlem Wheelmen from scratch, in a close finish, and a half mile open race, in which Schreiber was shut out in the final. Summary:

One-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by George C. Schreiber, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City, (scratch;) J. Fulton, New York City, (20 yards,) second; T. F. Hall, Century Road Club Association, New York, (60 yards,) third; W. C. Dobbins, New York City, (35 yards,) fourth. Time—2:03 4-5.

Half-Mile Open, Amateur.—Won by W. L. Losee, Brooklyn; W. C. Dobbins, New York City, second; Daniel Sullivan, Harlem Wheelmen, New York, third; M. T. Dove, Calumet Cyclers, New York City, fourth. Time—1:04 3-5.

Match Race, 15 Miles, Motor Paced, Between "Jimmy" Michael, Wales, and Harry Elkes, Glen Falls, N. Y.—Won by Michael. Time—24:43. Leader and time by miles as follows:

1.	Michael.....	80 yards.....	1:33 1-5
2.	Michael.....	1½ laps.....	3:03 4-5
3.	Michael.....	1½ laps.....	4:34 2-5
4.	Michael.....	2 laps.....	6:21 3-5
5.	Michael.....	2½ laps.....	7:59 4-5
6.	Michael.....	2¾ laps.....	9:42 3-5
7.	Michael.....	2½ laps.....	11:18 2-5
8.	Michael.....	2¾ laps.....	12:56 1-5
9.	Michael.....	2½ laps.....	14:33 4-5
10.	Michael.....	2¾ laps.....	16:11 2-5
11.	Michael.....	3¼ laps.....	19:23
12.	Michael.....	3½ laps.....	21:04 3-5
13.	Michael.....	3¾ laps.....	22:42 2-5
14.	Michael.....	3½ laps.....	24:19 3-5

Preliminary Practice at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 16.—In response to the summons of Capt. Gould of the Yale football team ten candidates this morning presented themselves and this afternoon began light practice on Yale Field. Most of the men are substitute members of last year's team. More men are expected to-night and to-morrow, but only preliminary practice will be held this week. George B. Adee, '03, will take charge of the men next week, acting as temporary head coach. The head coach for the coming season has not yet been selected. It is hoped that F. Gordon Brown, Captain of last year's team, will accept the place.

Polo Games Postponed.

Chairman H. L. Herbert of the Polo Association said yesterday that he had just received word from Boston that the Dedham polo games which were to be played this week had been postponed until after the President's funeral. George Gold is to paly in one of the matches next week. The gymkhana games at the Rumson Polo Club, near Beabright, which were to have been held last Saturday, were postponed until next Saturday. A cup has been offered for a polo game on the Rumson field on Friday between members of the home organization.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York and Boston Broke Even in a Double Header—Philadelphia Beat Brooklyn.

The New York and Boston baseball nines broke even in the double game at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The visitors won the first game by timely batting in the fifth inning, when four singles in succession netted 2 runs. What chance the New Yorks had of tying the score was spoiled by an error by Davis and a wild throw by Ganzel. The latter had a field day. In three times at bat he hit safely each time, one of them being a two-bagger. A base on balls and three errors won the second game for New York. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf..1	2	2	0	1	Slagle, rf....0	1	1	0	0		
Jones, rf....0	1	3	0	0	Tenney, 1b..0	1	7	1	0		
V'Haltren,cf0	1	4	0	0	Demont, 2b..0	0	5	1	0		
Strang, 3b..1	2	2	4	0	Cooley, lf...1	1	2	1	0		
Ganzel, 1b..0	3	7	0	1	Hamilton,cf.1	1	3	0	0		
Davis, ss....0	0	3	2	2	Lowe, 3b...0	1	3	0	0		
Miller, 2b...0	0	0	1	0	Moran, ss...0	1	0	4	0		
*McBride ...0	0	0	0	0	Kittridge, c.0	1	5	0	0		
Murphy, 2b..0	0	0	0	0	Dineen, p...1	1	1	2	0		
Warner, c...0	0	3	0	0							
McGee, p...0	0	0	2	0							
†Hickman ..0	0	0	0	0							
Total.....2	9	24	9	4	Total.....3	8	27	9	0		

*Batted for Miller in the eighth inning.
†Batted for McGee in the ninth inning.

New York.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Boston.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—3

Earned runs—New York, 1; Boston 2. First base on errors—Boston, 3. Left on bases—New York, 9; Boston, 7. First base on balls—Off McGee, 1; off Dineen, 2. Struck out—By McGee, 3; by Dineen, 2. Stolen base—Dineen. Sacrifice hit—Selbach. Two-base hits—Jones, Ganzel. Double play—Strang and Ganzel; Strang, Davis, and Ganzel. Time of game—1 hour and 53 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	H	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	H	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf...1	0	4	4	0	Selbach, lf..1	0	2	0	0		
Tenney, 1b..0	0	1	7	0	Jones, rf....0	0	1	0	0		
McCa'y, 2b.0	1	3	0	0	V'H'lt'n, cf.1	2	2	1	0		
Cooley, lf..0	0	3	0	0	Strang, 3b..1	0	1	1	0		
Ham'ton, cf.0	1	1	0	0	Ganzel, 1b..0	2	9	0	0		
Lowe, 3b...1	2	2	1	1	Davis, ss...0	1	3	4	0		
Moran, ss..0	2	0	2	0	Miller, 2b...0	0	4	3	0		
Kittridge, c.0	1	3	3	0	Warner, c...0	0	4	0	0		
Pittinger, p.0	1	0	2	0	Taylor, p...1	0	0	0	0		
*Dineen 0	0	0	0	0							
Total....2	9	24	8	4	Total....4	5	27	9	0		

*Batted for Pittinger in the ninth inning.

Boston.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2
New York.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4

Earned run—Boston, 1. First base on errors—New York, 4. Left on bases—New York, 5; Boston, 7. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 2; off Pittinger, 2. Struck out—By Taylor, 2; by Pittinger, 2. Sacrifice hits—Strang. Two-base hits—Hamilton, Moran. Umpire—Mr. Brown. Time of game—One hour 40 minutes.

PHILADELPHIA, 3; BROOKLYN, 2.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 16.—The wildness of Pitcher Donovan and two errors at critical periods kept Brooklyn from moving into second place this afternoon, for in one of the prettiest games, otherwise, seen for a long time on the local grounds, Philadelphia triumphed by the close score of 3 to 2. It was a base on balls to Thomas, a sacrifice, and Delahantyt's three-bagger that gave the Quakers a run in the third inning. The two in the sixth were the result of a base on balls to McFarland, Jennings's bunt, which threw badly, and Thomas's easy bounder, which McCreery, after stopping, tossed out of the reach of Donovan, who had run over to cover first base. This was sufficient to win, although the Brooklyns made things interesting in their half of the seventh by scoring two runs on Daly's single and steal, Dahlen's double, and Donovan's single.

The home players owe their victory in a great measure to the steadiness of Donahue and his effectiveness at critical times, combined with errorless fielding. The work of both teams, while good, was nothing extraordinary, but for the fielding being a one-handed running catch of Irwin's long drive that ended the game. Jennings batted and fielded well, as did Douglass, and Cross made one or two pretty stops of hard-hit balls. For Brooklyn, the batting of Daly and the all-round work of McGuire and Dahlen were features. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Keeler, rf..0	0	0	0	0	Thomas, cf..1	1	2	0	0		
Sheckard, lf.0	0	1	1	0	Barry, rf....0	0	2	0	0		
Dolan, cf...0	0	2	0	0	Douglas, 1b.0	3	12	0	0		
McCreery,1b.0	2	7	1	1	Delahanty,lf.0	1	1	0	0		
Daly, 2b....1	3	3	2	0	McFarld, c.1	1	3	1	0		
Dahlen, ss..1	1	1	3	0	Jennings, 2b.1	2	1	0	0		
Irwin, 3b...0	1	1	2	0	Cross, ss....0	0	5	3	0		
McGuire, c..0	0	9	1	0	Donahue, p.0	0	0	1	0		
Donovan, p.0	1	0	3	1							
Total....3	8	24	13	2	Total....3	8	27	11	0		

Brooklyn.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2
Philadelphia.....	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Dahlen, Irwin, Douglas. Three-base hit—Delahanty. Sacrifice hit—Barry. Stolen bases—Daly, (2,) Douglas. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 9. Double plays—Dahlen, Daly and McCreery; Jennings, Cross and Douglas. First base on balls—Off Donovan, 7; off Donahue, 1. Struck out—By Donovan, 7; by Donahue, 4. Time of game—One hour and 40 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Farrell.

COURT TENNIS AT NEWPORT.

Junior Tournament Was Opened and Went Into First Rounds.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 16.—One of the two court tennis tournaments arranged to be played at the Casino was started today, the other being delayed by the absence of the members of the British Embassy, Messrs. Lowther and Norman, who have been called to Washington to attend officially the funeral of President McKinley. In the junior tournament three matches were played to-day—one in the preliminary round and two in the first round. All these matches were close and interesting, two requiring three sets for a decision and the other consisting of two long deuce sets. The summary:

Preliminary Round.—Robert W. Goelet beat Lewis De Forest, 2—6, 6—1, 6—3.
First Round—Winthrop Rutherfurd beat Ogden Mills, Jr., 7—5, 9—7; Austin Gray beat P. A. Carroll, 6—3, 5—7, 7—5.

In the junior lawn tennis tournament the play has been brought down to the finals, which will be played between S. Whipple, who to-day beat F. C. Mahoney, 8—6, 6—2, and C. S. Lee, who Saturday beat James G. Blaine, Jr. A series of consolation matches growing out of the junior lawn tennis tournament was also to-day brought down to the finals, the score of the several matches being as follows: Pearson beat De Forest, 6—8, 6—0, 6—2; Fosdick beat French, 7—5, 4—6, 7—5; Henshaw beat Pearson, 6—0, 6—4.

HARVARD MEN READY FOR TRIAL.

Track Athletes Training for International Competitions Finished.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 16.—The Harvard track team, which is in training for the international games, finished its preliminary work to-day, and to-morrow the men will go to New York. There they will compete against the Yale team in the trials to select finally the men who will meet the Englishmen next week.

Richardson, the strongest two-mile runner, is troubled with a cold and probably will be put on the team without a trial, as his ability is well known. There will be no trials in the mile run or hurdles. Yale's best mile runner, Weston, has a disabled knee and cannot compete. This leaves Clark and Knowles of Harvard and Waldron of Yale, and as three men on each side are allowed to start in this event, no trial is necessary. The same is true of the hurdles, where Willis and Converse of Harvard and Clark of Yale are in a class by themselves. A telegram was received today from Boal, the hammer thrower, saying he will report next week.

MICHAEL IN WINNING FORM.

Welsh Bicycler Defeated Elkes in Madison Square Garden Paced Race.

In the presence of over 5,000 enthusiastic spectators "Jimmy" Michael, the popular little Welsh cyclist, defeated Harry Elkes of Glen Falls, N. Y., in a fifteen-mile motor-paced race on the Madison Square Garden cycle track last night, winning in a style which amply sustained his claim to a place in the championship class in middle distance paced cycling, and proved that he has regained his old form. He not only defeated Elkes by three and a half laps, or over a third of a mile, but made new records for one mile and two miles as well.

The race was started with the two competitors on opposite sides of the track, as has become customary in this style of

COMMISSION HOUSE IN TROUBLE.

Petition in Involuntary Bankruptcy Filed Against B. M. Ewing.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Bernard M. Ewing, doing business as B. M. Ewing & Co., woolen commission merchants at 74 and 76 Leonard Street, by Bowers & Sands for three creditors, the Corn Exchange Bank, $4,756; Hanover National Bank, $5,000, and the Mercantile National Bank, $4,913.

The claim of the Corn Exchange Bank is on a note of the D. Trainer & Sons' Manufacturing Company, which was indorsed by B. M. Ewing & Co. The claims of the other two banks are on notes of B. M. Ewing & Co. The Mercantile National Bank stated that it loaned $4,913 to Mr. Ewing on July 5 on his note, payable on Nov. 1 next, on the representation that on Dec. 31, 1900, he had assets of $134,300 in excess of liabilities, which statement the bank alleges was not true. The petitioning creditors allege that Mr. Ewing has committed an act of bankruptcy by transferring real estate, money, merchandise, and accounts; that on May 17 he paid Maurice C. Bouvier, a creditor, $13,000; also on May 21 he paid him $18,000, and in June transferred to him some money and property. His creditors it is stated in the petition are fewer than twelve in number.

Mr. Ewing has been in this line for many years. He started in business for himself in 1889, and in January, 1895, formed the firm of B. M. Ewing & Co., the other two partners being Samuel H. Crawford and Jacob S. Wallenstein. Mr. Wallenstein withdrew in September, 1899, and Mr. Crawford retired on Feb. 15, 1901, since which time Mr. Ewing has been alone. His statement of Dec. 31, 1900, showed assets of $217,268 and liabilities of $82,598. Being a commission merchant, Mr. Ewing carried very little stock. No information could be obtained at the store as to the assets and liabilities. In the trade it was thought his liabilities might be upward of $200,000.

Biographical Society of America.

Judge McAdam of the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order dissolving the Biographical Society of America and appointed Frederick L. Taylor permanent receiver. The society has no liabilities. It was organized to publish biographies of prominent persons, but did not do much in that line, and in February last some of the Directors began proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the society.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE NASSAU ADVERTISING COMPANY.—The Nassau Advertising Company of 3 Beekman Street, made an assignment yesterday to Thomas Greenwood without preference. The deed was signed by Edgar T. Keyser as President. The company was incorporated in March, 1898, with a capital stock of $25,000. Charles Howard Williams, the attorney, said that the assignment was due to the loss of one of the largest accounts and an inability to meet maturing obligations. He could not tell the liabilities and assets, but thought the liabilities are less than $10,000.

MAX A. WEILER.—Deputy Sheriff Radley received an attachment yesterday against Max A. Weiler, dealer in furniture at 278 Sixth Avenue, for $1,083, in favor of Wilgerodt & Price for rent. When the Sheriff arrived at the store the stock was being sold out at auction. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, attorneys for Mr. Weiler, said that at a recent meeting of creditors all of the creditors, including the attaching creditor, agreed to accept a settlement at 30 cents on the dollar, and now, at the last moment, the landlord sprung an attachment and wants 60 cents instead of 30 cents.

THE IVES & WILLIAMS COMPANY.—Judge Dugro of the Supreme Court has appointed John C. Chamberlain permanent receiver of the Ives & Williams Company, manufacturers of toys at 682 Broadway, and at Bridgeport, Conn., in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. Mr. Chamberlain was appointed temporary receiver on March 25, 1897. The liabilities were $22,800.

ISAAC N. E. ALLEN & CO.—Judgment for $10,138 was entered yesterday against Isaac N. E. Allen and Alexander S. Bacon, who composed the late firm of I. N. E. Allen & Co., lumber dealers, formerly of 31 Nassau Street, in favor of Frederick H. Dressel, on twenty-two assigned claims from lumber companies and firms.

EDMUND B. AYMAR.—Edmund B. Aymar confessed judgment yesterday for $7,340 in favor of the North American Trust Company for money loaned to him on Sept. 8, 1899, by the International Banking and Trust Company, which was merged into the North American Trust Company.

Out of Town.

A. NEBINGER LEATHER COMPANY.—Proceedings in bankruptcy were instituted yesterday in the United States District Court by the Wedekind, Hellenberg Tanning Company of Louisville and several other creditors, against the A. Nebinger Leather Company, Springfield, Ill., extensive wholesale dealers in leather.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SIGMUND KANTROWITZ.—Sigmund Kantrowitz, clerk, of 170 Henry Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,326 and no assets. The liabilities are for printing and borrowed money.

FRANK E. ROSEN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.76½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.63
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.38½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton, middling	.08½
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	5.25
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	21.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.05⅝
Pork, mess	16.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08¾
Lard, prime	9.85
Butter, Western creamery	.20¼

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.60; straights, $3@$3.40; clears, $2.50@$3.20; Spring specials, $4.10@$4.20; patents, $3.40@$3.70; bakers', $2.25@$2.65; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66½@68c; No. 2 red, 70½@70½c; No. 2 corn, 56½c; No. 2 yellow, 56½@56½c; No. 2 oats, 35¼c; No. 2 white, 37½@37½c; No. 3 white, 36¾@37½c; No. 2 rye, 56@56¼c; fair to choice malting barley, 54@57c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.58; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.58; prime timothy seed, $5.25; mess pork, per bbl, $14.70@$14.75; lard, per 100 lb, $9.55@$9.57½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $8.55@$8.70; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7¼@7¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.25@$9.35.

COTTON.—The market for cotton futures opened firm in tone with prices 4 to 10 points higher; these figures proved to be bottom for the session. After the call the tendency was steadily upward until at midday an advance of 16 to 18 points had occurred, at which time the feeling was very bullish despite the fact that new business came in slowly. At no time during the forenoon did the bear contingent manifest the least disposition to assume agressive tactics, while the bulls were quick to take advantage of every buying order from the outside to support the market. January monopolized attention much of the time, though the "talent" was inclined to place a portion of its interest in March and in May contracts. The initial rise was largely in keeping with bullish cables, the latter reflecting an advance of 2 to 3 points in Liverpool in place of an expected decline of 2 points. Active demand for spot cotton with a further rise of 2 points in futures abroad, created a very favorable impression throughout the trade here. Very heavy rains over the central belt, amounting to cloudbursts in many instances, led to belief that the crop must have been seriously injured, and caused buying for a sharp advance. Crop reports from Mississippi and Alabama were much less favorable than of late, and Wednesday's Vicksburg weekly bureau statement from Washington to-morrow. In the early afternoon the market was very steady, and at times quite active, with prices holding well up to top figures of the morning. The South and Wall Street bought with greater confidence, while sellers were scarce and for the most part consisted of buyers on the opening. The New Orleans market displayed pronounced strength, showing that the South believed in cotton at the moment. The advices from Fall River and from dry goods centres were very encouraging to say the least, indicating very active demand at full prices. Receipts were liberal, but still fell short of those for the same day a year ago. Even the estimates for to-morrow's movement, failed to note any increase over the same day a year ago. While not having any direct bearing upon the market, the declaration of President Roosevelt for an unchanged policy toward the Philippines, and the retention of the former Cabinet entire, made a strong impression for the good upon the cotton trade here, in the South, and abroad. The market was finally steady, and net 15 to 20 points higher. Spot cotton, quiet; quiet; with quotations ¼c lower on the basis of 8¼c for middling upland and 8¾c for middling Gulf. Sales, 2,710 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Mobile steady, ⅝c lower, to 7¾c; Savannah steady, ¼c higher, to 7¾c; Norfolk nominal, unchanged, at 8¼c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8¼c; Augusta steady, 3-32c up, at 7¾@7 15-16c; St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 8c; New Orleans firm, unchanged, at 7 15-16c; Charleston steady, ¼c lower, to 7⅝c. Estimated receipts at New Orleans to-morrow, 12,500 to 14,000 bales, as compared with 1,047 bales actual last week, and 8,148 bales actual last year. At Houston for to-morrow 15,000 to 16,000 bales, against 12,116 actual last week, and 17,198 actual last year.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	7.53	7.56	7.53	7.57@7.59
October	7.48	7.57	7.45	7.55@7.56
November	7.46	7.61	7.46	7.58@7.59
December	7.52	7.62	7.52	7.59@7.60
January	7.54	7.63	7.52	7.60@7.61
February	7.55	7.61	7.55	7.61@7.62
March	7.56	7.66	7.54	7.63@7.64
April	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.64@7.65
May	7.67	7.67	7.67	7.66@7.67

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.—Cotton—Spot, fair demand; prices steady; American middling, 4 19-32d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 8,400 American. Receipts, 1,000 bales, including 600 American. Futures opened quiet and steady, closing firm; American middling, low middling clause, September, 4 31-64d, sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 21-64d, sellers; October and November, 4 17-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 14-64@4 15-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 14-64d, sellers; January and February, 4 14-64d, sellers; February and March, 4 14-64d, sellers; March and April, 4 14-64d, buyers; April and May, 4 14-64@4 15-64d, sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Instead of reflecting a lack of confidence among operators as a result of President McKinley's death, yesterday's wheat market was buoyant beyond even bull hopes, and continued very firm all day, and closed ½@¾c higher than it did last Friday. For this display of strength and activity a number of considerations were responsible. The statement by President Roosevelt that he would follow closely along the lines of his predecessor had much to do with it. So did a strong 30 to 40 point advance in Paris markets, backed up by French speculative buying in the afternoon. The quantity on passage decreased 1,840,000 bushels, the local crowd had short wheat to cover, clearances were liberal, Winter wheat receipts small, and offerings light all day. Under these circumstances the stability of prices was but natural. On one or two occasions, notably in the afternoon, when visible supply figures showed 2,432,000 bushels increase for the week, prices fell off a little, but only to rally each time on good supporting orders. Exporters, checked by the rise in prices, took only 21 loads, mostly at outports. Liverpool cables were quietly ½@¾d lower, and steady; Antwerp was ½ higher, but Berlin closed 1½ marks down, and Budapest 1 point net lower. World's shipments were 9,408,800 bushels, against 6,390,000 bushels last week and 8,049,900 bushels a year ago. Quotations for cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, New York, 76¾c, nominal; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 76¾c, prompt; new No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 77¼c, to arrive; new No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 74¾c, to arrive; No. 2 red, New York, 76¾c; new No. 2 red, New York, 76¾c, and new No. 2 hard, New York, 76¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 16.—Close: Wheat, cash, 68c; December, 67¾c; May, 70¾@71c; on track, No. 1 hard, 70c; No. 1 Northern, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 65½c; flour firm; first patents, $3.85@$3.95; second patents, $3.65@$3.75; first clears, $2.80@$2.85; second clears, $2.20; bran in bulk, $15.75@$15.25.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—Close: Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 69¼c; September, 69c; December, 71¾c; May, 75c; No. 2 hard, 68@68c; corn, No. 2 cash, 37¾c; September, 37¼c; December, 38¾c; May, 40⅝@40¾c; oats, No. 2 cash, 36½c; September, 36¾c; December, 37⅝@37¾c; May, 39¾c; No. 2 white, 38¼@38½c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 16.—Wheat higher, close, No. 1 Northern, 69¾@70¼c; No. 2 Northern, 68 @68½c; December, 70¾c; rye steady; No. 1, 51½@51¾c; barley steady; No. 2, 39c; sample, 45@59c; corn, December, 57¾c.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 16.—Close: Wheat, No. 1 cash hard, 71¾c; No. 2 Northern, 65¾c; No. 1 Northern, 66¼c; September, 68¼c; October, 68c; December, 68½c; May, 72¼c; corn, 56c; oats, 30¾@30¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.60@$3.90; Winter straights, $3.30@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.85@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $18.50@$19, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Quiet; fair to good, $2.85@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. CORNMEAL—Firm; kiln-dried, $3.25@$3.50, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Firm; fine white and yellow, $1.95@$1.99; coarse, $1.90@$1.95. FEED—Quiet; spring, spot, $17.25; nearby, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.50@$18; Spring bran, bulk, $17; coarse Winter bran, $18.50@$20; city bran, $18; cornmeal, $23; linseed oil cake, $29; corn oil cake, $22.50; hominy chop, $21¼ oil meal, $30.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
October	73⅜	74⅜	73⅜	74⅛
December	70 1-16	70 9-16	75⅛	76⅜
May	79 3-16	79¾	79 3-16	79⅝
Corn—				
September	62	62½	62	62½
December	62½	62½	62	62⅜
May	63⅛	63½	63¼	63½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	68⅝	68⅞	68¼	68⅝
December	70⅝	71¼	70 5-16	70⅝
May	74⅜	74⅝	73⅞	74¼
Corn—				
September	55⅜	56	55⅜	56
December	57⅛	58	57¼	57⅜
May	59¼	59⅝	59¼	59⅝
Oats—				
September	34⅛	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜
December	35⅝	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛
May	37⅞	38⅜	37⅞	38¼
Lard—				
October	$9.42½	$9.60	$9.42½	$9.52½
January	9.15	9.20	9.15	9.17½
Ribs—				
October	8.67½	8.70	8.65	8.65
January	8.07½	8.15	8.07½	8.12½
Pork—				
October	14.77½	14.77½	14.70	14.70
January	15.75	15.85	15.72½	15.80

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm; mess, $15.75@$16.75; family, $17; short clear, $16.75@$18.25. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—Steady, $20@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 8¾c; 180 lb, 8¾c; 160 lb, 8¼c; 140 lb, 9c; pigs, 9¼@9¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies quiet; smoking, 11¼c; 10 lb, 10@10¼c; 12 lb, 9½@9¾c; 14 lb, 9¼@9½c pickled shoulders steady, 7¼@7¼c; pickled hams quiet, 10¾@10¾c. TALLOW—Firmer; city, 5¾c; country, 5¾@5¾c. LARD—Firm, $9.85; city lard firm, $9.40; refined lard firm; South America, $10.85; Continent, $10.15; Brazil, kegs, $12; compound strong, 7⅛@7¾c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 10¼c; city lard stearine, 11c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	4.75	4.80	4.75	4.80@4.85
October	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85@4.90
November	4.90	4.95	4.90	4.90@4.95
December	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.05@5.10

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market quiet; good average Santos, 4⅝400; receipts, 53,000 bags; stock, 1,121,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., net ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 7,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened quiet and unchanged; at 12 M., advanced ¼f; at 3 P. M., advanced ¼f; at 5:30 P. M. unchanged; total sales, 33,000 bags; January, 35.25; February, 35.50; March, 35.75; April, 36.00; May, 36.25; June, 36.50; July, 36.75; August, 36.75; September, 34.50; October, 34.75; November, 35.00; December, 35.00. Rio—Coffee market steady; No. 7 Rio, 4⅜25; exchange, 10 29-32d; receipts, 28,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 17,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 12,000 bags; stock, 221,000 bags.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.50, and in bulk $4.95; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.45, and in bulk $4.90; refined, cases, New York, $8.50; cottonseed oil, prime crude, bbls, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 34c; Summer yellow, 37½@38c; prime white, 44c; Winter yellow, 44c; linseed oil, American raw, 50c; American boiled, 52c; Calcutta raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 70c.

METALS.—Tin in London advanced £1 on light speculation, thus spot stood at the close at £115 10s and futures at £113 7s 6d. Here values further advanced 35 points under the same conditions, with spot at the close quoted at 25.40@25.05c. Trading was moderately active. Copper in London was quiet, but 6s 3d higher, with spot quoted at £67 7s 6d and futures at £67 15s, while the local market for that metal was nominally unchanged at 16½@17c for Lake Superior and 16¾@16¾c for casting and electrolytic. Lead was dull and unchanged here at 4.37½c. It was also unchanged at London, closing at £12. Spelter ruled unchanged both at home and abroad, thus the close stood at 4c and £16 15s, respectively. Domestic iron markets were nominally unchanged and featureless. Pig-iron warrants, $9@$10; Northern No. 1 foundry, $15@$15.50; No. 2 foundry, Southern, $14@$14.50; No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, $14.75@$15.25. Glasgow warrants closed at 54s and Middlesborough closed at 45s 3d.

SUGAR.—During the day sales of 2,700 bags of muscovado sugar changed hands at an advance of 1-16c over the current price. This had a steadying effect upon local sentiment, and the market was quiet but firm throughout. At the close prices were on the basis of 3⅞c for centrifugal, 3 5-16c for muscovado, and 3c for molasses sugar.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.95; tar oil, bbls., $4.10. Spirits of turpentine, 36½@37c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.40; D, $1.50; E, $1.50; F, $1.55; G, $1.60; H, $1.65; I, $1.75; K, $2.10; M, $2.60; N, $3.05; W G, $3.45; W W, $3.85.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 16.—Spirits of Turpentine—Firm, 34c; receipts, 916 casks; sales, 397 casks; exports, 250 casks. Resin—Firm; receipts, 2,652 bbls; sales, 210 bbls; exports, 4,059 bbls; A, B, C, 95c; D, $1; E, $1.05; F, $1.10; G, $1.15; H, $1.20; I, $1.35; K, $1.75; M, $2.20; N, $2.70; W G, $3.10; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 16.—Spirits of turpentine quiet, 33½c; receipts, 48 casks. Resin firm, 95c @$1; receipts, 118 bbls. Crude turpentine quiet and steady, $1@$1.90; receipts, 87 casks. Tar firm, $1.35; receipts, 181 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 16.—Turpentine—Market firm at 33c. Resin—Firm, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Good steers barely steady; medium and common, 15@25c off; bulls and cows weak to 15c lower. Steers, $3.85@$5.85; Texas and halfbreeds, $3.50@$4.25; oxen and stags, $4.30@$4.50; bulls, $2.25@$3.25; cows, $1.75@$3.40. Dressed beef weak; native sides, 7@9¼c per lb; Texan beef, 5@7c. Veals steady to 15c higher; other calves unchanged. Veals, $4.50@$8.00; tops, $8.12½@$8.25; culls, $4; grassers and buttermilks, $3@$3.50; fed and mixed calves, $3.75@$5; Westerns, $4.20. City dressed veals, 8½@12c per lb. Sheep dull and easier; lambs firm to 10c higher for good to choice; medium full steady, common slow. Sheep, $2.25@$3.50; tops, $3.75; culls, $1@$2; lambs, $3.60@$5.37½; few extra $5.40@$5.50; culls, $3@$3.50. Dressed mutton, 5@6½c per lb; dressed lambs, 6@9½c, extra to 10c. Hogs dull and lower. State hogs, $6.30; Western quoted at $6.10@$6.50; country dressed steady.

Excursions.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES

Postponed to THURSDAY, Sept. 26th.

The 5,000-ton Twin Screw Plant Steamship

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,

CAPT. GEO. L. NORTON, Manager,

will follow the yachts over the course, Sept. 26, 28, Oct. 1, 3, and 5, leaving Pacific Mail pier, foot of Canal St., North River, at 10 A. M. in time to see the yachts jockey for position. This vessel has steel hull, houses and decks, double bottom, water ballast. Speed, 20 miles.

EVERY PASSENGER PROVIDED WITH A SEAT AND ROOM TO OCCUPY IT.

Maresi, caterer. Bowron's American Band.

A Reportorial Staff from the New York Herald Will be On Board.

Tickets each day, $5.00. Staterooms, $3.00 and $5.00 each, according to location, now on sale at Tyson's hotel news-stands; McBride's, 71 Broadway; Rullman's, 151 Broadway; Astor House; Travelers' Information Co., 1 Park Place; Cook's, 261 Broadway; Plant System, 290 Broadway, and Capt. Geo. L. Norton, manager, 17 State Street—Tel. 922 Broad.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK AND ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.

STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. PIER (Days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MENOMINEE	Sept. 21, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA	Sept. 21, 11 A. M.
MANITOU	Sept. 28, 9 A. M.
MESABA	Oct. 5, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS	Oct. 12, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Twin-Screw S. S. 12,560 tons POTSDAM

Saturday, Sept. 21, 10 A. M.

MAASDAM..... Saturday, Sept. 28, 10 A. M.

Twin-Screw S. S. 8,300 tons ROTTERDAM

Saturday, Oct. 5, 10 A. M.

Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N.Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

Anchoria	Sept. 21, noon	Ethiopia	Oct. 5, noon
Furnessia	Sept. 28, noon	C. of Rome	Oct. 12, noon

Cabin passage, $50 and upward.

2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 51 North River.

Lucania	Sept. 21, 11 AM	Campania	Oct. 5, 11 AM
Etruria	Sept. 28, 3 PM	Umbria	Oct. 12, 3 PM
Servia	Oct. 1, 7 A. M.	Lucania	Oct. 19, 9:30 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO, Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Celtic	Sept. 17, 8 AM	Cymric	Oct. 1, 8 AM
Oceanic	Sept. 18, 9 AM	Germanic	Oct. 2, noon
Teutonic	Sept. 25, noon	Majestic	Oct. 9, noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up. 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.

F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

TOYOKISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Nippon Maru	Sept. 21	Ceptic	Oct. 15
Rio de Janeiro	Oct. 5	America Maru	Oct. 23

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 340 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place. Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Sept. 8, Dec. 1, Feb. 23

EMPRESS OF INDIA—Oct. 7, Dec. 29, Mch. 23

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Nov. 4, Jan. 24, Apr. 18

Imperial Limited, Montreal to Vancouver in 100 hrs.

HAWAHAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

MIOWERA.....Sept. 20 AORANGI.....Oct. 18

For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN †NORTH-GERMAN LINE to NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.

†Aller	Sept. 21, 10 AM	*F. Bismarck	Oct. 23
†Trave	Oct. 3, 10 AM	†Aller	Nov. 2, 10 AM
†Hohenz'ern	Oct. 12, 4 PM	*Columbia	Nov. 9
†Lahn	Oct. 19, 10 AM	†Hoh'z'l'n	Nov. 16, 10 AM

sailing at 11 A. M. LOYD.

for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30.

Steamers Werra, Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

*Lahn	Sept. 17	Kaiserin M. Th	Oct. 8
Kaiser Wm. Gr.	Sept. 24	Kaiser Wm. Gr.	Oct. 22
Kronprinz Wm.	Oct. 1	Grosser Kurfurst	Oct. 29

Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.

*To Southampton-Bremen only.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN.

Koenigin Luise	Sept. 19	Barbarossa	Oct. 17, noon
Fr. der Grosse	Sept. 26	K. Luise	Oct. 24, noon
Gr. Kurfuerst	Oct. 3	Bremen	Oct. 31, Noon

Sailing 10 A. M. pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway. LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

Every Thursday to

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Columbia	Sept. 19, 10 AM	A. Victoria	Oct. 10, 10 AM
F. Bism'k	Sept. 26, 7:30 AM	Columbia	Oct. 17, 10 AM
D'tschland	Oct. 3, 9 AM	Deutschl'd	Oct. 31, 9 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Every Saturday to

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Penn'a	Sep. 21, 10:30 AM	Waldersee	Oct. 19, 9 AM
Pretoria	Sept. 28, 5 AM	*Palatia	Oct. 26, 3 PM
*Phoen'ia	Oct. 5, 10:30 AM	Penn'a	Nov. 2, 9:30 AM
Patricia	Oct. 12, 5 AM	Pretoria	Nov. 9, 3 PM

*To Hamburg direct.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Paul	Sept. 18, 10 AM	Phila	Oct. 2, 10 AM
Haverf'd	Sept. 21, noon	St. Paul	Oct. 9, 10 AM
St. Louis	Sept. 25, 10 AM	St. Louis	Oct. 16, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Kens'gton	Sept. 18, noon	Friesland	Oct. 2, noon
*Zealand	Sept. 25, noon	Southwark	Oct. 9, noon
New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.			

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

OUTSIDE PASSENGER ROUTE

NEW YORK to BOSTON

VIA OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

(SAVANNAH LINE.)

24 HOURS OCEAN VOYAGE

TICKETS $5.00 meals & berth

including

Ship sails from foot of Canal St., Pier 35, North River, 12 o'clock noon.

Thursday	Sept. 12	Saturday	Sept. 21
Tuesday	Sept. 17	Thursday	Sept. 26

Tickets, reservations, etc.,

317 BROADWAY. N. P. 35, North River. W. H. PLEASANTS, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Fall River and Newport. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St. Week days and Sundays 5:30 P. M. Strs PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE, via Providence. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St. Week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Lve Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St. Week days only 6:30 P. M. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Lve Pier 36 N. R., ft Spring St. Week days only 5:30 P. M. Strs CITY OF LAWRENCE and CITY OF WORCESTER.

NEW HAVEN LINE, leave Pier 25 E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days only, 3:00 P. M. and 12:00 midnight. Steamers CHESTER W. CHAPIN and RICHARD PECK.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.

DAILY except Sunday.

For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" West 22d St. 9:00 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH. Sundays leave half hour earlier.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days, except SATURDAYS, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" or "MARLBOROUGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days at 5 P. M., landing at CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, HIGHLAND and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturday lands at W. 129TH ST. 5:30 P. M.

AUTUMN TRIPS TO MAINE

by the New Steel Steamers "North Star" and "Horatio Hall" of the Maine Steamship Company

ARE DELIGHTFUL.

Special Rates to Sportsmen.

Ticket Offices, 290 Broadway, corner Reade St., Tel. 3419 Franklin.

THOS. COOK & SONS, 1185 Broadway. General Office, New Pier 32, East River. Telephone, 3196 Franklin.

50c TO PROVIDENCE. via the NEW LINE

Reliable & Popular Route. Superior service. Fast time. Splendid Steamers RHODE ISLAND and MASSACHUSETTS. Daily, except Sundays, at 5:00 P. M., from Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., New York. Tickets and rooms may be obtained at Pier 36 or on Steamers sailing days only.

PEOPLE'S LINE

ALBANY, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS.

Direct PAN-AMERICAN Route with New York Central or West Shore R. R.

Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St., 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.) for CRANSTONS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg	*4:30 AM.	.....	.....
Chicago, Columbus	*12:15 Nt.	*12:40 Nt.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.	*1:30 PM.	*1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg Limited	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Norfolk, Washington	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	* 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 3:30 PM.	† 3:25 PM.	Diner
"Royal Limited"	* 4:00 PM.	* 3:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 5:00 PM.	* 4:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Offices, 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

Time is from Penna. R. R., 23rd St. Five minutes later from Cortland or Desbrosses St. Station.

*3:05 P. M. DAILY.—F. F. V. LIMITED. Solid, Vestibuled, Electric Lighted, Dining Car, Pullmans; Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis.

8:55 A. M. DAILY.—Western Express; Pullmans, Dining Car, and Coaches.

Tickets and Sleeping Car berths at office Chesapeake & Ohio, 362 Broadway, 'Phone, 620 Franklin, or Offices Penna. R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 223 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

Sternberger, Fuld & Sinn
STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.
33 NEW STREET.
Branch Offices | 3 & 5 Thomas St. and 244 Equitable Bldg. Baltimore, Md.
Private wires to Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Phila., and Baltimore.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
635 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 55 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices.
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST.,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

JACOB BERRY & CO.,
MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBER NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
44 AND 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Established 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Marginal and investment orders in all quantities. Information on financial matters gladly furnished. Issue upon request: "A Glimpse at Wall Street and Its Markets." Monthly fluctuation sheets. Daily and weekly reports. COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,842,122.35
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V. Pres
Wm. H. Leupp, V. P. H. S. Manning, V. P.
R. J. Chatry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, George Crocker, Willard Brown,
Wm. Barbour, Edw. C. Schaefer, Philip Lehman,
H. S. Manning, S. C. T. Dodd, Edwd. F. Cragin,
Saml. A. Maxwell, Joel F. Freeman, Geo. Blumenthal,
Myron T. Herrick, Anson R. Flower, Frank J. Gould,
Chas. F. Cutler, H. S. Redmond, Wm. A. Clark
Emers. McMillin, Jno. R. Hegeman, John W. Griggs.
Jas. M. Donald, C. I. Hudson.

The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburg, Pa., September 1, 1901.
BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.
NEW FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4% BONDS of this Company to the amount of $18,000 will be purchased October 1st, 1901, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company, Agents of the Company, No. 17 Nassau Street, New York, under the following provision of the mortgage:
"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Railway Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."
Proposals to sell bonds to the Sinking Fund must be in the hands of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company before three o'clock P. M. of Monday, September 30th, 1901.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Notice to Holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company.
Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of the first mortgage made by the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company to The State Trust Company (now Morton Trust Company) bearing date 1st January, 1897, this Company has elected to redeem and pay on the first day of October, 1901, at par with accrued interest to the date of payment, all of the first mortgage bonds of the said Company outstanding, being the outstanding bonds secured by the said mortgage. All holders of said bonds are required to present the same for payment at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street, in the City of New York, or, before the said first day of October, 1901. Interest will cease upon that day on all bonds secured by the said mortgage then outstanding, and which shall not then be or have been presented for payment.
June 30th, 1901.
COMPANIA METALURGICA MEXICANA.
By ROBERT S. TOWNE, President.

MEXICAN COAL & COKE COMPANY.
To the Holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Mexican Coal & Coke Company.
NOTICE is hereby given to the holders of the six per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Mexican Coal and Coke Company secured by its first mortgage to the State Trust Company, (now Morton Trust Company,) dated the first day of July, 1899, that the Mexican Coal and Coke Company has elected to pay off each and all of its said bonds, and will on the 1st day of March, 1902, pay on each bond the full amount of the principal thereof, together with interest accrued thereon to the first day of March, 1902.
The holders of said bonds are required, in accordance with the provisions of the said mortgage, to present the same for payment at the office of Messrs. Spencer Trask & Company, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of March, 1902, and are hereby notified that on that date interest on all the said bonds will cease.
HOWARD DUTCHER, Secretary.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS dated September 3d, 1889.
The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of fifty-eight thousand and eighty-nine 75-100 dollars, ($58,089.75.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on 24th day of September, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

WANTED—Banker or Broker to underwrite all or a part of an issue of $200,000, ten year 5 per cent. Gold Bonds amply secured. C. R. HALL, 15 Wall St. N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Wanted—$30,000 at 5% for 3 to 5 years; 1st mtge. Brooklyn property. Flatbush Ave., near Fulton St., stores and apartments; 50% valuation. Liberal commission. Owner, Room 511, 51 Wall St., New York.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By order of Receiver.
25 shs. Long Branch Pier Co. common.
25 shs. Long Branch Pier Co. preferred.
For account of whom it may concern.
20 shs. Brooklyn Life Ins. Co.
25 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
15 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
47 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
43 shs. Greenwich Ins. Co.
10 shs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
50 shs. Home Ins. Co.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
1,000 shs. Banta-Hill Consl. Mining Co.
37 shs. Alabama & Geo. Iron Co. pfd.
24 shs. Alabama & Geo. Iron Co. common.
1 sh. Central Trust Co.
500 shs. Morenci Copper Co. pfd.
7,949 shs. Laguna Valley Co. of New Mexico.
2,941 shs. Bernal Valley Co. of New Mexico.
60 shs. North American Trust Co.
$5,000 Central Foundry Co. 6 per cent. Deb. Bds.
43 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
22 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Natl. City Bank.
32 shs. American Brewing Co.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
50 shs. Empire State Surety Co.

To the Owners and Holders of the
First Mortgage Preference Bonds
OF THE
Georgia & Alabama Railway:
You will take notice that the Georgia and Alabama Railway in the exercise of the right of redemption secured to it by the terms of the bonds and the deed of trust securing the same, will, on the first day of October, 1901, redeem and pay off at 105 and interest, all of its First Mortgage Preference Bonds dated October 1st, 1895, and secured by deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Railway to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of the same date, and all owners and holders of said Preference bonds are hereby notified to present the bonds respectively held or owned by them at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in the City of Baltimore, Md., to be then and there redeemed and paid off by said Railway. Holders of First Mortgage Preference bonds may at any time prior to October 1st, 1901, surrender the same, together with all unmatured coupons thereon, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., and receive in exchange therefor First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds in like amount bearing coupons corresponding to those on the bonds so surrendered, differences in interest, owing to dates of maturity of coupons, being adjusted.
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bond.
SINKING FUND NOTICE.
Sealed proposals will be received up to 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, 24th instant, for sale to the undersigned of a sufficient amount of bonds to exhaust the sum of $100,000.
Envelopes should be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "American Malting Company Sinking Fund."
GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, Depositary of Sinking Fund.
By GEORGE R. TURNBULL,
2d Vice President.
28 Nassau Street, New York, September 16, 1901.

TO WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN:
All persons are cautioned against cashing any drafts or checks drawn by L. R. BLYNN of Philadelphia on me or warned against cashing any personal checks, as I will not be responsible.
HARRY BLYNN,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dividends.

The Washington Water Power Company,
Spokane, Wash., Sept. 10, 1901.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held in the office of the company, Spokane, Wash., this day, the regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. was declared, payable to the holders of Franklin Trust Company's Trust Certificates for stock of the Company and the stockholders of record September 20, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. September 20, 1901, and reopened October 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
HENRY M. RICHARDS, President.

Greene Consolidated Copper Co.,
377-379 Broadway,
New York, September 14, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 2.
A dividend of $120,000, being TWO PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company, has this day been declared payable September 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 17th, 1901.
The Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M., September 17th, and reopened on Tuesday, October 1st.
EMIL BEROLZHEIMER, Acting Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
OFFICE OF TREASURER.
Chicago, Illinois, September 13, 1901.
A Quarterly Dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid November 1st, next, to the Shareholders of this Company's stock registered as such on the closing of the Transfer Books.
The Transfer Books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 20th day of September, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 30th day of September, 1901. F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

Republic Iron & Steel Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 9.
The ninth quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this Company has been declared payable on October 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 21st, 1901.
The transfer books will close on September 21st, 1901, at 12:00 o'clock noon, and reopen on October 1st, 1901, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
WM. BARRET RIDGELY, Secretary.

Southern Railway Company,
New York, September 14, 1901.
A semi-annual dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Southern Railway Company-Mobile & Ohio Stock Trust Certificates will be paid October 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 19, 1901.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Thursday, September 19, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, October 1, 1901.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.

Sloss Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company out of the earnings for the quarter ending August 31st, 1901, payable Oct. 2d, 1901, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. The transfer books will close at 3:00 P. M. on Sept. 19 and reopen on the morning of Oct. 3, 1901.
J. W. McQUEEN, Secretary & Treasurer.

P. Lorillard Company.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Sept. 21st, 1901, at 12 o'clock M., and reopened on Wednesday, Oct. 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Oct. 1st, 1901.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, Sept. 11, 1901.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 11, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (one dollar per share,) payable October 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

Ontario Silver Mining Co.
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET.
New York, September 12th, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 222.
A dividend of Ten (10) cents per share has been declared, payable at the Transfer Agency, 15 Broad Street, October 1st, 1901.
Transfer books close on September 21st.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, September 12th, 1901.—A Dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Friday, October 4th, 1901. Transfer books will close on Saturday, September 21st, at noon, and reopen on Thursday, September 26th, 1901. S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

United Traction and Electric Company.
Jersey City, N. J., September 12, 1901.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and will be reopened October 2, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Fifth Avenue Trust Company.
Corner 43d St. and Fifth Avenue,
New York, Sept. 11th, 1901.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on September 30th, to the stockholders of record at the close of business that day.
HERBERT H. SWASEY, Secretary.

Railway Equipment Corporation,
Office, 48 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
FORTIETH CONSECUTIVE MONTHLY DIVIDEND.
The Monthly Dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared, payable September 16th, 1901.
JOHN B. KILBURN, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

Norfolk and Western Railway Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Roanoke, Virginia, on Thursday, the 10th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the consideration of the Annual Report, the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting for action, including the election of Independent Auditors to audit the books and accounts of the Company at the close of the fiscal year, the approval of the action of the Directors in irrevocably terminating the right under the Company's First Consolidated Mortgage to issue Prior Lien bonds, the acceptance of the Act of Assembly of North Carolina, ratified February 18, 1901, and the acceptance of the Act of Assembly of Virginia, approved February 15, 1901, both relating to the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, and the consideration of the purchase by the Norfolk and Western Railway Company of all the railroad, property and franchises of the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia Railroad Company.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Friday, September 27th, 1901, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, October 14th, 1901.
A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.
Roanoke, Va., August 1st, 1901.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting
OF
THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, September 17th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all committees thereof since the last meeting of stockholders) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors from five (5) to six (6.)
The stock transfer books were closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 28, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 12 M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolution to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

ANNUAL MEETING
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Sept. 7, 1901.
NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Va., on TUESDAY, the 22d day of OCTOBER, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 24th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 23d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company.
EQUIPMENT SINKING FUND.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, will receive offers of the Equipment Bonds of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Series B, dated October 1, 1899, to the aggregate amount of Twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) par value, at or under par.
Tenders may be made until 12 M. Tuesday, October 1, 1901.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, September 17, 1901.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on Thursday, October 17, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, at 49 Wall Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors of the Company to serve for one year and until their successors are elected, and for the transaction of any business that may lawfully be brought before the meeting.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
New York, September 17, 1901.

Forty-second St. and Grand St. Ferry Railroad Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

Thirty-fourth Street Cross-Town Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

Fulton Street Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

North & East River Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Bankbook No. 141,442 issued by the Manhattan Savings Institution, and payment of same has been stopped.

Lost—Bank Book No. 126,430, the New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

Lost—Certificate of deposit of U. S. Trust Co. drawn to Mary L. Ferris; reward. Hoyt's Pharmacy, 73 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

OCTOBER INTEREST PAYMENT.

Secretary Gage Orders $4,700,000 Disbursement—More Bonds Bought.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Secretary of the Treasury announces that the October interest payment, amounting to $4,700,000, will be made by the mailing of checks to-day for the registered interest and by the giving of orders to the various Assistant Treasurers of the United States to pay interest coupons for the October payment on presentation without rebate.
The Secretary to-day purchased $1,590,000 long-term 4 per cent. bonds at $140 flat, and $1,000 short fours at $113.3429.

CONNECTICUT MANUFACTURES.

Increase in Capital Employed, in Wages, and in Production.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—A preliminary statement giving the status of the manufacturing interests of the State of Connecticut and of the principal industrial centres of that State last year was to-day given to the public. It shows there were 9,128 manufacturing establishments in the State, with a total product of $352,824,106. The capital employed was $314,696,736, an increase of 38 per cent. over 1890; the total wages paid was $82,767,725, an increase of 24 per cent.; cost of material used, $185,641,219. The increase in establishments for the State amounted to 33 per cent., and of production to 42 per cent.
The Bridgeport output was $37,683,721, with 832 establishments; of Hartford $31,145,715, with 883 establishments; of New Britain $17,260,782, with 256 establishments; of New Haven $40,762,015, with 1,236 establishments; of Waterbury $33,778,905, with 404 establishments. Of the cities, Waterbury showed the greatest gain, or 90.7 per cent. over 1890.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Foster, Ross & Baucus of Auburn, to conduct a department store; capital, $100,000. Directors—James H. Foster, James F. Ross, and William I. Baucus, Auburn.

Sal-Clad Reversible Broom Company of Ossining, to manufacture brooms and brushes; capital, $500,000. Directors—John Gebney and John McNally, Ossining; Edward F. Heffernan, William I. Kidney, and Philip F. Donohue, New York City.

Facto-Rico Cigar Company of New York City, to deal in tobacco and cigars; capital, $100,000. Directors—William Hasler, Verona; Thomas F. Mason and William Kraft, Brooklyn; William C. Kraft, Jersey City; Edward Brash, New York City.

Incorporated in Delaware.
Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 16.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:
Cuban-American Mahogany Company of Ohio, to traffic in hardwoods; capital, $100,000.
Washington Water, Light, Heat, and Power Company of New York; capital, $500,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 16	985,631
To date this year	209,767,046
Corresponding date last year	78,249,611

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 16	$3,606,500
To date this year	$745,320,020
Corresponding date last year	$343,084,360

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@6 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	3⅝	Mexican Central	1⅛
Am. Car & Fdy	1⅝	Mexican National	⅝
Am. C. & F. pf	2	Minn. & St. L.	4¼
Am. Cotton Oil	3½	Minn. & St. L. pf	1
Am. Linseed pf	10	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Am. Malt. pf	½	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf	2
Am. Smelting	3	Mo., K. & T.	2⅝
Am. Smelt. pf	2½	Mo., K. & T. pf	3
Am. Locomotive	½	Missouri Pacific	5¼
Am. Sugar	4½	National Biscuit	2
Anaconda Copper	2½	National Lead	1
At., Top. & S. F.	3⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	1
At., T. & S. F. pf	2⅝	N. Y. Central	5
Balt. & Ohio	4⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L.	4¾
Balt. & Ohio pf	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	⅞
B'klyn R. T.	3⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	4
Canada So.	1½	Norfolk & Western	4
Canadian Pacific	3	Norfolk & Western pf	3½
Cent. of N. J.	3½	Nor. Pac.	3½
Ches. & Ohio	3½	Nor. Pac. pf	3½
Chi. & Alton	2⅜	Nor. Pac. gen. 3s	1
Chi. Great West.	1⅝	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	3½	Peo. & East. Inc.	2½
Chi., I. & L. pf	4	Penn. R. R.	4½
Chi., M. & St. P.	6	People's Gas	2⅜
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Peoria & East.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	6	Pressed S. Car	2½
Chi. Term. Tr.	2½	Reading	2⅜
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	2⅝	Reading 1st pf	2⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	4½	Reading 2d pf	3½
Col. Fuel & Iron	4	Rep. Steel	1⅞
Col. Southern	1½	Rep. Steel pf	3½
Col. So. 1st pf	2½	St. Law. & Ad.	2⅜
Col. So. 2d pf	1½	St. L. & S. F.	2¾
Consol. Gas	6	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	3
Cont. Tobacco pf	1	St. L. S. W.	3½
Del. & Hudson	3½	St. L. S. W. pf	5½
Del., L. & W.	4½	Southern Pacific	3⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	4	Southern Railway	2
Den. & R. G. pf	3	Southern Ry. pf	½
Dist. of Am. pf	2½	Tenn. Coal & I.	3⅝
Dul., S. S. & A.	1	Texas & Pacific	3
Erie	3½	Twin City R. T.	3½
Erie 1st pf	2½	Union Pacific	3⅜
Erie 2d pf	3	Union Pacific pf	1½
Evans. & T. H.	3⅜	Union B. & P.	½
General Electric	1	Union B. & P. pf	1
Glucose Sugar	1½	U. S. Leather	⅝
Gt. North. pf	3	U. S. Leather pf	3
Hock. Valley pf	2	U. S. Rubber	½
Illinois Central	2½	U. S. Steel	3⅛
Int. Paper	2½	U. S. Steel pf	4
Int. Paper pf	2	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Int. Power	2	Wabash	2½
Iowa Central	2½	Wabash pf	2⅝
Kan. City So. pf	1½	West. Union Tel.	1½
Lake Erie & West.	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf	2½
Louis. & Nash.	2⅝	Wis. Central	2½
Manhattan	3	Wis. Cent. pf	3⅝
Met. Street Ry	3⅜		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice pf	1½	Nat. Biscuit pf	⅝
Am. Malting	½	Nat. Salt	2½
Am. Woolen	1½	Pullman Co.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf	1	Sloss-Sheff. pf	1½
Kan. City So.	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. H. & L. 6s	1¼	Nor. Pac., Gt. Nor. joint 4s	1⅛
B. & O. conv. deb. 4s	2⅛	Nor. Pac. gen. 3s	1
Cent. Pac. 3½s	1	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s	1
Col. & South. 4s	1½	Peo. & East. inc.	2½
Erie 1st con. 4s	1	St. L. S. W. 2d	1⅝
Lake Shore 3½s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1⅛
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	2⅜	Union Pac. conv. 4s	1⅜
Met. St. Ry. 5s	1	Wabash deb., B	2⅝
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Adams Exp. 4s	1	So. Pac. of Cal. 5s, stamped	1
B'klyn W. & W. 5s, tr. r.	1	Third Avenue 4s	1
Erie, Penn. col. tr. 4s	1	West. Un. Tel. 4½s	1½

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—A telegram has been received at the Treasury Department from Controller Dawes, stating that he would not take up the matter of the reorganization of the failed Seventh National Bank until after his return from President McKinley's funeral at Canton, next Friday.

William Nelson Cromwell, special counsel of the Seventh National Bank, said yesterday that, owing to the continued absence from Washington of Controller Dawes, the statement of the Reorganization Committee would not be given out until the latter part of this week.

MUTUAL MERCANTILE AGENCY.

A circular letter to the creditors of the Mutual Mercantile Agency, which failed recently, was sent out yesterday from the offices of Dill & Baldwin by Arthur J. Baldwin, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee.
The letter gives in detail the plan for the reoganization of the agency which was approved last Friday, and asks each creditor to assign his claim or claims in order to make possible the revival of the agency under the conduct of another management.

Greene Consolidated Copper Company.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, held at the offices of the company, 377 Broadway, a certified balance sheet showing the condition of the company on Aug. 31, 1901, was presented by Menzies, Robertson & Co., accountants. A second dividend of 2 per cent. ($120,000) was declared, making $220,000 paid by this company in dividends this year. This company now has its standard gauge railroad more than half completed from the present railroad terminus to La Cananea, Mexico, where the company's smelters are situated.

American Banker's Convention.

The convention of the American Bankers' Association, which was scheduled for Sept. 24 at Milwaukee, has been postponed on account of the death of President McKinley. Arrangements are pending looking toward Oct. 15, 16, and 17 as the dates for the meeting.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Announcement by the Secretary of the Treasury that interest coupons due Oct. 1 on United States Government bonds will be paid upon presentation without rebate.

Incorporation in New Jersey of the Ashley, Emery & Corundum Company, with a capital of $3,000,000.

Wisconsin capitalists said to have arranged to buy from the Mexican Government about 5,000 acres of timber land in Tehuantepec, and capitalized an improvement company, at $1,500,000.

According to Birmingham (Ala.) dispatches, the shipments of pig iron and cast iron pipes from that district during August were larger than for the corresponding month last year.

Probability of a general meeting here this week of the traffic managers of the Eastern trunk lines and the Central Traffic lines to take action on the alleged rate cutting on east-bound grain shipments.

Reserve of outside banks, $1,531,925 below legal requirements as shown by last week's statement, against $1,289,450 below in the previous week.

Reports from the West that that section is buying merchandise in large quantities and the feature of the Western railway traffic out of Chicago is the continued heavy shipment to interior retailers.

According to Chicago dispatches, eastbound shipments of flour, grain, and provisions decreased last week, but general business of all lines was so heavy that the larger systems had all the traffic they were able to handle.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 5@5½ per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsement, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $115,659,868; balances, $6,499,388; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $827,809.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent.; rate of discount in open market, 2 5-16 per cent. for short bills and 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82⅝; demand, $4.84⅞@$4.85; cables, $4.85½@$4.85¾; commercial bills, $4.81¾@$4.82¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅜ less 1-16@5.21¼ and 5.00@5.19⅜ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94 11-16 and 94 15-16@95; guilders, 39 13-16 and 40.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25@$1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The financial article in The Times to-day says that money was plentiful yesterday, and the discount market was quiet. On the Stock Exchange there was little activity, except in American rails, which opened considerably above Friday's level, and closed firmer, after a short relapse in the afternoon, caused by sales from Wall Street. The general tendency of the whole market was firm.

Bankers, merchants, and traders of the city are signing a memorial to Ambassador Choate, expressing grief and indignation at the murder of President McKinley. The Stock Exchange will be closed on Thursday, the day of the funeral at Canton.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Money was easy and plentiful to-day, and the demand was moderate. Discounts were steady, with a hardening tendency on the expectation of a rise in money in New York and a decline in exchange, giving rise to the belief that the death of President McKinley may hasten gold exports from here.

The attention of the Stock Exchange centred almost entirely in Americans in which many of the quotations were nominal. It is not thought the death of the President will further reverse the effect of the termination of the steel strike in the United States, which had a favorable influence on the market. During the afternoon prices hardened, especially on receipt of New York's opening quotations, and closed firm. Grand Trunks rose sympathetically. Kafirs were dull.

Closing prices:

Cons

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Sept. 16, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
109⅜	109½	81,780	Amalgamated Copper..	109	109½	106⅞	109½	+3⅝
29½	29⅝	2,050	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29½	29⅝	29	29½	+1⅝
85¼	85½	1,025	Am. C. & F. Co. pf..	84½	85	84⅜	85	+2
32	33	900	American Cotton Oil.	30½	32¾	30½	32¾	+3¼
30	30¼	1,450	American Ice Co.....	30	30⅝	29¼	30⅛	+ ⅛
66½	68	227	American Ice Co. pf.	66½	66½	66½	66½	−1½
45	50	300	Am. Linseed Co. pf...	45	50	45	50	+10
6¼	7	300	American Malting Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ⅜
23½	24	450	Am. Malting Co. pf...	24½	25½	24½	25½	+ ½
46	46¾	4,450	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	46	47	45½	47	+3
99⅜	100⅛	1,450	Am. S. & R. Co. pf...	100½	100⅜	100¼	100½	+2½
24½	25	1,400	American Locomotive.	24⅛	25	24¼	25	+ ½
85	85½	700	Am. Locomotive pf...	85⅝	85¼	84⅜	85½	.....
130¼	130½	13,700	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	129	130½	128¼	130¼	+4½
15	16	100	American Woolen	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	−1⅝
45	45½	3,550	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44½	45¾	44	45¾	+2⅝
76	76⅛	54,400	At., T. & S. F.	74½	76⅛	73⅝	76	+3⅝
96¼	96⅝	11,000	Atl. T. & S.-F. pf....	96⅛	96⅝	95	96¼	+2⅝
102	102½	5,400	Baltimore & Ohio	101	102½	100	102½	+4½
93	94	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	94	94	93¼	93½	+1½
.....	.....	21,135	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	66	68	65¼	66½	+3¾
76¾	78	3,100	Canada Southern	75	79	75	77½	+4½
110⅝	111	3,700	Canadian Pacific	109⅜	111½	109⅜	111	+3
102	103	500	Central R. of N. J. ..	103½	103½	103½	103½	+3½
46¼	46⅜	5,520	Chesapeake & Ohio...	44½	46⅝	44¼	46⅛	+3½
38⅞	39	2,900	Chicago & Alton.....	37½	39	37½	38⅞	+2⅝
23⅞	24	4,100	Chicago Great West..	23⅜	24½	23¼	24	+1¾
84	85½	50	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	85⅝	85⅞	85⅝	85⅝	.....
90	93	50	Chi. Great West., deb.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	.....
43¼	43¾	8,410	Chi., Ind. & Louis...	44	44½	42¾	43½	+3½
76½	77	1,800	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	75	77½	75	76½	+4
161⅝	161¼	57,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	158½	161¼	157½	161¼	+6
188	189	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	186	188	186	188	−1
193	195	100	Chicago & Northw....	193½	193½	193½	193½	+1½
140¾	141	3,000	Chi., R. I. & Pac.....	140	141	138½	141	+6
21⅞	22	4,000	Chi. Term. Trans....	21⅜	22⅛	21	22	+2¼
41¼	42	2,600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	39¾	41½	39¾	41½	+2⅜
96½	97¼	4,600	C., C., C. & St. L....	94½	97⅜	94½	97¼	+1¾
98	98⅛	1,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	97⅛	99½	97	98	+1
14	14¼	4,150	Colorado Southern....	13¾	14¼	13⅜	14¼	+1¼
54	54½	700	Col. South. 1st pf., d.	54	54¼	54	54½	+2½
24¾	25	800	Col. Southern 2d pf...	25	25	24⅝	24⅞	+1⅜
221	222	2,000	Consolidated Gas	220	221¾	219	221¾	+6
114	116	200	Con. Tobacco Co. pf..	116	116	116	116	+1
163⅛	163¼	1,800	Delaware & Hudson..	162	163	161½	163	+3½
224	225	300	Del., Lack. & West...	221	222½	221	222½	+4½
46	46¼	1,400	Denver & R. G.....	45½	46	45	46	+4
94⅛	94½	2,500	Denver & R. G. pf....	93⅝	94	92⅞	94	+3
140	145	300	Diamond Match	142½	144	142½	144	.....
7½	8	146	Dist. of America	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	+¼
26	27	700	Dist. of America pf...	25½	25½	25¼	25½	+2¼
12	12¼	600	Dul., S. S. & At.....	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	+1
20	20½	200	Dul., S. S. & At. pf...	20	20	20	20	− ¼
42⅜	42¼	82,200	Erie	41	42⅝	40⅞	42⅜	+3⅛
70¼	70½	6,760	Erie 1st pf	69½	70¼	69	70⅜	+2½
57¼	58	3,050	Erie 2d pf.....	57	57½	56	57	+3
65	65½	1,500	Evans. & T. H.....	65	66	65	65⅛	+2⅛
259	260	400	General Electric	262	262	259	260	+7
57	58	1,250	Glucose Sugar Ref....	56	57	56	57	+1½
183½	184	500	Great Northern pf....	184	184	183	183½	+3
75	75¾	200	Hocking Valley pf....	75	75	75	75	+2
144½	145	1,150	Illinois Central	144½	144½	144	144½	+2½
24¾	25	2,200	International Paper ..	24½	25¼	24¼	25	+2½
79¼	79¾	900	Internat. Paper pf...	78½	79¾	78	79¾	+¾
94	95	300	Internat. Power Co...	94	95	94	95	+2
38¼	40	1,000	Iowa Central	38	38	38	38	+2½
45	45¼	100	International Pump..	44⅞	45	44½	44⅞	+ ¼
19	19½	200	Kansas City Southern.	19	19	19	19	−1
40½	41	400	Kansas City South. pf.	40½	40¾	40⅜	40½	+1½
63½	66	1,100	Lake Erie & West....	63	65¼	63	65	+5½
103⅝	103¾	9,250	Louisville & Nashville.	102½	103⅝	101⅞	103	+2½
118¾	119	30,239	Manhattan Elevated..	117	119¾	116¼	119	+3⅝
163¼	164	5,300	Met. Street Railway..	162¾	164	162	164	+3½
37	39	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi....	37¾	37¾	37¾	37⅝	− ¼
24¼	24½	1,400	Mexican Central	23¾	24½	23¼	24¼	+1½
14½	14⅝	7,500	Mexican National ctfs.	14⅜	14¾	14⅛	14½	+ ⅝
108½	108¾	1,200	Minn. & St. Louis....	106	108¾	106	108¾	+4¼
116	118	100	Minn. & St. L. pf....	116	116	116	116	+1
24½	25½	225	M., S. P. & S. S. M..	27	27	25	25	+1½
71	75	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	72	72	72	72	+2
28⅝	29	1,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas...	27½	28⅝	27½	28⅝	+2⅜
53⅝	54	2,500	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	54	54½	52½	54	+2⅝
103⅜	103¾	14,650	Missouri Pacific	102	103¾	100½	103⅜	+5¼
42¾	44	800	National Biscuit Co..	44	44	43¾	43½	+2
101¾	102	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf...	102	102	102	102	− ¾
19½	20	100	National Lead Co....	19½	19½	19½	19½	+1
40	41	400	National Salt Co.....	41	41	40½	40½	− ½
140	144	200	New York Air Brake..	140	142	140	142	+1
154⅞	155	7,000	New York Central ...	151	155	151	155	+5
45¼	45½	10,600	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	42½	45¾	41¾	45¼	+4⅜
112	115	300	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	113	114	113	114	+4
86	87	5,600	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	82¾	87	82¾	86½	+3¼
33⅜	33⅞	8,500	N. Y., Ont. & West...	32⅞	34	32¾	33⅝	+2⅛
54½	54½	5,900	Norfolk & Western...	53¼	54½	53¼	54½	+2
98¼	99	500	North American	97½	98½	97½	98¼	+5⅜
11⅞	12	338	Ontario Mining	12	12	12	12	.....
41⅞	42	600	Pacific Mail	39¼	41⅞	39¼	41⅝	+2⅜
144⅞	145	16,850	Pennsylvania R. R....	143	145	143	145	+4¼
76½	77	6,800	Peo. Gas, Chi., ex rts.	108⅜	109	107¾	109	+2⅜
...	...	3,700	Peo. Gas, Chi., rts....	1¼	1¼	1	1¼	.....
33	34	1,050	Peoria & Eastern.....	33	33¾	33	33¾	+ ⅜
40¾	41	1,200	Pressed Steel Car.....	39½	41¾	39½	41¼	+2¼
210	212	100	Pullman Company	210½	210½	210½	210¼	−1⅝
41⅞	42	14,100	Reading	41	41⅞	40	41¾	+2⅜
75¾	76	2,100	Reading 1st pf	75	76	75	76	+2⅜
52⅜	52⅝	5,050	Reading 2d pf.....	51¼	52⅜	51¼	52⅜	+3¼
14⅞	15	5,060	Republic Iron & Steel.	15	15	13½	14⅞	+1¼
66¼	67	3,750	Rep. Iron & Stel pf...	65	67	64⅞	67	+3½
27	28	100	Rubber Goods Manu'g.	27	27	27	27	.....
119¼	119½	6,000	St. L. & Adirondack..	117¼	119⅜	117¼	119¼	+2¾
66	68	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..	67	67	67	67	.....
45⅜	46	1,600	St. L. & San Fran....	45	46¼	45	45⅜	+2¾
68¼	68¾	1,200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	67	68⅜	67	68¼	+3
30	30¼	600	St. Louis Southw.....	30¼	30⅝	30	30⅛	+3½
63¼	63¾	2,575	St. Louis Southw. pf..	60	63⅞	60	63¾	+5½
29½	31	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co...	30	30	30	30	.....
79	81	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.pf.	80	80½	80	80½	− ½
57¾	58	74,300	Southern Pacific	56	58½	56	58	+3⅝
32⅝	32⅞	59,700	Southern Railway	31⅜	33	31½	32⅞	+2½
87⅞	88	5,010	Southern Railway pf.	86½	88¼	86½	87⅞	+2
63¼	63½	4,150	Tenn. Ccal & Iron....	62¼	63½	61¾	63½	+3⅜
42¾	43	7,100	Texas Pacific	41¾	43	41⅞	43	+3
20	20⅝	300	Tol., St. L. & West....	20⅛	20⅝	20	20	.....
33	34½	150	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	34	34	34	34	.....
102	103	1,750	Twin City R. T.....	101	102½	101	102½	+3½
16½	17	100	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	16	16	16	16	+ ½
73	74	100	Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	73	73	73	73	+1
98	98¼	87,140	Union Pacific	96	98¼	96	98	+3⅜
88	88½	650	Union Pacific pf.....	88¼	88½	88¼	88½	+1½
93	97	100	United States Express.	95	95	95	95	.....
44¼	44⅜	70,700	United States Steel...	43½	44⅜	43	44⅜	+4
94⅝	94⅞	38,900	U. S. Steel pf	94	94⅞	93	94⅜	+4
12⅜	12⅞	3,425	United States Leather.	12½	12⅞	12½	12⅜	+ ⅝
81¼	81½	2,666	U. S. Leather pf.....	79⅝	81¼	79⅝	81¼	+3
17½	19	300	United States Rubber.	18	18	18	18	+ ½
60	62	100	Va.-Car. Chemical.....	60	60	60	60	+1
22¼	22¾	4,450	Wabash	21¼	22½	21¼	22½	+2¼
39¾	40	5,300	Wabash pf	38¾	40	38½	39⅝	+2⅝
91⅞	92	3,500	Western Union Tel...	91⅜	92½	91⅜	92	+1½
48	50	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	50	50	49	49	+2½
22	22¼	2,750	Wisconsin Central	20¼	22½	20¼	22¼	+1½
42½	44	900	Wisconsin Central pf.	43	44	43	43¾	+3¾
Sales.....		985,631						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked
2s, r., 1930	108	109	Gas & Elec.,		
2s, c., 1930	108½	109½	Bergen Co. 30	35	
3s, r., 1918	108	109	G. S. R. pf.	101½	104
3s, c., 1918	108	109	Hock. Val....	51	53½
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109	Homestake..	190	..
4s, r., 1907	112	113	Ill. C., l. 1.	102	..
4s, c., 1907	113	114	Int. Silver..	6¾	7
4s, r., 1925	139	140½	Int. Sil. pf..	34	38
4s, c., 1925	139	140½	K. S. P. pf..	92½	93½
5s, r., 1904	109	109	Iowa C. pf..	71	72
5s, c., 1904	108	109	Joliet & Chi.	175	..
D. C. 3-65s	125½	..	Kan. & M....	32	35
			K. & D. M.	7	8
Adams Exp.	175	190	K. & D. M. pf.		
Alb. & Sus.	215	..		30	35
Am. Ex. & W.	120	..	King. & P....	8¾	10¼
Am. Ag. Ch.	..	30	Lacl. Gas....	85	93
A. A. C. pf.	..	90	Lacl. G. pf.	100	102
Am. Bicycle.	¾	4	L. E. & W.		
Am. Dic. pf.	18	..		125	129
Am. Grass.	180	220	Lake Shore.	251¾	280
A. C. O. pf.	89	91	Long Island.	74	77
Am. D. Tel.	33	35	Man. Beach..	10	16
Am. Exp.	190	198	Md. Coal pf.	65	75
Am. Snuf.	41	45	M. K. & T.		
Am. S. pf.			Chi., pf....	91	93
ex div.	86	89	Mich. Cent.	105	..
A. S. R. pf.	121	125	Mob. & Ohio.	83	86
A. T. & C.	98	100	Mor. & Es...	195	197
Am. T. & T.	164	165	N. C. & St.		
Am. Teb....	124	137	L.	75	100
Am. Tob. pf.	145	..	Nat. L. pf..	88	90
A. W. Co. pf.	77	79	Nat. S. pf..	76	77
Ann Arbor....	20½	22½	N. Cent. C..	20	27½
Ann Arb. pf.	52	56	N. Y. & N.		
Bruns. Ter.	107	..	H.	213½	215½
Bruns. City.	10	11	N. Y., L. &		
B., R. & P.	90	91¾	W., ex div.	136	140
B., R. & P.			N. & W. pf.	86½	88½
pf.	120	125	Pac. Coast..	62	68
B., C. R. &			P. C. 1st pf.	99	96
N.	125	..	P. C. 2d pf..	65	72
C. & C.	40	..	Pere Marq....	65	75
Chi. & A. pf.	77¾	78¾	Pere M. pf..	75	81
C. & E. Ill.	127	130	P., C., C. &		
C. & E. Ill.			St. L....	70	73
pf.	130	..	P., C., C. &		
C. G. W. pf.,			St. L. pf..	100	103
B.	48	49	P. Ft. W. &		
C. St. P. M.			C.	188	..
& Om....	135	145	P., C. sp....	184	..
Chi. Un. Tr.	16	18¼	P. St. L. pf.	81½	82½
C., C., C. &			Quicksilver..	3½	4
St. L. pf..	117	119	Quicksil'r pf.	8½	10½
C. L. & W.	39	..	Rens. & Sar.	204	215
C., L. & W.			Ro., W. & O.	127	..
pf.	67	76¾	Rub. G. pf..	75½	79
Clev. & P..	188	..	St. J. & G. I.	11½	13
C. F. & I.			St. J. & G. I.		
pf.	123	132	2d pf.....	24	26
C. & H. C.			St. L. & S.		
& I.	18	18¼	W. 1st pf..	78	81
Com. Cable.	175	185	Consol. Coal..	65	..
Consol. Coal..	67	68	T. P. L. Tr.	32	38
Cruci. Steel.	24¼	..	Third Av....	120	123
D. & S. W....	69	..	Tol., P. & W.	85	..
D. & S. W.			T. C. R. T.		
pf.	69	..	pf.	151	..
D. M. & Ft.			U. S. R. pf.	52½	57
D.	35	39	Va.-C. C. pf.	122	124
D. M. & Ft.			W.-F. Exp...	160	170
D. pf.....	115	..	W. & L. E.	18	18½
Ev. & T. H.			W. & L. E.		
pf.	89	94	2d pf.....	29¼	30

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in September showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Pittsburg & Western.....	$4,805
Santa Fé, Prescott & Phenix.....	2,160
Total increase 2 roads.....	$6,965
Increase previously reported.....	850,956
Total increase 38 roads.....	$857,921
Decrease 7 roads previously reported.....	25,780
Net increase.....	$852,133

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For the second week in September, Ann Arbor showed an increase of $587.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Friday were as follows:

	Monday.	Friday.
Alta.....	.02	.03
Alpha Con.....	.01	.01
Andes.....	.01	.01
Belcher.....	.08	.09
Best & Belcher.....	.20	.21
Bullion.....	.01	.01
Caledonia.....	.30	.31
Challenge Con.....	.12	.15
Chollar.....	.03	.03
Confidence.....	.65	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.....	1.75	1.80
Con. Imperial.....	.01	.01
Crown Point.....	.03	.03
Gould & Curry.....	.07	.08
Hale & Norcross.....	.15	.16
Julia.....	.01	.01
Justice.....	.03	.02
Kentucky Con.....	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.....	.01	.01
Mexican.....	.20	.21
Occidental Con.....	.05	.05
Ophir.....	.77	.81
Overman.....	.04	.04
Potosi.....	.03	.04
Savage.....	.03	.03
Sag Belcher.....	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada.....	.23	.21
Standard.....	3.25	3.25
Syndicate.....	.08	.08
St. Louis.....	.06	.06
Union Con.....	.07	.08
Utah Con.....	.04	.05
Yellow Jacket.....	.06	.07
Silver bars.....	.58¾	.58¾
Mexican dollars.....	.47@47½	.47@47½
Drafts, sight.....	.10	.10
Telegraph.....	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia.....	15½	16	15	15¼
Alamo.....	13¾	14	13⅜	14
Argentum.....	11⅜	12	11	11⅜
Anaconda.....	32½	35	31	31⅜
Battle Mountain.....	16	17	16	16¼
Blue Bell.....	15	16	14⅝	15⅜
Butterfly.....	33	36	35	37
C. C. Cons.....	8	8½	7¾	8
Coriolanus.....	9¼	10½	10	10⅜
C. C. & M.....	7½	8	7½	7⅝
Columbine Victor.....	7	7½	7	7½
Dante.....	5½	5¾	4⅞	5¼
Doctor Jackpot.....	58⅞	59½	53	54
Elkton.....	171	171	172	161
El Paso.....	66	66¼	53	53½
Fanny Rawlings.....	17	19	20	23
Findlay.....	8¾	9½	8¼	8¾
Gold Dollar.....	19⅜	19¾	17½	17¾
Golden Cycle.....	65	69½	60	65
Golden Fleece.....	36½	40	33	40
Gold Knob.....	5½	6¼	5¼	5¾
Gold Sovereign.....	4¼	5	3⅞	4
Gould.....	16	16¾	15	17
Hart.....	8	10	8	10
Ingham.....	13¾	14½	13	14
Isabella.....	56	56¾	52	52½
Jackpot.....	38	40	36½	37½
Keystone.....	8¾	10	8¾	9
Last Dollar.....	59¼	60	55	60
Lexington.....	6¾	6¾	5¾	6
Little Puck.....	7½	8	7½	7⅝
Mint.....	15	19	18½	20
Mollie Gibson.....	33	36	32	34
Molly Dwyer.....	6¾	7	6	6⅛
Mary Cashen.....	12	12½	11	12
Moon Anchor.....	26	28	26	29
National.....	3½	3¾	3⅜	3¾
Nugget.....	17	18	15	17
New Haven.....	5¾	6	4¾	5
Orphan.....	18	18	18	18½
Pharmacist.....	8	8¾	7¾	8½
Pinnacle.....	8½	9	8½	9
Pointer.....	6¾	6¾	6¼	6⅝
Portland.....	290	297½	290	298
Rose Maud.....	5¾	6	5¼	6
Rose Nicoll.....	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6½
Republic.....	4⅝	4¾	4½	5
Rocky Mountain.....	3¾	4½	3	4
Sedan.....	5	5¾	5	7
Vindicator.....	112	115	109	115
Work.....	13¼	13⅜	13	13¼
Zoe.....	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞

More German Bank Directors Arrested.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—The three Directors of the Heilbronn Gewerbe-Bank, which suspended on Saturday owing to a run on the institution, have been arrested. The losses, it is now said, amount to over 3,000,000 marks. ($714,000.) incurred chiefly in gold mining speculations in London.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s	96⅛	Mob & Mal inc	105¼
10,000	96⅛	35,000	105⅝
1,500	96¼	30,000	105½
Adams Express 4s		25,000	105⅝
1,000	103	10,000	105½
Am Hide & L 6s	94	N Y Cent & Hud Riv, M C col 3½s	
1,000		5,000	94½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	96⅞	N Y, C & St L 4s	
1,000		2,000	90⅜
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s	103⅜	N Y Gas, El L, H & P col tr 5s	
60,000	103⅜	13,000	115
1,500	103⅜	Pur money 4s	
24,000	103⅜	2,000	95⅜
10,000	104	N Y, Sus & West gen 5s	
Adjustment 4s	96½	2,000	106
10,000	96	Nor & W con 4s	
2,500		1,000	102½
Stamped	94	2,000	102
5,000	95	5,000	102½
500	94	North Pac 4s	
10,000	95	1,000	104⅜
Balt & Ohio 3½s	94	15,000	104½
5,000	103½	10,000	104¾
Balt & Ohio 4s	103½	North Pac gen 3s	
4,000	103⅛	15,000	71¾
10,000	103⅜	3,000	72
500	104½	1,000	72½
Balt & O conv deb 4s	105¼	25,000	72½
120,000	105¾	Ore R & N con 4s	
20,000	105⅜	1,000	102
175,000	106½	10,000	103
10,000	103⅜	Peoria & E inc 4s	
1,000	106	2,000	70½
10,000	105⅝	3,000	70¾
10,000	105½	1,000	70½
20,000	105¾	2,000	71
140,000	105½	8,000	70½
5,000	105⅞	10,000	71½
100,000	106¼	Reading gen 4s	
20,000	106	10,000	95
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s	89	37,000	95½
25,000	88⅞	204,000	95¾
5,000		St L, I M & South gen 5s	
B'klyn W & W H 5s, tr co ctfs	72	10,000	116
5,000		Unif & ref 4s	
Bur, C R & N 1st 18,000	105½	9,000	91
Canada South 1st 4,000	106	St L S'w'n 1st 2,000	97½
Cent of Ga con 5s 3,000	105⅞	St L S'w'n 2d 7,000	76½
Cent Pac gtd 4s 26,000	101	34,000	77
Cent Pac gtd 3½s 10,000	87½	5,000	77¼
Ches & O con 5s 2,000	121	10,000	77½
Chi & Alton 3½s 5,000	84½	10,000	77¾
2,000	84	29,000	78
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds 50,000	95¼	14,000	78¼
5,000	95½	6,000	78¼
50,000	95⅝	10,000	78½
45,000	95	1,000	78
35,000	95¼	4,000	78⅝
25,000	95⅛	14,000	78
12,000	96⅛	2,000	78¼
55,000	96⅛	2,000	78¾
1,000	96⅛	Stand R & T 6s 5,000	51½
Ill Div 3½s 1,000	103	Stand R & T inc 2,000	6½
Chi, Mil & St Paul, S Minn Div 6s 1,000	115	Third Av con 4s 1,000	102½
Col Mid 1st 5-4s 6,000	80	Tol & O C gen 5s 5,000	105
Col & South 1st 4s 15,000	87	Union Pac 1st 4s 10,000	104¼
Erie 1st con 4s 3,000	98	3,000	104⅝
5,000	97⅞	10,000	104¾
20,000	98	16,000	104½
1,000	98½	15,000	104⅝
Erie 1st gen 4s 10,000	87⅝	9,000	104¾
15,000	87½	18,000	104½
4,000	87¼	Union Pac 1st 4s 95,000	106¼
5,000	87½	100,000	106
5,000	87⅜	20,000	105¼
10,000	87⅞	5,000	106
30,000	88	25,000	105⅞
5,000	87⅜	25,000	105⅝
20,000	88	40,000	106
10,000	88¼	1,000	106⅛
5,000	88½	40,000	106¼
Erie, Penn, col tr 4s 1,000	93¾	10,000	106¼
4,000	93½	110,000	106⅛
5,000	92¾	1,000	106
Hock Val 1st 4½s 6,000	108¼	2,000	106¼
Iowa Cent 1st 5s 5,000	116⅛	1,000	106¾
L S & M S 3½s 5,000	110	60,000	106⅜
L S & M S 2d 7s, registered 50,000	109¼	40,000	106

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Henry Dazian Buys Southeast Corner of Broadway and 40th St.

William Ziegler's Purchase — Title Passed in Several Important Transactions—No Auction Sales.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the estate of William McMahon to Henry Dazian the three-story building at the southeast corner of Broadway and Fortieth Street, 29 by 116 by 24.11 by 109. The price is reported at about $300,000. Mr. Dazian, it is said, has no definite plans for the future of the property. The parcel is completely surrounded by the Empire Theatre.

Albert Saxe has acquired the site for a new apartment hotel at the southwest corner of Broadway and Seventy-seventh Street, 105.5 by 146 by 102 by 119.10. Francis M. Jencks conveyed the property to Mr. Saxe yesterday.

Details of extensive purchases in the Longacre Square section by Shanley Brothers, as the site for a new hotel, will be found in another column.

Yesterday was the day fixed for the passing of title in several of the largest transactions of the last three or four months. The buyer of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company's property at the northeast corner of Nassau and Liberty Streets turns out to be William Ziegler. The consideration stated in the deed is $625,000. Mr. Ziegler has secured a 4 per cent. loan on the parcel to the amount of $425,000 from the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

There is a peculiar phase to this purchase by Mr. Ziegler, when it is remembered that only shortly before making it he sold the adjoining property, 47 and 49 Liberty Street, running through to 36 Maiden Lane, to F. D. Allen, who within a few weeks had bought everything on Liberty Street from No. 33 to 49, with the exception of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company's holdings at 37 and 39. Real estate men were asking one another yesterday, Why should Mr. Ziegler at the present time find himself with a little corner plot about 39 by 70, when, by having held his adjoining property, he might have had a parcel of attractive dimensions and one available for improvement? But Mr. Allen was buying with a lavish hand—as the representative of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, it was generally understood—and there were those yesterday who, having watched developments on the north side of Liberty Street pretty closely, ventured the opinion that Mr. Ziegler's purchase of the Brooklyn Life's corner was part of a carefully planned operation, which miscarried slightly in its final stage.

The block bounded by Broadway and Eighth Avenue, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets, sold recently by the Dr. Eugene A. Hoffman to the New York Realty Company, was transferred yesterday, title being taken in the name of M. S. Borland. The stated consideration was $900,000, of which amount $600,000 will remain on mortgage for five years at 4 per cent.

Henry Corn conveyed yesterday to Thomas A. Howell the building 598 Broadway, running through to Crosby Street, 28 by 198.4, for $100,000 over a mortgage of $300,000.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, referee, 208 to 212 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 165 feet east of Third Avenue, 19.28 and 28, respectively, by 99.11, three five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, on 208, $1,755; on 210, $3,381; on 212, $3,381.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Joseph Kronacher, referee, 2,531 Grand Avenue, west side, 312.8 feet north of One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, 75 by 106, two-story frame dwelling, with two-story frame dwelling at the rear. Due on judgment, $7,024; subject to other mortgages for $8,500.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Campbell E. Locke, referee, 460 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 172 feet west of Convent Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,643.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James A. Lynch, referee, 2,735 Eighth Avenue, west side, 31 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 112.6, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $20,191.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Asa Bird Gardiner, referee, 539 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 500 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $15,301.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 90 feet west of Madison Avenue, for a five and six story brick dwelling, 35 by 77; Mrs. Sidney D. Ripley, Hempstead, L. I., owner; Warren & Wetmore of 3 East Thirty-third Street, architects; cost, $55,000.

Alterations.

No. 695 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick hotel; Mrs. Charles B. Gardner, Watertown, Mass., owner; Mathesius Brothers of 717 Sixth Avenue, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 399 Greenwich Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; D. A. Fisher, Montgomery, N. Y., owner; John H. Kimbel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 114 East Twenty-third Street, to four-story brick lofts, offices, and stores; Julius Sternfeld, premises, owner; Frederick Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 1,360 and 1,362 Broadway, to two two-story brick offices, with stores; William Wilson, premises, owner; C. F. Loshe of 627 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

TO BUILD A BIG HOTEL.

Shanley Brothers Secure a Large Plot Near Long Acre Square.

Shanley Brothers have just completed, through Broker John P. Kirwan, the purchase of the site for a new hotel, near Long Acre Square which, it is promised, will rival any of the new structures planned for that section. The Messrs. Shanley have bought from the various owners 203 to 217 West Forty-sixth Street, a plot 139 by 100, now covered by four-story English basement dwellings. For this large parcel, which will in reality be the site of the new hostelry, they have secured a "Broadway outlet," by acquiring 1,557 Broadway, a lot 23.10 by 83.3, situated 70 feet north of Forty-sixth Street.

Just when work will be begun on the new building has not yet been definitely decided. With one or two exceptions the existing leases on the old buildings have but a short time to run, and the operation will probably not be deferred very long.

The sellers of the Forty-sixth Street properties are as follows: No. 203, Margaret M. Lock; No. 205, Angelica B. Shaw; Nos. 207 and 209, Amos F. Eno, and Nos. 211 to 217, the Long Acre Realty Company.

Work on the Woman's Hotel.

The contractors for erecting the new hotel for the Woman's Hotel Company, upon Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets, near Madison Avenue, have demolished the buildings of the American Female Guardian Society, which, formerly occupied the same site, and excavations for the foundations are progressing. It is expected that the steel frame will be up and the roof on before midwinter.

Saratoga Hotel Sold.

The Kenmore Hotel, at Saratoga Springs, has been sold by Max Marx to Lyman C. Pettit. The property is situated at the corner of Broadway and Vandam Street and covers a plot 75 by 150 feet in size.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Monday, Sept. 16.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 74 ft s of 123d St, 20.11x100; George Rosenfeld, executor, to Christ Andres, quitclaim..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 74 ft s of 123d St, 20.11x100; Charles H. Lock to Christ Andres, quitclaim..... 1

BROADWAY, s w corner of 77th St, 105.5 x146x102.2x119.10; Francis M. Jencks to Albert Saxe, (R S $120)..... 100

BROADWAY, 8th Av, 57th and 58th Sts, block, except 8th Av, e s, 155.6 ft s of 58th St, 19.6x80; Eugene A. Hoffman to M. S. Borland, (R S $448.75)..... 1

BROADWAY, 598, e s, 28.6x198.4; Henry Corn and wife to Thomas A. Howell, (R S $48.75, mtg $300,000)..... 100

COLLEGE AV, 379, w s, 125.7 ft n of 142d St, 25x100; Kate Bunting to Otto Haussmann, (R S $1.75)..... 6,000

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 49.8 ft s 155th St, 50x100; William R. Keese to Louisa M. Knoepel, (mtg $8,000, R S $1.75)..... 14,000

HUGHES AV, w s, 200 ft s of 183d St, 50 x100; Delia Frame and another to Moritz Kleinman, (R S 50c)..... 1

LIBERTY ST, 51, n e s, 25.8x72x75.7x71; Nassau St, 40 to 44, n e corner; Liberty St, 70.4x13.7x71x12.8; the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company to William Ziegler, (R S $311.25)..... 625,000

LOT 478, map of Van Nest Park; John F. Peterson and Fritz Wegener, Jr., to .....

LOTS 23 and 24, map of land of heir of M. P. Chrystie, with right of way; the New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Emile James, (R S $1.25)..... 4,850

MOTT AV, 606, e s, 19.6x105.6x30.2x127.11; Katie C. Palmer to Morris Weinstein, (mtg $5,400)..... 1

PARK AV, w s, 125.10 ft n of 95th St, 25.2x100; Francis J. Schnugg to Fannie D. Thompson, (mtg $10,000, R S $3.25)... 1

RIDGE ST, 134, e s, 24x60; Christopher Hoefling to Sigmund Muldberg, (mtg $9,000, R S $5)..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 162.5 ft n e of Quarry Road, 50x150; Sarah H. Lewis to James T. Cooley, (mtg $4,000, R S $2.75) 100

WEBSTER AV, w s, 200 ft n of 195th St, 25x100.6; James J. McCluskey to Fordham Arcanum Building and Land Association, (mtg $1,890)..... 4,000

WENDOVER AV, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 75.2x131x75x182.6; Laura Boyles to Emil Simon, (mtg $11,000, R S $4)..... 100

WILLIS AV, n e corner of 142d St, 25x 100; John Smith to Maurice Ahl, (mtg $25,000, R S $6.25)..... 1

2D AV, e s, 20 ft n of 30th St, 19x60; Morris Weinstein to Frederick H. Palmer, (R S $1.25, mtg $10,000)..... 100

4TH ST, n s, Lots 166 and 167, map of Hudson P. Rose, Section 2, St. Raymond's Park, 50x100; Hudson P. Rose to Anna Prazak..... 1

4TH ST, n s, Lot 168, map of Hudson P. Rose, Section 2, St. Raymond's Park, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to Emil Prazak 1

9TH AV, n s, w ½ of Lot 526, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Andrew Rywolt to John Leonard, (R S $2.50)..... 1

97TH ST, n s, 440 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.11; George H. Barre and others to Hugo B. Roelker, (mtg $12,500, R S 50 cents)..... 15,800

9TH ST, s s, part of Lot 601, map of Wakefield, 25x114; James Lillis and others, heirs, to Kazimier Wojdylo 625

21ST ST, n s, 160 ft e of 10th Av, 20x98.9; Albert L. David to Charles M. Stabler, (mtg $10,000, R S $1.25)..... 1

33D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Malik Katz to Newman Shaffer, all title, all liens 100

57TH ST, n s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.5; Edward V. Loew to Julia F. Loew, (mtg $85,000, R S $31.50)..... 1

58TH ST, 361 West, 30x100.5; John M. Ruck and wife to John Gerken, (mtg $25,000, R S $5)..... 10

78TH ST, 306 West, 18x102.2; Ernest Stauffer to Minnie S. Currie, (mtg $22,000, R S $3)..... 1

92D ST, 55 West, n s, 20x100.6; Jane C. Goodwin to Marcia I. Le Fevre, (mtg $13,500)..... 10

119TH ST, ss, 85 ft e of 5th Av, 25x50; Francis J. Schnugg to Fannie D. Thompson, all liens, (R S $2)..... 1

124TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Leopold Hutter to Solomon Jacobs, (mtg $12,000, R S $6.25).... 1

184TH ST, w corner of Tiebout Av, 95.11x94x15.11; Ellen B. K. Sargent to Edward Handy, (R S 50c)..... 10

Recorded Leases.

ATTORNEY ST, 171; Raphael Kurzrok to Morris Klein, 7 years..... 1,600

PARK AV, 1,680, n w corner of 118th St; Samuel C. Baum to Lawrence E. Kohl, 5 years..... 540

PITT ST, 21 and 23; Sarah Tannenbaum to Soloman Mandell, 3 years..... 2,900

JEROME AV, s w corner of Burnside Av; M. J. Broderick to Charles J. Hellings, 5 years..... $480. 960

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ANDERSEN, Henry, to Max Just; Southern Boulevard, n s, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, all title, 6 months, 6 per cent..... 2,500

ANDRES, Christ, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 74 ft s of 123d St, 5 years, 4 per cent. 15,000

BLOCK, Lucian D., to Julia A. Grob; Rivington St, 292 and 294, 3 years, 4 per cent., gold..... 45,000

BORLAND, Middleton S., to Eugene A. Hoffman; 8th Av, Broadway, 57th St, and 58th St, the block, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 600,000

CARLEW, James, to Anita L. Bassford; 76th St, 18 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 45,000

CONWAY, Patrick J., and another to William H. Payne; Bathgate Av, e s, 126.8 ft s of 172d St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 250

CORN, Henry, to Frederick Southack and another; 5th Av, 87 and 89, prior mtg $350,000, due April 5, 1902..... 50,000

DE PASQUALE, Salvatore M., to Charles I. Donahue; 8th St, s s, being w ½ of e ½ and e ½ of w ½ of Lot 909, map of Wakefield, 3 years..... 7,500

FRIESS, George F., and another to Charles F. Mueller; interior lot, being 350 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,259.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,600

GERBER, Charles, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 164th St, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, rerecorded, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 10,500

GLEASON, Michael, to James E. North; Bathgate Av, n e corner of 176th St, 3 years, gold..... 12,000

GRUNER, John D., to George Ehret; 3d Av, 1,156, store lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,033

HAFT, Alexander, to Josephine H. Carpenter; 138th St, n s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, two mortgages, 3 years, gold, each. 19,500

HAFT, Alexander, to Stanley W. Dexter, trustee; Lenox Av, n w corner of 138th St; 524, 526, 524 and 528 East; also, 107th St, n s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, subject to all liens, 30 days, 6 per cent..... 25,000

HAFT, Alexander, to Adam Happel; Lenox Av, w s, 50 ft n of 138th St, prior mtg $17,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,600

HART, Henry L., and wife to Phoebe H. Hart; Broadway, 369, secures advances... ....

HAUSSMANN, Otto, to Kate Bunting; College Av, 379, 3 years..... 3,000

HEGEMAN, Hannah M., to Richard Webber; Lots 20 and 21, map made by William Scofield, City Island, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

HUBER, George H., to Elizabeth M. Green, executor; 113th St, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 16,000

JAMES, Emile, to the New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; proposed street in 24th Ward, adjoining land of James N. Chrystie and another, 3 years..... 3,000

KING, Vincent C., to Twelfth Ward Bank; 15th St, 131 East; 16th St, 110 East; 15th St, 214 West; 14th St, s w s, secures notes of mortgagor and Columbia Publishing Company, all title..... 1,998

KLEINMANN, Moritz, to Ellen M. Philips; Hughes Av, w s, 200 ft s of 183d St, 3 years..... 2,000

LEONARD, John, to Caroline Schumacher and others; 9th St, formerly Av, n s, 255 ft w of 4th Av, formerly St, Wakefield, 3 years, gold..... 2,000

LOEHR, Catharine, to Frederick E. A. Schaefer; 157th St, 458 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 550

McNULTY, Loretta F., to Willie L. Brown; Columbus Av, s e corner of Hancock St, Van Nest Park, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,800

MULDBERG, Sigmund, to Hugo Cohn; Ridge St, e s, 43 ft s of Stanton St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,000

O'CONNOR, Bridget, and another to Dollar Savings Bank; Morris Av, w s, 80 ft of 149th St, new line, 1 year, gold.... 5,500

OVERINGTON, Harry, to Kate Bunting; 139th St, s s, 75 ft w of Alexander Av, 3 years..... 2,500

OWENS, William R., and wife to Daniel Ryer and wife; Lot 27, map of 370 lots, MacGraw's estate, near Van Nest station, 3 years, 6 per cent., gold..... 1,300

PFENNING, Arnold, and another to Philip Goerlitz; 139th St, 110 West, prior mtg $25,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

REMINGTON, Annie, and another to the Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings; Lot 290, map of Van Nest Park, installments $37 monthly, 6 per cent..... 3,700

REMINGTON, Annie, and another to the Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings; 8th St, n s, 205 ft e of White Plains Av, Wakefield; also Lot 291, map of Van Nest Park, prior mtg $2,000, collateral..... 3,700

ROBERTSON, Donald, and another to William Mullaney; 118th St, 36 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 19,500

ROBERTSON, Donald, and another to Thomas K. Egbert and another, as trustees; 118th St, s s, 435 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 19,500

SAUVE, Jean G., to Charles F. Mueller; Grace Av, n s, Lot 7, map of Hudson P. Rose, St. Raymond's Park, due July 10, 1904, 6 per cent..... 300

SAXE, Albert, to Francis M. Jencks; Broadway, s w corner of 77th St, due Nov. 16, 1901, 6 per cent..... 200,000

STERN, Benjamin, to Darius O. Mills; 6th Av, n e corner of 104th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 300,000

WEGENER, Fritz, Jr., to Elizabeth Wright; Lot 478, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years, 6 per cent., gold..... 2,500

WILSON, Washington, and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 7th Av, n e corner of 125th St, prior mortgage, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 17,000

ZIEGLER, William, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Liberty St, 37, and Nassau St, 40 to 44, 3 years, 4 per cent. 425,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRAUNSTEIN, William F., to Elizabeth K. Breitenstein..... 2,000

HOOD, Ida R., to Victor J. Dowling..... 9,000

MILLS, Darius O., to Judson T. Francis. 300,000

LONDON, Louis, to the State Bank....Nominal

KERRIGAN, Thomas, to Herman Redding and wife..... 1,000

SCHIFF, Rachel, to William Sabor.....Nominal

THE JEFFERSON BANK to Isaac M. Berinstein, assigns two mortgages.....Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

143D ST, 606 East; Frederick Johannesen against Peter F. McGlade, owner and contractor..... 90

136TH ST, n s, 249.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; D. M. Shollenberger & Son against Eugene Spadari, owner; Salvator Lasuerchea, contractor..... 550

133D ST, 132 to 136 West; Thomas Mulligan and another against William P. Carroll, owner and contractor..... 2,000

80TH ST, 164 East; Peter J. Lavelle against John Doe, owner and contractor 19

3D AV, 1,524 and 1,526; Adolph L. Goldschmitt against the Reinhardt Company, lessee and contractor..... 247

39TH ST, 110 and 112 West; Charles Burkelman against Mary A. George, owner and contractor; J. H. George, contractor. 142

174TH ST, w s, 201 ft s of Westchester Av, 75x100; Michael Carney against Elvira H. and John Gillingham, owners and contractors..... 195

8TH AV and 152d St, n e corner, 50x 100; Frank Walker against John Farrell, owner; Charles Walker, contractor 675

40TH ST, 64 West; James O'Brien against Louisa Schu and estate of Charlotte Miller and another, owners and contractors..... 1,536

79TH ST, 531 and 533 East; Barney Goldman against Louis S. Newman, owner; Edmund Janko, contractor..... 65

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,952; George McMullen against estate of G. R. Scheffelin, owner; Justin Stiges and O. R. McEwen, contractors..... 38

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 133.9 ft n of 180th St; Clifford L. Miller against Mrs. A. M. Gillies and another, Aug. 23, 1901..... 232

VILLA AV, w s, 100 ft s of Potter Place; Owen Soher against J. Kleinberg and another, July 12, 1901..... 250

162D ST, n s, 163 ft e of Jerome Av; Clifford L. Miller against George H. Huber and another, Aug. 3, 1901..... 17

GROVE ST, 23; Crane Company against Elias Kempner and another, April 30, 1901..... 185

JEROME AV and 162d St, n e corner, 100x250; Christian Vondram against George H. Huber and another, Aug. 16, 1901..... 165

JEROME AV and 162d St, n e corner, 67.1x285.3x irregular; Horatio N. Powers against George H. Huber, Aug. 27, 1901..... 1,584

Lis Pendens.

MERCER ST, 237; Anthony Bassler against William H. F. Doerr, (notice of attachment;) attorney, A. Erdman.

162D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 19x99.11; Gertrude C. Winthrop against James J. Hagerty and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.

39TH ST, 110 and 112 West; Charles Burkelman against Mary A. George, owner and contractor; J. H. George, contractor.

174TH ST, w s, 201 ft s of Westchester Av, 75x100; Michael Carney against Elvira H. and John Gillingham, owners and contractors.

8TH AV and 152d St, n e corner, 50x 100; Frank Walker against John Farrell, owner; Charles Walker, contractor

40TH ST, 64 West; James O'Brien against Louisa Schu and estate of Charlotte Miller and another, owners and contractors

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Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 133.9 ft n of 180th St; Clifford L. Miller against Mrs. A. M. Gillies and another, Aug. 23, 1901

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162D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 19x99.11; Gertrude C. Winthrop against James J. Hagerty and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.

3D AV, 1,703; Bella Hauser and another against Mary A. Iris and another, (action to vacate deed, &c.; attorney, W. Hauser.

BEACH AV, w s, Lot 82, map of East Morrisania, 50x100; Anthony McOwen against Michaelangelo Bozza and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carpenter & Press.

162D ST, s s, 281 ft e of Broadway, 19x99.11; Paul Fuller and another, trustees, against James J. Hagerty and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.

131ST ST, s s, 21.6 ft w of 4th Av, 17.6x99.11; New York Life Insurance Company against Noah E. Stevens and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. McCall.

54TH ST, s s, 202.6 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x100.5; Thomas Buckley against Alice A. Stetler, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. T. Booth.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARTENSE B. STORY, as sole surviving trustee under the last will and testament of Isaac Orr, deceased, plaintiff, against HENRY S. DEDERICK, Junior, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 12th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises described by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Eagle Avenue, distant forty-three feet and nine inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-first (formerly Clifton or Cliff) Street and the westerly side of Eagle Avenue, and thence running westerly parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet; thence running northerly parallel with Eagle Avenue fifty-six feet and three inches; thence running easterly parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-first Street one hundred feet to the westerly side of Eagle Avenue; thence running southerly along the westerly side of Eagle Avenue fifty-six feet and three inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 17th, 1901.

WELTON C. PERCY, Referee.

GEO. G. DUTCHER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 41 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

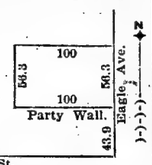

161st St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $21,337.21-100, with interest thereon from the 12th day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $721.59-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,593.66-100 and interest.

Dated New York, 17th day of September, 1901.

WELTON C. PERCY, Referee.

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Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC L. DAVIS, individually and doing business as I. L. Davis & Co., Bankrupt.—No. 3,966.

To the creditors of Isaac L. Davis, individually and doing business as I. L. Davis & Co., of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Isaac L. Davis, individually and doing business as I. L. Davis & Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City, County, and State of New York, N. Y., on the 26th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, September 4th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of JOSEPH GOLDMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 4,114.

To the creditors of Joseph Goldman of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1901, the said Joseph Goldman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City, County, and State of New York, N. Y., on the 26th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN GOLDSTON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Nathan Goldston of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1901, the said Nathan Goldston was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 16th, 1901.

NO. 4,121.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of CLARA L. SASSERATH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Clara L. Sasserath of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of September, A. D., 1901, the said Clara L. Sasserath was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 30th day of September, A. D., 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Sept. 16, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS WOLFBERG, Bankrupt.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of ADOLPH TEITELBAUM, the trustee, at public auction by Joseph Shongood & Sons, auctioneers, at No. 26 Lispenard Street, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day. A general description of said property is as follows:

Safe, desk, fixtures, and miscellaneous articles.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Dated September 13th, 1901.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

LESSER & ROONEY, Attorneys for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

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10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

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Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

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Let us inform you regarding the cost of Grantwood property, and the liberal terms of our time-payment contracts.

Twenty minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d Street Ferry, (by the Hudson River Traction Company's R. R.,) or fifteen minutes from 125th Street Ferry and trolley.

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WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

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3-story and basement high-stoop brownstone-front dwelling with lot.

NO. 28 EAST 126TH STREET.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

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They are 20 feet front by 60 feet deep, with extension, having servants' stairs to fourth story. The houses have three bathrooms, with mosaic floors and tiled walls; rolled rimmed bathtubs, wash basins, shower baths, &c., of the latest designs.

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PHONE 4760 38TH ST.

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West 32d St.—5-story double tenement and 3-story rear building; actual annual rental, $1,440; must be sold. Apply Hankins & Porr, Jamaica Av., near Union Place, Richmond Hill, L. I.

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Cheapest two-family house in Bronx; $5,000; easy terms. Case, 979 East 169th St., or 42 West 128th St.

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50c. weekly. No interest or assessments

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T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
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Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
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The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
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SEASONABLE PLEASURES AND AMUSEMENTS.
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An ideal Fall and Winter resort; opens for its ninth season under entirely new management. Picturesque and historic surroundings. Located in park of seven acres. New golf links near by. For terms and particulars address
EDWIN H. LEE, Manager,
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NEW ENGLAND.
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The Maplewood, PITTSFIELD, Berkshire Co., Mass.

Send for booklet.
Open June 1st to Nov. ARTHUR W. PLUMB, Prop.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY. In the matter of the receivership of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.
RECEIVER'S SALE.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent receiver of all the goods, property, and assets, late of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, will sell at public auction on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by A. H. Muller & Sons, Auctioneers, all the property and assets of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, except cash. Said sale will be made in parcels, as follows:
PARCEL NO. 1.
Certain accounts receivable due Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, amounting in the aggregate in face value to $32,861.33; a list and description of the accounts may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, in said Borough and City.
PARCEL NO. 2.
Certain accounts receivable due Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, being for charges accrued but not billed on February 6, 1900, amounting in the aggregate in face value to $20,374.89; a list and description of the accounts may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, in said Borough and City.
PARCEL NO. 3.
Forty (40) shares of the capital stock of the Merchants' Compress Company, of the par value of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) each.
PARCEL NO. 4.
Bond and Mortgage of the Baltic Realty Company, being a second mortgage on property known as "Baltic Block," situate in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York, with accrued interest; face value of principal, $20,000.
PARCEL NO. 5.
Dock engines, pile-driver and tools, and various miscellaneous tools and personal property now located at the various stores of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, a list of which may be seen at the auctioneers' office, and the property therein described may be examined upon the premises now owned by the New York Dock Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York.
PARCEL NO. 6.
Four (4) memberships in the Maritime Exchange; one (1) membership in the Coffee Exchange; one (1) membership in the Produce Exchange; and one (1) membership in the Fruit Exchange, each subject to such assessments and annual dues and charges as may be imposed by the rules and regulations of the respective exchanges.
PARCEL NO. 7.
All other property of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company of every kind, nature, or description, excepting cash, not included in any of the above-mentioned parcels. (This parcel at bidder's risk.)
All of the above-mentioned property will be sold for cash, and no bid will be received from any purchaser unless he deposit with the auctioneers at or prior to the time of sale cash or certified checks to qualify himself as bidder for the various parcels, respectively:

For Parcel No. 1	$1,000
For Parcel No. 2	1,000
For Parcel No. 3	200
For Parcel No. 4	1,000
For Parcel No. 5	2,500
For Parcel No. 6	100
For Parcel No. 7	100

Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, September 5th, 1901.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY of New York.—JAMES MARCHIS, plaintiff, against MARY MARCHIS, defendant.—Summons with Notice.—Action for absolute divorce on the ground of adultery.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 11th, 1901. MORRIS CUKOR,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address No. 61 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the defendant, Mary Marchis:
The foregoing summons is hereby served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of September, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on said date.—Dated New York, September 13th, 1901.
MORRIS CUKOR,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
s17-law6wF

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES. — Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeltfuss, 60 Fulton St.

Money loaned on all securities. Columbia Loan Co., 116 Nassau Street, Room 506. Lowest rates. Confidential.

Quick cash for all kinds of merchandise; city or country; what have you got for sale? Address X Box 220 Times.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 303.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Sewing Machine sale; special bargains; second hand, $3 to $9; guaranteed two years; new, $9 to $30 cash, $20 to $35 at $2 down and 50c weekly. Machines exchanged and repaired. Everything at cut prices; bottle of oil, 5c.; needles, 20c. dozen; belts, 9c. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Buy direct from us and save canvassers' commission. Write, salesman will call. WESTERN UNION S. M. CO., 173 3d Av., between 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone, 4,020—18th St.

TYPEWRITERS,
ALL MAKES,
RENTED and SOLD.
Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

NO FAKE—NO MISREPRESENTATION.
We Can Show EVERY BICYCLE Advertised. Wolff-American, $9; Westfield, $12; Ramblers, $7 to $12; Columbias, $5; Victors, $4; lots of others, $3.50, $10; used, but in good order.
NEW CYCLES, $12 TO $15.
Some with New Departure and Morrow Brakes. Tandems and Triplets, $12 to $25; Tires, 50c. to $2 each. JANDORF, corner Church and Barclay.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

Credit.—Men's and boys' high-grade clothing, ready made and to order; ladies' and misses' suits, skirts, and waists; you will save money by doing business with us. Address Co-operative, M Box 136 Times.

CREDIT Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. GLOBE CREDIT WATCH CO., World Bldg., 144. Evenings: Up-Town Branch, 16 E. 125th St.

Lace Curtains.—Retailing at wholesale prices. Irish Points, Renaissance, Nottingham, Bobbinet and Muslin Ruffled. Sample room, 396 Broadway, New York Curtain Co.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

$20 TO $35—REMINGTON'S, SMITH'S, OTHERS; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry on weekly payments; lowest prices. Crown Watch and Jewelry Company, 9 Maiden Lane.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room; Kinsey, Rainier, & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

At Spencer's, 344 6th Av., opposite Adams's, umbrellas, parasols, canes made, recovered, repaired. Telephone 4229—18th.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

D. Theodore, 61 Ann St., dealer in all kinds of old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses.

Send stamp for list of books which can't be bought elsewhere. Bookseller, 406 East 75th St.

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A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; west prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 62. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Stamps.—Pan-Americans, 4, 5, 8, 10c. mixed, wanted; 1½c. each paid. Tausig, 9 East 108th St.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free.
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REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2136 Cortlandt.

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
Expression of mouth restored; the highest award for artificial teeth at World's Fair was granted Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th; continuous gum, gold and rubber plates; bridge work.

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THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Judgments, notes, claims, foreign estates traced and collect on percentage. Lawyer, Box 123 Times.

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Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. M. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Furs.

FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

REMODELED AND REPAIRED.
GREEN, 59 WEST 21ST ST.

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Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, Auctioneer, office 280 Broadway, will sell to-day, at 9 o'clock, corner of 108th St. and Columbus Av., one pool table, complete, by order of attorneys for mortgagees.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, Auctioneer, office 280 Broadway, will sell to-day, at 10 o'clock, No. 301 Division Av., Borough of Brooklyn, the fixtures of a saloon, by order of mortgagees.

Loans Wanted.

Wanted—$3,000, 6 per cent., first mortgage, on suburban lots worth $12,000; liberal commission. Box 59, Scarsdale.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

REMARKABLE
PIANO OFFERS

HARMONY PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
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WILSON PIANOS
$155.

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

PEASE PIANOS

128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

PIANO BARGAINS.

$175 Beautiful Upright Pianos, slightly used, but in good condition and fully guaranteed. PAYMENTS ONLY $0 MONTHLY.

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Steinway, Weber, Gabler, and other high-grade piano bargains; new pianos, $150 upward, exchanged and rented; rent allowed if purchased; easy payments. O. W. Wuertz, 1,518 3d Av., near 86th St.; open evenings.

PIANOS TO RENT

Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" Wise. STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

Special bargain, upright piano, $100; squares, $20 upward; easy payments; exchanged, rented. Christman, 21 East 14th St.

$75 —BEAUTIFUL upright, Steinway, great sacrifice; rents $3. BIDDLE'S, 7 E. 14th St.

Fine upright piano, $170; $6 monthly; rent, $3. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

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DESKS.

Great Variety of style and price.
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton St., N.Y.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

For Sale.—Fast 37-foot naphtha launch; built to order; all conveniences; 8 feet 6 beam, 2 feet 6 draught; just right for Southern waters this Winter. Adolph Burdorf, owner, 138 West 37th St.

Keel schooner yacht for sale, 45 feet over all; newly overhauled; owner will sacrifice; bargain hunters look this up. 11 Broadway, Room 1,218.

Gasoline Engines, Marine and Automobile purposes; prices exceptionally reasonable. Call or write. Arthur Mosler, 270 West St.

Sixty-five-foot cruising twin screw naphtha yacht will be sold cheap for cash. C. Keller, Post Office Box 5, Station A.

For Sale—New tugboat Hull, length 105 ft., with house complete. Jas. Hughes, 1 Broadway.

For Sale or Exchange.—36-foot open electric yacht. W. T. C., Room 19, 229 Broadway.

Machinery.

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KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
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Centrifugal and pulsometer pumps; all sizes; boilers, engines, Baxters, ventilating wheels, chain hoists, radiators, portable forges, blowers, everything. Maslins, 105 1st St., Jersey City.

Religious Notices.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, CORNER FIFTH AV. and 43d St.—Services in memory of the late President William McKinley will be held in the Temple Emanu-El on Thursday morning, Sept. 19, at 11 o'clock.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—McKinley Memorial Exercises will be held at Carnegie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av., on Thursday, Sept. 19, at 11 o'clock A. M. Professor Felix Adler will deliver the address.

Surrogate Notices.

LAZZARI, CAROLINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JOHN B. LAZZARI, Francois Sage, Marie Wehn, Adele Cachot

DEVERY MUST ANSWER CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

He Is Charged with Oppression and Neglect of Duty.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S ACTION

Many Witnesses Will Be Called Against Him — Charges Based Upon the Case of Policeman O'Neill.

The preparation of the case of the People vs. William S. Devery, Deputy Commissioner of Police, was begun by the District Attorney yesterday, and last night a formal complaint was drawn up by Assistant District Attorney Gans, charging Mr. Devery with oppression and neglect of duty as defined under Sections 556, 117, and 154 of the Penal Code.

These charges are based upon the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner at the trial of Patrolman Edward O'Neill for insubordination and conduct unbecoming an officer, for openly defying his Chief, and declaring that he would not be "shaken down" for possible transfer after he had been fined thirty days' pay. Mr. Gans will take his complaint to Justice Jerome this morning, when he will ask for a warrant for the arrest of the Deputy Commissioner. The penalty for the offenses charged is one year's imprisonment, $1,000 fine, or both.

Ever since the day when Policeman O'Neill defied Mr. Devery the District Attorney's office, the members of the Committee of Fifteen, and the Merchants' Association have been combining their efforts to secure testimony strong enough to support a criminal charge against the Deputy Commissioner. There have been numerous conferences, but it was not until yesterday that a point was reached where it was considered that immediate action could be taken.

Justice Jerome, Col. Robert Grier Monroe of the Committee of Fifteen, Henry De Forest Baldwin of the law firm of Lord, Day & Lord, who acted as counsel for Policeman O'Neill when he was tried for insubordination, and Assistant District Attorneys Garvan, Gans, and Sandford held a long conference yesterday afternoon. Before they finished they had mapped out a plan of action which they declared would result in the conviction of the Deputy Commissioner.

Assistant District Attorney Gans then laid the matter before Mr. Philbin and was instructed to take immediate steps.

When questioned, Mr. Gans said that the prosecution of the Deputy Commissioner was for the most part based on the O'Neill case. He said that the District Attorney's office had long been waiting for an opportunity to proceed criminally against Mr. Devery, but up to the time of the O'Neill case had not found evidence strong enough to give any assurance of conviction.

Mr. Gans returned from his vacation when the O'Neill case was first brought up, and followed it closely from beginning to end. While watching it he saw an opportunity, he says, to secure evidence against the Deputy Commissioner, and went immediately to Mr. Baldwin, who, while acting as O'Neill's counsel, had taken a complete stenographic record of the trial. He told Mr. Baldwin that he thought there were substantial grounds for a criminal prosecution. Mr. Baldwin agreed with him.

Mr. Gans then, for the first time, laid the matter before his chief, and was instructed to work on the case until he could formulate a specific criminal complaint.

Oppression and extortion are described as follows in the Penal Code:

Oppression and extortion committed under color of official right. A public officer or a person pretending to be such, who unlawfully and maliciously, under pretense or color of official authority, (1) arrests another or detains him against his will; (2) seizes or levies upon another's property; or, (3) dispossesses another of any lands or tenements; or (4) does any other act, whereby another is injured in his person, property, or right, commits oppression and is guilty of misdemeanor.

The acts of oppression which will be embraced under this section, according to a statement made in the District Attorney's office yesterday, cansist in the failure of Deputy Commissioner Devery to give Policeman O'Neill a fair trial and fining him thirty days' pay without allowing him to call any witnesses in his own behalf. The other charges of misdemeanor which will figure in the complaint specify criminal neglect of duty as defined in Sections 117 and 154 of the Penal Code. Section 117, entitled "General Provision as to Neglect of Duty," reads:

A public officer or a person holding a public trust or employment upon whom any duty is enjoined by law who wilfully neglects to perform that duty is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 154, entitled "Omission of Duty by a Public Officer," reads:

Where any duty is or shall be enjoined by law upon any public officer or upon any person holding a public trust or employment, every wilful ommission to perform such duty, where no special provisions shall have been made for the punishment of such delinquency, is punishable as a misdemeanor.

In what manner the specific charge of neglect of duty will be presented in the complaint Mr. Gans refused to make known on the ground that the prosecution could not afford to make public its plans. Mr. Gans, when asked what witnesses would be called to testify against Mr. Devery simply replied that there would be many, but that the time was not ripe yet to tell who they were.

"Will Deputy Commissioner Devery be arrested on a warrant?" Mr. Gans was asked.

"I have no reason to doubt that a warrant will issue in the case," he replied.

The question was raised at the conference yesterday, it was stated, whether it would be better to arrest Deputy Commissioner Devery on a warrant or proceed with an examination before a Magistrate, before taking the case into the Court of Special Sessions, or, as may be done, before the Grand Jury. The majority favored proceeding immediately before a Magistrate or a Justice of Special Sessions, and it was stated that that course would be adopted.

It was announced in the District Attorney's office also, that Assistant District Attorney Osborne would have charge of the prosecution of Deputy Commissioner Devery when the case was brought into court for trial.

MR. CROKER AT WORK.

He Asks About the Methods of the Anti-Tammany Organizations—His Visitors.

Richard Croker's first full day of political work after an absence of ten months in Europe, began soon after 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and ended before midnight. Among the first callers at the Democratic Club was Isaac A. Hopper, leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District. The meeting between Mr. Croker and Mr. Hopper was cordial, although it is declared that the former is moving all the machinery in his power to defeat the latter. Mr. Hopper said that he only called to pay his respects to Mr. Croker. The next caller was Maurice F. Holahan, President of the Department of Public Improvements.

Soon after 10 o'clock Mr. Croker with John F. Carroll took a carriage and drove to Tammany Hall. The former did not enter, but ordered the driver to go to his office on lower Broadway. When asked about the Mayoralty situation, Mr. Croker said:

"I don't know who the Tammany candidate will be. That is a matter the convention will have to decide."

Mr. Croker then asked several questions as to the methods which the anti-Tammany organizations were pursuing to decide on a candidate for Mayor.

"Will Tammany win?" was finally asked.

"I won't answer that question, because that would be talking politics. I won't talk politics."

There was talk among the Tammany men about the failure of Police Commissioner Murphy and Deputy Commissioner Devery to call at the Democratic Club. When asked about police affairs Mr. Croker said:

"I have not been back long enough to get a thorough understanding of the situation. I will look into it before doing anything else."

"Will you say anything about the Tammany factional fights?" was asked.

"Let them fight it out. That we have always done. It is following the Democratic principle of local home rule. The reason why I won't talk politics is because I feel so bad over the death of President McKinley. The whole Nation should drop politics until after his funeral, and I shall not discuss politics until then anyway."

The first meeting of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee since Mr. Croker's return was held yesterday afternoon. There was a full attendance. Appropriate resolutions on the death of President McKinley were offered by Mr. Croker and adopted unanimously.

The Democratic Club was crowded last evening with Tammany leaders and others looking for nominations. There was a boom for Lewis Nixon for the Tammany nomination for Mayor. Before midnight it assumed considerable proportions.

The announcement was made that Mr. Croker would stay in town two or three days and would then go to Long Branch or some other near-by resort.

MR. CROKER HEARS A RUMOR.

Chairman McMahon Tells the Leader a Warrant Is Out for Deputy Commissioner Devery.

There was plenty of excitement at the Democratic Club last evening when the rumor spread that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of Deputy Commissioner Devery by Justice Jerome on the charge of oppression. The club was crowded at the time. Richard Croker had just finished his dinner, and was seated in a comfortable chair enjoying a cigar.

John T. Oakley, Vice Chairman of the Municipal Council, approached the Tammany leader and began to talk about county candidates. But the sudden entrance of Daniel F. McMahon, Chairman of the Tammany Executive Committee, stopped the conversation.

"I want to see you a minute," said Chairman McMahon to Mr. Croker; "it is important."

Mr. Croker walked nearly to the front entrance of the club, and Chairman McMahon said:

"There is a warrant out for Devery."

"What's the matter? What is it all about?" asked Mr. Croker, and his face clouded and his lips closed tightly.

Mr. McMahon spoke in a whisper for a few minutes. Then a cab was driven up to the club and ex-District Attorney Gardiner and Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who is at present attached to the District Attorney's office, hurried to the spot where Mr. Croker was standing. There was a conference which lasted fifteen minutes, during which Mr. Croker talked in low tones, but showed his excitement. Mr. Osborne did most of the talking, and it was said afterward that he explained to the Tammany leader all of the legal points involved in the Devery case. Ex-District Attorney Gardiner was also excited during the conversation.

"Have you heard about a warrant for the arrest of Deputy Commissioner Devery?" was asked of Mr. Croker.

"I heard about it just now. I don't know the facts. I intend to investigate and find out all I can."

Andrew Freedman, who had also heard the rumor that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of Deputy Commissioner Devery, asked:

"There is no indictment? Was it a warrant issued by Justice Jerome? Then it is all politics—just a political game."

When the news of the rumor spread through the club there was evident uneasiness on the part of all the members present.

MR. CROKER'S LATEST ORDER.

Warring Queens County Factions Informed that Tammany Will Not Recognize Mr. Cassidy.

Richard Croker issued an order yesterday to the men who are carrying on the factional fight in Queens County for the leadership. Assemblyman Charles Wissell, who was named by Mr. Croker to take control of the district before he sailed for Europe, has not been able to get the machinery into his power because Councilman Cassidy defeated him at every turn. In the pronunciamento issued by Mr. Croker, he said:

"I understand that there are Democrats over in Long Island City who are friends of Tammany Hall, supporting Mr. Cassidy in the coming primary. I wish it distinctly understood that Mr. Cassidy will not be recognized by Tammany Hall as the leader under any circumstances, because of his treachery to the Democratic Party. I hope all good Democrats will support the Wissell ticket."

The statement has been painted on wagon posters, and yesterday the vehicles were drawn through the streets. They attracted much attention.

J. OVERTON PAINE DISCHARGED.

One of Broker's Clients Who Lost Money Had Him Arrested—Judge Says No Crime Was Committed.

J. Overton Paine, who on May 6 last had $167 of Morris A. Thorne's money on margin for stock transactions, notified the latter that he had sold ten shares of Union Pacific, and twenty shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, to his (Mr. Thorne's) account, and that thus the margin was wiped out.

Claiming that no such transaction happened and that this was a scheme to defraud him, Thorne secured Mr. Paine to be held for the Grand Jury. Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on writ of habeas corpus, directed Mr. Paine's immediate discharge. In his opinion Justice McAdam says:

"Clearly no crime is alleged. The defendant did not obtain possession of the complainant's money by any trick or device or fraud or artifice, for it was voluntarily parted with by the complainant of his own free will and accord. * * * In the present instance the $167 was placed in the hands of the defendant by the complainant, which made him a debtor to the latter for the amount, and gave the depositor the right to recover it by civil action. The fact that the defendant had the money in his possession, or made what he alleged was a purchase and sale, does not constitute a crime, for the complainant parted with nothing and did not alter his position in consequence. A breach of contract does not constitute a crime; and even a breach of contract is not set forth, but only a statement by defendant that he had spent money while the complainant says he did not spend it."

GAVE AWAY THEIR WINNINGS.

Steerage Passengers Made Happy by Nathan Straus and A. J. Cammeyer.

Among those who returned from Europe on the Red Star Line steamship Zeeland yesterday were Nathan Straus and A. J. Cammeyer. It was said that they won most of the pools on the days' run made up during the voyage, and distributed their winnings to the women in the steerage who had children. This act of generosity caused pleasurable excitement among the steerage passengers, and was the chief subject of conversation between decks during the last part of the trip. It could not be learned what amount of money was given, but it is said that the last pool won was $136.

Speaking of the death of the President, Mr. Straus said:

"I am heartsick at the awful intelligence. As a citizen, soldier, statesman, and President, Mr. McKinley was the highest type of American manhood, and the whole world bows in grief at his bier. There are no Democrats or Republicans now, only Americans. What a shame it is that in this land of freedom and liberty such a horrible crime is possible."

Medical Directory Issued.

The medical directory of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, published by the New York State Medical Association, for 1901 is being distributed. It contains the names of 12,644 physicians, of which 10,112 are in the State of New York, 1,472 in New Jersey, and 1,060 in Connecticut. Of the 10,112 names in New York State, 3,991 are credited to the Borough of Manhattan and the Bronx. A total of all the boroughs of Greater New York is 5,579 physicians. The publication is said by the committee which had the work of compiling it in charge to be the most perfect and satisfactory which has yet been published by the Medical Association. It can be secured from the Secretary of the New York State Medical Association, at 64 Madison Avenue.

Cannot Get Control of German Lines.

At the offices of the German steamship lines in this city it was said yesterday that there was no chance of J. P. Morgan, as the representative of a syndicate of American capitalists, ever getting control of the German Atlantic lines. It was added that Mr. Morgan may be investing some of his money in German steamship stocks, as has been reported in Berlin, but he can never get a controlling interest in either the Hamburg-American or North German Lloyd Line.

Schley Court Resumes Sept. 20.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Schley court of inquiry will resume its sessions on Friday morning. Definite plans for the daily work of the court have not been completed, but the expectation is two sessions will be held daily.

"The end of the season."

"What's what" in clothes this Fall?

Come and see.

Autumn suits and overcoats have been ready some time, even if weather hasn't.

Straw hat season is now officially closed. The Alpine holds the middle of the stage. Alpines, $3, $3.50 and $5.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

LIVELY FIGHTS AT PRIMARY ELECTIONS

To be Held Throughout the County To-day.

Republican Factions at War in the 25th and 29th Districts—Tammany's District Contests.

Primary elections will be held throughout the county to-day, and in some of the Assembly districts lively fights will occur.

The polls will be open between the hours of 2 P. M. and 9 P. M.

On the Republican side there were reports of stirring contests in several districts, but these have narrowed down to the battles in the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-ninth Districts. In each of these each faction is sanguine of success, and a heavy vote is expected.

The discovery of enrollment frauds in the Seventh District, where ex-Alderman Hackett crossed swords with Franklin B. Miller, the present leader, practically decided the battle in favor of Mr. Miller. The courts ordered stricken from the rolls more than 600 names, and the owners of these were all accounted the supporters of Mr. Hackett.

Jacob Neustadt attempted to relieve John Stiebling of the leadership in the Twelfth District, but the opinion is that the contest will not amount to much.

An interesting fight is on in the Twenty-fifth, where the supremacy of McDougall Hawkes is threatened by Charles A. Hess, who preceded him, and who aided in bringing about the selection of Mr. Hawkes. Each faction has separate headquarters, and has sent out voluminous campaign literature. The friends of Mr. Hess assert that Mr. Hawkes insists that Assemblyman John A. Weekes, Jr., and Alderman Herbert Parsons shall be renominated. There is really no opposition to Mr. Parsons, who is credited by all with having made an excellent Alderman. But the opposition to Mr. Weekes is very bitter, and is based mainly on the fact that he is not a resident of the district, but, nevertheless, has arbitrarily interfered, with the assent of Mr. Hawkes, in district affairs even to securing and demanding the removal of office holders who did not acquiesce in his views.

The Hess people say there is plenty of material in the district from which to select a Republican candidate for the Assembly, and they will not tolerate the selection of Mr. Weekes, who lives in the Twenty-seventh District. It is a feature of the struggle in the district that many of the men who opposed Mr. Hess when he was a candidate against Capt. F. Norton Goddard for delegate to the National Convention are now supporting him heartily. The feeling runs so high that the loss of a Republican Assemblyman and Alderman is possible in November, and the Hess people assert that one of Mr. Hawkes's chief lieutenants declared in a public meeting that in the event of the success of Mr. Hess the Hawkes faction would run a third district ticket on election day.

The only other fight of any consequence is in the Twenty-ninth District. This is the home of Robert C. Morris, President of the Republican County Committee. The contest here, it is conceded, grew, in the main, out of the appointment of James Yereance as one of the Appraisers under the collateral inheritance tax law. His nomination was demanded by Mr. Morris and supported by Alderman Mason, the present leader. It was made, and there were many resignations from the Plaza Club because of the feeling created. Messrs. Morris, Mason, and Yereance were among those who resigned. The opponents of Mr. Mason are supporting Frank H. Partridge, a retired merchant and a member of the Union League Club. He has made an active canvass and expects to win. Who will be supported by the Morris faction for leader in the event of success is not definitely known. Some say Mr. Mason will be selected again and others assert that the position will go to Simon Hess.

SALE OF NEW YORK STOCK.

Rhoades & Richmond's Bid of 104.52 for $500,000 the Highest—The Lowest Bid 103.155.

Controller Coler opened bids yesterday for $3,000,000 3½ per cent. corporate stock of the City of New York, the proceeds of which are to be used in the construction of the Rapid Transit Railway. There were eight bidders. The highest bid was that of Rhoades & Richmond, who bid 104.52 for $500,000 worth of the stock. The next highest bidder was Joseph L. Buttenwieser, who bid 104.50 for $25,000. The Franklin Trust Company bid 103.574 for $100,000. The remainder of the stock will be awarded to Farson, Leach & Co. and to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who bid for the entire amount $3,094,650 and accrued interest, which is equal to a bid of 103.155.

The prices received yesterday are several points lower than received on the last sale of bonds. Controller Coler said it was the condition of the market which made the prices so low. He said he did not attribute the lower price to the assassination of President McKinley.

VICTIM OF "LOOPING THE LOOP."

Girl Rode on It Until She Became Insane and Was Sent to Bellevue.

Bertha Schwickler, seventeen years old, of 92 Fourth Street, was taken from the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, 5 Livingston Place, to Bellevue Hospital on Sunday afternoon, suffering from delirium, and yesterday she was sent to the female department of the Insane Pavilion of Bellevue to await examination as to her sanity.

The young woman went to Coney Island recently and spent the greater part of the day in riding on what is called "Looping the Loop." It affected her mind. She wandered away and was found acting peculiarly on the beach. She was taken home and continued to grow worse until she was sent to the infirmary.

San Salvador's Minister Here.

Among those who arrived yesterday on the Panama Railroad steamship Orizaba from Colon was Señor R. Zaldivar, ex-President of San Salvador, who recently was appointed as Minister of that republic to the United States. He was met at the pier by the Salvadorian Consul in this city. Señor Zalvidar is staying at the Waldorf Astoria.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Are prepared to furnish Mourning Fabrics of cotton or wool, in every grade, for draping and other uses. Bunting, Flags and Poles in any quantity. Estimates and sketches submitted for decorative work.

This Store will be closed, Thursday—the Day of Interment.

19th St. Sixth Ave. 20th St.

JOHANN MOST'S BOND REDUCED

He Proved His Article Advocating Murder Was Published Before the President Was Shot.

Johann Most, Anarchist, was examined yesterday in the Centre Street Police Court before Magistrate Olmsted, who held him in $500 bail for trial in General Sessions on the charge of having violated Section 675 of the Penal Code in publishing in his newspaper called Freiheit, an article tending to disturb the public peace.

Most was arrested last Thursday night, the technical charge made against him at that time being that he was a suspicious person. He was locked up, but was released later on bail of $1,000. This bail was diminished yesterday by one-half, because the prosoner proved through an employe of the International News Company that the published article in question had been in an issue of Freiheit that was turned over to the company for mailing before President McKinley was shot in Buffalo.

Most acted as his own lawyer. Detective Sergeant Steinbruch and Detective Kraus of the Central Office appeared against him, Assistant District Attorney Herrman being in charge of the prosecution.

After Herr Most had proved that the article could not have been distributed before the assassination, Mr. Herrman asked that the prisoner be held anyway, inasmuch as the article, he said, would be illegal if printed at any time. Magistrate Olmsted, who read the translation of the article, held this view. He also upheld Mr. Herrman in the contention that the fact of the article having been previously printed had no bearing on the case.

Albino Albinger continued on the prisoner's bond, which was reduced to $500. The case will come in General Sessions in about two weeks.

J. S. ROGERS'S RESIDENCE.

New Jersey Court Asked During the Probating of His Will to Declare Him a Citizen of New York.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 16.—Chancellor Magie, sitting as Ordinary of the Prerogative Court, to-day, heard testimony in the probating of the will of Jacob S. Rogers, the millionaire locomotive manufacturer, of Paterson. Chauncey G. Parker, representing Ella A. Rogers and Edith Gollathy, asked that the case be postponed on the ground that the caveators had not had time to prepare their case. The application was denied.

John Havron, George A. Hanna, Frank J. Shadler, and George Longbottom, who witnessed the will or its codicils, were called to prove the instrument. Each testified that Mr. Rogers appeared to be of sound mind when he signed the will.

Ex-Attorney General Griggs appeared for the executors and examined the witnesses. Robert W. De Forest represented the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the principal residuary legatee under the will. When Mr. Griggs rested his case Mr. Parker raised the point that the court was without jurisdiction on the ground that Mr. Rogers was a resident and citizen of New York. He requested the Court to fix a day for hearing argument on this point.

The Chancellor refused the motion, but when he found that counsel for the caveators were unprepared to continue the case, adjourned it until next Monday. The subsequent hearings will be at Jersey City or Newark.

DRESSMAKER'S TRUNKS SEIZED

Customs Officials Say that $6,000 Worth of Laces Were Found in Them Concealed in Pillows.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Mulhall were passengers on the French liner La Bretagne, which arrived from Havre Sunday. They were down on the passenger list as Mr. and Mrs. Fairfield. Mrs. Mulhall is a fashionable dressmaker.

Something in the manner of the couple excited the suspicions of the customs officers at the pier, and their baggage—two trunks—were sent to the Public Stores. Yesterday, in the presence of Deputy Collector Phelps, Deputy Surveyor Story and Customs Inspector Coffey, the trunks were examined thoroughly. According to statements made at the Custom House later, a large sofa pillow was found packed tightly with costly lace, and a large pillow, made in four parts, and used as a steamer chair cushion, also contained a large quantity of laces and embroideries.

The inner lining of Mr. Mulhall's overcoat was hung with strips of Persian lamb's wool, and Mrs. Mulhall's wrap was found to contain some of this material inside the lining. In addition, more laces and embroidery were found in the trunks. The value of these articles, exclusive of duty, is about $6,000. The trunks and their contents were seized and the case is now in the hands of Collector Bidwell.

CRUISER RETVIZAN A SUCCESS.

Trial of American-Built Russian Vessel Highly Satisfactory.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—After a most satisfactory builders' trial trip off the Delaware Capes the Russian battleship Retvizan returned to Cramps' shipyard this afternoon. On the arrival of the Retvizan at the shipyard Edwin S. Cramp said:

"The trial of the Retvizan has been the most successful ever made by the company. She developed wonderful speed, sometimes reaching seventeen knots. All of her guns were given a fair test, to the entire satisfaction of the Russian officers aboard. The batteries were repeatedly fired and the twelve-inch guns were particularly satisfactory. The vessel was not affected by the firing."

A force of mill men is now at work on the Retvizan preparing her for the Government test on Oct. 15.

SHOT IN HIS DOORWAY.

LITTLE VALLEY, N. Y., Sept. 16.—A mysterious shooting affair occurred at Sandusky, Cattaraugus County, Saturday evening, when a man named William Mills was shot twice with a shotgun loaded with birdshot. A boy named Cleveluce was returning from hunting when he met two strangers. They secured his gun under pretense of going coon hunting.

They then went to the home of Mills and from ambush shot him twice, once in the face and once in the shoulder, as he was sitting in his doorway. The Sheriff and deputies are investigating the strange affair. The boy Cleveluce has been apprehended.

S. Levenson's Creditors Disagree.

The creditors of Samuel Levenson, whose underwear manufacturing establishment, at 104 Allen Street, was cleaned out by burglars about a month ago, and who failed in consequence, held a meeting in the law office of Cohen Brothers, 146 Broadway, yesterday. Levenson's liabilities are said, by his counsel, to be $3,000. There are no assets. The creditors were offered 10 per cent. cash, but they could not agree among themselves, so a committee was appointed finally to agree upon a basis of settlement.

Big Claim Against Gilman Estate.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 16.—George W. Smith, the nephew of the deceased wife of George Francis Gilman, the millionaire tea merchant, to-day filed with the Bridgeport Trust Company a claim against the estate, the items of which aggregate $275,000. It represents money loaned Mr. Gilman and services.

THE DIVVER-FOLEY FACTIONS IN COURT

Tactics Which Lead to Applications for Warrants Adopted.

Divverites Apply to Supt. McCullagh, While the Foleyites Appeal Directly to Magistrate Olmsted.

With the primaries only a few hours away the desperate struggle for supremacy in the Second Assembly District, under the leadership of ex-Judge Patrick Divver and Councilman Thomas F. Foley was carried into the police court yesterday. Members of the two warring factions gathered in the Centre Street courtroom and with their legal representatives invoked the law to deprive numbers of their opponents of the right to take a hand in the final struggle to-day.

The battle revolved around State Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh, who applied to Magistrate Olmsted for about 200 warrants for men charged with false registration in the district. The warrants were equally divided among Divverites and Foleyites. In support of his application the Superintendent handed the Magistrate a large bundle of papers, which the latter took and said he would examine.

The Divverites had gone with their evidence to the Superintendent of Elections and asked for the arrest of about 100 men, who, it was alleged, were illegally registered. The Foleyites, not knowing of this, but contemplating an assault upon the corrupt voters of the other side, went to Magistrate Olmsted and handed him a list of about 100 names of persons who, it was claimed, were unlawfully on the lists. They asked that these alleged lawbreakers be arrested and brought to justice.

Superintendent McCullagh, accompanied by Deputy Attorney General Hedges, appeared before the Magistrate at 2 o'clock with the papers in the case of the Divverites against the Foley suspects. Mr. Foley himself was present. When Magistrate Olmsted heard Superintendent McCullagh's application he promptly turned over to him the papers bearing the Foley accusations. Mr. Foley expressed himself to the reporters present as being absolutely sure of victory to-day.

"Why, when I was up stairs at the Democratic Club talking to Croker about it," said Mr. Foley, "Divver was down stairs 'kicking' to Larry Delmour and complaining that Tammany Hall wasn't standing by him. Then some of the members of the Democratic Club advised Divver to spend no more money on his campaign, as I had already won the fight. And that's the truth, too."

It was said in court that the Foley applications for warrants included twenty for the house at 17 Oliver Street, five for the house at 100 James Street, and twenty-five for the house at 223 Park Row. It is claimed that the twenty-five men in the last-named place were recently transferred there from Randall's Island.

Among the Divver accusations is one calling for warrants for thirty-seven men at 80 Park Row. This place was until very recently occupied as a poolroom, and it is claimed that the Foley leaders rented it and put up thirty-seven cots, for which occupants were soon found.

Superintendent McCullagh said after the Magistrate had adjourned the matter over until this morning that he would treat the factions impartially and make an attempt to arrest every man for whom a warrant was issued.

The Superintendent last night sent letters to Mayor Van Wyck and Police Commissioner Murphy, demanding their aid in enforcing the provisions of the Penal Code relating to crimes against the elective franchise.

Justice Truax yesterday in the Supreme Court handed down a decision with reference to about 325 applications made by Councilman Foley, in which he strikes out a number of names of those who have been registered.

The application included four classes of persons who, it was alleged, had no right to vote, and should, therefore, be stricken from the rolls by the Board of Elections. In many cases it was claimed that the would-be voters were non-residents of the Second Assembly District; in others that the names certified to the Board of Elections were forgeries; in others that the persons who were entitled to vote were dead; and in the rest that the persons whose names were placed on the rolls had not made the necessary acknowledgment before a notary.

Lawyer James W. Ridgway, counsel for ex-Judge Divver, said the decision was a victory for Judge Divver, as the number of voters who would be stricken from the rolls on investigation would be very few.

Ex-Judge Curtis, special counsel for Mr. Foley, said the decision would mean the loss of 400 votes to Divver on a division.

BITTER TAMMANY CONTESTS.

The Troubles in the 31st and 32d Assembly Districts—Mr. Holahan's Leadership Attacked.

Some of the bitterest factional fights ever waged in Tammany Hall will be decided at the primaries to-day. Richard Croker, since his return, has stated publicly that he will take no hand in district contests.

In the Second Assembly District there is the contest between the followers of Patrick Divver and Councilman Thomas Foley, and there is a bitter contest in the Thirty-first Assembly District, of which Isaac A. Hopper is the present leader. Peter F. Meyer, Richard Croker's partner, and a number of others are carrying on the contest to oust Mr. Hopper.

On the primary ticket in opposition to Mr. Hopper are Vernon M. Davis, John E. Brodsky, Charles Welde, Patrick A. Gilroy, William H. Burke, and Samuel Josephs.

The claim is made by the anti-Hopperites that the present leader has received no recognition from Tammany Hall and cannot get places for the workers. Mr. Hopper, however, has found jobs for his friends on contract work throughout the city.

There is another factional fight in the Thirty-second District, which is being conducted on highly moral grounds. James J. Frawley, a nephew of Tax Commissioner Sheehy, is trying to win the leadership from Leader Ryan. Both sides claim that it is the intention of their opponents to turn the district over to the gamblers and allow poolrooms and other resorts to be open in the district. Mr. Frawley also claims that Leader Ryan has not been devoting his attention to the political affairs of the district.

Another Tammany contest is in the Twenty-fourth District, in which Max Steinert is trying to defeat Maurice F. Holahan as leader.

Humane Societies to Meet.

The twelfth annual convention of the New York State Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty will be held at Buffalo, beginning on Monday, Oct. 14. The convention will meet in the rooms of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences. Library Building. The meeting of the American Humane Association will be held immediately after that of the State Convention, and on Monday evening a joint public meeting of the two organizations will be convened.

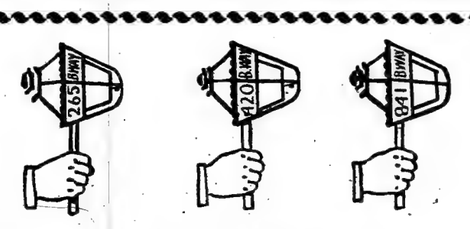

We Keep Hammering

away on the good, old-time policy of goodness and dependability in our clothing, which has been a tradition with us for forty years.

Ready with every proper style in Fall Clothing, Hats, Furnishings and Shoes.

Stores will be closed all day Thursday.

Hackett Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

The Turf. | The Turf.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

Sept. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30; Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Six Races Each Day at 2.15 P. M.

FIRST DAY

TUESDAY, SEPT. 17TH.

The Junior Champion Stakes, $15,000.

The First Special, $2,500.

TRAINS DIRECT TO THE TRACK.

LEAVE EAST 34TH STREET, NEW YORK, via LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20 P. M. Parlor cars on all trains.

LEAVE PARK ROW, NEW YORK, daily, via Brooklyn Bridge and 5th Avenue Brooklyn Elevated, every 15 minutes. Saturdays, every 10 minutes. Express to race track, stopping at City Hall, Flatbush Avenue and 9th Street Stations only.

LEAVE WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK, via 39th Street, Brooklyn Ferry, every 20 minutes from 10:00 A. M.

LEAVE PARK ROW, NEW YORK, Trolley Cars, via Vanderbilt Avenue and the Culver Route.

LEAVE HAMILTON FERRY, BROOKLYN, via 15th Street and the Culver Route.

LEAVE GREENPOINT and BROADWAY FERRIES, via Lorimer, Tompkins, and the Culver Route.

MUSIC BY LANDER.

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NATIONAL DESIGNS.

"A grave, quaint charm of rare simplicity, and most, a sense of rest,"

are the attributes of Colonial furniture. Because of its renewed popularity, we have made many faithful reproductions, in dull finish, of such bedsteads as "ye forebears of ye present generation did sleep upon." One with tester for $71.00. Bureaux, $71.00. Chests of drawers, $58.00. "Ye Gentleman's Dresser," tall, with swelled front, and trays removable. Magnificent mahogany sideboards, low and wide, with rounded pillars to contrast with the straight severity of sharp lines and angles.

Such magnificent Colonial pieces and many others are, indeed, "alone in richness," and only at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE,

Lace Curtains.

The finest line ever exhibited!

SPECIAL SALE (THIS WEEK)

EXQUISITE ARABIAN CURTAINS from $12 per pair.

RENAISSANCE CURTAINS from $5.50 per pair.

IRISH POINTS (in great variety) from $3.50 to $20 per pair.

TAMBOURS and BRUSSELS (odd, two and three pair lots,) to close out at one-half former price.

Imitation PT. D'ARABES and NOTTINGHAMS from $3.75 per pair.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Av., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—Carpet Department: Special Sale! 275 PIECES BRUSSELS, WILTON VELVETS, and AXMINSTERS at about one-third less than regular prices.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. This Season's Greatest Success. ARIZONA. Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

NEW YORK B'way, 44-45 Sts. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. HIT! MOST EMPHATIC THE KING'S CARNIVAL. Also "Supper at Sherry's" and special features.

WEBER & FIELDS MUSIC B'way. Mats. HALL, & 30th. Tue., Sat. REFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8:10 SHARP. HOITY-TOITY & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY

WALLACK'S THEATRE CLOSED on account of the death of President McKinley. MR. JAMES K. HACKETT will reappear FRIDAY EVENING.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. To-night, "LADIES' PARADISE," at 8:15. 2,000 Res'v'd seats, 50c. Mats., Wed. & Sat.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. An Enemy to the King

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Wednesday Mat., 25c & 50c. No Higher. GREAT SUCCESS OF UP YORK STATE.

3rd Av. Then. THE HOTTEST COON IN DIXIE.

WOMAN SHOOTS A BOY.

Lad Went to House on an Errand and Was Mistaken for a Burglar.

LITTLE VALLEY, N. Y., Sept. 16.—A serious shooting occurred near Otto, Cattaraugus County, Saturday night, which will doubtless cost a life. Willie Hawkins, seventeen years old, a son of the Rev. L. P. Hawkins of Arcade, was shot. Young Hawkins was employed by John P. Strickland, a farmer, near Otto. This farm adjoined that of Channing Strickland, a brother.

It seems young Hawkins went to the adjoining farm at night with a lantern to get some apples. His story is that he went to the house, knocked, and, getting no reply, turned to leave when he was fired upon from the window, the ball striking him under the arm and lodging in the lung.

The story Mrs. Strickland tells is that she was alone in the house, when some one attempted to raise a window, and as the house had been broken into a short time before she, fearing for her safety, fired. She is held under arrest pending an inquest.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. Wednesday Matinées begin next week. JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday. CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES with ETHEL BARRYMORE.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evenings, 8:30. ONLY MAT. SATURDAY. WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway and 38th St. NO PERFORMANCE ON THURSDAY. Evenings, 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2:15. The Rogers Brothers in Washington.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. To-night 8:30. Mat. Saturday. Mr. E. H. SOTHERN in the New Play. RICHARD LOVELACE. RICHARD LOVELACE.

SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. and Broadway. ENTIRELY NEW. Opens Under the Management of CHARLES FROHMAN. NEXT SATURDAY EVENING. RICH & HARRIS PRESENT LOUIS MANN CLARA LIPMAN in a New Play Entitled THE RED KLOOF BY PAUL M. POTTER. Sale of Seats Begins To-Morrow, 9 A. M., at the Box Office.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:15 Mat. Sat. Only. DANIEL FROHMAN PRESENTS BERTHA GALLAND IN THE FOREST LOVERS "

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; fresh northerly winds.

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VOL. LI...NO. 16,130. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

FOLEY OUTGENERALS AND DEFEATS DIVVER

Camps of Foley Voters Form Before the Dawn Appears.

THE DIVVERITES SHUT OUT

A Victory for Devery as Against Commissioner Murphy's Friend—Divver Charges Police Interference and Colonizing.

Patrick Divver, formerly a Police Justice of this city, was worsted at the Democratic primaries yesterday in the Second Assembly District by Thomas F. Foley, a saloon keeper, who becomes the Tammany Hall leader of the district. Leader Divver's defeat was an emphatic one. He ascribes it to "crooks," repeaters, colonizing and the police.

At midnight the unofficial count received at the Downtown Club, Mr. Foley's headquarters, was as follows: Foley, 3,175; Divver, 958—a majority of 2,217. Foley beat Divver in his own district, the vote being: Foley 87, Divver 13.

It was not only a turning down of Mr. Divver, but of his friends, Police Commissioner Murphy, Senator John F. Ahearn and Civil Justices Daniel E. Finn and Herman Bolte, with minor allies, and a victory not only for Mr. Foley, the "carpetbagger" candidate for domination, but for his friends and active political agents, Deputy Commissioner Devery, Senator and Assemblyman Sullivan, Martin Engel, Mayor Van Wyck, John F. Carroll and Percival E. Nagle.

The day passed without tragic incident or other than wordy war except for a brush of little moment between Mr. Divver and ex-Assemblyman Callahan, one of Mr. Foley's lieutenants. But the situation was tense everywhere, and when the polls closed the police marveled that there had not been several riots. One was imminent in the early afternoon at the polling place 58 New Bowery, when it was a question of removing the entire board of inspectors.

POLICE OUT IN FORCE.

The police were out in force at the ten polling places in the district, and Mr. Divver conceded his defeat at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. These circumstances contributed to the peaceful outcome of the struggle. Each side claimed colonization and fraud, and it was evident that the charges were warranted, as at no time since the days of William M. Tweed has such an assemblage of offscourings of society appeared to exercise the right of franchise.

To understand the character of the field of contest it may be stated that the Second District's boundaries are: Broadway, Fulton, William, and Wall Streets, Broadway,—Whitehall and South Streets, the East River, and Catharine, Monroe, Market, and Division Streets Four police precincts are in the district, those of Old Slip, Oak Street, Elizabeth Street, and Madison Street, under, respectively, Capts. F. A. Creamer, Watson Vredenburgh, C. C. Wendel, and Hugh Fitzpatrick.

The Democratic polling places were at 7 William Street, 43 Cherry Street, 99 James Street, 458 Pearl Street, 9 Mulberry Street, 58 New Bowery, 47 Market Street, 63 East Broadway, 158 Canal Street, and 146 Leonard Street. The precincts were reinforced by about 200 policemen from other commands, the majority of them going to Oak Street.

The forecast that the "hot" places of voting would be those in New Bowery, Canal Street, Pearl Street, and Mulberry Street, because the lodging house contingent would vote there, was a correct one. Commissioner Murphy put himself on record early in the day by calling Capts. Creamer, Vredenburgh, Wendel, and Fitzpatrick to Police Headquarters, where he laid stress on the necessity of the police being absolutely neutral in the contest.

PITCHING THE CAMPS.

The polls were open from 2 to 9 P. M. But the Foleyites planned successfully to outgeneral the Divverites by blocking the polling places. It was twelve hours before the opening of the polling place at 158 Canal Street, that Michael J. Callahan, who keeps Hartigan's old dive in Chatham Square, mustered more than a hundred lodging house Foleyites on the southeast corner of Canal and Elizabeth Streets and planned to make them and himself comfortable. Chairs, boxes, and barrels in a line with the polling place were arranged, and the men went to sleep, Callahan keeping watch and ward.

A couple of hours later another of Mr. Foley's henchmen marshaled a still larger crowd at 58 New Bowery, and made like arrangements for their comfort and as the dawn passed into day Foley camps were made at 9 Mulberry Street and 458 Pearl Street. At the other polling places the Foley voters did not begin to get into line until after 9 o'clock.

"Big Tom," as Mr. Foley is called, had made comprehensive arrangements to keep his adherents in good humor. Coffee and sandwiches were supplied to those who held the camps from time to time, and when in the forenoon there came a drizzle of rain men appeared with stacks of umbrellas and passed them along the line.

It was noon before Mr. Divver's aids appeared to be fully alive to the situation, and it presaged defeat to such a degree that they were supine and barely made a show of rallying straggling groups of their voters outside of the Foley lines, which were held firm against all comers. It was apparent that all that Mr. Divver had in the fight were a Corporal's guard of retainers, a few voters, and all the Inspectors of Election, and that he could not better his chances of success by hospitality or bribery.

Carriages in which were the rivals for district leadership and their aids began to dash around from polling place to polling place early in the afternoon, and when the first vote was cast Mr. Divver and his friends were shouting "fraud" and the response from their rivals was "you're another." Mr. Divver claimed wholesale colonization and repeating, police comfort to his adversary, and a plot by blocking the polls to shut out his adherents.

MR. FOLEY'S DISCOVERY.

Mr. Foley's side showed a trump card on this "bluff." It was an innocent looking piece of blue paper with printed names on it, one of many found on a table apart from the regular ballots, and in the possession of the Inspectors at the polling place, 43 Cherry Street. It proved on examination to be a device to count in Divver Committeemen on a ticket that appeared to be a Foley ticket. The name "Thomas F. Foley" appeared at the head of the six propositions voted on, but this was followed by those of men ardent in the cause of Divver, who, if elected, would, of course, vote him into leadership. On the advice of Capt. Vredenburgh, no use was made of this ballot, but it was said to have been cast by a dozen voters before the discovery of its character was made.

It was a quarter of an hour after the opening of the polls that the police at the New Bowery polling place notified the Election Bureau that not a vote had been cast, because the Inspectors, in the interest of Mr. Divver, insisted that the men who had blocked the polls from before daybreak be dispersed and that a new line be formed, so as to give both sides fair play.

Mr. Divver had hurried to Police Headquarters in a cab to complain of the blockade to Election Commissioner John R. Voorhis and State Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh was summoned by telephone. At 2:30 o'clock there met at the polling place Superintendent McCullagh, Commissioner Voorhis, and Messrs. Foley and Divver. The rivals were angry, and their factions ready for mischief, and a clash appeared to be inevitable.

Commissioner Voorhis threatened to remove the entire board if it did not proceed with its business, Commissioner McCullaugh menaced the inspectors with arrest, and the district leader and his opponent had a wordy wrangle which was started by Mr. Divver impeaching Mr. Foley's veracity. The latter smiled and said that no gentleman could afford to lose his temper on such an occasion, and then policemen, with brandished clubs, intervened. Then the inspectors thought better of their decision and began to give ballots, and the voting proceeded quietly until the polls closed.

Michael Callahan made hay while the sun shone at 158 Canal Street, and had half the vote in before Mr. Divver arrived there, shortly after 3 o'clock. Men who came in to vote were told openly what name to vote on and when they were challenged, in nine cases out of ten, they declined to swear in their vote and walked out of the place.

Mr. Divver at once called the attention of a Sergeant, a Roundsman, and a number of police officers to the alleged violations of the election law, and said that offenders should be arrested whether they swore in their votes or not, but they paid no attention to him.

MR. DIVVER IN A FIGHT.

Callahan laughed at his former chief and words were bandied until the leader and Callahan rushed at each other and had a spirited tussle. Mr. Divver claimed afterward that neither struck a blow, but Callahan insisted that his foe struck him in the mouth, drawing blood, and that he countered on Mr. Divver's face. No arrest was demanded by the disputants and the police contented themselves by separating them and keeping them on opposite sides of the polling place. Later they passed gibes with some evidence of good nature.

Another fight almost came at 5 P. M. over the arrest of a Divver man, Michael Herlihy, an employe of the Street Cleaning Department of 25 Madison Street. Herlihy had backed up his chief in a protest against alleged repeating when he was set upon and kicked by a Foley man. Policeman Thomas Yaw promptly arrested Herlihy and his assailant got off. Mr. Divver went to the Elizabeth Street station house and bailed Herlihy out after denouncing the action of the police in general to Captain Wendel.

The Divverites were outgeneraled in another district. At the Pearl Street polling place, where Justice Bolte watched in the interest of the leader, a truce was agreed on on the terms that there should be a Divver and a Foley line. But before the Divver men could form there were two lines. Justice Bolte went to the Oak Street Station House and demanded protection. A Sergeant of police was sent to the polling place with instructions to save him from further annoyance.

Candidate Foley was sanguine from the start. When the polls closed Mr. Divver made this statement at the clubhouse in Madison Street:

"I made up my mind at 4 o'clock this morning—yes, this morning. I knew I had no chance as soon as I had learned how the police were disposed toward me. I was beaten by 'crooks' and repeaters and the police. Never in the history of New York has a district been colonized as was the Second. I repudiate the charge that my side did any colonizing. It's a victory for Devery, the Sullivans, Martin Engel, Van Wyck, Johnny Carroll, and Percy Nagle. It's the first thing that has happened to Tammany in the history of the organization. We were blocked out."

MANY ARRESTS MADE.

There were many arrests on warrants and complaints at the polls. Superintendent McCullagh was early at the Centre Street Court, and he and his deputies were kept busy swearing to complaints for an hour or more. The lawyers for the opposing factions, Benjamin Spellman for the Divver party and John Hoyer for the Foleyites, were in court. Soon after noon Magistrate Olmsted issued about two hundred warrants.

Francis Finn of 32 Oliver Street, was arrested at the polling place at James Street and New Bowery. He was an Inspector, and it was said that he had delayed the voting unnecessarily for nearly an hour. Magistrate Olmsted held him in $300 for trial in Special Sessions.

Louis Stark of 10 Franklin Street, David Morris of 85 Bayard Street, and Morris Phillips of 4 Franklin Street, were charged with having substituted ballots printed on paper other than that given out by the Election Board at 146 Leonard Street. On these illegal sheets, the complainants alleged, printed matter had been placed, which deceived Foley men into casting their votes for Divver.

John J. McFadden, who formed the board at 146 Leonard Street with Stark, Morris, and Phillips, was to have been arrested, but the warrant was held because he had not been replaced.

Daniel Cummings, a blind man, who owns 43 Cherry Street, where one of the polling places was situated, was intoxicated there at 2:30 P. M. and persisted in turbulence and interference with the Inspectors. He was arrested, but an hour later his wife pleaded successfully for his release with Capt. Vredenburgh. Two hours later he was locked up again for the same offense, but was bailed out by his wife at 8 P. M.

The Bureau of Elections was yesterday morning served with an alteration from the Supreme Court ordering that 700 names be stricken from the rolls of the Second Assembly District. The order was complied with.

SAYS CZAR WILL VISIT PARIS.

La Liberte Persists in Its Assertion, Despite Official Denial.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON Sept. 18.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"In spite of the authentic note to the contrary, La Liberté persists in its assertion that the Czar will come to Paris. The argument resembles a bet between La Liberté and the Government.

"The paper cites certain facts, such as that soldiers are guarding the railway between Compiègne and Paris; the decorations at the Gare du Nord, and the refusal of the officials at the Russian Embassy to talk, in support of its assertion."

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

Washington Trains via New Jersey Central.
Washington trains via the New Jersey Central from Liberty Street station, North River, 12:15, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, 11:20 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 3:40, 5:00, 7:00 P. M. Modern and improved parlor and Sleeping Cars. Unexcelled Dining Service and superb through coach equipment.—Adv.

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Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

Another Pennsylvania Railroad Tour to California.
Leaves New York by Special Pullman train September 23d. Only $185.00 round trip. Thirty days of transcontinental sight seeing.—Adv.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MEETS FULL CABINET

Every Member Requested to Serve Out the Entire Term.

President McKinley's Buffalo Speech Taken as Outline of New Administration's Policy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—President Roosevelt at 3 o'clock to-day convened his first Cabinet meeting held in Washington. At this meeting the President asked the members of Mr. McKinley's Cabinet to retain their respective portfolios throughout his term, and announced that his Administration would follow the policy outlined by President McKinley in his Buffalo speech.

After the obsequies over the late President the Cabinet, at President Roosevelt's request, assembled at the residence of Commander Cowles, where the President is staying until after the funeral, principally for the purpose of informing their new chief of the state of affairs in their respective departments. The President desired to learn if there were any matters of moment requiring his attention before his departure to-night for Canton. He was assured that there was nothing of pressing importance.

The President then addressed his advisers collectively, as he had previously done individually, requesting them all to retain their respective positions in his Cabinet. Mr. Roosevelt expressed the hope and expectation that every member would serve throughout his term for, he said, he tendered the appointments as if he had just been elected to the Presidency and was forming an original Cabinet. The President said, however, there was one difference between the present tender and that of an original offer, namely: Under the present circumstances they were not at liberty to decline.

Upon being asked if resignations should be formally presented in the usual manner, the President answered that his action at this meeting had precluded the necessity of presenting resignations. The discussion turned upon the policy of the Administration, and Mr. Roosevelt announced that he regarded the speech of the late President at the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition, the day previous to the tragic shooting, as outlining the policies to be followed by the Administration. It cannot be learned at this time whether or not all the members will be willing to serve the full term.

Besides holding the Cabinet meeting, President Roosevelt saw a few callers during the afternoon. Mrs. Roosevelt will leave here at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning for Oyster Bay, L. I.

THE NEW PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

Berlin Papers Draw Attention to Opposing Interests of Germany and This Country in South America.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—The German press devotes considerable attention to President Roosevelt's alleged declaration of policy, expressing great satisfaction with his indorsement of the utterances of President McKinley as to reciprocity. "We hope," says the Lokal Anzeiger, "that he will succeed in placing the economic relations of the United States and Europe upon a secure basis."

The Kleine Journal observes:

"This declaration inaugurates a new era in the economic history of the United States—an era of tariff concessions to Europe."

Mr. Roosevelt's remarks with reference to promoting transportation facilities with South America are widely commented upon. "They deserve the greatest attention," says the National Zeitung, "since the commercial interests of the United States in South America are opposed to those of Germany, which has found an important and valuable market there."

The Berliner Tageblatt also points out the importance to Germany of Mr. Roosevelt's recommendation.

The Vossische Zeitung concludes a long editorial as follows:

"All in all, President Roosevelt favors an extension of the economic power of the United States in all directions and of its political power on the American Continent."

The National Zeitung summarizes the new President's character as follows:

"He is an interesting and many-sided President, full of activity and life, wholehearted, warm-blooded, and an enthusiastic optimist."

TO SHOW CANADA'S SYMPATHY.

Duke of Cornwall's Tour May Be Suspended So that Dominion Ministers Can Attend the Funeral.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Quebec correspondent of The Times says:

"A Cabinet meeting was held yesterday (Monday) to consider the situation created by the death of President McKinley. Canadians generally manifest a desire to show their sympathy.

"It is not improbable that the tour of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York will be suspended for a few days in order that the Earl of Minto and some of the Ministers may attend the funeral. Otherwise there will be no alteration in their Royal Highnesses' Canadian tour.

"It is felt that the suspension of the trip will be recognized as a signal proof of the sympathy and friendship of the Canadian people for those of the United States."

CROSSED THE PUNJAB FRONTIER.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A dispatch to The Times from Simla says fighting has occurred at Peiwar Kotal, (pass,) at the upper end of the Kuram Valley, between the Ameer's troops and the Jargis, a tribe which has long complained of Afghan oppression. Some hundreds of the tribesmen moved across the British border, camping on the hills. The Ameer's troops surprised them, crossing the boundary in pursuit. The local British authorities warned the Afghan officer in command that he must prevent his men from transgressing the frontier.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

Autumn Tour to the Pacific Coast.
Pennsylvania Railroad thirty-day personally conducted tour to California and the Grand Canon of Arizona. Leaves New York by special train September 23. Round trip rate, $185.00.—Adv.

SULTAN ABDUL HAMID ON HIS GOOD BEHAVIOR.

Fears a European Combination Against Him and Orders that Disorders in Armenia Must Cease.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A dispatch to The Times from Constantinople says a Ministerial circular occasioned by the disturbances in Mush and Erzeroum shows that the Sultan greatly fears a European combination against him.

The circular demands tranquillity throughout the empire, with security and justice for members of all races and creeds. Disturbances are to be promptly suppressed without invoking the assistance of the inhabitants of the provinces in which they occur.

THE GERMANS IN SHAN-TUNG.

Governor of the Province Demands the Withdrawal of the Troops.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A dispatch to The Times from Shanghai says the Germans report that the Governor of Shan-Tung has demanded the withdrawal of all the German troops now outside the colony of Kiao-Chow. The Germans are not desirous of offending the Governor, but are at the same time unwilling to comply with his demand, so the German Governor has gone to Peking to consult with the German Minister there.

German and Japanese companies are being formed for the purpose of trading on Tung-Ting Lake, (the largest lake in China.)

CHINESE VICEROYS' REQUESTS.

Chang-Chi-Tung Wants to Meet the Court—Earl Li and Liu-Kun-Yi Wish to Retire.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says native newspapers in that city report that Viceroy Chang-Chi-Tung has petitioned the Emperor for permission to meet the Court at Ka-Yeng. Sheng, the Taotai, is also reported to be going there.

It is further reported that Li-Hung-Chang and Viceroy Liu-Kun-Yi have both petitioned for leave to retire into private life. Ill-health is given by Earl Li as the reason for his request. He is desirous of living in Shanghai.

THE CONGO FREE STATE.

Bill for Its Administration Gives Almost Autocratic Power to the King of Belgium.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says the bill for regulating the administration of the Congo Free State as soon as it is annexed to Belgium has just been published.

It is an interesting study as an experiment in colonial government, but compares unfavorably with the freer ideas, based on autonomy, adopted by Great Britain. Its leading feature is the almost autocratic power conferred on the King, who is controlled neither by Councilors nor Parliament. Legislative power is exercised by royal decree, and the King controls the civil and military services, the administration of justice, and taxation.

NATAL POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

Tariff Agreement with Cape Colony May Be Discontinued.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A cablegram to The Times from Cape Town says that in the coming elections for the Natal Legislative Council the candidates are divided on questions which do not arise from the war. All are agreed regarding the desirability of federation, but some of them favor the farmers and others the importers. The result will decide whether Natal shall continue its tariff agreement with Cape Colony.

A considerable proportion of the people of Natal want to promote a customs union with the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies and Rhodesia, leaving Cape Colony to accept the terms dictated. The present union with Cape Colony favors the farmers.

THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

Most of the Banks Which Are Negotiating It Are German.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A dispatch to The Times from Berlin referring to the new loan of $20,000,000 for Russian railways says that a majority of the banks concerned are German, and that the loan is regarded in some quarters as largely due to the meeting at Dantzig between the Czar and Kaiser.

According to the Cologne Gazette, the Russo-Chinese Bank will participate in the loan, which is regarded as a sign that this bank intends to extend its operations into Germany. This is further regarded as a proof that Germany and Russia are in complete agreement in the Far East.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—The Listing Committee of the Berlin Boerse to-day rejected a protest against listing the forthcoming Russian loan. The protest was made by German holders of certain Russian certificates, who claimed that they were unable to enforce their rights against the Russian Government.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

Pacific Coast and the Grand Canon of Arizona.
Pennsylvania Railroad personally conducted tour leaves New York by special train September 23. Round trip rate only $185.00.—Adv.

MR. M'KINLEY'S BODY IN CANTON TO-DAY

Impressive Services Held in the Washington Capitol.

MRS. M'KINLEY NOT THERE

Her Condition Too Enfeebled to Allow Her to Attend.

Funeral Procession Moves Down Pennsylvania Avenue in a Drizzling Rain —Thousands View the Body While It Lies in State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—After a halt in Washington of just twenty-four hours the funeral train of President McKinley proceeded to-night on its way to the last resting place of the body at Canton, Ohio.

The gloom that pervaded the city from the time of the arrival of the funeral party last night to its departure to-night was accentuated by cloudy skies and by fitful rainfalls that subjected great crowds to much discomfort, which men bore without complaint. The heavens seemed to contribute their share in the common inclination to weep.

The body of the late President was borne to the Capitol at 9:10 by a procession composed of detachments of the army, the District military, bodies of United States marines and seamen, and by civic organizations, forming an impressive escort to the dead and the living President and to ex-President Cleveland, the march being made more impressive by the silence of the bands of music. Not until the Capitol was reached was this silence broken by the rendition of Mr. McKinley's favorite hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

The services in the rotunda under the great dome of the Capitol were brief and simple. The limited space for spectators was filled by an assemblage of distinguished people. President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland occupying central positions side by side. Owing to the pressure of many converging lines of people anxious to look upon the face of the dead there were several panics, resulting in many faintings, some severe bruises, the destruction or loss of some clothing, and a tumult entirely discordant with the solemnity of the occasion.

Mrs. McKinley, upon the advice of her friends and physician, did not attend the services in the Capitol. In her enfeebled condition it was deemed unwise to subject her to the trying ordeal, and very essential that she should save her strength for the last rites at Canton.

The doors of the rotunda were closed just before 6:30, notwithstanding the protests of the crowd still awaiting admission, and a vigorous attempt to "rush" the police. In the dark and the rain the body was escorted back to the Pennsylvania station, the squadron of cavalry that had received it performing again a like duty to that discharge last night. Great crowds watched the proceedings with wet eyes in silence.

The train left for Canton at 8:20, a trifle behind time, owing to Mrs. McKinley's late arrival at the station.

THROUGH THE NIGHT FROM THE CAPITOL TO THE TRAIN.

Crowds Stand in Silence as President McKinley's Body Is Taken Through Washington Streets for the Last Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—In all the list of impressive spectacles in Washington since the arrival of President McKinley's body last night, there has been none more striking than the assemblage of the troops at the Capitol to-night after the view was over, preparatory to taking the body to the railroad station. It was a stormy night, and intensely dark. The great Plaza, which only half an hour before had been crowded with people eager to see the dead President as he lay in state, was now vacant. Far off, in the Library grounds, and around the circle of the hilltop, the denseness of the night was accentuated by a deeper tint. This was all that revealed the presence of an army of thousands of people waiting for the last act in the drama, though they knew they could not see it, owing to the blackness of the night.

Then from out the darkness came the sharp sound of military orders and the tramp of feet. There was a shadow of moving masses, which was all that could be seen, but the people knew that the soldiers were drawing up in line. At last, the glint of the flickering lights on the points of upraised swords showed that the cavalry escort had taken its place in front of the Library grounds, facing the Capitol.

The marines and artillerymen moved near the Capitol steps, and enough light fell upon them to show them to those near by. Between was a wide open space, and far off, light glinting on the tops of carriages showed that the line extended far over to the south. Thus, in perfect silence, the soldiers and the crowd, almost invisible to each other, waited on the dark, wind-swept plaza for the opening of the rotunda doors. The moment was announced at 7 o'clock by the boom of cannon, followed by the drum taps, which never sounded so impressive as in that darkness and stillness. Then the casket was borne down the steps. Here was the only exception to the sombre gloom of the whole occasion, and the exception heightened the effect. As the casket moved down the steps it came under the full glare of the great electric lights placed there. The progress was slow and solemn, and the white light showed it, the only visible spot in all the great space. Then it passed into the shadow, and nothing was seen until a movement showed that the hearse was traveling onward, and that the march to the station had begun.

JAM AT THE STATION.

All the way along the line the streets were again thronged with people, who had come to see the last of the processions in which honor had been done to the memory of President McKinley. There was a relaxation of the severe discipline which has been maintained, and the people surged almost up to the military line which was ranged on each side of the avenue. There was no singing of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," as last night and to-day. The melancholy beauty of the other processions was gone, and its placed was filled only by a tragic gloom and silence, which was deepened by the rain, the intense darkness, and the occasional flying light, scattering in the bleak wind.

The Pennsylvania Railroad station was fairly jammed with people. There were no policemen or soldiers there, as last night, and people entitled to admission through the gates were unable to get through. The crowd was simply an immovable mass, but it was orderly, respectful, and silent.

The train was about twenty minutes late in starting, owing to the fact that Mrs. McKinley was late in arriving. President Roosevelt arrived fifteen minutes before the time and went into his car with Secretary Hay. Shortly afterward Senator Hanna arrived. He went into his car, where he remained absolutely alone and sunk in deep dejection. Mrs. McKinley's carriage failed to find the right gate, and as there was no one to direct the driver it was some time before she could get in.

The soldiers and seamen carried the casket from the hearse to the observation car, in the second section of the funeral train. The casket was placed on standards draped with the National colors. It was covered with floral emblems. No less than twenty cars were required for the transportation of the funeral party to Canton. To-morrow still another train will carry to Canton a large party of Senators and Representatives prominent in National life.

THOSE ON THE TRAIN.

The three sections into which the train was divided left at ten-minute intervals. First was a train of eight cars, bearing the following persons: Hon. Sam J. Roberts, Mr. Doran, Mr. Schunk, the Cuban Committee, Tamaya, Latosco, Quesada; John W. Yerkes, Henry M. Dawes, M. E. Ailes, Beman G. Dawes, W. W. Mills, W. G. Edens, Frank L. Campbell, A. Warfield Monroe, Charles A. Hanna, W. C. Beer, Francis C. Kilkenny, Col. John J. McCook, Capt. John F. Blake, Clark Tonner, A. W. Machen, Percy Montgomery, J. K. Richards, John J. Kennedy, George Barber, T. W. Tallmadge, Gen. T. H. Anderson, Mr. Phister, and forty newspaper men.

The second section was the Presidential train proper, made up of practically the same seven cars which made the trip from Buffalo. The car Olympia was assigned to Mrs. McKinley, while the car Edgemere, which came next, was occupied by the President and his Cabinet. Behind in order came the sleepers Naples and Belgravia, the dining car Waldorf, and a combination car. On this train were the following passengers: Mrs. McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Duncan, Miss Helen McKinley, Mrs. M. C. Barber, Miss Barber, John Barber, Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Baer, Lieut. James McKinley, Miss Sara Duncan, Capt. and Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams, William Duncan, Frank Osborne, Mrs. Seward Bowman, Mrs. E. A. Stafford, Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, Charles G. Dawes and Mrs. Dawes, Col. G. F. Mock, Col. W. C. Brown, Major Charles E. Miller, Burt Miller, Miss McKenzie, Miss Hunt, Mrs. Henry Mathews, P. C. Schell and wife, Mrs. Rand, Mrs. J. A. Porter, the President, Secretary Root, Attorney General Knox, Postmaster General Smith and Mrs. Smith, Secretary Long, Secretary and Mrs. Hitchcock, Secretary and Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Cortelyou, Assistant Secretary Hill, Assistant Secretary Barnes, Col. B. F. Montgomery, M. C. Latta, N. P. Wassler, John G. Milburn, John N. Scatcherd, Conrad Diehl, Harry Hamlin, Carlton Sprague, Major Thomas W. Symons, United States Army; Senator Hanna and Secretary Dover, Senator Fairbanks, Senator Burrows, Senator Kean, Representative Alexander, Gen. Michael V. Sheridan, Col. T. A. Bingham, Capt. J. T. Dean, Capt. Henry Leonard, Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, A. N. H. Aaron, H. B. F. MacFarland, Eli Torrance, representing the Grand Army of the Republic, and the bodyguard, consisting of two officers and sixteen men.

The third section of the train was devoted entirely to the army and navy officers. These were Gens. Brooke, Otis, and Gillespie, Admiral Dewey and Rear Admirals Crowninshield, O'Neil, Bradford, Melville, Bowles, and Farquhar; Gen. Heywood, Commandant of Marines, and a number of junior officers of the army and navy. Lieut. Gen. Miles is to take passage on this train at some intermediate point between here and Canton, and Gov. Nash and two of his staff are to join it at Pittsburg.

MRS. M'KINLEY WALKS.

It was just before 8 o'clock when Mrs. McKinley was driven to the station. Fearing the tiring effort of the long walk from the carriage entrance to the car set apart for her next to the head of the train, a rolling chair had been provided for her. She declined this, however, and walked with surprising firmness to her place, assisted by Abner McKinley and Dr. Rixey. It was 8:10 o'clock when this section steamed away in the darkness, the first section having preceded it by ten minutes.

The observation car bearing the body was flooded with light. Through its crystal sides could be seen the beautifully draped casket with its mass of rare blossoms so arranged that even as the train swept through the night the people in the country it passed through could gaze upon the casket with a soldier standing grimly at the head and a sailor, carrying his cutlass upon his shoulder, at the foot. A guard of soldiers and sailors occupied the platforms and between them at the rear was a mammoth wreath six feet in diameter of rare orchids and laurels.

Ten minutes later the third section of the train bearing the army and navy officers sped away and the National capital had performed its part in the funeral ceremonies.

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SERVICE FOR THE DEAD IN THE CAPITOL ROTUNDA.

President Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland, Diplomats, Army and Navy Officers Attend—Thousands Unable to See the Body.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Beneath the dome of the Capitol, under the historic pictures that encircle the space that the late President had known familiarly from day to day for many years, there was gathered to-day an impressive congregation to listen to the words of prayer and the lesson of duty inspired in the preacher by the fact that it was the public tribute to be paid to the lamented President. The extemporized chapel, vast as it was, was not half large enough for the purpose to which it was devoted.

Under the direction of the War Department, the Congressional officers having been relieved of most of the business connected with the conversion of the rotunda into a funeral chamber, something like 800 seats had been placed in the area, in sections of circles about the catafalque erected in the centre. This catafalque was a low structure, raised about eight inches from the floor at its base, with a pyramidal rise above of less than three feet. A space of about six feet was observed between the first row of chairs and the catafalque.

There were many early arrivals at the rotunda. They passed in by the great eastern door, between lines of officers of the army and navy and a cordon of marines at the right and left, being shown to their places on arriving in the rotunda by many ushers. Among the early arrivals were the members of the choir for the occasion, and they were provided with seats on each side of a parlor organ just at the head of the catafalque. Friends of official persons came among the first, and long before the time for the services to begin a tall, fine-looking woman, robed in black, was escorted to her place. It soon became known that it was Mrs. Hobart, widow of Vice President Hobart, who was seated just behind the chairs reserved for the immediate family of the late President.

Soon after Mrs. Hobart's arrival Senators Allison, Cullom, McCumber, and others came in. Ex-Senator Gorman, arriving alone, took his place near the other Senators. A great number of civilians were escorted to their seats as guests of the War Department from abroad, prominent among whom were C. F. Moberly Bell, general manager of The London Times, and Mrs. Bell.

The simplicity of the furnishings was almost severe. There was no sign of mourning except the catafalque draped in black. Above, the gray light came in at the long windows, where hundreds of spectators had found places of observation in window spaces and on the steps winding to the dome. There were hundreds of floral gifts, filling all the spaces behind the rails in front of the eight historical pictures, many of these floral tributes being of the most elaborate and expensive character.

Among these floral tributes were many clusters of orchids and palms that waited in the front rows of chairs for the arrival of the coffin. Twice before, the space had been occupied in much the same way, and there were in the rotunda not a few men who had listened under the dome to the services said beside the same bier, holding the bodies of Lincoln and Garfield.

Toward 10:30 there were more rapid arrivals. Senators came in from the north side of the rotunda, and a body of Representatives, headed by Joseph G. Cannon, entered from the House side.

THE ROTUNDA FILLED.

District Judges, leading citizens of the District, well-known officers of the Government not in the funeral procession, filled up the seats allotted to them. Rear Admiral Schley entered alone. In a section at the left of the catafalque some seventy-five seats were filled by representatives of the newspapers of the country. The audience was not strictly observant of mourning. There were some gay shirtwaists and bright colored picture hats among the women and not a few rather conspicuous Summer costumes worn by men, but the indifference to the show of grief in costume was not unusual.

Among the hundreds of distinguished persons who were in attendance were Gov. Gregory of Rhode Island, Gov. Yates of Illinois, Gov. Hill of Maine, Gov. Crane of Massachusetts, Gov. Aycock of North Carolina, Gov. White of West Virginia, Gov. Stickney of Vermont, and Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey. Col. Stone represented the Governor of California, and Col. A. C. Kaufman of Charleston represented Gov. McSweeney of South Carolina and conveyed the Governor's regrets that he was unable personally to attend.

The Diplomatic Corps was represented in part as follows: Wu Ting-Fang, Chinese Minister; Mr. Takahira, Japanese Minister; Señor Calvo, Costa Rican Minister; Mr. Aspiroz, the Mexican Ambassador; Chekib Bey, Turkish Minister; Mr. Léger, Haitian Minister; Gerard A. Lowther, Chargé d'Affaires of the British Embassy, whom King Edward had specially commissioned to participate in the services as his personal representative; Capt. Louis Bailey of the Royal Navy, who represented the British

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Embassy; M. de Margerie, Chargé d'Affaires of the French Embassy, who was designated by President Loubet to act as his personal representative at the obsequies of the President; Señor Pulido, Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires; Mr. Brun, Danish Minister; Viscount de Santo-Thyrso, Portuguese Minister; Duke de Arcos, Spanish Minister, and Mr. Grip, Swedish Minister.

Among those present were Chief Justice Fuller, and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court Brewer, White, Gray, and Brown; Senators Hahna and Foraker of Ohio, Allison and Dolliver of Iowa, Clapp and Nelson of Minnesota, Cullom and Mason of Illinois, Platt and Depew of New York, Mallory of Florida, Tillman of South Carolina, Gallinger of New Hampshire, Platt of Connecticut, Fairbanks of Indiana, Frye of Maine, Spooner of Wisconsin, McCumber of North Dakota, and Daniel of Virginia; Representatives Tayler of Ohio, Dayton of West Virginia, Payne, Ruppert, Ray, Sherman, Cummings, and Alexander of New York, McCleary, Tawney, Heatwole, Stevens, and Fletcher of Minnesota, Jenkins and Babcock of Wisconsin, Burke of South Dakota, Long of Kansas, Rixey of Virginia, Kitchin of North Carolina, Cannon of Illinois, Steele and Robinson of Indiana, Burkett of Nebraska, Dovener of West Virginia, Henderson and Smith of Iowa, Richardson of Tennessee, Hill of Connecticut, Lawrence of Massachusetts, Davenport, Butler, and Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Joy of Missouri, William Alden Smith of Michigan, Burton and Grosvenor of Ohio, Berry of Kentucky, Loudenslager of New Jersey, and Wachter of Maryland; all the members of the Cabinet, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hacket, Assistant Secretary of War Sanger, Admiral Dewey, Rear Admirals Schley, Melville, Ramsay, Evans, and Crowninshield, Gen. John R. Brooke, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and many other distinguished officers of the army and navy; ex-Senator Gorman of Maryland, ex-Secretary of War Alger, ex-Attorney General Griggs, Henry B. F. MacFarland, President of the Board of District Commissioners, J. Pierpont Morgan of New York, John Kasson, former special Reciprocity Commissioner, and Pension Commissioner Henry Clay Evans.

The Grand Master of the Knights Templars of the United States was represented by Grand Junior Warden Frank H. Thomas of this city. Among the prominent women present were Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, widow of Vice President Hobart, who was escorted by her son, and Mrs. Russell A. Alger, wife of the ex-Secretary of War, Gen. Alger, who was under the special escort of Col. Frank Hecker of Detroit.

About 10:30 were heard far away the sound of bugles. From the distance came the strains of a band playing "Nearer, My God, to Thee." There was a stir near the door, a little hurry by officers and ushers, and presently it was known that the funeral train had arrived by the appearance, without announcement, of the members of the late President's Cabinet, who walked in from the Senate end of the Capitol and took places near the east end of the catafalque. Then came ex-President Cleveland, escorted by Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans and Major Gen. John M. Wilson, retired, both warm personal friends of Mr. Cleveland. They were provided with seats at the left of those for the President. Then came the President, with Mrs. Roosevelt, and they were seated at the end of the row of Cabint officers, close to the catafalque. The Diplomatic Corps followed, finding seats behind the President and ex-President, along with many military officers in uniform.

When the coffin was borne in, Mr. Cleveland was among the first to rise, the whole assemblage following the actions of the President and the ex-President. The coffin was borne in in its wrapping of ensigns upon the shoulders of privates of the army and navy, in uniform, and carefully lowered. As the mourning party followed to the seats reserved for them, and it was seen that Mrs. McKinley was not one of the number, there was some murmured comment that indicated a common approval. The reasons were not known, but also were not asked. It was assumed that Mrs. McKinley had beeen persuaded not to undergo so trying an ordeal.

When all had entered the gathering was extremely impressive, notwithstanding the simplicity of the setting for the picture. About the bier were the President and ex-President, the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court in their robes of office; diplomatic officers in brilliant Court costumes, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, with the President pro tem. of the Senate, W. P. Frye, and Speaker Henderson occupying prominent seats. Mr. Cleveland, with arms folded, kept his eyes fixed thoughtfully upon the catafalque, his brows now and then knitting with a pained expression. President Roosevelt was stern and sad, but the picture of bronzed and vigorous health.

PRAYER OVER THE DEAD.

At 10:50 o'clock there was a brief prelude on the organ and the choir sang "Lead, Kindly Light." The great dome swallowed up the voices of the singers and the organ accompaniment, but the effect of the music was soothing to the audience and a fitting prelude to the prayer that followed, made by the Rev. Dr. H. R. Naylor, Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Washington District. The echoes of the rotunda made the words of the prayer indistinguishable to most of those in the vast apartment. The prayer was as follows:

"O Lord God, our Heavenly Father, a bereaved Nation cometh to Thee in its deep sorrow. To whom can we go in such an hour as this but unto Thee? Thou only art able to comfort and support the afflicted.

"Death strikes down the tallest and best of men, and consequent changes are continually occurring among nations and communities. But we have been taught that Thou art the same yesterday, to-day, and forever; that with Thee there is no variableness nor the least shadow of turning. So in the midst of our grief we turn to Thee for help.

"We thank Thee, O Lord, that years ago Thou didst give to this Nation a man whose loss we mourn to-day.

"We thank Thee for the pure and unselfish life he was enabled to live in the midst of so eventful an experience.

"We thank Thee for the faithful and distinguished services which he was enabled to render to Thee, to our country, and to the world.

"We bless Thee for such a citizen, for such a lawmaker, for such a Governor, for such a President, for such a husband, for such a Christian example, and for a friend.

"But, O Lord, we deplore our loss to-day; sincerely implore Thy sanctifying benediction. We pray Thee for that dear one who has been walking by his side through the years, sharing his triumphs and partaking of his sorrows. Give to her all needed sustenance and the comfort her stricken heart so greatly craves. And under the shadow of this great calamity may she learn as never before the fatherhood of God and the matchless character of His sustaining grace.

"And, O Lord, we sincerely pray for him upon whom the mantle of Presidential authority has so suddenly and unexpectedly fallen. Help him to walk worthy the high vocation whereunto he has been called. He needs Thy guiding hand and Thine inspiring spirit continually. May he always present to the Nation and to the world divinely illumined judgment, a brave heart, and an unsullied character.

"Hear our prayer, O Lord, for the official family of the Administration, those men who are associated with Thy servant the President, in the administration of affairs of government; guide them in all their deliberations to the Nation's welfare and the glory of God.

"And now, Lord, we humbly pray for hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory forever. Amen.'"

BISHOP ANDREWS'S SERMON.

Those who attempted to catch phrases of the prayer found themselves unconsciously trying to discover from how many sources the words were echoed back. The prayer was not long, but the "Our Father" was repeated by many in unison. Mrs. T. C. Noyes of Washington sang the solo, "Some Time We Will Understand," supported at the end by the double quartet, and Bishop E. G. Andrews, who had come from Ohio for the purpose, delivered the very short funeral address, much of which was lost to the audience among the echoes. The Bishop said:

"Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord, who of His abundant mercy hath begotten us again unto a lively hope of the resurrection of Christ from the dead, to an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away, reserved in heaven for us who are now, by the power of God through faith unto salvation, ready to be revealed in the last time.

"The services for the dead are fitly and almost of necessity services of religion and of immortal hope. In the presence of the shroud and the coffin and the narrow home questions concerning intellectual quality, concerning public station, concerning great achievements, sink into comparative insignificance; and questions concerning character and man's relation to the Lord and giver of life, even the life eternal, emerge to our view and impress themselves upon us.

"Character abides. We bring nothing into this world; we can carry nothing out. We ourselves depart with all the accumulations of tendency and habit and quality which the years have given to us. We ask, therefore, even at the grave of the illustrious, not altogether what great achievement they had performed, and how they had commended themselves to the memory and affection or respect of the world, but chiefly of what sort they were; what the interior nature of the man was; what were his affinities. Were they with the good, the truth, the noble? What his relation to the infinite Lord of the universe and to the compassionate Saviour of mankind; what his fitness for that great hereafter to which he had passed.

"And such great questions come to us with moment, even in the hour when we gather around the bier of those whom we profoundly respect and eulogize and whom we tenderly love. In the years to come the days and the months that lie immediately before us will give full utterance as to the high statesmanship and great achievements of the illustrious man whom we mourn to-day. We shall not touch them to-day. The Nation already has broken out in its grief and poured its tears, and is still pouring them, over the loss of a beloved man. It is well.

THE SHAPING OF HIS LIFE.

"But we ask this morning of what sort this man is, so that we may perhaps, knowing the moral and spiritual life that is past, be able to shape the far-withdrawing future. I think we must all concede that nature and training and—reverently be it said—the inspiration of the Almighty, conspired to conform a man admirable in his moral temper and aims. We none of us can doubt, I think, that even by nature he was eminently gifted. The kindly, calm, and equitable temperament, the kindly and generous heart, the love of justice and right, and the tendency toward faith, and loyalty to unseen powers and authorities—these things must have been with him from his childhood, from his infancy; but upon them supervened the training for which he was always thankful and of which even this great Nation from sea to sea continually has taken note.

"It was a humble home in which he was born. Narrow conditions were around him; but faith in God had lifted that lowly roof, according to the statement of some great writer, up to the very heavens and permitted its inmates to behold the things eternal, immortal, and divine, and he came under that training.

"It is a beautiful thing that to the end of his life he bent reverently before that mother whose example and teaching and prayer had so fashioned his mind and all his aims. The school came but briefly, and then came to him the Church, with a ministration of power. He accepted the truth which it taught. He believed in God and in Jesus Christ, through whom God was revealed. He accepted the divine law of the Scripture; he based his hope on Jesus Christ, the appointed and only Redeemer of men; and the Church, beginning its operation upon his character at an early period of his life, continued even to its close to mold him. He waited attentively upon its ministrations. He gladly partook with his brethren of the symbols of mysterious passion and redeeming love of the Lord Jesus Christ.

"He was helpful in all of those beneficencies and acuvities; and from the Church, to the close of his life, he received inspiration that lifted him above much of the trouble and weakness incident to our human nature, and blessings be to God, may we say, in the last and final hour, they enabled him confidently, tenderly to say, 'It is His will, not ours, that will be done.'

THE MAN AS HE WAS.

"Such influences gave to us William McKinley. And what was he? A man of incorruptible personal and political integrity. I suppose no one ever attempted to approach him in the way of a bribe; and we remember, with great felicitation at this time, for such an example to ourselves, that when great financial difficulties and perils encompassed him, he determined to deliver all he possessed to his creditors; that there should be no challenge of his perfect honesty in the matter. A man of immaculate purity, shall we say?

"No stain was upon his escutcheon; no syllable of suspicion that I ever heard was whispered against his character. He walked in perfect and noble self-control.

"Beyond that, this man had somehow wrought in him—I suppose upon the foundations of a very happily constructed nature—a great and generous love for his fellow-men. He believed in men. He had himself been brought up among the common people. He knew their labors, struggles, necessities. He loved them; but I think beyond that it was to the Church and its teachings concerning the fatherhood of God and universal brotherhood of man that he was indebted for that habit of kindness, for that generosity of spirit, that was wrought into his very substance and became him so that, though he was of all men most courteous, no one ever supposed but that courtesy was from the heart. It was spontaneous, unaffected, kindly, attractive, in a most eminent degree.

"What he was in the narrower circle of those to whom he was personally attached I think he was also in the greatness of his comprehensive love toward the race of which he was part. If any man had been lifted up to take into his purview and desire to help all classes and conditions of men, all nationalities beside his own, it was this man. Shall I speak a word next of that which I will hardly advert to—the tenderness of that domestic love which has so often been commented upon? I pass it with only that word. I take it that no words can set forth fully the unfaltering kindness and carefulness and upbearing love which belonged to this great man.

LOVED BY OTHER MEN.

"And he was a man who believed in right, who had a profound conviction that the courses of this world must be ordered in accordance with everlasting righteousness, or this world's highest point of good will never be reached; that no nation can expect success in life except as it conforms to the eternal love of the infinite Lord, and pass itself in individual and collective activity according to that Divine will. It was deeply ingrained in him that righteousness was the perfection of any man, and of any people.

"Simplicity belonged to him. I need not dwell upon it, and I close the statement of these qualities by saying that underlying all and over-reaching all and penetrating all there was a profound loyalty toward the great King of the universe, the author of all good, the eternal hope of all that trust in Him.

"And now, may I say further that it seemed to me that to whatever we may attribute all the illustriousness of this man, all the greatness of his achievements—whatever of that we may attribute to his intellectual character and quality, whatever of it we may attribute to the patient and thorough study which he gave to the various questions thrust upon him for attention, for all his successes as a politician, as a statesman, as a man of this great country, these successes were largely due to the moral qualities of which I have spoken. They drew to him the hearts of men everywhere, and particularly of those who best knew him. They called to his side helpers in every exigency of his career, so that when his future was at one time likely to have been imperiled and utterly ruined by his financial conditions, they who had resources, for the sake of helping a man who had been in some sort at war, and to draw closer the tie that was to bind all the parts in one firmer and indissoluble union. They commanded the confidence of the great body of Congress, so that they listened to his plans and accepted kindly and hopefully and trustfully all his declarations. His qualities gave him reputation, not in this land alone, but throughout the world, and made it possible for him to minister in the style in which he has within the last two or three years ministered to the welfare and peace of humankind. It was out of the profound depths of his moral and religious character that came the possibilities of that usefulness which we are all glad to attribute to him.

"And will such a man die? Is it possible that he who created, redeemed, transformed, uplifted, illumined such a man, will permit him to fall into oblivion? The instincts of morality are in all good men. The Divine word of the Scripture leaves us no room for doubt. 'I,' said one whom he trusted, 'am the Resurrection and the Life. He that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live, and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die.'

"Lost to us but not to his God; lost from earth, but entered heaven; lost from these labors and toils and perils, but entered into the everlasting peace and ever-advancing progress. Blessed be God, who gives us this hope in this hour of our calamity and enables us to triumph through Him who hath redeemed us.

"If there is a personal immortality before him, let us also rejoice that there is an immortality and memory in the hearts of a large and ever-growing people who through the ages to come, the generations that are yet to be, will look back upon this life, upon its nobility and purity and service to humanity, and thank God for it. The years draw on when his name shall be counted among the illustrious of the earth. William of Orange is not dead. Cromwell is not dead. Washington lives in the hearts and lives of his countrymen. Lincoln, with his infinite sorrow, lives to teach us and lead us on. And McKinley shall summon all statesmen and all his countrymen to purer living, nobler aims, sweeter faith, and immortal blessedness."

As a fitting close to services the double quartet sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," many persons in the assemblage joining in the hymn, and with the benediction by the Rev. W. H. Chapman of the Metropolitan Church, the ceremony was over.

THE CROWD ENTERS.

The floral tributes that had been placed upon the lid of the coffin were put at the sides of the catafalque, chairs were rather noisily hustled out of the way, and every preparation made for admitting the vast crowd that had patiently waited for the conclusion of the brief formalities within. Most of those who had occupied seats in the rotunda found their way out through the Senate end of the Capitol. The undertaker, as soon as possible, removed the lid of the coffin and exposed the face of the dead President to view.

Many of those who had known him in life and who loved the man for his bright nature and kindly words fled away at this juncture, preferring to retain the impressions formed in life rather than to obtain a new one of more painful character, the face of an old man, thin man, and unlike that of the living one.

The signal having been given to admit the long-waiting lines, a throng that promised to be never ending began to pass the open coffin in two streams, one on each side, entering by the east door and passing out by the west door of the building. This had gone on for some time when the crush at the door and the noise caused by the remonstrances of soldiers and the voices of women and children in pain made it evident that the pressure was becoming dangerous.

Apparently there was no way to prevent it, for the crush became more and more dense, until masses of men and women were being squeezed between the double line of marines to shoot into the open space near the foot of the catafalque with faces pale or flushed, clothing torn or lost, and with breath about gone. Indeed, not a few women reached the rotunda in a fainting condition, while the report came to the hall that outside women were being carried away in ambulances to the hospitals, crushed into insensibility in the porch.

RAGE OF THE DISAPPOINTED.

This congestion did not entirely stop the passing of the line. In many of its features it was as painful and unavoidable as was the crush at the City Hall when Lincoln's body lay in state at the head of the stairway to the Governor's room. It was not until a pile of clothing, hats, and ribbons had been accumulated about the edges of the crowd and one woman had reached the catafalque with her dress completely gone that people who saw the results of the fearful crush began to appreciate what the effort had been to get in. Fortunately all immediate friends and the members of the family of the dead President had gone from the building before the panic began to betray itself in these interior results.

As darkness began to fall the crowd, which had been continually augmented, seemed as large as ever. It was raining at fitful intervals, and darkness had fallen early. The lines of people were arranged in all directions over the vast plaza, extending toward every point of the compass, and winding in and out sinuously. There was no such thing as a straight line, and from the high steps of the Capitol the lines seemed like graceful festoons arranged across and around the walk.

Suddenly, at 6:25, the doors were shut, and simultaneously a shout went up from the police: "Get back; it's all over now." In a second the word had been carried to the ends of the lines, far out of earshot of those who first uttered it, and for as much as three minutes there was pandemonium. Of the thousands there, many had stood in line since 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and their sorrow turned to rage at being defrauded of the sight for which they had endured fatigue, exhaustion, and every annoyance from their pushing, jostling neighbors. This was particularly the case with the crowd who were on the steps and at the very doors of the rotunda.

There was an incipient riot, which was only quelled by the promptness and decision of the police. Hisses and cries of indignation went up, and a short but savage effort was made to rush the police guard. It came near being successful, but the police quelled it by throwing themselves upon the vanguard of the rushing party and threatening to use violence. The crowd drew off sullenly, but remained camped on the grass about the Capitol until compelled to leave by a concerted movement of the police.

THE PROCESSION DOWN PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

Men and Women Sing, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," as the Funeral Cortege Passes—A Crush at the Capitol.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Six months ago William McKinley made a triumphal journey along Pennsylvania Avenue, the central figure in a great parade. It was Inauguration Day, and before the parade began the bright skies turned to lead and a heavy drizzle descended, stopping only when the procession ended. To-day the body of President McKinley was borne along the avenue, the central object in a great parade, and again a heavy drizzle began, and accompanied the procession, stopping only when the parade was over.

The journey from the White House to the Capitol was as simple and solemn, but not quite so impressive, as the weird and sombre pilgrimage of last night. That journey was through dark and silent streets, massed with dense bodies of people quiet-

statesman upon a gun carriage, as is usual, it was conveyed to the Capitol in a hearse. The march of the soldiers was in dead silence. Only twice during the morning was there so much as a note of music—once just before the procession started, and once after it had paused and just before the casket was borne into the Capitol. On both occasions the air was "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

"The President's hymn," as everybody calls it to-day, was the first notification to the waiting throngs about the White House gates that the sad procession was about to move. Then through the narrow eastern gate the hearse came, led again, as last night, by six colored men and accompanied by the eight men who bore the casket from the train last night—two infantrymen, two artillerymen, and four sailors.

Slowly it proceeded down Pennsylvania Avenue, headed by the soldiers and followed by the guard of honor and the carriages. It had begun to rain just before the hearse was brought through the White House gates, and now it was pouring hard, but everywhere stood bareheaded men, some holding their hats by their sides and many raising them with an evident idea that this showed greater respect. The balconies of the houses along the line were packed with women with tear-stained faces. Many little children in the crowd were holding handkerchiefs to their eyes.

LOOK FOR MR. ROOSEVELT.

In all this the march resembled the sad journey of last night. But there was one notable difference. Last night, in the intensity of the people's grief, President Roosevelt passed almost unnoticed. The all-absorbing sight was the casket in which the dead President lay, and men had no eyes for anything else. To-day, however, there was thought of the new President as well as of the one who is gone, and everywhere men were eagerly watching for Mr. Roosevelt. A sort of crackling fire of "There's Roosevelt!" ran along the long line from the White House to the Copitol.

The windows of the President's carriage were open, and he was plainly seen by every one, as were Mrs. Roosevelt, who sat beside him, and Capt. Cowles, who sat opposite. The stern, set expression which he wore last night had disappeared, and he seemed less preoccupied, and talked freely with his companions. Ex-President Cleveland, who rode ahead of Mr. Roosevelt, with Rear Admiral Evans and Gen. Wilson, was noticed by the crowd, but without comment.

Symbols of mourning were everywhere in the crowd. Many wore bands of crêpe around their arms. Others had pictures of the dead President with mourning borders, and many of the poorer people wore old campaign badges and buttons with Mr. McKinley's profile on them.

As the procession neared the foot of the Capitol the little squad of city detectives—not Secret Service men—who were following President Roosevelt's carriage closed in and walked almost behind it. As the procession made the turn to ascend the hill there was a quick passing view of the fine monument to the last murdered President, James A. Garfield. Had the procession made the ascent by the south side instead of the north, it would have passed around this reminder of the last great tragedy in American history.

All this time the march had been in dead silence. But at this moment, as the hearse was turning the corner to ascend the Capitol Hill, a wild, mournful wail broke forth. It was such a shocking, sudden interruption that every one in the crowd started. The strange cry came from a bent, old colored woman. She was waving her arms and screaming with grief. She continued to pour forth cries, in the deep, melodious voice of the Southern negro, until the hearse had disappeared from sight.

THE CROWD IMPATIENT.

At the top of the hill there was a short pause before the cortège turned into the road leading to the Capitol. At this corner there was an apartment house, the windows of which were filled with spectators. After a moment the voices of the women in the windows took up the President's hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." This had happened several times last night, and so was not new or unexpected, but there was a pathetic variation from the previous experiences, for as the women sang on they broke down. They tried to keep on with the song, but their voices shook, trembled, and died away into sobs. A few managed to keep on, and their trembling voices ended the hymn as the hearse moved on toward the Capitol.

The immense crowd which was waiting to view Mr. McKinley's body had been moved back toward the library grounds and under the Capitol steps, and the great space in front of the Capitol was entirely clear save for the band, which was playing "Nearer, My God, to Thee." It stopped as the guard of honor moved up the Capitol steps, which were lined on either side with files of soldiers, sailors, and marines, through which the casket was to pass. Policemen were distributed all along the line.

Again the casket was carried up by the eight soldiers and sailors. The rest of the funeral party followed, and just as the last of it was ascending the steps a sudden and unforeseen event occurred, which came near resulting in a serious catastrophe. In some way a large portion of the crowd had imbibed the belief that the body was to be placed on public view as soon as the party had entered the building. The first intimation which the police and soldiers had of what was to happen was a patter and roll like that of heavy rain drops announcing an approaching shower. It swelled up into a roar of sound, and in the smallest conceivable fraction of time a tremendous wave of thousands of people surged across the vast space.

THE INJURED IN HOSPITALS.

Those in front were borne on by those behind, and literally before the police could turn around to face the oncoming wave it was upon them. It had come in a second from the Library grounds to the foot of the Capitol steps, and a similar wave, smaller, but still consisting of thousands of people, had come to meet it from under and behind the Capitol steps. It was a whirlwind.

In a moment clubs were out and the police were attempting to stem the stampede. It was impossible till the artillerymen leveled their carbines and yelled threateningly, "Get back!" Then came the panic. The shrieks of women and children sounded out, mingled with the hoarse cries of men and the stern, short cries of the police and soldiers. In that immense mass, incapable of moving except in a body, women were thrown down and trampled under foot.

At the expiration of five minutes, when a space had been cleared, the police and soldiers were busy helping out women and children who had fainted or been injured slightly, and aiding in getting them to a place of safety.

After that the mass was held in check for about an hour. Just as the admission of the people was to begin, and when the crowd had been immensely augmented, the rush was repeated, with the same results. This time two mounted policemen and their horses were actually forced up on the Capitol steps. The crowd was forced back in the same way as before, and the police reserves were ordered out. Doctors were sent for in every direction and the ambulances of all the hospitals were busy. About twenty-five of the injured were conveyed into the Capitol and placed in the room under the rotunda, just below where the body lay.

This room was a scene of confusion, with screaming women and hurrying doctors. Seven persons were sent to the Providence Hospital, fourteen to the Casualty, and one to the Emergency. None of these was injured by the police, who waved their clubs, but did not use them. The injuries all resulted from the congestion of the crowds. The victims were crushed, smashed together, thrown down and trampled on.

National Guard Tributes.

Permission has been granted by Mayor Van Wyck to Capt. Louis Wendel of the

THE TRAIN ON ITS JOURNEY.

Dunkards in Pennsylvania Remain Awake to See President McKinley's Body Speed By.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 17, (On Board the Funeral Train.)—Leaving Washington the long, winding train bearing the body of the martyred President plunged out into the dark night, and hurried like a black streak on its mournful journey. The curtains of the train were drawn as it pulled out of the station, save only for the observation car, in which the corpse lay guarded by a soldier and sailor of the Republic. That car alone was flooded with light. The countless thousands extending from the station far out into the suburbs of the National capital, waiting patiently there in the drenching rain to pay their last farewell, had an opportunity to catch a last fleeting glimpse of the flag-covered casket as the train sped by.

After clearing Washington all was darkness. The train seemed to be running through a tunnel, so black was the night. Now and then the faces of a little mournful group standing bareheaded at the side of the track could be seen by the light from the death chamber as the train flashed by, and as the little villages between Washington and Baltimore were passed the sound of tolling bells came faintly to the heavy-hearted mourners aboard.

As the train came out of the long tunnels leading to Baltimore, before reaching Union Station, thousands of silent forms could be seen, and the dismal tolling of the bells could be heard. A clear drawn bugle call sounded a requiem. Crowds packed the Union Station. Hundreds of people had gained access to the train shed, and they

point. Then for miles the train ran through the Dutch settlements of Pennsylvania. It was now after 10 o'clock, but many Dunkards, the men uncovered, the women in their quaint bonnets, were at the track. Others of these simple folk could be seen in the open doorways of their lighted farm houses.

The Dunkards go to bed early usually, but it was apparent that most of them had remained awake to get a last look at this mournful funeral train. The lighted death chamber in the rear car must have been an impressive spectacle; the bier in full view, the soldier with bayoneted gun at salute, and the jack tar with drawn cutlass guarding the body. The twinkling of the light from that car was probably seen for miles through the darkness. York was reached at 11:30 P. M. Ten thousand people were at the station and along the track leading to it. The bells tolled dolefully as the train passed.

The train showed up, but did not stop at York. Soon after leaving York all had retired aboard the train and they sped along in the darkness. It was raining steadily, but neither rain nor the lateness of the hour kept the mourning people from being at the track to pay their final tribute of honor and respect to their departed President. Harrisburg was not reached until after the midnight hour, but the crowd was enormous and the scene impressive. The train stopped several minutes while crews and engines were changed, and the multitude had an excellent opportunity to see the guarded casket.

MEMORIAL TO MR. McKINLEY.

Rochester Episcopal Clergy Start Fund for a Monument.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The clergy of the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Rochester are the first to inaugurate a movement for the erection of a lasting memorial to the deceased President.

CANTON PREPARES FOR FINAL TRIBUTE

Great Crowd of Visitors Expected for President's Funeral.

McKINLEY HOME NOT DRAPED

All Other Houses in the Town Display Signs of Mourning—Continuous Guard at Grave.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 17.—Canton is ready for the last home-coming of William McKinley. All day to-day hundreds of men and women have labored to arrange decorations on public buildings, on the fronts of commercial houses, and over the windows and porticoes of private residences.

At frequent intervals during the day there have resounded from the pavements the sound of marching feet as a military or civic organization made its way into the city, to be in readiness for the duties of to-morrow and of Thursday. From early morning until late in the evening there has been a constant procession of visitors moving along North Market Street to the McKinley home—a house easily distinguished from all others on the street in that it is the only one not draped in black. There is to-day no sign of mourning on the house, nor will there be until the dead President has been borne through the doorway on Wednesday night.

Throughout the day the visitors have stood in groups under the trees that line the walks in front or leaned over the low iron fence, talking in whispers.

To-morrow, upon its arrival at 11 A. M., the funeral train will be met by members of the local reception and executive committees, by hundreds of personal friends of President McKinley, and by the following men, who have been selected to act as honorary pall bearers during the services in Canton: John C. Dueber, George B. Fraese, R. A. Cassidy, William R. Day, Joseph Blechele, Henry W. Harter, William A. Lynch, and Thomas T. McCarty. All were intimate friends of the President during his lifetime.

Troop A of Cleveland will act as escort in the march from the Pennsylvania station to the Court House, where the body will lie in state. There will be no attempt at forming a column, the cavalry will lead the way, the hearse drawn by four coal black horses will follow, and then will come the carriages bearing the members of the family and distinguished visitors.

The casket will be placed in the rotunda of the Court House, and as soon as possible, the doors will be opened to allow the citizens of Canton the opportunity of paying their last tribute of respect to the dead President. Large detachments of militia and police will be present to facilitate the handling and the movement of the crowds, and as the time allowed for the casket in the Court House is considered none too long, every effort will be made to expedite matters.

The crowd will be formed in line four abreast at the south door of the Court House, the line to extend westward on West Tuscarawas Street. Admission will be by ranks of four, and the ranks will be made to move rapidly.

Until 9 o'clock at night the body will remain in the Court House, and immediately after that hour it will be taken to the family residence on Market Street. Canton Post, G. A. R., composed almost entirely of members of President McKinley's old regiment, the Twenty-third Ohio, will escort the body to the house.

That is as far as the definite programme of the Canton committee extends to-night. It is their wish that the body be returned to the Court House early Thursday morning, and again lie in state until it is time to leave for the First Methodist Church, where the funeral exercises are to commence at 1:30 o'clock. Whether the family will agree to this is not known as yet.

The time allowed for the entire exercises in the church is forty-five minutes. The programme is not entirely arranged for the services, but they will be simple, consisting of a discourse by the Rev. C. E. Manchester of the First Methodist Church, a prayer by the Rev. O. B. Milligan of the Presbyterian Church, and a Scripture reading by some clergyman not yet selected.

A quartet composed of Mrs. W. H. Smith, Miss Rachel Frease, F. J. Melbourne, and Ralph Brown will sing "Lead, Kindly Light," and a second quartet, composed of the Misses Hattie Levinger, Fannie Levinger, Jeannette Bayhof, and Katherine Baehrens will sing music not yet selected. At the conclusion of the services at the church the slow march to the cemetery will be taken up.

The casket will be placed in the receiving vault, but before it is placed inside, the casket will be rested upon supports standing upon the stone walk leading to the vault. This will be for the purpose of allowing those who have taken part in the parade and who have been prevented by their duties from being present in the Court House, to have an opportunity of viewing the remains. If the present programme is carried out the casket will remain on the walk outside the vault from one to two hours.

When finally placed inside the vault a guard will be placed around it. Day and night, until its final resting place is prepared, it will be surrounded by armed men.

As yet there has been no great influx of visitors into Canton, but the flood will flow to-morrow. At 10 o'clock this morning not a room could be had in any of the hotels. Provision has been made for feeding the visitors, but if the crowds are as large as telegrams received here lead one to expect, a large number of people will be compelled to walk the streets all of Thursday night.

Because of the crowds expected, Mayor Robertson this afternoon issued a proclamation declaring that between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. on Wednesday no traffic of vehicles, automobiles, or bicycles would be allowed on those streets which are to be used by the funeral cortege. The same proclamation asks that all business houses be closed on Wednesday and Thursday.

The police are making every possible precaution against dangerous crowding, and to-morrow morning ropes will be stretched around the Court House and wherever else it may be necessary to restrain the crowds.

B. Altman & Co.

Have just received the First Shipment of

Fall Importations of PARIS LINGERIE

comprising new and exclusive effects in Night Robes, Chemises, Petticoats, Corset Covers, Matinees, etc., from which COMPLETE TROUSSEAUX may be selected.

Monograms and Crests Embroidered to Order.

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LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

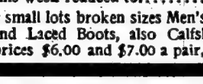

Children's Underwear, Hosiery and Gloves

Can be bought to the best advantage at the Children's Store for the following reasons which must appeal to every thoughtful mother:

Our assortment of styles, colors and sizes, representing everything desirable both foreign and domestic, is admitted by every one to be much greater than that of any other house in America,

And includes many lines made expressly for us and not to be found elsewhere.

Every article is carefully adapted to the use and age for which it is intended; large sales lead to perpetual changes in the stock, keeping it always fresh and interesting;

And last, but not least, there is always the absolute guarantee of lowest prices.

Store will be closed on Thursday.

60-62 West 23d Street.

Cantrell, Bootmaker. 25 West 23d St., three doors west of Fifth Avenue Hotel, between Broadway and 6th Ave.

Prices That Talk. SHOES. Values That Astonish.

THIS SALE IS BRINGING US NEW CUSTOMERS. ALL SHOULD TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR GREAT OFFERINGS. THEY ARE THE KIND THAT INTEREST SHREWD BUYERS. AT PRESENT PRICES YOU CAN SECURE 3 AND 4 PAIRS OF FIRST CLASS SHOES AT THE VALUE OF ONE SINGLE PAIR.

LADIES WITH SMALL FEET CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS THIS SALE OF BROKEN LOTS.

HERE ARE A FEW OF THIS WEEK'S BARGAINS:

We have selected all the small lots, Women's Button and Laced Boots, Beaded and Sandal Slippers, also Oxford Ties, broken sizes; during this week your choice of any pair for..... $1.00

All the broken lots Men's Fine Hand Sewed Calfskin, Vici Kid and Tan Colored Oxfords, also Tan and Brown Laced Boots, former price $5.00 and $6.00, during this week reduced to..... $2.50

A few small lots broken sizes Men's Fine Hand Sewed Patent Leather and Vici Kid Button and Laced Boots, also Calfskin and Velour Calf Laced Boots, former prices $6.00 and $7.00 a pair, during this week reduced to..... $3.50

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A two bottle sample box of Eau de Cologne will be mailed to any address prepaid for 10 cts.

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Meetings and Elections.

Little Chief Mining Co.
(Mines at Leadville, Colorado.)
60 BROADWAY, ROOM 212, NEW YORK, September 17th, 1901.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees, and the transaction of such business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, October 1st. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from Saturday, September 21st, until Wednesday, October 2d.

EDWARD EARLE, Secretary.

"FURNITURE LUXURY"

Is not always applied to high cost. In our efforts to produce simple, well-made furniture, we exhibit a series of bedroom pieces in bureaux, chiffoniers, dressing tables and chairs, modeled principally after the Colonial and Sheraton.

Perfection in finish and construction are the "High Marks" of this theme.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company,

(Incorporated)

34th Street, West, No. 155-157

"Minute from Broadway."

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

We show more styles than any three hat stores and sell more than any two.

1-3 Lower Than Others.

All the newest colors and shapes in soft and stiff Hats.

1.90 to 2.75.

Worth $3.00 to $4.00.

Silk Hats, 3.90, 4.80, 5.80.

Opera Hats (silk ribbed) 6.80; worth 10.00.

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Largest in the World. Every detail. THE THOS. J. STEWART CO. 30 years' experience.

1554 Broadway, New York.

ASSASSIN CZOLGOSZ REFUSES TO PLEAD

His Lawyer Enters a Provisional Plea of Not Guilty.

Ex-Judge Titus Says He Will Not Act as Accused's Lawyer Unless Ordered to Do So—No Demonstration by Spectators.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, was arraigned before Judge Edward K. Emery in the County Court at 3 o'clock this afternoon on the indictment for murder in the first degree in fatally shooting President McKinley in the Temple of Music at the Pan-American Exposition on Sept. 6.

Again the stubborn prisoner refused to plead, or even to utter a word or sound, and ex-Supreme Court Justice Loran L. Lewis entered a plea of not guilty. The accused will be tried in the Supreme Court next Monday morning.

Crowds flocked to the City Hall to-day to see the prisoner, but the uncertainty surrounding the question as to whether or not counsel could be secured for him saved congestion of the courtroom and corridors of the hall.

The most striking incident of the day was the hissing of the prisoner by the crowds who surged around him as he was being escorted down the stairs, which were still draped in their mourning garb. The strong guard of patrolmen and Deputy Sheriffs had been dispensed with, so that the people were able to get nearer the prisoner as he passed to and from the courtroom.

As a result of the urging of President Adelbert Moot of the Erie County Bar Association, ex-Justice Lewis, one of the attorneys assigned as counsel by Judge Emery yesterday, called at the Erie County Jail at 2 o'clock this afternoon to see the prisoner. Czolgosz refused to talk to Judge Lewis, and even refused to answer questions as to whether or not he wanted any counsel. Judge Lewis said that, nevertheless, he would appear for the prisoner upon arraignment even if he decided not to accept the assignment of the Court.

Absolutely no demonstration having been made against the prisoner yesterday, the authorities decided that the strong guard was unnecessary to-day. Czolgosz was taken from the jail through the tunnel under Delaware Avenue to the City Hall by Detectives Solomon and Geary, being handcuffed to the latter.

ASSASSIN SEES THE DRAPERY.

In passing from the basement of the City Hall to the courtroom on the second floor, Czolgosz was compelled to pass close to the black and white bunting with which the pillars, ceilings, windows, and stairways of the City Hall were draped when the body of the President was lying in state on Sunday, which drapery will not be removed until after the burial on Thursday.

These evidences of the city's grief apparently made not the slightest impression on the prisoner, nad he gave no more heed to them or the large portraits of the late President draped with American flags than he did to the questions of the Court or the District Attorney.

The prisoner entered the courtroom just as the City Hall clock was striking 3 o'clock, and as many of the curious spectators as could surged into the courtroom behind him. A murmur ran through the audience, but the gavel of the Judge and the tipstaff of the crier soon restored order. As soon as Czolgosz was before the bar and the handcuffs were removed, District Attorney Penney began the formal arraignment. He read the principal charges of the indictment in a voice of severity, and asked:

"How do you plead, guilty or not guilty?"

Not a sound was uttered by the prisoner. His curly hair was disheveled, and, although his linen was white and clean, his disordered clothes and the growth of his beard gave him an unkempt appearance. Spectators in the courtroom commented on the fact that if he were shaved, which he has not been since the day of the shooting, he would be a fairly good-looking young man.

Although his demeanor was still one of stubbornness, he gave a little more evidence of concern than upon his first presence in court. When questions were being asked of him rapidly, he moistened his lips with his tongue and seemed to be endeavoring to maintain the appearance of stolid indifference. In his roaming glances the prisoner's eyes met those of a reporter who stared him full in the face. In a moment the prisoner's eyelids drooped, and he shifted uneasily.

When the prisoner refused to plead, the District Attorney asked him if he understood what had been read, and, receiving no answer, told him that he had been indicted for murder in the first degree, and that he could answer "Yes" or "No." For an instant Czolgosz glanced at Mr. Penney, and it was thought that he intended to speak, but he did not.

PRISONER'S COUNSEL SPEAKS.

Judge Lewis then addressed the Court at length, saying that he had called upon the defendant, but had been unable to ascertain of any wish on the defendant's part as to the employment of counsel. He said that his associate, Judge Titus, was in Milwaukee, but that he had appeared informally to enter a plea of not guilty on behalf of the defendant, as the law required such a plea under the circumstances. The Judge asked permission to reserve the right to withdraw the plea and enter a special plea or interpose a demurrer, if, after consulting with Judge Titus, they should decide not to ask the Court to assign other counsel.

The Judge expressed his regret that his name had been mentioned in connection with this trial, as he had been out of practice for some considerable time, and had a very strong repugnance to appearing, although that was a reason which would apply to every lawyer.

District Attorney Penney gave notice that he would move to have the indictment transferred to the Supreme Court for trial, and would also notice the trial for next Monday morning. "I know of no reason why the defendant should not be ready next Monday," said Judge Lewis.

At Judge Lewis's request, however, the orders will not be entered until Judge Titus returns, which will probably be within a day or two.

Judge Lewis said that he might also like an order of the Court for alienists to examine the prisoner, as the District Attorney had informed him that eminent alienists had examined the prisoner on behalf of the people. This gave rise to the belief that a special plea of insanity may be entered by the counsel for the defense.

"Remove the prisoner," said Judge Emery, and Czolgosz was taken back to the jail by the underground route, again passing the garb of mourning.

Judge Titus received a long telegram today from the Buffalo Bar Association urging him to accept the appointment and make a defense of Czolgosz. The message stated that while the natural instincts of the people were such that they wanted a speedy punishment, still the law demanded that he should be given a fair trial.

If the man was insane the death penalty should not be inflicted, but if sane then he should have a trial in keeping with ideas of justice. It should be dignified and should not be a farce, because such a trial would do more harm to law than it would do good.

Judge Titus has been called up by his friends by long-distance telephone, and urged not to accept the appointment. He said to-night he could not tell whether he would accept. Should he do so, the Judge says, it might possibly ruin the work of a lifetime.

URGE JUDGE TITUS TO ACCEPT.

Buffalo Friends Say Dignity of Law Demands that Prisoner Have a Fair Trial.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 17.—Ex-Justice Robert C. Titus of Buffalo is in this city attending a Masonic convention. In an interview he said:

"This is the very first intimation that I have had that my name had even been considered in that unpleasant connection, and I have no idea that the report is correct. I left Buffalo on Sunday, and the subject had not been broached to me directly or indirectly up to that time, and I know of no possible reason why such a task should be imposed upon me."

In answer to a question as to whether he would, under any circumstances, consent to defend the assassin, Judge Titus replied:

"Not unless ordered to do so by the Court."

CZOLGOSZ'S FATHER IN A MICHIGAN LYNCHING.

He Turned State's Evidence and Five of the Party Were Sent to Prison for Life.

Special to The New York Times.

PETOSKEY, Mich., Sept. 17.—Henry Czolgosz, father of the assassin of President McKinley, had a minor part in one of the most remarkable murder cases in the history of Michigan. Twenty-five years ago Henry Molitor, an illegitimate son of the crazy King Louis of Würtemburg, was at the head of a lumber company at Rogers City, fifty miles east of here, on the Huron coast. He had fled to America under sentence of death for treason, being detected in selling plans of German fortresses to the French Government.

He sought employment in the United States Coast Survey as a civil engineer and soon organized, with the aid of German capital, a company for developing the resources of the pine wilds of Presque Isle County. Settlers came direct from Germany and German-Poland, and King Molitor, as he was called, ruled over a hundred or more families.

The infamies of his rule soon became intolerable. Through his creatures he bonded county and township for public improvements, and used the proceeds in his own business. Virtue was a jest with him, and at last, twenty-five years ago on the 16th of August, a jury, so-called, of twelve farmers, of which the elder Czolgosz was one, met, decreed his death, and, stealthily creeping up to his store, riddled Molitor and his clerk with a single volley.

The crime was unpunished until nine years ago, when five of the chief actors were sent to Jackson for life. Those who turned State's evidence, among them Czolgosz, were not indicted.

POISONED BULLET THEORY ACCEPTED BY MANY.

District Attorney Penney Awaits Full Reports from Chemists Analyzing the Cartridges and Viscera.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17.—District Attorney Penney said to-night that considerable attention was being given to the theory that the bullet which had caused the death of President McKinley was poisoned. Mr. Penney said that the three remaining cartridges in the revolver were undergoing examination, and that the chemists would not only learn whether those bullets had been poisoned, but would also determine if the powder charge had been mixed with poison.

A report from the chemists is expected by Friday, and it will be made public at once. Dr. H. M. Hill, the city chemist, who is at work upon a chemical analysis of a part of the viscera, said to-night:

"If I have found evidence that the bullet was poisoned I could not make it public, as I am under orders from the District Attorney not to say anything to any one. I will, however, say, in justification of the statement made by Dr. McBurney of New York, that gangrene could not have made such an appearance without there having been some element introduced in the body outside of the lead and the wax covering of the bullet. My report will probably be ready on Thursday. So far my analysis has been highly satisfactory, and the results have been along the lines anticipated."

Dr. H. R. Gaylord, the official chemist for the State of New York, and who is also engaged in an analysis of the viscera independent of that being conducted by Dr. Hill, yet along the same lines, said to-night that his report would be ready on Friday.

MR. BRYAN'S TRIBUTE.

Warm Eulogy of the Martyr President—His Murder Shames America in the Eyes of the World.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 17.—William J. Bryan to-day gave out a statement with reference to the death of President McKinley. Quoting the words of Mr. McKinley, "God's will, not ours, be done," Mr. Bryan recalled the scenes at the death-bed, and continued:

"The terrible deed at Buffalo, rudely breaking the ties of family and friendship and horrifying every patriotic citizen, crowns a most extraordinary life with a halo that cannot but exalt its victim's place in history, while his bravery during the trying ordeal, his forgiving spirit and his fortitude in the final hours give glimpses of his inner life, which nothing less tragic could have revealed. But inexpressibly sad as is the death of McKinley, the illustrious citizen, it is the damnable murder of McKinley, the President, that melts seventy-five million hearts into one and brings a hush to the farm, the factory and the forum.

"The death, even when produced by natural causes of a public servant charged with the tremendous responsibilities which press upon a President, shocks the entire country, and is infinitely multiplied when the circumstances attending constitute an attack upon the Government itself. No one can estimate the far-reaching effect of such an act as that which now casts a gloom over our land. It shames America in the eyes of the world. It impairs her prestige and gives enemies of free government a chance to mock at her, and it excites an indignation which, while righteous in itself, may lead to acts which will partake of the spirit of lawlessness.

"As the President's death overwhelms all in a common sorrow so it imposes a common responsibility, namely, to so avenge the wrong done to the President, his family, and the country, as to make the Executive life secure without abridgment of freedom of speech or freedom of the press."

MR. LONG'S APPRECIATION.

Secretary of Navy Says President McKinley Was a Statesman Unexceled for Practical Competency.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 17.—A tribute entitled "William McKinley—An Appreciation," written by Secretary John D. Long, was printed in to-day's Transcript. In part it says:

"President McKinley, of blessed life, is now, and more and more as time goes on will be, of blessed memory. The asperities which afflict a public servant during his official career will quickly be forgotten, and the calm, just verdict of history will pronounce him a man of ideally pure, true character, a patriot of single and disinterested devotion to his country, and a statesman unexcelled for tact, prudence, and practical competency. His domestic life is one of the precious sanctities of American sentiment.

"As an executive his Administration has been a series of remarkable achievements. It has been attended by great military successes, by an abounding prosperity.

"It has put out the last embers of sectional bitterness. It has been marked by appointments of high character and especial fitness to places of great trust. The tone of the public official, the efficiency of the civil service, the integrity and fidelity of all departments and branches of the Executive Government were never so high as today.

"President McKinley leaves an unblemished record in public and private life, and a record not merely free from blemish, but bright with good deeds done, with great services rendered."

THE CITY'S DAY OF PRAYER

Memorial Services to be Held To-morrow in the Churches.

Business of All Kinds Will Be Suspended—Cars and Steamboats to Stop at Hour of the Funeral in Canton.

The observance in New York to-morrow of the national day of mourning will be universal.

In the churches, draped with the sable trappings of woe, Mr. McKinley will be eulogized, several clergymen having hurried back to the city for the especial purpose of conducting the memorial service. In many of the churches the late President's favorite hymns, "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Nearer, My God, to Thee," will be sung, and in the general prayers sympathy for Mrs. McKinley in her hour of bereavement and good wishes for the welfare of President Roosevelt will be mingled.

In accordance with a letter to be issued this morning by Archbishop Corrigan, special services will be held in all Roman Catholic Churches of the Archdiocese, the Archbishop himself celebrating Pontifical mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral at 10 A. M. During the service the hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee," will be sung by a quartet, and there will also be a sermon. Under the canonical law of the Church no requiem mass can be said for a non-Catholic, but the letter asks that mass be celebrated in all the churches to thank God for the noble life and services of President McKinley and to ask success for President Roosevelt's Administration and for the continuance of National prosperity during his term; to pray against the dissemination of the doctrines of Anarchy, and to ask that no crime like this may ever again stain the history of the United States. After all the masses the Litany of the Saints will be recited by both the priests and the congregations.

In several instances union services will be held. At the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 6 West Forty-sixth Street, the Epiphany and Central Baptist Churches will unite in the memorial service. At the Washington Heights Baptist Church, Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, the service will be participated in by the Washington Heights Baptist Church, the Lutheran Church of the Atonement, and the Washington Heights Methodist, Washington Heights Presbyterian, Lenox Presbyterian, and Hamilton Grange Reformed Churches. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. Charles B. Chapin, pastor of the Hamilton Grange Reformed Church, and the Rev. Frank S. Cookman of the Washington Heights Methodist Church.

The bells of all the Reformed Protestant Dutch churches of the city will be tolled in season.

Dean James E. Russell will represent Columbia, Dr. George Alexander the New York University, the Rev. R. M. Hodge Union Seminary, the Rev. Dr. John Dixon the Board of Home Missions, and the Rev. Dr. C. A. Stoddard of The Observer the religious press at memorial service in West End Presbyterian Church.

In addition to the services in the churches many societies and organizations have arranged for special hours of prayer.

The day has been declared a legal holiday and courts, banks, and financial institutions of all kinds will be closed. Commerce will be suspended everywhere, factories, shops, and business houses being closed for the day.

As a further mark of respect all the street cars of the Metropolitan's system in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx will be brought to a stop and remain motionless for five minutes at the hour fixed for the movement of the funeral. A general order to this effect was posted in all of the company's barns last night. The steamboats of the Hudson River Day Line will stop running for five minutes, and on each vessel the crew will assemble on the main deck forward and the orchestra will play "Lead, Kindly Light," "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "America."

EPISCOPAL CHURCH EXERCISES.

Order of Service and Prayers as Arranged by Bishop Potter.

The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York, who will preach in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine to-morrow at 11 A. M., has issued the following circular setting forth the order of service and prayers to be used in the Episcopal churches of the Diocese of New York to-morrow:

The President of the United States having appointed Thursday next, Sept. 19, as a day of humiliation and prayer in view of the dastardly assassination of our honored and beloved Chief Magistrate, William McKinley, the following order of service is hereby set forth for that purpose:

Proper Psalms, xxvii., xxxviii., xxxix.
First lesson: Jeremiah, iii., Verse 5 to Verse 19.
Second lesson: Romans, xiii.
The Lesser Litany.

A PRAYER.

O Almighty God, the Supreme Governor of all things, whose power no creature is able to resist; to whom it justly belongeth to punish sinners and to be merciful to those who truly repent, save and deliver this land, we beseech Thee, from all false teaching and from all secret foes, and grant that this Thy people, being armed with the weapons of truth and righteousness, may drive far hence all lawless men and all treasonable fellowships, and so preserve the heritage of their fathers to be the home of a God-fearing Nation, ever doing Thy holy will, to the glory of Thy holy name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

A PRAYER.

O merciful God and heavenly Father, who has taught us in Thy Holy Word that Thou dost not willingly afflict or grieve the children of men, look with pity, we beseech Thee, upon the sorrow and shame of this our common country, stained and dishonored by the murder of its Chief Magistrate. Remember us, O Lord, in mercy, sanctify this sore chastisement to our greater good, dispel our ignorance, arouse us from our indifference, enlighten us by Thy Holy Spirit, and so lift up Thy countenance upon us and give us peace, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

A PRAYER.

Most gracious Father, who has been pleased to take unto Thyself the soul of Thy servant, sometime President of the United States, grant to her, who by this sorrow has been most of all bereaved, that she, walking by faith, may see Thy light in all her darkness, and at last, having served Thee with constancy on earth, may be joined hereafter with Thy blessed saints in glory everlasting, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

A PRAYER.

Almighty God, whose kingdom is everlasting and power infinite, have mercy upon this whole land, and so rule the heart of Thy servant, the President of the United States, upon whom so suddenly has been laid so weighty an office and charge, that he, knowing whose minister he is, may above all things seek Thy honor and glory, and that we and all the people, duly considering whose authority he bears, may faithfully and obediently honor him, in Thee and for Thee, according to Thy blessed Word and ordinance, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Together with such other prayers from the Book of Common Prayer as may be deemed fitting.

Affectionately yours,
HENRY C. POTTER,
Bishop of New York.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

Designates To-morrow as Day of Prayer, and Orders All City Offices Closed.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday morning issued another proclamation regarding the death of the President, as follows:

To All Heads of Departments and Officers of the City of New York:

The President of the United States and the Governor of the State of New York have by their proclamations designated and set apart Thursday, Sept. 19, 1901, as a day of humiliation and prayer, in participation in the final obsequies of our lamented President, William McKinley.

I therefore direct that upon that day all public business be suspended and all public offices closed, as a mark of respect to the Nation's late Executive, whose death is so deeply deplored and whose memory will be ever venerated.

In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed my hand and seal of office, this seventeenth day of September, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and one. ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, Mayor.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.

Gen. Ballington Booth yesterday sent the following message to the Volunteers of America:

In view of the National calamity that has befallen our country in the assassination of our most beloved, brave, and wise President, William McKinley, I urge that the commanding officers of every post and outpost of the Volunteers throughout the United States drape their halls and conduct fitting memorial services on Thursday, the 19th inst., as a tribute to his loss and service to our land, laying the strongest emphasis on his undying Christian testimony.

Gen. and Mrs. Booth sent a telegram of sympathy to Mrs. McKinley as soon as the news of the President's death was received.

The following dispatch has been sent to President Roosevelt:

We pray God's largest benediction on you. We, with all our people, have the warmest love for and confidence in you as our Nation's leader.
MAUD AND BALLINGTON BOOTH.

CARL H. SCHULTZ

Artificial Vichy, Selters, Carbonic

Lithia and Lithia-Vichy, Double Carlsbad, Marienbad, Kissingen, Ems, Schwalbach, Pyrmont, etc.

Analyzed by the principal professors of chemistry since 1862, and indorsed as ABSOLUTELY PURE and of CORRECT COMPOSITION; PRESCRIBED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, used by over 1,200 PHYSICIANS AND THEIR FAMILIES, by hospitals, clubs, hotels, first-class public places, AND THOUSANDS OF PRIVATE FAMILIES.

CARL H. SCHULTZ
430-444 First Avenue, New York.
Telephone, 142 Madison Square.

BRITISH MOURNING FOR THE DEAD PRESIDENT.

Warships to Fly the Stars and Stripes Half-Masted—Memorial Services to be Held in Churches of the Kingdom.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Orders from the Admiralty have been received at Sheerness directing that the American flag be half-masted on the warships at the port until after the funeral of President McKinley. The order applies to all home ports.

This is the first time such an order has been issued as a mark of sympathy on the death of a President of a republic.

The Archbishop of Armagh, Protestant Episcopal Primate of Ireland, has directed that a special prayer of which the following is part, be used in the cathedral of his diocese:

"Comfort, we beseech Thee, our brethren beyond the sea in this their time of mourning for the Chief Magistrate of their Republic.

"More especially we beseech Thee to support by Thy consolation her who so long and so faithfully stood by his side."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Arrangements have been made to hold memorial services for President McKinley in most of the cathedrals and churches of the United Kingdom to-morrow, (Thursday,) as well as in a majority of the Continental and Colonial capitals.

Ambassador Choate and the staff of the United States Embassy will attend the memorial services at Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral to-morrow, the former at 1 P. M. and the latter at 3 o'clock. Colonel the Hon Sir William James Colville, the King's Master of the Ceremonies, called on Mr. Choate yesterday, and placed his services at the Ambassador's disposal in connection with the reception of the Diplomatic Corps at Westminster Abbey.

The Bank of England yesterday exhibited for signature a memorial of the "bankers, merchants, and traders of the City of London," expressing sorrow at President McKinley's death, which Mr. Choate will be asked to forward to the people of the United States and Mrs. McKinley. The Rothschilds, Barings, South African Chartered Company, and all the greatest financial houses signed the memorial before 2 o'clock.

The Ecumenical Methodist Conference closed its sessions yesterday afternoon with a memorial service in honor of President McKinley. The platform was draped in black and white, and British and American flags were entwined about the pulpit. The organ played a dead march, impressive addresses were made, and "Nearer, My God, to Thee" was sung. Ambassador Choate was present.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17.—The Cotton Exchange and the Corn Exchange will be closed on Thursday.

GLASGOW, Sept. 17.—The Pig Iron Exchange will be closed on Thursday.

AMERICANS MEET IN PARIS.

Pass Resolutions Deploring the Death of President McKinley — Speech by Senator Lodge.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—By invitation of Gen. Porter, the United States Ambassador, resident and traveling Americans met at his residence this afternoon to adopt resolutions on the assassination of President McKinley. The gathering was a large one, including many women dressed in mourning. Gen. Porter, who has completely recovered from his indisposition, presided. Senator Lodge, Secretary of Embassy Vignaud, and Consul General Gowdy were the Vice Presidents.

Gen. Porter in feeling terms announced the purpose of the meeting.

Senator Lodge, in moving the adoption of the resolutions, eloquently outlined the career of the late President and his Administration, "which," said the Senator, "was filled with great events. It was an epoch-making period in the history of the United States, and the President rose fully to the requirements of the time. He showed himself to be a great statesman."

The Senator alluded in grateful terms to the touching manifestation of sympathy by the people of Paris and France at the sorrow of the American Republic.

The following resolution was voted:

"William McKinley, President of the United States, is dead. He was an eminent statesman, soldier, and patriot, and a great Chief Magistrate, whose Administration will stand out as one of the most eventful and illustrious in American history. He has fallen at the zenith of his fame, in the height of a great career, by the hand of an assassin.

"We, Americans, now in Paris, desire to make public record of the feeling which at this hour of grief we share with all our countrymen. With them we unite in profound sorrow for the untimely death of President McKinley, as well as in admiration of his character as a man and his great public services, which have brought so much honor to the Republic.

"We wish to declare our utter abhorrence of the foul crime to which President McKinley fell a victim and of the teachings which produced it.

"To her to whom the President gave a lifelong devotion, as pure as it was beautiful, we offer our deepest, heartfelt sympathy.

"To President Roosevelt, called so suddenly and under such sad conditions to the Presidency, we present our sincere and respectful sympathy, and would also express our generous confidence in the hope and belief that his Administration will redound to his own honor and to the general welfare of our country.

"We are profoundly grateful to the President and people of our sister republic for their quick sympathy and touching expressions of condolence at this moment of great National sorrow in the United States."

Earlier in the afternoon the members of the American Chamber of Commerce met and passed appropriate resolutions. President Kimbel, Consul General Gowdy, and Mr. Seligman, the banker, spoke with much feeling. The resolutions adopted were cabled to the Secretary of State at Washington.

KING EDWARD'S SYMPATHY.

He and King Christian Grant a Special Audience to Minister Swenson at Fredensborg.

FREDENSBORG, Denmark, Sept. 17.—King Edward, King Christian, Queen Alexandra, and the Empress Dowager of Russia, surrounded by the Princes and Princesses of their families, to-day personally expressed, in special audience granted to United States Minister Swenson, their deep sympathy at the death of Mr. McKinley and indignation at his assassination.

King Edward's closing words to Mr. Swenson were:

"Convey my heartfelt sympathy for the loss of so grand a man to so great a Nation—a man who was so good a friend to Great Britain."

Aguinaldo Expresses Regret.

MANILA, Sept. 17.—Aguinaldo has written to Civil Governor Taft and Military Governor Chaffee saying that he regrets, with the rest of the American Nation, the great loss suffered by the people of the United States in the death of President McKinley.

The A B C of the In-er-seal Package

An invention for preserving the goodness of delicate baking in all kinds of stores; in any kind of weather.

Biscuit sold in In-er-seal Packages are always fresh and full of flavor, no matter when or where you buy them.

Controlled exclusively by the National Biscuit Company. Its use insures the quality of Soda, Milk, Graham, Oatmeal, Butter Thin and Saltine Biscuit, Vanilla and Banquet Wafers, Ginger Snaps, Sultana Fruit and Sea Foam.

Look for this trade mark design on the ends of the package.

Best Quality at Popular Prices Has Made Us Famous—Ours Is
THE POPULAR HAT THIS FALL

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

605 Broadway, cor. Houston St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St.
209 Broadway, near Duane St.
1,197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1,359 Broadway, near 36th St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opposite City Hall.

Derbys, $3.00 and $4.00
Alpines, $3.00 and $3.50
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00

GEN. CORBIN'S GRIEF.

Arriving at Victoria, B. C., He Is Prostrated by the News of the President's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 17.—On the steamer Empress of India, which arrived to-day, was Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin of the United States Army, returning home from the Philippines. It was not until the liner was tying up at William Head Quarantine Station that the General was made aware of the assassination of President McKinley.

Gen. Corbin was prostrated by the news. When approached, he declined to talk at length for publication, for he said that, added to his grief as an American citizen, was the greater burden of sorrow which came to him as a personal friend of the murdered President.

"To think of such a man as President McKinley being struck down in that way by such a cowardly assassin! It is terrible!" Gen. Corbin would say no more, but soon sought his stateroom.

MR. CLEVELAND ASKED TO DELIVER EULOGY.

Invited to Speak at Great Memorial Meeting in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—Ex-President Cleveland has been asked in behalf of the Citizens' McKinley Memorial Committee of Philadelphia to deliver a memorial address on President McKinley at the great memorial meeting at the Academy of Music on Thursday.

A dispatch was sent to Mr. Cleveland at Washington early this morning asking him to come to Philadelphia and deliver a eulogy.

The committee will meet again to-morrow to complete arrangements for the meeting. It is expected that by that time a reply from Mr. Cleveland will be at hand.

REV. DR. HILLIS'S LONG JOURNEY.

Leaves Dying Friend to Conduct Service To-morrow in Plymouth Church.

The Rev. Dr. Newell D. Hillis of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, is making a flying trip from the West to conduct the memorial services that will take place at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning in Plymouth Church.

Dr. Hillis had been summoned to the bedside of a dying friend, far out in a lumber camp in Wisconsin. When the President died he was asked by telegraph whether he would return in time to conduct a memorial service, but the news of the Chief Executive's death had not yet penetrated the wilderness, and it was not until several telegrams had been exchanged that he understood the situation. He started homeward at once, and will arrive in Brooklyn late to-night.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The following notice, signed by Frederick Samuel Tallmadge, President, and Morris Patterson Ferris, Secretary, has been sent to members of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York:

"The Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York will hold a memorial service in honor of President McKinley, in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton Street, New York City, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 19, 1901, at 3 o'clock. Members of the society are requested to assemble in the parish house, in the rear of the chapel in Fulton Street, at 2:30 o'clock, and to wear the insignia of the society suitably draped."

Memorial Service in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 17.—A memorial service in honor of President McKinley will be held on Thursday afternoon in the British-American Chapel. All the members of the American colony, the Diplomatic Corps, and all the higher Russian officials have been invited.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Mourning Draperies and Flags.
Black, White and Purple.

All qualities of soft finish and fast black cambrics, aniline black buntings, prints, serges, henriettas, crapes, velveteens, etc., especially suited for draping purposes.

In Any Quantity.
By the case, piece or yard.

All Wool Bunting Flags.

All sizes; also flagpoles, halyards, brackets and silk flags at most reasonable prices.

Trade Supplied!

Store closed Thursday, day of the late President's funeral!

BANKS TO CLOSE.

To-morrow to be Observed as Legal Holiday by Financial Institutions.

Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday morning handed down an opinion that to-morrow is a legal holiday, inasmuch as the Governor of the State has appointed it as such. The opinion was rendered in answer to a letter of inquiry from New York Typographical Union No. 6.

New York bankers have been much confused over the legality of observing a holiday and their right to close to-morrow. While National banks are under a Federal law, they are governed by the statutes of the State in which they are located, so far as negotiable instruments are concerned. The New York statutory construction law provides that "each day appointed by the President of the United States, or by the Governor of this State, as a day of general thanksgiving, general fasting, and prayer, or other general religious observance," shall be a legal holiday. That covers the case perfectly in the opinion of counsel, and justified the Clearing House in issuing the notice which was on file in New York banks yesterday.

Banks at out-of-town points have also been in communication with the New York Clearing House over the matter. The decision to close governs all banks, State or National, whether affiliated with the New York Clearing House or not.

Banks in New Jersey have been at a loss to know whether under Gov. Voorhees's proclamation they had a right to close to-morrow. Consultations were held yesterday in Jersey City, and W. H. Corbin's opinion was obtained. He decided that under the proclamation it would be legal to close the banks. This course will, therefore, be followed by all banks. The First National Bank, of which E. F. C. Young is President, will be open only for the payment of notes.

J. Pierpont Morgan in Washington.

J. Pierpont Morgan was among the prominent New Yorkers who left the city for Washington Monday night to attend the funeral of President McKinley. Mr. Morgan is expected back in town to-morrow.

THE Coward Good Sense Shoe
For Children.

Extra good things usually bring an extra price.

Not so with the Good Sense Shoe.

It costs no more to make a shoe the right shape than it does the wrong one. It's in the knowing how—after 30 years' experience.

Infants' - - - - 65c. to $1.00
Children's - - - $1.30 to $1.65
Misses' - - - - $2.00 to $2.75
Shoes also for Adults.

JAMES S. COWARD,
268-272 Greenwich St., nr. Warren St., N.Y.
Send for New Catalogue.

CARPET CLEANING
353 W. 54th St. Established 1875. Our only place. No branches. Telephone: 356 Columbus.
J. & J. W. WILLIAMS

ENTONA CURES
Constipation and Hemorrhoids.
At all druggists, 50c. a box or sent on receipt of price. Write a postal to-day for FREE SAMPLES
THE ENTONA CO., Dept. T 61 Fifth Avenue, New York.

H. E. HANKINSON.
STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,
526 EAST 134TH ST.
TEL. 262 HARLEM.

Store Closed All Day Tomorrow

Silks and Dress Goods at the Wanamaker Store

Store Closed All Day Tomorrow

An Imposing Assembly of
Women's Wraps from Abroad

Twenty-five cases of foreign Wraps have been received and opened during the last few days. How smart and handsome the garments are! Freshness and originality are expressed by every one—exclusiveness is an added merit of all of the finer pieces.

The long, loose wraps are pre-eminent. The length gives character and dignity—the fullness gives an indescribable air of smartness to all figures.

The tailoring expresses many clever styles of treatment. Braiding and strapping are much seen—but different and more effective than ever before. There is much applique of broadcloth on silk or satin; but done in more daring manner than heretofore. One exquisite three-quarter coat is a noticeable example of this latter treatment most cleverly worked out.

Velours form a prominent part of the showing, in short, three-quarter and full-length coats. Velour in light shades is also seen glistening among the evening wraps from Paris. In this last group there is much delicate treatment of chiffons on light cloths; also many handsome lace appliques.

The collection of Opera Wraps is the most complete we have ever shown; and with larger purchases we have obtained many lower prices. We have a very effective Opera Wrap at twenty dollars. Last year we, and you, thought twenty-six dollars remarkably little to pay for the same sort of a wrap.

The more practical, every-day coats and capes are shown in still fuller quantities. The styles are smart, the tailoring is of the very best, yet prices are quite low in many cases.

Those who wish the most sumptuous wraps will find them here. Those who have little to spend, yet want perfect style and truest worth, will be served here as they can be nowhere else. No proper wrap, no fair price, is missing in this splendid collection.

We give briefly the price-ranges:

Jackets, $12 to $40. Velour Jackets and Paletots, $34 to $300. Cloth Capes, $11 to $68.
Evening and Carriage Wraps, $20 to $250. Golf Capes, $10.50 to $35.

Second floor, Broadway.

This Quite Remarkable SILK Sale

Remarkable, first, because of the fine array of Silks.

Have you seen our Main Aisle and Rotunda this week?

Remarkable because every item would be a stirring bargain any time offered, for three months to come. It is most extraordinary to have such an offering just when the silk-buying season is opening.

Further remarkable because these are not silks that are out of style; but the identical goods which we should have bought, and you demanded, at full regular prices, if this trade incident had not happened. Largely, in fact, the staple black silks which it is imperative that every well-dressed woman should purchase at this time.

Some stores would call it bad business to cut off our sales of regular goods by offering these silks at this time; but it is our unalterable policy to give our public full benefit of all our own good fortune; and to give it to them in the most timely manner.

These Silks are of the highest character—from some of the best manufacturers at home and abroad.

The variety is large and satisfying. The values are very real and positive. It is a most exceptional opportunity. The details will aid you in choosing.

Black Silks Now 55c—
Satin Duchesse, 19 in.; value 75c. Peau de Soie, 19 in.; value 75c. Taffeta, 18 in.; value 70c.

Colored Silks Now 55c—
Plain Colored Taffetas, in light and dark shades; value 75c. Plain Colored Peau de Cygne, in a good variety of colors; value 85c. Glace Taffetas, twenty combinations; value 75c.

Fancy Silks Now 55c—
Striped and Plaid Bengalines of many kinds, in street shades for dresses and waists; values $1.25. Brocaded Lustreuse and Gros de Londres, in dark and medium colorings; fine quality and neat patterns; good colors; values $1.50.

Black Silks Now 65c—
Satin Luxor; value 85c. Satin Duchesse, value 75c. 20½-inch Black Taffeta; value 75c. Lumineux, soft and rich; value 85c.

Fancy Taffetas Now 60c—
Fancy striped Taffetas, in two styles and fourteen colorings; narrow lace-like stripes of white on colors; values 90c and $1.

Black Silks Now 70c—
23-inch Imported Black Taffetas; value 85c.

Fancy Silks Now 75c—
Rich Brocaded and Striped Silks and Plaids of many kinds; values $1.25 and $1.50.

Black Satin Duchesse Now 75c
20 inches wide; value $1.

Black Silks Now 80c—
Royal Armures, mourning silks; value $1. Faille Francaise, an old standby; value $1. Peau de Soie; value $1.

White Silks Now 80c—
Imported White Taffetas, 20½ inches wide; splendid quality; value $1.

Colored Silks Now 85c—
Plain Colored Louisines, in light and dark shades; a bright, strong silk; value $1.25.

Black Silks Now 85c—
Black Taffetas; value $1.10. Black Duchesse; value $1.25. Black Faille, value $1.15. Black Merveilleux; value $1.10.

Black Silks Now 90c—
Royal Armure; value $1.25. Lumineux; value $1.25. Faille Francaise; value $1.25. Merveilleux; value $1.20.

Black Silks Now 95c—
Taffetas, value $1.25. Luxor; value $1.25. Merveilleux; value $1.25.

Black Silks Now $1.10 and $1.15
Taffeta, Duchesse, Peau de Soie and Merveilleux; values $1.35 to $1.50.

Black Silks Now $1—
21-inch Black Taffeta; value $1.25. 22-inch Black Duchesse; value $1.25. 23 inch Black Peau de Soie; value $1.35. 21-inch Black Faille; value $1.35. 21½-inch Black Merveilleux; value $1.35

Black Silks Now $1.25 and $1.35
Rich Imported Taffetas, Duchesse, Peau de Soie, Faille and Armure; values $1.65 and $1.75.

Novelty Silks Now $1.50—
Brilliant diagonal grounds with narrow stripes in self-color, for waists or dresses. Value $3.

Still Richer Black Silks Now $1.40 and $1.50—
Duchesse and Taffeta; values $1.75 and $2.

Rich French Silks Now $1.75—
Four styles, satin stripe and Novelty Velvets, fine Merveilleux and Louisine in L'Aiglon effects; high-class fabrics in twelve colors. Value $3.50.

Lyons Novelty Silks Now $2—
Satin Pekin Repp, with tinsel dots. Dotted Louisines. Pekin Velvets, light and dark shades. Rich Novelty Velvets. Values $4.50 and $5.

Rich Novelties Now $2.50—
Both silk and velvet, brocaded and striped, mostly evening effects. Pekin and warp printed Louisines and Bullion Brocade. Values $5 to $7.

Main Aisle and Rotunda.

Men's Prince Albert Coats and Vests

The real afternoon dress coat is coming to be universally worn by men of taste. The three-button cutaway has for years been the makeshift of less particular men; but it is fast giving place to the Prince Albert.

The high repute of Wanamaker clothing is best displayed by the large number of these particular suits which we sell ready-made. Only the highest character of tailoring can do justice to the Prince Albert, yet Wanamaker's can serve you as handsomely with ready-made as most tailors can when the suit is made to order at double the price, or more.

You'll judge this better when you try the suit on. We promise a fit that even an expert cannot tell from tailor-made.

These suggestions and prices:

Prince Albert Coat and Vest of fine black Thibet, serge-lined and silk-faced to button-holes, at $20.
Same goods, silk-lined throughout, at $25.
Of extra quality Oxford-mixed Vicuna, silk-lined throughout, at $30.
Prince Albert Coat and Vest of imported black Vicuna. These goods are found only at Wanamaker's and the shops of best tailors; lined throughout with extra fine quality of silk Merveilleux; hand-made collars and button-holes; hand-felled edges. Just the same work the good tailors use, and the price about one-half—$35.
All Vests double breasted.
A handsome assortment of Men's Worsted Trousers, to be worn with Prince Albert coats, at $5 to $7.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Suits of Especial Merit

We have already told you of them several times; and each time you have taken the offering quickly. Today we have two hundred more of the suits, and they will doubtless go in the same lively fashion.

The suits are made of plain blue or mixed cheviot, well cut, stylish and durable; and have an extra pair of trousers. Sizes are for boys of 8 to 16 years. It is a suit that is fairly worth $5, but is priced at $3.85.

Then there are 500 pairs of Knee Trousers, of fancy all-wool cheviot, sizes 3 to 16 years, that, though worth $1, are priced 75c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

His First Long Trousers

They mark an important stage in his growing-up, and are the first distinct indication that he is reaching man's estate.

It is just about this time that your young man begins to manifest an increased interest in matters of dress—frequently knows and cares more about them than he does later.

That is just the kind of boy that we want to interest in this Clothing Store; or rather in that particular section of it that is devoted to his needs. Here is a splendid stock of the first long-trouser suits; here is where his wishes are met, his criticisms considered and his tastes and needs anticipated.

The showing of Single and Double-Breasted Suits, in the most recent and stylish of patterns and fabrics, is very wide and satisfying.

Prices of Suits range from $8.50 to $20.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Fall Underwear For Men and Women

For those who do not believe in jumping from the extreme of Summer thinness in their underwear to that of Winter weight, these sorts of excellent medium-weight undergarments will meet all requirements for Fall wearing.

Many people, too, who have found overheated private houses and public places a trying feature of New York winters, will wear these medium weights until Springtime.

But at best, this short list is merely an indication of our ability to satisfy individual wishes as to Underwear:

For Men—

$2 a suit—White or natural colored merino shirts, with silk fronts; drawers to match; seats reinforced; inseam 28 or 31 inches; pearl buttons; covered seams; sizes up to 50 inches.

$3 a suit—Full fashioned and regular made shirts or drawers; silk finished and stitched throughout; pretty colored effects of light blue, tan or lavender.

$5 a suit—English Llama wool underwear; shirts have silk fronts, ribbed tails; drawers in 28 or 31 in. inseam, with seats and fronts spliced; seats also reinforced.

For Women—

$1 a suit—Of fine cotton; silk stitched and trimmed by hand; vests with long or short sleeves; drawers in knee or ankle length; side buttoned; French band.

$1.50 a suit—Extra fine merino vests; white; with long or short sleeves; silk trimmed and finished; ankle-length tights to match.

$2 a suit—Hand-finished silk trimmed white merino vests, with long or short sleeves; with tights to match in ankle length.

Broadway.

THE CHINA SALE

Superb Variety— Unmatched Values— Still in Bountiful Supply

We never sold so many Dinner Sets in any Sale we ever had before. But we expected it—planned for it; and the very supply was largely the cause of the demand.

The variety was, and is, broader than we ever had before. The shapes and decorations are more beautiful. *And why not?*

We picked the shapes and decorations from the choicest specimens the manufacturers could show. The wares were made up to our special order—that is why, that in spite of the little prices, no finer or choicer goods can be found.

These new price-hints today:

Dinner Sets—

At $8, from $10—Regular $12 sets, though previously sold by us at $10. Of fine American porcelain, with good underglaze decoration; 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 meat dishes.

At $10, from $14—A regular $20 value. 113 pieces, in fine flower decorations, and all pieces gilt; soup tureen and 4 platters.

At $13.50, regularly $22.50—Fine Austrian china sets in rich flower decorations and all handles gilt; 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 dishes.

At $16.50, regularly $25—Theo. Haviland sets of 100 pieces, in pink border decoration, and all handles gilt; soup tureen and 3 platters.

At $22.50, regularly $30—Theo. Haviland sets of 113 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 platters.

Chamber Toilet Sets—

At $5, regularly $7.50—Finely shaped Toilet Sets in American porcelain; 12 pieces, complete with covered slop jar; seven decorations to choose from, and all pieces gilt.

Chamber Toilet Sets—

At $6.50, regularly $9.50—American porcelain sets; 11 pieces, complete with covered slop jar; flowers and gold on half tints. Same set, without tints, $5, regularly $7.50.

At $3.45, regularly $5—American porcelain sets; 11 pieces, complete with covered slop jar; underglaze printed patterns.

Jardinieres and Umbrella Stands—

Royal Bonn Jardinieres, handsomely decorated; 7 in., $1, reduced from $1.50; 9 in., $2, reduced from $3.50.

Jardinieres in fine blended colors; 8 in., 50c, regularly 75c; 9 in., 60c, regularly $1.

Umbrella Stands, printed decoration, heavily gold stippled, $2.75, regularly $4.

Umbrella Stands, in blended colors and gold stippled, $4, regularly $7.

Umbrella Stands, in fine underglaze decorations and gold stippled, $5.50, regularly $8.50.

Basement.

Toilet Articles Low Priced

Articles for the dressing-table, that are attractive as well as useful, and priced at exceedingly low figures:

Gilt Mirrors, square and oval, 50c.
Wooden Hand Mirrors, 25c.
Hand Mirrors of white celluloid, square and oval, 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c.
Cloth Brushes, "crepe finish," fine bristles, 40c.
Chamois Skins, 5c.

Also a most attractive group of imported novelties that are suitable for favors, prizes, children's parties, and so on. There are animals, such as dogs, cats, rabbits and elephants, Wedgewood jars and vases, which contain small bottles of perfumery.

Prices are 25c, 35c, 50c and $1.

Tenth street.

Dress Suit Cases Low-Priced at $5

These Dress Suit Cases at $5 are by far the best to be obtained in New York at this price. It is made possible by our placing our orders for large quantities of them at one time

The Dress Suit Cases are stoutly made of russet-colored cowhide leather, with steel frame; turned ends with heavy corners; straps outside, with brass buckles, and straps inside of case and cover. In three sizes, 22 in., 24 in. and 26 in.

Five Dollars

Basement.

Housefurnishings And a Proverb

The Scotch say, "Many a mickle makes a muckle." Never did that proverb apply with greater force than to this sale of Housefurnishings.

How many little things go to make up your comfort in keeping house? The little trifles that you use for particular purposes in the kitchen, the pantry, the laundry, upstairs? Hundreds of them—if you stopped to count them all. Suppose you saved a cent on each one—and you could easily average more than that here, for prices are a quarter to a half less than usual on articles in this sale—these petty economies would total up quite respectably.

That's merely a suggestion to prompt you to satisfy your needs for such things *now*, before September's end and calls a halt in the offerings. And, remember, you are *not* economizing on quality. Today's hints:

Venetian Ware—

Perfect ware, white enameled inside.
Pudding Pans, 6 quarts, 28c.
Milk Pans, 12 quarts, 42c.
No. 7 Tea Kettles, 80c.
Preserving Kettles, 5 quarts, 40c.
Cooking Pots, 12 quarts, $1.12.
Covered Buckets, 3 quarts, 32c.
Sauce Pans, 8 quarts, 65c.
Water Pails, 14 quarts, 95c.
Basting Spoons, 9c.
Pie Plates, 10c.
Roasting Pans, 50c.
Soap Dishes, 14c.
Wash Basins, 20c.
Tea Pots, 4 quarts, 55c.

Housefurnishings—

Clothes Horses, 5 ft., 50c.
Nursery Clothes Horses, 8c.
Long Handled Hair Floor Brooms, 50c, 75c
Ladders, 5 ft., with bucket rest, 50c.
Wanamaker Clothes Wringers, $1.85.
Wooden Mixing Spoons, 2c.
Turkey Dusters, 16 in., 18c.
Candlesticks, bright tin, 5c.
Egg Poachers, 10c. Glass Oil Cans, 35c.
Dust Pans, half covered, 10c.
Coffee Mills, will hold 1 pound, 25c.
Combination Graters, 8c. Gas Tapers, 3c.
Pastry Tables, with flour bin, $3.
Cutting Tables, folding legs, $1.
Wash Boards, 10c. Chamois, 5c.
Eureka Suit Hangers, 8c.
Nickel Plated Pudding Dishes, $1.25.

Basement.

Excellent Cutlery

Here are two groups of shears of good quality, both priced in a very moderate manner.

Then there's an attractive assortment of useful silver-handled toilet accessories which bear a little price.

At 25c—Excellent shears, 6 to 9 inches long, with steel edges.
At 75c—Scissors, 5, 5½ and 6 inches long, with heavy silver handles.
At 35c—Silver-handled nail brushes, tooth brushes, button hooks, nail files, cuticle knives, corn knives.

Broadway.

"Lillian" Corsets In Correct Models

A woman may exercise the best possible taste in choosing the materials and style of her new Fall gown, and her dressmaker may use her highest skill in making it, but there's always a chance for a possible slip in the final effect unless the corset fits well underneath.

That is the reason why women like to wear the "Lillian" Corsets, and dressmakers like to fit dresses over them. They follow the latest fashions closely, are easy and comfortable to wear, and form a most satisfactory foundation on which to model a perfectly fitting dress.

The reason is plain—years of care and attention to detail, on the part of the European corsetier who makes them for us, has brought them to their present plane of perfection. And the following details show that they are moderately priced:

$3.75—Of coutil and batiste, for slight figures, straight front.
$4.50—Of coutil; extended hips; straight front; excellent model for medium figures.
$5—Of whalebone; low bust, straight front, long over hips and abdomen.
$7—Of whalebone; medium low bust, extended hips, straight front.
$8—Straight front, of coutil, bias sides, extra long over hips and abdomen; whalebone; lace trimmed.
$10—Low and medium bust; straight front, extra long over hips and abdomen; whalebone.
Other fine models, of fine coutil, at $12 and $13.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

New Flannelette Wrappers

They are attractive in looks, comfortable for wear by day or night without being unduly warm—just right, in fact, for betwixt-and-between weather.

Here's a most satisfactory showing of them, in styles and colors as well as in price.

Then there are some wrappers and dressing sacques cut kimono-fashion—the former of flannelette, the latter of lawn. Some details:

Flannelette Wrappers—

$1—In neat stripes; yoke front, trimmed with two rows of braid; fitted back; flounce on skirt.
$1.25—Black and blue ground with white dots; yoke front and back, trimmed with braid; flounce on skirt.
$1.50—In stripes; front trimmed with two rows of braid, forming yoke effect; bretelle over shoulder, trimmed with braid; deep flounce on skirt.
$1.75—In stripes and figures; full front; ruffle forming collar effect; trimmed with three rows of braid.
Many other styles, up to $3.75.

Kimono Wrappers—

$1—Of flannelette in checks; trimmed with striped border.
$1.25—Of flannelette in neat stripes; trimmed with solid color border of pink or blue.
Many other styles in flannelette, up to $1.75; in crepon, $2.25.

Second floor.

These in the Basement:

Kimono Dressing Sacques

50c—Of lawn, in neat stripes and figures; finished with plain white border. Excellent value.

$1 Broadcloths at 75c a Yard

This is a 75-cent interregnum dividing two periods in which the full price, $1, reigns over these broadcloths.

You have cheerfully paid us the larger amount for a yard of the same material before, and will have to do so again, when the present lot is exhausted.

For wholesalers don't go out of business every day, and that is what caused the present unusual opportunity to buy such excellent, seasonable goods at a quarter below value.

The broadcloths are 50 inches wide, and are here in the following colorings:

3 Navy Blues	1 Royal Blue	3 Grays	3 Greens
2 Cadet Blues	3 Browns	2 Cardinals	2 Garnets
1 Plum	3 Castors 2 Tans	1 Old Rose	1 Plain Black

$1 Quality for 75c a Yard

Rotunda.

Double-faced Cloths $1.50, worth $3

The other dollar and a half a yard is saved to you by the fact that we bought all of these splendid Autumn goods that the maker had left after his season's business, instead of placing our orders for them earlier in the season.

But you don't care for the explanation as long as the goods are here for you to make into golf capes and walking skirts. They are 54 inches wide, in handsome solid colors on one side, with hair line stripes in these attractive color-combinations on the other:

Navy blue with light blue — Oxford gray with cardinal — Oxford gray with green
Navy blue with cardinal — Oxford gray with white — Gray with black
Castor with black — Black with gray

The goods were made to sell at, and are fully worth $3 a yard; take them now for **$1.50 a yard**

Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

IN FEAR OF ANARCHISTS

Furniture Manufacturer's Life Threatened by ex-Employes.

Italian Workmen Yelled with Delight When Mr. McKinley Was Shot, He Says—Appeals to the Police.

A man who said he was John Somma and that he is a member of the firm of Kilian Brothers & Somma, manufacturers of furniture at 151 to 159 West Thirty-second Street, went to the West Thirtieth Street Station late last night and told Capt. Flood that he wanted to expose a band of Anarchists who were plotting against his life. The story he told was corroborated by Ernest Ferrario, one of his employes, and as a consequence Capt. Flood communicated with Police Headquarters and asked for advice in the matter.

Mr. Somma said that he had had in his employ a number of Italian cabinetmakers, and that on the day President McKinley was shot at Buffalo they set up wild cries in the shop in commendation of the assassin's act. They cheered and yelled with delight until the members of the firm became frightened at having such characters in their employ, and after a hasty consultation discharged about a dozen of the most desperate ones.

The trouble commenced then, and every day, Somma said, he has received anonymous letters from the discharged Anarchists, in which they state that he is being followed and that he will be killed at the first opportunity. He told Capt. Flood that the men meet nightly in a room on the fourth floor of 126 West Twenty-seventh Street and at 107 Macdougal Street.

He learned this from a number of his employes who have been invited to join this Anarchist band. Several of the workmen who have refused to join, Mr. Somma said, have been threatened, and he thinks that if the police do not take some measures to suppress these Anarchists, they will kill him and his partners.

On the night of Mr. McKinley's death he said the band met at 126 West Twenty-seventh Street and sung Anarchist songs and lauded the President's assassin.

Detectives of the West Thirtieth Street Station were immediately assigned on the case and commenced their investigations. Capt. Flood said that if he can get any evidence against these men he will raid the house on West Twenty-seventh Street without any delay.

MRS. BRESCI ASKED TO LEAVE.

Mayor of Cliffside Park, N. J., Has Invited Her to Move Away to Prevent Future Trouble.

Mayor Neuman of Cliffside Park, Bergen County, N. J., has notified Mrs. Bresci, the widow of the man who killed King Humbert of Italy, that it would be as well if she moved from the borough at an early date. The notification was not a threat, but simply an invitation to get out. She has been running a boarding house, which she started with money supplied by the Anarchists who were associates of her husband before he left this country to kill Italy's ruler.

It is probable Mrs. Bresci will move. Her boarders have left her since the shooting of the President. Attention had been centred so on the house since that to be seen in it was enough to brand a workman as an Anarchist.

When Bresci shot King Humbert his wife expressed great sorrow and asserted she had no sympathy with the Reds. Since then she has accepted aid from them and has become very friendly with men known to be Anarchists. Mayor Neuman, in inviting her to leave, is moved by a desire to prevent trouble in the borough. He fears that the indignant citizens may at any time attack the house and its inmates.

Mrs. Bresci cannot be forced to leave, but it is thought she will go, as she realizes that she is not safe where she is.

HOTEL PROPRIETOR SHOT.

Dr. H. M. Lincoln of Wilton Probably Fatally Wounds S. H. Nichols at Harrisburg Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Dr. H. M. Lincoln of Wilton, Saratoga County, this morning at Harrisburg Lake shot and it is feared mortally wounded S. H. Nichols, a hotel proprietor of that fishing resort. The shooting took place immediately after breakfast.

Only one shot was fired by Lincoln. He is now in jail at Caldwell. The prisoner has for an extended period indulged in the excessive use of morphine and stimulants. Last Spring at Norfolk, Va., he figured in an incident in which he claimed to have been robbed by a woman.

ANGLO-AMERICAN SERVICE.

British Societies Invited to Assemble at Calvary Baptist Church.

In the Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-Seventh Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, a memorial service of an international character will be held at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. Special prominence will be given to the sympathy shown by Great Britain to the American people.

Side by side on the same card will be printed the American and British hymns. Both will be sung by the choir and congregation. The British flag will be draped with the American flag in the church decorations. An invitation has been extended to all members of St. George's, St. Andrew's, and St. David's Societies, and to the Canadian Club and all British colonial organizations. Members of all Masonic lodges also have been invited. The chapel adjoining the church will be reserved for the meeting of all these societies, where arrangements can be made for going into the church in a body to occupy reserved seats.

MORE BRITISH SYMPATHY.

Glasgow Stock Exchange to Close—Messages from Banks.

Messages of sympathy continue to pour in from abroad upon the Stock Exchanges and other representative bodies of this city.

The following cablegram from the Glasgow Stock Exchange to the Chairman of the New York Stock Exchange was received yesterday:

This Exchange will be closed on Thursday as a mark of respect for the late President of the United States. Deepest sympathy of members with Mrs. McKinley and the American Nation.

Messages of condolence have also been received from the Sydney (Australia) Stock Exchange, Lloyds Bank, Limited,) and the London and Brazilian Bank of London.

The New York Produce Exchange and the New York Mercantile Exchange yesterday adopted resolutions of sympathy which were forwarded to Mrs. McKinley. Similar action will be taken to-day by the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Luis F. Corea, Nicaraguan Minister, Washington; J. R. Mata, San José, Costa Rica; H. R. McCullough, Vice President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, Chicago; Baron Hochoraechter, Berlin; ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Maryland; Capt. W. A. Harrison, London; W. K. Vanderbilt, Newport; F. Jamieson, Dublin.

MANHATTAN—Gov. B. B. Odell, Newburg; Edward H. Ennis, Dublin; Gen. R. Brandreth, Sing Sing; A. Borel, San Francisco.

SAVOY—Oswalde Yorke, England; R. Lederer, San Francisco, Cal.

NETHERLAND—E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL—Harvard track team; Prof. G. Gramilinn, Palermo, Italy.

HOLLAND—J. M. McMillan, Detroit; Mrs. A. H. Belo, Texas; Charles Johnston, London; F. Ubbelohde, Antwerp; Russell Duncan, London.

CAMBRIDGE—J. Peyton Clarke, Pittsburg; John S. Bleakie, Boston; C. W. Rinehardt, Carthage, Mo.

IMPERIAL—G. Tucker, Bispham, Philadelphia; Judge E. P. Coyne, Ganesee; Sidney Storey, New Orleans.

GRAND—Albert Chew, England; Capt. W. E. Wilder, United States Army; Capt. C. C. Hearns, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—T. M. Patterson, Colorado; John W. Foster, Washington; S. Charles Phillips, London; J. Sloat Fassett, Elmira.

VICTORIA—A. M. Tewksbury, Boston; Frank Mills, London.

HOFFMAN—W. Petersen, Copenhagen; ex-Mayor, P. R. Quinlan, Syracuse; State Printer J. B. Lyon, Albany.

ALBEMARLE—Seymour Cunningham, Washington; Edward F. Raymond, Chicago.

ASTOR—Edward U. Lathrop, Waterbury, Conn.; Prof. M. Gauthier, Providence.

MUTUAL MERCANTILE PLAN.

H. J. Hanford to be Head of the Reorganized Agency.

The Reorganization Committee of the Mutual Mercantile Agency, which recently failed, states in its letter to the creditors that the plan submitted by Hopkins J. Hanford of St. Louis has been approved.

In accordance with this plan, a corporation with a similar name has been organized to carry on the business heretofore carried on by the agency, and the committee has elected Mr. Hanford to be the executive head of the new corporation.

The capital stock will comprise $1,750,000 of common shares and $250,000 of 5 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, the latter to have a prior lien on the assets of the corporation upon dissolution.

For the purpose of raising sufficient capital for properly conducting the business the company will issue a $300,000 twenty-year 5 per cent. series of bonds, which will be sold at par on the basis of a bonus of $250 of common stock with each bond of $100.

The creditors of the corporation have the option of assigning their claims and receiving in lieu thereof certificates entitling them to preferred stock in the new corporation to the amount of their claims so assigned. Preferred stockholders of the old corporation will have the privilege of purchasing the said bonds upon the terms indicated, to the extent of 40 per cent. of their present holdings of preferred stock.

According to the letter to the creditors the company expects to begin business with $300,000 cash in the treasury and no indebtedness other than its bonded indebtedness, payable in twenty years.

The options which creditors are asked to give to the Reorganization Committee are to be exercised on or before Sept. 25. The committee consists of Arthur J. Baldwin, Chairman; E. B. Holloway, John F. Makely, T. M. Righter, and W. W. Page.

At the offices of Dill & Baldwin, counsel for the committee, it was said that it was not known yet what connection, if any, the Erastus Wiman interests would have with the reorganized company.

COLUMBIA LEAVES TO-DAY.

Cup Defender Goes to Glen Cove Until Sunday—Work Continues on Shamrock II.

The yacht Columbia will leave the dry dock at the Morse Iron Works, foot of Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, this morning in tow for Glen Cove, where she will remain until Sunday, when she will return and again be docked to receive the last finishing touches and to be officially measured for the first race with the Shamrock II. on Thursday of next week. The Shamrock will also be measured on Tuesday.

The work on the Columbia was completed yesterday. The entire underbody of the yacht had been polished once, and the men went over it again yesterday under the direction of Capt. Charles Barr, who also made a thorough inspection of all the yacht's gear, on deck and aloft.

Erie Basin dry dock, where the Shamrock II. is resting, as it were, for a brief space before her great marine battle for the America's Cup, was the scene of greater activity yesterday. Slung on stages, for down below the yacht's water line, a score of men rubbed her manganese bronze plates with emery cloth until they shone like burnished gold. Others were at work recoppering the wooden rudder, which has been reduced in thickness considerably.

Several machinists were employed inside the yacht's hull in strengthening some weak spots with pieces of thin steel angle iron, while the crew under Capt. Sycamore's direction overhauled every strand of the yacht's standing and running rigging.

A number of yachtsmen inspected the Shamrock from the edge of the stone dock, for no one is allowed on board—and their comments on her lines and general appearance were always favorable.

Constitution's Sailors Are Loyal.

Special to The New York Times.

DEER ISLE, Me., Sept. 17.—The Deer Isle men who manned the yacht Constitution declare that she is decidedly a better boat than the Columbia, and several of them who have arrived home complain that she did not have fair play in the final trials. They say that at one time Capt. Rhodes of the Constitution was obliged to pay off and go far out of his course to save being run down by the Columbia, and they also complain that the Constitution's sails set badly, and that this did not seem to be realized fully until it was too late to remedy the fault. Several of the crew gave it as their opinion that should the Shamrock II. win the cup the Constitution would be sent over to bring it back again.

Rules for the Yacht Races.

Ignorance of the rules to be observed by yachts and other pleasure craft during the international cup races which will begin Thursday, Sept. 26, will be no excuse for infringing those regulations. A sufficient number of the rules has been printed, and may be had by yacht owners or others needing them upon application at the New York Yacht Club, 37 West Forty-fourth Street, or from Capt. L. N. Stodder, Supervisor of Anchorages, at the Barge Office, near the Battery. The Treasury Department has, according to act of Congress of 1896, placed the patrol of the yacht racing courses in the hands of the Revenue Cutter Service. The penalty for violation of the rules involves the forfeiture of the license of the offender, and it is, therefore, in the interest of all in charge of vessels intending to go out to the races, to be thoroughly familiar with the rules. Capt. Thomas D. Walker, commanding the patrol fleet, calls particular attention to thes fact, and states that the rules will be ready for distribution on Saturday.

Baseball by Electric Light.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, Sept. 17.—The new game of baseball by electric light will possibly be shown to the residents of the Oranges on the Orange Oval. A game has been arranged between the Irvingtons and Newarks of Irvington, and if this proves successful it is probable that Manager Mills will close a deal for the Oval. The game is not the regular baseball, though played under the same rues. The ball is nearly six inches in diameter. With a ball of this size, the curves and lightning speed are out of the question.

The scheme is to have about twenty arc lights arranged around the field close in toward the diamond. The infielders play in close around the pitcher, and the outfielders where the infielders usually play. The bats being lighter than the regular kind, there is no heavy hitting, the games nevertheless are very exciting.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Partly cloudy, fresh northerly winds.

There will be rain to-day in the southern portion of the Middle Atlantic States; the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, continuing to-morrow over the former district. There will probably be rain to-morrow in New England and the northern part of the Middle Atlantic States; elsewhere the weather will be generally fair.

It will be cooler to-day in the South Atlantic States. In the interior temperatures will continue low, although they will rise slowly in the Northwest and Central West.

On the New England Coast the winds will be fresh west to north; on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk northwest to north; on the South Atlantic Coast brisk and probably high southeast to east, shifting to northeast over the northern portion; on the East Gulf Coast high northerly; on the West Gulf Coast fresh to brisk northerly, and on the Great Lakes, fresh and mostly northwesterly.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh west to northwest winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts from Norfolk to New Orleans, except in Central and Southern Florida.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	67	72	75
6 A. M.	65	73	75
9 A. M.	64	73	81
12 M.	69	76	87
3 P. M.	76	67	77
6 P. M.	76	64	70
9 P. M.	72	63	68
12 P. M.	70	61	67

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	75
Weather Bureau	70
Corresponding date 1900	70
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	68

Advisory storm warning 9:10 P. M.—Hurricane warning Mobile and Pensacola changed to storm northwest. High northerly winds still probable, but no further danger of hurricane force from Pensacola westward. Storm apparently central last night in northeast of Gulf of Mexico, moving east northeast.

The thermometer registered 72 degrees at 8 A. M., and 68 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 79 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum, 62 degrees at 5:30 P. M. The humidity was 94 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

First Report of Long Island Road Under New Control.

President Baldwin Reports Improvement in Traffic Earnings and the Condition of the Property.

The annual report of the Long Island Railroad Company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, was made public yesterday. It covers the first complete year of management of the property according to the desires of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which owns a controlling interest. President Baldwin has this to say of the general conditions of the road, which shows marked improvement over previous years:

The operations for the past fiscal year show constant improvement in the general traffic earnings and in the physical condition of the property. The increase in earnings was $305,087.95, or 6 7-10 per cent., whereas the passenger and freight train mileage was 1 8-10 per cent. less than in 1900. The increase in expenses—$240,681.98—was chiefly in the following items: Cost of fuel, $61,177.71; new rails, $33,335.68; ties, $42,901.53; maintenance and renewals of equipment, $47,708.80. Total, $185,123.72. The expenses for maintenance of way and structures include expenditures of $70,000 for thirty new side tracks, new buildings, and ballast.

According to the report, all betterments and improvements were charged to expenses, the only charges to capital amount for the fiscal year being $177,055 for real estate and $39,972 for one-half cost of six new locomotives. In a foot note it is explained that this latter charge is necessary, because the appraised value of the requirement is in excess of the book value. After touching on the various proposed improvements, which have been published before, the report says:

The terminal value for freight purposes of the 100 miles of tracks controlled by your company within the limits of Greater New York has been greatly enhanced by the application of New York rates within a radius of about twelve miles from the East River. The new basis of rates has created a very important development in freight traffic. Industries within the territory referred to are practically located on the principal trunk lines centring at New York. Various plans are under way to locate and develop manufacturing industries.

The traffic of the six months, Jan. 1 to June 30, 1901, indicates a general growth in passenger, freight, and express business that is most gratifying. The earnings have increased constantly, and have now reached the point where the increased gross shows a large proportion saved for net earnings.

The general condensed balance sheet shows:

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment	$28,441,979.95
Securities owned	2,793,969.50
Reserved for coupons	82,907.50
Real estate mortgages owned	206,487.65
Leasehold estates	6,448,000.00
Due from agents	180,641.52
Due from individuals and companies	119,122.22
Advances to other companies	273,096.82
Bills receivable	610,250.00
Due from United States Post Office Department	10,430.67
Materials on hand	224,719.22
Cash in hand of Treasurer	178,191.37
Profit and loss	907,460.24
Total	$40,478,246.66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$12,000,000.00
Funded debt	21,210,702.88
Interest	250,290.84
Mortgages	281,237.65
Outstanding securities	4,948,000.00
Extraordinary fund	195,309.34
Ferry fund	6,447.38
Payrolls	216,079.31
Vouchers	169,304.11
Bills payable	695,000.00
Relief Association	12,903.22
Taxes	386,629.95
Net traffic balances due other companies	76,860.52
Sundry accounts	29,002.46
Total	$40,478,246.66

TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

	1901.	Increase Over 1900.
Mileage	380.27	0.79
Tons moved	1,642,937	129,550
Tons moved one mile	42,289,092	1,104,099
Earnings per ton per mile	3.267c	0.109c
Average train load, tons	112.78	2.72
Passengers carried	14,520,218	2,132,509
Passengers carried one mile	198,793,891	28,135,821
Earnings per passengers per mile	1.329c	*0.136c

*Decrease.

A comparison of the income amount for the years ended June 30, 1900 and 1901, follows:

	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$4,862,347.13	$4,557,269.18
Operating expenses	3,516,705.19	3,276,073.21
Net earnings	1,345,641.94	1,281,195.97
Gross income	1,631,553.31	1,557,097.63
Net income	195,609.34	139,493.43

Speaking of the showing made by the company, a representative of the controlling interests in the property stated yesterday that the company would be able to show, with the surplus earnings, equal to nearly 4 per cent. on the stock if the business keeps up for the next ten months as it has for the last three months. Net earnings in approximate figures for June were $80,000; for July, $100,000, and for August, $85,000, which is very nearly equal to 80 per cent. of the gross earnings.

The increase in earnings, he said, was not due to passenger business alone, but was relatively the same in all departments. The road, he added, will be still further improved, and 100-pound rails will be laid, admitting of heavier equipment. He was positive that the road had now reached a position where it would soon begin to show a return on the capital invested, which is now largely in the hands of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE ST. PAUL'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Increase of $927,654 Net Earnings Over Last Year.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 17.—The annual report of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road, given out to-day, shows: Gross earnings, $42,369,012; net earnings, $14,931,509; total income, $14,566,192.

The results from the operations during the year, compared with the previous year, show an increase of $484,320 in gross earnings, a decrease of $443,333 in operating expenses, and an increase of $927,654 in net earnings.

NORTHERN PACIFIC REPORT.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 17.—The annual report of the Northern Pacific Railroad shows gross earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30 of $32,566,984, an increase of $2,245,516. The net earnings were $15,920,840, an increase of $294,150.

The dividends paid aggregate $6,200,000. Over $2,000,000 was expended in betterments, and the total surplus is $3,507,424, an increase of $1,002,6 9.

Ballston Company's Mortgage.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Sept. 17.—A mortgage for $1,200,000 by the Ballston Terminal Railroad Company to the Atlantic Trust Company of New York was executed and recorded to-day in the Saratoga County Clerk's office to cover the same value of bonds issued to extend and equip an electric railway from this place to the City of Amsterdam before Dec. 1, 1901.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:30 P. M.—1,542 Second Avenue; D. Edison; damage, $3,000.

4:30 P. M.—39 Gansevoort Street; P. Keeman; damage, $5.

4:40 P. M.—2,406 Eighth Avenue; Menerlor's Hotel; damage trifling.

7:00 P. M.—98 Ridge Street; James Adams; damage trifling.

7:25 P. M.—186 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; Hannah Curtis; no damage.

8:40 P. M.—196 Mulberry Street; Joseph Greces; damage, $25.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Aimy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. Osborn, Ithaca; 2 Walker Street.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Loewenstein, B. & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; J. Hoffman, handkerchiefs; 43 Leonard Street.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. B. Conrad, cloaks; Hotel Vendome.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; Miss Ford, millinery; Criterion Hotel.

Hunt, E. P. & Co., Great Barrington, Mass.; E. P. Hunt, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Samuels, J. & Brother, Providence, R. I.; J. Samuels, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. L. Warren, upholstery goods; H. B. Fike, cloths; A. L. Shaw, furs; S. P. Caldwell, cloaks and suits; W. H. Crumbley, white goods, 484 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Findley, cloaks and suits, 395 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; S. T. McCormac, notions, fancy goods, and hosiery, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; E. M. McGrath, cloaks and suits; Hotel Normandie.

Gladding, B. H. Company, Providence, R. I.; R. L. Birtwistle, notions, fancy goods, and ribbons; Hotel Normandie.

Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. C. Scott, carpets and upholstery goods; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Martin & Naylor, Gloversville, N. Y.; J. Martin, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss A. M. Smith, notions and jewelry; Hotel Cadillac.

Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. V. Watson, linens, laces, and white goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; E. J. Calm, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; B. Zimmer, jewelry and leather goods; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Koehler, linings and wash goods; W. Becker, linens and bed spreads; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. L. Howe, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Grunsfeld Brothers, Albuquerque, N. M.; E. Grunsfeld, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. A. Heilbrun, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Strauss, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Solomon Brothers & Lempert, Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Lempert, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Filene & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. A. Filene, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; A. J. Kline, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Dague Bros. & Co., Akron, Ohio; W. C. Dague, dry goods; J. P. Jones, dry goods; H. M. Humphrey, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Geodson Bros., Glens Falls, N. Y.; I. A. Goodson, dry goods; Miss Guy, millinery; Grand Hotel.

Hershberg Bros., Nashville, Tenn.; C. Hershberg, clothing; Hoffman House.

Quackenbush, G. O. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Madden, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Imperial.

Bunstein & Co., Easton, Penn.; H. A. Larham, millinery; H. Bunstein, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; J. H. Richardson, notions, furnishing and fancy goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Mann & Waldman, Albany, N. Y.; L. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Malley, E., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; W. E. Malley, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Cohen, S. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Cohen, clothes; Hotel Imperial.

Gutman, Julius, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Julius Gutman, silks and dress goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Heidelbach, Friedlander & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Heidelbach, woolens; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Fletcher, notions and small wares; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Callender, domestics; Miss M. A. Morron, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Lorentz, hosiery and underwear; 487 Broadway; Gerard House.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Q. Mills, ribbons and knit goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Trankea, C., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; W. McIntosh, cloaks; 57 White Street; Westminster Hotel.

Pollock & Burnheimer, Mobile, Ala.; J. Pollock, domestics and dress goods; 15 White Street; Hotel Savoy.

Barie, William, Dry Goods Company, Saginaw, Mich.; W. D. Broom, notions and millinery; Grand Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. W. Garling, silks; J. A. Russell, cloaks and suits, 66 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. M. Hoffman, dress suits, and waists, 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; R. A. Flett, dress goods, 115 Worth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

"Frankel's," Des Moines, Iowa; G. Daly, domestics and white goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Milliken, Consens & Short, Portland, Me.; J. H. Short, notions, dress goods, and cloaks, 79 Leonard Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss L. McGill, ribbons and laces, 438 Broadway; Holland House; Mrs. F. Evans, ladies' and infacts' wear and corsets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. W. Loomis, prints and linings; Park Avenue Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. A. Gay, gloves and handkerchiefs, 2 Walker St.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:43	Sun sets...6:05	Moon sets...9:07

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..10:46	Gov. Isl'd..11:04	H. Gate...1:00
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..11:00	Gov. Isl'd..11:10	H. Gate...1:06

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Cuba and Mexico via Havana and Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Oceanic, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Prins F. Hendrik, West Indies and Venezuela	.....	2:30 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19.

Cienfuegos, Santiago	.....	2:00 P. M.
Columbia, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
Dunstan, Northern Brazil	.....	2:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins F. Hendrik, West Indies and Venezuela	.....	12:00 M.
Spartan Prince, Azores	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 20.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Uller, St. Kitts, British and Dutch Guiana, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Wordsworth, Brazil, Argentina, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 21.

Aller, Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Alps, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	10:30 A. M.	
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	10:30 A. M.	
British Prince, Antwerp	.....	.....
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Matanzas, Nuevitas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Etona, Argentina, Uraguay, and Paraguay	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Haverford, Southampton	.....	12:00 M.
Hindoo, Hull	.....	.....
Lucania, Liverpool	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Maracaibo, Porto Rico, Venezuela, and Curacao	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minehaha, London	.....	11:00 A. M.
Norga, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	10:30 A. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) [Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 15 and up to Sept. 28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Sept. 28, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 28 and up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. 13.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. [Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 18.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Sept. 11.
Apache, Jacksonville, Sept. 15.
Begonia, St. Lucia, Sept. 10.
Belgravia, Hamburg, Sept. 6.
Calabria, Gibraltar, Aug. 29.
Glenelg, St. Lucia, Sept. 9.
Hildur, Curacao, Sept. 9.
Huelva, Huelva, Sept. 1.
Liguria, Naples, Sept. 4.
Louise, Hamburg, Sept. 4.
Panama, Bordeaux, Sept. 6.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Sept. 4.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Sept. 7.
Rio Grande, Galveston, Sept. 13.
Scotia, Gibraltar, Sept. 6.
Tanoli, Manchester, Sept. 1.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Sept. 11.
Victoria, Naples, Aug. 31.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19.

Chicago City, Swansea, Sept. 5.
El Paso, New Orleans, Sept. 14.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 20.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Sept. 12.
Nueces, Galveston, Sept. 14.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 21.

Etruria, Liverpool, Sept. 14.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, Sept. 14.
Santiago, Santiago, Sept. 14.
St. Louis, Southampton, Sept. 14.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 22.

Columbian, London, Sept. 11.
El Sud, New Orleans, Sept. 17.
Manitou, London, Sept. 12.

Arrived.

SS El Dorado, Jacobs, Jr., New Orleans Sept. 12, with mdse. to J. Van Sickle. Anchored off Scotland Lightship at 1:18 A. M. 18th.

SS Hildur, (Nor.,) Mussans, Maracaibo Sept. 7 and Curacao 9th, with coffee to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Wilhelmi, Genoa Sept. 5, Naples 6th, and Gibraltar 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:05 P. M.

SS Herschel, (Br.,) Shurlock, Santos, &c., Aug. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. South of Long Branch at 5:55 P. M.

United States gunboat Marietta, Commander J. V. B. Bleecker, Manila 105 ds.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE TIMES'S FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY.

Fifty years ago to-day, on the 18th of September, 1851, the first number of THE TIMES was issued.

A history of the founding of the paper, of its progress and achievements during the half-century of its existence, and of its relation to public affairs, with some account of its founders and managers, has been prepared for issue with THE TIMES on this anniversary day. The death of the President, the mourning and sorrow of the Nation, and the observance of to-morrow as a day of humiliation and prayer have made a postponement appropriate and necessary.

The Jubilee number of THE TIMES will therefore be issued one week from to-day, on Wednesday, Sept. 25.

THE PRESIDENT'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of the President yesterday must have been as instructive to those foreigners who were privileged to witness it as it was gratifying to all Americans. It was so entirely opposite to European notions of a "State funeral," so homely, so simple, so unpretentious. The official position of the dead was recognized in the military escort and in the composition of the procession. It was recognized also in the fact that the services were held under the dome of the Capitol, where it happens that only our three murdered and martyred Presidents have lain. For the last President who died a natural death in office was ZACHARY TAYLOR, and when he died the spreading cupola of the Capitol had not yet been erected.

But in the actual funeral services there was nothing official, nothing formal. It was all "as he would have liked it," all as it might have been if he had died and been buried from his simple home at Canton. He was a Methodist, and the services were those of his Church, a simple prayer, a brief address, the singing of his favorite hymns. It was the funeral of WILLIAM MCKINLEY, conducted by his friends and neighbors, as if he had never been a public man at all, but only a good husband, a good neighbor, a good citizen. The fact that his friends and neighbors numbered seventy-five millions of people was a detail that was not suffered to interfere with the character of his funeral.

With admirable tact and taste the address of Bishop ANDREWS was strictly conformed to this view of the occasion. The Bishop wisely and with fine sense ignored the public services and the great place of the subject of his eulogy, put all that on one side as irrelevant and unbefitting, and confined himself to the consideration of the personal character of Mr. MCKINLEY, to the traits that made him beloved and regretted by a circle of "friends and neighbors" as wide as the boundaries of the United States, wider, indeed, than the boundaries of the United States when he succeeded to the Chief Magistracy, for there is not a reading or thinking Porto Rican or Filipino or Cuban who does not feel that in the death of the late President he has lost a neighbor and a friend.

Nothing, indeed, could have been in better feeling and in better taste than the Bishop's address, and it would have been very difficult to express its sentiments with more rhetorical appropriateness:

> Character abides. We bring nothing into this world; we can carry nothing out. We ourselves depart with all the accumulations of tendency and habit and quality which the years have given to us. We ask, therefore, even at the grave of the illustrious, not altogether what great achievement they had performed, and how they had commended themselves to the memory and affection or respect of the world, but chiefly of what sort they were; what the interior nature of the man was; what were his affinities.

These words will awake an echo throughout the country. It was not because it fell to Mr. MCKINLEY'S lot to be the occasion for abolishing a worldwide empire of four centuries of duration, nor to launch his country upon an untried sea, that he is remembered and deplored so affectionately. It is because in his case these questions which men raise about their own neighbors and acquaintances can be answered so promptly, so unequivocally, so favorably. It is not often at funerals, it is very seldom indeed at State funerals, where the life of the man whose body lies on the bier has been an open book, read of all men, that they can be answered so. But in this case there need to be no avoiding of dangerous topics, no passing lightly over certain aspects or episodes of the life that is closed, nothing in the record that has to be treated with reserve or with less than absolute sincerity and frankness. There are thousands and thousands of American lives that are like that. But when one of them has been passed "in that fierce light which beats" upon the Presidential chair it is a source of National pride and thanksgiving to be able to say,

> Whatever record leap to light
> He never shall be shamed.

And this every American citizen ought to be proud to say of WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

The Citizens' Union and the Republicans are the only participants in the anti-Tammany conferences who represent voting strength. We see no evidence that the others speak for any countable body of voters. The preferences they have expressed and the objections they have urged in the discussions concerning candidates reveal the temper of irresponsible minor factions rather than any sense of serious purpose and steadying responsibility.

It rests with the Citizens' Union and the Republicans to say when and where wrangling imbecility shall stop and constructive common sense begin. Surely they must see that the conference proceedings thus far have excited only disgust and distrust. They have not dispelled alarm, they have awakened it. In this great public emergency the men who stepped forward as the volunteer saviors of the city have wasted the weeks in impotent palaverings, they have made solid union less probable, they have let an awakened and hopeful public opinion spend itself in discouragement, and they have become in some measure the objects of the popular indignation it was their duty to direct against Tammany.

Here we stand upon the eve of the nominations, not only without union, but with most disquieting signs of disunion all about us. We are confronted by the danger of two anti-Tammany tickets! The old Henry George element in the Citizens' Union, having put its impress upon the platform months ago, has now discarded conference and concord, and seeks by intrigue to capture the organization, after the manner of politicians and savages, in order to name the only candidate whom Mr. PLATT says the Republicans will not support. On the other hand, names are urged, apparently not distasteful to Mr. PLATT, which would manifestly be unacceptable to the Citizens' Union.

Every big and little thief in Tammany grins at these perplexities and dangers in which the union forces have become involved. But the earnest foes of public stealing and corruption are appalled by the situation and tremble at the prospect. There have been disclosures enough to provoke and public indignation enough to accomplish a revolution. We have the experience and the awful lesson of the campaign of 1897 for warning and guidance, yet we flounder in deeper bogs and seem to be nearing a worse disaster. This time we cannot put the blame on Mr. PLATT. He has stood ready to give the assent and the votes of his organization to any candidate save only Mr. COLER, who was excluded also by the Citizens' Union.

The responsibility for disaster and a continuance of Tammany misrule will be placed this year upon the Citizens' Union. It can save itself and save the union movement only by the promptest action on the part of its saner and wiser leaders. If the conference, with its petty bickerings of small men, hampers them, let them sweep the slate bare, come to a firm understanding with the Republicans, and put before the voters a strong, uniting, name, the name of an honest man who can be elected Mayor of New York.

MISTAKES ABOUT THE ANARCHISTS.

A little study of the nature of Anarchists and of the influence of heredity, environment, and mental constitution in determining their views and acts would be a useful preparation for those who wish to talk about them. Mr. HEWITT'S opinions on public themes are usually wise and matured by thought, but he has spoken without due consideration of the relation of yellow journalism to anarchistic principles. At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Monday he asked what penalty would reach those who incited the assassin of MCKINLEY to his deed of blood. "Who is responsible for this event? Surely the cause of it is to be found in the perverse teachings of a reckless press that has not hesitated to coin conscience into dollars." He continued:

> So long as prominent men in public life, or in the walks of business, or in the spheres of society are willing to recognize by social receptions, by subscriptions to the papers which we all recognize as at the foundation of this sad development in public opinion, by their advertisements which support these papers, so long as gentlemen in your position shall give your countenance, either by social intercourse or otherwise, to these enemies of mankind, to these traitors to humanity, it is idle to deplore events like this. Let us see that they are made impossible by raising the standard of the conscience of the community to a higher plane, when it shall be impossible for the assassin to justify himself by the arguments of a destructive logic.

By all means let us strive to raise the standard of the press and of the public conscience. Let there be meetings of the Chamber of Commerce, pulpit discourses, convocations of the people in Cooper Union, and a great awakening all over the city. Let the detestable practices of sensational and reckless journalism be denounced and the question of deterrent penalties considered. But it is profoundly unscientific and wrong to seek to establish a causal relation between yellow journalism and the beliefs and crime of CZOLGOSZ. The Anarchists are creatures apart from the mass of humanity. Outside the direct teachings of their own sect and the promptings of their own insane delusions there is not only no evidence, but a strong improbability, that they are influenced by any utterances or passages whatsoever. They are degenerates, paranoiacs, things altogether out of relation to reason, and not to be reasoned about as we reason about ordinary criminals.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND THE BRIDGE.

It is neither unfair nor discourteous to the District Attorney to say that, in the matter of the report of his experts on the condition of the Brooklyn Bridge, he has given the public too much or too little. The hints which have been given out as to the conditions revealed by the investigation are probably more disquieting than the facts would be. They leave nervous people under the impression that the conditions discovered are so bad that to make them public would create a panic. Indeed, one newspaper reports the District Attorney as having said substantially this in explanation of his reason for withholding the document. There is very little reason to think that Mr. PHILBIN'S experts have found anything more serious than is already known to engineers who have taken the trouble to familiarize themselves with the facts of the case. If they have, it would seem to be the instant duty of that officer to make the truth known, to the end that those who do not care to incur unnecessary risks may cross the river by other means. If no such discovery has been made, and the conclusions of the experts point to the fact that the bridge is overloaded and needs strengthening, the report, being merely confirmatory of what is already well known, gains no added value from a surrounding of mystery.

What has been given out concerning the conclusions and recommendations of the report will impress the well-informed reader as highly sensational, though it is doubtful if the District Attorney fully realized this. For example, we are told that examination and calculation show that the margin of safety is now so small that dependence for measurable immunity from imminent danger to the structure is placed upon the fact that the hot weather is temporarily over and the excessive temperatures of midsummer are not again expected. If this is true it affords very little comfort. Expansion causes strains which are extremely serious if localized by the failure to act of the devices provided for their accommodation, but even more serious are those due to contraction, which will increase as the temperature falls.

Frankly, we do not believe that a careful reading of the text of the report would warrant the conclusion that the engineers who made it attach as much importance to temperature conditions as would appear from the District Attorney's free paraphrase of their conclusions. No doubt they have pointed out that the effort of the bridge to accommodate expansion during the great heat of the past Summer had strained it seriously in places, and that the same cause would not be again operative for nine or ten months; but if the margin of safety is reduced to so narrow a line that this is all that remains of it, to cut the load down one-half or two-thirds is a duty so exigent that it cannot be safely postponed an hour.

An overloaded structure is never safe. Our faith in the cables rests, after all, largely on a theoretical basis, since we cannot know that they were ever as strong as they are assumed to be, or that they have suffered no deterioration. It will be recalled that a good deal of rejected steel, which had failed to meet the test specifications, was so juggled as to pass inspection and come into use. We doubt if the amount of this material was great enough materially to affect the strength of the cables, and we allude to it only as showing that to permit the factor of safety to be too much encroached upon is even more dangerous than strain diagrams and load line curves would show. After nearly twenty years of use, it is extremely reckless to assume that the bridge is quite safe under loads materially greater than those for which it was originally designed. It is odd that the determination of these questions should devolve upon the District Attorney, and that it does is a fact which throws a luminous side light upon the question of the advantages to be expected from the municipal ownership and operation of public utilities.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TELEGRAPHS.

It has recently been reported, we do not know on how good authority, that the United States Industrial Commission is likely to recommend legislation looking to the operation of the telegraph lines in this country under Government ownership. The commission went pretty fully into the question last Spring, and from the facts that were then brought out we should say that it would approach any suggestion of Government control and management with the utmost caution. That there are defects in the present system will hardly be denied by its own advocates, but that they are of such a nature that they can be remedied by Government operation, without incurring difficulties of much more serious kind, is a proposition which, to say the least, remains to be proved.

The natural analogy of Government telegraph ownership is with the Postal Service. In this country that service is carried on at a considerable loss, and though it has been shown plainly that the loss could be avoided by the introduction of the simplest business principles and the abolition of special favors to particular classes, it has so far been found entirely impracticable to secure Congressional action in that direction. The difficulty in telegraph management would certainly be as great. Again, the management of the Postal Service is seriously handicapped by the political changes in the Postmasters at every change of party, and even at a change of Administration without a change of party. Such instability in the employés of the telegraph service would be much more injurious than in the Postal Service.

On the other hand, it has been demonstrated that the operation and maintenance of the telegraph system is radically a different problem from that presented by the Postal Service. The latter is practically a hired service. It requires no plant, no construction, no extension, no important introduction of new appliances or inventions. The plant and property employed are those of the transportation companies, and any increase in the volume of business can be met by an added expense less in proportion than the added income. The reduction of postage, therefore, naturally and easily involves an increase of business that may bring no decrease in the net revenue. That clearly would not be the case if the Government, in order to meet added business, had to build new lines and add to the terminal and other appliances for handling it. Not that a progressive reduction of telegraph tolls is not practicable with the increase of business. It is, and it has taken place. But it is limited by conditions that do not exist in the case of the Postal Service. It can be secured only by large expenditure, which should be and must be made with more care and skill and accountability than are ordinarily to be had in Government operations.

The usual example that is held out as sustaining the plea for Government telegraph ownership is that of Great Britain. But the telegraph department of the Post Office of the United Kingdom, with important conditions far more favorable than they can be in this country, is carried on at a considerable and progressive loss. In that country the distances over which lines have to be maintained and operated are very much less than in this, the amount of business per mile of line is greater, the necessary expense is proportionately smaller, and the civil service, from which the employés are taken, is far more stable and conducted more on business principles and with business methods. Yet with all these advantages the total loss of the Government on its telegraph business since its assumption in 1870 has been $40,000,000. Even with this large contribution to the expenses by the taxpayers, the rates are not materially lower than those charged in this country for short distances, and are decidedly higher for the longer distances. How far the telegraph under Government management in England fails to supply as complete service as is afforded in the United States is shown by the fact that in that country there are only one-fourth as many telegraph offices as Post Offices, and in this there are more than half as many. Despite the short distances and the density of the population, only one-half as much accommodation is given in England as in the United States.

If the same scale of accommodation were supplied in England the loss on the business would be larger. If the Government in the United States undertook to keep up the large measure of accommodation now given the loss would necessarily be larger here than it is in England. We have already 927,071 miles of wire in use. England has but 308,436 miles. In Great Britain the population is about 333 to the square mile. In the United States it is only 24. But in the United Kingdom there is only a mile of wire to every 130 people. In the United States there is a mile of wire to every 76 people. We have 70 per cent. of accommodation more than they. If we paid for it at the rate that they pay for theirs the tolls would be much higher and there would still remain a heavier tax to be levied on the people. In the light of these facts it is not easy to see what advantage the United States could gain from the assumption of the telegraph business by the Government. If, however, any such extreme and hazardous experiment is to be tried, there is one condition precedent that must absolutely be insisted on—the complete banishment of all politics from it. As that, at present, would be simply a miracle, the proposition ought not seriously to be considered.

NUGGETS.

Why He Never Attains Her Ideal.

A man who is earning the living for a family doesn't have time to live up to his wife's ideals, and by the time he has made his money, he is too old, and wants to be comfortable.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Studies in Sense.

"A man is the most sensible of all animals, is he not?"

"Certainly."

"Then I wonder why he doesn't wear a loose, comfortable collar like a dog's."—Washington Star.

Too Much.

"How duz yo' know dat I dun stole yo' watahmilyun, Mistah Brown?" queried Uncle Eph, innocently.

"Because I found where you had left the rinds," replied Mr. Brown.

"Lor' bress me! Yo' shorely didn't expec' me tuh ete dem, too, did yo', Mistah Brown?"—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

A Risk Well Avoided.

"We insure persons of every avocation," said the accident insurance solicitor, except——"

He spoke in a confidential, you-see-how-it-is-yourself tone of voice.

"——that of innocent bystanders. We are philanthropic and all that, but we are not foolish."—Harper's Bazar.

A KIND OLD WORLD.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

"It's a sad old world," he said,
When he and trouble met,
But brightly, overhead,
The sun was shining yet;
"It's a sad old world," he cried;
Yet all around him there
Were men puffed up with pride
And children free from care.

"It's a kind old world," he said,
When fortune came his way;
A little child lay dead
Across the street that day;
"It's a glad old world," he sang,
"A good old world!" and high
Above his singing rang
A mother's hopeless cry.

DUNKIRK WELCOMES PRESIDENT LOUBET

Decorations, However, Were Spoilt by Heavy Rain.

In a Speech at the New Town Hall M. Loubet Says the Franco-Russian Alliance Is a Guarantee of Safety.

DUNKIRK, Sept. 17.—The preliminary festivities in connection with the Czar's visit have passed off without any untoward incident. Every item of the programme has been carried through with perfect success. The weather, however, has been atrocious. From the time President Loubet left Paris until he reached Dunkirk this afternoon the rail fell pitilessly. Fortunately, the downpour ceased shortly after his arrival here, and the rest of the evening was fine, although the wind and the cloudy sky promise unpropitious weather for the principal fête to-morrow. In fact, the weather, if it continues as to-day, will completely mar the brilliancy of the festivities organized in Dunkirk, Compiègne, and Reims.

The most striking feature of to-day's journey was the rehearsal for which it gave an opportunity of the military precautions on a portion of the railroad which Emperor Nicholas will traverse to-morrow afternoon between Douai and Dunkirk. The track was guarded on each side by soldiers with fixed bayonets, stationed at intervals of 250 yards in sparsely populated districts. Every station was garrisoned with troops. Every level crossing, even in the open country, was cordoned by the military.

It was an object lesson for those who question the discipline of the French Army to witness to-day's spectacle from the Presidential train. In the midst of fields sometimes without a solitary habitation in sight there stood motionless a soldier in full war equipment, drenched to the skin, closely watching the approaches to the track until the train whizzed by, when, machine-like, he brought his rifle to "Salute." Mounted gendarmes were also requisitioned, and with drawn sabres they, too, saluted.

These measures seemed quite unnecessary to-day, as everywhere along the line, wherever spectators gathered, waving hats and handkerchiefs and hearty cheers testified to the popularity of President Loubet among the working classes.

It is a noteworthy fact, as illustrating the importance which the French Government attaches to America's opinion at the present time, that, of the two foreigners among the journalists permitted to accompany the President and Czar, one is an American.

M. Loubet only stopped at Arras, where a reception was organized by the local authorities.

Dunkirk has made an exceptional effort in the way of decoration. The whole route in the city traversed by President Loubet was profusely hung with French and Russian flags. There were triumphal arches, and myriads of Chinese lanterns were festooned across the streets. The rain played havoc with the decorations, and thousands of lanterns were demolished. Nevertheless, the display to-night was very pretty. All the public buildings and many private residences were illuminated with electric lamps.

President Loubet was accompanied by M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, and M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was welcomed by large crowds, and cordially cheered. Speaking in the new Town Hall, which he formally opened, he said:

"I am happy to come here to welcome the faithful ally of France. We are unanimous in seeing in the ever-closer rapprochement of the two countries a guarantee of safety and greatness."

After opening the Town Hall, M. Loubet made a tour of the docks, where he was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm. A banquet and the Prefecture ball in the Town Hall concluded the fêtes of the day.

Thousands of spectators proceeded during the evening to Malo-les-Bains to witness the illumination of the fleet from the sea promenade. The French warships, anchored in two lines, were brilliantly lighted with electricity, and some twenty powerful searchlights played over the sands and docks.

THE RUSSIAN MANOEUVRES.

Military Attaches Were at First Invited to Witness Only the Preliminary Parades.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 4.—Capt. Slocum, the United States Military Attaché here, has returned from a five days' stay with the Army of the East, whose province in the recent manoeuvres was to defend St. Petersburg from attack by a landing force. Capt. Slocum slept on haystacks and in every way shared the lot of the officers in the field.

The Military Attachés were at first invited to participate only in the preliminary parades, which occupied three days. After they had returned to St. Petersburg they received a second invitation, for the five days of active campaigning. The attachés suppose the comparisons they involuntarily made between the privileges granted to Military Attachés in Russia and in some other countries reached high quarters.

The strategic features of the manoeuvres, for which the Commander in Chief, Grand Duke Vladimir, gets the credit, met with general praise. The Russian Navy was supposed to have been defeated and St. Petersburg threatened with invasion by a landing force, the descent of which was expected somewhere between Reval and St. Petersburg. A second inimical fleet was situated in the Gulf of Finland.

The main defending army was unable to prevent a landing, but retreated in good order and took up a strong position at Krosnoye Selo, where a pitched battle, in the Czar's presence, ended the manoeuvres. The second fleet was unable to land men on the Russian coast on account of the weather, but its force landed on the Finnish coast and drove back the coast guards to the foothills in the vicinity of this city.

COLOMBIAN REBELS DEFEATED.

Government Troops Capture Liberals' Guns and Ammunition at Bocas del Toro.

COLON, Sept. 17.—The Colombian cruiser General Pinzon (formerly Namouna) returned to Colon to-day, bringing news of an easy victory for the Government troops at Bocas del Toro last Saturday, the insurgents being utterly routed and their guns and ammunition captured.

Col. Gruzo, commanding the Colombian troops, a force of about 300 men, approached Provision Island, the insurgent position opposite Bocas del Toro, from different points by means of boats and launches. He effected a landing unseen, and attacked the Liberals in front and rear. A sharp skirmish ensued, in which the rebels lost thirty killed and wounded and had forty taken prisoners. The others made their escape. The Government forces lost five killed and four wounded.

Gen. Alban arrived at Bocas del Toro a day too late to take part in the engagement.

One of the rebel leaders is said to be an ignorant policeman who is not able to sign his name. Among the rebels are several Nicaraguans and Jamaicans.

German Steamship Service to Cuba.

BREMEN, Sept. 17.—The North German Lloyd Company will inaugurate a regular monthly service between Bremerhaven and Havana, Cienfuegos, Manzanillo, and Santiago, Cuba, beginning in the middle of November. After next February the steamers will run fortnightly.

A Cuban Governor Arrives.

Gen. Emilio Nunes, Governor of Havana Province, Cuba, arrived yesterday on the Ward liner Mexico. Gen. Nunes said that the assassination of President McKinley was regretted deeply by the people of Cuba, who are mourning his loss sincerely. Gen. Nunes will be in the city for several days.

DUTCH PARLIAMENT OPENED.

Queen Wilhelmina Performs the Ceremony—Extensive Legislation Planned.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 17.—The States General were reopened to-day by Queen Wilhelmina, who, accompanied by the Prince Consort, performed the ceremony in person.

The speech from the throne, after the customary reference to friendly foreign relations, dwelt on the necessity for social reform. While, said her Majesty, the general conditions of the country were satisfactory in many respects, it must be recognized that there was a manifest deterioration in moral and material conditions, demanding legislative attention. Among the measures which it was necessary to revise was the law bearing on the observance of Sunday. Legal and more decided protection of the moral character of public life and of the people and a more effective repression of public gambling and drinking, without infringing individual liberty, were required. The material side of the social question continued to occupy the attention of the throne.

The speech further stated that a bill would be introduced providing for the direct representation of agriculture in the Government, so that the latter would be in a better position to safeguard agricultural interests. Unfair competition and the adulteration of food must be combated, and the Consular system would hereafter be better adapted to the interests of agriculture, industry, and commerce. To permit the necessary social reforms, the resources of the Government must be strengthened, and the first step would be a revision of the customs tariffs, which would be so framed as to benefit the industry of the country.

After forecasting other domestic legislation of a social character, the speech stated that the introduction of quick-firing artillery was a matter of urgency, and would demand considerable sacrifices. Religious and moral principles would be encouraged in the navy and army.

Queen Wilhelmina then emphasized the moral mission of Holland toward the native races in the colonies, and the necessity of safeguarding the native Christians and of protecting the laborers.

In conclusion her Majesty said:

"May the Almighty God enable you to fulfill your important task."

GEN. FUNSTON ILL.

Suffering from Appendicitis—Will Probably Be Operated Upon.

MANILA, Sept. 17.—Gen. Funston is in the hospital suffering from appendicitis. He will probably be operated upon.

Agents of British Firms Expelled.

MANILA, Sept. 17.—Gen. Hughes has expelled the agents of Smith & Bell and Warner & Barnes from the island of Samar. The agents are accused of rendering aid to the enemy by buying hemp and other produce, knowing that the money was going to the insurgents. The British Consul requested Gen. Chaffee to suspend the order, but he refused to do so, and the Consul has gone to Samar for the purpose of personally investigating the matter.

Wants Lieut. Hazzard Rewarded.

MANILA, Sept. 17.—Gen. Chaffee will recommend that Lieut. Hazzard of the Third Cavalry receive a medal of honor for his bravery in capturing Arthur Howard, the American deserter, under exceedingly dangerous conditions.

LEVI W. MOEN BANKRUPT.

Files Petition in Newark Showing Over $100,000 in Unsecured Claims—Celebrated Case Recalled.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 17.—Levi Wilson Moen, who years ago made a fight for the fortune of Philip L. Moen of Worcester, Mass., to-day filed a petition in bankruptcy in the office of Referee Frederick W. Leonard. His schedule shows unsecured claims amounting to $110,797.23 and $7,000 in accommodation paper, drawn in favor of the late Frederick Ward of East Orange. As an offset to these claims Mr. Moen offers $50 worth of wearing apparel, 351 shares of Compressed Steel Company stock, the par value of which is given as $35,100, and 500 shares of the Empire Coal and Lumber Company, par value $50,000. What the actual value of the stock is was not stated in the schdule.

Mr. Moen conducted a real estate business, but at present is ill at at his home, 25 Moen Place.

For many years the Moen-Wilson mystery, as it was known, occupied the attention of Massachusetts, and became in time well known the world over. In the early seventies a young man, calling himself "Doc" Wilson, returned to the village of Uxbridge, and spent such large sums of money that the villagers were startled. He had left there a short while before, after having been employed in a livery stable, to go to Worcester, having with great difficulty secured enough money to pay his fare. But when he returned to Uxbridge he seemed to be literally rolling in wealth.

It was told that upon arriving in Worcester, Levi Wilson went to a hotel and asked to use the telephone. The clerk at first refused because the man looked like a tramp. When his request was finally granted he called up the office of Philip L. Moen, head of the Washburn & Moen Company, the largest manufacturers of wire in the country, then the richest man in Worcester, and told the millionaire to come to him at once. To the clerk's astonishment, Mr. Moen responded. Two hours later the man presented a check for $4,000 at a Worcester bank. This was the first of a series of checks cashed by him and signed by Mr. Moen, that aggregated $500,000.

Mr. Moen eventually became tired of the man's demands for money, and shared the secret, whatever it was, through which Wilson had claims upon him, with William W. Rice, his brother-in-law, a lawyer, who at that time represented the Worcester district in Congress. Mr. Rice received $30 from Philip L. Moen to pay to Levi Wilson, which was the last large amount paid so far as known. Wilson then became dissatisfied and brought suit to recover $125,000, which he said was still due him from Mr. Moen. In his answer Mr. Moen alleged blackmail and said that Wilson owed him large sums borrowed upon notes. The trial in the United States Court in Boston lasted a week. Just as the mystery seemed on the point of solution on the witness stand, Mr. Moen died.

Wilson assumed the name of Moen, and when asked why he did so, answered: "Because I am entitled to it."

PROHIBITIONISTS NOMINATE.

Meet and Name Candidates for Kings County Officers.

The Prohibitionists of Kings County met in convention at 965 Myrtle Avenue last night and nominated the following ticket:

County Judges—C. A. Hart and Asa F. Smith. Surrogate—William Cleverly. Sheriff—John Berry. County Clerk—James W. Manson. County Register—George M. Mather, President of the Borough—I. K. Funk. Coroners—Dr. Samuel Eden and E. V. Avery.

City.—Magistrates at Large—Andrew L. Martin and L. C. Grove.

City Magistrates—J. F. Burgess, Ashbel E. Daniels, William A. Pastel, William B. Watte, and Franklin C. Strickland.

ALBANY DEMOCRATIC CONTEST.

Majority of City Wards Carried by Wood-McCabe Faction in the Primaries.

ALBANY, Sept. 17.—There was a bitter contest in the Democratic primaries in this city to-day.

The faction of the party headed by Eugene D. Wood and State Committeeman P. G McCabe carried a majority of the wards of the city, and defeated the Herrick faction for the control of the City General Committee and the City Council.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill's ward was carried for the Wood-McCabe faction, and the Herrick forces lost the Thirteenth Ward, in which Justice Herrick resides.

German Ocean Lines' Stocks.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—The recent purchase of shares of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company for New York has caused the Kleine Journal to demand an imperial law forbidding foreign ownership of shares in the German ocean lines.

TOBACCO TRUST'S OFFER FOR AN ENGLISH COMPANY

First Step Toward Acquiring Control of British Market.

Americans Willing to Pay High Prices for Shares of Ogden's, Limited—Shareholders to Meet Friday.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17.—A meeting of the shareholders of Ogden's, Limited, an important British tobacco company, has been called for Sept. 20 to consider an offer of the American Tobacco Company to buy up all the shares, as a first step toward acquiring control of the British market. Ordinary shares of the Ogden concern, which were selling yesterday at 35, are selling to-day at 46.

The Americans offer £25 for preference shares, £50 for ordinary shares and £111 10s. for debenture shares, stipulating that 75 per cent. of each class must be purchasable. The Directors of Ogden's, Limited, recommend that the sale be made.

The advices from Liverpool stating that the shareholders of the Ogden Cigarette Company will meet on Sept. 20 to consider the offer of the American Tobacco Company for the purchase of the controlling interest were followed in Wall Street yesterday by a statement on behalf of a local official that two of the Tobacco Trust officials, who have been abroad for some time, have been negotiating to obtain control of the tobacco business in Great Britain. The present proposition is only one step toward this end. Interests in Australia, a plant in Belfast and property in India have been acquired.

It was also stated that the proposed acquisitions in Great Britain by American and Continental interests would be made in the name of the Consolidated Tobacco Company.

DUKE OF CORNWALL IN QUEBEC.

Reviews Troops, Confers Medals on South Africa Heroes, and Gives a Dinner on the Ophir.

QUEBEC, Sept. 17.—The ceremonies of the last day's stay of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall in the ancient capital of Canada included a review of the troops mobilized for their reception, a dinner on the royal yacht Ophir, and an illumination of the harbor and city. Rain fell almost constantly during the day, and the crowds that gathered early in the morning were speedily dispersed.

The luncheon and general reception at Spencer Wood, official residence of the Lieutenant Governor, was canceled as a mark of respect to the dead American President, and further plans for an expression of regret were made, but unavoidably abandoned.

The Duke of Cornwall and Lord Minto, Governor General of Canada, decided to be personally represented at Washington. The former designated Commander Godfrey Faussett, Naval Aide-de-Camp, as his representative, but it was discovered that it would be impossible for him to reach there before the departure of the funeral train for Canton, and the idea of sending any one was regretfully given up.

A chilly wind swept across the Plains of Abraham, but the military review was bravely finished. The Duke of Cornwall refused all offers of shelter and rode through the rainy review in his brilliant uniform of honorary Colonel of the Seventh Fusileers.

Five thousand fighting men, including a naval contingent of about 300, were massed on the green-carpeted plains in sight of Wolfe Monument. The Duchess of Cornwall was the first of the royal party to appear. She came from the citadel in a barouche drawn by four horses, with mounted postillions, and escorted by the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, in smart dark uniforms, corded with yellow. As she drove up the line the spectators cheered her enthusiastically and she smiled her acknowledgment.

She was escorted to a roofed stand in the centre of the field, and a few minutes later the Duke of Cornwall entered the parade ground and, escorted by his staff, proceeded to inspect the troops. The Duke presented medals to 113 Canadians who saw service in South Africa. Some were in the uniforms of their regiments, others in civilian attire.

The royal party returned to the citadel at 1 o'clock, and, after resting until 5 o'clock, went aboard the Ophir. They were escorted to the wharf by a detachment of the Queen's Own Hussars and to-night they gave a dinner aboard to a distinguished party. The harbor and city were brilliantly illuminated, and, despite the storm, the effect was very pretty. The warships were outlined in strings of lights, and far up on the heights of the city the lines of incandescent lamps were woven into effective designs. The names of Wolfe, Montcalm, Jacques Cartier, Champlain, and other historic figures were spelled out in letters of light.

The royal party, accompanied by Lord Minto, Premier Laurier, and a large number of Dominion officials, leave at 9:45 o'clock to-morrow for Montreal. They go by the special train which is to carry them throughout their entire tour in Canada and which for comfort and elegance exceeds anything of the kind ever used here. Special cars were built for the train and every possible luxury has been provided for them. The party stops two days at Montreal and then goes to Ottawa.

PEKING IS EVACUATED.

Chinese Troops Re-enter the Capital—Control of Forbidden City Handed Over to Native Officials.

PEKING, Sept. 17.—The Chinese troops re-entered Peking to-day. The Americans and Japanese simultaneously handed over the Forbidden City to the Chinese authorities.

The evacuation was a picturesque ceremony. The Japanese and American troops were drawn up at the inner gate. Several hundred Chinese, civil and military officials, in brilliant costumes; diplomats, foreign officers, and women were massed on the plaza outside. Prince Ching and Gen. Chiang (the Governor of Peking) met the Japanese and Americans and thanked them for the protection they had afforded to the palace. Gen. Yamani and Major Robertson replied, the Japanese and Chinese bands played, and the foreigners marched out through the gates they had battered in last Summer. Then the Chinese unfurled their flags and distributed their forces at the various gates.

The Chinese officials gave a banquet to the Japanese this evening. The Americans were invited, but declined the invitation, owing to the death of President McKinley.

NEW AIRSHIP INVENTED.

Brazilian Goes to Paris to Compete with M. Santos-Dumont.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 17.—Señhor Augusto Severo, a member of the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies, starts to-morrow for Paris, where he will follow up the tests of the dirigibility of airships with a globe-shaped balloon of his invention called "La Paz."

He believes that he has found a solution of the problem. "What science has established as the capital point in the dirigibility of airships," he said to-day, "I have obtained in the juxtaposition of the centres of traction and resistance. The cause of the incomplete success of the airship of M. Santos-Dumont does not exist in 'La Paz.' If the competitions for the prize offered by M. Deutsch are postponed I shall enter."

Rains Injure German Vintage.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—The continuance of heavy rains along the Rhine and the Moselle has greatly injured the grapes, which are bursting without ripening. The vintage will, it is expected, be unusually poor in both districts.

HOW THE CEREMONIES IMPRESSED A BRITON

C. F. Moberly Bell's Comment on Services in Washington.

Notes Absence of Emblems of Mourning and Thinks a Sense of the Seriousness of the Occasion Was Lacking.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—C. F. Moberly Bell, general manager of The London Times, who is visiting in this country at the present time, after witnessing the state funeral of President McKinley to-day, sent the following cablegram to his newspaper to-night for publication in to-morrow's issue:

"A book recently published calls the United States 'A Land of Contrasts.' The appropriateness of that title I never fully appreciated until to-day. The feeling of sadness throughout the country over the death of President McKinley is, I believe, general and intense. According to trustworthy reports, the progress of the Presidential funeral train from Buffalo to Washington was accompanied by signs of impassioned respect and affection.

"Indians passed through the train dropping flowers on the coffin, crowds at railroad stations were met singing 'Nearer, My God, to Thee,' and this hymn, which seems to have been appropriated as a sort of McKinley national anthem, was raised by female voices and taken up by the huge crowd that lined the streets of Washington as the corpse left the car at that railroad station.

"But as I did not arrive until the next morning I can only describe what I saw. I am convinced, however, that the feeling of respect is sincere and universal. My first impression of Washington was that the town was en fête. Everywhere crowds in the gayest costumes were making for the Capitol. The people were orderly and decorous, but still distinctly unmournful.

"The rotunda, a circular building forming the centre of the Capitol, seats about 800, but to-day it contained 1,148 chairs. Of these, 75 had been appropriated to the press, which enjoys here a position wholly unrecognized in England. These being all occupied, Secretary Root was good enough to award two seats to me from the remainder, although he had officially announced that no place could be found for the public.

"Among those taking their seats before 10 o'clock there was still the same striking peculiarity of an absence of mourning or any sense of the seriousness of the ceremonial. The ladies were mainly dressed in green and blue, and some seemed to have bought decorated hats especially for the occasion. Men were in every variety of costume, even officials of high station being hardly in mourning.

"During the long wait for the coming of the funeral cortège there was general conversation and reading of newspapers. I repeat that it was perfectly decorous and respectful, but the place might have been an ordinary lecture room. In the centre there was a draped bench intended to hold the coffin. A small harmonium was placed beside it, and chairs were arranged in circles. At the foot of the coffin stand the press was stationed. At the head of the choir, consisting of two men and three ladies, there was a chair for the officiating minister.

"Having waited until 10:30 o'clock, the distant strains of 'Nearer, My God, to Thee' were heard. Then they ceased, soon afterward, and soldiers and sailors bore in the coffin covered with flowers. The crowd arose as the rest of the cortège followed. President Roosevelt, Secretary Hay, Secretary Root, and the rest of the Cabinet followed, taking seats to the left of the coffin. Senator Hanna and his family, dressed in black, which was distinctly noticeable, went to the right of the coffin. The diplomatic representatives and military and naval officers followed in uniform. The Turkish and Chinese Ministers were noticeable in their Oriental costumes.

"This cortège filled all the vacant seats, but every one had to find a seat where he could, as there was no attempt at ceremonial. The members of the Supreme Court came in last, dressed in their robes. They stood at the head of the coffin behind the clergyman.

"At 10:30 the choir sang 'Lead, Kindly Light,' followed by an inaudible prayer by the Rev. Dr. Naylor, the company present joining in the Lord's Prayer at the end. A lady then sang the solo 'Sometime We'll Understand.' Bishop Andrews of the Methodist Church then preached for twenty minutes in what appeared to be a conversational tone, and then 'Nearer, My God, to Thee' was sung by the choir and partially joined in by the congregation.

"Immediately after it, the Rev. Dr. Chapman, who, like the other clergy, was in plain clothes, pronounced the benediction. President Roosevelt and the Cabinet Ministers rose and the whole crowd moved out. The harmonium was quickly trundled away, chairs moved back to allow passage with businesslike expedition, and the crowd began to move in procession through the hall.

"This was the most striking feature of the day. The day was wet and from the windows of the rotunda one could see four acres of umbrellas gradually being brought into a line of four, which will continue until 7 o'clock, when the body is moved to the railroad station."

SIR CLAUDE MacDONALD HERE.

British Ambassador Arrived on the Minnehaha and Was Shocked to Hear of the President's Death.

When the Atlantic transport liner Minnehaha from London, which arrived late Monday night, passed Nantucket Lightship the observer at the lightship, according to those on board the liner, signaled that President McKinley was better. The passengers were jubilant to the Hook, when the pilot informed them that the signal was an error, and that the President had died Saturday morning. The joy gave place to sorrow, and it was a sad lot of passengers that left the boat at her pier.

Among the passengers was Sir Claude MacDonald, former British Minister to Peking, and now Ambassador to Japan. Sir Claude, in speaking of the President's death, said:

"I was greatly shocked to hear the bad news. In England he will be mourned. After all we are all of the same blood, and next to the death of our own Queen, the death of the President will cause the greatest sorrow."

Sir Claude is on the way to his post, having been on a vacation of several months in England. He declined to discuss affairs in the East, saying he had been away so long that he was not up to date in his views. Accompanying Sir Claude was Lady MacDonald. They both went to Washington. They expected to attend the funeral of President McKinley, but in an unofficial capacity.

Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald will visit Washington, Boston, Buffalo, and other cities in the East before sailing for Japan.

ARCTIC TRAVELER RETURNS.

Came on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse —Passengers on the Ship Learn of Mr. McKinley's Death.

Among the passengers who arrived on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday was John W. Gates. He refused to talk of business. As to the assassination of President McKinley he said:

"I was in my hotel in London at 11 o'clock in the evening when I heard that the President had been shot. There was great sorrow when the announcement was made. I have no doubt that Mr. Roosevelt will make a good President."

Another passenger was Mark E. Otis, who, with three other young Americans, went North on the steamship Freithoff, the supply ship of the Baldwin-Zeigler Arctic expedition. He was met at the pier by David Barle, the representative of Sir Thomas Lipton, and Capt. Sycamore. Mr. Otis said the supply boat left Hammerfest, Norway, on July 17. In 81 degrees 44 minutes north they met the expedition steamer Windward, which had been caught in the ice and had been released by the explosion of a mine. The Windward had on board Capt. Bernier, who had been in the Arctic regions for three years. Capt. Bernier had left Capt. Sverdrup in the Arctic regions. Capt. Bernier had been in search of Capt. Sverdrup, and had found him in the Arctic regions. Capt. Bernier had been in search of Capt. Sverdrup, and had found him in the Arctic regions. Capt. Bernier had been in search of Capt. Sverdrup, and had found him in the Arctic regions.

GERMANY AND RECIPROCITY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says the Agrarian press severely criticises the speech of Herr Moeller, the Prussian Minister of Commerce, on the need for commercial treaties. The Cologne Gazette, however, says the Agrarians must reconcile themselves to the fact that Minister Moeller's views are shared by the leading members of the German Government.

INSURANCE COMPANY FAILS.

Receiver for Equitable Tontine Endowment Company in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—William J. O'Brien was to-day appointed receiver for the Equitable Tontine Endowment Company by Judge Dennis, on petition of Alfred E. Blair, who is a certificate holder in the company.

Mr. Blair, in his bill of complaint, says that the original plan of the company contemplated the creation of a redemption fund, a reserve fund and an expense fund, under which system it seemed to prosper until March 8, 1901, when the Post Office Department declared that the company's system of investment was in violation of the rules and regulations of the department. Consequently the company was obliged to change its plan to conform to those rules and regulations.

Under the new plan, the bill alleges, the company has been unable to do any business, and it has become insolvent. The company in answer admits the allegations. Its policy holders are said to be in all parts of the country.

KENTUCKY MINE TROUBLES.

Union Miners, Armed with Rifles, Prevent Men from Going to Work.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 17.—Serious trouble is threatened in the Hopkins County coal mines, where the United Mine Workers have long been trying to organize the miners.

The union miners, who went into camp this morning, prevented the non-union miners from going to work in the Reinecke mine, presenting Winchester rifles to enforce their demands.

After compelling the non-union men to promise not to attempt to work to-day, the strikers fired a volley and returned to their camp near the city.

The Reinecke mine, which was closed by the strikers, is the largest in the State.

Sheriff Hawkins has announced his inability to arm a sufficient posse to execute warrants against union men in camp at Madisonville. County Judge Hall has requested Gov. Beckham to send troops.

THIRD PARTY MEN MEET.

Members of the "Allied" Movement Confer in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 17.—Nearly 300 delegates arrived here to-day to attend the "Allied Third Party" conference called by Joseph A. Parker, Chairman of the People's Party National Committee, to perfect a union of all reform parties. The delegates came from thirteen States and represent the Public Ownership Party, Liberal Socialists, Middle-of-the-Road Populists, Fusion Populists, Silver Republicans, and the Single Tax League. The largest delegation came from St. Louis and numbered 192, headed by Dr. J. H. Chambers.

The conference committee of the several parties did not meet in joint conference to-day, the entire time being taken up by separate committee meetings behind closed doors, considering the formulation of a platform and the choosing of a name for the new organization. Although the procedure is unusual, it is the intention to come to an understanding upon this question in advance, if possible, and thereby prevent dissensions in the joint conference. The joint conference will meet to-morrow morning, when a clash is not unlikely, as the Populists are not disposed to surrender their name and identity. In fact, the Populist delegates assert that they have no authority to take such a step and cannot do so without the consent of their constituents.

STEEL MILLS RESUME.

Workmen in Plants Conceded to be Non-Union Are Chafing Under Their Defeat.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 17.—The general conditions of the mills of the United States Steel Corporation have improved during the past twenty-four hours in a wonderful manner. It was officially announced that nine of the twelve butt-weld furnaces and three of the six lap-weld furnaces of the National Tube Company in McKeesport were started to-day. The officials of the various plants have received applications for work from many more of the strikers and are preparing to make a general start on Wednesday.

The manufacturers are confident that the strike feeling among the men is practically cured for the present. The number of men who have since their return admitted that they went out against their will and their better judgment leads to the expression that the men will think more carefully before they enter a strike again so thoughtlessly and without carefully weighing the matter from all points.

The greatest trouble seems to be predicted in the plants of the American Tin Plate Company that have ben conceded by President Shaffer as non-union. The men in those plants take their defeat very hard. Many had determined to remain idle or get other employment rather than go back unless their union was recognized. It is probable that the Monongahela and Star mills and the Demmler mills in McKeesport will be the last to get started on full turns.

President T. J. Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association has announced that there will be no public statement of the terms of the settlement of the strike of his organization with the United States Steel Corporation. He has also decided to issue a circular giving the terms of the agreement on which the men were ordered to return to work, and after all the lodges have received it the circular will be made public.

A Baltimore Clergyman Called.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 17.—The congregation of the First Presbyterian Church at a meeting to-night extended a unanimous call to the Rev. Llewellyn S. Fulmer, pastor of the Lafayette Square Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, Md. The pulpit of the church was made vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Junkin, a brother-in-law of "Stonewall" Jackson, about a year ago. The Rev. Mr. Fulmer is a graduate of Princeton University and Theological Seminary, and has met with much success in his pastoral work. It is understood that he will accept the call.

Work of Society of St. Vincent De Paul.

A statement just issued by the Society of St. Vincent De Paul shows that for the six months ending Sept. 1 the total number of children who had a free outing at the Children's Fresh Air Mission at Bayswater was 707. The Free Employment Bureau, at 2 Lafayette Place, has obtained employment for 339 men and boys; the Catholic Home Bureau, at 105 East Twenty-second Street, has placed 81 dependent orphan children in good homes, and approved 28 homes to which children will be sent later. Three new Catholic boys' clubs have been opened, making 8 now under control of the society in the Borough of Manhattan. The collections for the Special Works Fund during the six months were $6,275.50.

Surrogate Postpones Arguments.

There were 145 motions on Surrogate Abner C. Thomas's calendar yesterday. Surrogate Thomas, at the opening of the court, announced that, as a mark of respect to the memory of President McKinley, he would not hear argument in any case until next Tuesday. He then called the calendar and directed papers to be submitted to him in the uncontested cases. At

MAY CONFISCATE RELICS

United States May Seize Museum Collections of Indian Pottery.

Agent Holsinger Charges They Are Possessed Illegally — New York Museum of Natural History Affected.

The officials of the New York Museum of Natural History are not worrying over a story sent out from Prescott, Arizona, that the museum was likely to have its collection of Hopi and Zuni Indian relics confiscated by the Government. The authority for the Prescott story appears to be S. J. Holsinger, special agent of the Interior Department. Mr. Holsinger has technical possession of all the Indian ruins in Arizona, and he holds them for the Government. Mr. Holsinger has sent a report to the Interior Department at Washington, giving the facts regarding the possession by various institutions of certain Hopi and Zuni Indian pottery collections. Among the institutions referred to in his report are said to be the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago and the Museum of Natural History in New York. When he was asked about his report to the authorities at Washington, Mr. Holsinger is reported to have said:

"I cannot tell what the Government may see fit to do. I have reported the facts, and I should not be surprised if confiscations followed. In the case of the Field Columbian Museum, I have sufficient evidence to show that the pottery was purchased from people who had stolen it from the Government, legally speaking."

The Field Columbian Museum recently came into possession of the collection of pottery owned by S. K. Waltron of Holbrook, Arizona, which consisted of about 3,000 pieces of pottery of Zuni and Hopi make.

It is further stated that the Hyde expedition, which was sent out from New York under the auspices of the Museum of Natural History, has a large quantity of material, which the museum has refused to take, owing to the passage of the law which prohibits excavations in the Zuni country except under Government auspices.

Dr. Putnam, who has charge of the archaeological department of the New York museum, is now in California. Marshall H. Saville, who is representing him, when seen yesterday about the Prescott story, said:

"I do not think there is any foundation for it, at least for that part of it relating to this institution. We have a very fair collection of Zuni and Hopi pottery collected by the Hyde expedition. It is now being catalogued. This collection was obtained before the passage of the law prohibiting excavations on the reservations. I don't think any attempt at confiscations has been made since then. The Hyde expedition was equipped by B. T. Babbitt Hyde and F. E. Hyde of this city. The archaeological division of it was in charge of Mr. George Pepper of this institution. Mr. Pepper has not been with the expedition for some time past, which leads me to conclude that little in the line of archaeological research has been done by the expedition lately. Besides, I happen to know that lately the Hyde brothers have become more interested in finding the Arizona Indians a market for their handiwork than they have been in making collections of relics.

"I don't think it is at all likely, in any event, that the United States Government has any intention of confiscating collections now possessed by recognized institutions. On the contrary, I think it quite probable that institutions such as the Field Columbian Museum and the Museum of Natural History of New York would receive permission to make excavations even now under proper regulations. The only purpose of the law which was passed was to prevent vandalism."

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 17.—R. W. Jones, Jr., has announced his acceptance of the Vice Presidency of the reorganized Seventh National Bank of New York. He will resign the Presidency of the American National Bank of Kansas City, and leave here on Oct. 15 for New York.

Mr. Jones says that the Seventh National will be opened under a new name, not yet determined. Its capital stock will be $1,750,000. It will purchase the assets of the old bank and assume its liabilities. Its cash on hand will be, in addition to the capital, an amount equal to the liabilities, besides the equity in $1,250,000 which has been charged off.

"The reorganized bank will begin under the most favorable conditions," continued Mr. Jones, "as the stock will be controlled by these well-known financiers: Edwin Gould, William Nelson Cromwell, attorney for the Steel Trust, and the American Cotton Oil Company; Alexander McDonald of the Standard Oil Company, E. R. Thomas, who represents large railroad interests; Hugh Kelly, a merchant, and Charles E. Levy, a capitalist."

Mr. Jones is thirty-eight years old. He came to Kansas City Nov. 1, 1896, from Mississippi, bought the controlling interest in the American National Bank, and was made its President.

MR. HEATH BEFORE GRAND JURY.

The Federal Grand Jury which has been investigating the affairs of the Seventh National Bank held another session in the Federal Building at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Fletcher Heath, Vice President of the bank, sat in the witness room while the members were assembling. Shortly after 11 o'clock he was called before the Grand Jury. The rumor was that Mr. Heath was a voluntary witness, and that he desired to give information relative to the management of the affairs of the wrecked bank.

Mr. Heath was the only witness before the Grand Jury. His examination consumed little more than half an hour. The Grand Jury remained in session about half an hour after he left the room. Assistant United States District Attorney E. E. Baldwin, when seen after the session, declined to be interviewed regarding Seventh National Bank affairs. Mr. Baldwin said that the Grand Jury would not meet again this week.

FIRE ALARMS DISCONNECTED.

Carelessness of Rapid Transit Tunnel Workers Placed Many Lives and Valuable Property in Peril.

Reports received by Chief Croker from Inspectors of the Fire Department yesterday morning showed that more than 300 alarm boxes in the heart of the city were out of order and would not transmit alarms, with the result that nineteen engine and hook and ladder companies in the district adjoining Broadway, from Thirtieth to Fifty-ninth Street, were disconnected. Temporary repairs soon restored the service, however.

Chief Croker says that the trouble is largely due to the carelessness of the workers on the rapid transit tunnel, who do not protect the fire wires while they are excavating, and thus place life and property in large and thickly populated sections of the city in grave peril. There has been much trouble of this kind during the last three months, Chief Croker says, and repeated letters which he has addressed to Contractor McDonald on the subject apparently have had no effect.

STEAMSHIP COMPANY SOLD.

Bangor and Boston Line Goes to Charles W. Morse of New York.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 17.—It was officially announced to-day that the Bangor and Boston Steamship Company had been sold to Charles W. Morse of New York.

The transfer retires William H. Hill as President. Calvin Austin, the present General Manager, becomes President of the

CAT BREAKS UP A SHOW.

Dogs in "Captain Jinks" Have a Lively Chase on the Stage After the Engineer's Pet.

A big cat broke up the performance of "Captain Jinks" at the Garrick Theatre last evening. The mishap happened in the scene in the first act when Ethel Barrymore, as Mme. Trentoni, has her three new friends take her dogs for an airing on the pier.

George W. Howard, as Captain Jinks, was holding a St. Bernard fast by the collar; H. S. Tabor, as Gussie Von Vorkenberg, had a black and tan under his arm, and was holding another dog by a chain, when the cat owned by the theatre's engineer, escaping from the boiler room, walked out of the wings on the stage.

The St. Bernard saw the cat first, and made a plunge that nearly pulled Mr. Howard off his feet. The black and tan leaped out of Mr. Tabor's arms and chased pussy about the stage. The three dogs began to bark and tried to catch the bewildered cat, who, with the black and tan in hot pursuit, dashed past Miss Barrymore, nearly overturning her, up the property plank to the ship. The St. Bernard tried to follow, and dragged Mr. Howard across the stage.

The audience shouted with laughter at the ludicrous turn the scene had taken. It was funnier than anything Mr. Pitch has ever invented, and as it was an incident not down on the bill, all the more enjoyable. The players themselves broke down and joined in the laughter of the audience. It was five minutes before order was restored and the play resumed. The dogs were excused from the remainder of the scene.

The chase had not unruffled Pussy's dignity. Once off the stage Pussy returned to the boiler room and found a snug corner for a nap.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

A dress rehearsal of Anna Held's new musical comedy, "The Little Duchess," will be given at the Casino to-morrow afternoon.

A professional matinée of "The Hottest Coon in Dixie" will be given at the Third Avenue Theatre Friday.

The sale of seats for "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" opens at the Theatre Republic to-morrow morning. The first performance will be given Monday evening.

The first performance of Paul Potter's comedy, "The Red Kloof," with Clara Lipman and Louis Mann in the leading rôles, will be given at the Savoy Saturday evening.

Carl Armbruster will deliver a series of lectures on Wagner in the chief cities of the United States next Winter.

Max Freeman has been engaged to stage "The Way of the World," a Clyde Fitch comedy, in which Miss Elsie De Wolfe is to star. The big spectacular scene in this play is the Fifth Avenue Hotel and Madison Square on election night.

Maurice Grau, the impresario, sails for New York from Cherbourg to-day on the Kronprinz Wilhelm.

Tortojada, the dancer, arrived in New York yesterday. She is booked to appear in "The Ladies' Paradise" at the Metropolitan Opera House next Monday evening.

The corrected dates for the Hofmann piano recitals are Saturday and Wednesday afternoons, Nov. 23 and 27, at Carnegie Hall.

H. Whitney Tew, the basso, is coming to America in November on a concert tour. He will be heard with the principal choral societies, including the Handel and Haydn of Boston, the Brooklyn Oratorio, the Choral Symphony of St. Louis, and the Washington Choral Society.

IN THE SHOPS.

Nowhere is the atmosphere of mourning which pervades the city more noticeable than in the shops. As far as possible the greater number of them have, in addition to the draperies and flags on the outside, displayed their black and white goods inside and in the windows. There is a personal note in this which is impressive. Along Fifth Avenue the many milliners have almost without exception filled their windows with crape hats and bonnets and figures shrouded in long crape veils are sadly effective. In the haberdashers' more mourning goods are displayed—black-bordered haindkerchiefs and cravats—and in the large department stores a larger variety of goods is arranged to produce the same effect of black and white. At glove counters black and white gloves fill the lines usually devoted to all shades, black and white hosiery is to be seen at the stocking counters, black and white dress goods are prominently displayed, and, in fact, black and white is the prevailing tone.

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The exhibition of so many goods in black and white calls the attention to the many stylish materials and gowns to be found in them. Very attractive are some of the black taffeta stocks and ties that are to be seen. These are not necessarily all of them for mourning wear, though some of them may be worn for the lighter mourning. Stocks without ties are made with alternate rows of black chiffon and silk. Other stocks are plain, with the tie carried from the back in many close folds, tying in a four-in-hand in the front, with the broad stitched ends cut off diagonally. The little turnovers of the silk are also stitched. Another stock has two small lapels turned away from the front in two small points, leaving the space between tucked across in many tucks. The tie with this stock is also a four-in-hand, and the ends are pointed. It costs $1.50.

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A white flannel waist, with which a black taffeta stock is exhibited, has a stylish cut. It has a rather deep yoke in the front, cut up in a point in the centre and rounding down in two broad, shallow scallops on either side. There is the stitched band in the centre, buttoned with white pearl buttons, and on either side two narrow stitched box plaits.

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Another white waist which is rather attractive has the effect of a graduated box plait given to it by two deep side plaits set into the shoulder seams, perhaps two inches or more deep and graduated down to the waistline.

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Very stylish is a skirt of black velvet trimmed around the front with inch-wide bands of black. Silk bands are seldom to be seen in trimming except on velvets or other fine materials. They are not used to trim woolen goods. These inch-wide bands are set about their width apart almost the full length, for there is only a comparatively small flounce at the bottom, headed with a band of silk and with another on its edge. There are just thirteen of the bands above it, an unlucky number, unless the wearer chooses to break the spell by counting in the bands of the flounce. The skirt fits smoothly around the hips, and the bands have the effect of holding it to the figure, as they stop suddenly on either side at the back breadth, where the velvet falls cut in full folds.

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Double-breasted effects are good this year, and a black broadcloth waist which has such an effect is very smart. The plastron, or double box-plait effect, begins at the shoulders of the waist, the plait being broad enough at the top to be stitched into the shoulder seams. From there it slopes gradually down to the waist line, being stitched on either edge and finished with small, oval, black satin buttons, set on either side in groups of three. On either side of this plastron or plait there are two stitched side plaits, set at wide intervals and carried down to the waistline. There is a stock of the cloth, with turnovers, and a tie of black silk. All of these plastrons on waists slope gradually, giving a broad effect the full length.

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There is an attractive waist of black silk which has a yoke of fine tucks that give fullness to the waist below. This yoke is broken by side plaits, two on each side, the two together facing each other, something over an inch in width, set well over to the arm's eye. There they are set to the depth of the yoke with black silk eyelets, through which is laced narrow black silk ribbon, tying in a bow at the yoke-line. The two plaits are then carried down to the waistline plain. This is a new and very pretty effect.

AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

Dean Russell Announces the Appointments for Southern Teachers—A Sharp Competition.

Appointments to special scholarships for Southern teachers were announced yesterday by Dean Russell of the Teachers' College, as follows:

Oeland Lamar Barnett, Shelby, N. C.; Edward Harrison Carry, Victoria, Texas; Darius Eatman, Oxford, N. C.; Edward Montague Gammon, Rome, Ga.; Peter Parley Garner, Macon, Miss.; Marion Garnett Ryland, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Hannah Howell Roddick, Americus, Ga.; Edna Amelia Spears, Montgomery, Ala.; Charles Winter Wood, Tuskegee, Ala.

These scholarships were established by John D. Rockefeller, George Foster Peabody, V. Everitt Macy, and John Crosby Brown, and each amounts to $500 a year, deemed sufficient to pay all necessary expenses for resident study at Columbia University.

In making the appointments the aim has been to select those who have already proved successful as teachers and give promise of becoming able instructors in the higher branches. There was no distinction of race or sex in making the awards, and there was a sharp competition for every scholarship. Dr. Curry, who is the Secretary of the Peabody and Slater funds, nominated four candidates for one scholarship in the hope that some friend of education in the South will make provision for those whose names were rejected.

CAPT. RHODE FOUND GUILTY.

Coroner's Jury Blames Alene's Commander for the Collision that Caused the Death of Two Pilots.

Coroner Trantor of Richmond Borough held an inquest yesterday in the case of Pilots Harry Mix and John Godby, two of the four pilots who were drowned when the pilotboat James Gordon Bennett was run down by the Hamburg-American Line steamship Alene off Scotland Lightship on Aug. 17. The principal witness was Capt. John Rhode of the Alene and Hans Anderson, who was at the wheel of the Alene when the accident happened.

Capt. Rhode testified that he was on the bridge of his vessel when he saw the pilotboat a quarter of a mile away. He said that he gave the proper order to avoid a collision. He signaled to starboard the helm, but that his order was misunderstood, and that the helm was put to port instead and the collision followed.

Anderson's testimony did not confirm that of the Captain. He said that although Capt. Rhode did order him to starboard the helm, he changed the order immediately, and instructed him to put the helm to port. Then again ordered the helm to starboard. Anderson declared that he had obeyed each order he received from the Captain.

The jury, after a short consultation, brought in a verdict to the effect that Pilots Mix and Godby came to their deaths from asphyxiation, due to drowning, and fixing the responsibility for the accident on Capt. Rhode, whom they found guilty of gross carelessness. After the verdict was rendered Capt. Rhode was allowed to go by the Coroner. He went at once to New York.

The Coroner will consult with District Attorney Rawson as to the next steps to be taken in the matter. It is thought likely that the case will go before the Grand Jury. The Alene is due to sail to-day.

James Westervelt Sued by Client.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 17.—Mrs. Mary Lynde of Trenton to-day sued Lawyer James Westervelt of New York in the Chancery Court seeking to have the latter pay into the court $41,000 alleged to have been received by him in settlement of her alimony in her suit against her husband, Charles W. Lynde, a millionaire of Patchogue, N. Y. The woman declares that of the $41,000 said to have been paid by her husband to her lawyer she was only offered $16,086.79 in full settlement. The divorce case has been through all the civil courts, including the United States Supreme Court.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Another day of general depression and gloom. Beyond the rumors of movements here and there, there is no entertaining of any kind, even the giving of the smallest dinners. Some have come to town for the purpose of superintending the decorating and draping with mourning of their houses, although this is not general. A great number of the beautiful residences on Fifth Avenue, including the Vanderbilts, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Goelet's, Gerry's, and Astor's, have flags at half staff. The Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, and Calumet Clubs are elaborately draped.

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The ships go out to-day with good passenger lists. Booked among others on the Celtic are Mrs. Field and W. A. Field, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Ladew, the Count and Countess Wachtmeister, J. F. Lawrence, Robert Loring, and Mr. and Mrs. M. Whitehouse. On the St. Paul for Southampton are booked James W. Ellsworth, Miss A. M. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Warren, and the Count and Countess de Barros.

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On the Friedrich der Grosse, which arrived yesterday, were Francis M. Brooks, Jr., Mrs. A. F. Clark and Miss Jean Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Case, the Hon. Elisha Dyer and Mrs. Dyer of Providence, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Le B. Gardiner, Mrs. J. T. Havemeyr, Miss Havemeyer, Miss Louise Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Lexow, Henry Lawrence, and Miss H. P. Lawrence; Albert Lockwood, Mrs. M. H. Russak, and Miss Russak, and Miss Mary Crawford.

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On the Wilhelm der Grosse, which also arrived yesterday, were Gov. Brown and Miss May Brown of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Antoine Borel, Eugene De Coulon, Col. Joel B. Erhardt and Mrs. Erhardt, and the Misses Erhardt; Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gates, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Gage, Mrs. S. Garretson, C. P. Howland, R. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Houghton, Lady Lister Kaye and her mother, Mrs. Yznaga; Miss Mary Lay, C. Le Moyne, Martigny, Ewart Manning North, Miss Parsons, Miss Gertrude Parsons and Miss Constance Parsons, Col. W. Brooke Rawle, Mrs. W. Brooke Rawle, Gustav Schwab, Jr., William Rhinelander Stewart, children, and governess; Garrett P. Serviss and Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Taylor. On the Minnehaha were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Harrison, who are returning from their wedding trip. Mrs. Harrison was Miss Baker, a daughter of B. M. Baker. They were married in Baltimore in June.

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Mrs. W. Storrs Wells will leave this week for Europe. She and Miss Wells will be away a greater part of the Autumn. They will come in from Newport to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry are also expected in New York to-day. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor intend sailing in the Nourmahal on Thursday.

***

There will be a drag hunt to-morrow at Meadow Brook, and a fox hunt this morning. As yet but few of the Meadow Brook colony have returned from the various resorts. The hunts, which began on Monday, were attended by about fifteen men. No women appeared in the saddle.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Reynal, who were in the Adirondacks, have returned to their house at White Plains for the Autumn. Eugene Higgins, with the Varuna, is due in port to-day or to-morrow. He comes directly from Southampton, and will remain until after the cup races.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George B. McClellan, who have been in Germany all Summer, have sailed from Cherbourg, and are due here on Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., who have been at Newport and abroad, are to go to the their house at Meadow Brook for the late Autumn.

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No date has been fixed for the wedding of Miss Mary Livingston Plympton, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert M. Plympton, and Robert Meovin Tarleton of Baltimore, Md., whose engagement was announced last week.

occupying Falconhill, their place at Laverock. Mr. and Mrs. William C. Carter are at their Bryn Mawr country residence.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 17.—Ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry and family left this morning on the steam yacht Electra for New York, and will go to Delaware Lake, N. Y., for the Autumn.

Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who recently returned from Europe, is expected at his cottage here the latter part of the week.

Harry Oelrichs has returned from Jamestown, where he has spent the Summer, and is at his cottage, in Wood Street.

Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, United States Navy, and family left to-day for Smith's Camp, in the Adirondacks.

Judge and Mrs. Henry W. Bookstaver of New York, who spent the Summer in Alaska, have arrived at their cottage, in Furgatory Road.

Capt. F. E. Chadwick, United States Navy, President of the Naval War College, has gone to Washington, where he will be a witness in the Schley court of inquiry. He will return to Newport on Sept. 28.

Mrs. Harriet R. Duer has returned to the Tompkins cottage, in Redwood Street, for the Winter season.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Emmons will close their Newport cottage to-morrow and go to Dixville Notch, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg will go to Tuxedo Park on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Wood of Tarrytown, who were married at Otisville, N. Y., Monday, are spending their honeymoon at Jamestown.

Col. and Mrs. Addison Thomas will return Friday from Prout's Neck, Me., where they have spent the Summer.

Mrs. W. Storrs Wells and Miss Wells have left Newport, and will sail for Europe to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Van Alen will close their Newport cottage in a few days and go to Hyde Park, N. Y., to be guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt during the Autumn.

Theatres to Close To-morrow.

Charles Frohman received a cablegram yesterday stating that his Duke of York's Theatre, London, will be closed to-morrow, and that William Gillette will not appear at the Lyceum Theatre. Mr. Frohman is waiting to hear from the managers of the other London theatres in which his attractions are playing. He has asked them to consent to closing their houses. No performances will be given in any of the New York theatres.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Sollenberger—Morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., Sept. 17.—Lawrence R. Sollenberger of Baltimore and Miss Ella McCord Morrow, daughter of Mrs. J. B. Morrow, were married at the residence of the bride's mother at 8 o'clock to-night. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas Robinson of Harrisburg. Miss McCachran of Newville, Penn., was bridesmaid, and William H. Reynolds of New York was best man.

After the reception the couple started on a wedding trip to Duluth. The bridegroom is the head counsel of the Baltimore Mortgage and Trust Company. Upon their return from the wedding tour they will live in Baltimore.

Irish—Murphy.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 17.—The marriage of Miss Virginia Hulburt Murphy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Warriner Murphy of Albany, to Dr. James Herbert Irish of Syracuse was celebrated to-day at St. James's Chapel, Elberon, the Rev. Dr. William B. Bodine of Philadelphia officiating. The wedding was followed by a reception at Cheltah, the country seat of the Murphys, at Deal. Miss Martha Murphy was maid on honor and the bridesmaids were the Misses Elizabeth Hulburt Hanson and Amy Whipple Peacock. The best man was George McKesson Brown.

Schmidt—Smith.

A pretty wedding on Monday was that of Miss Irene Smith, daughter of Mrs. H. R. Smith, to John H. Schmidt, who is connected with the Prudential Life Insurance Company. It took place at the home of the bride's mother, 67 Thirteenth Avenue, Newark, the Rev. Dr. Folsom officiating.

Miss Florence M. Bird of Dover, N. J., was the bridesmaid. Julius Schmidt, a brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. A reception followed the ceremony. The couple left on a honeymoon trip yesterday, which will include a visit to the Pan-American.

Business Notices.

A NEW COLLAR.
E. & W. "Lubeck," "Lubeck." E. & W.

Stops Diarrhœa and Stomach Cramps. Dr. Siegert's Genuine, Imported Angostura Bitters.

MARRIED.

IVES—SMITH.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Summit, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 14, 1901, by the Rev. Walker Gwynne, Henrietta Appleby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Smith, to Mr. Harold Ives.

WEBSTER—BUCK.—On Monday, Sept. 16, 1901, by the Rev. W. Herbert Burleson, at Sharon, Conn., Benjamin Webster of New York to Mary Jewett Buck, daughter of the late Dr. Pliny A. Jewett of New Haven, Conn.

DIED.

BURR.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 17, of heart failure, Heman Burr.

Funeral services at his late residence, 31 West Forty-sixth Street, on Friday evening, Sept. 20, at 8 o'clock.

FALLS.—At Summit, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 15, Charles A., son of the late William H. and Mary Hann Falls.

Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Av. and Tenth St., Wednesday, Sept. 18, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HAMERSLEY.—Suddenly, at Garrison-on-Hudson, on Sunday, Sept. 15, James Hooker Hamersley of New York.

Funeral services on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St. Interment private.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.
Office of the Secretary, New York, Sept. 15, 1901.
The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate member, James Hooker Hamersley, at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., New York City, on Thursday morning at 10 o

WHITNEY COLT WAS FIRST

Goldsmith, Stable Choice, Won $12,800 Junior Champion.

ADVANCE GUARD'S SPECIAL

Brooklyn Jockey Club Fall Meeting Opened with a Good Attendance Regardless of Weather.

The Gravesend Fall meeting opened yesterday under conditions that were far from favorable, but, even the combination of gloomy weather and the general acknowledgment of the country's mourning did not prevent a large attendance. The track was heavy from the morning rain, and the change from Sheepshead Bay's big turns and straight course to the oval mile of Gravesend made the betting element wary and apprehensive of form reversals, but the public at large bet as bravely and as briskly as ever.

Two big stake events were on the opening card, and in both of these fair-sized fields competed, with the result that the races in question proved among the most interesting of the entire year. The chief event was the contest for the Junior Champion Stakes over the short six-furlong course for two-year-olds, for which ten of the best of the two-year-olds that the season has produced faced the starter, five of the original entries, Nasturtium, King Edward, Peninsula, Caughnawaga, and Hyphen, being scratched, while the addition of James R. Keene's Port Royal made up the number to ten. Even after Nasturtium had been withdrawn, William C. Whitney had left three horses to run in his colors, and as the three represented about the best of the season, the Whitney entry was made the favorite at odds of 1 to 4 on, the trio including Goldsmith, ridden by N. Turner; Blue Girl, ridden by T. Burns, and King Hanover, ridden by Spencer. Against the individual horses there was place betting, but the price against the stable, in spite of the fact that Goldsmith was slightly lame from a cut on his hind leg, was so short that, as the layers of odds anticipated, there was little betting on the Whitney entry. The subsequent victory of the Whitney colors was, in fact, a victory for the bookmakers, who held the stable against all but a few plungers, whose wagers were large enough to enable them to take what seemed to be sure profit at the short price. Next to the Whitney entry the best-backed horses were Belmont's Masterman and A. Featherstone's entry, including Emshee and Igniter, at 10 to 1 each, and Keene's Port Royal, at 15 to 1.

There was a tiresome delay at the post, during which a thin rain fell, but not hard enough to change the condition of the going. After innumerable breaks, in nearly all of which the Whitney horses were prominent, the flag at last fell with the field badly strung out, Masterman getting away in front, while of the Whitney pair, Blue Girl and King Hanover were far back in the rear. Masterman went on from the first jump, but even with his advantage at the send-off could not keep in front of Green B. Morris's Golden Cottage, who went out with the rush of a rocket at the signal to go, and, speedily outrunning Masterman, drew away three lengths in the lead in the first half furlong, and with his advantage at the furlong pole, seemed to have the race won at that point, where Rockwater was second and Emshee and Masterman following in the order named.

GOLDSMITH BY A HEAD.

In the run to the second furlong pole, finishing the half mile and taking the horses to the turn into the stretch for the run home, Goldsmith, who had been close on the leaders at the start, moved forward and took a good position on the outside of the flying field. Turner there having him well in hand and being ready to go on when the chance to get through the crowd presented itself.

Beginning the journey through the straight, Goldsmith began his run, and there was a flash of light blue to the front, and he came with the rush of a whirlwind, passing the others one after the other so fast that in a half furlong he was through the field and alongside Igniter, who had drawn away from Emshee, and then was two lengths in front of the others. Through the last sixteenth of a mile Goldsmith had but the one horse to beat, but Igniter proved a harder opponent than any of the betting crowd had expected, for Turner had to ride his hardest to get Goldsmith up to him, and then had to keep on riding hard to stay beside him.

In the last few strides Turner, with all the art and strength that he possesses, went at Goldsmith, and the Whitney colt drew out inch by inch, and won by a head from Igniter, who was second, a length and a half before Rockwater, third. A neck further back, Otis was fourth, with Emshee fifth, and Masterman sixth.

The race for the First Special, at one mile and a quarter, was almost as sensational as was the contest for the Junior Championship, while the result was vastly more surprising. Wax Taper and First Whip were scratched from the race, and Ten Candles was added, but the changes made no difference in the public estimation of the fast black colt Watercolor, who started an odds-on favorite in a field of five, with Blues the only one of the four that opposed him that was thought to have a chance. Watercolor was off rather badly, but as he was full of running he had plenty of chance to make up the lost ground, but Spencer seemed inclined to wait with him, and so it was that Watercolor galloped third past the stand and into the backstretch, Terminus leading, with Blues second to that point, where Watercolor tried to move up, but found he could not. From that point Watercolor was floundering behind, beaten, while Blues took the lead from Terminus, and into the stretch threatened to make it three in succession, for all the others behind were beaten, however, the stout Western horse Advance Guard, who had been trailing last, began to close, and steadily overhauling Blues in the run to the end, got up in the last half furlong, and under the whip passed him and won, hard ridden, by half a length, Blues finishing second, two lengths before Terminus, third. Watercolor quit badly at the end and was last.

In the opening race, a steeplechase handicap, Dr. Eichberg, after making much of the running, drew away on the flat and was first, but as he swerved badly in the run home and interfered with the other horses near him, he was disqualified, and the race was awarded to Cheesemite. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap, for all ages; about six furlongs. Sullivan & Harris's Isla, ch. c., 3 years, by Tammany-Isis, 118 pounds, (Woods,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, won ridden out by a head; Newton Bennington's Kilogram, b. c., 4, 130, (Wonderly,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second, by a length; Tom Blair vs. Morris's Bullingdon, ch. f., 120, (Bullman,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:11 3-5. Connie, Cervera, Belvino, King Pepper, and Scotch Bush also ran. Value to the winner, $910. Cervera the post favorite at 7 to 2 and, 5 to 2. Winner trained by T. Hughes.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. W. C. Daly's Dr. Eichberg, br. h., 5 years, by Candlemas-Nell Swift, 154 pounds, (Houlihan,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by two lengths, but was disqualified for a foul; J. H. McCormick's Cheesemite, ch. m., 5, by Russell-Cheese Straw, 135, (Monahan,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, finished second by four lengths and was placed first, with Alex Shields's Jim McGibbon, br. g., aged, 141, (Hueston,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, second, and L. Waterbury's Baby Bill, ch. g., aged, 143, (Dayton,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, third. Time—4:02 2-5. Dr. Eichberg, Bullingdon, Musician, Mr. Stoffel, Jessie S., Decameron, Curfew Bell, Eophone, and Sifter also ran. Bullingdon and Musician fell. Value to the winner, $655. Bullingdon favorite at 3 to 1 and even. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The Junior Champion Stakes of $15,000 guaranteed, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; about six furlongs. William C. Whitney's Goldsmith, b. c., by Meddler-Kildeer, 127 pounds, (N. Turner,) 1 to 4, (coupled with Blue Girl and King Hanover as Whitney entry in straight betting,) and 1 to 2, separately for the place, won, ridden out, by a head; A. Featherstone's Igniter, br. c., by Lamplighter-Triana, 110, (J. Wood,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, (coupled with Emshee as Featherstone entry,) second by a length and a half from W. H. Sealey's Rockwater, ch. f., by Clifford or Laureate-Ane I Lave, 107, (Wonderly,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, third. Time—1:11 2-5. Blue Girl, King Hanover, Masterman, Emshee, Golden Cottage, Otis, and Port Royal also ran. Value to the winner, $12,800. Whitney entry always favorite. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers. W. C. Whitney declared to win with Goldsmith.

FOURTH RACE.—The First Special Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, weight for age; one mile and a quarter. Carruthers & Shields's Advance Guard, ch. c., 4 years, by Great Tom-Nellie Van, 126 pounds, (T. Burns,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, won, ridden out, by a half length; Frank Farrell's Blues, b. c., 3, by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 117, (Shaw,) 13 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by two lengths from W. T. Shafer's Terminus, br. c., 3, by Blazes-Miss Bishop, 117, (Bullman,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—2:08. Water Color and Ten Candles also ran. Value to the winner, $2,925. Water Color favorite at 7 to 10 and out. Winner trained by A. Shields.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. J. W. Schorr's Eddie Bush, br. c., by Lord Hartington-Fatima, 107 pounds, (J. Wood,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, won ridden out by a neck; B. Schreiber's Schwalbe, blk. f., 99, (Cochran,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by four lengths from James R. Keene's Prophetic, ch. f., 94, (Waugh,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:08 2-5. O'Hagen, Gibson Light, The Four Hundred, Man o' War, Blue Mantle, Locket, Montana Pioneer, Edwin Kenton, Little Gem, Fried Krupp, Koloma, and Calgarry also ran. Value to the winner, $710. Schwalbe the post favorite. Winner trained by J. F. Schorr.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. J. D. Crimmins, Jr.'s, Intrusive, ch. h., 6 years, by Meddler-Frolic Grace, 109 pounds, (Shaw,) 1 to 5 and out, won in a gallop by four lengths; J. L. McGinnis, ch. h., 5, 104, (Beauchamp,) 10 to 1 and even, second by two lengths from J. Tabor's Blueaway, b. h., 104, (Wonderly,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:49 4-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $680. Winner trained by W. Karrick.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Heno, 123 pounds; Pentecost, 120; Dixieline, 118; Flora Pomona, 115; Sombrero, 113; Sister Juliet, 112; Leonid, 111; The Rival, Whiskey King, and Father Wentker, 108 each; Andy Williams, 107; Setauket, 103; Grail and Carroll D., 102 each; Broadstreet, 100; Calgarry, 98; Rocky, 97.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a furlong. Wax Taper, 126 pounds; First Whip, 120; Water Cure, 118; Terminus, 117; Advance Guard, 114; Decanter, 113; Gold Heels, 110; Kamara, 108; Smoke and St. Finnan, 106 each; The Amazon, 104; The Rhymer, 103; Duelist, 102; Lombre, 90.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old; five and a half furlongs. Contempt, Lady Rabbit, Lady Godiva, Musidora, Octoroon, Batyan, Mint Bed, Dunwell, Cinders, Linora, Pearlfinder, and Featherweight, 110 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages, special weights with penalties; one mile and a sixteenth. Kinnikinic, 119 pounds; Morningside, 113; Oom Paul and Gunfire, 97 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Modrine, 111 pounds; Dolando and Wild Pirate, 104 each; Bowen and Astor, 102 each; Blueaway and Sir Egis, 101 each; Aislike, 90; Fatalist, 98; Ethics, 97; Speedmas, 93; Balloon, 84.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old, special weights; about six furlongs. Twilighter, 112 pounds; Scotch Bush, Arak, Rowdy, Icicle, Water Girl, Hope, Mintage, Mark Lane, Welsh Girl, Kink, Illum, Irene Lindsay, Boojum, Pathfinder, Elegy, and Anna Darling, 109 each.

Notes of the Turf.

Brown & Co., the Western owners, whose horses are trained by the widely known negro trainer "Brown Dick," have sold to John E. Madden the fast two-year-old colt Pentecost, by Hastings-Tarantella, for a price said to be $6,500.

The fast filly Lucilline, two years old, by Bassetlaw-La Cachuca, the property of Michael Murphy of Philadelphia, is dead from a sudden attack of what veterinarians said was heart disease.

G. Walbaum's horse Prince of Melbourne is said to be so hopelessly lame that his owner has abandoned all idea of trying to train him again. The horse will be sent to the stud.

While on the way to the Gravesend track from Sheepshead Bay yesterday, Goldsmith, in play, reared up and fell over backward. In his fall he cut his hind leg severely on a stone, and reached the track for his race in the Junior Championship Stakes slightly lame. As his wound had not time to grow cold, and there was no stiffness in the injured leg, Trainer J. W. Rogers decided to start him anyhow. After his victory Goldsmith was decidedly lame, but as the cut is superficial, it is not thought that any harm will come of it.

VALUABLE HORSES ARRIVE.

Belong to the Marcus Daly Estate and Came on the Minnehaha.

On the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Minnehaha there arrived yesterday a consignment of forty-one thoroughbred horses belonging to the estate of Marcus Daly. The lot includes brood mares, yearlings, and foals. St. Simon, Melton, St. Fruston, and Rayburn are sires of some of the yearlings.

In the shipment is Lady Reel, the dam of Hamburg, and said to be valued at $60,000. The consignment will be sold at Sheepshead Bay by the Fasig-Tipton Company on Oct. 1. On the same steamship were four horses belonging to James R. Keene. They are to be shipped to Kentucky.

CIRCUIT HARNESS RACES.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—The Queen City's first Grand Circuit meeting was inaugurated at Oakley Park this afternoon under not altogether favorable circumstances. The rain in the morning left the track slow. The weather was decidedly cool, and the failure of the management to provide transportation kept the attendance down to about 2,000. The sport was good, and the betting brisk. The Zumstein purse of $5,000 was the only event decided. It went in straight heats to Captor, driven by Charles Marvin. The favorite, Neva Simmons, was not able to get in striking distance, and was beaten handily for the place in the first and second heats by Country Jay. In the third heat Al Hutchins drove Leola to the place, and beat Neva Simmons out of third money. Captor sold in the field at $10 against $100.

Five heats were paced in the Oakley purse of $3,000. Terrace Queen took the first two quite handily, distancing the favorite, New Richmond, in the first. The Tennessee pacer is a very sick horse, and has been under the attention of a veterinarian. Donna McGregor got the third and fourth heats by hard racing, and Carnot slipped in for the fifth.

Harold H., an even choice with Sir Alcantara, took the first two heats in the 2:09 pace cleverly. Darkness necessitated postponement until to-morrow. Summary:

The Zumstein.—Purse $5,000, for trotters of the 2:30 class.

Captor, br. g., by Electric Bell, (Marvin)	1	1	1
Country Jay, ch. g., (Macry)	2	2	3
Leola, b. m., (Hutchings)	4	4	2
Neva Simmons, b. m., (Price)	3	3	4
Lady Patchen, b. m., (Highnight)	5	5	5
Col. Clary, b. h., (Bukill)	5	dis.	
Lilly Sligo, ch. m., (Highfield)	Dis.		

Time—2:12¾; 2:11¾; 2:12.

The Oakley.—Purse $3,000; for pacers of the 2:24 class. (Unfinished.)

Terrace Queen, br. m., by Valpean, (Schafer)	1	1	4	4
Donna McGregor, br. m., (Eversole)	6	3	1	1
Carnot, blk. h., (Wyckersham)	2	2	2	5
Tommy Mc., b. g., (McCarthy)	4	4	3	2
John H., br. g., (J. Henry)	3	5	5	3
Red Post, b. g., (J. Henry)	5	6	6	dr.
Jean Cuyler, ch. m., (Miles)	Dis.			
New Richmond, gr. h., (Benedict)	Dis.			

Time—2:11¾; 2:11¾; 2:14¾; 2:17; 2:15.

The Oakley House, $3,000.—For pacers of the 2:09 class. (Unfinished.)

Harold H., b. g., by Roadmaster, (Swarts)	1	1	
Carmine, b. g., (McDowell)	2	2	
Little Squaw, blk. m., (Erwin)	3	3	
Garrett Hobart, b. m., (Hogan)	4	4	
Sir Alcantara, ch. h., (Lickett)	5	5	
Argetta, ch. m., (Berry)	6	6	
Jim Kennedy, b. h., (Boggess)	Dis.		

Time—2:09½; 2:10.

Schedules of Bronx School League.

The Schedule Committee of the Bronx School League has arranged the following schedules for the football and bowling championship competitions of the league. The football games will be played at Union Park, Westchester, and the bowling games will be rolled on the Bronx alleys. The schedules follow:

Football.—First Round—Sept. 25—Bronx vs. Kyles, Adler vs. Manhattan, Rutherford vs. Fowler, Blair vs. Kimball; 28—Blair vs. Fowler, Bronx vs. Rutherford, Adler vs. Kyles, Manhattan vs. Kimball; Oct. 2—Adler vs. Bronx, Rutherford vs. Kyles, Fowler vs. Manhattan, Kimball vs. Fowler. 5—Blair vs. Bronx, Kimball vs. Rutherford, Adler vs. Fowler, Kyles vs. Manhattan; 9—Bronx vs. Fowler, Adler vs. Kimball, Manhattan vs. Rutherford, Blair vs. Kyles; 12—Bronx vs. Rutherford, Kyles vs. Kimball, Blair vs. Adler, Manhattan vs. Fowler; 16—Bronx vs. Manhattan, Adler vs. Rutherford, Kyles vs. Fowler, Kimball vs. Blair.

Second Round.—Oct. 19, Fowler vs. Bronx, Kimball vs. Adler, Rutherford vs. Manhattan, Kyles vs. Blair; 23, Fowler vs. Blair, Rutherford vs. Bronx, Kyles vs. Adler, Kimball vs. Manhattan; 26, Manhattan vs. Adler, Kyles vs. Bronx, Fowler vs. Rutherford, Kimball vs. Blair; 30, Kimball vs. Kyles, Adler vs. Blair, Rutherford vs. Bronx, Manhattan vs. Fowler; Nov. 2, Manhattan vs. Bronx, Rutherford vs. Adler, Fowler vs. Kyles, Blair vs. Kimball; 6, Bronx vs. Adler, Rutherford vs. Kyles, Blair vs. Manhattan, Kimball vs. Fowler; 9, Blair vs. Bronx, Kimball vs. Rutherford, Adler vs. Fowler, Kyles vs. Manhattan.

Bowling.—First Round—Dec. 2, Bronx vs. Adler, Bronx vs. Manhattan, Manhattan vs. Adler; 3, Fowler vs. Rutherford, Blair vs. Rutherford, Fowler vs. Blair; 4, Kimball vs. Kyles, Bronx vs. Kimball, Kyles vs. Bronx; 5, Adler vs. Rutherford, Rutherford vs. Manhattan, Manhattan vs. Fowler; 6, Adler vs. Kimball, Fowler vs. Kimball, Adler vs. Fowler; 7, Blair vs. Bronx, Rutherford vs. Blair, Bronx vs. Rutherford; 9, Manhattan vs. Kyles, Adler vs. Blair, Adler vs. Kyles.

RETAIL GROCERS MEET.

Complete the Organization of Their State Association.

The retail grocers of the State of New York were in session yesterday at the Sinclair House for the purpose of completing their organization. In July the association was partially organized at Buffalo, and yesterday's meeting was really a meeting of the Executive Committee with two members added.

The officers of the association are: President—Charles Laney, ex-Senator, of Buffalo; First Vice President—D. M. Hurlburt of Hornellsville; Second Vice President—W. Hansen of Brooklyn; Secretary—Frank Wyckens of Utica; Treasurer—C. E. Durgin of Rochester.

First Vice President Hurlburt explained yesterday that the retail grocers are working to better their interests and those of the general public. They want to enforce the pure food law and to protect their trade from abuse.

COLLEGE ATHLETES MEET

Harvard and Yale Teams Compete at Berkeley Oval To-day.

JOINT TEAM TO BE SELECTED

First Two Men in Each Event To-day Will Meet Oxford-Cambridge Team Next Week.

The Harvard University athletic team, which will meet the Yale athletes to-day at the Berkeley Oval in the trial contests to elect a joint team for competition against the joint team of Oxford and Cambridge Universities at the same place next Wednesday, arrived from Cambridge at 6 o'clock yesterday evening and went to the Murray Hill Hotel. The party included Capt. John W. Hallowell, Acting Capt. Joseph G. Willis, Manager Thornton Gerrish, J. E. Haigh, M. T. Lightner, E. C. Rust, J. H. Converse, 2d, E. B. Boynton, G. E. Behr, H. B. Clark, H. S. Knowles, O. W. Richardson, E. W. Mills, C. J. Swan, S. G. Ellis, C. M. Rotch, R. P. Kernan, J. H. Shick, A. W. Ristine, and Trainer John Graham. W. A. Boal of the team arrived on Monday.

Contrary to expectations, the Yale team did not arrive last night, but will come on an early train to-day. The Yale men will return to New Haven after the trial games this afternoon, but the Harvard men who qualify for the joint team will remain and train at the Berkeley Oval.

The trial games will begin to-day at 3:15 P. M., and the first two men in each event will qualify for the joint team. The events and the entries are as follows, except that no trial will be run in the hurdle race, as there are but two entries, and there may be no contest in the mile run:

100-Yard Run.—J. E. Haight and M. T. Lightner, Harvard; N. H. Hargrave, Yale.

440-Yard Run.—E. C. Rust and J. G. Willis, Harvard; Dixon Boardman, Yale.

120-Yard Hurdles.—J. H. Converse, 2d, Harvard; E. J. Clapp, Yale.

880-Yard Run.—E. B. Boynton and G. E. Behr, Jr., Harvard; D. W. Franchot and J. Hunter, Yale.

One-Mile Run.—H. B. Clark and H. S. Knowles, Harvard; W. D. Waldron, Yale.

Two-Mile Run.—O. W. Richardson, E. W. Mills, and C. J. Swan, Harvard; B. G. Teel, Yale.

Running High Jump.—S. G. Ellis, C. M. Rotch, and R. P. Kernan, Harvard; J. S. Spraker, Yale.

Running Broad Jump.—J. H. Shirk and A. W. Ristine, Harvard; J. S. Spraker and J. B. Thomas, Jr., Yale.

Hammer Throwing.—W. A. Boal, Harvard; Richard Sheldon and G. Stillman, Yale.

Officials for the dual meet were announced yesterday by Evert Jansen Wendell, Chairman of the Harvard-Yale Joint Committee, as follows:

Referee—Robert C. Cornell, Columbia. Track Judges—Lees Knowles, M. P., Cambridge; Gustavus T. Kirby, Columbia, and James E. Sullivan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union. Field Judge—Hugh H. Baxter and Henry E. Buermeyer, New York Athletic Club; Scorers—Walter Camp, Yale, and George B. Morison, Harvard. Timers—Mortimer Bishop, New York Athletic Club; Charles C. Hughes, New York Athletic Club, and Robert Stoll, New York Athletic Club. Inspectors—H. A. Neare, Cambridge; Chase Mellen, Oxford; Dr. Henry S. Patterson, Williams; Louis P. Sheldon, Yale. Clerk of the Course—Henry S. Brooks, Jr., Yale. Assistant Clerk of the Course—John W. Hallowell, Harvard. Starter—S. D. See. Announcers—Frederick Burns and H. S. Lyons, New York Athletic Club.

Trains leave Grand Central Station for Morris Heights at 2:10 and 2:45 P. M. Berkeley Oval lies five minutes' walk from the station, or can be reached by trolley cars from there. Trains on the Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated roads to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street connect there with trains via Putnam Division at 2:30 and 3 P. M. for Morris Hights. Berkeley Oval can also be reached by taking trains on the Second or Third Avenue elevated roads to the station at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, (Tremont Avenue,) whence trolley cars run direct to the grounds.

The track and field at the Berkeley Oval have been prepared under the direction of E. J. Gianinni, physical director of the New York Athletic Club, and are said to be in excellent condition. It is hardly expected that any records will be broken to-day, but it is confidently expected that some new ones will be made next week.

All the Harvard team are said to be in good condition except Ratch, the high jumper, and Richardson, the distance runner, whose form is said to be not quite up to Trainer Graham's expectations. On the other hand, Kernan, Harvard's new high jumper, is said to have cleared over six feet in practice recently. Spraker of the Yale team is said to have jumped over twenty-three feet in practice last week and so is thought to be in unusually good shape. His meeting with Kernan in the high jump is awaited with much interest. Dixon Boardman of the Yale team was said last night to be out of condition, but the rumor could not be verified.

President Roosevelt some time ago accepted an invitation to be present at the games next week, but it is not expected now that he will be able to attend. It was announced yesterday, however, that Senator Depew had promised to attend and other prominent guests are expected.

LOCAL CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Deciding Series Remains Unfinished —Brooklyn's Position Assured.

The series of cricket maches to decide the championship of New York still remains unfinished, but the relative positions of the teams in the appended table cannot be altered by the one remaining game that there is yet to play. The contest for the bowling prize has also been practically decided, for M. R. Cobb has the advantage of a lead so far in advance of the men who still have a chance to improve their averages that it is almost impossible to overtake him.

In the batting averages there is but one chance to prevent A. Brown of the Brooklyn Club from winning the trophy which rewards the best record of the year. This would be for F. J. Prendergast of the Manhattans to score either 146 or 80, not out, in the next match. Prendergast is so strong a batsman that nothing is impossible for him, but of course the chances are decidedly against his accomplishing this. The records:

RECORD OF CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P. C.
Brooklyn	8	7	0	1	1.000
Knickerbocker A. C.	8	6	2	0	.750
Manhattan	7	3	3	1	.500
Nelson Lodge	7	1	5	1	.188
Montclair A. C.	8	0	7	1	.000

LEAGUE BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Av.
M. R. Cobb, K. A. C.	511	27	155	31	5.00
C. Dalton, K. A. C.	295	12	83	15	5.53
D. Ezzill, Brooklyn	418	15	170	25	6.80
H. Patterson, Nelson	492	20	135	27	6.88
C. A. Worm, B'klyn.	523	21	191	27	7.07
H. Rushton, Manhat'n	188	6	86	11	7.81
A. Smedley, Manhat'n	165	2	83	10	8.30
W. Adam, Manhattan	307	15	185	20	9.25
F. W. Kelly, K. A. C.	612	31	225	17	10.47
R. W. Powell, Nelson	160	4	85	6	14.16
A. Cleaver, Manhat'n	188	4	86	6	14.33
R. W. Delapenha, Montclair	368	2	271	16	15.06
G. Shaw, Montclair	324	3	215	14	15.35
J. E. Roberts, Nelson	119	2	78	5	15.60
H. G. Humphreys, Nelson	170	6	111	7	15.85
W. S. Patmore, B'klyn.	228	5	118	6	16.33
S. B. Standfast, B'klyn.	160	0	99	3	23.00
A. Backus, Montclair.	420	2	257	11	23.36
W. A. Gray, Montclair.	108	1	96	2	48.00

RAIN MARRED HARNESS MEET.

Jordan and Forbes Horses Awarded Prizes by Horse Show Judges.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 17.—A number of heavy showers prevented the track events, with the exception of one heat, but did not stop the horse show of the Breeders' meeting. The track dried out just enough to allow six horses in the 2:10 pace to start, but before they had reached the turn, with Louise G. in the lead, the rain was falling fast. The mare led the field to the half and had a nice race to the wire with Early Bird, Jr., and finished two lengths in the lead. An attempt was made to start another futurity race, but the Directors called it off. The small crowd was greatly entertained, however, with a fine display of stallion trotters and mares, as well as a number of good roadsters, the judging going on right through the rain.

In the harness classes the Forbes and Jordan stables captured nearly all the blue ribbons. Owing to the postponements of the other track events, the racing to-morrow will be started in the forenoon. Summary of track events:

2:10 Class—Pacing; purse $1,000, (unfinished.)

Louise G., b. m., by Alcyone, (Merrill)	1	1	1	1
Early Bird, Jr., blk. g., (Payne)	2	2	2	2
Rana, g. m., (Young)	3	3	3	3
Reuben S., b. g., (Ryan)	4	4	4	4
Norvin G., br. g., (Sterling)	5	5	5	5
Jack Harding, b. h., (McDonald)	6	6	6	6

Time—2:14¾.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Timely Hitting Wins for New York Against Brooklyn—Second Game Prevented by Rain.

Two postponed baseball games were to have been played yesterday at Washington Park with the Brooklyns and New Yorks as participants, but only one was decided, rain preventing the second game. New York won the first game, and it was due to timely batting that they did so. Hickman, their pitcher, was hit hard all during the contest, every one of the Brooklyn players, with the exception of Irwin, making at least one hit. New York, on the contrary, was not quite so successful in hitting Hughes, but the latter's work throughout was very poor. Seven bases on balls, given by Hughes, and three errors made by the team, were the primary causes of the defeat.

Jones, a recent acquisition of the New Yorks, now playing in right field, made but one hit in the contest. This was in the second inning, and it resulted in three runs, the bases being full when he hit a clean two-base hit to left centre.

Though hit hard all during the game, Hickman managed to keep the hits fairly well scattered until the ninth inning was reached. In this inning Farrell and Hughes had been put out when Keeler singled. Sheckard then hit for two bases, while Dolan followed with another hit, which scored Keeler and Sheckard. The crowd, which had been filing from the ground, stopped long enough to see Kelley also single and Daly do the same thing, scoring Dolan. Dahlen was sent to first on balls. Irwin, however, doomed the hopes of the crowd and ended the game by forcing out Dahlen. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, lf.	2	1	1	0	1	0	1
Jones, rf.	0	1	2	1	0		
Van Haltren, cf.	0	2	0	0	0		
Strang, 3b.	2	1	1	2	1		
Ganzel, 1b.	2	1	15	0	1		
Davis, ss.	2	1	3	1	0	1	
Miller, 2b.	1	0	0	4	0		
Warner, c.	1	0	3	4	0		
Hickman, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
Total	10	10	27	19	4		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Keeler, rf.	1	2	2	3	1	0	
Sheckard, lf.	1	2	2	2	0	0	
Dolan, cf.	1	1	2	1	0	0	
Kelley, 1b.	1	4	10	1	0		
Daly, 2b.	0	1	2	1	0		
Dahlen, ss.	0	3	3	6	1		
Irwin, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1		
Farrell, c.	1	1	3	1	0		
Hughes, p.	1	1	1	3	1		
Total	6	15	27	14	3		

New York	1	4	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	—10
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	— 6

Earned runs—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 5. Two-base hits—Selbach, Jones, Dahlen, (2,) Sheckard. Three-base hits—Ganzel, Kelley. Stolen bases—Strang, (2,) Sheckard. First base on errors—New York, 3; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—New York, 7; Brooklyn, 10. Double plays—Miller, Davis, and Ganzel; Strang, Davis, and Ganzel; Jones and Warner. First base on balls—By Hughes, 7; by Hickman, 2. Sacrifice hits—Ganzel, Davis, Sheckard. Struck out—By Hughes, 2; by Hickman, 1. Time of game—1 hour and 52 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bey, cf.	1	3	5	0	0		
Harley, lf.	0	0	4	1	0		
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0		
Crawford, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Corcoran, ss.	0	1	2	5	0		
Steinfeldt, 3b.	0	2	0	1	1		
Magoon, 2b.	1	0	2	3	0		
Pietz, c.	0	0	5	1	0		
Stimmel, p.	0	0	1	0	0		
Total	2	8	27	12	1		

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Davis, rf.	1	1	5	1	0		
Clark, lf.	2	4	2	0	0		
Beaumont, cf.	1	3	1	0	0		
Wagner, ss.	1	1	4	3	1		
Brashear'd, 1b.	1	1	7	0	0		
Ritchey, 2b.	0	2	3	1	0		
Burke, 3b.	1	1	0	3	1		
O'Connor, c.	0	2	5	0	0		
Chesbro, p.	0	0	1	1	0		
Total	7	15	27	9	2		

Pittsburg	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—7
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 5; Cincinnati, 1. Two-base hits—Clark, Wagner, Ritchey, O'Connor, (2.) Home run—Clark. Double plays—Magoon, Corcoran and Beckley; Davis and O'Connor. First base on balls—Stimmel, 2; Chesbro, 4. Struck out—By Stimmel, 4; by Chesbro, 3. Passed ball—Pietz. Wild pitch—Stimmel. Time of game—One hour and 40 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Pittsburg	78	44	.639	Boston	63	62	.504
Philadelphia	72	51	.585	Chicago	60	77	.394
Brooklyn	71	54	.568	New York	49	74	.398
St. Louis	66	59	.528	Cincinnati	46	74	.383

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Brooklyn in New York, (two games.)
Philadelphia in Pittsburg.
Boston in Chicago.

American League Games.

At Boston—Boston, 5; Cleveland, 0.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 4; Detroit, 1.

Eastern League Games.

LOCAL BOWLING BEGINS.

Greater New York Tournament Rolls Its Opening Game To-night.

The first of the important local bowling tournaments to set the balls rolling this season is the Greater New York Bowling Tournament, which, as usual, will be rolled on Thum & Hehlers's Palace alleys, Fulton and Jay Streets, Brooklyn. The competing teams this season represent all the principal Brooklyn clubs and include the well known East New York, Bushwick Wheelmen, Carroll Park Wheelmen and Monarch fives. The schedule begins this evening and runs to February 23. During this month

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MAX GREENFELD.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Max Greenfeld, dealer in dress trimmings, at 43 Lester Street, show liabilities of $4,322 and nominal assets of $2,956, consisting of stock and fixtures, $1,800; accounts, $1,153, and cash in bank, $5.

EMANUEL M. BACHRACH.—Deputy Sheriff Ahearn has received an attachment against Emanuel M. Bachrach, manufacturer of furs, at 39 East Ninth Street, for $515 in favor of Post, Emerick & Co., and served it on four firms with which Mr. Bachrach did business to attach the accounts. It was stated that all of Mr. Bachrach's stock was removed on Monday, and that he had given a bill of sale to Joseph Kirschbaum. Mr. Bachrach has been in business since February, 1900, and succeeded Bachrach & Farber on March 1, 1901. It was reported yesterday that he was sick in a hospital. Abraham Oberstein, who represents several creditors, said that he understood the liabilities are about $10,000.

BERNARD M. EWING.—The creditors' petition in bankruptcy filed on Monday against Bernard M. Ewing, doing business as B. M. Ewing & Co., woolen commission merchants, at 74 and 76 Leonard Street, has caused considerable comment in the trade. One of the causes of his troubles is said to be losses through a manufacturer in Pennsylvania, whose notes Mr. Ewing indorsed. Mr. Ewing's liabilities are reported to be about $200,000, of which a comparatively small amount is for merchandise, the greater part being to banks for discounts and borrowed money. A. A. Joseph, who represents Mr. Ewing, said yesterday that a meeting of the creditors will be called shortly, and that he thought that if the assets are judiciously handled and can be realized upon the creditors will be paid in full. Mr. Joseph said that he did not care to give any information of the assets and liabilities in advance of the presentation of the statement to the meeting of creditors.

JEROME B. WHEELER.—A meeting of the cerditors of Jerome B. Wheeler, promoter, of 25 Broad Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on July 3, with liabilities $1,396,674, and assets $457,617, was held yesterday at the ofice of George C. Holt, Referee in Bankruptcy, at 34 Pine Street. Mr. Wheeler was present, but his examination was postponed. Claims amounting to over $500,000 were filed, among them being the following: David R. C. Brown, $88,228; Charlotte M. Valentine, $76,770; Charles B. Webster, $52,-253; Isidor Straus, $33,333; H. Casserleigh, $29,708; Harriet M. Wheeler, $39,655; Marian B. Rucker, $27,839; Fred L. Upjohn, $27,294; Rucker Ridge Farm and Investment Company, $26,900; Robert S. Holt, $26,701; Ezra J. Warner, $17,044; William J. Quinlan, $13,940; James O. Wood, $11,360; Colorado Springs College, $10,000, and the J. B. Wheeler Banking Company, $10,382. A number of the claims were objected to, and the election of a trustee was postponed.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

RICHARD GERSTENBERGER.—Richard Gerstenberger of 422 Seventh Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,316 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1898, when he kept a beer saloon.

JOHN BUCK.—John Buck of 101 Fourth Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,818 and no assets. He formerly kept a saloon at 88 Fourth Avenue for four years, and he owes $403 for rent of that place and $1,415 to the John Eichler Brewing Company, balance due for money loaned under a chattel mortgage.

DAVID W. ROSENTHAL.—David W. Rosenthal of 71 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and Isidor Rosenberger of East One Hundred and First Street, who did business in 1893 as the Attleborough Stock Company, dealers in jewelry at 491 Broadway, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $14,229 and no assets.

MAX A. WEILER.—Max A. Weiler, dealer in furniture at 278 Sixth Avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $14,760 and nominal assets of $2,282. The assets consist of stock $4,800, accounts $5,152, note $201, horse and truck $600, fixtures $1,500, cash $14. Mr. Weiler filed the petition on account of an attachment obtained against him on Monday by Wilgerodt & Price for $1,083 for rent.

HERMAN SUESENS.—Herman Suesens, a bartender, residing at 100 West Fifty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $7,651 and assets $20 cash in bank. Of the liabilities, $2,795 is as indorser on notes of Louisa Heinsath held by the Riverside Bank. Mr. Suesens kept a saloon at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street for eight years, and transferred it to his wife on May 1 last.

CHARLES E. FISH.—Charles E. Fish, a teacher, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $42,181 and assets nominal, consisting of equity in school equipment at Waban, Mass., where he formerly had a school, mortgaged for $1,000. The debts were contracted at Waban in 1897 to 1899, and at Poughkeepsie 1899-1901. There are about 200 creditors, among them being James L. Doolittle, Brunswick, Me., $5,300; A. Laurence Lowell, Boston, $2,500, and Myron C. Pease, Providence, $2,350. Of the liabilities, $6,200 are secured for $4,700.

LUMBER TRUST A FAILURE.

Suffolk County Mill and Lumber Company to Dissolve.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 17.—The Suffolk County Mill and Lumber Company, known as the Suffolk County Lumber Trust, which was recently incorporated with a capital of $2,000,000, has been dissolved.

The subscriptions to the stock did not come in fast enough, and this is the principal reason why the Directors have decided to abandon the enterprise. It is stated that all money subscribed will be returned at once. One of the officers of the company said to-day that it was believed that under the circumstances the different yards forming the "trust" would serve their individual interests best by continuing as before, instead of as a stock company.

Joseph Bailey of Patchogue was President of the combination, and George M. Vail of this place Secretary.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Judge Giegerich of the Supreme Court has granted an order dissolving the firm of Hanley & Co., pamphlet binders, of 30 and 32 West Thirteenth Street, and authorized Miss Jennie M. Packer, who was appointed receiver on April 29 last, to continue as receiver, in a suit brought by James J. Tucker against W. H. Hanley for a dissolution of the partnership. William J. O'Sullivan was appointed referee to state the accounts between the two partners.

Stern Self-Lighting Burning Company.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 17.—On application of Ralston & Bass, Wall Street brokers, Vice Chancellor Stevens this morning appointed Frederick J. Greenberg, a lawyer, of this city, receiver of the Stern Self-Lighting Burning Company, a New Jersey corporation, capitalized at $500,000. The receivership was asked for on the ground of hopeless insolvency, and was unopposed.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDREWS, Herbert F.—J. E. Nichols and others	$63
ANDALAFT, Alexander—Distillers' Commission Company	703
ALTIERI, Jerry—H. W. Bell	139
BARKER, Frederick W.—E. Groseman and others	107
BERNSTEIN, Simon—L. C. Taylor	94
BLANK, Henry and Annie—Frank Becswery	813
BIRRELL, George S.—C. H. A. Grant	2,365
BALSAMO, Michele and Peter Minaldo—A. Musica	441
CRAWFORD, Gretta—J. M. Platt	247
COLLINS, Hugh—J. F. Sinnott	77
CARRUTHERS, Mary H.—M. Megrue	120
DELSON, John and Morris Guttchen—M. V. Randolph	29
DAIBERT, George W.—M. Rosenfield and others	78
DINGFELDER, Henry—American Ice Company	36
EISMAN, Max—E. Hurley and others	156
EHRGOTT, Elizabeth W. and George M.—Tiffany & Co	109
EDHOLM, Eric—E. W. Asniey	39
FILLMORE, John D.—R. G. Newbegin	163
FLAGG, George W.—C. A. Christman	278
FLICK, Fred F.—W. Schwarz	222
FUNCK, Selima J.—C. J. Farr	221
GILLIGAN, Michael—W. Manger and others	28
GAVIGAN, Ambrose A.—G. L. Schuyler & Co	135
HESE, Henry—J. Palmieri	207
HAMBURGER, Max—A. Rader	126
HANNA, R. John, Charles Weisler and Edward Sherman—C. Benedes and others.	97
HYMAN, Celia—S. Segall	34
IRVIN, Ralph V.—John Simmons Company	200
JAHL, Albert C.—J. Teschner	61
LIBBY, Samuel B.—A. B. Fletcher	519
L'AMOUREUX, George W.—J. A. Flomerfelt	150
M'EWEN, Wellington C.—W. L. McCorkle	138
MACURDY, Roland W.—L. T. Buck	272
MARTIN, William H.—M. H. Gillespie	369
MALONE, Frank J.—Metropolitan Milk and Cream Company	466
MATTEO, Celestina L.—R. Lamberti	125
MURPHY, Alban A.—V. Bogardus	161
M'LGRUEN, Margaret — Engel-Heller Company	189
MARCUS, Solomon—W. I. Rosenfeld	397
MOHAWK REALTY COMPANY—A. H. Skilbin, trustee	164
MOHAWK REALTY COMPANY—J. H. Shipway and others	1,527
MOHAWK REALTY COMPANY—H. Kertscher and others	1,77
MURPHY, Thomas F. and Nicholas C., and Thomas W. Burn—A. Smith	121
NASH, Henry S.—A. C. Jorgensen	1,278
NELSON, Annie—ex Prince	98
POUND, Donald A.—E. A. Danaher	353
PUTZ, Maggie—M. J. Cahill	325
STEVENSON, Adrian D.—Trustees of Cornell University	220
SCHAEFER, Henry M.—E. D. Depew and others	24
TREADWELL, Wilbur F.—R. G. Newbegin	71
NECKERMANN, Maria—C. Stegmayer	123

WEATHER BUREAU CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The Weather Bureau, in its summary of weather-crop conditions for the week ended Sept. 16, says:

"Heavy rains have proved unfavorable in the central and west Gulf States, in portions of the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, and in the Upper Missouri Valley, while crops have suffered from drought in the South Atlantic Coast districts. East of the Rocky Mountains the temperature conditions have been favorable, except in the Upper Missouri Valley, where it has been too cool and frosts were of quite general occurrence, in some instances damaging, in the plateau regions. Generally favorable conditions prevailed in the Pacific Coast States.

"Cool, wet weather has checked the maturing of corn in Nebraska and South Dakota, but in the central and eastern districts of the corn belt the crop is practically safe from frost and cutting is well advanced.

"Excessive rains in the central and western portions of the cotton belt have caused serious injury to cotton and interfered with picking. Central and Eastern Texas and portions of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi have received from two to ten inches of rain. Over the eastern half of the cotton belt the rainfall has been moderate or very light, the coast districts receiving no appreciable amount. The staple has opened freely and picking has progressed rapidly. Reports of rust and shedding continue from the central and eastern districts.

"Except in Kentucky, where heavy rains have interfered with the cutting of tobacco, this crop is largely secured, and the reports respecting it are generally favorable.

"All reports, excepting those from Kansas, indicate an exceptionally light apple crop, and high winds of the past week have lessened the already unpromising prospects in Illinois and Indiana. In Kansas an improvement in the condition of apples is reported.

"The abundant rains of the past week have put the soil in excellent condition for plowing, and this work has been rapidly pushed, although retarded by excessive moisture in some districts. Considerable seeding has been done and early-sown wheat is coming up nicely in Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma."

Chicago Grain Market Active.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—All grains were active to-day on the Board of Trade in response to reports of frost last night. December wheat closed at 71⅝@72, 1¼c. higher than yesterday. December corn made a gain of 2⅜ to 2¾c., closing at 60½, and December oats closed 1⅜c. up, at 37⅜. Provisions were active and closed with gains of from 17½ to 22½c.

Movements of Currency.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $785,538 for bonds of the aggregate face value of $565,800. The sum of $55,000 in currency was transferred by the Sub-Treasury and a local bank to interior points. The transfer made by the individual bank was due to the fact that the Treasury Department at Washington was closed on account of the death of President McKinley.

Surrogate Notices.

HEDRICK, MARTHA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA L. HEDRICK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1901. JOHN G. GILMAN, Executor. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executor, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, Manhattan. s18-1aw6mW&m19

Excursions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL will operate the fast seagoing steamer

MONMOUTH

of the Sandy Hook Line to and from the Yacht Races.

$5.00 FARE $5.00

Number of passengers limited to 750. Leave Pier 8, foot of Rector St., 9:00 A. M. Refreshments at moderate prices.

TICKETS on sale at station, foot of Liberty St., N. R., 434 Broadway, 1,300 Broadway, and on steamers of Sandy Hook Line. For room accommodations apply to C. M. Burt, Gen. Pass. Agt., 143 Liberty St., N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.

Lucania, Sept. 21, 11 AM | Campania, Oct. 5, 11 AM
Etruria, Sept. 28, 3 PM | Umbria, Oct. 12, 3 PM
Servia, Oct. 5, 4 AM | Lucania, Oct. 19, 9:30 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Celtic....Sept. 17, 8 AM | Cymric....Oct. 1, 8 AM
Oceanic..Sept. 18, 9 AM | Germanic....Oct. 2, noon
Teutonic, Sept. 25, noon | Majestic....Oct 9, noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.

Special steamers and Dahabeahs for families and private parties. Plans furnished and cabins or steamers reserved at New York or any of our American offices.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.

F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Nippon Maru...Sept. 27 | Coptic.....Oct. 15
Rio de Janeiro....Oct. 5 | America Maru...Oct. 23

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R. foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

M. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE to †NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.

NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.

†Aller.....Sept. 21 | *F. Bismarck....Oct. 26
†Trave....Oct. 5 | †Aller....Nov. 2, 10 AM
†Hohenz'ern, Oct. 12, 4 PM | *Columbia.....Nov. 9
†Lahn...Oct. 19, 10 AM | †Hoh'z'l'n, Nov. 16, 10 AM

sailing at 11 A. M.

for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30.

Steamers Werra, Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

Kaiser Wm. Gr., Sept. 24 | Kaiser Wm. Gr., Oct. 22
Kronprinz Wm. Oct. 1, 12 N | Kronprinz Wm., Oct. 29
Kaiserin M. Th...Oct. 8 | Kaiser Wm. Gr., Nov. 19

Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN

Koenigin Luise, Sept. 19 | Barbarossa, Oct. 17, noon
Fr. der Grosse..Sept. 26 | K. Luise..Oct. 24, noon
Gr. Kurfuerst....Oct. 3 | Bremen..Oct. 31, Noon

Sailing 10 A. M. pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Columbia, Sept. 19, 10 AM | A. Victoria..Oct. 10, 10 AM
F. Bism'k, Sep. 26, 7:30 AM | Columbia..Oct. 17, 10 AM
D'tschland, Oct. 3, 9 AM | Deutschl'd, Oct. 31, 8 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Penn'a, Sep. 21, 10:30 AM | Waldersee, Oct. 19, 9 AM
Pretoria, Sept. 28, 5 AM | *Palatia, Oct. 26, 3 PM
*Phoen'ia, Oc. 5, 10:30 AM | Penn'a, Nov. 2, 9:30 AM
Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM | Pretoria, Nov. 9, 3 PM

*To Hamburg direct.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

GRAND WINTER CRUISES
during January and February
to the West Indies the Spanish Main and Mexico

AND TO THE
Mediterranean and the Orient Egypt, Holy Land, Syria,
by the twin-screw steamers

Prinzessin Victoria Luise and Auguste Victoria.

All appointments first-class. No overcrowding. Apply for pamphlets, itineraries, rates, etc.,
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Paul..Sept. 18, 10 AM | Phila.....Oct. 2, 10 AM
Haverf'd, Sept. 21, noon | St. Paul..Oct. 9, 10 AM
St. Louis..Sept. 25, 10 AM | St. Louis..Oct. 16, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Kensington, Sept. 18, noon | Friesland, Oct. 2, noon
*Zeeland, Sept. 25, noon | Southwark, Oct. 9, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.

MENOMINEE.....Sept. 21, 2 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 21, 11 A. M.
MANITOU.....Sept. 28, 9 A. M.
MESABA.....Oct. 5, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 5th, 11:30 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK DIRECT TO DOCK AT SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Twin-Screw S. S. 12,500 tons
Saturday, Sept. 21, 10 A. M.
MAASDAM.....Saturday, Sept. 28, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 8,300 tons
Saturday, Oct. 5, 10 A. M.

POTSDAM
ROTTERDAM

Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N.Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Anchoria..Sept. 21, noon | Ethiopia...Oct. 5, noon
Furnessia, Sept. 28, noon | Ct. of Rome..Oct. 12, noon

Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $20 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

FAST ITALIAN LINE "La Veloce"

Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK.
Citta di Torino...Oct. 1 | North America...Oct. 29

Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. & H. River R. R. Capital Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the world.

DAILY except Sunday.

For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North and West.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, 9:30 A. M.: W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH. Sundays leave half hour earlier.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days, except SATURDAYS, 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" or "MARLBOROUGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days at 5 P. M., landing at CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, HIGHLAND, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturday lands at W. 129TH ST. 5:30 P. M.

AUTUMN TRIPS TO MAINE

by the New Steel Steamers "North Star" and "Horatio Hall" of the Maine Steamship Company
ARE DELIGHTFUL.

Special Rates to Sportsmen.

Ticket Offices, 290 Broadway, corner Reade St., Tel. 3419 Franklin.

THOS. COOK & SONS, 1185 Broadway.
General Office, New Pier 32, East River.
Telephone, 3196 Franklin.

PEOPLE'S LINE

ALBANY, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS.

Direct PAN-AMERICAN Route with New York Central or West Shore R. R.

Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.), West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.), for CRANSTONS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Leave New York.	Springfield.	Arrive Boston.
Chicago, Pittsburg.	* 4:30 AM.	.....
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt. Diner
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve..	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
Pittsburg Limited.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Norfolk	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM. Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	* 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM. Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
"Royal Limited"	* 3:40 PM.	* 3:35 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 5:00 PM.	* 4:55 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

Time is from Penna. R. R., 23rd St. Five minutes later, from Cortland or Desbrosses St. Station.

4:55 P. M., DAILY.—F. F. V. LIMITED. Solid, Vestibuled, Electric Lighted, Dining Car, Pullmans; Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis.

8:55 A. M., DAILY.—Western Express; Pullmans, Dining Car, and Coaches.

Tickets and Sleeping Car berths at office Chesapeake & Ohio, 362 Broadway. 'Phone, 460 Franklin, or Offices Penna. R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:05, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:53, (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 4:25 P. M.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, Tallahassee, Jacksonville, Tampa.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays. Leave New York City.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:25, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 261, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Vice-President and Gen. Manager. T. NELSON TROTTER, General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
9-10-1901.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.		Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m.	Mail and Paper Train	*7:00 a. m.
†7:50 a. m.	Adir'dack & Montreal Spl.	†12:20 p. m.
*8:00 a. m.	Syracuse Local	†6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m.	Empire State Express	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.	Fast Mail	*10:00 a. m.
*9:20 a. m.	Exposition Express	*8:00 a. m.
†9:40 a. m.	Saratoga & Montreal Spl.	†9:30 p. m.
†10:30 a. m.	Day Express	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.	Rutland Express	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	Southwestern Limited	*6:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m.	N. Y. and Chicago Special	*6:00 p. m.
†3:30 p. m.	Albany and Troy Flier	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.	Albany Special	*1:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	Detroit Special	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m.	The Lake Shore Limited	*2:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.	Lake Limited	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.	Western Express	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.	Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*7:50 a. m.
*6:35 p. m.	Montreal Express	*7:20 a. m.
†7:30 p. m.	Pan-American Express	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.	Buffalo & S. W. Special	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.	Pacific Express	*5:30 a. m.
†12:10 a. m.	Midnight Express	*5:30 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sunday. To Pittsfield and North Adams, Saturdays only, 2:45 P. M. Sundays only at 9:30 A. M.

Pullman Cars on all through trains.

Tickets offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., West, 275 Columbus Av., 125 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

P. B. BLODGETT, Gen'l Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON. SPRINGFIELD LINE.

Via Springfield and the
BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Springfield.	Arrive Boston.
†9:00 a. m.	12:40 noon	3:30 p. m.
†12:00 noon	3:18 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	7:27 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
*11:00 p. m.	3:11 a. m.	6:15 a. m.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later from foot West 42d St., N. R.:—

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany & Mont'l.
†10:30 A M—Saratoga and Buffalo Express.
†11:20 A M

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
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CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
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GUARANTEED STOCKS INVESTMENT BONDS
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BANKERS and BROKERS,
38 Broad St., N. Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
Solicit orders, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
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A daily market letter, giving outline of markets, quotations, free; also monthly table with prices, August.

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Branch Offices.
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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
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All curb and unlisted stocks and bonds bought and sold. Quotations furnished.
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STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

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Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 30 Coleman Street, London, E. C.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list.
ROBT. E. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

Wanted—$30,000 at 5% for 3 to 5 years; 1st mtgs. Brooklyn property, Flatbush Ave., near Fulton St., stores and apartments; 50% valuation. Liberal commission. Owner, Room 511, 51 Wall St., New York.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of the Boonville Railroad Bridge Company Bonds of May 1st, 1873.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway System
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
49 WALL STREET,
New York, August 30, 1901.

To the owners and holders of the bonds of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, dated May 1, 1873, secured by the Mortgage of that Company to the Union Trust Company of New York, dated May 1, 1873:

Each and every holder of bonds and coupons of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, issued by that company under its first mortgage, dated May 1, 1873, to the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the payment whereof was guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company by written endorsement on each and every of said bonds, are hereby notified that the said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company elects to and will exercise the right reserved to it as guarantor in its written guaranty of redeeming all of the outstanding bonds and coupons to date of payment aforesaid, in cash, on November 1, 1901; and you and each and every the holders of said bonds and coupons are hereby further notified to present, at the office of said The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company or at the office of said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, both at 49 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., November 1, 1901, for redemption and surrender upon the payment of the principal thereof and accrued interest coupons to that date, as aforesaid, said bonds and all coupons payable thereafter held by you and each of you; and that after that date, November 1, 1901, no further interest or interest coupons on said bonds will be paid.

To those of such bondholders who desire to renew their security on this property, notice is hereby given that arrangements can be made on or before November 1, 1901, through H. W. Poor & Co., 18 Wall St., N. Y., so that, instead of receiving cash as above for their holdings, such bondholders can receive new 4% fifty-year gold bonds, likewise guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, of an issue of $1,000,000, secured by mortgage of the Bridge Company's property, such exchange for new bonds (if made before November 1, 1901) to be on the basis of par and interest to November 1, 1901, for the old and 80 for the new, with interest from November 1, 1901.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO.
By C. G. HEDGE,
Vice President and Treasurer,
Guarantor.
THE BOONVILE RAILROAD BRIDGE CO.
By H. C. ROUSE,
President,
Obligor.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $4,000,000

OFFICERS:
LEVI P. MORTON, President
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIÈRE, 2d Vice-Prest.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary
EUGENE E. VARET, Asst. Secretary
G. L. WILMERDING, Asst. Secretary
H. B. BEKRY, Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:
John Jacob Astor, Joseph Larocque,
George F. Baker, D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind, Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell, Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke, W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler, George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven, Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix, Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt, Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie, Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston, John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard, William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital..... $1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits. 1,000,000
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady, William A. Nash,
John D. Crimmins, James N. Jarvie,
Michael Coleman, James H. Post,
Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
Main Office, 234 Fifth Avenue.
Branch Offices, 66 Broadway and cor. of Lenox Avenue and 125th St.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $2,387,221.50

OFFICERS:
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice President.
JOSEUH T. BROWN, 2nd Vice President.
FRED'K GORE KING, Secretary & Treas.
JULIAN M. GERARD, Asst. Sec'y & Asst. Treas.
WM. B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

WANTED—Banker or Broker to underwrite all or a part of an issue of $200,000, ten year 5 per cent. Gold Bonds amply secured. C. R. HALL, 15 Wall St., N. Y.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY OFFERED FOR the investment of $20,000 to $50,000. Fortune for the right party. Business secured now. U., Box 109 Times Office.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Certificate of Lot 16, Range 9, Section B, New Cathedral Cemetery, Philadelphia, in name of Catharine Splint. Application has been made for a duplicate. 132 West 16th St.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By order of Receiver.
25 shs. Long Branch Pier Co. common.
26 shs. Long Branch Pier Co. preferred.
For account of whom it may concern.
20 shs. Brooklyn Life Ins. Co.
25 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
15 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
47 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
43 shs. Greenwich Ins. Co.
10 shs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
50 shs. Home Ins. Co.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
1,000 shs. Banta-Hill Consl. Mining Co.
37 shs. Alabama & Geo. Iron Co. pfd.
24 shs. Alabama & Geo. Iron Co. common.
1 sh. Central Trust Co.
500 shs. Morenci Copper Co. pfd.
7,949 shs. Laguna Valley Co. of New Mexico.
2,941 shs. Bernal Valley Co. of New Mexico.
60 shs. North American Trust Co.
$5,000 Central Foundry Co. 6 per cent. Deb. Bds.
43 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
22 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Natl. City Bank.
32 shs. American Brewing Co.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
50 shs. Empire State Surety Co.
$68,000 Gas & Elec. Co. of Bergen County 5 p. c.
Cons. Gold Mtge. Bds., 1949.
$10,067.06-100 State of Virginia Debt Ctfs., Brown Bros. & Co. Receipt.

Dividends.

American Smelting & Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York, September 17, 1901.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NO. 9.

The Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company have this day declared the regular Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable October 8th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, September 21st, 1901.

The books of the Company for the transfer of Preferred Stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, September 21st, 1901, and will be reopened October 9th, 1901.

EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

Office of Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.,
No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.,
September 17th, 1901.

At a meeting held this day it was
RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾) upon the preferred stock of the Company be declared, payable to stockholders of record October 1st, 1901, and that the transfer books for the preferred stock be closed on September 21st, 1901, at 12:00 o'clock noon, and opened on October 2d, 1901, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

T. W. SIEMON, Assistant Treasurer.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of 1½% (37½ cents per share) on the preferred stock and 2% (50 cents per share) on the common stock of this company has been declared, payable October 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record September 21st, 1901.

The transfer books will be closed from September 23d to September 30th, both days inclusive.

GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO.
REFUNDING 3% BONDS.

COUPONS NO. 4, due October 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Wednesday, September 25, 1901.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE CO.
First Mtge. Sinking Fund 6% Bonds.

COUPONS NO. 48, due October 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Wednesday, September 25, 1901.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
OFFICE OF TREASURER.
Chicago, Illinois, September 13, 1901.

A Quarterly Dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid November 1st, next, to the Shareholders of this Company's stock registered as such on the closing of the Transfer Books.

The Transfer Books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 20th day of September, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 30th day of September, 1901.

F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

The Board of Directors of this company has declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the common stock of this Company, for the quarter ending September 30th, 1901, payable on October 15th, 1901, to common stockholders of record at the close of business September 24th, 1901.

The common stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. September 24th, and will reopen at 10 A. M. October 16th.

JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

Retsof Mining Company,
September 5th, 1901.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of 1% was declared out of the earnings of the Company, payable October 1st, to stockholders of record on the 20th day of September. The transfer books will close September 20th, at 3 P. M., and open October 1st at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed.

H. D. FULLER, Treas'r.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
146 Broadway, New York, Sept. 17, 1901.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Trustees, payable October 1, 1901, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on September 21. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. October 1.

EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

The Manufacturers' Trust Company,
108 MONTAGUE STREET,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Board of Directors at its regular meeting, held September 4, 1901, declared dividend No. 21 of TWO PER CENT., (2%,) payable September 30, 1901. Transfer books to close September 23, 1901, at 3 P. M. and open October 1, 1901, at 10 A. M.

FRANK L. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, September 12th, 1901.—A Dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Friday, October 4th, 1901. Transfer books will close on Saturday, September 21st, at noon, and reopen on Thursday, September 26th, 1901. S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company,
New York, Sept. 4th, 1901.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, October 15th, 1901. The meeting will be held for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to the Company that may be properly brought before it.

A proposition will be submitted to the stockholders at said Annual Meeting to amend the Company's Articles of Incorporation by specifying and describing therein the route of the new standard gauge line of railroad of the Company between La Veta Station and Alamosa over La Veta Pass on the Sangre de Cristo Range of mountains, in the State of Colorado, and to authorize and ratify the construction, operation, and maintenance thereof, this being the line of railroad described in the Annual Reports of the Directors of the Company to the Stockholders for the years 1899 and 1900.

The books for the transfer of the stock for the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following the annual meeting or any adjournment thereof.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

NELSON G. AYRES, President. LUDWIG NISSEN, Vice Pres.
JOSEPH E. KEHOE, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank,
New York, Sept. 11th, 1901.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors held at this bank to-day, Mr. NELSON G. AYRES, the Cashier, was elected President to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. CLINTON W. STARKEY, who was obliged to retire in consequence of long-continued ill-health. Mr. JOSEPH E. KEHOE, the General Bookkeeper, was appointed Cashier. LUDWIG NISSEN, Vice President.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of October next.

The stock transfer books will close on Friday, September 20, 1901, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Thursday, October 3, 1901, at 10 A. M.

J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 31st, 1901.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 17	751,675
To date this year	210,518,721
Corresponding date last year	78,364,671

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 17	$2,241,000
To date this year	$747,761,020
Corresponding date last year	$343,044,860

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@4½ per cent.; at three months, 5¼@5½ per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Bicycle	⅞	Iowa Central	1
Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Iowa Cent. pf.	1
Am. Locom. pf.	½	Kan. City So.	½
Am. Sugar	1¼	Laclede Gas pf.	1
Am. Woolen	⅞	Lake Erie & W.	¼
Ann Arbor pf.	2	L. E. & W. pf.	2
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Long Island	1
Chi. & N. W.	½	Minn. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Col. So. 2d pf.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Col. & H. C. & I.	2½	National Biscuit	⅞
Del. & Hudson	½	National Lead	½
Del., L. & W.	1½	National Salt	½
Den. & Rio Gr.	⅝	Ont. Mining	½
Diamond Match	½	Quicksilver	⅞
Dist. of Am. pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
General Electric	¾	West. Union Tel.	¾
Gt. North. pf.	½	Wis. Central	¾
Illinois Central	½		
Int. Pump	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2¾	Met. Street Ry	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	¾	N. Y. Central	1⅛
Am. Smelting	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Am. Smelt. pf.	½	North American	1
Anaconda Copper	½	Pacific Mail	⅝
At., T. & S. F.	½	Penn. R. R.	½
B'klyn R. Trans.	½	Peoria & East.	¾
Buff., Roch. & P.	1⅝	Pressed S. Car pf.	⅞
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Rep. Steel	⅝
Chi. & Alton	⅞	Rep. Steel pf.	¾
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	1½	Texas & Pacific	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr.	¾	U. S. Steel	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	U. S. Steel pf.	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Wabash	½
Consol. Gas	1½	Wabash pf.	½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Int. Silver	1¼	Wis. Central pf.	¾
Int. Pump pf.	1		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Adams Exp. 4s	1	Den. & S. W. gen. 5s	1½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1¼	Peo. & East. 1st	1
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1	So. Pac. of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	2½
C., B. & Q., Neb. Ext. 4s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Erie 1st con. 4s	1	Kings Co. Elev. 1st	4½

MARKET LEADERSHIP.

There has been one especially notable feature attending the security market's recovery in values—the character of the securities which have led in that recovery. These have not been of a merely speculative sort; they have been chiefly in the groups that embrace high-class investments. St. Paul and Union Pacific have had conspicuousness in this leadership; and the Vanderbilt stocks as a group have been prominent. Those stocks which sell above par, whose market values reflect substantial premiums above their face figures, have been most largely traded in and the strongest. Next to shares of that class are issues like the Vanderbilt juniors, where increasing intrinsic value is recognized. In few instances has there been any important part taken by stocks recognized as purely speculative. Indeed, some such have actually declined in the face of the betterment showing throughout most of the rest of the market.

The stock market is to be judged by its leadership. When dominating interests devote themselves to the exploitation of stocks of questionable value, the heavy trading and consequent advances are actual danger signals; and it is thus a characteristic exceedingly gratifying that in the present market development the vast volume of transactions centres in issues where value can be recognized. Close to 70,000 shares of copper trust stock were traded in yesterday—about one-tenth of the market's total transactions—and while the rest of the market was strong, copper trust shares went down substantially, showing how that property, shrouded in mystery, making no clear disclosure of whatever value it may possess, was out of favor with the current market's makers. Easily enough it would have been to manipulate such a property's quotation, easy enough to create an apparent buoyancy there; and the fact of tremendous transactions in that stock being attended by declines shows how mere opportunities for manipulation have not been sought. The market's rise has been natural; many stocks selling at low figures have scored advances, and some have risen materially; but in the market's general improvement the fact has been continually prominent that the superior stocks of the list are the leaders.

Meetings and Elections.

To the Stockholders of
The Distilling Company of America.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE DISTILLING COMPANY OF AMERICA, pursuant to its by-laws, will be held at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, October 16, 1901, at the office of said Company, No. 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the common and preferred stock of the Company will be closed at the close of business September 24, 1901, and will remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. October 17, 1901.

Dated Jersey City, New Jersey, September 18, 1901.

T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

Dry Air Refrigerator Company,
652 to 664 Hudson Street.
New York, Sept. 17th, 1901.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Dry Air Refrigerator Company will be held on the third day of October, 1901, at three o'clock P. M., at the office of such company, at No. 656 Hudson Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from one hundred thousand dollars, consisting of one thousand shares, of the par value of one hundred dollars each, to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, consisting of fifteen hundred shares, of the par value of one hundred dollars each, which said increase of fifty thousand dollars shall be preferred stock.

WILLIAM A. COOKE, Jr., President.
MERRITT S. MIDDLETON, Secretary.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Oregon Short Line Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Salt Lake City, Utah, on WEDNESDAY, October 9, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M., for the election of fifteen Directors of the company, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 21, 1901, and will be reopened on the day following the date of such meeting or any adjournment thereof.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
Dated September 5, 1901.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with an amendment to the By-Laws adopted at a meeting of the stockholders held on March 13th, 1901, the Annual Meeting of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5 Garfield Block, in the City of New London, Connecticut, on the 21st day of September, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and taking action on such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

ALBERT FRENCH, Secretary.
New York, September 14th, 1901.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH AND SALT MEATS—MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITALS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Fresh and Salt Meats for the Manhattan State Hospitals, for a period of six months, from October 1st, 1901, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to three P. M. Friday, September 27, 1901, to the undersigned, at the office of the Hospitals, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, (where full specifications may be obtained,) at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

No bids shall be considered except from parties who are actual dealers in the commodities for which they submit proposals. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for five per cent. of the full amount, as a guarantee that a contract will be entered into if awarded. A bond of some approved surety company for one-third of the gross amount will be required after award for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Board of Managers reserves the right to reject any and all bids as it may deem for the best interests of the State.

HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President Board of Managers.

give further relief to the money market and confidence to the stock market.

STANDARD ROPE AND TWINE.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Standard Rope and Twine Company yesterday, W. R. Colts, A. R. Turner, Jr., and E. C. D. Gardiner were elected Directors to serve three years, and the report for the year was submitted. The balance sheet shows:

ASSETS.

	1901.	1900.	Decrease.
Plant, buildings, real estate, and machinery	$20,934,151	$20,934,151	.....
Inventory of raw and manufactured goods and sundry assets	1,645,924	2,293,312	$647,388
Assets receivable	525,863	708,828	183,025
Cash	120,502	121,523	961
Profit and loss on year's operating after interest on bonds and borrowed money	630,994	.....	.....
	$23,857,434	.....	.....
Deduct net surplus Aug. 1, 1900	143,293	.....	.....
Total assets	$23,714,141	$24,057,816	$343,675

LIABILITIES.

Common stock	$12,000,000	$12,000,000	.....
Consolidated mortgage bonds	7,500,000	7,500,000	.....
First mortgage bonds	2,875,000	2,878,000	$43,000
Accounts and bills payable	1,379,141	1,536,523	157,382
Profit and loss	.....	143,293	143,293
Total liabilities	$23,714,141	$24,057,816	$343,675

According to the report, the conditions of trade have again been very unfavorable, and violent fluctuations in the price of raw material have caused the company a severe loss during the year.

During the year $170,100 interest on first mortgage bonds has been paid and the sinking funds have been provided for by retiring $43,000 first mortgage bonds, and $49,420 has been charged off for depreciation.

SALMON TRUST OFFICERS.

The Pacific Packing and Navigation Company yesterday chose these officers: President and Chairman of Executive Committee—Charles Counselman; Vice President and Chairman of Committee on Management—Thomas B. McGovern; Treasurer—Frederick F. Carey; Secretary—Roland Onffroy.

The Directorate comprises Richard Delafield, Chairman; Stuyvesant Fish, Charles R. Flint, John E. Borne, George Frederick Vietor, Thomas B. McGovern, and Frederick F. Carey, all of New York; Charles Counselman of Chicago, George B. Hanford of New Jersey, Edwin Goodall of San Francisco, D. W. Crowley of Portland, Oregon; Roland Onffroy of Fairhaven, Washington, and Herman Chapin, Edwin O. Graves, and Philip F. Kelley of Seattle. E. E. Ainsworth of Seattle has been named general manager.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Annual meeting and the adjourned meeting of the Railways Company General to vote upon a reduction of stock will be held Sept. 30.

Chicago dispatches stating that there is no reason to believe that at the coming quarterly meeting of the American Strawboard Company directors any action toward a resumption of a dividend will be taken.

Reports from Sharon, Penn., that the Shelby Tube Company has begun improvements on its plant at Greenville, Penn., which, when completed, will make it the largest cold-drawn tube plant in the world.

Stockholders of the Fitchburg Railroad asked to authorize at their annual meeting on Sept. 25 an issue of $2,000,000 bonds to provide means for the payment of maturing bonds and also for permanent additions and improvements.

According to Western advices the Rock Island is using 1,600 more cars than it did last year, and reports local shortages in equipment. The Burlington and St. Paul are also using more cars. The former is short more than 2,000 cars in its daily requirements.

Increase of $2,909,268 in exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $1,274,392 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 5¼@6 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $291,645,697; balances, $11,853,229; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,966,084.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent.; rate of discount in open market, 2¼@2½ per cent. for short bills and 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange made a further decline. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82⅜@$4.82½; demand, $4.84¾; cables, $4.85½; commercial bills, $4.81⅞@$4.82¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¼@5.21¼ less 1-16 and 5.20; reichsmarks, 94 9-16 and 94 15-16@95; guilders, 39¾ and 39 15-16@40.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—25@17c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The financial article in The Times to-day says American rails opened firm and strong on the Stock Exchange yesterday, in spite of the rumors that the steel strikers would not return to work until informed of the terms of settlement. Speculation centred chiefly in Erie, Southern common, and steel stocks. All were well supported by Continental purchasers. South American Government bonds further advanced.

The complaint of no business on the Stock Exchange, however, is still general, and the bad weather had a depressing effect on most markets yesterday. The continued abundance of money further increased the demand for short-dated paper.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Money was easy to-day and the demand was moderate. Discounts were steady.

In view of the uncertain condition of affairs in New York there was little disposition to deal freely, but business on the Stock Exchange was characterized by a good tone and a perceptible improvement.

Americans opened firm and above parity on the strength of New York advices. They afterward receded below parity and recovered after the New York market opened, closing firm. A fair amount of business was done. Grand Trunks relapsed and Canadian Pacifics were firm. Mines were mostly weak. Operators in Kafirs were despondent in regard to the end of the war in South Africa.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93; consols for account, 93. Anaconda, 9¼; Atchison, 78½; Atchison preferred, 99½; Baltimore and Ohio, 105¼; Canadian Pacific, 114¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47⅝; Chicago Great Western, 24; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 166; Denver and Rio Grande, 48⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 98; Erie, 43⅝; Erie first preferred, 72⅝; Erie second preferred, 59; Illinois Central, 149; Louisville and Nashville, 106⅛; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 29⅞; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 57½; New York Central, 159; Norfolk and Western, 56¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 100; Ontario, and Western, 35½; Pennsylvania, 74½; Reading, 21¼; Reading first preferred, 39¾; Reading second preferred, 27; Southern Railway, 33⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 90; Southern Pacific, 59⅞; Union Pacific, 101⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 90¼; United States Steel, 45¾; United States Steel preferred, 97; Wabash, 22½; Wabash preferred, 41; Spanish 4s, 70⅝; Rand Mines, 4⅛.

Bar silver steady at 27d per ounce.

Money, 1@1¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¼@2⅜ per cent.; the rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130.50; Madrid, 41.85; Lisbon, 35.75; Rome, 3.55.

Owing to the fact that the Stock Exchange will be closed Thursday next, the day of the interment of the body of President McKinley, the Exchange will not be closed on Saturday next.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—Prices on the Bour

up ⅜, on expectations or further developments in the consolidation process. City and Suburban (Washington) lifted 2½ points. Seaboard common lost ¼, the preferred yielded ¼, while the 4 per cent. bonds advanced ⅝. The general tone at the close was firmer.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to about 2,054 shares of stock and about $131,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
830	Seaboard common	27¾	27½	27½
1,210	Seaboard pf	50⅝	50	50¼
5	B. & O. common	102½	102½	102½
100	Old Town Bank	10	10	10
25	Atlantic Transport	240	240	240
370	Cotton Duck	17⅞	17¼	17⅝
500	United Railways com	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
$14,000	United Railways 4s	95	94⅞	94⅞
5,000	Anacostia & Pot. 5s	99	98½	99
11,000	W. Va. Central 6s	114½	114½	114½
3,000	Ga. Car. & N. 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾
23,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102¼	102	102¼
16,000	Seaboard 4s	83⅞	83⅝	83⅞
2,000	Ga. & Ala. Con. 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5,000	City & S. (Wash.) 5s	97½	96¾	97½
1,000	Virginia Mid. 5th	114½	114½	114½
$2,000	Cotton Duck incomes	57	57	57
5,000	Virginia Century	96¼	96¼	96¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Ten cents discount was the rate for New York exchange today. Money for call and time loans, 4½@5 per cent.

Tin Can common was the leader of the stock market to-day. The stock showed considerable strength, notwithstanding there was good selling of it. One Lasalle Street house threw overboard 1,000 shares in the early dealings, but the market absorbed the offerings easily, the quotations being firmly held at 25. It is understood Indianapolis interests have been accumulating Tin Can for some time, large buying orders from there being placed every time there has been any indication of weakness.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
$8,250	American Can	25¼	24⅞	25
170	American Can pf	75¼	75⅛	75⅛
50	American Strawboard	25	25	25
200	Central Union Telephone	42	42	42
28	Diamond Match	144	144	145
470	Metropolitan Elev. pf	90	90	93
475	National Biscuit	44⅛	43⅞	44
135	National Biscuit pf	102	101¾	101¾
60	National Carbon pf	85	85	85
1	Northwestern Elev. pf	89	89	89
75	Street's Stable Car	23	23	23

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,291	1,171	1,171
1st week Sept	$138,105	$119,738	$118,151
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	589	589	589
1st week Sept	55,325	49,746	47,872
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,255	5,435	5,053
1st week Sept	888,271	774,463	706,185
From July 1	7,600,035	6,545,484	5,859,657
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,367	2,358	2,326
2d week Sept	388,407	372,002	345,353
From July 1	3,996,801	3,588,949	3,042,051
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	950	950	937
2d week Sept	114,000	109,356	117,487
From July 1	1,280,880	1,138,910	1,264,800
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for July—			
Gross earnings	62,642	43,218	55,200
Exp. and taxes	42,463	28,526	31,826
Net earnings	20,178	14,692	23,404

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for the fiscal year ended July 30—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	6,920,715	6,086,263	834,452
Oper. expenses	4,778,148	3,997,748	780,400
Net earnings	2,142,567	2,088,515	54,052
Charges and taxes	1,941,215	1,957,549	*16,334
Surplus	201,352	130,966	70,386

COLORADO & SOUTHERN for the fiscal year ended June 30—

Mileage	1,141	1,141	.....
Freight earnings	3,720,623	3,216,917	503,706
Passengers earn	859,441	811,835	47,606
Gross earnings	4,704,640	4,237,745	556,906
Expenses—			
Main. of way	697,843	532,205	165,638
Main. of equip	636,681	605,871	30,810
Cond. Trans	2,617,882	1,858,492	179,390
General	455,462	156,282	820
Total exp	3,907,870	3,152,851	375,019
Taxes	208,187	197,923	10,264
Net earnings	1,078,592	906,968	171,624
Total income	1,120,788	.....	.....
Bond interest	715,120	.....	.....
Surplus	405,647	.....	.....

*Decrease.

CONSOLIDATED TRACTION OF PITTSBURG for August—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	269,384	240,934	228,441
Oper. expenses	125,759	109,132	105,798
Net earnings	154,625	131,802	122,643
Gross, 5 months	1,303,351	1,237,284	.....
Net earnings	679,138	643,350	.....

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAYS for August—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	288,575	261,810	26,765
Oper. expenses	150,415	136,447	13,968
Net earnings	138,160	125,363	12,797
Gross, 8 months	1,843,510	1,643,786	199,724
Net, 8 months	855,623	729,227	126,396

FONDA, JOHNSTOWN & GLOVERSVILLE for the quarter ended June 30—

Gross earnings	90,983	85,425	5,558
Oper. expenses	80,455	73,620	6,815
Net earnings	10,528	11,805	*1,257
Other income	27,189	14,359	12,830
Total income	27,717	26,164	11,173
Fixed charges	26,814	26,671	143
Surplus	10,923	†507	11,430

*Decrease. †Deficit.

LEHIGH & HUDSON reports to the New York Railroad Commissioners for the year ended June 30—

	1901.	1900.	*1899.
Gross	$414,029	$455,702	$458,750
Oper. exp	239,242	223,117	247,090
Net	174,787	232,584	211,051
Total income	175,644	234,215	211,051
Surplus	38,354	91,982	64,958

*Including the Orange County Railroad.

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY reports to the New York State Railway Commissioners of earnings of subsidiary companies for the year ended June 30:

The Southern Boulevard:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earn	$52,305	$50,092	.....
Deficit	2,356	2,631	.....
Betterments	4,454	3,124	.....

Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery:

Gross earn	582,124	632,706	630,509
Surplus	58,328	47,392	*16,758
Betterments	60,999	4,575	.....

Twenty-eighth & Twenty-ninth Street Crosstown:

Gross earn	177,119	182,682	135,900
Deficit	24,675	34,680	18,417

Thirty-fourth Street Crosstown:

Gross earn	396,948	341,711	336,038
Surplus	98,993*	94,037	92,966

Fulton Street:

Gross earn	45,671	45,897	47,303
Deficit	6,397	9,249	7,042

Yonkers:

Gross earn	188,511	176,378	153,560
Deficit	26,357	1,143	*12,288
Betterments	138,813	37,879	.....

*Deficit. †Surplus.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD for the quarter ended June 30—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross	$10,000,000	$10,049,310	$550,690
Oper. exp	7,392,625	8,060,135	*667,510
Net	3,007,364	1,987,555	1,019,809
Total net	3,231,695	2,206,236	*1,025,459
Charges	1,978,049	2,067,988	89,919
Surplus	1,253,645	138,287	1,115,378

For the fiscal year ended June 30:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross	40,132,310	40,425,150	37,143,917
Expenses	28,048,478	28,324,839	.....
Net	12,083,832	12,100,312	11,562,661
Other income	652,559	546,121	624,495
Total net	12,736,391	12,646,433	12,186,084
Charges	7,988,103	8,623,819	7,820,114
Surplus	4,658,288	4,022,614	4,365,970

PORTLAND & RUMFORD FALLS for the year ended June 30—

Gross	440,107	356,479	334,741
Expenses	264,912	226,750	184,266
Net	175,195	129,729	150,475
Int. and taxes	76,146	65,793	61,576
Dividends	65,000	40,000	60,000
Surplus	34,049	23,935	28,899

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY of Pittsburg and affiliated corporations for August—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross	172,639	126,189	117,070
Op. expenses	191,859	160,068	108,911
Total income	149,858	31,062	49,244
Bur. over charges	115,525	*2,750	†16,089
From Jan. 1:			
Gross	2,053,948	1,691,521	1,195,531
Op. expenses	1,153,709	871,346	690,934
Total income	1,380,092	1,125,074	716,170
Bur. over charges	889,623	656,179	326,130

*Deficit. †Surplus.

SOUTHERN MISSOURI & ARKANSAS for August—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross	19,381	16,865	2,516
Op. expenses	11,569	9,108	2,392
Net	7,881	7,757	124
Gross, 8 months	141,569	116,395	25,174
Net, 8 months	56,461	40,966	15,495

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for the fiscal year ended June 30—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Pass. earnings	309,749	288,477	262,297
Freight earnings	718,058	659,170	590,238
Total gross	1,157,078	1,077,904	976,857
Expenses:			
Maint. way	256,487	227,085	186,788
Maint. equipment	142,024	126,223	90,876
Cond. trans	448,539	423,128	398,528
General expenses	30,663	30,457	30,683
Taxes	50,090	43,230	45,391
Exp. and taxes	928,725	850,125	752,246
Net earnings	228,353	227,778	224,411
Fixed charges	195,800	195,800	195,800
Other interest	32,310	31,233	28,262
Surplus	243	745	349

WESTCHESTER ELECTRIC for the year ended June 30—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	183,285	163,932	21,353
Op. expenses	202,653	167,167	35,486
Deficit	17,368	3,235	14,133
Fixed charges	34,723	29,296	5,427
Deficit	52,091	32,531	19,560
Betterments	109,358	205,130	*95,772

*Decrease.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The statements of the following State banks will be found in another column: People's, West Side, Bank of the Metropolis, Bank of Buffalo, Varick, Produce Exchange, Bank of the State of New York, Bank of Jamaica, and Plaza.

Dividends have been declared by the American Smelting and Refining Company, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. Particulars will be found in the advertising columns.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the outside market yesterday was much lighter than on Monday, and prices showed less strength than they had on that day. The movement of the market corresponded in large extent to that of the Stock Exchange market, prices falling off at the close, after early advances. In some cases closing prices showed substantial advances over the previous day's final quotations, but most of the stocks in the list were about as they stood on Monday. Once more the most active stocks were those which recently have supplied the bulk of trading in the outside market.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were traded in to the extent of over $400,000, being the most active issue of the day. During the early trading the price of the bonds advanced substantially, sales being made as high as 68. Later, however, the offerings of the bonds were sufficiently large to force a reaction, and at the close sales were made at 67. Reports published yesterday stated that the company is actively engaged in efforts to increase its hold on the tobacco business of other countries, especially in Great Britain, where the company already has a foothold.

***

AMERICAN CAN common was traded in to the extent of about 2,500 shares, which sold between 24⅜ and 25¼. The stock showed no net change for the day. The preferred was very dull, being traded in only in fractional lots.

***

DOMINION SECURITIES advanced during the morning from 76 to 78. During the last hour of trading the price reacted with the rest of the list, and sales were made as low as 76½. The last sale was made at 77¼ buyer three days.

***

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS preferred was fairly active and strong. It sold up to 82½ and closed at 82¼ bid.

***

GENERAL CARRIAGE, which for some time past has received very little attention, was given some prominence during the afternoon. It advanced to 1¼, and closed at 1¼ bid, a considerable amount of stock having changed hands at that price.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 17. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 16. Bid.	Asked.
American banknote	53	55	53	55
American Can	24⅝	25	25¼	25
American Can pf	74¾	75¼	75⅛	75½
American Chicle	85	89	85	89
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	5½	7	5½	7
Am. Hide & Leather pf	34	37	34	37
American Malt 6s	94	95	93	94
*American Thread pf	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Auto-Truck	4½	5	4½	5
Aberdeen Copper	29	32	29	32
*British Columbia Copper	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
British Exchequer 3s	98	98⅝	98	98⅝
*California Copper	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Camden Land	½	1	½	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	6¼	7	6¼	7
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	32½	36	32½	36
Central Crosstown	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	14	15½	14	15½
Con. Refrigerating	.....	5½	4¾	6¾
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	.....	26½	.....	26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i	67	67¼	67¼	67⅝
Continental Tobacco deb	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit South. w. i	13	14	13	14½
Detroit South. pf., w. i	39	41	39	41
Detroit Southern 4s	83	85	83	85
Dominion Securities	77	78	75¾	76
Electric Boat	.....	20	..	20
Electric Boat pf	.....	49	..	49
Elec. Lead Reduction	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
Electric Vehicle	5	6½	5	6½
Electric Vehicle pf	8	11	8	11
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1¼	1⅜	⅞	1⅛
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	102	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	9	10	9	10
Havana Commercial pf	42	46	42	46
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	76½	77	77	77½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86	87	86	87
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	1⅞	2¼	1½	1⅞
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7⅛	8	7½	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	25	28	25	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	84	87	84	87
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
N. Y. & Qns E. L. & P. pf	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Transp., $20 paid	10½	11¼	10½	11¼
Otis Elevator	31	31½	29	31
Otis Elevator pf	95½	98	96	98
Peo., Dec & Evansville	⅝	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	72	70	73
Retsof	48	.....	48	.....
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf	99½	101	98	99½
Safety Car, Heat & Light, ex stock dividend	149	150	149	150
St. Louis Transit	27	27½	20½	27½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101½	101	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83⅝	84	83⅝	84
Seaboard Air Line	27½	27¾	27½	27¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	50	50½	50½	50¾
Singer Manufacturing	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	22	25	22	25
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	755	760	755	760
Storage Power	4	7	4	7
Tennessee Copper	17½	18½	16½	17½
Tidewater Coal	6	7	6	8
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	65	75½
Union Copper	4¾	5	4¾	5⅛
Union Typewriter	64	68	66	68
Union Typewriter 1st pf	124	126	124	126
Union Typewriter 2d pf	119	121	119	121
Union R. of St. L. 4s	89¼	90	89¼	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf	82¼	82½	82	82½
U. S. Cotton Duck	28	31¼	29	31
U. S. Reduction & ref	30	36	30	36
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	59	60	59	60
U. S. Reduc. & ref. bds.	85	92	85	92
Universal Tobacco, w. i	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i	..	58	..	58
Va. Iron & C.	..	8	..	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	44	46	44	46
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16	17	16	17
Worthington Pump pf	113	115	113½	115

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	242	244	242	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100⅝	103	100⅝	103
Central Park, N. & E. R	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	48½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108½	109½	108½	109¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	112½	114½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	31	28	31	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20½	19½	20½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Avenue R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R	175	..	175	.....
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	19	22	19	22
American Light & Tr. pf	86	90	86	90
Bay State Gas	⅝	1	¾	⅞
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	74	77½	74	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99¼	101½	99¼	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam Gas	107½	108	107½	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	7	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	55½	56¾	55½	56¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	96	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88½	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107¼	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	20	17	20
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	82	80	82
Union Ferry 5s	39	41	39	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	97	98	97½	98

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
106¾	107	65,220	Amalgamated Copper	108⅜	109⅝	106½	106⅝	−2⅜
3⅞	4½	100	American Bicycle	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
29⅛	29⅝	1,935	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29⅜	29¾	29⅛	29⅜	+ ⅛
85	85½	100	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	+ ⅜
31⅝	32½	450	American Cotton Oil	32	32	32	32	− ⅝
29	30	250	American Ice Co. pf	29	29¾	29	29¾	+ ⅝
67	68	20	American Ice Co. pf	68	68	68	68	.....
46	50	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf	50	50	50	50	+ ¼
25	26	600	American Locomotive	25	25⅝	25	25¼	+ ⅛
84½	85¼	400	Am. Locomotive pf	85	86	85	86	+ ½
45½	45¾	1,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	46	46	45¾	45½	+ ⅛
99⅝	100¼	500	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	100	100¼	100	100	− ⅛
131¼	131½	12,895	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	130⅝	134½	130⅛	131½	+1¼
98	100	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	99	99	99	99	.....
15½	16½	100	American Woolen	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
44½	44⅞	2,150	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45	45	44¾	44¾	− ½
52	55	100	Ann Arbor pf	54	54	54	54	+2
75	75¼	3,600	At., T. & S. F.	75¾	76½	74⅝	75⅛	− ⅜
95⅝	96	5,100	At., T. & S. F. pf	95¾	96½	95¾	96	+ ⅛
102½	103	3,200	Baltimore & Ohio	102⅝	103	102⅛	102½	+ ⅛
93¾	94½	500	Baltimore & Ohio pf	93⅜	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝	+ ⅛
65¼	65½	10,980	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	66⅛	67	65½	65⅝	−1⅛
91	92¾	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	−1⅜
125	135	100	Bur., C. R. & North	133	133	133	133	.....
76	77	1,900	Canada Southern	77¼	77½	77	77½	+ ⅛
111¼	111½	1,500	Canadian Pacific	111	111⅞	111	111	+ ⅛
45⅞	46	4,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	45⅝	46½	45⅝	45⅞	+ ⅜
37⅜	38	2,100	Chicago & Alton	39	39	38	38	− ½
23⅜	24	3,200	Chicago Great West.	24	24½	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
48	49	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	49	49	49	49	− ⅝
42¼	42⅝	4,700	Chi., Ind. & Louis	43	43¼	42	42	−1½
74⅜	75½	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	76	76	75	75	−1½
161¼	161½	69,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	161⅜	164⅝	160⅞	161½	+ ½
187	188½	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	188	188½	188	188½	+ ½
193	196	300	Chi. & Northw	194	194	194	194	+ ½
143	143¼	4,620	Chi., R. I. & Pac	141	144¼	141	143	+2
21½	21½	700	Chi., Term. Trans	22	22¼	21¼	21¼	− ¾
40⅜	41	1,100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	41⅜	41⅝	41	41	− ⅛
95	96	1,800	C., C., C. & St. L	97½	97½	95½	95½	−1⅜
99	99¼	1,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	99	99¼	98	99¼	+1¼
14	14½	1,235	Colorado Southern	14	14½	14	14¼	+ ⅛
54½	54½	600	Col. Southern 1st pf	54½	54½	54¼	54¼	+ ⅛
25¼	25⅝	900	Col. Southern 2d pf	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛	25½	+ ⅝
.....	.....	100	Col. Tr. Stock. & I	18½	18½	18½	18½	+2½
220¼	221	1,800	Consolidated Gas	221	222½	220¼	220¼	−1½
113¼	117½	100	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	116	116	116	116	.....
163	163½	950	Delaware & Hudson	164	165	163½	163½	+ ½
222	225	200	Del., Lack. & West	224	224	224	224	−1½
46⅝	47	1,753	Denver & R. G	46⅝	47⅝	46⅜	46⅞	+ ⅛
93⅜	94¼	870	Denver & R. G. pf	94¼	94⅝	93½	93½	− ½
143½	145	230	Diamond Match	143½	144½	142½	144½	+ ½
7⅞	8	500	Dist. of America	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
27	28	200	Dist. of America pf	27	27	27	27	+1½
11¼	12	210	Dul., S. S. & At	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅛
19½	20	500	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	20⅜	20⅜	19⅜	19⅜	− ⅛
42⅛	42¼	44,810	Erie	42⅛	43⅛	42	42⅛	− ⅛
70¼	70⅜	6,028	Erie 1st pf	69¾	71⅝	69⅜	70⅜	+ ⅛
57	57⅜	1,700	Erie 2d pf	57¼	57⅝	57	57	.....
63	64½	1,000	Evans. & T. H	65	65

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Hotel Earlington on West Twenty-seventh Street Sold.

Other Dealings by Brokers — Gebhard Block on Upper Fifth Avenue Conveyed to a Realty Company.

The Hotel Earlington, 49 to 55 West Twenty-seventh Street, has been sold, through Maclay & Davies, to the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society. The consideration in the transaction is said to be between $700,000 and $800,000. The Earlington, formerly the Gerlach, has figured frequently in the records of the last three years. In December, 1898, it was sold under foreclosure, and was bought in by the plaintiffs in the action, the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund. J. Pierpont Morgan is a member of that body, and subsequently took over the property to his own account. Last December Mr. Morgan disposed of it in a trade by which he acquired the Gill Building, 9 to 13 Maiden Lane. It is said that the present purchasers of the Earlington have also secured options on some abutting property on the south side of Twenty-eighth Street.

Matilda Oppenheimer has sold, through L. J. Phillips & Co., for about $36,000, the five-story American basement dwelling 142 West Seventy-seventh Street, 17.6 by 100.

It is reported that Arthur P. Sturges has sold the four-story dwelling 36 Park Avenue, 18 by 60 by 100.

A plot of four lots at the southeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Seventy-second Street has been sold for about $35,000.

Theodore Rogers Brill has sold for Jacob Corlies of Poughkeepsie, executor of the estate of Eliza L. Merritt, the five-story brownstone-front single flat 504 Manhattan Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 18.9 by 95.

The block bounded by Fifth and Madison Avenues, One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets, formerly the property of W. H. Gebhard, was transferred yesterday to the City Real Property Investing Company for a consideration of $100,000 over a mortgage of $500,000. The grantor in the deed recorded yesterday is Otis S. Carroll.

Bernard J. Maas has taken title to 70 and 72 West Forty-sixth Street, 45 by 100.5. The expressed consideration was $83,000.

Foreclosure proceedings affecting the Stuart House property, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-first Street, have been begun by the New York Life Insurance Company against Meyer L. Sire and another.

Plans have been filed for the nine-story apartment hotel, which Henry Anderson will build on the south side of Forty-seventh Street, 475 feet east of Seventh Avenue. The structure will occupy a plot 37.6 by 100 and will cost $200,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

208 to 212 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 105 feet east of Third Avenue, 19.28 and 28, respectively, by 90.11, three five-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Abraham Hermann.....$57,596

By William M. Ryan.

2,531 Grand Avenue, west side, 312.8 feet north of One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, 75 by 105, two-story frame dwelling, with two-story frame dwelling at the rear; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Augustine J. Smith..... 9,666

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 28 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 294.3 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 18.9 by 99.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,079.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 611 and 613 West Forty-eighth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 50 by 100.5, three-story brick factory.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 114 East Ninety-first Street, south side, 175 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.8, five-story brick single flat.

By Solomon De Walltearss, assignee's sale, 324 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-sixth Street, 25.5 by 90.4, four-story brick flat, with store; 107 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 17.4 by 25.5, two-story brick building; 105 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 17.4 by 25.5, two-story brick; 103 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 100.5 and irregular, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Eugene Smith, referee, 1,881 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-seventh Street, 24.11 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James B. Elkshaimer, referee, Barker Avenue, Fulton Street, Hinckley Street, and the easterly line of Bronx Park, the block, 188.7 by 414.6 by 185 by 425.6. Due on judgment, $2,235; subject to another mortgage for $6,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Twelfth Street, east side, 250 feet west of Avenue B, Unionport, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 36.6; Michael Leutgraf of 812 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owner; Gustave Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $2,200.

Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Oneida Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 26 by 35; Andrew McKittrick of 328 East Two-hundred-and-fifty-fifth Street, owner; Philip Weilbacher architect; cost, $2,000.

Forty-seventh Street, 124 and 126 West, for a nine-story brick hotel, 37.6 by 90.5; Henry Anderson of 483 Broadway, owner and architect; cost, $200,000.

Alterations.

Second Street, south side, 272 feet west of Fourth Avenue, William's Bridge, to a two and a half-story frame dwelling; B. H. Goodsell of 121 Second Street, owner and contractor; cost, $50.

No. 1,748 Amsterdam Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling; John M. Finlan, premises, owner; John P. Leo of 142 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $25.

No. 35 West Forty-third Street, to a three-story brick hotel; Bernard Webel, premises, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $350.

No. 156 East Eighty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; S. Bookman of 9 East Sixty-second Street, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 422 and 424 West Fifty-sixth Street, to two five-story brick tenements; Edward A. O'Brien of 491 Second Avenue, owner; John H. Whitehead of 6 Sullivan Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 530 and 532 Fifth Avenue, to two three-story brick apartment houses; Fifth Avenue Bank, premises, owner; H. R. Marshall of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 197 Bowery, to a three-story brick hotel; Joseph J. Gleason of 142 West Seventy-sixth Street, owner; R. L. Davis of 121 Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $350.

No. 1,010 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Augustus P. Cerdli, premises, owner; Arthur Bothmer of 751 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

No. 17 Barclay Street, to a five-story brick church; St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, premises, owner; C. O. Whitemark of 225 West Ninety-ninth Street, architect; cost, $100.

Cole Street, south side, 95 feet east of Marion Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Anna M. Valentine, premises, owner; F. E. Albrecht, Morris Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

No. 314 West Sixty-fourth Street, to a one-story brick dwelling, with stable; Eugene Gall of 662 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; H. R. Wiedenfeld of 42 West Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 390 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Thomas Morgan of Twenty-seventh Street and Broadway, owner; Paul W. Gussaw of 2,353 First Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 2,477 Arthur Avenue, to a three-story frame hotel, with store; Conetta Cimilio, premises, owner; William Cimilio, premises, architect; cost, $150.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Tuesday, Sept. 17.

BEEKMAN PLACE, w s, 60 ft n of 50th St, 20x75; Alfred Grant to Moses Adler. (R S 75 cents, mtg $10,000)..... 13,750

BELMONT AV, w s, Lots 173 to 177, map of S. Cambreleng and others, 123x87.6; Hughes Av, e s, Lot 193, same map, 25x87.6; Francis D. Bailey, heir, to Thomas F. Costello. (R S $1)..... 1

BROADWAY, 8th Av., 57th and 58th Sts, except lot on 8th Av, e s, 155.6 ft s of 58th St, 19.6x80; Middleton S. Borland to New York Realty Corporation and the Central Trust Company. (R S $148.75, mtg $900,000) 1

BROOME ST, 495, and 350 West Broadway; Augustus G. Oppenheim to Rudolph Von Lange. (mtg $65,000, R S $1). 1

BURNSIDE AV, n e corner of Anthony Av, 54.8x103.2x50x82; Walton Av, s e corner of 176th St, 101.9x105x100x80.5; Joseph F. O'Donnell to George Harper, all liens 1

DELANCEY ST, 254, n s, 25.3x100; Sarah Minkowsky to Henry Keilus. (mtg $18,750) 1

ESSEX ST, e s, 70.2 ft n of Delancey St, 18.11x75.1; Samuel Arnhoff to Jacob Kaufman. (mtg $8,000, R S $8.50)..... 17,000

HUGHES AV, w s, 250 ft s of 183d St, 50x100; Delia Frame and another to Ellen M. Phillips. (R S 50c) 1

JANE ST, 23, n s, 16.8x80; Jane St, 21, n s, 26x80; John J. Reynolds to Pierre E. Guerin. (mtg $15,000, R S $8.75)..... 35,000

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s e corner of 172d St, 100.2x84.9x56x117.8; Joseph S. Stillwell to Isaac H. Clothier. (R S $23.75) 1,000

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 36th St, 24.8x100; William C. Osborn to F. Norton Goddard. (R S $6.25)..... 1

MANHATTAN AV, 458, e s, 26.11x94.11; Rebecca Cohn to Franklin Burt. (R S $3.75, mtg $25,000)..... 1

NAEGLE AV, n e s, 530 ft s w of Elwood St, 50x—; Malvina P. Augur, widow, to Charles Metzger, all liens. (R S $1.25)... 5,000

SHERIFF ST, 118, e s, 25x100; Adolf Mandel to Isidor Leipzig. (mtg $30,000, R S $14)..... 44,100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 160.5 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 50x100; Charles V. Ryer to Charles V. Ryer, Jr., (R S 25 cents) 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 163, w s, 31.8x85.8x 27x102.3; Emma C. Gray to Irene M. Thomas. (mtg $17,000, R S $2.75)..... Exch.

WALNUT AV, n e corner of 141st St, 100 x125; William V. Murray to Mary A. Murray. (mtg $6,200)..... 1

1ST AV, w s, 75.5 ft s of 48th St, 50.1x 100; Sigmund Grabenheimer to Ferdinand Sulzberger. (R S $10, mtg $14,000). 1

1ST AV, 405, w s, 19.9x70; Mary E. Ruh and others, heirs, to Elisabeth Neef, widow, all liens 1

5TH AV, e s, Madison Av, 107th and 108th Sts, block; Otis S. Carroll to the City Real Property Investing Company. (R S $48.75, mtg $500,000)..... 1

7TH AV, 253, e s, 21.4x79.2; William B. Fox to Leonie L. Borremann. (mtg $17,465) 21,500

10TH ST, 112 East, 18x62.3x irregular, with a triangular gore at s w corner of above; Michael Scanlon to Elias Stone. (mtg $14,000, R S $1.75)..... 100

11TH ST, n s, 252.6 ft w of 2d Av, 25.6x 100; Julius B. Fox to Maria Berliant. (mtg $31,000, R S $5.75)..... 1

11TH AV, s e corner of 51st St, 50.2x59.11; Martin A. Korff to Joseph Bauer. (mtg $12,500, R S $4) 1

28TH ST, 117 West, 21.5x98.9; Union Trust Company, executor, &c., to Frederick W. Strang. (R S $9)..... 20,200

28TH ST, 137 West, 21.5x98.9; Frederick W. Strang to Morris B. Baer. (R S $2.50, mtg $15,000) 20,200

31ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Max Heller to Samuel Lustbader, all title. (mtg $17,000)..... 100

43D ST, 305 to 309 East, 75x100.5; the C. Graham & Sons' Company to the American Mineral Water Machine Company, a corporation. (mtg $40,000, R S $11.25)... 65,000

44TH ST, 209 and 211 East, 44.2x100.5; Mary C. Browning, widow, to Mary M. Williams, quitclaim 1

46TH ST, 70 and 72 West, 45x100.5; Amos Woodruff, Jr., as trustee, to Bernard J. Maas, ½ part. (R S $24.50)..... 51,833

46TH ST, 70 and 72 West, 45x100.5; Amos Woodruff to Bernard J. Maas, ½ part. (R S $14.25)..... 1

94TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 2d Av, 25.8x 100.8; Catherine F. Genin to August Knatz. (mtg $13,000)..... 1

103D ST, 306 West, 20x100.11; Louis W. Dinkelspiel to Max J. Bernheim. (mtg $19,000, R S $10)..... 1

104TH ST, 244 East, 25x100.11; Katie Ansel to Max Kraub. (mtg $21,000)..... 22,650

108TH ST, 107th St, Madison Av, and 5th Av, block; William H. Gebhard to Otis S. Carroll. (R S $268.75)..... 1

109TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 15x 100.11; Frederick A. Corse and another, by guardian, to Samuel Riker, quitclaim 50

118TH ST, 36 West, 25x100.11; Donald Robertson and another to Reuben Smith. (R S $3.50, mtg $19,500)..... 1

129TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 99.11; Henry O'Neill to Aaron M. Jarpole. (R S $10.25)..... 1,000

137TH ST, 668 East, 25x100; 134th St, 716 East, 17x100; Maurice Ahl to John Smith. (R S $2.50)..... 1

149TH ST, 528 West, 15x99.11; George J. Taylor, referee, to the American Missionary Association. (R S $5)..... 12,600

150TH ST, n s, 145 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; 150th St, n s, 190 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; Emil Simon to Laura Bayles. (R S $2, mtg $24,000)..... 1

150TH ST, 546 West, 17x99.11; Jane W. Middleton to Wilbert Garrison. (mtg $5,000, R S $4)..... 1

187TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Jackson Av, 25x50; Frank Fornace to H. P. Rose, all liens 1

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 1,595; John Hilzenberg and another to Frederick Gottschalk. 3 8-12 years..... 456

BROOME ST, 50, and 22 Lewis St; Henry Meckel and others to Samuel Cohen. 3 years..... 900

DEPEW PLACE, s e corner of 43d St, 75x25; John Jordan to Gustave A. Hanle. 5 years..... 3,000

GRAND ST, s w corner of Chrystie St; Jacob Levy and another to Frank E. Bernstein. 5½ years..... 2,700

READE ST, 112; Edwin Fraser and another to John Berger. 9 years 7 months. 2,700

SPRING ST, 20, s s, Edward Cole and another to Nicola Palletieri. 3 years... 1,680

STANTON ST, 320, n w corner of Goerck St; Abner T. Bowen to Henry Syrop. 5 years..... 2,460

2D AV, 1,490, e s; Samuel Ulmar to Jacob Ulmar. 20 years..... 480

42D ST, 110 to 120 East, 150x200.10 to 43d St; James W. Pinchot to John Jordan. 9 6-12 years..... 36,000

31ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Max Heller to Samuel Lustbader, all title. (mtg $17,000)..... 100

43D ST, 305 to 309 East, 75x100.5; the C. Graham & Sons' Company to the American Mineral Water Machine Company, a corporation. (mtg $40,000, R S $11.25)... 65,000

44TH ST, 209 and 211 East, 44.2x100.5; Mary C. Browning, widow, to Mary M. Williams, quitclaim 1

46TH ST, 70 and 72 West, 45x100.5; Amos Woodruff, Jr., as trustee, to Bernard J. Maas, ½ part. (R S $24.50)..... 51,833

46TH ST, 70 and 72 West, 45x100.5; Amos Woodruff to Bernard J. Maas, ½ part. (R S $14.25)..... 1

94TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 2d Av, 25.8x 100.8; Catherine F. Genin to August Knatz. (mtg $13,000)..... 1

103D ST, 306 West, 20x100.11; Louis W. Dinkelspiel to Max J. Bernheim. (mtg $19,000, R S $10)..... 1

104TH ST, 244 East, 25x100.11; Katie Ansel to Max Kraub. (mtg $21,000)..... 22,650

108TH ST, 107th St, Madison Av, and 5th Av, block; William H. Gebhard to Otis S. Carroll. (R S $268.75)..... 1

109TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 15x 100.11; Frederick A. Corse and another, by guardian, to Samuel Riker, quitclaim 50

118TH ST, 36 West, 25x100.11; Donald Robertson and another to Reuben Smith. (R S $3.50, mtg $19,500)..... 1

129TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 99.11; Henry O'Neill to Aaron M. Jarpole. (R S $10.25)..... 1,000

137TH ST, 668 East, 25x100; 134th St, 716 East, 17x100; Maurice Ahl to John Smith. (R S $2.50)..... 1

149TH ST, 528 West, 15x99.11; George J. Taylor, referee, to the American Missionary Association. (R S $5)..... 12,600

150TH ST, n s, 145 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; 150th St, n s, 190 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; Emil Simon to Laura Bayles. (R S $2, mtg $24,000)..... 1

150TH ST, 546 West, 17x99.11; Jane W. Middleton to Wilbert Garrison. (mtg $5,000, R S $4)..... 1

187TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Jackson Av, 25x50; Frank Fornace to H. P. Rose, all liens 1

QUINN, Thomas J., to Emeline A. Kemp; Jackson Av, e s, 195 ft s of Home St, 3 years 7,000

QUINN, Thomas J., to Catherine H. Ranney; Jackson Av, e s, 235 ft s of Home St, 3 years 7,000

QUINN, Thomas J., to Margaret M. Budd; Jackson Av, e s, 215 ft s of Home St, 3 years 7,000

QUINN, Thomas J., to Johanna M. Miller; Jackson Av, e s, 255 ft s of Home St, 3 years 7,000

QUINN, Thomas J., to Frank C. Miller; Jackson Av, e s, 175 ft s of Home St, due March 17, 1902, 6 per cent..... 700

ROBERTSON, Donald, and another to Lambert Suydam and another, trustees; 118th St, s s, 410 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

ROBERTSON, Donald, and another to Lambert Suydam and another, trustees; 118th St, s s, 385 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

RYER, Charles V., to Charles V. Ryer; Southern Boulevard, w s, 160.6 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 2,000

SAYER, Bartholomaus, to Ferdinand Frank, and wife; 88th St, n s, 225 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

SHANLEY, John, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 109th St, n s, 168.6 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 6,000

SHIRE, Mina, to Colonial Trust Company and another as trustees; 61st St, 109 East, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 9,000

SIMON, Emil, to Laura Bayles; Wendover Av, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, prior mtg —, due March 15, 1903, 6 per cent..... 1,500

STRANG, Frederick W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 117 West 28th St, due June 19, 1902, 4½ per cent.. 13,000

VAIL, David D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 90th St, 152 and 156 West, 2 mtgs, 5 years, 4 per cent., each. 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to United States Trust Company, prior interest of..... 78,000

GRECO, Morgan V., to Gustav Gebert.... 1,250

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to Levy Goldsmith..... 12,500

JOHNSON, H. Linsly, to William Walker. 33,000

JOHNSON, H. Linsly, to William Walker, assigns two mortgages..... 10,000

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY to Louis A. D. Ripley..... Nominal

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY to Louis A. D. Ripley..... Nominal

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY and another, as trustees, to Louis A. D. Ripley..... Nominal

PEARSALL, George H., to Joseph Bird.. 6,000

REEBER, Barbara E. C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 5,500

RIPLEY, Sidney D., and others, trustees, to Julien A. Ripley..... Nominal

RIPLEY, Sidney D., and another, executors and trustees, to Louis A. D. Ripley..... Nominal

SAMSON, Thomas J., to Clark Brooks, trustee..... 4,200

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to United States Trust Company, 3 assignments..... 126,500

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY and 41st St, n e corner, runs e 113.4x n 63.3x w 33.4x s 18.5x w 92.5 to Broadway x46.4 to beginning; New York Life Insurance Company against Meyer L. Sire and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, E. E. McCall.

BROOK AV, e s, 36.6 ft s of 165th St, 27x93.7x irregular; Smith Williamson against Jane G. Hendrickson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Williamson.

BROOME ST, s s, 41.8 ft e of South 5th Av, 21x 64.9x irregular; New York Life Insurance Company against Louisa C. Friedline and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. McCall.

EAST HOUSTON ST, 271; Joseph F. Francis against Pincus Ronginsky and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Weekes Brothers.

JACKSON AND CHERRY STS, n e corner, 50x 100; Catherine Nieman against Kate Browning and another, (partition;) attorney, J. A. Carney.

NEW BOWERY, 44 to 48; Samuel I. Rockmore against Eugene F. O'Connor, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, G. Tonkonogy.

6TH AV, s s, easterly half of Lot 394, 50x114, Bronx; Theresa M. Lowerre against Kate F. Boyle and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. R. Brown.

98TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 100x 100.11; Salomon Marx against Michael J. Naughton and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

112TH ST, 136 and 138 West; Bradley & Currier Company against Abraham Rosen and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. M. Patterson.

119TH ST and Manhattan Av, n w corner, 17.7x 82; William E. Thom, guardian, against Colin McLean and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. G. McLaughlin.

122D ST, 327½ East; Department of Buildings against Joseph McDermott, (violation of building laws;) attorney, C. J. McCafferty.

Mechanics' Liens.

ABINGDON SQUARE, 9; H. Berger's Sons against Max Hart, owner; H. M. Field, contractor..... 540

BLOCK bounded by Bronx River, West Farms Road, 180th St, and proposed street; Albert Vonden Driesch against Bronx Consumers' Ice Company, owner and contractor..... 23,550

COLUMBUS AV, 430; Martin McDonald against John Doe, owner; M. A. & P. J. Ryan, contractors..... 56

FAILE, W., or St. Lots 21 and 22, 150 ft n of Lafayette Av, 50x100; George G. Parker and another against Lena Merck, owner; —— Merck, contractor..... 10

LIVINGSTON PLACE, 7; Ryan & Bergdorf against John Miller, owner and contractor..... 600

RIVINGTON ST, 228; Adelstein & Aventine against Meyer Greenberg, owner and contractor..... 260

WEST ST, 52; Hyman Galif against Peter Shermerhorn, owner; Frank B. Wilson, owner and contractor..... 75

3D AV, e s, 101.11 ft s of 174th St, 75x 100; Chester F. Reynolds against John M. Redmond, owner and contractor..... 52

57TH AV, e s, 40.9 ft n of 58th St, 50.11x 113; Andrew Newell against James A. Farley, owner; Mertz & Gibb, contractors..... 36

13TH ST, s s, 116 ft e of 3d Av, 61x103; Teddy Connolly against Charles Rentz and Deniel Brubacher, owners; J. Henry Blahm, contractor..... 647

33D ST, 347 East; Antonio Chella against Samuel Brasch and Mabel Ratz, owners; Samuel Brasch and Max Ratz, contractors..... 2,250

40TH ST, 315 East; Thomas Hyland against Mrs. H. J. Croad, owner and contractor..... 194

47TH ST, 122 and 124 West; Kertscher & Co. against Mohawk Realty Company, owner and contractor..... 3,933

97TH ST, 327 and 329 East; Chester F. Reynolds against James Ryan, owner; Patrick J. Moffatt, contractor..... 147

127TH ST, 303 West; Werner & Co. against Jacob B. and Max S. Grifenhagen, owners; J. Ambrose A. Gariga Company, contractor; John Hooper, subcontractor..... 230

130TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x75; Patrick F. Guider against Thomas Cowman, owner and contractor..... 1,164

133D ST, s s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 75x 99.11; Janus H. Havens against William P. Carroll, owner and contractor..... 939

133D ST, 132 to 136 West; Murray & Hill against William P. Carroll, owner; Carroll & Davies, contractors..... 234

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

LUDLOW ST, 48 and 50; Sobel & Kean with Louis and Goldie Park..... 20,000

MADISON AV and 134th St, n e corner, 135x99.11; Emanuel Arnstein with Charles Adams..... 7,000

PITT ST, w s, 128 ft n of Delancey St, 22x100; Julia D. Sturgis with Max Goldberg..... 15,000

8TH ST, s s, 320 ft w of White Plains Road, 50x114; Charles I. Donahue with Salvatore M. De Pasquale..... 7,500

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

LENOX AV and 138th St, n w corner, 100 x125; Adam Happel against Alexander Haft, July 8, 1901..... 3,616

121ST ST, 238 East; Louis Feldman against John Siegler, July 3, 1901..... 36

121ST ST, 320 East; Crane Company against Max Tuckerman and another, Aug. 28, 1901..... 104

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A FINE FACTORY PROPERTY AT WATERLOO, N. Y. FREE AND CLEAR. MANHATTAN OR BROOKLYN BOROUGH EQUITY IN EXCHANGE. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO. TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Want residence Yonkers or vicinity for vacant Webster Av. lots; $7,000; builders' opportunity. Chesterfield, 650 3d Av.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

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For Sale.—Farm, 163 acres, well improved, fertile soil, fine buildings, large barn; located on salt water; splendid fishing and oystering; $4,500. C. A. Johnson, Lackey, York Co., Va.

Brick factory, 42x125, four stories, Nyack-on-Hudson; 50-horse steam elevator; heated; shafting; extra land. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47, New York.

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Fine residence, beautiful Freeport, $5,700, near water; choice building sites; particulars. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1901,
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EXECUTORS' SALE,
estate of Michael Varian, (deceased,) by order of Michael Varian, Isaac Varian, and Jesse H. Varian, Executors,
ABOUT 20½ ACRES
situated at
WILLIAMSBRIDGE HEIGHTS,
(known as the old Varian estate,)
situated on Mosholu Parkway, Van Cortlandt Ave., Reservoir Oval, and Woodlawn Road.
24th Ward (Borough of Bronx), New York City.
This choice plot has a frontage on Mosholu Parkway, also a double frontage on Woodlawn Road, which runs through the property. Adjoining Williams's Bridge and Bedford Park Stations of the New York and Harlem Railroad.
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WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
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VALUABLE FACTORY,
611 & 613 West 48th St.,
Substantial 3-story brick factory, on plot 50x 100; suitable for almost any business. Open for inspection 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
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Maps at Auctioneer's office, 140 Broadway.

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AMERICAN BASEMENT
PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
317, 319, 321, 325
WEST 100TH ST.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
They are 20 feet front by 60 feet deep, with extension, having servants' stairs to fourth story. The houses have three bath-rooms, with mosaic floors and tiled walls; rolled rimmed bathtubs, wash basins, shower baths, &c., of the latest designs.
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Three-story and basement brownstone house; rent, $900; will sell cheap. Apply premises, or to E. C. SIMONSON, 146 BROADWAY.

113th St., 523 to 531 West.—Five new 20-foot American basement 4½-story private dwellings, all modern improvements; restricted block; reasonable prices. Inquire on premises, or James Bradley, 86th St. and Broadway.

100x114; William's Bridge; $1,000; near White Plains Av.; trolley; great bargain; worth $2,500. Polak, 3,743 3d Av.

Modern income property West Harlem, fine condition; all rented; halls heated; hot water. Geo. Blank, 229 Broadway.

Cheapest two-family house in Bronx; $5,000; easy terms. Case, 979 East 169th St., or 42 West 128th St.

Jerome Av. corner, 25x163, 47 feet rear; bargain, $2,500, half cash. Sonneborn, Bedford Park, City.

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WHAT $1,000 WILL DO FOR YOU IN HACKENSACK, N. J.,
If you call on
F. B. ROSS, 150 BROADWAY, N. Y.
It will give you a clear deed to plot
OF 50 x 150,
WITH ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
Title guaranteed by North Jersey Title Guarantee Co. It will procure you plans of a house embodying your own ideas. It will pay all expenses of procuring loan to build house. It will enable you to move into your own house by Xmas, without any trouble of looking after the building of it. And a rental of $25 per month will pay for the house.
THINK IT OVER WELL, THEN COME AND SEE ME. F. B. ROSS, 150 BROADWAY, N. Y.

For Sale in East Orange, Near Grove St. Station.—10-roomed house, handsomely decorated, open plumbing, hardwood trim; price, $5,500. Apply Joseph Davis, 53 South Grove St., East Orange. Reasonable terms.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

At Upper Montclair.—Five new houses, having all modern improvements and situated in the most desirable section; rent, $600 to $1,000; sale, $7,500 to $14,000. Edgar A. Pember, 220 Broadway, New York.

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Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 86 trains daily; commutation 8c.; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.
50c. weekly. No interest or assessments
High, dry Boulevard lots, fronting trolley. Near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont. WARRANTY CO., 115 Broadway.

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ONLY $800 PER ANNUM.
149th Street, Nos. 542 to 558 West. Beautiful four-story American basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bathrooms. Caretaker in No. 538, or Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

HANDSOME NEW HOUSE.
620 West 147th St., 10 rooms and bath; private location; fine view of Hudson River; unexceptionable neighborhood.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

131 Manhattan Av., Near 105th St.—9 rooms; $80; one, three, or five years. Owners always in.

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ARISTOCRATIC FLATBUSH.
Best section East 18th St., between Berkeley Road and Avenue E; elegant new detached dwellings, with every modern improvement; hardwood trim throughout; parquet and double floors; steam heat; extra basins; exposed open plumbing; plot, 50x100; price, $10,000 to $11,000. Apply to Geo. W. Egbert, owner and builder, on premises, or No. 126 East 19th St., Brooklyn.

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Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

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Entrance Examinations will be held in Language Hall, University Heights, Monday to Thursday, inclusive, September 23rd to 26th, at 10 A. M.

The LAW SCHOOL opens Tuesday, October 1st, at 3:30 P. M., Washington Square.

The SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY opens Saturday, September 28th, at 10:30 A. M., Washington Square.

The MEDICAL COLLEGE opens Tuesday, October 1st, 26th Street and First Avenue.

The GRADUATE SCHOOL opens for registration October 1st, Washington Square.

The VETERINARY COLLEGE opens Tuesday, October 1st, at 8 P. M., 141 West 54th St.

The SCHOOL OF COMMERCE opens Tuesday, October 1st, at 8 P. M., Washington Square.

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13 Astor Place. Tel. 1143 Spring. Reopens September 30th.
The Senftner School offers to prospective students of its Academic Department **an advantage which is not offered to students elsewhere.**
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Religious Notices.

A SERVICE MEMORIAL FOR PRESIDENT M'KINLEY

Will be held in the Church of All Souls', 4th Av. and 20th St., on Thursday morning, Sept. 19th, at 11 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will deliver an address. The public cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,

Fifth Av. and Tenth St.
Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
MEMORIAL SERVICE
11 A. M. Thursday, September 19th, 1901.
The Rector will officite.

Broadway Tabernacle Church,

Broadway, cor. 34th St.
MEMORIAL SERVICE
at 2 P. M. Thursday.

CALVARY CHURCH, 57TH ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th Avs.—Service honoring memory of Martyred President, Thursday, 11 A. M. Members British Societies, Masonic Lodges, and general public invited. Decorations and music appropriate. Addresses by Dr. MacArthur and others.

McKINLEY.—ST. LEO'S CHURCH, EAST 28TH St., Near Fifth Av.—Memorial service for the late lamented President, William McKinley, Thursday, Sept. 19, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Mass and address by Father Ducey.

THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS has appointed a special meeting for worship to-morrow morning at 10:30 at the meeting house, 15th St. and Rutherfurd Place. All cordially invited.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, CORNER FIFTH AV. and 43d St.—Services in memory of the late President William McKinley will be held in the Temple Emanu-El on Thursday morning, Sept. 19, at 11 o'clock.

A FUNERAL SERVICE COMMEMORATIVE OF the late President will be held in the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th Av. and 20th St., on Thursday, 19th inst., 11 A. M. The public invited.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner of 57th St.—Memorial services will be held at 11 o'clock on Thursday. The pastor, Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, will preach, and there will be special music by the choir.

MEMORIAL SERVICES
will be held in the Collegiate Reformed Churches of New York
on Thursday, September 19th, at 11 A. M.
in loving tribute to memory of the late PRESIDENT McKINLEY,
Conducted as follows:
At 2d Av. and 7th St. church, by Rev. Edward G. W. Meury.
At 29th St. and 5th Av. church, by Rev. David James Burrell, D. D.
At 48th St. and 5th Av. church, by Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D.
At West End Av. and 77th St. church, by Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, D. D.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—A service in memory of the late President of the United States will be held in this church Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROADway, corner 73d St.—The congregation is cordially invited to attend a memorial service in honor of the late President, William McKinley, at the West End Collegiate Church, West End Av., corner of 77th St., on Thursday, at 11 A. M.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46 West 46th Street.
Memorial service Thursday, 11 A. M., in which Reformed Episcopal Church and the Central and Epiphany Baptist Churches unite. The public invited.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AVENUE AND 76TH Street.—Memorial services for the late President, William McKinley, will be held at this Temple, Thursday, September 19th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—McKinley Memorial Exercises will be held at Carnegie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av., on Thursday, Sept. 19, at 11 o'clock A. M. Professor Felix Adler will deliver the address.

CALVARY CHURCH, 21st St. and 4th Av. Memorial services Thursday, 11 A. M. Preacher, the Rev. Dr. Parks. Orchestra of strings and drums. Lacey Baker at the organ.

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CREDIT Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. GLOBE CREDIT WATCH CO., World Bldg., 144. Evenings: Up-Town Branch, 16 E. 125th St.

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Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

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Diamonds, watches, jewelry on weekly payments; lowest prices. Crown Watch and Jewelry Company, 9 Maiden Lane.

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Gasoline Engines, Marine and Automobile purposes; prices exceptionally reasonable. Call or write, Arthur Mosler, 270 West St.

Sixty-five-foot cruising twin screw naphtha yacht will be sold cheap for cash. C. Keller, Post Office Box 5, Station A.

For Sale—New tugboat Hull, length 105 ft., with house complete. Jas. Hughes, 1 Broadway.

For Sale or Exchange.—36-foot open electric yacht. W. T. C. Room 19, 229 Broadway.

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Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free. EDGAR TATE & COMPANY, REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

John F. Neilson, auctioneer, will sell this, 18th, day of September, under and by virtue of chattel mortgage, stove, gas range, and laundry fixtures, at 6 Charles Street, 9 o'clock A. M. By order of attorney for mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.—M. Seliger, auctioneer, sells at public auction to-day (Wednesday) 9 A. M., at 2,076 8th Av., near 112th St., confectionery fixtures. By order of attorney for mortgagee.

Wanted to Purchase.

Single books and complete libraries bought at highest prices. Davis' Bookstore, 35 West 42d.

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Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
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High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience.) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

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$75 —BEAUTIFUL upright, Steinway, great sacrifice; rents $3. BIDDLE'S, 7 E. 14th St

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Desks.

DESKS.

Great Variety of style and price.
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111 Fulton St., N.Y.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY. In the matter of the receivership of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.
RECEIVER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent receiver of all the goods, property, and assets, late of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, will sell at public auction on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by A. H. Muller & Sons, Auctioneers, all and singular, property and assets of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, except cash. Said sale will be made in parcels, as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1.

Certain accounts receivable due Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, amounting in the aggregate in face value to $32,861.33; a list and description of the accounts may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, in said Borough and City.

PARCEL NO. 2.

Certain accounts receivable due Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, being for charges accrued but not billed on February 6, 1900, amounting in the aggregate in face value to $20,374.89; a list and description of the accounts may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, in said Borough and City.

PARCEL NO. 3.

Forty (40) shares of the capital stock of the Merchants' Compress Company, of the par value of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) each.

PARCEL NO. 4.

Bond and Mortgage of the Baltic Realty Company, being a second mortgage on property known as "The Baltic Block," situate in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York, with accrued interest; face value of principal, $20,000.

PARCEL NO. 5.

Dock engines, pile-driver and tools, and various miscellaneous tools and personal property now located at the various stores of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, a list of which may be seen at the auctioneers' office, and the property therein described may be examined upon the premises now owned by the New York Dock Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York.

PARCEL NO. 6.

Four (4) memberships in the

DEVERY ARRAIGNED ON GRAVE CHARGES

Warrant for His Arrest Issued by Justice Jerome.

O'NEILL THE COMPLAINANT

The Deputy Commissioner Gives Bail in $1,000—He Is Accused of Oppression and Neglect of Duty.

Deputy Police Commissioner William S. Devery was arrested yesterday afternoon on a warrant issued by Justice Jerome charged with oppression and neglect of duty. He was arraigned before the Justice, who adjourned the case, the Deputy Commissioner being released on bail.

The charges are based primarily upon the affidavit of Policeman O'Neill, who was fined thirty days' pay by the Deputy Commissioner, and also called opprobrious names by him. The affidavits of various witnesses who appeared for O'Neill at the original hearing, and subsequently when he was arraigned before Deputy Commissioner York on a charge of insubordination, are submitted in corroboration of the charges. Among these affidavits is one sworn to by Patrolman Marrinan, an O'Neill witness, who was arraigned before the Deputy Commissioner on a minor charge, and after being fined fifteen days' pay, was assailed by him in unmeasured terms.

The warrant served yesterday was issued after prolonged examination of these and other witnesses by Assistant District Attorney Gans. It was known on Monday afternoon that the District Attorney's office had determined to proceed against the Deputy Commissioner, but it was not until about 2 o'clock yesterday that it was learned positively that the Deputy Commissioner was to be taken into custody.

A BONDSMAN APPEARS.

Soon after the news reached Headquarters several policemen hurriedly left the building. In a few minutes Michael F. Lyons, the Bowery restaurant keeper, appeared at Headquarters. A few minutes later John F. Oakley's carriage drove up, and one of Mr. Oakley's friends went into Mr. Devery's office.

In the meantime Police Sergeant Langan of the Criminal Courts Building had started out with the warrant for the arrest of the Deputy Commissioner. When the Sergeant reached Headquarters he was met by Detective Sergeant Sugden, Mr. Devery's confidential man, and informed that the Deputy Commissioner was not in. Sergt. Langan remarked that he had a warrant for Mr. Devery, and Sergt Sugden assured him that "that would be all right," and that the Deputy Commissioner would be on hand.

Lawyer Abram L. Elkus telephoned Justice Jerome at 2:45 o'clock that Mr. Devery would give himself up at 3 o'clock. At a few minutes before that hour the Deputy Commissioner, accompanied by Mr. Lyons and Sergt. Sugden, arrived at the entrance to the Criminal Courts Building, and was there met by Lawyer Elkus. The party entered Justice Jerome's courtroom at 3 o'clock promptly.

The courtroom was a dismal and dreary enough place before the arrival of the Deputy Commissioner, there being no one present except the court officers, one or two hangers-on, and two women captured in the recent raid on the resort known as Webster Hall. These women were waiting for their bondsmen.

As soon as the Deputy Commissioner arrived the courtroom began to fill up, and the door keepers had a hard time in preserving order. Justice Jerome immediately came from his chambers, and took his seat on the bench. He was followed into the room by Assistant District Attorneys Gans, Garvan, Schurman, and O'Connor, together with Henry De Forest Baldwin, counsel for Policeman O'Neill. O'Neill himself, who had been waiting in the corridor, came in and took a back seat, looking tired and worried.

Deputy Commissioner Devery headed his little procession into the room and took one of the chairs reserved for prisoners. He was apparently worried, and when a little group of political friends gathered about his chair he grasped their proffered hands without looking at them or speaking, and he did not take the trouble to reply to several salutations whispered into his ear.

When the Justice rapped for order, Mr. Elkus went up to the bar, and Mr. Devery followed him and stood leaning against the railing twirling his hat, while Justice Jerome spoke.

"Mr. Elkus," said the Court, "I suppose you appear for the defendant. Do you waive the reading of the complaint?"

"I do not know the exact nature of the complaint," said the lawyer; "nevertheless, we'll waive the reading of it, but we demand an immediate examination."

Mr. Gans interrupted with a request for an adjournment. He said he was not in a position to go on with the case, and asked that it be continued until Monday.

"Am I to understand," asked Mr. Elkus, "that if the case is adjourned you intend to go on with the examination or proceed by indictment?"

"There is not one chance in a thousand that we will proceed by indictment," said the Assistant District Attorney, "but I do not care to absolutely commit the District Attorney's office to any mode of procedure."

"Oh, that's not a promise," said Mr. Elkus. "I ask that we go on with the examination at once."

POLICEMAN O'NEILL CALLED.

"Very well," said the Justice. "Is Edward O'Neill in the courtroom?"

O'Neill stepped briskly up to the witness chair and took his seat, but before he was sworn Mr. Elkus and Mr. Gans entered into a conference with Justice Jerome. Deputy Commissioner Devery became impatient, and wiped his brow several times while the conference was going on. Finally Justice Jerome announced that he would adjourn the hearing until a week from today, and that the prisoner would be held in $1,000 bail.

Mr. Devery and Lyons immediately withdrew to the Bond Clerk's office, where Lyons qualified in the amount of the bond. Then they repaired to Justice Jerome's office and attached their signatures and left the building. Mr. Devery, when asked on the way out of the building if he had any comment to make regarding his arrest, replied:

"Not a word. Mind you, not a word."

Mr. Elkus remained in the Justice's chambers for some time. He notified Justice Jerome that he would file papers and affidavits prior to the next hearing objecting to his deciding the case on the ground that the Justice's recent activity in the reform movement leading up to the arrest rendered him incompetent.

District Attorney Philbin was seen after the arraignment, and asked if he would assign Assistant District Attorney Osborne to the case.

"The preliminary matters of the case, at least, are in the hands of Mr. Gans," he said. "Mr. Osborne may be assigned to the case later, or he may not. It all depends upon developments."

The District Attorney was informed that Mr. Osborne had on Monday night in the Democratic Club talked over the Devery case with Tammany leaders.

"I have nothing to do with the political affiliations of my staff," Mr. Philbin said. "What they do outside of this office does not concern me."

It was reported in the Criminal Courts Building that ex-District Attorney Gardiner would assist in the Deputy Commissioner's defense. Mr. Elkus, when asked about the report, said he had not heard it.

Commissioner Murphy said that he had not seen Mr. Croker since the latter returned from Europe, and that he had not heard except from the newspapers of Mr. Croker's displeasure toward Deputy Commissioner Devery.

"It is said that the District Attorney has asked you to have Stenographer Pagan, who took notes of the O'Neill trial, brought back from his vacation. Is that true?"

"Yes. That's so. I've ordered him back."

"Has the District Attorney subpoenaed anybody else?"

"No. He hasn't subpoenaed anybody else. He's asked for some documents, which I have sent him."

"The testimony in the O'Neill case?"

"Yes, and some other things."

Assistant District Attorney Gans said that he would make public to-day the names of the witnesses to be called to testify against Deputy Commissioner Devery. It is reported that a number of policemen will be called.

JAMES O'BRIEN'S CHARGES.

Accuses Members of the Committee of 18 of Selfish Action—His Defense of Col. Knox.

Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien gave out the following statement last night with respect to the anti-Tammany situation:

"I have no hesitation in saying now that the interested, selfish action of a certain combination in the sub-committee of eighteen seriously imperils the anti-Tammany cause, and that the movement to secure better government for the metropolis and put an end for good to the foreign and corrupt rule of the English Squire is threatened with disintegration unless wiser counsels prevail than have thus far characterized the deliberations of the body appointed to name the ticket.

"The fact should not be forgotten that when the fight against Tammany was commenced those selected to do the preliminary work of organization adopted a resolution pledging themselves not to seek or accept a place on the ticket. How has that pledge to the people been kept? It has been broken in spirit and letter by nearly one-half the members of the committee who have been for the past month and more conspiring and intriguing to get one or two of their number, or others whom they can use, put at the head of the ticket.

"The chief of these self-seeking factionists I need not name. He is to be found in the papers every morning as an objector to every one suggested for the head of the ticket except himself. Apparently he has resolved upon a policy of rule or ruin. Col. Edward M. Knox is, in my opinion, the strongest independent Democrat that could be selected. No one would draw more votes from Tammany, but this element in the committee have been ceaseless in their efforts to vilify and misrepresent him. Col. Knox would, I am confident, draw 40,000 votes from Tammany. Not one of the candidates mentioned could make such an inroad into the Croker forces.

"Their principal objection to Col. Knox is the assertion that he is Senator Platt's candidate. There is not a scintilla of evidence that Col. Knox is anything of the kind, and it is no secret that the men who are bringing this charge against Col. Knox have endeavored to secure Mr. Platt's influence in their own behalf. Half the organizations opposed to Col. Knox are on paper only. They could be put into a dozen good-sized rooms without crowding them. Why should they have all the say in the selection of a candidate and then expect Senator Platt and the Republican Party to give 75 per cent. of the vote that will be necessary to elect it?"

DIVVER MEN ATTACKED.

Old Resident of the District Beaten and Robbed—He Says Thieves Held Sway.

Louis Gordon, an old resident of the Second Assembly District, where he has been a voter since 1874, was an active supporter of ex-Judge Divver. He is the father of nine children and a grandfather. He went out from his home at 159 Canal Street last evening, and when he returned had lost his gold watch and chain and some money, and had many cuts and bruises upon his face, his nose being broken and one of his eyes being blackened. He said he had gone to visit his son-in-law, Dr. Dinkelspiel of 76 Mott Street and had just reached his door when a roving band approached him.

"Who are you for?" they asked; "Foley or Divver?"

"I am for Mr. Divver because I have known him for many years," Mr. Gordon says he replied, and he was at once set upon and beaten and robbed. Mr. Gordon reported the matter at the Elizabeth Street Police Station. He asserts that such outrages were plentiful in the district.

"I never saw such a lot of 'crooks,' thieves, and robbers as I saw in the district to-day," he said last night. "I induced one poor Jew to vote for Mr. Divver, and as he stood in line one of the Foley people asked him how he was going to vote, and he told them 'for Mr. Divver.' They pulled him out of the line and knocked him all to pieces. I repeat I never saw anything like it."

Mr. Gordon is a partner in the firm of Gordon, Levy & Co., real estate agents, and lives with his family in an apartment over his place of business. It will be several days before his wounds can be cured. He says that if he can get revenge in no other way he will have the story of the outrages as he saw them painted upon wagons, which he will send through the city's streets.

The Divver headquarters were almost deserted last night. Shortly after 11 o'clock a man, who said he was Roger F. Loftus of 97 Endeavor Street, walked into the headquarters and said that he had just come from the Hudson Street Hospital. His arm was in a sling, and he said that after standing in the rain at 486 Pearl Street for three hours and a half he was thrown bodily into the street by Policeman McNally because he announced his intention of voting for ex-Judge Divver. He was a very large man, weighing considerably over 200 pounds, and his right arm was broken when he fell.

MR. CROKER DISPLEASED.

His Reception of News of Foley's Victory—Senator Sullivan Pays Him No Visit.

Richard Croker has not seen Deputy Police Commissioner Devery since their meeting on the pier when the Lucania arrived. Neither has Commissioner Murphy called at the Democratic Club to pay his respects to the Tammany leader.

Senator T. D. Sullivan is another of the Tammany leaders who has not extended a hearty welcome to Mr. Croker. When the news was received at the Democratic Club last evening that Senator Sullivan's friend, Councilman Thomas Foley, had won a decisive victory in the Second Assembly District, Mr. Croker became very much worried.

The first sign of Mr. Croker's displeasure at the political situation was noticed when he announced that all news in reference to himself or Tammany Hall politics would in future be given out through statements to a person who could be depended on not to make public reports which would in any way reflect on the leader. All other sources of information were to be closed to the reporters, it was declared.

One of the reasons given for this order was that a statement had been made that Assistant District Attorney Osborne was seen in a close conference with Mr. Croker soon after the news was made public that Deputy Commissioner Devery was to be arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Jerome.

After Mr. Croker thought over the matter, however, he decided not to adopt the plan of having a "trusted man" give out all the news of the campaign and another announcement was made that all reporters for the daily papers would be welcome to the Democratic Club.

The statement was made at the Democratic Club last night that Lewis Nixon would not be the Tammany candidate for Mayor because he could not spare the time from his business to attend to the city's affairs.

Michael J. Dady Resigns.

Michael J. Dady yesterday addressed a letter to the Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican General Committee resigning the Chairmanship of that body. Mr. Dady announced some time ago that he intended to resign, as his business interests would not permit of his devoting the necessary time to the office. It is believed that ex-City Magistrate Jacob Brenner will be elected as his successor.

NEBRASKA FUSIONISTS MEET.

Democrats and Populists Open Their Conventions at Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 17.—The Fusion State Conventions—Democratic and Populist—met this afternoon in separate halls and nominated State tickets. After organizing, each convention took a recess of several hours as a tribute of respect to the late President McKinley. Convening this evening, the Populists nominated E. O. Kretzinger of Beatrice for Supreme Court Justice, and the Democrats, for the same office, nominated District Judge Conrad Hollenback of Fremont.

Up to the present each convention is standing out for its nominee, but the general understanding is that the judicial nomination, the head of the ticket, will go to the Democrats.

Frank K. Sturgis Bank Director.

Frank K. Sturgis of Strong, Sturgis & Co. has been elected a Director of the Bank of the State of New York, to succeed James B. Colgate.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES

Richard Croker Was Elected a Delegate to the City Convention.

J. J. Frawley Chosen District Leader in Place of J. J. Ryan in the 32d District—Maurice F. Holahan Re-elected.

Outside of the Second Assembly District there were several contests of interest at the Democratic primaries yesterday. There was a surprise in the Thirty-second District contest, which resulted in a victory of James J. Frawley over John J. Ryan, the present leader. Mr. Frawley is a nephew of Tax Commissioner Sheehy and is prominent in athletic circles. In the primary contest the Frawley ticket received 2,003 votes and the Ryan ticket received 1,320 votes.

Isaac A. Hopper won the contest in the Thirty-first District, and he had plenty of votes to spare. In the Twenty-fourth District Max Steinert tried to unseat Maurice F. Holahan from the leadership but failed. The vote polled in this district was very light. The Holahan ticket received 771 votes, and the Steinert ticket 495 votes. Mr. Holahan explained that the vote was light because he did not attempt to get out his friends to vote, he was so confident of victory.

The Tammany leaders made certain that Richard Croker would be a delegate to the City Convention to be held to nominate the Mayor and other city officers. He was elected a delegate from the district in which he began his political career, on the east side in the Twentieth District, and he was also re-elected district leader of the Twenty-ninth District.

The Tammany primaries resulted in the election of the following district leaders:

Assembly District.
First—Michael C. Murphy.
Second—Thomas Foley.
Third—Patrick J. Ryder.
Fourth—Edward T. Fitzpatrick.
Fifth—Bernard F. Martin.
Sixth—Timothy D. Sullivan.
Seventh—Patrick H. Keahon.
Eighth—Martin Engel.
Ninth—Frank J. Goodwin.
Tenth—Julius Harburger.
Eleventh—Joseph H. Stiner.
Twelfth—Samuel J. Foley.
Thirteenth—Peter J. Dooling.
Fourteenth—John T. Oakley.
Fifteenth—George W. Plunkitt.
Sixteenth—Patrick Keenan.
Seventeenth—Daniel F. McMahon.
Eighteenth—Charles F. Murphy.
Nineteenth—John B. Sexton.
Twentieth—James P. Keating.
Twenty-first—Matthew F. Donohue.
Twenty-second—Francis J. Lantry.
Twenty-third—Thomas F. McAvoy.
Twenty-fourth—Maurice F. Holahan.
Twenty-fifth—John J. Scannell.
Twenty-sixth—Thomas J. Dunn.
Twenty-seventh—James J. Martin.
Twenty-eighth—John T. Dooling.
Twenty-ninth—Richard Croker.
Thirtieth—Lawrence Delmour.
Thirty-first—Isaac A. Hopper.
Thirty-second—James J. Frawley.
Thirty-third—Nicholas J. Hayes.
Thirty-fourth, (annexed)—Augustus Moebus.
Thirty-fourth, (Manhattan)—Percival E. Nagle.
Thirty-fifth—Louis F. Haffen.
Annexed—H. O'Neil.

CITY CONVENTION DELEGATES.

The following delegates were elected to the City Convention from the various Assembly districts:

First—Michael Kennedy, Daniel E. Finn, Michael Halpin, John J. White, John H. G. Vehslage, Michael Shannon, and Frank L. Bacon.

Second—Daniel J. Riordan, Patrick McCarthy, Andrew Cuneo, Morris Tekulsky, Thomas F. Foley, Michael J. Callahan, Michael A. Rofrano, Jeremiah J. O'Connor, Adolph Pfatz, and John Hover.

Third—Patrick J. Ryder, Amos J. Cummings, John A. Dooner, Wauhope Lynn, John E. Walsh, John Cavagnaro, Joseph E. Willing, Patrick Higgins, John D. Wickham, and Michael Regan.

Fourth—Edward T. Fitzpatrick, John F. Ahearn, Andrew A. Noonan, Patrick H. Roche, Edward J. Reynolds, Michael H. Whalen, Isaac Marks, and Jacob J. Brown.

Fifth—Bernard F. Martin, William F. Moore, Joseph E. Prendergast, Patrick B. Egan, Bernard Meyborg, Joseph A. Flinn, George H. Kracht, William W. Greenwood.

Sixth—Timothy D. Sullivan, Timothy P. Sullivan, Thomas Maguire, Isaac Witkoski, Antonio Cardone, William H. Leonard, Nicholas Eberhard, John J. White, Dr. George H. Muth, Samuel Kahn, and Harry Oxford.

Seventh—Patrick H. Keanon, John P. Hilly, Daniel Rafferty, John R. Voorhis, James Holmes, Thomas H. Mulry, Patrick Derry, Edward W. Hart, James B. Cahill, John H. Little, Francis Sullivan.

Eighth—Martin Engel, Charles Kramer, Philip B. Benjamin, Henry J. Goldsmith, and Lazarus Shapiro.

Ninth—Frank J. Goodwin, Thomas F. Smith, Richard Dougherty, James Barker, James Lawler, John Noonan, James A. Lynch, Edward Browne, John McCauley, James J. Dunphy, and Peter J. Garvey.

Tenth—Julius Harburger, William Sohmer, George F. Roesch, William P. Mitchel, Henry W. Wolf, Jacob Steiner, John E. Lynch, Sol Littenberg.

Eleventh—Joseph H. Stiner, William H. Gledhill, Stephen A. Ferguson, Thomas Costigan, George Kern, Michael J. Dempsey, John Metz, William Dalton, and John M. Quinn.

Twelfth—Samuel J. Foley, Jacob E. Dausch, William Clancy, Patrick Farley, Henry H. Goldfogle, Leon Sanders, James J. Smith.

Thirteenth—Peter J. Dooling, Charles Metzger, John H. O'Connell, Peter Schmuck, Philip Ryan, Eugene J. Flood, Dennis Duff, and James P. Kennedy.

Fourteenth—John T. Oakley, William Sulzer, John T. McMahon, Lewis J. Conlen, John P. Schuchman, Louis Meister, Frank W. Smith, Albert C. Wiegand, Paul N. Yanser, and Charles Goelier.

Fifteenth—George W. Plunkitt, William P. Rinckhoff, Robert Muh, James E. Smith, Thomas E. Murray, and John Brown.

Sixteenth—Patrick Keenan, Benjamin Hoffman, William Tait, Thomas J. Carleton, Jr., John A. Wrede, William Hannah; Aaron Hanover, and Morris Cukor.

Seventeenth—Daniel F. McMahon, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, William E. Burke, Daniel Meehan, James J. Fitzgerald, Louis H. Stroh, Patrick Mullane, George E. Best, and Anson J. Moore.

Eighteenth—Charles F. Murphy, Patrick Craig, Edward F. Cunningham, George B. McClellan, Philip F. Donohue, Frank O'Donnel, Henry Kropf, Edward B. La Ferta, Joseph E. Moss, Maurice J. Power, and Patrick A. Whitney.

Nineteenth—John B. Sexton, E. V. Greene, Isaac Fromme, Joseph Gordon, Michael F. McGee, James J. Hagan, Philip A. Morrison, David Ryan, Charles F. Petry, and Thomas F. Devine.

Twentieth—Richard Croker, James P. Keating, Peter Seery, Thomas F. Grady, William B. O'Brien, John M. Fitzgerald, Patrick Corrig, Jacob C. Wund, Thomas F. Woods, John A. Boyle, John McSherry, and Frank P. Young.

Twenty-first—Matthew F. Donohue, James J. Phelan, William F. Grell, John E. G. Claire, John T. O'Brien, John B. Mayo, William Tuite, John S. Roddy, Thomas McCabe, George Cruse, John W. Russell, Franklin Leonard, Jr., Cord Meyer, Jr., and Max Levy.

Twenty-second—Francis J. Lantry, Robert A. Van Wyck, John T. Harrington, William F. Hornidge, Edward R. Carroll, James G. Wallace, Philip J. Britt, John Adler, Henry W. Unger, James F. McCahill, N. O. Fanning.

Twenty-third—Thomas F. McAvoy, Edward J. Atkinson, John R. Cooper, Peter H. Garland, Edward J. Kelly, Thomas G. McCarthy, John Murray, Dennis F. Murphy, Timothy I. O'Connell, Henry J. Rottman, James F. Reilly, William E. Stillings, John Wayland, Louis N. Wheaton, and Eugene A. Wiet.

Twenty-fourth—Maurice F. Holahan, Victor J. Dowling, Henry J. Steinert, George H. Fahrbach, James McCabe, John C. Coggey, John M. Sheehan, Leo P. Ullmann, William H. Steinkamp, and John F. Pendergast.

Twenty-fifth—John J. Scannell, Lewis Nixon, Michael T. Daly, William Sauer, John W. Keller, and George F. Scannell.

Twenty-sixth—Thomas J. Dunn, Thomas M. Campbell, and Jacob Marks.

Twenty-seventh—James J. Martin, Louis H. Hahlo, George M. Van Hoesen, John Slattery, M. Warley Platzek, and Henry J. Hemmens.

Twenty-eighth—John T. Dooling, John T. McCall, and Joseph L. Gerard.

Twenty-ninth—Richard Crocker, John F. Carroll, Randolph Guggenheimer, Rollin M. Morgan, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Charles H. Knox, and John McQuade.

Thirtieth—Harry C. Hart, Lawrence Delmour, John F. McIntyre, Edward C. Sheehy, and Ira E. Rider.

Thirty-first—Daniel J. Donovan, James W. Carroll, Francis Kennedy, Isaac A. Hopper, Frank L. Eckerson, John Loos, Isaac B. Smith, M. Barnett, Albert E. Crabtree, James A. Delehey, William H. Hart, Herman J. Levy, William T. Burr, and M. T. Brennan.

Thirty-second—James J. Frawley, John Dietz, John Skelly, Max Hait, William B. Davis, John Fox, Joseph Simon, James Kennedy, Samuel D. Tombach, Thomas Brady, and William F. Shober.

Thirty-third—Nicholas J. Hayes, Edward Callan, Daniel Keller, James B. Dolan, Joseph P. McDonough, John J. Roche, John J. Lynch, and John J. Egan.

Thirty-fourth (Manhattan)—Percival E. Nagle, Timothy J. Phelin, Timonthy Coveney, Victor S. Dodsworth, George Kulet, James F. Reilly, David Hartigan, and John C. Wynn.

Thirty-fourth (Bronx)—August Moebus, Thomas J. Byrne, Matthew H. Moore, Adolph C. Hottenroth, Lawrence W. McGrath, James T. Malone, and Albert Elterich.

Thirty-fifth—Louis F. Haffen, John C. Heintz, Adolph G. Hunzel, John J. Brady, John M. Tierney, Joseph A. Goulden, William H. Zeltner, Thomas N. Lynch, H. O'Neil, William J. Hyland, Alexander Devlin, Philip A. Ryan, and Thomas J. Mulligan.

An overworked brain disturbs the digestive functions, and bad digestion brings innumerable ills. Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge sets the brain and digestion right.
The right remedy FOR ALL COLDS IS JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES

No Change in Executive Members of the County Committee.

The Only Notable Contests Were in the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts.

The Republican primaries yesterday resulted in no changes whatever in the list of executive members of the County Committee, which for the coming year, beginning on Dec. 19, will be constituted as follows:

Assembly District.
First—Martin H. Healey.
Second—Denis Shea.
Third—Frederick Haldy.
Fourth—William H. Guy.
Fifth—Cornelius Van Cott.
Sixth—James E. March.
Seventh—Franklin B. Miller.
Eighth—Charles H. Murray.
Ninth—Frederick S. Gibbs.
Tenth—Ferdinand Eidman.
Eleventh—John P. Windolph.
Twelfth—John Stiebling.
Thirteenth—Herman Joveshof.
Fourteenth—James F. Pegnam.
Fifteenth—George W. Wanmaker
Sixteenth—George Hilliard.
Seventeenth—John Reisenweber.
Eighteenth—William Henkel.
Nineteenth—George R. Bidwell.
Twentieth—F. Norton Goddard.
Twenty-first—Abraham Gruber.
Twenty-second—Charles K. Lexow.
Twenty-third—Moses M. McKee.
Twenty-fourth—Smith Pine.
Twenty-fifth—McDougall Hawkes.
Twenty-sixth—Jastrow Alexander.
Twenty-seventh—James W. Perry.
Twenty-eighth—John H. Gunner.
Twenty-ninth—Alexander T. Mason.
Thirtieth—Ambrose O. Neal.
Thirty-first—Silas C. Croft.
Thirty-second—Isaac Newman.
Thirty-third—Frank Raymond.
Thirty-fourth—William H. Ten Eyck.
Thirty-fifth—Edward H. Healy.
Annexed—Richard N. Arnow.

Except in the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-ninth Districts, where McDougall Hawkes and Alexander T. Mason were re-elected, the contests amounted to little.

There was no contest in the First District. In the second Dennis Shea easily overcame the slight opposition against him. In the Third, Andrew J. Scoble made an ineffectual fight against Frederick Haldy.

Everything was peaceable in the Fourth and Fifth, but in the Sixth the Wagner faction made another unsuccessful attempt to defeat James E. March. In the Seventh District, Franklin B. Miller, the present leader, defeated ex-Alderman Joseph H. Hackett, 714 to 345. In this district illegal voting was expected, but little was attempted. Two arrests were made.

There were no contests in the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Districts, but in the Twelfth Jacob A. Neustadt opposed John Stiebling, the present leader. The latter won—498 to 274. There were no contests in the districts from the Thirteenth to the Twentieth, inclusive, but in the Twenty-first, Abraham Gruber's, one of the forty-three districts was carried against Mr. Gruber.

In the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth everything was peaceable, but in the Twenty-fifth there was the liveliest kind of a fight. Charles A. Hess, who was the leader for three years, sought to be reinstated, but was beaten by McDougall Hawkes, the present incumbent, by about 150 votes in a total of 1,700. This was considered a light vote, considering the enrollment of about 4,000.

Charges and counter charges were made of illegal acts, but there were no arrests. Sidney H. Goodacre, Captain of the Third Election District, was alleged to have been given "knock-out" drops, but he was well enough to be at the polls. Mr. Hess took his defeat philosophically, and remarked: "This is not the first time I have been beaten." There were no contests in the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth Districts.

In the Twenty-ninth District there were some sorely disappointed men when the returns came in. These were the followers of Frank H. Partridge, who broke away from the regular organization last Summer and has been making a bitter fight to wrest the leadership from Alexander T. Mason. Partridge was beaten by the majority of 394 out of 1,566 votes cast. The fact that he had been attorney for the Ice Trust, coupled with the fact that he was appointed Civil Service Commissioner by Mayor Van Wyck, was depended upon to militate against Mason.

The principal reason for Partridge's opposition to the regular ticket, it is said, was due to his personal antagonism to Robert C. Morris, who was on the Mason ticket for member of the County Committee. Morris is at present Chairman of the committee, and Partridge, it is said, asserted that he would spend $1,000 to prevent his return to the committee.

One of the most stirring battles was fought in the Seventh Election District, which is Partridge's district. The Mason leader there is the Rev. Dr. Braddin Hamilton, head of the Episcopal Publication Society. Dr. Hamilton preaches to the society people in Newport during the Summer and came home less than a week ago to find that the Partridge forces threatened to capture his district. The minister went about among the residents of his district, and so great were his powers of exhortation that such men as Washington E. Connor and John D. Rockefeller went down to the polling places in the rain to cast their ballots. As a result Partridge was beaten by 16 votes in his home district.

All was quiet in the Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth Districts, but in the annexed district A. W. Cooley gave Richard N. Arnow a fight for the leadership. The latter won, 443 to 267.

CITY CONVENTION DELEGATES.

The following delegates were yesterday elected to the Republican City Convention:

First District—Martin H. Healey, Antonio Dalessandro, and Henry Osborne.

Second District—Denis Shea, Daniel Isola, and Ely Rosenberg.

Third District—Frederick Haldy, Tompkins McIlvaine, Charles McConnell, Louis J. Hoenninger, William H. Michaels, and George B. Jelliffe.

Fourth District—William H. Guy, Harry Silverman, Isaac Rosenberg, James Simpson, and Jacob Levy.

Fifth District—Cornelius Van Cott, S. B. Mc Nish, Charles W. White, A. C. Bishop, J. F. Dornheim, William J. Frawley, W. J. Dyer, J. J. Hamilton, Alexander Hicks, and Morris Goldstein.

Sixth District—James E. March, Alfred E. Ommen, Thomas McNulty, William J. Baker, and William J. Nihill.

Seventh District—Franklin B. Miller, William C. Baxter, Wayne M. Musgrave, John J. Hannon, John Miller, and John B. Conboy.

Eighth District—Charles H. Murray, Max G. Ernst, Pierre A. Siegelstein, M. D., and Harrie A. James, M. D.

Ninth District—Frederick S. Gibbs, Thomas L. Hamilton, William Halpin, L. D. Richards, James J. Duffy, Thomas C. Clarke, Albert Ferguson, and James A. Allen.

Tenth District—Ferdinand Eidman, Charles Schwick, Jeremiah J. Sullivan, Joseph J. Kumb, Michael Gassmann, William Renner, and William Abrams.

Eleventh District—Jacob Fowler, Seth Wilks, Thomas R. Lightbourn, Charles Lenz, John Quin, and Daniel Longworth.

Twelfth District—John Stiebling, Simon Setde, Jacob Schloss, and Christopher J. Portman.

Thirteenth District—Herman Joveshof, Samuel Hall, John Gebhard, Michael O'Keefe, and Emil Schwarz.

Fourteenth District—James F. Pegnam, Hiller Britt, Patrick Jordan, Jacob Jung, Jr., Lawrence Mulvihill, and Patrick Kohl.

Fifteenth District—George W. Wanmaker, William J. Matthews, William S. Borchers, William J. Rogers, Jr., Richard C. Van Horn, and Sigmund W. Koan.

Sixteenth District—George Hilliard, Samuel S. Koenig, Charles L. Jerolomon, Nathan Moses, and Thomas J. Fitzsimmons.

Seventeenth District—John Reisenweber, Giles Wanmaker, Charles B. Page, John W. Noble, and Mortimer M. O'Sullivan.

Eighteenth District—William Henkel, Henry Haussmann, Philip E. Reilly, Joseph Schott, and Philip D. Bund.

Nineteenth District—George R. Bidwell, Lemuel E. Quigg, Charles F. Bostwick, Frank Brainard, William A. Crombie, Charles F. Bruder, J. Van Vechten Olcott, Richard Shepard, Jr., William Plimley, William H. Douglas, J. Leo Honigman, LeRoy D. Ball, Jr., George W. Avery, and William B. Fuller.

Twentieth District—F. Norton Goddard, Thomas F. Larkin, Robert Todd, Dennis C. Doris, John Gillard, and James B. Logue.

Twenty-first District—Abraham Gruber, William M. K. Olcott, James M. Gifford, Joseph Hanner, John J. Palmer, George C. Smedden, John W. Cuthbertson, Aaron C. Daniels, Samuel B. Totten, Frederick F. Wood, David Lewis, John C. Dorland, Robert Greenleaf, George W. Homans, W. S. Woodhull, James J. Flanagan, Thomas L. Thompson, Thomas H. McCarrick, and E. W. Gifford.

Twenty-second District—Charles F. Lexow, William R. Wilcox, Jacob Kahn, Leonard J. Obermeier, and Charles Shongood.

Twenty-third District—E. M. Morgan, S. Ellert, H. J. Pattison, Collin H. Woodward, Robert C. Winter, E. F. Potter, John C. Milligan, Willard H. Ohlsteadt, R. H. Jackman, James A. H. Seeley, Thomas Gooderson, Henry C. Scheel, Charles E. Fay, Rody P. Goeghegan, and George W. Howells.

Twenty-fourth District—Smith Pine, John Goode, La Mott Hartshorn, William Sander, and P. J. Carpenter.

Twenty-fifth District—McDougall Hawkes, Herbert Parsons, Nicholas Murray Butler, Richardson G. Bagley, William F. Young, Roland Kudlick, James M. Varnum, Job E. Hedges, Arthur P. Sturges, William H. Wadhams, and George La Grange.

Twenty-sixth District—Jastrow Alexander, Herman J. Katz, and Lawrence Farley.

Twenty-seventh District—Cornelius Vanderbilt, Gherardi Davis, Henry W. Taft, and Charles F. Homer.

Twenty-eighth District—John H. Gunner, Benjamin Oppenheimer, Townsend Wandall, and John O'Connor.

Twenty-ninth District—Robert C. Norris, Chauncey M. Depew, Louis Stern, Marcus M. Marks, John W. Jacobus, Alexander T. Mason, Nathaniel A. Elsberg, Louis F. Cardani, Lloyd Collis, Hal Bell, Edward Lauterbach, Franklin A. Wilcox, Simon Hess, and James Yereance.

Thirtieth District—Max Freedman, James M. Morgan, Harry Keller, John C. Braham, Christopher Goetz, and Adolph Reiman.

Thirty-first District—Franklin H. Smith, Samuel F. Slater, James A. Cryan, Orlando Rockefeller, Emil Schwab, George Young, Terry Ansorge, Silas C. Croft, William Waterhouse, John J. C. Tuers, Arthur Sherer, Alfred R. Page, John D. Walton, George H. Sutton, George P. Morell, Edward S. Clinch, James C. Myers, Alexander P. Ketchum, William A. Ferdon, and John G. McGowan.

Thirty-second District—Morris Levy, J. C. Max, Abraham Frank, Jacob Warschauer, John Fabian, August Krohn, Charles Miller and Isaac Newman.

Thirty-third District—James A. McCullough, Schuyler A. White, John F. Hayes, Herman Lange, and Isidor May.

Thirty-fourth District—William H. Ten Eyck, Jefferson A. Simmonds, Clarence R. Lester, Philip W. Reinhardt, and Thomas J. Rush.

Thirty-fifth District—Edward H. Healy, Ernest Hall, Ernest W. Bradbury, E. Herbert Timpson, Charles A. Reed, William Haynes, and Henry Lerch.

Annexed District—Richard N. Arnow and William S. Germain.

PRIMARIES IN BROOKLYN.

No Change in the General Situation, Either Democratic or Republican—Atterbury and Hobley Victorious.

Excepting in a very few districts the primaries in Brooklyn yesterday, both Democratic and Republican, were productive of little or no excitement, and comparative peace prevailed. Aside from the contests for the control of the Republican organizations in the Fifth and Seventeenth Assembly Districts there were no fights in the borough of interest outside of the respective districts in which they occurred.

No serious opposition to the regular Democratic organization developed, and its control in the different districts was not affected. The primaries failed to result in any change in the general situation in the county, either Republican or Democratic.

The Republican contests in the Fifth and Seventeenth Districts were among the bitterest that have taken place in the county in years, that in the Seventeenth District, where Walter B. Atterbury, Chairman of the County General Committee, and Councilman Leich fought for control, being particularly so.

The organization leaders sought to wrest control of the district from Mr. Atterbury because of his opposition to Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the County Executive Committee, and especially because of his refusal to acquiesce in the appointment of Mr. Dady as Elections Commissioner.

The strong efforts made to overthrow Mr. Atterbury, however, were unsuccessful. He was victorious in twenty of the twenty-five election districts of the Assembly District, and polled 1,817 votes to 1,275 votes cast in support of Leich.

The fight in the Fifth District was waged by John Kissel in an attempt to wrest control of the district from Alfred T. Hobley, the regular organization leader. The result was against him, the result being Hobley, 1,570; Kissel, 1,446.

In the Twentieth Assembly District the Democratic contest was won by Councilman Conrad Hester, the regular organization leader. The fight against Hester was led by William Rohde.

In the Ninth Assembly District in a Democratic fight of purely district interest between William O'Donnell, the organization leader, and an opposition led by ex-Assemblyman James A. McMahon, O'Donnell was the victor.

ANTI-TAMMANY TICKET.

Some Politicians Believe It Will Have to be Made Up by Full Committee.

Politicians interested in the anti-Tammany Mayoralty ticket making were all at sea yesterday.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff traversed the greater portion of the municipality in a motor vehicle in the interest of Seth Low, and he was quite confident that Mr. Low would be selected at the meeting of the Sub-Committee of Eighteen this afternoon.

Otto Kempner of Brooklyn expressed similar views.

John C. Sheehan still has hopes of securing the nomination of Jacob A. Cantor.

Lemuel E. Quigg believes Mr. Low is the coming man.

R. Fulton Cutting does not believe the friends of Bird S. Coler can stampede the Citizens' Union convention in his interest.

Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien will again seek to bring about the nomination of E. M. Knox.

While all of these spoke as above, many of them believe, though they did not say so to be quoted, that the meeting to-day will break up in disorder and that the full Committee of Sevent

SEPT

19

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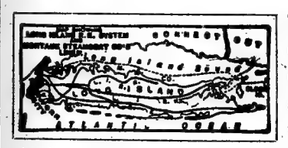

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The New York Times.

1851 JUBILEE SUPPLEMENT. 1901

Vol. L. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 18, 1901 No. 1.

1901

NEW YORK FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Fifty years ago the northern boundary of the City of New York had not extended above Thirty-fourth Street, and there were many open spaces below that line. Bloomingdale, Manhattanville, Yorkville, and Harlem were still isolated villages, and the transformation of Broadway into a business street had but lately begun. The promenade part of Broadway was still between Chambers and Canal Streets, and in the latter thoroughfare were several dry goods and other prominent retail stores. Save for the Bowery, on which years ago Belgian blocks had been laid, and sections of Broadway on which experiments were being made with the new "Russ" pavement, the city streets were paved with cobblestones. But the old New York was passing away, nevertheless, and its landmarks beginning to disappear. Philip Hone records in his diary in 1850 that "the mania for converting Broadway into a street of shops is greater than ever. The City Hotel (on the site of the Boreel Building) has given place to a row of splendid stores; Stewart is extending his store to take in the whole front from Chambers to Reade Street." As far up as Bleecker Street the occupants of private residences were moving before the advance of trade. Brougham's Lyceum, (afterward the Broadway Theatre) led the up-town movement of the places of amusement above Broome Street, and at Broadway and Prince Street the Metropolitan Hotel was being built on a scale of hitherto unexampled splendor at a cost of a million dollars.

Though the American clipper still led in the array of shipping along the water front and busy shipyards whose chief employment was the building of two-thousand-ton ocean-going ships occupied the space between Pike and Thirteenth Streets on the East River, there were already signs that the days of the sailing packet were numbered. The Collins steamer Pacific, launched here in 1849, had reduced the Atlantic record to ten days and four hours from Liverpool to her berth in New York, and though it was as late as 1854 that the clipper Dreadnought made her famous trip from Liverpool to this port, beating the time of the Cunarder Canada to Boston, with a day to spare, the future of Atlantic travel was evidently with the ocean steamer. The railroads, too, were beginning to be operated over long distances. In May, 1851, the Erie Railroad was completed between Piermont and its western terminus at Dunkirk; in October the Hudson River Railroad was opened to Albany.

New York entered on the second half of the last century with a population which exceeded all expectation by passing the half-million mark. The census showed that there were 254,106 males and 261,441 females—a total of 515,547 souls within the boundaries of the then City of New York. Among these the adult males who could not read and write numbered only 4,989, and the females 12,271—a total of 17,140 illiterates. The rapidity of the city's growth about this time is reflected in the valuation of its real and personal estate for purposes of taxation. For 1848 the total of this was $254,193,527, and for 1852 $351,706,795—an increase of $97,500,000, or over 38 per cent. in four years. The foreign trade of the port, too, showed a notable expansion—the average annual value of imports from 1841 to 1850 being $70,000,000, against an annual average between 1851 and 1855 of $150,000,000, and the annual average of exports, 1841-50, being $27,000,000, against $75,000,000 for the five years 1851-5.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF 1851.

The New York newspapers of fifty years ago partook, like the city itself, of the characteristics of the older generation and the spirit of the one that was just beginning. Of the staid sixpenny dailies, The Courier and Enquirer and The Journal of Commerce led in circulation and influence those published in the morning, and The Evening Post and The Commercial Advertiser those published in the evening. Of the penny papers The Sun, The Herald, and The Tribune covered most of the field. The business methods of the ponderous blanket sheet dailies were severely conservative, however unconventional may have been, at times, their methods of discussion. They were sold only over the counter of the publication office or by their own carriers, and a gain of 500 copies a year in circulation was something to boast about. The circulation of the penny papers was only relatively large. The Herald and Tribune got into a controversy, in 1847, over the respective circulation of their daily and weekly editions, and The Herald accepted The Tribune's challenge to submit the question to an impartial committee of examination. The committee reported that the average daily circulation of The Herald during the four weeks preceding the agreement which originated their investigation was 16,711 copies, while that of The Tribune was only 11,455 copies. On the other hand, the circulation of The Weekly Tribune was found to be 15,780 copies, while that of The Weekly Herald was only 11,455 copies. Three years later the circulation of both papers had probably advanced at least 50 per cent. In 1850 The Sun claimed, without contradiction, a circulation of 50,000 copies.

Testifying in 1851 before a British Parliamentary committee, appointed during one of the agitations for the repeal of the stamp duties on newspapers and the duty on advertisements, Horace Greeley gave some interesting details in regard to the New York press of that time. Among other things, he said that there were fifteen daily newspapers then published in New York—ten in the morning and five in the evening. Five of these were cheap papers, whose aggregate circulation was a little over 100,000 copies per day; the other ten were sold at the rate of $10 per annum, and he estimated their aggregate circulation at 30,000 copies a day. Of the whole daily circulation of 130,000 copies, Mr. Greeley reckoned that 60,000 were taken in the city and its suburbs. The press on which The Tribune was printed worked only 10,000 copies per hour, but The Sun had a press—an eight-cylinder—which printed 18,000 to 20,000 per hour. Though, unlike the English [illegible], any one could publish a newspaper in New York without being required by law to give security that he would not publish libels or seditious matter, there were serious limitations on the freedom of reporting in those days. For example, it was not lawful to say that a designated individual had been arrested for swindling, because this was not regarded as a privileged publication; the accused might show damage in such a case and get judgment against the newspaper, even though he had been actually arrested for swindling, unless it could be proved that he was guilty as charged. According to Mr. Greeley, every working man received his paper regularly through the carrier every morning between 6 and 7, so that he might read it at breakfast before going to work. Being asked if there were any papers published in New York which might be said to be of an obscene or immoral character, Mr. Greeley said: "We call The New York Herald a very bad paper—those who do not like it." Being further asked whether scurrility or personality was common to the publications in the United States, Mr. Greeley replied that it was much less frequent than it used to be, but was still not absolutely unknown. The educational value of the newspaper he rated very high, thinking it worth all the schools in the country. He opined, having observed both countries, that the press had greater influence in the United States than in England, though he admitted that more weight was laid here on intelligence than on editorials; the paper that brought the quickest news was the one most looked to, and the telegraph was a hundred times more in use for the transmission of news in America than it was in England.

HENRY J. RAYMOND.

THE GREAT EDITOR.

In spite of Mr. Greeley's disclaimer of the influence of the editorial writer, individuality counted for a great deal in the New York newspaper of fifty years ago. The three dominant editors of the time were James Watson Webb of The Courier and Enquirer, James Gordon Bennett of The Herald, and Horace Greeley of The Tribune. The first-named was a graduate of West Point and had been an officer in the army which, in his own words, he [illegible] boy, to take charge of a [illegible]ress at the commencement of [illegible]itical campaign which terminated in the election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency in 1828." He admits that, in a party point of view, he did not possess a solitary qualification for the position. His opponents gave a somewhat different explanation of the fact that he came to be the best abused personage connected with the American press, but it was Webb's own declared conviction that he owed this distinction to bringing into political life "the one leading characteristic of the army, a determination on all occasions to speak not only the truth, but the whole truth." It was in practicing "upon this, to the mere politician, ridiculous theory," that he says he became in a short time a target at which his political friends were as fond of firing as were his political opponents. The Courier and Enquirer was a school for journalists, and not the least distinguished of its graduates was James Gordon Bennett. He started The New York Herald in 1835 with a nominal cash capital of $500, and on the declared platform of disclaiming "all steel-traps, all principle, as it is called—all party—all politics." According to the same characteristic "salutatory," the only guide of The Herald was to be good, sound practical commonsense, applicable to the business and bosoms of men engaged in everyday life. It was to support no party—be the organ of no faction or coterie—and care nothing for any election or any candidate from President down to constable. It was to endeavor to record facts on every public and proper subject, stripped of verbiage and coloring, with comments when suitable, "just, independent, fearless, and good-tempered."

Judged by his performance rather than by his professions, Bennett was an exemplar of all that was best and worst in modern journalism. He had a positive genius for news-gathering, and grudged no expense in getting what he wanted. He disdained all the conventions which newspapers had hitherto respected, sometimes even those of common decency, and would sacrifice anything, dignity and self-respect most readily of all, to make a sensation. He never lost sight of his one absorbing aim, to issue every day a live newspaper, even while allowing it to assume some of the characteristics of a disreputable one. He gave the yellow journals of our day most of their points, but he also blazed the path which enterprising and progressive newspapers were to follow. He was the sworn enemy alike of dullness and decorous commonplace, and his intellectual strength was too pronounced to allow mere silliness to become one of the objectionable features of The Herald. Such as it was it prospered, for the simple reason that though it was much given to scandalising the town, the individuality of its founder was firmly impressed on The Herald and all its methods fifty years ago. Some five years after the paper was started there was a determined effort made by its contemporaries to crush it, and the epithets that were hurled at Bennett in the course of that onslaught give a fair idea of the journalistic amenities of the period. By one of the belligerent editors he was called "Obscene Vagabond," "Infamous Blasphemer," "Profligate Adventurer," "Venomous Reptile," "Pestilential Scoundrel," "Polluted Wretch," "Habitual Liar," and "Veteran Blackguard." Another dubbed him "Rascal," "Rogue," "Cheat," "Villain," and "Humbug." A third suggested his fitness to occupy a cell at Sing Sing, and characterised him as a "moral pestilence" editing a sheet variously stigmatised as "Disreputable," "Disgusting," "Worthless," "Ribald," and "Vile." How he was regarded by those who gave its tone to the New York society of the time may be inferred from Philip Hone's reference to the possibility of obtaining public office by the aid of "the Devil or Bennett of The Herald."

GREELEY AND THE TRIBUNE.

Horace Greeley was a man of a different type and temper. Fifteen years' experience of the world and its ways, particularly its journalistic and political ways, had made Bennett a cynic before he found-

ed The Herald. A somewhat briefer apprenticeship to the work of making newspapers made Greeley a more confirmed idealist than when, in 1834, he solicited for The New Yorker the patronage of his fellow-citizens because he avoided high-sounding pretensions, and was trying to succeed without humbug. The Tribune was started in 1841 to promote all the virtues which should adorn humanity, in public or private life, and which are entitled to the use of capital letters. As per prospectus, it was to "labor to advance the interests of the People, and to promote their Moral, Social and Political well-being. The immoral and demoralizing Police Reports, Advertisements, and other matter which have been allowed to disgrace the columns of our leading Penny Papers will be carefully excluded from this, and [illegible] rendered to render it worthy of the [illegible] of the virtuous and refined, [illegible] come visitor at the family fire[illegible] was part of the scrupulous morality [illegible] fessed by The Tribune to exclude even theatrical advertisements and to ignore the existence of the theatres. But with all his determination to make a newspaper specially adapted for home reading, Greeley allowed the columns of The Tribune to be made the vehicle for disseminating doctrines logically destructive of the family and its ties. In the first year of its existence the paper became committed to the Socialistic doctrines of Charles Fourier, a fact which furnished its adversaries with a constant subject for attack and ridicule, and served in return to draw freely on the copious and forcible controversial vocabulary of its editor. It was as a substitute for the high-priced Whig papers of the day, with limited ideas and circulation, that The Tribune scored its success. Its prospectus declared that the "political revolution which has called William Henry Harrison to the Chief Magistracy of the Nation was a triumph of Right, Reason, and Public Good over Error and Sinister Ambition," and it pledged to the new Administration "a frank and candid but manly and independent support." In the course of time and events The Tribune became the organ of the Abolitionists and the radical Republicans. But it was, always and above all, the organ of Horace Greeley, and its weekly edition furnished to nearly a whole generation of American farmers the whole body and soul of their political gospel.

THE START OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The usual methods had been employed by the papers already in the field, and particularly by The Sun, which felt its circulation menaced, to crush The Tribune. But five years after its establishment the paper which had been started on a loan "by piecemeal" of $1,000 was capitalized for $100,000, and five years later, in 1851, it was able to boast that it had made $80,000 the year before. "That boast," according to Horace Greeley, "started THE TIMES." From a business point of view, the hour was undoubtedly propitious for the advent of another penny paper in New York. Those in existence had created a larger circle of readers than they could easily and promptly supply with the machinery then in use. There was, moreover, a considerable circle of readers not at all satisfied with the kind of choice which the existing New York newspapers offered them. This, according to Mr. Raymond's biographer, Augustus Maverick, was between "the sixpenny journals of Wall Street, with meagre supplies of news, and the cheaper Tribune and Herald, with all the intelligence of the day overlaid and almost extinguished by the socialistic heresies of the one and the abominable nastiness of the other. Heads of families feared to take The Tribune to their homes because its teachings were the apotheosis of vice. They could get their tidings of the news of the world through Bennett's Herald only at the cost of wading through heaps of rubbish." This is putting the case somewhat too strongly, but it indicates the direction in which lay the opportunity for another newspaper.

HENRY J. RAYMOND.

The man most thoroughly impressed with the opportunity was Henry Jarvis Raymond. He had served both on The Tribune and The Courier and Enquirer, his connection with the latter having been severed early in 1851. He was known as one of the most thoroughly competent men then employed on the New York press. Greeley, who had no cause to like him, did him the justice to say that he never found another person, barely of age and just from his studies, who evinced so much and so versatile an ability in journalism as young Raymond did. He adds this tribute: "Abler and stronger men I may have met; a cleverer, readier, a more generally efficient journalist I never saw. He remained with me as the only assistant with whom I felt required to remonstrate for doing more work than any human brain and frame could be expected long to endure." The political ambition which Raymond cherished most of his life interfered considerably with his usefulness as a working newspaper man, but it kept him in touch with men and affairs, and enabled him to deal with them more intelligently, if less impartially, than if he had been merely an onlooker in the tremendous game the magnitude of whose stakes were just becoming apparent to the American people.

Raymond had entered the University of Vermont in 1[illegible] in his sixteenth year, and he was graduated in 1840 with the highest honors. He found his first employment on Greeley's New Yorker, served with him on the Log Cabin, the campaign paper started by Thurlow Weed and the Albany politicians to help Harrison, and followed him into the Tribune. In 1843 Raymond left Greeley to join Gen. Webb on The Courier and Enquirer, into which he contrived to put a certain amount of new vigor. Perhaps the most notable of his contributions was the series of articles in which he debated with Greeley, in 1846-7, the principles of association—that is, the type of Socialism expounded by Fourier and championed by The Tribune. His journalistic services to the Whigs brought Raymond a nomination for the Assembly, to which he was first elected in 1849, and of which he was chosen Speaker in 1851. It was during his attendance on his legislative duties at Albany that Raymond came into closer personal intercourse with Mr. George Jones, with whom he had first become acquainted when the latter occupied a position in the business department of The Tribune, eight or nine years before. Mr. Jones was at that time a man of forty, and was engaged under the free banking law then in force in the note-brokerage business in Albany. He was a native of Vermont, having been born in the same village as Horace Greeley, and his first employer was the same Amos Bliss to whom Greeley served his apprenticeship as a printer. It was Thurlow Weed who first set Jones and Raymond thinking about journalistic collaboration. This was in 1848, when Weed wished to dispose of his share of The Albany Evening Journal, and made through Jones the offer to transfer its control to him and Raymond. The negotiation fell through because of the refusal of one of Weed's partners to sell his interest in the paper.

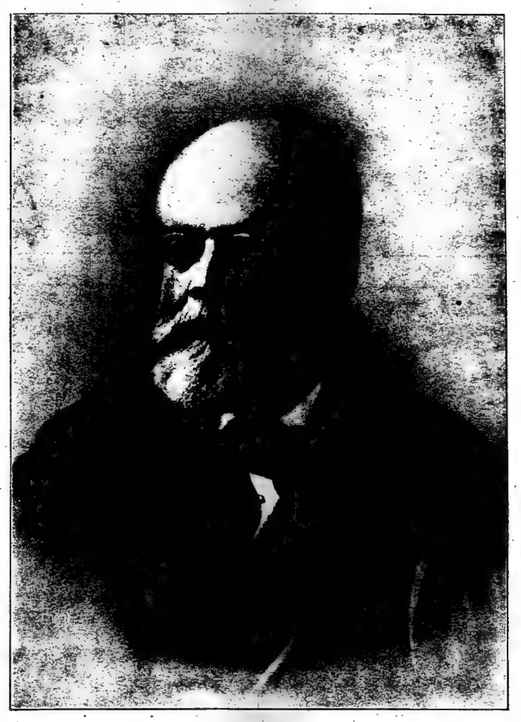

GEORGE JONES.

HOW THE TIMES WAS FOUNDED.

The project of establishing a new Whig paper in New York was, however, soon broached in a correspondence between Jones and Raymond, and during the second session in which the latter served at Albany the inchoate newspaper plan was the subject of frequent conversations between them. It was early in 1851 that the plan was fully matured. As to the precise way in which it came to a head there are several versions, not materially different, two of which are worth recapitulating here.

The story of Mr. Raymond's biographer, probably communicated to him by Mr. Jones, is, substantially, as follows: The Winter of 1850-51 was severe. The Hudson was completely frozen over at Albany, and the only method of access to the railroad station, on the opposite shore, was by the natural bridge of ice. Mr. Raymond's father was on his way to Albany, on one of the sharpest days of the Winter, and the young Speaker, going to meet the incoming train at Greenbush, stopped at Jones's office to ask his company. They set out together to cross the river, and in the course of the walk, Mr. Jones casually observed that he had heard The Tribune had made a profit of $40,000 the past year. This remark revived the topic which had been the burden of so much correspondence between the two, and, after further conversation, Mr. Raymond expressed his conviction that a new paper could be started in New York, which would make as much money as The Tribune. Mr. Jones explained that his own business was at that time prosperous, and was likely to continue so, unless the Legislature should pass an act providing for a reduction of the rate of redemption of the notes of country banks, which would be injurious to the business of those who, like himself, were dealing in these notes. Mr. Raymond jocularly remarked that he would make a strong effort to procure the passage of this bill, as he had a strong personal motive for getting Mr. Jones out of the banking business. He was seriously of the opinion that the bill would become a law, as it finally did, and its effect justified the apprehension which had been formed about it. The exchange bankers began to close up their business, and among the earliest to retire was Mr. Jones.

The share of Mr. E. B. Wesley in the founding of THE TIMES has not received quite the attention it merits, and his statement of the circumstances leading to that event is an interesting contribution to history. It is as follows: "In the Winter of 1850 and many years preceding I was engaged with N. S. Washburn in the bank note brokerage business in the City of Albany. George Jones had desk room in our office, attending to his own private business. After business was closed for the day Mr. Jones and myself would cross the Hudson River on the ice for the purpose of getting the New York morning papers. On several such occasions he told me that he and Henry J. Raymond, then Speaker of the Assembly at Albany, were talking about buying The Albany Evening Journal, of which Thurlow Weed was then the editor. Mr. Jones also on one of these occasions spoke of the profits of The New York Tribune, which he considered large in proportion to the amount invested. He said that $40,000 capital would be sufficient to establish a paper in New York City. I said to him that if he and Mr. Raymond thought well of the enterprise, I would be one of four to contribute $10,000 each to test the experiment. A few days after this conversation with Mr. Jones he invited me to visit Mr. Raymond at his hotel with him. I did so, and the matter of establishing a newspaper in New York City was pretty fully discussed between us three at that and several subsequent interviews. Mr. Raymond was of the opinion that it would require $100,000 at least. Before any conclusion was arrived at between us, I visited Thurlow Weed and consulted with him on the venture. He was very confident that $100,000 would not be sufficient, but said that he knew no other man more capable than Henry J. Raymond to take editorial charge of such an enterprise.

"At another interview with Raymond and Jones at his hotel, I declined to take any interest in the scheme unless we could have a capital of $100,000, as I had become convinced that that amount would be necessary. Mr. Raymond said he had many political friends in New York City who would, no doubt, subscribe an amount sufficient to make up such a capital. He proposed to give me letters of introduction to some of his friends in the city if I would go there and solicit subscriptions to the capital stock of the enterprise. I took the letters, visited New York City, saw many of the gentlemen to whom he commended me, but did not obtain any encouragement from any of them—or any subscriptions. Returning to Albany I reported to Raymond and Jones the result of my mission. Mr. Raymond then suggested that he would, with Mr. Jones and myself, go to New York and see what could be done. We spent the day in New York among the same gentlemen with no better result. In the afternoon of that day we visited the Harpers, and spent some time discussing the matter with three or four of the brothers. They spoke encouragingly of the enterprise, but declined to subscribe any capital. After leaving the Harpers I said to Mr. Jones, 'We have talked so much about this newspaper business that I feel quite unwilling to give it up. If you will contribute $20,000 to the enterprise I also will put up $20,000,' saying to him at the same time that I thought D. B. St. John and J. B. Plumb would each take $5,000 of his subscription if he desired them to do so. It was agreed that we should incur no debts—that we would pay cash—and when the $40,000 was expended we could withdraw without further expenditure or obligation if we chose to do so. From the Harpers we went to the Astor House, where the whole matter was talked over again, and it was verbally agreed to go on on the $40,000 basis. Mr. Raymond was then engaged on The New York Courier and Enquirer, and was talking of sailing for Europe. We said to him just before we left for our homes at Albany that when he got out to sea he should write such a prospectus as would attract the attention of every reader in the United States. The next we heard of him was on the 3d of July, 1851, when I received a letter from him inclosing the prospectus of our new paper. I had an engagement to visit Capt. Stephen R. Rowe at West Point, on the 4th of July, that year, and invited Mr. Jones to accompany me, which he did. On the ruins of Fort Putnam, on the anniversary of the people's independence, we read the prospectus and thought it a fitting occasion for the consideration of a document so important to us. At our dinner it was again read, in the presence of Capt. Rowe, and the oftener we read it the more we were charmed with it. On our return to Albany we had it printed and published in the most thorough and effective manner at that time. It was understood between us that Raymond was to take editorial charge and Mr. Jones attend to the business management, leaving me entirely free to look after my own affairs."

It is interesting to note the following modest reference to this subject by Mr. Raymond in a letter to his brother Samuel, dated London, June, 1851: "You will probably have seen that I am no longer in The Courier and Enquirer. Two gentlemen in Albany propose to start a new paper in New York early i[illegible] September, and I shall probably edit it."

THE PROSPECTUS OF THE TIMES.

The prospectus which made so favorable an impression on the little party at West Point in July, 1851, is here reproduced:

NEW YORK DAILY TIMES,
A New Morning and Evening Daily Newspaper,
EDITED BY HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Price One Cent.

"On Tuesday, the 16th of September next, [the day of actual publication was the 18th of September,] the subscribers will commence the publication, in the City of New York, of a Daily Morning and Evening Newspaper, to be called THE NEW YORK DAILY TIMES, printed upon a folio sheet of twenty-four columns, and sold at one cent per copy, served in the cities of

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New York, Brooklyn, and Williamsburgh, at six and a quarter cents per week; sold by agents in all the principal cities of the United States, and mailed to subscribers in the country at four dollars per annum. THE TIMES will present daily:

"The news of the day, in all departments and from all quarters, special attention being given to reports of legal, criminal, commercial, and financial transactions in the City of New York, to political and personal movements in all parts of the United States, and to the early publication of reliable intelligence from both continents.

"Correspondence from all parts of Europe, from California, Mexico, and South America, from all sections of the United States, written expressly for THE TIMES by intelligent gentlemen, permanently enlisted in its support.

"Full reports of Congressional and Legislative proceedings; of public meetings, political and religious; transactions of agricultural, scientific, and mechanical associations, and generally of whatever may have interest or importance for any considerable portion of the community.

"Literary reviews and intelligence, prepared by competent persons, and giving a clear, impartial, and satisfactory view of the current literature of the day.

"Criticisms of music, the drama, painting, and of whatever in any department of art may merit or engage attention.

"Editorial articles upon everything of interest or importance that may occur in any department—political, social, religious, literary, scientific, or personal, written with all the ability, care, and knowledge which the abundant means at the disposal of the subscribers will enable them to command.

"For the principles which THE TIMES will advocate, and for the manner in which it will discuss them, the subscribers would refer to its columns, rather than to any preliminary professions which they might

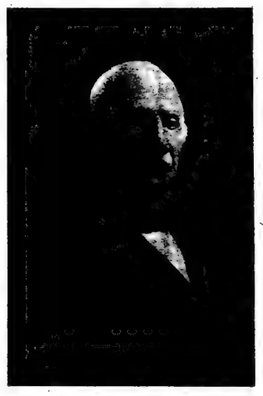

E. B. WESLEY.

make. It is sufficient to say that, as it is not established for the advancement of any party, sect, or person, it will discuss all questions of interest and importance, political, social, and religious, to which the stirring events of the time may give rise. It will canvass freely the character and pretensions of public men, the merits and demerits of all administrations of Government, National, State, and municipal, and the worth of all institutions, principles, habits, and professions. It will be under the editorial management and control of Henry J. Raymond, and while it will maintain firmly and zealously those principles which he may deem essential to the public good, and which are held by the great Whig Party of the United States more nearly than by any other political organization, its columns will be free from bigoted devotion to narrow interests, and will be open, within necessary limitations, to communications upon every subject of public importance.

"In its political and social discussions THE TIMES will seek to be conservative in such a way as shall best promote needful reform. It will endeavor to perpetuate the good, and to avoid the evil, which the past has developed, while it will strive to check all rash innovations and to defeat all schemes for destroying established and beneficent institutions, its best sympathies and co-operation will be given to every just effort to reform society, to infuse higher elements of well-being into our political and social organizations, and to improve the condition and character of our fellowmen. Its main reliance for all improvement, personal, social, and political, will be upon Christianity and Republicanism; it will seek, therefore, at all times, the advancement of the one and the preservation of the other. It will inculcate devotion to the Union and to the Constitution, obedience to law and a jealous love of that personal and civil liberty which constitutions and laws are made to preserve. While it will assert and exercise the right freely to discuss every subject of public interest, it will not countenance any improper interference on the part of the people of any locality, with the institutions, or even the prejudices of any other. It will seek to allay, rather than excite, agitation—to extend industry, temperance, and virtue—to encourage and advance education; to promote economy, concord, and justice in every section of our country; to elevate and enlighten public sentiment; and to substitute reason for prejudice, a cool and intelligent judgment for passion, in all public action and in all discussions of public affairs.

"The subscribers intend to make THE TIMES at once the best and the cheapest daily family newspaper in the United States. They have abundant means at their command, and are disposed to use them for the attainment of that end. The degree of success which may attend their efforts will be left to the public judgment.

"Voluntary correspondence, communicating news, is respectfully solicited from all parts of the world; all letters so received being accompanied by the writers' real names, if used, will be liberally paid for.

"Advertisements will be conspicuously published at favorable rates. Advertisements for servants and others wanting employment, and notices of all meetings, political and religious, will be inserted at half the regular price. No advertisements will be charged for less than five lines.

"All payments for subscription or advertising must be made in advance; and postage on all letters must be prepaid.

"Communications for the editorial department must be addressed to Henry J. Raymond, editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES; letters upon business or inclosing money, to Raymond, Jones & Co., publishers.

"THE WEEKLY FAMILY TIMES

will be issued from the same office, and mailed to subscribers on Thursday of each week. It will be printed upon a large quarto sheet, and will contain tales, poetry, biography, the news of the day, editorials upon all subjects of interest, and a variety of interesting and valuable matter. No effort will be spared to make it superior, as a family newspaper, to any published hitherto. It will be mailed to subscribers in any part of the United States and Europe, at the following prices:

Single copies..... $2 per annum
Ten copies.....15 per annum
Twenty copies.....20 per annum

"Subscriptions and advertisements, left at the office, No. 113 Nassau Street, or sent by mail, are respectfully solicited.

"RAYMOND, JONES & CO.

"New York, August 30, 1851."

THE ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

The articles of incorporation under which the company was formed for the publication of THE TIMES were as follows:

"Articles of association made and entered into the fifth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, between Henry J. Raymond and George Jones of the City of New York and Edward B. Wesley of the City of Albany.

"First—The said parties hereby form an association for the purpose of establishing and publishing a daily newspaper in the City of New York to be called 'THE NEW YORK TIMES' and a weekly newspaper from the same office to be called 'THE WEEKLY TIMES,' the first number whereof shall be issued on the sixteenth day of September, or as soon thereafter as shall be practicable.

"The name of the association shall be Raymond, Jones & Co., and the parties above named shall be the sole directors thereof, and shall have the management and direction of its affairs according to the judgment of the majority, subject to these articles, until further articles, in writing, shall be made in the premises and signed by all the parties hereto.

"Second—The business of the said association shall be conducted without incurring debt except for salaries, rent, and paper, and no promissory note or other obligation shall be made in the name of the association, or shall be binding on either of said parties unless he shall have himself signed it.

"Third—The said Henry J. Raymond shall be the editor, and shall have the entire control of the editorial department of the said newspapers, and may, in his discretion, employ such assistants and correspondents in such department as may be necessary and at such rates of compensation as shall be fixed by the Directors. The said Raymond shall give all needful attention to the conduct of said newspapers, and shall be entitled to receive for his services as editor an annual salary of $2,500, payable quarterly, which shall be paid as part of the expenses of the said newspaper.

"Fourth—The financial and mechanical business of the said newspaper shall be managed by said George Jones and Edward B. Wesley, and they shall give all needful attention to the same. They shall have charge of the publication and printing offices, and receive and disburse all moneys and employ such mechanics and clerks and carriers and other business agents as may be necessary at such rates of compensation as shall be fixed by the Directors.

"They shall keep full and accurate books of accounts of the receipts and disbursements and of all the business of the association, and of the resolutions and orders of the Directors, and the same shall be the property of the association and shall be open at all times to the examination of the Directors and each of them.

"Fifth—The said George Jones and Edward B. Wesley shall each contribute in cash the sum of twenty thousand dollars, being forty thousand dollars in all, as cash capital to establish and continue said newspapers.

"The said newspapers and the good-will thereof, and all the other goods and chattels, rights, credit, and property of said association, as they shall from time to time exist, shall be divided into and shall always consist of one hundred equal shares, to be called capital stock, of which said Raymond shall receive as an equivalent for his editorial ability twenty shares and said Jones and Wesley each forty shares as an equivalent for their capital and business ability; and they shall all receive for the same stock certificate or script signed by all the parties hereto; and all the profits of said paper shall be divided between said partners in the proportions of the stock aforesaid, and if the sum of forty thousand dollars cash shall prove insufficient to establish such newspaper in easy circumstances, then the said Raymond, Jones, and Wesley shall in proportion to their said shares contribute such additional sum as may by the resolution of said Directors be determined to be necessary for that purpose; and if any shall fail so to contribute, then those contributing to such additional sums over and above said forty thousand dollars shall thereafter be entitled to receive an increased share of the profits; that is to say, in proportion to their original shares, with the addition of such additional contributions.

"The profits shall be ascertained and divided on the first day of January and July of each year, or at such other times as may be fixed by the Directors.

"Sixth—Each of the parties hereto shall have the right to sell any portion of his shares of said stock, but before selling the same to any other person he shall offer the same to the association, giving them the refusal thereof for ten days. But no sale of any such shares shall give to any purchaser thereof any right to interfere in the conduct, management, or affairs of said newspapers or either of them; and no such purchaser shall acquire any interest whatever in the profits of said papers till he shall have received a certificate or script for his said shares, signed by all the parties hereto, and duly registered in a book to be kept for that purpose, which script shall always express from whom the said shares were purchased and shall certify that the holder of said script takes the same with notice of and subject to the articles of association between the parties hereto and is entitled to participate in proportion to his shares only in that portion of the profits as may be assigned to the party so selling to such purchaser, and shall not be entitled to any voice or agency whatever in the conduct, control, management, or affairs of said company or of said newspapers.

"Seventh—These articles may be altered at any time by agreement in writing, to be signed by all the parties hereto, and not otherwise.

"In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

"In presence of Roswell Haskell.

"HENRY J. RAYMOND, (L. S.)
"GEORGE JONES, (L. S.)
"E. B. WESLEY, (L. S.)"

THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

When Mr. Raymond returned from Europe in August he found no difficulty in organizing a competent staff. Three editors, a dozen good printers, the assistant foreman of the composing room, and the assistant foreman of the pressroom of The Tribune resigned their positions to accept better places on THE TIMES. The irritation of The Tribune management at the appearance of a rival in their own special field was not at all disguised. Among other ways it found expression in the following notice to the carriers: "A new daily paper is to be issued in a few days, and any carrier of The Tribune who interests himself in such paper, in getting up routes, &c., prejudicial to the interests of The Tribune, will forfeit his right of property in The Tribune route. We give this notice now that all who do so may know that they do it at the peril of losing their route on The Tribune." Newspapers throughout the country had indulged in a good deal of speculation as to what were to be the purposes and character of THE TIMES. According to Mr. Raymond's opening address to his readers, it had been praised and denounced in advance for principles to which it was supposed to be devoted, and for purposes which it was said to entertain. Some said it was to be an abolitionist paper—a free-soil paper—devoted to the work of anti-slavery agitation—"radical in everything, reckless of constitutions, laws, and the public good." By others its establishment was ascribed to a design to push individual interests or party schemes; one announced that it was to support Mr. Webster, another Gen. Scott, and another Mr. Clay for the Presidency. All of this helped to make the new enterprise widely known, and stimulated public curiosity in regard to it to a degree which the editor said his predecessors might have striven much [illegible] for in vain.

Some difficulty was found in procuring a suitable building, in a central situation, and the one that was finally selected, 113 Nassau Street, between Ann and Beekman Streets, was barely ready for occupancy on the date selected for bringing out the first number of the paper. According to Mr. Maverick, the first number of THE TIMES was made up, under considerable difficulties, on the night of the 17th of September, 1851, in open lofts, destitute of windows, gas, speaking-tubes, dumbwaiters, and general conveniences. He adds: "The writer remembers sitting by the open window at midnight, looking through the dim distance at Raymond's first lieutenant, who was diligently writing 'brevier' at a rickety table at the end of the barren garret; his only light a flaring candle, held upright by three nails in a block of wood;

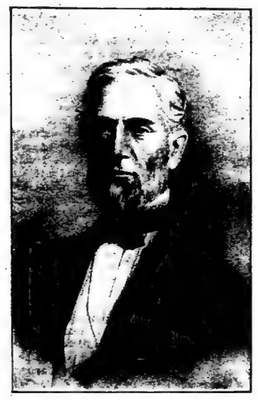

E. B. MORGAN.

at the city editor, and the newsmen, and the reporters, all eagerly scratching pens over paper, their countenances half lighted, half-shaded by other guttering candles; at Raymond, writing rapidly and calmly as he always wrote, but under similar disadvantages; and all the night the soft summery air blew where it listed, and sometimes blew out the feeble lights; and grimy little 'devils' came down at intervals from the printing room and cried for 'copy'; and every man in the company, from the chief to the police reporter, gave his whole mind to the preparation of the initial sheet." So the first number of THE TIMES came to be published on the morning of Sept. 18, 1851—a four-page paper, six columns to the page.

In his first article the editor repeated that the price of THE TIMES ("to be published every morning, Sundays excepted, for an indefinite number of years to come") had been fixed at 1 cent per copy, or 6¼ cents a week, delivered to subscribers. He explained that the carriers, of course, made their profit upon this, so that the amount which the publication office received barely covered the cost of the white paper, the deficiency being made up by advertisements. The price, however, had been chosen deliberately, and for the sake of obtaining for the paper a large circulation and corresponding influence. It was declared that this influence should "always be upon the side of morality, of industry, of education, and religion." Moreover: "We shall seek, in all our discussions and inculcations, to promote the best interests of the society in which we live—to aid the advancement of all beneficent undertakings, and to promote, in every way and to the utmost of our ability, the welfare of our fellowmen."

SOME EARLY DIFFICULTIES.

The fact was recognized that the time had passed when a daily newspaper could be established in New York on a capital of a few hundred dollars. Mr. Raymond announced that he understood perfectly that great capital, great industry, great patience were indispensable to its success, and that even with all these failure was not impossible. But he found encouragement in the fact that within the last five years the reading population of the city had nearly doubled, while the number of daily newspapers had not increased; that many of those now established were really class journals, made for special classes of readers; that others were objectionable upon grounds of morality, and that no newspaper which was really to live ever expired for lack of readers. The first number THE TIMES found readers plenty. Subscriptions came in rapidly, and advertisements followed. According to Mr. Maverick: "THE TIMES was a success; and in the new adjustment which occurred in the field of New York journalism it was found that there was room enough for all."

While it was true, however, that in its first year THE TIMES reached a circulation of 26,000 copies, it lost money. In that first year the expenditures were over $100,000, of which $40,000 went for white paper, $13,000 to editors and correspondents, and $25,000 to compositors and pressmen. The early discouragements of its founders are thus recited by Mr. Wesley: "About the middle of October I visited Mr. Jones in Brooklyn, where he was sick, and felt very much discouraged with the situation of our venture. I had already contributed about $3,000 in money. I offered to withdraw and leave those remaining the benefit of my investment, but Mr. Jones would not consent to my withdrawal from the paper. I went to the publication office and looked through the building, and became still more discouraged. I met Mr. Raymond at the office; we looked the situation all over, and I said to him that there must be a change of business management, or we had better shut up at once and go no further.

"I said: 'I am unwilling to give the scheme up, and, though I have had no experience in newspaper business, if you think well of it, I will go to Albany, and if I can dispose of my interest in the business there to my partner on a fair basis I will return here within a week.' I returned to Albany that night, and before noon the next day had disposed of my interest to my partner, Mr. Washburn, and before the expiration of a week I was in charge of the business department of THE NEW YORK TIMES. I supposed that the work would be temporary with me, but Mr. Jones concluded that his health would not permit him to undertake the management of the business, and soon he went to Europe, leaving with me his stock to be disposed of for the purpose of getting an acceptable and suitable manager for the office. Some time after his departure Mr. Raymond and myself became satisfied that Mr. Fletcher Harper, Jr., was a suitable man for the post. He took part of Jones's stock and part of my own, and was soon installed in the management and so continued until February, 1856."

INCREASE IN SIZE AND PRICE.

With the first number of the second year—Sept. 18, 1852—THE TIMES was increased in size from four pages to eight, and the price was raised to 2 cents. The increase in price reduced the circulation to 18,000 copies, but this loss was speedily regained through the manifestly enhanced worth of THE TIMES as a newspaper. Reviewing the results of the first year, Mr. Raymond made the editorial announcement that THE TIMES had been immeasurably more successful, in all respects, than any new paper of a similar character ever before published in the United States. In spite of the fact that the enterprise was not immediately profitable, this was unquestionably true. It was the theory of the contemporaries of THE TIMES that its success was prompt and unmistakable because the demand for morning newspapers was greater than the supply which the mechanical facilities of the penny press could furnish. Years after The Herald complacently remarked: "Had we possessed in 1851 our lightning presses and stereotyping facilities of the present day, there would have been no opening for THE TIMES." The fact was, as Mr. Raymond wrote at the end of its first year, THE TIMES was started with the determination of making it the best family daily newspaper in the City of New York, and there was a public ready to appreciate and support such an enterprise. It combined, as never had been done before in the cheaper New York papers; sobriety and ability in the discussion of public questions, diligence and enterprise in the collection of news, dominated always by a sense of proportion which excluded alike faddism and sensationalism. It was a paper which could be read by fastidious people without repulsion and by people of common sense without impatience; it had from the start a close touch with the highest activities of the human mind no less than with the everyday run of events that went to the making of the fugitive history of the hour. This was the impress it took from the personality of its founder, and no juster tribute can be paid to his memory than this, that THE TIMES has been always at its best when its conduct approached most nearly to his ideal of a daily newspaper.

AN ORGANIZED NEWS SERVICE

Looking over the first year's issue of THE TIMES one can appreciate the justice of Mr. Raymond's complaint that the paper suffered most from lack of room. He was able to give as much reading matter as he desired, and the space devoted to advertisements had to be rigidly restricted. The art of condensation was diligently, if somewhat irregularly, applied to the daily make-up, albeit the supply of news was far less abundant than it is to-day, and the sources from which it was drawn far less varied. The space given to European news in these ante-cable days was relatively very large, and it was in the prompt capture of sea-borne intelligence that the early competition in news collection was most intense. In the early thirties there

The First Times Building.
113 Nassau Street, 1851-4.

was so keen a rivalry between The Courier and Enquirer and The Journal of Commerce to get the earliest ship news that the one kept three schooners and the other two constantly in quest of the latest items. According to Hudson, these five swift sailers would sometimes be together from 50 to 100 miles at sea from Sandy Hook in the exciting pursuit of ships and foreign news. In 1834, however, the schooners were disposed of and the more prosaic method of boarding incoming ships by rowboats was resumed. The Herald, as it began to make money, called in the aid of the Sandy Hook pilot boats and special engines on the Long Island Railroad for the collection of early ship news, and in 1846 an attempt was made by a syndicate of newspapers to beat The Herald, in its own favorite form of enterprise, by sending a swift pilot boat, the William J. Romer, to England to bring back the earliest news in regard to the threatened war between the United States and Great Britain on the Oregon question. The Romer was beaten, both going and returning, by the swift packet ships of the period, and the rivals of The Herald fell back on a less costly kind of competition. In 1841-2 The Herald began its expresses from Boston, with the advices brought by the Cunard steamers, then running to Boston only, and the struggle, mainly between The Sun, Tribune, and Herald, was continued by the aid of pilot boats at sea and pony expresses on land, till the telegraph came in to give it a new direction.

From the very beginning of the telegraph system a difficulty had been experienced in handling news dispatches as quickly as their recipients desired, and with the extension of the system this difficulty did not decrease. So long as the rival journals continued to act independently of each other they were subject to constant disappointment from the limited capacity of the wires, and to enjoy the full benefit of telegraphic service it became necessary for the progressive newspapers to form an association and organize a service for the common benefit. In the Harbor News Association of 1849 and the Telegraphic and General News Association, which was formed at the same time, were found the beginning of The Associated Press, whose actual organization dates from 1856. The earlier group of associated newspapers consisted of The Journal of Commerce, Courier and Enquirer, Tribune, Herald, Sun and Express, and to them was added THE TIMES in 1851. This combination did not by any means bring about an era of journalistic good feeling, though the representatives of the seven newspapers were accustomed to meet and discuss harmoniously and happily plans for the common interest and prosperity.

THE KOSSUTH FUROR.

Mr. Raymond was a pugnacious controversialist, and had found ample opportunity for his powers in this line both on The Tribune and The Courier and Enquirer. The visit of Louis Kossuth to the United States, which occurred when THE TIMES was three months old, gave him a chance to turn the batteries of his invective against James Watson Webb and The Courier and Enquirer. Kossuth's coming excited New York to a degree which it is difficult in these days to realize. While the Magyar patriot was still in Great Britain THE TIMES devoted columns to the reports of his sayings and doings, and made itself the chief exponent of the cause of Hungarian freedom. The Courier and Enquirer earned from THE TIMES the title of "The Austrian Organ in Wall Street"—a characterization which its course and that of its editor during the Kossuth furor fully merited. Gen. Webb had the bad taste to attempt to thrust himself on the company assembled at the municipal banquet given in honor of Kossuth as the speaker to respond to the toast of "The Press." Mr. Maverick's account of this episode is a curious bit of the history of fifty years ago:

"Mr. Raymond rose to respond to this toast, and Gen. James Watson Webb of The Courier and Enquirer also rose to perform the same office. This circumstance gave rise to much confusion. There were loud cries for 'Raymond' and other cries for 'Webb' from different parts of the house; and considerable time elapsed before order could be restored. Mr. Raymond then proceeded to say that he had risen simply to perform a duty assigned to him by the managers of the banquet. He was interrupted at this point by Gen. Webb, when the cries were renewed and great confusion followed. After a protracted altercation, in the course of which the police came forward and interposed, Gen. Webb sat down, and Mr. Raymond resumed. Repeating that he had risen simply to perform a duty which had been assigned to him, he added that he had persisted in its performance from a habit he had of finishing whatever he undertook. He had merely, on behalf of the profession to which he had the honor to belong, he continued, to return thanks for the compliment which had just been paid it. He continued at some length, frequently interrupted by applause, closing with this sentiment: 'The First Minister Plenipotentiary from the Independent Republic of Hungary—May he hasten to receive the welcome which awaits him on these shores.'"

On the conclusion of this speech Gen. Webb again took the floor, but it was only on the interposition of the guest of the evening and of Mr. Raymond that he secured a partial hearing for a characteristic tirade against the public enthusiasm which had been aroused for Kossuth and the cause of Hungarian independence.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY ISSUE.

But graver issues were claiming the attention of the people of the United States, in whose discussion THE TIMES and its editor were to have a very prominent share. When the character and purposes of the new paper still formed matter of conjecture, it was said, in some quarters, that THE TIMES was to be "an abolitionist paper—a free soil paper—devoted to the work of anti-slavery agitation—radical in everything." Nothing could have been further from the truth, and nothing more foreign to the habits of thought of the editor of THE TIMES. There was no characteristic more strongly marked in Mr. Raymond than his freedom from the spirit of partisanship—due to the mental faculty he had for seeing both sides of a question. Because of this he was accused at times of being a trimmer, of being apt to discover reasons as good for changing an opinion as he had for adopting it. "This duality of vision," said one of his friends, "was sometimes a torment to him"; and Raymond himself remarked: "If those of my friends who call me a waverer could only know how impossible it is for me to see but one aspect of a question, or to espouse but one side of a cause, they would pity rather than condemn me; and however much I may wish myself differently constituted, yet I cannot unmake the original structure of my mind." Raymond belonged to that large class of thinking Northern men, who, while deploring the existence of the institution of slavery and earnestly hoping for its ultimate extinction, believed in avoiding all that might tend to irritate or insult the public sentiment of the South. In the remarkable series of letters which he addressed in 1860 to William L. Yancey, he makes plain his attitude toward the phases of the irrepressible conflict which commanded public attention in the opening years of the history of THE TIMES. The Fugitive Slave law was a product of 1850, and personal liberty bills designed to protect free citizens from the peril of being carried into slavery under the loose administration of the Federal law were being enacted by several Northern States. In regard to these acts Mr. Raymond said: "The injustice which they may work to the owners of fugitive slaves is not greater than the injustice which may arise to free men from the harsh and unguarded execution of the Fugitive Slave law. I am not disposed, however, to enter upon any vindication of the general policy of these bills. I have always opposed them as at war, in their spirit, with the constitutional obligation to surrender fugitive slaves, and as calculated needlessly to exasperate the people of the Southern States. Their enactment has been usually due to the race of rival partisans for local popularity. It has been part of the machinery of our political contests." The same attitude toward the great political issue of the day was indicated in the prospectus of THE TIMES, in which occurs the declaration that, "While it will assert and exercise the right freely to discuss every subject of public interest, it will not countenance any improper interference on the part of the people of one locality with the institutions or even the prejudices of any other."

It must not be assumed, however, that, while disposed to respect the rights of the South, THE TIMES or its editor was of those who were ready to yield to Southern dictation. In one of his letters to Yancey, Mr. Raymond makes it plain how thoroughly he understood the actuating principle of the disunion movement, and at the same time how ready he was to do justice to the motives of those who promoted it. He said that "the great mass of those who sympathize with it and give it their aid are governed by the vague but powerful feeling that the South, as a section, having peculiar institutions and peculiar necessities, is gradually growing politically weaker and weaker in the Union; that the North is rapidly gaining a preponderance in the Federal Councils, and that there is no hope that the South can ever regain the ascendency or even a political equality under the Constitution and within the Union. • • • No community ever sinks down willingly into a position of inferiority. Its instinct is to struggle against it, and the struggle will be violent in proportion to the magnitude of the evils which inferiority is believed to involve. All the sectional excitements and political paroxysms of the last twenty years have been but the strenuous resistance of the South to what she had felt to be the inevitable tendency of events. The annexation of Texas, the claim to California, the repeal of the Missouri compromise, the fight for Kansas, the filibuster-

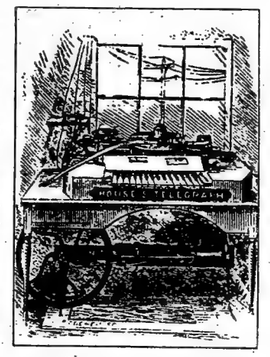

A Telegraph Instrument of 1851.

1901

ing in Central America, the clamor for Cuba, have been only the straws at which the slave-holding section has clutched in the hope to save itself from being engulfed in the rising tide of Northern power."

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION OF 1852.

In the second year of the existence of THE TIMES Mr. Raymond had a chance to display on a somewhat conspicuous platform his attitude toward the kind of dictation then freely practiced by the public men of the South. The Whig National Convention which nominated Winfield Scott for the Presidency was held at Baltimore in June, 1852. Mr. Raymond attended the convention in his capacity of editor of THE TIMES and on business connected with the paper, and not, originally, as a delegate. A vacancy having occurred in the representation of the Twenty-second Congressional District of New York by the illness of one of the delegates, Mr. Raymond was appointed to fill it. In a special dispatch to THE TIMES Raymond had intimated that the Northern Whigs gave way on the platform which indorsed the fugitive slave law and the Clay compromise acts of 1850, on the understanding that the Southern delegates, or at least those from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, would combine with the North in giving the nomination to Gen. Scott. It was added that if Scott was not nominated, the Northern Whigs would charge breach of faith on the South. Gen. Webb, who was a delegate to the convention, and to whom the substance of Raymond's dispatch had been telegraphed back, placed the message in the hands of a Southern delegate, and an attack on Raymond began which finally took shape in a motion for his expulsion. In the course of a somewhat stormy debate on this resolution Raymond found the opportunity to speak in his own defense. The character of his speech may be inferred from the following extract:

"The paragraph was simply the expression of an opinion formed and expressed for myself—an opinion which, whether right or wrong, I had a right to form, and a right to utter, through any channel open to me; an opinion which I believed just then, and which I believe just now, and which, as this convention happens to be open to me now, I shall not hesitate to reaffirm and proclaim, in all its length and breadth, at any hazard of dissent, or even of expulsion on the part of this convention. I asserted then, and assert now, that in giving way as they did upon the platform, in conceding, as they did to their brethren of the South, an important position, and which you know, as well as I know, was, and still is, quite as dear to them as your position and your principle can be to you, the Northern Whigs did it in the belief, and with the expectation that they would be met in a similar spirit of concession and conciliation by the Whigs of the South. They did it with this understanding on their part. And if they had proved to be mistaken, if after all that had been done and said and seen in this convention, if after the South had carried every vote but one against the North, after the whole business of this convention had been planned and its whole character shaped by a majority of States, as such, instead of the majority of numbers, * * * after the Whigs of the North had voluntarily receded from their position and surrendered the part which they had gained, and which was justly theirs, after they had withdrawn that amendment (introduced by Judge Jessup of Pennsylvania) and handed back the supreme power to the oligarchy of States for the sole purpose of promoting harmony and conciliating their Southern brethren, if after all this, and, especially, if after they had gone still further and conceded the platform dictated by the South, repugnant as it is, and as you know it is, to their principles and their feelings, if after having done all this for the sake of promoting harmony in the party and securing to it unity of feeling and of action, you of the South had not met them in a similar spirit and conceded to them the poor boon of the candidate of their choice, I tell you now that you would have been exposed to the charge of bad faith; you would justly incur the imputation of demanding for yourselves what you will not concede to others; you would have failed in the duty which Whigs of one section owe to Whigs of every other, and as one Whig of the North, at all events, I would charge you here and everywhere with a breach of that good faith which you owe to us, and which your own honor demands that you should preserve inviolate. If that be treason or slander—if that deserve expulsion—make the most of it!"

Equally telling was the onslaught which Raymond made in the course of his defense on a Southern fire-eater, Cabell of Florida, who had demanded from him an explanation of phraseology which he had never used. Raymond's reply was very much to the point: "The gentleman said that I had charged fraud upon this convention in the admission of the New York delegates. I spoke of this as an untruth, which was the less excusable as the paper had just been read. The gentleman says he will not submit to language of this kind. Permit me to tell the gentleman from Florida that when he puts words into my mouth which I have not used, for the purpose of founding an accusation upon me, he will submit to whatever language I may see fit to use in repelling his aspersions." It is difficult, at a time when the relations between the North and South have so radically changed, to realize the profound impression which a stand like this made on a Whig convention in 1852. It was afterward referred to by one of the Southern delegates, Judge Moore of Louisiana, as the most perfect specimen of real genuine courage he had ever witnessed, and the significance attached to it by Mr. Raymond's contemporaries may be fairly judged from the following: "From that hour the Whig Party assumed a new character, and its representatives (with a few disgraceful exceptions) a bolder attitude in the press, on the stump, and in the halls of legislation. Mr. Raymond's clarion voice, upon that memorable occasion, sounded the opening notes in the deathknell of slavery, and definitely initiated the movement which had ultimated in the complete triumph of the principle for which he then so fearlessly and so eloquently contended."

THE FIRST MEMBERS OF THE TIMES STAFF.

Meanwhile the quality of THE TIMES was daily commending itself to a constantly increasing public. That quality was, of course, largely due to the very competent body of assistants with whom Mr. Raymond had surrounded himself. The chief of them was Mr. Alexander C. Wilson, a son of Gen. Wilson, United States Senator from New Jersey. It has been said of Mr. Wilson that he possessed a mind, encyclopedic and precise, which had been carefully trained by a long course of reading and study. His earliest years had been passed under the care of a father whose culture was large, whose associations were with the foremost men of his time, and whose tenderest care was always bestowed upon his children. The son, storing in a retentive memory the treasures he had amassed, was able in later life, to turn them to useful account. Mr. James W. Simonton, who afterward became the General Agent of The Associated Press, left The Courier and Enquirer in 1851, to become night editor of THE TIMES. Mr. Simonton had been during the Polk Administration in Washington as a member of the staff of Senate reporters, and this experience marked him out as a man to represent THE TIMES at the National capital. For several years he was in constant attendance in this capacity on the sessions of Congress. He had occasion to denounce a magnificent land-stealing scheme concealed in a bill prepared to enable the Territory of Minnesota to aid in the construction of railroads. A committee of investigation was demanded, and Simonton, for his contumacy in refusing to answer some of its questions, was summoned to the bar of the House. The committee, however, found his charges of corruption proved, and as a result of them recommended the expulsion from the House of four of its members. The first city editor of THE TIMES was Mr. James B. Swain, who afterward became its Albany correspondent. He was succeeded in 1852 by Nathaniah C. Palmer, who died in the service of the paper in June, 1853. Mr. Caleb C. Norvell was the first financial editor of THE TIMES, and continued to edit its Wall Street news for over twenty years. His associate in reporting the markets and commercial exchanges was Mr. Michael Hennessy, whose service extended over a still longer period, terminating only with his death in 1892. The doubling of the size of THE TIMES in 1852 afforded the desired opportunity to make its contents more varied and interesting and to enlarge the circle of its contributors. Mr. Maverick recalls the names of four writers, long since dead, whose productions appeared regularly in the columns of THE TIMES in the course of its second year, and which, if collected and edited, would form an interesting volume. One of these was Charles C. B. Seymour, a young Englishman who was subsequently the musical and dramatic critic of THE TIMES, and died while holding that position. Another was Fitz James O'Brien, one of the most brilliant of all the brotherhood of bohemians of New York of that day. He was killed in Virginia in the first year of the civil war while acting as aide de camp to Gen. Lander. Another was Dr. Frank Tuthill, a Long Island man, who had taken up his residence in New York to practice medicine, and, while waiting for patients who did not come, amused his leisure by writing quaint papers on rural and domestic topics for THE TIMES. The vein of quiet humor and the uniform good sense which characterised these productions especially attracted Raymond's attention. An offer of an editorial position in THE TIMES office was made to Dr. Tuthill and accepted. He remained in the service of the paper for several years, and then went to California, by invitation of Mr. Simonton, to take charge of The San Francisco Bulletin. The fourth, Charles Weiden, wrote a series of charming papers under the name of "The City Hall Bell-Ringer," which were remarkable for their play of pleasant fancy and the piquancy of their style. Monroe F. Gale was the first foreman of THE TIMES composing room, a position which he held until eight months before his death, in May, 1880. The typographical excellence of the paper was, from the first, one of its strong points, and in the correctness of its proof-reading it was long without a rival.

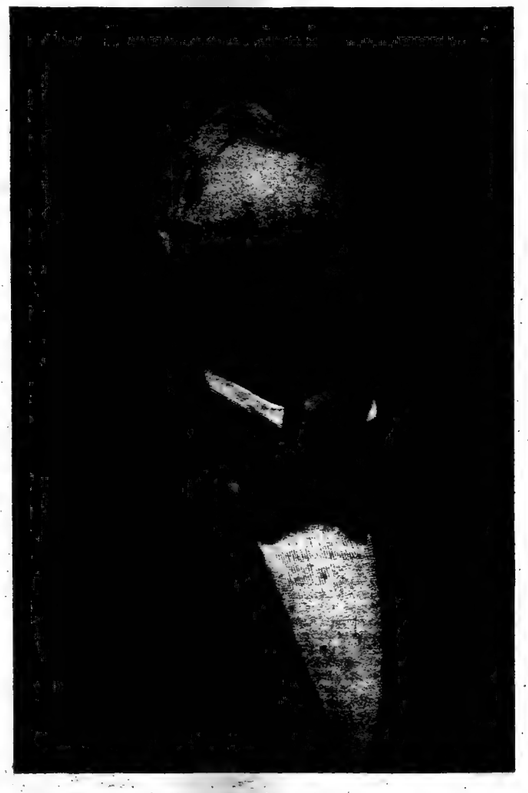

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
The Founder of The New York Herald.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

It was in 1853 that, as already noted, Mr. Fletcher Harper, Jr., assumed the business management of THE TIMES, and the following addition was made to its Articles of Association: "Fletcher Harper, Jr., having purchased [illegible] B. Wesley and George Jones, [illegible] assent of all the parties to this [illegible]ent, twenty-four shares of the stock of THE NEW YORK TIMES establishment, he is hereby admitted as a Director of the association, and the name and style of the firm shall be hereafter Raymond, Harper & Co. instead of Raymond, Jones & Co. as heretofore." By subsequent purchases, Mr. Harper increased his holdings of TIMES stock to thirty shares, but his connection with the paper proved of short duration. In October, 1855, he complied with the request of his associates in resigning his authority as a Director and his right to use the partnership name. In the course of the lawsuit which grew out of Mr. Harper's claim to his share of the dividend declared in 1856, it appeared that THE TIMES was making money, since $3,000 had been allotted as the proportion of profits for the half year due to Mr. Harper's thirty shares. Mr. Wesley adds his testimony to the increasing value of THE TIMES stock as follows: "Mr. Jones called at my office in William Street one day in the Fall of 1855 and stated that he had purchased Mr. Harper's stock in THE TIMES, and that if I would advance $10,000 to make the first payment I could take twenty shares of the stock and he and Mr. Raymond would take ten shares. Mr. Harper disavowed any such agreement of sale, and a long litigation ensued. Finally I bought Mr. Harper's stock for $50,000 cash and stopped the litigation." The value of the shares of THE TIMES corporation had evidently risen in the first five years of its history from $1,000 to $1,066.

THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA BILL.

In the political field in which the influence of THE TIMES was very early recognised as a potent element events were moving space. The impression obtained in the year before THE TIMES started that the Clay compromise measures of 1850 had quieted the agitation of the slavery question for ever, but with the introduction, in January, 1854, of the Kansas-Nebraska bill of Stephen A. Douglas the issue was thrown once more into the arena of controversy—a controversy destined to rage, with constantly increasing bitterness, till it was settled by the arbitrament of the sword. The bill provided that the inhabitants of two great territories in mid-continent, to be called Kansas and Nebraska, should have the power to decide for themselves whether slavery should, or should not, exist within their domain. It was a formal repeal of the Missouri Compromise act, the announcement of an intention on the part of the South and its sympathizers to make slavery National, and a deliberate throwing down of the gage of battle to the Free Soilers and Abolitionists. These lost no time in taking up the challenge. No sooner had the bill become law, in May, 1854, than the Emigrant Aid Society was formed in Boston under the sanction of the Legislature of Massachusetts, to aid in populating the new Territories from the free-labor States. To oppose this various Southern societies were formed, and Missouri became the rallying point of active resistance on the part of the slave-labor-advocates to the peopling of Kansas and Nebraska by Northern settlers. The effect of the aggressive tactics of the pro-slavery men on the cohesion of the old Whig Party was instantaneous. The anti-slavery element of both political parties had begun to have conventions of their own, and to reach out toward a common organization—the foreshadowing of the birth of the Republican Party. In New York this movement found expression in the anti-Nebraska State Convention held at Saratoga Springs in the Summer of 1854. To this Mr. Raymond was a delegate, as he was to the adjourned meeting known as the Anti-Nebraska Nominating Convention held at Auburn a few weeks later. In the interim the regular Whig State Convention had met at Syracuse and nominated Mr. Myron H. Clark for Governor and Mr. Raymond for Lieutenant Governor. The nominations were accepted by the Anti-Nebraska Convention, as also by the State Temperance Convention, and Raymond was again launched into political life.

If the columns of THE TIMES gave any sign of Raymond's interest in the result of the campaign, it was in a certain re-

Horace Greeley.

ticence in the editorial discussion of politics, rather than in any special advocacy of the Whig ticket. THE TIMES was not at all disposed to admit that there was imminent danger of the Whig Party going to pieces.

In a very brief mention of the work of the Syracuse Convention, it referred editorially to the resolutions as "emphatic in their denunciation of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and all who aided its passage, and explicit on the slavery question." During the campaign of 1854 readers of THE TIMES were more copiously informed about the origin and progress of the Crimean War than they were about the struggle against the dictation of the slave-power which was being waged in New York State, and whose issue had a material influence on the future course of American politics. The result of the election remained for some time in doubt, and throughout the various changes in the returns which gave the victory now to Seymour and now to Clark THE TIMES preserved an attitude of perfect disinterestedness and impartiality. A plurality of a few hundred votes finally gave the election to Clark, and Raymond had the satisfaction of running a few hundred votes ahead of his ticket. He presided over the State Senate during the legislative sessions of 1855-56, and in the latter year declined to allow his name to be presented to the State Convention as a candidate for Governor. His letter in regard to this nomination affords an interesting insight into Raymond's attitude toward public life, and toward the changeful and somewhat confusing phases of the politics of the period. Referring to the first, he says:

"I shall not affect any distaste for the honors, the associations, and the duties of public life, nor deprecate the opportunities it affords for promoting cherished principles and advancing measures deemed essential for the public good. Like all other spheres of useful labor, it has its drawbacks; but, in spite of them all, it has attractions to which few are insensible." In regard to the second, he makes this suggestive comment: "Even if I had no other reason for this determination, I should find a sufficient motive in the desire to remove whatever obstacle even my name might offer to the perfect harmony of the movement against the aggressions and usurpations of slavery. Nothing can be nobler than the courage and independence with which your (Senator Madden's) old associates in the Democratic ranks are breaking the bonds which that interest fastened upon the party at Cincinnati. They are proving themselves disciples of Jefferson, by acting in defiance of party ties, upon the principles which he professed. I am confident that they will far outweigh in numbers, as in influence, those old Whigs whose subservience to slavery destroyed the party with which they were formerly allied, as it will that which has now adopted them for its leaders."

THE BIRTH OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

It will be perceived that events were rapidly advancing toward the crisis in the affairs of the Nation. The time was ripe for the fusion of Northern Whigs and Free-Soilers, not to mention Know-Nothings, temperance men, and Anti-Slavery Democrats into a party opposed to the further extension of the peculiar institution and in favor of its ultimate extinction. It will remain one of the disputed points of history when and where the Republican Party was born. It is claimed for Jackson, Mich., that in a convention held there on July 6, 1854, the name was first adopted and the distinctive principles of the party formulated. Similar conventions were held in Ohio, Wisconsin, and Vermont on July 13, and in Massachusetts on July 19, 1854. But, as a National organization, the Republican Party was born at Pittsburg, Penn., in February, 1856, and its godfather was Henry J. Raymond. The address to the people which defined the purpose of the new organization and declared its principles was his work, and a very remarkable piece of work it was.

Within the space of 12,000 words it contained a luminous historical review of the encroachments of the slave power, and of the merits of the controversy which had been raised by the Kansas-Nebraska bill. In arguing from the power of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories, the address touched the question which has recently become an acute one in the following terms: "[The Constitution] imposes no limitation upon the power of Congress to make rules and regulations respecting the Territories, except that they shall be such as are 'needful,' and this, of course, lies in the discretion of power to determine. It assumes that power to legislate for the Territories, which are the common property of the Union, must exist somewhere; and also that it may most justly and most safely be placed in the common Government of the Union. The authority of Congress over the Territories is, therefore, without any other limit than such as its judgment of what is 'needful,' of what will best promote their welfare, and that of the whole country to which they may belong may impose." The address, which was unanimously accepted at the convention, struck the middle key of anti-slavery sentiment in the declaration that the people of the free States had feared the effect of agitation upon this subject, had relied upon the good faith and honor of the slave-holding States, and had believed that time, the natural growth of population, and the recognized laws of political and social economy would gradually and peacefully work out the extinction of a system so repugnant to justice and the National character and welfare. The objects for which those present were ready to unite in political action were declared to be: 1. The repeal of all laws which allow the introduction of slavery into Territories once consecrated to freedom, and the resistance by every constitutional means of the existence of slavery in any of the Territories of the United States. 2. To support by every lawful means their brethren in Kansas in their constitutional and manly resistance to the usurped authority of lawless invaders, and to give the full weight of their political power in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas to the Union as a free, sovereign, and independent State. 3. To make it a leading purpose of the organization to oppose and overthrow the present National Administration, which has shown itself to be weak and faithless, and whose continuance in power was identified with the progress of the slave power to National supremacy, with the exclusion of freedom from the Territory, and with increasing civil discord.

The mandate of the Pittsburg Convention was carried out by the Philadelphia Convention of June, 1856, at which John C. Frémont was nominated as the first candidate of the Republican Party for President of the United States. The fusion of the elements opposed to the slave-holding oligarchy was not complete, since the American Party, with Millard Fillmore as its candidate, drew off a considerable number of votes, which naturally belonged to Frémont, but the strength developed by the latter was a surprise to the founders of the new party themselves, and a plain intimation to the pro-slavery Democrats that the policy which had found expression in the Kansas-Nebraska bill was doomed. THE TIMES and its editor bore their full share of the responsibilities of the campaign of 1856. Mr. Raymond did his part with both voice and pen, and his public discussion with Lucien Bonaparte Chase in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, attracted general attention. The grievance of the North was thus stated by its spokesman: "The Southern States, with a population only half that of the free States, wielded the entire power of the Government. They had a majority in the Senate, and thus controlled the treaty-making power. The fact that property was represented in the South and not in the North gave them twenty-five to thirty of a representation in the House of Representatives, more than they would be otherwise entitled to. Their policy now was to acquire an absolute ascendency in the Congress of the United States, and thus wield all the powers of the Government for the benefit of their interests alone, regardless of the great interests of the country." When one of the most moderate of Republicans could take this stand, it was evident that the controversy had reached a stage which excluded all possibility of compromise.

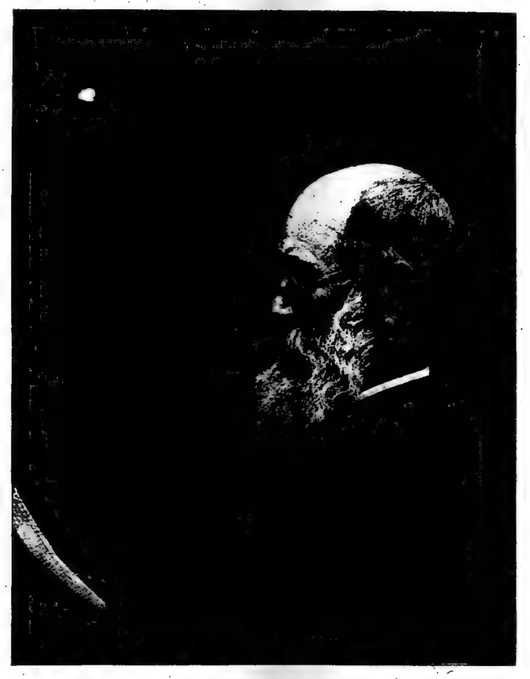

CHARLES A. DANA.

INCREASING PROSPERITY.

Meanwhile the business affairs of THE TIMES continued to prosper. It was able to announce on the third anniversary of its birth, Sept. 18, 1854, that the decreasing circulation which had attended its advance in price, at the beginning of its second year, had been more than made up. Between September, 1852, and September, 1853, the average daily issue was 22,000 copies, and during the year following the increase thus established had continued till the regular daily circulation of the paper had attained 35,000 copies. In announcing, on Sept. 19, 1855, the completion of four years of publication, THE TIMES editorially announced that it had reached a circulation larger than that of any other city daily, with one exception, and had achieved a position in the journalism of the country for which other papers had striven more than twice as long. It was added that the affairs of the paper were never so flourishing, in all respects, as they were at that time, and that it was expected that the same thing would be said annually for a good many years to come.

One very substantial evidence of the prosperity of THE TIMES was forthcoming in 1857, when, in spite of the imminence of a financial panic of memorable severity and extent, ground was broken for the first building occupied by the paper on its present site. THE TIMES had moved from its first office, at 113 Nassau Street, to larger and more commodious premises at the corner of Nassau and Beekman Streets, in 1854.

The triangular space bounded on the south by Beekman Street, on the east by Nassau Street, and on the west by Park Row, was still occupied by the Old Brick Church—a well-known Presbyterian place of worship. It was a survival of the days when the green fields came down to the back of the City Hall, when the Battery was the chief place of public recreation, and the circle around the Bowling Green was the abode of fashion. The Old Brick Church stubbornly held its own against the advance of business, but finally had to give way, and the last services were held in it on May 25, 1856. One veracious chronicler has it that the plot occupied by the church, consisting of about three-fourths of an acre, sold in 1854 for $175,000, and the year after for $350,000. It is certain that a condition of the original gift of the site was that it should be used for all time for church purposes, and, in a later crisis of its history, this presumed flaw in the title to their property was held as a threat by the city authorities over the head of the proprietors of THE TIMES. Hudson says that when the Old Brick Church property was on the market and Horace Holden interested in its sale, it was proposed that the proprietors of The Herald, Tribune and TIMES should purchase the entire site and erect a block of buildings thereon for the use of their respective establishments—to make a printing house row. The scheme fell through. According to Mr. Wesley, he and Henry Keep bought the property at public sale, and sold a part of it to THE TIMES Company, the consideration being $185,000. The building erected on this site was a marvel in its day. According to Maverick: "The idlest schemer, the most extravagant spendthrift, had never yet conceived the idea that a newspaper office should be a place of comfort. The older class of New York journals had always been housed in dilapidated quarters. Their editors had toiled painfully up long flights of dark and dirty staircases to indite flaming political essays in dingy cock-lofts.

"Ungarnished apartments had been assigned to the editorial assistants, and the hapless reporters had been heard to utter thanksgivings when their chairs held firmly together for a week, or to express their sentiments blasphemously when desks and chairs alike fell into one common ruin, from sheer dry rot, at some accidental jar. The exterior of the old newspaper dens was as unpromising as the internal appointments were uncomfortable. The bricks, washed clear of paint by the tempests of successive Winters, took on a dull red hue; the signs above the doors grew wan with age; windows remained unwashed till the grime of years formed cakes, and diligent spiders spun dense and endless cobwebs in uncleansed corners."

THE NEW BUILDING OF 1857.

If the birth of THE TIMES had marked one era in the journalism of New York, its new and comparatively sumptuous abode undoubtedly created another. The building of 1857 has yielded, in its turn, to more modern demands, and the example first set by THE TIMES has been imitated and improved on in all the great cities of the

Gen. James Watson Webb.
Editor of The Courier and Enquirer.

country, but the internal arrangements of the pioneer of the improved newspaper buildings are worth recalling: The publication office occupied the entire first floor of the building, opening on three streets. Its ceiling and walls were elaborately frescoed, and the cipher T was set in panels. The floor was tesselated with marble, and the office lighted by eleven plate glass windows. The second and third floors were occupied by offices, and the fourth floor was devoted to the uses of the editorial department. At the head of the wide iron staircase leading from the main entrance opposite the park were the editors' rooms—one for each department of the paper. The private office of the chief editor occupied the northwest angle of the building, and adjoining it was a spacious library, containing files of newspapers, books, maps, &c. Adjoining

The Second Home of The New York Times, at Beekman and Nassau Streets.

the library was a general writing room, which, with the central apartment, opening from the main entrance, was devoted to the use of assistant editors. The city department occupied a room of considerable dimensions, which afforded ample accommodation for the reportorial staff. The composing room occupied the entire fifth floor, and formed a spacious apartment about 60 feet by 40, with a height of 20 feet. It is curious, in these days of twenty-story buildings, to recall the fact that THE TIMES structure of 1857 was regarded as having a superb elevation. In the words of Mr. Maverick, "its height of upward of 80 feet elevates it above the surrounding buildings, and the upper part of New York is spread out before the eye in one grand panoramic view."

It was on May 1, 1858, precisely one year from the day of the first excavation, that THE TIMES took possession of its new office. On the occasion of its seventh anniversary, which occurred in that year, the editor took occasion to have a more than usually lengthy talk with his readers about the affairs of the paper. Nothing was more characteristic of Mr. Raymond's management of THE TIMES than the absence of any ostentatious reference to its progress. The removal to the new building was noticed in the briefest possible way; there was no attempt at making the acquisition of a comparatively splendid home the occasion for advertising the paper or making invidious contrasts with its contemporaries. The editorial of Sept. 18, 1858, was couched in terms of characteristic modesty, and concerned itself more with the principles which had gone to the making of the success of THE TIMES than with any of the external evidences of its prosperity. The more important passages are as follows: "Precisely seven years ago to-day the first sheet of the paper was put forth from the narrow quarters at No. 113 Nassau Street. * * * The material history of THE TIMES from that day, through these seven years, has been a record of steady progress and unvarying prosperity. * * * In thus reviewing the financial success of this press, it is gratifying to know that it has been secured without departure from the scheme of conduct laid down at the outset; that, in truth, its prosperity is a fair result of its consistent integrity. Seven years ago public opinion was inadequately represented in the press by journals advocating, on the one hand, extreme radicalism, with its incidents and results, Socialism, Spiritualism, and Free-loveism; on the other hand, by journals, conservative, reluctant, and to the last degree unprogressive; with an intermediate class recklessly fluctuating between these, but in turn auxiliary to both. Upon a well-defined middle track—direct, decided, and unwavering—this paper entered. It became the exponent of an enlightened conservatism, qualified by a judicious recognition of the never-resting spirit of the age; so qualified as never to hesitate at a wholesome advance, simply because it left some customary way-mark behind, and never to hasten forward merely for the sake of movement or wanton agitation. It has deviated from the common path now and again by insisting upon a public morality co-ordinate with the private code, which should control the administration of government. Without becoming the instrument of party, it has yielded, as occasion required, to the necessity of taking an active part in vital political questions, but never with violent partisan acerbity or in discourteous disregard of the feelings and convictions of those from whom we regretted to differ. To these self-ascriptions the accustomed reader of our columns must add his sanction; and that sanction is the best evidence of the fair dealing the paper has uniformly observed toward its initial engagements." The pledge was added that the paper would be equal to the largest exigencies of that grand new era to which the Atlantic cable was introducing the newspaper public.

THE JOURNALISM OF THE DAY.

The "self-ascription" of uniform courtesy toward adversaries was, on the whole, deserved, though there were some notable departures from it. The, occasion when Greeley bestowed on Raymond the sobriquet of "Little Villain," which stuck to him through life, was not, however, one of these. The particularly violent and Greeleyish epistle which contained this phrase was elicited in 1853, by a grievance which The Tribune fancied it had against the then State Superintendent of Banking, who had given THE TIMES the weekly statements of the metropolitan banks, which the law required him to publish in a single newspaper. Greeley naturally resented this selection, and was further disgusted by the failure of THE TIMES people to furnish him with slips of these statements to be published as news. He vented his feelings in this characteristic fashion: "I have a most insolent and scoundrelly letter from your favorite, Raymond, offering to send me these returns at his own convenience if I will credit them to THE TIMES, (not the Bank Department, of which only have I asked them,) and talking of his willingness to grant favors to those who prove worthy of them, but not to be 'kicked into benevolence,' &c. All this insolence of this Little Villain is founded on your injustice. I have not written to him; I have asked no favor of him, and I shall not answer him."

Raymond was not of the generation of editors who had to fight duels in obedience to a public opinion which, as late as 1842, James Watson Webb admitted he had not the moral courage to contemn—"that public opinion which is alike arbitrary and unjust, and which, while it forever disgraces all who shrink from these personal rencounters, at the same time gravely censures all who engage in them." But in 1856 he came near having an affair of honor with Thomas Francis Meagher, under the following circumstances: Incited thereto by some offensive personalities in the Irish weekly press, THE TIMES published on Nov. 28, 1856, an article, of which the following passage aroused the ire of "General" Meagher: "THE TIMES's squib about Irish servant girls has stirred the hearts of Irishdom to its profoundest depths. Scores of epistolary fulminations from the 'illigant bould boys' who espouse the battle of the Bridgets, lumber our waste-basket. Our old friend of The Irish-American was first in the field with his proclamation; but that thrice valiant hero, his brother of The Irish News, Thomas Francis Meagher, lags not far behind, and makes up in fury what he lacks in time. He wields adjectives and epithets as ferociously as he wielded his pike at that famous Irish battle—we forget the name of it—where he delivered his country from the Saxon tyrant and bound his victorious brow with wreaths which not even his flight from Australia has availed to wither. 'Mean,' 'cowardly,' 'neither high-minded nor gentlemanly,' are some of the sweet phrases he scatters behind him while he talks, meanwhile lamentingly about 'irresponsibility,' and mourns over the days, departed long ago, when he could, at discretion, fight without breaking the law, or run away without breaking his parole. Poor man! Perhaps he may feel better when he gets over his passion; we hope he will have nothing worse to reflect upon than the consciousness of having made an ass of himself." There came promptly to THE TIMES office a messenger bearing a note in which the editor was requested to state whether, in an underlined passage from the above, he meant to charge that Mr. Meagher had at any time broken his parole. Mr. Raymond replied that as the expression underscored spoke only of Mr. Meagher's being able to run away without breaking his parole, he was unable to see how it afforded any ground whatever for the question asked. There came at once another communication in which it was stated that Raymond's letter was rejected by Mr. Meagher as an answer, and that the bearer therefore occupied the position which he did on handing in the note. Next morning Raymond replied by directing Mr. Meagher's attention to the fact that the language quoted expressly excludes the charge of his having broken his parole, and that until he was favored with some reason for Mr. Meagher's rejection of this answer he must decline to give any other. The reply came that Mr. Meagher had a right to know whether any implication upon his honor was intended to be conveyed by the expression in THE TIMES, and was entitled to have a disclaimer as public as the phrase which necessitated it. The reply was that the language itself indicated clearly enough that there was no intention of charging Mr. Meagher with having broken his parole. Raymond added: "I did not intend then to express any opinion whatever on the subject, nor do I intend to do so now." The episode was concluded by a personal explanation in THE TIMES, disclaiming any intention to charge that Mr. Meagher had at any time broken his parole, and declaring that the language used conveyed no such meaning.

A CURIOUS LIBEL SUIT.

It was in the exchange of personalities with The Herald that THE TIMES was accustomed to stray beyond the limits of dignified controversy. On Jan. 15, 1856, it published in its news columns what purported to be an extract from the Gazette de Lausanne, Switzerland, containing a communication signed "American by Adoption," in which the character of The Herald and its editor was arraigned in a style more remarkable for vigor than elegance. It is one of the curiosities of journalism that this was made by Mr. Bennett one of the causes of action in a libel suit (never brought to trial) in which he claimed damages to the amount of $50,000. The papers in the suit were served on March 1, 1858, and the defendants are named as Henry J. Raymond, Edward B. Wesley, and George Jones. The complaint makes somewhat amusing reading. It recites: "That before and on the 15th day of January, 1858, he, the plaintiff, was the editor of a public newspaper published in the City and County of New York, entitled The New York Herald, and commonly known as The Herald. And while he, the plaintiff, was such editor as aforesaid, and on the day and year aforesaid the defendants maliciously published of and concerning the plaintiff and of and concerning him as such editor, as aforesaid, a certain false and defamatory statement containing the false and defamatory words following of and concerning the plaintiff and of and concerning the plaintiff as such editor as aforesaid, that is to say: 'The Herald (the said New York Herald meaning) was in its earlier existence a quasi-obscene publication, edited by a Scotchman (the plaintiff meaning) as hideous in mind as ill-shapen in body, and who ere long earned for himself the surname of Mephistopheles of the press. Transforming his (the plaintiff's meaning) printing press into a real engine of torture he (the plaintiff meaning) used it to extort infamous blackmail from the unfortunates about whom he had discovered some unfortunate secret. Forced by many judicial condemnations and repeated personal castigations, to become more decent in the form, he (the plaintiff meaning) has not the less continued his diabolical depredations with fiendish skillfulness, now upon a merchant in doubtful credit, then upon an embarrassed stage manager, and again upon an unfortunate artist in search of a public. Nothing escaped him, all was fish that came to his net. For the present The Herald (the said New York Herald meaning) has placed its columns more especially at the disposal of a coterie of stock jobbers. It is to serve their interests that he has steadily worked to help bring about the crisis, and that he has aggravated it by all the means within his reach." For a second cause of action was selected an article published in the editorial columns of THE TIMES, and which is thus referred to in the complaint: "That before and on the 18th day of January, 1858, he, the plaintiff, was such editor as is in the first cause of action hereinbefore alleged, and while he, the plaintiff, was such editor aforesaid, and on the day and year last aforesaid, the defendants maliciously published of and concerning the plaintiff and of and concerning him as such editor as aforesaid, a certain false and defamatory statement containing the false and defamatory words following of and concerning the plaintiff and of and concerning the plaintiff as such editor as aforesaid, that is to say: 'Reptile wrigglings.' A snake's tail is the last part of him that dies, and as our country readers know from experiments of their boyhood, it will often wriggle and twist for hours and even days after life is out of the reptile's head. The Herald (the said New York Herald meaning) has a similar idiosyncrasy. Its brains deserted it long ago, and nothing is now left resembling vitality but the slimy and imbecile wrigglings of its tail. Bennett (the plaintiff meaning,) is old and dilapidated, deserted by those whom he expected to befriend his old age, and detested most by those who are in his employment; cut off by his character and antecedents from all society, he grows sourer and sourer as he grows older, and he vents his helpless malice against the world which despised him by random vilifications of everybody and everything that happens to enjoy a sunshine which will not fall on him." The cause of this second onslaught is revealed in the following passage from the article omitted in the complaint: "It is stated in various quarters," says The Herald of yesterday, "that the editorial services referred to in the ledger of Lawrence, Stone & Co. (corpos of the alleged disbursement by the Middlesex Manufacturing Company of $57,000 to secure the passage of the new tariff bill, with its free-wool clause, through Congress) were performed by persons connected with The New York Journal of Commerce and THE NEW YORK TIMES.' No such thing has ever been stated 'in various quarters' or in any quarter, except in the columns of The Herald. So far as THE TIMES is concerned it is utterly false,—no person connected with this paper having ever rendered editorial or any other services to the firm referred to, or having ever received any money from them on any account whatever. The assertion is an invention of the Herald,—one of the wrigglings of its tail,—one of the jerky and venomous contortions by which the concern simulates life and vigor." Bennett got back at THE TIMES in his characteristic way, as for instance this from The Herald of Jan. 27, in reply to another TIMES assault: "The broken-down stock-gamblers and 'Little Villains' of THE TIMES newspaper must be in fresh trouble again. About these days they are very savage and personal on us and our good looks. * * * Since we began our editorial career, we have outlived three generations of slanderers and will outlive all their silly imitators. Mind that!"

THE FIRST ATLANTIC CABLE.

The reference of THE TIMES in May, 1858, to "the grand new era to which the Atlantic wire introduces us" was an echo of the jubilation with which the completion of the first ocean cable was greeted in Great Britain and the United States. The London Times said that "since the discovery of Columbus, nothing has been done in any degree comparable to the vast enlargement which has just been given to the sphere of human activity. In August, 1858, New York went into paroxysms of joy over the arrival in the harbor of the United States frigate Niagara, which had assisted in laying a cable whose usefulness was destined to be so short-lived. Two days before had occurred the celebrated exchange of cable messages between Queen Victoria and President Buchanan—an announcement which THE TIMES printed under a heading occupying a space of half a column, which read as follows: "The Ocean Telegraph. Victory at last! The First Message. England Greets America. Queen Victoria to President Buchanan. The President's Reply. Triumphant Completion of the Great Work of the Century. The Old World and the New United. Gloria in Excelsis!" The mood of the New York public in regard to this event

Fletcher Harper, Jr.
Once Publisher of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

may be conjectured from the following extract from THE TIMES's report of the arrival of the Niagara: "Her progress was a magnificent ovation. The piers on either side, the rigging of the vessels at anchor, the tops and windows of the houses were alive with spectators, whose joyous hussas swept over the waters like distant music. The ferry boats, crammed with passengers,

many of whom were obliged to mount the upper decks, diverged from their respective courses, circumvented the majestic ship as she moved lazily against the ebbing tide, and saluted her by dipping their colors, the people cheering all the time as if they were going mad. Every passing craft, from the mud scow to the emigrant ship, contributed its quota of admiring applause. As the night fell the buildings facing the river were, here and there, illuminated, shining like big pieces cut out of the starlit sky, and set up on end. * * * But these displays paled their ineffectual fires before that which heaven provided. The lightning which Franklin caught and Morse taught, burst out, and glowed and frolicked from behind the black clouds that rose pile on pile in the west, as if it were conscious of the new conquest in which it was to play so essential a part." But this cable exploit in giving out its first messages, and it was to be years before the tin cans and [illegible] thrown overboard at Cape Race and [illegible] the latest news parcels from [illegible] were superseded.

THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN.

In 1859 the editor of THE TIMES went on a brief visit to Europe, in the course of which he indited a remarkable series of letters descriptive of the Italian campaign of that year. With two companions, one of whom was the Paris correspondent of THE TIMES, Dr. W. E. Johnston, better known under his signature of "Malakoff," Mr. Raymond found himself in the evening after the battle of Solferino at Castiglione, the nearest village to the battlefield in the rear of the French lines. The party sat down at 10 o'clock in a little tavern filled with wounded officers to write up the battle from the accounts of the survivors. The story of the battle was made up after six hours of constant work during the night, and at 4 o'clock in the morning of Saturday Dr. Johnston was sent back, twenty miles to the rear, with the dispatches for THE NEW YORK TIMES, to be placed on the Emperor's express to Paris, which was to leave that day with the army dispatches. Writing about the incident some years afterward, one of the party says: "We had met The London Times's army correspondent on the field during the day, and several times during the night did Mr. Raymond exclaim: 'If I can only beat "The Thunderer" into New York with this news THE TIMES is made.' Mrs. Raymond was then in Paris, and he knew that she could certainly be found at her hotel without loss of time. 'Malakoff' was acquainted with many French officers, and could not he get one of the express messengers to go to her hotel immediately on his arrival at Paris with a packet from her husband? The plan succeeded. She felt all the interest of her husband in the enterprise, and, opening the packet she found his directions to place the inclosure on the first and fastest steamer leaving either France or England for New York, at any expense of energy and money. She was equal to the emergency, and in less than thirty hours thereafter she placed the dispatches herself on board the steamer just leaving Liverpool for New York, and his success was complete; for, although 'The Thunderer' got the news by the same express, it did not get to press and to Liverpool in time for the steamer, and ten days must intervene before it could reach New York."

THE ELBOWS OF THE MINCIO.

The editor in charge of the foreign department of THE TIMES during Mr. Raymond's absence was Mr. William Henry Hurlbert, an extremely clever but not entirely trustworthy type of man. He found occasion to distinguish himself during this Italian campaign in a way that is perhaps better remembered than Raymond's feats as a war correspondent. Mr. Hurlbert made a distinct contribution to the gayety of nations by writing an article which has passed into history under the title of "The Elbows of the Mincio." Its actual title was "The Defensive Square of Austrian-Italy"—the so-called Quadrilateral. According to Hudson, on the day before this article appeared, a distinguished literary gentleman of New York took his departure for Europe. Several of his friends ate breakfast with him that morning, and accompanied him to the steamer. They had a very pleasant time; they enjoyed themselves. One of these gentlemen had been selected by the editor of THE TIMES, ad interim, to write three articles on three different subjects. On the return of the party from the steamer this gentleman proceeded to THE TIMES editorial rooms to comply with its instructions. He wrote a few lines on one of the chosen subjects, and then reflected. Resuming his pen, he continued his article with one of the other subjects. Again reflecting over the parting scenes of the morning, he resumed his article with the third subject on his mind, and finished it, evidently to his own satisfaction. When the proof sheet came to the proofreader he was puzzled. "Is it in pi?" he asked. He looked at the manuscript; the printers had clearly followed copy. "It must be all right," he said, and it appeared the next morning, and threw New York into convulsions. "Why didn't you leave it out?" asked the managing editor of the foreman on the day of its publication. "Because the writer, two days before, remonstrated with me for altering one of his articles, and gave me strict orders never again to change a word, but insert the articles precisely as he wrote them."

The dominant idea in the mind of the author of this journalistic curiosity appears to have been the devious windings of the River Mincio. In one place he says: "If we follow the windings of the Mincio, we shall find countless elbows formed in the elbows of the regular army at places like Sallema, Monzil, and Borghetto." In another he remarks: "If we follow up the course of the Mincio we shall find innumerable elbows formed by the sympathy of mouth." Then follows the most obscure passage of all: "Notwithstanding the [illegible] spent by Austria on the spot we [illegible] have learned that we are protected by a foreign fleet suddenly coming up on our question of citizenship. A canal cuts Mantua in two; but we may rely on the most cordial Cabinet Minister of the new power in England." The writer concludes by a bold attempt at coherency, closing with a lapse quite suggestive of mental exhaustion: "The region between Mantua and the Po is impracticable for an army. It is a marsh full of fevers. On this side the square seems impregnable. But how with the line from Mantua to Legnago? Legnago is no stronger than Peschiera, but it has the double advantage of a bridge over the Adige, and of dikes ready to inundate the whole Adriatic region. The fourth face of the square links Verona to Legnago. This is the best defensive line of Austria in Italy. At Verona the last features of the opposition lingered. The Adige is swift and deep at Verona; but it can only be passed at Cerpi and Bussolengo in the face of a thousand perils. Paris is strong in her circle of fortifications." The subjects which the writer was vainly striving to cover in one comprehensive review were evidently the defensive square, the military strength of Austria, the new Cabinet formed in England, and the massive fortifications with which Napoleon was then environing Paris. But no commentator has ever yet been able to suggest what he was trying to express in the delightful phrase, "We are protected by a foreign fleet suddenly coming up on our question of citizenship." To the responsible editor of THE TIMES, stumbling over this effusion in Paris, it could hardly have been as enjoyable as it was found by the New York public.

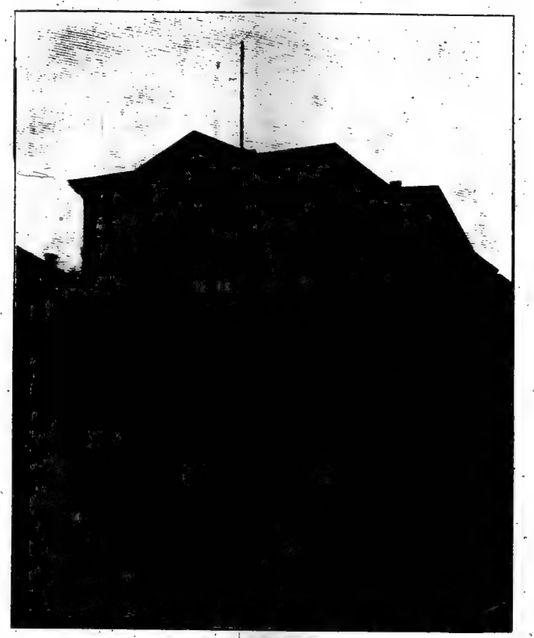

THE TIMES BUILDING, 1857-1887.

RAYMOND AND LINCOLN.

It was fated that "the grand new era" was to reach the United States through tribulation and bloodshed; it was forces from within and not from without, that were working to transform the Union and to make the saddest, grandest, and most momentous chapter of its history. Toward the National issues that finally led to war, the course of THE TIMES had been equally consistent and resolute. It admitted of no parley with secession, no apologies for the policy of the Southern leaders which had procured the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the enactment of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Its editor saw more clearly than most of the public men of his time the drift of events that was leading to the irrepressible conflict. He scouted the idea that the fear of danger to the Union was idle and groundless, and that National interest was sufficient to arrest the outbreak and check the sweep of National passion. It would be difficult to find in the files of any American newspaper articles of more sustained ability and power than those which appeared in the columns of THE TIMES during the campaign which ended in the election of Lincoln. About the close of this campaign there appeared, on Oct. 27, 1860, an article citing some of the positions taken by William L. Yancey of Alabama, in a series of speeches which he had been delivering in the North, in defense of the cause of slavery. Yancey undertook to reply, after the election, to what he called "the hostile and malignant criticisms of two leading editors in the Black Republican cause," namely, Mr. Thurlow Weed and Mr. Henry J. Raymond. As the matter had taken a personal direction, Raymond preferred to give it a personal answer. Hence the remarkable series of letters to which reference has already been made, addressed to a man whom the editor of THE TIMES rightly regarded as, more than any one then living, the author and the head of the disunion movement. In all the voluminous literature of the anti-slavery controversy, in all the reams of matter then passing through the press bearing on the impending crisis, there is no truer or nobler appreciation of the principles at stake, and no clearer exposition of the duties they imposed, than this, from the pen of Henry J. Raymond, bearing date of Christmas Day, 1860, and closing his fourth and last letter to Yancey:

"Our Government is approaching its final and decisive test. The party which represents the sentiments—just, conservative, and free—of the Northern States is soon to come into possession of the executive power of this Republic. Mr. Lincoln, its chosen representative, becomes President of the United States on the 4th of March. You may search the country through and you will find no more sagacious intellect, no more loyal and patriotic heart, no more sensitively and courageously just and right-meaning man than he. His whole character breathes the very spirit of our American life. His public career and his private history are unstained by any act or by any word of wrong to any man or to any State. He knows no law for his public conduct but the Constitution of his country, and he recognizes no country as his but that Union, one and indivisible, which the Constitution creates. You are preparing to meet him as an enemy. You are withdrawing all the States which you and your confederates can control into a compact and a hostile camp. Repudiating the Constitution—repelling the supremacy of the Federal Government—you propose to employ the intervening months before his advent in preparations to resist the constitutional authority which he will represent and wield. South Carolina has already pitched her alien tent and raised her hostile flag. Georgia and Alabama and Mississippi, and possibly half a dozen more States will imitate her example. You have an ally in the faithless and disloyal man who degrades the high place which Washington and Jackson made equal in dignity to any throne upon the earth. Whatever may be his motive, whether he be wicked or only weak, you will have all the aid he can give you—full impunity to perfect your plots and all the material strength he can place within your reach. And I am quite prepared to see, on the 4th of March, a solid phalanx of fifteen States—not all, it may be, claiming to be outside the Union then, but all consenting and ready to meet the incoming Administration of Mr. Lincoln with a peremptory demand that 'Slaves shall be distinctly and unequivocally recognized as property by the Constitution of the United States, as the only condition on which they will remain, or again become, members of the American Union.'

"And I have only to add that, in my judgment, that demand will never be conceded. We shall stand then, as now, upon the Constitution which our fathers made. We shall not make a new one, nor shall we permit any human power to destroy the old one. Long before that day shall come the people of the Northern States will stand together as one man—forgetful of all past differences and divisions—to preserve the American Union, and crush any revolution which may menace it with destruction. We seek no war—we shall wage no war except in defense of the Constitution and against its foes. But we have a country and a Constitutional Government. We know its worth to us and to mankind; and in case of necessity we are ready to test its strength. You must not misunderstand our hopes of peace, our wish for peace, or our readiness to make concession for its preservation. Even if we were to concede everything you ask, we should only postpone the conflict to a later day, and throw upon our children duties and responsibilities which belong to us. I think, therefore, that the controversy should be settled now, and I have faith enough in the American people to believe that, in spite of difficulties and discouragements, by wisdom and prudent forbearance, mingled with justice and courage, on the part of their rulers, it will eventually be settled in conformity with the principles of the Constitution, and so as to promote the highest welfare of this great Republic."

SOME EPISODES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

THE TIMES was fully entitled to claim that the position which President Lincoln assumed corresponded very closely with that which it had uniformly held. It certainly accorded his Administration an ungrudging, unqualified support; it had no doubts as to its duty, and it never failed to make due allowance for the difficulties besetting the task of the President. In the darkest hours of the long conflict Raymond's faith never wavered and his energy never failed. When the faint hearts showed signs of sinking, he still spurned all talk of compromise. When some of its contemporaries grew clamorous for peace on any terms, THE TIMES steadily encouraged the disheartened, stimulated the daring, and urged the making of new sacrifices in the cause of the Union. As Mr. Maverick justly remarks, the temper of Raymond's mind and the tone of THE TIMES, so long as the rebels were in arms, were relentless. "Strike fast and strike hard," was his counsel until the foe had yielded; and in this strongly set purpose he never wavered for an instant. The judgment, the sentiment, the patriotic instinct, the innate honesty of the man, were all enlisted in the cause of the country, and he was uniformly brave and true.

It is an interesting fact that thirty-four of the men in the employ of THE TIMES went to the civil war—thirty-two in the Union and two in the Confederate ranks. Several became officers, and some of them developed into war correspondents. No better record of the war exists than that which might be compiled from the columns of THE TIMES. From the outbreak of hostilities it was served by a very able corps of correspondents, and during the last two years of the war its news from the field was probably earlier and more ample than that of any other paper in the country. Among its Eastern correspondents was William Swinton, one of the most brilliant and graphic writers, with the Army of the Potomac. Another who accompanied the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. McClellan, was Lorenzo L. Crounse. While with that army he witnessed and reported the details of the seven days' retreat before Richmond, and many other important events, including

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the battle of Chancellorsville and Gen. Pleasanton's famous cavalry battle, which was so sanguinary as to cause the publication of the canard that a requisition had been made after the fight for twenty grindstones "to sharpen the sabres of the soldiers who had taken part." He was at Gettysburg, Antietam, and other battles, during which he accompanied the headquarters of Gens. Hooker, Hancock, and Meade. In the course of these campaigns his anxiety to be an actual witness of the events he described led him frequently into danger, and he had two horses shot under him; at one time being struck on the shoulder by a piece of shell, which left his arm in a useless condition for many days. In the Fall of 1863 he went with Gen. Hooker to Chattanooga, witnessing and describing "The Battle in the Clouds" on Lookout Mountain. It is a tradition of the office that Mr. Raymond himself and James B. Swain, who was then the Washington representative of THE TIMES, reported the first battle of Bull Run. Messrs. H. J. Winser, William C. Church of The Army and Navy Journal, Frank Church, and C. C. Colburn were also, at one time or another during the war, correspondents of THE TIMES.

In the same connection also appears the name of George F. Williams, who had been graduated from the composing room, and who continued after the war his connection with the paper till he reached the position of general news editor. In the West, Ben C. Truman, with the Army of the Cumberland, became the most conspicuous of the representatives of THE TIMES, and earned the reputation for the "beats" he secured over his fellow-workers. The most remarkable of these was his telegraphic description of the battle of Franklin, five days ahead of any other newspaper, and four days ahead of the receipt of the news by Secretary Stanton. He told in THE TIMES of the plans of Sherman's march two weeks ahead of any other correspondent, and he enabled THE TIMES to lead all the other Eastern papers in telegraphic descriptions of the battles of Stone River, New Hope Church, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesborough, and Thomas's closing battles at Nashville, in which Hood's army was annihilated. Truman next went to Mobile and sent from Cairo a seven-column telegraphic description of the great battles of Spanish Port and Blakely, and again beat all the papers of the country and the War Department nearly a week. George Alfred Townsend said of him after the war that he emerged from the field as the most brilliant and successful of all the correspondents.

PERILS OF WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

A certain unconventionality of style marks most of the correspondence from the front which gave the news columns of that period so engrossing an interest. The protracted duration of the war made scenes of blood and slaughter familiar to its chroniclers, and a vein of grim pleasantry runs through their letters eminently characteristic of the familiar interchanges which were continually taking place between the combatants on either side. A war correspondent was something of a personage in those days, and he was fully impressed with the importance of his functions. It was his to make and unmake reputations; to mete out praise or blame with all the authority of one who could command the ear of the public. Most of the well-known correspondents during the civil war achieved subsequent literary distinction, and their four years of easy preeminence in the field of newspaper work left a permanent impression on American journalism, as well as on American literature. As Hudson has pointed out, newspaper correspondents during the war incurred double risks in performing their duty. On the eve of the conflict The Herald, Tribune, and TIMES had several "specials" in the Southern States, feeling the public pulse and describing public sentiment. When the first gun was fired at Sumter, these gentlemen were immediately denounced as spies and Abolitionists. Efforts were made to hang a Herald correspondent in Richmond, and a representative of The Tribune was arrested in Charleston, and one of the correspondents of THE TIMES barely escaped hanging at Harper's Ferry. With the breaking out of the war came new dangers and new risks for journalists in the field. Anderson of The Herald, taken prisoner, was confined in an iron dungeon in Texas, and afterward, with a bullet-hole through his arm, took notes at Spottsylvania in the thickest of the fight; Richardson and Browne of The Tribune, and Colburn of The World, captured in running the blockade at Vicksburg, were confined for months in Libby Prison; Cook sat aloft on the flagship of Porter, pencil and book in hand, and watched the bombardment of Fort Fisher; Shanks, amid the plunging fire of Lookout, wrote a description of the battle that surpassed Napier's brilliant efforts; Hosmer, in the hottest of the great battle of Gettysburg, was brimful of facts in his account of that decisive conflict of the war; Cadwallader and Fitzpatrick of The Herald, and Crounse of THE TIMES were captured by Mosby's band, deprived of watches and notebooks, and had their facts published in the rebel papers, and Swinton of THE TIMES, through all the risks and dangers which he faced at Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg, gave intensely interesting descriptions of desperately fought battles.

THE DRAFT RIOTS.

The dangers to be encountered were not all in the field, as some New York newspaper men discovered in the middle of July, 1863. That was the time of the memorable Riot Week, when New York was in partial possession of a mob whose protest against the draft made on New York for troops took the form of wrecking and burning houses and hanging negroes to lamp posts. On July 13 The Tribune office was attacked, and only the timely aid of a platoon of policemen saved it from destruction. As Hudson records, it was thought prudent after this attack to place the offices of THE TIMES and Tribune on a war footing. They were accordingly fortified. Expecting the mob to approach from the upper part of the city, the editor of THE TIMES had two pieces of artillery of a new invention, a sort of mitrailleuse, capable of 100 discharges per hour, placed in position in front of his office, so as to rake Chatham and Centre Streets. Leonard W. Jerome had command of one of these cannon, and Raymond the other. Scouts were out in all directions, and everything was in readiness for instant action. On each night of the riot, in order to show that THE TIMES was prepared, the entire establishment was brilliantly illuminated. The Tribune fortified its establishment inside. It had its windows barricaded with bales of printing paper; loopholes were made for minie rifles, and apertures through which to throw hand grenades upon the mob, if Raymond's artillery did not succeed in repelling them. These preparations, fortunately, answered the purpose; there was no further demonstration in that quarter.

Under the protection of battery and bomb, THE TIMES poured its invective on those responsible for letting loose the elements of disorder. It reminded Gov. Seymour, who had shown a disposition to temporize with the rioters, that entreaties and promises were not what the occasion required. It added: "No official, however high his position, can make them, without bringing public authority into contempt. This monster is to be met with a sword, and that only. He is not to be placated with a sop; and if he were, it would only be to make him all the more insatiate hereafter. In the name of all that is sacred in law and all that is precious in society, let there be no more of this. There is force enough at the command of Gov. Seymour to maintain civil authority. He will do it. He cannot fail to do it. He is a ruined man if he fails to do it. This mob is not our master. It is not to be compounded with by paying blackmail. It is not to be supplicated and sued to stay its hand. It is to be defied, confronted, grappled with, prostrated, crushed. The Government of the State of New York is its master, not its slave; its ruler, and not its minion."

Equally unsparing was the criticism which the conduct of some of its contemporaries at this crisis evoked from THE TIMES. "It is too true that there are public journals who try to dignify this mob by some respectable appellation. The Herald characterizes it as the people, and The World as the laboring men of the city. These are libels that ought to have paralyzed the fingers that penned them. It is ineffably infamous to attribute to the people, or to the laboring men of this metropolis, such hideous barbarism as this horde has been displaying. The people of New York and the laboring men of New York are not incendiaries, nor robbers, nor assassins. They do not hunt down men whose only offense is the color God gave them; they do not chase, and insult, and beat women; they do not pillage an asylum for orphan children, and burn the very roof over those orphans' heads. They are civilized beings, valuing law and respecting decency; and they regard, with unqualified abhorrence, the doings of the tribe of savages that have sought to bear rule in their midst. This mob is not the people, nor does it belong to the people. It is for the most part made up of the very vilest elements of the city. It has not even the poor merit of being what mobs usually are—the product of mere ignorance and passion. They talk, or rather did talk at first, of the oppressiveness of the conscription law; but three-fourths of those who have actually been engaged in violence have been boys and young men under twenty years of age, and not at all subject to the conscription. Were the conscription law to be abrogated to-morrow, the controlling inspiration of the mob would remain all the same. It comes from sources quite independent of that law, or any other—from malignant hate toward those in better circumstances, from a craving for plunder, from a love of commotion, from a barbarous spite against a different race, from a disposition to bolster up the failing fortunes of the Southern rebels."

THE BOGUS PROCLAMATION.

Mr. L. L. Crounse, who entered the service of THE TIMES as war correspondent, was night editor in 1864, and in that capacity he was able to do the paper an important service in questioning the authenticity of the proclamation forged by two New York newspaper men, and purporting to have been issued by President Lincoln on May 17, 1864. This spurious document, couched in terms of abject discouragement, and presumably intended for effect in Wall Street, was published by The Journal of Commerce and The World, and in part of its edition by The Herald. The offices of The Journal of Commerce and The World were occupied by a military force for two days and three nights, and their publication suspended by order of Secretary Stanton. Some years after, the first-named journal, in explaining how the proclamation found admission into its columns, gave the following version of the reception of the copy in the other newspaper offices: "Copies were sent to all the morning papers in this city accustomed to receive the dispatches of The Associated Press, but, as no printed envelopes could be obtained, the loose pages were folded and delivered without any wrapper. The boy who was sent was not very familiar with the night entrance to the several offices. He pounded for a long time on the wrong door of The Tribune building, and failed to obtain access; hence that paper had no copy of the document. The Daily News, not a member of the association, had but recently been entitled to buy the news, and when a copy was laid on its counter the person in attendance asked why it was not sent in an envelope. The boy prevaricated, and hastily left. Having his suspicions aroused the receiver

FAC SIMILE OF A LETTER FROM STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

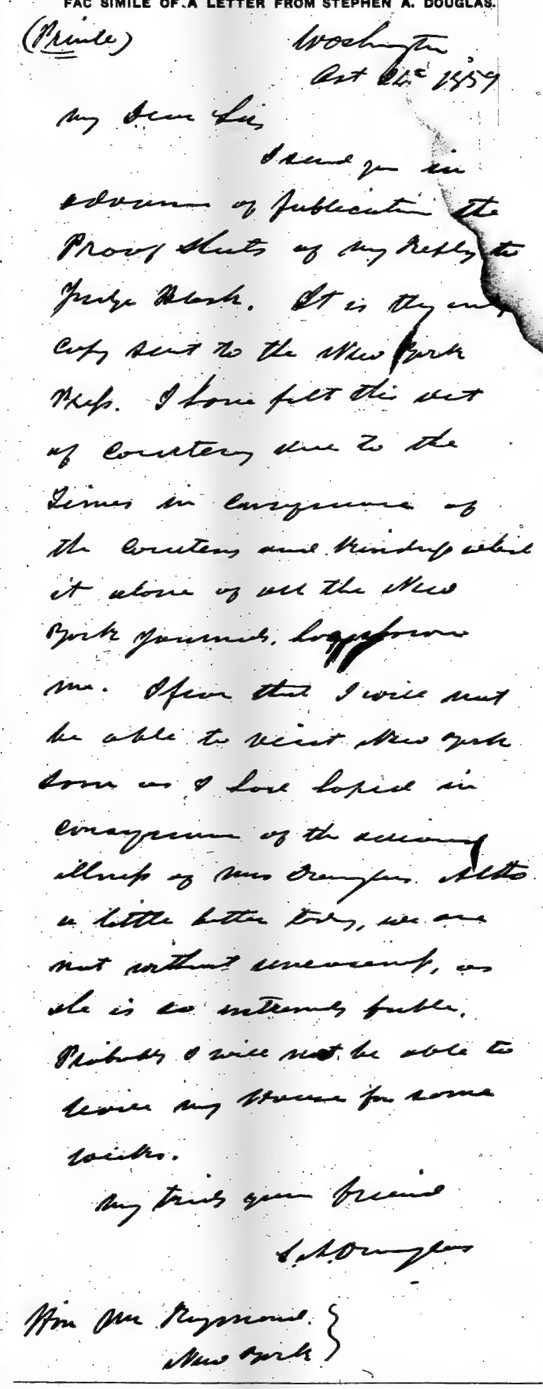

sent down to THE TIMES office to see if it was a press dispatch. He was answered in the affirmative; but attention being thus called to the production itself, suspicion was aroused in THE TIMES office, and a message sent across the street to see if The Tribune had it, and what was thought of it there. The answer returned was that The Tribune knew nothing about it. We have always believed that if The Tribune's copy had been delivered, all the papers receiving it in time would have printed it. After the answer came from The Tribune a question was sent over to the office of the Associated Press, when it was ascertained that the pretended dispatch was not genuine. THE TIMES then suppressed the document, but apprised no other paper of its discovery save The News, which had made the first inquiry. The World received and printed it without question. The Sun, which had a very large edition, and always went to press early, had made up its form, and could not get it in. The editors had been disposed to print it. The Herald received it as genuine, stereotyped it in form, and went on printing it. After 25,000 copies had been struck off a messenger sent for an early copy of the paper called at The Herald pressroom with THE TIMES and Tribune in his hand. On being questioned as to whether the proclamation had reached those papers in time for their first edition, he expressed surprise, and a search revealed the fact that those papers did not contain it. The Herald immediately struck it from the paper and recast the form. Only a few copies with the insertion had been sent out, and the remainder were consigned to the flames or the paper mill."

A statement made by Dr. D. H. Craig, the then General Agent of the Associated Press, supplies the following additional details of this curious incident, and suggests that the caution shown by the night editor of THE TIMES could easily have been imitated in the offices of the other papers, with the same satisfactory result: "The real facts connected with that proclamation, so far as the General Agent of the Associated Press, or any of his assistants had anything to do with it, are these: At about 3 o'clock of the morning on which the bogus proclamation appeared in The World, a messenger came to this office from the night editor of THE TIMES to ascertain whether the copy of a Presidential proclamation which that journal had then just received had been sent from this office. To this the reply of the person then in charge was an emphatic 'No,' with the additional expression of the belief that the document was 'false as hell.' Here the matter ended as far as the Associated Press had anything to do with it, until 8 the same morning, when, the night reporters and assistants having left (at 3 or 4 o'clock,) the day reporters returned to their duties for the afternoon papers. It should here be understood that the night assistant alluded to had no intimation whatever that the bogus proclamation had been sent to the other offices of the association, and that, therefore, he very naturally concluded his answer to the message from THE TIMES office had ended the matter so far as his duty was concerned. Hence he left no memorandum of the affair for the guidance of the gentleman who was to follow him in the preparation of the morning reports. Accordingly, when the day reporter discovered the proclamation in The World, he immediately copied and telegraphed it to the press of the country, giving special credit to the newspaper from which he took it, as is the custom of the office, and adding also the fact, as he then believed it, that no paper other than The World had the document; for he had not then seen the Journal of Commerce, that paper not being furnished to this office, as are the other papers belonging to the association. The proclamation was telegraphed to the country press at 8 o'clock A. M., and not at 10 or 10:30 o'clock, as has been extensively asserted by certain Western editors, who have special and personal reasons for giving a false coloring to the transaction. The document was telegraphed in perfect good faith by the reporter in charge, and in the strict performance of his duty. It is not true, therefore, as is charged by The Cincinnati Commercial, and by several other Western papers of less respectability, that the person who telegraphed the bogus proclamation 'knew it to be a fraud!' He found it, as is already stated, in the columns of The World, a reputable daily journal, and he found it, too, without the least intimation from the editors that it was not a genuine document. Nor is it true, as has been extensively, if not maliciously charged, that the falsity of the proclamation was known in this city at the time the telegram was sent. In fact, the editors of The Journal of Commerce publicly vouched for the genuine character of the proclamation for hours after it had been telegraphed to the country press. In the meantime, the gentleman who had telegraphed the proclamation to the country press had his suspicions awakened as to the genuineness of the document, and in the forenoon communicated the same by telegraph to the Washington agent of the association, and through him an authoritative contradiction of the proclamation was given to the public from the State Department at the earliest practicable moment, and in advance of the actual publication of the bogus document by any paper of the country, as is believed, except The World and Journal of Commerce of this city."

CHANGES OF PRICE.

Mr. Raymond had a pessimistic view about the effect of the war on the business and profits of newspapers which events did not justify. The intense public interest in the progress of that momentous struggle brought an enormous increase of circulation, without any falling off in business. On Saturday, April 20, 1861, a week after the fall of Sumter, THE TIMES contained this announcement: "In consequence of the intense anxiety of the whole community to receive prompt and reliable intelligence of the progress and events of the war, we shall publish an edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow (Sunday) morning." The price of the first Sunday issue was the same as the daily—two cents. A week later appeared this notice: "THE NEW YORK TIMES will be issued to-morrow, and will be published daily, Sundays included, during the war excitement. The price of the Sunday issue will only be 3 cents for single copies—$2 per hundred."

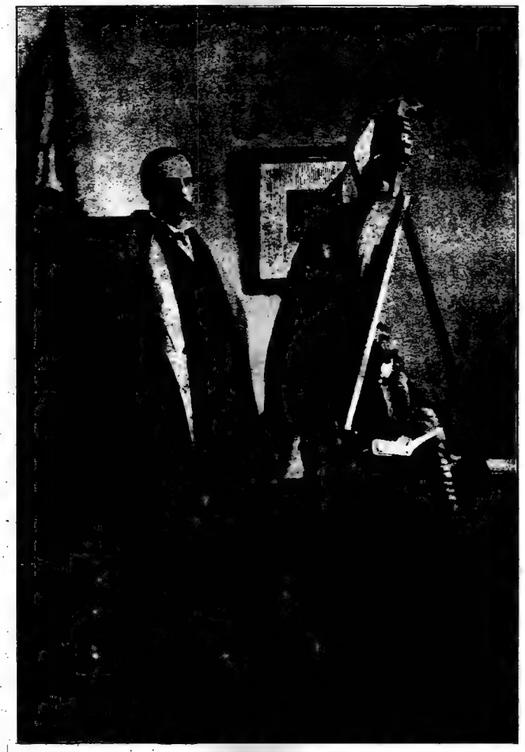

MR. LOUIS J. JENNINGS.
Member of the Editorial Staff, 1869-70; Chief Editor, 1870-76.

In consequence of the great increase in the price of paper and other materials used in the manufacture of newspapers, THE TIMES was compelled on Saturday, Dec. 6, 1862, to announce that: "On and after Monday next the price of THE NEW YORK TIMES (Daily) will be 3 cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be 4 cents." The next advance in price was made in conformity with the following notice, published on July 20, 1864: "From and after to-morrow, Thursday morning, July 21, until further notice, the price of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be 4 cents for each single copy. This increase is rendered absolutely necessary by the enormous and constant advance in the price of white paper, and, indeed, of everything else that enters into the manufacture of a newspaper. It is intended only to meet a temporary difficulty, and we hope it will not be of long continuance." The price of the Sunday edition remained 4 cents up till Sunday, Sept. 10, 1865, when it was raised to 5 cents.

These repeated advances in price did not have a disturbing effect on the prosperity of the paper, as will appear from an editorial announcement of Monday, Dec. 4, 1865, of which the following is a part: "We present THE NEW YORK TIMES to its readers this morning, as we expect to do from this time forward, upon a sheet enlarged to the size of The London Times. We are compelled to this step by sheer necessity. For some time past we have been unable to insert all the advertisements that were offered without infringing unduly upon the space which our subscribers had a right to expect would be devoted to reading matter; and now that the sessions of Congress and the State Legislatures are about to open this embarrassment becomes still more serious. * * * We have deemed it, therefore, an act of simple justice to our readers to provide in some way for meeting their just expectations in regard to their daily supply of reading matter. * * * We have added one column to each page and have lengthened each column—so that each number of THE NEW YORK TIMES will hereafter contain 56 long columns—adding about twelve columns daily to the space available for advertisements and reading matter. It is unnecessary to add that THE TIMES is now decidedly the largest daily newspaper in the United States, and the largest in the world except The London Times when issued with a supplement."

The article closed with the following paragraph: "We have nothing new to promise as to its future management. Its editorial supervision and control will be in the same hands as they have been from the day of its first issue on Sept. 18, 1851—and the same general principles in politics and all other departments of public action will continue to guide its course. In addition to the able writers who have hitherto given strength and interest to its editorial columns, it will have the aid of the great ability and unequaled experience as a journalist and politician of Thurlow Weed. Its enlargement will give scope for more extended literary discussions, for greater variety in its correspondence, and for that general and progressive improvement which alone can meet the requirements of this progressive age. Our readers may rest assured that we shall spare no pains to make it the most acceptable family and general newspaper in the United States."

RAYMOND IN POLITICS.

The editor of THE TIMES was a candidate for United States Senator in 1863, William M. Evarts and Gov. Morgan being also before the Legislature. The prize went to Gov. Morgan. In May, 1864, Mr. Raymond was appointed a delegate to the Republican State Convention in New York, and by that body was chosen delegate at large to the National Republican Convention at Baltimore. In the latter body Mr. Raymond was made Chairman of the New York State delegation, and it was in great part due to his efforts that Andrew Johnson was nominated for the Vice Presidency. Mr. Raymond was also Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and drafted the platform of 1864. He was afterward appointed a member of the Republican National Committee, and became its Chairman. As a further political entanglement he accepted the Republican nomination for Congress in the Sixth District of New York, from which he was elected by a plurality over the Tammany candidate of 386. By the time Mr. Raymond took his seat in the Thirty-ninth Congress, in March, 1865, the war was nearly over, and its termination, followed by the assassination of President Lincoln, precipitated upon Congress the question of reconstruction. This was a perilous and stormy ordeal, alike for THE TIMES and its editor. Calmly reviewing this crisis ten years later, THE TIMES urged that the keynote of its policy throughout the era of reconstruction was to prevent hatred succeeding defeat. It contended that permanently to re-establish peace, and to win from peace the fruits it should yield, friendly feeling must be restored between the victors and the vanquished. The victors, however, were less ready to take friendly feeling for granted than were Mr. Raymond and his friends. They wanted the Southern States lately in rebellion to bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and until these were assured they did not propose that those States should be allowed any representation in Congress. Mr. Raymond repeatedly declared, in speeches from day to day, and in the columns of THE TIMES, that he regarded the Southern States as still within the Union, that the war had in no respect enlarged the authority conferred upon Congress by the Constitution, and that the suppression of the rebellion had fully re-established the supremacy of that fundamental law. He recalled the fact that while, at the time of the Fall election of 1864, the war had not closed, its end was foreseen, and the question of restoring the Union had engaged a large degree of public attention. President Lincoln, in the previous March, had tendered full amnesty and pardon to such of the inhabitants of such of the States in rebellion, with certain specified exceptions, as would take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and to the laws of Congress and the proclamations of the Executive on the subject of slavery, and had pledged himself to recognize and guarantee as republican in form any State Government which such inhabitants might set up, provided they were in number one-tenth of the votes cast in such State at the election of 1860. In June the National Union Convention at Baltimore adopted resolutions substantially indorsing the principles upon which this action of the President was based.

PROBLEMS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Raymond deplored, and did his best to avert, the irreconcilable hostility between President Johnson and the majority in Congress, which began with the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. He concurred with the Union Party in Congress in supporting the Constitutional amendment then pending, but he differed with some of them in thinking that it should be submitted to the free judgment of the people in all the States, and that its adoption should not be made a condition precedent to the admission of any State into the Union, or of its representatives into Congress. He could find authority for no such requirement in the Constitution of the United States, and he did not feel at liberty, as a member of Congress, to exercise a power not conferred by that fundamental law. Greeley's comment on this in The Tribune was a fair sample of the kind of criticism to which THE TIMES and its editor were in those days subjected: "Mr. Raymond voted for the Constitutional amendment, affecting now to believe its provisions necessary for the safety of the Union, and yet sought to obtain the admission of the rebel States without requiring that they should ratify it. Did he not know that they would never ratify it, could they get back into the Union without? We thought it was only Mr. Johnson who used the stultifying argument that the rebel States should have a voice in determining the penalties of rebellion, as if a criminal at the bar should also be a member of the jury. The Constitutional amendment owes Mr. Raymond nothing, but its enemies are indebted to him for the direct encouragement he gave them at the Philadelphia Convention. When his address declared that Congress had no right to require its adoption by the rebel States, he yielded the vital point in the whole struggle."

Raymond's presence at the Philadelphia Convention, for which he wrote the Address and Declaration of Principles that were adopted to sustain and advance the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, probably cost THE TIMES a third of its subscribers. As Raymond himself confessed, it would have been worth $100,000 if he had stayed at home. The penalty to the newspaper would have been less severe

MAJOR BEN C. TRUMAN.
One of THE NEW YORK TIMES's War Correspondents.

but for Raymond's position as a public man and representative politician, and it carried with it, among other things, a warning against the attempt to unite in one person the critic of public affairs and the participant in them. In so far as the movement of which he was one of the leaders had for its object the strengthening of the hands of Andrew Johnson, Raymond had not even the satisfaction of feeling that he had sacrificed himself and the interests of his newspaper for the vindication of a great and worthy man. It was not long before, in the columns of THE TIMES, he was constrained to make this confession: "We have tried very hard to hold our original faith in his (Johnson's) personal honesty, and to attribute his disastrous action to errors of judgment and infirmities of temper. The struggle has often been difficult, and we can maintain it no longer. We give it up. It is impossible to reconcile his language in regard to our National debt with integrity of purpose, or any sincere regard for the honor and welfare of the Nation. We only regret that foreigners should be able to cite a President's message in seeming proof of our National dishonor and disgrace." But it is one of Mr. Raymond's titles to lasting fame that he was the exponent, long before its justice and necessity were finally acknowledged, of the policy which rendered possible the new birth of the South. In one of the most eloquent passages in an eloquent speech made in February, 1866, in defense of his course in Congress, he said:

"If we are to have peace at all we must seek it in the ways of peace, not in the ways of malice, hatred, and uncharitableness. We must be willing to let the past bury its dead, and to live for the present and for future generations. We must consult the welfare and growth of the Southern States as essential parts of our Union. We must do what we can to renew and reinvigorate the sources of their prosperity, to build up and aid the new development of industry upon which they have entered, which is as new and strange to them as the climate in which they live would be new to most of us from this Northern sphere. We must aid them, and not check and retard them, in their new career. We hope for such a state of things as will lead men of capital in the North to go down there, mingle freely with their people, and join their efforts for the common good, and that the men of the South shall communicate as freely with the North. With this spirit we shall have no difficulty in restoring more friendly relations than have hitherto existed, for the great source of our dislikes, distrusts, jealousies, and hatreds has been removed forever."

There is in this the essence of many editorial articles which appeared in THE TIMES in the early days of the period of reconstruction. It was not without reason that ten years later the claim was confidently made that experience had vindicated the motives of THE TIMES, and moderated the rancor of those who at the moment quarreled with it. But its desire to promote sectional reconciliation continued unabated; its goodwill toward the South remained unaffected by the fate that attended the overtures which it encouraged. It also insisted, however, that magnanimity should be tempered with justice—that while removing disabilities and fostering fraternal feeling, the essential results of the war should be preserved unimpaired. Its bitterest enemies could not refuse to admit that it spoke truly when it said: "At every stage of the controversy THE TIMES has made partisanship subordinate to patriotism, and has interpreted in their broadest aspects the principles which underlie the Republican organization, and are the key to all that is greatest and best in its career."

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

The Administrative corruption which came near eating into the vitals of the Republican Party had no more unsparing assailant than THE TIMES. It made no idle boast when it claimed never to have talked about terms with rascals or "Rings"; never to have concealed or apologized for wrong-doing in high places; never to have hesitated to condemn what was evil because the perpetrators were members of the Republican Party; never to have recognized partisan obligations when the integrity of the Government, local or National, was endangered, and never to have allowed party affiliations to fetter its judgment or to obstruct the discharge of its duty to the country. These were characteristics which Mr. Raymond had firmly impressed on the paper which he founded, and which were destined to prove the essential elements of its strength. It was one of the earliest advocates of Civil Service Reform, and steadfastly denounced the spoils system as "false in theory, vicious and demoralizing in practice, and fatal to the independence and integrity of the Government." It held up to public reprobation the various stages of the process which led to the formation of the Tammany Ring, and bore a conspicuous part in exposing the judicial corruption, growing out of Tammany methods, by the aid of which Fisk and Gould were able to possess themselves of the Erie Railroad, and inflict lasting injury on the credit of the United States abroad. The still more serious attack on the good name of the Nation, of which the National Democratic Platform of 1868 was the instrument, elicited the unsparing condemnation of THE TIMES. From the first proposals to pay the interest of the public debt in greenbacks THE TIMES was the unflinching supporter of the cause of hard money. It regarded the issue of public honesty as the dominating one in the campaign which resulted in Gen. Grant's first election to the Presidency. It hailed Grant's candidacy as holding out a promise of reconciliation between the estranged sections of the country, and of renewed unity of purpose and sentiment between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government. The paper was the sturdy defender of Grant's character and record against the assaults of the Democratic press. After the election it referred to the successful candidate as one "who has the confidence of the people to a greater degree than that confidence has ever been given to any other for at least a quarter of a century."

RAYMOND'S DEATH.

Mr. Raymond paid his last visit to Europe in 1867, and was entertained on the eve of his departure by a large number of his fellow journalists and others at a dinner over which Mr. Charles A. Dana presided. What was virtually his last public appearance was made at a dinner given to Charles Dickens, who was then visiting the United States for the second time, in April, 1868. On that occasion he responded to the toast of "The New York Press." After this Mr. Raymond seldom appeared in public. He devoted all his energy to his work on THE TIMES, which, under his constant and judicious supervision, rapidly gained in circulation, influence, and prosperity. Its shares rose to the value of $11,000 each, and, according to Mr. Maverick, an offer for the purchase of its goodwill and its real property for the sum of $1,000,000 was unanimously rejected by its proprietors at the beginning of the year 1869. On June 17, 1869, there appeared a brief editorial article in THE TIMES from the pen of Mr. Raymond, under the title of "William H. Seward." Next day its author was dead.

MR. RAYMOND, HIS STAFF, AND HIS IMMEDIATE SUCCESSORS.

The life and public services of Henry J. Raymond belong to the history of his country, no less than to that of American journalism. To what has already been said of him in this retrospect, it is only necessary to add this appreciation of his personal relations with his associates, published in THE TIMES by one of them on the morning after his death: "A more genial or attractive manhood, a better rounded character, a warmer and truer friend, a more sympathetic and kindly nature, or one more generous and just, we never knew. Amid all the trials of editorial life he never lost his suavity of disposition. To all his associates and subordinates, whether those employed by his side or those engaged in the humblest duties of the establishment, he was invariably amiable and considerate; kindly studying their interests, delicately respecting their feelings, and aiding in their advancement as though they were members of his own household. So even and perfect was his temper, that but the other day he referred, as if it were a serious fault, to the fact that he was 'never in a passion in his life, and never had seen anything in the world that it was worth while to get angry about.' His friendships were close and abiding. To the day of his death he retained the friends of his youth, and amid all the vicissitudes of life and circumstance, of parties and politics, of personal fortune or public position, he never permitted aught to interfere with his esteem for those to whom he had once been attached. His sympathetic generosity toward the needy and friendless will be best appreciated by those who were its objects; but we may say that only those who knew him well could credit his long-suffering patience, through years and years with the innumerable applicants for his help and bounty." To which should perhaps be added the following as to the quality of probity which distinguished Mr. Raymond in all the relations of life: "As a journalist no man ever dared to approach him with a corrupt or dishonest proposition. He was as incapable of being reached by the temptations of place and power as by the vulgar temptation of lucre. In journalism he sought success only by the ways of honesty and justice. Through the very simplicity and transparency of his nature he was frequently misunderstood, and circumstances were often thought to be the result of his designs when he was even unaware of the means by which they were brought about. Those who best knew his life and character know that he was utterly incapable of even conceiving anything in the shape of what is called a scheme, either political or personal; and he often smiled at hearing that he had set in motion the intricate machinery that had brought about projects of whose origin and very existence he was unconscious. In fact, we never knew a man more completely guileless, or whose life and character better illustrated the virtues of a true and virtuous manhood."

During the eighteen years in which he was chief editor of THE TIMES Mr. Raymond had as his associates a number of very able men. At the time of his death the staff of editorial writers consisted of George Shepard, John Swinton, John Webb, and George E. Pond; the literary and dramatic critic was Henry Sedley; the financial editor, C. C. Norvell; the commercial editor, Michael Hennessy; the night editor, E. M. Bacon; the city editor, R. R. Sinclair, and the exchange editor, Jacob Thompson. The Washington bureau had as its head Mr. L. L. Crounse. Of these only two—Messrs. Norvell and Hennessy—had been connected with the paper since its first or second year. In the interval several writers of note had come and gone. Among them were Charles F. Briggs, better known as "Harry Franco," William Henry Hurlbert, E. L. Godkin, and William G. Sewell. Mr. Hurlbert achieved fame in 1859 as the author of the celebrated article known as "The Elbows of the Mincio," but he acquired a more serious title to ability of the first order as an editorial writer by his articles in THE TIMES during the war, a reputation which he fully sustained after he joined the staff of The World. Mr. Godkin, who has compelled recognition as a journalistic force in his generation, left THE TIMES to become editor of The Nation, and subsequently took editorial control of The Evening Post. Mr. Sewell was the author of an excellent book entitled "The Ordeal of Free Labor in the West Indies." R. J. De Cordova, who became afterward a lecturer on humorous subjects, was also engaged on the paper for a short time, and Mr. Edward Seymour became, in the later fifties, one of its most capable news editors and trusted correspondents. S. S. Conant was city editor of THE TIMES during part of the war period, and continued his connection with it in various capacities till the close of 1868, when he became editor of Harper's Weekly. Mr. Joseph Howard, Jr., was for years one of the most capable of THE TIMES's correspondents. Mr. Augustin Daly was, for a year or two, before the death of Mr. Raymond, the dramatic critic of THE TIMES. Mr. John Swinton left the paper shortly after Mr. Raymond's death, and was known during his connection with it as one of its most versatile and fluent writers. The department of "Minor Topics" was long under his charge, and for several years most of these usually pungent paragraphs were the product of his pen. His brother William, better known as an author of school books, was for several years a contributor to THE TIMES after his service as war correspondent. The position of exchange editor or mail reader, whose importance can hardly be appreciated outside of a newspaper office, has been held for the last thirty-five years by a man of remarkable capacity and equally remarkable modesty—Mr. Jacob H. Thompson. Mr. Raymond, who was an excellent judge of newspaper ability, said of him that he was the best exchange reader in the world, and his first employer, the editor of The Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle, said of him as Horace Greeley had said of Raymond, that he was almost the only man who ever worked for him whom he ever had to admonish to leave off work and go home. Nothing is quite so evanescent as the record of the men who do the work of a daily newspaper, and if details of the personality of those occupying prominent positions are scanty, the membership of the reportorial and sub-editorial corps is still more difficult to trace. Mr. Maverick, who was himself city editor of THE TIMES, recalls that in his time—1857-1860—there was in the city room the strongest force of reporters ever gathered together in the service of any single newspaper in New York. Carey, Underhill, Roberts, Warburton, Welden, Canniff, Leech, Moylan, Smith, Pepper, and half a dozen more. Writing in 1870, he recalls the fact that Roberts, Welden, and Canniff were dead; Carey and Warburton were law court reporters in New York, making their stenographic acquirements profitable; Smith had returned to England; the remainder were scattered. Of foreign correspondents THE TIMES had in its earliest history S. G. Goodrich (Peter Parley) in Paris, and Louis Kossuth in London. Later Dr. W. E. Johnston of Ohio, under his well-known signature of Malakoff, became its Paris correspondent; Webb and "Podgers" were regular California correspondents, and Cordova wrote on Spain and Cuban affairs.

Edward Seymour.
Correspondent, Reviewer, and Exchange Editor, 1858-68.

CHANGING EDITORIAL CONTROL.

Mr. John Bigelow, who had acquired some journalistic experience on The Evening Post, acted as chief editor of THE TIMES for a brief interval between Mr. Raymond's death and September, 1869. Apart from some rather original views about the requisites of newspaper excellence, the only remarkable incident of Mr. Bigelow's régime was the identification of THE TIMES with the famous gold speculation of September, 1869, culminating in the memorable "Black Friday." It was a perfectly innocent and guileless connection, but it came near having untoward results. The Chairman of the Congressional committee which investigated the gold corner had this to say about the schemes of the speculators and the unconscious aid given to them by the editor of THE TIMES: "They sought by a stratagem to make an impression on the public mind through the press, and in this they came near being successful. On the 15th of August Mr. John Bigelow, editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, had an interview with the Presi-

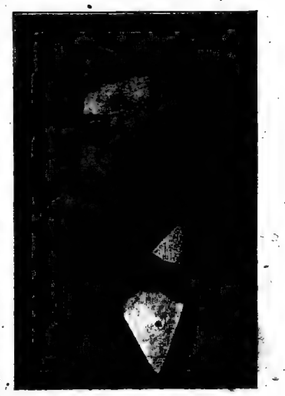

LORENZO L. CROUNSE.
One of THE NEW YORK TIMES's War Correspondents.

dent, during which the financial condition and prospects of the country were discussed. The statements in two editorial articles which appeared in THE TIMES of Aug. 6 and 7, were understood to represent the President's views, if they were not directly inspired by him. On the 10th of August the President again passed through New York, and immediately thereafter the conspirators sought to use the columns of THE TIMES for the publication of an article which should appear to be a semi-official declaration of the financial policy of the Administration, but which should have the effect to raise the price of gold, and thus aid their speculations. At the suggestion of Jay Gould, Mr. Corbin (the brother-in-law of the President) on the 23d day of August had completed an article in which it was declared to be the policy of the Administration to advance the price of gold, and in which the transportation theory of Gould and Fisk was strongly agitated. This article was entitled 'Grant's Financial Policy.' It was agreed that it should be published as a leading article, for only in that form could the purposes of its authors be accomplished. This delicate business was to be managed by Mr. Gould; and lest his personal application to

GILBERT E. JONES.

Head of the Mechanical Department of THE TIMES, 1870-91, and Joint Manager of THE TIMES, 1891-93.

the editor of THE TIMES should carry with it a flavor of Wall Street, he secured the services of Mr. James McHenry, a prominent English capitalist and personal friend of Mr. Bigelow's, who called at THE TIMES office and presented the article as the expression of a person in the intimate confidence of the President and whose utterances were the faithful picture of the President's mind. The article was put in type and double-leaded for a leading editorial; but on reading it over suspicions were aroused, and the financial editor, Mr. Norvell, was sent for. He testified: 'Not knowing where the article came from, yet, from whatever source it originated, I suspected there might be, from the statements of the last paragraph, a sinister purpose to bull gold, so the double leads were taken out, the tail of the article stricken off, and the article as it appears published on the 25th; the intention, I have no doubt, was that it should appear just as much semi-official as the other article of the 6th of August, which Mr. Bigelow himself wrote after his interview with the President.'" Mr. Hudson cites this incident as an evidence of the great care necessary in the management of a leading organ of public opinion.

ATTACKS ON THE TRIBUNE.

It was the immediate cause of Mr. Bigelow's retirement, and he was succeeded by Mr. George Shepard, a man of solid ability, large experience, and mature judgment, who had been connected with THE TIMES for half a dozen years, and had enjoyed the full confidence of Mr. Raymond. Mr. Louis J. Jennings, who had been an occasional contributor to THE TIMES in the lifetime of Mr. Raymond, and had sent to the paper in 1867 a notable series of letters from London, joined the editorial staff in August, 1869, before Mr. Bigelow's retirement. Shortly after Mr. Shepard assumed the responsibilities of chief editor Mr. John Foord also became one of the editorial writers. Mr. Shepard had all of Mr. Raymond's capacity for seeing both sides of a question, though but little of Mr. Raymond's keen delight in controversy. The decorum and solid ability which had long characterized THE TIMES were perfectly safe in his hands, but sprightliness was undeniably lacking. Jennings, who though English by birth and lineage, had a truly Hibernian love for a scrimmage and a more than Hibernian talent for invective, chafed under the cautiously restrained tone of THE TIMES in regard to men and affairs, and particularly in regard to its contemporaries. It was early in December, 1869, that Albert D. Richardson, one of the writers and shareholders of The Tribune, was shot in the office by a jealous husband, and for months after the McFarland-Richardson scandal continued to be a topic of public interest. Jennings had an irresistible desire to make the incident a text for denouncing what he chose to regard as the still uneradicated Fourierite and free-love proclivities of The Tribune and he succeeded in getting Mr. Jones to overrule the objections of his chief to this kind of warfare. A battle royal with The Tribune ensued, in which the darts of THE TIMES were pointed by the practiced hand of Jennings, but in which the return missiles were aimed at Shepard. That gentleman found the situation intolerable, and declined the further acceptance of responsibility without corresponding power. Hence, early in 1870, he yielded his position to Mr. Jennings, and returned to the place he had occupied under Raymond as chief political writer. The new editor in chief had enjoyed an extremely varied journalistic experience. He was, in 1863, editor of The Times of India; American correspondent of The London Times in 1865, and leader writer for the "Thunderer" in 1867. He was a master of clear, forcible, and idiomatic English, a redoubtable controversialist, and a merciless critic. His character was one curiously compounded of opposites. He had a very soft and sympathetic heart, especially for children, and yet wielded the most abusive pen known to post-bellum journalism. He gave the first impetus to fresh-air fund and similar charities, and George F. Williams conducted, later, under his direction, a series of Summer excursions for the children of the tenements, and yet he was popularly regarded as a kind of journalistic ogre whose chief delight was in the infliction of pain and the wrecking of reputations. He was constitutionally timid, and yet he braved the vengeance of the most unscrupulous gang of rascals that ever attained power in New York City. He was capable alike of conspicuous magnanimity and decided meanness; of generosity toward opponents no less than of bitter and sustained vindictiveness. This much can be said of him without reserve: he had a great work to do in New York, and he did it well, and with all his faults and weaknesses there is no man who has ever labored on the city press to whom the people of this metropolis owe a deeper debt of gratitude than to Louis J. Jennings.

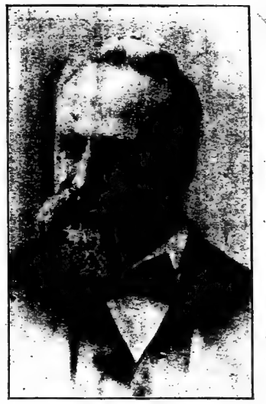

GEORGE SHEPARD.

Editorial Writer and for a time Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE TWEED RING—ITS BEGINNINGS AND ITS METHODS.

No more impressive illustration has ever been given of the power of the press, and no greater achievement has ever been placed to the credit of a newspaper than that involved in the exposure and overthrow of the Tweed Ring by THE NEW YORK TIMES. The attitude of the city newspapers toward the Municipal Government of New York had always been chiefly determined by their party affiliations, so that criticism of the dishonesty and incapacity which had long characterized the administration of local affairs was tempered by considerations touching the influence of ward politicians in State and National Conventions. The demoralization of New York politics is of somewhat ancient date, but with the growth of the city the efforts seemed to become increasingly hopeless to arouse sufficient civic pride in the community to throw off the control of the jobbers and tricksters who traded in city offices and took bribes for the award of its franchises. To the student of the failures to elevate the standard of municipal administration in New York, it is instructive to note that while in 1825 there were only 18,000 alien residents in the city, by 1855 this number had increased to 233,000. In the latter year there were 42,000 naturalized voters and only 46,000 native-born voters in New York City. By 1865 the naturalized voters had increased to 77,000, while the number of native-born voters was only 51,500. The task of assimilating, or Americanizing, this huge foreign vote was not rendered more easy by the known sympathy of part of "the better element" with Know-Nothingism, and of another influential section with the principles of the Maine Liquor law. Between them they succeeded in driving most of the naturalized citizens into the Democratic Party and in making them the ignorant instruments of the schemes of perhaps the most unscrupulous party organization known to American politics—Tammany Hall.

The corrupt combination which has passed into history under the name of the Tweed ring entered into complete control of the Government of the City of New York on the first of January, 1869. It was not until Sept. 16, 1871, that its grasp of the Municipal Treasury was finally unloosed. Within this period of two years eight and a half months the debt of the city and county, after making due alowance for unliquidated obligations, grew from $36,000,000 to $116,000,000. For the eighty millions thus added to the municipal mortgage on the taxable property of the people of New York, there was not much to show in the form of public improvements. By far the larger portion of it was either squandered or stolen outright. One notable transaction accounted for the abstraction of over six millions of dollars by a species of robbery comparable only to the successful application of a burglar's jimmy to the municipal strong box. To the eighty millions of wasteful and corrupt expenditure which can be traced in the growth of the bonded debt of New York must be added the large sums filched from the proceeds of taxation and from the amounts raised by assessments for local improvements. Taking these into account, it is within the mark to say that the brief term of power enjoyed by the Tweed ring cost the taxpayers of New York not less than a hundred millions of dollars.

THE STATE AND THE CITY.

The Tweed ring was not a mere passing phenomenon in the politics and administration of New York City. It exercised, for a time, a controlling influence on the politics of the State; it had its plans laid for the capture of the Presidency of the United States and for the application of its characteristic methods to the conduct of the Federal Government. It was the outcome of a long series of antecedent conditions, and curiously enough, it owed its power for evil very largely to the desire on the part of the people of New York to create a system of concentrated responsibility for the government of the city. The level of ability and character in the Common Council had become gradually lower till membership of either of the two boards of which it was composed had ceased to be an object of ambition except to the lower class of ward politicians. Thus it happened that when the Republican Legislature of 1857 set about abridging the powers of the Aldermen and Councilmen, there was no disposition to protest either on the part of the business community or the general body of taxpayers. In the estimation of most of these, New York was the worst governed city on the continent. Some of them may have recognized the fact that it had come to be so by their own neglect, but they were so profoundly impressed by their inability to cope with the rowdies, jobbers, and wire-pullers who controlled elections that they welcomed any legislation which might serve to neutralize the power of the ignorant and purchasable vote, without demanding of them any sustained exercise of vigilance or political activity. Hence the creation of semi-independent executive departments of the City Government, and the transfer to a State Board of the police and excise administration of the three counties of New York, Kings, and Richmond, were regarded by the municipal reformers of the period as an advance in the right direction. Fernando Wood, who was then for the second time Mayor of the city, had been largely instrumental in making the New York public despair of the possibility of local self-government, and he did his best to demonstrate the wisdom of the policy which had dictated the enactment of the Metropolitan Police bill. In the struggle which attended the ousting of Mayor Wood's police, the sympathies of law-abiding citizens were, necessarily, on the side of the new force, and the majority of people breathed more freely when the rowdy element which was then in the front of the struggle for civic rights had at last exhausted their opportunities for riot.

One of the most important measures of a year fertile in metropolitan legislation was the act of 1857 giving New York an elective Board of Supervisors. From the date of the first State Constitution, the City and County of New York had been convertible terms. Manhattan Island constituted a civil division of the State, separate and apart, and over all of it a chartered municipal corporation exercised the functions of government. It ranked as a county only when it was a question of contributing its quota of State taxes, but the duty of raising this was performed by the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen. For the purpose of avoiding unnecessary phraseology in State laws, it was found convenient to give these officers, when acting as a board for this purpose, the title of Supervisors. In like manner, the City Chamberlain, when charged with the function of receiving and paying over the demands of the State, was designated as County Treasurer. There was another radical difference between the nominal Supervisors of New York and the real Supervisors of other counties of the State in the fact that the former had no power to impose taxes. In New York, the so-called Supervisors were empowered merely to levy such sums of money as the law permitted the city and county to exact from its taxpayers for that year. The taxing power was reserved to the State Legislature, and a special act had to be passed annually allowing or disallowing the amounts asked for the support of the various departments and bureaus of the City Government. The standing title of the city tax levy as passed by the Legislature was, "An act to enable the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to raise money by tax." The legislation of 1857 did not dispense with the necessity of passing this annual enabling act, but it gave the new elective Board of Supervisors the status of an independent governing body. With the exception of the power to impose taxes at discretion, Chap. 590 of the laws of 1857 gave the Supervisors of New York authority commensurate with that which the Supervisors of other counties possessed under general statutes. By these, Sheriffs, Coroners, &c., were recognized as county officers, and there was imposed on Supervisors the duty of selecting jurors, canvassing the votes cast at elections, as well as other functions relating to the payment of Judges and the government of jails. Before the elective board was called into existence, the practice had grown up in New York of keeping what were elsewhere county charges apart from those which were strictly municipal, and when that board got fairly down to work, it found a field of considerable extent already prepared for the exercise of its powers. This it did, perhaps the more easily, because at the very head of the list of Supervisors elected in the Fall of 1857, there appeared the name of William M. Tweed.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Under the act creating the new board, the Mayor and Recorder ceased to be Supervisors ex-officio, and it was provided

THEODORE L. PEVERELLY.

Connected with the Advertising Department since Feb. 10, 1861.

1901

that the twelve members elected should be equally divided between the two great political parties. Only six names could be voted for on each ticket, the six having the highest number of votes being elected, and the six having the next highest being selected for appointment by the Mayor. This scheme was improved on a year or two later, by having the board classified, so that two members should retire each year, a candidate to fill one of the vacant places being voted for on each of the party tickets, and being placed in office according to the system originally devised for a yearly renewal of the board. That is to say, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes was declared elected, and the one having the next highest was held to be designated for appointment. As Mr. Tilden put the case, in his effort to fix on the Republicans the responsibility for the creation of the ring, there was thus a body composed of six Republicans and six Democrats, to change a majority of which you must control the primaries of both of the great National and State parties for four years in succession." "The individual man has little enough of influence when you allow him some chance of determining between two parties, some possibility of converting the minority into a majority. This scheme took away that little. It also invited thee managers of the primaries to act as badly as possible by removing all restraints." Mr. Tilden describes this early combination as a ring between the six Republican and the six Democratic Supervisors, which soon grew to be a ring between the Republican majority in Albany, and the Supervisors and a few Democratic officials in New York. In any case the plan proved quite an effective one for securing a division of the spoils of the board between Democrats and Republicans.

Mr. Charles O'Conor may have put the case somewhat too strongly when he said that during the thirteen years of its notable existence the elective Board of Supervisors was "the rallying point of fraud and anarchy." It is quite within the mark, however, to say that from first to last there was a majority in the board which had a remarkable aptitude for jobbery. Among the city commissions created by the Legislature of 1857 was one for the purpose of building a new Court House. This body did not get quickly down to work, partly, it would seem, because its powers included the planning of a Post Office and accommodations for United States courts. In 1861 the Supervisors obtained an act of the Legislature authorising them to take the work of the Court House Commission into their own hands. Under this act the board applied to the Supreme Court to condemn for the use of the County of New York a piece of the City Hall Park. This was to be paid for, as was the building to be erected on it, by the issue of county bonds. Thereupon ensued this curious financial operation. The City Controller was authorized to sell bonds to liquidate a debt due by the county to the City of New York, and was required to pay out of the Treasury the annual interest charge on money as to which New York occupied the double relation of debtor and creditor. The proceeding was farcical enough, but, whether designedly or not, it furnished an admirable fulcrum for the lever of fraud. By other legislation in 1861 the Supervisors acquired the power to hire court rooms, armories, and a jail, and, with the authority to call for the issue of bonds to pay bounties and to provide for the families of soldiers engaged in the war, their opportunities for jobbery became as tempting as they were ample.

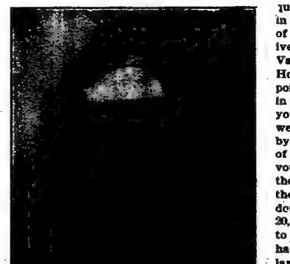

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.
Editorial Writer and Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FORMATION OF THE RING.

That the financial demoralization of the war period—the unheard-of scale of National expenditures, the jobbery in contracts, the sudden growth of private fortunes, the development of the gambling spirit incidental to the varying fortunes of civil conflict, and the changes in value of an artificial currency—had much to do with promoting official corruption in New York, there can be no question. But no harder things could have been said of the City and County Government in 1868 than had been said ten years before. There was this important difference, however: Tweed was only beginning his career of plunder in 1868; he was preparing to round it off in a way calculated to make him "richer than Vanderbilt" in 1868. In the latter year Tammany had its own candidate for Governor of the State, John T. Hoffman, then filling the office of Mayor of New York. The Democratic candidate for President, Horatio Seymour, was not the choice of the Tammany junta, but if they were to have their own candidate four years later, it was vitally important that the State should be carried by an exemplary majority. They needed, too, or thought they needed, a Democratic majority in the State Legislature, where for the most part of a quarter of a century they had been in a minority in one if not in both branches. The Tammany method of carrying the State was the thoroughly characteristic one of repeating, ballot-box stuffing, and the wholesale issue of fraudulent certificates of naturalization in the City of New York. Chiefly by the aid of Judges Barnard and McCunn, the

JOHN FOORD.
Editorial Writer and Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES from 1876 to 1884.

latter of whom claimed to be able to naturalise two persons a minute, there were chiefly in the four weeks before election, 33,318 of recorded additions to the number of voters of foreign origin. In addition to this, there were printed blanks not accounted for, presumably representing the secret naturalisation of 27,068 more.

How the entire scheme worked is indicated in Mr. Greeley's celebrated letter to Mr. Tilden, in which he pointed out that, though the city had largely increased its population since 1840, the lower wards were quite as populous then as they had been in that year. Comparing the vote of four of these wards in 1840 and 1868, respectively, he found that while they had given Van Buren a majority of 726, they gave Hoffman a majority of 17,443. Greeley points the moral with his usual directness in the following sentences: "Mr. Tilden, you know what that contrast attests. Right well do you comprehend the means whereby the vote of 1868 was thus swelled out of all proportion. There are not 12,000 legal voters living in those wards to-day, though they gave Hoffman 17,443 majority. Had the day been of average length, it would doubtless have been swelled to at least 20,000. There was nothing but time needed to make it a hundred thousand, if so many had been wanted and paid for." A circular had been issued from the rooms of the Democratic State Committee, bearing date of Oct. 27, 1868, and to which the signature of Mr. Tilden, as Chairman, was attached, asking Democrats throughout the State to request some reliable person in three or four principal towns and in each city of a given county to telegraph to William M. Tweed, Tammany Hall, at the minute of closing the polls, not waiting for the count, an estimate of the vote. The significant statement was added: "There is, of course, an important object to be obtained by a simultaneous transmission at the hour of closing the polls, but not longer waiting." The only important object to be attained was the addition of enough votes to the city ballot boxes to counteract adverse majorities in the country. It was estimated that 30,000 fraudulent votes were added to the count in New York and Brooklyn alone by the watchful custodians of the interests of Democracy.

A POWERFUL QUARTET.

The immediate result of it all was that Hoffman was elected Governor of the State and A. Oakey Hall Mayor of the City of New York. It was not till the 29th of April that Hall regarded himself as sufficiently familiar with the wants of the city to issue his first message to the Common Council. The keynote of this production was that the Legislature should concede to New York City the same control over its finances which was enjoyed by the other municipalites of the State. As for the first time in twenty-five years the Democratic Party was in complete control of the State Government, the opportunity seemed to have come to redeem the pledge which had been given to restore to the people of New York City the control of their local Government. But the city Democracy had split over the distribution of the rewards which had been earned by the election frauds of 1868, and a curious assortment of political adventurers and emlently respectable men appeared to champion the cause of municipal virtue of which the Young Democracy had become the representatives in the Legislature. The struggle between the ring and the Democrats who had combined to wrench the city organization from its grasp threatened, for a while, to go against Tweed and his pals. The closing of Tammany Hall by the Sachems of the Tammany Society, who were the custodians of the building, against the meeting of the General Committee, in which the opponents of the ring were in the majority, marked the turning point of the contest. It was resumed in Albany during the legislative session of 1870, and it culminated in the complete victory of Tweed over his opponents, as signalized by the passage of the new city charter.

That instrument, whose passage was procured by a very liberal expenditure of money, of which considerable sums found their way into the pockets of certain Republican Senators, committed the entire Government into the hands of four men—the Mayor, (Hall;) the Controller, (Connolly;) the Commissioner of Public Works, (Tweed,) and the President of the Park Board, (Sweeny.) To them was committed the levying of taxes, the appointment of all subordinate officers, and every important function of local administration. The concentration of power in the hands of the Mayor was nominal rather than real, because Hall was merely the puppet of Tweed. But, under the charter, he had the power to appoint the heads of all the departments, to demand from them reports at such times, in such forms, and under such rules as he might prescribe. These heads of departments were appointed for four, six, or eight years, and it devolved upon them to prepare estimates of the amounts annually required for departmental purposes. These estimates were to be revised by the Mayor and Controller, who were clothed with absolute power to allow the amount estimated or to cut it down. Moreover, in conjunction with the Controller, the Mayor was also authorized to fix the annual salaries of all the civil Judges at any sum he might see fit, not exceeding $10,000. The Mayor was also the only public officer who could impeach any of the three persons who, with himself, monopolized the functions of the municipal administration, and this fact has been cited as presumptive evidence of his complicity in the corrupt schemes which were carried out by his associates, since men so wary were not likely to insert their necks in a noose and then place the end of the halter in the hands of any but a trusted confederate.

THE BOARD OF AUDIT FRAUDS.

The struggle of which this was the triumphant issue had been a costly one, and the ring treasury needed replenishing. An innocent-looking provision of the county tax levy of 1870 supplied the instrumentality required for the transfer of certain millions of ready money from the municipal treasury to the pockets of the ring in the following terms: "All liabilities against the County of New York incurred previous to the passage of this act shall be audited by the Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Supervisors, and the amounts which are found to be due shall be provided for by the issue of revenue bonds of the County of New York, payable during the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and the Board of Supervisors shall include in the ordinance levying the taxes for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one an amount sufficient to pay said bonds and the interest thereon. Such claims shall be paid by the Controller to the party or parties entitled to receive the same upon the certificate of the officers named herein." This was the so-called interim Board of Audit of notorious memory, and it held but one meeting, at which a resolution drafted by Mayor Hall was unanimously adopted setting forth that all claims certified to by William M. Tweed, who was still President of the Board of Supervisors as well as State Senator, and Joseph B. Young, who was Clerk of the old Board of Supervisors, should be regarded as valid and should be paid. The County Auditor was a notorious rascal, one James Watson, and it was his duty to collect from the committees of the Board of Supervisors all the claims, chiefly relating to the County Court House, which even that unscrupulous body had not found the courage to act on. In addition to these, claims were manufactured for which there was not the slightest basis in fact; and were duly certified by Hall, Connolly, and Tweed without examination. These certifications amounted to a sum slightly exceeding $4,312,000. The Controller issued and sold the prescribed bonds to that amount and immediately upon the pretended audit and allowance of each claim a check or warrant in favor of the certificated claimant was signed by the Controller, the Mayor, and the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. As Mr. O'Conor succinctly put the case: "The accounts or claims so audited were all false, fictitious, and fraudulent; they were made up by fraud and collusion between the said James Watson and Andrew J. Garvey, James H. Ingersoll, and Elbert A. Woodward, (all agents and creatures of Tweed,) and payments on such warrants were, pursuant to a corrupt, fraudulent, and unlawful combination and conspiracy to that end, agreed to be divided and were divided accordingly between Ingersoll, Garvey, Tweed, and others unknown, their confederates."

NOAH BROOKS.
Long One of the Editorial Staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A CRUSHING EXPOSURE.

This was but a fraction of the plunder of the ring, but it happened to be the most impudent of all their felonious transactions, and it furnished the chief basis for their subsequent prosecution. It also furnished THE TIMES with the figures by which the people of New York were finally aroused, on July 29, 1871, to the enormous magnitude of the scale on which they were being robbed. It is undoubtedly true that for the false security into which the city taxpayers had been lulled, THE TIMES must bear part of the blame. It helped to encourage the belief that the new charter was to prove a public benefit, and it derided the Union League and Mr. Greeley for their lack of influence in fruitlessly opposing it. THE TIMES's own account of its course during the years which marked the sinking of New York to the lowest level of political and administrative degeneracy is, nevertheless, substantially true. In a sketch prepared for the Book of the Centennial Exposition of 1876 there occurs this compact summary of the attitude of the paper toward the judicial and municipal corruption whose reign it succeeded in terminating: "THE TIMES was never blind to that rapidly growing demoralization of our municipal politics which culminated in the accession to power of the Tweed Ring. It followed with unsparing denunciation the outrages on public honor which marked the administration of Mayor Wood and it attacked persistently and vigorously the evidence of a league between Judges of the Supreme Court and the spoilers of the city. In the great Erie warfare of 1868 THE TIMES bore a prominent part. The shameful series of injunctions and receiverships by which corrupt Judges enabled Fisk, Gould, and Lane to take forcible possession of other people's property were followed by the outspoken condemnation of

THE TIMES. Its course at this juncture secured for it the bitter hostility of the confederate Tammany and Erie Rings. The indictment of its conductors was openly recommended to the Grand Jury by one of the ring Judges, and it risked both property and personal safety in its warfare on the side of honesty and judicial purity. The stupendous naturalization frauds which paved the way for a period of corruption and wholesale plunder in the State and city were exposed and denounced in THE TIMES. The political despotism which obtained possession of all of the avenues of justice, of legislation, and administration, and to which even the best class of New York citizens had begun to submit with a feeling of hopeless despair, found its only formidable adversary in THE TIMES. During 1870 and 1871 THE TIMES waged, almost single-handed, a struggle which is probably without any example in journalism. The odds against it seemed overwhelming, and the vast majority of onlookers undoubtedly believed that the paper would come out of the unequal contest with its property sacrificed and its business ruined. The brilliant success which attended that onslaught upon the most colossal system of swindling known in modern times tended to breed forgetfulness of the discouraging prospects which attended the early stages of the struggle and the very substantial risks which had to be faced during the period when success appeared doubtful. THE TIMES was never more true to the principles on which it was founded than when it deliberately staked its very existence upon the certainty that even in the dark days of ring domination, against all obstacles, the cause of right and justice must ultimately triumph."

THE TIMES'S FIGHT AGAINST THE RING.

The real beginning of the attacks of THE TIMES on the ring was in September, 1870, and these continued without interruption until the conspirators were driven from place and power. That very substantial risks were faced does not admit of question. Failure in such an enterprise would have meant ruin for the paper undertaking it. The ring controlled the machinery of justice, and what the ring Judges were capable of had been amply demonstrated in the course of the Erie litigation. The confiscation of its property and the prosecution of its conductors were among the penalties that would certainly have attended the discomfiture of THE TIMES in its war against the ring. At one stage of the contest proceedings were begun to dispossess the paper from its building on the pretense that the land which it occupied was still pledged for church purposes. At another, an attempt was made to amend the code so as to confer on the Judges far-reaching authority to punish for what they might choose to consider as contempt of court, and so stop the mouths of troublesome editors. The business of THE TIMES suffered while the issue of the contest remained in doubt, for there were large advertisers, as there were large property owners, in New York who did not care to be noted as unfriendly to the ruling powers by giving support to their relentless assailant. The certificate signed by a committee, of which John Jacob Astor, Moses Taylor, and Marshall O. Roberts were members, setting forth the correctness of Controller Connolly's accounts, was only one of many evidences of how successfully the ring, partly by the aid of a 2 per cent. tax levy, had hoodwinked some of the best men in New York. The acceptance by Henry Hilton, A. T. Stewart's man of affairs, of a place on the Park Board, where his influence was cast for the support of Peter B. Sweeny, was another proof of how skillfully the ring had disarmed the opposition of citizens who apparently had the largest stake in the preservation of good government. If more were needed, an inspection of the names recorded as co-incorporators with Tweed in the Arcade Railway scheme, and of those who subscribed money to build him a statue, ought to be sufficient.

From its contemporaries, daily or weekly, THE TIMES had but little assistance. Harper's Weekly did yeoman's service, both in its letter press and by Nast's cartoons, but that was the solitary exception to the prevailing journalistic indifference or positive hostility toward the warfare of THE TIMES on the Tweed Ring. Among his other powers, Mayor Hall had that of awarding at his pleasure $1,000,000 worth of corporation advertising a year, and this was effectually used for the corruption of the press. Nor did the process end here. Sinecures on the city pay rolls were distributed among the regular reporters, and even the hangers-on of the city newspapers, and it has been asserted that this practice was carried to such an extent that it was scarcely necessary for a person to do more than pretend to have some connection with the press in order to secure himself a more or less comfortable situation in some department of the City Government. The ring distributed its advertisements among twenty-six daily and fifty-four weekly newspapers. A good many of these were, of course, merely agencies by which some of the henchmen of the master thieves were allowed to share in the plunder of the city. No sooner were supplies stopped than twenty-seven of them—seven daily and twenty weekly—suspended publication. Among the latter were such obscure publications as The Official Railway News, The New York Argus, and The Home Gazette—three sheets which left a legacy of unpaid claims for advertising amounting to $437,300. But the most outrageous swindle in the journalistic line was The Transcript—a publication issued by the Transcript Association, which, together with its affiliated New York Printing Company and the Manufacturing Stationers' Association, was owned for the most part by members of the ring. In regard to these enterprises, Mr. Charles F. Wingate recalls that at the time of the enlistment of volunteers during the rebellion the Common Council of the city ordered that a full list of all persons liable to serve in the army, amounting to some 50,000 names, should be printed in The Transcript. This list was afterward published in a volume, on which composition was charged at the highest newspaper rates; of this valuable compilation thirty-five copies were actually printed, though the bill was rendered for a large edition. This was the turning point in the fortunes of The Transcript, and led in time to the organization of the New York Printing Company and its associated stationery department. The establishment grew to be a colossal one, containing more presses and controlling more material than any two similar establishments in the country. Its proprietors, among whom Tweed was prominent, aimed at nothing less than doing all the printing and supplying all the stationery, first for the New York City Government, and afterward for the State Legislature and Government, with the prospect of a future field of enterprise in the National capital itself. In the years 1869, 1870, and part of 1871 there was paid to the printing company, the stationers' company, and The Transcript over $3,500,000, and the Board of Audit, which had to dispose of the unpaid newspaper bills of the ring, was presented with a claim from The Transcript amounting to $168,000.

The executive heads of the New York Printing Company were Charles E. Wilbour and Cornelius Corson, and the former of these, testifying before a Congressional committee in Washington, in February, 1869, made the following interesting statement in regard to the stockholders of the company: "The stockholders are five in number, each owning $5,000 worth of stock. There are three Democrats and two Republicans. The Democrats are William M. Tweed, a Tammany man, I believe; James M. Sweeny, a brother of Peter B. Sweeny, a clerk of the Superior Court, also a Tammany man; Cornelius Corson, a Mozart Democrat. The Republicans are myself, whom I count as a radical, and James B. Taylor, also a radical. I have been a radical since I was old enough to know anything. Mr. Taylor is a Republican who has given as much money to the Republican Party as any man in this city who has never been a candidate for office. Mr. Corson and myself manage the business almost entirely. Mr. Taylor is largely interested in the stock of THE NEW YORK TIMES. I have an interest in The Tribune Association. I was employed on The Tribune for ten years."

Howard Carroll.
Political Correspondent, 1870-81.

ATTEMPTS TO SILENCE THE TIMES.

The Taylor interest in THE TIMES, to which Wilbour referred, had probably something to do with the weakness of the course of THE TIMES in dealing with the legislation of 1870, but as that interest amounted to only ten shares, it is absurd to credit it with having influenced the conductors of THE TIMES in at first refusing to avail themselves, as Mr. James O'Brien has said they did, of the figures containing evidence of the stupendous frauds of the ring. It was a protégé of O'Brien's who, as a clerk in the Controller's office, compiled these figures from the books which the Astor-Taylor-Roberts committee had found to be perfectly well kept. It is equally absurd to assert, as O'Brien has also done, that Mr. Jones ever wavered in his intention of giving these figures to the public. They were the one thing needed to prove the case of THE TIMES and to effect the downfall of the ring. How little of yielding there was in this warfare on the part of Mr. Jones may be inferred from a statement of his which appeared in THE TIMES on March 28, 1871. This was issued in reply to a paragraph which had been published to the effect that negotiations were in progress for the sale of THE NEW YORK TIMES to a company of which Fisk and Gould, Oakey Hall, Sweeny, and Tweed were to be among the principal stockholders. Mr. Jones's rejoinder to this statement was as follows: "It is my duty to say that the assertion that I have ever offered to dispose of my property in THE TIMES to Mr. Sweeny, or anybody connected with him, or that I have ever entered into negotiations for that purpose, or am ever likely to do so, directly or indirectly, is a fabrication from beginning to end. I am aware that Mr. Nathaniel Sands, Secretary of the Citizens' Association, has been for some time actively engaged in the effort to purchase or otherwise silence this journal in the interest of his Tammany employers. But, believing that the course which THE TIMES is pursuing is that which the interests of the great body of the public demand, and that it would be a base betrayal of the public to turn aside from that course until an honest government and an incorruptible judiciary are restored to the community, no money that could be offered should induce me to dispose of a single share of my property to the Tammany faction, or to any man associated with it, or, indeed, to any person or party whatever, until this struggle is fought out. I have the same confidence in the integrity and firmness of my fellow-proprietors, and believe that they will decline to sell their honor to a corrupt clique at the instigation of 'Republicans' who are as unprincipled as their employers.

"Rather than prove false to the public in the present crisis, I would, if necessity by any possibility arose, immediately start another journal to denounce those frauds upon the people which are so great a scandal to the city, and I should carry with me in this renewal of our present labors the colleagues who have already stood by me through a long and arduous contest. Even if THE TIMES could be silenced by some fresh abuse of judicial authority, as I believe it cannot be, it would not cause a week's cessation of the exposures which we are now making of the frauds committed by the 'ring.' I have from the first number of THE TIMES taken too active a part in its management, and feel far too deep a solicitude for its good name, to dishonor it by making it the advocate of mendacity and corruption. I pledge myself to persevere in the present contest, under all and any circumstances that may arise, through good report and evil report, in success and in failure, and even though the 'ring' and its friends offered me for my interest in the property as many millions of dollars as they annually plunder from the city funds, it would not change my purpose. This determination is, I have every reason to believe, fully shared by my co-proprietors, and by the staff who act with me in the paper."

JOHN C. REID.
Formerly Managing Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

When it became plain to the ring, from the confident knowledge displayed by THE TIMES of the extent of their frauds that it was in possession of positive evidence of them, Controller Connolly sought an interview with Mr. Jones and made him a proposition to forego the publication of the documents in his possession, offering him for his silence an enormous sum of money. Mr. Jones replied that he did not think the devil would ever make a higher bid for him than that, and, in answer to Connolly's presentation of what one could do with the sum offered (said to have been $5,000,000) he curtly refused to consider any such offer. A few days before the exposures of THE TIMES culminated in the publication of the figures from the Comtrler's books, on July 22, 1871, THE TIMES contained this interesting announcement: "The shares in THE NEW YORK TIMES attached to the Raymond estate, representing about one-third of the property, were yesterday purchased by Mr. E. B. Morgan of Aurora, Cayuga County. Mr. Morgan was an original stockholder, and has been for some time past one of the managing partners of the paper in conjunction with Mr. George Jones, another of the original proprietors. These two gentlemen now hold 82 out of the 100 shares of stock in their own funds. It has been repeatedly asserted that the Raymond shares were likely to fall into the possession of the New York 'ring,' and it is in order to assure our friends of the groundlessness of all such statements that we make known the actual facts. The price paid in ready money for the shares in question was $375,000. Down to the time of Mr. Raymond's death the shares had never sold for more than $6,000 each. Mr. Morgan has now paid upward of $11,000 each for 34 of them, and this transaction is the most conclusive answer which could be given to the absurd rumors sometimes circulated to the effect that the course taken by THE NEW YORK TIMES toward the Tammany leaders had depreciated the value of its property. The public may feel assured that THE TIMES will not swerve from the policy which it has long pursued, but it will hereafter be more persistent than ever in its effort to bring about those political reforms which the people require and expect."

DEMORALIZATION OF THE RING.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the sensation which was caused by the publication of the figures revealing how gigantic had been the plunder of the ring. The most indifferent were startled by the detail of how during the years 1869 and 1870 the sum of $5,663,646 had been paid out ostensibly for "repairs and furniture" for the new Court House. Hundreds of thousands of copies of the paper were sold, one of the editions being printed in German, and the people of New York became at last thoroughly impressed with the costly results of their own supineness. The members of the ring were stunned for a moment, but resolved to put a bold face on it. Tweed's cynical inquiry, "Well, what are you going to do about it?" has passed into history, and the word was given out that the figures were to be treated as a mere rehash of the jobs sanctioned by the old Board of Supervisors. Some of the

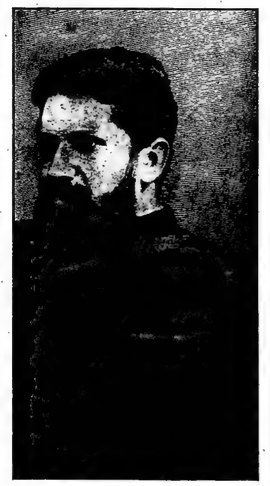

JOSEPH HATTON.
Once London Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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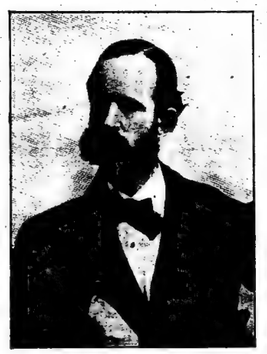

JACOB H. THOMPSON.
The Exchange Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES for Thirty-five Years.

contemporaries of THE TIMES took that cue, but all of them were compelled to recognize the fact that the day of compromise with fraud was over, and that the shadow of the penitentiary was already falling on Tweed and the agents of his rascality. Mayor Hall met the situation with his accustomed jauntiness, making a fine show of surprise at the gravity of the charges with which the city and county Government had been assailed. He sent a message to the Boards of Supervisors and Aldermen suggesting, among other things, that a non-partisan committee of taxpayers should be associated with the committees appointed by the boards to examine the public accounts. These joint committees in naming the citizens' committee which was to act with them drafted a circular addressed to each of its members in which the disclosures of THE TIMES were characterized as "the gross attacks of a partisan journal upon the credit of the city," and in which the necessity was referred to of answering them "by a full report of a committee of citizens in whom the community have the greatest confidence, as the good name of our city, its prosperity, and every interest dear to its people must suffer from libels so gross and attacks so false and exaggerated."

This was toward the end of August, and it was nearly two months later before the committee finished its work. The result fully sustained all that had been charged by THE TIMES. In its final report the committee summarizes its conclusions as follows: 1. The debt of our city is doubling every two years. 2. Three million two hundred thousand dollars have been paid for repairs on armories and drill rooms, the actual cost of which was less than $250,000. 3. Over $11,000,000 have been charged for outlays on an unfinished Court House, for which building, completed, an honest estimate of real cost would be less than $2,000,000. 4. Safes, carpets, furniture, cabinet work, painting, plumbing, gas, and plastering have cost $7,289,466, which are valued by competent persons after a careful examination at $624,180. 5. Four hundred and sixty thousand dollars have been paid for $48,000 worth of lumber. 6. The printing, advertising, stationery, &c., of the city and county have cost in two years and eight months $7,168,212. 7. A large number of persons are on the pay-rolls of the city whose services are neither rendered nor required. 8. Figures upon warrants and vouchers have been fraudulently altered and payments have repeatedly been made on forged indorsements.

With these facts before them, the committee were naturally compelled to report that, in their judgment, frauds and robberies of the most infamous character had been committed with the connivance and co-operation of some of the officials who were appointed to guard the interests of the people. They declared that the condition of the city and county finances, as shown by these investigations, had served to destroy all confidence in the mangement of the present city officials. After recapitulating the demands upon the city treasury which would necessitate the borrowing of large sums of money at an early day, the committee felt constrained to say that they regarded as futile any attempt to borrow these sums of money while the city was controlled by its present management. Thus, if vindication were needed, was the course of THE TIMES triumphantly vindicated.

ATTACKS ON THE TIMES.

Meanwhile, the ring had not been altogether idle. The vouchers in the Controller's office whose forged indorsements would have furnished legal evidence against some of the principal thieves were stolen and burned by one of their appointees, the janitor of the County Court House. Very soon after the publication of the incriminating figures in THE TIMES an injunction had been secured on the application of a citizen, Mr. John Foley, restraining the Controller from making further payments or incurring further obligations until the true condition of the city treasury had been ascertained. The result of this was to leave city employes unpaid, among them the laborers employed in the city parks and elsewhere. The Star, a daily paper in the pay, if not in the ownership, of the ring, published in September what it called a "warning," in which the home addresses of the chief editor and proprietor of THE TIMES were given, accompanied by a plain invitation to the unpaid laborers to mob the private residences of the men who were charged with keeping them out of their money. This warning was repeated in an article from which the following extract may give an idea of the temper in which the expiring struggle of the ring was conducted: "While we do not acknowledge the right of our contemporaries to criticise the conduct of The Star, we distinctly and without a shade of reservation repeat that an attempts to fasten here the charge of incendiarism must fall for lack of truth. The Star deprecates, as much as any journal can, the incessant inflammatory appeals of THE TIMES, whose main endeavor for a month past has been to put the affairs of this metropolis into the hands of a vigilance committee. Having frowned upon that, it would have been the height of absurdity for The Star to pursue a similar course and urge upon much more inflammable minds than THE TIMES can reach arguments such as THE TIMES has used. The Star wants no riot, but it does want justice done to the poor and suffering laborers, whose families are brought to the verge of starvation by the wicked conduct of scheming politicians and hireling press men. The two leading agitators to-day are Jennings and Barrett. Jennings was paid $50,000 for his work by the Radical Club, and has invested it in a house in Forty-second Street, and Barrett is employed at a large figure to conduct the vexatious suit which has brought about the present deadlock. * * * In the meantime, while THE TIMES is endeavoring to earn its $50,000 by braggadocio, which very thing

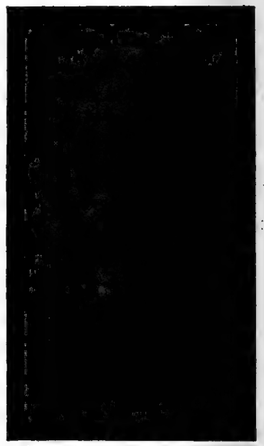

Edward Cary.
Editorial Writer since 1871.

veneers its actual fright, The Star adheres to its original course, and warns THE TIMES and the public of the very serious condition of affairs at the parks. There are over 30,000 people on the verge of starvation. Does that mean nothing? Are these men and women and children to be kept out of their daily bread while the chess game of the ins and outs is played by the rich and lasy of New York? We say no, and the laborers echo our reply. We are glad to know that proper preparations are making for the Workingmen's Mass Meeting, and we predict the largest gathering ever seen in New York—a gathering marked and noted for its good order, its solemn earnestness, and its enthusiastic determination to effect a change in the infamous work of Jones, Foley, Jennings, and their pals."

GREEN SUCCEEDS CONNOLLY.

The effort of Tweed and those who stood by him were directed toward making Controller Connolly the scapegoat of the frauds of the ring and to filling his place with a man who could be trusted to cover up the remaining evidence of their rascality. Something had to be done quickly, for the people had become thoroughly aroused. A mass meeting was held on Sept. 4, at which a Committee of Seventy was appointed to take such action as the revelations of municipal corruption demanded. The key of the situation was in the possession of the Controller's office, and by inducing Connolly to appoint Mr. Andrew H. Green as his deputy, Mr. Samuel J. Tilden and Mr. William F. Havemeyer performed an invaluable service to the cause of reform. THE TIMES was never able to accept Mr. Tilden's contribution to the warfare against the ring at the value which he placed on it, but it gave Mr. Green from the day of his appointment a resolute and unfaltering support without which he could hardly have performed the extremely trying duties of his office. Mr. Green's refusal to pay any of the claims of the Tweed régime about whose validity there could be the slightest question, earned for him the hostility of nearly every newspaper in the city except THE TIMES. Most of them had claims of their own on which the requirements of the new Controller had a somewhat destructive effect. Under the rule of the ring the debt-contracting power had been exercised indiscriminately by all branches of the city and county government. Little or no regard was paid to positive prohibitory provisions against expenditures in excess of authorized appropriations, and the natural result was an annual spawning of a mass of illegal claims. Nearly every department had its own treasury, paid such bills as it chose, and acted without restraint, responsibility, or accountability. Annual expenses thus increased enormously, floating debt accumulated, and all kinds of obligations were created which came before those who had to administer on the estate of the ring in the form of unadjusted claims. There were no less than eighty departments, boards, Commissioners, and branches of the city and county government by which expenses were incurred and claims manufactured to be settled by their successors. Orderly official records of these obligations did not exist; in some cases there was no official record of them whatever.

Under these circumstances it is safe to say that no man ever accepted official responsibility in connection with the City of New York who had greater need of the support of an intelligent public opinion than Mr. Andrew H. Green. That opinion it was the especial function of THE TIMES to inform and to guide. It fully agreed with Mr. Green in holding that the class of claims for which no value had been given, which were conceived in a lobby, and held and promoted by that disreputable class who are enabled by craft and cunning to live without labor out of the earnings of honest and industrious men, should be steadfastly resisted. It was chiefly against the criticism of interested newspapers that Mr. Green found it necessary to defend himself after this fashion: "Why should the taxpayers of this city, and by the taxpayers I do not refer alone to that class to whom the payment of a thousand dollars, more or less, involves no diminution of comforts, but especially to those less favored, who in these times of depression find it difficult to keep the wolf from the door and to maintain a roof over the head of their families—why should these have their frugal earnings diminished to pay a monstrous class of fraudulent claims for which no value has been given, and which are principally held by public leeches, who have never done an honest day's work in their lives? Why should the industrious mechanic or poor widow, engaged in a constant struggle for the means of existence be called upon to pay an increase of taxes in order that a Purser or a Palmer or a Hastings or a Sweeny or a Boyle or a Bennett may thrive upon moneys drawn without adequate consideration from the public Treasury? There are men among us who are now marshaling the influence, the ingenuity, and the greed of attorneys, lobbyists, and journalists to get from the Treasury, from single claims, without value rendered, amounts that, if distributed for honest service, would, in these pinching times, gladden the hearts of a whole comunity." It was not without compelling reason that Mr. Green was moved to ask whether, in the whole machinery of justice, there was no process by which such wrongs could be prevented, and whether the whole train of legal precedents must be harnessed to the service of the idle, the crafty, and the depraved? It meant a good deal more at that time than it would to-day for the City Controller to announce that in his official action he should exercise every energy he possessed to defend the trust which he had been set to protect, against depredators, whether in the garb of seeming respectability or that of corrupt or disllonest conspirators.

PARTY CAPITAL FOR THE REPUBLICANS.

The disconfiture of the ring was a more brilliant achievement, but it was not a more necessary service to the cause of good government than the intelligent, painstaking, and unfaltering support extended by THE TIMES to Controller Green during his long and thankless struggle against the cormorants who, on the strength of some trumped-up claim, tried to perpetuate the reign of plunder which Tweed and his fellows had begun. In all that related to the work of municipal reconstruction and the reformed administration of local affairs THE TIMES was absolutely non-partisan. It recognized the folly of attempting to defeat Tammany Hall with a divided opposition, and the nomination of Republican candidates for Mayor with no other apparent purpose than to assist in electing the nominee of the regular Democratic organization, elicited its unsparing condemnation. The service performed by THE TIMES in 1870 and 1871 was, nevertheless, recognized as being of incalculable value to the Republican Party, and for years after it occupied the position of being perhaps the most powerful Republican journal in the country. The administrative and legislative scandals of Gen. Grant's first Administration had placed the party on the defensive, and the cry for reform was growing formidable when the unsuspected depths of corruption reached under the protection and auspices of Democracy made the jobbery which had been practiced by men near the President seem almost respectable. The Liberal Republican movement gathered force, however, among those opposed to Grant's renomination, and, together with that of some of the best as well as some of the worst men in the party, it commanded the support of Horace Greeley and The New York Tribune. The cause was not strengthened by the adhesion of some members of that peculiarly despicable set of trading politicians known as Tammany Republicans, between whom and Mr. Greeley there had always been a singular bond of sympathy. Greeley's nomination by the convention of the new party at Cincinnati was accepted as proof that the politicians in the movement were stronger than the reformers, but that fact did not prevent the indorsement of the Liberal Republican nomination by the regular Democratic Convention, nor the utter rout at the polls of the combined forces of political discontent. In the Presidential campaign of 1872 THE TIMES was accorded, by general consent, the position of the foremost expotient of Republicanism in the country. The rôle was not an unprofitable one—the weekly edition in particular being circulated as campaign literature by the hundred theusand copies. But the character impressed on THE TIMES by its founder disqualified it for the part of a thick-and-thin party organ and gave its comments on public men and affairs altogether too independent a flavor to be palatable to the party managers. But it filled, in its own aggressive and outspoken way, the place which the secession of The Tribune had left vacant, and it regained the confidence of many faithful Republicans who had not looked at its pages since Raymond sided with Johnson in 1866.

MR. TILDEN AND REFORM.

Reform was in the air, however, and the fiasco of 1872 did not prevent shrewd observers like Mr. Tilden from perceiving that party success lay in the direction of satisfying the general demand for higher standards of character and ability in public life. The impeachment of the ring Judges, the prosecutions—abortive as they were—of the ring thieves, and, above all, the analysis of the Broadway Bank accounts, showing the percentages on which the ring plunder had been divided, in all of which Mr. Tilden had borne the most conspicuous part, designated him as the natural leader of the movement for better government. His own party had never taken him very seriously, and, before the

MISS MIDY MORGAN.
THE NEW YORK TIMES's Noted Reporter of the Cattle Market.

ring disclosures gave him a chance to secure public attention, he was generally regarded as a survival from an earlier generation of Democrats, and his somewhat prosy lucubrations at State conventions anent the dangers of imperialism were received respectfully, but languidly. The nomination of Tilden for Governor of the State by the Democratic Convention of 1874 was an exhibition of extraordinary good sense on the part of the delegates, but it was scornfully regarded by the practical politicians, and nobody was more surprised than they at its brilliantly successful issue. The exposures of gross corruption in canal contracts and canal administration which marked the term of Mr. Tilden as State executive raised him greatly in public estimation, and furnished seasonable capital on which his party could wage a reform campaign, with the Presidency as the prize and the reforming Governor of New York as the candidate.

Mr. Tilden's attack on the canal ring had the hearty support and [illegible] THE TIMES, but, from the first, it regarded Mr. Tilden's political ambitions as soaring higher than either his achievements or his character warranted. The Presidential campaign of 1876 turned on the fitness of Mr. Tilden to give new elevation and purity to the management of the affairs of the Nation, to uproot long-standing abuses, and to lay bare the evidences of official incapacity and dishonesty which successive Republican Administrations were accused of having kept concealed. THE TIMES undertook to show, from the personal and professional record of Mr. Tilden, that no man could, with less reason, claim to be the exponent of exalted standards of character and conduct. The paper took the lead in making a series of fiercely personal attacks on the candidate, and in the attempt to unmask what it stigmatized as the deliberate hypocrisy of his individual and political pretensions, THE TIMES found occasion to demonstrate its sincerity in the cause of honesty in public life by the position it took in regard to the proposed nomination of Mr. Blaine at the National Republican Convention of 1876. The Mulligan letters had then just been made public, and THE TIMES did not hesitate to declare in substance that a man who had allowed himself to become so closely identified with the Crédit Mobilier scandal could not receive its support as a candidate for President. Years after, in referring to the decision reached when Blaine was actually nominated in 1884, the then editor of THE TIMES pointed out that the situation in 1876 was very different from that of eight years later, and was one requiring greater courage to deal with. The Republican Party felt then far more strongly and more sincerely the impulse of the war feeling. The Southern question was still a burning one. Party sentiment was intense, and

CHARLES R. MILLER.

Member of the Editorial Staff from 1875 to 1883; Chief Editor from 1883 to 1893; President of THE NEW YORK TIMES Publishing Company and Chief Editor, 1893 to 1896; Chief Editor since 1896.

despite the just criticisms of a relatively small number of its members, the party was seemingly and actually very powerful, with a long and useful career before it. The campaign of 1872 had effaced the only other great Republican journal in New New York. THE TIMES, with the peculiar prestige of the victory over the Tweed Ring and with the added prestige of the brilliant triumph over the Democracy with Mr. Greeley as a candidate, was the acknowledged leader of the Republican press of the country. It was not then, as it had never been, the organ of the party leaders; it exercised, as it had always done, the right of independent judgment as to the policy of the party, and its demand for the reform of the tariff, begun immediately after the close of the war, was still firmly urged. But it was, nevertheless, the leading Republican journal, and its readers were necessarily, in the main, Republicans. It was at this juncture that Mr. Jones was confronted with the question of what he would do in the case of the nomination of a candidate whom he believed to be morally unfit. He decided it simply, directly, with no display of heroism, in the direction indicated.

CHANGES IN THE PERSONNEL OF THE TIMES.

It happened that in the beginning of 1876 Mr. Jones became, for the first time, the owner of a controlling interest in THE TIMES, and was thus able to direct its policy without the necessity of consultation with others. How this came about is duly recorded in the following paragraph from THE TIMES of Feb. 4, 1876, which derives an additional interest from the proof it affords of how little the hard times which had then lasted over three years had affected the prosperity of the paper:

"While there may be exceptional cases in which the business affairs of a newspaper become a fair subject for public discussion, there is nothing in the recent transfer of a portion of the shares of THE TIMES calling for either public explanation or comment. We are compelled, however, to allude to the subject in order to correct some erroneous statements which have obtained currency in regard to a very simple business transaction. It is true that Mr. George Jones has purchased from the estate of the late James B. Taylor ten shares of THE NEW YORK TIMES at a cost of $150,000. It is also true that the possession of these shares gives Mr. Jones a majority of the entire 100 shares into which the property is divided, and the controlling influence which such a majority necessarily carries with it. It is not true, however, that any consideration of 'back dividends' entered into this purchase, and it is equally untrue that the paper lost $40,000 last year from its expenditures in the Beecher trial or from any other cause. On the contrary, the stockholders of THE NEW YORK TIMES were paid last year a dividend of $100,000, being equal to $1,000 a share, or 100 per cent. upon the original value of the stock. At no time during the last fifteen years has the paper paid a less dividend than 80 per cent. on the original capital, and in some cases the dividend has been 100 per cent. During the same period the entire indebtedness upon THE TIMES Building and property has been paid off, and the paper is now in the satisfactory position of owing no one anything. We may add, for the information of our friends, that the subscription list of the paper is larger than it has ever been, and that THE TIMES begins the Centennial year with brighter prospects than at any former period of its history."

CHANGES IN THE STAFF.

The transaction thus outlined was not entirely satisfactory to the chief editor of THE TIMES, Mr. Louis J. Jennings, who had so brilliantly conducted the warfare against the ring, and who had acquired a substantial interest in the stock of the paper. Mr. Jennings hastily assumed that Mr. Jones's new-found control would be exercised to deprive him of some of the freedom of initiative which he had enjoyed for the last five years, and he accordingly tendered his resignation, which took effect in March, 1876. Mr. Jennings was succeeded by Mr. John Foord, who had been one of the editorial writers of the paper since 1869, and who retained the position of chief editor until 1883, when he left THE TIMES to conduct a newspaper enterprise of his own in the City of Brooklyn. The editorial associates who had assisted Mr. Jennings to make the paper what it was remained to serve as associates of Mr. Foord.

During the five years in which Mr. Jennings held the position of chief editor there had been several important accessions to the staff of THE TIMES. Mr. Edward Cary came from The Brooklyn Union in 1871 to begin a brilliant and useful career, now extending over thirty years, as one of the chief editorial writers; Mr. Charles R. Miller came to THE TIMES from The Springfield Republican in 1875, first as assistant telegraph editor and afterward as editor of the weekly and semi-weekly editions; Mr. Noah Brooks left The Tribune editorial staff to join that of THE TIMES; Mr. John C. Reid, on the retirement of Mr. George F. Williams, became news editor, and Mr. Charles H. Pulham succeeded Mr. Sinclair as city editor. It was during this period also that Mr. William L. Alden first illuminated the columns of THE TIMES by the singularly subtle and changeful play of his humor. Mr. Alden is one of the few newspaper "funny men" whose work was never destitute of literary charm, and who succeeded, week after week, in amusing and delighting his public without recourse to the aid of slang or any eccentricities of spelling or of diction. It was in the early seventies also that Mr. Howard Carroll was graduated from the city room into the rank of correspondent, and began a series of letters from Washington and the South which formed some of the most notable journalistic contributions made to the history of the time. The political letters and editorial articles of Mr. Edward Cropsey were also features of the paper during most of this period. In 1871 began the connection with THE TIMES of one of the most picturesque figures in New York journalism, Miss Midy Morgan. Her field then and for many years after was the reporting of the live stock market—a position which she filled with great ability and success. About the same time Mr. Barnet Phillips began a connection with the literary department of the paper which has continued to the present day.

In his warfare on the ring the chief lieutenant of Mr. Jennings inside the office was Mr. Foord, whose talent for marshaling facts and figures and making them tell an interesting story opportunely supplied a defect in the mental equipment of his chief. But some good writing was done during the contest by outside contributors, among whom perhaps the most prominent was Mr. Richard Grant White. His special department was the satirical treatment of the management of the public parks under Sweeny and Hilton, and his fine pointed darts unquestionably stung, if they failed to inflict severe wounds. Mr. Charles Loring Brace, who began under Mr. Raymond a long connection with THE TIMES as an outside contributor, also bore some share in the editorial onslaught on the Tweed Ring. How the conduct of this affected unsympathetic onlookers may be judged from the following, from a New York newspaper—The Evening Telegram—which declared, after the State election of 1870 and when the ultimate success of THE TIMES seemed more than doubtful, that it had "honestly and fearlessly espoused the cause of Tammany." "The city and State, in the recent election, have indorsed this judgment, and we stand in the proud position of journalists who are abreast of public opinion. With the flush of victory on our brow we can afford to be generous. It is, however, in no blustering, jubilant spirit, or in no disposition to patronize, that we offer to our able contemporary, THE NEW YORK TIMES, our meed of praise for the able and efficient manner in which it has conducted its part of the conflict in this great political campaign. American journalism, generally, irrespective of party, would do well to imitate its example whenever the heat of party strife wakes up the intellect and the passions of the people. The editorials of THE TIMES were evidently written by men who believed all they said; there was about their tone the white heat of conviction. The facts they adduced may possibly have been drawn from imperfect data; the bitterness of the criticism may have had a mistaken inspiration, but the ability displayed, we take pleasure in noting, is certainly unquestioned, and we are not surprised to hear that its influence permeated the more thoughtful section of the Republican and the Democratic Party. It was inevitable that, in a party warfare such as we have just gone through, despicable motives degrading in their very implication to any honorable man to whom it might be imputed, and satire so stinging and biting that it would irritate the placid soul of a saint, should be thrown with somewhat of a heartless indifference at so formidable a foe as THE NEW YORK TIMES. That journal showed its greatness and the true conception of journalistic duty by maintaining its dignified but effective utterances, and contenting itself with the weapon of Saxon speech to turn away the wrath of those who had no other resource than the froth of slang. This, we repeat, is an example worthy of imitation, and, if imitated, will do much to rid American journalism of its foulest blot."

MR. TILDEN AND THE RING.

This somewhat naïve testimony to the editorial ability and moderation of THE TIMES serves to emphasize a fact which is frequently forgotten that there were stages of the fight against the ring when the enemies of the paper found occasion to exult over its apparent discomfiture. It was Samuel J. Tilden's silent partnership with these enemies that chiefly determined the course of THE TIMES in regard to his candidacy for Governor in 1874, and his subsequent candidacy for President in 1876. As this part of the history of THE TIMES has been made the occasion of a great deal of misrepresentation, it may be worth while summarizing the indictment which its conductors preferred against the reform candidate of the Democratic Party in 1876. Mr. Tilden was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee from 1866 to 1874. At the beginning of this period his relations with men like Tweed were hardly of the "reserved" and "distant" character which he afterward chose to make them appear. When the bankrupt chairmaker was looming up as a power in the Democratic councils of the State, and when the foundations of his fortunes had been laid in the stealings of the elective Board of Supervisors, Mr. Tilden, in addressing Tweed, subscribed himself as "Very truly your friend." He is found further soliciting Tweed's attendance at the Philadelphia Convention in 1866, whether Dean Richmond should be able to go there or not, showing that at least he had shrewdness to discern who was the rising power in the New York State Democracy. Tweed and Tammany Hall were recognized in the State Conventions of 1866 and 1867 as the only regular representatives of the city Democracy, and that action was approved by Mr. Tilden. The Chairman of the State Committee broke through his habitual caution at the convention of 1868 and predicted the certain triumph of Seymour and Blair. He could not very well tell why he had done so, but he thought it was because he believed "in the people, in God, and in the destiny of the country." He also believed that New York "would maintain its place in the vanguard of the great Democratic column of America." New York amply fulfilled the expectations of Mr. Tilden, however grievously his other prediction was falsified. He must have known by what methods the fraudulent majorities of 1868 were rolled up, and how the ignoble science of personation and ballot-box stuffing reached its mature development under the fostering care of Tweed, Hall, and Sweeny. Mr. Tilden always claimed that it was Oakey Hall who affixed the signature of the Chairman of the State Committee to that infamous circular on which Mr. Greeley expended such vigorous denunciation. But its nominal author never took the trouble to repudiate it until he could do so with perfect safety. Mr. Tilden's eyes were not shut when the systematic naturalization frauds of 1868 were in progress, when fraudulent votes were being manufactured by tens of thousands, and when the ring was laying broad and deep the foundations of its power. He took from Tweed in September, 1868, $5,000 for campaign expenses, and received from other thieves, actual or potential, sums of similar amount. Mr. Tilden knew that Tweed could not spare any such contribution out of his lawful salary; knew that he had never made a dollar which was not taken from the public treasury; knew, in fact, that the campaign of 1868 was paid for by stolen money, just as it was won by fraudulent voting. No public declaration was made by Mr. Tilden against the act which stamped Hoffman as the tool of the ring—the signing of the Erie Classification bill. On the contrary, we find him in his opening speech before the convention of 1869 congratulating the people upon "the auspicious result of the two years' administration in our State by a Democratic State officer," and later on helping to draft resolutions in which Gov. Hoffman is extolled for "his effective hostility to corrupt and special legislation," and is commended as the chosen exponent of the principles of Democratic reform. The Rochester Convention of 1870, which brought together more rowdies, shoulder hitters, and professional thieves than had ever been seen at any similar gathering, found Mr. Tilden snubbing the Young Democracy and bowing before the power of Tweed. Hoffman had prostituted his executive position, openly and notoriously, to help the ring plunder New York City, but Hoffman was renominated at Rochester with the full approval of Mr. Tilden and was characterized in words which he must have dictated as "in purity of life, in personal accomplishments and in elevated statesmanship worthy to be the successor of Tompkins, Clinton,

MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

Editorial Writer of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

1901

Marcy, Wright, and Seymour." At the date of the meeting of the Rochester Convention of 1870 there never was so extravagant, so unprincipled, or so degraded a local government seen in the United States as the Democratic government of this city. And yet in face of all this Mr. Samuel J. Tilden appeared before that body to preach about the dangers of "centralism" and "imperialism" in government, and had no word to say about the character of that particularly depraved type of centralism which was then disgracing New York. While THE TIMES, in spite of the adverse verdict of the Fall elections of 1870, went on vigorously with its battle, and finally published the secret accounts of Connolly and brought the fraudulent pay rolls to the light of day, it had no word of encouragement or support from Mr. Tilden. The great reform demonstration at the Cooper Union on Sept. 4, 1871, elicited letters of sympathy from prominent men who were unable to attend, but Mr. Tilden neither put in an appearance himself, nor sent a line to say that he desired to assist the movement. His first public utterance against the corrupt practices of Tweed, Sweeny & Co. was made at the Democratic State Convention in Rochester in the October following the appointment of the Committee of Seventy.

THE TILDEN-HAYES CAMPAIGN.

The attitude of THE TIMES toward Mr. Tilden was one deliberately chosen and deliberately maintained on grounds in which personal caprice or partisan feeling had the slightest possible place. The much discussed verdict of THE TIMES on the issue of the Presidential election on the morning of Nov. 8, 1876, was founded on some equally matter-of-fact considerations. In dealing with this subject, it is sometimes forgotten that all through the Summer and early Fall THE TIMES had correspondents going through the Southern States in which the shotgun policy was being applied to the suppression of the negro vote. The time for constitutional disfranchisement had not yet come, and the withdrawal of the Federal garrisons which were ordered to protect, where possible, the freedom of the colored voter at the polls had not yet taken place. The South had suffered much from many carpet-baggers, no less than from native rascals of both races, who took the livery of Republicanism that they might steal the more freely. THE TIMES had done its share in denouncing these, and its exposures of the methods of Moses, the Robber Governor of South Carolina, and others of like character, were as thorough as they were convincing; but THE TIMES stood for the inalienable right of the freedman to the peaceable possession of his vote, and condemned, with all its force, the terrorism of the Ku-Klux which was being employed to frighten the negroes into abstinence from participation in politics. The letters of Howard Carroll and James Redpath which appeared in the columns of THE TIMES, during the year 1876, prepared its readers for the systematic efforts which were actually made to neutralize, by force and fraud, the conceded Republican majorities which existed under a free vote and a fair count in States like South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida.

The news received from THE TIMES office in the evening and early morning after

THE PRESENT HOME OF THE TIMES.

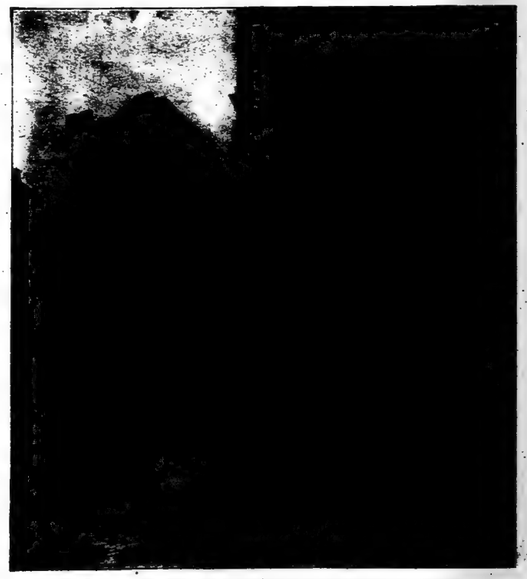

THE TIMES BUILDING OF 1857 IN PROCESS OF DEMOLITION, 1857.

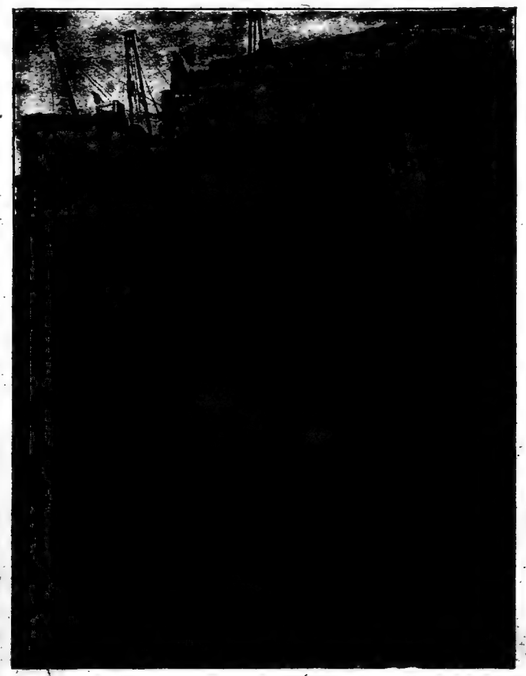

THE PRESENT TIMES BUILDING IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION, 1857.

PART OF THE NEW YORK TIMES'S INSTALLATION, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

election bore out the conclusion that these efforts had proved successful, and the election of Tilden and Hendricks was conceded. Later news from the Republican side breathed a more confident, and on the Democratic side, a less confident tone. From South Carolina came the statement that "the Republicans had carried the State for Hayes and Wheeler by at least 10,000 majority," signed by responsible authority. From New Orleans the news of Louisiana was of this tenor: "The State has probably gone Republican by from 6,000 to 8,000." The Republican Committee estimate their majority outside the city at from 18,000 to 21,000 and concede the city to the Democrats by 8,000 to 10,000." "The best-informed moderate Republicans claim the State by not more than 4,000." From Florida the news was simply that both sides claimed the State. On the basis of the most trustworthy intelligence at their disposal, those in charge of the columns of THE TIMES during that night could come to no other conclusion than the one they announced in the edition issued at 6:30 A. M. which was this: "At the hour of sending THE TIMES to press this morning the result of the Presidential election held yesterday is still in doubt." That was the first sentence of the first page of THE TIMES in its final edition on the morning of Wednesday, Nov. 8. The statement was repeated in the leading article on the editorial page, with the added comment that 181 Electoral votes were claimed, including Louisiana and South Carolina, for the Republican candidates, and 184 votes conceded to the Democrats, leaving Florida still in doubt. It was further added, "when a straw so light as that turns the scale, the equal poise of the contending forces becomes very obvious indeed." Neither "conspiracy" within the office nor "inspiration" from without had anything to do with the verdict. The chief editor, Mr. John Foord, remained in the office till the forms of the last edition were closed at 6 A. M., and with him were Mr. George Shepard and Mr. Edward Cary. The decision reached was the result of consultations between these three, which the news editor Mr. John C. Reid, was called in to share. The diligence of the gentleman last named in awakening the Republican managers to a perception of the duty which awaited them in the South may account for the prevalent impression that the stand of THE TIMES in regard to the election of Hayes and Wheeler was especially his work. As a matter of fact, the clear and composed intellect and calmly reasoned convictions of Mr. Edward Cary exercised a preponderating weight in the editorial council, whose conclusions were registered in THE TIMES of Nov. 8, 1876.

PRESIDENT HAYES AND THE SOUTH.

These were amply borne out by the fuller intelligence which reached THE TIMES on the next and several succeeding days, and the paper found no occasion to recede from the claim, first made in its issue of Nov. 9, that the Republican ticket had been elected. Holding that opinion, it could find no reason to favor the extra-constitutional device of an Electoral Commission for determining the validity of the vote in disputed States, and none for departing from the rule that the vote of each State should be declared and returned by its own constituted authorities and in accordance with its own legal regulation of the processes. The resolution reached by President Hayes to leave the Southern States free to manage their own affairs, without any interference from the military power of the Nation, and his recognition of the Democratic contestants for Governor in South Carolina and Louisiana, marked the definite abandonment of the Southern policy which THE TIMES had championed in 1876, and the beginning of the process of legal nullification of negro enfranchisement. Incidentally it supplied an argument to those who cared to use it against the justice of the decision by which the Electoral votes of these States were awarded to the Republican candidates, for, if Hampton and Nicholls were legally elected Governors, it must be held to be probable that the Republican Presidential Electors were not elected. These were considerations which disturbed THE TIMES more than they did Mr. Hayes, who had come to the White House fully impressed with the idea that the party must turn over a new leaf in its policy toward the South. Events showed that it did not do the party any harm to be freed from responsibility from the acts of some of its most prominent supporters in the South, and the honest, if somewhat blundering, attempts made by the President to make for his Administration a record of reform was calculated to secure for it a degree of respect which his own personality failed to command.

To President Hayes and the exceptionally able men whom he placed at the head of the executive departments THE TIMES gave a generous and disinterested support. It had been one of the most consistent and resolute advocates of hard money, and the resumption of specie payments in 1879 was a victory for the cause of financial honesty in which it could legitimately claim a share of the credit. It found reason for satisfaction in the nomination of Garfield in 1880, and the increased strength of the Republican Party which his vote revealed was a proof that the country had fully appreciated the good intentions at least of the Hayes Administration. The constantly increasing demands made by the high protectionists in the party and the continually growing boldness with which compensation was sought for their campaign contributions in the shape of tariff legislation encountered the steadfast opposition of THE TIMES.

PROSPERITY OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

At no period in its history was THE TIMES conducted in more nearly complete independence of party dictation than during the years immediately preceding and following the campaign of 1880, and in no period of like duration had it enjoyed more substantial prosperity. If there was anybody who grudged THE TIMES its good fortune, he was certainly not to be found among the members of its staff. The rule of the office had always been one of exceptional generosity, and the following letter may serve to give an insight into the character of the relations which had long existed between the proprietors of THE TIMES and those in their employ. The letter was called out by the extreme kindness and generosity of Mr. George Jones to a gentleman on the staff of THE TIMES, which elicited a "round robin" of thanks from his associates. To this Mr. Jones made the following characteristic response:

"THE TIMES Office,
New York, June 3, 1879.

"Gentlemen: I am deeply grateful for the kind and flattering terms of your letter of yesterday. If I have been in any way instrumental in securing to your late friend freedom from care for his daily wants and the inevitable heavy expenses attending a long and tedious illness, I am fully repaid in your assurance that he had no such cares to embitter his last hours.

"I believe in giving honor to whom honor is due, and I beg to say here that it is

PART OF THE NEW YORK TIMES'S INSTALLATION, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

mainly due to my late partner, Henry J. Raymond, that THE TIMES has never stopped a salary on account of sickness, and I may also state in what way the subject came up and was settled so long as this paper continues in its present hands.

"Mr. Raymond was in his early journalistic life a hard worker and Mr. Greeley said: 'Mr. Raymond did more work than any three men I had in my employment.' On one occasion he was reporting a lecture, Dr. Lyell's, I believe. On returning to the office of the paper he was caught in a sudden shower and sat in his wet garments while he wrote out his notes of the lecture. It is not surprising that he was seized the same night with an attack of fever. At the end of seven or eight weeks he made out to crawl down to the office to get a little money—his salary was $15 per week. He was thunderstruck to learn that his pay ceased on the day he was disabled by sickness. He told his partners this story when the first case of this kind came up in the early days of this paper, and added: 'I made up my mind to leave the journal that had used me so cruelly, at the first opportunity.' I believe this incident was the cause which led to the establishment of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"Some of you gentlemen may be at the head of a great newspaper, and I hope you may remember how easy it will be for you to soften to your employes the hour of sickness and distress, and I am sure you will never be the poorer for it.

Sincerely yours,

"(Signed) GEORGE JONES."

THE GRANT FUND.

Mr. Jones had long enjoyed the friendship and esteem of Gen. Grant, and it was mainly through his efforts, prompted in the first instance by Mr. John M. Forbes of Boston, that the fund was raised by which an income was assured to the General during the closing years of his life. The first public suggestion of this project was issued in THE TIMES of Nov. 12, 1880. It was then proposed, as had been the idea of Mr. Forbes, that a fund of $250,000 should be raised by a great popular subscription, the income from which should be annually paid to the oldest living ex-President of the United States. It was discovered that in this form the plan could be carried out only with very great labor and delay.

The purpose of the subscription was, therefore, changed. It was determined to raise the fund for the exclusive benefit of Gen. Grant and his family. Mr. Jones personally undertook the task of obtaining subscriptions, and was zealously aided therein by Mr. Oliver Hoyt. Circulars stating the object of the subscription were sent by him to a considerable number of gentlemen who were thought to be likely to contribute generously to the fund, and Mr. Jones devoted a great deal of time and labor to the task of making personal calls in the interest of the project. In THE TIMES of March 18, 1881, Mr. Jones was able to announce the completion of the subscription.

The entire sum of $250,000 had been subscribed, of which $216,000 was paid in. Subsequently the subscriptions were all paid in except some $7,000. Mr. Jones and Oliver Hoyt became trustees of the fund, which was invested, and the income paid to Gen. Grant. In October, 1885, after the General's death, a meeting of the subscribers was called to determine what disposition should be made of the fund for the benefit of his widow and family. At that meeting the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, First, that the fund be placed in the hands of trustees, to pay the income to Mrs. Grant during her life, and after her decease to the children of Gen. Grant during their respective lives, and on their decease respectively that the fund be distributed to their descendants per stirpes, and not per capita; second, that a committee of ten be appointed to prepare the trust deed and submit the terms of the same to the donors at a future meeting to be called; third, that the United States Trust Company act as trustee, and on the transfer of the funds now in the hands of Messrs. Jones and Hoyt, they be discharged from all further responsibility and liability; that Judge Noah Davis and Henry Day be appointed as a committee to prepare the trust deed."

Mr. Jones and THE TIMES were prominently concerned in another beneficent undertaking which grew out of the draft riots of 1863 for the relief of the dependent families of policemen who had been killed or disabled during that memorable week. When Mr. Jones became one of the trustees of this fund there was over $53,000 to its credit, of which $20,000 was appropriated to the Police Pension Fund in order to sustain that fund against the effect of judicial decisions forbidding the assessment of members of the force for its support. Twelve years later the report of the trustees showed the total receipts of this fund from subscriptions to have been up to that time $120,973, while the payments and appropriations had amounted to $72,875.

No more profound impression was made by any of the revelations of the Tweed Ring than by those which related to judicial misconduct. After two Judges, Barnard and McCunn, were removed by impeachment, and a third, Cardozo, resigned to avoid a similar fate, it was generally supposed that a lesson had been taught which would serve to prevent judicial misconduct for at least a generation to come.

Just ten years after the Tweed exposures, however, THE NEW YORK TIMES startled the community by its revelations of the remarkable conduct of Judge Theodoric R. Westbrook of the Supreme Court, who, though in another judicial department, was frequently assigned to duty in this city. He, while acting in this capacity, heard the arguments in the noted six-million-dollar civil action against Tweed, and he also assented in his judicial capacity to the lame ending of the similar suit against Peter B. Sweeny.

In 1881 Jay Gould and his associates, foreseeing the large possibilities of profit in the elevated railway system of the city, set about to get control of it by stock-jobbing tactics, in which they were aided by several newspapers in the city owned or controlled by the clique. By bogus suits and other devices they succeeded in depressing the stock of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, in having their own agents appointed as receivers, and in enlisting the aid of Judge Westbrook, who held court in Jay Gould's office while signing important orders which gave control of the company to the clique. In the correspondence subsequently disclosed Judge Westbrook was shown to have written a letter in which he said he would "go to the very verge of judicial discretion" in aiding these persons.

As a result of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S disclosures the matter was taken up by the Assembly. Theodore Roosevelt, then just beginning his political career, and Henry L. Sprague, a man of unquestioned probity and courage, fiercely denounced the Judge for his conduct. In spite of a most determined opposition, in which both politics and money played a part, the Assembly appointed a committee of investigation. A long hearing was had, and at its conclusion Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson, who appeared for the people, summed up the evidence adduced by saying that "if this committee and this Assembly shall render the decision that upon these papers there is not sufficient cause for the inquiry as to the conduct of this Judge by a court of impeachment, I shall never again expect to see judicial action or judicial maladministration made the subject of scrutiny in the State of New York."

The majority of the committee reported against the impeachment of Westbrook, and a minority report signed by Alfred C. Chapin, afterward Mayor of Brooklyn; James E. Morrison, afterward Police Commissioner of this city, and Robert A. Livingston favored the impeachment of the Judge.

[illegible], after a heated discussion, the impeachment was defeated by the exercise of underhand methods which were well understood at the time. The case as made out against the Judge, however, was convincing to the public. He was thoroughly discredited and was never again able to serve the ends of a stock-jobbing clique.

A NEW ERA OF NEWS-GATHERING.

With the gradual abatement of public interest in the issues of the war and the growing conviction that the most important political issue of the time was that of the honest and capable administration of public affairs, there naturally came a decline of the keen zest with which the public had been accustomed to follow the newspaper discussion of the topics of the hour. The influence of the editorial page became more diffused, and, therefore, less potent, while the public demands for varied and comprehensive news became more exacting. The great editors of the generation that was passing away had been chiefly known for the blows they dealt in the arena of a great controversy involving the life of the Republic. For at least a quarter of a century some of the phases of that controversy had been the absorbing topic of public discussion—had powerfully appealed to party sentiment and had aroused popular passion to heights of which the present generation has had no experience. The great editor was he whose pen exer-

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cised the most powerful sway over the minds of men intent on finding a solution of the problem of governing a Nation half slave and half free. While the solution was being worked out in blood, the great editor was still the man whose daily articles counted for most through all the moods of popular feeling that attended the varying fortunes of the war, and after the war there remained to him the function of discussing the terms to be accorded to the vanquished and the civil status to be given to the lately enfranchised freedman. With the tacit recognition of entire freedom of action for the States that had been in rebellion, which came with the Administration of President Hayes, in 1877, the future of the negro ceased to be a question of National sentiment, and became one subject to local adjustment. The change had come gradually; otherwise the action of Mr. Hayes would have split his party in two, instead of strengthening it. As a matter of fact, President Grant had virtually abandoned the policy of maintaining Federal garrisons at Southern State capitals before the end of his term, and so thoroughgoing a Republican as Senator Sherman was in entire accord with the policy adopted by Hayes, if he was not himself its prompter and originator.

One of the most notable effects on the newspapers of the closing of an era of highly wrought political sentiment was the increased importance of the news editor and the emergence from comparative obscurity of the city editor. There had been placed in charge of the news department of THE TIMES in 1872 a man who made a lasting impression on the methods of New York journalism. Mr. John C. Reid had the passion for news which is one of the best marked characteristics of the newspaper man of our day, and he displayed an executive ability in devising means for its collection, and a sense of proportion in its presentation, to which a good many of our contemporary news editors are strangers. For seventeen years he made some of the news features of THE TIMES the despair and envy of its contemporaries. He was at his best in making the preparations required for the prompt and accurate reporting of the results of a Presidential election, but his annual summaries of harvest possibilities, his handling of the details of some great accident or disaster, and the daily care he exercised in covering the whole field of National news-getting did much to maintain the position of THE TIMES, under changing conditions, as one of the great newspapers of the country. Some of the ablest men who have been connected with the news department of THE TIMES joined it under Mr. Reid. He was quick to detect ability among the correspondents of the paper in other cities, and he made it his constant endeavor to strengthen the staff of THE TIMES by the infusion of men who had in them the promise of distinction. The very capable Washington correspondent of THE TIMES, Mr. E. G. Dunnell, was graduated under Mr. Reid; so was Mr. George F. Spinney, once its vigorous and aggressive correspondent at Albany, afterward Mr. Reid's own successor, and for some time the head of the business department of the paper. The work of Mr. Augustin Snow, who had served THE TIMES at Albany under an older régime, acquired new breadth and vigor under Mr. Reid's direction, and the labors of Mr. F. D. Root in connection with the Star Route exposures at Washington were ably seconded by the co-operation of the head of the news department. While Mr. Reid was news editor he had for his chief assistant Mr. E. A. Dithmar, who later succeeded Mr. George Edgar Montgommery as dramatic critic, and Mr. Cuthbert Mills, who afterward became a writer on financial subjects, was night editor. The present news editor of THE TIMES, Mr. Henry Loewenthal, was city editor for the greater part of Mr. Reid's term. Mr. E. A. Bradford also began at that time a course of service which has continued to the present day.

THE ISSUE OF REFORM.

The course of THE TIMES in regard to the squabble over the New York Custom House appointments, which resulted in the resignation of Senators Conkling and Platt in 1881 was characterized by its usual independence of party control. The rebuke it administered to Vice President Arthur for his share in the struggle at Albany to secure a "vindication" for the aggrieved Senators made a lasting impression on that amiable and well-intentioned but by no means strong-minded man. The crime of Guiteau was held up by THE TIMES as an impressive illustration of the working of the spoils system, and it did not hesitate to place a share of the responsibility for it on the men who had deemed their right to the distribution of the spoils of office to be superior to all considerations of patriotism and public duty. As events shaped themselves toward the selection of Presidential candidates for 1884, THE TIMES strenuously insisted that there should be no trifling with the public demand for reform. Grover Cleveland had been elected Governor of New York in 1882 by an unexampled majority, chiefly because the most shameless political trickery had been employed to bring about the nomination of the very worthy man who was his opponent, and it was plain that the sentiment of the people demanded above all things reform in party methods and reform in the standards applicable to public life. As Mr. Andrew D. White, then President of Cornell University, put the case in a letter to the committee in charge of the memorable Washington's Birthday dinner in Brooklyn in 1884, "Huckstering, trimming, evasion of issues, delay of action, will not build up any party. Every party which has achieved success in the history of the United States has done so by giving voice and effect to some good aspiration of the country. And the real, deep aspiration of this country at this time is not that this or that man shall hold this or that office, but that our Government in all its branches shall be made more and more worthy of the principles on which it is founded. This State has given one lesson to the country on this subject, and it will yet give more. The interests of this Nation and of the Republican Party concur in two parts of one policy: First, to stimulate the demand for reform, to make it coherent, and to shape it. Secondly, to show not by platforms but by works, by holding firmly to reforms already begun, and by pressing forward to new reforms, that the Republican Party can meet this demand better than any other."

That dinner was the beginning of the movement within the Republican Party to prevent the nomination of Mr. Blaine, and afterward, outside of the party, as an independent adjunct to the Democracy, to defeat his candidacy for President of the United States.

OPPOSITION TO JAMES G. BLAINE.

The voters who did not believe Senator Blaine to be a good Republican candidate failed to find that he was identified with any great principle or useful legislation, and found his Congressional record to be chiefly occupied with questions of sectionalism, office holding, and railroad interests. Believing that the war was over, they held that a representative of the "bloody shirt" could not govern a people desiring to be united in the bonds of fair play and good will. They believed, moreover, that the President of the United States should be above suspicion, and that the many charges made against Mr. Blaine had not been cleared away by white-washing or half-finished investigations. They therefore asked those who were about to make the choice of a candidate at the National Convention whether one so vulnerable to attack could be elected in a year when, in so many close States, the result was evidently dependent on the balance-of-power vote. In advance of the convention the Independent Republicans disclaimed any desire to force on the party a candidate of their own choosing, and declared their readiness to vote and work for any candidate without a stain, whose personal character, record, and surroundings adequately represented the principles of the party. They believed that the Republican Party contained many men—Edmunds or Washburne or Fish, or any one of many others—who could be elected if nominated. Accordingly, they asked delegates to remember that it was of no use for the convention to nominate a candidate whom the people would not elect, and they also begged that Mr. Conkling and Mr. Cameron should not be allowed to dig the grave of the Republican Party.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1884.

The nomination on June 6 of the candidate most objectionable to the independent element was felt to be a challenge on the part of the managers of the Republican organization, who were bound to put an end to "reform within the party," by striking a death blow at "reform nonsense." The nomination of Mr. Blaine undoubtedly commanded the enthusiastic support of a great number of Republicans who read only the surface indications of spontaneity at the Chicago Convention, and were not aware of the manipulation preparatory to and during its meeting. The platform was scarcely less objectionable than the candidates, since, for the first time in its history, the Republican Party dodged on the question of money, and the record of the nominees made the excellent civil service reform plank a piece of pure hypocrisy. No time was lost by those who felt that this challenge must be accepted, and steps were at once taken in New York to hold a general conference of those who had either determined on or were debating organized opposition to the Republican ticket. It became evident that all through the East there was in the air a feeling of indignant protest which was seeking means to make itself felt. The or-

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ganised movement of opposition was finally shaped at a conference held on July 22, 1884, at which about 400 Republicans, representing many of the Northern States, were present. They determined to support the Democratic nominee, Grover Cleveland, for President. This conference resulted in the appointment of a National Committee of Republicans and Independents, under whose management the campaign was conducted. The National Committee met immediately after the adjournment of the conference and delegated its powers in the executive mangement of the campaign to an Executive Committee composed chiefly of members resident in New York.

The decision of THE TIMES was promptly made. As its editor explained in an article published shortly after the death of Mr. Jones, in regard to this crisis, the paper deliberately, temperately, but without qualification, announced in 1884 that if the Republican Party, with which it had been so long and intimately connected, should place Mr. Blaine in nomination for the Presidency it could not support him. "Mr. Blaine's name was not mentioned in that announcement; there was no need to mention it. But nobody misunderstood the meaning of the announcement. This declaration was only the fruit of a resolve taken by Mr. Jones eight years before, when he had become convinced that Mr. Blaine was unworthy of the office, and therefore unfit for the nomination." When Mr. Jones was confronted, in 1884, with the question of what he would do in the case of the nomination of a candidate whom he believed to be morally unfit, his decision of eight years before was not changed, and no change in it was considered. "The duty remained perfectly clear, and was accepted, as the duty of exposing the Tweed Ring had been. But the qualities required for that act were not wholly the same. In the earlier case Mr. Jones showed that he was capable of doing right at any cost or risk, but the right was plain. In the later case, he showed that he could see the right, though obscured by many conditions that would have raised doubt in a mind of less simple and complete integrity than his. • • • Neither his deep attachment for the Republican Party, nor his profound sense of its high achievements, for which he himself had labored so long and so well, nor the close ties and associations that bound him to many of its best men, nor the risk to his own interests, availed for a moment to cloud or to modify or to defer his decision. 'This is right,' he said, quietly, and from that he never receded or thought of receding."

Charles R. Miller, who had succeeded Mr. John Foord as editor of THE TIMES in 1883, made the paper one of the most potent influences in the eventful campaign of 1884. The position it had assumed marked the final severance of its relations to the Republican Party and its definite assumption of the rôle of independence in politics. The Administration of President Cleveland had no more vigorous or influential supporter in the press than THE TIMES, and the work of civil service reform, which he did so much to promote, was hailed by THE TIMES as the fruition of the National policy of which it had been the most strenuous and consistent advocate. Like the great body of sincere reformers, of whose opinions and purposes it was the most prominent journalistic exponent, THE TIMES found a new reason for supporting Cleveland in the enemies he made in his own party. That THE TIMES itself aroused bitter enmities by its aggressive independence was only natural; that its Republican readers largely forsook it was equally to be expected. But the pursuit of temporary self-interest had never been allowed to interfere with fidelity to principle in the management of THE TIMES, and as Mr. Jones grew older he did not become less resolute in the pursuit of what he deemed to be right. In the campaign of 1888 THE TIMES again threw all its influence on the side of Cleveland, but it refused to support the candidacy of David B. Hill for Governor of the State, and advised its readers to vote for his Republican opponent, Warner Miller.

ADVENT OF SENSATIONAL JOURNALISM.

In the meantime important changes had been going on in the relative positions of the city newspapers—changes which were destined to have a reflex influence, not altogether beneficial, on the entire press of the United States. When Mr. Joseph Pulitzer acquired possession of The New York World, in the beginning of May, 1883, he brought with him from St. Louis certain canons of journalistic excellence which were entirely new to New York. Some of them had been successfully applied in the early days of The New York Herald, but it had always been a question whether The Herald grew and prospered because or in spite of them. Mr. Pulitzer quickly succeeded in demonstrating that the newspaper men of New York had been writing over the heads of a very large portion of their possible public, and in getting down to the level of this public he had his reward. On May 29, 1883, he announced a gain of 25 per cent. in circulation in less than three weeks after he assumed control; on Aug. 11 it was claimed that the paid circulation of The World had doubled in three months. And so, month by month and year by year, the figures went on soaring, and in spite of the almost universal skepticism of the rest of the newspaper fraternity, it was evident that The World and the type of journalism it represented had come to stay, for a time at least.

BUILDING NEW QUARTERS.

Reckless sensationalism alike in the presentation and the reporting of news, prurient vulgarity and clap-trap devices of the prize-package order for attracting attention and purchasers, were not, however, the only characteristic of the new form of newspaper enterprise whose profitable exploitation in New York was beginning to have many imitators throughout the land. Not even the affluence of cuts, conceived after the illustrated alphabet style of elucidation, will quite account for the vogue of the kind of newspaper of which The New York World was the pioneer. It has been a guiding principle of the "new journalism" to be in closer touch with life than newspapers of the older type, to deal with current events in the way best calculated to bring them home to men's business and bosoms, and to find nothing too trivial for record in which any considerable body of men or women might possibly be interested. That it has had its influence in bringing a new spirit of emulation into the work of newsgetting is as certain as that it has widened the field in which matters of daily interest are to be sought and found. It was prior to the coming of Mr. Pulitzer, however, that the decision was taken which had been persistently urged by Mr. Gilbert E. Jones in favor of a reduction of the price of the paper. Mr. Gilbert E. Jones is the only son of Mr. George Jones, and had long been at the head of the mechanical department of THE TIMES. When about twenty-three years of age he was sent to London to perfect his acquaintance with the mechanical details of the production of a newspaper. He remained for a year in the office of The London Times, and his connection with that establishment made him familiar with the Walter press, which he long believed was the best mechanical contrivance of the rotary type which was available for a newspaper office. Young Mr. Jones had installed Walter presses in the basement of THE TIMES Building, capable of producing a much larger edition than a four-cent daily was likely to require, so that he felt well prepared to meet any new demand which might come from the reduction of the price to two cents, which took place on Sept. 18, 1883—nineteen years and three months after the price was fixed at four cents. The mechanical feat which he accomplished in announcing that reduction excited general attention, and was accepted as a testimony to his exceptional skill. On the margins of the paper of several issues there appeared in red, blue, and green colors the announcement that the price of THE TIMES was only two cents, and these announcements were printed with the body of the paper in one impression. Whoever may be credited with originating the idea, it was certainly made a mechanical possibility in the pressroom of THE TIMES. Writing some nineteen years after the completion of its new building, which bore the date of 1857, THE TIMES said that this building was still and "will be for indefinite years to come, occupied by the paper." It referred to this structure with pardonable pride as one which, at the time it was built, was far superior to any then in existence, and which, with all the suggestions and improvements of the last twenty years that had been embodied in architecture, was not then surpassed by any in the world. The article went on to state that the building was constructed of Nova Scotia stone, was five stories high, having three fronts, and was thoroughly fire-proof throughout, a feat never achieved or hardly attempted at the time it was constructed. Its fire-proof character was demonstrated by the fact that it passed unscathed through the fierce fire which so suddenly destroyed its neighbor, the Potter Building, in February, 1882. Twelve years later this substantial and beautiful five-story structure had been practically demolished, and in its place was rising one thirteen stories high, and as much superior to its predecessor in splendor and amplitude as that had been to the old building on the corner of Beekman and Nassau Streets.

It was in December, 1886, that Mr. George Jones informed Mr. George B. Post, the architect, that it was the intention of THE TIMES to replace its old building with a much larger fire-proof structure, and that it was desired to incorporate in the new structure as large a portion of the walls and floors of the old building as was possible, and that during the operation all interference with the various depart-

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ments of THE TIMES was to be avoided. As no plans were in existence on which a definite opinion might be based touching the possibility of accomplishing such a feat, the architect was directed to have measurements taken and plans prepared for the contemplated work. It was explained by Mr. Post that the main difficulties to be overcome arose from the fact that it was impossible to employ the ordinary systems of supporting walls and floors by timber shores, as the shores would necessarily run through the basements and interfere with the operation of the presses. He recommended the following scheme: That each pier of the old building should be successively strengthened by incorporating it in a new masonry pier of sufficient dimensions to bear its portion of the load of the new structure, and that each pier was to be provided with a new and proper foundation; that a new foundation was to be built for the transverse brick walls existing in the old building, and that the walls themselves were to be strengthened by additional masonry at their side in the new cellar and upper basements, and that resting on these new strengthening walls there should be placed in the upper stories in contact with the masonry wrought iron columns in pairs, placed against the wall and opposite to each other; that girders parallel to and close against the walls should be run from column to column in each story under the old floor beams; that when completed the load of the floor beams should be transferred to these girders, and that the walls themselves in the upper stories should then be removed, and that the editorial department and the compositors should be provided with temporary quarters on such floors of the old building as might be most convenient.

The plan was accepted and Mr. David H. King, Jr., agreed to undertake the entire work. It was the most difficult piece of work of which Mr. Post had ever undertaken the direction, and the only work of the kind of which he has any information. The problem to be solved was certainly a novel one. Below the curb were the five Walter presses, the stereotyping plant, a machine shop with eight engines and three boilers. Above that was the mailing room. Over that, on a level with the street, the publication office. On the fourth story were the editorial rooms, 55 feet above the street, and on the sixth story the composing room, 73 feet above the ground level. In these various departments some 300 people were at work. Old buildings had been enlarged, stories reared, wings added, and occupants shifted, but in this case the whole structure was to come down, a brand-new one was to be built, and neither occupants nor machinery were to be disturbed.

The way it was done has thus been described: In February the new foundations for the lofty structure which was to be were begun. They were of the most massive and substantial character. In some cases the new work was fused with the old. When finished came the true preparations for the demolition, which, paradoxically enough, was really a building up. Stories with a hundred occupants were not to be dropped 70 feet down. From the foundation to the roof were placed a whole series of double shorings, with their transverse needlings. These took the place of the outside walls, the interior partition walls, and held every story in place. The old building having been constructed with iron girders, the shoring and needling were to take the place of the old walls. Then from below were brought in iron columns which rested on the new foundations. These columns were stronger than those used in the elevated railroads. This was a difficult task, as holes had to be cut in the floors so as to pass the columns through. When a series of these pillars was in place, then new iron girders were bolted to them and brought in direct contact with the old floors. At one time shoring and needling with iron pillars and iron girders were together holding up all the stories in the building. Bit by bit the old stone facing and the walls were taken away. When outside demolition was complete, then new walls arose. The work was in a measure synchronous, masons and bricklayers on the various fronts keeping exact time with the iron workers inside. As the massive wall were built, the extremities of the iron beams and girders found their natural resting places. While the scaling process had been going on, the various stories above, with their living occupants, were boarded in, and a temporary roof covered the composing rooms. Then the time came when all the stories were held in place by iron columns, girders, and timbers. The wooden supports were there for the necessities of the hour, but the iron was there to stay. Next the apparently delicate process of knocking the props from under began. It had all been so nicely planned, so perfect had been the adjustment, that all there was was substitution. It was not a letdown. Not a floor—and the floors were of arched brick—showed a crack or fissure; not even did a fragment of plaster fall. One by one the various stories were transferred from the wood to the iron, and the lines were always found to be geometrically true. By April, 1889, the new building was handed over to its proprietors by Mr. King, and the edifice finished inside and out to its minutest detail. The achievement was deemed one of the most remarkable in the history of construction, and the result was generally regarded as one of the most beautiful examples of recent architecture. A competent judge said of it while it was being built: "THE NEW YORK TIMES building will be, when completed, the most notable building in the United States—the boldest in design and the most pleasing to the eye—standing out distinctly in its type from all other designs."

MR. JONES'S DEATH AND THE TRANSFERS OF OWNERSHIP.

A little more than a month less than forty years after the issue of the first number of THE TIMES Mr. George Jones passed away. The story of Mr. Jones's life is the story of the founding and building up of the newspaper with which he had been all this time more or less closely identified. Of the quality which he brought to the conduct and direction of the policy of THE TIMES after the death of Mr. Raymond, enough has already been said in the course of this history. This much, however, may be added from the testimony borne to his character by the chief editor of THE TIMES the morning after his death: "It may be permitted to those who best understood his purposes and his aspirations to speak of the principles that guided him. His wish was that his newspaper should pay more attention to the worthy than to the unworthy side of human nature; that it should commend itself to right-thinking persons of some seriousness of mind and sobriety of judgment rather than strive to satisfy the desire to know what the sinful and the frivolous are about. He held his own opinions by virtue of honest convictions, and he respected the convictions of others. No writer of THE TIMES was ever required or asked to urge upon the public views that he did not accept himself. Of the sturdiness with which Mr. Jones maintained in his newspaper the views he privately entertained upon public questions or of the character or the behavior of public men the record of his life bears sufficient testimony. Even when the adoption of a policy for his paper involved pecuniary loss, even when it involved personal danger, the policy he had determined upon was no less faithfully and resolutely pursued."

The death of Mr. George Jones in August, 1891, transferred the controlling ownership of THE TIMES from the hands of an individual to the administration of an estate, and its immediate management passed to Mr. Gilbert E. Jones and Mr. Henry L. Dyer, the son and son-in-law of the late chief owner. The experiment of reducing the price of THE TIMES to 2 cents had not proved entirely satisfactory. Its first effect on circulation realized all the expectations that had been formed of it, but as the years passed the profits of the business showed a tendency to shrink. It was concluded that the reduced price had failed to make THE TIMES an effective competitor in a field occupied by still cheaper rivals, while impairing its income from the circulation, on which it could, without respect to price, always rely. Accordingly, a few months after the death of Mr. Jones, it was resolved to raise the price to 3 cents, and the change was made with the issue of Dec. 1, 1891.

THE NEW YORK TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Not many months after the death of Mr. Jones it became known to Mr. Charles R. Miller, the editor of THE TIMES, that the estate would consider an offer for the paper. On his initiative, subscriptions were secured, chiefly among his personal friends, to the capital stock of a new company called THE NEW YORK TIMES Publishing Company, of which he became the President and largest stockholder. The negotiations for the purchase of the property were completed early in April, 1893, and on April 13, the good-will and plant of the newspaper became the property of the new company. The price paid, $1,000,000, was almost solely for the honored name and established reputation of the paper—a fact of great significance not easy to parallel in any other line of business. The building and real estate of the old TIMES Association were at the same time transferred to the Park Company, which had been organized for

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Waltham Watches have been
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"The Perfected American Watch," an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, sent on request.

American Waltham Watch Company,
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1754.
Established in New York City,
Cor. Water St. and Fletcher in 1754.
147 Years of continuous business.
F. W. Devoe & C. T. Raynolds Co.
Fulton St., cor. William, New York City.
The Oldest and Largest Paint and Varnish Manufacturing Business in the United States.

FAMOUS SINCE 1840.
TRADE MARK
THE STAR SHIRT.
THE STAR SHIRT WAIST.
HUTCHINSON PIERCE & CO.,
MAKERS,
836-838 Broadway, New York.

Founded 1832.
Bangs & Co.,
91 and 93 Fifth Avenue,
AUCTIONEERS OF BOOKS, Engravings, Autographs and other Literary Property.
Sales of BOOKS almost daily.
Correspondence invited with Executors and others having Libraries for disposal. Smaller consignments of Books received. Specimen Catalogues mailed upon application and purchases made for distant buyers.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
A. C. BENEDICT & CO.
28 Bowery, New York.
AMERICAN and SWISS WATCHES
Diamonds, Jewelry, and Silverware.
Repairing and adjusting of fine Watches a specialty. Diamonds reset and jewelry repaired. No connection with any other house bearing the name of BENEDICT.
R. S. FERGUSON.

ESTABLISHED 1831.
THE H. B. CLAFLIN CO.,
NEW YORK,
Dry & Fancy Goods.

ESTABLISHED 1843.
J. W. MASON & CO.,
Chairs, Furniture and Bedding
For Export and Domestic Trade.
Office & Salesrooms, 436 Pearl St., New York.

Established 1837.
SAMUEL HAMMOND & CO.
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry,
62 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Keepers of the N. Y. Stock Exchange Time.
OPTICIANS.
SAML. HAMMOND.
WM. HAMMOND.
Telephone 3716—A John.

GILLIES COFFEE Company,
ESTABLISHED 1840.
More than sixty years ago this Gillies coffee business was established.
Naturally we have acquired knowledge of goods and of markets with facilities for buying abroad to the very best advantage.
Our immense plant (on the premises) for the perfect roasting of coffees is one of the sights of New York.
In connection with our Wholesale business we have perfected a city Mail Order and Delivery service which we believe to be unequalled.
Times readers are asked to try our Broken Coffee at 20 cents—consisting mainly of the broken and smaller beans of higher priced coffees. 5 lb. lots sold. Orders received by mail or telephone.
Write for Price List.
GILLIES COFFEE Company,
233, 235, 237 & 239 Washington St.
Between Park Pl. & Barclay St. Estab'd 1840.

KITCHEN UTENSILS
HAVING THIS Trade Mark
Are SAFE:
AGATE J & G MFG. & CO. NICKEL-STEEL-WARE
NO POISON is used in the enamel.
LALANCE & GROSJEAN MFG. CO.
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

Established in 1838.
The
William Strange Company,
FORMERLY
STRANGE & BROTHER,
96-98 PRINCE ST., New York City.
MANUFACTURERS OF
RIBBONS and SILKS.
William and Beaver Sts.....1838
Factory, Williamsburg.....1859
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ESTABLISHED 1840.
Glen Cove Stock Farm,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
FREDERICK E. WILLITS,
(Successor to JAMES WILLITS.)
Good accommodations for horses, with box stalls when required, and pasture in its season.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
Henry B. Palmer, Pres. Chas. E. Heal, Sec.
Barrett, Nephews & Co.
OLD STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.
General Office, 334 CANAL ST., NEW YORK.
Telephone, 2665 Franklin. Branch Offices all over the city and over 1,500 Agents in the United States.

1901

that purpose. Some three years after the organization of THE TIMES Publishing Company, differences arose among the stockholders, and a plan to consolidate another morning paper with THE TIMES was warmly advocated by one party and as earnestly opposed by the other. In view of these divided counsels, the Directors applied to the court for the appointment of a receiver. On May 1, 1896, Mr. Alfred Ely was named as receiver of the property. Plans already well advanced for the reorganization of the company under a committee, of which Mr. Spencer Trask was Chairman, were then pushed to completion, chiefly through the efforts of Mr. Adolph S. Ochs of Chattanooga, and proprietor of The Times of that city. In accordance with this plan THE TIMES Company was organized and incorporated. The new company purchased the newspaper at the public sale held on Aug. 13, 1896, and on Aug. 18 took possession of the property.

There were but few changes in the membership of the staff of THE TIMES between the date of Mr. Foord's retirement from the position of chief editor in 1883, and the final reorganization of THE TIMES Publishing Company by Mr. Ochs, in 1896. The editorial staff consisted of Mr. Charles R. Miller, editor-in-chief; Mr. Edward Cary, already the oldest of the "writers of brevier"; of Mr. Amos K. Fiske, whose connection with the paper dated from 1878; of Mr. Francis D. Root, who after his distinguished service in the Washington bureau came to the New York office in 1883, and of Mr. Montgomery Schuyler, who about the same time left The World to join THE TIMES. No abler body of men had ever been associated in editorial work on any New York newspaper. Mr. Charles de Kay had for several years supervised the literary and art criticism of the paper, and Mr. Barnett Phillips had since 1870 contributed to both these departments, in addition to preparing the selections of current literature for the Sunday edition. Mr. Francis W. Halsey, the present editor of THE SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW, the weekly literary supplement of THE TIMES, joined the paper in 1880, and after Mr. de Kay's appointment as Consul General of the United States at Berlin took charge of the department of book reviewing. Mr. E. A. Dithmar continued to be the dramatic critic, and Mr. W. J. Henderson, after a considerable experience as reporter and special writer on the paper, settled down to the function of musical critic. Mr. George F. Spinney discharged the duties of news editor between the date of Mr. Reid's retirement and Mr. Miller's accession to the proprietary control of THE TIMES, when he took the position of publisher and business manager. After Mr. Norvell's retirement the duties of Wall Street reporter first devolved upon Mr. John Quinlan, then upon Mr. Lawrence S. Kane, and afterward upon Mr. Walter H. Barrett. During the earlier part of the period in question Mr. H. Loewenthal was city editor, with a particularly competent staff of reporters.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

THE TIMES scored a triumph in the field of news enterprise in having the full text of the Spanish Treaty cabled at an expense of $7,000, from Madrid of the proposed commercial treaty with Spain. In 1885 it sent Mr Frederic into the infected cholera districts of Southern France, and secured the most graphic details of the ravages of the plague and the methods adopted for arresting its progress. This latter service was but one of many brilliant contributions made by Mr. Frederic to current history in the columns of THE TIMES. Appointed in 1884 to succeed Mr. Joseph Hatton, who had for several years sent gossipy and entertaining letters to the paper from London, Mr. Frederic brought to the work the intuitions of a trained newspaper man, and, albeit an entire stranger in London, compelled from the start recognition of his ability by all with whom he was thrown into contact. As the years passed Mr. Frederic grew with his surroundings, and, extending his acquaintances, both socially and politically, he strengthened his reputation as a correspondent by his unimpeachable integrity, his spirit of fairness, and his uniform accuracy of statement. He enjoyed the confidence of many men high in the political counsels of the different European nations, and he acquired a remarkably comprehensive grasp of European politics. Probably no American ever mastered the complex Irish question so thoroughly as he did. His relations with the real leaders of thought and action in Ireland were for many years both extensive and confidential. At the time of his death, in 1898, Mr. Frederic's service as London correspondent of THE TIMES had lasted for fourteen years.

THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY,
Adolph S. Ochs, Publisher.

The plan of reorganization of THE NEW YORK TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY was based upon a contract entered into by the Reorganization Committee with Mr. Adolph S. Ochs, by the terms of which Mr. Ochs was to assume the management and control of the newspaper, and a certain number of shares of the capital stock of the new company, sufficient in amount when added to the interest he had already acquired by cash purchase to constitute a majority of the entire share capital, were set aside and held in trust for his benefit. The contract provided that when under his management THE TIMES had earned and paid expenses for a period of three years the shares held in trust were to be issued to him, giving him the ownership of a controlling majority of the company's stock. This condition was fulfilled during the three years ending July 1, 1900, less than four years after the reorganization, and the trust shares were issued to Mr. Ochs, after which the Reorganization Committee dissolved.

In an editorial article upon the elements of success in the newspaper business printed in its issue of Feb. 11, 1900, THE TIMES said:

"A continuously successful newspaper, successful in earning not only money but the public confidence and respect, must be conducted by its owners and owned by its conductors. That is, the men who own it must make it, direct it, shape it, determine its policy, and in general and in detail decide from day to day what sort of paper it is to be. They must be responsible for it in fact and in law. The making of their newspaper ought to be their chief, if not their exclusive, occupation, so that their fortunes and their standing in the community shall depend upon the skill and ability they exhibit in their business. The foundation principle of successful and respectable journalism is this: The newspaper must be managed with an eye single to its own interests, and must serve only public ends. Used as an instrument of any private design or ambition not tributary to its own prosperity it suffers in character and in value. It suffers if it be employed to exploit a fad, to grasp a nomination, or to help a speculation. To the man who is born to be a journalist the success and good name of his journal are higher than all of these things."

The condition here described is the condition of THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is edited, published, made, owned, and controlled under its own roof—"conducted by its owners and owned by its conductors." More than three-quarters of its entire capital stock is owned by its publisher, Mr. Adolph S. Ochs, and its editor, Mr. Charles R. Miller.

THE TIMES OF TO-DAY.

In announcing the organization of THE NEW YORK TIMES Company and its assumption of the ownership of the newspaper, the following editorial announcement was made in THE TIMES of Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1896:

"The New York Times Publishing Company, proprietor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, has been reorganized. The new organization assumes the ownership to-day. Mr. Adolph S. Ochs of Chattanooga, Tenn., in the interest of the new owners, becomes the publisher and general manager. Mr. Charles R. Miller will continue to be the editor.

"New York, Aug. 18, 1896.

"To undertake the management of THE NEW YORK TIMES, with its great history for right-doing, and to attempt to keep bright the lustre which Henry J. Raymond and George Jones have given it is an extraordinary task. But if a sincere desire to conduct a high-standard newspaper, clean, dignified, and trustworthy, requires honesty, watchfulness, earnestness, industry, and practical knowledge applied with common sense, I entertain the hope that I can succeed in maintaining the high estimate that thoughtful, pure-minded people have ever had of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"It will be my earnest aim that THE NEW YORK TIMES give the news, all the news, in concise and attractive form, in language that is parliamentary in good society, and give it as early if not earlier than it can be learned through any other reliable medium; to give the news impartially, without fear or favor, regardless of party, sect, or interest involved; to make of the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES a forum for the consideration of all questions of public importance, and to that end to invite intelligent discussion from all shades of opinion.

"There will be no radical changes in the personnel of the present efficient staff. Mr. Charles R. Miller, who has ably for many years presided over the editorial page, will continue to be the editor; nor will there be a departure from the general tone and character and policies pursued with relation to public questions that have distinguished THE NEW YORK TIMES as a non-partisan newspaper—unless it be, if possible, to intensify its devotion to the cause of sound money and tariff reform, opposition to wastefulness and peculation in administering public affairs, and in its advocacy of the lowest tax consistent with good government, and no more government than is absolutely necessary to protect society, maintain individual and vested rights, and assure the free exercise of a sound conscience.

"ADOLPH S. OCHS.

"New York, Aug. 18, 1896."

ESTABLISHED 1842.
The F. & M.
Schaefer
Brewing Co.'s
Wiener
Lager Beer
Special Dark Brew
Bottled at the Brewery for Family and Export Trade.
Park Ave., 50th-51st St., N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1838.
ZOPHAR MILLS
MANUFACTURER OF
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DISTILLATE, SOLVENT AND FUEL OIL, ROOFING, PAVING, SHIP, AND BRUSH PITCH.
EUREKA NET PRESERVATIVE.
OFFICE, 144 FRONT ST., NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED IN 1816.
THE CHAS. SIMON'S SONS CO.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS.
NO. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

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MORGANS of Aurora, N. Y.
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, DRUGS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, CROCKERY, WALL PAPER, WOOD & WILLOW WARE, FRUITS & CONFECTIONERY.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
Fletcher Mfg. Co.,
Mfrs. of Small Wares, Shoe Laces, Wicks, Braids, and Tapes.
Providence, R. I.

ESTABLISHED IN 1849.
Candee & Smith.
Dealers in Builders' and Contractors' Supplies.
Yards, 26th St. and 53d St., East River, and 135th St. and Mott Haven Canal.
Office, 26th St. and East River.
Telephone connections.

ESTABLISHED 1847.
L. TOPLITZ & CO.,
Importers of
Novelties in Children's Headwear, Rubber Tissue, Fibre Cloth.
Selling Agents for D. W. Northrup Co., Utica,
207 GREENE ST., New York.

Established. 1835. — DORMAN L. ORMSBY.

"Iwanta" Ginger Ale. A high-class beverage that improves with age.

ESTABLISHED 1846.
ESTEY ORGAN COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
REED and PIPE ORGANS,
BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
H. E. TAYLOR & CO.,
NEW YORK.
"The Great Funeral Supply House."

ESTABLISHED 1837.
WM. A. WHEELER, JR.,
206 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Successor to
WM. A. WHEELER.
Manufacturing Stationer, Government Supplies. First class work of every description.
ESTABLISHED 1851.

CLAFLIN, THAYER & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO AARON CLAFLIN & CO.
Founded by Aaron Claflin in 1830.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
196 Church St., New York City.

ESTABLISHED 1851. LOUIS J. MYERS,
Successor to John Snedecor's Son. Manufacturer of FINE GOLD FRAMES.
No. 146 West 23d Street.
Regilding, Hanging, Restoring, Boxing.

ESTABLISHED 1845.
ROBERT SEATTY CO.,
32 VARICK ST., N. Y.
BOTTLED BASS' ALE AND STOUT.
ALSO CIDER.

ESTABLISHED 1843.
RALPH LEIGH ANDERTON.
METAL SASHES AND METAL MOULDINGS OF ALL METALS.
210 Grand St., New York.

Established in 1830.
BENEDICT & BENEDICT.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Proctors in Admiralty.
66 Wall St., New York.

FOUNDED IN 1845.
The Robert Clarke Company,
PUBLISHERS.
Collectors of RARE BOOKS and AMERICANA. Correspondence Invited.
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS AND IMPORTERS.
CINCINNATI, O.

FOUNDED JANUARY, 1848.
Established 53 Years. Published Weekly.
THE OHIO FARMER
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
Clearly the Leader of the Agricultural Press of America.
Is now closely read every week by over 100,000 homes, entirely by paid-in-advance subscribers.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
BRETT LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY,
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ART LITHOGRAPHERS.
The reproduction, by Lithography, of the highest grade of artistic COLOR PAINTINGS AND STUDIES our Specialty.

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MERCANTILE LIBRARY,
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CONTAINS 260,000 VOLUMES.
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Books delivered to all parts of Manhattan for $1.00 per year.

Founded 1849.
ALFRED UNIVERSITY,
Alfred, Allegany Co., New York.
Non-Sectarian and Co-Educational.
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.
Classical, Philosophical, and Scientific courses leading to degrees. Courses four years in length. Broad culture and character building. Laboratories for Chemistry, Physics and Natural History. Graphics, art, music, and elocution. Gymnasium. Library of about 13,000 volumes. Large faculty. Endowed. Beautiful grounds of about twelve acres. Seven buildings. Total expenses from $150 to $300 per year. Opens Sept. 17, 1901. Catalogue free. Address
REV. BOOTH C. DAVIS, PH. D., President.

FOUNDED 1838.
NEW JERSEY, Pennington (on Bound Brook R. R.)
PENNINGTON SEMINARY. Co-educational. 63d year.
Convenient to New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. High, healthful location, in a region of great natural beauty. Special care and home comforts. "Nobility of character our constant aim." Finely equipped department for Natural Sciences and Chemistry. Sanitary arrangements; pure mountain spring water; electric lights. Two gymnasiums. 17 experienced teachers. New buildings and furniture. Telephone. Catalogue free.
THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., LL. D.

New Jersey Military Academy
Freehold, N. J.
(Formerly Freehold Institute.)
57th year. Thorough preparation for College or Business. U. S. Army officer detailed by War Dept. For illustrated catalogue, address The Principals.

INCORPORATED 1827.
GREENWICH ACADEMY
And Boarding School for Ten Boys.
An ideal combination of school and home life for boys of all ages. Healthful and inspiring influences and sympathetic individual attention. Young boys given special care. 22d year under present Principal. Highest references from former pupils and parents. One hour from New York City.
J. H. ROOT, Principal, Greenwich, Conn.

FOUNDED 1843.
The College of the Holy Cross,
WORCESTER, MASS.
Collegiate and Preparatory Departments, four years each. Classical. Conducted by the Jesuit Fathers.
Rev. Joseph F. Hanselman, S. J., Prest.

FOUNDED IN 1847.
The College of St. Francis Xavier
Sixteenth Street, West of Fifth Ave.
New York.

FOUNDED 1842.
MARYLAND, Baltimore, 915 N. Charles Street.
Southern Home School for Girls.
October 1, 1901, SIXTIETH YEAR.
Miss Duff, Miss Pendleton, successors to Mrs. W. M. Cary and Miss Cary.

New York, Flushing. Established 1845.
Flushing Institute
For boys. Begins 56th year Sept. 18th. Classical or Scientific for any College or Business.
E. A. FAIRCHILD, Principal.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, FORDHAM, N. Y. City, for Boarding and Day Students, conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. Founded 1841. College, High School, and Preparatory classes. The 3d and 3d Av. elevated roads have their terminus at the college gate. Apply to Rev. GEO. A. PETTIT, S. J., President.

Founded 1842.
VIRGINIA FEMALE INSTITUTE, Staunton, Va.
Diocesan School for Young Ladies. Situated in mountains of Virginia. Elective courses in Eastern, Music, Art, etc. 58th session begins Sept. 18. Miss Mary P. Duval, Prin., successor to Mrs. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart.

ESTABLISHED 1814.
MOUNT PLEASANT ACADEMY.
OSSINING-ON-HUDSON.
Reference, Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Ambassador to England.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH'S
SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
12 AND 14 EAST 46TH ST.
CLASS AND PRIVATE LESSONS
Established 1845 by ALLEN DODWORTH.

THE STRENGTH OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

One source of the marked strength of THE TIMES is its entire independence of outside influence, political or other. Convincing proof of this was given early in the period of its present management, when the advertising of the official canvass, to the amount of $33,000, was declined on the ground that the expenditure was grossly wasteful. As a direct consequence of this practical protest of THE TIMES a change was made in the method of publishing the canvass which saved the city about $150,000.

The solid basis of the independence of THE TIMES was further made plain to the public by the announcement that the control of the property was owned and securely held by those directly engaged in conducting its affairs.

Another effective element in its strength is the fact that a daily council is held of the publisher, the business manager, and the editors, before which are brought for discussion not only matters for current editorial treatment, but the business interests and policy of the paper. Thus each of those engaged in the work of the paper has the advantage of general suggestion and cooperation.

Another of the most marked and most popular of the characteristics of THE TIMES has been, and is, the strict impartiality with which its news is treated. All expression or indication of opinion or preference in disputed matters is excluded from its news columns, and is reserved solely for the editorial page. An earnest effort is made to give perfect fairness to each party in any pending political contest. This has been so successful that in the heated city canvass of 1897, though THE TIMES vigorously supported the candidate of the Citizens' Union, it received from the chief managers of Tammany and of the Republican Party unsolicited testimony to the fairness and fullness with which their meetings and other proceedings had been reported in THE TIMES, and assurance of grateful appreciation of that fact. A like feeling was expressed by the Bryan managers in 1896 and in 1900. From a purely business point of view, this policy, which must attract readers from all parties, justifies itself.

When the present management of THE TIMES began, the excesses of some of the New York newspapers in the way of "sensations," wanton invasions of private life, and trivialities, had, by dint of competition, become greater than they had ever been before or ever have become since. In order to mark its distinct protest against these tendencies, THE TIMES, on Oct. 25, 1896, announced as its motto:

> "All the News That's Fit to Print."

This motto was displayed each night in letters of electric light on a broad wall facing the thronged area of Madison Square, and was also borne, as it is to-day, on the front page of the paper. It instantly attracted wide attention. Some friendly critics, admitting its pungency and aptness, questioned its conformity to the strict rules of grammar. The managers of the paper recalled an anecdote of Mr. Lincoln, when Mr. Seward wished to polish a dispatch to the British Government. "Seward," the President is reported to have said, "you think Russell will understand it as it is?" "Yes." "And The London Times?" "Yes." "And," pointing to the coachman waiting outside, "even Jim, there?" "Certainly." "Then let her go." Every one caught the homely phrase, and it was soon closely and lastingly linked with the name and character of the paper. Inside the office it was never absent from the minds of all engaged on the work of the paper. It was a silent but constant monitor. Among the readers of THE TIMES it enlisted a mighty host of vigilant and interested censors, who never failed to give warning of the slightest departure form the simple but nigh standard adopted. It is not too much to say that its influence was felt throughout the entire press of the country; mottoes began to appear in all quarters, most of them inspired by the sentiment of that of THE TIMES.

As a test of the adequacy of its motto THE TIMES offered a prize for the presentation of a better one, and Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, the accomplished editor of The Century Magazine, was asked to pass judgment on the 150 submitted out of many times that number offered at the office. He reported that he had not found any that would "more aptly express the distinguishing characteristics of THE NEW YORK TIMES." The motto remains.

The success that followed THE TIMES's efforts to live up to it induced reflection and moderation on the part of journalists who had come to believe that disreputable or trivial journalism was the only paying kind. The whole American press, it seems safe to say, is decenter and more serious than it was in 1896.

THE NEW YORK TIMES ONE CENT.

The results of its adhesion to these rules of conduct for two years were briefly told in THE TIMES of Oct. 10, 1898, when the announcement was made that the price of the paper would be reduced to 1 cent.

The following announcement appeared on the editorial page of THE TIMES, Oct. 10, 1898:

THE NEW YORK TIMES ONE CENT.

"The price of THE TIMES is reduced from three cents a copy to one cent throughout the City of New York, beginning with the issue of this morning. Outside the city the price will remain at three cents, and no change will be made in the price of THE SUNDAY TIMES, which will, as heretofore, be sold at five cents within and without the city. The monthly, half-yearly, and yearly subscription price of the paper to out-of-town subscribers remains unaltered.

"It is the price of the paper, not its character, that is changed. In appealing to a larger audience THE TIMES by no means proposes to offend the taste or forfeit the confidence of the audience it now has, already large, discriminating and precious to it as lifelong friends. That statement we make in full sincerity and firm resolution. We wish to make it with all possible emphasis, so that no reader of THE TIMES in the past need scan the columns of this morning's issue or of any subsequent issue with the least misgiving or apprehension lest the reduction in price may be concurrent with a lowering of tone and quality. The old readers of THE TIMES and the new shall find it a clean, truthful, carefully edited newspaper at one cent, a paper that recognizes its obligation to give its readers all the news, but values its own good name and their respect too highly to put before them the untrue or the unclean, or to affront their intelligence and their good taste with freaks of typographical display or reckless sensationalism.

"The reasons and the reasoning that have led the management of THE TIMES to take this business step it may not be out of place to state.

"During the past two years THE TIMES has made a large advance in circulation. The gain in sales during the past business year of the paper, ending on Sept. 1, was substantial and gratifying. From week to week, without interruption up to this very day, the increase has continued, and there was every reason to expect in the future, even without any reduction in price, a steady augmentation in the number of readers of THE TIMES. This sure and constant growth of its audience has been a convincing assurance that in its policy and its quality the paper was acceptable; that it was the kind of paper a large part of the American people like to read. As to that, the management of THE TIMES has not been left in doubt or dependent on conjecture. New and old readers of the paper have not only showed that they liked THE TIMES by reading it every day, but they have taken pains to say that they liked it. The words of praise and commendation which THE TIMES has of late received from its readers and the public are without precedent in the history of the paper for their frequency and heartiness.

"No paper, however, ever increases in circulation fast enough to satisfy its conductors. It has seemed to the management of THE TIMES that, while the growth of its sales was steady and substantial, it was too slow; that while its circulation has reached a large figure for a newspaper of its character, it ought to be larger. Everybody appeared to praise THE TIMES, and what everybody praises pretty much everybody ought to have and enjoy. Why not? This reasoning led almost inevitably to the conclusion that the high price of THE TIMES was an obstacle to its rapid increase in circulation. Three cents a day is very little, but the monthly bill of the newsman for a three-cent paper is visibly and substantially larger than the bill for a one-cent paper. Beyond doubt price makes a difference to a vast number of persons, even if the sum involved be small.

"The proposition that many thousands of persons in this city of three and one-half million souls buy and read one-cent newspapers chiefly on account of their price and not on account of their character or quality seemed sound. We believe these thousands would like to buy and read a newspaper of the character and quality of THE TIMES in preference to, or, let us generously suppose, in conjunction with, the papers they have been reading. The number of persons in the city, young and old, who are educated, intelligent, refined, and who by reason of their education, refinement, and intelligence would prefer to read a newspaper not given over to vulgarity and madhouse methods, must be very great. These men and women eschew vulgar companionships and abhor unclean associations. Why should not their newspaper reading be on the same plane as their daily conduct and conversation?

"THE TIMES has determined to extend its appeal beyond those readers with whom quality is indispensable and price a matter of no consequence to the presumably much larger number of persons to whom both price and quality are of consequence. By reducing its price to one cent THE TIMES removes every obstacle suggested by economy or necessity. It puts before the people of New York a clean newspaper of high and honorable aims, which prints all the news that is fit to print, and expresses its editorial opinions with sincere conviction and independence. It offers a high-class newspaper at the lowest price.

"THE TIMES expects by this step to bring

SEPT

SIXTY YEARS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY!

Pond's Extract

Controls All Pain, Bleeding and Inflammation.
NEVER Sold in Bulk, but ONLY in SEALED Bottles.
BUFF Wrappers—Keep the BUFF PACKAGE in mind.

ESTABLISHED 1836
Adrian H. Muller & Son
AUCTIONEERS
NO. 24 PINE STREET
NEW YORK
WM. F. REDMOND LOUIS MESIER

ESTABLISHED 1847.
Those Who Know! USE
Dr. TOBIAS VENETIAN LINIMENT
THE PAIN DESTROYER OF THE WORLD!
Established over FIFTY YEARS, every bottle guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or the MONEY REFUNDED. Yet such a demand has never been made. All druggists sell it.
Price 25c. and 50c.
Depot—40 Murray St., N. Y.

Incorporated 1846.
ELEVATORS.
High-Class Passenger and Freight Lifts of All Kinds.
PORTLAND COMPANY,
PORTLAND, MAINE.
N. Y. Office, 1135 Broadway.

Panama Railroad Company.
INCORPORATED 1849.
Weekly Passenger and Freight Service between New York and Colombia and all ports on the Pacific Coast of North and South America.
PANAMA R. R. S. S. LINE, (Atlantic Service,) between New York and Colon, 1,975 miles.
PANAMA RAILROAD, between Colon and Panama, 50 miles.
PANAMA R. R. S. S. LINE, (Pacific Service,) between Panama and San Francisco, 3,500 miles.
General Offices, 24 STATE ST., New York.

ESTABLISHED 1845.
NEW YORK. BOSTON. CHICAGO. SAN FRANCISCO.
GEORGE H. MORRILL & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lithographic & Printing Inks
Perfecting Press Newspaper Inks a Specialty.
17 to 31 Vandewater St., New York.

ESTABLISHED IN 1806.
HADDEN & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
Raw Silk & Mattings.
356 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Established 1847.—The most extensive establishment of its kind in the world.
E. B. ESTES & SONS,
American Wood-Workers and Exporters,
Manufacturers of Handles, Dowels, Turned-Wooden Boxes, Locked-Corner Boxes, Desks, Chairs, Toothpicks, Novelties, and Wooden Athletic Goods.
Office, Sales, Store and Show Rooms,
45, 47 and 83 John Street, New York.

Telephone 2420 Main.
Isaac W. Rushmore.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
Dealer in
Milk, Butter and Cream.
100 ATLANTIC AVENUE.
I have supplied the best families in Brooklyn over fifty years with absolutely pure Milk, Butter, and Cream.

FOUNDED 1848.
WM. DeNYSE'S SONS,
ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS,
13 Frankfort Street, New York, (near City Hall.)
We make a specialty of papier mache matrix. Book, music, job, and cut work electrotyped or stereotyped in a first-class manner, at reasonable rates. Plain metal plates for engravers constantly on hand. Orders by mail, express or otherwise promptly attended to and executed with dispatch.

FOUNDED 1850.
Mulford, Cary & Conklin,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
LEATHER & SHOE MANUFACTURERS' GOODS.
34 Spruce Street, New York.

FOUNDED 1850.
E. P. GLEASON MANUFG. CO.
Glass Works, 93-99 Commercial St., Brooklyn.
Globes, Bulbs, Stalactites &c., for Gas and Electric Lighting in Opal, Sandblast, Etched Colored & Rich Cut.
Gas Burners, Street & Fancy Lanterns.
Electric Light Supplies, Shades, Chimneys, Lava Tips, &c.
181-185 Mercer St., New York.

FOUNDED 1845.
THE LAUGHLIN FOUNTAIN PEN.
NEW YORK AGENCY,
HAYUNGA'S PHARMACY,
502 CANAL ST., N. Y.
Also manufacturers of the "3-D" Proprietaries.

Established in 1843.
O. C. & K. R. WILSON.
CORDAGE.
Ship Chandlery and Engineers' Supplies.
80 WEST ST., NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
H. MATHIAS & SONS'
"OLD MATHE" RYE WHISKEY,
28 and 30 Peck Slip, N. Y.

1901

within its circle of readers a host of men and women who are not at present acquainted with it. We expect them to become its friends. We think many readers of other newspapers, finding that THE TIMES costs but one cent, will add it to their daily purchases or orders. We hope to gain their lasting esteem and confidence. Making this reduction in price in the midst of an important political campaign, THE TIMES has an opportunity to make known to new readers the candor and fairness of its editorial discussions and the fullness and impartiality of its news reports. Receiving the full Associated Press service and having special correspondents at all important centres, news reports of THE TIMES are full and comprehensive.

"Should the results of the step we are now taking, after a fair trial, prove unsatisfactory, we should not hesitate to re-establish the price of THE TIMES. But the price from this day is one cent a copy. The new friends who shall come to it at that price will not be disappointed if they seek a paper made with care and conscience, full of news and of interest, and free from matter of misleading and defilement."

This announcement took the community by surprise. The newspaper publishers especially were startled and puzzled. Predictions of disaster were general. Friends were apprehensive. The unfriendly charged all sorts of bad motives. The paper had "sold out to Tammany." It was "relying on subsidies." In the single instance where this suspicion was expressed by a respectable journal a retraction was promptly requested and as promptly accorded. Undoubtedly the step taken was a radical departure from all known newspaper conventions and convictions in this city at the time. But it was made for sound business reasons, deliberately, and, as the result proved, wisely. Its success was immediate and substantial. In a very short time the only problem which the conductors of THE TIMES had to face was the difficulty of enlarging their press facilities with sufficient rapidity to supply the greatly increased demand for the paper in the City of New York and its suburbs. It was for the purpose of doing justice to the city circulation proper that the reduction of the price of THE TIMES to out-of-town readers was deferred till additional press facilities could be obtained. A week after the price had been fixed at one cent, however, in Greater New York, and three cents outside of Greater New York, the announcement was made that so great a pressure had been brought to bear by out-of-town readers that it had been determined to defer to them at once by reducing the price of copies out-of-town to two cents, according to the practice of the other one-cent New York newspapers. Through the courtesy of neighbors THE TIMES had succeeded in obtaining temporary facilities enabling it to meet the increased demands of its circulation until permanent arrangements could be made.

The first number of the illustrated magazine supplement of THE TIMES was issued on Sunday, Sept. 6, 1896, the last on Sept. 3, 1900. The purpose of the enterprise was to popularize the Sunday edition by giving a supplement which, both in text and illustrations, should carry out the motto of the paper, and which should be superior to its competitors in the artistic quality of its work. This purpose was attained. The supplement was carefully printed on good paper, and far surpassed anything that had been done in the way of newspaper illustration. Some of its numbers remain very interesting pictorial records of memorable objects and events, such as that devoted to the Congressional Library. But its most signal success was the illustration from instantaneous photographs, in the number of July 4, 1897, of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, which had been celebrated June 22. This contained sixteen pages of excellent and interesting pictures, hurried forward from London by arrangement with the photographers, and distancing all American competition, not only in time, but in merit and interest. It may be of interest to note that this undertaking cost THE TIMES $5,000. The photographer in London who had the exclusive right to take pictures at St. Paul's received £5 each for fifty photographs. But on Sept. 3, 1899, the price of the Sunday issue was reduced from 5 cents to 3 cents, and the illustrated magazine supplement, which for three years had been a feature of the Sunday edition, was discontinued. The discontinuance was regretted by many readers and resented by some.

But the publication of the magazine supplement had attracted many imitators, had served its purpose, and it seemed to the conductors of THE TIMES that the collection and printing of news, with such editorial treatment as the news may demand or permit, is a calling worthy to engage all the ability and energy which they possess. Moreover, the state of the art did not at that time permit the printing of photographic half-tone illustrations with the speed and in the quantities demanded by a daily newspaper of large circulation. In reducing the price of the Sunday edition to three cents THE TIMES merely followed the policy adopted on Oct. 10, 1896—"a fortunate precedent by which the circulation, the influence, and the profits of THE TIMES have been most satisfactorily enlarged."

The New York Times Saturday Book Review.

On Oct. 10, 1896, appeared the first number of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. It was, in fact, an unpretentious beginning, four pages of the regular issue filled with news and reviews and comments upon "books and art," folded so as to make eight pages, and printed with a special title. The advertising publishers were so distrustful of it that they declined to allow their advertisements to go into the supplement, preferring the regular sheet of the same issue. But all that was soon changed. It was seen that the supplement "met a long-felt want," and its growth was astonishingly rapid. It was not long before the advertisers reversed their opinions of its availableness for their purpose. It was separately sent to those subscribers who desired it, although still issued as a supplement to THE SATURDAY TIMES. Its size has increased until the Christmas number of 1900 contained fifty-six pages, required by the pressure of news and advertisements, and its circulation, until it is now undoubtedly the most popular periodical in the world devoted to literature.

One element in its remarkable popularity is the fact that it is, far more than any like publication, a literary newspaper. It seeks to keep its readers informed, from week to week, as to all that is worth being known in the world of books. It numbers among its contributors many writers of high repute in their several fields. While it seeks to advance the standard of literary judgment in the United States, a constant effort is made to keep its criticisms free from wanton harshness. In general it devotes more pains to encouraging that which is good than to dissecting and denouncing that which is not. Of its character and influence Harper's Weekly recently spoke in the following generous terms:

Not only has the Saturday supplement of THE TIMES become a serious and worthy factor in journalism, but all proprietors of other newspapers, whose wisdom is greater than their vanity, have emulated the example. Every daily journal in New York, and nearly every one in the country, now has a well-conducted literary department. Imagine, if you can, the extent of the uplifting influence thus wrought upon the minds of millions who require a constant whetting of the intellectual appetite for the acquirement of knowledge.

PARIS EXPOSITION EDITION.

No recent newspaper enterprise has attracted more attention abroad than the arrangements made by THE TIMES for issuing a daily edition at the Paris Exposition of 1900. The body of this edition was made up partly by the aid of matrices of certain pages of the daily sent from New York; but consisted mainly of cable dispatches of unprecedented copiousness, sent from New York; of other dispatches from the chief European capitals, and of news of Paris and the Exposition collected by a local staff specially organised for that purpose. The Exposition edition was a great success and accomplished even more than was thought possible when it was undertaken. George W. Ochs, brother of the publisher of THE TIMES, who was its executive head, triumphed over difficulties by which most men would have been discouraged. For example, it was found that the stereotyping room could not be located less than 300 feet away from the press, on the ground that it might produce bad odors, which would interfere with the comfort of visitors who had come to watch the "octuple" in action. Then the Exposition management refused to allow any editorial work to be done on the grounds, lest the show might assume a commercial and business aspect. As a result, the nearest offices available were fully a mile away from the printing plant. No mailing could be done on the grounds, hence a booth had to be found, just outside, where the paper could be folded and tied up, two miles away from the Post Office. The nearest available telegraph office was three miles away. When everything was ready to begin publication there was no power, and there was a dreary wait of over a month for sufficient current to turn the motors.

But Mr. Ochs and his associates, of whom the chief were Mr. Frank Marshall White, the managing editor; Mr. Edward Ingley, the associate managing editor, and Mr. A. H. Boyle at the head of the composing

FOUNDED 1819.

BENEDICT BROS.

NEW LOCATION.

Washington Life Ins. Building,

BROADWAY,

Cor. Liberty St., N. Y.

The Watch and Jewelry House of Benedict Bros. was established in Wall Street in 1819 by Samuel W. Benedict, the father of the present Benedict Bros., which makes it probably the oldest in their line in this country.

The present Benedicts removed to the corner of Cortlandt Street in 1863. They have long desired to have larger and fire-proof quarters, and now have, they believe, the most attractive Jewelry Store in the United States, and perhaps in the world.

Their specialties are fine Watches, Diamonds, and other Precious Gems.

Benedict Brothers,
JEWELLERS,
141 Broadway, Corner Liberty St.

ESTABLISHED 1774.
127 YEARS' CONTINUOUS BUSINESS.

HIGH-GRADE
AUGER BITS.
(BLACK TWIST.)
JOB T. PUGH, Philadelphia

J. M. WARREN & CO.
TROY, N. Y.
ORGANIZED IN 1809.
GENERAL HARDWARE & IRON BUSINESS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
The largest and oldest concern in Northern New York.

FOUNDED 1836. INCORPORATED 1850.
BIRMINGHAM IRON FOUNDRY
DERBY, CONN., U. S. A.
Manufacturers of
CHILLED and SAND ROLLS, RUBBER MILL, ROLLING MILL, and GENERAL HEAVY MACHINERY.
IRON and SEMI-STEEL CASTINGS up to 20 TONS IN WEIGHT.

ESTABLISHED 1812.
BRUCE & COOK,
METALS,
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON,
Sheet Zinc, Block Tin, Solder, Wire, Copper, &c.
TINMEN'S TOOLS AND MACHINES.
186, 188 & 190 Water St. 248 & 250 Pearl St.
NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1830
STAMFORD FOUNDRY COMPANY
MAKERS OF
RANGES STOVES AND FURNACES
OF GREAT VARIETY
STAMFORD CONN

ROBERT SIMPSON & CO.
(Established 1837)
NO. 143 WEST 42d St.,
JUST EAST OF BROADWAY.
Loan Establishment and Safety Deposit Vaults.
Money advanced to any amount on Personal Property, Jewels, Bronzes, etc.

FOUNDED 1869.
E. COREY & CO., Dealers in
Heavy Hardware, Carriage Woodwork, Blacksmiths' Coal
125 & 127 Commercial St., Portland, Me

Established 1870.
THE FREEBURG SLATE MANTEL WORKS,
TAUNTON, MASS.
THE BEST QUALITY SLATE LININGS and FIRE BRICK at LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1826.
Edward A. Morrison & Son
IMPORTERS OF
Fancy Dry Goods.
[illegible] BROADWAY, 13 EAST 19TH ST.
NEW YORK.

Hamburg American Line
Established 1847.
Owns a Fleet of 243 Vessels,
of which 125 are
LARGE OCEAN STEAMERS.
Total tonnage, 637,273 tons.
35 different regular services encircle
THE WHOLE GLOBE.
Well known Passenger and Freight Services and attractive high-class Summer and Winter Cruises.
35 & 37 Broadway, New York
1229 Walnut St., Philadelphia
159 Randolph St., Chicago.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
After an experience of
Over Sixty Years
in making artificial lights we are easily the leaders in our line and now have the largest factory in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of
LANTERNS.
R. E. Dietz Company,
Chicago, NEW YORK, U. S. A. London.

SINCE 1832
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT
Has been known as the best of Cough Remedies, and Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines are invaluable—especially when the Doctor is not within easy call.
All Druggists Sell It.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
S. T. W. SANFORD & SONS,
Long Island City, N. Y.,
Proprietors
Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator.
"To have good health the liver must be kept in order."
"True merit endures the test of time."

ESTABLISHED 1845.
YOUNG & SMYLIE,
375-385 Lorimer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Manufacturers of Y. & S. STICK LICORICE, ACME LICORICE PELLETS, &c., &c.

ESTABLISHED 1845.
A. H. SWEET'S SONS.
Hotel and Dining Rooms,
2, 4 and 6 FULTON ST.
ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY.

Established 1836. New York.
H. PLANTEN & SON,
Manufacturers of
Superior Filled and Empty Capsules.

room, rose superior to all these difficulties and gave an exemplification of American newspaper enterprise which will be long remembered in Europe. In discontinuing the publication of the Exposition edition, which was published without interruption from May 31 to October 31, the manager made the following public acknowledgment of the efficient services rendered by the staff which he was fortunate enough to bring together in Paris. "Whatever success has been attained has been due to its earnest, conscientious, and industrious efforts. It was indeed fortunate that a staff was organized that proved thoroughly harmonious and keenly alert to the task that was assumed. The members were imbued with true journalistic spirit, and were animated by the single purpose of producing a newspaper that would not only maintain the traditions of THE NEW YORK TIMES, but would also meet the requirements of a cosmopolitan constituency in a foreign land. To accomplish this required earnest, sincere effort. The management feels that this was rendered faithfully, and is grateful to have an opportunity for the public acknowledgment thereof." Innumerable testimonials came from Americans abroad of their appreciation of the value and interest of the Exposition edition of THE TIMES. It was remarked by Mr. Clyde Fitch that "every American visitor had a copy sticking out of his pocket. That paper has cured more cases of homesickness among American tourists than can ever be reckoned." It was the testimony of Senator Chauncey M. Depew that "the Paris Exposition edition of THE TIMES is a fair, impartial, and clean newspaper, and is read and appreciated by traveling Americans who are fortunate enough to procure copies of it. When they get the first copy they will go to considerable trouble to get another. It brings you close to home. I enjoyed it very much while I was in Europe, and did not have to wait for the mails to bring me copies of the New York newspapers." "Nothing like it had ever before been attempted, and it is thoroughly appreciated by everybody," was the testimonial of an expert from Boston.

The following editorial article was published in the last issue of the Paris Exposition edition, October 31, 1900:

THE PARIS EXPOSITION EDITION OF THE TIMES.

An appreciable contribution to the interest of the Paris Exposition, to the pleasure and comfort of American visitors there, and to the growth of mutual understanding and friendship between the world's two greatest republics, has been made, we think, by the publication of the Paris Exposition Edition of THE TIMES, of which the last issue will appear to-day. THE TIMES has been much entreated by Americans resident in Paris and other European capitals or frequently sojourning there to establish the Paris edition as a permanent publication, a project which it has had under consideration and has by no means dismissed from mind. But the original purpose of the Paris Exposition Edition, which was planned to continue only during the fair, has been fully accomplished.

The publication in Europe of an American newspaper that each day put before the English-reading public there a full and competent service of American news by cable has been an undertaking of no slight cost and no inconsiderable difficulty.

Success in that endeavor is denoted by the welcome accorded to the early issues, and by the consistent, cordial, and universal praise of the great army of American visitors to the fair. It was not merely commendation, it was positive gratitude, that rewarded the undertaking. Americans in Europe—for the circulation of the paper was not confined to Paris, but extended to the entire Continent and the British Islands—were deeply appreciative of an enterprise that enabled them each day to read the previous day's news of their own country published with serious fullness and an intelligent and respectful attention to the demands of traveling Americans for a daily record of the events of real importance in our public and private life.

The Paris Exposition Edition of THE TIMES was by far the most expensive American exhibit. But the American section would have been manifestly incomplete without a newspaper exhibit. The modern newspaper is a distinctively American creation; it is a characteristic product of American activity, a conspicuous part of the National life. The American Commissioners were exceedingly anxious that the concession should be granted for an exhibit so essential to the completeness of the showing made by this country. THE TIMES accepted it not solely with a view to its own advantage, but in some measure with the disinterested motive of contributing to the worth of the American part of the exposition.

There is evidence that it was considered an interesting exhibit, and we have reason to believe that, merely as a part of the show and quite independent of any considerations of the news value of its product, the exhibit made by THE TIMES will be a living memory with American visitors and many Europeans when most other features of the fair are recalled but dimly and with effort. To Continental Europeans, indeed, though for the most part they were innocent of any understanding of our language, the operation of the linotype machines and one of the latest improved printing presses of American make, was a cause for ceaseless wonder.

The exhibit, one of the most conspicuous and important of the fair, was deeply appreciated by the Government authorities of the French Republic and by the French and American management of the exposition. The words of compliment and admiration publicly and privately uttered by Frenchmen of public and private station justify the belief that THE TIMES has "done some service to the State" by an undertaking which not only exhibited American interest in the exposition, but visibly enhanced the interest it had for visitors of all nations.

For its own part THE TIMES has cause to be exceeding well content with the fruits of its Paris venture. It has won the grateful favor of a hundred thousand or more traveling and resident Americans in Europe; it has enjoyed the unfailing courtesy of the French authorities, who have exerted themselves to meet the complex and multiform requirements of a newspaper transplanted from an established home to floor space in a foreign exhibition; it has had the most pleasant relations with the American staff of the exhibition, who have been solicitous for its welfare and convenience; it has been fortunate in the choice of a management, staff, and force loyally devoted to the promotion of its success and capable of a complete triumph over the many difficulties incidental to the publication of an American newspaper three thousand miles from home; and, finally, it is happy in its own satisfaction over an achievement that has been for the nineteenth century a culmination and for the twentieth an example in the tireless efforts of the modern world to bring its peoples into closer companionship and universal family relation.

In recognition of the work on the Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, the French Government conferred on its manager, Mr. George W. Ochs, the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

RECENT HISTORY OF THE TIMES.

The recent history of THE TIMES is too widely and well known to require more than summary reference. In the course of that evolution by differentiation to which journalism, like all great growths, is subject, THE TIMES has come to be regarded as one of the most trustworthy and adequate sources of information as to general news, books and art, and financial and business affairs.

WEEKLY AND ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEWS.

Its daily treatment of financial news is made as complete and accurate as possible, and entirely impartial and disinterested in spirit and purpose. If errors are made—and they are sometimes unavoidable—correction of them is promptly and cordially accorded—a rule that is applied strictly in every department of the paper. The Monday Financial Supplement—the first number appeared Nov. 8, 1897—is generally accepted among business men as the most full and detailed record of the transactions of the week preceding available in the press of the country. Coming at the opening of each week, it has the advantage over the records of the financial weeklies, excellent as some of these are, of including the important statistics of Saturday, starting the reader in the new week with clear and sufficient information. A striking proof of the thoroughness with which THE TIMES fulfills its function as the source of financial news is seen in the fact that more than 1,200 different corporations in the last year have selected it as the medium for the publication of their announcements, and this practice is steadily growing. This at once attests and contributes to the utility of the paper to the business community. The Annual Financial Supplement, established Jan. 1, 1897, gives both a statistical and a historical review of all important lines of business, not only in the United States, but in the chief financial and commercial centres of the world. Writers of assured authority and men high in the business and official circles of all countries contribute to it. As a convenient, complete, and intelligent review of the business year it has met with very general approval.

BRYANISM.

Bryanism in all its phases has of course encountered the opposition and unsparing denunciation of THE TIMES. Long before Bryan was heard of and before Populism had received its name THE TIMES had fought with all its resources of argument and exposition and teaching of sound financial principles the craze for cheap money, with its attendant results of inflation and debt repudiation. It had opposed the issue of an irredeemable greenback currency, it aided with its support the passage of the Specie Resumption act of 1878, and strove as zealously to defeat the Bland-Allison Silver Coinage act as it did, a dozen years later, to prevent the passage of the Sherman act of 1890, that parent of ills unnumbered to whose multiplication and continuance President Cleveland put a stop by forcing the repeal of the act and the suspension of the purchase of silver under it in 1893. Moreover, THE TIMES had an inborn detestation of charlatan policies, public quacks, and demagogic agitators. In its view Mr. Bryan was as unsafe as his principles were unsound. It strove to save the Democratic Party from the calamity of his nomination at Chicago and spared no effort to compass his defeat at the polls. Believing that this could be most surely accomplished by withdrawing from him the votes

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street
One of the Earliest Dry Goods Firms of the City,
ESTABLISHED 1829
as ARNOLD & HEARN at
Canal St., near Broadway,
WHEN
FOURTEENTH STREET
WAS DEVOTED TO FARMING.
Having been part of New York for three generations, covering a period of more than seventy years, the House of HEARN proudly claims a place in the pioneer age of the Dry Goods trade of the Metropolis.
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY
finds it one of New York's most popular and progressive stores.

In your Room.
Wash delicate things — handkerchiefs, laces, doilies etc.(things which one cannot send to the ordinary wash,) in Pearline's way, viz: Soak rinse, squeeze — directions on each packet. Spread smoothly while wet on a mirror or window pane. When dry they require no ironing. Grand advice for bachelors, maidens, boarders and hotel guests, and for fabrics too delicate and valuable to risk to others' hands. Pearline is trust-worthy for washing and cleaning where-ever water can be used.
Founded 1849 Avoid Imitations

1709 Buy ONLY the GENUINE Eau de COLOGNE 1901
Refreshing, Dainty, Sweet, Delicious, Delicate, Lasting.
Johann Maria Farina
Sternengasse (Rue des Etoiles) 9-11 in Köln (Cologne)
"ONCE TRIED, ALWAYS USED."
ASK FOR: Eau de Cologne. 9-11
New York Offices: 1-3 Ann Street.
ASK FOR: Eau de Cologne. 9-11

56 YEARS ESTABLISHED
Lundborg's Perfumes.
1845. THE STANDARD TO-DAY. 1901.
NEWEST ODORS:
Violet Dew, Swiss Lilac, Swiss Rose, Alpine Violet, Edenia, Goya Lily.

FOUNDED EARLY IN THE 19TH CENTURY.
THE BEST FRIEND TO THE MOTHER HAVING A TEETHING BABY
Is Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Having been used by mothers in all parts of the world for OVER SIXTY YEARS, "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the standing remedy." The pride of the mother's heart. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle.

BELDEN J. ROGERS. ESTABLISHED 1849. WALTER L. TREAT.
HULL, GRIPPEN & CO.
HARDWARE FURNACES PLUMBING.
308-310-312 THIRD AVE., NEAR 23D ST., NEW YORK CITY.

1901

of Democrats who would not be easily persuaded to cast their ballots for a Republican it gave its support in the canvass of 1896 to Palmer and Buckner, the candidates of the Gold Democrats, in order that the victory of McKinley might be made the more certain and exemplary. In the canvass of 1900, of which it never had any doubt as to the result, it supported McKinley and Roosevelt.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

Long before the declaration of war with Spain THE TIMES had taken the position that the conflict was inevitable, and that the United States, in the interest of its own safety and for the protection of its own material welfare, must interfere to put an end to the tragical farce of Spanish misrule in Cuba. It had emphatically approved of the notice served on Spain by President Cleveland that there must be a term to the forbearance of the United States, if the chaotic condition of affairs on the island was to continue, and it earnestly supported the position taken by Mr. McKinley in his message of 1897 that, failing the attainment of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain, as well as equitable to all our interests, so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, the exigency of further and other action by the United States would remain to be taken. In the controversies which have arisen over the results of the war THE TIMES has taken the ground that our new possessions must be accepted as the accompaniments of victory, and as part of its responsibilities. The academic discussion of the desirability of expansion seemed to THE TIMES to be unprofitable, after the country had, in pursuit of a clearly marked line of National duty, actually expanded. The policy of President McKinley and Secretary Hay in regard to affairs in China has met with the energetic support and approval of THE TIMES.

THE TIMES continues to be, as it has been for more than a quarter of a century, a strong advocate of that reform of the civil service which would fill the places of public employment by practical tests of merit and fitness, instead of offering them as the "spoils of the enemy" to the victors in partisan conflicts. Its influence contributed substantially to the passage of the Civil Service law in 1883, and to the embodiment of the merit system in the Constitution of the State of New York in 1894, and to subsequent legislation. True to its principle of conscientious independence, it has criticised or commended each Administration in turn for failure or fidelity in observing the requirements of the law and the various party pledges. In the work of municipal reform with which it has been so long and so honorably associated, THE TIMES has never faltered, and it is an accepted exponent to-day of the views of that large and intelligent body of citizens with whom the redemption of the city from Tammany misrule outweighs all considerations of political partisanship and is the most imperious public duty of the hour.

THE TIMES affords a striking illustration of the action of a newspaper upon the public and of the reflex action of its public upon a newspaper. It is no idle boast, but the statement of a conceded fact, that THE TIMES, by demonstrating that a newspaper can be clean, decent, and honorable and at the same time in a high degree prosperous, has profoundly influenced the practice of journalism in the United States. The adoption and display of its motto, "All the News That's Fit to Print," engendered throughout this community and in remoter parts of the country a spirit of protest against the indecencies and reckless sensationalism of the yellow journals which they were compelled to heed. Their tone has visibly changed, and if they still sin woefully against the canons of good taste and propriety they do not maintain their defiant attitude toward decency. No censor of newspaper writing, no matter with what vigilance he performed his duty, could so effectually purge a public journal of peccant and offending stuff as the motto which THE TIMES carries at the head of its first page. Every writer for its columns has that precept in mind and is unconsciously but imperatively guided by its command. From copy prepared for THE TIMES the unfit is not stricken out—it is not written, it is not there; and its corps of writers gain a higher respect for their newspaper in learning that service in its office is not incompatible with their self-respect. No maxim of newspaper policy tends more strongly to promote loyalty and devotion among those who make it.

The appeal of THE TIMES to the intelligent and self-respecting has met with a generous appreciation and reward. And it was its demonstration of the fact that without sensational methods, startling headlines, and a confluent eruption of bad pictures a newspaper can attain to a large circulation and do business at a profit that opened the eyes and arrested the downward career of many newspaper proprietors the country over. Crime, both public and private, THE TIMES exposes and makes odious. It was the first newspaper to publish the facts about the Ice Trust and the financial interest therein of members of the Tammany government of this city. It denounced the corruption thus disclosed, but felt that it was no part of its public duty to begin suits in its own name or by procurement against those it had uncovered. Procedures of that nature are outside the legitimate province of journalism. The true function of the newspaper is to arouse public opinion and by that means set in motion the authorized machinery of public justice. So in its publication of the list of poolrooms where the law was violated every day with the full knowledge of the police, THE TIMES gave to the Grand Jury and the prosecuting officer of the county information which made a criminal procedure possible, but its own reporters, not hired detectives, did the work.

The relation of THE TIMES to its readers is one of mutual respect and confidence. Of this there is no better evidence than the multitude of letters to the editor which it publishes. Its readers know that if they have anything to say that is worth printing, even if it is altogether at variance with the opinions of THE TIMES itself, or is a criticism of its course, they can get a hearing in its columns. It has repeatedly printed side by side letters condemning and letters approving its course. No candid reader of THE TIMES doubts that its aim is to promote the public welfare, that its point of view is not that of private interest, but of the well-being of the community, the State, and the Nation, and these ends it seeks to serve disinterestedly, with sincerity, to the best of its ability and intelligence. To the optimistic and cheerful the existence, large circulation, and prosperity of a newspaper of these aims may appear as an indication that sanity, sobriety, and open-mindedness have not departed from the people who read it and give it their support.

Early Days of The Times.

By Ben C. Truman.

My recollections of THE TIMES begin with its earliest history and extend pretty well down to the death of Mr. Raymond. When the paper started it had forty compositors. Monroe F. Gale was foreman of the composing room from the start; William Garland was night foreman during the fifties; Tom Walsh, a brother of Mike Walsh, the Congressman, gave out copy, and Joe Houghton and Gove Thompson were proof takers. There were four proofreaders. THE TIMES printers were generally from New England (about one-half); a quarter more were from Albany, Syracuse, Schenectady, and Troy; the others were from England, Ireland, and Scotland. All had served an apprenticeship of from three to seven years and were the best in the land. THE TIMES was known in those years as the handsomest paper typographically in the world.

In the early fifties and quite up to '58 there were only three street car lines in New York, and these ran only once an hour after midnight. No busses ran after that hour, and a majority of the editors, reporters, and compositors lived either from two to three and four miles uptown or in Brooklyn and Williamsburg, and walked home between midnight and 2 in the morning. No printer in those days owned or even borrowed an umbrella. Most of them wore silk hats or caps—the latter always in stormy weather. Nearly all the printers and pressmen of THE TIMES from 1851 to 1859 were members of the New York Volunteer Fire Department, principally with "Big Six," of which Tweed was for a long time foreman. "21," on Worth, (then Anthony,) Street, near Broadway; "40," on Crosby Street; "13," near where is now the end of the Brooklyn Bridge. It was a printer on THE TIMES (Billy Stanley) who discovered the fire in the City Hall after the illumination in honor of the landing of the first Atlantic cable, and the alarm went from THE TIMES office. All the compositors and pressmen turned out and helped to extinguish the fire; the building was saved, although the loss reached over $80,000.

THE TIMES was the first newspaper in the country to use "display headings," which were suggested by Mr. Raymond in 1856. It was also the first paper to introduce "sub-headings," of which Tom Walsh was the originator in 1857 or 1858. Many of the compositors on THE TIMES between 1851 and 1860 were members of the National Guard; two were members of the Seventh Regiment, four of the Seventy-first, and six of the Sixty-ninth. Then there were three members of the Gouverneur Blues, a crack independent company on the east side. All of these regiments went to the front in 1861 in response to President's Lincoln's call in April, for 75,000 three-months troops. During the civil war THE TIMES rose sublimely to the occasion. It frowned upon secession from the first, and when the echoes of the firing upon Sumter reached the North, THE TIMES sounded the tocsin with no uncertain clangor, and gave the Government more unequivocal and un-

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Fifteen—**CLOTHIERS & OUTFITTERS.**—Stores

COOPER SQUARE 1901

1851 CEDAR STREET

MANUFACTURERS and RETAILERS.

Cooper Square West, New York City.

1837 MATTHEWS 1901

REASONS OF SUCCESS:

Always ready to serve the people with reliable merchandise at the smallest possible margin of profit in all their many departments.

A. D. MATTHEWS' SONS.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK CITY.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

JOHN W. MASURY & SON.,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Japan Colors for Coach Work, House Painters' Colors, Ready Mixed Paints, Carriage and Architectural Varnishes.

Their factory covers over an acre of ground and gives employment steadily to 250 hands.

The Special Inventions of John W. Masury, founder of this Company, are COACH COLORS, ground in Japan; PRESS CANS, THIN TOP CANS, and the MASURY MILL.

Siegfried W. Mayer. Otto L. Mayer. Ludolph H. Abraham.

Established 1846.

MAYER & LOEWENSTEIN,

Varnish Manufacturers,

164 Water Street,

New York.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FRANK MILLER COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEATHER DRESSINGS AND BLACKINGS,

349 & 351 WEST 26TH ST.,

NEW YORK.

European Office, TOWER CHAMBERS, MOORGATE, LONDON, ENG.

1848.

HENRY NEWMAN & CO.,

577 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Manufacturers, Converters and Importers of

Clothiers' Supplies and Mercerized Cotton Goods.

Specialties for the **Skirting and Waist Trade.**

Branch Offices—Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Rochester, Cincinnati, St. Louis, San Francisco.

OVER 50 YEARS ON BROADWAY.

JOHN DANIELL SONS & SONS,

IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS OF

Silks, Laces, Millinery Goods, Haberdashery, Etc.

NINE BUILDINGS ON BROADWAY, 8TH & 9TH STS.

changeable newspaper aid than any other great journal in New York. There was no man in its editorial employ that was a sympathiser with anything or anybody of a disunion character, and it was from 1861 to 1865 that THE TIMES's editorial staff reached its zenith in patriotism and ability.

I was a compositor on THE TIMES as early as 1854, and am the only person now living who worked on the paper at that time, and who has occasionally written for the paper since. I became an officer on Andrew Johnson's staff while the distinguished Tennesseean was Military Governor and Brigadier General, and I became his confidential secretary after he had, as Vice President, succeeded Mr. Lincoln. I served on the staff of THE TIMES as Washington correspondent under L. L. Crounse a short time after the war, and then wrote reconstruction letters from the South for nearly a year. I then accompanied President Johnson in his memorable "swing around the circle," and sent to THE TIMES a dispatch from Chicago of twelve columns, the longest telegram ever sent to any paper in the world up to that time. I early felt indebted to THE TIMES for successive positions in its employ, and afterward for many of my life successes. I have owned newspapers in Philadelphia, Nashville, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego, and all of these I made as clean and beautiful as possible, because I had been educated up to that standard while connected with THE NEW YORK TIMES. The daily paper that I assisted in establishing in Nashville in 1863 was called The Times in honor of the great Union journal edited by Mr. Raymond, and of which I was the special war correspondent of the West.

BEN C. TRUMAN.

A Reminiscence of Raymond.

By Robert B. Roosevelt.

At the time that Henry J. Raymond was most prominent and influential, both in the newspaper and the political arena, I happened to be editorially connected with the press, and incidentally was thrown into quite intimate relations with him. Personally he was charming and delightful, and to a brilliant intelligence and broad-minded shrewdness he united a simple sincerity remarkable in the head of a great newspaper, for an editor from his position inevitably sees a good deal of the under side of life. While the recollection of the larger part of the incidents of our association has been sponged out of my mind by the relentless hand of Time, I recall very distinctly a curious case of this characteristic. Charles G. Halpine, the merry and audacious "Miles O'Reilly," who was always as full of political schemes as he was of jokes and poetry, was working for a certain nomination for the Presidency.

To bring this about it was most desirable to secure the aid of THE NEW YORK TIMES, then, as now, most influential with the thinking class of the community from the high stand it has always taken on all questions of justice and statesmanship. I was closely allied with Halpine, and when he proposed a dinner, which was his favorite method of introducing politics or bringing forward candidates, I seconded the plan heartily, and we got up Delmonico's best, nominally in honor of Raymond but surreptitiously in favor of our scheme. The entertainment went off admirably, and after the heart of man had been gladdened with good cheer and his face made to shine with strong drink we toasted the guest of the evening, who replied with one of those brilliant and sparkling addresses for which he was celebrated. Theodore Tilton followed with one equally delightful; then Halpine got on his feet.

Up to this time not a word had been whispered about politics, our "favorite son's" name had not even been mentioned, so I expected Halpine to plunge in medias res, but my surprise can be imagined when he, too, sat down after all manner of pleasant remarks, but with not a word on the business in hand. Then they called on me. I have always had an unfortunate way of speaking out in meeting, and, moreover, there seemed to me little use in waiting or hesitating, as I supposed that all the persons present had an idea, if a somewhat misty one, of "what we were there for," so I started the political ball to rolling. The moment I did so Raymond's face became a study, he pushed back his chair, fixed his eyes on me, and never for an instant ceased the closest attention. It turned out afterward that he was committed to another candidate, and it is just possible that he vaguely suspected that he had been invited into the parlor like that poetical fly. When I was through he rose, stated his position in a few pleasant words, and then finished the evening with us, leaving Halpine to repudiate me and my designing ways without a suggestion, possibly even without the knowledge that he had been invited for a purpose.

Knowing Halpine as well as he did, he must have had floating suspicions, but good-naturedly concluded that it was all fair enough, even if he had not been informed beforehand of the object of the meeting. I believe I was more taken aback than he was, for I supposed we all knew the underlying purpose of our entertainment, and that we were all of one mind till after I commenced speaking and noticed the surprised expression on Raymond's face.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.

A Good Sign of The Times.

From The Washington Post.

Not long ago a New York newspaper, without ostentation, began the publication of a supplement devoted exclusively to literature. It contained no lurid pictures, no dismal attempts at humor. It was as far removed from the nightmare creations published by the yellow journals and known as Sunday art supplements as the east is from the west. It did not appeal to the vicious, the ignorant, or the thoughtless. On the contrary, the man or woman who read its essays and reviews was necessarily appreciative and intelligent.

It is worth while to record the fact that the experiment proved a success. Not only this, but the newspapers that hitherto catered to the lowest plane of intelligence have found it advisable to issue similar supplements. Even the noisy and blatant yellow journals have discovered that there are people in the world whose minds are not altogether satisfied with freak pictures and salacious stories. In the effort to gather in this circle of decent and thoughtful people, we now have book reviews galore. They are not of the highest order of criticism, we admit, and they are still so saturated with the poison of sensational journalism that their presence in a library seems an intrusion; but they are, at least, a step in the right direction.

The love of literature is growing with the American people. There is a constantly increasing dissemination of good books, the magazines are numerous and well edited, and the interest in literary things is evidenced by the space which is being devoted to authors and their work in the daily press. This is as it should be. The times are not altogether out of joint when reading becomes a National habit, as is now the case, and there is still hope for Sodom when the yellow journals are willing to accord to merely literary people the same attention which they have hitherto bestowed upon prizefighters, millionaires, and divorcees.

Independent and Fair.

From The Utica (N. Y.) Herald-Dispatch.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has taken rank among the best newspapers in the country. Its motto, "All the news that's fit to print," has been strictly adhered to, and that its style of journalism is a success is demonstrated by the large patronage it enjoys, thus enabling it to improve continually on the variety, scope, value, and interest of news it prints. Editorially, there are few if any Democratic papers in the country which equal it in patriotism, independence, fairness, and intelligence.

A Clean Paper.

From The Pottstown (Penn.) Republican.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is as clean a sheet as is published anywhere. It is freed from anything but what is fit to print. The most fastidious need not fear having a cause to blush upon reading any of the contents of * * * THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine Supplement, per Year	1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

In the Year

In the year "1847" Rogers Silver-plated Spoons etc., (which have become famous) were first made. The wearing qualities at that time exhibited by this brand are still a leading feature of the original and genuine

"1847 Rogers Bros."

SPOONS, KNIVES, FORKS, ETC.

If you would have the good old *wearing* quality combined with the beautiful design and fine finish of modern times, it is only necessary to see that each piece bears the above trade mark. Remember "1847"—the year this brand was first made—that is your safeguard, as there are o.her "Rogers." Send for Catalogue No. 61. It shows the newest patterns in spoons and fancy serving pieces.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO., Successor to MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., Meriden, Conn. New York, Chicago, San Francisco.
Sold by leading dealers everywhere.

FOUNDED 1849.

TEFFT WELLER COMPANY

Importers and Jobbers of

DRY GOODS.

326, 328 and 330 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

SCHULZ & RUCKGABER

BANKERS

(Members New York Stock Exchange)

16 AND 18 EXCHANGE PLACE

NEW YORK

ISSUE

COMMERCIAL CREDITS, TRAVELERS' CREDITS
Available in all parts of the world

BUY AND SELL

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CABLE TRANSFERS
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Dealt in on New York Stock Exchange on Commission

1794 Oldest Insurance Company in Hartford 1901

THE HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Hartford, Conn.

Has a net surplus of over three million five hundred thousand dollars.
Has total assets of over eleven million dollars.
Has the largest premium income of any fire insurance company in the country.
Has paid over sixty-eight million dollars in losses.

GEO. L. CHASE, President.

P. C. ROYCE, Secretary.
THOS. TURNBULL, Ass't Secretary.
CHAS. E. CHASE, Ass't Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

THE GRASSELLI CHEMICAL CO.

General Offices and Principal Works, CLEVELAND, O.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sulphuric Acid,	Acetic Acid,	Sulphate of Zinc,
Muriatic Acid,	Aqua Ammonia,	Glauber's Salt,
Nitric Acid,	C. P. Glycerine,	Sal Soda,
Mixed Acid,	Blue Vitriol,	Hyposulphite of Soda.

Salt Cake for Glass Makers. Chloride of Zinc Solution, Fused and Granulated. Strictly Chemically Pure Acids and Aqua Ammonia.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 63-65 WALL ST.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

ASA L. SHIPMAN'S SONS,

14 Warren Street.

Stationers and Printers.

The Oldest House in This Line in New York.

Established 1848.

E. LEMCKE. F. KOEHLER. O. BUECHNER.

LEMCKE & BUECHNER

Formerly B. Westermann & Co.

FOREIGN BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS

812 Broadway, Near 11th Street, New York.

OFFICES AT LEIPZIG, LONDON, PARIS.

Old Gold

Established 1844.

Jewelry and Silverware, worn or passé, accumulates in every household. We will purchase yours for cash, or will credit your account in exchange for more serviceable articles. Send by registered mail or express. Our new Catalogue of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware sent on request. We also purchase diamonds, rubies, pearls, sapphires, and all precious stones. Duplicate Wedding Presents bought, sold or exchanged. Close cash buyers will find our cases filled with bargains 25 to 30 per cent. below usual prices.

J. H. JOHNSTON & SON, 18 John Street, New York.

ESTABLISHED 1848. INCORPORATED 1884.

PATTERSON BROTHERS,

27 Park Row. Hardware, Tools, Metals, Supplies. New York.

This house is reputed to carry the largest and most complete assortment of miscellaneous hardware and supplies, adapted to the wants of all, of any retail house in the world. Its customers include every class of mechanics, contractors, corporations, and individuals, and its orders are received from nearly every civilized community. By conservative and honorable management its financial and business standing has always been maintained.

Established 1850. Fish, Oysters, and Clams.
ALB. BAER.
Metropolitan Market, N. E. cor. 19th St. and 5th Av., New York City. Yacht orders a specialty. Telephone 852 18th St.

Established 1831.
John B. Cook. H. Alonzo Cook.
NORMAN COOK'S SONS,
Manufacturers of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, 120 and 122 Bowery, New York.

1901

Only Clean News.

From The Newspaper Maker, Feb. 21, 1901.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has made the important and significant announcement that on six days of the week it leads all other newspapers, except The World and Journal, in volume of circulation in New York City, and that it leads all, without exception, in advertising, even if the page that John Wanamaker inserts in THE TIMES daily is excluded from THE TIMES'S total. This advertising supremacy becomes more interesting when it is stated that THE NEW YORK TIMES excludes from its columns many advertisers, notably the leading patent medicine advertisers. It prints a larger quantity and a greater variety of news matter than any other New York newspaper and makes a profit as a one-cent paper.

The success of THE NEW YORK TIMES has astonished and pleased those publishers who feared the "yellow peril." It has demolished the popular superstition that the people's taste for newspaper literature had become so degraded that sensationalism was the life and profit of a daily newspaper. Publishers who claimed to expert knowledge boldly declared that a newspaper conducted on the same lines as THE TIMES could not prosper on a one-cent basis. They now concede their mistake and declare that it has taught them a lesson. In this declaration, also, they are mistaken, as THE NEW YORK TIMES has only reminded them of that which they had forgotten. It has shown them that a newspaper fit for the home is the best sort of a newspaper, and that the best advertisement of any publication is the appearance of those who read it.

How has this remarkable lead been obtained? What is the royal road which THE TIMES has traveled? What are its methods? The answer is found in the motto: "All the News That's Fit to Print." It has modestly attempted to reflect, not to make public opinion. It has aimed to be a complete daily newspaper, edited for the self-respecting man, his wife, son, and daughter. It does not print pictures, neither does it indulge in freak typography. It has avoided sensationalism and fakes of every description. It has not attempted to do stunts in the name of public service. It has cultivated impartiality and independence. It does not print any advertisement in the ordinary news type of the paper, and it prints "readers" in agate type only, with "Adv." after them.

Its index expurgatorious in advertising incudes:

Word contests.
Prize puzzles.
Immoral books.
Diseases of men.
Female pills.
Fortune Tellers.
Clairvoyants.
Palmists.
Massage.
Offers of large salaries.
Offers of something for nothing.
Guaranteed cures.
Large guaranteed dividends.

The advertising totals for a month show that THE TIMES prints almost as many lines of book advertising as all of the other New York newspapers combined, thereby establishing THE TIMES'S supremacy among book buyers, that it led every other New York morning paper in financial advertising and in news, thereby establishing its standing in the estimation of men of affairs; that it led every other morning newspaper in dry goods advertising, thereby obtaining a certificate of merit as a home paper.

That THE TIMES reaches an army of the best buyers is attested by the fact that it is the preferred medium with the largest and most successful advertisers in New York. It gives a quantity of quality. It avoids all acrimonious and unneighborly methods, a fact which is conspicuously noted in its recent publication of a comparative statement of advertising for the months of December, 1900, and January, 1901, wherein it omitted the names of all other newspapers. The statement was as follows:

	Agate lines.
1st—THE NEW YORK TIMES	714,257
2d N. Y. morning paper in number lines	648,442
3d " " " " "	619,115
4th " " " " "	482,051
5th " " " " "	396,039
6th " " " " "	343,434
7th " " " " "	300,313

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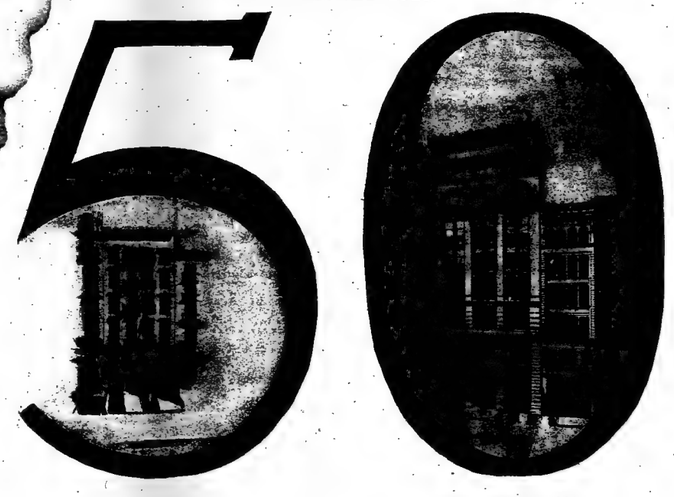

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1901

1851---1901

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Following is a partial list of firms and companies in New York City which have been in business at least fifty years. It has been compiled from Directories and from the best available sources of information. To obtain accuracy, a copy of the list was sent to every address mentioned therein, with the result as appears. There are doubtless many errors and omissions which it has been impossible to avoid:

Abeel Bros., Iron, 190 South St. and 365 Water St.
Abendroth Bros., Iron Founders, 109 Beekman St.
Achelis, Thomas, 68 Leonard St.
Acker, Merrall & Condit, Chambers St. and West Broadway.
Adams, J. J., & Co., 290 Broadway.
Adler, Jacob, & Co., "Adler's Gloves," 745 Broadway.
Advocate and Family Guardian, 105 East 22d St.
Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, 52 William St.
Aetna Life Insurance Co., 46 Cedar St.
Ahrenfeld, Chas., & Co., China, 50 Murray St.
Aitken, Son & Co., Dry Goods, 873 B'dway.
Allan Line, Steamships, 53 Broadway.
Allen, J. & B., Knit Goods, 35-37 Thomas St.
Allien, H. V., & Co., 734 Broadway.
Allien, Henry V., & Co., "Beecham's Pills," 365 Canal Street.
Albany Insurance Co., 77 William St.
Allcock Man'f'g Co., Plasters, 274 Canal St.
Althouse, S. B., & Co., 101 Thompson St.
American Agriculturist, 52 Lafayette Place.
American Bank Note Co., 78 Trinity Place.
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 105 East 22d St.
American Dis. Co., 750 Washington St.
American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway.
American Express Co., 65 Broadway.
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless. Office, 105 East 22d St.
American Fire Insurance Co., 43 Cedar St.
American Gardening, 136 Liberty St.
American Ice Co., 131 East 23d St.
American Institute, 10 West 44th St.
American Messenger, 150 Nassau St.
American Net & Twine Co., 204 Front St.
American Sugar Refining Co., 117 Wall St.
American Tract Society, 150 Nassau St.
American Waltham Watch Co.
Anderson, J. A., & Co., Inc., 35 Nasau St.
Anderton, R. L., 210 Grand St.
Annin & Co., Flags, &c., 99 and 101 Fulton St.
Anthony, E. & H. T. & Co., 122 5th Av.
Antonini & Co., Salad Oil, 90 Hudson St.
Apgar & Garretson, 83 Dey St.
Appleton, D., & Co., Publishers, 72 5th Av.
Archard, E., Watches and Jewelry, 208 West Street.
Archdeacon & Co., Fruit Vegetable Dealers, Export and Import, 100 Murray St.
Arkell, Jas., & Co., 19 Whitehall St.
Arnold, A., & Co., 461 Broadway.
Arnold, Constable & Co., Dry Goods, Broadway and 19th St.
Arnold, C. H., & Co., 27 South William St.
Arnold, D. H., & Co., 104 Bleecker St.
Arthur, Mountain & Co., Stationers, 56 Cedar St.
Astor House, Broadway and Vesey St.
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., 51 Wall St., (Marine.)
Auchincloss Brothers, 22 William St.

Babbitt, B. T., Soap, 82 Washington St.
Bache, Semon & Co., Glass, 11 Laight St.
Bagley, J. J., & Co., Tobacconists, 71 Maiden Lane.
Baker & Taylor Co., 33-37 East 17th St.
Baker, Voorhis & Co., 66 Nassau St.
Bros. & Co., 156 5th Av.
n, Austin & Co., Express, 53 B'way.
n, Ell, & Son, Paper Boxes, 1-2 Mis- Place.
& Co., Auctioneers, 93 5th Av.
America, 44 Wall St.
British North America, (Eng.,) 52 St.
aw Publishing Co., 21 Murray
hattan Co., 40 Wall St.; Ste- r, President.
treal, 59 Wall St.
York, N. B. Ass'n, 48 Wall St.
ngs, 280 4th Av.
of N. Y., 33 William St.
.4 6th Av.
iews & Co., Dyers, 334 Canal
., & Co., 26 Hudson St.
Bro., 198 Canal St.
& Co., Publishers, 156 5th Av.
r W., Civil Engineer, 55
Clothing, 30 Cooper Square.
Straw Goods, 564 Broadway.
lin, 45 Beekman St.
nwick, Saltpetre, Sulphur, t St.
ir., & Co., Importers, 5 lace.
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New St.
Travelers' Outfitters, 1
er, 155 Fulton St.
10 Hubert St.
38 Varick St.
2 West St.
6th Av.
St.
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, 68 Wall St.
Av.
3 B'way.
36 William
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Bleecker, A. J., 18 Cortlandt St.
Bliss, Fabyan & Co., Dry Goods, 32 Thomas St.
Bliss, J., & Co., Chronometers, 128 Front St.
Bloom, H. H., & Co., West Broadway.
Blumenthal, Sig., Agt. for Geo. Prints & Co., Achen, Germany, 591 Broadway.
Board of Underwriters of New York, 51 Wall St.
Boericke & Tafel, Pharmacists, 145 Grand St.
Bogart, O. M. & Co., Brokers, 39 Pine St.
Boker, Hermann, & Co., Hardware and Cutlery, 101 Duane St.
Bonner's, Robert, Sons, Publishers, 182 William St.
Bonney, B. W., Lawyer, 18 Wall St.
Borden, M. C. D., 177 Duane St.
Boston Belting Co., 100 Reade St.
Bouche Fils & Co., Champagne, 43 Broad St.
Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery.
Boyer's L., Sons, Lighterage, 90 Wall St.
Boyd, James, 12 Franklin St.
Boyd's City Dispatch, Addressing, &c., 16 Beekman St.
Boynton Furnace Co., Heat and Cook Ap., 207-209 Water St.
Brandreth, B., "Brandreth's Pills," 274 Canal St.
Braun, Clement & Co., 249 5th Av.
Breckwedel, H., Pawnbroker, 473 Grand St.
Brett Lithographing Company, 411 Pearl St.
Brewster, Jas. B., & Co., Carriages, 1,619 Broadway.
Bridgman, Alfred, 37 East 19th St.
Broadway Central Hotel, 683 Broadway.
Broadway Insurance Co., 80 William St.
Broadway National Bank, 237 Broadway.
Broadway Savings Bank, 237 Broadway, Entrance 4 Park Pl.
Brooklyn Bank, Fulton St., cor. Clinton, Brooklyn.
Brooklyn Heights Seminary, Brooklyn.
Brooklyn Savings Bank, Pierrepont and Clinton Sts., Brooklyn.
Brooks Bros., 938 Broadway.
Brosnan, John, 151 Fulton St.
Brotherhood Wine Co., Cor. Spring and Washington St.
Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers, 59 Wall St.
Brown & Seccomb, Beach and West Sts.
Browning, King & Co., Clothing, Cooper Square W.
Bruce & Cook, Tin Plate, 190 Water St.
Bruce's N. Y. Type Foundry, 13 Chambers St.
Brummell, Adonijah, Confectionery, 408 Grand St.
Brumley, Jas. L., Auctioneer, 189-191 Montague St., Brooklyn.
Bruno, C., & Son, Musical Instruments, 356 Broadway.
Bryant, M. B., & Co., 7 Maiden Lane.
Bulkley, Dunton & Co., Paper, 75 Duane St.
Burr Printing House, 18 Jacob St.
Burkhard, Thos., 494 Flushing Av., Brook'n.
Burnett, Jos., & Co., Extracts, &c., 110 Hudson St.
Burtis Dry Dock Co., foot Conover St., Brooklyn.
Burnton & Co., 92 4th Av.
Bush, W. J., & Co., 5 Jones Lane.
Butterick Publishing Co., 79 4th Av.
Butler, J. K., care Sheldon & Co., 12 Murray St.
Butler, Jno. Q. A., Stoves, 113 Beekman St.

Cabble, Wm., Wire Mfg. Co., 43 Fulton St.
Cahn, Belt & Co., 72 Broad St.
Callanan, L. J., 41 Vesey St.
Caledonian Insurance Co. of Scotland, 27 Pine St.
Calhoun, Robbins & Co., Importers, 406 Broadway.
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Cammann & Co., Stock Brokers, 47 Broadway.
Canada Life Assurance Company, 47 Cedar St.
Candee & Smith, foot East 26th St.
Cantrell, Geo., Shoes, 25 West 23d St.
Carhart & Bro., 49 Park Place.
Carle, John, & Sons, Chemists, 153 Water St.
Caro, J., & Son, Mantels, 196 Canal St.
Carpenter, L. J., 41 Liberty St.
Carpenter, W. & J. N., Brokers, 32 Pine St.
Carter, Hastings & Howe, Jewelry, 9-13 Maiden Lane.
Caswell, Massey & Co., 202 5th Av.
Catlin & Co., Dry Goods, 345-347 B'way.
Catherwood, H. & H. W., 5 So. William St.
Cauchois, F. A., & Co., Fulton Mills, Coffee, E. Fulton St.
Chaplin Collegiate School, 721 Madison Av.
Chatham National Bank, 192 Broadway.
Chatillon, John, & Sons, Scales, 85 Cliff St.
Chemical National Bank, 270 Broadway.
Churchman, The, 47 Lafayette Place.
Chicago, R. I. & P. R. R., 401 Broadway.
Chichester, W. B., Chairs, 13 Elisabeth St.
Chickering & Sons, Piano Makers, 49 Wall St.
Chocolate Menier, 95 5th Av.
Christian Intelligencer, 4 Warren St.
Citizens' Fire Insurance Co., 156 B'way.
Claflin, The H. B., Co., Dry Goods, 224 Church St.
Claflin, Thayer & Co., Shoes, 196 Church St.
Clarendon Hotel, 217 4th Av.
Clark, Dodge & Co., 51 Wall St.
Clayton, C. H., & Co., Stationers, 197 Pearl St.
Cook, Norman, Sons, Umbrellas, 122 Bowery.
Cook, Thos., & Son, Tourist Agents, 261 Broadway.
Cook & Bernheimer Co., 114 Franklin St.
Cooper, C. G. & Co., Sugar Machinery, 26 Cortlandt St.
Cooper, Peter, Glue Factory, 17 Burling Slip.
College of the City of New York, New York.
College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, 115 West 68th St.
College of St. Francis Xavier, 30 West 16th St.
Collamore, Davis & Co., Ltd., China and Glassware, 923 Broadway.
Collins & Co., Axes and Edge Tools, 212 Water St.
Colgate, Jas. B., & Co., Bankers, 36 Wall St.
Colgate & Co., Toilet Soaps and Perfumes, 55 John St.
Colton, Ohman & Co., 15 Warren St.
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John Jacob Astor,	August Belmont,
Gilbert J. Thorne,	O. L. Pariman,
E. Sevilla,	A. Brittin,
S. Hyman,	Wm. Adler,
Stuyvesant Fish,	E. H. Harriman,
C. E. Allgeyer,	H. Del. Vincent,
E. Steinhardt,	W. P. Brown,
J. M. Parker,	S. V. Fornaris.

FOUNDED IN 1826.

Brown Brothers & Co.,
59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Investment Securities

Bills of Exchange,
Cable Transfers,
Commercial and
Travelers' Credi
International Circ
Collections,
Certificates of De

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1853.

L. W. CARROLL & SON
NORWICH, CONN.
COMMISSION MERCH
Wool, Cotton, Manufacturers' Supplies, Heavy Chemicals, Paints, Oils,

ESTABLISHED 1828

Penn National Bank
of Philadelphia.

JULY 15TH, 1901

RESOURCES

Loans, discounts and investments	$4,468,491.18
Due from banks	262,544.66
Cash and reserve	1,282,883.46
	$6.013,919.30

LIABILITIES

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus and Profits, (net)	709,493.48
	1,209,493.48
Circulation	46,400.00
Deposits	4,758,025.82
	$6.013,919.30

H. G. CLIFTON, Cashier.

INCORPORATED 1819.
"The Leading Fire Insurance Company of America."

WM. B. CLARK, President.
W. H. KING, Secretary. E. O. WEFKS, Vice Pres.
A. C. ADAMS, HENRY E. REES, Asst. Secretaries.

1825 THE 1901

Pennsylvania
Fire Insurance Company

INCORPORATED 1825.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, 510 Walnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CAPITAL,	$400,000.00
ASSETS,	$5,334,922.53
SURPLUS,	$2,163,883.97

FOUNDED 1835.
FIRE INSURANCE.
DURING THE PAST 64 YEARS

The Delaware
Insurance Co.
of PHILADELPHIA
HAS PAID IN LOSSES OVER
$18,000,000.
Office S. E. Cor. Third and Walnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

HANOVER
SAVING FUND SOCIETY
General Banking Business.

Capital $50,000.00
Surplus & Profits . 181,267.00
Deposits . . . 1,040,000.00

R. M. WIRT, Pres't.
R. YOUNG, Vice Pres't.
J. B. SLAGLE, Treas.
F. WINEBRENNER, Asst. Tr.
[illegible]er, Penn.

[illegible]47.
[illegible]Bank

New York Correspondents:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK.

Established 1880.
No. 4 Maiden Lane, near Broadway.
Samuel Kohn. Leo Kohn.
ALOIS KOHN & CO.,
Manufacturers of
SOLID GOLD CHAINS.
....NEW YORK....

FIRMS AND COMPANIES IN NEW YORK CITY WHICH HAVE BEEN IN EXISTENCE FIFTY YEARS OR MORE.

(Continued.)

Commercial and Financial Chronicle, Pine and Pearl St.
Comey & Co., Straw Goods, 584-586 Broadway.
Compound Creosote Capsule Co.,, The, 130 Lexington Av.
Comstock, P. M., & Co., Fish, 152 Beekman St.
Comstock School for Girls, 32 West 40th St.
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., 115 Broadway.
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., 52 William St.
Conner, Fendler & Co., Printing Materials, 56 Beekman St.
Conroy, Thos. J., Fishing Tackle, 28 John St.
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York, 4 Irving Place.
Converse, Stanton & Co., Dry Goods, 83 and 85 Worth St.
Conway, E. B., 73 Carmine St.
Coppell, M., & Co., 35 Nassau St.
Cornell, J. B. & J. M., Iron, 143 Centre St.
Cornell Steamboat Co., foot West 52d St.
Courrier des Etats Unis, 105 Fulton St.
Cowdry, E. A., Broker, 108 Wall St.
Cowperthwait, 104 West 14th St.
Cowperthwait & Sons, Furniture, &c., 201 Park Row.
Cox, J. & G., Gelatine, 105 Hudson St.
Crandall Carriage Co., 605 3d Av.
Crave & Martin Co., 309-311 East 22d St.
Cromwell S. S. Co., Pier 9 North River.
Cross, Mark W., & Co., Harness, 253 B'way.
Crouch & Fitzgerald, Trunks, 688 B'way.
Crowell, Thos. Y., & Co., Publishers and Binders, 426 W. Broadway.
Crowley, Wm., & Sons, Needles, 274 Church St.
Cruikshank, E. A., & Co., Real Estate, 141 Broadway.
Cunard S. S. Co., 29 Broadway.
Cunningham, Wm. J., Brass Foundry, 671 Water St.
Cypress Hills Cemetery, 1 Madison Av.

Davids, Thaddeus, Co., Inks, 127 and 129 William St.
Dannot & Pell, Lumber, 24 Tompkins St.
Daniell Sons & Sons, John, Dry Goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.
Davenport, Mason & Co., Express, 304 Canal St.
Davis, W. H., & Son, 157 W. Houston St.
Davis, Waters & Co., 18 Dey St.
ware, 921 Broadway.
Davol, John, & Sons, Metals, 100 John St.
Dean, Chas. A., 572 5th Av.
Dean, W. G., & Son, Ardenter Mustard, 361 Washington St.
De Bary, Fred'k, & Co., Agents G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry, 41 Warren St.
Decker, T. W., & Son, Morrisania Dairy, 583, 585, and 586 Park Av.
Dejonge, L., & Co., Paper, 71 Duane St.
Delaware & Hudson Co., 21 Cortlandt St.
Delmar, Bertin, Ltd., 23 Pearl St.
Delmonico's, 5th Av. and 44th St.
De Luze, F. O., & Co., Liquors, 18 So. William St.
Del. Lack. & West. R. R. Co., 26 Exchange Place.
Demorest Mfg. Co., Sewing Machines, 153 West 23d St.
Dennison Mfg. Co., 198 Broadway.
Denny, T., & Co., Bankers, 62 Cedar St.
De Nyse's, Wm., Sons, 13 Frankfort St.
Deutz, Louis, Printer, 13 Murray St.
Devoe, F. W., and Reynolds, C. T., Co., Paints, 101 Fulton St.
Devoursney Bros., Carriage Lamps, 389 Broome St.
Dewar, J., & Sons, 126 Bleecker St.
Dickinson & Co., Brooklyn.
Diedrich, J., & Sons, Diamonds, 16 Malden Lane.
Dietz, R. E., Co., Lamps, Lanterns, 60 Laight St.
Dilworth, Porter & Co., Limited, 390 Washington St.
Dodd, Mead & Co., Publishers, 372 5th Av.
Dodworth, T. G., Dancing, 12 East 49th St.
Doelger's, Jos., Sons, 234 East 55th St.
Dougherty, A., Playing Card Mfg., 80 Centre St.
Dorlon's Oyster House, 6 and 7 East 23d St.
Doty & Scrimgour, Mfrs. Surface Coated Paper, 70 Duane St.
Douglass, Geo., 317 West St.
Doyle, D. A., 208 6th Av.
Driggs, E. F., & Co., Storage, 278 South St.
Dry Dock Savings Bank, 337 Bowery; Andrew C. Miehling.
Dry Goods Economist, 200 Greene St.
Drake's, Jas. H., Sons, Hardware, 77 Fourth Av.
Dubois, H., Sons, Dock Builders, 119 South St.
Dun, R. G., & Co., 290 Broadway.
Duncan's, John, Sons, Wor. Sauce, 43 Park Place.
Dunham's, Kimble, Son, 63 Gansevoort St.
Dunkle, Alfred, Clean. and Dye Est., 418 4th Av.
Durkee, E. R., & Co., Salad Dressing, 534 Washington St.
Duryee, Peter, & Co., Hardware, 12 West Broadway.
Duryee, Jacob E., foot East 35th St.
Duryea's, W. E., Sons, Merchants, 119 Warren St.
Du Vivier & Co., Agents Perrier Jouet Champagne, 22 Wall St.

Eager, J., & L[illegible] Liquors, 34 Cliff St.
Eagle Fire [illegible] of New York, 42 Cedar St.
East River National Bank, 663 Broadway.
East River Savings Bank, 3 Chambers St.
Eastern Fire Insurance Co., 52 William St.
Easton, Peter, Printer, 25 Fulton St.
Eley, Henry, Broker, 2 Wall St.
Eglesston Bros & Co., Iron, 166 South St.
Eising, E., & Co., 47 Front St.
Eldredge, R. N., & Co., 310 Washington Market.
Elwell, Jas. W., & Co., 47 South St.
Ely, Smith, Leather, 103 Gold St.
Embree, R. C., 135 Broadway.
Emigrant Ind. Savings Bank, 49 Chambers St.
Enos, P. W., & Sons Co., Whisky, 268 West Broadway.
Enyard & Godley, Produce, 88 Warren St.
Erie R. R. Co., 21 Cortlandt St.
Espenscheid, N., Hat Manufacturer, 116 Nassau St.
Estes, E. B., & Sons, Wood Turners, 45 John St.
Evangelist, 156 5th Av.
Evans, C. H., Ale, 127 Hudson St.

Fairbanks & Co., Scales, 311 Broadway.
Fall River Line, New York.
Farina, Johann Maria, Eau de Cologne, N. Y. Office, 1-3 Ann St., N. Y. City.
Farrington's, G. W., Sons, 28 Tompkins Market.
Farmer, A. D., & Sons, Type, Beekman and Gold Sts.
Farmers' Insurance Co., 46 Cedar St.
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 20 William St.
Fearing, Wm. H., 11 South William St.
Fellows & Co., Collars, 731 Broadway.
Ferris, F. A., & Co., Hams, 264 Mott St.
Feuchtwanger, L., & Co., 191 Fulton St.
Fidelity & Casualty Co., 97 Cedar St.
Field, A., & Co., Hardware, 93 Chambers St.
Field, R. C., Hardware, 139 Duane St.
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co., 72 Beaver St.
Firth, Thos., & Sons, Ltd., Steel, 23 Cliff St.
Fischer, J., & Co., Pianos, 33 Union Square.
Fischer, Sydney, 58 Lexington Av.
Fisher, R. E., & Co., 97 Houston St.
Fitch, B., & Co., 52 West 43d St.
Flack, Jas. A., S. S. Music, 14 Frankfort St.
Flagg, Elisha, Merchant, 54 Franklin St.
Flandrau & Co., Carriages, 372 Broome St.
Fleischman & Co., Perry and Washington Sts.
Fletcher, Alex, Distiller, 380 Greenwich St.
Fletcher Mfg. Co., 18-20 Thomas St.
Fliess, Wm., M., & Co., 47 Broadway.
Flint, Geo. C., Furniture, 45 West 23d St.
Flint & Co., Broad Exchange Building.
Flushing Institute, Flushing, L. I.
Foley, John J., Gold Pens, 6 Astor House.
Fougera, E., & Co., Chemists, 30 North William St.
Fould, H. B., 214 6th Av.
Fowler & Wells Co., 27 East 21st St.
Francis & Loutrel, Stationers, 86 Fulton St.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia, 45 William St.
Frasse Co., The, Tools, 19 Warren St.
Frasse, F. A., & Co., Hardware, 94 Fulton St.
French Line, Steamships, 32 Broadway.
Freund & Co., Linens, 339 Grand St.
Freygang, Geo., Drugs, 131 West Broadway.
Froelich, A., Estate of, Stoves, 287 Pearl St.
Frye, Jed & Co., 47 Water St.
Fuller Bros. & Co., 139 Greenwich St.
Funch, Edye & Co., Produce Exchange.
Funk, L., Jr., "Boker's Bitters," 72 Beekman St.
Fussell Ice Cream Co., 79 4th Av.

Gallatin National Bank, 36 Wall St.
Garner & Co., Dry Goods, 10 Worth St.
Gates, Church E., & Co., Lumber, 138th St. and 4th Av.
Gates, Charles, 70 Barclay St.
Gerken, H. N., 70 Gansevoort St.
German Company, State of New York, 13 Broadway.
Gilbert & Bennett Mfg. Co., 44 Cliff St.
Gillies (The) Coffee Co., Coffee, 235 Washington St.
Gillott, Jos., & Sons, Steel Pens, 91 John St.
Gillman, Son & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 62 Cedar St.
Gilman, Collamore & Co., China, 284 5th Av.
Gilmour, J. A., 82 Park Place.
Ginnel, Henry, & Co., Diamonds, 31 Maiden Lane.
Gleason & Bailey Mfg. Co., Fire Dept. Supplies, 181 Mercer St.
Globe Stationery and Printing Co., 89 Liberty St.
Goddard, J. W., & Sons, Linings, 98 Bleecker St.
Goldbacher, E., Optician, 98 Fulton St.
Good Cheer, American Tract Society Publishers, 150 Nassau St.
Goodenough & Woglom Co., Books, 122 Nassau St.
Goodeve, James, Stationer, 66 Duane St.
Goodwin's, Sam., Sons, Brokers, 45 William St.
Goodyear Metallic Rubber Shoe Co., 9 Murray St.
Goodyear Rubber Co., 503 Broadway.
Goodyear Rubber Co., 787 Broadway.
Gorham Mfg. Co., Broadway and 19th St.
Gourd, E., 35 South William St.
Gould, W., Reid & Co., Stationers, 144 Nassau St.
Graef, Chas., & Co., Champagne, Beaver, corner Broad St.
Graham, School, Misses, 176 West 72d St.
Gramercy Park Hotel, 35 Gramercy Park.
Grasselli Chemical Co., 63 Wall St.
Gregorie Bros. & Co., 192 Front St.
Gregory, Wm., Brass Founder, 214 Front St.
Gregory, J., 71 Barclay St.
Greenfield, E., Son & Co., 44 Barclay St.
Greenpoint Savings Bank, Manhattan Av. and Noble St., Brooklyn.
Greenwich Bank, 402 Hudson St.
Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av.
Greenwich (The) Fire Insurance Co., 161 Broadway.
Greenwood Cemetery, 71 Broadway.
Griffin, J. J., & Co., 52 Dey St.
Grinnell, Minturn & Co., 11 Broadway.
Guild & Garrison, Pumps, 463 Kent Av., Brooklyn.
Gunther, G. G., Sons, Furriers, 184 5th Av.
Gutta Percha and Rubber Mfg. Co., 126-8 Duane St.

Haaker, Wm., & Co., 99 N. Moore St.
Habirshaw, Wm. M., 15 Cortlandt St.
Hadden & Co., Raw Silk, 356 Broadway.
Haffenden & Van Biel, 79 Broad St.
Hall & Ruckel, "Sozodont," 215 Washington St.
Hall, Samuel, Sons, 229 W. 10th St., N. Y.
Hallgarten & Co., Brokers, 26 Broad St.
Halliday & Co., 17 Harrison St.
Halstead & Co., Provisions, 200 Forsyth St.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway.
Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co., Hardware, 209 Bowery.
Hammond, S., & Co., 62 Wall St.
Hanan & Son, Bridge and Water St., Bklyn.
Hanover National Bank, 9 Nassau St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., Pianos, 138 5th Av.
Hartford Fire Ins. Co., 50 Wall St.
Harper, H. R., Whisky, 1,135 Broadway.
Harper & Bros., Publishers, 325 Pearl St.
Harrison Bros. & Howson, Cutlery, 66 W. Broadway.
Harrison, E. M., & Co., Produce, 164 Duane St.
Harrison Bros. & Co., Paints, 117 Fulton.
Harrison, Michael, 214 East 52d St.
Hasbrouck, J. L., & Sons, Liquors, 97 Hudson St.
Hauft, Julian O., 613 Madison Av.
Haulenbeek, Jno. W., Coffee Roasters, 170 Duane St.
Hauptner & Co., Shirts, 1,298 Broadway.
Hauselt, Chas., Leather, 29 Spruce St.
Haviland & Co., China, 45 Barclay

FOUNDED 1833.

VERMILYE & COMPANY

BANKERS

Nassau and Pine Streets NEW YORK
13 Congress Street BOSTON

DEALERS IN

U. S. Government Bonds

AND OTHER

Investment Securities

FOUNDED 1837.

August Belmont & Co.

BANKERS,

No. 23 Nassau Street.

Agents and Correspondents of the
Messrs. ROTHSCHILD
London, Paris, and Vienna.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CRE
FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in All Parts of the World.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make Te
Transfers to EUROPE, CUBA, the
Indies, Mexico and California.

Execute orders for the purc
INVESTMENT SEC

SEPT

1901

FIRMS AND COMPANIES IN NEW YORK CITY WHICH HAVE BEEN IN EXISTENCE FIFTY YEARS OR MORE

(Continued.)

Hawes, W., & Co., Woods, 210 Lewis St.
Hay Foundry and Iron Works, 141 B'way.
Hayunga's Pharmacy, 502 Canal St.
Hazard Mfg. Co., 87 Liberty St.
Hazard, Hazard & Co., 1,150 Broadway.
Hazard Powder Co., 46 Cedar St.
Hazard Mfg. Co., Steel Rope, 50 Dey St.
Hazard, H. & Co., 117 Hudson.
Headley & Farmer Co., Trunks, 747 B'way.
Hearn, Jas. A. & Son, Dry Goods, 26 W. 14th St.
Hegeman, J. N., & Co., 21 Park Row.
Heinsch's, R., Sons Co., Shears, 90 Chambers St.
Hellman, Meyer, Av. B and 18th St.
Hemmenway, S., & Son, Sailmakers, 60 South St.
Henderson Bros., 17 Broadway.
Hendrick Bros., Metals, 49 Cliff St.
Henriques, Julian N., Broker, 30 Pine St.
Henry, L., & Co., Artificial Flowers, 721 Broadway.
Henry, H. S., & Son, 21 State St.
Henry, A. S., & Co., Ltd, Silk, 487 B'way.
Herring-Hall & Marvin Safe Co., 375 South St.
Hicks, W. S., Sons, 235 Greenwich St.
Hicks & Bell, Ship Chandlers, 68 South St.
Hill Bros., Millinery, 806 Broadway.
Hitchings & Co., 223 Mercer St.
Hodgman Rubber Co., 593 Broadway.
Hoe, R., & Co., Printing Presses, 504 Grand St.
Hoffman, L. Von & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 24 Exchange Place.
Hoffman Bros., 4 Warren St.
Holmes, F. W., Pens, 95 Cliff St.
Hopkins, Fred. T., Cosmetics, 37 Great Jones St.
Horner, R. J., & Co., 61-65 West 23d St.
Horstmann, Wm. H., & Co., Fancy Goods, Broadway and Grand St.
Houchin, Thos. W., 67 Park Place.
Houghton, C. C., Veneers, 231 Lewis St.
Howe Scale Co., 341 Broadway.
Howell, B. H., Son & Co., Sugar, 109 Wall St.
Huesmann & Co., Bristles, 83 Maiden Lane.
Hull, Grippen & Co., 310 3d Av.
Humphreys' Medicine Co., 67 William St.
Hutchinson, Pierce & Co., 896 Broadway.
Huyler's Candy Co., Candy, 86 Irving Place.

Illinois Central R. R., 314 Broadway.
Independent, The, 130 Fulton St.
Ingraham, Wm. M., 42 Court St., B'klyn.
Institute for Sav. of Merchants' Clerks, 20 Union Square.
Insurance Co. of State of Penn., 72 William St.
Insurance Co. of North America, 53 William St.
International Elev. Co., 101 Produce Exchange.
Irish American, Publishers, 35 Warren St.
Irish, Alfred, 5 3d Av.
Irish Emigrant Society, 51 Chambers St.
Irving National Bank, 287 Greenwich St.
Irving Press, 225 Fourth Avenue.
Irving Savings Bank, 115 Chambers St.
Iselin, Wm., & Co., 1 Greene St.

Jackson Bros., Express, 168 Church St.
Jackson, W. H., & Co., Mantels, Union Square North.
Jackson & Co., 114 W. 23d St.
Jackson, E. A., & Bro., Mantels, 50 Beekman St.
Jackson's, W., Sons, Grates, 246 Front St.
Jahn, C. A., & Co., Sugar & Rice, 98 Wall St.
Janes & Kirtland, 776 6th Av.
Jersey Cent. R. R., Central Building.
Jessop, Wm., & Sons, Ltd., 91 John St.
Johnson, J. W., Silver Plate, 22 John St.
Johnson, C. W., & Co., 6 Bridge St.
Johnston, J. H., & Son, 15 John St.
Jolly C., & Son, 8 E. 23d St.
Jones, David, Co., 335 E. 44th St.
Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, 17 and 19 Beaver St.
Journeay & Burnham, Flatbush Av. & Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Joyce, Geo. N., "Jewelry," 123 Nassau St.
Judson Hotel, 53 Washington Square.
Jube, J. P., & Co., 97 Bowery.

Kahler, Dr. P., & Sons, Shoes, 228 B'way.
Kersey, J., & Co., 85 Pearl St.
Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, Cigars, 1,018 2d Av.
Kessler & Co., Bankers, 54 Wall St.
Kemp, Day & Co., Canned Goods, 116 Wall St. and 73 Hudson St.
Kemp, W. H., Co., Gold Leaf, 165 Spring St.
Kenecliy, Wm., 391 Broadway.
Kennelly, Bryan L., 7 Pine St.
Ketterer, C. P., Co., Wagons, 214 W. 17th St.
Kick, H. B., & Co., 60 Fulton St.
Kiggins & Tooker Co., B. Books, 125 William St.
Kinsley Ex. Co., 304 Canal St.
Kingsland & Comstock, 5 Fulton Market.
Kimm's Pamphlet Bindery, Binders, 65 Ann St.
Klauberg, C., & Bros., Cutlery, 173 William St.
Kline & Co., Champagne, 34 Murray St.
Knoedler, M., Co., 355 5th Av.
Knabe, W., & Co., Pianos, 144 5th Av.
Knapp's Son, C., & Co., 60 Murray St.
Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, 12 William St.
Knox, E., Hatter, Broadway and Fulton St.
Knowlton, Wm., & Sons, Straw Goods, 566 Broadway.
Koehler, D. M., & Son Co., 119 Broad St.
Kohn, Alvis, & Co., Mfrs. Solid Gold Chains, 4 Maiden Lane.
Kraft, Geo. J., Importers, 85 Chambers St.
Kreischer, B., & Sons, P. Androvett, Prop., 119 E. 23d St.
Kurtz, F. F., Tools, 97 Cliff St.

Ladd & Coffin, 24 Barclay St.
Lalance & Grosjean Co., Agate Ware, 19 Cliff St.
Lane, John, Publisher, 251 5th Av.
Langley, W. H., & Co., 105 Worth St.
Lanman & Kemp, Chemists, 127 Water St.
Lamsrche's Sons, Metals, 51 John St.
Lamontagne, E., & Sons, 32 Beaver St.
Lamson & Goodnow Mfg. Co., Cutlery, 122 Chambers St.
Larkin, M., & Co., Real Estate, 6 Wall St.
Lawrence (The) School, Elocution and Dramatic Art, 306 West 42d St.
Lawrence Cement Co., 1 Broadway.
Lawrence & Co., Dry Goods, Duane and Thomas Sts.
Lawrenceville Cement Co., 26 Cortlandt St.
Lazard Freres, Bankers, 10 Wall St.
Lazell, Dalley & Co., 12 Duane St.
Lee, Tweedy & Co., Dry Goods, 86 Worth St.
Lee, Jas., & Co., Chemicals, 78 William St.
Lea & Perrin, Sauces, York St. and West Broadway.
Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, 29 Wall St.
Leavitt, Sheldon, Lawyer, 44 Wall St.
Le Boutillier Bros., Dry Goods, 50 West 23d St.
Leeming, Thos., & Co., Importers, 73 Warren St.
Leggett & Bro., Drugs, 301 Pearl St.
Lehigh Valley R. R.; Alfred Walter, Pres.; Havemeyer Building.
Lemcke & Buechner, 812 Broadway.
Leuring, T., & Co., Importers, 73 Warren St.
Leroy Shot & Lead Works, 261 Water St.
Leslie, Wm. M., 87 Water St.
Leverich, C. D., & Bro., Brokers, 48 Wall St.
Leveridge, Benj. C., 229 Broadway.
Levy, J., & Co., 31 Bond St.
Lewis & Conger, 130-132 West 42d St.
Lindeman & Sons' Piano Co., 548 West 23d St.
Lindenmeyr, H., & Sons, 20 Beekman St.
Liverpool and London and Globe (Fire) Insurance Co., 45 William St.
Loft & Co., Candy, 54 Barclay St.
Long Island R. R. Co., 128 Broadway.
Longmans, Green & Co., 93 5th Av.
Lord & Taylor, Dry Goods, 901 Broadway.
Low, Abbot, A., 31 Burling Slip.
Lowenberg & Co., Dry Goods, 60 Leonard St.
Ludlow, E. H., & Co., Real Estate, 115 Broadway.
Luhrs, Adolph, & Sons, 514 6th Av.
Luqueer, R. S., & Co., 67 Murray St.
Luyties Bros., 73 Park Row.
Lynch, Mrs. T. M., 1 Union Square.
Lyons, J. W., & Sons, 141 Charles St.
Lyons, J. P., Mgr., 9 Murray St.

MacDonald, Heywood Co., 26 W. 23d St.
Macy & Jenkins, Liquors, 67 Liberty St.
Macy's, Josiah, Sons, 191 Front St.
Maddock & Co., 21 Barclay St.
Magee, Worrall & Richards, 223 Grand St.
Mail and Express, New York.
Maillard, Henry Confectioner, 116 West 25th St. and 1,099 Broadway.
Maitland Coppell & Co., 24 Exchange Place.
Mali, Henry W. T., & Co., Importers, 85 Worth St.
Manchester Fire Assurance Co., 42 Cedar St.
Manhattan College, 131st St. and B'dway.
Manhattan Savings Institution, 644 Broadway.
Manhattan Life Insurance Co., 64, 66, and 68 Broadway.
Mann, William, Co., Stationers, 60 Maiden Lane.
Marine Mfg. & Supply Co., 158 South St.
Martin's, J. M. C., Sons, 107 Fulton St.
Martin & Campbell, 49 Vesey St.
Marsh, S. N., Trusses, Astor House, Vesey St. and Broadway.
Mason, J. W., & Co., 436 Pearl St.
Mather & Co., 51 William St.
Mathias, H., & Sons, 28 Peck Slip.
Matthews, A. D., & Sons, 398 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Matthews Apparatus Co., 449 1st Av.
Matthews, John, Firm of 329 E. 26th St.
Maxwell & Graves, 143 Liberty St.
May, J. S., 73 Broad St.
Mayer & Loewenstein, Varnish, 164 Water St.
McAlpin, D. H., & Co., 150 Avenue D.
McCoy, J. F., & Co., Hardware, 26 Warren St.
McCreery, James, & Co., Dry Goods, 60 West 23d St.
McGibbon & Co., Upholstery, Broadway and 19th St.
McKenna, James J., & Brother, 424 East 23d St.
McKesson & Robbins, Chemists, 91 Fulton St.
McLean, A., & Co., Netting, 460 Broome St.
McManus, Thomas, & Son, 39 E. 42d St.
McMullen, Thomas, 412 West 163d St.
Mead, N. E. J., & Co., 20 Broad St.
Mechanics' National Bank, 33 Wall St.
Mechanics & Traders' Bank, 565 and 567 Broadway.
Mercantile Library, Astor Place.
Mercantile National Bank, 191 Broadway, F. B. Schenck, J. V. Lott.
Merchants' Hotel, 201 Chambers St.
Merchants' National Bank, 42 Wall St.
Merchants' Exchange National Bank, 257 Broadway.
Meriden Cutlery Co., 85 Chambers St.
Meriden Britannia Co., 128 and 130 B'way.
Measenger, T. H., & Co., Importers, 161 Maiden Lane.
Methodist Book Concern, Publishers, 150 5th Av.
Metropolitan Savings Bank, 1 3d Av.
Middleton & Co., 68 Broad St.
Middleton, Carman & Co., 68 Fulton Market.
Middleton & Co., Merchants, 66 Broad St.
Miles & Holman, Com. Mcht., 49 Jay St.
Miles, Wm. A., & Co., Brewers, 57 Chrystie St.
Milhaur's Son, Druggist-Chemist, 182 Broadway.
Millard Lumber Co., 45 Broadway.
Miller, The Frank, Co., 349 West 26th St.
Miller, E., & Co., Lamps, 23 West B'dway.
Miller, S. B., & Co., 7 Fulton Fish Market.
Mills, Zophar, Tar, 144 Front St.
Missionary Herald, 105 E. 22d St.
Mitchell, R. G. & Co., Chemical Manufacturers, 141 Water St.
Moehring, Wm. G., & Co., 151 and 153 Cedar St.
Moët & Chandon, Champagne, Geo. A. Kessler & Co., Sole Agents, 20 Beaver St.
Monopole Champagne Co., 34 Beaver St.
Monsees, H. W., 61 Bowery.
Montgomery, Jas. and Jno. R., & Co., Tea and Coffee, 127 Water St.
Montebello & Co., Alfred de, Champagnes, 127 Broad St.
Morgan, E. D., & Co., 163 Broadway.
Morgan, J. L., Jr., Chemicals, 32 Liberty St.
Morgan Iron Works, ft. East 9th St.
Moriarty, John, 1 4th Av.
Morris & Cummings Dredg. Co., 17 State St.
Morris, R., & Abs. Ex. Co., 18 Broadway.
Morris, T. W., & Co., 474 Greenwich St.
Morrison, E. A., & Son, Dry Goods, 460 Broadway.
Morton Bros., Astoria L. I.
Mott, J. L., Iron Works, Iron Foundries, 86 to 90 Beekman St.
Mulford, Cary & Conklin, Leather, 34 Spruce St.
Mulhens & Kropff, Perfumery Soap, 493 Broadway.
Muller, Adrian H., & Son, Auctioneers, 76 Pine St.
Munn & Co., Patent Attorneys & Publishers of Scientific American, 361 Broadway.
Munn, E. Son & Co., 83 Beaver St.

James K. Polk. 1845.

John Tyler. 1841.

Zachary Taylor. 1849.

COMMENCED BUSINESS IN 1845.

Millard Fillmore. 1850.

The Mutual Benefit

Franklin Pierce. 1853.

LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

NEWARK, N. J.

AMZI DODD, - - - President

James Buchanan. 1857.

Abraham Lincoln. 1861, 1865.

ASSETS (Market Values), Jan. 1, 1901,

$74,311,468.25.

LIABILITIES, N. J. and N. Y. Standard,

$68,186,103.34.

SURPLUS,

$6,125,364.91.

Andrew Johnson. 1865.

Ulysses S. Grant. 1869, 1873.

Paid Policyholders Since Organization,

$182,509,190.

Rutherford B. Hayes. 1877.

James A. Garfield. 1881.

Its Policies Contain

Special and Peculiar Advantages

Which are not combined in the

POLICIES OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Portraits of Presidents of the United States since Company's incorporation.

Grover Cleveland. 1885, 1893.

William McKinley. 1897, 1901.

Benjamin Harrison. 1889.

Chester A. Arthur. 1881.

National Newark Banking Co.,

NEWARK, N. J.

The Oldest Bank in New Jersey,

ORGANIZED IN 1804.

Nearly a century in the same location, corner Broad and Bank Sts.

CAPITAL, $500.000; SURPLUS & PROFITS, $610,000.

Transacts a general banking business.
Invites new accounts.

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF NEW JERSEY COLLECTIONS, HAVING THE BEST EQUIPPED COLLECTION DEPARTMENT IN THE STATE.

CHAS. G. ROCKWOOD, President.
EDWARD S. CAMPBELL, Vice Pres't.
H. W. TUNIS, Cashier.

SEPT

FIRMS AND COMPANIES IN NEW YORK [illegible] WHICH HAVE BEEN IN EXISTENCE [illegible] YEARS OR MORE.

(Continued.)

Munroe, J., & Co., Bankers, 32 Nassau St.
Mussehl, Eugene, & Co., Stoves, 218 Water St.
Murphy, George M., Roofer, 43 New Chambers St.
Murray's, Charles, Son, 72 Roosevelt St.
Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co., 137 B'way.
Mutual Life Ins. Co., 34 Nassau St.
Myers, Louis, 146 West 23d St.

Nason Mfg. Co., Iron Pipe, 71 Beekman St.
National Bank of Commerce in New York, 31 Nassau St.
National Bank of N. America, 25 [illegible]
National Broadway Bank, 227 Broadway.
National Butchers & Drovers' Bank, 685 Broadway.
National City Bank, 52 Wall St.
National Citizens' Bank, 401 Broadway.
National City Bank, 52[illegible] Fulton St.
National Lead Co., 10[illegible] William St.
Naylor & Co., Iron, 45[illegible] Pearl St.
Negus, T. S. & J. D., [illegible]ments, 140 Water St.
Neidlich's Pharmacy, 50 Centre St.
Nesbit, George S., Printers, 167 Pearl St.
Nestler, A., 71 Barclay St.
Netherlands Fire Ins. Co., 29-31 Liberty St.
New Brunswick Rubber Co., 9 Murray St.
New England Mutual Life Ins. Co., 218 Broadway.
Newman, Henry, & Co., Importers, 577 Broadway.
New York & Boston Dyewood Co., 55 Beekman St.
New York Central & Hudson R. R. Co., Grand Central Station.
New York Conservatory of Music, 112 E. 18th St.
Newton Copper Type Co., 18 Rose St., New York.
New York Belting & Packing Co., 23 Park Row.
New York Boat Oar Co., 63 West St.
New York Bureau of Revision, 70 5th Av.
New York Dry Dock & Repair Co., 19 Whitehall St.
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, 218 Second Ave.
New York Fire Insurance Co., 72 Wall St.
New York Floating & Dry Dock Co., 35 Broadway.
New York Freeman's Journal, 46 Park Place.
New York Harbor Towboat Co., 17 State St.
New York Herald.
New Yorker Herold, 24 North William St.
New York Historical Society, 170 2d Av.
New York Life Ins. Co., 346 Broadway.
New York Life Ins. & Trust Co., 52 Wall St.
New York Mutual Ins. Co., 59 Maiden Lane.
New York National Exchange Bank, 92 West Broadway.
New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co., Piers 45, 46, 49, 50, 51 and 52 East River.
New York Net & Twine Co., 103 Barclay St.
New York Rubber Co., 84 Reade St.
New York Society Library, 109 University Place.
New York Times, The.
New York University Law School, Washington Sq.
New York University, New York.
New Yorker Staats Zeitung, Tryon Row.
Niagara Fire Ins. Co., 46 Cedar St.
Nicholas, G. S., Agents Piper Heidsieck, 43 Beaver St.
Nichols, G. N., 66 Beaver St.
Niedlich's Centre St. Pharmacy, 50 Centre St., Cor. Pearl.
North American Journal of Homoeopathy, 181 West 73d St.
North American Journal of Home, 187 West 73d St.
North American Life Assurance Co., 115 Broadway.
North American Fire Ins. Co. of Boston, 16 Liberty St.
North American Review, Franklin Sq.
Northern Assurance Co. of London, 38 Pine St.
North (The) River Ins. Co., Fire, 46 Cedar St.
North River Hotel, 107 Barclay St.
Northwestern National Fire Ins. Co., 19 Liberty St.
Norwich Union Society, Fire Insurance, 56 Pine St.

Occidental Hotel, 341 Broome St.
O'Donnell, N. & H., Barrels, 202 Henry St.
O'Donohue's Sons, John, Tea and Coffee, 88 Front St.
Oelrichs & Co., Commission Merchants, Agents North German Lloyd Steamship Co., 5-11 Broadway.
Ogden & Co., Lumber, 411 Washington St.
Olliffe, William M., 6 Bowery.
Oppenheimer Bros. & Vieth, Diamonds, John and Nassau Sts.
Orange County Milk Ass'n, 146 West 25th St., New York.
O'Reilly's, Miles, Son & Co., Liquor, 252 Front St.
Ormsby, Dorman [illegible], Mineral Waters, 168th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Osborne, John, Sons Co., 45 Beaver St.
O'Shea, P., 19 Barclay St.
Ostermoor & Co., Mattresses, &c., 116 Elizabeth St.
Ottiwell, John D., 199 3d Av.
Owen, Thomas J., & Co., Com. Merchants, 135 Front St.

Pacific Bank, 470 Broadway.
Pacific Fire Ins. Co., 32 Pine St.
Pacific Mail S. S. Co., 15 Broad St.
Pacific Mutual Life Ins. Co., 174 B'dway.
Panama R. R. Co., 24 State St.
Park & Tilford, Grocers, 917 Broadway.
Partridge, Josiah, Chairs and Furniture, 358 and 360 Pearl St.
Passaic Chem. Co., 254 Pearl St.
Patteson, Calvin, 20 St. James Pl., B'klyn.
Patterson Brothers, Hardware, 27 Park Row.
Pears' Soap, 367 Canal St.
Peck, N. & W. J., foot E. 48th St.
Peddle, T. B., & Co., Trunks, 368 B'dway.
Peek & Velsor, Drugs, 9 Gold St.
Pennsylvania Coal Co., 1 Broadway.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co., 461 Broadway.
People's Bank, 393-395 Canal St.
People's Line of Steamboats to Albany, Pier 32, N. R.
Pfizer, Charles, & Co., Chemists, 81 Maiden Lane.
Phenix Bank, 49 Wall St.
Phelps, Dodge & Co., Metals, 99 John St.
[illegible] Hotel, 1 West St.
[illegible], 155 Bowery.
[illegible] L., & Co., Coffee, 88 Wall St.
[illegible] Ass'n of London, 35 Liberty St.
[illegible]ys, 123 White St.
[illegible] & [illegible]ron and Steel, 29 Broadway.
[illegible] Co[illegible]l., 18 East 23d St.
[illegible] & [illegible]rfumery, 46 East 14th St.
[illegible] [illegible]tional Detective Agency, 57 Broadway.
Planten, E., & Son, 224 William St., N. Y.
Platt, Charles S., Assayer, 29 Gold St.
Pollion, C. & R., Shipwrights, 224 South St.
Polhemus, [illegible], Printing Co., 121 Fulton St.
Pomeroy, Gambell Co., 7 Mott St.
Pond, Y. A., & Co., Music, 148 5th Av.
Pond's Extract Co., 76 5th Av.
Popham & Co., 1 Madison Av.
Potts, Fred A., & Co., 143 Liberty St.
Powell & Weightman, 56 Maiden Lane.
Power's, John, Son & Co., 8 Fulton Market.
[illegible]al Phar. Co., Drugs, 396 Broadway.
Prentice, James, & Son Co., Opticians, 178 Broadway.
Price Bros. & Co., Labels, 65 Duane St.
Prosser, Thomas & Son, Steel, 15 Gold St.
Providence Washington Fire Ins. Co., 72 William St.
Putnam's, G. P., Sons, Publishers, 27 and 29 W. 23d St.
Pyle, J., & Sons, Pearline, 428 Greenwich St.

Quincy, J. W., & Co., Metals, 100 William St.

Radway & Co., "R. R. R." Remedies, 55 Elm St.
Radde, William, & Son, Books, 34 Park Row.
Randall, W. W., Diamonds, 13 Maiden Lane.
Randolph, The A. D. F., Co., Publishers, 114 5th Av.
Raymond, A., & Co., Nassau and Fulton Sts.
Recknagel, J. H., & Sons, Merchants, 112 Wall St.
Reed & Barton, 41 Union Square and 6 Maiden Lane.
Reid, James, & Co., Wholesale Wines, &c., 49 Broad St.
Remington Arms Co., 315 Broadway.
Renauld & Niederstadt, 95 Broad St.
Reusens, G., 18 Broadway.
Rich, H. S., & Co., 206 Broadway.
Richards, A., & Co., Shoes, 59 Reade St.
Richard, C. B., & Co., Bankers and S. S. Agents, 61 Broadway.
Richardson & Boynton Co., 232 Water St.
Richardson, J. W., & Co., Jewelers, 1 Maiden Lane.
Rider Ericsson Engine Co., 22 Cortlandt St.
Ridley, Edw., & Sons, Dry Goods, 309 Grand St.
Ridley & Co., Candy, 142 Chambers St.
Riehle Bros., Test. Mch. Co., 120 Liberty St.
Riker, W. B., & Son Co., 373 6th Av.
Robbins, A. & M., 98 Fulton Market.
Robbins & Appleton, Watches, 21 Maiden Lane.
Robinson, N. M., & Co., Chemists, 154 Maiden Lane.
Rockwell, T., & Co., Leather, 195 William St.
Rogers, H. M., & Co., 11 Fulton Fish M'kt.
Rogers, Stephen, Painter, 426 Greenwich St.
Rogers, William Mfg. Co., Silverware, 80 Chambers St.
Roosevelt & Schuyler, Champagne, 99 Pearl St.
Ropes, W., & Co., Merchants, 74 Wall St.
Rorke, E., & Co., 40 Barclay St.
Rose & Co., Stoves, 36 and 64 Orchard St.
Routledge, G. & Sons, Ltd., 119 West 23d St.
Royal Fire Ins. Co., 50 Wall St.
Royal Insurance Company, 50 Wall St.
Rushmore, Isaac W., 100 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.
Russell, J., & Co., Cutlery, 37 Reade St.
Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co., Hardware, 45 Chambers St.
Ruszits, John, Fur Co., Furs, 73 Mercer St.

Sadler, D. & J., & Co., Publishers, 74 Murray St.
Sailors' Home, 190 Cherry St.
Sailors' Magazine, 76 Wall St.
Sanborn-Perris Map Co., Ltd., 115 B'dway.
Sanders, Drs. B. & N., 151 Bowery.
Sanders, H., & Co., Agents, 256 Church St.
Sanderson Bros. Steel Co., 32 Cliff St.
Sanford, S. T. W., & Sons, Long Island
Sanford, William H., 248 Fulton St.
Sargent & Co., Mfrs. Locks and General Hardware, 149-153 Leonard St.
Savage, J. Y., Real Estate, 37 Liberty St.
Savannah Line Steamships, Pier 35 N. R.
Schaefer, The F. & M., Brewing Co., Park Av. and 50th St.
Schellin, E., & Co., Importers, 75 Leonard St.
Schieffelin & Co., 170 William St.
Schimper & Co., Metal Goods, 369 B'dway.
Schlesinger, Charles, & Sons, 124 Liberty St.
Schrader's, A., Sons, Diving Appa., 32 Rose St.
Schulz & Ruckgaber, 16 Exchange Place.
Schuyler, Ackley C., 333 West 36th St.
Schwarzwaelder, William & Co., Furniture, 343 Broadway.
Scott, L., Publishing Co., 9 Warren St.
Scottish Union and National Ins. Co., 43 Pine St.
Scoville & Adams Co. of New York, 3 and 5 West 18th St.
Scovill Mfg. Co., Brass Goods, 423 Broome St.
Scribner's, Charles, Sons, Publishers, 153 5th Av.
Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 Wall St.
Searle, Dailey & Co., Straw Goods, 602 Broadway.
Seely's Son, G. B., 319 W. 15th St.
Shade, C. E., & Co., Ins. Agency, 58 Cedar St.
Shannon & Co., Linings, 56 Reade St.
Shaw, James M., & Co., China, 25 Duane St.
Shelton (The) Co., 64 Reade St.
Shepard & Co., Metals, 21 Cliff St.
Sheridan, G. K., & Co., Cotton Duck, 68 Thomas St.
Shipman's, A. L., Sons, Stationers, 14 Warren St.
Shlieck & Co., Men's Furnishings, 98 Fulton St.
Simpson, W., & Co., 181 Bowery.
Simpson, W., Pawnbroker, 91 Park Row.
Simpson, R., & Co., 143 West 42d St.
Simpson, John, Estate of, 175 Bowery.
Singer Mfg. Co., Sewing Machines, 149 Broadway.
Skiddy, Minford & Co., Brokers, 101 Wall St.
Skidmore, J., Sons, Coal, 7 Broad St.
Slevin, James J., Undertaker, 25 Spring St.

FOUNDED 1796.

Gerald L. Hoyt, Arthur Coppell, Dallas B. Pratt, Herbert Coppell.

MAITLAND, COPPELL & CO.,

22 & 24 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

Orders executed for all Investment Securities. Act as agents of Corporations, and negotiate and issue Loans.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS, LETTERS OF CREDIT ON

Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE & SMITHS, London;
Messrs. MALLET FRERES & CIE., Paris;
BANCO NACIONAL DE MEXICO And its Branches.

Agents for the
Bank of Australasia, British Guiana Bank, Demerara, etc., etc

THE
Greenwich Insurance Company
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

ORGANIZED IN 1834

Office in the Company's Building
NO. 161 BROADWAY

This Company has been uninterruptedly and successfully in business
SIXTY-SIX YEARS

INCORPORATED 1851.
WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO, CANADA.
Hon. GEO. A. COX, President.
J. J. KENNY, Vice Pres. & Managing Director

UNITED STATES STATEMENT, JANUARY 1ST, 1901.
ASSETS $2,016,370.79
SURPLUS IN U. S..... 638,430.58

EASTERN DEPARTMENT—
E. J. KNOWLES, Manager,
47 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT—
W. L. PERRIN, Manager,
45 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1833.
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE AND MARINE.
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO CANADA.
UNITED STATES BRANCH.

JANUARY 1ST, 1901.
ASSETS $1,310,063.19
LIABILITIES 852,184.34
NET SURPLUS $457,878.85

Hon. GEORGE A. COX, President.
J. J. KENNY, Vice President.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT—
E. J. KNOWLES, Manager,
47 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT—
W. L. PERRIN, Manager,
45 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

HALLGARTEN & CO.

26 and 28 Broad Street, New York.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of the world.

Telephone Call 841 Broad. FOUNDED MAY 1, 1851. ROOM 809.
NEW YORK HARBOR TOW BOAT CO.
OFFICE, 17 STATE STREET.

TOWING by Tug Boats John Nichols, Lewis Pulver, E. M. Millard, Geo. K. Kirkham, Edna, and others.

EXCURSIONS by Side-Wheel Boats George Starr, Wm. Fletcher, John E. Moore, Hazel Kirke, J. G. Emmons, Rosa.

1901

FIRMS AND COMPANIES IN NEW YORK CITY WHICH HAVE BEEN IN EXISTENCE FIFTY YEARS OR MORE.

(Continued.)

Sloane, W. & J., Carpets, Rugs, and Upholstery, 880-888 Broadway.
Slote, Daniel, & Co., School Supplies, 119 William St.
Smith, Arnett G., 14 Fulton St.
Smith, C. T., 25 and 27 New Chambers St.
Smith, Edward, Candy, 154 Greenwich and 71 Cortlandt St.
Smith, Edward, & Co., Inc., Varnishes, 45 Broadway.
Smith, George, & Son, Chimney Experts, 249 and 251 W. 28th St.
Smith, Gray & Co., Broadway and 31st St.
Smith, H. M., Co., Gold Pens, 83 Nassau St.
Smith, James P., Agents, Hudson and Leonard Sts.
Smith, J. Lee, & Co., Paints, 59 Frankfort St.
Smith & McNeil, Hotel, 199 Washington St.
Smith, R. B., Secretary Plant System, 12 West 23d St.
Snow, H. H., & Son, Candy, 38 Park Row.
Solomon, A. A., Jr., & Co., Agents, Brandy, 37 Beaver St.
South Brooklyn Savings Institution, 160 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.
Southard-Robertson Company, 257 and 259 Water St.
Spitolr, F. E., Druggist Sundries, 186 William St.
Spirit of Missions, 281 4th Av.
Spirit of the Times & Sportsman, 62 Trinity Place.
Springfield Fire Ins. Co., 72 William St.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., 72 William St.
Squire's, H. N., Son, Jeweler, 1 Maiden Lane.
Stackpole & Bro., Nautical Instruments, 41 Fulton St.
Standard Scale Supply Co., 136 W. B'dway.
Stanley, E., Express, 63 Gold St.
Starkweather & Co., 20 South William St.
Steinway & Sons, Pianos, 111 East 14th St.
Stimpson, E. B., & Son, Machinery, 31 Spruce St.
Stiner, Joseph, & Co., Teas and Coffees, 196 Bowery.
Stivers, R. M., 144 East 31st St.
St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y. City.
Stonington Line, 113 Broadway.
Stout, J. D., & Co., Merchants, 81 Warren St.
Strange, William, Co., Silks and Ribbons, 96 Prince St.
Strasburger, M., Notions, 372 Broadway.
Strong & Trowbridge Co., Importers, 21 State St.
Struthers, Wells & Co., 26 Cortlandt St.
Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co., 19 Liberty St.
Sun Fire Ins. Co., 54 Pine St.
Sweet's, A. M., Sons, Restaurant, 4 Fulton St.
Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., Dry Goods, 376 Broadway.

Tallmadge, Fred S., 99 Cedar St.
Talmage, Dan, Sons, 112 Water St.
Tallmadge, W. H., 33 Fulton St.
Tappan, Herman, Perfumery, 112 Duane St.
Tarrant & Co., 278 Greenwich St.
Tatham & Bros., Lead, 82 Beekman St.
Taylor, H. E., & Co., Funeral Goods, 154 East 23d St.
Tefft Weller Company, Dry Goods, 328 Broadway.
Thalia Theatre; Kessler & Spachner, Lessees; L. Spachner, Business Manager; 48 Bowery.
Thorburn & Co., Seeds, 36 Cortlandt St.
Thompson's Sam'l, Nephew & Co., Wool, 142 Duane St.
Thomas, Seth, Clock Co., 49 Maiden Lane.
Tiemann, N. G., & Co., Surgical Instruments, 107 Park Row.
Tieman, D. F., & Co., Colors and Paints, 44 and 46 Duane St.
Tiffany & Co., 15 Union Square.
Titus, Wells & Willets, Feed and Grain, 254 Front St.
Times, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Tobias, S. S., Estate of, Patent Medicines, 40 Murray St.
Toch Bros., Paints, 470 West Broadway.
Tooth, A., Sons, 296 5th Av.
Toplitz, L., & Co., 207 Greene St.
Townsend & Montant, Auctions, 87 and 89 Leonard St.
Townsend, Scott & Son, Bankers and Brokers, Baltimore, Md.
Travers, J. P., & Son, Twine, 46 Beekman St.
Tribune, Park Row.
Tucker & Carter Rope Co., 76 South St.
Turner, J. P., 40 Cortlandt St.
Tuttle & Bailey Mfg. Co., 83 Beekman St.

United States Life Ins. Co., Broadway and Murray St.
United States Fire Ins. Co., 46 Pine St.
Union Stove Works, 70 Beekman St.
Union Fire Ins. Co., 72 William St.
Union Square Hotel, 14 Union Sq. East.
Upjohn, R. M., 111 Broadway.
University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.

Vaccine Laboratory, foot East 16th St.
Valentine & Co., 57 Broadway.
Valentine's, S., Sons, Flour, 171 Cherry St.
Van Blankensteyn & Hennings, Liners, 471 Broadway.
Van Houten, C. J., & Zoon, Cocoa, 106 Reade St.
Vause, John T., & Son, 218 Bowery.
Vermilye & Co., Bankers, Nassau and Pine Sts., New York.
Vernon Bros. & Co., Paper, 24 Reade St.
Vietor, Frederick, & Achelis, Dry Goods, 66 Leonard St.

Waddell, R. J., & Co., Glue, 52 Beekman St.
Wall, J., & Son, 6th Av. and 21st St.
Wallace, R., & Sons' Mfg. Co., Silverware, 228 5th Av., (Wallingford, Conn.)
Washington Cemetery, 141 Broadway.
Waterbury Brass Co., 60 Centre St.
Waterbury, Nelson J., 141 Broadway.
Waters, Horace, & Co., Pianos, 134 5th Av. and 254 W. 125th St.
Waters, John, Sons, Assayers, 12 Dutch St.
Watkins, James Y., & Son, 16-18 Catharine St. and 11 East Broadway.
Watson, W. M., & Co., 71 Bowery.
Webb, James A., & Son, Alcohol, 165 Pearl St.
Weber-Wheelock Company, Pianos, 108 5th Av.
Webster, H., & Co., 45 Jay St.
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express and Banking, 63 Broadway.
Welsh, George W., Watches, &c., 233 Greenwich St.
Wemple, J. C., 35 East 20th St.
West, Frederick R., & Co., Liquors, 78 Wall St.
Western Assn. Co. of Toronto, 47 Cedar St.
Western Union Telegraph Co., 195 B'dway.
Westminster Review, 7 Warren St.
Wheeler, E. S., & Co., Supplies, 12 Cliff St.
Wheeler & Guck's Successors, 426 Pearl St.
Wheeler, William A., Jr., 206 Broadway.
White, Frank C., Baker and Confectioner, 15 Catharine St.
White, Hentz & Co., Liquors, 17 South William St.
White Star Line, 9 Broadway.
White, Van Glahn & Co., Hardware, 15 Chatham Sq. and 49 East 42d St.
White, W. A. & A. M., Merchants, 130 Water St.
Whitehouse & Porter, Real Estate, 500 5th Av.
Whiting Mfg. Co., Silverware, 871 B'dway.
Whitney, James F., 31 Broadway.
Whittaker, Thomas W., 2 and 3 Bible House.
Wilde's, Samuel, & Sons, 9-13 Dutch St.
Wiley, John, & Sons, Publishers, 43 East 19th St.
Wilkins, John, Liquors, 254 Grand St.
Willets & Co., Merchants, 303 Pearl St.
Williams, G. A., & Sons, Wire Works, 85 Fulton St.
Williams, R. C., & Co., Grocers, 56 Hudson St.
Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co., 150 Broadway.
Williamsburgh Savings Bank, 175 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Wilmurt's Sons, 54 East 13th St.
Wilson Distilling Co., 100 Broadway.
Wilson & Griffin, Sails, 24 Maiden Lane.
Wilson, O. C. & K. R., 80 West St.
Winslow, Lanier & Co., Bankers, 17 Nassau St.
Winslow's (Mrs.) Soothing Syrup, 215 Fulton St.
Wise, William & Son, Jeweler, Flatbush Av. and Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Wisner, W. H., & Co., 45 Cotton Exchange.
Wittenberg, J., Pawnbroker, 161 Park Row.
Wood, Walter A. Co., Mowing-Reaping Machine Co., 5 to 11 Broadway.
Wood, William, & Co., Medical Book Publishers, 51 5th Av.
Woods, C. F., & Co., Diamonds, 1 Maiden Lane.
Woodward, Baldwin & Co., Com. Merchants, 43 Worth St.
Worthington, Henry R., Inc., 120 Liberty St.

Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., Locks, 9 Murray St.
Yawger, T. C. and I. C., Carbons, 21 Maiden Lane.
Young & Smylie, Lorimer & Bayard Sts., Brooklyn.

Zinsser, Wm., & Co., Manufacturers of Brewers' Supplies, 197 William St.
Zoebisch, C. A., & Sons, Musical Instruments, 19 Murray St.

THE JUBILEE NUMBER.

A Local Appreciation of The New York Times's Anniversary.

From The Troy Northern Budget.

On the 18th of the present month THE NEW YORK TIMES will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its first publication. This of itself is a sufficiently important event to invite comment. THE TIMES has been for half a century one of the leading papers of the country. Its first editor was Henry J. Raymond, whose strength of style, multiplicity, and versatility of talents and political genius made it the mouthpiece of as intelligent and conservative constituency as a newspaper ever had. THE TIMES also made honorable fame for itself by defying the Tweed ring and publishing the figures that caused the breaking up of this band of civic looters at a time when those who dared to take part in such a crusade were few and fearful. That was a memorable instance of journalistic courage. One feature of the anniversary number that THE TIMES will issue will be a rule limiting advertisements to firms that have been fifty years and upward in business.

The anniversary has a local interest. George Jones, who was one of the founders of THE TIMES, and who was for many years its publisher and business director—the man who ordered the publication in the paper of the Tweed ring exposures—was, before he went to New York, interested in the linen collar business in this city. His marriage took place in the front room of the second story of the present building now occupied by The Budget, and he was a lifelong friend of the late Charles L. MacArthur, [of The Budget.]

THE TIMES in these later days has earned highest commendation. It has fought a good fight for clean journalism. It gives "all the news that's fit to print." When the rage for "yellow newspapers" was at its highest THE TIMES deliberately avowed a policy opposed to sensationalism. This it has pursued consistently. The policy has not only been justified by events, but it proves that there are enough people in the metropolis to make such a policy financially successful. THE TIMES has never been so prosperous or so widely circulated as it is to-day. Best of all, the success is clean. There's no taint upon it, and the line pursued by THE TIMES calls for neither explanation nor excuse.

THE BANK OF AMERICA
NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1812

The Bank of America, 1812. N.W.cor. Wall & William Sts.

Capital $1,500,000
Surplus fund 2,250,000
Undivided profits 808,926
Total Capital, Surplus, etc. 4,558,926

1901
N. W. Cor. Wall & William Sts.

The Bank of America, 1835. N. W. Cor. Wall & William Sts.

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President
FREDERIC P OLCOTT, Vice-President
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier
JOHN SAGE, Assistant Cashier

CHARTERED 1799
BANK of the MANHATTAN COMPANY.
STEPHEN BAKER, President. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.
HENRY K. McHARG, Vice President. W. E. TROTTER, Asst. Cashier.
Capital, ... $2,050,000
Surplus, ... $2,050,000
LONDON CORRESPONDENT.
CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
CHARTERED 1836.
CAPITAL, . . $1,200,000 SURPLUS, . . $550,000
President, RICHARD L. EDWARDS.
Vice Pres't, CHARLES W. MORSE.
Cashier, ALFRED H. CURTIS.
DIRECTORS.
HENRY HENTZ, E. T. BEDFORD,
R. L. EDWARDS, CHARLES W. MORSE,
AUGUST BELMONT, ROBERT M. THOMPSON,
JAMES SWANN.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE BANK.

ESTABLISHED 1851.
EWALD FLEITMANN, President. EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Vice President.
DAVID C. TIEBOUT, Vice President. HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.
THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $600,000.00
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS 370,996.70
DEPOSITS, JULY 15, 1901 ..... 4,335,363.96
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

ESTABLISHED 1835.
The Thames National Bank,
NORWICH, CONN.
Capital $1,000,000

Established 1822.
N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO PITTSBURGH SECURITIES.
PARTNERS:
Jno. G. Holmes. Nathl. Holmes.
J. D. Lyon.

NATIONAL BANK OF D. O. MILLS & CO.
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.
INCORPORATED 1872. ESTABLISHED 1850
By D. O. MILLS & CO.

Commenced business in 1852.
NATIONAL BANK OF NEWBURY,
WELLS RIVER, VT.
Capital, $300,000. Profits, $75,000.

ESTABLISHED 1851.
Knauth, Nachod & Kühne,
BANKERS,
13 William Street, New York.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
LETTERS OF CREDIT,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Founded 1847. Baltimore, Md.
HAMBLETON & CO.,
Bankers & Brokers.
Members New York & Baltimore Stock Exchanges

ESTABLISHED 1852.
TOWNSEND SCOTT & SON,
Bankers and Brokers.
Baltimore, Md.

ESTABLISHED 1845.
Sydney Fisher
REAL ESTATE and FIRE INSURANCE.
54, 56 and 58 Lexington Avenue.
Successor to JOHN BISCO.

Wm. Wilson & Sons. Established 1802.
Wilson, Colston & Co. Established 1887.
WILSON, COLSTON & CO.,
(Members of Baltimore Stock Exchange.)
BANKERS.
216 East Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
Investment Securities a specialty.
Exceptional facilities for Southern Securities.
New York Correspondent, First Nat'l Bank.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
Townsend & Montant,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,
87 and 89 Leonard St.

DIEU ET MON DROIT

John Dewar & Sons, Ltd.

Have been appointed by Royal Warrant Distillers to His Majesty KING EDWARD VII

DEWAR'S SCOTCH WHISKY also received *GRAND PRIX* (Highest Award) PARIS EXPOSITION

OLDEST CARRIAGE HOUSE IN AMERICA.

J. B. BREWSTER & CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1838.

WAREROOMS: { Old Guard Building Broadway & 49th St.
FACTORY: 213-215 East 44th St.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Silleck & Co.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

98 Fulton Street, Cor. William, NEW YORK.

FOUNDED 1848.

The Brooklyn Times

LIKE

The New York Times

IS A

Newspaper for the Home.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

ATLAS ASSURANCE CO.,
LIMITED, OF LONDON.
Eastern States Office, 45 William St. New York City Office, 35 Pine St.
FIRE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

RUSSELL & ERWIN MANUFACTURING CO.
BUILDERS' AND OTHER HARDWARE, Iron and Brass, Wood and Machine Screws.
43, 45, 47 CHAMBERS ST., NEW YORK.
Factories: New Britain, Conn., and Dayton, Ohio.
PHILA., CHICAGO, BOSTON, SAN FRANCISCO, BALTIMORE, LONDON, E. C.

Established 1837.
S. D. CHAMBERLIN & SONS,
Wholesale Dealers
PROVISIONS, SALT FISH, GRASS SEEDS.
179 State St., Hartford, Conn.

Telephone: 2372 Main, 458 Flatbush.
JAMES L. BRUMLEY.
Real Estate Auctioneer, Broker and Manager of Estates.
Offices: 189-191 Montague Street, 519 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

SARGENT & CO.

Manufacturers of highest grade of Locks and everything in

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

Steel Squares, Iron and Wood Planes, Edge Tools, Bench Vises and other Mechanics' Tools, Scale Beams and Spring Balances, Food Choppers and other Kitchen Hardware; Upholsterers', Undertakers' and Furniture Hardware.

Principal Factories in New Haven, Connecticut.
Represented by SARGENT & CO., 149 to 153 Leonard Street, New York.

BOSTON OFFICE, 112 WATER STREET; PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, WITHERSPOON BUILDING.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

THE OREGONIAN,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
FOREMOST GENERAL NEWSPAPER OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.
AND ONE OF THE HIGH-CLASS NEWSPAPERS OF THE UNITED STATES.
HARVEY W. SCOTT, Editor, Since 1865.
HENRY L. PITTOCK, Manager, Since 1853.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

MASON'S

FURNITURE, DRAPERIES AND CARPETS,
FROM THE BEST FACTORIES.
Cash or Credit.
115 to 121 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,
DRUGGISTS,
Fifth Av., Broadway & 25th St. / Fifth Av. & 47th St. / Columbus Av. & 77th St. } New York.

Established 1824.
THALIA THEATRE STOCK COMPANY.
46-48 Bowery.
Every Fri. and Sat. Eve. and Sat. Mat. First-Class Literary and Realistic Plays.
Bertha Kalisch, David Kessler, leading members.
LEOPOLD SPACHNER....Bus. Mgr.

WEBER PIANOS.

Renowned Throughout the World for
"SYMPATHETIC, PURE and RICH TONE, Combined with GREATEST POWER"!

Used and enthusiastically endorsed by NEARLY ALL the most famous artists and conductors who have visited or resided in America during the past Fifty Years—as witness the following

ILLUSTRIOUS ROLL:

PAREPA ROSA,
CHRISTINE NILSSON,
PAULINE LUCCA,
CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
ETELKA GERSTER,
MARIE ROSE,
EMMA ABBOTT,
ILMA DI MURSKA,
CAMILLA URSO,
PAOLINA ROSSINI,
EMMA THURSBY,
EMMA ALBANI,
JEAN DE RESZKE,
EMMA CALVE,
MILKA TERNINA,
EDOUARD DE RESZKE,
JOHANNA GADSKI,
ERNST VAN DYCK,
LUCIENNE BREVAL,
ANDREAS DIPPEL,
SUSAN STRONG,
POL PLANCON,
ZELIE DE LUSSAN,
ALBERT SALEZA,
SUSANNE ADAMS,
ITALO CAMPANINI,
ANTON GALASSI,
VICTOR CAPOUL,
GIUSEPPE DEL PUENTE,
P. BRIGNOLI,
MAX MARETZEK,
L. MANCINELLI,
E. BEVIGNANI,
LUIGI ARDITI,
ADOLPH NEUENDORFF,
VICTOR MAUREL,
JOHANN STRAUSS.

WAREROOMS:
Fifth Avenue, cor. 16th St., New York.
605 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

MACDONALD, HEYWARD CO.

Successor to WM. MOIR.

MANUFACTURING RETAIL JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

Fine stock of Diamonds, Precious Stones, Watches of all kinds, Rich Gold Jewelry, Silverware and Masonic Jewelry.

Remounting of Diamond Jewelry, Watch and Clock Repairing a Specialty

62 WEST 23D ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVE. HOTEL.

Established 1848.
A Clear Complexion
Dr. Campbell's Safe Arsenic Complexion Wafers, Fould's Arsenic Soap and Fould's Arsenalene Cream are the most wonderful preparations in the world for the complexion. They remove Pimples, Freckles, Blackheads, Moth, Sallowness, Tan, Redness, Oiliness, and all other facial and bodily blemishes. These preparations brighten and beautify the complexion as no other remedies on earth can. Wafers, per box, 50c. and $1; six large boxes, $5; Soap, 50c.; Arsenalene Cream, 50c. Address all mail orders to H. B. FOULD, Dept. C, 214 Sixth Ave., New York.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

JAMES' PRENTICE & SON CO.,
OPTICISTS.
178 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
We apply Optics as an exact science, and can consequently give you **exactly** what you need for your eyes.
One of Many Endorsements:
"Prentice's prism-dioptral system is infinitely superior to the old method."—Journal of Ophtalmology, New York, 1892.

FOUNDED 1820
By WILLIAM FORREST.
THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
Now known as **Chapin Collegiate School,**
721 Madison Avenue, New York.
Boys fitted for college or business. Primary Department.
The 82nd year will open Sept. 25th, 1901.
HENRY BARTON CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., BENJAMIN LORD BUCKLEY, A. B., Principals.

Estab. 1841. **T. W. DECKER & SONS,**
MORRISANIA MILK DAIRY,
Producers and dealers in Pure Milk and Cream,
Office, 583, 585 and 586 Park Ave., cor. 62d Street.
BRANCHES: { 203 Columbus Ave., near 72d St., 558 Columbus Ave., cor. 87th St., New York.
Families supplied with PURE COUNTRY MILK.

FOUNDED 1828.
New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.
BAEDER, ADAMSON & CO.,
Manufacturers of
GLUE, SAND PAPER, EMERY PAPER, EMERY CLOTH, CURLED HAIR.
67 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
Jed Frye & Co.,
Commission and Shipping Merchants,
47 Water St., New York.
FISH, CANNED GOODS, VESSELS.

ESTABLISHED 1824.
Foundries: Peekskill, N. Y.
THE UNION STOVE WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STOVES, HOT-AIR FURNACES, and a full line of Gas Appliances.
Warerooms—70 Beekman and 66 & 68 Gold St. NEW YORK, U. S. A.
Cable Address: "UNIONSTOVE," New York.

Journeay & Burnham

DRY GOODS.

Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

FOUNDED 1832.
THE FIRST MANUFACTURERS OF TABLE CUTLERY IN AMERICA.
MERIDEN CUTLERY CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE TABLE CUTLERY.
MERIDEN, CONN.
New York Office, 80 Chambers St.

MONROE STERN.....MANAGER
ESTABLISHED 1836.
BAZAR DU VOYAGE,
RELIABLE TRUNKS, BAGS AND SUIT CASES,
NO. 1 WALL STREET,
COR. BROADWAY. NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1847.
WM. SCHOTTEN & CO.,
ST. LOUIS,
TEAS, COFFEES AND SPICES.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GRAND VIN
CHATEAU D'ARCHE
MONOPOLE.
Famous vintage 1883. One of the finest white wines of France. Like a Chat D'Yquem. Price per case: Quarts, $18; pints, $10.
CHARLES BELLOWS.
Wine Merchant,
52 New St., New York City.

Established 1828.
C. L. CAMMANN. C. L. CAMMANN, Jr.
CAMMANN & CO.
Members N. Y. Stock & Cotton Exchanges,
45 Broadway, New York City.
Branch Offices: Victoria Hotel, New York; The Real Estate Trust Co. Building, Chestnut and Broad Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Telephone, 1837 Broad. Cable, "Burnt."

Established 1850.—J. & H. BERGE, importers and manufacturers of Chemical and Physical Apparatus, &c. Best Bohemian chemical glassware and German porcelain, C. P. chemicals and reagents, crucibles and assayers' and chemists' supplies of all kinds. 93 John St., New York. P. O. box 401.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
PEEK & VELSOR,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
9 GOLD ST., NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1847.
ANNIN & CO.,
MAKERS OF FINE FLAGS,
FULTON ST., COR. WILLIAM, NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
JOHN WATERS' SON, Gold and Silver Refiner, Assayer, and Sweep Smelter, 12 Dutch St., New York. Assays made of ore. Gold and silver bullion purchased.
CHAS. E. WATERS.

1901

ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

OFFICERS.

GEO. G. WILLIAMS, President. WM. H. PORTER, Vice President.
FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier. JAS. L. PARSON, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

George G. Williams, Frederic W. Stevens, W. Emlen Roosevelt.
Augustus D. Juilliard, George G. De Witt, William H. Porter.

Statement of the condition at the close of business, July 15th, 1901.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Discounts	$21,645,415.91	Capital Stock	$300,000.00
United States Bonds	50,000.00	Surplus Fund	6,000,000.00
Other bonds and stocks	2,253,115.53	Undivided profits	942,595.70
Banking-house and real estate	374,823.19	State bank notes outstanding	16,880.00
Due from banks	2,941,436.15	Deposits, viz.:	
Exchanges for clearing house, etc.	3,322,520.11	Individuals, firms and corporations	$21,175,540.31
Due from U. S. Treasury	55,000.00	Banks, bankers and trust companies	8,184,943.88
Cash on hand, viz.:			29,360,484.19
Specie	$3,816,767.00		
Legal tender notes	2,226,152.00		
	6,071,919.00		
	$36,613,929.89		$36,613,929.89

ACCOUNTS INVITED. FACILITIES UNEXCELLED.

FOUNDED 1810.

THE

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

33 WALL STREET.

CONDENSED STATEMENT, JULY 15TH, 1901.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Discounts	$18,824,407.23	Capital Stock	$2,000,000.00
Bonds	948,026.16	Surplus and Profits	2,274,891.50
Banking House	345,796.92	Dividends Unpaid	6,625.50
Due from Banks	406,105.15	DEPOSITS	19,144,091.82
Cash and Checks	8,668,117.36		
Total	$23,425,611.82	Total	$23,425,611.82

DIRECTORS.

HENRY E. NESMITH, Nesmith & Sons	CHARLES M. PRATT, Standard Oil Co.
ALEXANDER E. ORR, David Dows & Co.	HENRY TALMADGE, H. Talmadge & Co.
LOWELL LINCOLN, Coffin & Co.	JOHN SINCLAIR, John Sinclair & Co.
HORACE E. GARTH, Ex President	WM. R. BOULTON, Boulton, Bliss & Dallett
HENRY HENTZ, Henry Hents & Co.	GRANVILLE W. GARTH, President

OFFICERS.

GRANVILLE W. GARTH, President. ALEXANDER E. ORR, Vice President.
ROBERT U. GRAFF, Assistant Cashier. ANDREW A. KNOWLES, Assistant Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA

IN NEW YORK.

Capital,	$1,000,000.00
Profits,	1,023,065.30
Deposits,	18,000,000.00
Cash,	8,499,104.25

WARNER VAN NORDEN, President.

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, Vice-Pres. W. M. VAN NORDEN, Asst. Cashier.
HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier. J. F. SWEASY, Assistant Cashier.

Buys And Sells Foreign Drafts. Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

42 Wall Street.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,190,000.
DEPOSITS, $15,000,000.

FOUNDED 1803.

194th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend Declared June 20, 1901.

OFFICERS:

Robert M. Gallaway.....President
Elbert A. Brinckerhoff.....Vice-President
Joseph W. Harriman.....Cashier
Samuel S. Campbell.....Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS:

John A. Stewart.....Pres. U. S. Trust Co.
Elbert A. Brinckerhoff.....Capitalist
Chas. Stewart Smith.....Merchant
Gustav H. Schwab.....Oelrichs & Co.
Donald Mackay.....Vermilye & Co.
Robert M. Gallaway.....President
Charles D. Dickey.....Brown Bros. & Co.
George Sherman.....V.-P. Central Trust Co.
Edward Holbrook.....Pres. Gorham Mfg. Co.
Orrin R. Eldredge.....Wheelwright, Eldredge & Co.
Joseph W. Harriman.....Cashier

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK

192 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, $450,000. SURPLUS, $990,000.
CITY MERCANTILE DEPOSITS, $ 5,000,000.
TOTAL DEPOSITS, $ 7,000,000.
OVER TWO THOUSAND CITY MERCANTILE ACCOUNTS.
PAYS 4% QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS.
PAID 130 DIVIDENDS AGGREGATING, $ 2,250,000.
ESPECIALLY EQUIPPED TO HANDLE MERCANTILE ACCOUNTS

GEORGE M. HARD, Pres't.
HENRY P. DOREMUS, Cashier. WM. H. STRAWN, Ass't Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

ORGANIZED 1851

Capital	$500,000
Surplus	450,000

GREENWICH STREET, corner WARREN, NEW YORK

BUSINESS AND PERSONAL ACCOUNTS INVITED

ESTABLISHED 1784.

THE OLDEST BANK IN NEW YORK.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK

NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION;

No. 48 Wall Street, New York.

CAPITAL	$2,000,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS	$2,100,000

DIRECTORS:

GUSTAV AMSINCK,	HENRY B. LAIDLAW,	WM. A. READ,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,	CHARLES D. LEVERICH,	JOHN L. RIKER,
GEORGE H. BYRD,	JOHN G. McCULLOUGH,	GEORGE L. RIVES,
DANIEL A. DAVIS,	D. O. MILLS,	HENRY C. SWORDS,
ANSON W. HARD,		J. KENNEDY TOD.

HERBERT L. GRIGGS, President.

ACCOUNTS INVITED FROM FIRMS, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS.

ORGANIZED 1829.

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

PHINEAS C. LOUNSBURY, President.
ALLEN S. APGAR, Vice Pres't & Cashier.
EDWARD V. GAMBIER, Ass't Cashier.

Directors of the MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

Allen S. Apgar,	James G. Powers,	Lyman Brown,
Joseph Thomson,	Lucius H. Biglow,	Gilbert H. Johnson,
Alfred M. Hoyt,	John H. Hanan,	Edward W. Scott.
Phineas C. Lounsbury,	Timothy L. Woodruff,	

SEPT

1901

1789 to 1901

PEARS' SOAP

FOR SOAPS MAY COME & SOAPS MAY GO
BUT PEARS GOES ON FOR EVER

MERIT
OUTLIVES
THE CENTURIES

1850 1901

THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE Co

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

GEORGE H. BURFORD Prest.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

GEO. G. WILLIAMS,	Pres. Chem. Nat'l Bank.
JOHN J. TUCKER,	Builder.
E. H. PERKINS JR.,	Pres. Imp't & Traders Nat'l Bank.
JAMES R. PLUM,	Leather

Active and successful Agents who desire to make DIRECT CONTRACTS with this well-established and progressive Company, thereby securing for themselves not only an immediate return for their work, but also an increasing annual income, commensurate with their success, are invited to communicate with RICHARD H. COCHRAN, 3d Vice-President, at the Company's Office, 277 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

Assets over $8,000,000.

Insurance in force over $40,000,000.

Established 1845.

That puts Fifty Six years' tailoring experience behind every Garment we make.

In all that time we have followed one unvarying policy:- to make nothing but satisfactory clothing and to sell it for as little as can fairly be asked for it.

If in the whole fifty-six years we have failed to satisfy a single customer it is because he has failed to express his dissatisfaction.

Our Autumn Showing will be the largest we have ever made and will contain more of the exclusive and distinctive in Fabric and Pattern than you have ever seen in a ready-to-wear display.

Smith Gray & Co.

New York Broadway at 31st Street
Brooklyn Broadway at Bedford Ave.
Brooklyn Fulton St at Flatbush Ave

Highest class Custom Tailoring also.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; brisk to high northeast winds.

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FRANCE GREETS THE CZAR

He Lands at Dunkirk and Later Goes to Compiegne.

OBJECT OF THE FESTIVITIES

Behind All the Fetes and Decorations Is the Desire of France to Prove Her Military and Naval Power.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A dispatch to The Times from Dunkirk, in describing the arrival of Emperor Nicholas in France, says:

"Though the whole of Northern France is dressed to-day in holiday attire, and good-will is visible everywhere, one cannot be mistaken in regard to the spirit pervading the festivities. French hospitality to the Czar centres round the exhibition of naval and military strength. The object of France is to clear away from the mind of her august guest any doubt of her military and maritime power. The great display of rapid artillery fire which is promised for the manoeuvres, the special attention given to the new naval factor, the submarine; the attaching of a special deputation of Russian staff officers to Gen. Brugère's personal staff—all confirm this impression."

The Times's correspondent at Compiègne humorously compares that place to a besieged town. It is, he says, crowded with visitors, who can find neither lodging nor food. Many consequently are returning to Paris. He compliments those who had charge of the preparation of the chateau for the Czar and Czarina, saying that it has been transformed from a forlorn and neglected building into a splendid palace.

"The day's proceedings," says this correspondent, "were a triumph for President Loubet, who bore himself toward the Czar as an equal, and must have disappointed his enemies."

The Brussels correspondent of The Times says long articles are being written in all the papers regarding the visit of Emperor Nicholas to France. They are unanimous in the conclusion that the episode is a good augury for the peace of Europe. The anomaly of such a manifestation between nations differing so widely in their forms of government as France and Russia was noted by most of the papers at the time of the Czar's last visit to France. This time it is not mentioned.

The Vienna correspondent of The Times quotes an editorial in the Vaterland, the Clerical organ, on the possibility of the Czar visiting Paris. The paper thinks that if he does so, in view of the controversy in the French press, he cannot, whatever he does, escape being drawn into the domestic troubles of his ally.

By The Associated Press.

COMPIEGNE, Sept. 18.—The Czar's first day on French soil passed without untoward incident, except a delay of a couple of hours in docking the Standart, the Russian imperial yacht, at Dunkirk.

The Presidential train conveying M. Loubet and the Czar and Czarina, with their suites, arrived at Compiègne this evening. The utmost vigilance was exercised along the railroad. The train dashed through a double row of bayonets and drawn sabres as the infantry were reinforced by regiments of dragoons and Hussars. In some cases a double line of troops was on each side of the track, the first line being foot soldiers and the second line cavalry. Any outrage along the track was utterly impossible, as no one was allowed to approach it.

The town of Compiègne was brilliantly illuminated, the whole route from the station to the chateau being decorated with festoons and colored lights. The streets were entirely clear of the public, and the sidewalks were occupied by soldiers. Every window, however, was filled with spectators, who greeted Emperor Nicholas with an incessant roar of cheers.

A four-horse landau, with the Czarina and her Ladies of Honor, headed the procession, Emperor Nicholas and President Loubet following together. At the back of their landau sat a Presidential footman and a scarlet-coated Cossack. Cannon salutes were fired, and the bands played the "Marseillaise" and Russian hymns until the chateau was reached.

This beautiful structure was illuminated with lines of electric lamps. Mme. Loubet was waiting there to receive the imperial guests. The evening was spent quietly at the castle, M. and Mme. Loubet and the Czar and Czarina dining in their respective apartments

THE ARRIVAL AT DUNKIRK.

The Citizens, Who Had Decorated Their Town Lavishly, Not Allowed to See the Czar.

DUNKIRK, Sept. 18.—Before 5 o'clock this morning the streets of Dunkirk echoed with the measured tramp of infantry marching to take up positions in the cordon thrown around part of the docks and along the route from the Prefecture, in which President Loubet staid over night, to the side of the dock. The weather had cleared considerably, and by 7 o'clock, the hour fixed for President Loubet's embarkation, the sun was shining. The wind, however, was high, and the temperature decidedly cool.

There was a picturesque scene at the harbor. The docks were closely packed with fishing smacks, which presented a perfect forest of masts; all bedecked with flags.

The population was afoot at an early hour, and by 6 o'clock a stream of spectators wended their way in the direction of the piers and wharves from which even a distinct glimpse of the Cassini might be gained as she threaded a passage through the docks to the open sea. The portion of the docks on which is situated the Chamber of Commerce building, at which the official luncheon took place, and in which the Cassini was moored, was completely cut off by troops, and admission was denied to all except members of the press and those persons accompanying President Loubet.

The Chamber of Commerce building was handsomely decorated, and an awning of yellow and white, adorned with flags, protected the passage from the entrance of the building to the landing stage, which was covered with a red carpet. Venetian masts, from which tricolor flags fluttered in the breeze, were erected along the quay.

The Cassini was moored at the dock-side, with a red, plush-covered gangway connecting with the shore. Her vessel, a white, two-funneled torpedo dispatch boat, looked spick and span. Her deck was carpeted in red, and the bronze fittings of the machine guns and other metal work were burnished until they shone like gold. A bright blue and white awning was erected aft on the quarter deck, and three handsome armchairs, upholstered in rich bronze brocade, were placed beneath it for the accommodation of President Loubet and the imperial guests. The vessel was dressed with flags from stem to stern.

PRESIDENT LOUBET EMBARKS.

The Ministers, members of the press, and the Presidential suite began to assemble beneath the awning at the dock side at 6:30 A. M. A number of Generals and Admirals were also present. Shortly before 7 o'clock the buglers on the Cassini sounded a call to arms, the sailors lined up in two ranks, with fixed bayonets, along her deck, and the officers, in neat uniforms, took up their posts.

A few moments later a fanfare of trumpets announced the approach of the President, the cordon of infantry suddenly opened out, and, surrounded by a squadron of cuirassiers, a four-horse, open landau, wherein were seated President Loubet, the Premier, (M. Waldeck-Rousseau,) and the Foreign Minister, (M. Delcassé,) was driven into the reserved inclosure. M. Loubet and his companions alighted, and, after greeting the Ministers and others present, including a word to Admiral Gervais, the pioneer of the Franco-Prussian alliance, who was present to-day as Chief of the Council of the Navy, M. Loubet embarked. As he stepped on the deck of the Cassini, his flag, a tricolor with the initials "E. L.," was broken out at the mainmast, and the cannon of the forts began to fire salutes. At the same moment an officer shouted "Vive la République!" which the sailors, drawn up on deck, echoed and repeated seven times, according to the regulations. The spectators responded with "Vive Loubet!" which was taken up by the crowd in the background. The other members of the Presidential party then embarked, and the Cassini moved away, towed by a tugboat.

CROWDS AT MALO-LES-BAINS.

Enormous crowds had invaded Dunkirk by train and road. Thousands proceeded on foot and by street cars to the promenade on the seashore of Malo-les-Bains, a suburb a couple of miles from Dunkirk, whence was obtained a magnificent view of the fleet riding at anchor in two lines. The number of ships was small, but with grim, black hulls, dirty yellow upper works, and low freeboards, they looked very formidable. The flotilla of torpedo-boat destroyers patrolled the lines of warships and kept the excursion steamers from encroaching on the prohibited area. The entire squadron was dressed in bunting.

A slight mishap to the tugboat drawing the Cassini resulted in a delay of forty minutes in the outer basin, but, finally, the white hull of the Presidential vessel could be perceived by the concourse assembled on the sands at Malo-les-Bains emerging from behind the long pier which juts out to sea from the docks. Immediately afterward was heard the sound of cannon, as the first battleship began a salute of twenty-one guns. Before the smoke had risen from the mouth of the cannon the heavy guns of the other vessels took up the salute, and their thunder reverberated over the land and shook the windows of the Casino and hotels.

As soon as the Standart was sighted, the Cassini steamed to meet her, when Admiral Menard's flagship Masséna gave a signal, and the heavy cannon of the fleet boomed a salute of 101 guns. When the Standart and the Cassini were about 300 yards apart, a boat was lowered from the Cassini and President Loubet and others took their places therein.

Owing to the rough sea and the fact that the Cassini is an extremely bad sea boat it had been decided that the President and his party should go on the imperial yacht and thence review the squadron, instead of the Czar and Czarina boarding the Cassini.

REVIEW OF THE WARSHIPS.

The President's boat was towed to the Standart by a steam launch, and M. Loubet and his party boarded the Russian yacht. After a short interval the Standart steamed to the head of the line, and the review of the French warships began.

As the long, black hull of the Standart, with yellow funnels, proceeded slowly up the line, the crowds ashore cried, "Vive le Czar!" and "Vive la République!" but the distance was too great to allow the sound of the voices to reach those on board the imperial yacht.

The Czar and Czarina landed here at 2:20 P. M. President Loubet disembarked an hour earlier. He left the Standart in the roadstead, after the review, and re-embarked on the Cassini, the Czar remaining on board the Standart.

There was a brilliant spectacle at the landing place as the Standart approached. Grouped around President Loubet was a gathering of high officers and State functionaries, many of them wearing bright-colored uniforms dazzling with gold embroidery. Several Russian officers, sent in advance of the Czar, were also there, in pale blue and green uniforms, high boots, and round white and black Astrakan caps, their breasts glittering with decorations. On board the Standart, on the main deck, the Czar stood beside the Czarina, who was seated, leaning her back against the deck cabin. On either side were superbly attired Aides de Camp and Cossack officers in scarlet robes. Fore and aft were massed the crew, and on the upper deck was stationed the ship's band playing the "Marseillaise," to which the massed bands ashore responded, first with a fanfare and then with the Russian Hymn.

EMPEROR NICHOLAS LANDS.

M. Loubet met the imperial couple at the gangway as the Standart was moored to the quay, and gave his arm to the Czarina, who was simply attired, wearing a black tulle hat and a black serge dress, which was relieved by a magnificent brooch and earrings composed of splendid pearls set in diamonds. She carried a silver-mounted umbrella in her hand.

The Czar wore the uniform of a Russian Admiral, with the scarlet sash and insignia of the Legion of Honor.

The landing of the imperial couple was greeted with frantic enthusiasm. The Czarina appeared to be not altogether at ease when she stepped ashore. Possibly she had suffered from sea-sickness. The Czar, on the contrary, was in his happiest mood, his bronzed, good-natured face beaming with smiles.

President Loubet, after giving the Czarina his arm, and with the Czar on the other side of her Majesty, passed through the covered passage, which was lined with French officers, to the Chamber of Commerce, amid deafening applause.

The inhabitants of Dunkirk saw absolutely nothing of the Czar, as the ceremonies took place behind an impenetrable wall of soldiery, and the Czar, in company with President Loubet, entered the train at the dock side. After lunching, they started for Compiègne without even traversing the streets of Dunkirk. These arrangements were a source of keen disappointment to the Dunkirk citizens, who, having lavishly decorated their town, hoped that the Czar would drive through some of the main streets to the railroad station, instead of going on board the train inside the docks.

Poland! Poland! Poland! roland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv

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ANTI-TAMMANY MEN CHOOSE SETH LOW

Final Action of the Joint Conference Committee.

MR. COLER NOT CONSIDERED

Independent Democrats for Controller and Head of the Board of Aldermen Will Probably Be Presented.

With only two votes in the negative—those of Herman Ridder and Charles Lutz—the joint conference committee of the anti-Tammany bodies last night agreed to present Seth Low as the fusion candidate for Mayor of New York.

It was also practically agreed that Independent Democrats shall be named for Controller and President of the Board of Aldermen.

The action taken, it is claimed, eliminates Bird S. Coler as a possibility as a Mayoralty nominee on the anti-Tammany ticket.

The sub-committee of eighteen met at 4 o'clock at the headquarters of the Citizens' Union, at 34 Union Square East. R. Fulton Cutting held the proxy of Samuel Seabury and Henry D. Hotchkiss appeared for ex-Sheriff James O'Brien of the City Democracy.

Immediately after the calling of the committee to order, reference was made to attacks at the preceding session on the character of Col. E. M. Knox.

Then Henry Weismann arose and said he had been misinformed relative to the matter. He withdrew the charges he had made and offered an apology. This was accepted unanimously.

By a vote of 12 to 6 the name of Col. Knox was replaced on the eligible list.

The sub-committee then began balloting, and while this was in progress, there was much bickering and ill feeling shown, the sponsors for the different candidates exchanging remarks that were not always complimentary.

Ballot after ballot was taken and at 7:30 o'clock the vote was: Seth Low, 8; E. M. Knox, 4; Charles W. Dayton, 2; F. Norton Goddard, 3; George L. Rives, 1.

In the next few ballots Knox, Dayton, and Goddard were disposed of and on the final ballot Mr. Low received 15 and Mr. Rives 3. When the vote was announced two of those voting in the negative changed to Mr. Low, leaving Mr. Ridder the only conferree opposed to the selection of Mr. Low.

Mr. Ridder was urged to make the vote unanimous, but he persistently declined and said he wanted information with regard to Mr. Low's position on the Ramapo question.

The Committee of Eighteen then adjourned.

M. J. Flaherty of Brooklyn, one of the Committee of One Hundred, was in the anteroom while the sub-committee was in session, and he declared his belief that Mr. Coler should be named for Mayor, and intimated that he would have votes enough to control the conventions of the Citizens' Union in Manhattan and Brooklyn. He declared that the Coffey organization in Kings County had little or no strength.

COMMITTEE OF 72 MEETS.

The full Committee of Seventy-two met at 8:30 o'clock and Col. Willis L. Ogden presented the report of the sub-committee in favor of the nomination of Mr. Low for Mayor.

Ex-Senator Jacob A. Cantor attacked the report and said:

"It has generally been believed that the allied anti-Tammany forces would name an independent Democrat. With that idea in view the various independent Democratic organizations were formed.

"The action of the sub-committee in going over to Mr. Low is not only a surprise, but seems to show a lack of good faith on the part of some of the conferrees. The Republicans had slaughtered the names of all the Independent Democrats presented. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will admit that the Republicans have less strength in New York than the Democrats. This is a Democratic city, and an independent Democrat would draw many votes from Tammany Hall. I am afraid that the selection of Mr. Low will drive away many votes that the anti-Tammany forces might reasonably count upon."

In reply Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff remarked that the Independent Democrats had received every opportunity to bring forward a man of their choice. At the meetings of the sub-committee the Independent Democrats named had been eliminated from further consideration by the votes of the representatives of their political faith.

"At more than one session both the Republican and Citizens' Union conferrees had refrained from taking action on the names of Independent Democrats so that their fellows could have full voice in the matter.

"But," added Mr. Woodruff with emphasis, "you could not even agree among yourselves. How, then, could you expect us to agree on an independent Democrat when you could not agree among yourselves? You have only yourselves to blame."

William Hepburn Russell of the Greater New York Democracy sought to turn the tide from Seth Low by nominating R. Fulton Cutting, and his motion, to the surprise of many, was, according to all reports, seconded by Robert C. Morris, President of the Republican County Committee of New York.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff rubbed his eyes, so it is said, but was relieved when Mr. Cutting arose and announced that under no circumstances would he be a candidate.

John C. Sheehan and ex-Sheriff O'Brien each opposed the selection of Mr. Low, who, they intimated, so it is said, was the choice of Senator Platt.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff denied that he had been in league with Senator Platt and others to nominate Mr. Low and also charged the Democratic conferrees with bad faith. He declared that he had received petitions from hundreds of sincere Democrats to name Mr. Low as the only man who could win.

Next Messrs. Cantor and Russell urged the selection of Daniel S. Lamont, but they were voted down.

Samuel Greenbaum of the Independent Democracy said he was for Mr. Low because the majority favored him.

To this remark Mr. Russell is alleged to have answered, "Your Independent Democracy does not represent more than twenty people."

"The Greater New York Democracy," Mr. Greenbaum is stated to have shouted in reply, "cannot count so many."

Ex-Senator Cantor then moved to recommit the report to the sub-committee for further consideration, but it was defeated 14 to 51.

TWO NEGATIVE VOTES.

The report of the Committee of Eighteen was then adopted with only two votes in the negative.

A resolution was then adopted declaring it to be the sense of the committee that independent Democrats should be named for Controller and President of the Board of Aldermen.

The committee then adjourned to meet tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. The sub-committee of eighteen will reassemble at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Committee of One Hundred and Seven announced a meeting for next Monday night.

After the meeting Mr. Sheehan said:

"As a Democrat, representing a Democratic organization, I looked earnestly for the nomination of some leading Democrat for Mayor. This was, however, in no derogation of Mr. Low's qualifications. There is no citizen in our community of higher standing as a man of public spirit, integrity, and practical common sense than Seth Low.

"As Mayor of New York his administration will be a credit as well as a profit to all our citizens. You can hardly imagine anything more opposite in every respect to the Tammany régime than will be the administration of Seth Low.

"In the face of the shame and infamy of the present government of the city it now becomes the duty of all citizens, regardless of politics, to stand together for mutual protection and drive the official criminals from the power which they have so outrageously misused."

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

That Hudson River Day Line excursion to West Point and Newburgh is "As Advertised," the finest one-day trip in the world. Music.—Adv.

VENEZUELA AND FRANCE.

President Castro's Brother Goes to Paris to Request Renewal of Diplomatic Relations.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES, Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Paris to The Times says the Government of Venezuela has sent Cecilio Castro as its agent to the French capital in order to try to induce France to resume diplomatic relations with the republic. These were broken off in 1895 after the publication of a confidential memorandum which the French Chargé d'Affaires at Caracas asked his diplomatic colleagues to sign. This document practically asked the various Governments to organize a mixed tribunal to pass upon all claims of foreigners for losses in the Venezuelan revolution of 1892.

Venezuela handed his passports to the Chargé, but has tried since then to renew relations with France through the United States and its own agents.

Cecilio Castro is President Castro's brother.

MORE OUTRAGES IN ARMENIA.

Bloodshed, Fire, and Pillage in Mush—France Investigating Affairs in the Country.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A dispatch to The Times from Constantinople says reports have been received from Erzeroum of bloodshed, fire, and pillage in Mush. Details are lacking. The situation in Sassoun is critical.

The French Embassy at the Turkish capital is busily engaged in gathering information regarding affairs in Armenia. French citizens having claims against the Porte have been instructed to furnish particulars of them.

By The Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 18.—In spite of the prohibition of the local authorities, an American missionary, Mr. Cole, has started from Bitlis on a tour of the provinces, the United States Legation here having authorized the journey.

Mr. Cole's report on the alleged massacres at Mush and elsewhere is anxiously waited here.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Expectation that the Work of a Conference Just Ended Will Be of Great Value.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Simla correspondent of The Times says the Indian Educational Conference ended its work yesterday, after being in session for a fortnight. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the Viceroy, presided at every session in addition to his other heavy work, and a vote of thanks to him was passed.

It is believed that the results of the conference, covering, as they do, the whole field of Indian education, will be of incalculable value to the country in the future.

PLAGUE IN INDIA INCREASING.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Simla to The Times says the plague returns for last week show 6,386 deaths, against 4,822 in the preceding week and 1,136 in the corresponding week last year. Most of the deaths were in Bombay Presidency.

HINDU MAHARAJAH ACCUSED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A dispatch to The Times from Simla announces that the Maharajah of Panna has been suspended from exercising sovereignty and has been removed to Sutna, Rewa State. He is suspected of poisoning his uncle.

ARMY BALLOONS FOR RUSSIA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Odessa correspondent of The Times says the result of the deliberations of military and naval officers at Sebastopol will be the introduction of the military balloon on a large scale. Experiments under a military aeronaut are now going on at Sebastopol.

TO HELP RUSSIAN SHIPOWNERS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Odessa to The Times says:

"The Listok's correspondent at St. Petersburg announces that a bank is being established at the capital, the operations of which will be confined to assisting Russian shipowners, loans and mortgages being granted to owners of vessels who are in financial difficulties. The capital of the bank will be 2,000,000 rubies, (about $1,020,000,) and the institution will have branches at Odessa and elsewhere."

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the standard everywhere. Sold by best grocers.—Adv.

MR. M'KINLEY'S BODY IN HIS OLD HOME

Rests In the Canton Cottage for One Night.

THOUSANDS IN THE CITY

Old Friends Pass by the Coffin in the Court House.

Startled by the Great Change in the Dead President's Face—Mrs. McKinley Unable to Attend To-day's Services.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 18.—Those who had known William McKinley best to-day received his body at his old home. They had forgotten the illustrious career of the statesman in the loss of a great personal friend, who had grown dearer to them with the passing of the years. They hardly noticed the President of the United States or his Cabinet or the Generals or Admirals in their resplendent uniforms. The draped casket which contained the body of their friend and fellow-townsman had all their thoughts. He had left them two weeks ago in the full strength of a glorious manhood, and they had brought him back dead. Anguish was in the heart of every man, woman, and child.

The entire population of the little city and thousands from all over Ohio, the full strength of the National Guard of the State, eight regiments, three batteries of artillery, one battalion of engineers, 5,000 men in all; the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and a Justice of the Supreme Court, representing the three branches of the State Government, were at the station to receive the body.

The whole town was in deep black. The only house in all this sorrow-stricken city without a touch of mourning drapery was the old familiar McKinley cottage on North Market Street, to which so many distinguished men in the country have made pilgrimage in the days that are gone. There was not even a bow of crape upon the door when the stricken widow was carried by Abner McKinley and Dr. Rixey through it into the darkened home from which the light, for her, had gone forever. Only the hitching post at the curb in front of the residence had been swathed in black by the citizens in order that it might conform to the general scheme of mourning decoration that had been adopted.

Sad as was the procession which bore the body to the Court House, where it lay in state this afternoon, it could not compare with the infinite sadness of that endless double line of broken-hearted people who streamed steadily through the dimly lighted corridors of the building from the time the coffin was opened until it was taken home to the sorrowing widow at nightfall. Tears came unbidden to wet the bier. Perhaps it was the great change that had come upon the countenance which moved them more than the sight of the familiar features. The signs of discoloration which appeared upon the brow and cheeks yesterday at the State ceremonial in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington had deepened. The lips had become livid.

All but two of the lights in the chandelier above the head were extinguished in order that the change might appear less noticeable, but every one who viewed the body today remarked the darkened features and the ghastly lips. When the body was taken away thousands were still in line and the committee in charge of the arrangements was appealed to to allow a further opportunity to view the body to-morrow morning before it is taken to the church. But this had to be reluctantly denied to them, and the casket may never be opened again.

The funeral services will take place tomorrow at 1:30 P. M. at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the martyred President was a communicant and trustee. They will be brief, by the expressed wish of the family. The Rev. O. B. Milligan, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, in which President and Mrs. McKinley were married thirty years ago, will make the opening prayer. Dr. John Hall of the Trinity Lutheran Church will make the first Scriptural reading, and Dr. E. P. Herbruck of the Trinity Reform Church the second. Dr. C. E. Manchester, pastor of the late President's church, will deliver the only address. A quartet will sing "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere," and another quartet will render "Lead, Kindly Light."

An imposing procession, consisting of many of the Grand Army of the Republic posts in the State, the National Guard of Ohio, details of regulars from all branches of the service, fraternal, social, and civic organizations, and representatives of commercial bodies from all over the country, the Governors of several States, with their staffs; the House and Senate of the United States, and the Cabinet and the President will follow the body to Westlawn Cemetery, where it will be placed in a receiving vault, awaiting the time when it will be laid in the grave beside the two children who were buried years ago.

There will be a short service at the receiving vault, consisting of prayer and a Scriptural reading by Dr. C. E. Manchester and Bishop I. W. Joyce of Minneapolis. A selection will be sung at the vault by a quartet from Pittsburg Commandery No. 1, Knights Templars.

Railroad facilities seem inadequate to bring the people who are coming to-morrow. The number and beauty of the floral tributes which are arriving surpass belief. Flowers are literally coming by the ton.

The facilities of the little City of Canton are entirely inadequate to care for the thousands who are here, much less the other thousands who are on the way. Although the local committee is doing all in its power to provide for order and shelter, many of the officials from Washington are obliged to sleep in the cars they came in, and to-night hundreds are walking the streets seeking food and places to sleep. The population of Canton is about 31,000, but it is expected that over 100,000 people will be here to-morrow. Fortunately, members of the Senate and House will not arrive until to-morrow. President Roosevelt, his brother-in-law, Commander Cowles; Secretary Root, and Assistant Secretary Hall are at the residence of Mrs. George D. Harter in Market Street. A company of the Ohio militia guards the house.

During the afternoon the President walked over to the McKinley residence to inquire after Mrs. McKinley. He was informed that she had stood the trip from Washington bravely, but in the opinion of the physician it would not be advisable for her to attempt to attend the service at the church to-morrow. She will therefore remain quietly at her home with Dr. Rixey.

After President Roosevelt returned, he remained quietly at the Harter residence throughout the afternoon and evening. He dined privately, and, although there were quite a number of callers in the evening, he remained in seclusion.

President Roosevelt and the official party will start back on the return journey to Washington at 7 o'clock to-morrow night. Secretary Cortelyou will also return to Washington to-morrow night to gather up the late President's personal effects, and will later return to Canton to aid Mrs. McKinley to straighten out his private affairs.

CANTON STREETS CROWDED WITH HOSTS OF MOURNERS.

Thirty Thousand People Glance at the Face of the Dead—Friends and Neighbors Show Their Sorrow.

CANTON, Sept. 18.—The first section of the funeral train reached Canton at 11:20. The climax of the great demonstration of sorrow that had been observed all the way from Pittsburg began at Alliance, eighteen miles from Canton. There the half-masted flags were bordered heavily with black, and it seemed as if every man, woman, and child was at the station. A big white streamer ten feet wide was across the main street, lettered heavily in black, "We Mourn Our Nation's Dead." The church bells were tolling dolorously.

Then came the last half-hour's run into Canton. Mile by mile, the approach was marked by growing evidences of deep personal affliction. Flags that had often waved a welcome to Mr. McKinley were now lowered in sorrow. Farmers and country folk generally seemed to have suspended work altogether; the schools were dismissed, and the entire population was ranged along the track in sorrowful silence. The straining faces showed that the people took this mournful home-coming as a personal bereavement, which had entered into each home, and it was as if fathers and mothers and sisters were watching for a glimpse of the casket that held their own loved one.

At Maximo the country stores were heavily draped, and the townspeople packed the little station. Now the train was at Lewisville, only six miles from Canton, and soon the shops of the dead President's much-loved native city were dotted along the way. For the first time the sun, which had been behind heavy black clouds, threw its rays on the gathered throngs and lighted up the sombre emblems of grief, and the entry into Canton was made in the bright sunshine.

The sight was profoundly impressive as the funeral train drew into the little station at Canton at exactly noon. All about the station and banked deep in the surrounding streets were the friends and neighbors of the martyred President, while drawn up back of the station were long lines of militia men at present arms. Immediately in the rear of the station, at the foot of Tenth Street, was Troop A of Cleveland, mounted on their black chargers, keeping the entrance of the line of march clear.

THE CITY IN MOURNING.

Up this street, soldiers, at intervals of ten feet, with difficulty restrained the solid wall of people. Canton had suddenly become a city of 100,000, and the entire population was in the streets. The station itself was cleared, a company of soldiers of the Eighth Ohio keeping the platform clear. Opposite, over the heads of acres of people, on the wall of a big manufacturing establishment, was an enormous shield thirty feet high, with a black bordered picture of President McKinley in the centre. The local committee headed by ex-Secretary of State William R. Day and Judge Grant, were on the platform.

All about were the black symbols of mourning. The approach of the train was unheralded. No whistle was blown, no bell was rung. At the mere sight of the train the people who had been waiting there for hours were greatly affected. Women sobbed and men wept.

For a full minute after the train had stopped no one appeared. Judge Day and his committee moved slowly down the platform in front of the line of soldiers to the catafalque car and waited. Suddenly Abner McKinley, in deep black, his face tense and drawn, appeared in the vestibule of the car next the one containing the body, and a moment later Dr. Rixey appeared, half carrying a frail and broken form.

It was Mrs. McKinley, arrayed in the deepest mourning. Beneath the heavy black veil she held her handkerchief to her eyes, and her slight figure shook convulsively. Gently she was lifted from the car, and, supported by Dr. Rixey and Abner McKinley, was practically carried to a carriage in waiting at the east end of the station. The door of the carriage was closed, and Mrs. McKinley was driven hurriedly to her forlorn home, in North Market Street, which she had left only two weeks ago with her distinguished husband in the full vigor of manhood.

Col. Bingham then gave directions for the removal of the casket from the car. The coffin was too large to be taken through the door, and a broad window at the side was unscrewed and removed. While this was going on the floral pieces inside were carefully lifted out and placed upon the ground at the side of the track. When all was ready the soldiers and sailors who had accompanied the body all the way from Buffalo emerged from the car and took up their places. The soldiers trailed their arms at their sides and the sailors held their drawn cutlasses at their sides. Only the body bearers were bareheaded and unarmed.

THE PROCESSION MOVES.

Meantime President Roosevelt, with his brother-in-law, Commander Cowles of the navy, in full uniform, at his side, had descended from the car ahead of that occupied by Mrs. McKinley. The members of the Cabinet, Secretary Cortelyou, Gov. Nash, Lieut. Gov. Caldwell and Judge Marshall J. Williams of the Supreme Court followed. The President was met by Judge Grant of the Reception Committee, and the official party then moved to the west of the station, where they formed in line, with the President at the head. All were uncovered. The casket was then lifted through the window and taken upon the shoulders of the body bearers. Only the flag was on it now.

At sight of it tears came unbidden and flowed freely. The sad procession was then formed. It was headed by Col. Dingham in full uniform, a bow of crepe at the hilt of his sheathed sword. Following, and immediately preceding the casket, was the local committee, headed by Judge Day. Then came the soldiers and sailors. Slowly they moved down the platform to the turn at the western end of the station, where the President and Cabinet stood. As they reached the head of this line, a clear-drawn bugle call sounded a silvery requiem.

Before the President and Cabinet and the Ohio officials the coffin was then borne to the hearse. When it had been placed inside, the President and the official party entered carriages. Meantime Admiral Dewey, Lieut. Gen. Miles, and other high officers of the army and navy who compose the guard of honor, had moved around the east side of the station. They also entered carriages and took their place in the larger procession that was now forming. All were attired in the full uniform of their ranks.

The shrill notes of the bugles had given the first sign to the waiting multitude outside the station that the casket was approaching. Instantly the long lines of soldiers became rigid, standing at present arms. The black horses of the Cleveland troop, immediately facing the station, stood motionless, their riders with sabres lowered.

Slowly through the entrance came the stalwart soldiers and sailors with solemn tread, bearing aloft the flag-covered coffin of the man this city loved so well. As it came into view, a great sigh went up from the dense throng. After the first glance, many of the men and women turned away to hide their emotions, which they could not restrain. When the casket had been consigned to the hearse, three mounted trumpeters gave signal for the melancholy procession to move. A moment later the sound of "Nearer, My God, To Thee," floated through the air, as the Grand Army veterans with their band swung into line and took up the march toward the Court House.

THROUGH THE STREETS.

Through Tenth Street and then to Cherry and Tuscarawas, the solemn pageant moved between solid masses of people, banked from curb to store front, crowding the housetops and filling every window. Turning into Market Street, the main thoroughfare of the city, the procession moved under great curtains of mourning, strung from building to building across the street, every hundred feet.

A majestically solemn spectacle was presented as the procession neared the public square in the centre of the city. After the Grand Army men came the Cleveland troop, in their brilliant uniforms of Austrian Hussars, with tall bearskin shakos topped by white pompons. From the hilt of every sword streamed a long band of crepe, and the tiny silk guidon was topped with a long black streamer.

Immediately following the mounted troops came the hearse, bearing its flag-covered burden. This was the sight that sent a hush along the dense, long lines of humanity stretching for a mile away to the Court House. As the casket passed, every head was bowed and every face evidenced the great personal grief which had come upon the community.

Immediately following the hearse came the carriage of President Roosevelt, who rode with Commander Cowles and Secretary Gage. The carriage of the other members of the Cabinet and those who had been near to the late President in public life were lined out for half a mile. Back of them marched the National Guard of Ohio, regiment after regiment, in platoon front formation and filling the broad thoroughfare from side to side.

As the head of the procession reached the great square of the city the militia ranks swung about, forming solid fronts, facing the approaching hearse. As it was driven to the curb the bearers stepped from their places alongside and again took up their burden. Before the eyes of the vast concourse filling the square the casket was tenderly raised and borne up the wide stone steps leading to the entrance of the Court House. The strains of "Nearer, My God, to Thee" were still sounding as the flag-draped coffin disappeared within the building.

President Roosevelt alighted from his carriage and took the arm of Secretary Gage. The other Cabinet officers joined them at the curb, and then, two by two, with bowed heads, they moved in solemn procession up the steps into the building. Mayor Dieni of Buffalo, the Mayors of many other cities, and President Garfield of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia followed, while after them came Senators Hanna, Fairbanks, Burrows, Kean, and the other public men who were on the train.

THE LAST FAREWELL.

In striking contrast with the sombre garb of the civilian mourners were the brilliant uniforms of the officers high in the military and naval service who followed them into the Court House. Major Gen. Brooke marched at the head of the representatives of the army, which included Major Gens. Otis and MacArthur. Among the conspicuous figures of the naval service were Rear Admiral Crowninshield, Rear Admiral O'Neil, Rear Admiral Kenney, and Brig. Gen. Heywood, Commander in Chief of the Marine Corps.

With the notes of "Nearer, My God, to Thee" following them faintly through the doorway, the body bearers bore the coffin into the rotunda of the Court House a little before 1 o'clock. The hall where the body lay in state in Canton had been handsomely decorated for the occasion. The walls and ceilings were hung with dead black, the crape being gathered into folds at each corner of the rotunda. A single chandelier gave light. Beneath the cluster of electric lights stood the catafalque.

Moving slowly, with short steps, the coffin was borne to its support. The bearers swung slowly around, so that the head lay to the east. The silk banner that was flung over the casket was drawn back, the wreaths which rested upon its head were removed, and the coffin lid was taken off. Word was quickly passed to President Roosevelt, and, followed by the members of the Cabinet, he stepped briskly into the hall. He glanced down as he reached the casket, halted for the space of a breath, and went on. The members of the Cabinet followed him one by one.

Twenty feet beyond the casket the hall branches to the right and left, and as the President reached the corner he halted, uncertain which way to turn. An usher at once directed him toward the east entrance, and he passed through and out to his carriage, which bore him at once to the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Harter. The Cabinet officials, most of whom also will remain at Mrs. Harter's home, were driven away immediately afterward.

After the President had gone officers of the army and navy, headed by Lieut. Gen. Miles, Gens. Otis and Brooke, who walked together, passed out and entered their carriages.

Objection was made by one of the army officers to the bright light shed by the electric light full on the face of the dead President, and a desire was expressed that the light be dimmed. The chandelier was too high to reach, and delay of fully ten minutes ensued while search was made for a chair. One was finally discovered, and the light at the base of the chandelier was extinguished and other electric light globes on the chandelier turned off. The result was a decided advantage, the light, while being ample, was much softer and more in keeping with the occasion.

A KINSMAN'S GRIEF.

The members of President McKinley's old Commandery of Knights Templars, Canton Commandery No. 38, had asked the privi-

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lege of posting a sentry over the casket while it lay in state. Charles L. Oberly, a business man of Canton, was the first Knight Templar to take his post at the head of the casket, and throughout the afternoon the guard was relieved every thirty minutes. At the foot of the bier stood, at parade rest, a National Guardsman of the Eighth Ohio Infantry. On the right a Sergeant of Infantry, and on the left a sailor stood, with his hands clasped over the hilt of his cutlass.

Four detachments of militia were marched into the hall and drawn up in a line, reaching from the entrance on the south to the bier. Another line stretched from the bier to the place where the hall diverged, and down each side hall were other lines. Strict orders were given to see that there was no delay as the crowd passed out of the building.

When everything was ready for the public to enter, Joseph Saxton, uncle of Mrs. McKinley, an aged man bowed deeply with the weight of years, entered from the east hall and passed up to the casket. He stood for fully two minutes gazing into the face of his distinguished kinsman. He then passed slowly down the hall, his head bowed low, his lips twitching convulsively.

A few final details were arranged, and then the door was opened to the public. Two little girls were the first to approach the casket. Directly behind them was a tall, powerful man with a red mustache. As he gazed into the casket he caught his breath in a quick, sharp sob that was audible in every part of the hallway. He then gave way entirely, and weeping bitterly, passed out. Many of the people as they looked upon the face of their dead friend whom they had seen but two weeks ago in full health, caught their breath at the change that was there. The face was much thinner than they had expected it would be, and the sight that met their eyes shocked them greatly.

IN THE COURT HOUSE.

Throughout the afternoon this human tide pressed steadily forward to the bier. Four abreast, in double line, without a moment's halt, the people hurried by the casket, and then, with tear-stained faces, passed out of the darkened chamber into the bright sunlight. In the line were represented all stations in life, all ages, all conditions. At one moment an old man, bent and withered, who had known "Mother" McKinley, tottered up to gaze upon the silent features. He was followed by a man of middle-age, who had gone to school with Mr. McKinley. Over on one side was the Knight Templar who had marched beside him in parades. All who came had some recollection of personal relation with the man lying there cold in death.

Fathers brought their children and held them over the bier for a fleeting glance at the upturned face. A sleeping babe was roused by its mother for a sight its little mind could not comprehend. Toilers came from the factories, and, dinner pails in hand, trooped by the bier of him whom they called their benefactor and their friend. Now and then knots of school children hurried past, awestruck at the gloom of this chamber of death. Often the guarding soldiers were compelled to step forward and gently restrain a hand that sought a blossom from off the flower-decked casket.

It was plain that a great flood of emotion surged in the hearts of these sorrowing people. Strong men made no concealment of their grief, their tense faces and tearful eyes telling of the sense of personal bereavement which had come upon them. Many women wept, and during the afternoon one young girl gave way to her feelings by loud wails which re-echoed through the darkened corridors.

As the people hurried by they gave expression to suppressed exclamations of anguish at the sight of the pinched face lying there in the coffin. It was not the face they had known so well, and almost without exception the people turned away regretting that they had not retained in their minds that picture of manly vigor which they knew so well. Many of his nearest friends refrained from looking upon the face, preferring to preserve the memory of him as in life.

A COMRADE'S TRIBUTE.

Late in the afternoon an aged man, leaning upon two crutches, which he managed with difficulty, appeared at the door through which the people were making their exit. He asked the sentry to allow him to enter, and when the soldier refused, saying that he had received orders to allow nobody to enter through that door, the old man stood back the picture of woe. In a short time he again asked the young sentry in pleading tones to allow him entrance through the doorway, saying that in his feeble condition he was not able to stand in the line which at that time was extending fully a mile from the entrance.

"I fought in this regiment during the war," he said, "and I just want to lay this flag on his coffin and then keep it as a remembrance of the time I saw him last."

"Take it in," said the sentry, and the veteran hobbled into the hall. When he got inside he had more trouble, and was compelled to explain his errand several times. Finally the line passing the coffin was stopped long enough to allow the old man to step to its side for a glance into the coffin, and to lay his tiny flag on its glass front. Then he turned back with the crowd, hugging the now sanctified flag tightly beneath his coat.

At one time a group of school girls approached the casket. There were six of them, and they came three abreast. One in the forward row leaned over for a look, and disengaging from the bosom of her dress a scarlet geranium, laid it gently on the top of the wreaths that already rested there. The others followed her example, and although the sentries had orders to permit nobody to place anything upon the coffin or to touch the floral offerings that were already there, the little tributes of the girls were allowed to remain, and they were still on the top of the coffin when it was carried through the door on its way to the McKinley cottage.

IN THE DESOLATED HOME.

All through the afternoon the crowd passed the catafalque approximately at the rate of 100 every minute, making in the five hours in which the body lay in state, a total of 30,000 persons, practically a number equal to the population of Canton. When the doors were closed at 6 o'clock the line, four abreast, stretched fully one mile from the Court House, and people were still coming from the side streets to take their places in line.

At 6 o'clock the doors were closed to the public, and preparations made for removing the body to the McKinley residence. Canton Commandery of the Grand Army of the Republic acted as escort, and there was no following. Arriving at the house the escort formed in line in the street, presenting arms while the coffin borne by the body bearers was taken into the house. It was placed in the front parlor, where it will remain until it is removed to the church to-morrow afternoon. Guards were posted around the house to-night, and a number of sentries were placed in the front yard.

ON THE WAY TO CANTON.

Workmen Leave Mills, Mines, and Factories and with Their Families Watch the Funeral Train Go By.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 18.—The funeral train ran more slowly after leaving Harrisburg shortly after midnight, and daylight was dawning as it arrived at Altoona, at the foot of the eastern slope of the Alleghanies. But through the semi-darkness the forms of many people could be seen strung along the track. Without the station a vast throng, numbering 3,000 or 4,000 people, surged up to the train. Many must have been there all night, and others had waited for hours, as the train was originally scheduled to reach that point at 3:20 A. M. Extra engines were coupled on here and the train was pulled laboriously up the mountains.

Mountaineers with uncovered heads and axes on their shoulders came down from the steep slopes to pay their homage. Passing the summit at Cresson, the descent began. Half the population of Johnstown, the first of the great steel manufacturing centres through which the train was to pass on its way to the martyred President's home, was at the track, and a company of local militia stood drawn up at attention. Men, women, and children were there.

Miners with lamps in their caps had rushed forth from the tunnels at the train's approach, and the steel mills along the Conemaugh River were emptied. These were men who felt that their prosperity was due to the system for which the dead statesman stood, and their loss seemed of a personal character. Four women with uplifted hands might better see the impressive spectacle at the rear of the train within the observation car, the elevated, flag-covered casket with its burden of flowers, and the two grim, armed sentries on guard at the head and foot and, outside on the platform a soldier with his bayoneted gun and a sailor with drawn cutlass, both at salute. So rigid they stood, they might have been carved out of stone. A little further on the train passed a string of coke ovens, the tenders at the mouths of the glowing furnaces with their hats in their hands.

At Wilmerding the employes of the Westinghouse Air brake Company were at the track, and at East Pittsburg, where is located one of the largest electrical plants in the world, were several thousand people. The train had now practically entered the suburbs of Pittsburg, that city of brawn and muscle which has just passed through the convulsion of a great strike, and the industrial workers were strung along the track in solid lines.

At Bessemer the huge stacks of the Carnegie steel plant were pouring forth dense volumes of smoke and flame, and under this black canopy the toilers gathered in dense throngs, standing mutely with uncovered heads. Just beyond, the great mills of Braddock gave forth another multitude of grimy workmen, and to the left, across the river, where is located that other great hive of industry, Homestead, the wharves were lined with men and women.

Entering Pittsburg a wonderfully impressive sight was presented. Along both sides of the track for miles were solid walls of humanity. In some places the people stood twenty deep, while the embankments were black with them. On the top of every freight car was a human hedge. The overhanging bridges bent beneath their burden. The roofs of houses were lined. All stood with uncovered heads while the bells of all the churches were tolling.

It was just one minute before 9 o'clock when the first section of the train arrived in sight of the Union Station. This train carried President Theodore Roosevelt, the members of the Cabinet, and other Government officials. Ten minutes ahead of it a pilot engine and baggage car were sent out over the Fort Wayne Road. The first section came through the station at the rate of about twenty-five miles an hour. None of those who were on the train were visible, and most of the blinds were drawn.

The second section, or funeral train, was late, and did not reach the station until 9:35 o'clock. When it came into view many of the watchers placed coins on the rails, to have the train run over them, and there were hundreds of these souvenirs. As the train passed, the Fourteenth and Eighteenth Regiments of the National Guard presented arms, and the great multitude was silent and stood with uncovered heads. The same scenes were repeated as the train passed through Allegheny. It is estimated that not less than 50,000 people were at Union Station and 25,000 at the Allegheny station, while the crowd that viewed the funeral train from its entrance into Pittsburg until it crossed the city line in Allegheny was not less than 250,000. On the face of every one there were the signs of the deepest feeling and mourning.

It had been reported last night that the train would reach Pittsburg at 7 o'clock, and thousands of the people had been standing in the raw, foggy atmosphere from 6 o'clock.

During the passage of the train through the two cities a section of Battery B fired a salute from Mount Washington, and the city and church bells tolled.

The second section halted a moment to permit Gov. Nash of Ohio, with his staff, and Gen. Dick, commander of the Ohio National Guard, to board the train.

The scene from the car windows grew even more impressive after the Allegheny was crossed. The river was covered with barges, each thronged with humanity, and the wharves along either shore could not be seen for the people struggling for foothold upon them. The iron girders of the bridge were hung with men and boys. The public park beyond was alive with people. Every window was filled with faces. The houses were swathed in black. Every breast wore some token of mourning, and every face was solemn with a tense look, as eyes strained, eagerly scanning each car for a glimpse of the coffin in which the dead lay. Hanging from a tall crane in one of the factory inclosures was an effigy of the assassin, Czolgosz, clothed in black and wearing on his breast a dark-lettered card. In the body were a dozen knives.

Leaving Allegheny, the funeral train sped through the little town of Sewickly, an outskirt of the great manufacturing region, with Beaver, the home of Senator Quay, nestled across the river. Here the populace came to the train en masse. From this point through to Beaver Falls the train rushed through thriving little manufacturing towns—Rochester, New Brighton, and Kenwood. At Rochester a big American flag streamed from a telegraph pole, its edges trimmed with crepe, and the church bells could be heard tolling dismally.

The Buffalo Undertaker Explains.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 18.—Among those at the Court House to-day, while the body of the late President lay in state, was the Buffalo undertaker who embalmed the body and came on here to transfer his duties to the local undertaker. He had received a dispatch from his business assistant at Buffalo, saying that some comment was being made concerning the haste with which the casket was closed, owing to the condition of the embalming. He stated, however, that the condition of the body after the autopsy made it impossible to properly perform the usual offices of embalming, and he asked, in justice to himself and his assistants, that this fact be stated on his authority.

Congressmen Start for Canton.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—A party of United States Senators and members of the House of Representatives left here at 4:30 P. M. to-day to attend the funeral services over the body of President McKinley at Canton to-morrow. The train was in two sections, the first carrying Senators and the second members of the House. Several Senators went on the funeral train last night from Washington, and some from the West will join the party at Canton. The Senate train consisted of five coaches and the House train of ten. Both are expected to reach Canton early to-morrow morning, and, returning, to arrive in Washington Friday morning.

NO CABINET CHANGES.

All Members Have Accepted the President's Offer—He Approves Canal Treaty Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—It was stated on excellent authority to-day that all members of the Cabinet have accepted the reappointment tendered by President Roosevelt yesterday. The manner in which the President made the tender rendered it impossible for the members of the Cabinet to take any other course, as they already are in the positions and cannot decline, but must resign their places if they desire to leave the Cabinet. More than this, they all believe in the sincerity of the President in desiring their services, and in return they wish to assist him to the full extent of their powers to carry out the policies of Mr. McKinley, which Mr. Roosevelt has adopted for his administration.

Another feature of the relations of the new President with the last Administration became known to-day, to the effect that Mr. Roosevelt has been fully advised and has approved of the negotiations in progress relative to the proposed isthmian canal treaty with England.

VIEWS ON MR. ROOSEVELT.

London Times's Comment on His "History of New York"—A Rus Prophecy.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A new edition, published by Longmans, Green & Co., of Theodore Roosevelt's "History of New York," in the Historic Towns Series, is generally commented on in the press in connection with the author's accession to the Presidency.

The Times says Mr. Roosevelt's remarks in the book are instinct with vigorous yet liberal patriotism, and quotes the declaration concerning the need for citizens of the United States to be Americans without prefixes—"not Irish-Americans or German-Americans, but pure, simple Americans."

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 18.—The Rossiya to-day says:

"President Roosevelt is a genuine fanatic for imperialism and pan-Americanism. He will retouch all President McKinley's accomplishments in foreign policy. With President Roosevelt will begin an era of

MR. M'KINLEY'S WOUNDS

Medical Journal Finds No Fault with the Treatment of Them.

Thinks Surgeons Did All That Could Have Been Done—Poisoned Bullet Theory Not Accepted—Case Said to be Unique.

The New York Medical Journal will deal at length this week with the surgical aspect of the case of President McKinley. The Journal is not disposed to find fault with the surgeons who attended upon the late President. It believes that all that human skill could do for him was done.

If the surgeons were at one time more hopeful than was justifiable by the condition of the patient, it was an error, The Journal says, that was excusable. The Journal asserts that, so far as the facts were then known to them, the surgeons were warranted in expecting the recovery of their illustrious patient. The editorial says, in part:

"It is a melancholy consolation to know that the fatal termination of President McKinley's case was not in the slightest degree due to any omission to give him the full benefit of all the present resources of our art, and there is nothing humiliating in the fact that the favorable prognosis which for five or six days seemed justified should have finally proved fallacious.

"It is expected that an 'official' report of the case will be given to the profession in the course of a short time. Pending the issue of the report, let us briefly review the case. At the time of his assassination President McKinley was probably in better physical condition than most men of his age—fifty-eight years—who lead a sedentary life. So far as is known, he was free from all organic disease, though his vitality may have been somewhat impaired by the fearful mental strain to which the duties of his office and its responsibilities and anxieties had long subjected him. He was suddenly cut down by a cruel wound, but he bore it bravely, and there was little of the condition known as shock.

"This freedom from shock was correctly interpreted as showing that no considerable internal hemorrhage was going on. Without delay he was taken to a well-equipped hospital and attended by surgeons of world-wide reputation and vast experience. The operation itself was performed by an exceedingly capable gynecologist, who was assisted by equally capable general surgeons. It is perfectly certain that there was no technical fault in the operation, and it may be said with equal positiveness that it would have verged on madness to prolong the search for the bullet after it had been ascertained that it had not inflicted any very grave injury beyond that of the stomach—ascertained, that is to say, within the limitations of warrantable efforts. The amount of time consumed in a major operation, especially one dealing with the abdominal organs, is of vast importance as affecting the patient's chances of recovery. * * *

"The operation having been finished without seriously taxing the distinguished patient's vital powers, there followed at least five days of freedom from serious symptoms. This we say with full appreciation of the fact that the record of the pulse and respiration seemed ominous, for the high rate might have been due to any one of a number of conditions not in themselves of grave import. The hopeful view was taken, and quite naturally, that it could be so explained. It is easy to be wise after the event, and to say that in this respect the surgeons were incorrect—they certainly did, as the result shows, but to err in such a way argues no incapacity or avoidable lack of judgment—it simply, we repeat, illustrates the fact that the medical man is not a perfect being."

In speaking of the "poisoned bullet" theory the editorial says:

"It is not at all improbable that there were pathogenic bacteria on the surface of the missile, but so there often are on every ordinary material used by man. We know of no 'poison,' in the ordinary acceptation of the word, that in only such minute amount as could be smeared on a bullet—or in any amount, for that matter—could, when driven into the body, set up gangrene after at least five days of inoffensiveness. * * *

"Gangrene was probably established two or three days before the fatal issue followed, but it could hardly have occurred very early without giving rise to more disquieting phenomena than augmentation of the pulse and respiration rates, which, as we have said before, might well have been due to some comparatively unimportant disturbance. To the wound of the kidney we attribute little importance further than arises from the fact that it made one more traumatic surface to become gangrenous. There is said to have been a trifling degree of haematuria of brief duration, but not enough to indicate a very serious renal lesion.

"The case of the profoundly lamented President may be set down as unique in some of its features, not so much perhaps as regards the actual traumatism inflicted by the assassin's bullet as with regard to the deferred appearance of the gangrenous process that blotted out his fair prospects of recovery. The profession eagerly awaits the appearance of the authoritative statement which, it is understood, his surgeons are soon to issue, but undue haste should not be allowed to interfere with the thoroughness of the document."

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The British Medical Journal, discussing the results of the autopsy, says it is needless to assign any influence to the escape of pancreatic secretions or to a poisoned bullet, because the mechanical conditions "amply account for all disturbances found."

The journal testifies to the high rank of American surgery and says:

"Success in such a case would have been a triumph, and defeat is not disgrace."

McKINLEY'S PHYSICIANS MAKE A STATEMENT.

Say All Reports That There Are Any Dissensions or Criticisms Are False.

BUFFALO, Sept. 18.—The following statement has been given out by the physicians who attended President McKinley:

"The undersigned surgeons and physicians who were in attendance on the late President McKinley have had their attention called to certain sensational statements recently published indicating dissensions and mutual recrimination among them. We desire to say to the press and public, once for all, that every such publication and all alleged interviews with any of us containing criticism of one another or of any of our associates are false.

"We say again that there was never a serious disagreement among the professional attendants as to any of the symptoms or as to the treatment of the case or as to the bulletins which were issued. A very unusual harmony of opinion and action prevailed all through the case. The unfortunate result could not have been foreseen before the unfavorable symptoms declared themselves late on the sixth day, and could not have been prevented by any human agency.

"Pending the completion and publication of the official reports of the post-mortem examiners and attending staff we shall refuse to make any further statements for publication, and alleged interviews with any of us may be known to be fictitious.

"MATTHEW D. MANN,
"ROSWELL PARK,
"HERMAN MYNTER,
"EUGENE WASDIN,
"CHARLES G. STOCKTON."

CHINA'S MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY.

Minister Wu Forwards Edict Issued by Dowager Empress's Order.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Minister Wu to-day forwarded to the State Department the following imperial edict transmitted by the Privy Council and received by him yesterday:

"By direction of her Majesty, the Empress Dowager, this edict is issued by us:

"The Plenipotentiaries (Prince Ching and Viceroy Li) have memorialized the throne by telegraph that they have received a note from the United States Minister (at Peking) conveying the sad intelligence of the death of the President of the United States.

"It is with unspeakable sorrow and consternation that we have learned the news. The President has been the friend of China, and has always treated her with justice and kindness. Unexpectedly he has been assassinated, and his death is a loss to the whole world. We have already telegraphed to the United States Government to convey to the United States Government this message of our sincere condolence. Respect this."

TRIBUTE TO MR. McKINLEY.

Senator McLaurin Tells of an Interview Regarding the South.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—In a letter received here, United States Senator J. L. McLaurin of South Carolina tells of an interview he had with President McKinley one day during the early days of the Spanish war.

"The President," says Senator McLaurin, "spoke beautifully and tenderly of the Southern people, and of how he intended to use the power and influence of his great office to reunite our country.

"I can recall the words, but who can paint the earnestness and eloquence as, raising one hand on high, he said: 'Senator, by the help of God, I propose to be the President of the whole country, the South as much as the North, and before the end of my term the South will understand this.'

"No wonder, as a true Southern man, I loved and trusted President McKinley. I stood by him in the Senate and elsewhere, and I thank God that I did.

"Patriotic in purpose and pure in heart, his noble soul is now with Him whom the hate of man nailed to the cross. Like Lincoln, who saved the country, McKinley, who reunited it, dies a martyr to envy and hate."

Steel Trust Mills to Close To-day.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 18.—By orders from President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation, all the mills of the Carnegie Company, National Steel, American Steel Hoop, American Sheet Steel, American Steel and Wire, American Tin Plate, American Bridge, Federal Steel, and Shelby Tube Companies, employing 150,000 men, will be closed to-morrow in honor of the memory of President McKinley. Many independent mills, the Westinghouse interests, glass factories, and all the coal mines in this district, will be closed, as well as the exposition, theatres, city, County and State offices, and business houses.

Memorial Services in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Sept. 18.—A largely attended memorial service for President McKinley was held in Christ Church Cathedral to-day. The edifice was packed to the doors. For the first time in the history of the church the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack were intertwined on the pulpit. The service was conducted by Archbishop Bond, Metropolitan, and Bishops Courtney, Baldwin, and Mills. The Church of England burial service was read and hymns and canticles sung.

LONDONERS WEAR MOURNING.

Even the Cab and 'Bus Drivers Have Crape on Their Whips—A German Tribute to Mr. McKinley.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The British demonstration of sympathy on account of the death of President McKinley is the wonder and talk of all the American visitors. The number of half-masted flags is increasing and a majority of the people are in mourning. The omnibus and cab drivers have crape on their whips.

Both the Foreign Office and Colonial Office, after consideration of the suggestion that the Duke of Cornwall and York attend the funeral of President McKinley, decided that the Government could not act on it, as the shortness of the time made it impossible to exchange communications and make the necessary arrangements. The date of the State funeral, Tuesday, only became known to the Government on Monday, and it was deemed inadvisable for the Duke to go to Canton.

The King has appointed the Earl of Pembroke (Lord Steward of the Household) to represent him at the memorial service in Westminster Abbey to-day. Ambassador Choate has received 1,500 applications for the 700 seats at his disposal.

The United States Embassy had an exceedingly busy day yesterday. There was a constant stream of callers to express condolence, as well as the applicants for seats at the abbey service. The Hon. Schomberg Kerr Connell, principal private secretary to the Prime Minister, left Lord Salisbury's card. The Russian Ambassador and other prominent persons called. Lord Roberts had a long interview with Mr. Choate, and expressed condolence on behalf of the British Army.

A difficulty has arisen regarding the hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee," which will be sung at all the memorial services. The English tune is different from the American, but as it is desired that the congregations join in the singing, Canon Duckworth, who only received a copy of the American tune yesterday, has decided to adhere to the English tune. He says he considers that the late President's love was for the words rather than the tune.

The American Society in London met yesterday and decided to forward to Washington a resolution of sympathy. The question of holding another meeting to consider the project of raising a memorial to Mr. McKinley in London was mooted.

A suggestion for a great memorial service in Hyde Park on Sunday has been made.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The Kreuz Zeitung pays the following tribute to the memory of President McKinley:

"The whole civilized world has been most deeply impressed by his assassination. Faithfully doing his duty, he was struck down. The hopes of the recovery of this eminent man were soon dispelled, and he died loyal to himself and his people. If sympathy can comfort his family and his country, they enjoy it to the full measure.

"Whether Imperialist efforts will increase remains to be seen. While the thoughtfulness of Mr. McKinley subdued its impetuosity, the number of its advocates is not diminished. Certainly the United States have matured and become conscious of the part they have soon to play economically. It would not be surprising if the desire to exercise its strength should increase. That would mean changing from the Monroe Doctrine to strife for Greater America."

The paper concludes by saying:

"If the United States wish to keep pace with Europe politically, there is an opportunity for them to take the lead in a common fight against the outcast humanity that glorifies assassination."

CORK ALDERMAN APOLOGIZES.

Sorry He Opposed Resolution of Sympathy Over Shooting of Mr. McKinley.

CORK, Sept. 18.—At to-day's meeting of the Common Council of Cork Alderman Cave handsomely apologized for the references he made to President McKinley last Friday, when he opposed a resolution of sympathy proposed by Sir John Scott, declaring that Mr. McKinley was no friend of Ireland, but a friend of Great Britain. He expressed deep regret at having taken this attitude.

The Common Council then adopted a resolution expressing abhorrence of the crime and sympathy with Mrs. McKinley and the American people.

THREAT TO KILL KING EDWARD.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—William Waldorf Astor's Pall Mall Gazette announces that it received this morning a letter from New York, couched in unprintable language, in which "the Highest Order of Anarchists, No. 5 Circle," threatens to slaughter the most exalted personages in the realm.

"Do not," says the letter, "interfere with us, or we will wreck your offices and take your lives."

SOUVENIRS FOR CONGRESSMEN.

They Will Get Pieces of Cloth from the Catafalque in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—A coverless catafalque was removed from the floor of the rotunda to the crypt of the Capitol today, where it had been kept, prior to its sad use yesterday, since the days it bore the bodies of Lincoln and Garfield. It is one of many old relics which are hidden from the light of day in the crypt and other dark nooks of the building.

When brought out to uphold President McKinley's body it had to be covered with dark broadcloth and draped with tassels and fringe. The fringe could not be obtained in the city, and was especially manufactured for the occasion within four hours after the looms were started for the

GRIEF IS MANIFEST THROUGHOUT THE CITY

Numerous Organizations Adopt Resolutions of Sorrow.

EXERCISES IN THE SCHOOLS

Municipal Council Denounces Anarchy —Stock Exchange Suspends Business to Adopt a Memorial Expression.

In accordance with the orders of President Miles M. O'Brien of the Board of Education, exercises in honor of President McKinley were held yesterday afternoon in the various public schools of the city. After the exercises the schools were closed until Monday. There were singing, readings from the dead President's speeches, and addresses. The halls in which the services were held were decorated.

In Grammar School No. 76, at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, the following programme was rendered: Reading of the Twenty-third Psalm, singing of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," salute to the flag, reading of President Roosevelt's proclamation, singing of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," "Lead, Kindly Light," and an address on Mr. McKinley's life by the Principal, Miss Broderick. A prayer concluded the exercises.

Prayers, hymns, and addresses by the Rev. Dr. J. Balcom Shaw and the Rev. Dr. A. R. Hartley were included in the exercises at School No. 165, in West One Hundred and Ninth Street. After the regular services were completed the entire school, led by a drum and fife corps of pupils, with muffled drums, marched in double column past the flag, saluting it.

The proclamations of President Roosevelt, Gov. Odell, and Mayor Van Wyck were read by pupils in the exercises of the grammar department of Public School No. 119, in West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and the Principal, Miss E. C. Schoonmaker, talked about Mr. McKinley's career.

In Boys' Grammar School No. 95, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Fifth Avenue, Principal Friedberg delivered an address. The Rev. Samuel S. Schulmann of the Temple Beth-El talked to the pupils of the girls' school at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. He spoke of the "license of speech and writing" that led to the assassination of the President.

CITY COUNCIL'S ACTION.

The Municipal Council held a meeting yesterday and adopted the following resolutions on the death of President McKinley, which were presented by President Guggenheimer:

Whereas, The death of the late President of the United States, after a week of alternate hope and fear, has stunned the people of this Nation with poignant grief for his loss and stirred them with fierce indignation against the spirit of anarchy that caused his assassination; and

Whereas, His lamented death has not only shocked the people of the United States, all of whom recognize the nobility of his character as a soldier and patriotic American, and a statesman who sought the welfare of his country, but has evoked expressions of profound sympathy from the nations of the world; and

Whereas, His private life has been marked by the constant exhibition of those generous qualities of head and heart which endeared him to all who came within the circle of his friendship, which won the devoted love of his life companion and challenged the admiration and reverence of his fellow-citizens; and

Whereas, The historian of the United States will emphasize the fact that it was in the Presidency of William McKinley that a great war was waged, with absolute unselfishness, in the sacred name of liberty; and

Whereas, His singleness of aim and patriotic wisdom were always directed to the adoption of such a policy, both at home and abroad, as would redound to the glory and welfare of the United States; and

Whereas, The monstrous crime of Friday, Sept. 6, 1901, struck down a President admired and beloved by all classes in the community, without any distinction of political opinion; and

Whereas, The assassination, in our own land, of a man distinguished for his public and private virtues has filled the hearts of his fellow-citizens with an indignation which will not be appeased until the wicked principles of anarchy are banished from this home of equal rights and privileges; therefore, be it

Be it resolved, That the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, representing all the people of the metropolis, hereby deplores the death of President McKinley, and conveys to his stricken wife the assurance of New York's sympathy with her in this dark hour of affliction; and

Be it further resolved, That the people of the City of New York, wielded by sorrow into one body, abhor and execrate the dastardly crime of the assassin which slew President McKinley and deprived a nation of its Chief Magistrate; and

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed and duly authenticated by the City Clerk, be transmitted to the widow of the deceased President; and

Be it further resolved, That, as an additional mark of respect to his memory, this body do now adjourn.

Resolutions of grief at the loss of President McKinley and of sympathy for Mrs. McKinley were adopted yesterday afternoon by the Merchants' Club. The meeting was held in the clubrooms in the New York Life Building. George F. Vietor, the President, in offering the resolutions, said:

"Even though Mr. McKinley is dead, his memory will live in our hearts and in those of future generations as one of America's noblest sons and Presidents."

STOCK EXCHANGE RESOLUTIONS.

The Governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday approved the following resolutions, which were read from the rostrum of the Exchange by R. H. Thomas and unanimously adopted during a five-minute suspension of business:

Resolved, That the death of William McKinley, the late President of the United States, has removed an ideal American patriot and counselor from his sphere of usefulness and honor. During the four years of his Administration he has constantly grown in the appreciation and affection of the people. Situations of grave responsibility have been satisfactorily confronted, problems of intricacy solved, and international good feeling promoted.

The walls of Congress will long echo to his words of wisdom, the battlefield will tell of his prowess, and the councils of State will miss his able and conservative guidance. His epitaph is written in the hearts of the American people. He lived a type of all that is best in the patriot and leader and his last words showed that the inspiration of his life came from love of his Maker, to Whose will he reverently bowed.

The members of the New York Stock Exchange desire that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. McKinley in the hope that the burden of her great grief may in some degree be lightened by the knowledge that it is shared.

The members of the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday passed resolutions, in part as follows:

Our beloved Chief Magistrate was one of those rare growths that the Almighty seems to raise up to carry out a great work or to bring into power as helmsman at a time when the affairs of the earth are to undergo a great convulsion. Broad-minded and of rare judgment, a power in the momentous affairs of State both at home and abroad, and at the same time gentle, kind, considerate. A statesman, a diplomat, a peer among the great of the world, and, withal, a humble Christian, fit characteristics to inspire the admiration of his countrymen and the affection of the whole people.

Resolutions have been adopted by the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, which are in part as follows:

Whereas, William McKinley, President of the United States, while discharging with exceptional fidelity, ability, and wisdom the duties of his high office as Chief Magistrate, has been stricken down by the hand of an assassin, and

Whereas, We believe his murderer was incited to his evil deed by the teachings of journals which, by holding him up to ridicule and misrepresentation, have led a vicious class to think that he was the enemy of the poor, instead of being, as he was, the faithful representative of all classes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of William McKinley the American people have lost a President who was a model of administrative and executive ability and a shining example of noble manhood. We hold that in a land in which the ruler gets his powers from the consent of the governed the Anarchist can have no logical grievance; and the fact that such a President has been stricken down by these enemies of mankind demonstrates that they should be excluded from the territory and protection of a Government in which they openly proclaim that they do not believe.

We hold that a venal press which ridicules and vilifies a faithful Magistrate, who is the choice of all citizens—as well those who oppose his election as those who vote for him, through the operation of their own law of election and choice—insults not him alone, but the sovereign people whose representative he is; and we deplore a condition of society which permits such license to culminate in this great tragedy of the century.

In order that we may not as a Nation lose the lesson involved in this costly sacrifice, we urge upon our Legislatures and upon Congress the enactment of laws which shall effectually guard

Pearl Street adopted resolutions and sent the following telegrams to President Roosevelt and Mrs. McKinley:

Theodore Roosevelt, Washington, D. C.:

The Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade of the City of New York, in meeting assembled, deeply deplore the death of President McKinley, and desire to express to you their confidence in your wisdom and ability to direct successfully our beloved country's affairs.

Mrs. McKinley, Canton, Ohio:

The members of the Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade of the City of New York desire to express their deep sympathy with you in the terrible loss sustained through the death of our beloved President.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Credit Men's Association resolutions of sympathy were adopted.

The Building Trades Council, at the regular meeting at Central Hall, West Thirty-second Street, on Sept. 14, passed resolutions of sympathy, and immediately adjourned as a tribute of respect.

At a special meeting of the Retail Grocers' Union, held at Grocers' Hall, last night resolutions of sympathy were adopted, and a copy of the same were forwarded to Mrs. McKinley.

At a meeting of the Archdiocesan Union of the Holy Name, comprising sixty-five branches, with an aggregate membership of 16,000, held at the Church of St. Angela, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Morris Avenue, resolutions were adopted in which the society appealed to its fellow-citizens and to the holy mother Church to unite in crushing out all dangerous and un-Christian organizations that seek to subvert constituted authority. Mgr. Mooney, Vicar General and Supreme Dictator of the union, spoke on the resolutions.

The Rev. Dr. H. K. Carroll, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Managers of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, yesterday gave out the minute upon the death of President McKinley adopted by the board at its regular meeting, expressing grief at the death of Mr. McKinley, and offering sympathy and prayers for Mrs. McKinley.

A special meeting of the Manhattan Club was held last night at the clubhouse, Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue. In the absence of the President, Justice Truax, Vice President John Hone took the chair. The meeting was in session less than fifteen minutes. There was no speechmaking. Resolutions were offered by Charles W. Dayton and unanimously adopted. They were in part as follows:

The atrocious assassination of William McKinley, President of the United States, at the City of Buffalo, has justly invoked the horror and sympathy of the civilized world, not only because of the unprovoked tragedy, but also because of Mr. McKinley's great service to his country, his unblemished character, and his personal and official life, which have typified Lincoln's immortal aphorism, "With malice toward none, with charity for all."

Resolved, That the clubhouse be suitably draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

Resolved, That an attested copy of the foregoing be forwarded to Mrs. William McKinley, to whom our profound sympathies are respectfully tendered.

The Danish West Indian Society of America has passed resolutions offering condolence to Mrs. McKinley, and including indorsement of President Roosevelt.

A meeting in honor of President McKinley was held by the Bohemian citizens of this city last night, under the auspices of the Bohemian Republican Club, in the Bohemian National Hall, 321 East Seventy-third Street.

At the regular meeting of the Irish National Club, held at 320 West Fifty-ninth Street last evening, it was decided that a committee to be appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the assassination of President McKinley, and on motion of Thomas F. Brady, as a mark of respect the meeting immediately adjourned without transaction of further business.

The Twentieth Ward Branch of the United Irish League met at 447 Ninth Avenue on Tuesday night and adopted resolutions. A further resolution was adopted requesting the Directory of the United Irish League in Ireland to take steps to postpone the visit of John C. Redmond and his colleagues to this country for the present, and Irish societies in general were asked to aid in the fulfilment of this request.

The Union Republican Club of the Thirty-second Assembly District, at a meeting in its clubrooms, 208 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, also adopted resolutions of sorrow.

POST OFFICE DECORATED.

Notwithstanding the rule forbidding Federal buildings to be decorated, the Post Office here was draped yesterday at the personal expense of Postmaster Van Cott, to whose inquiry the Secretary of the Treasury had answered that there was nothing in the statute prohibiting decorating by private subscription. The mourning ornaments consist of broad bands of crepe, with two United States flags displayed at the centre of the balcony.

The "President's flag," hoisted for the last time in this city in honor of Mr. McKinley, was thrown to the breezes yesterday morning from the balcony of the Hotel Manhattan, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, the headquarters of Mr. McKinley whenever he was in this city. The interior of the hotel, the private stairway leading to the "President's suite," the furniture of which was selected by Mrs. McKinley herself, was heavily draped in purple and black and garlands of flowers. President McKinley and William S. Hawk, the proprietor of the Hotel Manhattan, were close friends, living across the street from each other in Canton, Ohio.

E. F. Clarke, member of Parliament for Toronto, Canada, has written to a citizen of New York a letter in which he says that the Canadian people are shocked at the death of the President, and that the dastardly crime of Czolgosz has been the subject of conversation everywhere. Thousands of prayers, he says, were offered up in Canada for the President's recovery during his illness:

"Never before in my life," he continues, "save on the occasion of Queen Victoria's death, have I seen such general and universal mourning."

The passengers and crew of the Anchor Line steamship Anchoria, which arrived yesterday morning from Glasgow and Londonderry, received the news of President McKinley's death while at sea. A meeting was at once held on board the vessel, and resolutions of sympathy were adopted, copies of which will be forwarded to Mrs. McKinley.

The late President was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Alumni Association, and was at one time its President. The Executive Committee of the New York branch of this society met last night at the office of Dr. MacAdam, 244 West Forty-second Street, to take action. The proceedings were secret and the resolutions adopted were not made public.

The Ohio Society of New York held a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, and elected seven of their members to represent the society at the funeral of the late President McKinley. The members delegated started for Canton last night. They are Gen. H. L. Burnett, Colgate Hoyt, Samuel Mather, Caleb B

SPECIAL SERVICES AT MANY CHURCHES

Memory of Dead President to be Honored by All Denominations.

Ministers and Prominent Laymen Will Speak—Bishop Potter and Archbishop Corrigan to Preach.

Special services in honor of the memory of the late President McKinley will be held in the following churches to-day:

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DEVINE, Morningside Heights.—Bishop Henry C. Potter will conduct services at 11 A. M., assisted by the Rev. George F. Nelson.

TRINITY CHURCH, Broadway and Rector Street.—Prayers at 11 A. M. and funeral services at 3 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and Tenth Street.—Services at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street.—Services at 11 A. M., the Rev. Percy S. Grant preaching.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street.—Service conducted by the rector at 10 A. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.—The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector. Services at 11 A. M.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street.—Services at 10:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street.—Services at 11 o'clock A. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.—Services at 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, West Fifty-seventh Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues.—Services at 11 A. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway and Seventy-first Street—Services at 10:30 A. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, Second Avenue and Tenth Street—Services at 3 P. M.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street—Services at 7:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 11 A. M., 5 P. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. AMBROSE'S CHURCH, Thompson, near Prince Street—Services at 10:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF SAN SALVADOR, 40 Bleecker Street—The Rev. George F. Nelson will speak in Italian in the evening.

ST. DAVID'S CHURCH, 611 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street—Services at 11 A. M.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, Broadway and Vesey Street—Morning service at 11 o'clock; services of the Sons of the Revolution at 3 P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, St. Ann's Avenue and East One Hundred and Fortieth Street—This church, Holy Trinity, Grace, and Christ Churches will unite in services at 11 A. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street—Services at 11 A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street—Services at 11 A. M.

WEST END CHURCH, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street—Memorial services at 3 P. M. Addresses by the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, the Rev. John Dixon of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, Dean James S. Russell of the Teachers College, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander of the New York University, the Rev. Dr. R. M. Hodge of Union Seminary, and the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Stoddard of The New York Observer.

UNIVERSITY PLACE CHURCH, at Tenth Street—Service at 11 A. M.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST, Broome Street—Services at 7:45 P. M.

BAPTIST.

FIFTH AVENUE, 6 West Forty-sixth Street—Services at 11 A. M. in union with the Reformed Episcopal Church and the Central and Epiphany Baptist Churches.

FIRST CHURCH, Broadway and Seventy-ninth Street—The Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson will conduct services at 11 A. M.

WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET CHURCH, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues.—Services at 2 P. M.

SECOND AVENUE CHURCH, Near East Tenth Street.—United services of churches below Fourteenth Street on the east side at 11 A. M.

CALVARY.—Services at 11 A. M. An invitation has been sent to all members of St. Andrew's, St. George's, and St. David's Societies, to the Canadian Club, and all British organizations in the city. Members of Masonic lodges are also invited to be present.

MOUNT MORRIS CHURCH, Fifth Avenu, Near One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.—Services at 11 A. M. Alexander Post, G. A. R., will attend.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square South.—Services at 11 A. M.

JEWISH.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street.—Services at 11 A. M.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.—Services at 11 A. M.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue.—Services at 10 A. M.

CONGREGATION B'NAI JESHURUN, Sixty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue.—Services at 10:30 A. M.

HEBREW SHELTERING GUARDIAN SOCIETY of the New York Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Broadway (Eleventh Avenue) and One Hundred and Fiftieth to One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.—Services at 3 P. M.

CONGREGATION SHEARITH ISRAEL, Central Park West and Seventieth Street.—Services at 11 A. M.

FIRST HUNGARIAN CONGREGATION CHAB ZEDAK, 172 Norfolk Street.—Services at 7 A. M.

FIRST HUNGARIAN CONGREGATION BRITH SHOLEM, 6 Avenue D.—Services at 10 A. M.

TEMPLE RODOPH SHOLOM, Sixty-third Street and Lexington Avenue.—Services at 11 o'clock.

CONGREGATION ZICHON EPHRAIM, Sixty-seventh Street, Between Third and Lexington Avenues.—Services at 10 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED.

MIDDLE CHURCH, Second Avenue, near Seventh Street.—Services at 11 A. M.

MARBLE CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.—The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell is to officiate at service at 11 A. M.

WEST END CHURCH.—Services at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE CHURCH, corner Forty-eighth Street.—Services at 11 A. M., the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe officiating.

METHODIST.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street.—Services at 11 A. M.

PARK AVENUE CHURCH, near Eighty-sixth Street.—United services of this church, the Central Park Baptist Church, and the First Union Presbyterian Church at 11 A. M.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street.—Services at 11 A. M.

UNITARIAN.

All Souls' Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will speak at 11 A. M.

LENOX AVENUE CHURCH, Lenox Avenue, corner One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.—Services at 3 P. M.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

In accordance with a letter issued by Archbishop Corrigan, special services will be held in all Roman Catholic churches of the Archdiocese, the Archbishop himself celebrating Pontifical mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral at 10 A. M. After all the masses the Litany of the Saints will be recited by both the priests and the congregations.

OTHER NEW YORK CHURCHES.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, (Congregational,) at Thirty-fourth Street.—Services at 2 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway and Ninety-third Street.—Services at 11 A. M.

ARMENIAN APOSTOLIC NATIONAL CHURCH, 110 West Forty-first Street.—Services at 10:30 A. M. The Right Rev. H. Sarajian, Bishop of the Armenian Church, will officiate and preach the memorial sermon.

SECOND CHURCH OF CHRIST, Scientist.—Services at 11 A. M.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street.—Services at 11 A. M.

McAULEY WATER STREET MISSION.—Services at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, (Universalist,) Central Park West and Seventy-first Street.—Services conducted by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton at 11 A. M.

The Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes of New York, President of the Union of Orthodox Congregations of the United States and Canada, has written a prayer which will be offered up at all the churches of the union this morning.

The Trustees of the Orthodox Union will attend the services at the Congregation Shearith Israel, corner Seventieth Street and Central Park West. After the services, the Trustees will meet to take appropriate action.

IN THE BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

BAPTIST.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, Avenue C and East Eighteenth Street.—The Rev. S. Nelson.

FIFTEENTH STREET, Fifteenth Street and Fourth Avenue.—The Rev. H. Tupper, Jr.

FIRST OF FLATBUSH, Lenox Road and Nostrand Avenue, 10:30 A. M.—The Rev. James R. Edwards.

SUMNER AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters will conduct the memorial service at 11 A. M.

CONGREGATIONAL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis will officiate at the services.

TOMPKINS AVENUE, Tompkins Avenue and McDonough Street.—The Rev. R. R. Meredith.

FLATBUSH.—8 P. M. The Rev. C. Thurston Chase.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

EMBURY MEMORIAL, Decatur Street and Lewis Avenue.—3 P. M. The Rev. B. M. Tipple.

NOSTRAND AVENUE, Nostrand Avenue and Quincy Street.—The full funeral ritual of the church will be given.

UNION SERVICE, HANSON PLACE CHURCH, together with Fleet Street, Sands Street, and Simpson, at Hanson Place and St. Felix Street.—The Rev. Drs. C. L. Goodell, F. B. Stockdale, T. S. Anderson, and Arthur W. Byrt.

EIGHTEENTH STREET, Eighteenth Street and Fifth Avenue.—The Rev. W. H. Burgwin.

GRACE, Bay Ridge.

RUSSELL PLACE, Russell Place and Herkimer Street.—The Rev. C. S. Williams.

PRESBYTERIAN.

CENTRAL, Jefferson and Marcy Avenues.—3:30 P. M. The Rev. J. F. Carson and Darwin R. James.

GRACE, Stuyvesant and Jefferson Avenues.—The Rev. Robert H. Carson.

AINSLIE STREET, Ainslie Street, near Ewen Street.—At 8 P. M. The Rev. R. S. Dawson.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE CHURCH.—Services at 11 A. M., the Rev. Dr. Gregg, pastor, officiating.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, Clinton and Luquer Streets.—The Rev. Sherwood Roosevelt.

ST. LUKE'S, Clinton Avenue, near Fulton Street.—The Rev. H. C. Swentzel.

ST. MARK'S, Adelphi Street.—Services at 8 P. M. The Rev. Spencer S. Roche, rector. Erastus T. Tefft Post, B. F. Middleton Post and Henry W. Slocum Post, G. A. R., invited to attend.

CHRIST CHURCH, Bedford Avenue, opposite Morton Street—The William H. Hubbell Command No. 12 of Spanish War Veterans will worship here. The Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington will speak.

ST. TIMOTHY'S, Howard Avenue and Atlantic—10:30 A. M.

ALL SAINTS', Seventh Avenue and Seventh Street—Justice W. J. Gaynor, Borough President Edward M. Grout, and the Rev. Dr. Kirkus.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Gates Avenue, near Franklin Avenue—11 A. M. The Rev. J. C. Bacchus.

ST. MICHAEL'S, 219 High Street—3 P. M. The Rev. Alexander Vance.

ST. ANN'S, HOLY TRINITY, AND GRACE, at ST. ANN'S, Clinton and Livingston Streets—Union service. The Rev. S. D. McConnell, Reese F. Alsop, and others.

ST. PAUL'S, Clinton and Carroll Streets—10:30 A. M.

ST. PAUL'S of Flatbush—2:00 P. M. The Revs. T. G. Jackson and T. P. Swift.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, SECOND WILLOW PLACE CHAPEL, UNITY CHURCH, and CHURCH OF OUR FATHER, at CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, Pierrepont Street and Monroe Place—The Rev. Dr. J. W. Chadwick of the Second will probably make the address.

UNION SERIVCES.

All of the churches in the Eastern District, including Temple Beth-Elohim, at 8 P. M., in the First Reformed Church, Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street. The Rev. John S. Wells and St. Clair McKelway.

SUMNER AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, Sumner Avenue and Van Buren Street, at 8 P. M. The Green Avenue Baptist Church, Throop Avenue Presbyterian Puritan Congregational, and Tompkins Avenue Methodist.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Seventh Avenue and St. John's Place—First Reformed, Grace Methodist Episcopal, Church of Christ, (Disciples.) Ex-Congressman Edmund M. Driggs and ex-Mayor David A. Boody.

BUSHWICK AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Bushwick Avenue and Himrod Street, at 10:30 A. M.—Trinity Baptist, Greene Avenue Presbyterian, Chaplain A. Stewart Walsh of the U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., the Rev. Daniel H. Overton, and others.

NEW YORK AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, New York Avenue and Dean Street, with the Bedford Presbyterian—Controller Coler, the Rev. W. J. Hutchins, and others.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Clinton Street and First Place.—Together with South Congregational, Strong Place Baptist, Tabernacle Baptist, and First Place Methodist.

REFORMED CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS.—Together with the Church of the Pilgrims, (Congregational;) First and Second Presbyterian Churches at Pierrepont Street and Monroe Place.

CONGREGATION OF MOUNT SINAI, (Hebrew,) Bridge Street.—At 2 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S (Roman Catholic.) Court and Congress Streets.—Solemn mass at 9 A. M.

ST. ANNE'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, Gold and Front Streets.—The Rev. James J. Durick, rector; mass and the Litany of the Saints at 8:30 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN REPUBLICAN CLUB, Arlington Hall, 21 St. Mark's Place, Manhattan.—Meeting at 3 P. M.

EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, Manhattan.—At 10:30 A. M. Isidor Straus, President of the Alliance, will preside.

MASONIC HALL, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, Manhattan.—Masonic memorial services at 3 P. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Carnegie Hall.—Services at 11 o'clock. Address by Prof. Felix Adler.

BOWERY MISSION AND YOUNG MEN'S HOME, 55 Bowery.—Services at 12:30 P. M.

The life of William McKinley will be commemorated by the Central Republican Club at its clubhouse, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Lenox Avenue, this evening, at 8 o'clock. Address by the Rev. Willis P. Odell, D. D.

OBSERVANCES IN JERSEY CITY.

Services in All Churches—Police Ordered to Wear Crape.

Memorial services will be held in all the Protestant churches of Jersey City at 11 o'clock A. M. to-day, and in the Roman Catholic churches the prayers for the dead will be said at every mass.

All public buildings and public and parochial schools will be closed, and business will be suspended, except that drug stores will only be closed from 10:30 A. M. for two hours. Trolley traffic will be suspended for five minutes from 3:30 P. M., and all trains on the Central Railroad of New Jersey will be brought to a standstill, no matter where they may be, at the same time and for the same period. The police have been ordered to wear crape on the left arm during the day.

Services at Southampton, L. I.

In the Presbyterian Church at Southampton, L. I., a memorial service will be held this morning at 11 o'clock. Addresses are to be delivered by Samuel L. Parrish, Salem H. Wales, and ex-Judge Henry E. Howland.

MR. McKINLEY'S INSURANCE.

Columbus (Ohio) Man Says the Late President Carried $150,000.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 18.—"It is stated in New York dispatches that President McKinley carried $65,000 insurance," said Deputy State Superintendent of Insurance T. E. Drake to-day, "but I think I know as much as any outsider about the late President's insurance, and I place it at $150,000. When he was Governor I solicited him for life insurance, and he told me that he had $50,000, and as it was all he could carry, he was not in the market for more. If he should want more, he would want to see me.

"Well, he did want more later on. It was when he was a candidate for the Presidency the first time. He wanted $100,000, but it was with an arrangement for a loan of a good sum. That condition made it impossible for me to furnish the insurance, but I kept track of the matter. It was sold to him by Manager Bokum of the New York Life, at Cleveland. Bokum had been a Democrat, but became a Republican and almost lived at Canton that Summer he succeeded in writing $100,000 on Mr. McKinley's life. It proved a good thing for Bokum, for he was soon after given a big promotion.

"Since that time the President was never in a position in which he would need to cancel or drop any of that insurance. It is almost certain that it was all in force up to the day of his death."

Memorial Service at the Hague.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 18.—Dr. Kuyper, the Premier of the Netherlands, and other members of the Cabinet, with representatives of Queen Wilhelmina and the royal family, to-day attended the memorial service for President McKinley in the Episcopal Church. They were received by the United States Minister, Stanford Newel.

HONORS TO BE PAID TO M'KINLEY'S MEMORY

Street Cars, Railroads, and Telegraphs Will Stop.

BUSINESS HOUSES TO CLOSE

Games and Festivities Postponed—Theatres Not to Open—No Band Concerts.

To-day in New York will be given over to observances honoring the memory of President William McKinley. In all city churches there will be services. Mr. McKinley will be the subject of eulogy, and in many cases his favorite hymns will be features of the musical services. There will be no distinction as to denominations or creeds in these observances. In a number of instances churches of varying faiths will unite in the same service. Many societies and organizations will have special services.

Business will be practically at a standstill. The Exchanges, Clearing House, banks, courts, and city departments will be closed. Factories will shut down and business houses, stores, and shops will not open their doors. None of the theatres of importance will give performances.

All of the street cars of the Metropolitan system in Manhattan and the Bronx will stop for five minutes at the time set for the starting of the funeral cortege in Canton. Boats on the river will be brought to a standstill and trains also will pause for a period in respect for the occasion.

According to orders issued by the officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the Long Island Railroad Company, and the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, all traffic will cease for five minutes to-day at half-past 3 o'clock in observance of the funeral of President McKinley. All of the railroad offices will be closed for the entire day, and none of the employes not actually needed in the operation of the roads will work.

The Commercial Cable Company and the Postal Telegraph Company will suspend business on all their wires between 3:30 and 3:35 P. M., (Eastern time.)

All the mills of the International Paper Company, about thirty-five in number, scattered throughout New York State and New England, will close to-day from noon until 6 o'clock P. M.

Although yesterday was the regular calendar day for the hearing of the bankruptcy cases in the United States District Court, Judge Adams adjourned the court until to-morrow, out of respect to the memory of President McKinley.

The Dock Board will close the offices of the Department of Docks and Ferries to-day, discontinue the music on the recreation piers to-night, and keep Pier A draped in mourning for thirty days.

The mills of the Bowdoin Paper Manufacturing Company of Brunswick, Me.; Penobscot Paper Company, Penobscot Mills, Me., and Lisbon Falls Fibre Company, Lisbon Falls, Me., owned by W. H. Parsons & Co., will be closed down to-day from noon until 6 o'clock P. M.

At a special meeting of the P. J. McGuire Association, held at McMahon's Hotel on Monday night, it was unanimously resolved to postpone the outing and games of the association to Oct. 14 as a mark of respect.

The Dalzells and the owners of other towboats doing business in this harbor met yesterday and decided that during the hour when President McKinley's remains were being placed in the receiving vault at Canton to-day they would have all their boats tied up to the docks. It is probable that many of the ferryboats will not be run during the same period.

The Consistory of the old Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church has appropriately draped its church edifices at Second Avenue and Seventh Street, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, and West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, and ordered its bells to be tolled.

The bell in the tower in the church at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, which is one of those to be rung on this occasion, has a history extending far back into past generations, having been cast in Amsterdam in 1731, and presented to the church corporation by Col. Abraham de Peyster, a prominent citizen of New York at that time, for the use of the Old Middle Dutch Church, which stood at the corner of Nassau and Cedar Streets.

Among the many public occasions on which this bell has done service may be noted the date of July 9, 1776, at the time when the Declaration of Independence was read at the head of each brigade of Washington's Army, then stationed in this city. Also on July 4, 1790, that being the day of the reopening of the church for divine service after its desecration during the Revolutionary War. The bell was tolled on the occasion of Lincoln's funeral as well as on that of Grant's.

At a special meeting of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, held last evening, a tribute was unanimously adopted by the club, and it was voted to send copies of it to President Roosevelt and Mrs. McKinley. It was also unanimously voted that the President of the club, Col. Hibbert B. Masters, send to Mrs. McKinley also a personal letter.

The first regular meeting of the Harlem Democratic Club for the opening of the Fall campaign was held last night at the clubhouse, 106 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. Frank L. Eckerson, the new President, presided. The meeting was merely a formal one, and lasted but a few minutes. There was to have been an entertainment, but owing to the death of President McKinley this was postponed. Resolutions respecting the death of the late President were passed unanimously.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 18.—Arrangements have been completed for the memorial meeting to be held in the Town Hall to-morrow. During the hour set for the burial of the dead President the church bells and that on the new schoolhouse, a short time ago dedicated by President Roosevelt, will be tolled.

BAIL FOR EMMA GOLDMAN.

Chicago Justice Fixes Amount at $20,000—The Woman's Friends Were Ready to Furnish a $15,000 Bond.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Justice Prindiville to-day decided to allow Emma Goldman, the Anarchist, her freedom until the case comes up for hearing, under bonds of $20,000. Her attorneys said they had secured $15,000, and immediately left the courtroom to seek the additional money necessary. Meanwhile Miss Goldman was taken back to the woman's annex at the Harrison Street Station. She was much disappointed at the amount of the bond required.

"I guess they thought they would make the bond so big I couldn't furnish it," she said, "but I have friends the police know nothing about, and I'll be out of here by night."

The hearing of Miss Goldman's case was set for to-morrow. Her counsel, however, learning that there would be no session of the courts to-morrow because of the President's funeral, decided at a conference this morning to take the matter of bail before the Magistrate to-day. The matter of Miss Goldman's guilt or innocence of the charge against her was not mentioned, as Justice Prindiville has decided to follow the example of Judge Chetlain, who has the cases of the other Anarchists before him.

Mr. Geeting, for Miss Goldman, said that while the defense was willing to allow the police every opportunity to secure evidence against Miss Goldman, as well as the other Anarchists, he was confident that Miss Goldman was entitled under the law to freedom under bonds.

"I can assure this Court," said the lawyer, "that my client, if under no bond at all other than her word, would appear before this Court whenever desired."

Justice Prindiville, in admitting the prisoner to bail, said:

"I think this woman is entitled to bail under the law governing such cases. The matter, however, is one of such importance that the Court feels the necessity of exercising the greatest discretion, and I will therefore be compelled to make the bond a heavy one—$20,000."

When told that bail had been allowed, Chief of Police O'Neill said:

"I'm sorry to hear it. We will need all our men to-morrow to guard the line of march of the parade, and now I suppose we will have to spare enough men to see that the crowd doesn't get excited and try to wreak vengeance on her. It was much easier to protect her behind the bars than it will be outside of them. I hope in the name of good order that she doesn't secure sufficient surety until the demonstrations are over to-morrow and the President laid in his last resting place. The mourning will reach its climax to-morrow; business will be suspended, and with their thoughts on the dastardly deed which deprived us of our President, it is not at all improbable that plenty of men could be found in exactly the mood to attack Emma Goldman or any other Anarchist."

Miss Goldman declared that she hoped to get out if for no other reason than to show the police that she did not care for or need their protection.

"I am tired of this talk of protecting me," she said. "I want to walk on the streets and show them that I don't need their assistance. We were prepared to furnish $15,000 bail. Perhaps it will take time to get the other $5,000 bail. I would like to be free for another reason—to help Mr. Isaak and the other Anarchists who are being persecuted by the police. That is what I came to Chicago for in the first place."

Up to a late hour this afternoon the necessary bond had not been furnished.

PUNISHED FOR HIS TALKING.

Paroled Convict's Anarchistic Boasting Results in Return to Penitentiary.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 18.—Frank Idings, the man who a few days ago said in a St. Clair Street saloon that he belonged to a society that would pay $50,000 to any man who would kill President Roosevelt, was to-day ordered turned over to the Board of Managers of the Ohio State Penitentiary by Judge Kennedy of the Central Police Court.

Idings was identified as a paroled convict. He was sentenced to the penitentiary in March, 1898, to serve five years for burglary and larceny in this city, and was paroled in December, 1899. As a result of his recent utterances Idings will serve at least two years more in the State Prison.

COUNSEL FOR THE ASSASSIN.

Buffalo Lawyers Appointed by the Court Will Serve and Be Ready for Trial Monday.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Loran L. Lewis and Robert C. Titus have accepted the assignment of Judge Emery in the County Court to act as counsel in defending Leon F. Czolgosz upon his trial for murder in the first degree in killing President McKinley. Judge Titus will return from Milwaukee on Friday, and will then consult with Judge Lewis and determine the line of defense to be pursued. They will be ready for the trial when District Attorney Penney moves it in the Supreme Court next Monday morning.

Judge Lewis was seen at his office this morning, and asked if he would accept the assignment. He replied:

"Unless the prisoner should desire to employ counsel of his own, Judge Titus and I will act as his counsel upon his trial for murder. I received a telegram from Judge Titus this morning in which he consented to act with me. He will return home on Friday, and we will then determine upon the course of defense to be pursued."

"Will you be ready for trial on Monday morning next?" was asked.

"We will. I see no reason now why we should not be ready. I have given no thought to the subject of insanity as a defense for the prisoner."

Both of the attorneys have been prominent in public life in New York State. Judge Lewis served two terms in the State Senate and fourteen years on the Supreme Court bench, four of which were as a member of the old General Term of that court. Judge Titus was District Attorney of Erie County for three years, was a State Senator for two terms, and was elected as a Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, the last four years of his term being served as a Supreme Court Justice after the abolition of the Superior Court by the Constitutional Convention in 1894.

Czolgosz is now confined in the Erie County Jail, and the Sheriff admits that he is in his custody. He is kept in close confinement in the tier of iron cells set apart for murderers, and is under guard day and night. He is not allowed to read or smoke, and the guards are not allowed to converse with him. No one aside from his attorneys will be allowed to see him. Crowds of people visit the vicinity of the jail every day to look at the granite building where he is confined.

GOV. VOORHEES THREATENED.

Receives a Communication from Hoboken Warning Him to Keep Detectives Away from There.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 18.—Gov. Voorhees to-day received a postal card postmarked Hoboken, N. J., which read as follows:

"You want to keep quiet and keep your detectives away from here or you will get what McKinley got. We are looking for your kind."

The card bore no signature. It is thought that it came from Anarchists at Hoboken, as State detectives and Secret Service men have been keeping a close watch on them since the shooting of President McKinley.

PATRIOTIC SCANDINAVIANS.

Attempt to Lynch Preacher Who Approved Shooting the President.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 18.—Albert Dahlquist narrowly escaped from a howling mob of about a thousand people to-night, who demanded that he be lynched. Dahlquist is alleged to have made a speech in Minneapolis a few days ago, in which he referred to the assassination of President McKinley as "a noble deed."

The man is an itinerant preacher and has been holding meetings in a district largely inhabited by Scandinavians. Many of these people had heard of his Minneapolis speech and when he appeared at the hall to-night to preach a crowd of a thousand had assembled. As soon as he was seen a rush was made for him.

A squad of police had great difficulty in protecting the man, and at last he broke away, jumped out of a window, and ran down the street with the mob at his heels. He outfooted his pursuers and escaped.

AMERICANS MEET IN BERLIN.

W. E. Curtis Condemns America's Liberality Toward Anarchists.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The American colony met at the United States Embassy at 3 o'clock this afternoon to express sympathy and condolence on the death of President McKinley. Many women were present.

Secretary of Embassy Jackson made the opening speech, and William E. Curtis read an address, in which he described the late President as the workingman's friend, and said it was incredible that he had met his fate at a workingman's hand. The speaker condemned America's National liberality toward degenerates who seek to destroy society and kill Kings. He concluded by saying:

"The whole world mourns with us. The only consolation is the strength of the Government. President Roosevelt represents the same principles as Mr. McKinley. He is young, but tried. He is impulsive, but his principles are sound, and he has the most exalted respect for his office."

C. H. S. Fall of Boston read the resolutions of sympathy, which concluded as follows:

"The God who guided the Pilgrims, strengthened Washington, inspired Lincoln, and led Grant still reigns. His wisdom may enlighten his [President McKinley's] successor. His tenderness will comfort the stricken heart of Mrs. McKinley, to whom we offer our sympathy."

The resolutions were adopted, and Mr. Jackson made the closing speech.

For Nervous Debility

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

A food and strengthening tonic for the nerves, restoring to their normal condition organs that have been deranged, and vigor and vitality where there has been debility and exhaustion.

A Tonic and Nerve Food.

The genuine bears the name "Horsford's" on label.

WHY NOT GET THE BEST? BUY OURS.

THE POPULAR HAT THIS FALL

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

605 Broadway, cor. Houston St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St.
290 Broadway, near Duane St.
1,197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1,359 Broadway, near 36th St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opposite City Hall.

Derbys, $3.00 and $4.00
Alpines, $3.00 and $3.50
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00

ALL OF OUR STORES ARE CLOSED TO-DAY.

FLOODS IN THE SOUTH

Cloudbursts Do Damage in Georgia and North Carolina.

Ten Inches of Rain in Twenty-four Hours in One Place—Thousands of Bales of Cotton Lost.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 18.—Portions of Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina have been visited by terrific rains in the past twenty-four hours, and in some sections considerable damage was done. Near Buena Vista, Ga., several county bridges, mill dams, and one mill were washed away. The city of Oglethorpe, Ga., is isolated by washouts, and much damage to crops is reported.

Owing to high water in the streams between Macon and Cochran, no trains were run out of Brunswick on the Southern Railway to-night, and no trains have reached Brunswick over the Southern to-day.

Arrangements were made by President Brown to-night to send mail out on a Plant system freight that leaves Brunswick at midnight for Waycross. General Agent Candler of the Southern Railway states that a large force of men is stationed near the flood, ready to push work immediately after the water subsides.

AMERICUS, Ga., Sept. 18.—Fifty thousand dollars will not cover the damage wrought in and about Americus by a cloudburst last night. The rain poured incessantly, for twelve hours, ten inches falling within that period. Many bridges in the city were washed away.

Carloads of lumber in the yards of the Americus Construction Company floated away to Muckalee Creek, the water standing five feet deep in the company's yards. The city pumping station was flooded, extinguishing the fires under the boilers and submerging the pumps to a depth of four feet. Railroad bridges were damaged considerably, and only one train reached Americus to-day. Many cattle in pastures below Americus were drowned.

Muckalee Creek spread out half a mile wide and hundreds of acres of cotton were destroyed. It is estimated that thousands of bales of cotton will be lost.

FORT GAINES, Ga., Sept. 18.—The precipitation in the past twenty-four hours measured 3.22 inches in the Government rain gauge. Cotton is greatly damaged. No trains have arrived or departed to-day.

MONTEZUMA, Ga., Sept. 18.—The rainfall here in the past twenty-four hours was the heaviest in twenty years. All trains have been abandoned for the present, and creeks and rivers are impassable.

SANFORD, N. C., Sept. 18.—High water in Little Buffalo Creek, due to the heavy rains during the past thirty-six hours, caused a shutdown in the cotton mills here to-day. A wash-out on the Seaboard Air Line between here and Colon delayed traffic about six hours.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 18.—The City of Norfolk is in the grasp of one of the fiercest southeast gales that it has experienced for some time. To-night the wind has reached a high velocity, and the rainfall in the past twenty-four hours is over four inches. Nearly all the streets in the lower section of the city are flooded, and in some places the water reaches a depth of over three feet.

Trees have been blown down by the wind. At Cape Henry the gale has blown thirty-four or thirty-five miles an hour. Thus far the drowning of four negroes in a fish boat at Ocean View is the only fatality reported along the coast.

WOMAN SUES A PHYSICIAN.

Charges an Incorrect Diagnosis and Wants $10,000 Because She Contracted Smallpox.

MANASQUAN, N. J., Sept. 18.—Much interest attaches to the suit brought by Mrs. George Clayton of this place against Dr. George Tunis, through her attorney, William Bryan of Asbury Park. Mrs. Clayton seeks to recover $10,000 for alleged damages.

In her prayer to the court Mrs. Clayton alleges that Dr. Tunis induced her to act as sick nurse to Mrs. Flora Townsend. Mrs. Clayton avers that Mrs. Townsend was suffering from smallpox. She also says that Dr. Tunis told her that Mrs. Townsend had measles. Mrs. Townsend died a few days after Mrs. Clayton became her nurse. The certificate stated that death was due to measles and blood poisoning.

Fourteen days after the death of Mrs. Townsend Mrs. Clayton was taken ill, and her case was pronounced smallpox. She was isolated at the pesthouse, as were other cases that developed later. Mrs. Clayton spent six weeks there. She says not less than $10,000 will serve to recompense her for the mental and bodily anguish which she claims to have suffered.

Dr. Tunis has not yet put in his answer, but he will, it is expected, maintain that his diagnosis was correct.

WIFE FEARED ILL OMEN.

Lost Her Wedding Ring Before a Drive Which Ended in Serious Injuries.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 18.—Forebodings of disaster were borne out last night in a serious manner in the case of Mrs. Charles Schneider of 251 Springfield Avenue. Just before she and her husband were to start for a drive she lost her wedding ring. This made her nervous, and she predicted that it presaged misfortune. Her husband ridiculed her fears, but a few hours later the wife was carried home suffering from a broken leg and dislocated hip, while her husband had a broken nose and many cuts and bruises.

After leaving home Mr. Schneider drove out Springfield Avenue toward Irvington. Near the city line the street is torn up for the repair of the trolley tracks. Mr. Schneider drove along the west-bound car track on the right-hand side of the street. At Twenty-second Street a furniture van approached from Irvington, the driver keeping to the left because of the condition of the street. Before either vehicle could be turned aside there was a crash, and the occupants of the carriage were thrown out.

Mrs. Schneider was tossed over the dashboard and fell under the horses. Mr. Schneider was thrown out of the side of the carriage, his head striking one of the van wheels. The Fourth Precinct ambulance took the couple home.

Exploding Boiler Kills Three Men.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 18.—A boiler explosion in an electric light plant at Sheldon, Ill., a town east of this city, at 5:30 o'clock this evening, instantly killed Ernest Poweley, manager of the plant, and fatally injured Leonard Snow, a banker in the town, and an unknown insurance man from Chicago. The boiler was thrown on the railway tracks. The property loss is large.

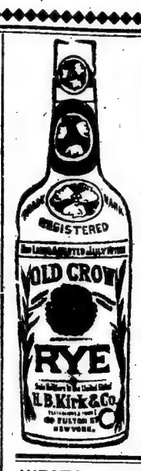

People who use Whiskey Expect benefit thereby.

Which do you think the most liable to benefit them, a compounded article or a Straight Hand-Made Sour Mash Whiskey, as is

OLD CROW RYE?

Gold Medal Awarded at Paris 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY'S GRIEF.

Masons Hold a Service in Honor of McKinley's Memory.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The Court House and all the public offices of Westchester County will be closed to-morrow. A service in memory of the late President was held this evening by White Plains Lodge No. 473, Free and Accepted Masons.

Services will be held in nearly every city and village of Westchester County to-morrow at the time of the services in Canton, Ohio.

The Westchester County Board of Supervisors met to-day in the Court House and adopted preambles and resolutions on the death of the President.

ITALIAN CAUSES EXCITEMENT.

Was Accused of Saying He Would Kill President Roosevelt.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 18.—Considerable excitement was caused in the public square to-day while the people were assembled there to view the body of President McK

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closed
All Day
Today

SIX KILLED IN A RAILROAD COLLISION

Passenger and Express Trains Meet Near Avon, Mass.

Express Train Running at Forty Miles an Hour at the Time—Accident Caused by Misplaced Switch.

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 18.—At Avon, on the main line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, a switch not properly set this afternoon threw together a passenger express and a heavy freight train, killing six and injuring twenty-five passengers. The express left Boston at 1:08 P. M., and it was running forty miles an hour at the time of the accident. Of the six persons who were killed but four have been identified, and these are:

COUGHLIN, WILLIAM J., Lowell; real estate dealer of Boston.

HAY, GUSTAVUS, Jr., lawyer of Boston.

JOYCE, EVERETT, of Brockton, of Joyce & Fletcher, shoe manufacturers.

TONKIN, Miss M. W., of Oil City, Penn.; a student at Howard Seminary, Bridge Water.

Among those injured in the wreck are:

BAKER, SETH E., West Dennis; injury to head.

BALDWIN, MISS HELENE, Middleboro; left arm fractured; in a comatose state.

BARNET, MISS EMMA, Chelsea; back hurt badly.

CASHIN, FRANK J., Springfield; three ribs and left leg broken.

CHEESMAN, J. A., Waltham; four ribs and left arm broken.

CUSHMAN, A. W., conductor, Provincetown; collar bone fractured.

DAVIS, ARTHUR E., Chicago; back severely injured; probably fatally hurt.

McGREGOR, CHARLES G., Middleborough; fracture left leg, collarbone and two ribs broken.

HOWLAND, G. S., Elmwood; shoulder, head, and side cut; internal injuries feared.

KELUER, ANNIE N., Middleborough; three ribs broken.

KILNER, ANNIE E., Middleborough; three ribs ternally injured.

KERRMAYER, FRANK, Bridgewater; right cheek cut; fracture of right leg below the knee.

LORD, Miss ETHEL; injury to back of head.

MANN, B. R., New York City; right arm broken.

MILLET, GEORGE M., Brockton; left clavicle broken.

NOEBE, SHERE; all ribs of right side broken.

JACOBS, Miss ETHEL, Provincetown; right arm broken, injured internally.

JACKSON, A. R., Worcester; both legs fractured.

It is not known whether Engineer Sheldon of the freight train, which caused the accident, was injured or not. He has not been seen since the accident. His engine was badly damaged and one end of the cab was crushed by the driving rod, which broke in two and was flung with great force upward. It is said by those who were near the scene that he stuck to his post while his fireman jumped.

The two unidentified bodies are those of women, one very large, apparently sixty years of age, dressed in black; hair gray. The other was apparently twenty-eight years of age, with light hair, evidently a Swede. She wore a pink waist and brown skirt, and on her fingers were three rings.

The accident occurred about 1,000 feet above the Avon Station, between two stretches of thicket and by the side of a steep embankment. The express was in charge of Conductor A. W. Cushman and Engineer Lewis Tyrrell, and was one minute behind time at Avon.

A heavy freight train had just been made up on a siding, and was proceeding south in the same direction as the express. Engineer Sheldon of the freight train figured that he had four minutes to spare to reach a siding. The switch was turned on to the main track. Just as the train was under way it struck the express train.

The locomotive and baggage car succeeded in getting by the freight train, but the second car, the smoker, was struck and turned over. It was thrown down the steep embankment. The third car, a passenger coach, was dragged over into the ditch. The last car on the train staid on the track.

Many of the passengers were forced through the windows by the sudden shock, and the heavy cars rolled over them.

Those of the wounded who could assisted in recovering the bodies of the dead and in aiding those of their fellow-passengers more seriously injured.

Before the arrival of the ambulance the injured were taken to the baggage room of the Avon station.

One pathetic incident and one which showed rare bravery was the case of a young woman whose body is one of those yet unidentified. She was very badly injured, but when assistance was offered she looked at her would-be benefactor and said: "Help that man over there; he is injured worse than I." As she spoke she fell back dead.

EX-CONVICTS DISCHARGED.

Perrin H. Sumner and S. A. Dutton Arrested While Trying to Get a Cashed Check Proved to be Good.

Perrin H. Sumner and Stephen A. Dutton, ex-convicts, who have both figured in sensational financial operations, were prisoners in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, having been arrested at Spruce and Nassau Streets Tuesday, as suspicious persons by Central Office Detectives McConville, Savage, and Murphy, while they were trying to induce A. J. Wightman of 38 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street to cash a draft for £200 for them. The paper was drawn by Edward J. Norden of 150 Nassau Street, on Hunter, Spear & Co. of London, and as it proved to be good, Magistrate Olmsted discharged them, them.

Sumner was once known as the "Great American Identifier," because several years ago he identified the body of a Staten Island suicide as that of John H. Edgar, whose life was insured in his favor. He attained added notoriety in 1897 through the efforts of Miss Theresa H. Moll of 68 West Thirty-fifth Street to recover $800, through the Newark Chancery Court, of which she claimed he had defrauded her, in the same year he was sentenced to Sing Sing by Recorder Goff for a swindling real estate transaction, and was released three months ago.

Dutton, who has served time for a similar swindle, came very near obtaining possession of the Brooklyn Dock and Warehouse Company property several years ago without investing any capital. By false representations he had so interested Mrs. Hetty Green and H. O. Havemeyer in this scheme that they agreed to advance him large sums of money, but learned of his character just as the funds were about to be turned over to him.

MORE SMALLPOX IN NEWARK.

Eight Patients Taken to the Contagious Hospital Yesterday.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 18.—It is feared smallpox is getting a new hold in this city. There is every indication that this month will prove a record- breaker. Eight patients suffering from the disease have been taken to the ho-pital since last night. Among them was Health Inspector John Sull.

There have been 25 cases of smallpox so far this month. Since last February, when the first case developed this year, there have been 128 cases, in which there were 19 deaths.

Killed in a Newport Saloon Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 18.—George Sacks of 626 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, New York, was killed here early this morning in a saloon row. With J. M. Sullivan, James Johnson, and Thomas J. O'Hara, he had been playing cards and drinking.

The men quarreled and O'Hara knocked Sacks down, striking him in the head. The three men then put Sacks to bed. In the morning it was discovered that he was dead, his skull having been fractured.

Bids for Removing Snow.

Commissioner Nagle of the Street Cleaning Department yesterday opened bids for the removal of snow and ice in Brooklyn for the coming Winter. Six bids were received, of which the lowest—49 cents per cubic yard—was by John F. Mallic of Brooklyn. The contract will probably be awarded to him.

Automatic Weighing Machine Company.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The Automatic Weighing Machine Company of New York City was incorporated to-day with a capital of $3,600,000. The Directors are Mortimer W. Byers, Mark M. Solomon, and Joseph A. Walsh of Brooklyn.

MONON'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The Record Shows a Decrease in Freight and an Increase in Passenger Earnings.

The annual report of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad (the Monon Route) was published yesterday. The income account shows:

	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$4,150,470	$4,177,888
Operating expenses and taxes	2,653,542	2,628,205
Net earnings	$1,496,927	$1,549,682
Fixed charges	979,930	972,789
Balance	$516,997	$576,893
Other income	135,776	109,787
Total income	$652,773	$686,680

The condensed general balance sheet shows:

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment	$27,971,715.72
Car Trust, 1901, (per contra)	124,930.89
Investments	1,848,411.37
Materials and supplies	260,713.87
Current assets	1,110,142.92
Unadjusted accounts	52,680.68
Ref. mtge. bonds on hand	100,000.00
Improvements	323,789.80
Total	$31,792,385.25

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, common	$10,500,000.00
Capital stock, preferred	5,000,000.00
Funded debt	13,542,000.00
Current liabilities	1,032,994.37
Prior liabilities	35,387.00
Car Trust notes of 1901	124,930.89
Road and equip. replace. account	159,489.78
Profit and loss	1,397,583.21
Total	$31,792,385.25

Traffic statistics show that the freight revenue was $2,850,469, as against $2,917,123 for the previous year. The freight carried was 2,373,923 tons, as against 2,526,710 tons, while tons of freight carried one mile were 357,706,918, as against 385,542,422 for the previous year. The rate per ton per mile was .797, against .757 in 1900, and the tonnage per train, 291.24, against 291.38 tons for the previous year.

The number of passengers carried was 1,167,476, at a total revenue of $1,020,198, as against 1,095,024 passengers, at $981,593 for the previous year. The number of passengers carried one mile was 52,794,103, as against 49,340,980 for the previous year. The rate per passenger per mile was 1.932, against 1.989 in 1900.

The report says that the decrease in net earnings for the year was caused wholly by increased cost of fuel and other supplies.

RAILROADS CONSOLIDATED.

Story that St. Louis and San Francisco Management Contemplate New Line.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—Articles have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State consolidating the St. Louis and Memphis Railroad Company, the Memphis and St. Louis Railroad Company, and the St. Louis, Caruthersville and Memphis Railroad Company under the name of the St. Louis and Memphis Railway Company, with a capital of $1,125,000.

It is generally understood in railroad circles here that the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company has an option on the three properties, which are in Southeast Missouri, on the Arkansas border. The belief is that the St. Louis and San Francisco management intend to establish a short line between St. Louis and Memphis.

Resignation of a Railroad Official.

The report that A. E. Mitchell, Mechanical Superintendent of the Erie Railroad, had resigned, was confirmed yesterday by one in a position to know, although an official statement was not forthcoming. It is said that Mr. Mitchell will enter the service of a manufacturing company. Before he received the title of Mechanical Superintendent, shortly after the accession of Mr. Underwood to the office of President of the road, Mr. Mitchell was Superintendent of Motive Power of the Erie Railroad, an office to which he was appointed in 1892.

CIRCULATING COUNTERFEITS.

West Hoboken and Union Hill, N. J., Flooded with Small Coins—Women Passing Them.

Storekeepers of West Hoboken and Union Hill, N. J., within the last few days have been closely scrutinizing the contents of their tills, and the result of their investigation shows that $1,000 or more of counterfeit coin recently has been put in circulation in that section of North Hudson, and there is reason to believe that a band of expert counterfeiters is at work there. So excellent is the workmanship that the coin would be likely to pass without question anywhere, and the business men, comparing notes, have found that they have received the spurious money from an elderly woman.

The discovery that counterfeits are in circulation was made by a conductor on a North Bergen car, who received a quarter from an elderly woman passenger. He would not have noticed anything wrong with it had it not been for the large quantities of small change that pass through his hands every day. As it was he carried the piece for a time in the palm of his hand, and it was only when he was about to drop it into the proper pocket that he perceived that it did not feel just right.

A close examination of the coin showed it to have been made from a combination of lead and glass, the latter material giving the soft metal a ring almost as pure as that of true silver, while it imparts to the metal a silvery sheen and polish which no amount of polishing could give it. The coins, however, are light in weight and have a greasy feeling common to lead as they pass through the fingers. Those who have received many of the coins are all the more anxious from the evidences that the counterfeiters have employed women to circulate their product.

JOHN BAUSCH ARRAIGNED.

Killed a Man at Roslyn Highlands, L. I., Last May and Escaped—Caught in Pennsylvania.

ROSLYN, L. I., Sept. 18.—John Bausch, who killed Arthur Gschwind last May at the Roslyn Highlands, arrived here last evening in custody of County Detective Abram Furman of District Attorney Niemann's office, and Detectives McClusky and Brady of Brooklyn, who went to Doylestown, Penn., to bring back the prisoner. Bausch was driven rapidly to Justice C. R. Remsen's court, where he was at once arraigned.

A great crowd had gathered at the Court House, and the detectives had to force a way through for their prisoner. When Bausch entered the court room a man in the rear of the room shouted, "Hang him!" He was warned by Justice Remsen that he would be punished if he did not keep quiet.

Bausch, when arraigned, said that he had shot Gschwind in self defense, and pleaded not guilty. He said that after shooting Gschwind he hurried to his home and changed his working clothes for his best suit. He intended to give himself up to Constable Seaman, and was about to leave his home for the purpose when a crowd came in front of his house shouting. The demonstration frightened him, and he left by a rear door. He went to Flushing, where he took a trolley car for New York. He worked his way to Doylestown, where he obtained work. Bausch was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. He was taken to the Long Island City Jail.

The prisoner when seen in jail said he would call a sister of the man who was killed to prove his innocence. He said that Gschwing attacked him. He had a gun with him, and Gschwing tried to get it, and it went off during the struggle.

Movements of Transports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—The transport Grant arrived from Manila to-day, bringing Troop B of the Fourth Cavalry, consisting of 2 officers and 81 enlisted men, and the Twelfth Battery of Field Artillery, numbering 5 officers and 188 enlisted men. Among the Grant's passengers was Gen. James F. Smith, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines. Gen. Smith went to the Islands in command of the California Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Gen. Chaffee has notified the War Department that the transport Meade arrived at Manila yesterday.

Mr. Depew in a Mining Company.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—Chauncey M. Depew is one of the Directors of the Bagdad Mining and Milling Company, formed to engage in a general mining and milling business in California. The capital is $300,000 and the principal office will be in Rochester. The other Directors are John N. Beckley, Benjamin E. Chase, and John H. Stedman of Rochester, and Edgar Van Allen of Boston.

Newark Lawyer Suspended.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 18.—The Supreme Court to-day suspended John Francis Cahill, a Newark lawyer, from practice for two years for collusion in attempting to secure a divorce for Mrs. Mamie Riker from Frank W. Riker.

IRRITATION IN AUSTRALIA

Complaints Against the Federal Ministry's Policy.

PROPOSED BILLS DENOUNCED

Arbitrary Powers Are Sought by the Administration in the Measures It Has Introduced.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Aug. 4.—The way of the infant Commonwealth is by no means a path of roses, and already discontented whispers are being heard in the Federal ranks. There can be no question that the work of federation was too hastily accomplished and that many things which should have been done have been left undone. The worst of it is that many of the members of the Federal Parliament do not appear to possess a due sense of their real duties and responsibilities. Accordingly, the proceedings generally have not risen beyond the level of those of a provincial Parliament. Not a few of the members content themselves with drawing their salaries of $2,000 a year and scarcely put in an appearance during the debates. Some, however, were eager to have their salaries increased, and this would have been effected had not the proposal been prematurely made public.

Perhaps the most objectionable feature of the policy adopted by the Federal Ministry was the giving of fat billets to political supporters, to the exclusion of deserving members of the public service in the federating States. Among the lucky office seekers was an election agent who was rewarded with a post carrying a salary of $4,000. The Federal Ministry went a step further, and awarded "living allowances," ranging from $500 to $100 per annum, to each of the newly appointed officials, these sums being in addition to the salaries. This was too much for the Australians, and in view of an impending storm the allowances were grudgingly withdrawn.

When the Federal scheme was laid before the Australians it was officially estimated that the cost of administration would not exceed $1,500,000 a year, but it has already reached $2,500,000, and there remains an equally large expenditure to be provided for. Clearly, economy of administration has not become a feature of the Commonwealth. Yet the heavy expenditure is by no means intentional, but rather a result of miscalculation, arising from the superficial manner in which the estimates were prepared before the work of federation had been accomplished. It is more than probable that the close of the financial year will show a Federal expenditure of little less than $5,000,000, a big sum for a start, considering what a large share of the public expenditure is borne by the respective States.

STATE RIGHTS THREATENED.

And serious trouble is looming in the distance, arising out of the tendency of the Federal Ministry to override State rights, as shown in the Inter-State Commission and other bills. With respect to the former, it should be mentioned that each federating State declined to part with the railways owned by it, and with a view to preventing one State from using its lines to the detriment of those of another it was agreed to appoint a commission to regulate railway business so far as the joint interests of the various States were concerned. But the bill introduced by the Federal Ministry went further than that. It gave the commission absolute power to regulate every description of passenger and goods conveyance, public or private, on land or sea. The bill was professedly a copy, more or less, of the American act, although the circumstances in Australia and the United States are totally different.

The shipping and mercantile interests throughout Australia became alarmed, and assumed a hostile attitude, being supported in so doing by the various State Premiers, and although the members of the Federal Ministry affected a love of indifference it was readily apparent that they were exceedingly uncomfortable. They explained that it was not their intention to interpret the clauses of the bill in the objectionable manner assumed, and in reply were informed that the wording, not the intention, of the bill constituted the point in dispute.

Difficulties have also arisen in connection with another bill intended to provide the machinery for working the Federal tariff, no matter on what basis it may be framed, one of the clauses providing that all ship's stores consumed in Australian waters shall be liable to duty unless sealed down and replaced by stores obtained at the various ports of call. As many of the over-sea vessels would be enabled to run outside the three-mile limit of Australian waters, there would be considerable difficulty in enforcing the clause, which, if was admitted, would be stoutly resisted by foreign steamship lines. The local representatives of the Sydney-San Francisco and Sydney-Vancouver steamers have joined those of other companies in presenting a united front in opposing the obnoxious provisions not only of the Tariff Administration bill, but also the Inter-State Commission bill, having discovered that under the latter they would not be permitted to fix their own passenger or cargo rates, so far as traffic in Australian waters is concerned.

A similar dictatorial spirit was evinced in the bill for taking over the Post Office and telegraph business of the various States, some of the clauses empowering the Postmaster General to seize and destroy any letters, publications, or newspapers which he might object to as seditious or immoral, or for other reasons. Of course, this power already existed to a certain extent, but under the Federal bill a Postmaster General would be enabled to confiscate all copies of a paper adversely criticising the official acts of himself or any of his colleagues. It was an open secret that the real object of the obnoxious clauses was to secure the suppression of a Sydney paper systematically publishing violent attacks on the Federal Ministry. But, while the Australians have little or no sympathy with the press persecution to which Federal Ministers are continually being exposed, they will not allow any interference—political or otherwise—with the freedom of the press.

WANTS TO STOP RACING SWEEPS.

In another direction there is trouble. In five of the six federating States racing sweeps have been declared illegal, but in Tasmania they have been clothed with legal authority on certain conditions, such as a heavy money deposit in one of the leading banks, the drawing under Government supervision of the prizes for each event, and the allowance to the State Government of a fixed percentage on these receipts. The Federal Postmaster General is seeking for power to stop all letters, money orders, and other documents transmitted by post to the promoters of racing sweeps in Tasmania, and this is regarded as an infringement of State rights. Considering that Tattersall's Sweeps, the principal institution of this kind, absorbs considerably over $5,000,000 a year, the importance of the dispute will readily be understood. Should, however, the Federal Postmaster General be allowed to have his own way, there is nothing to prevent the headquarters of the racing sweeps from being removed to New Caledonia or one of the German settlements in the Pacific. No complaints have ever been made respecting the fairness of the manner in which the sweeps are drawn, the percentage, 10 per cent., claimed by the promoters on the winnings representing an income of between $400,000 and $500,000 a year.

In that portion of the bill taking over the State electric telegraphs other extraordinary powers were claimed, placing every form of electric force under official control. Under the provisions of the bill no electric bicycle or launch could be constructed or used without official sanction. Even the fixing of an electric bell in a private residence would require official permission. It was stated in defense of the bill that it was never intended to exercise the powers thus claimed, but it was not explained why they were asked for if not required.

There is no need to give further illustrations of the bungling manner in which the work of Federal legislation is being attempted. A direct result of the absence of practical business men in the Federal Ministry and the development of "swelled head" among its members. That a crisis is approaching is apparent to the most superficial observer. In fact, it has been delayed only by the necessity for introducing the Federal tariff. Directly the Government has brought forward its measure the long-expected battle will begin. The Government claims a majority in the House of Representatives, but the unsatisfactory character of most of the Ministerial bills already introduced has alienated many supporters, and the issue will remain in doubt until the final divisions are taken. In the Senate, which is really more democratic and representative than the lower House, the members of the opposition are confident of a majority, and should such prove the case there will either be a legislative dead-lock or the Ministers must resign.

J. P.

INDIAN CORN IN BELGIUM.

Great Opportunities to Promote the Sale of the American Product at This Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Alfred A. Winslow, Consul for the United States at Liege, Belgium, has sent a report to the State Department on the trade in Indian corn with Belgium. The report says:

"In 1891 the United States exported 30,768,213 bushels of corn, of which 23,533,277 bushels were taken by Europe, while in 1900 we exported 209,348,273 bushels, of which Europe took 192,519,785 bushels. Belgium from the first showed the greatest interest in the investigation of the value of corn as human food, and offered all possible inducements, and even to this day corn enters Belgium free of duty, while France imposes 15 cents per bushel thereon, and Germany proposes to increase its already high duty. Belgium is so densely populated, there being more than 600 persons to the square mile, or about 1 to an acre, that it is utterly impossible to produce within its borders much more than one-half the necessary food supply.

"During 1900 there were consumed in this country 20,691,147 bushels of corn, of which the United States furnished 11,561,456 bushels and the Argentine Republic 3,792,548 bushels. During the same time 40,591,955 bushels of wheat were imported, of which the United States supplied 8,247,905 bushels and the Argentine Republic 11,113,396 bushels. Of the 192,519,785 bushels of corn exported from the United States to Europe in 1900, it will be seen that the 6,815,054 inhabitants of Belgium consumed 11,561,456 bushels, or about 2 bushels per head, against 180,958,329 bushels for the other 360,000,000 inhabitants of Europe, or only about half a bushel per head.

"The United States furnishes Belgium only a little more than one-half of the corn consumed. During the last five years, however, the consumption of corn in this country has only a little more than doubled, while our portion has increased from 2,700,000 bushels in 1895 to 11,561,456 bushels in 1900.

"The uses to which corn is put in this country are constantly on the increase. Most of the bread consumed by the laboring classes contains 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. of cornmeal. One bakery company in this city informs me that during 1900 it put 112,200 pounds of white cornmeal in its bread, and this is only one of the 276 bakeries in Liege. The importance of such general use of corn by the bakers will be better understood when it is known that more than nine-tenths of the bread consumed in Belgium is made by them.

"Corn is also very extensively used by the 3,000 brewers and distillers of this country, and with great profit. In some cases as high as 70 per cent. of cornmeal is used with the malt in making beer. There are now in operation in this country 11 extensive mills where cornmeal is ground. One mill at Alost, I am informed by the proprietors, has a capacity of 17,000,000 pounds per year. It is said that all the mills are crowded at present.

"In view of the shortage of the cereal crop in Europe this year, there should be a great effort to extend the corn propaganda. The 300,000,000-bushel mark for Europe should be reached in 1902, and a market found for 25,000,000 bushels in this intensely industrial country. Belgium at present furnishes an exceptionally good field because of the industrial crisis it is passing through, which necessitates economy on the part of the laboring classes.

"The corn propaganda at the Paris Exposition in 1900 did good work, but the trouble was it did not reach the masses of the people who so much need this nutritious food. It is the poorly paid working people of Europe that should be reached—the people who work for from 40 to 60 cents per day. There are millions of this class on the Continent, and Belgium has more than its proportion, who would consume much more corn each year if they were aware of its value as human food, and were taught how to prepare it."

PRINCETON'S YEAR BEGINS.

Mr. Cleveland to Speak at McKinley Memorial Exercises in Alexander Hall To-day.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 18.—The annual opening exercises of Princeton University were held in Alexander Hall this afternoon. The Faculty and Board of Trustees marched to the building from the university library. President Patton delivered the address to the undergraduates. He spoke feelingly of the death of President McKinley, and expressed the opinion that President Roosevelt would fill his high office efficiently.

After paying a tribute to the late university Treasurer, Edwin C. Osborne, he announced that Prof. Andrew F. West today assumed his office as Dean of the Graduate School. He also said that certain changes had been made in the School of Science entrance requirements, which would make them practically equivalent to those of the academic department.

At the close of his address he announced that McKinley memorial exercises would be held in Alexander Hall to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and that ex-President Cleveland would make the principal address. Prof. John H. Finlay, head of the Chair in Politics, will also speak, and Prof. Woodrow Wilson and Dr. Henry Van Dyke will make brief addresses, if they arrive here in time for the exercises.

Ex-President Cleveland, speaking of the McKinley obsequies at Washington said today:

"I was very much impressed with the solemnity of the occasion and deep-seated feeling of all the people that were present and their manifestation of sincere grief."

Mr. Cleveland also said that he found it impossible to attend the public memorial service to be held in Philadelphia to-morrow night.

WOUNDED ITALIAN DIES.

Was Shot Sunday Night at Yonkers in a Fight with a Countryman.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Michael Filcano, the Italian who was shot on Sunday night at Tuckahoe, died to-day in St. John's Hospital here. He was brought to the hospital immediately after the shooting. Coroner Russell tried each day since to obtain a statement from him, but he refused to believe he was in danger of death from the wound in his body, and would not subscribe to a statement saying he did not believe he was about to die.

He is said to have been shot by Thomas Carmello. The latter has not been caught, and apparently no effort has been made to get him. From what has been learned of the shooting it is said that everything points to Carmello, and that Mrs. Carmello aided her husband in the fight.

UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES.

Relief Furnished During the Month to 10,926 Persons in Need.

The work of the United Hebrew Charities for August is thus summarized. The total number of applications received and dealt with during the month reached 3,368, representing about 10,926 individuals. Of these 2,459 applied in the Bureau of Relief and 709 in the Employment Bureau. Of those who applied in the Bureau of Relief, 429 asked for help for the first time. Relief was not given in 556 cases.

Regular monthly allowances were given to 403 cases not included in the number of applications here mentioned. Sixty-three persons were supplied with transportation to different parts of this country and Europe, 1,110 garments, 83 pairs of shoes, and 80 articles of furniture and bedding were distributed; 146 garments were made in the workroom, and 176 garments were repaired. Sixty-two nights' lodging and 180 meals were furnished to homeless men and women; 15 bundles of clothing, consisting of 345 pieces, were distributed to mothers and infants; 404 visits were paid to 43 cases by the nurses; 43 persons were supplied with nourishing food.

Sixty-two bottles of wine and liquor, four bottles of maltine were distributed; also 534 orders for groceries, 444 orders for meat, and 20 orders for surgical appliances.

In the employment bureau there was a total registry of 709 applicants. Work was found for 355.

The disbursements in the various departments for relief were $9,989.65.

Girl Killed by Trolley Car.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 18.—Maggie Friedrich, ten years old, of 322 Warren Street, was run down by a trolley car in front of her home this evening and killed. The fender failed to save her from going under the car, and she was badly mangled by the wheels. She was hurried to the City Hospital, a short distance away, and died just after reaching it. John Quimby, the motorman, and William B. Allen, the conductor, were arrested.

HARDMAN PIANO.

Do not imagine that the excellence, high standing and great reputation of the Hardman Piano mean a corresponding price. A call at our warerooms will satisfy you to the contrary and will also show the finest Autumn stock of these matchless instruments that we have ever offered to the public.

Easy monthly payments if desired.

Rich Tone, Exquisite Finish, Artistic Casings (All Woods), Unique Durability.

Pianos to rent a specialty, for city or country.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO., FIFTH AVE. & 19TH ST.

Brooklyn Representatives: Anderson & Co., 470 Fulton St.

WANTS THE ARMY CANTEENS.

American Public Health Association Asks that They Be Re-established.

BUFFALO, Sept. 18.—The army canteen was the subject of a lengthy discussion at to-day's session of the American Public Health Association, and upon its conclusion the following resolution was adopted with but one dissenting vote:

"Resolved, That this body deplores any action in curtailing the operation of army canteens or post exchanges, as formerly existing in the United States, and in the interest of general and military sanitation and temperance recommends their re-establishment."

WANT NEW CHURCH NAME.

Favor the Title "American Catholic Church in the United States."

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 18.—The Milwaukee Diocesan Council of the Episcopal Church to-day adopted a memorial presented by L. H. Morehouse favoring the changing of the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church to "The American Catholic Church in the United States."

The question will come before the general convention of the Church at San Francisco next month for final settlement.

BURGLAR KILLS IN KENTUCKY.

J. H. Badger Slain and Wife Wounded by Hiding Thief.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—At his home at South Gate, a little village near Newport, Ky., J. H. Badger of the Robert Clarke Publishing Company of Cincinnati was shot and instantly killed early this morning by a colored burglar.

Mrs. Badger was shot in the back, the revolver being so close as to set fire to her clothing. She is not dangerously hurt. Mr. and Mrs. Badger heard a noise and started downstairs with a lighted candle. The negro from behind a door fired the two shots and escaped without obtaining anything of value.

NEBRASKA FUSION TICKET.

Democrats and Populists Join In Naming State Candidates.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 18.—Fusion has been effected between the Democratic and the Populist Parties of Nebraska. The State Conventions which opened yesterday afternoon completed the work for which they met at 2 o'clock this morning. The Democrats named the head of the ticket—the candidate for Supreme Court Justice—and the Populists named the two candidates for Regents of the University.

The ticket is: Justice of the Supreme Court—Conrad Hollenbeck of Dodge County; Regents of the University—J. H. Boyston of Frontier County and Fred G. Hawxby of Nemaha County.

Both conventions were well attended, but the Populist proceedings were apathetic compared with previous State gatherings. The Democrats, on the other hand, showed more of their old-time vigor. Absolute faith in the leadership of W. J. Bryan marked the speeches and resolutions. Hostility was declared to reorganization of the party on any line of policy different from the present.

BICYCLIST ARRESTED.

Believed to be the Man Who Shot John King Near Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 18.—David Green, a colored man, was arrested in North Plainfield to-day on suspicion of being the man who late Monday night shot and dangerously wounded John King, a farm hand. King was on his way home, and was walking along the new Brunswick road when he was run into and knocked down by a man on a bicycle. There was no light on the wheel, and King says he did not see the bicycle until too late to get out of the way. Both men fell, and as they jumped to their feet King says the bicyclist fired at him. The bullet entered his breast and passed through his left lung. The wheelman rode rapidly away, and King managed to crawl to a hotel just outside of Newmarket. He was taken from there to the Muhlenberg Hospital.

Suspicion was directed against Green as King's assailant. It is said he had been acting queerly of late, and he was known to have a bicycle and a revolver. He was arrested by Chief Campbell of this place and Constable Pierce of Middlesex County. It is said at the hospital that King's condition is critical. He was slightly better to-day, but the doctors say he may die at any time.

WISHED MODEST BURIAL.

Judge Stump of Maryland in Will Demanded Freedom from Extravagance.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 18.—Judge Frederick Stump, who died a week ago at his country estate in Cecil County, was one of the most popular men on the bench in Maryland. His family was distinguished. He was noted for his clearness of perception, legal knowledge, sound judgment, and wit. His will, just filed in the County Court, is probably the most unique document of its kind ever made by a Judge. In it Judge Stump says:

"Disgusted with the foolish displays almost universally made at funerals to the great gain of undertakers and to the deprivation of many families of even the necessities of life for a long time thereafter, I hereby direct that I be buried in a white pine (because that wood decays more rapidly under ground than any I know of) coffin, without any stain, paint, covering, or other emblem of woe on it, and if my friend, Ned Gehr, has not gone to Heaven before I die I want him to make it. I direct that no embalming fluid or other stuff be injected into my body, and that no funeral sermon shall be preached over it.

"As I am not worth now more than one-quarter as much as I was thirty-five years ago, there is a prospect that I will not be worth anything when I die, unless that event happens before I am an old man, and even then the amount will be so small that to divide it into nine parts, (as the law would do,) would do no one any good.

He then directs that his estate be left to his sister, Allie M., and his brother John.

In conclusion, the Judge carries out his economical funeral ideas by directing that he be buried in a suit of clothes he had worn, as he could not see the sense of wearing old clothes when alive and being buried in a new suit when it would be of no use to him.

Persistent Peddler Arrested.

Patrolman Frank Griffin, who is stationed at the Broadway Theatre, arrested Thomas Ryan in front of the theatre last evening on a charge of disorderly conduct. Ryan was peddling librettos for the opera. He was so persistent in his attempts to make sales as to be annoying to patrons of the house. Complaints were made to the management. Ryan was first warned and then locked up.

Burglars Rob Western Bank.

BLOOMING PRAIRIE, Minn., Sept. 18.—The safe in the bank of J. C. Brainerd & Co. was blown open by bank robbers last night and between $4,000 and $5,000 in currency was taken. There is no clue to the thieves.

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Clothiers and Outfitters

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A new Clothing and Furnishings Store that ought to interest YOU will open on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

Come in and look about. You'll come back.

Cooper Square, West

Nearly Opposite Cooper Union

EVANGELICAL CHURCH SYNOD.

Dr. Remensnyder Pays Tribute to President McKinley's Memory.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 18.—The thirtieth annual convention of the New York and New Jersey Synod of the Evangelical Church is being held in the Lutheran Church, this city. The Synod will continue in session until Friday evening.

The first business session was called to order this morning by Dr. Remensnyder. He said, in part:

"Our synodical session is held under the veil of an awful National calamity. The striking down of our National President by the hand of a cowardly, despicable wretch has touched the world to tears. We stand awed to think that God at the helm would permit such a crime.

"President McKinley was not only a great but a good man. He was religious and God-fearing.

McKinley, the martyred President, has suffered and fallen for us. May his tragic death bring about regard for law, more respect for constitutional authority, and greater sanctity for human life."

The officers elected were: President—J. B. Remensnyder, D. D., New York; English Secretary—The Rev. J. L. Kister; German Secretary—William T. Grommusch, pastor of Grace Church, Buffalo; Treasurer—James Fellows, New York.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—C. A. Rook, Pittsburg; Barclay H. Warburton, Philadelphia; J. B. Oliver, Pittsburg.

HOLLAND—A. M. Crain, Boston; Beriah Wilkins, Washington; Paymaster George M. Stackhouse, United States Navy; Joseph Rawson, Cincinnati; Gilmer Clapp, Boston; Moses Atwood, Pittsburg; James Dewar, London; E. W. Herrick, Chicago.

CAMBRIDGE—Viscount de Santo Thyrso, Portuguese Minister, Washington; W. S. H. Lathrop, Boston; R. D. Coe, Boston.

PARK AVENUE—F. S. Farr, Minneapolis; J. H. McKean, Belfast; Major E. Parmly, United States Army; Dr. B. L. Coleman, Lexington, Ky.

MANHATTAN—A. Boret, United States Minister to Switzerland; Calvin Whitney, Norwalk, Conn.; Bishop Worthington, Omaha; Maxfield Parrish, Philadelphia; Robert Greig, Toronto; Lieut. von Hagen, Germany; J. B. Castle, Honolulu.

MURRAY HILL—S. P. Graham, Louisville; John F. Gilchrist, Chicago.

PLAZA—James C. Hartt, Montreal.

NETHERLAND—Albert L. Clarke, San Francisco; George W. Freund, Boston; Senator Marion Butler, North Carolina; Henry Koehler, Jr., St. Louis; C. J. Prince, Boston; Dr. C. Zimmerman, Milwaukee.

SAVOY—P. C. Fairbanks, Indianapolis; Philip A. Lange, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL—Sidney Story, New Orleans; Richard M. Lyman, San Francisco; W. B. Lynch, Boston; L. de Castro Palomino, Madrid; Hugo Huchel, Vienna; Ernest S. Barrett, Philadelphia.

GRAND—Capt. T. P. Rivers, United States Army; W. A. Smart, Syracuse; W. H. Thayer, Boston; John R. Manchester, Omaha; Major T. L. Casey, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—William N. King, San Diego, Cal.; T. Donald Todd, Lakewood.

HOFFMAN—Federico, G. Morales, Havana; S. T. Morgan, Richmond; Enrique Soler, Havana; Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, Los Angeles, Cal.; Theodore Cramp, Philadelphia; W. Yberri, Guaymas, Mexico; Lady Freeling, London.

VICTORIA—Charles W. Bishop, State Superintendent of Schools, Colorado; James Richardson, M. P., Liverpool; ex-Senator C. A. Towne, Minnesota.

GILSEY—L. N. Lafferty, D. D., Pittsburg; John M. Egan, President Ocean Steamship Company, Savannah; Presley J. Tapp, Kansas City.

ALBEMARLE—Mrs. Paul Bloch and Miss Bloch, Alexandria, Egypt.

ASTOR—Brian P. MacErlean, Belfast; J. Murray Bacon, Boston; Dr. I. I. Ryan, Paris.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain, brisk to high northeast winds.

There will be rain to-day in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, followed by fair weather to-morrow. In the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Southern States, except East Florida,

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ANARCHISTS.

The London Times gives prominence to the letter of a contributor who has evidently made some study of the social creed of the Anarchists and therefore writes with a fuller understanding than the hasty diagnosticians who have of late prescribed so many remedies for this direful disease. We here reprint his summary of the Anarchist belief:

They hold that there is no moral law, natural or revealed, and, therefore, that every individual is entitled to be a law unto himself. Granting the premise, the conclusion seems irresistible. No majority of citizens, however large, can create a moral right. It can pass municipal laws, and, subject to certain limitations, those laws may bind in conscience men who believe that all civil power is of Divine ordinance. But local and temporary majorities have often made or approved laws in flagrant contradiction with the most elementary conceptions of right, while the sacredness sometimes ascribed to natural law, as that law is deduced from the moral judgments of mankind, semper et ubique, depends on the view that it emanates from the universal conscience and that the voice of conscience is superhuman.

The Anarchist rejects this view. He denies any supernatural government of the world, and, therefore, he denies, very consistently, the moral right of any power whatever to fetter his individual judgment or his individual will. All attempts to curb him in the free indulgence of his individual lusts and passions are in his eyes oppression. The fundamental laws on which society rests are to him tyrannical abuses by which the majority seek to limit the boundless license which is the birthright of every man born into this world. It is idle to tell him that those laws are supported by vast majorities. He answers that majorities, however vast, are mere synonyms for superior force, that he personally disapproves of the state of society which these laws have created and which they maintain, and that he has an innate right to assail that state by any means he chooses. His practical conclusion is appalling, but it seems to me to follow quite reasonably from his premises; and, as those premises are consciously or half-consciously held by thousands in all ranks of society, I fear that we are likely to hear more of him in the future.

In the view of this writer "the best defense of society would be a reasoned confutation of anti-social doctrines, simple enough and clear enough to appeal to the masses of mankind," but he apprehends that "such a confutation would not be easy on any of the material theories of the universe now in fashion."

It will not be denied that the principles of the Christian religion or of any other of the world's great religions constitute a complete confutation of the creed of the Anarchists. But it appears that some thousands of years of preaching of religious doctrine have not sufficed to annihilate the other doctrine and make its sectaries obedient to law and social custom. The Anarchists are one and all beyond the reach of religious teaching or influence. Most if not all of them are open atheists and affected with a strong anti-theological bias.

But the doctrine of evolution, which the writer in The London Times would probably regard as a material theory of the universe, furnishes an absolute refutation of the theories of the Anarchist. Mr. HERBERT SPENCER'S "Data of Ethics" leaves him not a leg to stand upon. Indeed, if some good friend of ours should get the idea into his head that there was no moral law, natural or revealed, and begin to preach the doctrine that every individual has the right to be a law unto himself, we should put the "Data of Ethics" into his hands and entreat him to read it diligently. It would cure him, it would surely purge him of the foul stuff, provided only that he was a reasoning human being, not the victim of an insane delusion or a degenerate, brooding brute, with a mind shut to the light of truth.

Suppose there is no natural moral law. Man in his experience through the ages has learned that he is better off and happier if he denies himself and helps his brother. Conscience, which is his guide and mentor, is a bundle of experiences, accumulated through thousands of years and transmitted by heredity, until the sense of right action becomes an inherited instinct. It teaches man that he may not gratify his own passions or act upon his own convictions of right to the hurt and loss of his brother man. If he does exalt his individualism and run amuck, his fellows presently lay hold of him and shut him up or knock him in the head; while if he exercise his own rights with due consideration for the rights of others, is helpful to his neighbor, gives relief to the distressed, and obeys the laws that society has devised for its welfare and protection, he "gets on" and is happy and respected. Upon these principles of enlightened self-interest human society is founded. Even the brutes have sense enough to adopt them in a general way.

The Anarchist rejects them all. You couldn't beat them into his head with a club. For this reason he is universally and justly denominated an enemy of the human race. For this reason the remedy of extermination is indicated—it is even prescribed by thoughtful and law-abiding men. It is no cure, unless we adopt HEROD'S way and exterminate the babies, too. But who shall say that any given baby is an Anarchist? Put to death all the Anarchists that now afflict the nations and more will grow up for their further affliction. There is no efficient safeguard against the birth and growing up here and there of human beings who throughout their lives will harbor delusions, brood dismally over grievances, mostly due to their own incapacity, preach resistance to authority, the slaying of rulers, and the destruction of organized society. When they reveal themselves we can put them under police observation. When they incite to crime we can put them under restraint. When they commit one of their own kind of crimes we can put them where they will never commit another. Doubtless the criminal law ought to deal with Anarchists, not as with the occasional criminal, but as a class by themselves.

THE POSITION OF IRON AND STEEL.

One of the most interesting phenomena in the industrial and commercial history of the United States has been witnessed in the course of the iron and steel markets since June 1, without attracting as much attention as might have been expected. At any previous time, and under almost any previously existing conditions, the occurrence of a three and a half months' strike in the principal steel mills of the country would have caused a profound disturbance in prices and induced a speculation which might have ended in something like a panic. That nothing of this sort has occurred or been suggested as among the possibilities of the situation would seem to indicate that there are unsuspected advantages in the centralization of the control of this industry which are beneficial to all in interest.

The enormous proportions of the demand for all forms of iron and steel for consumption mean that innumerable enterprises are in hand which must protect themselves against the failure of their supplies of material or find themselves brought to a standstill, with great loss to those immediately concerned. More than once within recent years we have seen a scramble for all the material in sight with less reason than was offered in the issue between the Amalgamated Association and the United States Steel Corporation. This year nothing of the kind was witnessed. Dealers with large and well-assorted stocks took advantage of the opportunity to advance prices a little on orders accepted for prompt delivery, but the company practically controlling production made no advance, and continued selling what it had to sell at the prices ruling before the strike began. The management seems to have kept its head wonderfully well and to have maintained a good lookout forward. The quiet confidence it has manifested has inspired confidence in others, and the resumption of work in most of the mills lately closed occurs as naturally and easily as if it had been nothing more than the customary Summer intermission for rest and repairs.

The position of pig iron is remarkable. The stoppage of four furnaces of the National Steel Company, all modern and of large size, cut down the total product somewhat, but the loss was in great degree offset by the increase in production under other ownerships. There were 255 furnaces in blast on Sept. 1 making about 300,000 tons per week. This is very close to the maximum product. That it is not greater than the needs of the trade is shown by the fact that between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1 stocks of pig iron in first hands shrank over 10,000 tons, leaving the total supply of iron "in sight," outside of the holdings of the steel concerns operating their own blast furnaces, less than 378,000 tons, or, say, ten days' product. During September it is probable the pig iron make will again reach a record-breaking figure. A number of new and large furnaces have just been put in blast, and if the four furnaces of the Steel Corporation in the Shenango and Wheeling districts which were stopped by the strike resume at once, the production for the next thirty days will probably be larger than for any previous month in the history of the trade.

That the situation is not wholly dominated by the United States Steel Corporation is indicated by the fact that there is an important development, notably in and near Sharon, Penn., and in a less conspicuous degree at other points, east, west, and south, of both iron and steel manufacture. What we said a few weeks ago as to the influence of the Steel Corporation in establishing and sustaining confidence and encouraging large investments in enterprises which would not otherwise have been undertaken at this time was undoubtedly true, and is daily becoming more and more evident to thoughtful students of the business situation. Its management of the steel strike will materially broaden the basis of this confidence, and the conviction that it will be able to maintain the conditions essential to its own existence makes every owner of shares in a plant operated outside of its control feel that his investment is safer than it would be were the conditions restored which existed prior to its formation.

Skilled labor, which has undoubtedly watched the progress of recent events with especial interest, cannot but recognize the fact that its fears as to the influence of great consolidations of plants upon its welfare were greatly exaggerated. After the Amalgamated had done all in its power to destroy itself it was saved from annihilation by the friendly hand of the steel companies held out to it under conditions which deprived it of any right to recognition. The whole attitude of the Steel Corporation has been patient, conciliatory, and just. It has effectually deprived the agitators of the grounds for an appeal to the fears of the wage-earners that the wish or purpose of the so-called trust is to crush organized labor and enslave the workingman. It has not only set for employers not in its membership a wise and discreet example, but it has opened the way for the formation of unions in the iron and steel trades which will be in the highest degree beneficial to labor. That the policy of SHAFFER, TIGHE, and their associates is not needed to save skilled labor from starvation is very clearly shown by the testimony given by Mr. C. H. SCHWAB before the Industrial Commission. Referring to the experience of the Carnegie Company in the strike of 1892, he stated that in his opinion the unions were, on the whole, detrimental to the interests of labor, since they tended to check individual ambition and discourage the effort for self-advancement. He said that in the Carnegie works not only had skilled workmen been receiving very high wages, some of them two or three times as much as were paid in other establishments, but the average wages had been regularly increased since the mills became non-union. In 1892, when the mills were emancipated from the control of the Amalgamated, the wages were lower than they have been at any time since that date.

From every point of view the outlook for the iron and steel trades is brighter than at any previous time in the history of the country. There is no speculative activity in sight, and no manufactured material available for speculative purchase. The current output is absorbed by the current consumption, prices are steady, the mills are well supplied with orders, enough engagements for rail deliveries in 1902 have been entered into to keep the rail mills busy until its end, and the situation is very tersely and accurately described by a representative of the trade in Chicago, who lately said: "The only direction in which improvement could occur would be in an increased supply of the products made scarce by the strike in the mills." This scarcity will now be quickly relieved.

"STANDING MUTE."

The "degenerate," as Mr. HEWITT calls him, who has murdered President MCKINLEY, is a new type of American freak. He has comparatively little in common with WILKES BOOTH or GUITEAU. If BOSTON CORBETT had not cut, with a trusty rifle, the Gordian knot that encircled the murderer of President LINCOLN, it is impossible to imagine WILKES BOOTH as "standing mute." He was an actor, and a bad actor. Popular applause, at least public notice, was to him as the breath of his nostrils. He had never, in spite of his handsome face and figure, been able to command it, except upon the stage of Ford's Theatre, what time he appeared not as an actor but as an assassin. Then for one brief moment he did fill the stage and hold the audience. His ridiculous stagy exclamation of "Sic semper tyrannis!" was simply a piece of stage business, the best, from his point of view, that he had ever done. But if CORBETT had not saved the courts the trouble he would have strutted and cavorted, in his vainglorious, histrionic way, in the prisoner's dock. He really got nothing out of his crime but that one brief moment on the stage.

It is even more impossible to imagine GUITEAU "standing mute." The attitude and the taciturnity were opposed to all his instincts. He could not possibly have prevented himself from standing, and posing, and talking. The day when he was hanged, as everybody knows who saw the operation, was the proudest of his life. He was the centre of attraction. Everybody, for a wonder, was paying close attention to what he said, really hanging on his ridiculous words. Until he actually collapsed, in the strain of a nervous tension, he was very happy.

But this present brute and "crank" and degenerate is of a different order. He is a sulky brute, which neither BOOTH nor GUITEAU was. He has shown himself capable of "standing mute," as neither of them could possibly have done. Very likely it is some dull notion of what is politic that actuates him in refusing to answer judicial questions, in refusing to confer even with his own assigned counsel. It seems that he is, according to our law, within his rights in "standing mute" when he is called upon to plead either guilty or not guilty. If the wretch means to plead that he is insane and hence incapable of crime, he has taken a judicious course in refusing to open his mouth. It is true that his counsel has entered a plea of not guilty in his behalf, applying at the same time for leave, which was granted, to withdraw that plea and enter a demurrer. But this was done without the consent or connivance of CZOLGOSZ himself.

The Code of Criminal Procedure has nothing to say of the right of a culprit to stand mute. It simply sets forth that "in answer to the indictments the defendant may either move the Court to set the same aside or may demur or plead thereto." But inasmuch as no penalty is provided for "standing mute" it appears that the defendant may, if he chooses, stand mute, and doubtless his muteness, if he had no counsel, would be accepted as the equivalent of a plea of "not guilty."

It was not always so. Time was when "the perfection of reason" which is the English common law did not see its way to trying a defendant until issue was joined by his plea. It was so inconvenient that he should not plead that drastic measures were taken to avoid the inconvenience. Hear the learned BLACKSTONE:

> The English judgment of penance for standing mute was as follows: That the prisoner be remanded to the prison from whence he came; and put into a low, dark chamber; and there be laid upon his back, on the bare floor, naked, unless where decency forbids; that there be placed upon his body as great a weight of iron as he could bear, and more; that he have no sustenance, save only, on the first day, three morsels of the worst bread; and on the second day three draughts of standing water, that should be nearest to the prison door; and in this situation this should be alternately his daily diet till he died, or (as anciently the judgment ran) till he answered.

There is a considerable number of American citizens not in a general way very cruel or bloodthirsty who will regret that these ungentle methods of constraint went out before the case of CZOLGOSZ came in. But the learned BLACKSTONE adds that this kind of persuasion to a defendant to plead was abandoned as repugnant to the humanity of the law of England, and that by the statute, 12 George III., Chap. 20, "every person arraigned for felony or piracy who shall stand mute and not answer directly to the offense shall be thereupon convicted of the same."

That also would not be inconvenient in the case of CZOLGOSZ. Sulky brute as he is and so different from the vainglorious BOOTH or the garrulous GUITEAU, it is plain that the itch for notoriety was, with him as with them, a compelling motive to his foul crime. The new legislation which his crime will surely produce ought to be largely directed to this point. The ideal punishment of an Anarchist assassin would be that, from the time the hand of the law fell upon him, he should never be heard of more. The constitutional requirements of public trials would have to be waived in order to carry out this idea. It would need a very considerable change in the methods of our criminal jurisprudence. But it seems that the absolute denial to Anarchist assassins of the notoriety which they seek is essential to the protection of the society against which the wretches are arrayed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In preparing the decorations which form one of the many manifestations of National grief, it would have been well to remember that propriety and law alike guard the National flag from additions and alterations. It can, indeed, form a part of a decorative scheme, but the distinctively mourning emblems should not be sewed or otherwise fastened to the banner. Many and good reasons for this will suggest themselves on reflection, and observance of the rule would not interfere with the good work now in progress. The present occasion, of course, is one that justifies forgetfulness of petty restrictions, but a nice and tender regard for the sacredness of the flag is not petty, and this is an especially suitable time for showing such a regard. Our standard is perfect in itself for all the proper purposes of patriotic American citizens, and though the attachment to it of emblems of mourning for the great dead is not for an instant to be compared with the degradation of it by advertisements or by making it the vehicle of expressing political rivalries and animosities, still the sense of delicacy which is also that of respect utters warning against a too close association of the flag with anything else, no matter what. In dealing with flags, too, those who handle them only occasionally need to be told that "haul your halyards taut and keep them so" is a rule which those who handle them constantly are very careful to observe, and that, among the small improprieties, none is more irritating to a soldier or sailor than the flying of a flag with the halyards so loose that it and they stream in the wind far from the staff. This the experts regard as slovenly, and therefore disrespectful and not to be endured.

—It is of good augury for journalism in the South and in the country that Mr. CLARK HOWELL has acquired the controlling ownership of The Atlanta Constitution, of which he has for some time been the editor. It is good for The Constitution that its influence and its energies are to be directed by a man so enlightened, capable, broad-minded, and amiable as Mr. HOWELL. He has had qualifying experience, part of it, an early part, in the office of this newspaper. It is fortunate for him and for The Constitution that he controls the newspaper he conducts and conducts the newspaper he controls.

—Within the past week we have received literally by the dozen letters of which the following is a typical specimen:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it not be possible to treat the Anarchists as moral lepers, and, since they want no government, to put them on some island, selected by the civilized nations, where they would be cut off from all communication and where they could support themselves from the soil and work out their theories without despicably taking the useful lives of those beloved by us all?

A CONSTANT READER.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1901.

Most of the letters not devoted to an exposition of the island scheme have been little more than manifestations of unthinking rage, which found expression in appeals for action of the most summary sort, not only against those who advocate the killing of rulers as rulers, but also against anybody whose teachings anybody else might interpret as tending in that direction. The punishments suggested ranged from instant death to slow torture of various forms, but few writers of letters of this second class have foreseen the necessity for a legal definition of anarchy, or have recalled what the Constitution has to say about "due process of law" and "cruel and unusual punishments." The segregation idea, on the other hand, is the favorite of those who, while highly excitable, yet recoil instinctively from direct or indirect participation in the work of exterminating the Anarchists, and prefer to let those individuals exterminate each other. The difficulties in the way of getting all nations to approve and execute this plan are practically insuperable, partly because the laws of no country provide for such a combination, partly because doctrines considered atrocious in some longitudes are mere commonplaces in others. And the marooning of Anarchists also involves ignoring the lessons of experience and a return to transportation as a means of punishment. France and Spain still make a little use of that device, but Great Britain, after trying it thoroughly, gave it up long ago, and the American Colonies, upon which it was tried more than enough, never thought of resorting to it after they had set up in business for themselves. Our excited friends who advocate violent and despotic measures against the Anarchists forget the utter failure of such measures in Russia. We can never destroy anarchy by becoming anarchical.

—Virginia's Constitutional Convention, while sitting in Committee of the Whole, this week, approved of dropping from that important part of the State's organic law known as the Bill of Rights the following words:

> Any citizen may speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

There was objection to the elision as soon as it was noted in the draft submitted to the committee, but the restoration of the clause was prevented by a vote of 28 to 23. In the course of the debate, Judge GREEN, the Chairman of the sub-committee, evidently referring to the assassination of the President, said: "It does seem to me that we have had a lesson in this country as to freedom of speech. We have just had a lesson of the evils that will come of allowing a man, or, rather, a woman, to speak forever on all subjects, subject to her liability to the law. We should not encourage it." Continuing, the Judge declared that the words (quoted had been eliminated because they had been adopted by "a convention of aliens in Virginia," and he added that the Constitution of no other State in the Union countenanced any such declaration as the one proposed to be repeated in Virginia's. The last statement is a remarkable one, since New York's Constitution, not to look far afield, carefully provides that "every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press." The very first amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides that "Congress shall make no law * * * abridging the freedom of speech or of the press," and though that does not limit the power of States to act in the matter, instinct and reason alike, we are sure, will prevent them from infringing upon a most precious right.

—We cannot see any particular reason why the general public should either rejoice or sorrow over the outcome of the Divver-Foley battle. The struggle was interesting enough while it was in progress, but for no other reasons than that it presented several distinctly humorous features and inspired each of the rivals to speak with the accuracy derived from personal experience in regard to the political methods and morals of his hated rival. While Mr. DIVVER was content with asking where Mr. FOLEY lived, and Mr. FOLEY replied with references to the time when Mr. DIVVER found it convenient to go further from the Second District than is even the remotest part of Harlem, the interchange of taunts was simply funny, but when each presented evidence that the other was making use of every trick and crime known to the ward politician, then the revelations made became significant and failed to be valuable only because they contained nothing that everybody did not know before. It might be said that the reputable citizen can find satisfaction in the Foley victory because it proves that Mr. CROKER is no longer all-powerful in "the organization," but the Foley victory seems to be a Sullivan victory, and as between Crokerism and Sullivanism, New York might well prefer the evils she knows so intimately to those which as yet she has had only to imagine. No, it was a good fight, viewed merely as a fight, but the result is a case of "the more things change the more they are the same," and decent folks remain indifferent.

"WHY NOT COLER?"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not Coler? Is Mr. Platt's hostility to bar him from the Mayoralty nomination? Was it not Gen. Bragg of Wisconsin who once said of Grover Cleveland, "We love him for the enemies he has made"? There are thousands of independent voters in this city who would require no better indorsement of Mr. Coler than that he was obnoxious to Mr. Platt.

Be that as it may, Mr. Platt's professed reasons for barring out Mr. Coler are not sincere; or, if they are, are incredibly foolish. Can Mr. Platt, without stultifying himself, oppose Mr. Coler for Bryanism and yet appeal to all honest voters irrespective of past affiliations to overthrow Tammany? No! Mr. Platt has other grounds for disliking Mr. Coler. Whether it be Ramapo or the fear of Mr. Coler's growing prominence in State politics or what else, Mr. Platt himself knows best and he is not likely to tell. But the motives that won't stand publicity are not worth consideration. If Mr. Platt had a substantial and righteous grievance it is safe to say he would have made the most of it.

But who is this vulpine and selfish partisan who in a "Thus saith the Lord" fashion talks of Mr. Coler's "sinning away his day of grace"? Is not he the same individual who has heretofore brought reform into the ditch? By what recent token of sincerity or sapiency has Mr. Platt earned the right to play the oracle?

Why not Coler? It seems that Adullam's Cave, yclept the Citizens' Union, the gathering place of social and political theorists and every man that hath a grievance, is offended because he has not declared in advance that he would not accept a Tammany nomination. Is this a fault in Mr. Coler? Had the Citizens' Union made such advances, commitments, or pledges to him that he was under a duty to speak? If one who had never declared himself her suitor should tell a fair woman of marriageable age that he would never consider her for his wife unless she would promise to reject a rival, should that rival propose, we should call such conduct impertinent. If the Citizens' Union had the sense of humor it would see itself ridiculous, but humor is the prerogative of the wise.

Why not Coler? He has a clean, honorable record of public service. He may stand on that. Intelligent, capable, independent, versed in public affairs, studious of the interests of the people, he is an ideal candidate for Mayor. The people want him.

KNICKERBOCKER.

New York, Sept. 16, 1901.

Wants No Republican for Mayor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For years past it has seemed quite evident to me that, so far as the Republican Party is concerned, the reform movement in our city is only a shrewd game to put the control of our municipal affairs into the hands of that party. When one thinks how very strongly Democratic New York City is—about three to one—it seems to me a direct and flagrant insult to the Democratic Party and to every member of it, for the reformers to nominate a Republican for the Mayoralty.

I imagine there can be few if any more thorough and sincere foes to Tammany than I am; but I certainly shall not vote for a Republican for Mayor. If they succeed in their game, it shall not be with my help. J. D. S.

New York, Sept. 14, 1901.

FORT TRYON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The announcement in the real estate news of the sale of this Revolutionary relic as the site of a residence is a sore blow to those who have been hoping that this beautiful spot, fraught with such deep interest to all Americans, might be preserved in its present state. The actual breastworks, behind which the patriots of 1776 fought and died, are still standing at this point, alone of all the defenses of Manhattan Island. Here on the fateful 16th of November the little band of Southern marksmen, aided by a few Pennsylvania gunners, resisted for nearly three hours the bayonet charges of more than 4,000 Waldeck, Bavarian, and Hessian infantry, aided by a field battery, and by the guns of H. M. S. Pearl in the river below. Here died John Corbin, and here his heroic wife fell wounded by his side, while the dead lie thickly buried in and around the actual lines of fortification.

The proposed map of the future disposition of this part of Washington Heights is yet under consideration by the Board of Public Improvements, and an effort has been under preparation to ask that the actual line of fortified breastworks be therein designated as a small public park.

Whether that can be accomplished or no, all of us who regard with interest the scenes where our forefathers sacrificed life, health, and liberty for our present advantage, will earnestly hope that the new owner of these National relics will inform himself fully upon their extent and position, and will preserve them from destruction or injury.

On the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the fateful day, being Saturday, Nov. 16 next, there is to be a gathering of patriotic and historical societies at Fort Washington, of which the little outwork formed the northern part. On this occasion steps will be taken to mark the site of the central fortification, and to draw attention to these fast-disappearing reminders of the patriots of 1776.

REGINALD PELHAM BOLTON.

New York, Sept. 16, 1901.

"ANTIS" AND ASSASSINATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The clever "Topics of the Times" gentleman informed us the other day in your columns (and if he does not know, who should?) that the President's would-be assassin had never heard of anti-imperialism, never attended one of the meetings of the cause, nor read a single document, adding that "some of our Boston friends" must derive therefrom "great comfort and more relief." Anti-imperialists all over the country—and their name is nearer legion than their enemies could possibly suppose—will surely feel much indebted to said gentleman for his kind solicitude for their peace of mind, but may I beg to assure him at the same time that that peace of mind has never for an instant been disturbed. They who have always pleaded and stood out for peace, who would see the "hell of war" abolished from the earth, to whom all deeds of violence and bloodshed are so abhorrent that this has been among their chief objections to what has come to be known among them as "the President's policy in the Philippines," may well scorn even to repudiate the faintest suggestion of what is so delicately hinted in said paragraph. What cannot, however, but appear to some of them as of singular significance is the fact that the Chief Magistrate of this great Nation was this time struck down by an Anarchist, a distinction so far reserved only for the crowned heads of Europe. This aspect of the case does not seem to have presented itself to any one so far, but it is now offered as food for reflection to the thoughtful by

AN "ANTI" TO THE CORE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1901.

FLAGS ON REVENUE CUTTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in to-day's TIMES criticising the officers of the revenue cutters for not half-masting flags does them an injustice, and in the case of the Manhattan diverges widely from the truth. I was on the Manhattan yesterday from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. Her commander delayed her departure, hoping to get an order from Washington in the matter. None came, and she, with the other cutters, was compelled by the regulations to proceed to work as usual. About 10 o'clock A. M. (not 5 o'clock P. M.) the Manhattan's commander concluded to half-mast his flag without authority; and it was so carried the rest of the day, from the yacht anchorage to Sandy Hook and back.

The officers of the revenue cutter service probably have as much patriotism and knowledge of the proprieties as any "citizen" who thinks the bridge of the ship of state is his particular bench in Battery Park. Without the stimulus of the hope of reward, which was the navy's, but seeing ahead only danger and duty, they went with Sampson to Havana and with Dewey into Manila Bay. If inquiry be made it will be found that the indignation of their critics at the state of affairs yesterday was not as great as their own, and that they all felt keenly the undesirable position in which they were placed. It is hardly fair for a public print to make them the scapegoats for the sins committed at Washington.

WILSON B. BRICE.

New York, Sept. 15, 1901.

MOURNING FOR THE PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A word in regard to the respect which ought to be paid to the memory of our murdered President. In monarchical countries, Germany or France, or even England, the places of amusement would be closed, at least until after the remains of the distinguished dead had found their last resting place. Here in this country the papers contain advertisements of theatricals, vaudevilles, and other amusements of all sorts without even a day's intermission. It seems to me that this ought not to be so, and that a decent respect for the memory of our great and good President ought to secure the same manifestation which is required by authority in less free and independent countries.

It occurs to me, moreover, that it would be eminently fitting if every true citizen, women as well as men, should wear some little badge as for the loss of a personal and beloved friend. The Grand Army men, the members of the Loyal Legion, and those of other organizations will doubtless do so by orders from their respective authorities.

But it will be even more significant of our all-pervading sorrow if all citizens, without reference to any other relation than that of a common citizenship, will wear a distinctive badge of mourning in loving memory of our lamented hero, who was, in every sense, a true type of the best American character.

A LOYAL LEGION MEMBER.

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 16, 1901.

Thinks Theatres Have Been Remiss.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a reader of your paper, I should like to express my appreciation of the action of Mr. Hackett in declining to play at Wallack's Theatre.

It seems to me that the theatres in general have not recognized the public feeling in regard to the death of President McKinley. I feel that a large number of your readers think as I do on this subject, and will be glad to see an expression of opinion.

A THEATREGOER.

New York City, Sept. 16, 1901.

Where Mourning Signs Are Seen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is disgusting to note, in our present National bereavement, the lack of loyalty and sentiment existing among the better class of people in this city. If one takes a ride along Madison or Fifth Avenue he scarcely finds a flag at half mast or any other sign of mourning. In contrast to this, if one takes a ride along First or Second Avenue, or on the lower east side, he finds a surprising outburst of patriotism. At the time of Queen Victoria's funeral Madison and Fifth Avenues were bedecked with English flags at half mast.

I heard recently at a lecture that patriotism is dying out. Verily, the lecturer seems to have been right, for this seems the only plausible explanation of the peculiar circumstances related above.

LUDWIG WILSON.

New York, Sept. 17, 1901.

A PHYSICIAN'S THEORY AND CRITICISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article in yesterday's issue under the heading "Mr. McKinley's Doctors Disagree on the Case" will provoke no end of discussion and criticism. It is a matter of surprise and disappointment that such eminent scientists as the President's physicians offered so little explanation for the peculiarities of the case, yet all arrived at the conclusion from various theories that the wound was essentially fatal.

It is inconsistent to cite gangrene as a possible cause for persistent high tension unless Dr. Wasdin admits that gangrene existed from the first hour of the injury. Dr. Rixey's hypothesis of an idiosyncratic pulse cannot be sustained, because such a pulse never results in collapse, it being natural to the individual. The toxic theory of Dr. Wasdin presupposes the discovery and use of some mysterious poison, unknown to chemists and toxicologists. It is unreasonable to suppose men gifted with only anarchistic intelligence possessed of such occult knowledge. The poisoned bullet theory can only be substantiated upon the basis of a peculiar susceptibility to some well-known poison, which could easily have been determined by an analysis of the gangrenous tissue, or, better, of the bullet.

This prompts the very natural curiosity as to the indifference in locating the bullet or following its tract beyond the posterior wall of the stomach. The most approved Röntgen apparatus was at hand, and its employment causes absolutely no fatigue to a patient, and yet the Nation was encouraged six days with a hopeful prognosis when the autopsy pronounced the injury essentially fatal from its incipiency. That bullet and its course could have been located absolutely without danger to the patient. The wound over the sternum affords a possible explanation for the peculiar pulse, not by "injuring the heart muscle," but by disturbing the nervous mechanism of the heart.

In the light of recent study of the physiology of some of the little-understood glands we have a rational explanation for the high blood pressure and arterial tension, the pale clay color of surrounding tissue described by Dr. Wasdin, the development of gangrene, collapse, and death. No suggestion along this line has been made. The autopsy stated that the "top of the kidney was perforated." It must have been exceedingly slight damage to the kidney, or it would have revealed itself in unmistakable symptoms. The symptoms indicate the perforation of the supra renal glands. The function of these glands is largely speculative, but we do know beyond doubt that they are concerned in regulating arterial tension and blood pressure, for from them is isolated a definite substance used extensively by occulists and rhinologists to modify locally the vascular condition. It "blanches" membranes, constricts blood vessels, and raises blood pressure and causes a rapid heart beat.

Now, given an injury to these glands, as a perforating wound, we have increase of function due to overstimulation, the pouring out of its secretion causing profound local anaemia, which is a contributing and many times an exciting cause of gangrene; by resorption into the general circulation we have an immediate rise in the pulse beat, maintained as long as the gland functionates. The manner of death substantiates this hypothesis. A maxim in pathology is that "in an adult, if the heart from any cause beats 150 per minute for twenty-four hours, send for the undertaker." This implies that collapse is sure to result. The President's average heart beat, according to bulletins, was 128 per minute for seven days.

This view is impressed upon the writer from a similar pulse observed several years ago in a case of traumatism of the supra renal gland, the patient having been gored by a bull. All symptoms save the pulse seemed favorable. The pulse ran for four days at 124, and the patient died from collapse. Autopsy revealed "white clay color tissue," gangrene, and a slight tear in the anterior surface of the supra renal gland.

The surgical treatment would have been removal of the gland and, possibly, of the damaged kidney, but it is doubtful if at the present stage of indefinite knowledge concerning the function of these glands a consultation of surgeons would support such treatment, and especially take the responsibility of an operation largely experimental in its nature in the case of so distinguished a patient. Therefore, the verdict of an "essentially fatal wound" should stand. It is to be regretted that the eminent men of the President's staff of physicians cannot stand as a unit upon the facts of the case, however much they may speculate as to causes.

HOWARD D. MOORE, M. D.

Danbury, Conn., Sept. 17, 1901.

COMPLAINT ABOUT A NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May we New Yorkers walk our streets in peace and freedom from preventible annoyance? Have our hired servants, the police, any day duties other than loafing, gossipping, and spitting on street corners? Have our servants, the heads of city departments, a shred of civic pride left in their bemuddled noddles?

At 3:30 P. M. this breezy Monday, three carts were being loaded on both sides of Broadway about Twenty-eighth Street, with garbage and refuse from cellars undergoing alterations. Great clouds of mortar dust and rich bacterial dirt were sent flying in our eyes, and into the tailor stores, and we all stood it—not like lambs, for they have sense enough to turn, but like jackasses that take indignities angelically.

I let off a meek bray to a full-weight policeman who was enjoying a gossip with two men at the corner lamp post. "Is it or not your duty to stop this nuisance now going on, which I compel you to see and sniff?" "Well, yes, if—" "There's no 'if' about it, now I make you aware of it, is there?" "Well, how are you going to stop it?" "That's your business, but in every civilized city I know they compel this dust-making nuisance to be done early in the morning, and with covered carts. If I owned one of those tailor's stores I would sue the city for damages to my goods." "I guess you'd lose if you did." "Very likely, but it would be some satisfaction to make an exhibition of the wretched humbug of making believe we live under common-sense progressive home rule." TRAVELER.

New York, Sept. 16, 1901.

Mr. Platt Criticised.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Hamlet—Has this fellow no feeling of his business? He sings at grave-making.

Horatio—Custom hath made it in him a property of easiness. Act V. Scene 1.

Platt, discussing organization politics on the Sabbath Day, while the body of the murdered President lies unburied, reminds one forcibly of the above lines from "Hamlet." A MOURNER.

New York, Sept. 16, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Genius.

"Men of genius seldom make any money," remarked the platitudinous person.

"Really!" answered the very modern man. "As if there were any way of showing you are a genius except making money!"—Washington Star.

Experienced.

He—The love I have declared for you, my dear, is a perfect love.

She—And will you swear that you have never loved another?

He—Ah, darling, you forget that practice makes perfect.—Richmond Dispatch.

A Budding Financier.

"I thought I gave you a quarter to be good?" said a father to his ten-year-old hopeful, "and now you are acting as bad as ever."

"Yes, Papa, but I want another quarter to stay good."—Salt Lake Herald.

Faces.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—We hear of the bicycle and automobile faces, why not the pianist's face?

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Oh, it's the people who listen to the playing who make the faces.—Yonkers Statesman.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Marion F. H. Harmon in Boston Transcript.

Dear wife, the shadows longer fall,
The evening airs are growing chill,
And homing voices fainter call
Along the path and o'er the hill;
Give me your hand—that faithful hand
Which never failed to me or mine,
Since first in youth's fair wonderland
We pledged our faith for storm or shine.

What cheer, beloved? We have known
The heat and burden of the day,
And five and twenty years are flown
Since thus we started on our way.
Sweet Nature smiled to us as now;
This arched the skies undimmed above;
No trace of care touched heart or brow,
For time was hope and youth was love.

What cheer, dear heart? Though thorn and brier
Have sometimes crowded round our feet,
Though many a soulfelt, sweet desire
Is quite denied or incomplete,
Yet looking back upon the way
Whose devious course has brought us here,
What have you found for staff and stay?
O, loyal wife, what cheer, what cheer?

My husband, through the lapsing years
Wherein we've journeyed side by side,
In griefs and pleasures, smiles and tears—
For such to every lot betide—
I've leaned upon your trusty arm,
By your affection well sustained,
Our little household safe from harm
Within the nest your skill has gained.

Not wealth it is, nor pomp and pride,
That keeps an earnest woman's heart;
But strength to tenderness allied,
And will to do a manly part.
So let the years slip swiftly by,
Their tale of joy or woe to tell,
Still to your asking I reply,
"O, husband mine, 'tis well, 'tis well."

L'ENVOI.

Adown the strand, adown the strand,
The silver stream of life flows on,
Across whose tide, from Beulah Land,
So many of our friends have gone.
Upon the silver of our hair,
The silver stars their radiance pour;
O, keep us in thy loving care,
Eternal Father, evermore.

ALFRED MILLENARY CELEBRATION BEGUN

Lecture on King Alfred's Life by Frederic Harrison.

AMERICAN DELEGATES PRESENT

Universities in This Country Have Sent Representatives—Proceedings to Last Four Days.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The ceremonies in connection with the national commemoration of the one thousandth anniversary of the death of King Alfred the Great began in Winchester yesterday. A lecture on the life of the King was delivered by Frederic Harrison and a reading from Tennyson's "Becket" was given by Sir Henry Irving. There was a large attendance of visitors from all parts of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Harrison reminded his American hearers that from the Danish settlements which King Alfred permitted had gone the first American settlers.

The Mayor of Winchester, in the course of an address, made a sympathetic reference to the death of President McKinley.

Sir Henry Irving, replying to a vote of thanks for the reading, referred to Mr. McKinley as "at once the avatar and emblem of noble purpose, high thought and patriotism," and declared that "his memory shall remain green forever in the hearts of the loyal and expansive race of all English-speaking people."

The American delegates, who were prominent figures in the ceremonies of the day, were Lambert Tree, Prof. C. B. Bradley of the University of California; Prof. Isaac N. Demmon of the University of Michigan; Gen. Rockwell, representing Yale University; Col. Higginson, representing Harvard University; Edward Mead, representing Boston, and Charles Francis Adams.

Mr. Tree presented to the Mayor of Winchester the University of Virginia's acceptance of the invitation to be associated with the commemoration. It is beautifully engrossed on parchment and in a metal case.

The commemoration of the millenary of King Alfred the Great in the City of Winchester, the ancient capital of England, will occupy four days. The death of President McKinley has prevented the attendance of Ambassador Choate at the ceremonies, but a number of American delegates are at Winchester, others are expected, and the gathering is really a celebration by the Anglo-Saxon race in honor of the memory of one of the most famous Saxons who ever lived.

The programme issued by the authorities of Winchester includes an interesting note on the history of the city from the pen of its Mayor, Alfred Bowker, who has been one of the leaders in the movement to secure adequate recognition of the Alfred millenary.

He describes the ancient splendors of the city, telling how, on a tablet in the Sessions Hall, the claim is made that Winchester "hath given place of birth, education, baptism, marriage, michelgemots, gemots, synods, national and provincial, and sepulture to more Kings, Queens, Princes, Dukes, Earls, Barons, Bishops, and mitred prelates, before the year of our Lord, 1239, than all the then cities of England together could do."

Yesterday the first event on the programme was a visit to the ancient Westgate at Winchester, where members of the Hampshire Archaeological Society showed the delegates the Winchester standard weights and measures and other relics. Later a visit was to be made to the Castle Hall, where the reputed Round Table of King Arthur is preserved, and the famous underground passage.

Then the delegates were to inspect King Alfred's burial place on the site of Hyde Abbey and the beautiful cathedral—that cathedral which, viewed for a second in the journey from Southampton to London, is all that the majority of Americans who visit England see of the famous City of Kings.

To-day the proceedings will begin with a visit to Winchester College, under the guidance of the Bursar of the college. The delegates will then visit Wolvesey, listen to a lecture on "The Coinage of King Alfred," by Sir John Evans, President of the British Numismatic Society; be entertained by Lord Northbrook at a garden party, and in the evening visit the Guildhall, where the reception by the Mayor will take place, and tableaus illustrating scenes from King Alfred's life and the legends about him will be given.

To-morrow will witness the climax of the celebration. At 10:30 o'clock the company will be marshaled in the Castle Square for a procession to Broadway for the central event—the unveiling of Hamo Thornycroft's colossal statue of Alfred. In the procession the Mayor and Corporation of Winchester, the representative visitors and delegates, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London in state, and the principal Mayors of England are announced to take part.

A guard of honor will be formed by 100 bluejackets. Besides Lord Rosebery, who is to deliver the address at the unveiling, there will be present Lord Northbrook as High Steward of Winchester, the Archbishop of Canterbury the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Bishop of Winchester, Lord Brassey, Lord Morley, Lord Aberdare, Sir Frederick Pollock, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, and the Poet Laureate.

The end of the ceremony will be signalized by a general salute. The Mayor of Winchester gives luncheon afterward at the Guildhall. At 3:45 there will be a service at the cathedral, at which the choirs of Chichester, Salisbury, and Winchester Cathedrals and of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, will take part, and the Archbishop of Canterbury will preach. The Headmaster of the college gives a conversazione at 5:30.

In the evening the Broadway and the Abbey grounds will be illuminated.

For those who remain till Saturday there is a visit to St. Cross under the guidance of the Master of St. Cross and T. W. Shore, F. S. A.

Among the delegates to the celebration are representatives of the large universities of Canada, Australia, and other British possessions. Besides the delegates from this country mentioned in the dispatch from London, others were invited and accepted the invitations.

REJOICING IN PARIS.

Crape-Draped American Flags Give a Note of Mourning to the Otherwise Brilliant Scene.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—The arrival of Emperor Nicholas in France was celebrated in Paris last night by a general illumination of the city. The Elysée Palace, all the public buildings and theatres, many churches, and numerous business buildings and private residences were ablaze with rows of flaring gas jets. National and other devices were to be seen everywhere.

French and Russian flags were displayed along the principal streets, the boulevards presenting a gorgeous spectacle of light and color, in the midst of which it was a curiously impressive sight to behold many American flags draped with crape. These, indeed, were so numerous in some of the principal thoroughfares as to give a decided note of mourning to a brilliant scene.

The cafés and streets were thronged till a late hour with animated but orderly crowds. Telegrams from the provinces reported that similar rejoicings were taking place throughout the country.

PARIS ANARCHIST ARRESTED.

Charged with Publishing Articles Tending to Excite Feeling Against the Czar.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—A man named Grandinier, manager of the Anarchist journal Libertaire, has been arrested for the publication of articles tending to excite feeling against the Czar.

It is probable that Laurent Tailhade, who signed one of the articles, will also be arrested and charged with inciting to murder.

THE CZAR'S UNCLE IN PARIS?

PARIS, Sept. 19.—The Echo de Paris says that the Czar's uncle, the Grand Duke Alexis, was seen walking in Paris yesterday.

BELGIAN-AMERICAN GLASS DEAL.

Four Months' Option on Salable Factories Granted.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 18.—A preliminary agreement was reached here to-day giving

CHINESE STUDYING IN RUSSIA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Odessa correspondent of The Times says:

"The son of the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg and three other Chinese youths of good birth have arrived at Odessa, and will soon proceed to the capital to study at the universities. The Minister's son already speaks Russian. This is the second batch of Chinese to come to Russia for university education. It is assumed that Russia will not lose sight of them when they have finished their studies."

ROUMANIAN MAIZE HARVEST.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A dispatch to The Times from Sulina says the prospects for the Roumanian maize harvest, which was endangered by heavy rains, have improved owing to favorable weather.

SPEAKS FOR COLOMBIA.

Gen. Alban Ridicules President Castro, and Says that Venezuela Is at Fault.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 18.—Gen. Alban, the Commander in Chief of the Colombian forces, in an interview to-day regarding a statement which Torres Cardenas, the General Secretary of Venezuela, telegraphed from Caracas Aug. 17, in behalf of President Castro, said:

"President Castro has published on different occasions statements declaring that Colombia provoked the situation, now all but war, between the two republics. President Castro, who has several times set fire to our country and sown the seeds of revolution, now cries to the whole world:

"'Voila, Messieurs! It is Colombia who desires to enter and burn my house. I have done nothing to her, though my soldiers and my battalions entered her territory, and thousands of my troops have been slain in battle while abetting her rebels' cause. I have done nothing to her, though I gave them arms, money, and newspapers in which to publish what they listed. I have done nothing to her, though it was I who summoned Gen. Uribe-Uribe from the United States expressly to prepare another invasion of her territory.

"'It is not likely that his army, consisting of fifteen hundred troops, which I supplemented by men, arms, and munitions of war, when near the frontier and ready to penetrate into Colombia, met with signal defeat at the hands of the forces under Rangle Garbiras. It was I who recently addressed the following telegram to the Governor of the State of Zubia, which, after having been found in a portfolio belonging to Gen. Socalras, who was slain at the battle of Goajira, Colombia now triumphantly publishes. The telegram read:

"'"Gen. Davila shortly leaves with a thousand men, ammunition, artillery, and steamers, destined for Rio Hacha, to reinforce the expedition under Gen. Castillo."

"'"Eat, harm!" cries innocent Castro, 'is there in all this?'"

Gen. Alban added:

"Colombia and her Government have nothing to fear from the people of Venezuela, who are opposed to war, and strongly condemn Castro's aggressive policy."

The General asserts that the prisoners captured at the battle of Goajira were all Venezuelans, who said they had been torn from their homes and forced to fight against Colombia under penalty of being clubbed to death.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Word has been received at the Colombian Legation here from a confidential agent at Curacao that a strong opposition is growing in Venezuela against President Castro's belligerent attitude toward Colombia, and that even Gen. Uribe-Uribe, the Colombian insurgent leader, has had a spirited correspondence with President Castro, in which Gen. Uribe-Uribe remonstrated against the extreme hostility toward Colombia evinced by the President of Venezuela.

LA HACHA EVACUATED.

Revolutionists Purposely Confuse Flags of Colombia and Venezuela.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Sept. 18.—News has been received here from Caracas to the effect that the Venezuelan Government has been informd that La Hacha has been evacuated by the Colombians, and that the Venezuelans have entered the place and are occupying it.

In Caracas the Venezuelan forces in the Rio Hacha district are called Liberals. They are said to be composed of Colombians and Venezuelans, indiscriminately, and are using the Colombian flag. There is dissension between the Venezuelan troops and Colombian revolutionists, who have purposely confused Colombian and Venezuelan flags, which are so similar that it is hard to distinguish them at a distance from the shore.

Business at Maracaibo is practically at a standstill. The unsettled condition of the customs has vastly diminished the Government resources. Coastwise transportation of troops and communication with the interior are most difficult.

It is supposed at Caracas that the evacuation of La Hacha was a strategic move.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Kellogg—Thornell.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 18.—Miss Ethel M. Thornell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Thornell, and J. Prentice Kellogg of New York were married at St. Peter's Church, Galilee, to-day by the Rev. Dr. W. M. Grosvenor of New York. Upward of two hundred society folk were present. There were seven bridesmaids and a maid of honor. The latter was Miss Madge Niles.

The bridesmaids were Misses Cecile Boardman, Kate Prentice, Gertrude Smith, Helen Dominick, Violet Stewart, all of New York, and Miss Edith Root and Miss Julia Scott of Washington, D. C. All wore white chiffon dresses, accordion pleated. They carried bouquets of white chrysanthemums. J. E. Davis of St. Louis, Mo., was best man. The ushers were Alexander and Schuyler Smith, James McLean, Sewall Boardman, William Hoppin, all of New York, and Fred Douglas of Newark. The bride was gowned in white chiffon and Irish point lace, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony at the bride's country home.

Kitteredge—Burlingame.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Sept. 18.—At 6 o'clock this evening a fashionable wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Burlingame in Matteawan, when their daughter, Laura, was united in marriage to Dr. Charles Albert Kitteredge. The bride's uncle, the Rev. Thomas A. Reeves, of Rockaway, N. J., performed the ceremony in the presence of a large number of invited guests. The maid of honor was Miss Amelia C. Van Vliet. Herbert Marshall acted as best man, and the two brothers of the bride, William B., Jr., and Osborne V. Burlingame, were the ushers. Miss Burlingame has been very popular in local musical circles. Dr. Kitteredge and his bride will take an extended trip South, and upon their return will reside at Dr. Kitteredge's home at Fishkill Landing.

Mullen—Cornell.

Miss Minnie Alexis Cornell, second daughter of Daniel T. Cornell of Clifton, S. I., was married last evening at Beach Lawn, the home of the bride's parents, to Frederick Secor Mullen, son of William S. Mullen of Stapleton. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Henrietta Cornell. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Cronin of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Rosebank. The best man was Arthur J. Martin of Jersey City, and the ushers were John B. Cornell, a brother of the bride, and Mather Kehoe. A reception was held after the ceremony. The young couple left late in the evening on an extended wedding tour through the West and South. They will live in Clifton on their return.

Brown—Gordon.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 18.—Miss Caroline Lewis Gordon, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. John B. Gordon, was married to-night to Orton Bishop Brown of Maine. The cere-

MONTREAL WELCOMES THE DUKE OF CORNWALL

Enthusiastic Reception for the Royal Visitors.

The Duke, in the Uniform of a British Admiral, Received by Lord Minto Garbed in His Robes of Office.

MONTREAL, Sept. 18.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall journeyed from Quebec to Montreal to-day and were greeted with another affectionate demonstration from the people of Canada. They reached Montreal at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Duchess left the train first. Behind her came the Duke, attended by the Duke of Roxburghe and Viscount Crighton. The Duke wore the full dress uniform of a British Admiral, and his staff were in the uniforms of their respective commands. As the party left the train a battery thundered out a royal salute.

Lord Minto and his staff, Premier Laurier and the Ministers, and Mayor Prefontaine, garbed in the robes of his office, were in waiting, and after the formal presentations, the party proceeded to a stand in front of the station, where, under a banner inscribed, "God Prosper Our United Empire," Mayor Prefontaine read an address of welcome.

The Duke, in reply, referred to his own two previous visits to the city and that of his father, King Edward, in 1860, and expressed his thanks for the kindly reception given to him. At the conclusion of the address, 140 veterans of the South African war were called into the stand and presented with service medals. As the Duke handed each man his medal, he briefly thanked him for his patriotism and valor.

At the conclusion of the ceremony at the depot, the royal party were escorted to their carriages, and, under guard of a strong military detachment, were driven to the home of Lord Strathcona. As they left the depot 750 school children, so costumed and grouped as to form a living Union Jack, sang "God Save the King."

The progress of the royal pair through the thronged streets was a prolonged ovation. The municipal reception, which was planned for to-night in honor of the Duke and Duchess, was abandoned on account of the death of President McKinley, but the city was brilliantly illuminated, and there was a torchlight procession and a display of fireworks.

As a further mark of respect to the American people in their mourning, there will be no public functions to-morrow. The Duke is to receive a degree at McGill University, and he and the Duchess will make a number of private visits.

ART NOTES.

Steel engravings of persons and places in "Old New York" have been prepared by Charles B. Hall and are published by Charles H. Lawrence at 60 Nassau Street. Portraits of James B. Alexander, Mrs. Alexander, and Gov. Thomas Dongan; views of the Palisades, city wall in 1653, and the old stone house at Turtle Bay, an aspect of the old sugar house on Liberty Street, and one of Trinity Church in 1737, Hell Gate as it looked in 1775, and a view of a part of New York from the Brooklyn Ferry in 1746 are among the prints now ready. Signed proofs on Japan paper are limited to twenty-five sets. Part II. is complete; the entire series will contain five parts.

The National Academy of Design will hold the seventy-seventh annual exhibition at the Fine Arts Galleries, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, from Jan. 3 to Feb. 1, 1902. Pictures will be received on Dec. 16 and 17.

For September the Cosmopolitan has a Pan-American number in which Mr. C. Y. Turner, the Director of Color, discusses organization applied to art, and Director General Buchanan explains the organization of the fair. Among the articles in lighter vein Mr. Dooley sums up the benefits of fairs to the cities where they are held by saying to Hinnissey: "An' they do th' city good in wan way. If a city has wan fair, it niver has to have another."

Mr. Carlo de Fornaro is issuing small pamphlets on the various precious stones, which he illustrates. "Krishna's Gift; the Legend of the Diamond," will be followed by pamphlets on the ruby, pearl, sapphire, emerald, and so on. The publishers are Marcus & Co., jewelers.

Every second year Venice has an international exhibition of works of the fine arts. This Summer there is a large contingent of French sculpture by Rodin and a good many British paintings—Burne-Jones, Boughton, Richardson, Briton-Riviere, and others. Special attention is paid to the paintings of Domenico Morelli, who died in Naples not long ago, leaving a reputation of one of the first Italian painters as well as of a singularly acute critic of old masters. He was at one time a lawyer and Judge. The grand hall of honor is given up to the landscapes of another Italian painter, Antonio Fontanesi, who died in 1882.

At the Royal Academy, London, they take a popular vote on the best portrait, landscape, animal, and historical painting in the collection, and this year the popular vote has confounded the critics more than ever. After the columns devoted to John S. Sargent, after the statement in one leading journal that it was a "Sargent Academy," it is perhaps mortifying to the London critics to find that Sargent is not considered at all. The Frenchman Constant takes the vote for the "best picture of the year" with his likeness of Queen Victoria, which the critics thought very ill of. The veteran Sidney Cooper beat Swan and all the other "animalists." Mr. Ccoper is over ninety years of age. The best portrait of a man was adjudged to Sir L. Alma-Tadema, who is not renowned as a portrait painter, and the best picture of a woman was Frank Dicksee. The popular landscapist is Leader and the favorite in historical pictures is Chevalier Tayler. The best marine is accredited to Stanhope Forbes, and the best classical picture to Sir E. J. Poynter. Finally an American carried off the popular prize for the best religious picture, E. A. Abbey. With one exception the winners are Academicians.

Mr. Alexander Laing of Newcastle, England, has presented that town with an art gallery costing $100,000, which is being erected beside the public library. Mr. Laing is a merchant who celebrates in this way the jubilee of his firm. There will be a tower 112 feet high and 23 feet square.

The painting by E. A. Abbey for the Royal Exchange in London is a historical event of 1483, the composition of a quarrel between two most potent guilds of London. Lord Mayor Billesden is seen delivering his decision to the representatives of the Merchant Tailors' and the Skinners' Companies. The picture is ordered by the two guilds, which still exist. Another decoration of the ambulatory in the Exchange where this picture will be painted is a symbolical picture of "Modern Commerce," by Frank Brangwyn.

The International Exhibition of Paintings at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, will be held this Winter as usual. The number of pictures entered exceeds anything ever known, and it is presumed that the standard set this year will be high. Pictures will be collected in New York on Oct. 7, 8, and 9 by W. S. Budworth & Son.

The Victoria and Albert Museum in London is to be rebuilt, reorganized, and rearranged at the cost of something like £1,000,000.

The old French landscapist Louis Francaise was honored last month at Plombières by a bust. The unveiling was attended by many of the older, classicist painters of Paris.

At Paris the architects who have designed buildings of special merit and seen them made actual are honored with special prizes. The Government of Mexico about

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The dark and dreary weather of yesterday and the mourning-draped city were alike reflections of the sentiment of society. There were no entertainments given anywhere, and to-day will be observed strictly in accordance with the proclamation of the President. The Varuna was due in port in the evening. Eugene Higgins, her owner, has come over with a party for the yacht races. Ex-Commodore Gerry and Mrs. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Blight, and Mrs. Edwin Gould were in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Ismay sailed yesterday on the Oceanic. Mr. and Mrs. Bower Ismay were with them. They came over simply for the trip. They are in deep mourning for Lady Margaret Ismay, who died recently in England. Others who were booked on the Oceanic, which sailed yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Moberly Bell, Judge David B. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wells Case, and Sir Henry Primrose.

On the Aller, which arrived yesterday from Mediterranean ports, were Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Gardiner, William Caruthers, Whitney Conant, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sargent, and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Merritt.

This morning will take place the funeral services for James Hooker Hamersley, who died at his country house at Garrisons-on-Hudson on Sunday last. There will be a large attendance of those society persons who are in town and of the members of the different clubs of which Mr. Hamersley was a member.

The dates of the Westchester Horse Show, which is quite an event in suburban society, have been fixed for Oct. 2, 3, 4, and 5. This will bring together representatives of the fashionable world living along the Sound and on the Hudson. A number of house parties will be given for it.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor were in town yesterday. They came up from Newport in the Nourmahal and anchored off East Twenty-eighth Street in the morning. They are en route to Ferncliff, their Summer home near Rhinebeck.

Mrs. Theodore Goujand De Wolf Colt, who died at her home in Bristol, R. I., last Sunday, was in her eighty-first year. She was the daughter of Gen. George De Wolf of Bristol, who built the imposing Colonial mansion, Linden Place, in the year 1810, in which Mrs. Colt was born and died. Mrs. Colt was the widow of Christopher Colt of Hartford, Conn., a brother of Samuel Colt, the inventor of the revolver. Her husband was one of the early manufacturers of silk. Mrs. Colt leaves four children, Le Baron B. Colt, United States Circuit Judge; Samuel P. Colt, President of the Industrial Trust Company; George D. Colt of New York, and Mrs. Isabella Colt De Wolf, wife of Frank E. De Wolf of Bristol, R. I.

The engagement is reported in St. Louis of Miss Marie Bright Haldeman to George Agar of New Orleans, and a brother of John G. Agar of New York. Mr. Agar has been in New York frequently, and is well known in society. He usually passes a part of the Summer with his father at New London, Conn.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs is in town, and with her younger sister, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, was lunching yesterday at Delmonico's. The crowds at the fashionable restaurants are still mainly composed of Western and Southern people.

Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle and Mrs. Earle have closed The Barracks, their cottage at Normandie, N. J., and are at their old mansion on Washington Heights.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Bissell of Chicago, who arrived in this city from Europe a few days since, are expected to arrive in Chicago this week. It will be remembered that the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bissell took place on June 25, at Greenwich, Conn., and was a large and elaborate affair. Mrs. Bissell was Miss Marie Truesdale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Truesdale of New York and Greenwich.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 18.—The steam yacht Varuna, with her owner, Eugene Higgins on board, arrived here this morning, ten days from Southampton, England, and is anchored in the outer harbor. Mr. Higgins brought over with him as guests Count Leon de Laforde and Dr. Gautiez. Mr. Higgins immediately upon his arrival called upon his sister, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, and then, with his guests, registered at the Casino.

Miss Louise Leary, who has been visiting her aunt, Miss Leary, at the latter's cottage in Mill Street, has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKean, who have occupied one of the Pinard cottages during the Summer, have closed their Newport season, and gone to their home in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Crump of New York are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hall.

H. Audley Clarke of New York, who has a Summer residence at Jamestown, has placed in St. Matthew's Church, at Jamestown, a memorial window in memory of his daughter, Miss Katherine Fowles Clarke.

Commander L. C. Logan, United States Navy, and Mrs. Logan, the latter a daughter of the late Rear Admiral Porter, have arrived at Jamestown, and will remain several weeks at their cottage.

IN MOURNING GOODS.

It is rumored from time to time that mourning is not worn and that crape is practically given up. But while some people have a prejudice against black in a time of grief, there is a consolation in the deep-dyed garments that cannot be resisted. It sets the mourner aside for a period and is a protection from intrusion upon her grief which is grateful to her feelings. It is frequently said that mourning is the most expensive attire which can be worn, counting its first cost, but that black worn continuously is the least expensive, and this is practically true.

It does not apply to crape proper, however, which is never economical. It ranges in price from $1.25 to $8, and the better the quality the more satisfactory will be the appearance. The better qualities of crape have more lustre, they are finer, and have more crinkle. But even the best quality crape has not overgood wearing qualities. In deepest mourning the entire gown is made of crape if the wearer can afford the expense, and this may be made up over the dull, lustreless silks, and a beautiful gown is the result, but it is an expensive one. The woman who puts on crape must pay attention to the condition of her pocket-book. Only the most wealthy will indulge in gowns made entirely of it, and others will be contented with frocks made of dull finished woolen goods, with crape trimmings.

mourning wear, and they cost anywhere from 50 cents a yard up. Even the woman who has her street gowns of all crape will wear for house gowns the simpler materials, which are much more comfortable for general use.

For lighter mourning there are excellent silks to be found in lustreless black from $1 a yard up. Good black silks are to be found nowadays, silks that are warranted, for comparatively low prices. In black and white silks there are many quiet designs in stripes and figures, beautiful things in brocades being shown this year.

For the woman who wears crape beautiful things are made for the neck, and a boa of crape has dignity and distinction. One of these is made very simply of the crape, with the edges of the material drawn up to form a line of simple puffings around the boa.

Among the coolest things to be worn around the neck is a stock of the crape, made of a simple transparent band of the material, the edges finished with a single fold, having one end pointed and slipping through a strap on the other side. Nothing could be simpler, cooler, more comfortable, or more stylish.

More elaborate than this is a lined stock made of folds of the crape and with deep turn-over points falling from either side of the front of the stock below the line where it joins the gown at the neck, and broad ends drawn into a four-in-hand knot up on the stock, and not below it, as is usual with a tie of this style.

For the head, in crape there are simple little bands which encircle the coil of hair and finish in the front with a small bow which has a diagonally pointed end standing.

For ordinary wear black and white skirts will be as much used as in the Spring. There are various black and white stripes, broad solid stripes, combined in some instances with a number of fine stripes. In the flounces of some of these skirts insertions of lace are set in lengthwise at short intervals, and to give an additional fullness to the flounce without bulk, at the top of the ruffle, V's of the silk, reversed and usually tucked to give them an attractive finish, are set in, and give the extra expansion.

Plain black silk skirts sometimes have the flounce of fancy black silk. One which is pretty has the flounce of a corded silk with a narrow lace stripe. Other skirts have several ruffles and the familiar little ruching at the edge of each.

Many different patterns in the black silks which have from time to time been made up into stylish waists are selling for 75 cents a yard. These silks have lines of the openwork in hem and various fancy stitchings.

Pretty and simple for a silk for evening wear or for blouse waists is a cream-white paillet de soir with woven polka dots. It sells for $1 a yard.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James G. Batterson.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 18.—James G. Batterson died early this morning at his residence here. He had been in failing health all Summer, suffering severely from sciatica, and while attending to some business at his office last Wednesday overtaxed his strength. Since then his condition had been considered critical, though his strong recuperative powers gave hope of possible recovery.

James Goodwin Batterson, constructor of the Worth Monument in this city, President of the New England Granite Works, Egyptologist, and founder of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in Bloomfield, Conn., on Feb. 23, 1823, and spent his boyhood at New Preston. Later he served an apprenticeship in an Ithica printing shop, but returned to Connecticut, where he went to work in his father's stone yards. He invented a lathe for turning out polished columns, and the columns of the Capitol at Albany were a product of his skill.

He constructed the Worth Monument in 1857, the National Monument at Gettysburg, the statue of Alexander Hamilton in Central Park, New York, the Thayer Monument at West Point, the Antietam Monument, the Texas Revolutionary Monument at Galveston, the Halleck Monument at San Francisco, the Masonic Temple in this city, the Congressional Library at Washington, and the State Capitol at Hartford.

As the founder and President of the Travelers' Insurance Company, he became known as the "Father of Accident Insurance." He was a Director of the Hartford National Bank, Vice President of the Wadsworth Athenaeum, Trustee of Brown University, member of the Hartford Club, Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution, American Statistical Association, Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, Hartford Scientific Society, Connecticut Horticultural Society, New England Society of New York, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Yale Alumni Association, Hartford Board of Trade, and a Fellow of the American Society of Civil Engineers, &c.

Mr. Batterson passed several years as a geological explorer in the valley of the Nile, becoming honorary Secretary of the Egyptian Exploration Fund and an acknowledged authority on Egyptology. In Europe he studied art. He also wrote poetry and was proficient in Greek and Latin. Both Yale and Williams conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in recognition of his accomplishments. His first Winter in Egypt was that of 1858-9, when he was in the company of Brunel, the engineer.

In politics Mr. Batterson was a Republican, and during the civil war h exhibited great energy in the enlistmer organization, and mobilization of troo s.

Heman Burr.

Heman Burr, whose death was announced yesterday, was one of the oldest and best-known advertising men in the country. He was born in Mercer, Me., on June 27, 1823, and passed the early years of his life on his father's farm in that place. He began his education in the public schools of Mercer and completed it at Portland. When but nineteen years of age he went to Troy, N. Y., and taught school. He continued his teaching for several years, when he returned to Maine and studied for the ministry and was ordained a minister of the Universalist Church. His first pastorate was in Philadelphia, where he occupied the pulpit for several years. While preaching in Philadelphia Mr. Burr married Miss Amelia C. Dutton, who died in 1889.

A few years after his marriage he was called to a pulpit in Easton, Penn., which he filled until his voice failed and he was compelled to give up his church work. Later in life Mr. Burr became a member of the Episcopal Church.

In 1853 Mr. Burr came to New York and took a position as Custom House Inspector. Then he went into newspaper work. His first newspaper work was on the editorial staff of The National Democrat. A few years later he went to Watertown, N. Y., where he published a daily paper until the Fall of 1860, when he returned to this city and went into the advertising business. Mr. Burr was one of the pioneer advertising men in New York, and his business was known as the Heman Burr Advertising Agency. In 1890 he took his two sons, Louis H. Burr and Frederick N. Burr, into the business, and changed the name of the firm to Heman Burr & Sons' Advertising Agency, under which name the business still continues. His two sons are the only members of his family who survive him.

Augustus Noble Weller.

Augustus Noble Weller died Tuesday night at his residence in Hempstead, L. I. Death came after a lingering illness, the immediate cause being heart derangement.

He was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1836. His education was obtained at the Fredonia Academy. Upon his graduation he became a law student, and was admitted to the bar in New York City in 1860. In 1863 he was admitted to partnership with Charles Cary, who was one of the Committee of Seventy which succeeded in breaking up the Tweed ring. After the death of Mr. Cary, in 1874, Mr. Weller removed to Hempstead, and was soon known as one of the most prominent lawyers of that place. In 1886 he was nomination of his second term as Surrogate, in 1899, he formed a law partnership with W. W. Gillen of Jamaica. He was one of the influential spirits of the Nassau Bar Association and served as its President.

In 1873, Judge Weller was married to Miss Katherine Onderdonk. They had three children, Hobart and Seldon Weller, and a daughter, Mrs. Charles L. Addison, all of whom survive. The funeral services will be held Friday afternoon from the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City. The interment will be in Greenfield Cemetery at Hempstead.

Major Patrick M. Haverty.

Major Patrick M. Haverty died on Tuesday morning of paralysis at his home, 423 West Nineteenth Street, after an illness of several months. He was a native of Dublin, Ireland, where he was born in 1827. Coming to this country in his twenty-first year, he staid for a short time, and then returned to Ireland to fight for that country's liberty. The rising for that purpose having been quickly crushed, he came to America again and made for California among the gold seekers in 1849. He did some newspaper work in San Francisco.

While in the West he took part in politics. At the start of the civil war he aided F. T. Meagher in organizing the well-known "Irish Brigade," in which he earned the rank of Major. After the war he came to New York. When he died he was one of the oldest publishers and book sellers of the city. He was Tax Assessor under Mayor Grace, was ousted by the reform Commissioners, and was later reinstated. One son and three daughters survive him. The funeral services will be held this morning in the Church of the Guardian Angels.

Major Hiram Paulding.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Major Hiram Paulding, a grandson of John Paulding, one of the captors of Major André at Tarrytown during the Revolution, died at his home here last night after a long illness from cancer of the stomach. He was born May 2, 1831, in Tarrytown, and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Paulding. He was admitted to the bar in Westchester County, and with two exceptions was its oldest member. He had practiced in the Westchester County courts for nearly fifty years.

He was Second Vice President of the André Memorial Association, of which Samuel J. Tilden was President. He was a nephew of Commodore Hiram Paulding, who was second in command of the United States Navy when Admiral Farragut died. He leaves a widow, two sons, Peter and Charles Paulding, and one daughter, Mrs. George W. See, of White Plains. The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the home in Hamilton Avenue.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES GARDNER, a prominent grocer of Jersey City, died suddenly in his store, at Grove and Eighth Streets, yesterday from heart disease. He was born in Jersey City in 1834. He leaves a wife, four sons, and one daughter.

JOHN LANSING SUTHERLAND, a member of the New York Bar for fifty years, died yesterday at Cazenovia, N. Y., his Summer residence. He was a son of Jacob Sutherland, for many years a Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and a grandson of John Lansing, Jr., who was the second Chancellor of New York State. Mr. Sutherland was graduated from Hobart College in 1840, and during a portion of his college course was connected with Union College. He was a member of the Bar Association in the City of New York, the University Club, St. Nicholas Society, and the Sons of the Revolution.

THEATRES CLOSED TO-DAY.

No Performances Will Be Given in Charles Frohman's London Houses.

All of the theatres in this city will be closed to-day.

Charles Frohman has completed arrangements by cable for the closing of the Duke of York's, Lyceum, Vaudeville, Shaftesbury, and Apollo Theatres in London. George Edwardes, Gatti Brothers, Comyns Carr, William Musgrove, William Gillette, Ellaline Terriss, and Seymour Hicks are associated with Mr. Frohman in closing the theatres.

One of the most artistic mourning designs used by the theatres was put up yesterday by Charles Burnham, manager of Wallack's Theatre. It consists of a large black shield with a purple border. In the centre is a picture of McKinley surrounded by branches of laurel, and over which are crossed flags. Beneath the picture is the quotation:

His life was gentle and the elements
So mixed in him, that nature might stand up,
And say to all the world, "This was a man!"

FITCH'S LATEST COMEDY.

His Stage Effects Promise to be More Eccentric than His Previous Successes.

Miss Elsie De Wolfe, who will appear in Clyde Fitch's new comedy, "The Way of the World," met her company yesterday at its first rehearsal.

George W. Lederer, who will produce the play, has received the scene models. In this comedy Fitch will be more daring and eccentric than heretofore in his stage effects. The first act is laid in Central Park and the Boulevard. The hero and heroine play the whole act seated in an automobile, apparently running through the Park. This effect is produced by means of a panoramic back drop, picturing the park and the driveways from the Fifty-ninth Street entrance to Grant's Tomb. In the action of the play other characters are introduced by their appearances on the stage in runabouts or in cabs.

The third act is laid in a room in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, overlooking Madison Square. It is election night. The first scene shows the moonlit towers of Madison Square Garden in the background. The next scene shows the square and the Garden illuminated by a pyrotechnic display. The effect of flying rockets and bursting bombs, which will be obtained by electricity, will be extremely realistic. Max Freeman, the stage manager, has worked out the effects which promise to surpass his realistic sandstorm in "Under Two Flags."

Business Notices.

A NEW COLLAR.
E. & W. "Lubeck," "Lubeck." E. & W.

DIED.

ALKER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1901, at New Orleans, La., Marie C. S. Alker, widow of Henry Alker of New York.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURR.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 17, of heart failure, Heman Burr.
Funeral services at his late residence, 31 West Forty-sixth Street, on Friday evening, Sept. 20, at 8 o'clock.

CLARK.—At her home, 169 Hawthorne Av., Yonkers-on-Hudson, on Monday, Sept. 16, Ida M. Clark, sister of Jane and the late John Clark.
Funeral service at St. John's Episcopal Church on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

HAMERSLEY.—Suddenly, at Garrison-on-Hudson, on Sunday, Sept. 15, James Hooker Hamersley of New York.
Funeral services on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St. Interment at convenience of family.

The Babies' Hospital of the City of New York, Office of Vice President, New York, Sept. 18, 1901.—The Directors and Managers of this Hospital are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate and President, James Hooker Hamersley, at Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth St., on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. OLIVER G. JENNINGS, Vice President.

JAMES.—Died at her residence at Ogdensburg, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1901, Lucia Ripley, wife of the late Hon. A. B. James, in the 83d year of her age.

McMANN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1901, Catherine, wife of Thomas Renville McMann.

DOUGLAS WINS AT TUXEDO

Gets the Gold Medal and Makes New Records for the Links.

CLUB TOURNEY OPENS WELL

Emmet, Macdonald, Stillman, and Judge Gildersleeve in the Field—No Games to be Played To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Thirty-eight golfers out of over fifty entries braved the disagreeable weather conditions to-day and took part in the opening round of the annual invitation tournament given by the Tuxedo Golf Club. A brilliant array of prizes awaits the successful men and the wisdom of the committee in dividing the players into classes according to their eligibility, gives three sets of players a chance for a silver trophy, besides handicap prizes on Saturday. The play to-day was a thirty-six-hole round, medal play, from which the leading sixteen will play for the President's Cup, given by W. Pierson Hamilton, the second sixteen being eligible for the Governors' Cup and the "also rans" for a consolation cup given by Charles F. Hoffman.

The field was a thoroughly representative one, including golfers of National repute like Findlay Douglas and Charles B. Macdonald, both former National champions, and who have just emerged from the recent championship at Atlantic City beaten but not disgraced; one Justice of the Superior Court, Henry A. Gildersleeve; collegians, school boys, and men of wealth, culture, and ability. Findlay S. Douglas won the honors of the day and the gold medal given by the club for the lowest score in the thirty-six-hole round. He did 150 strokes, each half being played in par golf at 75, and it establishes new records for both the eighteen and thirty-six holes. Douglas stuck to the regulation gutta percha ball, while many of the others used the new rubber filled ball. Macdonald, who played with Douglas, used the new ball entirely, yet Douglas repeatedly outdrove him, and his long game has never been seen to better advantage. He was strong on the greens, too, and Macdonald, who has seen Douglas play scores of games, said that never had he played better golf than to-day.

To appreciate the character of Douglas's golf it must be stated that the course is 555 yards longer than last year. At that time Travis made the low score, 156 strokes for thirty-six holes, so that Douglas has beaten that by six strokes and yet played over 1,000 yards more, which ordinarily would mean a difference of from twelve to fifteen strokes in itself. The greens, it must be stated, are in far better condition, and the fair green was in admirable shape to insure good lies. Yet it was steady, par golf that won. Only one six appeared on Douglas's card, made at the fourth hole, 390 yards, in the afternoon, due to two short iron shots. Playing the blind green to the short Alps hole, 110 yards, in the afternoon, he got it in two, which was equaled by Devereux Emmet, these being the only players who scored a two during the day.

SCORES UNDER BOGEY.

Emmet played one of the best games that his friends have seen from him in a long time. He did 159 for the double round, getting second place, making one round in 78. The bogey score for the enlarged course, now 5,255 yards, against 4,700 of last year, is 80 strokes. The two 75s of Douglas, Emmet's 78, and a 78 by Macdonald were the only scores under bogey, while Oliver Perin, a junior golfer from the Watch Hill Club, equaled bogey once, making an 80 in the afternoon. W. C. Carnegie, the Pittsburg golfer, who has been playing during the Summer at the Essex County Club, Manchester, near Boston, made the unusual finish of four 4s for each of the nine-hole sections, a total of 164, giving him third place, and he was closely followed by Macdonald with 166. James S. Taylor of the Powelton Club, near Newburg, and who has just returned from the Waumbek links in the White Mountains, where he won two cups, did a highly creditable 169, and young Perin made the same figures. The highest qualifying figure was 179, made by Grenville Kane and George H. Hull, Jr., both of the home club, while others who got into the first set were James A. Stillman, W. D. Vanderpool, a former Princeton golfer, and now in the Harvard Law School; F. O. Horstman, one of Washington's good golfers, and Price Collier of Tuxedo.

W. B. Dinsmore, one of the Tuxedo Club Committee, missed by one stroke getting a place in the first set, and had to take top place in the Governors' Cup set, which he shared with Charles F. Watson, Jr., of Morris County. Judge Gildersleeve secured a safe position in this class with 199, and among the others were H. Kennedy Hill, champion of the University of Pennsylvania; W. A. Adriance, John G. Bates, a Columbia golfer; Bruce Price, George H. Bowls, and John Chadwick, Jr.

The afternoon conditions were better than in the morning, for no rain fell, and despite the moisture, the greens were very true. Walker Breese Smith, one of the Tuxedo golf veterans, fulfilled his customary functions of starting the contestants, and he kept things running smoothly from morning until the last pair turned in the card. A number of ladies from the Tuxedo cottages visited the club in the afternoon, and a succession of smart traps and bright costumes added to the gayety of the links. Out of memory of President McKinley and the funeral services to-morrow, the committee has postponed all competitive play, and the first match play rounds for the three cups will be played on Friday. The draw will be made by the committee to-morrow.

The first sixteen with scores are, the six under 170 given in full:

Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau Country—									
Out	5	4	3	4	4	5	3	4	4—36
In	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5—39—75
Out	4	5	3	6	4	5	3	5	3—38
In	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5—37—75—150
Devereux Emmet, Garden City—									
Out	4	4	3	6	6	7	4	5	4—43
In	4	4	5	4	5	4	3	5	5—38—81
Out	4	5	5	4	5	6	4	5	3—41
In	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4—37—78—159
W. C. Carnegie, Alleghany Country—									
Out	4	4	4	5	6	7	3	5	3—41
In	5	5	5	3	6	5	4	5	3—41—82
Out	4	5	3	6	4	6	5	5	3—41
In	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5—41—82—164
Charles B. Macdonald, Tuxedo—									
Out	4	4	3	5	4	5	5	4	3—37
In	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4—41—78
Out	5	4	4	6	6	7	4	7	3—46
In	5	4	5	5	5	5	3	5	6—42—88—166
James S. Taylor, Powelton—									
Out	5	5	3	5	5	6	4	5	4—42
In	5	4	5	4	6	4	3	5	4—40—82
Out	5	5	4	5	5	6	4	5	4—43
In	4	5	4	5	5	5	3	5	5—44—87—169
Oliver Perin, Watch Hill—									
Out	5	6	4	5	5	6	5	6	4—46
In	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	6	6—43—89
Out	5	5	3	5	6	5	3	5	3—40
In	5	4	5	4	4	5	3	4	6—40—80—169

The second and third cup sets are:

	1st Round.	2d Round.	Total.
G. P. Snow, Jr., Tuxedo	81	89	170
F. O. Horstman, Washington	85	85	170
W. D. Vanderpool, Morris Co.	90	81	171
James A. Stillman, Newport	85	88	173
Gilman P. Tiffany, Powelton	87	86	173
Price Collier, Tuxedo	89	89	178
F. A. Marcellus, Yountakah	87	91	178
Charles F. Watson, Morris Co.	92	86	178
Grenville Kane, Tuxedo	89	90	179
George H. Hull, Jr., Tuxedo	91	88	179

The second and third cup sets are:

	1st Round.	2d Round.	Total.
W. B. Dinsmore, Tuxedo	91	89	180
C. F. Watson, Jr., Morris Co.	89	91	180
John G. Bates, Morris County	93	89	182
W. J. Evans, Tuxedo	91	90	181
W. A. Adriance, Dutchess Co.	93	89	182
John Chadwick, Jr., Powelton	96	91	187
George H. Bowls, Jersey City	97	90	187
H. K. Hill, University of Penn.	93	97	190
W. T. Hilton, Tuxedo	93	97	190
L. V. Pulsifer, Powelton	91	99	190
T. C. Ennever, Essex County	102	92	194
Bruce Price, Tuxedo	101	95	196
S. S. Day, Shinnecock	91	106	197
H. E. Pierrepont, Tuxedo	105	91	196
H. A. Gildersleeve, Westchester	103	96	199
J. Max Carriere, Fox Hills	106	95	201
George Collingwood, Powelton	99	106	205
S. W. Warren, Tuxedo	103	103	206
Russell Hull, Tuxedo	111	97	208
F. S. Ingalls, Tuxedo	100	110	210
V. T. Pulsifer, Powelton	110	107	217
Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo	115	103	218

NO GOLF GAMES TO-DAY.

Public Links at Van Cortlandt and Pelham Bay Will Be Closed Entirely.

Not only will all scheduled golf competitions be off to-day, but in several instances golf club committees have taken a more pronounced step and declared that the links will be closed for the entire day in memory of the death and funeral of Mr. McKinley. This will be done at the Innis Arden Golf Club of Sound Beach, Conn., the officers of which have caused a black-bordered card to be sent to each member stating that this action is taken "as a token of respect to the late President of the United States and in accordance with the National observance."

Park Commissioner Moebus of the Borough of the Bronx has directed that the public links at Van Cortlandt and Pelham Bay Parks be closed for the day. This is the first time that playing has not been allowed at Van Cortlandt Park for nearly three years, since the period of the late Mayor Strong, when Sunday playing was not permitted. A handicap was to have been played to-day on the links of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, but Secretary Kalbfleisch has announced that it will be postponed until next Wednesday. The second half of the match between Willie Norton of Deal and Joseph Doebel of Fairfield has been postponed from to-day until next Wednesday. It will be on the Deal links, and a purse of $100 goes to the winner. The first thirty-six hole half was played early this week at Fairfield and Doebel won by five holes. The women of the Apawamis Golf Club at Rye were to have played the qualifying round to-day for a cup given by Mrs. C. S. Towle, but it has been put off for a later date. The Morris County Club house, near Morristown, N. J., has been draped in mourning and only informal play will be permitted to-day.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York and Brooklyn Contests Postponed on Account of Rain—Pittsburg Beat Philadelphia.

The baseball teams of New York and Brooklyn were to have played two games at the Polo Grounds yesterday, but on account of the inclement weather they were postponed. Pittsburg and Philadelphia were the only two National League teams that played yesterday, Pittsburg winning by a comfortable margin. No games will be played to-day on account of the funeral of Mr. McKinley.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Davis, rf	1	0	2	1	0	Thomas, cf	0	0	4	0	0
Clarke, lf	0	2	4	0	0	Barry, 2b	0	1	1	0	0
Beaum't, cf	1	0	0	0	0	Flick, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Wagner, ss	1	1	2	3	0	Douglass, lf	0	0	5	0	0
Brans'd, 1b	0	0	11	0	0	Jackl'sch, c	0	0	3	2	0
Ritchey, 2b	1	1	2	2	0	Jennings, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Burke, 3b	1	1	0	2	0	Hallm'n, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
O'Connor, c	0	1	6	1	0	Cross, ss	0	0	1	5	2
Phillippi, p	0	1	0	4	0	Orth, p	0	1	0	1	0
Total	5	7	27	13	0	Total	1	4	24	10	2

Pittsburg	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1. Two-base hits—O'Connor, Flick. Three-base hits—Wagner, Phillippi. Sacrifice hits—Burke, Flick. Stolen base—Clarke. Double plays—Phillippi, Wagner, and Bransfield; Davis and Bransfield; O'Connor and Ritchey. First base on balls—Off Phillippi, 3; off Orth, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Ritchey, Flick, Orth. Struck out—By Phillippi, 6; by Orth, 2. Passed ball—Jacklitsch. Time of game—1 hour and 45 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	79	44	.642	Boston	63	62	.504
Philadelphia	72	52	.581	Chicago	50	77	.394
Brooklyn	71	54	.568	New York	49	74	.398
St. Louis	66	59	.528	Cincinnati	46	74	.383

American League Games.

At Washington—Milwaukee, 9; Washington, 2, (first game.) Washington, 5; Milwaukee, 3, (second game.)

At Baltimore—Chicago, 10; Baltimore, 3, (first game.) Chicago, 5; Baltimore, 1, (second game.)

Eastern League Games.

At Toronto—Toronto, 12; Buffalo, 7.
At Montreal—Montreal, 5; Rochester, 3.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S MISHAP.

Shamrock II.'s Owner Injured, but Not Seriously, by a Fall—Challenger in Dry Dock.

The friends of Sir Thomas Lipton will be glad to know that his injuries, received on Monday while boarding the tender Porto Rico, from a launch, are not serious. He was limping around on that vessel's deck yesterday when seen by a TIMES reporter, to whom he said: "I had quite a bad fall, and hurt my left leg, but the doctor says it will be all right in a day or two. The Shamrock will remain in the dry dock probably until next Tuesday, when she will be taken out and measured with the Columbia."

The Columbia was towed away from the Morse Iron Works soon after 7 o'clock yesterday morning. She proceeded to her old berth at Glen Cove. No sails were bent yesterday, but it is said she will go out to try her new sails the first thing on Friday morning, also on Saturday, and perhaps on Sunday, and part of Monday. It is said she will be docked and cleaned again on Monday afternoon or night, so as to be in prime condition on Tuesday morning.

Both yachts may take final trial spins on Wednesday and be ready for the first of the cup races on Thursday morning.

Work on the hull of the Shamrock is progressing in a satisfactory manner. The hull below the water line, is almost all polished, and on Friday the upper portion will be painted.

Mr. and Mrs. Jameson have not returned yet from their trip to Niagara Falls and the Buffalo Exposition.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 18.—W. Gould Brokaw's schooner yacht Amorita has been laid up for the season at the Jacob yard, and is permanently out of racing circles.

Charles Smithers's schooner yacht Muriel has been hauled out at the same yard, to be prepared for a final cruise for the season.

Ex-Congressman Ward's sloop yacht Dorwina has been hauled out and slid to a Winter berth at the Woods yard, after a very favorable season's series of races, and J. R. Maxwell's fifty-one footer The Hamma, is being dismantled preparatory to hauling out and going out of commission.

The old Philadelphia cutter sloop Isis has passed into the hands of Samuels & Sons of Newark, and has been hauled out at the Jacob yard, where she will be broken up for the lead, &c., in the hull.

SHELDON OUT OF ATHLETICS.

Yale's Athlete Too Ill to Compete Against the Oxford-Cambridge Team.

Trainer "Mike" Murphy of Yale, who accompanied the Yale athletic team to this city yesterday, brought word that Richard Sheldon, the giant shot-putter of the Yale team, who was counted upon to win the shot-put for the Harvard and Yale joint team in the dual match with the Oxford and Cambridge joint team next Wednesday, is seriously ill at New Haven.

The exact nature of Sheldon's trouble is not yet known, but it is thought to be malarial, and Murphy does not expect him to be able to join either the track team or the football squad for at least two weeks. This will not only force the American team to rely upon Boal of Harvard and Stillman of Yale in the shot-put, but, which seemed to give Murphy more concern, will seriously weaken the football team, upon which Sheldon is almost indispensable as a guard.

The entire Yale track team, with the exception of Sheldon, arrived yesterday morning to take part in the trials which were to be held at the Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon to select the joint team for the international games next week, but on account of the cold, damp rain which set in during the forenoon and seemed likely to last all day, it was decided to postpone the trials until Saturday. The Yale men thereupon returned to New Haven, but the Harvard team went into quarters at the house of the New York Country Club, on the Berkeley Oval grounds, and spent the afternoon in practice on the field and track.

Some excellent work was done in spite of the disagreeable conditions.

The Oxford and Cambridge athletes were heard from yesterday. They have left Montreal and are now at Buffalo visiting the Exposition. They are expected to arrive in this city on Monday, and will go into quarters with the Harvard men in the New York Country Clubhouse at Berkeley Oval and get a couple of days' practice on the track.

A Fast Sprinter for Columbia.

For the first time since Maxey Long left Columbia the university is to have a sprinter who bids fair to make his mark in intercollegiate competition. This new man is P. Dalsheimer, a graduate of Columbia Grammar School, who will enter the freshman class at Columbia this Fall. He has a record of 10 seconds for the 100-yard dash, made in competition at the annual intercholastic games of the New York Association last Spring. While some were disposed to criticise his performance, saying that he stole on the pistol, the officials and timers allowed it as genuine, so there can be no doubt as to its authenticity. The time of 10 seconds is within 1-5 of a second of the world's record and about 1-5 better than the average mark made in intercollegiate competition.

WHITNEY WON TWO RACES

Maidens Two and Three Years Old First for Millionaire.

GOLD HEELS BEAT WAX TAPER

Dismal Weather and a Heavy Track at Gravesend Had Little Effect on the Attendance.

In dripping, dismal weather, with the certainty of a heavy track and every promise of withdrawals that would alter completely the results of the day's events, the regular racegoers made the trip to the Gravesend course yesterday and put in the afternoon guessing at the winners with an equanimity that nothing short of an earthquake would have disturbed. The day was the most disagreeable of the early Fall season and in its chill and damp suggested Guttenberg to the old-timers, but the rain, cold, and mud had no appreciable effect on the attendance, the regulars all being on hand with a very fair reinforcement of occasional patrons of the turf, who bet with as much enthusiasm as if it were the middle of July and all things perfectly in accord with the sport.

There were no stakes on the card for decision, but an attractive programme of purses made up for that, and in spite of the heavy going the racing was more than ordinarily interesting. As three favorites were successful, and all of them at fair prices, backers had a fairly satisfactory day, and as the stable of William C. Whitney furnished two of these winning choices the Whitney stable had the place of honor in the estimation of the betting crowd for the time being. Both of Mr. Whitney's winners were first in maiden races, one of these winners being the filly Lady Godiva and the other being the gelding Rowdy, half brother to the good old handicap horse Lehman. The Whitney stable furnished one other favorite in Morningside, but second was the best that she could do, the two-year-old Oom Paul, in the mile and a sixteenth, coming on after Morningside had led to the turn out of the back stretch, and from there on romping away in front of Morningside, Oom Paul winning at the end very easily, with Kinnikinic, the only other starter, beaten off.

Lady Godiva was about equal favorite with Octoroon in the sprint for maiden fillies two years old, and after getting away well closed steadily on Mint Bed, who made the running into the last half furlong. There Lady Godiva got up, and in a fighting finish won by a head. In the six furlongs for maidens three years old, there were good things innumerable, Elegy opening favorite, while Arak, Scotch Bush, and Rowdy were about equal prices in the first betting, though at post time Rowdy was a well-defined favorite. Getting away well, Rowdy raced in front all the way and won handily from Scotch Bush, both the Whitney representatives ridden by T. Burns.

The best race of the day was the second on the card, a handicap at one mile and a furlong, for which only five of the fifteen horses named to start answered the call to the post, with Gold Heels the choice at even money. The horses ran in close order into the middle of the back stretch, where Gold Heels shot through the crowd and went on to the front, drawing away and threatening to make a runaway race of it until he was well into the stretch, where Wax Taper, last to turn into the straight, went on after him. Odom, on Gold Heels, looked back and saw Wax Taper coming, and, with the memory before him of the last race in which he rode and won on Wax Taper, he went to riding, though Gold Heels seemed to have the purse safe already. Odom's judgment was correct, however. He set to work none too soon, for Wax Taper closed like a whirlwind at the end, but started one jump too late, as Gold Heels lasted in front long enough to win by a neck. In the opening race The Rival made all the running and won, ridden out, before Whisky King and Sombrero, the others being beaten off. For the fifth race Bowen was favorite, but old Blueaway, with a running fit on him, went out at the fall of the flag and was never headed, he winning, ridden out, three lengths before Bowen, who was second all the way. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs. T. C. McDowell's The Rival, b. c., by Halma-Braeggirdle, 109 pounds, (Shaw,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won, ridden out by a neck; The Pepper Stable's Whiskey King, ch. c., 108, (Beauchamp,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by a half length from Green B. Morris's Sombrero, ch. c., 113, (O'Connor,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:08 2-5. Benecost, Dixieline, Sister Juliet, Leonid, Father Wentker, Andy Williams, Setauket, Grail, Broadstreet, Carroll D., and Rocky also ran. Value to the winner, $770. Sombrero the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a furlong. F. C. McLewee's Gold Heels, b. c., 3 years, by The Bard-Heel and Toe, 110 pounds, (T. Burns,) even and 1 to 3, won ridden out by a neck; R. R. Rice's Wax Taper, b. c., 4, 126, (Bullman,) 3 to 1 and even, second by four lengths from W. F. Bassett's The Rhymer, b. c., 3, 103, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:55 2-5. St. Finnan and Duelist also ran. Value to the winner, $1,060. Gold Heels the post favorite. Winner trained by M. M. Allen.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old; special weights; five and one-half furlongs. William C. Whitney's Lady Godiva, b. f., by Hanover-Edith Gray, 110 pounds, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1 and 1f to 10, won ridden out by a neck; C. L. Railey's Mint Bed, ch. f., 110, (O'Connor,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, second by five lengths from August Belmont's Octoroon, ch. f., 110, (Mounce,) 2 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:09 2-5. Lady Rabbit, Contempt, Musidora, Dunwell, Batyah, Cinders, and Pearl Finder also ran. Value to the winner, $620. Lady Godiva and Octoroon equal favorites. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages; special weights, with penalties; one mile and a sixteenth. Jacob Worth's Oom Paul, b. c., 2 years, by Prince Royal-Tartraene, 97 pounds, (J. Martin,) 6 to 5 and out, won easily by two lengths; W. C. Whitney's Morningside, b. f., 3, 113, (T. Burns,) 4 to 5 and out, second by six lengths from T. J. Healey's Kinnikinic, b. g., 5, 119, (Mounce,) 10 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:49 3-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $640. Winner trained by W. Heuston.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. J. Tobor's Blueaway, b. h., 6 years, by Getaway-Blue Maid, 101 pounds, (Mounce,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won, ridden out, by three lengths; Dryer & McGuire's Bowen, b. c., 3, 102, (O'Connor,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by a head from J. S. O'Brien's Wild Pirate, br. c., 3, 104, (T. Burns,) 5 to 2 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:47 1-5. Sir Egio, Dolando, Fatalist, Alsike, Astor, Speedmas, and Balloon also ran. Value to the winner, $620. Bowen always the favorite. Winner trained by W. Beckett.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old, special weights; about six furlongs. William C. Whitney's Rowdy, b. c., by Lissak-Lady Royster, 109 pounds, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1 and even, won easily by a half length; W. H. Sealey's Scotch Bush, ch. f., 109, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a length from J. B. Haggin's Elegy, ch. f., 106, (Odom,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:12 4-5. Hops, Mintage, Arak, Kink, Irene Lindsay, Anna Darling, Welsh Girl, Pathfinder, Ilium, and Boojum also ran. Value to the winner, $660. Rowdy the post favorite. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers.

CIRCUIT HARNESS RACES.

Good Sport Furnished by Trotters and Pacers at Cincinnati and Readville —Big Trotting Match Off.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—The second day's attendance at the Oakley meeting was more than 2,000. The unfinished 2:24 pace went to Terrace Queen in the first heat of the day. Harold H. got another heat in the 2:29 pace and took first money. The race for three-year-olds was the first on the regular card. It went to Walnut Hall, winner of the Futurity at Lexington last Fall. He distanced Royal Coat in the first heat. Second money went to Hawthorne. The 2:27 trot furnished great sport, and went to Prince Selma in four heats. A bad break in the second heat put him fourth to Henrietta. This is Prince Selma's first race, and he got a mark of 2:16. The 2:11 pace brought out a field of fourteen. The first heat was taken by Salem, the choice; the next two by Frazier, and the fourth and fifth by Don Riley. It was too dark for another heat, and the race went over to Friday.

There will be no racing to-morrow on account of the funeral of the late President McKinley. The Thursday card will be decided Friday. The track was in good condition and the time made was creditable. Summary:

The Oakley, 2:24 Class.—Pacing. Purse $3,000. (Five heats paced yesterday.)

Terrace Queen, br. m., by Velpeau. (Schaffer)	1	1	4	4	3	1
Donna McGregor, br. m., (Everson)	6	3	1	1	4	2
Carnot, blk. h., (Wickersham)	2	2	2	5	1	3
Tommy Mc., b. g., (McCarthy)	4	4	3	3	2	ro
John H., b. g., (Munson)	3	5	5	2	5	ro
Red Post, b. g., (J. Henry)	5	6	6	dr.		
Jean Cuyler, ch. m., (Miles)	Dis.					

Time—2:11¼; 2:11¾; 2:14¼; 2:17; 2:15; 2:12.

New Richmond, —, (Benedict)....Dis.

The Gibson House, 2:09 Class.—Pacing. Purse $3,000. (Two heats decided Tuesday.)

Harold M., b. g., by Roadmaster, (Swartz)	1	1	1
Carmine, b. g., (McDowell)	2	2	5
Little Squaw, blk. m., (Erwin)	3	3	2
Sir Alcantara, ch. h., (Lickett)	5	5	3
Garnetta, br. m., (Hogan)	4	4	4
Argetta, ch. m., (Berry)	6	6	6

Time—2:09½; 2:10; 2:08¾.

The Hotel Honing; purse, $2,000; for three-year-old trotters; two in three.

Walnut Hall, br. c., by Conductor, (Benyon)	1	1	
Hawthorne, rn. f., (Hudson)	2	2	
Boralma's Brother, b. c., (Ryan)	3	dis	
Royal Coat, b. c., (Young)	dis		

Time—2:19; 2:16¼.

The 2:27 trot; purse, $1,500.

Prince Selma, b. h., by Bowbell, (Hussy)	1	4	1	1
Henrietta, blk. m., (Young)	5	1	2	3
Lauretta, ch. m., (Middleton)	2	2	5	4
Re-elected, gr. h., (Macy)	3	5	7	2
Betsy Tell, b. m., (McDowell)	4	3	3	5
Ashland Casell, b. h., (Hutchings)	8	6	4	6
Fannie Riley, ch. m., (Duncan)	9	7	6	dis
Lady Constantina, b. m., (Loomis)	6	dis		
Wentworth, blk. g., (James)	7	dis		

Time—2:16¾; 2:15¾; 2:16¼; 2:16.

The 2:11 Pace.—Purse, $1,500, (unfinished.)

Don Riley, b. g., by Caneland					
Wilkes, (Hudson)	12	8	2	1	1
Frazier, ch. g., by Sphinx, (McHenry)	6	1	1	6	3
Salem, b. g., by Pretender, (Fischer)	1	5	8	7	8
Fred M., b. h., (Gosnell)	8	2	7	2	2
Little Frank, b. h., (Dwyer)	2	4	4	3	5
Teah, b. m., (Hoffman)	11	6	3	4	4
G. W. D., blk. h., (Hedrick)	7	3	5	5	6
Coinette, b. m., (Hukill)	5	7	6	8	7
Flash S., ch. g., (Johnston)	9	9	*		
Nona Maie, b. m., (Helm)	4	†			
Carmelita, b. m., (McMahon)	3	*			
Charles Sumner, b. g., (Stewart)	10	*			
Richard A., b. g., (Nuckols)	*				
Guy Red, b. g., (Marvin)	*				

*Distanced. †Drawn.

Time—2:11¼; 2:11½; 2:11¾; 2:12¼; 2:12¾.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 18.—Despite a light rain there were fourteen good heats at the Breeders' meeting to-day, while the horse show feature of the present race week was wound up. The track grew very heavy as the day progressed, and the balance of the card was called off at 3 o'clock.

It was announced at the same time that the Cresceus-The Abbot race of Friday was off, but that The Abbot would try for the track trotting record.

The 2:23 pace, which came over from yesterday, proved easy for Louise G., although the mare dropped the first heat. The judges had trouble with one or two drivers, and Trout was put up in Gillie's place behind George Wilton in the 2:17 pace. The change did no good, for Lady Bayard won in straight heats.

There was more trouble in the 2:23 trot, Turner being displaced by Geers behind Ben Hal. This race was unfinished. The Futurity was easy for Admiral Dewey, who won by many yards in each heat.

One heat was trotted in the big ten-thousand-dollar 2:10 trot, which Dolly Dillon won with ease.

In the Horse Show the Gerkendale stables carried off many ribons, including one of the championships, while the Jordan horses were also quite successful. Summary:

2:10 Class.—Pacing. Purse $1,000. (Concluded.)

Louise G., b. m., by Al Clayone, (Merrill)	1	7	1	1
Jack Harding, b. h., (McDonald)	6	1	3	4
Reuben S., b. g., (Ryan)	4	3	2	2
Early Bird, jr., blk. g., (Payne)	2	2	6	3
Rana, g. m., (Young)	3	5	4	7
Norvin G., br. g., (Sterling)	5	4	5	6
Betonica, b. h., (Marsh)	7	6	7	5

Time—2:14¼; 2:12½; 2:12¾; 2:13.

New England Futurity.—For foals of 1898. Value $5,000.

Admiral Dewey, b. c., Bingen-Nancy Hanks, (Tier)	1	1
Lee Wickliffe, b. c., (Tripp)	2	2
Ashbud, b. c., (Nichols)	3	3

Time—2:23½; 2:25.

2:17 Class.—Pacing. Purse $1,000.

Lady Bayard, b. m., by Bayard Wilkes, (O'Neill)	1	1	1
George Wilton, ch. h., (Gillies and Trout)	2	2	2
Rosetta, ch. m., (Bass)	3	3	5
Jessie S., br. m., (McDonald)	5	4	3
Cinder Alcyoner, b. g., (Coville)	4	5	4
Miss Austin, b. m., (Walker)	6	6	dr

Time—2:15½; 2:16; 2:16.

2:23 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000. (Unfinished.)

Yadda, b. m., (Raymond and Gatcomb)	1	7	1	7
Ben Hal, b. g., (Turner and Geers)	2	1	2	2
David Harum, b. g., (Rathbun)	4	6	3	1
Hylie Bird, b. m., (Knapp)	5	2	7	3
Kwannon, ch. h., (Carpenter)	3	8	4	3
Hanspring, b. h., (Pierce)	8	3	7	8
Captain Haff, br. g., (Humphreyille)	5	4	8	6
Kavala, b. m., (Young)	7	5	6	5

Time—2:17½; 2:18¾; 2:16¾; 2:19.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse, $10,000. (Unfinished.)

Dolly Dillon, (Saunders)	1
Alcidalia, b. m., (Dore)	2
Toggles, br. g., (Clark)	3
Little Dick, br. g., (Pope)	4
Onward Silver, ch. h., (Geers)	5

Time—2:11¾.

MICHAEL AN EASY WINNER.

Walthour Beaten in Fifteen Miles' Cycle Race on Madison Square Garden Track.

In the language of the cycle track, "Jimmy" Michael, the little Welsh cyclist, "rode rings around" Robert Walthour, the Southern cycling champion, in their match race of fifteen miles, paced by single motors, in the Madison Square Garden last night. Michael led from the start, and won by exactly four and a half laps of the ten-lap track, or almost half a mile. This is a lap more than Michael's margin of victory over Harry Elkes on the same track Monday evening, and conclusively demonstrates the little Welsh rider's superiority in middle-distance, motor-paced racing on indoor tracks, at least. His easy victory last night was unquestionably due to clever and fast riding, as no accidents of any kind occurred and the accomplished manner in which he paced the pace set for him by Albert Champion, the French chauffeur, won for him round after round of applause. Credit is due to Champion, too, for the excellent judgment with which he set the pace.

Walthour, on the other hand, was plainly not at home on the steep indoor track, and did not seem to be riding his best. He rode higher up from his pace and further behind it that Michael did with his, and seemed afraid to get in close, as Michael, thanks to his diminutive size, was able to do.

The racers were started on opposite sides of the track, as usual, and Michael led out with such a burst of speed that he had a lead of a quarter of a lap at the end of the first mile. He continued to gain, and overtook and passed Walthour for the first time in the seventh lap of the second mile, which gave him a lead of half a lap. In endeavoring to prevent Michael from passing, Walthour lost his pace, and before he could regain it lost another quarter of a lap. The same thing happened in the next mile, when Michael passed Walthour for a second time, the latter losing his pace in an endeavor to prevent being passed.

In the fifth mile Michael lap

SUBWAY WORK THROUGH FORTY-SECOND STREET

Much Surface Excavating May Be Avoided by Cross Headings.

Vaults of the Hotel Manhattan Will Be Cut Into, as Well as the Pabst Rathskeller.

Excavations for the underground railroad have probably interfered with surface triffic more in Forty-second Street than anywhere else in the city. Although the contractors are allowed by law to tear up both sides of a street through which they cut, under certain conditions, those who are in charge along this part of the line are now trying to arrange so that they will not have to disturb the surface much on the north side of the street. The plan under consideration is to make the tunnel under that side by using a system of cross-headings from the trench already excavated to the south of the surface car tracks.

Work on Section 5 (A) of the subway, extending from Forty-first Street and Park Avenue to Broadway and Forty-seventh Street, has been progressing rapidly of late. The contractors are, they say, even with their own stipulated time and a long way ahead of the schedule to which the Rapid Transit Commission is to hold Mr. McDonald. In the section there are various sorts of construction, since, although most of the work is similar to that in Fourth Avenue, a small strip is being done after the fashion of the deep tunnel up toward Fort George. There, too, there are differences of detail in the manipulation of the open cutting.

The section begins at the centre line of Forty-first Street, southwest of the Grand Union Hotel. This is the northerly end of Ira A. Shaler's work, which includes the tunnel under the one originally built for the New York and Harlem Railroad, and now used by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's Fourth and Madison Avenue line cars. As Mr. Shaler's work is entirely underground, the structures to be used therein are concrete arches, and not the steel frame-work that is seen in open-work sections. So, for something like 100 feet beyond this section on No. 5 (A), the concrete arches are still used, although the work is done from the street surface.

In Mr. Shaler's section there are two separate and distinct tunnels, two tracks to be in each. Between them is a wall of solid rock. But as the subway turns into Park Avenue, or, rather, just before it turns, the two passages near each other until they join. It is at this point that the concrete structure was planned to give place again to the steel. Section 5 (A) is being built by the Degnon-McLean Contracting Company, who are also making the City Hall loop and the line from Chambers to Great Jones Street. The work thus far accomplished on No. 5 (A) is as follows:

Sixty feet of concrete arches are completed on the east side of Park Avenue, leaving twenty feet to go before the steel portion is reached. On the west side of the avenue steel has been placed in position or about the same distance, it having been decided recently that the concrete would be abolished altogether on that side. The work in the avenue extends up to the edge of the vacant lot upon which the large hotel is to be erected, and in that lot, under which part of the Forty-second Street and Park Avenue station may be built, they have excavated for foundations to a considerable depth. The station will be mostly in the cross street, with entrances coming out into the Grand Central Station and the sidewalks roundabout.

The tunnel's grade level now is fifty-six feet, and some enormous pipes, including two sewer lines, have undergone much manipulation at the turn, so that their course would not conflict with that of the subway. Incidental to the making of the section various near-by conduit lines have had to be altered. The Forty-fifth Street sewer is nearly finished, Mr. Pilkington doing the work under a subcontract. Now they are relaying the forty-eight-inch water main through Fortieth Street and 1,200 feet of it have been completed. In Broadway they have already relaid 300 feet of twenty-inch water pipe, and the same amount of a similarly sized gas main.

The next cut that has been made, after passing around from Park Avenue, is to the west of Madison Avenue, on the south side of Forty-second Street. Here a two-track ditch is ready for concrete piering and walls for 125 feet, and the bottom of the tunnel is thirty-six feet from the street surface. It is a difficult piece of work right here, say the contractors, for the station to the east is an express station, and there will therefore be a branching and mixing of tracks in the neighborhood of Madison Avenue. Such being the case, the tunnel must be wider and more complex here than at other points on this cross street.

It is possible that the north side of the cross street may never be torn up, as people in that neighborhood have expected and dreaded. Certainly the middle of the street, under the cross-town car tracks, is to remain undisturbed at the surface. The way this is to be accomplished is somewhat the same by which it is to be done in Park Row, although the headings up here are much deeper than those along Newspaper Row.

For instance, there have been dug between Madison and Fifth Avenues two transverse headings, fifty feet apart. They stretch all the way across the street and are about fifteen feet in width. In them, after the ordinary preliminary supports have been fixed, the steel work of the whole four-track tunnel is constructed, with masonry foundations under the pillars, just as though the fifteen-foot slice were that much of a finished block. Once the tunnel is thus completed through this little strip, the tracks and the surface line above will be supported by the steel there and by a slice of earth that intervenes. At present the steel is being made ready for the headings.

Supposing that such headings are built at intervals across Forty-second Street all the way to Broadway, it will be possible to work between them without disturbing the surface for long stretches on the north side of the street. Whether this will be done entirely has not yet been decided. The contractors say they realize that business houses and residences in Forty-second Street are subjected to as much inconvenience as those of any other thoroughfare through which the subway passes, if not more, and hence they intend to do the best they can to lessen this inconvenience a little, if possible, by not opening both sides. However, the other course may be found essential.

Numerous vaults along the street are to be invaded, and some have already been torn open. Those in front of the Hotel Manhattan will be cut into, and the vaults of the hotel must be removed. The Pabst Rathskeller, too, will lose a side. Neither of these places has been disturbed yet. Along the sidewalks in various places, where vaults have already been torn up, temporary walkways in a regular network must be threaded by the pedestrian, and the system of them, owing to the narrowness of the street as compared with others in which similar operations have been necessary, is more complex than anywhere else in the city, especially between Sixth Avenue and Broadway.

Under Fifth Avenue there is a heading, stretching all the way across. Thence to Sixth Avenue the ditch for one track is completed almost all the way, and for part of the distance side concrete walls, flooring, and even small sections of roofing are in place. The same system of transverse headings, above described, prevails here.

West of Sixth Avenue, 150 feet of a one-track cut are completed, and there are four or five more of the same kind of transverse headings, these being of less diameter, but otherwise like the ones further east. In Long Acre Square 100 feet to grade have been excavated, and between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, along the line of Seventh Avenue, a two-track width is dug out. Here the rock reached all the way to the surface, whereas it was not found within twelve or fifteen feet of the pavements in Forty-second Street. Part of the distance has been excavated for three tracks, and on the next block above, up to Forty-fifth Street, some headway has been made in the rock surface on one side of the street, the sidewalks on that side having been torn completely away and substituted by wooden walkways. From Forty-fifth to Forty-seventh Street nothing has been done as yet.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

E. F. DRAPER ADVERTISING COMPANY:—Schedules in the assignment of the E. F. Draper Advertising Company of 5 Beekman Street show liabilities $78,568, nominal assets $35,791, and actual assets $30,986.

W. M. WATSON COMPANY.—Judge Dugro of the Supreme Court has appointed Joseph Kaplan receiver for the W. M. Watson Company, dealer in chairs, at 71 Bowery, on the application of Louis H. Anderson, who obtained a judgment against the company on July 19 for $546. The company was incorporated in May, 1897, with a capital stock of $3,000.

JOHN W. FRYER.—John W. Fryer, contractor for the installation of steam and hot water heating apparatus at 141 and 143 Centre Street, made an assignment yesterday to H. Huffman Browne. Mr. Fryer began business on April 1, 1897, as a partner in the firm of Fryer & Balthasar, who dissolved in January, 1899, since which time Mr. Fryer has been in business alone. Several small mechanic's liens were filed against him yesterday.

COLE, CLEAVELAND & CURLEY.—Cole, Cleaveland & Curley, hay and grain commission merchants at 116 Broad Street, made an assignment yesterday to William Sutter, without preferences. The partners are Edmund C. Cole, who resides in Astoria; Albert F. Cleaveland of Paterson, and William H. Curley of 985 Sixth Avenue, this city. They were for many years employed by a well-known firm in this line and started in business for themselves in August, 1900.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ABRAHAM HAMMEL.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Abraham Hammel, butcher, of 709 Columbus Avenue, show liabilities of $3,912 and no assets.

ADOLF OFFER.—Adolf Offer, agent, of 360 West Forty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,675 and no assets.

MAX A. WEILER.—George H. Gilman has been appointed temporary receiver of the assets of Max A. Weiler, dealer in furniture at 278 Sixth Avenue, in bankruptcy by Judge Adams of the United States District Court.

GEORGE COHEN.—George Cohen, veterinary surgeon, at 135 Division Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,101 and nominal assets of $18,082, consisting of a farm of 100 acres in Rockland County, valued at $14,500, mortgaged for $12,500, and debts due him, $4,182.

FRANK E. ROSEN.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Le Roy S. Gove temporary receiver of the assets of Frank E. Rosen, dealer in furniture at 258 Grand Street, against whom a creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 16th inst. The bond was fixed at $5,000.

ISRAEL NAYOR.—Israel Nayor of 137 Norfolk Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $13,235 and assets of $270, consisting of accounts, $178; cash value of a life insurance policy, $90; cash in bank, $2. The debts were contracted principally in Boston, and $10,800 is due Robert Codman of Boston on a five years' lease of a store.

ERNEST P. CLARKE.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed here against Ernest P. Clarke of Newburg by the following creditors: Barnes & Monell, $143; Matthews & Harrison, $68, both of New York, and Edward W. Caddick of Newburg for $502. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on July 1 transferred his stock and accounts to J. W. Matthews & Co. to prefer them. He owes over $6,500.

IRA E. DOYING.—Ira E. Doying, residing at 430 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, formerly a builder, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $77,387 and no assets. The debts were contracted principally from 1885 to 1889. Among the creditors are the Nassau Bank, $20,844; First National Bank of Paterson, N. J., $7,300; Matthias B. Smith, $23,001; Phimduke & Brandt, $6,748, and Abram S. Hewitt, $800, for rent of a house.

COHEN & SUGARMAN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Harris Cohen and Louis Sugarman, composing the firm of Cohen & Sugarman, manufacturers of cloaks and suits, at 271 Canal Street, by Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner for the following creditors: The H. B. Claflin Company, $571; Rothschild & Hein, $402, and Abegg & Rusch, $1,416. It is alleged that they are insolvent, and transferred merchandise and accounts to the amount of $2,500 to various creditors to prefer them. They have been in business since March, 1901. Their liabilities are reported to be about $10,000.

SOCHOVIT & BERMAN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Nathan Sochovit and Louis Berman, who compose the firm of Sochovit & Berman, manufacturers of cloaks and suits, at 94 Greene Street, by the following creditors: Abraham Orently, $480; Benjamin Linn, $361, and David Orently, $360. It was alleged that they are insolvent, and have transferred part of their property and accounts, and have paid out $3,500 to certain creditors. Theodore M. Taft has been appointed temporary receiver of the assets by Judge Adams of the United States District Court. The firm began business in December, 1899.

B. M. EWING & CO.

Temporary Receiver Appointed for a Woolen Commission House—Liabilities Estimated at $180,800.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Edward G. Benedict temporary receiver of the assets of Bernard M. Ewing, doing business as B. M. Ewing & Co., woolen commission merchants at 74 and 76 Leonard Street, against whom a creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed on Monday. The receiver's bond was fixed at $40,000.

It was stated in the application for the receiver that Mr. Ewing last week appeared before the representatives of the petitioning creditors with a statement showing liabilities of $180,800 and nominal assets of $950,750, of which $930,750 are securities of various concerns and $20,000 business assets.

The securities are of the following companies: D. Trainer & Sons' Manufacturing Company, $220,000; stock of the United Pneumatic Fire Alarm Telegraph Company, of which he is President, $580,000; Perpetual Account Book Company, $15,000; Alaska Copper Company, $12,500; Kline Machine Company, $2,000; Richland Land Company, $1,000, and New Jersey A. Company, $250.

The business assets consist of customers' accounts receivable, $12,000; D. Trainer & Sons' Manufacturing Company, $6,000; sundries, $1,000, and doubtful accounts, $1,000. The petitioning creditors do not believe the securities are worth more than $40,000, and only a portion of the accounts receivable can be realized upon. The D. Trainer & Sons' Manufacturing Company is insolvent, is in process of reorganization, and is trying to settle with its creditors.

Mr. Ewing proposed to transfer all the securities to a trustee to realize what he could on them and pay the money pro rata to the creditors.

Gramaphone Company to Dissolve.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 18.—In the matter of the application of the Directors of the National Gramophone Corporation of New York for a voluntary dissolution, Supreme Court Justice D. Cady Herrick has granted an order to show cause at a special term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the Court House in White Plains on Dec. 21, 1901, why the said corporation should not be dissolved. The Justice has appointed Eugene V. Daly of Flushing temporary receiver of all the company's property, and he is to give a bond of $50,000.

Condensed Milk Attached.

The Sheriff has received an attachment for $5,000 against the Clark's Summit Dairy and Condensing Company of Clark's Summit, Penn., in favor of Joseph M. Keane, on an assigned claim from Bulifant & Co. of this city for money loaned to the company on Aug. 21, to be repaid by shipping four carloads of condensed milk prior to Aug. 24. It is alleged that the company failed to ship the milk or repay the loan. The Sheriff attached some condensed milk in transit.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDRAE, Huldreich C.—C. R. Garczynski	$587
ANDERSON, Walden P.—L. J. Davis	231
BROWN, Andrew D.—M. Solit	114
BOCK, Jacob L.—C. H. Zinn	277
DICKERMAN, Wayland L.—H. M. Aiken	594
DE RIVERA, Henry C.—Coffee Exchange of the City of New York	125
DE BLASI, Mario—A. Aquilino	158
DINSMORE, Bryant W.—N. Jacobsson	112
ENGLERT, Michael—F. Casper	76
FINK, Lewis, Jr.—Nason Manufacturing Company	116
FREIER, John F.—H. Brown	177
GRIFFIN, George—New York and Brooklyn Brewing Company	142
GAYNOR, Michael J.—G. H. B. Hill	179
GAFFNEY, Mary J.—W. Wils	433
GOLDEBERG, Joseph—A. R. Hasserdorn	35
HEIM, Louis—L. P. Rollwagen	84
HEIM, Louis—L. P. Rollwagen	202
HERNISCHFAGER, Charles—S. Plant	444
JAFFE, David—W. Brookfield and others	3,111
KENDRICK, John—A. Gunnison & Co	27
KAUFMAN, Edward—I. Mayers	27
LASHANSKY, Henry—A. J. Stern	27
MURPHY, Martin E.—G. Hartman	27
MURPHY, Martin E.—E. Karolak	27
MURPHY, Martin E.—F. Borowsky	23
MANN, Eugene D.—Clucas Publishing Company	72
MARCUS, Barnet, and Bessie Graham—People of the State of New York	100
MICHEL, Oscar A.—Advertisers' Cellutype Company	32
MEIDENBERG, Israel, and Isaac Sandler, A. Cushman	261
McGUIRE, Dennis—J. Armstrong	107
O'DONNELL, John—Cook & Bernheimer Company	166
O'DONNELL, Joseph P.—L. E. Landon and others	277
ORBACH, Julius—F. W. Tietjen	19
PERLMAN, Rebecca and Jacob—A. Gunnison & Co	34
REID, P. Howard—New York and Brooklyn Brewing Company	140
SPARE, Marie W.—H. Foster, costs	30
STEARNS, Walter R.—Frank V. Strauss & Co	285
STROUD, William L.—Market and Fulton National Bank	1,839
SOMAN, Louis—A. Gunnison & Co	32
SLATER, Thomas—New York and Brooklyn Brewing Company	26
TESSITORI, Giovani—N. Toronto	30
TOWNSEND, Eugene De K.—T. G. Selien	200
TREANOR, James J. and Frank P.—O. M. Eidlitz	1,338
TURNER, James R.—A. P. Hafner	121
ULLMAN, David—A. Friemel	33
VALLELY, James E.—S. G. Seger	135
VESPAZZIANO, Humbert—L. G. Tudini	2,034

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:44	Sun sets...6:03	Moon sets...9:52

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:24	Gov. Isl'd...11:44	H. Gate...1:40
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:44	Gov. Isl'd...11:53	H. Gate...1:59

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cienfuegos, Santiago		2:00 P. M.
Columbia, Hamburg		10:00 A. M.
Dunstan, Northern Brazil		2:00 A. M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins F. Hendrik, West Indies and Venezuela		12:00 M.
Spartan Prince, Azores	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 20.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brusnwick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Uller, St. Kitts, British and Dutch Guiana, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Wordsworth, Brazil, Argentina, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 21.

Aller, Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Alps, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Jamaica, Fortuns Island, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
British Prince, Antwerp.		
Comus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Matanzas, Nuevitas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Etona, Argentina, Uraguay, and Paraguay	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Haverford, Southampton.		12:00 M.
Hindoo, Hull		
Lucania, Liverpool	7:30 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Maracaibo, Porto Rico, Venezuela, and Curacao	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Menominee, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London		11:00 A. M.
Norge, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		10:30 A. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless otherwise directed, for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 15 and up to Sept. 28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Sept. 28, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 28 and up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. 13.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 19.

Belgravia, Hamburg, Sept. 6.
Calabria, Gibraltar, Aug. 29.
Chicago City, Swansea, Sept. 5.
El Paso, New Orleans, Sept. 14.
Huelva, Huelva, Sept. 1.
Louise, Hamburg, Sept. 4.
Panama, Bordeaux, Sept. 6.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Sept. 4.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Sept. 7.
Rio Grande, Galveston, Sept. 11.
Tanoil, Manchester, Sept. 1.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Sept. 11.
Victoria, Naples, Aug. 31.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 20.

Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Sept. 12.
Nueces, Galveston, Sept. 14.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 21.

Etruria, Liverpool, Sept. 14.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, Sept. 14.
Santiago, Santiago, Sept. 14.
St. Louis, Southampton, Sept. 14.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 22.

Columbian, London, Sept. 11.
El Sud, New Orleans, Sept. 17.
Manitou, London, Sept. 12.

MONDAY, SEPT. 23.

Furnessia, Glasgow, Sept. 12.
Georgian, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Sept. 18.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 12.

Arrived.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) McKinstry, Liverpool, Sept. 11, and Queenstown, 12th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:50 P. M.

SS Gehlsberg, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Glenlig, (Br.,) Coquimbo, &c., May 25, with mdse. to Boecke & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Liguria, (Ital.,) Caffero, Genoa, Sept. 2, and Naples, 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Hirzell, Feltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Begonia, (Br.,) Elliott, Buenos Ayres, &c., Aug. 16, with mdse. to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 A. M.

SS Bluefields, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. G. Foster.

SS Hamilton, Huiphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Apchoria, (Br.,) Wadsworth, Glasgow, Sept. 5, and Moville, 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

Cable steamer Mexican, Wardroper, Galvestbn, Sept. 9, to the Mexican Cable Company. Has been repairing cable in the Gulf of Mexico.

SS El Dorado, Jacobs, New Orleans, Sept. 13, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Apache, Pennington, Jacksonville, Sept. 15, and Charleston, 16th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Scotia, (Ger.,) Hamer, Genoa, Aug. 28, and Naples, Sept. 5, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:05 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., northeast, moderate breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Oceanic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS St. Paul, for Southampton.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Kensington, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Richmond, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Jeffrson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Havana, for Havana, &c.
SS George Farwell, for Norfolk.
SS Laurentian, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Televernun, (Nor.,) for Port au Prince, &c.
SS Sabine, for Galveston.
SS George W. Clyde, for Wilmington and Georgetown.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—SS Philadelphia, Capt. Mills, from New York, passed Hurst Castle at 9:30 A. M. and arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Kron Prinz Wilhelm, (Ger.) Capt. L. Stoermer, from Bremen and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 8 P. M. to-day.

SS Consuelo, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from New York for Hull, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Philadelphia, Capt. Furst, from New York via Porto Rico, arr. at Curacao Sept. 15.

SS Canadian, (Br.,) Capt. Hill, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Taurie, (Br.,) Capt. Atkins, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Courtin, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Canning, (Br.,) Capt. Hammond, for New York, sld. from Santos Sept. 15.

SS Maskelyne, (Brit.,) Capt. Russell, for New York, sld. from Barbados Sept. 15.

SS Lassell, Capt. Reynolds, for New York, sld. from Curacao Sept. 15.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Fisher, for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro yesterday.

SS Pantheon, Capt. Hill, for New York, sld. from Kobe yesterday.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Capt. Stephens, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 1:15 P. M. to-day.

SS Kron Prinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) from Bremen for New York via Cherbourg, sld. from Southampton at 3:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Capt. Hettmeyer, from New York, arr. at Dantzic Sept. 15.

SS Jupiter, (Br.,) Capt. Reid, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, arr. at Singapore Sept. 16.

SS Calabria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from Leghorn for New York, arr. at Naples yesterday.

SS Calderon, (Br.,) Capt. Russell, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS La Savoie, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 7:10 P. M. to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne-Sur-Mer at 10 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, for New York via Queenstown, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

Spoken.

Ship Dirigo, Capt. Goodwing from New York for Hongkong, was spoken Aug. 21 in latitude 9 degrees south, longitude 24 degrees west.

Schooner Robert Morris, from Cadiz to Arichat, N. B., was spoken Sept. 17 in latitude 42.20, longitude 62.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY. In the matter of the receivership of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent receiver of all the goods, property, and assets, late of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, will sell at public auction on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by A. H. Muller & Sons, Auctioneers, all the property and assets of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, except cash. Said sale will be made in parcels, as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1.

Certain accounts receivable due Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, amounting in the aggregate in face value to $32,801.33; a list and description of the accounts may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, in said Borough and City.

PARCEL NO. 2.

Certain accounts receivable due Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, being for charges accrued but not billed on February 6, 1900, amounting in the aggregate in face value to $20,374.89; a list and description of the accounts may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, in said Borough and City.

PARCEL NO. 3.

Forty (40) shares of the capital stock of the Merchants' Compress Company, of the par value of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) each.

PARCEL NO. 4.

Bond and Mortgage of the Baltic Realty Company, being a second mortgage on property known as "Baltic Block," situate in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York, with accrued interest; face value of principal, $20,000.

PARCEL NO. 5.

Dock engines, pile-driver and tools, and various miscellaneous tools and personal property now located at the various stores of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, a list of which may be seen at the auctioneers' office, and the property therein described may be examined upon the premises now owned by the New York Dock Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York.

PARCEL NO. 6.

Four (4) memberships in the Maritime Exchange; one (1) membership in the Coffee Exchange; one (1) membership in the Produce Exchange; and one (1) membership in the Fruit Exchange, each subject to such assessments and annual dues and charges as may be imposed by the rules and regulations of the respective exchanges.

PARCEL NO. 7.

All other property of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company of every kind, nature, or description, excepting cash, not included in any of the above-mentioned parcels. (This parcel at bidder's risk.)

All of the above-mentioned property will be sold for cash, and no bid will be received from any purchaser unless he deposit with the auctioneers at or prior to the time of sale cash or certified checks to qualify himself as bidder for the various parcels, respectively:

For Parcel No. 1	$1,000
For Parcel No. 2	1,000
For Parcel No. 3	200
For Parcel No. 4	1,000
For Parcel No. 5	2,500
For Parcel No. 6	100
For Parcel No. 7	100

Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, September 5th, 1901.

UNION TRUST COMPANY, MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

Summonses

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARGARET J. NESTOR, Plaintiff, against MARY O. MASON, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, August 1st, 1901.

GEORGE A. LAVELLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Mary O. Mason, defendant: The foregoing summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. P. H. Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of August, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1901.

Dated New York, August 27th, 1901.

GEORGE A. LAVELLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

au29-1aw6wTh

Surrogate Notices.

BAIRD, MATTHEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matthew Baird, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 433 East Ninety-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1901. ISABELLA BAIRD, Executrix. SHEPARD, HOUGITON & STODDARD, Attorneys for Executrix, 137 Broadway, N. Y.

Excursions.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE MAGNIFICENT HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 6:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, cafe from steamer Angler, lea s E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.

STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 22d St., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.

Lucania, Sept. 21, 11 AM | Campania, Oct. 5, 11 AM
Etruria, Sept. 28, 3 PM | Umbria, Oct. 12, 3 PM
Servia...Oct. 1, 7 A. M. | Lucania...Oct. 19, 9:30 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic, Sept. 25, noon | Majestic...Oct. 9, noon
Cymric...Sept. 27, 1 P. M. | Oceanic...Oct. 16, 8 AM.
Germanic...Oct. 2, noon | Celtic.....Oct. 22, noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE.
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.

F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

OUTSIDE PASSENGER ROUTE
NEW YORK to BOSTON
VIA OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

(SAVANNAH LINE.)

24 HOURS OCEAN VOYAGE
TICKETS $5.00 including meals & berth

Ship sails from foot of Canal St., Pier 35, North River, 12 o'clock noon.

Thursday.....Sept. 12 | Saturday.....Sept. 21
Tuesday.....Sept. 17 | Thursday.....Sept. 26

Tickets, reservations, etc.,
317 BROADWAY, N. Y. Pier 35, North River.
W. H. PLEASANTS, Traffic Manager.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,484,000. Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized.
Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf. 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
97 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

JACOB BERRY & CO.,
MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBER NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
44 AND 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Established 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Marginal and investment orders in all quantities. Information on financial matters gladly furnished. Issue upon request. "A Glimpse at Wall Street and Its Markets." Monthly fluctuation sheets. Daily and weekly reports.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3078 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch office N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS dated September 3d, 1889.
The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of fifty-eight thousand and eighty-nine 75-100 dollars, ($58,089.75.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on 24, in day of September, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK. Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bond.
SINKING FUND NOTICE.
Sealed proposals will be received up to 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, 24th instant, for sale to the undersigned of a sufficient amount of bonds to exhaust the sum of $100,000.
Envelopes should be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "American Malting Company Sinking Fund."
GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, Depositary of Sinking Fund.
By GEORGE R. TURNBULL,
2d Vice President.
28 Nassau Street, New York, September 16, 1901.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that I, the undersigned, have lost Certificate of Deposit issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 88, dated June 5, 1899, for First Mortgage 6% Bond of the Evansville Street Railroad Company, and that on the 15th day of October, 1901, I will apply to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the issuance to me of the Bond and Cash to which I would be entitled upon the surrender of said certificate, and that ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to show cause to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at its office, at 22 William Street, New York City, why said Bond and Cash should not be paid to me without the production of such certificate.
SUSAN S. EDGELL, Woburn, Mass.
Dated August 14, 1901.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH ..... President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Treasurer. Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

English representatives visiting America respectfully solicit detailed statements of substantial railway extension or municipal or industrial securities for clients' prompt investment. Temporarily address Barrister, care P. O. Box 331, Pittsburg, Penn.

Newspaper proprietors wishing to dispose control are requested to send detailed statements, and all purchasing, special, or local establishments kindly inform Negotiator, care P. O. Box 331, Pittsburg, Penn.

Wanted—$30,000 at 5% for 3 to 5 years; 1st mtge. Brooklyn property, Flatbush Ave., near Fulton St.; stores and apartments; 50% valuation. Liberal commission. Owner, Room 511, 54 Wall St., New York.

Proposals.

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals for furnishing and installing Laundry Machinery for the Manhattan State Hospital, Central Islip, N. Y., may be sent by mail, or delivered in person, up to three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 24th day of September, 1901, to Henry E. Howland, No. 1 Madison Av., New York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.
Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Av., New York City, or at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.
Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidders, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the Board of Managers reserves the right to reject all bids.
HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President Board of Managers.
New York City, Sept. 12, 1901.

Dividends.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.
A DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share, on both the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on and after Oct. 1st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 3d, 1901.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Sept. 3d, 1901, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Oct. 9th, 1901, unless remaining further closed for the purposes of the annual meeting of Stockholders, to be held Oct. 8th, 1901.
Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.
New York, September 11, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of One Per Cent. on its Common Stock, payable November 5, 1901, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to the Common Stockholders of record in New York, and at the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, to the Common Stockholders of record in Berlin, at the closing of the transfer books on October 10, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on October 10, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 21, 1901.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Office of The Electric Storage Battery Company,
Allegheny Avenue and 19th St.
Philadelphia, Pa., September 18, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1½% from the net earnings of the Company, on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable October 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 26th. Checks will be mailed.
The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed from September 27th to October 1st, inclusive.
WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company.
Evansville, Ind., Sept. 18th, 1901.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the year ending June 30th, 1901, has been declared upon the preferred stock of this Company, payable one-half Oct. 16th, 1901, and one-half April 16th, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of the books Sept. 30th, 1901.
The transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company in New York, at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 30th, 1901, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 16th, 1901.
GILBERT S. WRIGHT, Secretary.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
New York, September 18, 1901.
By resolution of the Board of Directors of the METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY of New York, a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the opening of business on Tuesday, October 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, September 26, 1901. The transfer books will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on September 26th, and will be reopened on October 16th.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

Union Typewriter Company.
60 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.,
September 18th, 1901.
The Directors of the Union Typewriter Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend on THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the first Preferred stock, and a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the second preferred stock, payable to all registered stockholders on October 1st. The transfer books close at three o'clock September 20th, 1901, and reopen on the morning of October 1st, 1901.
G. K. GILLULY, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 9.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1901.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
OFFICE OF TREASURER.
Chicago, Illinois, September 13, 1901.
A Quarterly Dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid November 1st, next, to the Shareholders of this Company's stock registered as such on the closing of the Transfer Books.
The Transfer Books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 20th day of September, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 30th day of September, 1901. F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

The New York Air Brake Company.
66 Broadway, New York, Sept. 18, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable at the Company's office in New York on the 15th day of October, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 1st day of October.
Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. October 1st, and open at 10 A. M. October 16th.
JOHN C. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

Norfolk & Southern Railroad Co.
New York, September 17, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 38.
A quarterly dividend of 1% upon the capital stock of this company has been declared payable October 10th, 1901, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, 143 William and Wall Sts., New York City, to stockholders of record September 30th, 1901, and reopen October 11, 1901. By order of the Board of Directors.
CLARENCE MORGAN, Treasurer.

The Mercantile Trust Company.
No. 120 Broadway.
A quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Mercantile Trust Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company on October 1st proximo.
The transfer books will be closed on September 23d and reopened on October 1st.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
New York, September 18, 1901.

United Traction and Electric Company.
Jersey City, N. J., September 12, 1901.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and will be reopened October 2, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17th, 1901.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after October 15th. The transfer books will be closed from September 18th to October 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Sept. 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on Sept. 20th, at 3 P. M., and open October 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Sec'y.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, September 12th, 1901.—A Dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Friday, October 4th, 1901. Transfer books will close on Saturday, September 21st, at noon, and reopen on Thursday, September 26th, 1901. S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, September 18, 1901.
Ninety-Sixth (96th) Dividend.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable, free of tax, October 1, 1901, until which date the transfer book will be closed. JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 29, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company.
Evansville, Ind., Sept. 18th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its offices at Evansville, Indiana, at ten o'clock A. M., October 21st, 1901, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting.
The transfer books for the common stock will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company in New York, at 3 o'clock P. M. Oct. 1st, 1901, and reopened Nov. 1st at 10 o'clock A. M.
GILBERT S. WRIGHT, Secretary.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the Meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, October 9th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. Stock Transfer Books will close September 18th, 1901. Transfer Books for Common Stock will reopen on October 10th; for Preferred Stock October 15th, 1901.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.
Cincinnati, September 17th, 1901.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, September 28th, 1901.
The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 3d, and reopen on Monday, September 30th.
JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Certificate of deposit of U. S. Trust Co. drawn to Mary L. Ferris; reward. Hoyt's Pharmacy, 73 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 18	760,370
To date this year	211,279,091
Corresponding date last year	78,626,574

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 18	$2,056,500
To date this year	$749,817,520
Corresponding date last year	$345,025,360

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½@5 per cent.; at three months, 5¼@5½ per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Dist. Tel.	1	Met. Street Railway	1⅝
Am. Ice pf.	¾	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	1½
Am. Malt. pf.	1½	Mex. Nat. R. pf.	½
Am. Smelt. pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¼
Am. Sugar	3	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2½
Am. Tobacco	3½	Missouri Pacific	1
At., T. & S. F.	1	National Salt	1¼
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. Y. Central	3⅜
Balt. & Ohio	2¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	5⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1⅛	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	6
B'klyn R. T.	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	3½
Canada South	3⅜	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1¾
Canadian Pacific	½	Norf. & West	1⅝
Ches. & Ohio	⅞	Pacific Coast	7½
Chi. & Alton	1	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi. & Alton pf.	1½	Penn. R. R.	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	¾	Peoria & East	4½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1	Reading	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	2	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr.	¾	Rep. Steel	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	2½	Rep. Steel pf.	1¼
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	St. Law. & Ad.	¾
Consol. Gas	¾	Southern Pacific	⅝
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1¼	Southern Railway	1⅞
Del. & Hudson	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	1¾
Den. & R. G. pf.	¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅛
Erie	⅞	Tol., St. L. & W.	1
Erie 1st pf.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	¾
Erie 2d pf.	1½	Union B. & P. pf.	½
General Electric	1½	Union Pacific	1⅝
Gt. North. pf.	½	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Hocking Valley	4½	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Hock. Valley pf.	1	Wabash pf.	⅝
Illinois Central	1	West. Union Tel.	1½
Int. Silver	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅛
Kan. & Mich.	1¼		
Kan. City So. pf.	⅝		
Lake Erie & W.	2		
Lake E. & W. pf.	1		
Louis. & Nash.	1⅝		
Manhattan	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1¼	Evans. & T. H.	1½
Am. Bicycle pf.	5	Int. Pump pf.	½
Am. C. & F. pf.	1½	Nat. Lead	⅓
Am. Ice	1	North. Pac. pf.	1
Am. Locom. pf.	1	Rubber Goods	½
Anaconda Copper	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Cent. of N. J.	½	Twin City R. T.	⅞
Col. H. C. & I.	½	Va.-Car. & C. pf.	2
Diamond Match	½	Wis. Cent. pf.	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., M. & St. P. Term. 5s	1⅜	Chi. & W. I. gen. 6s	1
Chi., R. I. & P. 6s, reg.	1⅜	Kings Co. El. 1st	2
		Peo. & East. 1st	1
		Peo. & East. inc.	2

Bonds Declined.

Dist. of Am. coll. 5s	2	So. Pac. of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

After some early hesitation and irregularity yesterday the stock market in the afternoon became suddenly and aggressively strong under the leadership of the Vanderbilt issues, the coalers, Union Pacific, St. Paul, Baltimore and Ohio, and the Southern group, all of which showed substantial appreciation. The buying leading to these advances came from the largest banking interests in the Street, and was on a very considerable scale, many thousand-share orders being placed in the market, while several blocks of two and three thousand shares were taken at advancing prices. The buying, indeed, was of the most confident nature, and led to reports that announcement of the final developments of some certain long-pending plans is to be made, if not upon the resumption of business to-morrow, then probably in the early part of next week.

It was a noticeable fact, in this connection, that the activity and the strength were not confined to any one group of stocks, but were general to the list. The Vanderbilt stocks, the shares with which the Standard Oil interests are identified, Amalgamated Copper excepted; the Morgan securities, the Gould stocks—all were well bought, and all scored advances, a number of new high records being established. As illustrative may be presented the following conspicuous net gains:

Baltimore and Ohio, 2¼; Atchison, 1; Canada Southern, 3⅜; Northwest, 2; St. Paul, 1½; Big Four, 2½; Delaware and Hudson, 1½; Erie second preferred, 3½; Hocking Valley, 4½; Lake Erie and Western, 2; Louisville and Nashville, 1⅜; Sault Ste. Marie, 1¾; Sault Ste. Marie preferred, 2½; New York Central, 3⅜; Nickel Plate, 5¾; Nickel Plate first preferred, 6; Nickel Plate second preferred, 3½; Ontario and Western, 1¾; Norfolk and Western, 1⅜; Peoria and Eastern, 4½; Southern Railway, 1⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 1¼; Union Pacific, 1⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 1½; Western Union, 1⅛; American Sugar, 3; General Electric, 1¼; Metropolitan, 1¾; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 1¼.

The only conspicuous stock to show a decline was Amalgamated Copper, which at one time broke 3½ points and closed with a net loss of 1½ on dealings in 137,000 shares, making it easily the most active security on the list. The selling which forced the sharp decline was very aggressive, most of the orders coming from Boston. The report persisted that at the meeting of the Directors of the company to-morrow the usual extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent. will be omitted, but not only is this lacking in confirmation, but it is doubted in some quarters where usually reliable information is to be had.

Aside from this conspicuous weakness the features of the market were the Vanderbilt shares, under the leadership of the Nickel Plates. It is now beyond all question that the plan for a greater New York Central system is practically completed, and that this project will prove advantageous no less to the parent company than to the subsidiary companies to be taken over by the new organization. Exactly what the plan is has not been disclosed, though present gossip has it that all the stocks of the minor companies are to be taken up in exchange for a New York Central bond. However this be, a readjustment of all the properties is assured, and hence the demand for the stocks.

Next in evidence as a feature was Union Pacific, which was traded in to the extent of 93,000 shares. Throughout the day traders manifested a disposition to attack the stock, which for some reason is a favorite bear target, but despite this the security was bought and advanced by brokers understood to be acting for inside interests. Gossip has it that something of consequence is shortly to develop in relation to the company's affairs, but there is nothing more definite in this respect now than there was some weeks ago when similar statements were made. It may be said, however, with knowledge and assurance that there is absolutely not one word of truth in the report that Union Pacific will take over St. Paul on the basis of an 8 per cent. dividend guarantee, or, for that matter, on any other basis. Whatever developments there may be in Union Pacific it is not along such lines.

The conspicuous strength of the coal stocks was on Morgan buying, one report having it that there is to be a change in the status of Ontario and Western. The granting of rights to stockholders of the Sugar Trust was responsible for the three-point advance in that security; Western Union, which tomorrow will sell ex-dividend of 1¼ per cent., was bought by Gould brokers, a suggestion being heard that the Industrial Commission will recommend Government control of the telegraph; notwithstanding some selling of the Steel stocks in expectation of an unfavorable quarterly report the issues closed fractionally higher on syndicate support; Southern Railway was heavily bought by Morgan interests (more than 100,000 shares being dealt in) on the report that the stock is to be reduced one-half as provided for by the Virginia Legislature; the pool in Rock Island bid up the price of that stock over 3 points, only to let it sag off again when no public following was obtained; Standard Oil interests were again buyers of St. Paul, and Norfolk and Western was advanced on purchases attributed to Pennsylvania interests, published figures showing that 6 per cent. is being earned on the stock.

London did little on the market during the day, buying about 10,000 shares on balance.

Money continued easy all day, most of the call loans being made at 4 per cent., with the figure at one time dropping to 3½ per cent.

AMERICAN LINSEED.

The annual report of the American Linseed Company for the year ended July 31, made public yesterday, was decidedly unfavorable, though this was in no sense of the word a surprise in the financial district, which had been prepared for the showing by the preliminary figures published a few days ago, the preferred stock at that time breaking 10 points.

As was announced at the annual meeting of the company last week, at the end of the first seven months of the company's operations, there was shown a loss in the inventory of $858,469, while the $5,000,000 turned over to the company by the reorganization committee had shrunk to $4,141,530, of which shrinkage $270,812 was accounted for by the payment of one quarterly dividend on the preferred stock. There was a further loss of $841,530 during the period of seven months not shown in the inventory, but involved in current contracts, so that the total loss for the seven months was $1,700,000.

Deducting all losses from the cash assets in August, 1900, there is left a balance of $2,945,341, being the net available cash assets as shown by the books of the company Aug. 1, 1901.

The general balance sheet shows as follows:

Assets—Cash and cash items, $2,009,510; ledger accounts, $1,238,836; inventory, July 31, 1901, $2,881,199; bond account, N. L. O., $177,734; Produce Exchange membership, $486; Board of Trade Membership, $3,148; treasury stock, (actual value,) $18,000; notes receivable, $13,788; Columbian Manufacturing Company stock, (actual value,) $20,000; American Fast Freight Line, (par value,) $500,000; mill and station equipment, $28,500,000; deficit, $2,054,658; total, $37,417,362.

Liabilities—Preferred stock, $16,750,000; common stock, $16,750,000; accounts payable, $81,195; notes payable, $6,000,000; less cash with trustee, $2,163,833; total, $37,417,362.

IRON AND STEEL PROSPERITY.

After referring to the large buying of pig iron; The Iron Age in its weekly review of the condition of the iron and steel trade will to-day say that when there are coupled with that buying of pig iron constant reports of a large current business in material for car builders, for shipyards, structural and bridge shops, for buildings and dwellings, and for the many requirements of the farm and the factory, then we have a right to feel encouraged in the face of assertions that "the boom is over."

On the general situation, The Iron Age will say:

Although resumption at the Western rolling mills is not yet universal, it is so general that the strike may be relegated to history. It will take some time before the tin plate, tube, sheet, hoop, and bar mills catch up with their orders and normal conditions as to deliveries and prices are restored. The other branches of the finished trade have not been affected all along and continue in the even tenor of their way.

The conditions surrounding the strike have of course somewhat obscured the situation and have made it difficult to gauge consumption for some time past. For weeks to come it will be impossible to reach a really trustworthy conclusion on that point.

As letters stand here and abroad our home consumption must take care of our domestic product, because prices in foreign markets are considerably below parity in our own, and because European makers are showing a determination to take what work is coming up. Proof of this is cropping up every day, and virtually in the heavy lines the export trade has been practically dead for months. The only factor in our favor is the low rates of freight.

It will be readily understood, therefore, how closely any indications pointing to the development of our home consumption should be watched. Bessemer pig in the Central West has ceased to have value from this point of view, because sliding-scale contracts based upon the price of Bessemer pig may render it desirable for powerful interests to influence the market. There is still much free play in foundry iron, which is only indirectly influenced by this situation. In this department reports of increased activity and growing firmness come from different leading distributing centres, although they must not be misinterpreted. For months a large proportion of the buyers have been purchasing very cautiously, until now they are facing the question of securing Winter supplies. We seem to be on the eve of one of the periodical buying movements, which in itself is not necessarily proof of an enlarged consumption.

BONDS AND CURRENCY.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $884,840.99 for Government bonds, whose aggregate face value was $724,320.

The sum of $100,000 was transferred to New Orleans for crop-moving purposes.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

25 shares Long Branch Pier Company preferred, $100 each, $50 lot.
25 shares Long Branch Pier Company common, $100 each, $6 lot.
25 shares Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, $100 each, 196.
10 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 195.
50 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 302½.
1,000 shares the Banta-Hill Consolidated Mining Company, $1 each, $50 lot.
60 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 250.
32 shares American Brewing Company, $100 each, 2?.
50 shares Empire State Surety Company, $200 per share.
$35,000 Gas and Electric Company of Bergen County 5 per cent. consolidated gold mortgage bonds, due 1949, 86.
$10,067.66 State of Virginia debt certificates, Brown Brothers & Co., receipt, $1,225, act of 1879, $8,842.66, act of 1871, $745.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Coke production of the Connellsville (Penn.) region for the week, 16,000 tons greater than for the previous week.

According to Chicago dispatches announcement is expected within a few days of extensive alterations in the Illinois Steel Company's plant at South Chicago which will more than double the present capacity.

Postponement for two weeks of the meeting of the Electric Vehicle Company scheduled for yesterday.

An official of the St. Paul quoted from Chicago as saying that the company does not expect to show a decrease for a single month during the current fiscal year.

Statement from Chicago that the United States Steel Company is sold up to next August on steel rails.

Dispatches from San Francisco stating that an Eastern syndicate, which has been trying to get control of the Market Street railway, has abandoned the effort.

Southern pig iron market said to be stronger than at any time for several months, an advance of 25¢ a ton having been made within the past few days, and another advance is looked for in the immediate future.

Reports from Philadelphia that in November it is expected that the Directors of the Diamond State Steel Company will take up the question of paying dividends on the new stock.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@5 per cent., closing at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 5¼@6 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $282,462,812; balances, $9,952,319; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,156,498.

Money on call in London, 1@1¼ per cent.; rate of discount in open market, 2⅛@2⅜ per cent. for short bills and 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82½; demand, $4.84⅞@$4.85; cables, $4.85⅝@$4.85½; commercial bills, $4.81½@$4.82½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21⅛@5.21⅛ less 1-16 and 5.20; reichsmarks, 94 9-16@94⅝ and 94 15-16@95; guilders, 39⅜@39 13-16 and 40.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—15@25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Times, in its financial article to-day, says the general activity on the Stock Exchange yesterday affected even American rails, which were distinctly quieter, though steady in tendency, and firmer in the afternoon owing to support from Wall Street. Home rail stocks were depressed, owing to fears of gold exports and the revival of rumors in regard to fresh issues of local loans stock. The inactivity in business makes it difficult to employ money at the present time, and loan rates were easy yesterday, 1 per cent. being charged for over-night loans and 1½ per cent. for fixtures.

There is some evidence of inquiries for bar gold for American account, and though shipments would not pay now as an exchange transaction, New York houses might consider it desirable to support the Wall Street market.

Argentine bonds were again in demand yesterday for German account.

No gold transactions are reported by the Bank of England for the week.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Money and discounts were steady to-day.

There was a poor attendance on the Stock Exchange. Prices were irregular and listless. There was little disposition to speculate, in view of the closing of the Exchange to-morrow, which will be followed by a holiday in Paris Saturday, the Jewish fast Monday, and the mines settlement on Tuesday. Consols and first-class securities were easier on persistent rumors of a new local loan.

Americans opened dull, following the reaction in New York, but later they hardened slightly to above parity. The business transacted was practically professional, and the public was little interested. The closing was firm. Grand Trunks declined, the traffic returns being £3,000 below expectations.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93⅝; consols for account, 93⅝. Anaconda, 6¾; Atchison, 77¼; Atchison, preferred, 90¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 105½; Canadian Pacific, 114⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47¼; Chicago Great Western, 24½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 167; Denver and Rio Grande, 48¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 97¼; Erie, 43⅞; Erie first preferred, 72⅜; Erie second preferred, 39; Illinois Central, 148½; Louisville and Nashville, 106; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 29⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 56¾; New York Central, 159; Norfolk and Western, 56¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90; Northern Pacific preferred 100; Ontario and Western, 34⅞; Pennsylvania, 74½; Reading, 21¾; Reading first preferred, 39; Reading second preferred 27½; Southern Railway, 33⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 90; Southern Pacific, 59⅝; Union Pacific, 93¾; Union Pacific preferred, 91; United States Steel, 45¾; United States Steel preferred, 90½; Wabash, 22¼@22½; Wabash preferred, 41; Spanish fours, 70⅞.

Bar silver quiet at 26 15-16d per ounce. Rand Mines, 4⅛.

Money 1¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¼@2⅜ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130.30; Madrid, 42.62; Lisbon, 36; Rome, 3.18.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—Business on the Bourse to-day was dull. Speculators were reluctant to deal, in view of the closing of the New York and London Stock Exchanges to-morrow. At the close prices were somewhat firmer. Internationals were quiet. Brazilians were strong, owing to the improvement in exchange. Spanish securities reacted on adverse exchange. Russians and tractions were offered freely. Metropolitans were harder. Rio Tintos were somewhat easier on New York advices.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 22½c for checks. Spanish 4s, 71.32½.

The Bourse will be closed on Saturday.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—Home funds were dull on the Boerse to-day. Foreigners, especially Italians and Argentines, were harder. Chinese 5s declined. Canadian Pacifics opened firm, but closed with a decline, owing to realizations. Banks and mines started favorably, but reacted on the weakness of cash industrials.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 41½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 per cent.

MADRID, Sept. 18.—The gold quotation to-day was 43.45.

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

*Special

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
105⅝	105½	144,800	Amalgamated Copper.	106	106¾	103½	105¾	−1¼
..	18	100	Am. Bicycle pf	15	15	15	15	−5
30	30¼	1,200	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29¾	30	29¾	30	+ ⅝
85	86	500	Am. C. & F. Co. pf...	84½	84½	84	84	−1½
35	..	100	American Dist. Tel...	35	35	35	35	+1
28	29	500	American Ice Co.....	29⅞	29⅞	28⅝	28¾	−1
67¼	68	125	American Ice Co. pf..	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ¾
49	50	200	Am. Linseed Co. pf...	50	50	50	50	....
27	29	100	Am. Malting Co. pf..	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	+1⅞
45¼	45¼	2,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	46	46	45	45⅜	+ ⅛
100½	100⅜	1,480	Am. S. & R. Co. pf...	100	101	98½	101	+ ¼
24½	25½	240	American Locomotive.	25¼	25½	25¼	25½	+ ¼
84½	85½	200	Am. Locomotive pf...	85	85	85	85	−1
134⅜	134½	27,500	Am. Sugar Ref. Co...	131	135⅝	131	134½	+3
..	..	200	American Tobacco ctfs	135	135	135	135	+3½
16	17	275	American Woolen	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
44	44⅜	3,800	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44¼	44½	43¾	44¼	+ ½
76¾	76½	19,100	At., T. & S. F.	75	76½	74⅝	76⅝	+1
96⅜	96⅞	2,900	At. T. & S. F. pf....	96	96⅞	96	96⅝	+ ⅝
104½	104⅝	6,500	Baltimore & Ohio	102⅛	104⅝	102	104⅜	+2½
94½	95	3,110	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	94½	94½	94¼	94½	+1⅛
66⅝	66¾	3,710	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	65¼	66⅝	65¼	66⅝	+1¼
..	..	300	Brunswick City	10	10	10	10	....
81	81½	6,400	Canada Southern	75⅝	81¼	75⅝	81¼	+3¼
111⅝	111⅞	800	Canadian Pacific	111	111⅞	111	111½	+ ½
162	163½	250	Central R. R. of N. J.	163	163	163	163	+ ⅞
46¾	46⅞	3,700	Chesapeake & Ohio...	45⅜	46⅞	45½	46⅝	+ ⅞
38½	38⅞	1,800	Chicago & Alton	37⅝	39	37⅝	39	+1
78	79	100	Chicago & Alton pf..	78½	78½	78½	78½	+1½
24½	24¼	1,100	Chicago Great West.	23¾	24½	23¾	24⅛	+ ¼
84	86	10	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	85	85	85	85	....
42¼	42⅜	5,500	Chi., Ind. & Louis...	42½	42⅜	41½	42⅜	+ ¼
75	76	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	76	76	76	76	+1
162¾	162⅞	26,120	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	161¼	164½	161¼	163	+1½
196	198	300	Chicago & Northw....	195	196	195	196	+2
144	143	3,275	Chi., R. I. & Pac. ..	144	146¾	143	143	....
22	22¼	300	Chicago Term. Trans.	22	22	22	22	+ ¾
41	41¼	1,300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	39½	41¼	39½	41	....
97⅞	98	2,600	C., C., C. & St. L....	97	98	97	98	+2½
115	119	20	C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	....
99	99½	4,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	102	99½	99½	+ ¼
14¼	14½	1,300	Colorado Southern	14	14¾	14	14½	....
54	54¼	200	Col. Southern 1st pf..	54	54¼	54	54¼	....
25¾	25¾	700	Col. Southern 2d pf..	26	26	25½	26	+ ½
18	20	300	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	18½	18½	18	18	− ½
221½	221⅜	1,000	Consolidated Gas	221	222	221	221	+ ¾
115	117¼	100	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	+1¼
164½	165	700	Delaware & Hudson ..	164	165	164	165	+1½
224	225	400	Del., Lack. & West.	224	224	222	224	....
47	47½	400	Denver & Rio Grande.	47	48⅜	47	47	+ ⅜
94¼	94½	200	Denver & R. G. pf...	94½	94½	94¼	94¼	+ ⅜
142	143½	200	Diamond Match	143½	144	143½	144	+ ½
7⅜	8	800	Dist. of America	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ¼
26½	27½	100	Dist. of America pf..	27	27	27	27	....
..	..	1,200	Dul., S. S. & At.....	11½	12	11½	12	+ ⅛
..	..	200	Dul., S. S. & At. pf...	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
43	43¼	29,740	Erie	42⅜	43⅝	42⅜	43⅜	+ ⅛
71¼	71⅝	3,000	Erie 1st pf	70¾	71¾	70¾	71⅜	+1
57½	57½	1,200	Erie 2d pf	57¼	57⅝	57¼	57⅜	+1½
62¾	63¼	100	Evans. T. H.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	−1½
262	263⅞	300	General Electric	260	262	260	262	+1¼
56	57	350	Glucose Sugar Ref...	56½	57	56½	57	....
184½	185¼	400	Great Northern pf...	184½	184½	184½	184½	+ ½
54	55	1,700	Hocking Valley	53	54⅜	53	54	+1½
75½	76	200	Hocking Valley pf...	75	76	75	76	+1
145¾	146	750	Illinois Central	145	146	145	146	....
94	95	100	Internat. Power Co..	95	95	95	95	+ ½
6¾	6¾	100	International Silver ..	..	6¾	6½	6½	− ½
85	85½	100	Internat. Pump pf....	85	85	85	85	− ½
34	35	225	Kanawha & Michigan.	33½	34½	33½	34½	+1¼
41⅜	41¼	100	Kansas City South. pf.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ⅝
67	67½	6,220	Lake Erie & West....	65	68½	65	67½	+2
129	150	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	126	126	126	126	+1
74	76	400	Long Island	75	75	75	75	....
103¾	104½	4,700	Louisville & Nashville.	102⅝	104⅜	102⅝	104⅛	+1⅜
119½	119⅞	6,900	Manhattan Elevated..	119	120	119	120	+ ⅝
164	164¼	2,400	Met. Street Railway .	163¾	164¼	163	164¼	+1¾
92	93½	436	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	93	93	93	93	+1½
24⅜	25	400	Mexican Central	24⅜	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
14⅜	14½	1,100	Mexican National ctfs.	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
108¼	108⅝	700	Minn. & St. Louis....	108	108⅝	108	108⅝	....
116	118	300	Minn. & St. L. pf....	116¾	117½	116⅜	117⅜	....
25	26½	600	M., S. P. & S. S. M...	26	27	26	26¾	+1⅛
75	76½	900	M., S. P. & S. S. M.pf.	74	77	74	76	+2½
29	29½	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	29	29½	29	29½	+ ⅝
54¾	55	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	54¼	54⅝	54	54⅝	+ ¼
104¾	104⅞	7,300	Missouri Pacific	103	105½	103	105	+1
44	44⅜	300	National Biscuit Co..	43⅜	44¾	44¼	44¼	− ⅛
19⅝	20¾	100	National Lead Co.....	19½	19½	19½	19½	− ½
75	76	200	Nat. Salt Co. pf.....	76½	77	76½	77	+1¼
157¼	157½	18,100	New York Central	154	158	154	157¼	+3⅜
50	50½	13,150	N. Y., Chi. & St. L...	44½	51¼	44½	50	+4¼
115	120	600	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf	118	120	118	120	+6
89	90	2,900	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	87	90¼	87	90	+3½
214	216¾	100	N. Y., N. H. & H....	215¼	215¼	215¼	215¼	+ ½
35½	35⅝	18,200	N. Y. Ont. & West....	33⅜	35⅞	33⅜	35½	+1⅝
55¼	55⅝	13,900	Norfolk & Western...	54½	55⅝	54½	55⅝	+1⅜
97½	99	100	North American	97½	97½	97½	97½	....
..	..	100	Northern Pacific pf...	96½	96½	96½	96½	−1
68	70	100	Pacific Coast	69½	69½	69½	69½	+7¼
41⅞	42	550	Pacific Mail	41½	41⅞	41	41⅞	+ ¾
145½	146	9,800	Pennsylvania R. R....	144	144¼	144	145½	+1
109	109¼	2,000	People's Gas, Chicago.	109	109½	108¾	109	+ ⅜
..	..	2,400	Peo. Gas, Chi., rts....	..	1¼	1¼	1¼	....
37	38	4,020	Peoria & Eastern....	33¾	40¼	33¼	37½	+4½
40½	41	100	Pressed Steel Car....	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅛
80½	82	100	Pressed Steel Car pf..	81	81	81	81	....
210	212	20	Pullman Company	212	212	212	212	....
42½	42⅝	4,750	Reading	41½	42⅜	41½	42¼	+1
76½	76⅝	900	Reading 1st pf	75½	76⅝	75½	76⅝	+ ⅝
53½	53⅝	5,500	Reading 2d pf.....	53	53⅝	53	53⅝	+ ⅝
14⅞	15	1,600	Republic Iron & Steel.	14½	15	14½	15	+ ⅜
67¼	67½	1,400	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	66	67½	66	67½	+1¼
25	26½	500	Rubber Goods	27	27	27	26½	+ ½
120	120½	1,600	St. L. & Adirondack..	119⅝	120	119⅝	120	+ ¾
45¼	45⅝	410	St. L. & San Fran...	45½	45½	45¼	45¼	....
68	68¼	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	68	68	67¾	68	+ ¼
30½	30¾	425	St. Louis Southw.....	30	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅛
62¾	63½	1,100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	62¾	63	62¾	63	+ ⅛
58¼	58½	18,300	Southern Pacific	57⅝	58⅜	57⅜	58⅛	+ ⅝
34¼	34⅜	114,900	Southern Railway	32⅝	34½	32⅜	34⅜	+1⅞
89	89¼	14,910	Southern Railway pf..	87½	89½	87½	89	+1½
4½	4¾	300	Standard R. & T.....	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
63½	64	2,000	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	63¾	64½	63½	63½	+ ⅛
42⅞	43	2,500	Texas Pacific	42¼	43⅜	42¼	42¼	+ ⅜
..	..	100	Tol., St. L. & West....	21	21	21	21	−1
..	..	650	Tol., St. L. & W. pf..	34	34	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
..	..	750	Twin City R. T.....	102¼	102¼	102	102	+ ½
16	16½	300	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	16¼	16¾	16	16	....
73	74	150	Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
99¼	99¾	92,625	Union Pacific	98	99⅞	97½	99½	+1⅝
88½	89¼	977	Union Pacific pf.....	88½	89⅜	88¼	89¾	+1½
43⅞	44	20,010	United States Steel...	43¾	44	43⅜	44	+ ⅛
94⅛	94¼	10,800	U. S. Steel pf	93½	94¼	93¼	94¼	+ ¼
13	13⅛	800	United States Leather.	13	13¼	12¾	12⅞	....
81	81½	1,150	U. S. Leather pf.....	81	81½	80⅜	81½	+ ¾
122¼	124	300	Va.-Car. Chem. pf....	123	125	123	123	−2
22½	23⅜	1,100	Wabash	21⅞	23½	21¾	22¼	+ ⅛
39½	40	2,900	Wabash pf	39½	40	39½	40	+ ⅝
93¾	94	8,437	Western Union Tel....	93	94	92¾	94	+1½
49½	50	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	49½	49½	49¼	49¼	+1¼
22	22⅜	700	Wisconsin Central ...	22½	22½	22	22½	− ½
Sales.....		760,370						

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in September showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Buffalo, Rochester, and Pittsburg..	$32,687
Canadian Pacific	128,000
Chicago and Eastern Illinois.....	7,700
Denver and Rio Grande.....	10,300
Evansville and Terre Haute.....	1,750
International and Great Northern..	2,551
Mexican Central	11,690
Minneapolis and St. Louis.....	4,521
Missouri, Kansas, and Texas.....	41,214
Missouri Pacific	65,000
St. Louis Southwestern.....	13,214
St. Paul	136,878
Texas and Pacific.....	16,143
Toledo and Ohio Central.....	6,442
Total increase 14 roads.....	478,090
Increase previously reported.....	21,936
Total increase 17 roads.....	$500,026

***

The following showed decreases:

Central Branch (Mo. Pac.).....	$4,000
Evansville and Indianapolis.....	2,346
Iowa Central	1,192
Mexican National	16,181
Seaboard Air Line.....	8,050
Total decrease 5 roads.....	$31,769
Net increase.....	$468,257

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	338
2d week Sept....	$148,105	$115,418	$95,595
From July 1.....	1,432,425	1,207,460	869,631
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,563	7,438	6,952
2d week Sept....	748,000	620,000	565,000
From July 1.....	7,369,455	6,323,153	18,646,980
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	727	711	648
2d week Sept....	116,400	108,700	106,200
From July 1.....	1,237,015	1,094,958	1,047,508
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,722	1,675	1,673
2d week Sept....	250,900	249,500	222,200
From July 1.....	2,547,400	2,428,300	1,924,200
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week Sept....	6,043	8,389	7,445
From July 1.....	74,743	75,026	81,997
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	168	167
2d week Sept....	29,574	28,124	28,380
From July 1.....	322,662	305,045	316,285
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	885	820	775
2d week Sept....	82,209	79,058	93,348
From Jan. 1.....	3,020,222	2,575,188	2,506,998
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	510	510	509
2d week Sept....	47,047	48,259	53,265
From July 1.....	476,030	446,727	525,128
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,186	2,054	2,016
2d week Sept.....	336,276	324,786	274,244
From Jan. 1.....	12,167,715	12,182,989	11,452,919
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,323	1,323	1,266
2d week Sept.....	141,373	157,554	124,601
From Jan 1.....	5,331,354	5,583,190	4,826,834
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	643	647	568
2d week Sept....	72,477	67,956	57,656
From July 1.....	754,611	631,901	602,451
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,480	2,222	2,197
2d week Sept....	340,045	304,831	305,747
From July 1.....	3,269,519	2,652,939	2,337,034
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,938
2d week Sept....	682,000	617,000	576,000
From Jan. 1.....	23,934,793	20,663,925	18,395,722
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week Sept....	25,000	29,000	29,000
From Jan. 1.....	963,830	949,998	830,438
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,571	6,422	6,397
2d week Sept.....	971,754	834,876	853,222
From July 1.....	9,470,454	8,423,982	8,477,945
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,258	1,258	1,258
2d week Sept.....	125,024	111,810	113,434
From July 1.....	1,327,750	1,171,137	1,118,334
SEABOARD AIR LINE—			
Mileage.....	2,600	2,600	2,600
1st week Sept....	216,852	224,902	.....
From July 1.....	2,002,453	1,823,934	.....
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,665	1,514	1,492
2d week Sept.....	184,819	168,676	143,695
From Jan. 1.....	7,457,899	5,638,871	5,221,029
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	393	393	371
2d week Sept.....	53,537	47,095	43,692
From July 1.....	608,773	529,871	428,409
CHICAGO & ALTON for August—			
Gross earnings....	850,618	865,104	640,444
Op. expenses.....	538,779	550,111	389,954
Net earnings.....	311,839	314,993	250,490
From July 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings....	1,678,276	1,616,701	1,184,149
Op. expenses.....	1,048,378	1,041,668	760,900
Net earnings.....	629,898	575,033	423,249
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings....	4,150,470	4,177,888	3,501,121
Op. exp. & taxes..	2,653,542	2,628,206	2,354,953
Net earnings.....	1,496,928	1,549,682	1,146,171
Fixed charges.....	979,930	972,789	.....
Balance	516,998	576,893	.....
Other income.....	185,776	100,787	.....
Surplus	652,774	686,680	.....
CONEY ISLAND & BROOKLYN to the New York Railroad Commissioners for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings....	1,458,196	1,333,052	1,218,792
Net earnings.....	618,004	509,709	511,871
Total income.....	631,075	570,450	524,419
Fixed charges....	270,504	397,383	223,053
Dividend, 12%....	239,900	*199,800	189,190
Surplus	120,671	126,733	24,805
Betterments	97,729	42,140	.....
*10 per cent. †Deficit.			
CONNECTING TERMINAL RAILROAD, Buffalo, for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings....	157,820	110,992	81,467
Op. expenses.....	107,594	60,634	31,969
Net earnings.....	50,226	50,358	49,498
Fixed charges....	35,225	35,357	34,498
Net income.....	15,001	15,001	15,000
Total def., June 30	1,423	13,540	.....
Betterments	5,124	1,159	.....
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD for the year ended June 30—			
Pass. earnings...	2,641,184	2,499,940	2,492,783
Freight earnings..	1,381,482	1,300,629	1,397,176
Express earnings..	664,169	596,647	580,103
Total gross.....	4,862,947	4,557,259	4,662,474
Operating ex.....	3,516,705	3,276,073	3,311,371
Taxes.....	258,700	232,084	202,956
Ex. and taxes....	3,775,405	3,508,157	3,514,327
Net earnings....	1,086,942	1,049,102	1,148,147
Total income....	1,372,851	1,325,042	1,270,145
Fixed charges....	1,177,042	1,165,519	1,020,074
Net income.....	195,809	159,493	250,071
Tras. to reserve..	195,809	100,000	.....
Surplus.....	.....	59,493	250,071
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULTE STE. Marie for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings...	4,537,296	5,151,188	4,348,585
Operating ex.....	2,564,337	2,554,583	2,403,315
Net earnings.....	1,972,958	2,596,605	1,885,270
Fixed charges....	1,645,085	1,715,733	1,510,210
Surplus.....	327,873	880,872	375,058
PHILADELPHIA UNION TRACTION for the year ended June 30—			
Pass. receipts...	13,289,465	12,996,297	11,793,857
Operating ex.....	5,836,186	5,624,905	4,793,366
Net earnings....	7,453,279	7,371,392	7,000,491
Total net.....	7,595,495	7,624,921	7,242,900
Taxes, &c.....	1,020,961	1,023,286	991,101
Balance.....	6,565,532	6,601,635	6,251,799
Fixed charges....	5,704,265	5,663,633	5,634,726
Surplus.....	861,267	938,022	617,073
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD to the New York Railroad Commissioners for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings...	2,206,490	2,123,834	2,159,400
Operating ex.....	1,095,539	1,315,444	1,255,482
Net earnings.....	1,110,951	808,390	903,928
Other income.....	449,235	31,026	329,903
Total income.....	1,560,186	840,016	1,133,831
Fixed charges....	1,763,296	712,325	367,362
Deficit.....	203,110	*127,691	866,469
*Surplus.			

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.

Some changes in the management of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company were not noted in last Sunday's Investors' Supplement. Samuel Spencer has been substituted as a Director in place of C. Sidney Shepard of New Haven. The Corporation Trust Company is now transfer agent and the Morton Trust Company registrar.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil 4½s		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
1,000	100½	10,000@20F	98⅝
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
11,000	104	2,000	82¾
Adjustment 4s		Mob & Mal inc	
7,000	96¼	4,000	105⅛
4,000	96⅝	N Y Cent & Hud Riv 1st 7s	
Balt & Ohio 3½s		2,000	105⅝
1,000	95	L S col 3½s	
Balt & Ohio 4s		2,000	96
15,000	103¼	1,000	95½
2,000	103⅛	Nor & W con 4s	
5,000	103⅜	5,000	102⅛
5,000	103⅝	North Pac 4s	
14,000	103⅜	4,000	104½
1,000	103½	North Pac gen 3s	
Balt & O conv deb 4s		500	72⅜
10,000	105½	10,000	72⅜
10,000	105¾	20,000	72½
25,000	106¼	2,000	72¼
109,000	106½	1,000	72¾
25,000	106⅝	Peoria & E 1st 4s	
10,000	106¾	10,000	99
10,000	106⅝	Peoria & E inc 4s	
10,000	106¾	14,000	72
5,000	107	10,000	72½
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s		5,000	72⅜
17,000	88	50,000	73
Gal, H & S A, M & P Div 5s		15,000	73½
5,000	107	4,000	73¾
Illinois Cent, West Line 4s		40,000	74
1,000	112¾	5,000	74¼
Iowa Cent 1st 5s		10,000	75
5,000	117	10,000	76
Kan City South 3s		5,000	74
10,000	69⅞	10,000	74¼
Kings Co El 4s		12,000	74
1,000	90	Reading gen 4s	
Kentucky Cent 4s		5,000	95½
1,000	100	5,000	95½
L S & M S 3½s		5,000	95½
2,000	110	2,000	95¾
Lex Av & P F 1st 2,000	121	15,000	95½
Lo & N gen 6s		30,000	62¾
5,000	119¼	5,000	62⅝
Mex Cent con 4s		5,000	62¾
2,000	85	20,000	62¼
Mex Cent 1st inc		10,000	62¼
5,000	32	10,000	62¼
5,000	32¼	10,000	62¼
5,000	32⅝	60,000	62¼
Mich Cent con 7s		18,000	62¾
10,000	104½	10,000	62⅝
Mil, L S & W 1st	137½	20,000	62¾
Mo, K & East 1st 1,000	110	30,000	62¾
Total sales	$2,056,500	5,000	62¾
		Wab, Det & C 5s 1,000	111
		Wis Cent gen 4s	
		1,000	88¼
		10,000	88¼

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	108½	109	Gas & Elec., Bergen Co. 30	36	
2s, c., 1930	109	109½	G. S. R. pf.101	104	
3s, r., 1918	108	109	Homestake	100	..
3s, c., 1918	108	109	Ill. C. L. 102	..	
2s, 1916, reg.	104½	105	Int. P. Co...	24¼	24⅜
4s, r., 1907	112	113	L. P. Co. pf.	79	79⅞
4s, r., 1925	139	140½	Int. Sil. pf.	37	38
4s, c., 1925	139	140½	Int. S. P....	45½	46
5s, r., 1904	103	105	Iowa Cent...	38½	39¼
5s, c., 1904	108	109	Iowa C. pf..	71¾	73
D. C. 3-65s	125	..	Joliet & Chi	175	..
Adams Exp	182	185	Kan. C. So..	19¾	21
Alb. & Sus	215	..	K. & D. M.	7	8
Alls. & W	120	..	K. & D. M. pf.	30	35
Am. Ag. Ch.	30	40	King. & P..	8	10
A. A. C. pf.	85	90	Lacl. Gas...	90	92
Am. Bicycle	2¾	3½	Lacl. G. pf.	101	102
Am. Coal	180	200	Lake Shore	251¾	280
Am. Cot.	32	32¾	Lan. Beach	8	18
A. C. O. pf.	90	91	Md. Coal pf.	65	75
Am. Exp	190	198	M. W. S. El., Chi.	38	39
Am. Lin. Go	18	20	Mich. Cent	105	..
Am. M. Co	6½	7	Mor. & Es	196	197
Am. Snuff	88	89	N. C. & St. L.	75	100
A. S. R. pf.	123	127	Nat. Bis. pf.	101½	102
A. T. & C.	98	100	Nat. L. pf...	87	90
A. T. & T.	102	165	Nat. Salt....	41	42½
Am. Tob. pf.	145	..	Nat. Starch.	73½	..
A. T. Co. pf.	20½	22½	N. Y. A. B.	138	142
Ann Arbor	52	55	N. & W. pf.	87	90
B. A. L. pf.	108	217	Ont. Mining.	12	12½
B. Un. Gas	210	217	P. C. 1st pf.	90	98
B., R. & P. pf.	92	92¾	P. C. 2d pf.	69	72
B., R. & P. pf.	123	125	Pere Marq...	65	75
B., C. R. & N.	135	..	Pere Marq. pf.	75	81
C. C. & C.	40	..

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

J. C. Lyons Sells Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street Corner.

MAY BE SITE FOR NEW HOTEL

Sale of 5 East Thirtieth Street, Adjoining Marshall Field's Holdings—The Day's Other Dealings.

Jeremiah C. Lyons has sold the plot, 100.5 by 125, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, for about $700,000. It is reported that the property has been acquired by a syndicate as the site for a new hotel, although regarding this phase of the transaction neither Mr. Lyons nor his attorney, E. G. Stedman, would make any disclosures yesterday. The plot, which is the only part of the old St. Luke's Hospital grounds now unimproved, was bought by Mr. Lyons last Spring for $585,000, his announced intention at the time being to erect there a group of high-class private dwellings. Directly opposite, on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, John J. Astor is now erecting a sixteen-story hotel for R. M. Haan.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for Edward Bell to A. M. Sherwood the four-story dwelling 251 Lexington Avenue, 25 by 60 by 100. The same firm has sold to a client, for Mrs. F. H. Bangs, the three-story dwelling 117 East Sixty-fifth Street, 20 by 50 by 100.

George R. Read has sold to a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 5 East Thirtieth Street, 21.5 by 55 by 81, for $42,500. It will be noticed that this parcel abuts upon the holdings of Marshall Field, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-first Street. It is only recently that Mr. Field purchased, through Mr. Read, 6, 8, and 10 East Thirty-first Street.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for the estate of Henrietta August to Dr. Albert H. Fridenberg the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 57 East Sixtieth Street, 20 by 100.5.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for J. Walter Thompson to Emil J. Stehli the four-story dwelling 13 West Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 102.2.

Ernest Trubelhorn has sold for Charles Schutte to Louis Simon the dwelling 29 East Ninety-third Street.

Richard Dickson has sold for the estate of Mary Eichler the two four-story brick double flats 311 and 313 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

Kyrle G. Sidley has sold for Valentine F. Haugh to John Capleas, for about $30,000, the five-story brownstone-front flat 135 West Ninety-sixth Street.

George R. Read has leased for the estate of Samuel A. Blatchford to the Fourteenth Street Bank for a term of years the building at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, formerly occupied by Delmonico's.

Justice P. Henry Dugro conveyed yesterday to the Central Realty Company, (Irons & Todd,) for $215,000, his plot at the northeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-second Street.

John T. Williams has secured a loan of $50,000 from the Alliance Realty Company on his property running through from 114 to 118 Liberty Street to 119 and 121 Cedar Street. The mortgage will be due on Jan. 17, 1902, and bears interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

All sales of real estate at auction scheduled for to-day will be adjourned.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

28 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 291.3 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 18.9 by 99.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Eliza Salmon.....$13,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

114 East Ninety-first Street, south side, 175 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.8, five-story brick single flat; public auction sale, to Israel B. and Louis Cohen 22,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

1,881 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-seventh Street, 24.11 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the American Mortgage Company 25,480

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 10 and 12 Christopher Street, for an eight-story brick warehouse, 40 by 84; the Waverley Realty Company of 26 Christopher Street, owner; Jardine, Kent & Jardine of 1,262 Broadway, architects; cost, $50,000.

Minneford Avenue, west side, 410 feet north of Cross Street, City Island, for a three-story brick dwelling, 35 by 33; St. Mary's Star of Sea, City Island, owner; John H. O'Rourke of 149 East Forty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Fortieth Street, north side, 575 feet east of Willis Avenue, for four five-story brick tenements, 37.6 by 86.5; Gaines Roberts Company of 677 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $120,000.

No. 176 East Ninety-first Street, for a one-story brick store, 22 by 21; Robert S. Gregg of 2,015 Fifth Avenue, owner; R. M. Anderson of 63 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Bridge Avenue, south side, 200 feet west of Railroad Avenue, for a one-story frame boathouse, 30 by 40; Marguerithe Manderer, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $350.

Greene Avenue, south side, 225 feet west of Mapes Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 33 by 18; George Gerth, premises, owner; Arthur Bothmer of 751 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

Alterations.

Katonah Avenue and Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street, northeast corner, to a one-and-a-half-story frame shed; Woodlawn Cemetery Corporation, owner; J. M. Lawrence, Kossuth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 527 and 529 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Peter Korn of 34 East Fourteenth Street, owner; S. O. Goldstone of 212 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $1,800.

Broadway and Thirty-third Street, northeast corner, to an eight-story brick apartment, with stores; D. H. McAlpin estate, Avenue D and Tenth Street, owner; George Kelster of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

Mount Hope Place, south side, 200 feet west of Fleetwood Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Catherine Bigley, premises, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $1,700.

No. 434 West Forty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Rudolph Weber of 694 Tenth Avenue, owner; Wilson & Visscher of 156 Broadway, architects; cost, $600.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Wednesday, Sept. 18.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 184th St, 99.11x220; Richard Cummings to John O Tucker $1

BROADWAY, n e corner of 62d St, 114x164.11x100.5x106.7; Philip H. Dugro and others to the Central Realty Company. (U. S. $45) 215,000

CLINTON AV, s w corner of 175th St, 30x84; Leonardo Liggio to Rosalie C. Guidera. (R S $2, mtg $10,350) 1

DECATUR AV, e s, 124.4 ft s of 201st St, 50x120; Lucille B. Zuver to Christian H. Tiler. (mtg $6,500) 100

GREENWICH ST, 744 and 746, w s; 10th St, n s, 140 ft e of Hudson St, 25x100; 9th Av, 744, e s, 25.5 ft n of 50th St, 25x100; 9th Av, 752, e s, 50.5 ft s of 51st St, 25x100; 1st Av, e s, 200 ft w of 3d St, 50x100; Woodlawn Heights; Samuel Schumacher and another, executors, to Charles A. Schnepel and others, heirs 1

LAFONTAINE AV, e s, 689 ft n of 177th St, 25x100; Patrick Higgins to John Keegan, one-half part, rerecorded 1

LEONARD ST, 74, s s, 38.2x100; Arthur H. Colby to Everett Colby, 1-6 part, mtg $30,000, all title 1

LOT 111, map of Gleason property; Joseph J. Gleason to James McIntyre 1,500

LOTS 256 and 257, map of 370 choice lots, McGraw estate; Franz Visata to Julie Urban 1

LOTS 256 and 257, map of 370 choice lots, McGraw estate; Julie Urban to Frank Wysata 1

MADISON AV, 923, e s, 20x80; Henry W. Berg to Albert A. Berg, 1-3 part, (mtg 1-3 of $25,000) 13,466

WALES AV, n s, 25 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x127.6x29.11x111; Friedericke Wilschek to Philip Lewy. (mtg $11,500. 1

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 178th St, 28x91.8; Joseph P. O'Donnell to Eliza Shaw. (mtg $21,000) 1

3D AV, 2,131, e s, 26x65; Margaret A. Cotter to Samuel I. Ferguson, (R S $1).. 1

3D AV, w s, 75.11 ft s of 100th St, 25x100; Emil Marquardt to Emile Marquardt, (R S $3.50, mtg $11,000) 1

7TH AV, 5, e s, 21.6x35; Emma C. Deane to John A. Deane, quit claim 1

7TH AV, 5, e s, 21.6x35; Kate V. Deane to John A. Deane 1

7TH AV, e s, 74.1 ft n of 34th St, 32.1x100x irregular; Silas B. Brownell to Frances Blake, (mtg $15,000, R S $36.50) 1

11TH AV, w s, 145 ft n of Wadsworth Av, 14.5x301.1x irregular; Andrew J. Larkin to Edith D. Deane, (R S $6.50, mtg $5,000) 1

11TH AV, w s, 145.1 ft n of Wadsworth Av, 14.5x153x irregular; City Real Estate Company to Andrew J. Larkin, (R S $6.50) 100

22D ST, 265 West, 18.9x98.9; George H. A. Kohler, executor, to Charles A. Schnepel and others 1

27TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 100x98.9; Alice Gill to the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York. (R S $128.75, mtg $400,000) 1

60TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.5; Thomas Cowman to James A. Dalton, (mtg $18,000, R S $2.25) 1

69TH ST, n s, 383 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x100.5; Louis Bauer to Kunigunda Bauer and husband ..... Gift

70TH ST, 6 West, 21x100.5; Bertha T. P. Comstock to Blanche T. Newman, (R S $6.25, mtg $25,000) 100

75TH ST, 149 West, 20x102.2; Josephine A. Habirshaw to Jane L. B. Gould, (R. S. $15.75) 1

82D ST, 128 West, 25x102.2; Louis De Gumoens to Caroline Rullman, (R S $11.75) 100

82D ST, 128 West, 20x102.2; Caroline Rullman to Florence A. Foster, (mtg $19,000, R S $2.75) 100

104TH ST, 244 East, 25x100.11; Max Newman to Katie Amsel, quitclaim 1

104TH ST, 252 West, 18x100.11; Julia C. Bloss to Margaret M. Looke, (mtg $15,000, R S 25 cents) 18,000

108TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 175x100.11x irregular; Patrick Flanagan to Maude I. Gibson. (mtg $320,000, R S 50 cents) 1

112TH ST, 123 and 125 East, 49.9x100.11x irregular; Flora Glassmann to Abraham Fox. (mtg $58,100) 1

120TH ST, 102 West, 18x100.11; Florence A. Foster to Louis de Gumoens, (R S $1.25, mtg $13,500) 1

124TH ST, n s, 175.6 ft w of 1st Av, 18x100.11; Mina Pforzheimer to Charles Adler, (R S $2) 1

154TH ST, 408 and 410 West, 40x99.11; Clayton C. Dorsey to James Hughes and another, (mtg $19,275) 1

154TH ST, s s, 91.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 40x99.11; Charles S. Hibbard and another to Clayton C. Dorsey, quitclaim 1

175TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 25x65; Julia Redding to Martin J. Earley 1

175TH ST, s s, 84 ft e of Clinton Av, 27x111; Leonardo Liggio to Rosalia C. Guidera. (R S $1) 1

175TH ST, s s, 111 ft e of Clinton Av, 27x111; Leonardo Liggio to Rosalia C. Guidera. (R S $1) 1

175TH ST, s s, 138 ft e of Clinton Av, 27.2x111; Leonardo Liggio to Rosalia C. Guidera, (R S $1) 1

Recorded Leases.

BROOME ST, 206; Rosa Saberski to Regina Shinkman, 2 years $504

MULBERRY ST, 109; Frank Pumacchio to Liberato Cupo, 1 year 480

WALKER ST, 48 and 50; John Boyle to Louis Minsky & Co., 3 4-12 years 21 days 9,500

3D AV, 3,194; Amelia Moser to Charles Wolarchek, 3 years $450. 504

29TH ST, 44 West, ground floor; Paul Salvin to David A. Saqui 900

54TH ST, 359 West; Monk & Gillies to James Cassidy, 10 years $1,600. 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BAKER, John O., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 184th St, n e corner of Audubon Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. $3,000

BEALS, John D., to Meta Youngling; Lots 50 and 51, map of 71 lots, Kingsland estate, 3 years, gold 1,750

BORN, Herman, to George Ringler & Co.; Lexington Av, 740, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent 10,000

CALLANAN, Emma F., to George W. Earl; Washington Av, n e corner of 173d St, 3 years 8,000

CARD, Margaretta, to Stuart Duncan and another, executors; Columbus Av, s e corner of 75th St, due Oct. 1, 1906, 4 per cent 110,000

DAILY, George, and another to Joseph Hamershlag; Central Park West, n w corner of 67th St., demand, 6 per cent., (mtgs $285,000) 30,000

DEANE, William E., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 7th Av, 5, e s, 3 years, 4½ per cent 6,500

EULER, Philip, to Julia Schmidt; Courtlandt Av, w s, 175 ft n of 162d St, 3 years, gold 16,000

EULER, Philip, to Enoch C. Bell; Courtlandt Av, w s, 175 ft n of 162d St, prior mortgage $16,000, due Oct. 1, 1902, 6 per cent 5,000

GILL, Alice, to City Real Estate Company; 27th St, n s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent 400,000

GOULD, Jane L. B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 75th St, 149 West, 2 years, 4 per cent 16,000

LARKIN, Andrew J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 11th Av, w s, 145 ft n of Wadsworth Av, due July 27, 1904. 5,000

LEVY, Jacob, to Kassel Simon; Madison St, 404, s s, prior mtg $24,250, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,000

LEVY, Morris, to Kassel Simon; Madison St, n s, 20 ft e of Jefferson St, prior mtg $27,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,000

LEWIS, Elizabeth, to Julia A. Morris; Lafayette St, e s, 100 ft n of Turpike Road, now Westchester Av, prior mortgage $300, 3 years, 6 per cent 300

MINISMAN, Augusta, to Ernst J. Gehben; Madison St, n s, 85.9 ft e of Jefferson St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

NEWMAN, Blanche T., to Mary A. Astor-Wolcock; 70th St, 6 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent 30,000

PEARSALL, Sarah E., to Joseph Bird; city block, 200x600, about 4½ acres, s w s, being 1,000 ft n e from n e s of Williams's Bridge Road, 1 year 10,500

POERSCHKE, Edward R., to the Trustees of the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church, Princeton, N. J.; 3d Av, 846, w s, 5 years, 4½ per cent 32,500

PRICE, Moses, to Moses Levin; Forsyth St, 74, e s, 25x100, prior mtg $27,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,000

PUNCHARD, George, to Randolph Guggenheimer; 26th St, 525 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent, gold 3,750

REEDINGTON, Margaret A., to City Trust Company; 49th St, 112 West, 1 year, 4 per cent 2,500

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and another to Hyman Adelstein and another; Grand St, 458 and 460, installments, 10 months, 6 per cent, notes 5,000

RULLMAN, Caroline, to Louis de Gumoens; 82d St, 128 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 19,000

RUTH, Samuel J., and another to Mary W. Duttenhofer; 102d St, s s, 61 ft w of Park Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 22,500

SCOTT, George D., to Empire City Savings Bank; Montgomery Av, n w corner of 176th St, 1 year 5,000

SILBERBRIEN, Dora, to O. R. Kron; Lot 351, map of 370 choice lots of McGraw estate, near Van Nest Station, 2 years, 6 per cent 200

STABLER, Walter, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 39th St, 9 and 11 East, due Sept. 1, 1904 350,000

STABLER, Walter, to Cosmopolitan Realty Company; 39th St, 9 and 11 East, prior mtg $350,000, 2 years, 6 per cent.. 20,000

WILLIAMS, John T., to the Alliance Realty Company; Liberty St, 114 and 116; Cedar St, 119 and 121; Liberty St, 118, due Jan. 17, 1902, 6 per cent 50,000

YULE, John, to Gaston Worth; 142d St, 219 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 20,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Eugenia Wolf $2,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another, to the State Bank ..... Nominal

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another, to Carl Fischer 2,750

MEYER, George A., executor, to Henry Von L. Meyer ..... Nominal

MEYER, George A., executor, to George A. Meyer ..... Nominal

OGG, Marie L., to Horace M. Taber 3,500

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Frederic Wood 5,000

VANDERWALKER, George H., to Jessie Gillender 12,500

WALTER, Magdalena, to Jacob Schmitt and another 12,500

WHITE, Samuel V. D., to Knickerbocker Trust Company ..... Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

PARK AV AND 78TH ST, s w corner, 76.8x100; Washington Hydraulic Press Brick Company against estate of John Webb, owner; Webb Granite and Construction Company, contractor $630

PIER 17, North River; Thomas F. Smith against New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; John W. Fryer, contractor 42

7TH ST, 33; Thomas F. Smith against J. Hertz, owner; John W. Fryer, contractor 22

33D ST, 347 East; Thomas J. Mooney against Molle Katz and another, owners; Molle and Martin J. Katz, contractors.. 571

47TH ST, 122 West; John H. Shipway & Brother against Mohawk Realty Company, owner and contractor 2,125

47TH ST, 132 and 134 West; John A. Philbrick against Mohawk Realty Company, owner and contractor 278

101ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 200x100; Pelham Hod Elevating Company against Samuel Ginsberg, owner; Carlo Lucas, contractor 65

106TH ST, 402 East; Frank Luciano and another against Antonio Cerrito and Giuseppe Cerrito, owners and contractors 250

113TH ST, 38 and 40 West; Thomas F. Smith against Lewis & Rachlin, owners; John W. Fryer, contractor 93

141ST ST, 148 to 154 West; Thomas F. Smith against —— Schreiner, owner; John W. Fryer, contractor 175

150TH ST AND MOTT AV, n e corner; Thomas F. Smith against New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; John W. Fryer, contractor 155

BUILDING-LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 28, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 67TH ST, n w corner, 100.5x100; Joseph Hammershlag with George Daily and John A. Carlson 30,000

39TH ST, 9 and 11 East; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with Walter Stabler $30,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

Satisfied mechanic's liens filed yesterday:

BANK ST, 73; Crane Company against Elias Remmer, April 30, 1901 ..... $53

CHRISTOPHER ST, 135; Crane Company against Samuel D. Tomback and another, Aug. 27, 1901 73

LEWIS ST, e s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100; John Gass and another against Helena Feldman and another, Aug. 22, 1901, by bond 133

LUDLOW ST, 142; Mills, Clarke & Co. against Joseph Pholstein, Aug. 3, 1901.. 108

5TH ST, 624 and 626 East; Morris Levinson against Leonor Spellberger and another, Aug. 31, 1901, by bond 391

11TH ST, 229 East; Crane Company against Samuel D. Tomback and another, Aug. 29, 1901 98

15TH ST, 319 West; Crane Company against Samuel D. Tomback and another, Aug. 28, 1901 186

80TH ST, 228 to 234 East; Crane Company against Samuel D. Tomback and another, Aug. 24, 1901 87

82D ST, 105 West; George A. Huntel against Mary Calcord, April 22, 1901.... 23

106TH ST, 306 to 310 East; Crane Company against Samuel D. Tomback and another, Aug. 28, 1901 222

136TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 125x—; Louis Sessler against M. J. Egan, Aug. 24, 1901 1,350

Lis Pendens.

ELIZABETH ST, 90; Mutual Life Insurance Company against Mary C. Van Ranst and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moses & Morris.

LOTS 15, 16, and 17, Map 480 of Clason's Point, Bronx; Jacob Wick, Jr., against Clarkson C. Spears and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Zimmerman.

SOUTH ST, 80 and 81; Roger F. Sturgis and another against Charles I. Sturgis and another, (partition;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

125TH ST, s s, 279 ft e of Broadway, 107x100.11; Frederick Jackson and another against Stefano Greco and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. P. Fallon, Jr.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—ELIJAH C. KEYS, plaintiff, against THERESA KROMER or KRAMER, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Sylvester Kromer or Kramer, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward, (Borough of Bronx) of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Melrose Avenue, distant seventy-four feet four inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of said Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of said Melrose Avenue, twenty-seven feet; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, seventy-one feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Melrose Avenue, twenty-nine feet; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, thirty-eight feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Melrose Avenue, two feet; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street thirty-three feet to the easterly side of said Melrose Avenue, at the point and place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 14th, 1901.

ABRAHAM A. JOSEPH, Referee.

REUBEN MOSES & PELSDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. Address, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

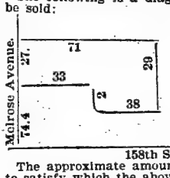

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $6,869.24 with interest thereon from September 9th, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $449.08, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $122.01 with interest.

Dated New York, September 14th, 1901.

ABRAHAM A. JOSEPH, Referee.

s16-2w3wM&Th&o7&8

Surrogate Notices.

BECKER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH BECKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 40 West 73d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next. Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1901. JOSEPH WILLIAM BECKER, CORNELIA DORETHEA BECKER, Executors. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap25-1aw6mTh

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A four-story private dwelling, lot 20x100, WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION FRIDAY,

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High-class cottages for sale or rent; prices according to location; easy terms; schools, churches, mail delivery, &c.; macadamized streets, flagged sidewalks, shade trees; gas, water, &c.; 28 minutes to foot of 34th St.; 40 minutes to City Hall, Manhattan.

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Our special for this week is a house at $4,000, containing parlor, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, five bedrooms, and bath, on plot 50x100; all improvements; terms to suit. John Dayton & Co., Broadway & 14th St., Murray Hill Station, Flushing, L. I.

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For Sale.—Farm, 163 acres, well improved, fertile soil, fine buildings, large barn; located on salt water; splendid fishing and oystering; $4,500. C. A. Johnson, Lackey, York Co., Va.

Brick factory, 42x125, four stories, Nyack-on-Hudson; 50-horse steam elevator; heated; shafting; extra land. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47, New York.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city; station 10 minutes. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

All country real estate our specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building.

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A FINE FACTORY PROPERTY AT WATERLOO, N. Y. FREE AND CLEAR, FOR MANHATTAN OR BROOKLYN BOROUGH EQUITY IN EXCHANGE. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

A plot of lots, including corner, on Cathedral Heights in exchange for business income property. James L. Libby, 7 Pine St. Telephone 1,297 Cortland.

Want residence Yonkers or vicinity for vacant Webster Av. lots; $7,000; builders' opportunity. Chesterfield, 650 3d Av.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

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Owners.—Send particulars of property for sale; desirable dwellings wanted below 90th St. Brill, 351 West 59th St.

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WEST 100TH ST.,

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

They are 20 feet front by 60 feet deep, with extension, having servants' stairs to fourth story. The houses have three bathrooms, with mosaic floors and tiled walls; rolled rimmed bathtubs, wash basins, shower baths, &c., of the latest designs.

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Attention!—560 to 566 West 183d St.—The only 2 private family houses in the city; all modern improvements; rapid transit station 181st St.; must sell; builder needs money. Apply on premises.

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$150,000

House, facing Lenox Library, open block, 70th or 71st Street, 25 feet extension. S. Osgood Pell & Co., 542 5th Av.

36th St., bet. Park and Lex.—16.8 wide; absolutely modern; 3 bathrooms, electricity, etc.; only $43,000. S. Osgood Pell & Co., 542 5th Av.

100x114; William's Bridge; $1,600; near White Plains Av.; trolley; great bargain; worth $2,500. Polak, 3,743 3d Av.

Cheapest two-family house in Bronx; $5,000; easy terms. Case, 979 East 169th St., or 42 West 128th St.

Jerome Av. corner, 25x163, 47 feet rear; bargain, $2,500, half cash. Sonneborn, Bedford Park, City.

53d Street, near 5th Av., open rear, 25 feet wide, very handsome. Apply to S. Osgood Pell & Co., 542 5th Av.

Madison Av., Near 39th Street.—25 ft. wide; $90,000. S. Osgood Pell, 542 5th Av.

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new modern stone houses; 30 minutes to Park Row; superior trolley and "L" service to ferries and all points of the city; beautiful in design; finish of the very best; all modern improvements; swell and square fronts; box stoops; foyer or sash doors; neighborhood restricted; prices low; terms to suit; send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. Brown, Owner, corner Flatbush Av. and Midwood St.

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Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

$2,275 buys 1,623 Atlantic, near Troy Av.; dwelling, 14 rooms, 3 sets improvements; perfect order; rent coming in is $17.00 per month, with parlor floor vacant, worth $10.00 more. Finch, on premises.

$2,150 buys 9-room house, two sets improvements; unoccupied; perfect order; 1,835 Dean St., near Buffalo Av.; mortgage $2,000, recently foreclosed. Finch, on premises.

Golden Opportunity.—Flatbush section, between East 3d and 2d Sts.; beautiful detached cottages; all improvements; will sell cheap. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St.

$1,975 buys 77 Rochester Av., near Pacific St.; for colored families; 9 rooms; two sets improvements; good repair; easy payments. Mr. Finch, on premises.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 86 trains daily; commutation 8c.; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Manaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

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High, dry Boulevard lots, fronting trolley. Near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont. WARRANTY CO., 115 Broadway.

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Half mile water front, South Bay; 250 acres; modern house, 30 rooms; fine location; price, $35,000; cheap; easy terms. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

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Fine residence, beautiful Freeport, $5,700, near water; choice building sites; particulars. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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Swift running passenger and freight elevators. Apply to agents.

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Store and front basement room at 131 Waverley Place to let; no liquor or tobacco; key at Renner Bros., 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

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Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year begins Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
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260 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

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College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year begins Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.
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STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
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Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers.
Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1880. Year book on request.
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Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

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A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students Prepared for all Colleges.
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Individual attention combined with class discipline.

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For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS.
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Boys prepared for the Colleges and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium.
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Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

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Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.

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22d year begins October 1st. One of the headmasters will be at the school daily during September.

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Boys from six to nine years.
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Kyle Military Institute, Flushing, L. I.; German-American boarding school for boys; no Summer vacation; admission at any time; pupils always under supervision; German mastered within a year.

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Kindergarten in French.
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Primary classes and kindergarten, 44 W. 58th St.

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Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c.
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Music by Shorthand.—Piano, voice, harmony; special offer, $2.00 month; September free. Carleton, 10 East 17th St.

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Piano, systematic instruction from beginning to perfection. Prof. Durege, 504 Carnegie Hall. Write for terms.

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COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, 57TH ST., BET. 6TH and 7th Avs.—Service honoring memory of martyred President Thursday, 11 A. M. Members British societies, Masonic lodges, and general public invited. Decorations and music appropriate. Addresses by Dr. MacArthur and others.

MEMORIAL SERVICE TO-DAY AT 11 o'clock, conducted by Dr. Madison C. Peters, at Sumner Av. Baptist Church, corner Sumner Av. and Decatur St., Brooklyn; public invited.

Broadway Tabernacle Church,

Broadway, cor. 34th St.
MEMORIAL SERVICE
at 2 P. M. Thursday.

SERVICES WILL BE HELD IN PLYMOUTH Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, September 22d, at 7:45 P. M., at the request of Rev. Dr. Hillis, Hon. S. V. White will address the meeting on "The Personality and Character of the Late President McKinley as Citizen, Statesman, and Friend."

SERVICES IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKlyn, will be conducted by Rev. N. D. Hillis, D. D., at 11 o'clock to-day. His theme will be "McKinley, an Exemplar of Manhood in Life and of Christlikeness in Death."

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St.—Services, 11 A. M.; address by the Rev. R. W. E. Merington.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St., Rev. R. Heber Newton, D. D., Rector.—Special memorial service Thursday, Sept. 19, at 11 A. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, WEST 71ST ST. AND Broadway.—Services Thursday at 10:30 A. M.; address by the Rev. W. Dudley Powers, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,

Fifth Av. and Tenth St.
Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
MEMORIAL SERVICE
11 A. M. Thursday, September 19th, 1901.
The Rector will officiate.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 57TH St., between 8th and 9th Avs.—Divine service in memory of the late President of the United States will be held on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,

MADISON AV. AND 44TH ST., THE REV. DAVID H. GREER, D. D., RECTOR.—A SERVICE IN MEMORY OF THE LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES WILL BE HELD IN THIS CHURCH THURSDAY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK. THE REV. DR. GREER WILL OFFICIATE.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT Square, N. Y., Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., Rector.—Special memorial service Thursday morning, Sept. 19, 11:30 o'clock; address by Rev. P. F. Sturges.

St. James's Church, Madison Av. and 71st St.
A MEMORIAL SERVICE
for the late President William McKinley will be held on Thursday, at 10:30 A. M.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, AMSTERDAM AV. and 100th St.—Memorial services Thursday, Sept. 19; holy communion, 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, 9 A. M.; special memorial service, with address, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; solemn musical service, 8 P. M.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL SERVICE AT St. Mark's Church, 10th St. and 2d Av., in memory of the late President of the United States, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THERE WILL BE A SERVICE, MEMORIAL of the late President McKinley, held in Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Thursday, Sept. 19th, at 3 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AVENUE AND 76TH Street.—Memorial services for the late President, William McKinley, will be held at this Temple, Thursday, September 19th, at 11 o'clock A.M.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, CORNER FIFTH AV. and 43d St.—Services in memory of the late President William McKinley will be held in the Temple Emanu-El on Thursday morning, Sept. 19, at 11 o'clock.

CALVARY CHURCH, 21st St. and 4th Av. Memorial services Thursday, 11 A. M. Preacher, the Rev. Dr. Parks. Orchestra of strings and drums. Lacey Baker at the organ.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 11 A. M. MEMORIAL SERVICE IN HONOR OF OUR MARTYR PRESIDENT, WILLIAM McKINLEY.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St.—Special McKinley memorial service, conducted by the pastor, Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston, at 11 A. M.; the public cordially invited.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE PRESIDENT'S proclamation a service of mourning and prayer will be held at 11 A. M. to-day in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, corner Madison Av. and 24th St. The public is invited.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St.—Memorial service Thursday morning, 11 o'clock. Rev. Dr. J. R. Duryee will officiate.

MEMORIAL SERVICES
will be held in the Collegiate Reformed Churches of New York
on Thursday, September 19th, at 11 A. M. in loving tribute to memory of the late PRESIDENT McKINLEY,
Conducted as follows:
At 2d Av. and 7th St. church, by Rev. Edward G. W. Meury.
At 29th St. and 5th Av. church, by Rev. David James Burrell, D. D.
At 48th St. and 5th Av. church, by Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D.
At West End Av. and 77th St. church, by Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, D. D.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner of 121st St., a memorial service in honor of President McKinley will be held at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, September 19. Address by the Rev. Pastor Merle St. C. Wright.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—Service of prayer and humiliation to-day at 11 A. M., conducted by Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—McKinley Memorial Exercises will be held at Carnegie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av., on Thursday, Sept. 19, at 11 o'clock A. M. Professor Felix Adler will deliver the address.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE. —Services in honor of our martyred President at eleven A. M. to-day.

Dentistry.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
Expression of mouth restored; the highest award for artificial teeth at World's Fair was granted Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th; continuous gum, gold and rubber plates; bridge work.

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10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS. COCKROACHES. — Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeitfuss, 60 Fulton St.

Poultry Plant—Ship birds to all parts of the world; $12,000 business; see engraving and details in New England Illustrated, postpaid. George H. Chapin, publisher, Boston.

Money loaned on all securities. Columbia Loan Co., 116 Nassau Street, Room 506. Lowest rates. Confidential.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Printing, noteheads, envelopes, $1.00 per thousand; cards, 50 cts. up. Yale Printing Co., 59 3d Av.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 303.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Sewing Machine sale; special bargains; second hand, $3 to $9; guaranteed two years; new, $9 to $30 cash, $20 to $35 at $2 down and 50c weekly. Machines exchanged and repaired. Everything at cut prices; bottle of oil, 5c.; needles, 20c. dozen; belts, 9c. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Buy direct from us and save canvassers' commission. Write, salesman will call. WESTERN UNION S. M. CO., 173 3d Av., between 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone, 4,020—18th St.

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$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

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Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged and repaired.
H. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423-John.

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All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

Credit.—Men's and boys' high-grade clothing, ready made and to order; ladies' and misses' suits, skirts, and waists; you will save money by doing business with us. Address Co-operative, M Box 136 Times.

CREDIT Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. GLOBE CREDIT WATCH CO., World Bldg., 144. Evenings: Up-Town Branch, 16 E. 125th St.

Lace Curtains.—Retailing at wholesale prices, Irish Points, Renaissance, Nottingham, Bobbinet and Muslin Ruffled. Sample room, 396 Broadway, New York Curtain Co.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths; Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

$20 TO $35—REMINGTON'S, SMITH'S, OTHERS; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

Typewriters all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry on weekly payments; lowest prices. Crown Watch and Jewelry Company, 9 Maiden Lane.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier, & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Flinn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

At Spencer's, 344 6th Av., opposite Adams's, umbrellas, parasols, canes made, recovered, repaired. Telephone 4229—18th.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

D. Theodore, 61 Ann St., dealer in all kinds of old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 62. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

For Sale.—Fast 37-foot naphtha launch; built to order; all conveniences; 8 feet 6 beam, 2 feet 6 draught; just right for Southern waters this Winter. Adolph Burdorf, owner, 138 West 37th St.

Gasoline Engines, Marine and Automobile purposes; prices exceptionally reasonable. Call or write, Arthur Mosier, 270 West St.

Sixty-five-foot cruising twin screw naphtha yacht will be sold cheap for cash. C. Keller, Post Office Box 5, Station A.

For Sale—New tugboat Hull, length 105 ft., with house complete. Jas. Hughes, 1 Broadway.

For Sale or Exchange.—36-foot open electric yacht. W. T. C., Room 19, 229 Broadway.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free. EDGAR TATE & COMPANY, REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2136 Cortlandt.

Lawyers.

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THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Judgments, notes, claims, foreign estates traced and collect on percentage. Lawyer, Box 123 Times.

Furs.

FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
REMODELED AND REPAIRED.
GREEN, 59 WEST 21ST ST.

Wanted to Purchase.

Single books and complete libraries bought at highest prices. Davis' Bookstore, 35 West 42d.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK K. FAIRCHILD, JOSEPH C. HARRIS, and CHARLES I. PATTERSON, Bankrupts.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts: Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold under the direction of the Trustee in Bankruptcy, at public auction, by Jacob Shaffer, Trustee, at his office, No. 207 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 2d day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day. A general description of said property is as follows: One hundred shares of the Boston & Texas Copper Co., a bond and mortgage, and certain promissory notes, further particulars of which can be had from the Trustee upon application. The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Dated New York, September 19th, 1901.
MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 40 Exchange Place, New York City, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS APPLE, Bankrupt.—No. 4,074.

To the creditors of Morris Apple of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Morris Apple was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 17th, 1901.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.
REMARKABLE
PIANO OFFERS
HARMONY PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
IRVING PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
BURNHAM PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
MAYERS PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS $155.

$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN, COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

PEASE PIANOS

128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,

81 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 16TH STREET.
Handsome upright $115, another $135, squares $20 upward; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy terms; pianos exchanged; new pianos rented.

PIANO BARGAINS.

$175 Beautiful Upright Pianos, slightly used, but in good condition and fully guaranteed. PAYMENTS ONLY $6 MONTHLY.
TWAY PIANO CO., 94 5TH AVE., N. Y.

Steinway, Weber, Gabler, and other high-grade piano bargains; new pianos, $150 upward, exchanged and rented; rent allowed if purchased; easy payments. O. W. Wuertz, 1,518 3d Av., near 86th St.; open evenings.

PIANOS TO RENT

Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER, Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
25 East 14th St., N. Y.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" Wise. STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Upright, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 106 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

$75 —BEAUTIFUL upright, Steinway, great sacrifice; rents $3. BIDDLE'S, 7 E. 14th St

Fine upright piano, $170, $6 monthly; rent, $3. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

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20c. per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

HOTEL EARLINGTON

New and Absolutely Fireproof.
ORCHESTRA. EUROPEAN PLAN. PALM ROOM.
27TH STREET, WEST,
NEAR BROADWAY,
centre of shopping and amusement district. The most central and accessible location in the city, combined with quiet and refined surroundings.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

Sherman Square Hotel,

BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

Sevillia Apartment Hotel

117 West 58th St.
Three apartments of one to four rooms, $500 to $1,100. Absolutely fire-proof. No wooden floors. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply. First-class restaurant service.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
FALL SEASON, 1901.
TH

GOV. ODELL ON THE MAYORALTY SITUATION

Satisfied that Victory Is Attainable Unless Mistakes Are Made.

The Acts of Devery, the Governor Declares, Have Thoroughly Aroused the People.

Gov. Odell was at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday, where he was seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. Discussing the Mayoralty situation in answer to questions, he said:

"In my opinion it should be no difficult matter for the anti-Tammany forces to win, provided they agree upon the right kind of a man. But their nominee must be a strong man, and one who enjoys the confidence of the community. I am satisfied with relation to the outcome if the anti-Tammany conferrees do not make any mistakes.

"Matters are progressing much as I expected they would. The police problem is working itself out, and the situation is so clear that there ought to be no mistake. The acts of Devery have thoroughly aroused the people, who see they have the remedy in their hands, and they ought to use it. The proper instrument through which to use it is all that is necessary. There has, thus far, been no reason why I should interfere and remove the Police Commissioner.

"The people thus far have not had the opportunity to exercise the power of removal under the new act, and until they refuse to exercise their prerogative I should not interfere. I have heard all about Devery's alleged intemperate language and his conduct generally. The people understand the situation as well as I do, and it seems to me that they will do their duty. It is for the voters of New York to say whether they desire a pure or a corrupt Police Department."

"Have you seen President Roosevelt?"

"I have," replied the Governor, "and we had several conversations. I believe President Roosevelt will give the people an excellent Administration."

"What is there in the report of the illness of Senator Platt?"

"Mr. Platt became dizzy," the Governor replied, "and some thought he was on the verge of fainting. But he recovered quickly, and when I left him last night he was certainly in good spirits and apparently in good health."

"Did Senator Platt see President Roosevelt?"

"Only to shake hands with him," was the Governor's answer.

Gov. Odell said he had very much enjoyed his inspection of the canals. He was amused at the statement published in some of the newspapers that he had had a yacht specially built to make the trip on which he could eat, sleep, and promenade.

"Why," remarked the Governor, "it was a mere cockleshell, in which one could hardly stand erect in the cabin. We slept ashore every night.

"I gained much interesting information which I hope will be of value," he continued. "You, of course, have heard of the story of the mill by the dam site, but I found few mills by a dam site. All along the canals there is a scarcity of factories."

The Governor was asked concerning the truth of reports that he hoped next year to make the record of having no State tax. He declined to discuss that subject, but his manner indicated that he believes he will be the first Governor of New York who can say to the people that no State tax is necessary.

The Governor left for Newburg yesterday afternoon, and will remain there until Sunday. Then he will go to Albany.

Gov. Odell said that in his next message to the Legislature he will strongly urge the enactment of measures to wipe out anarchy and expel Anarchists in this State.

MR. FLINT'S STATEMENT.

Commercial Interests Involving Those of Others Forbid His Consideration of Mayoralty Candidacy.

Charles R. Flint last evening sent the following statement concerning his reported candidacy for the Mayoralty nomination by the fusionists to Col. Willis L. Ogden, Chairman of the Anti-Tammany Conference Committee on Nominations:

"It has come to my knowledge that my name is being considered in connection with the nomination of a fusion candidate for the Mayoralty and that the matter may be disposed of at a meeting of the General Conference to be held this afternoon or evening.

"The honor of leading in a movement toward a better and higher municipal administration of a great city like New York, involving the highest welfare of so many people, might well be gratifying to any one, and a citizen's duty, when called on, would under most circumstances be quite clear. But in my own case the commercial interests to which I am committed, and in which so many others besides myself are largely interested, are so important and exacting that it is impossible for me to consider the acceptance of any such nomination at the present time.

"Under the circumstances it is my duty to send you this prompt notification, and I beg that those of your committee who desire my nomination will consider this decision as unalterable."

MR. CROKER'S VISITORS.

Tammany Leader Refuses to Discuss the Choice of Seth Low by Anti-Tammany Bodies.

Richard Croker was informed last evening that the result of the conferences of the anti-Tammany organizations was the selection of Seth Low as the probable nominee for Mayor. Mr. Croker smiled, but refused to discuss the matter.

There were a number of delegations at the Democratic Club. Charles Wissell, the defeated Tammany representative of Queens County, had a talk with Mr. Croker, and he claimed that Councilman Cassidy's friends had won in the primaries by fraud. He said that there would be a contest. Senator McCarren of Brooklyn also held a long conference with Mr. Croker. The Tammany leader declined to discuss the victory of Councilman Foley over the Divver forces in the Second District.

Among those who called at the Democratic Club yesterday were Commissioner Keating, Commissioner Lantry, Commissioner Nagle, Mayor Van Wyck, Senator John Fox, Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, John F. Carroll, Vernon M. Davis, Councilman Frank J. Goodwin, Commissioner Dalton, James J. Martin, and Thomas J. Dunn.

THE ASSEMBLY SITUATION.

Republicans Fear They Will Lose Members in This County.

The possibilities are very strong that the Republicans will lose some members of Assembly in this county at the next election.

Dr. Nelson H. Henry, the only Republican who has frequently carried the Fifth District by small pluralities, will not be a candidate this Fall. It is practically certain that he will be appointed Adjutant General on Jan. 1, 1902. He is not eligible until that date because of his being a member of the Legislature.

In the Eighth District there is much doubt that Charles S. Adler will again be a candidate. No other Republican can carry the district, it is admitted. The friends of Mr. Adler want him to run for Sheriff on the anti-Tammany ticket.

The renomination of John A. Weekes, Jr., in the Twenty-fifth District will, it is declared, invite disaster there. He is not a resident of the district, and many Republicans declare they will not support him. The danger of the loss of an Assemblyman in the Twenty-fifth has been called to the attention of Gov. Odell.

Nominated for the Assembly.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The Democratic Assembly Convention at Corning to-day nominated Dr. William M. Fulkerson of Prattsburg for the Assembly.

NO BOULEVARD FOR THE BRONX

Board of Public Improvements Rescinds a Resolution for Spending $2,000,000 to Build It.

After a warm discussion the Board of Public Improvements, which met yesterday, rescinded a $2,000,000 plan for improvements in the Borough of the Bronx. At a previous meeting it was voted to build the Eastern Boulevard from Westchester Creek to the Bronx River. After the plan was approved Mayor Van Wyck and Controller Coler took the subject under consideration. It was decided that there were many other improvements much more needed than the Eastern Boulevard plan.

Mayor Van Wyck made it clear to several of the members at yesterday's session that the resolution approving the plan should be rescinded. Controller Coler also advised that this be done. Commissioner Dalton of the Water Supply Department moved to rescind the resolution, and Commissioner of Bridges Shea said:

"I agree with Mr. Dalton. I think there are improvements of more vital interest to the city which should be carried through now."

These statements caused President Louis Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx to protest.

"That is the way the people of the Bronx district are always being put off when they ask for public improvements. I want to remind Commissioner Shea that his department is preparing to spend $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 for new bridges, and that some other people outside of Brooklyn should be given a chance. I never interfered with any of the public improvements for Brooklyn, and I want to remind the members of that."

"There is no intention of interfering on my part," said Commissioner Shea. "It was thought that some other work should be done first."

"I suppose the Bronx people want more water," said Commissioner Dalton.

President Haffen made a speech arraigning his colleagues in the board and enumerated improvements that should have been made, such as more water, new schools, and the proposed boulevard. In ending he said:

"I don't see why any more bridges should be built across the East River. I know the Bronx needs more water, but what we need most is the opening of the Eastern Boulevard."

A vote was taken then and the resolution to build the Eastern Boulevard was rescinded.

The board then adjourned "out of respect to the memory of President McKinley."

PLANS FOR TUNNEL RELIEF.

Board of Health Grants New York Central Extension of Time for Presenting Them.

Upon the application of Charles C. Paulding of the legal department of the New York Central Railroad, and a nephew of Senator Chauncey M. Depew, the Board of Health yesterday granted the company an extension of two weeks in the time for presenting their plans for the improvements of the unsanitary conditions in the Park Avenue tunnel, which have been declared dangerous to life and health.

The plans were to have been presented yesterday, but Mr. Paulding pleaded with President Sexton that the work is of such a stupendous character that it had been found impossible to complete them. They were in conference for a long time when Mr. Sexton granted the request, his action being ratified at a full meeting of the board later in the day.

POLITICIAN LOSES HIS OFFICE.

Lawrence Gresser Helped to Beat Richard Croker's Man and Was Removed.

Commissioner Dalton of the Water Supply Department yesterday notified Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply Lawrence Gresser of the Borough of Queens that his services were no longer required. Mr. Gresser has had entire charge of the water supply of the Borough of Queens. He lived at Glendale.

In politics he was a lieutenant of Joseph Bermel, who led the forces in Newtown in opposition to Charles Wissell, who was Richard Croker's candidate for leader of Queens County. It was said yesterday that the removal of Mr. Gresser was the first result of the primary elections, in which the followers of Councilman Cassidy won a victory over the man wanted by Mr. Croker as leader.

Tax Books Delivered to Tax Receiver.

At noon yesterday the tax books were delivered to Receiver of Taxes Austen, and under the decision of the Supreme Court all taxes become a lien on the property after the delivery of the rolls. An extra force of temporary clerks was put to work yesterday, and before the end of the week more will be employed.

KILLED BY RUNAWAY TEAM.

Henry Stern, Who Tried to Stop It to Save School Children Was Thrown Beneath the Wheels.

While attempting to stop a team of runaway horses yesterday afternoon Harry Stern, thirty-eight years old, of 112 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, was run over and killed. Herman Lutherberg, a coal cart driver, employed by Ernst Brothers of One Hundred and Ninth Street and the East River, was delivering coal in Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventh Street, when his team took fright at a passing elevated train and bolted. They turned into One Hundred and Seventh Street, and started east at a furious gallop. The street was crowded with children, who scattered in all directions screaming and causing a great commotion.

Stern was on the stoop of his home at the time, and seeing the horses coming and the danger to the children dashed into the street and caught the bridle of one of the horses. He was jerked off his feet, and was dragged for half a block, when his hold was broken and he fell under the wheels of the heavy wagon, which passed over his chest. He was picked up unconscious by Policeman Evans of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. Dr. Slavin, who was summoned from Harlem Hospital, found Stern had received severe internal injuries. He died while under examination. The runaway team was stopped soon afterward.

TWO DRUGGISTS ON TRIAL.

Accused of Letting Unlicensed Employes Compound Prescriptions.

Henry Belnfield, a druggist whose store is at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street, and Paul Langefeldt, another druggist, who keeps at 407 Tenth Avenue, were arraigned in the West Side Police Court yesterday by Thomas E. Conway, an Inspector for the State Board of Pharmacists, on the charge of permitting prescriptions to be compounded by unlicensed and unregistered employes.

They were accused by a woman detective of the board, who said she had obtained a prescription under such circumstances at Beinfield's store, on July 27, and another on Aug. 5, when she also obtained one at Langefeldt's. Beinfield, who was bitter over his arrest, declared that the prescriptions had been put up under his own supervision. Langefeldt admitted his guilt. Magistrate Meade held them in $100 bail on each charge for trial in the Court of Special Sessions.

THE TEUTONIC AT QUARANTINE.

Passengers' Friends Disappointed at the Delay in Docking.

The White Star liner Teutonic, which was sighted at Fire Island at 4:50 last evening, anchored for the night upon reaching Quarantine three and a half hours later. This was a great disappointment to the friends of the passengers, who, despite the storm, had gone to the pier on the North River front.

The steamship brought in all 1,281 passengers, of which number 471 are in the cabin. Among the latter are Sir Henry W. Burdett, W. B. Allen, J. P. Archer, Mrs. P. D. Armour, Jr., Richard T. H. Banks, Edgar Bernhard, J. Coleman Drayton, W. A. Coleman Drayton, Marshall Field, H. K. Knapp, E. H. Lemare, A. P. Raili, A. F. Fohaussler, Gen. G. H. Shields, J. W. Todd, Capt. B. Roche Kelly, and Lady Newborough. The latter comes here to attend the international yacht races, and expected to join her husband, who left Southampton on his yacht Fedora, on this side of the Atlantic. He met a storm on the way over, and the Fedora, with her decks badly sprung, was forced a few days since to put in at St. Michael's in the Azores for repairs.

W. Bourke Cockran was said to have left England on the Teutonic, but his name did not appear on the list of passengers given out at Quarantine.

JONES TRIED TO KILL HIMSELF.

Valet Accused of Murdering His Employer, W. M. Rice, Twice Tried to Commit Suicide.

News was received at the District Attorney's office yesterday of two desperate attempts to commit suicide made Tuesday night by Charles F. Jones, valet to W. M. Rice, and one of the alleged conspirators in the murder of his employer. Jones, since the hearing in the forgery case of Lawyer Patrick, his alleged partner in the crime, has been confined at 200 West Forty-fourth Street, a private sanitarium. There he has been closely watched by two policemen who, knowing that Jones had once attempted suicide, were warned not to lose sight of him for a moment.

On Tuesday night, while the two policemen were with Jones, he suddenly seized a bottle containing a tonic which stood on a table and dashed it against an iron radiator which stood in the room, reducing it to bits. He then seized one of the pieces of broken glass and began hacking at his throat. The guards were upon him in an instant, and wrenched the glass away from him before he had had time seriously to injure himself.

Jones then threw himself upon the bed, and his guards thought him asleep. He lay on the bed face downward for a time, and then suddenly glancing up at the head of the bed, he was seized with a new idea for committing suicide. The bed is an iron one, and the upright bars at the head are less than a foot apart.

Grasping two of these bars, Jones drew himself upward, forcing his head between two of the upright bars, which held his head fast. Then by a quick, muscular effort he attempted to throw his body over the head of the bed, a movement which, if successful, would have broken his neck. The two policemen were too near the bed, however. Both sprang to the bedside and interposed their arms in such a manner as to prevent Jones from carrying out his intention. The valet then gave up the attempt at suicide and lay back on the bed in a state of physical and mental collapse.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan refused yesterday to give the names of the policemen in attendance upon Jones. He said that Jones was quiet yesterday, and that no further attempts on his life were expected from him. Nevertheless more guards have been put about his bedside, and hereafter he will be more closely watched night and day.

WITNESSES AGAINST DEVERY.

Their Examination by the Prosecution —Commissioner Murphy's Statement Regarding Police Trials.

Assistant District Attorney Gans spent a large part of yesterday morning in examining witnesses in the case of Deputy Police Commissioner William S. Devery, arrested on Tuesday, charged with neglect of duty and oppression, and in getting the case in shape for the hearing before Justice Jerome on Wednesday next. The larger number of affidavits secured were sworn to by persons who were present at the first trial of Policeman Edward O'Neill. Mr. Gans stated that the testimony of these witnesses was similar to that already published. The names were withheld.

Stenographer Pagan was summoned from Police Headquarters early in the day and was closely examined by Mr. Gans as to just how many of the statements made by Mr. Devery were not placed in the minutes.

Commissioner Murphy, in discussing the arrest of Deputy Commissioner Devery; said that he had not heard from the Deputy Commissioner since last Saturday, and knew nothing about the proceedings in the Criminal Courts Building, except what he had read in the newspapers. In the course of the interview he made the statement that if to-day had not been set apart out of respect to the memory of President McKinley he personally would have presided at the trials at Police Headquarters.

The Commissioner was asked if he had received any communication from the District Attorney.

"Not in relation to anything but official business," he said.

"Have you received anything in relation to the charges brought against Deputy Commissioner Devery?"

"No. Nothing of that kind. Other matters."

"Can you say anything about the political phase of the police situation? Does Mr. Croker figure in it?"

"I don't know. I haven't seen Mr. Croker.

"Now that Deputy Commissioner Devery has been arrested, will you suspend him?"

"I will tell you after I have heard from the District Attorney's office. I don't know anything more about it to-day than I did yesterday except what the newspapers tell me."

OUT OF WORK, KILLED HERSELF

Woman Who Rode in Bicycle Races for Fat Women Drank Carbolic Acid.

Unable to get employment at her usual occupation as a participant in fat women's bicycle races at shows, or to get any other work, Mrs. Mary Muller, who weighed 300 pounds or more, committed suicide Tuesday night by swallowing carbolic acid in the tenement 109 Second Street, where she had for some time lived on the charity of poor neighbors. Although the police report her age as forty-nine, those in the house said she was nearly sixty. She was well educated and a native of Vienna. She had had two husbands, but had been a widow for two years, when she adopted bicycle riding as a means of support.

Mrs. Muller returned from a Summer tour of cheap museums with $40 saved, which she soon exhausted. She said she had a niece named Schaeffer, a nurse in the family of Prof. Jacobi of West Thirty-fourth Street, and had quarreled with her, and this added to her melancholy. When a woman in the house took a cup of coffee to her room yesterday morning she was unable to gain admission, and called Policeman Block of the Fifth Street Station, who forced the door and found that she had been dead for hours with the poison bottle by her side.

DOG OWNERSHIP DENIED.

Men and Women Make Strange Pleas When Arraigned for Failure to Pay License Fees.

Sixteen men and six women were arraigned before Recorder Stanton in Hoboken yesterday charged with failure to pay the required license fee on dogs they own. Most of them denied that they owned the dogs credited to them, and said they belonged to boarders. These persons were notified to see that the owners paid the fee, and in default they were instructed that they must no longer harbor the dogs. Herman Brockstedt of 317 Willow Avenue said he had no dog.

"As soon as I saw the Inspector coming to my house," said Mr. Brockstedt, "I told my dog to go out. He went away and never came back."

Adolph Brett of 602 Newark Street, said that two dogs alleged to be his property were merely "table boarders." When asked what he meant he said the owner of the dogs lived in Jersey City, and sent the animals to his house to be fed.

The defendants were allowed a week in which to furnish evidence that they did not own the dogs found on their premises.

LAWYER FACES JAIL SENTENCE.

Must Pay $1,213.09 to Executor of J. R. Everett Estate or Be Imprisoned.

Surrogate George B. Abbott of Brooklyn made an order yesterday requiring Robert J. Shadbolt, an attorney, to restore the sum of $1,213.09 belonging to the estate of the late Thomas R. Everett, to the executor, Robert P. Everett, or go to jail for contempt of court. The matter has been in litigation for two years, and has been carried to the Court of Appeals. On the final decree Mr. Shadbolt was allowed by Surrogate Abbott $340 in full for his services, but he afterward claimed $155 additional for costs.

The money involved is in the hands of the Williamsburg Trust Company, but is deposited in the name of Mr. Shadbolt. Surrogate Abbott to-day ordered Mr. Shadbolt to indorse the certificate of deposit over to the executor of the estate or to go to jail forthwith. Mr. Shadbolt has a suit pending against the estate to recover $. for professional services.

A Skipper's Private Menagerie.

The skipper of the British bark Acacia, which is now in port discharging cocoanuts from Central America, has a private menagerie in his boat. The collection consists of a baby Central America deer, named Hezekiah, five green parrots, four sea turtles, and a remarkably intelligent dog of New York ancestry that rejoices in the name of Prince Solomon. The skipper is very jealous of his pets, and intrusts their safety to the care of a big West Indian sailor named Watts.

SECOND DISTRICT QUIET

Foley and Divver Adherents Fraternize After the Struggle.

Ex-Judge Divver Says He May Abandon Politics—Statement of Superintendent McCullagh.

The Second Assembly District was quiet yesterday. Mr. Foley's saloon, in Centre Street, was the Mecca of a few of his supporters, who cherished the hope that their parched throats might be comforted gratuitously. They found, however, that the place was run on strictly business principles. The fighting spirit of the day before had died out, and Foleyites and Divverites fraternized.

"It's a way we Tammanyites have," said one of Mr. Foley's henchmen; "fight among ourselves to-day and to-morrow get back to back to meet the common enemy. Contest? Nonsense; Foley's got what he started for and Divver's done with it. What did it cost? A pile—$30,000 to $40,000 in all. But just note that for every dollar Divver spent 'Big Tom' paid out ten. It'll teach Divver, if he's in the service yet, to keep out of Park Row cafés, distribute his patronage among his constituents, and be around so that he can be found when he's wanted."

Mr. Divver was at his Madison Street home Tuesday night. He was in Park Row at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

"I repeat," he said, "what I stated last night. I was beaten by fraud. Let it go at that. I'm going to lose no sleep over it. I and my folks go back to Cedarhurst to-day. Nobody could beat that game yesterday. I'm not going to make a move in the way of contest. After all, I'm not sorry. I'll be relieved of the trouble that always comes to a leader, and it's not impossible that I may get out of politics."

Mr. Foley shared in the festivities that followed the announcement of the result of the primary election, and then went to his Harlem home. He was at his saloon at 9 o'clock yesterday to find that his troubles as a leader had begun, as a large number of constituents had assembled in Centre Street to learn what there was in store for them. In the afternoon Mr. Foley attended a meeting of the Municipal Council. Talking of the events of Tuesday, he spoke of his opponent's limitations as a tactician. He met the charge of fraud on his side by saying:

"Judge Divver imported hundreds of men into the district, and colonized on a large scale. The men permitted him to pay for their rooms and board, and, having ascertained the merits of the fight, they turned around and voted for me. That's about all there is to the charges Divver makes that we brought men into the district. He's beaten and sore, and so, I suppose, can say what he pleases. He called me a carpetbagger, when it was known that I had voted in the district for a quarter of a century, and he has lived at Cedarhurst, L. I., for the last five years.

"Of course I am happy over the victory—happy chiefly because Divver has been beaten, because he deserved to be."

John McCullagh, State Superintendent of Elections, was busy yesterday in selecting his force of deputies for the Fall election. It will number 800 men. He declined for reasons that he said were good to fully discuss violations of law in the Second Assembly District on Tuesday.

"I am," he said, "guided in the matter of primary elections by Section 41, Title 5, of the Penal Code. I shall, of course, investigate what went on yesterday, and if there is warrant for it and a strong prospect of success act if a complaint is put before me. Such a condition does not now exist. I have certainly not been idle. But I consider that all proper interests will be better served by my making use of whatever information has or may come to me concerning the primary elections of yesterday for the November election instead of wasting time—valuable just now because I am forming my staff—in investigating conditions when those who were foes yesterday are friends to-day, and ready to force issues in the interest of the Tammany ticket and stand together to cover up each other's rascality. In other words, while I am not about to act action will be taken if there is substantial ground for it.

"I am, I should add, more than satisfied with the result in the Second Assembly District. I mean to say that the action I took in getting out 200 warrants had such a deterrent effect that at least 2,000 votes were lost to the rival candidates for the leadership."

Edward Burgis and William Barrett, followers of Divver, were held for examination by Magistrate Olmsted in the Centre Street Police Court on a charge of having attempted to vote illegally. They were taken into custody at the polling place at 56 East Broadway, where their arrest was caused by Henry Raphael, who charged that they did not live at 37 Henry Street, the address they gave.

NO AID FOR INJURED MAN.

Hospital Authorities Accused by Police in the Case of a Victim of a Grave Accident.

Andrew Standinger, a life-saver employed by Otto Oppermann at the foot of Eighty-fourth Street and North River, while on his way home last night was run down by a freight train at Eighty-third Street. His left leg was cut off and his right arm was broken.

Policeman O'Brien of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station telephoned to the Roosevelt Hospital for an ambulance, but they said there that their motor ambulance had just returned from a trip, and they did not have enough power to make another trip. A second ambulance is always kept in readiness for special cases, but the hospital authorities, the police allege, refused to send this out.

The policeman then telephoned to the Presbyterian Hospital and to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, but they both refused to send an ambulance, as the scene of the accident was outside of the district which they were assigned to cover.

Finally, despairing of getting an ambulance Sergt. Churchill of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station sent the patrol wagon in charge of Policeman Townsend, and the injured man was taken to Roosevelt Hospital and placed in the accident ward. His injuries were attended to as soon as he arrived there, but the physicians said that the man would probably die from the loss of blood. He was over an hour and a half after the time of the accident before he was taken to the hospital.

The Roosevelt Hospital was called up on the telephone late last night, and the man who answered the call said that there were two electric ambulances and one horse ambulance at the hospital, but that when the summons came in it was found that one of the electric ambulances was broken, the other had just returned from a call and did not have enough power to make the trip to Eighty-third Street and back, and the horse had lost a shoe and hence the horse ambulance could not be sent.

The man said further that they tried to call up the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station for the purpose of asking them to bring the injured man to the hospital in the patrol wagon, but that they were shut off by the operator at Police Headquarters, and could not make the request.

J. Bruce Ismay Returns to England.

J. Bruce Ismay, one of the owners of the White Star Line of steamships, and Hon. W. J. Pirrie of the shipbuilding firm of Harland & Wolff of Belfast, the builders of the White Star steamers, who recently came over on the Celtic to get an idea as to how that vessel worked, sailed for home on the Oceanic yesterday morning. As to whether the line would have built a vessel larger than the Celtic, Mr. Ismay said, depended on the channel improvements here. He ridiculed the report that the White Star Line had been purchased by J. Pierpont Morgan. A statement that the company contemplated the establishment of a line to the moon, he said, would be about as true as the reported sale.

State Commerce Convention at Buffalo.

All commercial bodies of this State are invited to attend the third annual State Commerce Convention, to be held in the Board of Trade Building of Buffalo, beginning at 10:30 in the morning of Oct. 16. The object of the meeting is to consider matters relating to manufacture and commerce, and the laws and usages of business. Each organization having twenty members may send a delegate, and those of greater membership have privileges of more representatives according to a fixed scale.

Stores closed to-day.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS ARE NOT TENEMENTS.

Magistrate Pool Decides a Novel Point of Law—A Bachelor Is Not a Family.

"Are Bachelor Apartment Houses Tenements?" was the question which Magistrate Pool was called upon to decide in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon, and, after listening to the arguments of the attorneys on both sides for an hour, he came to the conclusion that they are not.

Inspector McGee of the Building Department arrested two men at the Alpine apartment house yesterday afternoon and arraigned them in the Jefferson Market Court. The charge was that they had violated the tenement house law in that they had made extensive alterations in the building without getting a permit. The attorneys for the defendants argued that a permit was unnecessary, as the Alpine was not a tenement. The Magistrate looked up the law, which defined a tenement as any house which is occupied by three or more families who do their own cooking on the premises.

The Magistrate held that so far as the cooking is concerned the law applies to the Alpine, as he knows it to be a fact that practically every bachelor in New York gets his own breakfast in his rooms, but he was of the opinion that bachelors could hardly be termed families, and therefore the law had not been violated, and the prisoners were discharged.

The two men arrested gave their names as Frank Nute of 134 West Thirty-fourth Street, the architect who was in charge of the alterations which were being made in the building, and Daniel Mitchell, a carpenter employed on the work.

SHARPSHOOTERS KILLED BOY.

While They Were Practicing at Sulzer's Harlem River Park a Bullet Struck Him in the Side.

Henry Wohlgemuth, thirteen years old, was shot and instantly killed yesterday while watching the New York Independent Schuetzen Corps at target practice at Sulzer's Harlem River Park. Who fired the fatal shot is a mystery, but the police arrested Capt. Herman Webber, a wine merchant of 141 Third Avenue, who commanded the corps.

The shooting took place at 2 o'clock. Young Wohlgemuth, whose father is a bartender in the park, had been watching the practice and started to walk away. He followed a path that led toward the target end of the range. Suddenly he threw up his hands and fell to the ground.

He was picked up by members of the corps, who discovered blood flowing from the boy's right side. A hurry call was sent to Harlem Hospital, and when Dr. Slevin arrived he found that the bullet had entered the boy's right side just under the armpit and that death probably had been instantaneous. The father of the boy arrived on the scene about the same time that Dr. Slevin did, and when he discovered that it was his son his despair was pitiful.

The tragedy did not dampen the ardor of the would-be sharpshooters, who continued their practice until the arrival of Policeman Pinau of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, who placed Capt. Webber under arrest and promptly put a stop to all further practice. It was impossible to tell who had fired the shot, as there were several men at the range at the same time.

When arraigned in the Harlem Police Court, Capt. Webber was remanded on parole to await the action of the Coroner. It is believed by those who witnessed the accident that a bullet fired by one of the corps struck a nail in the fence and glanced off, striking the boy. Coroner Zucca gave a permit for the removal of the body.

GEORGE M'CARTHY'S DIVORCE.

Jersey City Man Probably Will Get It as the Master in Chancery Reports in Favor of It.

Otto Crouse, Master in Chancery, Jersey City, who heard the evidence in the divorce suit of George McCarthy against his wife, Anna Kerr McCarthy, yesterday reported to Chancellor Magie at Trenton in favor of granting the decree asked for.

Mr. McCarthy, who is President of the Hudson County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, lives in Jersey City. Four years ago, while acting as press agent for the Herald Square Theatre, he married Mrs. Anna Kerr, an actress. They lived together but a short time, Mrs. McCarthy declining to make her home in Jersey City.

About a year ago McCarthy appeared at his wife's home in New York, and she caused his arrest, charging that he had attempted to shoot her. The case was dropped, however, husband and wife becoming reconciled. They separated again a month later. Suit was brought for absolute divorce. Mrs. McCarthy offered no defense.

BRIDE DRANK CARBOLIC ACID.

Preferred Death to Being Separated from Her Foster Mother.

Mrs. Nellie McNeil, nineteen years old, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid at the home of her foster mother, Mrs. Behler, at 29 Vandewater Street last evening. She was missed by Mrs. Behler and after a search her body was found dead in the bathroom.

Up to a week ago, when she was married, Mrs. McNeil made her home with her foster mother, to whom she was devoted. After her marriage she went to live at 41 Rose Street. She, however, did not seem contented there and spent most of her time at Mrs. Behler's. Two days ago her husband suggested that they take a trip to the Pan-American Exposition. The young woman demurred at first, alleging that she could not bear to leave her foster mother. Later, however, she seemed to become reconciled to the idea and said no more on the subject.

Last evening she left home and went to her foster mother's. She had been there but a short time when she killed herself.

HORSE POISON CASE FAILS.

District Attorney Unable to Bring Crime Home to Luckman.

Meyer Luckman of 84 Chrystie Street was discharged by Magistrate Pool in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon after the failure of an effort on the part of Assistant District Attorney Gans to prove that he was responsible for the poisoning of two horses belonging to Max Greenfelder of 55 Rutgers Street.

The District Attorney took up the charges against Luckman after receiving numerous complaints of the poisoning of horses on the east side. He was unable to prove, however, that poison had been administered to Greenfelder's horses through the agency of Luckman.

Sale of Water Company Set Aside.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker has granted an order setting aside the sale of the New York and Westchester Water Company under foreclosure proceedings brought by the Central Trust Company of New York.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Our Stores Are Closed To-Day

JEALOUS, SHOT HIMSELF.

Hugo Mellman, a Cook, Fired a Bullet Into His Mouth and May Die.

Jealousy is believed to have caused Hugo Mellman, forty years old, a cook, to fire a revolver into his mouth at his home, 31 First Street, some time Tuesday night. His wife, Bertha Mellman, the janitress of the tenement, slept in the lower part of the building and he near the roof. This arrangement was due to his habit of taking a big razor-edged carving knife to bed with him, and because he would fly into a paroxysm of rage if he knew that his wife spoke even casually to another man. When she went to give him his breakfast yesterday she found him in bed with blood and powder stains all about his mouth. She made a cup of coffee in his kitchen and drank it to restore her nerves, she says, and then called the neighbors and Policeman Hackett of the Fifth Street Station.

She told the policeman what a desperate character the would-be suicide was, so he advanced upon the bed with revolver drawn and told the wounded man he would shoot him if he moved. In the bed beside Mellman were found the carving knife and also the revolver. Dr. Rodgers took him to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance, saying he would probably die. The bullet was found to have lodged in his neck.

Mrs. Mellman said that three years ago her husband had tried to kill himself twice within a fortnight by swallowing paris green, but she had discovered the attempt each time and saved his life by emetics and saved him from arrest by keeping silence. Mellman worked in a restaurant in Eighth Avenue near Forty-fifth Street, and was noted for many eccentricities.

A NEW PARTY BORN.

The "Allied" Forces Declare for "Scientific Money" and Changes in the Constitution.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 18.—The delegates representing seven political parties of reform, who came here to "The Allied Third Party" conference, held their first joint session to-night, after two days of separate conference meetings behind closed doors. All the preliminary work of launching the new political party, which is to be a union of all reform parties, was done by the conference committees of the several delegations before the delegates met to-night. It was decided that the new party is to be called "The Allied Party," and a platform has been agreed upon by the conference committees.

The platform demands the initiative and referendum and public ownership of public utilities, declares against land speculation and alien ownership, favors "scientific money, based on the entire wealth of the people of the Nation, and not redeemable in any specific commodity, but to be full legal tender for all debts, to be issued by the Government alone, without the intervention of banks, in sufficient quantity to meet the requirements of commerce." It demands just and natural taxation and the election of President, Vice President, Federal Judges, and Senators by direct vote; favors the creation of the department of labor and equitable arbitration; favors the establishment of postal savings banks, and favors such Constitutional amendments as may be necessary to make the laws required.

The purpose of the joint session to-night was to decide upon a time and place to hold the convention, which will ratify the actions of this conference and perfect the permanent organization of the new party. The conference was called to order to-night by J. H. Cook of Carthage, Mo. Dr. J. M. Chambers was elected Temporary Chairman. The temporary organization was made permanent, and a committee of five, consisting of one Fusion Populist, two Middle of the Road Populists, and two members of the Public Ownership Party, was appointed to prepare an address to the public, outlining the principles and purposes of the reform movement.

PUT TWO ROBBERS TO FLIGHT.

Connecticut Highwaymen Frightened by a Monkey Wrench—Thought It Was a Revolver.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Sept. 18.—Dr. Claude Blackman of New Milford, who, with his wife and baby, was returning in a buggy from Brookfield last evening, bested two highwaymen. Two men rushed from the bushes at the sides of the road and caught the horse by the bridle.

"Hands up!" shouted one of the men. "We want your money and your wife's diamonds."

"Get out of the way," replied the doctor, striking his horse with the whip. The horse reared and carried one of the highwaymen off his feet, but could not get away.

With a sharp knife the traces were cut, and the horse, free from the carriage, ran away. Dr. Blackman pulled a small monkey wrench from under the carriage cushion. Jumping from the carriage with the weapon in one hand and the whip in the other, he rushed at the highwaymen, giving one of them a cut across the face with the whip.

The highwaymen fell back. In the darkness the wrench looked like a pistol. The two men wheeled and ran down the road. Dr. Blackman picked up a loaded revolver where one of the men had been standing.

The nearest house to the point where the attempted robbery occurred is a half mile distant, and to this Dr. and Mrs. Blackman walked, the former carrying the baby and almost carrying Mrs. Blackman, who was weak from fright. They were then driven home, where they found the horse waiting for them.

FRANK W. COLER DIVORCED.

Controller's Brother Gets a Decree in Tacoma, Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 18.—Frank W. Coler, formerly of New York, has been granted a divorce from Cecilia Anderson Coler on the ground of incompatibility. He is a brother of Bird S. Coler, Controller of the City of New York, and was married in New York in July, 1894.

According to his complaint, he and his wife quarreled constantly in New York, and were compelled to separate a year ago last February. For this he blames Mrs. Coler, alleging that she has a very violent temper. Last July Mr. and Mrs. Coler, after a reconciliation, came West hoping that new conditions would make their life more pleasant. A second separation followed, in December, on account of a serious quarrel, and then came the suit for divorce which Mr. Coler filed two months ago.

Frank Coler was the youngest member of the banking firm of W. N. Coler & Co., of which Controller Bird S. Coler is a member. On the election of Bird S. Coler to public office, his younger brother was placed in charge of important transactions, including those which his firm had in Flour Trust certificates. At the time that this financial scheme was being floated Frank Coler was much worried by marital affairs, and the result was a substantial loss to W. N. Coler & Co., following which Frank Coler went West to start life anew.

A St. Louis Dry Goods Company Fails.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—The Rosenthal & Lohmann Dry Goods Company, which owns the Boston department store, made a general assignment in favor of its creditors to-day. Its liabilities to 385 creditors are given as $212,000. Members of the firm will say nothing as to the cause of the failure.

Amusements.

There will be no performances in the following theatres to-night:
EMPIRE—John Drew.
CRITERION—Wm. Faversham.
KNICKERBOCKER—Rogers Bros.
DALY'S—A Messenger Boy.
GARRICK—Ethel Barrymore.
LYCEUM—Bertha Galland.
GARDEN—E. H. Sothern.
Performances will be resumed to-morrow night.

The following theatres will be closed to-night:
CASINO—Florodora.
HERALD SQUARE—Andrew Mack.
ACADEMY—Arizona.
GRAND OP. HOUSE—Rose Coghlan.
14TH STREET—Up York State.
NEW YORK—King's Carnival.
HAR. OP. HOUSE—Francis Wilson.
Performances will be resumed to-morrow night.

EDEN MUSEE
CLOSED TO-DA

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light northeast to east winds.

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VOL. LI...NO. 16,132. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

CZAR WITNESSES THE FRENCH MANOEUVRES

He Sees 140,000 Men Engaged in Mimic Warfare.

The Emperor Inspects the New French Field Gun — Afterward Visits Reims Cathedral.

COMPIEGNE, Sept. 19.—Emperor Nicholas passed a day full of interest. The morning was spent in witnessing the final operations of the grand western manoeuvres, at which the Czar for the first time saw the French army operating under war conditions, and not merely in parade uniform.

The troops were concentrated on the plain around Fort Vitry in the early morning. Operations began at 10 o'clock, on the arrival of the Czar, who, surrounded by French and Russian staff officers, followed most of the movements on horseback. The Czarina and President Loubet, accompanied by M. Waldeck-Rousseau, (the Premier,) followed in carriages drawn by artillery horses. More than once the Russian Emperor, who wore the uniform of a General of the Russian Guards, dark green with red facings, galloped ahead among the soldiers and watched their proceedings, as though desirous of satisfying himself of their efficiency and value as fighting units.

The skirmishing army corps early developed an attack upon Fort Fresnes, the minor fort. The Czar and Czarina, with M. Loubet and others, mounted the earthworks inside and watched a whole army corps advance to the assault. The enemy approached in heavy lines under cover of the shells of their artillery, to which the fort responded. The position was finally carried at the point of the bayonet. It was a highly theatrical operation, utterly impossible in real war, but carried out with the dash for which the French soldier is famous; and it aroused the enthusiasm of thousands of spectators, who followed the manoeuvres on foot, on bicycles, and in every conceivable kind of vehicle.

During the attack the incessant rattle of musketry, the grinding and crackling of machine guns, the sharp detonations of quick-firing guns, and the booming of the heavy guns of the fort made a deafening roar, and, with the thick pall of smoke hovering overhead, converted the smiling plain into a veritable Inferno.

A significant incident, illustrating the anxiety of the French not only to insure the Czar's safety, but to avoid the slightest cause for uneasiness on his part, occurred during the assault. The infantry had reached the edge of the moat and were pouring fire into the fort, when some of the attacking party aimed in the direction of Emperor Nicholas, who was a prominent figure and stood watching the vanguard sliding down poles into the moat and fixing the scaling ladders. One of the Generals noticed the direction in which the rifles were pointed, and, hastening to the scene, pushed the muzzles aside, exclaiming, excitedly: "Don't fire in the direction of the Czar."

The closing phase of the operations, when the entire force of 140,000 men was in action, was viewed from an eminence near Fort Vitry. The whole country swarmed with soldiers, who in the distance looked like a vast army of ants. Red flashes burst from the batteries, while nearer were stretched out lines of infantry, firing volley after volley. Regiments of dragoons and chasseurs in light blue charged across the country. Brass helmets and sabres glittered in the sunshine. The ground vibrated with thousands of hoofs and the cavalry dashed to the capture of the batteries, which quickly limbered up and retreated at full gallop. The operations concluded at 2 o'clock.

When the Czar asked to see the new French field gun, which had never before been shown to a foreigner, one of a battery of four was taken to pieces. His Majesty examined the mechanism. Then the gun was put together and eight shots were fired with marvelous rapidity. In order to demonstrate the absence of recoil, the gunners sat on the carriage during the firing. The Czar expressed his admiration of the astonishing qualities of the weapon.

It is worthy of note that the Emperor chatted cordially with Gen. André, the Minister of War, which was an excellent repudiation of the assertion made by the Nationalist organs that the Czar regards him as disorganizer of the French Army. At Gen. André's suggestion the Czar followed himself to be cinematographed. The Czarina also photographed him with President Loubet and the French Ministers and officers. She took numerous snapshots throughout the day.

The President and his imperial guests reached Reims by carriage at 5 o'clock. Here the party visited the beautiful Gothic cathedral. After admiring the sculptured façade, the Czar entered the edifice. He was met at the porch by Cardinal Langenieux, Archbishop of Reims, in scarlet robes, who was attended by the Vicar General, attired in violet and surrounded by the clergy. The Cardinal conducted the Emperor around the cathedral, exhibiting and explaining the precious relics, including gorgeously embroidered garments worn by Cardinals in the Middle Ages.

The programme was to be concluded with silent devotions by the ecclesiastics and their Majesties, but the Czar either misunderstood the arrangement or was disinclined to fall in with it, owing to the difference of religious belief, for he left unnoticed the prie-dieu provided for him, and this portion of the programme was omitted.

Compiegne was reached at 7:30, and the Czar spent the evening quietly at the château.

THE MANOEUVRES CRITICISED.

Said to be an Aggrandized Edition of the Set Pieces at Military Tournaments.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A dispatch to The Times from its correspondent at Reims says:

"It would be unfair to treat the manoeuvres to-day (Thursday) as anything but an aggrandized edition of the set pieces in British military tournaments. The scheme of the manoeuvres was immense, and would really have taken as many hours to work out as to-day it took minutes. The most salient military feature seems to have been the rapid artillery fire, which was, perhaps, never equaled before."

The Paris correspondent of The Times says a friend who has returned from Dunkirk asserts that there was great disappointment because of the omission at the naval review of an intended display by three submarines, which was not given owing to the rough weather. The submarines were to circle round the fleet under water, discharge sham torpedoes, and then to manoeuvre on the surface.

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Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

$200,000,000 RUSSIAN LOAN.

To be Issued About the End of the Year —The Money to be Raised in France?

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 19.—It is understood that negotiations have already been concluded with the Rothschilds for a large loan, to be issued at about the end of the year.

The Czar's visit to France will, it is expected, facilitate the placing of the loan. The sum mentioned is a billion francs ($200,000,000). It was understood soon after the last loan was arranged that it was merely a first installment.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—A dispatch to the Neueste Nachrichten from St. Petersburg says that a new Franco-Russian loan of one billion francs is to be raised, but that it will not be issued for some time.

"THE GREAT MILLIONAIRE."

Cecil Raleigh's New Melodrama Produced at Drury Lane Theatre, London—Dramatic Motive Weak.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—"The Great Millionaire," Cecil Raleigh's big spectacular melodrama, was applauded by a huge crowd in the transformed and beautified Drury Lane Theatre this evening. Yet it seems to me that the main dramatic motive is weak and forced, and the protagonist, of the Hooley and Whitaker Wright type, talks too much and does not do much. This individual, maddened by a public insult at the Guildhall in the presence of exalted personages, corners flour, raises the price of bread to five shillings a loaf, then finds his own long-lost daughter starving in the gutter, and has a change of heart.

There are some scenes, such as one in which a ruined spendthrift invites night wanderers to his home and shares his last meal with them, that are excellent, and the big pictures are many and wonderful. A street riot at Lambeth is very real, and the fall of an automobile over a cliff is thrilling. E. A. D.

THE ARMENIAN TROUBLES.

It Is Believed that the Turks Mean to Exterminate the Mountaineers in Sassoun Vilayet.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times states that many Armenians in Bitlis are embracing orthodoxy to obtain Russian protection.

No further information has arrived as to events in Armenia.

It is believed to be the purpose of the Turks to exterminate the mountain population of Sassoun. They are building many barracks and protected block houses in the district.

SANTOS-DUMONT'S EXPERIMENTS

His Real Difficulty Is that the Car Is Not Large Enough.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"The trouble with M. Santos-Dumont's balloon is that it needs two aeronauts to manage it, but to construct a new car would require too much time, so M. Santos-Dumont prefers taking chances.

"Next year he will build a larger and better balloon. Meanwhile, his eighth one will be ready in a fortnight."

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—Mr. Santos-Dumont's airship met with another accident this morning in the course of a trial at Longchamps. The balloon struck a tree and was torn.

The aeronaut was not hurt.

BISHOP WHIPPLE'S FUNERAL.

Will Take Place To-day at Faribault and Body Will Be Buried Beneath Cathedral Altar.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 19.—The funeral of the Right Rev. Bishop Whipple will be held at Faribault at 2 o'clock to-morrow, at the cathedral, and the body will be interred permanently in a vault beneath the cathedral altar, an unusual occurrence in the Episcopal Church.

Bishop Whipple was the founder of this Cathedral, which was the first one erected in the United States, and it was his wish to be buried under the altar. The Bishop of Missouri will officiate at the formal funeral service. Although this will be preceded by three other services all will be simple, as prescribed in the common prayer book of the Church. There will be present at the funeral forty Sioux Indians and forty Chippewas, all of whom are converts of Bishop Whipple.

When he came here, forty years ago, these Indians were at war with each other, and had been for twenty-five years. The Bishop effected a peaceful settlement, and since that time they have worshipped him.

METHODISTS AT ODDS.

Puget Sound Conference Objects to "Higher Criticism."

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wyoming, Sept. 19.—At today's session of the Puget Sound Methodist Conference the Rev. H. D. Brown, pastor of the Batter Street Church, Seattle, introduced a sensational resolution, which had been passed by the ministerial association of that city, condemning what is known in the churches as higher criticism, it being claimed by many to be in conflict with the teachings of the Bible.

The resolution is couched in the strongest language, and recommends the boycotting of the Boston Theological Seminary and the Garrett Biblical Institute, and advocates that young men seeking to enter the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church be advised to go elsewhere than to these institutions for their education.

It further recommends that all students and graduates of these colleges be thoroughly scrutinized before being admitted to the ministry of churches. It also demands the publication of the resolutions in the various churches and that a copy be sent to the officers of the two institutions named. The resolution was turned over to a special committee, which was instructed to report on its adoption Saturday next. According to leading clergymen, it is certain to be adopted. The conference is presided over by Bishop Mallieu.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

MRS. M'KINLEY DOING WELL

Friends Say She Is Not on the Verge of Collapse.

Dr. Rixey Declares He Expects Nothing but Favorable Conditions in Her Case.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 19.—The friends of Mrs. McKinley do not, to-night, regard her as being upon the verge of a collapse. On the contrary, they express themselves as quite confident that she will be spared to them for a long time in at least as good a state of health as she has enjoyed for the last five years. Dr. Rixey said late this evening:

"Mrs. McKinley is bearing up as well as could be expected under the circumstances. She has and is still suffering intensely from her bereavement, and has frequently given way to sobs and tears; but for all that she has been doing as well as any woman could do under similar circumstances. We have no immediate expectations of anything but favorable conditions in her case."

Since Mrs. McKinley's return to the old home the full realization of the awful calamity has come upon her. Last evening after the body had been brought from the Court House and deposited in the little front room formerly used as Mr. McKinley's library, she pleaded to be allowed to enter the room and sit biside the casket. Consent was reluctantly granted, and for half an hour the stricken widow sat in the dim light beside the flower-draped bier. Then she was led away to her room and has not left it since.

When she came into the death chamber for her last moments beside her dead husband she wished to have a final look at the up-turned face. But this was impossible, and the sealed casket with its flowers and flags were all that she saw.

Through the morning she wept piteously, hour after hour. Owing to her condition she was able to take no part in any of the ceremonies to-day, either at the church or cemetery, nor did she enter the chamber of death when the body was borne away for the last time. From this time on she will be guarded with the most solicitous care, for it is only in this way that a collapse can be averted.

DR. RIXEY'S APPOINTMENT.

President Roosevelt Notifies Mrs. McKinley that He Will Be Made Surgeon General of the Navy.

CANTON, Sept. 19.—President Roosevelt has notified Mrs. McKinley through Secretary Cortelyou that, in pursuance of the intention of the late President McKinley, and in recognition of devoted services, as well as because of eminent fitness, Medical Inspector P. M. Rixey will be appointed Surgeon General of the Navy upon the expiration of the term of Surgeon General Van Reypen.

The Secretary of the Navy has been requested by the President to instruct Dr. Rixey to make such arrangements as will enable him to continue, if needed, his care for Mrs. McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The naval list shows that Surgeon General Van Reypen will not retire in the ordinary course until Nov. 14, 1902. Dr. Rixey stands No. 28 on the list of naval surgeons. Though Surgeon General Van Reypen's retirement from active service does not occur for more than a year, his commission as Surgeon General, which was for a period of four years, will expire Dec. 18, and Dr. Rixey's appointment may be expected then.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Roosevelt Names Mr. McKinley's Choice, W. B. Ridgely, for Controller of the Currency.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Canton, Ohio, says that President Roosevelt, in conformity with his policy to carry out as far as possible the plans of President McKinley, announced to-day the appointment of W. B. Ridgely of Springfield, Ill., as Controller of the Currency.

Mr. Ridgely, who is the son-in-law of Senator Cullom, was the choice of the late President for the post to be made vacant on Oct. 1 by the retirement of Controller Dawes. In fact, the commission was signed by Mr. McKinley just before the journey to Buffalo, but formal announcement of the appointment was delayed.

AN ENGLISH POET'S TRIBUTE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Times this morning publishes a short poem of which the theme is the coincidence of the funeral of President McKinley and the celebration of the millenary of King Alfred the Great, taking place at the same time. Following is the closing stanza:

"Up with our hearts, and over-sea
Swift be the words of friendship sped:
You praise our hero King, and we
Lament with you your patriot dead.
In sorrow's name one boon we crave—
Lay England's wreath upon his grave."

MERCY FOR RUSSIAN STUDENTS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Odessa correspondent of The Times says a telegram from St. Petersburg announces that twenty-seven students who were drafted into the army as common soldiers for participation in various students' disturbances have been reinstated on the recommendation of M. Vannoffsky, Minister of Education.

NEARLY KILLED IN RUNAWAY.

Canaan (Conn.) Man's Horse Ran Upon Railway Track and Threw Him on His Head.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Sept. 19.—While driving from Falls Village to Canaan last night, John O'Hara was injured and may die. On reaching the cemetery on the outskirts of Canaan, his horse became frightened and ran upon the tracks of the Berkshire Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, throwing O'Hara out. The frightened animal crossed two culverts safely, but became wedged fast between the ties on a bridge over the Blackberry River, where James Rodemeyer discovered it.

He hurried back to the station, arriving just in time to flag the fast midnight freight. While the train crew and a dozen citizens were trying to extricate the horse the animal gained its feet and plunged into the river fifteen feet below.

The engine was then uncoupled from the train and started slowly down the track in search of O'Hara. He was found lying across one rail with the head in the centre of the track. He was unconscious, and there was a deep gash five inches long in the back of his head. The horse was found later grazing in a near-by meadow. It was hurt but slightly.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

CZOLGOSZ'S DECLARATION.

Says He Is an Anarchist and Did His Duty—Talks Well on Some Subjects.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The Courier this morning prints the following:

"What's the use of talking about that. I killed the President. I am an Anarchist, and simply did my duty. That's all I'll say."

Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, said those words to-day to Frank A. Olozanowski, editor of the Buffaloski, a Polish newspaper, but would say nothing further about the crime, while willing to talk freely about other subjects. Olozanowski paid his second visit to the assassin's cell. He was sent by the District Attorney in an effort to move the prisoner's stubborn tongue.

Last week Olozanowski was unsuccessful in his attempts. To-day he went again.

"Czolgosz talked freely on every subject which I suggested, except his crime," said Olozanowski to-night. "His conversation would have been entertaining, coming from a man other than the President's assassin. He talked on the Polish alliance and a variety of other subjects, but when I spoke of his crime he would not talk.

Czolgosz spoke earnestly and deliberately. I tried him several ways, but he would not add a word to his declaration. I don't believe any one has any more from him about the crime. Czolgosz is intelligent, and I don't believe he will tell more."

BRITISH LOSS OF 200 MEN.

Three Companies of Mounted Infantry Ambushed — Five Officers and 150 Men Captured.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Sept. 18, announces that the Boers, on Sept. 17, ambushed three companies of mounted infantry, with three guns, commanded by Major Gough, in the vicinity of Scheeper's Nek.

After severe fighting the British were overpowered and lost their guns, the sights and breech-blocks of which were first destroyed. Two officers and fourteen men were killed and five officers and twenty-five men were wounded. Five officers and 150 men were made prisoners.

Major Gough, who escaped in the night, reports that the Boers numbered a thousand men and that they were commanded by Gen. Botha.

Gen. French reports that Commandant Smuts, in order to break through a cordon, rushed on a squadron of the Seventeenth Lancers at Elands River Poort, killing three officers and twenty men and wounding one officer and thirty men. The Boers, who were dressed in khaki and were mistaken for British troops, lost heavily.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Sept. 19.—In view of the imminence of the reinvasion of Natal by Gen. Botha with a force of fifteen hundred men, a special issue of The Gazette has called out a number of men of the Natal Corps.

The men are ordered to muster here to-day.

BOER APPEAL TO MR. ROOSEVELT?

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Mr. Krüger, according to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Brussels, is preparing a memorial to President Roosevelt, soliciting the intervention of the United States in South Africa.

BRITISH WARSHIP LOST WITH SIXTY-SEVEN MEN.

Torpedoboat Destroyer Founders in the North Sea—The Vessel Struck a Rock and an Explosion Followed.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The turbine torpedo boat destroyer Cobra has foundered in the North Sea as the result of an explosion.

The ship was en route from the yard of her builders, at Newcastle, to Portsmouth. She had seventy-nine men on board. Forty-two were naval men and the rest in the employ of the contractors.

For sixty-seven men no hope is held out. Twelve men have been saved.

The first intimation of the disaster was the arrival of a fishing boat at Yarmouth with six bodies which she had picked up in the vicinity of the spot where the Cobra was last seen. According to the fishermen, the Cobra was sighted by the lightship off Dowsing Sands yesterday morning, enveloped in steam, and she shortly afterward disappeared. Until the evening the men on the lightship supposed she had sailed away, but in the evening they observed bodies floating in the water and signaled to the fishing boat to investigate the disaster.

A dispatch from Middleborough says twelve survivors of the crew of the Cobra were landed there this morning, and says all the others were drowned.

The Admiralty has received information that the explosion occurred after the Cobra struck a rock, and that she sank immediately. Five boats were launched after the Cobra struck, but some of them were swamped in the heavy sea running at the time.

Lieut. Bosworth Smith, the Cobra's commander, stood upon the bridge with his arms folded, as impassive as if on parade, and went down with the vessel.

The Cobra had just left the yard of her builders, and was undergoing a boiler test. Torpedo boats and cruisers have gone at full speed to the scene of the disaster, which is the most serious the British Navy has suffered since the sinking of the Victoria.

LAKE STEAMER MAY BE LOST.

The Hudson, with Crew and a $100,000 Cargo, Believed to Have Foundered in a Storm.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Sept. 19.—News of the probable loss of the Western Transit steamer Hudson with crew of twenty-five men on Lake Superior last Monday was brought by the steamer Nicol, which reached here from Duluth early to-day.

According to the report of Capt. McLean of the Nicol, the Hudson left Duluth for Buffalo some time after the Nicol, and passed that steamer Sunday night. Monday morning the Nicol came up to the Hudson again about eight miles west of Eagle River. The Hudson was in a bad way, with decks awash, in a furious gale, and pumps hard working.

Capt. McLean said he had all he could do to save his own vessel and could not render assistance. When he arrived in port he supposed the steamer Gilchrist had rescued the Hudson's crew. When he heard such was not the case, he said there was no possible hope for the ship.

The Hudson was valued at $200,000, and carried a full cargo of flour, grain, and East-bound merchandise worth $100,000.

CHICAGO BUILDING COLLAPSED

Inside Walls Gave Way and Much Stock Was Damaged—Loss Will be $225,000.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—The six-story department store of Rothschild & Co., located on the corner of State and Van Buren Streets, was wrecked partly to-night by the falling of inside partition walls. The damage to the building and stock will aggregate $225,000.

An arch was being cut between two compartments on the second floor of the building, and it is thought the walls were not sufficiently supported. Members of the firm state that the collapse was caused by the explosion of an electric storage box.

The walls through which the arch was being cut gave way and brought down all the floors from the roof to the basement, the ruined space making an area of about twenty-five square feet. From some unknown cause fire then started. The fire was quickly extinguished by a "spray" system of fire protection in the building, most of the damage to the goods being caused by water.

There were six workmen in the building at the time of the collapse, but none was injured.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

LAST SERVICE FOR THE NATION'S DEAD

Body of President M'Kinley In the Canton Cemetery.

WIDOW STAYS AT HOME.

Too Weak to Attend the Ceremonies at Church and Vault.

One Hundred Thousand People Line the Streets of the Ohio City to See the Funeral Procession—The President Returns to Washington.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 19.—With majestic solemnity, surrounded by his countrymen and his townspeople, in the presence of the President of the United States, the Cabinet, Justices of the United States Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives in Congress, the heads of the military and naval establishments, the Governors of States, and a great concourse of people who had known and loved him, all that is mortal of the third President to fall by an assassin's bullet was committed to the city of the dead.

It was a spectacle of mournful grandeur. Canton ceased to be a town and swelled to the proportions of a great city. From every city and hamlet in Ohio, from the remote corners of the South, and from the East and West, the human tide flowed into the town, until 100,000 people were within its gates, here to pay their last tribute to the fallen Chief.

The final scenes at the First Methodist Church, where the funeral service was held, and at the beautiful West Lawn Cemetery, where the body was consigned to a vault, were simple and impressive.

The service at the church consisted of a brief oration, prayers by the ministers of three denominations, and singing by a quartet. The body was then taken to West Lawn Cemetery and placed in a receiving vault pending the time when it will be finally laid to rest beside the children who were buried years ago.

The funeral procession was very imposing, and included not only the representatives of the army and navy of the United States, but the entire military strength of the State of Ohio and hundreds of civic, fraternal, and other organizations. It was two miles long.

One of the most pathetic features of the day was the absence of Mrs. McKinley from the funeral services at the church and from the cemetery when the body of her husband was laid in the vault. Since the first shock of the shooting, then of death, and through the ordeal of state ceremonies, she had borne up bravely. But there was a limit to human endurance, and when the day came it found her too weak to pass through the trials of the final ceremonies.

Through the open door of her room she heard the prayer of the minister as the body was borne out of the house. After that, Dr. Rixey remained close by her side, and, although the full force of the calamity had come upon her, it was believed by those about her that there was a providential mercy in her tears, as they gave some relief to the anguish of the heart within.

At 7 o'clock to-night President Roosevelt and the members of the Cabinet started back to Washington.

LAST RITES OVER THE BODY OF THE MARTYR PRESIDENT.

Services in the McKinley Home, the Dead President's Old Church, and at West Lawn Cemetery.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 19.—As the time approached for bearing the body of the dead President from the McKinley home to the church, the little cottage on North Market Street was the centre of a vast concourse of people. Regiment after regiment of soldiers, acting as guards, were in triple lines from curbs back to the lawns. The walks had been cleared, and the multitude took refuge on the great sweep of lawns where they formed a solid mass of humanity surging forward to the lines of soldiers. In front of the McKinley cottage were drawn up the two rigid files of bodybearers—eight sailors of the navy and eight soldiers of the army, awaiting the order to go within and take up the casket.

Just at 1 o'clock the black chargers of the Cleveland Troop swept down the street, their riders four abreast, in their brilliant hussar uniform, with flags bound in crape, and every sabre hilt bearing its fluttering emblem of mourning. Their coming was the signal for the approach of President Roosevelt and the members of the Cabinet. The Presidential party moved up the walk to the entrance of the house and formed a group to the left. The President's face looked very grave, and he stood there silently with uncovered head, awaiting the body of the dead chieftain. Beside him stood Secretary Gage, Secretary Root, Secretary Wilson, and Secretary Hitchcock, and just across, Attorney General Knox, Postmaster General Smith, Assistant Secretary of State Hill, representing Secretary Hay, and Secretary Cortelyou.

Extending further down the walk was the guard of honor, the ranking Generals of the army on the right and the chief figures of the navy on the left. Lieut. Gen. Miles, in full uniform, with sword at side and band of crape about his arm, stood alongside the members of the Cabinet, and with him were Major Gen. Brooke, Major Gen. Otis, Major Gen. MacArthur, and Brig. Gen. Gillespie. Across from them were ranged Rear Admiral Farquhar, representing Admiral Dewey, ranking head of the Navy; Rear Admiral Crowninshield, Rear Admiral O'Neil, Rear Admiral Kenney, and Brig. Gen. Heywood, the latter Commander in Chief of the Marine Corps.

Just inside the gate stood the civilian honorary escort, in double line, including Gov. Nash of Ohio, Lieut. Gov. Caldwell, Judge Williams of the Ohio Supreme Court, Henry B. MacFarland, President of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; Mayor Diehl of Buffalo, Judge Day, the lifelong friend of the late President, John G. Milburn, at whose house he died, and others in civil life near and dear to the dead chief. As the Presidential party came up the black chargers of Troop A swung into battalion front facing the house, and the long line of flashing sabres advanced to salute.

Now the deep-toned wail of the church bells began and every steeple in Canton gave forth its dolorous plaint. It was 1:15 o'clock, and the time had come for taking up the body. A brief private service had been held within the darkened chamber, Dr. Manchester saying a prayer while the relatives gathered around, and Mrs. McKinley listened from the half-open door of her adjoining room.

GOING TO THE CHURCH.

The double file of body bearers now stepped into the room, and raising the flag-wrapped casket to their shoulders, bore it through the entrance. A solemn hush fell upon the multitude as the bearers advanced with measured tread. Not a bugle blast went up; not a strain of the hymns the dead ruler had loved so well was heard. The scene was majestic in its silence. As the casket was borne along, above the line of heads could be seen enfolding Stars and Stripes, and on top great masses of white roses and delicate lavender orchids. Tenderly the coffin was committed to the hearse, and the silence was broken as the order to march passed from officer to officer. The procession was formed as follows:

Squad of Police.
Chief Marshall Doll of Canton and Aides.
FIRST DIVISION.
Gen. E. Torrance, National Commander, G. A. R., Commanding Staff.
Grand Army Band.
E. F. Taggert, Department Commander, G. A. R. of Ohio, and Staff.
Canton Post, Canton, Ohio.
Buckley Post, Akron, Ohio.
Bell-Harmon Post, Warren, Ohio.
C. G. Chamberlain Post, East Palestine, Ohio.
Given Post, Wooster, Ohio.
Union Veteran Legion, Canton.
SECOND DIVISION.
Major Gen. Charles A. Dick, Commanding.
Detachment of Ohio National Guard.
Troop A of Ohio National Guard, Guard of Honor.
Survivors of Twenty-third Ohio, President McKinley's Regiment.
President Roosevelt and Cabinet.
Honorary Bearers, Generals of Army and Admirals of Navy.
Official Clergymen.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
Funeral Car.
Family and Relatives of President McKinley.
Loyal Legion.
President of Senate and United States Senators.
Speaker of House of Representatives.
Governors of States, with Staffs.
Louisiana Delegation, Representing State and United Confederate Veterans.
Gov. Nash of Ohio and Other State Officers.
Circuit Court Judges, State of Ohio.
Gov. McKinley's Former Staff Officers.
Federal Officials of Cleveland, Chicago, Canton, and Massillon, Ohio.
Board of Directors of Pan-American Exposition.
Board of Cook County Commissioners, Chicago.
THIRD DIVISION.
Capt. H. S. Moses, Commanding.
Gate City Guards, Atlanta, Ga.
Cleveland Grays.
Cleveland Scots Guards.
William McKinley Command, Spanish-American War Veterans.
Sons of Veterans.
FOURTH DIVISION.
A. B. Foster, Grand Commander of Ohio, Commanding.
Knight Templars.
Commanderies from Following Cities:
Louisville, Canton, Massillon, Toledo, Zanesville, Steubenville, Cleveland, Painesville, Lima, Cincinnati, Youngstown, Mansfield, Pomeroy, Akron, Circleville, Marion, Warren, Hamilton, Salem, Wooster, Marietta, Uhrichsville, and East Liverpool, Ohio.
Grand Lodge, State of Ohio.
FIFTH DIVISION.
Brig. Gen. Thomas W. Minchule, Commanding.
Eighth Infantry of State Militia.
Fifth Infantry.
Ohio City Company, Martin's Ferry, Ohio.
Second Infantry, Lima.
Lodges Knights of Pythias.
Odd Fellows.
Junior Order United American Mechanics.
Knights of St. John.
Representatives of Sigma Alpha, and Epsilon Fraternity.
SIXTH DIVISION.
Theodore Voges, Commanding.
Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.
Americus Club, Pittsburg.
Union League Club, Chicago.
Lincoln Club, Chicago.
Hamilton Club, Chicago.
Lincoln Club of New Brighton, Penn.
SEVENTH DIVISION.
Officials and Citizens of Various Ohio Cities.

THE WIDOW LEFT ALONE.

The great procession took up its mournful journey, passing under the sweep of giant arches robed in black, between two walls of humanity massed along the streets, covering housetops and filling the windows. The church bells still were tolling, mingling their dismal tones with the cadence of the funeral dirge. Preceding the funeral car and forming the first division rode Gen. Torrance, National Commander, Grand Army of the Republic, with a long line of grizzled veterans. After them moved the National Guard of the State of Ohio, platoon after platoon, under command of Gen. Charles A. Dick.

Then came the solemn funeral cortège, the dead President's favorite command, Troop A, riding ahead. At the head of each of the coal-black horses drawing the hearse marched a soldier. The heads of the horses bore tall black plumes, and over them were thrown long palls of black.

At either side of the hearse marched the guard of honor, the Generals on the right, led by Lieut. Gen. Miles, and the Admirals on the left, led by Admiral Farquhar. Then came the long line of carriages for the relatives and friends, and after them the innumerable military and civic organizations that had assembled to pay this last honor to the fallen chief. In the line were division after division of Knights Templars, Knights of Pythias, Masons, Odd Fellows, and representatives of benevolent orders. Chambers of Commerce, as well as delegations of citizens of cities and towns throughout the country.

It was 1:30 o'clock when the procession passed the Court House and turned into Tuscarawas Street to the stately stone edifice where the funeral services were to be held. At the church entrance were drawn up deep files of soldiers, with bayonets advanced, keeping a clear area for the advancing casket and the long train of mourners. The hearse halted while President Roosevelt and members of the Cabinet alighted. Again they grouped themselves at either side of the entrance, and with uncovered heads awaited the passing casket.

Then the flower-covered coffin was brought from the hearse, and as it passed within the black-draped entrance, the President and his Cabinet followed within the edifice. The mourners, too, passed inside, but the stricken widow was not among them. She had remained behind in the old home, alone with her grief.

WITHIN THE CHURCH.

The scene within the church when the casket was carried in on the brawny shoulders of the soldiers and sailors was profoundly impressive. A black border twenty feet high, relieved at intervals by narrow white bands falling to the floor, swept completely around the interior. Only the gilt organ pipes, back of the pulpit, rose above it. The vestibules on either side of the chancel, leading into the church, were black tunnels, stained glass windows on either side were framed in black and the balcony of the Sunday school to the rear, thrown open into the church by large sliding doors, was shrouded in the same sombre colors.

Graceful black streamers festooned along the groined arches of the nave formed a black canopy above the chancel. From this, directly above the low flag-covered catafalque on which the casket was to rest, hung a beautiful silk banner, its blood red and snow white folds tied midway with a band of crepe.

But it was the floral display at the front of the church which filled the whole edifice with glory. The centre of it all was a great wreath of American Beauties, framing a black border on the portrait of President McKinley. From it, extending outward and upward, was a perfect wealth of gorgeous blossoms. The effect was as if a great rushing wave of color had broken into flowers at the foot of the bier. They extended up even to the organ pipes, against which lay four wreaths, there broken as if to represent the quarters of the moon.

It was exquisite. Words melt away powerless before the tender beauty. Purple and green were the dominant notes—orchids, violets, palms, and evergreens against the sombre background. There were many handsome pieces. Against the walls on either side were floral flags, and upon the pulpit rested an urn in white carnations, broken at the base to represent the water flowing from it. At either side of this urn were the cross of the Knights Templars and the crown of the Knights of Pythas, while to the east was the square and compass of Masonry. Almost directly above the support for the coffin a sunburst of lights glittered like brilliant stars in a black sky. The light without came dimly through the stained glass windows.

Under the folds of the Starry Banner, with the lights shedding their effulgence from above, the fragrance of the flowers hovering all about, and the music of Beethoven's grand Funeral March pulsing from the organ, the body bearers gently lowered the flag-draped and flower-adorned coffin to its support. The members of the Loyal Legion, Gov. Nash, Gov. McMillan of Tennessee, and Gov. Longino of Mississippi, each with his full uniformed staff, had already entered the church from the west entrance and had filled up the most westerly of the sections of pews.

OLD PEW REMAINS EMPTY.

The members of the Senate and the House of Representatives had preceded the coffin through the door at the side of the chancel through which it entered. They were ushered in, as at all state ceremonies, by the Sergeant at Arms of each body. Senators Allison of Iowa and Bate of Tennessee headed the Senatorial representation, of which there were about forty, and Speaker Henderson and Representative Dalzell that of the House, of which more than half of the membership was present.

The Congressional party filled up the entire east section of pews and the rear half of the two central sections. The local clergymen occupied the seats below the organ, usually occupied by the choir.

All had risen as the coffin was borne in. The Generals and Admirals of the army and navy, who comprised the guard of honor, in uniform, followed the body and occupied the first pew on either side of the centre aisle. President Roosevelt and the Cabinet came slowly after. All were in black and wore black gloves. The President alone had on an overcoat. He took his place immediately behind Lieut. Gen. Miles, next the centre aisle in the second pew to the eastward. So close was he to the coffin he could almost have leaned over and touched it. Secretary Cortelyou, Justice McKenna of the Supreme Court, John M. Milburn and John N. Scatchard of Buffalo, and several others took seats immediately in the rear of the Cabinet.

Then followed the mourning relatives, who occupied the tier of pews to the left of the centre aisle. Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley led the way, followed by the other immediate relatives. Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, Controller and Mrs. Dawes, Col. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, and a few other close personal friends. The fourth pew from the front, that always occupied by President McKinley, was draped in black and remained vacant. After these had been seated the door leading into the Sabbath school was opened and the seats arranged below as well as those in the balcony were soon filled with the representatives of various organizations and the fellow-townsmen of the martyred President.

DR. MILLIGAN'S PRAYER.

Conspicuous among these were the survivors of the Twenty-third Ohio, President McKinley's old regiment, who brought into the church the tattered battle flags the regiment had carried throughout the civil war. It was after 2 o'clock when the quartet arose and lifted up their voices with the touching words of "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere." When the sound of the last line had died away, the Rev. O. B. Milligan, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, in which President and Mrs. McKinley were married thirty years ago, offered a fervent prayer. Every head within the church bent in solemn reverence as the invocation went up. His prayer was as follows:

"O, God, our God, our Nation's God. Thou God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of mercies and God of all comfort: We have entered the courts of the house to-day with bowed heads and burdened hearts. In Thy inscrutiable providence Thou hast permitted this great calamity to come upon us. Truly 'Thy ways are in the deep and Thy paths in the mighty waters.' We bow in meekness before this exhibition of Thy sovereignty and own Thy right to do as Thou will in the armies of Heaven and among the sons of men.

"But blessed be Thy name; Thy sovereignty over us is the sovereignty over love. Thou art our Father and 'like as a Father pitieth His children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear Him.' Thou hast so revealed Thyself to us in Thy word, but especially in Jesus Christ, who was the brightness of Thy glory and the express image of Thy person. Therefore, O Lord,

Thy fear and give him the confidence and love of the nation.

"And now, O Lord, trustfully do we commit to Thy infinitely tender and gracious care, her who has been most bitterly bereaved. Tender as are our hearts toward her in this sad hour; passing tender as was her husband's heart toward her, as together they passed through all the scenes of joy and sorrow which were appointed them in life, may the heart of God be more tender still. Bind her round with the sufficient consolations of Thy presence's grace; and as by faith she leans upon the unseen arm of the Infinite, may she ever find Thee a present help in time of need.

"Sanctify this dispensation to us all. May we hear in it the voice of the eternal crying 'all flesh is grass and all the goodliness thereof as the flower of the field. The grass withereth, the flower fadeth: but the word of our God will stand forever.' Help us that we may diligently improve this Providence to our growth in grace, and in the saving knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ. By thy grace, dear Lord, prepare us all for life's duties and trials, for the solemnities of death, and for a blessed immortality. These and every other needed blessing we plead for in the name of Him who taught us to pray:

"'Our Father, which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, and Thine be the power, and the glory, forever and ever. Amen.'"

DR. MANCHESTER'S EULOGY.

Dr. John A. Hull, pastor of the Trinity Lutheran Church, then read from the Bible the beautiful Nineteenth Psalm, and the Rev. E. P. Herbruck Verses 41 to 58 of the Twenty-fifth Chapter of I. Corinthians.

The quartet then sang Cardinal Newman's grand hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light."

Dr. C. E. Manchester then delivered an address, which lasted twenty-four minutes, on the life of the late President and the lessons taught by his noble character and death. He said:

"Our President is dead. The silver cord is loosed; the golden bowl is broken; the pitcher is broken at the fountain; the wheel broken at the cistern. The mourners go about the streets. One voice is heard—a wail of sorrow from all the land, for 'the beauty of Israel is slain upon Thy high places. How are the mighty fallen. I am distressed for thee, my brother. Very pleasant hast thou been unto me.'

"Our President is dead. We can hardly believe it. We had hoped and prayed, and it seemed that our hopes were to be realized and our prayers answered, when the emotion of joy was changed to one of grave apprehension. Still we waited, for we said: 'It may be that God will be gracious and merciful unto us.' It seemed to us that it must be His will to spare the life of one so well beloved and so much needed.

"Thus, alternating between hope and fear, the weary hours passed on. Then came the tidings of defeated science and of the failure of love and prayer to hold its object to the earth. We seemed to hear the faintly muttered words: 'Good-bye, all, good-bye. It is God's way. His will, not ours, be done,' and then 'Nearer, My God, to Thee.' So, nestling nearer to his God, he passed out into unconsciousness, skirted the dark shores of the sea of death for a time, and then passed on, to be at rest. His great heart had ceased to beat. Our hearts are heavy with sorrow.

"A voice is heard on earth of kinsfolk weeping
The loss of one they love,
But he has gone where the redeemed are keeping
A festival above.

"The mourners throng the ways and from the steeple
The funeral bells toll slow.
But on the golden streets the holy people
Are passing to and fro.

"And saying as they meet, 'Rejoice, another
Long waited for is come.
The Saviour's heart is glad, a younger brother
Has reached the Father's home.'

"The cause of this universal mourning is to be found in the man himself. The inspired penman's picture of Jonathan likening him unto the 'Beauty of Israel' could not be more appropriately employed than in chanting the lament over our fallen chieftain. It does no violence to human speech, nor is it fulsome eulogy to speak thus of him, for who has seen his stately bearing, his grace and manliness of demeanor, his kindliness of aspect, but gives assent to this description of him?

THE PRAYER OF ALIENS.

"It was characteristic of our beloved President that men met him only to love him. They might, indeed, differ with him, but in the presence of such dignity of character and grace of manner none could fail to love the man. The people confided in him, believed in him. It was said of Lincoln that probably no man since the days of Washington was ever so deeply imbedded and enshrined in the hearts of the people, but it is true of McKinley in a larger sense. Industrial and social conditions are such that he was, even more than his predecessors, the friend of the whole people.

"A touching scene was enacted in this church last Sunday night. The service had closed. The worshipers were gone to their homes. Only a few lingered to discuss the sad event that brings us together to-day. Three men in working garb of a foreign race and unfamiliar tongue entered the room. They approached the altar, kneeling before it and before his picture. Their lips moved as if in prayer, while tears furrowed their cheeks. They may have been thinking of their own King Humbert, and of his untimely death. Their emotion was eloquent, eloquent beyond speech, and it bore testimony to their appreciation of manly friendship and of honest worth.

"It is a glorious thing to be able to say in this presence, with our illustrious dead before us, that he never betrayed the confidence of his countrymen. Not for personal gain or pre-eminence would he mar the beauty of his soul. He kept it clean and white before God and man, and his hands were unsullied by bribes. His eyes looked straight at man, and his eyelids looked straight before him. He was sincere, plain and honest, just, benevolent, and kind. He never disappointed those who believed in him, but measured up to every duty, and met every responsibility in life grandly and unflinchingly.

"Not only was our President brave, heroic, and honest; he was as gallant a knight as ever rode the lists for his lady love in the days when knighthood was in flower. It is but a few weeks since the Nation looked on with tear-dimmed eyes as it saw with what tender conjugal devotion he sat at the bedside of his beloved wife, when all feared that a fatal illness was upon her. No public clamor that he might show himself to the populace no demand of social function was sufficient to draw the lover from the bedside of his wife. He watched and waited while we all prayed—and she lived.

HIS CHARACTER.

"This sweet and tender story all the world knows, and the world knows that his whole life had run in this one groove of love. It was a strong arm that she leaned upon, and it never failed her. Her smile was more to him than the plaudits of the multitude, and for her greeting his acknowledgments of them must wait. After receiving the fatal wound his first thought was that the terrible news might be broken gently to her. May God in this deep hour of sorrow comfort her. May His grace be greater than her anguish. May the widow's God be her God.

"Another beauty in the character of our President, that was a chaplet of grace about his neck, was, that he was a Christian. In the broadest, noblest sense of the word, that was true. His confidence in God was strong and unwavering. It held him steady in many a storm where others were driven before the wind and tossed. He believed in the Fatherhood of God and in His sovereignty. His faith in the Gospel of Christ was deep and abiding. He had no patience with any other theme of pulpit discourse. 'Christ and him crucified' was to his mind the only panacea for the world's disorders. He believed it to be the supreme duty of the Christian minister to preach the Word. He said: 'We do not look for great business men in the pulpit, but for great preachers.'

"It is well known that his godly mother had hoped for him that he would become a minister of the gospel, and that she believed it to be the highest vocation in life. It was not, however, his mother's faith that made him a Christian. He had gained in early life a personal knowledge of Jesus which guided him in the performance of greater duties and vaster responsibilities than have been the lot of any other American President. He said at one time, while bearing heavy burdens, that he could not discharge the daily duties of his life but for the fact that he had faith in God.

"William McKinley believed in prayer, in the beauty of it, in the potency of it. Its language was not unfamiliar to him, and his public addresses not infrequently evidenced the fact. It was perfectly consistent with his life-long convictions and his personal experiences that he should say at the first moment after the assassin approached: 'Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done,' and that he should declare at the last: 'It is God's way; His will, not ours, be done.' He lived grandly; it was fitting that he should die grandly. And now that the majesty of death has touched and calmed him, we find that in his supreme moment he still was a conqueror.

ENORMITY OF THE CRIME.

"My friends and countrymen, with what language shall I attempt to give expression to the deep horror of our souls as I speak of the cause of his death? When we consider the magnitude of the crime that has plunged the country and the world into unutterable grief, we are not surprised that one nationality after another has hastened to repudiate the dreadful act. This gentle spirit, who hated no one, to whom every man was a brother, was suddenly smitten by the cruel hand of an assassin, and that, too, while in the very act of extending a kind and generous greeting to one who approached him under the sacred guise of friendship.

"Could the assailant have realized how awful was the act he was about to perform, how utterly heartless the deed, methinks he would have stayed his hand at the very threshold of it. In all the coming years men will seek in vain to fathom the enormity of that crime.

"Had this man who fell been a despot, a tyrant, an oppressor, an insane frenzy to rid the world of him might have sought excuse, but it was the people's friend who fell when William McKinley received the fatal wound. Himself a son of toil, his sympathies were with the toiler. No one who has seen the matchless grace and perfect ease with which he greeted such can ever doubt that his heart was in his open hand. Every heart throb was for his countrymen. That his life should be sacrificed at such a time, just when there was abundant peace, when all the Americas were rejoicing together, is one of the inscrutable mysteries of Providence. Like many others, it must be left for future revelations to explain.

"In the midst of our sorrow we have much to console us. He lived to see his Nation greater than ever before. All sectional lines are blotted out. There is no South, no North, No East, no West. Washington saw the beginning of our National life. Lincoln passed through the night of our history and saw the dawn. McKinley beheld his country in the splendor of its noon. Truly he died in the fulness of his fame. With Paul he could say, and with equal truthfulness, 'I am ready to be offered.' The work assigned him had been well done. The Nation was at peace. We had fairly entered upon an era of unparalelled prosperity. Our revenues were generous. Our standing among the nations was secure. Our President was safely enshrined in the affections of a united people.

"It was not at him that the fatal shot was fired, but at the very life of the Government. His offering was vicarious. It was blood poured upon the altar of human liberty. In view of these things we are not surprised to hear, from one who was present when this great soul passed away, that he never before saw a death so peaceful or a dying man so crowned with grandeur.

"Let us turn now to a brief consideration of some of the lessons that we are to learn from this sad event. The first one that will occur to us all is the old, old lesson that 'in the midst of life we are in death.' 'Man goeth forth to his work and to this labor until the evening.' 'He fleeth as it were a shadow and never continueth in one stay.'

CANTON ALWAYS HIS HOME.

"Our President went forth in the fulness of his strength, in his manly beauty, and was suddenly smitten by the hand that brought death with it. None of us can tell what a day may bring forth. Let us therefore remember that 'No man liveth to himself and none of us dieth to himself.' May each day's close see each day's duty done.

"Another great lesson that we should heed is the vanity of mere earthly greatness. In the presence of the Dread Messenger how small are all the trappings of wealth and distinctions of rank and power. I beseech you, seek Him who said: 'I am the Resurrection and the Life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live, and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die.' There is but one Saviour for the sinsick and the weary. I entreat you, find Him, as our brother found Him.

"But our last words must be spoken. Little more than four years ago we bade him good-bye as he went to assume the great responsibilities to which the Nation had called him. His last words as he left us were:

"'Nothing could give me greater pleasure than this farewell greeting—this evidence of your friendship and sympathy, your good-will, and, I am sure, the prayers of all the people with whom I have lived so long and whose confidence and esteem are dearer to me than any other earthly honors. To all of us the future is as a sealed book, but if I can, by official act or administration or utterance, in any degree, add to the prosperity and unity of our beloved country, and the advancement and well-being of our splendid citizenship, I will devote the best and most unselfish efforts of my life to that end. With this thought uppermost in my mind, I reluctantly take leave of my friends and neighbors, cherishing in my heart the sweetest memories and thoughts of my old home—my home now—and I trust, my home hereafter, so long as I live.'

"We hoped with him that when his work was done, freed from the burdens of his great office, crowned with the affections of a happy people, he might be permitted to close his earthly life in the home he had loved.

"He has, indeed, returned to us, but how? Borne to the strains of 'Nearer, My God, to Thee,' and placed where he first began life's struggle, that the people might look and weep over so sad a homecoming. But it was a triumphal march. How vast the procession. The Nation rose and stood with uncovered head. The people of the land are chief mourners. The nations of the earth weep with them. But, oh! what a victory.

"I do not ask you in the heat of public address, but in the calm moments of mature reflection, what other man ever had such high honors bestowed upon him, and by so many people? What pageant has equaled this that we look upon to-day? We gave him to the Nation but a little more than four years ago. He went out with the light of the morning upon his brow, but with his task set, and the purpose to complete it. We take him back a mighty conqueror.

The churchyard where his children rest,
The quiet spot that suits him best;
There shall his grave be made,
And there his bones be laid,
And there his countrymen shall come,
With memory proud, with pity dumb.
And strangers far and near,
For many and many a year;
For many a year, and many an age,
While history on her ample page,
The virtues shall enroll
Of that paternal soul.

TO THE CEMETERY VAULT.

Bishop I. W. Joyce of Minneapolis followed with a brief prayer, and the services were concluded with the singing of the hymn which President McKinley repeated on his deathbed, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The entire congregation arose and joined in the last stanza. Father Voltman of Chicago, Chaplain of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, pronounced the benediction. Then the notes of the organ again arose. The coffin was taken up and borne from the church. The relatives and those in official life went out in the order they had entered.

It was after 3 o'clock when the silent and anxious throngs outside the church saw the solemn pageant reappear through the church doors. First came the guard of honor, the Generals and Admirals forming in double line leading from the entrance to the waiting hearse. Again the flag-draped casket with its wealth of flowers appeared and was committed to the hearse. The President and members of the Cabinet followed, arm in arm, and stepped into the waiting carriages. The relatives entered carriages next. Then the squadron of troopers broke from their battalion front, and, wheeling into platoons, took up the march to the grave.

In the long line of carriages were United States Senators and members of the House of Representatives from every section of the country, Justices of the United States Supreme Court, the ranking heads of the Army and Navy, Governors of States and Mayors of cities, and the dead President's fellow townsmen.

Out Tuscarawas Street the long procession moved through a section of the city where the sound of the dirge had not before been heard. But it presented the same sorrow-stricken aspect that had been observed in the heart of the city. Funeral arches spanned the street, some of them, it is understood, having been erected by school children. The houses were hung with black, and even the stately elms along the way had their trunks enshrouded in black and white drapery.

The line of the funeral march from the church to the cemetery was about one and one-half miles in length. The route was north on Tuscarawas Street, from the church to Lincoln Street, west on Lincoln Street to West Third Street, and north one square to the gates of the cemetery.

For hours, even before the time set for the commencement of the funeral exercises at the McKinley home, the streets along the entire length of the line of march were crowded with spectators. From the gates of the cemetery to the doors of the church there was on each side of the street an almost unbroken line of soldiers, and on all the intersecting streets detachments of the militia were posted about one hundred feet from the thoroughfare upon which the cortege was to go, and nobody was permitted to pass in either direction.

There was not a window that commanded a view of the line of march that was not filled with faces, the numerous stands were crowded to their utmost capacity, and on the roofs were hundreds of people. From 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon, by which time the last of the parade had passed the church on its way to the cemetery, this condition prevailed. Notwithstanding the dense crowds, there were no accidents of any kind reported.

No greater reverence has ever been shown to any man, living or dead, than was exhibited toward the dead President today. As the funeral car passed through the streets men and women sobbed convulsively, and at the cemetery gates, where the crowd was densely packed and where the people had remained for hours pressing against the iron fence, two women fainted during the exercises at the vault.

It was a wonderful tribute of surpassing love that was rendered to-day in his native place to the memory of William McKinley, and it will be long before greater or more reverent honor is paid to any man.

It was exactly four minutes after 4 o'clock when the funeral car bore the remains of the dead President through the gateway of his last resting place. Twenty minutes after that time the brief services at the vault were over and the members of the family and the distinguished men of the nation who had come so far to do him honor had passed through the gates on their homeward way. One hour and forty minutes after the hearse had entered the cemetery the place was clear, and the dead President was resting alone under the watchful care of men of the regular Army.

AT THE CEMETERY.

A sentry's measured tread resounded from the cement walk before the vault, another kept vigil on the grassy slope above, and at the head and at the foot of the casket stood armed men. Before the door, which was not closed to-night, was pitched the tent of the guards, and there it will remain until the doors are closed to-morrow. Sentries will then guard the vault every hour of the day and night until the body has been borne to its final resting place.

For nearly an hour before the head of the funeral procession arrived at the gate of the cemetery the strains of the dirges played by the bands came over the hilltop to the watchers by the vault, telling them that the procession was on its way. Finally at 3:30 o'clock the detachment of mounted police heading the parade came slowly around the corner of Lincoln Street and passed up West Third Street to the cemetery gates. Behind them came the Grand Army Band of Canton, the solemn notes of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," swelling out as it came up the driveway. A moment after entering the cemetery, the music was changed to Chopin's "March Funèbre," and it was to the sound of this that the band passed out and on to Kentucky Avenue at the south side of the inclosure.

Behind the band came the Grand Army posts, fully 500 veterans maching by. As they passed along the flower-strewn path many of them were weeping bitterly, and they stooped by dozens to gather the blossoms which lay at their feet, and carried them away as mementos. The sweet pea blossoms that were scattered along the road were the offering of the school children of Nashville, Tenn., and no tribute of love that was sent during the funeral exercises more amply fulfilled its mission or more completely carried its message of affection. To-night hundreds of the blossoms are in the possession of the marchers in the parade, and are held by spectators who came into the cemetery after the close of the parade to carry them away.

After the veterans came in well set ranks with rifles at arms' port, the men of the Sixth Infantry of National Guard, the Engineer Corps of the National Guard of Cleveland and the comrades of the late President in the ranks of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers during the civil war. Then came a long line of carriages bearing the members of the family and the distinguished visitors.

From the first carriage that stopped at the foot of the walk leading up to the vault, President Roosevelt and Commander Cowles of the Navy alighted. Without waiting for those in the second carriage, which contained Secretaries Root and Gage and Attorney General Knox, the President walked slowly toward the vault and took a position on the south side of the walk close to the door. As Secretary Root came up the walk he assumed a similar position on the north side, and the other members of the Cabinet ranged themselves by the side of the President and Secretary of War.

With bared heads the President and members of the Cabinet, who were followed by the officers of the Army and Navy, stood on each side of the walk, the lines reaching just to the edge of the roadway. Within a minute after the formation of the lines the funeral car came up to the walk. It was gently lifted from the hearse and borne to the door of the vault, where it was rested upon the catafalque. It was carried by the same men of the army and navy who have carried it ever since it left Buffalo. Before them, as it came up the walk, walked Col. Bingham, who had been aide to President McKinley. At its head on the right walked Lieut. Hamlin of the army, and in a corresponding position on the left, Lieut. Eberle of the Navy.

THE LAST "TAPS."

Just as the bearers lowered it to the catafalque Abner McKinley and Mrs. Barber alighted from their carriage and stood at the foot of the line of officers. They remained here for a few seconds, and then passed up to the foot of the casket, where they remained during the brief services.

Thre was a moment's pause as Col. Bingham looked to see that all was in readiness. He then looked toward Bishop Joyce of Minneapolis, who read the burial service of the Methodist Church slowly, but in a voice that could be heard distinctly by all who were grouped around the vault. As his words ended there was a brief pause, for it had been understood that a quartet of the Knights Templars was to be present to render a hymn. Through a misunderstanding, however, it had not arrived, and after satisfying himself of this fact, Col. Bingham waved his hand, and eight buglers of the Canton band, who had taken station upon the side of the mound above, and to the south of the vault.

Instantly from the eight bugles rang out the notes of the soldier's last call—"taps." It was beautifully done, and the last notes of the buglers died away so softly that all who heard it remained listening for a few seconds to hear if it was really ended.

When the last note had floated away Secretary Wilson was in tears, Secretary Hitchcock was also weeping, and the President was gazing grimly at the walk. It was the last moment for the men who had been so closely associated with the dead President for so long, and the thought seemed sadder than most of them could bear. It was all ended at last, and Capt. Biddle of Company C of the Fourteenth Infantry, who will command the guard which is to be placed around the vault, stepped up to a line of five soldiers, which he had posted just north of the doorway, and who throughout the ceremony had stood at present arms as rigid as though molded of iron. One of them passed quickly into the vault, taking station at the head of the casket; another placed himself at the foot, and three men stood in the doorway, two on the lower step, and the third on the floor of the vault directly behind them. There they remained until after the passage of the funeral procession.

The President, the members of the Cabinet, and the officers of the army and navy then entered their carriages, and, followed by the members of the family, passed out of the cemetery and returned to the city. The delay caused by the services at the vault being over, the procession resumed its march. Every man in the line save those in uniform, who rendered appropriate honor in other ways, went past the casket with uncovered head.

As the head of the division containing the Knights Templar wheeled into the cemetery, the quartets that had been delayed in reaching the place for the previous ceremonies, took up a position to the south of the vault and sang "Farewell, My Brother." This hymn was followed by others, including "Rock of Ages," "The Christian's Good Night," and "The Wayside Cross." The selections were beautifully rendered, and no part of the funeral ceremonies in Canton was more impressive. The darkness was gathering fast as the Knights sang on, and many in the multitude around the casket were moved to tears, and the sound of sobs was distinctly audible in the crowd that lined the fence beyond the line of National Guardsmen.

THE CITY OF THE DEAD.

The last of the procession passed the bier at 5:45, and then orders were given by Capt. Biddle that the cemetery should be cleared. The order was quickly carried out and the dead President was left in the care of his guard of honor. The first sentry to be posted in a tour of guard before the doorway was Private Otto White of Company C, Fourteenth Infantry, whose home is in Genoa, Ohio. The guard that will have the honor of standing as sentinels at the bier of the late President is Company C of the Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry. It is commanded by Capt. W. S. Biddle, Jr., First Lieutenant H. S. Avery, Second Lieutenant William Ashbridge. The company includes seventy-six non-commissioned men, and was ordered to Canton from Fort Wayne, Detroit.

Nature has been kind in selecting the last resting place for President McKinley. West Lawn Cemetery is on a high knoll overlooking the peaceful valley, with the busy little city of Canton laid out below. If it were not for an intervening church spire one might get from this elevation a glimpse of the McKinley home. Here, looking out on his native city and his native State, the body of Mr. McKinley will be laid to rest. The beauty of the grounds had attracted the attention of the country's best landscape gardeners, who have journeyed here to study its attractions. To-day it was doubly beautiful, with the rustling trees giving off their first yellowed leaves of Fall, and adding a golden touch to the green clad slopes.

Just inside the stately entrance stands the gray stone vault, where for a time the casket will repose. Its dreary exterior was relieved to-day by great masses of flowers, banked all about and above until the gray walls were shut out from view. But in due time the body will be taken from the vault and committed to the little plot of ground lying further on. This is the McKinley lot and here lies his father, whose name he bore, the mother he guarded so tenderly in life, his brother James, his sister Anna, and his two children. And when that time comes a stately shaft of granite will arise above the grave telling of the civic virtues, the pure life, and the martyred death of William McKinley.

THE FLORAL OFFERINGS.

Rarest and Costliest Blossoms Surround the Vault Where Mr. McKinley's Body Lies.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 19.—Never before on this continent has such a floral display been seen at any public occasion as that in West Lawn Cemetery this afternoon. The vault was lined with the rarest and costliest flowers, a multitude of floral pieces was spread on the ground before the door of the vault, and for one hundred feet to the right and left of the doorway and for half as many feet to the rear of a line passing through the front wall, it was impossible to tread, so thickly did the tributes lie.

Nearly every country on both hemispheres was represented by an offering. The number of these from the United States is almost past counting. They came from every State in the Union, and there is scarcely a man in public life whose tribute of respect for the virtues of William McKinley did not lie beside his coffined body this afternoon.

The inside of the vault was literally a mass of roses and orchids when the casket was carried into it, and the outside walls were well-nigh hidden beneath the profusion of flowers hung upon them. Above the doorway hung an enormous wreath of dark green galix leaves; over one corner of the vault was another wreath, the leaves being a deep red; in a corresponding position on the other side was hung a wreath of ivy.

The great wreath in the centre was the offering of the Italian Government and the King of Italy, and was one of the handsomest pieces seen. Upon a great streamer of black satin, which swung from the mass of deep green leaves, was the following inscription: "Requiem eternam dona ev domine"; beside the black streamer floated one of red, white, and blue, the colors of the United States, and another of red, white, and green, the colors of Italy.

To the right of the door, in a frame formed of red and white roses, was a vase fully six feet high, made of white asters. This was the offering of the manufacturing potters of East Liverpool, Ohio. The employes of these manufacturing potters sent an elegant design of a vase done in red and white roses that was fully equal in beauty to that sent by their employers.

On the south side of the doorway was suspended a beautiful wreath of lilies of the valley, intertwined with smilax, the whole surmounted with white and purple orchids. To the left of the doorway was a great bunch of red roses and purple orchids bound together with a wide band of royal purple satin. Standing a short distance from the vault, to the south, was a small cradle covered entirely with white and purple asters. On its sides were worked in purple immortelles, the word: "Niles." This was said to be the cradle in which President McKinley had been rocked during his infancy in Niles, Ohio. Special instructions came with it, that it should be guarded with great care and returned safely to Niles, where it is to be preserved.

From the Republic of Cuba came an enormous representation of the flag of the new nation. A wreath of red roses and lilies of the valley came from the Republic of Haiti, a wreath of white roses and purple asters from the President of Uruguay. From the Knights Templars of Minnesota came a great shield five feet high and three feet wide, formed entirely of white asters. In the centre was the red cross of the Knights Templars. A round button, two feet in diameter, with the red cross in the centre, came from the Knights of Tennessee.

An elaborate offering of roses and orchids came from Melville E. Stone of New York. There were wreaths from Savannah, Ga.; from San Francisco, from Duluth, New Orleans, and from dozens of other cities. Many of the designs were unmarked, and it was impossible to tell from whom they had come. The flowers will be allowed to remain around the vault until they have fallen to pieces.

SERVICES AT WASHINGTON.

Ceremonies at Mr. McKinley's Church Impressive—His Pew Draped and Kept Vacant.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Washington gave evidence to-day in most impressive manner that its heart was with Canton in the solemn hour of President McKinley's funeral. At exactly 2:30 o'clock the city ceased from labor, practically from locomotion, for five minutes. Men, women, and children, white and black, came to a sudden halt, whatever they were engaged in. Business of all sorts was suspended, and the great city became as quiet as a prairie at midnight.

The people, in accordance with President Roosevelt's proclamation, repaired to their churches to attend the memorial services, and the places of worship rarely have been so crowded. All denominations, Protestant, Catholic, and Jew, united in these. The Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, where Mr. McKinley worshipped, was the centre of interest, and here the services were more impressive than elsewhere. The President's pew was draped in black and left vacant.

The crowd could not be accommodated in the main body of the church and a second service progressed simultaneously in the lecture hall. Bishop Warren and Dr. Crawford spoke in each place.

The services were presided over by the Rev. Dr. Naylor, assisted by Dr. Hugh Johnson of Baltimore, the former pastor of the church, and the Rev. Dr. George T. Teach. The hymns were the favorites of the late President. A tribute was read from Bishop Cranston. One significant utterance by Dr. Crawford was that the President's words when Czolgosz was assaulted would do more for law and order than anything that had been said for a generation.

The services at the Episcopal Pro-Cathedral also were elaborate and impressive. They were conducted personally by Bishop Satterlee, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William L. Devries, rector of St. Mark's, and Chaplain Pierce of the Eleventh Infantry, U. S. A. The Bishop's address was poetic and beautiful. He called, he said, to sound a note of warning against the unshielded and unprotected position in which the American people place their Chief Magistrate and to reproach them rather than the "ignorant, plotting Anarchists for this third tragedy in the Nation's history."

Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court delivered the principal address at the First Congregational Church. His keynote was the need of impressing upon all Americans the necessity of a personal respect for the law. He deprecated the general suggestions that the people take the law into thir own hands and put every Anarchist speedily to death. While anarchy may be the extreme of lawlessness, he said, every breaking of the law breathes, though in a slighter degree, the same spirit of lawlessness. It was the duty of the citizen to show by his own conduct and example that social order was the culmination of human happiness.

At All Souls' Unitarian Church Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, was the principal speaker, though Secretary Long, when called, responded with a few brief remarks in praise of the memory of the dead President. Mr. Wright's address was filled with personal memories of the late President, and he drew interesting parallels between his career and those of Lincoln and Garfield. The Rev. Dr. John Paxton was the speaker of the day at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, his theme being "It Is God's Way." "This is not an indignation meeting," said Dr. Paxton, "but a funeral service; not to curse assassins and to advocate lawlessness in exterminating lawlessness."

Gen. H. V. Boynton read the President's proclamation, and he recalled the words of Garfield on hearing of Lincoln's assassination: "God reigns and the Government at Washington still lives."

The services at the Catholic churches were elaborate and touching, as they were also at the Grace Reformed Chapel, where President Roosevelt worshipped when a resident in Washington.

MR. M'KINLEY MOURNED IN CITY AND VILLAGE

Memorial Ceremonies Were Held All Over the United States.

ALL BUSINESS SUSPENDED

At the Hour of the Funeral Street Cars, Trains, and Boats Ceased to Run and Even Pedestrians Stood Still.

In every city, town, and village in the United States there was mourning yesterday. Wherever an American flag floated it hung at half-staff, and wherever there was a church it was filled with mourners gathered to hear some great man or the local preacher tell of the glorious life of the dead President, William McKinley.

Public buildings, banks, schools, great manufactories, were all closed; bells tolled and from army post and State arsenals the half-hour guns were fired.

At the hour the funeral took place in Canton business of all kinds stopped all over the land, street cars came to a stand, the wheels of railroad trains ceased to turn, and ferryboats floated silently upon the waters, while hundreds of thousands of men walking on city streets and country roads stood still, lifted their hats, and breathed a silent prayer.

It was America's tribute to her dead, and it was not Americans alone that mourned, for wherever the representative of a foreign nation was there also was mourning. Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consuls took part in the memorial services.

The ceremonies, the services, the decorations, the actions of the citizens were the same in capital and in hamlet. The eulogies differed only as the limitations and abilities of the speakers differed. All were alike in that they breathed forth the deep sorrow, the great love of a weeping Nation.

The story of the ceremonies and of the closing of business houses and factories is the same everywhere. As New York did yesterday, so every city and village did on a smaller scale. The story of one city's action is the story of all. Grief and mourning were general.

CARDINAL GIBBONS PRAISES MR. McKINLEY.

Baltimore Cathedral Crowded to Hear His Glowing Eulogy of the Late President.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.—Memorial services were almost universal to-day throughout this State, many congregations meeting and uniting in other than their own places of worship.

Perhaps the most important and impressive were the ceremonies at the cathedral in this city, at which Cardinal Gibbons delivered the following eulogy:

"It has been my melancholy experience in the course of my sacred ministry to be startled by the assassination of three Presidents of the United States. Abraham Lincoln was shot in 1865. James A. Garfield was mortally wounded in 1881, and William McKinley received a fatal wound on the 6th day of September. Mr. Lincoln was shot in a theatre; Mr. Garfield was shot while about to take a train to enjoy a needed vacation, and our late beloved President fell by the hand of an assassin while lending the prestige of his name and influence to the success of a National exposition.

"In the annals of crime it is difficult to find an instance of murder so atrocious, so wanton and meaningless as the assassination of Mr. McKinley. Some reason or pretext has been usually assigned for the sudden taking away of earthly rulers. Balthazzar, the impious King of Chaldea, spent his last night in reveling and drunkenness and profanity. He was suddenly struck dead by the hand of the Lord.

"How different was the life of our Chief Magistrate. No Court in Europe or in the civilized world was more conspicuous for moral rectitude and purity, or more free from the breath of scandal than the official home of President McKinley. He would have adorned any Court in Christendom by his civic virtues.

"Brutus plunged his dagger into the heart of Caesar because of his overweening ambition. Whatever may have been the errors of judgment on the part of our late President, (and who is free from them?) no man can honestly charge him with tyranny or official corruption.

"The Redeemer of mankind was betrayed by the universal symbol of love. If I may reverently make the comparison, the President was betrayed by the universal emblem of friendship. Christ said to Judas: 'Friend, betrayest thou the Son of Man with a kiss?' The President could have said to his slaver: 'Betrayest thou the head of the Nation with the grasp of the hand?' He was struck down surrounded by a host of his fellow-citizens, every one of whom would have gladly risked his life in defense of his beloved chieftain.

"Few Presidents were better equipped than Mr. McKinley for the exalted position which he filled. When a mere youth he entered the Union Army as a private soldier during the civil war, and was promoted for gallant service on the field of battle to the rank of Major. He served his country for about fourteen years in the halls of Congress, and toward the close of his term he became one of the most conspicuous figures in that body. He afterward served his State as Governor.

"As President he was thoroughly conversant with the duties of his office, and could enter into its most minute details. His characteristic virtues were courtesy and politeness, patience and forbearance, and masterly self-control under very trying circumstances. When unable to grant a favor he had the rare and happy talent to disappoint the applicant without offending him.

"The domestic virtues of Mr. McKinley were worthy of all praise. He was a model husband. Amid the pressing and engrossing duties of his official life he would from time to time snatch a few moments to devote to the invalid and loving partner of his joys and sorrows. Oh! what a change has come over this afflicted woman! Yesterday she was the first lady of the land. To-day she is a disconsolate and broken-hearted widow. Let us beseech Him who comforted the widow of Naim that He console this lady in her hour of desolation.

"It is a sad reflection that some fanatic or miscreant has it in his power to take the life of the head of the Nation, and to throw the whole country into mourning. It was no doubt this thought that inspired some writers within the last few days to advise that the President should henceforth abstain from public receptions and handshaking, and that greater protection should be given to his person.

"You might have him surrounded with cohorts, defended with bayonets, and have him followed by argus-eyed detectives, and yet he will not be proof against the stroke of the assassin. Are not the crowned heads of Europe usually attended by military forces, and how many of them have perished at the hand of some criminal? No, let the President continue to move among his people and take them by the hand. The strongest shield of our Chief Magistrate is the love and devotion of his fellow-citizens. The most effective way to stop such crimes is to inspire the rising generation with greater reverence for the constituted authorities, and a greater horror for any insult or injury to their person. All seditious language should be suppressed. Incendiary speech is too often an incentive to criminal acts on the part of many to whom the transition from words to deeds is easy.

"Let it be understood once for all that the authorities are determined to crush the serpent of anarchy whenever it lifts its venomous head.

"W have prayed for the President's life, but it did not please God to grant our petition. Let no one infer from this that our prayers were in vain. No fervent prayer ascending to the throne of heaven remains unanswered. Let no one say what a lady remarked to me on the occasion of President Garfield's death. 'I have prayed,' she said, 'for the President's life. My family have prayed for him, our congregation prayed for him, the city prayed for him, the State prayed for him, the Nation prayed for him, and yet he died. What, then, is the use of prayer?' God answers our petitions either directly or indirectly. If He does not grant us what we ask, He gives us something equivalent or better. If He has not saved the life of the President, He preserves the life of the Nation, which is of more importance than the life of an individual. He has infused into the hearts of the American people a greater reverence for the head of the Nation, and a greater abhorrence of assassination. He has intensified and energized our love of country and our devotion to our political institutions.

"What a beautiful spectacle to behold prayers ascending from tens of thousands of temples throughout the land to the throne of mercy! Is not this universal uplifting of minds and hearts to God a sublime profession of our faith and trust in Him? Is not this National appeal to Heaven a most eloquent recognition of God's superintending providence over us? And such earnest and united prayers will not fail to draw down upon us the blessings of the Almighty.

"The President is dead. Long live the President! William McKinley has passed away, honored and mourned by the Nation. Theodore Roosevelt succeeds to the title, the honors, and the responsibilities of the Presidential office. Let his fellow-citizens rally around him. Let them uphold and sustain him in bearing the formidable burden suddenly thrust upon him. May he be equal to the emergency and fulfill his duties with credit to himself, and may his Administration redound to the peace and prosperity of the American people."

SENATOR FORAKER'S EULOGY.

Paints in Words a Picture of Mr. McKinley's Life and Death That Brings Tears to Many Eyes.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19.—Memorial services for Mr. McKinley were held at Music Hall this afternoon. The hall was crowded with a sorrowing audience, which listened to the glowing eulogy of Senator Foraker with aching hearts.

The services opened with the singing of "Lead, Kindly Light" by the Catholic Festival Chorus, which also sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and other hymns.

Senator Foraker, after sketching the public life of Mr. McKinley, said:

"He died proud of his work, and in the just expectation that time will vindicate his wisdom, his purpose, and his labors—and it will.

"What he was not permitted to finish will be taken up by other hands, and, when the complete, crowning triumph comes, it will rest upon the foundations he has laid.

"His great loss to the country will not be in connection with policies now in process of solution, but rather in connection with new questions. What he has marked out and put the impress of his great name upon will receive the unquestioned support of his own party and of the great majority of the American people.

"He had so gained the confidence of his followers and the whole country in his leadership that practically all differences of opinion on new propositions would have yielded to his judgment.

"The progress of events will not stop. Unsolved problems have no respect for the repose of nations. New questions will arise—are arising—have risen.

"With his calm, clear judgment and foresight, he saw and appreciated all this. His last speech was a testimonial to this fact. It was in many respects the ablest, the most thoughtful and most statesmanlike utterance he ever made. It was the triumphant sequel to his long years of sturdy battle for a protective tariff; a complete vindication of all his predictions in that behalf, and, at the same time, a fitting farewell to the American people whom he had served so well."

In concluding his address Senator Foraker spoke of Mr. McKinley's private life and his death in words which brought tears to many eyes:

"There is no place in all Christendom where his name is not spoken with admiration and cherished with affection.

"The whole world mourns with us and pays tribute to his memory; not because of his public services, for they were rendered for America, but for the gentleness of his nature and the nobility of his character. In these respects he is without a rival since Sir Philip Sidney.

"He was of splendid presence, of pleasing personality, and of polished and graceful address. There was no Court in Europe where his manner and deportment would not have commanded the highest respect, and yet it was all so natural and free from simulation or affectation that he was always, without any sacrifice of dignity or change of manner, familiarly at home with Abraham L

MEMORIAL SERVICES IN FOREIGN CAPITALS

Mr. McKinley's Memory Honored All Over the World.

Services in London Both at Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's—All the Exchanges In the United Kingdom Closed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—In the solemn service in Westminster Abbey yesterday in honor of the memory of President McKinley, "Nearer, My God, To Thee" was sung to Dyce's setting, in the belief that it would be more familiar to the congregation than the American tune. The Times says:

"It may be doubted if this was the case. The whole congregation joined in singing the touching and beautiful hymn which the President quoted almost with his last breath, but the singing lacked the confidence and strength which familiarity with the hymn tune generally inspires. Quite half the congregation were Americans, only acquainted with the American setting.

"The singing, however, brought home to every one more poignantly than anything else in the service the loss the world has suffered at the hands of the assassin. The tears glistening in many eyes were a most eloquent testimony to the feeling which permeated the congregation."

An editorial article in The Times today says King Edward's message to Mrs. McKinley fitly expresses the universal sentiment of the civilized world. The whole American Nation mourned yesterday in spirit over the homely grave at Canton, and the mourning swept around the world in a universal wave of responsive sympathy and sorrow. The funeral at Canton and the ceremony at Westminster Abbey were one in spirit. There was as much communion of sympathy as there could have been had the Duke of Cornwall and York stood at the President's grave.

The article concludes as follows:

"The immense solidity and stability of the United States have never been shown more strikingly than by President McKinley's death and its sequel. Intensely tragic, it stirred the heart of the American people to its depths, yet scarcely agitated the calm waters of the American political world by so much as a ripple.

"When Amurath succeeds Amurath the tranquillity is that of stagnation. Not so in a free state, which governs and controls itself. There tranquillity means strength and the stability which comes of strength and self-respect."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept 20.—The memorial service commanded by King Edward in honor of President McKinley was held in Westminster Abbey yesterday, and was attended by many Americans and Englishmen of distinction.

The Lord Steward of the Household, (the Earl of Pembroke,) represented the King. Next to him sat United States Ambassador Choate, who was accompanied by Secretary White and other members of the Embassy. Col. Alfred M. Egerton represented the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Major James E. Martin represented Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. The Secretary of State for War, (the Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick,) and the Under Secretary for the Foreign Office (Lord Cranborne) were present, and the other Cabinet Ministers were represented. The British Ambassador to the United States, (Lord Pauncefote,) the Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, the Danish Minister, and the Turkish Ambassador, were also present, with members of all the legations. The Earl of Rosebery, the Lord Chief Justice, (Lord Alverstone,) Lord Revelstoke, Lord Mount-Stephen, Sir William Vernon and Lady Harcourt, and the Agents General of twenty British colonies were in attendance.

Among the Americans who attended the service were Levi P. Morton, the United States Ambassador to Italy, (George Von L. Meyer,) W. Bourke Cockran, Lambert Tree, John. P. Morgan, Charles Francis Adams, Bishop Hurst of Washington, Bishop Hartzell of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa, and Bishops Arnett, Gaines, Lee, Tyree, and Derrick of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. In reserved seats were between two and three thousand other persons.

The service, which was fully choral, was of extreme beauty. The Office for the Dead was used, with the Prayer of Committal omitted. Tschaikowski's and Chopin's Funeral Marches were played before the service began.

Dean Bradley read St. Paul's discourse on the Resurrection, and then the anthems were sung—Sullivan's "Yea, Though I Walk," Goss's "I Heard a Voice," and Spohr's "Blessed Are the Departed." The congregation sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," with the melody commonly used in England.

The service concluded with Handel's and Beethoven's Funeral Marches.

Mr. Choate stood at the exit of the choir and shook hands with his acquaintances as they departed.

Later in the day a stately service, similar in most respects to that held in memory of Queen Victoria on the day of her burial, was conducted in St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday out of respect to the memory of President McKinley, and was attended by about 6,000 persons. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Councilors of the city, wearing their official robes, marched in procession into the Cathedral, accompanied by several provincial Mayors who came to London for the purpose of taking part in the ceremony. Ambassador Choate, Secretary White, and the staff of the United States Embassy were seated in the chancel, with 300 other Americans, to whom places had been allotted.

Dean Gregory and fourteen other clergymen were engaged in the service. The Archbishop of Canterbury, leaning feebly on the arm of one of the clergy, pronounced the benediction.

In all parts of the Kingdom and the British colonies similar memorial services were held. The cathedrals at Canterbury, Edinburgh, Dublin, Glasgow, and other cities and churches of all denominations throughout the land were filled with congregations, generally headed by the Mayors and corporations.

As a mark of respect for the late President, all the Exchanges in the Kingdom were closed yesterday.

The hawkers in the streets of London disposed of great numbers of memorial cards with pictures of the late President, crape rosettes, and flags. The Government buildings here and elsewhere had their flags at half mast, and the Glasgow Exhibition was closed during the services. American and Canadian stores were draped with black.

Replying to Mrs. McKinley's acknowledgment of his telegram of sympathy, King Edward yesterday telegraphed to Ambassador Choate:

"Please convey to Mrs. McKinley my best thanks for her kind message. The Queen and I feel most deeply for her in the hour of her great affliction, and pray that God may give her strength to bear her heavy cross. Our thoughts will to-day be especially with the American Nation when its distinguished President is laid to rest.

"EDWARD, R."

CHURCH IN PARIS CROWDED.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—A memorial service was held this afternoon in honor of the memory of President McKinley in the American Church in the Avenue de l'Alma.

Those present included United States Ambassador Porter and the staff of the United States Embassy, Consul General Gowdy and the staff of the United States Consulate, Col. de St. Marc, representing President Loubet; the Minister of Finance, the only Cabinet Minister in Paris; representatives of the Foreign Office and other Ministries, the staff of the British Embassy, all the members of the Diplomatic Corps now in Paris, the French Ambassador to the United States, M. Jules Cambon; Senator Lodge, and many American women who have married Frenchmen.

The spacious church was densely packed with resident and traveling Americans. Many late-comers were unable to obtain admission. Most of the American women present wore black.

The body of the church was hung with black. The uniforms of the diplomats and of a number of French army and navy officers who were present made a bright mass of color in the midst of the sombre scene.

The rector, the Rev. Dr. Morgan, conducted the Episcopal service, which was fully choral, assisted by the ministers of the American churches in Paris and a number of visiting clergymen. There was no sermon.

As the congregation left the church the choristers sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Ambassador Porter and his staff, in accordance with the French custom on such occasions, took up a position in front of the chancel and shook hands with the officials, diplomats, and others as they moved toward the door, thanking them for attending the service.

THE ST. PETERSBURG SERVICE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 19.—Under the auspices of United States Ambassador Tower, an impressive memorial service in honor of President McKinley was held at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the British-American Church. The pastor, the Rev. Alexander Francis, officiated, assisted by three clergymen.

Among those present were the Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch, the Czar's uncle; the Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna, the Grand Duke Boris Vladimirovitch, and the Grand Duke Serge Michaelovitch. The Diplomatic Corps was represented by the Ministers now here, and the British Ambassador, Sir Charles Scott, the only Ambassador beside Mr. Tower now in St. Petersburg. The United States Ambassador was accompanied by his entire staff. The United States Consul, Mr. Holloway; the United States Vice Consul, Mr. Heydecker, and practically all the resident Americans and many British subjects were also present. The prominent Russians in attendance included Prince Obolenski, representing the Foreign Office, and two Directors of that office; the Russian Minister of the Interior, M. Sipiagine; the Assistant Minister of the Interior, M. Stichinski; Vice Admiral Tyrtoff, Gen. Rydzeffsky, Gen. Kleigel, the Prefect of Police; Prince Jules Ouroussoff, and a number of other high officials.

The service consisted of readings from the Scriptures and hymns, closing with the playing of a dead march.

TWO SERVICES IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, Sept. 19.—Two services in honor of President McKinley, one official and another for the resident Americans, were held here to-day.

United States Minister Robert S. McCormick, in an address to the American residents, eulogized the late President. Referring to Mr. McKinley's religious faith, Mr. McCormick said:

"His faith was as complete and steadfast as it was broad and generous. Once, at the beginning of the war with Spain, when he had worked late into the night, Mr. McKinley pushed back his chair and closed his desk wearily.

"Adjt. Gen. Corbin, who sat beside him, said: 'You are wearied to death, Mr. President.'

"Mr. McKinley replied: 'Yes, and I could not keep it up, Corbin, did I not feel that I was doing the work of the Master.'"

In addition to Mr. McCormick and the members of the United States Legation, Lloyd C. Griscom, United States Minister to Persia; Charles S. Francis, United States Ministetr to Greece, Roumania, and Servia, and Frank D. Chester, United States Consul at Budapest, attended the services. Many who sought admission had to be turned away.

The official service was held in the Church of the British Embassy, which was draped with black. It was attended by the Grand Court Marshal, Prince von Lichtenstein; the Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Goluchowski; the Premier, Dr. Koerber; the Cabinet Ministers, the civil, military, and naval officials, and the Diplomatic Corps.

The floral offerings in the chapel were unusually beautiful. The laurel wreaths will be sent to Mrs. McKinley.

SERVICES IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—A memorial service for Mr. McKinley was held in the American Chapel here at noon to-day. All the Imperial and Prussian Cabinet Ministers were present, except the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, who is absent from Berlin. He was represented by Privy Councillor von Guenther. All the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers now in Berlin attended the service, and many of the Attachés and Secretaries of the Diplomatic Corps were present. Prince Leopold of Solms-Baruth, as the representative of Emperor William, occupied the seat of honor.

The chapel was decorated with crêpe-draped American flags, and was crowded to its fullest capacity with members of the American colony. The Rev. Dr. Dickie preached the sermon. The congregation sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "America."

Emperor William ordered flags half-masted to-day on all warships.

Memorial services were held in various German cities to-day. That in Dresden attracted a large attendance. The King of Saxony and the Royal Princes were represented by their respective Court Marshals, and among those present were the members of the Saxon Cabinet, representatives of the Diplomatic Corps, and the various Consulates, and Mrs. White, wife of the United States Ambassador to Germany.

At Munich the service was held in the Markuskirche. The Prince Regent was represented by his chief master of ceremonies, Count von Moy. A number of the members of the Cabinet and representatives of the Diplomatic Corps, together with many British residents, were present. Mme. Nordica sang.

The service at Stuttgart was held in the English church and was attended by Dr. von Breitling, the Premier, and representatives of all the legations.

At Cologne the Anglo-American colony held a meeting in the English chapel.

The Executive Committee of the Berlin Boerse has cabled an expression of profound sympathy to the New York Stock Exchange.

THE DAY IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 19.—The memorial service at the British Embassy Chapel, at Therapia, to-day, in honor of the late President McKinley, was attended by all the chiefs of the diplomatic missions in full uniform, including Sir N. R. O'Conor, the British Ambassador, and Lady O'Conor, and John G. A. Leishman, the United States Minister, and his staff; United States Consul General C. M. Dickinson, representatives of the Sultan and the Porte, and the Papal Delegate, Mgr. Bonati. A detachment of marines and bluejackets from the British guardship Melita was drawn up in the embassy grounds.

Subsequently Mr. Leishman and the staff of the United States Legation, with American and British residents and members of the French Embassy, attended services of a memorial character at Robert College. Dr. Washburn presided and delivered a eulogy upon the late President, expressing also confidence in the character, ability and high ideals of President Roosevelt. The hymns "Rock of Ages" and "Nearer, My God, to Thee" were sung.

Still later Mr. Leishman presided over a meeting of the American colony, at which were adopted resolutions tendering sympathy and condolence to Mrs. McKinley and also expressing "a hope that the United States Government, without destroying the priceless legacy of freedom, will prevent that liberty from running to excess in the lawlessness of anarchy."

MOURNING IN COPENHAGEN.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 19.—The half-masting of flags here as a token of sympathy with the United States and respect for the memory of President McKinley was general to-day. The Danish, British, and Russian warships in the harbor fired salutes. Portraits of the late President, draped with black, were displayed in many windows.

IN BELGIUM'S CAPITAL.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 19.—Many distinguished personages, including Gens. Donny and Strauch, representing King Leopold; Gen. Briecourt, representing the Queen of Belgium; the Diplomatic Corps, Foreign Minister M. P. de Favereau, and the Duke of Ursel, President of the Senate, attended the memorial service in the Anglican Church to-day in honor of the late President of the United States.

CHURCH SERVICE IN ROME.

ROME, Sept. 19.—The memorial services in honor of President McKinley, held at the American Church to-day, were attended by Signor Prinetti, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other Cabinet Ministers, the local authorities, and the American colony. The Municipal Guard mounted a guard of honor outside the building.

A SERVICE IN PEKING.

PEKING, Sept. 19.—Memorial services in honor of the late President McKinley were held to-day at the United States Legation. Among those present were the members of the Diplomatic Corps and the military officials, in full uniform; the members of the American colony, and Prince Ching and other Chinese officials. The doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, the Spanish Minister, Señor de Cologan, tendered the sympathy of the diplomatists. Minister Conger thanked him in behalf of the American people.

OBSERVANCES IN INDIA.

BOMBAY, Sept. 19.—To-day was observed as a day of general mourning for President McKinley throughout India. All the public offices, banks, and stores were closed. Services were held at all the central cities.

SORROWING PORTO RICANS.

Messages Touching the Death of Mr. McKinley Sent to His Widow and the President.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Sept. 19.—There was a great memorial demonstration here today in which all parties and societies united to pay a tribute of respect to the late President McKinley. Addresses reciting his virtues and public services were delivered. The following dispatch was sent to President Roosevelt:

"The people of Ponce send to the Chief Magistrate a testimony of their profound grief at the death of the late President McKinley. Will you, as a faithful interpreter of this sentiment, transmit this expression of our affliction to our sister people, who mourn an irreparable loss? We trust that this manifestation of our grief may serve to alleviate an immense national bereavement."

The following telegram was sent to Mrs. McKinley:

"The people of Ponce are most sincerely grieved by the sudden death of your esteemed husband. May your sorrow be partially lessened by the knowledge that it is shared by all the millions of the inhabitants of the United States. The citizens of Ponce humbly tender to you a wreath of sorrow bathed with the tears of a grateful people."

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Sept. 19.—Appropriate memorial services were held in every town of Porto Rico to-day. The gathering at the theatre in San Juan was very large. Speakers representing all parties delivered addresses of eulogy and sympathy.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA, Sept. 19.—There were impressive civil, military, and naval observances here to-day in honor of the late President McKinley. The mourning was universal. Most of the business houses were closed.

After a service at the Palace the military escorted the civil officials to the Luneta, where all the available troops, sailors, and marines were assembled and paid honors to the late President in the presence of thousands of spectators. The fleet at Cavite saluted.

Chief Justice Arellano, in an address, said all the Filipinos abhorred the crime, and that the death of the great and good President would cement the friendship of Americans and Filipinos.

Priests in many parts of the archipelago conducted services in honor of the dead. The churches were crowded.

THE HAVANA MEMORIAL.

HAVANA, Sept. 19.—The memorial service for the late President McKinley held this afternoon in the Tacon Theatre, which was crowded, was attended by many Americans.

The stage was decorated beautifully with black draperies and cocoanut branches. In the centre was a catafalque, surmounted by a broken column.

The choir, composed of Americans, sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Several addresses were delivered by Protestant and Catholic clergy, and the band played "taps."

The arrangements, which were made by Major Baker, were carried through successfully and the ceremony was very impressive.

GREAT MEETNG IN SANTIAGO.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 19.—A memorial service was held at 10 o'clock this morning at the Oriental Theatre in honor of the late President McKinley. The hall is the largest auditorium in the city, and it was packed with people.

All the American officers wore full uniform and side arms. A troop of cavalry from Morro Castle, the civil and municipal officers, the foreign Consuls, the Judges, the students from the State institutions, the employes of the Sanitary Department, the entire American colony, and thousands of Cubans of all classes were present, notwithstanding the fact that it was raining heavily.

Hundreds were unable to gain admission and remained outside in the drenching rain throughout the services, which consisted of addresses made by three prominent Americans and Mayor Bacardi. Sacred music was furnished by a male choir and the municipal band. The theatre was draped inside and out with flags and black cloth. All public and private business was suspended for the day.

CEREMONIES IN JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 19.—Crowds of people to-day attended the memorial service held in the Parish Church in honor of the late President McKinley. Gov. Hemming, Gen. Raper, the Commodore in command of the British naval forces here, and other high officials were present.

The Archbishop of the West Indies paid a touching tribute to the deceased President, in the course of which he said:

"We deeply regret the loss to our sister Nation of its foremost citizen. We execrate the foul deed which accomplished his death and we sympathize tenderly with the widow in her loneliness and grief, earnestly praying God to comfort and help her."

A service similar to the one held here was held at noon in the Parish Church of Port Antonio and was largely attended by Americans engaged in the fruit business on the north side of the island.

The guardship at Kingston during the day fired minute guns and the church bells were tolled.

SYMPATHY IN VENEZUELA.

CARACAS, Sept. 18.—Owing to the interruption of cable communication the news of the death of President McKinley reached here only yesterday. Señor Blanco, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, at once communicated his regrets to Minister Bowen, and all the foreign Ministers at Caracas called officially and expressed their sympathy and regret. President Castro wrote a letter to Mr. Bowen, saying that Venezuela mourned the late President and expressing horror at the deed. The President also ordered three days' mourning, with half-masted flags, and begged Mr. Bowen to convey his regrets to Washington, which was done.

Caracas was shocked by the news of the President's death, the latest reports received here pointing to Mr. McKinley's recovery.

Minister Bowen says he is touched and gratified at Venezuela's expressions of regret and sympathy.

HONORED IN BRAZIL.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 19.—The memorial service in honor of the late President McKinley held in the Methodist Church, on Baependy Street, Rio Janeiro, to-day was very imposing.

The church was decorated simply with bands of crape and flowers. In front of the organ was a fine portrait of Mr. McKinley, between American flags and folds of crape. To the left of the pulpit the American colony had deposited a garland of palms and flowers. All the decorations were made by Mrs. Dawson, wife of the United States Chargé d'Affaires, and the wives of other prominent Americans.

The Rev. Dr. Kennedy officiated. Prof. Lamburg played "Asleep in Jesus" on the organ, and Miss Smith sang "My Jesus."

Commodore Alves de Barros represented President Campos Salles. All the members of the Cabinet, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, the foreign Consuls, the President of the Commercial Association of Rio Janeiro, the President of the Federal Chamber of Deputies, officers of the British squadron now anchored here, and representatives of all the newspapers were present.

In Sao Paulo, capital of the State of Sao Paulo, a similar service was held in the Methodist Church, at which the President of the State and all the members of the State Government were represented.

SOLEMN MEMORIAL IN MEXICO.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Sept. 19.—A solemn memorial service in honor of the late President McKinley was held to-day in Orrins Hall. This immense edifice was filled with prominent Mexicans and foreign residents. The great interior was draped in black and fittingly decorated. The exercises began at 10 o'clock.

President Diaz and wife, both dressed in mourning, arrived punctually. Ambassador Clayton presided. President Diaz was seated on his right, and the Minister of Foreign Relations was seated on his left.

Mme. Diaz, Mme. Mariscal, and Mme. Naraos, the last named the wife of the Minister of War, occupied a box. All the members of the Cabinet and Diplomatic Corps were present. The exercises consisted of an invocation by the Rev. Hubert Brown, the singing of hymns, and Scripture readings. An immense crowd gathered outside, and acclaimed President Diaz as he emerged from the building.

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN COLON.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 19.—An impressive memorial service in honor of the late President McKinley was held at the Anglican Church here to-day. It was attended by Commander McCrea and the officers and men of the United States gunboat Machias, the United States Consul, the Colombian officials, the Consular Corps, the members of the American colony, and many prominent citizens of all nationalities.

The stores were all closed from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and the railroads suspended work in certain departments. Flags were half-masted everywhere and there were many tributes indicative of genuine sorrow for the loss sustained by the United States.

MOURNING DISPLAY IN PERU.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 19.—The flags on all the public buildings in Lima and Callao, as well as those on many business buildings, were at half-mast to-day out of respect to the late President McKinley. American and British business houses half-closed their doors and displayed emblems of mourning.

Sympathy of Bank of England Court.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—At a meeting of the General Court of the Bank of England today Governor Prevost made a sympathetic reference to the assassination of President McKinley and moved a resolution, which was adopted in silence, expressing deep sympathy with the people of the United States.

NO FESTIVITIES AT MONTREAL.

Duke of Cornwall Refrained from Public Functions as a Tribute to the Dead President.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 19.—As a tribute to the memory of President McKinley, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall refrained to-day from participation in public functions and limited their movements to a round of visits to religious, charitable, and educational institutions.

Large crowds assembled on the streets to greet and cheer them when they appeared, but the general public was excluded from the institutions which they visited. They drove to McGill University at 10 o'clock and were met by Lord Strathcona, Chancellor; Principal Peterson, and the entire Faculty. Lord Strathcona, as Chancellor, read a formal address, and in replying the Duke congratulated Lord Strathcona and Sir William McDonald for the large endowments given by them to the university.

The royal couple then proceeded to the New Medical Hall of McGill and assisted in its formal opening. Dr. Craik, Dean of the Faculty, read an address, and the Duke in replying praised Lady Strathcona and the Hon. Mrs. Howard for their liberal donations to the building fund. The Duke and Duchess next drove to Royal Victoria Hospital, whence they went to Laval University, where the clergy and students gave them a cordial greeting. Archbishop Bruchesi welcomed them. From Laval they proceeded to the diocesan college, where the provincial Synod Anglican Church was in session.

Bishop Sweetman of Toronto read the address of welcome. Later the Duke and Duchess were driven to Villa Marie Convent. In recreation hall a formal address of welcome was read by a pupil and there was a short musical programme. The Duke and Duchess of York were accompanied on their several visits by a number of their suite, and aside from the presentation of addresses everything was very informal. They mingled very freely with those whom they met at the different places visited, and there was a general absence of ceremony.

Aside from the cheering when the crowds caught sight of the royal party, there were no street demonstrations, and the city was generally very quiet. Flags at mid-mast for President McKinley were displayed all over the city and pictures of the dead President, draped with purple or crape, adorned many windows. At St. James's Methodist Church, at 2:30 o'clock, special memorial services for the dead statesman were held, and many attended. Those who spoke were the Rev. W. S. Barnes, the Rev. J. W. Graham, the Rev. Mr. Hill, the Rev. T. S. McWilliams, the Rev. J. Gilmour, and Venerable Archdeacon Evans. There was a select programme of sacred music.

The ducal party leave Montreal at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning for Ottawa.

HONORS FOR CANADIANS.

King Edward Confers Orders on Many Prominent Persons.

MONTREAL, Sept. 19.—The following official announcement was issued last night by Major Maude, Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor General:

"On the occasion of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to Canada, his Majesty, the King, has been graciously pleased to confer the following honors:

"To be Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George—the Hon. Sir John Boyd, Chancellor of the High Court of Justice of Ontario; the Hon. Louis Jette, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec.

"To be Commanders of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George—Mr. Joseph Pope, Under Secretary of State; Dr. Peterson, Principal of McGill University of Montreal; the Very Rev. George Grant, Principal of Queen's University, Kingston; the Rev. Oliver Matthieu, Principal of Laval University, Quebec; Mr. Oliver Howland, Mayor of Toronto, and Major F. S. Maude, Coldstream Guards, Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor General.

"To be Knight Bachelor—Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company."

SENATOR HOAR'S TRIBUTE.

Says No Living Man Has Inspired Affection Such as Shown for the Dead President.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 19.—Ten thousand people were turned away from the exercises in memory of President McKinley in Mechanics' Hall this afternoon. It was the greatest demonstration of the kind there ever has been in Worcester. Senator George F. Hoar, President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University, the Right Rev. Mgr. Thomas Conaty, President of the Catholic University of America, and Congressman John R. Thayer were the speakers. Mayor Philip J. O'Connell presided. There was singing by the chorus of the Worcester Music Festival. Senator Hoar's address, in part, follows:

"The voice of love and sorrow to-day is not that which cometh from the lips. Since the tidings came from the dwelling at whose door all mankind was listening in silence, the inward prayer, the quivering lip, the tears of women and of bearded men, have been the token of an affection which no other man left alive has inspired.

"This is the third time within the memory of men not yet old that the head of the Republic has been stricken down in his high place by the hand of an assassin. Each of them was a man of the people.

"We shall, I hope, in due time, soberly, when the tempest of grief has passed by, find means for additional security against the repetition of a crime like this. We shall go as far as we can without sacrificing personal liberty to repress the doctrine which, in effect, is nothing but counseling murder.

"We shall also, I hope, learn to moderate the bitterness of political strife and to avoid the savage attack on the motive and character of men who are charged by the people with public responsibilities in high places. This fault, while I think it is already disappearing from ordinary political and sectional controversy, seems to linger still among our scholars and men of letters.

"The moral is, not that we should abate our zeal for justice and righteousness of our condemnation of wrong, but only that we should abate the severity of our judgment of the motives of men from whom we differ."

MR. CLEVELAND SPEAKS WORDS OF WARNING

Before Princeton's Faculty and Students He Commends the Dead.

VOICES HIS OWN DEEP SORROW

His Parting with President McKinley When His Term Expired—What the Latter Said.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 19.—Ex-President Cleveland spoke twice to-day upon President McKinley. The morning address was made before the Faculty and students of the university, in Alexander Hall. This afternoon he made an informal address before the citizens of the town.

The university observed the day as one of sorrow. There was an absence of all duty about the college except chapel this morning. At 11 o'clock the student body and many visitors, including the parents of the new students, gathered in Alexander Hall. The Faculty entered a moment later.

First came President Patton, with whom was the ex-President. On ascending the rostrum, President Patton bowed his head in prayer. Then Cowper's hymn, "God Moves in His Mysterious Way," was sung, after which President Patton read the Forty-sixth Psalm and made a brief address eulogizing the dead. Mr. Cleveland spoke after "Nearer, My God, to Thee," had been sung. Profs. Woodrow, Wilson, and John R. Finlay also spoke briefly.

MR. CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Cleveland spoke as follows:

"To-day the grave closes over the dead body of the man who was lately chosen by the people of the United States from among their number to represent their nationality, preserve, protect, and defend their Constitution, to faithfully execute the laws ordained for their welfare, and to safely hold and keep the honor and integrity of the Republic. His term of service is ended—not by the lapse of time, but by the tragedy of assassination. He has passed from the public sight, not joyously, bearing the garlands and wreaths of his countrymen's approving acclaim, but amid the sobs and he tears of a mourning nation. He has gone to his home, not to a habitation of earthly peace and quiet, bright with domestic comfort and joy, but to the dark and narrow house appointed for all the sons of men and thereto rest until the morning light of the resurrection shall gleam in the east.

"All our people loved their dead President. His kindly nature and lovable traits of character and his amiable consideration for all about him will long be in the minds and hearts of his countrymen. He loved them in return with such patriotism and unselfishness that in this hour of their grief and humiliation he would say to them: 'It is God's will. I am content. If there is a lesson in my life or death, let it be taught to those who still live and have the destiny of their country in their keeping.'

"Let us, then, as our dead is buried out of sight, seek for the lessons and the admonitions that may be suggested by the life and death which constitute our theme.

"First in my thonghts are the lessons to be learned from the career of William McKinley by the young men who make up the student body of this university. These lessons are not obscure or difficult. They teach the value of study and mental training, but they teach more impressively that the road to usefulness and to the only success worth having will be missed or lost except it is sought and kept by the light of those qualities of the heart which it is sometimes supposed may be safely neglected and subordinated in university surroundings. This is a great mistake. Study, and study hard, but never let the thought enter your mind that study alone or the greatest possible accumulation of learning alone, will lead you to the heights of usefulness and success.

"The man who is universally mourned to-day achieved the highest distinction which this great country can confer on any man, and he lived a useful life. He was not deficient in education, but with all you will hear of his grand career and his services to his country and his fellow-citizens, you will not hear that the high plane he reached, or what he accomplished was due entirely to his education. You will instead constantly hear as accounting for his great success that he was obedient and affectionate as a son, patriotic and faithful as a soldier, honest and upright as a citizen, tender and devoted as a husband. McKinley was dutiful, unselfish, moral, and clean in every relation of life. He never thought of those things as too weak for his manliness.

"Make no mistake, here was a most distinguished man, a great man, a useful man, who became distinguished, great, and useful because he had and retained unimpaired qualities of heart which I fear university students sometimes feel like keeping in the background or abandoning. There is a most serious lesson for all of us in the tragedy of the President's death. The shock of it is so great that it is hard at this time to read the lesson calmly.

THE DANGER OF ANARCHY.

"We can hardly fail to see, however, behind the bloody deed of the assassin, horrible figures and faces from which it will not do to turn away. If we are to escape further attack upon our peace and security we must boldly and resolutely grapple with this monster of anarchy. It is not a thing we can safely leave to be dealt with by party or partisanship. Nothing can guarantee us against its menace except the teaching and the practice of the best citizenship, the exposure of the ends and aims of the gospel of discontent and hatred of social order and the brave enactment and execution of repressive laws.

"The universities and colleges cannot refuse to join in the battle against the tendencies of anarchy. Their help in discovering and warring against the relationship between the vicious counsels and the deeds of blood and their steadying influence upon the elements of unrest cannot fail to be of inestimable value.

"By the memory of our murdered President, let us resolve to cultivate and preserve the qualities that made him great and useful, and let us determine to meet the call of patriotic duty in any time of our country's dangers and woes."

At the memorial services in the First Presbyterian Church this afternoon the Rev. Maitland V. Bartlett, pastor of the church, officiated. Addresses were delivered by ex-President Cleveland, President Patton, Dr. John R. Dewitt of the Theological Seminary, the Rev. J. H. Devries, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Pennington Corson, pastor of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Cleveland said in part:

"The death of our lamented President and the solemnities that followed it have especially touched me. I not only sustain my full share of the grief which is common to all my fellow-citizens, but it seems to me that I have been brought within an inner circle of relationship to these things, exclusively my own.

"I recall with sharp distinctness when the man we to-day mourn came from his home to receive on a summer day from my hands the great office to which he had been elected. An incident which is interesting now occurred on our way to the Capitol, where he was to take the oath of office, as we sat side by side amid the cheers of many thousands of his rejoicing fellow-citizens and friends. While he acknowledged these greetings in the most friendly manner, he wore the sober expression that plainly showed his thought was on the solemn things that awaited him.

MR. McKINLEY'S WORDS.

"I shall never forget his manner when he turned to me and said: 'What an impressive thing it is to assume tremendous responsibilities.' I have always thought since that I was in possession of the key to his manner of administration. I recall our parting at the White House. As I held his hand and wished for him the greatest measure of success, I added: 'And I hope, Mr. President, when your term ends you will not have all the reasons that I now have to welcome retirement.'"

Mr. Cleveland then spoke touchingly of the scenes of the funeral service at Washington, appealed to his hearers to learn the lesson as found in the pure and upright life of the late President, and closed with the words:

"God still lives and reigns, and He will not turn His face from us who have always been objects of His kindness and care."

President Patton in his address said, in part:

"Mr. McKinley was a Christian man, a man whose faith and purpose was Christian. A man who believed in God and was loyal to his kind. His public utterances were full of his conscious recognition of God and of obligation to Him."

EMMA GOLDMAN UNMOVED.

During the Memorial Services in Jail She Turned Her Back on the Preacher.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Emma Goldman attended memorial services held in honor of the memory of President McKinley today. It was not of her own volition that she was present at the demonstration of sorrow. During the few hours at the services she showed a lack of sympathy.

The ceremonies at which Miss Goldman was present were held in the woman's ward of the county jail. The Rev. E. A. Larrabee of the Church of the Ascension conducted the services, and 200 prisoners participated in them. Many of the prisoners manifested great grief as the services proceeded.

Miss Goldman alone remained unmoved. When the hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee" was sung by the prisoners the woman whom Czolgosz claims as his teacher turned her back upon the preacher and the persons who joined in the singing, and seemed intent upon perusing the pages of a book which she carries with her and continually reads.

The local Anarchists who are being held on the charge of complicity in the President's assassination were offered an opportunity to participate in the memorial exercises in the jail but all refused.

AN OKLAHOMA ANARCHIST.

Angry Citizens Severely Handle Him for His Offensive Speeches.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Oklahoma City, O. T., says: "One man was dragged through the streets here to-day by an angry crowd for maligning his country and President, and narrowly escaped lynching, and another man who spoke ill of the police was compelled to flee for his life.

"R. M. Bradshaw, a contractor, who has declared that he was an Anarchist and would neither respect President McKinley nor the American flag, was stripped of his coat and hat and dragged to the public square. He had refused to march in a memorial parade, and American flags were placed in his hands, and he was forced to head a procession of several hundred men and boys through the streets.

"He refused to cheer for America, and under threats of death, he was thrust on his knees in the mud, and made not only to cheer for his country, but to kiss the flag. Then the mob pelted him with stones, and threatened to tar and feather him if he did not leave the city at once. Bradshaw broke and ran, but was recaptured by men with ropes and revolvers, when the police forced him into a warehouse and barred the doors.

"A man named Dorsey later made the statement that the police should be strung up for not protecting Bradshaw. This started the mob afresh, and Dorsey was only saved from violence by being hurried to the county jail. Bradshaw is still in hiding."

WATCHING MRS. BRESCI.

Mayor of Cliffside Park Consults Justice Zabriskie—The Woman's Attitude.

Mayor Neuman of Cliffside Park, N. J., has consulted Justice Zabriskie in relation to Mrs. Bresci's residence in Cliffside, his invitation to her to move, her refusal, and the feeling among the residents that she should be compelled to move for the good of the community.

Justice Zabriskie advised the Mayor to keep a close watch on Mrs. Bresci. He said that, so long as she lives a quiet and respectable life, she must be permitted to enjoy the same rights as other people.

After the conference Mayor Neuman said that the first movement toward a meeting of Anarchists or a demonstration of any kind at the house would be a signal for action on his part.

Mrs. Bresci still insists that she is not an Anarchist, and says she will fight for every right.

"I suppose," she added, "that I will be hounded in every place I go, and branded as an Anarchist. People would like to see me driven to the poorhouse and left there to die."

AGAINST NEWARK ANARCHISTS.

Board of Excise Will Disfavor Saloon Keepers Who Harbor Disturbers.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 19.—A resolution aimed at Anarchists was adopted last night by the Excise Commissioners. They also refused a license to the "Hill" resort, where some men had a meeting and insulted the memory of the late President. The resolution was as follows:

Whereas, It has come to the notice of the Board of Excise that certain saloonkeepers of this city have been guilty of permitting Anarchists to assemble in their places of business and make speeches against the head of our Nation, therefore be it

Resolved, That any saloonkeepers in this city who shall be chargad by the police with harboring Anarchists or permitting them to hold meetings in their places of business, and make speeches against the Government and the good order of the community, shall be deemed to be not the kind of persons to conduct a business of this character, and any person guilty of such an offense shall suffer the revocation of his license and be debarred from again receiving a license to do business in this city.

Czolgosz Sympathizer Punished.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 19.—Patrolman William Hinde, who was suspended the day following the shooting of President McKinley, because he drank to the health of the assassin, has been discharged by the Police Commissioners.

Browning·King·&·Co

Clothiers, Hatters and Outfitters

B&K TRADE MARK

Our New Store—No. 16 in our system—will open TO-MORROW MORNING

Our Factory is in the same building—all goods are made on the premises. There's one more point:

"No Clothing Fits Like Ours."

Cooper Square, West

Nearly Opposite Cooper Union

The Aeolian can be played by any one irrespective of musical training. Selections from all the grand and light operas may be enjoyed in the summer home at will. Dance music, available at a moment's notice.

SLIGHTLY USED

AEOLIANS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

We offer for two weeks, commencing Monday, September 16, a complete assortment of Aeolians at reduced prices.

These instruments are not new—they have all been in use, having been taken in exchange for higher priced styles, but that very fact is significant of the estimation

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

FALL DRESSES for Women

THE Autumnal Equinox begins on Monday. Summer is over. The demands of the new season are now imperative. The first need of women is proper street dress.

Everything that fashion favors is now gathered here. Stocks are full; styles are fresh—the departures are more radical than usual. The tailoring is most handsomely done.

The finer garments naturally attract most attention, and the display of the more elaborate costumes will be found broader than in any previous season.

But of more immediate importance to the larger number of our public are the tailor-made suits at popular prices.

Here is shown the real mastery of the Wanamaker organization. First, the taste with which styles are selected, even when the price is low. Second, the worthy materials and thorough tailoring which we demand. Lastly, and most vitally, the control of cost, which makes prices of high-class dresses as low as the cost of common-place garments in usual stores.

—Variety, style, character, value, are here in the highest possible degree. The immediate or future needs can be supplied here as nowhere else.

The display will meet every wish fully, though these brief details are necessarily scant.

$16.50—Of hopsacking; single breasted, tight-fitting jacket; inlaid velvet collar; gored skirt, with graduated flounce.

$18—Of homespun; walking suit; single-breasted Norfolk jacket; gored skirt; strapped seams; stitched flaring flounce.

$20—Of cheviot; Eton jacket; tight-fitting front, edged with velvet; outlined with satin strapping; graduated flounce skirt, with drop silk lining.

$22.50—Of Venetian; walking suit; yoke Norfolk jacket; velvet collar and belt to match; skirt gored, with deep flaring flounce.

$30—Of Scotch tweed; walking suit; single breasted, tight-fitting; standing velvet collar; plain gored skirt finished with stitching.

$34—Of camel's hair cheviot; double-breasted, tight-fitting jacket; revers of satin; flounce skirt; suit handsomely tailored.

$42—Of diagonal cheviot; 27 inches long; coat back; fly-front; gored skirt with wide flare; jacket lined with satin.

$64—Of broadcloth; belted Eton; blouse vest of velvet and embroidered silk; standing collar and revers of velvet; new serpentine skirt; graduated flounce; trimmed with braid and small discs of velvet.

Tailor-made suits at every price, from $10 to $127.

Second floor, Broadway.

Medium-weight Underwear

The comfort and health of men and women depend much on proper underwear. Too thin—dangerous to health at this season. Too heavy—absolutely intolerable.

Two Fall months, and usually three, demand these medium-weight garments; if man or woman wishes to feel comfortable and safe.

As to quality—the world's best, in every grade, is here. Prices are uniformly lower than elsewhere, for equal goods.

For Men—

$1 a garment—Medium weight Shirts and Drawers of French balbriggan, white merino, natural colored. Heavier weight, natural colored merino; all drawers in 28 or 31-inch inseam.

$1.50 a garment—Heavy weight Shirts and Drawers, white or natural colored merino; full fashioned and regular made; 28 or 31-inch inseam in drawers.

$2 a garment—Winter weight, natural color all-wool; same color extra heavy weight; fashioned and regular made

$2.05—For size 34 shirts, heavy weight, white merino; full fashioned and regular made. Size 28 drawers, $2.05; advance 15c on each larger size

$3 a garment—Medium weight, pure Irish linen, open mesh; strongly trimmed and finished; shirts in two lengths of sleeve; drawers in 28 or 31-inch inseam.

Broadway.

For Women—

50c a garment—Winter weight Vests of ribbed balbriggan; in high neck, long or short sleeves; drawers, ankle length, to match.

$1 a garment—Genuine Swiss Ribbed Vests, white silk-and-wool; low neck and no sleeves. At $1.25, same in low or high neck with short sleeves, or heavy weight Swiss ribbed merino, high neck and long sleeves, white or natural color.

$1.75 a suit—Union Suits, white Swiss ribbed merino; low neck, short or no sleeves; knee lengths; closed fronts. Same in ankle lengths, also high neck and short sleeves, $2 a suit.

$2.25 a suit—Extra fine white Swiss ribbed merino union suits; low neck, no sleeves and ankle lengths. Same in high neck, short sleeves and ankle lengths, $2.50; long sleeves, $3 a suit.

$4 a suit—All-silk Swiss ribbed union suits, white; low neck, no sleeves and ankle lengths; closed fronts. Same in high neck and long sleeves, $5 a suit.

Ninety-eight Styles of Flannel Waists

Have you any idea what a remarkably inclusive gathering 98 different sorts represents? It means that not a single good, new style of Flannel Waist for Fall wear is missing.

There are plain waists and plaited ones, some that are trimmed with braid or applique, others that are embroidered with silk. Many of them button down the back, of course; but you can have the kind that button in front if you choose.

But you'll appreciate the extent of the showing better if you will come and see it. Meanwhile some price-hints:

$1.50—Of tricot flannel, in all the newest shades; cluster plaited front and plaited back; plain bishop sleeves.

$2.25—Of flannel, in solid colors; red, old rose, blue and black; plaited front, forming yoke effect; plaited back; strap down front with metal buttons.

$2.75—Of tricot flannel, in solid colors; tan, old rose, navy blue and black; front trimmed with braid; waist buttoned in the back.

$3.25—Of flannel, in solid colors; gray, blue and old rose; waist buttoned at the side; edged with white brilliantine; collar and shield of same; trimmed with white; plain French back.

$3.75—Of flannel, in solid colors: red, blue and black with white dots; full front, plain French back.

Many other styles, in light and dark colors, up to $10.

Waists of corduroy, $4.50 and $6.50; of velveteen, $5.

Second floor.

Sharp Reductions on Japanese Goods

One of the exigencies of storekeeping is responsible for this unusual happening. Alterations in the selling space in the Japanese Store call, as a preliminary, for a clearing out of stock.

Hence, an excellent opportunity to pick up, at reductions of a quarter to a half, various attractive pieces of Japanese bronze and porcelain, for wedding gifts, or to put away for Christmas present.

Brief mention of the scope of the stock that has suffered reduction:

Fancy decorated Vases, in numerous varieties, one-quarter to one half below value.

Bronze Vases, Koros, Incense Jars, and so on, one-quarter to one-third underpriced.

Cloisonne Ware; handsome specimens of this beautiful inlaid wire-work, at one-quarter to one-third below former reasonable prices

Dinner Gongs or Chimes, in sets of 3 to 6 bells, at $1 to $10, from $1.50 to $15.

Decorative Placques, in Imari, Kutani and Kaga, one-quarter to one-third below value.

Fancy Flower Pots, in a variety of styles just received, $2.25 to $6, from $3.50 to $10.

Blue Owari Vases—a table of this decorative ware, at 50c to $7.50, from 85c to $10.

Main aisle

THE SILK SALE

Black Silks, White Silks, Colored Silks, Fancy Silks.
Silks for Dresses, Silks for Waists, Silks for Linings.

Staple Silks such as every woman wants at this season; Fancy Silks that will compel the admiration of every woman who views them.

Such is the collection that has attracted interest far and wide this week.

But the stock is broad—the purchase amounted to almost half a million yards, so the choosing today is practically as good as it was on Monday.

Truly no such opportunity was ever offered at such a timely season. It means vast savings to the women who make their silk purchases during this sale. These suggestions of sorts and prices:

55c, worth $1.25 and $1.50—
Striped and Fancy Silks of many kinds with a mixture of finest wool in them; generally known as Bengalines in street shades.

55c, worth 75c and 85c—
Plain Colored and Changeable Taffetas, in a good variety of shades; also Colored Peau de Cygnes, in newest shades.

60c, worth 90c and $1—
Striped Taffetas; glace grounds with narrow lace-like stripes; street shades.

75c, worth $1.25 and $1.50—
Plaid Taffetas with satin bars, in many combinations including black and white; also Brocaded Striped Silks.

80c, worth $1—
White Imported Taffetas, strong and lustrous.

85c, worth $1.25—
Plain Colored Louisines, in a complete range of colors.

$1.50, worth $3—
Rich Fancy Striped Silks, imported; in a variety of colorings.

$1.75, worth $3.50—
Satin-striped and Novelty Velvets; high-class French novelties.

Rotunda.

$2.50, worth $5 to $7—
Richest French Novelty Silks and Velvets, Brocaded and striped.

Fine and reliable qualities of Staple Black Silks:

Black Taffetas—
55c, worth 70c; 18-inch.
65c, worth 75c; 20½-inch.
70c, worth 85c; 20½-inch.
85c, worth $1.10; 20-inch.
95c, worth $1.25; 21-inch.
$1, worth $1.25; 21¼-inch.
$1.10, worth $1.35; 22-inch.
$1.25, worth $1.50; 23-inch.
$1.40, worth $1.75; 23-inch.

Black Satin Duchesse—
19-inch, 55c; worth 75c.
20-inch, 65c; worth 85c.
20-inch, 75c; worth $1.
21-inch, 85c; worth $1.25.
22-inch, $1; worth $1.25
24-inch, $1.10; worth $1.35.
24-inch, $1.15; worth $1.50.
24-inch, $1.25; worth $1.65.
22-inch, $1.35; worth $1.75.
22-inch, $1.50; worth $2.

Black Peau de Soie—The most popular black dress silk—
21-inch, 95c; worth $1.25.
22-inch, $1; worth $1.35.
23-inch, $1.10; worth $1.40.
23-inch, $1.15; worth $1.50.
23-inch, $1.25; worth $1.65.

Black Royal Armures—A mourning silk—
20-inch, 80c; worth $1.
21-inch, 90c; worth $1.25.
22-inch, $1.05; worth $1.40.
21-inch, $1.25; worth $1.60.

Black Faille Francaise—An old standby—
20-inch, 80c; worth $1.
21-inch, 85c; worth $1.15.
21-inch, 90c; worth 1.25.
21-inch, $1; worth $1.35.
21-inch, $1.25; worth $1.65.

Black Merveilleux—
85c, worth $1.10; 21-inch.
90c, worth $1.20; 21-inch.
95c, worth $1.25; 21¼-inch.
$1, worth $1.35; 21½-inch.
$1.15, worth $1.50; 22-inch.

Black Lumineux—
65c, worth 85c; 20-inch.
75c, worth $1; 20-inch.
90c, worth $1.25; 21-inch.

The Charm of Constant Newness in This Sale of CHINA and GLASS

You cannot judge this extraordinary China Sale today by your impression of it yesterday or a week ago; nor can you prophesy concerning its future on the strength of what you know of it today.

For it is marked by continual progression, and punctuated by daily additions of handsome China and glittering Cut Glass that are of equally stirring interest with the offerings of a week ago that have passed into history.

Today, for example, welcomes these fine pieces of French Fancy China to the Sale; and sparkling pieces of Bohemian Cut Glass make their appearance—a group that we haven't mentioned before, although you have already taken similar pieces by the thousand.

Read this morning's budget:

Fancy China—

French china at two-thirds prices and less.
Covered Muffin Dishes, 75c from $1; $1, from $1.50 each.
Chop Dishes, $1.25 each, from $1.85.
Salad Bowls, 85c, from $1.25; $1.25, from $2.50; $1.85, from $2.75 each.
Ice Cream Sets, 13 pieces, $3.50, from $5.75.

Richly Decorated Plates—

Plates, $3, $3.50 and $4 doz., from $5, $6 and $7; 25c and 35c each, from 35c and 50c.

Cut Glass—

Richly cut patterns, in Bohemian glass, at these low prices;
Salts and Peppers, sterling silver tops; 25c each, regularly 50c; 75c each, regularly $1.25.
Syrup Jugs, 85c each, regularly $1.25; $1 each, regularly $1.75.
Oil Bottles, 65c each, regularly 85c.
Knife Rests, 25c each, regularly 35c; 40c each, regularly 60c; 50c each, regularly 80c.
Sugars and Creams, $1.50 pair, regularly $2.50; $2 pair, regularly $3.50.

Basement.

Medium-Priced Dress Goods

The manufacture of dress goods in America has advanced greatly. Competition is keen. Better goods are being made and prices are lower. The list given below shows this by the number of fabrics offered at 75c a yard, which in past seasons always cost a dollar or more

This is quite a concession on goods of such popular character.

The entire list is interesting.

At 37½c yd.—Cheviots, 36 in. wide
At 50c yd.—Granite Suitings, 40 in. wide
At 50c yd.—Cheviots, 40 in. wide
At 50c yd.—Storm Serges, 40 in. wide
At 50c yd.—Venetian Cloth, 36 in. wide
At 60c yd.—Melrose, 40 in. wide
At 60c yd.—Whipcord, 42 in. wide
At 60c. yd.—Granite Suiting, 42 in. wide
At 65c yd.—Surah Serges, 40 in. wide
At 65c yd.—Granite Suiting, 40 in. wide
At 75c yd.—Prunella, 40 in. wide
At 75c yd.—Satin Soleil, 40 in. wide
At 75c yd.—Melrose, 42 in. wide
At 75c yd.—Paquin Serge, 44 in. wide
At 75c yd.—Granite Suiting, 44 in. wide
At 75c yd.—Mixed Chevron Cheviot, 45 in. wide.
At 75c yd.—Venetian Cloth, 50 in. wide
At 85c yd.—Melrose, 44 in. wide
At 85c yd.—Prunella, 44 in. wide

All are self-colored, and shown in a fine assortment of most wanted shades.

Tenth street

Ribbons At Little Prices

Two offerings of ribbons, of kinds that are much wanted, in a variety of attractive colorings and at extremely low prices. The ribbons are all-silk, of course:

At 15c a yard—Ribbons in Roman stripes, in a variety of new attractive color combinations; 3½ inches wide

At 12c a yard—Ribbons in an assortment of pretty colors, with self-figured white stripes; 3 inches wide.

Broadway.

FALL CLOTHES for Men

There are a good many men on the fence just now, about the matter of clothes.

Some who have been disappointed with the ready-made clothes they bought, have about made up their mind to go to a good tailor, even if the cost is extravagant.

That would be a wise decision if it was necessary to do it in order to get good looking, well-made, comfortable fitting clothes.

But it isn't!

Wanamaker clothing will give you all the style and satisfaction which you seek, and probably not cost you any more than you paid last season for the clothes that turned out so badly.

Wanamaker clothing, in the first place, is made of newest and choicest woolens, from the very best manufacturers. Not a cloth is ever used, in suits of any price, that is not absolutely pure wool.

Styles are always the most advanced, and frequently shown by us before they appear elsewhere. The tailoring is of the highest character known to ready-made; and is better than that done by many custom tailors—more exacting and thorough, inside and out.

The smart, handsome styles appeal to you when you first see them; and the thoroughness of the workmanship makes the clothes continue to look well and fit well during an unusually long period of service.

But perhaps you would rather see than hear. We would much rather let the clothing speak for itself. For forty years it has been the standard of ready-made clothing in America. There never can be dissatisfaction, for every piece of clothing we sell we gaurantee absolutely. It must suit; and it always has suited, and does suit, the most particular men.

These hints of Overcoats and Suits of particular interest at the present moment:

Men's Fall-weight Overcoats—

Black cheviot overcoats, silk lined, at $12.
Dark Oxford cheviot overcoats, serge lined, at $10; silk lined, at $12.
Covert cloth, medium color, with invisible herringbone; serge lined, at $12.
Black and Oxford unfinished worsted, silk lined and faced to edge, at $15. A good $20 value.
Some very attractive overcoats, made extra long, very full backs, big shoulders, materials of covert cloths, unfinished worsteds and Vicunas, at $20 to $30.

Men's Fall Suits—

Men's black and blue cheviot sack suits; the very best suit for business wear, and dressy as well.
Black and blue sack suits, serge lined; strictly all wool; silk sewed, at $8.50.
Black cheviot sack suits; black satin shoulders and plaid body lining; extra good value, at $10.
Black and blue cheviot sack suits; hand-made collars and buttonholes; the kind of suit that lasts two seasons, at $12.
Black and blue cheviot sack suits, from the best wearing cheviot known; a standard with the Wanamaker store; at $15.
A new double-breasted black Thibet sack suit, just in. The collar is made with an extra long roll. Decidedly stylish; at $15.
The same style, made in a rough-faced black cheviot, at $18.
Other black cheviot sack suits are shown, at $20 and $22.50.
Men's striped worsted trousers, to be worn with black coats and vests, $5 to $7.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Best $1 White Shirt

Our Dollar White Shirt for men stands as a monument to five years of endeavor to get the best shirt that could be sold for a dollar.

That the endeavor has been remarkably successful is amply attested by the scores of staunch partisans among well-dressed men that the Dollar Shirt has won for itself on its merits. And with reason—there's a full dollar-and-a-half's worth of value in every shirt we sell of the kind.

It is made of Williamsville muslin, with four-ply linen bosom; all button-holes hand-made, and in five sleeve-lengths. You will have no trouble in getting your size in any of the five following styles:

Open front or back; studs or eyelets.
Open back; single or double plait; eyelets.
Open back and front; short bosom; studs or eyelets.
Open back; short bosom; single or double plait; eyelets.
Coat shirt; open all the way down in front; studs.

If you haven't tried this shirt, you don't know what shirt comfort you have missed.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

The Right Sort of Clothing for Boys

Right, because it meets every requirement made by the careful parent in buying the youngster's clothing, as successfully as it meets the much harder requirements that the boy himself makes upon it in actual wear.

Good looks, best materials, thorough workmanship, excellent wearing qualities, at eminently moderate prices—those are the distinguishing features of Wanamaker Boys' Clothing.

Here are a few cases in point:

At $2.85—Sailor suits of blue cheviot, trimmed with narrow white, red or black soutache braid. Sizes for boys of 3 to 12 years. Fairly worth $3.50.

At $5—Three-piece suits, with jacket, vest and knee-trousers, in plain blue and mixed cheviots; sizes 9 to 16 years. Excellent value at $6.50.

At $3.50—Top Coats of tan covert cloth, stylishly made; for boys of 3 to 10 years. The same coats, sizes 11 to 16 years, are $4.

Second floor, Ninth street.

A Notable Offering of Women's Gloves

These are women's new, stylish lambskin gloves, in the season's latest colorings; and come from a maker who is renowned for the excellence of the quality, fit and finish of his gloves.

Never mind how and why they came to us—they're here, 300 dozens of them, for you to choose from this morning at

65 cents a pair

You'll agree, when you see them, that they are worth much more than that, particularly at this opportune time to buy gloves. Colors are new shades of brown, tan, mode, beaver, gray and red, also black and white. All sizes in each color. On the Main Aisle today.

More About the Hurt Books

There's still remarkably good choosing among these semi-invalids of the Book Store. There are many books of which there are not enough copies to mention separately, for fear you might be disappointed. But books for all ages, for all tastes, on almost every subject are in the collection. And prices are but a fraction of the worth of the books—so seriously does a slight scratch or a scar lower them in our opinion.

Two notable books that now bear ridiculously low prices are:

Woods' Natural History, 5 vols., $1.50.
Blaine's Twenty Years of Congress, 2 vols., $1.75.

On exhibition in the Book Store are the original drawings for the illustrations in the two new novels, "D'ri and I" and "When the Land Was Young."

Book Store, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

NEW YORK MOURNS THE DEAD PRESIDENT

All Movement Ceases as He Is Borne to the Grave.

PEOPLE UNCOVER AND PRAY

Remarkable Scene of Five Minutes' Duration on Land and Water—How the Day of Inactivity Was Passed.

Given over to a holiday of sadness yesterday New York grieved for the dead President in her own way. The day began and ended with the booming of cannon, the National Guard batteries firing a salute of 13 guns, and continuing the firing at half-hour intervals until sunset, when a salute of 45 guns roared a last farewell.

There was no mock mourning. The children, free from school, played in the streets, crowded the recreation piers, and enjoyed their games in the public playgrounds of the crowded tenement districts. The streets from the Battery to Harlem swarmed with the thousands who had nothing to do but walk and then nowhere to go in particular after the memorial services at the chruches had been held.

Every public place of amusement was closed. There were not even the usual athletic holiday sports in which New Yorkers delight. There were no races. Coney Island and the various seaside resorts were not tempting, for the first real Fall cold had come, bringing with it a suggestion of Winter. Business of every description had been suspended. There were no markets and no bank, trust company, or Government office transactions.

The appearance of the multitude was noticeable. The majority had donned dark clothing, and black neckties were the rule. Every sort of mourning badge was worn, the most popular being a little American flag of silk, inverted—a signal of distress. This was to be seen on Fifth Avenue and in the Bowery. It was a pathetic little fancy, which caught public favor. Other badges were more sombre, and many women wore long streamers of crape.

In the Hebrew quarter of the east side there was one badge not to be found elsewhere. A small ribbon of white satin was pinned to a rosette of crape, and on the satin was printed:

> The breath of our nostrils,
> The anointed of the Lord,
> Was taken in their pits.
> Threni, Cap. 4, 20.

When the traffic of the city stopped at the moment President McKinley's body was borne to rest near the graves of his children in Canton, it was evident that the hearts of the people were deeply touched. As military bands in city parks played the President's favorite hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," every head was uncovered and there was an awesome silence, except where here and there little children would take up the melody.

At the base of the monument erected to the memory of Lincoln in Union Square, at 3:30 o'clock, forty-five musicians playing trombones and cornets from the Musical Union, directed by W. Paris Chambers, played "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and then the cornets in unison sounded "taps." A vast audience was assembled, and with bared heads and in perfect silence listened to the musical farewell.

In Madison Square there was a similar scene when the Seventy-first Regiment Band, under the direction of Francesco Fanciully, played the President's hymn, the Dead March from Saul, and Prof. Fanciulli's "In Memoriam."

The surface cars stood in a line of many miles at exactly 3:30 o'clock, and as the motormen took off their caps, passengers removed their hats, and the querrelous queries about blockades were at an end. In almost every car there was perfect silence for the five minutes arranged, except where some one could not help talking of the tragedy and the pity of it.

At Broadway and Forty-second Street a young minister offered prayer. The passengers bowed their heads and repeated after him "It is God's way." In other places where the bands could not be heard the passengers sang together "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

There was only one ugly incident recorded. At Broadway and Fulton Street electric car No. 1,061 stopped. A nervous little old man, who had been reading a newspaper, asked the conductor why he did not go on. He was not satisfied with the explanation. He declared the whole thing an outrage, and that he had been robbed of his 5 cents. He was hissed by the passengers, and, becoming frightened, ran down Fulton Street.

Even the noisy truckage and the rattling cabs stopped. The traffic of the city ceased, just as it time had ended, at 3:30 o'clock, and was resumed when the cars started five minutes later.

All the trains on the elevated railroad also came to a stop at the solemn moment. The passengers in many cars arose and sang the National anthem or the President's favorite hymn. The gatemen came into the cars from the platform and joined in the homage to the dead.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company shut off the currents of electricity, stopping the surface and bridge cars where they were. Pedestrians and teamsters stopped at once. Even the river craft below the bridge had ceased their puffing.

In the busy waters about the city the noisy tugs and whistle-blowing craft of every kind observed the tribute of silence. The screws ceased their revolutions and the walking beams of the paddle-wheel steamboats stopped at once. There was no movement other than that due to the tide and river currents.

The whole city was practically motionless, silent in its grief, and then suddenly became alert and again active, for life must move. The cars rumbled on, the trucks and cabs resumed their rattling over the granite pavements, the vessels of all kinds continued on their way up, down, and across the rivers and harbor.

All the big transatlantic liners which left during the day had their flags at half mast, and those coming in displayed emblems of grief.

It was not altogether well for the city to give itself over to a day of absolute inactivity, for, with the accustomed occupations missing and no healthy amusement or recreation anywhere, many of the people, as the day wore on, were at a loss what to do with themselves, and the crowds grew rather desperate. The saloons prospered to an alarming degree. There was no general drunkenness, but far more drinking than usual. Many were the worse for liquor.

On the east side and the river front of the west side several of the smaller drinking places closed for a time, a singular contrast to the magnificent bars of the big hotels and restaurants, which were, as a rule, too busy to close.

When darkness had set in the crowds, weary with long walking, gradually left the streets, and at an early hour for a holiday they were deserted.

THE TELEGRAPH SILENCED.

Unprecedented Tribute Paid to Mr. McKinley's Memory.

One feature absolutely unique in history characterized the McKinley obsequies. It was the silencing of the telegraph. The entire system of the United States was hushed for five minutes while the President's body was being lowered into the grave. During that time not a sounder in the land gave forth a tick, and the great ocean cables were pulseless.

The cessation of the telegraph for such a cause, or indeed for any cause, is without precedent in the world's record. The total number of miles of wire affected was upward of a million and a quarter, and 100,000 men stopped work.

DR. MACARTHUR THREATENED.

Calvary Baptist Church's Pastor Gets Two Letters from Anarchists.

Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, who, on Sunday last delivered a stirring address on Anarchists and anarchy, stated yesterday that he had received two letters threatening his life. One of the letters read:

"I am sorry that it was not you instead of President McKinley who was shot. If you dare open your mouth again against Anarchists or anarchy you will be the next to feel the assassin's dagger."

Dr. MacArthur said he did not remember the name signed to the letter. The second letter, Dr. MacArthur said, was vulgar and profane. It called him several vile names and said that he deserved to meet the fate of Czolgosz. Dr. MacArthur destroyed the letters and did not take the trouble to notify the police.

"TAPS" ON A BIG LINER.

Observances on Board Ships Flying the Flag of Germany.

Half an hour before the steamship Columbia of the Hamburg-American Line sailed from Hoboken yesterday, Capt. Bauer ordered that the usual sounding of the steamship's whistles should be dispensed with and that a bugler should make a tour of the saloons and decks and sound "taps." Many passengers were visibly affected when they heard the melancholy notes. Capt. Bauer, who is an American citizen, although a native of Germany, also caused all the flags to be displayed at half-mast. As the Columbia was leaving the pier the ship's band played "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

This is Capt. Bauer's last voyage, as he will be retired when he reaches Germany.

"It is a sad day for me to leave America," said he. "I have been sailing here these many years, and I am to close my active relations with America under such sad circumstances. May God bless the country bereft of such a good ruler."

The North German Lloyd Company started the Koenigin Luise out yesterday morning with instructions to stop every engine and every wheel on board at 3:30 o'clock for a period of five minutes.

The Hamburg Line steamship Belgravia docked between 3 o'clock and 3:30, and at the latter hour those on board were standing on deck ready to participate in the five minutes' universal observance of the memorial. A quartet of Custom House officers led passengers and crew in singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Then the band of the Belgravia and that of the Pennsylvania, lying alongside, played Chopin's Funeral March. The bells on the ships struck at intervals during the five minutes.

There was one untoward incident during the observance. Customs Inspector Donohue and others noticed that a man, evidently an American, did not remove his hat. This man said afterward that he was Prof. O. H. Hattstaldt of the University of Milwaukee. When the exercises were completed Inspector Donohue demanded of this man why he had failed to do as both Americans and foreigners had done. There was some argument and then the Inspector's suspicions were aroused, and he removed the man's hat.

When he did so he ceased to be an indignant American, became a customs Inspector, and began making an inventory of the contents. Two dozen silver teaspoons and a pair of gold-framed opera glasses, and some small but valuable articles which did not appear in the professor's declaration were made subject to duty as a result.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

Deputy Police Commissioner York of Brooklyn was severely criticised among the Italians in the colony in Williamsburg on his refusal to allow them to parade out of respect to President McKinley, as they had done when King Humbert was assassinated. The members of the various societies nevertheless met in a hall on Grand Street, Williamsburg, and a number of addresses were made in Italian warmly eulogizing Mr. McKinley. Nearly all the houses in the colony are draped in black.

There were some angry passengers among those who traveled to Coney Island by way of the Smith and Jay Streets line of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. In the cars there had been posted for months a sign stating that on Sundays and holidays after May 5, five cents additional would be the price of a ride to the island from the Park Circle, in Brooklyn, instead of 5 cents from Park Row, as it had been before that. The company decided that yesterday would be treated as a holiday, and so, according to the notice, the passengers were taxed the double fare.

A striking incident occurred at Broadway and White Street as the street cars stopped for five minutes after 3:30 o'clock. Two small boys, drawing a home-made wagon, in which was a third and still smaller boy, halted just as the cars did and remained perfectly still for the five minutes. The little wagon was draped in mourning.

The Associated Press in the afternoon stopped for five minutes the work of gathering the news of the world. At a meeting of the members held in this city resolutions of respect and sorrow over the National calamity were passed. One of the resolutions, expressing grief with the grief of Mrs. McKinley, suggested that she become the "ward of the Nation in all that can be properly done to give expression to the country's appreciation of her lamented husband's virtues and to the unspeakable sorrow with which it views his martyrdom."

At a meeting of the New York Retail Grocers' Union, held in their hall at 140 East Fifty-seventh Street, in the afternoon, resolutions were offered and passed expressing the union's appreciation of the Nation's great loss by the death of Mr. McKinley, and condemning in strong language the assassin Czolgosz and the atrocity of his crime.

A meeting of the representatives of Southern railway and steamship lines was called yesterday at the office of Alexander S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent of the Southern. The meeting had been arranged several weeks ago, but immediately after being called to order, an adjournment was taken to to-day out of respect to the memory of the dead President. Before adjournment suitable resolutions of sorrow were passed.

Passengers on incoming trains tell of the respect paid the dead President at the time arranged for a general observance. The Central Railroad of New Jersey had arranged that every train must stop for five minutes at 3:30. A train coming from Asbury Park was just a mile from the Highlands, when it came to a stop. The men in the smoking car put out their lighted cigars. The women leaned forward and prayed, while locomotive bells tolled for the life than had gone. Several trains were stopped near one another and their crews joined in respect for President McKinley.

MEDICAL JOURNAL'S VIEW.

Discussion of the Condition of President McKinley's Wound — The Physicians Commended.

The Medical News, in its issue of to-morrow, will print a review of President McKinley's case from a medical point of view. The article recites the circumstances of the shooting and reprints the official report of the autopsy and certain unofficial statements credited by the press to the doctors in attendance. It then takes up the subject of the gangrenous condition of the wound, and in this connection says:

"The gangrene, extensive as it was, seems to us not so different from others observed under analogous circumstances as to require the assumption of exceptional causes for its explanation. Necrosis of tissue in a thinner or thicker cylinder along the track of a bullet is thought to be the rule, and ordinarily it is easily taken care of by liquefaction and absorption. And necrosis, even of a considerable extent, in feeble patients, about a sutured wound, is certainly not unknown, even if rare, and is explained by interference with the local circulation either by tension or by the spread of coagulation within the blood vessels.

"The spread of the process in a patient of low reparative power would not be so very exceptional or surprising. Was the President such a patient? Apparently he was. According to Dr. Wasdin, when the incision was reopened toward the end of the fifth day, 'no effort' was required to open it throughout its entire length, although only the track of the bullet was affected.

"That expression would hardly have been used unless he had intended to indicate that the amount of repair usual after the lapse of time had not taken place. Then, the President was fifty-eight years of age, had led a sedentary, laborious, and anxious life, and had a complexion and appearance which for some years had been commented upon as indicative of impaired vitality.

"It is evident that the surgeons, notably Drs. Mann and Mynter, with whom the first decision lay, acted with commendable promptitude and courage in undertaking the operation, and showed excellent judgment in its course and skill in its execution. They did all that could properly have been done and nothing that should have been left undone. The usual causes of death after such injury and operation were escaped or removed or prevented, and their patient succumbed to a complication which is so rare that it could not reasonably have been anticipated, and could not have been averted.

"The President died because he could not carry on the processes of repair, and because the effort to do so was more than the vitality of the tissues involved could support. This, of course, excluded the possible presence of poison brought by the bullet or of destructive action by the pancreatic juices. If either of those was a factor, it needs only to substitute it in the statement for the assumed defective vitality of the patient. Whatever cause acted, it was unrecognizable at the operation, and uncontrollable then or subsequently.

"There has been some criticism of the confident assurances of recovery made by those in attendance after the fifth day. To us the progress of the case up to that time appears fully to have justified those assurances and the public anxiety to have required them."

The review of the case closes with the following reference to the doctors:

"They did their work skillfully and judiciously, their behavior was dignified, restrained, and worthy of the best traditions of the profession, and they had the misfortune, when success seemed to have been secured, of seeing it overthrown by a complication which could not have been foreseen nor avoided. They deserve our admiration and sympathy, not our criticism."

EXERCISES IN MASONIC HALL.

How Mr. McKinley Became a Member of the Order.

Memorial services for President McKinley were held in Masonic Hall, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, last night, and long before the services were begun the doors to the Grand Lodge Room were closed and an overflow meeting arranged in the Commandery Room, on the top floor, but even then hundreds who struggled for admission had to be turned away, as the halls where the services were being held were dangerously crowded.

The memorial services to William McKinley as a brother Mason of Lodge No. 431 of Canton, Ohio, were conceived by Right Worshipful Brother Thomas Sharlow, District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourth District.

The Most Worshipful Brother E. M. L. Ehlers made a brief address, in which he described the Masonic career of the late President, and told of how he was induced to become a Mason.

He said that in 1865, when Mr. McKinley was a Major in the Union Army, he had occasion to visit Winchester, Va. One day he met a friend, a Union Army Surgeon, who asked him if he did not wish to accompany him while he made his rounds of the hospital where were many wounded Confederate and Union soldiers. Mr. McKinley noticed that the surgeon took just as much pains and was as solicitous of the comfort of the men in gray as of his own comrades, and asked his friend if it were not strange that he did not show a little partiality to the men who had fought for the flag.

"Not at all," answered the Surgeon; "we are all brothers."

Then he explained to the Major that they were all fellow-Masons.

"If that is the case," said Mr. McKinley, "I wish to become a Mason."

The late President was initiated on May 1, 1865, while an officer in the army, in Hiram Lodge, No. 21, of Winchester, Va. On the following day, May 2, he was raised in the same lodge, and on May 3 he was passed. In 1867 he became affiliated with Canton Lodge, and subsequently became a charter member of Eagle Lodge, No. 431, of Canton, Ohio, of which lodge he was still a member on the day of his death.

The Right Worshipful Elbert Crandall, Deputy Grand Master of the State of New York, spoke feelingly of the character and private life of Mr. McKinley.

The Rev. John J. Reed, Grand Chaplain, preached the memorial sermon.

The Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman, rabbi of Temple Rodoph Sholom, delivered the benediction.

PHILADELPHIA'S MEMORIAL.

Wayne MacVeagh, Who Knew the Three Martyred Presidents, Eulogizes Mr. McKinley.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—Philadelphia's tribute to the martyred President was paid to-night at a great memorial meeting in the Academy of Music.

Wayne MacVeagh, who made one of the addresses, said that he knew intimately each one of the martyred Presidents. He recalled how he was sent for on the night Lincoln was shot, how he sat by Garfield when he died just twenty years ago to-night, and how he heard with horror the blow struck at McKinley.

"President McKinley," he said, "was a brave and faithful soldier in one of the most righteous wars ever waged. He was a good citizen, a good President, a good husband, and he lived and died a good man. We have lost three noble Presidents by the hand of the assassin. The three assassins were native-born Americans. These violent outbreaks deserve the earnest consideration of the people."

After paying a beautiful tribute to the three martyred Presidents, he concluded as follows:

"While the races of mankind endure let their example stand colossal in our land to keep the soldier firm, the statesman pure, and in all lands and human story let the path of duty be the path to glory."

Archbishop Ryan said: "President McKinley had many elements of greatness, but above all he had the greatness of goodness. Many men have come to greatness but have not had the greatness of goodness. He was impartial, and knew no distinction but the distinction of merit."

The Archbishop said he thanked God that in the present calamity He had given to the Nation a man who would take up the responsibilities of the Presidency with a courage that befits the office.

ANTI-ANARCHY MEASURES.

The Pope Sends a Communication to the Bishops—Russia Expects American Proposals.

VIENNA, Sept. 19.—Die Information, the Clerical organ in Vienna, says:

"The Pope addressed the Bishops on Sunday, and declared that President McKinley was a victim of the excessive freedom granted to the people of the United States. He urged that it was the duty of society to oppose the spread of Socialism, Freemasonry, Judaism, and Anarchism."

LONDON, Sept. 20.—"The Russian Government," says a dispatch to The Standard from Odessa, "has ordered the head of the political police to draft suggestions for the suppression of Anarchism, in anticipation of the Washington Cabinet making proposals for united European action."

HISTORIC MOURNING EMBLEMS.

Displayed in Albany in Connection with Tributes to Mr. McKinley.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 19.—In four instances the decorations which paid tribute to the martyred President here to-day were out of the ordinary. About the doorway of the Albany Law School the dates 1843, McKinley's birth; 1867, his graduation from the school, and 1901, the date of his death, were worked in the mourning.

Across the front of William Barnes, Sr's, house, in State Street, is stretched a silk National flag which shrouded the coffin of Abraham Lincoln when the body lay in state in the old Capitol here. It was given to Mrs. Emily Weed Barnes by the late William H. Seward. It has been used as a mourning emblem for Garfield, and now for McKinley.

On Bacon, Stickney & Co.'s building, on Dean Street, is a flag which was raised on the building on July 4, 1861. It has served to pay tribute for three martyred Presidents. Mrs. Abraham Lansing has on her residence, on Washington Avenue, a National and a regimental flag. The National colors floated over headquarters in the camp of the Thirteenth New York Cavalry, at Prospect Hill, Va., from 1862 to the close of the war. The regimental flag, which was presented by the New York Common Council to the Thirteenth Cavalry, commanded by Col. H. S. Gansevoort, in May, 1865, has attached the crape which was placed on it for Lincoln.

BROOKLYN'S DAY OF SORROW AND PRAYER

An Imposing Scene Outside the Borough Hall.

Churches Utterly Unable to Accommodate the Would-Be Worshippers Who Flocked to Them.

In Brooklyn yesterday there was mourning that found expression in prayer and voiced itself in sacred song; and there was, too, throughout the borough a mute but impressive story of a people's grief, in the crape-hung buildings and in the suspension of all business. Everywhere the spirit of mourning manifested itself, in the church, in the home, on the street. On the great avenues of the borough the rush and roar of business, the noise of hurrying crowds, the rattle of trucks, had given way for the day to a silence that was eloquent of the community's sorrow and reverence.

Men were busily engaged draping the Borough Hall. The Municipal Assembly failed to provide for the draping of this building, and, in response to the popular demand in Brooklyn, Borough President Grout and Deputy Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies Kirwan decided to have the work done on their own responsibility.

There was a most impressive scene at the Borough Hall at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. For an hour before that time people began streaming into the square from all directions, until a crowd of something like 6,000 was assembled about the big gray building. What drew them to this particular spot none knew.

There seemed to be a common impulse among the thousands to turn their steps toward the Borough Hall. There they stood, gazing silently up at the clock in the tower, watching the gilded hands as they traveled slowly around to the hour of 3:30. And when at last the clock indicated that that time had come, every man in the silent, waiting throng reverently and sorrowfully bared his head. There was a deep, profound impressiveness in this mute expression of the great crowd's respect and sorrow for the man then being taken to his last long rest out in Canton. Upon the square and the solemn throng a deep hush fell as the passing minutes were registered upon the dial high up in the tower, even the gongs of the cars in the neighboring streets being for the moment stilled, for every car and train in the borough had stopped. When the five minutes had passed the crowd, as silently as it had gathered, broke up and streamed away in all directions.

As in Manhattan, the public schools in Brooklyn were closed yesterday. All the theatres in the borough also closed their doors out of respect to the memory of President McKinley.

GREAT THRONGS AT THE CHURCHES.

Perhaps the most impressive feature of the day's observance in Brooklyn was the gathering together of the people for the memorial services in the churches. Not within the memory of the oldest churchgoer had there been such a day of churchgoing in Brooklyn as yesterday, never an occasion that had drawn to the local houses of divine worship such multitudes of people. In a place renowned for the number of its churches there were not churches enough for its people, and thousands had to be turned away.

Three Protestant Episcopal churches on the Heights—St. Ann's, Holy Trinity, and Grace—held services together in St. Ann's. An elaborate musical programme was rendered, and addresses were made by the Rev. Drs. Reese F. Alsop, S. D. McConnell, and Frederick Burgess.

At the services in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church the Rev. W. L. Davidson said: "In this hour of our bereavement, when all men are saddened, may we not thank God that this high type of life has been revealed to the American people? May it inspire us all to a higher standard of citizenship. May the consolations of our faith so strengthen us that each one of us may be enabled to say in life and in death, 'Thy will be done.'"

The Rev. Henry C. Swentzel, in St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church—The man against whom this deed has been done—a deed before which the civilized world stands aghast—was a sagacious, far-seeing, temperate, patriotic statesman, worthy of place in that great triumvirate that will go down in history as long as history shall be written. It was given to Washington to found this Nation; it was given to Lincoln to save it; it was given to McKinley to start it on a career of saving other peoples and spreading the blessings of peace, progress, and prosperity from the rising to the going down of the sun.

The memorial services in old Plymouth Church were so largely attended that hundreds could not even find standing room in the church. The organ was played by Gen. Horatio C. King, and among the numbers rendered were four funeral marches. The favorite hymns of Mr. McKinley were sung by the choir. In his address the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis said: "Among the heroes and martyrs who have died vicariously let us make a large place for our slain leader. In the highest sense our President hath now entered into the holy of holies bearing the sins of his people with him. Reverently we confess that he was wounded for our transgressions and he was bruised for our iniquities. In a republic founded on law we have fostered Anarchy and lawlessness. Blessed by freedom of speech and of the press, we have transformed this liberty into unbridled license.

"If to-day, assembled in church and hall, the people register a vow that they will so strengthen the home, the school, the press, and the Church through wise legislation and noble precept, expel Anarchy, lawlessness, injustice, class hatred from the land, our martyred President will not have died in vain."

Controller Bird S. Coler was among the speakers at the union services of the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal and the Bedford Presbyterian Churches, held in the first-named church. He said in part: "To the private life of the murdered President we may safely pay the highest of all tribute. We may unhesitatingly say to our boys 'Model your lives after that of William McKinley.' He practiced the Christian virtues with sincerity and without ostentation, and men who live as he lived make home a sacred place—the enduring unit of the best civilization. If his public policies shall be carried on without change, as I believe they will be, that fact will proclaim to all the world that our form of government is so true and so strong that crime cannot prevail against it."

A DRAMATIC INCIDENT.

Of all the memorial services held in the Williamsburg section of the borough the most dramatic was witnessed in Calvary Episcopal Church at Marcy Avenue and South Ninth Street, of which the Rev. Dr. Cornelius L. Twing is pastor. The services were attended by the Knights Templars and were under the direction of De Witt Clinton Commandery.

President McKinley had been a Sir Knight. After an address by the Rev. Howard Wilbur Ennis and Col. Alexander D. Bacon, the Rev. Mr. Twing denounced Emma Goldman and her horde of Anarchists. Then detaching the pole holding the American flag from its crotch in the altar floor Dr. Twing laid the folds of the flag across the altar and in a voice that could be heard in the street, he cried out:

"Let us honor and preserve this emblem of freedom and curse the man that shoots down the leader of our men."

The audience forgot the solemnity of the occasion and burst into applause.

In the First Reformed Church at Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street sixteen churches from all over Williamsburg participated in the memorial service. There was special singing by the united choirs, and the principal address was made by St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle.

GOLF PLAYERS THREATENED.

Blue Island (Ill.) Residents Objected to Games as a Desecration of the Day —Club Officer's Denial.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 19.—Players on the Midlothian Golf Club links, near Blue Island to-day, were threatened for a time by the residents of that suburb who considered the playing of golf a desecration of the day. An extemporaneous indignation meeting was held and plans for forming a posse to visit the links and deal summarily with the players were discussed. Some were for stopping the playing, while others advocated punishment for the players.

The residents of Blue Island were holding a memorial meeting in the City Hall when the officials were notified that the golf playing was going on on the Midlothian links the same as any other day, and that

Our following is large, including many of the best-dressed men in New York.

You can get at our establishment the latest style silk-lined garment, in sack or cutaway, to order, for $35. No better can be had anywhere at any price. A trial will convince you. If you think otherwise, money back.

Our fall overcoats, to order, at $18 are special value.

Our new fall booklet and samples mailed upon request.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

employes had been sent to the village for caddies, promising them 25 cents a round for their services. The information aroused those who heard it, and finally a hundred people gathered in the street in front of the hall. Word was sent to Mayor Zacharias, protesting against what the residents considered a desecration of the day.

Mayor Zacharias opposed the plan of going to the links to use force. An investigation was decided upon. The Mayor called up the club by telephone, and inquired about the report. He was informed that a few persons were on the links, but that there was nothing like a club event. A general observance of the day was said to be in force at the links. Charles T. Atkinson, Treasurer of the club, said to-night:

"I had not heard that anything that we have done has aroused the ire of the Blue Island residents. About one hundred members of the club live in cottages in and about the grounds. No events were played to-day, although there was some individual impromptu playing by members who live here. In the morning many of the members went to the city and attended memorial exercises. At 2:50 o'clock all playing of golf was stopped, and the members of the club stood with bared heads. Playing was not resumed for some time. Altogether the day was extremely light. The club did not send to Blue Island for caddies."

FIRE ON LOWER BROADWAY.

Early Morning Blaze Causes $10,000 Damage to a Building Near Houston Street.

Fire and water did $10,000 damage at 12:30 o'clock this morning to the five-story building at 601 Broadway, which is just below Houston Street. For a few minutes the flames, which started on and were confined to the top floor, made a spectacular display. They burst through the roof of the building and leaped high into the air. The four upper floors of the building are occupied by Mayper & Kommal, manufacturers of children's Summer suits. No one was at work in the building yesterday, and how the fire started is a mystery. On the ground floor is a cigar store kept by J. Wolfson. His stock suffered badly from water.

The firemen, under Chief Croker's direction, had the blaze under control at 1 o'clock.

COL. GRUBER INDIGNANT.

Arraigns Anarchistic Journalism at a Republican Club Service.

A memorial service for the martyred President was held in the Lion Palace Music Hall yesterday afternoon by the Riverside Republican Club. The principal address of the meeting was made by Col. Abraham Gruber, who dwelt with feeling and eloquence upon Mr. McKinley's virtues and arraigned in severe terms what he called the "anarchistic yellow press."

"I go as far as any man in criticism," said the speaker. "Even bitter criticism is sometimes necessary, but whenever again an American newspaper hints at assassination let us burn down the building. Whenever again an editor preaches the use of force let us drive him from the country and keep him out.

"There are wrongs to be righted and there always will be, but there is a right way of curing them. There is an anarchistic way and an American way. Let us resolve that the former will not gain a foothold in our country. When we have stamped out the last vestige of Anarchy and taught the world that we will not stand for it then William McKinley will not have lived in vain."

TO PROSECUTE CORPORATIONS.

Failed to Obey Illinois Law Requiring Affidavits to be Made that They Had Not Entered Trusts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 19.—Notices were served yesterday upon a number of corporations that proceedings begun by the State's Attorney to cause them to pay the statutory penalty, for neglect to file affidavit that they have not entered into a trust, will be prosecuted next Saturday in all the courts. One hundred and eighteen of these cases will be tried. Four Assistant State's Attorneys were appointed by Mr. Deneen to prosecute them.

The corporations entered demurrers to the declaration of the State's Attorney on the ground that the law was unconstitutional. In fifty-six of the cases tried several months ago, Judges Tuley, Waterman, and Dunne, sitting en banc, overruled the demurrer and decided the law was constitutional. The corporations involved are brewing companies, lumber companies, hotels, and others.

FUSION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Col. Guffey Arranges to Remove Obstacles to Union.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—It is announced authoritatively that an understanding has been reached through the efforts of National Committeeman Guffey by which a satisfactory fusion ticket will be put in nomination by the Democratic and Union Parties in Philadelphia. Fusion in the city will be followed by fusion in the State.

Col. Guffey will reach this city to-morrow morning, and a dispatch from Pittsburg quotes him as saying that the principal obstacle in the way of fusion, the candidacy of Judge Stevenson for re-election, will be removed to the satisfaction of the Union Party, the Municipal League, and the Democratic managers. Col. Guffey was represented as thoroughly understanding that neither the Union Party nor the Municipal League would accept Judge Stevenson as a candidate. He was aware also that the machine Democrats proposed to nominate a Democrat for District Attorney, and keep him on the ticket unless the Union Convention next Tuesday should nominate Stevenson for Judge.

The dispatch added, as coming from a close political lieutenant of Guffey, in Pittsburg, that the basis of a harmonious adjustment, which had been reached, was that the Democrats would select for Judge some Democratic lawyer other than Stevenson, and the Unionists would nominate him alone. According to the dispatch, there was no doubt of this being agreeable to Messrs. Donnelly and Ryan, the machine Democratic leaders.

Judge Stevenson was informed to-night of the substance of the Pittsburg dispatch. "I have nothing to say," he replied. He was asked if there was a possibility of his declining to be a candidate before or after the convention, or through any person at the convention. To this and other questions he replied: "I have nothing to say."

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

TO-DAY—BARGAIN FRIDAY.

You will find some of the sharpest money-savings of the season---exemplified economy in our bargain Friday offerings for to-day. The list seems to be more than usually brilliant with just the articles in most popular demand.

You should not fail to shop here to-day.

A Great Special for To-Day!

New Tailored Suit, $14.00.

These are made exactly like cut, of black, navy and brown cheviots; demi-fitting coat, taffeta lined, with stitched vest and cuffs of taffeta, and turn-over stock collar; skirt made on entirely new lines, with flaring flounce, which is finely tailor-stitched, and narrow front gore; lined with best nearsilk.

An excellent street costume, sizes 32 to 44.

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

A Great Bargain Friday Sale of

Solid Gold Rings, 25c., 38c. & 48c.

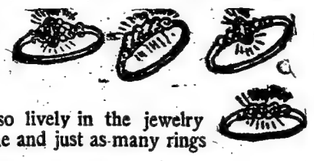

Do not buy shell rings which are only plated when you can buy solid gold ones cheaper.

We have been fortunate to secure another great lot of those rings which recently made matters so lively in the jewelry store. Just as big a bargain this time and just as many rings to select from.

The rings sell just about one-fourth the price they should bring ordinarily. They are made by one of the largest and best manufacturers in the world, who guarantee every ring they produce. The assortment is divided into three lots as follows:

At 25c—Women's, Misses' and Babies' Rings—Many designs, set with pearls, turquoises, emeralds, garnets and other stones; value 75c, and over; our Mill and Factory Sale price, 25c. each.

At 38c—Misses' and Babies' Rings—Larger settings; of pearls, torquoises, emeralds, garnets and other stones; value here $1.25 and over.

At 48c—Women's, Misses' and Babies' Rings—Heavy, many handsome designs; set with pearls, turquoises, garnets and other stones; there are values in this lot up to $2.50.

Main Floor, Front, Centre.

Sale of Dressmakers' Needs.

The success which our Quarterly Sale of Notions and Dressmakers' Needs has attained demonstrates the result of—Value!

The goods in this sale are of standard quality and prices are lower than you can find elsewhere. Every item is a great money-saver.

Washable Dress Shields—Double cover—
No. 4, 80c. per dozen; 7c. per pair.
No. 5, 98c. per dozen; 9c. per pair.

Selected Pure Shell Whalebone—$11.00 per gross, 95c. per dozen; 36 inch length.

French Horn Bone—No. 10, per gross, 33c.; per dozen, 3c.

Silk Serge Beltings—45c. 9 yard pieces; 65c. 10 yard pieces; double faced.

Silk Prussia Bone Casings—Standard quality; 9 yard pieces, 1.15 per dozen, 10c. piece. Extra quality, 9 yard pieces, 1.65 dozen, 15c. piece.

Taffeta Ribbon Bone Casing—9 yard pieces, 80c. dozen, 7c. piece. Full width; all silk.

Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding, Atlas Brand—55c. dozen yards; 5c. per yard. Controlled exclusively by us; quality unsurpassed; 1¼ inches wide.

Snap Fasteners, 45c. per gross, 4c. per dozen.

Swan Bill Hooks and Eyes—Japanned, No. 2, 4c. gross; No. 3, 4c. gross; No. 4, 4c. gross; No. 6, 6c. gross; No. 8, 7c. gross; silvered, 8c., 9c., 12c. and 16c. per gross.

Defiance Dressmakers' Pins, 19c. ½ lb. box.

Dressmakers' Pure Silk Machine Twist—10 oz., 4.00 doz.; 35c. per spool.

Super Lisle Skirt Elastic—
½ in., 33c. doz. yards.
⅝ in., 42c. doz. yards.
¾ in., 46c. doz. yards.
⅞ in., 55c. doz. yards.

White Cotton Braid—Best quality; 2 pieces, 5c.; 6 yards to the piece.

Hair Pins, 5c. dozen papers.

Pin Books, 5c.—Containing 480 best quality black and white toilet pins.

English Mourning Pins, 2c.—½-oz. boxes.

Sateen Tape Measures, 2c.—60 inches long.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Great Friday Book Clearing.

A special clearing sale in our Book Department affords an opportunity to secure many handsome books at little prices. In this lot are classic, religious and other books seldom to be found at these prices.

Golden Counsel Series, 18c. each.—Beautifully ornamented in gold binding, gilt tops; in this series are Lessons in the School of Prayer, Water of Life, Prince of the House of David, with Christ, and many others.

Sets of Books in 5 Vols., 64c.—These are the standard works of well-known American and foreign authors; printed on good paper and substantially bound in English silk ribbed cloth; specially adapted for libraries. They include the works of Ruskin and Emerson.

Wm. Waldorf Astor's Latest Book, 75c.—Published in England and sold there for $1.50.

Bulwer's Works, 13 Vols., 1.95—Bound in cloth.

Standard Atlas of the World, 95c.—Bound in cloth; latest and best maps in colors. Published at $3.

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, 19c.—In words of one syllable, with numerous illustrations and water-color reproductions.

Cupid and the Footlights, by James L. Ford, 69c.—A unique love story told entirely by documents. Published at $1.50.

The Famous Gisbon Books, $2.69—Including Gibson's drawings, sketches and cartoons, the Education of Mr. Pipp, and Pictures of People. Published at $5.

Sea and Land, 49c.—A natural history of sea and land creatures and description of cannibals and wild races of the world; 300 illustrations by J. W. Buel; handsomely bound in cloth. Published at $2.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Men's & Children's Underwear.

A special offer for Bargain Friday in men's Fall underwear; also one for children. Here is your chance to secure a bargain.

Men's Merino Underwear, 29c.

Several hundred dozen fine merino shirts and drawers; just the thing for Fall wear; natural gray colors; all sizes. Worth 50c.

Children's Underwear, 15c.

Ribbed, fleece lined vests and pants, in silver gray and white. Would be a bargain at 25c.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Women's & Children's Hose, 10c.

Exceptional Bargain Friday items; you should heed them.

For Women—Are of heavy weight black cotton, just the sort for Fall wear; all have double heels and toes; double soles and double toes, with high spliced heels; worth 19c. per pair.

The Children's—Heavyweight 1x1 ribbed black cotton, extra length, with double knees, sizes 6 to 9½; really worth 20c. per pair. Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Extraordinary Friday Sale of

Wade & Butcher Razors, Etc.

All those famous makes of razors, such as Wade & Butcher, Wostenholm, Bell, K & S. and Schaff, are offered to-day at extraordinary prices. They are the finest hollow ground and rarely reach the bargain level; also many other specials in shaving needfuls.

**Wade & Butcher Razors—Genuine hollow ground Razor, 48c. Heavy weight Razor for coarse beards, 58c Extra fine hollow ground Razors, 69c Superior hollow ground Razor, 98c

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE DAY OF MOURNING.

Yesterday was singularly impressive. Here, in the great city which is the centre of so much of the activity of the country, and of other countries, a more than Sabbath stillness, a peculiar hush, indefinable, sympathetic, universal, prevailed. The oldest observer, we think, cannot have seen its like. The streets were not deserted. In many parts they were thronged. But the crowds were curiously noiseless. Their sober garb, the low tone of their voices, their unhastening movement, the serious and subdued expression of their faces, the absence of all the manifestations usual to an unoccupied day in this vast conglomerate population, were more notable than the draped buildings and the drooping flags. And what was noted here was reported from all over the land, from the ancient capital of the British race, and from many foreign cities. It was as if the whole civilized world paused reverently at the passing of the dead.

Probably never before in the history of the world have the expressions of sympathy and of sorrow for the death of the head of a nation been so general and so fervent among other nations, among their rulers and the common people as well. For this there are many reasons. The events of the past few years—events in which our President had borne well a great part and distinctly made his mark upon the history of his time—have brought the American Nation much closer to the minds of the statesmen and the rulers of other lands than it had ever been before. After his country had thus somewhat suddenly and not without shock to the feelings of the ruling classes taken its place among the Powers to be reckoned with, President McKINLEY had turned with calm and resolute patience and firmness toward a policy of peace, justice, good-will, and moderation. The world was called on to witness the novel spectacle of the Chief of a victorious Nation, on the morrow of a war that had greatly modified the relations of the principal Governments of the earth, assuming naturally and as of course the leadership of the forces of peace and progress. When he passed away, it is no wonder that those responsible for the affairs of other nations felt that a serious, a peculiar, loss had been sustained.

It was not, however, his personality, effective as that had been, that had touched the general mind. It was his representative character. He was the choice of the American people for their highest post of trust and power. He had won their confidence, their respect, their affection. The qualities that the world acknowledged with admiration as they were unfolded on the vast stage of events were those which the American people knew, honored, and shared. This it was that opened the understanding of the common people in all lands and made them one with us in our affliction. The hope of the world, long stifled, often checked, never abandoned, had been kindled and renewed by the noble career of this simple American. He had illustrated the possibilities opened to character and ability by the principles of National life in the land over which he had presided so faithfully and well. The horizon of human opportunity had seemed broader, and touched by a brighter light, for what he was and had done.

Even to us, who knew all this as we know our native tongue, who had drunk it from the dear breast of our mother land, in whose hearts it is the unconscious spring of courage and aspiration, the death of our President had come with a revealing flash. We suddenly realized, as we had not before, how great was the office he had filled, how fruitful and safe the system that at each returning term finds one to fill it honorably. In this assurance, undisturbed and confident as to the Nation, we turn more tenderly sorrowful to the thought of our countryman, our friend, our brother. That was the thought that dwelt in the mind of the people yesterday everywhere within our wide borders, and made of the Nation a mourning family. It will preserve and hallow his memory.

Now all his labor's done!
Now, now the goal is won!
O grave, we come!
Seal up the precious dust—
Land of the good and just,
Take the soul home!

ALFRED THE GREAT.

The celebration at Winchester is well adapted to stir the blood and excite the imagination of every Englishman, nay, of every English-speaking man. It should inspire all Americans. For, however diverse we may be in ancestry and origin, however much credit for our institutions we may ascribe to the other sources of our Nation, we still must, as sensible and informed persons, acknowledge Great Britain as our political parent. And, in celebrating the millenary of ALFRED the Great, Great Britain is celebrating an amazing political success.

For it is to be noted that from ALFRED the Great to EDWARD the Seventh the history of England, the history of Great Britain, has been a history of steady and unbroken political development. One of the latest and greatest of British historians, Prof. FREEMAN, was never weary of celebrating what he called the "unity," meaning the continuity, "of history." His own island suggests that theme. It was in the early years of the nineteenth century that CAMPBELL glorified the "Mariners of England,"

Whose flag has braved, a thousand years,
The battle and the breeze.

The boast is a century more impressive now than it was then. And it was, and is, a just boast. In some ways Great Britain is not so modern a country as some of her Continental neighbors. She is by no means, for example, so "hospitable to new ideas" as France. And the traveler in Europe has often to recognize that Great Britain is an island, that Britons are in many ways insular. But nevertheless we have to admit that politically she has performed a quite unprecedented feat in keeping abreast with the present without breaking with the past. From ALFRED the Great to EDWARD the Seventh is really an unbroken series. There have been revolts in England. Englishmen have been constrained to decapitate one King and wrest the succession from another in order to secure the onward march of the nation. But they have done these things under the influence of tradition. Their Government, as one of their own poets has said, has

broadened slowly down
From precedent to precedent,

and they are really entitled to celebrate the millenary of ALFRED the Great as something that really belongs to the continuous history of Great Britain.

She is not the most ancient nation in Europe by several. But she is by far the most ancient nation that is also thoroughly and throughout a modern nation. And she has accomplished the transition without a break. That is her great political distinction, that she accepts the present, that she confronts the future, without breaking with the past. Her nearest neighbor, and secular rival, and frequent enemy, has broken with her past over and over again. The most considerate and philosophic and patriotic of Frenchmen, such as TAINE, frankly own their envy of a nation in which, as LOWELL puts it, "Evolution" is not spelled with an initial "R." The French Revolution and the Napoleonic era that succeeded it broke with the whole historic past of France. But there is no "solution of continuity" in the political history of England for a thousand years.

It is a great record. It is one of which Englishmen have a right to be proud. Of the nations of the Continent those which are not politically moribund, like Spain, are politically "struggling to be born," like Germany. We ourselves are the most shining example in the world of to-day of a political success. But how much all patriotic Americans would desire to have the seal of secular achievement put upon that success! What is our history of a century and a quarter, as a guarantee of the "approval of Time and of the world," compared to the millennial success which England is celebrating at Winchester?

THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

For the most important results of the recent strike of the Amalgamated Association we must look to its influence upon the workmen affected and its probable influence upon the future management of labor unions. The large number of men deprived of perfectly satisfactory employment, kept in idleness without provision for their support, and then told to shift for themselves, have been thinking, and are now giving very emphatic expression to their dissatisfaction with a system which puts them in the position of conscripts to be drafted into service whenever the executive officers of their unions think it expedient to declare war upon employers. True, meetings of the lodges are called at which every member in good standing presumably has the right to express his views and to vote no on the question of a strike; but this privilege is of very little value, and if availed of only serves to put the objector in a false position and bring down upon his head the wrath of the leaders who have arranged the programme and expect nothing but concurrence from the membership. Of the men who are returning to work in the steel mills a great many do not hesitate to declare that they left their employment unwillingly and against their judgment; equally true is it that a great many are wholly dissatisfied with the terms of SHAFFER'S surrender, and having sacrificed so much are now unwilling to be bound by them. This is especially true of the men in the tin plate mills which have been conceded as lost to the Amalgamated.

The remedy for conditions so unsatisfactory would seem to be the decision of all questions involving the rights of workmen by ballot in the lodges, so taken that each member may express his agreement with or dissent from the policy of the leaders without incurring their personal enmity. This means a secret **ballot, of which the professional** labor **organizers are more afraid than** of any **other restraint which could be** imposed **upon their freedom of action.** Had the **members of the Amalga**mated been per**mitted to vote on the** question of the **strike order of July 18,** the proposition **would have been over**whelmingly defeated. No reason for it was given which appealed to the judgment of a majority of those affected, but those who had ventured to vigorously oppose the will of the minority and to rally an effective opposition would have found their position in the membership extremely uncomfortable. The only excuse for the arbitrary policy of President SHAFFER would have been found in success. As it resulted in humiliating and disastrous failure, the membership are naturally averse to the continuance of a system which so completely subordinates the will of the majority to that of the minority, and are demanding a reorganization which shall introduce more democratic methods of government and make the President the executive of the will of the membership, with only such powers as are specifically conferred by resolution. Such a change would be eminently wholesome. The man who is asked to surrender his living and put his future in jeopardy should have the right to express assent or dissent without coercion, even though required to subordinate his own preferences to the will of the majority when that has been expressed.

Another important result of the recent strike is likely to be the adoption of a system of self-protection for the classes of labor not eligible for membership in a body like the Amalgamated, which looks after the interests of those rated as highly skilled. As the rule, helpers and laborers have no interest in the wages disputes of the skilled men, and are very little better off under one scale than another; but when a few hundred heaters and rollers decide to strike, many thousands of helpers and laborers are expected to stand with idle hands in empty pockets until the dispute is settled. There is a substantial injustice in such an arrangement, which is tolerable only when the issue involved is of sufficient general interest to labor to warrant the sacrifice which the unskilled are called upon to make. As the result of the privations suffered by the unskilled labor of the steel mills during the past Summer, a plan is now under consideration which contemplates the organization of a union for the men of these grades. When the conditions warrant it, this union shall take a hand in the game, and, if dissatisfied, tender to the mill owners crews of men capable of taking charge of furnaces and rolls and running them—if not as well as the men on strike, at least well enough to permit the mills to resume and meet the emergency requirements. It will also look after the attempts of the skilled men to picket the mills and keep away from them those who want to work with the approval of the Helpers' and Laborers' Union. This is to be done whenever a strike of the skilled men is ordered without consulting the unskilled labor affected, or when it is prolonged for no better reason than appeared in the case of the strike just ended. The experience of the past few weeks has shown that there is a great deal more skill in heating and rolling available for employment than the Amalgamated counted on, and it is probable that in future arrangements to "tie up" the mills more consideration will have to be given than was thought necessary this year to the rights of workmen not in its membership.

FOR MAYOR, MR. LOW.

If, as now seems reasonably certain, the nominating conventions of the various anti-Tammany organizations shall confirm the choice of the conference, and make Mr. Low the candidate for Mayor, it will be an outcome of discussion and selection with which all good citizens may well be satisfied.

The natural desire to have Tammany opposed by an independent Democrat has been defeated by the very simple fact that the independent Democrats were unable to unite on any one person, and none appeared of such commanding fitness as to make his nomination imperative. After that idea had to be abandoned, Mr. Low was the natural, the logical, almost the inevitable, nominee of the anti-Tammany forces. He has the two essential qualifications. He is known to possess an entirely trustworthy character, and he has proved his ability in actual experience. We know that he will be an efficient and upright Mayor, if elected, because he has already been one, under conditions of exceptional difficulty and trial. Since he was at the head of the City Government of Brooklyn he has had an honorable career in another class of work of different but of very exacting nature. He is even more worthy of confidence now than he was four years ago, for his principles have not changed, and we know him better.

That Mr. Low would put into actual practice the principles for which he stood in 1897 we have not the slightest doubt. That he would do his utmost to give the city a pure, sound, and businesslike administration of its affairs, that he would refuse to use the powers of his office to promote partisan ends, that he would enforce fidelity to the interests of the city in all his appointees, we cannot for a moment question. That he would bring to the task assigned him great executive ability, thorough knowledge of affairs, a deliberate and unselfish judgment, his whole career proves. His candidacy will present to the people of New York an opportunity such as they have never before had to secure good government of the highest character. We have confidence that they will avail themselves of it.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS AND TENEMENTS.

The conclusion of Magistrate POOL, after patiently listening to arguments on both sides, that "a bachelor is not a family," and that because of the exemption of his domestic organization, which may include a valet, cook, and servant, from the legal classification which makes him the tenant of a tenement when he lives in a multiple apartment building and has his meals cooked at home, a bachelor apartment house may be built in violation of the provisions of the law relating to tenements, is an interesting addition to the glossary of legal definitions.

What is a family? Obviously, a man and his wife and their children, together with such dependent poor relations as may be domiciled with them and such servants as they may employ. As to the legal status of such a unit of social organization there can be no doubt. But let us follow it through the usual course of evolutionary development and natural change. The wife dies, as good women sometimes do, and the husband becomes constructively a bachelor, in that he is unmarried and has the legal status of one who has never married, so far as womenkind are concerned. The children grow up and leave home, and their place in the organization is taken by others—wards, it may be, or persons acceptable for companionship. When does such an organization cease to be a family? To dissolve the family it is necessary that the head of it shall go off by himself and live alone. The best definition of a family of which we have knowledge, with exact reference to its etymology, is an organization of persons under one head who live in one house. A bachelor, man or woman, who maintains a servant (famulus) and lives in a house (faama) is the head of a family, and the more servants he maintains the larger his family.

It is not profitable, however, to split hairs in reviewing a ruling by his Honor, Mr. Magistrate POOL. But it may be pertinent to ask what the tenement house law is for, why it prescribes certain conditions as necessary in a dwelling designed for a multiple tenancy, and whether bachelors and their familiars need less air and light for health and comfort than other people do. It is also within the limits of propriety to speculate as to whether it is the province of a Magistrate to find in wire-drawn distinctions an excuse for obvious and intentional violations of a statute designed to prevent in buildings of a certain class the abuses which have been found inimical to the public health and for that reason contrary to public policy. The door opened by Magistrate POOL is one through which serious abuses of the tenement house law may find their way into building practice, and we may look for a great increase in the number of bachelor apartments—to be subsequently used as the interests of the owners may suggest.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That most curious product of Bostonian environment and influence, Mr. THOMAS W. LAWSON, not content with the amount, though apparently delighted with the quality, of the attention he has attracted this Summer in the course of his efforts to avenge a personal grievance by creating trouble and embarrassments for the New York Yacht Club, has seized upon the death of President MCKINLEY as a welcome excuse for more work of the same sort. Knowing just enough about yachting to appreciate the many and serious interests that would suffer from an abandonment or long postponement of the cup races, Mr. LAWSON has written to one of the Boston papers a long communication in which, with a good assumption of gravity, he asserts that propriety and patriotism alike render it necessary not only to postpone the races, but to postpone them so long as to render impracticable the holding of the races this year. Foreseeing that the objects of his animosity would have to do exactly what they have done, on the eve of that action he expatiated at length on the brutality and sordidness of the inevitable compromise between warm sentiment and cold sense. We venture the prophecy that Mr. LAWSON'S latest manifestation of resentment against those whose original judgment of his social qualities he has since so often confirmed will add to his reputation without changing it in the slightest degree. The American public is just now extremely and properly quick to condemn even the appearance of disrespect to President MCKINLEY'S memory, but it realizes that life is still life and that a great and common grief is not worthily demonstrated by the infliction of grave losses on a few of those who share it. The races will not take place this week. That is well, and it is enough. The members of the New York Yacht Club and the British yachtsman who has succeeded in winning our affectionate esteem despite his efforts to deprive us of one of our most cherished possessions need no lessons in propriety or patriotism from Mr. THOMAS W. LAWSON, a man who never yet has evidenced the power to discriminate between notoriety and fame or between the wonder of his countrymen and their admiration.

—M. SANTOS-DUMONT, the able Brazilian who has kept Paris talking about him for several months by occasionally moving a balloon a few hundred feet through still air, must have been filled with anxiety when he heard the news that another Brazilian is on the way to the gay capital with the obvious intention of getting the same sort of fame. The second aspirant also has a balloon, but he has an extremely good phrase besides, and with this advantage it is almost certain that he will immediately relegate M. SANTOS-DUMONT to obscurity. Brazilian No. 2, one Senhor AUGUSTO SEVERO, says that his balloon will work perfectly because its maker has accomplished "the juxtaposition of the centres of traction and resistance." That is simply beautiful. It doesn't mean anything in particular, but how well it sounds—how scientific, for those who are not scientists, and how well calculated to prevent the real scientists from giving the new notoriety-hunter any of their troublesome attention!

—Having pondered on "the painful forecasts" which it says it can easily imagine the Continental Chancelleries making with regard to the rapid expansion and growth in strength of the English-speaking nations, The Ceylon Standard remarks: "We may of course be wrong, but we believe we are absolutely right, when we say that the mere force of circumstances will drive the British and American Empires into a union which shall be so strong that it will be able to defy all the other powers of the world. This, too, mind you, Tammany Hall, Mr. KRUEGER, and the Irish Nationalist members of the House of Commons notwithstanding." This interests us, not because we have any particular confidence in the prophetic vision of The Ceylon Standard, or because we share its yearnings to "defy the world," but because of the evidence it gives that the fame of Tammany Hall has reached even the antipodes, accompanied with just enough knowledge of that organization's character to make the distant commentator assume that it is one of three great obstacles to the fulfillment of their highest destiny by Great Britain and the United States. Our Far Eastern contemporary vastly exaggerates, we are sure, the importance of Tammany Hall, which is, after all, only a small and superficial ulcer on our body politic, indicative of no grave or constitutional trouble, and easily removable as soon as we get ready to summon the surgeon. But if they know about Tammany in Ceylon, where do they not know about it? And when a reputation goes so far, how sad it is when the reputation is utterly bad. There may be, as has often been asserted, several honest men who for one fairly good reason or another remain nominal members of that criminal and corrupt league, but certainly they are not at all sensitive to the condemnation of civilized humanity, their personal friends excepted, else would they hastily withdraw. We can imagine no more terrible thing for a good man or woman of the next century to discover than that his or her great-great-grandfather was a member of Tammany Hall.

—Some weeks ago we gently suggested to Gen. C. W. DARLING of Utica that if he would only call some big horns in his proud possession "moose horns," which they presumably are, instead of "elk horns," which, on the same presumption, they are in but one and a highly unsatisfactory sense, he would avoid the painful necessity of admitting that the German Emperor has some horns of the same sort that are bigger than any which America has produced. Now comes The Utica Press, accusing us of asserting that there are no elk in this country—which we never did—and, on the authority of somebody who signs himself "CHARLES PAYNE, Dealer in Wild Animals for Scientific and Propagating Purposes," it charges us with blundering. Mr. PAYNE may deal in wild animals for scientific and propagating purposes, or he may do it for the money he can make out of them, but his own letter proves that if he knows anything about deer it is how to catch them. He simply cannot know anything else, since he says:

> The announcement of THE NEW YORK TIMES that there are no elk in this country is a great error. The wapiti deer, or American elk, as they are called, abound throughout the Rocky Mountains, more especially in Idaho and Wyoming, and quite a good many are found in Northern Colorado and Utah; also in the Olympic range in Washington. They are very hardy animals, and many of the parks and zoological gardens in the United States have them in their collections, where they breed quite readily. Most of the large game preserves that are fenced have these animals in their preserves, and they will perhaps never become extinct. I furnish a good many of these for stocking new parks in the Eastern country. The above information is reliable.

That is really funny, since it is all true and all irrelevant. The wapiti is, indeed, "the American elk, as it is called," but it isn't the American or any other elk by any calling except that of people like Mr. PAYNE, who don't know what an elk really is. The wapiti is the American representative of the European red deer, which is an utterly different animal from the European elk. The American representative of the latter is the moose, just as the American representative of the European reindeer is the caribou. In each of these pairs, however, the two animals are not quite the same—they are merely very close relatives. If Gen. DARLING'S horns are wapiti horns, he has no right at all to call them elk horns; if, as his description indicated, they are moose horns, he can call them elk horns if he pleases, but to do so isn't necessary, and, in our opinion, it is both injudicious and unpatriotic.

A Plea for Czolgosz.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to the editorial entitled "Standing Mute" in this morning's TIMES, allow me to quote Section 342 Code of Criminal Procedure, which is as follows: "If defendant refuse to answer indictment, plea of not guilty to be entered. If the defendant refuse to answer an indictment by demurrer or plea, a plea of not guilty must be entered."

In this connection I would call your attention to the fact that a conviction could not be had upon a plea of guilty by Czolgosz, but that the people must prove their case, Section 322 Code of Criminal Procedure. It is also provided, Section 336 Code of Criminal Procedure, that the plea of insanity is to be presented as a specification under the plea of not guilty.

EDWARD H. NEARY, JR.
New York, Sept. 19, 1901.

What The Times Is Showing.

From The Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will issue a Jubilee Number marking the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. With rivals in the field that are as unscrupulous as they are unworthy of public support, THE TIMES has made the valuable and encouraging demonstration that notwithstanding yellow competition, but perhaps in consequence of it, a decent journal can be built up and become financially strong even in New York City. That demonstration is worth something, and the journal that has made it deserves the support of the discriminating public and will receive it.

NUGGETS.

Easy.

A New Jersey doctor claims to be able to cast the devil out of women. But anybody can banish something that isn't there.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Should Cover It.

Why is it that police order not to put their hands in their pockets does not apply on the visits of the campaign assessment collector?—Philadelphia Times.

Close Description.

"He was spirited away, you say?" said Gildersleeve to Sterlingworth.

"That was about it. They got him drunk and carried him off."—Detroit Free Press.

Believed in the Equinoctial.

Mrs. Curious—Are you going away, Mrs. Malaprop?

Mrs. Malaprop—No, the paradoxical storm is due, you know, and it would be no pleasure to travel when the weather is so umbrageous.—Syracuse Herald.

Useless Instruction.

Poor Man—Well, did you buy that book telling all about how to economize in the kitchen?

Wife—Yes, I've got it.

Poor Man—That's good. What does it say?

Wife—It's full of recipes telling how to utilize cold roast turkey—but we haven't the turkey.—New York Weekly.

BE GLAD.

From The Denver News.

If your skies are overcast,
They'll be bright to-morrow.
There will come an end at last,
Unto hurt and sorrow.
Past the shadow and the night,
Shines the sun forever.
There awaits a golden height
To reward endeavor.

'Spite of grieving and of pain
For the ones gone from us,
Shining over sorrow's rain
Is a bow of promise.
God above the tempest smiles
Through the clouds of sadness.
In the sunny afterwhiles
There is joy and gladness.

In the home, when toil is done,
One awaits to meet us;
There are little feet to run,
Laughing eyes to greet us.
After all, the world is fair,
God is good above us,
When there's some one else to care,
Some one else to love us.

There are songs of joy afar,
If you stop to listen.
Hope can see a silver star
O'er the morning glisten.
Past the Future's open gate
Brighter days are gleaming.
Death and parting, wrong and hate,
These are only seeming.

Though disasters line the way
That awaits before me,
In the province of To-day
There is sunshine o'er me;
Onward through a fair To-Be
Is my spirit winging;
While a voice of melody
Through my heart is ringing.

SORROW ON THE TEUTONIC

News of the Nation's Loss Received Off Nantucket.

Passengers Had Expected to Hear Tidings that the Stricken President Was Out of Danger.

Crowded with people, the White Star liner Teutonic, which arrived at Quarantine late Wednesday evening, came up to her pier on the North River yesterday morning. As the ship neared the Nantucket Lightship on Wednesday morning Capt. McKinstry had the vessel's course changed so as to get close enough to the lightship to receive intelligence of the President's condition.

The news from Buffalo was so encouraging when the Teutonic sailed from Liverpool that those on board were totally unprepared for the sad tidings that the observer at Nantucket gave them.

As soon as she got the news the ship started ahead again under full speed. The English flag astern and the American flag at the top of the foremast were lowered to half mast as a token of respect to the memory of the martyred President.

The Teutonic was delayed somewhat in coming across by rough weather, that was encountered on the first two days out. Westerly gales and a high sea caused the ship to roll a little too much, and kept her from attaining full speed during that time.

Many prominent people came over in the cabin of the Teutonic. Marshall Field of Chicago was one of them; as was Mrs. P. D. Armour, Jr., and her sister, Mrs. Vernon Booth. Mr. Field said that he had been six weeks in London and Paris. Of the death of the President, Mr. Field said:

"The news of the President's death was a great shock to all of us, especially as the report we got just before we sailed was such good news."

Of financial and commercial affairs on the other side, Mr. Field said:

"They are fully awake over there to the activity in America, but I do not believe that they are going to give up exactly, and this is true especially of the Britishers."

Sir Henry C. Burdett, who comes over to see the yacht races, said that he did not care to be interviewed. Edward H. Lemare, organist of St. Margaret's, Westminster, comes over to give recitals in several of the larger cities. He will return in November.

Another arrival was Lady Newborough, who expected to join her husband, Baron Newborough, on her arrival. The Baron is still on the way, his yacht, the Fedora, having sailed from the Azores about twelve days ago. The Fedora left Dartmouth on Aug. 28, but had to put into the Azores for repairs. Lady Newborough was prior to her marriage Miss Grace Carr of Louisville. She was married to Baron Newborough in London Nov. 7 last. Her mother accompanies her to America.

J. Coleman Drayton, W. A. Coleman Drayton, and Miss Drayton were among the other arrivals on the Teutonic.

GOV. VOORHEES'S EULOGY.

Memorial Service at Elizabeth Attended by High State Officials.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 19.—Gov. Voorhees was the principal speaker at the memorial service held in the historic First Presbyterian Church to-day. The pastors of almost every church in the city were present, as was Chancellor Magie and Congressman Fowler. The veteran organizations and Government employes also attended.

There was one bright spot in the church. It was the reserved pew in which sat the naval officers of the Mexican Government, who are here superintending work at Nixon's shipyard, and Lieut. Pyne of the United States Navy. The naval officers were in full uniform.

Gov. Voorhees in his address said, in part:

"Mr. McKinley was simple in character, without guile, direct, and plain-spoken. He loved straight dealing and despised duplicity. His action in the Chinese trouble was an exemplification of those traits. He was generous and kind. He won friends and inspired love and respect in all. He did not drive, but he conquered by conviction. He was conscientious and honest. His views might be questioned, but no one doubted his sincerity. Some of his warmest friends opposed his views.

"He was patriotic in the broadest sense. He loved his country, and served it faithfully. His greatest desire was the happiness of the people. He was the type of an American of whom we can all be proud. A brave soldier, an honest man, an able statesman, a broad-minded patriot—the highest embodiment of all that our Nation stands for.

"His claim to our greatest love does not rest on prowess or achievements, not for statesmanship or eloquence will he be longest remembered, but it was because he was a good son, a loving husband, a gallant soldier, deserving citizen, true patriot, and man. He fell not on the field of battle. He died before his time, but not as we would have him die. His last hours saw fading away hopes and ambitious desire. There was no complaint on his tongue, no questioning bitterness on his lips. The great man, weak in body, breathed those sublime words, words of comfort and encouragement to his sorrowing companion, the words of comfort and of faith: 'It is God's way; His will, not ours, be done.' His name will be enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen."

TRIBUTE OF MR. GRIGGS.

Ex-Attorney General Addresses a Great Assemblage at Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 19.—There was an immense assemblage at the memorial services which were held this afternoon in Eastside Park. The address was delivered by ex-United States Attorney General John W. Griggs, who spoke, in part, as follows:

"It is a hard task, my friends, which you have set for me to-day. There are two names that are in the minds of the people of Paterson—McKinley and Hobart. How friendly and familiar they sound. We knew them both—one, he who went first, belonged to us. They are indissolubly joined in the hearts of all our people.

"Only last March I followed President McKinley as he rode down Pennsylvania Avenue from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol to reconsecrate himself to the services of the American people. Day before yesterday I followed him again from the White House to the Capitol, down the same broad avenue. This time flags and banners hung from their accustomed places, but they bore the black insignia of mourning and death. Fatal contrast. Incomprehensible mystery.

"The world weeps with us to-day as the earthly form of William McKinley is laid at rest. Kings and Princes do him honor and reverence his memory, for in him they perceived a great chief of a mighty people, whose life and example have shown that the true sources of prosperous and successful rule are found, not in might, or power, or hereditary privilege, or the divine right of Kings, but in the gentle elements of justice, reasonableness, nobleness of purpose, and love of righteousness, which shone in the character of our dead President. By the shores of the Adriatic a widowed Queen weeps anew to-day as she recalls a loyal husband stricken by such a dastardly hand and with no worthier purpose than that which laid our own loved ruler low.

"Now is not the time to take a detailed estimate of his public services. Nor is this the time to dwell upon 'the deep damnation of his taking off.' To-day it is the human that absorbs our souls. Hear the accordance of praise that comes from every wind under the heavens.

"'The East cries, 'We loved him, for he was of our stock. He thought with us. He brought us prosperity. We knew him, therefore we loved him.' The West says, 'He was of us; he was our perfect product. We knew him, therefore we loved him.' The North cries, 'He fought for us; he wrought for us. We understood him; he was loyal and true, therefore we loved him.' The South cries, 'We loved him, for he was magnanimous and just to the South; in war an honorable foeman; in peace a friend and a brother.'

"No Prince or knight of chivalry ever bore himself with finer carriage or firmer step. His simple dignity was the wonder and the praise of the courts and chancelleries. If I were to seek a phrase to describe his public demeanor I would say it was 'simple greatness.'

"As he lay in those last days upon his bed waiting in calm consciousness the issue of his wound, no doubt his mind was filled with many memories of his life. He recalled the days of his childhood and youth, his parents and early schoolmates. It was wonderful how he always remembered a comrade. And he thought of that day on which began that long service of his country, the day on which, a lad of seventeen years, he swore devotion to the flag and marched away to the war. Pause and think of it for a moment. This lad of seventeen taking his place in the ranks, a private soldier, enduring the fatigue of the march, the homely rations, the discomfort of the camp, the misery of the hospital, the horrors and dangers of the battlefield.

"Perhaps he heard again the rattle of Early's musketry at dawn at Cedar Creek and saw the Union troops in terror and surprise flung back before the unexpected foe; and later Sheridan, on foaming steed, coming up from Winchester, and Capt. McKinley rallying the troops and reviving their spirits by spreading the cheering news that Sheridan had returned.

"His was a life given to his country. For her he lived, for her he died. For her he put aside brilliant prospects of professional and business success. For her he fought, for her he labored without ceasing, and gave the best effort of his brain and the loving, loyal devotion of his great heart.

"But if President McKinley was noble in his life, in his death he was sublime. No word of resentment for his assassin, but thought of protection, and regard for the authority of the law. Let his example shine forever in the eyes of our citizens to show them the height and the depth of the duty and devotion which they owe to the constituted order of society and the majesty of law.

"No word of disappointment or regret at his untimely call to die, but resignation to the higher purpose which overruled his plans and hopes. President McKinley believed in a Divine Power Who is the author of being, and in a Divine Lawgiver Who ordains the rule of righteousness, a rule which every human conscience must acknowledge. When the darkness of death was settling over him he murmured words of rest and home. I think that when the light of the eternal morning greeted his soul's eyes he knew he had found them—rest and home."

NEW JERSEY CITIES MOURN.

Services in Jersey City and Hoboken—Trains and Ferryboats Stop.

Memorial services for President McKinley were held in nearly all the churches of Jersey City, the service at the Parmly Memorial Baptist Church being a union of the congregations of that and Hedding Methodist and the Wayne Street Reformed Church. There was no sermon, but Mayor Edward Hoos delivered a eulogy of the dead President and was followed by John J. Mulvaney, President of the Board of Education, and James A. Hamill. At the Bergen Reformed Church Major Z. K. Pangborn delivered an address. At all the other churches sermons were delivered by the regular pastors. At the Roman Catholic churches the prayers for the dead were said at all the early masses.

All public buildings and schools were closed and business was more generally suspended than was ever known before in the city. Many of the saloons were closed during the time of the funeral services, and two or three saloons were closed during the entire day, a thing that never happened before, so far as could be learned. At 3:30 o'clock P. M. all trolley cars in the city came to a standstill, and traffic was suspended for five minutes.

The Academy of Music and the Bijou Theatre were closed. The only performance given was at the Bon Ton Theatre. The audience was small.

In Hoboken the day was observed generally. All business houses in the city were closed. The public buildings, courts, banks, and schools also closed. All churches held services. The hymns, "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and "Lead, Kindly Light," were sung at every service.

At 3:30 o'clock the trains of the Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, Erie, New Jersey Central, and West Shore Railroads stopped for five minutes. All boats of the Hoboken ferry system stopped from 3:30 to 3:35 P. M. The fog bells were rung during that period. The members of the New Jersey Naval Militia fired a President's salute from the guns on the historic sloop-of-war Portsmouth at 3:30 o'clock.

ALL CHURCH PORTALS OPEN.

Tolling Bells, Heard Far in the Clear Air, Signify New Jersey's Lamentation.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 19.—Never in the history of this city has such a demonstration of mourning been witnessed as there was to-day in memory of the martyred President. Every business place, large and small, saloons included, closed a part of the day, if not all day. In all the churches memorial services were held.

In the First Presbyterian Church, where the official services were held, Mayor James M. Seymour paid a tribute to the dead President, and deplored the tragic event that brought his career to a close. The Rev. Dr. William G. Farnell and the Rev. Dr. David D. Frazer also spoke. The Rev. Dr. T. P. Frost offered prayer.

In the Central Methodist Episcopal Church the Rev. Dr. Morgan, formerly a resident of Canton, spoke with much feeling of the dead President. The letter carriers and clerks of the Post Office, headed by Postmaster James Hays, attended the services in a body as did the Knights of Pythias.

While the church exercises were being held 4,000 Italians were parading the principal streets in a memorial funeral pageant. Four black horses covered with black nets were attached to a large float on which rested a tall shaft surrounded by flowers in honor of the dead.

At precisely 3:30 o'clock the power was shut off at the trolley station, and every car in the city stopped for five minutes. While the cars stood motionless the church bells throughout the city tolled and the people bared their heads.

Special to The New York Times.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Sept. 19.—Memorial services were held in all the churches here, and there was an atmosphere of sorrow plainly manifest throughout the borough. In the afternoon the tolling of the bells was heard far out into the countryside in the clear air.

In Grace Episcopal Church Charles Burrows, Quartermaster General of the Grand Army of the Rpublic, pronounced a eulogy in honor of the martyr President. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Ladd, also spoke. The members of Gershom Mott Post, No. 93, and Hilton Command, Spanish War Veterans, attended this service by invitation of the rector.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 19.—Never has there been such an expression of sympathy as was shown in Orange to-day. Business was entirely suspended in retail stores and factories, and the saloons and bootblack shops closed at 10 o'clock and did not reopen until 4. It was no perfunctory closing of the saloons as is the case on holidays and Sundays. The side doors were locked as tightly as the front entrances, and no one was admitted.

Religious services were held in several churches, and some congregations united. At the North Orange Baptist Church, where two other congregations joined in a union service, 2,500 persons were present. The attendance was so large that an overflow meeting was arranged in the Sunday school auditorium.

The Orange and Passaic Valley and the South Orange and Maplewood Traction Companies, the only trolley lines independent of the North Jersey system, shut off the power at 3:30 o'clock, and traffic was suspended for ten minutes. During the same period many church bells tolled, and men stood in the streets with uncovered heads. Hourly salutes were fired during the day by Field Battery A, and at sunset the National salute of forty-five guns was fired. To-night services were held in several churches.

Postmaster Louis D. Gallison had the Post Office draped at his own expense without waiting for formal permission from the Government, and to-day arranged bouquets of Autumn flowers, and china asters in the large window of the office. Meetings of the West Orange Town Council and the Orange Board of Excise, which were to have been held to-night, were postponed. Czolgosz was hanged in effigy in East Orange, Orange, and Vailsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 19.—At the memorial service held in St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church here this morning, the Rev. Dean J. A. O'Grady, one of the foremost priests of New Jersey, strongly adjured his people not to read sensational newspapers. The church was crowded. The dean delivered a eulogy on the late President.

Trolley cars throughout the city and Middlesex County were halted for five minutes at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. There were large meetings in the various churches. The schools were closed, and there was a general suspension of business, including almost every saloon in the town.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 19.—Memorial services were held here in the various churches. All business houses were closed, and in accordance with the orders of Governor Voorhees, a national salute was fired at dawn by the National Guard and a similar salute fired at sunset. Throughout the day guns were fired half hourly and church bells tolled during the hour of the funeral of President McKinley at Canton.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Sept. 19.—Business was suspended in Asbury Park and Ocean Grove. This morning a union memorial service was held in the First Presbyterian Church. The members of the synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church attended in a body. Memorial services were also held in the Episcopal Church at Allenhurst; the Methodist Church, in West Ocean Grove, and the Methodist Church in Bradley Beach.

MEETINGS IN SYNAGOGUES

Impressive Ceremonies Mark the Memorial Services.

Taps Sounded at Temple Emanu-El—Mr. McKinley Eulogized and His Favorite Hymn Sung.

Ceremonials that were most impressive marked the memorial services in the Jewish synagogues yesterday.

At the Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue.—The temple was filled to its utmost capacity, and as the service progressed general manifestations of grief were evidenced. Particularly impressive was the moment when the entire congregation repeated, in subdued tones, the Kaddish, or Prayer for the Dead. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman read the proclamation, and in his address, said in part:

"Nearer, My God, to Thee—in these words of the famous hymn which has now become National and non-sectarian, William McKinley has pronounced his most fitting epitaph. These words expressed his deepest thought, the vibrating impulses of his life; they breathed through all his utterances, touched his sentiments and emotions, gave a sublimity to his ideals and aspirations. His life, as it is reviewed in the light of objective and sympathetic appreciation, seems to have been an exemplification of those winged words, 'Nearer, My God, to Thee.' His life was the music to those words, every step of his long and useful career seems to have brought him closer to the Great Ruler of the World.

"This should not be a day merely of weeping. His soul lives—his spirit has not died. The example that he has set cannot be effaced from the hearts of men. Let us dedicate ourselves to those great principles of truth and righteousness without which no Nation can maintain its honor, its liberty, and its independence. Let us, each day, exemplify in our own lives the now immortal refrain—'Nearer, My God, to Thee.'"

After an anthem the Rev. Dr. Gotthell, Rabbi Emeritus, spoke briefly upon Mr. McKinley, touching upon the simplicity of his life and the purity of his motives.

The singing of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," followed, and then the entire congregation said the Prayer of the Dead. "America" was the final hymn, and the service was ended when a bugler in uniform ascended the rostrum and sounded "Taps."

At the Temple Beth-El, Seventy-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, the sermon was delivered by the rabbi, the Rev. Dr. S. Schulman.

"In the great crisis through which we have passed, in the hour of sorrow and humiliation the Nation has become conscious of its friends," he said. "We stand bereaved of a man in whom the highest type of American manhood was developed, a man who through all the crises of life had kept to the highest ideals. He has obtained for the American nation worldwide respect, and this he did by keeping near to the hearts of the people. Some of the newspapers had printed words and published cartoons which, to say the least, were extreme. Let us take the proper measures to check abuses and to have a proper respect shown for the law."

At the Temple Rodeph Shalom the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman, after a panegyric on the late President's life and character, said:

"If we are the poorer by his death have we not also been made the richer through his life? McKinley is no more. But the story of his life is ours. Our President is dead, yet his deeds live not died with him. The record of his life, the inspiration of his example, the moving power of his manhood, these are not effaced. They are still ours, triumphant over death, ours to cherish, ours to be uplifted by them, ours to enshrine in our hearts. Citizens of this land, draw closer unto each other in common love of country if you would be worthy of him who gave his strength, his devotion, his life to patriotic duty. Men and women, be truer to the noblest commands of virtue and justice, if you would honor him who was a very pattern of manliness. Husbands and wives, consecrate to loftier ideals the sanctuary of your homes if you would cherish him whose fireside was an altar and whose sacrifices were deeds of love."

The Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, in his address at the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Central Park West and Seventieth Street, observed in part:

"Humanity mourns, for humanity has been outraged, not only because a man has been foully murdered, but because the blow was struck against the most enlightened form of government represented by the person of the man stricken down, and because the moment chosen for the murder showed that human industry, art, science, civilization, progress, as the Exposition in our sister city was consecrated, were not, are not, sacred in the eyes of the misguided men and women who preach anarchy, or in the eyes of their miserable dupes whom they urge to danger."

The Rev. Maurice H. Harris officiated at the memorial service at the Temple Israel of Harlem, at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

"William McKinley," said he, "was not a great man because he was President; he was made President because he was a great man. That is the American way. Leaders are not foisted upon us by accident of birth. We choose our Captains from the fittest, and we chose William McKinley. Therefore the duty to avenge his death is ours. Anarchy is a dangerous reptile. The safety of all government and the peace of all nations are threatened. Let us stand together to crush the common foe of society."

Appropriate memorial exercises were also held in the synagogues of the Congregation Tahariath Hakodesh, the Kahal Adath Jeshurun, on Eldridge Street; of the Congregation Agudath Achim Asshei Kurland, at 175 Eldridge Street; at the synagogue at 184 Henry Street, and at the Hebrew Free School. (Talmud Thorah.) at 227 East Broadway.

The memorial service held at the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society's Orphan Asylum was largely attended. The exercises combined the Jewish prayers and addresses suitable to the occasion, and at times the large audience was moved to tears.

THE EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE.

Louis Marshall Says that No Jew Can Be an Anarchist.

Fully 2,000 people crowded the auditorium of the Educational Alliance Building, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street, when the services in memory of Mr. McKinley began yesterday morning, and nearly as many more were gathered around the two entrances, hoping that they might be admitted.

Deep interest was shown in the introductory remarks of Isidor Straus, and likewise in the address made by Louis Marshall, Chairman of the Educational Alliance's Committee on Moral Culture, but it remained for the Rev. H. Masliansky to bring forth in full measure the true feelings of the assemblage. He spoke in Hebrew, and his tribute to the dead President was delivered in a most impassioned style. To his right on the platform stood a likeness of Mr. McKinley, draped with the American flag, and before this, wringing his hands and in tones almost stifled by grief, he recounted the attributes of the man in a way that brought tears to the eyes of many of his hearers.

Mr. Marshall, after a brief review of the President's career and his many achievements, said:

"Thank God that the charge that his assassin is a son of Israel has been disproved. No Jewish father ever reared that wretch; no Jewish mother ever nurtured him. Judaism and anarchy are as incompatible as light and darkness. The Ten Commandments have been the most enduring laws. The Talmud is a collection of judicial utterances. A race or a nation thus educated will not look with favor upon anarchy."

The opening prayer was offered by David Blaustein, Superintendent of the Educational Alliance. Between the addresses the children's choir sang "Lead, Kindly Light" and the entire gathering joined in "America." The services ended with a prayer and the recital of the Kaddish by the Rev. Dr. A. M. Radin.

SALVATION ARMY EXERCISES.

The Headquarters on Fourteenth Street Elaborately Decorated.

The Salvation Army memorial services took place last night at the army's headquarters, in Memorial Hall, 122 West Fourteenth Street, before an audience of over 2,000 persons.

The big auditorium was crowded from floor to the uppermost gallery, and was draped in white and black, and with the Stars and Stripes and the emblems of the organization. Over the platform was a huge white, black-bordered frame, upon which were the words, "Thy Will Be Done." On one side of the stage, on an easel, stood the portrait of Mr. McKinley draped heavily in black and white, and under it was the inscription, "He Loved the Salvation Army." The reading desk was also heavily draped, and decorated with a picture of Mr. McKinley, and from the highest point of the ceiling, black streamers led in thick and massive folds to a point over the stage, where the United States flag and the flag with the yellow star on the red field surrounded by the dark blue border, the flag of the Salvation Army, hung side by side.

It is doubtful if ever a more mixed audience assembled in the big hall so used to strange gatherings. There were men in high hats and women in silks and satins who sat beside the uniformed army lassies and the men in the blue red-trimmed uniforms. The Bowery and Mulberry Street contributed a sprinkling of men with close cropped heads and unshaven faces, and all sat side by side patiently awaiting the services of drum, tambourine, and brass band.

The programme was a long and varied one, and included an address by Gen. Booth Tucker, which was followed by the singing of the President's hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

GARDEN CITY'S SERVICE.

Clergy and Laymen Gather in the Cathedral of the Incarnation.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Sept. 19.—A special service was held in the Cathedral of the Incarnation here this morning in memory of President McKinley. The musical programme that was rendered at the funeral of Bishop Littlejohn was repeated. The full cathedral choir took part.

The music was under the direction of Prof. Thomas Woodcock. The first number was the anthem, "Whoso Dwelleth Under the Defense of the Most High Shall Abide Under the Shadow of the Almighty." Then followed "Ten Thousand Times Ten Thousand," "I Heard a Voice from Heaven," and "Jerusalem, My Happy Home."

There was a large assemblage present, including prominent clergyman and laymen from all parts of the Long Island Diocese.

AT MR. ROOSEVELT'S HOME.

Memorial Meeting in the Oyster Bay High School—All Business Suspended.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 19.—The people of this, the home of President Roosevelt, devoted the entire day to compliance with his proclamation that it should be observed as a day of mourning for the death of President McKinley. All business was suspended after the early hours.

Memorial services were held this morning in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church and Christ Church. At the latter church Mrs. Roosevelt attends.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who arrived here from Washington last evening, accompanied by her son, Theodore, was driven directly in her carriage to her home, in Sagamore Hill. Owing to the fatigue consequent upon her long journeys of the last week, she did not attend the services this morning. Mrs. J. West Roosevelt and family and Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt, relatives of the President, were present. The services were conducted by the Rev. H. H. Washburn, rector of the church.

In the afternoon at 2:30 o'clock memorial services were held in the High School Assembly Room, which was crowded to the doors. The stage was decorated with a large American flag, draped in mourning, and in the centre of it was a fine picture of President McKinley, draped in mourning also. Upon the stage were seated many of the representative men of the village. D. Le Roy Dresser was the Chairman of the meeting. He made a few appropriate remarks in announcing the programme. The Rev. W. I. Bowman of the Methodist Episcopal Church read President Roosevelt's proclamation, which was followed by a prayer offered by the Rev. Charles S. Wightman of the Baptist Church, and the reading of a portion of the Scriptures by the Rev. Henry H. Washburn of the Episcopal Church. The audience then arose and sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The address was delivered by the Rev. David G. Downey of Brooklyn.

When the speaker closed, it was 3:30 o'clock, and the Chairman suggested as all the Nation was at that time at a standstill, that the meeting cease for a few minutes and that the time be devoted to silent prayer. The hymn "Lead, Kindly Light" was then sung, and was followed by a prayer offered by the Rev. Alexander G. Russell of the Presbyterian Church. Then the hymn, "God Bless Our Native Land," was sung.

Resolutions on the death of President McKinley and expressing sympathy for Mrs. McKinley were adopted. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Father Power of the Catholic Church.

TWO UNION SERVICES.

Baptists, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Methodists, and Reformed Episcopalians Worship Together.

Elaborate mourning was draped about the interior of the Washington Heights Baptist Church, at Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, where a union service was held in which the Lutheran Church of the Atonement, the Washington Heights Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, the Lenox Presbyterian Church, and the Hamilton Grange Reformed Church participated. All the inmates of the New York Colored Asylum, located close by, were in the great congregation. The Rev. B. B. Bosworth, the pastor, presided over the service, the opening prayer being by the Rev. Thomas Smith, pastor of the Lenox Presbyterian Church, and the address by the Rev. Dr. Charles B. Chapin, pastor of the Hamilton Grange Church. Among his utterances were:

"Flags are at half-mast in England, France, and other civilized countries. Perhaps McKinley by his death did more than he could have done had he lived to further the brotherhood of man."

"There has been too much freedom in handshaking on the part of our public officers. This useless, silly, mechanical custom should forthwith be abandoned."

"There has been too much freedom of the yellow press, which needlessly and wickedly excites the passons of unbalanced men. They are continually full of lies concerning public men. If I had my way I would suppress them every one this very day."

Union services of the Fifth Avenue Baptist, the Reformed Episcopal, the Central, and Epiphany Baptist Churches were held in the first-named edifice, in West Forty-sixth Street. The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild of the Central Church said that President McKinley had given new sanctity to the marriage relation by his kindness and devotion to his invalid wife.

"When the Pope of Rome goes aside alone to pray for the simple Method'st it shows more clearly than any incident of many years the close brotherhood of all the people," he said. "The death of McKinley has done more to unite all people than 10,000 sermons on the 'Brotherhood of Man.'"

The Rev. Rufus P. Johnson of the Fifth Avenue Church followed, and declared that a misguided man in an insane claim for liberty from rule had destroyed the life of a man who had done more for the promotion of general liberty than any other of his time.

LA SAVOIE'S FAST TRIP.

Now Holds the Record for West and East Bound Passages Between New York and Havre.

The new French Line steamship La Savoie, which left this port, clearing the Sandy Hook Lightship at about 11:58 A. M. on Sept. 12, was reported by cable as having arrived at Havre at 6 A. M. yesterday. Her record for the passage, therefore, is about 6 days, 13 hours and 2 minutes. This is the fastest time between New York and Havre ever made by any steamship. On her maiden voyage to this port La Savoie's time was 6 days, 11 hours. La Savoie, therefore, holds the record for both the westbound and eastbound passages between the ports of New York and Havre.

The vessel on this round trip between New York and Havre has demonstrated that she belongs in the class of liners doing regularly twenty or more knots per hour. This class includes the Deutschland, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Lucania, Campania, St. Louis, St. Paul, Kaiser Friedrich, and Oceanic.

Consul D. S. Kidder Here.

Daniel S. Kidder of Florida, United States Consul at Algiers, Africa, arrived here on the steamer Lowther Castle, which anchored in Quarantine last night, there to remain until this morning. Mr. Kidder was the only passenger. He will remain in the United States for a month or more to recuperate, his health having been somewhat impaired since he assumed his duties at Algiers in November, 1899

"SIGN OF GOD'S WRATH"

Dr. Geer's Declaration to Sons of the Revolution at St. Paul's.

Says the Nation Is Suffering Because Religion Has Been Banished from the Schools.

One of the most impressive services ever held in this city by the Sons of the Revolution were those in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton Street, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in honor of the dead President. Descendants of the men who helped to make the Republic were gathered together from all over the State, and the historic edifice held scarcely one-fifth of the eager throng who clamored for admittance about its doors.

The services took a form specially prepared for the society. One of the special prayers, evidently aimed at anarchy, said:

Almighty God, save and deliver this land, we beseech Thee, from all false teaching and from all secret foes; and grant that this, Thy people, being armed with the weapons of truth and righteousness, may drive far hence all lawless men and all treasonable fellowships.

Another prayer besought "pity for the sorrow and shame of this our common country, stained and dishonored by the murder of its Chief Magistrate."

Then there was a prayer for the bereaved widow and still another for the new President.

With the exception of some crape hanging from the cornices on either side of the chancel and in Washington's pew the church was without special decoration. Three banners stood crossed before the pulpit—the yellow and blue flag of the society, the white and gold standard of France, and the British merchant jack.

Members of the society, about 300 strong, met in the parish house shortly before 3 o'clock and marched thence to the church. They marched up the aisles on either side to the strains of Chopin's Funeral March by the orchestra. The procession was led by the following priests of the church and members of the society who were to assist in the services: The Rev. F. Landon Humphreys, S. T. D., assistant chaplain of the society; the Rev. W. Montague Geer, vicar of St. Paul's Chapel; the Rev. Dr. George S. Baker, the Rev. Dr. Henry B. Chapin, the Rev. Dr. E. O. Flagg, the Rev. Dr. William Irvin, the Rev. Dr. Daniel F. Warren, the Rev. Robert Morris Kemp, the Rev. Horace T. Owen, the Rev. Joseph Reynolds, Jr., and the Rev. Albert A. Brockway.

Dr. Humphreys conducted the services, and a string orchestra and quartet furnished the music. The favorite hymns of Mr. McKinley—"Nearer, My God, To Thee" and "Lead, Kindly Light"—were sung by the great congregation who joined in the responses with much feeling.

At 3:30 Dr. Geer preached the sermon, taking for his text the fifth verse of the eighty-second Psalm: "They will not be learned nor understand, but walk on still in darkness. All the foundations are out of course." Dr. Geer took the ground that the murder of the President and the consequent world-wide grief and shame were a direct message from God and an expression of his resentment that the National school system forbids the introduction of religious teaching in the common schools.

"God has given a great deal to this country," he said, "and expects a great deal of it—more probably than from any other nation on the earth. He will not let us thrive with him. The Nation is alone with an angry God as never before. It is a clear trumpet call. Let our leaders look to the foundations of the Republic for they are shaking. The only cure for anarchy is a religious revival. Anarchy and its deficiency in Christian morals in our National educational system are intimately connected. Pagan children before Christ lived and died received more moral training, as it was then understood, than the children of this country receive in this year of our Lord, 1901.

"It must not be forgotten that the assassins of our three martyr Presidents were native born. I believe that this Nation is suffering from the wrath of the Lamb of God because a Christian people have consented to the banishment of Jesus Christ from the daily life of its children. We are not only raising enough Anarchists for the home market but we are exporting them.

"Rather than things should go on as now better divide all the school money among the various Christian denominations and among the Jews and let them teach their several religions. Such education would be a bulwark against anarchism and against National dishonor."

Dr. Geer concluded his address with a eulogy of the dead President.

SCENE IN TRINITY CHURCH.

Congregation Wept as "Nearer, My God, to Thee" Was Sung.

The memorial service held at Trinity Church was beautiful and touching. The memorial service proper was at 3 o'clock, but there was a morning prayer service at 11 o'clock, which was attended by as large a congregation as the 3 o'clock service. At both services not only was the capacity of the church tested, but hundreds were shut out to prevent a crush. Those who were unable to gain entrance to the church during the services did not go away. They remained until the services were over and then went into the church to pray.

Bishop Potter officiated at the afternoon service, which opened with Chopin's Funeral March, played as an organ voluntary. In addition to the order of service, as arranged by the Bishop for all the Episcopalian churches throughout the diocese, two anthems were sung. "Yea, though I walk through the Valley of the Shadow of Death, I will fear no evil" and "Man that is born of woman hath but a short time to live and is full of misery." The closing prayers were said and the benediction pronounced by Bishop Potter.

Then came the most touching part of the service, the singing of President McKinley's favorite hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." As the first strains of this beautiful melody floated out from the organ tears sprang up in the eyes of many and not a few women held handkerchiefs to their faces to check their sobs. The feeling of the congregation seemed to increase with each succeeding verse of the hymn. Among those thus deeply affected was one of the choir boys, down whose cheeks the tears were coursing and who was vainly trying to suppress his sobs as the solemn procession of choir and prelates wound into the sanctuary. As the doors of the sanctuary closed, the congregation knelt and a hush as of death fell upon the vast edifice. Then, sounding far away, came the faint notes of the President's loved hymn, which the choir was still singing. It was like a last parting with the dead, and many wept silently.

The congregation dispersed to the sad tones of Beethoven's Funeral March.

Conspicuous in the congregation by their uniforms were two British officials, who attended the service as the representatives of the British Consul General, Sir Percy Sanderson, who is now out of the United States.

SENSATIONAL PRESS CENSURED

The Rev. Dr. Greer Says the Freedom of Journalism Is Too Free.

After the two hymns President McKinley so loved had been sung in St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, the rector, delivered the eulogy, in which he referred to the indignation mingling with the general sorrow.

"Here in this land of liberty," he said, "there has been and there is a liberty too great—a liberty that has run to license and excess, that has given permission and protection, if not to wanton crime itself, to the utterances which lead it and of which it is the natural and logical result. If that result is to be hereafter avoided then the time has come when the utterances which cause it, whether in the secret gatherings of anarchistic societies or in the open columns and caricatures of a sensational journalism, must somehow be restrained.

"I believe in the freedom of the press, but when it becomes unscrupulous and conscienceless, appealing for personal gain and journalistic circulation to the lowest and basest passions, then the freedom of our American journalism is altogether too free, and freemen must suppress it. If they fail to do it they will fail to learn the lesson which this sad episode in our American history does so solemnly and tragically teach, and with their failure to learn it our free institutions will fall."

FATHER DUCEY'S SERMON.

Says Mr. McKinley Saw the Danger of Oppression and Injustice.

In St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, in East Twenty-ninth Street, near Lexington Avenue, the Rev. Father Thomas J. Ducey, the rector, eloquently eulogized the dead President, but drew a grim lesson from his end.

"William McKinley saw clearly the dangers that came from arrogance, oppression, and injustice," he said, "as did President Grant when he told the people that 'too long denial of guaranteed right is sure to lead to bloody revolution where the suffering must fall upon the innocent as well as the guilty.' The violence of revolutionary outrages will always be in proportion to the ferocity and ignorance of the people, and the ignorance and ferocity of the people will be proportioned to the oppression and degradation under which they have been forced to live.

"Those foremost in wisdom throughout the world should make us see clearly the truths of Christ, and if we are deaf and blind to these truths, let us see the warnings which come to us individually as a people in the death of our venerable and respected William McKinley, late President of these United States. William McKinley, from the first moment of his assassination to the hour when he yield his soul to God clearly recognzied all these truths, and sighed from his inmost soul."

LOSSES IN STEEL STRIKE.

Estimated that It Cost Men $10,000,000 and the Trust $15,000,000—More Mills to Start.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 19.—Experts are busy computing the cost of the strike to the steel corporation and to the workers. On an estimate that 50,000 men have been idle for two months and a half, their loss in wages approximates $10,000,000. Gross earnings of the constituent companies have been cut off to the extent of nearly $15,000,000. Much of this will be made up, for many of the orders hold good and the manufacturers will have opportunity to fulfill the orders, with export trade cut off.

It is estimated that the Amalgamated Association carried 9,000 of its membership into the strike, out of about 14,000. Of this number 2,500 are lost to the union.

It is learned to-night from representatives of the company that the great Riverside Works of the National Tube Company, at Wheeling and Benwood, West Va., will resume operations on Monday. These works will be the last of the plants of the National Tube Company, closed by the strike, to start. The Riverside Works are among the largest and most modern of the company. They employ over 4,000 men. The output of the steel works amounts to 150,000 tons of Bessemer ingots. The production of the tube plant at Benwood is 90,000 gross tons.

At McKeesport the twelve-lap weld and the six-butt weld furnaces of the National Tube Works started in full. The Monongahela steel works of the same plant started nearly full. There remains idle the one rolling works, where the men insist on the recognition of their lodge. The Wood plant of the American Sheet Steel Company is planning for resumption next Monday morning.

Conditions for the resumtion of the Riverside works of the National Tube Company are uncertain. The men there up to the time of the strike had been recognized as Amalgamated men, and at their meeting on Wednesday, attended by President E. J. Shaffer of the association, they were holding out for renewed assurance of their recognition as Amalgamated men. The men of the Bellaire works of the National Tube Company, newly organized, stood on the same platform. This plant has been ordered to start Monday morning nonunion.

ASSOCIATED PRESS MEETING.

Annual Election of Directors and Officers Held in This City.

The members of the Associated Press, at their annual meeting yesterday in this city, elected the following Board of Directors: Stephen O'Meara, Boston Journal; Whitelaw Reid, New York Tribune; W. L. McLean, Philadelphia Bulletin; Albert J. Barr, Pittsburg Post; George Thompson, St. Paul Dispatch; Victor F. Lawson, Chicago Daily News; Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis Republic; Charles P. Taft, Cincinnati Times-Star; Harvey W. Scott, Portland Oregonian; Frank B. Noyes, Washington Star; Thomas G. Rapier, New Orleans Picayune; Herman Ridder, New Yorker Staats-Zeitung; M. H. De Young, San Francisco Chronicle; Charles H. Grasty, Baltimore News, and Clark Howell, Atlanta Constitution.

The Board of Directors met subsequently and elected these officers: Frank B. Noyes, President; Horace White, New York Evening Post, First Vice President; William R. Nelson, Kansas City Star, Second Vice President; Melville E. Stone, Secretary; Charles S. Diehl, Assistant Secretary, and Valentine P. Snyder, Treasurer.

The following were elected on the Executive Committee: Stephen O'Meara, Victor F. Lawson, Charles W. Knapp, Whitelaw Reid, and Frank B. Noyes.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was observed everywhere in the United States as a day of mourning and there were no social happenings whatever. The various golf tournaments in the suburbs of New York, notably that at Tuxedo, were stopped, and will continue to-day. Many people went out of town and passed the day at their country seats. Among those who were in the city were Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who are arranging their new house. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs left town in the morning. Whitelaw Reid was in town from the Adirondacks. Mr. and Mrs. Reid will open Ophir Hall soon and will pass the Autumn there.

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The Varuna has arrived at Newport, Mr. Higgins preferring to put in there until the cup races. Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks are at Newport and Mr. Higgins will be entertained by them. Later he will open his beautiful country place near Morristown, which has not been inhabited for some years.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman and Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay have closed their Southampton cottage and have come to town for the present. James L. Breese has arrived in Southampton from Rochester. Mr. and Mrs. Breese will remain at their country seat until quite late in the Autumn.

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Very few prominent New Yorkers were seen at the fashionable restaurants. At Sherry's all business was suspended for ten minutes. At 3:30 o'clock not only the serving stopped, but the elevator engines, &c., were also stopped. At the Waldorf the billiard tables were covered, the serving stopped, and the only music rendered was the "Dead March" at 3:30 o'clock. At Delmonico's the same respect was shown for the memory of the President.

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Edward Tyler and his daughter, Miss Edith R. Tyler, the latter one of the most beautiful of last Winter's Boston débutantes, are to start this coming week for a trip around the world. Miss Tyler spent part of the Summer with Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell at Cazenovia, N. Y. Mrs. Wendell is a cousin of Miss Tyler's and was Miss May Dwight Foote.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick O. Spedden have been at Fair Oaks, Morristown, the guests of Mrs. Spedden's step-mother, Mrs. George F. Stone. Mrs. Spedden was Miss Margaretta Corning Stone and was married to Mr. Spedden a year ago this last Summer.

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The fête Miss Leary was to have given at Newport in aid of the Stony Wold Sanatorium will not take place owing to the death of the President, but will probably be held in town during the Winter season.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edward Maitland Armstrong (Miss Gwendolyn King) have gone South on their bridal tour, and during their absence will visit Biltmore.

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The wedding of Joel Nott Allen and Miss Fannie Walton Ogden, whose engagement was announced a few days since in THE TIMES, will occur on Oct. 30 and will be followed by a breakfast at the residence of the bride's parents, in Waverley Place.

MR. LOW WILL NOW MAKE NO DECLARATION

Reserves the Right to Reject the Mayoralty Nomination.

MR. PLATT TO SUPPORT HIM

Friends of Mr. Coler Urge His Renomination for the Controllership—Mr. Ridder's Statement.

The Sub-committee of Eighteen of the anti-Tammany organizations will hold a meeting to-day to name the conference candidates for Controller, President of the Borough of Manhattan, and President of the Board of Aldermen.

There was much discussion yesterday regarding the selection of Seth Low as the head of the anti-Tammany ticket. Some friends of Mr. Low sent a telegram to East Harbor, Me., where he has been spending the Summer, informing him of the action of the joint conference committee. A reply to this message was received. It contained a statement that Mr. Low would make no declaration respecting political matters until after the conventions had been held, and he reserved the right to reject the nomination.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who has been active for several weeks in pushing Mr. Low to the front as the anti-Tammany candidate, said yesterday:

"It is my opinion that independent Democrats should be chosen for the other offices on the city ticket. It is for the Democratic organizations to agree on their men."

There was talk of nominating James McMahon, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, for Controller. Mr. McMahon's candidacy was urged by politicians who asserted that the ticket would thus be strengthened, as he is an independent Democrat. He resides in Brooklyn. It was said that ex-Senator Cantor of the Greater New York Democracy could have the nomination for President of the Borough or President of the Board of Aldermen.

Senator Platt returned from Washington in the afternoon. When asked about the selection of Mr. Low he said:

"It is not my intention to express an opinion of Mr. Low until after the nominating conventions are held and take action. I have had no candidate before the conference committee. I never conversed with Mr. Low about the nomination or about any matters in regard to his candidature. Several months ago I declared that I thought it was the best policy to nominate an independent Democrat; at the same time I said that the candidate agreed upon by the anti-Tammany organizations would receive my hearty support. If Mr. Low is nominated I believe that he would make an excellent candidate, and I would give him hearty support."

In speaking of the policy of President Roosevelt, Senator Platt said:

"I believe that Mr. Roosevelt meant just what he said in his statement and that he proposes to conduct the Administration according to the policy laid down by his predecessor, and in my judgment he will prove a great President."

An unofficial statement was made that Senator Platt favored the nomination of Democrats to fill the other places on the anti-Tammany ticket.

Herman Ridder of the German-American Reform Union gave out a statement. He said that at the meeting of the Committee of Eighteen to-day he would suggest the name of Bird S. Coler on the fusion ticket for Controller. Senator Platt refused to discuss the proposed placing of Controller Coler's name on the anti-Tammany ticket, but to a friend he said that he would not sanction placing the name of Mr. Coler on any part of the ticket. In speaking about the anti-Tammany conferences, Mr. Ridder said:

"If any party nominates Controller Bird S. Coler for Mayor I believe that he will carry the whole ticket through, because he has protected the interests of the city against both bosses and in the Ramapo contract matter, in which Croker and Platt were interested, he made a stand for the interests of the taxpayers and the protection of the city. Mr. Coler defeated both machines and protected the city from incurring a liability of over $200,000,000. Now, while it may be said that Mr. Coler has said some little foolish things, I am willing to forgive him for them in consideration of the great service he has rendered the city in protecting it from the Ramapo Water Company.

"Platt has said that Coler must be punished because he did not let the Ramapo 'steal' go through, and he asks us to punish him by being a party to a combination which put another man in nomination for the Mayoralty in the place of Mr. Coler. How can we expect the public interests of the city to be served if we allow the bosses to make us the instruments of their punishment? The fact that Mr. Coler participated in the Democratic primaries in Brooklyn is no more to his discredit than that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff participated in the Republican primaries.

"As to Mr. Low, we will support him, provided Mr. Coler is not a candidate, on condition that Mr. Low will give his word that he has made no pledges to Mr. Platt or to any one else in regard to the management of the office and distribution of patronage. He must also give his pledge that he will not repeat the enforcement of the Sunday and excise laws as was done by Police Commissioner Roosevelt; that the public schools will be run on a liberal basis, and that he will take the same position as Mr. Coler on the Ramapo question and will not allow that 'steal' to go through in his administration.

"I believe that Platt is in control of the General Conference Committee and that no man can get on the ticket without his consent. I believe it will be for the best interests of the city and to the cause of good politics for the fusionists to nominate Mr. Coler for Controller, in which event the ticket is sure of election."

William Berri Hurlbut, Sachem of the Greater New York Democracy gave out a statement to the effect that Mr. Low's nomination was not forced by the Republican organization, and that Mr. Platt would have preferred to have seen an independent Democrat named for Mayor. He said that even if Controller Coler were nominated by Tammany Hall, Mr. Low would be elected Mayor. Mr. Russell promised the hearty support of the Greater New York Democracy to Mr. Low for Mayor.

A change has been made in the plans for the Citizens' Union Convention. The first arrangement was to have the City Convention on Sept. 23, in the evening. The Committee of Eighteen decided to report to the General Committee of the anti-Tammany organizations on Monday evening, and so the Citizens' Union Convention was postponed to Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Grand Central Palace.

The Republican Convention will be called to order at noon on Tuesday, and the leaders have not decided whether an adjournment should be taken to allow the Citizens' Union to name the fusion ticket first. Some leaders believe that as Controller Coler's friends may control a majority of the delegates to the Citizens' Union convention, the Republicans should hold their convention first and nominate Mr. Low and the other candidates agreed upon by the Committee of Eighteen.

MR. CROKER LEAVES THE CITY.

Democratic Club Rumors Say Senator Sullivan Is Working in Mr. Coler's Behalf.

Richard Croker left New York for Long Branch yesterday afternoon with ex-Senator Murphy. Statements differ as to how long Mr. Croker will remain at Long Branch. Word was left at the Democratic Club that he would return to-day. To some friends, however, Mr. Croker said he might spend two or three days at the seashore.

Why Mr. Croker should leave the city at present is a topic of debate among the Tammany leaders. It was said that word had been sent indirectly to Senator Sullivan that his presence would be acceptable at the Democratic Club to talk over matters. The reply was, it is said, that the Bowery politician was "too busy" with affairs in the Eighth District to pay any visits.

James Shevlin of Brooklyn went to the Democratic Club last evening. He did not expect to see Mr. Croker, but he did hold a long conference with John F. Carroll.

"I have just come down from Saratoga and I am looking over the situation," was all that Mr. Shevlin would say about politics.

There was some talk that Senator Sullivan was working in the interest of Controller Coler as the Tammany nominee for Mayor. The Bowery leader could not be found, although he was much sought after by political friends.

At the Democratic Club last evening Julius Harburger, who is the leader of the Tenth District, said:

"I think Controller Coler is the strongest man who could be named on the Democratic ticket and I am not backward in declaring myself. He has made an honest, upright official and he would carry the ticket through to victory."

"Will Senator Sullivan work for Mr. Coler's nomination?" was asked.

"That I cannot say, but Controller Coler would be a strong candidate on the east side. He is the strongest man who could be named."

A rumor was spread, which the politicians discredited, to the effect that on the night of the primaries Senator Sullivan went to Brooklyn and held a consultation with Democratic leaders there.

IN THE SHOPS.

New Fall flannelettes are out. They cost 15 cents a yard, and are in many attractive designs. There are all colors of course, and again of course there is a predominance of red. In patterns there are stripes and figures, including the polka dot and Persian effects. But here is a word of warning. These flannelettes are covered with a little fuzz, which, being cotton, when touched by a flame of any kind is ablaze in a moment, not a slow fire, but a "flash in a pan" that takes in the whole garment in a second. The solid material may not ignite, but the sudden flash may do serious damage to the individual inside the flannelette garment. After the material has been washed it is safe. Try an experiment with a sample of the flannelette and then don't risk the baby in a new gown near a candle. The material is too useful to lose its popularity through a serious accident.

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Black and white decorations in windows brought out some superb passementeries. Pearls and black jet—imagine a good combination of that kind. In one broad piece there were flower effects in the pearl, daisy-shaped petals, as large as real flowers in the single pear-shaped pearls, and combined with this big squares of black. It does not sound well, but the effect is striking.

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Then there are round pearl beads worked solidly into other pieces of passementerie combined with smaller pieces of jet, and still other pieces with pearls and jet on a net foundation. There is net in almost everything dainty this year.

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Extremes meet in shop windows, and in another window in which black and white effects were shown were magnificent white bearskins with the enormous heads of the animals. Greenland bears they are called, and the cool air yesterday made the thought of the warm skins in the house agreeable.

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Different from other styles and excellent in effect is a flannel shirtwaist of a medium dark green striped with black at intervals of three-quarters of an inch. There is a yoke to the waist cut to allow the stripes to run diagonally, while they run up and down in the body of the garment. The buttons are very good, not large, and covered with the material.

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In the gayly colored cuff links for men, showing hunting scenes, there is a different breed of dogs, represented in each button, or, if there are horses a different type.

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They are said to be engagement rings, but whether sentimental fiancés and fiancées carry around each the features of the other on the back of the hand or whether any one else would care to do it, would require for answer an exposure of many secrets. At all events, the rings are made like signet rings, the top of the seal raised to show the photograph of the loved one beneath. The supports of the signets are carved figures, winged Mercurys for the women's rings and Hebes and Venuses for those of the men.

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Different effects are to be found in the new linens. On oblong pieces intended for bureau covers or buffet scarfs there are square corners, but the border of drawnwork on the inside has rounded corners, which give an unusual effect. It would seem to be more difficult to do, though this may not be the case.

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Speaking of linen, there were some exquisite towels in one of the up-town linen shops the other day. They were all white with the regulation stitched hem, and inside this a deep border of drawnwork. But this was not the attraction. Indeed, in fine linen extra work sometimes detracts from the charm it has for most women of good taste. The pattern of these linen guest towels was most attractive. It was a fine bird's-eye linen, with the usual design, and with this inclosing lines forming slender diamonds. The towels with the drawnwork cost $36 a dozen.

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An overskirt effect is given in many stylish suits with a result which is almost invariably satisfactory. A smart little gray suit made of a material which looks something like zibiline, but which is heavier, has a less silky finish and is known as an overcoating, has this overskirt effect given by bands of stitched black cloth. These are put on in three rows around the front of the skirt, well apart, giving a round, apron effect. They stop at the back breadth and are finished in the front by two lengthwise straps of the cloth, which taper out from the waist line on either side over the other bands, finishing in a point fastened with a button. There is a perfectly plain habit back to the skirt, the plainness being relieved by a strap of black cloth, which runs down the centre of the back, finishing half way down the skirt with a point and a button like the straps at the front. The little coat reaches only to the waist line in the back, where the straight line is broken by an inverted V cut from the centre. The three stitched bands of black cloth which trim the jacket, outlining the edge, follow this point and are carried well up into the back of the jacket. There are black stitched lapels to the jacket, and French knots in black on the back of the collar, which is

SEASON'S FOOTBALL GAMES

Indians Start To-morrow with Lebanon Valley Team.

CHANGES IN THE SCHEDULES

List of Contests Arranged in Chronological Order—West Point-Annapolis Game Last of the Season.

Although the Carlisle Indians will play a game of football to-morrow, the real opening of the football season of 1901 will not occur until the following Saturday, when eight important matches will be played. Three members of the "Big Four," Harvard, Yale, and Pennsylvania, will begin their seasons on that date, and Columbia, Cornell, Brown, and Lafayette as well. Princeton, Rutgers, the United States Naval Academy, and the United States Military Academy will line up on the following Saturday, Oct. 5, and the season will then be in full swing.

An examination of the schedules of the principal teams shows that, as a rule, they are harder than last year, and promise even closer and more interesting games. The praiseworthy tendency of even the smaller colleges to select worthy antagonists as far as possible, and not to try to roll up a high score by matches with inferior teams, is very apparent.

Harvard's schedule this season includes eleven games, the first being with Williams, Sept. 28, at Cambridge. Columbia was anxious to play Harvard at New York early in November, but was obliged to take Oct. 12 at Cambridge or no date at all. Wesleyan is the only team beside Williams of the triangular league that Harvard will meet. The West Point game will be played Oct. 19 at West Point, and a week later the Carlisle Indians will be the attraction at Soldiers Field. Harvard will play Pennsylvania two weeks before the Yale game, while the intervening Saturday will be filled by Dartmouth.

The Yale schedule includes thirteen games—ten at home and three away. Dartmouth and the Carlisle Indians will not be played this year, but the team will meet Pennsylvania State College and the Orange Athletic Club, which were not played last year, and Annapolis, which is played for the first time. The game with Bates will be played on Tuesday, Nov. 22, on account of the bi-centennial celebration. This was requested by the Faculty as a fitting close of the week's amusements. Columbia will be played at New Haven instead of New York, as previously. For the first time, the last game of the season will not be played on home grounds, but will be played at Cambridge. This change was made to avoid taking a tiresome trip a week before the final and deciding game of the season.

Princeton's schedule contains eleven games and one date, Oct. 2, not yet filled. There are several new-comers in the list, among them being Johns Hopkins University, Dickinson, Haverford, New York University, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia. Columbia has been left off the schedule this year, as no date and place for the game could be agreed upon.

It was thought that Princeton might follow the lead of the Pennsylvania and Cornell, and drop Lafayette, but the game with the Easton college will be played as usual. Not the least interesting feature of the schedule is the fact that eight of the eleven games will be played in Princeton.

Pennsylvania's football schedule includes fourteen games, eleven of which will be at Franklin Field. Chicago and Columbia will be played in their respective cities, while the team will journey to West Point to play the cadets. Swarthmore, Virginia, and Bucknell are the new-comers on the list. Harvard will be played on Nov. 9, the Indians a week later, and the season will close as usual with the Cornell-Pennsylvania Thanksgiving Day game.

Cornell's football schedule includes twelve contests, of which nine occur in Ithaca. A game is played with Columbia in New York City, one with the Carlisle Indians in Buffalo, in the Stadium at the Pan-American, and the Thanksgiving Day game is arranged again with the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. The Carlisle Indians will also be met on the gridiron this Fall, and it is believed that the fact that Cornell's Captain, W. J. Warner, is a brother to the famous Indian coach, Glen S. Warner, has led to the resuming of football relations between the two teams. Cornell will meet Princeton in Ithaca, which is the only big game played on Percy Field. The Ithacans have dropped Lafayette and Syracuse, both of which colleges have been regular rivals of the Red and White for years.

Columbia's schedule includes the usual games with the exception of one with Princeton, which was not arranged because the two colleges could not agree on the grounds, each insisting upon playing upon its own campus. The schedules follow:

SATURDAY, SEPT. 21.
Carlisle Indians and Lebanon Valley at Carlisle.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28.
Harvard and Williams at Cambridge.
Yale and Trinity at New Haven.
Columbia and University of Buffalo at Buffalo.
Pennsylvania and Lehigh at Philadelphia.
Cornell and Colgate at Ithaca.
Carlisle Indians and Gallaudet at Carlisle.
Brown and Boston at Providence.
Lafayette and All-Collegiates at Easton.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2.
Harvard and Bowdoin at Cambridge.
Yale and Amherst at New Haven.
Columbia and Rutgers at New Brunswick.
Pennsylvania and Franklin and Marshall at Philadelphia.
Cornell and Rochester at Ithaca.
Carlisle Indians and Gettysburg at Carlisle.
Brown and Colby at Providence.
Lafayette and Ursinus at Easton.

SATURDAY, OCT. 5.
Harvard and Bates at Cambridge.
Yale and Tufts at New Haven.
Columbia and Williams at New York.
Princeton and Haverford at Princeton.
Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania State College at Philadelphia.
Cornell and Bucknell at Ithaca.
Carlisle Indians and Dickinson at Carlisle.
United States Naval Academy and Georgetown at Annapolis.
Brown and Syracuse at Providence.
Lafayette and Susquehanna at Easton.
Rutgers and Manhattan at New Brunswick.
United States Military Academy and Franklin and Marshall at West Point.
New York University and Polytechnic Institute at Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9.
Yale and Wesleyan at New Haven.
Princeton and New York University at Princeton.
Pennsylvania and Swarthmore at Philadelphia.
Cornell and Hamilton at Ithaca.
United States Naval Academy and St. John's at Annapolis.
Brown and Manhattan at Providence.

SATURDAY, OCT. 12.
Harvard and Columbia at Cambridge.
Yale and United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.
Princeton and Lehigh at Princeton.
Pennsylvania and Brown at Philadelphia.
Cornell and Union at Ithaca.
Carlisle Indians and Bucknell at Williamsport.
United States Military Academy and Trinity at West Point.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16.
Harvard and Wesleyan at Cambridge.
Yale and Bowdoin at New Haven.
Princeton and Dickinson at Princeton.
Pennsylvania and University of Virginia at Philadelphia.
Carlisle Indians and Haverford at Carlisle.
Lafayette and Orange Athletic Club at Orange.

SATURDAY, OCT. 19.
Harvard and United States Military Academy at West Point.
Yale and Pennsylvania State College at New Haven.
Columbia and Hamilton at New York.
Princeton and Brown at Princeton.
Pennsylvania and Bucknell at Philadelphia.
Cornell and Carlisle Indians at Buffalo.
United States Naval Academy and Lehigh at Annapolis.
Lafayette and Syracuse at Syracuse.
Rutgers and Swarthmore at Swarthmore.
New York University and St. Stephen's at Ohio Field.

TUESDAY, OCT. 22.
Yale and Bates at New Haven.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23.
Princeton and Johns Hopkins at Princeton.
Pennsylvania and Gettysburg at Philadelphia.

SATURDAY, OCT. 26.
Harvard and Carlisle Indians at Cambridge.
Yale and Columbia at New Haven.
Princeton and Lafayette at Princeton.
Pennsylvania and Chicago at Chicago.
Cornell and Oberlin at Ithaca.
United States Naval Academy and Pennsylvania State College at Annapolis.
Brown and Holy Cross at Providence.
New York University and Rutgers at New Brunswick.
United States Military Academy and Williams at West Point.
New York University and Rutgers College at New Brunswick.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30.
Columbia and Haverford at New York.
Rutgers and Franklin and Marshall at Lancaster.

SATURDAY, NOV. 2.
Harvard and Brown at Cambridge.
Yale and United States Military Academy at West Point.
Columbia and Pennsylvania at New York.
Princeton and Cornell at Ithaca.
Carlisle Indians and University of Michigan at Detroit.
United States Naval Academy and Dickinson at Annapolis.
Lafayette and Lehigh at Easton.
New York University and Seton Hall at Ohio Field.

TUESDAY, NOV. 5.
Columbia and Trinity at New York.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6.
Princeton and Pennsylvania Railroad Young Men's Christian Association at Princeton.
Brown and Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Providence.

SATURDAY, NOV. 9.
Harvard and Pennsylvania at Cambridge.
Yale and Orange (N. J.) Athletic Club at New Haven.
Columbia and Syracuse at New York.
Princeton and United States Military Academy at West Point.
Cornell and Lehigh at Ithaca.
Carlisle Indians and United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.
Brown and Lafayette at Providence.
Rutgers and Haverford at Haverford.
New York University and Trinity at Hartford.

SATURDAY, NOV. 16.
Harvard and Dartmouth at Cambridge.
Yale and Princeton at New Haven.
Columbia and Cornell at New York.
Pennsylvania and Carlisle Indians at Philadelphia.
United States Naval Academy and Washington and Jefferson at Annapolis.
Brown and Union at Providence.
United States Military Academy and Rutgers at West Point.
New York University and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Ohio Field.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20.
Columbia and United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.
Pennsylvania and United States Military Academy at West Point.
Rutgers and Union at New Brunswick.

SATURDAY, NOV. 23.
Harvard and Yale at Cambridge.
Cornell and University of Vermont at Ithaca.
Brown and Dartmouth at Providence.
Lafayette and Lehigh at South Bethlehem.
New York University and Union College at Ohio Field.

THURSDAY, NOV. 28.
Columbia and Carlisle Indians at New York.
Pennsylvania and Cornell at Philadelphia.
Lafayette and Dickinson at Easton.
New York University and Rochester University at Rochester.

SATURDAY, NOV. 30.
United States Military Academy and United States Naval Academy at Philadelphia.

Harvard Football Practice To-day.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 19.—Harvard's regular football practice will begin to-morrow. Many of the candidates reported in Cambridge to-day, but no work was done on account of the day of mourning for President McKinley.

Harvard has lost from her last year's team six of the regular players and a number of valuable substitutes. The entire back field will have to be built up anew. The first game will be played with Williams on Sept. 28, at Cambridge.

Tufts Ready for Football.

MEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 19.—The Tufts College football candidates reported to J. C. Pearson, head coach, this afternoon. The Fall schedule has not been arranged.

ONE LEAGUE BASEBALL GAME.

No baseball games were played in the National or other United States' leagues yesterday on account of the funeral of Mr. McKinley. Montreal and Toronto of the Eastern League played in Montreal, the former winning by the score of 3 to 1. Playing will be resumed to-day.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	79	44	.642	Boston	63	62	.504
Philadelphia	72	52	.581	New York	49	74	.398
Brooklyn	71	54	.568	Chicago	50	77	.394
St. Louis	66	59	.528	Cincinnati	46	74	.383

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Cincinnati.
Brooklyn in St. Louis.
Boston in Chicago.
Philadelphia in Pittsburg.

A NEW DISCUS RECORD.

John Flanagan Increased His Own Figures at St. Louis Sunday.

It was learned yesterday that John Flanagan of the Irish American Athletic Club, who holds the world's record for throwing the hammer, broke the discus record by over two feet at St. James's Parish on [illegible]

St. Louis, Mo., last Sunday. Flanagan hurled the discus [illegible] his former record of 118 feet 9½ inches, made at the Union Settlement games at Celtic Park on Aug. 17, by 2 feet 1½ inches, and the record of 120 feet 7¾ inches made by M. J. Sheridan of the Pastime Athletic Club, at Paterson last Saturday, 1 inches.

C. H. Henneman of Chicago, whose discus record of 118 feet 9 inches, made in 1897, had stood until Flanagan broke it on Aug. 17 by a half inch, was also a competitor, and was second in the competition with a throw of 113 feet 7 inches. Flanagan and Henneman also competed in the hammer throwing, the former from scratch and the latter with an allowance of 20 feet.

The champion won with a throw of 168 feet 10 inches, which was 2 feet 11 inches short of his world's record of 171 feet 9 inches. Henneman was second, with 125 feet 10 inches. Arthur F. Duffy, the Georgetown sprinter, was also a competitor, winning the 100-yard run in 10 seconds flat.

English Cricketers Play To-day.

The opening game of the English cricket team under B. J. T. Bosanquet will be played to-day on the grounds of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, at Wissahickon Heights. This match will be against eighteen Colts of the Quaker City, and will be the original game, which was postponed for a week out of respect for the late President.

The Philadelphians have got out a strong team for the match, and as the juniors have been practicing for it all Summer it is expected that they will make a good showing against their distinguished opponents. The team will be as follows:

A. C. Wood, Jr., C. B. Wallace, and D. A. Roberts of the Moorestown Cricket Club; C. C. Morris, W. M. Morris, R. H. Patton, H. H. Haines, and F. C. Sharpless of the Merion Cricket Club; P. N. Le Roy, J. S. Patterson, A. G. Scattergood, and R. O. Sherridan of the Philadelphia Cricket Club; F. G. Pearson, G. R. White, F. S. White, and W. P. Newhall of the Germantown Cricket Club, and W. D. Banes of the Belfield Cricket Club.

Capt. Bosanquet has announced that his team will be: B. J. T. Bosanquet, O. F. S. Crawford, F. Mitchell, E. M. Dowson, R. E. More, E. R. Wilson, P. R. Johnson, A. M. Hollins, I. V. Parkin, W. E. Harrison, and R. O. Schwartz.

So many changes have been made in the schedule that it is not definitely known yet on what date the New York game is to be played. As originally arranged, it was to take place on the 25th and 26th inst., but at the request of the Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia it was changed to Oct. 2 and 3. It has since been learned that a still further change has been made in the schedule, but at last accounts the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, under whose auspices that match is to be played here, had not learned of it.

Century Road Club Run Saturday.

All runs scheduled to be held by the Century Road Club of American on Sunday last, whether runs of the State divisions or of local branches throughout the country, were postponed on account of the death of President McKinley, and will occur on Sunday. The two most important of these were the State division runs of Minnesota and New York; the former was the annual unpaced century run over the Minneapolis-Minnetonka course, while the New York run was the third annual double century event of this division.

This latter run will occur on Sept. 21-22, starting from Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, at 7:30 P. M. and ending at the same point at 6:45 on Sunday afternoon. During the night, if the weather is fair, there will be sufficient moonlight to make the riders enjoy the novelty of wheeling at night, while the coming of the sun will be none the less appreciated.

The medals for this run consist of one for the moonlight century and one for the double, riders of the 200 miles qualifying for both medals.

The pacemakers for the run will be the most experienced long-distance riders of the Century Road Club, among whom are C. A. Lehritter, S. E. Belcher, Wilson Higginson, Spencer W. Stewart, L. T. Singer, E. La Kieger, and P. A. Dyer, the latter having charge of the run.

Entries will be received during the week by C. E. Nylander, 48 Charles Street, or E. J. Porter, 120 West Thirtieth Street, who are issuing badges upon receipt of entries.

Michael and Walthour Race To-morrow.

A change has been made in the conditions of the second race between "Jimmy" Michael and Robert Walthour, which takes place in Madison Square Garden to-morrow evening, and instead of riding fifteen miles in one race the two cyclists will meet in five-mile heats, best two in three. In addition, the leading professional riders, including Champion Frank Kramer, Floyd McFarland, "Johnny" Fisher, W. S. Fenn, "Nat" Butler, Charles Hadfield, Floyd Krebs, Lester Wilson, Walter Bardgett, Orlando Stevens, Otto Maya, and George Leander, will meet in two races, the first being a mile handicap, and the second a five-mile open, paced by single motors. This race will be run in five heats, two to qualify, bringing the best ten men together in the final contest.

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ENGLISH ATHLETES ARRIVE

Six of Oxford and Cambridge Team Now in Town.

OTHERS EXPECTED TO-MORROW

Visitors Indulge in Good Practice on Berkeley Oval Track—Broad Jumper Cornish Disabled.

Six of the Oxford and Cambridge athletes who are to meet the combined Harvard and Yale team in an international athletic meeting at the Berkeley Oval next Wednesday very unexpectedly arrived in town from Montreal yesterday morning and surprised the Harvard athletes in the afternoon by appearing at the Berkeley Oval and putting in a good half-day of practice, in the course of which one of them—Cornish of Oxford—met with an accident which may prevent him from taking part in the competition next week.

The men who arrived yesterday were F. G. Cockshott of Cambridge, mile runner; J. R. Cleave, Oxford, half-mile runner; A. E. Hind, Cambridge, sprinter; G. L. Smith, Cambridge, high jumper; J. Churchill, Cambridge, sprinter, and L. J. Cornish, Oxford, broad jumper and quarter-mile runner. The remainder of the team has gone to Ottawa to witness the ceremonies incident upon the visit of the Duke of Cornwall; instead of to Buffalo, as was originally intended, and are expected here to-morrow or Sunday. The trip to Buffalo will not be made until after the international match is decided.

Upon their arrival at the Berkeley Oval the visitors were warmly welcomed by the Harvard team, after which they lost no time in getting into their running clothes and beginning practice. They are a big, strong, clean-looking set of men, and seem to be in excellent condition.

Cornish, the Oxford broad jumper and quarter miler, was the first man to come out upon the track, and after remarking that he never had felt better in his life, he started to sprint around the track. He had only gotten half way round the first turn when he stepped upon the board rim separating the cinder track from the field, his left knee bent in, and he fell flat upon his face. His comrades rushed to his assistance, and he was picked up and carried into the training quarters, where it was found that his knee was sprained. Whether the injury is sufficient to keep him out of the competition will not be known for a day or two, as injuries to the knee joint are slow to develop and equally slow to heal. The chances are, it was said at the track, that he will not compete.

Should Cornish not be able to compete, however, the chances of the English team would not be much impaired, as his record in the quarter mile is 0:51 4-5, while P. M. Shanks of Cambridge, the other member of the English team in that event, has done 0:50 2-5. The broad jump, in which Cornish is also entered, has been considered a certain victory for the American team in any event.

Cockshott, the Cambridge miler, ran three-quarters of a mile, paced by J. R. Cleave of Oxford. His times were as follows: quarter mile, 1:07; half mile, 2:14; three-quarter mile, 3:18. The times are very good considering the rather heavy going of the track, and Cockshott's clean, easy stride was the subject of favorable comment. Smith, the Cambridge high jumper, cleared as high as 5 feet 8 inches, jumping from the side in the characteristic English style, and then quit, much to the disappointment of the Harvard men, who would have liked to see him go his limit. Hind, the Cambridge runner, who is considered one of the most dangerous men of the visiting team, also disappointed the watching athletes, as he merely sprinted around the track a few times, clad in the light blue jacket which the English collegians wear in place of the sweater favored by our athletes.

After the visitors had left the track the Harvard men took their usual practice. Clark and Knowles ran three-quarters of a mile and finished with a dead heat. Trainer Graham would not give out the time, but said it was better than that made by Cockshott and Cleave. Rust Behr and Boynton also ran a quarter-mile easily in 0:54 1-5, and Capt. Willis and Converse practiced hurdling, Willis doing particularly well. Haigh, Lightner, Converse, and Ristine all practiced sprinting.

It was stated that Swan and Willis of Harvard, who are entered in the two-mile run with Richardson of Harvard and Teel of Yale, may race to-day to decide which shall withdraw in order to save running a trial race. Richardson is sure of a place in this event, and both Swan and Mills are thought to be able to beat Teel, so that their withdrawal will be in the nature of a sacrifice to save Richardson a hard run on Saturday, to be followed by the race on Wednesday.

A rather amusing incident of the practice was that, while the Harvard men all held watches on the trials of the Englishmen, the latter were content to line up and take snapshots with pocket cameras of the American athletes when their turn as spectators came.

VISITORS TO SHAMROCK II.

The Shamrock had more visitors yesterday than on any day since she has been in the Erie Basin dry dock. Every car from Hamilton Ferry brought its quota of sightseers, and as there were no restrictions at the gate leading to the shipyard, the top of the big stone dock was fringed all day long with men, women, and children, come to admire the green challenger with her golden bronze hull and her towering mast.

No work was done by the crew of the yacht, but a number of riveters were at work putting in a fore and aft "liner" at the port garboard strake, extending forward about twenty feet from a point about ten feet abaft of amidships. A "liner" is a narrow steel plate used to strengthen longitudinally or vertically the plating of the vessel.

It is quite likely that Designer Watson, having found some slight evidence of straining in the Shamrock's hull after the squall the other day, ordered this "liner" put in as a matter of precaution.

Sir Thomas Lipton, with his lame right leg resting in a steamer chair, on the upper deck of the Porto Rico, received a few visitors yesterday. Among them were Francis Herreshoff, Commodore Doremus, Capt. George Hill, and Charles O'Malley. "I am feeling better to-day," said Sir Thomas, "and while there is quite a little pain at times, Dr. Mackay tells me I may move over to the Erin to-morrow, and that I shall be able to attend to things by Wednesday of next week. To-day several cablegrams came from Miss Iselin, her side, asking about my injuries. The Shamrock will remain in dock until Tuesday morning."

The steam yacht Erin is afloat again. She lies close to the sectional dry dock, from which she was lowered on Wednesday.

The cup defender Columbia lay at her anchorage in Glen Cove all day. No sails are bent, but it is understood that she is to have the Constitution's biggest mainsail bent to-day, and a new and longer main boom substituted for the one now in place. Then she will go out for a series of sail-stretching spins to extend through Saturday, Sunday, and part of Monday.

The Story of the America's Cup.

A timely publication, just issued from the press of the Rudder Publishing Company, is "The Story of The America's Cup," by Charles P. Tower. The volume, pocket size, covers the history of the most famous yachting trophy in the world, from the time, in 1851, when the cup was won at Cowes by the Yankee schooner yacht America, through the half century to the present time, when, for the eleventh time, a foreign-built yacht is in American waters in quest of the trophy, the emblem of yachting pre-eminence. Mr. Tower's history of the cup races is the more interesting from the fact that the new series of international contests will be begun next week between the old champion Columbia and the newest challenger, the Shamrock II. It is a most complete and concise summary of the cup races. The work is of 156 pages, with a photograph of the prized America's Cup as a frontispiece and a short preface by the author, briefly explaining the significance of the trophy. Then, in twelve chapters, he relates the story of the cup, beginning with the first race, won by the 170-ton schooner America from a fleet of British yachts, and carrying it through the subsequent races by the British challengers which have been sent to America to regain the trophy, with full explanation of the changes in the conditions of the race under the amended deeds of gift.

CHAMPIONS NOW WILL TROT.

Final Agreement Made for Cresceus-The Abbot Match Race at Readville To-morrow.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—An iron-clad agreement, as the phrase is, makes certain that Cresceus and The Abbot will race at the Readville track on Saturday for a purse of $20,000, the winner to take all, offered by Thomas W. Lawson. This will be the race scheduled for to-morrow which was called off after George H. Ketcham, owner of Cresceus, had insisted on the carrying out of the original agreement for a race between Cresceus, Charley Herr, and Boralma. John J. Scannell of New York, owner of The Abbot, was in this city to-day. Negotiations were carried on for hours between J. Malcolm Forbes, who was acting for President Thayer of the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, Mr. Scannell, and his driver, Edward Geers, and Mr. Ketcham.

Mr. Lawson previously had said that he held to his agreement to give the purse, and so the point to be gained was to induce Mr. Ketcham to agree to race his stallion against The Abbot under the terms offered by The Abbot's owner. He finally consented, and an agreement was prepared and signed. The gate receipts will go to charities already designated by Mr. Lawson. To-morrow afternoon Boralma will race Lord Derby for $10,000.

The race now arranged between the champion trotters, Cresceus (2:02¼,) and The Abbot, (2:03¼,) is the fourth match that has been planned since on Aug. 15, last at the Brighton Beach track, Cresceus beat The Abbot in two heats, the winner trotting to a new world's race record in the first heat and distancing his rival in the second. Immediately after that race Ed Geers, trainer and driver of The Abbot for Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, asked for a return match, and at the same time made the excuse for The Abbot that the ex-champion had been sick in the early Summer and had not had time in which to be properly prepared for the race he lost. In answer to the request for another race, George H. Ketcham stated that he was willing to trot Cresceus against any horse in the world under any reasonable conditions, and in any fair match, but added that as Cresceus had many valuable engagements for the late Summer and early Fall, he did not wish at that time to involve himself in any new contracts.

Trotting associations wishing to secure the attraction of a race between the greatest horses in the world, continued to bid for a match, however, Ketcham finally agreed to trot Cresceus against The Abbot at Hartford, but a short time before the race was to have been decided refused to consent to a change from the terms made for the race when the agreement between the managers of the horses was signed, and that race fell through. As the season wore on The Abbot regained the strength and speed that he had wanted when he trotted against Cresceus in August, and Geers became more anxious than ever to get a return match.

The challenges to Ketcham were renewed, and after it had been definitely decided that Cresceus would have no opposition in the $50,000 sweepstakes made by Thomas W. Lawson for Cresceus, Charley Herr, and Boralma, to be trotted at Readville, Mass., Ketcham agreed to race Cresceus against The Abbot. In making the agreement he stipulated that he would trot the race under only one condition, and that was that the winner should take all of the $20,000 purse guaranteed for the race by Mr. Lawson. To this Geers agreed, but last week it was announced that the race was declared off, the announcement being made that Ketcham had withdrawn his horse. There was nothing said about the fact that his refusal was because he was asked to submit to a change in the terms originally made for the race.

Ketcham consistently has refused to submit to unusual terms, and has held out for contracts made for races to be filled to the letter, and has insisted on having all profit that was due him, at the same time being ready to pay all forfeits that might accrue against his horse. The last difference between the owner of the world's champion trotter and the management of the Readville track was over the matter of his being asked to trot his match race with The Abbot on the same day that Cresceus was scheduled to walk over for the forfeit in the Charley Herr-Boralma-Cresceus sweepstakes. He declined to do this, his friends say, because he feared that some technicality might arise to tangle up the two races and place him at a disadvantage.

It is a singular fact in connection with the Cresceus-The Abbot rivalry the most talked of turf affair known in the history of light harness racing, that Ketcham has been made to appear exacting and hard to please when all the trouble has been on the other side. Ketcham has asked only that contracts be covered out as agreed, while the track managers and the trainer and manager of The Abbot have wished to amend the terms made for races.

That there has been so long a delay in getting the two great horses together is all in favor of The Abbot. Cresceus has been in active training since early in the year, and since the late Spring has been actively campaigning. He has trotted many races, though a few of them were of a character to cause the splendid stallion to extend himself, but he has had plenty of time to become stale. The Abbot, on the other hand, is just now at his best, he having fully recovered from his sickness and being a comparatively fresh horse, though trained to a high degree of speed and stamina. Horsemen agree that if the match is decided Saturday, as announced, The Abbot will then have the best chance he has had this year to beat his conqueror. If Cresceus again defeats The Abbot on Saturday, horsemen of the trotting turf say, there can never again be any question of the superiority of the stallion.

Suffolk County Fair Races.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 19.—Owing to the rain of the last two days, it was found necessary to-day to run off a portion of the harness racing programme of the Suffolk County Fair. Two events were finished and a third was undetermined. The races will begin at 10 A. M. to-morrow. To-day's summaries follow:

2:30 Class.—Trotting.

Redline, b. g., (Davis)	1	1	1
Lee Cuyler, b. g., (Post)	2	2	3
Lilly, b. m., (Reckel)	3	3	2
Charlie H., b. g., (Cuyler)	4	5	5
Rattler, b. g., (Henderson)	5	5	4
Little Tide, b. m., (Hollenbeck)	6	6	6
Miss Kerker, b. m., (Smith)	8	7	8
Index, ch. g., (Gibson)	7	8	7

Time—2:27½, 2:26¼, 2:26, 2:27¾.

2:19 Class.—Pacing; (unfinished.)

Mariana, blk. m., (Davis)	4	4	4	3 1
Beslege, b. g., (Hendrickson)	6	3	3	1 4
Rosie Wilkes, blk. m., (Rowland)	1	5	1	2 2
Debutante, blk. m., (Murphy)	2	1	5	5 5
Lymph, b. m., (Post)	3	2	6	4 3
Minnie W., br. m., (Magie)	5	6	2	dis
Seaweed, b. m., (Hollenbeck)	dis			

Time—2:25¼; 2:25¼; 2:26¾; 2:23¾; 2:27½.

2:40 Class.—Pacing.

Easter, ch. g., (Williamson)	1	1	1
Harry Madden, ch. g., (Master)	2	2	5
Maud M., ch. m., (Reckel)	3	5	2
Bellie G., b. g., (Rhodes)	5	3	3
Dandy L., ch. g., (Rowland)	4	4	4

Time—2:24½; 2:27¼; 2:26¾.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; about six furlongs. Chuctanunda, 124 pounds; May W., 116; Musette, 115; Isia, 113; Military, 109; Belle of Lexington, 107; Ziri, 102; Lady Sterling, 100.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Herbert, 128 pounds; Dublin, 117; Chuctanunda, 107; The Amazon and The Rhymer, 100 each; Black Dick, 95; Rimself, 55.

THIRD RACE.—The Willow Stakes, for fillies two years old; with allowances; five and a half furlongs. Amietia, Endurance by Right, Flora Pomona, and Schwalbe, 119 pounds each; Hanover Queen and Mary Worth, 114 each; Par Excellence and Rockwater, 107 each; Pretoria and Early Eve, 99 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Speculation Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowance one mile and a sixteenth. Kilogram, 112 pounds, Carbuncle, 110; Autolight, 106; Louisville, Wild Pirate, and The Musketeer, 104 each; Kinnikinic, 102; The Regent, 88.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Armor, 109 pounds; Miss Mitchell, 107; Missionary, 105; Collegian, 104; Lee King, 103; San Luis, 100; Mayor Gilroy, George Simons, Ringleader, Elsie Skip, Alsike, and Glengar, 97 each; Oread and Kalif, 92 each; Maximo Gomez, 91; Barbara Frietchie, Balloon, Potosi, and Little Daisy, 88 each; Welsh Girl, Vesuvia, and Queen's Carnival, 85 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; special weights; five and a half furlongs. Extinguisher, Courtenay, Hot, Hindred, Caughnawaga, Major Tenny, Ansk, Caller, C. Rosenfeld, Bruff, Jim Tully, Cast Iron, Irridescent, Glenwater, Cornwall, Meistersinger, and King Edward, 112 pounds each; Batyah, Blanket, Sylvia Lisle, and Contempt, 109 each.

County Fair Harness Races.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The track at the second day's racing of the Tompkins County Fair was heavy. In the 2:20 trot Addie Fritz B. won the first, third, and fourth heats and Pearola the second heat. Best time—2:29¼. Anteea and Jesse Day also started.

2:30 pace, purse $250.—Egghorn, Jr., won in straight heats. Best time—2:33¼. Klondike and Don't Know also started.

Match Play Golf at Tuxedo.

Match play will be the order to-day on the Tuxedo Golf Club links, when the tournament is resumed this morning. Two rounds will be finished for the three trophies. Some high-class play may be looked for in the President's Cup event. Although Douglas made such sensational records on Wednesday, he will have no walk-over, for among his opponents are Charles B. MacDonald, Devereux Emmet, who is playing a masterful game; W. C. Carnegie, and James S. Taylor. Others in the first set are Oliver Perin, G. P. Snow, Jr., F. O. Horstman, Wynant D. Vanderpool, Gilman F. Tiffany, James A. Stillman, F. A. Marcellus, Price Collier, George H. Hull, Jr., Charles F. Watson, and Grenville Kane. The second sixteen, who will play for the Governors' Cup, consist of C. F. Watson, Jr., W. B. Dinsmore, John G. Bates, W. J. Evans, W. A. Adriance, George H. Bowly, John Chadwick, Jr., H. Kennedy Hill, W. T. Hilton, L. V. Pulsifer, T. C. Ennever, Bruce Price, J. E. Pierrepont, Jr., S. Sherwood Day, Judge Henry A. Mountaineveve, and J. Max Carrere. Only six are left for the third cup, given by Charles F. Hoffman, being George Collingwood, S. W. Warren, Russell Hull, F. A. Ingalls, N. T. Pulsifer, and Pierre Lorillard, Jr.

Golf Notes of Interest.

Secretary Edward L. Kalbfleisch, Jr., of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, announces that the regular monthly handicap which was set for yesterday will not be played until Wednesday, Sept. 25.

The officers of the Onwentsia Golf Club, near Chicago, have postponed the women's open tournament, which is practically the women's championship of the West, until next week, beginning Wednesday, Sept. 25. The competition was to have begun yesterday, and the best women golfers of the West have entered. A new trophy has been offered this year by W. A. Alexander, to be known as the Western Championship Cup for Women. It is the first time that a distinct trophy has been given for this event.

The first half of a seventy-two-hole match for a purse of $100, between Willie Norton of the Deal Golf Club and Joseph Doebel of the Fairfield Country Club, was played on Tuesday on the Fairfield links, near Greenwich, Conn. Doebel won by five holes. The second half was to have been played to-day, but it has been postponed to next week Wednesday, and will be held on the Deal links. Play for the Bouchelle and Camman Cups, at Fairfield, has also has been postponed from to-day to next week.

The final round for the Runyon Cup, at the New Brunswick Golf Club, between Tracy Smith and Prof. E. L. Stevenson, will be played to-morrow. The contest has been in progress over a month. There will also be a general club handicap.

A tournament for the championship of the Hudson River has been announced by the Mount Pleasant Golf Club of Ossining, to be played on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Oct. 3, 4, and 5. Sixteen will qualify in the opening round for the championship trophy, and nearly every club along the Hudson from Albany to Yonkers will send representatives.

The Golf Committee of the Newark Athletic Club has been enlarged by the addition of two new members, Harry Peters and William Woodland. The others are George McCutcheon, Chairman; E. E. Moody, P. C. Pulver, and Herman Unger. The competition for the President McCarter Cup will begin early next month.

The Jersey City Golf Club will send a team of ten men to-morrow to the Hackensack Golf Club for the first of a series of home-and-home team matches. The Jersey players will be George H. Bowly, Captain; Dr. D. Le Roy Culver, W. L. Pyle, Jr., Josslyn, Marmaduke Tilden, Jr., B. H. Pelzer, Eugene Newkirk, Eugene Leake, William C. Ridgeway, and George F. Perkins, Jr. The Fall championship tournament of the club will begin on the first Saturday in October and competition for a new cup given by J. E. Hulshizer will begin on Satuday, Sept. 28.

The team match between the public golfers of Van Cortlandt and the Bostonians who use the public links in Franklin Park will be played next week, on Wednesday, instead of to-day. The Boston players are anxious to remain over and see the first yacht cup race and on that account they requested a postponement.

The competition for the President's Cup at the Morris County Golf Club, near Morristown, will be finished this week. It was rumored at Tuxedo that the club had about decided to abandon its invitation tournament, which was unofficially announced in the Spring as an October feature.

New York A. C. Swimming Races.

The New York Athletic Club will hold swimming races at 100 yards and half a mile at Travers Island to-morrow, open to all registered amateur swimmers. Among the entries are Schaeffer, the champion at 100, 220, and 440 yards; Goodwin, champion at half a mile; Wahle, the mile champion; Reeder, Van Cleaf, Miller, and Spencer.

Answer to a Correspondent.

J. Krakower—"A" is right in both instances.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:45	Sun sets...6:02	Moon sets..10:42

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook.....Gov. Isl'd	..H. Gate	....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:09	Gov. Isl'd...12:32	H. Gate...2:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ulier, St. Kitts, British and Dutch Guiana, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Words

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Members {Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. New York Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.}
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25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices.
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST.
C.O MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 4½% Sinking Fund Bonds.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a drawing held this 30th day of August, 1901, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, the following twenty (20) First Mortgage 4½% Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, viz.:

numbers						
122	324	788	1136	1738	2106	2453
184	340	970	1250	1858	2228	2649
270	476	1114	1673	1967	2374	

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of October, 1901, at 105 per centum of the par value, in accordance with article six of the Trust Mortgage. Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.
E. FRANCIS HYDE, Second Vice President.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 30th day of August, 1901.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-mentioned bonds, with coupons attached thereto, will be paid and redeemed at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, on the 1st day of October, 1901, at 105 per centum on the par value thereof and interest to said date.
Dated New York, August 30th, 1901. Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
E. FRANCIS HYDE, Second Vice President.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.

To the Owners and Holders of the
First Mortgage Preference Bonds
OF THE
Georgia & Alabama Railway:

You will take notice that the Georgia and Alabama Railway in the exercise of the right of redemption secured to it by the terms of the bonds and the deed of trust securing the same, will, on the first day of October, 1901, redeem and pay off at 105 and interest, all of its First Mortgage Preference Bonds dated October 1st, 1895, and secured by deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Railway to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of the same date, and all owners and holders of said Preference bonds are hereby notified to present the bonds respectively held or owned by them at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in the City of Baltimore, Md., to be then and there redeemed and paid off by said Railway. Holders of First Mortgage Preference bonds may at any time prior to October 1st, 1901, surrender the same, together with all unmatured coupons thereon, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., and receive in exchange therefor First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds in like amount bearing coupons corresponding to those on the bonds so surrendered, differences in interest, owing to dates of maturity of coupons, being adjusted.
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company.
EQUIPMENT SINKING FUND.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, will receive offers of the Equipment Bonds of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Series B, dated October 1, 1889, to the aggregate amount of Twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) par value, at or under par.
Tenders may be made until 12 M. Tuesday, October 1, 1901.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, September 17, 1901.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY OFFERED FOR the investment of $20,000 to $50,000. Fortune for the right party. Business secured now. U., Box 109 Times Office.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE co-partnership lately subsisting between Edwin A. Moody and David H. Allen, under the firm name of E. A. Moody & Co., was dissolved on September 11, 1901.—New York, N. Y., Sept. 20th, 1901.
E. A. MOODY.
D. H. ALLEN.

FINANCIAL.

The Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 1, 1901.
BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company to the amount of $15,000 will be purchased October 1st, 1901, at the agency of the Company, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, under the following provision of the mortgage:
"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Railroad Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."
Proposals to sell bonds to the Sinking Fund must be in the hands of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company before three o'clock P. M. of Monday, September 30th, 1901.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Dividends.

Southern Railway Company,
New York, September 11, 1901.
A dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) out of income for the year ended June 30, 1901, has been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable October 16, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 25, 1901.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Wednesday, September 25, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. Wednesday, October 9, 1901.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.

23 Wall Street, New York, September 11, 1901.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, September 25, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, October 9, 1901.
On October 16, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as sam appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & COMPANY,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Office of The Electric Storage Battery Company,
Allegheny Avenue and 19th St.
Philadelphia, Pa., September 18, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1¼% from the net earnings of the Company, on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable October 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 26th. Checks will be mailed.
The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed from September 27th to October 1st, inclusive.
WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

American Smelting & Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York, September 19, 1901.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NO. 9.
The Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company have this day declared the regular Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable October 8th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, September 21st, 1901.
The books of the Company for the transfer of Preferred Stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, September 21st, 1901, and will be reopened October 9th, 1901.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

George A. Fuller Company.
New York, September 11th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of the George A. Fuller Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the preferred stock of the Company, payable on October 1st, 1901, to Stockholders of Record at the close of business September 21st, 1901.
The transfer books of the Preferred Stock of the Company will be closed at the close of business September 21st, 1901, and reopen October 2d, 1901.
Checks will be mailed.
BYRON M. FELLOWS, Treasurer.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company,
30 Broad St., Now York, September 12th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that from the net earnings of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1901, there has been declared a regular dividend of THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE on the Preferred Stock, and THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Common Stock of this Company to Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock on the 7th day of October next, payable October 29th, at the office of the Company in the City of New York.
ROSWELL MILLER, Chairman of the Board.

Union Typewriter Company.
60 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.,
September 18th, 1901.
The Directors of the Union Typewriter Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the first Preferred stock, and a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the second preferred stock, payable to all registered stockholders on October 1st. The transfer books close at three o'clock September 20th, 1901, and reopen on the morning of October 1st, 1901.
G. K. GILLULY, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
OFFICE OF TREASURER.
Chicago, Illinois, September 13, 1901.
A Quarterly Dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid November 1st, next, to the Shareholders of this Company's stock registered as such on the closing of the Transfer Books.
The Transfer Books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 20th day of September, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 30th day of September, 1901.
F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO.
REFUNDING 3% BONDS.
COUPONS NO. 4, due October 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Wednesday, September 25, 1901.
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE CO.
First Mtge. Sinking Fund 6% Bonds.
COUPONS NO. 48, due October 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Wednesday, September 25, 1901.
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Sept. 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on Sept. 20th, at 3 P. M., and open October 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Sec'y.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, September 12th, 1901.—A Dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Friday, October 4th, 1901. Transfer books will close on Saturday, September 21st, at noon, and reopen on Thursday, September 26th, 1901.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

To the Stockholders of
The Distilling Company of America.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE DISTILLING COMPANY OF AMERICA, pursuant to its by-laws, will be held at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, October 16, 1901, at the office of said Company, No. 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The stock transfer books of the common and preferred stock of the Company will be closed at the close of business September 24, 1901, and will remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. October 17, 1901.
Dated Jersey City, New Jersey, September 18, 1901.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with an amendment to the By-Laws adopted at a meeting of the stockholders held on March 13th, 1901, the Annual Meeting of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5 Garfield Block, in the City of New London, Connecticut, on the 21st day of September, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and taking action on such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
ALBERT FRENCH,
Secretary.
New York, September 14th, 1901.

New York & East River Ferry Company.
New York, September 12, 1901.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on Thursday, October 3d, 1901, at 10 A. M.
Transfer books will be closed from September 18th, 1901, at 3 P. M., to October 4, 1901, at 10 A.M.
ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

After the remarkable exhibition of strength in the stock market the early part of this week, following upon what may fairly be termed a National apprehension lest the death of President McKinley should result in financial panic, it is not necessary to expatiate upon the strong position of the market nor upon the knowledge that securities are held by the leading moneyed interests, who do not purpose to allow any needless sacrifice or slaughter of values. These are facts that speak for themselves.

What, however, cannot be too often insisted upon is that, patriotic as was the action of the bankers who came to the rescue of the stock market, it was fully justified by the conditions and by the times. The country is enjoying now a period of unexampled prosperity, with industrial activity unparalleled, with the wealth of the Nation largely increased, with export and import trade alike expanding, with the finances of the country on a sound basis, and with the railroads in the East and the West, in the North and the South—fair barometers of general trade conditions—piling up earnings the like of which were never known in American history. Wall Street's financiers knew whereof they spoke when they declared that there was no reason for apprehension or panic. Strengthened in this belief since that time by the emphatic declaration of President Roosevelt that he purposes to continue, unbroken, the policy of his predecessor, these bankers have since then continued their purchases, the result being the aggressive strength displayed in the market in the closing hours of business on Wednesday. And if Wall Street hears aright there will be a continuation of such buying for some time to come.

If reports in conservative quarters go for aught important developments are pending in the Vanderbilts, in Southern Railway, in Union Pacific, in St. Paul, in the Gould stocks, and in the coalers. J. Pierpont Morgan, the Standard Oil, the Vanderbilt, and the Gould interests are developing a community-of-interest plan so far-reaching that it astounds financiers. Yet, so the declaration is, it is at once possible and practical. And it will be a community of interest—in fact as in name—meaning much to holders of the securities affected.

Money market conditions steadily improve, and, thanks to the relief afforded by the Government, easy money is now assured. Gold imports, it may incidentally be said, are at hand, several leading bankers being authority for the statement that gold will be coming this way in a very few days.

A VANDERBILT EXAMPLE.

The most pronounced movement in Wednesday's market was in the securities of the "Nickel Plate" Railroad—large transactions carrying the common stock up nearly 6 points for the day and about 10 points from the price prevailing for it last week. This advance does not represent manipulation, for "Nickel Plate" is not one of the active speculative issues—not carried by pools or made attractive to the public by artificial measures. Its rise is natural in view of the approaching unification of the Vanderbilt system, whereby the so-called "Junior Vanderbilts" will largely benefit, and of which "Nickel Plate" is the most important.

In just what manner "Nickel Plate" will be treated is not yet made public, though there were rumors Wednesday that the contemplated consolidation plan would provide for retiring junior Vanderbilt stocks with a new issue of New York Central 3½ per cent. bonds, but the method to be pursued is comparatively unimportant; the fact that a Vanderbilt readjustment impends is what counts; for the public has learned by long and gratifying experience that Vanderbilt properties are administered with the view of protecting and benefiting shareholders. To this has been due the maintained high prices, even in panics, of New York Central, Lake Shore, Harlem, and Chicago and Northwestern, and it seems the time has come when the junior roads of the system are to take rank with the parent properties.

A glance at the map shows to what a continental magnitude the Vanderbilt system has grown, and that growth has been of slow and steady character, never forced, always a logical and wise development. Beginning in the days of Commodore Vanderbilt with the New York Central, a road purely local to this State, and ending with the late virtual acquisition of Union Pacific, the Vanderbilt lines to-day tap the richest and most densely populated sections of the country. It has become important and necessary to establish proper relations between the great roads and the minor roads of the system, and this is what is being undertaken. "Nickel Plate" was originally built by outsiders as a competitor to Lake Shore—closely paralleling that road. The purchase by the Vanderbilts was looked upon as a purely defensive measure, but as time has elapsed and the territory between Buffalo, Chicago, and St. Louis has waxed to riches then undreamed of, it is seen that the projectors of "Nickel Plate" builded better than they knew, and now there is ample traffic for both it and Lake Shore, and that traffic is constantly growing. The same general conditions prevail on the other junior lines—the time is ripe to give them all new and higher standing. Plans will shortly be disclosed enlightening the public, according to the Vanderbilt way of doing business. Coming just at this time, this development gives added proof, were such needed, of the absolute confidence of financiers in the general situation, and hence will be hailed by Wall Street as salutary and bracing.

MR. SAGE'S VIEWS.

Discussing the stock market and the general financial and commercial situation, Russell Sage says:

"I am a great believer in the country and its prosperity, and therefore I am a bull on the stock market. The remarkable recovery in prices following the depression consequent upon the sad death of President McKinley ought to convince all how inherently sound the general situation is. The leading financial interests prevented any panic—any foolish sacrifice of securities—in part for sentimental reasons, but in large part also because they recognized that values were there and that quoted prices were, the conditions considered, none too high, if indeed high enough. For my own part I think the market now is shaping itself for a very substantial rise. All the bad news is out; whatever now transpires promises to be good, while the growing ease in money is a hopeful sign.

"The people have confidence in President Roosevelt. They believe, and I believe, that he will make a good President.

"The country will go on its way to greater prosperity—mark that."

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

Messrs. J. H. Sulzbacher & Co., bankers of this city, issue an analysis of Norfolk and Western, prepared by Albert Ulmann, in which, after pointing out that the $23,000,000 preferred stock pays 4 per cent., and the $64,500,000 common 1 per cent., they say:

"The performance of Norfolk and Western during the last four years is a striking example of the increasing prosperity of that period.

"Four years ago the gross earnings amounted to $11,286,123. For the year ending June 30, 1901, they were $15,785,442, an increase of $4,549,319. It is to be observed that during this time there was no increase in mileage, the development therefore being not in any way due to expansion of trackage.

"While expenses naturally increased during the period under consideration, it is worthy of special note that four years ago they absorbed 70 per cent. of gross earnings, last year only 60 per cent., showing a striking improvement in the facilities for transportation.

"In the meantime the interest charges on bonded indebtedness have remained practically stationary. In other words, no increased burden of fixed charges has arisen to interfere with the surplus available for dividends.

"The dividend record is as follows:
"Preferred—1898, 2 per cent.; 1899, 4 per cent.; 1900, 4 per cent.; 1901, 4 per cent.
"Common—1901, 1 per cent.
"The dividend on the preferred absorbs $909,716. In 1899 there remained after paying this sum, $736,958; in 1900 $2,406,554, in 1901 (after paying $644,794, 1 per cent. on the common,) $2,545,755. In other words, the surplus for the common stock amounted to 5 per cent. Under the circumstances, it is not unreasonable to expect ere long an increased dividend.

"The report for July, 1901, the first month of the new year, is just at hand. It shows an increase in gross earnings of $60,948, in net earnings of $66,262, and an increase in surplus funds available for dividends on the common of $61,750. If this rate of increase is maintained for the remaining eleven months, the common stock will earn at least 6 per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve, increased, £649,000; circulation, decreased, £271,000; bullion, increased, £377,448; other securities, increased, £119,000; other deposits, increased, £553,000; public deposits, increased, £195,000; notes reserve, increased, £561,000; Government securities, unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability is 53.20 per cent. Last week it was 52.73 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

The General Court of the Bank of England to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. after Governor Prevost had explained that the net profits for the half year ending Aug. 31 were £719,414.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The financial article in The Times to-day says business was at a standstill yesterday. The tendency in the discount market was weak, owing to the abundance of short money, the demand for bills for Continental account, and the belief that the inquiry for gold for American account had been transferred to Paris.

At the price now charged by the Bank of France for eagles it would pay better to get them there than to ship gold from London.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Money, 1 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 3-16@2¼ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 3-16@2 5-16 per cent.

Bar silver dull at 27d per ounce.

Gold premiums to-day are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130.50; Madrid, 42.62; Lisbon, 35.75; Rome, 3.80.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation, increased 1,275,000 francs; Treasury notes current, decreased 3,770,000 francs; gold in hand, decreased 5,675,000 francs; bills discounted, decreased 29,585,000 francs; silver in hand, increased 1,600,000 francs.

On the Bourse to-day 3 per cent rentes sold at 100 francs 95 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 23 centimes for checks. Spanish fours closed at 71.90.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 40½ pfennigs. Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 79. Gold was quoted at 43.15.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

7:45 A. M.—245 East Nineteenth Street; Philip Smith; damage, $5.

12:30 P. M.—6 Tompkins Street; James Powhmay; damage slight.

3:40 P. M.—771 Broadway; D. C. Webb; no damage.

4:50 P. M.—339 West Forty-eighth Street; Michael Laughlin; damage, $15.

4:50 P. M.—400 West Forty-ninth Street; Patrick Fitzpatrick; damage trifling.

5:45 P. M.—345 West Forty-fourth Street; John Biddeford; damage trifling.

7:15 P. M.—60 Pearl Street; Williams & Flash Oil Company; damage slight.

8:40 P. M.—244 West Sixteenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

Queens County Court Calendars.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Moore, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 9:30 A. M.
52—Roozen vs. Clonin.
53—Eppler vs. Hayes vs. Murphey.
Queens County R. R.
54—Grau vs. N. Y. & Queens Elec. Light & Power Co.
55—Shaver vs. Manley and another.
56—Blair et al. vs. Hession.
57—Surbeck vs. Brust.
58—Hayes vs. Murphey.
59—Frickenstein vs. Hock.
60—Power vs. Devlin.
61—Maenner vs. Wadley and another.
62—Smith vs. Custafson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
196—Smith vs. Moeller et al.
180—Talmage vs. Russel et al.
193—Wakeman vs. Somarindyck.
193—Davidson vs. the John Goode Cordage Co.
2—Zallikoffer vs. Feltner.
3—Nelson vs. same.
4—Cromwell vs. same.
221—Talmage vs. Russel.
222—Nichols vs. Thomson.
223—Long Island Savings and Investment Assn. vs. Familton et al.
224—Wakeman et al. vs. Somarindyck et al.
225—Miller vs. Miller.
226—Berrian et al. vs. Valentine and another.
227—N. Y. Building-Loan Banking Co. vs. Markey et al.
228—Cadmus vs. Boyd.
229—Kennedy vs. Dunn et al.
230—Hopkins vs. Cohn.
231—York Mfg. Co. vs. Clason et al.
232—Wenk vs. City of New York.
233—Bellmer, executrix, vs. Bellmer, executor.
235—Imandt vs. Imandt.
238—Dodd vs. Sauerwald et al.
237—Cadmus vs. Boyd.
238—Wenk vs. City of New York.
239—Reilly vs. Duffy.
240—Breed and another vs. Ruoff.
241—Dalton vs. Dalton.
242—Riker vs. Feitner, as Commissioner.
243—Kouwenhoven vs. same.
244—Same vs. same.
245—Riker vs. same.
246—Haisey vs. same.
246½—Hopkins vs. Meyer & Lange.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH AND SALT MEATS—MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITALS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Fresh and Salt Meats for the Manhattan State Hospitals, for a period of six months, from October 1st, 1901, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to three P. M. Friday, September 27, 1901, to the undersigned, at the office of the Hospitals, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, (where full specifications may be obtained,) at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

No bids shall be considered except from parties who are actual dealers in the commodities for which they submit proposals. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for five per cent. of the full amount, as a guarantee that a contract will be entered into if awarded. A bond of some approved surety company for one-third of the gross amount will be required after award for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Board of Managers reserves the right to reject any and all bids as it may deem for the best interests of the State.

HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President Board of Managers.

PROPOSALS FOR SOUTH WING TO CADET Hospital.—West Point, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1901. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 M., Sept. 23, 1901, for the construction of South Wing to Cadet Hospital, West Point, N. Y., as per plans in this office. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Address Q. M., U. S. M. A.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS,
Village of White Plains, N. Y.
The Board of Trustees of the Village of White Plains, N. Y., will, on September 30th, 1901, at 8 P. M., at the Village Rooms, receive sealed proposals for the following bonds:
Seventy-five Thousand Dollars ($75,000) of Macadamizing Bonds, under Chapter 353, Laws of 1899, and acts amendatory thereof. Bonds in sum of $1,000 each; principal payable October 1, 1930; interest at rate of 3½ per cent., payable semi-annually.
Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000) of Sewer Bonds, under Chapter 609, Laws of 1887. Bonds in sum of $1,000 each; principal payable October 1, 1930; interest at rate of 3½ per cent., payable semi-annually.
Eighty-six Thousand Dollars ($86,000) of Water Bonds, under Chapter 769, Laws of 1896. Bonds in sum of $1,000 each; principal payable October 1, 1931; interest at rate of 3½ per cent., payable semi-annually.
Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check upon a State or National Bank or Trust Company for five per cent. of the face value of bonds. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Dated September 11, 1901.
WM. B. SUTHERLAND,
Clerk of the Village of White Plains.

A TRANS-ALASKAN RAILROAD.

Company to Build One to Connect with the Trans-Siberian Incorporated with $50,000,000 Capital.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 19.—The Trans-Alaskan Railway Company has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Washington. The company is capitalized for $50,000,000. The plan, as stated by the promoters, is to build and operate a line of railroads in Alaska to connect with the Trans-Siberian Railroad at some point opposite Cape Prince of Wales on the American side. A line of steel ferry boats will run across Bering Strait.

The officers are: President, J. J. Frey; Vice President and Treasurer, A. L. New; General Manager, F. S. Granger; General Solicitor, Stephen L. Selden; General Attorney, Henry C. Charpiot; Chief Engineer, Warriner E. Smith: Directors, J. J. Frey, A. L. New, Warriner E. Smith, and Stephen L. Selden.

Headquarters of the company will be at Seattle.

NEW PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

Islands' Commission Has Made It a Law to Become Effective Nov. 15.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The new Philippine tariff, as approved by the War Department, was made a law by the Philippine Commission Sept. 17, to take effect Nov. 15. Gov. Taft has cabled the War Department asking that printed copies of the new tariff in both English and Spanish be sent at once, in order to reach the Philippines on the date when it goes into effect.

If the copies cannot reach there at that time, it will be necessary to postpone the date when the tariff goes into effect until Dec. 1. All the important features of the new tariff have been published.

Bank Robbers Escape on a Handcar.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Sept. 19.—The bank at Shellsburg was broken into this morning, the safe blown open with dynamite, and about $2,700 in cash stolen. The burglars left on a handcar in the direction of this city. Four men are suspected. Posses are now scouring the country in pursuit.

Excursions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL will operate the fast seagoing steamer
MONMOUTH
of the Sandy Hook Line to and from the Yacht Races.
$5.00 FARE $5.00
Number of passengers limited to 750. Leave Pier 8, foot of Rector St., 9:00 A. M. Refreshments at moderate prices.
TICKETS on sale at station, foot of Liberty St., N. R., 434 Broadway, 1,300 Broadway, and on steamers of Sandy Hook Line. For room accommodations apply to C. M. Burt, Gen. Pass. Agt., 143 Liberty St., N. Y.

International Yacht Races.
THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER **PLYMOUTH**
OF THE FALL RIVER LINE,
From Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., and
The Steel Twin Screw Flyer **CITY OF LOWELL**
OF THE NORWICH LINE,
from Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., will attend the Yacht Races, commencing September 26th, leaving New York at 9:30 A. M. Tickets, $5.00, either steamer; number limited.
A FINE BAND OF MUSIC will accompany each steamer. Catering by the Company.
Tickets and staterooms at Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., for Str. PLYMOUTH; Pier 36, N. R., for Str. CITY OF LOWELL. Also Cook's offices, 261 and 1185 Broadway, (latter office open until 10 P. M.,) and Raymond & Whitcomb's, 25 Union Square.

YACHT RACES.
NEW STEEL STEAMER
THOMAS PATTEN,
FASTEST SIDE-WHEELER IN THE HARBOR.
LEAVES
FT. WEST 13TH ST.....9 A. M.
BATTERY PIER .....9:30 A. M.
Capacity, 1,800. Tickets positively limited to
500.
FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.
TICKETS, - - - $2.
FOR SALE AT M'BRIDE'S, 71 BROADWAY; TYSON & CO.'S, COOK & SONS, 261 AND 1185 BROADWAY; ALL HOTEL NEWS STANDS.

AUTUMN TOUR
to
GETTYSBURG and WASHINGTON,
6 DAYS, $23,
Including All Expenses from New York.
SEPTEMBER 28, 1901,
VIA
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL and ROYAL BLUE LINE.
For INFORMATION AND ITINERARY apply to City Ticket Office, 434 Broadway, or C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass. Agt. New Jersey Central, New York City.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PALISADES OF THE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 23d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC
to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up. 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc. the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"
Navagazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK.
Citta di Torino....Oct. 4 | Nord America....Oct. 29
Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KOMURA
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Nippon Maru....Sept. 27 | Coptic.....Oct. 15
Rio de Janeiro....Oct. 5 | America Maru....Oct. 23
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
EMPRESS OF INDIA....Oct. 7, Dec. 30, Mch. 24
EMPRESS OF JAPAN....Oct. 28, Jan. 27, Apl. 14
EMPRESS OF CHINA....Dec. 2, Feb. 24, May 5
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA
MIOWERA.....Sept. 20 | AORANGI.....Oct. 18
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West End Avenue Dwelling Sold—Dealings at Prospect Park South—List of To-day's Auction Offerings.

Richard H. Gatting has sold for Mrs. S. L. Palmer to Dr. E. C. Collins, for about $25,000, the five-story American basement dwelling 667 West End Avenue.

Dean Alvord reports the following sales of property at Prospect Park South: House on plot 60 by 100 on the east side of Rugby Road, to Hugo Kaufmann, for $15,000; house with plot 65 by 100 at the corner of Beverly and Rugby Roads, to George G. Brown, for $16,000; house with plot 65 by 100 on the west side of Rugby Road, corner of Beverly Road, to Henry L. Roan, for $16,000; plot 50 by 100 on the west side of Marlborough Road, to Marie Gair, for $4,000; plot on the west side of Rugby Road, 125 by 100, to Charles E. Potts, for $9,375; plot 66 by 100 at the northwest corner of Albemarle and Buckingham Roads, to Louis McDonald, for $7,000; plot 47 by 100 at the southeast corner of Rugby Road and Church Avenue, to Charles Henry Berry, for $3,250; house on plot 70 by 100 on the east side of Marlborough Road, to Frank M. Teed, for $11,000; house on plot 70 by 100 on the east side of Buckingham Road, to William Engeman, for $20,000; plot 60 by 100 on the west side of Buckingham Road, to William Van Benthuysen, for $4,800; plot on the east side of Buckingham Road, 75 by 130, to Howard H. Williams, for $6,000. For those of the foregoing properties not already improved houses costing from $8,000 to $20,000 have been planned and several of these are now in course of construction.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, 59 East Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $8,081; subject to another mortgage for $18,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur Johns, referee, Union Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, 39.3 by 172.8, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $1,352; subject to another mortgage for $29,500.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, light northeast to east winds.

The West Indian storm turned northeastward into the Atlantic after reaching the Southern Virginia coast. It caused dangerous northeasterly gales in that vicinity Wednesday night and some high winds on the Southern New England coast.

There was rain Wednesday night in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, followed by fair weather yesterday. In the interior the weather continued fair, except in the Middle Slope, the Lower Missouri, and Middle Mississippi Valleys, where there were light rains.

The temperatures continue decidedly below the seasonal average over the entire country east of the Rocky Mountains. Frosts were general yesterday morning in the lake region, Ohio Valley, the northern portion of the West Gulf States, and in the extreme Northwest. In the districts west of the Rocky Mountains the weather continued generally fair with little change in temperature.

The weather will be generally fair in all districts from the Rocky Mountains eastward, except that showers are probable to-day in the Lower Ohio Valley and Southern upper lake region, and to-night or to-morrow in the Upper Ohio Valley and lower lake region. There will also be showers to-day in the Northern plateau and Northern Pacific States with lower temperature.

The temperatures will continue low east of the Mississippi River, followed by slowly rising temperature to-morrow in the interior. West of the Mississippi they will rise slowly, except in the extreme Northwest, where they will be again falling by to-morrow.

On the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts the winds will be light to fresh and mostly northeasterly, and on the great lakes light and variable. Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh north to northeast winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST.

New England, fair; continued cool to-day and Saturday; light to fresh north to northeast winds.

District of Columbia and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day. Saturday, partly cloudy, with rising temperature; light northeast to east winds.

Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia, fair to-day. Saturday, partly cloudy, with rising temperature in the interior; light north to northeast winds.

North Carolina, fair to-day; warmer in western portion. Saturday, fair; light northerly winds.

South Carolina, partly cloudy to-day. Saturday, fair; light northerly winds.

West Virginia, fair to-day; warmer in eastern portion; probably showers at night or Saturday; easterly winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, partly cloudy to-day and Saturday; probably showers Saturday; light easterly winds, becoming variable.

Minnesota, fair to-day; warmer in western portion. Saturday, fair; warmer; light variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	54	57	64
6 A. M.	54	58	66
9 A. M.	68	60	69
12 M.	69	63	72
3 P. M.	64	63	72
6 P. M.	61	63	66
9 P. M.	60	60	60
12 P. M.	60	60	58

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	65.8
Weather Bureau	60
Corresponding date 1900	59
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	66

The maximum temperature yesterday was 65 degrees at 6 P. M. The minimum temperature was 56 degrees at 2 A. M. At 8 A. M. the temperature was 57 degrees and the humidity was 80 per cent. At 8 P. M. the temperature was 61 degrees and the humidity was 49 per cent.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

QUEENS, L. I., Sept. 19.—A house on the grounds of the Inter-State Park Association, occupied by C. W. Morley, field manager, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Most of the household effects were saved. The loss is estimated at $3,000, which is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Sir Henry Burkitt, London; W. R. Elliston, Chicago; Samuel Rea, Philadelphia; H. R. McCullough, Chicago.

HOLLAND—W. F. Fuller, San Francisco; James F. Bell, Minneapolis; W. K. Dunlap, Pittsburg.

MURRAY HILL—C. B. Sears, Chicago; George Cocke Ford, Cleveland.

MANHATTAN—J. P. Murdock, United States Navy; Charles C. Broadwater, London; Dr. R. J. Murray, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL—Blaine Elkins, West Virginia; L. B. Jewell, Hartford.

HOFFMAN—John F. Randolph, Richmond; Sir Henry Leach Bloose, Ireland.

VICTORIA—Robert Crain, Baltimore.

GILSEY—Dr. J. W. Schumway, Cincinnati; Dr. C. O. Miller, New Market, Va.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gov. William W. Stickney, Vermont; Gen. G. S. Batchelier, Saratoga.

PLAZA—S. F. Younger, Havana; Horace Cheney, Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; Miss Clinkenhead, laces and trimmings; 51 Franklin Street.

Wren, K., Springfield, Ohio; domestics, linens, carpets, and upholstery goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Wright, P. N., Norfolk, Va.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Stark, B., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; B. Stark, wrappers; Hotel Cadillac.

Kuh, Nathan & Fischer Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Kuh, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Bear, C. H., York, Penn.; Miss Jane Bear, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. Q. Lasell, carpets and rugs; Hotel Imperial.

Whitehurst & Dozier, Norfolk, Va.; dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Purnell J. Hurst Company, Baltimore, Md.; F. W. MacCarthy, notions, hosiery, and white goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Knight, Oglesby & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; R. S. Oglesby, notions and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shortenberg, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. A. Cook, cloaks and suits; G. Scott, general buyer; A. E. Thomas, notions; Hotel Navarre.

Guzman, Julius, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. T. Berry, cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Engel-Marshall-Myers Company, Sandusky, Ohio; C. Engles, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; H. C. Jones, domestics, linens, and white goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Bloss, Gus, Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; G. Bloss, notions, clothing, and furnishing goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Gemmele, T., Hudson, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

McDonald, P., & Son, Hudson, N. Y.; T. McDonald, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Epstein, Jacob, Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; C. B. Henderson, cloaks and wraps; Hoffman House.

Wasserman & Brother & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Wasserman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Thieme Brothers, Fort Wayne, Ind.; T. Thieme, woolens; Hoffman House.

Hamburger Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; D. Hamburger, piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Kohn Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; S. M. Kohn, woolens; Hotel Normandie.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. F. Watson, corsets and underwear; 2 Winker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Lorch, G. E., & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. E. Lorch, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Cunningham, W., St. Paul, Minn.; woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Legal Sales.

MASTER'S SALE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

October Sessions, 1892, No. 1.

WILLIAM B. BRATTEN et al.

vs.

MAHLIN HUTCHINSON et al., surviving Trustees of the First Mortgage Bond Holders of the Columbus, Kinkora & Springfield Railroad Company et al.

Whereas, By a decree of the said Court, it is ordered, adjudged, and decreed that certain property, rights, and credits of the said Columbus, Kinkora & Springfield Railroad Company should be exposed to sale and sold by the undersigned as Master; and that said sale should be made at public auction at the Court House of Burlington County, in Mt. Holly, Burlington County, New Jersey, after advertisement in at least two daily newspapers of the City of Philadelphia and two daily newspapers of the City of New York, and one newspaper printed and issued in Burlington County, New Jersey, once a week for four weeks preceding the sale;

And it is further provided in said decree that said Master shall be paid the sum of $5,000 in cash at the time of said sale, and the entire balance within sixty days after the same shall have been approved by the Court, and upon the execution and delivery to the said purchaser of a proper conveyance or assurance;

And it is further ordered in said decree that the balance of the purchase money may be paid in cash or in first mortgage bonds and accrued interest coupons thereon, to the amount of the dividends distributable thereon in distribution of the purchase money of said sale.

And it was further ordered and decreed that any of the parties to said suit might become purchasers at said sale.

NOW, IN PURSUANCE OF SAID DECREE, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, as Master, will expose to sale and sell to the highest bidder, on Saturday, October 19th, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the County Court House, at Mt. Holly, Burlington County, New Jersey, all of the following described real and personal property:

All the railroad of the said Columbus, Kinkora & Springfield R. R. Co., now located and situate between the village of Kinkora, in the County of Burlington, and New Lisbon, in the same county; and the lands, depots, stations, turnouts, connections, rails, piers, wharves, bridges, houses, warehouses, machine shops, and other buildings and appendages appertaining to said railroad; and also all the rolling stock, implements, tools, and other equipments of every kind and description, appertaining and belonging to said railroad; and also all the corporate rights, liberties, privileges, and franchises of said Railroad Company, and their appendages, or in any wise relating thereto; and also all the fares, freights, tolls, dividends, incomes, issues, and profits; together with all and singular the ways, rights, liberties, privileges, waters, water courses, hereditaments, and premises, belonging or in any wise appertaining thereto; and also all the estate, rights, title, interest, property, possession, claim, and demand, in law and equity, of the said Railroad Company, to all and sigular the property aforesaid, and every part and parcel thereof, excepting, however, such lands as the said Company may have which shall not be necessary for railroad purposes.

TERMS OF SALE: $5,000 of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder to be paid as provided in said order of court.

HENRY C. LOUGHLIN, Master,
1116 Stephen Girard Bldg., Phila.

Phila., Sept. 17th, 1901.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY. In the matter of the receivership of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent receiver of all the goods, property, and assets, late of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, will sell at public auction on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by A. H. Muller & Sons, Auctioneers, all the property and assets of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, except cash. Said sale will be made in parcels, as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1.

Certain accounts receivable due Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, amounting in the aggregate in face value to $32,861.33; a list and description of the accounts may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, in said Borough and City.

PARCEL NO. 2.

Forty (40) shares of the capital stock of the Merchants' Compress Company, of the par value of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) each.

PARCEL NO. 4.

Bond and Mortgage of the Baltic Realty Company, being a second mortgage on property known as "Baltic Block," situate in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York, with accrued interest; face value of principal, $20,000.

PARCEL NO. 5.

Dock engines, pile-driver and tools, and various miscellaneous tools and personal property now located at the various stores of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, a list of which may be seen at the auctioneers' office, and the property therein described may be examined upon the premises now owned by the New York Dock Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York.

PARCEL NO. 6.

Four (4) memberships in the Maritime Exchange; one (1) membership in the Coffee Exchange; one (1) membership in the Produce Exchange; and one (1) membership in the Fruit Exchange, each subject to such assessments and annual dues and charges as may be imposed by the rules and regulations of the respective exchanges.

PARCEL NO. 7.

All other property of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company of every kind, nature, or description, excepting cash, not included in any of the above-mentioned parcels. (This parcel at bidder's risk.)

All of the above-mentioned property will be sold for cash, and no bid will be received from any purchaser unless he deposit with the auctioneers at or prior to the time of sale cash or certified checks to qualify himself as bidder for the various parcels, respectively:

For Parcel No. 1	$1,000
For Parcel No. 2	1,000
For Parcel No. 3	200
For Parcel No. 4	1,000
For Parcel No. 5	2,500
For Parcel No. 6	100
For Parcel No. 7	100

Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, September 5th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of RICHARD A. ARNOLD and WILLIAM WILSON, who composed the firm of Arnold & Wilson, assigned to William H. Kirtland for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the twenty-third day of October, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William H. Kirtland, as assignee of the said assigned estate, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, this twenty-eighth day of August, 1901.

[Seal.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

SMITH & BOWMAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s5-1aw6wTh

ALMY, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, County of New York, made at a Special Term by Hon. David McAdam, Justice, on the 9th day of September, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on September 10th, 1901, notice is hereby given to all creditors of George W. Almy, lately doing business as H. S. Almy and Company, at No. 46 Murray Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims, with vouchers therefor duly verified to the undersigned, the assignee of George W. Almy, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business at the office of Benner & Benner, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before October 21st, 1901.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1901.

HARRIS W. SLATER, Assignee.

BENNER & BENNER, Attorneys for Assignee, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s13-1aw6wF

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PIERRE HUMBERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.

Dated New York, Sept. 3d, 1901.

JOHN H. FOSTER, Executor.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executor. law-6mTh

Summonses

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—VICTORIA A. ROMAINE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. GILMARTIN, Louis A. Jaffer, Fanny Jaffer, his wife; Mamie B. Wagner, Bryan L. Kennelly, Philip Babinsky, and Hyman Lewis, defendants.—Amended and supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 30, 1901.

REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 58 Pine Street, New York City.

To the defendant Fanny Jaffer:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of August, 1901, and filed with a copy of the amended complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of August, 1901, the original amended complaint herein having been filed in said County Clerk's office on the 31st day of July, 1901.

Dated N. Y., August 30th, 1901.

REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 58 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au30-1aw6wF

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JAMES A. BALDWIN, Bankrupt.—No. 3,610.

Notice is hereby given that James A. Baldwin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 12th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 18th, 1901.

NO. 3,349.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELMER E. BALL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Elmer E. Ball of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Elmer E. Ball was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, refsree, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated September 18th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JULIUS D. BERMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 3,136.

Notice is hereby given that Julius D. Berman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 29th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 18th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FREDERICK J. LEWIS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,001.

Notice is hereby given that Frederick J. Lewis, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 16th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Honorable George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 18th, 1901.

NO. 4,129.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANCIS GRAY BLINN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Francis Gray Blinn of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1901, the said Francis Gray Blinn was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated September 18th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BERNHARD N. REIMERS, Bankrupt.—No. 4,059.

Notice is hereby given that Bernhard N. Reimers, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 16th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 18th, 1901.

NO. 3,867.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EDWARD H. HART, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward H. Hart, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 9th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 18th, 1901.

NO. 3,931.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GEORGE J. HARTMANN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George J. Hartmann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 28th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 18th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FREDERICK J. LEWIS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,001.

Notice is hereby given that Frederick J. Lewis, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 16th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Honorable George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 18th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of DAVIS MATUSOW and SAMUEL COOPERMAN, doing business under the name and style of THE LIBERTY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Davis Matusow and Samuel Cooperman of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1901, the said Davis Matusow and Samuel Cooperman were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated September 18th, 1901.

Surrogate Notices.

HANAU, JULIUS.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS HANAU, late of the County of New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the law offices of Michael Furst, No. 215 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn of the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of February next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1901.

THEODORE OBERMEYER, Executor.

MICHAEL FURST, Attorney for Executor, 215 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn of the City of New York. jy26-1aw6mF.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES N. McCALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Nash & Jones, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighteenth day of November next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1901.

ALFRED D. HEWITT, CHARLES N. McCALL, Executors.

NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Executors, 63 Wall Street, New York City.

NEWCOMB, JOSEPHINE L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marguerite E. Henderson, Greenwood Cemetery, Alice Bowman, William Robertson, administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund in New Orleans, Louisiana; Henry E. Dumon, as trustee of a trust created under the will of Warren Newcomb, deceased, in favor of his widow, Josephine Louise Newcomb, and Joseph A. Hincks and Brandt V. B. Dixon, individually and as persons claiming to be ancillary executors under the last will and testament of JOSEPHINE L. NEWCOMB, deceased; and to all persons interested in the estate of JOSEPHINE L. NEWCOMB, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 1st day of October, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of Josephine L. Newcomb, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, intestate, should not be granted to William H. Henderson of New Orleans, Louisiana, a nephew of the decedent, and to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, in whose behalf application therefor has been made, and why the alleged ancillary letters testamentary under the will of Josephine L. Newcomb, deceased, granted to Joseph A. Hincks and Brandt V. B. Dixon on the 16th day of April, 1901, should not be revoked, and why the paper dated the 12th day of May, 1898, purporting to be the last will and testament of Josephine L. Newcomb, deceased, should not be decreed illegal and void as testamentary paper, and why the petitioners should not have such other and further relief as may to the Court seem just.

And such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our said Surrogates' Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

au16-1aw6wF&s27

PALMER, HERBERT F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Annie Witter Palmer, William Henry Palmer, Reuben Tyler Palmer, Isaac Emerson Palmer, Elisha L. Palmer, Frank L. Palmer, Frederick C. Palmer, George S. Palmer, Mary Palmer Mitchell, Amelia Palmer Latimer, Edward A. Palmer, Grace E. Palmer, Percy S. Palmer, Theodore Johnson Palmer, Charlotte May Palmer, Jessie Palmer Clayton, Amie Palmer Butler, Louise A. Hall, Mary E. Hoyt, Anna Turner Ackerman, James Lawrence Turner, William H. Turner, Julius T. Turner, Wendell E. Turner, William P. Bolles, Eugene Bolles, Frank Comstock Turner, Isaac Emerson Turner, Maria Cornelia Turner, Lisla Packard Sullivan, Mercy Louise Palmer Story, Joseph Clary Palmer, and Fremont P. Palmer, the heirs and next of kin of HERBERT F. PALMER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Annie Witter Palmer of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Herbert F. Palmer, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 15th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GEORGE LUDWIG, Attorney for Petitioners, 1,503 Third Avenue, N. Y. City. au23-1aw6wF

SCOTT, MARY JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY JANE SCOTT, also known as JANE SCOTT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of George W. McAdam, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1902.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1901. ANNIE S. GREACEN, Executrix; ROBERT C. SMITH, Executor. GEORGE W. McADAM, Attorney for Executor and Executrix, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

SLATER, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLATER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Andrew S. Hamersley, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of January, 1902.—Dated New York, the 5th day of July, 1901. JAMES SLATER, JOHN J. SLATER, Executors; CECELIA L. SLATER, Executrix. ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy5-1aw6mF.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Referees' Notices.

JENNINGS STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, plaintiff, against SAMUEL BURMESTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date 15th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings now being and to be erected thereon, which on a certain map of subdivision of the property of Charlotte F. Trowbridge, in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, (being part of the Fox estate shown on the map filed by Hugh N. Camp, G. S. Green, and William Reynolds Brown, Commissioners of Partition, on June 2d, 1879,) filed in the Register's Office of the City and County of New York, on October 20, 1882, by the Number 892, is shown as Lot No. 9 and part of Lot No. 10 thereon in Block 440, and is more particularly described and bounded as follows: Beginning on the southerly side of Jennings Street at a point distant one hundred and seventeen 01-100 (117.01) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly side of Jennings Street with the westerly side of Stebbins Avenue; running thence southerly, at right angles to Jennings Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, seventy-seven 25-100 (77.25) feet; thence southwesterly two 92-100 (2.92) feet to a point in a line drawn parallel with Jennings Street, and which line is distant seventy-eight 75-100 (78.75) feet south therefrom; thence westerly along said last-mentioned line twenty feet; thence northerly, at right angles to Jennings Street, seventy-eight 75-100 (78.75) feet to the southerly side thereof; thence easterly along the southerly side of Jennings Street twenty-two 5-10 (22.5) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances and dimensions more or less, being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York.

Dated New York, September 6th, 1901.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

DAVID McCLURE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,086 Jennings Street.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Superb New Apartment House
N. E. CORNER MADISON AVE. & 90TH ST.

A Situation Directly Opposite Mr. Carnegie's Improved Property

The apartments consist of 9 large rooms and a foyer hall. Two apartments on a floor. Every conceivable convenience has been introduced, from butler's quarters to the two luxurious baths, with tiled walls and floors. Steel safes for valuables and telephones in each apartment have also been introduced.

The two electric elevators will run night and day, and the service and attendance will equal that of a first-class hotel.

If you have not the time to inspect the building send for booklet showing floor plans and information pertaining to rents.

Rents from $2,000 to $2,500.

DUFF & CONGER, Agts.,
Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St. Tel. 641-79th Street.

Frank L. Fisher Co.
Offer

The following Apartments, all of which are in the MOST MODERN NEW ELEVATOR HOUSES.

	Per Year.
2 Rooms and Bath.	
135 West 104th St. (doctor's)...	$480
4 Rooms and Bath.	
1,867 7th Av. Drive.....	450
1,867 7th Av. Drive.....	540
5 Rooms and Bath.	
1,867 7th Av. Drive.....	660
1,851 7th Av. Drive.....	720
6 Rooms and Bath.	
135 West 104th St.....	720
135 West 104th St.....	780
320 Manhattan Av.....	660
320 Manhattan Av.....	720
1,851 7th Av. Drive.....	900
7 Rooms and Bath.	
135 West 104th St.....	900
375 Central Park West.....	1,000
1,845 7th Av. Drive.....	900
1,845 7th Av. Drive.....	1,200
1,851 7th Av. Drive.....	900
1,851 7th Av. Drive.....	1,200
312 Manhattan Av.....	900
312 Manhattan Av.....	960
320 Manhattan Av.....	720
320 Manhattan Av.....	900
8 Rooms and Bath.	
375 Central Park West.....	1,200
375 Central Park West.....	1,500
265 West 81st St.....	1,300
345 West 85th St.....	1,200
252 West 91st St.....	1,000
141 West 110th St.....	960
141 West 110th St.....	1,200
1,851 7th Av. Drive.....	1,500
9 Rooms and Bath.	
265 West 81st St.....	1,500

Larger Apartments on Application.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Ave., cor. 81st St.
1,855 7th Ave., cor. 113th St.

The Hillcrest
on Cathedral Heights, **116TH ST.,** near Columbia University.
Apartments of 9, 10 and 11 large Sunny Rooms and Baths.

All Modern Conveniences.

A beautiful light foyer, with a handsome fireplace, is at the entrance of each apartment. The parlors, libraries, and dining rooms can be thrown into one suite, thus affording an amount of room for the entertainment of guests hardly equaled by the average private house. No dark or narrow halls.

The parlors and libraries are elaborately finished in rich mahogany, with parquet floors, Louis XV. mantels, and have large bay windows.

The dining rooms are finished in dark quartered oak, with oak floors and beamed ceilings. In the wainscoting large tapestry pictures are inserted, which, with the massive mantels and leaded glass casement windows, make the rooms unsurpassed in rich, harmonious effects.

The main bedrooms are large, sunny corner rooms. They are finished in American walnut and have open fireplaces, large closets, and abundant mirrors.

An especially attractive feature is the bathrooms, which are completely equipped in solid porcelain, all the fixtures and plumbing being of the most modern type.

The servants' rooms, baths, and toilets are larger and better than in the average residence.

Amsterdam Av. cars pass within a few feet of this building. Rents, $1,400 to $2,200.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
284 Columbus Av.
Representative on Premises.

You Can Rent an Apartment

of seven rooms and bath, equipped with all the latest improvements, including electric lights, elevator service day and night,

$800 PER ANNUM.

THE BROADWAY,
230 W. 101st St., S. W. Cor. Broadway.

They are the cheapest apartments on upper Broadway. Apply on premises or

PAUL MAYER, Agent,
211 West 116th St.
Telephone 297 Harlem.

THE WHAREDALE,
604 AND 606 WEST 115TH ST.
New Elevator Apartment Houses.

Magnificent view of the Hudson River and Palisades. One block from Columbia College. They are suites of seven rooms and bath on first floors. Eight rooms and baths on all upper floors, with every modern improvement. Rents from $700 to $960 per annum. For further particulars apply to Builder on premises.
WILLIAM BROADBELT.

THE STUART.

A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Nine rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent. Also a nine-room apartment on first floor suitable for physician.

Apply to
CHRIS. HEISER,
60 Liberty St. Tel. 455 Cortland.

THE JEROME,
215 West 116th St., near 7th Ave.

Just completed 4 and 5 large light room apartments. Elevator, electric lights, telephone, hall service, and all modern improvements. Open for inspection. Apply John Bannen, Builder and Owner, on premises, or

HALL J. HOW & CO., Agents,
240 West 116th Street.

INVESTIGATE THESE BEFORE RENTING ELSEWHERE.—117th St., 360-366 West, near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient trolley and L elevator station; reference, $24.00-$27.00.

The Central, Washington Square.
No. 68 South, on corner, seven light rooms and bath; ample closets; hot water, steam heat, open plumbing; $50 to $70

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double

CONCERNING
THE ACKERLY
241 WEST 101st,
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades.

EIGHT ROOMS AND TWO BATHS.

Magnificent seven-story apartment house; extremely attractive facade, pure French Renaissance; entrance hall finished in imported marbles, with reception rooms furnished in the style of building, at once creating a pleasing impression.

Being only two apartments to a floor, of eight rooms and two baths, and built on a plot of ground 60 feet front, necessarily the rooms are large, and each separate Apartment is equal to a private house 25 feet in width, with the added advantages of

ELECTRIC LIGHTS,
COLD STORAGE,
WARMER IN BUTLER'S PANTRY,
SEPARATE BATH FOR SERVANTS,
EXTRA ROOMS FOR SERVANTS,
PRIVATE STOREROOMS.
ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
ACCOMMODATION FOR AUTOMOBILES NEAR BY.
LIVERIED ATTENDANTS.

Private houses front and rear.

The parlors are finished in Louis XVI. style, while the dining rooms are trimmed in massive antique oak, with windows of delicately stained glass especially designed for this building by Tiffany; no expense has been spared to make this building as nearly perfect as modern ingenuity and builder's creative genius will permit; rent $1,000 to $1,600.

HENRY ACKER, Owner and Builder.

CLIFFORD N. SHURMAN,
AGENT.
2,649 BROADWAY,
100TH AND 101ST.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

THE BLYTHEBURN AND THE LORRAINE,
Southeast Cor. 99th St. & Madison Ave., Facing Central Park.
RENT FROM $450 TO $750.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY SEPT. 15.

Seven-story high-class elevator apartment houses, consisting of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; shower baths, steam heat, hot water supply, hardwood floors, dining rooms; Dutch shelved-in dining rooms on the European style; cabinet trim throughout; handsome colonial style mantel; A. B. C. elevators; large handsomely decorated halls, with electric light and telephone; hall attendants in uniform; convenient to all surface cars and "L." For further particulars apply to **C. M. SILVERMAN,** Builder and Owner, on premises. Telephone 1754—79.

CENTURY,
Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.
New Building.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

The best-equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to
GEO. W. EGGERS,
Builder and Owner, on Premises.

THE HUNTINGTON,
218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST.
NEAR 7TH AVE. DRIVE.

Harlem's Newest and Finest Apartments. 6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. Magnificent view from every window; elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.

Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.

San Marina, Morningside Heights; 5 rooms; elevator, electric light, telephone; $40; references. 509 West 112th St.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas and coal ranges; $11.50-$14.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS,
501 WEST 113TH ST.

All outside light, eight large rooms, bath; 50 feet front each direction; all modern equipments; most carefully managed non-elevator property in city; most healthful and beautiful section; especially for refined families; no obstructed views; rents, $960 to $1,260; opposite St. John's Cathedral, adjacent to Columbia University, Morningside, and Riverside Parks, northwest corner of Amsterdam Av. Apply Superintendent.

Beautiful Columbia Heights.
417 AND 419 WEST 118TH ST.

A few choice apartments left, half block from Columbia College and Morningside Park. Elevator; every improvement. Restaurant in house. Rents moderate. Inquire on premises.

2189, 2191, 2193 Broadway

between 77th and 78th Sts.—Eight rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; immediate possession; rents $50 upward; cheapest and best in market. Apply premises.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, (118th St.)—Beautiful single flat; steam heated; 7 light rooms, bath; cheapest fine flat in city; hot water supply. Bellamy, owner, 3d Av., 61st St.

8 AND 14 WEST 102D ST.

Choice six and seven rooms and bath; heat, hot water; all improvements; nice entrance; reference required.

Floor of six rooms to let at 46 Hudson St. Apply to housekeeper. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

Physicians—7 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water. $50; possession immediately. Apply premises, 2,189 Broadway.

131st St., 38 and 40 West.—Modern flats, 6 rooms, bath; all improvements. Inquire on premises.

137th St., 123 West.—Attractive up-to-date apartments; five large light rooms; tiled bath; $22-$25.

Helena, 102 East 31st St.—Apartments, all improvements, $50. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

39½ Washington Square.—Attractive flat overlooking Square; 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; $65, $55.

Six large rooms, bath, $20; five rooms, $17; small families; inducements. Lowell, 107 West 98th St.

Corner flat, suitable for light business; six rooms, 12 windows. 178 East 77th St.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large, light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Instruction.
20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS,
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.

Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year begins Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD
260 LENOX AVENUE.

Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

The Barnard School for Girls
331 CONVENT AVENUE.

College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year begins Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Head Master.

STEVENS SCHOOL,
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

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Brooklyn.

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Surrogate Notices.

NASON, FLORENCE WILLIAMS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLORENCE WILLIAMS NASON, formerly Florence May Williams, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William R. Baird, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 23d of April, 1901. HARRY B. WILLIAMS, Administrator. WM. RAIMOND BAIRD, Attorney for Administrator, 271 Broadway, New York. ap25-1aw6mTh&s24

BREMER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. BREMER, also known as HENRY BREMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of R. B. Gwillim, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1901. JOHN C. BREMER, JOHN G. H. MEYERS, Executors R. B. GWILLIM, Attorney for Executors, No. 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

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Never in peace or war, pestilence or great disaster, did any event in the history of the Nation bring such multitudes to the places of public worship as the final services over the body of President McKinley. In every church and synagogue the greatest congregations possible faced the draped altars and pulpits, while the streets were filled with sorrowing crowds passing from one edifice to another to find entrance and hear the only consolation that the situation could afford.

At the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, where Bishop Potter spoke, it is estimated at least 15,000 were turned away, but there were only room for about 1,200 there amid the unfinished stone work. A great number were similarly disappointed at St. Patrick's Cathedral, where Archbishop Corrigan celebrated pontifical mass. Such crowds passed along lower Broadway between Trinity and St. Paul's Chapel as only gather there on New Year's night, but this was a silent throng. There was a solemn hush within the churches, too, though as the service proceeded sobs and the sound of weeping could be heard above eulogy and prayer.

In each and all it was as though the dead President lay uncoffined in the presence of his mourners instead of in the faraway church at Canton. "Lead, Kindly Light," one of the President's favorite hymns in health, and "Nearer, My God, to Thee," the words murmured by his dying lips, were rendered at all services, and in very many cases, where the congregations joined in the music, the stanzas became fainter and fainter toward the end, where they were well-nigh drown in the inarticulate sounds of sorrow.

Resentment against the assassin, even, seemed submerged in the popular grief, and in the West End Presbyterian Church at a union service the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Goodman of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church prayed for mercy on his soul. The church worship did not end with the services, for all day long while the buildings remained open streams of passers-by went in to bend the head in individual supplication for the President who is dead and for the stricken Nation.

MASS AT ST. PATRICK'S.

Celebrated by Archbishop Corrigan in Presence of a Great Assemblage.

Pontifical mass in memory of William McKinley was celebrated yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in St. Patrick's Cathedral by Archbishop Corrigan.

Half an hour before the mass the big bell in the Cathedral tower began to toll. Thousands were at this time hurrying to the services. It was noticeable that the men were dressed in black and that the women avoided bright colors. Every one wore some token of mourning, a bit of crepe tied to the buttonhole or pinned to the bodice. Many children were among the congregation.

Before the service began the Cathedral was crowded, there being so many there that the aisles were filled with kneeling and standing people, and even the choir chancel at the left of the altar was filled.

The great organ played as a processional "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and when as a recessional the strains of the dead President's favorite hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," echoed through the edifice, heads that had been held high during the national anthem bowed in sorrow, and sobbing was quite audible and many were in tears.

A funeral service just previous to the pontifical mass gave the later service added mournfulness as the casket was placed on a catafalque in the altar, so that death was really there.

Archbishop Corrigan was the celebrant of the pontifical mass. He wore the purple and gold vestments of mourning, as did the other priests. Those who officiated in the mass were: Assistant priest, the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, the rector; deacons of honor, the Rev. W. J. B. Daly and the Rev. T. F. Murphy; deacons of the mass, the Rev. H. T. Newey and the Rev. M. B. Dyer; deacon of the cross, W. J. Smith, and master of ceremonies, the Rev. T. F. Myhan.

Instead of a sermon the Rev. M. J. Lavelle read the Litany of the Saints, to which the congregation responded.

For half an hour after the services the big bell tolled again while the congregation filed out into the sunshine.

BRITISH-AMERICAN SERVICE.

Dr. MacArthur's References to Anglo-American Unity Applauded.

A British-American service in memory of President McKinley was held in Calvary Baptist Church, in Fifty-seventh Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, yesterday morning. The congregation filled every available space in the auditorium of the church, as well as the Sunday school room adjoining. Fully 2,000 persons had to be turned away. The societies represented were the Canadian Society, the Society of St. George, Kane Lodge, F. and A. M.; Sons of St. George, Union Lodge of Glasgow, Scottish Rite Masons, and the St. David's Society. There were also a number of Grand Army men present.

The pulpit and the window back of it were draped. Over the pulpit was spread a great American flag of silk, while on either side of it hung elaborate drapings of crape. The window was also heavily draped with crape, in the centre of which was entwined the flags of Great Britain and the United States.

Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of the church, conducted the service, and delivered the memorial oration. Dr. MacArthur's talk was interrupted several times by applause owing to his eulogies of the President, and the several striking statements he made concerning the unity of the Anglo-Saxon peoples and his fierce denunciation of anarchy.

"President McKinley's name," said he, "was unstained; his life was pure. No foe could hope to smirch his fame or successfully to charge him with dishonesty in act or falsity in word. His name was the synonym of honor in politics, ability in statesmanship, and nobility in manhood. During his Presidency no throne of Kaiser, Czar, or King was higher than the Presidential chair at Washington. No voice issued from the palaces in Europe or Asia more potent in the parliaments of the world than the one that issued from the White House. It may be said without fear of intelligent contradiction that during his Presidency the foremost man in all the world was the President of the United States.

"America sits to-day with head bowed in Potter. "are most extravagant at best, watching his bier laid in its narrow house. Her strength of sorrow is equaled only by her experience of humiliation. All her courage is required to look into the face of the civilized world. It is more dangerous to-day to be the American President than to be a European sovereign."

In speaking of the sympathy of the British people, Dr. MacArthur among other things, said:

"It is almost as if another British ruler had followed the great Queen to the tomb. But truly it is not remarkable that such sympathy should exist. The political institutions of both countries are essentially the same. The will of the people is the dominating power in both nations. America in its noblest development is the fruit of trees whose roots are embedded in British soil. It is fitting that the American and British flags should be entwined in this service. They represent much that is grandest in history, noblest in civilization, justest in law, loftiest in literature, and divinest in religion. May they ever wave in sweetest harmony and truest fellowship."

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CRUSH AT ST. JOHN'S CRYPT

15,000 Turned Away from the Protestant Cathedral.

Man and Two Women Faint in the Crowd—Overflow Services Held—Bishop Potter on Anarchy.

The memorial services in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Morningside Heights, at which the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of this Diocese, assisted, were of such interest that more than 16,000 persons endeavored to attend them. Of this multitude only about 1,200 obtained admission to the crypt, which has accommodation for a seated congregation of 800. Results were that the crypt was so crowded that two women and a man fainted, nearly 400 men and women stood for more than an hour in aisles and entrances and on the large stone blocks north of the main crypt, and some of them within a couple of feet of its arching roof, and 15,000 persons were turned away, and some of them attended overflow services in the chapel at St. Luke's Hospital and on the steps of Columbia University.

The gathering of such an assemblage was not anticipated, and all the order that was kept was due to four policemen of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street command. They did their duty well, all circumstances taken into account, but the decorous and reasonable behavior of those in the crowd had much to do with an absence of serious casualties or a panic. The gates at the approaches to the crypt were once closed, but the anxiety of those who were shut out to take risks in getting into the crypt was so great that those near the gates were forced against them by those behind until they swung open. It was only through determined action by policemen at the head of the stairs leading to the crypt that it was not overcrowded far beyond the limit of safety.

The mourning draperies and emblems in the crypt were of severe simplicity. On the lectern was an American flag, over which was a long crape streamer. The pillars of the baptistry and St. John windows were draped in black cloth and their entrances were canopied with the same material. Nearly all of the women in the mourning congregation wore black, and every man had a mourning emblem of some kind. Tears and sobs were general when the dead President's favorite hymn was sung and when the special prayer for Mrs. McKinley was read.

The services were conducted by Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. G. F. Nelson, the Rev. Dr. F. L. Humphreys, and the Rev. Gustavus Tuckerman. C. W. Rogers, choirmaster, was at the organ, and there was a full surpliced choir. The processional was the allegretto of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony and the recessional Chopin's Funeral March. The introit hymn was "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The sermon hymn, the lessons, and prayers were read by the Rev. Dr. Nelson and the special prayers in the order of service ordained by Bishop Potter by the Rev. D. Humphreys. During the service Bishop Potter appeared to be anxious because of the overcrowding, and he announced the overflow services at the hospital chapel and the university. This had little result, and at last when there was whispering on the crowded stairway and the back aisles he went forward on the dais and said firmly:

"I must admonish those who are in the crypt that this is God's house, and that if proper behavior is not observed the officers of the law will be asked to remove the offenders."

No further rebuke was needed during the services.

After the sermon hymn Bishop Potter went to the dais and spoke for a quarter of an hour.

He paid a glowing tribute to the distinctive personal character of President McKinley. There were few countries, he said, that have had a ruler whose life deserved more explicit honor.

"It is a sad memory," he continued, "that three Presidents of the United States have been assassinated in less than forty years. Such a page in our history is one to make us pause and consider with grave seriousness what is wrong, what is it that produces such a situation as we are confronting to-day? There must be a great lesson hidden in this fearful record, and it is for us to learn that lesson. It behooves us to search unceasingly for the causes."

The Bishop said that perhaps there was something wrong in the heritage we have received from history. It is impossible to recognize, however much we may admire genius, that certain elements in our Constitution are the product of men who drew their inspiration to a great degree from the teachings of the French Revolution and the writers of that period. To these early statesmen of the Republic, although modern anarchism would have seemed a monster, some of the teachings of anarchy were not wrong.

"The principles of anarchy," said Bishop Potter, "are most extravagant at the best. One of them—a cardinal principle—is free speech; one to which we have bowed down. There can be nothing such as absolutely free speech. The citizens of a great country have no more right to free speech, in the unlicensed sense of the word, than they have to free gunpowder. We must have laws to regulate speech just as we have laws to govern the storage and use of gunpowder. If speech is to be free, then you should hold me blameless if I enter your house and poison the mind of your half-grown son.

"There has been a recent influx of radical Socialists and Anarchists into this country from Europe. What shall we do with them? It is singular that we are not prepared to expel them, false prophets though they be, nor to muzzle them, nor to burn their books. If we did so—if we pursued these drastic courses—the treatment would still be essentially superficial.

"At this solemn, august moment, we should remember that we can not have the freedom of the Republic without assuming the responsibilities of the Republic. We must have a greater system of free education, and that system should be extended to every untaught alien that touches our shores. Then we must present to strangers an example of sincere manhood and not sink into the lying Phariseism that denounces wrong, that we are forever denouncing, but which we do not lift a finger to remove."

MUST CHECK LAWLESSNESS.

Dr. Burrell Says It Threatens to Spread Through the Country.

The Marble Collegiate Church, corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, was filled to the portals long before the hour for the commencement of the services was marked by the tolling of the big bell in the steeple. The aisles were packed, and men and women stood in a solid mass to the outer doors of the building, where they could only hear a faint echo of the music within. One woman fainted during the services and had to be carried outside. The church fixtures were draped in mourning, and most of those who attended wore some outward sign of their grief.

The services were simple, but imposing. Chopin's Funeral March was played by the organist, and the choir contributed several beautiful numbers. The singing of the hymns "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Nearer, My God, to Thee," however, in which all the congregation joined with one voice, moved the people more than all the rest of the service and brought tears to many eyes.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell. He took occasion to sound a note of warning against the spirit of lawlessness which he said was threatened to spread through the country, and which was in a large measure, if not responsible for, at least back of, the deed of the assassin. As evidence of this spirit he cited the threats to visit lynch justice on the murderer. Other manifestations of this dangerous idea were the hysterical methods of yellow journalism, the combinations of capital and labor against the rights of fellow-citizens, the lynching of accused prisoners, and the desecration of the Sabbath. In crying "down with anarchy," he said, the people should not forget these dangers which were growing up among them. He closed with the expression of his belief that the present visitation of the Nation would bear good fruit in bringing about reforms in the directions cited.

The exercises closed with a simple prayer and benediction, the organ playing "America."

PRAYED FOR THE ASSASSIN.

The Rev. Dr. Cookman Beseeched God to Have Mercy on Czolgosz.

"Nearer, My God, to Thee," sung as a soprano solo, opened the service at the West End Presbyterian Church in the afternoon, the opening prayer being by the Rev. Dr. Richard M. Hogg of the Union Theological Seminary, and then the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, the pastor, after reading extracts from the burial service, delivered an address.

"Who could imagine," said he "that out of the loins of a Nation which for years has given refuge to the oppressed of other lands should spring a man who, educated in our own schools, could be guilty of such a dastardly deed? Such an act could not have been permitted for nothing. It may have been to teach us that we are in the hands of a mysterious power which is shaping our ends for a destiny which we cannot at this time fathom.

"Anarchy is pessimistic. Christianity is optimistic. Our only hope is in God. It is only through Him that we can prevent this great force from becoming the dominant one in this country, and I am sure that if we learn this lesson through the death of this great man he has not died in vain, and he would if he were still alive be glad to give his life to bring about such a result."

In the closing prayer the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Cookman of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church prayed for the assassin as follows:

"Merciful God, have mercy on that poor, misguided man who is soon to forfeit his life as the price of his crime; who is to forfeit his body to the Nation which he has outraged, but whose soul will speed on through space to Thee for judgment. Have mercy upon him, O God, according to Thy loving kindness; have mercy upon him and help him, and help us to be so imbued with the spirit of Christ that we can say as He said on the Cross—'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.'"

ETHICAL CULTURE SOCIETY.

Dr. Adler Would Abolish the Practice of Shaking the President's Hand.

Prof. Felix Adler, speaking at the memorial service held by the Society for Ethical Culture, at Carnegie Music Hall, after declaring Czolgosz's crime to have been against civilization rather than one man, deplored the conditions which made it possible.

"We are too much disposed to minimize the office of Chief Magistrate," he said. "Would that this detestable custom of handshaking could be abolished. We are too much disposed to put our President on a level with everyone else. As a man, of course, he is, but I speak of the office, the authority, the power he represents. An offense against the President is against all law and order.

"No wonder that for a time the cry of vengeance was heard and alarm felt lest the settled order of justice be interfered with by mob violence. The wonder is that this movement was so speedily checked. In that hour of the supreme crisis the self-composure of the people manifested itself in splendid fashion. It is not possible when a great crime has been committed to inflict adequate punishment. Shall the assassin be put on the rack and torn limb from limb? We cannot do that, and it would do little good if we could. Bestial and brutal instincts cannot be fought with their own weapon."

Dr. Adler, in concluding, said he did not think President McKinley was one of those extraordinary geniuses to be raised to a pedestal above Washington and Lincoln.

"He did not seem to have been a genius in politics," he said. "He was not perhaps even the scholar in politics like Charles Sumner. His greatness appears to me to have centred in this—that he showed in his person the high character of American citizenship."

QUAKERS' MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Simple Exercises in the Meeting House of the Society of Friends.

In strong contrast with the high ritual in many of the churches was the scene of simplicity in the meeting house of the Society of Friends at Fifteenth Street and Rutherfurd Place, where the assembled gathering sat in silent devotion for nearly half an hour. On the exterior of the building there was no sign of mourning, and within the auditorium the one evidence of the Nation's sorrow was the stillness and the grave faces of all persons present.

Following the silent prayer and communion, Henry Wilbut talked quietly for some time upon the lessons of the day of mourning for the martyred President. He said in part:

"This day is not so much a day for the dead as it is a day for the living. It is a day for keen and analytical self-examination. We must be nationally as brave and as self-centred as we are personally brave and personally self-centred when we meet with a personal loss. Mingled anger and sorrow must not be permitted to paralyze our nerve centres. We cannot place upon any particular class, however mischievous and misguided, the blame for our National faults.

"What are the interests moving to violence, disturbance, and murder? Those interests upon whom rests the failure to understand cause and effect, the failure to comprehend social order and the reasons why some do not succeed as others do, the failure to obliterate all feeling of class in regard to matters of the public weal.

"The public prints tell us that the men who do these crimes love notoriety, and yet not one of these prints practices what it preaches. They all give to infamy notoriety and to vice a wider notoriety than it otherwise could possibly have.

"This great calamity is not going to shorten the halter of freedom by a single inch. We shall readjust conditions, and lay the foundations of society broader and safer and deeper than ever before. Our sorrow must be deeper than the cloth that clothes our buildings in order to be the sorrow unto repentance.

"The form of him, who, standing at the bier of the martyred President to-day resolves to be a greater and finer American citizen now that he is at the head of the State is the greatest eulogy of him that is gone. Though Presidents come and go, they must lean upon the strong right arm of the citizenship ordained of God to uphold good government. Upon the humblest citizen as much as upon those on whom has been conferred great power must the new President depend for sympathy and support and succor."

Observance in Long Island City.

There was a total suspension of business in Long Island City yesterday and all the churches held special services in the morning. There was a joint memorial meeting in the evening at the East Avenue Baptist Church. Addresses were made by the Rev. R. H. Haywood, Charles T. Duffy, Henry C. Johnson, J. Belford Smith, Lucius Manley, and Lucien Knapp. The Long Island Railroad brought all traffic to a standstill for five minutes at 3:30 o'clock. All trolley lines also shut down for five minutes.

WEST POINT SERVICES.

Cadets Sing Mr. McKinley's Favorite Hymn—Eulogy by Chaplain.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Simple but impressive memorial services in honor of President McKinley were held here to-day, at which the army officers, cadets, and troops stationed here attended in a body.

The corps of cadets, accompanied by the Military Academy Band, joined in singing "Lead, Kindly Light." Chaplain Shipman delivered an eloquent eulogy on the life and character of the late President. J. Pierpont Morgan and family and John Bigelow and daughters were present. Half-hour guns were fired throughout the day.

Gov. Odell at a Memorial Service.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Gov. Odell arrived home to-day and in the afternoon, in company with members of his family and his father, attended the memorial services in the First Presbyterian Church.

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Corn or Succotash, Essie Brand, fancy Maine pack; a can	10c
Salmon, Sport Brand, fancy, rich Sock-Eye; 1-lb. tall can, 15c.; Purity Sock-Eye, ½-lb. flat can	10c
Asparagus, Grand Island, fine California; a can, 19c.; Amadore Brand, California, a can	15c
Asparagus, Mattituck, Long Island, special, a can	28c
New Peas, Essie Brand, fancy, extra sifted; a can	15c
New Peas, Hubbard's Brand, Early June, very fine; a can	10c
California Apricots, Essie Brand, our best; a can, 17c.; Jubilee Brand, a can	15c
California Peaches or Pears, White Clover Brand, heavy syrup; a can	16c
Lunch Cocoa, a delicious hasty lunch beverage; a pound	18c
Olives, Fancy Queen, fine fruit; 10-ounce bottle	14c
Jam, Liberty Brand, all fruits; a jar	8c
Jam, Southwell's Imported, all fruits; a jar	15c
Colman's Imported Mustard, finest packed; ½-lb. can	12c
Crosse & Blackwell's Imported Pickles, special; pint bottle	29c
Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand, our best; pint bottle, 10c.; ½-pint	7c
Ammonia, Butler's Best Concentrated, very strong; large bottle	10c
Rolled Oat Flakes, Triumph Brand, our best, finest packed; 2-lb. carton	9c

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Prepared Flour, Triumph Brand, our best; 5-lb. package	12c
Maple Syrup, finest quality; pint bottle	15c
Honey, very choice; 1-pound bottle	15c
Liberty Catsup, best tomatoes and pure spices; pint bottle, 9c.; ½-pint bottle	5c
Codfish Bricks, very fine quality, special; pound brick	8c
Threads of Codfish, Peerless Brand very best; package	7c
Macaroni and Spaghetti, Peerless Brand; ½-lb. package	4c
Salt, vacuum process, fine quality; large bag	5c
Toothpicks, large box of 1,000 picks	5c
Starch, very best laundry, special; a pound	4c
Laundry Soap, Butler's XXX Brand; a cake, 3c.; or 2 for	5c
Washing Powder, Butler's Clenewel Brand, 6-oz. package	2c
Floating Soap, Fairy Oval Brand, special; a cake	4c
Liberty Pickles, Gherkins, Chow Chow or Onions, large bottle	10c
Silver Shyne, silver polish, a very fine article, in handsome tin box	5c
Shoe Dressing, Butler's Blue Ribbon Brand, extra fine large bottle in carton	8c
Potash, Butler's Best; large can, special	5c
Parlor Matches, Triumph Brand; box of 500 matches	3c
Ball Blue, Electric Brand, our best; ½-lb. box	8c

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Don't you want an overcoat for a get-ready?
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THE WEATHER.

Fair; light northerly winds, becoming variable.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,133. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1901.—Fourteen Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

POPE LEO'S VIEWS ON ANTI-SOCIAL CRIME

Brackets Socialism, Judaism, Freemasonry and Anarchy.

Says Mr. McKinley was a Victim of Unrestricted Liberty—Says Sectaries Aim to Destroy Authority.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says Die Information, which is in close touch with clerical circles, publishes the following "singular address" from the Pope to the Bishops of South Italy:

"I once more recommend to your best efforts the union of all Catholic resources for the maintenance of harmony among the faithful. We are well pleased with the zeal you have displayed in the study of social questions. It is the duty of all to combat socialism in the form which at present it is developing, which attacks society and threatens it with terrible ruin.

"In the presence of the perils of socialism, Freemasonry, Judaism, and anarchism we must multiply our endeavors."

In expressing his sorrow at the assassination of President McKinley his Holiness said, according to the same dispatch:

"The President of the United States was not the victim of personal enemies. It may be said that he was a victim of unrestricted liberty. King Humbert and President Carnot were similar victims. It is clear that the hatred of the sectaries aims at destroying the principle of authority. It is necessary that Catholics close their ranks and strain every nerve to oppose the enemy."

The Times's correspondent thinks it hardly credible that Pope Leo has taken advantage of the indignation and horror at the assassination of Mr. McKinley to preach an actual crusade against the Freemasons, Jews, and Socialists, which, it is remarked, "would be tantamount to casting the odium of anti-social crime on those whom his Holiness regards as enemies of his Church." The correspondent observes that there is some discrepancy between the Pope's words on this occasion and the co-operation of a certain monastic order in the socialistic disturbances in Milan some years ago.

A large majority of the Anarchists, says the correspondent, come from Catholic countries. Italy heads the list; then come France and Spain. Most Anarchist crimes are committed by Italians and Frenchmen. The United Kingdom and the United States, both Protestant countries, have the smallest number of Anarchists.

The coupling of Freemasonry and Judaism with the social scourge of anarchism is, says the correspondent, unChristian and uncharitable.

THE DISCONTENT IN PERSIA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A dispatch to The Times from Brussels says the Persian Legation in that city has received a telegram from Teheran discrediting rumors of a revolutionary movement in Persia. Placards of an inflammatory character were, however, posted in the capital at night. They were removed by the police in the morning. Public tranquillity, it is asserted, is not menaced.

THE MACEDONIAN AGITATION.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A dispatch to The Times from Athens, commenting on the visit to that city of a number of Roumanian students, which has just ended, says the cordial welcome given to the students is an evidence that both Roumania and Greece recognize the necessity of combining in self-defense against the criminal efforts of the secret committees in Macedonia, whose agents were recently acquitted at Sofia.

CONGRATULATED BY THE KAISER.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says Emperor William has addressed congratulatory letters to the chief officials of East and West Prussia, saying it gave him heartfelt pleasure this year, the year of the jubilee of the Prussian monarchy, to conduct the manoeuvres in those loyal provinces.

TO-DAY:

FOURTEEN PAGES,

WITH

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 76½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 64¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 39c; cotton, middling, 8⅝c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 21c. —Commercial World.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
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Ship News.—Page 8.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

NOBLE PURPOSE OF THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

St. Petersburg Paper Says It Was Formed to Prevent War Between the Peoples of the Earth.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times quotes an article in the St. Petersburg Rossiya which declares that Russia requires neither French nor English money. Her credit, says the article, enables her to place loans without difficulty on the international market.

Financial operations, the Rossiya declares, did not form the basis for the Franco-Russian alliance, and it was not founded on political speculation on the part of either France or Russia. The alliance was formed because of the genuine friendship of two great nations, who assumed the task of co-operating in order to promote high moral purposes. The two powers would not refuse the friendship of any country ready to promote their great aim, which is to prevent a sanguinary collision between the peoples of the earth.

PARIS OFFICIAL PERSISTENT.

M. Dausset Keeps on Inviting the Czar to the Capital—People Expected His Majesty Yesterday.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A dispatch from Paris to The Times says:

"The question of the Czar's coming is still on every lip. M. Dausset, President of the Municipal Council, has twice been snubbed, but persists in inviting his Majesty. His persistence as yet only succeeds in sounding that vaudeville note without which any great event in France would be incomplete.

"It should be remembered that the Czarina is in mourning for Queen Victoria and the Empress Frederick and that the visit of the imperial pair to France coincided exactly with the funeral of President McKinley. The decision of Emperor Nicholas to keep away from Parisian exurberance is tactful and in good taste."

The Brussels correspondent of The Times quotes an article in the Indépendance Belge on the Czar's visit to France. The article makes a thinly veiled appeal for intervention in favor of the Boers.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Throughout yesterday afternoon crowds of Parisians lined the Rue Lafayette and other thoroughfares leading to the Northern Station in the confident expectation that Emperor Nicholas would visit the capital. Many late comers offered to buy the places of those who had arrived earlier. The steps of churches and other points of vantage were utilized. A workman, when refusing a bid of 5f. for his place, said: "One cannot see a Czar every day."

A large crowd also gathered at the entrance to the cemetery of Père Lachaise, as, according to certain papers, the Czar intended to go there to place a wreath upon the tomb of President Faure.

Night came, but no Czar. A sudden heavy rain finally dispersed the disappointed Parisians.

It is now hoped that the Russian Emperor may be induced to prolong his stay and come to Paris to-morrow.

RELIGIOUS BODIES IN SPAIN.

All Associations, Except Those Authorized by the Concordat, Must Register Within Six Months.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says that, in view of the number of religious associations in Spain that have not been legalized, a royal decree fixes six months from now as the limit of time in which associations must register according to the law.

This affects all religious associations except those authorized by the Concordat.

RUSSIAN RURAL GOVERNMENT.

The Government Said to Intend a Thorough Reorganization of the System.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A dispatch from Odessa to The Times, in commenting on the failure of crops and the absolute destitution of the people in Bessarabia (Southwest Russia) during the last two seasons, owing to the dilatory and ineffective assistance given by the Russian Government, says it is asserted that the Government intends to thoroughly reorganize the local board system of rural Russia. Proposals with this object in view are said to be before the Council of State at the present time.

"It is certain, anyhow," says the dispatch, "that until the local Government boards are brought under the direct control of a central authority at St. Petersburg there can be little improvement."

KAISER DECORATES CHUN.

DANTSIC, Sept. 20.—Emperor William has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle upon Prince Chun, head of the Chinese mission of expiation for the murder of Baron von Ketteler.

Some of the Berlin papers sharply criticise the Emperor's complimentary treatment of the Prince.

"The Chinese Prince should not be noticed;" says the Deutsche Tages Zeitung. "The only justifiable attitude was the treatment he has received from the mother and widow of Baron von Ketteler, and their conduct toward him might fairly be regarded as a model."

Prince Chun returned to Berlin to-day.

MR. ROOSEVELT WALKS OUT ALONE

Refuses a Carriage When He Leaves the White House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—About 1:30 o'clock, shortly after the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting, President Roosevelt left the White House to go for luncheon to the residence of his sister, the wife of Commander Cowles of the navy.

Disdaining a carriage, he walked swiftly and alone. No one had known when he would leave his office, and, as he passed briskly out of the grounds of the Executive Mansion, he attracted little attention, scarcely anybody recognizing him. He crossed Pennsylvania Avenue into Lafayette Square, and thence up Sixteenth Street to his destination.

In the course of an hour and a half he returned to the White House, still alone and still walking.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Has taker gold medals against all other brands. —Adv.

E. M. GROUT SLATED FOR CONTROLLER

Placed on Ticket with Seth Low by Anti-Tammany Forces.

Nominee for President of Board of Aldermen Likely to be Selected To-day —Woodruff Says Low Will Accept.

The anti-Tammany ticket as thus far made up by joint conferrees of all the anti-Tammany organizations consists of Seth Low for Mayor, and Borough President Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn for Controller.

The nomination for President of the Board of Aldermen, which is the only other nomination to be made, has been left to the Committee of Eighteen with full authority to act. This committee will meet to-day at 3 o'clock at Citizens' Union headquarters, and will, it is expected, agree upon a man for this remaining place on the ticket.

There was a meeting of the Committee of Eighteen at the Citizens' Union headquarters on Union Square yesterday afternoon, and after a conference of several hours Mr. Grout was unanimously agreed upon for Controller.

The only other name mentioned for this place was that of James McMahon, President of the Emigrant Savings Bank. It is said that there was no ballot upon these names, the conclusion being reached after discussion that Mr. Grout would be the more available man, and he was chosen without a contest.

The meeting last night of the Committee of Seventy-two to receive the report of the work done by the Committee of Eighteen in the afternoon was not of long duration. While there was not general satisfaction with the nomination of either Mr. Low or Mr. Grout, there was no open revolt. The nomination of Mr. Grout was ratified without dissent.

The only outward evidence of a lack of complete harmony among the conferrees with regard to the nominations was the absence of Herman Ridder from both the afternoon and evening conferences, and the fact that ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, who left the afternoon conference in an angry frame of mind, but who was induced to return to the night conference, requested that he and his fellow representatives of the City Democracy be excused from voting on Mr. Grout's nomination.

Mr. O'Brien's disappointment was principally over the nomination of Mr. Low. He is not yet certain, he said last night, whether his organization can be held in line for Low, and it was for that reason he thought it wisest to refrain from voting upon the nomination of Mr. Grout.

Mr. Ridder's action in absenting himself from both conferences was a cause for some worry to the conferrees, but they do not believe it foreshadows a bolt from the anti-Tammany ticket.

"Mr. Ridder," said one of the conferrees, "is a very positive man. He wants certain things, and is insistent for them. Naturally he will be better satisfied if he gets all he wants, than he will be if he does not. But we think he is sure to come around all right for the ticket."

Mr. Ridder's objection is to the nomination of Mr. Low. He said yesterday that if Mr. Low was to be the candidate he must give pledges about license, the teaching of one other language besides English in the schools, and a promise that his administration would be absolutely uninfluenced by partisan considerations.

There was a report last night before the meeting of the Committee of Seventy-two that Mr. Low had sent word that he would not accept the nomination unless it was made unanimous by all of the anti-Tammany organizations.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said no such word had been received from Mr. Low. Mr. Low, he said, would receive the support of all the anti-Tammany forces, would accept, and was unquestionably the strongest candidate who could be agreed upon.

The general anti-Tammany conference was called to order at 9 o'clock by Col. Willis L. Ogden. Col. Ogden presented the report of the Committee of Eighteen to the general conference. Isaac A. Kapper of the Brooklyn Democracy moved that the report be accepted. He gave a short sketch of Mr. Grout's career.

Mr. Grout's nomination having been confirmed, a brief discussion of the names which had been presented at the afternoon meeting for President of the Board of Aldermen ensude, and it was decided to leave that nomination to the Committee of Eighteen.

The conference then adopted a declaration of principles, as follows:

These conferrees, without in any way infringing upon or interfering with the platform already adopted by the Citizens' Union, or that which has been adopted or may be adopted by any other anti-Tammany organization, do hereby announce the following statement of principles upon which all the conferrees are agreed:

We, the United Anti-Tammany Organizations of Greater New York, believing that the present city administration is a reproach to decent citizenship, and that the paramount duty of the coming Mayoralty election is to root out the prevailing corrupt conditions, hereby declare in favor of the election of our nominees, who stand with us on the following platform:

1. A progressive, businesslike, and non-partisan administration of municipal affairs, with a special view to cutting down public expenses and reducing the present excessive burden of taxation.

2. The toleration of the innocent customs and habits of our cosmopolitan population by rational laws and regulations assuring the largest measure of personal liberty consistent with the maintenance of law and order.

3. The conservation of the interests of capital and labor by an equal enforcement of laws and the enactment of such new measures as the welfare of the toiling masses may require.

4. The extirpation of the police blackmail iniquity and of the system of political jobbery, maintained in the interests of the Tammany Boss, who, though a foreign resident, and a British taxpayer, yet rules the City of New York by virtue of his control of Tammany Hall.

5. The steady betterment of municipal conditions by furthering such necessary public improvements as tend to the greatest good of the greatest number.

After the adoption of this platform the conference adjourned.

The sub-committee of eighteen, at the meeting in the afternoon, were confronted by an obstacle which they knew nothing of when it was practically agreed upon at a previous meeting to select an independent Democrat for President of the Board of Aldermen.

An examination of the revised charter disclosed that the President of the Board of Aldermen, in certain contingencies, is clothed with extraordinary powers. In the event of the disability of the Mayor he can, after a certain time, exercise the full prerogatives of the Chief Magistrate. The anti-Tammany forces are confident of their ability to elect Seth Low as Mayor, but, mindful of the tragedy that resulted in the death of President McKinley, they have become very cautious.

Section 95, Chapter IV. of charter, says:

The Mayor may, whenever in his judgment the public interests shall so require, remove from office any public officer holding office by appointment from a Mayor of the City of New York, except members of the Board of Education, and Aqueduct Commissioners, Trustees of the College of the City of New York, and Trustees of Bellevue and allied hospitals, and except also judicial officers for whose removal other provision is made in the Constitution. No public officer shall hold his office for any specific term, except as in this act is otherwise expressly provided.

The same powers are also vested in the President of the Board of Aldermen, under certain circumstances. Section 23, Chapter II. of the new charter provides:

Whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of the Mayor, or whenever, by reason of sickness or absence from the city, the Mayor shall be prevented from attending to the duties of his office, the President of the Board of Aldermen shall act as Mayor, and possess all the rights and powers of such Mayor during such disability or absence. In case of a vacancy he shall so act until noon of the 1st day of January succeeding the election at which the Mayor's successor shall be chosen.

It shall not be lawful for the President of the Board of Aldermen, when acting as Mayor in consequence of the sickness or absence from the city of the Mayor, to exercise any power of approve any ordinance or resolution unless such sickness or absence of the Mayor shall have continued thirty days, or to sign, approve, or disapprove any ordinance or resolution unless said sickness or absence shall have continued at least nine days.

The conferrees yesterday considered many names for President of the Board of Aldermen, but because of the provisions in the charter, cited above, no selection was made. One of the conferrees admitted that this was the case, but others declared the adjournment was had to ascertain whether the gentlemen named would accept the nomination.

These were among the names considered:
Oscar Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey.
A. Augustus Healy of Brooklyn.
F. W. Hinrichs, a Brooklyn lawyer, and ex-Register of Arrears.
John De Witt Warner.
Alderman Elias Goodman of Manhattan.
Ex-United States District Attorney Wallace Macfarlane.
Adolph Openhym.
Casimir Tag, President of the German-American Bank.
Jacob A. Cantor.
Capt. F. Norton Goddard.

There was a lack of harmony from the start, and Everett P. Wheeler, Willis L. Ogden, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff commented, so it is said, unfavorably on the absence of Herman Ridder. They intimated, it is alleged, that Mr. Ridder absented himself because he could not get what he wanted for himself or his friends.

Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien was not in good humor when he arrived. When asked what his organization, the City Democracy, would do about Mr. Low, he said:

"I don't know. We will have a conference on Tuesday. Each Assembly district will send five men. You can get a better opinion from five men than from one man in each district with regard to the prevailing sentiment. I don't know what these men will do. They will act on the name of Mr. Low and make some recommendations to our City Convention, which will meet next Wednesday. I can't say that there is any enthusiasm among our people for Mr. Low.

"I went out this morning to see people, and expected they would enthuse over Mr. Low, but they did not. Independent Democrats and Republicans alike seemed disappointed. Our people don't like Mr. Low. What they will do is another question. In my opinion, they will do some hard thinking, but what action they will take remains to be seen. I believe we would have done better with an independent Democrat as the nominee for Mayor.

"The talk that Senator Platt has belittled the actions at these conferences is, in my opinion, without foundation. The Republicans have acted like gentlemen and have been fair and unprejudiced. But some of the conferrees treated us unfairly. The treatment of Col. E. M. Knox was shameful."

MR. WOODRUFF'S STATEMENT.

Talking on the situation just prior to the meeting Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said:

"There has been a good deal of misunderstanding and misapprehension as to the position of the Republicans in the conference. As a matter of fact Senator Platt did not want Seth Low. When Mr. Morris and I went before him on Sunday he was unalterably opposed to the nomination of Mr. Low. We talked the situation over, and he was shown just what the situation was in the Anti-Tammany Conference.

"We showed him that it was impossible to agree on any other candidate than Low. It was only after a long argument did he consent to Low, and then he instructed us to get an independent Democrat, saying it would be better for the fusion ticket. I know personally that Senator Platt was opposed to Low and that Mr. Morris was right when he said that Senator Platt was opposed to Low.

"The fact of the case is that there was no getting any Independent Democrat at the conference. You can surmise what might have been the situation when I say that. If the various conventions nominate Mr. Low I think he will be elected. I don't say that he is the strongest candidate that could have been named, but I do say he was the only candidate that could have been agreed on."

Soon after the committee met ex-Sheriff O'Brien received a visitor and then prepared to leave. As he did so Col. Willis L. Ogden attempted to stop him, but Mr. O'Brien replied:

"What is the use? I have no candidates."

Then Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, John C. Sheehan, and others prevailed on Mr. O'Brien to stay, but a little later he left and as he was leaving said to the reporters:

"I have no candidates for Controller or President of the Board of Aldermen. I am simply disgusted with the whole thing as it is being run. The Citizens' Union people want to have their own way in everything."

As stated, however, Mr. O'Brien returned later and participated in the proceedings.

MR. GROUT'S SELECTION.

The conferrees at last night's conference nearly all expressed themselves after adjournment as more than pleased with Mr. Grout's nomination for Controller. The general verdict was that he would give added strength to the ticket. Mr. Grout, besides being President of the Borough of Brooklyn, is President of the Brooklyn Club, and a lawyer of high standing at the Brooklyn bar. He was a law partner of Judge Gaynor at the time of the latter's election to the Supreme Court.

He supported Judge Gaynor and also supported Schieren for Mayor on the same ticket. In 1895 he ran against Frederick W. Wurster for Mayor of Brooklyn and made a strong showing, notwithstanding the fact that the Democratic vote was divided by the candidacy of Edward M. Shepard. He came within a few thousand votes of being elected. Mr. Grout, although elected President of the Borough on the regular Democratic ticket, has always been regarded as an independent Democrat.

His principal strength as a candidate in this campaign, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said last night, would be due to the fact that he was the original discoverer of the Ramapo fraud.

"It was the admirable pamphlet which Mr. Grout published on the subject," said Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, "which gave Mr. Coler his information on which to begin his fight against the Ramapo Company. Mr. Grout was the first man to attack the Ramapo fraud; there is no doubt about that."

ASPHALT COMPANY'S COUNSEL ARRESTED.

Venezuela Accuses Dr. Bruzual of Undue Political Activity—Was Lawyer for the New York Company.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Sept. 20.—The Red "D" Line steamer Philadelphia, which arrived here to-day, brings advices from Caracas to the effect that Dr. Bruzual, counsel at Caracas for the New York and Bermudez Company in the asphalt litigation, was thrown into jail last month by the Venezuelan authorities, who pretended that the arrest was made on political grounds. He disclaimed all knowledge of the reason for being taken into custody, and declared that he was not concerned in politics in any way.

Upon the recommendation of his physician, he was removed from the jail to the hospital in Caracas, where the New York and Bermudez Company had access to him for legal advice, and the case was resumed Monday under his direction.

On Wednesday, however, Dr. Bruzual was again arrested, and conveyed from the hospital to the jail, where he is inaccessible to his clients.

The hearing before the Venezuelan Supreme Court of the case of the Warner-Quinlan syndicate against the New York and Bermudez Company for a determination of the title to the Felicidad asphalt lake was resumed Sept. 16.

It appears that on the reconvening of the court, the New York and Bermudez Company filed a petition containing reasons why the Court should refuse a bond of $20,000 filed by the Bank of Caracas for the syndicate. These reasons were to the general effect that the bank, under its articles of incorporation, was not empowered to file such a bond without the consent of the stockholders, which had not been obtained. The Court was still considering the petition when the Philadelphia left La Guayra.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

For Yacht Races the fast steel steamers CITY OF LOWELL and PLYMOUTH will be in commission. Tickets $5.00; limited number. Fine band on each. See adv.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old and fine. Luyties Brothers, N. Y. —Adv.

JOHN ARMSTRONG CHANLER REAPPEARS IN VIRGINIA

Divorced Husband of Amelie Rives Had Been Living in Retirement.

WENT BY AN ASSUMED NAME

Lawyers Issue a Statement Saying that Mr. Chanler's Sanity, Vouched for by Eminent Neurologists, Will Be Demonstrated in Court.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Sept. 20.—John Armstrong Chanler, divorced husband of Amelie Rives, now Princess Troubetzkoi, and who had been lost for nearly a year, many of his friends thinking he was dead, arrived in this city this morning on the 10:06 Southern train from Lynchburg, where he had been staying at the Arlington Hotel for six weeks.

He was met at the train and driven to the residence of his friend and counsel, Capt. Micajah Woods, on High Street. After a brief consultation Mr. Chanler and Capt. Woods took the 11:45 Chesapeake and Ohio train for Louisa Court House, to attend Circuit Court. His attorneys to-day gave out the following statement:

"The appearance at Louisa Court House to-day at 2 o'clock of attorneys in a civil proceeding in behalf of John Armstrong Chanler, with reference to certain property in that county, in which he is interested, being likely to revive or originate sensational newspaper stories about him, his attorneys, who are Senator John W. Daniel and his law partner, Frederick Harper of Lynchburg; Micajah Woods, Commonwealth's Attorney for Albemarle County, Charlottesville; Armisted C. Gordon, City Attorney of Staunton, and Augustus Van Wyck of New York, have deemed it advisable, with Mr. Chanler's approval, to give to the press the following statement:

"On the 13th of March, 1897, Mr. Chanler, then a citizen of Albemarle County, Va., visiting in New York, was committed to Bloomingdale Asylum, at White Plains, N. Y., on an order of a Judge of the Supreme Court of that State.

"On Thanksgiving evening, 1900, after numerous fruitless efforts to secure legal counsel, having managed to borrow from a friend a few dollars, he escaped from the asylum and went to Philadelphia. There, under the guise of an attorney representing a client, he submitted his case to a distinguished neurologist, Dr. J. Madison Taylor, and upon Dr. Taylor's expression of willingness to assume charge of his alleged client, disclosed his identity.

"In order to afford Dr. Taylor ample time and opportunity for observation, Mr. Chanler of his own motion and without compulsion repaired to a private sanitarium in Philadelphia, under the charge of Dr. Taylor, and remained there for six months. During this time a number of eminent alienists, neurologists, and psychologists were called in consultation by Dr. Taylor, and the records of the proceedings in Louisa County disclose the unanimous opinion of all these experts as to Mr. Chanler's sanity.

"Later, having placed himself in touch with his counsel by correspondence, he came to Virginia and lived at Lynchburg, up to Sept. 20, when he returned to his home, County of Albemarle, where he now is, and where proceedings will be instituted, under the Virginia statutes, to demonstrate before a court of competent jurisdiction, and in affirmative manner, his entire sanity.

"Mr. Chanler, who, since his escape from Bloomingdale, has been believed by many persons to be dead, and by many others to be living abroad, is the picture of vigorous physical health, while his sound mentality is vouched for by such eminent scientists as Dr. John Taylor, who was Dr. Weir Mitchell's chief of clinics, and is Neurologist of the Howard Hospital, Philadelphia, and by Dr. H. C. Wood, Professor of Nervous Diseases in the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Joseph Jastrow, head of the Psychological Department of the University of Wisconsin, and President of the American Psychological Association; Dr. Allen McLane Hamilton, President of the Medical College of Cornell University and consulting physician to the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane of New York, and by other prominent alienists and neurologists.

"Mr. Chanler's commitment and confinement in New York grew out of his necessary seclusion of himself, for a long period of time, in the study of experimental psychology, a field of science that has received a tremendous impulse of development in the past few years, and in which those who are competent to judge award Mr. Chanler the encomium of having made a very interesting discovery.

"In a book he is about to publish, entitled 'The X-Faculty,' a short study in advanced experimental psychology, his scientific investigations are fully set forth.

"It will doubtless please the many friends of Mr. Chanler, in Virginia and elsewhere, to know of his sound condition of mind and body, which is vouched for, as disclosed to them by personal contact and through frequent correspondence during these months by all of his counsel."

LYNCHBURG, Va., Sept. 20.—On July 19 a stranger of somewhat striking appearance arrived at Lynchburg and put up at the Arlington Hotel.

He gave the name of John Chilton, and continued to be known by that name until this morning at 8 o'clock, when he boarded the local passenger train of the Southern Railway for Louisa Court House. Then it was learned that "John Chilton" was an assumed name, and that his real name is John Armstrong Chanler, the divorced husband of Amelie Rives.

While at the Arlington Hotel Mr. Chanler lived quietly and, apparently, exercised the greatest care to conceal his identity. "Mr. Chilton" was vouched for at the Arlington Hotel by Mr. Fred Harper, son-in-law and law partner of Senator Daniel. On several occasions "Mr. Chilton" was seen in conference with Mr. Harper, and it is stated that once or twice he went to Richmond with Mr. Harper to interview Senator Daniel. It now transpires that Messrs. Daniel & Harper had been engaged by him to act as counsel in the proceedings which he expected to institute for the purpose of having himself declared entirely sane by a court of competent jurisdiction.

John Armstrong Chanler, son of the late John Winthrop Chanler, who died in 1877, and a cousin of William Waldorf and John Jacob Astor, is now forty-one years old. His mother was a Miss Ward, a granddaughter of John Jacob Astor.

He was graduated from Columbia and took a course at Rugby. He started to practice law, having as partner Henry Van Ness Philip. He had an estate which gave him an income of $30,000.

On June 14, 1888, he was married to Amelie Rives, daughter of Col. W. C. Rives of Castle Hill, Albemarle County, Va. Miss Rives had written several books, of which the best known was "The Quick or the Dead."

The marriage was an unhappy one, and on Oct. 9, 1895, Mr. and Mrs. Chanler were divorced. The suit was undisputed, and was brought by the wife on the ground of incompatibility of temper. She, Feb. 18, 1896, married at Charlottesville, Va., Prince Pierre Troubetzkoi, an artist of London, England.

Her former husband, Mr. Chanler, early in 1897 was alleged to have developed eccentricities which compelled his friends to place him where he could have proper treatment, and, in February, he was committed as of impaired intellect to the Bloomingdale Asylum.

When his absence from business and society was noticed, the report was circulated that he had gone to Europe to travel.

His sequestration was made public in October, 1897, when he was taken sick at the asylum. Here he was not subjected to close restraint, and he disappeared on Dec. 5, 1900. An alarm was sent out the next day. He was reported to have been seen in Westchester County on Dec. 14, and in New Jersey three days later.

His eccentricities were said not to be alarming, but it was asserted that he believed that he was the reincarnation of Napoleon I. and that by following his "system" he could "break" the bank at Monte Carlo. One of his diversions at the asylum, it was said, was to play his system with a miniature roulette layout.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

On account of the very large business to the Adirondack Mountains and the Thousand Islands, the New York Central announces that its Summer train service to these sections will be continued through the entire month of September, and as far into October as the business seems to warrant.—Adv.

MR. CROKER URGED TO NAME A BROOKLYNITE.

Hugh McLaughlin Sends His Views Through Mr. Shevlin—Fear of Mr. Low's Strength.

The first step by the Democratic leaders in selecting the candidate for Mayor of the Greater New York was taken last evening. James Shevlin, representing Hugh McLaughlin and the Brooklyn Democratic organization, called at the Democratic Club at 9 o'clock. He was accompanied by ex-Sheriff Frank Creamer. Mr. Shevlin shook hands cordially with John F. Carroll and then was escorted to Richard Croker's room.

The conference lasted three hours. At first Mr. Shevlin and Mr. Croker were alone, and the former stated in detail the ideas of Mr. McLaughlin regarding the candidate and the campaign. After the conference Mr. Shevlin said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"We have just discussed the political situation in a general way."

"Has a decision been reached on any point?" was asked.

"All I can say is that we think the candidate for Mayor on the Democratic ticket should come from Brooklyn."

"Has that point been settled?"

"We are trying to prevail on them to name a Brooklyn man for Mayor. That is as far as I can go in any statement this evening."

"Has any name or list of names been submitted to the New York organization from which the candidate might be selected?"

"I cannot answer that question this evening. There are many men in Brooklyn who have admirable public records, and represent a high type of citizenship. We think that Brooklyn is entitled to name the head of the ticket this year, and our reasons have been stated fairly. A man could be named from that section of the city who would be a very strong candidate for Mayor."

"What is your opinion of Seth Low as the anti-Tammany candidate?" was asked.

"Mr. Low's strength will all depend on the nominations made by the Democratic Convention. I would rather not discuss Mr. Low's strength as a candidate until the name of the man who is to head the Democratic city ticket is settled."

"Do you think that Mr. Low's record will make him strong in Brooklyn?"

"That will depend on the man named to run against him."

When Mr. Shevlin was informed that Edward M. Grout had been named as the anti-Tammany candidate for Controller he expressed surprise, but would not state his opinion of Mr. Grout's shift from the ranks of the Brooklyn organization to a position antagonistic to the political leaders who made him President of the Borough of Brooklyn.

"Will there be more conferences between yourself and Mr. Croker?" was asked.

"Yes. The Brooklyn organization will try to have their ideas prevail in the matter of the head of the ticket."

"If the nomination for Mayor is not accorded to Brooklyn will the second place on the ticket be acceptable?" was asked.

"We are now working to name the head of the ticket. Other matters have not been thought of as yet."

TO OFFSET LOW'S STRENGTH.

From an inside source it was learned that while Mr. Shevlin talked very diplomatically to Mr. Croker, he made it plain that the Brooklyn organization considered it of the utmost importance to name a Brooklyn Democrat to offset the strength which Seth Low is likely to develop in that borough. The naming of Mr. Grout is certain to strengthen the McLaughlin organization in urging their plan of campaign, as it is of vital interest to the Brooklyn organization to carry Kings County this Fall. There are at stake, among others, the offices of Sheriff, County Clerk, and the office of President of the borough, which will carry with it thousands of places in the various city departments.

The moves made by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff during the last few weeks have been to make the anti-Tammany ticket as strong as possible in Brooklyn. This, it is pointed out, led him to caravan for the selection of Seth Low, and also to favor the naming of Mr. Grout on the anti-Tammany ticket for Controller.

When Mr. Croker was seen yesterday he said:

"On my arrival in this country I heard of the death of President McKinley, and I then stated that no political questions would be discussed by me until after the funeral of the President. I have kept to that statement. The interview which was printed in a Philadelphia paper is a 'fake.' I did not see the man who wrote the alleged interview over three minutes and made none of the statements credited to me for publication. When I want to say anything on politics, I will call the New York reporters and talk to them."

"Do you intend to discuss politics for publication in this campaign?" was asked.

"That depends on whether the occasion calls for it."

The alleged interview with Mr. Croker printed in a Philadelphia paper was signed by Alfred Henry Lewis, who has written a biography of Mr. Croker. He has had Mr. Croker's confidence in political matters for years. When seen by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last evening, Mr. Lewis said:

"The interview printed with Mr. Croker is all right. The trouble is that some men are interviewed without knowing that they are being interviewed. That is the trouble in this matter."

Police Commissioner Murphy was a caller at the Democratic Club last evening for the first time since Mr. Croker's return from England. He talked pleasantly with the Tammany leader for over an hour, and they laughed and joked good-naturedly. Commissioner Murphy was seen after the interview. He said:

"I had a very pleasant talk with him."

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan was a much-sought-after man yesterday. To escape answering questions as to his recent political actions he went to Albany. He left orders with several of his followers what to say about political matters. The statement that Senator Sullivan was gradually reaching out and would soon make a bid for the leadership of Tammany Hall against Mr. Croker was denied by all his friends. Councilman Thomas F. Foley, who was delegated by Senator Sullivan to speak, said:

"Why, all this talk of the Senator wanting the leadership of Tammany Hall is rot. He said not long ago to me that he did not care about even the leadership of his district and that he would just as leave retire from the game, as he was getting tired."

"How about Senator Sullivan reaching out and beating ex-Judge Divver?" was asked.

"Senator Sullivan did not interfere in the contest. Divver was unpopular with the voters and the workers, and they did not want him any longer as leader. I worked hard in this district and won."

"How about the story that Mr. Croker sent for Senator Sullivan to come to the Democratic Club and he refused?" was asked.

"That is not true. If Mr. Croker had sent for Sullivan to come up to the Democrat Club he would have taken an express train."

"How about Senator Sullivan booming Controller Coler for Mayor?" was asked.

"Mr. Coler is more popular with the east side people than many of the politicians imagine. He would make a very strong candidate."

Other leaders in the Sullivan districts stated that he might favor the naming of Controller Coler for Mayor, but if Mr. Croker said "no Coler," then Senator Sullivan and all his followers would stick to Tammany Hall, as they have always done.

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THE SCHLEY COURT BEGINS ITS INQUIRY

Rear Admiral Higginson and Three Other Witnesses Heard.

PERSONAL OPINIONS BARRED

The Court Decides, After Argument, to Hear Facts Alone—Discrepancy in Testimony—Small Attendance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Schley court of inquiry resumed its sessions to-day, completed its organization by the prompt substitution of Rear Admiral F. N. M. Ramsay in place of Rear Admiral Howison, heard four witnesses, and adjourned until to-morrow. There was plenty of indication that Admiral Dewey intended to make good his promise that the work of the court should not lag.

The attendance was very much smaller than that on the first day of the court. Only three or four rows of the chairs provided for the public were filled with listeners, and none of them could hear any of the witnesses. Not more than half the seats and desks assigned to newspaper men were occupied.

Rear Admiral Ramsay, upon his entrance into the courtroom, greeted Rear Admiral Schley and his counsel, and other friends in the room, most cordially. He was the first member of the court to arrive. Admiral Dewey came in his victoria, accompanied by Mrs. Dewey, dressed in deep mourning. Mrs. Dewey did not remain, but returned at 4 to take the Admiral home. The Admiral made good his threat to bring his luncheon, which he carried in a little brown pasteboard box tied with a ribbon.

Capt. Cook of the Brooklyn, who was present in the witness room, and who had expected to be the first witness, was displaced by Rear Admiral Higginson, at the instance of the Judge Advocate, who was invited by Rear Admiral Schley's counsel to begin

the court could withdraw in lieu of this proceeding, if the court so desired.

Admiral Dewey announced that the court would pursue the latter course. Before the withdrawal a letter from Rear Admiral Schley to the Navy Department requesting that he be supplied with all papers bearing upon the case, and the department's reply granting the request were read.

At 11:25 the court returned from its consultation. The Judge Advocate, addressing Rear Admiral Schley as "the applicant," asked if he had any suggestions to make as to the method of proceeding, whether he had something to offer or desired that he (Lemly) proceed. The Rear Admiral responded with a nod of the head and a move of the hand, "Go ahead."

Capt. Lemly then presented the report of the Bureau of Navigation for 1898, a hydrographic chart of the West Indies and adjacent seas, and other charts. He stated explicitly that they were introduced not as testimony, but merely as books of reference.

"Will they preclude the introduction of original documents?" Judge Wilson asked.

"Not at all," was the reply. "On the contrary, we shall desire to introduce the original documents when opportunity offers."

Capt. Parker made objection to the hydrographic chart when it was presented. "It is grossly incorrect," he said. "As a matter of fact, the coast line of Cuba on this chart is six miles further south and four miles further west than it should be." He, however, withdrew his objection when assured that the chart was not to be used as evidence.

REAR ADMIRAL HIGGINSON CALLED.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, present Commander in Chief of the North Atlantic Squadron, was the first witness called. He said that he had, as Captain, commanded the battleship Massachusetts during the Spanish war, and that for a part of the time the Massachusetts had been a part of the "Flying Squadron" of which Commodore Schley had been in command. He told of joining the fleet at Newport News, of going to Key West, and, later, to Cienfuegos, Cuba. Key West had been left on May 19, 1898, and Cienfuegos reached on the 22d.

"What was then done to secure communication with the Cuban forces on shore?" Capt. Lemly asked.

"Nothing to my knowledge," the witness replied. "I did not see that anything was done, but I understood that information concerning the Cubans was received through Capt. McCalla." Rear Admiral Higginson said, in response to questions, that this was later.

He also told, in reply to questions, of the presence of the collier Merrimac and of the departure from Cienfuegos and the arrival at Santiago on the evening of May 26. He said that the Massachusetts had at that time taken on about 130 tons of coal, but that, as the weather was rough, this was done with difficulty.

The witness also told of the fleets leaving Santiago for Key West on the night of its arrival at the former place, and of the fact that after steaming westward for a considerable distance, the vessels, all in response to Commodore Schley's signals, returned and steamed to within two or three miles of the mouth of the harbor.

"What happened to cause the decision to return to Key West?" the witness was asked.

"I don't know," was the reply.

"What was the condition of the weather at the time, for coaling at sea?"

"It was not impossible to coal, I think."

"Did you have any conference with the commanding officer in regard to returning to Santiago after you had gotten on the way to Key West?"

"None. We acted under general orders. All we did was to follow the signals of the flagship—the signals of the Commander in Chief."

Speaking of the conditions when Santiago Harbor was reached the Rear Admiral said that he could see well into the harbor, and that he saw the Spanish ship Colon lying in the outer harbor. He did not remember seeing other vessels, but the Colon was then 1,000 yards beyond Morro Castle. The vessel lay there until she was fired upon on May 31, and then retired.

THE ENGAGEMENT OF MAY 31.

Describing the engagement of May 31, Rear Admiral Higginson said it was on the day before the arrival of reinforcements under Rear Admiral (then Captain) Sampson. He said that Commodore Schley had come aboard and said that he wanted "to go in and fire on the Colon."

"So we went in and fired on her," continued the witness. He said that the shots fell short of the Colon, and that the Spanish shore batteries had in turn fired at the bombarding ships. In reply to questions as to what had been accomplished by the bombardment, the witness replied that it had served to draw the fire of the Spanish shore battery, and to give an idea of what it was composed of.

"What idea did you get of its composition?"

"I did not think it amounted to anything."

"Where was Commodore Schley during the bombardment?"

"At one time he was with me in the conning tower, but most of the time he was on the outside of it. I was near him most of the time."

"Describe the Commodore's manner in this engagement."

"I hardly know how to answer that question except to say that his manner was that of a Commander in Chief."

The Judge Advocate then asked: "What impression did the Commodore's manner in that engagement make upon you?"

Mr. Rayner of counsel for Rear Admiral Schley objected to this question, and after some contention the question was withdrawn. Judge Advocate Lemly stated, before withdrawing the question, that he considered the point as embraced in the two-cept, and that while the task was a disagreeable one, he considered it his duty to press the point. He intimated that he would do so at another time.

"Why did you not go in and destroy the Colon in the engagement on May 31?" Judge Advocate Lemly asked the witness.

"Because we were not ordered to do so," replied Rear Admiral Higginson. Later the witness volunteered the statement:

"I think the Colon could have been destroyed where she lay at anchor that day."

Rear Admiral Higginson stated in reply to questions from Capt. Lemly that there were no written orders, and that, so far as he could recall, the only verbal orders were to "go in."

The Judge Advocate then offered Rear Admiral Higginson's report of the 5th of August, saying the report had been made in line of duty. Judge Wilson of counsel for Rear Admiral Schley said no objection would be made, but that counsel for the applicant did not desire the unobjected acceptance of the report to operate as a precedent.

Capt. Lemly announced that he had no further questions to ask of Rear Admiral Higginson, and counsel for Rear Admiral Schley stated they had no questions to ask. It was then stated by Capt. Lemly that the Court had some inquiries of its own to make.

These were written, and the first was concerning the elevation of the guns during the bombardment of the Colon on May 31. The reply was that at first they were 7,800 feet, and, latterly, 9,000 feet. The next question was as to whether "there was any place of shelter near Santiago where the Flying Squadron could have coaled after its arrival at Santiago?" Admiral Higginson replied that Guantanamo was only forty miles to the east.

THE COURT'S DISTURBING QUESTION.

The third question, coming as it did from the Court, created something of a sensation, which was intensified by the reply. The question was:

"Was every effort made by Commodore Schley to destroy or capture the Spanish warship Colon as she lay at anchor in the harbor at Santiago, between the 27th and 31st of May?"

"Object," "Object," "Object," came from each of Rear Admiral Schley's counsel, but before a halt could be called the witness had replied,

"No, I don't think it was."

The question and the reply led to a legal controversy. Both Judge Wilson and Mr. Rayner contended that the question called for the opinion of the witness, whereas only facts were admissible. Judge Rayner inquired:

"May I ask the Court if, according to the method of procedure here, the Court has ruled that we are not at liberty to object to any question at all that may be asked?" To his Admiral Dewey replied:

"While this court is ordered to investigate all the facts, we have the right to ask any question that will bring out the facts. One of the charges against Admiral Schley is whether or not every effort incumbent upon the commanding officer of the fleet, under such circumstances, was made by Commodore Schley to capture or destroy the Spanish cruiser Colon as she lay at anchor in the entrance to Santiago Harbor, May 27 to 31 inclusive. We have asked that question, and we have his [Rear Admiral Higginson's] opinion. This Court, by the precept, is obliged to give an opinion upon the conclusion of the investigation. Now, in the opinion of the Court, and in order to form our opinion, we wanted Rear Admiral Higginson's opinion on that subject."

Judge Wilson—I understand that precept, reading it through from end to end, to mean simply this, that there shall be an investigation to get at the facts. And when you have gotten at the facts, then you express your opinion. But you are not called upon, and, I must respectfully submit, are not permitted, to take somebody else's opinion. You have a right to get all the facts you can, and that is what we want, but otherwise you will see at once that you might have a great variety of opinions and all the opinions of subordinates. In other words, the precept does not call for anybody's opinion except the opinion of this honorable Court.

Admiral Dewey—In the opinion of one member of the court, and perhaps of the others, we do not ask his opinion, but for a statement of a matter of fact. We ask, "Was anything done?" We don't say, "In your opinion."

Judge Rayner made an extended argument, quoting many legal authorities, against the admissibility of opinions on the part of witnesses. He was still speaking when at 1 o'clock the court took a recess of an hour for luncheon.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the court was called to order by Admiral Dewey. Mr. Rayner resumed his argument, contending that if testimony giving opinions should be admitted the inquiry would be interminable. If, for instance, opinions were to be taken as to the propriety of the loop made by the Brooklyn, practically the entire navy could be summoned, as all its members were experts, and each would have his opinion. Witnesses were expected to relate facts, the court to give opinions.

JUDGE ADVOCATE'S VIEW.

Replying, Judge Advocate Lemly quoted the record in the trial of Admiral Keppel, arguing that it was entirely within the discreation of the court to decide whether the opinion of a witness who had been on the ground should be called for by the court. He thought, however, that "the weight of authority was against asking the opinion of a witness."

The Court then withdrew its question as to whether Commodore Schley had done all that could be done to destroy the Colon while that vessel lay at anchor in Santiago Bay.

Another question put by the Court was as to the distance the squadron lay out from Santiago. The reply was that it was three or four miles out during the day and two or three miles at night. Rear Admiral Higginson said that after the bombardment of May 31 no further effort had been made to destroy the Colon because the vessel had gone inside the harbor.

Admiral Higginson was then excused, and Capt. C. M. Chester, who commanded the Cincinnati during the Spanish war, and who is now in command of the Naval War College at Newport, was called.

Capt. Chester related an interview he had had with Commodore Schley on board the Brooklyn off the south coast of Cuba on May 20, 1898. He hal told the Commodore that from his examination of the charts he believed coaling feasible, but he thought it would be done under great disadvantages. He had expressed the opinion that boats might be used or that a more secure point might be gained under the lees thirty miles to eastward.

Major Thomas N. Wood of the Marine Corps, who commanded the marine force on the Massachusetts during the Spanish war, testified concerning that vessel's operations during the siege of Santiago. He said that the second day after Santiago Bay was reached by the Flying Squadron he had seen the Colon lying inside the harbor; that there was at that time another Spanish vessel of the Viscaya class partly visible. He thought both were in view for three or four days.

The witness also said that when Commodore Schley had come aboard the Massachusetts, previous to the bombardment of the Colon on May 31, he had heard that officer say to Capt. Higginson: "We are going in, but we will not go in sufficiently near to endanger the vessels." He had been told that the distance was to be 10,000 feet.

After the bombardment had ceased, Major Woods said, the Spanish shore batteries continued to fire at the American ships. At this point he had gone forward, where he had again seen Commodore Schley.

"Did you then hear any orders or instructions given by Commodore Schley after the bombardment?" asked the Judge Advocate.

The witness replied: "I went upon the superstructure to ask if we were going in again or going any closer, so as to know whether we would have a chance to use the six-inch batteries, of which I was in command, and I heard, as I believe, Commodore Schley say to Capt. Higginson: 'Starboard your helm and let's get out of this.'"

"How clear is your recollection? Were these his exact words?"

"As I remember, these were the exact words, and at the time I considered them as having been made by Commodore Schley. There was quite a number of people up there on the forward part of the deck at that time, and from the recognition of the voice and the general direction from which it came, I took it to be a remark made by the flag officer. I suppose I was probably eight feet away from the speaker when I heard this remark made."

"Did you hear it distinctly?"

"I heard it fairly distinctly. There was a bit of confusion going on at the time caused by persons walking around."

CAPT. HARBER TESTIFIES.

The battleship Texas, owing to the death of Rear Admiral Philip, her commander in the Santiago campaign, was represented before the court by Capt. Giles B. Harber, now Naval Attaché at Paris and St. Petersburg, who was executive officer on the Texas during the Spanish war. He was asked to give a detailed account of the operations of that vessel during the war. The Texas also had been a part of the "flying squadron," and the witness said that when they steamed for Cienfuegos the flagship had signaled, "We go to Cienfuegos to bag the Spaniards; wish you good luck."

In reply to questions he said that when Cinefuegos was reached earthworks were discovered there, but no effort was made to destroy them.

"Now, Captain," the Judge Advocate said, "I want to ask you, as executive officer of the Texas, in case of the sudden death or disability of Capt. Philip, who would have taken command of that vessel?"

"I would naturally have," was the reply.

"What instructions did you have, written or verbal, respecting the order of battle which the Flying Squadron was to follow in case the enemy should suddenly appear?"

"The matter was never broached. The commanding officer never gave me any, nor did I know that he had any."

"You had no knowledge, then, of the existence of any order of battle or written or verbal instructions covering such a contingency?"

"No, Sir."

The witness said that while lying off Cienfuegos he, with others, had seen lights from the shore, which, from their nature, they took to be signals, but that no attention had been paid to them until the 24th, when the Marblehead had arrived and, he understood, had responded to the signals and communicated with those on shore.

He also said that the Texas had been in no great need of coal while lying off Cienfuegos, but that she could have taken more and would have been glad to get it. The Iowa had coaled there, he said. The questions and replies on this point were as follows:

"Have you had any experience in coaling vessels in the waters of the West Indies, or in that part of the world?"

"I had some experience shortly before while lying at Tortugas."

"If, as executive officer of the Texas, you had received instructions at that time, on the 26th, to coal ship, what would you have done?"

"I would have coaled ship, probably."

"Was there anything in the conditions of weather or the sea then prevailing to have prevented the Texas from taking coal on the 26th?"

"On the evening of the 26th I do not think the sea was any heavier than existed when I successfully coaled ship at Tortugas, although the collier was a heavier vessel. I coaled ship in Tortugas with a considerable sea, the collier having only about 3,500 tons."

"Of course, I can understand you don't go to sea to coal ship, but in an emergency you think you could have coaled the Texas on that day?"

"I believe we could have taken coal on the Texas; yes."

THE SAIL TO SANTIAGO.

Describing the sail to Santiago, the witness said there had been rough weather, but that the Texas could have made better time than it did. He said that when the squadron arrived in sight of the Yale and other American vessels off Santiago on the evening of May 26, all the vessels cleared for action, thinking they were vessels of the enemy. When they discovered their mistake, Capt. Philip had signaled Capt. Wise of the Yale, saying, "Have you got them in there?" to which the reply was: "I think we have."

Relating the particulars of the return to Santiago, after starting for Key West, the witness said that coal had been taken on in the night of the 27th. When Capt. Philip had been asked if the Texas could coal he had replied: "We can try." The trial had been made, and the effort had proved successful, the witness said.

Capt. Harber volunteered the statement that on May 27, before the new supply of coal was taken on the Texas, there were about 440 tons of that fuel on the vessel.

Capt. Harber also told of seeing the Colon inside the harbor at Santiago on the morning of May 29, and said it had remained there until June 1. The American fleet, he said, lay seven or eight miles from the mouth of the harbor at night, and further than that in the daytime.

At this distance there was no difficulty in seeing the shore during the daytime and on clear nights, but when the weather was bad it was difficult to see the shore in daytime, and sometimes, under those circumstances, impossible to see it at night.

Asked concerning his knowledge of the Brooklyn's loop during the battle off Santiago, the witness said he did not see the loop made.

Capt. Harber was then asked concerning the position of the Brooklyn relative to the Texas and to the other ships when he first saw her after the turn.

"The Brooklyn," he replied, "was on the port bow of the Texas, standing at an angle I should say approximating one-half point to the southward of the heading of the Texas. At that time the Oregon was just forging past us on the starboard side, inshore. The Iowa was still further inshore and pointing up, so that her bow overlapped our bow. At one time I know that we fired across the stern of the Iowa.

"Where were the Spanish vessels with reference to the heading of the Texas?"

"The head of the line was then on our starboard bow, I should say approximately four points on the bow."

At this point the court adjourned, promptly at 4 o'clock, until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

SAMPSON AGAIN AT HIS POST.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—Rear Admiral and Mrs. Sampson have returned to the Charlestown Navy Yard from Lake Sunapee, N. H. The Admiral, it is said, has derived a great deal of benefit from his sojourn in New Hampshire.

BRENNER SUCCEEDS DADY.

Action of the Kings County Republican Executive Committee — Mr. Atterbury Not to be Ignored.

The Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican General Committee met yesterday afternoon and accepted the resignation of Michael J. Dady as Chairman. Mr. Dady retires from the Chairmanship for the reason, as he states, that his business interests will not permit of his devoting the necessary time to the office. Ex-City Magistrate Jacob Brenner was elected to succeed him as Chairman. Philip T. Williams, who is a member of the committee, was indorsed as a candidate for the nomination for Coroner in the Eastern District.

The committee will meet again next Thursday, when candidates for the various county and borough offices on the anti-Tammany ticket will be discussed. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who attended yesterday's meeting, will in the meantime consult with other leaders of the local fusion forces as to the make-up of the county ticket.

Mr. Brenner, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, will also be at the head of the local Republican Campaign Committee. When seen last night he said:

"I intend to prosecute a vigorous campaign, as I am confident that with Seth Low as our candidate we have a grand opportunity to defeat Tammany. We may as well throw up our hands if we cannot win with Seth Low."

Mr. Brenner was asked if it was the intention of the county leaders to carry out the reported threat of Mr. Dady to ignore Walter B. Atterbury in the conduct of affairs this Fall.

"Crtainly not," he replied. "Mr. Atterbury is the leader of the Seventeenth Assembly District, and will be recognized as such. For my own part, I have none but the friendliest of feelings toward Mr. Atterbury. Even if this was not the case, I would not let any personal feeling enter into party affairs. I am determined, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, not to interfere in any factional fight."

OPPOSITION TO MR. WEEKES.

Republicans to Fight Against His Renomination for Assemblyman.

The Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District opposed to the leadership of McDougall Hawkes held a largely attended meeting at Mott Memorial Hall, on Madison Avenue, last night and declared against the renomination of John A. Weekes, Jr., for member of Assembly. Ex-Alderman F. A. Ware presided.

A petition, of which the following is the heading, received many signatures and will be circulated for more:

We, the undersigned Republican electors of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, are opposed to the renomination or re-election of John A. Weekes, Jr., for member of Assembly, for the following reasons:

1. He is not a resident of the district.
2. During Mr. Weekes's three terms in the Legislature he has done nothing for the Republican Party in the district or its electors.
3. If nominated, he cannot be elected because of the personal attacks which he made on prominent Republicans in the district who saw fit, for good reasons, to oppose his candidacy.

Resolutions were adopted advising the delegates to the District Convention to oppose and vote against the selection of Mr. Weekes.

BROOKLYN CITIZENS' UNION.

No Agreement with Republicans Regarding Allotment of Candidates.

The Borough Committee of the Brooklyn Citizens' Union held a meeting at their headquarters in the Temple Bar Building, Brooklyn, last night. The names of Messrs. G. W. Thompson and J. J. Cullen were added to the Executive Committee, and arrangements were made for a meeting of this committee this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

An echo of the recent discussion over the funds of the organization came in the form of a resolution expressing confidence in the Borough Secretary, Robert Baker. This resolution was passed unanimously amid applause. After the meeting the members of the conference committee who were present denied the published statement that there had been effected an agreement with the Republicans of the borough, with relation to the relative number of candidates each organization should have.

Senate Nomination.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Merton E. Lewis was nominated for Senator, in the Forty-third District Republican Convention to-day to succeed the late C. R. Parsons.

Nominated for the Assembly.

OWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The Republicans of Tioga County to-day renominated Edwin S. Hanford of Waverly for member of Assembly.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The Otsego County Republican Convention today nominated Dr. John B. Conkling for Member of the Assembly.

PHILADELPHIA POLITICS.

Mr. Pattison Resigns Democratic City Chairmanship and Suggests that New Organization Be Formed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—A sensation was sprung in local political circles tonight when ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison announced his resignation as Chairman of the Democratic City Committee as a result of the action of the County Convention in nominating a straight-out Democratic ticket. Coupled with this announcement was a suggestion from Mr. Pattison that a new Democratic organization be formed in the city, which brought out a statement from National Committeeman James A. Guffy, heartily indorsing the suggestion.

The party organization in this city is controlled by ex-City Chairman Charles P. Donnelly and City Commissioner Thomas J. Ryan, and there has of late been much opposition to their leadership. Efforts have been made by Mr. Pattison and his supporters to have the organization fuse with the union party, which has nominated P. F. Rothermel, the incumbent, for District Attorney, against the Republican nominee, John Weaver. These efforts failed.

To-night the Democratic Convention placed the following straight ticket in the field: For District Attorney—Ex-Postmaster W. Wilkins Carr; Controller—Joseph G. Magee; Recorder of Deeds—Henry Fernberger; Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions—Herman V. Hetzell; Member of the Board of Revision of Taxes—Charles Benton.

After the convention had adjourned Mr. Pattison announced his resignation as Chairman of the committee, to take effect at once.

BRAZIL'S REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Rodrigues Alves and Silviano Brandao Chosen for President and Vice President.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 20.—At the meeting of the Brazilian Republican Convention today in this city for the selection and proclamation of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the republic, in succession to Dr. Campos Salles and Dr. Rosa e Silva, the choice fell unanimously upon Rodrigues Alves, President of the State of Sao Paulo, and Silviano Brandao, President of the State of Minas Geraes.

THE POLICE RAID A RESORT OF ANARCHISTS

Members of a Band That Applauded Czolgosz Captured.

Charged by a Manufacturer with Conspiring to Take His Life — One Prisoner from Paterson.

Detectives from the West Thirtieth Street Station made a descent upon an anarchistic resort at 130 West Twenty-seventh Street last night. They arrested one of the men present and locked him up on a charge of disorderly conduct. They also learned of the whereabouts of the leader of the band, and his arrest followed. Both the prisoners are Italians and cannot speak English. They are Buratty Guido di Giovanni and Gubernati Erminirio.

Several detectives have been working to get evidence against this band of anarchists since last Tuesday night, when John Somma, a member of the firm of Kilian Brothers & Somma, manufacturers of furniture at 151 to 159 West Thirty-second Street, reported to Capt. Flood the existence of a plot hatched by the band to kill him and his partners.

Mr. Somma went to the West Thirtieth Street Station in company with one of his employes, Ernest Serrire of 175 Bleecker Street. There he told Capt. Flood that on the day President McKinley was shot at Buffalo a number of Italian cabinet workers in his employ danced and shouted with delight at the assassin's act. Mr. Somma discharged twelve of them. The following day he received a number of anonymous letters, in which his life was threatened. He will appear in Jefferson Market Court to-day against the prisoners.

Erminirio was arrested by Detectives Cox and Tyrrell in the pantry of a Broadway Hotel, where he had secured employment after his discharge from the furniture factory in which he worked. Both of the Italians have been in the country but a year, they told an interpreter. When Erminirio was searched a number of foreign passports were found on him and also about thirty letters, all written in Italian.

Erminiro, the police state, paid a visit to Italy in April last. He returned to this country on May 19, coming on the steamship L'Aquitaine of the French Line.

Two other Italians were arrested later on suspicion of being implicated in the plot of the Anarchists. They described themselves as Charles Putticci, a silk weaver, of 130 West Twenty-seventh Street, and Otto Boggeon of 22 Bleecker Street. When searched it was found that each had a long dirk and a number of clippings pertaining to anarchy and Socialism. Among these was one relating to Mrs. Bresci. Frutticci admitted to Capt. Flood that he worked for some time in Paterson, N. J.

WU TING-FANG ON ANARCHISTS.

Says that They, Rather than Chinese, Ought to be Excluded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Minister Wu Ting-Fang called at the Treasury Department to-day to see about the cases of two Chinese students who were detained at San Francisco because they did not have certificates, signed by the American Consul at the port from which they sailed.

The students, Kung Hsiang-Usi and Yei Chi-No, came with missionaries, and had passports from Li Hung-Chang. Assistant Secretary Taylor told Mr. Wu that it was impossible to admit any Chinese who did not have the required certificates from the American Consul. Mr. Wu accepted his defeat gracefully.

"I think the Government ought to pass laws excluding Anarchists rather than Chinamen," he said, good-humoredly. "The Chinese are law-abiding people, anyway. You ought to deport all Anarchists and pass laws making it high treason to attempt the life of either the President, the Vice President, or any Cabinet officer, Senator, or Congressman.

"If you include Congressmen in this protective measure," he added with a laugh, "you won't find any trouble in passing the law."

WANT TO SEE CZOLGOSZ DIE.

Applications to Witness Execution at Auburn Prison Begun One Hour After President's Death.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 20.—In the belief that Czolgosz will be executed in Auburn Prison, more than 100 persons have already made application to Warden Mead to witness the execution.

The applications are by telegraph, telephone, and mail. The first application was received one hour after the President's death. Every mail adds to the number.

CALLS CZOLGOSZ A NIHILIST.

So Says a Self-Proclaimed Anarchist in Oklahoma—Secret Service Wants Him Closely Examined.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 20.—George Bradshaw, the carpenter who was mobbed in Oklahoma City for refusing to walk under the American flag in the McKinley memorial parade, was brought to Guthrie this morning and placed in the Logan County Jail for protection. Soon afterward the United States Marshal here received the following message:

Washington, Sept. 20.
Examine Tanack closely. Hold for further instructions. WILKIE, Chief of Detectives.

As there is no person confined in the county or Federal jail named Tanack, it is believed that the person referred to is Bradshaw. Bradshaw, in the jail, said:

"I am an Anarchist. Oklahoma is made up of hoodlums. If this is a free country, a man has a right to say what he thinks. This is not a free country; the powers are subsidized. No, Czolgosz is not an Anarchist; he is a Nihilist or insane. He will never be executed; mark my words."

HOUSE DAMAGED BY DYNAMITE.

Goshen Lawyer Had Denounced Anarchists Because of President's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Sept. 20.—John R. Duvaney, a prominent lawyer, had denounced Anarchists because of the assassination of President McKinley. This morning the porch was blown from his home by a dynamite bomb filled with nails and scrap iron.

LAFAYETTE POST MEMORIAL.

G. A. R. Comrades of William McKinley Hold Services in His Memory.

Lafayette Post, G. A. R., held a memorial service last night in honor of Comrade William McKinley. The memorial service was preceded by a business meeting, at which resolutions of sorrow for the death of the late President were adopted, and also resolutions promising support to President Roosevelt.

To the memorial service the friends of the post had been invited, and they were present in large numbers. The military form of service was adhered to, with Commander Allan C. Bakewell presiding. Chopin's "Funeral March," by Organist P. B. Sparks, and the hymns "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and "Lead, Kindly Light," comprised the principal features of the musical programme. Chaplain W. F. Wood of the post, Lawyer John A. Kemping, and Col. A. C. Barnes of the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn made brief addresses.

CLOSED UNION SOUP KITCHENS.

Tampa Citizens Deal Summarily with Striking Cigarmakers.

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 20.—Some days ago the Citizens' Committee notified the striking members of Resistencia that the free-soup houses established by the union must close, claiming that they encouraged cigarmakers to remain idle. Most of them were then closed.

When it was learned yesterday that seven remained open, the citizens visited them, poured the soup on the ground, and put out the fires. Some of the cigarmakers assisted in the work.

Meanwhile, 600 strikers have returned to work, and more are joining them every day.

ADRIFT OFF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Crew of Scotia Reduced to One Biscuit Three Times Daily, When Rescued by Steamer Furnessia.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 20.—The Anchor Line steamer Furnessia, Capt. Young, from Glasgow and Moville, for New York, which arrived here to-day, reports that when 300 miles off Newfoundland she fell in with the Inter-Colonial Railway Ferry steamer Scotia, which left the Tyne Aug. 28 for Port Mulgrave, Nova Scotia. The Scotia was adrift, and short of coal, provisions, and water. The Furnessia took her in tow, and brought her to this port.

Provisions were so scarce on the Scotia that the crew were reduced to one biscuit each three times a day.

Three days ago an American yacht bore down upon the Scotia, in answer to distress signals, and gave the crew as much provisions as could be spared. But for the last three days the Scotia had not an ounce of coal on board.

The Furnessia, carrying 960 passengers, resumed her voyage to New York to-night.

The Scotia will sail to-morrow. She is a new steamer, built at the Walker Shipyard of Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., England, to the order of the Canadian Minister of Railways and Canals, for the carriage of railway trains across the Straits of Canso, between Port Hawkesbury and Port Mulgrave.

FELL 105 FEET AND LIVES.

Boy Slips from a New East River Bridge Girder and Lands on Sand Pile.

Shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon Emmet Knight, eighteen years old, of 72 South Tenth Street, Williamsburg, a riveter's apprentice employed on the new East River Bridge, near the Brooklyn anchorage, had occasion to carry some tools to one of the workmen a short distance away. He started, as was his custom, to walk along one of the iron girders, which is 105 feet from the ground. The boy had walked but a short distance, however, when he stepped on some grease on the girder.

His feet slipped from under him and he fell. He grasped frantically at the iron work, but failed to catch it. The next instant the other workmen on the structure were almost unnerved by seeing his body shooting downward toward the street. The body turned several somersaults in its fall, and landed in a heap of sand in Dunham Place.

The other workmen climbed down from the structure as fast as possible, and ran forward to the place where the body had landed. They expected to find a mangled corpse, but instead were surprised to see Knight raise himself on his elbow and look about him. He was helped to his feet, but immediately became unconscious.

An ambulance was called from the Eastern District Hospital. Dr. Hoffman, the ambulance surgeon, examined the man and found that Knight had suffered no further injuries than a broken arm and some unimportant bruises about the body.

Knight was taken to the hospital, where he recovered consciousness. The physicians said that he would be able to get about in a few days. Knight said that when he fell he expected to be killed, and that when he found himself lying in the sand heap he could not believe at first that he was alive.

BOY BURGLAR'S STORY.

Alleges a Wealthy Resident of Huntington, L. I., Helped Him to Steal.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 20.—Clarence Liddle, a fifteen-year-old boy, who has confessed to having stolen $200 from the home of Edward Clark, a farmer, living near Huntington, is locked up in the County jail here, awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. Young Liddle in his confession made a statement implicating in the robbery a wealthy resident of Huntington, who, he alleged, incited him to commit the robbery, and, in fact, helped him to enter the Clark residence by assisting him to raise a ladder to an upper window.

Richard C. Carll, the man accused by Liddle, owns a large farm, and has been prominent in church work. His friends find it impossible to believe the charge against him, and the belief is general that the boy is lying. Mr. Carll's wife is the daughter of E. Morgan Griffin, cashier of the Oyster Bay Bank. She is the granddaughter of Dr. Darling B. Whitney of East Norwich, who left a large estate, to which she is one of the principal heirs. Mr. Carll has not been seen yet, and no statement has been obtained from him.

The boy, who has been employed by Clark as a farmhand on his place at Dix Hills, said in his sworn confession that Richard Carll told him that Clark had $200 in a bureau drawer, that he told him where the keys of the drawer were, and that the two raised the ladder against the house and enabled the boy to enter the second story window. The boy said Carll gave him $20 for the job. Mr. Clark says that the money was in the drawer when he left home.

THEATRE ROBBERY REPORTED.

Management of Daly's Sends for a Detective—No Confirmation of the Rumor Given.

It was rumored in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night that during theatre hours there had been a "big" robbery at Daly's Theatre, Thirtieth Street and Broadway, where James T. Powers is appearing in "The Messenger Boy." It was said that a box containing hundreds of dollars' worth of opera glasses, which is kept in the cloak room, had been stolen, and that some valuable wearing apparel belonging to patrons of the theatre had been taken.

The first intimation had at the station house of the alleged robbery was when an employe of the theatre hurriedly entered the station and said that Manager Lawrence wanted a detective at once. The request was complied with. The police admitted that something was wrong at the theatre, but they would not say more. Mr. Lawrence, when seen and asked about the matter, denied that there had been any robbery. If anything was wrong he refused to tell what it was.

INDIAN HARBOR AN ISLAND.

E. C. Benedict, It Is Said, Will Cut It Off from the Mainland.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 20.—The point of land owned by E. C. Benedict and known as Indian Harbor, may soon become an island. The purchase of the properties of William Rapp and Eugene Tompkins is said to be for the purpose of getting the land required to make a canal and a lake that will turn Commodore Benedict's possessions into an island.

On one side of Mr. Benedict's place is Smith's Cove, and on the other side Indian Harbor. Each runs up to a small inlet. Between these two inlets, at the north of the Benedict estate, is a marsh a half mile long. This is the property just purchased, and which engineers have been looking over with the view of transforming it into a beautiful lake, whose water will be supplied by the two harbors.

Mr. Benedict, to improve his surroundings, purchased the homes of his fishermen neighbors and moved them to Orchard Place. The sanitary conditions of this street are now so bad that the town officials have been petitioned for a sewer. The only way that the sewer could be built was through the marshy land and then on to Indian Harbor, where it would find an outlet near the Benedict mansion. In the harbor, which Mr. Benedict had dredged out for his yacht. The purchase of this marshy land and the cottages on it does away with the possibility of a sewer there.

Divorce for Prof. F. T. Schultz's Wife.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Sept. 20.—An absolute divorce, on statutory grounds, has been granted by Chancellor Magie to Mrs. Cora M. Schultz, from her husband, Prof. Frederick T. Schultz, ex-Principal of the Bordentown Female College. No defense was made, Prof. Schultz's whereabouts being unknown.

Frost in Upper New York.

UTICA, Sept. 20.—A very severe frost was experienced throughout Central and Northern New York last night. Ice formed on shallow water, and great damage was done to all garden and truck farm products.

FACTS.

There is made a pure Malt Extract which helped humanity.

It's virtues became known wherever civilization is known.

It insured perfect digestion—and folks found out that fact.

It was a flesh maker, a blood maker, a muscle maker, a nerve maker—the Doctors saw it, the Nurses saw it, the Patients felt it, the whole world soon got to know of it.

It became the universal tonic—used with or without a prescription.

And then came the imitators—hordes of them.

Had they faithfully tried to copy the purity, the quality, the excellence of the original, they might have done some good to mankind.

Most of them only wanted the name, "Malt Extract."

They saw, or thought they saw, "big money" in it.

Any sort of beer was called "Malt Extract."

The market was flooded with cheap, impure, unworthy Malt Extracts.

Is it any wonder that to the ordinary reader to-day "Malt Extract" doesn't mean what it used to?

It's not our fault.

"Johann Hoff's Malt Extract" means exactly what it used to mean.

It does exactly what it used to do.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract makes flesh and blood and muscle and nerve to-day exactly as it used to make them.

If you have ever been disappointed in a Malt Extract, it is because you did not insist upon Johann Hoff's.

Let us emphasize this so that every reader will remember it.

Ask for Johann Hoff's.

Insist upon Johann Hoff's.

Take none but Johann Hoff's.

For nobody was ever disappointed in the genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract.

Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, New York.

The High Quality of the

OLD CROW RYE

never declines. It is still made by the scientific formula of James Crow, as made by him in 1835, using the Hand-Made Sour Mash process, and the best spring of water in Kentucky. It is sold straight. Gold medal awarded at Paris 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

MISS CONGER MARRIED.

Daughter of Minister to China Weds Lieut. Buchan, Who Was in Peking Relief Column.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Miss Laura Conger and Lieut. Fred E. Buchan, United States Army, were married to-night at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. J. S. McConnell, on Lake Avenue. Miss Conger is the daughter of the United States Minister to China.

The courtship, which ended in to-night's ceremony, was begun in Peking. Lieut. Buchan was with the American forces in the relief column, and afterward was stationed at the Chinese capital with his regiment. Only twenty-five guests, mostly relatives, witnessed the ceremony.

There were two attendants, both cousins of the bride. Miss Mary Pierce, who acted as maid of honor, is also one of the heroines of Peking, where she was a member of the Conger household. Her own wedding to Lieut. Hammond of the American forces at Manila will take place before Mrs. Conger sails this Autumn to join Mr. Conger in Peking.

The bridal party stood under a canopy of green foliage and white flowers. The Rev. J. W. Hanson read the marriage service. The bride's gown was of white crepe, embroidered in chenille and trimmed with lace. She wore no veil, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Lieut. and Mrs. Buchan leave to-morrow for Kansas City, and sail for Manila in October.

CARTER FUNDS RECOVERED.

Possessions of the Convicted Army Captain, Amounting to $200,000, Secured in West Virginia.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Through the recovery of $200,000 in cash and securities in Huntington, West Va., the Government authorities now have possession of about $360,000 of the funds embezzled by Oberlin M. Carter, formerly Captain of the United States Engineer Corps at Savannah, Ga.

The announcement of the seizure in West Virginia was made to-day by Marion Erwin, Special Assistant Attorney General of the United States, who is now in charge. Mr. Erwin has been working under the Attorney General for some time in the litigation instituted by the Government to recover the funds alleged to have been fraudulently converted from the river and harbor improvements in the Savannah district.

He will remain in Chicago for some time to push the proceedings on the bill recently filed

CZAR DECLINED TO FOLLOW PROGRAMME

Arrangements for His Entertainment Yesterday Useless.

Did Not Shoot in Compiegne Park—Brilliant Gala Performance in the Chateau Theatre.

COMPIEGNE, Sept. 20.—Emperor Nicholas exercised the prerogative of an autocrat to-day and kept President Loubet and all the French occupants of the Château Compiègne marking time the whole morning until he had signified his desires. It was fully expected that he would drive to Pierrefonds and visit the castle in the morning, and that afterward he would go shooting in the great park attached to the Château Compiègne. All the arrangements had been made, and 500 pheasants were brought specially last evening and let loose in the covers. But he did nothing of the kind.

His Majesty remained in his apartments after breakfast until 10 o'clock, when he and the Czarina took a short walk in the gardens. The Czar was attired in a dark lounge suit and top boots, and the Czarina was clad in her invariable half mourning. They were followed by a hound. The Empress carried her camera, with which she took a number of views. Their Majesties passed a squad of infantry stationed in the park, and the officer gave the order to present arms. Thereupon the Czarina photographed the group, subsequently conversing with the officer, and promising that he should have the photograph.

After returning to the château the Emperor had a long interview with M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier. It lasted at least two hours. Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister, also conferred with M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. Naturally, what took place has not been divulged, but it is whispered that the principal subject of the two interviews was the commercial relations between France and Russia.

After giving it to be understood that they would go to Pierrefonds, the Czar and Czarina left the château in a victoria at 2 o'clock. There was no escort, except a few detectives on bicycles, who kept discreetly in the background, thus giving to the outing the illusion of a private drive.

SOLDIERS SURROUND THE PARK.

Measures were taken within the park, however, that absolutely precluded the approach of any stranger. The entire outer circuit of the park was patrolled by cuirassiers, while every few yards along the palisade inclosing the park were stationed foot soldiers with fixed bayonets. Numerous detectives were hidden in the woods. In order to test the measures taken to safeguard his Majesty's person during the drive, five detectives were instructed to attempt to enter the park last evening under cover of the darkness. In every case they were captured before getting inside the château gardens.

The Emperor wore the undress uniform of the Prevbrajenski Regiment. He changed his route quite unexpectedly and, instead of proceeding to Pierrefonds, took a short drive to the village of Beauxmonts, returning to the Chateau Compiègne at 5 o'clock.

In the meantime crowds assembled in the streets of Pierrefonds awaiting his expected arrival. The streets were gayly decorated by the local authorities. Expectation, however, was destined to be disappointed. The route was kept free of traffic by gendarmes, but all to no purpose.

Two interesting incidents of the day were the reception by Emperor Nicholas of Gen. de Boisdeffre, ex-Chief of the French staff, and the baptism of the infant son of the Comte de Montebello, French Ambassador to Russia. Gen. de Boisdeffre had requested an audience. The meeting was based on a purely personal acquaintance and had no political significance. Gen. de Boisdeffre was Chief of the Staff during the previous visit of the Czar, and gained the friendship of the father of Nicholas while French Ambassador in St. Petersburg.

Notwithstanding this explanation, the Nationalists, who only remember the part Gen. de Boisdeffre played in the Dreyfus affair, exult in his reception by the Czar as a reflection upon the Government, declaring that it is connected with dissatisfaction in the army with Gen. André's conduct as Minister of War. This, however, is absolutely untrue.

CZAR ACTS AS GODFATHER.

The baptism of the son of the Comte de Montebello took place in the apartments of the Czar after his return from the drive. His Majesty had promised to act as godfather. It was originally intended that the ceremony should take place at the chateau of the Count, and Prince Ouroussoff, Russian Ambassador to France, had been designated to represent the Emperor. Last night, however, the Czar expressed his intention to act personally. Only the Czar and Czarina and the members of the family of the count were present at the ceremony. The child was christened Nicholas, after the Czar, who said the Credo in Russian.

THE GALA PERFORMANCE.

The crowning feature of the day's events was the gala performance in the Chateau Theatre, which followed a grand banquet in the famous Hall of Columns. The theatre, which is a small oblong edifice, and is decorated in red and gold, presented a dazzling spectacle with the brilliant uniforms of the officers lavishly embroidered with gold lace and the superb toilettes of the women, whose jewels glittered under the electric lights.

M. Loubet entered the theatre at 9:15 o'clock, with the Czarina on his arm, Emperor Nicholas following with Mme. Loubet. The orchestra played the "Marseillaise" and the Russian hymn. The audience rose as the heads of the two powers took their seats in the Presidential box. This was situated in the centre of what would be the dress circle in an ordinary theatre. It was festooned with pink ribbons and profusely adorned with roses and orchids. Four Empire arm chairs, upholstered in Beauvais tapestry, were placed for the use of their Majesties and M. and Mme. Loubet. The President, in evening dress and wearing the blue Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Andrew, sat on the left. At his right was the Czarina, in a black spangled lace gown, and wearing a Russian diadem and a magnificent necklace of five rows of pearls. Emperor Nicholas sat next, in a dark green uniform, crossed with white, silver-mounted straps. He wore silver epaulets and the red ribbon of the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor. Mme. Loubet, who was on the Czar's right, looked handsome in a white brocade gown, relieved with pale green embroidery, trimmed with mousseline de soie and gold spangles. She wore crosswise the light blue sash of the Order of St. Catherine, with a diamond tiara and emeralds in her hair.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, M. Delcassé, and the other members of the Cabinet; Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Ambassador, and the leading members of the Czar's suite sat behind the Presidential box. The officers of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies occupied benches on each side against the angles of the stage. Their wives were superbly gowned and sparkling with gems.

COMEDY BY DE MUSSET PLAYED.

The programme began with verses of homage to the Czarina, written by M. Rostand and recited by Mme. Bartet of the Comédie Française, the leading members of which afterward participated in two acts of Alfred de Musset's witty comedy, "Il ne Faut Jurer de Rien." Danses sarabandes and minuets executed by the corps de ballet of the Grand Opera concluded the performance.

Emperor Nicholas laughed heartily at the comedy and led the applause, clapping his hands slowly. He appeared to enjoy the entertainment thoroughly. The Czarina smiled frequently during the performance, but did not applaud.

At the conclusion of the entertainment, at about 11 o'clock, the leading actors and actresses were presented to the Emperor, who congratulated them upon the manner in which they had interpreted their rôles.

The upper gallery of the theatre was occupied throughout the performance solely by secret police, who were masked behind a rampart of palms and flowers.

The Czar and Czarina took their leave of President and Mme. Loubet and retired to their apartments immediately after the conclusion of the performance, as all must rise early to-morrow in order to start for the review at Betheny.

The review will be followed by a luncheon, at which the political toasts for which all France is eagerly waiting will be pronounced.

The Russian sovereigns will then, it is stated, take the train for their return to Russia.

M. LOUBET VISITS COMPIEGNE.

The streets of Compiegne presented a most animated aspect all day long to-day. In the afternoon an immense concourse gathered in the hope of witnessing the Czar and Czarina drive through a part of the town or the outer park. But the only satisfaction enjoyed was that from a pleasant surprise visit to the Town Hall by M. Loubet. The President had given no inkling of his intention. The first thing known not merely to the general public but to the police was when the President, accompanied by M. Waldeck-Rousseau and Gen. Dubois, Chief of the Military Household, emerged from the gates of the chateau on foot. The road to the Town Hall was hastily cleared as well as possible.

The Mayor, who was at the Town Hall with a view to the possibility of such a visit, even had to send out and gather in the members of the Town Council, who were quietly sipping after-lunch coffee in the neighboring cafés. The manner in which the visit was conducted was an instance of the charming bonhomie that endears M. Loubet to the French people.

All ceremony was absolutely excluded, and the whole proceedings were carried out in the most informal fashion. M. Loubet chatted cordially with the Mayor and Councilors, making joking remarks and asking questions regarding the antiquities and paintings in the municipal collection. Finally he said a kind work to the daughter of the janitor as he left the building.

AMERICAN TOBACCO TRUST BUYS OGDEN'S, LIMITED.

Shareholders of the British Cigarette Company Accept the Terms Offered.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20.—At a meeting today of the shareholders of Ogden's, Limited, it was unanimously agreed that all the shares be sold to the American Tobacco Company on the terms offered on Sept. 17, namely, £25 for preference shares, £50 for ordinary shares, and £111 10s. for debenture shares.

The Chairman said the American company made no secret of the fact that it desired a large share of the tobacco trade of Great Britain and the Continent. Ogden's, therefore, either had to make a good bargain or regard with anxiety American competition.

For the purpose of acquiring the interests desired, the American Tobacco Company has set aside £6,000,000.

CHINESE VICEROYS RESIGN.

Tao-Mu and Liu-Kun-Yi Give Up Their Offices—The Latter C[illegible] Two Yang-tse Satraps.

HONGKONG, Sept. 20.—Viceroy Tao-Mu of the Provinces of Kwang-Tung and Kwang-Si, and Viceroy Liu-Kun-Yi of the Provinces of Kiang-Si and Kiang-Su, have forwarded their resignations to Sian-Foo, accompanied by a protest against the usurpation of power by the anti-foreign conservatives.

Viceroy Tao-Mu, although holding an office of great importance in the administration of China, is comparatively a new man in that post, and has not made his influence greatly felt. In regard to Liu Kun-Yi the case is different. He and Chang-Chi-Tung have between them for many years ruled the Yang-tse Valley with almost absolute power. Liu is regarded as the more powerful of the two. He is also a younger man than Chang, and for this reason his resignation, if it be accepted, will be a greater loss to the cause of liberalism in China than would be that of Chang.

The two Yang-tse Viceroys are regarded as among the most enlightened men in the empire. Both are favorably disposed toward foreigners, and both endeavored by every means in their power to prevent the outbreak which has cost their country so dear.

Liu is about sixty-three years old. He entered the service of the empire in 1861, and from 1875 to 1879 he held the Viceroyalty of the two Klangs. In the latter year he was disgraced in an official, but not dishonorable sense. Soon afterward he was appointed Viceroy at Wu-Chang, and in 1889 he and Chang-Chi-Tung exchanged places.

Ever since Liu has been in control of the Yang-tse Valley he has proved himself a good friend to Great Britain, the power with the greatest influence there, and has done everything possible to protect trade. He is also favorably disposed toward Americans, and has given every assistance in his power when citizens of this country sought to obtain concessions which he thought it good for China to grant.

BOERS CAPTURE MEN AND GUNS.

May Keep Prisoners as Hostages—Mr. Roosevelt Said Not to Favor the Burghers.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Lord Kitchener reports that the Boers have captured a company of mounted infantry and two guns at Vlakfontein. One officer was killed.

The Boers, in superior force, surrounded the British.

Lord Kitchener is making a searching investigation, and has sent columns of troops in pursuit of the Boers.

The succession of "regrettable incidents" which Lord Kitchener has reported has evoked editorial counsels to the Government to cease to endeavor to wage war by proclamation and to recognize the need of crusning the Boers by force of arms.

No news has yet been received that the Boers have liberated the prisoners recently captured, and, according to Boer circles in Brussels, Commandant General Botha intends to hold the 100 British prisoners as hostages against the carrying out of the terms of Lord Kitchener's proclamation.

The Daily Chronicle to-day finds great satisfaction in an alleged authoritative statement from its Washington correspondent, to which it gives great importance and prominence, that President Roosevelt is not pro-Boer in his sentiments, and will maintain President McKinley's policy of strict neutrality with regard to South Africa.

"Therefore," says The Daily Chronicle, "any trusting to the chapter of accidents, so far as the United States is concerned, on the part of the Boers will be doomed to disappointment."

Strathcona's Corps Officers Honored.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The London Gazette last evening announced that, on the disbandment of Lord Strathcona's Canadian corps, twenty-nine officers had received honorary rank in the British Army, corresponding with their present rank. The list begins with the name of Lieut. Col. Steele, (the commander of Strathcona's Horse,) who becomes an Honorary Lieutenant Colonel in the regular army.

THE RUSSIAN GRAIN CROPS.

Semi-Official Report Confirms the Unfavorable Forecasts.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 20.—The Journal of Commerce and Industry to-day semi-officially reports as follows regarding the grain crops of European Russia:

"The Winter grain is quite satisfactory in the Southwest, where there was sufficient rain in the Summer.

"In the North Caucasus, Finland, and a [illegible]rtion of the western provinces it is above the average.

"It is not quite satisfactory in the southeast—that is, beyond the Volga and near the Azof Sea.

"It is bad to very bad in the Volga Valley and the provinces adjoining the Volga Valley in Russian Poland, and many districts of the Baltic provinces.

"In the other provinces it is about as usual, with local exceptions.

"The Sumer grain is everywhere poorer than the Winter grain. It is better in the southwest than elsewhere, the entire harvests there being above the average.

"It is unsatisfactory and for the most part bad in the Ural provinces and the Volga Valley.

"It is satisfactory in the Don Valley, but bad in the west and portions of the Baltic provinces.

"In Poland it is generally good.

"In the remainder of the country it is satisfactory.

"The quality is generally poor, excepting in the southwest.

"The report fully confirms earlier prognostications."

May Shoot Venezuelan Prisoners.

CURACAO, Sept. 20.—Refugees from the Dutch cruiser Sommelsdijk say that Colombia threatens to shoot Venezuelan prisoners under a decree lately issued, to the effect that all foreigners aiding the Colombia Liberal movement or invading Colombian soil shall be shot if caught.

RUSSIA'S TREATMENT OF COUNT TOLSTOI

Strange Inconsistency Between Ministries' Actions.

Railroad Department Offered a Car to the Author, but the Censor Forbade Mention of His Journey.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 20.—The Russian Government has peculiar ways of doing certain things. For instance, shortly after Count Tolstoi was pronounced a heretic by the Holy Synod, the Russian Red Cross Society placed postal cards adorned with Tolstoi's likeness on the market. This society is under the patronage of the Dowager Empress, and is an arm of the Government.

Recently the Railroad Ministry offered to Count Tolstoi a special car in which to travel to the Crimea. To-day the writer of this received a copy of the following secret circular:

Ministry of the Interior,
Chief Board of Press,
Aug. 24, 1901.

In addition to the communication of March last prohibiting the publication in periodicals of any telegrams or communications expressing sympathy with Count L. Tolstoi, the Chief Board of Press, by order of the Minister of the Interior, by authority of Article 140 of the Statute of Censorship and Press, proposes to the editors of periodicals not submitted to previous censorship that they shall not publish any information about the journey of Count Tolstoi to the South of Russia, or about the greeting directed to this writer on the part of his admirers.

PRINCE CHAKHOVSKY.

Nearly every week this board issues secret circulars prohibiting the discussion or publication of information about some question or person. These circulars are also sent to provincial censors. Most of the periodicals published in St. Petersburg and Moscow are exempt from the so-called "previous censorship," but nearly all the provincial papers must submit to it. There is, consequently, no need to send circulars to these papers, but only to the censors, whose duty it is to examine everything previous to its publication.

The board's proposals are usually considered commands. It is not advisable to ignore them.

KING EDWARD IN SWEDEN.

He and Queen Alexandra at the Castle of Sofiero on a Visit to King Oscar.

HELSINGBORG, Sweden, Sept. 20.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra arrived here at noon to-day on the British royal yacht Osborne. The King of Sweden received them at the landing stage.

The royal party drove to the Castle of Sofiero, cheered by the populace.

TO THANK KING EDWARD.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—It is announced that United States Ambassador Choate will visit King Edward on his Majesty's return from Denmark and Sweden to present personally the thanks of the United States Government for the King's expressions of sympathy on the shooting and death of President McKinley.

Mr. Choate, intimating through the press his warm thanks for "countless messages of sympathy which it has been found impossible to answer individually," says:

"These messages constitute an assurance of the nation's friendship and good will, which is most welcome to the American people."

MRS. McKINLEY IMPROVES.

She Visits the Cemetery and Talks with Dr. Rixey About General Events in Canton.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 20.—Shortly after noon to-day Mrs. McKinley expressed a desire to be taken to the cemetery. This request was readily acceded to by Dr. Rixey, who, with an attendant, escorted her to a closed carriage. They were accompanied by Mrs. Barber.

At the cemetery a throng, which quickly gathered about the carriage, was dispersed by the soldiers on guard, and Mrs. McKinley was driven over the lawn directly in front of the vault. The military guard gave a formal salute.

When she saw the beautiful array of floral pieces Mrs. McKinley expressed gratification, but was apprehensive lest injury be done to her husband's body. She was assured by Dr. Rixey that the military guard would be maintained for ninety days, at the expiration of which time the body would be securely placed in the vault and the vault locked.

"I am happy over the effect of the drive on Mrs. McKinley," said Dr. Rixey when the party returned to the house. "She is much better to-day, and I have finally achieved success in getting her to take an interest in affairs going on in Canton. She asked many questions while riding, and seemed in good spirits."

HENRY WINTHROP GRAY ILL.

Fell Unconscious on the Street and Was Taken to Bellevue.

Henry Winthrop Gray, sixty-two years old, of the Manhattan Hotel, who, during Mayor Gilroy's term was a Commissioner of the Fire Department, and who is a member of the Union League, Knickerbocker, and Whist Clubs, was found unconscious on the sidewalk at Thirty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, last night by Policeman Whitman of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

The policeman sent a hurry call to Bellevue Hospital, which was responded to by Dr. Kilbane. Dr. Kilbane diagnosed Mr. Gray's illness as paralysis, and took him to the hospital. At the hospital the patient was examined more thoroughly, and Dr. Hall diagnosed his trouble as uraemic convulsions. It appeared at first as if the patient was suffering from partial aphasia. He was unable to distinctly say who he was or give any address. He gradually responded to treatment, however, and gave the physicians his name and address, and requested that his son, William P. Gray, be sent for at once.

Mr. Gray said he had spent the evening at the Whist Club, and had started to walk to his hotel, when he became ill and fell. He was unwilling to stay at the hospital and was not placed in a ward, but treated in the dressing room. When the son arrived he took his father home in a cab. The younger Mr. Gray said his father was a sufferer from Bright's disease, and was subject to attacks similar to the one he had last night. He is under treatment of a private physician, and is cared for at his hotel by a trained nurse.

Mr. Gray is a graduate of the New York University. He was a Park Commissioner from 1891 to 1895, a Fire Commissioner from 1893 to 1894, and in May, 1896, was appointed Special Commissioner of Jurors. In addition to the clubs already mentioned, Mr. Gray is also a member of the Metropolitan, Union, and Psi Upsilon Clubs and the Century Association.

SMUGGLING AT NEWPORT NEWS.

Woman and Three Men Arraigned on the Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Sept. 20.—Some months ago it was discovered that a good deal of smuggling was going on at this port. Articles of cutlery, fine razors, and the like were to be purchased from third-class stores on "the acre," at marvelously low rates. Wines, cigars, &c., were to be obtained at small figures.

The local authorities informed the Treasury Department of their suspicions, and a special agent was sent here.

The first development came to-day, when about 500 pounds of fine imported tobacco goods, worth about $1,700, was found in the house occupied by a woman named Ada De Forest, residing just east of the city. The woman was arrested, together with W. W. Lawrence, a tobacco drummer; Jack Law, a saloonkeeper, and A. A. Huffman.

The case came up before Commissioner Garret this afternoon at the Custom House, but was continued until Monday for further evidence. It will, undoubtedly, be sent to the Federal Court. The accused are held for $2,500 bail.

STATUE OF KING ALFRED UNVEILED

Climax of the Millenary Celebration at Winchester.

SPEECH BY LORD ROSEBERY

The City Lavishly Decorated—Charles Francis Adams Speaks for the American Delegates.

WINCHESTER, Sept. 20.—In the presence of a vast concourse of delegates and officials, Lord Rosebery to-day unveiled the great statue of King Alfred. In the course of his eulogy of the Saxon King, the ex-Premier said:

"King Alfred wrought immortal work for us and for our sister Nation over the sea, which in supreme moments of stress and sorrow is irresistibly joined to us across the centuries and across the seas."

The City of Winchester was in holiday garb for to-day's ceremony, business was stopped, and the main thoroughfares were lined with troops. A great procession, military, naval, civic, ecclesiastical, and academic, preceded the unveiling of the statue. The city was lavishly decorated.

In the absence of United States Ambassador Choate, owing to the death of President McKinley, from the luncheon at the Guildhall, Charles Francis Adams responded in behalf of the American delegates. He took occasion to mention the appreciation of the Americans for the "deep, spontaneous, all-pervasive, sincere sympathy manifested by Great Britain at the time of America's National bereavement."

The statue of King Alfred by W. Hamo Thornycroft, R. A., is one of the largest single figures in bronze ever produced in the United Kingdom. From the base to the tip of the upraised arm measures seventeen feet. The sheathed sword is detachable, and somewhat increases the height. All the rest of the statue is in one casting. The statue is placed on a pedestal consisting of two immense blocks of gray Cornish granite, each block weighing no less than forty-six tons.

The statue represents King Alfred holding an upraised sheathed sword in his right hand, as though just after speaking the historic words, "I have at last secured peace." His left hand rests on a shield of the recognized Anglo-Saxon form.

A representation of the statute, with appropriate inscriptions and decorations, which were very carefully chosen in view of the necessity for historical accuracy, was given in the invitations issued by the Mayor, Corporation, and citizens of Winchester to persons in the United Kingdom, the British Colonies, and the United States to be delegates at the ceremonies.

In honor of the Alfred Millenary a British ironclad has been named after the Saxon King.

CELEBRATION IN THIS CITY.

Plans of the Society of American Authors for King Alfred's Millenary.

A short time ago a circular was sent by Secretary Craven Langstroth Betts of the American Authors' Society to the principal colleges and professors of literature throughout the country, asking them if they would join in a general movement to commemorate the millenary of King Alfred the Great. The answers received were so satisfactory that a meeting was held in the society's rooms, at 36 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, to take steps for the commemoration.

It was decided to hold a service in St. Paul's Chapel on the evening of Sunday, Oct. 27, at which a discourse upon the life and example of the Saxon King will be delivered by a noted professor. On the following day a banquet will be given by the society. President O'Brien of the Board of Education will be asked to instruct the teachers in the public schools to address their pupils, impressing on them the debt that is owed to King Alfred as the father of popular education. The Trustees of the New York Library, now being built, will be asked to set apart an alcove or annex to be known as the Alfred Memorial Library, to contain literature relating to the Anglo-Saxon period. The Lenox Library will give an exhibition during the months of October and November of books and manuscripts relating to Alfred and his times.

Another meeting of the society will be held next Friday, when the place where the banquet is to be held and further details will be decided upon.

ATHLETIC TRIALS TO-DAY.

Harvard to Compete Against Yale at Berkeley Oval.

The preliminary trials of the Harvard and the Yale athletic teams to select a joint team to represent the two American universities in the international athletic meeting with the joint team of Oxford and Cambridge athletes will be held at the Berkeley Oval this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Trials will be held in only four of the nine events, as the entries in the other five do not exceed the number to be chosen or have been reduced to that number. The entries for the four events to be contested are as follows:

100-Yard Run—J. E. Haigh and M. T. Lightner, Harvard; W. H. Hargrave, Yale.

880-Yard Run—E. S. Boynton and G. E. Behr, Jr., Harvard; D. W. Franchot and J. Hunter, Yale.

Running High Jump—S. G. Ellis, C. M. Rotch, and R. P. Kernan, Harvard; J. S. Spraker, Yale.

Running Broad Jump—J. H. Shick and A. W. Ristine, Harvard; J. S. Spraker and J. B. Thomas, Jr., Yale.

Capt. Willis has withdrawn from the 440-yard run, which leaves E. C. Rust of Harvard and Dixon Boardman of Yale the joint representatives in that event. The 120-yard hurdle race has but two entries—J. H. Converse second of Harvard and E. J. Clapp of Yale, so that no trial is necessary in that event.

In the mile run three competitors are allowed each side, and there are just three American entries—H. B. Clark and H. S. Knowles of Harvard and W. D. Waldron of Yale—so that there is no need of a trial for the mile. In the two-mile run three men will be chosen and there are four entries—O. W. Richardson, E. W. Mills, and C. J. Swan of Harvard and B. G. Teel of Yale. It was intended to have Mills and Swan run a trial race yesterday to see which should withdraw, but this was not done on account of the bad weather. Trainer Graham said, however, that the matter would be decided by the withdrawal of one of the Harvard entries, and that there will be no trial to-day in that event. The illness of Richard Sheldon of Yale leaves only W. A. Boal of Harvard and G. Stillman of Yale in their event, and in consequence no trial is necessary.

On account of the rain the track at the Berkeley Oval was very heavy yesterday, and the field soft, but both the Harvard and the Oxford and Cambridge teams indulged in practice as usual. Cornish, the Oxford broad jumper and quarter miler, who wrenched his knee in practice on Thursday, was unable to appear yesterday, and it was said that his knee was badly swollen. It is almost certain that he will not be able to compete in either event in which he is entered.

Princeton's New Football Candidates.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 20.—About twenty-five new candidates for the football team appeared for practice to-day. This runs the number up to sixty-five or seventy aspirants for positions on the team. The preliminary work consisted of tackling the dummy and passing and falling on the ball. Under the direction of Head Coach Lea, Coaches Riggs, Arthur Poe, and Kelly, the players were given instructions in team play, two teams being sent through a number of formations. The freshmen, Roper and Kafer, half backs, and Freeman, quarter back, are showing good form. All the freshmen candidates will be called out to-morrow.

Golf Championship To-day.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 20.—The match game for the amateur championship of the United States Golf Association between Walter S. Travis of New York, the present champion, and Walter Egan of Chicago, which was postponed last Saturday out of respect for the death of President McKinley, will be played to-morrow on the links of the Atlantic City Golf Club at Northfield, near here.

No Matter What Kind of a Hat You Want, We Have It.

THE POPULAR HAT THIS FALL

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

605 Broadway, cor. Houston St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St.
299 Broadway, near Duane St.
1,197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1,359 Broadway, near 36th St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opposite City Hall.

Derbys, $3.00 and $4.00
Alpines, $3.00 and $3.50
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00

MEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK:
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann & Beekman
391 Broadway, cor. Reade St.
1341 Broadway, opp. Herald Bldg.
125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
1211 Broadway, bet 29th & 30th Sts.
BROOKLYN:
357 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.
1001 Broadway.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Ave.

REGAL SHOES $3.50

WOMEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK:
166 W. 125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
1339 B'way, opp. Herald Bldg.
MEN'S STORES.
NEWARK, N. J.:
841 Broad St.
JERSEY CITY:
66 Newark Ave.

TWELVE STORES IN NEW YORK CITY ALONE

KING CALF

are required to supply the demand for Regal Shoes. More Regals are worn in New York than any other shoe.

New York shoe buyers are the most critical in the country—they can choose from the best the world offers, and they have made the Regal their favorite.

The Regal—always and only $3.50—no better shoe made at any price—and no shoe near so good at anything like the price. New Fall shapes are ready now—some of them will just suit you. All sizes—all widths—you are sure of a satisfactory fit.

The Regal is the only shoe sold at $3.50 direct from Tannery to Consumer in its own stores from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Regal Dressing gives the most lustrous and lasting polish, makes the shoes soft and easy, and preserves the leather indefinitely.

All stores open evenings except 115 Nassau St. and 291 Broadway.

FINE POINT IN TURF PROTEST.

Disqualification of Leonora Loring May Start Swarm of Disputes Over Entries.

L. M. Myers, owner of the filly Leonora Loring, winner of the $24,000 Great Filly Stakes at the Sheepshead Bay meeting on Sept. 7, yesterday stated that he had appealed to the stewards of the Jockey Club from the decision of the stewards of the Coney Island Jockey Club meeting, under which his filly was disqualified for the stakes mentioned because of irregularity in the making of the entry to the race. According to Mr. Myers the decision of the stewards of the Sheepshead Bay meeting was rendered only to settle the interpretation of the rules of racing, and the matter of awarding the stakes still is open and awaiting the action of the stewards of the Jockey Club.

Mr. Myers stated that he was willing to abide by any decision that the stewards may reach. He denied that he had ever said anything about resorting to courts of law. He declared himself willing to rest his case on the justice of his claim to the stakes, in that he had done all in his power to conform with the spirit of the rules of racing, and had no knowledge of the irregularity alleged in the case of the entry of Leonora Loring until the matter was brought to his attention after the race had been run and won by his filly. He bought the filly at auction and assumed all liability for her engagements, these being transferred to him by Major B. G. Thomas, who was nominally the breeder, and was supposed to be so in fact.

The point raised against Mr. Myers's claim to the stakes in dispute is that the rules of racing require all entries to be made by the owner of the horse entered or by the authorized agent of the owner. Major Thomas has stated that he did not own Hoyden, dam of Leonora Loring, but it is assumed that he had at least a breeder's interest in the produce of the mare and Hall stallion. Dr. Herbert Shepard's owner is Dr. T. G. Burch of Kentucky. If Major Thomas had even that interest the entry was valid and Leonora Loring is entitled to the stakes she won.

Even if Major Thomas owned no share in the filly it is thought that the Jockey Club stewards still may decide in Mr. Myers's favor on the ground of established precedent, as it is a common practice for breeders to engage horses to produce stakes and is the daily practice of trainers to enter horses for overnight races without showing or filling any specific notice of authority to act for the owners. If the Great Filly Stakes winner is disqualified for this omission by the acting agent of her supposed owner there will be ground for innumerable protests extending through the year and back into other years, as not one entry in ten to overnight races is made by owners who employ other men to train for them. The tangle that would result would be so far reaching that it would involve every stable in the East in one way or another.

William C. Whitney will benefit most if Leonora Loring is disqualified, as his filly, Blue Girl, was second, and with Leonora Loring set back, will be placed first. Mr. Whitney has taken no action in the matter, however, and will not carry on the protest which was lodged by Jere Dunn, whose filly Sun Shower was third, and who may get the second money if the race is decided in his favor. The finding of the stewards of the Jockey Club probably will be announced to-day.

MEETING OF ROAD DRIVERS.

Proposition to Hold Matinee Races Meets with Opposition.

The Board of Directors of the Road Drivers' Association of New York held a meeting in the Rossmore Hotel last night, at which Vice President Charles C. Lloyd presided. There were about twenty members of the association present.

There was considerable wrangling when the discussion arose upon the advisability of holding a matinée at the Empire City track on Sept. 28. The Executive Committee of the association, which met some time ago, voted for the matinée and asked that the $800 in the treasury be appropriated for the meet. They then made a contract for the track and also contracts for advertising.

Many of the members are adverse to holding these matinées, as they declare they have always been a financial failure. This time, however, the Executive Committee thinks it will be a success. Last Friday an attempt was made to have the action of the Executive Committee rescinded, and a resolution was offered to that effect. But after argument waxed warm the motion to adopt the resolution was lost. The Directors decided that, owing to the contracts being made, they would hold the meet. It will deplete the treasury, however.

There will be six events in the programme that has been arranged—a free-for-all trot, a free-for-all pace, 2:15 and 2:29 trot, a 2:24 pace, and a team race trot. The resignation of Dr. H. H. Kane as President was read and accepted.

Harvard's First Football Practice.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 20.—Harvard's football season was begun this afternoon on Soldiers Field with light exercises and a sharp run by forty-five candidates, half of them being members of last year's squad, and three of them—Campbell, this year's Captain; Barnard, and Eaton, members of last year's team. The new men, especially the candidates for line positions, are considered too light. Hovey, the two-hundred-pound guard, from St. Mark's School, is the most promising.

Head coach Reid was on hand, as were also Jack McMasters, the trainer, who arrived to-day from Scotland; Bert Waters, '95, and R. W. Brown, '98.

McCracken, the University of Pennsylvania full back of last year, was on the side lines watching the men, and afterward had a talk with Coach Reid.

Introductory.

The New York School of Style for Men and Boys is open:—Fall Term; fifty-sixth year.

Classes for all ages in the Art of Dressing Well. Special courses in Suits, Overcoats, Hats, Shoes and Haberdashery.

Terms, easy.

References: Half the well-dressed male population of Greater New York,—and their feminine critics.

Smith, Gray & Co., Broadway at 31st St.

Brooklyn: Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.; Broadway at Bedford Ave.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; light northerly winds, becoming variable.

Fair and cool weather will be followed in the Atlantic States by rising temperature to-morrow. Fair and warmer weather is indicated for the central valleys and the lake region. Fair weather will also prevail from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast, except in the North Pacific Coast districts, where rain is indicated. Along the Atlantic Coast fresh northerly winds will diminish in force.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh northerly winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		THE TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	60	56	57
6 A. M.	60	54	56
9 A. M.	64	55	59
12 M.	67	57	63
4 P. M.	67	59	62
6 P. M.	67	59	59
9 P. M.	66	55	58
12 P. M.	65	54	58

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	59
Weather Bureau	57
Corresponding date 1900	64
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	65

The thermometer registered 55 degrees at 8 A. M. and the same at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 61 degrees at 12:30 P. M., and the minimum 53 degrees at 5 A. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Capt. Arthur Lee, London; Judge John H. Doyle, Toledo.

HOLLAND—L. C. Phipps, Pittsburg; C. M. Paget, London; Capt. H. Mackey, London.

SAVOY—Dr. A. Mackay-Smith, Washington; Col. E. D. Judd, Hartford.

IMPERIAL—Dr. B. W. James, Philadelphia.

GILSEY—Col. Doubleday, Washington.

MANHATTAN—Capt. Eardley Russell, England; Dr. J. E. Stubbert, Liberty, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL—Gen. W. B. Franklin, Hartford.

VICTORIA—Col. M. H. Dingee, Lynchburg; ex-Mayor S. J. McClurg, Youngstown, Ohio; Major J. J. Klindt, Duluth; State Senator George E. Greene, Binghamton.

ALBEMARLE—Commander John Rodgers, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Prof. Maxime Vovolevsay-Beaulieu, France; ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft, Providence; Dr. J. R. Swartz, Hamburg.

HOFFMAN—Dr. William S. Gordon, Richmond.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, Sept. 20.—Fire last night destroyed the lumber in the yards of the Buffalo Box Company. Loss, $12,000.

ATCHISON, Kan., Sept. 20.—Almost the entire business part of Effingham, twenty miles west of here, was wiped out by fire early to-day, over a dozen buildings being destroyed. Eestimated loss, $50,000. Origin unknown.

MORGAN & BROTHERS

(Established 1851.)

STORAGE WAREHOUSE,

232, 234, 236 WEST 47TH ST., near Broadway; separate rooms for furniture, pianos, baggage, &c. PADDED VANS FOR REMOVAL OF FURNITURE IN CITY OR COUNTRY. FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART. BOXED AND SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. Estimates furnished. Telephone 113—38th.

Custom Shirts to Measure.

Wm. Morgan Jones SHIRT SPECIALISTS

11 Cortlandt St., Near Broadway.
701 Columbus Ave., Cor. 94th St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Solomon, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Bujlawski, laces and ribbons; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Bond, dress goods and prints; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Libby, J. R., Company, Portland, Me.; F. O. Rogers, domestics and silks; Hotel Navarre.

Meyer, J., Sons, Richmond, Va.; A. H. Meyer, furniture; 377 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Walsh, millinery; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J.

Shoes For Every Walk in Life

EXTRAORDINARY FALL SALE

The Choicest and Best Offering of Shoes that We Have Ever Made

SHOE-TIME is here for everybody. We could scarcely pick a day this Fall that would find more people anxious about the matter of new Shoes than this Saturday morning. Thousands will expect and intend to buy today, and to pay regular prices for their shoes —*until they see this announcement.* Then their mind will change, or they will pay a dollar or two more than the same kind of shoes could be bought for here. A quite unnecessary and unlikely extravagance; *for the added expenditure will not buy better shoes.*

The present Shoe movement is the result of the most successful shoe buying ever done, even in the remarkable Wanamaker accomplishments of the past. The character of the shoes is higher. The styles are all modern—the modes of today. The leathers are the most wanted kinds. They are all in Fall and Winter weights—

Exactly the Shoes You Want---

Just the shoes that men, women and children must have right now, and which would be bought at regular prices, if this Sale did not bring its timely and liberal savings in price.

A Wonderful Shoe Store is arranged in our basement today, which in size and stock and interest has never been equaled before.

Almost the entire Fourth Avenue end, with a long stretch of space west to the Ninth Street elevators has been arranged into a vast, commodious, Under-Priced Shoe Store for Men, Women and Children.

You can choose today from the largest, fullest stocks that could be found in the best regular shoe stores, and select

Fine, New, Stylish, Well-made Shoes At Half or Two-thirds Their Value!

And never has such a clean, fresh, stylish, complete gathering of Shoes of such universally high quality been offered.

The high character and desirability of the Shoes will surprise even those who have been enthusiastic about our shoe offerings in the past.

A dozen groups seem to demand especial emphasis, but we confine the details to these brief and colorless hints:

Women's Shoes at $1—
Black kid, button and lace; patent leather and kid tips; a dozen sorts in the lot, and values run from $2 to $3.

Women's Shoes at $1—
Comfort shoes for house wear and for elderly people; Congress and lace shoes in broad toes; regular $2 shoes.

Women's Shoes at $1.20—
Black kidskin, in fine qualities; shapely, finely made, and grades that sell regularly at $2.

Women's Shoes at $1.50—
Patent leather and kid lace shoes; splendid shoes for business wear.

Women's Shoes at $1.60—
Dress shoes of fine kidskin; a dozen sorts of toes and heels, including Louis XIV; medium and stout soles; kid and patent leather tips; $3 grades.

Women's Shoes at $1.80—
Women's kid and patent leather lace and button shoes in the most fashionable shapes and weights.

Women's Shoes at $2.40—
Dress shoes of fine kidskin; welted soles of medium weight; stylish lasts.

Women's Shoes at $2—
Women's box calf storm shoes; high cut, thick welted soles; also kid dress shoes in fine grades.

Children's Shoes at 75c—
Spring heel shoes for girls and small boys; kid and calf, in sizes from 8 to 2.

Children's Shoes at $1—
Black kidskin; plump and durable; spring heels, full round toes; sizes 8½ to 2.

Children's Shoes at $1.20—
Fine kid and calfskin, lace and button; all spring heels; calfskin, sizes 11 to 2; kidskin, sizes 2½ to 5.

Men's Shoes at $1—
600 pairs of black satin calf laced shoes; good style and well made.

Men's Shoes at $1.50—
Mostly large sizes and few of a kind, but the original prices ranged from $3 to $5.

Men's Shoes at $1.90—
And not a pair worth less than $3; box and wax calfskin, kid, patent and enamel leathers, with solid soles; in swagger styles; all sizes to start.

Men's Shoes at $2 40—
Patent leather button and lace; box calf, velour and kid lace in swell shapes; $3.50 grades.

Men's Shoes at $2.90—
Shoes that sell regularly at $4 and $5; velour enamel, box calf and kid.

Boys' Shoes at 85c—
For small boys; spring heels, wide toes and solid soles.

Boys' Shoes at $1—
Black satin calf lace, with stout soles; sizes 11 to 5½ with heels, sizes 9 to 13½ with spring heels.

Boys' Shoes at $1.25—
Black kid and calf laced shoes, sturdy and durable, but made on sightly lasts; sizes up to 5½.

Boys' Shoes at $1.50—
Calfskin, with solid oak soles welted and stitched; high-class school shoes; sizes 12 to 2.

Boys' Shoes at $1.70—
Black calfskin laced shoes with welted soles and square heels; sizes 2½ to 5½; all widths B to E. Basement.

Men's English Neckwear
Fine But Not Costly

These handsome ties are from Buckingham—a maker well known to all well-informed men. They are made of fine silks and satins such as go only into ties sold at a dollar or more.

But the maker had a quantity of small pieces of the silks, and made them up into Four-in-Hand and Batswing Ties which we offer to-day at

Fifty Cents Each

The silks are rich and heavy; the patterns are quiet and refined; colors dark and seasonable.

Men of refined taste will appreciate a chance to choose from such a fine collection, at half the real value. Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Stiff-Bosom Shirts

Handsome colored Shirts of percale and madras, with the stiff bosoms that take the place of the negligee shirts which now must step aside with the straw hat. They are about equally divided between $1 and $1.50 values, though selling at

60c Each

Handsomely made and laundered; open back and front; detachable cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17. Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Our New $1 Gloves
For Men—Ready Today

This is an announcement that will greatly interest all men who expect to need gloves—whether it be a single pair or a dozen pairs. We have taken exceptional care to procure the best dollar glove obtainable, and are glad to show you the results of our efforts.

These gloves are of higher quality, fit better, and are more stylish and better finished than any you have ever seen before, at $1.

In full pique glace, full outseam cape, half pique, and genuine mocha, in a splendid assortment of the newest Fall shades.

$1 a Pair

In addition our stock of Dent's, Fowne's, Fisk, Clark & Flagg's, and Perrin's gloves is complete. Broadway and Ninth street.

Outfitting the Boys

Mothers who have boys to outfit have become used to making a field day of Saturday. Those of them who are in touch with the situation bring their boys to Wanamaker's. This Boys' Clothing Store affords them a most advantageous point of attack. Conclusive proof is given by offerings like these:

At $5—The "Wanamaker Special" Suit, with double-breasted jacket and knee trousers. Seat and knees are double, and the suit is silk-sewed throughout. It's a wonderful suit for its price. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

At $5—Sailor Suits of blue serge or cheviot; plain, or handsomely trimmed. For the younger boys of 3 to 12 years.

At $4—Fall Top Coats, with yoke, of tan covert cloth; sizes 3 to 10 years. Same, for sizes 11 to 16 years, at $5. These overcoats are snug and warm, and excellently made.

Our assortment of Boys' Shirt Waists and Blouses, in Fall styles, of percales and madras, is very complete. Also in latest shades of flannel, with or without collar.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Seasonable Hosiery

When sudden temperature changes bring thoughts of appropriate hosiery this store stands ready to enable you to give the thought a concrete expression. Our gathering of Women's and Children's Hosiery and Men's Half-hose is elaborate and complete. From the least expensive hosiery that is compatible with goodness, to the most luxurious, your desire is to be found here—thoroughly reliable and lower priced than the same quality in any other store. Hints of a few:

For Men—

25c pair—Several sorts of half hose, consisting of imported fast black cotton, all black, with unbleached feet or with split soles; brown or gray colored merino; fast black wool, seamless.

37½c pair—All-wool half hose, medium or heavy weight, in fast black or natural color.

For Women—

12½c pair—Fast black lisle thread stockings; seamless heels and toes; narrowed at ankle; elastic tops

25c pair—Fine cotton stockings; medium or heavy weight, in all black, black with unbleached feet or split soles; fast black, of course; also allover lace lisle thread, fast black.

For Children—

12½c pair—Seamless cotton stockings for boys or girls; two styles of ribs; fast black with extra strong heels, knees and toes; for children from 4 to 10 years old; elastic throughout.

20c and 25c pair—Fast black merino stockings, elastic and durable; two styles of ribs; sizes 5½ and 6, 20c; 6½ to 10, 25c

Broadway.

Remarkable Silk Selling

The beautiful, new silks that compose this sale, and make it exercise such powers of fascination upon thousands of women, are many of them as standard and staple as gold dollars themselves. Selling them under-price is an equally positive profit to purchasers.

That is the extraordinary feature of the sale—bright, fresh silks, at a saving of a quarter to a half on their value, just at the time when women, with their Fall dressmaking plans in full cry, are most anxious to get them.

The reason is simple, after all—it is the enormous power, conferred by a purchase of *nearly half a million yards of silk!*

Every possible silk-need may be satisfied from among these rich supplies.

55c, worth $1.25 and $1.50—
Striped and Fancy Silks of many kinds with a mixture of finest wool in them; generally known as Bengalines in street shades.

65c, worth 75c and 85c—
Plain Colored and Changeable Taffetas in a good variety of shades; also Colored Peau de Cygnes in newest shades.

60c, worth 90c and $1—
Striped Taffeta; grace grounds with narrow lace-like stripes; street shades.

75c, worth $1.25 and $1.50—
Plaid Taffetas with satin bars in many combinations including black and white; also Brocaded Striped Silks.

80c, worth $1—
White Imported Taffetas, strong and lustrous.

85c, worth $1.25—
Plain Colored Louisines, in a complete range of colors.

$1.50, worth $3—
Rich Fancy Stripe Silks, imported; in a variety of colorings.

$1.75, worth $3.50—
Satin striped and Novelty Velvets; high-class French novelties

Rotunda.

$2.50, worth $5 to $7—
Richest French Novelty Silks and Velvets, brocaded and striped.

Fine and reliable qualities of Staple Black Silks:

Black Taffetas—
55c, worth 70c; 18-inch.
65c, worth 75c; 20½-inch.
70c, worth 85c; 20½-inch.
85c, worth $1.10; 20-inch.
95c, worth $1.25; 21-inch.
$1, worth $1.25; 21¼-inch.
$1.10, worth $1.35; 22-inch.
$1.25, worth $1.50; 23-inch.
$1.40, worth $1.75; 23-inch.

Black Satin Duchesse—
19-inch, 55c; worth 75c.
20-inch, 65c; worth 85c.
20-inch, 75c; worth $1.
21-inch, 85c; worth $1.25.
22-inch $1; worth $1.25.
24-inch, $1.10; worth $1.35.
24-inch, $1.15; worth $1.50.
24-inch, $1.25; worth $1.65.
22-inch, $1.35; worth $1.75.
22-inch $1.50; worth $2.

Black Peau de Soie—The most popular black dress silk—
21-inch, 95c; worth $1.25.
22-inch, $1; worth $1.35.
23-inch, $1.10; worth $1.40.
23-inch, $1.15; worth $1.50.
23-inch, $1.25; worth $1.65.

Black Royal Armures—A mourning silk—
20-inch, 80c; worth $1.
21-inch 90c; worth $1.25.
22-inch, $1.05; worth $1.40.
21-inch, $1.25; worth $1.60.

Black Faille Francaise—An old standby
20-inch, 80c; worth $1.
21-inch, 85c; worth $1.15.
21-inch, 90c; worth $1.25.
21-inch $1; worth $1.35.
21-inch, $1.25; worth $1.65.

Black Merveilleux—
85c, worth $1.10; 21-inch.
95c, worth $1.20; 21-inch.
95c worth $1.25; 21¼-inch.
$1, worth $1.35; 21½-inch
$1.15, worth $1.50; 22-inch.

Black Lumineux—
65c, worth 85c; 20-inch.
75c worth $1; 20-inch
90c, worth $1.25; 21-inch

The New Silk Waists

Women will be delighted with the new Silk Waists, for never have styles been more effective than these prepared for the coming Fall and Winter.

A great many novel and stylish effects are included in the gathering. Some of the waists are plain, while others appear with a variety of plaitings and hemstitchings. There are trimmings of lace or velvet, while buckles are used on many. A number of the new styles button in front, while others are buttoned in the back. These hints:

$4.50—Of Taffeta, in all the newest shades; two styles; one with cluster cording back and front, and cording on sleeves; the other with cluster cording between cording; strapped with satin ribbon and buttons.

$5—Of Taffeta or Peau de Soie; eight styles; in most recent shades; cluster cording and beading; velvet ribbon run through beading; other styles with plaiting and side plaiting, and stitched straps; some with plain French back, others with plaited back.

$6—Of Taffeta, Louisine or Peau de Soie; four styles; in newest shades; plaited front forming yoke; other styles with plaits stitched with white; others with cluster plaiting and hemstitching; buttoned in front or in the back.

$6.50—Of Taffeta or Peau de Soie; six styles; cluster cording with white silk vests, trimmed with velvet ribbon; others with stitched side plaiting, trimmed with buttons or stitched straps; some plaited, forming bolero effect.

Many other styles, up to $25.

A large assortment of Black Silk Waists, from $4.25 to $25. Second floor.

Fall Coats for Girls

Gray skies and a chill in the air were a cogent reminder yesterday of Winter's coming. Many mothers were brought sharply face to face with the need of a heavier jacket or coat for their little daughters.

Today is the day to satisfy these needs, and this ample stock of out-of-door wraps for girls of 6 to 12 offers broadest opportunity at moderate cost.

These price-illustrations may be helpful:

$5—Double-Breasted Reefers of pebble cheviot in brown, navy blue and red; nicely trimmed with braid.

$7—Three-quarter length Coats of camel's hair cheviot in red and navy blue; velvet collar.

$8—Russian Blouse Coats of pebble cheviot in brown, navy blue and red; trimming of velvet and leather belt.

$9.50—Three-quarter Length Box Coats of kersey in tan, navy blue and brown; buttoned high to neck; trimmed with stitching; lined with heavy satin.

$12.50—Three-quarter Length Coats of kersey in brown, navy blue and red; velvet collar, cuffs and pockets; silk revers; lined with best taffeta.

Others, up to $26.50. Second floor, Ninth street.

Handsome Pieces Of Fancy China

Many a meritorious group of China or Glass has sold steadily by virtue of its own attractiveness during this September Sale, because space in which to mention it has been lacking.

That is the case with this assortment of remarkably beautiful Fancy China, of which you have taken hundreds of pieces without ever a word of mention. Some most attractive pieces still remain, in effective shapes, with bright colored decorations, and heavily gilt. And prices are a third, or more, less than usual on such china as this.

Hints of the pieces:

Vases, in great variety, covered and uncovered, with feet and without; $2 each, regularly $3; $2.75 each, regularly $4; $3.50 each, regularly $6; $7.50 each; regularly $10; $8.50 each, regularly $12.50.
Salad Bowls, $1.75 each, regularly $2.75; $2.50 each, regularly $3.75; $2.75 each, regularly $4.
Cake Plates: $2 each, regularly $3.
Teapots: $1.50 each, regularly $2.50.
Sugars and Creams, $1.50 pair; regularly 2.50.
Condensed Milk Holders: $1.50 each, regularly $2.50.
Powder Boxes: 60c each, regularly $1.
Comb-and-Brush Trays: $1.50 each, regularly $2.25.
Hair Receivers: 60c each, regularly $1; 75c each, regularly $1.25.
Basement

Housekeeping Sundries for Little

Whatever you need about the house—and you're always needing something—this House-furnishing Sale gives you an opportunity to buy articles of tested quality at a saving of a quarter to a third on usual prices. These hints to-day:

Chopping Bowls, 10c.
Clothes Horses, 5 ft., 50c.
Bosom Boards, 10c.
Potato Mashers, 4c.
Hair Floor Brooms, 50c and 75c.
Hair Dust Brushes, 25c.
Towel Rollers, 5c and 10c.
Wash Boards, 10c.
Slaw Cutters, 10c.
Cutting Tables, $1.
Foot Tubs, 15c.
Fibre Cuspidors, aluminum tops, 15c.
Clothes Line, 80 ft., waterproof, 25c.
Turkey Dusters, 18c.
Dish Pans, 14 qt., 25c.
Corkscrews, 4c.
Wire Soap Dishes, 8c.
Kitchen Knives, 15c.
Candlesticks, 5c.
Chamois Skins, 5c.
Coal Hods, 25c.
Basement.

Peanut Blocks
20c a Pound

Peanuts in an etherealized form—surrounded with a delicously clear butter candy, and cut into appetizing blocks. Crisp and brittle—just the sort of candy you can't stop eating. And you needn't fear the effects of your lack of will-power—it's perfectly harmless. 20c a pound. Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Gives Good Digestion

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Half a teaspoon in half a glass of water after meals, removes the distress, oppression and "all-gone" feeling.

Gives good appetite, perfect digestion and restful sleep.

Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

The Panamaish Soft Hat or dressy Derby.

These are the entries for the Fall Hat Handicap. Which will carry your money? Whichever is your choice the odds are best here. You pay $2.80 and get the equal of that which hat fashion makers charge $5.00.

Every hat guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money back.

LAMBERT
Trade Mark.
HATTERS,
39 & 41 Cortlandt St.,
BETWEEN 6TH & 9TH AVE. "L" STATION.
Also at New Haven, Conn.

"PROVE BY TESTING"

Wheatena

THE COMPLETE FOOD

IT IS KNOWN as the Cheapest Cereal Food, pound for pound, of any on the market. All leading grocers sell it. *It is famous for its rich nut-like flavor.*

Send for *free* copy of "Wheatena Recipes," by the Principal of the Boston Cooking School.

Health Food Company,
Dept. T.
61 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

THE
Waverley
ELECTRIC
Automobile

Is strongly built, only the best material entering into its construction. It is *Simple Strong,* and *Durable.* Has a larger mileage radius on one charge than any other electric vehicle.

Prospective customers may examine the same or arrange for free practical operation tests at our New York Branch. Handsome Catalogue upon application. Storage at reasonable rates, including electric charging and gasoline supplies.

AUTOMOBILE DEPARTMENT
American Bicycle Company,
New York Branch, 91 Fifth Avenue.
Brooklyn Branch, 342 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Open Daily until 6 P. M., including Saturday.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

This Hat Store is the talk of the city—the reason is simple, we give Hats of the newest shapes and best workmanship at one-third less than others.

New Trooper and Panama shaped Soft Hats,

1.90 to 2.75

New Fall Derbys—neat and smart—worth $3.00 and $4.00,

1.90 to 2.75.

Silk Hats, 3.90, 4.80, 5.80. Silk Ribbed Opera Hats, 6.80.

CAREY & SIDES

America's Largest Credit Clothiers and Tailors.

80-82 4th Av., Just Above 10th St.

MEN'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING ON CREDIT

READY-MADE AND TO ORDER.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Ready Made Suits, Raglans, and Overcoats, $10, $12 and $15. TO ORDER, $10, $20 and $25. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40. Silk and Fancy Vests, $3 to $6. Men's Hats, $2.50.

Write for terms.

Open Saturdays until 10:30; Mondays, 9.

CARPET CLEANING

Established 1875.

353 W. 54th St. Our only place. No branches. Telephone: 366 Columbus.

J. & J. W. WILLIAMS

Money Will Be Refunded IF IT EVER SHRINKS—

"Dermophile" Underwear.

PURE WOOL. At All Leading Stores.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE AMERICAN DESK & STOOL CO.,
30 Howard St., just East of 434 Broadway. Phone 2303 Spring

DESKS

RECORD GOLF BY DOUGLAS

New Score of Seventy-four Strokes for the Tuxedo Club Links.

HORSTMAN WINS BY LONG PUT

Carnegie Beaten on the Nineteenth Green—Good Sport, Although Turf Was Wet and Soggy.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Findlay S. Douglas again demonstrated his ability to play championship golf to-day in the match play rounds for the President's Cup on the links of the Tuxedo Golf Club. That is the chief trophy in the tournament now in progress and which will be finished to-morrow. Two rounds were played for each of the three cups, and while there were some close matches in all the events, the feature of the day rested in Douglas's play in the afternoon with James A. Stillman. He won the game by the wide margin of 6 up and 5 to play, making at the same time a new amateur record for the eighteen holes of 74 strokes. Last Wednesday, in the medal play rounds, Douglas did 75 twice, and no one expected to see those figures beaten for some time to come. Douglas made his 74 under much poorer conditions, for the greens were thick with moisture and the turf soft under a three hours' drizzle that prevented complete accuracy in putting or approaching. The critics who followed the match predicted that with more favorable conditions the score would have been 72.

Douglas finished his game on the thirteenth green, but he was going so well that Stillman readily consented to play out the match. The thick, damp mist gave an indistinct outline to the Ramapo hills and every blade of grass was covered with drops of rain. A small gallery of enthusiasts, protected by umbrellas and mackintoshes, tramped in the wake of the players over the soggy turf. On the first nine holes Douglas played such fast golf that he beat bogey by 3 strokes, finishing this half of the course in 36 strokes. Everything went his way on the outward journey. He won the first three holes in succession, making the third, 160 yards, in 2, from a twenty-foot put. Four holes were then halved, and by winning the ninth Douglas led by 4. He increased this to 6 on the eleventh green, and on the next Stillman won his first hole, Douglas missing a put to halve. He won the next, however, and that brought the regular match to an end.

In playing the bye-holes Douglas scored another 2, making it on the short sixteenth hole, 110 yards, from a five-foot put. Two holes in 2 in one round is a most unusual thing, and another feature of the former champion's play is seen from the fact that his card had two holes in 6 each, and yet he made his sensational record. Stillman played a highly creditable game and had the satisfaction of knowing that he was up against almost invincible golf. The scores of this record round are:

Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau—										
Out	5	4	2	5	4	6	3	4	3	—36
In	4	4	5	4	6	5	2	4	4	—38—74
James S. Stillman, Newport—										
Out	6	5	5	5	4	6	3	4	4	—42
In	5	5	4	6	4	6	5	5	5	—45—87

Unfortunately for the draw in the first round, Douglas and Macdonald were brought together. Macdonald won the first hole, but he had little chance after that, and Douglas won by 4 up and 3 to play. His game was steady throughout, but not of a highly brilliant nature. The scores are:

Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau—										
Out	5	5	3	5	5	6	5	4	3	—41
In	5	4	4	5	4	6	4			—25—66
Charles B. Macdonald, Tuxedo—										
Out	4	6	3	6	5	8	4	6	3	—45
In	5	5	5	4	5	4				—28—73

Douglas will meet in the semi-final round for the President's Cup to-morrow F. O. Horstman of Washington, who acted another sensation to the afternoon contest by playing a tie game with the Pittsburg golfer, W. J. Carnegie, and then beating him on the nineteenth hole from a lucky twenty-five-foot put. Carnegie approached the green poorly, and was playing five when his doughty opponent ran down in three.

The other two survivors for the semi-final round in the chief event are George H. Hull, Jr., of the home club, and Oliver Perin of Watch Hill. Perin developed great strength in the afternoon and defeated Price Collier with apparent ease, by 5 up and 4 to play. Coming after Collier's defeat of Devereaux Emmet, itself a genuine surprise party, it contributed afresh to the uncertainties of the tournament. Collier and Emmet had a grand game, the former winning by 3 up and 2 to play. Collier got a grand 2 on the ninth hole, 165 yards, and Emmet did wonders on the twelfth hole, 300 yards, getting it in 3, two strokes under bogey. The scores are:

Price Collier, Tuxedo—										
Out	5	5	4	6	5	6	3	4	2	—40
In	5	4	4	4	6	4	4	3		—30—70
Devereaux Emmet, Garden City—										
Out	5	6	4	5	6	6	4	4	3	—43
In	5	4	3	5	6	4	4	3		—30—73

Perin beat James S. Taylor of Powelton in the morning, by 2 up and 1 to play, finishing the course in the bogey figures of 80 strokes. Taylor, on the other hand, did 78, but the secret of this lay in the last green, which had no bearing upon the match. Taylor was dead to the hole in three, almost laying Perin a stymie. The latter attempted the hole, but hit Taylor's ball, knocking it in, he himself then taking five.

In the Governors' Cup set, the two matches in which T. C. Ennever of Essex County was concerned, were characterized by extreme closeness. In the morning he beat John G. Bates, a Columbia student, by one hole on the nineteenth green, and that, too, after Bates had been five up at one time. In the afternoon Ennever met W. T. Hilton of the home club and had to play three extra holes, when Hilton won on the twenty-first green. He will meet John Chadwick, Jr., to-morrow morning, and the other pair will be George H. Bowly and W. J. Evans. The summary of the match play rounds is:

President's Cup—First match play round—W. C. Carnegie, Alleghany Country, beat Grenville Kane, Tuxedo, 2 up and 1 to play; F. O. Horstman, Washington, beat George P. Snow, Jr., Tuxedo, 3 up and 4 to play; James A. Stillman, Newport, beat Gilman P. Tiffany, Pewapolston, 3 up and 1 to play; Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau, beat Charles B. Macdonald, Tuxedo, 4 up and 3 to play; George H. Hull, Jr., Tuxedo, beat W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County, 5 up and 3 to play; Charles F. Watson, Morris County, beat F. A. Marsellus, Yountakah, 2 up; Price Collier, Tuxedo, beat Devereaux Emmet, 3 up and 2 to play; Oliver Perin, Watch Hill, beat James S. Taylor, Powelton, 2 up and 1 to play.

Second Round—Horstman beat Carnegie, 1 up, (19 holes); Douglas beat Stillman, 6 up and 5 to play; Hull beat Watson, 1 up; Perin beat Collier, 5 up and 4 to play.

Governor's Cup—First match play round—W. B. Dinsmore, Tuxedo, beat S. Sherwood Day, Fairfield, 6 up and 5 to play; W. J. Evans, Powelton, beat H. Kennedy Hill, University of Pennsylvania, by default; Bruce Price, Tuxedo, beat Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve, Westchester Country, 3 up and 2 to play; George H. Bowly, Jersey City, beat W. A. Adriance, Dutchess County, 5 up and 4 to play; W. T. Hilton, Tuxedo, beat J. Max Carrere, Fox Hills, 6 up and 4 to play; T. C. Ennever, Essex County, beat John G. Bates, Morris County, 1 up, (19 holes;) C. F. Watson, Jr., Morris County, beat G. E. Pierrepont, Jr., Tuxedo, 4 up and 2 to play; John Chadwick, Jr., Powelton, beat L. V. Pulsifer, Powelton, 5 up and 4 to play.

Second Round—Evans beat Dinsmore, 4 up and 2 to play; Bowly beat Price, 1 up; Hilton beat Ennever, 1 up, (21 holes;) Chadwick beat Watson, 1 up.

Consolation Cup—First match play round—Russell Hull, Tuxedo, beat George Collingwood, Powelton, 4 up and 3 to play; N. T. Pulsifer, Powelton, and Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo, drew byes; F. A. Ingalls, Tuxedo, beat S. W. Warren, Tuxedo, 1 up.

Semi-final Round—Pulsifer beat Hull, 4 up and 3 to play; Ingalls and Lorillard match unfinished.

The final rounds for the three cups at match play will be finished to-day, and in addition the club offers net and gross score prizes for a 36-hole handicap. Over fifty entries had been received last night.

W. B. DUNCAN ON SHAMROCK II.

Constitution's Manager to Represent N. Y. Y. C. in the International Cup Races.

It was learned at the New York Yacht Club last night that William Butler Duncan, who was the manager of the Constitution, will be the club's representative on board the Shamrock II. during the races against the Columbia.

Shining like a new gold dollar, the hull of the Shamrock II. was admired by hundreds of visitors to the Erie Basin yesterday. Below the water line the work is practically finished, and those familiar with the preparation of racing yachts say that they have never seen such a smooth surface since the old days of "potleading," when the bottom of a wooden yacht was rubbed with plumbago until she shone like a new kitchen stove.

As the yacht is not to come out of the dry dock until Tuesday, the men have had plenty of time to devote to the polishing of the bronze plates, and it has been done in a very thorough manner. The scraping of the topsides was begun yesterday, and by to-day two coats of white and two of green paint will be scraped off. Then the plates are to be polished, and after a thin priming a coat of white paint and a thin coat of green will be put on.

Sir Thomas Lipton had recovered sufficiently from his injuries yesterday to be removed from the Porto Rico to the steam yacht Erin, where he will remain until the races are over. It was learned from a friend of Sir Thomas that there is no truth in the rumor that he has criticised those in charge of the Columbia. "There is no cause for criticism," said the speaker, "and Sir Thomas would be the last man to do anything of the sort. There is not a word of truth in it."

Yachts Berthed Until Next Year.

Though the greatest yachting event of the year, the America's Cup races, will take place off Sandy Hook next week, a great number of pleasure craft have already been retired for the season. Among the best known of these are the steam yachts Vamoose, Clifton, Paradox, Gladys, Say When, and Aileen, all of which have laid up in the basin of the Morse Iron Works and Dry Dock Company, at the foot of Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, Brooklyn. Other yachts that have been laid up for the Winter in the same quarters are the schooners Comet, Wanderer, Kiwassa, Tioga, Half Moon, Julia, Meteor, and Wayfarer; the sloops Rosalie, Viking, Delfa, Isolde, Mermaid, Fad, Wasp, Cockatoo, Ulma, Minerva, Hildegarde, Vinona, Frolic, Argonaut, Foam, Schemer, Sayonara, and Chipsa, and the yawls Huron, Toarmina, and Cachelot, and the houseboat Ulma.

Football Coach for Hobart College.

GENEVA, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Thomas W. Folger has been engaged as football coach at Hobart College, and took charge of the candidates to-day. Folger played at Hobart in 1898, and the following year he played tackle at Cornell.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Brooklyn Won from St. Louis by Timely Batting—Powell Forced to Retire.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—By winning to-day's baseball game from St. Louis the Brooklyns tied with Philadelphia for second place. Powell lost his effectiveness in the fourth and fifth innings and Brooklyn made eight hits. This netted seven runs and led to the retirement of Powell, Joyce, a lefthander from Montreal, succeeding him. Joyce pitched good ball during the remainder of the contest. In the third inning of the contest McCreery and Sheckard collided while chasing a bat. Consequently the latter attempted the hole, but hit Taylor's ball, knocking it in, he himself then taking five.

Dolan hit for two bases in the fourth inning. Kelley went to first on balls, while Daly advanced them a base by sacrificing. Dahlen's drive scored Dolan and Kelley. Dahlen crossed the plate after stealing second on a two-base hit of McGuire's. Singles by Keeler, Sheckard, Dolan, and Kelley, a sacrifice by Daly, and Irwin's triple scored four more runs for Brooklyn in the fifth innig. The Brooklyns scored again in the seventh inning. Kelley singled, stole second, and went to third on a poor throw, Irwin's single bringing him home.

Singles by Padden and Richardson in the ninth inning were responsible for the final tally scored by St. Louis. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	1	3	0	0	Keeler, rf	1	2	0	0	0
H'drick, cf	0	2	5	0	0	Sh'kard, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Padden, 2b	1	1	1	2	0	McCr'ry, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	1	1	2	0	Kelley, 1b	3	2	17	1	0
Jonovan, rf	0	0	3	0	0	Daly, 2b	0	1	0	2	0
R'h'rdson, 3b	0	1	0	1	0	Dahlen, ss	1	1	1	7	0
Kruger, 3b	0	0	1	1	1	Irwin, 3b	0	2	2	3	0
Heydon, c	0	1	4	1	1	McGuire, c	0	2	3	1	0
Powell, p	1	1	0	2	0	Kitson, p	0	0	1	3	0
Joyce, p	0	0	0	1	0	Dolan, cf	2	3	0	0	0
Total	2	8	27	9	2	Total	8	14	27	17	0

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	3	4	0	1	0	0	—8

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 5; St. Louis, 2. Two-base hits—Burkett, Heydon, Wallace, McGuire, and Dolan. Three-base hits—Heidrick and Irwin. Home run—Powell. Bases on balls—Off Powell, 2; off Joyce, 1. Sacrifice hits—Daly, 2. Struck out—By Joyce, 4; by Powell, 1; by Kitson, 3. Stolen base—Dahlen. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 4. Time of game—1:47. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG.	R	IB	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Davis, rf	2	2	1	0	0	Thomas, cf	1	1	4	1	1
Clarke, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Barry, 2b	0	1	1	0	0
Beaum't, cf	2	2	4	0	0	Flick, rf	0	0	1	0	1
Wagner, ss	0	1	2	6	1	Delehan'y, lf	0	1	4	0	0
Bransf'd, 1b	1	1	6	0	0	McFarl'd, c	0	0	2	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	1	3	5	2	0	Jennin's, 1b	0	0	7	1	0
Burke, 3b	1	2	1	3	0	Hallm'n, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Zimmer, c	1	0	6	0	0	Cross, ss	0	0	3	6	2
Tannehill, p	2	2	0	1	0	Duggleby, p	0	1	0	3	1
Total	10	14	27	12	1	Total	1	4	24	11	5

Pittsburg	1	2	0	0	6	0	0	1	.	—10
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 6. Two-base hits—Davis, Ritchey. Three-base hit—Clarke. Home run—Tannehill. Sacrifice hit—Wagner. Double play—Wagner, Ritchey, and Bransfield. First base on balls—Off Tannehill, 1; off Duggleby, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Jennings, Duggleby. Struck out—By Tannehill, 5; by Duggleby, 2. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	IB	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Davis, rf	2	1	0	0	1	Thomas, cf	0	0	2	1	0
Clarke, lf	2	1	1	0	0	Barry, 2b	1	1	5	6	0
Beaum't, cf	2	3	1	0	0	Flick, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Wagner, ss	1	1	4	1	0	Deleh'ty, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Bransf'd, 1b	0	3	11	0	0	Douglas, c	0	0	8	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	2	6	1	Jennings, 1b	0	0	4	1	0
Burke, 3b	0	0	2	2	0	Hallman, 3b	0	1	1	3	0
O'Connor, c	0	0	6	1	0	Cross, ss	0	1	1	3	0
Leever, p	0	0	0	3	0	White, p	0	1	1	0	1
Total	7	9	27	13	2	Total	2	6	24	14	1

Pittsburg	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	.	—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3. Two-base hits—Delehanty, Hallman. Three-base hit—White. Home run—Wagner. Sacrifice hit—Barry. Stolen bases—Clark, Beaumont, Douglas. Double plays—Ritchey and Wagner; Cross and Barry. First base on balls—Off Leever, 3; off White, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Wagner. Struck out—By Leever, 7; by White, 4. Passed ball—Douglas. Time—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf	1	1	2	0	1	Rickert, lf	0	1	6	0	0
Green, cf	0	1	3	0	0	Tenney, 1b	1	2	13	0	0
McCor'k, 3b	0	2	3	1	0	Demont, 2b	0	1	0	4	0
Doyle, 1b	0	0	5	0	0	Cooley, cf	1	1	4	0	0
Gannon, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Myer'le, rf	0	2	0	0	0
Raymer, ss	0	0	3	1	0	Lowe, 3b	0	3	2	1	0
Childs, 2b	0	1	0	1	1	Long, ss	0	0	1	4	1
Kahoe, c	0	0	12	2	0	Kittredge, c	0	0	4	2	1
Menefee, p	0	0	0	1	2	Nichols, p	1	2	0	2	0
Total	1	5	30	7	4	Total	3	12	30	13	2

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Boston, 11. Two-base hits—Green and Tenney. Three-base hit—Cooley. Sacrifice hits—Tenney and Demont. Stolen base—Mcormick. Struck out—By Menefee, 5; by Nichols, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

SECOND GAME.

	R	IB	PO	A	E		R	IB	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Rickert, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Green, cf	0	0	3	0	0	Tenney, 1b	0	2	8	0	0
Doyle, 1b	0	0	7	0	1	Cooley, cf	1	2	3	0	0
Gannon, rf	0	0	2	0	0	Carney, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Raymer, ss	0	0	2	5	0	Lowe, 3b	2	2	0	0	0
Childs, 2b	0	0	3	2	0	Long, ss	1	2	2	1	0
Kling, c	0	0	2	5	0	Moran, c	0	0	11	0	0
Eason, p	0	0	1	0	1	Willis, p	1	3	0	1	0
Ferguson, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	0	0	24	11	1	Total	7	12	24	6	0

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Boston	1	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	7	—7

Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Boston, 5. Two-base hits—Hartsel, Cooley, 2. Three-base hits—Lowe, Long, Willis. Sacrifice hit—Demont. Stolen base—Long. Struck out—By Willis, 8. Passed ball—Kling. Base on balls—Off Eason, 1; off Ferguson, 2. Time of game—One hour and 30 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	81	44	.648	Boston	65	62	.512
Philadelphia	72	54	.571	New York	49	74	.398
Brooklyn	72	54	.571	Chicago	50	79	.388
St. Louis	68	60	.524	Cincinnati	46	74	.383

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Cincinnati.
Brooklyn in St. Louis.
Boston in Chicago.
Philadelphia in Pittsburg.

American League Games.

At Philadelphia—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 3.
At Washington—Washington, 9; Cleveland, 8.
At Boston—Boston, 5; Detroit, 2.

Eastern League Games.

At Montreal—Toronto, 4; Montreal, 1.
At Rochester—Rochester, 13; Buffalo, 3.

Golf Championship.

The Commercial Advertiser for to-day will publish detailed account of semi-final match between Travis and Douglas, with diagram showing play of the thirty-eight holes.—Adv.

DAY OF CLOSE FINISHES

Spectators Disputed Decisions of Judges in Two Races.

ENDURANCE BY RIGHT FIRST

Western Filly, with Her Weight Up, Romped In for the Willow Stakes at Gravesend Course.

Immeasurably better than the promise of the programme, the racing at the Gravesend track yesterday attained that height of interest for spectators which is manifested by cheers of approval and hisses of displeasure, positive evidence that the sport was satisfactory to the full measure. It was a day of close finishes, and while the class of the horses engaged was something short of the best, the struggles in four of the six events were keen and desperate from end to end, with the contending horses so close together in three of the races that none except the judges knew which were the winners.

Two stakes were on the afternoon's card, one of these being the Willow, originally set for Thursday, but put over until yesterday because of the day of public mourning for President McKinley, while the other was the Speculation, which brought out a field of six of the best selling class horses in the country. For the Willow six smart fillies ran, but the great two-year-old Endurance by Right, owned by the Memphis brewer, John W. Schorr, so far outclassed the others that the stake was conceded to her, while the race proved to be but a poor contest from the betting men's standpoint.

Endurance by Right was the favorite at odds on always, and started at 1 to 2, while the next best backed was August Belmont's Amicitia, both of these having up stake weight and conceding from 5 up to 20 pounds to all the others. After a long delay at the starting post the horses were sent away well together, Hanover Queen showing in front for a few strides, but at once being joined by the favorite, who raced away from the Hanover filly at her ease, and, only galloping in front, had the stake won from the first furlong pole. The further they went the more certain was the victory of Endurance by Right, who was swinging under a pull all the way through the stretch and who cantered home, hard held, two lengths and a half before Hanover Queen, with Rockwater two lengths further back third.

MATCH FOR FILLIES TALKED OF.

Horsemen have been rather slow to admit the merit of the Western filly, but after her race for the Willow, the consensus of opinion was that Schorr has a better filly than has William C. Whitney in Blue Girl, and the wish was many times expressed that Blue Girl and Endurance by Right may come together at an early date and before either of them has trained stale. There is every probability that such a race will be secured if any reasonable offer for a sweepstakes is made, as both owners are turfmen who are willing to race their horses under any fair conditions.

For the Speculation Stakes the Belmont cast off, Kilogram, was the post favorite, with W. Lakeland's fast Domino gelding, The Regent, a strong second choice. These two had the race between them from the first jump until they were well into the last furlong, Kilogram leading by a neck into the stretch, where The Regent went up to the lead, and after a sharp struggle drew away, Kilogram then stopping. The Regent went on in front, followed by Wild Pirate, who closed steadily, and in the last half furlong forced Michaels, on The Regent, to go to riding. Wild Pirate still was gaining, but the horses were too near the post for him to get up, and though The Regent was tiring and ready to quit, he lasted just long enough to get home first by a head, though many spectators back of the post thought that Wild Pirate had won.

There were bettors who severely criticised the riding of Smith on Herbert. Dublin and Herbert were equal choices, and as they are equally at home in heavy going the race was supposed to be between them. Dublin was never really a factor, however, and while Herbert looked to have the purse won when he went on to the front after Himself led through the first part of the race, he hung in the last furlong, and The Rhymer, coming with a rush, caught him on the straight. Herbert, on the rail, seemed to be slightly impeded by The Rhymer boring in on him, and this, coupled with the fact that Smith rode a slovenly finish, let The Rhymer draw out an inch or two at the end with by a short head, though hisses from Herbert's partisans gave evidence that they did not believe with the judges. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; about six furlongs. W. H. Sealey's Chuctanunda, b. c., 3 years, by Laureate-La Tosca, 124 pounds, (Wonderly,) 3 to 1 and even, won, ridden out, by a length; Sullivan & Harris's Isla, ch. c., 3, 113, (Bullman,) 18 to 5 and 6 to 5, second by five lengths from J. S. Ferguson's Musette, ch. f., 4, 115, (McCue,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:11 2-5. Belle of Lexington, Military, and Ziri also ran. Value to the winner, $830. Belle of Lexington the post favorite at 8 to 5 and 3 to 5. Winner trained by W. Hayward, Jr.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. T. F. Monohan's The Rhymer, b. c., 3 years, by The Bard-Equipoise, 100 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 10 to 1 and 5 to 2, won, ridden out with whip and spur, by a head; Walter C. Rollins's Herbert, b. g., 125, (L. Smith,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, second by three lengths from the Goughacre's Stable's Dublin, b. c., 3, 117, (McCue,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, third. Time—1:48 1-5. The Amazon and Himself also ran. Value to the winner, $800. Herbert and Dublin equal favorites. Winner trained by E. Garrison.

THIRD RACE.—The Willow Stakes, for fillies two years old, with allowances; five and one-half furlongs. J. W. Schorr's Endurance by Right, b. f., by Inspector B.-Early Morn, 119 pounds, (J. Woods,) 1 to 2 and out, won in a gallop, pulling up, by two and one-half lengths; A. H. & D. H. Morris's Hanover Queen, ch. f., by Hanover-Lizzie Baker, 114, (McCue,) 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, second by two lengths from W. H. Sealey's Rockwater, ch. f., by Clifford-One I Love, 107, (Wonderly,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:08 2-5. Pretoria, Amicitia, Early Eve, and Flora Pomona also ran. Value of stakes to the winner, $1,480. Endurance by Right always favorite. Winner trained by J. F. Schorr.

FOURTH RACE.—The Speculation Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. W. Lakeland's The Regent, b. g., 3 years, by Domino-Royal Gem, 88 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 3 to 1 and even, won ridden out, by a head; J. S. O'Brien's Wild Pirate, br. c., 3, by Pirate of Penzance-Right Wild, 104, (J. Woods,) 9 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a length from Green B. Morris's Autolight, br. c., 3, by Autocrat-Silverlight, 106, (O'Connor,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:48 3-5. Louisville, The Musketeer, and Kilogram also ran. Value of stakes to the winner, $1,405. Kilogram the post favorite at 11 to 5 and 4 to 5. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For mares and geldings three years old and upward; non-winners of $500 in 1901; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Mrs. M. Cone's Bonbon Fretchie, b. f., 3 years, by St. Maxim-Frances S., 97 pounds, (Martin,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won easily by three lengths; R. G. Tower's Vesuvia, br. f., 3, 85, (Michaels,) 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, second by six lengths from P. Belmont's Oread, br. f., 4, 92, (Thompson,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:46. Mayor Gilroy, Missionary, San Luis, Maximo Gomez, George Simons, Welsh Girl, Lee King, Balloon, Potosi, Glengar, Alsike, Kalif, and Elsie Skip also ran. Value to the winner, $890. Maximo Gomez the post favorite at 3 to 1 and even. Winner trained by C. Van Praag.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; special weights; five and a half furlongs. Turney Brothers' Glenwater, b. c., by Wawekus-Feronica, 112 pounds, (T. Burns,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 1, won, ridden out, by a short head; A. Featherstone's Blanket, b. c., 112, (O'Connor,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a half length from August Belmont's Anak, ch. c., 112, (Mounce,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:09 1-5. Sylvia Lisle, Jim Tully, Extinguisher, C. Rosenfeld, Bruff, Major Tenny, Batyah, Caughnawaga, Hindred, Cornwell, Culler, and Hot also ran. Value to the winner, $790. Caughnawaga the favorite at 9 to 5 and 7 to 10. Winner trained by owners.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; about six furlongs. Modrine, 134 pounds; Musette, 126; May W., 125; Cervera, 121; Otis, 120; Belvino, 117; Lady of the Valley, 116; Candle, 113; Flora Pomona and Ben Howard, 112 each; Nanine, 111; Connie, 106; Touraine, 100, and Irene Lindsey, 98.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; about two and a half miles. Dr. Eichberg, 156 p

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THE CITY CONVENTIONS.

There are good reasons, very strong reasons, for believing that President Low will have the support of a majority of the voters in the Borough of Brooklyn. For that borough he is doubtless the strongest candidate who could be named.

In view of this comforting probability and of the further rather important facts that his nomination has been recommended by the Committee of Eighteen, that it is acceptable to the Citizens' Union of this borough and to the Republican organization, we should say that Mr. COLER's enthusiastic friends would dismiss all thought of "capturing" the City Convention of the Citizens' Union next Tuesday night.

It would be an exhibition of bad politics and of bad faith to attempt it. They have taken part in the conferences, and have contributed their views to the general stock of anti-Tammany opinion. They have been listened to with respect, and their preferences have failed to command the assent of the majority. If they could on moral or serious political grounds urge objections to the candidacy of Mr. Low, they might resume the right of private judgment and have some show of justification for rejecting the majority opinion. No such justifying reason exists. Mr. Low will be a strong candidate and if elected one of the best Mayors the city or any of its constituent cities ever had. It must be the conclusion now that we can elect him if we can elect anybody. But there must be a perfect union of the anti-Tammany forces, all the anti-Tammany forces. It scarcely need be said that the pressing of an opposition candidate on grounds of individual and minority preference will not promote firm union.

This fight was begun amid universal professions of a purpose to subordinate all minor things to the one supreme object of driving Tammany out of power. Have the exposures of police corruption, the conviction of two police officers, the insolent performances of DEVERY, and the return of CROKER, full of the old solicitude about his own pockets and busy with plans to retain his hold upon the sources from which the great revenues are derived, lessened the zeal or impaired the resolution of the anti-Tammany voters of Brooklyn, even if they are friends of Mr. COLER? It cannot be that as Tammany becomes blacker it becomes less abhorrent to them.

PROGRESS OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

The latest bulletin of exports and imports issued by the Bureau of Statistics brings the figures down to the end of August, the returns being corrected to Sept. 14. In this bulletin a comparison is made not only with the eight months of the current calendar year, but with the entire period of twelve months ending with August as far back as 1896. The results are extremely interesting.

The imports for these six years show considerable variation. The excess in 1901 over 1896 is only 15 per cent., while the excess of the past year over 1897 is rather more than 33 per cent. On the other hand, there is a slight falling off this year as compared with last year. On the whole, the course of the imports seems to bear very little perceptible relation to that of the exports, and shows only such changes as have occurred in years previous to the remarkable advance in exports. This is the more noteworthy as there is no corresponding movement in gold to affect the large balance that has steadily been accumulating. The gold movement, on the contrary, is, so far as these statistics show, practically negligible.

When we turn to the exports, the tale told is very different and very impressive. A glance at the following table, showing the exports and the excess of exports for each year ending with August, from 1896 to 1901, inclusive, will show the very steady, accelerated movement:

	Exports.	Excess Exports.
1896	$806,463,525	$169,239,608
1897	1,006,603,779	309,930,745
1898	1,236,643,922	613,451,902
1899	1,269,504,882	546,272,569
1900	1,399,000,520	916,062,516
1901	1,500,613,236	938,730,814

The two facts that will strike the student of these figures are, first, that the exports for the year ending with the first of the current month have amounted to the enormous total of over one billion and a half of dollars, and, second, that in the past six years the exports have exceeded the imports by the still more enormous total of very nearly three and one-half billions of dollars. How we have taken pay for this heavy balance of exports is one of the problems that puzzle foreign and American observers. M. PAUL LEROY-BEAULIEU, in the current number of The Independent, expresses his amazement at the balance of the last fiscal year and this. But these, according to the figures he used, which were substantially correct, amounted to only $590,000 a year; this average, as the statistics we have cited show, has been maintained for six years and is this year higher than it has been at any time within that period. Undoubtedly, we must have bought back from foreign holders a very large amount of the securities they held a half dozen years ago, and equally undoubtedly, the amounts spent by Americans in Europe during these six years have been very large, and have grown both in the average amount spent by each traveler and in the total. It is impossible to estimate either of these amounts, even approximately. What remains perfectly plain is that the export trade of the United States has vastly exceeded its import trade, and is still steadily growing.

The prospect thus presented to Europe is thus described by M. PAUL LEROY-BEAULIEU:

> American industry certainly enjoys, at the present time, numerous advantages which will soon give it the supremacy in many branches of production, particularly those relating to machinery. The 77,000,000 of the American people are spread out over a surface much larger than all Western Europe, a soil whose natural riches is much less exploited, scarcely touched, by no means exhausted. The American workman, accustomed to combination and change of processes, with the confidence born of immense natural resources, only asking to be used, audacious and quick-witted, with an almost unlimited home market, familiar, besides, with all forms of association, possesses pre-eminent superiority over most of his European rivals.
>
> Therefore, for some time at least, if not a century, at least a half century, until the territory of the United States is more densely peopled, while the riches of the soil and subsoil are yet, in greater part, virgin, Americans will enjoy a certain superiority over their European rivals in large undertakings. From which will result the appearance, in increasing quantities and decreasing prices, of American manufactured products in European markets.

That the natural consequence of the course of trade thus shown must be to lead this country to reduce the tariff obstacles to free commerce is plain. That was the tendency and the obligation pointed out by Mr. MCKINLEY in his last public utterance before his untimely death. The American people are not blind to this lesson. Their representatives in Congress cannot forever remain so.

MR. CLEVELAND'S TRIBUTE.

Among the tributes paid to the memory of Mr. MCKINLEY none has been more fitting, more worthy of the subject and the author, than that of ex-President CLEVELAND in his two brief addresses at Princeton.

The words of Mr. CLEVELAND were very simple, and they were the more eloquent, in the true sense of the word, for their simplicity. His appreciation of the character and services of his successor was discriminating, cordial, and sincere. Differing as he did from Mr. MCKINLEY even more widely in some ways than their respective parties differed, differing from him in the tone of his thought and in his manner of approaching public questions, Mr. CLEVELAND showed that he had, in common with him the high motives of the patriot and the sterling virtues of the private citizen. The recognition of the dead President's qualities was as just as it was ungrudging.

It is a matter for congratulation that these two strong men—each in his own fashion among the strongest that have held the Presidential office—did have so much in common, and that this common possession was of the sort that is most useful to the Nation, the source of its safety, the defense of its honor and of its enduring interests.

FOR CHIEF OF POLICE.

That is a very suggestive rumor to which The Sun gave currency yesterday, that Capt. GIBSON, the Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning, had been "slated" by Tammany to succeed the no longer defensible DEVERY.

The rumor was interesting and encouraging, among other reasons, because it denoted that Tammany was badly frightened, worse frightened than many reformers had ventured to suppose. For that very reason it is to be regretted that nobody in a position to know seems to take it very seriously. Capt. GIBSON was the chosen lieutenant of WARING, who always felt in him the most complete confidence. We by no means mean to say that that confidence was misplaced, although there have been some episodes in the history of the department, since the death of its creator, which would tend to make us cautious about saying that it had been entirely justified. In fact, a man of Capt. GIBSON'S honorable antecedents and instincts is put in a more or less chronic quandary when a vulgar spoilsman like NAGLE is put over him. It is a question to be decided only by himself, at just what point his self-respect requires him to throw up, not only his "job," as a matter of subsistence, but also the interest in his work, which, to a competent and faithful official, has been a great part of his compensation, and abandon it to a man who, he is sure beforehand, will do the work much worse than he has been doing it. Upon the whole, we are by no means prepared to say that Capt. GIBSON has, in any instance, decided wrongly.

And evidently his training, his character, which is the character of West Point and of the United States Army, are the things, of all things, we need in the police force of this town. It is not DEVERY that such a man ought to succeed, but DEVERY'S chief, the unspeakable MURPHY. What an aeration that would be! And, by the same token, how impossible that Tammany should consent to it. One honest man, with an aggressive sense of duty, at the head of one municipal department, how he would illuminate, and shame, all the men at the heads of the other municipal departments! Either he or they "must go." If they had to go, that would be the end of Tammany, which is simply an organization of vice and crime, or an organized exploitation of the same. Nothing but extreme panic would induce Tammany to put a man of soldierly habits and training at the head of any municipal department, where his example would be an indictment of all the politicians at the head of the remaining departments. It could not be, except in circumstances which should induce Tammany to retire from political business altogether. As DANIEL WEBSTER put it, "There is no refuge from confession but suicide, and suicide is confession." To put an honest and competent man at the head of a single municipal department would be, for Tammany, both suicide and confession.

MOURNING IN FASHIONABLE DISTRICT.

A correspondent wrote us a day or two ago a rather complaining letter, setting forth that the signs of mourning for President MCKINLEY were far more abundant and noticeable in the tenement house districts than in the fashionable avenues and streets. The plain inference was that the poor people of New York, and even the foreign-born people, were better Americans than the well-to-do or the affluent natives.

The inference we believe to be entirely unjust. The same comparison has been drawn, the same complaint made, when the occasion was one of National rejoicing that our correspondent makes and draws now, when the occasion is one of National mourning. The contrast between the homes of the poor and the homes of the rich was nearly or quite as marked, and did not fail to be remarked, upon the occasion of the welcome of New York to Admiral DEWEY and the victors of Manila. But the explanation was simple and the same. The fashionable quarters of New York are inhabited by people who, excepting the heads of families, do not inhabit their town houses from the 1st of July to the 1st of October. They are lucky to be able to absent themselves for so long, and nobody but an Anarchist would envy them their good fortune. Their houses are left with servants or caretakers who would not go to the expense of decorating them or draping them without some express order. And hence it is made to appear that the well-to-do and the rich are less interested in their country, less patriotic, than people of smaller means and of less pretensions in their way of living.

It is an appearance which is not only false, but mischievous. Of course, this is "the poor man's country," of all the great nations of the earth. And, of course, any patriotic American, if he had to choose, would prefer that it should be the poor man's father than the rich man's. But there is, in fact, no such division, nor the necessity of making any such classification. Millionaires and day laborers, we all believe in the United States alike. It is most unfortunate that anything should be allowed to occur to lead or to enable anybody to think otherwise. But it is indisputable that many such things do occur whenever there is a National festival or a National funeral celebrated in New York during the period of vacation and absence of those New Yorkers who are "at their ease."

The mischievous impression could be very easily dispelled if those New Yorkers who are absent from their New York houses on such occasions would take order, and give orders, that their house fronts should conform to the prevailing sentiment of those who have to stay in town all the year round. And it might very well be that they would find this effort of thoughtfulness more important to themselves than perhaps they think.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF ELECTRIC TRACTION.

The study of electrical power installations in connection with the movement of traffic through considerable distances in competition with the steam locomotive is leading railroad engineers to the conclusion that the latter is destined within a few years to be relegated to a much more restricted area of usefulness than it has known at any time since its introduction. As Major P. CAREW lately pointed out in one of the Cantor lectures, which has been widely quoted and commented on, electric traction "tends toward the ideal of the continuously moving platform," and the nearer a local railroad approximates that ideal the more perfectly it accomplishes the end in view, which is, and should be, the maximum accommodation of the traveling public at the least cost per unit of service—the train mile. The reason that electricity tends toward the realization of this ideal in a much higher degree than steam possibly can is found in the essential difference that in the case of steam traction the train must carry its own power generator, whereas in the other the power is generated in bulk for many trains, and so distributed that it may be taken up and dropped whenever and wherever the accommodation of the traffic may demand. The generation of power being much cheaper in bulk than in detail, the tendency with steam is to make each detail as large as possible by running heavy trains at long intervals, while with electric traction a measurably uniform load on the generating station demands that as many trains as possible shall be run at the least intervals which the traffic will permit. Major CAREW thinks that the limit of electrical movement is for distances not exceeding 100 miles, along lines which furnish a large and well-distributed local traffic, as between towns and cities, which will support a frequent service of light trains. These views are neither new nor startling, but they derive interest from the fact that they fairly represent a consensus of professional opinion on a subject which is probably the most important now under discussion in connection with the problem of transportation.

Major CAREW concludes that the polyphase installation is the one best adapted to the requirements of a full-scale railway, for reasons which cannot be reviewed in detail. This gives added interest to the recent paper of Mr. WALTER REICHEL, contributed to The Electrical World and Engineer, on the polyphase installation on the experimental railway between Marienfelde and Zossen, on which speeds from 125 to 135 miles an hour are to be maintained. While it is not probable that the results of these experiments, which are being conducted in the most thorough manner, under the most distinguished scientific and official patronage, by the best electricians in Germany, will establish the fact that 125 miles an hour is a practical speed for passenger trains, they are expected to show that speeds wholly impracticable with the locomotive are easily attainable on ordinary roadbeds with comfortable and capacious passenger cars electrically propelled. In establishing the conditions of the tests, everything not strictly practical from the railroad point of view is excluded. They will certainly show that speeds of fifty or sixty miles an hour are consistent with safety and with the profitable life of roadbed and rolling stock. Special attention is being given to the problem of the brakes, which are to be both mechanical and electrical, and it has already been determined that a train running six and one-half miles in three minutes can be stopped as certainly as a steam-propelled train running thirty miles an hour, and much more quickly.

It is probably useless to point out what relation these official tests bear to the future movement of the immense and growing passenger traffic between New York and its northern and eastern suburbs. They at least serve to excite hopes that in the more or less distant future the children's children of the present generation of commuters will profit from what has been learned during the twentieth century, and that they will know as little of the locomotive as we of the present day do of the stage coach.

NO HURRY FOR A MONUMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would you kindly suggest to the public not to rush ahead and build a monument to our dear departed President too soon. No monument in bronze or stone could replace the one he has built in the hearts of every true American, and it would seem almost a sacrilege to hurry about erecting a monument in material substance.

More enduring than bronze is the quality of his noble character. His respect and honor for true family life. His devotion to the real needs of our country, and his never-failing justice has built within us a monument to his memory that will last when others are crumbled into dust.

As a sculptor I feel more and more that we need to remember that character is greater than popularity; that character is the life of a nation. F. E. ELWELL.

New York, Sept. 19, 1901.

How to Keep the Cup.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I know as well as I know anything about yachting that the Constitution can beat Columbia on any point of sailing. But to have a little fun and variety, the old way is getting monotonous. I have arranged it so that if Columbia holds the cup, which I expect, then I will let it go at that. But should Shamrock lift it, why then I will send Constitution over to bring it back.

I would suggest that a boat of the same clas will never be built on the other side to beat Shamrock II., nor one on either side to beat Constitution. They have reached the limit of stress and strain.

CONCEIT.

New York, Sept. 13, 1901.

A PLEA FOR MR. COLER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Citizens' Union has adopted as a canon of good government the retention of faithful and efficient officers in office, irrespective of party considerations. All are agreed that Mr. Coler has made an excellent Controller. Why, then, would it not be an abandonment of our principle not to renominate him?

His affiliations with Tammany have been and are so close as to make his nomination to the Mayoralty impossible for many whose general attitude is hostile to that generally corrupt and ignorant organization. On the other hand, the only way for the Citizens' Union to win is to stick to its principles through thick and thin. If they are sound, they will win in the long run.

Suppose, too, the Tammany chiefs are intending to nominate Mr. Coler as Mayor, which would tend to show them wise as serpents, though not heretofore harmless as doves, would not our nomination attract those pro-Coler votes which are anti-Tammany enough to vote for Low as Mayor and Coler as Controller, but are not sufficiently pro-fusion to vote with us at the expense of Coler, if, indeed, it might not forestall Coler's nomination by Tammany? Both principle and interest would seem to point to the course here suggested.

CITIZENS' UNION.

New York, Sept. 19, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Not Informed.

Dennis—Did yez git my letther?

Patrick—Faith, Oi did not! Phuy did yez not write me that yez had writ it?—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

In the Boarding School.

"Give me a synonym for success," said the teacher.

"Marriage!" cried a demure little girl in the back seat.—Chicago Post.

Ominous.

He—I never saw your father without a frown on his face; does he always frown?

She—No; he never frowns only when you are around.—Yonkers Statesman.

Knew Her.

Pat—And how is the wife, Mike?

Mike—Sure and I had the doctor last night.

Pat—I didn't know thot she was so sick as thot.

Mike—No, and she didn't need him; but iv she hod died, sure and she would always hov blamed me!—Judge.

THE WAY OF IT.

From The St. Paul Dispatch.

He sighed for the days of his early youth,
"Those good old days of yore,"
But he was forced to ride all day in a stage
And thought it a beastly bore.

He lauded the innocent times of old,
The pleasures of long ago,
But he went to an old-time singing bee
And voted it beastly slow.

He longed for the days when he was young,
When everything was just right,
But he kicked when the electric lights went wrong,
And he had to use candle light.

He exalted the youth of by-gone days,
And fired an employe
Who was so old-fashioned he couldn't compete
With modern energy.

He boarded his modern private car,
And sped to the salty sea;
He sat on the deck of his modern yacht,
And dreamed of the used-to-be.

CAPT. LEE, M. P., LAUDS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Ex-Attache Expects Great Things from His Administration.

Thinks Outlook of Nicaragua Canal Treaty Is Bright—Importance of London Times-New York Times Alliance.

Among the distinguished passengers booked to sail on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse on Tuesday next is Capt. Arthur Lee, ex-Military Attaché to the British Embassy in Washington, and Conservative member of Parliament from South Hampshire. Capt. Lee and his wife have been in this country for a month visiting in Maine at the old home of Mrs. Lee, who is an American. As the representative of the English Army he campaigned in Cuba during the Spanish-American war. During that campaign he spent a great deal of his time with the Rough Riders and became intimately acquainted with President Roosevelt.

When seen last night at the Waldorf-Astoria Capt. Lee had just returned from Washington, where he attended the funeral services of President McKinley as the representative of the British House of Commons.

"As a student of the American people," said he, "I count myself particularly fortunate in having been in this country during the past week. I have seen them in the days of their exultation, in the days of their prosperity and pride, and now I have seen them in their hour of humiliation and grief. The absolutely universal feeling of affection for the stricken President and of genuine sorrow over his death as expressed by the highest and the lowest presents to the foreigner a new phase of the National character.

"Of course the death of the Queen and that of McKinley are not analogous. If, for instance, Lincoln had been elected in 1865 for life by a unanimous vote, and had been killed last week, grief similar to that of the English people after the Queen's death might have been expected. But for every man, woman, and child in the street to personally sorrow over the death of a man who was but recently chosen President against the opposition of a considerable proportion of the people, as has been the case here, is to my mind remarkable. It is a striking tribute to the virtues of McKinley as a man and to the homogeneity of the American people.

"I had met the President and admired him. His death is a great National loss. But I think the American people are particularly fortunate in having such a man as Roosevelt to take up the burden of office where he left off.

"I became acquainted with the new President in Cuba, and practically ate and slept with him throughout a large part of the campaign. We became intimate friends, and for my part I think that the people of this country have nothing to fear but great things to expect from his Administration. I have studied the man at close range, and it is almost annoying to me to hear the expression made that he is of the hot-headed type. I know him to be conservative in all his actions, and his statements that he will carry out the policy of his predecessor will be believed in England, notwithstanding the fact that much has been sent there as information which is calculated to create uneasiness respecting his future actions as President."

"Have you ever heard it rumored that heretofore he has been inclined to sympathize with the Boers in the South African struggle?" was asked.

"I have talked with him on the subject," said Capt. Lee, "and I think I know his views, but of course I could not abuse his confidence by repeating anything he might have said. I will state positively, however, that he never made any secret of his appreciation of the helpful attitude of England toward the United States during the struggle in Cuba, and that he has not forgotten it. England has nothing to fear from his Administration, and I think the leaders of my Government are convinced of that fact.

"One of the greatest obstacles to be contended with in the fostering of political and industrial unity between England and America to-day is the lack of information, or rather the flood of misinformation, regarding the life and aims and progress of the two people and their national attitude toward each other. The great duty of exchanging real information, which clearly belongs to the press of the two countries, has been shirked in a manner that is as distressing as it is enigmatical. It would seem that with the development of the cable and the telegraphic service the two great English speaking countries should have the most minute knowledge of each other, but in the light of their facilities for getting this knowledge, they are as yet comparative strangers. The press of the two countries is largely responsible for this. The London service of the American papers, with one or two notable exceptions, has been notoriously deficient in supplying news of any permanent value. The British journals are kept no better informed on American matters of real importance. I am supremely thankful to observe a giant step made in the direction of correcting this evil in the coalition of The London Times and THE NEW YORK TIMES for the interchange of the real news of the two countries. I regard this move as one of real National importance and marking a distinct step forward in the cementing of the friendship between the two Governments."

Speaking of the probable work of the House of Commons at its next sitting, Capt. Lee expressed the hope that one of its first discussions would be upon the Nicaraguan Canal treaty.

"I have every hope that the United States Senate will accept the new treaty laid before it next December," said he, "and I hope that the treaty will come before the English Parliament in February. I know that every desire on the part of my Government is for the building of the canal. The trouble thus far over there has not been the matter of the American case, but the manner in which it was dealt with in the Senate when the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was presented. For my part, I will urge at every opportunity in the House of Commons an early and favorable settlement of the case, and believe the outlook is bright."

Capt. Lee refused to discuss the Sampson-Schley controversy, although he was present on land during the Santiago engagement. He contented himself with deploring the action of a considerable section of the American press in taking sides in the controversy and thus injuring the American Navy.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S POLICY.

Opinions of London Weeklies—The Spectator Says He Will Be a Thoroughly American President.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Commenting upon the accession of Mr. Roosevelt to the Presidency, The Statist decries the idea that he is an imperialist in an aggressive sense, and it expresses the opinion that he will maintain the present excellent financial status of the United States.

The Spectator, which appears in black borders in honor of Mr. McKinley, devotes much space to comment upon his death and the accession of Mr. Roosevelt. With reference to the new President it says:

"He will be a thoroughly American President. As proof of his statesmanlike moderation, we note his retention in the Cabinet of Mr. Hay, one of the ablest and most sincerely patriotic of living American statesmen.

"President Roosevelt will not try to quarrel with England, but he will show her no special favors. The chief danger before him is that, while insisting upon the policy of 'hands off,' he may come into violent collision with Germany, and that this collision may come while America is not prepared and Germany is prepared. We may be sure that Germany will only respect the Monroe doctrine so long as she feels too weak at sea to challenge it."

Summing up President Roosevelt's foreign policy, The Spectator says:

"It will be neither for nor against England, but merely for his own country. * * * This should not at all bring about any diplomatic hitch between England and America. * * * Mr. Roosevelt's declarations regarding the Nicaragua Canal in no way conflict with what is best for England."

After deprecating the idea that Great Britain should urge that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty gives her any right of veto, as compared with the importance of having the canal made, and made by a friendly power, The Spectator concludes as follows:

"The outburst of English national feeling for America in her sorrow gives our Government a unique opportunity of going a step further by giving America a free hand on the isthmus and accepting the Monroe doctrine despite the protests of other European powers."

COL. J. M. BELL PROMOTED.

Made a Brigadier General to Take Place Left Vacant by Gen. Ludlow's Death.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The President has appointed Col. James M. Bell, Eighth Cavalry, and President of the Military Board of Review, to be a Brigadier General, vice Brig. Gen. Ludlow, deceased. Gen. Bell will retire about Oct. 1, thus leaving a vacancy for another appointment.

Gen. Bell was born in Williamsburg, Penn., Oct. 1, 1837. He entered the Union Army as a First Lieutenant in the Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry June 10, 1862. He was brevetted a First Lieutenant and a Captain for gallant services in the battle of the Wilderness in the civil war. For similar conduct in a battle at Ream's Station he was made a Major. For brilliant service against the Indians at Cañon Creek, Mon., Sept. 30, 1877, he was promoted to be a Lieutenant Colonel.

He also did notable work in the Philippines. He commanded Bell's expeditionary brigade to the Camarines Provinces in Southern Luzon, in February, 1900, and he was at the head of the Thirtieth District of Luzon for March, 1900, to April, 1901.

SECRETARY GAGE'S TRIBUTE.

Says Mr. McKinley's Virtues Lift Him Among the Truly Great of All Ages.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Secretary Gage to-day issued the following announcement of the death of President McKinley:

"It has been thought proper to make sad but official announcement, in this issue of Treasury decisions, of the tragic death of William McKinley, twenty-fifth President of the United States, and to give some expression of that tribute, which his character and deeds compel.

"It needed not the shadows of death to make the figure of the late President loom large in the estimate of mankind.

"The Republic he loved he lived to broaden and unify, as no previous President had done. Under his prudent and far-seeing statesmanship it took exalted place in the community of nations.

"From his place as private citizen, on through many and increasing honors, to his final post as ruler of his people, he remained true to the highest ideals.

"By the people of the Nation at large and by the world he was known and will live, in grateful annals, as a gentleman of noble heart, an affectionate husband, a sturdy friend, and a faithful and illustrious President.

"In a long public life, ever open to his fellows, nothing was ever found, even by intemperate partisan zeal, that would cast a shade upon his character.

"The kindly and unselfish attributes, which his colleagues knew and loved, the public felt, and now men of every faith and following join in reverent acknowledgment of these distinctive virtues and abilities, that lift him among the truly great of all ages.

"The passing of Presidents and Kings usually evokes tributes of praise, but in William McKinley's life there was an element that made him more than ruler, and which, in the hour of his death, is above the tribute of speech and tears.

"The ordinary tributes paid to the memory of the great when they pass from earth utterly fail to satisfy the mind in an attempted application of them to our dead President. L. J. GAGE, Secretary."

SENATOR WELLINGTON REPLIES

Said He Did Not Express Indifference to the Attack Upon President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Dr. W. A. Croffut of this city has received a letter from Senator Wellington of Maryland in which the Senator says he gave no interview to newspapers expressing indifference to the shooting of President McKinley, but refused again to say anything for publication, "for the reason that McKinley had done me such injury as I could never forgive, and I felt that it would be better to say nothing at this time." He added:

"As to the crime of Czolgosz, I hardly think it necessary to say that I, like yourself, abhor an assassin, and I am as much appalled at the crime which struck down President McKinley as any one of his warmest friends. I do not think that any one who knows me for a moment believes that I would look with indifference upon an act of this kind, when it strikes at the Government itself and affects every citizen therein. Our list of murdered Presidents has been far, far too great, and some drastic law should be passed to prevent another National tragedy like that enacted at Buffalo."

In Memory of President McKinley.

Features of the service to-morrow at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church will be the singing by the quartet choir of a new composition by H. N. Bartlett, organist, "It Is God's Way," a musical setting of the last words of the dying President, and a new funeral march, by the same author, dedicated to Mr. McKinley's memory.

JURY LAW IN HAWAII.

Accused Persons Entitled to Rights Guaranteed by United States Constitution, According to Decision.

HONOLULU, Sept. 13, (via San Francisco, Sept. 20.)—United States Judge Estee has decided that the Constitution of the United States was extended to the Hawaiian Islands by the Newlands resolution, sustaining the decision of Circuit Judge Gear and reversing the Supreme Court of Hawaii.

The decision was rendered in the case of a Japanese convicted of manslaughter without the indictment of a Grand Jury and on a verdict of nine trial jurors. An appeal from Judge Estee's decision will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

The decision, if it shall stand, will have a very important effect. There are twenty-five or thirty prisoners in Oalua who were convicted illegally and were sentenced under the ruling of the Court, and all may have to be tried over again. Some of the cases are old ones, in which the witnesses cannot be found. Large sums collected by the Hawaiian Government in tariffs also may have to be refunded.

CUBAN ELECTORAL LAW.

President and Gen. Wood Discuss Features Said to be Objectionable.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The President, Secretary Root, and General Leonard Wood, Governor General of Cuba, had a long conference to-day at the White House on Cuban affairs, more particularly with reference to the new electoral law adopted by the Cuban Constitutional Convention.

Gen. Wood had a copy of the law, and its provisions were considered carefully, especially certain features which Gen. Wood considers unsatisfactory.

It is believed that recommendations made by the United States Government will be received favorably by the Cubans. The principal objections to the proposed law are its provision for too frequent elections and the length of time given to each election. It is believed that so many campaigns will not be in the interest of peace and quiet in the island.

CASTINE AT PHILADELPHIA.

Comes from Manila Via Gibraltar to Undergo Extensive Repairs.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—The United States gunboat Castine, Capt. McLeod, arrived at the League Island Navy Yard today from Manila, via Gibraltar and Madeira. The vessel will go out of commission and undergo extensive repairs.

The officers and crew received the first news of the shooting and death of President McKinley to-day, when they were informed of the tragedy by the Quarantine officials at Reedy Island, Del.

WANTED PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Foreigner's Inquiries Aroused Suspicion in Washington—Police on the Look-out.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The police are looking for a man who approached several pedestrians early to-day and asked the address of President Roosevelt's sister, the wife of Commander Cowles of the navy. Several officers were detailed to guard the Cowles residence.

The man is described as about forty years old, speaks with a foreign accent, has light mustache, wears dark clothes, and carried a box about eight inches long and three and a half wide.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND CABINET CONVENE

Discussion of Policy Occupies the Entire Session.

SECRETARY LONG MAY RETIRE

Believed that He Will Ask the President to Relieve Him Within the Next Few Months.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—After a suspension of three days, as a mark of respect to the dead President, the business of the Government at Washington was resumed at 9 A. M. to-day.

The train bearing President Roosevelt and the members of his Cabinet arrived at the Pennsylvania station at 9:20 o'clock, and, fifteen minutes later, the President entered the White House. He proceeded at once to the Cabinet room, where President McKinley was wont to do the greater part of his work. He spoke pleasantly as he passed to the watchmen and other employes of the mansion, and, reaching his office, was joined almost immediately by Secretary Long. Soon afterward Senator Cullom of Illinois called to pay his respects, and, following him, came Senator Proctor, one of the President's close personal friends.

Secretary Long informed the President as to the condition of affairs in his office and was asked as to the work of the Schley court of inquiry. From Senator Cullom President Roosevelt received the assurance of his hearty support. With Senator Proctor there was a similar exchange of expressions of good will.

The President's former Secretary, Mr. Loeb, Jr., will remain with him, probably as assistant secretary. Mr. Cortelyou, at the President's earnest request, will retain his position as his secretary.

At 11 o'clock all of the members of the Cabinet, except Attorney General Knox, who remained in Pittsburg, had arrived at the White House and soon were seated around the familiar table. President Roosevelt occupied a seat at its head, in the chair long occupied by his predecessor.

The Cabinet was in session about an hour and a half, all of the time being spent in a general review of the more important questions which will require the attention of the President.

Each member explained to the President the policy which had been followed in dealing with the matters under consideration, and their present status. No new business was taken up.

Nearly all of the members of the present Cabinet are quite sure to remain during Mr. Roosevelt's term, but it is very probable that Secretary Long will retire within the next few months. He feels that he can do so without embarrassment to Mr. Roosevelt, and therefore it is thought that within the next few months he will ask the President to permit him to retire to private life.

The members of the Cabinet subsequent to the meeting expressed themselves as having full confidence in Mr. Roosevelt's ability to give the country a strong, able, and conservative Administration, and he will have their loyal support to the same degree as they gave it to the late President. It is thought that Tuesdays and Fridays will be selected by the new Chief Executive as Cabinet days, following in this the preference of Mr. McKinley.

CREDENTIALS OF AMBASSADORS.

State Department Inclined to the Belief that New Ones Will Be Required.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—While it has not decided the question definitely, the State Department is inclined to believe that all of the United States Ambassadors abroad must be supplied with new credentials. This may be true, also, of the Ambassadors from foreign potentates and republics to Washington.

This belief is based upon the fact that the Ambassador represents the person of the sovereign or President. This is not true of the Ministers, who therefore, probably will not be required to be recommissioned.

In the case of a few of the United States Ministers who had not presented their credentials at the time of President McKinley's death, new commissions will be required.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

The Civic Council, Representing Labor Unions, Will Form the Independent Union.

A new political party, it was announced yesterday, is to be launched by the Civic Council, which was organized as a non-partisan body over a year ago. The Council is composed of delegates of over 100 labor and reform societies.

The new party is to be known as the Independent Political Union. It will take an active part in the Mayoralty campaign, according to the Rev. W. D. P. Bliss, who first started the Council. A committee appointed for the purpose of conferring with the delegates to the conventions of the anti-Tammany bodies regarding candidates, will make a report after the conventions.

"It is almost a matter of certainty that the committee will not recommend Seth Low as a candidate for Mayor," Mr. Bliss said. "In any case, the Union will be formed and we will nominate candidates where our committee cannot find candidates of other anti-Tammany parties who are worthy of support from our point of view. While we will not be able to put a full ticket for city and county in the field, we will indorse any progressive men who are willing to support our platform. We represent the labor unions."

In the platform of the Civic Council municipal ownership of public utilities and changes in the primary and voting laws are demanded.

WELCOMED TO OTTAWA.

Duke and Duchess of Cornwall Much Entertained in the Canadian Capital.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 20.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall reached the Canadian capital to-day and received an enthusiastic welcome.

Lord Minto, the Governor General, met the Duke and Duchess at the flag-draped station and escorted them to their carriage. They were driven through lines of troops to the large stand erected in Parliament Square, where Mayor Morris presented an address of welcome. Twenty thousand persons were banked around the stand, and the police and soldiers had to force the crowd back. Three thousand school children, assembled around the stand, sang "God Save the King."

In the afternoon the Duke and Duchess attended a lacrosse game between the Capitols of Ottawa and the Cornwall team. The Duke placed the ball between the sticks of the centre fielders, faced it, and, after the Capitols had won, presented them with a cup given by Lord Minto. It was a brisk, snappy exhibition of the national game, and so pleased the royal couple that when it was over they came down out of the stand and congratulated the players. The Duke was given a lacrosse stick, and also asked for the ball with which the game was played.

To-night, at Rideau Hall, there was a state dinner, and all of the notables gathered there were bidden to attend. The Parliament buildings were outlined in light, and every large structure in the city was brightly illuminated. Thousands of lanterns hung in the parks, gardens, and streets. The city was filled with visitors from the surrounding cities and towns.

To-morrow the Duke of Cornwall will unveil Victoria Monument, present medals to the Canadians who served in South Africa, and attend luncheon at Rideau Club. Later in the afternoon there will be a garden party at Rideau Hall. The Canadians upon whom the honor of Knighthood was conferred earlier in the week will go to Rideau Hall to-morrow for investure. The ceremony will be private.

Bridgeport Artist's Claim on Gilman Estate.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 20.—Katherine Kupfer, a young artist, whom the late George F. Gilman befriended, to-day filed a claim of $15,000 against his estate, for services as an artist for six years.

DEATH OF C. C. DELMONICO

He Was Manager of the Restaurants Bearing His Name.

His Personal Popularity Was Pronounced Among a Wide Acquaintance —History of the "Delmonico's" Establishments.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 20.—Charles C. Delmonico, who was for a number of years manager and proprietor of the famous Delmonico restaurants in New York City, died at his home here this morning. Mr. Delmonico had tuberculosis, and when he came here last June for his health was failing quite rapidly. The severe weather of the last few days caused him to fail perceptibly, and although the end was not entirely unexpected, the death was rather sudden.

The remains were sent East to-night over the Rock Island Railroad. They were accompanied by his wife. The remains will be interred in New York.

Since the death of Charles C. Delmonico, in 1884, there have been four joint proprietors of the restaurant business conducted under that name. Charles Crist Delmonico was one of them. The others are his aunt, Miss Rosa Delmonico; his sister, Miss Josephine Delmonico, and his brother, Louis C. Delmonico.

Charles Crist Delmonico was the nephew of the man who died in 1884, by whose will he became one of the proprietors on condition that he take the name Delmonico instead of Crist. His mother was a sister of the testator. He was born here forty-one years ago. His individual popularity among the many who knew him was almost, if not wholly, as great as that of the famous place of which he was the principal manager.

He was married in October of last year to Miss Jeane Edwards, and his wedding was a great surprise to his friends, who had regarded him as an incurable bachelor. In appearance he was short, plump, and merry of expression. "Charley" was what everybody called him, from the leading lady on Broadway to the Wall Street banker. Sometimes he wore a Van Dyke beard, more commonly a closely cropped mustache.

He was noted for the particularity of his tastes. His clothes were always the best, without being conspicuous. He lived with his mother and married sister in Seventy-second Street until his marriage. His friends have said that he had only one fault—that being the smoking of something like a hundred costly Turkish cigarettes each day. Never was he without the "weed" in his mouth, except under circumstances when social rules positively precluded it.

This Mr. Delmonico was the follower of a long line of celebrated restaurateurs. It was in 1827 that the first two of the name, Peter and John Del Monico, as the name was then spelled, opened a confectionery shop at 23 William Street. Peter, or Pietro, was an artist in the making of pastries and the like, and his brother was almost his equal. They had come from Switzerland. Five years after they arrived in New York their nephew, Lorenzo, followed them. He was without fortune, and they took him into partnership.

The third member of the firm was nineteen years old then, and his advent marked a new phase in the business. An adjoining lot, at 25 William Street, was added to the old one, and the restaurant thrived more and more. In 1835, however, a great fire wiped out that part of the city, but within a year the Delmonicos had two places, one at Beaver and William Streets and the other at 76 Broad Street. The latter was destroyed by fire in 1845. It was replaced almost immediately by the old hostelry that is now the Stevens House, in lower Broadway. Here lodged Louis Napoleon, Jenny Lind, and other celebrated people.

In 1855 this house was supplanted by a more elaborate establishment at Chambers Street and Broadway, started by Lorenzo Delmonico. The Prince of Wales was banqueted here on his visit to the United States. It was the favorite resort of many well-known men, among them the elder Bennett, Horace Greeley, Henry J. Raymond, William M. Evarts, Henry Ward Beecher, and John Jacob Astor. The famous dinner given by Tweed on the marriage of his daughter was prepared under Lorenzo Delmonico's orders.

Meanwhile the elder Delmonicos had died. Lorenzo associated with him his brother Siro, and later his nephew Charles and his cousin, John Longhi. The up-town movement of city life caused the Chambers Street place to be supplanted by one at Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, and at about the same time a down-town restaurant was opened at 22 Broad Street. The latter was short-lived. The Fourteenth Street café, established in 1863, lasted until 1876, when the one at Twenty-sixth Street, Fifth Avenue, and Broadway was opened. This last was in turn followed nearly five years ago by the present building at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.

Charles Dickens was dined by 200 newspaper men at the Twenty-sixth Street place, and made his famous speech that was afterward published by his order in editions of "American Notes." For twenty years the restaurant was the centre of attraction for bon vivants of the city, and a list of those who registered there would include very nearly all the best-known names of the period.

Previous to 1887 a Delmonico restaurant in lower Broadway had flourished for a time, but this was closed to make way for an extension of the Equitable Building. Another establishment was then opened at 361 Broadway, but was continued for only three years. The Broadway place was later vacated. Now there are just two—the Delmonico's at Beaver and William Streets and the one at Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Lorenzo Delmonico and his brother died in 1881, and the business passed to the nephew, Charles C. Delmonico, the elder. Of him many good stories have been told. A certain society woman once went into the Twenty-sixth Street restaurant to take luncheon with her daughter. Mr. Delmonico approached the two and said to them in an embarrassed manner that he could not serve them because of the fixed rule not to serve women unaccompanied by men.

"What do you mean?" exclaimed the elder woman, angrily. "You know perfectly well who I am."

Mr. Delmonico said that made it all the harder for him to carry out a rule that he could not break, but that he would either serve her in a private room or at her home without extra charge. She realized the justice of his position and always afterward told the story as a proof of his knowledge of how a restaurant ought to be run.

His nephew, who has just died, was no less in favor among his patrons, who looked upon him as the model manager. The restaurant will be run in the future without change, it was announced there last night. On the day of the funeral it will probably be closed.

COLLEGE GETS $65,000 DAMAGES.

Part of Its Lands Needed for New York's Water Supply.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 20.—A report of John A. Van Zelm, William J. Graney, and John J. Walsh, commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court to appraise land needed by the City of New York for its water supply along the Muscoot River, in the northern part of Westchester County, was to-day filed in the County Clerk's office.

This report dealt only with the damages allowed to St. Joseph's Normal College, which is awarded $85,000, $1,483.54 for costs, and $3,250 for counsel fees.

Patrick Condon, 103 Years Old, Buried.

Patrick Condon of Secaucus was buried on Thursday from the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ahearn, with whom he had made his home for many years. The funeral was attended by the old man's grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren. Mr. Condon died suddenly Monday. He rose in good spirits and seemingly in good health. He asked his daughter for his breakfast. When she returned she found him dead. Mr. Condon came from Ireland in 1848, and settled in Secaucus. He celebrated his one hundredth birthday more than three years ago. He was in possession of all his faculties until a year ago, when he was stricken with blindness.

Mme. Labori to Visit in Montclair.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 20.—Mme. Labori, the wife of M. Fernand Labori, the great French lawyer, who defended Capt. Dreyfus, will spend some time here this Winter. Mme. Labori will visit Mme. Catharine Churchill Hurry, the well-known pianist of this place.

RULES FOR YACHT RACES.

Regulations Announced for Coming International Cup Contests Between Columbia and Shamrock II.

The rules and regulations which will govern the coming contests between the Columbia and the Shamrock II. were made public last night by the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, composed of S. Nicholson Kane, Chester Griswold, and Newbury D. Lawton. As already announced, the races will be sailed on Thursdays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, beginning next Thursday, Sept. 26. The conditions are the best three out of five races, each thirty nautical miles in length, over ocean course, outside of highlands, and with a time limit of five and one-half hours, the first, third, and fifth races being fifteen miles to windward or to leeward and return and the second and fourth around a triangle ten miles to a leg. In every case the outward course shall be laid to windward, if possible, from Sandy Hook Lightship. An unfinished race of one kind shall be repeated until decided.

The starting line and compass bearings will be announced as early as practicable, and the vessel laying the course will be started ten minutes prior to the preparatory signal. In case of serious accident to either vessel prior to the preparatory signal, she will have sufficient time to effect repairs before being required to start, or if such accident occurs during a race, before the next race is started. Each vessel shall stand by the consequences of any accident happening to her after the preparatory signal, and, upon the occurrence of any such accidents disabling either vessel, the other shall sail out the race. The committee may postpone the start in case of accident, as stated; if the course cannot be laid from the lightship; if in their opinion the space around the starting line is not sufficiently clear; in case of fog; and if both vessels agree to a postponement, in which case the committee shall determine the time of the start. But no race shall be started after 1 P. M.

The start each day will be made from Sandy Hook Lightship at as near 11 A. M. as will be practicable, the preparatory signal being given fifteen minutes in advance, but always with the understanding that said the direction of the wind prevent laying the course from the lightship, the starting line will be shifted to the nearest available point, and that in this case the preparatory signal will be given about half an hour later than the time set for starting from the lightship.

The courses will be as follows: Course No. 1—From the starting line to and around a mark fifteen miles to windward or leeward and return, leaving the mark on the starboard hand. Course No. 2—From the starting line, ten miles to and around a mark; ten miles to and around a second mark, and ten miles to the finish line, leaving the marks on the outside of the triangle, to port or starboard, according as the vessels are sent around.

The starting and finish lines will be between a point on the committee boat indicated by a white flag and the mainmast of the lightship, or other stakeboat if the start is shifted from the lightship. These lines will be at right angles with the outward and home courses, respectively. Magnetic compass courses will be set before the preparatory signal is given. The signals for Course No. 2 must be read from forward to aft.

The marks will be white floats carrying a red ball with horizontal white stripe showing the letters N. Y. Y. C. in blue, and surmounted by a flash cone. The position of each mark will be indicated by a two-masted tug lying about 100 yards beyond, and swinging a red ball from the triatic stay. Should a mark be wrecked, its place will be taken by its marking tug, which will display a red flag with diagonal white stripe in addition to the other indications, and in turning the tug the directions for the mark will govern.

The committee boat—the Navigator—will display the committee flag, and at the finish line will also display a red ball. The courses will be laid by the Edward Luckenbach. The Buccaneer will be the guide vessel, and in running the courses she will display two red balls hung horizontally at the fore. The Unique will serve as an emergency vessel, and, should the start be shifted from the light ship she will serve as stake boats and, like the committee boat, will display a red ball.

The starting signals will be as follows: Preparatory—A gun will be fired, the club signal lowered, and the "blue peter" set at the fore. Warning—Ten minutes later, a second gun will be fired and a red ball hoisted. The start—Five minutes later, a third gun will be fired, the "blue peter" lowered and a second red ball hoisted. Handicap time—Two minutes later, a fourth gun will be fired and both balls will drop. Should a signal gun miss fire a prolonged blast of the whistle will be given. At the finish a short blast will be given as each vessel crosses the line. A special code of flag signals has been arranged to announce postponements, recalls, accidents, &c., which, together with a map of the course, may be obtained by members at the clubhouse.

Arrangements had also been made for night and fog signals. After dark, at the finish line, the committee boat (and the stake boat, if the start has been shifted from the lightship) will show four red lights, horizontally; the guide vessel will show four white lights in a similar manner, and the second mark on the triangular course will hang two white lights vertically. In case of fog the marking tugs will give five short whistle blasts, at three-minute intervals, with two-second intervals between the second and third, and the fourth and fifth; and, if the start has been shifted from the lightship at the finish line the committee boat will strike five strokes upon the bell.

The regulations to govern the movements of the fleet of passenger vessels, which were announced some time ago, were also issued last night in pamphlet form, with diagrams illustrating the formation of the fleet for both the straight-away and the triangular races. Copies of these regulations, which have been approved by the United States Treasury Department and have the force of a law of Congress, will be furnished to all Captains of the patrol and excursion fleets.

PRINCETON SOPHOMORES WON.

Defeated the Freshmen in Annual Cannon Rush—Freshmen Elect Officers.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 20.—This was the day of the cannon rush at Princeton University, and all day there have been clashes between the members of the two lower classes. The Freshman class held its election of officers in the gymnasium at noon and the Sophomores gathered around the building to prevent the first year men from entering it. The Juniors, however, escorted the youngsters to the hall and the Sophomores made various attempts to steal some of the Freshmen away from the upper class men with the result that several fist fights followed. The Juniors retaliated by stealing the Sophomore club hats from their wearers. More than half of the Freshman class were frightened away from the meeting.

The annual rush around the cannon occurred to-night and resulted in a glorious victory for the Sophomores.

The Freshmen elected Harold Short of St. Louis over Dave Kafer of Lawrenceville President of the class. Kafer was chosen Vice President. This is the first time in six years that a Lawrenceville man has been defeated at the first class election and the result was a surprise. Lambert Cadwalader of Philadelphia was elected Secretary.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

A benefit baseball game between actors and newspaper artists will be given at the Polo Grounds on Oct. 7 next.

A special copyright performance of Laurence Irving's romantic play, "Richard Lovelace," will be given Monday afternoon in London.

The first performance of "The First Duchess of Marlborough," in which Mrs. Le Moyne will star, will be given in Trenton Monday night.

Miss Sadie Martinot and her company went to Philadelphia yesterday to give dress rehearsals of "The Marriage Game," which opens at the Broad Street Theatre Monday night.

Justice Truax in the Supreme Court vacated yesterday a temporary injunction obtained by Charles Frohman restraining the Greenwall Circuit Company from producing a stage sand storm in the play of "Under Two Flags" at the American Theatre. The Court held that a scenic sand storm was common property, as its inventor had never copyrighted it.

Aged Priest's Leg Broken by a Fall.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 20.—The Rev. Father Gessner, rector of St. Patrick's Church, while walking in the yard of his church to-night, fell and his right leg was broken. The accident is a serious one, as Father Gessner is seventy-two years old. He is the oldest priest in Elizabeth, and has the largest parish. He completed the new St. Patrick's Church building recently at a cost of $500,000. The entire amount was subscribed before the work was begun, and the church is without debt.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE DEAD

Author and Journalist Expires at His Home in Cranford, N. J.

Had Traveled Extensively and Was Well Known by His Books of Adventure for Boys.

CRANFORD, N. J., Sept. 20.—William Drysdale, the author and journalist, died here to-day.

Although for a number of years previous to his death William Drysdale had largely kept aloof from active journalism, devoting his talents principally to the writing of that most fascinating literature in the entire realm of letters, books for boys, he was remembered as one of the leading figures of New York newspaperdom during the past quarter of a century. To the very last he was on intimate terms of friendship with most of the newspaper men of the city, from the reporters to the editors in chief.

It was during his service on the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, extending almost unbroken over a period of more than twenty years, that he established his reputation, and the last journalistic work he ever did was to report the opening of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo last Spring in a series of letters which appeared in this paper over his signature and constituted some of the best newspaper descriptive work of the year.

Mr. Drysdale was born July 11, 1852, in Lancaster, Penn., and received his earlier education at the hands of his father. He subsequently attended Columbia Law School. He began to write almost as soon as he learned to read, and in 1874, when barely of age, he became at a stroke one of the leading reporters of The New York Sun, taking naturally to the gathering and preparing of news. One of his most notable pieces of work during his connection with The Sun was the reporting of the trial of Henry Ward Beecher. He spent six months on this great trial, and his stories of the proceedings attracted almost National attention among newspaper readers. He was a warm friend and admirer of Mr. Beecher to the last. In 1888 he published, at Mr. Beecher's request, "Proverbs from Plymouth Pulpit," made up of selections from the writings and sayings of the noted divine.

In 1876, during the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, Drysdale accepted the position of city editor of The Philadelphia Times, and, gathering about him as the nucleus of his staff a number of the leading New York reporters, gave the Quaker City readers some notable examples of news gathering.

In 1877 he returned to New York to join the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES. His work here was an almost unbroken series of brilliant achievements in almost every department of news gathering. He brought to his work a knowledge of men and things and conditions and a power of description, together with the rare faculty of observation, that lifted him above the ordinary humdrum of recording events and made some of his newspaper stories worthy of a place in literature.

In 1879 he went to Mexico and Cuba in the service of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and for many years afterward he spent nearly half his time in that part of the world, writing amusing and descriptive letters from Bermuda, Nassau, Cuba, Mexico, St. Kitts, Jamaica, Montserrat, Martinique, Trinidad, and the South and Southwest of the United States.

As was to be expected, his travels gave him more material than could be well used in a newspaper, and he devoted his overflow of talent to the writing of books. The many strange things that he saw in his wanderings he wove into tales, which in book form found their way into the hands of unnumbered boys throughout this and other lands. Some of his many books are "In Sunny Lands," "Outdoor Life in Cuba and Nassau," "The Princess of Montserrat," "The Mystery of Abel Forefinger," "The Young Reporter," "The Fast Mail," "The Beach Patrol," "The Young Supercargo," "Cadet Standish of the St. Louis," "The Treasury Club," "Helps for Ambitious Boys," and "Helps for Ambitious Girls."

His last foreign work for THE NEW YORK TIMES was an extended tour of Europe, ending two years ago, during which he wrote a series of weekly letters of unusual scope and interest.

Although he spent more than half his life as a rover over the world, Drysdale was a hater of cities and took his greatest delight among the grass and flowers of the fields and the trees of the thick forest. He never really lived in New York, but had a pleasant Summer home in Cranford, where he spent much of his time.

Mr. Drysdale was not a boy in size, standing more than six feet in height and weighing in the neighborhood of 200 pounds, but at the time of his death he was as much of a boy in character as when he first began his journalistic career. In 1884 he married Adelaide Louise Bigelow, daughter of the founder of Cranford. She survives him, as also does a son.

Funeral services will take place to-morrow at 10 A. M. at his home, 24 Eastman Street, Cranford. The interment will be at Greenwood, the funeral train leaving Cranford at 1 P. M. to-morrow.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Irving W. Rand, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Trumbull and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Second Lieut. Raymond S. Pratt, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Ninety-fourth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Thirteenth Battery, Field Artillery, and will join that battery upon its arrival at San Francisco.

First Lieut. James M. Kimbrough, Jr., Twenty-sixth Infantry, is transferred, upon his own request, to the Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company A. He will join his company at Fort McPherson.

Second Lieut. Shelby C. Leasure, Fourteenth Infantry, is relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, and will join his company.

First Lieut. Theodore H. Koch, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the Seventy-first Company, Coast Artillery.

Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, Thirteenth Infantry, is detailed for duty at the Military Academy, and will proceed to West Point and report to the Superintendent of the Academy.

Capt. Carroll A. Devol, Quartermaster, will proceed to the Naval War College, Newport, for the purpose of delivering a lecture, Sept. 17.

First Lieut. Elbert E. Parsons, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Snelling and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Transfers in the Fourth Cavalry: Capt. Floyd W. Harris, from Troop E to Troop D; First Lieut. George W. Moses, from Troop C to Troop A; First Lieut. George T. Summerlin, from Troop A to Troop G; First Lieut. Lanning Parsons, from Troop I to Troop H.

Assignment of officers of the Artillery Corps: First Lieut. Philip S. Golderman, to the One Hundred and Twelfth Company, Coast Artillery; Second Lieut. Jean S. Oakes, to the Fifty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Chicago arrived at Genoa Sept. 16.

The Buffalo arrived at Christiania Sept. 17.

The Saturn sailed Sept. 17 from Cavite for Nagasaki.

The Nanshan sailed Sept. 17 from Yokohama for Che-Foo.

The Alert sailed Sept. 17 from Bremerton for San Diego.

The Mohican sailed Sept. 17 from Bremerton for San Francisco.

The Hartford sailed Sept. 17 from Lisbon for Madeira.

The Ranger arrived at Acapulco Sept. 18.

The Philadelphia arrived at San Francisco Sept. 19.

The Atlanta sailed Sept. 19 from Jaraqua for Bahia.

The General Alava arrived at Cavite Sept. 19.

The Nero arrived at Pichilingue Sept. 20.

The Alvarado sailed Sept. 20 from Cambridge for Chestertown.

The Kentucky sailed Sept. 20 from Nagasaki for Che-Foo.

Rear Admiral Remey has transferred his flag back to the Brooklyn.

The Illinois is anchored in the stream off the Newport News Shipbuilding Company's yard.

The Essex will proceed to Lisbon from the Azores, instead of to Gibraltar as provided for in her itinerary. She will dock at Lisbon.

The Prairie will be ready for commissioning Oct. 30 and the Olympia Dec. 15.

The Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Station reports the following changes among the vessels in the waters of the Philippine Islands: The Luzon, Pampanga, and Samar at Cavite, the Princeton at Cebu, the Mariveles in the Grandara River, the Annapolis at Zamboanga.

The Ingalls Leaves Aden.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The transport Ingalls left Aden to-day for Manila via Colombo and Singapore.

Rumor that Mr. Root is Ill Denied.

A rumor that Secretary of War Elihu Root was very ill in this city was denied last night at his town residence, 25 East Sixty-ninth Street. There it was said that the Secretary was in the city and at home, but that he was perfectly well, and could not be seen. It was also said that the Secretary's son, Elihu Root, Jr., who has been ill for some time, had not suffered any relapse.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Although there will be no entertaining at any of the golf or country clubs to-day, there will be many quiet house parties at the different suburban resorts. The lists of passengers going abroad are small, and there are few well-known names on them. The town is filling up quite rapidly with fashionable people on the way to the country or stopping a few days to do shopping. At Meadowbrook this afternoon there will be a drag hunt, and there will also be polo at Seabright and golf at Tuxedo.

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Among the arrivals recently from abroad were J. Coleman Drayton and Miss Drayton. Miss Drayton will be with her grandmother, Mrs. Astor, a little later in the Autumn and Winter. The St. Louis, which is due to-day, will bring Mrs. Alfred Bishop Mason, Mr. and Mrs. George B. McClellan, W. Gordon Fellows, Potter Palmer, Honore Palmer, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sandford. Among those sailing on the Aller this morning are Mr. and Mrs. Hasbrouck Davis and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. B. Lawrence, and W. H. Hoyt.

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Nearly all the principal hotels closed at Bar Harbor this week. The Malvern closed on Thursday. The Louisburg will run until the beginning of next week. The St. Sauveur will close the 27th, and the Belmont Oct. 5, while the Newport winds up its season the day previous. Among the recent departures from Bar Harbor are Peter Marié, who comes to town before going to Lenox; Mr. and Mrs. Clement Newbold of Philadelphia, Mrs. John Biddle and Miss Caroline Biddle. Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri will remain at Bar Harbor some time longer. Mr. Fabbri is on a hunting expedition.

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Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cary have left Newport and are paying a short visit to Lenox before they return to New York and Meadowbrook. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., have returned to Newport for a short time.

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Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt has returned to Oyster Bay, and was present on Thursday at the memorial services for President McKinley, held in Christ Episcopal Church. Among the Summer residents of Oyster Bay who were also present were W. Emlen Roosevelt, Mrs. James A. Roosevelt, Miss Cornelia Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Le Roy Dresser, J. West Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Swan, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Walker Dexter.

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The Aphrodite, Oliver H. Payne's yacht, has been placed out of commission. Mr. Payne had intended to give a large party during the cup races, but as he was an intimate friend of the late President, he has had his yacht put in Winter quarters in respect to his memory. Mr. Payne is a brother-in-law of William C. Whitney.

***

Whitelaw Reid, who came to New York from his camp in the Adirondacks when he heard of the death of President McKinley, left yesterday. He will pass Sunday with Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb at Shelburne Farms. The Webbs have returned from the Adirondacks. Mr. and Mrs. Reid open Ophir Hall in a fortnight.

***

The wedding will take place at Belmar, N. J., to-day of Miss Angelica Church, daughter of Richard Church of this city, and the Rev. Edward P. Hart of Rochester, N. Y. It is to take place in the Church of the Holy Apostles. It is to be a very quiet and small affair.

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The marriage of Miss Lillian Proctor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harley T. Proctor, to Fritz W. Hoeninghaus, will be celebrated at Ashton Fields, the Proctor country place, near Williamstown, Mass.

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Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt and her niece, Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen, and Mr. Van Alen were in town yesterday, as were also Mrs. Frederick Ester, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. and Francis Otis, Mrs. John Bloodgood, and many others. Col. John Jay and his daughter, Miss Eleanor Jay, have also been in town this week.

***

Miss Ruth Jeannie Vail and Arthur Roberts Wilkinson of Bermuda were married on Thursday at All Souls' Church, Bay Head, N. J., by the Rev. George M. Christian of St. Mary the Virgin, this city. Mrs. Wilkinson is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Cummings Vail of Morristown, N. J.

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Prof. Bradford Dean and Mrs. Dean, who went to Japan some months ago, are returning by the way of the Hawaiian Islands. They are, on arriving in California, to spend a short time with President Jordan of Palo Alto, and expect to arrive in this city on Oct. 7. While in Japan Prof. Dean and Mrs. Dean ascended the famous Fuji-Yama and also traversed the Haruna Valley.

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There arrived yesterday on the Fuerst Bismarck Prof. A. C. Armstrong and Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene T. Bogert, Robert E. Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Geer, Mrs. Walter C. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Rhodes, Col. William R. Wister, Mrs. Wister, Miss Wister, and Miss Ella C. Wister, and Mrs. Caroline C. Washburn of Boston. The latter was greatly overcome to learn on arriving that her mother had died suddenly a few days ago at Dorchester, Mass. She left for Boston on the first train.

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On the Pretoria yesterday there arrived, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Rodman B. Ellison, J. R. Clarke, Alexander Boyd, Caroline E. Furness, Dr. Edward E. Hopkins and Mrs. Hopkins, Norman Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Wood, Mrs. John Willing and the Misses Mary D. and Dorothea Willing, and Norman S. Walker.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 20.—William G. Roelker has closed the Daniel B. Fearing cottage, which he occupied during the past season, and returned to Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingsland, who have been occupying one of the Hinard cottages, left to-day for Scarborough-on-the-Hudson. They have rented the same cottage for next Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hall closed their cottage on Washington Street to-day and returned to New York.

Mrs. George P. Eustis has returned from Rum Point, N. Y., where she has been spending the Summer, and is at her cottage on Eustis Avenue.

Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg will close her cottage here next week and go to Hempstead, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish closed their cottage, Crossways, to-day, and will spend the Autumn at Garrisons-on-the-Hudson, where they will entertain extensively.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Wickes closed their Newport season to-day and went to New York.

Payne Whitney of New York is guest of Henry Clews, Jr., at The Rocks.

Mrs. James Martin has closed her season at Newport and gone to Great Neck, Long Island.

Miss Wharton has gone to Bethlehem, Penn.

Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, daughter of Sir Roderick Cameron, is visiting friends here.

Among the departures for New York today were W. Rogers Morgan, Worthington Whitehouse, and Thomas B. Stark.

Eugene Higgins's steam yacht Varuna, Mrs. Robert Goelet's Nahma, John R. Drexel's Sultana, Royal Phelps Carroll's yawl Navahoe, the steam yacht Caress, and Perry Belmont's Satanella are still in the harbor, but all are expected to sail early next week to attend the cup races.

Mrs. A. Lanfear Norris gave a dinner at the Warren cottage, on Narragansett Avenue, this evening, the table decorations being of Salvia.

TENNIS AT NEWPORT.

Play in Senior Court Tournament Has Advanced to Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 20.—The play in the senior court tennis tournament at the Casino has been brought to the finals, which will be determined by a match tomorrow morning between William E. Glyn and Charles E. Sands. Two matches in the first round were played yesterday, Theodore A. Havemeyer beating Herman C. Norman in straight sets, 6—4, and Charles E. Sands giving Gerard Lowther half thirty and a bisque and beating him in two closely contested sets. In the first match to-day T. A. Havemeyer met C. E. Sands, giving the former half thirty and a bisque as his handicap. Mr. Havemeyer won the first set, 6—4, and Mr. Sands took the next two, also at 6—4. In the second match William E. Glyn met H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., playing even. Mr. Glyn won the first set easily, but Mr. Hunnewell took the next, 6—3. With the sets even, Mr. Glyn played the stronger game and won, 6—2. In the finals Mr. Sands, who is a scratch man, will give Mr. Glyn odds of fifteen. Summary:

Senior Handicap.—First Round—T. A. Havemeyer beat H. C. Norman, 6—4, 6—3; C. E. Sands beat G. Lowther, 6—4, 9—7.

Second Round—C. E. Sands beat T. A. Havemeyer, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4; W. E. Glyn beat H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., 6—0, 3—6, 6—2.

In the junior court tennis F. H. Mahoney has defaulted to Robert W. Goelet, and the latter will play in the semi-finals to-morrow with Percy Wyndham, the winner to play Winthrop Rutherfurd in the finals.

The finals in the junior tournament have been decided in favor of O. S. Lee, who beat S. C. Whipple in three straight sets, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

NEW HOME FOR COMEDY.

Private View of the Remodeled Savoy Theatre Which Frohman & McKee Will Manage.

The remodeled and renovated Savoy Theatre, in West Thirty-fourth Street, near Broadway, was thrown open for a private view yesterday afternoon by Charles Frohman and Frank McKee, the new lessees and managers. The house will be opened to-night with the production of "The Red Kloof," a Boer comedy, by Paul M. Potter, in which Louis Mann and Clara Lipman will star.

When the new lessees obtained control of the house they practically tore out its whole interior, leaving only the four walls. The old stage, which rested on the ground, was ripped up, an ample cellar dug, six new dressing rooms built, and a new stage erected. Everything back of the curtain line from the cellar floor to the flies was rebuilt.

A clean sweep was made in the auditorium. Even the flooring, which had been at an uncomfortable angle, was reconstructed. Automatic, adjustable chairs have been introduced. Each chair is separate, swinging on a pivot, so that a series of aisles, each the width of a chair, can be formed. The chairs are wide and comfortable, with improved coat and hat racks attached.

The boxes in the first balcony have been torn out and a new balcony built. The dangerous angle of the second balcony floor has been modified. New iron stairways have been built and a smoking room has been added to the house.

The dominating color in the new decorations is Pompeian red, relieved with gold. The use of velvets and plushes in upholstering has been lavish. The twelve new boxes are small but comfortable. The house is bright and cheery, making a cozy home for the comedians who will occupy its stage.

ENGLISH CHORUS INVASION.

Two Ship Loads of London Girls Coming Here for a Fairy Extravaganza.

The first invasion of New York by English chorus girls, who are to take part in the big production of "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," a fairy extravaganza that will be presented at the Broadway Theatre Nov. 4, will take place on the arrival of the Furnessia, which is due to-morrow. The second contingent is due Sept. 26, when the ballet master, ballet, and working staff arrive on the City of Rome. More than 400 persons will be engaged in this production. Rehearsals begin at the Knickerbocker Theatre Monday.

Klaw and Erlanger have engaged Charles J. Ross to play the Queen; Harry Bulger, the King; Joe Cawthorne, the nurse; Johnny Page, the President; Ella Snyder, Beauty; Viola Gillette, Prince Caramel; Jane Whitbeck, Algie; Nora Cecil, Regie; Phoebe Coyne, the witch; the Hengla sisters, Flossie and Jocelyn; Birdie Sutherland, Fairy Queen, and Franz and Elise Ebert, Lord and Lady Imberbus.

CHARLES McCARTHY BANKRUPT.

Actor's Schedules Show $61,712 Liabilities and No Assets.

Charles McCarthy, the actor, who is starring in the play "One of the Bravest," has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $61,712 and no assets. Mr. McCarthy has resided within the past six months at the Hotel Vendome and other places. The debts were contracted from 1893 to 1901, and are principally for borrowed money, printing, royalties, and salaries.

Emanuel M. Friend, attorney for Mr. McCarthy, said yesterday that the actor is playing at the Academy of Music, Jersey City, this week. He owned the Columbia Theatre in Paris during the exposition, and lost $60,000 in that enterprise. He owed as much as $300,000 some time ago, and has paid off the greater part of the indebtedness.

Among the creditors mentioned in the schedules are N. E. Barnes, Coaldale, Cal., $5,000; Ollie Hagan, St. Louis, $1,250; Henry Braham, New York, $2,000; M. Marjean, Paris, $16,000; M. Treson, Paris, $2,500; M. Mutheny, Paris, $2,500; M. Archambault, Paris, $2,500, and Georges René, Paris, $5,000, all for borrowed money, and Edmund E. Price, $5,000 for royalties.

IN THE SHOPS.

Such delightful things as the half-length coats are proving to be! They have much more dignity and character than short jackets. One of the most beautiful coats of the season is a Persian lamb of this length, all straight lines, and with deep collar and lapels of chinchilla, which is never more attractive than when combined with lamb.

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There are plenty of short jackets of fur, and very pretty they are, too, and more useful for some purposes.

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Jackets showing sable as well as chinchilla collars with basque considerably below the waist are more jaunty than the long coats and more suitable for young girls' wear. The tiny baby lamb Etons, cut off half way up the back, which were the delight of many stout women, as they had but little more bulk than silk, are not to the fore as yet.

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Opinions change somewhat as to coats when those of less expensive materials come to view, though these will cost quite enough, without a doubt. They are the veritable old-time coats of our mothers if one is middle-aged, and of our grandmothers if one is younger. These long, smooth-faced cloth coats have sleeves fitting closely at the tops, but belling out into what are almost small capes at the lower edge. They are well trimmed also, funny little dabs of trimming such as was worn years ago. One of these coats has the outside of the standing collar of Persian lamb, a bit of color introduced on the inside, and on the sleeves little pointed straps of fur turned up from the edge.

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Another coat, also of black, three-quarter length, has an odd trimming in a floral design in black velvet appliqued on the upper part.

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Velveteens, which are to be so much worn this Winter, show various widths of rib and come in all colors. Here is a black velveteen waist trimmed with a narrow black and white stripe. The box plait, which closes the front, is edged with pipings of the stripe, and stitched plaits, one on either side of the front, are edged in the same way. A good finish is given to these plaits by having the upper part pointed, strap fashion, over the lower part, passing through a loop or slide of the black and white. This is just below the shoulder in the front. There is a stock of the velveteen topped with a piping of the black and white and with a narrow strap of the material edged with the black and white around the lower part finishing in crossed ends in front. The buttons to the waist are white pearl set in rims of silver.

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Carved pearl buttons are used to quite an extent.

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Following the jeweled trimmings, the jeweled buttons, which have been used for some time, will be more seen than ever.

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Blue chenille in a pale shade twisted with white forms a pretty yoke to an imported white silk waist. Dotted over the lower part of the waist are small, round imitation turquoises matching the chenille in color.

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Ball buttons seem to be more in use than for some time. Some of these in a medium size in black metal have a small rhinestone set in the top of each button.

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Large, flat, openwork buttons have rhinestones set in black metal. It goes to show how much black and white is to be worn.

***

Pretty designs in silver are to be seen on all sorts of leather goods for the golf players. There is the caddy, almost as large as life, with his bag of clubs on portfollos, leather boxes, large and small, card cases, and purses. The various pieces are undoubtedly intended to form a set, the same silver ornament appearing on each. Where the piece is very small, the caddy is omitted, and only the bag of clubs is used. The leathers are of the finest, different kinds being used, and in all colors, bright red being one which is pretty and appropriate. There are dark greens, however, black, &c.

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Leathers are brought out in delicate and varying shades of color now, and the woman who is fastidious and has plenty of money can have purse and card case made to match any shade of gown. A jeweler's display of leather goods shows nearly as great a variety of colors as the dry goods shop.

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In the Fall fruits come to the fore without regard to the appropriateness of the season. In one of the imported blouses made largely of white lace, small chenille cherries in red with green stems are dotted over the front. All these new waists blouse more or less in front.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George West.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Ex-Congressman George West, one of the wealthiest citizens of Central New York, died here to-day.

George West was born in Exeter, Devonshire, England, Feb. 17, 1823. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a paper manufacturer and was employed in English paper manufactories until he came to this country, in 1849. He was thrifty and industrious, and, in 1852, owned a small mill. Leaving

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Plans for the Establishment of New Churches in the City.

The Increased Attendance at the Union and General Theological Seminaries —Reception to Dr. F. E. Clark.

At least three religious bodies are preparing plans to establish churches in that section of the city lying south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north of One Hundred and Tenth Street, and west of Lenox Avenue. The Methodists' plans are said to be further matured than those of others, and a church of that denomination will soon be organized. This section is singularly lacking in churches, considering the many that have been established in recent years in what is known as the West End section, immediately south.

Methodists have no church between Grace, on One Hundred and Fourth Street, near Columbus Avenue, and Calvary, at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. Presbyterians have no church between the West End, at One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and Morningside, at Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. A church of this denomination was formerly on One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, but a combination of unfortunate circumstances resulted in its abandonment, and nothing has taken its place.

St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, has no parish north of it until the Church of the Archangel is reached, at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and Holy Trinity, at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, is the next. Services are held at the Cathedral Crypt, on Morningside Heights, but the cathedral will probably never have a parochial organization.

Church Extension Committees of the denominations named are known to be looking over the ground, and just what churches will be established will depend to some extent on who gets to work first.

Both the Union and General Theological Seminaries now begin their Fall term, and at each of them it is said that new classes are to be larger than usual. Nearly sixty students took the entrance examinations at the General Seminary this week, most of whom will enter the junior class, while a few are fitted for entrance into the senior class. With the exception of the Class of 1895, the present is the largest in the history of the Episcopal institution. The Rev. Dr. Jewett, who has for many years been lecturer on Pastoral Theology, will deliver the lectures in the course for the first half of this year, by the end of which time it is expected that his successor will have been secured.

The Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark of Boston, President of the United Society of Christian Endeavor and founder of the society, will make the address at the September meeting of the Brooklyn Union, to be held in the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, Lewis Avenue and Madison Street, Brooklyn, this evening at 8 P. M. A reception to Dr. Clark will be held at the close of the meeting.

NEW UNION OF CHURCHES.

Federation Organized by the Pastors of Long Island Congregations.

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 20.—A new religious organization to be known as the Federation of Christian Churches of the town of Babylon has been formed here by the following pastors: The Rev. Henry L. Glover of the South Methodist Episcopal Church, Amityville; the Rev. E. S. Wright of the North Methodist Episcopal Church, Amityville; the Rev. John Dietrich Long of the Old First Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Thomas Valentine Parker of the First Baptist Church, and the Rev. Dr. Frederic H. Stiehler of the Methodist Church, Babylon, and the Rev. Edward Staudermann of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Lindenhurst.

A temporary organization has been effected by the election of the Rev. John D. Long, President, and the Rev. Dr. Frederic Stiehler Secretary. A meeting for permanent organization will be held in the South Methodist Episcopal Church in Amityville on Saturday, Oct. 5.

A Memorial Service.

A service in memory of President McKinley will be held in the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Dr. Howard Duffield will officiate. A special musical programme has been prepared.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Sept. 29, 1901.

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SUBJECT.—Review.

GOLDEN TEXT—The mercy of the Lord is from everlasting, to everlasting, upon them that fear Him.—Psalms, ciii., 17.

"The first book of Moses, called Genesis," stands not only as the first book in the Bible, but it is the first book in the world. No other book surpasses it in combined antiquity, clearness, and truth. All others which have competed with it as to age have been mere collections of fables, unintelligible in character, and untrustworthy as guides. This book thus gives us the first and only authentic account of the origin of the earth, of man, and of history.

Its opening is the Apocalypse of Moses, as "The Revelation" is the Apocalypse of John. In that of Moses, we see the sublime origin of the present earth and the heavens, as the field in which the activities of men are to be carried out in time. In that of John we see the equally sublime manifestation of "a new heaven and a new earth" as the field for their activities through all eternity.

It is very interesting, therefore, and as remarkable as it is interesting, to notice that this first Book of Books, which gives the origin of everything we see about us, and with which we have to do, places no emphasis whatever upon any of those facts concerning them which interest merely the intellects of men. It claims that its facts are to be apprehended by faith, rather than to be ascertained by research. And yet, however deeply men may search into them, they never find, never have found, and never will find the least thing to cast a shadow of doubt upon the facts as they are simply stated in this sublime book.

THE WITNESS OF GOD.

During the last three months as we have studied this book, it has not turned our attention to the history of the world in general, but it has fixed it upon certain important historic characters. They have been singled out from all other men as God's witnesses. They are Adam, Abel, Noah, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. While each of these is a historic character, the special characteristic concerning them upon which it has concentrated our thoughts, has not been their relation to the men about them, or to their place in history, but to their attitude toward God. Thus, as the book does not attempt to answer the scientific inquiries of men, neither does it their historical and ethnological questions. It rather declares, and illustrates by living examples great spiritual facts, important for every man to consider whether he be learned in science and history or not.

These facts are two—

Faith, in man.

and

Grace, from God.

Interpreted by the writer of "The Epistle to the Hebrews," each of these representative men exhibited—or stood for—some particular phase of faith, and all were the objects of God's grace. In Adam, Abel, Noah, and Abraham, however, the way in which they received His grace was emphasized. It was "by faith." In Isaac and Jacob—and in the characters which will come before us during the next three months—the way in which He dealt with them was emphasized rather than their reception of His dealings. It was "by grace." Thus in eight lessons our attention was fixed upon men; in three it was fixed upon God. And these men who laid the foundations of history were not presented to us as models for the shaping of our conduct as men, but as ensamples for our faith as believers.

This order in which divine truth is presented to us through them—first faith, and then grace—moreover is evidently not accidental. It grows necessarily out of the relationship existing between God and man. For man is a sinner—a rebel against God. But he was created in the image of God. In his very nature, therefore, he can never be truly satisfied until he returns to fellowship with Him. And faith is the essential link in this restoration. For "without faith it is impossible to please Him; for he that cometh to God must believe that He is, and that He is a rewarder of them that diligently seek Him." (Hebrews xi., 6.)

But, on the other hand, if it were not revealed that the name of the Lord is, "the Lord God, merciful and gracious," (Exodus xxxiv., 6-7,) man could not exercise faith in Him. He might reverence and fear, but he could not love and trust. This revelation of God's character, however, must always be a matter of grace on His part. Man has no claim upon Him for it, and naturally no expectation of it. But it can be revealed only to and appreciated by a living faith.

THE FOUNDATION STONE.

The first fact brought before us in our study of "Genesis" was the foundation on which all other facts rest—the fact of a Divine Creator. No explanation of the origin of the world and of man has ever been more satisfactory, or more sublime, or more comprehensive than the unhesitating, unqualified declaration of the opening sentence of this book, "In the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth." And this fact, our commentator in "the Epistle to the Hebrews," says we are to receive, not because science has proved it or reason demands it or experience justifies it, but "through faith." (xi., 3.)

This demand brings us at once, as moral beings, into personal responsibility to a personal God, by whose hand we were created, and by whose hand we are sustained, and the spiritual re-creation of the soul cannot be more tersely, or fully, stated than by the very terms used to describe the physical creation in the beginning. "The earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep." This is the natural condition. "And the Spirit of God moved upon the waters. And God said, Let there be light; and there was light." This is the new condition.

When God finished His creation He said, "Let us make man in our image, after our likeness." (i., 26.) "Male and female, created He them; and blessed them, and called their names Adam." (v., 2.) This duplex "Adam," bearing the image of his Maker, thus stood upon the earth as the representative of all who should be born of him. They could not possibly have had in the beginning a representative better constituted, or placed in a better position. Made in the image of God; inbreathed with the Spirit of God; walking in fellowship with God; with no evil companions; with no hereditary bias to sin, and without even any knowledge of evil, he was subject to the law of his Maker. That law contained but one commandment, but the penalty for its transgression was death. (iii., 17.)

Being a created being, Adam could be tempted, and being beguiled by Satan, he fell under the condemnation of the law. Thus "by one man, sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so, death passed upon all men, for all that have sinned." (Rom. v., 12.) But as soon as man sinned and hid himself from God, God "called" him, and revealed to him the germ of His plan of Redemption. It was to be through the death of another man. (iii., 9-15.)

THE ONLY REDEMPTION.

Thus "the first man, Adam," of the earth, (I. Corinthians, xv., 45-47,) was made "in the image of God." The last, Adam, and Lord from heaven." "was made in the likeness of men." (Philippians, ii., 7.) Both were "in all points tempted like as we are." (Hebrews, iv., 15.) The first fell and became a sinner. The other was "without sin," and became the Saviour. As a friend recently wrote me very tersely and very truly, "The first Adam and the last Adam; the first man and the second man are the only two men with whom Scripture really deals." All other men have their standing before God, only as they are related to these two. If they are "in Adam" they are condemned and die. If they are "in Christ" they are redeemed and made alive. (I. Corinthians, xv., 22.)

The next great truth presented to us is in Genesis, but omitted in our course of lessons, grows necessarily and naturally out of the fact that Adam fell, and man became a sinner. For, being a sinner, he cannot come before God acceptably in himself. He must find a substitute who can take his place, and meet in his stead all the demands of the broken law. So we read that when Cain and Abel presented themselves before God, "Cain brought of the fruit of the ground," the result of his own tillage. But Abel "brought of the firstlings of his flocks," a lamb without sin, but who could die as the sinner dies. So, "by faith, Abel offered unto God a more excellent sacrifice than Cain." (Hebrews, xi., 4.)

But why should the guilty soul desire acceptance at all with God? Because God will surely punish sin. This Noah fully believed. Many in his day did not, just as there are many in our day who do not. But he did. And so when "God saw that the wickedness of man was great on the earth," and "the Lord said, I will destroy man whom I have created from off the face of the earth," "by faith Noah, being warned of God of things not seen as yet, moved with fear, prepared an Ark to the saving of his house." Hebrews, xi., 7.)

This, however, is only one side of God's character. While He "will, by no means, clear the guilty," yet He "is merciful and gracious, long suffering and abundant in goodness and truth." (Ex. 34: 6, 7.) So He called Abram out of Ur of the Chaldees, and the worship of strange gods, and gave him "exceeding great and precious promises." These promises he believed as implicitly as Noah believed the threatenings. So "by faith, Abraham, when he was called to go out into a place, he should after receive for an inheritance, obeyed; and he went out, not knowing whither he went." (Heb. 11: 8.) This was a higher degree of faith than any we have as yet seen, but it was only the first step in Abram's spiritual growth.

THE CALL TO ABRAM.

Called while still in heathenism, by the grace of God, to become a believer in Him, he went out of the land of idolatry into the land of promise. With him was associated his nephew and brother-in-law, Lot. He was older than Abram, but he was not at all of the same spirit. His mind and heart were evidently set on things of time and sense, and although he knew of the great promises made to his uncle, and was perfectly willing to prosper because of his connection with them through him, yet in themselves they were of no great value in his eyes. So as Abram had been called to separate himself from the heathen, now he was called to separate himself from the worldly.

Therefore, Abram bade Lot choose whatever and wherever he desired, content himself to take whatever Lot did not choose. So Lot chose the rich "plain of Jordan, and pitched his tent toward Sodom." (13: 12.) That was a portion which faith would never make its preeminent choice. But then, when he was separated from Lot, Abram was not only bidden to look northward, and southward, and eastward, and westward to see how much God's promises to him included, but he was bidden to walk through the length and breadth of them, and learn by blessed experience how rich and varied they were. Thus his faith grew in clearness and strength.

But it did not end there. For by the vision of the stars, which he could neither comprehend nor count, and by the covenant of God with him in a solemn sacrifice, he learned as he had never learned before, that the promises were as rich as they were, because God Himself was his "shield and exceeding great reward." (xv., 1.) The one great anxiety with him was for a son in whom the promises could be realized. (xv., 3-5.) This anxiety was evidently so met—in some way not recorded—that he saw in Jesus Christ that promised "Seed." For the Apostle says, "He saith not, And to seeds, as of many; but as of one, And to thy Seed, (xv., 5,) which is Christ." (Galatians, iii., 16.) And our Lord Himself said to the Jews of His day, "Your father Abraham rejoiced to see My day, and he saw it and was glad." (John, viii., 56.) So "Abraham believed God, and it was counted unto him for righteousness." (xv., 6; Romans, iv., 3.) It was an imputed righteousness—"the righteousness which is of God by faith." (Philippians, iii., 9.)

FRIEND OF THE ALMIGHTY.

When Abraham thus "believed God and it was imputed unto him for righteousness, he was called—The Friend of God." (James, ii., 23.) Admitted to this blessed relationship, we next find that he not only "stood before the Lord," as he had often done, but now he "drew near" to Him as His Friend in earnest pleading for others (xviii., 22, 23.) And his prayer prevailed to deliver Lot from the destruction pronounced upon Sodom. Thus his faith had now brought him into such close fellowship with the Almighty that he was not only able to comprehend the full meaning of His judgments, and to understand the peril of those exposed to His wrath, but to actually hold back His arm from striking with full force the dreaded blow.

But Abraham had not as yet exhibited the most perfect faith required of the children of God. Whether he was able to exhibit it must be tested. So "it came to pass after these things, that God did tempt Abraham," or prove him. (xxii., 1.) He must deliver up his son, his beloved son, the son for whom he had so long waited, and in whom all of God's promises were to be realized, even unto death. But his faith was equal to the demand. At every step of the proceeding we find him ready with the answer:

"Behold, here am I"—listening to receive Thy commands.

"Behold, here am I"—trusting Thee.

"Behold, here am I"—doing Thy will.

Nothing but faith could thus reply, and in so replying it reached its highest form. Abraham's will and God's will were now one.

Such is the evolution of faith. Beginning with a simple recognition of responsibility to God, the condemnation of the sinner by the law, the need of an atonement, and the certain punishment of sin, it lays hold of the promises of God, stands before Him accepted in Christ, prevails in prayer for others, until at last it reaches its climax in a perfect submission of the will, and the believer becomes one with God Himself.

But while the delivering up of Isaac on the part of Abraham marked the highest point to which faith in man can reach, the delivery of Isaac from death manifested the first step in grace from God. It introduced Isaac and all of his children to us as the great family of the redeemed. This is the family to which we all belong, for "we, as Isaac was, are the children of promise." (Ga., iv., 28.) The evolution of this grace, however, will come more fully before us in our next "review."

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What are some of the important peculiarities of the book Genesis?

Upon whom has it fixed our attention during the last three months, and what facts have they illustrated?

Interpreted by "The Epistle to the Hebrews," for what do these men stand?

What is said of the order in which Divine truth is thus presented to us?

What is the first fact brought before us in Genesis, and how does it affect us?

What is said of the creation of man, of his position, and of his fall?

What truth was taught by the offerings of Cain and Abel?

What was the distinguishing characteristic of Noah's faith?

What characterized that of Abram, and what is said of it?

How was Abram's faith strengthened when Lot chose the plain of Jordan?

What was revealed to him in the vision of the stars, and the solemn sacrifice, and what was the result?

What is said of his intercession for Sodom?

When and how did he exhibit the highest form of faith?

What is the summary of the evolution of faith?

What does the deliverance of Isaac manifest; and what is said of it?

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Annual Report of the Chesapeake and Ohio Company.

The annual report of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the last fiscal year was made public yesterday. The report shows that the net income amounted to $2,001,897, out of which has been taken for extraordinary expenditures covering new equipment and construction $1,304,172. The increase in coal and coke tonnage amounted to 15 per cent.; the decrease in other freight was 16.2 per cent. The combined tonnage, 10,125,497 tons, shows an increase of 3.9 per cent. The revenue ton miles increased 3.5 per cent.; the revenue per ton per mile was 3.88 mills, an increase of 13.1 per cent.; the train revenue per mile was $1.98, an increase of 18.6 per cent. The average train load was 511 revenue tons, an increase of 4.7 per cent.; including company's freight it was 533 tons. There was an increase of 3.7 per cent. in the number of passengers carried and the revenue per train per mile was $1.20, an increase of 3.4 per cent.

The income account shows:

	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$15,371,541	$13,402,070
Expenses	9,565,880	8,706,785
Net earnings	$5,805,661	$4,695,285
Other income	149,925	148,371
Total net	$5,955,586	$4,843,656
Charges and taxes	3,953,689	3,687,074
Balance	$2,001,897	$1,156,582
Dividend	605,288	605,278
Surplus	$1,396,609	$351,304
New equipment, &c.	1,304,171	348,695
Balance	$92,438	$202,609
Previous surplus	1,060,341	2,147,579
Total	$1,152,779	$2,350,188
Sundry adjustments	90,453	1,289,847
Profit & loss, surplus	$1,062,326	$1,060,341

President Stevens says that permanent improvements of the road will have to continue for two years more, when the property will be in first-class condition. Only two more trestles on the main line remain to be replaced by permanent structures.

Vanderbilt Railroad Rumors.

Rumors of a coming consolidation of the various Vanderbilt railroad properties which are not yet controlled by the New York Central Railroad proper through stock ownership, were again in circulation in Wall Street and railroad circles yesterday. While it is impossible to verify this rumor, it is considered significant that E. V. W. Rossiter, Vice President of the New York Central, yesterday declined to either confirm or deny it, saying that he could not talk about it. It is believed that the matter will be taken up for definite action upon the return of W. K. Vanderbilt from Europe. The plans for the tunnel improvements, it is understood, will also be taken up then.

Brief Railroad Items.

F. D. Underwood has been elected President and G. N. Cumming, First Vice President, of the various subsidiary coal companies of the Erie Railroad.

An Executive Committee meeting of the New York Central was held in the Grand Central Station yesterday. Those present declined to talk about the meeting, except to say that the regular dividend was declared.

The Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad passed its dividend on the common stock, and as a result the stock sold off 2¾ on the Exchange. In explanation of this action the Directors say that it was due to the heavy expenditures during the last six months for improvements in the way of new rails, &c., all of which were charged to operating expenses.

The Niobrara, Missouri River and Western Railway Company filed articles of incorporation in New Jersey yesterday. The company, whose capital is $300,000, will build railroads in Nebraska and North and South Dakota.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:46	Sun sets...6:00	Moon sets...11:36

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:37	Gov. Isl'd...12:42	H. Gate....2:38
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....1:06	Gov. Isl'd....1:26	H. Gate....3:22

Outcoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aller, Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Alps, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
British Prince, Antwerp		
Comus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Matanzas, Nuevitas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Dia, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Etona, Argentina, Uraguay, and Paraguay	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Haverford, Southampton		12:00 M.
Hindoo, Hull		
Lucania, Liverpool	7:30 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Maracaibo, Porto Rico, Venezuela, and Curacao	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Menominee, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London		11:00 A. M.
Norge, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		10:30 A. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, SEPT. 23.

Eva, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uraguay	1:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Hildebrand, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	2:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Liguria, Naples	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.

Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Maracas, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Monmouthshire, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Cuba, Yucatan, &c	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tautonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at ‡1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. ‡22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. ‡15 and up to Sept. ‡28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Sept. ‡28, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. ‡1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. ‡1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. ‡7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. ‡12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. ‡28 and up to Oct. ‡12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. ‡13.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Aug. 24; Shanghai, Aug. 28; Yokohama, Aug. 31, and Honolulu, Sept. 13, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Nippon Maru, were dispatched east Sept. 19 at 6 P. M.; also that mails from Japan arrived at Tacoma per steamer Clavering and were dispatched east Sept. 19, due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 24.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 21.

Calabria, Gibraltar, Aug. 29.
Etruria, Liverpool, Sept. 14.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, Sept. 14.
Louise, Hamburg, Sept. 4.
Nueces, Galveston, Sept. 14.
Panama, Bordeaux, Sept. 6.
Rio Grande, Galveston, Sept. 11.
Santiago, Santiago, Sept. 14.
St. Louis, Southampton, Sept. 14.
Tandil, Manchester, Sept. 1.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 22.

Columbian, London, Sept. 11.
Cymric, Liverpool, Sept. 18.
El Sud, New Orleans, Sept. 17.
Manitou, London, Sept. 12.

MONDAY, SEPT. 23.

Cufic, Liverpool, Sept. 13.
Georgian, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Sept. 18.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 12.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.

Advance, Colon, Sept. 17.
El Norte, New Orleans, Sept. 17.
Friesland, Antwerp, Sept. 14.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Sept. 12.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, Sept. 14.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Sept. 17.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.

Citta di Messina, Gibraltar, Sept. 13.
Concho, Galveston, Sept. 18.
Exeter City, Swansea, Sept. 11.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Sept. 14.

Arrived.

SS Maracas, (Br.,) Jameson, Port Spain, Sept. 15, with mdse. to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:05 A. M., 21st.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Pattinson, Antwerp, Sept. 7, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Savannah, Sept. 18, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg, Sept. 12, and Southampton and Cherbourg, 13th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:35 A. M.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Huelva, (Br.,) Tweddle, Huelva, &c., Sept. 6, with sulphur to C. T. Bowring & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS El Paso, Boyd, New Orleans, Sept. 15, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Peoria, (Ger.,) Kierulowa, Hamburg, Sept. 8, Boulogne, 9th, and Plymouth, 10th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:05 A. M.

SS Betty, (Aust.,) Bleich, Trieste, &c., July 29, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Winifred, Armstrong, Port Tampa, Sept. 12, with phosphate rock to the American Agricultural Chemical Company; vessel to A. H. Bull & Co. Will discharge at Carteret, N. J.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Wards, Marseilles, &c., Aug. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 A. M.

SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) Schan, Shields, Sept. 6, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Daggry, (Nor.,) Petersen, Progreso, Sept. 11, with hemp to Thebaud Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Ydun, (Nor.,) Christensen, Santiago, &c., Sept. 9, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M.

SS City of Washington, Byrne, Tampico, &c., Sept. 13, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Snowflake, (Br.,) Harvey, Penarth, Sept. 5, in ballast to C. T. Bowring & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Katahdin, Pierce, Newport News, for New Haven, with coal.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., north northeast, twenty-eight miles; partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Cienfuegos, for Santiago, &c.
SS Acara, (Br.,) for Shanghai.
SS Belgravia, (Ger.,) for Baltimore.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Apache, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Yucatan, for Tampico, &c.
SS Colorado, for Brunswick.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from New York via Malta, &c., arr. at Fiume yesterday.

SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Capt. Cuppers, from New York for Genoa, arr. at Naples at 6 P. M. yesterday and proceeded.

SS Philadelphia, Capt. Furst, from Porto Cabello and La Guayra for San Juan and New York, arr. at Curacao to-day.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from Glasgow and Moville for New York, arr. at St. John's, N. F., to-day, and proceeded.

SS Devon, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., for Melbourne, &c., arr. at Adelaide previous to to-day.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Falls of Keltie, (Br.,) Capt. Esterbrook, from Baltimore and New York via Algiers, for Shanghai, arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Fyela, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from Fernandina and New York for Hamburg, arr. at Portland to-day.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, from New York for St. Croix, &c., arr. at St. Thomas at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Vaderland, (Br.,) Capt. Albrecht, from New York for Antwerp, arr. at Cherbourg at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Lumsdane, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from Hamburg and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 6:25 P. M. to-day.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Capt. Brambear, from New York for Genoa and Naples, passed Gibraltar Sept. 17.

SS Montserrat, (Span.,) Capt. Lavin, from New York via Cadiz, arr. at Barcelona Sept. 16.

SS Sicilia, (Ital.,) Capt. Pizzarello, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa Sept. 18.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from New York via Boulogne, arr. at Rotterdam at 6 A. M. yesterday.

SS Dinnamare, (Ital.,) Capt. Cafiero, for New York, sld. from Palermo Sept. 14.

SS Queen Cristina, (Br.,) Capt. Ritson, from New York for Shanghai, sld. from Algiers Sept. 15.

SS Volage, (Br.,) Capt. Johnson, for New York, sld. from Santos Sept. 17.

SS Heklo, (Dan.,) Capt. Holst, for New York, sld. from Christiansand Sept. 18.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Ments, from New York for Southampton and Bremen, passed the Lizard at 9:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York for Liverpool, arr. off Queenstown at 1 A. M., 21st, and proceeded without communicating, owing to fog.

SS Oronsay, (Br.,) Capt. Ellis, from New York for Singapore, Manilla, &c., passed Perim to-day.

SS Newholm, (Br.,) Capt. Voss, from Baltimore and New York for Bombay, Calcutta, &c., passed Sagres to-day.

SS Nord America, (Ital.,) Capt. Matto, from New York for Naples and Genoa, passed Sagres at 10:45 P. M. to-day.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Citta di Torino, (Ital.,) Capt. Lavarello, from Genoa and Naples for New York, arr. at St. Michael's previous to to-day for coal.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

Spoken.

Ship Conway, (Br.,) Capt. Simmons, from New York for Shanghai, was spoken Aug. 14 in latitude 11 degrees longitude 28 degrees.

Ship Ferdinand Fischer, (Ger.,) Capt. Mark, from Limerick for New York, was spoken Sept. 12 in latitude 50 degrees longitude 28 degrees.

Ship Queen Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, from Antwerp for New York, was spoken Sept. 16 in latitude 49 degrees longitude 37 degrees.

SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.

These Liners to Stop at Plymouth.

The express steamships of the North German Lloyd, beginning with the Kronprinz Wilhelm, which sails from New York on Oct. 1, will call at Plymouth instead of Southampton on the trip from New York to Bremen, in order to enable passengers to reach London earlier than heretofore. The steamships, after calling at Plymouth, will stop at Cherbourg, thence proceeding to Bremen.

McKinley Memorial Number

THE SIXTEEN-PAGE

PICTORIAL REVIEW

ACCOMPANYING

The Commercial Advertiser

OF

Saturday, September 21,

Will present in comprehensive and commemorative form the salient features in the life of

THE LATE PRESIDENT

And the sorrowful scenes following his death. The subjects of the illustrations are:

The State Funeral in Washington—A Mourning Nation Paying Its Respects—The Military and Civic Funeral Procession—Lying in State in the Capitol—Buffalo's Tribute to the Dead President—The Last Scenes in Buffalo—New York's Emblems of Sorrow—His Birthplace and Boyhood Days—His Young Manhood as Soldier and Lawyer—His Mother and Wife and his Home at Canton—In His Favorite Walks About Washington—His Home and Official Life.

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Pictures of President Roosevelt in Spanish War Days, as Governor and With His Family. An Article Dealing With the Personal Side of President Roosevelt's Life Will Appear in the Main Sheet of This Issue.

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THE ONLY AUTHORIZED BIOGRAPHY

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GREAT DEMOCRATIC CHIEFTAIN.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SARAH JANE CLARK.—Schedules in the assignment of Sarah Jane Clark, plumber, of 430 Fourth Avenue, show liabilities $29,158; nominal assets, $5,396, and actual assets, $1,650.

THE MANHATTAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Murray yesterday put a keeper in charge of the factory of the Manhattan Automobile Company, at 502 West Thirty-eighth Street, on three attachments in favor of the following creditors: Henry G. Roth, $692; Patterson, Gottfried & Hunter, $292, and the Prentiss Tool and Supply Company, $252. They were obtained on the ground that the company is a New Jersey corporation. The factory has been closed for some time past. The company was incorporated on Oct. 26 last with a capital stock of $150,000 by J. Overton Paine, the stock broker, and others.

THE ALUMINIUM PRESS COMPANY.—The Aluminium Press Company, whose offices are at 289 and 291 Hudson Street, this city, and factory at Plainfield, N. J., is unable to pay its obligations in full at present and yesterday Judge McAdam of the Supreme Court appointed Philip W. Hall temporary receiver of the company on the application of the Directors for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation, the bond of the receiver being fixed at $5,000. Mr. Hall is the Treasurer of the company and John Mullaly President. It was stated that the rent of office and factory is in arrears, notes are overdue, and creditors threaten legal proceedings. From its inception the company has suffered from lack of working capital, has had to grant long credits on sales, in some cases eighteen months; was unable to negotiate its paper and to discount its bills receivable. The company was incorporated on May 29, 1901, under New Jersey laws, with a capital stock of $300,000, and succeeded the Aluminium Plate and Press Company, organized in 1896. Bonds to the amount of $200,000 were also issued. The total liabilities are $292,011, as follows: Bonds, $200,000; accounts and bills payable, $71,909; contingent as indorser on notes, $20,102. The nominal assets are $111,640 and actual assets $72,754. The nominal assets consist of machinery and plant at factory, $100,323; patents, $10,000; office furniture, $1,000; cash, $317. Among the creditors are Matthew Dean, $10,582; James Clark, $10,000; John Mullaly, $8,000; First National Bank of Plainfield, $7,500; Thomas W. Hall, $5,000; Charles H. Leonard, $5,000, and the Huber Printing Press Company of Taunton, $4,280.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM J. COX.—William J. Cox of 290 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $9,725 and no assets. The debts were contracted in this city in 1897 and in Chicago in 1899.

BERTRAM SIMON.—Bertram Simon, residing at 235 East Forty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $7,175 and no assets. The debts were contracted at Altoona, Penn., in 1894.

WILLIAM HOLTZ.—William Holtz, liquor dealer, of 5 First Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,012 and assets consisting of an interest in the estate of Elizabeth Holtz, now pending in the Surrogates' Court, value unknown.

JOHN A. MURRAY.—John A. Murray, a clerk, of 1,282 Columbus Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $35,195 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1875. He was adjudged bankrupt on June 17, 1876, but was never discharged; the only assets then were some real estate, which was subsequently sold under foreclosure and realized nothing.

JOHN A. MACKINNON.—John A. Mackinnon, stock broker, of 32 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $27,743 and nominal assets of $20,105, consisting of a seat in the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, $600; office furniture, $50; stock of the Dodge Printing Ink Company, $1,000; notes, $1,984; accounts, $8,432, and unliquidated claims, $8,039. Among the creditors are John A. Mackinnon of Schenectady, $3,000; William H. Walter of Caledonia, N. Y., $1,500; E. D. Stark, Cleveland, Ohio, $1,500; J. F. Howell, $4,263; C. Cutter May, $2,050, and Minnie D. Mackinnon, $6,000.

JAMES O'BRIEN.—James O'Brien of 566 Amsterdam Avenue filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $86,929 and assets of $3,723, consisting of a judgment against Benjamin Weeks, obtained on Feb. 9, 1898. Of the liabilities $73,000 are secured by mortgages on real estate formerly owned by him; $2,025 is for borrowed money, $634 for wines and liquors, and $10,633 is on a judgment obtained against Mr. O'Brien by Daniel J. Early as receiver of the property of Benjamin Weeks on June 3, 1901, for breach of a building contract. The principal secured creditors are the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, $34,500, mortgage on 29 West Sixty-sixth Street; Equitable Life Insurance Company, $15,000, mortgage on 245 West Sixty-sixth Street, and the estate of Caroline J. Luyster, $20,000, mortgage on 202 West Eighty-fourth Street. Charles E. Thorn of Kneeland, La Petra & Glaze, the attorneys, said that Mr. O'Brien was formerly a liquor dealer at 501 Amsterdam Avenue, and is now manager of the saloon there.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to twenty-eight bankrupts, among whom were Richard W. Elliott of 141 Broadway, formerly of Elliott & Cougle, furniture manufacturers, of 52 Elizabeth Street, liabilities, $115,166; Joseph R. Stein, real estate broker, of 99 Nassau Street, liabilities, $40,584; Marius B. Beckman, manager, of 22 West Ninth Street, liabilities, $35,587; Robert E. Johnston, manager for artists, of 257 West Ninety-second Street, liabilities, $22,960; Ulysses D. Newell of 76 West Thirty-fifth Street, formerly a theatrical manager, liabilities, $16,350, and John F. Hummel of 352 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, formerly of Hummel, Hamilton & Sell's Circus, liabilities, $11,184.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 158 failures in the United States during the week, against 182 for the previous week, and 183, 147, 182, and 237 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 47, New England 28, Southern 21, Western 39, Northwestern 11, Pacific 10, and Territories 2. Canada had 23, against 16 for the preceding week. About 89 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Jacob Hess Receives His Discharge.

Ex-Police Commissioner Jacob Hess received his discharge in bankruptcy from Judge Adams in the United States District Court yesterday. Mr. Hess, who was formerly in the cigar business, filed his petition in bankruptcy on July 26, showing total liabilities of $10,199 and assets consisting of $10 worth of clothing and various uncollectible "I. O. U.'s."

Sol Berliner Discharged.

Sol Berliner, United States Consul to Teneriffe, received his discharge in bankruptcy yesterday. Objection to his discharge was filed at the last hearing of the United States District Court, and the case was referred to the referee.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANSLETH, John M.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	$364
APT, Benjamin—Armour Packing Company	156
BIRD, Peter B.—C. F. Barber	52
BOYLAN, William H.—Sacred Heart Academy	405
BLAKE, Herbert F.—Merritt & Lockwood, Incorporated	108
BLAIR, Frank B.—J. E. Chandler	65
BUTLER, Jacob D., and Horace Ingersoll—A. Carr and others	6,354
BLUMENFELD, Harris D.—F. W. Tietjen	26
CANTRELL SHOE COMPANY—J. P. Storm	103
DEXTER, Albert L.—H. Milsner	92
DAY, Rachael F.—Sacred Heart Academy	151
DINKELSPIEL, Max—Max Burns	1,185
DRAGOTTA, Frank—Colonial Brewery	454
DUNNING, Edgar F.—A. J. Brann	392
FABBRI, Rigolo and Anna—G. Poggioli	69
FAUER, Philip—S. Steinfeld and others	511
FORBES, Russell J.—F. H. Leggett and others	148
GROVES, Martin—Sunlight Gas Machine Company	156
GREENWALDT, William—J. Herling	72
GANS, Charles—G. Ehret	915
HALLOWELL, Mary—Sacred Heart Academy	954
HATTEN, Stephen—T. C. Wood	371
KNOERZER, William—J. F. Betz	94
KINGSLEY, Walter J.—A. E. Day	253
KOEHLE, Arthur—P. Prieger	321
KAUFFMANN, Eugene J.—M. H. Kauffmann	217
LEE, Elizabeth S. and Ambrose—A. G. Huptel	385
MURRAY, John and William—Manhattan College	219
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—F. Hovey	201
McINTYRE, Thomas P.—C. M. Edwards	319
McCRISEE, Theresa F.—Manhattan College	386
McCANN, John E.—W. N. McComb	83
VALENTINE, Benjamin E.—G. B. B. Lamb, executor	30,096
PORTER, I. Dwight—J. Jordan	326
PHILIPP, Samuel, and William Raferty—J. S. Gans and others	54
REICHERT, Charles E., and George L., and Elizabeth McCarthy—E. Reichert and others, administrators, costs	49
ROSEN, Frank E.—J. J. Gilroy	79
REIMANN, Jacob—M. H. Powers	315
SHANLEY, Andrew J.—Cook-Bernheimer Company	49
SMITH, Thomas H.—B. F. Lee	1,051
REICHERT, Charles E. and George L., and Elizabeth McCarthy—Charles G. Reichert and others	45
VENABLE, George W.—F. B. Colton	171
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Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—County of New York place of trial.
ABRAHAM GOLDSMITH, plaintiff, against GUSTAV A. BRACKLEY and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the ninth day of October, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows, to wit:
Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Fifth Avenue, distant one hundred (100) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street; running thence easterly and parallel with Fifteenth Street one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue three (3) feet and three (3) inches; thence easterly and again parallel with Fifteenth Street three (3) feet and four (4) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue thirty (30) feet and nine (9) inches; thence westerly and again parallel with Fifteenth Street one hundred and twenty-eight (128) feet and four (4) inches to the easterly side of said Fifth Avenue, and thence southerly along the same thirty-four (34) feet to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to the said Jacob D. Butler by Juliet M. Hotchkiss by deed dated February 21st, 1900.—Dated New York, September 17th, 1901.
ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.
SAMSON LACHMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale.

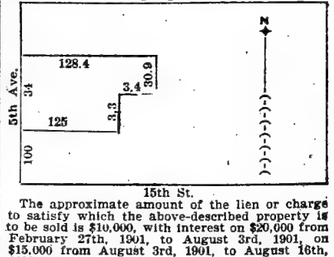

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,000, with interest on $20,000 from February 27th, 1901, to August 3rd, 1901, on $15,000 from August 3rd, 1901, to August 16th, 1901, and on $10,000 from August 16th, 1901, together with the expenses of sale.
The approximate amount of the taxes and water rates is $2,201.76, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.
The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $55,000.00, with accrued interest thereon from June 1st, 1901, at five per cent. per annum, made by Juliet M. Hotchkiss to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and subject, likewise, to the covenants, restrictions, conditions, and reservations as to the use of said premises contained and referred to in a certain deed made and executed by John Brooks and wife to George Opdyke, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 986 of Conveyances, Page 339, and in a certain other deed made and executed by John Glover and wife to said George Opdyke, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 899 of Conveyances, Page 591.—Dated New York, September 17th, 1901.
ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.
S18-2aw3wW&S&o9

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALBERT STEVANE, plaintiff, against LOUIS SROKA et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the southerly side of Madison Street, between Scammel Street and Jackson Street, known as No. 338 Madison Street, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Madison Street, distant ninety-five feet (95) five (5) inches easterly from the easterly side of Scammel Street, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Madison Street twenty (20) feet; thence southerly on a line parallel or nearly so with Scammel Street, passing through the centre of a party wall, thirty-seven (37) feet to a point distant seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches easterly from Scammel Street; thence easterly on a line at right angles or nearly so with Scammel Street nineteen (19) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence northerly on a line parallel or nearly so with Scammel Street thirty-eight (38) feet to said southerly side of Madison Street at the place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 28, 1901.
JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
EISMAN & LEVY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 338 Madison Street, New York City:

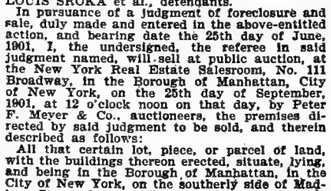

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,059.67, with interest thereon from the 19th day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $259.87, with interest thereon from June 25, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, which are liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $425.00 and interest.
The above premises will be sold subject to prior mortgages of sixty-five hundred ($6,500) dollars, with interest thereon from November 1, 1900, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and of six hundred and eighty-eight dollars and 45-100 ($688.45) with interest thereon at the rate of three per cent. per annum from July 19th, 1901.—Dated New York, August 28, 1901.
JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
s4-2aw3wW&S&o25

Summonses

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—CAROLINE SCHWARZ, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. ARTHUR, Wilhelmina Mayer, Minnie Witte, Mary A. Semm, Rosa Semm, Luke A. Burke, Hamilton M. Weed, Henry J. Fisher, Charles N. Fisher, David Steiner, Louis Cohen, Max Cohen, Henry Cohen, composing the firm of Louis Cohen & Brothers; John H. Young, the Marine Manufacturing and Supply Company, Henry Knierim, Louis Vers, George Hammel, Max B. Typpe, (the said name "Max" being fictitious, his true Christian name being unknown to plaintiff,) Joseph Levy, Philip Hoehlein, Frank Severin, John H. Hays, Mary Burgess, Elizabeth M. Quinlan, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.
To the above-named defendants and to each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, July 15th, 1901.
HATCH, DEBEVOISE & COLBY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City.
To Mary E. Semm, Mary Burgess and Elizabeth M. Quinlan:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of September, 1901, and on the 18th day of September, 1901, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and State of New York, which said complaint was filed in the said office on the 20th day of July, 1901.
Dated New York, September 14th, 1901.
HATCH, DEBEVOISE & COLBY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City.
s14-1aw6w&o26

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—ELISE ELISCHER, plaintiff, against VICTOR ELISCHER, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce on the ground of adultery.—Summons. Trial desired in the City and County of New York.
To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, August 19th, 1901.
MORRIS CUKOR, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office Address and Office, No. 61 Park Row, New York City, Manhattan.
To the defendant, Victor Elischer:
The foregoing summons is hereby served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of August, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on said date.
Dated New York, August 29th, 1901.
MORRIS CUKOR, Attorney for Plaintiff.
au31-1aw6w&S

Excursions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will send its new, fast, ocean-going steamship North Star, 4,000 tons, LAUNCHED MAY 11, 1901, to the races for the America's Cup, leaving Pier (new) No. 32 East River, foot of Pike St., at 9:15 A. M.
The upper decks of this steamer, being unobstructed by deck houses, offer the very best opportunity to witness the races without change of position.
Passengers limited to 800.
FARE, $5.00.
Tickets for sale at Maine S. S. Co. General Office, 3,198 Franklin.
Tyson & Co.'s Agencies.
Thomas Cook & Son, up town, 1,185 Broadway.
Thomas Cook & Son, down town, 261 Broadway.
Raymond & Whitcomb, 25 Union Square.
McBride's Ticket Office, 71 Broadway.
Astor House stands.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

The Old Dominion Steamship Company will send their ocean-going steamship

JEFFERSON

to the Yacht Races on Sept. 26th, 28th, and October 1st, leaving Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach Street, at 9 A. M.
Tickets limited to 700 for each day.
Tickets for first day and tickets and stateroom for second and third days can now be obtained at main ticket office of Company on pier.
Tickets, $6.00 for each day.
Music by Conterno's 14th Regiment Band.
Telephone 1580—Franklin.

International Yacht Races.

The vessels of the

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY

have seagoing licenses, and will accompany the Yachts all through the contests.
The Steamboats will leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 9 A. M., and will be limited to one-half the number of their licensed carrying capacity for these events.
TO VIEW THE FINISH
Each race day Iron Steamboats will also leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 12:30 P. M.
TICKETS $1.00.
GOOD FOR MORNING OR AFTERNOON.
Tickets now on sale at Company's Office, Room 139, 32 Broadway, New York City.

International Yacht Races.

THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER **PLYMOUTH**
OF THE FALL RIVER LINE,
From Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., and
The Steel Twin Screw Flyer **CITY OF LOWELL**
OF THE NORWICH LINE,
from Pier 26, N. R., foot Spring St., will attend the Yacht Races, commencing September 26th, leaving New York at 9:30 A. M. Tickets, $5.00, either steamer; number limited.
A FINE BAND OF MUSIC will accompany each steamer. Catering by the Company.
Tickets and staterooms at Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., for Str. PLYMOUTH; Pier 36, N. R., for Str. CITY OF LOWELL. Also Cook's offices, 261 and 1185 Broadway, (latter office open until 10 P. M.,) and Raymond & Whitcomb's, 25 Union Square.

YACHT RACES.

NEW STEEL STEAMER

THOMAS PATTEN,

FASTEST SIDE-WHEELER IN THE HARBOR.

	LEAVES
FT. WEST 13TH ST.	9 A. M.
BATTERY PIER	9:30 A. M.

Capacity, 1,800. Tickets positively limited to
500.
FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.
TICKETS, - - - $2.
FOR SALE AT McBRIDE'S, 71 BROADWAY; TYSON & CO.'S, COOK & SONS, 261 AND 1185 BROADWAY; ALL HOTEL NEWS STANDS.

YACHT RACES.

THE LARGE, THREE-DECK OCEAN-GOING STEAMER
"GLEN ISLAND,"

Commodious Flagship of the Starin Fleet, will leave Starin's Dock, foot of Cortlandt St., at 9 A. M. each Race Day, with Music and Refreshments.
Tickets $2 THREE-TRIP TICKETS, $5. STATEROOMS, $3 AND $5.
Tickets limited to one-half licensed seagoing capacity, and on sale at Pier and Ticket Selling Agencies.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PALISADES OF THE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ON SUNDAY, SEPT. 22D,
to Sea Cliff and Glenwood,
THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"
will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M.; returning, leave Glenwood 4:00; Sea Cliff 4:20 P. M. Due in New York 7:00 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 50 Cents.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 5th Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.

STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 8:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
Twin-Screw S. S. 12,500 tons **POTSDAM**
Saturday, Sept. 21, 10 A. M.
MAASDAM.....Saturday, Sept. 28, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 8,300 tons **ROTTERDAM**
Saturday, Oct. 5, 10 A. M.
Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N.Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Anchoria..Sept. 21, noon|Ethiopia...Oct. 5, noon
Furnessia..Sept. 28, noon|C. of Rome..Oct. 12, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Lucania, Sept. 21, 11 AM|Campania, Oct. 5, 11 AM
Etruria, Sept. 28, 3 PM|Umbria, Oct. 12, 3 PM
Servia...Oct. 1, 7 A. M|Lucania..Oct. 19, 9:30 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen'l Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Nippon Maru...Sept. 27|Coptic.....Oct. 15
Rio de Janeiro....Oct. 5|America Maru...Oct. 23
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place. Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE to †NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.
NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
†Aller.....Sept. 21, 2 P. M.|*Bismarck...Oct. 23
†Trave.....Oct. 5|†Aller...Nov. 2, 10 AM
†Hohenstaufen, Oct. 12, 4 PM|*Columbia.....Nov. 9
†Lahn..Oct. 19, 10 AM|†Hohenzollern..Nov. 16, 10 AM
sailing at 11 A. M.
for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30.
Steamers Werra, Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Kaiser Wm. Gr..Sept. 24|Kaiser Wm. Gr...Oct. 22
Kronprinz Wm..Oct. 1, 12 N|Kronprinz Wm...Oct. 29
Kaiserin M. Th...Oct. 8|Kaiser Wm. Gr..Nov. 19
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN
Fr. de Grosse..Sept. 28|Bremen.....Oct. 24, noon
Gr. Kurfuerst...Oct. 3|Bremen...Oct. 31, noon
Barbarossa..Oct. 17, noon|Gr. Kurfuerst....Nov. 7
Sailing 10 A. M., pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
F. Bism'k, Sep. 26, 7:30 AM|Columbia, Oct. 17, 10 AM
D'tschland, Oct. 3, 9 AM|D'tschland, Oct. 31, 8 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 10, 10 AM|A. Victoria, Nov. 7, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Penna, Sep. 21, 10:30 AM|Waldersee, Oct. 19, 9 AM
Pretoria, Sept. 28, 3 AM|*Palatia, Oct. 26, 3 PM
*Phoenicia, Oct. 5, 10:30 AM|Deutschland, Nov. 2, 9:30 AM
Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM|Pretoria, Nov. 9, 3 PM
*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Haverf'd, Sept. 21, noon|St. Paul...Oct. 9, 10 AM
St. Louis, Sept. 25, 10 AM|St. Louis, Oct. 16, 10 AM
Phila.....Oct. 2, 10 AM|Phila.....Oct. 23, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
*Zeeland, Sept. 25, noon|Southwark, Oct. 9, noon
Friesland, Oct. 2, noon|*Vaderland, Oct. 16, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

GRAND WINTER CRUISES

during January and February
to the **West Indies** the Spanish Main and Mexico
AND TO THE
Mediterranean and Orient Egypt, Holy Land, Syria, by the twin-screw Steamers
Princessin Victoria Luise and Auguste Victoria.
All appointments first-class. No overcrowding. Apply for pamphlets, itineraries, rates, etc.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.
MENOMINEE.....Sept. 21, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 21, 11 A. M.
MANITOU.....Sept. 28, 9 A. M.
MESABA.....Oct. 5, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 5th, 11:30 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic, Sept. 25, noon|Majestic...Oct 9, noon
Cymric...Oct. 1, 8 AM|Oceanic...Oct. 16, 8 AM
Germanic...Oct. 2, noon|Celtic.....Oct. 22, noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE.
Pier 48 North River, Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Fall River and Newport. Live Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St. Week days and Sundays 3:30 P. M. Strs PRISCILLA and PURITAN; Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, via Providence. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St. Week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Lve Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St. Week days only 6:30 P. M. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
NORWICH LINE, via New London. Live Pier 36 N. R., ft Spring St. Week days only 5:30 P. M. Strs CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER.
NEW HAVEN LINE, leave Pier 25 E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days only, 3:00 P. M. and 12:00 midnight. Steamers CHESTER W. CHAPIN and RICHARD PECK.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, 6:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL and NEWBURGH. Sundays leave half hour earlier.
STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days, except SATURDAYS, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
STMR. "NEWBURGH" or "MARLBOROUGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days at 5 P. M., landing at CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, HIGHLAND, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturday lands at W. 129TH ST. 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route. The "New York" and "Albany," the best river boats in the world. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, with intermediate landings and R. R. points beyond, Buffalo, &c.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

AUTUMN TRIPS TO MAINE

by the New Steel Steamers "North Star" and "Horatio Hall" of the Maine Steamship Company
ARE DELIGHTFUL.
Special Rates to Sportsmen.
Ticket Offices, 290 Broadway, corner Reade St. Tel. 3419 Franklin.
General Office, New Pier 32, East River. Telephone, 3196 Franklin.

PEOPLE'S LINE

ALBANY, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS.
Direct PAN-AMERICAN Route with New York Central or West Shore R. R.
Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 6 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:35 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis,

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000. Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3760 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 3891 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

MutualTrustCo
OF WESTCHESTER CO.
PORT CHESTER, N.Y.
Capital, - $300,000 Surplus, - $60,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business. Allows interest on balances subject to cheque.
GEO. R. READ, Pres't.
WHITELAW REID, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN E. PARSONS, }
FRANCIS G. INGERSOLL, Sec'y & Treas.
JOHN LEONARD, Ass't Treas'r.
TRUSTEES.

W. B. Dickerman,	C. A. Peabody, Jr.,
John I. Downey,	Geo. R. Read,
G. G. Haven,	Whitelaw Reid,
R. P. Lounsbery,	J. J. Riker,
D. Percy Morgan,	Wm. H. Russell,
Walter G. Oakman,	John Ryan,
Jerome Alvord Peck,	John W. Sterling,
John E. Parsons,	W. J. Van Pelt,
Wm. H. Parsons,	J. Mayhew Wainwright.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt,	Hosmer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	William H. Goelbenes,
Peter Doelger,	George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace,	Everton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly,	Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse,	Frank R. Lawrence,
	Jas. Ross Curran.

AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bond.
SINKING FUND NOTICE.
Sealed proposals will be received up to 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, 24th instant, for sale to the undersigned of a sufficient amount of bonds to exhaust the sum of $100,000.
Envelopes should be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "American Malting Company Sinking Fund."
GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
Depositary of Sinking Fund.
By GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice President.
28 Nassau Street, New York, September 16, 1901.

MASSILLON & CLEVELAND COAL CO.
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.
Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the following numbers have been drawn by lot under the term of the mortgage: 11, 14, 32, 34, 62, 89, 101, 106, 108, 110, 113, 114, 173, 210, 211, 217, 244, 245, 284, 285.
These bonds are payable at 105 on October 1st, 1901, at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. Interest on said bonds will cease from and after the above date.
United States Mortgage & Trust Company,
59 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that I, the undersigned, have lost Certificate of Deposit issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No 88, dated June 5, 1890, for First Mortgage 6% Bond of the Evansville Street Railroad Company, and that on the 15th day of October, 1901, I will apply to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the issuance to me of the Bond and Cash to which I would be entitled upon the surrender of said certificate, and that ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to show cause to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at its office, at 22 William Street, New York City, why said Bond and Cash should not be paid to me without the production of such certificate.
SUSAN E. EDGELL, Woburn, Mass.
Dated August 14, 1901.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED, SAN LUIS, AND Copete bought and sold; state terms. ARTHUR BRENTON COOK, Drexel Building.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of the Boonville Railroad Bridge Company Bonds of May 1st, 1873.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway System
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
49 WALL STREET,
New York, August 30, 1901.

To the owners and holders of the bonds of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, dated May 1, 1873, secured by the Mortgage of that Company to the Union Trust Company of New York, dated May 1, 1873:

Each and every holder of bonds and coupons of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, issued by that company under its first mortgage, dated May 1, 1873, to the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the payment whereof was guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company by written endorsement on each and every of said bonds, are hereby notified that the said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company elects to and will exercise the right reserved to it as guarantor in its written guaranty of redeeming all of the outstanding bonds and coupons to date of payment aforesaid, in cash, on November 1, 1901; and you and each and every the holders of said bonds and coupons are hereby further notified to present, at the office of said The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company or at the office of said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, both at 49 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., November 1, 1901, for redemption and surrender upon the payment of the principal thereof and accrued interest coupons to that date, as aforesaid, said bonds and all coupons payable thereafter held by you and each of you; and that after that date, November 1, 1901, no further interest or intercst coupons on said bonds will bo paid.

To those of such bondholders who desire to renew their security on this property, notice is hereby given that arrangements can be made on or before November 1, 1901, through H. W. Poor & Co., 18 Wall St., N. Y., so that, instead of receiving cash as above for their holdings, such bondholders can receive new 4% fifty-year gold bonds, likewise guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, of an issue of $1,000,000, secured by mortgage of the Bridge Company's property, such exchange for new bonds (if made before November 1, 1901) to be on the basis of par and interest to November 1, 1901, for the old and 80 for the new, with interest from November 1, 1901.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO.
By C. G. HEDGE,
Vice President and Treasurer,
Guarantor.
THE BOONVILE RAILROAD BRIDGE CO.
By H. C. ROUSE,
President,
Obligor.

CERTIFICATE OF ANNUAL DRAWING FOR CANCELLATION OF

PANAMA RAIL ROAD

Sinking Fund 6% Subsidy Bonds.

NEW YORK, September 6, 1901.

This is to certify that at a drawing held this 6th day of September, 1901, in our presence, at the office of the Panama Rail Road Company, the following one hundred and forty-four (144) Sinking Fund 6 per cent. Subsidy Bonds of the Panama Rail Road Company, viz.:

617	952	1277	1695	2215	2529
621	955	1297	1696	2220	2530
644	977	1337	1709	2236	2555
648	987	1357	1763	2248	2558
665	989	1369	1783	2287	2564
676	1005	1381	1794	2297	2576
708	1029	1407	1802	2303	2597
719	1043	1413	1849	2307	2606
731	1059	1414	1860	2330	2616
740	1094	1419	1914	2331	2638
743	1102	1495	1916	2338	2649
771	1103	1520	1918	2372	2633
776	1110	1525	1925	2380	2680
834	1144	1532	2009	2388	2762
847	1163	1533	2046	2391	2771
861	1164	1546	2062	2398	2794
893	1166	1560	2096	2425	2812
899	1171	1564	2101	2433	2853
906	1174	1565	2110	2442	2866
909	1213	1596	2120	2443	2895
935	1235	1621	2153	2455	2988
940	1237	1628	2157	2471	2992
948	1238	1639	2168	2478	2997
949	1264	1666	2203	2502	3000

were designated for redemption at the office of the Panama Rail Road Company, at par on the 1st day of November, 1901, in accordance with the terms of the Sinking Fund Clause of the Trust Agreement between the Panama Rail Road Company and Messrs. G. S. Bowdoin and Geo. T. Bliss, Trustees, dated October 20, 1880.

INTEREST ON SAID BONDS WILL CEASE ON THE DAY NAMED FOR REDEMPTION.

SYLVESTER DEMING, Treasurer.
E. A. DRAKE, Secretary.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCT'R.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS & BONDS,
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
1,609 shs. Manaos Railway Co.
$10,000 Boston United Gas Co. 2d mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds.
50 shs. Home Ins. Co.
$10,000 Green Bay & Western R. R. Deb. Bonds, Series B.
118 shs. Phenix Ins. Co.
125 shs. Steel Tired Wheel Co. common.
$1,200 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consols.
24 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
12 shs. Morris Canal & Banking Co. Guar.
19 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
$2,000 N. Y. & Queens Electric Light & Power Co. 1st Cons. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1930.

International & Mortgage Bank of Mexico.
The 35th semi-annual drawing for redemption of mortgage bonds will take place on 24th October next, 1901, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the Bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.
The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the office of the Bank at their face value and at par on and after January 1st, 1902, at which date they will cease to bear interest.
Mexico, September 13th, 1901.
The Manager, JOAQUIN DE TRUEBA.

Wanted—To borrow, $100,000; first-class security, first mortgage bonds. Write or apply John Brennan, Room 4, Mills Building.

Meetings and Elections.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

The Washington Water Power Company.
Spokane, Wash., Sept. 10, 1901.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held in the office of the company, Spokane, Wash., this day, the regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. was declared, payable to the holders of Franklin Trust Company's Trust Certificates for stock of the Company and the stockholders of record September 20, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. September 20, 1901, and reopened October 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
HENRY M. RICHARDS, President.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SOUTH WING TO CADET Hospital.—West Point, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1901. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 M., Sept. 23, 1901, for the construction of South Wing to Cadet Hospital, West Point, N. Y., as per plans in this office. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Address Q. M., U. S. M. A.

Lost and Found.

Lost—A certificate of deposit issued by the New York Life Insurance & Trust Company to the undersigned, as Trustees of the estate of Jos. M. Partridge, dated April 1st, 1901, numbered A 17295, for $16,500, having been lost or mislaid, all persons are hereby required to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued. George A. Meyer and Wm. P. Chambers, Trustees, 59 Maiden Lane, New York. s21-law6wSa.

Bowling Green Trust Co.'s New Director

Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has been elected a Director of the Bowling Green Trust Company, of which Edwin Gould is President.

Secretary Gage Buys More Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $1,600,000 long term 4 per cent. bonds at 140.

Dividends.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s First Mortgage 4% Bonds.
Coupon No. 7, due October 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, September 26th, 1901, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's Prior Lien Bonds and its Southwestern Division Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, September 21st, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Office of The Electric Storage Battery Company,
Allegheny Avenue and 19th St.
Philadelphia, Pa., September 18, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1¼% from the net earnings of the Company, on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable October 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 26th. Checks will be mailed.
The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed from September 27th to October 1st, inclusive.
WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.
The Board of Directors of this company has declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the common stock of this Company, for the quarter ending September 30th, 1901, payable on October 15th, 1901, to common stockholders of record at the close of business September 24th, 1901.
The common stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. September 24th, and will reopen at 10 A. M. October 16th.
JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

Amalgamated Copper Company.
52 Broadway, New York, September 20, 1901.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) was declared, payable October 28th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. Friday, September 27th, 1901. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. September 27th, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. October 14th, 1901.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The United States Projectile Co.
1st Av. & 53d Street,
Boro. Brooklyn, N. Y., September 18th, 1901.
The Board of Trustees has this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%;) also an Extra Dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1901, to all stockholders of record.
Transfer Books will be closed from September 26th to October 2d, 1901.
CHARLES E. PORTER, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of this Company will be payable October 21st next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon Oct. 5th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened October 22nd.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

P. Lorillard Company.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Sept. 21st, 1901, at 12 o'clock M., and reopened on Wednesday, Oct. 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Oct. 1st, 1901.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, Sept. 11, 1901.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 11, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (one dollar per share,) payable October 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Sept. 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, the 30th inst.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1% PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Sept. 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on Sept. 20th, at 3 P. M., and open October 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, September 12th, 1901.—A Dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Friday, October 4th, 1901. Transfer books will close on Saturday, September 21st, at noon, and reopen on Thursday, September 26th, 1901. S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

United Traction and Electric Company.
Jersey City, N. J., September 12, 1901.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and will be reopened October 2, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

New York & Harlem Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, New York, September 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 24th day of September, 1901.
W. S. CRANE, Treasurer.

Continental Trust Company,
30 Broad Street.
The Board of Trustees have declared the usual quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable to stockholders of record on September 30th next. The transfer books will close September 23d and reopen October 1st.
HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 100 Broadway, New York, Sept. 20, 1901.
The coupons due Oct. 1st, 1901, on the Tennessee Division bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

Gramercy Sugar Company,
New Orleans, La., September 21, 1901.
Coupons due October 1, 1901, on the First Mortgage 6% Bonds of this Company will be paid at the National Park Bank, 214 Broadway, New York. M. R. SPELMAN, President.

CAN'T FIX CITY WARD LINES.

Law Giving Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey that Power Declared Unconstitutional.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 20.—Justice Van Syckel to-day filed an opinion in the Supreme Court declaring unconstitutional the law enacted by the last Legislature granting Gov. Voorhees power to appoint Commissioners for the purpose of dividing cities into ward lines.

The suit was brought on the ground that the law delegated to the Governor the powers which, under the Constitution, must be exercised by the Legislature alone. The opinion says:

"If the Governor can legally exercise the power committed to him in this case, then the Legislature, while impotent to act directly, may authorize the Governor or the Secretary of State or anybody at its pleasure to exercise his discretion, whether he will appoint for any party or other municipality a commission to assess and collect taxes, or to determine what local improvements shall be made, or what franchises shall be granted, or what ordinances passed; in fact, by this scheme, the entire field of local government could be occupied by a commission to the exclusion of its self-government and the barrier which the people believed they had securely erected against such pernicious legislation would be swept away.

"The Constitution forbids that such legislation shall receive judicial sanction.

"The act of 1901 is unconstitutional and void in our judgment, and the proceedings taken under it should be set aside, with costs."

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Jones-Keeney Lumber Company of Buffalo; capital, $40,000. Directors—H. S. Jones, Buffalo; E. S. Jones and C. H. Keeney, Le Roy.

Manhattan Terrace Improvement Company of Brooklyn, to deal in real estate; capital, $200,000. Directors—George F. Haight and Albert H. Bartle, New York City; J. A. Douglas, Brooklyn.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 20.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

American Improvement Company of Wilmington, to improve public and private works and lands, water ways and river fronts; capital, $200,000.

Producers' Lumber Company of Philadelphia, to deal in timber lands and lumber; capital, $25,000.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Punct-Not Tire Company; capital, $1,000,000.

The Metallic Railway Tie Manufacturing Company, capital, $125000

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 20	647,629
To date this year	211,926,720
Corresponding date last year	79,379,004

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 20	$3,256,500
To date this year	$753,074,020
Corresponding date last year	$347,146,360

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4½ per cent.; at three months, 5¼@5½ per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	2	Manhattan	½
Am. C. & F. pf	1½	Met. Street Ry	¾
Anaconda Copper	½	M. W. S. El., Chi.	1¼
Brunswick	⅞	Mo., K. & T. pf	1¼
Cent. of N. J.	½	N. Y. Central	1¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	5½
Chi. & N. W.	¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2¼	Pac. Coast 2d pf	1
Chi. Term. Trans.	1½	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	1½	Pere Marquette	4¾
Col. So. 1st pf	⅞	Pressed S. Car pf	1⅝
Consol. Gas	2	Pullman Co.	1⅝
Del., L. & W.	2	Reading 2d pf	⅞
Den. & Rio Grande	1¼	Rep. Steel pf	1¼
Evans. & T. H. pf	5	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	1
General Electric	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	¼
Great North. pf	3½	St. L. S. W.	¾
Hocking Valley	⅞	Southern Ry. pf	½
Iowa Central	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Iowa Central pf	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	1¼
Int. Pump	2	Twin City R. T.	½
Int. Pump pf	2	Union Pacific	½
Lake E. & W. pf	4¾	Wheel. & L. E.	2
Long Island	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf	2⅝
Louis. & Nash.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf	3½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem.	6	Chi., Ind. & L. pf	½
Am. Ice	2⅜	Chi. Un. Tract.	1
Am. Ice pf.	1¼	Evans. & T. H.	2¾
Am. Locomotive	1	Gas & El., Ber. Co.	3
Am. Sugar	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Am. Woolen pf	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	1
Balt. & Ohio	¾	Missouri Pacific	½
Canadian Pacific	½	Rubber Goods	⅛
Chi. & Alton pf	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., St. L. & N. 5s.	1	Kan. & Mich. 4s	1
Chi., St. P. & F. 5s.	1	N. Y., O. & W. 4s.	1
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1	Peo. & East. Inc.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Lake Shore gen. 3½s	1	N. Y. Cent., L. S. col. 3½s, reg.	1⅜
West Shore 4s, reg.	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Notwithstanding a highly irregular movement in Amalgamated Copper, due to the uncertainty as to what action would be taken on the dividend—an uncertainty not removed until after the close of business, when it was announced that only the regular 1½ per cent. quarterly dividend had been declared, omitting the usual extra one-half of 1 per cent.—the stock market yesterday showed decided strength throughout, though not unnaturally price movements were inclined to follow the irregularity set by Amalgamated Copper. In any other market, however, so general opinion is, sentiment would have been very much unsettled and intimidated by the wild fluctuations in the copper stock on dealings involving about 150,000 shares, nearly one-fourth of the entire market transactions. That there was no such unsettlement, but instead that the general market held steady and strong, even when copper was weakest, is in the Street regarded as but another of the many evidences lately presented of the market's inherent strength, of the fact that stocks are so strongly held that they are not to be easily dislodged.

Just how firm the market was will be best impressed when it is stated that not one of the usually active stocks on the list showed other than a fractional decline, while there were, in contrast, such marked gains as the following: Rock Island, 2¼; Chicago Terminal preferred, 2; Consolidated Gas, 2; Lackawanna, 2; Denver and Rio Grande, 1¼; General Electric, 1½; Great Northern, 3½; Iowa Central, 1; Lake Erie and Western preferred, 4¾; New York Air Brake, 5½; Nickel Plate, ½; New York Central, ½; Pressed Steel Car preferred, 1⅝; Pullman, 1⅝; Wheeling and Lake Erie, 2; Wheeling and Lake Erie first preferred, 2⅝, and Wheeling and Lake Erie second preferred, 3⅛. Even Amalgamated Copper itself closed with a net gain of 2 points.

Indeed, the only stocks that were actually weak were Ice Trust—the common of which declined 2⅝ points and the preferred 1¼—and Evansville and Terre Haute. The reason for the declines in Ice Trust securities is not plain, one suggestion having it that insiders were liquidating, fearful of a Tammany reverse at the coming municipal election, while another story was that the real reason was a weather one, the sudden drop in the temperature having resulted in a sharp falling off in demand for the company's product. The decline in Evansville and Terre Haute is explained by the passing of the dividend on the stock.

The market's firmness was regarded as the more astonishing in that it came in the face of persistent selling for London account, probably 50,000 shares being sold from that quarter. This selling may be attributed directly to the unexpected British reverses in South Africa and the consequent rude dashing to the ground of any hope of an early cessation of hostilities in that country.

That prices held as they did may be attributed to several facts. One of these was the presence in the market of buying orders on a fairly considerable scale from the same leading banking interests who have been supporting prices now for some time. These were especially noticeable in Southern Railway—more than 100,000 shares of this stock being traded in; in the Vanderbilts, in Union Pacific, in Southern Pacific, in St. Paul, in Erie, and in the Gould stocks. In respect to these issues there were no new developments, but of reports there were many. It is unquestioned that a Vanderbilt plan of readjustment is nearing completion; that Union Pacific is being accumulated by several leading banking houses—though not in anticipation of any "St. Paul deal"; that the Gould project for a greater Missouri Pacific combination, in which the Wabashes and Texas Pacific at least will be included, has not been abandoned; that the Southern roads are to be brought into closer working relations, and that the coal roads cannot fail to be benefited by the higher coal prices and the maintained freight rates.

Beyond this buying, the chief helpful factor was the ease in money and the prospect of its continuance. Gold imports have already set in—$1,000,000 being now on the way here—while, in addition to the bond purchases last week by the Government and the anticipation of October interest, the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday purchased $2,000,000 additional bonds. The result was that yesterday both call and time money were easy and in abundance, the fear of a stringency because of money needed for crop-moving purposes having given way to one of confidence that there will be no tight money. Incidentally, it is worth noting that the known movements of money during the week indicate a gain by the banks of about $8,600,000.

Published reports of earnings yesterday were, as usual, favorable. They included the annual statement of Chesapeake and Chio, showing an increase in net of $1,110,000; an increase of $27,990 in the August net figures of Chicago Great Western, and the following gross increases for the second week of September: Southern Railway, $60,860; Monon, $10,000; Louisville and Nashville, $91,690, and Hocking Valley, $10,430.

COPPER DIVIDEND REDUCED.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company yesterday at which, the Street, hears, there was some more or less animated discussion, a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. was declared without the addition of the usual one-half of 1 per cent. extra, which has been regularly declared and paid since the incorporation of the company in 1899. This is what the Street some time ago heard would be done, but on the subject it was not possible to obtain any advance information.

No official statement as to the reason for the reduction in the dividend—for as such it is regarded in the financial district—is forthcoming, but it is said that one reason for the action was the granting of an injunction against the Amalgamated Company restraining it from making use of $1,500,000, being earnings of the Boston and Montana Company, one of the companies recently taken over by the Amalgamated Company.

In addition, it is understood that the Amalgamated Company has expended $5,000,000 for a new Anaconda smelter, which will not be completed until next July. In this connection it is said that the output of the Anaconda mines is neither as satisfactory nor as large as it was, the yield per ton of rock steadily decreasing with the depth of the shaft sunk.

On the Stock Exchange there was much speculation all day as to the probable action of the Directors, for the meeting was not convened until 2.30 o'clock, and no information was given out until after the close of the market. The result was that the stock fluctuated very wildly, suggesting much the movements of Sugar stock in the old days when that security was a favorite speculative football. Opening up 106, as compared with Wednesday's close of 105½, the stock broke to 104, then rallied to 108½, then fell again to 105½, then rose to 106¾, then dropped back a point, only to recover the loss, finally, after many more such fluctuations, closing at 107½, a net gain for the day of 2 points.

The dealings in the stock were on a tremendous scale, nearly 150,000 shares being traded in, almost one-fourth of the entire market transactions.

In the late afternoon a member of a Stock Exchange house, which in the early part of the week had been a conspicuous seller of the stock, only to turn buyer on the break yesterday morning, offered to wager $25,000 even that the extra dividend would be declared. He found no takers—much to his joy when the news was announced.

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In connection with the affairs of the company, it is announced that H. H. Rogers has been re-elected President, and the old Directors, some of whom resigned for technical reasons at the time of the absorption of the Boston companies, have been re-chosen.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

The trade reviews this week speak hopefully of the general business situation. Bradstreet's says:

The sad events of the week have naturally been repressing features, even on days when the sense of National bereavement did not seek expression in total or partial suspension of all but the absolutely necessary activities. The reduced figures of sales of products or securities dealt in speculatively and the lessened volume of bank clearings were among the most prompt measures of the repression under which the business world has labored, but the course of prices of nearly all stocks and staples shows that repression and not depression is the word to express the steadiness and confidence with which the commercial and financial world awaited and received the change in Executives, though not in government, entailed by the lamentable occurrence of two weeks ago.

Among the more favorable of the purely commercial or industrial features of the week have been the continuance of the good demand from jobbers, the heavy shipments of goods with which to fill these demands, the better call for goods at retail, induced by the arrival of cool, Fall weather, and last, but not least, the settlement of the steel strike, which restores at least 50,000 men to their work. The unfavorable features are few, the most notable being the advices of the arrival of heavy frosts in the corn belt, affecting, however, only the latest planted product, as the crop in many sections had been practically gathered before the visitation of cold weather. The strength of corn has been, indeed, the feature of the cereal markets, and has been shared by other grains, though realizing later cut down some of the gains noted earlier for this reason, and as a result of the reassuring announcement as to the new President's policy. Cotton alone of all the leading staples showed hesitation and irregularity, advancing early, but weakening in the middle of the week on poor cable, and, despite crop reports, again became firm toward the close on a repetition of the latter reports and on rather better tone abroad. The changes in price are not marked, however.

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Dun's, along the same lines, says:

Universal sorrow placed a calming hand on the rush and turmoil of the marketplace. Everything that could be conveniently postponed was put aside out of respect for the man whose life was devoted to developing the wonderful activity in all branches of trade and industry. Exchanges suspended operations for two days, and the distribution of merchandise was in many cases limited to immediate requirements. Mercantile payments continue prompt, but it was to be expected that bank exchanges would not show the customary heavy gains over previous years. Still, at this city there was an increase of 47.3 per cent. over last year, and a loss of but 9.8 per cent. from the figures of 1899. At leading cities outside New York there was a gain of 8 per cent. over 1900, and a loss of 7 from 1899. Yet prices was stronger, and there were many indications of great latent power that may be expected to appear as normal conditions return.

After two months of controversy at the steel mills, a settlement has been reached, although the terms are not entirely satisfactory to the Amalgamated Association, and there is much complaint among the men regarding the conduct of the strike. Managers are confident that the outcome means no further interruption to work for a long period, and there is hope of making up for much of the delay by operating overtime. In preparing for an exceptionally active year in 1902, some of the largest mills are to double their capacity. Fictitious prices disappear with the prospect of full production, but it will be some time before immediate deliveries are made at list figures. Meanwhile the pig iron market revives at the assurance of heavy consumption, and Southern furnaces are already asking higher quotations.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Dow, Jones & Co. in their regular review say:

The principal movements of money this week indicate that the banks gained thereby $8,644,600, which is $3,332,400 less than the total amount paid out by the Treasury for the purchase of bonds. The banks received from the interior $3,312,000, and shipped to the interior $7,323,900, including $700,000 transferred through the Sub-Treasury. Loss on the interior movement $3,962,400. The banks received new gold to the amount of $1,391,900, of which $316,100 was on New York Assay Office checks, $705,600 on Seattle Assay Office checks, and $87,200 on San Francisco Mint checks. Payments for bonds purchased by the Sub-Treasury were $12,477,000. The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $12,492,100, of which $1,960,000 was for pensions. The banks paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $13,754,000. Loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper $1,261,900. The total gain from new gold and bond purchases was $13,868,900. The loss to the interior and on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $5,224,300. So the net gain was $8,644,600. If there had been no bond purchases, instead of gaining $8,644,600, the banks would have lost $3,832,400.

CANADIAN TRADE.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the outside market yesterday was somewhat broader than it has been recently, and while a larger number of stocks were traded in, prices at the same time advanced considerably in some parts of the list. Some attention was given to several issues which recently have remained very dull, and cases where the trading was accompanied by recessions in prices were exceptional.

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DETROIT SOUTHERN, which is still being traded in "when issued," was active and strong. The common stock, on transactions inviving about 1,500 shares, sold from 13½ up to 15¼. It closed at 15 bid, a net gain of 2 points. The preferred stock sold at 41, but to a much smaller extent than the common. This issue ended the day with a net gain of 1½ points. The resumption of activity in these stocks was accompanied by the announcement of the earnings of the road for the month of August. The gross earnings amounted to $110,860, being an increase of $16,936 over the corresponding period of last year. The net earnings were $35,310, being an increase of $16,578.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were stronger, but much duller than they have been recently. Not more than $200,000 of the bonds changed hands during the day at prices ranging from 68⅛ to 67½. They closed with a half a point net gain at 67⅝ bid.

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AMERICAN CAN showed but little variation from the previous day's prices. Trading in the two issues amounted together to about 3,000 shares. The common closed at 25 bid and the preferred at 75¼.

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DOMINION SECURITIES advanced to 78 on sales amounting to 700 shares. It closed at 77¾ bid, as compared with 77¼ bid at the close of Wednesday.

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ELECTRIC VEHICLE common sold down to 4½, the lowest price at which the stock has sold since it first became an active outside stock. The preferred stock sold as low as 7⅜, also the lowest price at which this issue has changed hands.

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UNITED STATES REDUCTION preferred sold up to 64, an advance of 2 points. During the afternoon trading a part of this gain was removed, but the issue closed with a net gain of 1 point at 63 bid. The common stock was not traded in.

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COPPER STOCKS.—Union Copper sold at 5. The company's smelting plant was put in operation last Wednesday, and a Director of the company stated yesterday that it was working to the entire satisfaction of the management of the company. White Knob Copper was in demand throughout the day at prices somewhat above those recently quoted for this issue. Tennessee Copper and British Columbia Copper were both dull.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Wednesday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 20. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 18. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	25	25⅜	25	25½
American Can pf	75½	76	75	75¼
American Chicle	85	89	85	89
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	6⅝	7	5½	7
Am. Hide & Leather pf	33½	35	34	37
American Malt 6s	94½	95¼	94⅞	95¼
*American Thread pf	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Auto-Truck	2½	4	2½	4
Aberdeen Copper	29	32	29	32
*British Columbia Copper	13	14	13¼	13⅝
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Camden Land	¾	1½	¾	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	7	6	7
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	33	36	33	36
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	103	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	13½	15	13½	15
Con. Refrigerating	5½	6¼	5½	6¼
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	26½		26½	
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	67¾	68	67¼	67½
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit South., w. i.	15	15½	13	14
Detroit South. pf. w. i.	40½	43	41	45
Detroit Southern 4s	83	85	83	85
Dominion Securities	77¾	78¼	77	78
Electric Boat		20		20
Electric Boat pf		49		49
Elec. Lead Reduction	2	2½	2	2¼
Electric Vehicle	4¼	5½	5	6½
Electric Vehicle pf	7½	8¾	8	11
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Fleming on Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1	1¼	1	1¼
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
Hall Signal	34	39	34	39
Havana Commercial	9	10	9	10
Havana Commercial pf	42	46	42	46
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	77	78	76	77
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	85¾	86½	85¾	86½
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	2	2¼	1⅞	2¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7½	8	7½	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	25	28	25	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	84	87	84	87
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport.	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Transp., $20 paid	10½	11¼	10½	11¼
Otis Elevator	32	33	32	33
Otis Elevator pf	95½	98	95½	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	8	1	8	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	72	70	73
Retsof	45		45	
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf	99½	101	99½	101
Safety Car Heat & Light	145	150	149	150
St. Louis Transit	26⅞	27½	26⅞	27½
Seaboard Air Line	100½	101	100¾	101
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83¾	84¼	84	84½
Seaboard Air Line	28	28½	28	28½
Seaboard Air Line pf	51	51½	51	51½
Singer Manufacturing	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82¼
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J.	755	760	755	760
Storage Power	4	7	4	7
Tennessee Copper	17½	18½	18	19
Tidewater Coal	7	8	7	8
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	65	75½
Union Copper	4¾	5½	4¾	5
Union Typewriter	60	68	60	68
Union Typewriter 1st pf	124	126	124	126
Union Typewriter 2d pf	119	121	119	121
Union R. of St. L. 4s	89¼	90	89¼	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf	82	82½	82¾	82¾
U. S. Cotton Duck	25	31¼	28	31¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref	37½	38½	37½	38
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	63	63½	62	62½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds	85	92	85	92
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.		58		58
Va. Coal, Iron & C	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	44	46	44	46
Westinghouse Air Brake	102	103	102	103
White Knob	16½	17¾	16	17
Worthington Pump pf	113	113¼	115	115

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	242	244	242	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	102	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf.	104	106	104	106
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45½	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108¾	109½	108¾	109½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	112¾	114½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81¼	82½	81¼	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20½	19½	20¾
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	87½	88½	87½	88½
New Orleans Traction	27	28	27	28
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Avenue R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81¼	82½	81¼	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175		175	120
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	62	70
29th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	103	109	103	109
Union Ry. 1st 5s	114¼	117	114¼	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	108	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	19	22	19	22
American Light & Tr. pf	86	90	86	90
Bay State Gas	½	1	¾	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	72	70	72
Central Union 5s, gld	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	105¾	106	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	74	77½	74	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101¼	99½	101¼
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	107½	108	107½	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	7	8	7	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	54½	55½	55½	56¾
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	96	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¼	86¼	88¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
2d week Sept	$44,008	$40,496	$42,347
From July 1	463,865	400,847	407,863
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,841	1,524
2d week Sept	132,965	145,955	128,693
From July 1	1,421,135	1,303,370	1,102,085
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,697	1,476	1,445
2d week Sept	345,999	324,864	268,675
From July 1	3,519,331	3,212,541	2,693,814
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
2d week Sept	144,997	142,085	148,422
From July 1	1,650,449	1,435,788	1,343,481
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	546	546	537
2d week Sept	92,754	82,888	82,724
From July 1	987,069	836,579	860,310
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
2d week Sept	107,517	84,463	87,366
From July 1	1,120,250	1,007,068	999,391
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	423	423	423
2d week Sept	25,403	21,575	
Month to date	50,023	42,632	
Fiscal year to date	241,835	215,604	
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
2d week Sept	60,460	53,377	
Rapid Railway system—			
2d week Sept	7,753	6,992	
Total	68,213	60,389	
From Jan. 1, system	2,020,500	1,802,875	
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
2d week Sept	104,286	93,853	79,730
From July 1	1,090,628	962,010	810,804
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
2d week Sept	20,029	15,439	12,135
From July 1	201,734	172,551	127,398
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,261	3,183	3,033
2d week Sept	594,775	503,080	511,215
From July 1	5,879,780	5,203,326	5,473,599
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week Sept	10,148	12,005	11,473
From July 1	112,933	113,905	97,745
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,915	1,659	1,402
2d week Sept	221,191	187,394	167,998
From July 1	2,398,819	1,861,352	1,579,443
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,737	6,728	6,227
2d week Sept	731,296	670,429	603,075
From July 1	7,285,513	6,827,110	6,006,620
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
2d week Sept	25,941	26,125	25,226
From July 1	252,059	251,147	235,382
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN RAILWAY for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	56,235	49,984	56,401
Op. expenses	38,784	36,816	37,418
Net earnings	17,451	13,168	18,983
Total income	17,641	13,284	19,144
Fixed charges	13,971	12,978	17,822
Surplus	3,670	306	285
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for the fiscal year ended June 30—			
Freight	11,842,213	10,095,144	9,062,879
Passenger	2,826,813	2,681,076	2,422,052
Gross earnings	15,981,542	13,402,070	12,009,839
Op. expenses	9,565,880	8,706,785	8,496,705
Net earnings	5,805,662	4,695,285	4,351,776
Other income	149,925	148,371	100,157
Total income	5,955,587	4,843,656	4,451,933
Bond int.	3,160,693	3,061,293	3,133,097
Int. cont. lines	182,345	168,850	
Exch. disc., &c.	65,412	60,081	35,243
Taxes	401,299	380,853	419,321
Rent of tracks			122,950
Loss on C. & O. S. Co.	144,246		
Prop. b'd disc		15,996	35,191
Misc. accts.	291		
Total charges	3,953,639	3,687,074	3,745,803
Net inc.	2,001,897	1,156,581	706,180
Ext. exp. for imp. prov. e. g., &c.	1,804,172	348,696	
Balance	697,725	807,886	
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for August—			
Gross	738,104	621,884	587,702
Exp. and renew	490,827	391,719	357,879
Net	258,114	230,115	229,823
From July 1:			
Gross	1,344,240	1,162,884	1,074,202
Net	420,491	389,524	386,509
DETROIT SOUTHERN for August—			
	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross	110,860	93,921	16,939
Exp. and taxes	75,550	75,190	361
Net	35,310	18,732	16,578
Interest	22,500		22,500
Surplus	12,810	18,732	*5,922

*Decrease.

NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA to the New York Railroad Commissioners for the year ended June 30—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	85,162	79,149	55,304
Op. expences	92,934	66,736	33,461
Deficit	7,772	*12,413	21,843
Fixed charges	22,323	21,215	18,710
Deficit	30,095	8,802	*3,133

*Surplus.

OGDENSBERG & LAKE CHAMPLAIN for the year ended June 30—

Gross	689,996	620,638	677,568
Op. expenses	475,302	396,300	494,013
Net	214,694	226,338	183,555
Total income	230,514	189,580	
Fixed charges	209,230	194,840	89,207
Dividends		30,000	
Surplus	60,701	5,694	100,373

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.05	.02
Alpha Con	.01	.01
Andes	.01	.01
Belcher	.09	.08
Best & Belcher	.15	.15
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.28	.26
Challenge Con	.12	.13
Chollar	.07	.07
Confidence	.55	.56
Con. Cal. & Va	1.75	1.75
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.02	.03
Gould & Curry	.06	.07
Hale & Norcross	.17	.17
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.02	.03
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.20	.20
Occidental Con	.05	.05
Ophir	.77	.78
Overman	.04	.04
Potosi	.05	.05
Rescue	.02	.02
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.21	.21
Standard	3.25	3.25
Syndicate	.03	.03
Union Con	.05	.06
Utah Con	.03	.04
Yellow Jacket	.06	.06
Silver bars	53¾	53¾
Mexican dollars	.47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 20.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	15¼	16	15¼	15⅞
Alamo	13½	14	13½	14¼
Argentum	11¼	11½	11	11½
Anaconda	32½	33½	32¼	32¾
Battle Mountain	17	19	16⅜	17½
Blue Bell	16	17	15⅜	16½
Butterfly	34	37	35	37
C. C. Cons	8½	8¾	7¾	8¼
Coriolanus	9½	9¾	10¼	10¾
C. O. & M	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
Columbine Victor	7	9	7⅛	7½
Dante	5¾	5⅝	5	6
Doctor Jackpot	55¼	56¾	55¼	56
Elkton	173	175	170	170¾
El Paso	58	58½	55¼	55½
Fanny Rawlings	15	18	15	18
Findlay	9	9¼	9	9¼
Gold Dollar	19¼	19¾	19	19¼
Golden Cycle	65½	66½	65	69
Golden Fleece	35	40	36	40
Gold King	85	100		
Gold Knob	5¼	6	5¾	6
Gold Sovereign	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
Gould	16¾	17	16½	16¾
Hart	8	8½	8	10½
Ingham	13¾	14	13	14
Isabella	57½	58	58	58½
Jackpot	37	39	37	39
Keystone	8¼	10	8¼	9½
Last Dollar	52	52½	58	60
Lexington	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
Little Puck	7	8¼	7¾	8
Mint	18	19	18	20
Mollie Gibson	32	35	32	36
Molly	7	7¼	6¾	7
Mary Cashen	12	12½	12	12¼
Moon Anchor	27½	28	27	28
National	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Nugget	17	17¾	16	17
New Haven	5	5¾	4¾	5¼
Orphan	18½	19¾	18¾	20
Pharmacist	8¼	8½	8	8½
Pinnacle	8¼	9	8¼	8¾
Pointer	7	7¼	7	7¼
Portland	298	300	295	300
Rose Maud	6	6¼	6	6¼
Rose Nicol	6½	6⅝	6½	7
Republic	4¾	4¾	4½	4¾
Rocky Mountain	4	4¼	3¾	4½
Sedan	6¾	6¾	6¾	7¼
Vindicator	114	116	112	115
Work	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¾
Zoe	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 20, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
107⅝	107⅝	146,900	Amalgamated Copper	106	108½	104	107½	+2
23½	24	320	Am. Agric. Chemical	24	24	24	24	−6
30	30½	1,040	Am. Car & Found. Co	30	30¼	30	30	.....
85	86	100	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	+1⅝
32	32½	450	American Cotton Oil	32¾	32¾	32	32	.....
26¼	26¾	3,450	American Ice Co	29	29¼	26	26¼	−2⅝
66	67	620	American Ice Co. pf	67	67	66	66	−1¼
49	51	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf	50	50	50	50	.....
24	25	700	American Locomotive	24¼	24¾	24¼	24½	−1
26	27	100	Am. Malting Co. pf	27	27	27	27	+1½
45⅞	46	1,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	45¾	46	45¼	46	+1¼
...	...	100	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	101	101	101	101	.....
98½	99	600	Am. S. & R. Co. pf., x d	99	99	98½	99	−1½
133⅜	134½	3,900	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	135	135¼	134	134	−½
164½	165½	100	Am. Tel. & Tel	165½	165¾	165½	165½	+¾
16	17	100	American Woolen	16	16	16	16	.....
76	79	200	Am. Woolen pf	79	79	78½	78½	−½
44⅞	44⅞	5,300	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43⅝	44⅞	43⅝	44⅞	+1⅞
76⅞	76½	14,550	At., T. & S. F.	76⅜	77	76	76⅞	+⅞
96½	96¾	3,250	At., T. & S. F. pf	96¾	97	96¼	96½	+⅛
104	104½	2,910	Baltimore & Ohio	105	105	104	104	−⅜
66⅜	66¾	4,225	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	66½	67⅜	66⅛	66⅞	+⅛
11¼	12	1,100	Brunswick City	10	10⅞	10	10⅞	+⅛
79	81	250	Canada Southern	81½	81½	81	81	−¼
111	111½	200	Canadian Pacific	111	111	111	111	−¼
162	165	260	Central R. R. of N. J.	163	163½	163	163½	+1½
46⅜	47	6,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	46⅞	47⅝	46⅜	46⅝	.....
38½	39	1,200	Chicago & Alton	39⅝	39½	39	39	.....
78	78½	400	Chicago & Alton pf	78	78½	78	78	−¼
24⅛	24¼	2,800	Chicago Great West	24	24⅛	24	24⅛	+⅛
85⅞	86	10	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	84	84	84	84	.....
42¾	42¾	4,200	Chi., Ind. & Louis	43	43	41¾	42½	−¼
75	75¼	700	Chi., Ind. & L. pf	75¾	76	75	75½	−½
163¼	163¾	14,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	163¾	164½	163¼	163½	+⅜
188½	189¼	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	189½	189½	189½	189½	+⅝
196	197	150	Chicago & Northw	196¾	196¾	196¾	196¾	+⅛
143	144½	1,400	Chi., R. I. & Pac., ex d	144¾	145	144	144	+2½
23	23⅛	6,400	Chicago Term. Trans.	21½	23⅝	21½	23⅛	+1½
42⅝	43	3,150	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	42	43⅝	42	43	+1½
...	...	100	Chicago Union Trac.	16	16	16	16	−1
97¼	97⅝	400	C., C., C. & St. L.	97⅞	97⅞	97¼	97⅝	−⅛
119	120	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	119	119	119	119	−½
99	100	900	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100¼	100¾	99⅞	99⅞	+⅜
14¼	14½	900	Colorado Southern	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	+⅛
55	55¼	300	Col. Southern 1st pf	55	55	54⅜	54⅜	+½
25⅝	26	200	Col. Southern 2d pf	25⅞	26	25⅞	26	.....
222¾	223	2,800	Consolidated Gas	223¼	223¼	221¾	223	+2
164½	165	1,150	Delaware & Hudson	165	166½	165	165	.....
225¾	226	800	Del., Lack. & West	224	227	224	226	+2
48⅝	48¾	1,600	Denver & Rio Grande	48¼	49⅛	48¼	48¼	+1¼
94	94½	1,070	Denver & R. G. pf	94¾	94⅞	94	94	−¼
38	39	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¾	−⅛
141½	144¼	200	Diamond Match Co	144	144	144	144	.....
7⅞	8	300	Dist. of America	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
27	28	160	Dist. of America pf	27	27	27	27	.....
11⅜	11½	1,100	Dul., S. S. & At.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	−⅛
20¼	20½	225	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½	+⅛
43⅝	43⅞	45,050	Erie	43⅝	43⅞	43½	43½	+⅛
71⅝	71¾	6,000	Erie 1st pf	71⅝	71⅝	71	71½	−⅛
57¼	57⅝	1,900	Erie 2d pf	57¼	58	57¼	57¼	−⅛
63	63	700	Evans. & T. H.	63	63	61	61	−2¾
94	94	200	Evans. & T. H. pf	94	94	94	94	+5
30	30	400	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	30	30	30	30	−3
262¼	263½	400	General Electric	262¼	263½	262¼	263½	+1½
188	188½	1,280	Great Northern pf	185	188	185	188	+3½
54	55	800	Hocking Valley	54¼	55	54¼	54⅝	+⅝
73	73	1,750	Hocking Valley pf	73¼	76	73¼	76	.....
145¾	146	1,000	Illinois Central	146	146½	146	146½	+⅛
79	79¾	100	Internat. Paper pf	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79¼	−⅜
94	95	200	Internat. Power Co	95	95	94⅜	94⅝	−⅛
...	7	100	International Silver	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	−⅛
39½	40	700	Iowa Central	40	39½	40	40	+1
72	73¼	100	Iowa Central pf	73	73	73	73	+1
...	...	100	International Pump	46	46	46	46	.....
46	46	100	Internat. Pump, ex d.	46	46½	46	46	+2
87	88	125	Internat. Pump pf	88	88	88	88	+2
41	41	400	Kansas City South. pf.	41	41	41	41	−¼
94	96	50	Laclede Gas	95	95	95	95

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West One Hundred and Seventh Street Apartment House Sold — Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

B. McKeon has sold for Patrick McMorrow for about $140,000 the seven-story elevator apartment house, known as the Algonquin, 6 and 8 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, on plot 50 by 100.11. The buyer is represented by S. H. Josephs.

G. Tuoti & Co. and P. Iperato have sold for Louis Lese for about $224,000 the eight seven-story tenements 333 to 339 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street and 336 to 342 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, each 25 by 87 by 100.11. Before the sale of these properties was effected they were leased through the same brokers for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $90,000.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold to Dr. Burnett C. McIntyre the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 162 West Seventy-third Street, 18.6 by 55 by 102.2.

The church property at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and Lorillard Place, Fordham, formerly occupied by the Beth-Eden Baptist Church, has been sold for the owner, C. A. Tatum, to the United Presbyterian Board of Missions through Broker William Stonebridge.

William Henry Folsom has sold to the Charles Smith Construction Company for $22,500 the five-story double tenement 512 West Forty-ninth Street, 26.4 by 100.5.

It is reported that W. B. & G. F. Chamberlain have sold the two five-story brick double tenements 558 and 560 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

B. Frank McQuay has sold for Louis Eickwort to Leon Barber the two-story frame dwelling 2,156 Hughes Avenue, just north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

50 East Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Fritz Feddecke...$20,452

By Samuel Goldsticker.

20 West Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 185 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Linda M. Allen..... 28,000

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Union Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, 39.3 by 172.8, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, James F. Umpleby, Jr..... 30,512

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Park Avenue, east side, 777.5 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for a three-story brick dwelling, with store, 50 by 80; L. D. Retman of 566 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; Cunningham & Bullard of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 530 and 532 West Twenty-first Street, for a one-story frame shed, 50 by 20; James Lynch of 333 West Twentieth Street, owner; Henry Davidson of 240 West Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $300.

Blondell Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of Eastchester Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 48; Joseph Carroll of Blondell Avenue and Eastchester Road, owner; T. W. Ringrose of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

Rockwood Street and Walton Avenue, northeast corner, to a two-story frame dwelling; William 13. Bowling of 117 West Ninety-fifth Street, owner; George W. Fiagy of 2,634 Decatur Avenue, architect; cost, $425.

Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 160 feet east of First Avenue, to a two-story frame nursery; St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum of Eighty-ninth Street and Avenue A, owner; Anthony J. F. Schmitt of 604 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 640 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; George W. Vanderbilt, premises, owner; Hunt & Hunt of 23 East Twenty-first Street, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 64 Sullivan Street, to a two-story brick dwelling; John Rivara of 12 Charlton Street, owner; John F. Kelly of 1,125 Broadway, architect; cost, $750.

No. 550 Broadway, to a five-story brick building; estate of William Astor, 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Lord & Hewlett of 76 East Twenty-third Street, architects; cost, $6,000.

No. 141 Madison Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Lucin Krukewitch of 1,632 Madison Avenue, owner; Alexander Fowler of 700 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

Fifth Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Sixty-second Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Sarah F. Sandford of 812 Fifth Avenue, owner; William Whisten's Son of 857 Sixth Avenue, architect; cost, $9,000.

Nos. 273 and 275 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick hotel; Timothy Daly of 246 Waverley Place, owner; L. C. Holden of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $900.

Twenty-third Street, south side, 20 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, to a two-story brick building; Clement C. Moore of 191 Ninth Avenue, owner; Henry Fincken of 565 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $250.

No. 156 West Seventy-ninth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; W. M. Dows, to be West Eighty-fourth Street, owner; Henry H. Holly, Jr., Montclair, N. J., architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 105 West Sixteenth Street, to a three-story brick flat; George Kelly, Philadelphia, Penn., owner; Richard Rohl of 48 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, Sept. 20.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 164th St, 106.7 x112.3x99.11x140.6; Charrie M. Butler to Thomas J. Brady. (R S $13.75, mtg $35,000) $100

KELLY ST, e s, about 400.3 ft n of 165th St, 60x100; Joseph E. Butterworth to Richard A. Reinisch ..... Nom.

NELSON AV, s e corner of 168th St, 68.4 x125x109 to street x131.5; Michael McGee to Stephen E. Brown..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 107th St, 17.7x75; Solomon Weisbecker to William T. Keogh Amusement Company. (R S $14, mtg $17,000) 1

LOT 276, Block G, amended map of Hudson P. Rose-Mapes estate; Mary M. McCue to Ellen Cobey, quitclaim..... 1

SHERIFF ST, 118, e s, 25x100; Isidor Leipzig to Max Blum and another. (R S $3.50, mtg $30,000) ..... Omitted

UNION AV, 1,148, w s, 89.7 ft s of Home St, 16.10x100, except part for Union Avenue; Max Hirshkind to Lizzie Barber, (mtg $2,000) 3,000

VALENTINE AV, e s, 100.1 ft n of 179th St, 25x99.11; Henry T. Roberts to Neil W. McIntosh, qui. title, quitclaim. 1

VALENTINE AV, e s, 100.1 ft n of 179th St, 25x99.11; John H. Metzler to Neil W. McIntosh, quitclaim..... 1

VYSE AV, Lot 237, map of 23d Ward Land Improvement Company, 25x100; Mary E. Morgan to Stephen G. Still, (mtg $3,000) 100

WEST END AV, w s, 62.2 ft n of 74th St, 20x100; Kittie E. Allen to Alvont R. Allen, (mtg $25,000) 1

WOODY CREST AV, w s, 80.8 ft n of 162d St, 25x109.4x25x106.2; Edwin B. Root to William C. Verplanck, (mtg $1,000) ..... Nominal

1ST AV, w s, 50.10 ft s of 112th St, 50 x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Jacob Cohen, (mtg $19,000) ..... Nominal

2D AV, e s, 98 ft s of 109th St, 32.11x100; Lillie E. Glaesser and others, heirs, to Theresa Michael and another, (R S $9.75) 100

3D AV, w s, 125 ft n of 89th St, 25.6x 100; Edward D. Jones to Eda A. Carrington 1

5TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 127th St, 50x 100; Thomas P. Sinnott to Amelia Ockler, all liens 1

5TH AV, s e s, 49x141.10x irregular; Frederick Luckeroth to Jacob D. Butler, (mtg $767,500) 1

10TH AV, e s, 74.11 ft s of 207th St, 25x 100; Jackson Bell to Bertha L. Deane..Nominal

47TH ST, s s, 418 ft e of 10th Av, 27x 100.5; Thomas J. Rush, referee, to Rudolph Weber and another. (R S $10) 22,500

58TH ST, 47 West, 16.8x100.5; Horace Stokes and another to Janet H. Phillips, (R S $19.50) 41,500

66TH ST, s s, 125.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x 100.5; Francis L. Wandell, trustee, to Rudolf Schwall and wife, (R S $2.25)... 6,850

71ST ST, n s, 251.8 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x 102.2; Ludwig H. Giellerup to Joseph Byk, (mtg $11,000) 1

100TH ST, 62 West, 20.3x100.11; Jennie Schwab to Helen Epstein, (R S $2, mtg $20,000) 1

113TH ST, 336 to 342 East, 100x100.11; Louis Lese to Salvatore Strano, (mtg $68,000, R S $20.25) ..... Exchange

113TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 100x 201.10 to n s of 112th St; Albert Deitsch to Louis Lese, quitclaim..... Nominal

114TH ST, 22 West, 18x100.11; Alexander Stiro to Minnie Schmidt and another, all liens 1

119TH ST, s s, 390.10 ft e of Pleasant Av, 17.10x100.11; Josephine Fuss to Hugo Strauss and wife, (mtg $4,000) ..... Exchange

123D ST, n s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Ernest Califano to Simon Adler and another. (R S $3.50, mtg $20,000) 29,000

140TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Carrie M. Butler to Thomas J. Brady. (mtg $14,000, R S $5.75) ... 100

150TH ST, s s, 98 ft w of Mott Av, runs s 100x w 2x s 100x w 12x n 200 to 150th St x e 14; 129th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Aaron M. Janpole to Leon A. Liebesskind, (R S $7, mtg $14,000) 1

179TH ST, s s, 127 ft e of Valentine Av, old line, 25x99.10; Richard A. Reinisch to Joseph E. Butterworth..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

BAYARD ST, 43; Robert M. Dore to Max Wandel, 4 years..... $1,400

MAIDEN LANE, 85; Rachel Rich to Joseph B. Abbott, 3 years..... 1,200

PARK AV, 1,741, n e corner of 121st St; Anna C. Larney to Jeremiah Healy, 4 10-12 years ..... $660 to 720

PEARL ST, 396, and 4 New Bowery; Diedrich J. Benson by attorney to Eugene Mattone, 10 years.....$1,000 to 1,350

SOUTHERN HALF of bulkhead between Piers 54th and 55th Sts, on North River, about 102.6 ft; the City of New York to Anchor Line, (Henderson Brothers,) 10 years 1,000

8TH AV, 513; Almira Hoyt and another to Max Borchardt, 3 years..... 1,920

10TH AV, 366, corner 31st St; Nathan Wellburg to Thomas J. Dann, 5 years .....$960 to 1,200

29TH ST, 544 West; Martin Kalb and another to Daniel Curry, 5 years..... 600

71ST ST, 140 West; Jacob Mayers to George W. Boskowitz, 5 years 2,100

113TH ST, 338 East; Louis Lese to Raffaele Nenna, 5 years..... 2,300

118TH ST, 336 East; Louis Lese to Raffaele Nenna, 5 years..... 2,300

113TH ST, 340 East; Louis Lese to Raffaele Nenna, 5 years..... 2,300

113TH ST, 342 East; Louis Lese to Raffaele Nenna, 5 years..... 2,300

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

AHR, Henry, to Harlem Savings Bank; Brook Av, n w corner of 169th St, 2 months, 4½ per cent..... $20,000

BARBER, Lizzie, to Max Hirshkind; Union Av, 1,143, installments..... 750

BARNEY, Charles T., to A. W. Hoyt; 55th St, 117 West, 3 years, 4 per cent.. 19,000

BARNEY, Charles T., to A. W. Hoyt; 55th St, 123 West, 3 years..... 16,000

BLUM, Max, and another to Isidor Leipzig; Sheriff St, 118, e s, 25x100, due Sept. 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 5,000

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Frederick Luckerath; 5th Av, 85, n e corner of 16th St, due Dec. 1, 1902..... 39,738

CALIFANO, Ernest, to William C. Penwick and others, trustees; 132d St, 43 West, 3 years, gold..... 20,000

CARLEW, James, to Anita L. Bassford; 76th St, 22 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 45,000

COHEN, Jacob, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 1st Av, w s, 50.10 ft s of 112th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,500

CRAWFORD, Alexander, and others to the Gansevoort Bank; 117th St, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, demand, 6 per cent. 5,000

CURRY, Daniel, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 29th St, 544 West, demand, 6 per cent 840

DUNN, Thomas J., to George Ehret; 10th Av, 398, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,500

HEALY, Jeremiah, to John F. Betz; Park Av, n e corner of 121st St, demand, 6 per cent 601

HUNTER, George L., to George E. Conley Company; 8th Av, 466, store lease, 10 months, notes..... 500

KAISER, John F., to Minnie Smith; Boscobel Av, e s, 212.10 ft s of 170th St, 5 years..... 3,000

LESE, Louis, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 113th St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 4 mtgs, 5 years, each..... 17,000

LIEBESKIND, Leon A., to Aaron M. Janpole and others; 129th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent., building loan 35,000

LIEBESKIND, Leon A., to Aaron M. Janpole; 129th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 12,000

MARGRETTEN, Ignatz, to Herman Gotthelf; 12th St, 623 East, 5 years.. 12,000

McINTOSH, Neil W., and wife to Elise Parker; Valentine Av, e s, 100 ft n of 179th St, 3 years..... 4,000

McMANUS, Eliza, to Edmond R. Smith, executor and trustee; 118th St, 264 West, 3 years..... 17,000

MICHAEL, Theresa, and another to American Mortgage Company; 2d Av, 2,003 and 2,010, 5 years, 4½ per cent.. 15,000

MILLER, Julia, to Christian Klein and wife; 5th St, 707 East, 5 years..... 8,000

MILLER, Julius, to Moses Mayer; 5th St, 707 East, prior mtg $8,000, installments, 6 months, 6 per cent..... 1,500

MOFFETT, Francis L., and others to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Bowery, 23, due July 1, 1906, 4½ per cent., gold 15,000

PHILIP, Janet H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 58th St, 47 West, due Aug. 20, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 27,000

REINISCH, Richard A., to Joseph E. Butterworth and another; Kelly St, e s, about 400.3 ft n of 165th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,200

RUTH, Samuel J., and another to Henry Wiener; 102d St, 64 East, 3 years, 4½.. 23,000

SCHWALL, Rudolf, and wife to Francis L. Wandell, trustee; 66th St, s s, 133.4 ft w of 1st Av, due Sept. 20, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

SMITH, Reuben, to Donald Robertson and another; 118th St, 36 West, 1 year..... 1,500

SPINELLI, Maria D., to Wilhelmine F. King; 113th St, 309 East, due Sept. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 600

STRANO, Salvatore, to Louis Lese; 113th St, 340 and 342 East, prior mtg $34,000, installments $1,000 per annum, 6 per cent..... 9,900

STRANO, Salvatore, to Louis Lese; 113th St, 336 and 338, prior mtg $34,000, installments $1,000 per annum..... 9,900

WEBER, Rudolph, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 47th St, 432 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

WILLIAM T. KEOGH AMUSEMENT Company to Solomon Weisbecker; Lexington Av, s w corner of 107th St, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 17,000

WOLF, Henry F. A., to the German Savings Bank; Cypress Av, n w corner of 141st St, 4 mtgs, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 57,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to the City Mortgage Company..... $8,281

BUTLER, Isaac, to William R. Butler and another 3,000

CROMWELL, Sidney C., to William P. Allen, assigns two mortgages..... Nom.

DONOHUE, Charles I., to Gottlob Epple and another 7,500

HAND, Elmer E., to Eleanor A. M. Hand ..... Nom.

LESE, Louis, to Sarah Lese..... Nom.

LESE, Louis, to Sarah F. Deutsch..... Nom.

OPPENHEIMER, Milton E., to the Irving Savings Institution..... 26,500

PURRINGTON, Sarah D., to Theodore W. Myers..... Nom.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Bowery Savings Bank 20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to the Savings Bank of Utica. 17,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOME ST, 42 and 44; Thomas Fitzsimmons against Deutscher Spar und Credit Verein, owner; J. Henry Blohm, contractor $185

LENOX AV, 553 to 559, and 101 and 103 138th St; Murray Hill against Alexander Haft, owner and contractor..... 6,241

VYSE AV, e s, 100 ft s of 172d St, 20x52; Jacob Soron against Mary Benson, owner; James J. Benson, contractor..... 45

WASHINGTON AV, 1,720; G. Pasquale D'Auria against John M. Blauvelt, owner and contractor..... 30

WEST ST, 32; Hyman Galef against Peter Shermerhorn, owner; Frank B. Wilson, owner and contractor..... 75

3D ST, 100 West; Thomas Fitzsimmons against Leopold Naufman, owner; J. Henry Blohm, contractor..... 24

3D AV, e s, 150 ft s of 174th St, 75x100; G. Pasquale D'Auria against John M. Redmond, owner and contractor..... 70

117TH ST, 281 and 283 West; Berry B. Simons against Daniel Rosenbaum, owner; Herman Hafker, contractor..... 550

47TH ST, 132 and 134 West; Thomas W. Huston against the Mohawk Realty Company, owner and contractor..... 4,049

47TH ST, 132 West; Pittsburg Plate Glass Company against the Mohawk Realty Company, owner and contractor. 641

112TH ST, 333 to 339 East, and 330 to 342 East 113th St; Donatto Sanberg against Louis Lese and A. Deutsch, owners; Solomon Marks, contractor..... 220

123D ST, 435 West; Abraham B. and David Isseks against W. H. Muhlker, owner; E. J. Schiffer, contractor..... 45

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

1ST AV, w s, 50.10 ft s of 112th St, 50x 100; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager with Jacob Cohen..... 24,000

17TH ST, 5 East, and 6 East 18th St; Emanuel Heilner and Moses J. Wolf with George A. and Jay S. Heisler.... 3,828

129TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 99.11; Haron M. Janpole and another with Leon A. Liebeskind..... 35,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,952; George McMullen against estate of G. R. Schleffelin and another, Sept. 16, 1901..... $38

STANTON ST, 145; David Sachnin against Nathan Rosenberg and another, July 25, 1901, vacated 50

26TH ST, 136 East; Morton F. Kane against William S. Kane and another, July 24, 1901..... 40

69TH ST, 231 and 233 West; Prince & Kinkel Iron Works against Wilber M. Gaige, Sept. 13, 1901..... 1,027

114TH ST, 305 East; Emanuel Liguori against Bena Wolff and another, Sept. 6, 1901 200

162D ST, n s, 163 ft e of Jerome Av, 34.4x 77.7; Antonio Zanini against George H. Huber and another, Aug. 1, 1901..... 164

162D ST, n s, 163 ft e of Jerome Av, 34.4x 77.7; August Kampfner against George H. Huber and another, Aug. 29, 1901... 30

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, e s, 73.4 ft s of 170th St, 24.4x100; John M. Knox, trustee, against George Stolz and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Knox.

MOTT AV, e s, 200 ft n of 144th St, 109.9x151.8x irregular; Henry Korn against Jerry Altieri and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. H. Schwarz.

29TH ST, 157 to 161 West; Chauncey S. Truax against Nettie C. Hunter and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Truax & Crandall.

62D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x 100.5; the Roosevelt Hospital against William Crockett and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Knox.

129TH ST, s s, 25 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x 99.11; Jacob Meurer against Joseph H. Cary and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fisher & Voltz.

150TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x 118.5; Ferdinand Krieger against George Stolz and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, E. B. & W. J. Amend.

155TH ST, s s, 173.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Queens County Savings Bank against Lena Stolz and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. D. Gould & Brother.

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COOMBE, CHARLES H.—Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CHARLES H. COOMBE, late of the City of New York, in the said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the undersigned executrix of said estate, at the office of Frederick H. Denman, 5 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December, 1901.—Dated this 14th day of June, 1901. JULIE C. TOMPKINS, Executrix.

HOLMES, EDWIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOLMES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Agar, Ely & Fulton, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated April 30th, 1901. EDWIN T. HOLMES, Executor. AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my11-law6m8

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Surrogate Notices.

KORNARENS, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. KORNARENS, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Grasmuck & Ostrander, her attorneys, Room 408, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1901. META M. KORNARENS, Executrix. GRASMUCK & OSTRANDER, Attys. for Executrix, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

TRITTLER, HERMAN.—Supplemental Citation. —The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to HEINRICH or HENRY TRITTLER, WILNELM or WILLIAM TRITTLER, the heirs and next of kin of Herman Trittler, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Minna Trittler of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 20th day of August, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Herman Trittler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 31st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
JOHN POTH, Attorney for Petitioner, 285 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.
s7-1aw6wS

SURROGATES' COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application for letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of SYLVESTER M. O'DONOHUE, deceased.
To the creditors of said Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased:
Please take notice that John B. O'Donohue, a brother of the above-named Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, as petitioner upon his consent and upon the consent of Charles A. O'Donohue, Mary Theresa O'Donohue, Charlotte Wigand, Peter J. O'Donohue, Thomas A. O'Donohue, and Joseph E. O'Donohue, being the only next of kin of said Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, acknowledged and filed with the Surrogate of the County of New York, intends to apply to the said Surrogate for Letters of Administration to be issued to him as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of said Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, with a limited and modified bond pursuant to the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of New York.
And you and each of you are hereby notified and required, under and by virtue of the aforesaid section of said code, and in pursuance of an order of publication made for that purpose by the said Surrogate, dated the 6th day of August, 1901, to present any and all claims that you may have against the estate of the aforesaid Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, to the Surrogates of the County of New York, at their office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the second day of October, 1901, at or after which time the penalty of the bond to be given by the person to whom letters of administration herein shall be granted is to be fixed by said Surrogate.
Dated Aug. 30th, 1901.
JOHN B. DONOHUE, Petitioner.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Petitioner, 135 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
Au31-2aw4wS&W.

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EDWIN H. LEE, Manager,
Princeton Inn, Princeton, N. J.

Summer Resorts.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 5 PARK PL. Tourists' information gratis.

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POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

MOUNT POCONO.
Trout fishing, private ponds and brooks; pine-laden air; pure water; grand scenery; shady walks and drives; cuisine high class; long-distance 'phone. Booklet. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

European Hotels.

Munich. The Continental Hotel.

High patronage; latest comfort; finest situation.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

By virtue of several chattel mortgages, Louis Levy, auctioneer, office 280 Broadway, will sell this day, at 8:45 o'clock, Number 511 11th Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, fixtures of a saloon; also one pool table. By

DEVERY ON DUTY AGAIN

The Deputy Police Commissioner Says He Will Not Resign.

COL. MURPHY'S STATEMENTS

District Attorney Philbin Believes Mr. Devery Should Not Be Suspended Under Present Circumstances.

After an absence of several days, and for the first time since his arrest on charges of oppression and neglect, Deputy Commissioner of Police William S. Devery returned to his office at Police Headquarters yesterday morning. He looked over his mail, and then started for Col. Murphy's office. Just as he was about to enter he was confronted by a number of reporters and asked if the reports that he had resigned his office were true.

Mr. Devery replied with emphasis that he had no intention of resigning.

"Resigned?" he said. "No, I haven't resigned. And, what is more, I'm not going to, either. Why should I resign?"

He was asked if it were true that he had been suspended.

"No, I have not been," he replied. "There is no truth in the reports that I have been suspended. No, I haven't read the stories in the papers, but I have read the headlines, and can tell you that there is no truth in them whatsoever. I can't account for what they say. I don't know where they get it. Why, these papers are encouraging anarchy. They're teaching anarchy all the time. I'm here, and I am going to stay here and protect the public against thugs and criminals and Anarchists. I'm a-doin' my duty. Why don't they keep still? What's all this row about? I won't resign. I don't intend to."

Later Commissioner Murphy was asked about the report that the Deputy Commissioner was going to resign. He replied:

"Devery is not going to resign. There is no truth in the stories printed in the newspapers that he is going to get out and that a man has been selected to fill his place."

"But will Mr. Devery resign?" the Commissioner was asked directly.

"Absolutely, no," rejoined Mr. Murphy. "I have received no papers of any kind from the Deputy Commissioner."

The Commissioner was then asked about Mr. Devery's absence from Police Headquarters since last Saturday.

"He might have been sick for all that I know," replied Mr. Murphy. "I don't know where he was, and I don't know why he has not been around."

Col. Murphy was then informed that the general impression was that he, and not his deputy, Mr. Devery, would in future preside at the police trials.

"That is all wrong," he said. "I have come to no such decision. Circumstances will regulate that whenever it comes to it. You must not expect me to look into the future."

Henry De Forest Baldwin of the law firm of Lord, Day & Lord, the counsel for Patrolman O'Neill, on whose complaint the charges of oppression have been brought against Deputy Commissioner Devery, and Assistant District Attorneys Gans and Sandford were still busily engaged examining their witnesses in the case yesterday.

District Attorney Philbin was asked if he thought that it was the duty of Commissioner Murphy to suspend Mr. Devery. Mr. Philbin replied that in his opinion the Deputy Commissioner ought not to be suspended, as the case against him had only reached a preliminary examination and might be thrown out by the courts or the Grand Jury.

Mr. Philbin was also questioned concerning the statement of Commissioner Murphy that he could take no action on Deputy Commissioner Devery's arrest for the reason that he had not been officially notified that criminal proceedings had been brought against his deputy. The District Attorney replied:

"Deputy Commissioner Devery was arrested simply on the complaint of a citizen, on whose accusation a warrant was issued. If Justice Jerome decides to hold him at the hearing on Monday that is a different thing."

It is said in the District Attorney's office that the charges against Deputy Commissioner Devery will not be presented to the Grand Jury until after the hearing before Justice Jerome unless his counsel opposes the progress of the case by interposing dilatory pleas and motions.

Commissioner Murphy yesterday overruled several of the rulings of Mr. Devery as Judge at the trials at Police Headquarters. In the cases of Roundsmen Finley and Keane, formerly of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, who were brought up before the Deputy Commissioner on Aug. 8, charged with fighting in their station house and dismissed, Finley was fined thirty days' pay and the charge against Keane was dismissed by the Commissioner. Sergt. Hulbert, who was arraigned before the Deputy Commissioner for failing to make proper entries in the station house blotter, was fined twenty days' pay by Commissioner Murphy. Mr. Devery had promised the Sergeant that he would "break" him for delinquency.

The fact that few complaints against patrolmen have been handed in at Police Headquarters during the past week is said to be due to an order from a high official source to the Captains and Sergeants to make as few complaints against their men as possible.

HORSE AT A SALOON BAR.

Entered Uninvited and Wouldn't Leave Until He Had Had a Drink of Beer.

Emil Cuny, who keeps a saloon at Central Avenue and Graham Street, Jersey City, went into the yard yesterday to stop a fight between his favorite dog and cat. He left the front door open, and when he returned he found a horse standing in the middle of the room gazing placidly at the bar. He recognized the animal as one owned by James Hopkins, a contractor, which had been left to graze in a neighboring lot. Cuny tried to lead the horse to the street, but the animal refused to move. Then he called in Policeman Heck, who was equally unsuccessful in his efforts to induce the horse to vacate the premises.

"Give him a drink," said a small boy who was watching the scene from the street.

Cuny thought the suggestion worth trying, and as he had no water vessel of sufficient size he brought out a drip pan partly filled with drainings of the beer taps. The horse put his nose into the pan and drained it to the bottom. Then he shook his head, and, walking out of the saloon, returned to his pasture. When Hopkins was told of the affair he said he had often given the horse beer and the animal, in his opinion, preferred beer to water.

SUES HER AGED HUSBAND.

Wife of Florist Peter Roemer, Alleging Cruelty, Seeks a Separation.

Peter Roemer, the Woodlawn florist, is being sued for absolute separation by his wife, Mrs. Matilda Roemer. He is about eighty years old, she thirty-five. Their home is at Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Viroe Avenue. Her complaint, sworn to before the Commissioner of Deeds on Aug. 23, states that they were married in this city on Jan. 11, 1883, and that he has property in the city valued at $40,000, outside of a business worth about $10,000 a year.

She claims that he has been so cruel toward her for years that she thinks it unsafe for her to live with him any longer. The complaint states that last month he tried to kill her. On this occasion, it is charged, he placed a loaded pistol beside her head and pulled the trigger, but the pistol did not go off because some neighbors, having suspected that it would be used for such a purpose, had so twisted some part of the mechanism that it could not be fired.

It is charged that Mr. Roemer has a habit of arising at midnight and so arranging all the clocks in the house that they strike the midnight hour simultaneously. When they begin striking, his wife says, he dances and yells and performs other antics, indicating great joy at the bedlam of sounds. She says, too, that he has not given her any money with which to buy a new dress in ten years, and that he has for a long time failed to provide adequate support or clothing for herself and their two children, Eva, aged seventeen, and Peter, twelve years old. Mr. Roemer has another son, William.

The attorney for the defendant is Joseph D. Creeden, a son of Police Captain Creeden, and Mrs. Roemer's counsel is ex-Judge Langbein.

SOLD BAD CONDENSED MILK.

Manufacturers and Dealers Charged with the Offense to be Prosecuted.

Senator Samuel S. Slater has been designated by the State Attorney General to prosecute the cases of condensed milk dealers and manufacturers who are charged with transgressing the law in allowing harmful milk to be sold. It is claimed that much sour milk and milk that is otherwise injurious, especially to young babies, has been sold of late.

Under the State laws dealers and makers are forbidden to dispose of cans that are hermetically sealed, unless each has upon it a label showing both the name of the maker and the brand of the milk. The charge is that some of the supposedly first-class companies, although they do not sell bad milk directly to consumers, dispose of it to minor dealers, who in turn either get rid of it in unlabeled cans or in receptacles on which they have placed new labels of their own.

The reason the bad milk is made at all is that the manufacturer cannot tell whether it is of good quality until after it has stood for a while. It has to be "seasoned." If it does not "season" properly, it is unfit for use. One large concern has stated in consequence of the suits, that they never sold bad milk to any one except bakers, and that this was done at the desire of the bakers, who preferred that sort of milk to the good quality.

Suits have been entered by Mr. Slater against several companies, and different Justices have granted injunctions prohibiting these concerns from selling milk during the pending suits. The evidence in all the cases was collected originally by Henry H. Kracke, agent of the State Commissioner of Agriculture.

DIES IN JERSEY CITY JAIL.

"Baldy Sours" Rarely Had Been Out of It for the Last Thirty Years.

Charles Middleton, alias "Baldy Sours," died yesterday in the Hudson County Jail at Jersey City. He came of a respectable New York family, who allowed him a monthly stipend. He was seventy-three years old, and for the last thirty years he has not been out of the county jail a month at a time. He called it his home, and he was known as the star boarder because the allowance made by his relatives enabled him to provide his own meals during the greater part of his imprisonment.

A man of more than ordinary ability, drink was his besetting sin. He was never arrested for anything but drunkenness. He was known to every Justice in Jersey City, and whenever he was arraigned he was at once sent to what he called his "home." On one occasion he was arrested in Hoboken, where he was a stranger, and was sentenced to thirty days in the penitentiary.

"That's wrong," said Middleton. "I belong to the county jail. Make it ninety days there instead."

A county court officer who was present explained matters to Frank McDonough, who was then Recorder, and the sentence was changed in accordance with Middleton's suggestion. He was employed in light work about the jail, and one day was sent to trim some flowers in the jail yard. He walked off. The next day he returned. Charles Birdsall, the Warden, refused to admit him.

"You can't help yourself," said Middleton. "I was sentenced for thirty days, and I have only served twenty."

"You violated your parole," said Birdsall, "and I won't take you in."

The matter was finally compromised by Middleton's subscribing to an affidavit that he would never run away again. As the address of his relatives is not known, Middleton's funeral expenses will be borne by Sheriff Carl Ruempler.

BANKER'S NOVEL STATEROOM.

Mr. Holden Secured Passage from Europe by Engaging the Fuerst Bismarck's Barber Shop.

"Much of a crowd this time?" asked the newspaper men of Purser Schmidt of the Hamburg-American liner Fürst Bismarck when that vessel berthed in Hoboken at noon yesterday.

"Much of a crowd!" gasped the purser. "Why, we have even got a man in the barber shop."

Investigation showed that in the barber shop there had come across a New York banker who, in view of his absolute inability to secure other and better accommodations, had taken the barber shop as his stateroom, and to get it he had to pay a handsome premium.

E. R. Holden of the banking firm of E. R. Holden & Co., 20 Broad Street, was the occupant of the tonsorial apartment. He said he considered himself fortunate in being able to come across as he did, and that there were about two thousand other Americans on the other side who would have been only too glad to take his place had he for any reason been unable to leave at the appointed time.

Mr. Holden has been in London for several months, promoting an oil concern, and expects to return there Thursday in the Fürst Bismarck. He had to come home to attend to some pressing business, and after vainly trying to secure passage on several transatlantic liners, thought of the barber shop on the Fürst Bismarck, and forthwith applied for permission to make his journey home in it.

The agent of the line in London thought a while, and finally told him that if he would sign a paper agreeing to retire not earlier than 11 o'clock, and further agreeing to arise at or before 5:30 A. M., he might have the apartment. The paper was signed, and the banker lost no time in packing his luggage. He went to Southampton and boarded the liner there.

On the way over the passengers each morning would ask Mr. Holden facetious questions—such as whether he had dreamed that his throat was cut or his hair falling out, or if he had been drowned in a flood of shampoo mixture.

Speaking of his sensations while trying to snatch a little sleep each night in the limited time allotted him by the company, Mr. Holden said that had it not been for the noise that resulted from the operation of a dough mixer in the ship's bakery which adjoined his quarters, he would have fared as well as he could have wished. This machine, said he, made a noise that outdid the heaviest rock-crushing machine in existence. Toward the end of the voyage the ship's officers took compassion on him and had the bakers operate the mixer before the contract time for Mr. Holden to retire.

Mr. Holden said the barber shop was a very cool and roomy apartment, and was far better in some respects than many staterooms.

ARRESTED FOR SHOPLIFTING.

A Young Couple from Virginia Caught Stealing in an Apartment Store.

A young couple, who said they were man and wife, and that they came from Virginia, were locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night charged with shoplifting. They have been staying at the Putnam House, Twenty-eighth Street and Fourth Avenue, for the last four days. They describe themselves as William Johnson, twenty-five years old, an engineer, and Mrs. Elsie Johnson, nineteen years old. They were well dressed.

George Bernard, a detective in a Sixth Avenue department store, arrested the couple in the store, and accused them of stealing an umbrella, four necklaces, a pair of corsets, a belt, a pin, some buckles, and a ladies' ring, all valued at $7.00. When he told them they were under arrest they kissed each other and consented to go to the station house.

In the West Thirtieth Street Station Johnson said he did not want his wife locked up, and that he was willing to assume all the blame, as he was really the guilty one. The detective said, however, that the woman had done the stealing, and then had passed the property over to the man. Both were locked up. Detective Bernard says that on the way to the station the man pleaded with him for an opportunity to buy morphine.

Why Mr. Ching Changed His Name.

Henry Thomas Ching, an Englishman, living in Brooklyn, yesterday was granted permission to assume the name of Arthur Berry by Judge Hurd in the Kings County Court. Ching informed the Court that since he came to this country eleven years ago he had been much annoyed on account of his surname, Ching, being regarded as the name of a Chinaman.

JERSEY CITY WOMEN'S ACTION.

Protest Against Reopening of School Building Declared Unsafe.

Seventeen women, several of whom are property owners, attended a meeting of the Jersey City Board of Education last night to protest against the reopening of School No. 2 in Erie Street. The building is considered unsafe, but a committee appointed to inspect it refused to condemn it and advised its repair. The women who made the protest also filed a remonstrance signed by 700 residents of the district, saying that they would not send their children to the school.

The matter was referred to the Board of Finance without whose sanction a new school cannot be erected.

Thirty-five Years a Chief of Police.

Chief of Police Charles A. Donovan of Hoboken completed thirty-five years of active service as a Chief of Police yesterday. He is the oldest Chief in point of service in this country.

If "so fortunate" as to have to get up and out in the early morning; or if you pleasure or business travel by early train, boat or open trolley, haven't you found it necessary to get the camphor balls out of your old light weight overcoat.

Perhaps you haven't any old coat.

Plenty of new ones here; good ones, long ones, short ones, light ones, dark ones.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE SAFE, DECLARES MR. PHILBIN

Reply to Alarming Reports About Experts' Conclusions.

District Attorney Fears No Present Undue Strain—To Make the Bridge Modern Would Cost, Perhaps, a Million.

"The Brooklyn Bridge is safe. At least until next August, by which time a protracted hot spell and the resulting expansion may have gotten in their work in the weakening of the great structure. It is as safe as it was the day it was opened to the public."

This was the statement made by District Attorney Philbin last night. It is his reply to alarming reports published in a Brooklyn newspaper. In these it was said that Engineers Duryea and Meyer, acting for the District Attorney, had found the bridge in a dangerous condition. According to this newspaper the following are among the conclusions of the engineers:

"A few more tons of freight massed at one point would make the structure dangerous," and "the bridge is now loaded to the limit." The newspaper also said: "Philbin's experts recommend a new outside truss and repairs to cost nearly $1,000,000."

"All this speculation about the safety of the bridge," said Mr. Philbin, "is harmful and wrong and ought to be stopped, for it disquiets thousands who daily are obliged to make use of the bridge to and from their business places. The repairs recommended for the bridge foot to a sum which depends upon the extent of the repairs desired. If it is advisable to put the bridge in condition so that it is in every respect modern throughout the sum required would amount to between $750,000 and $1,000,000. On the other hand, the amount required to make the structure simply safe—as safe under all conditions as it should be—would be something like $20,000."

"When will you be ready to give out the engineers' report in full?" was asked.

"I cannot tell as yet. I meant at first to hand it out Sunday, but fear now that will be impossible. At present the report is in the hands of Mr. William Barclay Parsons, the engineer of the subway, who volunteered purely from a sense of public spirit to look over the opinions of the two engineers appointed. Mr. Parsons, when he has finished, will recommend another engineer, for it is my intention, as I have already stated on another occasion, to get many expert opinions on the subject, so that in case action is taken we will have many experts to testify, giving overwhelming evidence."

"Is it true that it has been reported that a few more tons of weight massed in any one spot would cause a break at that point?"

"That I suppose is true of any bridge. What the margin of safety is I will not say until the report comes out. It is enough to say that the bridge is safe and that it is wrong to arouse ungrounded fears in the minds of those exposed in case a danger did exist."

"Is the margin of safety in fact a small one?"

"Small compared to the vast strain which the bridge can support. But it is ample and perfectly safe, and I would like you to be emphatic about saying that for me."

C. C. Martin, the chief engineer of the bridge, was seen at his home, 194 Berkely Place, Brooklyn, and was informed of the statements of Mr. Philbin. Mr. Martin said:

"I have not seen the report of the experts engaged by the District Attorney, but I am delighted to hear that he really admits that the bridge is perfectly safe. It is the same report which I myself made to the Commissioner on the last occasion, and it is the same report which I would make to-morrow if I had to make another examination. So far I have seen nothing whatever from any authentic source accusing that negligence existed.

"Here and there I have seen in newspapers and have learned of reporters' fragmentary bits of news which one or the other official is supposed to have given out. But not once has any one in authority came forward and said 'this or that is true and I myself say so.' I suppose in time the report will reach those most concerned, and then I shall study it, and, if ordered by Commissioner Shea, will make an answer.

"I have read the story which was published in a local paper this evening. It is untrue that anywhere a defect exists which is not known to us. When I say that I have examined the bridge I mean that I have examined every strand and bolt and truss and floor beam and every other detail of the structure. I can only repeat what I said all along—the bridge is safe.

"There is a lot of talk about the negligence which has 'ruined' the bridge. It seems to me that the bridge now has been in operation for eighteen years. During that time it was closed just thirty-six hours. The repairs necessary were made at a cost of $150. Does it seem unreasonable in the face of those figures to say that there was no negligence?"

Mr. Martin declined to discuss hypothetical questions that were almost sure to be involved in the report. When the time came, he said, he would answer everything, if ordered to do so by Commissioner Shea, and before then he could only say that the bridge was in good working order. Mr. Martin refused to say what was the last "margin of safety" which he mentioned in his report.

WOMAN TRAPS AN INTRUDER.

Locks Him In and Guards the Door with a Revolver Till a Policeman Comes.

Bernard King of 318 Bowery, alleged to be a burglar, owes his imprisonment in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station to the presence of mind and courage of Miss Helen May Shaw, a young woman just returned from the country and living at 303 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

Miss Shaw is the niece of John McNichol, a produce merchant. Mr. McNichol, his wife, and Miss Shaw spent the Summer in Liberty, N. Y. Yesterday Miss Shaw and Mary Berg, the servant, returned to the city to prepare the apartment for the return of the family in a day or two. As they went into the building Miss Shaw sent the servant on an errand. She went on up to the second floor and unlocked the door of the apartment.

When the young woman stepped inside she saw that the flat had been entered. Drawers were open, clothing was strewn about, and everything was in disorder. Then she heard a noise. Stepping cautiously inside, Miss Shaw saw in the dim light the figure of a man. She hastily stepped out into the hallway and locked the door from the outside. Then she called the janitor and sent him for a policeman, first borrowing his revolver. She took a chair and sat down to guard the door until the janitor should return.

About this time the servant came back. When she saw Miss Shaw sitting at the door with a pistol in her hand she fainted. Then the janitor and Policeman Higgins appeared. All this time the man inside had been making vigorous efforts to get out. But no heed was paid to his shouts or his hammering on the doors. Policeman Higgins opened the door and went into the flat. King made a dash for liberty, but was caught by the policeman and the janitor. He made a hard fight, but was soon overpowered.

At the station house a bunch of skeleton keys was found in his possession, with a dagger, pawn tickets representing about $500 worth of goods, and several articles of jewelry belonging to Mr. and Mrs. McNichol. He also wore when arrested Mr. McNichol's overcoat.

FUNERAL OF HEMAN BURR.

Simple Services Held at His Late Home —Many Friends Present.

The funeral services of Heman Burr, one of the oldest and best known advertising men in this country, who died on Wednesday last, were held at his late home, 31 West Forty-sixth Street, at 8 o'clock last night. A large gathering of Mr. Burr's friends and business associates was present. The simple Episcopal burial service was used. The Rev. John H. Watson of Trinity Chapel officiated. Many floral offerings surrounded the bier.

Mr. Burr was at the time of his death seventy-nine years of age. He was a minister of the Universalist Church until his voice failed. Later he became a Custom House Inspector, and then entered the newspaper advertising business, in which he was very successful.

The interment will take place this morning at Woodlawn Cemetery.

On The Top Rung

of quality and style is where you expect to find the Hackett-Carhart Clothing, and there'll be no disappointment this fall.

Drop in on your way down town this morning and take a glance at our $20 & $25 Sack Suits and Top-Coats. We'll miss our guess if you're not tempted.

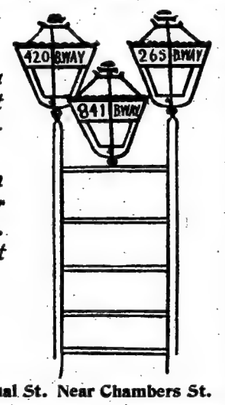

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Stores Open This Evening.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St, Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

AUTUMN WEDDINGS ON THE HORIZON

We have made many artistic gift bits. TEA-TABLES—exquisite little ones in mahogany for $7.00 are decorative shrines for the "cup that cheers"; quaintly shaped, with graceful curved legs. Those of two-tiers in Queen Anne style are just right for the tea-tray.

Our tea-trays in mahogany for $7.00 are fit companions for the most elegant tables—others with rich inlays and filigree rims; trays with brass handles, and the long coffee trays. Muffin-stands in mahogany for $10.50.

Beauty, durability, and economy in every piece that you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

JAMES J. CORBETT IN COURT.

In Supplementary Proceedings Says He Can't Remember How He Spent Such a Small Sum as $25,000.

After having escaped examination in supplementary proceedings only a week ago by paying a bill of $700, James J. Corbett, the pugilist, was compelled to submit to the ordeal yesterday before Justice Truax in the Supreme Court, Part II., Special Term. The hearing arose from a judgment of $528 obtained against him by John Q. A. Henry, President of the Anti-Saloon League, which secured the revocation of Corbett's license to sell liquor, and the judgment was for costs incurred in breaking up his business.

"Ain't this tough?" was Corbett's comment to his friends in court. "This is the nerviest thing I ever heard of. These people put me out of business, and now they want to make me pay the cost of doing it. Why—and this is no lie—I was held up for $100 by an agent of one of these societies just before these proceedings."

Lawyer Frank J. Mayhan conducted the examination, the pugilist being represented by ex-Assistant District Attorney Daniel O'Reilly.

Corbett said he had no home, as he traveled most of the time and stopped at hotels. He declared that when the saloon in his name opposite Greeley Square was sold out under foreclosure shortly before the building was torn down, he realized not a cent from the sale, and that the stock had been nearly all disposed of before this. He said that he did not own the license for the place, but that it stood in the name of Frank Phillips, an old friend. "I was proprietor of the place until May 1," he said, "and then they broke my license." The ex-champion said he owned no personal property except the clothes he wore, and that all the diamonds he had received as gifts he had given to his wife. "It's vulgar to wear them," he said. In proof of his statement that he had lost his watch six months ago he showed a small penknife at the end of his watch chain. He said he received about $25,000 from the sale of some real estate at High Bridge Road and Jerome Avenue about two years ago, but he could not remember just how he had spent the money.

"I live at a very fast clip," he explained. "I gamble a little, play a little, and live like a King. It does not take me long to go through a bunch of $25,000. I have gone through four times that in a year. Why, that sum is so small I don't remember anything about it. Why, it is a mere bagatelle. Had it been $100,000, I might be able to tell something about it."

Corbett said he paid his hotel bills out of his wife's money, but did not know whether she would be able to meet the next one. Asked who owed him money, he could only recall the name of John Boyle of California, to whom he had loaned $3,000.

"I got about 1,000 bum checks while I was in business," he said. "Why, I saw a well-known lawyer in this building this morning who gave me a bad check for $25. Why don't I try to collect them? What's the use? A man who will give you a phony check will never make good."

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Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées To-day & Wed., 2:15.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées To-day & Wed.
CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES with ETHEL BARRYMORE.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées To-day & Wed.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway and 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée To-day at 2:15.
The Rogers Brothers in Washington.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. To-night, 8:30. Mat. To-day. Mr. E. H. SOTHERN in the New Play, RICHARD LOVELACE. RICHARD LOVELACE.

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THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. VICTORIA BURLESQUERS. To-morrow Night, Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

SOUSA Soloists at Farewell Concert, Metropolitan Opera House. TO-MORROW Evening. Popular Programme. Seats Now on Sale.

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BIJOU B'way & 30 St. Mon., Sept. 23. David Belasco presents DAVID WARFIELD in The Auctioneer.

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14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WEDNESDAY MAT., 25c. & 50c. No Higher. GREAT SUCCESS of UP YORK STATE.

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The Turf.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races.

Six Races To-day at 2:15 P. M.

Outdoor Recreation League Warning.

Charles B. Stover, President of the Out-Door Recreation League, warns the public against a woman who, it appears, is soliciting contributions in down-town office buildings in the name of the league. Mr. Stover says that only printed appeals are sent out, in which it is invariably stated that contributions should be forwarded to the league's Treasurer, J. G. Phelps Stokes, 17 Cedar Street.

For general debility, want of appetite, sick headache, and fever, little doses of Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE are usually very efficacious. Jayne's Alterative is the surest of Blood Purifiers.—Advertisement.

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No inferior goods at any price.

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All-Wool Checks.
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Many with double seat and knees. Even at 75 cents, qualities and fit are not equaled elsewhere.

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Elsewhere 69 and 79 cents—All our styles are absolutely new this Fall.

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Laundered—best styles—Sixty-nine cents seems to be the "Bargain" price elsewhere.

Boys' Cloth Caps 49
Cadets, Tams, Yachts, Golf-Yachts, Navies and Golfs;
Cloth, Serge, Velvet, Cheviot and Worsted.
Satin or Silk Serge lining, gold or silk emb'd emblems.
No mistake about their value—such qualities at such a price are a striking illustration of the way we meet the fancy of the boy, at a price that pleases parents.

Double Breast Suits . . . 2.98
We have made this a famous price for reliable Suits of all wool fabrics and offer
SATURDAY—500 SUITS AS FOLLOWS:—
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Solid colors and Mixtures.
Just where "Foxy Grandpa" comes in, is the secret.....It always pleases when it's known—boys are delighted with the idea.
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This department is noted for superiority of qualities and for the moderate prices at which they are sold..... Every garment in the stock has a distinctive touch of style and shows by its workmanship that no poorly made or finished garment is tolerated here..... We please the most particular, in style as well as in price.

Tailor-made Juvenile Suits—fine Venetian Cloth and Pebble Cheviot—Blue, Brown, Castor and Red—trimmed in three styles, with folds and stitched satin bands; double breast Eton or new blouse front—12 to 16 yrs.....9.98

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SEPT 1901

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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New York Times Saturday Review,

One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

HOW far we were behind the times was only brought home to us with this week's English mail. Owing to the scattering tributes that have been appearing for the last month or so in regard to the writings of Anthony Trollope we had merely predicted that a new edition of this writer's works would shortly make its appearance from some quiet publisher. We were mistaken. There is a genuine revival on foot that will be heralded in with no less than three editions. Mr. Leslie Stephen sounds the trumpet in the columns of The National by predicting a revival, but a writer in The Pall Mall Gazette re-echoes his words and adds on his own account that the revival has even begun and that it "is no more than due reward to his [Trollope's] thorough and conscientious work." Why will not Mr. Howells, who is said to read entirely through every year the novels of Anthony Trollope, tell the readers of Harper's Magazine or The North American Review what fascinates him? Impressions and opinions coming from such a source might go far to cause a revival of Trollope in America that would outrival the one in England.

We are glad to see that Garrett P. Serviss, who has done so much to popularize the study of astronomy and kindred sciences, will bring out another book this month which deals with a subject, the possibilities of which are as varied and extensive as they are fascinating. The book will be called "Other Worlds." Assisted by helpful illustrations, the writer states just what is actually known about the planets Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and speculates upon the probability of their being inhabited. As is clearly shown by this author's "Astronomy with an Opera Glass" and "Pleasures of the Telescope," Mr. Serviss never leaves the reader to guess whether he is dealing with fact or fancy.

An examination of Mr. Oscar Fay Adams's convenient "Dictionary of American Authors," or any similar volume, will reveal the fact that many successful writers of fiction have at least one book of poems to their credit. In most cases these volumes are of youth, youthful. In others they serve their writers well by keeping their names before the public in a way which lends a certain dignity to their later effusions. In this respect they resemble the paper-covered novels which certain well-known publishers produce at regular intervals—they are mediums through which more important books may be brought to the reader's attention. But it is rare that a writer of successful fiction abandons the field in which he is best known to write verse. This is what Mr. Hardy has done; for in place of a novel he will give us this Fall a book of poems, which is considered so important that it will be brought out in America in a copyright edition.

People who have had the opportunity to admire Mr. Jeremiah Curtin's taste in translating the novels of Sienkiewicz will soon be required to sit in judgment as to his taste in selection. He believes that he has discovered a new Polish novelist, Mme. Eliza Orzeszko, whom he will shortly introduce to American readers through a story called "The Argonauts." Unlike some stories recently translated from the Polish, this one deals with modern life; the hero, a great financier, promoter, and commercial leader, seems to have all the attributes of power, but he is powerless to control the things which chiefly affect his own happiness. Owing to the fact that we know so little about the Poland of to-day, the forthcoming book should go far toward enlightening those who believe that Warsaw is a tinderbox of rebellion, only awaiting the application of the match to set Central Europe in flames.

We learn that a fairly complete collection of Cowper's letters is to be published under the editorship of Thomas Wright in the Spring of next year. As a forerunner of this book Mr Wright contributes to The British Weekly an article on "The Unpublished Letters of William Cowper," which includes the poet's opinion of Sterne, of Burns, and of his friend Hayley, the latter the first biographer of Cowper and a contemporary versifier who was often in his own day compared to Dryden and to Pope. It is amusing at this late day to find Hayley agitated as to whether he or Cowper be the greater. The following is a characteristic passage from a reply to an interrogation:

Whether you or I have the most genius, I know not, nor care a fig. God gives to every man as He pleases, and I should make Him a very unsuitable return for the little He has given me did I allow myself to repine that He has given others more. And now that I have once called you my friend, I defy even you to shine at such a rate as to excite in me any other sentiments than those of pleasure and congratulation.

What should be a useful volume has begun to appear in monthly parts under the title of "The Living Rulers of Mankind." It is written by the Rev. H. N. Hutchinson, and contains a biographical account of all the living Kings, Emperors, and Queens, reigning Princes, Presidents of republics, Sultans, Amirs, Beys, and ruling Rajahs, together with portraits and pictures of palaces, castles, gardens, &c., the majority of which have been specially photographed for the work. The first number deals with Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Beloochistan, and Belgium, introduced by an essay descriptive of the scope of the work by Mr. Hutchinson.

We have just received four volumes, the first to appear in a series called The Pocket Balzac, being the translations by Katharine Prescott Wormeley, which have already appeared in an elaborately made edition. Each has a photogravure frontispiece, is printed in large type, and measures only 4½ by 6¾ inches. The series will include thirty volumes, which will appear at the rate of four a month. We are glad to see Miss Wormeley's work in this form, not only because the volumes will be found convenient for the pocket, but because her interpretation of the "father of realism" which stands to-day quite unsurpassed, may now be enjoyed by persons of slender purse.

A new translation of Tolstoi's "Anna Karenina" is ready for early publication. This is announced as the first translation made from the original Russian, all other English versions having been made from the French. Mrs. Garnett, the new translator, is well known through her English interpretation of Turgenief.

There is going to be an American Elizabeth in our literature. A prominent New York society woman, whose identity "is kept in darkness," has written "The Ordeal of Elizabeth," which will be published in a few weeks. The book is said to be a graphic picture of society life in New York.

"The Lady from Philadelphia" is to come to life. All of us who remember Mrs. Hale's inimitable "Peterkin" papers will recall "The Lady from Philadelphia," who was always called in to solve the domestic perplexities of the Peterkins. Now "The Lady" will have another, and even a wider, sphere of usefulness. Her title will serve as the title of a new etiquette department to begin in The Ladies' Home Journal, and all the girls of America will be asked to let "The Lady from Philadelphia" solve their problems of social usage and department. Who will impersonate "The Lady" is not revealed, although she is privately known to be one of the best-informed authorities on etiquette in the country.

EDUCATION AND SUCCESS.

I.

That Education Is An Important Factor Is Shown in the New Edition of "Who's Who in America."*

SEVERAL men who have risen from the ranks to places of importance in the world of commerce and finance have recently expressed opinions to the effect that success in life is not dependent on higher education, and their remarks have evoked wide comment.

The new edition of "Who's Who" presents some interesting facts in connection with this subject. It is a much larger volume than the first edition, containing as it does 11,551 names as against 8,602 names in the first. It may be assumed that these 11,551 names embrace practically all persons in this country who have been successful. Success, of course, is a relative term, and it differs as widely in quality as it does in degree; but it may be affirmed that no compilation of names could more accurately embrace the men and women in this country who have achieved some kind of real distinction. The mere fact that they are included in this volume implies that their careers have been important enough to be of interest to the public. In the communities where they live they have become the men and women who are notable because of something they have done.

The editor of "Who's Who," Mr. John W. Leonard, has prefixed to his biographical sketches an article entitled "Educational Statistics," in which he gives a table showing how many persons included in the volume have been educated. He classified the results according to the degree or quality of the education these persons received.

Some of these, however, could not be said to have received what we call higher education, 808 of them for example, having been taught only in the common or public schools, but his table is sufficiently explicit to make it possible to deduce from it a striking total of persons whose education has been of the higher kinds. Restricting the total to those who have received collegiate education, and education abroad, or in normal, in medical, legal, theological, naval, military, and other technical schools, we find there are 8,599 persons out of the 11,551 included in the sketches, or more than three-fourths of them who have received higher education.

Some of the items in the total he points out are obvious duplicates, but as an offset to them he cites the fact that in many cases no information was at hand as to the education received, although it was clear from the occupations of such persons that they had received better education than the ordinary. Mr. Leonard's article is so interesting that we give it in its entirety:

Among the preliminary discussions in the original edition of "Who's Who in America" was an article which was inserted with a view to analyzing as accurately as possible the educational advantages enjoyed by the people biographically mentioned in the volume.

The statistics there presented, with the deductions made from them, attracted wide and interested attention, and very many requests have been made for a similar presentation of educational statistics in the present edition. In addition to these requests, the extended current discussion as to the value of the higher education as a factor in success, has seemed to make the compilation of such statistics in this edition timely, as well as useful. Some writers have maintained that the higher education is a detriment rather than an aid to success, while others have stoutly defended the advantages of a college education. Of course the strength of the argument either way depends very largely upon the individual definition of the word "success."

Of the 11,551 persons whose brief biographies appear in the present edition, 9,760 have furnished educational data more or less complete concerning their general or special education. These are persons who have, in some line of effort, become sufficiently well known away from home to make the publication of biographical facts about them seem desirable. Many of them are successful persons from any definition, although not all are successful in the same way.

Of course, the value of these statistics depends primarily upon the accuracy of the information upon which they are based; and secondly, upon the manner in which that information is statistically used.

In preparing the following figures the data furnished in regard to education of each subject has been examined. It has been necessary to eliminate from consideration of all post-graduate work, in view of the fact that so large a proportion of post-graduate degrees are honorary that their value for statistical purposes is not ascertainable with even approximate accuracy. Therefore the highest point in education to which these statistics reach is the baccalaurate degree, and for the purpose of this inquiry the degree of each collegiate institution must be taken as representing a general average of education. In the items relating to general education there have been duplications, so that where the subject has attended one or more colleges, academies, public schools, &c., there has

*WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA: A Biographical Dictionary of Notable Living Men and Women of the United States. Edited by John W. [illegible]. Pp. xvi.-1,185. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co.

been only one entry, and the higher includes the lower. Following are the figures:

4,521 are graduates of universities and colleges conferring baccalaureate degrees in letters, science, or philosophy.
985 others attended like institutions, but were not graduated.
880 closed their scholastic career in academies, seminaries, and other institutions of secondary grade.
117 finished in normal schools.
259 have a high school education only.
808 have merely common or public school education.
282 were privately educated
31 were self-taught.
336 were educated in foreign institutions.
1,791 furnish no educational data.
717 were graduated in medicine.
527 were graduated from technical schools as engineers, architects, chemists, agriculturists, &c.
949 are theological graduates.
521 were graduated from law schools.
121 were graduated from the United States Naval Academy.
13 naval officers were not graduated as such.
183 were graduated from the United States Military Academy.
36 military officers were not graduated as such.

In the foregoing there are about a thousand duplications which represent those who have furnished facts concerning their technical or professional as well as their general education. Many, however, particularly lawyers and physicians, have given the details of their professional training, but have omitted all other reference to their general education. The 1,791 who furnish no educational data include a certain number of persons about whom there are only a few identifying words, because further information could not be obtained. Others have simply omitted to furnish details of their education. Yet the absence of such details by no means implies lack of education, because many of them are engaged in pursuits that make sound scholastic training imperative. It is probable that if these had all supplied the information desired the relative numbers in each classification would have been practically the same.

For the purpose of the present comparison those and the 336 educated in foreign institutions may be eliminated, and the inquiry may be confined to the first eight items, with the addition of the naval and military graduates, or to 8,141 out of the total of 13,751 names in the book. Of these 5,346 are collegians, or, if the naval and military academies are accorded collegiate rank, the number is 5,775. Only 313 282 privately educated and 31 self-taught—did not attend school, and of the remaining 7,828 only 808 stopped with the instruction received in the common schools. It should be remembered, however, that by far the larger number of those who went higher received their early training in the public schools. The most noteworthy fact is that of the 8,141 who furnished full data in regard to their general education, 5,775 are collegians and 1,521 (or 4,850 if West Point and Annapolis graduations are considered equivalent) have been graduated from colleges.

In regard to professional training, lack of time has prevented careful comparison, but it may safely be said that less than one half of the lawyers have recorded themselves as having attended law schools, and less than one-half of the clergymen are graduates of theological schools. Most of the members of both professions have pursued their professional studies in other ways. The artists, sculptors, musicians, and actors have for the most part gained their preparatory studies under private direction.

Considering the character of the people concerning whom the foregoing figures and deductions have been compiled, the latter may be of some value for the purpose of illumining the current discussion of education as a factor in success. Another fact that may be worth emphasis as indicating the value of the deductions here made, is that a comparison between the figures given here and those presented in the first edition, on precisely the same basis, show close similarity in results, the ratios being very nearly the same between the different items, notwithstanding the increased number of names in the present volume.

II.

Mrs. Sherwood Writes of Millionaires and What They Do and Ought to Do for Learning.

AIX-LES-BAINES, Sept. 10.—The fact that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has given 50,000 francs to the hospital here moved a literary gentleman who was talking with me to an eloquent and perhaps amusing comparison between American wealth and American literature. He thought both gigantic, and the latter nobly paid. He is a literary man himself, and says he is satisfied if, with the most persistent industry, he makes 5,000 francs a year! When he hears what a literary man can make in America he is awed. This French author lives in a quiet Savoyard city, and comes to Aix to see the world go by.

The study of the American millionaire has now become a part of literature. I find him in every French, Italian, and English novel. Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Pierpont Morgan take the place which Francesco di Rimini once held. They are now the remplacants of Coningsby and Lothair, of Edgar of Ravenswood, and of Waverley. If we could only get up a poet like Browning and like Tennyson we might have them pose as Enoch Arden or the hero of Locksley Hall. But there is a dearth of poets.

There it was a question in every quiet home as to how a millionaire really looked. They were heralded like Barnum's show. The French are more polite, and content themselves with pocketing their ample fees. It is no wonder that they prefer their quiet vacation in the Alps to being looked at as if they were a new departure of the human race, zebras of another stripe, as if an American millionaire looked unlike Mr. Baring or the Duke of Westminster or a Rothschild. No wonder the Chamber of Commerce regarded all this with a species of horror and a determination to abandon the profession of being a millionaire. No modest man likes to be stared at as a curio or an elephant.

It was this disdain of such publicity which caused one very rich man to declare in the papers that he was "not a Rockefeller, a Vanderbilt, or a Carnegie." When and how much "spot cash" it requires to make a man a millionaire in these days is an arithmetical problem which I shall not attempt to answer. I know that the visitors from the Chamber of Commerce, who were entertained by the King and Queen, represented a very handsome slice of our city's and country's prosperity, and that the only thing which could astonish one at home about them would have been to hear that "any one of them was poor or had ever done a dishonest thing," but to the average Britisher they had a different color, a different set of stripes from other people, and they were probably to them the color of old gold, and were floating in the auriferous haze of a regulation gold dust, and certain it was they were expected to exude great blocks of the precious metal and folio volumes of English banknotes.

They had upset the rates of exchange, and the delighted traveler found that American greenbacks were above par, and at the Louvre in Paris the purchaser of tippets and gloves found that her money was far better than French gold. What a change was all this from the Black Friday of 1869, when every American dollar of exchange cost $2.50 in French gold, and in the subsequent days of a hazy uncertainty no wonder that the Montezumas of the period, who came over bringing their money bags with them, should be objects of an open-mouthed wonderment!

The modest gentlemen did not like to be looked at or quoted as anything out of the common, but no wonder that the question was asked, How did they get it all? That was often asked, as the papers announced that a little Scotchman had made so much in America out of steel and iron that he gave $10,000,000 to the Scotch universities, and was hungry and thirsty to give more. The great story of the Standard Oil, the Pacific Railroads, the Sugar Trust, the enormous holdings of the Astors in real estate, and the endless and ever increasing fortunes of the Vanderbilts could be sketched in a few graphic phrases; but how account for the waves of millionaires who came rolling in after these Leviathans?

"Let me look out of the window and see them go by!" exclaimed an invalid lady. In society people would look about for some specimen goldfish, and could only find a quiet gentleman in a Prince Albert frock coat seeking to face himself. They were rather disappointed, because a very rich man looks often like a very poor man. He has no auriferous dust on the outside of his coat, or he dusts it off if he has. He is not the color of old gold, unless he is on his way to Carlsbad, where the American politicians go. Then he may look yellow.

The opportunity for soliloquizing on the dangers and temptations of wealth was never more contradictory to the copy book morality than this spectacle of modest men, almost all of them workers, many who had started as poor boys, and many who had inherited great fortunes, who had also inherited the habits of thrift, which makes the fortune stay in the family. Most of these men have reached the indulgence of an elegant and cultivated taste. They can buy jewels, and bijous, and pictures, as did Beckford of "Vathek," without having their usefulness end as did his, in simple personal gratification. They are American deilttantes, have become the founders of libraries and museums, the philanthropists of a century, the friends of science, and the most patriotic of citizens. They have proved that the possession of great wealth need not paralyze the highest energy of the intellect; nor need it lead them to neglect the less noble kinds of activity.

A refined self-indulgence was all that Beckford gave back after that one gleaming star of genius, his one book, for the tremendous fortunes for which a thousand craftsmen in England worked and for which a "thousand slaves toiled beyond the sea." This favored individual, whom Reynolds painted and Mozart instructed, knew the poets of seven literatures, "culling their flower-like jewels in seven different gardens." He, to whom the palaces of knowledge opened their gates, even in his earliest youth, who was granted fourscore years and ten, what has he left but reminiscences of a vague splendor? Whilst the American millionaire has already given away to innumerable art students, poor boys and girls, education and hope, he has benefited his race with the money he has earned himself. "I have worked eighteen hours a day for thirty-two years," said one of them, "and now I want to give some of the money I have earned to those who have not been so fortunate as I have been."

Wealth carries pleasure in her left hand, while she carries honor and power in her right. American yachts dot the seas from Russia to the tropics, American pleasure-seekers show the keen appetite for sport, the resistance to low forms of voluptuousness which the better class of Englishmen have shown for a century in the healthy outpouring of out-of-door sports, and the old Greek training of the youthful strength "They are a fine-looking body of men, those American millionaires," said an Englishman to me. "I had an idea that they would be stooping, poor creatures from so much bending over desks."

He had evidently Ralph Nickleby in his imagination. The making of money out of England or France seemed to him to be typified by Balzac's miser. He forgot that race of striding, healthy giants, who go down to Wall Street every day, that magnificent dynasty of stalwart railroad Kings. King Midas, we must confess, has in America a very straight-backed, noble-looking set of subjects. They have bald heads, most of them. They have risen above the level of perpetual hair, but they do not look like crouching slaves. The shortest of them is Andrew Carnegie, and he is of their own fighting blood. Perhaps they do not live as long as their English cousins. They work too hard and drop off too suddenly, but they look very well.

To some Americans their wealth is an incumbrance, like too many coats in a hot Summer. As George Pullman said: "I cannot eat but three meals a day now, nor wear but one suit of clothes at a time, and that I could always do." He found his great fortune a heavy weight of care until he began to give it away.

At any rate, they reverse the copybook morality of the danger of riches. Other dangers lie in the region of poverty, the strikers, the Anarchists, the mistaken trades unionists, the men who disorganize instead of organize. It is to the pacification of these dangerous classes that the American millionaire should devote himself, and to the lifting of the burden off the tired back of the professional student.

If it be difficult for the rich man to enter into the kingdom of heaven, it is impossible for him to secure that freedom from interruption which is necessary to fit him for entrance into the kingdom of intellectual felicity. Many a man who loved literature threw down his class books to enter into the hard work of making money, and who now looks back upon those flowery paths with an indefinite longing. He can no longer get absorbed in books, nor give himself up to any great study. Those delicate fibres of the mind die young, and cannot stretch out the filiments of fancy. But he can help his poor classmate, who chose the ministry or a professorship, and he can help the student. He can extend to such men the needed competency which enables the original mind to work at investigation and discovery, and to raise him above the toil and want which has spoiled many a thoughtful worker.

The library and the laboratory are more valuable, each in its way, to a great nation than the shop where millions are turned out. Think of the original investigation which makes the worker on an ocean steamer the most useful man of a thousand, excepting Edison, the father of light! The lives of the thinkers should be powerfully encouraged by the workers.

The intellectual life, in its fruitful perfection, does not require the complete abandonment of the world, but it assuredly requires free and frequent solitude and room for contemplation. We have no such word as patronage in our happy land. We do not, like the English Duke, turn from the complicated and expensive machinery of stately lives to political and other wrangles, or the pleasures and purposes of society. Game is to be shot, hunters are to be exercised, or the great house is to be filled by a well-assorted party of guests. Help to the poor student, a tutorship, or a living in the Church—that is patronage.

But the American millionaire may by his generosity save many years of a noble life and permit a man of exceptional endowment and exceptional industry to pursue investigations for which no other human being is so well qualified, but which are entirely incompatible with the labor of earning daily bread. Perhaps a little of such timely help might have saved the life of John Fiske; a mind was lost to his country and the world. That peace which is incompatible with narrow means may be bought by the millionaire and presented to the poor schoolmaster or the clergyman, whose hearts are breaking after twenty years of struggle.

Therefore, one rich man might serve the world immensely by an exercise of what in England is called patronage, but which the noble and the unpretending American man would only call an added pleasure. Such men possess their gold and are not possessed by it. They have no time for the exercise of their own higher powers. Let them help those less robust but more cultured than themselves to lead the higher life, that august cultivation of thought, from which has sprung much of the material prosperity which has made the clever American a millionaire.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

III.

Men Who Have Succeeded.*

Orison Swett Marden, the editor of Success, having secured for his magazine a series of "Life Stories of Successful Men Told by Themselves," has been sufficiently encouraged by their reception to issue them in collected form. Many of the sketches included have been revised or rewritten, while several are here given for the first time.

The successful careers outlined for us include all sorts and conditions of both men and women—business men, inventors, philanthropists, lecturers, college Presidents, singers, musicians, writers, sculptors, and designers—all alike in that they are prominent and successful in their chosen careers. With but few exceptions the ends attained were reached after supreme effort and by struggling against and overcoming serious obstacles:

They all contain the elements that made men and women successful, and they are intended to show that character, energy, and an indomitable ambition will succeed in the world, and that in this and, where all men are born equal and have an equal chance in life, there is no reason for despair. I believe that the ideal book for youth should deal with concrete examples; for that which is taken from real life is far more effective than that which is culled from fancy. Character building, its uplifting, energizing force, has been made the basic principle of this work.

The book may be said to be absolutely destitute of literary merit, and it is questionable how far a reading of its life stories would serve to influence the young people to whom it is offered as a guide to success. Then, too, it must be remembered that the word "success" does not always convey exactly the same meaning. A successful career, in Mr. Marden's use of the term, implies an unusual prominence in the attainment of one's chosen end and aim, which carries with it an equal financial success. On the other hand, it has been said that "success is in the silences," and many a career has failed to attain "success" because of very faithfulness to an ideal. Therefore it is certain the book will appeal with varying force to different temperaments.

Mr. Marden's book, however, is readable, although one would be hardly disposed to read it through at a sitting or to take it up for a second reading. Whether it has any real practical value is a question for readers to decide. That nearly all of the life studies included teach valuable lessons it is impossible to deny. As has been said, most of the successful careers herein outlined have resulted from the humblest beginnings and the consequent triumph over the most adverse circumstances.

These sketches may be divided into two classes, the first being the results of a series of interviews, embodying the answers to direct questions, while the second class consists of semi-autobiographical sketches. Naturally the latter have decidedly the greatest interest, and where the teller of the tale possesses literary ability, as in the case of William Dean Howells, the story becomes decidedly worth reading.

All through the book will be found facts of importance, as, for instance, when we find that Andrew Carnegie's interest in and benefactions to libraries grew out of the fact that Col. Anderson of Allegheny City, where Mr. Carnegie lived as a boy—a man well-to-do and philanthropic—announced that he would be in his library at home every Saturday ready and willing to lend books to workingmen and boys. This library contained only about 400 volumes, but Mr. Carnegie says that only those who have longed for Saturday to come as did he and the other boys can realize what Col. Anderson's kindness did for them. Not a few of these boys have risen to eminence, and Mr. Carnegie feels sure their rise is traceable to the golden opportunity offered by Col. Anderson.

Mr. Marshall Field insists upon the necessity for honesty, energy, frugality, and integrity, believing that a college education is a poor preparation for a business career. Mr. Bell of telephone fame believes fully in concentration of purpose, environment, and heredity, thinking it much easier to attain success here than in Europe. Mr. Philip D. Armour outlines his ideas as to the qualities going to make successful careers, and adds his belief that the American boy of to-day has perhaps even better chances of success than the men of his own time, because the affairs of life are larger and the world affords greater opportunities. Push and persistence are the chief factors in a successful career, according to John Wanamaker; or, as he says in another place, he attributes his attainments to "thinking, toiling, trying, and trusting in God."

Another lesson taught by these lives is the necessity for belief in one's own powers. F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, the well-known sculptor, studied art against the wishes of his family and friends, giving up an assured position in business carrying with it a salary of $5,000 a year, to follow his chosen bent, unaided and entirely without encouragement.

Mme. Nordica's early trials and triumphs are of course interesting, as are Theodore Thomas's ideas as to the popularization of music: "The right course is to begin at the bottom instead of the top, and make the cultivation of symphonic music a popular movement."

Herbert Vreland's story is one of the most pleasing ones in the volume; the careers of James Whitcomb Riley, Amelia E. Barr, John Burroughs, William Dean Howells, and Gen. Lew Wallace being those of persons most familiar to us. The story of the achievements of the Herreshoffs and of Thomas Edison is of unusual interest, the chief characteristic of the latter being his loss of interest in any problem or invention he has once solved or perfected. It is the working out and perfecting of an idea, and not the financial gain or the fame attaching to an important invention, which interest this great scientist, who is said to have taken out 600 patents, and to have made application for half as many more.

Whatever may be the real value and lasting effect of the reading of a book such as Mr. Marden here offers us, it is certain that practically the same factors have brought success to all. Concentration, energy, the recognition of and seizing of opportunities, economy, absence of false pride, the living well within an income, no matter how small, and the power to impress others with confidence in one's ability and skill, seem to have been common to all.

*HOW THEY SUCCEEDED: LIFE STORIES OF SUCCESSFUL MEN TOLD BY THEMSELVES. By Orison Swett Marden, editor of "Success," and author of "Winning Out," &c. Illustrations. Pp. 365. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. 1901. $1.50.

"A Crazy Angel," by Annette Lucile Noble, author of "Uncle Jack's Executors," which will be published in a few days by G. P. Putnam's Sons, describes the career of the heroine from youth up, and is strongly suggestive of such writers as J. M. Barrie and Kenneth Grahame.

1901

RICHARD WHITEING.

A Visit to the London Home of the Author of "No. 5 John Street."

Physically, the author of "No. 5 John Street" is tall and large, with strongly marked, regular features, brown eyes, and grayish hair and pointed beard. To give an impression of Mr. Whiteing's personality from other points of view is by no means so easy. One thing, however, becomes patent in conversing with him; he belongs to that rare order of human beings, doubly rare in England, who really take pleasure in smoothing the path of other weary wayfarers either by word or deed, or by both. It is, of course, not so much a question of what a man says as of the way in which he says it; Mr. Whiteing's way is large and tolerant and kindly.

"One should not feel put out by the great success of the writers of the third and fourth class of whom you speak," he said, in the course of a conversation that had started in the forgotten generalities of initial remarks; "remember they all do their part in working for what we may call the glory of literature; they fill a need and educate the taste of their readers up to better things. Theirs is still one of the labors of civilization. One doesn't start with trying to make the red Indian desire carpets and tapestries and such things; the first point is to instill into him a respect for and appreciation of the primitive decencies of life. And that is just the part played in the literary field by the writers who appeal to readers of a certain stamp; they don't vitiate the tastes of those who naturally belong to the reading classes; they simply create a class of readers who did not previously exist at all and who would not now exist save for them. And so gradually these readers, who would otherwise be unlettered boors, come to see that there is a world beyond and outside themselves, and they thus acquire new desires and aspirations."

"Ah, but it isn't those writers," I interrupted, "to whose success I object; it is the class of writers who take themselves seriously and who are, moreover, taken seriously by a large portion of the community."

Mr. Whiteing smiled enigmatically and took position before the open fire, although the day was warm. As illustrative of the laborious, self-conscious manner in which "Marcella" was written, I repeated to my host the remark of the authoress to a mutual friend during the period of gestation that she was going down into the country to "study" the country people for her book.

"That is not the spirit in which one sees things," said Mr. Whiteing; "in that way one does not properly see even a good healthy cabbage, let alone human beings. Observation is really a very subtle process, I am convinced. It is the very things that we do not consciously go out to see that we see the best. That's the reason that for literary purposes we get so much from our childhood, for as children our observation was purely objective and impersonal. And, likewise, that's why I suddenly discover, perhaps, that my old uncle or my dog, whom I have known intimately for years, is a literary character. To get the best out of nature one must set about looking at her very differently from the pure scientist, who simply goes out with the purpose of enumerating her peculiarities and outward manifestations."

Mecklenburg Square, in which Mr. Whiteing lives, is an old-fashioned, so-called three-sided square, whose fourth side is made impossible by the grounds of a foundling hospital. Like so many things in London, this square serves to bind the present to the tenacious past. For in England the past is tenacious; it clings to the skirts of the present and pleads with it to move slowly.

"Yes, this is a very nice, quiet neighborhood," said the author as he escorted me to the street door on leaving. "As you see, there is no traffic past the house, as the street leads nowhere except into the fence; it is very nice, but there is just one drawback to these old houses—they will keep falling to pieces in parts."

This was said regretfully, sympathetically, as one might speak of the increasing feebleness of a faithful horse or dog, from whom, of course, it would be out of the question to part. Similarly, no one in London would change his residence simply because the house was falling to pieces in parts.

There was much in Mr. Whiteing's conversation that recalls the past, with its picturesqueness and quaintness and charm. To those who appreciate getting away from the bustle of everyday existence into the Mecklenburg Squares of life, nothing is to be more warmly recommended than a visit up three flights of stairs to the workshop of the author of "No. 5 John Street."

"I am often struck," he said, after we had discussed journalism for a few minutes, "by the difference in method of modern literary workers and of those of previous times. I remember the last of what one might call London bohemians, men and women who lived and did their work, and good work it was, too, in many instances, in absolute disregard of the world's standards and regulations. Most of them perished miserably, to be sure, but it is a question which method is the best for literature as a whole—the old vagabond method or the present-day regulated, 'rangé' method.

"The trouble is, we don't know enough about the conditions under which all the masterpieces were produced to give an answer to this question. For instance, what do we know about the writing of the 'Iliad'? It may have been produced in peaceful surroundings or under conditions of tumult. But just think of the manner in which Goldsmith wrote 'The Deserted Village' and so many other beautiful poems, wandering aimlessly through France and literally living from the fruits of the country. See what the outcome of that journey was. To-day Goldsmith would be under contract to his publisher to have his poem finished by a certain time, and he would travel 'first class' to the spot about which he was to write and put up at the best hotel.

"Without meaning to disparage the literature of the day, it is nevertheless true that it is absolutely commercialized; writing is nowadays just as much a business as any other line of work. But the astonishing part is that under such a cut-and-dried system so much good stuff is produced. Indeed, it is that way in every line nowadays. For instance, a man is informed that he will be expected to speak at a dinner on such and such a night, and when the time comes he turns up knowing that he is expected to make the audience laugh or cry, or do both, and what is more, he generally does what he is expected to do. The machine has got to be so big that it could not be run except in this regulated, well-ordered manner. To my mind, what is accomplished in these lines is just as wonderful as anything that the Edisons or Rockefellers do, this giving out of the spirit of spontaneity to order.

"Journalism is, I believe, mainly responsible for the change in methods of work in literature, for, despite all that is said against journalism, it is absolutely pitiless in its exactions as regards regularity; I may write like an angel, as Goldsmith was said to have done, but unless I get my article in before the paper goes to press it is absolutely worthless."

"What you say about modern methods of work," I said, "is undoubtedly true, but I still believe it is very much a matter of temperament, and that although most writers conform of necessity to modern requirements, there are still just as many bohemians in desire. At all events, one thing is true; nowadays authors are paid better than in former times. That is one consolation."

Mr. Whiteing laughed, and agreed that in this matter, at least, present day writers were better situated than their predecessors. It was at this point that the conversation turned upon the unfair remuneration of writers of the semi-trashy order, whom Mr. Whiteing charitably took under his protection, notably Harrison Ainsworth, for the sole reason that this author fascinated him in youth and still exercises a reminiscent attraction for him.

Mr. Whiteing was himself a journalist—"for many years," he said, "perhaps too long"—having begun by representing several London papers in Paris and then becoming leader writer for The Daily News. It was while in this latter position that he wrote the book that made him famous, "No. 5 John Street," on which he worked during hours which should have been devoted to rest. The consequence of thus burning the candle at both ends was an illness which has seriously interfered with his work until recently.

"The idea for 'John Street,'" he said in answer to a question, "came originally from a story I had heard of a visit of Rossetti to the slums and of his being fascinated by the wildness and fierceness of some terrible creature whom he encountered there and who was the terror of the neighborhood. I had often heard this anecdote and it rather took hold of my mind, and I asked myself what would be the result were a man of a high intellectual order to be mated to such a woman, whether he would elevate her or she drag him down. That was the idea with which I started out, but the book turned out before I finished it to be a study of different classes of society. After it was complete I found that it was necessary to rewrite a great portion of it entirely."

"That was discouraging, wasn't it?" I said.

"Oh, no, not at all; indeed, quite the reverse. If your heart's in a piece of work and you see that you have not made the most out of it, of course you cannot be happy until you have done the best with it of which you are capable."

The Caradoc Press.

This unique private press is the property of H. D. & H. G. Webb of Bedford Park, Chiswick, England, by whom all the work is done; the borders and initials being designed and cut on the wood, the type set, and the book printed on a hand-press, bound and published without outside help. The paper used is hand-made, from the celebrated mills at Little Chart, who were papermakers to William Morris and the Kelmscott Press. The Caradoc Press has just completed its most important work, a book of over 100 pages, containing "The Collects from the Book of Common Prayer," printed on a page 3¼ by 4½ inches square; each collect being printed in bold type on a separate page, commencing with a fine initial letter designed and cut on wood specially for this issue.

Some of these initials are rubricated and some black and white; in the latter case the subject of the collect, printed in red, being on the inside margin. The volume is limited to 300 copies on Kelmscott paper at seven shillings and sixpence net. There are also eighteen copies on vellum at 30 shillings each, and five copies on vellum hand-illuminated throughout. The press also has in preparation for issue about Oct. 1, "Quia Amore Langueo," a fifteenth century English poem, of which 250 copies will be on paper and twenty on vellum. The Caradoc Kalendar No. III., for 1902: "A Little Book of Time and Verse," the latter being by H. D. Webb, is also in preparation; previous issues of these calendars having gone rapidly out of print.

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NEWEST NOVELS.

Gilbert Parker's "The Right of Way."*

It will be remembered that in "The Lane That Had No Turning" Mr. Parker stated, to the regret of his readers, that he should write no more tales about French Canada. So bad a promise is better broken than kept, and we should gladly accept "The Right of Way" as a token of repentance for the rash vow, did not Mr. Parker inform us that it was finished before the writing of "The Lane That Had No Turning."

As in that collection of short stories, so in this novel, the characters of the French Canadians are drawn with great sympathy and power. The type is emphasized, and yet individuals are distinctly differentiated. Mr. Parker turns for us a new and interesting leaf of humanity.

The plot is dramatic. "Things happen" right along, from the first page to the last. Those who care most for the unfolding of character will find that they happen almost too much. The constant succession of surprises becomes by and by rather a disturbing element to those who, like Tennyson, love "the great, still books," but the larger public, who prefer perpetual briskness of action, will be well pleased with the movement, the suspenses, the crises of "The Right of Way."

Charley Steele, the leading character, is one of unusual complexity, not to say contradictions. Admitting the strange mixture of good and evil in this poor humanity of ours, it is still to be doubted whether such opposing qualities as are illustrated in Charley Steele are capable of coexistence in a real man. There is something Tolstoyan in his change from the cold-blooded lawyer, the fop and man of fashion to the contented village tailor of Chaudière. The story of Rosalie Evanturel is, alas, natural enough, but, under all the circumstances, the fatal weakness of so high-souled and saintly a character strikes a discordant note. She was made to be always "the woman who exits."

The author is evidently in sympathy with the brave agnosticism of his hero, who, however, seems at the last, for the sake of the people he loves, to palter with the truth as he sees it.

When an author pins his characters to their peculiarities the result is always irritating to the reader's nerves—witness Grizel's "crooked smile" and "rocking arms." The iteration of Charley Steele's monocle and "I beg your pardon, have I ever been introduced to you?" becomes very exasperating, and in the closing scene is simply ghastly; while the old priest's response, meant to be impressive, wears instead an air of jaunty readiness, jarring to one's moved sensibilities.

Jo Portugais is the really appealing figure of the story, elemental in his crime, doglike in his faithfulness and devotion. The simplicity of the woodsman's thought and action comes out in fine contrast to the complexities of Steele's—the child of our "higher civilization."

To point out the trend of the story, or the significance of its title, would be an injustice to the book, which must not be cheated of telling its own tale. Nor should the reader be robbed of his thrills and his surprises.

We reckon we lay down the volume with something of a confused and inchoate impression, which might not exist had we read it as a serial, and which might vanish upon a second or a third reading. Mr. Parker's canvas is a large one, and we are not sure that we always get his point of view.

We are left with the mental image of a vivid, dramatic picture, painted in a masterly fashion. It seems somewhat to lack verisimilitude, to say nothing of repose. We read about half the story with an absorbed interest, and then had a sudden sense of weariness and collapse. The book would have gained by compression. But Mr. Parker is an artist, and it is more than probable that successive readings would prove him justified of all his pages.

At all events, he is to be thanked for a story of unusual freshness, power, and vivification.

The Victim of Society.*

That porridge which Mr. Ezra B. Kidder, in Helen Olney Kirk's "Our Lady Vanity," calls "so-ci-e-ty" has been boiled and parboiled so often that supposably all the world knows something about what is its particular savor. Somehow it is an inexhaustible theme, for in "Our Lady Vanity" the author has given to a certain social set not so much novel attributes as treatment, and as a whole has managed it with a great deal of skill. Perhaps, after all, Miss Flora Lobb, who indites those wonderful columns in The Asmodeus, has the unique gift of appreciating what is society. The material side of wealth is what Miss Lobb is so clever about. Have you not read with halting breath her "Palace of the Sleeping Princess"? What delight it is to get the precise idea of what is a Buhl cabinet, the bulge of a Louis XIV. chiffonnier. The writer of the romance under notice has all the nice taste of the fashionable decorator. When Kidder, the father of the young Arden Kidder, furnishes a house for his daughter-in-law, who was Miss Joan [illegible], money is of no consequence. All that the old man lives for is to see his son happy. Ezra has made his money honorably, and his great wealth has come from saving.

In Joan there are centred the very worst characteristics. All the bad traits of those families who call themselves the Duows, Thachers, Bayleys are concentrated in the beautiful young woman. She lives for admiration and would have the world at her feet. She enjoys the great advantage of having a managing mother. Joan has for younger sister Gwen, and the contrast between the two is striking. Gwen certainly loves Arden, but gives place to Joan. Long ago Joan had been in love, (that is, so far as a girl so constituted as she is can love,) the object of her liking being the good-for-nothing Frank Bailey. He is too poor to marry the worldly Joan. He may have been bought off. Anyhow, he goes to Honolulu. To add to the imbroglio Gwen has a decided liking for Arden. It is so managed that Arden is made to overlook the younger sister and finally marries Joan.

Evidently it is for the sake of a sumptuous establishment that Joan has taken a husband, but Arden is no purse-proud man; he is highly educated and has a native dignity. He adores his beautiful wife, who may care for him one moment and may be indifferent to him the next. Finally a child is born and Joan neglects it. What is worse, Frank Bailey, having returned from Honolulu, she carries on an intrigue with him. This escapade her father-in-law discovers, and is furious. For the first time in her life Joan is made to understand that she is a responsible human being. Before that she had fancied that she might do as she pleased. Certainly the shock is too great for Joan. She languishes and dies. Your sympathy for the woman is of the slightest. With a coarser hand than has the author, Joan would have killed herself or have been killed. Perhaps, with all his fine traits, Arden Kidder is rather too much of a marié complaisant. In "Our Lady Vanity" there is shown a nice discrimination. Diffuse it is, but how otherwise could have been shown that most complex thing known as "so-ci-e-ty"?

Mrs. Catherwood's "Lazarre."*

Although Mrs. Catherwood has made some departures from the romantic novel now and then, yet it is conceded that she is at her best when dealing with this form of fiction. As Mr. Francis Parkman pointed out in a preface to one of her earlier books, she loves to write of heroes—the heroes of the past. And it is with deft and skilful touches that she fetches the past back to us, rich with much scenic attractiveness. Whether it is with the glittering, polished French capital she has to do, or the blue Canadian distances of New France, with the panorama of lakes, mountains, and rapids; or the early Middle West, when buffalo herds go flying before the fleet hunter—the setting is always engaging, and the very spirit of the place seems to breathe out from her pages. "Lazarre," Mrs. Catherwood's latest novel, covers the first two decades of the last century, and the scenes shift between England, France, and America; though, for the most part, it is with the Lake George vicinity that she concerns herself.

The story is founded on one of the vague legends that the much-tortured son of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette did not die in the Temple prison. A dying child was substituted for the young Dauphin, and Louis was smuggled out and carried to America. Bellenger was the agent employed. The Dauphin, having been reduced to imbecility when removed from the Temple, believes himself to be the son of a Christianized Indian chief, who calls him Eleazer. It is the transformation of this name by the French emigrés of the Lake George region that gives the book its title. Presently the Bourbon in Louis is recognized by exiled French royalists, and strange hints are dropped into the ears of the tall, handsome lad. (The free, wild life of the woods has made the sickly boy a stalwart youth, it appears, and has likewise redeemed him from an apparently hopeless idiocy.) He begins to long for "an oval-faced mother," and desires his rank; but still he loves his adopted people, the Iroquois. It goes without saying that love enters into the tale. Eagle de Ferrier is a young Marquise of France, who, having been despoiled of her estates, has emigrated to America. She has in her possession an illuminated missal which had been treasured in her family because it had been the gift of Marie Antoinette. One day Lazarre finds her reading it, and the sensation the illuminated pages fetch to him he describes in these words:

"Something parted in me. I saw my mother as I had seen her in some past life—not Marianne the Mohawk, but a fair, oval-faced mother with arched brows. I saw even her pointed waist and puffed skirts and the lace around her open neck. She held that book in her hands and read to me from it. * * * Nebulous memories twisted all around me. I raged for what had been mine—for some high estate out of which I had fallen into degradation." At last: "'Give me my mother's book!' I strangled out of the depths of my throat. 'Give me my mother's book!' * * * She blanched so white that her lips looked seared, and instead of disputing my claim (previously the Marquise had noticed his Bourbon lobeless ears and his scars, and had marveled a little) or inquiring about my mother, she was up on her feet. Taking her dress in her finger tips and settling back almost to the ground in the most beautiful obeisance I ever saw, she said: 'Sire!'"

Ultimately, when the Abbé Edgeworth is sent to America in the Bourbon cause, asking Louis to "take his rightful place on the throne and rid his people of the usurper who had chased Louis XVIII. from power and was grinding France and Europe into the blood-stained earth"—when the Abbé is sent with this message, Louis replies:

"Monsieur, in this new world no man can say to me 'Come' or 'Go.' I am as free as the Indian. But the pretender to the throne of France, the puppet of Russia, of England, of the enemies of my country—a slave to policy and intrigue—a chained wanderer about Europe—O my God! to be such a pretender—gasping for air, for light—as I gasped in Ste. Pelagie!—oh! I will be a free man—a free man!"

Mrs. Catherwood has done finer work, as in "Old Kaskaskia"; she has done stronger work, as in "The Romance of Dollard." But perhaps none of her previous books has been so immediately attractive as this.

By John Oliver Hobbes.*

John Oliver Hobbes, as one of England's women writers chooses to call herself, has put forth a new novel, entitled "The Serious Wooing." Whether it is intended to be a problem novel or not is not easy to decide. There really does not seem to be much problem about the story. If it teaches anything it teaches that when a woman loves a man she ought not to let such little considerations as an insane husband, from whom she is separated, or a sane one who loves her, stand in her way. As an utter defiance of the conventions nothing could be colder than the conduct of the young woman who figures as the heroine of this book.

She is a girl of good birth, who has been married at a very early age to a broken-down nobleman. Of course, she never loved him, and his insanity and incarceration in an asylum are a relief to her. Then along comes Lyn Luttrel, a strong man of advanced democratic views, and with this person she falls head over ears in love. Let it be said in her defense and his that the love is a grand passion, one of those of which poets have sung. He urges her to leave her home, abandon her friends, and go to live openly with him, taking his name. As she is about to do this the insane husband dies, and her relatives, knowing that this will throw her into the arms of her lover, keep the news from her. The result is that she goes to her lover, believing herself still a married woman, and sends home a letter signed "Rosabel Luttrel."

Just at this juncture Luttrel, who is a Socialist, is sent on a mission by the superior powers of his organization. The heroine's relatives keep his letter and telegrams from her and hers from him, and so make each think that the other has been guilty of recreancy. The heroine is finally persuaded to be married to her cousin, a noble Lord, who really loves her, and is willing to take her in spite of what has happened. But in the end the lover returns, the truth is revealed, and the heroine leaves husband No. 1 to go to her beloved one. We are informed that these two, living together, look like angels.

Such is the story of "The Serious Wooing." It is not a pretty story, but it certainly is a bold one, and it will undoubtedly be widely read. It must be confessed, however, that it claims no high position as a piece of literary art, being written in a smart, superficial style, and frequently falling into the commonplace.

Maurice Low's Novel.*

This book is probably intended for a political novel. At all events, the hero is a Senator and the background is Washington. The reader is treated to a considerable amount of information concerning the powers that govern our interesting country, and this information is based upon unimpeachable authority. For example, the Secretary of the Treasury pleasantly explains to the President the true nature of the Senate. He says:

"It is the most remarkable body in the world; it is an Ishmaelite clan, and the hand of every Senator is turned against the new-comer, especially if he is heralded by reputation. The new Senator must be made to feel that reputation counts for nothing unless it has been made in the Senate; he is treated with as much supercilious contempt as an officer in the regular army treats a militia Captain. The new Senator must serve his novitiate he must sit at the feet of his elders, he must listen to wisdom with proper humility."

The Secretary of State also enlightens the British Ambassador, quite informally, regarding republican methods. He remarks in the simple language adapted to the understanding of a diplomat:

"In our system of government there is no recognized Parliamentary leader like there is in Europe. The Cabinet, politically, is a cipher. The men who preside over the departments, and who are supposed to be responsible for the Government, have no power. The real Cabinet is the Senate—the half dozen men to whom the President must turn before he can do anything, and whom he must always consult."

In describing a speech in the Senate Chamber the author hits upon a happy device to bring it properly within the scope of romance. The Senator commences his speech in semi-obscurity, owing to the fact that the electric lighting apparatus is slightly out of order. After speaking for more than two hours, he is moved to declare that war puts back the hands of civilization and envelopes the Nation in utter darkness. At this point, with admirable tact, the lights go entirely out. We are not told whether the hands of the clock reverse with equal presence of mind. A less

*THE RIGHT OF WAY. By Gilbert Parker. Author of "The Seats of the Mighty," &c. Illustrated by A. I. Keller. In one volume. Pp. 419. 12mo., cloth. New York: Harper & Brothers.

*OUR LADY VANITY. By Helen Olney Kirk. 8vo. Cloth. Decorated cover. [illegible] Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

*LAZARRE. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. With illustrations by André Castaigne. 12mo. Pp. 436. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

*THE SERIOUS WOOING. A Heart's History. By John Oliver Hobbes. Pp. 270. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

*THE SUPREME SURRENDER. A Novel. By A. Maurice Low. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. iii.-330. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1901. $1.50.

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accomplished orator might not have known what to do next, but Senator Laughton is nothing if not resourceful.

He ended his speech with the hope that a light might shine which would show the Nation the path of justice and honor, and as he sat down his audience found relief for their feelings in applause, which, while a violation of the rigid rules of the Senate, the Vice President took no means to suppress, and the lights once more blazed forth in all their brilliancy.

The love story is entirely worthy of its environment. The heroine is a modern young woman with the courage of her convictions, misunderstood by her people, fascinating, cynical, witty. At times she is philosophical and analytic, with results of which the following quotation gives a just idea:

The child talks of love, the schoolgirl talks of love, men and women talk of love, and the child knows as much about it as the man. There are some people, the majority, who never know what love means. They think they love, and yet they are as ignorant of its meaning as the man is of nature who looks upon rocks solely as the background for advertisements of liver pills. Love cannot be cultivated. It either exists in a person, like the genius to write or do, or it has been left out of one's composition. Some men have cultivated the art of writing verses and made themselves believe that they are poets, but their poetry has never touched the world's heart. It is the same with love. Cultivate it, play with it, think you know what it is; but it is the sham thing unless you really have it, and so few people have it.

It is not to be supposed, however, that her conversation is wholly of this abstruse quality. She descends to the frivolous, usually when she is declining an offer of marriage, and with one, and one only, she is artlessly affectionate: "What a foolish man it is!" "I won't call you 'dear,' I'm too 'mad,'" are examples of her style in this sort. We are asked to assume that this is a representative American novel, as it belongs to the American Novel Series. We decline the responsibility.

"The Black Tortoise."*

A diamond, a detective, a photograph, a romance—Mr. Viller has ingeniously woven these together into a very pretty mystery, with a very cleverly contrived clue. It is safe to say that no reader will lay aside the story until the dénouement is reached, for its interest is continuous and cumulative. It is heightened, moreover, by the excellence of the translation, which has the rare merit of moving so easily that it does not seem to be a translation at all.

Detective stories are numerous, but one does not often meet one wherein the detective fails, needing a woman's subtle wit to help him unravel the tangled skein. Wilkie Collins's "The Law and the Lady" is the only such case that we recall at the moment. In "The Black Tortoise," not only does the woman's penetration come to the rescue, but there is a cleverly contrived cause for the triumph of the untrained feminine over the trained masculine discernment. One suspects Mr. Viller of a "Clara" of his own, collaborating in the invention of the weak spot in the chain of circumstantial evidence.

But we must lay our finger upon our lips lest we should tell too much and so cheat the reader of the pleasure of giving Mr. Viller's excellently constructed mystery its full complement of responsive thrills and of solving for himself a delightfully complex problem.

Next to murders, detective stories love to deal with jewels; and will soon furnish the reader of such tales with a perfect jewel case of memories. In this, between the jewels feloniously acquired by the "Dangerous Catspaw," and that wonderful gem, "The Cardinal's Rose," he will surely place old Frick's diamond, "The Black Tortoise."

Charles Major's New Book.*

It will be remembered that when Stevenson wrote "Treasure Island" he had "a boy at hand to be a touchstone." Mr. Major must have had a like touchstone as he wrote "The Bears of Blue River," and inadequate, indeed, will be the critic who shall attempt to review it without first trying it on the "boy at hand"—there always is one. The boy wastes no words of analysis nor even of admiration. The older critic may be privately skeptical of the amazing prowess of Balser and Tom, of the presence of mind of Lucy, of the possibility of so many hair-breadth escapes. According to every law of probability, the bears must have had the best of it sometimes, and now and then must have eaten up an adventurous child. But that would have been unpardonable realism; Mr. Major does well to avoid it. The boy questions nothing, doubts nothing; his critique is compressed into poor little Oliver's one word, "More." And the indulgent elder, pretending that his motive is to please the boy, yields with a readiness too spontaneous to be altogether altruistic

"The Bears of Blue River," with a delightful wolf episode thrown in, cannot fail to fascinate boys of every age, but it will reserve the very essence of its charm for those hovering around the age of the doughty Balser, thirteen or thereabout. Fresh, wholesome, stirring, touched with a tender bit of childish romance, thoroughly "woodsy" in its flavor, it answers that fearful Christmas question: "What shall we give the boy?" We are sure that on every boy's bookshelf there is an aching void just crying out for "The Bears of Blue River," and much to be envied is he for whom the cry shall be answered by the book. Only those who enter to the tastes of the "hobbledehoy age" know how hard it is to find just the right book—clean, manly, not too complex; avoiding alike the apotheosis of crime and that insistence upon virtue which, somehow, the shy and perverse soul of the average boy finds so nauseous.

"The Bears of Blue River" cannot fail to find a place upon the too brief list of thoroughly satisfactory boys' books. Type, paper, and illustrations add to the charm of the text. Perplexed parents will do well to alleviate their Christmas cares by making a note of it now; and if they not only give it, but read it aloud to the boy, they will make themselves a Christmas gift, albeit a fleeting one, of the very spirit of boyhood.

A Dog's Tale.*

Jean Ingelow somewhere says that dogs live in the presence of their gods, and that their love for us and fealty to us make it impossible for them to be faithful to one another. Mr. Townsend's story, told by the dog herself, takes a different view, that of a sort of tolerant, patronizing affection for humans, who in a dog's eyes "have their good points and their bad points, (some of them have no points at all,) but they mean well, and are the most intelligent animals we have."

What thoughts and opinions, as well as sagacities and affections, are wrapped up in the canine skin, is a mystery every dog lover yearns to penetrate. It is giving high praise to Mr. Townsend's story to say that he really seems to have wrapped himself in "Hett's" woolly covering and to have gone behind the impassable barrier of genus and species. Certainly he has written a very charming tale, full of light touches of gentle satire on the ways of humans, of delicate humor, and of pathos as well. Without a single trace of the didactic, the story of poor Drunken Billy, the gin-stunted dog, is one of the most powerful of temperance lectures, wonderfully clever in its subtle suggestions. Fine scorn is hurled at the so-called "sport" of "shattering to pieces bewildered pigeons as they escape from the cramped confinement of airless traps to fly out into the open vault of the heavens," or of "shooting down by thousands the wild birds of the sea, as they float 'twixt the blue of the sky and ocean, leaving them lifeless, to rot on the surface of the waves, or after days of untold suffering to be cast up as so much sensitive refuse on the shore." Would that all "sportsmen" might read!

There is a delightful bit of sarcasm resulting in the dictum that "a month's hard labor ought to be part of every lady and gentleman's education," and there is a fearful nightmare of vivisection, too eloquently awful to be read. Was not he right who said that "it is more than doubtful whether all that vivisection claims to have done for humanity justifies the torture of a single animal"? And there are such neat bits as this, to a young relative urged to make a highly disagreeable disclosure to his aunt:

What is the difference between friends and relatives? Friends are the people one consorts with who are not relations, and relations are the people one consorts with who are not friends. If Mrs. Bennett hears that you have something to tell her, she will instinctively know that it is unpleasant. The fact of your speaking would be a preparation in itself.

This book, so unusual in its sympathetic quality and in its charm, leaves with us the question of the universe, voiced by the devoted dog: "When I go forth into the great unknown, shall I ever see my dear master again, the kind sister at the hospital, the few friends I have loved, but whom I have loved so well?"

A tender, graceful, sunny little story is "A Thoroughbred Mongrel," with an undertone of serious thought and of deep feeling.

A Newspaper Story.*

Whoever John Graham, the author of "The Great God Success," may be—the name is a new one among the recent manufacturers of novels, and hints the pseudonym—he has offered an uncommonly good story as his contribution to this already crowded department of the world's literature. It is a newspaper story, inasmuch as during its progress the hero's character is elucidated as he rises from the rank of a green reporter to that of proprietor of an imaginary New York journal, and the reader gets many glimpses, direct or oblique, into the ways and methods of a newspaper office, always a matter of some curiosity to the uninitiated. It would be by no means absurd to hint that the author is some well-known journalist concealed under the non-committal name of John Graham, though there is perhaps some slight objection to such a theory in the fact that some of the statements that he makes in regard to his News-Record are more in accordance with the general public's vague and erroneous ideas about newspapers and their makers than with the plain, everyday facts as newspaper men know them.

However, outside of these minor points, which will very likely be noted by journalists alone, "The Great God Success" will undoubtedly seem to its readers a mov-

*THE BLACK TORTOISE. Being the Strange Story of Old Frick's Diamond. By Frederick Viller. Authorized translation from the Norwegian by Gertrude Hughes Brackstad. 12mo. Pp. 332. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

*THE BEARS OF BLUE RIVER. By Charles Major, author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," &c. Pp. 277. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, McClure & Co. $1.25.

*A THOROUGHBRED MONGREL. The Tale of a Dog Told by a Dog to Lovers of Dogs. By Stephen Townsend. F. R. C. S. With an introduction by Frances Hodgson Burnett. Illustrated by J. A. Shepherd. 12mo. Pp. 175. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

*THE GREAT GOD SUCCESS. A Novel. By John Graham. Pp. 350. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

(Continued on Page 658.)

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NEWEST NOVELS.

(Continued from Page 657.)

ing and entirely realistic picture of the bit of modern life which it aims to present; for Mr. Graham is manifestly writing out of his experience rather than his imagination, and his characters are interesting, all of them, and drawn with a skill approaching within sight of genius. There is a life likeness to them that makes one almost willing to place them alongside that appalling, realistic creation, Selma, in "Unleavened Bread," while they certainly have the advantage over her in being much more pleasing and savory persons to admit to one's acquaintance.

The most striking achievement of Mr. Graham's ability, as shown in this story, is the power and consistency with which he has developed the double progression of his hero's character, and made him at once a brilliant success and a dismal failure. Howard, the hero, whose other name, by some strange whim, Mr. Graham totally conceals, is a thoroughly live, intelligible man from start to finish. He begins his newspaper career with some exalted, youthful notions which the reader knows from experience will soon be laid aside for the "business principles" that insist upon prevailing in the business world as at present constituted, but the more subtle elements that entail Howard's ultimate moral downfall are revealed here and there in the story's progress, even when he is at his best, with admirable ability on the part of the author. One feels, with really painful insistency, the deterioration going on in this fine young fellow's inner fibre, even while he is steadily mounting the ladder of success and power.

The two women of the story are rather more unusual specimens than is the hero. There is an undoubted artistic necessity in the first amorous episode in Howard's life, as an explanation and prophecy of his later downfall, but it does not reveal him in a very attractive light, since he has not even the saving grace of sincerity for the time being. Its "moral lesson," however, is sufficiently clear to excuse its wickedness, even to the nicely fastidious.

The socially brilliant but mentally deficient young woman who finally becomes Mrs. Howard is as vigorously drawn as her husband, and her probable attitude toward him when the crisis in his life shall arrive becomes a matter of absorbing interest to the reader. Whether there could be an even fairly intelligent woman in these days who really would find it an utter impossibility to read a daily newspaper either for love or interest is a matter about which there might be some controversy with the author. He says that Marian Howard could not read a paper for any consecutive number of days, even under the powerful incentive of wishing to please her husband, as well as identify herself with his life and work.

The so-called "yellow journals" will find many shafts well pointed with truth and contumely aimed in their direction from the pages of this book, and there is certainly every proof that in what he says on this subject Mr. Graham is confining himself to newspaper knowledge at first hand. Mr. Stokely and Mr. Coulter, or their counterparts, own newspapers here and elsewhere, and the "coal conspiracy" is not new under the sun.

A Romace of Galicia.*

All Lyczyn is excited and there is reason for it. Lyczyn, a little Galician town, is too unimportant to have a newspaper, and so the Wernowice News supplies the information. Thomasz Morawek, the notary of Lyczyn has given 1,000,000 florins for "the foundation of an orphanage in his native town for the education of motherless girls." Then there is gabble. Was there ever a million florins? Was it possible that Thomasz was as rich as that? Why, he had never left the place. At first the news was doubted. Even provided it was true, what about the notary's daughter? Dorothea Gerard, now Mme. de Longgarde, with this "million", reaches as it were the apex of her story, and then in the rest of her romance constructs the foundations for it.

Thomasz Morawek sees in money the only means of success. He is hard-hearted. The little place in which he lives and toils he despises. When he has acquired his million, it is his intention to remove to Vienna, and there he will play the part of the grand seigneur. He might practice the most rigid economy in Lyczyn and fight over the expenditure of a copper, but in Vienna he will be willing to spend thousands, and without a second thought. He has been married, and has a beautiful daughter Romana. The girl is just sixteen. The father scoffs at religion and Romana follows her father's skepticism. She has shown so far no indications of what will be her disposition. The father dreams of a brilliant match for her. Of what use would be his million if Romana married a commoner when there were so many titled and impecunious nobles floating round?

Matters are dead-dull in Lyczyn, when Herr Felix Weber, a young and handsome engineer, comes to the little place and enlivens it. He proposes that the young ladies and the lads of the town shall hold a May festival. Romana attends and is chosen Queen. Now for the first time she is conscious of her beauty, and tastes the pleasure of commanding. She falls in love with Fritz, and their passion is mutual. Only this, that Fritz and another girl named Aniela have interchanged ideas and it looks as if Fritz cared for Aniela. Romana's presence, however, throws Aniela quite in the shade. Romana has also a suitor, and that is Michal, Aniela's brother. The crisis comes, and Romana writes two notes. One is accepting Fritz's advances, the other declining Michal. Romana's father gets hold of the two notes. The one Fritz receives the bad father has so altered that the lover believes that the girl jilts him.

Romana waits and waits for Fritz, and as he does not come, she is broken hearted at first, and next, becoming incensed, she meditates revenge. Romana leaves town, and soon after as a presumptive heiress she marries the silly Count Wiktor Sobolewska. He is the son of a dissolute father, and Wiktor follows in his sire's footsteps. Romana has married with her father's approval, but without any love for her noble husband. The Count is handsome and elegant, but his wife is indifferent to him. There is a Dr. Logrinow, whose character and physical conditions are at once explained. He is a Don Juan with the heart disease. Ligrinow makes love to Romana. She barely listens to him. Becoming unhappy with her surroundings, Romana visits her native home. She finds out that Aniela has married Fritz, and that she is the mother of a beautiful boy. But she discovers more than that. She learns from her father himself how her letters had been tampered with, and now she holds her father in horror. He has wrecked her life. Romana leaves Lyczyn. It is unlucky for her that the doctor is in the same car. There is an elopement. Half crazed, Romana may not be conscious of the fault she is committing. The romance reader with the slightest power of scent at once smells out the tragedy which is certain to follow. The Count is found dead in a wood. There has been a duel, and the doctor has shot the Count. There is a trial and all the facts are proved. Then Romana feels that she does not care to live. She would have taken poison, but at the last moment when the fatal draught was in her hand she changes her mind. Does she feel religion? We leave that to the skill of the author, so as to convince the reader. Romana retires to the Convent of St. Ursula. Old Thomasz has his million, but no daughter. That is why he gave his money to the orphanage. Mme. de Longgarde's romance is cleverly worked up, with the Galician coloring. The author has not much liking for Poles or Jews.

The Story of an Octoroon.*

Mr. Daniel Woodroffe's "Tangled Trinities" is a curious study in a psychological and material sense of a girl who is half white and the other half negro. Asta Steele and her father, the vicar of Borth, the vicar showing his negro origin, are two personages apparently out of place in England. Asta is ever longing for her home in Jamaica. She never is in touch with her surroundings, nor for that is her father. Between the two there is the sincerest affection. The girl is in charge of a narrow-minded aunt. In the neighborhood are many people who make it a business to be rude to Asta and her father. Asta resents this constant snubbing.

For main companion and guide there is the negress Judith, and Judith has been Asta's nurse. The negress has but the veneer of civilization. She has the traits of the unadulterated African savage and worships a fetich. Quite isolated, bereft of human intercourse, Asta suffers torture. Though her father is a Christian, his daughter has many lapses in her religion. The aunt wants her niece to marry a middle-aged clergyman who has been fascinated by the girl's peculiar beauty. Asta despises the man, who prides himself on swallowing three quarts of barley water per diem. Then Safford wants too much. If he is to marry the "morbidezza maid," there are three things necessary, to wit: She must learn housekeeping, must not wear her hair in a frizzle, and lastly must be confirmed.

Asta repels Safford's proposal with scorn. Then there enters Col. Kene, who at first flirts with the girl for the fun of the thing. Asta loves him, but soon finds out that the gay Colonel is not serious. Then her cup of misery is full to overflowing. Her father dies, and for a period Asta's movements are uncertain. The conclusion of the romance is clever in as much as there is much uncertainty as to what is the precise status of the octoroon. One thing positive is that she smokes cigarettes. Did that high and august person the Grand Duke Paul Nikolaeff carry her off? What is novel in the romance is the treatment of the woman of a mixed blood, and it is not a flattering one.

A New Fairy Tale.

One of the dangers that many writers of juvenile story books are prone to invite is the attempt "to write down" to children, not only in selection of theme and movement, but in dialogue. It is inexcusable for an author, who hopes to benefit as well as amuse his little readers, to have the little ones in the story use the same words and talk in the same ungrammatical language that children do in real life. Through such a method no illusion is created and no ideals are presented to kindle the imagination. We can hardly forbear to draw attention to these elements, which are the mistakes of many writers, because we have met one at last who is conspicuously free from them.

The author of "Prince Harold," L. F. Brown, has a fantastic tale to tell, in which monkeys speak as well as fairies, and in which the impossible has the appearance of truth, through sheer exclusion of the real and the probable. And yet the story is told in a simple manner, with no trick of rhetoric, and in the language in which a child thinks if he does not express himself. In other words, the author of "Prince Harold," while allowing his imagination to run riot with incidents, situations, persons, and things, has maintained from beginning to end a fine literary quality, which cannot fail to instruct the mind of the little reader, who is only conscious of the feelings of joy or sorrow over the adventures of the people in the story whom he learns to regard as his own little friends, living in a world which grows more and more real to him as the pages are turned. It was by such a method that the late Hans Christian Andersen succeeded in imparting a human interest to the fantastic, so that his work stands unrivaled among the literature for the young, with the certainty of permanency through its classic quality. This quality may be illustrated in Mr. Brown's work by the following passage, which is taken from the beginning of the tale:

The white castle stood on a high, white rock, facing a wide view of a tropical sea. Back of it were plains dotted with groves of palmetto trees, stretching away in vague and misty distances. At the base of the rock, and partly hidden by trees, the low houses and the dwarf towers of the capital city of Klimblow nestled.

How simply this is expressed, and yet the picture is complete! Still, there is another factor in Mr. Brown's work which is constantly present in that of the Danish story teller—that is, the inevitable application of his theme as a satire on actual life. Probably the satire is unconscious, just as it was for the most part with the Dane. It is there, nevertheless. The Prince who leaves a monkey to rule as King de facto is fully suggestive of the actual. Thus the possibilities of allegory are sufficient to tempt the serious adult to a perusal. The pen-and-ink sketches of Miss Aline Witry which accompany the text are executed with much care, and, while thoroughly suggestive and inspiring, are a fit complement to the literary quality of the work.

A Story of the 60's.*

That Mrs. Castelle neé Le Moine had the siren's fatal power to charm we know, since the author takes some pains to tell us so, but from our own powers of observation we might hardly have found it out. She seems to have had a well-developed knack of getting herself into trouble, and for the perilous times and conditions in which she lived and moved was remarkably indiscreet and careless. Being the bearer of secret messages and important information for the South during the civil war she had a strangely unaccountable way about her of falling into the hands of an unscrupulous Northern spy, who, aside from his natural depravity and his desire for incriminating information against her country, had a claim upon her silence and indulgence by being the man whose villainy, coupled with her own youthful indiscretions, had been the cause of her separation from her husband and friends.

The story opens with Mrs. Castelle as the adored of her husband and the fashionable world at the French Court. Antolnette, young, idealistic and earnest, longs to leave the frivolities of the French capital and return to her Louisiana home among the people of her own land. From the moment she steps on American soil troubles seem to brew for her. The first cloud is the attempt made by a jealous mulatto woman to poison her during her husband's absence with a hunting party. In fear for her life she prepares to flee, calling upon one Martin, the aforementioned spy, to aid her in her plan. Her troubles after that come thick and fast, and it is something of a relief to the reader, as undoubtedly it must be to herself, to find at the last chapter that she safely reached Canadian soil as the wife of a loyal British subject.

The Trials of an Actress.*

Mr. Leonard Merrick has undertaken to show the seamy side of actors' and authors' lives. The dainty, laughing creature who gracefully trips behind the footlights is not always as gay and happy as she appears; there are the long searches for employment, the waits for a trial as a chorus girl, the disappointment after waiting for hours where hundreds of other girls are in the line ahead, the meagre salaries, the pitfalls, the temptations, the snares, and the hard work!

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The progress of the two along the path of love is prettily told. The difficulties in

*TANGLED TRINITIES. By Daniel Woodroffe. Author of "Her Celestial Husband." 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 306. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

*PRINCE HAROLD. Being a Fairy Story for the Young, and for All Who Have Young Hearts. By L. F. Brown. Illustrated by Aline Witry. 12mo. Pp. 255. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

*THE MILLION. By Dorothea Gerard, (Mme. Longarde de Longgarde.) Author of "One Year." 16mo. 8vo. Decorated cover. Pp. 346. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

*THE NIGHT HAWK. A Romance of the 60's. By Alix John. 12mo. Pp. iv-378. New York: Frederick A. Stokes. $1.50.

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Many Fights and Escapes.*

Mr. Joseph Hocking writes the historic romance of the square-shouldered variety. Young Dick Hampstead, son of a father of the same name, is anxious to see the world. The period of the novel is during the times of Queen Mary. Then England does not know whether it is to be Catholic or Protestant. Dick and his family are ardent Catholics and hold in horror all heretics. Dick is called to London, and he enters into the service of Bishop Gardiner as a spy.

The young man is so ingenuous that he has not the least idea that his duty is to become a spy. He is sent to see what is the behavior of Godfrey Bedford of Barcroft Hall. Dick's reception at Barcroft Hall is not a pleasant one. Bedford has a daughter Faith. There is another young person there who is Faith's companion. Dick finds out that Barcroft Hall is a hotbed of conspiracy. There is a Spaniard who has a great deal to do with ordering Dick about. Ferdinand Toledo incurs Dick's displeasure. Toledo wants to marry Faith. Dick is imprisoned on many occasions, and always in the nick of time makes his escape. Whenever he comes across Toledo there is a fight—sometimes there is sword play and generally a wrestling bout. Finally Faith is saved just as she is to be burned at the stake. For conclusion there is the marriage of Faith and Dick.

Not a Follower of Dumas.*

The mind of the insatiable novel reader has become adjusted to the frequency and regularity with which a French historical novel presents itself for his consumption. He accepts it as the diner-out accepts the after-dinner cup of coffee, praying that it may be strong and savory, but swallowing it in any case as a matter of habit. The present story is an agreeable surprise in its entire innocence of the theatrical element, the swashbuckling spirit, and careless crowding of incidents so conspicuous in many of its predecessors. So far as one may be guided by the testimony of its quiet, agreeable style, its author may never have read a page of the elder Dumas.

The time is the middle of the sixteenth century, the scene is the shifting one of the struggle between the Huguenots and their enemies in France and the Netherlands. One of the characters is the son of a Middleburg printer, whose offense of printing Bibles by night and scattering them by day is punished by the scaffold. The Lily of France, the heroine of the book, is Charlotte de Bourbon, whose forced exaltation to the position of Abbess of Jouarre is described with spirit and eloquence. The hero is the Prince of Orange. There is ample opportunity in the romantic circumstances attending the marriage of Orange to the third and most devoted of his four wives for a love story pure and simple. The author, however, has had more complicated aims, and the defect of her book is a tendency to heaviness, for which the instructive asides, designed to illumine the history of the period for the reader, are responsible. The quality corresponding to this defect is the convincing manner in which the story is told, and the recurring evidences of unusual care and discrimination in the choice and use of the historical material. If the characters are not as much alive as one might wish, they are also less superficial and misleading than the average character of fiction whose prototype is in the encyclopaedia. On the whole a fairly serious reader will get more satisfaction from the general result than he is likely to get from most of the novels of adventure, built on a frail skeleton of recorded facts, which have gained such extraordinary popularity.

A Religious Novel.*

"Casting of Nets" is frankly a novel with a purpose, namely, the exposure of certain practices and methods of the Church of Rome, especially of those by which, in the opinion of the author, its English converts are gained. It is to the credit of Mr. Bagot that, in spite of this controversial tone; in spite of not a few tedious theological pages; and in spite of the slightest of plots, he has managed to make "Casting of Nets" a story of real human interest—one which the present writer has found more difficult to lay aside than any of the tales of adventure and gore with which the time is rife.

Absolutely unlike as are the books, "Casting of Nets" suggests both "Eleanor" and "The Master Christian." Not only is the spirit of all inimical to the Church of Rome, but in all appear a saintly priest who has risen above creeds, and is more or less under the ban of the Church; and in all the aged Pontiff comes upon the scene. Most unjustifiably presented in "The Master Christian," in "Eleanor," and in "Casting of Nets," the venerable figure is treated with courteous reverence, both books giving a description of a bona fide ceremonial in St. Peter's, and putting no imaginary words into the mouth of the revered Leo XIII. The ceremonial portrayed in "Casting of Nets" follows too closely the lines of the exquisite description in "Eleanor," and invites comparison to its own disadvantage.

Nothing more clearly marks the modern change in the trend of religious thought than the religious novel. A generation ago such stories were full of argument for or against the tenets of the conflicting Churches; now the field of controversy is transferred to their practices, to the effect of belief upon life, and it is the tendency of such stories to present some saintly life that soars above all the differences of Christendom, and shows how they may be dissolved into Christlikeness.

Such a story as "Casting of Nets" will scarcely affect the theological bias of its readers, nor prevent young lovers from contracting those "mixed marriages" which so often result in misery to serious and pious souls; the Roman Catholic reader will find in it much at which to cavil, and, indeed, granted the postulate that salvation is to be found in one Church alone, no form of proselyting zeal can well be denounced, not even the most insidious deceptions, or the flames that destroy the mortal, if, perchance, they may save the immortal. Assuming this postulate, all methods become logical, even such as resulted in the conversion of "May Russell."

It seems a pity that Mr. Bagot should expend his very genuine insight and dramatic power upon this form of fiction, which can but provoke the odium theologicum, holding back, in all probability, no convert to the Church of Rome, nor forbidding any bans between Catholic and Protestant. "Casting of Nets" gives conclusive proof that its author is capable of unusually fine work should he bestow it upon the canvas of a large humanity, instead of the particular phase to which at present he is limiting his powers.

A History for Ready Reference.*

The welcome which has everywhere been given to the preceding five volumes of Mr. Larned's "History for Ready Reference" has led the publishers to issue the present supplementary volume, which covers the chronicles of the world from 1894 up to "going to press." This up-to-date array of the story of the activity of the human race puts a new breadth into the word history, but there is no harm in that, and to have every lustrum or so a compendium of how the world has wagged since the last summation is surely a fine thing for everybody who cares to keep informed, and of exceeding service to teachers, clergymen, and publicists generally who must keep track of contemporary movements.

The present volume supplies this need remarkably well, and Mr. Larned has shown great skill in compressing, with due regard to proportion, the excessive amount of "history" the last half dozen years have produced. The confederation of Australia, the embroglio in China, the recapture of the Soudan, the war in South Africa, the Greco-Turkish war and disposal of Crete, and the Spanish-American war and all its sequelæ in the East and West Indies, are but the larger features of the swift and crowded world-panorama since 1895. Add to them such items as the Italian struggle in Abyssinia, the Peace Conference at The Hague, the Dreyfus affair, the border wars and famine in India, several great industrial struggles, the rise of trusts, and the developments in science and archaeology, and the reader may be reminded of the crowd of things to be treated.

That all these and many more, especially in the political and social affairs of the United States, are set forth here, comprehensively and authentically, is enough to make the book valuable, apart from the admirable method employed. This method is (as in former volumes) to let the makers of this history tell their own story in their own words, so far as possible; and the text is largely made up of extracts from official reports and the accounts of eyewitnesses, or the contemporary comments contained in leading journals and reviews, or expressed in public speeches. It "exhibits history in the making," (as the preface declares;) and "if there is crudeness in the story thus constructed, there is life in it."

"Heirs of Yesterday," by Alfred Hodder, author of "The Adversaries of the Sceptic," is down for early publication by the Macmillan Company. The plot of the tale turns on the conflict between the purposes and ideals of the old generation and of the new. The hero and the heroine are a Benedick and a Beatrice, in that they both "made light of love."

*LEST WE FORGET. A Romance of a Fateful Period. By Joseph Hocking. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 416. Illustrated. Chicago: Advance Publishing Company. $1.25.

*A LILY OF FRANCE. By Caroline Atwater. Cloth. 8vo. Pp. 368-426. Philadelphia: The Griffith & Rowland Press. $2.10.

*CASTING OF NETS. By Richard Bagot, Author of "A Roman Mystery," "The Just and the Unjust." In one volume. Pp. 362. Illus. Cloth. John Lane. The Bodley Head. $1.50.

*HISTORY FOR READY REFERENCE AND TOPICAL READING, &c. By J. N. Larned. Vol. VI. Recent History. Royal 8vo. Pp. 720. Springfield, Mass.: Nichols Company. 1901.

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MR. ROOSEVELT THE WRITER.

For a man not yet forty-three the output of Theodore Roosevelt as a writer is large. He is barely twenty years out of college, and of these he has spent sixteen in active and laborious public service. A man who has been a member of the Legislature, Civil Service Commissioner, President of the Police Board of New York, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, a Lieutenant Colonel in active service, Governor of the State of New York, and Vice President of the United States, all within a score of years, is hardly to be expected to have acquired much "literary baggage." But in that period Mr. Roosevelt has published a half dozen serious works in history and in biography, three original works on hunting and ranch life, and a considerable number of essays, some of them of an extremely careful and permanently valuable character. Had he done nothing but write his fascinating hunting books—and lived through the experiences they relate in so simple and winning style—he would probably be more widely known in other lands than any other American save one or two. Had he not obscured his reputation as a historian by his industry in making history he would have a distinct place in the circle of American writers in that field. It remains true, however, that if his life had been less full and active, his literary work would in all probability have had less value, and the value would have been less peculiar.

It may be said of Mr. Roosevelt's writing that it is at its best when it approaches most nearly to action, and this, we are confident, would be the judgment which he would be most content to deserve. His hunting books are a striking instance of this quality. They are models of straightforward and convincing narrative and description. The personal element is, of course, prevalent in them, but it is not at all obtrusive or out of perspective. There is no assumption of modesty in them, no affectation of indifference to the writer's own share in the experiences and observations recorded. He is quite frankly and inevitably a chief actor in the tale, but not at all the hero. He takes his part with zest, and his personality lends a natural and constant charm to every adventure. But he is intensely interested in the game he pursues, in the country he hunts over, in his companions, in everything that presents itself to his eager and vigorous mind, to his keen and alert vision. The present writer speaks only as a general reader, quite uninitiated in the mysteries of the hunter's craft, and without that reverence for them which devotees demand, but as a general reader he finds Mr Roosevelt's hunting books the most engaging and satisfactory of their sort.

In his histories and biographies Roosevelt the writer is most successful when Roosevelt the man is most completely enlisted, and when his subject is of the sort to which his multiform activities have been most closely related. They are best, certainly they are most interesting, where they are the unconscious representation of the author's mind and character. He misses, for instance, some of the most significant phases of the curious and original nature of Gouverneur Morris, one of the strongest, most penetrating, and most strangely limited minds in our early or later history, but he grasps firmly and renders clearly the working of the essential forces that went to the "Winning of the West." These he feels; he has been in active alliance and co-operation with them, and has had to wrestle with them. He has known in personal intimacy the survivors and present representatives of the victors in that mighty struggle, and the men who are developing what their ancestors or forerunners won. His sympathies are intense and so is his imagination, but they are also somewhat limited, and his estimate of men and events when his sympathies are not awakened or his imagination kindled is sometimes defective and even unjust.

The little volume of essays he published in 1897, immediately after his retirement from the Police Board of New York, has most of the traits of his entire literary product. They range in date over a dozen years. Four of them are in effect autobiographic, discussing the Legislature of New York, the police of New York, civil service reform, and machine politics in New York. These are models in their kind, and their kind is an extremely difficult and risky one. They are direct in narrative, clear and succinct in description, well-weighed and convincing in their judgments, moderate in temper, and simply indispensable to the reader who wishes to study the subjects with which they deal. They reveal directly, as the histories and biographies reveal indirectly, the mind and character of the writer. They are almost entirely free from the extreme criticism and sweeping theorizing which for this hater of mere critics and theorists seem to have a fascination that he can resist only when his mind is engaged on facts with which he himself has dealt. Of his defects and temptations there are also examples in the essays, especially in those that suggest lay sermons, in which the preaching is strikingly inferior to the author's practice.

If Mr. Roosevelt's vigorous personality constitutes a limitation on the scope and excellence of his literary work, it also gives to the best of it both charm and value. If that part of the work in which the personality is not enlisted does not compel attention, the rest demands and repays study. The ideals of the writer and of the citizen are the same, and they are high. No one who has fairly made himself familiar with both can deny that. From the point of view of the critic it is extremely interesting to note that when the best qualities of the man are most completely called into play the best work of the writer is done.

EDUCATION AND SUCCESS.

Once in a while some good man who has accumulated many of the dollars of our beloved country and who thereby has acquired a purchasing power sufficient to make him a noticeable factor in the affairs of the land, so that his name gets into the papers, propounds the theory deduced from his own experience, that education, at least of the sort given by universities and colleges, is of no value in the struggle for worldly success. If these gentlemen were educated they would reason more skillfully, and beware of the deductive method, which lacks the scientific certainty of the inductive process. All such men should go and get copies of the latest edition of "Who's Who in America" and sit down to a careful study of them. They would learn something. It might not be to their advantage, as they do not regard learning as advantageous, but none the less it might interest them. It would surely open their eyes and teach them that education is at least not an obstacle to success.

Elsewhere in this issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW will be found an extract from the publication mentioned. This presents for consideration some educational statistics in regard to the men who are who in America. There are 11,551 brief biographical sketches in the volume. The subjects of 8,141 of these furnished the editors with full information in regard to their educations. It appears from this information that 4,810 were graduated from colleges. The statistics go a good deal further than this, but this is enough. A glance through two or three pages of the book shows that the names in it embrace those not only of professional men, for whom at least a technical education is indispensable, but also artists, newspaper men, machinists, capitalists, bank Presidents, Presidents of corporations, merchants, and other business men, most of whom ought certainly to have been able to attain worldly success without education if any one could.

The proportion of absolutely uneducated men mentioned in the volume is remarkably small, while that of those who have received higher education is large. Statistics of this kind are well worthy of publication. There is altogether too much foolish talk about the uselessness and the unpractical nature of the higher education. This sort of talk is becoming more and more common, and altogether too many men, who should know better, are telling the youth of this generation that the only sort of education they need is that acquired in the study of their professions. If these same young men will turn to the pages of "Who's Who in America" they will find most cogent reasons for discrediting the assertions of these random talkers.

They will learn that the majority of those who have made themselves sufficiently distinguished to claim mention in a work of this kind began their careers with the advantages of mental discipline derived from general and sound education. Their minds were trained for the work which they were to accomplish. Facts are stubborn things, and the editor of "Who's Who" has done well in placing these important educational statistics in his volume.

SERIALS.

In the current number of The Bookman there are several paragraphs of considerable interest devoted to a consideration of the serial, and calling special attention to what is termed the decline of that particular literary form since the time of Eugene Sue. While we may not all agree with the estimate of this so-called deterioration of the serial which is kindly furnished, it must impress many of us anew with the enormity of the difference between the serial of the present day and the past. Possibly to some it has already suggested the probability that, at least latterly, the rise of the short story may be largely responsible for this alteration in the methods of serial writing. The influence of the short story upon the development of the novel may be said to be the direct result of the emphasis it puts on the importance of proportion in a piece of fiction, which necessitates the exercise of such discrimination in the writing of serials as forbids instalments in each of which there is a thrill.

It may seem to a few of us, too, that the short story pretty effectively fills the place of these thrilling installments of serials. Others will doubtless continue to believe that considering each installment of a serial as if it were something of an entity, and writing it as though it were, was not by any means conducive to the production of what may be called "the finer novel."

SPECIALISTS IN COLLECTING.

Dr. John Taylor Brown, who died recently at an advanced age in Edinburgh, leaving behind an important but miscellaneous library, was in the habit of speaking regretfully of specialism in book collecting as seen at the present day. He had little sympathy with the modern collector who devotes attention to one or two departments or to one or two authors, forming with care and discrimination a choice and complete, though limited, collection. His regret was natural enough, for the old school, of which he was a member, were book lovers rather than collectors; a few members of the new school have much bibliographical knowledge, but little love for books, in reality being mere followers of pioneers, seeking, with larger opportunities, to obscure the efforts of earlier men.

Were it not for the specialist, bibliography would be in decadence and literary history would suffer incalculable loss. The specialist discovers hitherto unknown issues of important books, and thus adds to the world's knowledge of its greatest authors. He spends months, and sometimes years, in compiling bibliographies of lasting worth, and he frequently prints them at great expense. The old school man was a dreamer, and never looked ahead; the books he collected were always to be collected because they were to his liking. He loved books, it is true, but his love was often an extravagant, if not an insane, passion. There was hardly any impulse of the bibliomania that he did not gratify. His library was full of beautiful and rare books, but their condition was often deplorable. His Shakespeare quartos were stained and cropped, and were annotated with learned but useless notes. Condition to him was a minor consideration, quantity not quality his aim, and a library of 100,000 volumes was an achievement. Many precious monuments of literature that have come down to us from him have lacked title pages, last leaves, and portraits, chiefly because of his indifference. The specialist loves a book so much that it must be grand de marges et éclatant de fraicheur.

Col. Grant's library of eighteenth century English literature and Mr. Arnold's collection of American and English books of the nineteenth century are two recent examples of the services the specialist renders to the world of letters. It is not necessary to give the names of the other men in this field, but, taking Americans alone, we cannot easily overestimate the services of Bishop White Kennett, the Rev. Thomas Prince, Col. Thomas Aspinwall, James Lenox, John Carter Brown, Henry C. Murphy, Charles Deane, and George Brinley. When early English literature is considered, many, indeed, are the names to be written in letters of light in the annals of bibliography. The specialist is a real benefactor, and to have formed part of a specialist's library gives even an ordinary book new rank and distinction.

ENGRAVING AND PROCESS.

Commenting upon the conferring of the honorary degree of Master of Arts on Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne by both Columbia University and Yale in June, the editors of The Century Magazine in the current number call special attention to his very pronounced success as a printer of illustrative work, first of woodcuts and then of the modern half-tone, stating their belief that this constitutes Mr. De Vinne's chief claim to rank with Gutenberg, Caxton, the Elzevirs, the Whittinghams, Franklin, and the other great printers of the past. The latter and much the greater portion of the editorial, however, is devoted to a brief consideration of the relative merits of the two methods of illustration mentioned, and serves to introduce the subject of Mr. Cole's series of wood engravings from the masters of painting, the most conspicuous example of the superiority of this method that is at present within reach of us all. The productions of the famous school of American wood engravers (now a thing of the past) are spoken of as being still one of the artistic glories of our country, and the multiplication by inferior processes of poorly printed photographs of even the best paintings is termed "a dubious service to art." Mr. Fitz Roy Carrington in writing about "Printing in America," continuing the series of papers in The Book Buyer on "Private and Special Presses," says: "No line bitten out or bitten around by the action of acid will give as sharp an edge as a line cut with the graver," and adds, "When initials, head or tail bands, or other page decorations are drawn with a pen upon paper and reproduced by photo-engraving the edge of every line is rugged, and must print so."

The superiority of the wood engraving to the process plate is very evident by reason of this very fact in the black and white reproduction where there are no delicate shades or color tones to be reckoned with. It is this superiority of the woodcut that makes the decoration of the Kelmscott books so distinctive a feature of them, and is in general responsible for the vogue of the Vale publications also. So long as our enthusiastic American disciples of William Morris continue to print their initials, decorations, and illustrations from zinc plates made by the photo-engraving process at so much per square inch, as one buys dry goods, it is hardly possible that they should produce anything in the manner of the Morris books fit to compare with them.

In the matter of half-tone reproduction, while it may be confidently asserted that we have developed this method of illustration to a very high plane of artistic excellence, it should be remembered that this has been accomplished only by employing our wood engravers to finish these process plates; the work being done by hand with the most painstaking care. The photographic half-tone until retouched by the hand of the engraver is undoubtedly the most hopelessly inadequate of all means of illustration, and however carefully finished by the engraver, seldom, if ever, equals in the delicate half-tones of light and shadow the wood engraving or approaches its accuracy in subtly suggesting the various values of color.

Albert Bigelow Paine, whose novel "The Bread Line" scored a distinct success, has written a new humorous story, "The Van Dwellers," which is published this week by J. F. Taylor & Co. Mr. Paine dedicates his new book to those unfortunate persons "who have lived in flats, who live in flats, and who expect to live in flats."

1901

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES
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LONDON, Sept. 20.—Mr. Robertson Nicoll annunoces this week the early publication of a new biography of Tolstoï, by Dr. E. J. Dillon, who is supposed to be identical with "E. B. Lanim," whose recent book on Russia created quite a sensation here. Dr. Dillon, who is now foreign leader writer on The Daily Telegraph, is a man of wide information, large acquaintance, and the friend of many statesmen. He has been described by the ubiquitous Mr. Stead as "the prince of journalists."

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As you have doubtless heard, there will shortly be published both here and in America a new book by the author of "An Englishwoman's Love Leters." I only refer to this here in order to add that the English edition of the book, "A Modern Antaeues," will have a superb cover design by Lawrence Housman.

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John Lane, who hurried off from London this week on one of his flying trips, is almost ready to publish "Jane Austen's Sugroundings," by Constant and Ellen Hill. This work has been in preparation for a long time and is founded upon original investigations, and is profusely illustrated with Hampshire scenes. It may be recalled that some ten years ago Mr. Oscar Fay Adams, after enthusiastically editing "Chapters from Jane Austen," paid a Summer visit to the Hampshire country and succeeded in producing a "Story of Jane Austen's Life," which contained a few new things and discussed many old ones from a new point of view. The forthcoming work is said to be definitive.

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Louise Imogen Guiney has been working quietly here for some time in preparing a monograph of Hurrell Froude.

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R. Tuschi, the Japanese poet, has just come to England for a two years' course in English literature, which will be varied with visits to France, Germany, and Italy.

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In this morning's Chronicle Miss Marie Corelli demands to know how a person engaged "in public work" can be spared the biography and interview. She complains that she is the recipient of daily insults from journalism because a small biography of her has been announced for publication in a series which contains John Burns and Edward VII. Those gentlemen are unaccustomed to writing of themselves for advertisement, but that accusation has been applied to her, she declares, while she has persistently made every effort to prevent a biography of her from appearing and desires to be absolutely unknown save in her books. She demands a talisman for protection against vulgar and objectionable notoriety, and she unblushingly intimates that everything published about her is false.

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A new translation of the Memoirs of Casanova (Mémoires de Casanova de Seingalt écrits par Lui-Même) is announced for early publication by the Chapmans. It will be the first of a series of works illustrative of social life and manners of the eighteenth century. Casanova consorted with Popes, Kings, peasants, and beggars, but the new edition will ignore most of the dubious personal anecdotes of his career.

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Sir Robert Ball, whose writings on astronomy have done much to popularise that science in England, is about to publish through the Cassells a book entitled "The Earth's Beginning," based upon his lectures delivered before the Royal Institution.

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"By the Waters of Sicily," by North Lorimar, is the result of a three years' visit to that island and comprises a love story into which is woven a scholarly and vivid study of the place and people.

***

There are no fewer than nine new editions of Dickens on the market, which indicates a serious renewal of his vogue. Among the latest announcements is an edition, supposedly for America, with an introduction by Percy Fitzgerald. Mr. Fitzgerald's relations with Dickens were the friendly ones so often existing between an enthusiastic young aspirant and a famous writer. Still another American edition is to be edited by Charles Kent which will also have contributions from George Gissing, Sidney Lee, and Austin Dobson.

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George Lynch, well known in America and England as a brilliant and painstaking correspondent and journalist, has recently returned from China, where he has prepared a new volume called "The War of the Civilized Nations," comprising a close study of the Dowager Empress, whom the author considers the most remarkable woman in the world.

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Two forthcoming theatrical biographies are "Ellen Terry and Her Sisters," by Edgar Pemberton, and "Barry Sullivan and his Contemporaries," by Robert Hillard, the latter of which will be published by Fisher Unwin.

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Lord Acton's recent illness has delayed the publication of "A History of Modern Times" which he is editing, and there is no chance of the work appearing this Autumn although many of the contributions are ready.

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H. Bellyse Baildon, a friend and biographer of Robert Louis Stevenson who has lately been a lecturer on the English language and literature in the University of Vienna, will succeed W. S. McCormick in a similar post at University College, Dundee. Mr. McCormick has taken the secretaryship of the Carnegie Trust Fund. Apropos of Mr. Baildon it is interesting to note that this book on Robert Louis Stevenson, described in its subtitle as "A Life Study in Criticism," has just gone into a new and augmented edition which will be highly appreciated by Stevenson lovers both in England and America as it is a work entirely distinct from Mr. Balfour's forthcoming "Life." E. A. D.

The Short Story Test.

The exact gauge of a nation's literary attainment has not been determined. Different critics would decide the matter differently. One might hold that a "galaxy" of poets established its claim to a position in the world of letters; another that such a claim was made good by the writings of philosophers, and another that the romancers had looked out for the nation's reputation. Times change in this respect. There was a time, for instance, when the poets Longfellow, Bryant, and Whittier were gaining more broad fame for the literary reputation of the United States than all our other writers. So in England, there was a time when Dickens and Thackeray seemed to have that nation's literary reputation in their hands. Very great intellects can command a monopoly of public attention. But is there not a more even test? Is there not some gauge by which we may ascertain if a nation is making progress in literary production as a people, not merely in the case of individuals?

The necessity of such progress as a foundation of permanent literary growth cannot be successfully denied. A few great literary lights cannot alone give a nation claim to literary distinction. Had Shakespeare alone attained recognition in the times in which, and immediately after which, he lived, he would not have placed England on a literary pinnacle, just as Dante's genius alone has not sufficed to give Italy a permanent place in the world of letters. But if we can discover the existence of a body of earnest writers who owe their existence to no exclusive cult, whose style demonstrates their claim to originality, and whose work, compared with similar work of our earlier years, gives proof of manifest progress, then we have something on which to base a valid claim to national growth in literary work. Perhaps no writers furnish so good a test of this kind as the writers of short stories.

The field in which to demonstrate this is, of course, our magazine literature. The day in which a volume of short stories would appear in book form before the same stories had been submitted to a magazine editor has probably passed. The demand for such stories is so great that few authors could afford, in the pecuniary sense, to refuse the editor's first price. Not only have the older periodicals bid high for the short stories of writers of established reputation, but a host of new magazines has been offered to the public, in all of which the short story holds prominent place, and in some of which it constitutes the sole feature. The "syndicating" system, too, has brought the daily newspapers into this field, and a "story" of some sort seems to be considered essential to most Saturday or Sunday supplements.

A natural supposition might be that this great demand would lead to deterioration in the quality of the supply. But we think that the test of comparison will show that this is not the case. That our best magazines print poor stories all their readers can testify, but a comparison of our best magazines of to-day with the same, or similar, magazines of half a century ago, will show the investigator that American writers can do better work in this line today than they ever could before. This is not forgetting the inimitable work of Poe and Hawthorne, but simply putting those writers where they belong, as particular bright stars, unaccompanied at the time by any "galaxy." The reader who will turn to a volume of The Atlantic or Harper's dated the middle of the last century will be able to prove this to his own satisfaction. If he has not done this, he will be surprised to find the different standard of criticism by which editors judged in those days, and to see how rudimentary many of the productions, like the dialect stories, will appear to him.

As an example, there lies before us a copy of The Atlantic Monthly for March, 1859. It was published then by Phillips, Sampson & Co., and differed scarcely at all in form and typography from the same periodical of to-day. Its chief features were Mrs. Stowe's "The Minister's Wooing," which was running as a serial, and Dr. Holmes's "Professor at the Breakfast Table." The miscellanous articles will hold their own with the same in an Atlantic of to-day, but it is when we turn to the one short story of the number that we find the striking comparison. This story, which occupies second place, is called "Lizzie Griswold's Thanksgiving," and its plot simply covers the announcement to a young girl by a talkative woman tailor—not of the kind whose service fashion now demands, but one of those so well known in New England in earlier days, who went from house to house, making up the clothes of the fathers and sons—that the young man on whom her affection was set had transferred his own affection to a young woman from Boston, her refusal to accompany the family to the old homestead where the Thanksgiving reunion was always held, and John's arrival at the house where she had chosen to stay as soon as he found that she had accompanied the rest of the family, with the news that he had secured the Principalship of a school in Boston, which would permit their marriage at once.

Certainly, with so slight a plot, one would expect rare skill in handling it, perfect literary style, and "dialect" of no mean order. But we find neither. The plot is really not "handled" at all, simply made to do its duty. The absence even of "editing" is shown in the statement that in this story of seven pages twelve sentences are allowed to begin with "so." Two specimens of the "dialect" will suffice:

"You see, I was a-comin' up here from the Centre, so's to see if Sam couldn't wait for his roundabout till arter Thanksgivin'; for Keziah Perkins, she't was my sister's husband's fust wife's darter, 'n' finally married sister's fust husband's son, she's a real likely woman, and she's wrote over from Taunton to ask me to go there to Thanksgivin'. * * *

"So John Boynton a'n't a-comin'? Well, Hetty Mariah Clapp jest got home from Bunkertown, that's tew mil from Roxbury, 'n' she told Miss Lucas that Miss Perrit, whose sister keeps a grocer's store to Roxbury, told that Mr. Boynton, their teacher to the 'Cademy, was waitin' on Miss Roxany Sharp's cousin, a dreadful pretty gal, who'd come down from Boston to see Roxany, and liked it so well she staid to Roxbury all through October."

There is no risk in the assertion that this story would not gain admittance in the same magazine to-day, or in the further assertion that it would go begging now at the editorial rooms of periodicals of less literary pretensions. The editor of The Atlantic in 1859 doubtless simply took the best he could get of its kind. The American story teller of those days was a rarity. The West that Bret Harte and Mark Twain have drawn upon was not even known. The Middle West, that has proved so rich a field, was then our frontier. The New England tailoress with her gossippy tongue was a fair subject, but the artist was not on hand to depict her. Have we not advanced since then?

Stevenson's Reminiscences of His Childhood.

"The Life of Robert Louis Stevenson," which at the request of the family has been prepared by his cousin, Graham Balfour, is to be issued in two volumes by Charles Scribner's Sons uniform with the "Thistle Edition" of Stevenson's writings. The book will be one of the most important of the Autumn issues, and will be found rich in unpublished manuscripts and letters, diaries of travel, reminiscences of friends, and an interesting fragment of autobiography. The life will also contain a full bibliography of all Stevenson's writings.

The following extract from the forthcoming life is taken from a little Book Gazette, issued by Methuen & Co., its English publishers. The reference is to "Seekers for a City," in Lang's "Grass of Parnassus." The quotation prefixed to the poem being from the "Meditations of Marcus Aurelius," the poet says, "dear City of Cecrops, and wilt not thou say, dear City of Zeus." Mr. Balfour writes:

The last of Stevenson's reminiscences of childish days that I have to give was written in Samoa, and describes with all the resources of his perfected art a state of mind more subtle and complex than any that we are accustomed to associate with the confines of infancy. From any one who less accurately remembered the sensations of his earliest years it might seem fanciful and unreal; to those who know the truthfulness with which its author has depicted the successive stages through which he passed it will be as convincing as it is delightful. On this page also we first meet his sentiment for the venerable city which to the end he thought of as his home.

I was born within the walls of that dear city of Zeus, of which the lightest and (when he chooses) the tenderest singer of my generation sings so well. I was born, likewise, within the bounds of an earthly city, illustrious for her beauty, her tragic and picturesque associations, and for the credit of some of her brave sons. Writing as I do in a strange quarter of the world, and a late day of my age, I can still behold the profile of her towers and chimneys, and the long trail of her smoke against the sunset; I can still hear those strains of martial music that she goes to bed with, ending each day, like an act of the opera, to the notes of bugles; still recall, with a grateful effort of memory, any one of a thousand beautiful and specious circumstances that pleased me, and that must have pleased any one in my half-remembered past. It is the beautiful that I thus actively recall; the August airs of the castle on its rock, nocturnal passages of lights and trees, the sudden song of the blackbird in a suburban lane, rosy and dusky Winter sunsets, the uninhabited splendors of the early dawn, the building up of the city on a misty day, house above house, spire above spire, until it was received into a sky of softly glowing clouds, and seemed to pass on and upward, by fresh grades and rises, city beyond city, a new Jerusalem, boldly scaling heaven. * * *

Memory supplies me, unsolicited, with a mass of other material, where there is nothing to call beauty, nothing to attract—often a great deal to disgust. There are trite street corners, commonplace, well-to-do houses, shabby, suburban tan fields, rainy, beggarly slums, taken in at a gulp nigh forty years ago, and surviving to-day, complete sensations, concrete, poignant and essential to the genius of the place. From the melancholy of these remembrances I might suppose them to belong to the wild and bitterly unhappy days of my youth. But it is not so; they date, most of them, from early childhood; they were observed as I walked with my nurse, gaping on the universe, and striving vainly to piece together in words my inarticulate but profound impressions. I seem to have been born with a sentiment of something moving in things, of an infinite attraction and horror coupled.

Books on Penmanship Come to New York.

Alfred S. Manson's extensive and valuable collection of works on penmanship and handwriting has just been sold at private sale by C. F. Libbie & Co., the Boston book auctioneers, to George A. Plimpton of Ginn & Co., the school book publishers. Messrs. Libbie sold at auction in February and March, 1899, Mr. Manson's important library of historical works relating to New England, and in the Spring of 1902 they will publicly sell the Manson collection of engravings, which includes many rare portraits of Washington, at the same time disposing of the numerous examples of guns, swords, and pistols used by American settlers and soldiers during our various wars.

Over a thousand titles are comprised in this remarkable penmanship collection, which ranges in date from 1500 to the present time, and includes a large number of the rarest and most inaccessible works known to the bibliographical records. Though the European countries are well represented by their most valuable publications, the American portion of the collection is the most complete, containing sets of all the series of writing and copy books issued by native publishers, also examples of the "copy slips" which preceded the writing books, and numerous specimens of the English-engraved writing books compiled by the famous masters of the art and used during the Provincial and Revolutionary periods.

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW learns, with pleasure, that it is Mr. Plimpton's purpose to present this unique collection to a New York library, his plan, when consummated, being to represent by printed works the development in methods of teaching the common or fundamental subjects in schools, such as reading, writing, and arithmetic. It is most satisfactory to know that the collection is to be preserved, and thus placed where it will be of continued and lasting aid to the student. The better part of the last quarter of a century, it is understood, was employed by Mr. Manson in its formation, his association as partner with the firm of Payson, Dutton & Scribner—whose copy books have been so largely used in our schools—giving him unusual opportunities. Mr. Plimpton, the generous donor of the collection, possesses a library which contains many rarities, chief among them being a unique copy of the first arithmetic published, (printed at Treviso in 1478,) the Wodhull & Ives copy, which sold for £40 in 1886, and for $305 in 1891.

The Czar to Use Napoleon III.'s Library.

Great activity now prevails at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, where a collection of 1,500 books that belonged to Napoleon III. is being rearranged under the care of M. Marchall and two assistants. The collection is to be placed in the famous library of the Compiègne Palace for the use of the Czar during his coming visit.

Many of the books bear royal crests. Chief among them in interest is Marie Antoinette's copy of "Le Théâtre de Molière," in three volumes with her signature and annotations in her autograph; and of almost equal importance is a Tasso, finely bound for the first Napoleon, and containing a number of manuscript notes. The libraries of Louis XV. and Louis XVI., of Marie Leczinska (Queen of Louis XV.,) and of Louis le Dauphin and La Dauphine Marie, Josephe de Saxe, (father and mother of Louis XVI.,) are represented by many beautiful volumes, chiefly bound by the two Deromes, Jacques Antoine and Charles. The work of these men was always in good taste, and their flower and lace ornamentation is pleasant to see, especially when adorning books like those of Napoleon III., which have had few of the ordinary vicissitudes of early bindings and are in fresh and lovely state.

THE PUBLISHER'S POINT OF VIEW.

The extraordinary results of the scientific expedition taken to Alaska by Mr. E. H. Harriman were described in "The World's Work" some months ago. The twenty-five famous scientists added immeasurably to our knowledge of that territory, besides discovering twenty-six new mammals and reaching almost equally important results in other branches in zoology, in botany, geology, geography and ornithology.

We have now ready two superb volumes containing a popular account of this trip. A third of it written by John Burroughs, the rest by nine famous scientific authors. The forty colored plates are very beautiful reproductions of painting, by such artists as Susan Gifford, Knight, Fuertes and Walpole, of the glaciers, landscapes, animals, birds and flowers of the most spectacular region in the United States; and eighty-five photogravures, three hundred text drawings and five maps complete the elaborate illustration. It is a work of which as publishers we feel exceedingly proud, and which every American who loves beautiful books or is interested either in Alaska or science or travel should own.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.,
34 Union Square, New York.

NEGRO AUTHORS.

Three Hundred Books by Them on Exhibition in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17.—Some 800 books written by American negroes form a part of the negro exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition. The collection contains the best work of the race in the field of authorship, and is unique. Examination of these book furnishes new data by which to rate the civilization of the negro.

We may as well be entirely frank in the apprnisal. Much of it is rubbish. None of it is very great. There has been no negro Homer, Shakespeare, or Dumas—no American counterpart of the great French mulatto. But a great deal of this work has better qualities than the world has reason to expect, when it remembers the condition of its origin. Its chief value, the one thing that makes it worthy of attention, has no concern with the graces of literary form, but lies in the fact that here is the world's best record of the evolution of the negro recorded by the negro himself.

The poems and letters of Phillis Wheatley, by many years first in the list of African authorship in America, do not belong to this particular category; nor does "A Dialogue Between a Virginian and an African Minister," written by the Rev. Daniel Croker, and published in Baltimore in 1810—believed to be the first pamphlet written and published by a negro in this country. These are sporadic instances. It was not until after the civil war, when the negro was free and had learned to hold a pen, that his literary output began to have a concrete value to the student of American history.

In this field some of these books are worthy to be called scholarly. Here is "The History of the Negro Race in America," 1619-1880, in two volumes, (Putnams, '82,) by the Hon. George W. Williams, the first colored member of the Ohio Legislature, and late Judge Advocate of the Grand Army of the Republic of Ohio. Judge Williams is also the author of "A History of the Negro Troops in the War of the Rebellion." With these works, perhaps ahead of them in literary quality, is "From the Virginia Plantation to the National Capital," by the late Hon. John Mercer Langston, the first negro Representative in Congress from the Old Dominion, afterward United States Minister to Haiti, and rated by many of his own people as the greatest negro author, not excepting Booker T. Washington or Frederick Douglass.

Like them, Langston was not of pure African blood; probably few of the American negro authors, educators, and legislators are; nor was his popular influence at all comparable with theirs. No doubt the most effective as well as the earliest book in this class was Douglass's "Narrative of My Experience in Slavery," followed in 1845 by "My Bondage and My Freedom." No other books of negro authorship in the abolition period are shown here, although several negro writers were busy even then in the periodical press. Here is shown the first issue of the first paper published in America for negroes, Freedom's Journal, March 30, 1827, printed in New York by Cornish & Russwurm. This copy is loaned to the Exposition by the New York Historical Society. Another ante-bellum print, not long-lived, was The Anglo-African Magazine, started in New York in January, 1859. There are now published in the United States 230 papers, mostly weekly, devoted to the American negro, most of them edited by negroes. One of the race, I. Garland Penn, a school teacher of Lynchburg, Va., has published a volume, "The Afro-American Press and Its Editors."

Among historical works of sterling worth are "The Suppression of the African Slave Trade to the United States," by W. E. Burghardt DuBois, Ph. D., professor in Wilberforce University, (Harvard Historical Studies,) and "Progress of a Race; or, The Remarkable Advancement of the Afro-American Negro," by H. F. Kletzing and W. H. Crogman, A. M., of Clark University. For this work, which includes a chapter on the negro in the Spanish-American war, an introductory chapter was written by Booker T. Washington, whose own books need no characterization here. He is our foremost living negro author.

As may be supposed the collection is rich in what may be called literary curios. One of them, "Behind the Scenes," by Elizabeth Keckley, "formerly a slave, but more recently modiste and friend to Mrs. Abraham Lincoln," had considerable vogue in its day (1868) because of its singular revelations. Another is "A Colored Man's Reminiscences of President Madison." The author, Paul Jennings, was son of one of President Madison's slaves, his father being an Englishman. Paul became body-servant to Madison, serving until the President's death. In 1865, at the sale of the effects of a negro man who had been for years a messenger of the House of Representatives, there was found an autograph of Daniel Webster, which now appears in fac-simile on the fly-leaf of the "Reminiscences" of Jennings. It reads:

> Washington, March 19, 1847.
> I have paid $120 for the freedom of Paul Jennings. He agrees to work out the same at $8 a month, to be found with board, clothes, and washing, to begin when we return South. His freedom papers I give him. They are recorded in this district.
> DANIEL WEBSTER.

The life of slavery days has been depicted in many narratives which belong to the class of fiction founded on fact. Some of these books are a curious combination of feeble invention and of strong pictures drawn from the writer's own experiences. There has often been lacking the literary discernment which should have led the author to tell what he knew as simply as possible, and not dilute it with trash in a vain effort to achieve a great novel. Two of the worthier works of this class are "Contending Forces," by Pauline E. Hopkins, and "A Charleston Love Story," by T. G. Steward.

These are both comparatively recent publications and illustrate two things: First, that books of negro authorship are sometimes put on the market without that fact being indicated, which suggests the query: Would a book sell better or worse if the "general public" knew it was by a negro? Second, negro authorship has greatly increased in the past decade; many books by negroes printed since 1890 bear the imprint of well-known publishers; whereas in earlier years their books for the most part were wretchedly printed by ill-equipped printers in towns not known as publishing centres. Books taken at random from these shelves were published at Xenia, Ohio; Dayton, Ohio; Nashville, Tenn.; San Francisco, Louisville, Cleveland, Buffalo, York, Penn.; Wheeling, and Harrisburg. These imprints translated mean that the authors were too poor to get their work into the hands of leading publishers, too unknown to tempt the "sure-thing" publishers to assume any risk with their dubious wares.

Negroes have written much and well of the participation of their own race in the civil war. What has been until within a few years the best record of the work of the underground railroad was Still's well-known volume, the author himself a refugee slave. Another negro, John Paterson Green, who describes himself as "a carpet-bagger, who was born and lived there," is the historian of "The Inhabitants, Localities, Superstitions, and Ku-Klux Outrages of the Carolinas."

The college men, professional educators, among the negroes acquit themselves much as their white brethren do; they are pretty sure to produce textbooks in their own line of work. An exceptional school book is the school history of "The Negro Race in America," by Edward A. Johnson, LL. D. Is it ever studied, one wonders, by white children of North or South? A book that certainly is studied by whites in many schools is Scarborough's "First Lessons in Greek," most of its users, no doubt, being oblivious to the fact that its scholarly author, Professor of Ancient Languages in Wilberforce University, is a black man.

Theological literature, and especially the literature of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in America, is abundant and characteristic. The thirty odd volumes here shown in this field testify to all grades of enlightenment among the reverends, from the Rev. John Jasper, distinguished for his demonstration that "the sun do move," up to men of broad culture and scholarship like Bishop B. W. Arnett, the foremost Afro-American churchman and a voluminous and able writer. One must note, too, the literary work of the Rev. J. W. Hood, whose book, "The Negro in the Christian Pulpit," (Raleigh, 1884,) is our best authority in this field.

Those who would know the negro author at his best, freest from affectations, truest to his native strain, must seek him, in prose, in such pleasant books as "The Bright Side of African Life," by the Hon. William H. Heard, one time Minister resident and Consul General to Liberia; "Echoes from the Cabin and Elsewhere," by James Edwin Campbell, a simple chronicle, reflecting the true spirit of ante-bellum days and full of the philosophy and humor of his race; "Bond and Slave," a tale of slave times by a former slave, James H. W. Howard, afterward one of the leading negro journalists in America, and "From Slave Cabin to the Pulpit," the autobiography of the Rev. Peter Randolph, (1893.) A book of distinction in a different field is "Weh Down Souf," by Daniel Webster Davis, a record of tradition and history, in dialect and patois. It may fairly be questioned, however, whether a negro can write negro dialect any better from the fact that he is a negro. White men may be equally familiar with it, and more skillful in recording it. When it comes to the purely objective study of types, the negro author has no advantage over his white brother. When it is a matter of expressing sympathy, insight due to racial qualities, the case is different.

And this brings us to poetry, the field of American letters, in which the negro has made his most distinctive mark. There were negro poets before Paul Laurence Dunbar, though there is none who can rank with him, even as there has been no earlier storyteller whose gifts rival those of Charles W. Chesnutt. There is, however, at least one other negro poet whose work should be known to students of the subject—George Marion McClellan, whose "Poems," (Nashville, 1895,) written "some of them in the noon hour in the swamps of Mississippi," have not only a high lyric quality, but present a true poetic interpretation of nature and of life.

The range of negro authorship is vast; from "The Black Codes of Georgia" (Du Bois) and learned treatises on theology, to "Diseases of the Feet," "The Waiter's Manual," and "Why a Negro Should Be a Democrat!" It is stated that there are about 2,000 works by American negroes. The present collection, far from complete, belongs to the Library of Congress.

"Recollections of the Stage and Its People," which was the title of a series of papers by Clara Morris which recently appeared in McClure's Magazine, will now be supplanted by "Life on the Stage," which is the title with which the papers, in book form, are to come from the press of McClure, Phillips & Co. some time in the present month.

FROM READERS.

A National University.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your correspondent in his letter in the SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 24 states the matter of a proposed "National University" with clearness and in a spirit of true patriotism. As an humble co-worker with ex-Gov. Hoyt and a prominent member of several patriotic societies in efforts to interest our people in this worthy project, I wish to add my word of indorsement and praise of Mr. Frank Sewall's statements as to the wisdom of the decision of the National Educational Association in the premises. The latter rejected the proposals of its special committee of fifteen to temporize by offering to the people something which would not be a fulfillment of Washington's ideal. * * *

What your correspondent has said against even offering to our people such a substitute as the so-called Washington Memorial Institute would be has in it the true ring and should have weight. After the century of agitation we have had upon the subject of Washington's request both in and out of Congress and throughout the educational institutions of the country, but little has as yet been accomplished along correct lines.

First and foremost, I believe with Senator Depew and other able publicists, that the Government is in a moral if not in a technical sense obligated to carry out in so far as it is possible the requests of Washington, whose bequest, if it had been properly invested, would now amount to $5,000,000. * * *

America is now leading the world in manufactures and commerce; she must also lead the world in the work of research and investigation, and to this end the Nation alone is equal to the founding of such a university as the Nation needs. Again, the Government needs the influence of just such an institution, and our system of education needs it, as a source of co-ordination, inspiration, and progressive influence.

Students of high character from many lands and professors from many cities would be attracted to such a great seat of learning, and on returning would promote the cause of free institutions in all lands. Also the fact that over 3,000 American graduates are now seeking opportunities abroad is another potent reason for the Government taking this matter in hand now, and if it did so doubtless large donations from many patriotic Americans would flow to it for the proper endowment of faculties and departments, in fact many such have been already promised.

The different projects that have been suggested may be thus named:

1. The National University, or so-called University of the United States, and to establish this there are now four Senate bills in the hands of a committee; three of these are acts of incorporation only, and none carries any appropriation, but they do grant to the institution title to the ground comprised in the square formerly occupied by the Naval Observatory.

2. The Smithsonian University Senate bill No. 2,009 authorizes conferring of degrees, but creates no university at all.

3. Washington and Lincoln Memorial University plan proposed by W. C. Pennwitt of Virginia, to restore to National jurisdiction certain lands in the District of Columbia, and thereon found a city and establish a great National university.

Bill introduced in 1900 in both Senate and House and referred to committee. * * *

JOSIAH C. PUMPELLY.

New York, Aug. 28, 1901.

True Poetry.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I read with great interest the extremely amusing article in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 31, entitled "True Poetry," in which the writer gave us some specimens of "Mud Valley" verse.

The name Mud Valley appeared to me very appropriate to the character of the quotations appended, which seemed truly to be "of the earth earthy." I supposed the article to be written in jest, for surely no one possessing any acquaintance with the real Muse could be in earnest to call such verses "true poetry," though they were entertaining enough as examples of doggerel. Yet it seems to me that such a subject is a sorry one for a jest, and if it was not a jest—well, "everybody to their notion," as the old woman said when she kissed her cow.

It is not a crime to kiss one's cow, no; but some think it shows a lack of taste. And to cultivate the habit might prove degenerating, as the association with poor literature is apt to corrupt the style of a writer. There is no fixed rule in regard to the essentials of good poetry, but it may not be ill-termed the cream of literature, for it always rises to the top when it is worthy of its name, and it must have this rising quality, which does not mean at all that it must be high-flown, but this brings us back again to the definition of poetry. What is it that separates poetry from prose? Surely it is not the rhyme and rhythm alone. A silk purse cannot be made out of a pig's ear, and neither, it appears to me, can poetry be made of that which is essentially unpoetic and unbeautiful or in any way coarse.

Genius is defined (I think by Goethe) as "a stronger impress of Divinity," and should not a poet of all others bear this stamp? A poet is in one sense a prophet with a divine mission to the world. And should not poetry belong to "our life's ethereal part rather than fall into "the muddy ruts of triviality"?

Let us look at Lowell's definition again. "Poetry should meet men everywhere on the open levels of their common humanity, and not merely on their occasional excursions to the heights of speculation or their exploring expeditions among the crypts of metaphysics." Truly the poet Lowell knew whereof he spoke, for the urgent, all-uplifting poet love of humanity pulsed in his veins; the love with which he was endowed as the birthright of his genius, the love which would even command him to descend to the level of all men, in order that he might enable them to rise toward the heights where his own strong spirit loved to dwell. But we cannot imagine him as relinquishing his own "climbing instinct" to stay upon the lower plain, any more than that Dante, who is in the "Purgatorio" represented as offering his sympathy and a helping hand to any who will climb with him up the hills of the "Beatitudes," willing for their sakes even that his own progress should be retarded, would consent, if only for an instant, to stop and lament with them at the foot, thereby abandoning his purpose of reaching the summit.

We could not believe that the author of "Sir Launfall" and of "The Cathedral" would ever be satisfied with less than the best. Hear him say:

> This life were brutish, did we not sometimes
> Have intimations clear of wider scope,
> Hints of occasion infinite to keep
> The soul alert with noble discontent
> And onward yearnings of unstilled desire.

He would sound the note of Wordsworth in his wonderful "Intimations of Immortality":

> Hence in a season of calm weather,
> Tho' inland far we be,
> Our souls have sight of that immortal sea
> Which brought us hither.

Or in the verse:

> Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting,
> The soul that rises with us, our life's star
> Hath had elsewhere its setting
> And cometh from afar,
> Not in entire forgetfulness
> And not in utter nakedness,
> But trailing clouds of glory do we come
> From God, who is our home.

Are not these examples of perfect poetry? Of course, our attitude toward poetry depends on whether we care primarily for that which stimulates thought or for that which is simply amusing; and the success of a poet depends upon whether he writes to pander to the popular taste or at the dictation of the importunate voice within him. If he is fearless enough to obey the latter and never to cheapen or degrade his art, although he may never be famous in one sense, he will have the approval of his inner consciousness, and his name will be upon the unwritten scroll of fame.

CONSTANCE.

Chatham, N. J., Sept. 1, 1901.

Sidney Lanier and Stedman's Anthology.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I beg to ask for space to speak of the very interesting criticism of Knowles's "Golden Treasury" and Stedman's "American Anthology" which appeared in a recent issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW. Accepting the dictionary definition: "A collection of choice literary extracts; especially of poems," it may be thought doubtful if such a compilation pure and simple has as yet been given; but the difficulty of such an undertaking can be more easily understood when we find a critic so able as Milton Reed, who says: "We have had a Longfellow, Lowell, Bryant, Poe, Whittier, Dickenson, and Whitman," and fails to put among our "immortals" the name of Sidney Lanier, whose place is generously given by Stedman, but withheld by this critic, whose dictum otherwise seems just and strong. To know Lanier, in our opinion, is to class him never among "these humbler poets," but quickly and joyfully to give him rightful rank among our best, the poet who, as Stedman says, "was not only or chiefly the artist, he had the substance of poetry, the intense sacredness with which he invested art holding him in thrall to the highest ethical ideas." Let me quote, for the benefit of Mr. Reed or any who may not now know the poems in question, from Richard Le Gallienne, who says:

> If there be any who question whether Lanier should be accounted one of the world's greatest poets, let him fast from all fleshly literature for six days, and sit down in a quiet place and read his "Hymns of the Marshes." He shall rise from the poem with tears in his eyes and thanksgiving in his soul.

Another, a biographer, speaking of Lanier's work, says:

> We must remember that Lanier was one of the most thoroughly American of our poets, yielding in patriotism to none, not even Lowell, Whittier, or Holmes. * * * In my opinion his patriotic note is the one whose reverberations will be longest heard, and his patriotic vision of the inalienable grandeur of the American people and its mission is the one which must ultimately enter into the conscience of our Nation.

Surely the poems of such a writer should be a part of the education of every true American, this "loving heart" "to whom the most beautiful thing was right," who so loved the words "the beauty of holiness," and, to reverse the phrase, making "the holiness of beauty." One who could write "The Symphony" had surely, even in his short life, sounded the whole gamut of life.

"Revelations came to him, intuitions of what he might learn from study of nature, books, art, men, yet was he most singularly free from selfish personality, having no sordid motive, he desired only that people might profit by the conclusions which meditation and the penetrating influence of genius had forced upon him."

Of his own work he wrote:

> Let my name perish, the poetry is good poetry, and the music is good music, and beauty dieth not, and the hearts that need it will find it. It is for these I write, who are really friends and lovers, but to whom so far its accident of meeting has been delayed.

AMELIA M. CALKINS.

New York, Sept. 5, 1901.

The True Text of Shakespeare.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 24 Dr. John H. Egar tells us that "Dyce states in his preface that he uses the conjectures and alterations of previous editors and so discredits himself an an authority for the true text of Shakespeare."

Will Dr. Egar kindly tell us which of the various editions now before the public gives "the true text of Shakespeare"? Quite a number of us would be very thankful for the information. JOHN PHIN.

Paterson, N. J., Aug. 27, 1901.

"A Parfit Gentil Knight," by Charlton Andrews, which A. C. McClurg & Co. are publishing with twelve full-page illustrations, is a romantic narrative by a new writer, dealing with the reign of Charles IX. of France. The story moves rapidly and is said to be full of exciting situations.

1901

QUERIES.

"L. R. S.," Harrisburg, Penn.: "What is the origin of the phrase: 'It is worse than a crime—it is a blunder'?"

This phrase, which has been attributed to Talleyrand, characterizes the political murder of the Duc d'Enghien, who was shot by Napoleon's order, March, 1804. Jacob Fouché, however, claims the phrase for himself in his "Mémoires" in this form: "It is more than a crime—it is a political fault."

FRANK PLACE, Jr., Cortland, N. Y.: "Please give me the names of magazines devoted to libraries and librarians, and also tell me the name of the author of the poem partly quoted below. Are there any other verses?

'The sky is a drinking cup overturned of old,
Pouring down upon us its wine of liquid gold.'"

The Library Journal (New York) and The Library (London) are the most important of the periodicals devoted to libraries. The poem asked for is "The Sky," and is by Richard Henry Stoddard. It is as follows:

The sky is a drinking cup
That was overturned of old,
And it pours in the eyes of men
Its wine of airy gold.

We drink that wine all day,
Till the last drop is drained up,
And are lighted off to bed
By the jewels in the cup.

LAURA HENDERSON, 405 West Twenty-second Street, New York City: "The verses asked for by Mrs. T., Brooklyn, N. Y., can be found in Paul Laurence Dunbar's 'Lyrics of the Hearthside,' (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.25.) They are entitled 'Angeline.' If Mrs. T. will send me her full name I will send her a copy of the verses."

"A. R.," Englewood, N. J.: "In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 7 I see that 'A. R. L.,' 141 Penn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., asks for the whole of Kipling's verses, 'When 'Omer smote 'is bloomin' lyre,' &c. It is published in the volume called 'The Seven Seas,' (D. Appleton & Co.,) as foreword to a new Barrack Room Ballads, and runs as follows:

"When 'Omer smote 'is bloomin' lyre,
He'd 'eard men sing by land an' sea;
An' what 'e thought 'e might require,
'E went an' took—the same as me!

"The market girls an' fishermen,
The shepherds an' the sailors, too,
They 'eard old songs turn up again,
But kep' it quiet—same as you.

"They knew 'e stole; 'e knew they knowed,
They didn't tell nor make a fuss,
But winked at 'Omer down the road,
An' 'e winked back—the same as us."

"C. R.," New York City: "Will you kindly give me the address of William Ernest Henley?"

No. 21 Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W. C., London.

GEORGE HASWELL, Jr., Hoboken, N. J.: "In answer to inquiry of 'Old Dutchwoman' in your issue of Aug. 31, I have in a scrapbook the poem by H. J. Morris, 'The Boer's Prayer,' of six verses. Should no better way offer, I shall be pleased to send a written copy to your correspondent."

"J. W. T.," Clinton, Tenn.: "What is the value of a well-preserved copy of the first edition of Whitman's 'Leaves of Grass,' the 1855 edition; also the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth volumes of The Chap Book, bound and well preserved? How should one proceed to effect a sale?"

A good copy of the first edition of Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" is worth about $35. A soiled copy or one that has been rebound is hardly worth half that sum. "The Chap Book" has depreciated in value. At the Daly sale Volumes 1-9, 1894-98, sold for $11.25, but at an ordinary sale the average sum given is $1 a volume. Books possessing the rarity and importance of the 1855 edition of "Leaves of Grass" are purchased by Dodd, Mead & Co., Charles Scribner's Sons, George D. Smith, George H. Richmond, and other dealers in literary property of this kind.

THEODORE WRIGHT, 720 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.: "In answer to 'Lorraine,' 110 East Thirty-first Street, New York City, I send the following, copied from an old scrapbook about 1863:

"'A very well-intending old gentleman in Dublin thought he might edify his friends and the world at large by using his poetical talents to make Scripture stories still more attractive. To many a dinner party the old gentleman was invited for the after treat his versification afforded. The writer of this heard only the beginning of the finding of Moses, which for its graphic style, disfiguration of the rules of syntax, richly illustrating the serio-comic of the Irish character, deserves a place among works travestie. The incess descends to the Nile, accompanied by her maidens.

"'On Egypt's banks, contiguous to the Nile,
Great Pharaoh's daughter came to swim in style;
And after having a glorious swim,
Ran about the sands to dry her skin.
And kicked the basket the babe lay in.
"Gals," says she, in accents wild,
"Which of ye is it as owns the child?"'

"The above may not be what was wanted by 'Lorraine.' I have never heard of any other version."

D. A. BONNAR, Mamaroneck, N. Y.: "In reply to 'M. A. R.' of East Orange, N. J.: If he turns to the book of the Prophet Isaiah, Chapter 38, Verse 15, he will find the 'original' of the quotation. Hezekiah, King of Judah, whose life was prolonged fifteen years in answer to his prayer, uses them in his thanksgiving: 'I shall go softly all my years, in the bitterness of my soul.'"

"CONSTANT READER," New York City: "I would like to know the exact day on which Bulwer was born."

On May 25, 1803.

FANNY KENNISH EARL, Lake Mills, Wis.: "H. S. Williams, Hamilton, Ontario, will find the lines,

"'Earth's crammed with Heaven,
And every common bush afire with God,'

in the seventh book of Mrs. Browning's 'Aurora Leigh.'"

H. M. ATWATER, New Haven, Conn.: "The reason why William L. Keese does not find the word 'eygre' in the dictionary is because of its archaic orthography. The 'high tide on the coast of Lincolnshire' was that of 1751; the spelling followed in Miss Ingelow's poem is presumably of the same date. Thus, 'pyrates,' 'kyndly,' 'manye,' &c. The word 'eger' is found in Webster, defined as 'an impetuous wave,' with a reference to 'aagre,' to which a more complete description is given. In 'John Halifax' the word used is 'eger,' and also the local term, 'the river-boar,' is given."

J. S. HENDRICK, Planters' Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.: "Who wrote the satire 'The Charge of the Four Hundred,' published in The Smart Set in the May number, 1900, signed 'Momus, Jr.'?"

THE REVIEW does not know who "Momus, Jr." may be.

C. S. CAMPBELL, Owego, N. Y.: "Kate H. Nichols will find the poem 'Two Worlds' in Whittier's 'Songs of Three Centuries,' author unknown."

J. B. MURDOCK, Naval War College, Newport, R. I.: "In answer to the question of Mr. John H. James, concerning the privateer General Armstrong, I can refer him to the following, viz.: 'American State Papers,' Vol. XIV., Naval Affairs; Niles's 'Weekly Register,' VII.; Coggeshall's 'History of American Privateers.' The above give original accounts. Descriptions collated from various sources are given in Lossing's 'Field Book of War of 1812,' Roosevelt's 'Naval Actions,' War of 1812; McMaster's 'History of People of the United States,' IV."

JOHN D. McDOWELL, 588 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In reply to the query of 'J. T. E.,' Lombard, Ill., permit me to say that the full name of the author with reference to whom he inquires, Aug. 24, is David Lyall Deans. Mr. Deans is a Scotchman, from one of the border counties, I think Roxburgh, and has been a very popular contributor to The British Weekly for several years. His book, 'The Land of the Leal,' has a wide circulation in the United Kingdom, and of it The London Quarterly Review says: It is worthy to be set by the side of John Watson's Scotch studies. The pathos of some of these stories is intense, and the revelation of the secret heart of godly men and women makes one move softly as though they had entered into the holy place. This book is a very great success."

"A. S.," New York City: "Will you kindly inform me if a copy of the New England Primer Shorter Westminster Catechism is of any value? It was printed in Buffalo, 1854, by Danforth. It is not a reprint."

It has little value.

"STUDENT," Tarrytown, N. Y.: "What are the Middle Ages?"

According to Hallam, the Middle Ages form a period of a thousand years, beginning with the establishment of the Frankish kingdom in Gaul under Clovis and ending with the invasion of Italy by Charles VIII. of France in 1494. Mediæval literature inherited much from classical and post-classical times, but its own distinctive characteristics had their root in the eighth century, and the days of chivalry cannot be said to have passed away before the death, in 1519, of Maximilian I., or the fall of Bayard, in 1514.

Appeals to Readers.

CHICKERING & SONS, 791 Tremont Street, Boston, MASS.: "Can any reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW give any information in regard to the whereabouts of pianos made by either of the following Boston firms? Adam & William Bent, Benjamin Crehore, Louis & Alpheus Babcock, Hoyt, Babcock & Appleton, John Babcock, Brown & Hallett. We should be glad to hear of any musical instrument or memento of the profession that would be available for our forthcoming exhibition of musical instruments to be held in Boston next January."

"M. P. B.," 418 London Street, Portsmouth, Va.: "Will some reader tell me the name of the author of the poem entitled 'The Mother-in-Law'? It is rather a long poem, and in it are these sentences: 'Were she asked to choose between mother and you she would choose you. God wills it so.' The last verse ends: 'And you'll forgive me if to-night mine eyes are wet.' It was published about seven years ago. I would like to know where I can find a copy of this poem."

ALICE V. JOSEPHS, Newport, R. I.: "Who can give information about a book called 'Aunt Fanny's Story Book'? I had it as a child in the late sixties and it was a worn and battered volume then. I have never been able to find another copy or find out anything about it. It contained, besides several of the Grimm and Anderson stories, several charming tales of the Hartz Mountains, and the 'Story of Nutcracker and Sugardolly.' In each new collection of the old fairy tales that has appeared I have looked for some of these, but have never found them. Any information about the book will be received with thanks."

"A. DARWINIAN," Internal Revenue Office, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.: "Can any one supply the missing lines to the following ditty? These fragments are all that remain in my memory from my childhood, when I heard them from my nurse:

'The monkey married the baboon's sister,
Smacked his lips and then he kissed her—
Kissed so hard he raised a blister,
And she set up a yell—
* * * * * * *
What do you think the bride was dressed in?
A green gauze veil and a bright brass breast-pin—
* * * * * * *
What do you think they had for supper?
Black-eyed peas and bread and butter,
And pickled oysters too—'"
* * * * * * *

GEORGE ROBBINS, New London, Conn.: "Can any reader kindly tell me where the following lines are to be found, and who is the author:

'Our lives are songs! God writes the words
And we set them to music at pleasure,
And the song grows glad, or sweet, or sad,
As we choose to fashion the measure.

'We must write the music, whatever the song,
Whatever its rhyme, or meter,
And if it's sad, we can make it glad,
Or if sweet, we can make it sweeter!'"

Leading American Poets.*

These accounts of American poets are brought together for the instruction of school children who have not yet reached the High School, the idea of the author being that as early as possible in the school course "students should be acquainted not only with the best American literature, but with the lives of its authors, to the end that they may realize that the great writers experienced joys and suffered hardships in common with their fellow-men; in short, that we should aim to sound a more human note in the study of literature."

Considerable autobiographical material is supplied by selections from the work of the various authors, and the principal events and general course of their lives are told in a somewhat dry, but careful and intelligent style. The seven poets chosen are Bryant, Emerson, Poe, Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes and Lowell. With a single exception, these men were natives of Massachusetts, and Longfellow, the exception, was born at Portland, Me., not a hundred miles north of the Massachusetts boundary.

All save Whittier were college men for a time at least, and some of them, it is not surprising to recall, depended entirely upon their poetry for means of livelihood. The little book is an excellent one for readers older than those for whom it is intended, to carry with them on the Summer trips along the Massachusetts coast, so rich in historic and literary associations, and to use in forming an itinerary of the sort now popular with a large class of travelers. We have not long appreciated our opportunities for becoming passionate pilgrims to literary shrines, but we make up for the delay by our fervor now that we have begun.

*SEVEN GREAT AMERICAN POETS. By Beatrice Hart. Pol. D. Illustrated. Cloth, 4to. Pp. vii.-252. New York, Boston, Chicago: Silver, Burdett & Co. 1901. Price, 90 cents.

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TENEMENTS.

Mr. Gilman's Book Dealing with the Problem of Improving the Condition of the Poor.*

MR. BRADLEY GILMAN, in the present volume, "Back to the Soil," presents in fiction form an interesting sociological study, an attempt at "a circular solution of an angular problem."

The book contains an interesting introduction by Edward Everett Hale, who was asked by its publishers to add a few words begging readers to take Mr. Gilman's book as a serious attempt at illustrating what might be accomplished by transferring some of the needy inhabitants of overcrowded tenement districts to a regularly organized farm colony; an attempt at solving one of the great central questions of the day—the overcrowding of cities and the consequent poverty and misery of so many of the people. He writes: "They have asked an old man to say this who has had to fight the worst tendencies of city life in most of his man's work in the daily routine of a working minister."

Mr. Hale says that Frederick Law Olmstead, who has done so much to improve the beauty and health of American towns, once said to him that while he had been greatly praised for his work in "the ruralizing of cities, he considered the supplementary work of the urbanizing of the country to be an enterprise far more important in the life of America." Mr. Hale adds that this opinion must be shared by all who carefully study present day problems. Whatever is accomplished must be done by concerted action—"by a considerable number of people, who are from the beginning to bear one another's burdens, and whose success depends, as most success depends, on the victory of—together." He adds from statistics that Massachusetts, commonly spoken of as being among the crowded States of the world, in reality contains sixteen acres of land to every ten people; so that the overcrowded condition of cities is far from being a matter of necessity.

Mr. Gilman's preface is equally noteworthy. His book aims at "setting forth the hopeful possibilities of country life in contrast with the forlorn and desperate actualities of the crowded life of our larger cities." He has no desire simply to add another to the long list of books showing the deplorable condition of the city poor; but from study and experience having fully decided that "the city cannot remedy the ills it generates and that the country districts—if properly developed—can in large measure remedy these ills, he has ventured to portray and even minutely to describe his ideal of a rural community of working people."

Mr. Gilman's attempt at solving the problem of making country life attractive to the poorer classes in cities is not based on "Socialism" or "Communism," but on "individualism." The greatest enemy to plans for attracting the surplus population of cities toward rural life is the loneliness, the extreme quiet of the country—the absence both of actual noise and the lack of sights and scenes to be found in all tenement house districts. Mr. Gilman's plan, as outlined in the present book, does away with this disturbing factor by a unique grouping of the houses as well as by the employment of less novel methods.

Many of our writers on the questions growing out of city pauperism have come close to the farm colony idea. As in all attempts toward the betterment of social conditions, the chief hope lies in the children. Mrs. Barnett of Toynbee Hall, London, has written: "To get the young of our vast cities interested in country life is no slight good, now when migration or emigration seems the only solution to the great problem of city overpopulation."

While hardly a writer, thinker, or worker in these fields has not cast his eyes longingly toward the broad, tenantless acres of the country, where there is room and work for all, as Mr. Walter Wyckoff has lately proved, so many experiments have failed that few people dare hope for success in this direction. Mr. Gilman, who is greatly interested in social and industrial conditions, has ventured to point out a new line upon which the experiment may be tried; thinking that were people once really convinced of the soundness of his theory, the large amount of money necessary to launch such a colony would be easily forthcoming. He says:

> The author cannot rationally expect that his new theories of farm colonization will be found impregnable at all points and workable in all particulars; he simply believes that, in the main, this book opens a path of hope for the city poor.

Mr. Gilman's story, as a story, is well constructed and entirely readable. Nor do we think he has erred in choosing fiction as his means of formulating theories and plans. It will be remembered that the reading of a novel has before this led to the adoption of the reforms indicated therein, notably in Sir Walter Besant's "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," which brought about the building of "The People's Palace." Mr. Gilman's ideas seem on careful reading to be practicable, all his plans being directed toward making the people benefited thereby entirely self-supporting—save for the first year or two, the capital invested after a short period to commence drawing interest.

It is hardly fair to a work of fiction to reveal much of its plot, but in this case it may be well to say that the beginnings of the plan grew out of conversations between the Wentworths, a Boston minister and his wife, whose pastoral duties lay largely among the poor of Boston, and who were always meeting individual cases which seemed particularly hard to help. Their family circle was often joined by Dr. Barton, who was also greatly interested in social conditions and practical philanthropy. Mr. Royce, a wealthy mill owner, a self-made man, clear-headed and quick in all his perceptions, but warm-hearted and generous under all, was also an occasional visitor. The two latter met accidentally at the Wentworths', and all being greatly interested in the same subject, the conversation turned to existing evils and possible cures. Entirely through accident, the cutting of a pie into wedge-shaped sections to serve the party who happened to be at table, the plan for the building of "Circle City," the farm colony outlined, came into being.

The unique feature of the plan is that a plot of land, containing about four square miles, was bought, and so arranged—carrying out the idea of dividing the pie—that 100 houses could be built around the centre of the land, (the latter containing a small park in which were placed the necessary public buildings—stores, schools, a church, a clubroom, and all other buildings necessary for neighborhood use.) These houses were twenty feet apart, the farms running back in wedge-shaped divisions to the outer circumference. The plan involved an expenditure of about $150,000, the colony described being placed about twenty miles from a large town. How these plans were successfully carried into execution, and for all details as to the plan and building of the houses, the selection of families, water, drainage, and lighting, the forms of industry chosen, the way in which trolley connection with the town was obtained, the gradual growth and success of the idea, until it at last became necessary to erect a market in the town for the sale of the colony's products, can best be seen in the book itself.

The oftener we turn Mr. Gilman's pages, the more practicable his scheme appears. We could almost venture the prediction that if tried on the lines indicated, a future "Circle City" might be successful. One of the most valuable hints for the furtherance of such a plan lies in the part Bridget and Patrick play in the present successful carrying out of a carefully prepared scheme.

*"BACK TO THE SOIL; OR, FROM TENEMENT HOUSE TO FARM COLONY. A Circular Solution of an Angular Problem. By Bradley Gilman. With an introduction by Edward Everett Hale. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-242. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and Including Thursday Afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

LINCOLN IN STORY. The Life of the Martyr President told in authenticated anecdote. Edited by Silas G. Pratt. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xv.-224. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Advance sheets.)

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF THE SULTAN OF TURKEY. By George Dorys. Translated by Arthur Hornblow. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-277. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Advance sheets.)

DANIEL BOONE. Contribution toward a bibliography of writings concerning Daniel Boone. By William Harvey Miner. 12mo. Pp. ix.-32. New York: The Dibdin Club. 1,135 Madison Avenue. $1.

OLIVER CROMWELL. By Samuel R. Gardiner. 12mo. Pp. 312. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

REMINISCENCES OF A MISSISSIPPIAN IN PEACE AND WAR. By Frank A. Montgomery. 8vo. Pp. xvii.-324. Portraits. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. $5.

OWEN GLYNDWR, AND THE LAST STRUGGLE FOR WELSH INDEPENDENCE. By Arthur Granville Bradley. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-357. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35.

BROCKMAN'S MAVERICK. By Joseph N. Quail. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 256. New York: Quail & Warner. $1.25.

FAMOUS ACTRESSES OF THE DAY IN AMERICA. Second Series. By Lewis C. Strang. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 340. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

GENERAL McCLELLAN. By Gen. Peter S. Michie. Great Commanders Series. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. ix.-400. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND OTHER ARTICLES. By William C. Todd. 12mo. Pp. 223. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN TROTTING AND RACE HORSE. With Tables of Pedigrees of Famous Horses, Useful Hints, Suggestions, and Opinions on Training and Conditioning Compiled from Various Sources, Rules for Track Laying, &c. By Henry T. Coates. "The American Trotting Turf in 1899 and 1900," by A. M. Gilham, and "What To Do Before the Veterinary Surgeon Comes," by George Fleming. 12mo. Pp. 148. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

THE MESSAGES OF THE PROPHETIC AND PRIESTLY HISTORIANS. The Writings of the Historians of the Old Testament Arranged so as to Distinguish Their Principal Sources and Freely Rendered in Paraphrase. By John Edgar McFadyen. 12mo. Pp. xx.-392. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF SYRIA AND PALESTINE. By Lewis Bayles Paton. Maps. 12mo. Pp. xxxvi.-392. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

A CRITICAL AND EXEGETICAL COMMENTARY OF THE EPISTLES OF ST. PETER AND ST. JUDE. By the Rev. Charles Bigg. 8vo. Pp. lv.-353. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

THE STORY OF JESUS FOR CHILDREN. (In Selections from the Bible.) Compiled and arranged by Louis Castle Walbridge. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. iv.-75. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

THE CLASSICAL HERITAGE OF THE MIDDLE AGES. By Henry Osborn Taylor. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-40. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

EVOLUTION AND ITS BEARING ON RELIGIONS. By A. J. Dadson. 12mo. Pp. 268. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

DICTIONARY OF PHILOSOPHY AND PSYCHOLOGY. Including Many of the Principal Conceptions of Ethics, &c. Written by many hands and edited by James Mark Baldwin. In 3 vols. Illustrated. Vol. I. 8vo. Pp. xxiv.-644. New York: The Macmillan Company.

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GREAT RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD. By Herbert A. Giles, T. W. Rhys Davids, Oskar Mann, Cardinal Gibbons, and others. 8vo. Pp. vii.-301. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.

CONTEMPORARY SOCIALISM. By John Rae. 8vo. Pp. xii.-565. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

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THE SCIENCE OF PENOLOGY. The Defense of Society Against Crime, Collated and Systematized by Henry M. Boies. 8vo. Pp. xvii.-469. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

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THE AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK. 5662. Sept. 14, 1901, to Oct. 1, 1902. Edited by Cyrus Adler. 12mo. Pp. 321. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society.

PRIMITIVE MAN. By Dr. Moriz Hoernes. 16mo. Pp. 135. New York: The Macmillan Company. 40 cents.

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TARR AND McMURRY'S GEOGRAPHIES. SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME. NEW YORK. By R. H. Whitbeck. 12mo. Pp. viii.-115. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

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POETRY AND ESSAYS.

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THE KING'S MESSENGER. A Novel. By Suzanne Ambolus. 12mo. Pp. 347. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

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TANGLED TRINITIES. By Daniel Woodroffe. 12mo. Pp. 309. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE MILLION. By Dorothea Gerard. (Mme. Lecard de Longarde.) 12mo. Pp. 346. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

OUR LADY VANITY. By Ellen Olney Kirk. 12mo. Pp. 353. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

MARNA'S MUTINY. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. 12mo. Pp. 324. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE GREAT GOD SUCCESS. A novel. By John Graham. 12mo. Pp. iv.-299. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $1.50.

THE WOMAN WHO DARED. By Ursula N. Gestefeld. 12mo. Pp. 358. Pelham, N. Y.: The Gerteefeld Publishing Company. $1.25.

JACK RACER. By Henry Somerville. 12mo. Pp. 320. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

IRISH PASTORALS. By Shan F. Bullock. 12mo. Pp. 300. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

CAPTAIN OF THE CREW. By Ralph Henry Barbour. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. ix.-279. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Advance sheets.)

ZANEE KOORAN. A Romance of India in the Time of the Great Sepoy Rebellion. By Frederick O. Sibley. 12mo. Pp. 244. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

THE RIGHT OF WAY. A Novel. By Gilbert Parker. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. x.-419. New York: Harper & Brothers. (Advance sheets.)

CARDIGAN. By Robert Chambers. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 310. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE WOULDBEGODS. By E. Nesbit. Illustrated by Reginald B. Birch. 12mo. Pp. 312. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

HOW JACQUES CAME INTO THE FOREST OF EDEN. An Impertinence. By Idia W. Pattie Ticon. Chicago: The Blue Sky Press.

FOREIGN BOOKS.

CHEFS D'OEUVRE of the Exposition Universelle. By Walton, Saglio, and Champier. Paris XIV. and XV. Folio. Pp. about 100 per volume. Philadelphia: George Barrie & Son. $1 per part. (Paper.)

MUZZARELLI'S BRIEF FRENCH COURSE. Prepared in Conformity with the New Laws of Syntax Promulgated by the French Government, March 11, 1901. By Antoine Muzzarelli. 12 mo. Pp. 294. New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago: American Book Company. $1.25.

THE SELF-EDUCATOR IN GERMAN. By John Adams. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-214. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

THE SELF-EDUCATOR IN LATIN. By W. A. Edward. Edited by John Adams. 12mo. Pp. xii.-265. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

THE SELF-EDUCATOR IN FRENCH. By John Adams. 12mo. Pp. xv.-206. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

REPERTOIRE BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE DES PRINCIPALES REVUES FRANCAISE. Pour l'Annee. 1900. Redige par D. Jordell. 8vo. Pp. xii.-257. Paris: Per Lamm Librarie, Commissionaire. Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POVERTY AND UNBRITISH RULE. By Dadabhai Naoroji. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-670. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co. 10s. 6d.

"MOTOR-ITIS." Echoes from Life's Undercurrents. 16mo. Pp. 16. New York: New York Publishing Company. Paper, 10 cents.

A RABBI'S IMPRESSION OF THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY. Being a Series of Six Lectures, with Three Supplemental Chapters Bearing on the Subject. By Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf. 12mo. Pp. 225. Philadelphia: Edward Stern & Co.

LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS OF THE ENGLISH LAKES. By the Rev. H. D. Rawnsley. In two volumes. 12mo. Pp. vii.-247 per volume. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company.

PERIOD DECORATION. By Chandler R. Clifford. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 261. New York: Clifford & Lawton. $3.

THE GRIP OF THE BOOKMAKER. By Percy White. 12mo. Pp. 346. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50.

HISTORY OF VENTRILOQUISM. Translated from the French Work "Ventriloquie et Prophetisme." By M. Paul Garnault. By George Haycock Selim. 12mo. Pp. 42. 159 Monroe Street. Paper, 50 cents.

FOOTSTEPS OF TRUTH. By I. M. Morris. 12mo. Pp. 122. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

PITTED AGAINST ANARCHISTS. By W. Fretz Kemble. 12mo. Pp. 118. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

THE EDUCATION OF THE AMERICAN CITIZEN. By Arthur Twinning Hadley. 8vo. Pp. x.-231. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

HIRSH'S TABULATED DIGEST OF THE DIVORCE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. New Revised Edition. By Hugo Hirsh. Folding chart. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. Price, $1.50 net

1901

BOOKS AND MEN.

Josiah Flynt Again.

"Join the Tammany Association next door," said an east side dive-keeper, "meet the district leader and the Captain, and you can get what you want if you're 'right.' If you ain't 'right' you'll get no protection." This is only one of the startling statements made to Josiah Flynt by keepers of dives in New York City, and which he has gathered together in a valuable article, "The Tammany Commandment," to appear in McClure's Magazine for October. It is a complete exposition of the system of police protection of vice and crime existing in New York as it is understood by those protected. According to the testimony the system rests on what Mr. Flynt aptly calls "The Tammany Commandment," and what an ex-criminal calls "The Tammany Shout—Be Right." As evidence for presentation in court the confessions obtained by the District Attorney are more valuable, but as evidence in stirring up public opinion nothing approaches this exposé in importance. It will prove the best sort of campaign document for the anti-Tammany forces.

Brander Matthews.

What may be described, in a conservative way, as an unusual discussion of the English language, and one that cannot fail to attract the attention on both sides of the Atlantic of those who use, as well as those who teach, the speech of England and America, comes from the pen of Brander Matthews, under the title, "The Parts of Speech." The English language belongs to the peoples who speak it; that is the author's position, set forth boldly and contended for throughout the volume. It is their own precious possession, to deal with at their pleasure and at their peril. What this means in its many implications, together with the question of the relative authority of those who speak and those who profess expertness, are among the absorbing discussions, the point of view being distinctly modern and progressive. Discussion is sure to follow the appearance of this volume, and our English cousins are not likely to accept with equanimity Prof. Matthews's opinion that the American branch of the language is destined at no far day to assume the controlling position heretofore and now held by the parent branch in England. Nor are all American thinkers likely to agree with Prof. Matthews's views of orthography.

Drawings of "D'ri and I."

An exhibit of original drawings well worth seeing is now being made in the book department of John Wanamaker. The drawings are by Mr. F. C. Yohn and Mr. Will Crawford. The Lothrop Publishing Company of Boston is making the exhibit in connection with Mr. Irving Bacheller's story "D'ri and I" and Miss Lafayette McLaws's romance of buccaneers' days, entitled "When the Land Was Young." Mr. Yohn's work in "D'ri" is said to be the best that he has ever done, while Mr. Crawford has accepted the opportunity to depict stirring episodes in the historic battle between Englishmen, Spaniards, and buccaneers in the days when fighting was a profession. In addition to the drawings themselves, all of which are framed and mounted, there appears in the collection a large-size portrait of both Mr. Bacheller and Miss McLaws, surrounded in each case by covers of the book arranged in a striking manner. The exhibit will continue in New York for two weeks, and will then go to Philadelphia, appearing successively in twelve of the largest cities between now and the holidays.

Artistic Book Plates.

George F. Kelly, Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, this city, announces the publication of a new illustrated magazine, Artistic Book Plates, to be issued quarterly, the first number of which will appear Oct. 1. The most attractive feature of this periodical will be its illustrations. These for the first year will consist of reproductions of 300 book plates, placed at the publisher's command by private collectors, or selected from examples sent him for that purpose. These illustrations, in addition to the text, should make the quarterly of much interest to book-plate collectors generally. The quarterly is to be had at $2 per year, or 75 cents for single numbers. The first number of Volume I. will contain full details as to four cash prizes to be awarded for the best book-plate designs submitted, the competition to be open to subscribers only.

"The Token."

Mr. Charles Dexter Allen of Hartford, Conn., has devoted much time to the examination and study of old annuals and has gathered a vast amount of material toward a "Bibliography of American Annuals," which he hopes to have ready for the press in the Spring. In the meantime Mr. Allen intends issuing during the early Winter a privately printed volume, "The Token: Its Contributions and Illustrators," in which the story of the typical American annual will be fully told for the first time. Among contributors to "The Token" will be found many distinguished names. The "Twice Told Tales" of Hawthorne first appeared in its pages, while Lowell, Holmes, and Willis were also frequent contributors. Many other writers of lesser repute, though of lasting reputation, contributed articles or poems. The book will contain a full bibliographical description of the fifteen genuine annual volumes of "The Token" published by Samuel G. Goodrich, and of such of the spurious issues put out by piratical firms as can be collected. Some hitherto uncollected matter that seems entirely worthy of preservation will probably be added. The book, which is to be the work of the Marion Press, will be issued in two editions, one on hand-made and the other on Japan paper, the prices of which will be announced later. The book will be embellished with a large number of reproductions, to be made by the Bierstadt process, of the engravings contained in "The Tokens," which excited much interest on their original appearance. The title page is to be engraved by Sidney L. Smith of Boston. The volume will be strictly limited in its issue, each copy to be numbered, the names of those subscribing before publication to be printed in the book.

"The Real Aaron Burr."

There are signs of a revival of interest in Aaron Burr, the man of mystery in American politics and history. Two novels just issued have him as their principal character. A young alumnus of Chicago University has been at work for several years collecting everything obtainable relating to Burr's expedition against Mexico, and claims to have found enough already to prove that Burr meditated no treason against his country, but rather a filibustering descent on the Spaniard in Mexico.

Early in the Fall Mr. Charles Burr Todd, the historian of the Burr family, and a collateral descendant of Col. Burr, will publish his monograph, "The Real Aaron Burr." In his old age Burr trained in his law office several young men, two or three of whom he adopted; then after they had become men he talked very freely and intimately concerning certain events in his long and adventurous career. These men repeated to Mr. Todd as the historian of the family the subject matter of these communications, so that the coming monograph will be written largely from the viewpoint of Col. Burr himself. This will be especially true of the duel with Alexander Hamilton, and of the expedition against Mexico, the two events chiefly used by Col. Burr's enemies to ruin his career and make infamous his memory.

Thomas Hardy's Poems.

Mr. Thomas Hardy's new volume of poems will probably be published some time in October by the Messrs. Harper. Meanwhile we are enabled by special arrangement to give in extenso one of the pieces which refer more especially to this country. Its title is "On an Invitation to the United States," and the date 1899:

I.

My ardor for surprise nigh lost
Since life has bared its bones to me,
I shrink to see a modern coast
Whose riper time has yet to be;
Where the new regions claim men free
From that long drip of human tears
Which peoples old in tragedy
Have left upon their centuried years.

II.

For, wonning in these ancient lands,
Encased and lettered as a tomb,
And scored with prints of perished hands,
And chronicled with dates of doom,
Though my own being bear no bloom,
I trace the lives such spots enshrine,
Give past examples present room,
And their experience count as mine.

John Paul's Poems.

Under the title of "With Lead and Line" Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce for Fall publication a new book of poems by Mr. Charles Henry Webb, ("John Paul.") It will contain about all that Mr. Webb has contributed to various periodicals and magazines since the publication some twelve years ago of his "Vagrom Verse," and also a number of pieces heretofore unpublished. Mr. Webb's experience covers quite a number of years. In the volume will be found a copy of verses written upon the Sickles tragedy—so long ago as 1861—which attracted much attention at the time, and, even outdating these, "A Requiem for John Brown," written and published at the close of that great propagandist's career, in 1859. That Mr. Webb's verses possess "quality" is not open to question, and he were a dolt indeed whose soundings over such a wide tract of sea should be devoid of both interest and significance. The title of the new book of poems will seem happily chosen to all who are familiar with Mr. Webb's maritime tastes or have cruised with him about the waters of Nantucket in the various catboats he commands.

Brief Personals.

Walter A. Wyckoff, author of "The Workers," who is still in England pursuing investigations in his familiar field, will contribute to the October Scribner a paper giving some incidents of the slums in Chicago, particularly an insight into police court methods, which is said to be rather flattering to the spirit of justice prevailing there than otherwise.

*** The critical acumen of our esteemed contemporary, The Athenæum of London, is so distinctive and so free from saving clauses that we can not forbear to quote the following passage from a review of Howells's recent volume of short stories called "A Pair of Patient Lovers." It puts in a nutshell that which will be found at length and in various ways expressed in most candid and intelligent reviews of Mr. Howells's mission in Anglo-American Literature:

The telling of the story is masterly throughout, rich in analytic insight as Mr. Meredith's work is rich, and vitiated in language of the simplest, a style which is beautifully clarified and free from any stain of literariness or eccentricity. This perhaps is the most notable among the pleasing features of Mr. Howells's work. His analysis of character and his observation are sufficiently good models. In reply-ing to those critics who are inclined to write down all American fiction as slap-dash, rough-and-ready work, America may fairly point to Mr. Howells and Mr. Henry James as living refutations. In their chosen lines these writers have attained a degree of excellence beyond which few have passed in any country. In dignity and simplicity of diction the author of "A Pair of Patient Lovers" stands the higher. The cheap triumphs of epigram he scorns.

*** Sam A. Hamilton, author of "The Vengeance of the Mob," published by the Abbey Press, is putting the finishing touches to a new novel, the scene of which is also laid in Florida, but which has a different motive, being a character-study. The author is said to have made an elaborate study of the Floridan dialects in preparing for his forthcoming book.

*** We learn from Funk & Wagnalls Company that the copy for Volume II. of "The Jewish Encyclopedia" is practically complete and is being set up in type; also that copy equal to two other volumes has been received by the publishers from the collaborators. It is added that friends of "The Encyclopedia" will save themselves confusion and worry if they will remember that all official information in regard to the work emanates only from the publishers.

*** W. Roberts is contributing to The Fortnightly Review an article on book collecting as an investment, taking the various sales of the Ashburnham Library of printed books and manuscripts as his text.

*** The title of Gorky's "Foma Gordyeeff" means "Thomas the Proud," Foma being the Russian form of the English name Thomas, and Gordyeeff signifying proud. "Foma Gordyeeff" was first published as a serial in the Russian monthly magazine Zhizn, in 1899. It was begun in the February number and ran through September. The name Maxim Gorky is a pseudonym. Gorky means "the bitter one," and was chosen by the author to indicate his then attitude toward society. His real name as a correspondent in these columns recently stated is Alexei Maximovitch Pyeshkoff.

*** Dr. James M. Ludlow, in spite of his laborious pastoral work, has had time to write a novel which he will bring out shortly through Fleming H. Revell Company under the title of "Deborah, a Tale of the Maccabees." Among the characters are Judas, "the Hammer," with his marvelous strategy, leadership, and modesty, Deborah, the beautiful prophetess, and well supplemented by others—Greek, Roman, as well as Hebrew.

*** We hear that the Mutual Publishing Company, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, which has just succeeded to the book publishing department of the Isaac H. Blanchard Company, has secured for publication a romantic melodramatic story called "Exiled by the World," by Elizabeth Vigoureux Imhaus, author of the play by that name. The same house will also present in the near future "When the Dead Walk," by Lavinia Walsh.

*** It may not be generally known that Hall Caine's brother, Ralph Hall Caine, is the Managing Director of the great shorthand publishers, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Limited, and that Miss Lily Hall Caine, who recently played in London the part of Glory Quaile in "The Christian," is not his daughter, but his sister, though she is some twenty years younger.

*** Before Hall Caine took the little cottage on the hill where Greeba Castle is situated in the Isle of Man, for his study, a room that reminds the visitor very forcibly of Tolstoi's severe study, he worked in a room of carved oak and massive furniture. From the window some of the choicest views in the Isle of Man are to be seen, and bookcases are arrayed along two sides of the walls. But there is no desk, as Mr. Caine writes on odd pieces of paper on his knees with a fountain pen. The chair he uses belonged to Dante Gabriel Rossetti, while much of the furniture belonged to him also. Although most of this was bought at the sale of Rossetti's effects, it is well known that he was a close friend of Mr. Caine's, and for this reason the furniture is valued far more than because it had once belonged to a great genius. It is strange how many literary men have been intended for architecture and then afterward drifted into literature. Mr. Caine was apprenticed to an architect and surveyor, and early in this portion of his career attracted Mr. Gladstone's attention, who offered him a very good post. He commenced writing for The Builder on professional subjects, as well as for other technical papers. After a time he helped an uncle of his in the parish school, and through educational work finally drifted into actual journalism, and thence into his present successful career. Mr. Thomas Hardy is another case of an architectural apprentice turning author.

Dr. Johnson in Fleet Street.

To The New-York Times Saturday Review:

With regard to the paragraph in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 31 regarding "Dr. Johnson in Fleet Street," by Austin Dobson in the The Tattler, allow me to refer you to "Life and Adventures of George Augustus Sala," Volume I., page 358, (published by Charles Scribner's Sons,) in which occurs the following passage:

To this periodical I gave the name of "Temple Bar." * * * As a motto I imagined a quotation from Boswell, "And now, Sirs," said Dr. Johnson, "we will take a walk down Fleet Street." To my best knowledge and belief Dr. Johnson never said a word about taking a walk down Fleet Street; but my innocent supercherie was, I fancy, implicitly believed in for at least a generation by the majority of magazine readers.

E. LAWRENCE JENKINS.
South Yarmouth, Mass., Sept. 19, 1901.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

DR. MITCHELL'S new novel, which will be published by the Century Company Oct. 5, will bear the title "Circumstance." The author is said to make use of a most effective contrast, for nothing could be more incongruous than a well-dressed, consummate adventuress in the highly respectable setting of Philadelphia society. The woman, Mrs. Hunter, is the centre of the situation; the story begins and ends with her daring Philadelphia social enterprise; but meantime the reader, it is believed, will become absorbed in the affairs of a group of people of various kinds, each individualized with considerable skill. The popularity of Dr. Mitchell's fiction has led to the publication of a new and uniform edition of his eleven novels, including the forthcoming "Circumstance" and such famous works as "Hugh Wynne," "The Adventures of Francois," "Dr. North," &c.

***

"The Wage of Character" is a new novel by Jaillen Gordon. (Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger.) which will shortly be published with portrait through D. Appleton & Co. The forthcoming book presents glimpses of society life in New York, together with pictures of political life in Washington. The theme itself is one of fashion and intrigue.

***

"Bluegrass and Rhododendron" is the title of a nature book by John Fox, Jr., which will shortly be presented, bearing the imprint of Charles Scribner's Sons. It is planned for that class of splendidly illustrated books which always finds popular demand. In character it may be classed with the outdoor sketches of Henry van Dyke, which it resembles in style. It will contain several homely Kentucky sketches of the nature that brought Mr. Fox his first literary reputation, including sporting scenes—hunting and racing. The illustrations are by F. C. Yohn, Louis Loeb, Jules Guerin, W. A. Rogers, Max E. Klepper, and C. M. Ashe.

***

"Old Songs for Young America" is a beautiful publication just issued by Doubleday, Page & Co. Everybody has heard "Pop Goes the Weasel," "King William Was King James's Son," &c., but here they are set to their original airs, and illustrated in color in a curious way which, while modern in inspiration, has all the suggestion of old-time atmosphere and life. Blanche Ostertag has decorated and illustrated the pages and Clarence Forsythe has harmonized the music.

***

Dallas Lore Sharp, whose book "Wild Life Near Home," will soon be published by the Century Company, is an instructor in English in Boston University. He owes his love for the woods to his Quaker mother, and much inspiration to the three years of friendship and close contact with Prof. Jenks, the naturalist—a friend of Agassiz.

***

"Josephine, Empress of the French," by Frederick A. Ober, will be ready Oct. 1 from the Grafton Press. The author, in speaking of his work, says: "As the only American woman to occupy a throne of Europe, Josephine naturally excites a peculiar sympathy in the breasts of all on this side of the ocean, and this the first really complete biography of her—is written by an author who has made many visits to the scenes of her birth and her childhood."

***

"The Real World," and not "Jock o' Dreams," will be the title of Robert Herrick's new book, which will shortly come from the press of The Macmillan Company. The motif of the story is to show that the world is what each creature makes of it for himself, although its lines of development are eternal and universal. The woman in the book is the daughter of an Ohio manufacturer, and the plot is developed through the story of a young man's life.

***

"Princess Puck," by Una L. Silberrad, which Doubleday, Page & Co. are shortly to publish, is described as a good love story, wholesome, clean, and pleasing. The young girl whose nickname forms the title is a genuine creation, full of character, strong, resourceful, yet womanly and lovable.

***

Some time in October E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish a new book on "Church Needlework," which will be an unusually interesting volume, with numerous illustrations. The author is Maud R. Hall. This is the only book available on the subject, as the old book by Mrs. Dolby is out of print and difficult to obtain.

***

W. A. Fraser, the author of "Mooswa," announces another animal book, which is in preparation at Charles Scribner's Sons, with illustrations by Arthur Heming. It will be called "The Outcasts," the theme being a strange companionship between a buffalo and a wolf, the characteristics of each being brought out in strong contrast and with the relief of real personalities.

***

"The Devastators," a new novel by Ida Cambridge, which D. Appleton & Co. have in active preparation, is a social study, the scene of which is laid in London and in the country.

***

"Masques of Cupid" is the title announced for the forthcoming volume of plays by Evangeline Wilbour Blashfield, with E. B. Blashfield's illustrations. The book, formerly announced as "Before the Play," contains four short comedies, three of one act and one of two acts each, the subjects being taken respectively from modern, mediæval, and antique life, and the treatment preserving throughout the varied and at times intensely dramatic movement of modern comedy.

***

"Mary Queen of Scots, and Who Wrote the Casket Letters?" which has already been announced in these columns, as an elaborate historical pictorial in active preparation by James Pott & Co., will come from the press some time in the present month.

***

"The Mycenæan Tree and Pillar Cult and Its Mediterranean Relations," with illustrations from recent Cretan finds, by Arthur J. Evans, is being published by the Macmillan Company. The same house also presents "The Fallen Stuarts," by F. W. Head, and "Dante Gabriel Rossetti," being an elaborate illustrated memorial of his art and life, by H. C. Marillier.

***

The "Handbook of British, Continental, and Canadian Universities," compiled by Miss Isabel Maddison of Bryn Mawr College, has just been enhanced in value through the publication of a supplement, which notes the changes that have taken place since the publication of the second edition of the work in 1899. The original book has long been considered an authority because of the accuracy and clearness of the author. Both book and supplement bear the imprint of Bryn Mawr College.

***

Archibald Clavering Gunter, well known through his "Mr. Barnes of New York," is said to have developed a new field for his talent in his latest novel, "The Deacon's Second Wind," which is announced by the Home Publishing Company. In this the author turns his attention to the hardy life of the New England folk, the story dealing with local customs and prejudices, and although not a religious novel, it has a good deal to say about New England orthodoxy.

***

"Franks: Duelist," by Ambrose Pratt, will shortly be published by R. F. Fenno & Co. Primarily it is a story of adventure and the period is that of Napoleon's contemplated invasion of England. Love and gambling are adroitly mixed up in the tale, which is said to be largely founded upon fact.

***

Will M. Clemens, author of "A Ken of Kipling" and a few critical works, has written an appreciation of the child-love of the late Eugene Field, which will appear as an introduction to a recently discovered story by Mr. Field, to be published this month by the New Amsterdam Book Company.

***

"In the House of His Friends," by Col. Richard Henry Savage, is about to be published by the Home Publishing Company. It is said to be a military novel of considerable importance. It may be recalled that Col. Savage made his début with a cosmopolitan romance called "My Official Wife," which, besides being widely read in this country, has been translated into several European languages, and, as the author himself has said, "dramatized, burlesqued, and plagiarized."

***

"French Cookery for American Homes," a little volume of over 650 receipts, is being put forth by the A. Wessels Company.

***

***When Shan F. Bullock was offering suggestions to McClure, Phillips & Co. for the publication of his new book, "Irish Pastorals," he wrote: "Please do not illustrate. Artists know nothing about Ireland." Oh, come, now, see what they have done for Seumas MacManus.

***

"Justice to the Woman," by Bernie Babcock, is being published by A. C. McClurg & Co. The author's former residence in Arkansas is said to have given her opportunities for observing the conditions of middle-class life that makes up the background of her story.

***

"Some Real History in 'The Crisis,'" is the title of the leading article in The American Illustrated Methodist Magazine for September. It deals with the prototypes of some of the leading characters in Winston Churchill's book, notably the late James E. Yeatman, who is the Calvin Brunsmade of "The Crisis." Views in and about St. Louis of places mentioned in the story or intimately connected with some of its characters add to the interest of the article.

***

"The Cities of the Sun," by George W. Warder, is announced by the G. W. Dillingham Company. The author, whose "Invisible Light; or, The Electric Theory of Creation," has excited considerable comment, asserts that "electricity, and not gravity, is the one fundamental form of energy from which all other forms, such as light, heat, vital force, physical life, and so-called gravitation are derived by transformation. That electric energy is the one evolving creative force in the physical universe, back of which is the directing, intelligent, spiritual power of the Deity, who has made all visible things of one matter—the invisible atom controlled by one invisible power—electricity, after one unchanging pattern—the electro-magnet."

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"Hasty Pudding Poems" is the title of a new volume about to be issued by the New Amsterdam Book Company. It is said to be the first known attempt to collect impulsive verses, and such gems of poesy as have been written impromptu. The editor and compiler of the volume is Rodney Blake, a well-known contributor to magazines.

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Little, Brown & Co. are publishing a new edition of Nora Perry's favorite story, "Another Flock of Girls," uniform with "Hope Benham," "A Rosebud Garden of Girls," and "A Flock of Boys and Girls." This new edition will be illustrated by Reginald B. Birch and Charles Copeland.

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"Juell Demming," by Albert L. Lawrence, which is announced by A. C. McClurg & Co., is the story of a young Canadian spy, who is an ardent believer in the brotherhood of the Anglo-Saxon race. These theories govern his career and take him from his Canadian home to live in a small country town near the great lakes. His enthusiasm leads him into the Spanish-American war, and finally into the English Army in South Africa.

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"High School Days in Harbortown," by Mrs. Lily F. Wesselhoeft, shortly to be presented by Little, Brown & Co., is said to be in a somewhat different vein from that of her earlier stories, being written for the entertainment of boys and girls of from twelve to sixteen years of age, but she also shows the same love for animals which was conspicuous in her earlier books.

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A new aspirant for public favor is The Connoisseur, a magazine for collectors. The publishers are Sampson Low, Marston & Co. The magazine is a very handsome one, with a wealth of illustrations. The Connoisseur proposes filling "the empty place in the world of contemporary periodical publication—a world in which the empty places are so few as is the great world."

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"The Principles of Sanitary Science and the Public Health, with Special Reference to the Causation and Prevention of Infectious Diseases," is the title of a book to be published immediately by the Macmillan Company. Its author is William T. Sedwick, Ph. D., Professor of Biology and Lecturer on Public Health and Sanitation in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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"Reporting for Newspapers," by Charles Hemstreet, appears to be a comprehensive exposition of the business of reporting, which the A. Wessels Company are producing. It is not intended to be a learned treatise of technical generalities, but a simple explanation by a newspaper man of many years' experience of just what a reporter's work is.

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Fourteen well-known writers have contributed to the Pan-American number of The Cosmopolitan Magazine. To "Mr. Dooley" was committed the case of the Midway. Judge Robert Grant went from Boston to give a bird's-eye view of the Exposition in his own most delightful style. Albert Shaw and Nicholas Murray Butler studied the value of the Exposition and its educational influence. Charles Y. Turner, to whom was committed the color scheme of the Pan-American, explains the methods by which he has produced such marvelous results. Arthur Brisbane, in his own way, takes the incubator baby and Niagara Falls for his subject. Director General Buchanan contributes a very interesting paper on the organization of the Exposition. Prof. Pupin, Col. David Porter Heap, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Lavinia Hart, Julian Hawthorne, and John Brisben Walker are among others who consider the various phases of the Exposition.

***

Froude's "English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century" has just been brought out in an elaborately illustrated edition by Longmans, Green & Co. The illustrations include numerous interesting portraits, five of which are photogravure, together with a useful and valuable map compiled from sixteenth century sources, showing the state of geographical knowledge at that period.

***

"Dreams and Their Meaning," by Horace G. Hutchinson, which was recently mentioned in a cable dispatch to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, will shortly be published in this country by Longmans, Green & Co. The work is a review of the different theories and speculations on dreams from different points of view and in different phases of culture, with much curious correspondence sent to the writer to aid his attempts at discovering the common causes of the most recognized dreams—such as the "falling" and the "flying" dream, the dream "of inadequate clothing," and so on—together with chapters on premonitory dreams by a collaborator, consisting largely of extracts from the psychical research papers.

***

The last volumes, to be published next week, of Doubleday, Page & Co.'s "Personal Edition" of George Eliot are particularly notable in that they contain among other unique illustrations each a hitherto unpublished portrait—one of George Eliot herself and the other of her father, Robert Evans, both by Mrs. Charles Bray. The two volumes contain respectively the poems and essays, and they will complete a most laudable effort on the part of the editor and publishers to put the works of the greatest of English women novelists in a form to be best appreciated by twentieth century readers.

***

"The Government of the American People," by President Frank Strong of the University of Oregon and Joseph Schafer of the same institution, is about to come from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The volume is a history and exposition of the Government of the United States, the States, and the municipalities, and is intended for the classroom and for general informing reading.

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"The Affirmative Intellect," by Charles Ferguson, author of "The Religion of Democracy," will shortly be published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company. The author undertakes to show that Christianity in its broadest aspect is simply the attempt to supersede the old-world social order governed by economic necessity and external authority by a new-world order governed by the human ideal—the faith of the affirmative intellect.

Items from Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—Miss Jewett's "The Tory Lover" is the forerunner of seven novels to be published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. this Autumn, one by a new author and one by Mr. Edmund Noble, whose "Russia and the Russians" hardly suggested future fiction. He has been assisted by a Russian lady, Mme. Lydia Lvovna Pimenoff, and the title of the story is "Before the Dawn"; the time, the moment when Russia began to reap the harvest of freeing the serfs and overeducating youths to whom she could offer no employment.

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The difficulties presented in the South of to-day make the background for Mr. Charles W. Chestnutt's "The Marrow of Tradition," in which one of the chief characters is that American Sisyphus, a negro trying to elevate his people. The Southern mob and the Southern reactionary press take part in the evolution of the story, for which three or four of the Spring novels have prepared the way. "Margaret Warrener," by Miss Alice Brown, is the tale of a wife who met her supplanter as the French Marchioness said that she should meet the executioner, and fought and conquered, like the lady who snatched her husband from the clutches of Mrs. Hauksbee. This is a Boston novel. Miss Helen Dawes Brown's "Her Sixteenth Year" takes Miss Phoebe Gay, the heroine of a former juvenile book, a little further into the world, in the days when Emerson lived and lectured, when strikes were comparatively simple matters. It is intended chiefly for girls, but they will not monopolize it, and the new author, Miss Louise Lynden Sibley, has given her book, "A Lighthouse Village," a title which tells its scene. Mrs. Phelps Ward's "Within the Gates" describes the future world as it reveals itself to a materialist hurried within its boundaries by a fatal accident. To these new books a new edition of Dickens will be added, having the text of the illustrated Library Edition and Whipple's introductions, which really form a literary biography. The plates will be new and the 600 engravings will include those of the best English artists, and also those made by Americans, among them Mr. Eytinge's, made for the Diamond Edition. Some sketches and stories hitherto uncollected will be added.

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In poetry, the "Cambridge" author of the year will be Shelley, edited by Prof. Woodberry, and there is to be a Household Edition of Bayard Taylor, containing everything but the dramas and illustrated and provided with a portrait. A new Riverside Edition of Shakespeare, with Mr. Richard Grant White's notes, will contain the substance of the latest Shakespearean investigations, and Mr. Lowell's paper on Mr. White.

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The company of essayists is formidable: Dr. Lyman Abbott, with "The Rights of Man," which ought to bear the motto "Not 'by Tom Paine, Sir'"; "Talks in Writing English," by Mr. Arlo Bates, whose "Tech" boys evidently keep him well supplied with new material; "Old-Fashioned Views of Modern Education," by Prof. Le Baron R. Briggs, Dean of Harvard; "Essays, Theological and Literary," by Dr. Charles Carroll Everett; Mr. Fiske's latest, and—alas!—last eschatological work, "The Life Everlasting"; "Great Epochs in Art History," by Mr. James Mason Hoppin, long the Art Professor of Yale; "Nature and Human Nature," by Mrs. Ellen Russell Emerson; "American Traits," by Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, most sympathetic of learned Germans; "Footing It in Franconia," by Mr. Bradford Torrey; "Of Business," and "Of Politics," by Mr. Richard Rogers Bowker, reprinted from "The Arts of Life"; "The Teachings of Dante," by the Rev. Charles Allen Dinsmore; these are the main body. The reserves are a four-volume Montaigne, edited by Hazlitt, with revisions by Mr. O. W. Wight, and with added biographical notes. The artillery is very well represented by Dr. Albert Weston Moore's "The Rational Basis of Orthodoxy," one of the many proofs that Calvinism is by no means aware of being as dead as the Agnostics insist that it is; "The Ethnic Trinities," by Dr. Levi Leonard Payne of Bangor Theological Seminary, and "The World Before Abraham," by Dr. Hinckley Gilbert Mitchell of Boston University.

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There will be exactly a dozen holiday books. First of all Miss Repplier's cat book, "A Fireside Sphinx," with four full-page pictures and seventeen text illustrations, by Miss E. Bensall, a history of the animal from the days when Egypt worshipped her to the era of cat shows. Then come Signor Lanciani's "Tales of Old Rome," telling of new discoveries, old superstitions, confirmations of old legends, and discomfiture of skeptics, with drawings and maps supplying the blanks left in some of his former books; this, with Mr. Charles A. Cummings's "Architecture in Italy," with 500 pictures, and Mr. Charles Waldstein's "The Argive Heraeum," two great quartos, with seventy-five large pictures and 400 of lesser size, promises a feast for the antiquaries.

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The late Charles Dudley Warner's "In the Levant," with twenty-four photogravures and decorative head pieces and initials will appear in one volume; Mr. Joseph Pennell has illustrated Mr. Howells's "Italian Journeys," making a companion for it, and Hawthorne's "Our Old Home," in one volume, with English photogravures, is provided for those who love England better than the Southern lands. "A Year in the Fields," selected from the works of M. John Burroughs, with twenty-four illustrations from photographs by Mr. Clifton Johnson, each one introducing Mr. Burroughs, and "Our National Parks," by Mr. John Muir, with photographs, are the nature books of the year. "Our House Boat on the Nile," by Mrs. Henry Bacon, is illustrated with twelve half-tones after designs by Mr. Henry Bacon, and describes the stretch of river between the first and second cataracts, as it was seen during a voyage prolonged through many weeks. Miss Alice M. Bacon's "Japanese Girls and Women" is to have twelve full-page illustrations in color, and fifty text pictures, all by Japanese artists.

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Messrs. Page & Co. are this Winter to publish a complete set in eight of Miss Hilda Greig's novels, issued under the pseudonym of Sydney C. Grier. Miss Greig is a Bachelor of Arts of London University, and is now thirty-three years of age. She has been writing for about twenty years, but her first story was printed in 1886, and her first novel, "In Furthest Ind," in 1888. "His Excellency's English Governess" and "An Uncrowned King" appeared in 1896; "Peace with Honour" in 1897. "An Uncrowned Queen" in 1898, "Like Another Helen" in 1899, and "Kings of the East" last year. This year's story is "The Warden of the Marches." As Blackwood is the publisher in Great Britain, it seems strange that this should be the first American edition of these novels, with a single exception.

Till and Until.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I would like to ask of "Word Hunter" what authority he has for writing the sentence "continue 'til tired," (as if "'til" were a contraction of until.) I have always been under the impression that "till" is the original word and the accepted spelling, and that "until" is merely the same word with a prefixed syllable, similar to the words "to" and "unto."

Not having means of reference, a little light will be acceptable. E. KAYEM.

New York, Sept. 18, 1901.

SEPT

1901

THE ALABAMA.

Her Story Told by Her Executive Officer, Capt. John M. Kell.*

AT first thought it may seem a little late to summon from the vesty deep off the coast of France the spirits of the Confederate fighting cruiser, the Alabama, and her heroic crew. But the busy world, which still "understands the large hearts of heroes, the courage of present times and of all times," will always pause long enough to hear a tale of brave deeds told by one "who suffered, who was there." It is such a tale that Capt. John McIntosh Kell, who, with Admiral Raphael Semmes, fought the Alabama against a far stronger foe until her decks, covered with dead and wounded, were under water, has to tell in his "Recollections of a Naval Life."

Capt. Kell lived and died an unfaltering believer in the principles in which he had been reared in his home, in McIntosh County, Ga. He was born of fighting stock, but there was never a gentler, milder, purer-hearted man. His purposes, however, and his convictions, stood like rock. "What I have done in the strictest sense of duty," he writes in his book, which is the story of his whole life, "shall never be apologized for." And so he set himself the task, too long deferred until it lay heavy upon him in his age, to write a single but glowing page of the "truth of history," as it appeared so clear to him. Capt. Kell's first service, before graduating at Annapolis, was in the small though important operations that resulted in the conquest of California from the Mexicans in 1846. He was also a member of Commodore Perry's staff when that officer made his memorable visit to Japan in 1853.

He was wise enough, although but a midshipman—afterward master of Perry's flagship, the Mississippi—to foresee the far-reaching results of the visit to Japan. He wrote at the time, in a letter to his mother:

> "Japan cannot be conquered in a day, neither can they be converted in a generation, but as the cause of civilization is now coursing the globe, Japan may ere long fall into line and traces! I am a strong advocate for the purpose of the expedition, and believe if properly conducted it will be the beginning of intercourse with that people, and lead in time to their civilization."

The portion of Capt. Kell's book that will be of most general and lasting interest is of course the part that is devoted to the cruise of the Sumter and Alabama. Capt. Semmes took charge of the Sumter at New Orleans in May of 1861, with Kell as his executive officer, and on June 21 he succeeded in running the blockade and getting into the Gulf. She was the first vessel to fly the Confederate flag on the high seas. On the third day out the Sumter captured her first prize, the Golden Rocket, and burned her. The Captain of the Golden Rocket wept at the loss of his fine ship, and the Sumter crew made up a purse for him, but this did not prevent his denouncing the crew as "pirates" when he was safely home. "This proved a shock to our unappreciated generosity," says Kell. The day after this capture the Sumter took seven American ships as prises off the Port of Cienfuegos, Cuba.

The Sumter was soon abandoned and sold in England, after destroying seventeen American ships in six months, and it was while returning home that Capt. Semmes and Capt. Kell were ordered back to England to take charge of the mysterious "No. 290," afterward christened the Alabama. The orders to the Alabama were to "avoid all engagements with the enemy's ships of war, but to destroy all their commerce that we could in the shortest space of time." That the Confederate boat carried out in terrible earnest the latter part of their instructions is well known. Vessel after vessel was taken and burned until Semmes's destroying fires lighted the oceans from Florida to Singapore. Of the many thrilling adventures of the most successful and daring of all commerce destroyers, Capt. Kell gives a clear and readable and true story. Nothing is concealed, and no effort is made to adorn the stirring sea epic formed by the unvarnished tale of the deeds of the Alabama. As to the last adventure off Cherbourg, Capt. Kell makes the entire challenge and fight with the armored Kearsarge appear exactly as it was—chivalrous and brave, but Quixotic and unnecessary.

Admiral Semmes has left his statement that the Kearsarge continued to fire upon the Alabama after the latter had struck her colors. Capt. Kell now adds his own testimony. After the colors had been hauled down, he says, "the Kearsarge deliberately fired into us five shots." Capt. Kell's book is a valuable contribution to history, because it is a fearlessly straightforward story. The careers of the Sumter and Alabama will always serve as examples of what may be accomplished in the way of driving an enemy's commerce from the seas by a handful of daring men on a small though swift vessel. The story of how it was possible, and how it was done, may be found in Capt. Kell's book.

Wall and Water Gardens.*

Miss Jekyll's name on the title page of a "garden book" is an indication of superiority. This beautiful volume is not quite so inviting to the general reader as the preceding "Home and Garden," with its fascinating suggestions of home-making after methods artistic, individual, and ingenious, but it contains a wealth of practical directions for using plants, frequently ignored in gardening, to produce beautiful effects. The author is peculiarly alive to the charm of green growth in rocky places, and she pleads for this combination in place of the ordinary terraced garden with "its profitless and quite indefensible steep banks of mown grass." Dry walling, or rough wall building without mortar where the stone of the locality is suitable, with easy, well-proportioned flights of steps, is an interesting way of treating a garden made on the hillside. Plant the rough wall with saxifrages and snapdragons and ferns and rock pinks, and with some of the many kinds of roses that tumble over walls and flower in profusion, and you will get from the result something of the same pleasure that one gets from the flower-covered, rocky coast of Cape Ann. You see your garden "up and down and in all sorts of ways, and one has a chance of seeing many lovely flowers clear against the sky, and of, perhaps, catching some sweetly scented, tiny thing like 'Dianthus fragrants' at exactly nose height and eye level, and so of enjoying its tender beauty and powerful fragrance in a way that had never before been found possible."

Miss Jekyll also considers rocky pools and lily tanks, stream gardens, and marsh and bog gardens with a view to developing their utmost possibilities of beauty, and her ideas combine adequate and practical knowledge with the exquisite taste characteristic of her work indoors and out. The plentiful illustrations are well chosen and helpful in showing the attractive aspect of places and experiments described in the text. With a little ingenuity the book can be used by American gardeners with almost as much profit as by English gardeners, nearly all the effects coming within the range of our horticultural resources.

Grant Allen's "Record of a Summer."*

This fascinating "Record of a Summer: April to October," now issued in a new edition, is more than a mere garden book. It is a scientist's record of the evolution of some of our common flowers, fruits, birds, animals, and insects, interestingly and neither too popularly nor too learnedly told. Every page is full of out-of-the-way details, so put that even the general reader, seldom possessed of accurate botanical knowledge or of wide acquaintance with natural history, lays down the volume with the feeling that his knowledge of and interest in these subjects has been deepened.

The greater number of the papers are botanical, Mr. Grant Allen, their author, trusting they may be found to contain original evolutionary views, in which aim he has been entirely successful. The papers dealing with the animal world owe much, he tells us, to Darwin, Wallace, Herbert Spencer, and Prof. Weismann, his indebtedness to such botanists as Dr. Bentham, Sir Joseph Hooker, and Prof. Sachs being also acknowledged.

The calendar begins with early Spring—primrose time and the return of the swallows. Mr. Allen points out the real identity of primrose and cowslip, their leaves being almost indistinguishable and the structure of individual flowers practically the same, differing only in arrangement on their stalks. The primrose almost always grows on a bank or slope, where its blossoms can be readily seen by bees and other fertilising insects; hence its stalk is undeveloped, each separate primrose springing by a distinct stem from a thick, short stock. The cowslip, on the other hand, growing on level ground, the common stalk is well developed so as to raise its clustered flowers high enough above the ground and the surrounding grasses to catch the eye of roving insects.

Thus it will be seen that the small differences between the two plants serve to fit each for their chosen positions. In both these flowers the centre of the corolla is a deep orange, the outside being lighter in tone. To the ordinary observer this small difference would simply be noticed as adding to or detracting from the beauty of the flower. On the other hand, the trained botanist knows that the difference in color serves in reality as a honey guide to insects.

So we find all through the pages of this book that the ordinary differences in flowers, leaves, and fruits are the results of evolution, a gradual fitting of the parts to produce the best results in the environment in which they stand, or best to fulfill the purpose for which they were intended. Trees native to wind-swept regions, for instance, will be found to have leaves divided into small opposite leaflets to preserve them from being torn by storms, while the berries of the mountain ash are very numerous and very red, so as to attract the arctic or northern birds who have keen eyes for brilliant color.

So we follow Mr. Allen as he traces the evolutionary development of some of our common fruits from the most unpromising beginnings, showing us the evolution now of this, now of the other familiar object, telling us the spines still to be found on gooseberries are due to the fact that it is a comparatively new fruit, and again describing the "American colonists" which have taken root in Europe and fast becoming a part of its flora. One or two specimens of American flowers have been found in certain sections of Europe for so long as to have set up an incipient tendency toward the evolution of a fresh species.

A good idea of Mr. Allen's methods and style, the former that of the scientific observer, is shown by the following paragraph from one of his concluding chapters, which comes with far stronger effect after a careful reading of the book, than in its present isolated position:

> It would even have been possible before the days of Columbus for a philosophical botanist of the modern type (had one then been imaginable) to have predicted the existence of the American Continent from the occurrence of so many strange plants in isolated situations on the western shores of Britain and Scandinavia. He would rightly have argued that these unfamiliar weeds, not belonging to any part of the European flora, and sometimes even differing wholly from any known family of European plants, must have come with the prevailing winds and currents from some unknown land beyond the sea. That the plants in question grew there even then is highly probable, because most of them bear every sign of great antiquity; certainly they are not likely to have been introduced by man, since the larger number are mere inconspicuous water plants, which could not come over with cultivated seeds or tubers, and which would not, of course, be deliberately planted in gardens. On the other hand, when once introduced by chance, they would be sure to gain a firm footing, because America with its enormous stretches of fresh water, in rivers, lakes, and innumerable scattered ponds, is far richer in strong and well-endowed aquatic weeds than relatively hilly and lakeless Europe.

Elizabeth of Austria.*

Clara Tschudi, the author of several well-known lives of royal women, has added largely to her literary reputation by a charming monograph on Elizabeth, Princess of Austria and Queen of Hungary, whose tragic death at the hand of an Italian assassin a few years ago startled the whole world. The deed startled less because an Empress had fallen than because she was known to be the innocent consort of one of the most illustrious houses on the Continent of Europe. She had never exercised the faintest influence on politics, and was in entire ignorance of the plans affecting the political interest of the country.

Princess Elizabeth Amalia Eugenie, Duchess of Bavaria, a daughter of Duke Maximilian Joseph and the Duchess Ludovica, was born at Munich on Christmas Eve, 1837. Her early life was spent in the fascinating neighborhood of Pussenhofen, which her father had purchased a few years before his death. Here she roamed at will, acquiring that graceful physical development for which she was distinguished.

In book learning, however, at this early period she was unusually backward, and she declared after she became Empress that she was the most ignorant Princess in Europe, for she knew nothing but the first principles of some half a dozen languages, in addition to the knowledge she had acquired while sitting on her father's knee. Notwithstanding this unpreparedness to assume the cares, responsibilities, and turbulence incident to the life of a consort to the ruler of nearly 40,000,000 of people, at the early age of sixteen she became the wife of her cousin, Emperor Francis Joseph I. He was but twenty-three. The wedding was celebrated with great magnificence at Vienna, April 24, 1854. It is said that she was the youngest, and also the loveliest, Empress that had ever graced the sceptre of the Hapsburgs. She is thus described:

> She was tall and slight, with delicate hands and feet, and her childlike features were regular and refined. A sweet smile was frequently on her lips in her happier days, her eyes were of dark blue, her complexion was fair and rosy, and a wonderful effect of beauty was produced by her abundant hair, which when down fell around her like a cloak."

Thus this beautiful youthful Empress, without experience or knowledge of the world, flushed with the confidence inspired by youth, looked forward to days of unalloyed enjoyment, but which were days of bitter disappointment, to end finally at the hand of an assassin.

The author has vividly brought out the womanly nature striving to be true to herself as well as to her husband and subjects, over whom by love, kindness, and consideration she exercised an influence of transcendent power. Her faults, whatever they may have been, she does not overlook, but condones, as proceeding from a nature that could not brook restraint, and found its chief delight in the woods and mountains.

In mature life the Empress became a close student. Clever men of her day were amazed at her store of information. Few were able to equal her in the knowledge of history, art, and science. Notwithstanding this intellectual activity, her life was one of sadness. Estrangement from her husband, ill-health, and family affliction, especially the tragic end of her son, Rudolph, heir to the throne, upon whom she lavished all the affection of a mother, notwithstanding his wayward life, all pressed heavily upon her and made life burdensome.

The end came on the 14th of September, 1898, by the dagger of the Italian Anarchist Luccheni. Her remains were placed in the crypt of the old Capuchin Church, Vienna, where repose the bodies of the Hapsburgs of many centuries.

As sad as was the life of Elizabeth, the author has introduced so much of her charming personality into the book that it has all the fascinating qualities of a novel. The volume is well printed in large type and heavy paper. A beautiful portrait in color of the Empress embellishes the work.

Architecture and Architects.*

Upon the completion of the first volume of this monumental work an elaborate review was written about it for THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by Mr. Henry W. Desmond, editor of The Architectural Record, which appeared in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of March 30 last. This critic said: "Architecture is slowly taking more of a place in general culture. We hope Mr. Sturgis's dictionary is both a sign and proof of this." The second volume, which deals with subjects the initial letters of which fall between E and O, would seem to give further inspiration of this hope, both pictorially and textually. The illustrations, although presented without the luxuriousness which characterizes certain European editions de luxe which have already appeared in various departments of architecture, are nevertheless true and suggestive, including, as they do, with a happy regard for the myriad phases of the topics treated of, the line drawing, the sketch, the technical plan, and the half-tone reproduction of photographs of the existing structure. The text covers in the characteristic expository and critical vein which established the excellence of the first volume a broad field, which, from many points of view, makes Volume II. the most important of the three.

Running our eye down the index, we encounter such suggestive titles as Greece, Graeco-Roman, Germany, France, Ireland, India, Japan, Mexico, Moorish, while we see that the architecture of Italy is judiciously divided into fourteen parts, including Piedmont, Liguria, Lombardy, Venetia, Tuscany, Calabria, &c. Under "Iron" we have the full history of that most important element in a modern building given, tracing its employment back to the reconstruction of the Halle au Blé, in the first decade of the nineteenth century, and thence showing its development until we find it to-day as the skeleton of the "skyscraper" and the principal material in practical bridge construction. This topic is discussed with so much keen insight into the principles of building, showing so clearly that in iron construction, at least, the idea of utility far outran aesthetic adornment, that the mind is overwhelmed with the idea of attempting to imagine what our architecture would be to-day without iron and steel.

The six pages given to Gothic architecture may be considered by enthusiasts in this department as altogether too brief, even though the subject is supplemented with descriptions under the headings of the various countries where the Gothic was implanted and reached its most sublime expression. But Gothic is a form which has been often misapplied, misinterpreted, and woefully misunderstood even by people whose general knowledge is considerable. The fretted vault and the pointed arch do not constitute Gothic. This subject is discussed by Mr. Sturgis himself, who truly says that "the essence of Gothic architecture is in its vaulting. Throughout the earlier Middle Ages there was a constant attempt to roof the aisles and naves of churches in masonry, and various modifications of the Roman vault were made. The difficulties which were found the most nearly insuperable were in the curved aisle which was carried round the apselike end of many Romanesque churches. When, however, the idea was suggested of a rib of stone thrown in an independent arch from impost to impost, and carrying the weight of a vault which should rise from it, a solution was offered which was found to be sufficient for all the problems which might arise."

A step further and we have what is really the fundamental principle of Gothic architecture—the balance of thrusts, the diversion of dead weight—which is the only standard by which pure Gothic, whatever its outward appearance, may be judged. This definition at once sweeps away to other departments of architecture thousands of noble structures, which have been erroneously called Gothic merely because, in outward appearance, they resembled the treelike architecture of the pure Gothic monuments of the Ile de France.

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*RECOLLECTIONS OF A NAVAL LIFE, Including the Cruises of the Confederate States Steamers Sumter and Alabama. By John McIntosh Kell, Executive Officer of Sumter and Alabama. Washington, D. C.: The Neale Company. 1900.

*THE "COUNTRY LIFE" LIBRARY: Wall and Water Gardens. By Gertrude Jekyll. Pp. xiii.-177. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1901. $2.00.

*CELIA CLAUT'S CALENDAR: THE RECORD OF A SUMMER, APRIL—OCTOBER. By Grant Allen. Illustrations. Pp. viii.-267. London: Grant Richards. New York: H. P. Dutton & Co. 1901. $1.25.

*ELIZABETH, EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA AND QUEEN OF HUNGARY. By Clara Tschudi. Authorized translation from the German by C. M. Cope. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 330. New York: E. P. Dutton. $2.

*A DICTIONARY OF ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING — BIOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, DESCRIPTIVE. By Russell Sturgis, A. M., Ph. D., and Many Architects, Painters, Engineers, and Other Expert Writers, American and Foreign. In three volumes. Vol. II. F.-N. Royal octavo. Pp. 1,060. Fully illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. London: Macmillan & Co., Limited.

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LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Mr. Hall Caine's "Eternal City" has been slated with unanimous enthusiasm by nearly all the London papers. On the other hand, some of the provincial papers have praised it warmly. Mr. Caine's admirers are to be found chiefly among the religious people of the nonconformist variety. As Mr. Caine is a nonconformist his co-religionists seem to think it a matter of duty to support him. This is rather odd, especially in the case of such a book as "The Eternal City," which, in spite of its religious platitudes, must contain very much that is contrary to the convictions of the evangelical nonconformist. However, this is a matter which chiefly concerns Mr. Caine's admirers. If they can approve of the irreverent way in which Mr. Caine speaks of Christ, and of his admiration of the saintly Pope of Rome, that is their own affair.

The critical weeklies, whose opinion is certainly of much more value than the opinion of the provincial press, have ridiculed Mr. Caine's new book without mercy. The daily papers are also nearly unanimous in their condemnation of it. Nevertheless, it will sell to an extent that will soothe Mr. Caine's outraged feelings. Mr. Caine is sure of an enormous sale for any book that he may write. Hall Caine, Marie Corelli, and Silas Hocking are, judged by the test of sales, the three leading novelists of England. Doubtless they are one and all proud of being classed with one another. It would be grossly unfair to Mr. Caine to judge him exclusively by the gush and ignorance of "The Eternal City." When Mr. Caine writes of what he knows he can write in a way that is thoroughly acceptable, although he has never yet shown the slightest distinction of style. He knows his Manxmen and their ways, and he can make them live again when he paints them on his canvas. But the trouble with him is that he will persist in writing of things of which he knows nothing. He writes of Roman Catholicism, of which, according to The Pall Mall Gazette, he "knows no more than a cow knows of a clean shirt." He writes of the Derby, where he tells us that horses are weighed. He writes of a clergyman of the Church of England who is made a Bishop while he is as yet only a Deacon. He writes of hospital nurses in a way that is an intolerable libel on a most exemplary class of women. He writes of Italians and of Italian affairs, although he knows no more of the subject than the man knew of Chinese metaphysics who read about metaphysics and China in the encyclopedia, and combined his information.

Mr. Caine is distinctly on the wrong track. If he confines himself to writing about Manxmen he may yet recover some of the reputation which he has lost since he began to write of "Christians" and "Eternal Cities." Just at present the newspapers contain accounts of interviews with the great Hall Caine, in which persistent mention is made of his "great forehead" and his "burning eyes." Advertising of this sort may sell Mr. Caine's books, but is it quite worthy of a great artist?

***

When "The Aristocrats" was published we were told by the publisher that it was the work of the most beautiful woman in London, "which her name"—it is Mrs. Atherton. The sort of advertising to which Mrs. Atherton evidently lent her assent is decidedly worse than the sort which deals with the great brow and the burning eyes of Mr. Caine. What has the merit of her book to do with her personal beauty? The public which read "The Aristocrats" did not care a straw about the personal appearance of the author. If there is any person who bought the book because of the publisher's assurance that the author was the most beautiful woman in London, such person has a good ground for suing the publisher. Should he bring a suit pleading that he was induced to buy the book because of the publisher's representations as to the author's appearance, the latter would have to prove that Mrs. Atherton is really the most beautiful woman in London, or he would have to pay damages. Very possibly Mrs. Atherton honestly believes that she is the most beautiful woman in London, but it is not in good taste for her to permit her publisher to advertise the supposed fact. Mrs. Atherton is not a ballet girl who depends for applause on the display of shapely limbs. If she were as ugly as the portraits of Mr. George Moore the fact would have no bearing on the merit of her books. I have never seen the lady, and am not in a position to form a judgment as to her alleged beauty, but the claim that she is the most beautiful woman in London is one which probably no one but Mrs. Atherton herself would have dreamed of making.

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If London publishers are bent upon sensational ways of advertising, let them follow the Hall Caine plan of disguising an advertisement as an interview. We can tolerate the interviewer who speaks of Mr. Caine's personal attractions, but were Mr. Caine himself to announce that his next novel will be the work of a man who possesses the broadest expanse of naked forehead, and the most brilliantly incandescent eyes to be found in all London, we should, to put it mildly, howl at him. Mrs. Atherton might have asked some one to interview her, and to fall into spasms of admiration over her alleged beauty, and the resulting article would have been a good advertisement, and would not have greatly shocked the public. But her announcement that she is the most beautiful woman in London is rather too much.

It is time to speak plainly in this matter. Unless publishers' advertisements are henceforth to rival those of patent medicine men, they should be made to understand that advertisements dealing with the personal beauty of authors will not be tolerated. It is bad enough to have books like those of Mrs. Atherton and Mr. Caine foisted upon an innocent public as literature. We may at least be spared comments on the beauty of the one and the burning eyes of the other.

***

Mr. Yeats, the Irish poet, has announced his belief in magic. If he derives any satisfaction from this belief no one will grudge it to him. It is odd that quite a number of persons, who are thoroughly convinced that spiritualism is an imposture, are nevertheless, ready to admit that there may be something in magic. It was from people of this class, rather than from Spiritualists, that Mme. Blavatsky gained her recruits. Mr. Yeats's arguments in support of his theory that magic is a true science are not particularly convincing. But then professors of magic are not, as a rule, convincing, except to those who are anxious to be convinced. I remember Mme. Blavatsky after a good dinner, smoking her interminable cigarettes, and asserting that no one could attain to her magical powers except by the path of strict asceticism. Mr. Yeats is evidently sincere in his belief, and the article in The Monthly Review, in which he makes his profession of faith, is certainly a readable one. But we must remember that Mr. Yeats is not only a poet, but a Celtic poet, and that it is, therefore, a matter of necessity for him to be mystical above his fellows. At the same time it is not very probable that he will gain many converts to his creed. The public may find magic in his verse, but they will hardly accept the assertion that he can make his thoughts visible in corporeal form.

***

Mr. George Moore recently wrote a letter in reply to those who have found fault with "Sister Teresa." In which he claimed that an author is a much better judge of his own work than any critic can be. There is enough truth in this to make it plausible, but Mr. Moore forgets that there are authors and authors. I know one author whose judgment as to the merit of anything that he writes is virtually infallible. At any rate it is always sooner or later the judgment of the most capable critics. On the other hand, I know another author whose judgment as to his own work is invariably wrong. Whenever he writes anything particularly bad he is delighted with it, and when he writes some things that the foremost writer in England might own without shame, he is plunged into grief because of his utter inability to do any decent work. Very possibly Mr. Moore is one of those who are capable of forming a sound judgment as to what they have written, but it is the experience of nearly every editor that, as a rule, writers are not good judges of their own work.

***

Mr. Wells's new serial, in which a mermaid is the heroine, rather disappoints me. For this I am extremely sorry, for I always look forward with confidence to the pleasure which any new work of Mr. Wells is to give me. The story is certainly entertaining, but so far as it has gone the mermaid is not convincing, and in fact is a little bit tedious. Perhaps she will improve as the story goes on, but I am a little afraid that Mr. Wells has been doing too much work and is too tired to do full justice to himself. Still I may be entirely mistaken. Because the mermaid does not strongly appeal to me is no reason why she should not appeal to others, and it may very well turn out that Mr. Wells's new story will please the public better than anything that he has yet done. I am sure that I hope it will.

***

Dr. Conan Doyle's "Hound of the Baskervilles" improves with the second instalment and promises unusually well. There is a fine suggestion of the weird and appalling in the title, especially after one has read the opening chapters of the story. I fancy that Dr. Doyle will make an excellent story out of his new subject, in spite of his resurrection of Sherlock Holmes.

***

Does any one remember the classical stories that we used to read in our college days in the hope of learning what manner of people the Greeks and Romans really were? Probably the most oppressive of these was a book entitled "Charicles," and written by some particularly tedious German, whose name I have forgotten. There were quite a number of books of the same sort, but beyond giving one the impression that no Roman could speak to another without prefacing his remarks with "What, ho! my Balbus!" they have left nothing in my memory. Mr. Duffield Osborne's "The Lion's Brood" belongs at first sight to the same class of books, but if it is read with some little care it will reward the reader, who will discover that on the whole it is a clever work. The Lion's Brood are the sons of Hamilcar, of whom Hannibal was the greatest, and Mr. Osborne's study of the great commander and of his Italian campaigns is not only full of information, but it can be read without the feeling that one is laboriously improving one's mind.

***

Another clever book is Mr. Eden Phillpotts's collection of stories entitled "The Striking Hours." They are Dartmoor stories, and they give us portraits of Dartmoor peasants that are vivid and distinctly artistic. Mr. Phillpotts is at his best in these stories, and those who know know that this is no slight praise. W. L. ALDEN.

SEPT 1901

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds mostly easterly and fresh.

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VOL. LI...NO. 16,133. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1901.—Twenty Pages and Magazine Supplement. PRICE THREE CENTS.

A GLOOMY WEEK FOR ENGLAND

Disasters on Sea and Land Cause Mourning for Her Own Sake.

NEW LIFE IN THE BOER WAR

Englishmen Now United in the Idea of Winning at All Costs.

The Pope's Anti-Anarchic Utterances Analyzed — Pro-Americanism Growing in England—The Passing of Russian Autocracy Predicted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Few weeks recently have been more dismal for Englishmen at home and abroad than that now closing. From the Continent comes the sound of cymbals and of rejoicing peoples, even though the sorrow which has befallen us has cast a shadow over the gorgeous ceremonials; but England, which has been positively mourning and full of sympathy for your Republic, has had to mourn for its own share of afflictions.

In ordinary times such a deplorable disaster as the loss of the Cobra would have excited much more talk; but the wreck of that costly new war vessel and the loss of sixty lives was only one of the tragic incidents of the week. The worst news comes from the seat of war, where the Boers' answer to the proclamation of Lord Kitchener is prompt and potent. It is strange that this new proof of the continued efficiency of the Boers in the field seems to surprise the multitude. The Boer victories, on two successive days, with the loss of valuable lives and many prisoners taken, coincident with the serious labor riot in Grimsby, which has been fermenting for a long time, and the general dread of Anarchy now in evidence, to say nothing of the persistent rumors of the sale of more British ships to Americans, inspire remarks in the Opposition papers on the "regrettable incidents" in South Africa that are both pointed and severe, while the Conservative Mail continues its righteous criticisms, and the stanchest Government organs can find little excuse for the authors of the failures.

***

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

There is no further talk now about droves of Boers coming in with flags of truce to surrender, and there is no reasonable doubt that the war, such as it is, will be prolonged another year unless the Government takes steps not hitherto planned.

Only a few weeks ago talk was sanguine of the removal of 70,000 troops from South Africa, with the resultant lifting of so much financial burden from the country. Then the optimists of Lombard Street did not believe that another large Government loan would be required before the end of the year. Now it seems likely that we shall hear before many weeks a demand for more funds.

One thing is sure, and that is that Englishmen, whatever their party, believe that the time is past for economizing in the prosecution of the war and that nothing more is likely to be done "on the cheap."

The complaint is made to-day that the public knows too little about what is actually going on in South Africa, while the Ministers from first to last have lacked a settled purpose. In these circumstances Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's letter given out this morning reaffirming his belief that the conquered territories must be permanently annexed seems unwise politics from his own point of view, and somewhat untimely and irrelevant at this time, as are also the British criticisms on the results of the recent German, Austrian, and French military manouvres, for, although it is undoubted, speaking generally, that the best soldiers in the world to-day are those training with a natural aptitude in Great Britain and the United States, as the English critics are now declaring, still when a commander of the fame and experience of Lord Kitchener finds himself unable to conquer a handful of guerilla Boers on the veldt, wisdom counsels silence.

***

THE POPE ON ANTI-CATHOLICISM.

The Pope's address in the Vatican to some Italian Bishops, the report of which has leaked out through a Vienna ecclesiastical newsletter, is likely to cause some hostile comment because of its terms. The authenticity of the report, however, is undoubted, even though its publication may be held to do more harm than good. The attitude of the Roman Catholic Church toward all the forces that are anti-Catholic is sufficiently well understood, while the leading Nonconformist organ here, The British Weekly, takes up the same subject and reaches practically the same conclusion from its own point of view—that civilization as at present constituted by the pseudo education of public opinion is powerless in the face of anarchistic growth, the only hope being that the whole world may emulate the spirit of Christ and invite a renewal of Christian rule.

The Pope's words, therefore, which seem harsh as reported in public print, must be taken purely as religious and from a churchly point of view.

***

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

The fear that President Roosevelt may prove an enemy to England has somewhat subsided, and there are many columns of appreciation of the President, his career, and character, published this week, for the most part, exceedingly well informed. The idea that England must make some concession to the United States in the matter of the canal, as suggested in an interview with Lord Pauncefote a month or so ago, was promptly repudiated.

But to-day The Spectator urges Britons not to stand in their own light and talk big about the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and adds: "If we meant really to stand out and to fight America over the canal question there might be some sense to our present attitude, but in that case we ought to be busy. All the Chancelleries are getting up a coalition against American claims in regard to the Monroe doctrine, but it is needless to say that all England repudiates such a Machiavellian idea with the utmost indignation."

The article goes on to say that England intends to remain friends with America and not encourage her secret enemies on this side of the Atlantic. It asks if it is not worth while for England to get the benefit of her friendliness, while the general outburst of national feeling for America affords a unique opportunity to settle the canal question on a sound and sensible basis; by giving America a free hand on the Isthmus the indirect advantage gained by England would not be small. It even goes so far as to advise a formal and clear acceptance of the Monroe doctrine as a declaration by which England means to abide, but suggests, however, that a short, practical, and acceptable agreement may already have been arrived at between the two Governments.

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RUSSIA'S GLORY.

Russia's glory is shining all over Europe to-day, and the Continental newspapers have few other topics than the benefit of an alliance with her and the possible and impossible meaning of the Czar's meeting with other great rulers. But from the Near East and the Far East come tales every day of Russia's outreaching and prompt seizure of every little advantage, commercial, diplomatic, naval, and military.

There is yet another side to this picture. Russo-Chinese banks, naval stations, and new colonies are not everything, as one cynic remarked the other day. The empire which is perpetually lacking money, is looking for new loans on the most advantageous terms, while the internal disorders and other complications in that unwieldly territory are believed to be reaching a crisis. There are not lacking students in international politics who say that the days of Russian autocracy are numbered, and that a constitutional Russia, with De Witte, the present Minister of Finance, as Premier, may be realized in the lifetime of the present generation.

University uprisings have now paralyzed the whole national life and the small concessions made are powerless to arrest the political movements they have set afoot. The recall of the convicted students sent to regiments, in imitation of the worst days of Russian despotism, is merely a confession of the weakness of heart of the Government; on the other hand, the retaliatory measures inflicted upon discontented labor and the muddle of the financial and industrial policy of the Empire cause increasing trouble.

The report that the Czar after one year's further trial of the present measures will resort to terrorism is not believed, and the foremost French critic declares that the present transition period must inevitably lead to the establishment of a constitutional Government and the dawn of a new era.

***

SMALLPOX IN LONDON.

While there has been no real scare of smallpox in London this Autumn, the figures from day to day have showed sufficient cause for alarm in certain neighborhoods. Bernard Shaw, the novelist, is out to-day with a letter in The Times showing that the Parish of St. Pancras, and with it all London, is heading straight toward a smallpox epidemic next year.

Mr. Shaw, of course, is an anti-vaccinationist, as the law here compels vaccination, and he declares that, although severely vaccinated twenty years ago, he caught smallpox that very year. But what he says about the overcrowded and unsanitary conditions of such a neighborhood as St. Pancros is perfectly true.

In conclusion Mr. Shaw says that if he were permitted to edit The Times for three weeks he could effectively wake up the local Government.

E. A. DITHMAR.

VESSEL'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Captain Says While at Anchor in the Arctic Regions It Was Struck by an Iceberg.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 21.—Capt. Hayes of the schooner Admiral Dewey, which arrived from the arctic this morning, says he had a very narrow escape from being crushed by a mammoth iceberg. Capt. Hayes went as far north as latitude 59 in the Davis Straits. He says such fields of ice and icebergs rarely have been seen by Gloucester fishermen. Some of the bergs were of tremendous size.

On the night of July 22, according to his story, while the vessel was at anchor and the crew were below in their berths, the vessel was struck by an enormous wall of ice, which was about 100 feet long and 250 feet wide. The impact of ice was so great that the sleeping crew were thrown violently from their berths to the floor.

The crew mustered hastily on deck, and every effort was put forth to rescue the vessel. Wind and tide forced the ice on the vessel, and there was imminent danger that it might disintegrate in huge masses and crush vessel and crew. At dawn the anchor was cut and the vessel freed.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

Hotel Hygeia closes season October 15th. Hotel Chamberlin opens Fall and Winter season same date. Both these great hotels now owned and operated by the Old Point Comfort Improvement Co., Fort Monroe, Va.—Adv.

CRESCEUS WON BIG RACE

Champion Trotter Defeats The Abbot for $20,000 Purse.

CONTEST TOOK FOUR HEATS

Great Stallion Dropped Second to Scannell's Gelding, Who Broke Repeatedly in Others.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 21.—The great stallion Cresceus (2:02¼) obtained a firmer grasp on his crown as king of trotters by defeating his only rival, The Abbot, (2:03¼,) on the Readville track to-day in three out of four heats. The two fastest trotters in the world raced for a twenty-thousand-dollar purse offered by Thomas W. Lawson, and the money which the 12,000 people paid to see the race all went to a well-known local charity. The weather was perfect, but the track was very heavy from the recent rains, although it looked fast, and so no records were broken or even approached. In fact, the fastest time, that for the last heat, was only 2:07¾.

The race was disappointing to a large majority of the crowd and seemed to lead to the conclusion that The Abbot has not recovered from his sickness of last Spring. For practically the first time in his career on the turf the gelding broke repeatedly and lost valuable distance. In the very first heat he went off his feet before reaching the first turn and was ten lengths behind at the finish. He managed to keep steady in the second, and, to the delight of the crowd, passed Cresceus at the half mile and won by half a length. In the third, however, another break came just after the start, and the Scannell horse barely saved his distance at the finish. Finally toe weights were resorted to. While they apparently steadied The Abbot, at the same time they tired him so that when the moment came for the supreme effort in the final dash for the wire in the last heat, exhausted nature rebelled and Cresceus won the heat and race by several lengths.

George H. Ketcham, the owner and driver of Cresceus, while naturally delighted with the result, admitted that his horse was not in proper shape, and that he lost the second heat because he did not drive Cresceus up in the first half mile to the realization that there was a race on. When it was all over and The Abbot was being led back to the stable, John J. Scannell, his owner, said that the best horse had won. He added that the track was wretched. He took the defeat, however, with great good nature. The third interested party in to-day's great event, Thomas W. Lawson, smiled cynically, and said it looked like a race between "busted horses." He also pointed out that the time was slower than in yesterday's race between Lord Derby and Boralma.

GREAT TROTTERS' STRUGGLE.

It was early in the afternoon when the two great trotters came out for their first heat. Ketcham had won the toss and the pole, and after scoring three times, the word was finally given and away they went, with Cresceus in the lead. In the scoring The Abbot had acted badly, so that few were surprised when at the turn he suddenly went into the air in a bad break. By hard work Geers got him back on his feet, but by this time Cresceus was a dozen lengths to the good. It looked like a hopeless race for The Abbot in that heat; in fact, at one time it seemed as if Cresceus might be able to shut out the Scannell horse and win the big purse then and there, but Geers managed to move up a little, and at the half was only ten lengths behind. This distance was still further reduced by the time the three-quarter pole was passed, and at the turn into the stretch The Abbot was safe. Geers made no attempt to push his horse further, so Cresceus won the first heat by ten lengths.

The second heat proved intensely exciting, for this time The Abbot kept his feet, although as usual Cresceus went out at the start and again led at the turn. At the quarter pole he was a length to the good, and increased this distance to two lengths at the three-eighths. Then Geers began to drive and rapidly cut down the distance to a length, half a length, a quarter of a length, until just after the two swept by the half-mile pole The Abbot dashed ahead and for the first time took the lead and the pole. The crowd, which all along seemed to favor The Abbot, was frantic. Geers made the lead two lengths, and then three, and so the flyers entered the stretch. Ketcham gave the big chstnut the severest punishment he had ever undergone at this point, and, smarting under the stinging blows, the whip, Cresceus dashed after The Abbot. Geers touched his horse lightly with the whip only twice, and it was just enough to keep Cresceus from winning. The Abbot getting the heat by half a length.

In the third heat The Abbot again acted badly, and the two horses scored five times before they got the word. Ketcham kept sending Cresceus out ahead with the apparent intention of getting The Abbot off his feet. He succeeded so well that when they finally got the word The Abbot broke just as the starter gave the word, but too late for the horses to be recalled. Again Cresceus sped out ahead and was around the turn before The Abbot had even started in the race. This time it looked as if Ketcham's ruse had won. He drove Cresceus like the wind and was over fifty yards in the lead at the half. But Geers did not despair, and he once more sent The Abbot along and managed to get well at the distance flag when Cresceus passed under the wire, a heat winner by nearly forty yards.

Before the fourth heat was called two-ounce toe weights were put on The Abbot's fore feet, in order to steady him. Both drivers came to the conclusion that the track was too heavy near the pole for fast work, so both horses were started well up on the outside of the track. They only scored twice, in neither of which did The Abbot break, which gave confidence to his followers. At the word Cresceus immediately went out in front and was three lengths to the good at the quarter pole. For a few hundred yards The Abbot trailed along behind, but before the half was reached he began to draw up, and was only two lengths behind at that point. Foot by foot the Scannell horse cut down Cresceus's lead until, at the five-eighths pole, the two were racing along on even terms, to the wild delight of the crowd. At the three-quarters The Abbot was in the lead, but he could not get far enough ahead to take the pole, which Cresceus kept to the finish. The brush around the turn took all the go out of The Abbot, and when, at the head of the stretch, Cresceus came up even, Geers found his horse exhausted. Then the big chestnut dashed away from the struggling gelding, and it was a relief to see Geers finally pull up and allow Cresceus to win the heat, and one of the largest purses ever offered, by a good six lengths. The summary:

Special Match.—Trotting; purse $20,000.

Cresceus, ch. h., Robert McGregor-Mabel, by Mambrino Howard, (Ketcham)	1	1	2	1
The Abbott, b. g., Chimes-Nettie King, by Mambrino King, (Geers)	2	1	2	2

Time by quarters.—First heart, 33¾; 1:05; 1:38¾; 2:10¼. Second heat, 32¾; 1:04½; 1:36; 2:08¾. Third heat, 32; 1:04¼; 1:36; 2:09¾. Fourth heat, 32; 1:03¾; 1:35¼; 2:07¾.

Maine Women Become Mormons.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Sept. 21.—All Summer a band of Mormon elders has been touring Maine, seeking converts to their faith, and the results of their missionary work were seen on Thursday, when they left the State for Salt Lake City, accompanied by thirty converts—women from all parts of the State. Most of these women are rather elderly spinsters, who seemed pleased with the prospect of life in Utah. The elders, who have not been received cordially here, seemed glad to get out of Maine.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

Race of the Australian-London Mail is graphically described in No. 11, New York Central's "Four-Track Series." Every person interested in the growth of our commerce should read it. Sent free on receipt of two-cent stamp by General Passenger Agent, New York Central, New York.—Adv.

WILLARD'S AMERICAN TOUR.

English Actor to be Seen in New Play by Parker—"Sherlock Holmes" Fills London Lyceum.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—E. S. Willard, who has been a prominent figure in London all the season, begins an American tour in Montreal Oct. 21, with a new play by Louis Parker called "The Cardinal," in which Willard will act the rôle of Giovanni de Medici, Lorenzo's son, who was Cardinal and Pope with the title of Leo X. Many historical personages figure in the action.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Melodrama and farce evidently meet the popular taste of the metropolis, as twenty-two of London's playhouses are at present devoted thereto.

Among the former "Sherlock Holmes" has a prominent place. In spite of the hostility on the first night, William Gillette's play seems to have settled down into a distinct financial success. The Lyceum is filled nightly, and the advance bookings exceed those for "Robespierre." Seats are now being bought for the middle of November.

T. P. O'Connor's wife, who is an American, made her début in the provinces Monday as Mrs. Withers in her play "A Lady from Texas," and scored considerable success.

Arthur W. Pinero's new play, "Iris," was successfully produced at the Garrick Theatre to-night. The play is modeled somewhat on the lines of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," and illustrates brutally, yet dramatically, the victory of money over love. Fay Davis, Oscar Asche, and Dion Boucicault performed the leading parts. A large house greeted the production of the play.

MRS. McKINLEY NOT SO WELL.

Dr. Rixey Says There Should Not Be Too Much Confidence—Grief Crushing Her.

CANTON, Sept. 21.—Mrs. McKinley was one of the first at the house on Market Street to arise to-day. She said she had enjoyed a good sleep, and that she felt better than at any time since her husband was shot. In the morning Mrs. McKinley went for a short drive, accompanied by Dr. Rixey and Mrs. Barber. On their return Dr. Rixey said:

"I do not feel so confident as earlier this week. Mrs. McKinley's grief is crushing her, though she is bearing up bravely and doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. However, too much encouragement should not be taken at this early day."

When Mrs. McKinley first looked out her window to-day she saw the guards on patrol in front of her house. Directing a maid to call Dr. Rixey she asked him to have the guards removed.

"I do not need them," she said. "They are unnecessary."

Therefore, five minutes later the only sentinel on duty was a gardener from the White House, who was raking brown leaves from the front lawn.

There has been no material change in the condition of Mrs. McKinley during the day. Those about her say that she is holding her own, and that that is as much as can be expected. To correct an impression that has gone out in some quarters, Dr. Rixey to-night authorized this statement:

"Mrs. McKinley is not being kept up on opiates or other artificial stimulation."

Crowds continue to visit the church, the Court House, and the cemetery. The Court House will be kept open Sunday to accommodate the people.

MUST QUIT LABOR UNIONS.

Lehigh Valley Coal Company Orders Its Principal Employes to Resign from Their Organizations.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 21.—The Yehigh Valley Coal Company to-day made a move which may lead to serious trouble with its workers. It was an order to all the fire bosses, foremen, stable bosses, and men in positions of responsibility that they would have to leave the unions to which they belong or else give up their positions with the company. They are given a month in which to do this.

The United Mine Workers claim that the company is forcing the issue of a strike upon the union, and that the men who belong to the mine workers' union will be given the support of the organization.

The notice was a verbal one, given through the mine Superintendents, and the coal company officials say it is only intended for the men who are in positions of responsibility. The Mine Workers say, however, that the order is aimed at all men who are employed at a monthly wage, firemen, engineers, stablemen, and other company hands, many of whom were notified by their bosses that they would have to give up their unions or the jobs.

A meeting of the firemen and engineers is to be held to-morrow to discuss the matter. The firemen and engineers say that their unions will stand by them, and that, if necessary, they will again go on strike.

Inquiry at the offices of the officials of the Susquehanna Coal Company, the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and the Temple Coal and Iron Company revealed the fact that these companies had not yet issued similar orders.

DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND GIRL.

Is an Earnest Pupil at Perkin's Institution in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—One of the new pupils in the Perkin Institution, which resumed its activity to-day, is Marian Rostron, a little auburn-haired girl of twelve from Fall River, who is blind, deaf, and dumb.

It meant something of a sacrifice to open the doors to this girl, for every child who is so helpless needs the entire attention of a teacher. The child, in reality, occupies the time that could have been used by three. But the seriousness and importance of these cases are fully appreciated by Mr. Anagnos.

Until seven years of age Marian attended public school, but gradually her powers of sight and hearing failed, and it has been five years since she has had any intellectual training.

To-day there was no more earnest pupil. As she laboriously bent to the task, every time her teacher patted her hand in approval she laughed. Miss L. Mabel Forbush, a graduate of the State Normal School at Framingham, is her eyes, ears, and voice. Marian's facial expression indicates that she has a sweet and amiable disposition and is quite as full of fun as the average girl. She has a fine physique.

There are now five blind, deaf, and dumb pupils at the institution, Thomas Stringer, Elizabeth Robbin, Edith Thomas, Cora Crocker, and Marian Rostron.

WOMAN REPORTED KIDNAPPED.

It was learned early this morning at Police Headquarters that Deputy Commissioner Devery a few hours before had sent out a "confidential alarm" for a woman alleged to have been kidnapped from her home in the vicinity of Gramercy Park.

The Sergeant in charge declined to say anything whatever about the case except that "the Chief," as they call Devery, had sent the alarm out and left orders that it be kept secret. The name of the woman and her address could not be learned.

Frost in Rockland County.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Frost visited some parts of Rockland County this morning. It is the earliest visitation for years.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

The Fall River line steamer PLYMOUTH and Norwich line steamer CITY OF LOWELL will attend yacht races commencing September 23. Tickets $5; limited number. See adv.—Adv.

BOROUGH AND COUNTY CONFERENCE ACTION

A Tentative Anti-Tammany Ticket Drawn Up.

SETH LOW HERE, BUT RETICENT

Grout Willing to Run for Controller—President of Aldermanic Board Not Yet Selected by Committee of Eighteen.

There were three features to the anti-Tammany situation as it developed yesterday. One was the meeting of the conferrees of the anti-Tammany borough and county organizations to frame a tentative borough and county ticket; the second was the meeting of the Committee of Eighteen of the anti-Tammany organization to practically complete the city ticket by agreeing upon a name for President of the Board of Aldermen, and the third was the return to the city of Seth Low, who has been agreed upon by the General Conference Committee as the anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor.

The borough and county conference partially succeeded in framing a ticket, names being put forth for all the offices, but in some cases no positive choice was indicated, several names being mentioned. The Committee of Eighteen was not able to decide upon even a tentative nominee for President of the Board of Aldermen and adjourned until Monday. As for Mr. Low, he threw no light upon his purposes. He came home as a seeker after light, and said he would make no statement as to whether or not he would accept the anti-Tammany nomination until he had been fully informed upon all the details of the situation.

The borough and county conference broadened the impression that complete harmony between the organizations antagonistic to Tammany may not be attained. Only six of the fifteen organizations formed for the purpose of ousting Tammany from power were represented. The representatives of the City Democracy, whose strong displeasure with the way things were going, was so openly manifested at Friday's conferences that their bolt was prophesied, were not in attendance. Neither were the representatives of the German-American Reform Union. Strong efforts were made before the assembling of the conference to bring into line Mr. O'Brien of the City Democracy and his associates, and Mr. Ridder of the German-American Union and his associates, but the efforts were unsuccessful.

The Republican County Committee was represented at the conference by Robert C. Morris, William H. Ten Eyck, Fred S. Gibbs, Henry S. Burrill, and Cornelius Van Cott, the Citizens' Union by E. R. L. Gould, T. C. Huntington, James L. Brown, James B. Reynolds, Calvin Tompkins, and Fielding L. Marshall; the Greater New York Democracy by John C. Sheehan, Matthew P. Breen, and William Hepburn Russell; the German-American Municipal League by George H. Davis; the German-American Republican County Committee by Gustav Scholer, and the Independent Democracy by John P. Kelly. The conference began at 11 o'clock, and it was 3 o'clock before the labors of the conferees were completed.

THE TENTATIVE TICKET.

The tentative ticket, as agreed upon, is as follows:

PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN—Jacob A. Cantor, (Ind. Dem.)

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT, (four to be chosen)—Morgan J. O'Brien, (Dem.;) James A. Blanchard, (Rep.;) John Proctor Clarke, (Rep.;) Everett P. Wheeler, (Ind. Dem.;) Rastus S. Ransom, (Ind. Dem.)

JUSTICES OF THE CITY COURT, (two)—Samuel Seabury, (Ind. Dem.;) George C. Schurrman, (Ind. Dem.)

SHERIFF—Thomas L. Hamilton, (Rep.;) Hugh Bonner, (Ind. Dem.)

COUNTY CLERK—Richard Wienacht, (Ind. Dem.;) Paul Goepel, (Rep.;) John P. Kelly, (Ind. Dem.)

REGISTER—William Whittaker, (Ind. Dem.;) John H. J. Bonner, (Ind. Dem.;) Stanwood Menken, (Dem.;) Louis Munzinger, (Dem.)

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—William Travers Jerome, (Ind. Dem.;) Thomas Allison, (Rep.;) Frederick B. House, (Ind. Dem.)

CORONERS, (four to be chosen)—James E. March, (Rep.;) Dr. Gustav Scholer, (Rep.;) John J. Kern, (Ind. Dem.;) Dr. E. C. Gilbert, (Ind. Dem.;) Nicholas R. Brown, (Ind Dem.;) Dr. S. Goldenkrans, (C. U.;) Thomas Fitzpatrick, (Dem.;) William H. Huber Brookfield, (Rep.;) Dr. A. J. Riedel, (Dem.;) Dr. Theodore K. Tuthill, (Rep.).

The conference will meet again Monday, when the ticket will be put in final shape, so as to be ready for submission to the Borough and County Conventions Wednesday night for ratification.

Among the prominent lawyers who have been mentioned as candidates for Supreme Court Justice on the anti-Tammany ticket is John Frankenheimer. Mr. Frankenheimer is a man of much practical knowledge and large experience. He is a graduate of Cornell University, class of 1873, and received his degree of LL. B. from Columbia Law School in 1875. He has practiced law in this city since 1878. He was a member of the Bar Association's committee to oppose the election of Judge Maynard to the Court of Appeals. He was one of the leaders of the movement of the Reform Democracy which nominated Everett P. Wheeler against David B. Hill. He has been a Trustee of the Society for Ethical Culture for many years. As an active member of the Social Reform Club he has been interested in labor movements and has always been deeply interested in the administration of the city's and county's affairs.

The absence from the conference of the representatives of the German-American Reform Union and the City Democracy is believed to have had influence in the selection made. It is the avowed desire of those who took part in the conference to conciliate these two dissatisfied elements if it be possible to do so by reasonable concession. The selection of Richard Weinacht for the office of County Clerk was said to be a peace offering to Herman Ridder, and the suggestion of Hugh Bonner for Sheriff was for the purpose of placating ex-Sheriff O'Brien and the representatives of the City Democracy. But it is regarded as doubtful if these peace offerings will bring either Mr. Ridder or Mr. O'Brien back into camp, the trouble with them being their deep-rooted opposition to the nomination of Seth Low for Mayor.

The ticket for borough and county offices represents other concessions than those mentioned. The nomination of Jacob A. Cantor for President of the Borough was not in response to any spontaneous feeling in his favor, but upon the positive demand of John C. Sheehan and William Hepburn Russell, who insisted that it would be impossible to hold the Sheehan Democracy, or even a part of it, in line for Mr. Low unless the nomination for the Presidency of the borough was conceded to Mr. Cantor. It was because of the form of their demand that Mr. Cantor's name was the only name put forward for Borough President. His nomination is necessary to the support of the Sheehan Democracy for the ticket.

While Hugh Bonner was named as one of the choices of the conference for Sheriff, his friends doubt whether he will accept, for the reason that by doing so he would forfeit his Fire Department pension.

OPPOSED TO MORGAN J. O'BRIEN.

The Platt Republicans in the conference are reported to have opposed the nomination of Morgan J. O'Brien for one of the Supreme Court Judgeships. The argument used against him was that he had been elected to his present position of Supreme Court Justice as a nominee of Tammany Hall. It was quietly whispered about that one reason why it was desired to put Justice O'Brien on the anti-Tammany ticket was to get him out of the way as an available Tammany candidate for Mayor. While their sources of information may not be of the best, there are several of the anti-Tammany conferrees who assert that Mr. Croker has been seriously considering Justice O'Brien for the first place on the Tammany ticket. His selection by the conference was forced by the Citizens' Union delegates, who said they were obligated by resolutions adopted three months ago to press his nomination.

When the name of Justice Jerome was brought out for District Attorney there was some opposition to him from Republicans, but it was said to have been of rather a timid character. The objection made was that Justice Jerome's manner of conducting the anti-poolroom crusade was not altogether becoming to one in his position. Attention, however, was called to the fact that but for Justice Jerome's activity the anti-Tammany fight would not be nearly so opulent in issues as it now is.

The members of the Conference Committee seemed to be fairly well pleased with their work, and to be confident that from the list of candidates as it now stands a winning ticket can be nominated.

Mr. E. R. L. Gould, who presided, and who is also the Treasurer of the Citizens' Union, seemed in a happy frame of mind over the anti-Tammany prospects.

"There ought not to be much difficulty in electing Mr. Low," he said. "When he ran before the anti-Tammany forces were disunited. Now they are united, and with comparatively slight exception, harmoniously united. Those who have not yet given full adhesion are naturally disappointed that an independent Democrat was not selected as standard bearer. But when leaders and voters calmly consider the alternative with which they are confronted it seems to me that no matter how keen the disappointment, they must, if their desire for decent city government be sincere, support the conference nominee, especially when the character and record of the nominee are of the quality of Mr. Low's.

"Four years ago the Tammany party represented the 'outs,' and people had had time to forget in part their conduct while in office. Now Tammany has had its opportunity for four years, and has made use of it in characteristic fashion. Its misdoings are fresh in the public mind, and many a voter whose conscience slumbered in 1897 is brought face to face with a clearly defined issue which he cannot shirk.

"Finally, the last few weeks have furnished evidence of Mr. Croker's waning power. His apparent uncertainty about Devery, the defeat of his henchmen in the Second and Thirty-first Assembly Districts, and the fact that Coler may be forced upon him, all go to show that the boss's hold upon the organization is not what it once was. There could be no surer evidence of the passing of Croker than the nomination of Coler by Tammany Hall. Given Coler's past, his opposition to spoils measures, his racy compliments to political bosses, if Mr. Croker consents to the nomination of Mr. Coler the public will find but one explanation, namely, that Mr. Croker is too weak to prevent it."

MEETING OF THE EIGHTEEN.

The Committee of Eighteen meeting was held at 3 o'clock at the Citizens' Union headquarters to make a selection for President of the Board of Aldermen. After a short discussion it was evident that there was no available man in sight of whose acceptance the committee could feel sure, and it was decided to adjourn until Monday. Three new names were brought up for this place—Hubert L. Cillis, C. V. Farnis, and Arthur Von Briesen. There was further talk about Mr. Oscar Straus, but the impression prevailed quite generally that there was little probability that Mr. Straus could be induced to accept. Hubert L. Cillis is the Vice President of the Germania Life Insurance Company, and an ex-President of the Liederkranz Society. Some of his friends who heard after the conference that his name had been suggested, expressed the opinion that Mr. Cillis would see no inducement in the office of President of the Board of Aldermen to surrender the position he now holds.

It was said by some of the conferrees that strong efforts would be made to persuade Arthur Von Briesen to accept the nomination. Mr. Von Briesen is the President of the Legal Aid Society.

Seth Low, who arrived at 3 o'clock, from his Summer vacation at Northeast Harbor, Me., was met at the New York Central Station, but refused to be interviewed, pleading ignorance of the detatils of the situation and saying he did not care to make any statement until fully informed. Mr. Low was accompanied by Mrs. Low and his private secretary, Mr. Bebee. The three entered a carriage and were driven to Mr. Low's home on the southwest corner of Sixty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue.

After looking over his voluminous mail, Mr. Low called up Col. Willis Ogden, Chairman of the Anti-Tammany Conference Committee, and asked him to come out to the house. Col. Ogden reached the Low mansion about 4 o'clock, and was in conference with Mr. Low for a half hour or more. They went over the whole situation fully.

While they were conferring several newspaper men called, and to them Mr. Low sent word through his private secretary, Mr. Bebee, that he would have nothing to say for the present.

Col. Ogden was seen as he left Mr. Low's house, and he was asked if Mr. Low had made up his mind as to whether he would accept the anti-Tammany nomination. Col. Ogden said:

"It is too early for him to say anything about that yet, as you can readily appreciate. Mr. Low has not yet received the nomination. Besides, he was, on arriving this afternoon, ignorant of the details of the situation. He called me up by telephone and requested me to come out to post him. I do not think he is likely to add anything to what he has already said until after the conventions meet."

"How did he like the nomination of Edward M. Grout for Controller?"

"He expressed himself as very well pleased with it indeed. He thinks Mr. Grout is an excellent man and will make a strong candidate."

In the evening President Morris of the Republican County Committee called on Mr. Low and had a conference with him that lasted half an hour. When he emerged from Mr. Low's house Mr. Morris appeared to be well pleased with the results of his interview, but he would not say what the trend of his conversation with Mr. Low had been, or whether Mr. Low had given any intimation as to whether he would accept the nomination.

After Mr. Morris's departure Mr. Low reiterated that at present he would say nothing about his nomination.

MR. GROUT WILL ACCEPT.

Mr. Grout announced yesterday that he will accept the nomination for Controller if Mr. Low consents to head the ticket. While he was a Democrat and Mr. Low a Republican, he said, the supreme issue was the defeat of Tammany and the securing of a clean administration of city affairs.

"The last four years have shown that New York will not get an honest administration from Tammany Hall," he said. "The leaders of the Kings County Democracy have been aware of my views on this matter for a year past."

The selection of Mr. Grout was something of a surprise in Brooklyn. It was, however, generally approved by Republicans and independent Democrats. There were indications that Willoughby Street was much disturbed over his selection. The leaders gathered early at the auction room and discussed the matter. Ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin, the veteran leader, affected to make light of it. He was asked if the selection surprised him.

"Surprise me!" he exclaimed. "Why, I haven't had a surprise in ten years. If they have picked Mr. Grout out to run for Controller, I guess nobody is trying to stop him."

"Mr. Grout," said James Shevlin, Mr. McLaughlin's "right-hand man," "was given the nomination for Borough President because he asked for it. If he thinks that his present position is a proper return for the support he received from the Democratic Party, I guess no one will take the trouble to disagree with him."

The borough nominations in Brooklyn will not be taken up until Thursday, at the request of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who will not be able to attend a Brooklyn meeting before that time owing to engagements in Manhattan. When asked yesterday who he thought would be nominated for Borough President, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said: "I am inclined to think the nomination will go to Rufus L. Scott, the Chairman of the Brooklyn Democratic Executive Committee. Inasmuch as we have a Republican at the head of the ticket, I am of the opinion that this nomination ought to be given to a Democrat, and I believe Mr. Scott will be the man."

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

WITNESSES DISAGREE IN SCHLEY INQUIRY

Varying Testimony as to the Blockade at Santiago.

TEXAS INJURED IN COALING.

Judge Advocate Lemley Objects to Effort to Compare Sampson and Schley's Arrangements.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—It was clearly shown at to-day's session of the Schley court that the Navy Department will vigorously resist any effort to bring the question of Rear Admiral Sampson's conduct into the inquiry. The great legal battle of the case will be over the question whether Sampson's conduct is relevent and whether his way of conducting the campaign can be compared with Schley's.

This was brought out when Mr. Wilson of counsel for Schley attempted to ask a witness what changes Rear Admiral Sampson made in the blockading methods after he arrived at Santiago. Immediately Capt. Lemly and Mr. Hanna arose and asked why Wilson asked the question.

He replied that he expected to show that Sampson's blockade was about as far away from shore as Schley's. There was instant objection to any introduction of Sampson's name, and it was asserted that Rear Admiral Schley's operations could not be compared with those of any other commander. Mr. Wilson announced that he purposed to insist on the comparison, but that, as it would involve a long discussion, he would withdraw the question until later. This means that the Judge Advocate's interpretation of the inquiry is that it covers Schley's conduct only and does not cover the whole Sampson-Schley controversy.

Three witnesses were examined to-day, Capt. Harber, Admiral Higginson, and Commander Seaton Schroeder, Governor of Guam. All these witnesses were called by the Judge Advocate, and are to be classed as against Schley. Nevertheless Schley's counsel established by them that the story that Schley did not maintain a blockade at night was false.

Their accounts varied about the distance of the ships from shore, but all agreed that there was a blockade at night, and that there was no truth in the story that Schley went twenty-five miles away at dark. Capt. Harber thought the ships were further away at night than in the daytime, but not much further, and was not sure on that point.

Admiral Higginson said the ships were closer in at night. He altered his testimony of yesterday as to the distance, and said that under Schley the ships were five or six miles from shore in the daytime, and four miles from shore at night. Commander Schroeder, who was executive officer of the Massachusetts, placed the distance at six or eight miles in the daytime, and said that the ships were closer in at night, as a general thing.

WITNESSES CONTRADICT EACH OTHER

The witnesses contradicted each other on several points. The question of Schley's slow progress toward Santiago and his retrograde movement was taken up. As to Schley's explanation that he could not coal at sea, Harber testified yesterday that the Texas could have done so.

Mr. Rayner produced the signal books, and pointed out

Harper argued that the ships could not have gone eight miles and turned to the westward in two hours when the speed was, as Harber testified, only three knots an hour.

In the matter of the Brooklyn's loop Harber had testified that the Texas had to reverse her engines to avoid collision. Harber said that if the engines were reversed the fact ought to be on the steam log of the Texas. Rayner produced the steam log and Harber found that there was no mention of any such occurrence. He said that the entry was evidently defective, that it omitted other facts also, and that it was "worthless as evidence."

Commander Schroeder's testimony was mainly about the bombardment of the Colon as she lay at the mouth of the harbor on May 31. He said that Schley came aboard the Massachusetts and said: "I am going to take you and the Iowa in to pot the Colon." Schley also said that he would go past the mouth of the harbor slowly and fire deliberately, but he went by rapidly. The mouth was so narrow and the Colon was so far inside that the attacking ships should have gone slowly in order to get more shots at her. The bombardment lasted only six or seven minutes, and did not do the Colon any harm, as far as he could see. He thought Schley should have got in closer and gone slower.

During the blockade of Santiago, although Schley kept the big ships so far from shore, the small vessels were close in shore. He remembered that the Vixen was close in shore, and that on one occasion the Vixen saw a railroad train on shore at night.

This, which was brought out on Schroeder's cross-examination, was intended to meet Rear Admiral Higginson's statement that if the Spaniards had come out at night during Schley's blockade it would have been hard to see them, because the ships were so far from shore and the land was so high.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Capt. Harber, Rear Admiral Higginson, and Commander Schroeder the Day's Witnesses---Lively Morning Session.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—Admiral Dewey observed his usual rule of promptness in calling the Schley court of inquiry to order at 11 o'clock to-day. All the members of the court were present. Admiral Schley sat with his counsel at the table set apart for them on the left of the witness seat.

The first witness called was Capt. Harber, executive officer of the Texas during the Spanish war, who was on the stand when the court adjourned yesterday. The Judge Advocate asked no questions of him, and he was immediately turned over to Mr. Rayner of counsel for Admiral Schley, who questioned him concerning his statement made yesterday to the effect that he did not recall that there was any picket line established inside the line of blockade at Cienfuegos. A report by Admiral Schley was read, to the effect that a picket line had been maintained, but the witness declined to change his statement.

Asked if the Brooklyn had not, on May 24, signaled the Texas to go alongside the collier and coal, he said he did not recall anything of the kind. Mr. Rayner read the signal message, as follows: "Go alongside the collier and coal as rapidly as possible," but no amount of pressing could bring the witness to say that he remembered the incident. He had, he said, had very little to do with the signaling.

Practically the same replies were made in response to questions regarding other signals. Mr. Raynor quoted several of these. One, transmitted from the Texas to the Brooklyn, read: "On an afterthought, the Captain thinks it unsafe to put a collier between battleships." Another from the Texas read: "I do not think it safe to collier. The two ships will surely crush her." Capt. Harber replied that he remembered there was some talk of the collier, but he could not recall what it was.

Speaking of the signals observed off Cienfuegos, he said his supposition, as was that of other officers, was that they were between the Spanish forces. Capt. Harber also was questioned closely concerning the rate of speed of the fleet on the sail from Cienfuegos to Santiago on May 25. He said the weather was fresh and the sea moderate; that it was hard for small vessels, but it was "nothing much." He thought the Texas could have made from ten to twelve knots.

LOG AND REPORT CONFLICT.

Mr. Rayner had the witness read from the logs of the Massachusetts, the Iowa, the Brooklyn, and other vessels concerning the weather at that time. Mr. Rayner read a report from Capt. Higginson, saying that the weather had been "rough and squally" on the 25th. Capt. Harber stated that the report of Capt. Higginson was not borne out by the logbook of his ship.

"It does not correspond with the log," he said, and he added that, having given his best recollection concerning the weather, he thought Mr. Rayner had an ulterior motive in his questioning. Mr. Rayner declared that he had no such end in view.

"Then," said the witness, "I have given you my best recollection concerning the weather."

"That is what I want," responded the attorney.

"That is what I have given you," repeated the witness.

Capt. Lemly objected to the examination of Capt. Harber on the record of a ship which he had had no part in preparing. The Court retired to consider the point. After an absence of ten minutes the Court returned, announcing its decision sustaining the objection.

Continuing his testimony, Capt. Harber insisted that the weather on May 25 was not "rough." He also maintained that it was his recollection, as stated yesterday, that the fleet was further out at night than in the daytime. When his attention was called to a contrary statement by Rear Admiral Higginson the witness said that it was not material to him what any other man had said; that he had given his estimate and was not concerned about the statements of others.

"Then you object to having your memory refreshed," said Mr. Rayner.

"I said nothing of the kind," replied the witness. "I am here to give my testimony and I object to being spoken to in the way you speak to me."

He also objected to Mr. Rayner's shaking his finger at him, saying he construed it as a menace. Mr. Rayner insisted that he meant to be entirely respectful and not to menace the witness.

Counsel questioned the witness concerning his estimate that at night the vessels of the fleet steamed eight miles to the eastward and seven miles to the westward of the mouth of the harbor. The point was sought to be made that to make this sail of sixteen miles would require greater speed than three knots an hour, which the witness had testified was made, but Capt. Harber maintained his position, saying he had given his best impression. Some of the log entries he considered worthless as evidence.

"Admiral Higginson, who preceded you on the stand," said Mr. Rayner, "testified that the blockade of Admiral Schley cruised nearer at night than day. Now, do you still maintain that you did not cruise nearer at night than during the day?"

"Certainly. I gave you my estimate."

"I just want to refresh your memory."

"It don't refresh my memory at all."

"It is not possible for you to be wrong?"

"I did not say anything about that. Certainly it is possible for me to be wrong. I want to state that I am here to answer questions pertaining to this testimony and not to have words made in that way as though I had made the assertion."

Mr. Rayner announced his cross-examination closed, and the witness was re-examined by Mr. Hanna, assistant Judge Advocate. Mr. Hanna asked whether it was practicable in times of urgency to make log entries of signals. The witness replied that it was not practicable for the person who usually made such entries to put them down at that time. It was necessary to write them out later, he said, trusting to memory. He also stated that it was impossible for him to have had knowledge of signals from the Texas, as Capt. Philip usually managed the ship personally.

DANGER IN COALING A BATTLESHIP.

"Is it," asked Mr. Hanna, "a more critical matter to coal ship in the open with a battleship on either side than with a ship on only one side?"

"Decidedly," was the response.

Capt. Parker here asked: "You did some coaling on the 27th and 28th of May?"

"On the night of the 27th and morning of the 28th."

"Did not, in the course of that coaling, the collier spring a leak because of a collision with the Texas?"

"You could not call it springing a leak. The plates were indented, and in the Texas a very little water came seeping through."

"So the sea at that time was bad enough to cause these vessels to collide?"

"The inference, Sir, is quite wrong. That was due to float we put in between the vessels, and did not notice that it was just abaft the armor belt. The float consisted of square timbers."

"That would have been worse in a worse sea; and it was bad enough in that sea?"

"Experience told that it was not necessary to use that sort of thing."

"You did not have as much experience then in coaling as you have had since, did you?"

"With that sort of sea, yes, Sir."

By the Court—What was the state of the sea when the Texas coaled on May 27th as compared with the state on the 26th?

"The weather was smoother, somewhat, I believe, more favorable."

This concluded Capt. Harber's testimony, and he was excused. Rear Admiral Higginson then was recalled and questioned especially concerning his statement of yesterday that the fleet was only two or three miles out from Santiago Harbor. He modified his statement by saying that during the first portion of the blockade the fleet stood out further, probably five miles by day and four miles by night. He confessed, however, that after three years his memory was indistinct.

In reply to a question by Capt. Parker, the witness said that with 900 tons of coal aboard the Massachusetts could have steamed 2,500 miles or could have remained on blockade duty for about twelve days.

By Capt. Parker—Then after twelve days out you would not have been able to get anywhere?

"No, we would not."

"Did the fleet after the 29th of May ever go off a distance of twenty-five miles?"

"I don't remember that it ever did."

"Then the story to that effect, by whomsoever told, could not be true?"

"I don't remember such an excursion, and if made the logbook should show the fact."

"Have you any memory that the fleet ever withdrew after that date a distance of more than six miles?"

"I have not."

THE GUARD IN THE HARBOR.

By the Court—From the distance at which the blockade was maintained at night could you have seen any vessel attempting to leave Santiago under ordinary conditions of weather?

Rear Admiral Higginson—I think it would have been difficult on account of the high land and the shadows under the land.

Rear Admiral Higginson was then excused, and the Court at 1 o'clock took recess for luncheon. Promptly upon the striking of 2 the court reconvened. The first witness called was Commander Seaton Schroeder, now Governor of the Island of Guam, who during the Spanish war was executive officer of the battleship Massachusetts.

Commander Schroeder was questioned as to the details of the entire campaign. He knew, he said, of no efforts to communicate with the shore while the "Flying Squadron" lay off Cienfuegos. He could give no details concerning the voyage from Cienfuegos to Santiago, having been on the sick list.

On the first arrival off Santiago the fleet had, the witness said, been twenty miles to the south of the port. He did not know, of his own knowledge, why a westward movement had been undertaken after arriving at Santiago, nor did he know how far the fleet had traveled in that direction. He stated that upon the return to Santiago on May 28 he had sighted the Spanish ship Colon and that it lay 1,200 or 1,800 feet inside the harbor, the American fleet being six or seven miles out.

The witness stated in response to questions by Judge Advocate Lemly that the squadron remained out about six or seven miles, maintaining this distance during the day, and keeping under way, countermarching eastward and westward at night. At one point they were nearer shore than at another, the ships describing an elongated ellipse in their manoeuvres. The average distance out, however, was about the same at night as during the day.

Referring to the bombardment of the Colon on May 31, Commander Schroeder said he did not observe that there was any firing from the Spanish shore batteries. He testified that he was with Capt. Higginson when he went to meet Commodore Schley as the latter came aboard the Massachusetts, and that the Commodore had remarked to Capt. Higginson upon boarding the ship: "I am going to take you and the Iowa in the morning to pot the Colon."

The bombardment had, he said, begun about 2 o'clock, and had continued for only about half an hour. He said that the instructions had been to put the range at 9,000 yards, and told of seeing the first shot fall. He said it had been a fine line shot, but had fallen short. There had been two passages across the Colon.

"What was the effect of that bombardment?" asked Capt. Lemly.

"There was no effect of it so far as I could see," the witness replied.

THE ATTACK ON THE COLON.

Capt. Lemly asked for a statement of what was left undone on that date for the destruction of the Colon. "One thing," Commander Schroeder replied, "that might have been done, and which was left undone, was to have gone to closer range. Furthermore we might have passed the mouth of the harbor more slowly so as to have given time to correct the range."

"Was there anything to prevent going in nearer?"

"Nothing."

Asked to state in more detail any conversation on the part of Commodore Schley during the engagement, the witness said that at the end of the run to the eastward he had gone to the conning tower and found Commodore Schley talking with Capt. Higginson.

The Captain had then directed him to port helm and he (Commander Schroeder) had suggested that in case this order should be observed the Iowa would blank the fire of the Massachusetts. He was proceeding with this statement when counsel for Admiral Schley raised an objection because the witness could not say whether the Commodore had overheard the conversation. The Court withdrew to decide the point at issue, and upon returning announced that the objection had been sustained.

The witness then stated that the Commander in Chief had addressed him later, telling him to "starboard the helm," adding, "and let us get out of this," but he found when he started to give the order that it was already being executed, from which he had inferred that the order had already been given to the Captain of the ship.

The witness also said that when Commodore Schley first came aboard he had said that it was the intention to take the bombarding ships by slowly and to have them fire deliberately "so as to sink the Colon at her moorings." This intention had not been carried out, and the ships had passed the mouth of the harbor at the rate of 10 knots an hour, and the firing was as rapid as possible to get good pointings.

Judge Wilson cross-examined Commander Schroeder. In reply to his questions the witness said that he had seen what appeared to be signal lights from the shore at Cienfuegos, but that he had no idea of what they meant, and that so far as he was informed no one knew anything about them until Capt. McCalla arrived on the Marblehead.

The witness recalled the fact that the fleet did not leave Cienfuegos until after nightfall, the object being to prevent the enemy getting the direction of its course. The weather on the trip, he said, was somewhat boisterous for one night, so much so that it was necessary to slow down for the little vessels; but so far as the battleships were concerned it was all smooth weather.

Commander Schroeder said that during the blockade off Santiago and while the larger vessels were six or seven miles out, there were small ships on the inside of the line and one of them, the Vixen, fired upon a railroad train one night.

REFERENCE TO SAMPSON.

At this point the name of Rear Admiral Sampson was mentioned for the first time since the opening of the inquiry, and it was here that Judge Wilson of counsel for Rear Admiral Schley indicated a purpose to compare the records of the two naval commanders.

Addressing the witness, he asked him if the character of the blockade of Santiago had not been changed after Rear Admiral Sampson's arrival. Commander Schroeder replied that it had been, and that then the blockade became stationary, Sampson having more ships than Schley had had.

"Now, about how far out was the Sampson blockade from the entrance to the harbor?"

The reply was: "My recollection is that at first we were about four miles in the daytime and closed in a little at night. Later on we were all close in day and night, and there was a battleship stationed about a mile from the entrance all night with a searchlight. The Iowa, the Massachusetts, and the Oregon took two hours on and four off searchlight watch at the entrance all through the night."

Mr. Hanna—If the court please, I should like to ask the purpose of these inquiries as to the conduct of the blockade.

Judge Wilson—Well, I want to show, as a matter of course, that when you are complaining of the blockade that was made, a day or two after, when Sampson came up and brought additional ships, the distance out was just about the same as the others were that were cruising backward and forward.

Mr. Hanna—If that is the purpose, may it please the Court, we desire to object to any comparative statements of this blockade with any other blockade instituted at any other time and place. We have avoided introducing comparisons.

Judge Wilson—Well, for the present I withdraw the question. Hereafter it will become a very material question, and I don't want to take the time of the Court now in discussing it.

Commander Schroeder said that during the Schley blockade his vessel did not get off twenty-five miles from shore at night. Judge Wilson questioned the witness concerning orders for battle. Commander Schroeder said he had heard nothing concerning an order not to expose ships to the fire of land batteries.

He made the same reply to an inquiry concerning the orders to the Flying Squadron with reference to what should be done if they found the Spanish fleet in port. He then read the order of Admiral Sampson of May 2, beginning:

"Spanish squadron probably at Santiago de Cuba, four ships and three torpedo-boat destroyers. If you are satisfied that they are not at Cienfuegos, proceed with all dispatch, but cautiously, to Santiago de Cuba, and if the enemy is there, blockade him in port."

The witness declared that he knew nothing at all about this order at the time, or until he saw it in the official report of the campaign.

"There would be no way of knowing," he said, "there was no communication with the flagship."

Mr. Wilson then returned to Commander Schroeder's statement concerning the bombardment of the Colon, and secured from him the statement that the only suggestion he had to make in connection with that event was that the vessels should have gone in closer and fired more deliberately.

THE SAIL TO SANTIAGO.

On re-direct examination Mr. Hanna, speaking of the departure from Cienfuegos for Santiago, asked:

"Presuming, then, that the Admiral was satisfied that the Spanish squadron was not in that harbor, did you proceed with all dispatch to Santiago de Cuba?"

"No, Sir."

"When you left Cienfuegos was it daylight or was it after dark?"

"When we left Cienfuegos it was after dark, about 8 o'clock."

Mr. Rayner—You said you did not proceed with all dispatch to Santiago?"

"That is what I said, Sir."

"What was the condition of the weather and the sea between Cienfuegos and Santiago that prevented you from proceeding faster than you did, if it did prevent you?"

"I do not think there was anything in the weather to prevent the big ships going. One of the small ships was delayed, and that may be the cause of the other ships slowing down."

"How about the Merrimac? What was her condition between Cienfuegos and Santiago?"

"I expect her condition was very bad."

"Do you recall that she was badly out of repair and that the Brooklyn was sending carpenters and people to repair her all the time?"

"She was said to have been somewhat deranged, but what the extent or the nature of it was I do not know."

Judge Wilson—In what respect did you say she had not proceeded with all possible dispatch? Did you mean she did not start with sufficient alacrity or did you mean that they did not go fast enough in passing from one place to the other?

"I would not undertake to criticize the time of our starting, as I did not know anything about the orders, but my recollection is that our speed was nothing like as great as it should have been."

Judge Wilson—And keep the fleet going?

Commander Schroeder—And keep the fighting ships going.

"How about the Merrimac? Did you keep her with you?"

"She probably could not have kept up."

"Then you would have gone off without a collier?"

"She would have caught up with us."

"When?"

"Probably next day."

"If you could steam faster, how could you expect her to catch up?"

"We expected to stop off Santiago."

"Have you any other criticisms as to not proceeding with all possible dispatch?"

"I did not offer that as a criticism. I simply answered the question whether they went with the utmost dispatch."

The court then, at 3:40, adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMBINE.

Illuminating Plants in Philadelphia Now Under One Control—A Big Deal Involved.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—The absorption of the Kensington Electric Light Company by the Philadelphia Electric Company has been completed, and all the electric lighting plants of the city are now under one control. President McCall of the Philadelphia Company states that almost the entire stock of the up-town corporation has been purchased.

The old Board of Directors has placed their resignations in the hands of the new owners, and five new Directors have been chosen, as follows: Joseph B. McCall, A. J. Decamp, W. H. Johnson, W. P. Conover, and J. Morton Fultz.

The deal has been in process of negotiation by McCall for a considerable time. The two companies both cover the entire northeast territory, and as soon as the necessary connections can be made the powerhouse of the Kensington Company will be shut down and current supplied by the Philadelphia Company's plant.

The financing of the purchase of the majority stock of the Kensington Company has not yet been decided upon by the Directors of the purchasing company. It is considered likely that additional 4 per cent. bonds will be issued to cover the purchase price.

DIVVER TO GREET FOLEYITES.

When He Counted Upon Victory He Designated His Association Rooms as Convention Meeting Place.

Patrick Divver, who was defeated by Councilman Foley in the contest for the Tammany leadership in the Second Assembly District at the primaries last Tuesday, will play the host to the Foley people on Oct. 8 and 9.

It was learned yesterday that on Aug. 21, when dates and places for the conventions were arranged, Judge Divver was so sure of being re-elected that he designated the rooms of the Patrick Divver Association, 59 Madison Street, as the place where the Assembly and Aldermanic conventions would be held.

The Foley men were in high glee over the situation yesterday. Judge Divver will have to see that the place is dusted, cleaned, and put in shape to receive the delegates. Under the law conventions can be held only in the places designated.

"I have no doubt Mr. Divver will be a broad enough man in spite of his defeat" said one of Mr. Foley's supporters, "to take the situation gracefully. I will be pleased to have him for a host."

Lake Barge Burned, Crew Saved.

BAYFIELD, Wis., Sept. 21.—The steam barge Fedora, owned by W. W. Brown of Cleveland, burned to the water's edge at Redcliffe last night. The fire was started by the explosion of a lamp. The boat was grounded and the small boats launched. Capt. F. A. Fick and crew of eighteen escaped, saving only what the men could carry in their arms.

To Extend Lord Curzon's Term.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.—A movement is on foot to secure an extension of the Vice Royalty of Lord Curzon of Kedleston until the completion of the gigantic scheme of irrigation which he is initiating as a preventative of famine.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Gordon P. Kiser, Atlanta; Capt. Wirt Robinson, West Point; F. Bresmessen, Montreal; F. W. Jones, London.

HOLLAND—Cecil Dean, Bermuda; A. Mitchell, London; G. H. Swift, Chicago; Duke of Alba, Spain; Stanley Shaw Dowd, Surrey, England; J. Baird Atwood, Pittsburg.

GRAND—Lieut. Commander Wildeman D. Rose, Chaplain United States Navy; Lieut. Col. S. P. Joselyn, United States Army; Howard Taft, Cincinnati.

HOFFMAN—Commander William H. Driggs, United States Navy; William Wainright, Montreal.

VICTORIA—Gen. Fitzgerald and party, Boston; Col. H. D. Midgley, St. Joseph, Mo.; Mayor T. C. Swepd, Beaumont, Texas.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator John H. Mitchell, Oregon; Gen. George S. Batcheller, Saratoga.

ALBEMARLE—F. T. Evans, United States Navy; Edward Bok, Philadelphia.

BUCKINGHAM—J. Coleman Drayton, Paris; H. C. Whitehead, Chicago; Judge F. C. Dooley, Little Rock; Count H. L. Baggally, London.

MANHATTAN—Abner McKinley and family, Somersett, Penn.

MURRAY HILL—Gen. J. W. Clous, United States Army.

ASTOR—Charles McClure, Sidney, N. S. W.; W. M. Caldwell, London; W. T. Braithwaite, Belfast; S. Brill, London.

EMPIRE—F. L. M. Gavan, Boston; Hunter P. Cooper, Atlanta.

A. Simonson

993 Broadway, 21-22 Streets.

The new coiffure which I have designed for the low hair dress of the back hair, gives a most graceful outline to the head, and will be the prevailing fashion for the Fall and Winter season. The

LOVER'S KNOT

is a source of great satisfaction to women who find difficulty in arranging their coiffures. All are invited to call and examine it. It may be worn admirably with my coiffure for the front hair, the MARIE ANTOINETTE.

WIGS AND TOUPEES, when of my make, are the standard of perfection.

HAIR ORNAMENTS

Recent additions to my large collection make it not only the largest, but the most varied and beautiful assortment in the United States.

HAIR DRESSING AND HAIR COLORING. French undulation, shampooing, etc., expertly done. All utensils antiseptically treated.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR.

No Branch Stores. No Agents.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD WANTS COLER FOR MAYOR

Hopes the Democratic Convention Will Nominate Him.

In This Event He May Defer His European Trip to Work for the Controller—What Mr. Croker Says.

A statement made by Edward M. Shepard and given out for publication yesterday surprised the political leaders of New York and Brooklyn. For several weeks Edward M. Shepard has been looked upon as a likely candidate for Mayor. He was tacitly promised the support of Tammany Hall, as Richard Croker declared to many of his friends his admiration for Mr. Shepard after the speech he made in Madison Square Garden when William J. Bryan was a candidate for President. Mr. Croker sat within five feet of Mr. Shepard during the speech, which lasted an hour and a half.

Some of the Tammany henchmen, who disliked Mr. Shepard because he was an independent Democrat in local affairs, started to interrupt the speaker. Mr. Shepard kept to his text, and Mr. Croker listened with rapt attention to the political arguments advanced. When the speech was concluded Richard Croker shook hands warmly with Mr. Shepard, and to every leader of the Wigwam went the news that Croker considered the "little giant from Brooklyn" one of the ablest men in public life in New York.

Two weeks ago, when Edward M. Shepard was asked for an interview as to his candidacy for Mayor, Mr. Shepard said:

"I will not discuss such matters. I have planned to go abroad about Oct. 8, and before sailing for Europe I may give out a statement."

During the past week Mr. Shepard had been asked as to his views on the Mayoralty. He went to his country place at Caldwell last week, and before leaving mailed to a friend a letter in which were several typewritten copies of his statement for distribution. The copy as given out by Mr. Shepard's friend is as follows:

I sincerely hope that the Democratic Mayoralty Convention will nominate Bird S. Coler for Mayor. His services in the second office of the city has demonstrated his competence for the first office. EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

Nothing was added to this statement nor would Mr. Shepard agree to be interviewed. He left for Lake George, and his plan is to remain there until Oct. 8, when he may go abroad.

The significant fact about the statement made by Mr. Shepard is that in 1897 the Shepard Democrats of Brooklyn flocked to the standard of Seth Low and supported him heartily for Mayor against Robert A. Van Wyck and Benjamin F. Tracy.

The Shepard Democrats have this Fall been on the verge of breaking with the regular Democratic organization because of the dominancy of Mr. Devery in the Police Department. Hugh McLaughlin's declaration against Mr. Devery satisfied the Shepard followers that the Democratic organization of that borough was not in sympathy with the backers of Mr. Devery. Several of the Shepard leaders who hold public places declared to a New York Times reporter two weeks ago that if Controller Coler was nominated on the Citizens' Union ticket they would bolt the Tammany nominee, resign their places, and take the stump at once for Mr. Coler.

A Shepard follower stated last evening that if Controller Coler was nominated for Mayor Mr. Shepard would probably defer his trip to Europe and would take an active part in the campaign. If the Tammany leaders refuse to accept Controller Coler as the candidate for Mayor, it was stated that Mr. Shepard would probably go abroad and remain until after election.

The announcement was made at the Democratic Club last evening that there would be no decision as to who would head the Tammany ticket until Wednesday of next week. Richard Croker has until after the conventions of the Citizens' Union and the Republican Party to think over what he will do. James Shevlin was not at the Democratic Club last evening, and it was said that there would be no further conferences with Mr. McLaughlin's representatives about candidates until Mr. Croker had made up his mind on a political plan.

Hugh McLaughlin has made the request that the Brooklyn organization be given the right to name the candidate for Mayor. Richard Croker's reply to this was a statement that Lewis Nixon was his candidate for Mayor and that the Brooklyn organization could name the Controller, and that "even Coler" would be acceptable. Controller Coler, through his friends, advised the Brooklyn leaders that he would not take the nomination for Controller again under any circumstances. Then the proposition of naming Controller Coler for the head of the Tammany ticket was left with Mr. Croker to make a decision.

A Tammany leader said yesterday:

"Mr. Coler could have the nomination for Mayor if he would go up and see Mr. Croker."

The friends of Controller Coler claim on information furnished to them that he will not go near Richard Croker or have any dealings with him in reference to political matters.

Richard Croker was taciturn and morose when seen at the Democratic Club last evening. His plan formed several days ago to exclude all newspaper reporters has not as yet been put in operation, although to all interviewers the same reply is given: "I have nothing to say." He again denied that the interview printed in a Philadelphia newspaper and written by Alfred Henry Lewis, his biographer, was given out by him for publication. Mr. Croker said:

"I met Mr. Lewis a day or so after my return from Europe. He asked me if I had anything to say, and I said I had nothing to say. Then we had a conversation, and I left him. That was before Mr. Low was selected by the fusionists, but Lewis says that I said Mr. Low would be defeated by 100,000 majority. How could I have said anything like that?"

Mr. Croker's biographer says that he had a three-hour talk with the Tammany leader and that Mr. Croker was accurately quoted in the interview.

The three candidates now being considered for the Democratic nomination for Mayor are Edward M. Shepard, Bird S. Coler, and Lewis Nixon.

Senator McCarren of Kings County was at the Democratic Club last evening. When asked about the Mayoralty nomination he said:

"A strong man will be named."

"Isn't Edward M. Shepard in the same class politically as Edward M. Grout, who was nominated on the anti-Tammany ticket for Controller?" was asked.

"No," was the reply. "Mr. Shepard is altogether different in politics and principles from Mr. Grout."

"Who is in the lead for the Mayoralty nomination?"

"I don't think any man is in the lead. The names of several well-known Brooklynites are under consideration."

"Will Lewis Nixon be named?"

"That has not been settled."

"Is Controller Coler out of the race for the Mayoralty nomination?"

"No, I would not say that. I think his name is being considered along with others."

Richard Croker would make no statement in addition.

RAN INTO McKINLEY PARADE.

Rich Resident of Orienta Point Fined $25 for Nearly Breaking It Up with His Automobile.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Carlton A. Mabley, one of the wealthy residents at Orienta Point, near New Rochelle, paid a fine of $25 to Justice Wilson F. Wakefield, in the Portchester Police Court this morning, on the specific charge of running his automobile through the village streets at a rate exceeding eight miles an hour, but which in reality was for breaking up a McKinley memorial procession on Thursday. That Mr. Mabley escaped being mobbed was due to the quick action of the police. Mr. Mabley paid his fine to-day under protest.

It was the millionaire's heedlessness that caused his arrest. The united Italian society of Portchester held a parade Thursday afternoon, and 500 were in line. Trolley cars stopped to let them pass, but the automobile in which Mr. Mabley and two friends were seated came tearing up Main street ringing its gong and utterly regardless of the procession, sped through it.

The automobile did'nt get very far through when the paraders formed a solid line in front of it and forced the automobile driver to stop. The crowd rushed toward the occupants of the automobile, but Policemen Studwell, Bell, and Cooke, who were near, ran up and jumped into the vehicle and told Mr. Mabley to back up and go to Justice Wakefield's office. A crowd followed them, but the officers gave their word that the men would be arrested, so the procession reformed and went up West Chester Avenue.

Mr. Mabley went into the Justice's office and took the entire responsibility upon himself, and gave bonds for his appearance in court to-day. Then, by a circuitous route, the party left the village. The Portchester courtroom was thronged this morning to see what the Justice would do to the parade desecrators, and as the maximum penalty was imposed the spectators went away happy.

$16,000 IN FOOTPADS' REACH.

They Had Waylaid New York and Yonkers Business Men.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Mrs. Frank Allmuth of 464 Van Courtlandt Park Avenue reported to the police to-day that her husband and Wilbur Redmond of 1,131 Park Avenue, New York City, were suffering from the effects of having been sandbagged near the Allmuth home late last night.

Mrs. Allmuth said that her husband and Mr. Redmond had some dealings, and before leaving the house on his way home Mr. Redmond received $16,882 in cash to be used in a business transaction to-day. He left the house in company with Mr. Allmuth in time to catch the 11:25 train for New York.

When near the station Mr. Allmuth left his friend and was returning to his home when he was sandbagged. He was struck from behind, and the blow rendered him unconscious for a short time. Although he wore a valuable diamond ring and a gold watch and chain, these were not taken, but his wallet containing a few worthless papers was missing. He managed to reach his home and did not tell Mrs. Allmuth of the assault until to-day.

Mrs. Allmuth also stated that Mr. Redmond was assaulted shortly after leaving her husband. He managed to escape with the loss of his hat, coat, and umbrella. These articles were found later by Policeman Wood. The highwaymen failed to get the money Mr. Redmond carried, and he telegraphed to Mrs. Allmuth to-night that he had not been injured by the footpads.

"77"

BREAKS UP

COLDS

A Cold taken at this time of the year, unless "broken up," may "hang on" all winter, and is apt to run into Grip, Catarrh or Bronchitis, and possibly break down the health of a lifetime. Nothing can be more important than the cure of a fall Cold, it means so much. "77" is the remedy and the cure; taken at the beginning, the Cold never reaches the second stage, while its *tonicity* sustains the system during the attack.

"77" is a small vial of pleasant pellets that just fits the vest pocket.

At all Druggists 25 cents, or mailed on receipt of price. DOCTOR'S BOOK MAILED FREE. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Corner William and John Streets, New York.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The "Popular Shop."

ANNOUNCES NOTABLE ADDITIONS TO THE VARIOUS SALESROOMS, giving increased opportunity for proper display of the New Importations of

WALL PAPERS AND UPHOLSTERY STUFFS.

THE NEW FURNITURE SECTION includes a Novel Room Built in the "Mission" style, filled with characteristic Furniture of Quaint and Original Design.

Liberally Supplied & Carefully Fitted.

Joseph P. McDugh & Co. 42d St. W., at 8th Ave. (Tenderloin Sq'd.)

A. C. F. KOCH & CO.

125th Street, West.

Trimmed Millinery.

Come and view our display. Whether you prefer an imported hat or an American creation, you ought to see our collection before determining upon a choice. Handsome effects here that cannot be found elsewhere—while every price must interest the would-be purchaser.

READY-TO-WEAR HATS—a big assortment of remarkable values from which we select one special:

ALL SILK HATS, round or square crown, in cord effects and shirred brim, finished with side band, reg. 3.98, for Monday and Tuesday..... 1.98

UNTRIMMED HATS, MILLINERY TRIMMINGS—everything that is good and pretty and prices exceptionally moderate.

CHILDREN'S HATS—trimmed and untrimmed—charming ideas at irresistibly little prices.

Ladies' Suits, Skirts, Waists, Etc.

New things for the new season—large assortments—choice materials—best workmanship—these matchless opportunities for Monday and Tuesday:

LADIES' SUITS of best quality Broadcloth, double breasted jacket effect, flounce skirt on drop of taffeta silk, finely tailored, blue, brown or black, reg. 30.00..... 23.75

LADIES' SUITS of all-wool imported Cheviots, Norfolk or double-breasted Eton effect, pedestrian or full length flounce skirt, black or Oxford, reg. 18.00..... 13.50

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS of good quality taffeta silk, neatly trimmed, a variety of styles, reg. 12.75.... 9.50

LADIES' PEDESTRIAN SKIRTS of all-wool Cheviots, flounce effect, strictly man tailored, oxford, blue or black, value 7.00..... 5.25

LADIES' SILK WAISTS of best quality taffeta, tucked all over and finished with fancy stitching, open back or front, all colors, also black, value 7.00..... 4.98

LADIES' HOUSE GOWNS of all-wool Cashmere, prettily trimmed with lace insertions, every color, including black, reg. 6.00..... 3.89

Monday & Tuesday Attractions in Silks & Dress Goods.

BLACK ALL SILK TAFFETAS, a good quality, reg. 69c. per yd.. 48c

BLACK PURE SILK PEAU DE CYGNE, a superior quality and high lustre, reg. 85c. per yd..... 69c

COLORED ALL SILK LIBERTY SATIN in a full line of street and evening shades, 24 inches wide, reg. 85c. per yard..... 69c

COLORED ALL SILK CREPE DE CHINE, elegant quality, in all the leading shades, including black and white, 24 inches wide, reg. 1.00 yd..... 75c

BLACK ALL WOOL PEBBLE CHEVIOT SUITINGS, 50 in. wide, reg. 98c. per yd..... 75c

BLACK FRENCH WHIPCORD, a very superior quality, 48 in. wide, reg. 1.00 per yd..... 79c

COLORED ALL WOOL VENETIAN CLOTH, in all the new Fall shades, 40 in. wide, reg. 65c. per yd..... 48c

COLORED ALL WOOL GRANITE SUITINGS, in the latest Autumn colorings, 46 in. wide, reg. 89c. per yd..... 69c

Monday & Tuesday Surprises in Curtains, Table Covers, &c.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, reproductions of the real laces,

Reg. 2.25, 3.00, 3.75, 4.50 pair

At 1.50 1.95 2.50 3.50 "

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, fine net centres, heavy borders,

Reg. 5.50, 7.25, 8.75, 9.50 pair

At 4.25 5.50 6.50 7.50 "

TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS, Bagdad effects, full size, fringed all round,

Reg. 2.50, 3.50, 4.75, 6.25 each

At 1.65 2.50 3.50 4.25 "

TAPESTRY CURTAINS, in two toned and floral effects, finished with heavy valance fringe,

Reg. 5.50, 7.50, 8.75, 9.50 pair

At 3.75 5.75 6.50 7.50 "

TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS, latest designs and colorings,

1½x1½ yds., reg. 2.25..... 1.50

2x2 yds., reg. 3.50..... 2.25

2x2½ yds., reg. 4.75..... 3.25

2x3 yds., reg. 6.25..... 4.50

Monday & Tuesday Furniture---Big Savings.

SIDEBOARDS of golden oak, handsomely carved, swell top drawers, fancy shaped French plate mirror, reg. 25.75..... 18.75

ROUND EXTENSION TABLES, highly polished, heavy turned legs, eight feet extension, reg. 14.75..... 10.85

DINING CHAIRS of golden quartered oak, box seat, reg. 4.75.... 2.19

WHITE ENAMELLED IRON BEDSTEADS, extra heavy castings and large brass vales, mounts and spindles, reg. 6.75..... 4.95

MATTRESSES, full weight, of extra quality hair and covered with best ticking, reg. 8.00..... 5.49

FEATHER PILLOWS, large size, warranted odorless and covered with best ticking, reg. 1.25..... 69c

125th Street, West, Between Lenox and Seventh Aves.

Ehrich Bros.

Sixth Ave., 22d to 23d St., New York.

A Remarkable Sale of LADIES' GLOVES AT 50c.

Just 1,400 Pair.

This is an exceptional offer of high-class gloves. Every woman needs a pair of Fall gloves and cannot afford to miss this sale.

TWO CLASP GLACE GLOVES, in the newest Fall shades, all sizes, embroidered backs self and contrasting, a fine dollar glove, for, per pair, ... 50c.

Our message for to-morrow is a special sale of high-grade suitings.

Our unfinished Worsted Thibet for coat and vest with a fancy English trousering, to order, $25. Prince Albert frock coat and vest, silk lined and faced, with a fine English trousering, $30.

Our unfinished fancy Worsted Cheviots, at $20, are special value. Overcoats of imported Vicunas and Venetians, silk-lined throughout, $22.

Suits for the boys of exceptionally high-grade materials, to order, $12.

Samples, Book of Information and Measuring Guide mailed upon request.

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THE CZAR'S DEPARTURE FROM SOIL OF FRANCE

General Relief at Safe Conclusion of His Visit.

REVIEWS TROOPS AT BETHENY

President Loubet Declares the Alliance Is Pledged to Settlements Inspired by Justice and Humanity.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The Czar of Russia left French soil at Pagny-sur-Moselle late to-night, after bidding farewell to President Loubet at the station at Betheny.

All those responsible for his safety breathed a sigh of relief, for it has been a most anxious time. As a result of the extraordinary vigilance exercised, however, his stay in France from first to last passed without the slightest untoward incident.

The salient feature of the visit was its military character. The Czar came to see the French Army, and he has been seen himself by but few persons except soldiers.

His general demeanor created the most favorable impression among all who came in contact with him. He was in constant good humor, and evidently took pleasure in showing satisfaction in the fact that he was among allies, and that he appreciated the efforts made to render his visit agreeable in every way.

On the other hand the Czarina was noticeably less demonstrative and displayed a reserve which probably was largely due to nervousness for the Czar's safety, but which, nevertheless, somewhat estranged her from the sympathies of the spectators. At the various ceremonies her smiles appeared to come with less spontaniety than was manifested in the case of the Czar.

President Loubet did not conceal his happiness, and he was evidently highly gratified at the success of the visit.

CZAR CORDIAL TO GEN. ANDRE.

An interesting note of the visit was the Czar's cordial attitude toward Gen. André, whom the Nationalists decry as an object of special dislike, so far as the Russian Government is concerned. Whenever the Czar and Gen. André met, however, they chatted amiably, and to-day at the platform at the station at Betheny, when taking leave of his French hosts, the Russian Emperor spoke with Gen. André longer than any one except President Loubet, warmly shaking his hand in parting. Even after the Czar left Gen. André he turned back for the especial purpose of saying something, which he had forgotten. The remark of the Czar was obviously pleasing to the French Minister of War.

The Czar watched to-day's military spectacle with a manifest admiration, which possibly prompted the emphasis which he laid upon the word "allies" when he pronounced it in reply to the toast at the luncheon. He uttered the word with studied distinctness, and paused a moment, as if to allow the full significance of his statement to be understood.

BETHENY, France, Sept. 21.—The Czar, Czarina, and President Loubet reviewed 140,000 troops on the Plain of Betheny to-day. The march lasted from 10:45 A. M. until 1:10 P. M., terminating in a magnificent charge of 20,000 cavalry. The spectacle was intensely imposing, as the infantry went by, 150 files deep, with fixed bayonets.

The Plain of Betheny is about six miles wide, two miles deep, and is surrounded by rising ground, which formed a sort of amphitheatre of pasture and woodland which was taken as a point of vantage by a great concourse of the general public, who thus looked upon the review ground, but from a considerable distance.

The pavilion of honor, which faced the plain on the south side, was covered with an awning of red and white striped stuff. The interior was hung with purple velvet with gold embroidery, and was adorned with military devices of swords and bayonets, while breast plates were fixed on the outside walls. A dais jutted out in the centre of the pavilion, on which were seated the Czar and the Czarina, with President Loubet, M. Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Fallieres, President of the Senate, and their wives.

The whole was profusely decorated with flags, and the French tricolor and Russian standard waved from masts at either end. A small area in front of the pavilion was converted into a sort of tropical garden, planted with palms and flowers. There were four heavy cannon at each corner of the garden, with their muzzles pointed upward. Three immense stands, covered with bunting, were situated at either side of the pavilion of honor, and 10,000 invited guests witnessed the review therefrom.

The Guard of Honor at the pavilion was chosen from troops who have returned from the Chinese expedition. Prominent among them was a company of turbaned zouaves in their picturesque uniforms.

ARRIVAL AT BETHENY.

The Czar and Czarina and President and Mme. Loubet left Compiegne at 8 o'clock this morning and arrived at Betheny at 10 o'clock.

The Czar on leaving the station mounted a splendid bay charger, handsomely caparisoned, which a Russian soldier was holding for him. The other members of the party entered carriages, each drawn by four artillery horses.

Waiting at the station were thirty Arab sheiks, who had obtained special permission to leave Algeria and Tunis to attend the review. They gathered around the imperial procession as an escort to the review ground. The sheiks were attired in the most brilliant colors, scarlet, blue, brown, green, and yellow robes, which flowed over the haunches of their Arab steeds. The trappings of these horses were superb and were embroidered with gold. Hanging at the sides of the sheiks were scimitars, with bejeweled hilts, the scabbards inlaid with gold. The leader of the sheiks wore a fantastic headdress of black plumes and a magnificent scarlet costume, with light-blue trimmings. He was mounted on a priceless black Arab steed, and was followed by two other sheiks in white mantles thrown over a pale-pink uniform; these sheiks wore extraordinary headdresses—huge, low-crowned hats, with black feathers and wide brims, lined with saffron-colored silk, which flapped up and down as the sheiks careened across the plain behind the Czar. This Oriental group formed a kaleidoscopic mass of color of the most brilliant description imaginable, and constituted the most attractive feature in the entire army.

The Czar followed the carriages. He first rode around the manoeuvres ground and inspected the immense army, and then ascended the dais and sat down, with Mme. Loubet on his left. Then the Czarina seated herself, with M. Loubet on her left.

The Czar wore the uniform of a Colonel of the Preobrajenski Regiment of the Guard. President Loubet wore evening dress, with the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Andrew. The Czarina was dressed in black. Mme. Loubet wore a light blue dress.

Behind them, closely packed on benches in the pavilion, were the officers of the Czar's fleet and French Generals and Admirals in gala uniforms, glittering with various insignia and decorations.

AN IMPOSING SPECTACLE.

The review ground was a deep mass of red and blue infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The whole line extended several miles.

Suddenly, at a given signal, this vast border began to swing around, thus bringing the head of the line across the review ground, and in front of the Czar. The effect was to give the impression of a wide stretch of landscape slowly moving in a circle. The Commander in Chief, Gen. Burgere, surrounded by his staff, led the march past, with the foreign Military Attachés at some distance on his left. Behind, in four heavy columns, marched a whole division of infantry, with fixed bayonets. It was an astounding sight to see this forest of bayonets advance across the plain in a huge, oblong block. The division was headed by the massed bands of all its regiments, which played a popular march the "Sambre et Meuse."

Gen. Brugère and his staff, on reaching the front of the dais, saluted President Loubet and the Czar, and then, with the foreign attachés, took up a position facing the dais, so that the rest of the army passed between the Czar and Gen. Brugère. Gen. André, the Minister of War, who rode with the Czar to the pavilion, sat in the front row of the tribune, on the Czar's left, and followed the march past, which was almost faultless throughout in its machine-like precision. Gen. André wore a happy expression, evidently proud of the spectacle he was offering to the Czar.

Each division was preceded by the regimental standards, which were lowered as they passed before the dais. Each time the Czar and Czarina rose, as did President Loubet, and saluted, the Czar bringing his hand to the peak of his red and white cap and keeping it there until the standards had passed.

Eight infantry divisions filed past, and every time the moving forest of bayonets passed cheers rent the air.

The infantry was followed by the divisional artillery, twenty field guns afront, the long, slate-gray cannon being kept in excellent alignment. After the first four divisions of infantry came the cavalry, thirty-six regiments, solid brigades of a thousand men each, with thirty horses afront.

First came the dragoons; carrying lances from which fluttered red and white pennants. They advanced at the trot, headed by trumpeters, who executed a fanfare. Regiments of hussars, in light-blue uniforms, with white facings, and mounted chasseurs, in blue tunics, with dark trimmings, followed.

Finally came several regiments of cuirasseurs. The sun shone intermittently and with curious effect on their breastplates, which at one moment appeared to be a mass of dark-blue steel, and the next seemed shimmering silver. The brass helmets also glittered like gold or turned a dirty yellow color, according as the sunshine smote them or the clouds intercepted its rays.

The weather was perfect for the review. It was cool, and occasionally a few drops of rain spattered the troops and the people on the grandstands. The rain, which had fallen all night, had laid the dust.

CHARGE OF THE CAVALRY.

The crowning feature of the review was the charge of 20,000 cavalry. The cavalry lined up, twenty deep, on the further side of the review ground, with the dragoons in the centre, pennants fluttering brightly from the ends of their lances. As the line moved forward to the sound of trumpets Gen. Brugere rode to the centre. It was a marvelous spectacle to watch the horsemen approaching. The trumpets could be heard, sounding the trot, until about half a mile from the front of the dais, when they blared forth the charge.

On came the horses, foaming at the mouth, accoutrements rattling, hoofs thundering over the ground, and the troopers waving their swords. Then, at fifty yards from the dais, the call to halt burst from the trumpets, the officers waved their swords as a signal to stop, and the men reined in their horses, rearing and snorting, at the outer limit of the garden, in front of the dais.

The Czar stood up to watch the charge, which shook the ground. His face was animated, and he pointed out to the Czarina the immense stretch of horses as they approached the pavilion.

The Czar, President Loubet, and others then entered the carriages in waiting and drove to Betheny, where luncheon was served in a tent, prior to entraining for home. As the imperial and Presidential party passed across the review ground the entire force of cavalry remained on the field where it had finished the charge and saluted with sabres and lances.

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S TOAST.

President Loubet, at the luncheon, in proposing the health of the Czar and Czarina, said:

"Sire: In thanking your Majesty and her Majesty the Empress, in the name of the French Republic, for having been so good as to attend the cheering spectacles of the last few days, my thought goes back to the great political act which preceded them and which lends to them their whole significance. Prepared and concluded by your august father, Emperor Alexander III. and President Carnot, and solemnly proclaimed on board the Amiral Pothuau by your Majesty and President Faure, the alliance of Russia and France has had time to affirm its character and bear fruit. If none may doubt the essentially pacific idea from which it arose, no more can any one fail to perceive that it has contributed powerfully to the maintenance of the balance between the forces of Europe, a necessary condition of peace, which, to be fruitful, could not remain precarious. It has developed with the years, and the questions which have arisen have found it watchful and resolute, reconciling its own interests with the general interests of the world.

It is moderate because it is strong, and is won over in advance to settlements which are inspired by justice and humanity. [Sensation.] The good which it has done is a pledge that it will do still more, and it is in that full confidence that, after paying pious tribute to the memory of the noble founder of the work, of which this day is a magnificent consecration, I raise my glass to the glory and happiness of your Majesty, the happiness of her Majesty, and of all her family, and to the greatness and prosperity of Russia, the friend and ally of France."

RESPONSE OF THE CZAR.

The Russian Anthem was then played, and the Czar, in a clear and distinct voice, read his reply, as follows:

"Monsieur le President: At the moment of leaving France, where we have again received so cordial and warm a welcome, I desire to express to you our sincere gratitude and the strong feeling which stirs us. We shall ever retain the impress, and myself the precious memory, of these few days, so full of impressions profoundly engraven on our hearts, and we shall continue, both far and near, to associate ourselves with all that concerns friendly France.

"The ties which unite our countries have just been again affirmed, and have received fresh confirmation in the manifestations of mutual sympathy which have been so eloquently made here, and have found so warm an echo in Russia. The intimate union of the two great powers, animated by the most pacific intentions, and who, while able to make their rights respected, do not seek to injure in any way the rights of others, is a precious element of appeasement for the whole of humanity.

"I drink to the prosperity of France, the prosperity of a friendly and allied nation, and to the gallant army and splendid fleet of France. Let me repeat all our thanks and raise my glass in your honor."

The "Marseillaise" was played and the speech was cheered to the echo.

Before going on board the train at the station here the Czar requested M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, to contribute on his behalf 100,000f. to Paris charities. He ordered the distribution of 5,000f. to the charities in each of the towns of Dunkirk, Compiègne, and Rheims, and remembered to ask the Prime Minister, on his behalf, to make liberal donations to the sufferers from the recent powder explosion at Ripault.

The Czar and Czarina crossed the frontier at Pagny-sur-Moselle, and it is expected that they will reach Kiel Sunday evening.

As they were entering the train at Rheims the Czar and Czarina again shook hands with the members of the Cabinet of President Loubet, thanking them again and again and saying to the President:

"We hope we shall come to France again soon."

As the train moved out the Czar and Czarina both stood at the window of the private car, bowing and saluting. Then it was that a final salute to the Czar and Czarina thundered forth. Bands played the national airs of France and Russia, while the crowds repeatedly cheered "Vive la Russie!"

At Pagny-sur-Moselle the Czar sent the following final message to President Loubet:

"Accept our sincere gratitude, and be good enough to interpret it to all those who with touching cordiality have taken part in the festivities of which we have been the object. It is to the French nation, so much loved and appreciated by Russia, that we address our sincere thanks, accompa-

SUCCESS OF BOERS EXASPERATES ENGLAND

Government Criticised for Delay in Ending the War.

Stated that Lord Kitchener Was Not Provided with Needed Supplies—Boers Constantly Recruited.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—While Mr. Krüger and Dr. Leyds are drawing up petitions to President Roosevelt and the Czar, asking them to intervene, the fighting Boers are helping themselves in South Africa, the expiration of the period in which Lord Kitchener proclaimed they must surrender being signalized by four notable successes, the killing of 68 officers and men, the wounding of 63, and the capturing of 5 guns and 300 men.

The situation is singularly like the opening of the war, two years ago, the names of the same places recurring in the dispatches. Utrecht, where Major Gough was entrapped, was the scene of a similar ambush eighteen months back. Acton Homes, where the Boers yesterday reappeared, is eighteen miles southwest of Ladysmith, prominent in the early hostilities, and the Natal colonials are mustering for the defense of the Tugela, as when Gen. Joubert invaded Natal in 1899.

In Cape Colony fighting is again going on south of Stormberg, in territory traversed by raiders and their pursuers half a dozen times.

The Government's publication of these reverses causes an outburst of exasperation against the conduct of the war, not in South Africa, but by the Ministry. The great Ministerial journals accuse the Government of trying to run the war "on the cheap" by not providing Lord Kitchener with sufficient resources. The Times, while it has no misgivings as to the final issue, accuses the home authorities of lack of organized, sustained effort, of a disposition to postpone military for financial considerations and of failure to grasp the moral and intellectual damage which the prolongation of the struggle inflicts on the empire.

Other Ministerial supporters aver that precious months, which should have been spent in preparing for another campaign, were wasted in electioneering, and that Lord Kitchener has not been supplied with the requisites for war. So soon as Lord Kitchener squeezes one part of the sponge the mobile Boers trickle away at the other parts. The vast warfield is continually recruited from the rebel Dutch and supplied out of British convoys or by rebel sympathizers. In the meanwhile only the disasters disturb the Government's normal lassitude, occasioning spasmodic efforts, when it ought, long ago, to have realized that far larger and better equipped and trained forces were essential to terminate the war. It is pointed out that it is convenient for the Boers to have in their hands numbers of British at a time when a harsher policy is advocated.

TO SETTLE AMERICAN CLAIMS.

Foreign Office Willing to Settle Reasonable Demands of Americans Deported from the Transvaal.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Foreign Office is disposed to settle the claims of Americans for deportation from the Transvaal without troubling the United States Embassy to collect more testimony or bring over witnesses for examination by the Claims Commission, as agreed upon in August.

The demands of the Americans will be voluntarily scaled down by the United States Embassy from the large sums at first asked. The Foreign Office intimates that it will readily concede reasonable payments for losses of property and for personal inconvenience.

TO CONSIDER BOERS' APPEAL.

Foreign Minister, at the Hague, Issues Notice of the Request for Arbitration.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 21.—Baron Van Lynden, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has forwarded to the Legations and members of the Council of the Court of Arbitrations a copy of the Boer appeal for arbitration, with a notification that he intends to bring up the appeal for consideration at the first meeting of the Council.

The date of the meeting is not fixed.

SHOT AT ARCHDUKE FREDERICK.

Poacher's Bullet Tuoched His Sleeve but Failed to Wound.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A special dispatch, received here to-day from Vienna says that a poacher shot at Archduke Frederick, a cousin of Emperor Francis Joseph, at his country seat in Hungary, yesterday.

The bullet traversed the Archduke's sleeve, but did not injure him.

MR. YERKES'S ONE FARE PLAN.

Will Be Object Lesson to Englishmen If It Pays, Says London Paper.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Charles T. Yerkes's determination to charge a uniform fare, 2½d., (5 cents) on the underground railroad, instead of fares from a shilling downward, working the road on American principles, will be thought, Engineering says, absolute nonsense by nearly every English railroad man.

"If the road pays, as is expected by Mr. Yerkes," the paper says, "it will give Englishmen an object lesscn in three principles—rapid transit, cheap fares, and frequent services."

FEEL AMERICAN COMPETITION.

Lancashire Cotton Mills Forced to Work on Smallest Margins.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Lancashire cotton trade is again specially feeling the pinch of American competition, and the mills are working on the smallest margins.

In some instances the spinners report that the mills are running at a loss. It has been decided, however, that it is inadvisable to resort to short time.

A meeting of the Manchester spinners has decided to start a Spot Cotton Bureau, really a rival of the Cotton Exchange of Liverpool, whose methods are described as antiquated, and as opposed to the Manchester buyers.

MAY HAVE TO MOVE TOWN.

Discovery of Iron Under New Settlement May Make it Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 21.—An extensive deposit of iron ore has been located under the new town of Chisholm, on Longyear Lake, Mesaba Range. The town was only started six months ago, and has 6,000 inhabitants.

James Sullivan and W. T. Bailey have obtained the mineral right and will develop a mine under the town. The earth and rock cap on top of the ore deposit is sixty-five feet deep. The ore is of high quality. It may be necessary to move the town, wholly or in part, to develop the mine.

PILLORIED IN DELAWARE.

Lawbreakers Subjected to Heavy Corporal Punishment.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 21.—In the jail yard at Newcastle this morning two culprits stood an hour in the neck-breaking pillory and fifteen received the punishment of the post, one of the pillory victims being among the latter.

Eight of the culprits were white and seven negroes. They were Henry Fisher, for murderously assaulting Thomas Mullin, a saloon keeper, one hour in the pillory. He will also be imprisoned four years. Charles Connelly, burglary, one hour in the pillory and twenty lashes; Lewis Furnell, William Finney, Frank Smith, C. A. Clarkson, Arthur Armstrong, William Fleming, and William Bouldin, ten lashes each; Hastings Appleton, John Fisher, Walter Osler, and Chester Gill, fifteen lashes each; George Welsh, five lashes, all for larceny.

The administration of the corporal punishment was the heaviest witnessed for

All Motor Carriages
Stored, Repaired,
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202-210 West 89th St.

MANGLED BY TROLLEY CAR.

It Was Not Jacked Up, but Ran Ahead, and the Man's Body Removed.

Immediately after the closing of the concert halls and saloons at Coney Island this morning there was the usual rush for the trolley cars for Brooklyn, and at 1:30 o'clock there was a large crowd gathered on the platform at the terminal of the Smith Street line. Car 615 in charge of Motorman John Henderson, came up, but before it reached the platform a great crowd ran toward it and climbed aboard while it was still in rapid motion, in order to get seats.

In doing so a well dressed man, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, who is believed from papers found in his pockets, to have been Alfred Larsson of 283 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, fell or was pushed before the wheels, which passed over him, cutting off both legs and otherwise mangling him. The car was stopped while he lay under it, but instead of waiting to jack it up from the rails it was run ahead until the body was free. The man was dead. The body was taken to the Coney Island Police Station and the motorman, Henderson, was arrested.

CHICAGO STREET RAILWAYS.

Franchise Values, for Which Companies Pay Nothing, Amount to Nearly $75,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—After several years of delay the report of the special committee appointed by the Civic Federation upon the street railway question is at hand. It comes in the form of an "advance" copy of the June number of Municipal Affairs, and consists practically of a summary prepared by M. R. Maltbie, the editor of that publication.

The franchise values, it is shown, for which the companies pay the city nothing, amount to nearly $75,000, a sum almost equal to the watered capital. The companies have been paying large dividends for years even upon the diluted capital.

The Chicago City Railway Company has paid, on an average, over 42 per cent. annual dividends for the last nineteen years, the North Chicago City Railway Company 30 per cent. since 1886, and the North Chicago Street Railroad Company nearly 15 per cent. for fourteen years.

Estimates of the value of Chicago's street railway franchises vary from $64,222,000 to $74,394,000.

BURGLAR'S DARING LEAP.

Caught in a St. Louis Hotel, He Plunged Through a Second-Story Skylight in Effort to Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—Charles Forrest, a burglar, when discovered at daybreak Saturday in the Southern Hotel, leaped from the second floor through a skylight to the main rotunda in an effort to escape. He landed in a heap with the glass showering around him, to the astonishment of the night clerk, porter, and bellboy, who were standing near the spot where he fell.

Wild cries of "Stop thief!" "Catch him!" "Hold him!" told them that the acrobat was a burglar. They threw themselves on Forrest, who, though cut and scratched in a dozen places, fought desperately to free himself. He was overcome finally after nearly biting one of the night clerk's fingers off.

Charles Wilson, a pharmacist from Fairfield, Ill., discovered the fellow in his room. He seized him, but Forrest escaped and made a flying leap through the skylight.

A TOMATO TRUST.

Special to The New York Times.

ELWOOD, Ind., Sept. 21.—The farmers who are engaged in growing tomatoes in the vicinity of this place will form a combine against the canning factories next season. A meeting has been called for Saturday, Nov. 9, to discuss the proposition and determine the prices they should have for their product.

The system of docking will also come up for attention. The tomato growers say that the canners have united against them, and in self-defense they must organize. A similar attempt was made in the Spring, but it was found to be an inopportune time to push the project.

HAD A NARROW ESCAPE.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—Willie Pathoud, son of a well-known contractor of this city, had a narrow escape from death today. His coolness and presence of mind undoubtedly saved his life.

He was driving a mustang in Ninth Street, when in some way he fell from the seat between the singletree and the legs of the animal. He was unable to get out and ran along, holding himself up by clinging to the tail of the animal. The horse kept going at a swift trot, and it looked as though the lad would be chopped to pieces by its hoofs. Fortunately, the accident happened in front of the Central Police Station. Sergt. King and Policemen Moore and McQuesdon saw the lad fall. They ran out, stopped the horse, and lifted the boy from his dangerous place. He was badly bruised.

WHIST BOARDS SELLING HIGH.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 21.—Whist board prices are going to advance on the strength of a corner in patents. The prices of new boards have been put so high by the manufacturing trust that some dealers have taken whist boards out of stock. The manager of a large Chicago firm said to-day that he would not keep them any longer, as the prices to the wholesaler are practically prohibitive.

Three companies combined for the trust. It adopted the name of the United States Playing Card Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, which was one of the three. The other two were Cassius M. Paines Company of Milwaukee and Ihling Brothers & Everhard of Kalamazoo, Mich.

REVOLT IN MATTO-GROSSO.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 21.—A revolution has been declared in the southern part of the State of Matto-Grosso, near the frontier of Paraguay, against the Government of the State.

The rebels occupied Bella Vista, San Carlos, and Taruma. The Government forces, assisted by the gunboat Carioca, succeeded in expelling the rebels from those points.

A brother of the Governor of the State, who was persecuted by the insurgents, and who succeeded in crossing the frontier and entering Paraguay, arrived to-night at Asuncion.

Matto-Grosso is the largest, but one of the most scantily peopled of all the Interior States of Brazil. It is bounded on the west, south, and east by rivers, and still vaguely separated on the north from the States of Amazonas and Para. It is traversed about the middle by the highlands (campos, not higher than 3,000 feet, containing gold, diamond, and coal mines) forming the water parting between the Amazon and La Plata basins. There are large swampy regions, principally in the south.

To Build Elevator at Duluth.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 21.—McCarthy Brothers & Co. of Duluth and Minneapolis have bought water-front property here, upon which will be built a shipper and receiving elevator of 4,000,000 bushels, and an annex to hold 1,600,000 bushels. They

Adams Dry Goods Co.
Sixth Avenue, 21st and 22d Sts.

Our New Grocery Department!

The Bargain Power Exerted in High Class Groceries—If Price Ever Proves Anything It Does in This Magnificent New Department—Where the Highest Standards Are Observed in Carrying Stocks—The Very Finest Groceries at the Very Lowest Prices—Our Entire Fourth Floor Given to This Department, Under the Management of Roser J. Kennedy—Monday's Forcible Figures!

Hams. SUGAR CURED HAMS—from Swift & Co.—the finest in the market—on the best tables—in our new Grocery Department to-morrow at the cut price of..... lb 12½c

PICKLES—"Tiny Tims"—Chow Chow or Cauliflower—per quart jars 23c
MANZANILLA OLIVES—from the Falcon Packing Co.—per bottle 7c
OLIVE OIL—"Ledoyen Fils"—bottled expressly for us—put up in quarts at 55c.; pints at 29c., ½ pints at 19c
MACARONI or SPAGHETTI—the best imported—per pound 10c
MACARONI or SPAGHETTI—fancy per pound 6c
SPICES—finest whole pickling spice—per pound 20c
CINNAMON—No. 2—per lb. 18c
CATSUP—"Columbia"—per 18 ounce bottle 15c
SALAD DRESSING—the "Royal"—per pint bottle 33c
PRUNES—Put up by J. Duprat & Co.—"Fancy"—2 pound glass jars 55c
APRICOTS—"Fancy"—per pound package 11c
CANDLES—"Adamatine"—per pound box 6s 14c
CANDLES—drawing room—per lb. box—6s or 12s 32c
BORAX SOAP—"Cream"—per dozen 46c
BACON—Swift's Boneless, per pound 13c
"Violet" brand TOMATOES, quart jars 14c
COFFEE—Maracaibo, per pound 14c

Coffee. COMBINATION COFFEE—aromatic—unapproached at this price by any other coffee—with a flavor only found in high priced coffees—here to-morrow at ..... lb. 12c

COFFEE—Java and Mocha, per pound 25c
TEA—"Our Own"—rich and full—very fine quality, 3 lbs., $1; per pound 35c
PICKLES—CHOW CHOW or GHERKINS, CROSS & BLACKWELL'S—½ pint bottle 17c, pint bottle 20c., quart bottle 47c
IRISH BACON—Lavery's Celebrated—rich and savory—per pound 15c
CRACKERS—Newton's Fig or Raspberry—per pound 14c
LEMON SNAPS—per pound 5c
OATMEAL "Victor"—2 lb. packages 5c
RICE—"Fancy Carolina"—per pound 6½c
SWEET POTATOES—Brady's—3-pound cans 9c
ASPARAGUS TIPS—"Hickmotts"—fancy white—per can 18c
PICKLES—CHOW CHOW or GHERKINS, CROSS & BLACKWELL'S—½ pint bottle 17c, pint bottle 20c., quart bottle 47c
CORN—"Pine Tree State"—per can 8c
STRINGLESS BEANS—"Arcade"—marked by the Oneida Community—per can 9c
FRENCH PEAS—packed by J. Duprat & Co., per can 12c
MUSHROOMS—packed by J. Duprat & Co., per can. 20c
POTTED or DEVILLED CHICKEN or TURKEY—"Armour's"—per ¾ pound can. 8c

Soaps. FAIRBANK'S "SANTA CLAUS" SOAP, widely advertised and known as a most superior soap—now comes in as another strong Monday special in our new Grocery Department at..... DOZEN CAKES, 46c; BOX OF 100 CAKES, 3.75

Soups. CONDENSED SOUPS—ANDERSON'S, CAMPBELL'S OR VAN CAMP'S—all kinds—savory, delicious and nourishing—cut in price all day Monday in our new Grocery Department to..... Can, 7c.

Phenomenal Values in Laces!

Our Lace Department Brimful of the Best—Autumn Novelties in Abundance—Bargains in Abundance—Laces Will Be Dominant This Season—And We Are Ready!

Irish Crochet Laces and Insertions. Are here in a very carefully and liberally selected variety—showing the most exclusive and happiest new ideas in this line—at special prices that range this week from..... 49c to 2.25

Point de Venise Galons and Edge Insertions. In serpentine and applique designs—shades butter, Arabe and white—handsome new fall and winter goods—to go at special prices thus:—
1 and 2 inches wide; regularly 19c., to-morrow 12c
2 and 3 inches wide, regularly 25c., to-morrow 19c
2½ and 3½ inches wide; regularly 35c., to-morrow 25c
3 and 4 inches wide; regularly 49c., to-morrow 39c
2½ and 3½ inches wide; regularly 69c.; to-morrow 49c

Point de Venise All Overs. 20 inches wide—in butter—Arabe and white—in new and decidedly pretty patterns, showing application effects—value one-third more than our special cut prices, which range from ..... 69c to 7.98

Lierre Lace and Net Top Laces. 3 to 6 inches wide—a magnificent range—most carefully selected to uphold and enhance the fine reputation already secured by our progressive Lace Department—prices this week range from ..... 19c to 49c

Black Chantilly Galons and Insertions. ALL SILK BLACK CHANTILLY GALONS and INSERTIONS—in serpentine and applique effects—4 and 6 inches wide—regular price is 60c. per yard—but for our trade to-morrow 49c

Silk Escurial Galons and Insertions. In medallion, serpentine and applique patterns—black only—priced thus:
2 and 3 inches wide; regularly 49c., to-morrow 39c
3 and 4 inches wide; regularly 69c., to-morrow 59c
5 inches wide; regularly 79c., to-morrow 69c

French Lace Galons. ALL SILK FRENCH LACE GALONS—two and three inches wide—showing many novel Fall effects—value 25c. per yard—but our cut price is 15c

SIXTH AVENUE, 21ST AND 22D STREET.

SAYS AMERICA IS NOT FREE.

English Minister, Commenting on Wine Drinking by Wesleyans, Makes Comparisons.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The American delegates to the Ecumenical Methodist Conference have decided to raise funds in the United States to put a stained glass window in Wesley's Chapel, to commemorate their visit.

Fifty or sixty of these delegates, who are staying in England another week, will participate in provincial gatherings at Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, and Bristol. The colored Bishops are especially much in request.

The American ministers were surprised at the use of wine and beer on the tables of the English Wesleyan ministers.

"They have made remarks," said the Rev. John Bond, Secretary of the Ecumenical Methodist Conference, "though I do not mean to say they have been unkindly, on the matter. My answer is that this is a free country. America is not. We reserve the right to drink alcoholic liquors in moderation if we wish. The American dictum would be ruled out by Wesley, who drank wine to the end of his life."

Quick Justice for Negro Murderer.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Sept. 21.—Hall Frampton, a negro who murdered his stepdaughter, Feb. 17, was to-day arraigned, indicted, tried, and sentenced to life imprisonment in the State prison in less than thirty minutes.

Treasury Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased bonds as follows: Fours of 1925, $232,000; fives of 1904, $10,000; fours of 1907, $89,950; threes of 1908, $1,520. Total, $333,470.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

7:50 A. M.—76 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Mrs. Rooney; damage, $200.

10:50 A. M.—33 Manhattan Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $100.

12:45 P. M.—612 Ninth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $100.

7:45 P. M.—1,439 Broadway; Childs Company; damage, $25.

8:40 P. M.—890 Second Avenue; James Duffy; damage, $5.

9:20 P. M.—524 West Forty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

10:10 P. M.—308 Eighth Avenue; George Fine; damage slight.

10:30 P. M.—612 Water Street; John Arnowitz; damage, $5.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; winds mostly easterly and fresh.

The weather will continue generally fair to-day and Monday, except that there will be rain to-day in the Northwest, probably continuing Monday and extending into the northern upper lake region. It will be warmer to-day from the Mississippi Valley eastward, and still warmer Monday in the Atlantic States. It will be colder to-day in the Northwest, the Central and Southern Rocky Mountain regions, and colder Monday in the slope region, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the western upper lake region.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be light to fresh northeast to east; on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh northeasterly; on the Gulf coast, fresh east to southeast; on the upper lakes, fresh to brisk southerly, and on the lower lakes fresh southerly.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh winds, mostly northeasterly, and fair weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the Pacific Coast from Point Reyes Light northward.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	56	55	66
6 A. M.	56	55	66
9 A. M.	62	58	67
12 M.	67	63	74
3 P. M.	68	63	76
6 P. M.	66	65	75
9 P. M.	64	64	72
12 P. M.	61	60	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	62½
Weather Bureau	59½
Corresponding date, 1900	70
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	63

The thermometer registered 54 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday, and 58 degrees at 8 P. M.

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LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Outfitting of The Baby.

We say without exaggeration that there is no other store in the world where everything for Outfitting of the Baby is offered in such variety of choice and completeness of detail, as here.

The first layette; long and short dresses, slips, cloaks, caps, etc.—every article is the result of long experience—the work of trained and careful experts.

For many neat and attractive goods modern machinery and large production make extreme low prices possible; while there are others which on account of the fineness of the fabric, their unique design, and the elaborate work skillfully done by hand, cost more, but not accordingly.

In every grade original designs not found elsewhere.

60-62 West 23d Street.

THE
FORSYTHE WAIST.
INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.
Special Opening To-Morrow
of FLANNEL WAISTS
in designs specially prepared for this occasion.
NECKWEAR, ETC., in great profusion.
MADE BY
JOHN FORSYTHE,
THE WAIST HOUSE, 865 Broadway,
Between 17th and 18th Streets.

"Ye Puritan Craftsman"
in his workshop conceived the artistic beauty of simple furniture. In our reproductions of these early pieces we preserve the sentiment of the old workers in the High Post Bed, the High Boy Chest and the Rush Chairs to a faithful degree. Combined with the excellence in modern construction, these pieces are of great worth to the Colonial seeker.
Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated),
34th St., West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway."

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY
CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY.
Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 11 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

THE MORSE IRON WORKS AND DRY DOCK CO.
(Foot of 55th, 56th, 57th, & 58th Sts., Brooklyn.)
The largest and most complete Yacht Basin in the world; unsurpassed accommodations for laying up yachts; dry docks, railways, lockers, &c. Also prepared to make every kind of repairs or alterations.
We also supply best bituminous and hard coal and ice.
New York office, 17 State St.

Martin Hubbe, Naval Architect, 17 State.—All classes of steam vessels, yachts, tugs, launches, &c., designed and for sale; light draught vessels a specialty.

YACHTS FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

DEMOCRATS AT ODDS IN PENNSYLVANIA

J. M. Guffey and R. E. Pattison to Head Independent Movement.

Belief that the Party in the State Will Indorse the New Plan—An Anti-Quay Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 21.—Disruption has appeared in the ranks of the local Democracy as the result of the Democratic County Convention last night, which refused to regard the wishes of City Chairman Pattison and National Committeeman James M. Guffey and invite fusion with the independent Republicans.

In consequence, ex-Gov. Pattison, having severed his connection with the regular organization of the city, will endeavor to form a new City Committee, and in this he will have the support of National Committeeman Guffey and State Chairman Creasy. All these men desired that the County Convention should nominate District Attorney Rothermel, who is the independent Republican candidate for re-election, and this the convention refused to do, naming a straight Democratic ticket.

Messrs. Guffey and Pattison also wished the judicial convention to-day not to nominate Judge Maxwell Stevenson, as he is not acceptable to the independents. The convention, however, named the Judge for re-election as minority member of the judiciary, and thus all hope of fusion is destroyed.

Late last night former City Chairman Donnelly, who was in control of the convention, met Col. Guffey at his hotel, and Guffey is reported to have said to him in a burst of anger:

"There will be a new Democratic City Committee organized in Philadelphia. It will be recognized by the Democratic State Committee. I shall rip out the crooked organization which now controls Democratic affairs, and give all the influence and power which I possess to the new committee."

Col. Guffey charged that Donnelly and City Commissioner Ryan, the leaders of the Democratic machine, had sold out the party in the city to the Quay people, and that he had been aware of this for several weeks, but had refrained from making objections, hoping that the bargain would not be carried out.

A town meeting of Democrats will be called by ex-Gov. Pattison and other representative men of his party, to be held on the evening of Wednesday or Thursday, next week, for the nomination of a county ticket intended to go on the official ballot under the title "County Democracy."

"The ticket of the County Democracy," Mr. Pattison said to-night, "will be exactly the same as that of the Independents. Arrangements for perfect agreement on the ticket will be made in conference prior to the union party's county convention, which will nominate, on Tuesday, all the candidates who are to be supported, with District Attorney Rothermel, by the anti-machine forces."

Col. Guffey and ex-Gov. Pattison, in their efforts to construct a new Democratic organization in this city, will be aided by the six Commissioners who were authorized by the recent State Democratic Convention to reorganize the party in Philadelphia. This committee, headed by Capt. William Hasson, will meet here Wednesday to take action in the local revolution.

They are backed by the State organization, and the general opinion of leading politicians to-day was that the committee would at once read Messrs. Donnelly and Ryan and all the members of the original City Committee who stick to them out of the party, and will declare the organization to be effected the only regular and recognized Democratic Committee.

State Chairman Creasy is heartily on the side of Guffey and Pattison. At Harrisburg to-day, he said:

"I cordially indorse the action of ex-Gov. Pattison and Col. Guffey in the Philadelphia muddle, and am confident that their efforts to purify the politics of that city and drive from control of the Democratic organization there those who have been using it as a trading post with the Quay-Ashbridge machine, meet with the approval of every loyal Democrat in Pennsylvania.

"The question is now up to the Committee of Six, which is composed of intelligent and faithful Democrats. This committee will immediately take charge of party affairs in Philadelphia by authority of the resolutions adopted by the last State Convention, under which it was executed. The committee has the confidence of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and I believe it will recognize the party in Philadelphia in such manner as will restore it to the confidence of the Democracy at large, and meet with the approbation of all good citizens."

WANT A DEMOCRAT FOR MAYOR.

Greater New York Democracy's Position Defined—Objections to Seth Low.

A meeting of the Greater New York Democracy was held last evening at the Eighteenth Assembly District headquarters, 148 Third Avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, at which resolutions were adopted in opposition to Seth Low's selection as anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor. The sentiments expressed were declared to be those of all the Greater New York Democracy organizations in the borough.

The resolutions set forth that the conference committee of the united organizations had been dominated by the Republicans and "their Citizens' Union pawns," and protest against the nomination of any Republican for Mayor, and especially of Seth Low, who it is declared "is not in touch with the plain people and the toiling masses," and whose principles are so elevated "that they have caused him to dispossess a respectable publican, keeper of a poor man's club, because of his occupation." The conference committee is asked to present for nomination "the most available Democrat possible, who is one of the people and not above the people."

GAMES AT CELTIC PARK.

Policeman M. J. Cregan Won the Quarter-Mile Run from Post Office Champion.

M. J. Cregan, the Police Department athletic champion, won the quarter-mile run for policemen, firemen, and letter carriers at the games of the Knights of Columbus, held at Celtic Park, Laurel Hill, L. I., yesterday afternoon. Cregan had twelve yards handicap, and beat the Post Office champion, P. J. McNabb, who was on scratch, by a close finish. Summary:

Half-Mile Run, Open, Handicap.—Won by P. J. Sullivan, Xavier A. A., (50 yards;) H. Riley, Pastime A. C., (42 yards,) second; P. J. McNabb, Union Settlement A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—2:04 4-5.

220-Yard Run, Novice. Members Only.—Won by D. Gallagher; F. M. Gregory second, P. H. Clune third. Time—0:26 1-5.

100-Yard Fat Men's Race.—Won by R. Hogan, (221 pounds;) J. F. Kehoe, (205 pounds,) second. Time—0:12 4-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by C. D. Brown, (50 yards;) J. G. Herbert, (50 yards,) second; T. Keary, (scratch,) third. Time—2:43 4-5.

100-Yard Sack Race.—Won by F. Slevin; D. O'Leary second. Time—0:17 2-5.

Quarter-Mile Run, Handicap, for Policemen, Firemen, and Letter-Carriers.—Won by M. J. Cregan, (police,) (12 yards;) P. J. McNabb, (Post Office,) (scratch,) second. Time—0:54 1-5.

100-Yard Three-Legged Race.—Won by D. M. Dale and E. P. Green; A. A. Mullins and P. J. McNabb second. T. O'Connor and W. Shea third. Time—0:13 3-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. A. Graham, (7 yards;) T. J. Ford (6 yards) second; F. A. Sullivan (7 yards) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

One-Mile Relay Race.—Won by Fidelity Council team, composed of J. Cullen, G. Kavanagh, R. White, and D. Gallagher. Time—4:12 4-5.

Gymkana Games at Rumson.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 21.—The gymkana games at Rumson this afternoon, under the auspices of the Rumson Polo Club, attracted a large crowd from Seabright and the Rumson Road district. Seven events were decided and handsome prizes were awarded in each event. The first event was a ladie and polo ball race, and was won by Howard C. Borden. The second event was a multiplication race for ladies, and was won by Miss Grace Jones, Miss Mildred Rawlins getting second. A polo race on donkeys, best in three, came next and was won by Mr. J. Armstrong Rawlins, Walter McClure second. Following this was a novelty race, and Mr. Howard Borden took the prize, J. F. Armstrong Rawlins coming second. The fifth event was a bicycle polo race for boys under ten years old, and was won by the Seabright Club. The sixth event was a polo pony competition open to all ponies that have contested at Rumson this season. It was won by Mr. W. Strothers Jones. The last game was a watermelon race open to employes of the Rumson Club and the Rumson Inn. J. L. Smith won, Robert Hanan second.

MICHAEL WINS AGAIN.

Welsh Cyclist Defeats Walthour in Second Madison Square Garden Race.

After "Jimmy" Michael's decisive defeat of Robert Walthour in the Madison Square Garden on Wednesday evening, it was expected that the little Welsh cyclist would win the second match of the series—in five-mile heats—last night, and the result justified the expectations, as Michael won in straight heats. He did not find it an easy task, however, as Walthour made a much better race than on Wednesday evening, particularly in the second heat, and in order to win Michael had to break two of the indoor records which he made in the preceding match.

In the first heat Michael led from the start and won by a lap and a quarter, riding the last mile in 1:33 1-5, which is record time. He was slower in getting to his pace in the second heat, however, and Walthour obtained the lead and held it by a slight margin for the first two miles, riding both in record time. But the pace was too fast for the Southern cyclist to maintain, and when in the third mile Michael attempted to pass Walthour and the latter spurted to keep the lead, he lost his pace for a few minutes, and the race was decided. The little Welsh rider went by like a flash and gained a lead of over two laps before his adversary could get back into his gait again, winning by five and a half laps, or over half a mile.

In addition there were two other professional races, a five-mile open event, which was won by Frank Kramer, the National professional champion, in the fast time of 10:34 3-5, which is a new indoor record, and a one-mile professional handicap, which was won by "Nat" Butler, the Cambridgeport (Mass.) rider. Summary:

Five-Mile Open, Professional.—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; Floyd A. McFarland, San Jose, Cal., second; "Nat" Butler, Cambridgeport, Mass., third; Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, Penn., fourth; James Bowler, Chicago, Ill., fifth. Time—10:34 3-5. Time by miles—First mile, 2:14 1-5; second mile, 4:16 3-5; third mile, 6:28 2-5; fourth mile, 8:55 2-5; fifth mile, 10:34 3-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by "Nat" Butler, Cambridgeport, Mass.; G. R. Leander, Chicago, Ill., second; G. H. Collett, New Haven, Conn., third. Time—2:01 1-5.

Match Race Between "Jimmy" Michael, Wales, and Robert Walthour, Atlanta, Ga.; Five-mile Heats, Best Two of Three.—First heat—Won by Michael. Time—8:01 4-5. Leader and time by miles as follows:

Miles.	Leader.	Led By.	Time.	Record.
1	Michael	¾ lap	1:35	1:33 1-5
2	Michael	1½ laps	3:11 2-5	3:08 4-5
3	Michael	1¾ laps	4:50 3-5	4:44 2-5
4	Michael	1½ laps	6:20 4-5	6:20
5	Michael	1½ laps	8:01 4-5	7:50 4-5

Second heat and race won by Michael. Time—8:04 4-5. Leader and time by miles as follows:

Miles.	Leader.	Led By.	Time.	Record.
1	Walthour	5 yards	1:32 3-5	1:33 1-5
2	Walthour	15 yards	3:06	3:08 4-5
3	Michael	2½ laps	4:51 2-5	4:44 2-5
4	Michael	5 laps	6:28 1-5	6:20
5	Michael	5½ laps	8:04 4-5	7:50 4-5

HARLEM R. C. REGATTA.

Charles Schofield Wins Club Championship at Single Sculls.

Charles Schofield won the club championship of the Harlem Rowing Club, in single shells, at the anual regatta of the organization, held on the Harlem River, off the clubhouse at Macomb's Dam Park, yesterday afternoon, defeating O. J. Butler, who was second by about two lengths. Schofield had an allowance of 10 seconds and Butler had 6. C. W. Mase (3 seconds) and Fred Hoffman (5 seconds) collided and the latter capsized.

The best finish of the day was in the four-oared gig race, which was won by the No. 2 crew by half a length after a close race from the start. The course for all the races was half a mile, with the finish in front of the clubhouse. Summary:

Single Gigs, Novice, Handicap.—Won by S. H. Heineman, (30 seconds;) Walter Hogan, (25 seconds,) second. Time—2:00.

Junior Single Gigs, Handicap.—Won by Francis Lancer, (15 seconds;) H. Borchert, (1 second,) second. Time—1:50.

Single Shells, Club Championship, Handicap.—Won by C. Schofield, (10 seconds;) O. J. Butler, (6 seconds,) second. Time—1:40.

Double Gigs.—Won by No. 7 crew—Bow, C. Schofield; stroke, S. Hirsch; No. 2 crew—Bow, Frank Cody; stroke, Fred Hoffman—second. Time—1:58 3-5.

Four-Oared Gigs.—Won by No. 2 crew—Bow, C. W. Mase; 2, Robert McKenna; 3, T. F. Scannell; stroke, J. A. Galvin; No. 1 crew—Bow, J. E. Nagle; 2, S. Hirsch; 3, S. Delaney; stroke, W. E. Gearon—second. Time—2:15.

Eight-Oared shells.—Won by No. 1 crew—Bow, J. E. Nagle; 2, H. Nonnenbacher; 3, M. Graham; 4, S. Hirsch; 5, J. A. Heraty; 6, T. Scannell; 7, J. A. Galvin; stroke, J. Fitzpatrick; No. 2 crew—Bow, C. W. Mase; 2, L. Wishart; 3, W. E. Cody; 4, Thomas Mullen; 5, Walter Hogan; 6, M. Hirsch; 7, A. Devery; stroke, W. E. Gearon—second. Time—1:37.

Eight-Oared Barges, With Passengers.—Won by No. 3 crew—Bow, L. Wishart; 2, C. Schofield; 3, J. Schultz; 4, J. A. Heraty; 5, S. T. Moen; 6, Thomas McKnight; 7, W. E. Gearon; stroke, W. S. Fraser; No. 1 crew—Bow, J. E. Nagle; 2, H. Nonnenbacher; 3, M. Graham; 4, S. Hirsch; 5, J. A. Heraty; 6, T. Scannell; 7, J. A. Galvin; stroke, J. Fitzpatrick—second.

Fat Men's Single-Gig Race, Handicap.—Won by Eugene O'Rourke, (30 seconds;) J. B. Kelly, (10 seconds,) second.

Trotting Judges Force a Protest.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 21.—There was an unusual scene at the closing of the fourth day of the Oakley Park Grand Circuit meeting. Palm Leaf, Janice, and Ozanam had each two heats in the Gibson House purse of $3,000 for 2:14 trotters, and, in the fast-growing darkness, E. Benyon, driver of Ozanam, followed by a crowd of about 200, went to the judges' stand to demand the enforcement of the rule against racing after the daylight had too far gone to be able to distinguish the color and gait of the horses. The judges insisted on deciding the race, and Palm Leaf and Janice were sent away for the final journey. It was so dark that no color of horse or drivers' cap could be distinguished on the backstretch and far turn. The heat was won by Palm Leaf. The judges declared third money to go to the association. Benyon entered a protest, amid the cheers of the crowd, and the money is now tied for decision by the National Trotting Association. Summary:

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,500; (three heats decided Friday.)

Sister Alice, b. m., by Baron Wilkes, (Kenney)	1	1	2 1
Miss Sligo, b. m., (Highfield)	3	2	1 2
B. B. P., b. h., (McCaw and Hudson)	2	3	3 3

Time—2:17¼; 2:15; 2:14; no time taken last heat.

2:30 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,500.

George Castle, b. g., by Roseberry, (Thomas)	1	1	2	1
Cambria Maid, b. m., (Boyd)	5	2	1	3
The Grazer, b. g., (Lyons)	8	6	3	2
Annie N., b. m., (Manon)	3	5	5	6
Tuxberry, gr. g., (Iserman)	9	3	6	7
Lady Brooks, b. m., (Marshall)	4	8	7	5
Emma Lou, b. m., (Johnson)	6	7	9	4
Tom Keene, ch. g., (Swazerengen)	11	10	4	8
Strathline, b. g., (Hoffman)	10	9	10	9
Harry, b. g., (Silvers)	7	11	8	10
Mysostis, ch. m., (Darnaby)	2	4	11	dis
Ethel Brown, blk. m., (Curtis)	12	dis		
Cricket, b. m., (Price)				dis

Time—2:13¾; 2:12¼; 2:09¾; 2:11¾.

Grand Hotel Purse, $3,000, for 2:14 trotters:

Palm Leaf, b. g., by Onward, (McCarthy)	5	10	9	7	1	1	1	
Janice, b. m., by William Harold, (Hudson)	1	8	10	1	2	2	2	
Ozanam, br. m., by Axtell, (Benyon)	10	1	1	8	7	3	*	
Lady Thisbe, blk. m., (Kenney)	9	2	2	5	4	ro		
Prince of India, br. h., (Lyon and Young)	2	5	5	3	ro			
Gracie Onward, ch. m., (Macfi)	6	6	7	2	8	ro		
Ida Sultan, br. m., (Hoffman)	3	3	6	6	ro			
Susie J., ro. m., (McKee)	7	9	4	4	9	ro		
Escobar, br. h., (Miller)	11	11	6	9	6	ro		
White Wood, gr. g., (Snow)	4	8	8	ds				
Molo, b. g., (Mitchell)	8	7	11	dr				

*Did not start.

Time—2:12; 2:12½; 2:13¾; 2:15; 2:13; 2:15; 2:18¼.

The Ohio Purse, $3,000, for 2:14 pacers:

Dan Patch, br. h., by Joe Patchen, (McHenry)	1	1	1
Captain Sphynx, b. g., (Velie)	3	3	2
Council Chimes, blk. h., (Snow)	5	2	3
Martha Marshall, b. m., (McDowell)	2	4	4
Lady Allright, ch. m., (Roth)	4	6	6
Paulding Boy, b. h., (Vogle)	6	5	5

Time—2:09¼; 2:07; 2:011.

SPORTS AT TRAVERS ISLAND.

Otto Wahle Won Half-Mile Swim Easily —Rowing Events Contested.

Otto Wahle, the holder of the Austrian and American swimming record at one mile, probably would have made a new record in the half-mile swimming race at the aquatic races of the New York Athletic Club, at Travers Island, yesterday afternoon, if he had had a competitor who could have pushed him to the top of his speed. Wahle swam the first quarter mile in seven minutes, which is up to record time for the first stage of the half-mile race, but then had such a lead over his opponents that he took it easily the rest of the way, and still won by forty yards. Schaeffer, the Philadelphia champion swimmer, who was expected to make the race with Wahle, did not appear. Summary:

Single Shells, Handicap.—Won by B. W. Zimm; E. P. Reynolds, second; H. A. Moore, third.

Pair-Oared Shells.—Won by—Bow, H. A. Moore; stroke, P. H. Moore; coxswain, D. G. Smythe. Bow, A. J. Fraser; stroke, I. Hand, Jr.; coxswain, W. J. Place, second.

Quadruple Sculls.—Won by—Bow, E. Rowell; No. 2, W. G. Douglas; No. 3, P. H. Moore; stroke, H. A. Jackson, Jr. Bow, A. J. Fraser; No. 2, A. R. Pope; No. 3, D. Campbell; stroke, F. J. Keane, second.

Huckleberry Indians' six-oared barge race.—Won by—Bow, E. S. Innet; 2, R. Stoll; 3, H. W. Peckwell; 4, T. Guerra; 5, W. A. Strachan; stroke, E. F. Haubold; coxswain, W. H. Morgan; bow, D. T. Garrie; 2, C. H. Liebert; 3, H. Toussaint; 4, R. O. Haubold; 5, S. J. Montgomery; stroke, E. Weinacht; coxswain, C. Kollstede, Jr., second.

Eight-oared Shells.—Won by—Bow, B. W. Zinn; 2, E. Rowell; 3, H. A. Jackson; 4, Campbell; 5, A. R. Pope; 6, N. Mitchell; 7, S. G. Carr; stroke, W. W. Willard; coxswain, D. G. Smythe; bow, A. J. Fraser; 2, H. A. Moore; 3, E. P. Reynolds; 4, E. W. Scott; 5, R. R. Wallace; 6, I. Hand, Jr.; 7, W. J. Place; stroke, E. J. Keane; coxswain, W. J. Morgan, second; bow, Campbell; 2, M. B. Stelle, Jr.; 3, P. H. Moore; 4, A. S. Keane; 5, W. G. Douglas; 6, J. Paddleford; 7, Lester Hilbard; stroke, E. Weinacht; coxswain, R. W. Rathborn, third.

100-Yard Swimming Race.—Won by W. C. Miller, Knickerbocker A. C., by 2 feet; Fred A. Wenck, New York A. C., second by 6 feet; T. E. Kitching, Jr., New York A. C., third. Time—1:08 2-5.

One-Half-Mile Swimming Race.—Won by Otto Wahle, New York A. C., by 40 yards; Fred A. Wenck, New York A. C., second by 30 yards; T. E. Kitching, Jr., New York A. C., third. Time—14:12 1-5.

Manhattan's New Athletic Officers.

At a meeting of the Athletic Association of Manhattan College yesterday the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—John J. Kean; Vice President—John Lonagan; Secretary—William Cahill; Manager—Sylvester McMahon; Assistant Manager—Raymond Sullivan; Field Marshal—Charles A. Doyle; Press Agent—James J. Riordan. Coach Dr. Armstrong feels certain that from the number of candidates for football honors he will be able to select a 'Varsity squad which will be able to cope creditably with the big colleges this year.

Australian Oarsmen Win.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Sept. 21.—To-day's handicap boat race at a mile and a half between Towns, Sullivan, Pearce, and Durnan for a $500 purse resulted in an easy victory for the Australians, who finished in the following order: Sullivan, 1; Pearce, 2; Towns, 3. Durnan was last, and not in it with Towns, who allowed all his opponents three seconds. The time was 9:41.

INSURANCE EXCHANGE RULING.

Decides that Lightning Policies Do Not Cover Loss Caused by Electrical Appliances.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 21.—The New England Insurance Exchange to-day clearly defined the attitude of the fire insurance companies toward the insertion of the lightning clause in fire insurance policies. This clause declares that the policy covers only direct loss or damage to property by lightning, and in no case to loss caused by dynamos, lamps, switches, and motors or other electrical appliances.

The custom of applying the lighted torches to buildings for the purpose of more readily scaling off old paint also came under discussion. The Exchange ruled that in future paint shall not be removed in this fashion on pain of voiding the policy, without the express permission of the company interested.

Perhaps the most important matter before the Exchange was the revision of the reduced rate clause. As revised, this provides, if the aggregate loss does not exceed 5 per cent. of the total insurance, no special inventory of the undamaged property shall be required.

$300,000 FIRE AT TOLEDO.

Plant of the American Tin Can Company Destroyed—Insurance, $188,000.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 21.—The local plant of the American Tin Can Company was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss was $300,000. The insurance is $188,000.

The plant was a four-story brick structure and gave employment to 500 men. The engineer of the plant was alone in the building and was at work repairing the heating apparatus, when suddenly he discovered a blaze within a few feet of where he was working, and he barely escaped from the building before the fire had spread to all parts of the immense factory. The plant was purchased by the trust last May.

The company gives its employes a Saturday half-holiday, and had it not been for this fact there would have certainly been a heavy loss of life.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:47	Sun sets...6:58	Moon sets... ..

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...1:40	Gov. Isl'd...1:44	H. Gate...3:40	
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
S. Hook...2:06	Gov. Isl'd...2:26	H. Gate...4:22	

Outcoing Steamships.

MONDAY, SEPT. 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Eva, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uraguay	1:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hildebrand, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	2:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Liguria, Naples	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.

Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maracas, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Monmouthshire, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Cuba, Yucatan, &c	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 26.

Daggry, Yucatan via Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	4:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Santiago, Guantanamo, and Bahamas	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, except Fort Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. §15 and up to Sept. §28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Sept. §28, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. §28 and up to Oct. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. §13.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Aug. 24; Shanghai, Aug. 28; Yokohama, Aug. 31, and Honolulu, Sept. 13, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Nippon Maru, were dispatched east Sept. 19 at 6 P. M.; also that mails from Japan arrived at Tacoma per steamer Clavering and were dispatched east Sept. 19, due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 24.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) SEPT. 22.

Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Sept. 19.
Columbian, London, Sept. 11.
Cymric, Liverpool, Sept. 13.
El Sud, New Orleans, Sept. 17.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Sept. 21.
Manitou, London, Sept. 12.
Panama, Bordeaux, Sept. 6.

MONDAY, SEPT. 23.

Cuffic, Liverpool, Sept. 13.
Georgian, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Sept. 18.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 12.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.

Advance, Colon, Sept. 17.
El Norte, New Orleans, Sept. 17.
Friesland, Antwerp, Sept. 14.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Sept. 23.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Sept. 17.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.

Citta di Messina, Gibraltar, Sept. 13.
Concho, Galveston, Sept. 18.
Exeter City, Swansea, Sept. 11.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Sept. 24.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Sept. 14.

Arrived.

SS Richmond, Catherine, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Roraima, (Br.,) Maggah, St. Kitt's, Sept. 16, to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Outside of Sandy Hook Bar at 10:35 P. M.

SS L'Aquitaine, (Fr.,) Poncelot, Havre, Sept. 14, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Nueces, Risk, Galveston, Sept. 14, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Seguranca, Leighton, Vera Cruz, &c., Sept. 12, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Rio Grande, Johnston, Brunswick, Sept. 18, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Anchored off Scotland Lightship at 7:01 P. M.

SS Tonawanda, (Br.,) Brown, Hamburg, &c., Sept. 8, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 P. M.

SS Tayra, (Br.,) Dunning, Philadelphia, Sept. 20, in ballast to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., east, light breeze; clear.

SS St. Louis, Foster, Southampton and Cherbourg, Sept. 14, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:29 P. M.

SS Louise, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Bargen, Hamburg, Sept. 4, with mdse. to the Vogemann Line. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool, Sept. 14, and Queenstown, 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:44 P. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS George W. Clyde, Staples, Providence, to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Defiance, Ford, Philadelphia, via Raritan Canal, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Santiago, Bathaway, Guantanamo, &c., Sept. 4, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:00 A. M.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Bettencourt, Lisbon, &c., Sept. 4, with mdse. and passengers to G. Amsinck & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 A. M.

SS Talisman, (Nor.,) Berg, Guadeloupe, &c., Aug. 31, with mdse. to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Maracas, (Br.,) Jamieson, Trinidad and Grenada, Sept. 13, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

Sailed.

SS Tallahassee, for Savannah.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS George W. Clyde, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
SS Haverford, (Br.,) for Antwerp via Southampton and Deptford.
SS Uller, (Nor.,) for Demerara.
SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Menominee, (Br.,) for London.
SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Lucania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Aller, (Ger.,) for Genoa, &c.
SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) for London.
SS Deutschland, (Ger., tank,) for Flushing.
SS Maracaibo, for San Juan, Curacao, &c.
SS City of Macon, for Boston.
SS Anchoria, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Algiers, for New Orleans.
SS Bucentaur, (Br.,) for Zanzibar, Calcutta, &c.
SS Mexico, for Havana.
SS Ions, (Br.,) for Hamburg, &c.
SS Mikino, (Ger.,) for Newport News.
SS Norge, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen.
SS Alene, (Ger.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Adler, (Br.,) for Kingston.
SS Hindoo, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Alps, (Br.,) for Cape Haitien, &c.
SS Pretoria, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS El Dia, for New Orleans.
SS David, for Port Antonio.
SS John Sanderson, (Br.,) for Havre, &c.
SS Sabine, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Curityba, for Matanzas, &c.
SS Comus, for New Orleans.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at midnight, 20th.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Dann, for New York, sld. from Antwerp to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Stencken, for New York, sld. from Bremen to-day.

SS Consuelo, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from New York via this port, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Camotense, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, from New York for Para, sld. from Barbados Sept. 19.

SS Hardanger, (Br.,) Capt. Willis, for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.

SS Philadelphia, Capt. Mills, from Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 6:20 P. M. to-day.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Verlynde, for New York, sld. from Havre at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Finanganre, (Ital.,) Capt. Caffero, from Palermo for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Nauplia, (Ger.,) Capt. Krafte, from New York for Stettin, passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Syracusa, (Ger.,) Capt. Behrmann, from New York for Santos, &c., arr. at Pernambuco Sept. 17.

SS Roman Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Ord, from New York via Pernambuco, arr. at Santos Sept. 19.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McDougall, from Santos for New York, arr. at Rio Janeiro yesterday.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, from New York

HARVARD AND YALE MEET

Athletes Compete for Team to Meet the Englishmen.

VICTORIES EVENLY DIVIDED

Results at Berkeley Oval to Determine Team to Contest Against Oxford and Cambridge on Wednesday.

Harvard and Yale athletes met at the Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon in a series of four trial contests to complete the selection of the joint team to meet the Oxford and Cambridge athletes on the same track next Wednesday, and by a singular series of coincidences the four trials resulted in the qualification of one man from each of the two universities in each event, despite the fact that Harvard had two entries to Yale's one in several of the events.

The events in which the trials were held yesterday were the 100 yards run, half-mile run, running broad jump, and running high jump. No contest was required in the 120-yard hurdle race or the mile race, as the number of entries in each was not in excess of the number to be selected, and Harvard withdrew Capt. Willis in the 440 yards and Richardson in the two-mile run in order to obviate the necessity of trials in those events.

The only event in which a decision has not yet been made is the hammer throw. The entries for this are Sheldon and Stillman of Yale and Boal of Harvard. It was thought that Sheldon would be unable to compete on account of illness, which would make a trial contest unnecessary, but to the surprise of every one Sheldon appeared on the field yesterday and requested a postponement of the decision until to-morrow. He said he was feeling so much better that he thought he might be able to take part in a trial competition then and to compete on Wednesday if he qualifies, as he would be certain to do if in condition. Accordingly the decision in this event was reserved until Monday.

The joint team as determined according to yesterday's results, except in the hammer throw, is as follows:

100-Yard Run.—J. E. Haigh, Harvard; N. H. Hargrave, Yale.
440-Yard Run.—E. C. Rust, Harvard; Dixon Boardman, Yale.
120-Yard Hurdles.—J. H. Converse, 2d, Harvard; E. J. Clapp, Yale.
880-Yard Run.—E. B. Boynton, Harvard; D. W. Franchot, Yale.
One-Mile Run.—H. B. Clark and H. S. Knowles, Harvard; W. D. Waldron, Yale.
Two-Mile Run.—E. W. Mills and C. J. Swan, Harvard; B. G. Teel, Yale.
Running High Jump.—R. P. Kernan, Harvard; J. S. Spraker, Yale.
Running Broad Jump.—A. W. Ristine, Harvard; J. S. Spraker, Yale.
Hammer Throwing.—W. A. Boal, Harvard; Richard Sheldon and G. Stillman, Yale.

The first event in yesterday's trials was the 100-yard run, in which the competitors were J. E. Haigh and M. T. Lightner of Harvard and N. H. Hargrave of Yale. The two Harvard men were first to get their stride, and at twenty-five yards Haigh led, with Lightner second and Hargrave third. The latter began to close up at thirty yards, and at fifty yards had obtained the lead, which he kept to the tape, winning by less than a yard. Time, 0:10. Haigh beat Lightner for second place by a yard and a half, which was a surprising reversal of form, as Lightner had been beating Haigh in practice. On this account a second trial between Haigh and Lightner was run later in the day, which was even closer than the first trial, as Lightner led to the finish and then was beaten by Haigh by a few inches. Accordingly Haigh, having won both trials, was selected to run with Hargrave in the race against the Englishmen.

In the high jumps Kernan of Harvard and Spraker of Yale qualified with jumps of 5 feet 11¼ inches. Rotch of Harvard cleared 5 feet 10 inches, but failed at 6 feet ¼ inches, and Ellis of Harvard cleared 5 feet 5½ inches and failed at 5 feet 8¼ inches.

Although five jumps were allowed each contestant in the running high jump, Spraker of Yale needed but one to qualify, as he cleared 22 feet 8½ inches. Ristine of Harvard cleared 21 feet 6 inches and qualified, while Shirk of Harvard, with 21 feet 8¾ inches, and Thomas of Yale, with 20 feet 1¾ inches, were shut out.

The half-mile run came last, and proved the greatest surprise of the day. The contestants were G. E. Behr, Jr., and E. B. Boynton of Harvard and J. Hunter and D. W. Franchot of Yale. It was generally thought that Behr and Hunter were more likely to qualify than Boynton and Franchot, but the result was the opposite, Boynton and Franchot qualifying. The result, however, was satisfactory to the committee, for the reason, as one of the members remarked: "If a man will lose his head in a trial, he is likely to do so in a match."

Behr took the lead at the start and set a pace which he was unable to maintain to the end, doing the first quarter in 0:54 1-5. Boynton held second place, three or four yards behind, at this point, with Franchot at his elbow and Hunter about fifteen yards in the rear. On the last turn, and about 100 yards from the finish, Behr was exhausted, and Boynton went on and won by a yard, with Franchot second, about seven yards ahead of Hunter. Behr finished last in a state of most complete exhaustion, and was helped off the track. Time—2:01 1-5.

The remainder of the English team, with the exception of May and Henderson, the weight throwers, and Cathra, the mile runner, arrived yesterday, and all indulged in practice after the trials were concluded, Workman and Dawson running two miles in 10:08. Converse of the Harvard team also practiced hurdling, making one trial in 0:15 3-5.

Columbia Football Player Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 21.—The first accident of the season came to the Columbia football team this morning when in light signal practice Harold Townsend of New York City broke his right leg just below the knee. Townsend's fracture was set immediately and he was carried to Branford late this afternoon and put on a train for New York. Townsend was a substitute back last year and a promising man for this season. Capt. Berrien of the Columbia team said this afternoon that his men would leave Thursday next for Buffalo for the first game of the season. Only Berrien and Van Hovenburg of last year's Varsity team are thus far with the team, but Smyth, tackle, and Weekes, half back, will be here next week. It is likely that Sykes may not play this year on account of conditions in his studies, and Neizer, right guard; Austin, tackle, and Knapp, tackle, will probably not play. Among the new men are some good players, notably in Martin, guard; Ward, tackle; Henrique, end; Wolff, end, and Duden, tackle.

Princeton's Brisk Football Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 21.—Princeton's football candidates chased the ball about the university field for two hours this afternoon, and, after finishing, with a brisk run around the quarter-mile track, Henry, who made a splendid record at half back last Fall, was given particular notice, and his speed and quickness greatly pleased the coaches. Head Coach Lea put the line men through a series of drills to increase their speed in charging and starting. Gordon, 1904, showed up particularly well in his punting, being able to place the ball in excellent style, though so early in the season. A team composed of the older and more promising players was sent through a number of formations. Their work was speedy and in good form. In this squad were Roper, F. R. McClave, Henry, and Davis, ends; Pell, Dewitt, and Sheffield, tackles; Brown, Wright, and Short, guards; Fisher and Hale, centres. Behind the lines were Freeman, Whithead, and Vanderhoff, quarters; McCord, S. McClave, D. Kafer, and Delancy, half backs, and Mills and Gordon, full backs. The coaching department was increased by the presence of Dr. Trilebrand, 1900; "Bert" Wheeler, 1900, and "Beef" Wheeler, 1899.

Severe Examination by Customs Officers

Many women who arrived last evening on the French Line steamship L'Aquitaine left the dock sorrowful. The cause of their sorrow was the severe examination of their effects made by the customs authorities. Many dressmakers, who neglect to declare the goods they are bringing into the country are arriving, and the customs men are watching for them. Some, it is said, arrived last evening, and they did not leave the French Line pier without contributing their share toward the United States Treasury. Trunks were opened and searched, with the result that many dutiable dresses were discovered. In one pillow was found a skirt, and some women who were wearing two-hundred-dollar dresses purchased abroad were forced to pay duty on them.

INDIANS WIN AT FOOTBALL.

One-Sided Game with Lebanon Valley—Carlisle Shows Good Material.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 21.—The Carlisle Indians opened the football season here to-day with the Lebanon Valley College, beating the latter by 28 to 0. The game, while most conclusive in its results, did not give a fair idea of the Indians' possibilities for the coming season. Coach Warner played two Carlisle teams, each composed of first and second team men, against the Lebanon College boys in the respective halves, and both aggregations defeated the collegians at every point. Lebanon fought hard and interfered well, but were light, averaging but 147 pounds, and against the terrific onslaughts of the redmen lost wind quickly. Their star runs were made by Grey, with a magnificent flying tackle by Gohn.

The Indians' first team had brilliant runs made by Yarlett, Hare, and Palmer, and tackles by Bradley. For the second team Chatfield made several excellent runs, and Scroggs, who has just returned to Carlisle, put up a grand game at centre. The famous Eskimo, Nikifer Shouchuk, was put in the Indian centre late in the game and surprised every one by the vim he put into his play. Altogether the game was hard fought and was full of interest. A fair pick of the Indian team from to-day's showing would be: Left end, Hare; left tackle, Williams; left guard, Shilion, centre, Scroggs; right guard, Wheelock; right tackle, Floris; right end, Bradley; quarter back, Johnson, left half back, Chatfield; right half back, Yarlett; full back, Palmer.

The line-up was:

Carlisle.	Position.	Lebanon.
Bradley, Shinbone	Left end	R. E. Gohm
Floris, Shannock	Left tackle	R. T. Clippinger
Bowne, Wheelock	Left guard	R. G. Snyder
Lubow, Scroggs, Cheanau, Shouchuk	Centre	C. Miller
White, Sheldon, Bear, Corley	Right guard	L. G. Lehn
Williams, Castro	Right tackle	T. L. Barnhardt
Colman, Tollyopa	Right end	L. E. Cowling
Hare, Johnson	Quarter back	Q. B. Albright
Deoora, Warfield	Left half back	R. A. B. Knipp
Yarlett, Saul	Right half back	L. B. Hendricks
Palmer, Williams, Wollitsi	Full back	T. B. Grey

Score.—Touchdowns—Yarlett, 1; Palmer, 1; Chatfield, 2; Williams, 1. Goals from touchdowns—Palmer, 2; Wheelock, 1. Umpire—Pedlow, Dickinson. Referee—G. S. Warner, Cornell. Time of halves—Seventeen minutes.

DOUGLAS WINS AT TUXEDO.

Chadwick, Pulsifer, and Perin Take the Lesser Prizes in the Final Rounds.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Findlay S. Douglas, John Chadwick, Jr., and N. T. Pulsifer won respectively the President's cup, the Governor's cup, and the Consolation cup to-day in the final competitions for those trophies on the links of the Tuxedo Golf Club. In addition to the final match play rounds a thirty-six hole handicap for the Tuxedo cup was in progress all day, but it resulted in a tie at 151 strokes for net score results between Oliver Perin of Watch Hill and L. V. Pulsifer of the Powelton Golf Club. Perin, however, won the medal for the lowest gross score, 159 strokes. That beat the total score of Douglas for the day by one point.

The most interesting contest of the day was the final round for the cup presented by President W. Pierson Hamilton, between Douglas and Perin. The latter, who had made a 78 in the morning, when he beat George H. Hull, Jr., of the home club by 5 up and 4 to play, was right on his game, and came dangerously near winning. He led Douglas by three holes on the eleventh green, and it was only by the fiercest kind of golf for the rest of the match that the former champion pulled out a victory by 2 up and 1 to play. The cards are:

Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau—										
Out	5	5	2	5	5	5	4	5	4	—40
In	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	—40—80
Oliver Perin, Watch Hill—										
Out	5	5	3	6	5	5	5	4	3	—40
In	5	3	6	5	5	5	5	5	3	—42—82

The finalists for the Governor's Cup were both representatives from the Powelton Club of Newburg, Chadwick and W. J. Evans. The latter was beaten by 2 up and 1 to play. N. T. Pulsifer, also of Powelton, beat Pierre Lorillard, Jr., for the consolation cup by one hole on the nineteenth green. The match play summary is:

President's Cup.— Semi-final round—Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau, beat F. O. Horstman, Washington, 5 up and 3 to play; Oliver Perin, Watch Hill, beat George H. Hull, Jr., Tuxedo, 5 up and 4 to play.
Final round—Douglas beat Perin, 2 up and 1 to play.
Governor's Cup.—Semi-final round—W. J. Evans, Powelton, beat George H. Bowly, Jersey City, 3 up and 2 to play; John Chadwick, Jr., Powelton, beat W. T. Hilton, Tuxedo, 5 up and 4 to play.
Final round—Chadwick beat Evans, 2 up and 1 to play.
Consolation Cup.—Semi-final round, unfinished match between Pierre Lorillard, Jr., and F. A. Ingalls of Tuxedo—Won by Lorillard, 1 up in 21 holes.
Final round—N. T. Pulsifer beat Lorillard, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Nearly fifty players started in the handicap, and the finish was very close. The leaders were:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Oliver Perin, Watch Hill	159	8	151
L. V. Pulsifer, Powelton	175	24	151
C. B. Macdonald, Tuxedo	161	8	153
F. O. Horstman, Washington	168	10	158
W. C. Carnegie, Allegheny	169	10	159
Devereux Emmet, Garden City	170	10	160
F. S. Douglas, Nassau	160	0	160
J. E. Pierrepont, Jr., Tuxedo	185	22	163
Price Collier, Tuxedo	177	14	163
C. F. Watson, Jr., Morris County	178	14	163
John Chadwick, Jr., Powelton	176	12	164
W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County	178	12	166
G. P. Snow, Jr., Tuxedo	179	12	167
Bruce Price, Tuxedo	187	20	167
John G. Bates, Morris County	184	14	170
Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo	207	36	171
W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., Tuxedo	187	14	173
W. J. Evans, Powelton	190	14	176
N. T. Pulsifer, Powelton	219	30	189

Golf Games at Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 21.—Playing for the President's Cup at the grounds of the Park Golf Club was continued this afternoon. Townsend Rushmore won the honors of the day, defeating S. St. John McCutcheon by six points. Each made the same gross score, 105 strokes, but handicap allowances gave Rushmore a net score of 80 to 86 for McCutcheon.

In the contest at the Hillside golf grounds for the Golf Committee Cup, Howard Wright carried off the honors in a gross score of 79 strokes, playing from scratch. Robert Abbott was second, with a net score of 80, from 8 handicap.

The only lady to play for the Mellick Cup was Miss Lida Van Herwerden, who made a score of 106, with a handicap of 4. Miss Van Herwerden's gross score was 110.

The team match at the Hillside grounds in the afternoon between the Harbor Hill Club of Staten Island and the Hillside Club resulted in a complete defeat for the visitors. The summaries:

HARBOR HILL.	Holes.	HILLSIDE.	Holes.
J. E. Bullen	0	W. Wadsworth	2
R. T. P. Fink	0	W. L. Glenny	3
W. S. O'Connor	0	Howard Wright	9
A. S. Oglesby	0	Morris Dumont	0
John E. Taber	0	Roove Stockton	7
J. E. C. Leavitt	0	George Richards	11
F. S. Arnold	0	Robert Abbott	3
W. G. McKnight	0	Ben D. Van Hedges	2
R. Wemple	0	Frank Kleinmund	4
Total	0	Total	46

Golf Events at Morristown.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 21.—W. Allston Flagg won the bogey competition today on the Morris County golf links. His handicap was 4, and he beat bogey by 2 holes. R. H. Williams, with a handicap of 10, was close behind him, 1 up on bogey, while Alfred Macy came third, even with bogey from a handicap of 7. The club committee still has under advisement the question of holding an open tournament, and the matter will be definitely settled next week.

Morgan Smith won the silver cup presented by President George G. Frelinghuysen, and the competition for which was finished to-day, after a two weeks' contest.

Titus Beat Boston Oarsmen.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—The Fall metropolitan rowing regatta on the Charles River this afternoon was favored with good water and weather.

Charles H. Titus of the Union Boat Club of New York, winner of the National Association single sculls, had little difficulty in capturing the senior sculls event here. Ernest George, Boston Athletic Association, a Harvard 1903 man, won as he pleased in the junior singles. Most of the entries in the other races were Boston men.

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IN COMMEMORATION OF THE EVENT important special offerings will be made in all departments—only some of which we find room to print—enough, however, to convince anyone that this will be the greatest money saving opportunity of the year!

Blankets & Comforters.
FIFTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.

No better opportunity could present itself. Anniversary prices are powerful in their temptingness and importance. All sorts of bedding materials are offered much below their regular prices, as the following forcibly prove:

BLANKETS; regular 10-4 size white Blankets; sold elsewhere at 59c.; we sell them by the pair at this special Anniversary Price, 44
BLANKETS; regular 10-4 size, white, part wool and part cotton; we sell them by the pair at this special Anniversary Price, 1.75
11-4 size, by the pair, 1.95
BLANKETS—Fine California Blankets at these Anniversary Prices:
10-4 size; per pair, 3.35
11-4 size, per pair, 4.50
12-4 size, per pair, 5.50
Superior finish, with Pink—Red, Blue Borders.
COMFORTERS; full size; some stitched, others tufted; some plain, others ruffled; over 65 different designs; Anniversary Price, each 1.95
These comforters are worth up to 2.75 each.
DOWN COMFORTERS; a big and rare opportunity; don't miss it; regularly worth $4.00 each; Anniversary Price, 2.95
COMFORTERS, with ruffle; full size; regular $1.50 value; Anniversary Price, 1.05

Upholstery.
FIFTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.

Never before were we so thoroughly equipped to supply your wants in a manner more satisfactorily, economically and artistically. During this Anniversary Sale prices are at their lowest ebb; a few examples are herewith quoted:

SOME ANNIVERSARY CURTAIN PRICES.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, 60 inches wide, $3.00 value, per pair, 1.15
SCOTCH LACE CURTAINS, regularly $5.00 per pair, 2.95
IRISH POINT CURTAINS, 18-inch borders, per pair, 4.95
POINT D'ARABE CURTAINS, value $8.50, per pair, 6.90
RENAISSANCE CURTAINS, $18.00 goods, per pair, 10.75
RENAISSANCE CURTAINS, $25.00 values, per pair, 15.00
MATCHLESS PORTIERE VALUES.
TAPESTRY PORTIERES, 15 styles, 50 inches wide, reversible, good quality, $4.00 goods, per pair, 2.50
TAPESTRY PORTIERES, 600 pairs, new, fresh, artistic goods, values from $6.50 to $8.50 per pair, 4.65
SATIN DERBY PORTIERES, heavily fringed, per pair, 8.75
COUCH COVERS.
ORIENTAL STRIPED TAPESTRY COVERS, value $2.00; Anniversary Price, 1.20
PERSIAN RUG PATTERN COVERS, $4.75 goods, each, 2.75
FINE ORIENTAL TAPESTRY COVERS, worth fully one-half more, at, each, $7.15, $6.55, $4.45 and 3.95
TABLE COVERS.
REVERSIBLE TAPESTRY COVERS, 1 1-2 yds. square, ea. 59
REVERSIBLE TAPESTRY COVERS, 2 yds. square, each, 95
SILK DAMASK COVERS, 1 1-2 yds. square, $7.00 quality, 2.95
200 TAPESTRY COVERED PILLOWS, 24 in., each, 89
SILK VELOUR PILLOW TOPS, elsewhere $1.50, each, 1.00
SATIN PILLOW TOPS, elsewhere 98c., at, each, 79
TAPESTRY SQUARES, 24 in., value 12c. to 29c., each, 8
SCREENS.
THREE-FOLD SCREENS, 64 in. high, silkoline filled, each, 72
THREE-FOLD SCREENS, taut panels of art canvas, each' 2.75
JAPANESE SILK LAMBREQUINS, gold embroidery, each, 1.45
LAMBREQUINS, Figured China Silk, silk knot fringe, 2.15

High-Grade Cigars.
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200,000 Fine Cigars at the Most Remarkable Prices in the Trade's History.

Do you love the rich, aromatic flavor of fine cigars? Do the lazy, floating ringlets bring a sense of easy satisfaction? What man would refuse to buy superior cigars when he can get them for so little money as during this sale? What greater inducement in cigars can be offered than those which follow?

IMPORTED MANUEL GARCIA, Conchas Selectos, box of 50 Anniversary Price, 4.75
PREMORA KEY WEST, clear Havana, Cuban made, Salamander size, box of 50, $5.00 values, Anniversary Price, 3.50
MANHATTAN, finest quality, clear Havana, Cuban made, Conchas Boquet, box of 50, Anniversary Price, 3.00
FLOR DE JULIANA, Sumatra Wrapper, fine long Havana filler, Favoritas, box of 50, Anniversary Price, 2.65
LA SIMPATICA, clear Havana, Cuban made Puritanos, box of 50, Anniversary Price, 2.25
LIBERTY COUNCIL, Plantation size (5¼ inch), made partly of Mexican tobacco, box of 50, Anniversary Price, 2.00
GENERAL SCOTT, Sumatra wrapper, Rothschilds, box of 50, Anniversary Price, 1.75
GEORGE W. CHILDS AND CREMO CIGARS; box of 50, Anniversary Price, 1.60
LUCKE'S IMPORT 5c. CIGAR, box of 50, Anniversary Price, 1.25
KEY WEST EXTRAS, box of 50, Anniversary Price, 90
LACKE'S ROLLED CIGAR, box of 50, Anniversary Price, 85
MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

Horse and Stable Needs.
FIFTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.

Square Street Blanket, dark gray body, fancy plaid, 84x90, 7 lbs.; Anniversary Price, 1.50
Square Street Blanket, dark-brown body, fancy red and yellow stripes, 90x90; 9 lbs.; Anniversary Price, 1.75
EXTRA HEAVY BURLAP STABLE BLANKET, full wool lined, bound neck and edges, 2 wide red Surcingles attached, Rawhide Straps; Anniversary Price, 1.35
EXTRA HEAVY BROWN DUCK STABLE BLANKET, full wool lined, bound neck and edges, 2 wide web Surcingles attached, Rawhide Straps; Anniversary Price, 1.65
MEDIUM WEIGHT DARK PLUSH LAP ROBES, large size; Anniversary Price, 1.15
HEAVY FANCY DOUBLE PLUSH LAP ROBES, large size; Anniversary Price, 2.00
FRANK MILLER'S HARNESS DRESSING, qt. cans; Anniversary Price, 29
CASTOR AXLE OIL, qt. cans; Anniversary Price, 32

Knit Underwear.
For Men, Women and Children.
FIFTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.

Cool mornings and nights are here and sound a warning note. It is unwise and unsafe to delay putting on warmer underwear as Fall comes along with its chilly spells. Such offers as those which follow will unquestionably crowd this section of the Big Store to-morrow.

MEN'S NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS; shirts are single-breasted or double-breasted and double-backed; seams are taped and doubly sewn; all sizes; $1.25 values; Anniversary Price, 85
MEN'S PURE AUSTRALIAN WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS; shirts are single or double breasted; drawers have heavy sateen waistbands, taped seams, double gusset and fine pearl buttons; all sizes; $1.75 values; Anniversary Price, 1.25
WOMEN'S FINE EGYPTIAN COTTON FLEECED VESTS AND PANTS, silk trimmed; all sizes; worth 65c; Anniversary Price, 39
WOMEN'S RIBBED VESTS AND PANTS, cut full size; well made; regularly worth 35c.; Anniversary Price, 19
WOMEN'S FINE RIBBED WOOL VESTS AND PANTS, in white and natural; long or short sleeves, with side band pants; hand embroidered silk trimming; regular and extra sizes; $1.50 values; Anniversary Price, 85
WOMEN'S WOOL COMBINATION SUITS, in white and natural; long or short sleeves; the popular "Oneita" shape; $1.25 values; Anniversary Price, 75
MEN'S FINE FLEECE-LINED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS; every seam doubly sewn; very comfortable and good wearing garments; 65c. values; all sizes; Anniversary Price, 39
BOYS' PURE WOOL FLEECE-LINED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS; well made and finished, colors are ecru, light tan and scarlet, sizes up to 17 years; 75c. values; Anniversary Price, 35
CHILDREN'S WOOL AND MERINO VESTS, PANTS AND DRAWERS; white, natural and camel's hair colors, sizes 2 to 15 years; worth up to 75c.; Anniversary Price, 25

Stylish Fall Carpets.
FIFTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.

The mere mention of our great stocks of new Carpets excites enthusiasm. For this Anniversary Sale we have planned more liberally than ever before. The Carpets that have recently arrived from the best looms in the world are here in such wonderful diversity of pattern and color that buying becomes a double pleasure. Carpet judges may discern in a second how extraordinarily low the prices are for this occasion.

SAVONNERIE CARPETS; newest colors and designs, with border to match; regular $1.75 values. Anniversary Price, 1.25
WILTON VELVET CARPETS; 25 patterns to choose from; light and dark colorings with borders; hall and stair patterns to match; regular $1.25 values. Anniversary Price, 75
TAPESTRY CARPETS; all standard makes; large range of very desirable patterns; regular 90c. values. Anniversary Price, 57
ALL-WOOL INGRAIN CARPETS; nothing better for hard wear made; newest and most desirable patterns; regular 75c. values. Anniversary Price, 49

Great Rug Values.
FIFTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.

Although the big Rug Store up on the Third Floor literally swarms with tempting Rug bargains, we name but two, space limitations exacting strict brevity of this notable occasion. But, terse as these Rug items are, they indicate to what excellent advantage you may now buy Rugs at the Big Store.

BODY BRUSSELS RUGS, complete range of patterns; sizes and Anniversary Prices as follows:	8.3x10.6	9x12
	16.50	19.50
WILTON RUGS, best quality made, Oriental and floral designs; sizes and Anniversary Prices as follows:	36x63	27x63
	4.25	2.95

Fall Millinery. Main Floor.
FIFTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.

READY TO WEAR HATS, of black velvet, faced and trimmed with chenille and silk materials; regular price, $1.75; Anniversary Price 95
HANDSOME FELT READY TO WEAR HATS, trimmed with plain and fancy silk taffetas; values up to $2.50; Anniversary Price, 1.25
FRENCH FELT ALPINE WALKING HATS, in black and colors, the $2.25 kind; Anniversary Price, 1.45

The Season's First New $5 Hats.
Trimmed Hat Dept., 2d Floor.

A bewildering beauty show! Upwards of 2,500 exquisitely trimmed Hats; exact reproductions of famous French models; made of plain and mirrored silk velvets; also imported novelty felt cloths, trimmed with fine feather breasts, ostrich plumes, wings and the newest Parisian novelties; $10.00 would be little enough for any one of these Hats; but as an Anniversary feature of conspicuous interest we mark them each 5.00

Gloves.
FIFTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.

Our famous EMPIRE GLACE 2-CLASP GLOVES in the leading shades of mode, tan, brown, gray, red, black and white; all sizes from 5¾ to 7¼; Anniversary Price, pair 59
LADIES' VERY CHOICE REAL MOCHA GLOVES, 2-clasp, ½ P. K. newest embroidery, all sizes, equal to any $1.25 gloves, black, brown or gray; Anniversary Price, pair (in the city) 85
MEN'S GLACE GLOVES, proper shades of tan, brown and red, very stylish embroidery on back; Anniversary Price, pair 65

Famous Books.
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Every lover of good literature should attend this sale. 25c. for one of these books is such a phenomenally low price that you are sure to buy with liberality. Famous copyright books published at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50. More than one hundred popular titles to select from at the Anniversary Price of, per volume, 25c

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Dartnell. By Benjamin Swift.
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The Valley of the Great Shadow. By Annie F. Holdsworth.
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The Impudent Comedian, and Others. By E. Frankfort Moore.
The First Cruiser Out. By William O. Stoddard.
The Maid He Married. By Harriet Prescott Spofford.
A Heaven-Kissing Hill. By Julia Magruder.
Dross. By Henry Seton Merriman.
Episcopo & Company. By Gabriels D'Annunzio.
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TRUSS FRAME FOWLERS at 9.75—A Sensation.

Men's sizes only, and royally good bargains, with the crisp, bracing air of golden Autumn days yet to enjoy. And they'll sell in a hurry at the price we name, 9.75

Silk Handkerchiefs.
FIFTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.

MEN'S 50c. AND 75c. JAPANESE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS for 25
Price exerts a powerful influence in this instance. Such values at this price are not paralleled anywhere.
MEN'S JAPANESE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, large size, and handsomely initialled; also pretty and stylish colored bordered Handkerchiefs; regular selling price, 50c. and 75c.; Anniversary Price, for choice of both lots, 25

Infants' and Children's Wear.
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INFANTS' HEAVY KNIT SHIRTS, long sleeves. Anniversary Price, 19
CHILDREN'S SKIRTS, of tucked outing flannel; sizes up to 4 years. Anniversary Price, 29
INFANTS' CROCHETED SACQUES; Anniversary Price, 25
INFANTS' SILK CAPS, interlined, lace trimming and top piece, ribbon tie; Anniversary Price, 15
INFANTS' LONG COATS; of Bedford Cord, heavy weight, double capes, ribbon and braid trimming; $2.00 value; Anniversary Price, 1.25

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SHEETS, made of strong bleached cotton. We guarantee these to wear well.
Single size, Anniversary Price, 25
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PILLOW CASES; sizes 45x36, hemmed; Anniversary Price, each, 6

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FRENCH FLANNELS, good and serviceable; all wool with white or black dots; all the leading shades; regularly worth 59c. yard; Anniversary Price, 39
FRENCH FLANNELS; all wool, in plain colors only; actual value 65c. yard; Anniversary Price, 49
OUTING FLANNEL; dark and light ground effects; newest Fall patterns; per yard, Anniversary Price, 6
SHAKER FLANNEL, 7½c. quality on sale, per yard, at 4

Dress Linings.
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36-inch Percaline, in all the new Fall shades, 12½c. quality; Anniversary Price, per yard, 6
WAIST LININGS, boned and fitted, gray, white and black, can be had in all sizes, Anniversary Price, 39
MOREENS—59c. mercerized silk Moreens 24 inches wide, in all the leading shades, including black; Anniversary Price, per yard, 39
COTTON TAFFETA SKIRT LINING—A novelty, fast black and colors; Anniversary Price, per yard, 20

Underskirts, Wrappers.
FIFTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.

6,000 BLACK AND COLORED SATEEN SKIRTS; regular 98c. garments; neat tuckings and flaring flounces; Anniversary Price, 79
WOMEN'S SKIRTS of the finest mercerized sateen; finished with tucked ruffle on deep flounce; $1.75 values; Anniversary Price, 1.00
WOMEN'S ALL WOOL HEAVY EIDERDOWN DRESSING SACQUES; Anniversary Price, 50
WOMEN'S WRAPPERS, lawns, percales, flannelettes and calicoes, all odd styles and sizes, worth 98c. and $1.25; Anniversary Price, 69
WOMEN'S WRAPPERS, heavy flannelettes and percales, polka dots, stripes and borders; big assortment; would be cheap at $1.50; Anniversary Price, 1.00

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The very newest designs on the market at prices that are possible only during an occasion such as this great Anniversary Sale. To see is to buy; to buy is to be satisfied.

ROGERS QUADRUPLE-PLATED TEA SET, 4 pieces, satin engraved, teapot, sugar bowl, cream pitcher and spoon holder; worth $6.00; Anniversary Price, 4.25
ROGERS QUADRUPLE PLATED TEA SET, highly polished, 4 pieces, same as above; worth $10.00; Anniversary Price, 6.75
FRUIT BOWLS, quadruple-plated, extra large size, highly polished, gold lining and heavy embossed border, worth $8.00; Anniversary Price, 5.00
BREAD BOAT, quadruple-plated, beautifully pierced design; worth $4.00; Anniversary Price, 2.00

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THE PARAMOUNT DUTY.

There is no reason to doubt that Mr. Low will be nominated by the City Conventions of the Republicans and the Citizens' Union on Tuesday evening and upon him as their candidate for Mayor the foes of Tammany will unite in the effort to make this city habitable for decent men and women. The state of public feeling, the heat of public indignation, ought to make certain the election of Mr. Low. Even if the Police Department did not reek with corruption, if crime was not able to purchase protection, and if the seeds of a moral revolution had not been sowed by CROKER and his kind, the success of the union ticket ought to be beyond question. For what candidate can Tammany name who is the equal of President Low in respect to the qualities that command confidence and insure safe and wise administration?

Voters who have fixed their minds upon the one great question now before the people for decision will be troubled by no doubts and have no moment of hesitation. At the meeting of the Conference Committee of Seventy-two on Friday evening a declaration of principles was adopted in which it was affirmed that "the paramount duty of the coming Mayoralty election is to root out the prevailing corrupt conditions." Can any right-minded voter question that declaration? Is there any other duty for a moment to be compared with that of turning these dirty rascals out? Is there any ground of dissatisfaction with the nomination of President Low or with the manner in which it came about that is worthy to be weighed against the dissatisfaction that every decent man feels with the outrageous misrule of CROKER? Dissatisfaction is a weak word, a ridiculous word, to use in speaking of the outrageous misrule of CROKER. The great, sovereign terms of denunciation, those words of English speech that denote odium and loathing, naturally and inevitably make up a large part of all fit discourse about CROKER, because they correspond to the idea and express it. But only a shrieking lunatic would go beyond words of temperate dissent in speaking of the candidacy of President LOW. Any voter has the right of dissent. He may have preferred a different candidate, say an independent Democrat. But if he were sane he would never choose such terms for the expression of his dissent as he would employ in speaking his mind about CROKER.

Does not this process of analysis bring the path of duty clearly into view? Does it not reveal the paramount duty? There is no possible form of comparison between the political emotions aroused by the nomination of Low and those aroused by CROKER and his candidate, whoever he may be. The two things are totally unlike, for one springs from a disappointed preference at the worst, while the other is born of deep abomination.

There are two classes of voters who ought to sit down for a prayerful examination of their motives and their duty after the manner we have here suggested. One is made up of the minor constituent bodies of the conference—the German-American organizations, the Sheehan Democracy, and ex-Sheriff O'BRIEN'S Democrats. If they now say, any of them, that they prefer Tammany to Low, men will conclude that they have all the time preferred Tammany to anything unless they were that thing. They are in danger, and the best advice we can give them is to look out. If they should sulk now, and Mr. Low be elected without them, nobody would ever more take any account of them or pay them the slightest attention.

The other class is made up of the disappointed, of those who wanted a Democratic candidate, or some candidate of their own preference—Mr. RIVES, Mr. COLER, Mr. DAYTON, or Mr. WARNER. They urge against Mr. Low the objection that he is not a strong candidate, not the strongest. He will be strong if they will support him. The Republicans will support him. The great body of the Citizens' Union and the class of voters whom that organization represents will support him. In the conditions that were found to exist he is the very strongest candidate who could be named. The Republicans were quite willing to accept an independent Democrat. Mr. PLATT preferred a Democrat. But the Democrats in the conference were unable to agree on a man of their own party. The Republicans could not very well settle the dispute and give the casting vote. There was nothing to do but to name Mr. LOW, who has by many been all the time considered the strongest candidate. It would be childish to reject a nomination that is manifestly the best that could have been made, especially when it is in every way an admirable nomination.

But the state of public feeling will decide the contest. If there are a great many voters who are capable of letting mere disappointment or prejudice or misgiving turn them aside from the path of duty, paramount duty, then Mr. CROKER'S candidate will come out at the top of the poll and we shall continue to seethe in the hellbrew of defilement that now fills the municipal pot.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Writing a year ago, when Governor of the State and candidate for Vice President, Mr. ROOSEVELT made the following statement, in his letter of acceptance, as to the principles that should control the civil service of the Government: "It is very important that in our own home administration the merely ministerial and administrative offices, where the duties are entirely non-political, shall be filled absolutely without reference to partisan affiliations; but this is many times more important in the newly acquired islands. The merit system is in its essence as democratic as our common school system, for it simply means equal chances and fair play for all."

We do not recall in the long record of the utterances of the Presidents, since WASHINGTON laid down the rule that guided his own action, a more complete and succinct definition of the duty of the Executive in regard to the civil service. "In every nomination to office," wrote WASHINGTON to JOSEPH JONES Nov. 30, 1789. "I have endeavored, so far as my own knowledge extended, or information could be obtained, to make fitness of character my primary object." In the course of the century and more that has passed since WASHINGTON announced and applied this simple and sound rule the evolution of our Government has brought with it many changes. It is no longer possible for a President, however well disposed, to make his appointments solely from his own knowledge or from information that he can personally obtain. The number of offices has enormously increased, until the incumbents of them are five times as numerous as any army that WASHINGTON commanded. The filling of the great body of these offices is no longer in the hands of the President, but is committed to the heads of departments and their chief assistants. Their duties also have greatly changed and expanded. They are now, in the words of President ROOSEVELT, "entirely non-political" in the great mass of the places. That is to say, the holders of these places have no discretion as to the policy of the Administration, and the qualities demanded in them are the same, no matter what that policy may be.

In the meantime there has grown up a practice, to which the words of Mr. ROOSEVELT directly refer, of using these places as partisan patronage, and giving them as rewards for past or incentives for future partisan service. Nothing could be more demoralizing both to the Government and to politics than this practice. To remedy the evils it has produced was the primary object of what Mr. ROOSEVELT calls the "merit system." Another and equally important object of this system was to provide for the appointing officers a fair and practical test of fitness, such as personal knowledge could not supply, and one which would not be perverted by political motives. With this system Mr. ROOSEVELT is intimately associated, and for the great progress it has made he is entitled to much credit. He was an early and efficient advocate of its adoption by Congress. He was largely instrumental in its adoption by the State of New York in 1884. As President of the United States Civil Service Commission, from 1889 to 1895, under the Administrations of President HARRISON and President CLEVELAND, he applied it with the greatest fidelity, intelligence, and practical skill. As President of the Police Commission of this city he enforced its principles with the utmost firmness in a department that had long been the field of the very worst form of patronage mongering. As Governor of the State he not only adhered faithfully to the principle of the merit system, but, by the exercise of his personal and official influence and authority, he secured the passage of the statute now in force, which embodies that principle with greater completeness and applies it with more practical efficiency than any law yet enacted.

It may be said, with perfect respect for his predecessors, that no President has ever taken up the administration of the civil service of the Government with a clearer conception of his obligations or a higher standard for their discharge. And it may be added that none of them, certainly in the last third of the century, had, at the time of his accession, given proof in actual work of so thorough an understanding of the task before him and of such trained ability to deal with it. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S description of the merit system and his statement of the importance of applying it to the service are those of a practical and successful administrator and an equally practical and successful politician and party leader. He has not merely studied the system; he has worked it. He knows all its relations to public affairs and to party affairs intimately and accurately. He has seen it tested and has tested it himself in all possible ways, and he cannot be seriously mistaken or misled regarding it. Moreover, the deepest feelings of his nature respond to it. It is, he declares, "in its essence as democratic as our common school system, for it simply means equal chances and fair play for all." For him no claim to fealty could be stronger.

THE POPE ON THE ASSASSINATION.

It is fortunate that the Pope, if he made the address attributed to him to the Bishops of South Italy, was not speaking "ex cathedra" upon a question of dogma or morals. Because if he had been, good Catholics would have been obliged to respect his remarks as infallible, in the sense of being final. As it is, they are at liberty to receive them, as they will be received by the rest of mankind, as the expressions of an amiable old Christian gentleman whose nerves have just received a severe shock, and whom it would be cruel to hold to a strict account for what he says in such afflicting circumstances.

Because, as a matter of fact, nothing could be more irrelevant than the moral which his Holiness professes to draw from the assassination of the President of the United States, the moral that "Socialism, Freemasonry, and Judaism" are to be classed with anarchism as contributing causes to the crime. There used to be a British resident of New York, mainly remarkable for the strength and inveteracy of his prejudices, who particularly resented the Municipal Government of this town, and who was heard to remark, what time ARABI Pasha revolted in Egypt: "You mark my words, the New York police is at the bottom of this thing."

Really, there was quite as much sense in this explanation as there is in that which his Holiness has vouchsafed. The Roman correspondent of The London Times has saved us the trouble of exposing the fallacy, which is too transparent to be really fallacious, and has shown that the most Catholic countries in Europe, Italy and Spain, namely, are those in which anarchism is most rife and has taken on its most ferocious and inhuman forms, while the Protestant countries are those that are freest from the disease, especially the two English-speaking Protestant nations. If we were to conclude from this that Catholicism is a breeder of anarchist assassination, we should conclude very unwisely. There is no causal relation perceptible at all. But we should conclude no more unwisely than the Pope appears to have concluded in allowing himself to declare that the assassination of President MCKINLEY was the product of "Socialism, Freemasonry, and Judaism."

KEEP TILL CALLED FOR.

Mr. THOMAS LAWSON of "Independence" and Boston has a mind of varied facets and a multiplicity of ideas. Sometimes he disappoints us, as recently, when he failed to make good his own suggestion that Independence be placed in the melting pot, and groups, statues, and bas-reliefs should be cast from the metal to commemorate the fateful events of the Summer and furnish our sculptors with commissions for works entirely up to date. For reasons of his own Mr. LAWSON has decided to label, tag and file away the several component parts of Independence for future reference—not, it appears, in Davy Jones's locker, but in Commodore LAWSON'S own sea chest. So the brilliant idea of enlisting the fine arts on his side goes by the board and another takes its place which, it must be confessed, has equally cogent though very different arguments in its favor.

Ticketed and laid away against future contingencies, with Capt. HANK HAFF marked A No. 1 as leading exhibit, the gallant ship, although no more, is still with us. Her disjecta membra, mixed with irrelevant parts of speech and sudden words unknown to landsmen because their habitat is off the coast of Maine and Massachusetts, are only awaiting the word of the master mind to reassemble like the sections of the demon-broom in the German legend and become once more the elegant and useful unit they were. At short notice Independence can renew her contest with wind under happier auspices. Suppose—for one should be prepared to face the music and consider even the most grievous eventuality—suppose the Shamrock beats Columbia, suppose Sir THOMAS forces the haughty Yacht Club to eat its leek, then shall we not be glad that plain THOMAS did not have the nerve to throw Independence into the pot, but thought better of his threat? So the fingers and toes and tibiae and vertebrae of BUDDHA were distributed about India and preserved against an age when the land should have need of his avatar.

Meantime the races are on, without the presence of Independence, but with the presence of Mr. THOMAS LAWSON. That is awkward for all concerned. He is the Unwelcome Guest; he is the Unbidden Witch at the festival. Even if he fail to grace Sandy Hook with his corporeal presence, he will make his existence felt from afar. Against the hypnotic influence of his resentment what mascot on board Columbia will avail to foil the hoodoo cast by the Injured Independent?

Great men are seldom understood by their own generation, and it may be that we shall have need of Independence very soon. Is there any yachtsman on this side, for instance, who could meet the Earl of DUNRAVEN on equal terms, unless it be Mr. LAWSON? And yet in its blindness Boston is quite capable of ostracizing this remarkable man without reflecting that the Earl might challenge again and no one else be found who could equal him in doing things as yachtsmen are not expected to do them. Who knows but this is the new sort? Who knows but the old fogies are wrong and through purblindness and vanity fail to appreciate the apostles of the new dispensation?

What a pity that science is still so clumsy that Boston cannot mercifully do by Mr. LAWSON what Mr. LAWSON has done by Independence, reduce him temporarily into parts, and, after labeling them carefully, stow them away in Faneuil Hall until the races are over! Think what a relief that would be! No more letters, no more interviews, no more shrill wailings as of wind through the shrouds, no more shocks to the conservative minds of Boston and New York. And what a rest that inventive mind would have! How he would spring refreshed to the fray, whether Columbia wins or loses, challenging Shamrock or the American champion, refusing to be downed, rejoicing with the unregenerate, "sounding his barbaric yawp over the roof of the world." It is wrong to discourage Mr. LAWSON. But the frailty of human nerves is such that anything which might persuade or compel him to take a vacation would be regarded just now as a boon.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is, it seems, a "singular significance" in the fact that President MCKINLEY was assassinated by an Anarchist, the singularity of the significance being due to the other fact that this form of death has hitherto been reserved for the crowned heads of Europe. It is a correspondent who signs himself "An 'Anti.' to the Core" that called our attention to these two "facts." As one of them is debatable—CZOLGOSZ would be repudiated as an ignorant criminal by some Anarchists—and the other a gross mistake—President CARNOT met President MCKINLEY'S fate—we conclude that, to make his self-chosen title definite, it would have to be extended to "anti-imperialist," members of that group being more given than anybody else we know of to basing impassioned remarks on "facts" of those kinds. Our correspondent, whose remarkable letter we printed last week, could be interpreted, perhaps unfairly, as meaning that President MCKINLEY was murdered because he was an "imperialist." The atrocity of this implication is so evident that we will not dwell upon it, being helped in resisting the temptation to do so by something between a belief and a hope that the words of our correspondent go as much beyond the thoughts of those for whom he assumes to speak as did the deed of CZOLGOSZ beyond the deeds of such men as PROUDHON and WENDELL PHILLIPS. We prefer to pass to his assertion that his peace of mind and that of his friends has never been disturbed by reflection on the position they would now be in if CZOLGOSZ had been familiar with their oratory and literature instead of with that of the lowest grade of Anarchists. We have before us a collation made by The Boston Transcript of recent utterances in verse and prose by eminent opponents of the policy called "imperialistic." It fills nearly three columns, and among those quoted are CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, C. J. BONAPARTE, OWEN WISTAR, GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, GAMALIEL BRADFORD, JULIAN HAWTHORNE, and, most reckless of all, FRANK SANBORN. We cannot reproduce any of the matter presented, for it is so violent as to be inexpressibly shocking now, but if our correspondent can read it, and still claim that a Czolgosz could not have been inspired to kill the man so foully accused and covered with such a mountain of opprobrious epithets, then is there indeed a "singular significance" in, his state of mind.

—Nothing done by the Boers in the course of the present war has demonstrated, so far as we can remember, the possession by any of them of a sense of humor, but, serious as is their temperament and more than serious for them as is the business in which they are engaged, it is hard to believe that the opportunity for grim jests presented by last week's episode near Scheeper's Nek was neglected by all the warriors under Gen. BOTHA. "The Boers on Sept. 17," reads the dispatch, "ambushed three companies of mounted infantry, with three guns, commanded by Major GOUGH," and then followed what, if things were turned the other way, Gen. KITCHENER would call "the bag"—the three guns captured, two British officers and fourteen men killed, five officers and twenty-five men wounded, and five officers and 150 men made prisoners. And this happened just two days after the date fixed by Gen. KITCHENER in his recent very impressive proclamation as that on which he would cease to regard his antagonists as real belligerents and would begin to consider them but little different from roving bandits! Three companies of mounted British infantry make a force which roving bandits would consider long before attacking—and then not attack. We are glad to have no reason for suspecting that Gen. BOTHA lined up his prisoners and forced them to listen to a reading of that proclamation. Such a proceeding would, indeed, have been a test of their sense of humor, but if they did not laugh—and it's doubtful that they would—the pain inflicted would have been cruelly severe. The apparently interminable series of ambushes, with the Boers always the ambushers and the Britons always the ambushed, does more than hint at something radically defective in the military education of the people for whom with good cause we all have just now a feeling especially warm. Any more or less natural delusions as to the fighting ability of the Boers that may have existed at the beginning of the war must have passed away long since, and yet events explicable only on the existence of such delusions continue to happen. Why is it? The spirit of WOLFE as well as that of BRADDOCK must be hovering over the British Army of to-day.

—Judging from an experience which we are too haughty to admit was our own, a considerable number of American readers were unable to recall offhand to whom it was The London Times referred in the editorial utterance quoted Friday by our special dispatch—"When Amurath succeeds Amurath, the tranquillity is that of stagnation." Perhaps by reflection, perhaps in some other way, it was revealed to us that "Amurath" is not biblical, or Egyptian, or Persian, or any of the other things it looks like, but simply an accurate—and therefore unfamiliar—form of the name "Murad," and that the reference was to the Sultans of Turkey who have been so called—by the Turks. Of course the contrast drawn by The London Times between the tranquillity of our Presidential changes and that which has attended the procession of the Amuraths is a striking and significant one—as soon as one understands it—but it may remove the trace of irritation which may have been felt by those for whom the understanding was not instant if we disclose that the maker of the comparison slipped just a bit himself, for, as a matter of fact, no Amurath, in Turkey, at least, ever did succeed an Amurath. There have been five Sultans of that name, but in every instance the Sultans who succeeded them bore other names. The last of the five was quietly and effectually put out of the way by the present Sultan, ABDUL HAMID.

—However it may be with certain persons of vehement speech with whom he was for a time inclined to sympathize, though never to imitate, Senator HOAR sees in the death of President MCKINLEY an urgent warning to moderate the violence and bitterness of political differences. In his oration at Worcester the Senator dwelt with eloquence and emphasis on this teaching of the tragedy, and, to leave no doubt of what and whom he had in mind, after referring to "savage attacks on the motive and character of men who are charged by the people with public responsibilities in high places," he made a very notable statement. "This fault," he said, "while I think it is already disappearing from ordinary political and sectional controversy, seems to linger among our scholars and men of letters." So far as we remember this singular fact was never presented, or never so clearly presented, to the general attention before, and that it is a fact cannot be doubted. The amazing length to which "scholars and men of letters" will still go in the ascription of the evilest and most sordid motives to those with whom they differ on matters of National policy has been illustrated with terrible frequency in the last three years. This lack of charity, this inclination to reject, among the possible explanations of a distasteful act, all except that which carries with it the very severest condemnation, is not, of course, characteristic of all, or even of many, scholars and men of letters, but certainly great learning and high culture are not incompatible with it, and appreciation of this compatibility may have something to do with the distrust, of long standing and widely spread among the public, of college professors who attempt or assume to deal with the practicalities of life. It seems as though such men were the natural leaders of the people, but the people will not follow them and instinctively choose other guides.

FEARS DISASTER FOR REFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that we are confronting at the present moment a grave crisis in our municipal affairs; that lack of harmony and unselfishness or blindness to real conditions, or both, are leading us into the fatal errors of former years; that we are, as so often before, simply inviting a disastrous defeat of "municipal reform," and making the way easy for a continuance in power of the Tammany régime.

The committee that has had under consideration the question who shall be the candidates of the Citizens' Union has decided to recommend to the anti-Tammany convention the nomination of Mr. Low for the Mayoralty. That he would make an ideal Mayor must be admitted. It was my privilege to work and to vote for him when he was nominated for the same office four years ago. But the vital question which confronts us to-day is, Can we elect him?

It should be remembered that the man who was chiefly instrumental in defeating him, and thereby securing the election of Mr. Van Wyck four years ago, has become the chief instrument in bringing about his nomination at this time. That is a bad omen. His lieutenants appear to have been in control of the Conference Committee. The Citizens' Union convention has been postponed to Tuesday evening, an arrangement that will enable the Republican Convention, which meets Tuesday noon, to nominate Mr. Low, upon the recommendation of the committee, if it shall appear likely that the Citizens' Union convention may nominate any other candidate.

It is reported that when Mr. Croker was informed of Mr. Low's selection "he smiled"—an evil portent.

Now, there is no doubt that there has been a very general popular demand upon the part of Republicans as well as Democrats that Mr. Coler should head the anti-Tammany forces this year. It is idle to discuss the question as to which of the two gentlemen would make the better Chief Magistrate of New York. Mr. Coler certainly represents, in municipal politics, the standard of integrity, independence, and ability which is sought for by the friends of good government, and unquestionably enjoys great popularity among the people, who are the final arbiters in these matters. He enjoys, moreover, the distinction of having incurred the mortal enmity of both the "bosses." And this latter fact is, of course, the keynote of the situation.

That Mr. Croker would be unselfish enough to consent to the nomination of Mr. Coler by his followers is not likely. But if Tammany Hall, forced by the necessities of the situation, should make him its candidate, he certainly would be elected, and with him the entire ticket under his name.

Do the citizens of New York realize the situation? Has the committee been bamboozled? And what will the convention do?

F. D. H.

New York, Sept. 20, 1901.

A PLEA FOR FORT TRYON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to add my word to that of your correspondent, R. P. Bolton, in petition for the preservation of the present site and ruins of Fort Tryon. Although this was not much more than a two-gun redoubt, it was, nevertheless, the scene of a most important and bloody conflict. Here, on Nov. 16, 1776, Col. Rawlings and his Marylanders checked Rahl and Knyphausen and their Hessians, while the brow of the hill was swept by a fierce fire of bullets and of ball from the cannon the British had captured at Fort George.

One might write pages about the bloody contests that occurred in that fateful year all along these picturesque heights and of the heroic valor with which our Continental soldiers faced the fire of the very flower of the British Army. This record can never be forgotten by any patriotic citizen of New York, and our City Government itself cannot in justice neglect to do honor to not only the memory of the great Commander Washington, but also to every one of his tired and trusted followers who fought and died in the defense of our liberties and for the safety of this city.

There is a fair prospect that the city may establish a small park about the Jumel mansion—once Washington's headquarters—and one about the famous Fraunces's Tavern, and why cannot the city also purchase and in like manner preserve these ruins of Fort Tryon which, like those of Fort Washington and Fort George, are priceless historic landmarks?

This city, where was shed the first blood in the struggle which culminated in the Revolution, where was held the first Colonial Congress, and where Washington was inaugurated first President of these United States, cannot in justice to itself afford to neglect these sacred landmarks or omit any wise measure which is sure to aid in educating our heterogeneous population in the first principles of patriotism. Show the foreigners in our midst that we ourselves love and revere every one of these historic relics, and will allow no spirit of commercialism to cause us to neglect their preservation, and we shall have taken the first step toward teaching those who are now aliens among us how to become interested and law-abiding citizens.

JOSIAH C. PUMPELLY.

New York, Sept. 20, 1901.

THE SPIRIT OF LAWLESSNESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The admirable editorial which lately appeared in your paper describing correctly the moral character (if it may be so called) of the Anarchist prompts me to offer a few remarks on the subject of lawlessness, of which he is the most prominent advocate.

Much to the dismay of the sober-minded citizen, this spirit of lawlessness pervades all classes of society. The automobilist claims the right to speed his machine beyond the limit assigned by law, and is very indignant if the hand of the police officer arrests his reckless progress. It is not claimed that the interest of science is promoted by this rate of motion, which is a constant menace to pedestrians and users of horse carriages. Nor is it maintained that the business of those who use the racing automobile require that they should rush through the air at this tremendous speed. It is done simply to show that those who are rich enough to own them are rich enough to enable them to defy the law and too indifferent to the common welfare to care whether those less fortunately placed than themselves are incommoded or injured by these machines or not.

In the same way the humbler bicyclist speeds along the asphalt pavement in absolute silence and rapidly turns the corner of a street scarcely looking out to guard against inflicting serious injury on the unwitting pedestrian. The builder piles the sidewalk with the materials of his proposed structure and passers-by are compelled to go into the middle of the street at the risk of being knocked down by an electric car. These cars are crammed to suffocation during busy hours, regardless of the laws of common decency and comfort.

You may pass laws which are intended to correct these abuses, but they become a dead letter because the restraints which they impose are set at naught by the people. No people were ever more impatient of any restraint on their personal liberty than the American people, even when these restraints are intended for their personal safety. They claim the right of leaping from an incoming ferryboat at the risk of being crushed beneath its bulk or drowned under its bottom. One sees them springing from an electric car at almost full speed, when a slight misstep would throw them senseless, perhaps fatally injured, to the pavement.

A wise Bishop of the Episcopal Church said in a sermon before the General Convention, I believe, that the only good of a law consisted in the prompt and firm execution of its provisions. Laws do not execute themselves. And they are worse than useless if some one armed with either a "pull" or with money can set them at defiance and make every one else miserable to indulge his own pleasure. Often these restraints upon recklessness are objected to as inconsistent with "the spirit of our institutions." Exactly what this phrase means no one has yet been able to define. Prevention of preaching of Anarchy and murder cannot be inconsistent with the institutions of any nation that claims a rank among civilized powers. Safeguarding its citizens from danger, assuring them of justice, however lowly their station in life may be, seeing that the rich do not unfairly take advantage of the poor; above all recognizing the supreme value of human life in the sight of God and man and punishing any attempt to count it cheap—these are functions which a Christian State is called upon to discharge. And in proportion as the Government is careful to do its utmost to fulfil these responsibilities will it rise above the mere exponent of the will of a reckless mob into the dignity of a body of men invested by the will of the people with the majesty of the law and compelling respect by their dignity of character, obedience by the strictness with which they execute the laws their fellow-citizens have decreed.

Material prosperity, foreign conquests, strength of army and navy will not be the only tests by which the nations will be judged at the bar of public opinion. Righteousness, honor, integrity only will enter into the balances of the Divine Judge, and no outward splendor, no gay trappings such as catch and dazzle the eye will atone in His opinion for the want of these characteristics.

It behooves the American people to guard against two extremes, one of sinking into apathetic indifference in regard to Anarchy and allowing the preachers of it to promulgate its horrible doctrines and express its creed of murder in acts of violence; the other of trying to "stamp it out" by some impossible legislation which will make the Anarchist into a martyr for opinion's sake. Anarchy is a hideous growth on the body of our civilization, a fungus the touch of which is poison. The crude attempts which were made to destroy our Government by the murder of President Lincoln and the simultaneous assaults upon the members of his Cabinet were really the outburst of the Anarchy of that time. It has since grown into the deadly power which lays low alike King and President by the assassin's bullet. Let us study this abnormal development of the human brain patiently and carefully. It is the bounden duty of this great Nation to guard itself and other nations from the mad acts of Anarchists, to repress the manifestations of the disease wherever they show themselves. And let us remember that the best way to insure obedience to the law in others is to respect alike the lawgiver, the ruler, the deliberative, and the executive branches of our Government, both in speech and act ourselves.

REV. WILLIAM S. BOARDMAN.

New York, Sept. 19, 1901.

CRITICISM OF FIREMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent's article on the burning of the Zeta Psi Fraternity house makes more evident than ever the necessity for the overthrow of Tammany Hall and all that it means; and as my room was very close to that fire I ask to be permitted to add a word to the fast-growing evidence against the character of our present City Government.

To the credit of the Fire Department the alarm sounded by Mr. Perry was answered promptly, but when the two engines arrived there seemed to be no one in either crew who had ever been properly trained in fighting a fire. The hose, it is true, was paid out as quickly as could be desired, but before it was coupled the water was turned on several times, greatly delaying its use; and when finally connections were complete the demoralized firemen, who, as some one expressed it, acted like a band of crazy pirates—had the hose in such an involved tangle around trees and fences that had not a bystander taken the lead at this point it is doubtful if even the neighboring houses could have been saved.

Such inefficiency, even though local, seems inexcusable, and with proper drill and frequent inspection should be impossible.

The second point I wish to mention is of even more importance—I refer to the lack of water pressure. Cannot some temporary system be devised which will give us protection until the new reservoir is completed?

Last Summer, as every one knows, there was scarcely a drop of water to be had in this locality, and the excuse of the Water Commissioner was lack of rain. But he surely cannot complain of that now! The real cause is the defective system of distribution. Even the Water Commissioner, by a makeshift suggestion of a larger main, now admits it; and the fact that the Borough of Manhattan is supplied by an aqueduct within 500 feet of us proves it. We need the main, but that alone is not enough; yet the only adequate plan mentioned—the completion of the Jerome Park Reservoir—will defer relief for five years. Why should we have to wait so long? Cannot some means be devised for present relief? Surely there is something wrong about such plans as these. For answer we are told that our troubles are due to the lack of foresight of earlier administrations. But what if they are? Are not four years time enough in which to at least start measures to alleviate our troubles and dangers? Should millions be expended for future generations, yet nothing spent for this?

C. LANGDON PERRY.

Fordham Heights, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1901.

MAYOR VAN WYCK CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may not be inappropriate at this time to suggest that Mayor Van Wyck should hide his head for shame. His refusal to honor the memory of a beloved ruler of a friendly and kindred nation stands out in marked contrast to the wonderfully spontaneous action of that same nation toward us in our present sorrow. Mayor Van Wyck owes a double apology—one to the British nation and one to the citizens of New York. His little Americanism, shallow and selfish in the extreme, is fast going out of fashion, and one good result of our present affliction will be to hasten its end with a vigorous and ignominious kick.

Marvelous business prosperity is not the sole evidence of a great nation any more than the accumulation of abundant wealth is an infallible sign of a noble mind. True manhood is not composed exclusively of material things, nor is true national nobility. The older nations have much to learn from us in business methods, but may we not also learn from them? They are less expert than we, but are we as broad-minded as they? Fortunately Van Wyckism is a disease of the head—some would call it "swelled head," perhaps—and not a disease of the heart, so we need not despair of soon seeing the last of it, in high places at least.

AN AMERICAN.

Montclair, N. J., Sept. 20, 1901.

HOMES OF THE RICH NOT UNDRAPED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was amazed to read in THE TIMES this morning a comment by a correspondent on the "disgusting lack of loyalty among the better class of people in this city." He avers that "if one takes a ride along Fifth or Madison Avenue he can scarcely find a flag at half mast or any other sign of mourning."

I say I was amazed to read this arraignment of our wealthy residents, because I had just ridden down town on a Fifth Avenue bus, and the display of flags had struck me as remarkable, particularly in view of the fact that many of the residences are still closed for the Summer. It seemed to me that nearly every residence, church, and club showed, at least, a half-masted flag. Many of the clubs were elaborately draped in black and purple. The Gould house was heavily hung in black with white rosettes. The Vanderbilt mansions all displayed immense flags at half-mast, with black rosettes.

When and how did Ludwig Wilson take his observations on Fifth Avenue that his impressions should have differed so widely from mine?

I am not to be numbered among the bloated aristocrats myself, and deplore as deeply as possible the indifference with which our wealthy citizens treat many matters of public interest; but as they seem to have joined in the public expression of popular feeling which is now affecting the country, my sense of justice impells me to correct the mistaken dyspeptic impression which your correspondent has received and would pass to your readers.

FREDERICK A. HANNAH.

New York, Sept. 19, 1901.

A Defense of Absent Residents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Ludwig Wilson, is evidently so ignorant of the customs of the residents of Fifth and Madison Avenue as to be unaware of the fact that at the season their town houses are closed, as they are at their country places, when signs of mourning are displayed.

MONMOUTH BEACH.

New York, Sept. 19, 1901.

A Bell with a History.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was greatly interested in the account (Aug. 26) of the Spanish bell in Ellicottville, N. Y., as it probably answers a question I have asked many times in relation to a bell in Norwich, Conn., which for many years I heard ring with great pleasure, as its tones were different and more melodious than any in town—and, indeed, from any I had then heard. All I ever learned was that it was a confiscated bell from a Spanish convent, was bought in New York for the new Universalist (I think) Church.

I will send the article to the minister of that church, and he may be a person who will be interested to hunt up its history and at least tell if there is any inscription or relief as on the one mentioned.

SARAH E. WEBB.

Zurich, Switzerland, Sept. 12, 1901.

THE TIMES'S STORE NEWS.

From Printer's Ink.

Under various heads, such as "Feminine Frills" and "In the Shops," THE NEW YORK TIMES prints a half-column of fashions and general store news that ought to be eminently suggestive to a newly awakened editor or an advertiser who has taken upon himself the task of convincing his local newspaper powers that such matter has bona fide news value. This half-column is printed in the form of items of from three lines to a "stick" each. On some days the space is filled with general fashion hints of the time-tried sort, but on others it is devoted to a special line—petticoat happenings, shirtwaist gossip, or some unfamiliar line such as Mexican or Indian goods.

It is not limited to dress particularly, but keeps readers in touch with new household comforts and appliances, jewelry, table decorations, and other matters of importance to femininity. Occasionally there is a stray item about men's wear. Few editors would admit that the well-known wire broomiets, made for killing flies, were worth space in news columns, even though the manufacturer were an advertiser; but THE TIMES'S column keeps its readers in close touch with just such novelties and knick-knacks. The principle is a very sound one. Even though the maker of such an article never spends a penny for legitimate advertising, it is important that newspaper readers know of his invention, if it is a useful one. The convenience to them often sets the price of space. Most metropolitan dailies print similar matter, but THE TIMES column is more entertaining and attractive. There is a style of newspaper writing that usually appears over such signatures as "Aunt Fanny" or "Dolly Varden"—a loose kind of feminine gossip, written in one breath by a newspaper woman who has what is technically (and brutally) known as "a gush of write." Nothing more generally applicable to feminine readers has ever been evolved, nor can anything better be found for store news. THE TIMES column is filled with the gossip that one woman tells another after a shopping tour.

A Kind Word from Alabama.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will issue a jubilee number in way of commemorating its fiftieth anniversary. THE TIMES has always been a fair and reputable paper, but it has fairly eclipsed all previous periods of its existence since it fell into the capable hands of its present proprietor, who has developed into one of the foremost newspaper managers of the United States. It was already exceedingly attractive and interesting, but has been made more so by a recent arrangement with The London Times, which gives it a duplicate of the service of the great English paper.

NUGGETS.

The Railway Instinct.

"How did that railway magnate's daughter happen to accept Jim Boozleby Buffer?"

"I think it's because he runs his name in three sections."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Trolley Mystery.

Why is it folks sit this way in
The car we miss,
While in the car we catch at last
We'rejammedlikethis.
—Boston Christian Register.

Sympathetic Inquiry.

"Yes," said Snaggs, in reply to Spiffin's query about his health, "I've been ill with tonsilleetis or tonsilytis."

"Well, which is the worse?" asked Spiffins.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Betrayed Themselves.

"They had been married a year before anybody knew it, and even then their secret was discovered only by accident."

"Indeed!"

"Yes; one evening at a card party they thoughtlessly played partners, and the way they quarreled let the whole thing out!"—Detroit Free Press.

"HOME."

Folger McKinsey in Baltimore News.

He is home! The trumpets tell it, and the muffled drums repeat
The message to the thousands bowed in sorrow on the street.
He is home! The inlooped banners and the lowered flags give sign
That the catafalque is passing down the sad and sombre line.
He is home! The tears of millions fall like dew along the way,
As the Nation in the shadow of its sorrow weeps to-day.

Home, with hands upon his bosom and with silence on his lips;
Home, with martyrdom upon him and the gloom of life's eclipse;
Home forever, and enhallowed in the hearts that throb with grief
For the gentle leader fallen, for the tenderhearted chief.
For the spirit that was steadfast in its effort for the right,
For the fruits of truest purpose and the upward-leading light.

He is home! The bells are tolling and the solemn dirges swell,
Round the world the winds are wafting far and wide the funeral knell.
He is home! In dim cathedrals, in the marts, and on the plains
There are echoes widely wandering of the sorrowful refrains.
He is home! God's peace upon him and the tired heart in his breast
Stilled forever in the slumber of God's everlasting rest.

Fallen blameless and face foremost in the service of his land,
Sister States like weeping women by his coffin, waiting, stand,
And the darkness hides the sunlight and the shadow hides the smile
As they bear him to his slumber down the Autumn's leafy aisle—
Down the highways of his people, down the thronged and throbbing street,
Where the Nation lays its love in tender tribute at his feet.

He is home! The taps are sounding, lights are out, the night is here,
But the tent is never empty, Love is there beside the bier;
Love of one who holds and folds him in her stricken heart alway,
Love that lights the Nation's shadow with the splendor of the day,
Love that feeds the world with glory and is sweetest sweet of life,
With its balm for wounded spirits, bruised and bleeding in the strife.

He is home! Death's marble grandeur sits upon his fretted brow.
He is nearer to the Master. Lo! the hymn is rolling now!
Lips repeat it, bugles bleat it, and the great heart of the land
Sends afar its sovereign echoes, fair and beautiful and grand!
He is home! God's peace be with him, and with her who sits in night.
With the immemorial shadows closing round her love and light!

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS MANY CALLERS

Tells Southern Men of His Friendliness Toward the South.

Wants to be President of the Whole Nation — Takes Horseback Ride with Gen. Leonard Wood.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—President Roosevelt early to-day walked to the White House from the residence of his brother-in-law, Commander Cowles of the navy, arriving shortly before 9:30. Secretary Hay, Secretary Long, and Secretary Gage came almost upon his heels and saw the President for a few minutes in the Cabinet room.

The doors of the White House were closed to the public, but admission, of course, was accorded to those who desired to see the President personally. Within an hour a score of men, prominent in public life, had called to pay their respects and to extend their good wishes for a successful Administration.

Among them were Senators Scott and Elkins of West Virginia, Senator Pritchard of North Carolina, Millard of Nebraska, and Burton of Kansas, and Representatives Heatwole, McCleary, and Stevens of Minnesota; Gibson of Tennessee, Livingston of Georgia, and Dayton of West Virginia. All were delighted with the reception accorded them.

Senators Elkins and Scott congratulated the President upon the declaration he had made when he took the oath of office, "That simple declaration," said Senator Scott, "immediately restored confidence in the business world." To the Minnesota representatives the President recalled the fact that it was in their State that he had made his last public utterance as Vice President, and in that "confession of faith," as he characterized it, he committed himself to the policy of McKinley, to which he pledged his adherence upon assuming the responsibilities of his office at Buffalo.

MR. ROOSEVELT WELCOMES SOUTHERNERS.

Representative Livingston of Georgia was especially pleased with his reception. The Georgia Representative congratulated the President, expressed the hope that his Administration would be a success, and informed him that as a Southern man and a Georgian he would contribute everything in his power to that end. The President replied that it would be his aim to be the President of the whole people without regard to geographical lines or class distinctions, that it was the welfare of all which he should seek to promote.

The President was even more emphatic in his declaration to Senator Pritchard of North Carolina and Representative Klutz of North Carolina and Representative Gibson of Tennessee.

"The South will support you most heartfully," Senator Pritchard had said, speaking for all three of the Southern men. "The Democratic newspapers are predicting good for you and of you, and the feeling of all the people for you, irrespective of party, is most kindly."

"I am going to be President of the United States and not any section," replied the President. "I don't care for sectional lines or sectional lines. When I was Governor of New York I was told I could make four appointments in the army. When I sent in the names three were from the South and the other from New York. They were brave men who deserved recognition for services in the Spanish war, and it did not matter what States they were from."

The President talked in the same vein with Senator Money of Mississippi, when the latter called, reminding the Mississippi Senator that his own mother was a Southern woman. "I am half Southern," said the President, "and I have lived in the West, so that I feel that I can represent the whole country."

Señor Quesada and Gen. Nunez, Governor of Havana Province, both members of the Cuban Constitutional Convention, called to pay their respects. They talked briefly with the President about Cuban affairs. Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor General of Cuba, was with the President during this interview. He arranged to drive with the President later in the day when the general Cuban situation could be discussed.

Gen. Wood leaves for Havana to-morrow night, but expects that he will be obliged to return to Washington next month. He expects that the new electoral law will be simplified. Gen. Wood said also that the Government expected to be able to turn over the administration of the affairs of the island to the Cubans by the 1st of next May.

At 1:30 P. M. the President left the White House for luncheon. He had on a black cutaway coat and a black slouch hat, and wore a band of crape around his left arm. He was accompanied by Gen. Wood. The two walked briskly to Commander Cowles's residence.

PRESIDENT RIDES ON HORSEBACK.

The President returned to the White House about 3 o'clock, but saw no callers during the hour he remained there. At 4 o'clock he went out for a horseback ride with Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor General of Cuba. The President's saddle horse is at Oyster Bay, and as there are no good riding animals in the White House stables, two cavalry horses were brought over from Fort Myer, across the Potomac. One was a handsome, spirited bay, and the other a black.

The horses arrived at 3:45 o'clock, and when it became noised about that the President was going for a ride a little coterie of spectators assembled on the portico of the executive mansion at 3:55, a cab drove up and Gen. Wood alighted. He wore stiff leather leggins and carried a short riding crop. He joined the President inside, and exactly at 4 o'clock they emerged.

The President wore the same suit he had on all day—a black cutaway coat with a band of mourning crepe on his left arm. The same soft hat was on his head. Tan riding gloves were on his hands. His trousers were buckled under his instep, and he wore at his heels small hunting spurs. As they paused at the main entrance the horses were led under the porte-cochère. The President at once advanced and descended the steps to the side of the bay. Like an old horseman, he measured the stirrup length beneath his left arm. Then placing his left foot in the steel stirrup, he vaulted easily into the saddle.

GEN. WOOD A GOOD HORSEMAN.

At the same time Gen. Wood mounted the other horse and in an instant they were off, cantering slowly down the west driveway. The President presented a handsome figure on his spirited animal. He had a fine seat, and handled his mount like a skilled and veteran horseman. Gen. Wood is also an excellent horseman.

After leaving the White House grounds the President and Gen. Wood rode out through the northwest section of the city. To those who saw them, the sight brought memories of the great steps in the career of each since the early days of the Spanish war, when these two men, one President of the United States and the other Governor General of Cuba together organized the Rough Riders.

The last President who rode horseback to any considerable extent since the days of Grant was Arthur. Neither Mr. Cleveland nor Gen. Harrison while in the White House ever got on a horse. President McKinley in the early days of his first Administration occasionally took a horseback ride, but he never mounted at the White House steps. He drove to the outskirts of the city where a saddle horse was in waiting. Mr. McKinley, however, discontinued the practice after the first Spring of his occupancy of the Executive Mansion.

Secretary Cortelyou to-day was busily engaged in collecting the papers of the late President and Mrs. McKinley's maid was in the private apartments of the White House packing the personal effects of her mistress. All the personal property of the late President and Mrs. McKinley will be removed from the White House early next week, and upon the return of Mrs. Roosevelt from Oyster Bay next Wednesday the President and his family will take up their abode at the Executive Mansion.

INTERESTED IN MR. ROOSEVELT

London Newspapers and Magazines Devote Much Space to His Career.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Interest here in President Roosevelt's personality is unabated.

The magazines advertise articles about him, and everything he has said of Great Britain has been dug out of his books.

Many picturesque stories of the President's hunting and ranching life continue to fill columns of the papers.

T. P. O'Connor, in "M. A. P." (Mainly About People,) in its issue of Wednesday next, concluding a page and a half analysis of President Roosevelt, will say:

"Renan, when close to his last hour, wrote that he would like to survive to the middle of this century, so as to know the ultimate fate of the young Emperor of Germany, whose tumult was then filling and alarming the ear of Europe. If the great philosopher had survived, he would probably have found a subject of equal curiosity and uncertainty in the accession to the Presidency of this restless, short, muscular man, as ready with his fists as with his pen; soldier and litterateur, realist and dreamer, who occupies the bleak white palace at Washington, from which are ruled eighty of the most active, energetic, vital millions of the human race."

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The following appointments were made to-day by the President:

To be Consuls of the United States—George O. Cornelius, Pennsylvania, at St. John's, N. F.; Alonzo B. Garrett, West Virginia, at Nuevo Lardo, Mexico; Jesse H. Johnson,, Texas, at Santos, Brazil.

William B. Ridgely, to be Controller of the Currency.

Edward T. Hoopes, to be Assistant Paymaster in the navy, with the rank of Ensign.

By the appointment of Mr. Ridgly, President Roosevelt redeems a promise made by the late President. Mr. Ridgly is the son-in-law of Senator Cullom of Illinois, and is engaged in business in Chicago. He will assume the duties of his office Oct. 1, when the resignation of Controller Dawes takes effect.

CUBA WANTS RECIPROCITY.

Delegates from the Island Visit Secretary Hay to Urge a Tariff Reduction.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Senor Quesada, the special commissioner from Cuba; Senor Tamayo, the Secretary of State of Cuba under the insular Government, and Dr. Miranda, called upon Secretary Hay today. They expect to leave for Havana tomorrow night. The delegation is making every effort to further the cause of reciprocity.

They represent that the present conditions in Cuba are intolerable and that unless the United States is prepared promptly to make some concessions in the reduction of duties on the Cuban staples the financial ruin of the island is inevitable.

Realizing the delay that would follow an attempt to frame and ratify a reciprocity treaty, the Cuban delegates hope they will be able to induce the State Department to arrange a modus vivendi, which shall remain in force until Congress has had opportunity to act upon a more formal convention.

It is learned at the War Department that the contemplated reduction of duty on sugar machinery and railroad materials into Cuba will amout to 50 per cent. of the present duty. The present duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem will be reduced to 5 per cent. ad valorem.

YELLOW FEVER SHIP HELD.

British Steamer with Three Cases Aboard Quarantined at Santiago, Cuba.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Sept. 21.—The British steamer Ethelbryhta, Capt. Turgoose, from Jacksonville, Sept. 14, for this port, arrived here yesterday with three cases of yellow fever on board. She left Progreso six weeks ago, and arrived at New York with one case of fever on board. The man died in the harbor and the ship was disinfected.

The Captain's wife died while the steamer was on her way from New York to Jacksonville, where she loaded lumber for Santiago de Cuba. One man died yesterday, and the autopsy showed plainly that he had been suffering from yellow fever. The crew of the Ethelbryhta was removed to-day to the yellow fever hospital, which is situated on an island two miles from the city.

The steamer was fumigated and is held in quarantine in the lower bay. No cargo is allowed to be landed from the vessel. The Marine Hospital authorities say there is absolutely no danger to the city, where there has been no yellow fever for two years.

Transport Buford Aground.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Acting Adjt. Gen. Ward received a cable message today from Gen. Chaffee saying that the transport Buford was grounded on a sand bar at the mouth of the Rio Grande River, Mindanao, but so far had sustained no damage, and that the Lawton and other vessels had gone to her assistance.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., GETS HIS MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Wedding Takes Place on Oct. 9—Question as to Senator Aldrich's Legal Residence.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 21.—It has been formally announced that the marriage of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Miss Abbie Aldrich, daughter of United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, will take place on Oct. 9. The marriage license was obtained today at the office of the Town Clerk of Warwick. The license will be used if Senator Aldrich agrees with his daughter on the question of where he lives.

Miss Aldrich is of the opinion that her father calls Warwick his abiding place. If so, the license will do. But if the Senator claims Providence for his dwelling place, Miss Aldrich and Mr. Rockefeller will be called upon to answer again the long list of questions that always annoy those who seek to be married in this State.

The couple drove over this forenoon from the Aldrich Summer residence, using one ordinary buggy and doing their own driving. Miss Aldrich wore a handsome fawn driving coat, with a small black hat. Mr. Rockefeller was quietly dressed, wearing a mixed business suit, dark overcoat, and black derby.

It took about half an hour to get the records in proper shape. Much of the delay was occasioned by the question of the Senator's residence, a telephone message to the Summer home failing to locate Mr. Aldrich, so that the needed information might be obtained. The license was made out, anyway, and will be canceled afterward if necessary.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Curtis G. Roebuck, Artillery Corps, recently appointed, with rank from July 1, is assigned to the Fifty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Fort Monroe, Va.

Second Lieut. Francis A. Ruggles, Fourth Cavalry, will, upon the expiration of the sick leave of absence granted to him, report to the commanding officer, Fort Myer, Va., for duty at that post.

Contract Surgeon George H. Richardson is relieved from duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and will proceed to Fort Apache, Arizona, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, Commissary, will report to Major William H. Baldwin, Commissary, Purchasing Commissary, San Francisco, for assignment to duty as an assistant in his office.

Lieut. Col. John G. Leefe, Thirtieth Infantry, now at San Francisco, will await retirement from active service.

The resignation of Capt. H. Eugene Stafford, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, has been accepted, to take effect Sept. 20.

Major John B. Rodman is transferred from the Twentieth to the Thirtieth Infantry.

Major William T. Wood is transferred from the Thirtieth to the Twentieth Infantry.

Navy.

First Lieut. J. G. Muir, United States Marine Corps, is transferred from the Marine Brigade to the Yokohama Hospital.

Capt. D. D. Porter, United States Marine Corps, is transferred from Cavite to the New York.

Naval Cadet J. C. Frémont, Jr., is ordered to the Brooklyn.

Assistant Surgeons F. A. Asserson and J. W. Backus are ordered to the Cavite Hospital.

Assistant Surgeon A. E. Peck is ordered to the Manila.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Castine arrived at Philadelphia yesterday.

The Ranger sailed from Acapulco for Chihlinque yesterday.

The Hartford arrived at Madeira to-day.

The Atlanta arrived at Bahia yesterday.

The Hannibal has arrived at Lambert's Point.

The Leonidas has arrived at San Juan.

The Alvarado arrived at Chestertown to-day.

Promotions in the Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The appointment of Col. Bell of the Eighth Cavalry as a Brigadier General in the army has resulted in the following promotions in the cavalry arm of the service: Lieut. Col. Louis H. Rucker of the Sixth Cavalry to be Colonel of the Eighth Cavalry; Major George S. Anderson of the Sixth Cavalry, to be Colonel of the Sixth Cavalry, and Capt. John C. Gresham of the Seventh Cavalry, to be Major of the Sixth Cavalry.

PENSION LAWYERS' TRUST

They United to Take Money from Pockets of Old Soldiers.

OPPOSED BY PENSION BUREAU

Opposition to Their Mulcting Pensioners Out of $1,000,000 Accounts for Fight Against Mr. Evans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—About every possible method of securing fees for obtaining original pensions and increase of pensions having been exhausted by the voracious attorneys who have practiced upon the greed and weakness of the old soldiers, some enterprising attorneys here have hit upon a method by which they hope to extort from the Government, through the pensioners, fees five times as large as have been allowed under the law for obtaining pensions in increase cases.

In order that it shall be successful, the entire brotherhood of pension attorneys has been invited to "pool their issues," so that no pensioner, either original or one trying to get more than he already is receiving, can escape the trap being set for him. It will be seen from an inspection of the plan and the documents used to disseminate it that it does not pretend to be one beneficial to the pensioner. It is rather a desperate undertaking to deprive each successful applicant of a larger share of what he gets than the law allows.

Pension attorneys throughout the country have been receiving from an attorney living in Washington, D. C., blank powers of attorney and assignment and articles of agreement which provide that those attorneys shall assign, transfer, and set over to this Washington attorney "all their right, title, and interest in and to an attorney fee of $10 in each case, as provided by acts of Congress of the United States in connection with applications for increase of pension, not on account of increase of the disability for which the pension had been previously been allowed, filed, and adjudicated, in which $2 fee was certified."

The articles of agreement read as follows:

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.
Signed in duplicate.

This agreement, made this — day of ——, 1901, between —— of the city of ——, State of ——, party of the first part, and ——, attorney at law, Washington, D. C., party of the second part, witnesseth: the party of the first part represents that he is an attorney practicing before the Pension Bureau of the Interior Department, and as such has been the attorney of record in various claims for increase of invalid pension (not on account of increase of the disability for which the pension had been previously allowed) allowed by said Pension Bureau since March 3, 1891, and has been certified and paid in such cases an attorney fee of but two (2) dollars; the party of the second part represents that he is now engaged in legal and other efforts to secure the payment in certain or all of the increase cases above characterized of an attorney fee of ten (10) dollars. In consideration of the premises the party aforesaid of the first part has this day duly executed a "power of attorney and assignment" in favor of the party of the second part, which instrument is intended to cover all the cases referred to in which payments of attorney fee of $2 have been made to the party of the first part since March 3, 1891, and also of all such cases as may hereafter be allowed, and in which a fee of $2 only is certified and paid to the party of the first part aforesaid; and the said ——, party of the second part, hereby agrees to undertake to collect the fee of $10, claimed to be due as aforesaid, for one-half of said fee of $10, to pay the same over to the party of the first part, less the fee so due him as aforesaid, promptly after the collection thereof. If the said —— is, however, unsuccessful in his efforts to collect the said $10 in any or every case so assigned to him by the party of the first part, then no charge is to be made by him for his services in any case in which he is unsuccessful, and the party of the first part further agrees, when requested by the said ——, to furnish him with the names of all the claimants and other necessary data pertaining to the cases above referred to, to the end that the terms and intent of this agreement may be carried out, and the payment of an attorney fee of $10 secured as aforesaid.

In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

..... [Seal.]
Party of the first part.
..... [Seal.]
Party of the second part.

In order that this matter may be clearly understood it is necessary that its genesis be shown. Under the act of June 27, 1890, a soldier who served for a period of at least ninety days during the war of the rebellion and received a final honorable discharge is entitled to a pension, if disabled, of from $6 to $12 a month, according to the degree of inability to earn a support.

The act of March 3, 1891, provides, among other things, that the attorney's fee in claims for increase of pension should not exceed $2, to be paid by the United States Pension Agents. Under the practice of the Pension Bureau, based upon a long line of departmental decisions, it was held that where a soldier had been pensioned under the provisions of the act of June 27, 1890, and had filed an application for increase on account of increased inability to earn a support, the application should be treated as an application for straight increase, and the fee of $2 only paid the attorney, regardless of the number of disabilities alleged, since the same were considered simply as factors in creating the soldier's inability to labor, and not as separate and distinct disabilities.

This practice has been in existence for ten years. There is no positive record as to the number of claims adjudicated thereunder, but it is now sought by this Washington attorney and those co-operating with him to compel the Commissioner of Pensions, by means of some legal process which it is proposed to bring, to take from each pensioner who has been granted an increase since 1891, in such cases as those cited above, the additional sum of $8.

After the power of attorney and assignment and the duplicate articles of agreement had been sent out, if the attorney to whom they were sent failed to respond in a reasonable time, this Washington attorney wrote them a letter, of which the following is a copy:

Dear Sir: A few days since I sent you a blank power of attorney and assignment and two agreements and a letter explaining the purpose of same, and since then I have failed to hear from you.

The only way I can account for this is to attribute same to your absence from your place of business or to your failure to understand the matter thoroughly. I refer to one of the principal pension attorneys in this city have executed papers similar to those sent to you and have turned their rights in that way over to me for settlement. Many of the leading attorneys in the principal cities of the country are doing the same, and of course, the same reasons that have caused these gentlemen to do so apply with equal force to you. I am not a pension attorney, and have nothing to do with the prosecution of pension cases, but am about to have any. From my point of view, the law relating to the payment of an attorney fee in increase cases of $2 has been grossly distorted, and myself and other gentlemen propose to take a line of procedure by which we hope to be able to secure to attorneys like yourself a fee of $10 in nearly all of the cases where a fee of $2 has been certified and paid by the Government. There has been no ruling by the department allowing you such a fee of $10, nor will there be, nor is there any way open to you that you know of by which you could reasonably expect to secure the results that myself and associates are aiming for. The matter is of mutual benefit to us. The only exception that I can see to our failure is neither you nor the other pension attorneys who have connected themselves with me will be out one penny. In case of failure there is no expense to you. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose. It is considerable moment to me to have you consider this matter and come to some definite conclusion as to what you intend to do at once, because you are only holding the matter up. If you wish me to act for you I trust you will immediately execute and return the papers to me.

I am waiting to hear from you. Please answer. Respectfully,

Washington, D. C., Aug. 28, 1901.

Approximately, there have been 211,061 applications for increase under the act of June 27, 1890, adjudicated since March 3, 1891. The record fails to disclose in how many of these cases attorneys were recognized or in how many disabilities not previously claimed for were alleged, but it is safe to assume that if the attorney should succeed in compelling the Commissioner of Pensions to certify the additional fee of $2 in each case, it would take from the soldiers and sailors the sum of at least $1,000,000.

Since the approval of the act of June 27, 1890, there have been 470,850 claims of survivors of the late war of the rebellion, and 197,872 claims of widows and dependents of soldiers and sailors, who served during the war in question, allowed, making the total allowances under this act 668,722. As provided by the fourth section of the act, the fee in an original case is $10. In a vast majority of the cases attorneys were recognized and allowed that fee, and at $10 per case the fees deducted from the pensions of the soldiers and sailors and their widows and dependents would amount to $6,687,220, to which must be added the $2 fee allowed in each increase case, which should certainly have been sufficient to satisfy these cormorants who, in addition to the fees which they have received, have been permitted, under the practice of the bureau, to collect 50 cents for postage from each claimant.

One attorney in a single day filed ninety-one appeals in as many claims, in which he had been recognized as the attorney during the past ten years and in connection with which he had accepted without protest $2 fee per case, seeking to have the Commissioner of Pensions withhold from the current payments to the soldiers and sailors the sum of $728. As this attorney knew the practice in such cases when he filed the applications, he, at least by implication, covenanted with his clients to attend to their cases for $2 each, and now seeks to increase his profits by 400 per cent.

It is noticeable that a number of the attorneys involved in this matter are men who have been especially active in demanding an adverse action by the Grand Army of the Republic with reference to the administration of the Pension Bureau. Their motive is herein revealed. It is due to their failure to compel the Commissioner to certify to them $8 additional fee in each of these cases, this fee to be taken from the pockets of the persons whose self-appointed defenders they are, and it is clearly manifest that whatever cause they may assign for desiring a change in the head of the bureau the real cause has its origin in a desire to line their own pockets at the expense of their former clients.

C. E. SANDS WON AT TENNIS.

In the Newport Tournament He Defeated W. E. Glyn in a Well-Played Match.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 21.—Two matches were played in the court tennis tournament at the Casino to-day. They were close and exciting. The first was between Robert W. Goelet and Percy Wyndham in the semi-finals in the junior tournament. In this Mr. Goelet gave his opponent odds of half fifteen and a bisque. In the first set Mr. Wyndham won after the game twice had been brought to deuce, but in the next two sets Mr. Goelet, in spite of his handicap, was able to pull out in a cleverly played game, taking each set, 6—2.

The games in the senior tournament were the finals and were played by Charles E. Sands and W. E. Glyn, both players of note. By the handicapping Mr. Sands allowed his opponent half thirty and a bisque, very heavy odds when the skill of the players is considered. This match was the best three sets in five. Mr. Sands, notwithstanding the odds against him, won the first two sets, each at 6—3. Mr. Glyn won the other quite handily, 6—1, and the fourth was contested stubbornly and was not decided until deuce had been called several times. Mr. Sands finally won and took the sweepstakes.

The finals in the junior court tennis tournament will be played between Winthrop Rutherford and Robert W. Goelet, the former giving the latter odds of half fifteen and a bisque.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 21.—With the return of pleasant weather the society people have taken up lawn tennis again, and the courts at the Casino were occupied to-day by many players. The weather was delightful for driving, and Bellevue and Ocean Avenues presented a very lively appearance.

The society people are gradually resuming their entertaining, and dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliott, and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have returned from a cruise to the westward in their steam yacht Nourmahal.

The Pinard cottages will remain open until Oct. 5.

Mr. and Mrs. James Harriman will close their cottage next Saturday.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz will remain at his cottage until next Wednesday, when he will go to Boston for the Winter.

Capt. J. H. G. Beresford of the English Army, who has been spending several weeks at Newport, went to New York this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr will close their cottage here next week and go to Baltimore.

The Newport Clambake Club, of which Center Hitchcock is President, had its last bake of the season at Easton's Point this afternoon.

Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, Jr., formerly Miss Stillman, who has been spending the Summer with her father, James Stillman, at his villa, Oaklawn, on Narragansett Avenue, has closed the villa and returned to New York.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard of the New York Yacht Club, returned from New York this afternoon.

The newspaper men of Newport were entertained at dinner to-night on Col. John Jacob Astor's steam yacht Nourmahal.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The marriage of Miss Florence Foraker and Mr. Matthews of Cincinnati is announced for November. It will take place at the Ohio home of the bride's parents, Senator and Mrs. Foraker. Miss Foraker, accompanied by her mother, will come to Washington next month to spend several weeks at their Sixteenth Street home. The marriage of Miss Julia Foraker, the youngest daughter of the family, to King Wainwright will take place in this city early in December.

The Bellamy Storer house, owned by President Roosevelt, has just beeen leased by Mrs. Preston of New York.

A wedding of much interest here will take place in St. John's Church on Oct. 17, when Miss Gladys F. Foulke, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Foulke of this city, and formerly of Philadelphia, will be married to Chapman Smith, son of Winthrop Smith, a Philadelphia banker. It will be a brilliant affair socially. Miss F. Foulke is a favorite in the diplomatic circle. She was educated at the Mount Vernon Seminary in this city, and was also a student at the Art League here. She has lived abroad and has traveled extensively.

A brilliant wedding in diplomatic circles will take place in the City of Mexico the latter part of October, when Baron Ludovic Moncheur, the Belgian Minister to Washington, who succeded Count Lichtervelde, and Miss Clayton, daughter of the United States Ambassador to Mexico, will be married. Immediately after the wedding Baron Moncheur and his bride will come to Washington.

The Chargé d'Affaires of the Austrian Hungarian Legation, Ludwig von Collenburg, has returned to the city for the season, and will, with his family, occupy the Emery house, at 1,716 H Street.

Mme. von Collenburg has recently joined her husband, who is the successor of Count Tarnowski, who recently returned to Europe to marry a Polish Princess.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Hoeninghaus—Procter.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Sept. 21.—The marriage of Miss Lillian S. Procter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harley Thomas Procter, to Friederich Wilhelm Hoeninghaüs of New York City took place at Orleton Fields, the country home of the bride's parents, at 11 o'clock this morning. Over 500 invitations were issued, most of the guests coming from New York City, the Winter home of the bride and the bridegroom. The Procter mansion was magnificently decorated from top to bottom. An orchestra of eight pieces, under the direction of Lester Hirsch of New York City, played during the ceremony. After the ceremony an informal reception was held.

There were no attendants for the bride, William Wilson Heaton was best man, and Alexander Smith Cochran, Harry S. Kip, William H. Corbett, J. Allison Kelly, William Procter, and Rodney Procter were the ushers. The Rev. Dudley Ward Rhodes, assisted by the Rev. J. Franklin Carter, performed the marriage ceremony.

Hart—Church.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 21.—Miss Angelica Church, daughter of Major Richard Church of Belvidere, N. Y., was married at noon to-day to the Rev. Edward Hart, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Rochester, N. Y., at the Church of the Holy Apostles, Belmar, N. J. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Walker of the Western New York Diocese. Major Church is a member of the Union Club of New York City and is a grandson of the late Alexander Hamilton.

CONDEMNS LIEUT. WILSON.

Albany Coroner Blames Him for Killings There During Car Strike—Arraigns Mayor and Sheriff.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Coroner James H. Girvin to-night gave out his verdict in the matter of the death of E. Le Roy Smith, a prominent merchant who was shot by members of the Twenty-third Regiment on May 16 last during the street-car strike. The Coroner condemned Lieut. Wilson, who was in command of the car that contained the soldiers who shot and killed Mr. Smith and also William H. Walsh.

The verdict criticises the action of the Mayor, the Sheriff of the County for calling out the militia, and the Chief of Police and police force. He charges them with cowardice, and asks that the Legislature investigate. The verdict continues:

"Among the troops that hurried to Albany was the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn. Why this particular regiment should have been selected is difficult to say, unless the same influence which had caused the troops to be called here had determined to make their stay in Albany as burdensome and intolerable to us as possible."

Leading up to the shooting, the Coroner says:

"While Mr. Smith and Mr. Walsh were quietly standing near their stores a car of the United Traction Company, the number of which I have been unable to ascertain, came along, filled with soldiers of the Twenty-third Regiment, under the command of Lieut. Wilson of Company E of that regiment. This man Wilson is some sort of an underclerk in New York. The evidence given before me points undoubtedly to the fact that the soldiers of that regiment, possibly this very squad, had been, while on duty that day, drinking heavily at a saloon on the corner of Madison Avenue and Ontario Street. They were seen by many reputable citizens to throng into this saloon, and to emerge thereform so much under the influence of liquor that they staggered, and had to be assisted to their seats in the cars.

"When almost in front of Mr. Smith's place of business, the large shoe factory and shop of Smith & Herrick, 619 Broadway, this car was slightly delayed. A wagon was passing, and, as frequently occurs, was crossing or resting upon the track for a moment or two. The streets were crowded, and possibly there was some noise and confusion. The evidence taken by me seems conclusive, however, that there was no rioting at this place, and that there had been no show of violence among the people for a block or more beyond the locality. In short, there was nothing in the situation at the point where Mr. Smith stood to cause the soldiers to apprehend injury to themselves or any one.

"Any person fit to be an officer, having command of men whose minds were not inflamed with drink or passion, or who were not nervous from pure cowardice, would have passed that place without the slightest trouble. And Lieut. Wilson should have done his best to avoid a conflict with the people. The laws of the State are very explicit in prescribing that the utmost effort must be made even in case of insurrection and riot to avoid bloodshed."

Lieut. Col. Jasper Ewing Brady, of the Twenty-third Regiment spoke freely about Coroner Garvin's verdict when seen in Brooklyn last night.

"When the Twenty-third Regiment," he said, "reached Albany we found that the street car system was paralyzed and the streets were in the hands of a mob. The police force were wholly inadequate and unwilling to do their duty, apparently being in sympathy with the rioters. The regiment quickly got down to its work, and in two and a half days they had restored order.

"Any one who states, in the face of the well-known facts in the case, that there was not rioting in Albany before the arrival of the Twenty-third Regiment there, is a buffoon. No other word can express it. The man who says that the members of the Twenty-third Regiment were drunk while they were in Albany is a liar. You cannot make that too strong. While we were in that city there was absolutely no infraction of discipline in the regiment. Although men were several times obliged to drive rioters from saloons and close up these places, orders were obeyed and no Twenty-third Regiment man visited a saloon at any other time."

ART NOTES.

The equestrian statue of Gen. Forrest of the Confederate Army, which is to be erected at Memphis, is to be designed by Mr. Charles Niehaus, whose composition was chosen from seven sketch models placed in competition. Forrest is bare-headed and holds his soft slouch hat against his hip. He stands rather erect in his stirrups looking straight forward. The horse has all hoofs on the ground; his neck and forelegs are almost on the same vertical line. Although Forrest won his fame as a bold raider, the sculptor has modeled him intensely quiet, and allowed him the minimum of military trappings.

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A bust of the late Empress Frederick for her coming monument has been modeled by the Berlin sculptor Uphues, at the command of Emperor William. She wears a crown, and with one hand holds her cloak over her breast. It will be carved of heroic size in white marble, and will stand on a high pedestal of red granite, approached by steps. On the steps will be passion flowers and roses twined about a palm branch cast in bronze, while a bronze wreath on the pedestal below the bust will frame the inscription: "Victoria Empress Frederick." Prof. Uphues is one of the sculptors to whom the Emperor intrusted a monument to a Hohenzollern in the double line of ancestral statues that run along the Sieges-Allee in the Thiergarten.

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The Magazine of Art pictures some of the wood carvings by J. Phillips of Altringham, England, which are found in a lych-gate at Brantham, Suffolk, in a screen in Iwerne Minster, an altar frontal, litany desk and chair in the parish church of Bridgnorth, and other religious houses. He works in low relief on simple but happy themes. In the same number is a description of a great painting made at the instigation of Samuel Pepys for Christ's Hospital in London. The painter was Antonio Verrio, and he wrought on it from 1684 to 1690. It represents on an immense canvas the foundation of the Royal Mathematical School at the Hospital by Charles II. in 1673. King James II. is seated on a throne surrounded by courtiers, the Lord Mayor, professors, and attendants, while boys and girls are in the foreground. Recently the canvas was detached from the wall and will be relined and cleaned and then placed in the new hall in a space arranged for it. The painting had almost disappeared under successive coats of varnish. There are 150 square yards in this gigantic picture, so that to dismount it without injury from the wall where it has been for the last fourscore years, required a bit of engineering skill.

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Recent numbers of L'Arte, issued at Rome by Adolfo Venturi, give an account of the sculptures of Serpotta, an artist of Palermo, who wrought among the local churches in the early decades of the eighteenth century. Fine illustrations of his symbolical figures and groups accompany a copious text by Enrico Mauceri. Some of Serpotta's figures are very dignified and graceful, others charming, others full of gayety. His style is somewhat florid yet masterly. L'Arte is in its fourth year; it gives a good deal of information concerning art events and discoveries in Italy, and pays special attention to modern Italian arts and crafts.

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France has not waited until the death of her President to have him scultured. A marble bust of Mr. Emile Loubet has been placed on the grand stairway, called after King Henry II., in the Louvre.

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Modern methods in tanning leather have proved so destructive to the fibre of the skins that books bound during the last half century are wearing out fast. A committee on leather for bookbinding, appointed by the Society of Arts, in London, reported that bad leather is found on books as early as 1830, while since 1860 poor material has been the rule. The report advises that a pure sumach tanning vehicle will provide a good and durable leather; so produced, the leather for books will prove as resisting to wear and tear as any leather in earlier use. As a matter of fact, it is not the leather alone that is to blame, but the bookbinder and librarian share the mistakes of the tanner. It is well known that gas causes leather to deteriorate. Many a librarian has used this as an excuse for closing the library at nightfall.

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The wonderful specimens of mediaeval work in goldsmithry left to the Louvre by Baron Alphonse de Rothschild have been arranged in a special gallery and opened to the public. He left $50,000 for the expenses of installment.

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A colorist of world-wide fame, the painter Ziem, has finished the commission given him last year to paint for the French Government the port of Toulon with a meeting of the Italian and French fleets. In this big marine he has not been able to follow his romantic fancy as in his Venetian pictures. The office of the Minister of the Navy will be its present resting place, but later it will be sent to Versailles to swell the number of historical paintings in the palace.

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Marc Séguin, who claimed the invention of the tubular boiler, will be remembered by a statue on the façade of the chief railway station in Paris as one leaves for the south, the Gare de Lyon. It is modeled by the sculptor Maubuch, and will have as opposite a statue of Paulin Talarot, the first President of the railway.

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A big undertaking for a pottery is engaging the Government kilns at Sèvres. In the park of Saint Cloud, on the plateau called Diogenes's Lantern, there used to be a sqare tower which has now disappeared. This tower is to be re-erected in porcelain, and will rival in size the famous "porcelain" towers of China, (which were really of pottery, not porcelain,) since it will be over 130 feet high. Sander, the Director of the Sèvres kilns, has the work in charge.

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Brooklyn has a society of art students, who met in the Ovington Building under the guidance of the painter Joseph H. Boston. Classes begin again on the first of October, and some time during that month there will be an exhibition of work by the members of the Art Students' Association and the Prospect Park Outdoor School, showing what has been accomplished in the Summer months.

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Mr. Childe Hassam of New York has been holding an exhibition of paintings in Paris at the Durand-Ruel Galleries. Mr. Durand-Ruel is a stanch supporter of the open-air school of French landscapists, and extends his sympathies to American painters who believe in the same ideas of brilliant colors placed mosaic-like side by side. Among the ten pictures Mr. Hassam shows there is none taken in America with the exception of an evening view of Gloucester, Mass.; the others are scenes from Paris, Rome, Naples, and Brittany, or else vivid color studies from growing flowers which might exist anywhere.

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A Turkish writer and journalist has made his appearance in London, whither he has been forced to flee before the more than Turkish rule of the Sultan. He says that whereas there were art, music, and literature in Turkey before this reign, the persecution of every one who writes on topics the furthest removed from politics is such that the minds of educated Turks are stagnant. Eulogy of the Sultan is the only thing tolerated.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ex-Judge John Garrick.

Ex-Judge John Garrick died yesterday at the home of his brother-in-law, Samuel G. H. Wright, in Ridgefield, N. J., of heart disease, from which he had suffered for two years. Judge Garrick was born in England sixty years ago. He settled in Jersey City in his boyhood. He was admitted to the bar in 1862 and became a counselor and Master in Chancery and Supreme Court Commissioner in 1869. When the district courts were established in New Jersey, twenty years ago, he was appointed Judge of the First District Court. He held the office for three years. He is survived by his widow and a son, Louis W. Garrick, a lawyer in Jersey City. For seven years Judge Garrick had been a member of the law firm of Garrick & Ewald. He was a member of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Bramhall and Ocean Avenues, Jersey City. The Hudson County Bar Association will meet in the County Court House at 2 o'clock next Tuesday to take action on his death.

ALIENIST EXAMINES CZOLGOSZ FOR DEFENSE

Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald Employed by Bar Association.

NO CONCLUSIONS ANNOUNCED

Trial Will Begin on Monday—Ex-Justices Titus and Lewis Accept Court's Assignment.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Leon F. Czolgosz, whose trial for the assassination of President McKinley will begin next Monday, was examined as to his sanity for one hour this afternoon by Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald of New York, the eminent alienist, who was for years the Chairman of the State Board of Lunacy Commissioners.

The prisoner's counsel, former Justices Loran L. Lewis and Robert C. Titus, were present at different times during the examination. At its close Dr. Macdonald declined to discuss the case, and the attorneys would not express their opinion as to the assassin's mental condition, although the inference drawn from their answers was that they believed Czolgosz to be sane.

Dr. Macdonald was brought to Buffalo through the efforts of President Adelbert Moot and other members of the Erie County Bar Association for the purpose of passing upon the murderer's sanity, as the Association has promised to assist Judges Lewis and Titus, who were suggested as counsel for the defense by the Trustees of the Bar Association.

The examination was held in the priyate office of District Attorney Penney in the City and County Hall, and preparations for it were kept secret. Judges Lewis and Titus appeared at the City Hall a few minutes after 3 o'clock and went at once into the District Attorney's private office. At 3:25 Czolgosz was brought into the office handcuffed to Assistant Superintendent Cusack of the Police Department.

He had been taken through the tunnel under Delaware Avenue and was guarded by Chief Cusack, Jailer George N. Mitchell, and Patrolman Hoffman. The prisoner was left alone with Judges Lewis and Titus, while Jailer Mitchell guarded one door and Patrolman Hoffman another.

At 3:40 o'clock Dr. McDonald appeared in the District Attorney's office and went at once into the private office with Mr. Penney. Ten minutes later the two Judges and the District Attorney came out, leaving Dr. McDonald alone with the prisoner. The prisoner sat at the end of the District Attorney's desk, and Dr. McDonald sat in a chair directly in front of him, stooping down and peering into Czolgosz's face.

They remained alone for exactly half an hour, when the prisoner's attorneys again entered the room. Five minutes later they came out, and Judge Lewis left to catch the train for his Summer home at Lewiston. When questioned as to whether or not the prisoner would talk to his counsel, as he had refused when Judge Lewis visited him on Tuesday before the arraignment to say a word, the venerable Judge said:

NO HELP FROM PRISONER.

"He is talking more freely, but he is not a voluble chap. He said nothing upon which we might work in basing a defense."

At 4:35 o'clock Czolgosz was taken back to the jail via the tunnel, handcuffed to Detective Solomon and guarded by Detective Geary, Jailer Mitchell and Patrolman Mahony. Geary had hold of the free wrist of the prisoner as he was hurried down stairs to the tunnel.

Czolgosz had been shaved since his last appearance before Judge Emery in the County Court, when his plea of not guilty was entered, and presented a much better appearance. The apparent affectation of unconsciousness of surroundings seemed to have left the prisoner, and it was noticeable that he did not keep his head bent forward and his eyes looking only at the floor as he passed to and from the examination. He walked more sprightly and did not have to be dragged along by the officers, as heretofore. When he was being led back to the jail he chatted quite freely with one of his guards.

His general appearance was that of an ordinary young man of the middle class. He does not appear to be of the familiar type of anarchists, nor is he good looking enough to attract the second glance of one meeting him.

Ten minutes after the prisoner had been taken back to his cell in "Murderer's Row," Dr. McDonald and Judge Titus left the City Hall together. Dr. McDonald declined to say a word about the examination. Judge Titus said that the alienist would make a further examination of the prisoner, but that the time had not been decided upon. In answer to questions, Judge Titus said:

"The prisoner talked, but not freely. He talked considerably to District Attorney Penney and Dr. McDonald, but was not very communicative with Judge Lewis and myself. I would not care to say whether or not he said anything which would serve to help us in forming a basis of defense."

"Will Dr. McDonald be a witness for the defense upon the trial?" it was asked.

"Well, we are not calling adverse witnesses just yet. We want to know just exactly what he thinks before we determine that question," was the Judge's significant reply. When asked if the defense could do more than cross-examine witnesses in event of the prisoner's refusal to aid the attorneys, Judge Titus remarked that the prisoner had relatives and friends.

He said that Czolgosz's father was not in Buffalo, as he is a poor man, and cannot afford to travel. The Judge said that the prisoner had told him nothing about his friends, but that all the necessary information in regard to them was in possession of the counsel.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TRIAL.

District Attorney Penney says that he has had no intimation that the defense will not be ready to proceed with the trial on Monday morning. It will be held before Justice Truman C. White in Part III. of the Supreme Court. Extensive preparations are being made to handle the crowds which are expected. One-third of the courtroom will be given up to the participants in the trial and the newspaper men. When the remainder of the courtroom is filled, the doors will be shut, and the City Hall entirely cleared.

The Delaware Avenue entrance facing the jail will be locked throughout the trial, and police lines will be established on Franklin Street, so that no one except those having business in the City Hall, will be permitted near the building. The Sheriff and the Superintendent of Buildings have relinquished charge of the City Hall to Superintendent of Police Bull, and he intends that there shall be no demonstration in or out of the courtroom.

Ex-Justice Loran L. Lewis and Robert C. Titus of the Supreme Court to-day formally accepted their assignment as counsel to defend Leon F. Czolgosz. They do not at present know of any reason why they will not be ready for trial on next Monday morning.

Both lawyers called upon the District Attorney at the City Hall to-day and conferred with him for twenty minutes, after which Mr. Penney accompanied them into the County Court. Judge Lewis addressed Judge Emery, there, stating that he and Judge Titus had decided not to ask to be excused, although they accepted against their wishes. He said that there was a great deal of work to be done in the case which neither he nor Judge Titus should be compelled to perform. He urged that a younger lawyer be assigned to assist them, and suggested Attorney Carlton E. Ladd, who, Judge Lewis said, was formerly a clerk in his (Lewis's) office. Mr. Penney said that he thought the course was a proper one.

Judge Emery asked if it was known whether or not Mr. Ladd would consent to act. Judge Lewis replied that Mr. Ladd was the partner of Judge Titus, and that he would accept the assignment.

Counsel for the defense stated this morning that they would not delay the trial unnecessarily in securing a jury, and that all that they would insist upon would be that the jury be composed of substantial men, who, in spite of their opinions, would give the prisoner a fair and impartial trial upon the evidence.

Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, the noted alienist of this city, called up the office of [illegible]

sassin or from any personal or self-seeking motives, but as a matter of public duty.

TO SUPPRESS ANARCHY.

Congress Likely to Take Some Action Looking to That End, Says Senator Allison.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—"Congress will probably make thorough investigation of anarchy in the United States next Winter, and will do its utmost to pass suitable laws for the prevention of any such crime in the future as that committed against President McKinley," said Senator Allison of Iowa. "I have no doubt there will be many joint sessions of the Judiciary Committees of the two houses during the session, and the best legal talent of the land will be called upon to assist the Attorney General in pointing out Constitutional methods for reaching the seat of the trouble.

"The need is evident. The pressure for legislation will be very great, possibly pushing Congress to go to an unwarranted extreme. Some action will undoubtedly be taken that is in consonance with the Constitution and will not infringe on proper freedom of speech.

"A statute prohibiting the gathering of Anarchists is not improbable. Just under what circumstance the prohibition will be made effective and how it will be enforced must be determined by investigation."

In addition to this, Senator Allison said that some measure placing a severe penalty upon any assault upon the Chief Executive of the land was being discussed.

ANARCHISTS NOT HELD.

Magistrate Pool Finds No Evidence Against Men Accused of Plotting.

Buratty Guido di Giovanni, Bubernati Erminirio, Charles Frutticci, and Otto Bogeon, arrested on suspicion of being implicated in anarchist plots by the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station, Friday night, were discharged in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, Magistrate Pool saying that he could see no reason why they should be held. Capt. Flood of the precinct, however, is still looking into the antecedents of the men. All live at 130 West Twenty-seventh Street, which, the police say, is a hotbed of anarchy.

Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau, when asked as to the progress made in carrying out Commissioner Murphy's recent order to locate all known anarchists and keep them under espionage with a view to driving them from the city, said that his men had discovered few organized bands, but had found a number of people who expressed anarchistic sentiments. He added that it was extremely likely that some of his men had gone to Paterson to learn what they could about anarchists who infest that city.

MONUMENT TO MR. McKINLEY.

His Friends Plan to Invite Public Subscription for a Memorial at Canton, Ohio.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 21.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee appointed under the authority conferred by the Cabinet for the purpose of conducting the obsequies of the President at Canton, steps were taken for the organization of an association having in view the erection of a National monument at the cemetery in this city to the memory of the President. The committee has authorized the following statement:

"The place in view is beautifully located in the cemetery where the deceased members of the late President's family are already buried. The location was visited by members of the Cabinet, the Speaker of the House, members of Congress, and other distinguished men in attendance at the President's funeral on Thursday.

"There was but one sentiment expressed as to the beauty and eligibility of the location. It is upon a lofty eminence, commanding a view of the city and country for miles around, and is in a new portion of the cemetery not heretofore used for burial purposes.

"Many visitors have expressed their approbation of this selection, and all agree that a more fitting place for the final repose of the President's remains could not be selected. After the corporation shall have effected its organization, steps will be taken to procure subscriptions with a view to the speedy erection of the monument.

"While the committee have taken upon themselves the formal steps for the incorporation of an association under the laws of Ohio, the association, when formed, will be in no sense local in its character, but will be made thoroughly National in its management and control."

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The committee recently appointed to determine the advisability of inaugurating a movement for the collection of funds to erect a memorial in Washington, D. C., in honor of President McKinley, met at the Union League Club to-day and decided to hold the matter in abeyance for the present.

This action was due to a statement of the Chairman of the Committee, Alexander H. Revell, who had conferred with a number of the close friends of the late President, including Judge Day, Senator Hanna, Abner McKinley, Myron T. Herrick, and Comptroller Dawes. These gentlemen, Mr. Revell said, intended to take steps National in scope, for the erection of a suitable monument at Canton, Ohio. It was the judgment of the committee that no steps should be taken which might in anywise conflict with the plans of the men named.

ABNER McKINLEY HERE.

Abner McKinley, brother of President McKinley, with his wife, daughter, and her husband, Dr. Herman Baer, arrived in the city yesterday morning and are stopping at the Manhattan Hotel.

Mr. McKinley gave instructions to the hotel clerk that no cards were to be sent to his room, and during the day denied himself to all callers. Late last night Mr. McKinley, accompanied by his son-in-law, Dr. Baer, took a short walk.

Memorial to McKinley and Hobart.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 21.—A memorial window to President McKinley and Vice President Hobart will be placed in the new First Reformed Church, which is now building here. Addison W. Hobart, father of the late Vice President, was one of the original members of the church, in 1849.

JEWISH TRIBUTE TO MR. McKINLEY

At a special meeting of the Executive and Trustees of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of the United States and Canada, held on Thursday, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the inscrutable will of God, "whose ways are not our ways," and "whose will, not ours, be done," it has pleased Him to take to his everlasting home our revered President, William McKinley, under circumstances that fill the whole world with horror; and

Whereas, We as Hebrews uncompromisingly stand for law and order, be it

Resolved, That the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of the United States and Canada, places on record its detestation of the cowardly murder and its condemnation of anarchy; and be it further

Resolved, That we unite with our fellow-citizens of the United States and with all true men throughout the world in tendering to Mrs. William McKinley our respectful sympathy and to Mr. Theodore Roosevelt the assurance of our prayers for Divine guidance in his exalted duties and for the prosperity of this beloved country.

H. PEREIRA MENDES, President.
Albert Lucas,
Isidore Hershfield,
Secretaries.

DR. SWALLOW CONDEMNED.

Harrisburg Mass Meeting Adopts Resolutions of Sharp Criticism of Former Prohibitionist Candidate.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 21.—Resolutions condemning the Rev. Dr. Silas C. Swallow of this city for an attack on the late President McKinley in a recent issue of The Pennsylvania Methodist, of which he is editor, were adopted at a public meeting held this evening in the Board of Trade rooms under the auspices of the McKinley Veteran Patriotic League of Dauphin County.

The resolutions state that Dr. Swallow "deserves to be pilloried as an enemy to the United States and that his name should only be mentioned with those of Judas and Cain, Benedict Arnold, Wilkes Booth, Guiteau, Czolgosz, and the other traitors, assassins, liars, and vile traducers of character who have blackened the pages of the world's history."

The meeting was attended by over 1,000 persons, and was presided over by Major John T. Ensminger. President of the league, which is composed of veterans of

Anarchy and How to Repress It.

By John R. Dos Passos of the New York Bar.

Czolgosz is now a minor character in the drama of anarchy. The law will no doubt satisfactorily dispose of him. We have now to address ourselves to the great problem of legislation preventing and punishing future acts of the same kind. To make proper legislation we must have a correct knowledge of the offense which we seek to prevent—of its origin, causes, growth, and aim. If, in a humble way, I can make any suggestions which may contribute to a proper solution of these questions, the public are welcome to them.

An American-born cowardly approaches the President, whom he does not know, and against whom he disclaims all malice, and pours into his body two leaden missiles of death, while the latter is in the act of holding out his hand in a spirit of genuine, friendly and Christian greeting!

How can we satisfactorily elucidate this act by ordinary processes of human reasoning? Murder for revenge, murder for pelf, murder for jealousy, murder for power or office—these unhappily will exist to the end of time. But wanton murder, causeless murder, aimless murder to kill an innocent being without motive, substantially exclaiming as you fire the lead into his body that you are not his enemy—this is inexplicable. "I don't like the Government!" But why kill the President? That will not change anything. You must kill 75,000,000 people.

Why stab to death the lovely Empress of Austria, and leave the Emperor unscathed? It is difficult to find the motives which underlie such acts, but to be able to provide an effective remedy one must know the real causes which lead up to them.

Czolgosz is the representative of an organized band, whose prominent and pronounced object is murder and the destruction of all existing Governments. If the killing of the President was not by direct and recent command of his organization, the act was in full sympathy with their objects. The Sultan of Turkey or the Sultan of Morocco is as clearly within the scope of the society's murderous purposes as the Czar of Russia or the President of the French Republic. The "supreme rulers," whether women or men, fall alike under its murderous condemnation, and are subject to death at the hands of its chosen instruments.

It has been frequently said by eulogists of this Government that we are capable of dealing with any problem which confronts us. That which has now been unexpectedly thrust upon us for solution must be considered as one of pure "anarchy."

Happily for this discussion, and for our own reputation, the life of Czolgosz was not stamped out of him. As a consequence, we have the constitution of the society to which he belonged and under which he was acting. We have a full exposure of the underlying motives of his act.

The fundamental feature of this bloody document is the advocacy of cold and calculating murders. "It is therefore self-evident," says the paper, "that the fight of the proletariat (sic) against the upper and middle classes must be of a violent character and that mere wage contests can never lead to the goal. * * * Under all these circumstances there is only one remedy left—force." And connected with this declaration of principles is a carefully prepared code of instructions for assassinations and assassins, which makes these papers the most diabolical and unique documents of history.

The proposition which we have to deal with is therefore reduced to this: Can we break up those anarchical societies whose aim is the destruction of all Governments, and, as a preliminary incident thereto, the murder of their chosen rulers and officials?

To be able to arrive at a correct determination of this question, we must examine the basis upon which these organizations are constituted.

The Anarchists affirm that it is only through the door of anarchy the world can enter into a perfect enjoyment of equality.

THE ANARCHISTIC CREED.

The end to be sought, i. e., perfect equality, is utopian: the means by which it is attempted to be reached diabolical. As a question for pure academic discussion, the subject of human equality is as harmless as endless. But to jump at one leap, as it were, from the realms of innocent theory or speculation, where many great minds have reveled in polemic discussion, into an advocacy of anarchy, is not merely criminal; it is, I repeat, diabolical. Here a gulf is made so broad and deep—with chaos on the one side and law and order on the other—that no room is left for doubt as to the clear duty of all Governments to promptly intervene.

The necessity for some common governmental protection is apparent to everybody—everywhere.

Anarchy is a state in which society is actually dissolved and everybody becomes possessed of absolute individual liberty, uncontrolled by government or laws. There are no existing rights of persons or property—each individual seizes the first object he fancies, whether it is animate or inanimate, and keeps it as long as it suits his taste, but only so long as he has the ability to retain its possession by physical force.

All of the natural passions are let loose to be gratified as opportunity presents—no order, no protection. A simple scramble by a mob of persons—with murder, robbery, rape rampant and every crime effaced as a result of the disappearance of law.

ANARCHY NEXT TO HELL.

Milton, in that sublime poem of "Paradise Lost," locates anarchy next to hell, and it is the first sight that greets the vision of Satan, as he passes from the infernal regions on his devilish mission in search of the new world, of which Adam and Eve were then the sole occupants. Chaos is the ruling spirit in this region of anarchy, and he imparts to Satan the principles of his reign in a few words, "Havock and spoil and ruin are my gain."

This is anarchy. It requires a Dante to describe it, and a Michael Angelo to paint it.

Of course no one can seriously advocate anarchy, because it means his own destruction. Physical annihilation follows its adoption as sure as the day follows the night.

No Anarchist has ever published a line seeking to defend this principle, which was not the flimsiest balderdash. If at times one of them gives birth to a proper or beautiful thought, it is instantly destroyed in its application. Anarchy exists in the imagination. It has no place in the affairs of human life. It can no more be tolerated than society can suffer mad dogs and wild beasts to roam in our streets.

Nor do the leaders want anarchy. If they did they could not attain their end by killing monarchs, Czars, Presidents, or other officials, because there are always a thousand persons ready to supply the place of every one who is killed.

These, then, are the cornerstone principles which govern anarchical societies.

We must advance a step further and ascertain who the individuals are who compose them. There are leaders and members. What kind of men must they be who lead in the advocacy of such a doctrine as anarchy? It involves the destruction of society and every leader must counsel and be ready to commit every known crime. His hands are upraised against mankind—he is an enemy of every one.

A few decades ago the worst man on earth was a pirate; he was pursued and hunted by all nations as a common enemy of the human race. But the worst pirate of ancient times is a saint compared with the man who wrote the documents which Czolgosz had in his possession just before he assassinated Mr. McKinley. They contain minute directions for the use of poisons, &c., as if prescriptions were being put up for the destruction of rats.

CHARACTER OF THE LEADERS.

which they advocate are so preposterous and the means which they use to carry them out so unnatural, bloody, and fruitless that no one can honestly believe in them. Dreamers of millennial visions may at times stray into the folds of these societies, but they do not remain long, for the step from pure thoughts upon absolute freedom and equality into anarchy is too abrupt for any honest thinker.

Very different from the leaders are the members. As to their nationality, they are happily not made up of the Anglo-Saxon race. Americans, English, Scotch, and Irish are not extensively found in their ranks. Before this last assassination I would have boldly affirmed that there was not a single American among them. Alas! to our shame and sorrow the statement cannot now be made.

As to the intellectual standard and moral character of these members, they rank in the lowest grade of human intelligence and culture. Look at the two last specimens—Bresci and Czolgosz! In mental power almost lunatics. In the hands of designing, sharp leaders many of these members are mere pieces of putty, easily molded into fanatics. That they possess even the crudest knowledge of the principles of Government is hardly possible; that they are easily taught to hate the rich and prosperous, because the leaders tell them that this wealth and property ought to be divided, is very natural. When a victim has been chosen for assassination, with what facility can a fanatic be found filled from crown to toe with visions of martyrdom! I have not the slightest doubt that what Czolgosz said after his arrest was literally true.

During the last five years I have had as friends Anarchists in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and other Western cities, and I suppose I became more or less bitter. Yes, I know I was bitter. I never had much luck at anything, and this preyed upon me. It made me morose and envious, but what started the craze to kill was a lecture I heard some little time ago by Emma Goldman. She was in Cleveland, and I and other Anarchists went to hear her. She set me on fire.

Her doctrine that all rulers should be exterminated was what set me to thinking so that my head nearly split with the pain. Miss Goldman's words went right through me, and when I left the lecture I had made up my mind that I would have to do something heroic for the cause I loved.

I have thus briefly sketched the doctrines of the Anarchists and the character of the men who compose their societies. That all Governments have the inherent power to protect themselves from the attacks of these bands goes by the mere saying. If no other ground could be found upon which a nation might defend itself again Anarchists, it could be easily and securely placed upon the doctrine of self-preservation.

To my mind there are three ways of dealing with this grave question: first, educational; second, prohibitive; and third, punitive methods.

THREE KINDS OF REMEDIES.

I regard the first as the most effective. By educational, I mean that the public conscience must be kept alive and active—the excitement of to-day must not be followed by a dead calm to-morrow—a constant work must be kept up—the hollowness of the principles of anarchy must be disclosed, the foundations upon which these societies are built must be laid bare, the outside planks must be torn off and the rottenness of their pretensions shown. A fanatic who works himself up to the point of throwing away his own life as a return for the opportunity of causelessly killing an innocent man, lives in an ether of glory. Educational work must be directed to just that class of minds.

Prohibitive methods are such as prevent the association of persons who meet together with the avowed purpose of anarchy and murder.

Punitive methods involve the character and degree of punishment which should be inflicted upon those who are involved in these murderous societies.

There are two instrumentalities or sources of jurisdiction through which remedies may be provided—Federal and State.

First, as to Federal legislation. There is full authority in Congress to legislate upon this subject, and consequently, in my opinion, not the slightest necessity for a constitutional amendment. Anarchy has now grown to be an international crime, confined to no country, and aimed at all Governments and their prominent officials.

By combined international action piracy, which in some respects is an analogous offense, has been effectually extinguished, and it may be said to be a crime of the past. Anarchy has succeeded it. Piracy was recognized as an offense against nations, by the framers of the Federal Constitution, and full authority was conferred by the people upon Congress to deal with the question. By that instrument it is provided that Congress shall have power "to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas"; but the paragraph does not stop there; the framers wisely saw that other contingencies or conditions might arise, and they completed the sentence by adding these words—"and offenses against the law of nations." Here is an ample reservoir of power, from which Congress can draw all necessary authority to meet existing or future international offenses. The Anarchists are arrayed against all human governments; they are enemies to all national and State bodies politic; their aim is to destroy governments and the people who support them; they are hostes humanis generis—enemies of mankind—and should be reached by common and concerted international action.

AN INTERNATIONAL BOARD.

I strongly advocate the appointment by Congress of international Commissioners to discuss the whole subject with representatives appointed by other nations, and to make a full and prompt report thereon. With all of the accumulated evidence before them, Congress can then intelligently pass such legislation as will broadly meet the subject in all of its aspects.

The leaders of these anarchical societies can then be attacked by common and uniform international laws, and the authority to deal with the whole subject lodged in a few intelligent and vigorous officials, who can pursue these wretches into every hole and corner of the earth, and dissolve their societies or organizations and scatter their members. In the meantime each of the States can put its machinery in motion toward the common purpose of breaking up these societies and punishing the leaders and members as circumstances dictate.

While I entertain no doubt (apart from its authority under the provision of the Constitution just quoted) that Congress has the power to pass proper statutes punishing by death the crime of attempting to kill the President or Vice President, or any of its officials, wherever that attempt is made, I do not believe in the propriety or wisdom of such legislation for several reasons. In monarchical governments attempts upon the lives of Kings are punished by death—they are considered as treason. A person who strikes at a King is a parricide against the State. In the time of Henry VIII. to imagine the death of the King was treason.

An offense of that description is designated as crimen laesae majestatis, and acts against many members of royal families are included under this head.

But there should be no application of this doctrine to a republic. Treason is defined in our Constitution as follows: "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." It does not lie in the power of Congress to create any treasons beyond those described in the organic law. To enact that attempts to kill the Executive shall be punishable by death is to practically defy the spirit, at least, of the Constitution, and to create new treasons. I admit that the central government must have full scope to protect its officers in the performance of their duties, but laws which make one punishment for an assault upon an official and another and a lesser one for an assault upon a private citizen are not in harmony with the spirit of our institutions.

EQUALITY OF CITIZENS.

The central theory of our Government is the equality of all of its citizens before the law, and it seems to me to be plainly against that theory to create one punishment for offenses against officials and another for like offenses against private citizens. The person or rights of the humblest individual is as great an offense as an attack upon the highest official.

It is quite natural, in the first moments of indignation, that we should feel as if unusual punishment should be visited upon the man who dared lift his hand against the President, but sober and second thought will teach us that it is unwise to encroach upon the theories which underlie our form of government.

Be this view sound or not, no practical good can be accomplished in punishing by death the act of attempting to kill the President. Such punishment will not prevent the attempt, because every wretch who screws himself up to the pitch of attempting to kill that high official expects death—is ready for it. He awaits it from the bystanders—his life is the sacrifice which he freely offers upon the altar of anarchy. If the offense of attempting to kill the President were punishable by burning to death, or quartering, or tearing the culprit to pieces, it would not act as a deterrent.

We must not overlook that the main purpose of criminal jurisprudence is to prevent crimes. It is a common and dangerous error to assume that crimes can be prevented by severe or drastic punishment. Manifold examples from history and our daily experiences can be cited to sustain this view. Promptness and certainty of punishment are more efficacious than severity. The country in its just indignation is searching for some punishment adequate to the enormity of the offense. I respectfully submit that the death penalty is more salutary than imprisonment for life or a term of years, as circumstances demand. Death is not the worst punishment which can be inflicted. The extinction of life by electricity, following quick upon the offense, is quite inadequate for the act of killing Mr. McKinley.

The culprit should be kept alive until the moral sense is aroused, until introspection is gradually forced upon him, and a deadened or morbid conscience awakened to some realization of his crime. Solitary confinement, in its real form, would be far more terrible than instant death. There are few men who would not accept the latter for the former. I am not arguing in favor of the abolition of the death penalty, nor, on the other hand, in favor of cruel punishments. I am speaking to the immediate question, as to the effect of an example held up in order to deter others from committing the same offense.

There is another existing remedy which can be instantly applied as a preventive of this crime of anarchy—it is banishment from the country.

BANISHMENT OF ALIENS.

The power of the executive branch of this Government, acting under Congressional sanction, to banish aliens whose presence is detrimental to the peace or interests of the country is absolute. This power is recognized as existing in all Governments. It may be exercised without assigning any cause. It is enough that we consider the presence of the alien as objectional or detrimental.

By an intelligent system of defensible espionage we can ascertain which of the aliens who now reside among us are members of these societies; they can be interrogated, and if it is found that they are professed Anarchists they can be instantly banished. Perhaps an Anarchist cannot be compelled to testify against himself; but if he refuses to give an account of himself, such refusal can be considered as tantamount to an admission, and the fiat of banishment can be issued.

Banishment is a serious punishment, especially to men with families. It is, as it were, putting a brand upon the forehead of each offender. He is an Ishmaelite; wherever he may roam, he is destined to be followed and guarded, until finally he becomes an outcast upon the face of the earth, without a spot upon which he can peacefully rest his head. A uniform international policy of banishment would go far toward breaking up these associations, and would make it as terrible a punishment as could be devised.

Then the remedy of exclusion of aliens tainted with anarchical tendencies could vent and punish the evils which directly or indirectly flow from anarchy.

The States move slowly toward a common purpose, except when impelled by extraordinary provocations. The occasion which calls for joint action is a supreme one, and I believe they will spontaneously rise to its importance and promptly proceed to enact a body of homogeneous laws applicable to existing and future conditions. It would be, in effect, a general codification, because some of the States have already in existing laws remedies sufficient for the evils. Let New York lead the march toward anarchical suppression and show the way to the other States to assist in crushing this dreadful evil. Anarchy is born, fed, and nurtured by societies which have for their professed aim the dissolution of all Governments and the murder of all supreme rulers.

SUPPRESSION OF SOCIETIES.

Societies which advocate such doctrines must be exterminated. When they are bold enough to openly declare their purpose the solution is easy; but when they hide their real object under the cover of literary, beneficial, charitable, or other harmless names there is more difficulty. Means must be found to tear off the cover and expose their real purposes. This is not in any degree impossible—no more so than the unraveling of any other crime. In fact, not so difficult as in most crimes, for the assembling of many persons is hard to conceal.

A law must accordingly be enacted which will punish criminally all officers and members of such societies—the officers more severely than the members.

We have an analogous law in this State, in Section 451 of the Penal Code, entitled "Unlawful Assemblages." It is as follows:

451. Unlawful Assemblages.—Whenever three or more persons

1. Assemble with intent to commit any unlawful act by force, or

2. Assemble with intent to carry out any purpose, in such a manner as to disturb the public peace, or

3. Being assembled, attempt or threaten any act tending toward a breach of the peace or any injury to person or property, or any unlawful act, such an assembly is unlawful, and every person participating therein, by his presence, aid, or instigation, is guilty of a misdemeanor. But this section shall not be so construed as to prevent the peaceable assembling of persons for lawful purposes of protest or petition.

I would not touch this law. It is peculiarly valuable as a nucleus for legislative study, for the reason that it has been construed and sustained by our Court of Appeals in a case in which the Anarchist Most was the defendant, and in consequence of the decision he underwent an imprisonment of one year. I would add a section to it, making it a felony punishable as to members two years, and as to officers ten years in State Prison, to belong to or aid or contribute to the support of any society having for its object the overthrow of this or any foreign Government, or the killing or attempted killing of any supreme ruler or officer thereof. Of course I am now merely throwing out rough suggestions. The drawing of any statute, especially a penal one, is a matter for deep study and great care. The difficulty is that too many people assume the rôle of framers of laws, and thus produce great confusion. It is a rare and precious faculty to be able to draw a statute, requiring great knowledge of the subject and great dexterity in the use of language; and few there are who possess it.

If you break up these Anarchal assemblies and scatter the members, you have made great progress in the movement. If they have no place to meet, or in which to confer with each other and deliver inflammatory addresses against Governments, the fanatics will be fewer and assassinations will become rare.

Having exterminated the societies, you must extinguish their journals and literature. This can be accomplished by prohibiting their distribution through the mails, and by adding a new section to the law of criminal libel. The Penal Code of New York defines a criminal libel, but it needs to be broadened and strengthened, and the punishment made more severe, when it is intended to embrace Anarchial publications.

The law should in substance provide that a malicious publication, by writing, picture, effigy, sign or otherwise, advising, directing, commanding or inciting another to kill, attempt to kill, or injure in any way, an

But a similar statute in the other States, and by the United States, would cover the whole country.

As to words. Here is a difficulty; but not an insurmountable one. Make it a misdemeanor for any person in public or private to profess Anarchistic principles as defined by law, or to counsel, advise, direct, command, or incite, any one or more persons to become Anarchists and commit the crimes of Anarchy.

Thus, three distinct statutes would cover the offenses of assembling; of publishing; of speaking. I would add another crime, viz., the offense of conspiracy—conspiring to commit Anarchial acts.

NEW PENAL CODE CHAPTER.

Finally, I should advise a separate chapter to be inserted in the Penal Code or Statutes of each State, devoted to suppression and punishment of Anarchy in something like this form:

Section 1. Definition of Anarchy.
Sec. II. Societies formed for Anarchical purposes prohibited.
Sec. III. Penalty for acting as officer in such society or being a member thereof.
Sec. IV. Anarchical publications prohibited.
Sec. V. Counseling or inciting any one by words to commit Anarchical crimes.
Sec. VI. Punishment for above offenses—
(a) Imprisonment.
(b) Fine.
(c) Banishment.

In making the above suggestions, I have had in view the necessity of not infringing the two fundamental rights to freely assemble and of a free press and free speech. None of these laws would trespass upon those important rights.

Against the acts of a pure fanatic, there can be no adequate protection. His blow comes as stealthily and unexpected as the thief at night. But fanaticism grows out of conditions, and conditions are made by the acts, conduct, and lives of the people—the prevailing morale. These can be regulated. The Nation is engaged in an excited discussion of the causes which led up to the assassination of the late President. It is an extremely interesting, and I hope may prove a most profitable, occupation. It is high time we should indulge in some introspection. If Czolgosz's act can be traceable to anything in present American conditions or life, I think the causes or influences will not be found to be single, but multiplied.

JOHN R. DOS PASSOS.

FIGHT WITH A WILD GOAT.

Director Hornaday, His Assistant, and Five Keepers Put to Flight.

Visitors to the New York Zoological Park, in the Borough of the Bronx, of whom there is always an enormous throng on fine Saturday afternoons, witnessed a spirited imitation of a bullfight yesterday, when Director William T. Hornaday and his assistant, R. L. Ditmars, with five keepers, started in to trim the hoofs of the 270-pound Barbary goat, one of the latest additions to the collection. The animal was purchased from the Carl Hagenback menagerie and has been caged for years, with the result that his hoofs grew to an unnatural size.

The operators planned to rush the goat all together if he showed the least objection to their presence, but they had gone only about half way across the big inclosure, in the far corner of which he was browsing, when he charged them. They scampered in all directions as the goat bore down at locomotive speed upon Henry Hoey, the keeper of the bear house. The horns became entangled in the man's clothing, but missed his flesh, and the pair rolled over upon the ground, and Hornaday looked back as he ran, tripped, and threw a somersault.

The goat, having sent his man to grass, made no attempt to injure him, but started for other victims. Keeper Frank Snyder had a rope and volunteered to stay in the inclosure and lasso him. Several times the noose was thrown without avail, and each time the amateur matador deftly dodged the resulting charge, until at last he grew tired and fled for the fence, which is about seven feet high. He had just reached the top of one of the iron posts, amid the cheers and laughter of the populace, when the goat butted with full force into the base, and Snyder tumbled headlong on the sward, but on the safe side of the barrier.

Then the others tried the lasso, and at last the noose fell where it was wanted. They warped the conquered goat steamboat

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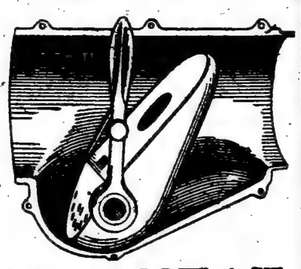

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when you know that the market price is $6.00 per ton, we would secure your trade. Yet that is practically what we are offering you. Our apparatus will make three-quarters of a ton of coal produce the same or better results than can be obtained from a ton without it.

The daily management of the ÆOLIPYLE is simplicity itself. Any servant can readily understand and control it.

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Dr. LeRoy W. Hubbard, N. Y. "My house has never been heated so well or with so little trouble."

Dr. Stuart Close, Brooklyn. "I have seen enough of its work in one day to convince me it is an excellent thing."

J. D. Gopsill, Chairman Repairs and Supplies 2d Presbyterian Church, Jersey City. "The three Æolipyles placed on the furnaces of the Church have proven abundantly satisfactory as to the saving of coal, giving uniform heat and requiring less labor."

J. T. Oakley Rhinelander, N. Y. "Please send up at once another one of your machines for my front furnace in 36 W. 52d Street. This order tells of my satisfaction with the machine. Will you send your representative to consult as to further orders?"

Wm. Wyndham, Her Majesty's Consul, Chicago. "I find the Æolipyle very successful in the reduction of coal consumption, and no cinders are found in the ashes."

Col. Heman Dowd, Vice President North American Trust Co., N. Y. "I have been able to keep certain rooms in my house comfortably warm, which previously in cold weather was impossible. There has been a considerable saving of coal."

Dr. Egbert H. Grandin, 36 East 58th St., N. Y. "I secure more heat, and there is entire combustion of the coal gas. From an economic and sanitary standpoint it is admirable."

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The price varies according to the size of your smoke pipe, but is merely nominal, as the saving in coal the first winter pays for it. The Æolipyle is indestructible and will last as long as a furnace.

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THE ETRURIA BRINGS NO ENGLISH LORDS

Duke of Alba of Spain the Only Titled Passenger.

Library Building Contracts Signed by Mr. Carnegie Brought by Dr. Billings—The Theatrical Passengers.

There was much disappointment yesterday evening when the Etruria was made fast to the Cunard Line pier and twenty-one English noblemen did not come ashore. A dispatch from Buffalo, appearing in the evening newspapers, announced that they were to come to visit the Pan-American Exposition, and cutters from several fashionable tailor shops were there to see if there might be anything new in the fashions of nobility of which they had not heard. When they learned that the expedition of British aristocracy was not aboard they went away in sad mood.

There was, however, among the passengers the Duke of Alba of Spain. He rushed away to the Holland House, denying himself to reporters and leaving his baggage in charge of his valet. He comes here to witness the yacht races.

Dr. J. S. Billings of 32 East Thirty-second Street was another passenger in a great hurry, leaving the pier at once and denying himself to reporters. Dr. Billings brought with him the contracts signed by Andrew Carnegie for the new public libraries.

Among the passengers were several actors and actresses. Hamilton Revelle, who was leading man with Olga Nethersole, said that he had come here to play with Mrs. Leslie Carter in her new production of David Belasco's "Du Barry." Mr. Revelle was very hopeful and expressed himself as assured that it would succeed with the American audiences. He was apparently in very good health, but said that he suffered a great deal from the accident which occurred when he and Miss Nethersole were posing for a photographer and the powder in the flashpan prematurely exploded.

John F. McIntyre, formerly Assistant District Attorney, was surprised to learn that he had been spoken of as the probable attorney for President McKinley's assassin. Mr. McIntyre said that he would not defend the man for the money in the United States Treasury. He said that the idea probably came from the fact that he had prosecuted Emma Goldman. He thinks that a law should be passed making it treason to attack the President, Vice President, or members of the Cabinet. This, with the penalty of death, would be a great safeguard to the Republic, he believes. In the coronation ceremonies King Edward VII., he said, will be subject to the same danger, and the nations should work together against anarchy. It should not be held as a political offence, but an international crime.

Miss Edna Aug was among the theatrical people on the Etruria. She said she had no immediate plans, but expected soon to make arrangements for the future. In London, she said, all the American companies were playing to crowded houses. It was not true that William Gillette had been hooted. One man had tried to interrupt the play, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." He had been hissed by the English audience and silenced. The American players and, in fact, all Americans, she said, were popular in England.

W. R. Gredt brought with him on the Etruria an English company which is to tour with the play "The Sign of the Cross."

Resolutions were passed by the passengers expressing horror at the assassination of the President and sympathy for Mrs. McKinley.

INVESTITURE OF KNIGHTS.

Duke of Cornwall Performs the Ceremony at Ottawa — Presents Victoria Cross to Hero of South Africa.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 21.—This was a day of pretty ceremonial in the visit to the Canadian capital of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. It began with the investment with the decorations of their orders of the Knights created in honor of the visit of the Duke and Duchess.

The great ballroom at Rideau Hall was the scene of the investiture, and those upon whom the honor was conferred were: Commanders of the Bath—Col. W. C. Drury, Col. W. D. Potter, and Col. F. L. Lessard; Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George—Lieut. Gov. Jette of Quebec; Commanders of St. Michael and St. George—Joseph Pope, Under Secretary of State; Principal Peterson of McGill University, the Rev. Oliver Mathieu, rector of Laval University; Mayor Howland, Major Maude, Military Secretary to the Governor General; Col. Buchanan, and Major Denison; Knight Bachelor—Thomas G. Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The scene at Rideau Hall when the new Knights presented themselves before the brilliantly uniformed Duke and his Court, with its action copied from another age, was a picturesque one.

Sir John Anderson read the royal warrant making the rare grant of power, and Viscount Crichton, bearing the insignia of the orders, escorted the knights forward in groups. They kneit before the Duke, who, in succession, touched each upon the shoulders with his sword and commanded them to arise. Lord Wenlock read the admonition of loyalty to the crown and their particular orders to them, and the Duke offered each his congratulations.

After the investiture ceremony the Duke and Duchess, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Canadian Dragoons and attended by the Duke's personal staff, drove through the City of Hull, and then on to Parliament Hill to unveil a statue of Queen Victoria. The statue, from the design of Philip Hebert, the French Canadian sculptor, stands on a commanding site on a knoll just east of the handsome Commons building. To-day scarlet and blue coated foot troops and hussars and dragoons in their red and yellow slashed uniforms were grouped about it, and in the sunshine of bright morning the picture was an inspiring one. Outside the police and military lines surged a crowd that filled Parliament Square and overflowed into Wellington Street. There was a mighty cheer when the strains of "God Save the King" announced the coming of the Duke and Duchess, the Governor General, and the Countess of Minto. Premier Laurier and the Duke spoke words of tribute to the dead Queen. The Duke pulled a cord that drew down the drapings from the pile of granite and bronze.

The unveiling of the statue was immediately followed by the presentation of South African medals. The veteran Colonials disobeyed a direct order of their commanders by appearing in the khaki, which they wore at the front, instead of the uniforms of their corps, but their appearance in fighting clothes made a more interesting sight.

Lieut. Eddy Holland of Ottawa, who got the Victoria cross for saving a rapid-fire gun in a sharp fight near Belfast, headed the line, and was given the greeting of a hero. His mother and grandmother were admitted to the inclosure beside the Duke and Duchess, to witness the presentation.

At the end of the line of 125 men falteringly walked Trooper L. W. R. Mulloy, a young lawyer, who had both eyes shot out at Witpoort. A comrade led him up to the Duke to receive his medal, and the crowd lost its lightheartedness at sight of him. He had been visited in an English hospital by the Duchess of Teck, sister of the Duchess of Cornwall, and she walked up to him and recalled the incident. Mulloy expressed his thanks, and was led away.

The Duke and his staff were later the guests of the Rideau Club at luncheon, and, in the afternoon, with the Duchess, attended a garden party at Rideau Hall. The grounds were handsomely decorated, and several hundred specially invited guests attended. Mourning is still worn by the Court, but despite the rule many of the ladies were in handsome gowns of lighter colors.

The royal party will spend to-morrow quietly at Rideau Hall.

THE THEATRES.

"THE RED KLOOF."

Louis Mann and Clara Lipman in a New Play at the Savoy Theatre.

"The Red Kloof" is the name of a new play which was produced at the Savoy Theatre last night. It is the work of Paul Potter and was designed as a medium for the exposition of the talents of Mr. Louis Mann and Miss Clara Lipman. Its performance was witnessed by a large audience of patient and gentle persons, who applauded with determined energy and called for a speech from Mr. Mann at the end of the fourth act. There are five acts, of which two could be spared. Mr. Paul Potter, the author, is a gentleman who for years has cherished a belief that the art of play writing is a trick. This may be quite true, but if it is, then it is equally true that Mr. Potter has not yet discovered how the trick is done. This is unfortunate, for Mr. Potter continues to write plays and managers continue to produce them.

In the present instance Mr. Potter has gone to South Africa for a field of action, and has selected the Boer war as a background. Of course, when a dramatist has a comedian who rejoices in the possession of a dialect almost unintelligible, he must supply him with a dialect part, and what could be better (thought Mr. Potter) in these days of Boer sympathy than a Boer Field Cornet? And when this dialect comedian has a young and handsome wife, who must also be supplied with a part, she can easily be his daughter. Now when a father and a daughter appear in a play in the leading parts, the trick is to make the father treat the daughter harshly because she loves the wrong man, turn her out of the house, and then become a lonely and miserable old man. The case being that of the Boer war, the wrong man is easily found in the shape of an Englishman and a soldier. Then how are the father and the daughter to be brought together? That, in the language of the day, is "too easy." All that is necessary is to produce the daughter's child, soften the grandfatherly heart, and there you are. Mr. Potter's play was over when he had done this, but the trouble was that he did not know it.

He went on and wrote another act. And in order to manufacture that other act, he had to have the father condemned to death by the British, and to have his life saved by the simple pleading of the daughter. Of course, the father had committed an unpardonable offense, but a plain Colonel pardoned him and took chances with his commander in chief. To speak the unvarnished truth, there are not fifteen minutes of substantial dramatic illusion in this play. People do things without human reason, and undo them in pretty much the same way. And to help out the unreality of the thing British soldiers on active duty in the Transvaal walk about in white helmets, white trousers, and red coats. Mr. Mann's part is that of an irate old Boer, who is alternately serious and comic. When he is not trying to be funny he is raging. Miss Lipman is the daughter, and a weepy, sentimental sort of a young woman she has to be. Both of these actors worked earnestly and conscientiously, but their burdens were a little more than they could bear. The company was composed of persons of genial incapacity. The play was well put on the stage, but it cannot be set down among the bright successes of the early season.

Piet Prinsloo	Mr. Mann
Rodney Blake	Lionel Adams
Roger L'Estrange	Daniel Jarrett
Jacobus Van Siklen	Stephen Maley
Nick Grobler	Edward See
Hans Breda	William F. Carroll
Jan Erasmus	Charles E. Sturges
Carolus Weenix	Thomas Mills
Major Armitage	Walter D. Greene
Sir Harry Duffield	Arthur Rutledge
Hon. George Sheimadeane	Joseph Gobay
Col. Plornish	Frank Walsh
Little Pieter	Bobby Bertrand
Sixpence	Rastus Johnson
Scotty	Joseph Jones
Tante Joanna Daw	Lillie Hall
Pretoria Daw	Amy Lesser
Katinka Breda	Augusta Bertrand
Dora Ostrade	Gertrude Lennox
Greta Van Dolst	Elsa Garrett
Frau Berta Winkler	Grace De Witt
Mina Reitz	Grace Fiske
Mona Prinsloo	Miss Lipman

DAVID WARFIELD'S DEBUT.

David Warfield makes his début as a star to-morrow evening at the Bijou Theatre. His play, "The Auctioneer," is the joint work of Lee Arthur and Charles Klein, with David Belasco as the master play builder.

The leading character in the play is Simon Levy, (David Warfield,) an auctioneer, with a shop in Hester Street. He inherfts a small fortune, and moves up town to Lexington Avenue. Levi has an adopted daughter, whom he loves dearly. She is wooed by a young stock broker. The old auctioneer, approves the match, and invests his money in the stock market on the advice of the broker. Apparently all is lost. The last act shows the auctioneer as a toy peddler in Twenty-third Street. He appears in his familiar makeup. A turn of the market brings him back his fortune, and the play ends with a wedding in prospect. The cast:

Simon Levy	David Warfield
Mrs. Levy	Maria Davis
Mrs. Eagen	Marie Bates
Callahan	Odell Williams
Jacob Sampson	Harry Rogers
Richard Eagen	Brandon Tynan
Mo Fininski	Eugene Canfield
Minnie	Nellie Lynch
Groode	William Boag
Mrs. Sampson	Helena Phillips
Helen	Maude Winter
Dawkins	Horace D. James
Critch	Herbert S. Millward
Miss Manning	Nina Lyn
Miss Crompten	Elizabeth Berkeley
Miss Finch	Gorah Adams
Zeke	Cyril Vezina
Mandy	Ruth Dennis
Policeman	Harry Rawlins
Chestnut Vendor	Richard Bevan

STODDART AS A STAR.

To crown a long and honorable stage career, J. H. Stoddart is to appear to-morrow evening as a star under the management of Kirke La Shelle at the Theatre Republic. The début of this veteran as a star will be made in a dramatization by Augustus Thomas and James McArthur of Ian Maclaren's tales of Scottish village life, entitled "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush."

The playwrights have not attempted to dramatize the sketches, but they have taken the characters of the book with one or two incidents and with these as a foundation constructed a play in which the individuality of the dwellers of the glen of Drumtochty has not been lost.

Lachlan Campbell, the Drumtochty shepherd, hard, narrow-minded, bigoted, but kindly-hearted, is the central character. As a foil to him is Posty, the mail carrier. The dramatic situations are not new. It is the old story of a young lord falling in love with the village lass. She is driven from home, followed by Campbell's curse, in a scene suggestive of Dunstan Kirke's expulsion of his daughter Hazel. There is an underplot in which an unsophisticated minister figures, which lightens the darker scenes of the chief characters.

Mr. Stoddart will be called upon to portray a character, in the depiction of which he will be seen at his best. The play is not too Scotch in dialect. It will be handsomely mounted.

PERSONS OF THE PLAY.

Earl of Kilspindie	Charles MacDonald
Lord Donald Hay	Charles Hutchinson
The Rev. John Carmichael	Sidney Booth
William MacLure	John Jennings
Lachlan Campbell	J. H. Stoddart
Flora Campbell	Miss Irma La Pierre
Thomas Mitchell	Augustine Duncan
Annie	Miss Bessie Baldwin
Archibald McKittrick	Reuben Fax
Sandy McPherson	Charles MacRae
Gordie	Gertrude Robinson
Jeannie	Edith Tallafero
Margaret Howe	Miss Marion Abbott
Kate Carnegie of Carnegie Castle	Miss Gertrude Bennett
Jock Anderson	R. C. Easton
Watty MacDougal	W. H. White
Alec Dinmouth	Frank B. Foote
Tommy MacKaye	M. D. Stepner

MANHATTAN THEATRE OPENING.

The Manhattan Theatre will open Tuesday evening with Mrs. Fiske in "Miranda of the Balcony." Mrs. Fiske has surrounded herself with an excellent company.

"Miranda of the Balcony" has a strong love interest. Miranda is supposed to be a widow. Her husband, a scoundrel with whom she lived unhappily, disappears from Gibraltar, where he was stationed as an English officer. Induced by her aunt, Lady Donnisthorpe, she issues from her life of retirement into which she had entered through mortification. At the opening of the play she is attending a reception at her aunt's London house. She meets the hero, Luke Charnock, a young engineer, who is building up his own fortunes and paying no attention to women. Miranda is attracted by him, but her hopes are dashed by the reappearance of her husband. Without explanation she returns to her retreat at Ronda, Spain, only to meet "Major" Ambrose Wilbraham, a blackmailer and her husband's criminal associate.

Charnock follows Miranda to Ronda and declares his love. She is thrown into fresh confusion by the appearance of Fournier, another friend and associate of her husband. He tells her that her husband is held captive by the Moors. He asks Miranda to rescue him. She turns to Charnock for aid. The young engineer defeats "Major" Wilbraham's blackmailing schemes. After a strong scene Charnock, for love of Miranda, forsakes his profession and goes into the desert to rescue her husband. The next act shows the rescue and the rescued at an oasis in the Sahara Desert. A dramatic scene between the two men follows, as the husband learns that the young engineer loves his wife. The last act is laid in Tangier, where Miranda is awaiting the return of the two men. The meeting of the three is the essence of the play. The ending is thrilling, but logical and sympathetic.

THE CAST.

Luke Charnock	Robert T. Haines
Ralph Warriner	J. E. Dodson
Major Ambrose Wilbraham	Etienne Girardot
M. Fournier	Max Figman
Sir George Crowninshield	Edward Lester
Viscount of Steignton	Jefferson Winter
Captain Grant-Duff	Bertram Godfrey
Mr. Jermyn	Frank McCormack
Jaynes	Phillips Smalley
Carlos	Bessie Harris
Hassan Akbar	Frederick C. Bertrand
Hamet	Jefferson Winter
Rustum	Charles O. Shaw
Cassim	Edward Davis
Selam	Burton Adams
Lady Dennisthorpe	Kate Pattison Selten
Miranda Warriner	Mrs. Fiske
Jane Holt	Annie Irish
Lady Ethel Mickleham	Emily Stevens
Thompson	Victoria Addison

Guests at Lady Dennisthorpe's—Louise Delmar, Grace Eldridge, Mary Maddern, Ella Miller, Josephine Wyndham, Jesseca Penn, Katharine Kaye, Marion Wolsey Cate, Oscar L. Hoagland, Claus Bogel, H. Hartwell Sleight, J. Cleaney Mathews, W. C. Raue, Edward Stockton, and Frank Alliston.

THE WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

CASINO.—"Florodora" begins its forty-seventh week to-morrow. All the old favorites are back in the cast.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"The Brixton Burglary," a clever farce, with W. J. Ferguson as the Valet, will be the attraction of the week.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Andrew Mack in "Tom Moore" has lost none of his popularity. His songs are favorites with his audiences.

AMERICAN THEATRE. — "Fanchon," Maggie Mitchell's great play, will be revived. Miss Jessaline Rogers will play the rôle of Fanchon, the Cricket.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—"The Rogers Brothers in Washington" has only a month more to stay. The musical comedy is lively and entertaining.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"San Toy" will be sung with Elgie Bowen, Isabel Hall, Carolyn Gordon, Samuel Collins, and George K. Fortesque in the cast.

METROPOLIS.—"Lost River," Joseph Arthur's pastoral melodrama, will hold the boards for the week. Realism and quaint characterization are its strong points.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Greater Arizona" enters the sixth week of its engagement. This sterling American play can remain at this house until early Winter.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"Shadows of a Great City," L. R. Shewell's comedy-drama, which has not been seen in this city for several years, will be revived by the Donnelly stock company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"Don Caesar's Return" will be given until James K. Hackett is ready to present his new play, "A Chance Ambassador." Midweek matinées will be given hereafter.

GARDEN THEATRE.—E. H. Sothern is seen at his best in comedy, pathos, and tragedy in "Richard Lovelace." Miss Loftus is an excellent foil for him. The performance has been improved greatly.

CRITERION THEATRE.—William Faversham, with his romantic play, "A Royal Rival," is drawing audiences that fill the house. Hereafter matinées will be given on Wednesday during his stay.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew enters the fourth week of his engagement in "The Second in Command" with no falling off in attendance. Beginning this week, Wednesday matinées will be given.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"The King's Carnival," "Supper at Sherry's," and the ballet "L'Amour," with a vaudeville programme, is the bill for the week. A concert will be given this evening.

WEBER & FIELDS.—"Hoity Toity" and the burlesque of "Diplomacy" are a success. The burlesque of "Madam Butterfly" by Fritz Williams and Fay Templeton is one of the brightest bits in the performance.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—"Treasure Island," with Elmer E. Vance in the leading rôle, will be seen this week. It is an exciting melodrama full of fighting and daring rescues, with a happy ending.

COLUMBIA THEATRE, Brooklyn.—"An Enemy to the King" will be presented this week by the stock company. Richard Bohlen will play the rôle of the heroic Captain. Matinées are given daily except Monday.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—"The Forest Lovers," with Miss Bertha Galland as the Geese Girl, enters the third week of its engagement. The dramatization of Maurice Hewlett's novel is excellent, the scenery beautiful, and the music pleasing.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.—"La Tortajada," the Spanish dancer, will dance the ollie and cachucha in the performance of "The Ladies' Paradise" to-morrow evening. The musical comedy is running more smoothly since the first night.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—This is the second and last week of the engagement of David Higgins and Georgia Waldron in "Up York State." A return engagement will be arranged, as the play is such a great success. John E. Kellerd in "A Cypher Code" follows.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Messenger Boy," with James T. Powers as Tommy Bangs, is in for a long run. Miss May Robson attracts by her extraordinary make-ups. The dance of Harry Kelly and John P. Kennedy has become a feature of the performance.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Ethel Barrymore has renewed her successful career as a star in "Captain Jinks." Wednesday and Saturday matinées will be given during her limited engagement. Following Miss Barrymore Charles Hautrey will present "A Message from Mars."

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The first week of the Castle Square Opera Company promises to be a great success. This week on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings and at the Wednesday matinée "Il Trovatore" will be heard, with Joseph F. Sheehan as Manrico, Winfred Goff as Count di Luna; Francis J. Hoyle as Ferrando, Gertrude Rennyson as Leonora, Maude Ramey as Inez, and George Tennery as Ruiz. Miss Ethel Houston Du Fre will make her first appearance with this company as Azucena. On the remaining evenings of the week and at the Saturday matinée "Martha" will be given with the following cast: Martha, Miss Adelaide Norwood; Nancy, Miss Marion Ivel; Lionel, Reginald Roberts; Plunkett, William Pruette; Sir Tristan, Edward P. Temple; the Sheriff, J. Parker Coombs.

BILLS FOR THE VAUDEVILLE.

EDEN MUSEE.—New groups in wax, concerts, and moving pictures are the attractions for the week.

KEITH'S.—Cinquevalli is the star attraction. His juggling is marvelous. This week he will introduce new tricks. The remainder of the bill is equally attractive.

DEWEY THEATRE.—Weber's Parisian Widows will be the attraction for the week. The closing burlesque is entitled "An Encampment at West Point." The vaudeville bill is one of the best.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The Sunday night concert season opens to-night. Ezra Kendall heads the list. Charles T. Aldrich makes his reappearance in New York after his London engagement.

HUBER'S.—Ling Look's Chinese Troupe remains another week. In the theatre J. M. Moore's company and several vaudeville members are billed. The human needle cushion is the latest in freaks.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—Kara, the juggler; Mr. and Mrs. William Robyns in sketches, Berol and Berol, and the Davenports are a few of the features of the all-star bill. Sunday afternoon and night concerts and special Monday matinées will be given.

PROCTOR'S THEATRES. — "Forbidden Fruit," with "The Open Gate" as a curtain raiser, will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The Hanlons, pantomimists, remain another week.—"A Fair Rebel" is booked for the week at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street house. The Libby Prison scene is very realistic.—"Incog" is the offering of the stock company at the Fifty-eighth Street house.—Dion Boucicault's "The Jilt" will be revived at the Twenty-third Street Theatre. At all the theatres excellent vaudeville bills have been arranged.

German Theatre Season.

Heinrich Conried, manager of the Irving Place Theatre, will open his house on Tuesday, Oct. 1, with Paul Heyse's latest work, "Das Verschleierte Bild Zu Sais." The sale of seats begins to-morrow. The new members of the company are Miss Kaethe Brandt from the Court Theatre at Wiesbaden, Alexander Rottman from the Court Theatre at Hanover, and Otto Reimann from the Royal Theatre in Kissingen. Miss Hedwig Lange, the leading lady of the company, has been assigned an important part. The old favorites in the cast are Messrs. Kierschner, Schambera, Herzmann, and the Misses Meta Bunger and Ida Frey.

Sousa Band Concert.

John Philip Sousa will open the musical season at the Metropolitan Opera House to-night with a band concert. The soloists will be Miss Blanche Duffield, Arthur Pryor, Herbert L. Clarke, and Walter B. Rogers. This is a farewell concert, as Mr. Sousa and his band sail for England Wednesday.

FINAL TOUCHES TO CUP YACHTS

Shamrock Still in Dry Dock, Columbia Takes a Sail on the Sound.

Riveters, polishers, and painters worked steadily on the hull of the Shamrock II. yesterday with the result that soon after noon the entire hull, from keel to rail, shone like a great yellow mirror, the faces of the workmen on the stages being plainly reflected in the bronze plates.

Capt. Sycamore started the painters to work about 2 o'clock putting a thin coat of green on the yacht's top sides. It is all the paint she will carry—just enough to give color to the hull above the water line. The Captain said an effort would be made to complete the painting of the hull before dark, so that it would dry over Sunday.

Sir Thomas Lipton is still confined to his steam yacht, the Erin, and Dr. Mackay says it will hardly be safe for him to use his leg until the cup races are on.

So confident are those on board the Erin and Shamrock that the challenger will win that the guests, the officers, and the crews have wagered in the aggregate, it is said, £4,500 on the result. Sir Thomas is not included, because he never bets on anything, but he naturally believes his boat will win. Now there is fear for their money, for "Pat" is missing.

Gloom prevailed on board the Shamrock and her consort, the steam yacht Erin, yesterday, for the new racer has lost her mascot, Pat, almost on the eve of her mighty struggle with the Columbia. This is the red Irish setter presented to Sir Thomas Lipton by a fellow-member of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, and very highly prized by him. The dog was a member of the crew of the Erin, now lying at the Erie Basin, in Brooklyn, but always sailed on the Shamrock. A sailor of the Erin came up to the Brooklyn Post Office, at Washington and Johnson Streets, yesterday morning for the mail for the fleet and brought Pat along for exercise. They reached the Post Office, when the dog, for some unknown reason, made a dash down Washington Street, with the sailor in hot pursuit, calling and whistling.

Pat, however, soon outran him and disappeared around the corner. After vainly hunting through the near by streets the man went back to his ship, and in a tremulous voice told what had happened. Steward Hobbs of the Erin hurried at once to Police Headquarters and a force of detectives scurried through the borough all the rest of the day and far into the night hunting vainly for "Pat," for whom a big reward is offered, while Sir Thomas's tars waited anxiously for tidings on their vessels, not venturing to speak of the dread omen.

Designer George L. Watson has been far from well during the past week, and yesterday at the invitation of Percy Chubb, the owner of the Vigilant, he went on board that yacht and sailed up the Sound to Glen Cove. He will be Mr. Chubb's guest over Sunday at his home near Matinicock Point.

Measurer John Hyslop of the New York Yacht Club will be ready early on Tuesday morning to stretch his tape line over both the Columbia and the Shamrock.

The cup defender Columbia, in charge of E. D. Morgan, left her moorings in Glen Cove Harbor just before noon and went down the Sound on a sail-stretching spin. The wind was light, from the southwest, and the yacht carried a clubtopsail. The mainsail, it is said, was the largest yet carried by the yacht. After standing eastward for about ten miles she returned to her moorings.

The Columbia will probably go out again to-day, and this afternoon she is to be towed to the Morse Iron Works, there to be hauled out to-morrow for a final cleaning before being measured on Tuesday.

ITALIAN TAILOR ARRESTED.

Joseph Menno, an Italian tailor, twenty-five years old, who lives at 340 East Thirteenth Street, was arrested last night by Detectives McCauley and Burns of the East Fifty-first Street Station, and locked up as a suspicious person.

Menno secured employment Monday with Blum & Berbenoff, ladies' tailors at 728 Lexington Avenue. He had been but a few minutes at work when he spoiled a piece of cloth, and Mr. Blum discharged him immediately. Before leaving the shop Menno threatened to kill Mr. Blum, but he was thrown from the place by several of the workmen. A couple of days later Mr. Blum received a postal card in which the writer demanded $10. It read:

You will pay the for the time I have lost, otherwise I'll show you that we Italians are not fools. It will be blood between you and me, because you made me lose my work. If you do not pay me, sure as I'm born we will have trouble.

The postal was signed "Menno," and Mr. Blum, fearing for his life, appealed to Capt. Lantry of the East Fifty-first Street Station. Detectives were assigned to the case. They watched the shop daily, but it was not until last night that Menno put in an appearance. He walked into the shop and asked Mr. Blum to give him $10, which was refused. He then became abusive and threatened to kill Mr. Blum, the police say, and the detectives were called in.

When he was searched at the station house there was nothing found on him, and he was charged with being a suspicious person. He will be arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court to-day.

The Aeolian can be played by any one irrespective of musical ability. Selections from the grand and light operas may be enjoyed in the summer home at will. Dance music available at a moment's notice.

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They have been put in thorough order, and repolished so that in the majority of instances they cannot be distirguished from entirely new instruments, *and are subject to the same guarantee.*

The cost of the Aeolian causes many of its appreciators to deny themselves the constant source of pleasure which comes with its possession. It deters others from investigating it. This sale enables one to obtain an Aeolian at a greatly reduced price. There will also be included a few Pianolas, which have been loaned to customers while waiting for special designs of cases. *This special sale will last one week more only.*

Among the instruments offered:

	Regular Price.	Special Price.
Orchestrelles	$1,500	$1,250
Grands	750	550
Aeolian Style 1500	500	300
Aeolian Style 1450	350	225
Aeolian Style 750	280	185
Aeolian Style 800	210	115
Princess (single reed)	75	55
Princess (double reed)	125	85

A discount of 10 per cent. for cash will be allowed, or the instrument will be sold on moderate monthly payments.

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"Will rank among the biggest of the Empire successes."—Evg. Sun.
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Wednesday Matinées begin this week.
Wednesday Matinées begin this week.
CROWDS FOLLOW CROWDS.
"Faversham scores a hit."—Herald.
"Not the shadow of a doubt of his success."—World.
ALL NEW YORK GOING WHERE THE TRIUMPH IS.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
In a new play adapted by Gerald Du Maurier, entitled
A ROYAL RIVAL.
"'Faversham' was the biggest thing seen in a Broadway playhouse for many a year."—Evening World.
"AN EASY VICTORY."—EVG. SUN.
Wednesday Matinées begin this week.
Wednesday Matinées begin this week.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & Broadway.
Charles Frohman.....Manager
FOUR GREAT TRIUMPHS.
TRIUMPH FOR THEATRE
TRIUMPH FOR POTTER
TRIUMPH FOR LOUIS MANN
TRIUMPH FOR CLARA LIPMAN.
Rich & Harris Present
LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN
in a new Play of Transvaal Boer Life,
THE RED KLOOF
By Paul M. Potter.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée at 2.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St., nr. Broadway.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
Evs. 8:30. Mats. 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
200TH TO 211TH PERFORMANCE.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
CLYDE FITCH'S FANTASTIC COMEDY,
Captain Jinks OF THE HORSE MARINES.
WITH
ETHEL BARRYMORE.
"A Delicious, Laughing Success."
Seats for every performance now on sale.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
MONDAY, OCT. 7,
Charles Frohman will present
CHARLES HAWTREY.
Seat Sale Oct. 3.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....PROPRIETORS
Evenings at 8:15. Matinées Saturday, 2:15.
LAST 4 WEEKS
THE KLAW & ERLANGER COMEDY CO.
with GUS and MAX ROGERS,
in John J. McNally's Latest Vaudeville Farce,
"THE ROGERS BROS. IN WASHINGTON."
SEATS ON SALE FOR ALL REMAINING PERFORMANCES

GARDEN THEATRE, 27TH ST. AND MADISON AVE.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
At 8:30. MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15.
SOTHERN IN RICHARD LOVELACE.
E. H.
Founded upon Lovelace's Famous lines:
"Yet this inconstancy is such
As you, too, shall adore,
I could not love thee, Dear, so much
Loved I not honour more."
"Mr. Sothern's acting will long be remembered."—William Winter in Tribune.
"An uncommonly pretty play."—Times.
"Mr. Sothern has no rival."—Press.
"Has not had a role in years which so well shows his many-sided ability."—Telegraph.
"Mr. Sothern scored a triumph."—Eve. World.
"The role was worth adding to his repertory."—Sun.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, B'way & 24th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....MANAGER
OPENING OF SEASON
MONDAY EVE., SEPT. 30th
KLAW & ERLANGER'S TROUBADOURS
Presenting Harry B. Smith's New Musical Comedy,
THE LIBERTY BELLES
Etta Butler, Sandol Milliken, Harry Davenport, John Slavin, Harry Gilfoil, and 50 others.
Seat sale begins Thursday, 9 A. M.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way.
An Epoch Making Triumph
ANDREW MACK IN TOM MOORE
"The Best Dramatic Organization on Broadway To-day."
MATS. W.D. & SAT.
Hear Moore's Sweet Melodies
4TH WEEK

MET. OP. HOUSE. TO-NIGHT
FAREWELL CONCERT.
Before Sailing for Three Months' Tour of Great Britain and Ireland,
SOUSA
AND HIS BAND.
BLANCHE DUFFIELD, SOPRANO;
ARTHUR PRYOR, TROMBONE;
HERBERT L. CLARKE, CORNET;
WALTER ROGERS, CORNET.
POPULAR PROGRAMME.
NEW SOUSA MARCHES.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Nights & Sat.
Mat. Res. Orch. Circle and Bal. 50c.
WEDNESDAY MAT., 25c. & 50c. No Higher.
LAST WEEK OF UP YORK STATE.
"Has the charm of 'The Old Homestead.'"—World.
EXTRA—NEXT MONDAY, SEPT. 30
JOHN E. KELLERD
in "The Cipher Code."
SALE OF SEATS OPENS TO-MORROW.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. 1884-1902.
American Academy of Dramatic Arts and Empire Theatre Dramatic School
FRANKLIN H. SARGENT.....President
A practical Training School in connection with Mr. Charles Frohman's New York Theatres and Traveling Companies. Apply to E. P. Stephenson, General Manager, Room 145, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30th St. Mats. Tue., Sat.
PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8:10 SHARP.
HOITY-TOITY & Burlesque of Diplomacy
Seats on Sale Four Weeks in Advance.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the Majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2.
BEGINNING TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.
MRS FISKE
In a new play by Anne Crawford Flexner
(Founded upon the novel by A. E. W. Mason,)
entitled,
MIRANDA OF THE BALCONY
In the cast are included:
J. E. Dodson, Robert T. Haines, Etienne Girardot, Max Figman, Frank McCormack, Jefferson Winter, Bertram Godfrey, Frederick C. Bertrand, Phillips Smalley, Annie Irish, Kate P. Selten, Emily Stevens, Victoria Addison, Bessie Harris, Edward Foster, Burton Adams, Charles O. Shaw, Misses Delmar, Maddern, Miller, Wyndham, Penn, Stanton, Kaye, Coote, and Messrs. Steight, Mathews, Raue, Stockton, Henderson, and Alliston.
Prices: Orchestra, $2. Balcony, $2, $1.50, $1. Family Circle, (all reserved,) 75 and 50 cents. Admission, $1. Boxes, $15, $12, $9, and $7.
Box Office open daily after 9 A. M.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & Broadway.
Jacob Litt.....Proprietor
THE SUCCESS OF GRAND OPERA IN ENGLISH
INSTANT—ELECTRICAL—POSITIVE.
"Real Enjoyment and Approval."—Times.
2d WEEK BEGINS TO-MORROW NIGHT
CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO.
MONDAY, THURS., SAT. NIGHTS, WED. MAT., IL TROVATORE
MARTHA TUES., WED., FRI. NIGHTS, SAT. MAT.
Both Operas in English by Favorite Artists. All American Chus of 60. Augmented Orch.
PRICES Nights & Sat. Mat. 25 to $1.00 Wed. Mat. 25-50
WEEK OF SEPT. 30TH.
Mon. Thurs. Sat. night, Wed. Mat. CARMEN Tue. Wed. Fri. night, Sat. Mat. LOHENGRI

DR. DEDRICK AN EXILE BY HIS OWN CHOICE

His Tragic Decision to Remain in a Forbidding Region.

WHY LIEUT. PEARY LEFT HIM

The Parting in the Arctic Circle on the Eve of a Winter Whose Terrors Explorers Alone Can Understand.

The story that Surgeon T. S. Dedrick of Lieut. Robert E. Peary's arctic expedition was abandoned by the Peary arctic relief steamer Erik at Etah, Greenland, in latitude 79 deg. 10 min. north, which was published on the statement of Engineer Statts of the Erik, was denied yesterday by Commander H. L. Bridgman of the Peary relief expedition. Commander Bridgman admits, however, that Dr. Dedrick was allowed to leave the steamer voluntarily at Etah and that alone, and with but a scant supply of provisions, he cast his lot with a small tribe of Eskimos in one of the most desolate and coldest spots on the globe.

The story of Dr. Dedrick's leaving the Erick and his commander, Lieut. Peary, of his own volition is replete with dramatic interest and pathos, if only for the reason that the physician, who has spent three long years in the white land of ice, is practically insane, possessed with the mania that, though he is useless to the expedition, he must stay in the arctic regions until the end of the expedition, alone with the Eskimos and occupying his days hunting the musk ox and the arctic hare.

The surgeon was not forcibly compelled to return, because Dr. Cook of the relief expedition and the other members feared that if other than the gentle means of persuasion were used he would become hopelessly insane, whereas, if left to himself, he may become rational and return home on a whaling vessel, which he can reach at no great distance south of the point where he is now, in the Spring.

Dr. Dedrick volunteered his services to the Peary expedition as chief medical adviser to the members of the party. The surgeon understood, as his later actions indicated, that he was to be second in command of the expedition. It was not long after the Windward and her small crew had come within the arctic circle that Dr. Dedrick and Lieut. Peary began to differ as to the surgeon's measure of authority, and as the months passed the division grew until Dr. Dedrick resigned his post, on the ground that he was not being fairly treated. Later, however, he withdrew his resignation.

IMPERILED THE EXPEDITION.

Members of the relief expedition say that as time went on the surgeon became morbid on the score that he was being denied his legitimate authority and conducted himself in such a manner as to imperil the success of the expedition. It is said that, instead of caring for the physical needs of his comrades and helping them to stand the terrible strain of the climate, he discouraged them by telling them that they were suffering from scurvy and other diseases. This, it is said, was the chief reason that Lieut. Peary would not grant to him the authority that might otherwise have been his.

There were frequent quarrels between Dr. Dedrick and Lieut. Peary, it is said, and twice again the Surgeon handed in his resignation before the relief expedition reached Cape Sabine, early last month. In each of these instances he withdrew the resignation and asked to be allowed to continue in the service of the expedition. Both requests were granted.

The reason why Dr. Dedrick handed in his resignation on the first occasion was, according to a prominent member of the expedition, that he was jealous of Mathew Henson, Lieut. Peary's negro subordinate, who was the Lieutenant's sole companion on his furthest north dash—83 degrees 50 north latitude. Dr. Dedrick wanted to accompany the Lieutenant then, but he was asked to sign a contract that he would not participate in the last stage of the trip north. Shortly afterward Lieut. Peary wanted him to carry a message to Cape Sabine, Ellesmere Land, the headquarters of the expedition. He started, but returned, saying that it was impossible to make the trip. Lieut. Peary and the negro Henson then set out and made the trip in a few days.

The negro, it is said, and the Eskimo attendants of the expedition laughed at and tormented the doctor because of his failure. He became so enraged that he again resigned.

The Summer after the Bridgman expedition first established relations with Lieut. Peary Dr. Dedrick became angry because Capt. Bartlett, navigator of the Windward, was placed in charge instead of him. For this reason he once again resigned and stated finally that he would refuse to be taken back.

Early last August the Erik started south for Cape Sabine. The steamer arrived at Etah, which is the headquarters of the North Greenland tribe of Eskimos, and in Winter separated from Cape Sabine by a trackless sea of ice. Etah is one of the furthest settlements north, and the tribe of Eskimos living there only numbers fifty men, women, and children.

The Erik reached Etah about 6 P. M. on Saturday, Aug. 24, and Dr. Dedrick announced that he would leave his comrades there and stay at Etah or at another Eskimo settlement about ten miles away, until the expedition had accomplished its purpose or decided to return home. Commander Bridgman, Lieut. Peary, and Clarence F. Wykoff, a member of the Peary Arctic Club, who had accompanied the relief expedition, argued with the doctor that as he had finally severed his connections with the expedition he should return to the United States with the ship and rejoin his family, who had not seen him for three years.

The surgeon turned a deaf ear to all these arguments, and conducted himself in such a manner that they saw that he was possessed of a mania to remain in the arctic circle. Dr. Cook, who had also argued with Dr. Dedrick, and other members of the expedition debated for a while the question of compelling the surgeon to return with the Erik. It is said that one of the members of the party urged that he put in irons, as he would surely die if he remained alone in such a latitude through the Winter. They finally decided, however, that as he was bent on remaining serious consequences might follow any effort at compulsion. They then went to Dr. Dedrick again, and after listening to them he said he would think the matter over.

The Erik was to land Peary and his party at Cape Sabine, whence she was to proceed to Sidney, C. B. Before the anchor was weighed Dr. Dedrick appeared, dressed in furs and fully armed, and inquired of Lieut. Peary how long the ship would remain; and, being told about two hours, he replied that he would go ashore and hunt for hare. He said nothing at that time of his final decision to remain alone at Etah. He left the ship in a boat manned by Eskimos. A few hours later the boat returned and an Eskimo delivered a letter to Lieut. Peary in the Erik's cabin which he had received from the surgeon. Dr. Dedrick said in this letter that he had carefully considered every question at issue and had decided that he would not leave the arctic regions voluntarily until the expedition had ended, and as he was no longer connected with the expedition he would remain alone with the Eskimos.

Dr. Cook and Mr. Wyckoff went ashore and endeavored to persuade Dr. Dedrick to return to the ship and accompany it on its voyage to the United States. He would not yield to their entreaties, however, and said that he would stay at Etah. They succeeded in the end only in persuading him to return to the Erik to receive a better equipment and a supply of provisions. They had nothing to give him, however, but their staples of walrus and deer, which often they were compelled to eat raw, and sometimes frozen. He received a new rifle and all the skins and furs he wanted, and then was accompanied to the shore, where it was seen that he would be situated as comfortably as possible—when one is abode is an ice hut—with a family of Eskimos considered very well-to-do in their tribe.

As the country is rich with game at all seasons of the year there was no fear of the surgeon's starving, and as he was thoroughly familiar with the native dialect and customs it was thought safe to leave him for the Winter, should he desire to stay so long. In November, when South Sound, which separates Etah from Cape Sabine, freezes over he will be able to cross the ice to the expedition headquarters.

A member of the relief expedition was asked yesterday if in leaving Dr. Dedrick, who, Commander Bridgman and Dr. Cook admit, was not altogether sane, they had not entertained some fears for his actions. He replied that on all matters but that connected with his voluntary exile the doctor was perfectly rational and well able to take care of himself.

It was reported that Engineer Statts of the Erik had said that Dr. Dedrick had been abandoned by the expedition at Etah without food. Yesterday the Peary Arctic Club issued the following statement regarding the leaving of Dr. Dedrick at Etah:

"Dr. Dedrick left the Erik at Etah against the orders and wishes of Mr. Peary, Secretary Bridgman of the Peary Arctic Club, Mr. Wyckoff, and Dr. Cook, who was surgeon of the relief expedition on the Erik.

"Dr. Dedrick declined to return south on the Erik, resisting every argument of the Secretary of the club, the surgeon, and other members of the expedition. He insisted on remaining with the Eskimos at Etah in spite of Dr. Cook's warning that to remain in the arctic might be attended with serious results to him, particularly in regard to his mental condition.

"Dr. Dedrick left the ship fully armed, none of the officers of the expedition having any knowledge of his intentions, and after joining the Eskimos on shore, stated that he would not return to the ship, and insisted that he would resist by force any attempt to bring him on board.

"Dr. Dedrick resigned his position as surgeon on the 21st of August, and his resignation was accepted on Aug. 24, (the day the Erik anchored off Etah,) and he was directed to return to New York on the Erik, and was informed that the club would pay him the bonus of $50 a month provided for in the contract.

"The course he has pursued can only be accounted for by some aberration of the mind. Dr. Dedrick was told that the club's steamer would call for him at Etah when next in those waters, and he was urged to return to New York by steamer or by whaler."

THE STORY CONFIRMED.

Commander Bridgman admitted that there had been many difficulties between Lieut. Peary and Dr. Dedrick, and also admitted the truth of the details as related.

Dr. Cook said that he was not at liberty to tell the circumstances surrounding Dr. Dedrick's abandonment of the ship, and referred his questioners to Dr. Dedrick's wife, who lives in Washington, N. J. He said, however:

"You may be sure that Dr. Dedrick was not turned adrift against his will in the latitude mentioned.

"There were certain difficulties—disagreements you might call them—but I think that Mr. Bridgman is the proper person to explain the whole matter."

One of the most pathetic features of the story of the leaving of Dr. Dedrick with a solitary tribe of Eskimos in the arctic is found in the nature of the letters sent by him to his wife. These letters were delivered to Mrs. Dedrick by Commander Bridgman. She read them over and found them so incoherent and full of conflicting and irrational statements that she immediately imagined that her husband had become hopelessly insane. Commander Bridgman gave her as much encouragement on this point as he could, telling her that if the doctor would leave Etah in the Spring on one of the number of whalers that ply in arctic waters near the shores of Greenland he would probably arrive home safely and recover entirely from the slight mental aberration.

At first Mrs. Dedrick declared that her husband should have been placed in irons and forced to return home, but later, when she heard all the details of the story, she, according to Commander Bridgman, expressed the opinion that the course that had been adopted was the only practical one under the circumstances.

Though by handing in his resignation to the Peary expedition Dr. Dedrick forfeited all rights to the bonus of $50 a month provided for in his contract, the members of the Peary Arctic Club, through Commander Bridgman, have assured Mrs. Dedrick that they will give her all the pecuniary assistance that she may need immediately.

The case of Dr. Dedrick and his difficulties with Lieut. Peary recalls an experience of Lieut. Greely during his polar expedition with his chief surgeon, Dr. Octave Pavy. Greely, in his "Three Years of Arctic Service," says:

"Dr. Pavy was an excellent physician, but his previous bohemian life made any restraint irksome and subordination to military authority particularly obnoxious.

"A man of active mind and quick parts, his lack of order and system proved most injurious to the natural history interests which were in his charge. His unfortunate death causes me to refrain from further comment than is absolutely essential."

The first word received from the Peary expedition since March 31, 1900, came with the arrival of the Erik at North Sidney, Cape Breton, on Sept. 13. The members of the party were: Commander Herbert L. Bridgman of Brooklyn, Dr. F. A. Cook, surgeon of the expedition; L. C. Stone and Herbert Berri, both of Brooklyn; C. F. Wyckoff and L. C. Bennet of Ithaca, N. Y., and Alfred Whitney Church of Elgin, Ill. Morris K. Jesup, President of the Chamber of Commmerce, is President of the Peary Arctic Club, and took an active interest in the fitting out of the Erik.

LIEUT. PEARY'S HOPES.

He Writes to Charles A. Moore that He Is Doing Work that Will Endure.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 21, 1901.—Charles A. Moore of Brooklyn, who was a personal friend of President McKinley, having gone with him on his Western trip last Spring, and who is also very intimate with Lieut. Peary, has received a letter from the Lieutenant, dated at Payer Harbor, Ellesmereland, Aug. 29. The letter says:

"My Dear Mr. Moore: Both your letters, 1900 and 1901, are in my possession. The former carried on an Eskimo sledge, drawn by twelve dogs met me April 30 of this year as I was tramping along the ice foot near Hayes Point, about 80 degrees north latitude. The latter was handed me by Mr. Bridgman at Etah Aug. 4.

"You can imagine how much with my surroundings the account of your wanderings interested me. Reading it as I did clothed in furs and in a snow igloo, your story seemed like a fairy tale for a narrative of another world than this. It must have been extremely pleasant to you all and doubly valuable to Arthur with his temperament and at his age. He will have a splendid time this Summer. It is a magnificent training you are giving him—Egypt and Europe, then Hudson's Bay. He is worth it.

"I have thought of his often in my hunting experiences. On my long sledge trip of a year ago I expended thirteen carbine cartridges with a result of eleven musk oxen and a polar bear, and in the Fall at Conger I bagged twenty-two musk oxen one day with twenty-six cartridges. I am still hammering away at my object, getting some hard knocks, doing some work that will endure longer than I, yet still short of my goal. But my grip is still good, I have a year before me, and I have yet to experience my first feeling of discouragement. My best regards to Mrs. Moore, to Jessie, to Elsie, and Eugene. To Arthur I shall send a few lines direct. Remember me kindly also to Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin and all inquiring friends. Very sincerely,

"R. PEARY."

In the explorer's accompanying letter to Mr. Moore's son, his former companion, he says:

"I have thought of you very often up here, and wished I could have you and another like you to be in my party for the coming year."

Yale Boys Back from Arctic Regions.

Charles A. Moore, Jr., son of the President of the Montauk Club, Brooklyn, who in June last went to the arctic regions on a hunting trip with a party of Yale collegians, has arrived home. The steam whaler Algerine, on which the party sailed, landed her passengers at Sydney, Cape Breton, and they came from there by rail. The game secured included a number of walrus. There were about thirty persons in the party, which included Robert Rutherford McCormack of Chicago; George A. Goss of Worcester, Mass.; William H. Peckham of this city, Lindon Bates, an Australian; Harry Cox of Newark, N. J.; Harry Whitney of New Haven, and Stewart Hotchkiss of New Haven.

CASE OF JOHN A. CHANLER.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 21.—In the absence of Superintendent Lyon of Bloomingdale Asylum, Dr. Charles E. Atwood, who was in charge, said to-day, in reference to the case of John Armstrong Chanler, that when he went away, on Thanksgiving Day, 1900, he was in much better condition than when he entered the institution.

Mr. Chanler was admitted to the asylum, he said, on a medical certificate of Prof. M. Allen Starr of Columbia University, which was also signed by Dr. Eugene Fuller of New York, and approved by Justice Gildersleeve, as required by law. He had also been declared an incompetent person by a Sheriff's jury.

The medical certificate of commitment stated that he had for some months been acting in a very strange manner, and limited himself to a peculiar diet. He burned his hand by carrying hot coals in it. He devised peculiar projects, and gave as a reason for his acts that he was inspired by a spirit which directed him. He told Prof. Starr that the color of his eyes and shape of nose and ears had been changed by a spirit, so that he resembled Napoleon, and that he was inspired to lead a holy war in Europe.

Dr. Atwood added that Mr. Chanler is suffering from chronic paranoia, which is incurable.

STERN BROTHERS

call attention to some very special Monday offerings.

Latest Importations of Additional Novelties in

Lyons Silks, Satins & Velvets

and the following exceptional values

Black Taffeta, 1900 yards 27 inch imported, an extra quality, at the yd. 75c

Colored Taffetas, 3000 yards in forty shades including white ivory & cream, at the yd. 48c

Ladies' Tailor-made Walking Suits

All the most desirable materials and effects suitable for Fall and Winter Wear in prices ranging from $19.75 to 65.00

Also a choice collection of separate high-grade skirts of Taffeta, Velvet and Crepe de Chene suitable for afternoon and evening wear

For Little Girls and Misses

Flannel Waists at Unusual Prices

Misses' French Flannel Waist., buttoned back or front, sizes 14, 16 and 18 yrs., $1.98 & $2.95

Of Imported Corduroy, $4.95

Of Taffeta Silk, tucked and hemstitched, $3.95

Raglan Rain Coats, velvet collar, blue & brown serge, sizes 6 to 18 yrs., Value $5.50 $3.85

Girls' Coats three-quarter with yoke of English kersey, in tan, castor, blue, brown or red, satin lined, sizes 4 to 14 yrs., Value $11.50 $9.75

Girls' Sailor Suits, brown or red serge, trimmed soutache braid, lined skirts, sizes 3 to 12 yrs., Value $5.00 $3.75

Linen Departments

A Sale of Table Linens, Towels & Bed Spreads

Heavy Scotch Table Cloths with Napkins to match

Cloths 2 x 2 yds., $1.80 | Napkins Breakfast size dozen $1.75

Cloths 2 x 2½ yds., $2.25 | Napkins Dinner size dozen $2.50

Cloths 2 x 3 yds., $2.70

Crochet Bed Spreads Large size 90c | Hemmed Huck Towels dozen $1.75

Marseilles Bed Spreads Large size $3.25 | Hemstitched Huck Towels dozen $2.95

Turkish Towels doz. $2.75

Lace Curtains & Bed Sets On the 3d Floor

Bobinet Curtains deep ruffle & lace insertion & edge $2.25, 2.75, 3.75

Marie Antoinette bed sets $16.50, 19.50, 27.50

Irish Point, $4.50 5.75 7.75

Renaissance 3.95 5.50 6.75

Upholstery Dept. On the 3d Floor

Reversible Tapestry Couch Covers 60 in. wide $3.50 $5.25 each

Armure Curtains Corded $4.95 per pr.

Imported Damask Curtains trimmed & interlined ready to hang, $27.50

Imported Art Nouveau Tapestry Curtains $10.75 per pr.

Draperies of all descriptions made to order, special designs & estimates submitted.

The Fall & Winter Millinery

On the Second Floor

A first view—A glimpse of Paris and our own workrooms.

The correct styles for the coming season.

West Twenty-third Street

A CO-OPERATIVE CONVENTION.

To Be Held Here to Consolidate All the Various Brotherhoods.

A call has been issued for a convention of co-operative associations and colonies to take place next Wednesday in Civic Council Hall, 128 East Twenty-eighth Street. The call is signed by the Co-operative Brotherhood, the Co-operative Association of America, and the Straight Edge Society of New York. The call for the convention says among other things:

The purpose of the convention will be to consolidate all the various co-operative bodies, or at least to devise a plan which will bring them under one head. Many of the small co-operative colonies in their isolated condition suffer from insufficient capital and the lack of competent pilots to steer them clear of the many obstacles met with in the competitive world. There should be one central purchasing and distributing depot for all.

Of the co-operative societies which will take part in the convention, the Straight Edge Society will take the most important part in the convention. This is a little colony in Sixth Avenue, in the heart of the city, where a number of persons have engaged a house and pool all their issues. They follow the teachings of the Bible, they say, and make their own bread, print their own literature, which includes an official organ of the society, and have a system of education of their own. The society has an out-of-town farm which supplies a good many of its needs.

SAYS THE BRIDGE IS SAFE.

Engineer Parsons Declares that There Is No Occasion for Public Anxiety.

William Barclay Parsons, the chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, to whom District Attorney Philbin referred the report of Engineers Duryea and Meyer on the condition of the Brooklyn Bridge, yesterday confirmed the statement of Mr. Philbin printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the bridge was safe.

"The bridge," Mr. Parsons said, "is perfectly safe and there need not be any anxiety on the part of the public. The report of Messrs. Duryea and Meyer is very voluminous and contains much intricate mathematical calculation. I am not prepared to discuss it now. I have looked it over, and, as I said, it shows that the bridge is absolutely safe."

Mr. Parsons declined to answer any questions concerning the details of the report or to say how long it would take him to read it carefully. He suggested ten days, though he was not sure that it would not take more. When he has finished studying the report he will make his statement and findings direct to the District Attorney.

"Certain recommendations in the report," said Mr. Parsons, when questioned further, "show that by the expenditure of a small amount of money the bridge could be put in such a condition as to obviate the possibility of such accidents as that of last Summer, and that by spending a larger amount the structure can be greatly strengthened so that certain restrictions, such as the 120-feet distance limit, can be done away with. But that, of course, is a matter to be dealt with by the Bridge Department."

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Mahogany Bedroom Designs, With an Antique Flavor.

Many of our bedroom pieces are copies of Renaissance and Empire designs—real old-time elegance, with finely chiseled brass mounts, with curves and handsome carvings; or with superb inlays like those originated by the cultured and color-loving Bruneleschi.

COLONIALS—Bureaux, with broad tops and large swinging mirrors—$71.00. Four-post bedsteads, $71.00. Chests of Drawers, $58.00. "High-boys," toilet-tables, old-fashioned toilet glasses and clocks in mahogany frames. Autumn brides should consider the beauty, richness and longevity of this age-improving wood.

Special designs and colorings for bedrooms in body brussels carpets at $1.50 a yd.—our own private patterns. A perfect setting for the furniture gems you

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FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

"REV." F. B. RUSSELL A FUGITIVE.

His Bail Has Been Declared Forfeited by Justice McAdam.

Bail of the "Rev." Frederick B. Russell, President of the State Law and Order Society, was declared forfeited by Justice McAdam in the Supreme Court yesterday, and he is now a fugitive from justice on the charge of extortion preferred against him by an east side saloonkeeper. Russell's father, William G. Russell, a real estate dealer of Brooklyn, gave a bond of $500 for him at the time of his arrest, but the accused did not appear on the different occasions when the case was called, and judgment was taken against his bondsman and himself.

Russell, through his attorney, W. G. Cooke of Brooklyn, applied to have the judgment set aside on the ground that the bond was illegal, as it stated that the prisoner was held as a "suspicious person," which is not an offense against the law. In denying the application, with $10 costs, Justice McAdam said that the complainant had appeared in court on Aug. 29 and charged the prisoner with extortion, a crime which might be either felony or misdemeanor.

As a Worm-destroyer, Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE is unequaled, and to the weak and sickly, it is wonderfully helpful as a strengthgiver.

The WORST COLDS can be cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Kid Gloves.

Special Sale Monday, Sept. 23d.

Ladies' 1 Button and 2 Clasp heavy Suede Walking Gloves; colors—Tan, Mode and Grey, $1.00 per pair; value $1.75.

Linen Dept.

Tablecloths, Napkins, Towels, Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Hemmed Huck Towels, $1.75 per doz.

Hemmed and Hemstitched Huck Towels, $2.50 and $3.00 per doz.

Bath Towels (Hemmed), $3.00 and $4.20 per doz.

200 dozen *Dinner Size Napkins*, $2.65 and $3.00 per doz.

Linen Sheets, Full size, $4.95 per pair.

Linen Pillow Cases, 22½x36 inches, $1.25 per pair.

Hemstitched and Embroidered Tray Cloths, Scarfs, Centrepieces and Doylies, all sizes, Exceptional Value.

Misses' Suits.

An Exceptional Offer.

50 suits in 16 and 18 year sizes, in all-wool Cheviots, Blue, Black and Grey, taken from our regular stock and recently priced $15.00, $17.50 and $19.50, and offer them to-morrow at $10.00 each.

Ladies' Cravenette Coats.

Suitable for travelling, street or evening wear; can be worn in rain or shine, loose or fitted backs, plain or yoke styles, colors oxford, grey, tan, special $15.00 each.

New Fall Jackets of Unfinished Cheviot in a new model, finely tailored and lined with satin duchesse, special $10.50.

Dress Goods.

Complete lines of *Corduroy and Plain Velutina.* Also Fancy *Metallic Velvets* On black and white and navy blue and white grounds.

75 shades Plain Velutina, $1.00 yd.

40 shades Corduroy, $1.10 yd.

27 in. Black Velutina, $1.25 and $1.50 yd.

Silk Dept.

We are also showing a complete assortment of *Chiffon and Mousseline de Soie*, in plain and printed effects.

Panne Velvets in 40 new Fall Colorings, at $2.00 a yd.

Silk-Faced Velvets in a full line of colors, $1.50 a yd.

Special attention given to Mail and Telephone Orders.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Announce their Autumn Opening of

HATS, TOQUES, and BONNETS

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24 and 25, 1901.

They will Exhibit Models from the Leading Paris Houses, and an immense variety of Artistic Creations from their own workrooms. Also splendid styles in Outing Hats and very Tastefully Trimmed Hats for Misses and Children.

The Finest Assortment of Untrimmed Hats.

Comprising

Every swell shape in all desirable colors. Ostrich Plumes of exceptional values. Fancy Feathers of all kinds. Breasts, Birds, Pompons, Quills, etc. Novelties in Fine Materials for Making and Trimming Hats. Beautiful Ornaments of Steel, Gun Metal and Rhinestones, in Bands, Cabachons & Buckles.

LADIES' TAILORED SUITS and WAISTS.

Made of All-Wool Cheviots and Broadcloths, well tailored, the new Belted Blouse, Eton and long dip fronts in double breasted and tight fitting effects, Skirts fully gored and graduated flounce, at . $11.98, $16.00 & $20.00

A new Line of French Flannel Waists, manufacturer's samples, copied from French models, marked at half their value . . . . . $5.50 & $6.75

Tailor-made French Flannel Waists, doeskin finish, our own make $3.50

FALL STYLES IN LADIES' GLOVES.

2-Clasp Kid Gloves—New shades of tan, red, gray, brown, beaver, black and white, worth $1.00, at . . 65c. pair

Our "Regina" Gloves are of excellent quality, real kid, 2 clasps, (kid covered,) one row of black or self embroidery, in all the new colors for Autumn, red, brown, gray, beaver, tan, cream, pearl, black and white, a most attractive glove, at . . . . . $1.25 pair

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

Le Boutillier Brothers

Women's Corduroy Suits,

in several styles—Black and Colors—latest style coat, silk lined, new flare skirt, percaline lined,

$19.75 and $26.50

Women's Walking and Golf Skirts,

of superior quality English Corduroys—in Black, Navy Blue and Tan—deep stitching and flare flounce at bottom,

$5.95 and $8.50

Women's Walking Skirts,

of fine all-wool fall weight frieze finish Cloth—Black and Oxford Grey—deep stitched flounces,

$5.95 value $10.00

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Lyons Silks.

Damas Matelassé, Damas Tactée, Broderie Reps, Pekin Reps.

White Silks and Satins for Wedding Gowns.

Novelties for Bridesmaids' Dresses.

Crêpes.

Crêpe Lumineux, Crêpe Damas Tinsel.

Velvets.

Broadway & 19th Street.

New Publications.

Bon Ami

Is an improvement over scouring soaps. It is made of finer material. It will not scratch, "scour off" and "wear out" surfaces on which it is used.

READ CONAN DOYLE'S NEW SERIES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES Stories, Now Running in the STRAND MAGAZINE October Number, Now Ready. 10 Cents.

Sunday
September 22, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

Horner's Furniture

A Matchless Stock.

THE best and the most fashionable of everything in the Furniture and Upholstery arts is represented in our Fall exhibit. And not only this, but the assortments are more varied and complete in all lines than can be seen elsewhere.

Your choice in over two hundred different styles of Bedroom Suits——Almost endless lines of Parlor, Drawing Room and Dining Room Furniture——Hundreds of Dressing Tables, Cheval Glasses, Fancy Chairs, Writing Desks, &c.——The foregoing simply cited as evidence of the large variety to select from.

Prices convincingly moderate and in plain figures.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee).

WHITNEY WON'T RACE ABROAD.

Wealthy Turfman Decides to Keep Famous Horses in America.

The disqualification of L. M. Myers's filly Leonora Loring because of an error in her entry to the Great Filly Stakes, which she won at Sheepshead Bay on Sept. 7, and the attention called to the slack manner in which entries are made on tracks under the jurisdiction of The Jockey Club, brought results yesterday, when it was announced that William C. Whitney had abandoned his plan to race in England next year. Inquiry into the engagements of some of the horses he recently acquired by purchase caused Mr. Whitney to alter his purpose. The statement has been made by his son, Harry Payne Whitney, that Mr. Whitney will practically disperse his stable in England, and, instead of strengthening it by sending the best of his American horses abroad, will keep his stable in America intact.

This means that the most prominent young horses in the United States, Yankee, winner of the Futurity; Blue Girl, the best of the Eastern fillies two years old, and the fifty-thousand-dollar Nasturtium will be kept at home instead of being sent abroad in the hope that one of them may again win the English Derby for the Whitney stable. To win the Derby again and follow up the success achieved by the leased horse Volodyovski in the Spring of the present year was Mr. Whitney's announced ambition, and it was with that idea in view that he had determined to send Yankee, Blue Girl, and Nasturtium to England with other horses to be trained there by John Huggins, who now is handling the Whitney stable in England.

When the plan was formed Mr. Whitney had not the least doubt that the horses were properly entered in the English stakes for which they were engaged. The question raised about the entry of Leonora Loring brought a realization of the dangers that might be encountered if there were the slightest error or omission in the engagements of his horses, and he therefore caused his agents to make inquiry. Though he has not been informed of any actual transgression of the English rules of racing, he has decided that it will not be worth the chance of a protest in future, and so will give up the idea of a campaign on the English turf. In reaching this determination he has been influenced without question by the irregularity alleged in the training and racing of Blue Girl and Yankee in the joint interest of Whitney and Madden, and by the fact that before he, in a partnership arrangement with J. B. Haggin, bought Nasturtium from the stable of A. L. Aste and J. P. Kramer, there was a question about the ownership of the colt, which same question still may be raised concerning the entry of the colt in the English stakes, and notably in the Derby.

The partnerships which existed in the Whitney horses have been cleared away since the race for the Futurity, except in the case of Nasturtium, in which horse Mr. Haggin retains an interest, to be claimed after he is retired from racing, but Mr. Whitney will take no chance of being involved in a turf dispute, and so has decided to abandon his intended season of racing abroad. In pursuit of this idea, he has resolved further to retire from racing in England on any extended scale, and will order his present establishment in England to be dispersed. All the horses except two or three to which Mr. Whitney is more than ordinarily attached—among them Kilmarnock and Elizabeth M.—therefore will be ordered sold at auction. The stable will not be replenished by any further material from the United States. Kilmarnock and the horses that he may decide to retain will race in England next season under the care of Trainer John Huggins. The decision will take much from the international interest in the Derby of 1902, but American turfmen generally were pleased to learn that the most famous colts and fillies of the Whitney American stable are to remain in this country.

INVESTIGATION COMPLETED ON IMMIGRANT FRAUDS.

Ten Officials Said to Have Been Implicated in the Scheme.

It was stated yesterday by officials on Ellis Island that the investigation which has been carried on as to the methods of landing immigrants on steamship piers as American citizens had been completed and the report forwarded to Washington. It was also said that ten officials had been implicated. The investigation was the result of the attempt of a steward on a French Line steamer to bribe Boarding Officer Junker to allow a number of steerage passengers to land at the pier for a consideration. After the arrest of the steward it was charged that the custom of thus landing immigrants had been carried on for some time and the bribe money paid to officials.

Manifests of French Line steamers which landed passengers during the last two years were examined, and a number of curious discoveries as to the method, it is alleged, were found. The report has been finished, and the officials on Ellis Island now await anxiously the action of the Washington authorities. A boarding officer said yesterday that he believed those guilty would suffer, but that possibly an attempt might be made to shift the blame. He pointed out that an assistant might be censured for not having discovered the fraud, though his duty was simply to check off from the manifest those landed at the pier as citizens.

The officials on Ellis Island have at last taken steps to make it impossible for objectionable persons to land that way in the future. Beginning to-morrow naturalized citizens must not only present their passports or citizenship papers to the boarding officers, but they must give up their papers to these officials. The papers will be taken to Ellis Island, and after being examined will be mailed to those to whom they belong. The boarding officers look for trouble in the enforcement of this rule.

Persons born in this country but traveling in the steerage will have to answer many questions under the new regulation. To-morrow blanks will be given the boarding officers to fill out in these cases describing the persons, telling where they were born and other facts regarding them.

Four Hurt in Ferryboat Explosion.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Sept. 21.—The A. C. Barney, a gasoline ferryboat, running between Elizabeth and Palestine, on the Kanawha River, blew up this morning at 10 o'clock. Four men were injured, probably fatally. The remainder of the passengers jumped into the river and escaped with slight injuries. It is feared that one or two men have been drowned.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Latest Importations of Novelty Silk Petticoats.

Special Values for Monday.

Silk Petticoats, walking styles, knife pleated, ruffle at bottom—black, melon, golf red, Hussar red, helio, light blue, old pink, purple, grape blue, navy and changeable colors..... 3.98

Silk Petticoats, walking length, seven different models, some ruffled, some ruched—white, black, sage green, mist gray, violet, fish pink, pale blue, lilac, reds and blues..... 6.75

Smarter, fuller trimmed Silk Petticoats, flounce of ruches and knife pleats; also lace trimmed on accordion pleats; fitted tops; embrace all conceivable colorings..... 10.50

Imported Silk Petticoats, suggested for carriage and reception wear, modelled upon the smartest shown by Doucet, Paquin, Calvayrac, and Corne..... 19.50 and 25.00

In Fabrics Other Than Silks Are:

Black Brilliantine Petticoats, Spanish flounce and 9-inch ruffle . . . . . 2.25 and 2.75

Black Mercerized Petticoats, some accordion, some knife pleated—many styles . . . . . 98c. to 2.95

Moreen Petticoats, 1.98 Silk Moreen Petticoats, 2.89

Misses' Petticoats, silk moreen, all colors, 10 to 16 years..... 1.50

Golf Petticoats:—This game's world-wide spread has made a special class of dress necessary and universal.

In Mercerized fabric, 1.49; in Brilliantine, 1.98; in Silk Moreen, 3.50; in knife-pleated Taffeta, 4.98.

"JUDIC" CORSETS—Latest Fall Importations Offered for Selection. Now, and always, the world's best fitting Corset, because, fast as any new feature appears, it is instantly adopted and adapted to perfecting our famous specialty. In the line of models that cover every possible variation of figure, and meet every whim of fashion, an accurate, matchless fit is assured to all, and comfort unexperienced hitherto.

A September Corset Sale.

"Pacra" Corsets, in silk brocade; genuine whalebones..... 2.75

"Ailsa" Corsets, low bust and long hip..... 1.50

"Ailsa" Corsets, for every figure—a trade wonder, at..... 1.00

Dollar Corsets have been slighted by their makers until now. We have raised the standard, used every means to put into a Cheap Corset the fit, material, workmanship and style associated with goods that bring much more. The "Ailsa" in long, short, low bust, medium, straight front and Empire styles, is a revelation of value—nothing less.

Silks—a rare show of novelties. The Lyonnais are silk makers by inheritance and tradition—their volatile southern French minds abhor monotony of designs. Oriental influences from Madagascar, Algeria, Egypt and colonial may have added their influence to this season's outburst of brilliant color-blends and unique patterns. To be brief—exclusive art creations are here, as never before.

EMPHATICALLY—These Specials Are Matchless.

Lace Roman Stripes, all the leading autumnal tints..... 75c

Corded Persian Silks, a choice and varied collection of shades..... 89c

Figured Moire Soleil, street and evening shades, a popular silk..... 1.00

36-inch Black Taffeta, a silk with body, lustre and fineness..... 82c

Black Peau de Soie, unusually choice quality, rich, fashionable..... 79c

Black Louisine, an excellent, highly finished fall fabric..... 78c

Black Imported Taffetas, fast edge and high lustre..... 50c

Choice collection of Crepe de Chines is given added stress. All the latest street and evening shades, with black and white. Is and should be, a 1.00 quality—here..... 78c

DRESS GOODS.—This space, usually devoted to enumerating new arrivals, given up, for once, to

Two Remarkable Values.

When all the world of fashion is calling for this class of goods.

50-inch all-wool Zibeline Homespuns and Venetian Suitings, not surpassed in favor and dress merit by any known. 3,000 yards of the sure 79c. quality, 58c

Only equalled in effectiveness and general demand by this—

All-wool Camel's Hair Suiting, shown in one form or another in half the tailor Suits of the day—good line of colors, Winter weight. 2,500 yards of the sure 75c. quality, 50c

Stocks of Imported and Domestic Novelties and Staple Cloths have reached their zenith.

Laces. Many novelties have come here from the great creative European Lace centers. A few only are named, to give some idea of the extent of our collection:

Point Venise Galloons, with shaded mesh grounds.
Net Venise Borders, with Brussels Point centers.
Point Gaze Lace, in Pompadour effects.
Lyons Net and Mousseline corded outline Laces.
Alencon Galloons, Crochet Insertings, Lierre demi-flouncings.
Margot Bandings, Chantilly Incrustations, Escurial Serpentines.
Arab Irregulars, Brabant Insertings, Cluny Galloons.
Batiste Irregulars, Mechlin Edgings and Insertings.
Silk Cluny Borders, Painted and Tinted Laces.
Chantilly Velvet Applique, Filet Laces in bandings and allovers.

Batiste and Venise Laces.

Several hundred pieces of Batiste and Venise Galloons, 2 to 3 inches wide, latest Paris Ecru shade, per yard..... 55c

Lace Dress Nets.

All-silk La Tosca Dress Nets, bright black, 45 inches wide, Lyons manufacture, per yard..... 55c

The Latest in Lace Boas. All the various forms of ruffle, pleat, tuck, gather, crimp and fold; of Net, Chiffon, Mousseline and Liberty; full neck effects and long trimmed ends. In silk net, numerous effects in white and black dots and figures, many trimmed with silk rosettes, some with lace butterfly medallions, others of Liberty chiffon, with eiderdown. A vast assortment; one to satisfy every taste and worthily meet every demand of evening and street wear.

Millinery Novelties.

Latest Importations. Latest Paris Fashions.

Smart, Charming, Trimmed

Bonnets, Toques, Turbans, Hats.

Accessory Display of **Untrimmed Hats.**

Fancy Feathers, Wings, Birds, Feather Breasts and Hats, Millinery Braids, Chenille Nets, Steel, Jet and Rhinestone Ornaments,

Forming in its entirety America's Premier Collection of Exclusive and Popular Millinery—the Best from Two Continents.

Feather Boas.

A display of Fall Novelties in Feather Boas and Neck Pieces in Ostrich, Marabout and Coque Novelties.

Special To-Morrow.

1,000 White Coque and Marabout Boas. Exceptionally desirable for early Fall wear. Just what all Paris and London are now wearing. Prices unheard of—

75c., 98c., $1.25 and $1.98.

COSTUMES and WRAPS—all lines present special, separate attractions. Gowns for the evening or afternoon. Wraps for the theatre or carriage. Tailor Coats and Suits, smart and novel.

Tailor Suits, of good quality cheviot, black or blue, blouse, Eton and jacket effects; coats lined with silk; skirt on mercerized lining..... 18.00

Tailor Suits, of Hop Sacking or Cheviot, beautifully tailored, black and colors, lined throughout with best taffeta silk, made with drop skirt..... 28.50

Broadcloth Suits, in black, mode and blue; finest grade of cloth and silk linings; handsomely trimmed; high-class tailor finish; for..... 45.00

Skirts.

Of Black Cheviot, plain tailor finish; also with taffeta trimming, flounce effect; perfect hanging skirt..... 7.75

Taffeta Silk Dress Skirt, lined with percaline, stitched seams; also in fine cheviot (black only) on taffeta silk drop; choice at..... 12.75

Walking Skirts, of fine melton cloth, Oxford shades; also of corduroy, in colors, with stitched flounce, for..... 7.50

Walking Skirt, of best black Venetian, tailoring and finish of a high order; particular value for..... 12.50

Furs.

Advance display of fine Sables, Fox, Lynx and Bear—Boas and Muffs—novelties in fur coats. Special—Alaska sable scarf and muff..... 12.50

Jackets.

Of first-rate Black Kersey, short and jaunty, lined throughout with silk..... 10.00

Tailor Made Jacket of excellent quality cheviot, double breasted effect, lined throughout with silk, for..... 12.00

Black Kersey Coat, 27 inches long, lined with satin, stitched Peau de Soie facing, double-breasted effect, velvet collar..... 14.75

Long Garments, Loose or Semi-Fitting, of fine quality coverts and kerseys,

18.00 to 75.00

Imported Rain Cloaks, in tan, Oxford, blue and black, loose and semi-fitting effects, new styles, 11.50, 14.75. 16.50

Upholstery Fabrics—Costliest in character, priced on a par with commonplace coverings.

Richest textures offered, as surely no such gems of textile art have been offered in the memory of buyers. We do not make these claims lightly. There are goods at 75c. per yard whose fac similes are in this city priced $2.00. $8.00 fabrics are bringing $4.75, and thus it goes, as may be seen below in fuller detail:

All silk Damask, new art designs, in the leading colorings, actual value $3.00, at, per yard..... 1.65

Organzine Silk Tapestry, lustrous, beautiful quality, in a full line of choice colorings, actual value $5.50, at, per yard..... 2.45

Silk Armure Tapestries, in pretty empire and floral effects, actual value $2.25, at, per yard..... 1.25

Gobelin Tapestries, in soft, beautiful colorings, very choice designs, actual value $2.50, at, per yard..... 1.25

Linen Velour, heavy quality, suitable for drapery purposes or portieres, in line of choice colorings, actual value $1.75 per yard, very special at, per yard..... 95c

Portieres.

Tapestry Bordered Portieres, plain centres and figured Armure centres; value $5.00, at, pair..... 3.95

Mercerized Armure Portieres, in full lines of colors, figured all over in self-toned effects; value $9.00, at, pair..... 6.45

Couch Covers, in Oriental effects, 3 yards long, fringed all round; at, each..... 1.45

60-inch Couch Covers, in rich Kis Kilim effects; value $4.00.. 2.45

Lace Curtains.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, in a variety of pleasing designs; very dainty needlework effects, at, pair, 4.95 and 6.45 (Value 6.50, Value 8.00)

Real Point Arabe Lace Curtains; beautiful creations in hand-made lace; actual value $12.00 pair; special for this sale, pair..... 8.95

Dentelle Arabe Curtains, with border and insertion; value $10.00, at, pair..... 7.45

Nottingham Lace Curtains, correct reproductions of expensive real laces, at, pair, 1.95 and 2.95 (Value 2.75, Value 4.00)

BEST WILTON RUGS—none better made—superb floor coverings, much reduced. 8 ft. 3 by 10 ft. 6, 16.95; 6 feet by 12 feet, 21.95

A few designs, admirably fitted for dining room and library use, soft, subdued colorings, 9 feet by 12 feet only. Marked (although worth $30.00) for this occasion to..... 18.50

Important Offerings of Chiffons.

For a few days a line of splendid quality Lyons weave Silk Chiffons, 45 inches wide, black, white, cream and colors, at a price that must come as a sharp surprise. Dressmakers, manufacturers, and the public generally, should seize this offer and buy 79c. goods for, yard..... 55c

Paris Novelty Satin Liberty Plaitings, 19 inches wide, black, white, cream, and colors, at, yard..... 75c

THE 35c. FLANNELS—that were 50c. and 65c. before a few combinations ran out. Foule and French Printed Flannels. Good as gold to buy—as a look downstairs at the numberless flannel waists will prove. In plain, there are eleven shades—the best of the season. In printings, ten blends of black, white, and red dots with solid colors. The whole offering stands alone—the sale must, of necessity, be short. *Fourth Floor.*

"OPENING" BLANKETS—the old-time phrase best expresses the cause of Monday's sale. Sharp reminders of Winter's approach make this sale timely. Summer fades away—it is blanket time in earnest. Much of our new stock is at special figures. Beginning to-morrow, at lowest 25 per cent, and, often, a third of regular cost, comes off splendid standard blankets of every size, weight, and quality.

10-4 Blankets..... 1.50	11-4 Blankets..... 2.50	12-4 Blankets..... 3.75
10-4 Blankets..... 1.98	11-4 Blankets..... 3.25	12-4 Blankets..... 4.50
10-4 all wool..... 2.98	11-4 all wool 3.98	12-4 Blankets..... 5.98

Semi-Annual Sale (On Broadest Lines) of Dressmakers' Supplies and Notions.

Always the spur of past successes urges more and greater stocks, and more economy for the thousands of housewives and dressmakers, who will not buy a paper of pins or a piece of whalebone until this half-yearly event comes along. Be your needs great or small, for a single waist, or the full supply for a busy season's dressmaking, the price-saving is wonderful, unmistakable. No sale, hurriedly planned for, could permit such assortments and such values.

Whalebones. Whalebones.

36-inch All Shell Whalebone, full weight, 89c. a doz.; per gross..... 10.62

36-in. All Shell Whalebone, extra weight, 12c. each; per doz..... 1.35

36-in. Our Special S. C. & S. Whalebone, superior quality, 22c each; per doz.. 2.25

Beltings and Seam Bindings.

Quality has all to do in these.
Only the best found in our stock.

Cotton Glace Belting, 10-yd. piece a piece..... 11c

S. C. & S. Favorite Double Serge Belting, 9-yd. pieces, worth 65c. piece; sale price..... 49c

S. C. & S. Superior Double Serge Belting, 12-yd. pieces, worth 95c.; sale price..... 79c

S. C. & S. Favorite Prussian Binding, 9-yd. pieces, worth 17c.; sale price 12½c. per doz..... 1.38

S. C. & S. Favorite Taffeta Binding, 8 yds., worth 10c. piece; sale price 7c.; per doz..... 79c

S. C. & S. Perfection Taffeta Binding, 10 yds., all silk, 5¼ ligne, worth 17c., sale price 12c.; per doz..... 1.38

Dress Shields.

A department in themselves. All the leading brands carried in stock. Our PERFECT DRESS SHIELD, a new feature in shields, which displays a marked improvement over other shields.

SPECIAL PRICES TO INTRODUCE:

	Size A.	B.	C.
Light weight, per pair.....	16	19	23
per doz....	1.85	2.15	2.60
Rubber lined, per pair.....	16	19	23
per doz....	1.85	2.15	2.60
Double cover, per pair.....	19	23	28
per doz....	2.15	2.60	3.10

S. C. & S. Favorite Dress Shields. Every pair warranted and made of finest stock and materials:

		3	4	5
Single cover, Rubber lined.	per pair....	10	12	14
	per doz....	1.10	1.25	1.55
Double cover, Rubber lined	per pair....	12½	15	18
	per doz....	1.38	1.60	1.95

Special lightweight and rubber lined shields:

	3	4	5
Per pair.....	8c.	9c.	11c.
Per doz.....	85c.	95c.	1.20

Miscellaneous.

Best American Pins, full count, per doz. papers, F3½, 35c., SC, 38c., MC, 42c.

S. C. & S. Basting Cotton, all number warranted, 500 yds., worth 55c. doz.; sale price..... 39c

Snap Dress Fasteners, worth 7c. doz.; sale price 4c; per gross..... 45c

S. C. & S. Hercules Hooks and Eyes, spring back, all brass, will not rust, silver or black; sale price, per gross..... 13c

Super Lisle Elastic, 12 yard pieces, ½ in., per piece 39c.; ⅝ in..... 45c

S. C. & S. PERFECTION SEWING SILK, black or white, PURE DYE, worth 55c. spool; sale price, 39c.; per doz..... 4.60

Nineteenth St. Sixth Avenue. Twentieth St.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Dress Goods Week

To make this a memorable week in Dress Goods, we offer to-morrow and following days about two thousand pieces new, desirable fabrics at prices that make them the greatest values we have ever quoted at beginning of a season.

ALL WOOL TRICOTS
Everybody knows their desirability for Ladies' Waists and Children's Dresses. We have 200 pieces and they'll go in a twinkling at..... .29
Fifty shades to select from: Wine Cardinal, Garnet, Blue, Green, Brown and Tan, (11 shades;) Rose, Heliotrope, Reseda, Dahlia, Violet and other bright and fancy tints—Black also.

50-INCH COVERTS
Fine Cloth finish—latest Autumn shades of Brown, Tan, Blue, Gray, and Green—firm texture—will wear splendidly..... .49

54-INCH ZIBELINES
Heavy camel's hair finish—the season's most fashionable fabrics—strictly all wool—value .98.. .59

ALL WOOL CASHMERES
Full line of colors—for evening and day—also Cream and Black—38 inch—good as wheat..... .34

NEW PLAIDS
Always in demand for Children's Dresses and Ladies' Waists.....Colorings and Combinations are very handsome—we offer excellent values at.....29... .49... .69

50-INCH SERGES
Smooth and cheviot finish—all wool—always in demand because they give such excellent service—would go rapidly at 60 cents, so they're sure to doubly speed at..... .49

ALL WOOL TAILOR MIXTURES
Neutral tints with color interwoven—ten combinations—nothing cheap about their quality or appearance—inferior have been sold at .39..... .19

HEAVY SATIN SOLEILS
Tan, Gray, Castor, Brown, Garnet, Old Rose, Royal, Reseda, Navy and Black—single and double cordings—high satin finish—actual value 50 cents..... .29

38-INCH HOMESPUNS
Commercially "all wool"—actually have a slight cotton mixture—excellent for Fall wear—all the leading street shades—value .39..... .26

BROADCLOTHS AND VENETIANS
Will be very fashionable—complete line of the latest colors—50 inch..... .69 to 1.49

In connection with Dress Goods Sale

We Offer in Linings

Fine Sateens—high silk finish—all leading shades to match or contrast with new Dress Goods—regular price 21 cents..... .15

Black Mercerized Sateens—high satin finish—value .27..... .19

Mercerized Skirtings; novelty shaded stripe effects—handsome for drop skirts and petticoats..... .25

Fancy Black-and-White Mercerized Sateens—polka dots and stripes..... .25

Black Moire Percalines—full silk finish both sides—value .17..... .12

Silk finished Linings—beautiful quality—high gloss—silk shades to match Autumn Dress Goods..... .25

Colored Moire Percalines—all shades and black—elsewhere .15..... .12

Glosse Linings—newest shades..... .15

Black Silk Silesias—extra firm and strong—value .15..... .12

Black Back Sateens—smooth satin finish—value .25..... .17

Soft finish Canvas—18 cent quality.... .14

New Dress Trimmings

Discerning buyers will be quick to appreciate our prices for the newest of trimmings.....
Everything up to date, but everything at small profit prices.

Silk and Chiffon Appliques, Velvet Appliques, Band and Leaf patterns, Silk Passementeries with Torpedo Braids, Taffeta Bands and Applique effects in Black and a great variety of Black-and-White..... .35 to 5.79

Black Spangle Trimmings on Net in various up-to-date patterns. 8 to 5.98

Black and White Trimming Braids—all widths; Black Silk Gimps—all widths; Satin Pipings and Bands—all widths; Taffeta Bands—all widths for trimmings and beltings..... .10 to 1.49

Black Velvet Band Trimmings—Satin ruche edge—1½ to 4½ inch..... .49 to .79

Eton Jackets—Spangle on Net, Silk Applique, and Torpedo Braids on Net..... 1.98 to 5.98

Persian Bands and Persian Appliques on Panne Velvet.. .29 to 3.98

Unequalled Values in Ladies' Suits, Skirts and Waists

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits
Navy and Black Venetian and Black Camel's hair Cheviot; fancy stitched and silk trimmed; Eton and Coat styles; also Heavy Cloth Walking Suits, tight coat or Norfolk effect—Newest Skirts—thoroughly tailored—nothing newer—value $15.00..... 9.98

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits
Pebble Cheviot, Cheviot Serge and Venetians and Homspuns—flare skirts with silk stitchings or all over tucked Skirt and Jackets—Coats of various styles—Half fitting double breast or blouse effects—value $20.00 and $22.00..... 14.98

Walking Skirts
Heavy Cloth, plain and stripe—graduating or flare flounce—30 rows stitching—value $5.50..... 3.98

Heavy Cloth—different shades—triple flounce effect or flare with full stitching..... 4.98

Ladies' Dress Skirts
Black Pebble Cheviot and Venetian; stitched silk bands, satin folds or flare flounce, with three rows catstitching—worth $8 and $9..... 6.98

Black Peau de Soie Skirts—four graduating Liberty Silk ruffles—ruche finish—value $16.50..... 11.98

New Corduroy Waists
the real velvet finish—beautiful colorings—fancy buttons—fancy silk trim'd stock—buckle finish—latest tailor finish; value $5.00..... 2.98

Tucked Taffeta Silk Waists
Clusters of pin tucks, front and back—yoke and bodice effects, with stitched silk straps in contrasting effects—Gray, French Blue, Rose, Roseda, Black and White—value $8.98..... 4.98

French Flannel Waists
Yoke effect, with cluster pin tucks and French tucked and button back, or button front with stitched straps and pearl buttons—value 2.98..... 1.98

Heavy Curtains

The handsomest designs, most effective colorings and most tempting prices we have yet placed before our customers.

Corduroy and Heavy Rep Tapestry—designs copied from expensive hand made Orientals—all colors and combinations; real value 5.98..... 3.98

Turkish Stripe Portieres—Also Bagdad effects—very effective for dens and cozy corners..... 4.98

Tapestry Portieres—in a large variety of Persian and fancy figured designs—also Turkish stripes—all reversible—full fringed—unequaled value..... 2.98

Rep and Armure Figured Curtains—Tapestry border across and up sides—heavy rope edge..... 5.98

Satin Moires and other handsome Curtains with border effects—7.98 to 11.98.

Mercerized Brocade Portieres Heavy rep, with raised satin figured designs—heavy tassel fringe or rope edge—alike both sides—solid tints and two tones.... 7.98

Mercerized Moire Curtains—a novelty in solid colors—Crimson, Nile, Old Rose, Capote, Gobelin, and other high art tints—heavy fringe..... 9.98

Imported French Velour Portieres—superb double face effects—one side figured, the other plain—in contrasting high art colorings; value $40.00..... 24.98
Best quality—Latest designs.

French Velour Table Covers About Half Price

That statement may require a little explanation so early in season....It is result of a purchase made just before stock taking, and buying in Summer we bought at Summer Concessions....They cannot be duplicated at these prices, so don't delay if you want rich Table coverings for Library, Parlor or Dining Room.

1¼ yards.....usually 6.98..... 3.98
2 yards.....usually 8.98..... 4.98
Imported—best quality—Terra Cotta, Olive, Dark Blue, Red, Old Gold, Bronze, and Camel—all over figured, with borders.

Time to Think of Warmer Underwear

It is just as well to be prepared—the season will show no better values than these.

Ladies' Rib Yarn Vests—Fall weight—long or short sleeve Vests; also Pants. .29

Ladies' Heavy Fleeced Rib Vests and Pants, all sizes, also extra large... .49

Boys' Fleece lined Shirts and Drawers—silk bound—trim'd seams.... .29

Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers—silk bound—value $1.00..... .69

Men's Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers..... .98

Men's Domet Flannel Night Shirts.... .49

Flannels

When you think of "Flannels" it is sure to be accompanied by thought of "Hearn," for to go to Hearn's for Flannels is as natural as to go to a well for water....That we start the season aright is evidenced by these quotations—

Cantons—bleached and unbleached—ten and twelve cents elsewhere—here.. 7½

White Domets—elsewhere 8 cents—here 5¾

Domet Skirt Patterns—variety of fancy stripes..... .24

Skirt Patterns—strictly all wool and shrunken—full size—elsewhere 1.25..... .98

White Silk-Emb'd Flannels—50 designs in hemstitch and scallop—elsewhere 59 cents..... .39

Fine French Waist Flannels—best quality—leading shades..... .49

Plain Prunella and Fancy Striped Waist Cloths—best colors..... .59

Cheviot Suitings—tan, gray, brown, blue and green mixtures; also gray and brown, striped—value .29..... .19

Good Cutlery At Very Low Prices

Reliable grades from leading makers, at prices that will convince of our desire to give extra good values.

DINNER KNIVES AND FORKS—
Best steel—15 styles—bone and ebony handles—set of six each—value 1.50..... 1.14
Best steel—rubber handles—half dozen pieces—value 1.69..... 1.38

TEA KNIVES—
Rubber and Celluloid handles—best quality—usual price 1.38—⅓ doz. .94

DINNER KNIVES—
Fine steel—bone handles—full size—value 1.20—⅓ doz..... .98

CARVER AND FORK—
Stag handle—cimeter blade—pair..... .98
French Cook's Knives—best make..... .24
Kitchen Knives—several styles..... .5

BREAD KNIVES—
best quality—all styles..... .29 and .39
Dressmakers' Shears—steel blade—full nickel—7 to 8 inch—value .49..... .29

Flannelette Wrappers

Fall Styles——Fall Colors.
Two great specials:
59 cents——value $1.00.
79 cents——value $1.50.
On Sale in Wrapper Dept.—Third Floor.

AFTERNOON TEA
Served in Restaurant Annex
3 to 5:45 o'Clock
Fragrant Tea, with Cake and Jelly, or Ice Cream with Cake, 5 cts
Tea Fresh Made for Each Patron.
Daintily Served in Individual Tea Sets of Decorated China.

TRAVIS STILL CHAMPION

He Wins National Golf Honors for the Second Year.

EGAN MAKES A STIFF FIGHT

Beaten at Last by Five Up and Four to Play After Being Even at the End of the First Half.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 21.—Walter J. Travis, representing the Garden City Golf Club of the metropolitan district of New York, will retain the amateur golf championship of the United States for the coming year. He defeated the young Chicagoan, Walter E. Egan, to-day after a well-played match by the comfortable score of 5 up and 4 to play, the game coming to a close on the thirty-second green.

In point of attendance and general snap such as usually characterize the final of a National championship, the game was decidedly lacking. This was chiefly due to the postponement of the event immediately upon receipt of the news of President McKinley's death on Saturday morning, Sept. 14. It was then agreed between the committee and the contestants to play the match one week later. The Atlantic City delegation was present in fair numbers, but there were few visitors from distant clubs. The early morning was foggy, damp, and cold, but soon after the game was started the sun came out warmly and dried up the moisture on the course, putting it in better playing condition.

Travis had the honor at the start and outdrove his young opponent about twenty yards. Both ran over the green on the approach, but halved in four. Travis again got the better drive at the second hole, but he overran the green. Each tried to win in four, but missed, and a half in five resulted. Egan made a miserable drive at the third, getting into high grass, and he got out poorly. Travis was on the green in three, and won from a twenty-foot put, Egan needing six. The latter did the better work on the next, and won in four, Travis missing a put to halve. The next was halved in six, but on the sixth green Travis, by deadly approaching, won in four, again led by a hole. Playing through the fair green was about even to the seventh, but the champion missed an easy put to halve, and Egan won in six. Travis drove the eighth green, but Egan approached perfectly and halved in three. Travis got into the bunker on his second shot to the ninth green, while perfect play by the Chicago lad gave him the hole in five, and he was one up at the turn.

The following two holes were halved in par golf, three for each, and then Egan gave another surprise by winning the next, and that, too, after getting into a bunker. Travis did the same thing, but did not get out so well, and Egan was 2 up on the twelfth green. Travis began to cut this down, and succeeded in winning the next two holes, doing some wonderful approach work in both cases, winning them in four to five and six by Egan. A poor put by the champion lost him the next hole, but he recovered himself by a grand three on the sixteenth green, and again honors were even. He won the next in five, but Egan took the home hole, Travis going into the bunker, and that brought the first half of the match to an end in a tie. The strong game put up by the Chicago lad was most favorably commented upon, and he displayed scarcely a trace of nervousness. Travis's golf, however, was not of a particularly brilliant order, and he made more mistakes than is usual in his machine-like accuracy.

Starting out in the afternoon, a larger gallery followed the players, and the unlooked for good play of Egan added a keener touch of excitement than had been apparent in the early morning. Steady play marked the two opening holes, each being halved. Then Travis forged slowly ahead by two excellent fours on the third and fourth holes, giving him a lead of 2. Egan's approaching was poor. The next was halved in an ordinary six, but Egan showed that he was by no means a goner by winning the next two in succession, considerably to the astonishment of the Travis element. The seventh hole proved his stumbling block, and a miserable drive into the sand pit cost him his advantage, Travis winning easily in 6, while Egan needed 8. He lost the next also, and as the ninth was halved the junior golfer found himself two down at the turn of the afternoon round.

The champion at this stage of the game began to show more of his dashingly accurate form in the short game than had characterized his play previously, and as Egan did not improve his winning chances were rapidly snuffed out. Two par threes for the tenth and eleventh holes for Travis gave him four up, Egan doing four. On the eleventh the champion drove into the bunker from the tee, but got out from a masterful approach, placing his ball dead to the hole. He was now four up. Egan held on with grit, although his hopes were gone. He managed to halve two more holes, but met his defeat on the fourteenth green by taking 6 to 4 for his opponent and the game ceased on the thirty-second hole played on the thirty-six hole match. The full cards are:

Walter J. Travis, Garden City—									
Out	4	5	4	3	6	4	7	3	6—44
In	3	3	7	4	4	5	3	5	6—40—84
Out	4	5	4	4	6	5	6	4	5—43
In	3	3	6	4	5				—21—64
Total									148
Walter E. Egan, Chicago—									
Out	4	5	6	4	6	5	6	3	5—44
In	3	3	6	5	6	4	4	6	5—42—86
Out	4	5	5	5	5	4	8	5	5—46
In	4	4	6	4	6				—24—70
Total									156

Travis has now equaled Whigham's record as a championship holder of the United States for two successive years. Whigham, who is an English-bred golfer, won the honors of this country in 1896 and 1897. Douglas won in 1898 and Hartiman in 1899. Travis has a record of having won more club tournaments in his career as a golfer than any other player, and he is usually seen in all of the metropolitan competitions. He has been beaten twice by Douglas this season, however, and once by Charles H. Seeley. Egan is the youngest golfer who ever had the honor of being the runner-up in a National tournament in this country for men. Miss Beatrix Hoyt having been younger when she first won the women's championship, at Morris County in 1896. Egan is about eighteen years old, and has just finished his examinations for admittance to Harvard. He has been known in the West as a grand golfer, but was not heralded with so much applause as young Hollbird. His game stamps him as a coming player, and with more practice he will be a dangerous rival for any man to meet on even terms.

Crescent Athletic Club Golfers.

C. M. Bull won the handicap golf competition yesterday on the links of the Crescent Athletic Club, near Bay Ridge. He made the lowest score of the day, 81 strokes, and his net score of 69 gave him first honors. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
C. M. Bull	81	12	69
W. J. McConvill	84	13	71
M. H. Goodwin	83	12	71
Frank Dunderdale	98	25	73
W. L. Johnson	99	26	73
Thomas Napier	90	14	76
C. B. Van Brunt	87	10	77
C. C. Mason	87	10	77
E. B. Knowlton	91	12	79
D. V. B. Hegeman	96	16	80
C. A. Sykes	93	13	80
W. R. Simons	98	15	83
Sidney Maddock	92	9	83
G. W. Bedell	102	14	88

Four-Ball Handicap at Ardsley.

An interesting four-ball handicap drew out a large force of golfers yesterday to the links of the Ardsley Club, near Dobbs Ferry. The contest was won by H. B. Gayley and J. W. Meadowbrook, in a net score of 81 strokes. The results are:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
H. B. Gayley and J. W. Meadowbrook	86	5	81
Harry Holbrook and A. E. Barron	82	0	82
Thomas Barron and Porter Syms	90	7	83
F. L. Eldridge and L. M. Greer	85	2	83
O. P. Conant and J. A. Plimpton	97	11	86
E. A. McCullough and A. H. Van Brunt	102	16	86
H. D. Edgar and W. J. Worcester	95	8	87
E. M. Johnson and C. H. Hilliard	99	10	89
G. F. McAlpin and H. L. Webb	111	16	95

Miss A. Hewitt won the women's putting match in a score of 45.

Match Play at South Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 21.—The semi-final golf round for the September cup, offered by the South Orange Field Club, was played on the links of that club this afternoon. Hutchinson beat Rollinson, 6 up and 5 to go. Palen beat Shepard 1 up. Next Saturday afternoon Messrs. Hutchinson and Palen will play the final for the trophy.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

Nineteen Philadelphia Cricketers Hold English Team to Low Score.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—The second day's play in the international cricket match between the eighteen Philadelphia Colts and Bosanquet's team of English cricketers ended here to-day with honors strongly in favor of the Quakers. Against an over-night score of 173 the Englishmen could only respond with 131, of which F. Mitchell scored 23 and E. R. Wilson 32. Starting their second venture the youngsters ran up the big score of 130 for the loss of seven wickets, thus securing a lead of 172 runs and eleven wickets in hand against the visitors' single innings. The score:

PHILADELPHIA COLTS.

First Innings.

J. S. Patterson, c. Parkin, b. Dowson	9
C. C. Morris, c. Bosanquet, b. Dowson	30
W. D. Hanes, b. Dowson	9
A. A. Haines, c. Bosanquet, b. More	4
G. R. White, b. Wilson	8
W. M. Morice, b. Dowson	9
P. H. Leroy, c. Mitchell, b. Wilson	17
F. C. Sharpless, b. Wilson	9
F. G. Pearson, c. Priestly, b. Dowson	11
F. S. White, not out	10
A. G. Scattergood, b. Wilson	0
A. C. Wood, b. More	6
W. P. Newhall, b. More	4
R. H. Patton, b. Bosanquet	17
R. D. Sheridan, c. Wilson, b. Bosanquet	0
C. B. Wallace, b. More	16
D. A. Roberts, run out	2
W. Graham, b. Bosanquet	0
J. H. Mason, b. More	0
Byes, 7; leg byes, 4; wides, 1	12
Total	173

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
C. M. Dowson	120	4	40	5
B. J. T. Bosanquet	72	1	40	3
R. E. More	125	4	59	5
E. R. Wilson	102	6	21	4
A. M. Hollins	6	0	0	1

Runs at fall of each wicket—Colts, 36, 37, 44, 44, 61, 83, 84, 90, 107, 109, 116, 120, 141, 141, 168, 172, 172, 173.

ENGLISHMEN.

E. R. Wilson, b. Leroy	33
B. J. T. Bosanquet, c. Haines, b. Patton	11
A. Priestly, b. Patton	4
F. Mitchell, c. Patterson, b. Haines	23
W. E. Harrison, c. Roberts, b. Graham	3
P. H. Crawford, c. Leroy, b. Graham	13
E. M. Dowson, c. Mason, b. Graham	19
R. E. More, c. Banes, b. Leroy	0
A. M. Hollins, c. Mason, b. Graham	1
P. R. Johnson, not out	2
H. C. Schwartz, c. Mason, b. Graham	8
I. V. Parkin, b. Graham	2
Extras	12
Total	131

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Graham	189	13	37	6
Patton	108	4	35	2
Wallace	48	2	10	0
Banes	6	0	4	1
Morice	30	0	10	0
Leroy	66	3	23	2

Runs at the fall of each wicket—6, 17, 50, 69, 89, 91, 96, 103, 114, 127, 131.

PHILADELPHIA COLTS.

Second Innings.

J. S. Patterson, st. Parkin, b. More	24
C. C. Morris, c. and b. Dowson	44
H. A. Haines, b. More	1
P. N. Leroy, st. Parkin, b. Dowson	35
F. G. Pearson, c. Mitchell, b. Dowson	6
F. S. Sharpless, b. More	1
R. H. Patton, c. and b. More	2
F. S. White, not out	1
A. C. Wood, not out	1
Extras	15
Total for seven wickets	130

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Dowson	96	3	39	3
Bosanquet	36	1	21	0
More	84	3	43	4
Wilson	30	0	12	0

Runs at the fall of each wicket—63, 71, 93, 107, 120, 124, 126.

HANDLEY'S MEDLEY RACE.

Labor Day Victor Again Won from King in Yesterday's Event.

The medley race, which caused so much amusement at the games of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at the Knickerbocker Oval, on Labor Day, was re-run yesterday on account of a protest made by one of the contestants, G. W. King of the Friendship Boat Club, who claimed that he had been discriminated against in not being furnished a gig for the rowing part of the event. L. De B. Handley of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, who was the winner on Labor Day, and who holds the world's record for that style of race, repeated his victory yesterday.

The race is for a mile and a half, the first quarter mile being a walk, the second a run, the third a bicycle race, the fourth a horseback race, the fifth a rowing race, and the last quarter a swimming race. Handley and King were the only starters, and the latter led by fifty yards when the water was reached. Here a gig was provided for King and a shell for Handley. King had got but about 100 yards when he capsized, and Handley, who was only about two lengths behind, stopped and waited for his opponent to get ashore, empty his boat, and start again, and then beat him to the point where the swim was to begin. At this point Handley again waited for King to catch up with him, and then beat him to the finish by 25 yards. His time was 20:43 2-5, and King's time was 21:29 1-5. The record is 15:42, made by Handley.

WALL STREET AND TROTTERS.

Four Two-Year-Olds to Contest at Empire City Track.

Wall Street is deeply interested in the outcome of a trotting race that will take place at the Empire City track next Saturday under the auspices of the Road Drivers' Association. Four millionaires will each drive a speedy two-year-old trotter that was presented to him by F. P. Olcott, the banker, who also delights in raising horses.

About two years ago Mr. Olcott presented a colt to each of the following men: Hugh J. Grant, C. K. G. Billings, Anthony N. Brady, and A. C. Hall. Speculation as to speed resulted in each of these gentlemen placing $250 in the hands of W. H. Bailey, the entire $1,000 to be taken by the owner of the horse that would score a victory in a race to be held this Fall.

When the Road Drivers' Association decided to hold a matinée and to place the race on its programme, F. P. Olcott announced his willingness to give a $1,000 cup to the winner. The contest will be mile heats, best two in three, and each of the gentlemen is confident that his horse can furnish the most speed on the day of the race. There is much friendly rivalry among the bankers and brokers of the Street as to the outcome.

A New Amateur Harness Record.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 21.—At the matinée of the Gentlemen's Driving Club this afternoon the bay stallion John A. McKerron, driven by his owner, H. K. Devereaux, trotted a mile to wagon in 2:06¾, establishing a new world's record for amateur drivers. The fact that the air was chilly and a strong wind was blowing made this great performance all the more remarkable. The first half of the mile was trotted in 1:04, the last half being trotted in 1:02¾, last quarter in 30¾ seconds, a 2:03 gait. A large number of watches caught the mile in 2:06¾ and 2:06¾.

La Grande Duchesse at the Yacht Races.

The twin-screw steamship La Grande Duchesse that follows the yachts over the course beginning next Thursday, is the largest coastwise steamship afloat, is constructed of steel, and, with a double hull, is practically indestructible by either fire or water. The vessel was built six years ago at a cost of nearly $1,000,000. She has immense deck room and spacious saloons for the shelter of her patrons should the weather be inclement. La Grande Duchesse was sold to the Ocean Steamship Company (Savannah Line) last Thursday, and as soon as the races are over will enter that service permanently.

Fairfield Golfers Play for a Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 21.—At the Fairfield County Golf Club to-day an 18-hole medal play handicap for the W. T. Bouchelle Cup began. In the morning the following qualified: J. H. Williams, Jr., 100-18-82; Frank Lockwood, 102-18-84; W. M. Copp, 110-24-86; W. H. Temple, 116-30-86; D. Parell, 120-30-90; E. M. Froment, 118-28-90; Charles Willets, 112-20-92; J. N. Kyle, 115-20-95. This afternoon J. N. Kyle was 1 up on J. H. Williams, Frank Lockwood beat Charles Willets 7 up and 5 to go, W. M. Copp beat E. N. Froment 3 up and 2 to go, and W. H. Temple was 1 up on D. Parell.

Phillips-Exeter Won at Football.

EXETER, N. H., Sept. 21.—Phillips-Exeter Academy opened its football season to-day, defeating New Hampshire College, 6 to 0. The Exeter players were called out only yesterday by Coach Hale.

BLUES FIRST IN A ROMP

Colt Broke Track Record in Winning the Second Special.

HOLLY HANDICAP FOR FILLY

Endurance by Right Added to Her Brilliant Record in the East—Holiday Crowd at Gravesend.

A holiday racing crowd was out yesterday for the first time in two weeks, and again the Gravesend track wore the mask of festivity, under which the business of betting is carried on to the delectation of the public at large and the profit of the professional element. The track had not yet dried out thoroughly, and the going contributed an unusual source of uncertainty. Three favorites were winners against the same number of first choices who were losers. The backers of the favorites had a trifle the better of the layers, however, as all the favorites started at good prices.

Two important stake events were on the card, in the Holly Handicap for two-year-olds and the Second Special for three-year-olds and upward, and as both brought out fields above the average in class there was no cause for complaint on the score of sport. The Second Special, over a mile and a half course, was the feature of the day, and the race it produced justified the expectation it aroused, though it resulted in the defeat of the public favorite, and in addition to that reversed the result of the First Special run on Thursday and won by the long-distance champion from the West, Advance Guard. As in the First Special, Watercolor, again ridden by Spencer, was the favorite over the three horses that opposed him, Gold Heels being the only one of the field originally announced who was withdrawn. Blues, ridden by Shaw, was always the second choice, while the layers held Advance Guard at a safe price and made First Whip the outsider. The race, the fourth on the programme, produced the heaviest betting of the day, Watercolor being backed from 7 to 5 down to even money at post time, while Blues was well supported by the following of the Farrell Stable, which included all the politicians on the track. The Western contingent almost to a man went to Advance Guard.

At the fall of the flag First Whip showed in front, but that was the only time during the race that he was conspicuous, Watercolor, second at the start, racing past him at once and going on in front to the stand, with Blues second at that point and First Whip third, the pace being so fast that Advance Guard was outrun in the early stages of the race and did not begin to close on the pacemakers until the race was decided practically. Watercolor, in front, made a terrific effort, but was never able to shake off Blues, who clung on his heels for the first half mile, and then, having settled into running in his best style, went on after the flying black leader, and on the paddock turn ranged alongside Watercolor. From that point Blues seemed to have the more speed and held Watercolor safe, Blues drawing away steadily, and at the turnout of the back stretch leading by two lengths. On the last turn, and beginning the run home through the stretch, Watercolor made a last effort to get up again, but Blues promptly drew out even further in front when called on, and with Watercolor struggling on in plain distress in the last furlong Blues won easily by four lengths, with Watercolor second, eight lengths before Advance Guard, third. The time was 2:33, the fast second better than the track record, made by J. R. Keene's Petrucio in the Spring of 1900, when he won the Brooklyn Derby, carrying 108 pounds, Blues's performance being much the better, as the winner of the Second Special carried 110 and beat old horses.

The Holly Handicap was another brisk betting event and its result furnished one more argument for the superiority of the fillies of 1901, as the splendid Western two-year-old Endurance by Right added more glory to her record in the East by going out in front at the fall of the flag and romping along in front to the end. She won easily by a length from Whisker King, who was second throughout, and who beat Chilton, the third horse, by four lengths. There were thirteen starters for the Holly Handicap, and as they included some of the smartest of the colts of the second class the victory of Endurance by Right, considering that she carried 130 pounds and conceded weight to all her field, was a remarkable one. The time of her race was within a fifth of a second of the track record. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap, for all ages; about six furlongs. George B. Waters's Cervera, ch. g., 3 years, by Odd Fellow-Hennirae, 121 pounds, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and even, won ridden out by a half length; J. W. Schorr's Flora Pomona, b. f., 2, 112, (J. Woods,) 8 to 1 and 3 of 1, second, by two lengths from James Galway's Belvino, b. c., 3, 117, (N. Turner,) 13 to 5 and 9 to 10, third. Time—1:11 1-5. Connie, Musette, May W., Candle, Ben Howard, and Nanine also ran. Value to the winner, $885. Belvino the post favorite. Winner trained by T. King.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles and a half. William C. Daly's Dr. Eichberg, b. h., 5 years, by Candlemas-Nell Swift, 156 pounds, (Barry,) 13 to 5 and 4 to 5, won easily by a length; Harry W. Smith's Jessie B., b. m., 6, 132, (Carson,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, second by four lengths from Charles Pfiser's Bacchanal, ch. g., 4, 140, (Dayton,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—5:05. Bullingdon, Jim McGibben, Cheesemite, and Clarewind also ran. Value to the winner, $600. Dr. Eichberg the post favorite. Winner trained by W. McCann.

THIRD RACE.—The Holly Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. J. W. Schorr's Endurance by Right, b. f., by Inspector B.-Early Morn, 130 pounds, (J. Woods,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, won easily by a length; The Pepper Stable's Whiskey King, ch. c., by Kantaka-Genevieve, 119, (Odom,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second, by four lengths from G. E. Smith's Chilton, b. c., by Meddler-Castalia, 115, (Shaw,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:07. Smart Set, Pentecost, Masterman, Highlander, King Hanover, The Rival, Tribes Hill, Setauket, Grain, and Lord Quex also ran. Value of stakes to the winner, $2,080. Endurance by Right always favorite. Winner trained by J. F. Schorr.

FOURTH RACE.—The Second Special Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; special weights, winner of the First Special (Advance Guard) to carry full weight; one mile and a half. Frank Farrell's Blues, b. c., 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 110 pounds, (Shaw,) 13 to 5 and 7 to 10, won easily by four lengths; J. B. Haggin's Watercolor, 3, blk. c., by Watercress-Sabrina, 112, (Spencer,) even and 1 to 2, second by eight lengths from Carruthers & Shiels's Advance Guard, ch. c., 4, by Great Tom-Nellie Van, 126, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and even, third. Time—2:33. First Whip also ran. Value of stakes to the winner, $2,825. Watercolor always the favorite. Winner trained by T. Welsh.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; about six furlongs. Jacob Worth's Mary Worth, b. f., by Florist-Csarina II., 104 pounds, (O'Connor,) 5 to 2 and even, won cleverly by a length; L. L. Richards's Man-o'-War, b. c., 106, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by a head from W. C. Daly's Lady Sterling, ch. f., 99, (Creamer,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:11 2-5. Playlike, Schwalbe, Lacrimae, Hans Wagner, O'Hagen, Chief Lally, Fonsolucea, and City Bank also ran. Value to the winner, $650. Mary Worth and Schwalbe equal favorites. Winner trained by W. Heuston.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. William C. Whitney's Black Dick, blk. h., 4 years, by Sir Dixon-Merdin, 104 pounds, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, won cleverly by a length; F. Bruhns & Co.'s Alfred Vargrave, b. c., 4, 109, (Mounce,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a head from Charles F. Dwyer's Ethics, b. c., 3, 102, (H. Cochran,) 8 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:48 1-5. Hammock, Speedmas, Wait Not, Knight of the Garter, Little Daisy, Anna Darling, and Lone Fisherman also ran. Value to the winner, $780. Ethics always the favorite. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers.

TROTTING AT READVILLE.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 21.—The interest in the match race between Cresceus and The Abbot to-day was so great little attention was paid to the other events. The summaries of the races follow:

2:07 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,000.

Mazette, b. m., Tennessee Wilkes-Marscotta, by McEwen, (McDonald)	1	1	1
The Admiral, b. h., (Payne)	2	4	2
Raymond M., blk. h., (Johnson)	3	2	3
Artalco, b. g., (Dore)	4	3	4

Time—2:09½; 2:09; 2:08¾.

2:12 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Altro L., blk. g., Alcantarus-Itack-Idol, (Golden)	1	1	1
Miss Whitney, b. m., (McDonald)	2	4	2
Volo, b. g., (McClary)	6	2	5
Confessor, ch. g., (Geers)	3	5	4
Phoeben Ward, b. m., (Marsh)	4	5	5
Paddy D., b. g., (Houghton)	5	dis.	

Time—2:14; 2:12¾; 2:12¼.

2:25 Class.—Sweepstakes, trotting; purse $875.

Hyle Bird, b. g., by Early Bird, (Knapp)	1		
Masconomom, b. h., (Titer)	Dis.		

Time—2:16.

2:25 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Hamward, b. h., Hambrino-Louisa, by Onward (McDonald)	1	1	1
Marion Wilkes, b. m., (Titer)	6	2	1
Mary D., ch. m., (Damon)	3	3	2
Belle Curry, ch. m., (Marsh)	7	8	6
Alvander, b. h., (Bass)	10	4	8
Byron Wilkes, b. g., (Durland)	4	6	7
Enoch, b. g., (Smith)	5	8	5
Tattler, b. g., (Maxfield)	8	5	9
Dave Hughes, br. g., (Coville)	7	10	7
Quarterstaff, b. h., (Yereance)	9	dr.	

Time—2:14¼; 2:12¾; 2:14¼; 2:14¾.

Wrenn Brothers Won Tennis Match.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 21.—The second exhibition match played on the grounds of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club here this afternoon between the Wrenn brothers and Holcomb Ward and W. A. Larned, resulted in a victory for the Wrenns, who captured three out of the five sets played.

Ward and Larned won the first match played about two weeks ago, and it is likely a third will be played to decide the rubber. Ward and Larned, who easily defeated their opponents in the first match, played with apparent carelessness to-day, and at times appeared to actually throw points away. A large number of people witnessed the match to-day. The score: Wrenn brothers beat Ward and Larned 6—3, 6—4, 5—7, 11—13, 6—4.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

PIANO BARGAINS.

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Those wanting "real" bargains will take advantage of this special sale of little used pianos:

1 Bradbury Piano, Cabinet Upright,	$150
1 Hardman Piano, Cabinet Upright,	175
1 Lurch Piano, Cabinet Upright,	140
1 Johnson Piano, Cabinet Upright,	100
1 Phelps Piano, Cabinet Upright,	125
1 Arlington Piano, Cabinet Upright,	150
1 Sterling Piano, Cabinet Upright,	90
1 Sterling Piano, Cabinet Upright,	100
1 Sterling Piano, Cabinet Upright,	115
1 Sterling Piano, Cabinet Upright,	110
1 Huntington Piano, Cabinet Upright,	75
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Fifty more bargains on hand distributed among our different warerooms just as good as these. Come early and get a good choice. Several

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YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Won—Mathewson in Fine Form Holds Cincinnati Down to Three Hits.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—Mathewson was at his best and the Cincinnatis secured but three hits in to-day's baseball game with New York. For six innings not the semblance of a hit was made by the Cincinnati batsmen, but in the seventh inning Crawford made a safe drive to centre and scored on an out and Steinfeldt's high fly, which fell safe in short left. Phillips was hit often by the New Yorks, but scattered the hits enough to keep the score down to a respectable total. Jones and Van Haltren were easily the batting stars. Murphy played left field because Selbach split a finger in the preliminary practice.

Jones singled in the first inning, with one out, and went to third on Strang's single. Corcoran and Bergen tried the quick-return play on Strang stole second, but Jones beat the throw home. Davis's single, a sacrifice, and Beckley's fumble scored a run in the second inning. In the fifth inning Jones doubled and Van Haltren singled. A base on balls to Strang filled the bases.

Ganzel hit to Corcoran, who assisted O'Brien to retire Strang at second, but O'Brien threw wild in attempting to complete a double play, and Jones and Van Haltren scored. A double play on Davis's fly to Crawford ended the inning. Bay dropped Mathewson's liner in the ninth, and hits by Jones and Van Haltren helped him around. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, cf	0	0	2	0	1
Harley, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	0	12	1	1
Crawf'd, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Corcoran, ss	0	1	2	4	0
Steinf't, 2b	0	1	1	3	0
O'Brien, 2b	0	0	3	3	1
Bergen, c	0	0	4	2	0
Phillips, p	0	0	0	4	0
Total	1	3	27	17	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Murphy, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Jones, rf	2	3	0	0	0
Van H'n, cf	1	3	2	0	0
Strang, 3b	0	0	0	2	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
Davis, ss	1	1	4	4	0
Miller, 2b	0	0	3	2	0
Warner, c	0	2	8	0	1
Mat'son, p	1	1	1	1	0
Total	5	12	27	9	1

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
New York	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—5

Earned runs—New York, 3; Cincinnati, 1. Two-base hits—Jones Crawford. Stolen bases—Harley, Strang. Double plays—Davis and Ganzel; Crawford and Corcoran. Struck out—By Phillips, 4; Mathewson, 7. Time—1 hour 30 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

A REMARKABLE BASEBALL GAME.

Boston and Chicago Play One of the Greatest Games in History of League.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—One of the greatest, if not the greatest, baseball game in the history of the National League was played to-day between the Boston and Chicago teams. It was not until the seventeenth inning that the contest was decided, and in that time but one run was scored. For thirteen innings not the semblance of an error was made. Some of the chances accepted were of the most difficult description, brilliant plays being frequent occurrences.

Pitching of the cleverest kind was of course the main feature of the game, and it is hard to say which man did the better work. Hughes, who has been pitching great ball for Chicago of late, pitched by far and away his best game of the year. In the seventeen innings but eight hits were made off his delivery, and in that time thirteen men failed to connect with the ball. Dineen, the Boston pitcher, held Chicago down to a similar number of hits. While his work was not as brilliant as his rival's, he was much the steadier of the two. But three men were able to cope with his delivery. Childs was most successful, and made four hits. Kahoe secured three, while the odd one went to Hughes.

To Dexter belongs the honor of scoring the only run. He reached first on a fumble by Long, who up to this time had made some really wonderful stops and throws. Dineen hit Hickey, whom Hartsel forced at second. This placed Dexter on third and gave him the opportunity to score when Childs made his fourth single. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Green, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Dexter, 3b. & lb	1	0	2	0	0
Doyle 1b	0	0	6	0	0
Gannon, rf	0	0	2	0	0
M'Corm'k, ss	0	0	4	0	0
Childs, 2b	0	4	3	6	0
Kahoe, c	0	3	13	4	0
Hughes, p	0	1	0	4	0
Hickey, 3b	0	0	1	7	1
Total	1	8	51	25	1

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Rickert, lf	0	0	4	0	0
Tenney, 1b	0	1	19	1	0
Dupee, 2b	0	1	1	2	0
Cooley, cf	0	3	2	0	1
Carney, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Lowe, 3b	0	1	3	3	0
Long, ss	0	1	5	0	1
Moran, c	0	0	8	0	1
Dineen, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	0	8*	49	16	3

*One out when winning run was scored.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 11; Boston, 7. Sacrifice hits—Hughes, (2,) Kahoe, Moran. Stolen bases—Hughes, Cannon, Lowe. Struck out—By Hughes, 13; by Dineen, 7. Base on balls—Off Hughes, 5; off Dineen, 1. Hit with ball—Hickey. Time of game—3 hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

BROOKLYN, 3; ST. LOUIS, 1.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—The St. Louis baseball players were unable to hit Donovan consistently to-day, and Brooklyn won by scoring runs in the first three innings, after which Harper allowed but one man to get as far as second base. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Keeler, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Sh'lard, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Dolan, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Kelley, 1b	0	0	13	1	0
Daly, 2b	0	1	2	3	0
Dahlen, ss	1	1	1	3	0
Irwin, 3b	1	0	1	2	0
Farrell, c	0	1	6	1	0
W. Don'n, p	1	1	1	3	0

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Sept. 23.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Vogelstein vs. Jacobson.
2—Walcot vs. Bendel.
3—Colabel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4—Dowe vs. Cobre Grande Copper Co.
5—Eichele vs. Eichele. 5½—In re Pfarr.
6—Still vs. Walter.
7—In re Tonnele.
8—Fusco vs. Fusco.
9—Carmon vs. Cornell.
10—Mackey vs. Security Trust, &c., Co.
11—Charlton vs. Charlton.
12—Bailin vs. Goldsmid.
13—Jones vs. Kelly.
14—In re Bernhard.
15—Spiegel vs. Wandel.
16—Sparrow vs. Sparrow.
17—Irving Sav. Inst. vs. Ferris.
18—West Side Bank vs. Klinge.
19—Patterson Brewing Co. vs. Connelly.
20—Neumark vs. Wallace, Muller & Co.
21—Kunzemann vs. Kunzemann.
22—North River Savings Bank vs. Anderson.
23—Daly vs. Bloomingdale.
24—Fabbo vs. Rohe.
25—Eckhard vs. Nat. Silk Label Co.
26—O'Brien vs. Denton.
27—Schuyler vs. Booth.
28—White vs. Moses.
29—People, &c., vs. Wilson.
30—Sheridan vs. Redmond.
31—Melchers vs. Wyatt Chromatic Printing Co.
32—In re Clifford.
33—In re Otterson.
34—Anastasio vs. Bowery Sav. Bank.
35—Wickard vs. Sellers.
36—Gibb vs. Mertz.
37—Peyser vs. Moses.
38—People, &c., vs. Regan.
39—Same vs. Adams.
40—Same vs. Angerame.
41—Same vs. Bushnell.
42—Same vs. Hackett.
43—Same vs. Donnelly.
44—Mangan vs. Jung.
45—Lynch vs. Tice.
46—Snedeker vs. Kitson.
47—In re Hotchkiss.
48—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank vs. De Lima.
49—Wallis vs. Berrien.
50—Herrick vs. Rodman
51—Marcus vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
52—Bazerque vs. same.
53—Townsend vs. same.
54—Van Dyke vs. Stevens.
55—Musgrave vs. Ghormley.
56—Schirmer vs. Schirmer.
57—Hansen vs. Hatzfeld.
58—In re East Side Dispensary.
59—In re Capuano.
60—Bauchle vs. Abrahame.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Ann Murphy.
John N. Oehninger.
Jane Murphy.
Frances A. Spaulding.
Bernard Rourke.
Brady E. Backus.
Mary E. Osborne.
Peter Dalton.
Mary Lewis.
Augusta Willner.
Mary E. Parkhill.
At P. M.
Eva Weydig.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Shortridge for the People. Opens at 10 A. M. Pleadings, motions, and all ex parte motions must be brought to a hearing before 10:30 A. M.
1—Jeremiah Sullivan.
2—John Kelly.
3—Charles White.
4—Louisa Wood, George Barnes.
5—John Sullivan, William Winsmore.
6—William Kleber, Kate Campbell, Thomas Campbell.
7—Morris Cohen.
8—Frank Yasco.
9—John Henry.
10—Augustus Hilliman.
11—Robert Hawkins.
12—James Malloy.
13—Jacob Schneider, Joseph Flechter, alias Joseph Fletcher.
14—Vita Belia.
15—Frederick Jacoby.
16—Pheebe Stephens.
17—Robert Adams.
Pleadings.
1—Thomas Brennan.
2—Cornelius Buckley. Michael Kotch.
3—Walter Murray, Henry Murphy.
4—George Schneider.
5—George Edwards.
6—William Williams.
7—Edward O'Brien.
8—Louis Wallach.
9—Harry Goldfish.
10—May Jackson.
11—Emil Mayer.
12—Louis Julien, George Antola.
13—Edward Murray, Thomas Schatchell.
14—Patrick Farley.
15—Patrick Carey.
16—John Gaydos.
17—Frank Bedell.
18—Daniel Gannon.
19—Henry Day.
20—Ray Perez.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.
1—Robert Fair, otherwise called Robert Randall.
2—Michael Lucca.
3—Michael McCarthy.
4—John Richard.
5—James Martin.
6—Alfred Sheridan.
7—Jennie Anderson.
8—Peter Johnson.
9—James McCarthy.
10—Anthony O'Donnell, Edward O'Neill.
11—Patrick Quinn.
12—John Young.
13—Albert Brown.
14—August Miller.
15—Timothy Moran.
16—Harry Wilson, Charles Kelsey, Robert James.
To fix a day for trial.
1—John Dwyer.
2—John Shields.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess. Term begins Monday, Sept. 30.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term. —Adjourned. Term begins Monday, Oct. 7.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials.—Adjourned. Term begins Monday, Oct. 7.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions—Betts, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part I.—Hurd, J. Criminal calendar.
The People vs. Robert N. Hill.
The People vs. Herbert Le Clare.
The People vs. Joseph De Barry.
The People vs. Nellie Williams.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part II.—Civil calendar. Term begins Monday, Oct. 7. Call of calendar Friday, Oct. 4, at 2 P. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 o'clock.
The wills of Charles Wilson, James L. Benedict, Harriet B. Smith, Robert S. Emory, Neil Cassidy, Joseph M. Shea, Ellen E. Lake, Ferdinand Ries, John Gregory, Lina O'Brien, Annie Kieling, Francis Schwarzbach, Marty Mills, and Henry J. Johnson.
The accounting in the estates of Catherine F. Griffing, James Nellas, Thomas Vernon, (motion) Daniel and Mary A. M. Chauncey, (adjourned to Nov. 14;) Anna C. Redmond, John W. Moran, Isabella Andrews, Thomas Dwyer, Margaretha F. Mayer, (two proceedings;) Herman H. Cordes, Theresa Silva, Marie Celsing, Frederick Gretsch, Divine Burtis, Mary A. Lampe, John G. West, Edward J. Burns, Johann G. Roosbush, Margaret McCue, John J. Ladley, Lucy Cully, Margaret H. Christensen, and John Fincken.
The estates of Daniel G. Regan, Thomas N. Dwyer, Anna C. Redmond, Fritz Steingraeber, Anna A. Travers, and Julia A. Riley.
The administration of Bridget Kelly, (formerly Burke,) Catharine Schwarz, and Oliver B. Leach.
The guardianship of Ethel A. Frankmann and Edna McCoy.

Richmond County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Maddox, J.—Calendar for Monday, Sept. 23, 1901.
52—Marion Del Carrere vs. S. I. Rapid Tr. R. R. Co. et al.
65—Thomas W. Tuite, as administrator; vs. Martha Hart et al.
68—William Crockett vs. H. W. Putnam et al.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Catharina Stricker vs. Charles A. Thomas—Robert L. Turk.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—In re Lewis—Martin K. Vogel. Longley vs. Longley—E. Fixman.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE WESTERN SPRINGS COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Prendergast has received an attachment for $10,785 against the Western Springs Company of 944 Broadway in favor of Mr. L. Walker on an assigned claim of Noble McConnell for money loaned to the company from June 3 to Sept. 13. Mr. McConnell was the President of the company. The attachment was served on John Q. A. Walker, the Vice President, at 944 Broadway. It is reported that there will be a reorganization of the company. It was incorporated under New Jersey laws in May last with a capital stock of $100,000, and has a lease of a spring at Waukesna, Wis.

THE AUTOMATIC BEER CASK COMPANY.—Judge McAdam of the Supreme Court has appointed Eugene M. Engelman temporary receiver of the Automatic Beer Cask Company of 12 Stone Street on the application of the following Directors: Emanuel Mayne, President; Ludwig Stetthelmer, Treasurer, and George W. Newgass, in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. The company was incorporated on Aug. 1, 1898, with a capital stock of $50,000, which was reduced to $1,000 on Feb. 10, 1900. It had the right to sell an automatic beer cask in New York City from the American Beer Cask Company. The company has been losing money for some time past and is unable to meet its obligations. The liabilities are $10,873, of which $6,814 is to the American Beer Cask Company, and nominal assets $2,487 in outstanding accounts.

THE AMERICAN BEER CASK COMPANY.—The American Beer Cask Company of 12 Stone Street has been unable to make the business pay, and Eugene M. Engelman has been appointed temporary receiver by Judge McAdam of the Supreme Court on the application of the following Directors: Leo Schlesinger, Emanuel Maynz, and Ludwig Stetthelmer for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. The company was organized to introduce automatic beer casks, a foreign invention, in the United States. It was incorporated on Nov. 11, 1899, with a capital stock of $200,000, of which $123,000 is still in the treasury, but it had no rating in Bradstreet's. For some time past the company has been losing money, suits were threatened against it, and it was unable to obtain extensions of time. The liabilities are $14,714, of which $6,947 is to Lauenburg, Thalman & Co., secured by 590 beer casks, and $5,101 to the Mechanics and Traders' Bank. The nominal assets are $6,814 in uncollectible accounts and 1,550 casks, the value of which is problematical. Emanuel Maynz is President, Leo Schlesinger, Vice President, and Ludwig Stetthelmer, Treasurer.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MAX KLEIN.—Max Klein, salesman of 299 East Third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $924 and no assets.

LOUIS RAPPAPORT.—Louis Rappaport of 79 Monroe Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person, with liabilities of $1,019 and nominal assets of $692 in accounts.

HERMAN SCHMERL.—Herman Schmerl, a clerk residing at 36 Horatio Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person, with liabilities of $4,104 and nominal assets consisting of accounts, $497, and one case of fur skins, nominally valued at $302, pledged for a loan of $238 and storage charges, leaving no equity. There are fifty creditors. He was formerly in the fur business.

FANNIE BRODSKY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Fannie Brodsky, dealer in tailors' and dressmakers' trimmings at 316 East Houston Street by the following creditors: Gudebrod Brothers Company, $340; Oneida Community, $171, and the Eureka Silk Company $124. It was alleged that she is insolvent, had transferred all her property and paid out money to various creditors for antecedent indebtedness. Alexander A. Tausky, attorney for the petitioning creditors, said that she had sold out all her stock to an auctioneer. She had carried on the business since January, 1899.

Against the Dona Maria Mining Co.

The Sheriff has received two executions against the Dona Maria Mining Company of Mompos, Republic of Colombia, for $5,236, in favor of William James for money loaned by him to the company down to 1899, and on an assigned claim for services of Arthur G. Wood as Superintendent. The summons were served on Theodore M. Banta, the President, at 346 Broadway. The company is a New York corporation, capitalized at $350,000, and the annual report filed on April 19 last showed assets, $150,000, and liabilities, $50,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABELMAN, Abram, and Paul Zigler—Kirk & Graham	$314
ARNOW, Richard N.—Baker, Voorhis & Co	117
CONDIT-SMITH, Emma—A. Gross and others	122
DONA MARIA MINING COMPANY OF Mompoe—W. James	2,221
DONA MARIA MINING COMPANY OF Mompoe—W. James	3,015
DUY, George C.—N. Wolfinger	97
DAVIS, Allen B.—Erie Railroad Company	104
FATER, Anthony and Helen—D. F. Christie and others	96
GLASS, Minnie—A. Steinhardt & Brother	38
HALPOUR, Charlotte—B. Leichtman	133
HAMAN, John J.—J. E. Marks and others	16
HEINY, John, and Charles Wenz—H. Frank, Jr	75
LOENING, Albert—J. A. Low	412
McGOWAN, Owen J.—Clonbrock Steam Boiler Company	230
McLAUGHLIN, Thomas—S. Mitchell	259
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Crow	4,747
NINESLING, Charles—J. Frank	633
O'DONNELL, Joseph P.—American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Company	235
O'LEARY, Cornelius—H. B. Claflin Company	46
PETERSON, James H.—C. F. Zentgraf and others	40
SMITH, Mrs. Benjamin F.—H. O'Neill	51
SHEIL, Frank J.—M. Lippman	247
SULLIVAN, George F.—Chatham National Bank of New York	1,591
STERN, Joseph—E. Rausohoff and others	43
STERN, Meyer—S. L. Stover	139
SIRE, Leander and Henry B.—P. Straus	519
WIENER, David—Central Stamping Company	332
WARD, William—T. Altschul	105

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.76¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.64⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.39
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton, middling	.08⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¾
Sugar, granulated	5.25
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	20.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.05¾
Pork, mess	16.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.09½
Lard, prime	10.57½
Butter, Western creamery	.21½

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; wheat, No. 3, 67@68½c; No. 2 red, 71¾@71¾c; No. 2 oats, 36¾@37c; No. 2 white, 38½@39c; No. 3 white, 38@39½c; No. 2 rye, 55½@56½c; fair to choice malting barley, 54@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.60; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.62; prime timothy seed, $5.40; mess pork, per bbl, $14.90@14.95; lard, per 100 lb, $10.15@10.20; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.85@9.05; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7⅝@7¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.45@9.55; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30.

COTTON.—There was not much speculative stir in cotton yesterday, but the market displayed considerable inherent strength in the face of unfavorable news from abroad. On the call the tone was easy, with prices 9 to 11 points lower, this being quite in keeping with weak Liverpool cables. The English market was said to have been affected by selling by jobbers against purchases of spot cotton in this market. The lack of progress in the settlement of the South African trouble and selling orders from prominent American bears, also tended to depress Liverpool, which, at the close was net 2 to 3 points lower, as against an expected advance to 2½ to 3 points. The bears were aided to some extent by a less favorable review of the week in the belt by The Chronicle. While that authority stated the crop had suffered from excessive rains, cool nights, shedding, blight, and rust, it stated that some sections had been benefited by the precipitation of the past week. Statistically, the situation was more bullish, for receipts failed to come up to predictions, the New York stock further decreased under withdrawals for shipment to Northern mills, and private advices declared cotton was not being stocked up on plantations. Mills here and abroad were known to be carrying small reserve supplies, hoping for an increase in receipts to depress speculative markets to an extent which would allow of advantageous hedges being made against this shortage in actual supplies at milling centres. The weather chart indicated fair weather over pretty much the entire belt, and the forecast failed to show any area of depression anywhere in the cotton country. Nevertheless, nights were too cool for the best interests of late cotton. In Southern spot markets there was more demand for prompt shipment of the staple at firm prices. Sellers were less disposed to press sales, believing higher speculative markets were in store for the immediate future. Conservative local operators predicted an increase in public business in the local pit, declaring that investors were now satisfied that the crop was not making suitable progress, and that the good outlook justified higher prices. The opening of the China markets was regarded as a doorway for immense amounts of American cotton goods, as United States cloths were by far the most popular with merchants in that country. The local market for futures closed steady in tone with prices net 6 to 8 points lower. The market for spot cotton was steady in tone and 1-16c lower, to 8 1-15c for middling upland and 8 9-16 for middling Gulf. Total sales were 1,150 bales to spinners. The previous week's of certificated cotton in New York is now less than 60,000 bales, with the average decrease per week some 11,000 bales, thus showing a supply of less than six weeks ahead.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.76@7.78
October	7.70	7.75	7.70	7.73@7.74
November	7.75	7.76	7.75	7.75@7.76
December	7.74	7.79	7.75	7.77@7.78
January	7.75	7.79	7.74	7.78@7.79
February				7.78@7.79
March	7.77	7.81	7.77	7.80@7.81
April				7.80@7.81
May	7.78	7.83	7.78	7.81@7.82
June	7.78	7.78	7.77	—@—

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21.—Spot cotton—Moderate business; prices unchanged to 1-16d lower; American middling, fair, 5 3-16d; good middling, 4 31-32d; middling, 4 11-16d; low middling, 4 15-32d; good ordinary, 4 5-32d; ordinary, 3 29-32d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 5,200 bales American. Receipts, 26,000 bales, including 24,300 American. Futures opened quiet and closed barely steady; American middling, low middling clause, September, 4 32-64@4 33-64d buyers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 24-64@4 25-64d sellers; October and November, 4 20-64@4 21-64d sellers; November and December, 4 18-64d buyers; December and January, 4 17-64@4 18-64d sellers; January and February, 4 17-64@4 18-64d sellers; February and March, 4 17-64@4 18-64d sellers; March and April, 4 16-64d sellers; April and May, 4 16-64d value.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market on Saturday was a very narrow and uneventful one. While the general undertone had a fairly steady look, there was no decided strength at any time, even at the opening, when prices were at their best, and the close showed a partial 1c net decline all around. About 31 loads were taken for export, mostly at out ports, representing an unusually large business for Saturday. An advance of ⅛@¼d in the Liverpool market was chiefly responsible for whatever early strength the local market exhibited, the firmness in corn also having some effect in the same direction. Primary receipts of Spring wheat were large, but the Winter wheat movement continued rather light. Local trade was especially failing away behind last year, causing a premium on cash wheat. One reason for the unusual demand now existing for cash grain at that point is the fact that Southern mills have commenced to buy earlier than usual, owing to the recent export demand for wheat in Tennessee and Kentucky. Northwest houses were sellers of wheat at Chicago throughout the day, and all markets of the country moved together in the slow drift toward a slightly lower level. On the late curb prices were practically unchanged, December closing 76⅛c at 1 o'clock: No. 2 red closed 76¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, 76⅝c, elevator; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 76¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 81¾c, free on board, afloat.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents were quoted $3.65@3.90; Winter straights, $3.30@3.45; Winter patents, $3.50@3.80; Spring clears, $2.85@3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@2.60; rye grade, $18.50@$19, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Quiet. Fair to good, $2.85@3.15; choice to fancy, $3.30@3.50. Cornmeal—Dull. Kiln dried, $3.30@3.60.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red cash, 70¾c; September, 69¾c; December, 71¾c; May, 75¾c. No. 2 hard, 69@69½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 58¾c; September, 58¾c; December, 59¾@59½c; May, 61¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 37c; September, 37½c; December, 38¼c; May, 40c; No. 2 white, 39¼@39½c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 21.—Wheat steady; close, No. 1 Northern, 70¼@71c; No. 2 Northern, 68@69½c; December, 71c. Rye firm; No. 1, 55@55¼c. Barley steady; No. 2, 60c; sample, 45@59c. Corn—December, 58¾c.

DULUTH, Sept. 21.—Close: Wheat—Cash No. 1 hard, 71¾c; No. 2 Northern, 69¼c; No. 1 Northern, 68¾c; September, 68¾c; October, 68¾c; December, 68¾c; May, 72¾c. Oats, 30¾@30½c. Corn, 57c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September				74½
October	74¾	74¾	74¼	74¼
December	76¾	76 13-16	76⅛	76⅛
May	80	80⅛	79¾	79¾
Corn—				
September	63¾	63¾	63⅜	63⅜
December	63⅝	63¾	63⅜	63⅝
May	64⅞	64⅞	64½	64⅝
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$10.65

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	69	69	68¾	68¾
December	71½	71½	70⅝	71
May	74¾	74¾	74¼	74⅜
Corn—				
September	56⅞	57 1-16	56 11-16	57⅛
December	58⅞	59	58⅝	58⅞
May	61	61½	60¼	60¾
Oats—				
September	35	35	34¾	34¾
December	36⅝	36⅝	36½	36½
May	38¾	38⅝	38½	38½
Lard—				
October	$10.25	$10.25	$10.02½	$10.02½
January	9.65	9.72½	9.52½	9.52½
Ribs—				
October	8.95	9.10	8.85	8.85
January	8.57½	8.57½	8.42½	8.42½
Pork—				
October	14.90	15.00	14.82½	14.85
January	16.40	16.40	16.25	16.25

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm; mess, $16@$17; family, $17@$17.50; short clear, $17.50@$19. BEEF—Firm; mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—Quiet, $23.50@$24. DRESSED HOGS—Firmer; bacons, 9@9¼c; 180 lb, 9@9¼c; 160 lb, 9¼@9¾c; 140 lb, 9¾@9¾c; pigs, 9¾@9¾c. SMOKED MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking, 11¼c; 10 lb, 10½c; 12 lb, 9¾c@10c; 14 lb, 9½c; pickled shoulders quiet, 7¼c; pickled ham steady, 10½@10¾c. TALLOW—Firm; city, 5¾c; country, 5¾@6c. LARD—Steady, $10.55@$10.60; city lard steady, $9.75@$9.90; refined lard steady; South America, $11.50; Continent, $10.75; Brazil, kegs, $12.60; compound strong, 7⅞@7¾c. STEARINE—Steady; oleo, 11c; city lard stearine, 11¼c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90@4.95
October	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.90@4.95
November	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00@5.05
December	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.10@5.15
January	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.20@5.25
February				5.30@5.35
March	5.45	5.45	5.40	5.40@5.45
April				5.45@5.55
May	5.60	5.60	5.55	5.55@5.60
June				5.60@5.65
July	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70@5.75
August				5.75@5.80

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market steady; good average Santos, 43400 receipts, 49,000 bags; stock, 1,188,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened 1 pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M. was net unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 11,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened irregular, unchanged; at 12 M. declined ¼f; sales, 22,000 bags; January, 36.75; February, 37; March, 37.25; April, 37.50; May, 37.75; June, 37.75; July, 38; August, 38.25; September, 36.25; October, 36.25; November, 36.50; December, 36.50. Rio—Coffee market quiet; No. 7 Rio, 4$500; exchange, 11 7-16d; receipts, 25,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 9,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 20,000 bags; stock, 554,000 bags.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.50, and in bulk, $4.85; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.45, and in bulk, $4.80; refined, cases, New York, $8.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer, yellow, 40@41c; off Summer yellow, 38½c; prime white, 44c; prime Winter yellow, 44c. Linseed Oil—American, raw, 65c; American, boiled, 67c; Calcutta, raw, 69c; boiled, 71c. Linseed quoted at 2c under city brands. Lard oil, 75c.

SUGAR.—Business was of the usual Saturday half-holiday character, and prices remain at Friday's basis, that is, 3⅝c for centrifugal, 3¼c for muscovado, and 2 31-32c for molasses sugar.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.95; tar oil, barrels, $4.10; spirits of turpentine, 30¼@30¾c; resin, common to good strained, $1.40; D, $1.50; E, $1.50; F, $1.55; G, $1.60; H, $1.65; I, $1.75; K, $2.10; M, $2.60; N, $3.05; W G, $3.45; W W, $3.85.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—No reported sales of beeves; dressed beef native sides, 5½@6½c per lb; Texas do, 5@7c. CALVES—No trade of any importance in calves; city-dressed veals, 9@12c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Dull; lambs selling lower; sheep, $2@$3.50; culls, $1.50; lambs, $3.85@$4.90; culls, $4; two prime or choice lambs sold; dressed mutton, 5@8½c; dressed lambs, 6@10c. HOGS—No sales of hogs; prime State nominally quoted at $7 per 100 lb.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 21.—Spirits of turpentine—Firm, 33⅜@33¾c; receipts, 758 casks; sales, 1,438 casks; export's, 340 casks. Resin—Firm; receipts, 2,907 barrels; sales, 2,442 barrels; exports, 457 barrels. Quote: A, B, C, D, $1.05; F, $1.10; G, $1.20; H, $1.25; I, $1.35; K, $1.80; M, $2.20; N, $2.70; W G, $3.10; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 21.—Spirits of turpentine—Nothing doing; receipts, 42 casks. Resin—Nothing doing; receipts, 334 barrels. Tar—Firm, $1.35 barrels; receipts, 40 barrels. Crude turpentine—Quiet and steady, $1@$1.90; receipts, 83 casks.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 21.—Turpentine—Market dull; nothing doing; quotations omitted. Resin—Firm, unchanged.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert,"
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sundays only.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

$175 Fur Jackets to Measure, $110.

Extraordinary at the season's beginning. This is how it happens:

The manufacturer who makes some of the finest fur garments we sell made an unusually good purchase of Persian Lamb skins—which are to be more favored than ever this season for fashionable wear. We have arranged with him not only to provide his most finely made garments of these furs at a great saving in price, but *to make each Jacket to measure.*

Choose your own skins here and the Jacket will be made to fit your figure in the latest style. It will come well down over the hips, be trimmed with large revers extending to the bottom of the Jacket and with large flare collar of chinchilla or mink and lined with fine guaranteed plain or fancy silk. Full $175.00 value for **$110.00.**

Plain Persian Lamb Jacket, same shape, worth $135.00, will be made to order for **$90.00.**

New Fur Neckwear for Early Fall.

Neckpieces of natural Alaska Sable, trimmed with eight long tails, at.....$5.95
Neckpieces of natural mink, trimmed with cluster of eight fluffy fox tails, at..$8.45
Neckpieces of natural stone marten, with six 24 inch streamers instead of tails, at $15.50

Second floor, front, Central Building.

New Tailored Wear---Economies.

New things.

They arrive faster than we can tell about them—Brooklyn women are enjoying to the full these days of fresh style showing in tailored Suits and Skirts and Wraps. To-day's special news is of sharp underpricing on some of these newer garments. Thus:

Tailored Suits.

Tailored Suits, of black and navy blue cheviot, with white pencil stripe; new double breasted semi-fitting reefer, coat with inlaid velvet collar and turn back cuffs of the material, lined with taffeta; skirt graduated flounce, lined with percaline, new, stylish and low priced at.....$16.50

Tailored Suits, of black cheviot serge, new style jacket with military collar, cuffs and vestee of velvet, trimmed with two rows of narrow soutache braid, edge of garment finished with one wide and one narrow band of stitched taffeta, lined with taffeta; skirt is graduated flounce, panel front; front seams and flounce outlined with band of stitched taffeta, made over percaline, a very effective Suit at.....$19.75

Pedestrian Skirts.

Black cheviot, five gore, flare bottom, finished with band and successive rows of stitching.....$1.95

Black Oxford and navy blue frieze, narrow flounce trimmed with stitching, body of skirt trimmed with cording.....$5.50

Black and navy frieze, with white pencil stripe, made with graduated flounce, with rows of stitching.....$6.25

Second floor, front, Central Building.

Women's All-Ready Hats--Underprice.

End of the season prices with wear time mostly ahead. There is good reason for each reduction here, though. The Hats that are most popular, the very best of the season's styles, are soonest broken in complete lines and it is impossible or undesirable to repeat them. So bargains in the best Hats of the year to-morrow.

$1.75 Outing Hats at $1.35.

Women's gray Outing Hats made with soft crown; brim strengthened with five rows of stitching; trimmed with silk ribbon band. Ready to wear if you wish, or to be improved by the addition of feather pompon or breast.

$4.50 to $5.45 Ready-to-Wear Hats, $3.45.

For women and misses. Many of these Hats were designed especially for us. They are made of the best felts and cloths. Some are fur felt with soft crown and stiff roll brim, trimmed with drapery of silk, wings and pompons. Some are hairy cloths trimmed with fancy silks and feather wings. Others are French fur felt walking shapes trimmed with band of felt to match, fancy silk and large feather breast. These and many others that we cannot duplicate, because the makers cannot get more materials, are reduced from $4.50 and $5.45, and marked.....$3.45

Outing Hat Trimmings--Little Priced.

Paris-made Feather Breasts, in black or white extra fine, padded feather back, value 75c., at.....55c
Paris-made Feather Breasts, each feather wired; as durable as any can be made, in black or white, value 89c., at.....65c
Paris-made Feather Breasts, extra long, wired throughout, natural white and best dyed black, value 98c., at.....75c
Velvet and silk Rose Sprays, 3 in bunch; all the wanted colors....25c., 39c., and 59c
Velvet Foliage in two shades of green, value 55c. spray, at.....45c
Green and black Parrots, Paris made, with extra long tails, used to trim slashed brim Outing Hats, value 59c., at.....45c
Black Feather Pompons, wired and well made, two in bunch, most suitable for outing hat trimming, value 55c. bunch, at.....39c

Main floor, center, East Building.

The Richest Broadcloths Under Price

Mark This Store's Attitude in Dress Fabrics.

Two things have led Brooklyn women to depend on this Store for Dress Fabrics. *First*, the certainty of finding the wanted cloth in the right shades. *Second*, the surety that prices are the lowest anywhere. These facts are so assured here as to be called generally a policy of the Store. This season we are prepared to announce another forward step—*the finest and most wanted Dress Fabrics for less than these standard sorts have ever cost.*

Broadcloth is a standard—its value is well understood and the prices vary little. But there are assembled here now practically unlimited quantities of the staple Broadcloths in the best shades of the season.

For Less Than Such Broadcloths Ever Cost.

You must see them to appreciate the values—you will recognize their worth at once by their lustre and richness. For instance, the splendid French Broadcloth which is and will be **$2.25** a yard here is $3.50 a yard universally and known as the $3.50 quality. The Store has made another stride in bringing to Brooklyn women the best the world affords for less than the cost outside the Store. Here are evidences:

Colored Broadcloths.

A 52 inch French Broadcloth, the highest grade, with superb satin finish, a cloth used only by the makers of most expensive gowns. Nineteen of the most fashionable shades for Fall. It exceeds the value of any Broadcloth offering of recent years, at.....$2.25 a yard

Highly finished French Broadcloth of splendid quality and unmatched value, at $1.95 a yard

50 inch Broadcloth, in 25 new shades, at $1.48 a yard

50 inch Broadcloth, in 25 new shades, at 95c. a yard

50 inch Broadcloth, in 25 new shades, at 74c. a yard

Main floor, West Building.

Black Broadcloths.

52 inch French Broadcloth....$2.25 a yard
52 inch French Broadcloth....$1.95 a yard
50 inch Broadcloth.....$1.48 a yard
50 inch Broadcloth.....95c. a yard
50 inch Broadcloth.....74c. a yard

These cloths are woven and dyed by the most expert French and American methods and represent the highest perfection attained in the production of black dress cloths. They are thoroughly sponged and shrunk before we deliver them without additional charge.

Main floor, rear, Central Building.

18,370 Yards of New Ribbons

A Quarter to a Third Under Mill Prices.

Regatta Mills Loom Ends—The finest Ribbons made, the best bargains in Ribbons anywhere.

You buy thousands of yards of these Regatta Mills Ribbons here at full prices because they are the finest and freshest and most wanted sorts for every Ribbon use. And because we distribute so much of them

All the Regatta Mills Loom Ends Come Here.

Loom ends are the short pieces—3 to 8 yards—that come at the end of each weaving. They are sold at a fraction of their worth and they go by favor to the mills' biggest customers. So it is because Brooklyn likes Regatta Mills Ribbons so well that Brooklyn gets the best bargains.

At 3c. Yard.
1 inch wide brilliant taffeta Ribbon.
5-8 inch wide satin liberty Ribbon.

At 5c. Yard.
1¼ inch wide double satin liberty Ribbon.
1½ and 2 inch wide brilliant taffeta Ribbon.
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Dividends.

The New York Air Brake Company.
66 Broadway, New York, Sept. 18, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable at this Company's office in New York on the 15th day of October, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 1st day of October.
Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. October 1st, and open at 10 A. M. October 16th.
JOHN C. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Sept. 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, the 30th inst.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Sept. 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on Sept. 20th, at 3 P. M., and open October 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Secretary.

United Traction and Electric Company.
Jersey City, N. J., September 12, 1901.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and will be reopened October 2, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

September 21, 1901.
THE LONG ISLAND LOAN & TRUST CO. WILL pay Dividend No. 57 of 2½% on Oct. 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 21st, 1901. FREDERICK T. ALDRIDGE, Secretary.

First National Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 4 per cent., payable Oct. 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record September 30.
I. HAMBURGER, Asst. Cashier.

Lost and Found.

LOST.—Certificate of Deposit Number B 8,660 for sum of $9,500, issued by the United States Trust Company of New York in the name of Mary L. Ferris, upon which payment has been stopped and application made for new certificate.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Meetings and Elections.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of Wilhelmi & Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 116 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on 1st day of October, 1901, at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of said day.
Dated September 18th, 1901.
EDGAR A. WILHELMI, President.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH AND SALT MEATS—MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITALS.
Sealed proposals for furnishing Fresh and Salt Meats for the Manhattan State Hospitals, for a period of six months, from October 1st, 1901, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to three P. M. Friday, September 27, 1901, to the undersigned, at the office of the Hospitals, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, (where full specifications may be obtained,) at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.
No bids shall be considered except from parties who are actual dealers in the commodities for which they submit proposals. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for five per cent. of the full amount, as a guarantee that a contract will be entered into if awarded. A bond of some approved surety company for one-third of the gross amount will be required after award for the faithful performance of the contract.
The Board of Managers reserves the right to reject any and all bids as it may deem for the best interests of the State.
HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President Board of Managers.

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals for furnishing and installing Laundry Machinery for the Manhattan State Hospital, Central Islip, N. Y., may be sent by mail, or delivered in person, up to three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 24th day of September, 1901, to Henry E. Howland, No. 1 Madison Av., New York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.
Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Av., New York City, or at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.
Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidders, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the Board of Managers reserves the right to reject all bids.
HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President Board of Managers.
New York City, Sept. 12, 1901.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Companies Agree on Plan to Control Import Traffic Rates—General Agent to be Appointed.

Arrangements for the handling of the import traffic for the coming year have been practically completed by the various roads reaching the Atlantic seaboard at points between Portland, Me., and Newport News, Va. The plans are substantially the same as those mapped out at the first meeting some six weeks ago.
The import traffic has always been a sore on the west-bound rate situation in trunk line territory because the railroad agents in foreign countries who contracted for the traffic have received a sufficiently large percentage to permit of the manipulation of rates. This disturbance has generally extended to other branches of west-bound business, and has in the end resulted in a general disturbance of rates.
While the original intention of abolishing the office of import agents is not carried out by the plans as now adopted, a closer supervision over their work will be established. The scheme, as adopted, provides for a new import committee, on which all the roads are to be represented. A general import agent is to be appointed with large powers, who will have supervision over all import agents and all import traffic. His duties will include presiding at meetings and gathering such information regarding the rate situation as may be desirable. For this purpose each line will be compelled to pledge itself to furnish him with a complete statement of its import business on demand, including any arrangement it may have with other lines.
It is generally understood that Frank Harriot, Chairman of the New York Grain Committee, will be appointed to the newly created office, which he will be able to administer without interfering with the work of his present position, in which he will continue.

ELEVATED RAILROAD RUMORS.

Russell Sage Denies that the Road is to be Sold or Leased.

The rise of nearly three points in Manhattan Railway stock yesterday was accompanied by renewed rumors of an affiliation of this property with the New York Central or the Metropolitan Street Railway. The only Director of the Manhattan who could be found was Russell Sage, who many months ago stated that negotiations for acquisition of the company by another sytem were under way.
"Any news to explain the rise in Manhattan?" asked the reporter. Mr. Sage smiled.
"No," he said, "just the result of other people's appreciation of the value of the property."
"Then it is not due to a maturing of plans involving a deal of some kind?"
"No. There is nothing of the kind now."
"And the Manhattan Railway Company is not to be sold or leased?"
"It is not," said Mr. Sage. "The rise is probably due to some little pool of somebody."

Two Trolley Roads Consolidated.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Papers announcing the consolidation of the Golden's Bridge Electric Railway Company of Westchester County and the Danbury and Golden's Bridge Street Railway Company of Danbury, Fairfield County, Conn., have been filed in the County Clerk's office. The name of the new corporation will be the Danbury and Harlem Traction Company, with fifteen Directors. The capital stock will be $300,000.

Russell Sage Buys a Railroad.

CALAIS, Me., Sept. 21.—After many postponements the Shore Line Railroad to-day was sold under the hammer at St. Stephen, N. B., to Russell Sage of New York. The price paid was $25,000.

Southern Pacific Officer Retires.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—A. D. Shepard, General Freight Agent of the Southern Pacific Company, has handed in his resignation. He will go to Victoria, B. C., as Resident Agent of the Pacific Improvement Company. G. W. Luce, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent of the company at Los Angeles, will probably succeed Shepard.

Southern Pacific May Buy a Road.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—The North Pacific Railroad, running from Sausalito to Cazadero, a distance of ninety-two miles, is likely to be merged by purchase into the system of the Southern Pacific Company. A trip over the road has just been made by President Hays of the Southern Pacific.

Pomeranian Bank's Capital Wiped Out.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—The report of the official receiver of the Pomeranian Mortgage Bank regards the share capital as wiped out. The bank lost about 16,000,000 marks in mortgages.

Bonds and Currency.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday purchased Government bonds to the face value of $720,600. The sum of $150,000 was transferred to New Orleans for crop moving purposes.

Application for Listing.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list $15,000,000 first refunding mortgage 4½ per cent. fifty year gold coupon bonds of 1951 of the Connecticut Railroad and Lighting Company.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

When business on the Stock Exchange ended yesterday a week was closed which had been entered upon under the strain of intense anxiety. The security market opened last Monday in the shadow of National tragedy—subjected to supreme test. How it stood that test, how it vindicated its claim to world primacy, has been recorded. None can now doubt the general, wholesome, reasonable strength which could rise superior to a shock so savage. Full credit is due to courageous, patriotic leadership; but Generals cannot conduct campaigns without armies; leadership would have been futile had the public not been ready to follow. Public buying here and abroad outclassed selling to an extent sufficient to make substantial advances the rule, and American securities now are held in higher esteem than ever before. The demonstration that their quoted values fairly reflect conditions is as nearly absolute as, in the nature of things, it can be; for it is certain that inflation could not have survived the ordeal, nor could a mere poolmade market have been so maintained.

The blow suffered by the Nation not only awakened profound and unifying sentiment, it strengthened the bonds of financial brotherhood until the forces summoned for common defense found that no defense was needed. History affords no precedent for this remarkable market—it stands unique.

In so far as the future is readable it would seem that National loss has but disclosed new National strength. The consciousness is borne home to every citizen that he is a unit of an impregnable whole not to be shaken by lawless attack. The effect of this on the business world is tonic. Prosperity has taken a new lease of indefinite tenure—an important addition has been made to that intangible part of the Nation's capital which consists of justified self-confidence and self-reliance. Clearly our new President realizes this; his words and his actions contribute largely to the equable poise of our security market.

Conditions rule. No backward step has been taken in the country's business. Exports continue figures that are amazing. So phenomenal is the total for the twelve months ended Aug. 31, 1901, that although that period is not a fiscal year the Bureau of Statistics has seen fit to issue a statement comparing it with the corresponding twelve months of the five preceding years. The growth from 1896 to 1901 is 54.5 per cent.:

1896	$906,403,525
1901	1,500,613,236

No previous twelve months ever reached the billion and a half mark. The export totals and the increase from year to year show in the following table, together with the total increase:

		Increase.
1896	$906,403,525	
1897	1,066,603,779	$160,200,254
1898	1,236,643,922	170,040,143
1899	1,239,504,882	32,860,960
1900	1,389,000,520	129,495,638
1901	1,500,613,236	101,612,716

Total increase for five years..$594,200,711

Figures for 1901 would show more increase were the exports to Hawaii and Porto Rico included as in previous years, they being treated now as domestic commerce.

Comparing imports for the same five-year period, the expansion is only 14.45 per cent.:

1896	$737,163,827
1901	843,661,360

Comparison of export and import increases for the five-year period shows the following result:

Increase in exports	$594,200,711
Increase in imports	106,517,583
Balance in favor of exports	$487,692,178

Now, in considering the effects upon railroad traffic the whole increase of exports and imports must be reckoned with, for while the latter comparatively decrease they actually increase. The total increase of both for the five-year period is $700,727,244, representing that much more (in value) of products and merchandise hauled by railroads in the 1901 period than in the 1896 period, except such portion as was transported by lake and canal, and such portion of imports as remained at the point of importation. What tonnage this $700,000,000 increase of products and merchandise represented cannot be stated—figures not being procurable; but it must be very heavy and affords partial explanation of the continuous growth of railroad earnings. And here is a source of railroad revenue which is not drying up, but is still swelling at the fountain head, for our foreign commerce is certain to expand, and will doubtless be helped by National legislation this Winter along the lines of President McKinley's last great speech—his outlined policy having been accepted as a legacy by his party associates.

But while our foreign commerce is of high importance, it is not our sole reliance—is, indeed, small in volume compared with the vast home trade which is at the floodtide of prosperity, as evidenced by railroad earnings, bank clearings, postal receipts, savings banks accounts, and the plethoric National Treasury. Again the singular spectacle is witnessed of a Government embarrassed by too much money, forced to extraordinary methods to get rid of a harassing surplus. However faulty the laws may be which permit Treasury congestion, the fact remains that such a condition is only possible to a prosperous people heaping up tax payments far in excess of preliminary estimates. When an individual takes in more than he pays out he is successful; and so is a nation; though, of course, prompt measures should be taken to bring National income and outgo to parity, the Treasury not being a money-making machine. Nevertheless, the very difficulties to be dealt with are the outcome of prosperity and commercial activity. Lean business means lean tax collections.

An unpleasant episode last week was furnished by the action of Amalgamated Copper stock, which fluctuated wildly—and downwardly—first on the rumor that its dividend would be reduced and then on the actual reduction, which took place Friday—a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. being declared without the recent customary one-half of 1 per cent. extra. This stock, like certain other industrials, should be shunned by all except those who deliberately choose to gamble. Buying "securities" veiled in mystery, of which no authentic information is obtainable, which are listed primarily for the profits to be made in stock jobbing by "insiders," is like buying lottery tickets, except that in the latter case there is one chance among thousands of drawing a prize—a chance which Wall Street blind pool "insiders" do not give to their victims. Sympathy is wasted on speculators who lose their money by dabbling in securities of which they can learn nothing except the alluring hints and rumors permitted to trickle out when "insiders" are ready to unload.

The general market proves healthily indifferent to the Amalgamated Copper incident—affording proof that previous similar experience has not been wholly wasted, and that most investors and speculators have come to the common sense conclusion to deal in properties openly and honestly administered, in which the rights of shareholders are protected by publicity.

In bright contrast, while Amalgamated Copper was sliding down, the Vanderbilt railroad securities were moving up. Here are properties of which the shareholder gets just and exact accounting—properties in which when favorable combinations are projected the shareholder receives full advice and explanation, with opportunity to share the profits. And this is, in the main, now true of all important American railroad systems; but to the Vanderbilt system the credit is due of having for many years followed this policy, of having led in honorable methods. The result is seen in the peculiar favor extended to Vanderbilt securities, which was notably exemplified last week when it became known that a reorganization of the "junior" roads of the system was in process of negotiation. Investors and speculators alike hastened to buy securities in advance of publication of details, knowing that authentic information would be duly available at the proper time and content to trust to Vanderbilt good faith. No manipulation of Amalgamated Copper could deter this kind of buying; and the two movements, side by side, vividly illustrate the two extremes of financiering—an object lesson seizable by the dullest understanding. Not so long ago a break like that in Amalgamated Copper would have unsettled all the market; now its performance is limited to itself, showing how sound and safe the general market has become—arousing even the hope that the tribe of dupes is diminishing.

A good rule to follow is to have nothing to do with securities whose books are kept in darkness. Sales of any other species of property than stocks could not be effected under such conditions, and a rule that holds good throughout the commercial world cannot be safely ignored in Wall Street. There is enough of the speculative element in good sound stocks to satisfy the most venturesome; it is rank folly to plunge into the mysteries of the unknown. Nor are there any reasons other than sinister ones why industrial properties should not be managed as railroads are, their bookkeeping clear, their reports full and candid. Concerns managed otherwise can be set down as dangerous gambling games played with stacked cards, in which the outsider engages at his own peril.

SATURDAY.

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 21	343,686
To date this year	212,271,165
Corresponding date last year	79,576,054

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 21	$1,246,500
To date this year	$754,328,520
Corresponding date last year	$347,695,860

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½ per cent.; at three months, 5¼@5½ per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	1¾	Lake E. & W. pf.	¾
Am. Locom. pf.	1	Louis. & Nash.	1
Am. Woolen	½	Manhattan	2¼
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Met. Street Ry.	3
Balt. & Ohio	½	Mo., K. & T.	½
B'klyn R. T.	2⅜	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
C., M. & St. P.	⅝	North American	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	North. Pac. pf.	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅜	Peoria & East.	¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	Rubber Goods	1½
Den. & R. G.	½	St. L. & S. F.	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	1
Dist. of Am. pf.	3	Union Pacific	¾
Gt. North. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Int. Pump	½	Wis. Cent. pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	6¾	Iowa Central	½
Am. Bicycle	⅞	Kcokuk & Des M.	¾
Am. Smelt. pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	¾
Am. Sugar	1½	N. Y. Central	½
Anaconda Copper	1⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Canada South	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Twin City R. T.	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Wheel. & L. E.	½
Del., L. & W.	1		1
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond. Advanced.

Col. Mid. 5-6s	1

Bond Declined.

B'klyn Ferry 5s	1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

By far the most noteworthy and significant development in yesterday's stock market was the strength and the very firm undertone of the general market in the face of a break in Amalgamated Copper of over 7 points. Time was, and not so long since, that such a decline would have had depressing, if not demoralizing, effect on the entire list and would so have intimidated that holders of other stocks would have hastened to sell, while few new buyers would have wished to venture in. Yesterday, instead of this being the case, there was the same display of strength, almost aggressive, that was shown in the general trading on Friday, when the Amalgamated dividend uncertainty hung over the market. The result was that final figures showed many substantial net gains under the leadership of Union Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, the Chicago Terminal stocks, Wisconsin Central, and the local railway shares. In most of these cases closing prices were the best for the day, and showed advances as follows: Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 2⅜; Manhattan, 2⅝; Metropolitan, 3; Union Pacific, ¾; Chicago Terminal, ¾; Chicago Terminal preferred, ¾; Wisconsin Central preferred, 1, and Louisville and Nashville, 1.

The only weak stocks were the copper shares and American Sugar, the latter on profit taking. As for Amalgamated Copper, the dealings in it were on an enormous scale, totaling 102,000 shares, or nearly one-third of the entire market transactions. The opening sales were recorded by the tape at "8,500 shares from 103 to 101," as compared with the close on Friday of 107½. Later the stock broke to par and closed at 100¾, a net loss of 6¾ points—all due to the reduction on the dividend. The decline of about 2 points in Anaconda was sympathetic.

The movement in the local railway shares was accompanied by a revival of the reports of a consolidation of the several companies. So far as can be learned there is not the least foundation for this.

The buying in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, though not aggressive, was declared to be of the best character. In some quarters of the Street there is a belief that in a few days after the Southern Pacific meeting—to be held on Tuesday—some hints of the projected Union Pacific plans will be disclosed. It cannot be too often insisted upon, so authority runs, that these plans have nothing whatever to do with St. Paul.

Banking interests were reported to be the leading buyers of Chicago Terminal shares and Wisconsin Central, while there was further steady accumulation of the Vanderbilt and Gould stocks.

London did little in the market one way or the other, though at the opening it sent over lower prices, which were promptly ignored by this market.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business was even more favorable than had been expected, in that it showed a material reduction in loans, the decrease being $6,316,900. At the same time surplus reserves increased $6,543,675, specie increased $7,446,100, legal tenders decreased $1,170,200, and deposits decreased $1,071,000.
The gain in cash was not as large as the known movements of money had led to expect, but the fact that the statement covered only five days may account for this. Late bond sales and gold imports of course do not figure in the statement, but will appear next week.

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Preceding the publication of the statement the stock market had been strong, in spite of the marked weakness in Amalgamated Copper. That strength was continued after the figures appeared and up to the close of the market.

***

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$865,949,200	$823,141,000	$721,925,400
Deposits	930,361,900	897,471,500	798,590,400
Circulation	31,098,300	29,662,400	14,911,600
Specie	175,401,800	173,798,800	154,754,200
Legal tenders	70,842,900	67,121,400	47,857,100
Total res.	$246,244,700	$240,920,200	$202,611,300
Res. required	232,580,475	224,367,875	199,647,600
Surplus res.	$13,664,225	$16,552,325	$2,963,700

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Sept. 14.	Sept. 21.	Decrease.
Loans	$872,286,100	$865,949,200	$6,316,900
Deposits	931,432,000	930,361,000	1,071,000
Circulation	30,796,100	31,098,300	*302,200
Legal tenders	72,013,100	70,842,900	1,170,200
Specie	167,955,700	175,401,800	*7,446,100
Reserve	$239,968,800	$246,244,700	*$6,275,900
Res. required	232,858,250	232,580,475	267,775
Surplus	$7,110,550	$13,664,225	*$6,543,675

*Increase.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$28,580,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,000	24,185,075	34,693,675
Jan. 26	30,799,450	29,277,975	39,242,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,361,900	37,462,675
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,546,675	19,678,550	30,354,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,041,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,676,975	23,302,025
March 16	10,002,600	2,686,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,870,500	2,836,150	15,494,350
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,900	15,018,825
April 13	7,938,200	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,350	24,175,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	13,332,725	27,137,825
May 18	13,299,925	16,555,325	34,661,525
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,325	43,833,725
June 1	21,253,050	20,123,275	42,710,900
June 8	13,341,500	18,374,250	39,423,100
June 15	8,762,125	17,498,750	30,063,200
June 22	6,611,350	15,026,950	25,607,900
June 29	5,484,200	16,859,375	14,274,550
July 6	5,811,525	14,274,550	62,043,550
July 13	12,809,375	12,980,125	10,698,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,305,900
July 27	28,128,575	27,535,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,165,350	20,144,875	8,110,600
Aug. 10	20,952,950	28,125,950	14,385,375
Aug. 17	16,421,900	20,557,050	15,082,350
Aug. 24	14,149,100	17,898,925	12,378,525
Aug. 31	11,919,925	27,075,475	9,191,250
Sept. 7	6,915,875	26,056,250	2,453,025
Sept. 14	7,110,550	20,838,175	275,450
Sept. 21	13,654,225	16,552,325	2,963,700

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$13,654,225	1895	$22,443,500
1900	16,552,325	1894	59,974,675
1899	2,963,700	1893	17,009,950
1898	8,252,875	1892	5,051,075
1897	19,895,175	1891	7,756,750
1896	30,454,375	1890	1,905,200

REASONS FOR CONFIDENCE.

Henry Clews contributes to THE NEW YORK TIMES the following signed article dealing with the market and its remarkable strength, under the leadership of the Vanderbilt securities, in the face of the National calamity which has come upon the country:

The Nation has passed through the shock of President McKinley's assassination with a wonderful degree of composure. In both political and business circles the blow has been met with an exhibition of fortitude that reflects the highest credit on the American people. Perhaps nothing has contributed more toward the preservation of confidence than President Roosevelt's frank and positive statement that he would faithfully continue the policy of his predecessor. This was rare good sense.
Our new President has been before the public gaze for the last two years almost as prominently as Mr. McKinley himself. His strong and weak points were well known to every one. No one doubted his great courage and integrity, and no one can now doubt that he will fully realize the grave responsibilities. There is every reason to believe that President Roosevelt will satisfactorily fill his great office and that the Administration will work with him on the same high plane as under his illustrious predecessor. There will be no change in our foreign policy, which is one of peace and there will be no changes in home affairs excepting those indicated in President McKinley's memorable last speech at Buffalo, and which are strictly in line with the country's demands and progress. So far, then, as the change of the Executive is concerned, there is absolutely no occasion for uneasiness.
Talk of panic was sheer folly, because there never was material for a panic either in political, financial, or business circles. The

way, except on Oct. 7, when they must be for cash only. The right to subscribe expires Oct. 7 at 3 o'clock.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½ per cent.

Time money, 5@3½ per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½ @6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $257,026,257; balances, $13,481,022; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,472,562.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent.; rate of discount in open market, 2 2-3-16 per cent. for short bills and 2 3-16 @2¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was unchanged. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82½; demand, $4.84⅞@ $4.85; cables, $4.85⅞; commercial bills, $4.81½@$4.82⅝.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¼@5.21⅛ less 1-16 and 5.20; reichsmarks, 94 9-16@94⅝ and 94 15-16@95; guilders, 39⅝@39 13-16 and 40.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—25@ 20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—In view of the plethora of money, growing out of the impression that Paris will largely supply New York's demand for gold, it was impossible to maintain discounts to-day.

Business on the Stock Exchange was irregular, prices were dull, and there was an absence of business. Consols were weak on the forthcoming local loan issue. Americans opened irregular and below parity. The changes were mostly fractional. Louisville was maintained by the increase in earnings. The feeling was for a more satisfactory New York bank statement. Kafirs weakened. Rio Tintos were easier. The close:

Consols for money, 93⅝; consols for account, 93⅝; Anaconda, 8⅞; Atchison, 78⅝; Atchison preferred, 100¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 107⅝; Canadian Pacific, 114½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 43½; Chicago Great Western, 25; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 167¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 50; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 97½; Erie, 44½; Erie first preferred, 73; Erie second preferred, 59; Illinois Central, 150; Louisville and Nashville, 107½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 30½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 58; New York Central, 162; Norfolk and Western, 57½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Northern Pacific preferred, 99½; Ontario and Western, 36⅝; Pennsylvania, 75; Reading, 21⅝; Reading first preferred, 39½; Reading second preferred, 28; Southern Railway, 35⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 91⅝; Southern Pacific, 60; Union Pacific, 102¾; Union Pacific preferred, 91⅜; United States Steel, 37; United States Steel preferred, 97; Wabash, 22½; Wabash preferred, 41½.

Spanish fours, 70⅛.

Rand Mines, 4½.

Bar silver quiet at 27d per ounce.

Money, 1 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅛@ 2 5-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 5-16@2⅛ per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £46,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130.80; Madrid, 33.15; Lisbon, 36; Rome, 3.32½.

American eagles are quoted in the open market at 76s 5½d.

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—On the Boerse to-day home funds were firmer. Internationals were quiet. Banks and industrials were stronger, closing below the best of the day on realizations. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were maintained. Transvaal rails recovered.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40½ pfenings for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—To-day is a holiday here.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—There was a slight improvement in the local stock market to-day, though the tone was dull and the trading narrow. Philadelphia Electric and the Readings led in the activity at slightly varying prices. Consolidated Lake Superior imparted some snap to the early trading, making a further improvement to 28¼ and closing at 28, at which price it was in demand. This stock was selling at 24 a few days ago. Union Traction was slightly stronger, while Cambria Steel, which has of late ruled strong, was inclined to yield. Money is plentiful and a shading of rates is reported. Time loans are quoted firm at 5 per cent., while call money is less active than earlier in the week, and is loaned at from 4½ to 5 per cent. Commercial paper is fairly active at 5 per cent. and upward.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Railways	41	41	41
880	Cambria Steel	25⅞	25¾	25¾
750	Cons. L. Superior	28½	28¼	28
562	Cons. L. Superior pf	70½	70	70
50	Electric Co. of Am.	7	7	7
100	Erie	43¾	43¾	43¾
7	Farm. & Mech. Bank	120¾	120¾	120¾
20	Finance of Pa. 2d pf	90	90	90
179	Fourth St. Nat. Bk. rts.	15	15	15
9	Fairmount Park Trans.	22	22	22
100	Hunt. & B. Top. pf	52½	52½	52½
30	Ins. Co. of N. A.	23½	23½	23½
300	Lehigh Valley	35½	35⅝	35⅝
300	Marsden Company	5¼	5¼	5
100	National Asphalt	6	5½	6
100	Norfolk & Western	55½	55½	55½
1,975	Philadelphia Electric	5⅝	5⅝	5½
7	Pennsylvania	73½	72⅝	73½
137	Philadelphia Traction	96	96	96
125	Philadelphia Company	50½	50¼	50½
2,465	Reading tr. ctfs	21⅞	21 5-16	21⅝
50	Read. 1st pf. 1-16	27½	27 1-16	27 1-16
350	Southern Railway	35¼	34⅝	34⅝
75	United Gas Imp.	116	116	116
350	Union Traction	28⅝	28½	28⅝
1	United of N. J., ex div.	277½	277½	277½
1,515	U. S. Steel common	43⅞	43¼	43½
2	U. S. Steel pf.	94	94	94

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—The market to-day was very quiet and dull. Out of a total of sixteen different securities dealt in six declined, none of them remained unchanged, and only one advanced. The easier tone was due to the feeling of doubt as to which course Wall Street would follow to-day. This uncertainty reduced the buying orders and threw the trading into an attitude of disquiet, with a disposition to await the future. The market developed no weakness. It was merely a waiting one, the slowness being more or less aggravated by the closeness of money locally. Atlantic transport lost 2½ points and International Trust lost 4. Seaboard common, Seaboard ten year 5s, and United Railway incomes declined fractionally. Georgia and Alabama consol 5s were the only issues that advanced. These gained ⅛. Money on call was at 5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,267 shares of stock and $46,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Atlantic Transport	237½	237½	237½
10	Bank of Baltimore	110	110	110
5	International Trust	120	120	120
200	Maryland Brew. com.	6½	6½	6½
10	Seaboard com.	28	28	28
700	Seaboard pf.	51¾	51¾	51¾
332	United Railways com.	16¾	16¾	16¾
$1,000	Charleston Cons. El. 5s	92	92	92
2,000	Cotton Duck 5s	85	85	85
3,000	Ga. & Ala. cons. 5s	107	107	107
2,000	Ga., Car. & North. 5s	107½	107½	107½
1,000	Nashville Ry. 5s, ctfs.	65	65	65
12,000	North Balt. Trac. 5s	120	120	120
10,000	Seaboard 4s	84	84	84
10,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
5,000	United Railways 4s	73	73	73

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—Money loaned at the Clearing House this morning at 4 per cent. and New York funds sold at 25c discount. Exchanges, $35,524,799; balances, $2,162,814. Money on call rules from 4 to 5 per cent., mostly 4½ to 5 per cent. Time money ranges from 5 to 5¼ per cent. for four to six months. On the very choicest names and collateral 5 per cent. would probably be shaded. In business paper the market is 5 to 5¼ per cent.

The stock market, after two hours of weakness, recovered, and closed with an upward tendency for coppers. The only feature of the general market was a further active demand for United Fruit, which carried its price up to 87½, with the closing strong at 87. American Telephone, after selling off during the first hour to 164, made a recovery to 165, and Dominion Coal lifted easily on Montreal buying to 45. The closing for all but these specialties was weak. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Atchison	77	77	77
33	Atchison pf	97	96½	96½
5	Boston & Albany	257½	257	257
35	Boston Elevated	175	175	175
50	Fitchburg pf	143½	143½	143½
55	N. Y., N. H. & H.	213½	212	212
5	Pere Marquette pf	80	80	80
5	Rutland pf	104	104	104
210	Union Pacific	100	99½	100
26	West End	94¼	94¼	94¼

TELEPHONES.

86	Am. Tel. & Tel.	165	164	165
40	Erie	42	42	42
130	Massachusetts	36	35½	36
110	Massachusetts pf	92	92	92

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	87	87	87
210	An. Sugar	133	132	132½
10	Am. Woolen pf.	78	78	78
12	Pullman	212	211¾	212
100	Reece Buttonhole	6¼	6¼	6¼
326	United Fruit	87½	84	87
307	Un. Shoe Mach.	42¼	42	42
150	Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	28¼	28	28¼
1,055	U. S. Steel	44	43	43⅝
817	U. S. Steel pf	94¼	93⅝	93⅞

MINING.

805	Adventure	27	26	26½
510	Allouez	4	3½	3½
31,658	Amalgamated	101⅞	98	100⅛
145	Anaconda	43	41	43
10	Arcadian	12	12	12
100	Arnold	2	2	2
415	Atlantic	37	35	36½
900	Baltic	48	45½	46
275	Bingham	37	35	35
100	Bonanza	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8	Cal. & Hecla	720	720	720
875	Centennial	25	23½	23½
100	Cons. Mercur	2½	2½	2½
485	Copper Range	70	65	66
500	Daly West	33	33	33
1,062	Dom. Coal	45	44¼	45
300	Dom. Iron & Steel	23½	23½	23½
300	Elm River	4	4	4
410	Franklin	18	17	18
1,190	Isle Royale	30	29	29¼
3,918	Mass	30⅝	27½	29
615	Mayflower	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
1,413	Michigan	16	15	15
205	Mohawk	49¾	46	46
150	National	3	3	3
675	Old Colony	5	4	4
2,005	Old Dominion	31	30½	30⅝
1,163	Osceola	109	104	104
2,450	Parrot	50	47	48
1,096	Phoenix	7	7	7
	Quincy	170	170	170
625	Rhode Island	5½	5⅜	5⅜
200	Santa Fé	6	5½	6
	Tamarack	340	340	340
100	Tecumseh	2	2	2
350	Trimountain	50	50	52½
860	Trinity	33	31	32⅝
2,675	United States	17½	16⅜	16⅝
875	Utah	27	25	25
1,170	Victoria	9¼	9	9
520	Winona	2½	2½	2½
156	Wolverine	66	63½	64
50	Wyandotte	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

British Columbia, 13 bid, 13½ asked.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Twenty cents discount was the rate for New York exchange to-day. Time and call loans were 4½@5 per cent. There was very little change in local stock market conditions to-day. Tin Can was a shade easier, but the actual decline in quotations was small. Biscuit common held its own around 44¼. A block of 40 shares of Union Traction preferred sold at 58. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
810	American Can Co.	25¼	24¾	24¾
400	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	58	58	58
10	Diamond Match	144¼	144¼	144¼
455	National Biscuit com.	44½	44¼	44⅜
67	National Biscuit pf.	102¾	102	102
5	West Chicago	101	101	101

Imports of Specie, New York, Sept. 14 to Sept. 20, 1901.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Alps	Cape Haiti	$260
Alps	Kingston	800
Patria	Fayal	1,685
Belvernon	Port au Prince	40,000
Prins Fr. Hendrik	Port au Prince	7,100
Prins Fr. Hendrik	Curacao	140
Maracaibo	Curacao	6,662
Maracaibo	La Guayra	8,477
American Silver Coin—		
Yucatan	Vera Cruz	250
Prins Fr. Hendrik	Curacao	38
Maracaibo	Curacao	400
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Alps	Kingston	34,490
Prins Fr. Hendrik	Curacao	7,100
Maracaibo	Curacao	1,458
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Prins Fr. Hendrik	Curacao	10
Gold Bullion—		
Yucatan	Tampico	11,171
Havana	Vera Cruz	1,625
Alene	Greytown	1,300
Maracaibo	La Guayra	981
Athos	Porto Columbia	5,100
Athos	Savanilla	1,100
Orizaba	Panta Arenas	3,550
Silver Bullion—		
Yucatan	Tampico	29,661
Havana	Vera Cruz	12,188
Total		$168,403

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Sept. 16 to Sept. 21, Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Sept. 16	Lahn	London, S. B.	$317,805
Sept. 17	St. Paul	London, S.	92,210
Sept. 18	Columbia	London, S. B.	118,250
Sept. 20	Lucania	London, S. B.	250,980
Sept. 18	Havana	Progreso, G. C., (U. S.)	2,100
Total			$760,845

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Sept. 14	Zulia	Curacao, G. C., (U. S.)	4,760
Total			$765,605

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 21.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
585	Amalgamated Copper	102	100¾	100¾
100	Con. Ice	18¼	18¼	18¼
120	Crucible Steel	24¾	24¾	24¾
150	Crucible Steel pf.	84¾	84¾	84¾
300	Con. Trac.	23¾	23¾	23¾
10	Doll. Sav. & T.	205	205	205
100	Monon Water	42	42	42
100	Manhattan	122¼	122¼	122¼
100	North Am.	98	98	98
100	Nat. Fire-Proof	43	43	43
20	Nat. Fire-Proof pf.	32	32	32
30	Pressed Steel Car	41½	41½	41½
20	Pressed Steel Car pf.	82	82	82
50	River Coal	14½	14½	14½
60	St. Paul	163½	163½	163½
110	Sugar	132¼	132¼	132¼
100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	63¾	63¾	63¾
150	U. S. Steel	43¾	43¾	43¾
50	U. S. Steel pf.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅞
20	Wabash pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾
100	Window	63¼	63¼	63¼
552	West. Elec. 2d pf.	72¾	71¼	72¾

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

The Ohenheimer Brothers of New York, to make and sell corsets; capital, $500,000. Directors—Louis Stern, George Quackenbush, Harry Rindskopf, New York; Edwin S. Greeley, New Haven; Fried A. Russ, Greenwich, Conn.

The American Electrite Company of New York, to manufacture substances resembling maunite and chemicals, improvements in explosives, &c.; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Morris H. Alberger, Henry M. Whitehead, Irving H. Waggener, Edwin H. Potter, and Amasa Lyon, New York.

The Pondville Woolen Mills of New York, to make and sell cotton, woolen, silk, and other goods; capital, $50,000. Directors—Sidney Segal and Moses G. Rosenberg, Worcester, Mass.; William B. Segal, Cincinnati, and Joseph Rothschild and Leopold Newboy, New York.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Quaker Oats Company; capital stock, $12,000,000, divided into $8,000,000 preferred, paying 6 per cent. cumulative dividends, and $4,000,000 common. Incorporators: Fisher A. Baker, John F. Montgomery, and Thomas S. Williams.

Phoenix Gas and Electric Company; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators: William D. Lippincott, Walsh Banyard, and David Rambold.

American Development and Investment Company; capital, $800,000. Incorporators: Evan J. Douglass, Thornton Parker, and Lewis D. Daley.

A New George H. Phillips Company.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The George H. Phillips Company, with $500,000 capital, 20 per cent. paid up, was formed here to-day, with the former "corn king" as President. The plan to form a company of the creditors of the old company recently was abandoned. Mr. Phillips owns 25 per cent. of the stock of the new company. He will draw a salary as President and manager of the new concern, and stated to-day that whatever dividends his stock paid him would be applied on the debts of the defunct company.

Coffee Exchange Seat to be Sold.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Coffee Exchange seat of the late B. K. McMeeken will be sold at public auction on Oct. 1 from the rostrum of the Exchange.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was not marked by any notable change from the conditions prevailing earlier in the week. Business was not quite as broad as on Friday, but prices were well maintained, and few net losses showed in the final quotations. The general strength of the Stock Exchange market was a favorable condition, and helped to strengthen outside stocks. The copper stocks were watched with interest, because of the reduction in the Amalgamated Copper dividend, and the consequent decline in that stock, but none of the curb copper stocks was active, and they closed either at the previous day's prices or above them.

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UNITED STATES REDUCTION, just at the close of the market, advanced in a way that attracted considerable attention. While the common stock remained stationary, the preferred stock was bid up by traders nearly 4 points on the purchase of only 300 shares. The market in this stock has been somewhat narrow, and it has moved very rapidly at times. The final bid for the stock yesterday was 96⅞, an advance of 3½ points for the day.

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CONTINENTAL TOBACCO 4s were fairly active around 68. All the sales were made within an eighth of this price, and the closing bid of 67⅝ showed no change from Friday's final price.

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AMERICAN CAN was very dull, only 300 shares of the common stock changing hands during the morning. It closed an eighth down, at 24⅞.

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HAVANA ELECTRIC first 5s were offered down to 93½. Fifty thousand dollars of the bonds were offered at this price.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 21. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 20. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	24⅞	25	25	25⅜
American Can pf.	75¼	75¾	75⅞	76⅜
American Chicle	85	89	85	89
American Chicle pf.	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	6½	7	6⅝	7
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	34	35	33½	35
American Malt 6s	94½	95¼	94½	95½
*American Thread pf.	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Auto-Truck	2½	4	2½	4
Aberdeen Copper	29	32	29	32
*British Columbia Copper	13	14	13	14
British Exchequer 4s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Camden Land	¾	1½	¾	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	7½	6	7
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	33	36	33	36
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	38½		38¾	
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	15	15½	15	15½
Con. Refrigerating	5¼	6	5¼	6
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.		26½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	67¾	68¼	67¾	68
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106⅜
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit South., w. i.	15	15½	15	15½
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	40½	41½	40½	42
Detroit Southern 4s	83	85	83	85
Dominion Securities	78	79	77¾	78¼
Electric Boat	20	20	20	20
Electric Boat pf.		49		49
Elec. Lead Reduction	2	2¼	2	2¼
Electric Vehicle	4½	5½	4½	5½
Electric Vehicle pf.	7½	8½	7½	8½
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf.	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1	1⅛	1	1¼
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	9	10	9	10
Havana Commercial pf.	42	46	42	46
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf. when issued	77	78	77	78
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	85⅞	86½	85¾	86½
Lorillard pf.	116	121	116	121
Marconi Copper	2	2½	2	2½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7½	8	7¾	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	25	28	25	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	84	87	84	87
National Sugar pf.	106	107	106	107
New England Transport.	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21⅞	23	21⅞	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	159	160
N. Y. Transp., $20 paid.	10½	11¼	10½	11¼
Otis Elevator	32	33	32	33
Otis Elevator pf.	95½	98	95½	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	73
Retsof		48		48
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	99½	101	99½	101
Safety Car Heat & Light	146	150	146	150
St. Louis Transit	26¾	27½	26¾	27½
Seaboard Air Line	100¼	101	100¼	101
Seaboard Air Line 4s	84	84½	83¾	84¼
Seaboard Air Line	27¾	28½	28	28¼
Seaboard Air Line pf.	51¼	52½	51	51¾
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 6s	31½	32½	31½	32¼
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J.	760	765	755	760
Storage Power	4	7	4	7
Tennessee Copper	17½	18	17½	18¼
Tidewater Coal	7	8	7	8
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4¾	5	4¾	5
Union Typewriter	66	68	66	68
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	122	125	122	125
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89¾	89¾	89¼	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	82¼	82½	82¼	82½
U. S. Cotton Duck	28	31¼	28	31¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref.	37½	38½	37½	38½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	68½	69¾	63	63½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	85	92	85	92
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.		58		58
Va. Coal, Iron & C.	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	42	44	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16½	17¾	16	17
Worthington Pump pf.	114	116	115	116

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	242	244	242	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf.	106	106	106	106
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46¼
Columbus Railway pf.	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108½	109¼	108¼	109¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	112½	114½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81¼	82½	81¼	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20½	19½	20½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98¼	97¼	98¼
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf.	103	103	102	103
Nin. & Avenue R. R.	196	205	196	206
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82¼
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175		175	
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	106	108	106	106

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac.	19	22	19	22
American Light & Tr. pf.	86	90	86	90
Bay State Gas	⅝	1	⅝	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	72	70	72
Central Union 5s, gtd.	110	110	110	110
Columbian Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	90	92½	92½	92¾
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	74	77¾	74	77¾
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	99	88	91	93
Gas bonds, 5s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	107½	108	107½	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	7	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	54½	55½	55½	56¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	96	94	94
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¾	88¾	88¼	88¾
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	22	28	22	28
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	19	16	19
East River Ferry	97	99	97	99
East River Ferry 5s	96¼	97	96¼	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112¾	114	112¼	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	82	80	82
Union Ferry	39	41	39	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	97	98	97½	98

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The list of officers and Directors of the New York Air Brake Company was not correctly given in the Investors' Supplement, issued last Sunday. The names should have been thus given: President—C. A. Starbuck; Vice President—D. Magone, Thomas C. Purdy, and George B. Massey; Secretary and Treasurer—J. C. Thompson; Directors—C. A. Starbuck, D. Magone, Thomas C. Purdy, George B. Massey, J. C. Thompson, F. S. Flower, A. N. Brady, H. A. Rogers, and J. C. Young.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

**Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Sept. 21, 1901.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Confidence and Interest Sustained by Several Large Deals.

Latest Sales by Brokers—Several High-Class Dwellings Find Buyers—List of Auction Offerings.

Coming at a time when little was expected from the real estate market, the five or six transactions of the first magnitude, which have come to light during the last week, have possessed perhaps an added importence. Of course, they cannot be regarded in any sense as representing the actual business of the week—some of them having been in negotiation for months—but their announcement at this time, when a slight tendency toward uneasiness and distrust in the future of the market may be found in some quarters, is particularly fortunate, and is calculated to have an effect upon realty interests similar to that experienced in financial circles when there is a union of strong influences against possible disturbances.

The purchase of a large plot in the Long Acre Square section by the Shanley Company has a double aspect. The Messrs. Shanley realize the strong probability that their lease on Broadway, just north of Forty-second Street, will not be renewed upon anything like its present terms, but that these terms may be affected in a large measure by the fact that they have a suitable site of their own near by. Aside from all this, the Shanleys have now one of the best plots in the Long Acre district, and it will not be surprising to learn that they have abandoned their hotel project and accepted a handsome profit upon their operation. The other deal of last week in the same neighborhood—Henry Dazian's purchase of the southeast corner of Broadway and Fortieth Street, is said to be a straightforward speculative transaction, although Mr. Dazian's close relations with the theatrical profession, and the fact that his recently acquired property adjoins the Empire Theatre, have been made the basis of various rumors.

With the name of the buyer of J. C. Lyons's Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street corner still a secret, any comment upon that purchase would probably be wide of the mark. So far as its location is concerned, the plot is one of the most valuable and attractive in the entire city, but with a clubhouse adjoining, a church upon one of the opposite corners, and an apartment hotel now building upon another, it possesses many unique features, which make the profitable handling of it a problem of no mean proportions.

The sale of the Hotel Earlington to the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society was of interest simply as it marks the passage into a probably permanent ownership of a property, which, through foreclosure suits and trades, has been pretty constantly in the records for the last three years.

The conveyances for the week contained several interesting disclosures, chief among which was William Ziegler's purchase of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company's property at Nassau and Liberty Streets. The Central Realty Company, (Irons & Todd,) took title to Justice Dugro's large plot at the northeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-second Street, while the real purchasers of the Gebhard house, Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets, appeared as the City Real Property Investment Company, the corporation which recently made large purchases on Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth Streets, just off Fifth Avenue, and which acquired last Spring the Lawrence Turnure property at 317 Fifth Avenue.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Frederick Zittel has sold for John C. Umberfield to H. C. Reid, for $63,000, the four-story dwelling, with extension, 33 West Eighty-sixth Street, 23 by 100.

It is reported that William E. Tefft has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 22 East Sixty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5.

W. D. Rusher has sold for Peter Wagner to a Mr. Gifford, for about $45,000, the five-story American-basement dwelling 314 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 22 by 100.11.

Ferdinand Forsch has sold to Thaddeus Moriarty the two five-story brick flats 107 and 109 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 50 by 100.11. The buyer gives in part payment the plot at the southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 80 by 95, and the plot on the east side of Audubon Avenue, 20 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 70 by 95.

John M. Reid has sold for Edward J. McGuire to D. Dorsogno and L. Gautore the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 321 East Forty-first Street, 20 by 100.

Barnett & Co. have sold for J. McGloin the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 51 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 18.9 by 100.11.

William Macy, Jr., executor of the estate of Albert B. Strange, has sold the two five-story tenements 558 and 560 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 50 by 99.11.

Marcus Nathan has sold to Joseph Poland the plot on the west side of Tinton Avenue, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 50 by 135 and irregular. The buyer will erect thereon three two-family dwellings.

Marcus Nathan has also sold the four-story brick flat 1,502 Brook Avenue, 25 by 100; also, the two-family frame dwelling 2,400 Creston Avenue, 25 by 95.

W. E. Gibbs and E. W. Kirby have sold for Daniel Farrell the seven-story apartment building, 50 by 100, 2,010 Seventh Avenue, near One Hundred and Twentieth Street, for $118,000.

F. R. Wood & Co. have sold for A. G. Love, 42 West Ninety-seventh Street, a four-story brownstone and brick house.

The Auction Room.

This week will witness the first voluntary offerings of the season, and, while the list includes no especially valuable or attractive parcels, the results will be watched with more or less interest.

The seven-story factory 103 and 105 Mott Street is among the properties to be sold on Wednesday by William M. Ryan, who also announces for the same day an executor's sale of twenty lots in Bronx Terrace, in the William's Bridge section. The assignee's sale of the northwest corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, by Auctioneer De Walltearss, is also down for Wednesday, and Bryan L. Kennelly will sell the Varian estate's tract of about twenty acres lying between Van Cortlandt Avenue and the William's Bridge Reservoir.

There were recorded last week 150 mortgages, for $4,606,732, of which 42, for $641,924, were at 5 per cent.; 66, for $725,458, were at more, and 42, for $3,239,350, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 207 mortgages for $2,315,017, of which 53, for $643,045, were at 5 per cent.; 96, for $481,472, were at more, and 58, for $1,190,500, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, SEPT. 23.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 231 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 300 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; 239 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; 241 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; 247 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, on 231, $18,929; on 239, $18,982; on 241, $15,982; on 247, $10,718.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 689 to 693 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, north side, 325 feet east of Willis Avenue, 75 by 100, two-story brick and frame double dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Benno Loewinson, referee, 172½ Canal Street, south side, 98.1 feet east of Mott Street, 15.11 by 50.2, three-story brick dwelling, with store. Due on judgment, $2,175; subject to another mortgage for $12,462.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Jacob H. Shaffer, referee, 859 and 861 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and 1,015 Trinity Avenue, being the northwest corner of those streets, 25, 24.3, and 24.3, respectively, by 100, three four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $13,710; subject to other mortgages for $46,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Campbell E. Locke, referee, 460 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, south side, 172 feet west of Convent Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,643.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William B. Donihee, Jr., referee, Whitlock Avenue, east side, 442.10 feet south of Leggett Avenue, 75 by 110, vacant; Longfellow Street, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100, vacant; Longfellow Street, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,834.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Henry Thompson, referee, Boulevard Lafayette, west side, 275.4 feet south of Fort Washington Park, 50 by 100, vacant; Private Street, east side, 276.1 feet south of Fort Washington Park, 50 by 108.11, vacant; Private Street, west side, 574.11 feet south of Fort Washington Park, 25 by 72.3 by 25 by 72.6, vacant; 514 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 407 feet east of Broadway, 16 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.—By William M. Ryan, trustee's sale, 19 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 235 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 103 and 105 Mott Street, west side, 175 feet south of Hester Street, 50 by 100, seven-story brick factory.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, Bronx Terrace, northeast corner of Tenth Street, William's Bridge, eight lots, each 28 by 105; Bronx Terrace, west side, 60 feet north of Tenth Street, six lots, each 25 by 170; Bronx Terrace, west side, 63 feet south of Tenth Street, six lots, each 25.8 by 100.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Felix H. Levy, referee, 108 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, 140 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; Tiebout Avenue, southwest corner of Clark Street, 200 by 235 and irregular, six two-story frame dwellings and vacant. Due on judgment, $13,291; subject to other mortgages on the former parcel, $10,625; on the latter, $1,203.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 342 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 150 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.11, three-story frame flat, with store. Due on judgment, $7,743.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James B. Kilsheimer, referee, Barker Avenue, Fulton Street, Bleecker Street, and the easterly line of Bronx Park, the block, 188.7 by 414.6 by 185 by 425.6. Due on judgment, $2,235; subject to another mortgage for $9,500.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, M. Linn Bruce, referee, 1,485 Vyse Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,460.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, 338 Madison Street, south side, 75.5 feet east of Scammel Street, 20 by 38 by 19.11 by 37, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,319; subject to other mortgages for $7,188.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward J. Maxwell, referee, 18 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $10,407.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Seligman Manheimer, referee, 621 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 274.10 feet west of Broadway, 15.6 by 99.10 and irregular, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,773; subject to another mortgage for $7,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Moses J. Sneudaira, referee, 302 Morris Avenue, east side, 98.8 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 31.9 by 111.10, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $20,156.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Gumbleton, referee, 2,056 Ryer Avenue, east side, 407.5 feet north of Burnside Avenue, 25 by 99.7 by 25 by 99.5, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,973.

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, Francis C. Cantine, referee, 334 East Fifty-ninth Street, south side, 216.8 feet west of First Avenue, 16.9 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling.

By Solomon De Walltearss, assignee's sale, 934 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street, 25.5 by 80.1, four-story brick flat; no store; 167 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 17.4 by 25.5, two-story brick building; 165 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 22.6 by 25.5, four-story brick flat; 163 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 100.5 and irregular, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Solomon De Walltearss, public auction sale, 1,700 Topping Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of the Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 125 by frame dwelling and stable.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, William's Bridge Heights, tract of about 20½ acres, known as the old Varian estate, lying north of Van Cortlandt Avenue, between Mosholu Parkway and the William's Bridge Reservoir.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 26.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 445 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, leasehold, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $6,691.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 114.1 feet west of the Boulevard Lafayette, and running through to the latter thoroughfare, 18 by 72.9 by 19.1 by 79.1, three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $10,650.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Walter H. Wood, referee, 456 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 142 feet west of Convent Avenue, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,820.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Joseph L. Hance, referee, 621 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 285 feet west of Broadway, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,879.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delehunty, referee, 735 and 737 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 20 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 17.11 and 18, respectively, by 88, two three-story stone-front dwellings. Sale on judgment, on each, $10,059.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, 625 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 305 feet west of Broadway, 15 by 99.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,914; subject to another mortgage for $8,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Asa Bird Gardiner, referee, 539 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 500 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $15,301.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 433 West Fortieth Street, north side, 375 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $1,251.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel V. Speyer, referee, 758 West End Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-seventh Street, 60x100, six story brick flat. Due on judgment, $38,504.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 151 Gouverneur Street, Morrisania, north side, 125.3 feet east of Morris Avenue, 25 by 117.6, three-story frame flat, with two-story frame building at the rear. Due on judgment, $1,472; subject to another mortgage for $2,300.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 203 and 205 West Sixtieth Street, north side, 80 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 22.6 by 100.5, two four-story stone-front flats, with stores. Due on judgment; on each, $18,159.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles G. F. Wahle, referee, 2,051 Ryer Avenue, west side, 320.10 feet north of Burnside Avenue, 25 by 99.9 by 25.3 by 154.11, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $4,522.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, H. W. Bookstaver, referee, 131 William Street, northwest side, 203.3 feet northeast of John Street, 26.8 by 96.10 by 24 by 97.8, leasehold, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $35,128.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 501 to 541 West Sixty-third Street, for a six and eight story brick storage house, 144.7 by 99.10; Central Brewing Company, premises, owner; Wilhelm Ginesser of 11 Broadway, architect; cost, $100,000.

Alterations.

No. 205 Forsyth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Louise Heyne, premises, owner; O. Reissmann of 32 First Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 507 and 509 West Nineteenth Street, to two three-story brick tenements, with stores; Frederick S. Myers of 865 Broadway, owner; J. O. Bruce of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 59 West Thirty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Mrs. Kate Darnley, premises, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $150.

No. 430 West Forty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; John Dohrman of 725 Eighth Avenue, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $750.

No. 304 East Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; J. Romaine Brown of 53 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Alfred H. Taylor of 53 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 102 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Sarah Grozcky of 1,661 Madison Avenue, owner; Alexander Fowler of 700 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 322 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; Mrs. Maria Schneisler, premises, owner; Henry Regelmann of 133 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 152 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. Mary J. Lyon, Montclair, N. J., owner; Frank A. Rooke of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

No. 228 Madison Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with shop; Jacob Sapharstine, premises, owner; Frederick Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Saturday, Sept. 21.

ARNOLD AV, e s, 175 ft s of James St, 25x100; Throggs Neck; Minnie E. Flagg to Mary E. Devine, (mtg $15,000)..... $1

KING ST, 22 to 30, s s, 103.9x100; Mary Prensky to Henry Kellus, all liens..... 400

LYMAN PLACE, 1,370, e s, 32.3x100x irregular; Joseph Pinchbeck to Henry Von Lehe, (mtg $4,500, R S $1)..... 100

MADISON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 37th St, 24x100; Marion C. Grimshaw to Joseph R. De Lamar, all title, (R S 75 cents).. 1

MADISON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 37th St, 24x100; George A. Howe to Joseph R. De Lamar, (R S 75 cents)..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 37th St, 24x100; Cornelia Scott and another to Joseph R. De Lamar, all title, (R S $2.50)..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 37th St, 24x100; Lewis B. Howe to Joseph R. De Lamar, all title, (R S 75 cents)..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 37th St, 24x100; Edwin A. Ford to Joseph R. De Lamar, all title, (R S 75 cents)..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 37th St, 24x100; James B. Howe to Joseph R. De Lamar, (R S 75c)..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 37th St, 24x100; William L. Howe to Joseph R. De Lamar, (R S 75c)..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 37th St, 24x100, Lucretia E. Polhemus to Joseph R. De Lamar, (R S 75c)..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 37th St, 24x100; Edward B. Miller to Joseph R. De Lamar, (R S 75c)..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 37th St, 24x100; Nancy G. Howe, widow, to Joseph R. De Lamar, (R S $7.50)..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 37th St, 24x100; Annie E. Howe and others to Joseph R. De Lamar, (R S $4.50)..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 37th St, 24x100; Jonah T. C. Howe to Joseph R. De Lamar, all interest, (R S 75c)..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 37th St, 24x100; Cholett Cady and others to Joseph R. De Lamar, (R S $4.50)..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 37th St, 24x100; Burton Howe and others to Joseph R. De Lamar, (R S $8.25)..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 37th St, 24x100; Ermine H. Armstrong to Joseph R. De Lamar B. & S., (R S 75c)..... 1

MADISON AV, 1,678 and 1,680, w s, 39.11x50; Walter G. Schuyler and another to Helen S. Morse, (R S 75 cents). 1

MADISON AV, 1,682 and 1,684, w s, 39.11x50; Walter G. Schuyler and another to Marion S. Allen, (R S 75 cents). 1

MADISON AV, 1,686 and 1,688, w s, 39.11x50; Walter G. Schuyler and another to Minnie S. Pearl, (R S 75 cents). 1

MADISON AV, 1,690, s w corner of 112th St, 21x50; Walter G. Schuyler and another to Jennie B. Schuyler, (R S 21.75). 1

PENFOLD AV, s s, 100 ft e of Suburban Place, 18.9x130; William D. Clarke to Susie E. Potter and another, 1-6 part, quitclaim..... 571

62D ST, s s, 192.6 ft e of Park Av, 16.9x100.5; Abraham H. Feuchtwanger to Cortlandt Irving, (R S $8.75)..... 1

76TH ST, 174 West, 20x77.2; Walter G. Schuyler and another, executors, to Jennie B. Schuyler, (R S $1,75) all liens. 6,000

83D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Annie M. Grinberg and others to Helen M. Del Garcia, (mtg $15,000, R S $4)..... 100

87TH ST, 48 West, 20x100.8; Amelia Phyfe to Julius Saul, (mtg $20,000, R S $9.75). 42,000

109TH ST, 220 and 222 East, 50x100.10; Simon Adler and others to Simon Uhlfelder, (mtg $20,000, R S $8.25)..... 100

112TH ST, 333 and 335 East, 50x100.11; Louis Lese to Mark Blumenthal, (mtg $36,000, R S $5.75)..... 1

112TH ST, 337 and 339 East, 50x100.11; Louis Lese to Martha Barnard, (mtg $36,000, R S $5.75)..... 1

141ST ST, n s, 81 ft w of Cypress Av, 27x100.6x irregular; Henry F. A. Wolf to Charles G. Jacobi, (mtg $12,000, R S $2.75)..... 100

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 1,333; Ida Kalka to Albert Pesenecker and wife, 5 years.....$720 to $840

BROADWAY, 525; Edwin Steinberger, executor, to Henry W. Mayer, 3 years.. 2,300

COLUMBUS AV, 123, s w corner of 76th St; Hyman Sonn to Charles Repetti, 5 years..... 7,200

MADISON ST, 273 and 275; Joseph Spivack to Morris Blackman, 3 years..... 4,548

3D AV, 2,002, and 1785 East 110th St; Spencer H. Smith, executor, to Carl L. Fuchs, 5 years..... 2,100

11TH AV, 592; Patrick Connor to William Rossback, 5 years..... 780

106TH ST, 250 East; Mrs. A. Decking to Leon Raices, 15 years..... 288

112TH ST, 333 East; Louis Lese to Antonio Melfi and another, 5 years..... 2,200

112TH ST, 335 East; Louis Lese to Antonio Melfi and another, 5 years..... 2,200

112TH ST, 337 East; Louis Lese to Antonio Melfi and another, 5 years..... 2,200

112TH ST, 339 East; Louis Lese to Antonio Melfi and another, 5 years..... 2,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Charles, to Henry Brown, as trustee; Madison Av, n e corner of 134th St, (prior mtg $43,750,) due March 18, 1900..... $6,000

BOHN, Bertha, to Dina H. Michel and another; 2,041 Ryer Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 3,500

DEL GARCIA, Helen M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 83d St, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 15,000

GERARDI, Florence, and another to Robert H. Racey; 234 Mott St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

HAHN, Ida, to Abraham Ruth; 118th St, s s, 241 ft w of 5th Av, building loan, due March 18, 1902, 6 per cent..... 18,000

IRVING, Courtlandt, to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger; 62d St, s s, 192.6 ft e of Park Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

LECKE, Emil, and others to Oscar Richter; 14th St, formerly av, s s, w ½ of Lot 202, map of Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

McKINSTRY, Kate, to Harvey J. Ubert; 150 West 48th St, (prior mtg $12,000,) 3 years..... 3,000

MUTH, Anna E., and another, as executors, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 72 East 3d St, due Aug. 5, 1906, 4 per cent..... 12,000

STROUD, Annie J., to Catherine L. Barry; Franklin Av, w s, at boundary between Lots 93 and 94, map of Morrisania, being part of Lot 93, 3 years..... 500

UHLFELDER, Simon, to David Werdenschlag; 222 East 109th St, (prior mtg $20,000,) due Jan. 1, 1904, 6 per cent.... 4,000

UHLFELDER, Simon, to Caroline Mendel; 220 East 109th St, (prior mtg $20,000,) due Jan. 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 4,000

WINTERSMITH, Ernst B., to New York Building Loan Banking Company; Ryer Av, e s, 432.4 ft n of Edmonds Av, (prior mtg $4,650,) demand, without interest.. 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CLARKE, William D., to Susie E. Potter and another..... $1,500

LUCKERATH, Frederick, to John J. Radley..... Nom.

MULLALLY, William, to Emily P. Hale. Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to North River Savings Bank..... 1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

LENOX AV and 127th St, n w corner, 25x100; James G. Wilson against Jacob and Max F. Griffenhagen, owners; Gavegan & Co., contractors..... $104

42D ST, 430 St, Depew Place, and Vanderbilt Av, block; Peter M. Moffatt against New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and another, owners; Herbert W. Harris, contractor..... 572

47TH ST, 132 and 134 West; Chicago Clothes Dryer Works against Mohawk Realty Company, owners and contractors..... 175

47TH ST, 132 to 134 West; Goberg & Blumberg against Mohawk Realty Company, owner and contractor..... 1,150

81ST ST, 235 East; Joseph Block against Morris I. Gardner, owner and contractor. 600

133D ST, 130 to 136 West; George Vairo and Louis Maccarato against William P. Carroll, owner and contractor..... 84

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 28, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

118TH ST, s s, 241 ft w of 5th Av, 44x100.11; Abraham Ruth, with Ida Hahn. 18,000

129TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Aaron M. Janpole, with Leon A. Liebeskind..... 35,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

KING ST, 22 to 30; Savino Di Pace and another against Leon Rosenblatt and another, Sept. 5, 1901..... $400

MOTT ST, 234; Ried & Jaeger against Florodа Gerade and another, Sept. 11, 1901 85

Lis Pendens.

BROOME ST, s s, 41.8 ft e of South 5th Av, 21x64.9x irregular; N. Y. Life Insurance Company against Louisa C. Friedline and another, foreclosure of mortgage; Attorney, E. E. McCall.

36TH ST, 544 West; Noel B. Fox against Matthew Raferty and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. V. Thomall.

97TH ST, n s, 518 ft w of Central Park West, 18 x100.11; William W. Johnson and another, executors, against George Heather and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

Kubelik and His Mother.

From The London Mainly About People.

To-day Mr. Gorlitz looms largely in the public eye as the manager of the all-conquering Kubelik. When the question of the great American tour, on which he shortly embarks, was first mentioned to Herr Kubelik, he emphatically declined to consider it without the consent of his mother. In order to meet this difficulty, Mr. Gorlitz and the young violinist set out for the mother's home, which lies a little way out of Prague. For a long time she hesitated, and it was only when the shortness and safety of the sea journey had been eloquently explained, the luxury and comfort of American trains and hotels minutely described, and the certain success of the venture fully set forth, that she eventually consented. The following day, during lunch at the Black Horse in Prague, a visitor was announced, and Mme. Kubelik was duly ushered into the presence of her son and his manager. She had come, not to withdraw her permission, but merely to ask that she might be included in the touring party, a request that can only be fully appreciated, from the manager's point of view, when one remembers the son as the idol of the fashionable and, if you will, the snobbish, world, wherever he goes, and the mother as the warm-hearted, simple rustic, the widow of a struggling gardener, with no knowledge of any language but the most primitive Czech, and entirely ignorant of the world and its ways.

Doubly Attractive in His View.

"I congratulate you, my dear boy. Your wife is a very handsome woman. But it seems to me she isn't much of a talker."

"Congratulate me again, old friend."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCT'R.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

EST. of THOS. FARRELL, DEC'D.

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

Wednesday, October 2d, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

NO. 2,017 LEXINGTON AV., east side, near 129th St

3-story and basement brownstone private house; size of lot 14.5x60.

NO. 2,135 LEXINGTON AV. east side, near 129th St.

4-story brick tenement and store; size of lot 19.11x60.

M. J. EARLEY, Atty. for EXECUTORS, 220 Broadway. Maps, &c., from AUCTIONEER, 30 PINE STREET.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCT'R.

Supreme Court Partition Sale.

Thursday, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock M. at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

423 AND 425 EAST 118TH ST., between 1st and Pleasant Avs., two four-story and basement brownstone single Flats, containing modern improvements; size of lots, 21 and 21.6x100.11, slightly irregular. This block consists mostly of private houses, and is desirable in every way.

Nathaniel A. Elsberg, Referee, 20 Broad St.; Ennever & Trautmann, Pl'ff's' Attys., 132 Nassau St.;

Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, Attys. for Defts. Engel;

Daniel D. Sherman, Atty. for infant deft.;

Kurzman & Frankenheimer, Attys. for Defts. Elnhorn and others.

Maps., &c., from AUCTIONEER, 30 PINE ST.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCT'R.

EXECUTRIX SALE

Est. of Maria K. Schmidt, dec'd.

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

Wednesday, Oct. 2, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

534 WEST 45TH ST., bet. 10TH & 11TH AVS. Five-story brick & stone 4-family tenement; lot 25.6x100.5.

ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Atty. for Executrix, 291 Broadway.

Maps, &c., from AUCTIONEER, 30 PINE ST.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCT'R,

Sells at auction, Wednesday, Oct. 2, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S ABSOLUTE SALE,

By order of the SURROGATE,

NOS. 242 AND 244 EAST 79TH ST., adjoining southwest corner of 2d Av., two four-story and basement brownstone Flats; size of lots, 25x102.2 each. Have fine light from rear. The first of the new Carnegie public libraries will be located in this block, close to these houses.

A. A. ALEXANDER, Atty. for Executor, 99 Nassau. C. W. DAYTON, Atty. for Legatees, 27 William St.

Maps, &c., from AUCTIONEER, 30 PINE ST.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auct'r.,

will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1901,

Absolute Sale, Without Reserve.

by order of the Executors of the estate of ELIZABETH A. G. HORN, deceased,

306, 308 AND 310 11TH AVE., between 29th and 30th Sts., forming an "L" with

557 WEST 29TH ST.

306, 308, AND 310 11TH AV., four-story brick building, frame extensions; size of plot, 74.0½x100.

557 WEST 29TH ST., four-story and cellar brick tenement; size, 25x98.9. Also

535 AND 537 WEST 29TH ST., between 10th and 11th Avs.

Two four-story and cellar brick tenements; size, 25x98.9 each.

T. CHANNON PRESS, Esq., Attorney for Albert Horn, Executor, 10 Wall St.

FRANCIS A. WINSLOW, Esq., Attorney for George B. Burnett, Executor, 100 Broadway, New York.

Maps at auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auct'r.,

will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1901,

Executors' sale,

Estate of JOSEPH W. HAMBURGER, deceased,

103 AND 105 MOTT ST., between Canal and Hester Sts.

Very substantial seven-story and cellar modern brick factory building, equipped with two elevators, 100 horse power engine and boiler, two electric dynamos, sprinkler system, automatic fire alarm systems, &c., &c.; size, 50x100.

DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Esqs., Attorneys, 280 Broadway.

Maps at auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway.

Stories of Verdi and Morelli.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

ROME, Aug. 31.—This year may be said to have been fatal to Italy, as she has lost, besides men of lesser importance, Verdi, Crispi, and Morelli, her veteran composer, her most prominent statesman, and her greatest painter. Verdi and Morelli were bound by the most tender friendship since their youth, and had a reciprocal admiration for each other's talent, Verdi saying, "I would give all my operas to have produced one of the Christs of Morelli," while the latter, with equal sincerity, said, "I would give all my pictures to have composed 'Il Trovatore.'"

Two good stories are told of Morelli which will bear repetition. An authoress of note was in Naples and very much desired to know him, but could find no one to act as intermediary. So at last she took her courage in her hands and resolved to introduce herself, but not without qualms. As she approached she found the studio door open, one more cause for embarrassment, and, pushing a curtain to one side, stood before the artist at work, who, looking at her absent-mindedly, said: "These lines seem to be all right. What do you say?" and to her murmured response went on, "but the eyes of the nuns do not suit me; pray sit down a moment; yours are just the thing." With inward delight the lady sat down and acted as model for an hour and a half, during which writer and artist talked as though they had been friends all their lives. At a certain point Morelli stopped abruptly, took off his glasses, peered at his handsome model, and said, "But excuse me, who are you?"

As all the world knows, Maestro Verdi hated public notice in his private hours, so that one day when returning from Posillipo in the company of his wife and Morelli he was seriously annoyed when the people, recognizing him, began to cheer. "I want to drive myself home," he said hastily. "Morelli, just place yourself beside my wife," and jumping out of his own carriage, he went on to the box of one near, thus, of course, escaping notice. Meanwhile Signora Verdi and Morelli pursued their way, and as the latter wore a large hat just like that of the Maestro, they were acclaimed everywhere, "Viva Verdi!" "Viva il Maestro!"

The artist, embarrassed, was returning the salutes, but every moment becoming more overcome, while his companion enjoyed the joke to the full. On arriving at the hotel they were met by Verdi, to whom his wife said: "You would have choked to see Morelli bowing and smiling to the crowd as you could never have done. He has made your reputation for amiability," 'at which the Maestro shouted, "I really had you there. I knew what would happen."

Cheerfulness in Texas.

From The Dallas (Texas) News.

It is rather a remarkable fact that in spite of the drought which has been almost universal in the State, and in spite of the report that the cotton crop will not be much more than half a crop, and in spite of the fact that the most of the wheat was destroyed by insects, the sounds of complaint are not in great volume. Never in the history of the State have the people been more cheerful. It must be that the last year's crop with its high prices lingers in the recollection yet, and

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WOODCLIFF
ON
HUDSON.

SPECIAL FALL OFFER OF HOUSES AND LOTS

at prices that will make you regret ever having paid rent in New York.

SMALL CASH PAYMENTS AND $35 TO $40 PER MONTH

will purchase a Beautiful Home on the

TOP OF THE PALISADES,

OPPOSITE RIVERSIDE DRIVE AT 79TH ST.
In a most Healthy Locality. Convenient to Schools and Churches. Well Sewered. Good Water from High Service. Restricted Property, Fully Improved, with Stone Sidewalks Gas and Electric Light.

NO ASSESSMENTS.

Ten minutes from West Shore, 42d or Franklin St. ferries by trolley. Round trip tickets 15 cents. Write at once for SPECIAL LIST of new houses and choice lots. Photographs, Map, Prices, etc.

WOODCLIFF LAND IMPT. CO.,
Weehawken P. O., N. J.
AGENT ON PROPERTY.

AT PICTURESQUE NUTLEY, N. J.
ON ERIE R. R.
GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY HOUSE,

Containing 12 rooms and laundry, two bathrooms and toilets, billiard room, conservatory, sun parlor, heater, gas; artistically decorated; exposed sanitary plumbing; large, open fireplaces; every modern improvement; grounds are beautifully laid out in park style; located on high bluff overlooking surrounding country; near station and trolley; will sell for one-half cost, on easy terms; bargain for immediate purchaser; photos at office. WM. A. LAMBERT, Owner, 99 Nassau St., New York.

Beautiful Summer residence and farm, at Pompton Lakes, N. J.; about 250 acres, improved and woodland; grand lake front; large house; all improvements; fine condition; spacious stables and barns; two railroads; property can be laid out in building plots; rare opportunity to investors. For price and particulars, Edo I. Mersells, or Wm. M. Rysdyk, Atty., Paterson, N. J.

For Sale in East Orange, Near Grove St. Station.—10-roomed house, handsomely decorated, open plumbing, hardwood trim; price, $5,500. Apply Joseph Davis, 53 South Grove St., East Orange. Reasonable terms.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Orange, N. J.—15-room modern house, near station; finest location; mortgage $10,000; cash equity $10,000. What will you offer? Write for photo. Plot 130x220. Reynolds, 345 Greenwich St., New York.

$5 pays for building lot; 9 miles from New York City; practically given away to develop property; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

Long Branch, Vicinity.—Sale or rent, furnished cottages, hotels, farms; reduced prices. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

OUR 1901 MODEL HOUSES

ARE OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
16 NOW READY,
RANGING FROM $3,500 TO $7,500.
EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS AND UP TO DATE.

Eight to twelve rooms, hardwood trim, open nickel plumbing, gas and electric lights, hot and cold water—in fact, every convenience known to our modern architecture.

COMPARISON INVITED. TERMS TO SUIT.

JOHN DAYTON & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 14TH ST.
MURRAY HILL STATION, FLUSHING.

MACON ST. TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brownstone house, good condition; must be sold; price, $6,200. Call for permit.

BOERUM & HENRY,
409 SUMNER AV., COR. HALSEY ST.

JOHN A. DAVIES' RICHMOND HILL.

High-class cottages for sale or rent; prices according to location; easy terms; schools, churches, mail delivery, &c.; macadamized streets, flagged sidewalks, shade trees; gas, water, &c.; 28 minutes to foot of 34th St.; 40 minutes to City Hall, Manhattan.

Cozy Home!—Attractive cottage, 4th St., near Jackson Av., Woodside, Long Island City; near trolley; pretty surroundings; seven rooms, water, gas, stationary tubs; sweet and clean outside and inside; $400 cash down; must sell. Jewell, 39 East 42d St., Manhattan.

$6,500.—For sale, your terms, most attractive house and location in Flushing; 9 rooms, bath, and all improvements; open nickel plumbing; white enameled interior; five lots. T. J. Burnett, 102 Amity St. Five minutes from all cars.

A good ten-room house, furnace, porcelain bath, all improvements; broad piazza; high ground; good neighborhood; near trolley and Murray Hill Railroad station; shrubbery; lot 60x100. 253 Cypress Av., Flushing, L. I.

For Sale.—New 6-room cottages; all improvements; 50x100; near Jamaica; price $2,500; terms to suit purchaser. Joslin & Bergen, 357 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let
10c line—2 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FARM—126 ACRES.

Very Productive and Handsomely Situated, 30 miles from 42d St., in one of the most beautiful sections of Westchester Co., ¼ mile from depot. New residence of 10 rooms. Farmer's house, barns, outbuildings, fruit, well watered, etc. For sale on easy terms.
ABRAM HYATT & CO.,
503 Fifth Ave., cor. 42d St.

Another Bargain—$500 and $20 monthly buys $2,000 frame house, 9 rooms, city water, piazza, big shade trees, on two lots, on macadamized avenue, electric lights, two minutes' walk from railroad station; another house, forming corner, $2,500, same size, same terms; also bargains in lots. Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

A CHOICE PLOT OF LOTS. CORNER. AT WILLIAMSBRIDGE. CHEAP, EASY TERMS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 86 trains daily; commutation &c.; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

50c. weekly. No interest or assessments
High, dry Boulevard lots, fronting trolley. Near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont. WARRANTY CO., 115 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

Corner Sidney and Fulton, best location, Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon; fifteen rooms, modern house; must sell; liberal terms; or rent, furnished or unfurnished. E. Holdridge, 4 Warren.

Yonkers.

Beautiful house, at Ludlow Station, Yonkers; all improvements; two acres of lawn; three minutes' walk from station; for the season or year; terms reasonable. Apply to T. Foster Gaines, No. 149 Broadway, N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A new eight-story modern fireproof business building, situated west side of and near Broadway, below 14th St., entirely rented for $13,000 per annum; running expenses and taxes, $3,000; mortgage, $90,000 at 4%, or less amount if desired; will exchange for free and clear lots, country property, or any property builder can improve. Address Attorney, X Box 153 Times Office.

A FINE FACTORY PROPERTY AT WATERLOO, N. Y. FREE AND CLEAR. MANHATTAN OR BROOKLYN BOROUGH EQUITY IN EXCHANGE. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

As trustee of four heirs I desire to exchange for a row of flats or tenement houses an elegant hotel situated on the west side, in the Borough of Manhattan, below 14th St.; cost $125,000; mtge. $50,000 at 4 p. c. by savings bank; leased to one tenant for $8,500 per year for ten years. Trustee, K Box 129, Times.

A plot of lots, including corner, on Cathedral Heights in exchange for business income property. James L. Libby, 7 Pine St. Telephone 1,287 Cortland.

Exchange—Exchange—Exchange—Real estate, all kinds; everywhere; 200 exchanges. Beardall's list, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Want residence Yonkers or vicinity for vacant Webster Av. lots; $7,000; builders' opportunity. Chesterfield, 650 3d Av.

Store property; good location; exchange for house or lots. Moe & Co., 3d Av., 56th St., Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Upper Broadway represents the finest Residential Section in the City. In the Modern Elevator Houses built there, you will find all the conveniences combined as long as you pay $1,000 and more for seven rooms and bath. We, however, defy competition, and will rent you an apartment in the

BROADWAY,

N. W. Cor. 101st St. and Broadway,

of Seven Light Rooms and Bath, at the exceedingly low rent of $800 per annum.

APPLY ON PREMISES OR
PAUL MAYER, Agent.
Tel. 297 Harlem. 211 W. 116th St.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
261 Columbus Ave., Cor. 72d St.,
Offer the Following Special Bargains to Quick Purchasers:

303 West 105th Street. Five-story American basement, absolutely fireproof, steel construction, only one left of the row.

315 West 107th Street. 4 1-2 story American basement, decorated.

9 West 95th Street. 4-story high-stoop, beautifully decorated.

341 West 84th Street. 5-story American basement.

All houses are open for inspection at all times, contain all the modern improvements, and are new.
Particulars on the premises or
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.

THE
"HANOVER"
N. W. CORNER 100TH ST. AND WEST END AV.

Suites of six, seven and eight rooms and bath in buildings just completed; perfect sanitation; every modern convenience; telephone in each apartment; all night elevator service, mail chutes, decorations, &c., all designed to meet the most refined taste; rents $850 to $1,400. Superintendent on premises.

FIRST CLASS FIVE STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT PRIVATE DWELLINGS, 317, 319, 321, 325
WEST 100TH ST.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

They are 20 feet front by 60 feet deep, with extension, having servants' stairs to fourth story. The houses have three bathrooms, with mosaic floors and tiled walls; rolled rimmed bathtubs, wash basins, shower baths, &c., of the latest designs.
JAMES LIVINGSTON,
BUILDER, ON PREMISES, OR
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., Agent,
388 Columbus Av. (Cor. 76th St.)

THE DUNSBRO,
120 EAST 31ST STREET.

ONLY ABSOLUTE FIREPROOF APARTMENT ON MURRAY HILL.
NINE ROOMS, BATH, BUTLER'S PANTRY, AND SERVANTS' TOILET, ELECTRIC ELEVATOR. MAIL CHUTES, PARQUET FLOORS THROUGHOUT. PERFECT IN EVERY DETAIL. READY IN OCTOBER.
RENT, $1,500.
CHARLES HIBSON.
34TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AVE.

WATT COURT,
West 140th St., bet. 7th and Lenox Avs., Block from L station,
Apartments of 6 rooms and bath.
All modern improvements; electric light; Otis elevator; telephone in each apartment; mail chute.
Rents, $35 to $50. Just opened.
Apartments for bachelors.

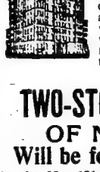

HOFFMAN ARMS,
59th St. & Madison Av. Completely modernized; new plumbing, electric light, elevators and steam plant; thoroughly up-to-date, unexcelled, sunny family apartments, 9 to 18 rooms; private kitchen or restaurant service; select patronage; also large furnished apartments; also doctor's office on first floor.
C. A. GERLACH, Prop.

TWO-STORY APARTMENTS
OF NINE ROOMS
Will be for rent about Oct. 1st

in the No. 121 Madison Av. buildings. Can be seen from 11 to 5.

Tried and found not wanting is the fine apartment house on Seventeenth Street, near Union Square, 50x80x100; elevator, eight large rooms and bath to each apartment, and all light; total income, $15,500; expenses for running far below the average; class of tenants the very best; terms can be arranged. R. H. JONES, 111 5th Av., New York City.

BACHELOR QUARTERS,
25 East 44th St., private house, Delmonico's block. To lease, two large rooms, newly and richly carpeted, draped, and decorated; each with private tiled bathroom, steam heat, telephone; modern and first-class.

TUXEDO,
Northeast cor. 118th St., Lexington Av.; five and six all-light, large rooms and bath; every improvement; elevator, steam heat; absolutely high-class; rents, $35 to $40 monthly. Superintendent, on premises.

2189 BROADWAY 2193
77th St. $600.
8 Rooms, bath.
Steam. Hot Water.

73D STREET, WEST,
Corner of Columbus Av.
Fine large apartments;
electric light and steam heat.
Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or office of Clark Estate, 25 West 23d St.

THE FINEST BACHELOR APARTMENTS in the city to rent.
Two to five rooms and bath.
Steam heat and electric light.
Inquire at office of
CLARK ESTATE,
No. 25 West 23d St.

102 WEST 93D STREET.
L Station; marble halls, staircases; hall boys, &c.; one apartment; rent, $38. Superintendent or A. K. MACKAY, 6 Wall Street, N. Y.

Elegant apartments, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; rent, $24-$28. Office, 230 East 86th St.

504 West 22d St.—First floor and basement, private house. Rent, $25.00.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

84th St., 19 West.—Seven rooms; bath, steam, hot water; fine neighborhood; near Central Park; $35.

Real Estate Wanted.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Attention!—Owner offers $500 cash for 1st mortgage $5,000, at 6 per cent., 18 year, avenue leasehold, cost $10,000; rental, $1,800. Rexer, 156 Broadway.

WANTED—PRIVATE HOUSES to rent and for sale. Send particulars to FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM, 58 WEST 125TH ST.

Wanted—Private houses, either for sale or rent, below 72d; principals only. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

WANTED PRIVATE HOUSES TO RENT. Have great demand for same. M. H. MEYERS, 2,521 8TH AV.

Wanted—Lots or small houses in exchange for two or three family house. Moe & Co., 3d Av., 56th St., Brooklyn.

Attention, Owners and Investors!—Properties bought, sold, exchanged, managed, appraised. Tel. 6054—Cortlandt. Rexer, 156 Broadway.

Have $10,000.00 to invest real estate; N. Y. City preferred; what have you offer? F., 886 9th Av.

Want a farm in the neighborhood of Norwalk, Conn. Address Cash Buyer, P 139 Times Office.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. 44TH ST.,
OFFER THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE APARTMENTS FOR RENT.

THE ALLSTON,
17 and 19 East 38th St., corner Madison Ave. Location unsurpassed. Caterer on premises. A choice apartment of two rooms and bathroom will be available October 1. $660 per annum.

THE HETHERINGTON,
571 PARK AVE., CORNER 63D ST.
Splendid apartments, eight rooms and bathroom; elevator, hall attendance, etc.; fuel supplied; rents, $1,000 and $1,200.

THE RUTHERFURD,
175 SECOND AVE., CORNER 11TH ST.
An elegant apartment of eight large rooms and bathroom; exceptional location; rent, $1,000.

218 AND 220 WEST 59TH ST., FACING CENTRAL PARK.
Eight rooms and bathroom; elevator, steam heat, hall attendance, etc.; rent, $900.

THE STUYVESANT,
238-244 EAST 13TH ST.
A short distance from Broadway.
One five and one ten room apartment; very large and light; rents, $55 and $75 per month.

917 SEVENTH AVE., CORNER 58TH ST.
CONVENIENT TO ALL CARS.
Corner apartment; eight large rooms; from October 1st. $900 per annum.
Others adjoining at $840 and $1,000 per annum.
174 W. 58th St., 6 rooms and bathroom, $45 and $55 per month.

155 WEST 46TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Single flat, 7 rooms and bathroom; hot water supply; rent, $60 per month.

THE REGENT,
438-440 WEST 57TH ST.,
near 6th Ave. L station and Broadway cars; eight large and light rooms and bath; in perfect order; hall attendance, etc.; rents, $40 and $55 per month.

117 WEST 84TH ST.
Desirable apartments of seven and eight rooms and bathroom; steam heated; all modern conveniences; rents, $45 and $55.

26 WEST 97TH ST.,
NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Desirable apartment of eight rooms and bath; all light; steam heated, etc.; rent, $45.

"THE MARGUERITE,"
2,731 BROADWAY, NEAR 104TH ST.
Bijou apartments, six rooms and bath; elevator, telephone, electric light, exposed plumbing, gas ranges, etc.; rent, $42.50.
Also one apartment, four rooms and bath, $33.

242 WEST 58TH ST., COR. BROADWAY.
Six all-light rooms and bath; convenient location; perfect order; rent, $40.

920 8TH AVE., NEAR 54TH ST.
CONVENIENT TO L STATION AT 53D ST.
Large first floor, 6 rooms; in good order; rent, $35.

968 6TH AVE., NEAR 55TH ST.
Large floor, six rooms; perfect order; rent $28.

430 WEST 57TH ST.
A first floor of 6 rooms and bathroom; convenient to 59th St. L station and Columbus Ave. cars; rent, $20.

122 WEST 135TH ST.
Six rooms and bath; all light; hot water supply; rent, $22.

64 WEST 133D ST., NEAR LENOX AVE.
Refined neighborhood; six rooms and bath; hot water supply; rent, $19.

For further particulars apply on premises to janitors, or of

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. 44TH STREET.
Telephone, 38th St., 896.

THE PLAZA,
St. Nicholas Av., corner 150th St.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS OF 7 AND 8 ROOMS; STEAM HEATED AND HOT WATER; ELEVATOR SERVICE; THE CHOICEST AND MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION ON MANHATTAN ISLAND.

Crest of Washington Heights.

THE PLAZA is surrounded by fine private residences and overlooks the Hudson and Harlem Rivers, nicely situated and close to every line of access to the heart of New York.

Convenient to 6th, 9th Ave. "L,"
Electric Surface Cars, 8th, Amsterdam Avs.
Superintendent on premises day and evening.

GRACEMORE,
VERY CHOICE APARTMENT.
Facing Morningside Park,
N. E. Cor. 120th St., Morningside Av.
5, 6, 7 LIGHT ROOMS.
NEWLY DECORATED AND REFINISHED.
Best Condition and Improvements. Hall Service, &c.

The situation of GRACEMORE is well worth mention. Morningside Park is a beautiful arrangement of rocks, foliage, and walks; very quiet, secluded, and healthful, and but a short walk from the principal surface and cross-town lines. Elevated station and elevator at 116th St.

Rentals From $40 Upward.

Superintendent on premises, day and evening.

Bachelor apartments, furnished, unfurnished, 101-107 West 94th St.; rent, $400 up, including electric light and gas; only two for rent from October and one from November. These apartments are run on club principles, and are occupied mainly by members of the University and N. Y. Athletic Clubs. Rent includes room service. Services of valet at a nominal extra charge. All new plumbing; tiled bathrooms; showers; syphon closets. WM. HENRY FOLSOM, 14 W. 29TH ST.

STEAM HEATED FLATS.
Large and light. Baths, all improvements.
3 AND 4 ROOMS.
QUIET, CLEAN, AND SUNNY.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES CO., Office, 408 East 64th St.

THE KANEDALE,
Madison Av., Northeast Cor. 88th St.
Eight large rooms, elevator, electric lights, telephone, &c.; rents very moderate; agent on premises.

112 WEST 44TH ST.
2 rooms and bath; service and light; $540.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

The Central, Washington Square,
No. 68 South, on corner, seven light rooms and bath; ample closets, hot water, steam heat, open plumbing; $50 to $70.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

58th St., 368 West.—Second flat; 6 rooms and bath; private hall; $37.50.

The Penataquit, 129th St., 40 West.—Seven rooms and bath; elevator; all improvements. Janitor.

2d Av., 1,272, Cor. 67th St.—Fire-proof building, steam heat; one apartment; rent, $19. Janitor.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"THE LAURISTON"
89th St. and Madison Ave.

A few choice apartments still for rent.

These apartments are of the highest grade, consisting of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths. Perfect in every detail.
Ready for occupancy October 1st.

Booklets are ready and may be had of the Superintendent on premises or through any broker.

David Rothschild,
Owner and Builder.

114th St., 244 West
Elegant Flats of four rooms and bath; all the latest improvements; steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date; it will pay you to examine these Flats before hiring elsewhere; they are the best in the city for the money.
RENT $17 TO $20.
For further particulars apply to J. S. PENDERY, Agent, on Premises.

112th St., 259 West
Seven rooms, with dresser and bath; all the latest improvements.
RENT $34 TO $38.
These Flats have to be examined to be appreciated; it will pay you to look at these Flats before hiring elsewhere. Apply to JAS. H. LUKENS, Agent, on premises.

106th St., 21 West
One of the leading streets in Harlem; seven rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements.
RENT $33 TO $37.
Janitor on premises.

APARTMENTS
TO RENT,
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

We have the following choice Apartments to rent, every improvement, heat, hot water, open plumbing, tiled baths, convenient to 6th and 9th "L" stations, at 140th and 145th Sts. and Amsterdam Av., 3d Av. and 126th St. electric cars:—
472 WEST 147TH ST.
Corner, 7 rooms and bath.....$30 to $35
478 WEST 145TH ST.
Corner, 7 rooms and bath.....$40.00
477 WEST 144TH ST.
Corner, 7 rooms and bath..... 42.50
1,603 AMSTERDAM AV.
7 rooms and bath..... 29.00
1,772 Madison Av., 7 rooms and bath..... 45.00
518 West 145th St., 7 rooms and bath..... 32.00
1,611 Amsterdam Av., 7 rooms and bath.. 30.00
522 West 145th St., 7 rooms and bath.... 32.00
1,762 Amsterdam Av., 6 rooms and bath.. 23.00
475 West 145th St., 6 rooms and bath.... 22.00
3,283 Broadway, 4 rooms and bath..... 17.00
3,285 Broadway, 5 rooms and bath..... 18.00
3,287 Broadway, 4 rooms and bath..... 19.00
3,289 Broadway, 5 rooms and bath..... 20.00
502 West 146th, 7 rooms and bath..... 22.00
436 West 163d, 5 rooms and bath..... 15.00
440 West 163d, 5 rooms and bath..... 14.00
1,405 Amsterdam, 4 rooms and bath..... 15.00
222 West 114th, 4 rooms and bath..... 19.00
226 West 114th St., 4 rooms and bath..... 19.00
1,749 Amsterdam, 4 rooms and bath..... 16.50
Janitor in attendance on premises at all times, or call, write or telephone.

DUFF & BROWN,
1,715 AMSTERDAM AV., 145TH ST.

RODNA-LATHAM
Magnificent Apartment Houses,
JUST COMPLETED.
MORNINGSIDE AV.,
122d, 123d. sts., opposite Park.
FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.
Apartments of four, five, six, and seven large rooms, with marble bath, and equipped with every known modern convenience; rents $35 to $80 per month; builder and owner on premises.

THE GANOGA,
35-37 East 27th St.

A few one and two room Apartments, with bath, to let from Oct. 1, unfurnished, in this new and select Apartment Hotel; private telephones, electric lights, superior restaurant, all night elevator and full hotel service. Call, day or evening, or send for descriptive booklet.

THE STUART.
A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Nine rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent. Also a nine-room apartment on first floor suitable for physician.
Apply to
CHRIS. HEISER,
60 Liberty St. Tel. 455 Cortland.

NO. 105 EAST 82D ST.,
NORTHEAST CORNER PARK AV.
Elegant apartments, seven rooms and bath; latest improvements; hall attendance; $45 to $55. Janitor, on premises, or
MACLAY & DAVIES,
67 AND 69 WALL STREET.

CHOICE APARTMENTS.
WEST 138TH ST., | 6 rooms and bath; all
WEST 139TH ST., | modern improvements;
NEAR 7TH AV. | rents $24 to $27.
APPLICATION CAN BE MADE TO JANITORS, ON PREMISES OR
F. ALDHOUS & CO.,
2,339 7th Av., Corner 137th St.

GOOD CHANCE FOR DOCTOR.
An elegant corner apartment, seven rooms, bath, every modern improvement; finest location on Washington Heights; rent, $43.00. Apply 100 Convent Av., corner 146th St. Agent Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Place, Stuyvesant Square; elevator, steam heat; most modern plumbing, telephones, attractive entrance; rent, $900 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
A corner apartment, six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply; only $25. Apply 2,474 7th Avenue, corner 144th Street. Agent Pocher, 595 Lexington Avenue.

98th St., No. 58 West.—Apartment of six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water supply; handsomely and newly decorated; rent only $25. Agent Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

47th St., Just West of 5th Av.—Large single apartment of 7 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; modern improvements. Agent Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

Apartment of four handsome rooms, with bath; all conveniences; good location; rent only $18. 584 Columbus Av., near 88th. Agent Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

San Marino, Morningside Heights; 5 rooms; elevator, electric light, telephone; $40; references. 509 West 112th St.

ATTRACTIVE apartment, 55 East 11th St., six rooms, bath; modern improvements; $30.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

CORNER apartments, 133 East 84th; two rooms, bath; latest improvements; $40 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

New Apartment House,
Madison Ave., N. E. Cor. 99th St.,
Directly opposite Mr. Carnegie's improved property and Central Park entrance.

SPECIAL FEATURES.
Most beautiful exterior, all cut stone, with superb entrance, 9 rooms and 2 bathrooms in each apartment, two elevators running day and night, steel safes and telephone connection with each apartment.
Rents $1,600 to $2,200
Books and information on application.
DUFF & CONGER, Agts.,
Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St. Tel. 641—79th Street.

THE WESTPORT,
48 WEST 73D ST.
Corner Apartment, eight rooms and bath; passenger and servants' elevators and every improvement; all-night service. $1,200

BROADWAY AND 76TH ST.
(The Lyonhurst).—Very attractive Apartments, seven all outside rooms and bath; hot water; hall attendance; open plumbing ONLY THREE LEFT. $60 TO $75

ELECTRIC ELEVATOR.
ALL LIGHT CORNER APARTMENTS,
200 WEST 88TH ST.
Attractive entrance; uniformed hall boy; seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; steam heat, hot water supplied. ONLY ONE LEFT. $45

THE RENAISSANCE.
72 WEST 88TH ST.
Very light Apartments, seven very large rooms and bath; steam heat; very attractive entrance; hall boy. $45 TO $55

OPEN PLUMBING.
108 WEST 83D ST.,
SINGLE APARTMENT HOUSE; OPEN PLUMBING; hot water, steam heat; first and third Flats; seven rooms and bath. $40 TO $50

THE TOWNSEND,
206 WEST 121ST ST.
Seven very large, light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water. $40 TO $50

349 AMSTERDAM AV.
Very light Apartments, five rooms and bath; only one left. $23

566 AMSTERDAM AV.
Attractive Apartments, six rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water. ONLY ONE LEFT. $27

572 AMSTERDAM AV.
Five rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water. $21 TO $22
APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
WILLIAM R. WARE,
AGENT,
451 Columbus Av., 81st St.
Full particulars will be mailed if desired.

THE BINGHAM.
New Family and Bachelor Apartment House.
Broadway and 94th St., (S. E. Cor.)

The suites consist of one, two and three rooms and bath, complete in every detail, including long-distance telephone in every apartment.
THE LOCATION—Between Central Park and Riverside Drive, commanding a beautiful outlook in all directions.
CONVENIENCES—New subway station at 95th St. and Broadway, elevated station 93d St and Columbus Ave.; electric surface cars pass the door, which connect with all lines. Large dining room on main floor. Kitchen separate from house.
Every effort will be made to maintain the highest standard of service and cuisine in the dining room.
RENTS From $400 TO $1,200.
Application can be made at the office in the building, or to
A. E. M. A. BINGHAM, Owner, on premises.
Tel. 3426 Riverside.

THE WHARFEDALE,
604 AND 606 WEST 115TH ST.
New Elevator Apartment Houses.

Magnificent view of the Hudson River and Palisades. One block from Columbia College. They are suites of seven rooms and bath on first floors, eight rooms and baths on all upper floors, with every modern improvement. Rents from $700 to $960 per annum. For further particulars apply to Builder on premises.
WILLIAM BROADBELT.

THE
CHATILLION
RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 94TH ST.

Elegant high-class 7-story apartments. Every convenience. Rents $1,800 to $3,200 per year. Send postal for Booklet to Potts & Partridge, Riverside Drive and 94th St.

THE JEROME,
215 West 116th St., near 7th Ave.

Just completed 4 and 5 large light room apartments. Elevator, electric lights, telephone, hall service, and all modern improvements. Open for inspection. Apply John Bannen, Builder and Owner, on premises, or
HALL J. HOW & CO., Agents,
240 West 116th Street.

HAROLD,
N. W. Corner Manhattan Av., 118th St.,
near Morningside Park.
NEW MODERN APARTMENTS
4, 5, 6 rooms, marble baths; low rentals, $32 to $52; spacious, handsome entrance; ladies' reception room; elevator day and night; telephone; gas and electric fixtures; porcelain tubs and sinks; first-class service.
Handsome six-room corner, $50.
Front apartment, six rooms, $40.

473 Central Park, West, at 107th Street.
Unusually desirable, well located first apartment duplex; eight large light rooms and bath; rent, $800.
Also two handsome corner apartments at 471 Central Park West; rents, $900 and $960. Apply on premises or to E. K. Van Winkle, 477 Central Park West.

THE CENTRAL, CREST OF MURRAY HILL.
331 Lexington Av., corner 39th St.
Choice apartments; eight rooms or floor; facing avenue or street; high-class appointments; continuous elevator service; lease October. Telephone call 1186—38th St.
LAUE, office, 243 E. 38th.

EXTRA LARGE ROOMS.
Can offer you six rooms and bath; all improvements; newly decorated; private halls; each apartment 17 feet wide; see these before renting. $25 to $30. Superintendent, on premises, 473-475 Lenox Av.

THE ROYAL,
330 WEST 32D ST.

Private block; six rooms, bath, butler's pantry; elevator and hall service; electric light, and all improvements pertaining to up-to-date apartments; rents, 50.00 to 60.00 dollars. Apply on premises.

131 Edgecombe Ave., Cor. 141 St.
6 rooms, very light, and bath.
IMPROVEMENTS, STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER.
Convenient to L road and 8th Av. surface cars.
RENTS, $24-$27.
PORTER & CO., 159 West 125th St.

THE EBLING,
WESTCHESTER AVE., N. W. COR. 156TH ST.
Six large, light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water supply; moderate rents. Janitor, or
JOSEPH F. BARRY, 3196 3d Av., 161st St.

INVESTIGATE THESE BEFORE RENTING ELSEWHERE.—117th St., 380-386 West, near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient trolley and L elevator station; reference, $24.00-$27.00.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, (118th St.)—Beautiful single flat; steam heated; 7 light rooms, bath; $32.00; cheapest fine flat in city; hot water supply. Bellamy, owner, 3d Av., 61st.

THE ATLANTA,
No. 204 West 70th St., Sherman Square, at Broadway; elegant suites; fine light.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Quiet homes for superior adult families; modern, attractive building, containing five handsome rooms; location unsurpassed; conducted by owner, on premises; $30 and $34. 342 Manhattan Av., at 114th St.; Park opposite.

SCARBORO MANSIONS,
221-223 West 57th St.; handsome apartments; seven rooms; convenient location.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE FLORENCE,
105 East 18th St.

A few suitable apartments to let; large and small; furnished and unfurnished. Also for housekeeping. Excellent cuisine.

To Let—An attractive corner apartment in the KNICKERBOCKER; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Superintendent in building, 247 5th Av., or LOVEJOY & NOYES, Agents, 62 Cedar St.

Don Carlos, 77th St. and Madison Av.—Nine-room corner apartment, elevator, telephone; rent, $3,000; furnished, $3,500. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

Family leaving city for Fall and Winter months, and having comfortably furnished seven or eight room apartment, (elevator,) can secure first-class tenant; three adults in family; rent must be reasonable as first-class care will be given. Write full particulars, X Box 132 Times.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; large, light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Elegant apartments, seven and eight large outside rooms and bath; also choice corner suitable for physician; extra entrance; elevator; all improvements; liveried attendants; rents $600 to $1,200 annually; very best residential part of Brooklyn Borough; convenient to leading churches, stores, parks, amusements; twenty minutes from Manhattan City Hall, Fulton, Wall, and South Ferries. Apply on premises, The Clinton, northeast corner Clinton and De Kalb Avs., Brooklyn, or Josiah Taylor, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

ONE MONTH FREE.
Flats on Park Slope from $14 to $33.
5 to 7 Rooms.
JNO. S. MACGILLIVRAY,
311 Seventh Avenue.

Elegant first or second flat of five extra large, light rooms and bathroom; $15 or $17; all improvements, handsome mirrors, fine entrance, janitor service; near Gates Av. L station; 20 minutes from Manhattan City Hall; would rent for $25 in Manhattan Borough. Owner in house, 769 Monroe St. Open Sundays.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

NEW APARTMENTS DOWNTOWN
THE HUNTINGTON,
234-6-8 WEST 21ST ST.
A few suites of 5 and 6 rooms and bath remaining; rents reasonable; elevator, electric light; all improvements; accessible location. J. W. Cushman & Co., Agents, 240 West 23d St.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS,
501 WEST 113TH ST.
All outside light, eight large rooms, bath; 50 feet front each direction; all modern equipments; most carefully managed non-elevator property in city; most healthful and beautiful section; especially for refined families; no obstructed views; rents, $960 to $1,200; opposite St. John's Cathedral, adjacent to Columbia University, Morningside and Riverside Parks, northwest corner of Amsterdam Av. Apply Superintendent.

A—From October 1.
LORING,
Entrance, 202 West 74th St.
fronting Broadway, West 74th & Amsterdam Avs.
SIX AND SEVEN
large, light rooms and bath; handsome arcades
FIRST-CLASS SERVICE.
Apply on premises, or
J. E. WHITAKER, Broadway, near W. 74th St.

Beautiful Columbia Heights.
417 AND 419 WEST 118TH ST.
A few choice apartments left, half block from Columbia College and Morningside Park. Elevator; every improvement. Restaurant in house. Rents moderate. Inquire on premises.

Seven and bath, steam heat, hot water, $33.
156 WEST 105TH ST.
Select block; light, quiet; possession at once.
(535) A. H. MATHEWS,
82 Nassau St., or janitor.

Morton St., 42.—Handsome exterior, portico stoop

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SLAWSON & HOBBS,

284 COLUMBUS AV., NEAR 73D ST.

WEST SIDE DWELLINGS TO LET, $1,000 to $2,000.

$1,000—107th St.—4 sty., Eng. B.; new, modern.
$1,200—Edgecombe Av.—3 sty., h. s., 18 ft.
$1,200—W. E. Av.—3 sty., 17.2 ft., Q. A., near 72d St.
$1,200—9nd St.—3 sty., 17 ft., near Central Park W.
$1,200—88th St.—4 sty., large exten., near Columbus.
$1,250—95th St.—3 sty., 18 ft., near Columbus Av.
$1,250—70th St.—4 sty., Am. basement, 16 ft.
$1,300—95th St.—4 sty., 17 ft., near Central Park W.
$1,400—W. E.—4½ sty., A. b., 17 ft., near 90th St.
$1,400—78th St.—3 sty., h. s., 17 ft., near Col. Av.
$1,400—99th St.—4 sty., 17, A. b., near W. End Av.
$1,400—93d St.—3 sty., 18 ft., near Amsterdam Av.
$1,450—104th St.—3½ sty., h. s., 18 ft., near W. E.
$1,500—71st St.—3 sty., 18 ft., two baths; modern.
$1,500—W. E. Av.—4 sty., 17 ft., Am. basement.
$1,500—85th St.—3 sty., 18 ft., near West End Av.
$1,500—85th St.—4 sty., 20 ft., near Columbus Av.
$1,500—85th St.—3 sty., 21.8 ft., nr. Amster'm Av.
$1,500—87th St.—3 sty., 18 ft., near Columbus Av.
$1,500—117th St.—5 sty., 18 ft., Am. bas., modern.
$1,500—W. E. Av.—4½ sty.,16.8 ft.,A.b.,new h'se.
$1,500—W. E. Av.—4 sty., 20 ft., Dutch arch.
$1,600—W. E. Av., 4 sty., 19 ft., near 87th St.
$1,600—West End Av.—4½ sty., Am. basement.
$1,600—74th St.—3 sty., 20 feet near Boulevard.
$1,600—84th St.—4 sty., 18 ft., near Central Park.
$1,600—89th St.—3 sty., 18 ft., near Central Park.
$1,600—92d St.—Near West End Av., 3 sty., 20 ft.
$1,600—117th St.—5 sty., 18 ft., Am. basem't, new.
$1,650—70th St.—4 sty.,18.2 ft.,nr.Central Park W.
$1,650—78th St.—4 sty., 17 ft., near Broadway.
$1,700—85th St.—4 sty., 19 ft., will redecorate.
$1,700—87th St.—4 sty., 18.9 ft., will redecorate.
$1,700—90th St.—3½ sty., 20 ft., near Riverside.
$1,800—Central Park West—4 sty., h. s., 20 ft.
$1,800—W. E. Av.—4 sty., 20 ft., near 86th St.
$1,800—76th St.—4 sty., 18 ft., near Columbus.
$1,800—W. E. Av.—4 sty., 20 ft., near 86th St.
$1,800—West End Av.—4 sty., h. s., 19 ft.
$1,800—77th St.—3½ sty., 20 ft., will put in order.
$1,800—79th St.—5 sty., A. b., 17 ft., will redecorate.
$1,800—81st St.—4 sty., 18 ft., near Columbus.
$1,800—82d St.—4 sty., 20 ft., near Riverside.
$1,800—83d St.—3 sty., 22.6 ft., near Central Park.
$1,800—87th St.—3 sty., 20 ft., perfect order.
$1,800—89th St.—3 sty., 20 ft., near West End Av.
$1,900—90th St.—4 sty., 20 ft., will redecorate.
$2,000—W. E. Av.—4 sty., 18 ft., near 75th St.
$2,000—West End Av.—4 sty., 20 ft., near 90th St.
$2,000—West End Av.—4-sty., 19.6 ft., near 88th St.
$2,000—71st St.—5 sty., 18 ft., Am. bsmt., NEW.
$2,000—71st St.—4 sty., 18 ft., near Central Park West.
$2,000—71st St.—4 sty., 20 ft., near Columbus.
$2,000—76th St.—4 sty., 18 ft., fine condition.
$2,000—76th St.—4 sty., h. s., 20 ft., near W. E. Av.
$2,000—76th St.—4 sty., 19 ft., near Columbus.
$2,000—78th St.—4 sty., 20 ft., will redecorate.
$2,000—79th St.—3½ sty., h. s., 19 ft., fine condition.
$2,000—86th St.—4 sty., 21 ft., near Drive.

ABOVE $2,000.

$2,100—West End Av.—4 sty., 19 ft., near 86th St.
$2,100—75th St.—4 sty., 21 ft., near Amsterdam Av.
$2,100—81st St.—4 sty., 18 ft., near Columbus.
$2,100—86th St.—4 sty., 20 ft., hardwood floor.
$2,200—West End Av., near 87th St.—4 sty., 20 ft.
$2,200—70th St.—4 sty., 21 ft., near Central Park W.
$2,200—73d St.—4 sty., 20 ft., near Riverside.
$2,200—73d St.—4 sty., 19 ft., will redecorate.
$2,200—74th St.—4 sty., 19 ft., near Amsterdam.
$2,200—76th St.—4 sty., 18 ft., near Central Park.
$2,200—77th St.—4 sty., 20 ft., a bargain.
$2,200—86th St.—4 sty., 20 ft., near Riverside.
$2,300—76th St.—4 sty., 20 ft., near Columbus.
$2,400—85th St.—4 sty., 19 ft., near Central Park.
$2,400—73d St.—4 sty., 20 ft., near West End Av.
$2,400—77th St.—4 sty., 19 ft.
$2,500—Lexington Av.—4 sty., h. s., 20 ft., corner.
$2,500—West End Av.—5 sty., 26 ft., Am. bsmt.
$2,500—88th St.—4 sty., 20 ft., near Drive; cheap.
$2,500—88th St.—4 sty., 20 ft., near Drive.
$2,500—108th St.—5 sty., 22 ft., Am. bsmt., NEW.
$2,600—Riverside Drive—4 sty., 20 ft., near 76th St.
$2,600—Riverside Drive—4 sty., 20 ft., near 81st St.
$2,600—East 49th St.—4 sty., h. s., near 5th Av.
$2,700—Riverside Drive—4 sty., 19 ft., near 75th St.
$2,750—75th St.—4 sty., 20 ft., D. R. extension.
$3,000—71st St.—4 sty., 20 ft., near Central Park.
$3,000—71st St.—4 sty., 20 ft., D. R. extension.
$3,000—71st St.—4 sty., 21 ft., a gem.
$3,000—72d St.—4 sty., 21 ft., nr. W. E.; will deco.
$3,000—74th St.—4 sty., 20 ft., near Central Park.
$3,500—76th St.—4 sty., 22 ft., D. R. extension.
$3,500—76th St.—4 sty., 21 ft., near Central Park.
$3,500—77th St.—5 sty., 23 ft., Am. bsmt.
$4,000—West End Av.—4 sty., h. s., 25 ft.
$4,000—71st St.—4 sty., 25 ft., D. R. extension.
$4,500—79th St.—5 sty., Am. bsmt. NEW HOUSE.
$5,000—72d St.—4 sty., 25 ft., D. R. extension.
$5,000—72d St.—4 sty., 25 ft., near Central Park.
$6,000—74th St., near Central Park West—4 sty., 25 ft., dining room ext., elec. lights, magnificently decorated; built to order. A DREAM.

WE SUBMIT ALL OFFERS AND GIVE PROMPT REPLY.
COMPLETE LIST ON APPLICATION.
For particulars in detail consult

SLAWSON & HOBBS,

284 COLUMBUS AV. NEAR 73D ST.

WEST SIDE DWELLINGS.

$720..144th St.,	3-story.	$1,800..80th St.,	4-story.
1,200..87th St.,	3-story.	1,800..44th St.,	4-story.
1,200..64th St.,	4-story.	1,900..76th St.,	4-story.
1,350..98th St.,	4-story.	1,900..77th St.,	4-story.
Amer. Base.		1,900..82d St.,	4-story.
1,500..94th St.,	4½-story, Amer. Base.	2,000..82d St.,	4-story.
		2,000..76th St.,	4-story.
1,500..87th St.,	3-story.	2,200..77th St.,	4-story.
1,600..80th St.,	3-story.	2,200..96th St.,	4-story.
1,650..78th St.,	4-story.	2,200..59th St.,	4-story.
1,700..82d St.,	4-story.	2,400..83d St.,	4-story.
1,800..87th St.,	3-story.	2,600..71st St.,	4-story.
1,800..West End Av.,	4-story.	2,750..75th St.,	4-story.
		2,800..87th St.,	4-story.
1,800..90th St.,	4-story.	3,500..85th St.,	4-story.
		5,000..81st St.,	4-story.

ALSO MANY OTHERS FROM $1,200 TO $5,000.

WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 COLUMBUS AV., 81ST ST.

Just Completed.

FOR RENT—$1,500.

11 HANDSOME HOUSES from 113 to 133 W. 117th St.

Five-story American basement, 18 rooms, two tiled baths, FOYER hall and pantry; hardwood trim throughout; every modern convenience; near 7th Av. and 116th St. Station, with elevator.

PORTER & CO.,
OF 159 WEST 125TH ST.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSES TO RENT.

9th St.,	4 story	$2,200	
11th St.,	3 story	1,500	
12th St.,	4 story	2,400	
14th St.,	4 story	1,800	
19th St.,	3 story	1,100	
21st St.,	4 story	2,500	
25th St.,	3 story	2,500	
33d St.,	4 story	1,400	
37th St.,	5 story	3,000	
45th St.,	4 story	1,500	
48th St.,	3 story	1,700	
67th St.,	4 story	3,500	
75th St.,	4 story	3,000	
79th St.,	3 story	1,300	
82d St.,	4 story	3,000	
96th St.,	4 story	1,000	
126th St.,	3 story	480	
Mad. Av.,	4 story	4,000	
10th St.,	4 story	$3,500	
11th St.,	3 story	1,800	
13th St.,	3 story	1,200	
16th St.,	3 story	1,800	
20th St.,	4 story	3,300	
23d St.,	4 story	3,000	
26th St.,	4 story	1,000	
35th St.,	4 story	2,250	
39th St.,	4 story	3,300	
46th St.,	3 story	1,200	
55th St.,	3 story	1,250	
70th St.,	3 story	2,100	
76th St.,	4 story	2,300	
80th St.,	4 story	1,800	
86th St.,	4 story	2,200	
98th St.,	4 story	1,350	
5th Av.,	3 story	3,500	
Lex. Av.,	3 story	1,200	

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 BROADWAY.

NO. 241 WEST 76TH ST.
Four-story dwelling, 19 feet wide, butler's pantry extension, asking $1,900.
NO. 266 WEST 77TH ST.
Four-story dwelling, 18.9 feet wide, butler's pantry extension, asking $1,900.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av. 81st Street.

FOUR-STORY DWELLINGS, HANDSOMELY DECORATED; 1,343 LEXINGTON AV, 17 ROOMS AND 2 BATHROOMS, RENT $1,300; 310 AND 322 EAST 87TH ST., 12 ROOMS AND BATH, RENT $900 EACH. APPLY ON PREMISES, OR 304 87TH ST.

72D STREET—WIDE BOULEVARD, BETWEEN COLUMBUS & AMSTERDAM AVS., ELEGANT DWELLING, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. RENT, $4,000.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way & 44th St.

To Let, Large, Attractive PRIVATE RESIDENCE ON
Washington Square, West.
furnished or unfurnished. Address HORACE S. ELY & CO., 64 Cedar St.

73D STREET, WEST,
Between Central Park West and Columbus Ave., FOUR-STORY HOUSE.
Electric light and steam heat.
Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or office of Clark Estate, 25 West 23d St.

73d Street, West,
Between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves.,
Three and four story houses.
Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or office of Clark Estate, 25 West 23d St.

37TH ST., COR. LEXINGTON AVE.
Attractive four-story dwelling; furnished or unfurnished.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

44TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
3 stories, $1,600.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

Henderson Place, East 86th St., Near East End Av.—3-story Queen Anne dwelling; 9 rooms; $35 per month.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

Three and four rooms and scullery in the FRANKLIN COURT BUILDINGS.
Hot and cold water, range, shower baths; rents, $2.10 to $2.90 weekly. Office, 383 Kent Av.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

For small family, upper part of private house; six large rooms, with improvements. 172 East 95th St., near Lexington Av.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Handsomely furnished house for rent, not less than one year's lease. Particulars can be learned on premises, 33 W. 71st St., between 5 and 12 A. M., of owner; only private family considered.

Elegant four-story house, 92d St., between 5th and Madison Avs.; handsomely furnished; rent, $4,500 per year. Address Owner, Box 6, Arverne, L. I.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, COR. 59TH ST. AND 8TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

OUR OWN, now Harvard Academy, 136 to 140 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; private lessons any hour. ED. J. FINNEGAN.

Dentistry.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
Expression of mouth restored; the highest award for artificial teeth at World's Fair was granted Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th; continuous gum, gold, and rubber plates; bridge work.

Baby Carriages.

Crandall Carriage Co'
605 3D AVE.
Carriages and Go-Carts, latest styles.
Retail or order, $3 00 up.
BUY FROM THE MAKER.
Also repairs. Open evenings.
Tel. Call 5,465—38th.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Inventors.—Prosecute your own patent applications; avoid expense, delays, unfair treatment. Consult Tanner, 177 Broadway.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2136 Cortlandt.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Gold dollars wanted; $1.00 paid for any date; gold halves before 1873, $1.00; gold quarters before 1873, 75c.; book of premiums paid for rare coins, 10c. LOW, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Single BOOKS and complete LIBRARIES bought at highest prices. Davis's Bookstore, 35 West 42d St.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Stamps.—Pan-Americans, 4, 5, 8, 10c., mixed, wanted; 1½c. each paid. Tausig, 9 E. 108th.

Quick cash for stocks of merchandise; city or country. Address Z., Box 116 Times.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, loans, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

All legal claims, estates, foreign and domestic, collected on percentage. Lawyer, Box 123 Times Office.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

H. E. HANKINSON.
STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,
529 EAST 134TH ST.
TEL. 2162 HARLEM.

Continental Storage Warehouses, 313-319 West 43d St., just off 8th Av. Telephone 2,597 38th St.

Excursions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

The Old Dominion Steamship Company will send their ocean-going steamship

JEFFERSON

to the Yacht Races on Sept. 26th, 28th, and October 1st, leaving Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach Street, at 9 A. M.
Tickets limited to 700 for each day.
Tickets for first day and tickets and staterooms for second and third days can now be obtained at main ticket office of Company on pier.
Tickets, $6.00 for each day.
Music by Conterno's 14th Regiment Band.
Telephone 1580—Franklin.

International Yacht Races.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES

The 5,000-ton Twin Screw Plant Steamship
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
CAPT. GEO. L. NORTON, Manager.
will follow the yachts over the course, Sept. 26, 28, Oct. 1, 3, and 5, leaving Pacific Mail pier, foot of Canal St., North River, at 9 A. M. in time to see the yachts jockey for position. This vessel has steel hull, houses and decks, double bottom, water ballast. Speed, 20 miles.
Every passenger provided with a seat and room to occupy it.
Maresi, caterer. Bowron's American Band.
A Reportorial staff from the New York Herald Will be on Board and Will Send Messages at Intervals to the Herald by Its Carrier Pigeons.
Tickets each day, $5.00. Staterooms for 3d, 4th, and 5th days now on sale at Tyson's hotel newsstands; McBride's, 71 Broadway; Rullman's, 111 Broadway; Astor House; Travellers' Information Co., 3 Park Place; Cook's, 261 Broadway; Plant System, 290 Broadway, and Capt. Geo. L. Norton, manager, 17 State St. Tel. 922 Broad.

The vessels of the

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY

have seagoing licenses, and will accompany the Yachts all through the contests.
The Steamboats will leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 9 A. M., and will be limited to one-half the number of their licensed carrying capacity for these events.
TO VIEW THE FINISH
Each week day Iron Steamboats will also leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 12:30 P. M.

TICKETS $1.00.
GOOD FOR MORNING OR AFTERNOON.
Tickets now on sale at Company's Office, Room 139, 32 Broadway, New York City.

International Yacht Races.

THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER **PLYMOUTH** OF THE FALL RIVER LINE.
From Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., and
The Steel Twin Screw Flyer **CITY OF LOWELL** OF THE NORWICH LINE,
from Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., will attend the Yacht Races, commencing September 26th, leaving New York at 9:30 A. M. Tickets, $5.00, either steamer; number limited.
A FINE BAND OF MUSIC will accompany each steamer. Catering by the Company.
Tickets and staterooms at Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., for Str. PLYMOUTH; Pier 36, N. R., for Str. CITY OF LOWELL. Also Cook's offices, 261 and 1185 Broadway; latter office open until 10 P. M.,) and Raymond & Whitcomb's, 25 Union Square.

YACHT RACES.

NEW STEEL STEAMER
THOMAS PATTEN,
FASTEST SIDE-WHEELER IN THE HARBOR.
LEAVES
FT. WEST 13TH ST.....9 A. M.
BATTERY PIER.....9:30 A. M.
Capacity, 1,800. Tickets positively limited to
500.
FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.
TICKETS, - - - $2.
FOR SALE AT M'BRIDE'S, 71 BROADWAY; TYSON & CO.'S, COOK & SONS, 261 AND 1185 BROADWAY; ALL HOTEL NEWS STANDS.

Excursions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The MAINE STEAMSHIP CO. will send its new, fast, ocean-going steamship

NORTH STAR,

4,000 tons, LAUNCHED MAY 11, 1901, to the races for the America's Cup, leaving Pier (New) 32 East River, foot of Pike St., at 9:15 A. M.
The upper decks of this steamer being unobstructed by deckhouses, offer the very best opportunity to witness the races without change of position.
Passengers limited to 800.
FARE $5.00.
Tickets for sale at Maine S. S. Co. General Office, Pier (New) No. 32 East River, foot of Pike St. Telephone 3196 Franklin.
Tyson & Co.'s Agencies.
Thomas Cook & Son, up town, 1,185 Broadway. Thomas Cook & Son, down town, 261 Broadway.
Raymond & Whitcomb, 25 Union Square.
McBride's Ticket Office, 71 Broadway.
Astor House Stands.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

The large three-deck ocean going
Steamers, **Gen'l Slocum, Grand Republic,**
will accompany the yachts over the entire course each day.
carrying one-half their capacity.
FARE FIRST RACE, $2.00.
Leave West 20th Street 8:30 A. M.; Battery Landing 9:05 A. M. Time-table changed for the second race.
EXCELLENT RESTAURANT AND MUSIC.
Tickets now on sale at office of Knickerbocker Steamboat Co., 149 Broadway, and at the Docks mornings of Race days.

YACHT RACES.

THE LARGE THREE-DECK, OCEAN-GOING STEAMER
"GLEN ISLAND,"
FLAGSHIP OF THE STARIN FLEET,
will leave Starin's Dock, (the finest and most accessible Pier in New York City,) foot of Cortlandt St., at 9 A. M. each Race Day, commencing Sept. 26. This steamer is unsurpassed for observation purposes, having large, open deck room, and has spacious saloons and staterooms. Meals and refreshments of first quality and at regular rates. Music by Lapitino's Band. Everything of high order, except the price.
Tickets $2. **Three Trip Tickets $5.00**
Staterooms $3 and $5.
Sale limited to one-half licensed sea-going capacity. Tickets now on sale at Pier, Ticket Selling Agencies, and 219 Greenwich St.; Phone, 5109 Cort.

YACHT RACES.

Palatial four-decked Ocean Steamer,
"COLUMBIA"
(On Long Branch Ocean Route all Summer.)
The greatest Observation Boat in the World, Will accompany the yachts over the course every race day.
Licensed for 2,700. Limited to 900.
Military Band. Wireless Telegraphy. Carrier Pigeons.
FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.
LANDINGS—129TH ST., N. R..8:20 A. M.
34TH ST., N. R...9:00 A. M.
BATTERY PIER..9:30 A. M.
Single Ticket, $1.00; Coupon Ticket, $5.00, admits two each day; good for first three days—Sept. 26th, 28th, Oct. 1st. For sale at Tyson's Ticket Offices, Cook's, McBride's, Hoffman's, 204 W. 125th St., Timmin's Storage Warehouse, 265 West 117th St., Liberty Island Pier, E. M. Timmins, 127 Produce Exchange; Telephone 762 Broad.

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FAST SOUND STEAMER
SHINNECOCK
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
Beebe Brothers, Sandy Hook Pilots.
An elegant three-deck steamer, affording an uninterrupted view of the races, having 100 large staterooms and a superb dining room on the saloon deck.
$3.00—FARE—$3.00
STATEROOMS.....$2.00 AND $3.00.
Passengers allowed by law.....1,800
LIMITED.....600
Music by Band. Meals by first-class caterer.
Pier 13 E. R. Tel. 6383 Cort.
TICKETS on sale at 17 State St., Room 708, tel. 1902 Broad; 120 Broadway, 1,234 Broadway, Gaze's ticket office, 113 Broadway; Cook's Agencies, 290 and 1,287 Broadway; Astor House, 5th Ave. Hotel, Hotel Manhattan, Tyson's Theatre Ticket Agencies, 43 West 125th St., and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

AUTUMN TOUR
to
GETTYSBURG and WASHINGTON,
6 DAYS, $23,
Including All Expenses from New York.
SEPTEMBER 28, 1901,
VIA
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL and ROYAL BLUE LINE.
For INFORMATION AND ITINERARY apply to City Ticket Office, 434 Broadway, or C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass. Agt. New Jersey Central, New York City.

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AL. FOSTER'S STANCH IRON AND STEEL STEAMER ANGLER.
Observation from all parts of the boat. Large, elegant saloon; steam heated; three (3) decks. Steamer Angler runs all the year around on the Atlantic Ocean. Military band on board. Restaurant a la carte. Leaves 22d St., East River, 8:05 A. M.; Battery, 8:55 A. M. Tickets limited to 400. Fare, $2; series of 3 trips, $5.

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TICKETS BY ALL BOATS.
ENGAGEMENTS OF TICKETS AND ROOMS CAN NOW BE MADE.
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Phone 3138-18. 25 Union Square.

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WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) **BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS**
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ARE YOU GOING TO THE YACHT RACES?
FOR RENT OR CHARTER, a finely appointed auxiliary steam yacht. Owner has just spent large sum in refitting, &c.
Would rent to responsible party or syndicate for reasonable price for Yacht Races.
To charter for Fall and Winter cruising.
Write R. B. H., care Morning Telegraph, 116 Nassau Street, New York.

Special Notice.—Al Foster Steamer Angler will not run to the fishing banks Monday, Sept. 23.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Special Notice.—Steamer Angler will not run to fishing banks on yacht race days. Al. Foster.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC
to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.
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For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passengers received at pier foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
M. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Fall River and Newport. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St. Week days and Sundays 5:30 P. M. Strs PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, via Providence. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St. Week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Lve Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St. Week days only 6:30 P. M. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
NORWICH LINE, via New London. Lve Pier 36 N. R., ft Spring St. Week days only 5:30 P. M. Strs CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER.
NEW HAVEN LINE, leave Pier 25 E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days only, 3:00 P. M. and 12:00 midnight. Steamers CHESTER W. CHAPIN and RICHARD PECK.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH. Sundays leave half hour earlier.
STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days, except SATURDAYS, 4 P. M.; Sundays, 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
STMR. "NEWBURGH" or "MARLBOROUGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days at 5 P. M., landing at CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, HIGHLAND, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturday lands at W. 129TH ST. 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route. The "New York" and "Albany," the best river boats in the world. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, with intermediate landings and R. R. points beyond, Buffalo, &c.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

AUTUMN TRIPS TO MAINE

by the New Steel Steamers "North Star" and "Horatio Hall" of the Maine Steamship Company
ARE DELIGHTFUL.
Special Rates to Sportsmen.
Ticket Offices, 290 Broadway, corner Reade St., Tel. 3419 Franklin.
General Office, New Pier 32, East River. Telephone, 3196 Franklin.

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ALBANY, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS.
Direct PAN-AMERICAN Route with New York Central or West Shore R. R.
Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points.

HARTFORD LINE
from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c 12.25, d 12.45, e 1.45, s 2.25, t 4.10, x 6.15.

	Lv. N. Y., A	Lv. N. Y., B
Easton Local	*6.25 AM	*8.30 AM
Buffalo and Western Express	*7.40 AM	*c 8.30 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.55 AM	*10.00 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*11.55 AM	†12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre and Scranton Exp.	† 1.55 PM	† 4.10 PM
Easton Local	† 3.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.55 PM	*s6.10 PM
EXPOSITION EXPRESS	*7.05 PM	*8.40 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 425, 1242 Broadway, 23 Union Square, 143 Fourth Ave., 39 Cortlandt St., 32 Nassau St., 125 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 380 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 96 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞**The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**
7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) (4:55, Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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FOR BOYS,
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Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year begins Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
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T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

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Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

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College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments. Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year begins Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.
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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

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Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
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Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
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Resident pupils received. Reopens Sept. 30th.

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Boys' College Preparatory School, 674 Madison Av., (near 61st St.) Headmaster, J. W. Ganson, (Harvard,) '91.
Tuxedo Park School. Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Winter course, October to June.
Schools offer complete course, (Kindergarten to College,) combined with manual training.
For enrollment apply 25 W. 55th St.
MISS ELEANOR L. KELLER, Ed. M., Principal.

13STH YEAR.

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Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Classes. Gymnasium. Grounds for athletics.
Mr. Campbell, the Headmaster, will confer with parents, 9 to 4 o'clock, at the school.

New York University Law School Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. **Day Classes** with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) **Evening Classes,** sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition, $100. For circulars address
L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar,
Washington Square, N. Y. City.

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New Building, 35 West 84th Street.
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Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers.
Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request.
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Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

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A select school for a limited number of pupils. **Students Prepared for all Colleges.**
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Individual attention combined with class discipline.

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For ANNOUNCEMENT containing all information send postal to "Registrar of the University, Washington Square, New York City."

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Boys prepared for the Colleges and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium.
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Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

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Preparation for College and University.
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The speaking voice thoroughly and practically trained and developed. All defects of speech arising from inadequate breathing, wrong production of sound, or defective utterance corrected. Oratorical instruction for the lawyer, minister, or public speaker in general. Send for circular. EDWIN GORDON LAWRENCE, 106 West 42d St.

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Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

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Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2. 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

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Boarding and Day School for Girls.
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St. David's Hall.—Thorough preparation for college or business; limited number; home influence; ideal place for boys. Rev. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Miss Le Baron Drumm, 40 West 72d St.—Boarding and Day school for girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Reopens October 4th.

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October 1st. 53 West 45th Street.

Instruction.

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Full courses for girls from 14 to 20 years of age. Twelve teachers. Every sort of outdoor sports with best instruction.

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Special classes in physical culture for boys and girls, afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock. For Ladies and Gentlemen evenings from 8 to 9:30.

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FOR GIRLS REOPENS OCT. 2.
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class. COLLEGE PREPARATION.
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Resumes instruction in piano September 30th. Studios in New York, Brooklyn, and Montclair, N. J. Address for circulars 258 Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn.

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Evening Classes in Primitive and Advanced Electrical Engineering. Laboratory and Shop-work a special feature. Classes begin Oct. 1st, 1901, at 8 P. M. Apply to AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 19-21 West 44th St.

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Miss Jacobi's Harlem Kindergarten and Primary School, 137 West 123d.—Kindergarten, training class; afternoon and evening classes; languages, music, dancing, embroidery, painting; resident pupils.

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English grammar, composition, literature, conversation; by English lady; experienced teacher; references. Miss Kay, 233 West 23d St.

Free evening class in French for ladies registering before October. French Academy, 106 East 23d St.

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TEACHER OF PIANO, HARMONY and VIRGIL clavier; graduate of Scharwenka's, Berlin; references best New York families. Terms to suit. Send for circular. Studio, 81 CARNEGIE HALL.

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A few vacancies in Epiphany choir; monthly salary and thorough instruction in singing to boys under 13; voice and respectability only requirements. Apply at 141 East 35th St., daily at 4 o'clock.

ITALO-AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 206 Grand St., New York.—Vocal, Piano, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar; first-class tuition; moderate charges.

Mrs. Perle Rous-Wilkinson, Carnegie Hall; music of Wagner's Nibelungen interpreted; piano instruction, coaching, and accompanying.

MISS KUEFFNER, TEACHER OF PIANO, zither, mandolin, and banjo.—Competent; thorough. 235 East 22d St., 1st floor, 2d bell.

Mandolin taught to the highest difficulties; pupil's residence; moderate; Prof. Cambria, 54 East 101st St.

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Piano, systematic instruction from beginning to perfection. Prof. Durege, 504 Carnegie Hall. Write for terms.

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Mrs. Anna Byrne and daughter; piano and vocal culture; a few vacancies. 445 West 57th St.

50c. per hour, 30c. half hour, piano, violin, harmony; singers coached. Miss Weiss, 1,010 3d Av.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture. Mr. or Mrs. Natal, 744 6th Av.

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Three young men, with $100,000 cash capital and excellent credit, having extended experience running department stores, are negotiating for a site in a large city. They need $50,000 to $100,000 backing or silent or active partner. Agents will not be answered. Address for interview, W. Cosby, P. O. Sub-Station 16, New York City.

For Sale, or on royalty, Patent No. 656,131, a novelty designed as an advertising device or souvenir, or both combined; attractive and cheap; of a character that marks it a utility, reference, and ornament. For specifications, cuts, and claims in patent and full particulars address Paul E. White, Colton, Cal.

More capital wanted for manufacturing Euloy's vise, machinery tools, and stock on hand for immediate beginning; will sell one-fourth interest each to three live young men, who can give their entire services to the business. Address References Exchange, X Box 155 Times.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

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A.—$50 per lot paid to any one introducing parties resulting in sale of one building lot weekly; we do the selling; lots $200 up; monthly payments; Bronx Borough; 25 minutes from 42d St. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St. Telephone 381-58th St.

Will lady or gentleman loan $1,200 90 days? 5 per cent. interest; stock bonus $20,000 in gold mine that will pay 10% inside of year; particulars at interview. Address K Box 131 Times.

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Exceptional opportunity for a man with little money to get a snap in Cal. oil company; will bear fullest investigation. Address Oil, X Box 201 Times.

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Energetic, capable party, either sex, with $500, can draw good salary and share profits; genteel, remunerative business. H. K., Box 128 Times Office.

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Have fine block preferred gold mine stock for sale; easy terms; cash. Mining Engineer, H Box 145 Times.

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Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

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Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 180 Fulton St., Room 303.

Mineral water business, all soft drinks; cheap; worth double the price. 603 East 183d St.

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$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
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1,500 2nd h'd, new, and 2nd cycles, all makes, $3.50, $4, $5, $6, $9, $11; every one worth double. Tandems, Pierce, Rambler, Cleveland, Olive Derby, etc., $11 to $30.
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Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures; counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter presses; large assortment, immediate delivery, cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

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Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,578 Cortlandt.

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Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 398 Broadway, New York.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

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Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 39 Reade St.

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New, elegant furniture, suitable for four-room flat, or furnished flat. O. W., 237 East 16th.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

D. Theodore, 41 Ann St., dealer in all kinds of old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses.

Send for catalogue of patented rugs. Dundee Mfg. Co., 10A Park Square, Boston, Mass.

Send stamp for list of books which can't be bought elsewhere. Bookseller, 406 East 75th St.

Saloon, suitable for hotel; none in vicinity. Frank Walsh, 126th St., South Boulevard.

200 single school desks in good condition for sale cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

Dressmaking, making, finishing of millinery and corsets; big money in it; patterns cut. McDowell's, 210-218 6th Av. Evening school Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

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10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 32d St.

7th Av., 2,134, (128th.)—Large and small rooms; singly or en suite; good location; table boarders.

16th St., 129 East.—Large and small rooms; well heated; convenient locality for business; with board.

17th St., 116 East.—Large and single rooms; exceptionally clean house; first-class table; families; gentlemen; references.

19th St., 12 West.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms with board; table boarders accommodated.

21st St., 23 West, near 5th Ave.—Superior accommodations, with excellent table, for permanent parties; table guests.

21st St., 145 East, Gramercy Park.—Large, small rooms; permanent and transients accommodated; park privileges.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large and small rooms for families or gentlemen; good board; references.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location; between Broadway and 6th Av.

25th St., 104 East.—Desirable suite of rooms; first or second floor; three gentlemen; conveniences; references.

28th St., 18 East.—Nicely furnished rooms; single or en suite; excellent table; reference necessary.

29th St., 36 East, between Madison and 4th Avs. —Large and small rooms; table board; reasonable.

34th St., 10 East.—Desirable third floor; suitable for gentlemen; board optional; references.

47th St., 14 East.—Handsomely furnished rooms; modern conveniences; parlor dining room; service, appointments, first-class; references.

72d St., 208 and 210 West.—Beautiful rooms, with board; superior table; references given and required.

75th St., 111 East.—Two respectable men to board; reference required. O'Brien.

81st St., 76 East.—Will let large two window room to gentlemen; excellent board; reasonable; Jewish family.

82d St., 31 West.—In handsomely furnished private house, desirable rooms; also suite; unexcelled table board; references.

82d St., 10 West.—Comfortable home for refined people; good table and service; references.

84TH, 31 WEST.—ELEGANT ROOMS; CHOICE BOARD; REFINED GERMAN FAMILY.

93d St., 122 West, Near L Station.—Desirable small room; good board; suitable for gentleman; references.

95th St., 66 West.—Superior accommodations; pleasant, sunny rooms; excellent table; table guests; references.

96th St., 101 West.—Private family; room and board for lady or gentlemen employed during day. Freeman.

122d St., 122 East.—Large nicely furnished second-floor room, with board; also small room.

128th St., 128 West.—Large front, back room; newly furnished; running water; first-class table; splendid location.

127th St., 117 West.—Private family, having one large or two small rooms, home cooking, will rent reasonable.

128th St., 74 East.—Furnished back parlor for physician or two gentlemen; towels; attendance; board optional; reasonable.

180th St., 161 West.—Convenient to "L;" second story large rooms; also smaller rooms, with board; references.

130th St., 214 West.—Two large, pleasant rooms; private family; excellent table; convenient to elevated.

131st St., 136 West.—Private house; handsome rooms; superior table and service; adults only; references.

132d St., 135 West.—Neatly furnished rooms; closets, running water; excellent neighborhood; board optional; hall room, $1.50.

135th St., 224 West.—Physician can rent handsome back parlor, with attendance; excellent neighborhood; reasonable board.

A private family, residing in first-class location, vicinity 125th St., will let one or two rooms, with board. Address R. S. W., 283 West 125th St.

Board for elderly lady or gentleman; delightful suburban home. Box 230, Pelham, N. Y.

Gentleman or a couple; fine, superior accommodations; 76th St., Central Park; private family. R., 290 Columbus Av.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward; pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Lenox Av., 315.—Neat, newly furnished large front room; running water; all conveniences; table boarders accommodated.

Lenox Av., 355—Large, pleasant, sunny rooms, with first-class board; table boarders accommodated.

Lexington Av., 465.—Rooms, suites, with board; tiled bathrooms, elevator, telephone; separate tables; excellent cuisine and service; good studio, north light; references. Mrs. Winthrop.

Lexington Av., 995, Near 72d St.—Two large, comfortable rooms, 3d floor, with superior board.

Board Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A man, wife, three well-behaved children, 12, 10, 8 years, want unfurnished floor, four rooms, bath, with board, between 59th and 125th Sts., or country, 45 minutes of 20th St.; good location only; refined people, accustomed to nice surroundings; pay $35 week. W. S., 123 5th Av.

Board or partial board for gentleman and adult daughter; Catholic family; west side; permanent. K., Box 139 Times Office.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—OFFICE FOR DENTIST made vacant by death of prominent dentist who occupied same for twenty years. 47 West 33d.

11th St., 263 West.—Handsome large rooms, $4, $2.50; large closets; gentlemen; fine parlors, closets; running water.

15th St., 27 West.—Rooms, southern exposure; tiled baths; thorough cleanliness; American family; gentlemen; references.

16th St., 106 East, Near Union Square.—Large front room for gentleman, with a private family.

17th St., 55 West.—Attractive, newly furnished parlor, suitable physician, dentist, or refined family; references; telephone.

17th St., 300 West.—Desirable, sunny, large, small outside rooms; modern apartment; elevator service; all conveniences. Barney.

17th St., 303 West.—Large, light rooms, cor. 8th Av.; private house; gentlemen.

18th St., 13 West.—Connecting rooms on parlor floor; also superior large second and third floor rooms.

18th St., 141 East.—Desirable rooms, single or double; running water; all conveniences; quiet locality; gentlemen only.

18th St., 123 East.—Pleasant large room, hot, cold water; good closet; also medium sized room; references.

21st St., 52 West.—Large, nicely furnished room; private bath; southern exposure; suitable two; references required.

24th St., 109 East.—Desirable room; one or two gentlemen; refined private family; board optional; convenient locality.

26th St., 128 East.—Well-furnished, desirable back parlor; hot, cold water; southern exposure; suitable for two.

26th St., 38 West.—Large, well-furnished room, suitable for two; quiet, well-kept house.

29th St., 108 East.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; references.

33d St., 47 West.—Newly furnished

SOPHOMORES MAKE RULES FOR COLUMBIA FRESHMEN

Then Post Them Up on the College Bulletin Board.

The Laws Prohibit Pipes, Canes, Golf Trousers, and "Giddy Socks" for the New Men.

The freshman's life at Columbia University is not to be a happy one, if the sophomores carry out the rules for freshmen that they posted on the college bulletin board yesterday. Freshmen, always scorned and buffeted, are no longer to have free rein, even in the matter of their sartorial beauty, for the sophomores, with unfeeling harshness, have peremptorily ordered that no freshman shall bedeck himself in "giddy socks," nor shall he trespass on the college man's especial proclivity for turned-up trousers. Fresh from the honor and reverence of "prep" school graduation and the flirtatious campaign of the Summer, the misguided collegian is to humble himself in sackcloth, for, in large capital letters, with exclamation points sprawling behind, he is told that there must be "no girls."

No girls! What misery those words imply. The Summer's victims to his charms cannot now visit Columbia and see its attractions under his important escort. But there is one tiny crumb of comfort in his plate of humble pie, and that is, deprived of half his charm, in the absence of giddy socks and turned-up trousers, he perhaps would not be so beguiling to his girl friends.

His swagger must depart also, for what college man can swagger properly unless he is with a pipe and walking stick. Yet those harsh soph tyrants, only so recently themselves escaped from the thrall of freshmandom, have seen fit to take away those privileges also. The muscular attractiveness of his mighty calf is also to be hidden beneath the oblivion of long trousers, for golf trousers are also under sophomoric ban.

As the freshman enters the domain of Columbia, he is greeted with a vista of pleasant green lawns under inviting shade trees—just the spot to lounge restfully. But not for him are these pastures green; he must while away a whole year before he may lie beneath the trees. The sophomores' warning is hackneyed, but to the point: "Keep off the Grass." And those comfortable-looking library steps, where one might gossip serenely in the glare of the girls who pass coyly up and down One Hundred and Sixteenth Street! They, too, are forbidden.

Then there is the crowning insult of all, when the sophs without a qualm say calmly that there must be general respect to sophomores. And then the threat that loud-mouthed freshmen will be dealt with summarily winds up these original rules for the moral guidance of the ingenuous "freshie."

And, worst of all, there can be no hope of the freshman's attempting to resist the sophomore rules, for they are not alone orders of the second-year men, but they have the sanction of the juniors and seniors as well. There might be some chance of fighting sophs, but there is none of going against the sentiment of the whole university.

Truly, the freshman's life is not to be a happy one, when he sees confronting him on the 1905 bulletin board these precepts.

NOTICE.
TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR FRESHMEN.

1. No pipes!
2. No canes!
3. NO GIRLS!!!
4. No golf trousers!
5. No giddy socks!
6. No prep. school insignia!
7. Keep off the grass!
8. Keep off the library steps!
9. General respect to Sophs!!
10. Loud-mouthed Freshmen will be dealt with summarily.

By order: SOPH. COMMITTEE.

The only thing the freshman can do, according to the sophomores, is to possess his soul in patience and pray earnestly for the quick passing of the year that intervenes between him and sophomoredom.

RUTGERS HAS A ROPE RUSH.

It Is Substituted for the Cane Rush, Which Was Abolished as Brutal.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 22.—The under classes of Rutgers College experimented yesterday afternoon with a "rope" rush, substituted for the old-time cane rush, which was abolished last year because it was too brutal. A year ago Fritz Wittig of this city was so badly hurt in the cane rush that his life was for several weeks despaired of. When he finally recovered a mass meeting of students was held, and the cane rush abolished. This Spring the students voted to substitute the rope rush.

The sophomores and freshmen met for the first rope rush on Neilson Field yesterday. The two classes were fairly evenly matched, the freshmen numbering 36 to 32 sophomores. When the signal to start was given the freshmen divided up in squads of four, each of which seized a sophomore and bound him up with lengths of rope, two of which had been given to each student. The sophomores fought hard, but only managed to tie up thirteen freshmen. At the end of fourteen minutes every sophomore was bound. As fast as the men were tied up they were carried from the field by the upper classmen, who managed the affair.

The affair is considered a success. No one was hurt except Milton S. Ley, a sophomore of Elizabeth, who had his ankle sprained. An admission was charged to witness the rush, a large sum being realized and donated to the Athletic Association.

BOY OF ELEVEN A LIFE SAVER.

Christopher Molloy Rescues Another Lad from Drowning.

Christopher Molloy, eleven years old, of 165 Fourth Street, Long Island City is a hero among his companions because he rescued another boy who is older than himself from drowning.

Peter Kelly, Jr., of 156 Third Street, Long Island City, twelve years old, a son of Detective Peter Kelly of the Seventy-seventh Precinct, was crabbing off a float at the Yellow Pine Lumber Company's dock at the foot of Flushing Street, Long Island City, on Friday, when he fell into the water. He sank immediately. When he came to the surface he gave a cry for help and Molloy heard him. Kelly sank a second time and came up some distance from the dock, having been carried down by the tide.

Molloy, who by this time had reached the end of the pier, without waiting even to take off his shoes, jumped into the water and struck out for the drowning boy. He reached him just as he was sinking for the third time, and after a struggle brought him to the pier, where both were lifted up out of the water by men who had witnessed the rescue.

Kelly is a much larger boy than Molloy, and the young life saver had a hard task. Kelly was in so dangerous a condition that it was long before he was brought back to consciousness.

SON MOURNED AS DEAD IS HOME.

Hans Kandehart Astonishes His Parents by Appearing with His Children.

Hans Kandehart, who had been mourned as dead by his parents, Christian and Maria Kandehart, of 374 Central Avenue, Jersey City, surprised them by appearing at their house Friday evening with his daughter, seven years old, and his son, five years old.

He was reported dead in 1890. He left home eleven years ago and has recently been prosperous in Honduras, where his wife is. He will return to Honduras in November.

The Fast of Yom Kippur.

The fast of Yom Kippur, or the Day of Atonement, which is rigidly observed by all orthodox Jews, begins this evening at sundown and will last until sundown tomorrow. The interval is spent in fasting and prayer. All the synagogues will be crowded with worshippers, and the Hebrew societies which cannot find synagogues will hire public halls to worship in. One of the societies has engaged Grand Central Palace, Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, for the purpose.

NEW COAST SURVEY STEAMER.

It Is Launched at the Shipyards on Shooters' Island.

A steamer which is being constructed for the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Service, was successfully launched yesterday afternoon at the yards of the Townsend & Bowney Ship Building and Repair Company, on Shooters' Island, in Newark Bay. Several hundred guests were in the shipyard when, at 1:30 o'clock, the signal was given for the driving of the blocks. Ten minutes later the last retaining block was cut away and the vessel slid into the water as Mrs. Asa Sawyer of New York, sister of Wallace Downey, the President of the shipbuilding company, swung a bottle of champagne against the ship's prow and named it Bache.

Upon the platform about the vessel's bow were Herbert G. Ogden, Inspector of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; Capt. J. B. Boutelle, Dr. J. H. Ulrich, and Dr. J. E. Shepherd, representing that department, with a number of ladies and invited guests.

The Bache is a schooner-rigged steamship, with steel frame and wooden planking, 163 feet over all, 27 feet beam, and draws 8½ feet of water. The vessel will be equipped with triple expansion engines, capable of developing 175 horse power and with Scotch boilers.

BRAVE POLICEMEN REWARDED.

Bronze Medals and Certificates of Honorable Mention Given to Officers.

Police Commissioner Murphy yesterday distributed the departmental bronze medal for bravery, together with certificates of honorable mention, to Roundsman Robert E. Mills of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station and Patrolmen Neil Sullivan of the Harbor Police, William Toomey of the Steamboat Squad, and George McDermott of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, whom he had summoned to Headquarters to receive this official reward for acts of heroism.

Mills saved two boys from drowning in the Hudson last month, and was made a Roundsman for his deed. McDermott stopped a runaway, after being dragged several blocks, and the others saved lives from the water. Col. Murphy complimented each man as he handed him the medal and certificate, and before he dismissed them said that the next time they met he hoped each would have advanced to higher rank in the department. The way to promotion, he said, was through abstinence from liquor and through strict obedience to the rules governing the force.

LINER ST. LOUIS CROWDED.

Arrives Here Ahead of the Etruria—Regular Concert Abandoned Out of Respect to President McKinley.

"Boat full!" said the purser of the American liner St. Louis as he came down the gangplank on that vessel's arrival at her pier yesterday. There was not a single unoccupied berth aboard the ship, and the purser said he had no doubt that there were many people who had come across in the steerage owing to their inability to secure cabin accommodations.

The big liner came over in almost exactly seven days, and had she not on several occasions encountered rough weather the trip would have been made in much better time.

On Thursday about 8 o'clock in the afternoon the officer on the St. Louis's bridge saw the two red funnels of the Cunarder Etruria looming up several miles behind him; whereupon the American liner began to consume coal in the most liberal fashion. The Cunarder—at least as the St. Louis's passengers conjecture—did the same, but she was unable to gain on her American rival, and was soon left far astern. In three hours the Cunarder's smoke could not be made out, and the two vessels were out of each other's sight during the rest of the voyage. The St. Louis arrived off Fire Island about two hours in advance of the Etruria.

The regular concert on the St. Louis was abandoned this trip as a mark of respect to the memory of President McKinley. When this was announced J. William Middendorf of Baltimore, Vice President of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, who was among the passengers, gave to the seamen's charities fund of England and the United States a pool of $330 that he won on one of the day's runs. The money realized at the concert always goes to this fund. With Mr. Middendorf as a fellow-passenger was John Skelton Williams, President of the Seaboard system. Neither had any railway news for publication.

Senator John W. Mitchell of Oregon was another arrival on the St. Louis. He has been in England for two months. "President Roosevelt," said the Senator, "will make an able and conscientious President."

T. H. Wheeler of the Standard Oil Company, who has been observing things abroad, said that seven-eighths of the tourists in Europe this Summer were Americans, and that had it not been for this fact the railroads and hotels over there would have done practically no business. He was enthusiastic over the inroads American commerce is making in European trade. "Nothing can stop it," he said, "and it is bound to continue."

Honore and Potter Palmer, Jr., of Chicago came home in advance of their mother, Mrs. Potter Palmer, who, they said, will sail for New York on Tuesday next.

Other passengers were George W. Perkins of J. P. Morgan & Co., Martin J. Keogh, George Odell, and Prof. Biles of the University of Glasgow.

FUGITIVE CLERK CAPTURED.

Garret Nugent, Employed by a Law Firm and Accused of Defalcation, Long Eluded the Police.

After a chase which began last March and has extended through several States of the Middle West, Garret Nugent, nineteen years old, a defaulting clerk for Townsend & McIlvaine, lawyers of 47 Cedar Street, has been captured at Memphis, Tenn., according to a dispatch received late on Friday by Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau from Chief of Police Richards of that city.

The telegram also stated that the prisoner had consented to waive extradition formalities and return to New York for trial. He is supposed to have stolen about $8,000, and among the places to which Detective Sergt. Weller has followed him since his flight are Albany, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, and Columbus, in each case arriving just after he had gone further on.

Detective Weller and a clerk for the firm were already on their way to Memphis when the news of his arrest came, for Capt. Titus had heard that Nugent was in Memphis, and had telegraphed Chief of Police Richards to that effect. The young man lived in this city, and had been employed by Townsend & McIlvaine for three years. One of his duties was to receive the income of the estate of N. Low and deposit it with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, but a few steps from the office. One of the partners of the firm went to Europe about a year ago, and knowing that no checks would be drawn against the estate's account during his absence, the clerk is said to have abstracted all the cash he could lay his hands on from the deposits intrusted to him, and to have forged the receiving teller's entries in the pass book to satisfy those who had the supervision of his books.

ASBURY PARK'S RUMOR.

Mr. Bradley Has Transferred His Holdings, It Says—His Secretary Doubts It.

A rumor has been in circulation at Asbury Park that James A. Bradley executed a deed whereby his holdings, including the beach front, the lakes, parks, and sewer system, had been transferred to the borough. Mr. Bradley himself is in Europe, and the authorities of Asbury Park have heard nothing of the transfer of the property. C. T. Bailey, Mr. Bradley's private secretary, said when asked about the matter:

"It has been rumored about here, and the local papers have printed it, that Mr. Bradley had drawn up a deed conveying his property to the authorities of the borough. I, as his private secretary, feel quite sure that I would know of such a transaction, and I cannot confirm it.

"The fact that Mr. Bradley would some day sell the property to Asbury Park has been pretty well understood for some time. It is indeed possible that Mr. Bradley has at some time or other had a deed drawn up, but I feel sure that it was never signed, and that the transaction has not been consummated."

CORNERSTONE LAID FOR NEW ARMORY

It Was that of the First Battery, National Guard.

Randolph Guggenheimer and Other City Officials Make Speeches Upon the Occasion.

With picturesque ceremonies and a gorgeous display of gayly colored uniforms the First Battery of the National Guard laid the cornerstone of its new armory, in West Sixty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon. The new building, of which all the foundations have been laid and some of the steel framework erected, is to be between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue. President Randolph Guggenheimer of the City Council made the speech at the ceremonies, and many other city officials were present.

The battery, which numbers 106 members, in command of Capt. Louis Wendel, rode up to the site shortly after 2:30 o'clock, the band playing and the crowds of onlookers on both sides of the street cheering. Capt. Wendel introduced Mr. Guggenheimer, who stood on a temporary platform in the sunshine and talked for a few minutes. He said that he was glad to represent an administration that had done so much more than most administrations for militia organizations of the city. This battery, he said, composed mostly of German-Americans, was one of which all citizens should be proud.

When he had finished his address the cornerstone was raised out of its position on a derrick, the band playing "Nearer, My God, to Thee." With a silver trowel Mr. Guggenheimer then smoothed the mortar underneath and placed in the cavity of the stone a metal box, in which were coins and such other mementos as usually go into cornerstones. After that the stone was lowered again, and the band rendered "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Afterward there was a luncheon in the old armory, in West Forty-fourth Street. President Feitner made a speech, as did Edward C. Sheehy, one of the Tax Commissioners. Capt. Wendel proposed a toast to the press, and Louis Stern replied, complimenting the organization on this epoch in its career.

Horgan & Slattery are the architects for the new armory, which is to cost about $175,000. There will be a central tower for signaling purposes. Two entrances will open into Sixty-sixth Street, one for visitors and members and the other, a large sallyport, each leading to the drillroom on the first floor. This room, ample in size, will have a floor covered with concrete. The riding ring, administration department, and apartments for two of the officers will also be on this floor, on each side of the main entrance, as well as the room of the First Sergeant and the sergeant's office.

In the basement are to be stalling accommodations for seventy-six horses—fifty-six single and five box stalls. There will be, too, a fifty-yard rifle and a twenty-five-yard pistol range, besides shower baths, toilet rooms, ammunition compartments, and shell, harness, and boiler rooms. Around the second floor will be a broad balcony. On the floor are to be non-commissioned officers' rooms, lockers, a gymnasium, and a kitchen. The third floor will include the commanding officer's apartment and those of his clerk and the janitor.

Granite, pressed brick, and limestone trimmings will be the materials with which the front of the structure is to be finished. The officers of the battery claim that it will be the most conveniently arranged armory in the whole city.

FELL OVER A PRECIPICE.

Peter McCabe of Paterson Meets a Strange Death at Passaic Falls.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 21.—In his anxiety to have his picture taken in a place where no one had ever stood before, Peter McCabe of this city met his death this morning. McCabe and Charles Allen were at the Passaic Falls early this morning. While there they met Charles Tayor of Albany, who was taking pictures of the falls from different points. Both McCabe and Allen were interested, and McCabe said:

"I will give you a picture that will make people gasp when they see it. Get your machine ready, and I'll run out on the dam right at the edge of the precipice."

This he did. The dam was built to turn the waters of the river into the main channel, and runs right to the edge of the rock over which the water plunges into the chasm below. When McCabe reached the edge he slipped and fell into the water. The body has not yet been found.

FIGHT WITH HORSE THIEVES.

Five Passaic (N. J.) Policemen Have a Desperate Encounter with the Marauders.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 21.—Five policemen had a desperate fight with three horse thieves here at an early hour this morning. Many shots were exchanged during a running fight. Two of the thieves were captured, and it is believed the third was shot. The latter jumped into the Passaic River, and it is believed that he was drowned.

The police got information that horse thieves were planning to rob the stable of James Hanlon in Ninth Street. The policemen surrounded it at 1:30 this morning. Four men appeared and entered the stable. One was a detective in disguise. At a signal a charge was made on the stable.

The thieves ran, but opened fire on their pursuers, who returned the fire. Two of the thieves used up their ammunition and surrendered. The prisoners said they were Frank Shafer and John Gilbert of New York.

MOOSE SCARCE IN MAINE.

Deer, However, Are Plentiful and Promise Good Sport When the Season Opens.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Sept. 21.—Reports from the woods are to the effect that while bull moose of the age that makes them lawful game in open season are rather scarce, deer are numerous in all their usual haunts, particularly about Mount Katahdin and in the country between Bangor and the Machias River. The open season for deer will begin on Oct. 1 and continue to Dec. 15; that for moose from Oct. 15 to Dec. 1.

One moose and two deer are allowed to each hunter—provided he can get them. The fine for violation of the deer law is $40 and costs for each deer illegally killed, while for the illegal killing of a moose the penalty is a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or imprisonment for four months in jail. Dogging, jack-lighting, or other artificial methods of hunting or snaring deer and moose are prohibited under like penalties.

Caribou are protected by a close time of six years, extending from October, 1899, these animals having almost entirely disappeared from Maine. The partridge and woodcock season began Sept. 16, and thus far the sport has been good, the weather conditions last Summer having favored the birds.

FINED FOR SPITTING.

Six Elevated Railroad Passengers in Charlestown, Mass., Punished.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—A fine of $5 in each of six cases was imposed to-day by Judge Bragg of the Charlestown Court, in which persons were charged with spitting on the floor of elevated railway cars.

Before inflicting the penalty Judge Bragg censured the officials of the elevated road, saying that for three months they have permitted spitting without any apparent effort to prevent it, and thereby have contributed to a feeling of implied license even among law-abiding citizens.

Dr. William C. Gray Very Ill.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Dr. William C. Gray, the venerable editor of The Interior, who recently underwent a surgical operation, is ill at his residence, in Oak Park. The physician says Dr. Gray's condition is serious.

TROUBLE IN A CHURCH.

The Pastor and Local Elder Resign from the Brooklyn Free Methodists.

At the annual conference of the Free Methodist Church, held at Alexandria, Va., on Friday, James Gray, President of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Free Methodist Church, on Sixteenth Street, and local Elder of the denomination, withdrew from the conference and resigned from the church.

The Rev. Jacob A. Logan, district Elder for the Wilkesbarre district, and another Elder had been appointed as a committee to select a place for holding the annual conference, but failed to agree, and Mr. Gray was chosen as a referee to settle the matter. After some correspondence Mr. Gray decided against Mr. Logan, and also accused the latter of unchristian conduct. Mr. Gray, when the conference was held, asked that a committee be appointed to decide whether or not the charges made against Mr. Logan by him were not borne out by the letters written by the latter.

The conference denied the request of Mr. Gray and upheld Mr. Logan. On motion, Mr. Gray was then directed to turn over the letters to the Secretary of the convention, who, it chanced, was Mr. Logan. He refused to do so, and handed in his resignation.

At the Alexandria conference the Rev. J. T. Cameron, pastor of the Brooklyn Free Methodist Church, also resigned from the Free Methodist Church. Mr. Cameron said yesterday that his resignation had nothing to do with the trouble in which Mr. Gray figured.

Friends of the Rev. Mr. Cameron say that he will probably enter the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Elevator Attendant Killed.

Edward Cook, twenty-four years old, colored, who lived at 130 West Third Street, while running an elevator in the building at 8 to 10 Great Jones Street last evening, was crushed to death between the floor of the elevator and the ceiling of the basement. Nobody knows exactly how Cook came to his death, but the police think that he stuck his head out of the door of the elevator while he was running it up from the cellar.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK REORGANIZATION PLAN

William Nelson Cromwell Issues an Outline of the Project.

It Will Be Called the Century National Bank and Have a Number of New Directors.

William Nelson Cromwell, counsel for the Reorganization Committee of the Seventh National Bank, who, accompanied by E. K. Stallo of the committee and Forrest Raynor, receiver of the bank, presented to Controller of the Currency Dawes in person the plan for the re-establishment of the bank, issued a statement yesterday afternoon in which he outlined the plan as follows:

"The existing assets are reappraised at a present value on a conservative basis and a loss of over $1,250,000 has been written off, thus placing the assets on a reduced and firm basis. The existing capital stock also is to be reduced and canceled in the sum of $300,000, the stockholders retaining $200,000 in recognition of their equities.

"The reduced capital stock is then to be increased to $1,700,000 by the addition of $1,500,000 stock, which has already been sold for $115 per share, producing $1,725,000 fresh cash. This increased stock will be offered pro rata to the present stockholders, and Mr. Cromwell has insured the success of the plan by forming an underwriting syndicate which has subscribed for the same and actually paid in the requisite amount ready for use.

"The name of the re-established bank will be the Century National Bank of the City of New York. Its Board of Directors will be almost entirely new, comprising among others Edwin Gould, Edward R. Thomas, Alexander McDonald, William Nelson Cromwell, R. W. Jones, Jr., President of the American National Bank of Kansas City; William H. Taylor, Vice President of the Bowling Green Trust Company; Charles E. Levy, and Hugh Kelly, a Director under the McAnerny management of the bank.

"The executive officers will be entirely new, comprising, besides the President to be selected, Edwin Gould and Edward R. Thomas as honorary Vice Presidents and R. W. Jones, Jr., as active Vice President and cashier."

The statement also says in regard to the reorganized institution:

"The bank will resume at its present offices, but a lease has already been made for more extensive and commodious quarters in the new building under construction one block distant at the corner of Maiden Lane and Broadway. The re-established bank will then have a capital more than three times that of the existing bank, practically a new Board of Directors, an entirely new staff of executive officers, a new name, new offices, and the support of new and influential stockholders. It will be abundantly solvent, all existing obligations discharged on presentation, and cash in hand more than equal to all liabilities, besides over $1,700,000 of other assets."

Mr. Cromwell concludes his statement by saying:

"In case of any legal impediment which may arise in the consummation of this plan, Controller Dawes has approved of an alternative plan which accomplishes practically the same things for the creditors through the formation of a new bank, with a new name and with a new capital, and the purchase of the assets of the existing bank upon the discharge of its liabilities."

WOMEN STUDENTS' DORMITORIES.

Completion of the Structure for the Teachers College.

The new dormitories of the women students of Teachers College, at One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, are practically completed, and form the first link in the chain of dormitories that Columbia hopes eventually to have for all her students.

The greater part of the structure will be devoted entirely to dormitory purposes, containing single rooms and suites of two rooms, a bath, and a small entrance hall or study. On the top floor there will be established a restaurant, divided into a number of dining halls, and on the first floor commodious lunch rooms. The single rooms will rent at from $2 to $4 per week, and suites of two rooms and bath at from $10 to $15 per week. Board will cost from $4 to $4.50 per week. Students of the university will be entitled to a discount. It is expected that in time the building will be entirely devoted to women students of Columbia, but until then self-supporting women will be welcomed.

SUICIDE OF HENRY KELLER.

He Had Been Suffering from Nervousness and Insomnia.

Henry Keller, who was thirty-three years old and lived at 305 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, killed himself with a razor at the Herald Square Hotel some time between Friday morning and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he was found dead by a chambermaid. He was a partner in the firm of Arthur M. Bier & Co., who are in the button business and as commission merchants at 721 Broadway, and was unmarried, but lived with his widowed mother and two brothers. Recently he complained of intense nervousness and insomnia.

On Friday he left his home, to go to business, as he told his mother, at his usual hour. Late in the day his partner, Mr. Bier, made inquiry about him, as he had not arrived at their offices, and search was begun for him.

In his room at the hotel were letters to his mother, Mr. Bier, and his brother. He said that the strain from nervous tension and want of sleep was too great to endure. His body was last night taken to where he had lived. Mr. Bier said that there was nothing in the business affairs of his partner to prompt him to suicide, and that his act should be attributed solely to his acute nervous condition.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

A Great Autumn Readiness.

New York, in her wrestle with London, is fast becoming (if she has not already become) the financial centre of the world, and Paris, though called the "birthplace of style," sees time already pointing her finger at New York as her successor. Character, individuality, invention, progress are all producing right here in Greater New York every season something newer and better, even in style. And so as you make your wants and ideas known through the channel of this store, progress helps to reproduce them and gives our great city the benefit.

The very ambition and life of this business is its exactions with itself. And now that Autumn comes with all her varied changes—never was this store so well fitted to meet the most exacting demands—the original helps that have really been suggested by your own ideas of progress. What's best of Paris, of London, of Berlin, of our own is here to greet you with larger quantities, better qualities, lower prices than ever before. There's not a floor that isn't fully ready and to the overflowing with the new goods for autumn and winter, and everything points to the greatest business in our history.

Black and Colored Dress Fabrics.
Prices That Overshadow Everything.

Second Floor, New Building.

We have just received the second half of that great purchase of black and colored dress goods—our first offer which really electrified Brooklyn—such prices and such qualities had never been touched before. The unmatchable prices which we introduced are continued. This opportunity is all the better, however, for other goods are added at just as great inducements. Compare the goods and the prices with any others offered anywhere.

35c. for 65c. Diagonal Cheviots.
Black and navy diagonal cheviot, 42 inches wide, every fibre from selected yarns, strong and durable; made to sell for 65c.

45c. for 69c. Corded Diagonal.
42-inch navy and black corded diagonal, a new fabric; hard bright finish., every thread pure wool; retail price should be 69c.

45c. for 69c. Crepe de Chine.
Crepe de Chine, all wool, from 39 to 42 inches wide, has no peer for waists and evening gowns; a soft, clinging, attractive fabric in twenty-two choice shades, including cream and black.

35c. for $1.00 Plaids.
Plaids the same as the first lot which created such a flurry in dress goods, 44 inches wide, cheviot mixtures in garnet, green, gray, brown and navy; about 1,200 yards in this lot.

39c. for Black Henriettas.
2,200 yards all wool, jet black Henriettas, superior silk finish, fine perfect twill.

$1.49 for $3 to $3.75 French Silk Novelties.
Not as large a lot as the first, but every design represented; silk-faced panne cloth, puffed silk figures, scrolls, novelty stripes, dots, etc.; every yard imported for this season; worth from $3.00 to $3.75; instead we mark them $1.49.

$1.25 INSTEAD OF $2.50—Eighteen designs, all silk figures, 44 inches wide, lustrous and effective, all new designs.

75c. INSTEAD OF $1.50—Mohair figured crepons, seven selected designs, lustrous, attractive.

A Stirring Sale of Women's Shoes.
$2.49 for Our Regular $3.50 New Autumn Kinds.

Second Floor, Rear.

When we arranged to have these shoes made and decided to sell them at less than wholesale cost as an opening event for the autumn and winter trade, we knew that we were going to give you shoes better than our regular ones, even. We've just opened these up, and they have pleased us greatly—they are the best lot ever offered at the price—they are better than $3.50 shoes; in fact, as far as character and appearance go, they are like $5.00 ones. And they are just the shoes you want, too—made on our own last and after our best autumn and winter ideas—we know you will be pleased. All at $2.49, as follows:

AT $2.49 INSTEAD OF $3.50—Women's dull kid top patent leather foxed button shoes, medium full round toes, broad extension soles, military heels.
Same as above, only lace shoes.
AT $2.49 INSTEAD OF $3.50—Women's glace kid lace shoes, extreme broad toes, wide extension soles, straight kid tips, military heels.
Same as above, only button shoes.
AT $2.49 INSTEAD OF $3.50—Women's glace kid button shoes, medium full round toes, broad extension soles, straight patent leather tips, military heels.

$10.00 for Men's $15.00 Suits.

These are new, up-to-date, every-day business suits—made after the sack style—tailored in the very best manner to keep their shape and wear well—the newest shades, and all good ones as well as navy blue. Made by the same tailors who make our best suits. Were we to sell them in the regular way we would have to ask you $15.00 for them; you get a suit at a saving of $5.00. And a suit that will bring you back to us.

New Autumn Millinery
And Some Low Price Suggestions.

Second floor, New Building.

Our millinery opening has a meaning which extends beyond our store and its immediate customers. It marks the fashions for the season and for this reason is always looked forward to with interest by the dealer in millinery as well as the wearer of millinery.

The creations shown have originality that points the way—the things that are to be worn—conceits that must be seen before one really knows the dictates of fashion.

Our millinery this year is without a parallel, the most alluring and practical collection we have ever shown. Every hat and bonnet trimmed with a tastefulness that has a real story of its own. Come and see what is to be.

AT 98c., WORTH 1.75—Cloth hats of numberless shapes with draped brims of tucked cloths, easily trimmed, suitable for shopping and outing.
AT 79c., 89c. AND 98c.—Imported pompons, black, and black and white.
AT 49c. TO $5.50—Breasts, both black and colors—all imported.

An Unmatched Sale of Corsets.
50c. for the $1.00 to $2.50 Kinds.

A splendid lot of 1,200 pairs of straight front corsets they are—Augustine and Sonnette (seconds, but for all practical purposes good as any), straight front, black, white, gray, pink and light blue, medium lengths; sizes 18 to 26.

At $1.50 Instead of $2.75 to $4.25.

An assorted lot of different prominent makes, mostly Augustine, real whalebone, in white, black and gray, C P P D and ZZ, broken sizes. Never sold for less than $2.75 to $4.25; all at $1.50 a pair.

Phenomenal Autumn Silk Offers.
49c. for 79c. Colored Taffeta Silks.
This lot of taffetas, some slight imperfections, but nothing to affect looks or wear—all shades are represented. A decided bargain, at 49c. instead of 79c.

79c. for $1.25 Colored Crepe de Chine.
The most popular of the silk fabrics and in all the desirable shades. This lot will be sold subject to slight imperfections of weave and will not last long at 79c. instead of $1.25.

Guaranteed Black Taffeta Silks,
59c., 69c., 79c., 89c. and $1.00.
"Wear guaranteed" on edge of each yard.

Velutina Corduroys at $1.10.
Velutina corduroy for waists, skirts and whole costumes bids fair to have a first place in the fall and winter fashions. We have all the leading colors and the price is $1.10 for the best quality.

AT $1.50 AND $2.00—Black and colored velvets, paon finish for millinery, all colors.
AT $1.25 AND $1.98—Plain panne velvets, newest shades and black.

$1.50 for $3.00 Black Dress Velvet.
Ten pieces of excellent black dress silk velvet at $1.50 instead of $3.00 yard.

Upholstery Advantages and Economies.
The Curtains, Portieres and Draperies.
Our Upholstery Department has every facility to take right hold and fit up your home with everything and see that it's done artistically as well as economically. The department has been very much extended, and has on exhibition some of the most beautiful things imaginable. The very newest lace curtains and draperies, an almost endless array of new patterns, including Point Arabe, Renaissance, Marie Antoinette, Irish Point, Brussels, American Arabe, Tambour, ruffled and Nottingham. We are also showing our new selections of drapery and furniture coverings—satin damask, brocades, figured and plain velours, silk gobelins, armures, &c., and then these cut prices for curtains and portieres:

Irish Point Curtains—
$3.50 regular $5.00
$4.95 " $6.75
$5.98 " $8.75
$7.50 " $10.00
Real Renaissance and Marie Antoinette curtains—
$3.75 regular value $5.00
$7.50 " " $10.00
$9.75 " " $13.50
$10.50 " " $16.00
$15.00 " " $21.00
White Nottingham curtains—
$1.25 regular value $1.75
$1.98 regular value $3.00
$3.50 " " $4.50
$4.50 " " $6.00

185 pairs heavy reversible tapestry portieres in good range of patterns, self-color and two-toned colorings, rose, nile, red, bronze, blue, brown, olive and green shades, at $3.98 and $4.95 pair instead of $5.50 and $6.75 pair.

85 pairs silk-finished mercerized portieres, extra fine quality and patterns, finished with cord or fringe, in soft tones of nile, rose, olive, Rose du Barry, crimson and maroon, $7.50 pair; regular value $9.50 and $11.50 pair.

Big Carpet Opportunities.
We were never in better shape to cover your floors tastefully, fashionably and economically—the largest assortment we have ever shown of the very newest and best in the carpet world, and we know of no price or quality combination anywhere to equal our present offers. For instance:

Axminster Carpets Under Price.
AT 79c., 95c., $1.05 AND $1.25, USUALLY $1.10, $1.25, $1.50 AND $1.65—Three hundred rolls fresh from the most famous mills, Bigelow, Hartford and Alexander Smith & Sons.

Wilton Velvets Just as Cheap.
AT 79c., 99c. AND $1.09, USUALLY $1.10 TO $1.50—And this Wilton velvet is one of the most durable carpets made.

Rare Rugs from the Orient,
Many Less Than ½ Their Real Value.
Buying rugs is much like buying diamonds—nearly all faith—unless you are an expert. There are so many exaggerated values the only safe way is to buy where you know facts are stated. This offer is an echo from our sale of the last two weeks—the collection is still a remarkable one—bought originally from the bankers of a large rug importing firm. Each rug and carpet is a gem of its particular weave well worth the attention of every connoisseur. Rugs of the most beautiful coloring, as well as Turkish, Persian and Indian carpets large enough for the most spacious room, also handsome hall runners.

In this purchase of rugs is a large and varied collection of beautiful antique and modern Karamania portieres, Turkish Kelims, Baghdads and Oriental draperies at same reduction from regular prices.

Silk Anatolians at $65.00 to $175.00.
Fine Kirmans, $95.00.
Senna, $57.50 to $115.00.
Feraghan, $21.50 to $65.00.
Mosoul and Karabagh, $12.50 to $21.50.
Hall runners, $24.00 to $36.00.
1 India carpet, 10.1x15.2, $59.00, value $98.00.
1 Turkish carpet, 11.4x13.8, $68.00, value $137.50.
1 India carpet, 10.3x15.0, $72.50, value $155.00.
1 Persian carpet, 9.10x14.1, $85.00, value $145.00.
1 Persian carpet, 10.3x13.6, $87.50, value $170.00.
1 Persian carpet, 9.11x15.1, $117.50, value $235.00.
1 Persian carpet, 12.0x13.4, $125.00, value $250.
Karamania portieres $14.00 and $17.50, value $28.00 and $35.00.
Kelims, $9.75, value $19.50.
Baghdad, 5 stripes, $3.25, value $6.00.
Baghdad, 2-piece, $5.50, value $9.75.
Blue ghagras, $2.75, value $4.75.
Silk embroidered phulkaries at $4.98, value $10.00.
Silk embroidered phulkaries at $5.98, value $12.00.
Silk embroidered phulkaries at $7.50, value $15.00.
India dhurries, 98c., value $1.75.
India dhurries, $1.25, value $2.00.
India dhurries, $1.98, value $4.00.
Silk embroidered table covers, $2.75, value $4.00; $3.75, value $6.00; $5.50, value $10.00.

The New York Times

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SEPT

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THE MAN IN THE STREET.

A NEW YORK man found himself in Oyster Bay, L. I., the other day, bowling along the fine bit of roadway turnpike that runs close to Theodore Roosevelt's country house.

"Talk about the President being popular out West!" grunted the driver. "I'll bet it ain't a circumstance to the way he's popular in this town of his! An'. do you know how he done it? Sent his children right along to district school with our'n. Then we seen he was the right thing—no airs, just a man."

◆ ◆ ◆

Charles Belmont Davis, brother of Richard Harding Davis, is the manager of Weber & Fields's Music Hall. The resemblance between the two brothers is remarkable. At a recent performance Richard, conversing with friends in the lobby, was the main object of attention from the young women and their escorts. A short distance away was his brother, the centre of another group of gossippers. The likeness in figure, voice, and face was much commented upon.

"For heaven's sake," exclaimed one young woman, "my idol has feet of clay."

"How's that?" asked her escort.

"Why," replied the girl admirer of the author, "I always thought there was no one in the world like Richard Harding Davis, and now he's but common clay, for there stands his double."

◆ ◆ ◆

"The man who takes care of the hand-painted fish," as Col. Jones, Director of the Aquarium, jokingly describes himself, is a rather unique character in the city's political life. He is an ever-welcome visitor to the rooms of Senator Platt in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. From them he often strolls directly to the quarters of Richard Croker for a chat with the Tammany leader at the Democratic Club. There, too, he seems ever welcome.

"What is Jim Jones's pull, anyway?" ask the inquisitive, "that he should be equally welcomed by the rival bosses."

"Go between," snapped an anti-Platter as the Colonel was under discussion one evening.

"Wrong again!" says The Man Who Knows Everything. "The real go-between is a newspaper writer. Col. Jones has a vein of humor, a fund of stories, and a sense that some of you ambitious politicians can never acquire, of only talking politics at the right time and place. Don't you think Croker and Platt ever tire of this political gabble and cackle? They do, Jones doesn't talk politics to them; he talks of everything else, and so is a friend of both, and I suppose could get more favors from either than the always scheming politician. Jones is a sort of rest cure for both bosses."

◆ ◆ ◆

Corse Payton, the actor, who manages a theatre in Williamsburg and writes and appears in his own plays, is famous locally for his speeches to his audiences. Recently he appeared in the rôle of a Roman Senator. Wrapped in his toga he stepped before the curtain between the acts.

"Ladies and Gentlemen," he said, "I am playing the part of a Roman Senator. This is a costume piece, and I have to wear these clothes. I have lots of other clothes, I assure you. To show you what kind of clothes I wear when I go to New York, I shall drive down Broadway to the ferry at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning in an open barouche."

Mr. Payton's drive was described as an "ovation" and his New York clothes as "a sartorial dream."

◆ ◆ ◆

Some one sufficiently interested to be more frank than polite asked Mrs. Ballington Booth the other day if she felt that it was consistent with her professions as a Christian to leave her home and children as much as she did for an outside work.

"Yes," said Mrs. Booth, "I do. If I had not taken up the work of the Salvation Army as I did, I should have become an English society woman and lived the life which such a woman must lead. I should have seen less of my children than I do now, and they would not have been—and no one would have thought they were—neglected. There is much more reason for my leaving them for the work in which I am now engaged, and in which I feel that I am able to do much good."

◆ ◆ ◆

Isaac A. Hopper, the contractor who has just been re-elected Tammany leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District, had an experience recently which showed him that it was sometimes hard for a man to have a pull with his own brother. That brother is John J. Hopper of the contracting firm of Farrell, Hopper & Co., which has an excavating contract on the new rapid transit tunnel. Just before the primaries Isaac A. Hopper gave one of his constituents a note addressed to the contractors, asking them to put the man to work.

The note was duly presented, and the man was ordered to go to the foreman in charge of the excavating and show him the note. He did so. The foreman read the note from the district leader and then deliberately tore it up, saying: "We don't need any men now. This note is no good."

The next day the man who was seeking work happened to pass the foreman, and seeing that the latter did not recognize him, said: "Boss, don't you want to hire a good strong man?"

"Certainly," replied the foreman. "We need men. Jump right in and go to work."

The applicant made no delay in accepting the proposition. A few days later he met the district leader and said: "I guess I have a bigger pull than you have. Your note was no good, but my own talking got me a job."

◆ ◆ ◆

"I have just heard from Albert Shaw of The Review of Reviews," said the Hudson River commuter. "He has been up in the Adirondacks, and we have missed him. He is now a very happy man. What has happened? A great deal. He has lowered his record at golf."

◆ ◆ ◆

That love for even the accursed and despised of the animal tribes that develops in men who have made this field their life study was never better illustrated than by a story an animal hunter tells about Curator Dittmars of the reptile house in the New York Zoological Park.

"When Dittmars and I were hunting snakes down in South Carolina we heard of an old stager of a rattler in the vicinity to which people thereabout had given the name of 'Old Dave.' Old Dave was sly and never showed himself in the daytime, but at night came out and warmed himself in the baked sand of the roadway. His six-inch wide trail which was in evidence the next day showed the old fellow must have been a whopper.

"It was not until the day before that set for our return to New York that we had a fair chance to catch him. He got away from us into a heap of rock, however, where only a quick shot with a gun could have fetched him. I had my gun ready and was about to fire when Dittmars knocked the barrel upward.

"'Don't do that,' he said, 'let the poor devil live if you can't catch him alive.'

"For the moment there was a hot exchange of words, but the snake was lost to us, and mournfully we got on the train for New York. Several hours later Dittmars said: 'Jerry, maybe you do not feel as I do about 'Old Dave,' but when I get back to New York I will be glad to know that somewhere down in Carolina that fine old specimen is loose and is having a good time. If you had killed him it would have spoiled all my desire for ever going back there to hunt. Wait till you've been in the business awhile and you will learn how much pleasure may be derived from preserving rather than taking the life of a dumb animal.'"

◆ ◆ ◆

One would think that frescoes were the last thing that could be improved upon, but Edward R. Ladew of the Leather Trust has devised a new idea in them. The walls of the dining room of his country house at Glen Cove are lined with beautifully painted hunting and fishing scenes. The figures in these pictures, one-third life size, are perfect portraits of Mr. Ladew and his brother in the very costumes they wear on their hunting and sporting trips.

◆ ◆ ◆

The elevator man in the Western Union Building is solely responsible for this: Russell Sage was going up to see George Gould the other day. While in the car a messenger boy offered to sell the elevator operator a neat-looking single-bladed pocket knife he had found for 25 cents. The elevator man did not want to buy. Mr. Sage asked to see the knife.

"I'll give you 20 cents for it; that's all it's worth," said the put and call multimillionaire.

"Gee!" said the boy. "Say, you don't want no bargain, do you? Some people needs nickels more'n I do, I reckon, but its a go!"

And Uncle Russell smiled over his bargain as he placed a dime, a nickel, and five pennies into the hand of the youngster, who knew nothing of the personality of the man he was trading with.

◆ ◆ ◆

John Kelly, the comedian of the Weber & Fields Company, is peculiarly neat about his dressing room. About a week before the opening performance Kelly spent several hours of each day in the shopping district buying the necessary decorations to fix his room for the season.

One of his purchases was a new cloth cover for his dressing table. It was of fancy material, and the comedian was much complimented by the members of the company for his taste. The day after he had spread it, it was missing, whereupon his wrath knew no bounds, and he accused several of the chorus girls of appropriating it for a shirtwaist.

A week went by but he heard no tidings of the cover until the opening night, when, to his astonishment, he saw Mr. Weber wearing it as a waistcoat and a striking feature of the grotesque dress of the retired sausage manufacturer.

There were explanations back of the scenes, and Mr. Weber professed his complete ignorance as to how he had come into possession of the cover. The next day there was a new cloth on Mr. Kelly's dressing table, but it was held down with his monogram worked out with brass-head tacks.

◆ ◆ ◆

Robert W. Chambers, author of "The King in Yellow," "In the Quarter," and other stories, spent some time in the Latin Quarter in Paris. In the same house two American girls, who were studying art, lived. One of them tells an interesting story of one of Mr. Chambers's peculiarities.

He never got up before noon, when he drank several cups of coffee in his room. He then came down stairs in a regular English walking suit. Shortly afterward he would disappear, and when he reappeared he had on a tennis suit; another disappearance saw him in a bicycle suit, then a golfing suit, then a riding costume, and so on all day.

This was done day after day until the young women began to tease him regularly, and finally forced him to acknowledge that he dressed for effect and not because he had any practical knowledge of the different sports, the costumes of which he wore.

The women could not understand when he wrote, as he spent the whole day dressing. By bribing a chambermaid they learned finally that when he retired to his room at 10 o'clock he began to write and kept it up until daylight. Then he went to bed to prepare for another day of costume changing.

◆ ◆ ◆

A regular afternoon event among the small folk of Bleecker Street is the appearance of a wiry little man bearing a bag of candy. The children shout as he appears, "There comes Mr. Allen!" They swarm around him while he deals out peppermint, gumdrops, chocolate candies, and chewing gum. On all sides there is a welcome for "Good Mr. Allen." When the last stick of candy is gone the little man blows up the bag, breaks it with a loud report, and then hurries away with a smile to his little friends.

"The Good Mr. Allen" of Bleecker Street is more widely known as "The" Allen, ward politician, gambler, and once known as "the wickedest man in New York."

◆ ◆ ◆

"Corporation Counsel Whalen and I were walking down Park Row discussing a legal question the other day," said one of his assistants. "Preoccupied as he was, Mr. Whalen looked up and for an instant thought he recognized an old acquaintance. He advanced, extended his hand, and addressed the suspect by name. The stranger was tall, portly, well groomed, and had something of that merry twinkle that goes with the species known as 'a dead-game sport.' Mr. Whalen's hand was not accepted. Instead the tall man smiled an exasperating smile, shook his head, and pointed at a small package that Mr. Whalen held in one hand. By that time Mr. Whalen had seen his mistake and hurriedly excused himself. It was not until he had returned to his office that the exasperating smile and the package forcibly struck him. He pointed at the parcel and asked:

"'Did you ever see anything look more like a wrapped-up gold brick than that?' Now I know why that chap looked so wise. Guess he thinks bunko men in this town run around with their gold bricks in their pockets."

◆ ◆ ◆

Senator Platt was in a hansom cab with two ladies. The cab was stopped at the ladies' entrance of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. They alighted. After the Senator had escorted the ladies to the door he hailed the cabman, who was about to drive away, and tipped the man a quarter. Three half-tipsy loafers in good clothes were passing. One of them saw the act and said insolently:

"Is it a good quarter, Tom?"

The Senator turned about and replied:

"It is far better than your manners, at any rate."

Then he joined the ladies.

◆ ◆ ◆

Miss Helen Gould is as generous in religious matters as in other things. A young teacher whom she engaged to teach in the Summer school which she holds every year at her country home, at Irvington-on-Hudson, for the children of the employes of the place and little ones from the village, was an Episcopalian, while Miss Gould is a Presbyterian.

In accordance with the custom of her church, the teacher in opening the school with prayer on the first day, requested the children to kneel, a form not observed in other Protestant churches. This occurred, to her at the close of the prayer, and she turned quickly to Miss Gould, who was present:

"I did not think of it," she said, "but perhaps you object to my asking the children to kneel."

"Certainly not," answered her young patron. "I like to see it," and as she spoke the teacher realized that her question had been needless, for Miss Gould herself had been kneeling.

◆ ◆ ◆

J. E. L. Murphy is sure that gratitude still exists in the human family. Murphy has been one of the high-class cloak salesmen for years, and recently decided to go into business for himself. About a week after the news was spread about Murphy received a letter from a man in British Columbia, which reads as follows:

Dear Murphy:

You will remember that once you loaned me enough money to leave New York City on, and you did not know whether you would ever get a cent. I hear you are going to start in business for yourself. If you get mixed up with your bank at any time you may draw on me for anything up to $10,000, and if we are having a good month maybe we'll raise it a dollar or two.

◆ ◆ ◆

There was a time, and it was not so very long ago, when "Teddy" Sayre, author of "Tom Moore," now being played by Andrew Mack at the Herald Square Theatre, wrote for his own pleasure rather than for that of the public—at least so the managers told him. At that time he would waylay the genial manager, and force him to listen to some choice passages until something happened, as it usually did. The story is now going round the actors' foyer at the Herald Square that on one occasion "Teddy" approached a manager and blandly told him that he had a five-act melodrama which he "requested and required" should be heard. The manager was very busy, and told him to "cut it short." Mr. Sayre said that it was an altogether unusual play, as he had so managed by a great artistic tour de force that all the actors were killed off in the third act.

"The devil!" ejaculated the now curious manager. "I thought that you said that it was in five acts. Who keeps the show going in the last two?"

"Oh," quickly replied the dramatic author, "I have introduced the ghosts of the persons I have killed in the third act. And I assure you—"

But the manager had vanished.

◆ ◆ ◆

While things were humming in the ballet room of the Metropolitan Opera House one day last week a section of the ballet was called to the fore to rehearse an "Indian" ballet. There was nothing in the girls' costumes to indicate the character of the dance, but as they came whooping and gyrating down the stage in front of Albertieri with their tin tomahawks, some one looking on remarked:

"What? You got a Carrie Nation ballet?"

"No," said Albertieri wearily; "Eet eez not zo bad as zat. Eet eez only Indians."

◆ ◆ ◆

So much has been written about President Roosevelt's experiences as a huntsman that one generally thinks of him as an expert shot. But he is not, by his own admission.

"My eyes are bad," he said recently, "and my hand is not steady. I can never hope to be a very fine shot."

Yet he takes pride in having killed about every sort of wild beast known on the plains, for he shoots just as well at a fierce animal as at a target.

◆ ◆ ◆

Ex-Attorney General Miller recently told this story, which is thoroughly enjoyed by the narrator:

"When President Harrison invited me to become a member of his Cabinet," he said, "I determined to visit my boyhood home in Indiana before going to Washington. I had not been in the town for twenty years. At the railroad station I was met by the village hackman, who knew me when I was a boy. He greeted me as if I had left the town only the day before. On the way to the hotel in his ramshackle 'deep-sea going' hack I said:

"'Well, William, what has happened since I have been here?'

"'Nothin',' he replied.

"'William,' I continued, 'I've been chosen a member of the President's Cabinet. What do the neighbors say to that?'

"'Nothin',' he answered, 'they just laugh.'"

◆ ◆ ◆

"How untruthful is much that is being continually said by so-called 'Socialists' against the rich," said a woman who, though not "in society," counts among her friends many persons within the charmed circle.

"Why," continued the speaker earnestly, "I know many of the rich, many of those whose names are quoted daily in the recitals of social functions, who devote not the tenth, but the larger share of their incomes to the relief of those in distress.

"There is Mrs. Courtlandt de Peyster Field, for instance, beautiful as girl and matron and beautiful in her later years. 'In the Savior's name,' she says, as she

gives bountifully, lavishly, to the hand outstretched for kindly charity, deprecating, refusing all expressions of gratitude. She eschews all public functions, never attends balls or the opera or theatre, finding pleasure solely in doing good. And she is only one of many."

◆ ◆ ◆

Congressman Galusha A. Grow, who is known as the Dean of the House at Washington and the father of the homestead law, finds one of his greatest pleasures in life in conducting a little Sunday school of about 100 scholars at the Grow homestead, Glenwood, Susquehanna County, Penn. The school was organized forty years ago by Mrs. F. P. Grow, the Congressman's sister-in-law, and has sent its scholars all over the world, some to be missionaries in China. Its membership includes nearly everybody in the little neighborhood, from children to men and women with gray hairs.

◆ ◆ ◆

"Isn't Gen. Fitz John Porter dead?" gasped a Western man as he was about entering the banking house of J. Pierpont Morgan the other day. "I'm sure I read of his death some time ago. But if that isn't he it surely is his apparition."

Rubbing his eyes the Western man stared again and grasped his companion by the arm, pointing to a man coming up Broad Street with silvery hair and whiskers cut just as Gen. Porter was in the habit of wearing his. Fortunately for the peace of mind of the Western capitalist, his companion happened to know the pedestrian, who was William Speiden of the United States Customs Service. Mr. Speiden's marked resemblance to the unfortunate General has struck others than the Western visitor and has led to some rather odd mistakes in the past. Mr. Speiden's place in the roll of fame rests only on the fact that he was a member of Commodore Matthew Galbraith Perry's official family in the expedition to Japan in 1853.

◆ ◆ ◆

Kirke La Shelle, who writes poetry as a pastime when he is not designing plans for his new theatre or producing plays, tells this story of his poem on tobacco, published recently:

"One of the members of the Lambs Club took a liking for the mixture which I smoke. Two years ago I prepared two pounds of it for him. To send him the tobacco with only my card lacked sentiment, I thought. I wrote the little poem on a sheet of club paper in a leisure half hour. A copy lay about my desk until a few weeks ago. James W. McArthur, editor of The Bookman, read the poem one day and asked me to let him show it to John Kendrick Bangs. The next I knew my poem was published. The author, the inspirer of the muse, the publisher, and the discoverer of my work helped to smoke up the check after a club supper."

◆ ◆ ◆

Herr Elith Reumert, the noted Danish actor, who visited the United States this Summer, tells this story of his experience with a Chicago reporter:

"I had but just arrived in Chicago, after a fatiguing journey, when the bellboy brought me a card stating that Mr. M. of the 'Clarion' would be infinitely grateful to me if I would grant him an interview. Never before nor since have I met such an interviewer. Here are some of the questions he asked me:

"'What do you think of the coming yacht races?'

"'What is your opinion of the steel strike?'

"'Do you not think that the local professor who said that Mr. Rockefeller is a greater man than Shakespeare is utterly wrong?'

"I replied as best as I could to these questions, but when he asked me what I thought of your country's foreign policy I grew slightly nervous, and mildly informed him that I really was unable to venture an opinion on such a subject; and that I thought he had already material enough for a book, to which he replied:

"'Yes, I know; but you see, I am a space man, and want to get in as much stuff as possible,' and he began again. Finally, after thanking me for my courtesy, and promising me to 'fix things all right,' I got rid of him.

"Of course I believed him, and the next morning lost no time procuring a copy of his paper, for I naturally supposed that after such a terrible court of inquiry my interview would take up a column at the very least. To my annoyance, however, I was unable to find it anywhere. I looked at the first page, and then at the last; all in vain! and I was about to give up the search as a bad job, when, quite accidentally, I espied the following paragraph, sandwiched in between two medical advertisements:

"'Herr Elith Reumert, the Danish character actor of the Royal Theatre, Copenhagen, arrived in this city last night. He expresses himself as delighted with Chicago, and says Bernhardt is the greatest living actress.'"

◆ ◆ ◆

"Longfellow" Guilfoyle has come to life again. He wants a nomination for some county office by the Brooklyn Democrats. He is the unique person who fairly leaped to fame by declaring that Longfellow's poem, "The Launching of the Ship," was immoral, and asking for its exclusion from books used in the public schools of Brooklyn.

◆ ◆ ◆

Walter French, an internal revenue officer of this city, has sea serpents as a hobby. A year ago he discovered one at Whitestone, Long Island. A short time ago in a pilgrimage through the northern section of New Jersey he was sure he saw one of his friends in a small lake. It was just about dusk, when his attention was attracted to an unusual commotion in the water. He looked long and hard, and finally made out two blazing eyes, set in a shaggy head, in which gleamed two tusks. At the same time he noticed a long sinewy tail beating the water into foam.

"From the original fauna or I'm a sirian," he exclaimed, edging with dignity, though yet with speed, away from the shore. Stopping at a safe distance he thought he heard a voice. Then he distinctly made out:

"Rover, Rover, come out of the water, you bad dog."

◆ ◆ ◆

Before putting the finishing touches to his recent novel, "The Puppet Crown," the author, Harold MacGrath, called in the family physician in order that the hero's passing might be made as realistic as possible. Mr. MacGrath explained the "fight on horseback," and asked if it were possible, without stretching probability to the breaking point, to have the hero saved.

"Save him, my boy?" replied the old gentleman with a gentle touch of pedantry, "he is beyond the power of human aid; science can do nothing for him—art can only put him out of misery."

After the publication of the book MacGrath says he got a bill for $5 from his physician for professional advice.

◆ ◆ ◆

The foregoing episode was related to the creator of the inimitable "Chimmie Fadden," who smiled in a far-off depreciative way. Then he said: "That's dead easy," and sat down and began scribbling. At the end of ten minutes he had handed his delighted publisher the following screed for general and particular circulation:

"When Mr. Townsend had got Polly Foster and her protégées off for Paris, the author was at a loss to know how to proceed with his story so as to keep the double thread spinning in New York and Paris at the same time. He could do it by printing letters from Polly, but, then, he never was an adept at the epistolary art. An inspiration seized him; that batch of letters she had written to him from Paris and London last year—the very thing! But trouble began when The New York Sun, in its review of the book, said, 'Nobody will be injured by being taken for Polly Foster. Her letters from Paris and from Castle Quarry are marvels of feminine correspondence.' She was injured, and put in a claim for part royalties on 'Chapters of my Correspondence used in "Days Like These."'"

◆ ◆ ◆

A few days ago a diminutive Italian, whose fierce mustachios and blazing black eyes made up for his lack of stature, crept into the office of Deputy James Brande of District Attorney Philbin's staff with the announcement that he had unearthed a big Mafia plot. Then from the folds of a coat, in which he was all but lost, the mysterious visitor produced a bulky package.

Opening up the package, he revealed three cut loaves of bread. Then pointing to several small lumps of white powder in the bread, he hissed:

"Poison!"

Mr. Brande had the task of his life to convince his visitor that the "poison" was merely cooking soda, which had not dissolved, before the disappointed amateur sleuth went off in high dudgeon, without deigning a farewell.

Mr. Weber Paid the Duty.

WHEN Joe Weber of Weber & Fields was in Paris this Summer some friend introduced him to Special Treasury Agent Theobald of New York, who was sojourning in the French capital at the time. Mr. Weber is still looking for the friend responsible for the introduction.

Theobald, as many transatlantic travelers know, is always well groomed, lively, and companionable, and, though past forty, still a rather youthful-looking man, and altogether an agreeable acquaintance to know, whether in Paris, New York, or any other first-class city.

Weber and Theobald soon became fast friends in Paris, and the two went all over the city together, the latter suggesting to the manager many points in the selection of certain theatrical finery that Mr. Weber purchased in Paris for the reason that the Paris make is a little finer in texture and superior in appearance to the American article. Mr. Theobald has a great memory, and remembered everything that his friend bought. He came home on the Deutschland a week or so in advance of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, on which vessel Mr. Weber came across.

When the Special Deputy Surveyors went aboard the Kaiser on her arrival at Quarantine to take the declarations of the passengers, Mr. Weber forgot that he had bought anything on the other side, it is said, and in his joy at getting back to the scene of his festivities so informed the Surveyors.

On the pier he was met by his friend Mr. Theobald, who showed in many ways how glad he was to see him, and plied him with question after question as to how everybody was getting on and how everything looked in Paris when he left.

Along came the Inspector next, and he soon had Mr. Weber's trunks open and got down to business. When he got through, apparently, along came another official who was an appraiser, and assessed Mr. Weber's belongings at about $700. Then it leaked out that Mr. Weber did not know in Paris Mr. Theobald's position with the Government when they were taking in the shops together. "Had he known," said a friend of his, "Joe would have been as close-mouthed as a clam when Theobald was around. As it is, when he goes back again I doubt if he allows himself to be introduced to anybody at all."

Sad, Because True.

Vegetarians do not seem to realize that as their number grows so does the number of horned cattle increase steadily.

Sports Out of Doors

BLACKFISH have just commenced to bite in a half-hearted manner, but, with the advent of cooler weather, the season for them will be in full blast. There is probably no variety of our salt-water fish in whose capture luck seems to play such an important part. Two boats may be anchored within 100 feet of each other, and while the occupants of one have first-rate luck, the men fishing from the second will have scarcely a bite; but it is not luck, after all.

The food of the blackfish consists of the shellfish which make their homes on submerged rock piles and sunken wrecks, and the fisherman who knows the location of such spots is at a great advantage over the man who simply trusts to chance to anchor in the right location. For this reason it is a part of policy, in visiting new blackfishing grounds, to hire a guide who can put one in proper position. After that, of course, if the fisherman is observant and takes cross bearings of the spot, he will probably be able to shift for himself. There is probably no bait of which blackfish is fonder than the small soldier crab, which inhabits burrows in the mud of salt marshes.

Blackfishing requires rather heavy tackle, not only on account of the stubborn qualities of the fish, but by reason of the rather heavy sinker, which is required to sink one's bait to the proper depth and hold it against the tide. There is nothing artistic in the method of playing the blackfish; simply a case of pulling him in by main force and awkwardness, and for this purpose a two-piece chum rod of bamboo of 7½ feet in length and about 18 ounces in weight, and which may be had for as low a price as $1.50, will serve the purpose equally as well as one made of lancewood, whose price will run from $6 upward. An ordinary nickel-plated reel of 200 yards indicated capacity, carrying 300 feet of No. 5 hard braided linen line, may be had for 55 cents. Gut leaders and snells should not be used for blackfishing, as they are apt to be chafed on the rocks, and the strong teeth of the fish will play havoc with the gut snells on the hooks. The proper thing to use is the regulation blackfish hook snelled on cord, while the weight of the sinker will greatly depend on the strength of the current at the stage of the tide when one is fishing. For this purpose it is advisable to carry a collection of sinkers with one, changing them as the force of the current increases or decreases. The heaviness and the strength of the rod allow one to fish from docks and piers where the fish must be hoisted up to one, as it is impossible to use a landing net. The piers of Coney Island have always been popular places for fishermen after the boats stop running for the season.

Execution Light, off New Rochelle, is one of the best places in Long Island Sound. This may be reached from New Rochelle or from City Island, at both of which places naphtha launches may be hired to take the fisherman to the ground, thereby saving a laborious row. The rocks at Pelham Bay and the rocky islets a mile or so beyond the bridge which joins City Island with the mainland are also good. The Shrewsbury River is another good place where blackfish may be had, but the season there opens rather later than in the Sound. A lazy man may tie to the bridge which spans the river at the Highlands of the Navesink. Anchor just inside the bridge on the ebb and just outside on the flood tide, so that the boat will swing toward the piers. Near the mouth of the river larger fish may be had by fishing off the bulkheads which mark the eastern side of the channel, about two miles beyond the bridge, and the fish will be more numerous, as fewer fishermen will be found there, for the reason that it is quite a pull at the oars, and going against the Shrewsbury River tide is anything but a pleasant task. The Patten Line steamers or the Central Railroad of New Jersey will take one down to the Highlands of the Navesink, and it is a good plan to go down the night before and start early in the morning, choosing a day when the tide sets out in the morning and floods in the afternoon, so that instead of having to contend with an opposing tide one can have it work in one's favor.

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The deer-hunting season opens Oct. 1 in Maine, but opened on the 31st of last month in this State, and to any one who has not kept track of the latest fashion in shooting irons the variety in rifles displayed in the show windows of the gun stores is confusing.

For years the pattern of rifle used by the great majority of American hunters has been either a single shot or a repeater, in which the action of the breech block has been operated by a lever underneath the grip, which also serves as a trigger guard. The craze for small bores, such as the .25 and .30 calibres, has induced many manufacturers of military weapons to modify them in accordance with the sportsman's requirements and put them on the market as hunting arms, and to-day Mausers, Mannlichers, and even the Lee, the navy arm, which carries the 6 millimeter (.236) cartridge, may be had with short forestocks and adapted to the use of the huntsman. While the sporting rifles pure and simple, such as the Savage, Winchester, and Marlins, are of the under-guard lever system, the modified military weapons are mostly manipulated by what is called the bolt action; that is to say, their cartridges are fed from the magazine, pushed into the chamber of the barrel, and, when fired, are ejected by means of a knobbed lever projecting from the righthand side of the breech block. While this undoubtedly furnishes an action which is very strong against the recoil, it spoils the symmetry of the arm, and the projection is apt to be rather in the way, and accustomed as we have been so long to the former style of action, the military pattern looks rather clumsy.

There is probably no more bitter controversy waged among big game hunters than the relative merits of large versus small bore ammunition. For many years the .45-calibre cartridge, carrying a bullet of 75 to 90 grains in weight, was considered the rifle for large game, such as elk, moose, and caribou. The smaller bore cartridge, however, such as the .236, the .3030, and .303, which are loaded with smokeless powder, gives to a soft nose bullet a tremendous velocity, causing it to spread on striking the game and has found favor with many shooters on the ground that the velocity not only puts the small bullet on the par of a large one in regard to smashing power, but enables one to make long shots without allowing for distance in sighting. While this is an advantage, it has been claimed by many, with good reason, that the tremendous range of the high-power, small-calibre rifles is such as to render them dangerous for use in semi-populated districts. The old large calibre would get the game all right at any distance at which it was reasonable to shoot, and the zone of danger is much less.

For shooting purposes for large game there is no comparison between a single shot and a repeater. Not only does the quickness of action of the latter allow one to get in a second or third shot if necessary, but the very fact that one has additional cartridges ready for immediate use, gives the shooter a certain air of confidence, which tends to steady his aim and makes him more sure of being secure at his first attempt, and there is so very little difference in the price between the two that it is by all means advisable to choose the repeater.

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The camera is getting to be almost as much a part of the outer's equipment as the gun, rifle, or fishing rod, and to accommodate the man who wishes to go light the heavy glass plate is giving way to the roll of film, and the large box camera to the folding affair, which telescopes into an extremely small space when closed. There is no doubt at all about the great convenience of films as regards their portability, but the opinion of many amateur photographers is that for its convenience in the field one pays a pretty heavy interest in the dark room, for certainly the plate is much more convenient to develop and print from than is the film, and in spite of the extreme compactness of many of the folding cameras, many amateurs still hold on to their old box affairs, not from a matter of sentiment or economy, but because of their greater convenience in taking snapshots in awkward places. The box camera, with almost its entire mechanism well covered and protected, is less liable to injury from salt air or flying spray than those so arranged as to expose the bellows when open. A camera in which the front must be dropped, and the bellows slid forward to focus, is necessarily slower than the self-contained arrangement, in which the indicator slide at the side need only be turned to get the right focus for a snap-shot, and snap-shots in awkward positions are what most outers will often have to take.

If a man is going to start not with the idea of doing extremely artistic work or becoming a "camera fiend," but with simply the desire to be able to acquire an occasional tangible reminiscence of a pleasant outing, it is not a bad idea for him to invest in one of the old-fashioned box cameras, which may be had at very low prices at second hand. Any one who is kept at all posted in regard to photographic paraphernalia knows how much the price of both cameras and accessories has been reduced within the last few years, and while experience and greater facilities have enabled manufacturers to reduce prices, these have been dropped in many cases in much greater proportion than either increased facilities or demand would warrant. It stands to reason then that something in quality must have been sacrificed. This is the case in many new cameras, while old ones having practically all the improvements one could desire, are sold at very small prices. In the old days when cameras commanded a good price and there was much less competition than at present, the profits made on them were sufficiently large to allow a margin for extra good workmanship and splendid lenses, and there now are many old-fashioned cameras to be had at second-hand stores that have particularly good lenses and are so well put together that they are practically as good now as when turned out at four times the amount for which they can now be purchased. For ordinary work many of these can be found just what the casual photographer needs. They do not have as many frills as many of the new bits of apparatus, but the more frills a man has on a camera the more he has to know of photography in order to make good use of them. An old-fashioned box camera, taking 4x5 plates, and which has a focusing scale and ground glass plate, as well as a couple of finders, so that it may be used either for snap-shot or tripod work, may be had nowadays, second hand, for from $8 to $12, and will often be found to contain lenses better than those of more modern pattern, selling for much more.

E. T. KEYSER.

1901

Glass, Sculpture and Painting at St. Thomas's

THE power of the clergy to foster the fine and industrial arts of a country may not be so great to-day as it was in the Middle Ages, because ecclesiastical buildings do not occupy so exclusively the attention of the people now as they did then. But in a country like ours, where churches are built in such profusion, and those already erected are constantly receiving more ornament as wealth grows in the congregation, it is easy to see what an influence the churches must exert on architecture, sculpture, painting, and various arts and crafts.

The clergyman has need of special attainments in music and the fine arts, in all things that go to the making of a beautiful temple. If the period is one in which show rather than solid worth is the characteristic of the people; if the people themselves are rude and impervious to ideas of art, the clergyman who has the finest intuitions and has trained himself in the best school of aesthetics can do little. But the fact that the people at large are improving in taste and knowledge does not always avail to affect the clergy, because their education makes them conservative and prejudices lingering on from less enlightened times make them slow to take up new ideas, lest critics of the parish misconstrue them through ignorance.

In some respects the Catholic priest is more fortunate than the Protestant minister, for the former is far more independent of his congregation than the latter. Practically he can do as he pleases. The spectacle of Catholics sitting in judgment on their priest and calling him to account because funds have been expended in this way rather than in that is not impossible, but must be very rare; whereas, there are few Protestant clergymen who are not more or less under the harrow of the elders, who are often business men of the hard-headed variety, to whom art is a suspicious thing, absorbing money and encouraging losel artists who know nothing of the stern joys of bookkeeping by double entry. Yet the Protestant churches, take them all in all, are likelier than the Catholic to show fine specimens of architecture and the arts. Hitherto neither the priesthood nor the congregations of Catholics have shown much interest in National art. They scarcely seem aware that any exists. They have been content to import their art from Italy and France, or perhaps from Bavaria, partly because the priesthood has been recruited from foreign lands, partly because the congregations are largely composed of emigrants or of natives who have not had the leisure to learn the refinements of life.

A change is taking place in this regard, however, and the Catholic Church, at the same time that she is becoming more national, is gaining in wealth and education, as time rubs off prejudices and the whole people become more tolerant and generous, less crude and provincial. When the priesthood accepts the fact that our architects and artists are worthy of consideration, the effect is likely to be far-reaching, and for two reasons, one being the fact just mentioned, that the Catholic priest is less trammeled by his congregation, and the other that the precedents of his religion are directly in favor of splendor in the conduct of religious services and beauty in everything that surrounds them. It may be said that the Hebrews also are free to follow their taste in the arts and repeat by so doing the action of their greatest rulers. But the Protestants are of several minds in regard to such matters, some of their sects adhering to that revulsion against ceremonial and decoration of churches which ushered in the Reformation.

So far it has been the Episcopalian and to a less degree the Presbyterian clergy and congregations in America who have done most for our native art. St. Thomas's, on Fifth Avenue at Fifty-third Street, raises its heavy brownstone tower in sight of the glittering spires of St. Patrick's—its square buttressed tower with the high belfry story surmounted by an octagonal lantern, which is propped at the four corners of the platform by four small flying buttresses, as if to assert that it is nothing if not Gothic. St. Thomas himself stands in a niche with canopy above the three-doored portal on Fifth Avenue. Here the ground plan of the building has been designed so that the interior may adapt itself to modern needs, approaching an auditorium with converging rows of seats and side galleries, in what may be termed the transepts, that focus toward the chancel. The high-pitched roof, covered with slate, that marks the nave, meets the central part of the church, and, in conjunction with it, forms an octagonal auditorium, the timber construction of the roof boldly shown inside and for a crown outside a small lantern of pierced work. On this octagonal joins the apse, with five sides or flat sections. To right and left of the chancel arch are large niches, or dwarfed chapels, which contain the organs. This disposition of the interior is somewhat complex; but one sees that Mr. Upjohn, the architect, has tried to adapt it to the needs of a modern congregation who wish to retain all possible traditions of ecclesiastical Gothic, yet secure the best acoustic results for a service in which the sermon plays the most important part.

But what strikes the observer at St. Thomas's next is the generous attention given to native art. Beginning with the decorations of an earlier period there is American commercial glass of an excruciating badness and baldness of tones, it is true, but such as architects stinted for funds used to furnish. There is evidence that these phases have been passed through, the first in which bad American glass reigned, followed by the second in which English glass was introduced, and latterly the third in which good American artists have been employed on the decorations. These last have done what they could to tone down the wretched color of the glass, at least in the five high windows of the apse. It has been painted over and the crying colors subdued into harmony with the paintings on the four lower compartments of the apse, two to the right, two to the left. Here are famous paintings by John La Farge; on the right or the "gospel" side of the altar the three Maries at the tomb; on the left or the "epistle" side of the altar the meeting of Mary Magdalen and Christ. The coloring is very beautiful, the distances charming, the figures full of distinction, though not always easy. The angel seated on the tomb has a face that recalls that of Henry James, the novelist, when a young man. The Roman soldier asleep is almost Japanese in type of face. The hands of Mary Magdalen, who has fallen on her knees, are unusually large and expressive. The face of the third Mary on the opposite or "gospel" side looks like a portrait. But what strikes one especially is the decorative quality of these four panels. They are not easel paintings on a wall as so many modern mural paintings in France, Germany, England, and the United States are; they are decorative as tapestries are decorative, as befits particularly a Gothic interior. The artist has made free with the surroundings in the same spirit. The crude glass above is treated summarily with paint and the architectural details between pictures and windows have been modeled in plaster and colored to produce harmony. So in the side niches or chapels where the organs are, the inner shells of the vaults above the organs have figures of angels kept in harmony with the tones of the apse. But high up above the arch of the chancel to right and left are two small round windows, the glass of which has not been subdued, and the result is very painful, raw, and violent color.

The central panel or compartment of the apse has for decoration four rows of kneeling angels faced toward and adoring a cross. This is colored plaster in relief, designed and modeled by Augustus St. Gaudens. Very lovely in sentiment, varied and beautiful in pose, these tiers of angels are too dark in color, perhaps because the surface of the material has deteriorated. Below them is a Gothic altar and tabernacle by J. and R. Lamb, which has taken the place of a Bishop's throne; it is of white marble, inlaid with mother of pearl and gold mosaic, and the chancel rail is of the same material. The brilliant white of this altar and superstructure jars a little on the tones of the wall decorations, and particularly brings out the unfortunate color or lack of color in the central panel directly above, where tinted plaster is doing the work of bronze or colored marble. It is a pity that some one in the congregation does not offer to have the work of St. Gaudens carried out in pale green or yellowish marble, or else in bronze, with a green patina. That would bring the altar into due relationship, leaving the altar as it should be, the highest note in the apse, but not so sharply defined against the background as it now appears.

There are three wheel or rose windows in St. Thomas's marking the three gables of the entrance on Fifth Avenue, of the north and of the south transepts, if they may be so termed. They are filled with poor glass. The lower wall of the south transept has a triple window of English glass designed by Holiday and carried out by Powell of London, which is Burne-Jones as to faces and figures, but Burne-Jones with a difference. The large clerestory windows of the nave and the smaller windows on the side aisle walls are by Clayton and Bell of London. All that can be said of these windows is that they are not so bad as the earlier American in the rose windows and elsewhere. They do not attempt rich color; they are negative in subject and tones. The cruel commercial stuff can be skilfully doctored with paint and held in check for a certain number of years, or until time begins to chip the surface off; but the British glass cannot be brought up to the standard set by the paintings in the apse. Where there is vigor you can reduce the violence, but where there is no character you cannot supply it; you can tone down, but not key up.

In carved wood St. Thomas's has more to show than is usual in our churches. The pulpit and lectern have heads in high relief, and the side chapel in the north aisle has an elaborate altar and reredos carved in lower relief. There is also a white marble font with inlay of mosaics. Much of the sculpture on the outside of the church, like the angel in low relief in the head of the window below the south gable looking on the side street, is perfunctory work which might be gradually suppressed and the places occupied by original work by sculptors, not ordinary stonecutters. There is room for sculpture on a liberal scale about the Fifth Avenue portal, with no departing from the Gothic effect of the church without and within. So far as the architecture is concerned, an improvement might be made in the tower by studying the lantern afresh and by means of a new creation giving greater lightness to the shaft below. The present lantern is distinctly heavy and ugly in silhouette.

The interior of St. Thomas's is suffering from the makeshifts that seem inevitable when funds are lacking to finish a building in a noble way. Not only is the glass a problem to be dealt with as the parishioners learn to distinguish good leaded glass from ordinary, and realize that the personality of an artist must enter into the making of a window if it is to be a work of art, just as much as it does into the making of an easel painting; but the sculpture in the apse calls for embodiment in enduring material after the color scheme has been carefully consulted and every precaution taken that the right shade will be supplied, whether marble be chosen or metal.

St. Thomas's Church is like Grace Church and the Church of the Ascension and like the basilica of the Paulist Fathers in that it shows what can be accomplished if a clergyman or priest is present who loves the fine arts and is willing to undertake to urge such members of the congregation as may wish to contribute money or decorations to employ artists instead of commercial decorators. Compared with the clergy in general, these pastors are few and far between.

A reason for the scarcity of art-loving clergymen is the weakness of our university education on the side of art; but another and more serious one is the neglect of this side of the professional education of ecclesiastics in their seminaries, although nothing is better known than the certainty that the arts will form problems and perhaps serious stumbling blocks in the careers of most ecclesiastics. While preparing them to teach and speak and deal with vestries and congregations the training schools hardly consider this important element; they do not prepare their scholars for the questions sure to confront a pastor, wherein they may be called upon to lead rather than follow, to give rather than take advice. Moreover, the clergy if trained to observe the advance of the arts in this country will prove in the twentieth as they did in the fifteenth century a great power exerted to the encouragement of native art.

CHARLES DE KAY.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's Joke.

ONE of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's closest personal friends laughed heartily as he read the little story about Kamp Kill Kare, published in a recent number of the magazine of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"If Woodruff ever wants to write a book," he said, "he will have abundant material in the doings at his Adirondack home—all harmless fun, of course, but none the less amusing. You know the Lieutenant Governor is a good deal of a joker, and he gives this spirit full sway in the North Woods. Kamp Kill Kare is not solely for Summer occupancy, and some of the most enjoyable gatherings there are when the mercury is all curled up in the bulb, and when a huge log fire is a thing of much comfort.

"I remember one time last January when Mr. Woodruff and a small party of friends went up to the lodge. One of the guides attached to the camp was a little-limbed fellow, who was something of a dancer, after a crude fashion, but his terpsichorean ability manifested itself in its best form only after a short session with a bottle. Upon these occasions he always insisted upon performing on the frozen surface of the lake nearby, with the Lieutenant Governor and the guests cavorting around him in a ring.

"The whole thing was something of a novelty, and probably for this reason the man was humored by Mr. Woodruff until one night when it was decided to put up a job on him. The evening was an ideal one, the moonlight bright, and the thermometer about 25 degrees below zero.

"There had been a 'dance' on the lake the night before, and another might reasonably be anticipated, so along about 8 o'clock two or three of the party went out to the customary spot, and with axes soon cut a hole about ten feet square. The big cakes were floated around, so that they presented a fairly regular appearance, and then the party went back to the house.

"The guide was given perhaps a little more than his share of the hot Scotches, which the cold night made appropriate, and with the desired result, for about 10 o'clock nothing could keep him from dancing. The whole party started for the shore of the lake, and the ring was formed. It took a good deal of skillful manoeuvring to move the scene of the dancer's operations over to the neighborhood of the hole, but it worked all right.

"Suddenly the dancer struck the thin ice—there was a cracking, a yell, and a splash, and the war dance came to an abrupt end. The man was fished out, and he took it in good part. After being rolled up in blankets and subjected to the influences of a few more hot drinks, he seemed none the worse for his experience."

"La Bella Teresa," Queen of Anarchy.

LITTLE has been said during the discussion of the possibility of there being a general Anarchist plot in the assassination of President McKinley and the supposed connection of Emma Goldman with the conspiracy, of another Anarchist queen more famous—or infamous—even than the Goldman woman, who was recently in this country and whose incitations to violence and murder have made her name a notable one among the most violent of the enemies of existing institutions.

Teresa Brugnoli, better known as La Bella Teresa, the friend and comrade of Count Malatesta, and an acquaintance of and fellow-traveler with Bresci, the murderer of King Humbert, is in Europe what Emma Goldman is in America. But La Bella Teresa is also well known in Anarchist circles in this country, and not much more than a year ago, following the bread riots in Italy, she became conspicuous in Chicago, where she went to enlist help to avenge the women and children who had been shot in Italy. Incidentally, while there, and somewhat in contradiction of her professed views on social institutions, she made not a little capital out of the famous wheat corner engineered by young Leiter.

Teresa Brugnoli is described as being a woman of singular beauty and magnetic influence. Unlike Emma Goldman, she has no love for display nor desire for personal prominence, and only on rare occasions has she appeared in public on the platform.

By birth she is an Italian, and in her early childhood lived at Molaret, where her father kept the post house. Leaving her mountain home, she went to live with a maternal uncle at Turin. This uncle, Ighina, was a desperate Anarchist, the moving spirit of the Malfallori. He was banished from Italy, and went to London, taking Teresa with him. This was in 1892, and there the woman first met the "Count" Malatesta.

It was in 1899 that La Bella Teresa first came to this country, and she then met Bresci at Paterson, N. J. Bresci at that time was not known as being a specially rabid Anarchist, but the influence of the magnetic Italian woman soon made him one. Teresa is credited with having, together with Malatesta, arranged the details of the plot to assassinate King Humbert, which Bresci was delegated to perform.

When Bresci started on his mission to Europe La Bella Teresa accompanied him. In the same party was Lana, the navvy, who went to Ivrea to murder Queen Margherita; Quintavalle, the barber, and Sasi, the weather worker, other principals in the conspiracy which had as its object the successive assassinations of most of the crowned heads of Europe.

When the Gascogne, on which the conspirators sailed, reached Europe, La Bella Teresa and Bresci went to Paris, and, to disarm suspicion, staid at the same hotel. The other members of the party took up their abode in the workmen's quarters of the city.

After the murder of King Humbert La Bella Teresa hastened to London, where she is said to be at present, though she is known to have left the English metropolis at intervals and is suspected of having paid a flying visit to this country during one of those absences. Speaking at a meeting of Anarchists at a foreign club in Soho about three months ago she was reported at the time as having said:

"Nihilists, Fenians, Anarchists, or whatever you call yourselves, your object is the same. You can only evoke the terrorism of assassination by striking at the lives of rulers and statesmen—whether King, Emperor, Czar, or Republican President. You do not want the slow evolution of Government to unwind; it is too long, and delays are dangerous."

La Bella Teresa's first recorded appearance as an avowed Anarchist agitator was in 1895, when, accompanied by Malatesta, she went to Florence as a delegate to the Italian Congress. She then gained an international reputation by charging the Socialists with encouraging trades-unionism, and declared that the followers of Karl Marx were the enemies of freedom because they favored a form of Government. Her words to the delegates were:

"Emancipate yourselves by organizing force to meet force, and you shall be free. Use the knife!"

Three years later La Bella Teresa and Malatesta instigated the peasants of Northern Italy to commit crimes as a protest against the bread famine. Malatesta was arrested by the Italian Government, but not before riots had occurred at Ancona and at fifty other Italian towns. The ringleaders were sent to prison. It was after these riots that the Brugnoli woman went to Chicago.

What part La Bella Teresa may have played in the recent assassination of President McKinley or whether she played a part at all has probably not yet been established by the police. But if the act of Czolgosz were the carrying out of a conspiracy of which the murderer under arrest at Buffalo was but the instrument, then it may be safe to assume that the woman who was a prime actor in the plot which culminated in the death of King Humbert had something to do with this latest crime against society and the Nation.

THE GAME OF CRICKET IN AMERICA

OF THE many good sports which have their particular following in the United States, cricket is one of which comparatively little is heard. Yet the game has been played here for upward of 150 years, and throughout that time it has had its votaries and devotees who have cherished and made sacrifices for it.

Of course cricket is an English game. That is to say, it is so described and recognized in this country. Why is it thus singled out is probably because in many places it is played only by English residents, and because the quiet and orderly manner of its procedure suggests the saying of the Frenchman that certainly the Englishman does take his pleasures seriously.

And yet cricket was played in this country long before even the crude forms of early baseball. Alfred H. Wright of this city, an enthusiastic collector of cricket literature, preserves an account of a game which was played in New York, where Fulton Market now stands, in 1751, and it is known that cricket was played in this country even several years before that. The St. George Cricket Club was organized in 1838, and occupied grounds in the vicinity of Broadway and Thirtieth Street. It moved to Hoboken in 1855, where it still maintains an existence and ground, although its members have long since scattered.

There are many old cricketers in New York to-day who recall the famous dinners at the clubhouse in Hoboken, where roast beef and ale formed the chief repast. The cricketer who partook of one of these dinners never fails to draw comparisons when he sits down to the elaborate course luncheon with which the present-day cricketer is regaled.

In Philadelphia also the early clubs were composed almost entirely of Englishmen, but it was not long before the young American recognized the merits of the game, and contests between eleven Americans on one side and eleven Englishmen on the other were fought out with all the fervor of international battles. The Germantown and Philadelphia Clubs were organized in the fifties and the Young America Club, which many years afterward amalgamated with Germantown, was also organized at about the same time.

Richard L. Ashhurst, a veteran of Philadelphia, recounted some interesting "memories" of the game when asked for some of his old experiences. Mr. Ashhurst was a member of the old Philadelphia Club in the fifties. "Our ground at that time," he said, "was a square field containing about three acres encompassed by an ordinary post-and-rail fence, which answered the purpose of bench and grand stand during the matches. This ground was about three squares south of Federal Street, and was separated from the river by a road, and on the western side of the road by a row of frame houses, whose yards backed on the Delaware.

"The Philadelphia Club at that time was principally made up of two elements—of a certain number of Englishmen resident in and around Philadelphia, who had learned cricket in the old country, and were beginning to advance in years, and a body of much younger Philadelphians, principally lawyers, who were enthusiastic lovers of the game.

"The American players were quite a remarkable aggregation, comprising many men distinguished in professional and business life. Richard G. McMurtrie, Morton P. Henry, James B. England, J. Dickinson Sergeant, William Rotch, John Wister, Hartman Kuhn, Col. Charles H. Banes, Benjamin W. Richards, J. Warner Johnson, and Thomas M. Hall are among the names I recall as active players in those old Camden days. Jones and Frank Wister played with Germantown, so there were two Wisters on each side when we played our frequent matches.

"That is, we tried to have it so, but could not always get John Wister down from Duncannon. He was the best round-arm bowler on our American eleven, and when we had to play without him, disaster was likely to ensue. Our only other round-arm bowler was Warner Johnson, who bowled a very high slow ball, and kept wicket when he was not bowling. Our long stop was Howe, one of our Camden members, although Col. Banes also officiated sometimes in that capacity. Perhaps the nearest to a scientific cricketer on our American eleven was Tom Hall, who was a particularly good off-hitter, rather a rare thing in those days. Unhappily, he did not survive the exposures and hardships of the war, where he did admirable service as Adjutant of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Pennsylvania, so that we were without him when, the war ending, we went back to green pastures and the cricket ball."

The clubhouses of those early days certainly bore little resemblance to those of the present. The Germantown Club had a room in a stone house to the north of their old grounds. The Young America Club had a room in the stone cottage to the west of the railroad bridge crossing Main Street at Wayne Junction. The Merion, which thirty years ago played the second elevens of the larger clubs, had a chest in the loft of the schoolhouse which stands near their old grounds, at Wynnewood; they had no facilities whatever for getting meals.

None of the cricket grounds were enclosed by other than ordinary post and rail fences until the Germantown put up a high board fence. It was done to make a "gate" on the occasion of a visit from some English professionals.

The grounds were badly kept and wretchedly poor, and the scoring consequently very low. "Shooters" were very common and were responsible for the downfall of many a good wicket. About 80 was a respectable score for an eleven to make, and often enough a side was out for less than half that many runs. Any player was satisfied if he got double figures, and centuries were unknown. The conditions of that time and the present are so different that no comparison of merit between the players of the different periods can be made.

Previous to the breaking out of the civil war cricket flourished famously in Philadelphia. The hero of the cricket field was the sportsman of the hour, and if the games atracted fewer spectators, at least they were better understood than they have been ever since.

With the civil war, which robbed cricket of its foremost exponents, the game was practically suspended throughout the West; in New York no one had the heart to arrange a match, and although in Philadelphia a desultory existence was preserved, still most of the players were at the front, and it was only those too young to bear arms who were left to carry on the game. It has been said that of the thirty-three men constituting the first elevens of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Young America Clubs at the breaking out of the war, twenty-six went into the army, many distinguishing themselves on the field of battle, as they had on the field of cricket.

Among these was Walter S. Newhall of the famous cricketing family, who died for his country in 1863. He was the best cricketer of his time, and had the distinction of leading his squadron in the first cavalry charge of the war. In carrying dispatches for Gen. McClellan in the Peninsula, he rode sixty-four miles between sunset and sunrise through the enemy's country in imminent risk of capture or death. At Gettysburg, with three other officers and a dozen men, he rode into a charging regiment of the enemy and broke their charge.

Then there were Cecil Clay, who, when both arms had been shattered, clasped the colors to his breast and led his regiment in a victorious assault upon the enemy's intrenchment, and Langhorne Wister, commander of the Bucktail Brigade, who held the line at Gettysburg after Reynolds had fallen and the brigade on either flank had been forced back, and Rodman Wister, who, a driver of a battery caisson, sat on his horse under a heavy fire and objected to dismount when ordered because he thought it would be a bad example to the supporting infantry. Many other such men were among the cricketers.

With these facts it would seem as though the game of cricket had established claims to American citizenship. When the sport was resumed after the war, it quickly recovered much of its lost ground in Philadelphia, but elsewhere clubs which had been disbanded made no effort to revive it. The Philadelphians, however, went to work with vim and determination. The annual international match with Canada was resumed in 1865; the Germantown Club opened new grounds in 1866, and in 1868 a team of English professionals came over, and, among other matches, played against twenty-two native Americans in Philadelphia.

In 1872 W. G. Grace's team conceded the same odds, and it was not until 1878, when the Australians came over, that an attempt was made to contend on even terms. Philadelphia had in that year an unusually strong team, and the game was made memorable by the splendid innings of 84, which Robert S. Newhall made against the Australian crack bowlers. In 1879 Richard Daft's English professionals won against a team of fifteen Philadelphians, but in the same year the Irish Gentlemen were defeated. In 1882 the Australians played eighteen, and it was not until 1885 that an English team was defeated, a victory being obtained over the eleven of E. J. Saunders by 109 runs. Thence on games on even terms were the rule, and in 1891 Philadelphia won a handsome victory over Lord Hawke's team by eight wickets. Since then the international matches as a rule have been closely contested, and the idea of asking a visiting team to grant a handicap would not be for a moment considered.

The great improvement in Philadelphia cricket dates from the introduction of the name of Newhall to the game. For many years the four brothers, George M., Charles A., Robert S., and Daniel S. Newhall, were the mainstay of the game in the Quaker City. Charles A. Newhall bowled for nearly twenty years in international matches. George Newhall, who was Captain in many of these matches, was one of the best bats that ever played for Philadelphia, while Robert and Daniel also excelled in some department.

F. E. Brewster was a worthy compeer of the Newhalls. In 1878 and 1879 E. Walter Clark, J. Large, and R. N. Caldwell added much to the skill of the Philadelphians, while soon after appeared a number of young players who quickly became famous. These included H. I. Brown, R. D. Brown, W. C. Morgan, William Brockie, and Howard MacNutt, and a little later G. S. Patterson, F. H. Bohlen, W. W. Noole, F. W. Ralston, Crawford Coates, and J. B. King, all of whom made names for themselves which will live long in the annals of American cricket.

Apart, however, from the fact that the American temperament is opposed to the time occupied in bringing a big cricket match to a conclusion, the exigencies of a business life will ever be a drawback to the great progress of the game in America. The leisure class here is comparatively so much smaller than in England, or at any rate more widely separated, that the players in this country cannot obtain the practice which is devoted to the game on the other side. In this city matches are usually limited to one afternoon, and even this time cannot be spared by some of the men who have met with great success in the game, and as soon as their business responsibilities increase they are compelled to withdraw.

Notwithstanding this, the game has made steady if slow progress within the last decade, and there are now few cities of importance in the United States which cannot boast at least one club. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been invested in the purchase of grounds, elaborate clubhouses built, with adjuncts for afternoon teas with women guests, pool tournaments, whist parties, promenade concerts, dinner parties, and balls; so that the life of the modern cricketer is a charmed one indeed, even if it is a much more complicated performance than that with which our forefathers had to grapple.

In New York the organization of the Metropolitan District Cricket League had not a little to do with attracting public attention here to the game. The championship series of matches of this organization was followed with interest, until at length so many clubs desired to play in the series that the organization of another league took place, and now, in addition to the parent organization, the metropolis boasts the New York Cricket Association. Twelve teams are represented in the championship schedules of these bodies, and besides these clubs there are several others not yet strong enough to engage in pennant matches.

New York cannot boast as elaborate grounds as the Philadelphians possess. The charming little ground and clubhouse of Staten Island are no more, and now the field of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at Bayonne, is the only first-class inclosed wicket in the vicinity of this city. There are grounds at William's Bridge and a few other places, but the game in New York is confined principally to Prospect Park. The cricketers have here a splendid piece of turf which they cultivate themselves. They employ several groundmen to look after their comforts, and, perhaps, after all, feel as contented as if they really owned the spot.

New York has had some crack exponents of the game to represent it on the field, and it is doubted if the long record of M. R. Cobb can be surpassed anywhere in this country. He has stood at the head of the game in New York for about fifteen years. The Walkers of Staten Island, R. St. G. and Norman S., Jr., have always been keen supporters of the game, and David A. Munro, R. T. Rokeby, James D. Boyd, Henry Martin, and Sam E. Hosford are some of the names most familiar to the metropolitan cricketers.

Boston of late has suffered from inaction, the disbanding of the Longwood Club being a decided blow to the game in that section. But the Boston Cricket Club, Lynn, Brockton, Lowell, and other surrounding towns keep the game alive and play many interesting matches during the season.

Baltimore has two fine clubs, with splendid grounds and clubhouses at Catonsville and Mount Washington, and a united eleven of the two can make things interesting for any team. Chicago has about ten clubs and an association. The Wanderers' Club there was never in so prosperous a condition as it is to-day, its only trouble being that its own eleven is so strong that it completely outclasses all competitors. St. Louis, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Cincinnati all have their clubs, while St. Paul and Minneapolis keep up their rivalry on the cricket field as elsewhere. The game is popular in San Francisco, where the weekly contests of the California Cricket Association draw interested crowds of spectators to Alameda and Golden Gate, where the championship matches are played.

The formation of the Northwestern Cricket Association has helped to promote interest in the sport in the West, too, and the annual tournament which takes place among the clubs comprising it arouses considerable enthusiasm. The association comprises teams representing Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Minnesota, and Manitoba—rather a peculiar combination, but the members have held together now for several years and appear to enjoy the journeys of magnificent distances which they have to undertake to reach the place where the tournament is held.

In Philadelphia there has been gradually rising up a band of young cricketers who are worthily filling the places of the giants of the game who held sway in the past decade. It seemed difficult to replace such men as G. S. Patterson, F. H. Bohlen, H. P. Bailey, and the others so well known in the early nineties, but the great encouragement given the "colts" has produced the desired result. N. Z. Graves, Jr., F. H. Bates, and P. H. Clark have already made their mark, and great expectations are entertained of such young players as W. E. Goodman, Jr., W. S. Hinchman, F. C. Sharpless, W. P. O'Neill, and many others.

It is not to be supposed that cricket can ever compete with baseball and football for popularity in this country. Its leisurely action is opposed by the American athlete, who is all activity. But, to cricketers, there is an amount of real enjoyment about the sport to be obtained in no other game. There is a degree of fairness, too, permeating the whole atmosphere of cricket which is met in few other pastimes. In its pursuit are taught valuable lessons of patience, unselfishness, and self-control. Cricket has ever been fortunate in the possession of men who have devoted their time, energy, and money to further its interests, and with this conspicuous feature ever prevailing it would seem that cricket may some day assume a very prominent place among the amateur sports of this country and obtain that share of popularity which its advocates believe to be its due.

JEROME FLANNERY.

When a Woman Won't.

THE Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has come to know that when a woman won't she won't. The company has been a long time learning this truth about the sex, but it has learned it, and now abandons in despair a once hopeful scheme.

Months ago some official of the company found, after careful study of the matter, that about nine hundred and ninety-nine women out of every thousand alighted from a car with their backs toward the car's front. He also discovered that a majority of the accidents which befell women riding on the company's lines were due to this inexplicable habit of getting off the cars in the wrong fashion.

The slightest jerk forward of the car under such circumstances would yank a woman off her feet and she would fall backward to the pavement. If she faced toward the front of the car, when the jerk came she could, in most cases, recover her balance.

The official thought these things over many days, and at last evolved what he and the other officials of the road regarded as a great scheme to cut down the number of accidents to women passengers. All the women needed, the officials figured confidently, was a little instruction, and they would all soon be getting off the cars in the way they should.

And so it came to pass shortly afterward that mysterious placards appeared in all the cars of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's lines. On these cards was printed the announcement that in the space occupied by them would shortly appear pictures of women alighting from cars. While this had the desired effect of arousing the curiosity of the women, each of whom fell to wondering if a photograph of herself getting off a car would be among those displayed, it was really only a little joke on the part of the company.

For a few weeks later in the spaces occupied by the placards lithographs in colors, showing two women alighting from cars, were shown, the pictured women representing no one in particular. One of the women was pictured as getting off a car with her face to the front and holding on to the rail with her left hand. Above the picture was printed the information, in bold letters, that this was the right way to get off. The companion picture was that of a woman alighting with her face turned toward the rear of the car, and being jerked off her feet by the car suddenly starting. It was set forth in equally bold print that this was the wrong way to get off.

When these cards had been placed in all the cars the officials of the road viewed them with great satisfaction.

"All the women will study them," they said, cheerfully, "and within a week every woman who travels on the road will be getting off the cars in the right way."

But that's where the railroad managers fooled themselves. It merely went to show that what they didn't know about the nature of the average woman would fill a long series of volumes on the subject.

The women studied the lithographs, to be sure; studied them coming down town and studied them again going up town. One of the pictured women wore a lovely long coat, trimmed with fur, and carried a big muff. And her bonnet was "a perfect dream." The other woman in the picture was somewhat similarly attired.

After looking at the card for a time a woman passenger would turn to a companion and observe somewhat like this:

"Mabel is having a hat made like that. She thinks the design is perfectly lovely. I think it would look better with less trimming, don't you?"

"Yes; I think so," the other would answer, after a close study of the pictured hat. "If I was getting the hat I'd have a nice black velvet bow with a steel buckle in place of the flowers. It would be simpler and prettier, I think."

"I've been dying to get one of those long coats," the first one would chatter, "but Mabel and George both insist that they are very unbecoming to short women."

"Well, here's my street," the second woman would say, starting up. "Good-bye. Don't forget about Tuesday night, now."

And gathering up her bundles on her left arm she would walk out to the platform and when the car had stopped get off the wrong way.

And as it was in the beginning is is yet—the one woman in the thousand alighting with her face to the front and the nine hundred and ninety-nine getting off as they have always gotten off, and, as the defeated company firmly believes, will continue to get off until the end of time.

So has it befallen that the pretty lithographs showing the right and the wrong way for women to alight have come down from their places in the trolley cars of Brooklyn.

How Many?

The mosquitos out West this season have been very large; 'tis said that many of them weigh a pound!

1901

PHEASANTS ON AMERICAN PRESERVES

AMERICAN sportsmen and American makers of game preserves may charge up a good many thousand dollars to the attempt to solve the problem of raising imported pheasants in this country. And still the problem remains unsolved. Some say the experiments have been utter failures, and declare that they do not believe the raising of pheasants of European and Oriental origin can be made a success here. Still others have met wit. most encouraging results and are convinced that the birds may be propagated.

Perhaps the difference in results may be due to the fact that methods have differed radically.

One of the first men to attempt the introduction of the birds was that veteran sportsman Pierre Lorillard. Mr. Lorillard had an extensive game preserve in the southern part of New Jersey. Here every Fall he entertained a party of English friends, and in return was entertained during a few weeks of shooting on the preserves of England. There he learned to love the pheasant and there he determined to plant them in New Jersey.

He arranged with a commission house for a shipment of one thousand eggs. These were set under hens, but when hatching time came the result was less than one hundred birds, and most of these died within a few weeks from causes that no one could determine. A few lived, however, and to these were added a shipment of live birds.

But there were a number of roads through Mr. Lorillard's preserve on which the public was free to shoot, and farmers and small boys from the towns lined up on these and greeted with a charge of shot every pheasant that attempted to cross. The result was much fun for the farmers, but very little for the owner or his friends. So the attempt was given up, and Mr. Lorillard contented himself with large shipments of common quail, which, caught in the South and turned loose on the preserve, made some of the best quail hunting New Jersey ever saw.

Similar to this experience is the history of very many of the early attempts to breed and Americanize the birds. It was soon learned that the eggs were spoiled by the attempt to hatch them in the incubator. Why this should be was at first a puzzle. Then it was discovered that they did little better under a hen unless the nest was on the ground. Placed in a box and on straw they never hatched; that was not the natural nest, but when the moisture of the earth was present they hatched very well.

This was a valuable tip to the breeders, and they arranged the nests as much as possible as they are in nature. Methods of breeding improved to such an extent that when W. C. Whitney some time ago secured a shipment of 500 eggs nearly 80 per cent. hatched.

Several men went into pheasant raising and have done a pretty good business. Until recently Vernon De Guise has been the best known hatcher about New York. Mr. De Guise learned the business in France and was connected with some of the large English preserves. The greatest difficulty he found was a tendency of the birds after a few generations to become degenerate. This was attributed to in-breeding, which becomes more or less of a necessity unless new birds are constantly introduced from abroad to keep up the standard. The most common trouble noted was with the eyes, which in many cases never attained the power of sight.

The prices sometimes paid for the birds would strike the uninitiated as bordering on the fabulous. In the beginning the millionaire sportsmen did not object to paying $25 for a pair of Lady Amherst pheasants. The "versicolor" and "swinhoe" and one or two other Chinese varieties brought $5 more. However, Dr. Webb did draw the line when E. B. Woodward offered to secure black cock from Scandinavia for $100 each, or even twice that amount per pair.

Mr. Woodward is a veteran dealer in live game birds, and in explaining the price said he had asked a Swedish bird catcher about the manner of taking the black cock and learned that the prevailing method is for the hunter to disguise himself to resemble a stump or log and stand or lie perfectly still until the birds approach within reaching distance. Sometimes, the man said, it takes days to make a catch. The same dealer throws considerable light upon the heavy cost of other pheasants. Once he sent to China for a consignment of silver pheasants. On the journey across the Pacific all died but fourteen, and all of these were males.

One of the most successful attempts to introduce the birds was made on the Harriman estate at Arden, N. Y. Mr. Harriman's gamekeeper has succeeded remarkably well in hatching the eggs under hens and in feeding the baby birds. For food these latter seem to thrive on grubs, larvae, ants, and small insects. As they grow larger they may be fed grain much after the manner of chickens.

He has met with the trouble that overcame Mr. Lorillard, however, for the birds have shown a decided tendency to wander away, and when once one of the beautiful fellows comes across the omnipresent farmer's boy-with-a-gun there is usually a missing bird. For this reason the keeper of the Harriman preserve keeps a large part of his birds penned up until time comes for a hunt. Then he lets a few go, trusting that they will be killed by the owner or his friends before they can get off the estate. This cannot be called a full solution of the problem by any means, for until the birds can be turned loose and allowed the full range of a preserve they will be of very doubtful value as makers of sport. However, the breeders hope to overcome this in time, and have been working in that direction.

They found that the Mongolian birds are the worst of rovers, very wild, and inclined to fly long distances without stopping. They found also one English variety that is so tame and slow that it not only did not seem greatly inclined to venture away from the preserve, but that it made little sport. The two would cross and produce a bird much like the ring-necked pheasant. This has all the beauty of its parents and is not so much inclined to wander as is the Mongolian ancestor nor so sluggish as the English. But while this is a step in the right direction it has not by any means furnished a full solution to the problem.

One of the great questions asked is whether the birds turned loose into the American woods will breed. This has been the hope that has urged men on in the making of some of the Western preserves. In Northern Ohio is a section of country covered with marsh where ducks alight in their semi-annual migrations. This land is mainly preserved by Ohio sportsmen. Of recent years they have been turning a great many pheasants into the preserves, and it was stated that the birds were breeding. However, the land being of a swampy character, was overflowed with every high water and of late the nests have been drowned out and the young birds have perished.

Further west there has not been this trouble. On two preserves in Illinois it is claimed that the birds are not only breeding, but that they are doing so very rapidly, and that the pheasant problem seems to have been solved. It must be noted, however, that as yet there has been no shooting on those preserves and that no one knows what will happen when the shotguns begin to roar. One New York dealer to whose interest it is to make pheasant raising appear successful says they will be frightened into leaving the country, or at least leaving the preserve and falling into territory where they will be shot by the first hunter.

A similar degree of success is reported from one large Missouri preserve. Here the birds have not strayed, for the reason that the club making the preserve has leased the hunting rights to nearly a whole county, and the range is too great to tempt the birds to seek a wider one. This preserve was opened for shooting last Winter for the first time and a number of the birds were killed.

To the average American there is something repulsive in the mere mention of pheasant shooting on a preserve. If he will analyze it, the feeling will no doubt trace back to some story of hunts on other preserves in Europe where the birds were driven into nets and slaughtered after the manner of chickens in a pen. But no such thing has characterized sport on the American estates. On the Missouri preserve in question they were hunted in exactly the same manner as partridges.

The English pheasant is a larger bird than the partridge and not so swift of flight, making rather easier shooting. Still, since they are generally found in the brush it is by no means an easy matter to kill one when it flushes and darts away. Some hunters found sport shooting the birds with a small rifle, not as the partridge is sometimes killed by a man stealing through the woods and shooting a bird in the head as it stands. Sometimes such a hunter takes along, instead of a bird dog, some dog that will bark. Such a dog will lead the birds to tree.

Since the sportsman shoots for the head and since the head is most of the time moving this is by no means bad sport. Still it will never take the place of the more general sort of shooting with a shotgun over a bird dog. Just what has been the result of this shooting on the birds of the preserve cannot yet be told. Some have scattered to the surrounding lands and have been killed. But whether or not these have been in such numbers as to make their loss a matter of importance is yet to be seen. The Missourians think not, but experimenters of the East are inclined to a pessimistic view and believe most of the pheasants will leave after a few seasons of shooting and that the birds which remain will deteriorate unless new ones are imported from time to time to keep up the stock.

In some States an attempt has been made to introduce the birds into all the wild lands, preserved and free. Michigan and some of the States further west have tried this and laws have been enacted to prevent their killing for a term of years. In Michigan the birds were set free upon the pine plains of the north. But the pine plains are the most desolate part of the whole State and are about as little covered by the State laws as are the jungles of Africa. The result is that the natives have slaughtered them right and left.

The beauty of the birds works against them. A rural hunter who knows little or nothing about game, and has next to no ideas about game protection, seeing a bird larger and far more beautiful than any he has ever seen before will, nine times out of ten, shoot it, regardless of law. In one community of Northern Michigan a neighborhood turned out in force at the report that some strange and wonderful birds had appeared, scoured the woods after the manner of a rural community into which a bear or deer or wildcat has strayed, and killed nearly all that had been placed there.

The State Game Warden of Minnesota has tried faithfully to make the birds a success in his State. To this end he created a preserve on land which has both high ground and low. There are oak trees on high ridges that run eastward and westward between two chains of lakes. It was his idea to make also a duck preserve, and to that end he forbade any shooting on the lakes. The latter phase of the preserve was a decided success, for since there was no shooting on the lakes these became cities of refuge to the ducks which had been shot at whenever they bent downward toward the stream or pond. They came hither in flocks, and were never disturbed.

On the ridge between the two lakes, however, there were blinds, behind which the owner or his friends would lie to kill a limited number of birds during the morning and evening flight. But this shooting, while of a sort to encourage the coming of ducks to the lake, was in the midst of the pheasant resort, and those birds began to go elsewhere. The owner had to care for his preserve a man who had raised pheasants in Sweden, and this man attributed the disappearance of the pheasants to the fact that the shooting drove them away to be killed by farmers.

One Milwaukee sportsman several years ago undertook to raise pheasants on a farm west of his city. On a wooded ridge beside a lake he built pens without number, and into these put English, golden, and silver pheasants. These latter are large birds, glistening white in color, but full of a spirit that belies the hue of their feathers. So aggressive were they that they had to be removed from the common large pen, and shut up by themselves to save the lives of their one-time associates. This man has met with fair success in breeding, but when he began to turn them loose upon his estate they disappeared, and went the way of pheasants further east.

Among the latest importations in the region of New York was one of fifty birds made last year by William Bayard Cutting. The birds were set free upon his country place near Oakdale, L. I. It seems probable that Mr. Cutting's attempt will meet with greater success than some of the others, for about him on every hand are other country places, owned and preserved by millionaires. The result is that the birds have a range of several thousand acres of preserved land, and may do a large amount of wandering before they come into the domain of the irresponsible small boy.

L. HUBBARD, Jr.

COLLEGE LIFE IN COLONIAL DAYS

THE French and Indian war was at its height; Col. George Washington and many of his future associates in rebellion were loyal servants of his Britannic Majesty; independence and world-power for North America was but the unvoiced dream of a few daring minds, when Nathaniel Ames, Jr., newly arrived at the dignity of freshmanhood in Harvard College, opened his diary with this naïve protest to posterity:

Cambridge, Septr. 20th, 1758.—They who see this in future times may know that it is the covering of an old Almanack 1758. And do not despise old times too much for remember that 2 or 3 centurys from the time of seeing this you will be counted old times folks as much as you count us to be so now. Many People in these times think the Consumation very nigh. Much more may you think so, and do not think yourselves so much wiser than we are as to make yourselves proud for the last day is at hand in which you must give an account of what you have been about in this state of Probation & very likely you are more given to Vice than we are, and we than the last Century folks; if you have more arts than we have that you yourselves have found out impute it not to our inability that we could not find them out for if we had only those very arts that we have now when we first came to settle in North America very likely we should have found out those very things which you have the honour to be the Inventors of.

Dinner is ready I must leave off.

This ought to be salutary reading for the complaisant collegian of to-day—particularly that last delightful paragraph in which the young writer comes a healthful, materialistic header from his speculative high-horse. Collegiate spelling and composition haven't altered much in 143 years.

Nathaniel Ames, at the time when this diary begins, was in his seventeenth year. His father, a well-to-do physician of the old town of Dedham, Mass., was known to fame as a publisher of almanacs, which may be considered as the ancestors of the modern magazine, and the son succeeded the father both as doctor and publisher. Necessarily, most of the entries in the diary are omitted, and of the few here given there are several that only their author could fully explain; but, meagre as they are, they give a good flavor of the college life of the period.

January, 1758.

came home vacancy beg.
Doctr. Miller preach'd, went hear him.
kept school in the new room.
Mr. Havens day of prayer.
Holloway took a fine prize La Glorie.

"Vacancy," of course, is "vacation." Holloway seems to have been a privateer whose inroads on French commerce are several times mentioned.

February.

8 Vacancy ended.
21 Went to Doctr. Wigglesworth's Lecture.
22 cato brought some wood & Limnen.
27 performed all the Duties of the Day.

It is easy to imagine "cato," a trusted family slave, on his way to Cambridge with the wood and linen, with the absurd scratch wig of the period over his natural wool. It is also easy to see his young master patting himself on the head for having "performed all the duties of the day"—for this is the only time that entry appears.

MARCH.

2 Snow at night. Class met about Logick.
11 Lord Loudon came to our House talked about corn.
14 Paid Prentice ye 2 first Quarter Bills 58.10.
18 fit with Sophomores about Cust.
20 had another Fight with the sophomores.
22 Went to Newtown Ordination.

The "cust," concerning which there was war with the sophomores, were the "customs" by which freshmen were obliged to stand uncovered in the august presence of upper-classmen and to show their humility in other ways. Perhaps it is significant that in the second entry on this topic, "Fight" is spelled with a capital F and "sophomores" with a small s.

April.

6 general Fast, went to meeting.
11 training day, the Governour & Col. Frasier came to Cam.
20 went a gunning after Robins with Hooper.

There also appear various items about going to meeting, who preached, and as to where the court "sot."

May.

22 Went a fishing with 13 of my class mates, sot away from Cambridge wharf at 12 o'Clock catch'd 3 cods besides dog fish, skates, & Sculpins; arriv'd at Nantasket at 8 o'Clock at night, lodg'd at a Tavern, sot off in the morning between 7 & 8 o'clock, pass'd holloways prize. Arriv'd at the Castle at 2 'ck saw Mr. Gay of Dedham, dined with Mr. Bacon, did not see Capin Metcalf tho' he was on the Castle, came from the Castle to Charlestown from whence we walk'd on foot to Cambridge which we were oblidg to do, the Tide being so low we could not come up Cambridge River.

Quite an outing. Holloway continues to take prizes, a 90-gun ship is burned in the Mediterranean, and various expeditions against and victories over the French are briefly noted.

June.

6 fleec'd Mr. Hancock.
8 hoisting of Palmer & Browne.
23 Declaimed this morning left off my wigs.
26 Presidents Grass Mow'd.
30 Valedictory day, I waited on the Orator, Tom Wentworth was Orator.

Just what happened to Mr. Hancock is not clear, but I am afraid that Palmer and Browne were hazed. The mowing of the President's grass seems to have been legitimate.

July.

1 finished the Presidents hay.
3 Cato a play acted at Warrens Cham.
6 Cato to perfection.
11 did not go to pray'rs.
13 dismiss'd from reciting.
14 Cato more perfect than before.
16 Sot in Sophimores Seat.

The author seems now to be a full-fledged sophomore. Judging from the super-perfect performance of "Cato" in Warren's chambers, college theatricals flourished in 1758.

August.

11 Hedley Eaton Dana Daniel took off the Doors.
15 Hedley and Daniel went to Providence.
16 Dana run off, Eaton paid 10 Dollars.
23 Vacancy ended did not go to Coll.
31 Went to College this Day with Daniel.

There is a world of history between these lines, and the backwardness of the writer in returning to college leaves room for suspicion that he, too, may have been implicated in the door-lifting.

November.

2 Sent home by Mr. Hunting.
13 made two Rockets.
18 Calabogus Club begun.
26 Fort Du Quesne taken by Gen'ral Forbes.
29 Painted Court of France.
30 Ditto. Stay'd home a week new Maid Pitcher.

Young Ames was sent home by various tutors at sundry times. In view of the news of Fort Du Quesne, it is safe to assume that when the Court of France was painted it was painted red; but what induced the young writer to stay at home on the 30th is too difficult for conjecture.

December.

8 Quarter Day. Skated all Day & Dined on ye Pond.
9 went Whitfield club Hooper's chamb.
12 I responded to the class.
14 had some cold Pig, catch'd cold.
21 had a dance at Bradfords Chamber, my chum at Boston all night.
23 Cato brought me some wood, very cold.
26 began 3d book of Euclid.
27 Corporation met President sick.
31 Club at my Chamber Saturday night.

Even before the Revolution December was a gay month in the college year. There were dances, club meetings, class festivities, and, best of all, plenty of good skating. In fact, although the work of the freshman and sophomore years in 1758 would probably be mainly covered by the curriculum of a first-class high school today, these brief extracts emphasize the trite truth which the average historical novel tends to obscure, but which is the delight of the lover of historical study—that through the past centuries, boys as well as men and women, whatever forms of expression they may have used, thought and acted very much as they do to-day.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

His Refuge.

Lawyer (to client.)—Have you put in your answer to this suit?

"Yes, Sir."

"And what did his Honor say?"

"Told me to go to the devil."

"What did you say to that?".

"Told him I would go to you."

Women Here and There

IT was one of those household events which are comedies or tragedies according to the point of view. The young housewife to whom it happened considered it a tragedy at the time, but her friends to whom she tells the sad tale regard it as a great joke. There is one child in the family, a small boy of five, on whose account the family had packed up bedtimes to return to the city, for the young man began his proper education this Fall in the public schools. The moving was a great trouble, for there was the house in which the family had spent the Summer to put to rights, the goods to go home to be sorted from those to remain, and then upon the return to the city the city house to be cleaned and put in order for the Winter—a task no lighter than it might have been, because the painters and paperers had been at work a part of the Summer. To top it all, the family servant was not over-efficient, and altogether it was one of those hard times which housekeepers pass through with more or less equanimity once or twice a year. The fifth birthday of the small boy did not arrive until the day after the homecoming, and it was a great day for him. He awakened in the morning in a state of effervescence not altogether unusual. This day the feeling grew until it was absolutely necessary to do something to let off the superabundance of vitality, and the small boy decided that the most all-around pleasant way was to give a party. The city house is really a suburban house, where the families know their neighbors, and the small boy gave out his invitations right and left to all the children of his acquaintance to come over to his house that afternoon to a party—his birthday party. The children were of course delighted, and in the afternoon they arrived, every mother's son and daughter of them—not one regret was received. The most surprised woman in the whole city that day was the small boy's tired mother, who had not been taken into the young man's confidence, when she saw bearing down upon her this little army of children all in their best bibs and tuckers. There was nothing to do then but to entertain them in the best way possible, which she did, and each housekeeper can judge for herself as to the comic or tragic elements of the affair.

There is always some doubt as to the success of training schools for domestic servants, and attempts to start the schools are so often unsuccessful that a letter written by an Atlanta woman to the editor of The Constitution of that city is interesting. She has a family in which are several children, including one infant, and the servant leaving it was necessary to find another and one who was thoroughly capable. Application was made to a college where colored girls are taught everything from "kitchen work to Latin," and the girl who appeared in answer to the call proved to be a treasure. She understood sewing, housework, waiting on the table, was good with the children, amiable, and respectful. Apropos of the difficulty of getting girls to go to schools of domestic science, possibly this shows that they should have a little of the higher education thrown in with their more humble work, and the result would be more satisfactory. Where to get other such girls and how to get them when young to enter schools where they will be trained, and where to find the schools to put them into is the question which interests the average housekeeper. The writer of the letter told the story of her domestic prize as a suggestion to Mr Carnegie of a way in which he might well invest his money. Her idea was to have domestic training schools for the poor whites of the South, for whom there are few schools of any kind. It is not a bad suggestion, and Northern people would not object to any philanthropy of the kind Mr. Carnegie would start in the North. "We can live without friends, we can live without books, but civilized man cannot live without cooks." If Mr. Carnegie could solve the domestic servant problem the Dewey arch would not be a consideration to the monument which would be raised in honor of so great and good a deed by a people truly blessed.

While there is a difficulty in this country in finding young women who will take up domestic work and perform it properly, on the other side girls are complaining because men and boys are cutting them out of their normal professions. Chefs are on the increase, and in big establishments men and boys are employed to the exclusion of girls in the kitchens, and these are not able to obtain positions where they will receive the training they require to become good cooks, and there is danger that the cordon bleu will become extinct. The young women who are being ousted in this fashion have banded themselves together, and are asking for their rights and positions in the kitchen. All honor to the woman's rights procession of France! May they have all the rights they claim!

Here is something that may not be new in regard to linen, but it is at least not a generally understood theory. A young Irishman who knows linens not only because he was born in the country of flax, but because he is in the business as well, says that linens should never be touched by a hot iron.

"In the first place, on the other side the poorest people would not use the linens bought by some wealthy people over here. They are coarse, and not half linen at that, and having the linen on the other side we know how to take care of it. You would find, if investigation was made, that nice handkerchiefs are never ironed without another piece of cloth over them. Our tablecloths are never touched by the irons; they are all mangled and towels as well. The contact of linen with linen will give it the best kind of a gloss. That which is given by a hot iron is not natural, and it takes the life from the material. Two maids in Ireland take a tablecloth that is to be mangled, pull it and shake it, fold it carefully, and put it through the mangle. It is folded and put through again and again, with the smaller folds the last time, and the more substance there is the heavier the pressure is brought to bear on it, so it is given a natural polish. Then a good cloth from the softness and fineness of the materials will loose these creases almost entirely when it is put on the table. We would not consider it good form to put on a cloth that had been ironed smooth without a crease, as some superfine housekeepers do over here. If finer linen was used more on this side, it would be much less expensive. Of the finest linens only comparatively few are imported to this country, as there is no surety of a sale for them, large prices are charged, and the importer or merchant makes a big commission."

Two-threaded black saxony, a good housekeeper says, is one of the best things to darn black stockings. It will keep its color better than any of the regular darning cottons and is softer and generally more satisfactory.

Major, a big English hound who is the delight of a certain household not far from New York, was in disgrace the other day. He was shut up in the yard, and looked the picture of woe. A friend of Major's and of the family, who chanced to see the unhappy prisoner, learned the whole sad tale. Major's mistress had decided that day that she would go into the kitchen and do a little cooking on her own account. The children are very fond of her molasses cookies, and what a pleasure it would be to surprise them! Making cookies is hot and tiresome work, and it was with a sigh of relief that the last pan of them was taken from the oven. There were three pans of them, each about the size of the floor of the oven, and she set them on the hearth to cool while she went upstairs, leaving the kitchen alone. At least she thought it was alone, but it chanced that Major was on guard, and when he saw the cookies he was delighted. He had never eaten ginger cookies before, but he knew by the odor that they were good. How kind of his mistress to leave them there! Major took one of the cookies. It was as good as it smelled, and he swallowed it whole and tried another and another. It was not fifteen minutes later when the housekeeper returned to the kitchen to put away the cookies, and found Major with a somewhat sleepy, but very amiable look, sitting at the outside door, while three empty pans stood on the hearth. Major had done his duty like the noble hound he was, and not a cooky was left.

Wandering around in one of the up-town shops the other day was a girl carrying a gruesome burden in her apron. It was full of delicately pink-tinted, well-manicured ladies' hands. They were the hands of the lay figures upon which gowns are exhibited. After a little they become badly soiled, have to be taken off and carried away to be washed, and then are brought back and screwed into position.

The queerest party on record is a corset cover or underwaist party. The girl who gave it had a short time previous been so unfortunate as to break her leg. That necessitated a long stay indoors, and to amuse herself when reading grew tiresome, she sewed. Just before the accident there had been a sale of white goods, and the girl had laid in a stock that at some future time she intended to make up. She was not at all sure how much material it would take, it really does take but very little, and her supply was generous. In her invalid condition she could do only such parts of the sewing as could be done by hand, and, after cutting out a waist, she would put in tucks by hand, sew on Hamburgs and lace, feather-stitch the bands, and make the buttonholes. There was much more done by hand than would have been done under other circumstances, and still, as the girl was industrious, the number grew, and by the time the leg was well enough to allow machine stitching, there was an array of seventeen corset covers, tucked and shirred and ruffled and made in all the dainty ways a girl's ingenuity could invent. It became a standing joke among the girl's friends, and when the seventeen were all complete, the girl conceived a brilliant idea—she would give a corset cover party. She is a bachelor girl, and the party would have to be given in her own room, but that would be half the fun. She sent out her invitations, which were mysteriously worded, and invited seven of her most intimate friends to come to the underwaist party. There was a general acceptance. The hostess did not receive her guests, for it was necessary for her to be up stairs preparing the feast, which was to be the first thing on the order of exercises. When everything was ready, she went down to receive her guests, stood outside the door and prinked a minute, and then burst in upon them. Such a shout of laughter as there was! The girl was arrayed in a white gown, with pearls around her throat, but the upper part of the dress, which the girls recognized, was nothing more or less than one of the seventeen underwaists. The laugh was not all on the hostess's side, for when she had time to take breath, she discovered that her mysterious invitations had taken effect literally, and not only she, but every one of her guests was wearing a little corset cover dress waist, which no one but the initiated would have known except for the narrow lingerie ribbons run into it.

C. F. Moberly Bell, the general manager of The London Times, in cabling to his paper, spoke of the bright colors worn in Washington on the day of the funeral of the late President. Mourning dress has not been compulsory here, as it was in England at the death of Queen Victoria, but there has been a noticeable attempt to show personal respect to the dead Chief Magistrate, at least in New York. It was observed immediately in the shopping districts. It could not have been by chance that so many women were wearing black and white, long black suède gloves, many of them over their sun-burned arms, while those who were in the brightest colors—having nothing more sombre in their wardrobes undoubtedly—wore a bit of crape or black somewhere. One girl wore a bit of black on her little chatelaine watch, another had a bow of red and white ribbon intermingled with black, and on Thursday many women wearing bright gowns also wore black bands on the left arm or a knot of crape in the buttonhole.

The children in the public schools who were asked to pray for the President's recovery before he died, certainly took the matter seriously. In School No. 32, in Brooklyn, one of the teachers who has a room full of little girls of from ten to twelve, told them to bow their heads and each pray silently for the suffering President. The children were greatly interested in this, and it was a beautiful sight to see every little head bent, and all the solemn little faces. The teacher said to herself that she would let the children pray until the first uneasy little girl showed signs of restlessness. But minutes went by, and there was not a movement. One could have heard a pin drop. The teacher let her eye pass over the bowed heads, but there was still not a movement and not a sound. She bowed her own head again and waited, but still no movement in all that roomfull of little girls, and she tapped on the desk to call them to attention and the lessons of the day.

"If I had not," she said later, "I am sure those little things would have gone right on praying until 12 o'clock."

SMART STYLES IN HATS.

THIS is the season for hats from the hatter—which is a very different thing from millinery from the milliner. The hatter makes hats with decided lines, strong effects, simple hats, stylish hats, as there is always more style in simple lines than in fluffy effects. Not that the hatter does not descend to the latter occasionally, but even then there is a certain symmetry of lines that is not all fluff and feathers.

This is the season for the more simple hats, for it is pre-eminently the season for outdoor life and a little early to give much thought to the evening hat. There is not much that is new this year, but many hats which are most attractive. As to the novelties, a little ladies' hatter on Madison Avenue who makes smart English models says:

"There is absolutely nothing new this year but the Continental shape, the three-cornered hat, with angora and marabout for materials. The first is an exceedingly pretty shape, which will be becoming to many people, and the angora and marabout will give a soft effect to everything. The angora is made up on a horsehair foundation and the soft, fleecy whiteness is going to be exceedingly smart with furs this Winter, and it is wonderfully becoming, softening all the lines of the face. Everything that is said of the angora can also be said of the marabout, which has all the charms of the angora intensified.

"Cloth and taffeta will all be used, as well as velvet, and castor and beige will be prominent colors. There are new ribbons that are stylish, velvet on one side and a heavy silk on the other. Very smart are the black velvet ribbons faced with white, and also quite new. A beautiful velvet of black has a striped black and white edge which is most effective.

"The best things in everything will be the most original, and the smartest models are those which do not follow popular styles."

The angora is something quite new for hats, and a material which is both stylish and becoming. A hat of it has the broad crown all of the soft white hair, the turban-shaped rim made of row and row of horsehair edged with gray angora of a delicate tint. The under rim of the hat is finished with folds of white tulle and the only trimming is a knot of black velvet on the band resting against the hair.

Another simple and stylish hat is a rolled sailor, with two points finishing either side of the wide rim in front. The under brim of the hat, which is much in evidence, shows a network of dark gray chenille, the crown and upper rim are of light gray liberty silk in folds, and the only trimming on the hat two gray and white ostrich feather pompons with aigrettes, giving the hat a smart tailor finish. An effective hat of the same shape is of turquois blue with under rim of black and black pompons.

In a smaller hat is one made after a French model, a turban of white doe-skin—a material similar but a little finer than broadcloth—embroidered with black chenille dots. A line of black velvet which faces the inside of the rim is carried up above it, showing an effective line of black at the edge and a green and black parrot is put on one side from the back.

On the same simple lines and in black and white, which is always good in tailor hats, is a wide-brimmed sailor, the rim and crown made of row and row of white doe-skin, a black velvet band around the crown and on the outer edge of the rim, standing on edge and fencing in the circumference of the hat, innumerable little black wings completely encircling it. The under side of the hat is of liberty satin in black laid in folds.

A French sailor is of pale-gray beaver, the wide rim rolling smartly as if raised by a strong wind, the edge bound with white felt, the hat draped with a fancy gray silk showing a pattern in large polka dots in white, and at the left side of the front, partially covered by folds of the silk, a white dove.

For a purely tailor hat there is a charming one in a gray Oxford cloth, the body of the hat of the cloth, put on row and row, with the under side of the high-rolled rim covered with a network of black chenille and white worsted, while for trimming at the left side of the high-rolled front are white-frosted black pompons, and two quills curved to pass around the hat; the one to the back on the outside of the rim and the other passing around the front inside the rim.

Even prettier than this is a hat in the Continental shape of a gray a trifle lighter, made in the same stylish way, row and row of the cloth covering the crown, the black and white rim of angora and black chenille. The only trimming is two wings, one on either side of the hat on the outside of the rim. These wings are most effective, black and white showing first a little patch of black at the base, then a patch of white, and the remainder of the wing of black. The patches of black and white have a military effect, which is in keeping with the style of the hat.

But when one is talking of simple and smart hats the time has come for mentioning the rainy day hat which the raglan girl will wear on rainy days. She will undoubtedly have her hat to match the raglan and made of the material, but here is the model, which is delightful. It is a derby, low of crown and wide of rim, made of stitched Oxford and simply finished, with a tailor's band of black silk around the crown and a binding of the same material around the edge. Nothing more—but it is a chic little hat, and one that will withstand all weathers.

To go from this hat to an extreme which it should meet in the wardrobe of the smartly dressed young woman is a hat made for a golden-haired blonde; it is simple, also, but by reason of the great amount of work that is in it. It is a big flat hat, standing out with a flare over the face, and made of a wonderful shade of rose leaves, a coral red, the entire hat of the petals, which reach their deepest tint on the edge and grow paler toward the centre. The only bit of trimming on the hat is coral ribbon, with two strass buckles, one holding straps of the ribbon on the top and the other on the band close to the hair.

White worsted braid with a coarse weave forms some smart hats. This material is stylish and will probably not reach the popular stage this Winter, at least, and it is a safe investment. The whole hat, rather a large Amazon, is formed of this material, put on row and row. Draped around the crown, or rather lying along the rim, is black velvet ribbon, while a big, broad, low Alsatian bow of the velvet finishes the front. The hat is slightly tilted.

Quite different from any of the others is a rich hat of deep colors, brown velvet, with Autumn foliage in subdued tones. This is a rather large hat, made on what is called the English walking hat model, the crown shirred, the rim draped with the velvet, and the Autumn foliage carried around the hat and back of a straight high bow at the back, passing over the short back rim and making a pretty finish above the hair. A buckle in the front shows a bit of gold in the form of a band.

In taffeta hats is one of a castor shade, made row and row, and each row of the silk stitched. Around the edge is the new taffeta-faced ribbon, two standing rows of it, one of brown and one of tan, and on one side under the lifted rim more of the velvet, with two small widely stretched wings showing beige in their coloring.

That black and white are to be worn this year, that red will be a good color where it can be worn, and that large birds and long wings will be good style are some of the small points upon which one may draw conclusions.

In Boston.

Eight-year-old-Parthenia—Mamma, I assure you the death of our canary has upset me dreadfully.

Mamma—Don't you mind, darling, papa will buy you another.

Parthenia—O mamma, I could I could cry like a child.

An "Easy Boss."

First Office Boy—What time do your have to get to work, Willie?

Second Ditto—Aw, any time I like, so long as it's before half past six.

SEPT

1901

Gowns of Well-Known Women and Girls

MISS GWENDOLYN BURDEN was seen in a unique gown of soft white wool. The fullness at the back of the skirt was laid in a triple box plait, the top so cut as to form a sharp upturning point; this was stitched at the edges and the point was further outlined by five large white pearl buttons, one at the extreme tip and the others outlining the slanting sides. These box plaits appeared again in the fronts of the Eton jacket and were pressed flat at the top. At the sides they cleared the waist line, but lengthened toward the middle front until they extended some distance below it. There were long ties of white taffeta silk fastened at the bust line. The jacket sprung out from the back with a distinct outward flare. The sleeves showed a tendency to flow. There were plaits in the skirt laid lengthwise, and bands of the white wool done in outline stitch in dull blue, four inches wide and twelve long, were applied, their own length apart, around the skirt near its foot. The same were laid across the lower edge of the jacket, in the back, and on the sleeves and as a collar. A large white hat trimmed with pure white ostrich plumes topped the fetching costume.

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Mrs. John Drexel has an effective frock of taffeta lavender crêpe de chine. The skirt has clusters of the finest possible tucks each side of the centre front and also in the back. The tight-fitting coat bodice is of the lavender completely covered with heavy cream-colored lace. The back is postillion in cut and the two tablike ends covered with lace, and in the centre of the back, directly at the waist line, are two black rosettes of velvet with steel centres, and above them two more. The elbow sleeves are finished with frills of the lace and have steel-centred black velvet rosettes at the back. There are touches of black in the stock and the rosettes again appear in the front. With this she wears a corsage bouquet of mauve orchids, and a small hat formed entirely of light purple wistaria blossoms. Mrs. Drexel carries a plain parasol of the same shade and material as her frock.

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Mrs. Spottiswood D. Schenck wore at a luncheon a gown of black net over white silk. The skirt had ruffles at the extreme lower edge, and there were insertions of black lace nearly four inches wide, distant from each other about fourteen inches. These insertions ran to the waist line. The bodice showed the same insertions from neck to girdle, both back and front. The elbow sleeves were frilled with lace. A flat white toque trimmed with black was worn.

***

Miss Edith Clapp was seen recently in a frock of thin gray material. The skirt had a very deep and finely tucked hip yoke and a deep applied flounce, with insertions of white lace. The bodice had a yoke of white lace, and the lower part of the waist was formed of alternate entre-deux of the gray and of white narrow lace. A gray hat was trimmed with a long ostrich plume of the same shade, and a feathery white and black boa was worn.

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Miss Twombly wore one day a frock of pale blue veiling. The skirt had several circular flounces with insertions of cream guipure, and these flounces were headed with guipure, through which black velvet ribbon was laced. The underblouse was of white embroidered organdy, and the Eton jacket of the veiling had a deep collar and revers of the lace. Miss Twombly's light blue hat was of fancy straw, trimmed with puffs and chous of white chiffon, with touches of blue.

***

One of Mrs. Ogden Mills's gowns is of white Swiss, the pattern being tiny Maltese crosses. The skirt is tucked in six-inch clusters from waist nearly to hem, and the bodice and sleeves are also tucked vertically, and there are some appliques of ecru lace, used sparingly, on bodice and sleeves.

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The Misses Beatrice and Gladys Mills were seen together dressed in white Swiss muslin, figured, and tucked vertically and with lengthwise insertions of white lace and horizontal ones near the foot of the gowns. The bodices were tucked to match, and bloused. One was worn over pink taffeta, the other over blue, and both wore large white straw picture hats trimmed to match their frocks.

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Mrs. R. T. Wilson wore while driving a gown of black crêpe veiling over black taffeta. The trailing skirt revealed fluffy chiffon flounces on the foundation skirt and the skirt of the gown had a narrow circular flounce. The upper part had horizontal entre-deux of four-inch black lace over white. Some of these were longer than others, the long and the short following each other alternately. Both bodice and sleeves had insertions similar to the skirt. Mrs. Wilson's bonnet was made of alternate braids of rough cream and black straw and had a bunch of three short cream-white ostrich plumes rising at the left front.

***

One of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's prettiest frocks is of yellow cluny lace over plaited white chiffon. The skirt is plain, with the white chiffon showing through, and at the bottom in fluted flounces. The under-bodice is of plaited white chiffon. The bolero is of the cluny and the elbow sleeves of the lace were finished with frills of cluny. At the left of the corsage there is a knot of pale lavender satin ribbon. The hat she wears with it is a flat one of the lace, with soft white plumes at the left. Mrs. Oelrichs also wears a full box-plaited boa of white tulle with stole ends. Where the neck ruche ends and the ends, which reach nearly to the ground, begin, inch-wide black velvet ribbon is knotted, and this is repeated about a foot from the ends.

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Miss Lily Oelrichs wears a close-fitting gown of pale gray. The material is thin and clinging. There are what might almost be called "sunbursts" of fine tucking all over the tight bodice, that is the tiny tucks start from the outer edges and meet at a central point. The back of the bodice is a good example of this, as the tucks run from the neck and the shoulder and arm-seams to the centre of the back, where an oval medallion of yellow lace, perhaps four inches long, is set in. This same design is repeated on the upper portions of the sleeves. There are horizontal insertions of yellow lace in sleeves and front of bodice, and four or five wide insertions with tucks between form the lower part of the trailing, sheath-like skirt. Miss Oelrich's beautiful blonde head is usually crowned with a broad-trimmed hat of rough castor-colored straw with wide pale gray ostrich plumes applied flatly to the brim, when she wears this gown.

***

Miss Gwendolyn Burden recently wore a white muslin. The skirt was very fluffy, with row upon row of narrow, finely plaited, lace-edged ruffles. The skirt was gathered slightly at the waist line, and from the belt to the ruffles—a third of the skirt's length—ran at wide intervals a narrow band of white Irish crochet. The round waist was made of strips of Irish crochet and white muslin, as were the sleeves. A pale shade of apricot pink girdle was worn, and the immense cream-colored straw hat was turned up on the left, and from the back narrow satin ribbon ran, and was fastened to the high up-turning brim in long, flat loops.

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Miss Chloise Hatch was seen in a delicate shade of pink muslin over rose pink taffeta. The simple skirt was absolutely plain, save for a gathered three-inch ruffle at the foot, and fitted smoothly around the hips. The bodice was unlined in yoke and sleeves, and these were of heavy cream-colored lace, as was the stock. The sleeves were plain and close fitting. Miss Hatch's hat was a frail white straw, and set around the edge of the rather wide brim were feathery white silk flowers.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt occasionally wears an exquisite costume of scarlet mousseline trimmed with bands of changeable scarlet and mauve taffeta. Both close fitting bodice and skirt are laid in the finest tucks. In the skirt the tucking is done in groups six inches wide and the same distance apart, and these extend some eighteen inches below the waist line and are then allowed to flare, making the skirt sufficiently full. About the bottom of the frock are two ten-inch tucked ruffles, and these tucks are also allowed to flare to make the ruffles full at the lower edge. Inch-wide bands of changeable mauve and scarlet silk are applied an inch from the edge of each ruffle. The sleeves are tucked; two inches from the shoulder seam a band of the changeable silk crosses. At the elbow the sleeves are allowed to puff, the tucks being loosened, and then are brought closely in again by more tucks, crossed by the bands of silk. The vest, of irregular outline, was of white lace, and around the opening the silk is stitched. With this frock a la Vallière chain with a large emerald pendant is worn. Mrs. Vanderbilt's hat to go with it is of white straw. Around the flat brim are masses of lilies of the valley and foliage. The left side is lifted and across it from the crown run two broad bands of black velvet and white satin respectively, laid in folds. Under the left brim the white flowers and green foliage show.

***

Mrs. Ogden Mills wore at a recent luncheon a simple frock of white foulard, figured in a sprawling but graceful design of pale blue. The trailing skirt was plain, save that at its foot five graduated tucks—the lower two inches wide and the upper an inch in width—finished it. The bodice was equally simple, and bloused a trifle in front. There was a white lace stock and vest, and lace puffs above the wrists. Mrs. Mills's hat was a large one of pale yellow straw trimmed with ostrich plumes, one black and one white, and she wore a deep boa of white tulle, the edges finished in black.

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Mrs. Arthur Kemp appeared also at a luncheon in a princess gown of ecru pongee silk. The bodice was laid in the finest of lengthwise tucks, and fitted like a glove. The skirt was also laid in tiny vertical tucks from the waist to within eight inches of the bottom of the skirt. There the tucks were allowed to flare and formed a ruffle around the feet. A wide, pointed and boned girdle, stitched in rows with ecru silk, clasped the waist. A large black picture hat topped the costume.

***

Miss Anna Sands wore at the Newport Casino a robe of pink Swiss. The skirt had two five-inch insertions of cream-colored lace near the bottom. The bodice showed crossing insertions of the same lace, which was used again in the sleeves. A white boa was worn, and a large white hat trimmed with pink and white.

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Mrs. Clinch Smith has a unique Parisian gown of blue satin of an extremely pale shade, really a pastel blue. It is princess in cut, and sleeves and frock cling with sheathlike tightness. From the centre back and centre front fine lines of black cordlike embroidery run down to points on each side, and there is a succession of these some eight inches apart. At the waist line, front and back, the petticoat portion of the gown is slashed the entire length of the skirt, which separates slightly and discloses a V insertion of filmy black lace finely plaited. From the point at the top where the lace begins it broadens to a width of some six inches at the bottom. With it Mrs. Clinch Smith wears a small close-fitting toque, pale blue with a hint of black.

***

Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell wears a frock of white net covered with horizontal bands of white satin ribbons. This ribbon is perhaps two inches wide at the skirt's hem. Above it, its own width from the lower round, is another band a shade narrower, and so on up the skirt. The bodice and sleeves are encircled in the same fashion with white ribbon, and the stock is of ribbon. The hat worn with this gown is a flat one of delicate open-work straw trimmed with white lace and draped with a lace veil.

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Mrs. George B. De Forest wore a few days since a frock of medium blue linen canvas. The upper part of the skirt was plain, but the lower was laid in box plaits, left loose, and under the tops of the box plaits and showing in the back spaces between were broad bands of blue linen embroidered in coarse white thread. The Eton jacket had this embroidery across the bottom of the back and outlining the neck. The sleeves were coat-shaped to the elbow, where they flowed, the lower edges being laid in five tucks and just at the elbow line a broad four-inch band of the embroidery crossed, concealing the joining of the flowing sleeve. The lower or under sleeves were of white.

Smart Things in Feather and Fur.

STUNNING things in big muffs and boas are to be seen this year, and the most elaborate ones imaginable are made of Brussels net combined with chiffon, taffeta, velvet ribbons, and chenille for dress occasions. Feather boas are to be worn, and there are many pretty things in them, but the milliners' confection takes the lead not only in price, but in general style.

Some of the handsomest of these things for the early season have been imported and many of them, even at this early date, have been sold. While the full and fluffy boas are still worn, and are stylish, among the newest there is a tendency to deeper ruffles, which lie flatter than the full ruchings. A stunning one of these boas in black has three rather deep ruffles around the neck, ends about a yard and a half long, divided on each side into three-tailed ends, according to the season's styles. Each ruffle and the ends are edged with a narrow taffeta ruffle, which itself is edged with folds of chiffon, and one row of baby black velvet ribbon. It is one of the most striking of the imported articles, and costs $35. Chiffon folds are seen in many ways this year.

To match this is a muff which is conspicuous for its length across. This has rows of ruffles of the material of the boa, finished in the same way with tiny ruffles, folds of chiffon and lines of velvet ribbon, while the inside of the muff where it is carried on the hands is a soft, fluffy mass of chiffon. The muff is only $5 less expensive than the boa.

Evening coats and wraps furnish all the fluff that is desirable in many cases, and muffs are sold without boas for use with them. One pretty white muff is of the same long shape, with small crimped ruffles of the chiffon lined across it, each having drops of black chenille hanging from it at intervals. Around the edge of the openings more of the chiffon is massed. This muff of solid white, with its small black dots, might not be considered beautiful from an artist's standpoint, but in point of effectiveness and style it is delightful. This will cost $31.50.

Net is the material par excellence for smart boas this Winter, and it comes in black with white, white with black, all black, all white and edged with chiffon, corded ribbon and taffeta. Black and white has been worn all Summer, and it is to be worn more than ever during the Winter. Solid black or white or black and white are suitable for all occasions; they will combine with everything and are universally becoming.

Soft, dull colors will be worn to some extent and beautiful things are to be found in them. One long, pale gray boa is made entirely of long pointed, gray silk petals. Only a dot of gray chiffon, which holds the petals, is to be seen here and there with folds which are inside the part of the boa to be drawn up around the throat. This is one of the round boas, the same shape of the full length. Liberty silk and chiffon are also to be seen in beautiful boas, fluffed around the neck and with long crimped ends hanging. Short boas of the net and different materials are just long enough to tie around the throat where they fasten with a short velvet or ribbon bow.

In some instances long loops and ends of ribbon, velvet as a rule, are liked. If the woman does not happen to find what she wishes in a ready-made boa she can make it herself, and not come to grief either, for the fluffy, feathery boa material is sold by the yard. For instance, there is the most delightful white dotted black net, with a white-bordered black ribbon edge, which costs $7.75 a yard, and black and white ribbons can be found for ends, and there you have a charming boa.

There is a big selection of fluffy stuff to choose from. There is plain black net, a big fat ruching of it, which costs $3.75 a yard, and velvet can be bought for ends of this, ends that simply tie in a short bow, or with long loops and ends, or with long strings of the ribbon hanging below the waist, with a knot and a loop of the velvet set on at intervals—a good style if the woman has the knack of making the loops. If she has not it is ten chances to one that the girl in the shop where she buys the velvet will make them for her, as she would make smaller bows of shorter lengths of ribbon. This is not inexpensive, of course—did any one ever see anything that was really good that was inexpensive? It is only semi-occasionally when a good shop sells off its odds and ends to close out a stock that real bargains can be found. There is nothing worth while as a rule in this world that does not bring a good price.

As to feather boas they are more popular than ever, and are coming not only in black and white, which is as good in them as in other things, but in pink and blue and violet, as well as in the natural colors. The ostrich feather boa is always good, and a long boa made of expensive feathers is a serviceable, if expensive, piece of property. A beautiful three-yard ostrich feather boa costs $38.50, and is more economical at that price than a net boa at half the money, though the latter has more smartness this year. As long as there is a piece left of a good ostrich feather boa it is useful in one way or another. In addition to the black and white in these there is also the gray and the tans, which will be worn by the people who like them.

Ostrich feathers, marabout and coque feathers are the three varieties to be seen most frequently this year. The ostrich feathers are the old stand-bys, the aristocracy in the feather family, the Knickerbockers of the boa world, and bear the stamp of good taste. While as boas they are not the smartest neckwear of the season, they are so generally popular that they are made up with other feathers, and are effective in combination with marabout, which is one of the feathers of the season.

The marabout comes in all colors, the delicate shades, the natural, and odd brown; and, of course the black and white. Among the handsomest of the marabout boas are those in white, in which are curled up at intervals all over them little black ostrich tips, which are shown off effectively by the downy whiteness of the other feathers. One of these with long ends will cost $19.50. The ostrich feathers in the natural colors are also combined with the white marabout, and a marabout boa entirely of this dull, peculiar brown is very pretty.

Coque feather boas come in many designs with feathers curled and straight, and a white boa is dotted here and there with small feathers of the rich green coque. One of these with the curly white and fancy coque feathers will cost only $6.50, and a longer coque feather boa will cost $12.75. For $4.75 and $5.75 very delightful little short feather boas are to be found tying with a short black velvet or satin ribbon.

Two Effects of Crowds.

"WHAT I like about New York," remarked a Westerner, "is its tremendous energy. The crowds and bustle have upon me the exhilarating effect of a stimulant. As I move along among the masses on the sidewalks, and look upon the perpetual stream of vehicles of all descriptions in the streets, I am conscious of a buoyancy of spirit and an increased physical energy.

"I feel like going all the time, my mind is brighter and clearer, and, in fact, my whole being seems toned up. New York and its crowds are more beneficial to me than any resort I have ever struck. After a two weeks' stay here, I return home feeling like another man."

"Well, that is strange," said the person to whom this statement was made. "Do you know, New York has upon me just exactly the opposite effect. To me, what I might term the surplusage of life here is depressing. I am by no means fond of solitude. I have lived in a moderate sized city all my life, and it bores me to stay in the country for any great length of time, but when I come to New York and am caught in the tides of humanity, see the overcrowded tenements, and have my ears assaulted with the perpetual din of the streets, I become positively melancholy.

"I feel what an insignificant atom I am, after all—no more than a drop of water in a great river—and the feeling oppresses me. It seems so like there was nobody here who cared what became of anybody. The only relief I find from the feeling is in the theatres. I go to a show every night while I am here, and, of course, I enjoy that immensely. But as soon as I have made the rounds of the shows, I am ready to return home, where I know most everybody and there are many who care."

A Central American Lourdes

THE Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe, near the City of Mexico, is one of the handsomest edifices of its kind in the world. It is the shrine of Mexico's national saint, and has obtained a local celebrity for miraculous cures almost equal to the fame of the ancient church at Lourdes, France, and the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, in Quebec, Canada.

Travel-stained, worn, and weary, more than 3,000 people last week toiled up the steep hill to the Mexican church on one of the frequent pilgrimages of which the shrine is the object. At their head, followed by his priests and acolytes, all chanting the prayers of the Church, was the Bishop of Zacatecas. Behind him came the long procession.

There were some there who were fairly well dressed, and well-to-do, but by far the greater part were men and women who had used their last "centavo" and sold their few personal effects in order to pay the railroad fare thither. How they would get home they did not know—walk and beg as they went, they thought—but they were happy in having seen the miraculous tilma, and in having prayed before its shrine. The sight of the wonderful cloth and its marvelous picture more than atoned for the privations, past and to come, that the long trip entailed.

To the Mexican "peon" a pilgrimage to the shrine of the nation's saint is as much a duty as it is for the Mohammedan to visit Mecca. The pilgrimage last week was the first of the new century, and was planned by the Bishop of Zacatecas months ago. A long time for preparation was needed, for when men work for the equivalent of 12 cents a day, American money, it takes a long time to save up enough to pay railroad fares for a trip of hundreds of miles.

The church on the hill was far too small to hold all the pilgrims at one time, and while those who could not gain admittance to the church were waiting their turn they visited the Chapel of the Well and prayed before the scores of votive shrines which are everywhere on the hill, and which almost line the main approach to the church.

But the place that attracted most of the visitors was the Chapel of the Well. There they hastened to drink of the miraculous waters of the spring which came from the rock at the spot where the Virgin first appeared to the poor Indian. To the mortal who is disinclined to believe in miracles this water is anything but pleasant. It is brackish, strong with soda, and just warm enough to emphasize its unpleasant qualities.

The story of this national shrine of Mexico is no more strange than the belief which the Mexican peon has in every miracle that it is said to have performed is firm. According to the accounts, the blind have been made to see, the lame to walk, and the deaf to hear. These cures are attested by the canes and crutches which have been left behind by these miraculously cured cripples, and by the offerings and inscriptions which have been placed in the chapel by those who could afford to pay for a record of their cure. And yet, at the door of the cathedral and at every shrine on the hill will be found cripples who drag themselves slowly about and beg for alms. Perhaps they have no desire to be cured, and are better satisfied to subsist on the charity of the many pilgrims.

The legend on which has been built this devout belief has been investigated and approved as true by the Church at Rome, and it has received the official sanction of the Congress of the Mexican Government. According to the story, Juan Diego, an Indian convert, was on his way to hear service which was being held by the Franciscan fathers. It was the morning of Dec. 9, 1531. To reach the church from his home at Tolpetlac he had to pass the hill of Tepeyac. That morning as he approached the eastern side of the hill he heard music which sounded to him like a chorus of birds. He stopped to listen, and as he did so he saw a cloud of all the colors of the rainbow, and in the midst of it a beautiful lady. She called to him and he bowed before her. Then she said:

"Know, my son, that I am the Virgin Mary, mother of the true God. My will is that a temple should be built on this spot, where you and all your race will always be able to find me and seek my aid in your troubles. Go to the Bishop and in my name tell what you have seen and heard. Tell him, too, that it is my wish that a church be built here, and for doing this you will be repaid with many graces."

Juan hurried with his story to the Bishop, but found little attention paid to what he said. Then he started home, but at the same spot again saw the Virgin. He told her of the ill success of his errand, and she replied that he must not be downhearted, but repeat her message to the Bishop on the following day.

The next day was Sunday, and after hearing mass Juan found the Bishop. This time he was told that if he saw the beautiful lady again he was to ask for a sign. When he left the house the Bishop told some of his servants to follow the Indian. They did so, but when he reached the hill he disappeared, and the servants, unable to see him, reported that he was an impostor.

But while Juan was invisible to the servants he was again in conversation with the Virgin. He told her that the Bishop had required a sign, and she promised him that on the next morning she would give him one. But Juan did not come back in the morning. At home he found his uncle sick, and he remained with him two days. Then, on the 12th of December, he started to go to confession, and again passed the hill of Tepeyac. But he was afraid of being reproached by the lady for not having done as she told him, and so he avoided the spot where he had seen her.

This did not avail him, for at the spot where the Chapel of the Well now stands she appeared to him. She did not reproach him, but told him to climb to the top of the hill and fill his tilma, or coarse cloth cloak, with the roses he would find growing there. Juan knew that the hill was only a mass of rock, and that no flowers grew on it, but he did as he was told.

At the summit of the hill he found a great bush laden with roses. He gathered them all, and, placing them in his tilma, took them to the Bishop. When he had told his story to the prelate, he opened his tilma to show the flowers. The roses fell to the floor, and then it was seen that on the tilma was a picture of the Virgin as she had appeared to the Indian. The Bishop fell on his knees, and after some time in prayer, took the tilma and placed it over his private altar.

The Bishop—Zumarraga was his name—at once set to work and built the chapel, now the cathedral, at the foot of the hill. When it was completed the wonderful tilma was hung above the altar. There it has remained ever since, only being removed when some of the extensive alterations were being made to the place. On the summit of the hill where Juan had gathered the miraculous roses was built another chapel, and still a third was erected over the well or spring which came from the rocks and marked the place where the Virgin had appeared to the Indian for the fourth time.

Accepted by the local clergy and implicitly believed in by the people, the attention of the Pope was called to the miracle. In 1663 it was recognized, and in 1754 it was fully sanctioned and confirmed by a papal bull. Before that, in 1736, after the image of the Virgin and the picture on the tilma were believed to have done away with the pestilence which was raging, the Virgin of Guadalupe had been solemnly elected by the Church and people as their patroness. Hidalgo, too, took a picture of this Virgin for his banner when he began the war for independence, and she accordingly became the protectress of the revolution.

In 1822 Iturbide, then Emperor, created an Order of the Virgin of Guadalupe as his highest decoration, and afterward Felix Fernandez, the first President, changed his name to Guadalupe Victoria. Later, in 1824, Congress decreed the 12th of December to be a national holiday.

The church of Guadalupe is now one of the handsomest in the world, so experts declare, so much money has there been spent upon it. But it is in the tilma itself that the interest centres. And this old Indian garment is certainly a marvel. It is the same kind of half poncho, half blanket, that is worn by the Indians to-day. It is of the roughest material, coarsely woven, with irregular meshes. On this the picture appears, showing exactly alike on each side of the cloth. Artists and scientific men of high standing have examined it and have testified under oath that it is of no known style of art and that there is no other picture in the world which has the same characteristics. On different parts of the canvas are to be found four different kinds of painting, while the gilding seems to be rather woven into the garment than painted upon it.

But, perhaps, most marvelous of all is the remarkable preservation of the tilma and the picture upon it. No attempt has ever been made to clean it, and yet it is as fresh as though it was new and not almost 400 years old. And during those four centuries it has been exposed, without any covering, to the smoke of censers and candles and to the damp air of the church, which, filled with saltpetre, corrodes the most solid substances and has rotted away heavy altar hangings of the finest silks. These have to be replaced every few years, but the strange tilma remains fresh and strong in the midst of all.

To describe the beauty of the church which has been erected as a home for this marvel would be practically an impossible task. The statues and the paintings have been executed by the finest artists who could be found in Europe. Artists were brought from France to paint the frescoes on the walls, and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent on the smaller details alone.

An idea of the money which has been expended and of the richness of the decorations may be obtained from the crown which hangs in front of the tilma and just above the head of the painted Virgin. This was manufactured in Paris. The rim at the base represents the twenty-two Bishoprics of Mexico, each one being designated by a shield of solid gold. Above comes a circle of angels issuing from roses. Between the angels, and supported by them, are six shields for the six Archbishoprics of Mexico.

At the top is an enameled globe, on which Mexico is symbolically shown. Above this is the Mexican eagle, grasping the globe with one talon, while with the other he holds aloft a diamond cross. At the top of the cross is a ring by which a golden cherub holds the crown above the picture. The entire crown is of solid gold and weighs many pounds. All the shields are surrounded with diamonds, and in the breast of each angel is a huge ruby. Almost the entire remainder of the surface is covered with sapphires and emeralds.

But to all this wealth in the church the poor pilgrim peons paid little attention. A realization of it was beyond their simple minds. What they came to see and what they bowed and prayed before was the picture of the Virgin on the tilma. Once they had performed that duty they were happy, even though they should have to beg their way home. F. F. T.

Invited to Succeed Himself.

"IN a big city like New York," said a man who has made a success of life in the metropolis to a TIMES reporter, "a young man, in that happy irresponsible period when he is not endowed with either too much money or too much care, is pretty certain to have some peculiar experiences, experiences rich in serio-comic elements, where the grave and gay co-mingle in the same adventure.

"I remember a laughable and yet a rather serious incident which occurred to me shortly after I had come to the city a very green young chap from the country. I was reasonably well educated, and possessed some excellent references, so it was not long before I found a position with an elderly lawyer, whose name was Marston.

"I was to be his secretary, but in reality I was the general factotum; that is, I did everything, wrote ponderous letters to clients, kept books and swept up, and when Winter came I added the duties of stove engineer to my other multifarious vocations.

"Well, this was not so bad, and I would have been perfectly satisfied, but what galled me was that nothing I did suited the old man. If I wrote a letter it was either too short or too long; if I swept up I had either not sprinkled the floor enough or I had put too much water on it.

"He was, in fact, such a 'crank' that I was tired of my position, and of the old man, and I had good reasons to suspect that he entertained a similar affection for me. At any rate, I had learned from previous secretaries of his (and they were legion!) that he was not in the habit of keeping a man in his employ for more than six months, and I had already been with him a whole year!

"So I decided to get out before it came to an open breach, in which case I would be out a recommendation, and inserted an 'ad.' in a paper stating that I wanted a position as secretary. The next morning I went to the newspaper office, where the clerk handed me two letters. One was from an employment agency, stating that they had places to burn, (I threw that in the waste basket;) the other seemed more business-like. It read:

"'My secretary will leave me on Saturday, when the position will be open. Kindly call before that date, with references, on

JOHN MARSTON.'

"Now, you may imagine my amazement! Between the humor of the situation and the grave prospect of losing my position I was lost in a medley of conflicting emotions. But the idea of getting my own position when I had vacated it, of myself succeeding myself, and the trap into which the 'old man' had fallen, was too much for my optimistic disposition; I was convulsed with mirth.

"This happened on Monday. Saturday came, and I was almost crazed with expectation. During the morning the old man was somewhat nervous, as if he expected some one who handn't shown up. At last he couldn't contain himself any longer:

"'Has there been no young man here this morning wanting to see me? No! Well, if he does come, tell him to wait for me in my private office.'

"But the mysterious 'young man' failed to show up, and had not yet appeared when at 5 o'clock the old man bounced into his office, wearing a rather disappointed expression.

"'Has that young man not been here yet?' he demanded.

"'You mean the fellow you sent for to take my position?' I inquired.

"He jumped up as if some one had thrown a glass of ice water down his back.

"'Why, who told you that?' he cried.

"'You, yourself,' I replied, 'I am the man whose ad. you answered!'

"There was a moment's silence. Then a gleam of humor stole into the old fellow's eyes. 'You're a brighter boy than I first gave you credit for,' he said, 'I guess we had better stick together!'

"But we didn't, for the following week I inserted another ad. and got a position that was more secure and where the boss was less eccentric."

A DEAD MEDICAL SYSTEM

DOES anybody ever hear nowadays of the Thomsonian doctor and his patented practice? He was to be found in rural towns in New England and the Middle States half a century ago, and had in many places enthusiastic disciples and adherents. The "Botanic System" was the favorite appellation, perhaps, of those used to indicate the Thomsonian practice, though the Thomsonian doctor was frequently called a "steam doctor." This was owing to the fact that steaming the patient was one of his highly cherished remedies.

The system was more familiarly known as "Thomsonian," because it was invented by a Dr. Samuel Thomson. Thomson hailed from Boston, when he put forth his imposing medical book. It was imposing in price if not in size—as he sold it for $20. He was probably of New England birth, and possessed, judging from his style of writing, only a plain common school education. For his system, education was not necessary. In fact, both he and his fellow-doctors ridiculed the physicians of the regular school as much for being "learned doctors" as for using other things than vegetable ones in their Materia Medica.

Thomson's negative creed—his opposition to calomel, mercury, bleeding, blistering &c.—may have been of some value, as all but the last of these modes of treatment are either now out of use or are relegated to the background of infrequency. He made hostility to them his strong plea, and claimed that only vegetable substances, such as are not poison, should be dispensed for medicine. In the country practice of Thomsonian adepts, lobelia and Cayenne pepper played important parts. One other remedy in which pepper was a component was the famous Composition powder," of which a tea was made, which was taken for sudden colds. This was really good and efficient, and many people not Thomsonians, who knew of it years ago, are still glad to avail themselves of it if they possess its secret.

I never saw Dr. Thomson's book, but from the lesser compend of the system which was made by Reuben Chambers in Bethany, Penn., in 1842, its substance can be gathered. The practice was a patented one, certain secrets in it being reserved or communicated under the strictest bonds. Whoever desired to practice the system could do so by buying a territory, as he might when selling a patent churn or washing machine, whereupon he got the right to practice therein. I am not sure but that family rights also were sold, for certain Thomsonian families always had their approved specifics on hand, and gave them freely on their own easy diagnosis. They really did not need to diagnose, for if the remedy administered did not hit the mark it was deemed harmless, anyway, and another equally harmless one was substituted.

The esoteric remedies were sold by numbers, as No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and so on. There were also various preparations of each number, such as a "tenth preparation of No. 4," a "fourth preparation of No. 1," and many others. These, I suppose, were furnished by Dr. Thomson himself, or by his authorized pharmacies, and were frequently mingled with the herbs which the country clients of the system gathered for themselves. There were about fifty numbered remedies, and I find no prescription in Chambers's book disconnected from one of these numbers. Some number went in every prescription.

As a result of this method the patentee and his associates were enabled to reap a considerable revenue from their discovery and its unknown specifics. The class of people that patronized Thomsonianism was mostly made up of the common and uneducated sort. It is not always the case that unlearned persons despise learning, but those who do despise it are usually of the illiterate or poorly educated class. At any rate, the dispensers of the Botanic system seemed to glory in what they did not know of science and letters, as if nature had somehow given them an inspiration that was better than knowledge. I notice that Reuben Chambers, who is the author of the book before me, spells in a perfectly independent way, as, for instance, aggrimony, raddish, meazels, assafœtidy, ellekampane.

Chambers's book was published in 1812, and it was in the forties that Thomsonianism had its greatest vogue. Thomson then was an old man, but he was looked up to by his votaries as the greatest discoverer and physician of his time. In fact, the contemporaries of Esculapius hardly held him in higher esteem than did the Thomsonians Thomson.

Disease, according to his notion, if I have rightly interpreted him, was something like a wild beast prowling about in the human system, and the true way to dislodge the enemy was to go at him heroically with weapons that the patient could distinctly feel. The fact that they were "purely vegetable" weapons seemed to acquit them, in Thomson's view, of all possible harm. Dieting he did not lay much stress upon apparently. To give a typhoid patient at the crisis of the disease a hearty supper of stewed clams would be considered a death warrant to-day, but I knew of a Thomsonian patient who went through this ordeal not unhurt, but a good deal discouraged. His loss of faith in the system, at any rate, induced him to call in a regular practitioner to take charge of his case.

There are vegetable physicians who practice to-day, but they are not, I think, of this cult. I wonder if there are any of the Thomsonian kind now left, or if, in any rural community, the system still survives. So far as I can find out it would seem as if the system had faded away with only a shadow of its history left.

I have been told, however, that there is at least one Thomsonian pharmacy in this city, somewhere on, or near, Norfolk Street. Whether there is or ever was a Botanic Medical College is not within my knowledge. JOEL BENTON.

SPOT

LITTLE STORIES OF THE TOWN

1901

A Dominick Street Vendetta.

AMONG the foreign folk who dwell in the twisted, dingy lanes off Mulberry, Mott, Hester, and Allen Streets there exists many a latent vendetta which, if the police were less zealous, would break out in frequent and exciting encounters. Foremost among these just now is an international feud in the neighborhood of Dominick Street, known as the vendetta Paolo-Rosenstein.

Paolo is a dusky son of sunny Italy; Rosenstein is the sunny son of dusky Russia. Rosenstein is the proprietor of a perambulating emporium of washpans, boilers, old-oaken-bucket dippers, &c. Paolo deals in woolen, linen, and cotton textures that have found their way into the ash barrel and into the street.

Up to six months ago Paolo and Rosenstein were friends. Then a "skinner" came between them. A skinner, by the same token, is a horse in the last stages of life, just before he is sent to have his oleomargarine extracted. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals discourages skinners, but here and there you can see them on the East Side, where they stand with bowed heads between two old shafts as pointed as the hippbones that threaten to puncture the poor dull hides.

If a man owns a "skinner," or any other horse, and if the animal dies, the health authorities of the city will cart the body away, but it insists upon free delivery on the street. That is, the Board of Health does not feel bound to enter the stable of any man to drag forth the deceased. That is the owner's business, and incidentally it is an operation of considerable effort. As a matter of record, the "skinner" on his feet will pass through an infinitely narrower passageway than when on his back, with legs extended like the sticks of a four-masted schooner. It was partly because of this difficulty that the vendetta began.

Came Rosenstein to Paolo and said Rosenstein:

"Antonio, you vant to puy der pargain horse? I sell you my Rosie—I vass sell her for a tollars five, pud I giff her to you for fower an' a halluf."

Paolo looked Rosenstein between the eyes and drew a long whiff from his long clay pipe. Then he exploded:

"Bah! You make-a da monk tsick. Go back-a to-a da wood. You sell-a da Rosa to me for fouwah an' a haff, an' you canna get-ta fi'. Nix."

Then Rosenstein rejoined, as a man whose feelings had indeed been hurt.

"Antonio," he said gently, "I know you vant to puy der horse. I vant to sell der Rosie, pud I vant too ter make to you der liddle present. For vy? Pecause, Antonio, you vass mein frent; pecause you vas helup me oudt von day ven my Rosie vas sick, and because I do not forget such a plainness."

Then Paolo felt that he had wronged Rosenstein, and he went with him to visit Rosie in her stable. He bought Rosie, and late that night she was led into Paolo's barn. That night Rosie died. Paolo found her so when he went to the stable next morning. Paolo was unable to drag the deceased out of the barn by himself, and it cost him $3 and two hours' time to wedge her through the narrow alleyway into the street. Then he returned to his home and sharpened his stiletto.

From that hour Paolo began to skirmish and to lurk. He lurked and skirmished and skirmished and lurked until late that night, when he caught sight of Rosenstein up the street. Rosenstein took to his heels, and proved a surprise to the talent. So did Paolo. Up the street they went and down the next, up side streets and down adjoining side streets, up through a tenement to the roof and across housetops and down another tenement and into the street and toward Third Avenue, where a policeman caught the exhausted Rosenstein in his arms and collared the vindictive Paolo. Paolo was marched to jail.

All this was some months ago. Antonio gained his liberty upon promise of not slaying Rosenstein, but he bides his time and remembers. Some time may come when none shall be there to interrupt his revenge. Friends of Rosenstein have advised him to hie himself to Sumatra or to Guam or to Africa; to some place away from the immediate vicinity of Paolo. But Rosenstein declines.

"Vat?" he cries, "leave der easy mark chust ven I can get von more rise out of him? Not on your life. First I vill sell him von more horse."

And so the Paolo-Rosenstein vendetta remains "on."

Lunch Prices and Dinner Prices.

ANY ONE who will take the trouble to compare the lunch and dinner menu cards of some of the leading restaurants of New York will make a rather surprising discovery. He will ascertain that the prices on many dishes are cut on the dinner card from 10 cents to 20 cents.

This fact is a source of not infrequent complaint, especially between the hours of 5 o'clock and 6 o'clock, when the menu cards are changed. The man who glances at the dinner card and discovers that the dish which he ordered from the lunch card and for which he has been charged 50 cents is marked 35 cents, naturally demands an explanation. He never gets one that is satisfactory. The only answer the waiters have is that they must make out his bill according to the card from which he ordered, otherwise they would have to pay the difference.

A gentleman whose curiosity was aroused by this singular practice to the extent that he went to the head waiter for a more satisfactory reason than the table waiter could advance, was given this explanation:

"You see," said the waiter, "the generality of men don't care for a heavy lunch. One dish and a glass of milk or a cup of coffee, with bread and butter, is sufficient for them. Consequently to prevent them from getting off too cheap we have to put up the price of single dishes. At dinner time it is different. A man wants a number of dishes for dinner, and so we can afford to make our meats and fish cheaper."

"But do you think that is exactly——"

"Honest? Why not? It is always honest to take what people are willing to pay you for what you have to sell, is it not?"

"Little Buck's" Romance.

"LITTLE BUCK," who runs an annual ball at Tammany Hall, famous in east side circles as the function where the woman with the tiniest feet always gets a pair of brand-new slippers, the measurements being taken on the floor of the dance hall before the assembled multitude, was one of the guests on the occasion of "Big Tim" Sullivan's annual chowder. Some persons prefer to call him "Honest Buck," because he is known to be a handler of big money for men at the race track who want to "plunge" without their identity becoming known and who have to use a man they can trust in doing business with the "bookies."

It was on the homeward trip, when the Grand Republic was moving toward a sky suffused with golden light that covered the surface of the water with a billowy sheen like iridescent yellow silk. Perhaps the twilight was the cause of "Little Buck's" gentle melancholy, for there was no suggestion of glorying in himself when in the course of a general conversation about women he told this story to a little group who had won his confidence.

"Youse all knows me," he said. "I ain't no saint. Well, I meets a goil here a few weeks ago who was different from any I been in the habit of runnin' with. She wasn't in me class at all. But I takes a likin' to her, and I goes to see her several times. Den I asks her to go out wid me, and she done it. The more I see of her the more I like her. And she got to likin' me, too.

"Well, her folks found out about her knowin' me, and there was trouble in the runnin.' They sent fer me to come and see 'em, and I went. I didn't know what was up, but as soon as I seen her mother, a nice-lookin', little woman, wid silvery hair, I kind of made up me mind that I'd do the square thing by 'em, whatever they wanted."

Little Buck paused a moment, gave a pull on a big cigarette which he was puffing, then threw it far out into the water.

"The old lady says to me, 'Mr. Buck,' she says, 'I want you to stop goin' with my goil. She ain't your kind, and you know it. Promise me that you won't see her any more. Will you.'

"Well, say, that hit me pretty hard. I liked that goil. I did that. But I looked at the old lady, and something I seen in her face kind of made me feel queer. And what did I do but promise.

"I had a date to take the goil to a show that night, but I sent her word that I was sick in bed. I knew just what she'd do. So I went and got a goil I know on the Bowery, one of them flashy, yellow-haired kind, and I takes her to the show. And, sure nuff, when we come out there was the little one waitin' outside. And as soon as she seen me she just tossed her head up like a skittish colt, and the next day I gits this note from her."

Little Buck felt in his coat pocket and took out a crumpled bit of blue note paper on which in a small hand were scrawled these words:

"You and me are done with each other forever."

Little Buck folded the paper again and carefully replaced it in his pocket. Then he continued to gaze at the darkening sky and until the steamer reached her pier was oblivious to the merriment that went steadily on about him.

Street Tributes to Dead President.

IT is not often that the discordant notes of little German bands rouse the depths of solemn feeling in New York. The programme of these itinerant musicians is generally made up of popular ballads, and just now when "Mary Green" and "Sweet Annie Moore" are the rage, these tunes are tooted all around the town.

But during the period of the obsequies over President McKinley the wandering minstrels changed their music. Vaudeville ballads were forgotten. It seemed strange to see a band of four or five strong-lunged Germans, armed with brass instruments, playing "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Crowds gathered immediately, and on the east side the children did not waltz or hop about as is their wont when the band comes around. Older folks, too, would stand and listen to the solemn notes, and sometimes tears coursed down cheeks not often wet from such a source.

In Hester Street an organ played "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and some one in the crowd kneeled down to pray. Hundreds followed the example. Passersby in many instances removed their hats when the street bands or organs were playing "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and when "Lead, Kindly Light," was played, voices could be heard carrying parts of the hymn.

Not within memory have such spontaneous bursts of reverence and affection been witnessed on the streets of New York.

No Joke for the Small Boy.

SUMMARY punishment was meted out the other night to a particularly offensive specimen of small boy. As a Brooklyn elevated train left the City Hall station for the bridge, a youngster about ten years old, who was idling about the platform, spat at a passenger through the open window. The man had done nothing to the boy, had not even seen him, in fact.

The youngster had of course counted on getting out of reach at once, but he had not reckoned on the alertness shown by his victim. With a wild grab, the screaming culprit was safely caught and pulled into the window, getting a sounding box on the ear by way of earnest money. And then the grinning passengers were treated to an exhibition of paddling that left nothing to be desired in the way or force or thoroughness.

All the way from the City Hall to the bridge that good right arm rose and fell like the piston rod of a machine, each descent augmenting the continuous running chorus of staccato yells contributed by the patient. At the bridge the guard willingly took charge of the tearful yet still defiant young ruffian.

"Shure and it's a blessing ye lammed the young divil. Tim Clancy, his fayther, will say thanks to yer whin Oi tell him," quoth the guard.

Bridge Haunting Pigeons.

THOSE who visit Fort George, and who yield to a very natural impulse to have a look at what is going on down on the Speedway, are apt to have their attention drawn by a sound of many fluttering wings as they descend the steep paths and stairways close beside the Washington Bridge. The wings belong to runaway pigeons from near-by private cotes, the birds making their new-found home in the bridge's stone abutments and the iron arches.

The pigeons are there Summer and Winter—lay eggs there and hatch their young. They live in the indentations which have been left in the masonry to prevent the sweating of the rock. These indentations provide the coziest sort of homes for them, just big enough for two. When the fledglings are strong and able to fly they soon find mates, and also crevices somewhere in the rocks of the bridge to set up housekeeping on their own account.

Women and Street Cars.

THE brakes of the open trolley car grated as the car drew up to a corner, and the conductor, bell strap in hand, leaned out and shouted "All aboard!" A fat woman with three youngsters began to wander up and down the outside of the car as if looking for empty seats. Seats enough were to be had, but when the woman finally dodged into one it was filled—and the only one in the car that was so.

Four persons were seated on it, but the woman lifted her youngsters in one by one, pushed them ahead of her into the crowded bench, and then jammed herself in on top. In front of her three seats were vacant; behind two were empty, and in the first row every seat was unoccupied excepting two.

"Did you ever know it to fail?" asked the conductor, sighing heavily as the stout woman proceeded to make herself and the family comfortable. "Now, she has not seen even yet that there are seats in front of her and behind her that are just praying to be sat upon. Neither would she see it if she sat there for a week."

The conductor left to collect his fares and returned presently to the rear platform. He was evidently prejudiced against the sex; that was plain.

"It's the queerest thing out," he continued. "Take a man and he will stand on a corner and as the car comes along, without any pretense of stopping, he will jump aboard and never fail to land at a seat which is empty—that is, if there is one empty. The reason is that he looks around as the seats pass him and the first one he sees he jumps into. Often, also, he walks along the runboard looking for a still more advantageous place, and rarely does a man manage to get into a seat already filled when there is a place empty elsewhere.

"Now, a woman does nine times out of ten exactly what you saw this woman do. She never looks around. She chases up and down the outside of the car as if she were hunting a bargain. She sees one seat, but she wants to see if she could not find one that she likes better. When she has looked them all over she runs outside the length of the car and has another pick. By that time the conductor has yelled 'All aboard!' half a dozen times, and she is panic-stricken and dodges into the first seat in front of her, and, of course, that is always occupied.

"The ordinary traveler doesn't notice it so much, but stand here on the end of the car for ten or more hours a day and watch them, and you begin to wonder.

"One of the other things I have often observed is the different expressions of faces which women assume upon entering a car. Some appear smiling and pleasant, as if they were about to receive guests in an afternoon at home. They generally manage to step on men's and women's feet as they pass along the seats, and the more they step the more they smile, as if it were all a huge joke.

"Then there is the outright jovial kind, who comes in laughing heartily, though at what? Heaven knows. As a rule, they bob upon the runboard with a bound, bob into the nearest seat, and jounce to settle themselves securely. Then they smooth out their skirts and laugh at the person opposite, though I'll eat my cap if they know they are laughing, or if they intend to laugh at all.

"There are dozens of other kinds who come into the cars—regular types, each with distinctive characteristics. But notice some day how few of them get in with a sensible manner." And the conductor, with a grievance against the sex, rang up another fare on the dial and then went to collect the nickel.

The Cat and the Travelers.

"JUDGE a man by the way he treats dumb animals," said a philosopher; or, if he didn't, he should have said it, for it is undoubtedly a truth that was worthy the observation of any one of them. To a traveler whose course took him by way of the Christopher Street ferryhouse of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, an opportunity to prove its wisdom was vouchsafed by a large, grave looking cat with a mottled coat.

It was remarkable to him the number of ways various people who entered the ferryhouse had of showing attention to the cat. In a very short time the traveler grew so facile in character reading that he almost knew beforehand what each person was going to do as he approached the animal. The cat seemed to know, too, for when a tall, black-mustached man came along she dropped her tail and started with a rush for a corner, not, however, in time to escape a poke in the ribs with a large cane. Still another jaunty, kind-faced gentleman, with a large leather hatbox and a dress-suit case, and absently tearing a letter into bits, came along. Pussy looked into the kind face with a confiding purr. He was young and looked so gentle. He looked down at her with an answering smile, beautiful to see, and the traveler decided that he must be a charming person indeed, when, straight into kitty's upturned face, into her wide mild eyes, came the handful of bits of paper, startling her and sending her with distended tail to the other end of the room. The kind, good gentleman laughed a happy, ringing laugh, and the traveler in the corner marveled at how deceptive appearances sometimes are.

A stout, fatherly looking gentleman in a linen hat and holding a small boy by the hand, stopped long enough to stroke her fur with his umbrella and to admonish the small boy, who undoubtedly saw visions of lost opportunities with a tin can, in lieu of which he was pulling the unfortunate animal's posterior appendage.

The ladies showed but small individuality, it must be admitted, in their treatment of the cat. The slender young ones who could let themselves gracefully into a stooping posture knelt before pussy and gently scratched her head or stroked her fur, and pussy closed her eyes and lay on her side and looked her happiness. But the older ladies had to be satisfied with using their parasols and playfully poking her in the ribs.

But what was really the most interesting of all was a rather rough-looking man, dressed in overalls, and bearing the marks of hard work on his clothes and hard usage in his face. He stopped before the cat and looked down at her. Being a well-bred cat, accustomed to the attentions of select travelers, she turned her back upon him and sauntered off. But, undaunted, he followed, knelt, and tenderly lifting her, held her in his arms. The unusual caress, the gentleness of the man's touch, the rough kindness of his look all reassured kitty. She stretched out her head, closed her eyes and was just dosing into a pleasant nap in the arms of her rough admirer, when suddenly the ferryboat's shrill whistle sounded, the bells clanged, the gates closed, and the traveler in the corner was suddenly aroused by seeing the cat thrown head foremost from the man's arms, land on her feet, arch her back and fly for rescue behind a bench. He came to the gate just too late.

"Darn the beast," he muttered, "I've missed my ferry." The beast meanwhile looked at him from her retreat, more in sorrow than in anger, as one who might say: "I should have known better than to be so deceived; I'll stick to the gentry after this."

INDIA'S PLAGUE PROBLEMS

SIMLA, Aug. 23.—The monsoon rains, which started about a month late this year, and on that account at one time gave occasion for considerable anxiety, have since fairly made up for their delay in arrival. From almost every part of India there come reports of copious downfalls, and there is at present no uneasiness whatever regarding agricultural prospects.

But the shadow now on the land is that of plague. That baneful pestilence is again making its presence felt. The advent of the rainy season has had the effect of driving the people once more into their houses, while during the Summer months they live very much in the open air under much healthier conditions. The insanitary habits and customs of the native of this country, Hindu and Mohammedan alike, are all in favor of the speedy propagation of epidemic disease.

Plague begins to increase like magic as soon as the people are driven by stress of weather from an open-air life to the shelter of their evil-smelling and ill-ventilated habitations. For some weeks past the mortality from this source has been in excess of 2,000 per week, and it is still increasing. There is little doubt, indeed, that with the advancing season the numbers dying will continue steadily to increase, and that by the end of the cold weather last season's death rate of some 12,000 a week will be reached if not exceeded.

The virulence of the disease may be seen from the fact that the mortality among those attacked is as a rule in excess of 90 per cent. At present the worst districts are in what is known as the Southern Mahratta country, in the south of the Bombay Presidency, and in the native State of Mysore. Later on there is little doubt that the more northern portions of Bombay will be seriously attacked, and there is no reason to hope that Calcutta and other districts of Bengal which suffered so heavily last year will escape this.

The proper treatment of this terrible pestilence is one of the most difficult problems before the Indian statesman. When it first appeared it was attacked in accordance with the latest theories and beliefs of Western science. Sanitary measures, segregation, and inoculation, to mention only a few of the measures, were all tried. Such methods were in the last degree repugnant to the people, and it was in accordance with their practically unanimous desire that the policy inaugurated just a year ago was adopted.

This policy, roughly speaking, was largely one of letting the disease take its course. Certain precautions are adopted, but the stringency of the earlier sanitary regulations has been almost entirely relaxed. With a people so ignorant, so bigoted, and so suspicious as are the people of India it would be difficult to say what other course could have been taken.

I think I have in previous letters given some instances of the depth of ignorance, the wealth of baseless suspicion, and the intensity of fanaticism with which any interference with the immemorial habits of filth which obtain among the population are regarded. I have explained how the mere flushing of a drain may lead to a riot, how an attempt to disinfect a plague-stricken house is regarded as in the nature of rapine and outrage, and how the segregation of the sick is looked upon by the populace as a measure of wholesale poisoning.

There is no need, therefore, to repeat any of the many examples of these beliefs, so universally held. But a case has recently occurred, not in connection with the plague, or of any other contagious disease, which illustrates so forcibly the ignorance and superstition of the people of this country that it may be of interest to give it here in outline.

In a district of the Northwest provinces, possibly the most thriving, most prosperous, and most enlightened part of India, the son of a prominent villager became addicted to fits. His relatives consulted together, and eventually came to the conclusion that a certain low-caste man belonging to the village had afflicted him with a devil.

This man was sent for and asked to take away the devil which he had caused to take up its residence within the sick man. He denied all knowledge of such arts, and persisted in his innocence of the action imputed. The relatives, however, were unmoved. They still believed that the devil had been sent through the agency of the low-caste villager.

He was taken into the inclosure round their house, pegged out on the ground X-fashion, and then slowly beaten to death with clubs by all the relatives, being exhorted the while to remove the devil. These facts came to the notice of the authorities, and the whole of the guilty persons, with the exception of one who is still wanted, were arrested and tried, with the result that they have all been condemned to death for as brutal and cold-blooded a murder as it is possible to conceive.

Yet incidents of this sort occur frequently in India, for whose inhabitants, the most bigoted conservatives in the world, certain foolish politicians, both in England and India, are demanding votes and direct representation in the government of the country. A paternal despotism is the only possible description of government for this country for years to come, but this fact, patent though it be to those who have passed long years in the East, is ignored by the globe-trotting politician whose acquaintance with the country is limited to a few weeks' hurried traveling on the main railway routes.

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The new frontier province, it is confidently believed, will begin its existence somewhere about November next. The dispatch containing the final recommendations of Lord Curzon's Government in this connection went home some weeks ago, and is now in the hands of Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India.

It is curious, by the way, that one of the strongest and most eminent of modern British statesmen should be in a position of official subordination to one of the weakest and most luck-lustre politicians that ever sat on the Treasury bench. But at least it may be said for Lord George Hamilton that he generally recognizes his limitations and accepts without serious demur the measures conceived by the most brilliant Viceroy India has known for upward of a generation.

To revert, however, to the frontier. The great clans of tribesmen who gave such trouble in 1897-8 remain absolutely quiescent. There is not so much as a murmur from their portion of the border. With the Mahsud Waziris, however, the case is very different. It may be remembered that a long course of outrages, lootings, and crimes of every description on the part of these tribesmen resulted, nearly a year ago, in the intimation by the Government that a fine of a lakh of rupees—about $33,000—must be paid at once or that further punishment would follow.

The sum mentioned may seem small to American ideas, but meant a good deal to the inhabitants of somewhat sterile hills, whose wealth consisted merely of a few herds of lean cattle and little else. The fine was not paid, and as a result a blockade of the tribe began on the 1st of December last. The blockade has continued ever since, and has resulted in a certain portion of the fine being paid.

Latterly, however, the tribesmen, who have suffered severely through the blockade, which stops practically all trade, have grown excessively turbulent, and have committed outrage after outrage. The blockade is evidently extremely irksome to them, and their plan is to try and irritate the British into a punitive expedition into their country.

This would be, to their ideas, far preferable to the continued existence of the blockade. They have little or nothing to lose in a state of actual war, and a good deal to gain. When the English cross the border they bring money into the country, for they purchase immense quantities of forage and other supplies on the spot. The tribesmen would never stand for a pitched fight, but would hang about the flanks and rear, picking up such odds and ends as they could.

Convoys of treasure and supplies would be ambushed, sentries and stragglers would be cut off, and numerous rifles, the most concentrated form of wealth across the border, would be secured. The Mahsuds, in fact, are trying the time-honored device of the Irishman, and are asking their English masters to tread on the tails of their coats.

But it is extremely unlikely that they will be obliged in this manner. It may, in the end, of course, come to an expedition. The tribesmen might become so emboldened by the comparatively passive attitude of blockade that they might attack some of the British cordon in force, in which case the British would be bound to follow them.

In that case it is probable that the tribesmen would find that the polite and gentlemanly way of conducting trans-frontier expeditions has about seen its day. In the future the British will probably take what supplies they want, without going through the ceremony of paying grossly inflated prices for them.

The assassins of sentries and murderers of non-combatants will no longer be petted and caressed, but will receive short-shrift. The policy of moderation and gentle conciliation has failed many a time in India and its borderland before now, where anything in the shape of moderation is only regarded as the weakness of fools. With the blood-thirsty savages who live beyond the Indian frontier kid-glove methods are altogether unsuitable. This is being recognized, and if the Mahsuds compel an abandonment of the present passive attitude, they will probably find, to their great surprise, that the other side has abandoned its kid-glove methods, too.

JAPAN'S UNPLEASANT SIDE

MOST people have probably learned to think of Japan as one of the most fascinating lands on earth. Returning travelers and missionaries from that country are loud in praise of its beauties, and Sir Edwin Arnold has made it appear a veritable fairyland of tiny people, enchanted gardens, paper houses, and bamboo bridges.

Although Japan is thus seldom associated with anything that is not dainty and delightful, yet according to the Rev. Claude M. Severance, pastor of the Port Morris Congregational Church of this city, that country has an ugly side quite as glaring and quite as characteristic as are the soft voices and gentle manners of its people. Dr. Severance was for five years a missionary in the Land of the Rising Sun, and traveled to every portion of its different islands.

"It is not nearly so pleasant to discuss this side as it is to talk about the wonderful beauties of the Island Empire," Dr. Severance said in speaking of the subject. "Writers on Japan generally are careful to avoid it, and I myself generally follow their example. Nevertheless it is a plain, undeniable fact that an unpleasant side does exist in Japan, and all the enchantment of the other cannot hide it. I mean by this the native customs and habits of the people, and their manner of living.

"Take, for instance, the slave trade which is carried on among young women and girls. In every city and town throughout the empire is a quarter called the Yoshivara, which is regularly licensed and set aside by the Government, in which these girls are kept. They are not low or vicious women, there of their own volition, but sweet, innocent young country girls, whose fate is made lawful by the doctrines of the native religion which teach that a child must support its parents. Agents from these houses wander out into the country, select the prettiest girls they can find, and offer the parents an amount of money equal to about $30 for the girl's services for a year. If the father is willing he may accept the price, and the girl has no redress. Virtually, she has been sold as a slave.

"I well remember a beautiful young girl who used to attend the school at one of our country missions. She was exceptionally bright and intelligent, and we were all fond of her. One morning the woman at the head of the girls' department of the mission came to me in great distress. Her favorite pupil had been sold to one of the traveling agents.

"We discussed the subject from every point, only to find ourselves powerless to prevent the crime. Had we redeemed the girl from the agent, her father would instantly have resold her, turning our charity into a profitable business. On the other hand, had we bought the girl from her father for a higher price than that offered by the agent, dozens of parents in the village who would not otherwise have sold their children into disgrace, would instantly do so, relying upon our offering more money to save them. So in the end this beautiful, gentle, happy girl was led away to a life worse than death.

"This certainly is one of the ugly sides of Japanese life. Another feature of existence in the 'Flowery Kingdom,' which is unpleasant to an American or a European, is the utter lack of any adequate system of sewerage in the cities and towns. Even in Yokohama, men walk through the streets each morning with large tin cans swinging from their shoulders, in which they carry away the offal from the various houses, and take it out into the country, where it is emptied into large cesspools dug for the purpose along the public highways. Here it lies, uncovered, beneath a scorching sun, breeding smallpox, typhoid, and kindred diseases for the unacclimated foreigner, and making a journey through the rural parts of Japan hideous.

"It is not likely that the advancement of Japan in other matters will bring relief in this. In the first place, the people will not think of draining their cities into the rivers, since they depend upon these for their drinking water, and are careful to preserve them from pollution. To be sure, in every town and village stone steps are built down to the water edge that the men, women, and children may descend without difficulty each day for their morning bath, but the Japanese do not consider that bathing in water ruins it for drinking purposes.

"But there is a still more important reason why the Japanese will not consent to drain away the waste from their cities. This waste is necessary for the growth of the three crops which the land in that country is made to produce each year. Winter wheat is first grown on a field and when this is reaped rapeseed is planted, and after that come the rice crops. For each new crop the farmers come to the pools along the highways, dip out their contents, and spread them over the young growths.

"The Government is trying to induce the farmers to forsake the overworked land of the main island and go to Yesso, or, as it is known in that country, the 'Hokkaido.' There the soil, rich and virgin, is capable of producing abundant crops for twenty years without manuring. But the Japanese dread the cold Winters of Hokkaido, and, though the Government has established model farms and agricultural schools in that region, and offers them land for almost nothing, they cannot be induced to emigrate.

"This constant saturation of the land with sewage explains why the Japanese cannot bore wells for their water supply. Indeed, it is not safe to drink inland water at all.

"Then, when a traveler leaves the large cities on the coast, with their European hotels, he is subject to much annoyance, owing to the complete lack of appreciation among the Japanese of the necessity of privacy. A woman, particularly, suffers from this. In a Japanese hotel there are no doors or locks. The walls are merely screens. When a traveler has gone to his room, having, as he thinks, made all necessary arrangements, as likely as not when he has reached an embarrassing state of dishabille the side of his room will suddenly slide back and there will be the daughter of the house bowing before him.

"'At what time did your honorable presence say you wished to be called in the morning?' she will inquire politely.

"'At no time is either a man or woman safe from such unannounced intrusion.

"The walls of the house, moreover, are, as I said, mere screens, being constructed of a light wooden framework, covered with a sheet of rice paper. The children of the house, ever curious as to the ways of foreigners, have the delightful habit of sticking two fingers through the paper for eyeholes, and, sitting on the floor outside, intently observing all that passes within. The Japanese mean no harm by this. Even in their largest cities men and women bathe in the same pools, in the public baths. They cannot understand a foreigner's objection to such a custom.

"I remember my first morning bath in a Japanese hotel. I had, as I supposed, secured a private room, and had just stepped into the tub when the opposite end of my bathing apartment slid noiselessly back and without word or sign of apology two handsomely dressed women entered. They were evidently of the higher ranks of Japanese society. They gave a casual glance in my direction, and quietly began to disrobe. Unfortunately they stood between me and my clothing, which I had left at that side of the room; so all I could do was to wave them away with my arms, at the same time imploring them in all the Japanese I knew to kindly leave. For a moment they gazed at me in surprise. Then they glanced at each other, with a little laugh. 'Oh, he is a foreigner,' they said. And, evidently much amused, they withdrew.

"Another incident, amusing in spite of its embarrassment, occurred while I was visiting a health resort made famous by its sulphur baths, up in the mountainous regions of Hokkaido. A boiling stream of sulphurous water poured down the rocks from the crater of an extinct volcano. This had been blended with another stream of cold water to bring it to a proper temperature, and then made to fall into a number of rocky basins, hewn out for the purpose. Here the Japanese, men and women, bathed together in large numbers, for the waters were noted as a cure for rheumatism.

"An American who was visiting the place with his sick wife inquired if a private bath could not be had for her. He was told by the attendant, a Japanese boy of about fourteen, that such rooms had been built especially for foreigners, and was led to a wooden inclosure, with a bolt on the inside of the door. Satisfied as to her privacy, the American's wife entered the room and proceeded to prepare for her bath, while the husband returned to the hotel. It was a funny story she told on her return. Just as she was about to step into the bath she heard a soft voice above her inquire courteously:

"'Is the water at exactly the right temperature, madam?' And looking up she was horrified to find the boy attendant gazing down at her from over the top of the inclosure. The door being locked, he had, with the best of intentions, scaled the wall to make sure that she wanted for nothing.

"Despite the many respects in which Japan is still far from realizing our ideals of civilization, however," concluded the Rev. Mr. Severance, "I have great hope for the country, because of the religious awakening which, especially just now, is taking place among her people. Christianity and Christian morals will finally do away with the horrors of the Yoshiwara. Already the representative from Sendai, the province north of Tokio, has moved in the Japanese Parliament that that institution be made unlawful in all cities and towns of that section, and although public opinion at large is still too decidedly against such a reform to have allowed the measure to pass, still the fact that the motion was made is most encouraging. It may not be many years before much of the ugly side of Japan has been wiped out."

1901

JOHN DOE
OF OLD NEW YORK

IT is seldom that John Doe, either in courts of law or courts of criminal justice, ever attains any real individuality or rises into public prominence. For the past several months New York has rung with the name of a John Doe—a human entity embodying colossal municipal corruption. Almost two hundred years and a decade ago there was another John Doe of New York of almost equal fame, though in his case the crimes charged against him were tangible, and he was not shielded by the most perfect political organization the world has ever known. Further, there is this difference: Should the twentieth century Doe be brought to justice, he can be accused only of misdemeanor and sent to prison for one year; for the John Doe of the original Knickerbockers, however, there awaited a hempen collar and a cauldron of boiling oil.

To any one who has the leisure or the curiosity to visit the rooms of the New York Historical Society and spend a few hours over the time-worn records of the General Quarter Sessions Court of the latter years of the seventeenth century, a fragmentary history of the John Doe whom our forefathers sought with all the animosity of injured civic pride is available.

The paint was still fresh on even the bench of New York's first criminal tribunal, then held in the old City Hall, which stood where the Custom House stands today, on Wall Street. In those days the city's chief public building was surrounded with broad lawns and ancient, spreading trees, under which loungers disposed themselves luxuriously while awaiting the crier to announce the court's convention.

Shortly before noon of a day early in the May of 1685, the court was in full session. A young solicitor was laboring manfully with an argument on some knotty legal point, in which he had become hopelessly involved. The learned Justices of the General Quarter Sessions Court, bowed under the weight of their mammoth wigs, were gently snoring in judicial unison, alternately starting drowsily as the tyro before them delivered some fiery dart of eloquence. The Court Clerk's quill scratched raspingly, and every now and then the brander poked the glowing coals of his little brazier and tested his irons on the sole of his boot.

Suddenly a remarkable interruption broke in upon the slumbrous activity of the courtroom. With a swish of skirts, a flutter of laces, and the soft crinkling of brocades, three stately women swung sedately in through the narrow entrance. Despite their brave efforts as they walked with unfaltering step to the bar, the extraordinary emotions that surged within them were revealed in their strained features. The bench righted itself with a start, wigs were straightened, gowns smoothed down and each Justice seized his gavel and volleyed a fusillade of raps for order. The Presiding Justice leaned forward inquiringly, and Mistress Wendell, the tallest of the women, spoke.

"Your Honor, grave crimes have been committed in our homes, and we seek the arrest and immediate punishment of the culprit. In my home, both theft has been committed and cruel and wanton mischief done. My furniture has been wrecked, the beautiful pearl-handled mirror given me by Lady Douglas stolen, and my poor little Jippy almost murdered. The wretch cut off his tail, and—"

But here she broke down and sobbed as violently as her dignity allowed, her two companions joining her in a lachrymal discord. The Judges looked helplessly at the ceiling. The brander stirred his fire into a blaze, and the Clerk went madly to work sharpening his quills.

The Justice cleared his throat and spoke.

"Mistress Wendell, you have told us of crimes grave indeed. Let your companions tell us further of the outrages of this villain."

The three women reined in their emotions, and the two who had not spoken sobbed in chorus a history of destruction to their bric-à-brac and furniture, the theft of various articles of toilet and jewelry, and other appalling offenses that made the stern Justices shake their wigs and mutter:

"Certainly this is a series of startling crimes, which must be punished with the utmost rigor of the law."

After a brief consultation the bench decided unanimously on summary action, and, instructed by the court, the Clerk, on voluminous rolls of legal cap, took down in detail each separate complaint. As no one could be found who had even the faintest suspicion of the identity of the terrible offender, he was simply nominated John Doe. With all possible dispatch the Grand Jury was summoned and indictments were found forthwith for burglary in its various degrees, grand and petty larceny, trespass, malicious mischief, and various other major and minor felonies. The indictments were handed up to the Court, and the learned Justices scratched their signatures to a score or more of bench warrants and turned them over to the Sheriff, the town constables, and as many deputies as could be sworn.

Just as the Sheriff and his improvised police force started from the courtroom with their warrants, Meinherr Von Pelter and his frau bustled into court, their stout bodies fairly shuddering with anger. Under one arm Frau Von Pelter carried a large pan filled with dough and, while she struggled to regain her breath her spouse, with great splutterings and chokings, volleyed forth such a tale of household devastation as made the bench gasp with astonishment. Who could this terrible person be? From the manner in which he destroyed he must be of prodigious strength and possessed of maniac fury.

"But here yas a clue," panted Meinherr Von Pelter, after a pause for wind, and seizing the pan his frau held under her arm. "Here yas a clue," and he exhibited a panful of dough in which was the deep impression of a hand of extraordinary size. The pan was handed up to the bench, and after a close scrutiny by each of the learned Justices, solemnly marked "Exhibit A." Here at least was a description of a part of John Doe's anatomy, and, ordered by the Judges, the Clerk called back the warrants and filled in technical descriptions of the hand print in the dough. That ceremony over, the Sheriff and his force went forth, and the few loungers in the courtroom sped hot-footed to alarm the city of the presence of the monster.

Not since the appearance of the Duke of York's fleet and the mighty wrath of Peter Stuyvesant had there been such excitement in New York. All manner of trade and commerce ceased abruptly, and the name of John Doe echoed from a thousand tongues. Then, as the accounts of his tremendous strength and his inhuman cruelty, as evidenced by Mistress Wendell's mutilated Jippy, (the particular breed of the canine is not specified in any record extant,) to relieve whose sufferings a dozen physicians and apothecaries were at work, spread abroad and gathered color in its transpiration, there was a general rush to arms, and by nightfall the entire city bristled with ancient blunderbusses of a hundred different patterns, matchlocks, cannon—large and small—and even a few rust-molded mortars, relics of some famous Continental siege. In an hour gunpowder tripled in value, and a hundred bullet molds were worked to a white heat. Words cannot describe the clamor that filled the city, though a faint idea may be had in the imagining of hundreds of grindstones furiously circumactive in giving razor edges to every species of blade, from the three-foot scythe to the daintily carved pocketknife. With nightfall, defensive weapons were run out of portholes and windows, and every door in the ancient city slammed with a bang and numberless bolts rattled into place.

The next morning the city awoke and learned with a great sigh of relief that nor hair nor hide had been seen of the criminal. To add to the feeling of security, the town crier, a sword in one hand and a blunderbuss in the other, went furtively from house to house and announced that with the crow of the cock the Sheriff and his valiant band, armed to the teeth, had gone forth to serve their warrants.

Later the crier had informed the inhabitants that the Justices of the General Quarter Sessions Court had decided in event of John Doe's capture to have him tied to the tail of a cart and dragged three times about the circumference of the city and then slowly boiled in oil. In order to insure a most expeditious execution by noon, the cart was ready with a stout horse in the shafts, and the executioner's caldron was set on its tripod filled to the brim with glistening oil and a roaring fire started beneath. No mercy awaited the felon.

Night fell again, however, with the warrants unserved, and another day broke with John Doe still at large. Once more the crier proclaimed that at cockcrow the Sheriff and his posse had sped forth to ferret out the criminal. The crier incidentally remarked that the pot was still a-boiling. Some diarist or chronicler of that year handed down to posterity by way of foot note or postscript, the comment that in the matter of the search for John Doe the Sheriff and his forces confined their efforts strictly within the city limits and respected the curfew. In addition it is stated that on one occasion the entire party was seen speeding across lots with hair streaming in the wind and parts of their armament dropping at every ten paces. It is not clear whether they were hastening in pursuit of some malefactor, though there is marginal mention of the fact that they cast frequent glances behind them. A week passed, and still the search for ye culprit Doe was on. With each succeeding day the feeling grew that he was well and away, and the wheels of commerce again took up their monotonous revolution.

On the morning of the eighth day, however, the inhabitants were again stirred to their most exquisite emotions. The quiet little cottage of Mistress Dudley Van Haltren—a much-respected spinster—had been invaded, her flour barrel overturned, and handmarks of the meal daubed on every article of her wardrobe, which she found scattered from garret to cellar. That was not all, for her pet cat Jenny was smeared with jam and her tail twisted into many kinks.

The spinster's black silk skirt, soiled with the floury handmarks, was produced in court, and when the marks were compared with "Exhibit A" (from Von Pelter's pan of dough) it was obviously another felony of John Doe, and further indictments were drawn against him, and additional warrants issued from the bench. The discovery that the criminal was still in the immediate neighborhood gave new stimulus to the excitement of the inhabitants, and fresh logs were thrown under the caldron of oil until it fairly sizzled. At the same time, the horse which was to draw the executioner's cart was fed almost to suffocation on luscious bran mash, with the result that he got so frisky that his halter had to be fitted with a steel chain.

On the morning after the descent upon Mistress Van Haltren's cottage, the General Quarter Sessions Court convened an hour earlier than usual to listen to suggestions of the City Fathers on the most expeditious manner to capture the criminal and also to hear suggestions of new methods of punishment commensurate with the enormity of his crimes. Alderman Smith acted as spokesman for the municipal paternity and launched into an eloquent speech full of the soundest advice. He suggested in part that man-traps, nets, snares, and other similar devices be sprinkled throughout the city and the suburbs; that the Sheriffs and constables be organized into a mounted police to scour the countryside and arrest all suspicious persons, some of whom might be executed as a warning to the criminal to keep away or give himself up. The courtroom was crowded to the doors, the spectators listened breathlessly, and a full bench in gala wigs and gowns nodded approval.

Alderman Smith, red in the face and shaking with the intensity of his declaration, was full in the middle of a burning period when an awful hush fell upon the packed courtroom. In full view of the entire assemblage, seated on the high window sill in the rear of the bench, was an enormous ape, serenely viewing himself in Mistress Wendell's stolen pearl-handled mirror. The Judges, whose backs were turned to the remarkable apparition, stared in magisterial amazement at the bulging eyes and terror-stricken countenance of Alderman Smith and the fright-stunned spectators. Then, instinctively, they turned about.

One look was enough. Regardless of wigs or gowns or judicial decorum, they vaulted the bench in a body and rushed madly for the doors. In the furious scramble that followed it is recorded that many were bruised and injured. There was one man in the courtroom, however, whose features pictured delight instead of fear. His aspect was wholly foreign, and his clothes cut after a strange fashion. In the general interest of the moment he had remained unnoticed. As soon as the courtroom was empty he emitted a peculiar chuckling sound. The huge simian, who appeared utterly oblivious of the commotion his presence had caused, took his eyes for a second from his own pleasing resemblance in Mistress Wendell's mirror and looked up. With a squeal of joy and a glad chattering, he dashed the hand-glass to the floor, and in three bounds was beside the man, who deftly slipped an iron collar attached to a steel chain over his head. Then, leading the animal, he slowly made his way to the door.

The common without the courtroom presented a spectacle long remembered by our forefathers. Every tree, down to the slenderest sapling, was weighed down with clinging human beings, and to the lower branch of a centenarian oak in the centre of the little park clung the Justices, their wigs crumpled and awry and their gowns in tatters. The foreigner walked straight to the Judges' tree and spoke, pointing to the ape.

"Eet eez ze pet—ze rang-tang de mol—ze tame wild rang-tang," and he patted the ape's ugly head. The animal grinned horribly and the Justices, with wonderful agility, sought a higher limb. The foreigner continued affably:

"I'm 'fraid eet eez ze Jean Doee ze people rave of. He eez ze bad boy. Howev', I conduct heem to ze sheep I—"

The Presiding Justice, still climbing higher, roared in a voice hoarse with judicial severity:

"You are ordered by this Court to proceed post haste to your ship and take that beast with you. If you are found within the city precincts after one hour you will be hanged, drawn and quartered, and boiled in oil. Go!"

The man bowed, jerked the ape's chain, and started briskly toward the harbor.

That was the last New York ever saw of the celebrated John Doe of 1685.

Where Primaries Are Not Run By "Bosses."

THE oft-repeated question: Can there be no reform made in the present primary election laws which prevail in this city? has once more been brought prominently to the front by the recent spectacle of the contest in the Second Assembly District between Patrick Divver and Thomas F. Foley.

Just what a primary election here generally means is well illustrated in the declaration made by a man who has always lived in the Thirty-first Assembly District, in Harlem. He had been away from home for over a week. He returned the day after the primaries.

"Where have you been?" he was asked by a friend.

"Oh, I have been down town in the Divver-Foley fight. I have made lots of money. You see, I sent word to the Board of Elections that I intended to move into that district, so they enrolled me. After that it was easy enough for me to vote there. I did not leave my own district, as a matter of fact, and I will be here to vote at the election. This primary scheme is a great game, and lots of us made money by going into the Second District and voting for the man who would pay the freight."

The possibility of any such proceedings as this is completely wiped out in a little county in Western Pennsylvania, where the people have an opportunity to vote directly for their preference for candidates for public office at the primaries. No delegates who are "fixed" are selected. When a voter goes to the primary polls he goes there to express his opinion directly for the member of his party he desires to see nominated to office. The voter cannot live in one election district and declare his intention to vote in another. He must vote in the district in which he lives.

This primary election plan, which appears to be almost ideal, is known in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio as the "Crawford County Plan." Crawford County is located in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania. It is a farming county, and at one time was the centre of political intrigue of the State. In this county William H. Andrews, the active lieutenant of Matt. Quay, made his headquarters for years.

All along the people felt that they were not properly represented at the nominating meetings of the different parties. They had voted for years for delegates. These delegates had always been subjected to the will of some "boss," who had really named the candidates. Under the present plan any individual who thinks himself strong enough in his own party can become a candidate by duly announcing his candidacy in the public press a certain time before the party primaries. His name is put on the official ticket, and if his friends prevail he is duly placed on the ticket to be voted for at election, notwithstanding the fact that he may have had no influence with a "boss."

In substance, this is an application of the general election laws to the party primaries. The primaries are held in the regular voting places. All the paraphernalia of a general election are used. Tickets, tally sheets, and return blanks are furnished. There is no restriction, beyond a twenty days' notice in the public press. The ballots are of a prescribed form, and are printed by the County Committee of the party holding the primaries. This committee is compelled to place on the ballots every name which has been announced in one or more papers of the county twenty days before the primaries.

As a result, the aspirant for the position of County Judge or the man who seeks to be Town Constable can go directly before the people without asking the permission of any "boss" as to whether he can be a candidate or not. The full title of the law which allows this free use of the right to express an opinion in primary nominations is "An Act to Protect the Election of Voluntary Political Associations, to Regulate Primary Elections, and to Punish Frauds Therein, Within the Limits of Crawford County."

The act provides for the appointment of regular election officers, and for their conducting the primaries in the same way as for a general election. The voter must be a bona fide resident of the district in which he is voting. "Intention" to become a resident does not qualify him to vote ther , as it does here in New York City. A fine not exceeding $500, and imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, is the penalty for making a false oath or for offering or accepting money for a vote.

One of the local "bosses" went to the State of Washington to live after the act became in full force. Another "boss" retired from the county and went to Pittsburg. To-day the county has purely representative men in office. The county seat, Meadville, has a Democratic Mayor; its Councilmanic body has a Republican majority; the County Judge is a Democrat, who succeeded a Republican; the Congressman is a Republican, while the members of the State Assembly are Democrats.

The regulations as to party affiliation which prevail here under the present primary laws practically exist in Crawford County. A man must be a declared Republican to vote at the Republican primaries, and a declared Democrat, Prohibitionist, or Socialist Labor Party man to vote at their respective primaries. His voting residence at the time of the primaries is his residence for primary purposes. The "floater" plan as used in New York City cannot prevail under the "Crawford County plan."

One man on one side or eighteen on another cannot affect the candidate for Mayor irrespective of the wishes of the members of the parties. Under the "Crawford County plan" a man who is admittedly popular with the individual voters of his party could be duly announced as a candidate and his name sent to the County Committee. The name would have to be placed on the primary ticket, and if he was popular enough he would be selected as the nominee, no matter whether he suited a certain "boss" or not.

The "Crawford County plan" has been in force in the little Pennsylvania County for ten years. It has since been adopted in other counties of the State, and has also penetrated to the Far West. It has not yet reached New York City.

A Twisted Sunday School Lesson.

Teacher, who has been telling the youngsters of the hiding and the finding of the little Moses in the bullrushes, asks the class to repeat why the mother of Moses packed the little one in a basket and hid it, as described.

Little Fellow in the Rear.—Because she didn't want the Board of Health to vaccinate him.

Races for America's Cup

Complete and Concise History of All the Contests for the Trophy

IN 1851 the schooner yacht America, built by George Steers, and owned by several Americans, was sent to the World's Fair, in London, as an exhibit of our type of fore-and-aft vessels. Arriving in England, her owners challenged all comers, but no attention was paid to them. Challenging a second time, they were told that they might enter their yacht in a regatta to take place on Aug. 22. They then learned for the first time that a cup had been offered for yachts of all nations. They entered their schooner, and she brought home that cup. It is still here, and it is called the America's Cup. Its name is not the America Cup, nor the Queen's Cup. It is simply the America's Cup, the cup brought home by the America. Sixteen yachts started in the regatta on Aug. 22, 1851, ranging from the forty-seven-tonner Aurora to the three-masted schooner Brilliant, 392 tons. The start was from Cowes, and the course around the Isle of Wight.

The fleet got away from a one-gun start at 10 A. M., with a light westerly wind. At 11:30, when the yachts had rounded No Man's Land buoy and were on the windward part of the course, the wind freshened to six knots, and America walked out two miles to windward of the rest. The wind fell light, and with a strong head tide the yachts beat up under Shanklin Chine, America still gaining. At 3 P. M. the wind freshened again. America carried away her jib boom, but nevertheless she rounded the Needles at 5:40 eight miles ahead of the second yacht, the little cutter Aurora. Again the wind fell light and the tide was ahead. At 8:35 America anchored off Cowes. Aurora anchored 20 minutes later, having come up as the wind fell. And that is how "The America's Cup" was won.

On July 8, 1857, the owners of America, J. C. Stevens, Edwin A. Stevens, Hamilton Wilkes, J. Beekman Finley, and George L. Schuyler, presented the cup to the New York Yacht Club to be held as a perpetual international yachting trophy. In October, 1868, James Ashbury, a member of the Royal Thames Yacht Club of London, challenged for the cup, but owing to difficulties in making terms, he did not race for it till 1870, when he came across the Atlantic in his schooner Cambria in an ocean race against James Gordon Bennett's Dauntless, from Old Head of Kinsale to Sandy Hook Lightship. Cambria won by 1 hour and 4 minutes. Mr. Ashbury's race against the New York Yacht Club was under the same conditions as America's against the English yachts. He had one race against the whole fleet. It took place on Aug. 8, 1870. Those who labor under the delusion that extensive interest in the cup contest is something recent should read these words of Capt. Roland F. Coffin, who saw the race and published, in 1885, a history of the cup contests up to 1881:

"Nearly every steamer in the harbor was brought into requisition for spectators, and all were crowded to their capacity. Besides these, almost everything that could float, from the large coasting schooner to the tiny skiff, was brought into use, and it seemed as if the whole population of the city was on the water. Wall and Broad Streets were deserted for the day, and the courts and public offices had but few attendants."

The race was over the old New York Yacht Club course from off Stapleton, S. I., to and around the Sandy Hook Lightship and return. The yachts were started from their anchors at 11:25 on the last of the ebb tide, with a good southeasterly wind. Fifteen schooners competed, and Magic won, beating Idler, the second yacht, by 11 minutes, 8.9 seconds. Cambria finished tenth, being 39 minutes 12.7 seconds astern of the winner. America finished fourth.

In 1871 Mr. Ashbury returned with a new schooner, Livonia. This time the club selected four schooners to race against the challenger, reserving the right to name the starter on the morning of the day of each race. Columbia, Sappho, Palmer, and Dauntless were the defenders. The record was as follows:

First race, Oct. 16, 1871, club course, start from anchors, tide last of the flood, wind northwest and light. Starters, Livonia and Columbia, the latter a typical skimming dish, put in on account of the light weather. Columbia won by 25 minutes 28 seconds, elapsed, and 27 minutes 4 seconds corrected time.

Second race, Aug. 18, twenty miles to windward and return, from Sandy Hook Lightship. The course was not accurate, as the wind was west-northwest, and the course east-northeast. A light wind in the morning caused Columbia to be chosen as the day's defender, though it breezed on before the start. Columbia won by 4 minutes 35 seconds elapsed time; corrected time about 8 minutes. Mr. Ashbury protested that Columbia had rounded the outer mark the wrong way, but the protest was not allowed.

Third race, Oct. 19, club course, wind fresh from southwest, tide beginning of the ebb, defender Columbia. At the Southwest Spit Columbia lost her flying jib stay, and on the run home, off Buoy 10, broke her steering gear. Livonia won by 15 minutes 10 seconds, being the only challenger that ever won a single race in any series.

Fourth race, Oct. 21, twenty miles to windward and return, from Sandy Hook Lightship, wind south, course south-southwest, tide second half of the ebb, defender for the day Sappho. The wind soon after the start shifted to south-southwest, making the course dead to windward, and freshened to a good wholesail breeze. There was a lively sea, so much so that a small boat stowed in Sappho's cockpit was carried overboard. Sappho won by 30 minutes 21 seconds.

Fifth race, Oct. 23, club course, wind wholesail from west, tide last of the ebb; defender Sappho. Sappho won by 25 minutes 27 seconds. Mr. Ashbury again protested against the decision in the case of the second race, but after some acrimonious correspondence the club dropped him from further consideration.

The next challenger was the schooner Countess of Dufferin of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club. The record of her contests is short. One defender, the schooner Madeleine, was chosen to meet her, and the series was two out of three races.

First race, Aug. 11, 1876, club course, wind at start south, outside south-southeast, water smooth. Madeleine won by 10 minutes 20 seconds.

Second race, Aug 12, twenty miles to windward, south-southeast from Buoy 3, off the point of the Hook, and return, wind light at start, afterward freshening to wholesail breeze, but falling light again before the finish. Madeleine won by 27 minutes 14 seconds. America went over the course and beat the challenger 19 minutes 9 seconds.

In 1881 Canada tried it again with the 65-foot sloop Atalanta, the first of the single-stickers to challenge. Trial races were held for the first time to select a defender, and the iron sloop Mischief was chosen. The record follows:

First race, Nov. 9, 1881, club course, wind at start west-southwest, brisk, tide last of the flood. Mischief won by 28 minutes 30½ seconds after a fine run home in a growing breeze.

Second race, Nov. 10, course sixteen miles to leeward from Buoy 5 and return, wind west by north, a fresh, wholesail breeze, tide beginning of the ebb. Mischief won by 34 minutes 16 seconds.

In 1885 the challenger was the British cutter Genesta, the first of the 90-footers to try for the cup. Two new yachts, Puritan and Priscilla, were built here as defenders. Puritan was chosen by trial races. The record of the cup contests was this:

First race, Sept. 11, 1885, club course, wind southeast and light, tide in the last quarter of the flood. The wind was uncertain in the lower bay, but outside was brisk from the south out to the lightship and return. Puritan won by 16 minutes 47 seconds elapsed and 16 minutes 19 seconds corrected time.

Second Race, Sept. 16.—Twenty miles to leeward from Scotland Lightship and return; wind west-northwest, fresh, rising to a moderate gale (thirty-seven miles an hour) Genesta led to the outer mark, but was beaten on the windward leg, partly through a shift of the wind a point northerly, which enabled Puritan, occupying the northerly berth, to ease sheets a trifle. Puritan won by 1 minute 38 seconds. There has never been a finer race in the history of the cup.

In 1886 the challenger was the ninety-foot cutter Galatea. More new yachts were built here, and Mayflower was chosen after trials against Puritan, Priscilla, and Atlantic to defend the cup.

First Race, Sept. 7, 1886.—Club course; wind south to southeast; light inside and fair outside; tide last half of the ebb. The yachts had the flood returning. Mayflower won by 12 minutes 2 seconds, corrected time.

Second Race, Sept. 11.—Twenty miles to leeward from Scotland Lightship and return; course southeast, wind light and changeable, so that the yachts at the finish had it abeam. Mayflower won by 16 minutes 3 seconds.

In 1887 the Scotch cutter Thistle was the challenger. Volunteer, a new steel sloop, was selected as defender after trials with the Mayflower.

First Race, Sept. 27, 1887.—Club course; wind moderate, southeast, shifting to southwest; tide at start last of the ebb. Volunteer won by 19 minutes 23½ seconds, corrected time.

Second Race, Sept. 30.—Twenty miles to windward from Scotland Lightship and return; course east by north; wind at start brisk, falling later and then breezing on to about twenty miles an hour. Volunteer won by 11 minutes 47½ seconds.

The next challenger was Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie I., in 1893. Colonia, Pilgrim, Jubilee, and Vigilant were all built to compete for the honor of defending the cup. The last named was chosen. Three races out of five were now to be won.

First Race, Oct. 7, 1893.—Course fifteen miles to leeward, east by south, from Sandy Hook Lightship and return; wind about eight knots, sea smooth. Vigilant won by 5 minutes 48 seconds, corrected time.

Second Race, Oct. 9.—Triangular course, ten miles to each leg; first leg dead to windward, southwest by south; wind brisk, sea smooth. Vigilant won by 10 minutes 25 seconds, corrected time.

Third Race, Oct. 13.—Fifteen miles to windward, east, from Sandy Hook Lightship and return; wind fresh to strong, sea rough. Both yachts started with single-reefed mainsails and gaff topsails set over them. Valkyrie led to the outer mark, but on the run home burst her spinnaker and was passed by Vigilant. The American yacht won the race and series by 2 minutes and 13 seconds, elapsed, and 40 seconds corrected time.

In 1897 Lord Dunraven came with a new Valkyrie, the third of the name, the second having been lost at sea in the Mediterranean. The new American yacht chosen to defend the cup was Defender.

First Race, Sept. 7, 1895.—Fifteen miles to windward from a point off Seabright and return; course east by south; wind light; sea smooth, with a deep swell. Defender won by 8 minutes 49 seconds, corrected time.

Second Race.—Course triangular; ten miles to a leg; first leg to windward, south; wind moderate and freshening; sea smooth. Valkyrie fouled Defender at the start, carrying away the latter's starboard spreader and causing her topmast to buckle. Valkyrie finished apparently a winner by 47 seconds, corrected time.

Third Race, Sept. 12.—Fifteen miles to windward and return; east by south; wind light; sea smooth. Valkyrie crossed the line, and then abandoned the race, Lord Dunraven giving as a reason the refusal of the New York Yacht Club to guarantee him a clear course, so that he might avoid such fouls as that of the second race. The club disqualified Valkyrie in the second contest, and thus Defender won by three straight. Lord Dunraven accused the New York Yacht Club and the manager of Defender of trickery. After a formal investigation of his charges, which were not proved, he was properly expelled from the club.

In 1899 Sir Thomas Lipton came forward with Shamrock I. Columbia was chosen to meet him after many trials against Defender.

First Race, Oct. 16, 1899.—Fifteen miles to windward from Sandy Hook Lightship and return; wind east; moderate to light; sea smooth. Columbia won by 10 minutes 8 seconds, corrected time.

Second Race, Oct. 17.—Triangular course of thirty miles; first leg dead to windward, east by south. The start was at 11 o'clock, and 25 minutes later Shamrock's port spreader went in the "nip," and she lost her topmast. There was a long swell, and this caused her to roll too much. Columbia finished alone, winning the race by a walk-over.

Third Race, Oct. 19.—Fifteen miles to leeward and return; course south by west; wind north by east; fresh; about eighteen knots; sea choppy. Columbia won the race and the series by 6 minutes 34 seconds, corrected time. This series was made remarkable by the number of failures to get wind enough for a race. There were eight of these fizzles.

W. J. HENDERSON.

SEPT

Caxton Imprints in New York City

TO this city, which treasures so many examples of the wonderful and patient art of William Caxton, England's first printer, has just come a fine copy of one of his rarest and most valuable imprints—"The Royal Book; or, Book for a King," printed partly in 1487 and partly in 1488. The large sum of £1,550 was given at a recent London auction for this rarity, and until this copy is sold again—which may not be for many years—connoisseurs will never have an opportunity to acquire a perfect "Royal Book," as all known copies are in public collections, the Bedfordshire General Library in London possessing one, the Cambridge Public Library two, and the Spencer-Rylands Library at Manchester another, the finest of all, measuring 11 by 8 inches, for which Earl Spencer paid £61 10s. at the Hibbert sale in 1829. No other copy was again sold until 1880, when Buccleuch's copy, lacking one leaf, brought £365. The recent increase in value is most significant, and is indicative of the present appreciation of literary treasures of this kind.

This city, which possesses in public and private collections so many great book rarities, has thus added another to its long list. The Caxton imprints figuring in this list are few in number—there are few anywhere, in fact—but the copies here are remarkably choice examples, unequaled in condition abroad. Chief among these comes the only perfect copy in existence of Sir Thomas Malory's "Noble and Joyous Book Entitled La Morte D'Arthur," printed by Caxton in 1485. This beautiful copy, in old English red morocco, ornamented with rich gold tooling, was once in the celebrated Harleian Library, and in 1748, a few years after Harley's death, was priced by an English book dealer at 5s. It was bought by Bryan Fairfax, one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's customs, and later was sold with the Fairfax Library to Francis Child, the banker, from whom it passed by marriage to the Jersey family over a hundred years ago. In 1885, one of the later Earls of Jersey, having little regard for books, but much love for horses, sold the collection at auction, and Miss Abby E. Hanscom of Brooklyn (later Mrs. Pope and now deceased) secured it for £1,950, outbidding the bibliophiles of the world. In 1896, when Mrs. Pope's magnificent collection was privately sold, Robert Hoe added this treasure to his library. The only other copy known is Earl Spencer's, with ten leaves in manuscript, which sold for £320 at the Lloyd sale in 1816, and is now in the Spencer-Rylands Library at Manchester. The value of Mr. Hoe's copy is greatly in excess of its former price, and when sold again the book may bring $20,000, or as much as a Gutenberg Bible.

A second Caxton from the Jersey Library, and also from Mrs. Pope's, is the finest copy of Gower's "Confessio," that is now known, only four other perfect examples being in existence. This copy of the extremely rare first edition (by a typographical blunder the date appears in the colophon as 1483 instead of 1493) was bought in 1885 for £810. It is now worth fully twice that sum.

Mr. Hoe's third Caxton cost him $6,750 in October, 1898, and would now bring much more. It is the best copy extant of Trevisa's version of Higden's "Polychronicon," printed by Caxton about 1482, with a continuation of Trevisa's antiquated text, called "Liber Ultimus," which is the only original work of any magnitude from the printer's pen.

The book itself is one of the commonest of Caxton imprints, but also one of the hardest to secure in good condition, only half a dozen perfect copies being known. The Hoe copy brought £477 15s. in Lord Charlemont's sale in London in 1865. It then lacked two leaves, which were supplied from an imperfect copy by the purchaser, and the book was beautifully bound by Francis Bedford at a cost of £50. It may be truthfully described as a marvelous Caxton, containing over 200 uncut leaves, and measuring 11½ by 8¼ inches. "Few of Caxton's books," wrote his biographer, William Blades, "have excited more interest and research than the 'Polychronicon.'" A copy like the present one, large, perfect, and almost uncut, is a wonderful possession.

The great collection of books in the Lenox Library includes six fine Caxtons—the "Game and Play of Chess Moralized," printed about 1474-5 at Caxton's first press in Bruges; Lefevre's "History of Jason," about 1475; Higden's "Polychronicon," 1482; "The Knight of the Tower," 1484; "Book Called Caton," about 1484, and the second edition of "The Mirrour of the World," about 1490. The first of these was secured by the late James Lenox in 1872. It is one of the few perfect copies in existence. (Blades knew of only four.) The book contains very little about chess, each separate piece being used merely as a peg whereon to hang some anecdotal essay on the various duties of mankind. No perfect copy has been sold at auction since 1837, which illustrates the book's rarity.

Next in importance among the Lenox Caxtons comes the "History of Jason," which cost Mr. Lenox £105 in 1854 at the Gardner sale, having been in the Wilks, Higgs, and Blandford collections. It is a fine and perfect copy, rivaling the Earl of Ashburnham's, which, with a noble pedigree, fetched £2,100 in 1897, the largest sum yet paid for a Caxton. Then comes the "Polychronicon," the copy which fetched $1,300 at the Ives sale in 1880, and the second best known. At one time it was in the libraries of John Dent and Henry Perkins. Rarer and more valuable is "The Book Which the Knight of the Tower Made to the Enseygnment and Teaching of His Daughters," of which only six perfect copies are known. The Lenox copy, once in the Blandford, Taylor, and Jolley Libraries, brought £200 in 1868 at the Corser sale, and six years later was secured by the late collector for £610. It is one of the only two perfect copies that have sold in two centuries. The "Caton," which Mr. Lenox bought for £81 in 1854, is one of two copies sold in half a century, Ashburnham's being the other. Only twelve complete copies are extant. The sixth of the imprints is "The Mirrour of the World," 1490, which cost Mr. Lenox £510 in 1874. It was Sir William Tite's copy.

The Columbia College Library includes a fine copy of "The Fayts of Arms and of Chivalry" of Christine de Pisan, 1489, one of the scarcest of the late Caxtons. This is part of the valuable Phœnix collection left to the university. Only one copy is known to be owned here of Caxton's greatest achievement—the printing of the first edition of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales"—a work which, however faulty, must rank for all time above the other productions of his press. This is Robert Hoe's copy, which, lacking seventeen leaves, (only two perfect copies have survived,) sold for £1,320 in 1886 in London. The missing leaves have since been supplied in fac simile, and the volume has been placed in a Parisian binding. The book is the second printed by Caxton at his first London press, the "Dictes of the Philosophers" preceding it by about a year in 1477, and is his greatest service to English literature.

The two complete copies are locked up in the British Museum and at Merton College, Oxford, and New York must be satisfied with the best of the nine defective examples of the masterpiece of the first great English poet, printed by the first of English printers. This city already possessed the finest "King Arthur," "Confessio," and "Polychronicon," and to make more splendid the showing of specimens of the infancy of English printing, there is now added the only copy of "The Royal Book" outside of public museums.

ROBERT F. RODEN.

1901

The Pan-American at Night

EVERYBODY agrees that the electric illumination is the great distinction of the Pan-American among great fairs. To one who has seen Chicago in 1893 and Paris in 1900 and has not been at Buffalo, the former glories seem difficult to surpass. The electric fountain at Chicago, the jets of feathery spray undershot with iridescence, was the great sight. It was enhanced by the outlining of the buildings of the Court of Honor with rows of lights, and by that great semaphore of an electric pencil which swept the sky upward, downward, lakeward, and landward from the roof of the huge Manufactures Building. At Paris, too, the electric fountain closed the wonderful vista of the Champ de Mars, looking across from the Trocadéro, under the basal horseshoe of the Eiffel, a vista which nobody who saw it, is likely to forget. But what most tenaciously abides in the memory of Paris is the great, sweeping searchlights in the lanterns of those actual and full-sized reproductions of the French coastwise lighthouses that were erected on the banks of the Seine, searchlights which sweep the city and the river and the sky with their luminous swaths, while high over all, a thousand feet in the air, the still larger searchlight at the summit of the Eiffel wheels round its brush of fire across the sky, and

> Like Atlas in the heavens withdrawn,
> To hemisphere and hemisphere
> Disparts the dark and dawn.

Neither of these effects is that of Buffalo. The electric fountain, so far from being the centre and culmination of the pyrotechnical display, is at the far end of the grounds, and does not come into the general display at all. For the great searchlight of Chicago, or the many swinging searchlights of Paris, there is only one slender beam of light rotating from the summit of the Electric Tower. And yet the Pan-American at night is even more impressive and more beautiful than either of its predecessors. It is a more systematic and artistic "general illumination."

Really to see it, you must see it at its beginning, see the Esplanade and its bordering buildings lighted up. That has come to be understood by Buffalonians, and by visitors of some standing in point of time, insomuch that many thousands populate the Esplanade at the appointed hour, and almost crowd it, who disperse immediately after. The appointed hour is the hour when the light fades out of the sky after sunset. It is of course advanced as the days shorten until now it is at about 7. Take your stand then, if you are well advised, between the pylons at the summit of the gentle rise from the great open space, and watch the light that falls. The gay and festive coloring of the Building of Music at your left and of the corresponding Building of Ethnology at your right fades gradually, until the local color is altogether lost, and only the deep bronze of the quadrigas on the Building of Ethnology disturbs and accentuates the uniform grayness. Happily for us, there is no moon, and happily also a curtain of rain cloud to the northward hangs as a background to the Electric Tower and its flanking colonnades and their flanking palaces. The buildings darken into a pearl-gray against the leaden murk of this pall, across which at intervals the unharnessed lightning of nature plays harmless and noiseless. Standards holding flambeaux burn to right and left at the corners of the lagoon, and thin slits of light show themselves in the shaft of the tower, from the base of which you hear but no longer see the tumbling of the mimic Niagara.

> Twilight, and evening bell,
> And after that the dark:—

For now the torches are extinguished and the rays of light disappear, and a hushed expectancy prevails among the vast, dimly-seen throng in front of you. They say the Esplanade will hold 250,000 people, and it seems quite half full of the dense, dim crowds. The fountains plash from the distance with a distinctness startling in the wide silence, and the bulk and outline of the bordering buildings are seen in sombre silhouette against the cloud now scarcely darker than themselves.

On a sudden a movement among the arrested crowds. A moment later a dull crimson glow is manifest along the edges of the canal, and ascends to the lights at the ground level, to the "features" of the palaces, to the cornices and steeples and domes, to the "tiara of proud towers," to the bulbous diadem of the Electric Tower, which is, by night as by day, the cynosure of the whole Pan-American display. Two hundred and eighty thousand electric lights, they tell me, are turned on by one man at one lever. From the first faint flushes of dull red to the complete illumination is a matter of two minutes or less, and the palaces stand all glorious in white incandescence. And the band plays "Hail, Columbia"!

One rather wishes that it wouldn't. And distinctly one wishes that the "Japanese Lady Cornetist" over in the Moral Midway would not project into the scene the blare of her instrument blowing "refined vaudeville." It is a disturbance too much like the foolish exclamations in flat voices of our fair rustic countrywomen in the circumambient throng, who seem to consider that they must "say something" to show their appreciation. None of these is the proper accompaniment to the spectacle. But there is a conceivable, nay, a realized "appropriate music." There is a beautiful passage in Taine's book "On Intelligence," telling of his first visit to Nôtre Dame, a visit made in his nurse's arms, when he looked up from the nave at the great rose window of the western front, and the organ was playing, and it seemed to him that the music proceeded from the wheeled kaleidoscope of colored glass he looked at. One evening at Buffalo, when the illumination was complete, I had the luck to be sitting under the windows of the Temple of Music, now of mournful memory, and an organist happened to have the interior of the place all to himself, practising, I suppose for a concert the next day. I beg to convey to him my thanks. For he was playing "strict organ music," and as he drew stop after stop, and the whole fabric shuddered at the vibration of the deep diapasons and the powerful "pedal reed," it did seem that this impersonal polyphony was the analogue in sound of the incandescent marvel that we beheld.

And what a marvel it is! On our left and abreast, as we stand between the pylons, so that we have to turn to see it, is the terraced pyramid of the Building of Horticulture; on the right the swelling cupola of the Government Building. But all eyes must be turned first down the vista that is closed by the Electric Tower, which stands with its flanking piers walls of white light, and the perforated tracery of its central shaft a network of luminous filaments. And, in the full illumination, the cunning artificer has so undershot with emerald the spouting cataract of the mimic Niagara as to bring back into vividness the curving crest of the real Horseshoe Fall just before the plunge into mist and mystery. On the right, your right, are the Spanish steeples of the Stadium, counterparted on the other side by the like steeples, and nearer the flat dome of the Manufactures, (is it?) and on the other side the loggie of the Electricity Building. Still nearer, the counterparting cupolas of Ethnology and Music. All these are outlined in light, and outlined with great skill. The illumination of the Horticulture Building and its flanking annexes is especially well managed. It looks at first as if it had been lighted almost at random, but one comes to perceive that it is a subtle artistic sense which has presided over the disposition of the electric bulbs upon its central tower and its outlying pinnacles. One supposes that each architect has designed the illumination of his own building, so well the illumination fits each "case." At any rate, what was done in this way at Chicago looks crude and tentative in the retrospect beside this careful and finished work of a sensitive artist.

Between the bordering buildings, down the wide avenue, and at this end of the sunken gardens and the sunken canals, there are boundaries of lights, no longer still, like the sheen of the buildings themselves, but flaming cressets flaring to every gust, and yellow against the tranquil white incandescence. The jets of white misty water in the canals, too, bend to the breezes like saplings, under the white light from the bordering buildings. And the central basin is filled, at the surface of the water, with burning colored globes of red and green and yellow that convert it into a parterre of flowers of fire.

All this movement and color but emphasize the steady, tranquil light of the main illumination. The Electric Tower, with its traceried walls of light, stands like a fixed piece of pyrotechny, an arrested coruscation. And its moveless splendor is accentuated again by the upward rush of the actual fireworks behind, the most vivid and brilliant that I have ever seen—rising, exploding, dispersing, and dying in fiery green and red and purple and gold, while "the Holy City" simply stands and shines.

But, in fact, after ransacking one's vocabulary one has to admit that the spectacle is indescribable. He can say, however, with confidence, to an artistically sensitive reader that if that reader goes to Buffalo by the morning train, arriving in time only for the illumination, and returning, if he must, by the first train that leaves thereafter, what he will see will be well worth his trouble. He will have a wonderful picture to hang in the gallery of remembrance. Experto crede!

MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

New Plays of the Week

TWO new productions graced the week at the theatres. That which the better deserves consideration will pass by without any attention from the man about town or the woman of fashion. It is called "Up York State," and is on exhibition at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. The other was imported directly from the home of British gayety. It was made known here with all the glitter and bustle of a first night at a popular Broadway Theatre, was applauded as if it were a revelation of genius, and will without doubt "make a barrel of money." Let us, therefore, respect public opinion and give this wonderful thing the place of honor. The name of it is "The Messenger Boy." It took six Englishmen to write this play. Two of them concocted the story and the dialogue, two more expended the gray matter of their brains on the "lyrics," and the other two composed the music. Thus, as it takes nine tailors to make a man, does it take six Englishmen to make a musical comedy.

The usual method of discussing such productions in newspapers is to say that no one expects them to have any sensible plot, but that so long as the music is bright and catchy and the action amusing, all that can be asked for in addition is a plenty of pretty women in many garbs and some good dancing. All of which is cheerfully accepted in this place as the proper demand to make of a musical comedy. But there certainly ought to be some one in the performance who does something bright or clever. Some one should at occasional intervals say something witty or at least humorous. The words of the lyrics should have glimmers of sense or fun in them. The women should be worth looking at, and the dancing should consist of something more than awkward hoppings, jumpings, and kickings of the heels. One would even like sometimes to see some evidence of a suspicion that those on the stage knew that the foot could be gracefully disposed in dancing and that its angle with the leg should not constantly present the whole lower extremity in the shape of the letter L.

"It is to laugh." That should be the motto of the musical comedy maker, but as a matter of fact it seems to be that of the audiences which attend the productions of these things. "We are here to laugh, and we are going to do it, no matter who tries to prevent us." That seems to be the thought of these audiences. It is a happy mood, of course, and it makes the evening pleasant for those who indulge in it. But its existence is no reason why the chronicler of theatrical doings should go away and write down that the play was good. "The Messenger Boy" has been pronounced as good as most works of its kind, and some have declared that it is even better than the average. So be it. But so far as we are concerned, [illegible] may that the st[illegible]

logue is neither witty nor humorous, there are no comic situations, the action is simply industrious, and the music is of the sort that any good amateur musician can sit down and improvise without a moment's thought.

Furthermore, the astute builders of this musical comedy have made the foolish mistake of giving the principal feminine position in their work to a character part, the mother of the messenger boy. There is no principal part for any young and handsome woman. The comedian, Mr. Powers, and the character actress, Miss Robson, have all that is prominent in the performance. This being the case, the managers would have been wise to surround them with beautiful women in the subsidiary parts and in the chorus; but this is not the case. The chorus is wonderfully homely, but theatregoers are becoming accustomed to that in these days. Homely women are now the rule on the stage. No wonder that people like to go to Weber & Fields's place occasionally and refresh themselves with a look at the still unblemished beauty of Lillian Russell.

And what a treat it would be to hear some one who could sing in the cast of "The Messenger Boy." The music, as we have already said, is cheap and trivial. It is not good in its kind. But how is the average theatregoer to get at its merit, if it have any, when he cannot tell what the tune is? It is no exaggeration to say that none of the actors can sing well enough to make their tunes recognizable. And yet "The Messenger Boy" will probably be a pecuniary success. Of course that is a matter which does not concern this writer. The business of the newspaper commentator on things theatrical is not to guess whether they will "go" or not. That is the manager's business. The chronicler's business is to say whether he thinks they are good in their kind and whether the kind is worth consideration. The species of entertainment of which "The Messenger Boy" is a specimen is capable of being made piquant, dainty, and fascinating, but none of these epithets can honestly be applied to this particular production.

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"Up York State," which is to be seen at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, is a rural drama of the type made known to us in such modern productions as "The Old Homestead," "Shore Acres," and "Log Harbor." It is not quite so ambitious dramatically as the second of these, nor is it so thin as the first.

It was written by David Higgins and Georgia Waldron, who enact the principal personages. They previously wrote "At Piney Ridge." The action of "Up York State" takes place at Stony Creek, an Adirondack village, and the characters are typical American country folk of this part of the world. The story is simple and wonderfully natural, except in its revelation of the past life of the villain. This is a little strained, but would not seem so in a more highly wrought drama. It is emphasized by the simplicity of the rest of the story. That the richest man in the village should turn out to have been a gambler in Kansas and to have deserted there a woman who turns up in the last act to upset his plans is rather hard to accept, in view of the nature of the other incidents in the action. Yet the authors have shown remarkable continence in the treatment of this episode and have made a good character study of the abandoned woman. She is not a weeping, melodramatic personage, but a study from life, and a possible, indeed, a probable character.

The strongest scene in the play is that with which the third act ends. Darius Green, the hero, has sold a piece of land to Woodford, the villain, in order to get enough money to pay for an operation on the eyes of the heroine's little brother, who is threatened with total blindness. The heroine, who is penniless, is led to believe that Green loves another woman, and in order to repay him the money she consents to marry Woodford. It is understood that on the wedding day he is to pay all that it cost Green to save the boy's eyes. But Woodford, with the help of Lem Yarrington, a village "sport," has learned that there is marble in the land, and he gets the property at a bargain, Green being ignorant of the discovery. The heroine demands that her newly wed husband give back the land, which he had unfairly obtained. He refuses. She turns upon him with a vehement burst of indignation and refuses to live with him as his wife. The situation is good and the scene is excellently written. It would be the making of a far worse play than "Up York State."

Mr. Higgins acts the country hero in a natural, unaffected, manly style. He succeeds largely by restraint, in which he is wise. He never attempts to do too much, and consequently he is almost invariably convincing. Miss Waldron interprets the rôle of Evelyn Blair sympathetically and at times with real force. William T. Hodge is admirable as the country "sport," who has no principles and no conscience. Gabriella McKean is worthy of praise as Green's maiden aunt, a malicious old woman, who makes much of the mischief in the play, and Eva Westcott, as the village coquette, contributes a neat piece of acting to the general effect. The minor characters are acted acceptably, and the key of the performance is well sustained throughout. The drama has been handsomely mounted, and is on the whole a most enjoyable entertainment. It should be very successful.

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QUERY.—In Mr. Clyde Fitch's delectable comedy, "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," why does not Mme. Trentoni, or at any rate her astute guardian, ask how it happens that a young man holds an I. O. U. of Jinks's, made on account of a bet about Mme. Trentoni, before the bet is decided? If it was a bet that Jinks would marry Mme. Trentoni, how is it that he has paid over the amount (in the form of an acknowledgment) before he has learned whether he is going to marry her or not? If any one had thought of inquiring into that matter, Mr. Fitch's ingenious play would have come to a dead standstill about the middle of the second act. And that would really have been a pity.

Kind Act Brought Reward.

IT was just after midnight. A boy and a horse, near the corner of Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West were the centre of attention of several persons. Among those who noticed the two was a tall gentleman with kind eyes and a long gray mustache.

The horse had fallen on the asphalt and was so weary and bruised that it evidently did not care to ever rise again. It had a splendid broad forehead, but its poor body had long since lost its symmetry. A look at the head, eyes, and nostrils told the story of the good blood in its veins.

The boy was a shock-headed, poorly-clad fellow, and almost as weak as his fallen friend. But he climbed over the fence into the Park to get grass. On the inside there is quite a fall there to the ground. It was dark and the boy did not see this. He was hurt, but went back again for provender. This he tucked under the horse's head and placed some near his mouth. And while he worked he kept talking to the animal.

"Poor Bob," he said; "Dear old Bob, Bob, you rascal. You can't eat can you, Bob? Your teeth are worn blunt. They need filing. You can't grind your food, and you ain't a meat eater like the tiger, are you, Bob?"

The agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals came and the boy walked away where he could not see Bob put to his last sleep. Then he came back in time to guard the wagon and harness. The tall gentleman, by questioning, learned that the boy had eaten nothing since morning, as it was the busy season and his employer had to make money handling the trunks of returning tourists.

A wholesome and abundant meal came from the restaurant in a near-by hotel. The gentleman, too, happened to be in need of a stable boy at good wages, for he owns good horses, and he fancied a boy naturally good to horses.

So Bob's friend now fears that it was through Bob's misfortune he came into good fortune.

Small Consolation.

Heavyweight—He called me a gigantic ass.

Dan K. Yard—Well, you are pretty long

A CORNER IN RAILROADS

A True Story of Reconstruction

IN THE year 1870 the State of Mississippi was in the throes of reconstruction. She had just emerged from the period of military government and had organized a civil one, with James L. Alcorn as Governor, and had a Legislature, of which about one-half were negroes and the other half carpet-baggers, adventurers, who had come into the State for the special purpose of holding office, and had no further interest in the Commonwealth.

Ever since the close of the civil war in 1865 the State had been in an exceedingly unsettled condition, and much lawlessness still prevailed. The county officials had been generally strangers in the land, appointed by the military authorities or elected by the negroes, and were not at all in harmony with the white population. Consequently, when they undertook to suppress the lawlessness, which they did not do to any great extent, they found themselves powerless. But with the coming in of Alcorn's administration a better class of men were generally put in office in the counties, and every one felt that something must be done to restore order.

Among the measures adopted to bring this about was the organization of a State secret service under a bill passed by the Legislature appropriating ample funds for the purpose. This force was composed of Louis M. Hall of Vicksburg as chief and three detectives under him, all picked men. It operated for several years, under the direction of the Governor, and did much in bringing lawbreakers to justice, and in restoring order to the State.

To say that the Legislature, which was in session the greater part of Alcorn's administration, (for it was a business to them, and they could not afford to have much vacation,) was venal would be drawing it very mild. They were for sale to all comers. They did not wait to be approached and bought, but energetically hunted up any and every kind of a job, whereby they could turn a dollar. They touched nothing unless they were paid for it. And they openly became partners in the most notorious jobs that could be concocted to rob the State, or anything in it, which they could reach.

While things were in this condition, a man by the name of Richardson made his appearance at Jackson, the capital of the State, and was soon hand in glove with many of the leading members of the Legislature. He had, during the civil war, acquired considerable note as a member of the United States Secret Service, and also as a war correspondent, in both of which capacities he had taken high rank. He came to Mississippi direct from Little Rock, Ark., where there was then in session another Legislature of much the same stamp as that of Mississippi, and with whom he had, for some time previous, been busily engaged in concocting various jobs, the object of which was to fill his own and his partner's pockets, at the expense of the State and its substantial people.

At that time there were only five railroads in the State of Mississippi. The Mobile and Ohio ran from Columbus, Ky., to Mobile, Ala., along the eastern edge of the State; the Mississippi Central and the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern, together made a line from New Orleans, La., to Jackson, Tenn.; the Southern Railroad ran from Vicksburg to Meridian, Miss., east and west across the middle of the State, and the Mississippi and Tennessee Road ran from Grenada, Miss., to Memphis, Tenn.

The remainder of the State was without railroads, and was only accessible by water along the rivers, and by slow overland conveyance, where it was away from the watercourses. This condition was keenly felt by the people, and every one wanted railroads. Counties, towns, and cities, all stood ready to vote bonds to the very verge of bankruptcy, if thereby they could only secure the building of a railroad to them. The farmers were willing to give the right of way through their places, and also a large share of their lands to the road. Northern capitalists were planning railroad lines to run in every direction through the country and develop its resources. Every one was in expectation, and each one was hoping for his locality to be the favored one.

As the law of the State then stood, the only way to procure a corporation charter was by a special act of the Legislature.

Such was the situation when Richardson arrived. He soon gathered around him a few choice spirits from the two houses of the Legislature, and unfolded to them his plan of a money-making scheme large enough to make him and all of them rich. It was simply this—to create a monopoly in railroad charters in the State, and then to sell franchises to those who really wished to build railroads in it.

They were delighted with the scheme, which promised such opportunities for plunder, and immediately went to work upon it in a very businesslike manner. A regular partnership was formed between him and them, and an agreement was drawn up and signed by all parties, setting out the intended plan and stipulating how the business was to be conducted and the profits divided.

To carry out this secret plan, a bill was immediately introduced in the Senate, entitled "A Bill to Regulate the Chartering and Construction of Railroads in the State of Mississippi." This provided, in the first place, that no more special charters should be granted by the Legislature to construct railroads, but that all railroad charters should be obtained by simply filing the charter in the office of the Secretary of State.

Among many things put in the bill to fill up and disguise its real object was one clause, which was the gist of the whole. This provided that it should be unlawful to charter any railroad in the State of Mississippi to run within a distance of less than twenty miles of any parallel railroad, or of any proposed line of railroad already chartered, or to build or operate any railroad within such limits. This much of the conspiracy was public, and harmless enough.

The part of their plan which was not made public, however, when coupled with the bill, put a very different face upon the matter. It was this: They had taken the map of Mississippi, and drawn a series of lines across it, from east to west, twenty miles apart; then another set of lines, at the same distance, from north to south; then two other sets, one from the northeast to the southwest and the other from the northwest to the southeast, each at like distances, thus covering the State with twenty-mile lines in every possible direction. They had then projected a railroad on each of these many lines, had given a name to each, and prepared a charter for it.

All that remained for them to do was to pass the bill, and the moment it was signed by the Governor, (or passed over his veto, for they made their calculations to do this, if necessary,) to dump the whole bundle of charters into the office of the Secretary of State, and they had the matter safe. After that, all it was necessary for them to do was to open an office, and retail franchises to any one who wished to buil railroads in Mississippi. The profits, they calculated, would be heavy.

Some inkling of this came to the ears of Gov. Alcorn, and he determined, if possible, to break it up. He had heard of the execution of the written agreement, and determined to get possession of this, if possible. He sent for Hall, put the matter in his hands, and directed him to use all diligence to secure possession of the papers, and to get to the bottom of the whole matter.

Hall detailed his best man to take charge of the case. He was a stranger in Jackson, where he came in the guise of a journeyman painter, looking for work.

His first move was to have pointed out to him Richardson and the leaders in the plot in the Legislature, and to learn to know them by sight. Next, he looked up Richardson's boarding house. This he found to be a well-known house in West Jackson, called the Magnolia Cottage, a large, rambling house of many rooms, but all of them upon the ground floor.

He immediately took board himself, and informed the landlady that he should probably be there for some time, and so wished a good, comfortable room. That evening he shadowed Richardson, and found where his room was situated.

His next objective point was to get a room near Richardson's, or, if possible, immediately opposite it. Accordingly, the next morning he made some complaint to the landlady about his room, and got her to change him to another one. He continued to do this daily, and was changed from room to room, until at length, after a few days' manoeuvring, he was placed in the room opposite Richardson's, just where he wished to be.

The weather was warm, and he could leave his door open without attracting attention or causing suspicion. This he did, and remained in his room a day or two on pretense of being ill, and meanwhile observed Richardson's habits. Some of this watching he did through the keyhole of Richardson's door. He found him to be very regular in his habits. Every morning he rose, dressed himself, reached under his bed and pulled out a valise, unlocked it, took from it a bundle of papers in a large envelope, placed this in the inside pocket of his coat, locked the valise up again, placed it under the bed, and then went to his breakfast. He seldom went to his room again until night. Then he unlocked his door, went in and closed and locked it behind him. He then pulled out the valise from under the bed, unlocked it, took the bundle of papers from his pocket, placed it in the valise, locked it, and put it under the bed and then retired.

The detective concluded that this bundle of papers, which he treated with so much care, must be the ones he wanted. Accordingly, during Richardson's absence in the daytime he fitted false keys to the lock of his door and to his valise. He also oiled the two locks and the hinges of the door. He opened the valise and examined its contents, but found no papers that he wanted. This made him the more certain that the papers he was after were those in Richardson's pocket.

There was only one way to get them, and he resolved to take the chances on that. Early the next night he put on India rubber shoes, unlocked the door of Richardson's room, went in, and locek the door again. Then he crept under the bed, and stretched himself out behind the valise and waited. At length Richardson came in, locked the door, pulled out the valise, locked the papers up in it, pushed it back, and went to bed.

The detective waited patiently until he heard Richardson breathe hard, when he turned the valise, unlocked it, took out the papers, and closed and locked it again. Then he crawled to the door, unlocked it, took out the key, and laid it on the floor. Then he went out, locking the door after him with his own key.

In less than thirty minutes afterward he was in the Governor's library at the mansion and the papers were in the Governor's hands. They showed every ramification of the whole plot and every one who was in it, down to the negro members who had pledged themselves to vote for the bill for a $5 consideration, and had signed their pledge so to do with a cross mark. The proof was complete.

In the meantime the bill had passed the Senate and was then pending in the House. Within twenty-four hours after he received the papers the Governor notified each member of the House whose name appeared on the agreement that he held in his hands the written proof of his rascality, signed with his own hand, and warned him that if he voted for the bill he might expect all the penalties of the law to be enforced against him. The effect of these notices was immediately evident. Everything was very quiet, but much suppressed excitement and consternation showed itself on the faces of many of the members.

A day or two afterward the bill came up on its third reading for final passage. Richardson had assumed a defiant attitude and had been trying to rally his men and to bolster them up to vote for the bill in spite of the Governor's threats, and many had promised him to do so. So when the bill was called it was doubtful what would be the result.

When it came up I was standing near Richardson in the gallery of the House. He was intently watching the leaders in the House below. The excitement became intense, evidenced by a deathly silence throughout the room. The clerk began to call the roll, and the voting commenced. As their names were reached in the roll call one after another of the leaders hesitated and finally voted against the bill. The rank and file of the members immediately became panic-stricken and followed suit, and the bill was defeated by a large majority. Without moving a muscle of his countenance, Richardson watched them until the vote was declared, and then left the gallery. That night he left the State, and Mississippi saw him no more.

And so ended the great Mississippi railroad corner, strangled at its birth.

* * * * * * *

It may be added, by way of postscript, that the Governor forever afterward carefully preserved the documents in the case, and, further, that from that time on he had a most obedient and dutiful Legislature. Indeed, so great did their esteem for him become that they would not allow him to serve out his entire Gubernatorial term, but some few months later they elected him to the United States Senate.

EUGENE BALDWIN.

SEAL

RUNAWAY HUSBANDS AND THE LAW

ONE of the hardest problems the city officials have to solve is what to do with husbands who abandon their wives, and also what to do with the wives after they have been abandoned. In the five boroughs of the Greater New York there is a separate department with lawyers to look after the interests of deserted women who have no money and are likely to become "a charge on the county."

The cases where women have had their husbands arrested for abandonment are vigorously prosecuted. The result in hundreds of instances each year is that the home-deserters are sent to jail. There they linger in idleness, and the wives, many of them, have to work or go to the poorhouse. Sometimes imprisonment for a short time makes cruel husbands wish that they were anywhere else in the world but in prison, and they make extravagant promises as to how hard they will labor if liberated.

The machinery of the law which is put in operation when a man deserts his wife is unique. In the first place there are many technicalities which must be gone through. The deserted woman must take her case to the Charities Commissioner or deputy in the borough in which she resides and there retail the miseries of her home life to a clerk. After listening to the reason why "Jim," "Pat," or "Bill" has run away and left his wife, and in most instances children, the clerk casually remarks:

"Have you any money in the bank?"

Many a poor woman tells the truth and games a small sum.

"If you have money you are not likely to become a charge on the county, and therefore you can't have your husband arrested. When your money is all gone, then come here, and we will arrest him."

The poor wife then has to place herself on the road to the poorhouse before the city officials will offer to exert their power. When a few dollars have to be borrowed from neighbors to buy bread for starving children or to maintain herself the wife can then again appeal to the authorities.

"Now, just take this notice and go to the Magistrate's court in the district in which you live," will be the instructions after the clerk has satisfied himself that an arrest should be made. The woman will have to hunt up the court, and by that time she has wasted about three days. At the court an affidavit is drawn up charging the husband with "disorderly conduct."

The man who leaves his wife and children so that the county will have to feed them is guilty of a quasi-criminal act. He does not commit a misdemeanor or a felony, but the legal talent of the State, not being able to grasp just what crime a man commits when he leaves his wife and children to starve, decided that he must be a "disorderly person," and so he is called after conviction.

When the warrant is sworn out the wife has to await the arrest of her better half. If he has left the State of New York no arrest can be made. The general rule is to instruct the women to make a hunt for their husbands, and when located the policemen in the City Magistrates' courts do a little detective work.

"Just write him a couple of loving letters. Tell him the children are sick, or some other story, and arrange when he will call. Don't tell him you got out a warrant."

In nine cases out of ten a man, no matter how cruel he may be, decides, under such circumstances, to make a flying visit to his home. Sometimes the man's heart is touched, and he brings money with which to help the poor wife through. Generally when he reaches home an officer in "plain clothes" taps him on the shoulder and hurries him off to the station house.

Some husbands, when they find they have been caught in a trap utter wrathful statements and swear that they will never work another stroke in all their lives for the family. When arraigned in court they show defiance. The Magistrates are hard on such offenders. They are put under bonds of from $300 to $500 for appearance on the adjourned day, and are usually hurried off to jail.

When the day comes that the deserted wife is confronted in court with her husband, bearing the look of a penitent convict, she many times cries and begs to have the case dropped. If, however, long years of family strife have embittered the wife's mind, the case is proceeded with. There is a lawyer to represent the wife. Her case of abandonment is stated in a few words. One or two witnesses are called to show that the wife has no money and that the neighbors have had to help her to keep her from going to the poorhouse.

The husband has a chance to make a defense, and the usual excuses are "her sharp tongue drove me away from home," or, "Judge, it was a case of mother-in-law," or, "Your Honor, that woman drinks and don't mind the house," or, "I had to cook my own meals," and a thousand and one other excuses for the desertion.

In the parlance of the courts, such excuses "don't go with the Judge:" and the prisoners are found guilty of disorderly conduct, and ordered to give a bond to pay the wife a few dollars a week, in default of which the husband is sent to jail. If he fails to give a bond his imprisonment lasts eight months. Then he is released.

The "crime" of abandonment is, however, a continuous offense in the eyes of the law. A husband can be rearrested many times, and, when he gives a bond it lasts for one year. If he does not continue to provide for his family after that time he is again arrested and the same routine is gone through.

The trouble of finding adequate punishment for wife-beaters and those who abandon their wives has been carefully studied by City Magistrate Teale of Brooklyn. This is what Mr. Teale thinks about it:

"Suitable punishment," he says, "for those who abandon their wives and families is extremely difficult to inflict. The real sufferers, if legal punishment is meted out, are the innocent victims—namely, the wives and children—and the inhuman husband and father, knowing this, cares little or nothing for the law and its penalties. Some mode of punishment should be devised whereby the inhuman father who deserts his wife and children should be compelled to labor and provide the necessary living expenses of those he has allowed to go hungry and homeless, and who are helpless in many cases, and hence liable to become a burden on the county for charity. This could be effected without being in the least degree harmful to the interests of honest labor."

The reports of the Board of City Magistrates show that during periods of "hard times" the cases of abandonment of homes are more frequent. In 1889, there were only 889 cases in New York City, and in 1891, when times were not so good, the number increased to 1,042. During the depression of 1896, 1,568 fathers abandoned their families, and 568 were convicted and sentenced to jail or to give a bond to support their wives and offspring. In 1897 the number of cases fell to 1,299; in 1898 they were 1,147; in 1899, 1,298, and in 1900, 1,285 persons were arrested, of whom 529 were convicted.

Needed Something on the Side.

Weary—I drempt last night dat I wus one of de animals in de Zoo. Now, what is dat de sign uv?

Wanderer—It's de sign dat yer first is gittin' de best of yere jegment, and dat youse ought to git a job in a seltzer syphon factory.

He Had Great Expectations.

"How do you account for the fact that Miss Bullion, the wealthiest heiress of the season, is going to marry Nodo, who hasn't a cent to his name?"

"Oh, but he has great expectations."

"He has; what are they?"

"He is going to marry Miss Bullion."

IN PICTURESQUE VERONA

VERONA, Sept. 4.—What a charm lies in this city of past glory and richness! Palaces line the narrow streets, the wide corso, and the well-arranged open squares.

From out of the midst of one, the Arena, rises a beautiful, and one might say "completed," ruin, for the walls stand with no gaps for two and a half rounds of vaulted dens. In many the huge iron gratings are hugged as tight between the mighty stones as they were when lions stood behind them waiting their turn for those few brief minutes of freedom wherein they must have hoped for escape.

Which had the greater terror, I wonder? The resigned hero, who stood like a young god before his doom, or the poor brute let loose before the maddened crowd, yelling its pleasure in frantic waves of sound that circulated around the half a hundred tiers of this vast theatre of crime?

One stands shivering even now at the thought of such a sight, for this arena seems more real than the Colosseum of Rome, because, as I have said, it is more complete.

The lions' dens, which a few years ago were rented to street vendors, are now rid of such incongruous creatures. Fancy lines of shoestrings and penny buns filling the lions' dens of this fearful yet noble amphitheatre, this gratified ambition of Diocletian!

To-day the pleasure seekers of the twentieth century show themselves at the well-filled cafés that at a distance almost surround the arena, and rattling trams go to and fro to bring the people from the far-away close, small streets to this large "open," where children, even in the late hours of the night, play at hide and seek in and out of the shaded nooks of the park trees.

Here fountains cool the Summer day, and plantain trees give shade to the little starry-eyed urchins, who sit and grin at you until they grin the "soldi" from your pocket into their dirty hands. Fascinating "little devils" they are, too—who could help giving to such winsome smiles as they know how to flash out from under their grimy countenances?

The pathos of their "Grazie Signora" well repays the dive for the huge coppers you have made into your furthest off pocket, where with women such inconvenient coinage is usually kept, but it is pleasant, too, after the long day of "sightseeing," to sip your coffee before the arena and watch the moon rise from out of this ruined pile and add her light to the already brilliant square, and to watch the passers-by.

At this season the city is rid of strangers. Only now and then do you hear a word that is not Italian. For that reason Verona is more interesting than other cities of Italy. Few visit it for more than a night. And Verona is filled with such gems of art; such out of the way corners of delight. For the lover of the beautiful in the antique it is a treasure house.

Last night as we wandered through the more silent streets we heard the tones of a fine tenor voice singing from "Lucia." It led us on till near a splendid palace, rich in red marble and ornamented balconies, (little gems in architectural art clinging to the massive façade of the palace,) to where a faint light fell from a small, red lantern which hung over one of the arched entrances. Within were a dozen or two workmen taking, with their families many of them, their evening meal; a place where for 25 centissimi you can get a good dish of meat, potato, and some kind of "greens."

A scene never to be crowded from the memory met us. The men were none of them drunk; the women all were decent. They had in their midst one frequenter of this princely haunt, a deep-browed aged man, who with an accordion accompanied the singer, a youthful fellow within twenty-five years of age. He was evidently a mason, for his clothes and hair were white with the dust from stone cutting. His plate was only partly partaken of, and he held his fork in one hand as he sang.

It was lovely; his voice was pure, his style was good. I have given many a dollar to hear that aria more faultily rendered. When he had ceased he sat down and "fell to" on his dinner; there was no applause, only a burst of "Grazie, grazie, Signore, grazie molto!" from the crowd.

Then a young woman with a red jacket and a black lace veil slung over her ebony hair (she was with her parents evidently, both were gray-haired) rose and without accompaniment sang a canzonetta of sweet style, a modern air. She received some hand claps, which rather confused her. We watched the scene for some time through the open window. No other bypassers seemed to notice them. It was all a matter of course; only some Italian workmen and their families taking their evening meal and offering at the same time what entertainment they could to one another.

The market of Verona—the fruit market especially—must be a delight to the artist's soul. First, the rich, luscious fruits, so well ripened; baskets of figs, and little plates of them set forward for those who will to eat. Delicious melons, cut open for the buyer to choose from; huge pears that scented the air, grapes of all colors that grapes can be; watermelons of delicious flavor.

Around Verona is the great fruit-growing country, so snugly does the land lie on the south end of the Alps. The women of the market are picturesque in their black lace veils, if they are rather dirty, as they sit under the huge umbrellas that form their market stall.

Surrounding all this are palaces, palaces, palaces; some of white, some of green, many of red and yellow marble, exquisite in proportion, elegance, and carving. Alas! alas! from all their first floors much mixed shops hang out their wares and anxious shopkeepers stand about the shop doors to catch if they can the "uncertain buyer" hesitating before the overcrowded window of purchasable goods.

But go on from here, and you will soon be delighted by the vast domains of the Scaliger family, the rulers of Verona in the thirteenth century, where little ladders climb on every column, pillar, doorway, and stairs—the coat of arms of the Scali. Parvenus in taste in this respect surely. The Gothic tombs of this powerful family are beside their gorgeous home, and in excellent state of preservation, splendid to behold. But even in this latter day the ladder was not forgotten, for in the new floor laid in the court is a huge shield.

Lying engraved thereon is a ladder. Between each rung it is left open—to afford—alas! alack! for that ancient pride of the Scali—an outlet to the gutter!

When Pepin was in this country he founded the finest mediaeval church that I have as yet seen, and he was buried there until some officious person dug him up and laid him somewhere else. He cannot have found a more beautiful or fitting tomb than in San Zenone Maggiore, in Verona. Here, above the crypt wherein he once lay in one long line across this ancient basilica, stand the twelve Apostles, with Christ in their midst. They are graceful, beautiful forms, well thought out in their various characters, and for once these statues bore to me the ideal one has of those twelve holy men and the Saviour whom they followed. They are cut from the finest of the light red Italian marble, and have been colored in the shadows of the garments, and just enough color is left to give a depth to the folds that are all natural in their fulness and fall—uncommon in the ancient statue maker. The whole church is a gem, but one fears, in describing churches, of falling into the habits of the guide books.

The convent of San Bernardino is close by the Campanile of San Zenone Maggiore. It is truly a comfortable-looking place, without any feeling of prison life that such places so often present. One is not shown all the cells, 'tis true, but the doors here and there stood open for the air; the weather was warm, and I saw through in several places to the inner parts of the building.

My kindly old conductor was almost loquaciously talkative—usually these frères whisper all they have to say—but he made bold strides in both manner and subject, though he rarely looked at me, but always at the pink roses in my hat. We spoke of the questions of the day—the Boer war. (I found him an ardent pro-Boer); of life in general in Verona, which he was not in the least pessimistic about; in fact, he was a modern man, though his age was advanced. The most interesting of his talk was how in 1883 the river Adige had so overflowed its banks as to make the whole convent (Verona as well,) a Venice. He told me how they all retired to the upper floors and held mass day and night under the eaves of the convent roof—that they watched from out the peep holes the lake that was in the cloisters, and how beautiful the double row of marble pillars looked reflected in the water; where you could see the flower beds still in their colors; the marble benches shining through with the reflected clouds. That all had been beautiful to see, but very sad, for them, for the flood remained three days, and when it was gone * * * "But you see, Signora; you see that they have taken much with them—the waters, and our beautiful frescoes of Dominico Morone, alas! are forever gone."

The water rose seventeen feet, and the lower half of the paintings that were among some of the finest in preservation, are wiped out—their warmth and color gone—but the old frère had not had his soul washed colorless by the flood. A cheerful, pleasant man of the order of St. Francis; a man whose ambitions had not been great, (for he had remained a brother all his life,) but whose courage and willingness were. "I serve the holy fathers," he said, "and have lived my life within these walls."

He brought me to the outer gate, just outside the cloister walk, and again I entered the gay town of Verona, with its cries of print vendors, joyful children and noise of the Arena cafés.

MEVROUW HANKEN-PARKER.

McKinley and the Soldiers.

WHEN the late President visited the invalid regiments at Montauk he did not receive the welcome one might have expected he would as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. The soldiers were most of them ill and many of them desperately so, and on the hilltop the wooden crosses above the graves were growing into a gloomy forest on the sky line.

The glory of victory was dimmed by the misery of fever and camp illness. The men were weary and worn. The "embalmed beef" idea and other complaints of the volunteers, too short a time experienced in the hardships of war, permeated the camp.

The President had visited the hospital tent wards, and was leaving with a heavy heart. He scanned the groups of khaki-clad men. His benevolent face showed the suffering that was theirs and could not help being his.

There was a group of reporters at the station to see the President's departure. One remarked that McKinley would not be nominated, and if nominated for a second term would fail of election. He asserted that the President had lost his popularity, and that the war with Spain would mean his political downfall.

Close by was a long and thin Rough Rider, who hailed from Arizona. He was not pleased with the reporter's prediction, and, as the President passed, waved his campaign hat, at the same time shouting: "Hello Bill. You're all right, and so is the flag."

Mr. McKinley smiled his gratitude at the rough greeting and bowed to the man from Arizona. The soldier had voiced the real feeling of the army, too tired and ill to be enthusiastic, and somewhat troubled in mind about certain unexplained things in the Commissary Department.

One of the Montauk nurses tells a hospital incident characteristic of the late President. He was going through the wards showing almost a greater interest in the men than in the officers. There was a poor fellow of the Eighth Ohio, delirious and pitifully begging for his mother.

President McKinley leaned over the boy and put his hand on the hot forehead. The tears were in his eyes as he told the soldier that his mother would be hurried to him. The wild look left the boy's eyes. He sat up straight in bed and saluted.

"Why, you are McKinley," he said.

The President asked the boy's name and found that his father had served with him in the civil war. He would personally send for his mother. And then the nurse interrupted to say that they had been trying to explain to him that his mother really was due in a few hours, but that he could not understand owing to the fever.

The soldier replied that he could believe the President, saluted, and fell into a refreshing sleep to awake and find his mother sitting by him, holding his wasted hand.

Too Literal.

Teacher—Who can tell me what is an "average"?

Charlie—I can, teacher. An average is a thing on which chickens lay eggs.

Teacher—On which chickens lay eggs? How do you make that out?

Charlie—Well, I remember you told us once that a chicken lays on an average 120 eggs a year.

EVIL OF "PICKED-UP" INFORMATION

EVERY successful man learns to pick up information wherever he travels, and frequently the secret of his success is due to the manner in which he utilizes and generalizes from the wide range of knowledge thus gathered, but there is a species of "picked-up information" that is working harm in nearly every department of modern industries and even professions.

The world to-day is full of men who have "just picked up" trades, and are in no way competent to fill the positions they occupy. This probably is more noticeable among those who are in business for themselves than among the employes of well-established houses. The latter would not pay salaries to the "just picked-up" trade fellows, for by so doing they would endanger their own reputation.

In the old days it was considered necessary for a young man to serve a long, hard apprenticeship to any trade or industry before he was considered competent to do the excellent work of a craftsman. But it seems that in the modern haste to get along rapidly there are thousands of young men unwilling to learn any trade in this way; they prefer to pick up their information, and make money for themselves at once. The result is a vast number of small shops scattered throughout the land where it is impossible to get good, thorough workmanship.

Recently the writer made the rounds of some of the largest machine, electrical, and other shops, and interviewed the managers in charge to ascertain just how far this "picked-up" information extended. The phrase thus adopted struck most of them as an apt one, and it explained in a nutshell the cause of many failures and dissatisfaction in the trades.

"There are hundreds of just such electricians," said the manager of one of the largest electrical plants in New York, "and they bother the life out of us. We have applications every day for positions, and when you come to boil the whole matter down it amounts to just that. Most of the applicants have no real knowledge of electricity or its application. They have wandered through some electrical plants at various times, and have picked up a few things about the work. They forthwith consider themselves electricians, and they may have hung out a sign to that effect for a year or two. But they have never attempted to study the subject any deeper; they know nothing more than the most superficial things about electricity, and yet they expect to be employed as proficient electricians.

"When some people tell me that the electrical field is crowded, and that there is no longer the chance for young fellows that was formerly the case, I put them down as not knowing anything about the subject, or else as being a disappointed 'picked-up information' chap. If you knew how costly these fellows are to the trade you would not wonder at my vehemence. They come here to take charge of an electrical plant, and for a few days they may be able to run it. Then suddenly something goes wrong, and they are all at sea. They do not know how to repair it, nor how to remedy the trouble, and if they do attempt it they are more than apt to make matters worse.

"The man who hangs up his sign as an electrician should know his specialty thoroughly, but hardly one in five does. We need men who have served a good apprenticeship in some reliable shop, and who has supplemented this practical knowledge with reading and work of his own. Give us a man like that and he will have no difficulty in rising in this industry. But we have had enough of the 'pick-up' kind, those who have passed through a shop a few times, and have come forth self-elected professionals.

"A good work is being performed by the electrical schools in this respect. These graduates come out with some theoretical knowledge of their work, and if they would only be content then to serve a year or two in some shop to gain the practical information, would find readier promotion and opportunities. Thoroughness was never more urgently needed than in the electrical field to-day."

There are thousands of carpenters, cabinetmakers, bricklayers, and blacksmiths today who are placed in the same position as the would-be electricians mentioned above. If this is to be tested, call in a man to have repairs made. A carpenter will charge you the full day's wages for performing some clumsy piece of work which a skilled mechanic could do far better in much less time. Asked where he learned his trade, he will admit with some show of pride, "Nowhere; just picked it up." To him this may seem commendable, and it would, too, if he were but a skilled mechanic.

Another man comes in to build a bookcase, and in the course of his proceedings manages to ruin the wall paper and woodwork around the room, and finally leaves a clumsy looking affair for books which later you have to have torn down. It is the same old story. The man has picked up his trade, and is ready, in his conceit, to build anything for you from a bookcase to a mansion.

Masonry work is all easy; it is simply laying bricks in rows on top of each other, splashing a little mortar in between to hold them in position. Any man with fair intelligence can pick up such a trade by watching others do it. That is the reason we have so many unskilled masons who build walls that fall down and demolish the building, and who do more damage than good wherever they go. Alongside of a skilled mason, who has served his apprenticeship thoroughly, and knows every detail of the business, such a novice is of absolutely no earthly use.

"Why do so many horses limp?" you ask. Because they have sore feet, which is epidemic in some places simply because there is not a decent blacksmith in the town. They have picked up their trade, and they have hung out their signs to decoy innocent owners of horses into their shops, where they maltreat them, and in some cases injure them for life. They know nothing about the anatomy of the horse's foot, nothing about the hoof and corns, and the sensitive part of the animal's foot where the pressure in walking comes the heaviest. They do not realize the difference between the fitting of shoes for a trotter and a heavy dray horse. It is all careless work, and if the shoe happens to fit it is accident, and not intelligent design. And yet Robert Bonner, the greatest horseman of his day, said that shoeing a horse was a fine art, and that it took a genius to do it properly. So say some old-time expert blacksmiths, who have learned their trade thoroughly, but the "picked-up information" blacksmith knows differently. It is all nonsense attaching so much importance to such a subject.

But the interesting question may be asked, "What becomes of all these unskilled workmen?" Are they found out in the end, or do they go on to the end, deceiving other people until possibly they do actually learn most of the secrets of their business through constant practice and experience? It is possibly true that some of the brightest of them eventually improve so that they become passable workmen, and they retain a fair trade or secure some position where by dint of hard work they make a permanent place for themselves. But the great majority of them are failures. They are scattered all over the country; you see them in every town and village. Some are old and worn-out; others are middle age, and a greater number young beginners.

The old ones have drifted from one trade to another. They have picked up all the information necessary to make them unskilled in half a dozen trades. They do not know any one thoroughly, but a little of many; they consider themselves geniuses in some cases, and they wonder that they are not more appreciated. But they are failures because they cannot do any job well, and they are not wanted in any shop or factory, and in time private customers get tired of their clumsy work, and they are left stranded. They are the great failures of the artisan class, numbering tens of thousands, and the pity of it is that they cannot see their fault, nor understand the reason for it all.

Troubles of the Subway Makers

Protests They Have to Listen to from Citizens Who Feel They Are Inconvenienced.

IT would doubtless be hard to find a single citizen of this city who does not expatiate in the abstract about the great benefits to be derived from the Rapid Transit Subway upon its completion, especially when he is talking to his out-of-town friends. But the workers of the giant tunnel, from day laborers to engineers in charge, are ranking the petty protests of property holders along the line as by no means the least of their difficulties.

"We have plans for the cuts and arches and steel and all the rest of the mechanical work, but what's one going to do when he runs against an unreasonable woman or man who goes crazy because there's an engine somewhere in the neighborhood, or because a crowd of Italians is too noisy?" said one of the engineers.

These engineers can enumerate many instances of squabbles they have had with citizens who are, or imagine they are, inconvenienced by the tunnel work. Women householders, particularly, are making trouble for the workers daily. In more cases than one there have been violent outbreaks from people who were formally and legally notified months ago that they would be subjected to the very inconvenience over which their outbreaks resulted. From the tearing up of vaults to the making of concrete in front of windows, everything that is being done on the subway has at one time or another caused somebody to complain, so the engineers say.

"And we know they are inconvenienced," add the men in charge, "just as well as they do themselves. But we are employed to do this thing, and it's got to be done. That's all there is to it. On this section—and I take it such is the case on all of them—the work is being done just as fast as it can be. The contractor gains nothing at all by delaying. We who are employed by the contractor are instructed to do everything we can to alleviate the inconvenience of people along the line. We follow our orders. But there are many who are so unreasonable that nothing will suit them except the building of the whole subway in a single day."

An incident that took place in front of an up-town hotel is typical of the sort of thing to which the engineers refer. One particular engineer had ordered a fire built for some purpose in the middle of the street. He had to heat some iron for the tunnel work or do something of the kind. Anyway, he had to have the fire; it was necessary. The wind happened to be blowing in the direction of the hotel, and so the smoke was carried straight into the front windows. Out came the steward in a towering rage.

"What's all this for," he shouted.

The situation was explained to him. Then the engineer was summoned.

"Take this away from here," said the steward peremptorily.

"If I take it from here," the engineer answered, "it will have to be somewhere else. Then it will trouble somebody else."

"I don't care if it does," said the hotel man, "just so you get it out of our way."

The engineer grew nettled. "Well, as far as I can see, it might as well trouble you as anybody," he said. "So right here it shall stay."

This, however, did not end the dispute. Nor was it ended until the engineer, really exasperated, made a gentle insinuation. "You know," he explained to his angry opponent, "we are entitled by law to tear up the street in front of you whenever we like. We haven't done that yet. Maybe we never shall. Would you rather have it torn up than to have a little smoke?"

The hotel man withdrew his objections, and the smoke nuisance was abated within a few hours.

Another controversy into which an engineer fell was with a woman whose residence fronted on the excavations. The street before her stoop was uprooted. The workmen had begun to build a series of wooden walkways to supersede the sidewalk that had been torn away. The owner of the house requested an audience with the engineer in charge.

"I must have a private wooden walk right in front of my door," she announced.

The engineer explained that it was necessary for him to set to work at that point a stationary hoisting engine. It would be in such a position, he said, that, were she to have her private walk, the hoister, laden often with heavy loads of dirt and rock, would have to pass directly over such a walk. In fact, the vehicles would have to be lowered right beside the walk, and thus such a passageway would not be the safest place in the world for pedestrians.

"But what are my visitors to do?" she queried. "Cabs come up to my door with my friends in them several times a day."

"Well," said the engineer, "I'll put up a walkway between your door and that of the cigar man not far off. That walk can do for both of you. It will not be far from either. What do you think of the plan?"

"Oh, it will not do at all. I must, I must have the walk. I'll protest to the authorities. I don't know what I'll do."

It was explained again that her private walkway would be dangerous, that her friends might be killed in crossing it.

"Kill them! That's all right," she said. "I can't help it. That's your lookout. But I want my walk!"

Whereupon the tunnel supervisor ended the discussion abruptly by telling her point-blank that he would not do as she asked.

A few days ago it became necessary to cut into the vaults in front of a certain building, as other vaults had been cut into ever since the subway work was first started. The owner of this particular building raised a row. He saw the engineer. Yes, he had known all the time that they would invade the vaults, but he hadn't had time to protest until they actually did so. He couldn't see the advantage of a subway, anyhow. It would never be of any benefit to him. He was sure they would not finish it for ten years, and by that time he might be dead. Even if they did complete the work before he died he couldn't see that subways would cause property values to rise.

He retired to his building after making his objections. On the next day it was found that in his vault he had some electric light meters. These could not stay there, being in the way of the subway. He was asked to move them. Another dispute followed, and when last heard of it was still in abeyance.

"These kickers," said an engineer, "have all received formal notification that the tunnel would trespass on their territory. They were told long ago exactly how much the trespass would amount to. Their acquiescence to the plan was either tacitly or otherwise understood then. We can't do anything for them now, no matter how much they complain and how much we want to do it. The city authorities have voted this through, and through it will go."

In certain sections where a more ignorant class of people live, where the difference between a shoveler and an engineer is merely a matter of raiment as far as the citizens of the neighborhood are concerned, there are frequent encounters between the men in the trenches and the dwellers roundabout. Not long ago, a woman on Elm Street threw hot water on some excavators who annoyed her, and it required many days to propitiate her.

Not seldom a big housewife, husky enough to give any laborer a scare if she makes for him, can be seen scolding at Italians or Irish or whatever other sort of workmen are around because they are making too much noise with their hammers on the steel or throwing up what she considers too much dirt on her sidewalk or digging the tunnel too close to her front door. She sees nothing good in the subway. It is but an annoyance, perpetrated on a harmless and unsuspecting public, for nobody knows what reason.

All of which may be very natural on the part of the woman, who has to spend her days over the ragged excavations. But the complaints seem none the less unreasonable to the makers of the tunnel as they walk up and down, surveying the enormous work they have in hand, and wondering if anything so interesting has ever been begun since the first of the seven days.

There is one section up town where the engineer for the sub-contractor says that he never takes a step in advance but what he meets with a kick. No matter where he sets up an engine, there is always somebody who says it should not be placed exactly where it is, but rather in front of some one else's doorstep. Never is a cobblestone upturned, or rarely, but what somebody wants to know why that particular stone is selected, why a stone on the other side of the street is not chosen in preference, or one half a mile away better still. If the workmen work by night the people near by say they cannot sleep. If the work is done by day some one turns up whose business is one of the night time and who takes his rest by sunlight.

"We've learned to take things as they come and to expect them to come fast," said the engineer. "Everybody can't be suited, and the ones we've decided to cater to are the general public and the promoters of the underground railroad."

THE EXPERIENCES OF A SNAKE MAN

CURATOR DITTMARS of the Reptile House in the Zoological Park was telling a number of his friends his trials and tribulations when, as a mere schoolboy, he first showed a liking for snakes, whose study he was destined to make the work of his life.

"It may surprise you," Mr. Dittmars said, "to hear that a man can become as much attached to a snake or other reptile as he would to a dog or a horse or a warm-blooded creature. Many have asked me that question, and seemed unprepared for the answer, but I imagine one must have an inborn liking for the strange animals in order to feel toward them in that way. And speaking of inborn likings reminds me of the early days when I first began to feel that I needed snakes to make me happy.

"I was but twelve years old when one day, while walking through a woods in the outskirts of Brooklyn, I came across a snake. I was with other boys at the time, and at once stones were picked up and preparations made to kill the snake with neatness and dispatch. I felt a great pity for the splendid animal, driven into a corner after a futile attempt to run away and without further hesitation walked toward it, picked it up, and, to the consternation of the other boys, walked away with it.

"When I arrived home there was more consternation. I was ordered to take the 'beast' into the garden and kill it, which admonition I obeyed by stowing it away in a soap box and feeding it with bread and milk.

"I felt very proud of my snake, and at an early opportunity went into the woods hunting for other specimens. I found several, and within a week had a dozen. My father, who was a very shrewd man in the way of observing children, feared even then that my taste was running to the 'perverted one of snakes,' but providing I did not try to take them into the house all was well, and I was to be permitted to add to my store. All the snakes were harmless garter snakes, but the neighborhood—or the people in it—did not like the idea of a snake emporium at their doors, and many protests were lodged.

"Winter came and up went the snakes into my bedroom, where I fed them daily and saw that they were warm. When I had housed them nicely I called my father to show him my establishment. There was a scene and a family row on the spot. My father promised me a steam engine—anything—if I would only leave off my hobby, but I wanted snakes, and no steam engine, and in the end I converted the family, and, providing only that I did not bring the reptiles into the parlor and to the dinner table, I was allowed to keep and nurse them.

"Regarding the dinner table clause, there was really some need for it, for on occasions I had been found with the snakes in my pockets and had taken them to school with me. I failed utterly to see at this time why any one should fear snakes. To me they seemed graceful and handsome creatures, that were especially clean in their habits and of an absorbing interest to watch. I would sit by the hour gazing into my snake-box watching the animals sleep or eat or glide over one another, and in time they got to know me so that they did not fear me.

"Things went along swimmingly until one day when a man in India, whose name I had never heard, sent me a boa constrictor. The gentleman was interested in animals and had heard about my liking and had decided to encourage me with a full-fledged boa. I had never seen a boa up to this time. The letter announcing the arrival of the boa fortunately reached me and not a member of the family. I went to the Custom House and found there was an obstacle which I had not foreseen—I had to have the snake 'cleared.'

"I had gone about two-thirds through Barnard Military Academy at about this time and had given up my studies to work in the Museum of Natural History. I therefore knew my ropes somewhat, and I began to make the argument of my life to get that snake cleared. I was lucky. On the ground that the animal was 'wanted for study' I finally escaped duty and the snake was mine if only I could convince my father that I needed it in my business.

"I went to him, and 'There is a boa constrictor in town,' I said. He answered that he was delighted to hear it. 'Yes, and it is on the wharf of the —— Steamship Company,' I explained, paving the way. He said he was still more delighted to hear it. If I had eloped and had to break the news gently, I could not have had a more exciting job than I had breaking the news that I was the proprietor of that boa. Finally, when I had it out, there were arguments pro and con on the part of both sides, and pro won out. I was allowed to bring the boa home—and 'How long is it?' 'Only fourteen feet, father; he is a little bit of a one.'

"One of the articles of capitulation was that my father was to build the cage for the 'brute,' which he did, and it was strong enough to hold an elephant. Likewise, even if I had violated the provisions about bringing snakes into the parlor and to the dinner table, I was not to think of carrying this one around in my pocket. I agreed to everything, and, the cage being finished, I went for the boa.

"For two weeks all went well. I spent most of my time with the boa, watching and studying him. But then came an afternoon when the family was all gone out and boa and I were left alone. I decided that the boa needed a bath. There was no real good place to take the snake, so I decided that the family bathtub was next best. Accordingly I filled the tub and went into the cellar and began to lug my friend up stairs.

"All went well the first flight. The second flight, however, had a banister, and the instant the boa saw the inviting spokes (I had him by the neck at the time) he twisted his tail around them, and there I was anchored. I pulled and yanked and tugged, but it was of no use. I coaxed and pleaded and petted the fellow, but nothing would do, and I simply had to let go the head and untwist the tail.

"By the time I had his tail loosened his head was around the banister, and when again I had the head loose the tail was tight. I was pretty well tired out, and wondered if I would ever be able to get the brute either up stairs or down stairs, when I saw that with each effort we were progressing upward very satisfactorily, even without the knowledge of my friend. Then came a supreme effort, and into the bathroom we went, both of us. I put the constrictor into the tub and locked the door and went below, thinking how he would enjoy himself.

"In half an hour I returned. There was no boa that I could see, anywhere. I looked under the tub and under the sink, and even into the outlet, but nowhere was there a snake. Then I saw that the window was open. Down on the ground, in the tall grass, there was a distinct trail where the boa had disappeared, and I hurried below and traced this until it was lost in some golden-rod bushes that were so stiff as to defy breaking down, as was the case with the grass.

"When my father came home and heard the story he was tickled to death—said he had not felt so good in two or three weeks, and hoped the infernal thing would creep into a sewer and find its way to the East River and out to the ocean. For my part, I felt less joyous. Besides the loss of the snake I was thinking of the neighbors who had grown more and more restless, knowing that I kept reptiles, and I figured that it was more likely that one night the boa would be found in someone's bed than that he would make for Coney Island via the Narrows.

"Exactly ten days later the expected happened. It was about 9 o'clock at night when our next-door neighbor ran breathlessly into our house and yelled the one magic word 'Snake!' I knew what was up in an instant, and ran out with the man to get my pet back. I was so overjoyed that on the way, while the man told the story of his discovery, I listened to but half.

"It seemed he was sitting in his dining room reading a paper when he heard 'kersmash!'—some bottles in the cellar. The first thought was burglars, and the man, not being of heroic cast, called his wife, who also had heard the smash, and together they ventured to the open cellar door. The man yelled down that if there were any burglars they had better get out, as he was coming and that he meant to hurt them. There was no answer, but as he spoke, 'kersmash!' went another batch of bottles.

"That was too much for the woman of the house, who recognized preserve bottles thumping on to the concrete, and she decided that it was cats and that there were no burglars. She took a light and went below. Nothing could she see until she lighted the shelf on which the bottles had stood, and there, coiled in a huge wad, his head slightly raised, as if inquiring the cause of the disturbance, was the fourteen-foot boa, looking down at her.

"By the time I heard the story we were at the house, and I was led into the cellar. The man suggested if I would hold the boa he would chop him into 'fourteen halves' with an axe. But I lugged my friend away. The outing, however, did not agree with him. He failed steadily, and in a few weeks was dead.

"And that is the yarn of how I first came to like snakes and of the first big snake I ever owned."

Our Late President's Surname.

THE surname Mackinlay or McKinley (the latter as spelled by the late President,) is the same with Finlayson, both meaning "Son of Finlay." The name is distinctly Scottish, but occurs also in the north of Ireland among the descendants of the settlers of the "Scots Plantation of Ulster."

The name, unlike most other Scottish surnames beginning with Mac, is not a very common one, and occurs but sparingly in the public records of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, as McFindlay, McFinlay, McInlay, McKindlay, McKynlay, and McKinley.

In Gaelic orthography the name is Mac-Fhionnlaigh (with fh silent.) So early as the end of the tenth century the name Finlay is found borne by a powerful earl. Finlaic, son of Ruaidhri, Mormaer or Earl of Moray, a province which at that period included almost the whole of northern Scotland. The Icelandic Saga or History of Olaf Tryggvisson gives his name in a Norse form, Finnleik, and states that he suffered a severe defeat in Caithness at the hands of Siguard, Earl of the Orkneys, about 985 A. D. In the year 1020 Finlaic was murdered by his nephews, the sons of his brother Maelbrigde, and Tighernac, the Irish annalist, in recording the death of his successor, calls Finlaic Ri Albain; that is, "King of Alban," indicating that he claimed a position of independence both from the Earls of Orkney and the Kings of Scotland.

His son was Macbeth, the usurper and murderer of Duncan, whose obscure career Shakespeare has invested with the splendid light of genius. The Duan Albanach, an old Irish poetical chronicle of the Kings of Dalriada, said to have been written about the year 1057, in giving the length of Macbeth's reign, says: "A seacht bliadhna deag mac Fionnlaoich; literally that is "Seven years and ten (ruled) the son of Finlay." The early forms of the name given above show us that it means "Fair hero," (from Gaelic fionn, fair, white, and laogh, hero,) a meaning which is quite in accord with the principle upon which early Celtic personal names were compounded.

GEORGE F. BLACK.

Too Thankful.

Old Gentleman (to beggar)—I gave you 10 cents only fifteen minutes ago. Why do you come and bother me again?

Beggar—O, Sir, good people are scarce, and when we find them we make it a point to call on them several times a day.

1901

AMONG the PIONEERS

THE Festival of Mountain and Plain, which in the last four years has become an institution in Denver, is a function unique in America. Each Fall it brings together the pioneers who crossed the plains in 1860, who meet to tell once more the story of the making of a Commonwealth. From the vanishing frontier, the mountains of Colorado and Wyoming, and the sun-baked plains of Arizona and New Mexico, the old trappers and scouts who still pursue their vocation come gathering in, to shake hands with their brothers in the cities who have grown rich and prosperous with the flight of years. The pioneers' section is the leading feature of the parade. In it are pictured forth the first schoolhouse, the first church, the primitive mining appliances of the first gold seekers, the scenes of Indian massacres, Judge Lynch presiding over the court of the vigilance committee, and many another frontier scene familiar to citizens of Denver not yet old. Mrs. Murat, the first white woman to enter Colorado, sits side by side with a young matron, Mrs. May Butler Brown, who was the first white child born in Denver. The Indians come in from the reservation, the cowboys gather from the range, the city is full of galloping hoofs, and for a week Denver is a living, moving, kaleidoscopic page of history. The schools are dismissed for a week, for no boy, at least, could be kept in his seat during the festival. And it is doubtful if the children do not learn a great deal more on the street that week than they could ever learn in school. Omitted last Fall because of the Presidential election, which absorbed all thoughts, the festival will blossom forth again this Fall in all its frontier significance. Old fifty-niners gather each evening in hotel lobbies, and live the old scenes over again. Parties of pioneers in wagons drawn by oxen or mules, or in the old-time stages, appear in the procession. Men walk in line who walked every step of the way from Omaha or Kansas City, and some of them trundle the wheelbarrows in which they shoved their entire outfit across the plains.

The veteran Col. Alexander Majors occupies a seat on a float representing a pony express station. The structure represents a building of stone, with portholes through which the agent could fire in case of attack from Indians. In front is a campfire over which an old-timer of the pony express cooks flapjacks and pitches them into the waiting hands of the laughing crowds below. At the side of the float is hitched a horse carrying one of the saddles used by the pony express, and one of the original riders goes through the act of changing horses. There is a mine of interesting lore connected with the pony express. It grew out of the exigencies of the time when telegraphic communication extended only to the Missouri on the east and to Sacramento on the west. The quickest time ever made by message between New York and San Francisco previous to 1860 was twenty-one days. The pony express shortened the time to ten days, and was regarded by expert judges of endurance as one of the most remarkable achievements of riding the world has ever seen. Col. Majors, who was one of the founders of the express, states that it required the maintenance of 190 stations and 80 riders at different points along the road, and the use of 400 horses in making the trip. Riders were selected for their endurance and skill. Messages were written on tissue paper, and $5 was charged for each. One of the memorable feats of the express was in carrying the message of President Buchanan from the Missouri River to Sacramento, a distance of 2,000 miles, in less than nine days. President Lincoln's inaugural address of March, 1861, was carried in seven days seventeen hours and seventeen minutes, conditions being highly favorable. The express ceased to exist when the last telegraph pole was put in place in the long line across the continent.

The massacre of the Hungate family, which will never be forgotten by the pioneers of Colorado, is usually represented on a float. The Hungates, father and mother and two children, lived in a little log house on Running Creek, twenty-five miles from Denver. A band of prowling Cheyennes massacred them in 1864, and their bodies, horribly mutilated, were brought in and displayed upon the street in Denver. The little frontier village was thrown into the wildest excitement. Women and children were hurried into a stockade in what is now West Denver, guards were maintained day and night, and the country round about regularly patrolled by scouts. For weeks the whole country at the eastern base of the mountains was in a fever of excitement for fear of a general uprising among the plains Indians. No attempt was made to go out against the Indians, as the settlers were not strong enough. But in the bloody battle of Sand Creek, afterward fought under Col. Chivington, and which was relentlessly criticised in the East, the Indians were effectually punished and the settlements along the Platte made safe.

Perhaps George A. Jackson, the discoverer of gold in the Clear Creek region, which built up the first prosperity of Colorado, will be found standing with his log cabin and his rude windlass on a float. Jackson was a native of Missouri, who in the Spring of 1858 went westward on a hunting and trapping expedition. One day while exploring alone in the mountains he saw from a distance a dense blue mist, which he could only believe came from the campfires of Indians, though it did not look natural. Creeping cautiously to the summit of a hill and peering over, he saw that the mist rose from a group of hot springs. The town of Idaho Springs has since been built at this point. Jackson pursued his journey to the mouth of Chicago Creek, and that night, as he built his campfire, with the aid of his hunting knife and a tin cup he made the discovery which led to the famous "Pike's Peak excitement." This was Jan. 7, 1859. The following April he returned to the spot with a party of twenty-two men, and they washed out $1,900 in gold in seven days. The news spread like wildfire, and caused the great stampede to Pike's Peak.

A model of the first schoolhouse, which stood on the site of the present Lindell Hotel, is shown, and at the first festival Miss Ring, the first school teacher in Denver, rode in the parade. "Early Justice" is typified by a Vigilance Committee in solemn session, the Judge presiding from a seat upon a stump, and a rope dangling from a convenient bough facing the trembling prisoner. The Vigilance Committee has never been a popular institution, but it was the organization which first brought order out of chaos, and protected decent settlers from the desperadoes of Eastern cities who flocked westward, intent upon playing the "bad man" upon an unorganized frontier. In fact, the first Government of Colorado was judicial. A regular system of courts was established and properly conducted before any other branch of Government was founded.

Primitive methods of mining are shown in the "arastra," a Mexican or Spanish invention. It consists of a round inclosure, into which a pile of rock has been dumped. They are kept in motion by a patient burro. The ore is thrown into this hopper and crushed by the grinding stones. A burro train, such as is still used in the mountainous districts, is always in evidence, packed for the trail, and an eight-mule team, driven with a jerk line, by some quiet citizen of Denver, who shows that he has not forgotten how it was done. To drive with a jerk line, the driver rides the left wheel horse or mule, and a long line attached to the left animal of each team is the only guide. A steady pull means turn to the left, while a series of jerks is understood by the animals trained to this method of travel to mean to turn to the right.

When the cowboys come through, the real thing, just off the range, things grow lively all along the line of march. The air is full of flying lariats, lassooing everything in sight, and the riders delight in executing all those daredevil tricks on horseback which have made the cowboy the most famous horseman of the world.

Perhaps John Scudder, the first Recorder of Deeds in Arapahoe County, will be in line. The traveler entering Denver in 1858 might have noticed at the mouth of Cherry Creek a sign on a wagon box, reading, "John Scudder, Recorder of Deeds of Arapahoe County and Lumber Dealer." Mr. Scudder built the first ferryboat to carry wagons across the Platte. He did a rushing business for several months, but with the first bridge the bottom was knocked out of his boom by the inexorable advance of civilization. Mr. Scudder was present at the first dance given in Denver. It was on New Year's Eve, 1859, and there were three women present, two of them being squaws. In the Spring of '59 Little Raven, a chief of the Arapahoes, came to the mouth of Cherry Creek with a big band of warriors. The settlers were badly scared.

"We thought we were going to be wiped out," says Mr. Scudder, "and we proceeded to feast those Indians. We filled them up with bean soup, sugar, bacon, coffee, and every delicacy of the season that we could raise in camp. Finally we had a pow-wow under the trees at the mouth of Cherry Creek. We all sat in a circle, and the pipe was passed around. Then Raven made a talk, which was interpreted by a trapper. He said that he knew we were after gold, and that it was his duty to kill every one of us, because if we were allowed to remain his people could never again live in this country. Gen. Larimer did the talking for the whites. He was talking for his life, and he talked well; so well that Raven finally drew off his band. It was a close call."

John Albert, famous for many years as the only survivor of the Taos massacre, died a year ago, but he was one of the guests who excited much interest at the first festival. Albert was one of the last survivors of the old trappers, those lovers of the wilderness who prowled about the fastnesses of the Rockies long before the first settlers hit the trail. Sixty-eight years he spent on mountain and plain, fleeing before the enemy, civilization, as it advanced. With sinking heart he saw the buffalo disappear and the cattle come, only to go down in their turn before the hated wire fence. He lived with the Indians in their tepees. He trapped with the trappers, now a vanished race. He hunted over Colorado long before it was organized into a county of Kansas, named Arapahoe. Before his death he stood like a wraith of the past. He went west with an exploring party of the Western Fur Company, under the command of Col. John A. Turpin, in 1834, when the frontier line of the United States was round about Cincinnati. The present writer interviewed old Albert at Denver at the time of the first festival.

"I was the only man that escaped from the massacre at Taos," he said, touching his breast with his withered finger, as if he himself were astonished at the fact; "I am the only one left to tell the tale."

This famous massacre occurred in 1847, six months after the United States Government had taken possession of New Mexico, as an incident of the war with Mexico. Gen. Kearny had taken possession of the territory, without resistance. He left Charles Bent as Governor, with only a handful of men to garrison the post at Santa Fé. When the Mexicans saw the weakness of the garrison they began to plan a revolt. Taos is that wonderful old pueblo in the northern part of the territory, which is the best remaining example of ancient pueblo architecture, with the rows of houses built in five and six stories, one above the other. The massacre extended all through the valley, however, the Mexicans and Pueblo Indians combining to exterminate the few American settlers. When John Albert escaped from the burning village of Arroya Honda he was without hat or coat, alone among the mountains in Winter, 140 miles from the nearest succor, at the trading post of Pueblo. He had a thrilling and perilous trip, which to his end the old man loved to dwell upon.

Gen. Frank Hall, one of the best-known pioneers in Denver, recalls the first theatre in the State. It was located in Gregory Gulch, at the intersection of two roads from Central, just above the centre of Mountain City.

"This primitive playhouse," says he, "in the full glory of its opening night, was a novelty to be remembered. It was located on the 'upper deck' or loft of a rather large log cabin, with the stage rudely curtained off from the auditorium, candles for footlights, and no scenery to speak of. The auditors sat on rough wooden benches, the majority wearing slouch hats, bristling with firearms, puffing smoke from pipes innumerable, and applauding or condemning boisterously as the play pleased them." Gen. Hall is also responsible for the story that once during the performance of a blood-curdling melodrama in an early Denver theatre, when the villain seized the heroine and was about to carry her off, a broad-chested miner, who had been watching the play with an earnestness that made it intensely real to him, strode to the footlights, and leveling his revolver, exclaimed: "No you don't, Mister. Just drop that girl, or I'll blow the top of your head off."

The "cue" was promptly obeyed. It is this incident that Eugene Field worked up into his inimitable poem, "Modjeska as Cameel," though it occurred long before the days of the "Tabor Grand."

He riz up like a giant in that little painted pen,
And stepped upon the platform with the women folks and men;
Across the trough of gaslights he bounded like a deer,
An' grabbed Armo and hove him through the landscape in the rear;
An' then we seen him shed his hat, an' reverently kneel,
An' put his strong arm tenderly around the girl Cameel.

An' while Modjesky stated we wuz somewhat off our base,
I half opine she liked it, by the look upon her face.
I recollect that Hoover regretted he done wrong
In throwing that there actor through a vista ten miles long;
I recollect we all shuck hands and ordered vin frappay,
An' I never shall forget the head I had on me next day.

I haven't seen Modjesky since; I'm hopin' to again.
She's goin' to show in Denver soon; I'll go to see her then.
An' maybe I shall speak to her, which if I do, 'twill be
About the old friend restin' beside the Western sea;
A simple man, perhaps, but good as gold and true as steel;
He could whip his weight in wildcats, an' you never heard him squeal;
Good to the helpless and the weak; a brave an' manly heart
A cyclone couldn't phase, but any child could rend apart;
So like the mountain pine, that dares the storm that sweeps along,
But rocks the winds of Summer time, and sings a soothin' song.

MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.

THE FIRE WALKERS

ONE of the most remarkable and interesting examples of the ancient fire test was that known as the fire walk. It seems at one time to have been a very widespread and constantly used festival, and it is said to be still practiced in Japan, Bulgaria, the Society Islands, Fiji, Southern India, Trinidad, the Straits Settlements, and the Isle of Mauritius.

Such a survival is of great and legitimate interest to the anthropologist and student of folk lore. But Mr. Andrew Lang, whose enthusiasm for the occult leads him into all sorts of byways, took it up some time ago from the psychical side in an article published in the journal of the Society for Psychical Research. He quotes several graphic but rather credulous descriptions by eye-witnesses of the "miracle," and on these based his view that the ceremony is certainly miraculous enough to deserve careful study by scientists.

Prof. S. P. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution read Mr. Lang's article, and during a recent visit to Tahiti, where the custom is still in vogue, had an opportunity of witnessing the ceremony himself. The testimony of a thoroughly trained scientist like Prof. Langley is valuable. He says:

"Such absolutely extraordinary accounts of the performance had been given to me by respectable eye-witnesses and sharers in the trial confirming those given in Hawaii, and in the main those cited by Mr. Lang, that I could not doubt that if all these were verified by my own observation it would mean nothing less to me than a departure from the customary order of nature, and something very well worth seeing indeed. I was glad therefore to meet personally the priest Papa-Ita. He was the finest-looking native I had seen, tall, dignified in bearing, and with unusually intelligent features."

He explained to Prof. Langley, through an interpreter, that he walked over the hot stones without danger by virtue of spells which he was able to utter and by the aid of a devil who was formerly a native of the islands. The spells, he said, were something he could not teach another. He also stated that he would spend the two days preceding the ordeal in prayer.

The preparations for the latter consisted of the digging of a large shallow trench, about two feet deep, and filling this with cordwood. A number, perhaps 200, of rounded water-worn basaltic stones, weighing from forty to eighty pounds each, were piled on top of this wood, which was then lighted. In about four and a half hours the stones were considered hot enough, and the ceremony began. At this time, says Prof. Langley, the stones in the centre were heaped up three or four layers deep, the lowest layer being visibly red hot, but the upper ones not so. Six native acolytes wearing crowns now appeared with long poles and roughly leveled the pile of stones, plainly being careful, however, to leave a layer of comparatively cool stones above the red-hot ones in the middle.

Papa-Ita now appeared with naked feet, walked partly around the fire, apparently uttering incantations, beat the stones nearest him three times with a large bush of ti leaves, which he carried, and then advanced steadily but with an obviously hurried step on the central ridge of the pile. Two disciples, similarly dressed, followed him, but instead of going directly along the heated centre, kept about half way between the centre and the edge, where the stones were manifestly cooler. Papa-Ita crossed back and forth several times, followed by more and more natives each time, and finally by a number of Europeans.

Prof. Langley now secured permission from the priest to remove one of the hottest stones. This was done, and its temperature roughly ascertained by placing it in a bucket containing a known amount of water, and finally determining how much of this the heat of the stone had boiled away. The stone was an exceedingly bad conductor of heat, for it continued to boil the water for twelve minutes. United States Deputy Consul Ducorran, who was present, informed Prof. Langley that Papa-Ita had failed on a neighboring island with stones of a marblelike quality, and he offered to test the heat of the pile himself.

He stood on the hottest part of it for from eight to ten seconds before he felt the heat through the thin soles of his shoes. The stone used to evaporate the water was taken on board the ship and carefully examined. Its temperature was calculated to have been about 1,200 degrees Fahrenheit. It was a volcanic stone of very vesicular basalt, its most distinctive feature being porosity and non-conductibility; for it was subsequently found that when heated red hot at one end it was comparatively cool at the other. One end of a small piece could be held in the fingers and the other in a blowpipe flame indefinitely. This means, of course, that when one side of the stone was red hot the other side might be comparatively cool.

Regarding the bare feet of the natives, Prof. Langley quotes the testimony of Mr. Richardson, the chief engineer of his ship, to the effect that he had seen them standing unconcerned with naked feet on the cover of pipes conveying steam at about 300 degrees Fahrenheit, where no European foot could even lightly rest for a minute. In conclusion Prof. Langley says: "I could entertain no doubt that I had witnessed substantially the scenes described by the gentlemen cited, (Mr. Lang, &c.,) and I have reason to believe that I saw a very favorable specimen of a 'fire walk.' It was a sight well worth seeing. It was a most clever and interesting piece of savage magic; but from the evidence I have just given I am obliged to say (almost regretfully) that it was not a miracle."

The story or legend current among the natives regarding the origin of this gift of fire walking is given as follows by Dr. T. M. Hocken, F. L. S.: A far-distant ancestor of the present inheritors of this power was walking one day when he espied an eel, which he caught and was about to kill. The eel squeaked out and said, "Oh, Tui Na Golita, do not kill me; spare me! I am a god, and will make you so strong in war that none shall withstand you."

"Oh, but," replied Na Golita, "I am already stronger in war than any one else, and I fear no one."

"Well, then," said the eel, "I will make your canoe the fastest to sail in these seas, and none shall come up with it."

"But," replied Na Galita, "as it is, none can pass my canoe."

"Well, then," rejoined the eel, "I will make you a great favorite among women, so that all will fall in love with you."

"Not so," said Na Galita, "I have one wife, of whom I am very fond, and I desire no other."

The poor eel then made other offers, which were also rejected, and his chances of life were fading fast, when he made a final effort.

"Oh, Na Galita," it said, "if you will spare me I will so cause it that you and your descendants shall henceforth walk through the masawe ovzn unharmed."

"Good," said Na Galita, "now I will let you go."

New York's Animal Quarantine

EVERY animal, domestic or wild, which is imported into New York City must pass an animal quarantine. Each, from the lion to the tame tomcat, must submit to inspection, and, if found to be diseased, treated as the exigencies of the case may demand.

The wild animals which are imported seldom arrive with any ailment that is not the direct result of close quarters during transportation. After some limited association with civilization, however, wild animal flesh becomes heir to almost any ill common to human beings.

When a lion comes into port with an earache—which is not uncommon—there is "something doing" in quarantine. There has been known to exist difficulty in disinfecting some human immigrants, but that is nothing to disinfecting a lion with otorrhoea. This suppuration in the ear is directly due to unclean surroundings, and the first act in the process of treatment is to subdue the animal. It would require several generations of beasts, all suffering in their turn with the disease and all in turn subdued and doctored and finally relieved before a lion could be expected to display signs of gratitude and an appreciation of human interference.

One earache and one cure will not teach a lion to be amenable to treatment the next time he needs it. He will need to be knocked down and put in a straitjacket every time it becomes necessary to relieve his sufferings.

Lions and all the rest of the animals that come into quarantine are subject to a peculiar disease, the evidences of which are blisters, which appear on the ankles. Nobody has diagnosed this trouble. It may be indigestion or corns, so far as animal physicians know.

Like the domestic dog, wild animals must possess a cold and clammy nose in order to "make good" when they have been consigned as animals in healthy condition. After a wild beast has dallied a while with civilization he may become tuberculous. If he does, there is nothing that can be done for him. He must grin and bear it. So must the man who has invested in him.

Tuberculosis is the commonest of all diseases among animals. When a tiger gets pneumonia, he is knocked over by the gentlest process and his temperature is taken with a clinical thermometer. Temperature determined, the sick tiger may be given a febrile treatment, a dose of calomel, or whatever the case calls for; but these doses must be administered in the food. A tiger would swallow ten grains of quinine placed in the middle of a chuck steak as readily as a man would swallow a blue pill imbedded in a spoonful of preserves, after the good old-fashioned method.

A lion or a tiger or a horse, or any other large animal, wild or domestic, is a good deal more responsive to physic than human beings. In the animal's natural condition malaria is unknown to him, and consequently its remedies are foreign to his system, and he responds at once to treatment, quite unlike a New Jerseyman who may have been born with malaria in his system and a calomel-quinine prescription in his hand.

It is most difficult to administer a dose of medicine to an elephant; of all the animals the elephant is the most sensitive and his taste the most acute. He can detect a distasteful biscuit an inch square in the middle of a bundle of hay when he gets the hay in his mouth. And if an elephant objects to a dose, one cannot hold his nose till the objection is vanquished and the medicine absorbed.

The quarantine staff observe closely the hair or fur of an animal, the eye, the feel of the nose. In a healthy animal the hair will be soft, bright, full of vitality, and the eye clear. If in bad condition the hair will be harsh to the touch, the eye dull, and the animal will have a fevered nose. It will not eat.

Some of the animals are easy to treat, some not. It is an easy enough thing to tonic a goat, for he will take his nails straight, but if iron is to be injected into the system of a grizzly bear, the operator must first gain his confidence, and about the easiest way to do it is to kill him.

Monkeys are most subject to toothache, and when necrosis sets in a surgical operation has to be performed, the tooth taken out, and a bone scraped, removed, or doctored. Local anaesthesia is frequently employed, but when operating on a lion it is as well to give him ether or chloroform. It requires little more ether to put a lion to sleep than it does to overcome a man. This is a reflection on the lion.

When medicine is administered to a man no larger dose is necessarily given to one who weighs two hundred pounds than to one weighing one hundred and twenty-five, but in considering the case of a hippopotamus his medicine should not be dropped. It requires discretion and several other elements of character to adjust a cone to a rhinoceros's nose, to take his pulse behind his ear, and apply ether.

Only operations in minor surgery are undertaken with large animals. This is not because a successful major operation could not be performed, but after the surgical part was accomplished it would be impossible to treat the resultant wound. There could be no adjustment of bandages on a crocodile or a kangaroo. Aseptic conditions could not exist with them. A wild boar would root and wallow—in the wrong places—in spite of precautions, and would tear open the wound.

Giraffes may be frightened to death. If a giraffe's gray matter was located in his neck, and he was full to the other end of his throat, he would stand a better chance for his life, but as it is, a matter of felt slippers may scare him to death. A giraffe has been known to drop dead because his keeper entered the place in which he was kept, in slippers that made no sound. The awful problem of locomotion without sound was beyond his intellectual range, and so he died on the spot. If a giraffe is unduly excited by the process of giving him medicine he will die of fright, and so he might as well be left alone to die of a legitimate disease.

If there is an occasion to pull a hippopotamus's tooth a pair of forceps two feet long are required, allied with a pull that rivals that of a Tammany politician. When a hippopotamus is started on a long journey he must be looked to if he is to arrive in the condition of normal ugliness which belongs to his estate. A hippopotamus will scale if he is not kept wet. A tank in which to bathe is impossible when sending him a long distance, and the most approved method of wetting him down is to cover him with wet cloths and to change them as they dry.

There is so much silica in the composition of a hippopotamus's tooth that when a tooth must be removed it is removed with an axe; and then sparks fly. Its head affords area enough for phrenological experiment, but the brain of a hippopotamus is about the size of a man's fist. It has a tail, but there is no good reason for it. It is too small to steer with or to chase flies.

Just incidentally, hippopotamus feet stew is good, and so is turtle soup made of its skin; and it has plenty of skin for soup, because what it has is two inches thick; and there is a good deal of it. Another point; every known creature in the world except the hippopotamus dives head first when he goes under water; a hippopotamus goes in backward.

If a dentist could operate principally on crocodile's teeth he would soon become rich. A crocodile has sixty-eight teeth, to begin with, and they are all hollow; and every time one is drawn another pushes up from within the space the original tooth inclosed and grows so long as it is useful. A crocodile can keep on doing this thing for thousands of years.

An animal which does not give the Quarantine officials much trouble is the cheeta. As picturesque and uncanny a thing as lives is the cheeta. Guy de Maupassant should have written a story of the cheeta. It is a species of leopard trained for the hunt, and goes hooded, like a falcon, and rides to the meet in a cage, then sits on top with its master's arm about it till the moment arrives when he is to be loosed upon his prey. It then runs with its wonderful body to the ground and makes no sound.

Its approach is as inexorable as the death that follows. It taps the hunted animal upon the haunch, and the poor creature's course is run. A tap stays it, and a spring fixes the cheeta's teeth in its throat; and the cheeta never lets go. The cheeta doesn't growl or roar or do anything superfluous. The cheeta kills and hangs on. A ladle is a gruesome thing associated only with the idea of blood, and is ever a part of the cheeta's equipment, for when it has fixed its prey the master catches the hot blood as it spurts from the worsted animal and fills the ladle. The cheeta's reward is a drink of blood hot from the veins, and then he goes back to his cage and works no more that day.

A cheeta is a fearful thing.

The Machiavellian bear, who smiles while he eats you, generally is left to get well by himself if he becomes ill. An arbitrary nomenclature makes the most industrious of bears to be called a "sloth." But, however hard he works all the Summer he must go to sleep all the Winter or starve to death.

If a bear weighs 1,200 to 1,400 pounds when he arrives at quarantine he may be considered as a bear in good health. The bear is the most interesting of animals, because it so successfully looks to know more than it does know, and yet there is not much to say of a sick bear.

An elephant's period of adolescence may be said to last always, since it is always cutting its teeth. Elephantine maturity is not reached, technically, until he is forty years old. He may then be said to be upon the threshhold of life.

Jumbo would have been considered not much of an elephant in Africa, but in India he would have maintained his prestige. Wherever placed, geographically, the elephant is not particularly courageous. He would be braver if he did not carry a trunk, but then, if he had no trunk he would be a dead elephant.

The part that may be hurt in an elephant is his trunk, and the under side of that organ is as sensitive as a man's eye. The elephant goes to its trunk for everything it wants. When it becomes heated and wants to cool off, it puts its trunk into its stomach and brings it forth filled with clear, pure water, and it squirts this water all over itself. It can go on making a sprinkling cart of itself all day at intervals of five minutes, if it likes, and not run dry.

When shooting an elephant, by the way, shoot at the extremity of his ear—and you will shoot him through the lungs. He does not wear his lungs in his ears, but behind them. An elephant may have as many diseases as he has room in his body to support them. There is small limit to the "seat of selection." An elephant is a very lounging place for disease. An elephant gets cases of quinsy, he has glandular swellings of the throat which prevent him from eating, he has arthritis. Because he is so large and so dark his body attracts a tremendous amount of heat, and if an elephant did not keep in the shade he would probably be sunstruck. He knows it, and takes care of himself. The process of digestion is a quick one. He has short intestines, and only one stomach, and his food goes into that one well ground. These things facilitate assimilation.

The elephant is the one animal in the world that has a sweet, cleanly odor. A woman would assert more fastidiousness did she have an elephant for a lap dog instead of a pug, but it would cost more, because an elephant devours 600 pounds of fodder, if he is in good condition, every day.

In selecting an elephant as a pet this is what it should be like:

The head should be majestic in character—as large as possible, in fact—especially broad across the forehead, and well rounded. The trunk should be immensely massive, and when the elephant stands at ease it ought to touch the ground when the tip is slightly curled. The ears should be large, the edges free from inequalities or rents, and, above all, they ought to be smooth, as though they had been carefully ironed. When an elephant is old the top of the ear curls, and this symptom increases with advancing years. The body should be well rounded, without a sign of any rib; the back very slightly arched, and not sloping too suddenly toward the tail, which should be set tolerably high. This ought to be thick and long, the end well furnished with a double fringe of very long, thick hairs or whalebone-looking bristles. The legs should be short, the knees well rounded, and the feet exactly equal to half the perpendicular height of the elephant when measured in their circumference, the weight pressing upon them while they stand.

When you buy an elephant take these things into consideration.

An elephant can take fairly good care of himself when he is superficially wounded. He antisepticizes his wounds by blowing earth upon them with his trunk. An elephant knows enough to plaster up a wound from a bullet with mud.

In the service of their food many animals are most methodical. The tiger always begins on the buttocks and hind quarters of its prey, and tops off with the forequarters. The leopard eviscerates its victim first and makes a first course of the intestines. Incidentally a leopard is more to be feared of the two. A leopard can climb and a tiger cannot, unless a tree's branches spring from within four feet of the ground. A tiger does not look up, and a tiger may not be expected to drop from the trees upon a man, while a leopard looks up, down, on all sides, and as like as not is waiting up a tree for you.

A tiger could strike a tremendous blow if it chose to do so, but instead it scratches like other cats. It is best to let cats alone. Even a big one like the tiger is an ignominious beast. Better be killed by a lion.

Down at the animal quarantine there are some most interesting things and—men. Quarantine is always there, and Drs. Rose and Coates are always courteous.

Shrewd Bachelor Housekeepers.

NOT a day passes but hundreds, perhaps thousands, of young unmarried men in this city are puzzling their brains over the perplexing question of lodgings, debating within themselves or with each other whether a furnished room is preferable to one unfurnished, whether a flat furnished is better than either, or whether, after all, an apartment without furniture isn't preferable to anything else in the way of a bachelor domicile.

Men of unusual wealth, of course, are not as engrossed in this subject as are those who have to think where things are coming from. It is to the young man who works all day—maybe all night—who makes a good living and does not want to live penuriously, that rents and servants and breakfasts at home and furniture have an interest.

The schemes that are tried to provide such comforts as used to be enjoyed before the paternal roof was left and still to keep within certain limits of salary are almost as various as are the schemers, and books might be filled with stories of embryo flat-hunters, their failures and successes, their novel, sensible, and ridiculous efforts at running an establishment without a landlady; their marketing, servant management and interior decorating.

A certain real estate man tells a story of a bachelor couple up town. He is sure the two—each is twenty-five years or thereabout—are destined to be financiers, though the young men themselves say their present condition of apparent affluence is only due to accident. Nevertheless, they seem to get twice the worth of their money out of the landlord from whom they hire an apartment.

In the first place they pay for their rooms $25 a month, unfurnished. Not long ago they decided that it would be well to have a servant. There was a vacancy in the janitorship of the house. To the landlord the two went, telling him that they knew of an excellent negro down South who would be a good janitor. He would be cheap, too, costing the landlord only $20 a month.

The landlord was impressed. The price was a low one from his standpoint. He said he would take the negro, and the young men wrote South to the place that had once been their home, and secured the services of the man. "We'll give you $20," they wrote, "to take care of our house, cook our breakfast, and do whatever else we tell you to do." The negro thought this a fine offer, never having made half of twenty dollars in a month in all his life. Before he came to the city his two employers arranged with the landlord that the new janitor's pay was to be delivered through them, they guaranteeing that the service would be efficient and agreeing that the negro should be summarily discharged should such not prove to be the case.

To this day—and the plan has been in progress for some weeks—the janitor, who is greatly impressed with life in the metropolis, thinks that the whole apartment house in which he works is the property of the two young men. Occasionally the landlord comes around and gives him instructions, but he is told in a stern tone that "it is necessary to have skilled overseers examine the house once in a while." The landlord is into the game and does not care at all what happens or is said as long as he only pays $20 for the janitor. The two lodgers are satisfied, because they get a private servant and their rent for the price of one.

"But you have to feed him?" their friends suggest.

"Oh, yes," is the reply. "But he don't eat much, and he'll eat anything. You don't know negroes. I'll tell you the way we work it. In the morning he comes in, wakes us, and gets us some breakfast. We don't want anything but some eggs, coffee, bread, butter, and maybe a glass of milk. There's a gas stove for him to do the eggs on. Well, when we are through and have gone to work, he cleans up our rooms, presses any clothes we leave for him to fix, and does any errands we happen to want him to do. In the meantime, you mustn't forget that he has already put a shine on our shoes before we were ever awake."

The employers of the negro say they have proved by experience and "careful calculations" that breakfasts in one's bachelor apartment cost about half what the same quality of breakfast would cost in a restaurant. Their estimate is 20 cents a morning. They say:

"The kind of coffee we use would cost at least 10 cents in a hotel—maybe 15. Eggs cooked like we have them would be probably 25 cents. This, of course, is considering that we get the right sort of eggs, not the kind you find at a lunch counter or a hustle-the-food-down-your-throat place. Now, this makes just eggs and coffee in our rooms amount to a forty-cent breakfast, and I haven't even taken into account the bread, butter, milk, and other accessories we have to buy. Really we get about 50 or 60 cents' worth, and when we come to pay our bills at the end of a week, we find that the per diem expense for food has been but 40 cents altogether, or 20 cents for each of us."

It is explained that the negro janitor's eating is ordered as follows: For breakfast he feeds on bread that would have to be thrown away if he didn't eat it, and on a couple of eggs that cost not more than 5 cents; for his midday meal he is allowed about 10 cents on the average, having still enough bread left from breakfast to obviate the necessity of getting any more of that; for his evening provender another 10 cents is provided. So he costs 25 cents a day, or about $7.50 a month.

"And think of what we get out of him for that," say the two flatkeepers. "Cooking, shoe shines, clothes pressing, room cleaning, everything else. All for $7.50. You can't beat that, can you? Now, what would all these things cost us if we didn't have him? Ten cents a day for shines—and you have to get them or look shabby—would be about $3 a month. Say you have trousers pressed only twice a week, at the cheapest places—that would be nearly a dollar a month, and the pressing of a couple of whole suits would swell the amount to about $2. It would cost at least $5 a month to get somebody to clean up the rooms. So, you see, we get for $7.50 what we would pay $10 for if we didn't have the negro. And this calculation doesn't take into consideration the miscellaneous services we get from him, such as carrying notes around town, attending to our laundry, and a host of other smaller things that it would take all day to enumerate."

A Frank Saloon Keeper.

On the door of a Brooklyn saloon:

NOTICE.
In Respect to the Memory of
Our Late President,
Business at This Place Will Be Conducted
the Same as On Sundays.

The front door was closed, and the "family entrance" was open, in strict consistency with this Tammanyite's patriotic declaration. In other words, he said: "In memory of our late President, I will conduct business to-day the same as if I were violating the law."

1901

Society at Home and Abroad.

THE week has been socially nil. During the funeral ceremonies for the late President every one refrained from giving any entertainments whatever. There had been a few scheduled at the various resorts, but these were postponed. This coming week, however, promises to be quite gay in a quiet way. Gradually cottage after cottage has been closed at Newport and the season is over there. The departures have been many. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs was in town during the week with her sister, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who is getting into her new house, and also making arrangements for a stay in the Meadow Brook region. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor came in on the Nourmahal on Wednesday, and then went to their country seat on the Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish have also left Newport, and likewise Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry. The Gerrys were in town for a few days, and then went to their country seat on Delaware Lake.

The death of the President and the postponement of the cup races made many changes in the plans for the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones remained at Newport for a week and then came to town. They will go later to North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French have given up their Autumn stay at Barton Lodge, near the Hot Springs of Virginia. They will come into town for the cup races, which they are to view on the Corsair, J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht. Mr. Morgan himself, as already announced, goes to San Francisco for the Episcopal Convention. Major Gordon Wilson and his wife, Lady Sarah Wilson, have been in town and have been entertained by different fashionable people at the restaurants. There is, in fact, no other entertaining of any kind.

With the week to come there are a few minor events. The Meadow Brook hunts have begun, but so far the meets have been attended only by a very few. The clans have not yet assembled on the plains of Hempstead, and the hills at Wheatley still show many closed villas. There has been some golf at Tuxedo, and all preparations are being made for the handicap at Baltusrol early next month. After this Saturday the weekly dances at Ardsley will be resumed. All along the Hudson people are beginning to open their houses. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills are to leave Newport this week for Staatsburg, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt are at Hyde Park. Mr. and Mrs. Starr Miller will be over by the first of the month.

Mrs. John Mackay is expected in this country this week. Mr. Mackay arrived some little time ago. Mrs. Mackay has been at many of the watering places this Summer on the other side. He, daughter, the Princess Colonna, was with her a part of the time. Mrs. Mackay, for some little time past, has taken renewed interest in society. This is the second visit she has made in America within two years. The famous Mackay country seat at Roslyn will not be completed for the early Autumn. It is quite a stupendous undertaking. Mrs. Clarence Mackay will live this Fall in the cottage which she has occupied for several seasons. She and Mr. Mackay have recently returned from Newport. They will have again this Winter the Cutting residence on Madison Avenue.

Lent will be very early next year and in consequence the dance giving will begin in November, when the first of the series of the dancing class evenings will take place. There will not be many large entertainments this Winter at private residences, if the conditions remain as they are now. Of course by the time society is ready for its Winter campaign the term of its National mourning—which is purely arbitrary—will have long been over. But even in London, where last Summer court mourning was de rigueur, the season was unusually gay, and the only difference between the dance giving of that and previous seasons was that the invitations were sent out on visiting cards and each affair was supposed to be informal. But the trend of fancy over here is toward the dinner and the dinner dance rather than the ball. Some of the very fashionable débutantes have no regular coming out, but now and then, as in the case of Miss Marion Fish, it is announced that a certain cotillion will be for the daughter of the family, and this takes place perhaps at the very end of the Winter. Mrs. Ogden Mills will give her regular cotillion which will serve as a coming out for her two daughters. The list will be a little more general. There is a Miss Twombly and a Miss Iselin who are to be débutantes this Winter. With Miss Gwendolyn Burden, Miss Natica Rives, Miss Evelyn Blight, Miss Cynthia Roche, and Miss Monson Morris, granddaughter of Judge Alonzo C. Monson, the list in the very ultra set is about complete. Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Miss Stewart, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, and Miss Beatrice Goelet will not be out for several years yet. There is also another Miss French, Miss Dorothy Whitney, and a daughter of Mrs. Douglas Robinson, who are to make their débuts about the same time. Miss Randolph, the daughter of the late Mrs. William C. Whitney, is, however, expected to make her bow this year. She is abroad, but is to return for the Winter.

The cup races and the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall have attracted a larger number than usual of titled English people to America. Mrs. George Keppel has been at Newport, but has gone to Canada. The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Deric Keppel are in the suite of the Duke and Duchess. Lord and Lady Newborough are among the latest arrivals in New York. Lady Sarah Wilson has been variously, although quietly, entertained since her coming here a fortnight ago. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel are cruising around with their yachtload of foreign guests, and Eugene Higgins has had a large stag party on the Varuna, which arrived at Newport on Thursday. The advent of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York has been a very auspicious occasion for Canada, and many New Yorkers have been among those who went north to see the pageants. With much tact and a quiet display of sympathy which won all American hearts, the Duke and Duchess have only appeared at State affairs, and all general entertaining, on account of the mourning in the United States, was abandoned. The Duchess, in mourning for her aunt, the Dowager Empress Frederick, looks extremely well, and black is very becoming to her. Those who have seen her say that she is growing to resemble her mother, the late Duchess of Teck, although she never was in her youth, which is hardly past now, as beautiful a woman. She was, however, very comely, with an exquisite complexion and true golden hair and a gracious presence.

Many of the sailings for this side have been postponed. James J. Van Alen and Miss Sara Van Alen will remain a little longer in Europe. Mr. Van Alen will be invested with the Order of St. John on the return of King Edward to England. Mr. Bourke Cockran is still in London, and was present at the memorial services for President McKinley at Westminster Abbey on Thursday. William K. Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., are abroad, and the family of former Vice President Levi P. Morton will remain in London until the wedding of Count Boson de Perigord and Miss Helen Morton. The Baron and Baroness de Selliere will also remain over for that event. The Baroness de Selliere has a young daughter, Miss Livermore, who will make her début in New York this coming Winter.

Fashion in the change of names has wrought a bit of confusion in this country. The middle initial now is seldom used, except when it is meant to distinguish one member of the family from another. The "Jr." is also dropped on nearly every occasion, and in many families the women wish simply to be known by one name. For instance, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, who resides in this country, is Mrs. "Mackay"; Mrs. William Astor, of course, Mrs. Astor, and Mrs. Ogden Mills prefers to be called simply Mrs. Mills. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., objects to the Jr., as she is really the only Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, although her husband is "Jr." Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has dropped the "Jr." as her husband is the senior Cornelius Vanderbilt. In this case there is quite a tangle, as the widow of Cornelius Vanderbilt still is called Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and does not care to be known simply as Mrs. Vanderbilt.

Lady Cunard is the last addition to the English colony in New York for the cup races. Lady Cunard comes over to see her mother, Mrs. Tichenor. She will visit Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett at Ridgeley Manor before she returns to England.

Miss Louise and Miss Sibyl Kane and Joseph Jenkins Lee were in Tokio at the end of August. They have traveled to the interior of Japan and will return in the late Autumn. Miss Josephine MacLeod, the sister of Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, is in Yokohama.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr have announced their leaving Newport this coming week. They are going to Baltimore on a visit, as they had intended this Summer. They will not remain there, however, as they will be in New York this Winter. Mr. and Mrs. H. Ruthven Pratt, whose villa at Newport they rented, remain abroad. Spencer Pratt, H. Ruthven Pratt's brother, was in New York recently, but has gone abroad for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris and their son, Mr. Louis Spencer Morris, and their daughter, Miss Eleanor Russell Morris, are due from abroad this week. They have been away all Summer. They will open their residence, 12 West Fifty-third Street, for the Winter.

The season in the Adirondacks will soon close. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt are entertaining a party at their camp. Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery and Mrs. Lawrence Kip have left Paul Smith's. Mrs. Kip is in town, and Mrs. McCreery is visiting her aunt, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Bostwick have returned to their house in Westchester. They have been on the Jersey coast a part of the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'Donnell Iselin, and Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., are occupying their country houses near New Rochelle. Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story are also in Westchester for the season.

On the coast of New Jersey many of the cottagers are lingering. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kernochan have returned from their Summer jaunt to Isleboro and York Harbor, and are at the Highlands. Mrs. Harold Hadden and Mrs. John G. Neeser are at their country seats on the Rumson Road, and Mrs. Wilbur A. Bloodgood is entertaining friends at Faerie Lea, near by. Mrs. William A. Street will introduce a second daughter this Winter to society. Mrs. Augustus Field remains for the present near Seabright.

The news of the engagement of Miss Emily Key Hoffman, the daughter of Mrs. Charles Gouverneur Weir, formerly Mrs. George Hoffman, and Frederick Young Dalziel, has been cabled from London. The date of the wedding is fixed for the 28th, and Mr. and Mrs. Dalziel will pass their honeymoon in the South of France. Mr. Dalziel comes from the family of journalists well known in London. Miss Hoffman is a very beautiful and clever girl, the graddaughter of Mr. John W. Ellis of this city and Newport, and the niece of Mr. Ralph N. Ellis, master of the Meadow Brook Hounds. She has occasionally appeared in amateur theatricals, and has been very much admired for her Spanish dance, which she has given at many of these affairs. She appeared once in public at the Strollers' entertainment at the Waldorf-Astoria. Last Winter she was one of the party on Eugene Higgins's yacht Varuna, which went abroad early in the season. Miss Hoffman is a relative of the famous Key family of Baltimore. Miss Hoffman's only brother, J. Ellis Hoffman, married Miss Sibyl Sherman, the daughter of Mr. W. Watts Sherman.

The sudden illness of Henry Winthrop Gray was one of the topics of conversation in society yesterday. Mr. Gray and his family have always occupied a very conspicuous place in New York social life. Mr. Gray first married Miss Mary M. Travers, the daughter of the late William R. Travers. After their divorce Mr. Gray married Miss Freylinghuysen, and Mrs. Gray became the wife of Mr. John G. Heckscher. Mrs. Heckscher died over a year ago. Mr. Gray has two children by his first wife. His eldest daughter married Mr. William B. Coster. The son, William Travers Gray, is unmarried.

The Morris County Golf Club postponed its tournament last week because of the death of President McKinley. On Monday the invitation tournament is listed to begin and will last through the week. The horse show, which was scheduled for Oct. 10, may be given up, as the golf tournament at Baltusrol will begin on that date.

Livingston Roe has leased for a term of years the Coggeshall house on Madison Avenue, Morristown. Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Fanshawe have again taken the Robert C. Walsh house on Hoadley Road. The Rev. Mr. Henry has taken the Beattie house on Maculloch Avenue, and Mrs. Edward Thebaud has taken one of the Egbert houses for the Winter.

Invitations have been issued for a dance at the Hotel Castleton, S. I., on Oct. 3. It is to be an army affair. The St. George Euchre Club is to have its first meeting of the coming season on next Thursday evening at the residence of Mrs. Julius Smith. Mrs. Smith has been re-elected President. Mrs. Charles Roome Parmele is the Treasurer, and Miss Fannie Nichols is the Secretary.

Mrs. J. N. A. Griswold (Miss Jane Emmet) of Staten Island has taken an apartment in New York for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Lourie Bell of Staten Island are expected back from Nova Scotia the coming week. Mrs. Frederick Bell has returned from Newport and Mr. and Mrs. Grinell J. Willis and their family have arrived from Jamestown.

Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt and her mother, Mrs. John Pankhurst, returned from Bar Harbor some days since and are at the Cambridge. They intend sailing for Europe on Oct. 4.

Among those who arrived at Bernardsville, N. J., during the week were Howard Russell Butler and his family; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Travers, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Kemp.

The past week up till after Thursday in the social colony at Tuxedo was very quiet on account of the President's funeral. But the latter part of the week was full of entertainment for those who went there for the golf tournament, and remained over Sunday. At present the clubs are filled, and all the cottages have a number of guests, who will remain through the coming week to take in the Tuxedo Horse Show. The following week will mark the greatest week of the Autumn season at Tuxedo. Those who will entertain will be Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, who will entertain a house party through the week. Among their guests will be Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. La Farge, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay, and others; also Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen will entertain during the week Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, who are to arrive from California; who will go to Frelinghuysen previous to opening their Tuxedo cottage for the Autumn; Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. George Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart A. Coats, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield, and others, will also have numerous guests.

This week there have been many new arrivals at the cottages. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred R. Conkling of New York arrived at the Thomas Stokes cottage, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Faye in the Port Mitchell cottage from Newport; Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, also from Newport; Mr. and Mrs. G. Knox Bell, in the Coudert cottage; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Poor, from Bar Harbor; Mr. and Mrs. Stuart A. Coats, in the Joan Foster cottage, from North East Harbor; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Tower, in the Cammack cottage, from Newport; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Tams, from Newport, in the Albert Foster cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. James A. Stillman, in the Potter cottage, from Newport, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Murray Mitchell, in the Walter Smith cottage. Mrs. F. O. French, from Newport, has been visiting her son, Amos T. French, at his Tuxedo cottage during the week. She will return to Newport on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison gave a dinner dance at the Tennis and Racquet Club on Saturday evening at which were present a great number of the Tuxedo set. Brooks and Denton and a minstrel troupe amused the guests between the dances. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Snow, Miss Hull, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Gillespie, Miss McAneney, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge, F. A. Juilliard, L. B. Preston, George H. Hull, Grenville Kane, and G. R. Preston, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick De P. Foster arrived from Europe this week, and now occupy their Tuxedo cottage. Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg will arrive at their Tuxedo cottage during the week, and Mrs. Addison Cammack has arrived, with her family, and has taken rooms at the club for the Autumn.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Mary Beach Turner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Beach Turner, (Miss Sarah Kirkland Floyd) and Nathaniel Foote, son of the late Frederick W. Foote, and whose mother before her marriage was Miss Sarah Randolph de Puy.

At Belmar, N. J., yesterday the wedding of Miss Angelica Church, daughter of Richard Church of this city, and the Rev. Edward P. Hart, rector of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church of Rochester, was solemnized in the Church of the Holy Apostles by the Bishop of Western New York. It was a quiet and small affair, followed by a small reception for relatives at the residence of the bride's father. After their bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Hart will live in Rochester.

There are to be a number of weddings in the next few weeks announcements of nearly all of which have been published. Invitations have been issued for the marriage at Morristown on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 8, of Miss Allison Low Turnbull, daughter of Frank Turnbull of Featherleigh Farm, and John Appleton Haven Hopkins. The wedding will take place at 12 o'clock in the Church of the Redeemer. It is to be a small affair and will be followed by a wedding breakfast at the residence of the bride's father. Mr. Hopkins is a widower, his first wife, the beautiful Miss Hilda Stone of New York, having died several years since.

The wedding of Miss Fanny Walton Ogden and Joel Nott Allen is scheduled to take place at Grace Church on Oct. 30. The engagement was announced a fortnight ago.

The wedding of John Prentice Kellogg, son of the late Charles Kellogg of this city, and Miss Ethel Lloyd Thornell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Thornell of New York, was celebrated on Wednesday last at Galilee, N. J., in the Church of St. Peter. The Rev. Dr. Grosvenor of the Church of the Incarnation, New York, officiated. The bridesmaids were Miss Julia Scott, Miss Edith Root, Miss Gertrude Smith, Miss Helen Dominick, Miss Madge Niles, Miss Cecil Boardman, Miss Violet Stewart, and Miss Kate De Forest Prentice, a cousin of the bridegroom. Mr. Kellogg's best man was J. L. Davis, and the ushers were William M. Hoppin, Jr., whose engagement to Miss May Gallatin was announced last Spring; H. Alexander Smith, W. Schuyler Smith, James M. McLean, Frederick A. Douglass, and Sewall Boardman. Among those who were present at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Riker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harsen Rhoades, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Dominick, Mr. and Mrs. John McKesson, Mr. and Mrs. William Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Grosbeck, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Fargo, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Thornell, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Prentice, Mrs. W. A. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Neeser, Mrs. Charles Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Street, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Amory B. Carhart, and Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Growth of Truck Farming

How the "In Season" for Fruit and Vegetables Has Been Greatly Extended

FROM out of nothing forty years ago truck farming in this country has grown until it now has reached the proportions of a National industry. Hundreds of thousands of acres that would otherwise have lain worthless or would have yielded little profit have been trained into agricultural luxuriance; railroads have developed a new source of revenue; half-deserted sections of States have been populated; produce and fruit men in the cities have waxed fat financially; and car builders have fallen upon fresh prosperity in devising structures on wheels that should meet the demands of inexpensive, ample, and sure refrigeration.

Many millions of dollars have found new investment and thousands of people employment, not a few of them women and children to whose scanty purses the little dollars have been a godsend.

But this has been by no means all. So extensively has truck farming spread north, south, and east, (north, for nowadays the truck farms under glass in New England are the source of not a little of that section's prosperity,) that the words "out of season" as applied to fruit and vegetables have come to mean less and less.

There is almost no "not in season" today, indeed. The markets of any of the great cities are very rarely bare of garden or field delicacies. In fifty-eight to sixty hours the truck trains from the furthest points South clear the 1,000 miles they must bridge between Florida patches, and New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, or Boston dealers.

By the side of them, as they are delivered, are the glass-grown dainties, one or the other never failing. At times, it is true, prices mount rapidly. There are Winter weeks in the great cities when truck and fruit are but viands for the rich. It is no very uncommon thing for days to occur when parsley is quoted at $1 to $3 a box; lettuce, 50 cents a dozen; beets, $1.50 a dozen; spinach, $1 a dox; cucumbers, 6 to 7 cents each. But this is when the glass-house growers have the market their own way, and then only for a time.

For the most part prices keep in reason, and thanks to the way the railroads and steamboats have met the situation and have built up huge and increasing trade with their special, speedy fruit and vegetable trains these out of time supplies for the tables come more within the reach of moderate purses every year.

Along the Atlantic Coast, from Jersey and Long Island well into Florida, down in the Gulf States, (from which the truck produce goes up the Mississippi Valley,) there are broad belts of these truck farms, some 75 to 100 acres in size. Hardly one that has been managed on business principles has failed to pay brilliantly. A ten-acre patch has been known to produce $2,000 worth of produce in a season.

Fortunes have already been made in this industry, (a remarkable showing when it comes to be considered that conditions have been perfected for its development only within the past twenty years,) and there are instances of land formerly scarcely to be sold at $2 to $5 an acre that would now bring from $40 to $500. These are the conservative figures of Government experts. And these same experts say that, great as have been the profits already, enormously as the trucking industry has expanded, it is nothing to what truck farming will develop into in the future.

In view of these facts and of its great commercial importance, it is somewhat remarkable that up to now the trucking industry has had no historian and no commentator. But of late the Agricultural Department at Washington has bestirred itself in studying these interests. From the Government presses have recently come two exhaustive reports; one, "Rates of Charge for Transporting Garden Truck, with Notes on the Growth of the Industry"; the other, "Development of the Trucking Interests." The first of these is misnamed, since, besides its rate tables, it gives many entertaining pieces of history and much in the way of description and statistics. In those reports is the detailed story of how the farms and the railroads together combined to make "trucking" its present great success.

It would be easy to deal in generalities on this subject. But generalities do not adequately tell the hitherto untold story of a great, unrealized commerce at our doors. Truck farming to the average man and woman at their dinner table implies fruit and vegetables grown about the large cities, with some trainloads from the far South each day. In reality, it is far more than that.

There is hardly a State in the Union that is not "trucking," and many have made it one of their largest branches of commerce. The Southern States along the Atlantic seaboard are the most familiar in this regard to the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. But the new South of the Middle and Far West is one vast truck garden field.

It is so outspread a territory that statistics have not been collected of its extent or its products yet. But thousands upon tens of thousands of acres in Texas, Oklahoma Territory, Kansas, Arkansas, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Kentucky have come under this sort of cultivation. Even Indian Territory shows signs of entering the field when conditions of permanency are established and settlers from the States replace the now scattered remnants of Indians.

Mexico has of late begun to take part in this commercial movement, and to ship across her borders to United States cities. Young as her trucking industry is, it shows promise. Mexican strawberries and tomatoes are now coming forward and are being widely sold. The strawberries may even prove a rival to those of Florida, since they can be grown in the open fields of Mexico the year round and are of a desirable quality.

With the modern refrigerator cars, built on principles of science, it is child's play to transport these berries even the additional thousand miles, and in mild Winter they can bring a price that handsomely covers all transportation charges.

One thing is especially to be noted as regards this truck farm industry. It is growing each year with gigantic strides. Tons more of these "out-of-season," and even the "in-season," (grown near at hand,) products pour into the cities every twelvemonth. Yet they are all absorbed and there is never enough. If prices go up they are readily paid. It is only on occasions, due to special circumstances, that there is a glut anywhere.

"Northward!" is naturally the truck farmer's cry, save when his farm is in the North or West itself and supplies some city or town that is close by, a business that is by no means inconsiderable and is quite distinct from the trade of dispatching to far-distant points. Yet—and most people will be surprised to hear this—it is not always "Northward." "Southward!" is a truck slogan too, though, necessarily, much fainter.

"Vast quantities," says the Government expert, Mr. Earle, "of Northern-grown potatoes, cabbage, onions, and celery are sold in the Southern States every Winter. The Illinois Central long ago earned the sobriquet of 'the Cabbage Route' from the fact that it was moving trainloads of cabbages North daily during Spring and early Summer, and equally large quantities South during Fall and Winter."

In general, from North to South, the crops of these truck gardens and fields run about the same. Soil makes some difference, yet by fertilizers—and the truck farmers are large buyers thereof and users of high-grade varieties—very nearly the same conditions can be made. The most of the districts have their specialties, however, and these are interesting to touch briefly upon.

It is about New York, Boston, and Philadelphia that there is the greatest concentration of truck farms. The Eastern Shore of Maryland and the peninsular district of Delaware has hardly less. The Atlantic Coast from Norfolk to Southern Florida the Government experts characterize as "probably the finest trucking country in the world."

The glass-grown "truck" brings the highest price of all, and is centred around Boston, where there are to be found over 200 acres of land under glass. Vegetables are grown almost exclusively, (Providence, R. I., being another centre,) sometimes four crops annually being grown, with lettuce, cucumbers, radishes, parsley, spinach, tomatoes, beets, and parsnips the specialties, and the profits have run as high as 100 per cent. a year on the money invested. "Fifty per cent.," say the Government experts, Ward and Holmes, "is considered a low estimate for average yearly profits."

These garden truck glass houses are run on very modern lines. In some the soil is sterilized to a depth of three or four inches by steam, and the houses are lit artificially at night by arc lights. This latter, it is claimed, improves the quality of a plant 10 per cent., and increases its growth 15 per cent.

As a producer of garden truck, New York City and its environs are not particularly interesting, but it is to-day the largest receiver of Southern produce by fast freight.

"Florida," says the first of the reports mentioned above, "begins to ship strawberries in February, and in March beans, peas, asparagus, cabbages, potatoes, cucumbers, and tomatoes begin to move northward. By the latter part of April or the early part of May the supply has become so plentiful that people of moderate means are able to enjoy many of the varieties of vegetables grown on the Southern farms, while a few decades ago the wealthiest citizens were unable to procure a single vegetable out of season."

Southern truck began to come to New York in 1847, though in small quantities, until late in the sixties. It came by steamer until 1885, when the railroads entered the field, running through cars and giving a train service which, for "highly perishables," now touches forty miles an hour. In 1889 New York received 3,826,055 packages of vegetables from the South, and sometimes as many as 200 cars of peaches came in in a single day.

In the report already referred to Malcolm Townsend of the Pennsylvania Railroad tells a good story of the first consignment of garden truck from the South to New York.

"In the Winter of 1847 No. 14 fire engine of New York had its headquarters on Church Street, between Fulton and Vesey. Fire engines in those days were manned by citizen firemen. If I mistake not the commission men were No. 14's main support. Next door to the engine house the boys rented a loafing parlor, and it goes without mention that toddies and the stiff mixtures were always in season.

"A clerk of the Charleston boats, which then landed at Pier 4 North River, front of Morris Street, was a guest, and while taking something, remarked the drink was nothing compared with the mint juleps of the South, 'such a one as I had a few days ago.' The boys received the reference as a yarn, for where could mint be gotten in the midst of Winter, they having no personal experience with any other climate than that of New York.

"The clerk promised to prove his statement upon his next trip north. He left the boys, accompanied by a commission merchant, and in later conversation added that he would not only bring mint, but lettuce, radishes, and strawberries as well. At this the merchant was doubly doubtful, and challenged the statement with a treat.

"Upon the return of the steamer the clerk proved the truth of his assertion. In a second-hand champagne basket he brought lettuce, radishes, mint, and, within an inner basket, were two quarts of strawberries. The strawberries, the first ever seen in New York in Winter time, were placed in a store window as a curiosity, where they were visited and examined by hundreds."

Outside of the famous Georgia district, the Peninsular District (Delaware, Eastern Maryland, and Virginia) has perhaps the finest soil for melons in the country. Its other specialties are peaches, berries, spinach, sweet potatoes, asparagus, and cabbage.

From the region of Norfolk garden truck has been moving North since 1851, and this is called the greatest truck centre of the South, because of the soil, the near-by Gulf Stream, and the many waterways, making shipping by boat easy. From December to Easter Norfolk dispatches North spinach, kale, and sprouts in huge quantities.

Strawberries, sent on from the middle of April, are the features of the Wilmington (the Carolina) district, 12,000,000 quarts in 1900, the entire value of the products of the truck farms here, amounting this year to $3,250,000.

From North Florida up through Middle Georgia is the great watermelon region. Charleston potatoes, asparagus, melons, berries, and peaches are the most largely grown. Charleston was the first Southern city to send garden truck regularly to New York, (in 1850.) The first shipment of strawberries to New York was made from Charleston.

It is only within the past few years that Florida has come actively into the truck market. The advantage this State has is that with her semi-tropical climate she can produce fruit and vegetables in the open when they can be grown nowhere else in the Union except under glass. Even now, great as the building up of farms has been, the industry has only partially developed. Florida, with her quick train service, can commence to move her crops North in December, her strawberries in March. The truck field she can cover is very large, and two, three, and four crops can be produced yearly. Pineapples are being grown extensively and profitably, the orange, lemon, lime, and grape fruit crops, as well as the vegetable, are rapidly increasing. The farms are chiefly along the east coast.

The first refrigerator car with Florida strawberries reached New York March 30, 1899; the first car of Florida oranges March 30, 1888. In May, 1885, the first all-rail shipment of garden truck came up from the South.

Around Mobile, Ala., is a great region for potatoes and cabbages and peaches. Texas strawberries are shipped from the middle of January on. Southeast Missouri is a centre for melons; Rocky Ford, Col., for cantaloupes; Mississippi and Tennessee have been cultivating strawberries for the North since 1875; Louisiana and Arkansas have now joined in. Kalamazoo, Mich., is noted for its celery. Crystal Springs, Miss., started shipping peaches in 1866; now this town is the greatest tomato-growing point in the world as well. It began this industry in 1875, moving away less than one carload a day in 1878. In 1885 it shipped from forty to forty-five cars of tomatoes alone, daily, up North.

All this section supplies the North Middle West, and that alone, running speedy trains from Mobile to St. Louis, for example, 647 miles, in thirty-six hours; Mobile to Chicago, 857 miles, in fifty-eight hours; Mobile to St. Paul, 1,193 miles, in seventy hours.

For the handling of California fruit across the continent in Winter a combination ventilator and refrigerator car is used. During the season of 1899-1900 18,400 carloads of oranges and lemons were shipped. In 1899, from California alone, 193,000,000 pounds of fresh deciduous fruits were shipped. These include (the list being a much longer one than would be supposed) apples, apricots, berries, cherries, currants, figs, grapes, guavas, nectarines, olives, peaches, pears, plums, pomegranates, prunes, and quinces.

The first experiments in refrigeration of truck products on wheels are said to have been made in 1865. It was not until ten years or so later, however, that refrigerator cars really began to be used for garden truck and fruits. To-day there are said to be 60,000 refrigerator cars in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, many of them insulated so that they are frost proof, and can be used both Winter and Summer. Some can carry 6,000 pounds of ice to the car.

The history the Government experts give of this service is so interesting that it is reproduced as written:

"Attempts to build such cars were made as early as 1865, but the product of these early efforts, when compared with our modern cars, appears very crude. Their construction was accomplished by remodeling ordinary freight cars, substituting double floors, roofs, and sides for the single ones, and packing the space between the double boards with sawdust, so as to guard against the possible effect of heat and cold. In loading such a car space was always left near the doors to allow large boxes of ice to be placed therein, this being the means by which refrigeration was accomplished. A hole was cut in the bottom of the car, so that the water from the melting ice might find an outlet.

"The cars were commonly known as 'ice boxes on wheels,' and were originally operated by the Union Line. The first shipment made under refrigeration was one of dressed beef, purchased in Chicago, Ill., and distributed in Jersey City, N. J.

"About 1877 refrigerator car service was extended to the fruit and vegetable industry in the Mississippi Valley." (Earle says that the first attempts to ship strawberries under refrigeration were made in 1866-1868-1869. The first were sent in chests, each with 200 quart baskets of berries and 100 pounds of ice, and the experiments were not a success.)

"In that year the Transcontinental Transportation Company, now the American Refrigerator Transit Company, solicited this trade at Crystal Springs, Miss. The cars used were but ill adapted for this traffic, the 'ice pans' consisting of large troughs running overhead longitudinally through the cars. At first these troughs were not boxed in, and the violent motion of the cars would occasionally cause a small piece of ice to escape, which, in melting, would greatly damage the contents of the car. Located directly under the 'ice pans' were subsidiary or smaller troughs for the purpose of preventing the 'drip,' or condensation under the pan, from reaching the fruit or vegetables."

In those days the railroad or car companies had not the proper facilities for re-icing their cars, which had to be done by ice dealers here and there along the route. Occasionally cars escaped re-icing at proper intervals and the perishables would then arrive at their destination in a condition unfit for market. This and many other reasons made the trade slow to adopt this innovation. Experience, however, taught the refrigerator people how to remedy many of the defects, and it was only a matter of time before the shippers of vegetables and fruits in all sections of the country were compelled to recognize the importance and value of refrigeration as a factor in transporting perishable products to the different great markets of the country.

CROMWELL CHILDS.

Choruses by the Audience.

AT the Rogers Brothers' show at the Knickerbocker an experiment is being made which is taking immensely. It is the teaching of the audience the chorus of a popular song sung by a quartet, entitled "When Reuben and That Little Maid Were on Their Honeymoon." The air is fetching, and has a swing about it which instils a desire to catch it. As the singers are encored several times, the audience soon, unconsciously at first, begins to hum the air along with the singers. Then, as the humming becomes recognizable, those who indulged in it, finding they have plenty of company, become bolder and hum louder.

The gallery gods, unhampered by any sense of propriety, begin to whistle it. Their efforts are not discouraged. On the contrary, the leader of the orchestra looks up approvingly, and beats time for them. Between the acts the tune is again played, and the audience is further encouraged to take it up by the leader. As he finds the gallery whistlers going along with confidence, the leader suddenly stops the music and encourages the whistlers to go it alone. Thrown upon their own resources, they usually flounder at first, to the hearty amusement of the audience, but ultimately triumph, and the general audience with them, whereupon, receiving the leader's nod of approval, both applaud themselves vigorously.

The custom of enlisting the audience to support stage singers in their efforts originated in the English music halls. The popular music hall favorites in London were continually endeavoring to secure songs with a catchy chorus. After the singer had sung several verses of the song, repeating the chorus after each, the audience would be requested to join in the chorus, the stage singer leading. The stage singer would persist until the audience got the air so perfectly as to be able to give it in a rousing manner. The Englishman who frequents the music halls of London takes to this sort of thing. It is his idea of a jolly good time.

Several years ago in the variety theatres here an effort was made by Lottie Gibson and others to introduce the English custom of having the audience join with the singer on the stage. But it never seemed to be much of a go. The efforts made by the audience were always timid and feeble. But the Rogers Brothers' effort at the Knickerbocker is a complete success. Every night when the show is over nearly every man, woman, and child who comes out of the theatre is either humming, singing, or whistling "When Reuben and That Little Maid Were on Their Honeymoon."

SEPT

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The New York Produce Exchange.

Wide Scope of Its Operations and History of Its Growth.

A STRANGER in New York was taking in the points of interest along lower Broadway the other day in company with a New York cousin, whose business is above Canal Street, and whose knowledge of the city below City Hall Park is as efficient as can be expected from a perusal of various city directories and the daily papers.

"What is that big red building?" asked the stranger.

"That! That is—er, or yes, that is the Produce Exchange," replied the city cousin, who remembers that a picture of it is on a calendar that hangs over his desk.

"And what do they do in the Produce Exchange?" queried the out-of-town man, yearning for information.

"Why, they make 'corners' in wheat and coal oil, and lard, and things like that, I think, but to tell the truth, I never was in there, and I really have no idea just what they do do. Mighty fine building, though, isn't it?"

And that was all the information the stranger to New York could get from his city relative about the workings of the Produce Exchange. The writer is obliged to confess that at the time he overheard the conversation he was almost equally ignorant, but fearing that some day he might be the victim of a similarly embarrassing query, he forthwith paid a visit to the Produce Exchange.

It is probable that of all the important institutions of New York City this place is the least generally known. But little appears in the newspapers regarding the Produce Exchange, and to the average mind it is simply a place where "corners" are made and produce gambled in. In reality it is the place where the grain trade and the handling of foodstuffs of the United States is watched over by men who have made commerce in its varying developments a lifelong study. The Exchange has probably done more to simplify the laws governing trade and commerce than any other institution, and has done much to prevent the concentration of the handling of the grain trade in the hands of a few individuals.

The Produce Exchange as it stands now, where considerably over ten millions of dollars worth of business is done every day, had its beginning at the "Company's Store Houses," established by the redoubtable Peter Stuyvesant. The picturesque old Governor of New Amsterdam founded what was known as the Monday markets in the Fall of 1648, where a number of hardy old traders assembled and made "puts" and "calls" in much the same fashion as is done to-day. A glance over the list of the Exchange's members reveals the names of men who have been identified with every important public movement in municipal, and, in some instances National, affairs, during the past forty years.

During trading hours the big room known as the Exchange Hall is next in activity only to the two Stock Exchanges, the New York and Consolidated. In one corner is the grain pit, where options on future grain are dealt in, and here is the only part of the big institution where the gambling instinct shows itself. It was this grain pit that gave the meteoric Ferdinand Ward an opportunity to emblazon his name on the roll of great financial failures of the world.

The pit, however, has little attraction for the men who make the bone and sinew of the Exchange, who, if they desire to speculate, prefer the more deliberate methods of the call room. It may occasionally suit the purpose of a big dealer in wheat to play at "puts" and "calls," but it is left largely to the scalpers and commission brokers who speculate for outsiders.

The "scalper" is a man who, working on some private information, believes wheat, or any grain, for that matter, will go up before the day is over. Some one offers a boatload of grain at the price current at 10:45 A. M. The scalper buys it. By 11 o'clock the same information that prompted him to buy has gone to another scalper. The first buyer sells to the second at perhaps half a cent a bushel more that he paid for it. The second man in turn sells it, and before the grain has been actually sold and delivered to a warehouse it may have been sold and resold twenty times by scalpers.

If a broker is buying and selling for outside parties, he charges at the rate of $10 for each 8,000 bushels of grain bought or sold on his account. The amounts of grain dealt in on the floor of the Exchange is in lots of 8,000 bushels, or multiples thereof. When brokers buy and sell grain for outside customers or for themselves, on the purely speculative basis, it comes under the head of "puts" and "calls," and is nothing more or less than betting on whether the price of grain will go up or down, and thus differs in nowise from the stock gambling of the Stock Exchange.

In the call room of the Exchange actual buying and selling of grain takes place, and cash margins are put up to clinch deals, especially when the trade is for future delivery. Lard is a speculative feature of the call room. It is dealt with in quantities of 250 tierces or multiples thereof, and many thousand pounds of it that never existed are sold and resold every day. Other things that are handled in specified quantities for speculation are butter, cheese, hops, resin, tar, turpentine, cornmeal, oatmeal, rye flour, flour, buckwheat, corn, oats, barley, beef, pork, seeds, sweet cured meats, liquors and high wines, beans, flaxseed, malt, tongues, and hams.

As against the purely speculative adjuncts of the Exchange there are the other and more solid features that command the attention of the producer and those who are interested in the actual exchange of goods for money. Here is an instance of the scope of the operations:

E. Bearnais is famous as an exporter. Mr. Bearnais will don an old yellow coat when he arrives at the Exchange in the morning and dash out to the middle of the floor, take a quick glance at the closing quotations of the night before, and begin opening the telegrams which messengers carry to him. One may be a cablegram from a firm in Liverpool wanting so many thousand bushels of wheat, so many thousand bushels of corn, a certain amount of rye and a shipload or two of dressed beef, as prices they may nominate or at the current quotations. The time of delivery or shipment is stated also.

Now, Mr. Bearnais may not have on hand half, or even a smaller part, of the products required, so he sets to work to procure them as cheaply as possible. Here is where the Exchange fulfills its exact purpose. He starts his agents out on the floor of the Exchange, and in an incredibly short time the whole amount has been contracted for and arrangements made for the transportation of all to Liverpool.

Joseph Thayer is the representative of the interests controlled by the late H. O. Armour on the floor of the Exchange, and it is not unusual for him to actually buy or sell a trainload of dressed beef in a couple of minutes.

The detailed interests of everything handled on the Exchange is looked after by committees. The Cheese Committee is made up of cheese experts; the Hop Committee is composed largely of brewers; the Committee on Distilled Spirits licenses Inspectors and gaugers, who make their returns in accordance with the Government standards; the Committee on Naval Stores licenses Inspectors in New York and other cities to make reports after examination of various articles, such as turpentine, resin, &c., which are sold for actual delivery through the Exchange.

There are also committees to look after the transportation and lighterage of all consignments or assignments made by Exchange members. These committees are but the parts of the big machine of the Exchange, which simplifies the trade of more than one continent and makes it possible for one man to stand on the floor near a telegraph instrument and buy several million dollars' worth of grain in the West, to be shipped to Liverpool forthwith, and never see one of the persons engaged in the transaction, or even a kernel of the grain, for that matter. The work of the committees is so well done and matters of routine so simplified that a broker on the floor of the Exchange may purchase, sell, and deliver several carloads of butter without having seen more than a half pound of samples from the entire lot. The Exchange thus becomes a medium through which the consumer and the commission man may easily agree without a long correspondence or travel.

One distinctive and important feature of the Produce Exchange is the sale of flour. The Committee on Flour appoints a Chief Inspector and his assistants, and keeps for reference a standard sample of the various grades of flour, known as extra No. 1, extra No. 2, superfine, and fine. The committee also guards the sacredness of flour by careful inspection and an insistence that all flour handled shall be up to its purported grade. This work is considered so important that a flour inspection fund exists.

Agents of metropolitan merchants buy of Western millers for Eastern and general export trade, and it is all done on samples drawn by the Inspectors from the flour intended for delivery. Fully one-half of the big Exchange Hall is taken up with tables on which specimens of flour are exhibited. These, when offered to a probable purchaser, are held, one at a time, in the hand, a little water poured on, and a dough made of the flour. The elasticity of the dough is taken as indicative of the quality of the flour, the fineness of which has previously been looked into with a magnifying glass. It is a great place for samples.

Here is another illustration. Mr. Goddles of Newburg has purchased five canalboat loads of wheat from farmers in his neighborhood. He loads the boats and starts them to New York. He then asks some broker on the Exchange to buy or sell his wheat for him. The broker asks for samples, which are furnished. He places them on view so that any probable purchaser may see what sort of grain he is buying. When a sale is made the inspectors go out and make an examination to see whether the cargoes are up to the samples. If so they are labeled "O. K."; if they are not, a report is made, and then things have to be adjusted.

On some days the immense floor looks like the agricultural hall of a big exposition, with its display of grain, flour, and other samples. On festive days, like the day before Christmas or the initiation of a popular new member, these samples come in handy to use as confetti, although, of course, there is a rigid rule against their use.

On every side of the big trading room are bulletins and dials which indicate the prices of and the visible supply of grain, provisions, and liquids of certain kinds on land and sea from minute to minute during a day. The Exchange can be in touch with Liverpool in just four minutes; with London in but a few minutes more, and almost to the minute with Chicago, where the Western gamblers in food stuffs play havoc with the grain market from time to time.

The beginnings of the present magnificent New York Produce Exchange were sufficiently humble. The first building was a rude place with no side walls, and an oddly patched tile and thatched roof. It stood on the same site as the present building, and was part of the Marckt-Velt Stegle.

The demand for room soon caused this place to give way to a new and more modern structure, and the traders moved to a bridge over a small stream in Exchange Place, where they continued their weekly meetings.

In 1658 the scene of the weekly tradings had been shifted to the Broadway Shambles, on the site of the present Bowling Green Building. In May, 1684, the "trafficers" moved to Bowling Green, where the Custom House Bridge Market had been built, and began to trade on recognized form in the shape of tangible organization, with a beaver and a flour barrel engraved in a seal used in transactions. In 1690 the first Exchange was erected. It was located on the edge of the water at the foot of Broad Street, and served as a market house as well as a meeting place for merchants.

In January, 1727, the first authorized Corn Exchange or market was exclusively established by corporation ordinance at the water front, foot of Wall Street, "for the sale of all grain, corn, and meal." In 1730 a market house was erected in the middle of Broadway on the site of the old wagon stand, opposite Liberty Street, and it was also declared to be a grain and meal market.

Some considerable competition and internal politics had followed the various movements of the merchants, and in 1754 the New, or Royal Exchange, was built. It was a building raised on arches in the middle of the street, and over the canal near the foot of Broad Street. The traders did business at this place for some years, and then moved to the Merchants' Exchange, where now stands the United States Custom House, in Wall Street.

In the fourth decade of the last century the flour trade was chiefly conducted by merchants at the foot of Cortlandt Street, and at the corner of Broad and South Streets. The sky was their roof, and the pavement in front of Weeks & Douglas's store was the theatre of their operations. Col. Edward Hincken, who later became a veteran of the present Produce Exchange, was one of the men prominent in that group of traders. It is recorded that one day in 1846 Alfred Barrett went up to Hincken and said: "Give me a dollar."

"What for?" was the inquiry.

"To buy an awning for the front of Weeks's store," responded Barrett.

The awning was duly purchased and raised, and under it the flour and grain magnates met, and are recorded as having become a "nuisance," in that they "messed the street," and used all the writing material they could borrow from the neighboring merchants. Finally, in 1853, the Corn Exchange was duly incorporated at Albany, with Joseph Ketcham as Chairman and Nathaniel Wolf as presiding officer. A store on South Street had been hired for a meeting place, but the change did not prove very popular, and attendance at the daily meeting was small, until provision dealers and shipping merchants began to join, which gave an impetus to the new association, and in 1860 the Produce Exchange was erected at the corner of Whitehall and Pearl Streets.

In this about 700 merchants met in 1861 and assumed the title of the New York Commercial Association, with John B. Wright as the first President.

There were some merchants who were left behind when the 700 went to the new Exchange, but they were soon reunited. The last meeting in the old Corn Exchange was composed of two members, of which Col. Hincken was one. These two men concluded they could not make any money out of each other, and decided to join the big Exchange, which they did.

Incidents following rapidly one after the other, culminated in the formation of the present New York Produce Exchange, in 1868. The outcome is the immense building at Beaver Street and Broadway, which, it may be casually mentioned, sits on 15,037 spruce piles driven to bedrock.

Of the building itself, much could be said of interest. It is a teeming place during the business hours of a day. Big railroad offices occupy the ground floor, and it contains also the Maritime Exchange, and, for the present, the bewildering Stock Exchange, which occupies half of the big trading floor while its new home in Broad Street is being built. The membership of the Produce Exchange is limited to 3,000, and memberships sell at from $3,000 to $6,000.

A Walking Delegate Reforms.

"What has come over Delegate Walker, the labor agitator? He tells me he has gone on his last strike."

"Can you blame him? His last strike was an oil well in Texas, and he is so far gone on it that he has joined the Anti-Trades Union League."

Well Worth Stealing.

ON the upper floor of the International Navigation Company's pier, at the foot of Dey Street, the ordinary visitor would see nothing that would appeal to him except the multitudes of nondescript bales and boxes scattered about in all directions. Walking down to the further end of the dock, he would pass a heap of a thousand or more coarse, bulging bags.

If any one should happen to stop him and tell him that there lay nearly $500,000 worth of rubber in crude bulk he would probably think that he was being imposed upon. He would have learned nothing more than the truth, however, for there is hardly any day in the year that there is not that amount of money represented in rubber stored on the pier.

Each bag contains between $250 and $300 worth of rubber, or from 250 to 300 pounds of the product, the market value of which ranges from $1 to $1.50 a pound. The company's liners arriving each week bring from South American ports thousands of bags of rubber, and still are unable to keep up with the demand.

These bags of rubber are watched with particular care by special officers, for the temptation to slit open a bag and steel ten or fifteen pounds has often proved too strong for the men engaged in handling it. In one case a longshoreman was detected leaving the pier with twenty-five pounds of rubber concealed in his pockets. He could easily have disposed of it for what would mean a week's wages to him. Notwithstanding the care taken by the company to guard against thefts of this kind, hardly a week passes but one or more bags are opened and many pounds of the product stolen.

Presidential Hand-Shaking.

"THOSE who say that the hand-shaking habit has existed from the foundation of this Government, springing naturally out of its democratic institutions, are mistaken," said a man who looks things up to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter.

"Washington never shook hands with any one except his most intimate personal friends. As a matter of fact, once during his term as President, when comparatively a small delegation, numbering no more than 100 persons, were about to pay their respects to him, it was suggested that he shake the hand of each visitor. The somewhat undignified reply of the dignified father of his country was, 'No; I might catch the itch.'

"It is a matter of history that Napoleon suffered to the day of his death with a skin disease by having his hand come in contact with that of a private soldier during battle. Washington's course and Napoleon's misfortune suggest the advisability of prohibiting miscellaneous hand-shaking on purely sanitary grounds."

Wanted 5 Cents' Worth of Ozone.

A woman rushed into a Harlem drug store the other day. In one hand she carried an empty quart bottle and in the other she tightly grasped a five-cent piece.

"Let me have 5 cents' worth of ozone at once," she said to the druggist.

"What did you say, Madam?" the druggist asked.

"Some ozone."

"Why, Madam, there's ozone in your bottle now."

"Sir, I do not want to be insulted," replied the woman indignantly. "I know what the doctor told me to get, and if you don't keep it let me know. Have you got any ozone or not?"

"Well, said the druggist very deliberately, "'ozone' is an element in the air we breathe, and unless the air in your bottle has become contaminated it has about as high a percentage of it as any I have in the store. I would suggest that possibly your physician meant that you should get some benzoin."

"Oh, yes," hastily replied the woman, "that's it. I knew it was something like ozone."

She took the 5 cents' worth of benzoin, which was almost lost sight of on account of the ozone which still remained in the quart bottle.

Members of Congress and Mourning.

"Fifty years ago members of Congress and of the Senate would have been compelled by public opinion to wear crape on their arms for thirty days after the death of a President," remarked an ex-member who had served before the civil war.

"Up to about 1850, whenever a member of Congress died the resolution of sympathy with his family invariably carried with it a provision that members should wear mourning. Deaths of members were of course less frequent, for the Congressional body was numerically smaller. Indeed, the increase of the membership, which led naturally to a higher death rate, was the direct cause of abolishing the custom.

"A number of members of Congress now die every year, and it was not thought advisable to keep members of the House and Senate in practically perpetual mourning."

About the Limit.

"Bilkins, what is the most mortifying thing you can conceive of?"

Bilkins—I guess it's when a woman's sons, having grown over the head of their father, who is of small stature, the thrifty mother has the outgrown clothes of her sons revamped for the old gentleman's use.

The Friends at Home.

Wife—Why did you whip that poor dog so unmercifully, William?

Husband—Because the brute won't keep quiet when I am wrestling with my lecture to be delivered before the Dog Friend Society.

FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES.

Her Spell.

What your spell of subtle art,
Lady, thus to win our heart?

Is it that your face is fair,
Your manners soft as Summer air?

Is it that your voice's tone
Has a sweetness all its own?

Is it that your gentle mind
Knows no thought that is unkind?

Is it that each living thing
Moves your heart to pitying?

Is it that each flower that blows
You for Nature's lover knows?

Is it that within your eyes
Much of quiet wisdom lies?

Tell me, lady, what the spell
Wins us thus to love you well?
—T. P. JOHNSTON in Chambers's Journal.

Old-Time Travel.

From The Saturday Review.

We shall never enjoy these Alpine passes as we were wont to do ere the railway ran the diligence off the roads. Nothing could be more picturesque than the descent of the Cenis by night, when lamps and a waning moon, wading through cloud drift, were flashing fitful lights on the rocks and the brass ornaments of the mule team. Now the St. Gothard line, with its marvelous windings, burrows beneath the sublime scenery of the Rhone sources, and you rush into a restaurant to hurry through breakfast many hundred feet beneath the romantic Devil's Bridge. Scaling Splügen or Simplon there was—and is still—an exhilarating pleasure, in getting down to follow the conductor, who was stretching his legs on the short cuts that strike across the zigzags of the carriage road. The air was as the breath of life. At each corner you were face to face with the waterfall, or looked down upon the torrent rushing out of the glacier caverns. Or on some emerald bit of "Alp" you gathered bouquets of the blue gentian or admired the flush of crimson in the shrubbery of Alpine roses. Then came the views of sunny Italy, when you dipped beneath the snows of the Col and had passed the frozen watershed. You might take your choice of these prospects, and hardly go wrong. We should say that the St. Gothard is the fuller of attractions, from Flueelen up the Reuss and down to Bellinzona. Nothing can surpass the sublimity of the entrance through the Gorge of Gondo on the Simplon. But for a perfect nature picture, framed in rugged rock, we give precedence to the first look southward from the Splugen, when Lombardy, with its lakes and trellised vines, first bursts on the vision, bathed in the glowing lights of a Claude landscape. You had broken your fast at some hospice on monkish fare; you supped in the Milanese on partridges and macaroni, with the dessert of grapes, melons, and figs, and the straw-bound flasks from the Tuscan vineyards.

On a French Highway.

From The Fribourg Gazette.

We hear it before it comes upon us. We hear it from afar. It has the bray of a donkey with the bronchitis, but a furious, ferocious, apocalyptic donkey. You hear it behind the hill, before the river is crossed. Then toward the clump of walnut trees over there, at the turn of the road, there suddenly rises a cloud of dust, or smoke, or steam. It is now near Father Jamin's farm, grinding and menacing. The road shakes and the stones fly in pieces; here it comes toward the poplars—huge blank black eyes, a formless yellow mass, with steely gleams here and there, shuddering and leaping, a perfect whirlwind. If you have had the time to take shelter in the hedge you will not be crushed, but you are covered with a moist greasy dust, and in your nostrils is the strong odor of benzine.

The motor car has passed.

Somewhat discomposed, you come out of your hole, you shake off the dust, and try to put on a cheerful expression. * * * Then, as you rest on the moss, near the clear stream, perhaps with half-closed eyes you perceive a picturesque procession; the old yellow family coach, the postillion in his purple waistcoat, the plumed horses, the carriage of your grandmother's time, and the noble ladies within, their huge hats bedecked with ribbons; then a brilliant cavalcade of blue-coated riders in attendance on a graceful damsel in a riding habit; or, again, the smart turnout of to-day, with groom and coachman so punctiliously correct in their livery. One day, if you live to be a grandfather, you will tell your grandchildren stories about horses, which will seem like fairy tales to them.

Quebec and the St. Lawrence.

From The Anglo-American Magazine.

Like a light upon a hill which cannot be hid, the light of Quebec's brilliant history stands forth for all time, pre-eminently bold, truly the sentinel of the St. Lawrence. Nature has lavished her gifts of grandeur, and surrounded this grim, gaunt old rock of the ages with more of scenic wonder than the eye can read, the tongue can tell, or the pen and brush attempt to describe. Here the camera is foiled at the majestic expanse of the horizon's inclosure. As if created for man's protective use this Gibraltar formation was forced up from the bowels of the earth directly opposite a similar phenomenon, the high bluff of Levis, on the other side of the river, hence so contracting and confining the majestic St. Lawrence that one mile is its width at this point, while below the waters come up from the ocean in a baylike form and contain several large islands. Below, all the war vessels of the mighty nations of the world could be safely anchored, but to hostile ships Quebec has spoken no uncertain tone of warning. "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther," and we look forward to destiny and her time, when the mighty ocean greyhounds shall peacefully beg and receive her permission to pass on, on to the heart of this great continent, situated by the sides of the great lakes, through that marvelous system of inland waterways. Yes, then, now, and for all time Quebec is the guardian of this inter-marine route of communication between the outer world and the inner world, both Canadian and States. Immovable, impregnable, crowned with her mighty citadel, she majestically rules her world of waterways.

Early Theatre Costumes.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The exact manner in which the actors dressed for their parts cannot perhaps be determined, but it is certain that considerable sums of money were expended on costumes. Gosson (in 1577) in his "School of Abuse" inveighs against the "costly apparell" worn on the stage, while Prynne, in his "Histriomastix," some half a century later, makes a similar complaint. In one case we learn from Henslowe's Diary that as much as £10 was paid for a single cloak, which, if the entry be correct, is a very high figure, considering the value of money 300 years ago. No doubt the same costumes would be used over and over again in different plays, and would become old and stale, but when new they certainly appear to have been costly. In the inventory of the apparel belonging to the Admiral's men in 1598 there are some interesting items, a few of which may be quoted: "Item, a cloak trimmed with copper lace and red velvet breeches," for Tamburlaine; "item, five satin doublets laid with gold lace," for Henry V.; "item, a cloak with gold buttons." From these items it would seem that magnificence rather than historical propriety was aimed at, for we find in the city pageant entitled "Britannia's Honor" we read of one of the characters being arrayed in "a rich Roman antique habit," but then we do not know what idea the men of James I.'s time had about "a rich Roman antique habit." We know for certain that in the eighteenth century historical accuracy was not thought of in stage dresses, and may fairly assume the same to have been the case a hundred years earlier.

No doubt an endeavor would be made to make the dresses distinctive. Kings and nobles being more richly clothed than others, while it seems likely that certain more or less conventional proprieties served to indicate the nature of the character represented; e. g., in the "Spanish Tragedy" we find "a Turkish cap, a black moustachio, and a falchion" set down as part of the costume required by the person who was to represent a Turkish Prince in the play within the play. Generally speaking, we may conclude that whatever the period represented in the play may have been, the actors were dressed in the costume of their own day.

On the other hand, periwigs, which were not commonly used at the period, were worn by actors, and in some cases vizards or masks, as the following passage from "A Midsummer's Night's Dream" testifies:

Flute—Let me not play a woman; I have a beard coming.

Bottom—That's all one; you shall play it in a mask.

Negro American Dialect.

From The Independent.

When our colonists came to this country they brought with them what was then a wealth of literature or written language, almost entirely classic. This soon became the language of the country, and through it many words and expressions that have been dropped in the mother country have been retained here, noticeably by the conservative Southerner. From him the negro formed his dialect, and being, in turn, more conservative than his master, has retained longer the older forms of speech.

In the early days of the Virginia colony the field negro worked side by side with the bondsmen, who far outnumbered him, and from them took many words and phrases that have simplified his dialect, as it were, making it more intelligible to the outsider than many of the others.

* * *

A few instances will serve to give some idea of this conservatism:

"Obleged" was perfectly correct fifty years ago.

"Haunts", for ghosts, called "harnts" by the negro, is Shakespearean.

The double comparative and double superlative, for which the negro shows such fondness, is classic:

More sharper than your words.—"Henry V."
The most unkindest cut of all.—"Julius Cæsar."
Most boldest and most unkindest.—"Julius Cæsar."
Most heaviest.—"Two Gentlemen of Verona."
The sun has rose.—Swift.

Flying Motor Cars.

From The Spectator.

Inventors are not infrequent who are half crazy with interest in the subject, and even the Governments are stirring. France, Germany, Austria, and England being at this moment all engaged upon official experiments. They will not, it is true, do much with the ordinary balloon. That instrument, forced on the inventor rather by tradition than by thought, is too big to be of real service. It is as big as a house in the air, and as the object is to defeat or evade the wind, the surface it presents is far too large to make it useful. Even M. Santos-Dumont can do nothing except when the air is calm, and as it is not the function of air to be calm, his opportunities are limited. Nor is it at all likely that any aeroplane of the ordinary kind will succeed. The machine, to be of any practical use, must be able to pause in midair, and the moment an aeroplane pauses the strongest of known forces, gravitation, has it in its fatal grip. Its materials being heavier than air, must, if it is stationary, come down, as a bird must if it dies, and it does come down with unpleasant consequences. The inventors of the day, however, seem to us, who write as outsiders, to be advancing toward a combination of small balloons, which are lighter than air, with motors, which are heavier than air, that may in the end produce the required result. They will always be at the mercy of great storms, as birds also are, but in ordinary weather they may fly for distances settled by their motive power with tolerable safety and directness. The total result may not be very great, for "argosies of magic sails" are as unlikely as "the nation's airy navies grappling in the central blue," but we should on the whole think it probable that within a few years, it may be even months, we may hear of machines which, carrying one or two skillful men, can, in the absence of storms, cross the Mediterranean in safety at a height, say, of fifty feet. There is no object whatever in their going up into the sky, and one ultimate condition of useful aerial navigation will be that the drop, if drop there be, shall not smash everything into powder. Martyrs are rare products, and nothing is really useful which it takes a martyr to work.

Watering Troughs Wanted.

From The Outlook.

I became acquainted with a colored family in distress in Philadelphia. The man was in jail for attempting to murder his family. The wife's story of why and how was suggestive. Her husband was a hack and express driver. His hours were long, his income uncertain. Some weeks he made only two or three dollars, and this, she said, nearly all went for "drinks and snacks." Those three words tell the story of many a domestic shipwreck. Compelled to water his horses in front of saloons, expected to find in the saloon the necessities of the animal man, finding there the most food for his scant, irregular income, he became drunk and murderous. Snacks and drink did it. In most cities a watering trough is the infallible sign of whisky. In Philadelphia there are practically no municipal or philanthropic provisions for watering horses. What the thoughtful saloon keeper will do and the thoughtless philanthropist and municipality may fail to do in the horseless age that's coming is foreshadowed by the universal bicycle racks and air on tap for flat tires at road houses.

One night in a Philadelphia church I asked the congregation where, as a teamster, I could go the next day and water my horse, except at the saloon. The absurdity of the situation provoked a spontaneous subscription for a church watering trough. Why not? The saloon keeper knows that whosoever giveth to one of the least of these drivers' horses a bucket of water shall receive his reward behind the bar.

The Late Empress Frederick.

From The North American Review.

When we were seated in the drawing room the late Empress said: "Have you brought me good news? Are not these reverses in Africa awful? Has Lord Roberts arrived? What do you think will happen?" and a thousand and one similar questions. After I had replied, she said: "I am working hard all day and every day at 'Tam o' Shanters, comforters, and socks for the poor soldiers; it is the only solace I have in these sad times, and it is the only way in which I can show my sympathy. As an Englishwoman I could not return to Germany at the present moment; the sympathy of the public is misdirected by the press, which is misinformed; but, thank God, the sympathies of my son, the Emperor, are entirely with England, and it is to the interest of Germany that they should be so." Ah, yes! How well I knew that being of English birth was the only reproach her enemies could bring against her. From the day of her marriage she had striven to do her duty to her adopted country, but she refused to give up the great privilege of her birthright, and endeavored to teach the advantages that she had learned in England, and which were invariably misunderstood.

To a Tudor Tune.

When all the little hills are hid in snow,
And all the small brown birds by frost are slain,
And sad and slow the silly sheep do go,
All seeking shelter to and fro,
Come once again,
To these familiar, silent, misty lands,
Unlatch the lockless door,
And cross the drifted floor,
Ignite the waiting, ever-willing brands,
And warm thy frozen hands,
By the old flame once more.
Ah, heart's desire, once more by the old fire, stretch out thy hands.
—FORD M. HUEFFER in The Academy.

The Nemesis of Genius.

Havelock Ellis in The Popular Science Monthly.

It must not be hastily concluded that the prevalence of insanity among men of genius is an accidental fact, meaningless or unaccountable. In reality it is a very significant fact. The intense cerebral energy of intellectual creation involves an expenditure of tissue which is not the dissolution of insanity, for waste and repair must here be balanced, but it reveals an instability which may sink into mere dissolution of insanity, if the balance of waste and repair is lost and the high-pressure tension falls out of gear. Insanity is rather a Nemesis of the peculiar intellectual energy of genius exerted at a prolonged high tension than an essential element in the foundation of genius. But a germinal nervous instability, such as to the ordinary mind simulates some form of insanity, is certainly present from the first in many cases of genius and is certainly of immense value in creating the visions or stimulating the productiveness of men of genius. We have seen how significant a gouty inheritance seems to be. A typical example of this in recent years was presented by William Morris, a man of very original genius, of great physical vigor and strength, of immense capacity for work, who was at the same time abnormally restless, very irritable, and liable to random explosions of nervous energy. Morris inherited from his mother's side a peculiarly strong and solid constitution; on his father's side he inherited a neurotic and gouty strain. It is evident that, given the robust constitution, the germinal instability furnished by such a morbid element as this—falling far short of insanity—acts as a precious fermentative element, an essential constituent in the man's genius. The mistake usually made is to exaggerate the insane character of such a fermentative element, and at the same time to ignore the element of sane and robust vigor which is equally essential to any high degree of genius. We may perhaps accept the ancient dictum of Aristotle, as reported by Seneca: "No great genius without some mixture of insanity." But we have to remember that the "insanity" is not more than a mixture, and it must be a finely tempered mixture.

The Gulls.

Soft is the sky in the mist-kirtled east,
Light is abroad on the sea,
All of the heaven with silver is fleeced,
Holding the sunrise in fee.
Lo! with a flash and uplifting of wings
Down where the long ripples break,
Cometh a bevy of glad-hearted things—
'Tis morn, for the gulls are awake.

Slumberous calm on the ocean and shore
Comes with the turn of the tide;
Never a strong-sweeping pinion may soar
Where the tame fishing-boats ride!
Far and beyond in blue deserts of sea
Where the wild winds are at play,
There may the spirits of sea-birds be free—
'Tis noon, for the gulls are away.

Over the rim of the sunset is blown
Sea-dusk of purple and gold;
Speed now the wanderers back to their own,
Wings the most tireless must fold.
Homeward together at twilight they flock,
Sated with joys of the deep;
Drowsily huddled on headland and rock—
'Tis night, for the gulls are asleep.
—L. M. MONTGOMERY in The Criterion.

The Paraphernalia of the Temple.

From The Minorah.

The list of the paraphernalia made by Bezaliel for the Tabernacle, as enumerated in the Pentateuch, is as follows: Two Cherubim, with outspread wings, beaten out of solid pieces of gold; the Seven-Light Candelabra, with snuffers and snuffdishes, all made of a talent of pure gold; the Ark of Testimony, made of shittim wood and covered inside and outside with pure gold, with a border and crown of gold, to be carried by means of staves placed through four gold rings attached to it—one on each corner of the Ark; the Decalogue, inscribed on the two tablets of stone, in addition to the broken ones; the Urim and Thummim, foracle;) the Screen, (mercy seat,) of pure gold; the golden table, its dishes, spoons, bowls, and platters, (covers,) of pure gold. The golden Incense Altar; the brazen Altar, with its network grate and basins; the brazen Laver, the pots, shovels, basins, forks, firepans—all of brass; the polished brass mirrors and the many-colored curtain interwoven with gold; the robes of the priests, including the golden ephod, the jeweled breastplate, and the crown, or tiara; the gold and silver trumpets and the musical instruments of the Levites.

In Solomon's Temple, the Cherubim were of olive wood, inlaid with gold. The Perpetual Seven-Light Lamp and the golden Table for the shew bread came from Moses's Tabernacle, but Solomon added ten lamps and ten tables, all of gold—five of each to the right (south) and five of each to the left (north) of them, also 100 basins, spoons, censers, and thousands of others not particularly mentioned in the Bible. The musical instruments of the Levites are named in the Psalms. The greatest trophies of the workmanship of that time were perhaps the beautiful brazen pillars, the molten sea, and the lavers, executed by the aid of Hiram, the Tyrian artificer.

All Mussulmans Secure Converts.

From "The Brown Man." M. Townsend.

Europeans habitually forget that every Mussulman is more or less of a missionary—that is, he intensely desires to secure converts from non-Mussulman peoples. Such converts not only increase his own chances of heaven, but they swell his own faction, his own army, his own means of conquering, governing, and taxing the remainder of mankind. All the emotions which impel a Christian to proselyte are in a Mussulman strengthened by all the motives which impel a political leader and all the motives which sway a recruiting Sergeant, until proselytism has become a passion, which, wherever success seems practicable, and especially success on a large scale, develops in the quietest Mussulman a fury of ardor which induces him to break down every obstacle, his own strongest prejudices included, rather than stand for an instant in a neophyte's way. He welcomes him as a son, and whatever his own lineage, and whether the convert be negro or Chinaman, or Indian, or even European, he will without hesitation or scruple give him his own child in marriage, and admit him fully, frankly, and finally into the most exclusive society in the world.

Hawaiian Music.

From The Century.

The singer and performer—for he was both—was an American gentleman whose name, if I were at liberty to record it here, would be familiar to many American ears; and he brought to his task a rare and most individual charm. He was born in Honolulu, of an ancestry identified with the earliest missionary history of the Sandwich Islands, and he united in himself the fine insight of his New England forefathers and the sunny vivacity of Oahu. The instrument which he used was a primitive guitar, consisting of a wooden bowl with metal strings across its open face; the notes were produced by a manipulation analogous to that of a banjo; and along with this he undertook to give a brief history of the evolution of Hawaiian music. Some of us had heard it—or thought we had—while in the islands, and had been much struck with both its plaintiveness and its tunefulness. It was a rude shock to learn that, in its primitive and unadulterated form, Hawaiian music had neither characteristic; and that for the obvious reason that it consisted in thumping at the bottom of the wooden bowl and twanging it with a

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single string. The performer then illustrated how these elementary modes of expressing musical ideas had been influenced by the incoming of civilization; how the Hawaiians had caught the airs of the missionary hymns and modified them by their own interpretation of them; and, finally, how, as the element of civilized life became more pervasive and potential, the music of the native and the manipulation of his instruments took up into themselves everything—and it was apparently not much—that was intelligible to the native mind, even to the last negro or music-hall melody.

The whole was a parable of really large suggestiveness. For one could not but see in it how what had come to pass in connection with something that, after all, was a very small part of a people's life, was that which had taken place in other and far graver aspects of that life. There was, in other words, first the primitive simplicity and barbarism of that life, with all its charm and all its dreaminess; and, then, step by step, there came to be, out of the mere babel of primal instincts and acts, like primal noises, something increasingly complex, increasingly pathetic, and sometimes, alas! increasingly tragic.

September Tramping-Song.

Marching through the woods-road,
Merry is the heart, O!
Dwellers by the woods-road,
Teach me all your art!

Early touch of crimson,
You are like her cheeks;
You shall touch my lips, too,
And teach how true love speaks.

Graceful, tender birches
Bending in the sun,
You shall teach me wooing
Till her heart be won.

Rushing brook below me,
Leap and laugh and shine!
You shall lead me onward
Till I make her mine.

Black-and-yellow warblers,
Bold harlequins of song,
Tell me all your knowledge;
Must I woo her long?

Veeries in the beech-trees,
Calling to your mates,
Know you the bunch of poplars
Where my lassie waits?

Oh for the bunch of poplars
Silver in the wind, O!
Lassie at the road's end
Let your heart be kind, O!

Columbia University, New York City. CURTIS HIDDEN PAGE in The Independent.

Origin of Connemara Ponies.

From Chambers's Journal.

It has been a commonly accepted belief that Connemara ponies are descendants from Andalusian horses which escaped in 1588 from the ships of the Spanish Armada, or, if not thus, by direct importation of Spanish horses from England. Consequently, they have been looked upon as stunted Spanish horses—that is, true ponies. Now, though the Spanish blood is undoubted—particularly in one type—there is too little uniformity even among the remaining "real Connemaras" to make it probable they are of this unmixed origin; nor do they bear any close resemblance to the descendants of the Spanish horses introduced into Mexico in the sixteenth century by Cortes. The variety of types which exist in Connemara indicates a blending of race, and some of the traits—for instance, the prevalence of a yellow-dun color in districts where these ponies are highly valued, "not only because they are hardy and easily kept, but because in staying power and vitality they are more like mules than pure-bred horses"—point to the existence of an aboriginal pony before the introduction of Spanish and, later on, of Eastern horses. The resemblance to the latter is often very marked. Prof. Ewart tells of a light-gray filly brought into Clifden market during his visit to the country which strongly reminded him of a small Arab received many years ago from Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, and in many ways agreeing with another Arab, also received from the famous Crabbet Park stud; and he particularly remarks on the Irish filly being quite as intelligent as the Arab.

When the Queen Was Undressing.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

For the children's amusement Guizot describes incidents of his life in England, and tells them an anecdote of his first visit to Windsor Castle, which he says they must not repeat lest it should bring him into trouble. One can easily imagine how the penny-a-liner would have enjoyed embroidering on the following story:

"On Wednesday evening at Windsor Castle the Queen retired at 11 o'clock. We staid behind talking for half an hour. At midnight I set out to find my own apartment, and I lose myself in the galleries, saloons, and corridors. At last I slowly open a door, taking it for mine, and I see a lady beginning to undress, attended by her maid. I shut the door as fast as I can and begin again to search for my own room. I at last find some one who shows me the way. I go to bed. The next day at dinner the Queen said to me, laughingly, 'Do you know that you entered my room at midnight?' 'How, Ma'am, was it your Majesty's door that I half opened?' 'Certainly.' And she began laughing again, and so did I. I told her of my perplexity, which she had already guessed, and I asked whether if, like St. Simon or Sully, I should ever write my memoirs she would allow me to mention that I had opened the Queen of England's door in Windsor Castle at midnight while she was going to bed. She gave me permission and laughed heartily."

To Judge the Age of Lace.

From The Connoisseur.

In fixing the approximate date of any given piece of lace it is well to remember that machine-made thread was not used till after the beginning of the eighteenth century. Before that time the threads ran in lengths of about twenty inches, for the worker could stretch no further than her distaff, and had to break off and join again; so that after unraveling some 25 inches of thread no joint is found the lace is surely after the introduction of machine-made thread. The "bride's ornée" alone are enough to go by; in the fifteenth century the bar had only a knot or a dot as ornament; in the sixteenth a double or single loop; in the seventeenth a star. The edging also helps; a sharp angle in the scallop fixes the date in the Middle Ages; the rounded scallop came in with the nineteenth century; with the seventeenth a dotted scallop; the eighteenth century one is more elaborate, a large alternating with a small scallop, and dots along in the centre of each.

The Empress Dowager of China.

From The International Monthly.

Immovable in her imperial yellow robes, the Empress sat on her throne like some strange, old, gilded idol. The young Emperor sat in a corner much lower down than she. He wore blue colored clothes, and this, we are told, is a fact harrowing to Chinese Emperors' feelings of dignity. He had been taken out of his prison for the day, so that we might tell everybody that his mother (by her own adoption) had not yet killed him; but her magnanimity did not extend so far as to give him back the imperial yellow dress. He looked very frail and sad, and when I had climbed the little ladderlike staircase that led up to the throne, and he held out his thin hand to me, I felt intensely sorry for the poor young man who had wanted to imitate Peter the Great, and who was so severely punished for practically applied historical enthusiasm.

The Empress gave each of us a curiously worked ring of soft gold with a pearl in the centre, and she told us, through the interpreters, that she gave these rings only to her nearest relatives, and that henceforth we were to consider ourselves as her sisters. She embraced us, which I suppose she had been told was the foreigners' way of showing their affections, for the Chinese do not know what a kiss is. She had a great Chinese repast served for us, and we were asked to witness Chinese theatricals. Evidently she was on her very best behavior and wished to create a thoroughly favorable impression. But she could not change her own harsh and cruel face, nor the intensely sad expression of the Emperor and of the young Empress, who was also shown to us, and whose attempts at maternity are said to have been always thwarted by the terrible old Dowager, who dreaded the influence which the younger woman might gain if she became mother to an heir. We saw many Princesses and Court ladies who never in their lives had peeped beyond the walls of the Imperial city, and, besides, there were crowds of Chinese officials about. One of them was pointed out to me as the celebrated friend of the old Empress, who bore the nickname "Little Shoemaker," from his having risen from this useful calling.

Elephants in the Lake Rudolf Country.

From The Geographical Journal.

On Dec. 19 we reached the much-talked-of Hawash River, a fine, broad stream of ninety yards in width, deep, with a fast-flowing current; this river is another which is said to run out and disappear some seventy miles further northeast; such a volume of water, one could hardly believe it. Here our Berthon boat became decidedly popular, especially as crocodiles abounded. We found at this camp our first fresh elephant spoor, and, being keen to procure some ivory to take up as a present to the Emperor, we all separated and entered a three-mile patch of dense African jungle; huge prickly aloes, enormous cactus with long sharp points, and a tall, feathery plant like privet made up a safe asylum from ordinary mortals. Very few minutes sufficed to turn hunters into hunted. No. 1, a cow, charged down on us. Jumping aside, I killed her as she rushed on my shikaree, not four feet from him. Hardly had we struck the spoor of another lot when a young bull suddenly bore down on me; however, a lucky forehead shot laid him low. While skinning one of these heads, the whole place seemed alive with elephant crashing toward us. Seizing my rifle, I ran ahead to try and cut off the troop, when suddenly a line of over forty elephant broke cover, about twenty-five in the first line jammed together like a cavalry regiment charging. Being only twenty yards from me when they appeared, with the centre bearing directly down on one, I owe to fooling they had the best of me. I saw my only chance was killing the flank one; in a second I dropped the left-hand one, which, falling inwardly, inclined the whole troop a little to the right. Within ten yards I fired my remaining barrel, dropping another, causing still further deflection to the right; another second the flank one on the left rushed past, almost knocking me down. I felt thankful for such a lucky escape, and blessed my new 450 cordite rifle by Rigby, which had done such good work, five elephants in six shots unquestionably proving its value. I found, on returning to camp, Whitehouse and Butter had both undergone similar exciting times, I felt bound to apologize for introducing them to their first elephant—such elephant, and in such a jungle!

The Water Buffalo.

From The Spectator.

As a beast of draught, the buffalo has astonishing powers of hauling heavy traffic over bad roads. It can plow in mud over its hocks. It is most docile. It can swim a river going to and from work, tow barges along canals and streams, sometimes walking in the shallow water by the banks, like the horses did on the Lower Thames before the towpath was made. It will eat anything it can get, and asks only for one indulgence—a good hour's swim or mud bath in the middle of the day. The rice fields which feed so great a percentage of the population of Eastern Asia could scarcely be cultivated without its aid, and it is so valuable as a dairy animal that the percentage of butter in its milk equals that of the best breeds of English dairy cattle. The result is that it has become an equal favorite with the Hindu, the Arab, and the Chinaman, and plays a most important part in the agriculture of the Lower Nile Valley.

The great distance from its original home in India at which we now find the buffalo established is evidence that the animal has a history of an exceedingly adventurous kind, were it possible to trace the story of its travels. Starting from the Indian jungles, and then domesticated on the Indian plains, this erstwhile wild beast has reached, and been domesticated and plays a most important part in, Egypt, Palestine, Southern Italy and the Campagna, the South and East of Spain, Hungary, Turkey, and Western Asia as far as the borders of Afghanistan. By some unknown route it has reached the West Coast of Africa, and is established as a beast of draught and cultivation on the Niger. It has traveled far up the Nile, and will go further, for it would be invaluable on the great swamps Fashoda way. In the Far East the Chinaman has made it his own peculiar pet, having, it is believed, first learned its value in the rice grounds of the south. It has been taken to Japan, where it now works in the rice grounds; to the Philippines and the islands of the Malay archipelago; and there is no doubt that it would be useful in British Guiana. Possibly the Italians who are crowding over into America will introduce it in the Lower Mississippi Valley; but it is by nature a brown and yellow man's beast, and only appreciated in Europe by the South Latin races.

Trapping a Bear.

From Scribner's.

There were days at a time when there was nothing doing in bear traps. The real rushing business did not begin until about the 1st of June, when the moose calves had got big enough to run fast. Then Henry discovered to his great joy that the bears had begun marking anew their striking trees. The trapper who takes possession of a stream by blazing trees with his axe is only imitating a custom that was old before Elisha studied bear culture. The big bears stand up as high as they can by certain trees and mark them with their teeth. Each year they bite them anew, at the beginning of Summer, and Henry showed me several freshly struck trees one day. "That bear is an old settler," said Henry, as we looked at the bites on the tree, higher than a tall man's head. So he rebaited the nearest traps and burned the feathers of a loon which had come too close to camp. "I think he will smell those burned feathers a mile," said Henry. Also, he toasted cheese and stuck bits of it in cleft sticks about the neighborhood, to get the bear interested.

This blabolism worked its spell, for on approaching the trap three days later we heard roars and howls a quarter of a mile away. The bear had become entangled in a snarl of blow downs, and, having fought the trap and bushes for hours, lay flat on his back as we approached, wailing his despair. Henry said he never heard a bear make so much noise.

There was a great difference in the way the bears acted. Some of them tried to get away, some became furious at our coming. But all of them took the final blow quietly and died instantly.

The Murderer and Capt. Byrnes.

Jacob Riis in The Outlook.

McGloin was a young ruffian who had murdered a saloon keeper at a midnight raid on his place. He was the fellow who the night before he was hanged invited the Chief of Detectives to "come over to the wake; they'll have a devil of a time." For six months Byrnes had tried everything to bring the crime home to him, but in vain. At last he sent out and had McGloin and his two "pals" arrested, but so that none of them knew of the plight of the others. McGloin was taken to Mulberry Street, and orders were given to bring the others in at a certain hour fifteen or twenty minutes apart. Byrnes put McGloin at the window in his office while he questioned him. Nothing could be got out of him. As he sat there a door was banged below. Looking out, he saw one of his friends led across the yard in charge of policemen. Byrnes, watching him narrowly, saw his cheek blanch; but still his nerve held. Fifteen minutes passed; another door banged. The murderer, looking out, saw his other pal led in a prisoner. He looked at Byrnes. The Chief nodded.

"Squealed, both."

It was a lie, and it cost the man his life. "The jig is up, then," he said, and told the story that brought him to the gallows.

Portraits of Great Personages.

Havelock Ellis in The Monthly Review.

I have spent many hours in the National Portrait Gallery during a period extending over nearly two years, in making the necessary observations. I cannot regret the hours spent in the company of so many wise and noble and gracious personages. But I have acquired a certain skepticism as to the fidelity both of those who paint and those who write portraits. In many cases the painted statements concerning the same person are absolutely unlike; in many cases the painted statements are absolutely unlike the written statements of those who knew the originals. In other cases the discrepancies, though less marked, are still sufficiently considerable to be painful to a careful investigator. I soon realized that the artist was on the whole much more reliable than the literary observer, but, on the other hand, if the artist happens to be dominated by the desire to obtain his own effects at all costs to truth, he may lead us hopelessly astray. An amusing instance of this confusion thus produced may be seen in the neighboring National Gallery, where Millais in his portrait of Gladstone has represented one eye blue, the other brown. Nor are these the only difficulties with which the anthropologist must contend in the National Portrait Gallery. The age of a picture may dim or discolor what was once clear and definite, and the same result is attained when a picture is hung high up on the walls in the murky London air. Again, the age of the sitter often enables us to do no more than guess at the probable color of his hair or the fashion of his time may have covered it with a wig. Yet when all allowance is made for these causes of error and a certain amount of care and discretion has been exercised, dubious cases severely disregarded, differing portraits of the same person duly compared, it is still possible to obtain fairly reliable results in the majority of instances.

Shoulder Protection.

From The Military Mail.

In the steel curb shoulder protection, which now forms a part of the equipment of almost all cavalry, the troops have a permanent reminder of one of the most exciting adventures which befell Sir George Luck, the Lieutenant General commanding the Bengal forces. During the Afghan operations of 1878 to 1880 he took his regiment (the Fifteenth Hussars) up to Candahar, and encountered at Takht-i-Pul a strong body of hillmen, led by Afghan sowars, who made things pretty warm for him for a few minutes. In the hand-to-hand fighting he became engaged with a gigantic Pathan, who broke down his guard and would have cloven him from shoulder to belt but that his wife had sewed on his shoulders in the lining of his tunic a couple of steel curb chains, one of which broke the force of the stash. The incident so impressed the military authorities in India that what is now known as the Luck or "lucky" shoulder curb was soon afterward introduced.

The Bugle.

A little boy stands all alone in the hall,
And he longs
For the songs
Of the bugle asleep on the wall;
The songs that rang clear, in the old days so dear,
When war was a phantom, when father was here;
How he blew,
Strong and true,
Till the morning arose at reveille call,
And the bugle, the bugle awakened us all,
The bugle that sleeps on the wall.

Then steady the tramp of a myriad tread!
Warlike drum
Calling "Come!"
And the bugle's bold note at the head;
The tramp became thunder, it shook all the west,
Loud, loud where red lightning purged skies from the pest:
Then we knew
That the blue
To the islands afar like a canopy spread,
Tho' the bugle, the bugle sobbed out for the dead,
Th' undying, the glorious dead.

Then home to the boy came the bugle alone;
And he longs
For the songs
In the stirring melodious tone;
But he knows they are there, and they wait but a breath,
And his trumpeter lives, though the muteness called Death,
Sifting deep,
Is a sleep
For a rest till the reveille bugle is blown,
The bugle, the bugle that calls to its own,
"Awake! for the shadows have flown."

SUSAN WHALLEY ALLISON in The Youth's Companion.

Some Hotel Figures.

From Ainslee's.

Statistics are not very entertaining, but there are some stories of the hotels that they alone can tell, and that of the supplies is one of them. For instance, during the year 1900 one of these big hotels spent for meats, $200,000; for poultry, $125,000; for vegetables, $80,000; for fruit, $42,000; for eggs, $12,000; for butter, $57,000, and for the flowers used in decorations—and there are flowers on the tables every day—$50,000. The initial investment in silverware was $250,000, and with the losses that, charitably, are credited to the souvenir craze, and the general wear and tear on table service, about $40,000 a year is spent in keeping this supply up to the hotel's standard. One New York hotel that has suffered severely from the souvenir spoon and salt cellar mania adopted several years ago the plan of notifying guests that each waiter was responsible individually for all articles on his table and would have to make good any loss. This reduced the taking of spoons to a robbery of the waiter instead of the hotel, and even the souvenir hunter has some conscience about such a theft. In the biggest of New York hotels $50,000 a year is spent in replenishing the linen, and looms in Belfast are busy the year round for it. The expenses of the other hotels for repairs are proportionately as large, for in the fierce business rivalry of the times none of them can afford to get shabby.

The Ideal School Teacher.

From The Forum.

The teacher must teach more, and know more; he must be a living fountain, not a stagnant pool. He should not be a dealer in desiccated, second-hand knowledge, a mere giver-out and hearer of lessons. That is the chief and humiliating difference between our secondary teachers and those abroad, who are mostly Doctors of Philosophy, as they should be. If we could move many university professors to the college, many college professors to the high school, many high school teachers to the grammar school, and some grammar school teachers, with at least a sprinkling of college graduates, into the kindergarten, it would do much. In the German and French school the teacher is one who knows a great deal about his subject, and is nearer to original sources; who tells the great truths of the sciences almost like stories, and who does not affect the airs and methods of the university professor. Very many secondary teachers are masters and authorities. Here, most of our university pedagogy is a mere device for so influencing high school Principals and teachers as to correlate curricula, in order to corral in students, and little interest is taken in the grammar grades and none in the kindergarten.

A Geological Fallacy.

From Mines and Minerals.

Probably the most wild and unjustifiable of all the crude beliefs respecting geological resources is that which holds to the conviction that by going deep enough the drill is sure to find something of value, no matter at what point the work of boring is commenced. There are numerous wise persons in every community, estimable, influential, and in the highest degree public spirited, who are convinced that the question, for example, of finding coal in their special locality is simply a matter of the depth to which the explorations are carried. Rock oil and natural gas are recognized as desirable products in every progressive community, and every such community contains persons, in other respects intelligent, who are ready to stake their own fortune and that of their nearest friends on the belief that oil and gas are everywhere underneath the surface, and that their sources can be tapped with the drill, provided only there is sufficient capital to keep up the process of drilling long enough.

IN FOREIGN LANDS

Steps to the Czar's Visit.

In discussing the significance of the Czar's visit to France some of the Paris papers which are not in touch with the Government have been speculating upon the diplomatic steps which have brought the visit about, as it has been semi-officially announced that the French Government had no idea as late as the end of July of entertaining its distinguished guest this Autumn. Here is an authoritative account of the negotiations:

It seems that in 1896, M. Loubet, when President of the Senate, had conversations on two occasions at the Luxembourg with the Czarina, and that she plainly told him that her dearest desire was to return with the Czar among the French people, freed from the rigorous fetters of the protocol, so that both could enjoy the charms of France. In April last President Loubet received a visit from a high official personage of the Russian Court, who is in the complete confidence of the Czar. M. Loubet, among other things, asked this gentleman if the Czar, after the Czarina has quite recovered, had the intention of keeping the promise which he made in 1896, when at the Chalons camps—namely, to return to France. M. Loubet asked the official to insist on that point with Nicholas II., so that his Majesty should fulfill the sincere wish of the President of the republic to receive on French territory "our imperial ally and our friend." The high Russian official did as he was asked and obtained from the Czar a favorable reply, which was transmitted to M. Loubet.

At the beginning of August M. Loubet, by a personal letter, repeated his invitation to the Czar. On Aug. 6 M. Leygues, Minister of Public Instruction, having temporarily taken M. Waldeck-Rousseau's place at the Ministry of the Interior, was informed by M. Loubet concerning this letter at Rambouillet. The epistle recalled the conversation of five years ago and assured their Majesties of the profoundly devoted sentiment of the French Government and nation. The Czar's reply, joyfully accepting the invitation, was received in Paris Aug. 10, and on the 14th M. Leygues returned to Rambouillet in order to confer with M. Loubet about the arrangements to be made for the imperial visit. M. Delcassé, Foreign Minister, also conferred with M. Loubet, and a programme was elaborated and submitted to the Czar for his approval.

The acceptance of the programme by the Czar enabled the French Government to issue an official communiqué announcing the visit on Monday, Aug. 19. Compiègne was selected as the residence of the Czar because of his expressed desire to stay for a while in rural France; he also wished, "should the Government of the republic observe no reason to the contrary," to make a brief semi-official stay in Paris.

What It Costs to Entertain the Czar.

A brief note in a recent number of Le Journal Officiel will doubtless be sharply commented upon by the Socialist press of France, even if its significance has not already been explained by the Government press. It is an official decree opening two credits of 1,523,400f. and 1,332,600f. respectively, representing the expenses of the reception of the Czar and Czarina in France. The second credit is for the expenses of the War Office. A third credit was later announced covering the expenses of the Admiralty, amounting to 218,000f. The official entertainment of the Russian imperial pair will therefore have cost the taxpayers of France, first and last, 3,100,000f.

New British Submarine Boats.

The loss, within a few weeks of each other, of the two British torpedo-boat destroyers, the Viper and the Cobra, will naturally increase the public attention being paid to the five submarine boats now building for the British Navy. In speaking of these boats recently an expert declared in the columns of Engineering:

"Even if it be admitted that the submarine boat is only suitable for defense and that our tactics must always be offensive, it will be conceded that for coaling stations and bases as well as for colonial ports, if not also for some British ports, the submarine boat may prove a useful acquisition to our imperial defense."

These boats, which are on the "improved Holland type," are 63 feet 4 inches in length over all, 11 feet 9 inches beam, and 120 tons displacement submerged. They will be provided with means of expelling torpedoes either with the boat stationary, during a run on the surface, or steaming at any speed submerged. The armament consists of one torpedo expulsion tube, situated at the extreme forward end of the vessel, the muzzle-covering opening outward 2 feet below the light water line. The plating and frames are to be of steel of sufficient size and thickness to withstand the pressure of depths not over 100 feet. The bulkheads are located not only to insure safety in the event of collision, but to stiffen the hull as a whole. Decks are to be provided throughout the entire length of the interior of the vessel, combined with beams and floors to carry the weight of machinery. The tanks are to be of steel, braced and stiffened according to the requirements, and riveted and caulked absolutely tight. Manholes will be located to allow access to the interiors of all tanks. The superstructure is to be located to allow of an above water deck when the vessel is light for surface running. A deck 31 feet long will be provided for use on such occasions. These vessels will not sink on an even keel, but are being so built that they will dive like porpoises while at full surface speed or at rest. The dive will be made at a small angle until the proper depth is reached, when, by automatic means, the boat will be brought to a horizontal position.

The Development of Japan.

Last week citations were made in these columns from the Japan Times showing the extraordinary development, in less than a year, made by the Imperial Steel Factory, at Wakamatsu. An elaborate report showing the development of the foreign trade and shipping of Japan from 1872 to 1900 has just been published by the British Foreign Office which further testifies to the extraordinary advance made by the island empire of the Far East. The import trade, which in 1872 was valued at £4,500,000, was last year valued at £35,000,000. From 1872 to 1881 there was a heavy balance of trade against the country. There had been a continuous export of specie, and the coinage was replaced by an inconvertible paper currency. This was largely overissued, and gradually fell from par, until it reached a discount of over 82 per cent. It was not until 1894, when the currency resumed its par value, that the import trade began to assume a promising appearance. Both the import and the total trade have since continued to advance steadily.

In 1883 more than half the total imports came from the United Kingdom, in 1890 about one-third, in 1898 considerably less than one-fourth, in 1899 little more than one-fifth, and in 1900 one-fourth. It is unmistakably set forth in the British Foreign Office report that in the last-mentioned three years the aggregate import trade of the whole British Empire bears a less favorable ratio to the whole import trade of Japan than did that of the United Kingdom alone in 1883. During the same period the trade of Germany and of the United States with Japan have in each case grown more than tenfold. And not only is this the case at present, but the author of the report declares that the most strenuous efforts are being made in both the latter countries to prepare the way for very considerable extensions in the future.

While much of the success of Germany and the United States is said to be ascribed to the willingness of the manufacturers of both countries to cater especially for the requirements of the Japanese, to advertising, and to the vigilance of agents, some of it, the report continues, and not the least part, is undoubtedly due to facilities of through transport from the seat of production in both countries to the destination of the goods in Japan.

A striking feature of the report is the revelation concerning the development of highly subsidized Japanese tonnage. In 1883 entries of Japanese vessels were so insignificant that they were not considered worthy of the slightest notice in the Consular reports. In 1900 they amounted in number to over 3,000 vessels of nearly 3,500,000 tons; in 1872 Japan possessed 92 merchant steamers, of an aggregate tonnage of 23,364 tons. They were all, without exception, vessels which had been condemned by their original owners. In 1900 her merchant fleet included 856 steamers, of 528,321 tons, most of them vessels of the highest types of modern construction.

Russia and Persia.

In speaking of the attempts being made by Western Europe to gain a commercial foothold in Asia Minor and Persia the Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg declared recently that Russia was now menaced by railways on two sides. While the Germans aim at strengthening the military position by connecting Constantinople with the Persian Gulf, the British, on the other side, are already preparing to build a railway from Quetta through Beloochistan to Seistan, and there is further ground to believe that they will not be long in connecting Eastern Persia with Western India. There will then be a new base for operations against Russian troops in Central Asia, besides the capture of the markets, in which the Russians will no longer be able to hold their own.

"All that is lacking in the picture," concludes the St. Petersburg paper, "is a line from Seistan to Basra, but there at least we are still masters of the situation, and our influence over Persian affairs will remain beyond question as long as the Germans do not begin to put in an appearance on the Persian Gulf by railway."

One of the most formidable holds that Russia has on Persia, as revealed by official advices, is the maintenance both in Teheran and Tabreez of a bank under Russian State protection, known as the "Banque de Prêts de Perse," or the Bank of Persian Loans. This bank, which has eighteen agencies in all commercial and industrial parts of Persia, is said to be affiliated with the Russian Nadejna Company of transports, and its efforts, therefore, include the obtaining of road and port concessions. Besides its obtaining for a suitable quid pro quo from the Persian Government mining and railway concessions, its function is to make advances to the extent of 50 per cent. to merchants dealing in Russian products, and especially to the native exporters of dried fruit, against the delivery of their merchandise, while the official status of the bank enables it to obtain bounties on Russian exports, or even the increase of existing drawbacks to trade.

The importance of Tabreez as an exchange market is due to its being a centre of export to Russia of the produce of Northern Persia, a business which is of very old standing, and which has been making steady progress with such banking facilities as the native bankers (sarrafs) have been able to afford. But the establishment there of a branch of the Bank of Persian Loans is said to have completely revolutionized the commerce of the place.

An Alleged British War Airship.

The popular press of Paris has been thrown into a state of consternation by the reports telegraphed by correspondents in London to the effect that the British War Office was in the course of constructing a perfect'y dirigible war balloon of vast proportions and so planned that it could scatter clouds of dynamite upon the earth under the course which it might pursue. It has been in vain that some of the more serious journals, while accepting the story as trustworthy, with certain reservations, have pointed out that such a mode of warfare would be contrary to the Geneva Convention. The "yellow press" reply that as Great Britain broke certain tenets of the convention in South Africa she would not hesitate to break others, if she could do so with impunity, as she certainly could were she mistress of the air as she is of the sea.

As one of the dispatches mentioned a name in connection with the diabolical machine, London newspaper men were not slow in placing themselves in communication with its owner. The gentleman who is said to be the inventor of the balloon is a Dr. Samuel Barton of Beckenham, and he is reported to have been as much surprised as his interrogators when an account of his achievements was related to him. He recalled, however, that he had recently met a Frenchman at the house of a friend. The conversation turned upon aerial navigation, and both agreed that when such navigation had been perfected war would no longer be possible. In order to illustrate his argument, the doctor stated that he was building an airship for the British War Office which might possibly bring about the desired result.

As a matter of fact, Dr. Barton is actually engaged in building an airship, which the War Office will purchase if it fulfills certain conditions imposed by the experts of the balloon department. Its principal features are said to be its dirigibility in calm or nearly calm weather, and its mode of release, which consists in simply pulling a lever. Its main object, however, he admitted, would be, like that of the existing military balloons and of the kite invented by the brother of Gen. Baden-Powell, to give greater facilities for scouting and reconnoitring. What the requirements of the War Office are the doctor did not state, but he said that he felt perfectly certain of being able to fulfill them, for during sixteen years he had been engaged in attempting to solve the problem of aerial navigation, and the stage which some inventors had only just reached had been attained by him some time ago.

Growing Trouble in Armenia.

The dispatch of eight battalions of Turkish troops to Mush, or Moosh, in Armenia, reported in a recent TIMES special from London, had long been foreseen by the leaders of the Armenian Committee. Only a few weeks ago Pro Armenia, a paper devoted to the Armenian cause, whose editorial committee, including such men as MM. G. Clémenceau, Anatole France, Jean Jaurès, and Francis de Préssensé, give it the highest reputation for trustworthiness, said that all signs pointed to a systematic massacre of Armenians this Autumn, the extent of which would depend upon the indifference of Western Europe. If there is a great outcry in the civilized world and strong diplomatic pressure upon Abdul Hamid, they will very likely, it is believed, be stopped at once, but otherwise they will go on slowly but surely until the season is over.

Although various causes have been given by travelers for these annual massacres, which reached such deplorable extremes five years ago, according to Ali Nouri Bey, an ex-official of the Turkish Government now in Paris, they all amount to this: The Turks, who are landowners or tenants, are obliged to borrow money, either for improvements or to tide them over a bad harvest. The Armenians, who are merchants and money-lenders, loan this money. The Turks, finding it inconvenient to pay, send secret messages to Kurdish tribes in the vicinity, who swoop down and wipe out the creditors of the Turks. The Armenians are not a fighting people, and little resistance is offered. The survivors are then taken in hand by the local Turkish authorities and frightened into making a written statement that "a dispute having occurred among themselves, they had fallen upon and killed one another, and but for the interference of the authorities nobody would have remained alive." This document is then presented to the Governor, who sends a long telegram to the Sultan about the matter, and the usual answer is that "he forgives the Armenians if they promise not to begin again," and at the same time he orders the Governor to take energetic measures to protect the Kurds against the Armenian brigands.

Among the signs noted which Pro Armenia deems significant as foreshadowing more than usual activity on the part of the Kurds is the fact that a few weeks ago two notorious chiefs, Murad Bey and Mousa Bey of Kezan, presented a petition to Abdul Hamid, through Zeki Pasha, the commander of the Fourth Army Corps, asking for permission to form a new Hamidie cavalry regiment, in order to protect themselves and their tribe against the "expected attacks of the Armenians in the neighborhood." This petition, duly accompanied by a gift of $2,500, was sent to Zeki Pasha, and afterward forwarded to Abdul Hamid with a favorable report from Zeki Pasha.

An Anglo-Abyssinian Expedition.

Advices have recently reached Downing Street concerning the whereabouts of the Anglo-Abyssinian expedition which left England in November, 1900, for the Soudan upon a Government survey to Lake Rudolf, to delimit the Anglo-Abyssinian boundary between that lake and the Sobat, and to connect the survey with that made by Col. Macdonald's expedition in Uganda in 1898, which was obliged to return before completing its work. The expedition was fitted out at Omdurman and was expected to be absent for about a year.

It is now learned that the mission, which is under Major Austin, R. E., formerly one of the officers under Macdonald, has reached Lake Baringo after a hazardous journey, during which all the members of the expedition suffered considerably and a good many of the escort were lost, for the most part through hunger. Major Austin, who has been ill, is now on his way home, and in the absence of his report it is not known how far the expedition has been a success. Major Bright of the Rifle Brigade, who has succeeded him in command, is reported to be in good health. As the expedition was, to a considerable extent, to traverse a portion of the proposed route of the Cape-to-Cairo line, its misfortunes are not considered encouraging by the projectors of the scheme, especially as on one of the results of the expedition depended the undertaking of Cecil Rhodes's project on a large scale.

A Modern Vautrin in Paris.

Several Paris papers are reminded of the exploits of the hero in one of Balzac's almost forgotten plays, "Vautrin," by the recent achievements of a rogue named Goirand, for whom all the police of France are on the lookout. This Goirand is said to have entrapped a large number of servant girls and shop girls, inducing them to steal for him where they were employed and later having them secure other positions with the sole purpose of stealing. One after another his victims have been captured, but he still remains at large. When the last was arrested Goirand wrote to her, saying: "You can tell the whole story, if you like. I am not afraid of the police. They won't catch me. They do not know me." Relieved of all duty toward him, on the strength of this note, others have told their story, and although the Paris police are confident that there is only one man concerned and not a band, as they had at first supposed, no two descriptions of him agree.

On one occasion, however, Goirand was trapped with an accomplice and sentenced to twenty years' transportation. While a batch of condemned men, including himself, was being escorted to be measured in M. Bertillon's anthropometrical offices, Goirand suddenly stepped out of the group and told the municipal guards, with a severe look: "I am not at all satisfied with the way you watch your prisoners. You must exhibit more care and zeal in the discharge of your duties in the future, or I shall have to report you," and walked off, saluted respectfully by the alarmed municipal guards, who took him for a high police official, and trembled in consequence.

His career as furnished by the police is full of adventure and romance. His last victim and accomplice, who has just begun to serve a five years' sentence, amassed for him property valued at 300,000f., most of which was converted into money, and together they went to live in grand style in a suburb of Paris beyond Passy. They had horses, carriages, and automobiles, and Goirand made friends with his aristocratic neighbors, visited them, and shot over their game preserves. Once he got himself imprudently mixed up in a brawl and spent the night in a police station, but was released in the morning with profuse apologies on the part of the police on account of the representations made by his neighbors. At another time he took to the station house a detective whom he accused of insulting him, but passed out before the astonished detective, who had meant to arrest him on suspicion, could make an intelligent explanation of the affair to his superior. To judge from papers like Le Petit Journal and Le Petit Parisien, a complete story of his adventures would fill a good-sized volume.

"The New York Central Leads the World."—LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

SEPT 1901

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer; fresh southerly winds.

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REPUBLICANS DECIDE ON PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

Will Accept Nominees of Anti-Tammany General Conference.

STEP APPROVED BY MR. PLATT

Right of Citizens' Union to Nominate by Convention Will Not Be Recognized If Latter Is Stampeded for Coler.

The Republican plan of action has been definitely decided upon. The Republicans, it has been decided, will not be influenced by any break which now exists or which may occur in the ranks of the fusionists, and whatever course any of the allied organizations may see fit to take in view of complications which have arisen, or may arise, in the situation, will nominate the men selected for city, borough, and county offices by the anti-Tammany general conference. This decision was the result of a conference held yesterday at the Savoy Hotel, in which Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Chairman Robert C. Morris of the Republican County Committee, Col. Michael J. Dady, and Robert A. Sharkey, Naval Officer of the Port of New York, participated. Senator Platt gives his full sanction to this understanding.

The attitude which the Republicans and the allies who remain faithful will assume in the event of the Citizens' Union Convention to-morrow night being stampeded for Coler has also been determined. The right of the Citizens' Union to nominate by convention will not be recognized.

Republicans seemed well pleased yesterday with the turn of affairs. All the leaders expressed confidence that before to-morrow night all breaks in the ranks of the allies, except possibly the break in the Citizens' Union caused by the strong Coler sentiment in that organization, will be closed up. It is expected that John C. Sheehan will be able to bring back into line the Assembly organizations of the Sheehan Democracy which have shown an intention to bolt Mr. Low's nomination. In conceding the Sheehanites the nomination of Jacob A. Cantor for President of the Borough of Manhattan the Republicans and the other allies declare they have accorded to this element the full recognition to which it is entitled. Mr. Sheehan himself is well satisfied, and, it is believed, will be able to persuade all his followers to take his view. Word came to the Republican leaders yesterday that ex-Sheriff James O'Brien and his followers were also well pleased with the prospect of Mr. Cantor's nomination, and would return to the support of the anti-Tammany ticket.

The interview which Senator Platt gave out yesterday on the selection of Seth Low to head the anti-Tammany ticket will have the effect, it is thought, of allaying the disquieting suspicion that Mr. Low was Senator Platt's choice. Senator Platt emphatically stated that, from the beginning to the end, he had favored the nomination of an independent Democrat for Mayor, and declared that every one of the conferees would bear him out in that statement. Mr. Low's nomination came about, the Senator asserted, simply and solely because it was the logic of the situation, no independent Democrat being found who had the "staying power."

JEWISH DELEGATES' GRIEVANCE.

The Jewish delegates to the anti-Tammany general conference expressed themselves as greatly displeased with the action of the conference in adjourning to to-day, which, being the Jewish feast of Yom Kippur, precludes them from attending to-day's conference. The explanation given by the conferees for the failure to adjourn over to-day out of regard for the religious scruples of their Hebrew associates was that the time before the convention was too short to permit of such delay.

It was suggested by a number of the anti-Tammany conferees that probably it would be better to postpone the nominations for borough and county officers until after the city ticket had been nominated. Whether this suggestion will be favorably acted upon will develop to-day.

Seth Low observed his rule of refusing to discuss politics on the Sabbath. He attended church in the morning, and remained at home during the rest of the day.

The conference between Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Robert C. Morris, and Robert A. Sharkey at the Savoy lasted for two hours or more. Plans for the Republican Convention were discussed and the principal officers of the Republican Convention, which meets to-morrow at noon, were agreed upon. Mr. Morris is to be the temporary Chairman, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff the permanent Chairman. Mr. Low will probably be placed in nomination by Nicholas Murray Butler, and an effort will be made to have Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy accept a proxy in the convention and make the seconding speech for Mr. Low.

When Col. Dady was seen after the conference and asked what the attitude of the Republicans would be toward the Citizens' Union Convention in case it nominated Mr. Coler, he said:

"Those people have no right to nominate by convention. The only legal recognition they can claim is by petition."

Chairman Morris took the same view and strongly intimated that, in the event of Mr. Coler's success in the Citizens' Union Convention, the delegates who opposed Mr. Coler would sign Mr. Low's petition. All the officers of the Citizens' Union are in favor of Mr. Low, and will deny the right of any member of the disaffected delegates to use the Citizens' Union name.

It was learned that Mr. Low has not as yet given any of the anti-Tammany conferees definite assurance that he will accept the Mayoralty nomination. Nevertheless, perfect confidence exists that he will, provided there is a good showing of harmony among the anti-Tammany forces.

Benno Loewy of the German-American Republican League said to a TIMES reporter yesterday: "There is a little talk just now but I do not deem it worthy of serious consideration. There is no real defection among the German bodies, and I believe Herman Ridder and his association will come in all right."

Importance is attached to this statement because Messrs. Ridder and Loewy were in conference for some time earlier in the day.

John C. Sheehan is out of the city and R. Fulton Cutting was at Tuxedo. The headquarters of the Citizens' Union was closed all day.

SENATOR PLATT'S STATEMENT.

Senator Platt talked freely with reporters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and then gave out the following statement as expressive of his views:

"I do not doubt that the Republican City Convention will accept the judgment of the anti-Tammany conference and nominate Mr. Low. I notice that some people are trying to make trouble among independents and Democrats by representing that I brought about the choice of his name in the Conference Committee. Those who believe this will do so only because they want to. I did not favor Mr. Low, and those members of the Conference Committee who were at all influenced by my views advocated the nomination of an independent Democrat. I believed that every vote which could be obtained by the Republican organization could be as easily cast for a good, sound, anti-Tammany Democrat as for any one else, and that if it would help to demoralize Tammany to put up a Democrat, we Republicans should make the sacrifice, and such advice as I gave was in line with this opinion.

"But everybody who has followed the proceedings of the Conference Committee must have seen that Mr. Low was the only man, among those whose names were canvassed, who possessed what is called 'staying power.' The truth is, I guess, that the committee believed that if the movement was successful Low would make the best Mayor; that there was less uncertainty about his keeping his administration true to the sense and spirit of the alliance than would be the case with any other man; that he was better known and understood by the voters, more experienced as to men and affairs and less likely when in office to be fooled and imposed upon than any other of the available candidates. This feeling of confidence in the man survived all the criticisms upon and objections to his candidacy.

"The Republican organization, if I understand and represent its temper and purpose, stands with respect to Mr. Low precisely where it was prepared to stand in the event of any other respectable candidacy, whether that of a Republican or Democrat. He will be supported heartily, enthusiastically, and with its utmost strength. If he is elected we shall expect him to do just as the platform, adopted Friday night, declares—give to the city a 'progressive, business-like, and non-partisan administration' of its affairs. Nobody representing the Republican organization will ask him before election for any 'pledges,' nor, after election, to do any act which his judgment as a Magistrate does not approve. If those who voted for him in 1897 will so vote again, the reproach of Tammany government will soon be at an end."

Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien had nothing to say. Mr. O'Brien has steadily advocated the selection of Col. E. M. Knox. The organization of the City Democracy in the Eighteenth District, by resolution, has called for the repudiation of Mr. Low and the selection of a Democrat. Mr. O'Brien's organization in the Thirty-first District on Saturday night, adopted resolutions urging the nomination of Jacob A. Cantor for Mayor. The Executive Committee of the City Democracy will meet to-morrow night at 138 West Forty-second Street, and the position of the O'Brien body will then be definitely known.

There has been no disposition, so far as known, to change the tentative list of county and borough nominees, except that some politicians yesterday started a boom for Job E. Hedges for District Attorney.

The Anti-Tammany conferees on county and borough officers will meet this forenoon at 10:30 o'clock, and the Committee of Eighteen will reassemble at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Both conferences will be held at the headquarters of the Citizens' Union on Union Square.

TRANSPORT BUFORD ASHORE.

Aground on a Sand Bar Off the Island of Mindanao—Safe Unless a Typhoon Sets In.

MANILA, Sept. 22.—The United States transport Buford, carrying the Seventeenth Infantry to relieve the Twenty-third, and then under orders to proceed for New York, has gone aground on a sand bar off the Island of Mindanao.

Her position is not dangerous unless a typhoon should set in.

Boats have been sent to her assistance.

MORE FILIPINOS SURRENDER.

Aguinaldo's Bodyguard Take the Oath of Allegiance—Aguinaldo Fears Assassination.

MANILA, Sept. 22.—Aguinaldo's bodyguard, consisting of Major Alhambra, two Captains, two Lieutenants, and twenty-nine men, with twenty-eight rifles, surrendered yesterday about forty miles north of Baler, Island of Luzon, to Capt. George A. Detchemendy of the Twenty-second United States Infantry, took the oath of allegiance, and were released.

After Alhambra kidnapped the Presidente of Casiguran, Sept. 12, Capt. Detchemendy requisitioned a steamer and pursued him closely, and he would have captured him within an hour if he had not surrendered.

Since Aguinaldo left Gen. MacArthur's house for his present place of confinement he never has left the premises, although he is at liberty to do so if accompanied by an officer.

The reason assigned is that he fears assassination at the hands of the partisans of the late Gen. Luna.

NO SEATS, LESS FARE.

Sub-Committee of Chicago City Council Says People Who Stand Should Pay but Four Cents.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—If a passenger in a street car is compelled to hang to a strap and be jerked about with every movement of the train, he has received value for 4 cents, not five, in the estimation of the Service Committee of the Committee on Local Transportation of the City Council. At a meeting yesterday this opinion was formulated into an amendment to the revised code of Chicago, and will be presented to the full committee next Wednesday for adoption.

With this amendment the sub-committee also passed an order instructing the Corporation Counsel to enforce an ordinance relative to transfers, and to make it obligatory upon a traction company to furnish transfer slips to any of its intersecting lines. The order also will be submitted to the full committee for passage, and both then will go to the Council.

After two years of discussion, these measures are the first productions of the Traction Commission which look to some immediate improvement. They are put forward as corrective measures for two of the most exasperating features in the local traction systems. The overcrowding of cars is recognized as the most common and one of the most provoking abuses of the Chicago lines.

STEEL IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Consul General Bray Tells of Vast Deposits of Iron Ore There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—John P. Bray, Consul General at Melbourne, writes that the State Treasurer of New South Wales said at a public meeting last July:

"I hope the time is fast approaching when engines and steel rails will be manufactured in the State, giving employment to thousands of Government employes. To bring this about a gigantic expenditure would be required at the start, and it might be advisable for the Government to give encouragement to a company who would be willing to expend nearly £1,000,000 ($5,000,000) in laying down a plant. If a contract extending over two or three years for 200,000 or 300,000 tons of steel rails would lead to the establishment of a new industry and its being carried on until the Government would be prepared to take up the industry, I think the interests of the State would be served.

Commenting upon these remarks, Consul General Bray says that the existence of vast deposits of iron ore in the State of New South Wales has been proved, as well as in other States of Australia, and it is undoubtedly only a question of time when the manufacture of iron and steel will be established there on a large scale, with consequent effect on the present imports from the United States.

To Teach Dentistry in Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 22.—Dr. Oscar Gerber, son of Robert Gerber of this city has been appointed Instructor of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Dental Clinic at St. Petersburg, Russia, where he will teach the latest American methods. Dr. Gerber is a graduate of the New York College of Dentistry and the University of Pennsylvania and after receiving his commission from the New Jersey Board of Examiners went to Berlin where he was immediately appointed by the Faculty of the Russian College. He is thirty-three years old and unmarried.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

HELEN A. BLOODGOOD HAS DISAPPEARED

The Eighteen-Year-Old Daughter of a Prominent Merchant.

NO CLUE TO HER WHEREABOUTS

She Left Her Home on Irving Place to Go Shopping Last Thursday and Has Not Returned.

Miss Helen A. Bloodgood, the eighteen-year-old daughter of William Bloodgood of 83 Irving Place, has been mysteriously missing from her home since Thursday last, and despite the efforts of her family and the police no trace of her has been found. The girl left her home shortly before noon on Thursday, telling her mother that she was going to do a little shopping. She told her mother that she would visit certain stores, all of which are in the immediate neighborhood of Twenty-third Street and Broadway. The family found later that none of these stores had been open on that day owing to the funeral of President McKinley.

On Thursday night, after the parents of the girl had become thoroughly alarmed by her not returning home, her father went to Police Headquarters and personally notified Deputy Commissioner Devery of her disappearance, and after giving him her photograph and a detailed description of how she was dressed, requested that the matter oe kept from the public. Mr. Devery thereupon sent out a general alarm over his private wire to the various station hcuses in this city, with the request to the precinct commanders to keep the matter secret, so that it was not until after midnight Saturday that the newspapers received any word that the daughter of one of the most prominent families in New York was missing. Then the police refused to divulge the name of the girl or even give any hint of her identity.

As no news of the girl had been received up to yesterday afternoon her father had another conference with the police and was advised to make the matter public, as the newspapers by publishing broadcast her picture and description would make it almost impossible for her whereabouts to remain long a matter of doubt, unless she had met with violence or had been kidnapped, and neither of these theories are entertained by the police or the girl's parents. What adds to the mystery surrounding the girl's disappearance is that her parents refuse to believe the possibility of any romance or elopement as accounting for her not returning home.

Yesterday Mr. Bloodgood gave out through the police the following formal statement of his daughter's disappearance:

Miss Helen A. Bloodgood left her home, at 83 Irving Place, New York, at 11 A. M., on Thursday, Sept. 19, saying that she was going to do some shopping and take a short walk. She was apparently in good health and spirits. Her home life was happy, and no reason can be assigned for her disappearance. Nothing has been heard of her since.

She was eighteen years of age, slender, had chestnut brown hair, slightly waving, worn pompadour, blue eyes, good teeth, and two small hair moles on her left cheek. She was dressed in a light gray tailor-made suit of rough material, a pink and white shirtwaist, Eton jacket, white mull stock, large white pique collar on jacket, edged with lace, a large black-sailor hat, white brim, trimmed with a large black bow edged with black and white dotted ribbon. The jewelry she wore consisted of a pearl heart locket, a small gold horseshoe pin set with pearls, small Tiffany watch, with monogram H. A. B., held by a gold fleur de lis pin, four turquois shirt studs and link cuff buttons to match, and a turquois hairpin. Her under clothes were marked H. B. in red letters. She had $15 or $16 with her at the time she left the house.

Detective Sergeant Funston, who gave out this statement at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon, said that as Miss Bloodgood was leaving the house she called up the stairs to her mother and told her that she was going shopping, and then would take a short walk. A young man who was seen late in the evening leaving the house, 83 Irving Place, and who announced that he was the confidential man of Mr. Bloodgood, gave a more detailed account of the circumstances surrounding her disappearance.

He said that the young girl had spent most of the Summer in Europe with her parents, returning to New York in August. They remained in this city but a few days, when they went to Paul Smith's, in the Adirondacks, only returning from there to the Irving Place home on Wednesday last, the day before Miss Bloodgood disappeared.

He was asked if the family had any suspicion that a love affair or an elopement was responsible for Miss Bloodgood's disappearance. He replied, emphatically: "Absolutely none." He said that the girl had just finished her studies under a governess early in the Summer. He also said that there was no reason to fear that Miss Bloodgood had lost her way, as she had lived in New York all her life and knew the city thoroughly. He said, however, that she seldom went out alone, but generally in the company of a maid. When asked if she had had any disagreement with her parents, he said that there had never been anything but love and harmony in the family, and as it was known that she had the greatest affection for her parents and always considered their feelings above all things they were therefore the more alarmed at her disappearance.

Mr. Bloodgood, the father of the missing girl, was seen late last night, and confirmed the statements givxen above, but failed to throw any light upon his daughter's disappearance.

Deputy Commissioner Devery has taken personal charge of the search for the missing girl, and several hundred detectives have been working on the case since Thursday night. Mr. Devery has issued orders to every precinct commander in this city to detail special men from their precincts to work on the case. He has also ordered a large detail from the Detective Bureau to give up their entire time to searching for her. Every public and private hospital in the city has been visited by the police without result. Mr. Devery has also notified the police all over the country of Miss Bloodgood's disappearance, and sent out to every town and city reports of her description and copies of her photograph.

Though the police deny that they have any more knowledge of Miss Bloodgood's disappearance than they made public yesterday afternoon, it is believed that they have some clue that they are working on. The theory of kidnapping, which was first advanced before the identity of the young girl was made known, was scouted yesterday by all directely connected with the case. The chief reason for the abandonment of any such theory is that with the crowded condition of the streets of this city on Thursday last such a thing would be impossible. Also the theory that a young girl in the very best of health and apparently in the best of spirits should have suddenly lost her mental balance and wandered away is not entertained. So far the theories of suicide or murder have not entered into the case.

William Bloodgood is a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families in this city, and his family moves in the exclusive circles of New York society. He is a member of the Racquet, Union League, Calumet, Rockaway Hunt, Baltusrol Golf, and the Wool Clubs. He is Treasurer of the American Felt Company, at 110 and 112 East Thirteenth Street. Mrs. William Bloodgood, the mother of the missing girl, was formerly Miss Mary E. Von Boskerck. The family have a Summer home at Cedarhurst, L. I.

So far no reward has been offered for news of the missing girl. Mr. Bloogood's confidential man said yesterday, however, that any one who assisted in finding Miss Bloodgood would receive a very liberal reward. He said also that if, as time went on, no news of the girl was obtained a public reward would in all probability be offered.

Late last night it was reported that Miss Bloodgood was subject to epileptic fits. It was also said that the police were making inquiries at the different hospitals for a girl about eighteen years old who was afflicted in a similar manner.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

THE RENEWED BOER ACTIVITY.

German Papers Regard It as a Crushing Reply to Kitchener's Proclamation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"The news of the British reverses in South Africa is discussed, on the whole, with much moderation in the more serious organs of the German press. The less responsible papers make no effort to conceal their exultation.

"The consensus of opinion is that the chief importance of the recent Boer successes consists in the encouragement that they will afford to the burghers and their effect upon the Cape Colony disloyalists.

"The papers regard the renewed activity and daring of the Boers as a crushing reply to Lord Kitchener's latest proclamation."

PROSPERITY IN JAPAN.

Balance of Trade Is Rapidly Changing in Her Favor.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A dispatch to The Times from Tokio gives the figures of Japan's foreign trade during the last eight months. The exports amounted to 156,000,000 yen, (nearly $78,000,000,) against 123,000,000 yen for the same period last year. The imports were 181,000,000 yen, as against 207,000,000 yen for the same period in 1900.

The balance of trade is rapidly changing in favor of Japan, and there is an influx of gold.

Owing to the recent fine weather the rice harvest promises to amount to 20,000,000 bushels above the average.

ALFRED CELEBRATION ENDED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The celebration of the millenary of King Alfred the Great was brought to a close on Saturday, with a garden party for the delegates at Lord Northbrook's place at Stratton, Hampshire, and a visit to the Hospital of St. Cross.

QUEEN OF BELGIUM AGAIN ILL.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says the health of Queen Maria Henrietta is not altogether satisfactory. There is a recurrence of the fainting fits which she suffered from last Spring.

RUSSIAN LINE TO THE FAR EAST.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Odessa correspondent of The Times says the first vessel for the new line of Russian steamers from Odessa to the Far East has arrived at Odessa. Her tonnage is 7,000. Three other steamers are to be delivered shortly.

MR. PINERO'S NEW DRAMA.

"Iris," Produced on Saturday in London, a Powerful, but Painful Play.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Arthur W. Pinero's new five-act drama, "Iris," was produced on Saturday evening at the Garrick Theatre.

It is a very powerful, though painful play, and a most characteristic specimen of Pinero's art. It is a piece of literature, and at the same time a piece of solid, living, throbbing drama.

E. A. D.

CANADA'S NEW JUSTICE.

Sir Louis Davies Goes from Cabinet to Supreme Court Bench.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 22.—At a meeting of the Cabinet late last night Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada to succeed the late Justice King. The appointment of Sir Louis leaves a vacancy in the Cabinet, which will not likely be filled for some time. For the present James Sutherland, who is a member of the Cabinet without portfolio, will act as Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Later on the portfolio will go to Western Canada, probably to British Columbia.

Sir Louis Davies has represented Queens County, Prince Edward Island, in the House of Commons since 1882, and has been a member of the Cabinet since Sir Wilfrid Laurier came into power in 1896. Previous to his entering Dominion politics Sir Louis was Premier of his native province, Prince Edward Island. He was knighted in 1897.

ANONYMOUS GIFT OF $100,000.

Colorado College the Beneficiary—May Be from Dr. Pearsons.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 22.—President W. F. Slocum of Colorado College announces a gift of $100,000 for the erection of the Science Building, the giver withholding his name.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons, the Chicago philanthropist, is believed to be the giver. He gave $50,000 to the college in 1894, and Jan. 1, 1901, he gave an additional $50,000 toward the Science Building. The building will be larger than at first planned, and will cost $300,000.

HARD FIGHT WITH A BURGLAR.

Washington Man's Experience in a House Where He Was a Guest.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Sept. 22.—Winston Birch of Washington, D. C., a guest at the home of Mrs. D. D. Jones of Slatington, had a desperate struggle early this morning with a burglar, and was shot and badly wounded. The burglar also carries one of Birch's bullets in his body.

Mr. Birch came from Washington to see his intended bride, Miss Helen Moser, daughter of Commander J. F. Moser of the United States Navy. Miss Moser and her mother are the guests of Mrs. Jones.

Birch was reading in his room at 1 o'clock this morning, when he heard the burglar at work in the dining room. Arming himself with a revolver, he went down stairs and grappled with the burglar, a big, powerful fellow. Birch is an athlete of considerable ability, and for over five minutes the two men, each holding a revolver, engaged in a struggle, each striving to get into an advantageous position to use the weapon.

The burglar was the first to free his arm, and shot Birch in the fleshy part of the leg. Birch fell, but as the burglar fled he got up and fired a shot after him. It struck the fleeing robber in the shoulder, but he made his escape.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

THE PRESIDENT'S FIRST SUNDAY IN WASHINGTON

Walks to and from Church with Douglas Robinson.

Reproves an Ambitious "Kodak Fiend"—In the Afternoon He Goes for a Long Stroll with Gen. Wood.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—President Roosevelt's first Sunday in Washington as Chief Executive was comparatively uneventful.

He went out twice during the day, in the morning attending religious service with his brother-in-law, Douglas Robinson of New York, and in the afternoon taking a long stroll through Rock Creek Park with Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Cuba. In the evening he dined with the family at the residence of Commander Cowles of the navy, at whose residence he is staying preparatory to moving into the White House.

This Mr. Roosevelt probably will do on Tuesday, his family joining him there a day or two later. The President did not visit the White House during the day.

Accompanied by Mr. Robinson, Mr. Roosevelt left the Cowles residence shortly before 11 o'clock for the Reformed Church, located at Fifteenth and O Streets, which, as Vice President, he chose as his church home just after the inauguration.

The President was attired in black frock coat and trousers. He wore a silk hat and black gloves. Reaching the church just before the hour of worship, President Roosevelt was met at the door by the Rev. J. M. Schick, the pastor, who extended a cordial greeting, to which Mr. Roosevelt responded, at the same time introducing Mr. Robinson.

The two were then escorted to the President's pew, the second from the front, in the centre section.

The church, which has a seating capacity of perhaps 200 persons, was filled to overflowing, and many persons were unable to gain admittance. The President participated in the services, and at the close the congregation remained standing until he and Mr. Robinson left the edifice.

A rather unpleasant incident occurred just as Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Robinson left the church. A fifteen-year-old boy, anxious to obtain a photograph of the Chief Executive, had stationed himself on the sidewalk about sixty feet from the entrance to the church.

As soon as Mr. Roosevelt reached the sidewalk he saw the boy with his big box immediately, and raising his hand in a signal to a bicycle policeman standing near, said: "Stop that, stop that!"

The officer jumped in front of the camera and the President strode forward almost on a run. Coming up to the boy he shook his finger menacingly at him and declared: "You ought to be ashamed of yourself!"

"Trying to take a man's picture as he leaves a house of worship. It is a disgrace. You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

With Mr. Robinson, the President then started across Fifteenth Street, with head erect and shoulders back. A bicycle policeman, under instructions previously given him, started to follow, but Mr. Roosevelt turned, and with an impatient wave of the hand said: "I don't need you."

The officer thereupon turned back, and the President and Mr. Robinson continued their walk, going in a roundabout way to the Cowles home. Many persons passed and recognized the President, the latter pleasantly responding to their salutations.

The President's walk with Gen. Wood covered about six miles in all. The General called for Mr. Roosevelt with an automobile.

The two got into the vehicle together at the Cowles residence, but the chauffeur was dismissed when the outskirts of the city were reached, and the two men, who had seen much of each other as commanding officers of the Rough Riders in Cuba, walked the remainder of the way.

Their walk lay through the beautiful section of the suburbs known as Rock Creek Park, with which Gen. Wood was familiar as a horseman during his long residence here. They were gone about two hours.

During that time Gen. Wood went over much of the Cuban situation with the President, informing him in detail of the condition of affairs and of the prospects for the future of the island. The day was a perfect one and the President enjoyed his outing immensely.

The remainder of the day was spent at home, the President dining at the Cowles residence, those present being confined to the members of the household.

A number of persons called during the afternoon to pay their respects, among them being Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, Rear Admiral Walker, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Evans, Rear Admiral Taylor, Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Hackett, Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Sanger, and Mr. and Mrs. James G. Blaine.

New Rochelle Woman Shoots Herself.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Mrs. Cecelia Spencer, wife of Thomas Spencer, keeper of the pound of this city, attempted to commit suicide this afternoon by shooting herself. She is in the New Rochelle Hospital, where her life is despaired of. Her act is said to have been due to despondency, and followed a slight quarrel with her husband. She was a Miss Goldman, and a member of a well-known New Rochelle family. Her relatives are said to have objected to her marriage, and since refused to recognize her. The hoped-for reconciliation did not come, and when, three weeks ago, the birth of a child failed to bring her relatives to her side, it made her morose.

Suit Over Electric Lighting.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 22.—Howard W. Hayes, counsel for the National Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, will apply to Chief Justice Depue to-morrow for a writ of certiorari to have reviewed the action of the Orange Common Council in awarding the lighting contract to the United Electric Company. The bid of the National Company was $15 per lamp lower than the bid of the company which got the contract.

Labor Commissioner Wright Honored.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The International Institute of Sociology, which consists of the leading sociologists of the world, with headquarters at Paris, has elected United States Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright to membership.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv

The great steel Long Island Sound Steamers PLYMOUTH and CITY OF LOWELL will attend the yacht races commencing Sept. 26th. Tickets, $5.00; limited number. See Adv.—Advt.

Delightful trips through the Highlands of the Hudson by Day Line Steamers. Music.—Adv.

JOHN MOST IS AGAIN ARRESTED.

Captured While Addressing 500 Anarchists at Corona, L. I.—He Is Landed in Jail.

John Most, captured among 500 Anarchists who were celebrating in a hall in Corona last night, was again landed in jail. With him went several others, whom the police claim were the ringleaders in the meeting. When the police entered the room Most was in the midst of a harangue, and his voice could be heard outside the door. There was a scramble for doors and windows in efforts to escape by some of the crowd, but fully 300 remained defiantly.

The raid was led by Capt. Hardy of the Newtown Precinct. He was accompanied by Acting Sergt. Baker and Detectives Shay, Brasby, Kelly, and McCarthy. Their suspicions had been aroused by the number of men reported to be entering the saloon of Christian Frick, at Central and Buena Vista Avenues. There was then no suspicion as to the true nature of the gathering which was taking place there, but the raid was determined upon because there was evident violation of the excise law.

Back of the saloon there is a large-sized dance hall. This was the meeting place. From outside it could be heard that the saloon was doing a large business, as the cash register bell was constantly jingling. Occasionally a round of cheers could be heard coming from the dance hall extension from the rear. The fact that it might be an Anarchist meeting was guessed by Capt. Hardy, when his force had assembled, but it was then too late to dare attempt to wait for more men, and he determined to undertake the raid with his small force.

The raiders were all in plain clothing, and entered the saloon without question. They were inside of the dance hall before their presence was suspected. Most was on the stand at the far end of the hall declaiming loudly. The police intended not to act immediately, but to wait and hear some of the proceedings. They were recognized, however, and the cry of warning was raised.

The cry caused many to make a rush for the doors and windows, and there was a lively scene. Most descended from the platform where he had been speaking and for a few minutes was lost in the crowd. Capt. Hardy kept his eye on the group of men into which Most had been seen to step. Backed by his men he began working his way through the crowd. The Anarchists were willing to dispute the progress of the police, and the Captain and his men had to push hard to work their way through the mass which packed itself between them and Most.

The Captain and his five men were soon in the centre of fully 300 excited and shouting men, but there was no actual resistance until the group about Most was reached. The rest had offered passive resistance simply by standing still and forcing the police to push their way through.

When the police were close upon Most some of the group about the leader attempted active resistance, and in an instant the police had their clubs drawn. One or two of those about Most went down with blood flowing from scalp wounds, and others gave way, so that Capt. Hardy got a hold on Most. He was in an instant the centre of the group of policemen. William Frick, a brother of the proprietor of the place, is said to have been one of those who made resistance to the police getting Most, and he was taken along, as was Adolph Baukuck, who was another of the active defenders of the leader.

The police then began to force their way through the crowd in the hall. The men gave way before them readily enough, and did not attempt further resistance. There was much excited talk and disorder, but no violence was offered the raiders. In the barroom the police captured Mr. Christian Fricke, the proprietor of the place.

The prisoners were then hurried to the police station at Newtown. Most gave his pedigree, and was locked up as a suspicious person. Christian Frick was locked in a cell, charged with violating the excise law, and with keeping a disorderly house. The other prisoners were charged with being drunk and disorderly. This, the Captain said, would justify their being held until such time as there could be a consideration of more serious charges.

District Attorney John B. Merrill was hastily summoned and questioned the prisoners in secret. He declined to say what, if anything, he had learned from them, but it is not thought he obtained much information, as, with the exception of Christian Fricke, they all appeared, when before the Sergeant's desk, silent and sullen.

When the men were searched the police obtained a lot of papers from them, but what they contained has not been ascertained. Most seemed defiant and sullen when locked up. The detectives said they knew many more persons who were in the hall, although most of those present were from outside their precinct.

When the police entered the hall they found that a staff had been set into a tub in the middle of the floor and from this hung a red flag. This was among the spoils obtained by the police. It measures 12 by 8 feet and the edges are hemmed, showing it was made as a flag and was not simply a piece of red cloth which had been pressed into service.

Capt. Hardy said last night he believed most of the men present were from Brooklyn and Manhattan. He had, he said, ample evidence against the prisoners to convict them, and would press the charge.

The scene of the arrests last night is in the immediate vicinity of where a few years ago an active band of Anarchists held forth. They gave the local authorities much trouble at that time, and had for their especial object of hatred Cord Meyer, with whom they had had trouble. They were finally driven out by the Sheriff of Queens County, who used his Deputies to enforce obedience to the law, and followed the gang up with so much persistency that the members who did not get into jail moved away and did not return.

Although the Captain would not confirm it there was a rumor in Queens last night that the raid was not so great a chance affair as the police gave out at first. It was rumored that Central Office men had been inside during the entire meeting and that Capt. Hardy acted on well-grounded information.

The fact that it took but a very short time to get District Attorney Merrill to the station house was taken to indicate that he had been warned to be in readiness to answer some call. The confidence with which Capt. Hardy spoke of having the prisoners "pinched" was also suggestive that there was more known than appeared from the raid.

GEN. FUNSTON OPERATED UPON

He Undergoes Surgical Treatment for Appendicitis—London Times Praises Him.

MANILA, Sept. 22.—Gen. Frederick Funston, who has been in the hospital suffering from appendicitis for about a week, has undergone a successful operation.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Times, referring editorially to Gen. Funston's recently published account of the capture of Aguinaldo, says:

"It is no exaggeration to say that the capture practically terminated the Philippine war. Gen. Funston deserves as much commendation for the ingenuity of his device as for the pluck and determination that carried it into effect. The whole device was doubtless justified by the laws of war."

THE KIDNAPPING OF MISS STONE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 22.—An agent of the brigands who kidnapped Miss Helen H. Stone, the American missionary, in the district of Djumabala, Vilayet of Salonika, has been arrested at Baritza.

Miss Stone has not yet been rescued.

Ordained at Seton Hall College.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 22.—The Rev. John J. Murphy was ordained to the priesthood at Seton Hall College yesterday by the Right Rev. Dr. John J. O'Connor, Bishop of the Catholic diocese of Newark. Father Murphy has been appointed head master at Bayley Hall, which is the preparatory school connected with the college.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

CZOLGOSZ'S BULLETS WERE NOT POISONED

Analyses by Experts Dispose of This Theory.

Dr Allan McLane Hamilton in Buffalo to Combat Insanity Defense If Interposed at To-day's Trial.

BUFFALO, Sept. 22.—The most important development in the Czolgosz case to-day was the announcement that no poison had been found on the bullets or the revolver with which the Anarchist assassinated President McKinley. Chemical and bacteriological examinations were made and both revealed the fact that no poison was used by the murderer.

Another examination to determine the exact mental condition of the prisoner was made in the Erie County Jail this afternoon by Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald of New York, the alienist who was brought here for the defense by the Erie County Bar Association, and Dr. Arthur W. Hurd, Superintendent of the Buffalo State Hospital. The alienists were with the assassin for one hour and a half, and when they left both declined to discuss the case.

District Attorney Penney and his entire staff spent all day at the City Hall preparing for the trial of Czolgosz, which will begin before Justice White in Part III. of the Supreme Court to-morrow morning. Mr. Penney had conferences with the alienists and with City Chemist Herbert M. Hill, who submitted his report upon an examination of the bullets and revolver.

Immediately after the death of Mr. McKinley one of the staff of physicians in attendance expressed the opinion that the bullets may have been poisoned. District Attorney Penney, who had possession of the assassin's revolver, ordered that careful and thorough examinations be made. Dr. Hill was directed to make a chemical examination of the bullets and the chambers and barrel of the revolver, and Dr. Herman G. Matzinger, one of the surgeons who performed the autopsy, was ordered to make a bacteriological examination.

This afternoon Dr. Hill reported to the District Attorney that his work showed that no poison had been used. He also presented a written report, but it will not be used on the trial, as that question is now eliminated from the case.

Dr. Matzinger has finished his bacteriological examination and his work also revealed the absence of any poison. The District Attorney has been informed to that effect, although the formal report has not been submitted. Authorities on this question state that the two examinations form a complete test, and that the slightest trace of poison would have been revealed.

Dr. MacDonald and Dr. Hurd, alienists for the defense, called upon District Attorney Penney shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon and remained with him until 3:15, when they were escorted to the jail by Detective Solomon. The insanity experts went into Czolgosz's cell in "Murderers' Row," and were locked up in the cell with him until 4:45 o'clock, when they returned to the City Hall and held another conference with the District Attorney. Fifteen minutes later Dr. James W. Putnam, a local alienist, appeared and joined the conference.

Although great secrecy was maintained at the District Attorney's office, it was learned this afternoon that Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, one of the most noted alienists in the United States, and who was an expert witness for the Government at the trial of Guiteau, is in Buffalo. Not a doubt as to Czolgosz's sanity

MR. M'KINLEY'S DEATH HURT BUFFALO'S FAIR

Exposition Officials Ask the Public to Patronize It.

Say that Buffalo Citizens Have No Thought of Gain, but Want to Make a Success of the Enterprise.

BUFFALO, Sept. 22.—This city is pulling itself together again, after a fortnight of anxiety and sorrow such as it has never known. What was intended to be the gala period of its history was turned into unspeakable grief, which has gone into every home with a force hard for any one not here to realize. Buffalo was full of personal loyalty and enthusiasm for President McKinley. It has been a centre of McKinley sentiment all through his public career, and there was no city in the country where friendship and devotion for him were more marked. Naturally, his tragic end while its guest depressed the city beyond expression.

There never was a community more engrossed in a great undertaking than Buffalo was with the Pan-American Exposition three weeks ago. Every man, woman, and child in the city had a direct interest and pride in the undertaking. Buffalo people seemed proud that the whole expense of the demonstration had fallen upon them and their fellow-citizens. They would call attention to the fact that all of the funds had been raised in Buffalo, without assistance from the Nation, the State, or even the city corporation.

When, in his memorable address, the President emphasized the Pan-American idea and made it part of history, the people of Buffalo realized that their efforts were appreciated. They seemed contented and proud that, as individuals of one city, they had done the work which might well have been the Nation's undertaking.

The revulsion was terrible, and now that it is passed the question of what is to come is interesting. The public feeling is strong, and all one way. Every one seems to realize that the stockholders of the Exposition have met a great loss, probably of not less than $1,000,000. That practically means the citizens, for about every Buffalonian has stock in the Exposition, according to his means. The matter of profit now seems pretty thoroughly to be eliminated from the calculation, but the work to be done and the end to be achieved seem foremost in every man's mind. They feel now that the Exposition must be carried to a successful finish. President Milburn yesterday put this thought very strongly. He said:

"There must be no faltering in our efforts now, considering how much the success of the Pan-American Exposition means in the development of closer political and commercial relations between the peoples of the western hemisphere. That was a policy earnestly favored by President McKinley, and which interested him so deeply in the Exposition from its first inception. It is a strange stroke of fate that the success of the Exposition should be threatened through this fearful tragedy. We should be lacking in loyalty to his memory if we did not bend all our energies to crowning the work which he had so close to his heart.

"The position in which the tragedy found me gave me the opportunity to know what was in that great soul during the hours just before that execrable shot. The President had taken the deepest interest in the Exposition from the start. Its ideal and conception are in harmony with his wise and beneficent public policy. He told me that, above everything, he wished that he could have had time and opportunity for an extensive and uninterrupted inspection of the grounds, the buildings, and the exhibits. I know that had he been spared to conclude his visit he intended to commend the Exposition in his powerful and convincing way to the support of the public.

"There are six weeks more of the life of the Exposition, and it is in the full bloom of its beauty and interest. Every feature of it has been developed to its highest point, and it is being operated on a more elaborate scale than ever. It is a complete mass of varied activities and entertainments, more than adequately carrying out its aims and purposes. It is a National enterprise, and should be supported as such. It is the credit of our country as the leading Nation of this hemisphere. That support I feel certain it will have in fullest and overflowing measure."

Referring to President Milburn's statement, Director General Buchanan said that the attendance at the Exposition now was remarkable, when the circumstances were taken into consideration. From every quarter telegraphic assurances were being received of the purpose of the different States and of numberless organizations to do everything in their power now to give expression to the warm general feeling of interest and commendation in the great work which had been undertaken.

Eleven State days and other special days, set heretofore for this month and postponed on account of the sad events attending the tragic end of President McKinley here, were being reassigned and taken up by the different States and localities interested with increased interest and a purpose on the part of every one to make them more brilliant and splendid in every way than would have been the case had they been carried out as originally intended. He added that the only problem now confronting the Exposition was how to find days enough within the closing weeks to adequately take care of the many attractions and features now being planned.

Mr. Buchanan predicts a great attendance during the month of October, far in excess of the highest estimates that have been made by the most sanguine. In answer to the inquiry as to whether or not Buffalo could take care of the crowds that were coming, he said there was no difficulty whatever in this regard—that Buffalo could easily care for 250,000 strangers every day comfortably and at reasonable prices.

Four special days have been arranged for Pan-American Exposition visitors this week. Wednesday will be Oregon Day. On the same day the Sons of America will conclude their three days' convention in the City of Buffalo and hold the final meeting at the Temple of Music, in the Exposition grounds. On Thursday Cleveland will hold the fort and do the honors. Friday Toronto will celebrate. Saturday will be Railroad Day, which was originally scheduled for Sept. 14. The postponement of the day has made it possible to bring the various plans to a far greater degree of perfection. The parade of Midway wonders, the battles of confetti, and the vaudeville on the Park Lake, which will precede the fireworks in the evening, all promise to exceed anything before attempted in this line.

ILLINOIS ANARCHISTS DEFIANT.

Guard the Office of Their Organ—Clash Feared at Spring Valley.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., Sept. 22.—Twenty Anarchists, armed with doubled-barreled shotguns and 1,000 rounds of ammunition, are standing guard over the office of L'Aurore, the notorious Anarchist publication which expressed joy at the murder of President McKinley and satisfaction over the announcement of assassin Czolgosz that he was an Anarchist.

Meanwhile fully 2,000 citizens of adjoining towns have sent word to the authorities here that they are ready and extremely anxious to start at a moment's notice for this city and assist in exterminating the "reds." The temper of the people here is at the boiling point, the defiant attitude of the anarchist colony serving to increase the general anger.

John Cahill, the editor of L'Aurore, has been in hiding ever since a recent mass meeting gave evidence of a desire to demolish his plant and apply to him a coat of tar and feathers. To-morrow a committee will wait upon General Manager Dalzell of the Spring Valley Coal Company, who resides in Chicago, and insist that he discharge every known Anarchist in his employ.

The Anarchists and their sympathizers number fully 500, and if this step is taken it will mean that one or two of the mines will have to close down until other men can be brought in.

The Anarchists threaten to hold a mass meeting to-morrow evening. If they persist in this plan a riot is almost certain to ensue, and there can be but one ending, for the patriotic citizens here will be heavily reinforced by outsiders, who will come prepared for a clash.

MRS. McKINLEY DOING WELL.

Dr. Rixey Says She Is Holding Her Own —Crowds at McKinley's Tomb— Wreath from the Czar.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 22.—Dr. Rixey said this evening there had been no material change in the condition of Mrs. McKinley, and that she was doing as well as could be expected.

"She went out for two hours' driving today," he said, "and still seems to be holding her own."

To-day's drives were taken in the family carriage, an open surrey, which the President had sent on from Washington for use during the Summer vacation. Dr. Rixey and Mrs. C. Barber accompanied Mrs. McKinley.

The first trip was to the cemetery this morning, and it was at the request of Mrs. McKinley. A much longer drive was taken during the afternoon, at the suggestion of the doctor, who feels that his patient is benefited by all the outdoor life she can stand and can be induced to take.

These outings always have had a tendency to produce sleep and to increase her appetite, and now they have that effect, to a degree at least.

There was placed on Mr. McKinley's casket to-day by Judge William R. Day a large floral wreath from the Emperor of Russia. Judge Day received a telegram from Chargé d'Affaires M. de Wollant of the Russian Embassy at Washington, requesting that the offering be placed on the casket.

It is composed on one side of American Beauty roses, and on the other side of orchids. The base is of sago palms, the entire wreath being interspersed with small cocoa ferns, tied with orchid satin ribbon.

The resting place of the late President was visited by thousands of people to-day, probably over 20,000 people entering the gates of Westlawn Cemetery between the early hours of the morning and the late hours of the evening.

Among the attractions were the floral tributes sent for the funeral, which are arranged at either side of the vault. They are still in very good state of preservation and probably will be for several days longer.

The guard of regular soldiers patrolled a wide circle around the vault and the flowers to-day, so that a long line could view the flowers at one time, and thus they prevented serious congestion.

A number of beautiful flowers were placed to-day on the graves of the McKinley children, which also are protected by a patrol of soldiers. Many of the crowd wandered from the vault to the private lot.

Many also climbed the high knoll in the new part of the cemetery, the prospective site of the permanent McKinley tomb and monument. The visitors at the cemetery were not from Canton alone, but hundreds came from neighboring towns.

The Court House was kept open all day for the accommodation of those who had not seen the catafalque, and many passed through the corridors of the building during the day.

MR. WANAMAKER'S EULOGY.

He Says Mr. McKinley's Death May Bring Even Greater Blessings than His Life.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Bethany Church, at Twenty-second and Bainbridge Streets, where John Wanamaker is Superintendent of the Sunday school, was this afternoon the scene of a McKinley Memorial service having several impressive features. Mr. Wanamaker spoke in terms tenderly appreciative of the murdered President. His address in part was as follows:

"No other man ever led so many people to church in any fortnight as the dead President. The sunlight of this September Sabbath cannot lift the shadow from us, because it springs from our hearts.

"The unanimity with which William McKinley was twice called to the Presidential chair marks conclusively his appointment from heaven. The statesmanlike service he rendered to the country, the fine heroism with which he bore the cross of self-sacrifice, from first to last—from the time the battleship Maine was scattered and sunk all the way up to his own Calvary, into the Gethsemane of suffering, and down through the dreadful night of his departure and his dying words—witness that the seal of God was upon him, living and dying. The miraculous power he is still wielding over the world points to the possibility that his death may bring even a greater blessing than his life.

"Wherever you follow him, you see the footprints of noble manhood, a giant warrior, and statesman, a noble Christian, and a devoted friend. In the Vatican, at Rome, are the lines written in languages that only the most cultivated scholars can read, but the life of William McKinley is a Bible that you and I—plain men—can read, shedding illumination and beauty upon the everyday Christian life."

CONGREGATION LEFT DISGUSTED.

Vineland Pastor's Remarks About Mr. McKinley's Death Caused Indignation.

Special to The New York Times.

VINELAND, N. J., Sept. 22.—Indignation was caused throughout the town to-day by a sermon preached by the Rev. John G. Entrekin at the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

In referring to President McKinley's death, the speaker said his assassination was a judgment, and a punishment on the Government for the "horrible murdering" of the Filipinos, and the furnishing of munitions of war to England with which to murder the Boers.

He also said the assassination of the President was in part the result of the iniquities of the Government in allowing the Vanderbilts, the Rockefellers, the Morgans, and other millionaires to oppress the poor.

The Rev. Mr. Entrekin declared that England would soon be visited by a judgment as severe as the calamity that has befallen the United States.

Hardly had the speaker uttered these words when members of his congregation arose and left the church. One man yelled "Treason!" and slammed the door behind him.

HUNGARIAN McKINLEY WREATH.

Republican Club Sent a Floral Piece to Canton.

In dispatches from Canton, Ohio, on the date of President McKinley's funeral, it was said that the wreath placed as a centre piece at the entrance of the receiving vault was the gift of the King of Italy. It is stated by Marcus Braun, President of the Hungarian Republican Club of this city, that the description of the wreath as given corresponds exactly with the one sent by his organization.

"The mistake was probably due," said Mr. Braun yesterday, "to the fact that the colors of Italy are the same as those of Hungary, red, white, and green. The correspondent also thought, probably, that the inscription, 'Requiem eternam dona ei Domine,' which was printedd on the black satin streamer, was in Italian. If he had looked at the other streamer upon the wreath, he would have found this inscription: 'The Hungarian Republican Club of New York to William McKinley.'

"I believe it is a fact that no European potentate or Government would use an official inscription of any kind in any other language than French. The reason we used the Latin language was that until very recently the Latin was the official tongue in Hungary."

BURNED BY EXPLODING LAMP.

Girl May Die and Two Other Children May Be Disfigured for Life.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 22.—The explosion of a lamp in the home of Joseph Reiser, at 172 First Street, this city, this evening, may, it is feared, cause the death of his oldest daughter, Mary, and the disfigurement for life of two other children. Their parents were out at the time.

The lamp was in the bedroom of the children when a sudden draught caused the lamp to burst. The blazing oil flew in all directions. Some of the oil ignited the bed clothing of the bed on which the children were sleeping. Mary, fourteen years old, was so badly burned about the head, face, and body that she was taken to the General Hospital in a critical condition. Neighbors took the other two children to their homes. The firemen responded to the alarm, and put out the flames before they had time to spread.

ANARCHY TEXT OF SERMONS

Discussed Again in Several Churches in the City.

Remedy Suggested in a Modification of Social Conditions and Repressive Legislation—Views of Colored Preachers.

The problem of anarchy and how to deal with it continued to be the theme of sermons in several churches in this city yesterday.

The Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, pastor of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, declared that the causes leading up to the assassination of President McKinley were to be found in the existing industrial conditions.

"Socialism," he said, "is the parent and initiator of the later black and bloody developments at Buffalo. Socialism, then, is the progenitor of such an enfant terrible as anarchy. Socialism itself is an echo of an ever increasing murmur of discontent. Socialism is the inevitable outcome of the times and conditions, though no one perhaps foresaw such a climax. Well, now anarchy is mere Socialism run mad, just as Socialism is individualism run mad. The difference is to be found in the fact that while the fundamental principle of anarchy is the abolition of all law and authority, Socialism seems to be all for law and authority.

"The aim of those people is the millennium. What does the millennium mean? It means the freedom of the people, the extension of the privileges of the minority to all. It is the fulfillment of the dream of the New Testament. There is a difference in the attainment of their ends, that is all. But these ends do not justify all means.

"This thing, then, has come not altogether unexpectedly; not altogether without cause. The Anarchist represents the system of several social diseases. He is God's own witness. In a sense this assassin is God's messenger to forecast the coming millennium.

"Greed has so repressed and depressed God's poor that it is a wonder that any of them are left alive to-day. The manufacturers have been blind to all the manifestations of history. What we need to eradicate these organizations is gentle measures, educational means, hope instilled into the aimless. We must bring about the identity of interest and of sympathy. When we do anarchy and its parent, Socialism, will be dead and the millennium will be here."

At a memorial service for President McKinley in the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, the Rev. Howard Duffield, after eulogizing the late President, said:

"Let us, in his assailant, let his name be written in water, let him pass; would that a conspiracy could be brought about among all men never to utter his name. But as to his friends and teachers, they must be crushed by the strong determination of right. Let that force rise like a tide, resistless, remorseless, and invincible, and sweep these people from this earth."

The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, said anarchy had been brought to the fore by three great factors—first, indifference to the sanctity of the law; second, selfish disregard for the welfare of others of the State; third, the selfish neglect of the churches to carry the cross and discharge its service. As to the remedy he said:

"There are three things to be done: Eliminate, legislate, and educate. Men are committing murder in many spoken utterances. We must have proper legislation, and then we can root out and eliminate the unfit and corrupt politicians. Educate or it will not avail to legislate. We must teach the children what anarchy means. In the home, which is a little embryo State and Government, we must teach our children to be obedient. Disobedience is the spirit of anarchy. When we have done all these things; when we have cleaned the State itself, then we obey our own laws and sanctify them as we ought, when we begin to get a little away from our own selfish ways and give a little more time for the bettering of the community, we can begin to look for less anarchy."

The pastors of all the Afro-American churches from their several pulpits expressed themselves as vehemently opposed to the spirit of anarchy and advanced the opinion that the lynching, murder, and burning of a certain class of Americans had emboldened the Anarchist and contributed to the great crime done at Buffalo.

At the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, in West Twenty-fifth Street, Dr. William D. Cook, the pastor, said that the American people must take an emphatic stand against anarchy in all forms. The toleration of the least form will breed others, and will overthrow all government.

Dr. W. Alexander, pastor of the Siloam Presbyterian Church, said:

"So long as it is possible for lepers to be admitted to the United States, through the payment of small bribes, it will be hard to keep the Anarchist from other lands from coming here. The Government may require radical methods in dealing with the suppression of all forms of lawlessness, but it may be the salvation of the Nation."

In his address at the memorial services held in the Bridge Street Church Dr. W. L. Hunter said:

"There is no one who can sympathize with Mrs. McKinley as the negro can. We do sympathize with her for we have been the victims of the Anarchist for these many years. Thousands of colored women are widows and mourners to-day. Their husbands have been butchered, murdered, and burned without Judge or jury. The negro is opposed to murder in either high or low places. He hates anarchy whether done by the bigoss or preached by a United States Senator who stands in the halls of Congress and boasts that negroes are murdered or burned without cause, but for political effect. Still we are waiting on God and can only repeat, 'Thy will be done!' We trust that a fire will be kindled against the Anarchists that shall drive them out of the land."

THE SUPPRESSION OF ANARCHY.

Senator Dolliver, at a McKinley Memorial Service in Chicago, Says the Government Will Act.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Addressing a great McKinley memorial meeting in the Coliseum to-night, Senator Dolliver of Iowa said:

"There will be opportunity enough to make inquiry into the causes of the enormous offense against mankind of which the President of the United States was the victim. But it cannot be out of the way, even at such a time as this, to recognize that in the midst of modern society there are a thousand forces manifestly tending toward the moral degradation out of which this wicked hand was raised to kill the Chief Magistrate of the American people.

"The Government of the United States has given no attention, and the Governments of the several States but little, to the activity in many of our cities of organizations, inconsiderable in numbers, which boldly profess to seek the destruction of all government and all law. The crime of Sept. 6, though evidently committed under the influence, if not the direction, of others, easily baffles the courts, because, being without the common motives of murder, it leaves no tracks distinct enough to be followed, and for that reason it escapes through the very tenderness of our system of jurisprudence toward persons accused of suspicions, however grave.

"A Government like ours is always slow to move and often awkward in its motions, but it can be trusted to find effective remedies for conditions like these, at least after they become intolerable. But these remedies, in order to be effective, must not evade the sense of justice which is universal, nor the traditions of civil liberty, which we have inherited from our fathers. The Bill of Rights, written in the English language, stands for too many centuries of sacrifice, for too many battlefields sanctified by blood, too many hopes of mankind reaching toward the ages to come to be mutilated in the least, in order to meet the case of a handful of miscreants whose names nobody can pronounce.

"It ought not to be forgotten that conspirators, working out their nefarious plans in secret in the dens and caves of the world, enjoy an unconscious co-operation and side partnership with every lawless influence abroad in the world. Legislators who betray the Commonwealth, Judges who poison the fountains of justice, city governments which come to terms with crime—all these are regular contributors to the campaign fund of anarchy. That howling mass, whether in Kansas or Alabama; that assembly of wild beasts dancing in drunken carouse about the ashes of some negro malefactor, is not contributing to the security of society; it is taking away from society the only security it has. It belongs to the unenrolled reserve corps of anarchy in the United States.

"The fatal word in the creed of anarchy is 'atheism.' Until that word is spoken, until all sense of the moral government of the universe and the moral significance of human life is lost, it is impossible to conceive, much less to execute, the malignant propaganda against mankind. No man who brings nothing with him except a blind faith in natural laws, which nobody made and nobody administers, will ever find a permanent discipleship in a world like this. It is their misfortune that their works have had the most influence among those who have been least able to understand them.

"It may be an idle imagination, but as I have heard the prayers which have been offered and the sermons which have been preached about the dead body of William McKinley, it has come to look more and more rational to me that if, indeed, his assassination was an incident of the standing challenge of atheism against the peace and order of society, it could not, now that Gladstone is no more, have chosen a sacrifice more fit to illustrate the nobility of human character, nurtured in the fear of God and trained from infancy in the law of Christ.

"A long acquaintance with the late President, intimacy of a personal friendship which ended only with his life, has always saved me from that error of judgment which has in some quarters underrated his abilities and underestimated the value of his public services, but standing here, before yet the flowers have withered which he and their faded beauty upon his grave, I declare my solemn belief that his achievement of his great career, no triumph of his epoch-making record at our capital, will weigh so much for the welfare of the world as the everlasting ministry of the stainless life which he lived in the faith of the mother who taught him first to repeat the words of the Master, 'Thy will be done.'"

THE NEW RULE TO EXCLUDE ANARCHISTS.

Natives and Naturalized Citizens Put to Too Much Trouble in Returning Home.

The enforcement of the new rule established by the immigration authorities at this port puts native and naturalized citizens of the United States returning from abroad in the steerage of the Atlantic liners through a much more severe test than is required of immigrants before they are allowed to land. This new scheme, which is not believed to have the indorsement of the Washington officials, was inaugurated, it is stated, to keep Anarchists out of the country, yet Commissioner Fitchie says that under existing laws he cannot exclude new arrivals from that cause alone.

Under the new regulation the Immigrant Inspectors are required to take the affidavits of natives, fill out identification blanks and seize the passports or naturalization certificates of naturalized citizens. These papers when verified will be mailed to the persons to whom they rightfully belong.

Eugene F. O'Rourke, publisher of The Unionist, who went to Swansea, Wales, as a delegate of the American Federation of Labor at the British Union Congress, upon his return here on Saturday on the steamship St. Louis, under the latest order of the immigration authorities here, came near being shipped back to England in a hurry as a suspicious person. He has been a citizen of the United States since 1868, when he was naturalized, but not expecting trouble had gone to the foreign congress without his naturalization certificate. He will never travel, he says, without his papers again.

NO BALL OF ANARCHISTS.

Several East Side Young Men Prevent the Affair from Taking Place.

Avowed Anarchists of the east side planned to hold their annual ball last night, but finally gave it up. Several young men constituting themselves a board of detectives watched the movements of the more prominent so closely that they feared to gather. They knew that the police would be immediately notified.

It has been the custom of the Anarchists for several years to give a ball in Clarendon Hall, 116 East Thirteenth Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues. Last year the ball was one of frenzied delight, as King Humbert had been assassinated. Buttons bearing the picture of Brasci were sold in the hall, and, attached to red ribbons, were worn by the men and women. The consumption of beer and whisky was greater than on previous occasions. John Most was the floor manager and delivered an impassioned address. The other speeches were as lurid as the Anarchists could make them.

Though the local members have been quiet since the hatred of them by the people has been made manifest, it came to the ears of some young Hebrews that the Anarchists really meant to hold a ball last night. It was stated that this would not be given in the name of anarchy, but that this would be the intent and meaning of the ball, the profits to be devoted to sending luxuries to the murderer of President McKinley.

Headed by Henry Buck, the young men started their detective work. They found that a hall giving this name as Bernstein, had tried to hire Clarendon Hall for the use of the Anarchists. The proprietor told him that the ball would be untimely. He could not allow it and if he should the police would interfere.

The Anarchists were traced to several other places, and finally late last night when they found that they were thoroughly shadowed, they gave up the proposed entertainment. The young men were satisfied, as they succeeded in stopping what they felt would be an outrage to the memory of President McKinley.

LAYMEN DENOUNCE ANARCHY.

Speak at a Memorial Service in a Brooklyn Church.

A memorial service for President McKinley was held last night in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. Justice W. W. Goodrich presided, and among the speakers were Robert C. Ogden, George F. Elliot, and Dr. Walsh, ex-Chaplain of Grant Post, Brooklyn. A delegation of Grand Army of the Republic men in their uniforms was present.

Justice Goodrich, in his opening address, paid a warm tribute to the late President. In all the positions of trust to which he was called, said the Justice, he performed his duties with faithfulness, with honor, and conscientiously.

Robert C. Ogden spoke in part as follows:

"Anarchy is atheism. It starts with the idea of no God. Being no God, there can be no divine law. Being no divine authority, there can be no human law, and therefore no law whatever. The Anarchist therefore denies the rights of every one of his fellow creatures. Anarchy denies the relation of men for mutual protection.

"It muses with the monarchy and the democracy, and the Emperor, King, and the President. It demands the absolute freedom of will. It demands that every man shall do as he pleases, and shall be a law unto himself. What is the outcome of it all? A description of what may then be is found in the Book of Judges. There was no King in Israel. Every man did what was right in the sight of his own eye! This is anarchy.

"There is a class of people, most cultured and most scholastic, holding the highest positions in this country of ours, that have surpassed even the low yellow journals in the bitterness of their enmity toward our President. I only hope that these people may learn a new lesson in his death and relinquish some of that personal vanity of personal opinion."

George F. Elliott seconded what had been said by Justice Goodrich and Mr. Ogden. Dr. Welsh also denounced anarchy in vigorous terms, saying that there was no place on this or any other planet for those who believed in its doctrines.

Expects No American Tariff Reform.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Discussing the prospects for tariff reform in the United States The Berliner Post says: "To expect of President Roosevelt the overthrow of the mighty forces which control the United States and its economic policy to-day is to indulge in Utopian dreams. The threatened free trade era in the United States will not be realized. We can secure tariff treaties with America only when we compel them through an autonomous tariff.

Basques Congratulate Mr. Roosevelt.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Sept. 22.—The Nationalists of the Basque Provinces have sent a message to President Roosevelt congratulating him upon his accession and expressing their best wishes for the welfare of the United States as the "defender of oppressed peoples."

Anti-Anarchist Conference in Berne?

BRUSSELS, Sept. 22.—The Memorial Diplomatique asserts that an international anti-Anarchist conference will soon meet in Berne.

WOMEN FAINT AT A MEMORIAL SERVICE

Was Held for President McKinley in 23d Regiment Armory.

Col. Barnes Accuses a Mayor and a Coroner of Opposing the Powers that Protect Society.

Before an audience of about 3,000 people in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, Col. Alfred C. Barnes, the commander of the regiment, in an address on "The Practical Lessons of President McKinley's Life," accused the Mayor of a certain Pennsylvania city and the Coroner of an up-State county of arraying themselves against the lawful powers that protect society.

While Col. Barnes did not mention the names of the two officials in question, the general understanding of his hearers was that he referred to the Mayor of McKeesport and Coroner Garvin of Albany. Coroner Garvin on Saturday rendered a verdict in the case of Le Roy Smith, who was shot and killed during the trolley strike riots at Albany, finding that Smith came to his death at the hands of Lieut. John A. Wilson of the Twenty-third Regiment, who commanded a company at Albany during the strike.

Col. Barnes made his address at a memorial service held by the regiment for President McKinley. The services were of a most impressive character, and much sympathetic emotion was exhibited by the audience, especially while "Nearer, My God, to Thee" was being sung. Five of the women present were so affected that they fainted. One of these fell prone to the floor before any one could catch her, and had to be carried into one of the company rooms, where she was revived.

The Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church and Chaplain of the regiment, conducted the services. The singing was led by the choir of St. Peter's Church, and the instrumental music was by the Twenty-third Regiment Band. The members of the regiment, in full uniform, occupied the forward seats in the main drill hall, where the services were held.

In his address Col. Barnes paid a high tribute to the life and character of President McKinley. Speaking of the assassination, he said:

"The poor wretch who struck down the President as an individual is absolutely insignificant. He is simply the fungous growth of a poisonous atmosphere in which he was spawned and reared, an underground world hardly known to respectable folks, and full of evil, lawlessness, and crime. There are many still walking about among us in comparative security as guilty as he in their hearts and in the foul utterances of their tongues, with hate for constituted authority.

"And there are some in official positions who array themselves against the lawful powers which protect society. Of such seem to be the Mayor of a certain city in the heart of the steel and iron district and the Coroner of one of our northern counties. May these great them better minds before their fellow-citizens accuse them of spreading sedition and anarchy!"

Earlier in the day Col. Barnes had expressed himself with much indignation with regard to the charges of drunkenness and disorderliness on the part of his men made by Coroner Garvin.

"There is absolutely no foundation for these charges," said Gen. Barnes. "The conduct of the members of the Twenty-third at Albany was ideal in every respect. The men were all seriously on duty, and when the trouble came they simply protected themselves. The mob attacked them and they were forced to defend themselves. They did no more than their duty, and have been fully sustained by the military authorities. Lieut. Wilson offered to appear before the Coroner, and the latter expressed himself as satisfied. The Coroner prepared his verdict long before the case was heard by him. This action is all in line with the sputtering we heard when we came back to Brooklyn. Coroner Garvin is making political capital out of the case. That is the only way we can account for it."

ITALIAN MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Jersey City Societies Unite in a Parade, Church Ceremonies, and a Public Meeting.

All the Italian societies of Jersey City united yesterday in a memorial service to President McKinley. It included a parade, religious services at the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Rosary, and a public meeting. The procession formed at National Hall, Brunswick and Sixth Streets. At the head of the procession four men carried a small catafalque representing the Temple of Justice, in which was a portrait of President McKinley with the inscription: "God's will, not ours, be done."

Following this was the hearse drawn by six white horses, with heavy black trappings. In the hearse was a purple casket draped with an American flag. At each side of the casket was a portrait of President McKinley. Following the hearse came the military company Finanza and civic societies Concondio, Union del Sannio, S. Lupo, S. Francesco, and S. Arsenio. They numbered about 600.

The line of march included all the principal streets of the city, and the route was crowded with men and women, who stood in respectful silence as the procession passed. The route included the Church of the Holy Rosary, where the prayers for the dead were said, and the Rev. Father Sciolla, rector, made a brief address in English eulogizing President McKinley and denouncing his assassin. The societies then returned to National Hall and held a public meeting, at which President McKinley was eulogized and Czolgosz and anarchy denounced.

Speeches were made in Italian by Presidents James Sinisi, Pietro Palmera, Camillo Carelli, Raffele Becevo, Frederic Marofredonio, and Ernesto Cupo. Resolutions of like import were adopted.

McKINLEY MEMORIAL IN CHILE.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Sept. 22.—Imposing memorial services in honor of the late President McKinley were held in this city in the Music Hall to-day. Mr. Wilson, the United States Minister, presided, and the assembly included President Riesco, the members of the Cabinet, representatives of the Diplomatic Corps, and the principal military and civil officials, together with a very large representation of the general public.

The Rev. Mr. Lafetra officiated, and an address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Lester. A large orchestra and chorus rendered the hymn "Lead, Kindly Light," and Signora Mantelli sang "Ave Maria."

It was an impressive demonstration of public sympathy.

Two Services in Manila.

MANILA, Sept. 22.—The Bishop of Cebu conducted memorial services in the cathedral to-day for the late President McKinley, and the Spanish-speaking Protestants held a service in the Rizal Theatre.

Knights of Labor Conference.

A conference of districts of the Knights of Labor in and around New York and other parts of this State has been called for Friday next at Berlin Schuetzen Hall, Monmouth Street, Jersey City, to consider measures for strengthening the order and discussing trades union matters. The districts represented will be District Assemblies 49 and 253 of New York, 220 of Brooklyn, 147 of Albany, and 197 of Jersey City. All belong to the Hayes faction of the Knights of Labor, of which Simon Burns, President of the Window Glass Blowers' National Union is General Master Workman. The knights favor arbitration in all labor troubles, and may possibly consider a plan of arbitration.

Bohemian Marble Workers Organize.

The Bohemian marble workers of this city, it was announced yesterday, have organized as a local assembly of the Knights of Labor, and will get a charter in a few days. According to the members of this union, they have been trying for years to get into the Whitestone Association of Marble Workers, which controlled the trade, without success, and have been struck against as non-union men. The members of the Bohemian Marble Workers' Union work in about a dozen shops, which are classed as non-union by the Whitestone Association.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA IN THE BALKANS.—It is only recently that the offcial papers of Vienna and St. Petersburg have taken a hand in the quarrel brought to the surface by the sensational popular press of Eastern Europe, anent Germanic and Slavonic influence in the Balkans. The steps taken by both Austria and Russia toward their respective ends have, from time to time, been set forth in these columns, as has also the part played in the intrigue by the Balkan States themselves. Undoubted semi-official notes of warning have of late became more frequent in Vienna and St. Petersburg, and now the dispute has reached a point which is regarded as critical in Continental diplomatic circles, although it has not yet been learned that the Governments themselves have entered the dispute in an official way. While both Austria and Russia are doing what, if carried to a logical conclusion, must sooner or later disturb the status quo of the Balkans, the press of each country declares that its own scheme is the only one which can bring prosperity to the Balkans and maintain the present political and territorial conditions.

According to the Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg, ever since the establishment of Cretan autonomy Austrian agents have held up to the Albanians the hope of Macedonian autonomy, and have industriously circulated the most mendacious reports. It was alleged, among other things, that a league of seven powers was being formed against Turkey; that Prince Ferdinand was about to become a member of the Orthodox Church, and was going to marry a Russian Orthodox Princess, and that Russia was on the point of concluding a military convention with Servia and Bulgaria. The St. Petersburg paper even goes so far as to say that Austrian "agents provocateurs" have instigated Servian school teachers, male and female, to introduce into the schools patriotic songs recounting the past glories of the Servs, their present tribulations, and their coming freedom.

The Vienna official press, on the other hand, is just as bitter against Russia. After making a complete analysis of the situation, showing how Russia has attempted to oust Austria from the financial, industrial, and political affairs of the Balkans, the Pester Lloyd boldly declares in conclusion that Russian policy has again assumed a ruthlessly aggressive character all over the Balkans; that it everywhere undermines the legitimate conservative interests of Austro-Hungary; that its progress is followed by the revival of aspirations which are absolutely inconsistent with the maintenance of the status quo and with the peaceful development of the Balkan peoples; that the old equivocal game of official and non-official Russian policy is again being played, and that all this is carried on under cover of the understanding between the dual monarchy and the Russian Government. Austria-Hungary, says the paper, would betray her own vital interests and sacrifice her present prestige and the guarantees of her future if she remained deaf and blind to these striking indications of a revival of the stealthy aggression of Russia.

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THE INTERNAL OUTLOOK IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—While the semi-official press of Vienna sees in the new German tariff measure the basis for Pan-German action against the United States, the Government organs in Hungary view it in an altogether different light. M. Herausky, a leader of the Hungarian Liberal Party, in a recent speech in regard to a renewal of the Ausgleich between the two parts of the dual monarchy, said that the German customs tariff rendered it necessary for both Austria and Hungary to come to a fair and honorable agreement which would respect their mutual rights, as otherwise there was absolutely no ground for maintaining the common customs system. He added that the projected German tariff surpassed the worst anticipations. It was a declaration of war against all countries. Of all the States affected thereby the dual monarchy, and more particularly Hungary, would be most prejudiced. He considered it quite natural that the Hungarian Government should prepare to defend the country against that prohibitive tariff. The attempt made by Germany to exploit the whole world to such an extent could not fail to rouse energetic resistance.

In regard to the acceptance of the Ausgleich at the coming assembling of the Austrian Reichsrath, even the more optimistic papers are beginning to take a melancholy view of the situation. It is now generally admitted that the time since the prorogation of the Reichsrath, which was to have been used as a period of education, has been employed by the extremists—Pan-Germanic, clerical, &c.—to strengthen their forces, which now manifest greater self-confidence, while they are making preparations for an active campaign in the provincial Diets and the Reichsrath against the more moderate representatives of their respective nationalities.

It is considered particularly unfortunate that the extremists have been so active, as the bulk of the Germans and Czechs have more than once shown a disposition to compromise. In the meantime, a truce has, with difficulty, been maintained between these two nationalities by the Government through economic concessions which benefited both races without prejudicing the national position of either. And it is now admitted in those circles which, three months ago, saw a settlement of the interminable Ausgleich question in sight, that the most that the Austrian Prime Minister can do when the Reichsrath reassembles is to have the truce continued without definite action, by granting fresh concessions, so that at least routine legislative business may be transacted without much trouble.

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A CANAL FROM BRUGES TO THE NORTH SEA.—For some time the people of the Flemish town of Bruges, which in the Middle Ages was the great port of Western Europe, where the argosies of Venice and Genoa unloaded the produce of the East, have been seeking means to re-establish the old commercial importance of the place. In this they have been aided, as far as possible by the Belgian Government, which is undeniably proud of the old town, and would gladly see a return of her former importance, when she supported a population of 60,000 and ships of every nationality rode at the mouths of her canals. A deep-water canal is now in course of construction from Heyst, on the North Sea coast, a few miles east of Ostend, direct to Bruges, a distance of twelve miles. It will be of 26½ feet minimum depth, and of width sufficient to allow the passage of vessels of the largest tonnage from the outport by the sea to the new port of the old city.

The total cost is estimated at 38,980,075f., of which 25,000,000f. is subscribed by the State and the remainder by the concessionaires, the Maritime Installation Company of Bruges, and by the municipality, citizens, and the province of Flanders. Quays, jetties, and all the requirements of a first-class port are in course of construction, and it is announced by the company that the ports of Heyst and Bruges will be open for traffic in 1902 or 1903. More than 20,000,000f. had already been expended on the work up to June 30, 1898, and a corresponding proportion of the capital has been brought into use since that date. Bruges still continues to be a centre of attraction to visitors from Ostend and to tourists traveling by the cheap circular tickets of the Belgian State Railway.

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THE COURT OF ARBITRATION AND THE BOERS.—A story recently went abroad from The Hague that the new anti-revolutionary Cabinet of Holland was about to appeal to the Permanent Court of Arbitration for a settlement of the war in South Africa in accordance with the regulations of the court. Color was lent to the tale from the fact that the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. van Lynden, is Secretary General of the court, while the Premier, Prof. Abram Kuyper, has, in spite of announcements to the contrary, been a strong champion of the Boers and their Dooer Party. In other ways, too, Dr. Kuyper has given proofs of ardent feeling for the greatness and unity of the Netherlands race, and when two years ago he made a tour through the United States and explained his Calvinistic views in a series of lectures, he took the opportunity of organizing the Hollanders spread over this continent into a branch of the General Netherlands Bond, which has members in

THE SCHLEY COURT'S WORK

One Point in the Precept Has Been Disposed Of.

Question of the Adequacy of the Blockade Settled—Schley's Friends Say He Has Fared Better than Adversaries Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Although the Schley court of inquiry has been in session only two days, there is now, at the first pause in its deliberations, a feeling of satisfaction over the progress that has been made. This is true in spite of the Judge Advocate's policy of bringing up all the subjects included in the precept at once, instead of proceeding systematically from one subject to another. The court has practically disposed of one of the points in the precept and has made considerable progress with others.

The point which has been disposed of is the eighth paragraph in the list given in the precept:

"The necessity, if any, for, and advisability of, withdrawing at night the Flying Squadron from the entrance to Santiago Harbor to a distance at sea, if such shall be found to have been the case; the extent and character of such withdrawal; and whether or not a close or adequate blockade of said harbor, to prevent the escape of the enemy's vessels therefrom, was established, and the propriety of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises."

This paragraph rested upon the charge made by Rear Admiral Sampson in The Century Magazine for April, 1899, that Schley's blockade "can hardly be described as a close one of the sort desired and expected by both the Navy Department and myself. During this period it had been the custom of our vessels to retire from the coast at night a distance of twenty-five miles."

Rear Admiral Higginson, Capt. Harber, and Commander Schroeder, all witnesses called by the Navy Department, have disproved this assertion, and all except Capt. Harber have testified that the blockade was closer inshore at night than in the daytime. They all differ widely as to the exact distance of the ships from shore. The only point in that paragraph which remains to be cleared up is whether this blockade was "close or adequate." As to this the witnesses heretofore called seem to disagree. Capt. Harber says there was no difficulty in seeing the shore on clear nights, but it was difficult, and sometimes impossible when the weather was bad. Rear Admiral Higginson says it would have been difficult to see the Spaniards come out on account of the high land and shadows; whereas Commander Schroeder testified that Schley kept a line of picket vessels so close inshore that one of them saw and fired on a railroad train.

It will be necessary to secure further evidence on this point, but it seems to be established that Schley did keep a picket line, and that, however far out his big ships may have been, the Spaniards could not have come out without being seen.

The second point, the movements of the Flying Squadron off Cienfuegos, has not been very fully gone into as yet. There has been much testimony to show that Schley and his officers had no knowledge of the code which Capt. McCalla had arranged with the Cubans, and which he had submitted to Rear Admiral Sampson, and that, therefore, Schley did not understand the Cuban signals which were intended to let him know that the Spaniards were not at Cienfuegos. Even Capt. Harber, bittterly as he is said to be opposed to Schley, says he thought the signals were those of Spaniards. This, however, probably does not cover the whole question of Schley's movements at Cienfuegos, and there will no doubt be much more testimony on that point.

The third point, which relates to Schley's alleged slow progress toward Santiago, has been discussed at great length. Schley's claim is that he had to go slow because of the low speed of the smaller vessels, including the necessary collier. It has been established by the Navy Department's witnesses that these vessels did go slower than the large ships, that some of them were in bad condition, and that one had to be repaired. The question remains whether Schley should not have abandoned these vessels and gone on faster, or whether, in view of the order to him to proceed cautiously, he was right in taking them along. On this point nothing has been brought out except opinions.

On the coal supply question, the testimony has been that the ships had coal enough to last for several days, variously estimated at from ten to twelve in the different cases, but it was also shown that at the end of that number of days the coalless ships would have been helpless. This leaves the issue a question of discretion. It is a question whether Schley was right in getting his coal before beginning the blockade, or whether he should have begun the blockade with what coal he had, and then, when he found it running low, have gone off to coal.

As to Schley's alleged reluctance to coal at sea, it has been shown that Schley was anxious to coal at sea, and ordered at least one ship to do so, but that the Captain of the ship argued that it would be unsafe; also, that later on, when the weather had moderated, this ship did coal at sea, and that both she and the collier were damaged.

On the seventh point—the question "Whether or not every effort incumbent upon the commanding officer of a fleet under such circumstances was made to capture or destoy the Spanish cruiser Colon as she lay at anchor in the entrance to Santiago Harbor?"—it has been testified that Schley's bombardment of the cruiser was ineffective and that his movements were too rapid to permit the getting of a good range. Rear Admiral Higginson says that the shore batteries fired at Schley's ships, while his executive officer, Commander Schroeder, did not see any shore batteries at all. Rear Admiral Higginson says that this bombardment of the Colon served to draw the fire of the shore batteries and to give an idea of their composition.

Little has been said about the Brooklyn's "loop," and what has been said is too confused and vague to shed any light on that subject. The Hodgson controversy has not been touched on at all, and the question of Schley's alleged disobedience of orders has not been referred to, except indirectly.

Considering that the only witnesses called have been those of the Navy Department, presumably hostile to Schley, the feeling expressed by his friends is that he has come off, so far, much better than was expected by his adversaries.

SAMPSON LEAVES BOSTON.

Will Spend Remainder of Leave at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Admiral Sampson is to leave the Charlestown Navy Yard tomorrow to pass the remainder of his leave of absence at the home of his daughter, the wife of Lieut. Scott, at Fort Hamilton, New York. According to present plans Mrs. Sampson will join him there on Thursday. Beyond that nothing definite in the way of plans has been mapped out.

It is known that the Admiral has at his own request been relieved of the command of the Charlestown yard on Nov. 1, and that he has purchased the home in Washington in which he lived while at the capital on pureau duty. The present leave of absence which has been granted expires Thursday, and as no request for an extension has been made, he will have to return to Boston by that time unless an application is made and granted before that time.

The rest and change of air and scene which he secured at Lake Sunapee have been of much benefit to Admiral Sampson, and he is brighter now than he was when he went away. His steady work and unremitting attention to the large amount of routine work which attaches to the position of commandant of a naval station as important as that at Boston had had their inevitable effect on the Admiral, but relieved of them, his buoyant constitution reasserted itself with a result which is observed by every one who sees him.

GERMANY'S FUEL EXPERIMENTS

Consul General Mason, at Berlin, Tells of the Utilization of Lignite.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—In the advance sheets of consular reports, issued yesterday, are extracts from a communication sent by Frank H. Mason, Consul General at Berlin. He talks of the experiments that have been made in Germany for the better utilization of peat and lignite. These experiments and some inventions with the same aim are due, Mr. Mason says, to the unprecedented scarcity and high prices of fuel in the country last year.

Much progress has been made in late years in the use of briquettes from brown coal or lignite, he says. In Berlin these briquettes sell for from $2 to $2.75 per thousand, and make a good fuel. But the supply of brown coal is limited. It is stated on official authority, however, that the turf or peat beds of the empire cover an area of 4,042,000 acres, "and it has been deemed a reproach to German science that with such a wealth of material the people should suffer for want of fuel." At last there has been a successful invention to deprive the peat of its excess of water, and convert it into briquettes of sufficient heating power to make it replace those of materials that cost much more money.

FOUND DIAMONDS WORTH $5,000

A Diver Recovers the Package Mr. Pearce Dropped Into the River.

John Pearce, a New York broker, whose home is at Montclair, N. J., was fortunate enough yesterday to recover a package containing $5,000 worth of diamonds which he dropped into the North River on Saturday. Mr. Pearce and his family, who had been on a trip in his yacht, Seneca, arrived at Hoboken at 5 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, intending to take a train to Montclair.

They were obliged to make the landing in a small boat, and the package was dropped by Mr. Pearce as he was assisting Mrs. Pearce to the pier. The loss was at once reported to the police, and as Mr. Pearce was willing to bear the expense an officer was detailed to watch the point at which the diamonds were lost until arrangements were made for their recovery.

Early yesterday morning a Chapman wrecking boat and diver were at the scene. Mr. Pearce pointed out the exact spot where he dropped the diamonds, and the diver went down to look for them. He was considered particularly fortunate by those who noticed the proceedings, for he found the package in fifteen minutes.

WOMAN'S FIGHT WITH SHOPLIFTER

Store Detective Had Her Hat Ruined and Her Face Scratched.

Miss Mary Murray, a detective in a Sixth Avenue department store, had her hat and veil torn from her head and ruined and her face badly scratched Saturday afternoon while arresting a shoplifter.

Miss Murray, in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning told Magistrate Pool that she saw the woman take a pair of gloves and leave the store and followed her to the street. When she requested her to return and see the manager the woman refused to do so, and tried to run away, but the detective caught her and despite her struggles held her until Policeman Cravens of the West Thirtieth Street Station came to her assistance. The detective said that during the struggle the woman threw away a parcel which was found to contain a pair of gold earrings which she identified as having been taken from the store.

The prisoner, who gave the name of Annie Koffman, of 129 East Thirty-eighth Street, pleaded guilty, but Magistrate Pool changed her plea to "not guilty" and held her for further examination.

FIERCE FIRE ON WORTH STREET.

Spread to Two Buildings, and Caused $20,000 Damage.

Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning Policeman John J. Curran of the Elizabeth Street Station saw smoke coming from the window of the fourth floor of the five-story iron-front building at 146 and 152 Worth Street, and turned in an alarm. By the time the engines arrived the flames had spread to the fifth floor and also to the adjoining building, Nos. 142 and 144. The firemen under Chief Croker's direction worked hard for two hours before the fire was under control, lines of hose being carried up the fire escapes on the front of the building.

The fire started—how is not known—in the lofts occupied by the Kienle Press, extending to those of Charles B. Reed, printer, then west to Nos. 142 and 144, third and fourth floors, occupied by E. J. Sackman as a bookbindery. Chief Croker estimated the damage at about $20,000. Some wires connecting with the Franklin Street telephone exchange were burned, causing the exchange to stop business for a time. Workmen were soon on hand, however, and repaired them.

Died While in a Restaurant.

An unidentified man, about forty-three years old, died suddenly while sitting in a chair in the restaurant at Park Row and James Street yesterday afternoon. A card was found in his pocket with the name and address, Hans Hannsen, 7 Chatham Square, upon it. This address is a lodging house, and it was said there that the man had been stopping at the place for some time, but no one knew anything about him.

Mr. Zucca's Claim Against the City.

Coroner Zucca is about to turn over a claim he has against the city for $500 into the hands of a collector. The debt, he says, was contracted by him to get an expert to inquire into the cause of the Consolidated Company's gas tank explosion in East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. Mr. Zucca says that Controller Coler and other city officials have held up the debt, although he was compelled to incur it, as the Building Department claimed that the investigation did not come within its jurisdiction.

The Prisoners at Guam.

MANILA, Sept. 22.—Gen. Chaffee has refused the request for the release of the prisoners on the Island of Guam. He considers their release would not be safe until the surrender or capture of Malvar and Lukban, and he also believes the friends of the prisoners, desiring their release, will use their influence to bring about the surrender of the insurgent leaders named.

Woman's Shirt Waist on Man's Body.

On the body of an unidentified man, apparently about fifty years old, which was found in the East River, at Pier 35, yesterday afternoon, was a woman's woolen red and white striped shirtwaist. The man also wore black and gray checked trousers, white undershirt, white socks, black garters, and lace shoes. The body was removed to the Morgue.

The Shamrock's Mascot Found.

"Pat," Sir Thomas Lipton's dog, the mascot of the yacht Shamrock II., which was lost several days ago, has been found. The Brooklyn police, who were asked to try and find it, were so notified yesterday.

Ghastly Relic of Gillmore's Party.

MANILA, Sept. 22.—Capt. Detchemendy reports he has recovered a portion of the body of the ill-fated apprentice of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who was one of Lieut. Gillmore's party when that officer was captured by the Filipinos in April, 1899. The remains will be forwarded to Manila for shipment home.

Canadian Railroad Flower Gardens.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Mail and Empire.

All the Canadian Pacific stations from Thunder Bay east to the Atlantic have their flower gardens, and are thus beautiful as well as useful. Not long since the vacant land was a rubbish heap and an eyesore. But Mr. N. S. Dunlop, the new tax commissioner for the company, conceived the idea of improving the station surroundings. With this end in view he sent out packages of seeds to every agent and section foreman on the eastern lines with the suggestion that the seeds be planted. The officers fell in with the notion, and the result is that from early Spring to late Fall there is a constant succession of blossoms where formerly weeds and ugliness held sway. Perseverance thus has its reward. A pleasing result of the enterprise is the fact that the cultivation of flowers has been taken up by the people in the neighborhood of the stations, and floriculture, one of the most charming of amusements, is becoming general.

TWO WOMEN CLAIM TO BE LUKE POOLE'S WIDOW

Both Demand Dower Rights in His Estate.

Mrs. Cicely Poole Contests the Title of Mrs. Amanda Poole, for Years the Recognized Wife.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 22.—Two women claim the right to widowship of the late Luke Poole, for many years a prominent politician here. He was also engaged in business as an awning manufacturer on Van Houten Street. Incidentally they demand dower rights.

For sixteen years Poole had lived on Sixteenth Avenue and Mrs. Amanda Poole was known as his wife. When Poole died in August last his will was placed on record, with the designation of Amanda Poole, his wife, as the guardian of his son Arthur, and the administratrix of his estate. Mrs. Cicely Poole, seventy-four years old, formerly of New York, and now a resident of Ridgefield Park, N. J., appeared on Monday to protest against the title of Mrs. Amanda Poole and to present the evidence of a previous marriage.

After Poole died the awning business was sold, and when a telegram was sent to Poole it was opened by the new manager of the business as a possible order. The message read: "Charles is dead. Come." It bore a New York address. It was decided to send a letter with the news that Luke Poole was dead, and in that way Mrs. Cicely Poole received the tidings of his death and came to this city to make further inquiry.

The aged woman called at the office of Surrogate King, and claimed that she had met Luke many years ago and their marriage followed. Three children had been born to them, William, Frederick, and Charles, and the decease of the latter had been the cause of apprising his mother of the death of her husband. Mrs. Poole produced papers and letters from Poole written to her as his wife, and said that although separated for years he had often called at her home in New York, but had never disclosed the existence of a second Mrs. Poole in this city. Poole had spoken of a housekeeper, and had acknowledged a boy as his son, but there had never been an intimation of another marriage. The inquiry that followed into the staus of the estate disclosed that Poole had bequeathed the house and lot on Sixteenth Avenue to the son of Mrs. Amanda Poole. The son is now in South Dakota.

The New York claimant at once declared her intention to demand her legal allowance under the law for the purpose of making a test case, and returned to Ridgefield Park to engage counsel. Campbell & Mackay of Hackensack were retained, and they have announced their intention to institute proceedings to prove the identity of Mrs. Cicely Poole as the lawful widow.

EARNINGS OF COLLEGE MEN.

Forty Per Cent. of Columbia's Students Make Money in Various Ways.

That gaining a college education and making money at the same time are not incompatible is proved by the report of the Committee on Employment for Students at Columbia University. This committee was established seven years ago with the design of putting in the way of needy students means of earning their partial or complete support by such methods as tutoring, translating, stenography, typewriting, and so on.

The committee reports that through its agency Columbia students last year earned $4,552, as compared with $3,000 in 1899-1900 and $1,600 the year previous. While the committee explains the value of the work it is accomplishing, it also appreciates that its report fails to give any adequate estimate of the total amount earned by Columbia students. Of this the committee says: "It would be interesting to discover, at least approximately, the amount earned by students in the university. Thousands of dollars are earned yearly of which this committee has neither knowledge nor record, and in ways which it would doubtless be to its interest to learn."

The committee acts principally as a channel through which to secure employment for tutors. As a matter of fact, Columbia students earn far more money through their own outside efforts or through influential help than through the committee. This is natural, for the opportunities of the committee to secure positions for students are confined to a few openings, while the students' chances are limited only by their own ingenuity. For example, some of the boys earn commissions from landladies by securing students to rent their vacant rooms. Others collect gas bills, solicit subscriptions to magazines and books, write for the newspapers, take charge of small boys in the afternoons, and perform an infinity of deeds that bring in the nimble dollar.

The harvest time comes in Summer, when there is no conflict of college work and the students have all opportunities possible. The most sought after position and not the hardest to obtain is that of clerk in a Summer resort hotel, where there is pleasure and profit combined in an unusually pleasant way. Free board and lodging and $10 a week are the ordinary perquisites.

One of the most interesting features of these student working figures is the unofficial statement of a member of the committee yesterday that from his observation and experience he was led to believe that fully 40 per cent. of Columbia students earned some money, 10 per cent. made half their expenses, and 5 per cent. paid their whole cost of college education and living expenses as well.

In its report the committee says as to the number of applicants that "the number of calls from business houses and private parties for student workers was 90 and the number of applicants sent in reply to the calls 225. Fifty-five of the applicants sent were successful, making an average earning per person of $86.50. Many of the applications listed as unsuccessful were sent in reply to a call for canvassers or similarly unattractive and unremunerative work, which the men did not care to undertake. There have been few failures when the places offered were really worth while. There are at present 157 applicants on the list of the committee."

SHOT BY A BURGLAR.

Connecticut Man May Die as Result of Bullet Fired by Thief Trying to Rob a Post Office.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Sept. 22.—As the result of a bullet fired by a burglar, Marion Kelley lies at the Memorial Hospital here in a precarious condition. A bullet is lodged between his second and third vertebræ, and he is likely to die. The burglar who fired the shot was engaged, with two others, at an early hour this morning, in attempting to rob the Post Office at Flanders, a village about four miles from here.

Kelley and three other men had been hunting for coon, and were returning home. While passing the Post Office a light was noticed within. Kelley, who is employed as a clerk at the Post Office, which is also a general store, called out, and was instantly fired upon. Frank Way, another of the hunters, fired both barrels of a shotgun into the building, but without effect. While the other men were attending to Kelley the burglars escaped. It is believed that they came and went in a buggy. They secured nothing in the building.

A posse of farmers is aiding the officers in scouring the near-by country, but no clue to the criminals' whereabouts has yet been found.

Schoolboys from Porto Rico.

The steamship Ponce, which arrived last night from Porto Rico, has on board twenty-six school boys sent by the Board of Education of Porto Rico to be educated in the United States. Among the other passengers are the Governor's wife, Mrs. William H. Hunt, and son.

His Pockets Full of Plunder.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 22.—Matthew Bell, a negro, was arrested late this afternoon with his pockets full of plunder. The negro had robbed the cottage of C. H. C. Clark. He was discovered by Mr. Clark's son as he was leaving the premises. Young Clark, who is only twelve years old, followed the negro to Broadway, where he notified the police. Diamonds, watches, and silver were found on Bell when searched. The negro will be given a hearing to-morrow.

RAIDED MEN ARRAIGNED.

Magistrate Cornell Does Not Want Raids Made on Saturday Hereafter.

Nine men arrested in the raid on the alleged policy shop on the ground floor of the rear tenement of 84 Ludlow Street, only half a block from the Ludlow Street Jail, were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Cornell in the Essex Market Police Court.

Samuel Fleischman, the alleged proprietor of 96 Ludlow Street; Benjamin Silverman, charged with being the picket, of 215 Henry Street; Abraham Shapranski of 152 East Broadway, alleged to be a player; Christopher Hogel of 106 Bleecker Street, Brooklyn, charged with having a policy slip in his possession, and Henry Zwiller of 192 Henry Street, were each held in $500 bail for trial in the Court of General Sessions. The other men, alleged to be players, were discharged.

Superintendent E. J. Reardon and Detectives Brennan and Higgins of the Anti-Policy Society made the raid and then called upon the police of the Eldridge Street Station for the patrol wagon.

When the case was called Magistrate Cornell desired to put the examination over until to-morrow. He asked Reardon why the raid was not made on another day than Saturday, saying that only such cases as resulted from ordinary arrests, such as for drunkenness, should be brought before the Magistrates on Sunday.

James Oliver, who appeared for the men arrested in the raid, said that most of the men had been locked up for nearly twenty-four hours; that the Day of Atonement was at hand, and that it would be a hardship upon any of the men who might be discharged upon the hearing to be locked up any longer.

"Very well," said Magistrate Cornell. "You have me in a tight place. I had arranged to go to the country with some friends, but now I shall have to break the engagement. I will hear all of these cases now if it takes me all day. I am always incensed when such arrests are made on Saturday. I want you, Mr. Reardon, to tell Capt. Goulard to have these raids made hereafter on any day except Saturday."

GIRL GARROTED AND ROBBED.

Her Assailant, a Negro, Captured by Detective Sergeant Henry After a Sharp Fight.

Miss Adeline Burns, sixteen years old, of 444 West Nineteenth Street, was held up, garroted, and robbed of her watch and purse last night as she was going through Twenty-third Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. Her assailant was a negro, who said he was George Massey of 227 West Twenty-seventh Street. He was arrested after a fierce struggle by Detective Sergeant Henry of the Central Office, who heard the girl's cries for help.

Miss Burns had been spending the evening with her mother, who is ill in St. Vincent's Hospital. About 9 o'clock she started home. Twenty-third Street was practically deserted, and as she walked westward, just after crossing Seventh Avenue, a man sprang out from a dark corner. He threw his arms around her, bore her down on the walk, and then grasped her throat with one hand, while with the other he tore loose a small watch fastened in the girl's belt. Then he seized her pocketbook and ran. The girl screamed, and Sergt. Henry heard the cries.

The negro had disappeared rapidly toward Seventh Avenue. Henry followed, and saw the man running down the avenue. Then the chase began. The street is torn up at that point, and for four blocks the chase led zig-zag down the street, over piles of stone, bricks, and all sorts of material.

At Nineteenth Street Henry overhauled the fleeing negro. He made a fight for liberty, and the two went down together. Sergt. Henry used his club freely, and at last conquered him. He was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where he was locked up charged with highway robbery. He had thrown away the girl's watch and purse.

Sergt. Henry went back to Twenty-third Street and found Miss Burns wandering about half hysterical, and wholly dazed. He took her to the station house, where she was calmed and identified her assailant. She was then taken to her home. She was uninjured, save from the shock.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and warmer; fresh southerly winds.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be fresh southwesterly; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh northeasterly; on the Gulf Coast fresh southerly; on the upper lakes brisk southwesterly, shifting to northwesterly, except on Superior, where they will be high, and on the lower lakes brisk to high southwesterly.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh southwesterly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on Lakes Pepin, Superior, Erie, and Ontario.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	60	59	66
6 A. M.	61	58	62
9 A. M.	67	67	64
12 M.	69	69	69
4 P. M.	69	70	71
6 P. M.	67	67	68
9 P. M.	65	66	66
12 P. M.	63	64	64

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	65½
Weather Bureau	64
Corresponding date 1900	66
Corresponding date for last 25 years	63

The thermometer at 8 A. M. yesterday was 64 degrees, at 8 P. M. 66 degrees. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 58 per cent., at 8 P. M. 71 per cent. The maximum temperature was 71 at 3 P. M., and the minimum 58 at 6 A. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

3:40 A. M.—142 and 148 Worth Street; Kleine Press Company; damage, $20,000.

4 A. M.—242 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Frank Friendervool; damage, $10.

9 A. M.—27 Cherry Street; Dominick Porjay; damage slight.

1 P. M.—172 Waverley Place; John Labbel; damage, $20.

2:10 P. M.—333 Tenth Avenue; Catherine Sands; damage, $100.

2:45 P. M.—Clinton Street and East River; William Mullenberg; damage, $40.

3:20 P. M.—33 West Twelfth Street; William Hughes; damage slight.

5:45 P. M.—336 Cherry Street; Samuel Kensinger; damage, $50.

7:00 P. M.—40 Broome Street; Abraham Mulstein; damage slight.

7:45 P. M.—232 East Seventieth Street; James Madison; damage, $500.

7:45 P. M.—132 Orchard Street; Rose Musebaum; damage slight.

8:45 P. M.—1,484 First Avenue; Morris Weinberg; damage, $50.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Duke of Moatellano, Paris; Fred. van Zeuyssel, Quebec; Edouard d'Wyder, Brussels.

HOLLAND—George H. Partridge, Minneapolis; Dr. R. J. Gibson, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario; Dr. R. W. Stewart, Pittsburg.

CAMBRIDGE—Prof. J. Howard Biles, Glasgow.

IMPERIAL—Col. A. B. Prescott, Memphis; Lee Hervey, St. Louis.

GRAND—O. Agramonte, Havana; Col. W. C. Garges, United States Army.

NAVARRE—Capt. L. S. Upton, United States Army.

PARK AVENUE—Capt. J. McClintock, United States Army; Count d'Sierges, Paris; J. H. Meriam, United States Navy.

MANHATTAN—Capt. Lewis Bayly, Royal Navy, British Embassy, Washington; Judge S. R. Ingham, Little Falls.

MURRAY HILL—F. C. Dahlgren, New Orleans; J. T. Fiske, Cleveland; W. T. Ireland, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

PLAZA—R. W. Jones, Leamington, England; A. W. Harris, Chicago.

SAVOY—H. J. Duveen, London; Joseph Thomson, Paris; the Rev. Hugh Black, Edinburgh.

HOFFMAN—C. Hamilton Lincoln, London.

ASTOR—Dr. A. B. French, Havana; H. H. Wolf, United States Revenue Cutter Service; J. C. Thompson, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—C. R. Tyler, Council Bluffs, Ia.; W. W. Plankinton, Milwaukee; Tremayne Rodd, Sydney, New South Wales.

ALBEMARLE—J. J. Windward, United States Naval Board of Inspection, Washington; S. S. Howland, Washington.

NETHERLAND—C. J. Prince, Boston.

Preliminary.

Mallory—After we are married, Marie, you must never hesitate to ask me when you want money.

Marie—No, indeed, Mallory; and I hope that you will never hesitate about giving it to me.—Brooklyn Life.

BUTCHERS FINED FOR SELLING MEAT ON SUNDAY

Ten Were Arrested, and Five Held for Special Sessions.

Magistrate Cornell Condemns the Law as Vicious, and Wonders How It Passed the Legislature.

Five butchers were held in $50 bail each for the Court of Special Sessions, and four others were fined $5 each by Magistrate Cornell yesterday in the Essex Market Police Court. They had kept their shops open yesterday morning contrary to the new law, which requires that butchers' shops shall not be open on Sunday.

Several of the butchers told Magistrate Cornell that a large man, who said that he was an officer and looked like one, had entered their shops Saturday evening and had told them they would be allowed to keep open yesterday morning in view of Yom Kippur, or the Day of Atonement, which began at 6 o'clock last night and will last until sundown this evening, a period of about twenty-six hours. During that time no orthodox Hebrew eats or drinks. They fortify themselves for the fast by feasting just before entering upon Yom Kippur.

Assemblyman Charles S. Adler, who had tried hard to prevent the butchers' bill from becoming a law, volunteered to defend the prisoners. Magistrate Cornell, commenting upon the law, said:

"How that bill ever passed the Legislature is a mystery to me. I don't like the law. It is a vicious law. The least I can fine any one under it is $5. I hope that the law will be shown up. It is in favor of the delicatessen dealers."

The complainants were members of the Benchmen's Association, which is composed of journeymen butchers. Many of them spent the holiday which the new law gives them in looking for violators of the law. After the cases had been heard Assemblyman Adler said:

"I did all in my power to defeat that bill at Albany. Three hundred well-dressed men appeared before Gov. Odell, and demanded that he sign the bill in the name of labor. Gov. Odell yielded to the pressure and signed it. I will do all in my power to have the bill repealed at the coming session of the Legislature, and think I will succeed. I can take 50,000 signatures against the bill to Albany if need be.

"Why, even if a man makes his purchase on Saturday the butcher cannot deliver the meat on Sunday. The law did not go into effect until Sept. 1. Had it gone into effect during the Summer there would have been riots all over the east side. Few of the people can afford to have ice chests, and are compelled of necessity to buy their meat as they use it. It is class legislation of the most pernicious kind. All right-thinking men must condemn it, as Magistrate Cornell did to-day from the bench."

The men held for trial were Isaac Livingston of 54 Forsyth Street, Nathan Koner of 66 Willett Street, Philip Brown of 62 Willett Street, Wolfe Florman of 87 Cannon Street, and Tobias Klein of 152 Forsyth Street. Those fined were Davis Epstein of 38 Ludlow Street, Herman Salzman of 60 Willett Street, Joseph Fluer of 157 Allen Street, and Max Ginz of 171 Eldridge Street.

Frederick Dermare, eighteen years old, who works in his father's butcher's shop at 478 Sixth Avenue, was arrested yesterday by Policeman Bundage of the West Thirtieth Street Station on a charge of violating the Sunday law. The boy was delivering meat to a customer, when the police saw him and took him into custody.

UPROAR IN TAMMANY HALL.

Singers Refuse to Appear on the Stage and the Audience Complains.

What might have turned into a riot and a panic, where many women and children must have been trampled under foot, was stopped last night in Tammany Hall by Policeman John H. Gleason. It had been announced that Yom Kipper services were to be held in the hall. The services were to be conducted by Prof. Russette, accompanied by a chorus of fifty boys, under the leadership of M. Corman. Over a thousand tickets had been sold and the hall was crowded.

There was a long wait and evidences of impatience were beginning to be shown, when it was announced that as J. R. Selsman, the manager, had not put in an appearance the singers, not having been paid, refused to go on the stage. At the time tickets were being sold on the street. The announcement caused an uproar.

This was mistaken by some of the audience, who thought an accident had occurred and that they were in danger. Instantly there was the greatest confusion. Men and women jumped on the seats, yelling that they had been swindled, and others started for the door. There was a crush and the chance of a disaster when the policeman, who had heard the noise from the street, entered and made the people understand that they were in no danger. He compelled those who wished to leave to do so in an orderly manner. Quiet was temporarily restored, but the performers still refused to sing until they were paid. Then there was another row and calls for the manager. Most of those present then left and went to the synagogues, but several hundred staid to worship under the leadership of volunteers.

It was explained later that the services would be held to-morrow night, when all would be admitted who had tickets. Mr. Selsman could not be seen at his home, 20 Rutgers Place, as stated by a member of the family that there was no excuse for the entertainers' action, as they were paid promptly last year and on the last night after the services. This, it was said, was the arrangement for the present contract.

MAY RENOMINATE GARDINER.

Croker Will Not Deny Report of the ex-District Attorney's Candidacy.

Richard Croker spent most of the afternoon and evening yesterday at the Democratic Club and talked with a large number of Democratic politicians during the day. The report that he had decided to have Col. Asa Bird Gardiner renominated for District Attorney, and thus give Col. Gardiner the chance he is most anxious to have to secure a vindication at the hands of the people for his removal from office by Gov. Roosevelt, was a subject of considerable discussion in Democratic circles.

Mr. Croker was asked last evening what truth there was in the report that he was desirous of having Col. Gardiner renominated. He said:

"I have nothing to say about that report or any other. I have nothing at all to say."

The fact that Mr. Croker did not see fit to deny it, and that Col. Gardiner has been much with him since his return from abroad, was taken as lending color to the report that Col. Gardiner would be nominated.

German-American Union's Attitude.

Officers of the German-American Union of Brooklyn yesterday denied a published report that the organization had disbanded. The Union is composed of the German-American Citizens' League (Independent Democrats) and the German-American Municipal League, (Independent Republicans.) At a meeting of a joint committee held at Buedel's Hall on Saturday night confidence was expressed in the representatives of the Union on the Fusion Committee of Eighteen and it was resolved to enter upon an energetic campaign for the election of the anti-Tammany ticket.

CONFESSES EMBEZZLEMENT.

Robert McAdam & Son's Clerk Short $19,000.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 22.—John C. Higham of this city, who for sixteen years has been confidential clerk and salesman for the cheese-buying firm of Robert McAdam & Son of 6 Harrison Street, New York City, is a confessed embezzler.

Higham states that he is short in the company's accounts to the amount of $19,000. He commenced his peculations in the present year.

The only surviving member of the firm is ex-Assemblyman George G. McAdam of this city. Mr. McAdam is now Postmaster of Rome.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MADISON, Minn., Sept. 22.—Fire which started in the Merchants' Hotel to-day destroyed the Town Hall and fifteen business buildings. Loss estimated at $50,000.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—Fire last night in the Purina Mills almost entirely destroyed the elevator attached to the mills and damaged other buildings considerably. Loss, $60,000.

W. & J. Sloane

Imported Wilton Carpets

We have never placed before our customers such a superb display of

French, English and Scotch *Wiltons*

as is now being shown in our Carpet Department. The collection embraces the very newest things in color and pattern.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Browning·King·& Co

Clothiers, Hatters and Outfitters

B & K TRADE MARK

The largest and handsomest Clothing and Outfitting Store in this city was opened on Saturday.

It invites YOUR particular attention TO-DAY.

Cooper Square, West

Nearly Opposite Cooper Union

Fall Overcoats.

A big showing of the kinds you want. Not a mistake in the lot.

Popular fancy makes the Oxford mixtures favorites; tans for second choice; light and fancy colors third.

Even choice between the Raglans and yoke-back styles; with the Chesterfields well in the running.

Experts in sartorial "form" here to help you place your money. $15 up.

In Brooklyn stores as in New York; our three stores are all best.

Smith, Gray & Co., Broadway at 31st St.

Brooklyn: Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.; Broadway at Bedford Ave.

MME. BERNHARDT IN REPOSE.

From The London Mail.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt is a most energetic worker, and she makes holiday as strenuously as she works.

So says Miss Ray Rockman, a talented young American actress, who is a protégée of the great French actress, and has just returned to London from a six weeks' sojourn with Mme. Bernhardt in her beautiful home on Belle Isle, off the Brittany coast.

There Mme. Bernhardt has purchased an old French fort, overlooking the ocean, and has converted it into a home which is just a step removed from fairyland.

Miss Rockman thus describes how Mme. Bernhardt "rests": "Mme. Bernhardt at home is a beautiful study, but her untiring energy does not allow her to take even her rest like most people. She rises as early as 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning, and generally goes out shooting with her son Maurice, who is a noted sportsman. They always come home with a full bag. Mme. Bernhardt's costume on such occasions is entirely of white, as are all her costumes.

"Sometimes she varies the day's programme by going shrimping in the morning instead of shooting. She is very fond of shrimps. Te see her wading with bare feet for three or four hours in the cold water, with a big hat covering her head, makes even her friends wonder at her untiring energy. Other mornings Mme. Sarah drives about the island, but most of her mornings are spent in a far more energetic way than driving.

"After the light breakfast of coffee and rolls she goes over her letters with her secretary, an occupation which consumes about an hour. This is her only connection with business while resting. Then she walks out with her devoted dogs—eight great hounds and a couple of spaniels—who are her outdoor companions. She has a pond of crabs which claims no little attention, and she spends a good deal of time reading Shakespeare or Kipling, of whom she is very fond.

"At noon she takes her salt water bath, which she likes very hot. Then at 1 o'clock the bell rings for déjeuner. Mme. Bernhardt, while cut off from the outside world in her island retreat, is not without her Paris chef, who sees to it that all the delicacies of the Paris markets find their way to her table. After luncheon, at which Mme. Sarah always has her beloved granddaughter at her left hand, the rest of the party recline in the comfortable chairs on the lawn. But not Mme. Bernhardt. She plays 'salta,' a game not unlike draughts, with her son, whom she usually defeats, for she brings great concentration to bear on the game, and is very fond of it.

"At 4 o'clock lawn tennis begins, and lasts until the dinner bell rings at 7:30. It is marvelous to watch Mme. Bernhardt play with such agility for over three hours every day, no matter how windy it may be. Through it all her cheery temperament pervades everything and everybody.

"Dinner is served at 8. Afterward games are in order. Guessword games of our childhood, with a flavor of mythology, are indulged in, and Mme. Bernhardt almost invariably wins. She sometimes plays 'proverbs' with the children until the singing commences, when she resumes her game of 'salta' with her son.

"As a rule she retires about midnight, but frequently goes for a walk with her dogs at that hour, and many a morning appears as bright and cheery as usual with the statement that she has passed the night in reading, being unable to sleep. I really don't believe that Mme. Bernhardt gets more than six hours' sleep in two nights.

"Her home life is beautified by her ready kindness to all with whom she comes in contact. She is as much worshiped by her servants as she is by her friends."

ENGLISH PILGRIMS AT LOURDES.

Remarkable Case of a Paralytic Girl from Belgium.

From The London Mail of Sept. 9.

The English pilgrims, who arrived at

Store Closes Daily at 6 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store News for to day

Store Closes Daily at 6 P. M.

A Unique Offering of New
Silver-Plated TABLEWARE

This store has exploited many remarkable movements of Silverware, in the past. Thousands of homes proudly display fine pieces that were bought here, at prices far below what any of the admiring visitors to those homes would suspect. But this sale marks a decided departure from methods of the past, and finds us with a superb gathering of—

Absolutely New Silver-Plated Ware Far Under Value

There is the handsomest Quadruple-plated Silverware that we could select—and *every pattern was selected.* Then during the dull Summer months, the lot was specially made up for us; and not a piece in the entire collection is more than two months old!

Such a sale has never been known before. What other store than Wanamaker's would think of selling such absolutely new and high-class wares at such little prices?

Then, in addition to the quadruple-plated ware, we offer a fine lot of

Genuine Rogers' Knives, Forks and Spoons

Made by the original Rogers firms that made the name famous. (Other cheap wares, bearing this name, are never sold by us either in regular stock or at reduced prices). These are the very best plated forks, spoons, etc., that are made, though now sold at the little prices named below.

Rare time it is for the buying of wedding, birthday or holiday presents, or prizes for social occasions; for no better or newer wares can be bought for the higher prices that must be paid in the regular way.

But the great bulk of it will be taken by thrifty, beauty-loving housekeepers; for such an occasion has never been matched before.

These price-hints:

Quadruple Plated Tableware—

Five Piece Tea Sets, $9.50, $11.25 and $12.50.
Tureens, $3.75 and $4.25.
Water Pitchers, $3.50.
Ice Bowls, $2.25.
Crumb Sets, $2.
Condensed Milk Jars, $1.25.
Ice Pitchers, $4.50 and $5.
Candlesticks, $1 and $1.10.
4-light Candelabra, $4.25.
5-light Candelabra, $4.75.
Baking Dishes, $2.25, $2.50, $2.85 and $3.50.
Waiters, 65c, $1, $1.25, $1.65 and $2.
Nut Bowls, $2.25.
Three-piece Coffee Sets, $4.50.
Butter Dishes, $2.
Chocolate Pots, $1.75 and $2.
Fern Dishes, $2.
Bread Trays, $1.50 and $1.75.

Genuine Rogers Forks and Spoons—

About half price:

Tea Spoons, $1 doz.
Dessert Spoons, $1.75 doz.
Dessert Forks, $1.75 doz.
Table Forks, $2 doz.
Table Spoons, $2 doz.
Coffee Spoons, $1 doz.
Oyster Forks, $1.35 doz.
Orange Spoons, $1.50 doz.
Cream Ladles, 35c each
Gravy Ladles, 45c each
Oyster Ladles, 75c each
Soup Ladles, $1.15 and $1.25 each
Pie Knives, 65c each
Fish Forks, 85c and $1 each
Fish Knives, 85c each
Cheese Scoops, 50c each
Butter Knives, 25c each
Sugar Spoons, 20c each
Berry Spoons, 65c each
Salt Spoons, 10c each
Mustard Spoons, 10c each
Children's Sets, 3 pieces, 50c set.
Triple-plated Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 doz.

Main aisle.

Opposite Points
Advertiser and Consumer ∴∴

The advertiser who would be continuously influential must look at his advertising through his merchandise.

The consumer views merchandise through advertising, and is thus influenced by the advertiser.

Advertising is the mirror of merchandise. If it reflects facts accurately the Public consults it habitually. Intelligence is the pure crystal and honesty the metal backing that produce the perfect advertising reflector. The wise retailer knows all this. Only foolish retailers ignore it. Not wishing to waste good money on bad announcements, we insist upon perfect accuracy in our advertising. Here, as everywhere, the highest motives are in harmony with sound policy.

Trite but True and Worth Repeating

We have printed it often before and in some form will print it many times again, for it is due to you and to us that the foundation principles of many bargain prices should be understood.

Prosperity prevails in the making and the traffic in many sorts of goods now offered here far below market values and in many instances below cost of manufacture.

Why these paradoxes?

Shoes. Shoemaking is a great manufacturing interest in which the making is always one season ahead of the wearing. Factories must close out clean each season. We clean them out and, being retailers, goods that go to you through us cause no disturbance to the general market. That is a great boon to the factories. So we make shoe bargains for our Public.

Silver-Plated Ware. Factories have their dull times. To hold organizations intact they will sacrifice profits in dull months to keep hands busy. Because we retail goods so made very cheap, more people buy. Creates consumption.

Decorated China Ware. Austria is a cheap market for pottery. French styles of decorations on Austrian blanks are nearly as beautiful and far less costly than the French made goods. Great concentrated distribution of tableware enables us to buy very largely in France. Successful imitation and great aggregation create our low prices.

Dress Silks. Prosperous times do not make all men wise. Eyes too large for the market. Our stocks bring down prices.

These various causes are constantly working throughout the manufacturing world. Quick and sensitive touch with all the nerve centers of trade brings to us all the best chances. It is all a result of grand retailing that finds full justification in both ethics and economies.

A SALE of the SILKS
That You Know Best and Want Most

This is what marks this offering as different from, and better than any previous movement.

Progress—betterment—here is the keynote of Wanamaker retailing. Each new operation transcends its predecessor. We are constantly endeavoring to achieve things never accomplished before, or win a larger success than has been reached by a similar movement of the past.

This present transaction in Silks is a notable example.

Here are *Staple Silks* such as could not be missing from any good stock; in constant demand, and always commanding full, regular prices—*now offered at 25 to 40 per cent. below value.*

Then here are Fancy Silks and many fine imported Novelties that have never been shown at retail before; and these are still more greatly under value.

The transaction was possible because of our *two* great stores, and the vast distributing possibilities of each—enabling us to purchase at one time almost a half-million yards of silk.

This, in part, explains the paradox of cut prices on staple silks which are really in short supply on the general market.

This emphasizes most positively the economies here offered:

$7 and $5 Novelty Silks, now $2.50
$3.50 All-silk Black Velvet, now $2.50
$4.50 Lyons Fancy Silks, now $2
$3 50 Rich French Silks, now $1.75
$3 Fancy Silks, now $1.50
$2 Black Satin Duchesse, now $1.50
$1.75 Black Taffeta, now $1.40
$1.75 Black Duchesse and Armure, now $1.35
$1.65 Black Faille Francaise, Peau de Soie, and Duchesse Satin, now $1.25
$1.50 Black Merveilleux, Satin Luxor and Satin Duchesse, now $1.15
$1.35 Black Faille Francaise, Merveilleux and Peau de Soie, now $1
$1.25 Black Taffeta and Satin Duchesse, now $1
$1.25 Black Lumineux, now 90c
$1.15 Black Faille Francaise, now 85c
$1.25 Colored Louisines, now 85c
$1.10 Black Merveilleux and Taffeta, now 85c
$1 White Taffeta, now 80c
$1 Black Armure, Faille Francaise and Luxor, now 80c
$1.25 and $1.50 Plaid Taffetas, now 75c
$1 Black Lumineux and Duchesse, now 75c
85c Black Taffetas, now 70c
85c Black Lumineux and Luxor, now 65c
90c and $1 Fancy Striped Taffetas, now 60c
$1.50 Striped and Fancy Bengalines, now 55c
75c Black Satin Duchesse, now 55c
75c Colored Taffetas, now 55c
70c Black Taffetas, now 55c
And many other various kinds of wanted silks at special prices that we have not space to mention. And back of all this is our full-to-overflowing regular stocks, from which every silk want can be supplied.

Rotunda.

The Season's Greatest Movement in
CHINA and CUT GLASS
Economies that Touch Every Household

The fourth week of this great China movement opens with full stocks of special priced goods in every line.

Preparation secured these splendid resources. The proper measurement of your increased demands prevented the exhaustion of the supplies, and discontinuance of the sale, which must have resulted ere this, if we had provided no more largely than in the past.

Progress—Betterment—larger selling. We made wise and full provision; hence the full tables and unbroken assortments that are prepared for you to select from today.

The details point to the very positive savings:

Dinner Sets—

$6.50, regularly $9—Fine American Porcelain Sets; in festoon shapes and choice of four pretty decorations; blue, green, purple and brown; complete for 12 persons.

$10, regularly $18—Fine American Porcelain Sets; flower decorations and all pieces gilt; soup toureen and three platters.

$15, regularly $25—Austrian China Sets; floral decorations and all handles gilt; soup toureen and three platters.

$20, regularly $35—Chas. Field Haviland Sets; in a pretty flower border decoration; covered pieces and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters.

$22.50, regularly $35—Chas. Field Haviland Sets; in a pink flower border decoration; covered pieces and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters.

$25, regularly $35—Chas. Field Haviland Sets; in two new decorations; covered pieces and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters; 101 pieces.

$35, reduced from $52—Theo. Haviland Sets; in a violet decoration; all pieces gilt; soup tureen and four platters; 113 pieces.

Bric-a-Brac—

Some new Bric-a-Brac from Turn-Teplitz, Bohemia, has just been opened; very attractive in shapes and decorations, and marked but little over half prices. The variety includes Jardinieres, small and large Jugs, Vases, with two handles, and other pieces: 75c each, regularly $1.10. $1 each, regularly $1.85. $2 each, regularly $3.75. $3.50 each, regularly $5.50. $4 each, regularly $7. $6 each, regularly $10. $8 each, regularly $14.

Louwelsa Ware—A shipment just opened; hardly two pieces of a kind. There are Urns, Jugs, Vases, with and without handles, Tobacco Jars, and so on. Decorated in soft blended colors with subjects of flowers, fruits and animals:

$1, regularly $2. $3.75, regularly $5. $4.50, regularly $7. $6.50, regularly $10. $9, regularly $15. $12, regularly $18. $17.50, regularly $22.50. $22.50, regularly $30. $25, regularly $35.

Cut Glass—

Many of the following items are just opened and shown for the first time today:

Bowls, 8 in., $3 each, regularly $5; 8 in., $4.50 each, reduced from $6.50; 9 in., $8 each, regularly $12; 9 in., $9 each, regularly $14. Nappies, 7 in., $4 each, regularly $6; 8 in., $6 each, regularly $9. Celery Trays, $3 each, regularly $5. Water Caraffes, $2.75, regularly $4; $3.25, regularly $5; $4, regularly $6. 5-inch Bonbon Dishes, $1.50 each, regularly $2.50. 6-inch Olive Dishes, $2.75 each, regularly $4. Water Tumblers, $2.75 doz., regularly $4.50; $3.75 doz., regularly $6. Flower Vases $4 each, regularly $6

Fancy China—

Some of the greatest values we have ever shown.

Of particular interest is a group of fine French china, made by one of the foremost makers of fancy china pieces, in a yellow rose decoration with a gold beaded border, in festoon shapes; reduced one-third throughout:

Dinner Plates, $5 doz., from $8. Breakfast Plates, $4 doz., from $7. Tea Plates, $3.50 doz., from $6. Bread-and-Butter Plates, $3 doz., from $5. Pudding Sets, 3 pieces, $3.50 each, from $5.50. Chop Dishes, $1.75 each, from $2.75. Salads, 85c each, from $1.50. Celery Trays, 85c each, from $1.50. Condensed Milk Holders, $1 each, from $1.50.

Fancy Plates—A table of special values in Plates. Some of our choicest goods in exquisite decorations. Just one line mentioned to-day:

Theo. Haviland Plates in dinner, breakfast, tea and soup sizes; blue and green colored bands, with a pretty flower wreath decoration. Dinner Plates, $11 doz., regularly $18. Breakfast Plates, $9 doz., regularly $13. Tea Plates, $7 doz., regularly $12. Soup Plates, $10 doz., regularly $17.

About 1,000 dozens of Plates and Cups and Saucers, in French and Austrian china, at half their regular value: French china in Breakfast Plates, Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Cups and Saucers, all decorated in flowers and gold; 25c each, regularly 50c.

Austrian china Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Coffees, Oatmeal and Fruit Saucers; in 12 distinct styles; solid colored borders overlaid with a neat gold pattern, gold rosette in centre, and pretty gold pattern running around shoulder of plates; also with pink, maroon or green band with gold pattern laid over and flower decoration in wreath in festoon effect; flower centre; 25c each, regularly 50c.

Basement.

This FALL SHOE SALE
Logical Losses Afford Extensive Economies

The special shoes provided for this sale seem like a tremendous stock, and indeed the distribution of them would be impossible except by Wanamaker's. And yet they are but the crumbs left over from factories whose combined product supplies the annual needs of eighty million pairs of feet.

How insignificant are losses on these thousands, when factories have harvested their profits on so many millions! They are glad to wind up their season's business with clear stock-rooms; and the saving which is so great to individual purchasers, is a mere trifle of present loss and a positive eventual profit to the manufacturers.

But we skip the unworthy lots—the Wanamaker prestige gives us the privilege of picking what we will; and the present offering shows how carefully we have selected every line.

Fall and Winter Shoes, for Men, Women and Children, were never before offered in such variety of worthy and stylish sorts, at such little prices as these:

Women's Oxford Shoes, $1.
Black kid Oxfords that are valued up to $2; good styles and all sizes.

Women's Shoes at $1.20—
Black kidskin, in fine qualities; shapely, finely made, and grades that sell regularly at $2.

Women's Oxford Shoes at $1.40—
Kidskin, with heavy soles, full round toes and Cuban heels, for Autumn wear.

Women's Shoes at $1.50—
Patent leather and kid lace shoes; splendid shoes for business wear.

Women's Dress Shoes, $1.60—
Black cloth tops with kid foxing and patent leather tips.

Women's Kid Shoes, $1.60
Kidskin laced and buttoned shoes with flexible soles.

Women's Oxford Shoes at $1.60—
Fine kidskin, with thin turned soles, patent leather and kid tips, for dress wear.

Women's Shoes at $1.60—
Dress shoes of fine kidskin; a dozen sorts of toes and heels, including Louis XV; medium and stout soles; kid and patent leather tips; $3 grades.

Women's Shoes at $1.80 —
Women's kid and patent leather lace and button shoes, in the most fashionable shapes and weights.

Women's Shoes at $2.40—
Dress shoes of fine kidskin; welted soles of medium weight; stylish lasts.

Women's Shoes at $2—
Women's box calf storm shoes; high cut, thick welted soles; also kid dress shoes in fine grades.

Children's Shoes at 75c—
Spring heel shoes for girls and small boys; kid and calf, in sizes from 8 to 2.

Children's Shoes at $1—
Black kidskin; plump and durable; spring heels, full round toes; sizes 8½ to 2.

Children's Shoes at $1.20—
Fine kid and calfskin, lace and button; all spring heels; calfskin, sizes 11 to 2; kidskin, sizes 2½ to 5.

Men's Shoes at $1—
Black satin calf laced shoes; good style and well made.

Men's Shoes at $1.50—
Mostly large sizes and few of a kind, but the original prices ranged from $3 to $5.

Men's Shoes at $1.90—
And not a pair worth less than $3; box and wax calfskin, kid, patent and enamel leathers, with solid soles; in swagger styles; all sizes to start.

Men's Shoes at $2.40—
Patent leather button and lace; box calf, velour and kid lace in swell shapes; $3.50 grades.

Men's Shoes at $2.90—
Shoes that sell regularly at $4 and $5; velour enamel, box calf and kid.

Boys' Shoes at 85c—
For small boys; spring heels; wide toes and solid soles.

Boys' Shoes at $1—
Black satin calf lace, with stout soles; sizes 11 to 5½ with heels, sizes 9 to 13½ with spring heels.

Boys' Shoes at $1.25—
Black kid and calf laced shoes, sturdy and durable, but made on sightly lasts; sizes up to 5½.

Boys' Shoes at $1.50
Calfskin, with solid oak soles welted and stitched; high-class school shoes; sizes 12 to 2.

Boys' Shoes at $1.70—
Black calfskin laced shoes with welted soles and square heels; sizes 2½ to 5½; all widths B to E.

Basement.

A Curio Chickering

The most highly condensed Chickering Piano, and at the same time the smallest Baby Grand Piano ever made. It should not be advertised; we have but one today, and yet our store news would be incomplete without reference to it.

A *grand piano* in the real meaning of the term, and yet so small that it occupies but little more space than an upright piano.

The technicalities of this latest Chickering masterpiece will be left to the salesman who will detail its merits. The wonderful expression, the unique bijou character of it, inspire the affectionate admiration that always accompanies things that are exquisitely diminutive. Surely in this production Chickering is the Meissonier of piano makers. But this little Baby Grand holds within it the potency of great future leadership.

This triumphant novelty is another witness to the leadership of the Wanamaker Piano Stores. Rumor has it, perhaps truly, that no other piano store in this city can compare with Wanamaker's for the number of pianos sold this Fall to retail buyers.

The Chickering Pianos are accustomed to the best society—that's why they are here.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Men's Sack Suits to Order---$25

Many a man enjoys the feeling of individuality that a suit made to his measure confers upon him, but shies at the cost he thinks it will involve.

He is mistaken, and we can prove it to him. Wanamaker custom-made clothing gives him the unhampered freedom of choice as to material and style that he likes, and a perfect fit, at about the price he would be apt to pay for a ready-made suit at other clothing stores.

At $25, for instance, he has a collection of sixty new, handsome patterns in the latest colorings of fancy cheviots, to choose from. And we promise that the sack suit we will make for him will be irreproachable in style, fit and workmanship—be he never so hard to please.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Richness in Costumes and Wraps

Makers of styles and moulders of fashion, as reflected in their work, are seen at their best in this fashion show. The Wanamaker collection of Costumes and Wraps for women is, in a sense, competitive. Strict are the conditions barring access to all but the most worthy; keen is the competition to be counted among the elect.

And the beauty and richness of the showing proves the wisdom of its inaccessibility to the ordinary, uninspired maker of garments. The gowns, the coats that you see here are distinctive, full of style, beauty and originality. There's many a hint, a suggestion to be derived from the garments by the student of the fitness of things in woman's dress.

And the wide price-range insures the fulfilment of every wish, be it for simplicity or luxury.

This is the scope of the showing:

Tailor-made Suits, $10 to $127.
Dresses of Silk and Velvet, $40 to $175.
Skirts of Cloth, $4.50 to $50.
Skirts of Silk, $12.50 to $35.
Skirts of Velvet, $14 to $67.50.
Jackets, $6 to $35.
Three-quarter length Coats and Wraps, $9 to $90.
Newmarkets and Raincoats, $16.50 to $125.
Opera Capes and Wraps, $20 to $200.
Cloth Capes and Wraps, $6 to $78.
Golf Capes, $10.50 to $36.

Second floor, Broadway.

Handsome Fall Styles in Boys' Clothing

That boy is hard to suit who cannot be fitted to the entire satisfaction of himself and his fond parent, from this splendidly comprehensive collection of New Fall Styles. New suits that are worth our talking about, and your seeing, are coming in every day.

Here are some new ones, for instance, that we haven't mentioned before, which are bound to delight the boys that wear them and the parents that buy them:

Norfolk Suits, in plain blue and mixed cheviots. Suits cut in this manner have grown immensely popular this season. Sizes 8 to 16 years; $5 to $7.50.

New Russian Blouse Suits of blue, red or brown cheviot, with bloomer trousers; extra shield and cuffs of white pique. Sizes 3 to 7 years. These are exceptionally stylish suits. $8. Others up to $12.

Three-piece Suits, consisting of jacket, vest and trousers, in plain blue and mixed cheviots; also in undressed worsteds; sizes 8 to 16 years. $5 to $14.

Second floor, Ninth street.

New Weaves in Dress Goods

Fashion has selected rough-faced fabrics as favorites this Fall. Zibelines and cheviots stand foremost; though the looms have so changed and improved these popular weaves that they will scarcely be recognized as the modest fabrics known in the past.

These hints of sorts that promise popularity:

At $3.50 a yard—French Cloth Zibeline, in self colorings.
At $3 a yard—French Novelty Cheviot, in self colors; design taken from that of a willow basket; the yarns used being big and little to give the fabric the desired character.
At $2.50 a yard—French Zibeline, in self colors in weave similar to that of hopsacking.
At $2.50 a yard—Camel's-hair Polka-dot Mixed Venetian Cloths.
At $2.50 a yard—French Zibeline Cloths, in self colorings.
At $2.50 a yard—Camel's-hair Venetian Cloths, in self colorings.
At $2.25 a yard—Basket weave Cheviot, woven in rough yarns with a mohair mixture.
At $2.25 a yard—French Zibeline Cheviot, in chevron weave, in mixed colorings.
At $2 a yard—Rough yarn Cheviot Twills, in mixtures.
At $1.75 a yard—Fancy woven mixed Cheviots with hair-line block plaids, in attractive color contrasts.
At $1.75 a yard—Mixed Zibeline Cheviot.
At $1.50 a yard—Camel's-hair mixed Cloths.

Rotunda and Tenth street.

Cashmere Wrappers In Charming Styles

There's much for tasteful women to admire in this showing of Morning Gowns or Wrappers of Cashmere. Dainty touches here and there, new ideas in design, lift them above the dead level of the average wrapper. And cashmere, soft, pliable and clinging, produces most attractive effects when used in these negligee gowns.

A hint of some of the styles:

$4.50—Of cashmere, in solid colors, blue, red and black; yoke trimmed with braid; double bretelle over shoulder, trimmed; bishop sleeves; flare flounce on skirt.

$6—Of cashmere in solid colors, red, blue, heliotrope and black; yoke trimmed with lace and bands of velvet ribbon; accordion-plaited ruffle around yoke, edged with velvet ribbon.

$10.50—Of cashmere, in solid colors, light blue, gray and red; fitted bretelle over shoulder, trimmed with lace and velvet ribbon; bishop sleeves, trimmed with lace and ribbon.

$13.50—Of cashmere, in solid colors, old rose and red; deep collar over shoulder, trimmed with fancy braid and insertion, and deep ruffle of lace.

Many other styles, of cashmere, up to $17.50.

Silk Wrappers or negligees, trimmed with lace and ribbon, simple or elaborate, from $12 to $45.

Second floor.

An Important Sale of Handkerchiefs

This offering of twelve thousand Men's and Women's All-linen Handkerchiefs is due to the vigilance of a very careful manufacturer. He calls them "Seconds"—a rather harsh term; for all that stands between them and perfection is a thick thread here or there in the weave.

They are all plain hemstitched, including some hemstitched by hand, in a variety of widths; and if perfect would bring from 20c to 75c each. Choose among them today at

12½ Cents Each

The early comers will get some excellent handkerchiefs at a remarkably low price, and there are enough of the better sorts to last nearly all day.

Besides this larger offering, there are 500 Men's French Linen Handkerchiefs, printed in colors. The handkerchiefs are perfect in themselves, but there are slight imperfections in the printing; hence these handkerchiefs, many of which would otherwise sell for 75c and $1, are marked

25 Cents Each

The lot contains a large assortment of recent French designs.

Broadway.

Umbrellas and the Equinox

Popular superstition establishes a sort of mysterious connection between the two. Hence the timeliness, on this first day of Autumn, of this offering of excellent Umbrellas, for Men and Women, at considerable savings. For, as a matter of fact even if the Autumnal Equinox doesn't, of necessity, bring a storm with it, you are apt to have plenty of use for your investment at no distant date.

Two attractive groups:

At $1.85, worth $2.50—
26 and 28-inch all-silk Umbrellas of extra quality, with an excellent assortment of natural wood handles.

At $2.50, worth up to $4—
26 and 28-inch extra quality all-silk Umbrellas, with a splendid variety of fancy handles.

The 26-inch for women, have handles of pearl, long or short, and silver mounted; of ivory, silver mounted, of Dresden, or of natural wood, silver trimmed.

The men's 28-inch have handles of stag-horn, cape horn or natural wood, all silver trimmed.

Ninth street aisle.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

COMMISSIONER NAGLE SEVERELY CRITICISED

Federation of Labor Appoints an Investigating Committee.

Delegate McNulty Says that There Is a "Shaking Down" System in the Street Cleaning Department.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Percival E. Nagle was hauled over the coals at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union, which appointed a committee to investigate his alleged methods in running the department. The charges made some months ago against the Commissioner by James Keyes, delegate of the Licensed Masters and Pilots' Association, of illegally giving out contracts, were revived, and the department was denounced.

The matter came up on the reading of a letter from Mr. Nagle addressed to the President of the Central Federated Union.

The letter begins by saying that the writer has seen by reading the newspapers that it is made to appear that he is in conflict with that body.

"I take this occasion," he continues, "to communicate with you in order to emphasize over my signature the fact that such is not the case. On the contrary, all my relations with this organization have been most cordial, and whenever it has been in my power to advance their interests or comply with their requests without detriment to the public service I have done so. When, on the contrary, I have not found it expedient in the public interest to grant their requests, I have explained by objection fully to them, and my explanations have always been cheerfully accepted."

He then gives what purports to be a copy of a letter received by him from Delegate Keyes regarding the charges. In reference to Keyes he says: "In regard to a person by the name of Capt. James Keyes, I would say that I have never met him, and do not know that I have ever seen him."

The letter of Keyes to the Commissioner charges, among other things, that contracts were given at exorbitant rates for the disposal of garbage, ashes, and street refuse and that the money of the city was wasted in this way. After giving a copy of the letter from Keyes, the Commissioner goes on in his own letter to say that he was informed that Keyes had lodged a complaint against him and that the Central Federated Union had some time ago appointed a committee to investigate the charges of which Delegate Beggs of Local 41 of the American Federation of Musicians was a member. Mr. Beggs, he said, had not a very friendly feeling toward him, because he was unable to comply with a request made by Beggs to allow him to furnish a band for a picnic.

"I am likewise informed," he continued, "that Capt. Keyes has lodged some trivial and groundless complaints against me with the District Attorney."

Delegate Keyes was the first to get the floor after the reading of the letter.

"The whole trouble," he said, "started with the discharge of 700 men for lack of money to pay them, in spite of the biggest appropriation the department ever received. A committee had been then appointed by this body to look into the matter. Among other things it was found that a contractor was paid $125 a day for towing and unloading a scow for sixty-two days. We have this out of the Controller's books. Instead of making regular contracts, Mr. Nagle made private agreements from day to day."

Keyes went on to say that the 700 discharged street cleaners were reinstated after two months, but had to sign a paper relinquishing all claims for wages during the time they were laid off. There were twenty Inspectors for the scows at $1,200 a year, and the city had only twenty scows altogether. He doubted if any of the Inspectors had ever seen a scow.

Delegate Beggs, who was accused in the Commissioner's letter of asking a favor from him, said that he acted on the committee which visited Mr. Nagle in perfect good faith. He admitted that he asked the Commissioner for the job of supplying the music to a clambake.

P. J. McNulty, delegate of the street cleaners, then denounced Mr. Nagle.

"There was never a worse Commissioner as far as we are concerned," he said. "There is a 'shaking down' system in the Street Cleaning Department the same as is practiced in the Police Department. Besides this, the men are fined heavily on every trivial pretext, and have to pay exorbitant prices for uniforms. Seven affidavits were sent to Mr. Nagle giving the names of the Inspectors, who acted as collectors. The seven men who made the affidavits were afterward discharged on various pretexts."

McNulty said that the street cleaners were supposed to be under the eight-hour workday, but worked sixteen hours a day sometimes, and generally worked on Sundays besides. Sundays were supposed to be off days.

"By the fining system," he continued, "some of the men lost from $1 to $4 a day. A complaint was made to Mr. Croker by the union about the fines, and the fining system was dropped, but as soon as Mr. Croker sailed for the other side of the Atlantic it was resumed."

William J. O'Brien of the Granite Cutters' Union and several other delegates took a hand in denouncing the alleged methods of Mr. Nagle.

Delegates Pallas, Barry, Healey, Helm, and Wemer were then appointed to reinvestigate the complaints, and lay the matter before the District Attorney if, in their opinion, the facts warranted them in doing so.

PASCAL INSTITUTE PLANS.

Annual Report Sets Forth an Ambitious Programme for the Year.

The annual report of the Pascal Institute has just been issued. The institute will reopen for its fourth year's work today.

During the last year the institute's two departments—those of plain sewing and dressmaking—have been conducted with classes of increased numbers. The suggestion of Miss Grace Dodge, that pledges of $50 each be secured from 100 persons to enable the institute to extend its field of activity, has met with a good response, and it is expected that further pledges will be received this year. In addition to the regular work, private classes have been organized, and the trial has been so successful that the advisability of having evening classes has also been considered.

Abram S. Hewitt suggested the latter plan to Miss Pascal, and promised to further the work of the institute, so far as might be possible, through the agency of Cooper Union.

If the financial condition of the institute continues to improve, these classes will be formed. During the last year the greater part of the deficit of the previous year was wiped out. The institute's home is at the corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-first Street, and its officers are: President—Miss Margaret Pascal; Vice President—Mrs. A. H. Spencer; Treasurer—Col. J. C. Long; Auditor—Mrs. Sophie B. Scheel; M. D.

Long Island Railroad's Crossings.

The State Board of Railroad Commissioners will meet at Far Rockaway this morning and expect to be occupied with Long Island Railroad affairs for the greater part of the week. The railroad company seeks to eliminate twenty-nine grade crossings either by going overhead, underground, or diverting the traffic to other crossings. There is some opposition to the plan. The crossings under consideration are located at Far Rockaway, Freeport, Hunnington, Setauket, Roslyn, Glen Head, Westbury, Yaphank, and Sag Harbor.

Schoolboys' Football League.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 22.—A football league has been organized, composed of the teams of the Orange High School, Bloomfield, Passaic, and Paterson High Schools.

Last Week of Cycle Races.

Cycle races will be held at the Madison Square Garden every night this week, and Monday evening, the season of indoor racing in this city will close. The following events will be run off: Five-mile handicap, one-mile handicap, one-mile open, one-mile team race, and a five-mile match race between Jimmy Michael and Eddie Bald.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—The depreciation of values on the Berlin Boerse continued throughout last week almost without interruption. The stagnation became more and more marked as the week advanced, the lowest figures of the year being reached at the end. The market is still under the influence of the Breslau and Heilbronn incidents. A depressing effect also was caused by the latest published balance sheets of the industrial companies, which show heavy reductions in earnings.

Another untoward influence was the additional information published regarding affairs of the various mortgage banks recently in difficulties, showing worse conditions than had been expected.

The committee investigating the affairs of the Pomeranian Mortgage Bank reported yesterday, estimating the loss on mortgages covering obligations to be 16,000,000 marks, and the annual interest loss from obligations over 1,000,000 marks. The committee also expressed a conviction that the entire capital of the institution was lost. It recommended the reorganization of the bank by the holders of the obligations and a conversion of these into stock.

The week's industrial reports coincide, showing deteriorating conditions. The Essen and Duesseldorf Boersees agree that the iron situation is still weakening. The Cologne Gazette says: "The situation is very unsettled. The domestic market is less willing to buy, while the mills are making unusual exertions to get export orders, which are now not remunerative. German half-finished iron and steel now go to Great Britain in large quantities, playing the same rôle there as the American product played last year." The Vossische Zeitung points out that overproduction exists throughout the whole iron trade, and urges a restriction of output.

According to a dispatch from Chemnitz, the textile and other industries in Saxony and Thuringia are suffering keenly. Several first-class firms recently have suspended. In some towns old and reliable factories have shut down. Others are reducing wages and dismissing employes.

The money market grows somewhat less easy, owing to the approaching end of the quarter, private discount reaching 2¾ per cent. during the week. The Reichsbank Committee will meet to-morrow. Most of the financial papers expect an advance in the rate. Others, however, point out that this is not necessary, owing to the large note reserve and the fact that the Bank of France is supplying the demand of New York. Amsterdam exchange has turned in Germany's favor, and Dutch gold is expected here.

Statistics of Germany's foreign trade for August show 4,234,000 tons imported, which is a decrease of 318,000 tons, and 2,922,000 tons exported, which is an increase of 94,000 tons.

The receipts of German railways for August were 152,000,000 marks. This represents a falling off of 3,000,000 marks, which was almost wholly in freight charges.

COLUMBIA LOSES TWO MEN.

Football Team Crippled by Niezer's Leaving College and Accident to Townsend.

Special to The New York Times.

BRANFORD, Conn., Sept. 22.—Columbia's football team has received another blow in that the eleven will be deprived of the services of Charles M. Niezer, who will not return to college this year. Capt. Berrien has received word from Niezer that business interests will prevent his coming back to the university.

This is a setback for the team, for it leaves a hole at right guard that will be difficult to fill. Coach Sanford is in some doubt as to who to try as a substitute at guard, but Martin, a powerful 190-pound man, may be the choice.

The football team will not be the only sufferer by Niezer's departure, as he stroked the Columbia 'Varsity crew at Poughkeepsie last July in a record-breaking manner. His presence at the same place next year was counted on as a strong factor in helping to build up a powerful crew. Edward Hanlan, Columbia's rowing coach, characterizes Niezer as the best stroke he ever saw. The football and crew men here were astonished to learn that Niezer will not come back, as they firmly believed that they had secured his certain return to Columbia by electing him Captain of the 1902 crew.

The incapacitating of Harold Townsend is a setback second only in importance to the loss of Niezer. Townsend was sure of a place on the eleven either as regular quarterback or as alternating half. Sanford jokingly says that it would have been better for the welfare of the team for two or three of the novice candidates to have broken their necks rather than that Townsend should have broken his leg. His injury broke both of the bones of his leg below the knee, and it will be eight weeks before he may put his foot to the ground. Townsend was a prominent Columbia athlete, having stroked his freshman crew, rowed No. 2 in the present 'Varsity eight at Poughkeepsie, and No. 5 in the second 'Varsity at Ithaca. He was substitute halfback to Capt. Morley on last year's eleven, and played in the basketball team. It is feared that his weak leg may keep him from basketball, a loss which would seriously cripple the team.

ENTRIES AT THE MINEOLA FAIR.

Fast Horses Liberally Engaged for the Harness Races.

The entries for the harness races at the sixtieth annual exhibition of the Nassau-Queen's Counties Agricultural Society, the popular Mineola fair, have been announced by Secretary Thomas H. Bacon, and in both number and quality they so far exceed all former entry lists that a record-breaking trotting meeting seems assured. A feature of the exhibition, aside from the trots, will be a horse show, which also promises to be a huge success. The fair ground track has been worked over and put into the best possible condition, and with the improvements made on it recently will be faster and better than ever before.

The meeting, which will extend through four days, has secured a large number of noted horses in the fast classes, some of which are Moth Miller, 2:07; Giles Noyes, 2:03¼; Timepiece, 2:10¼; George, 2:06¼, and The Monk, 2:08¼. On the opening day, Tuesday, there are two jumping classes in the horse show, a three-minute class, with twelve entries, and the 2:25 trotting class, with nineteen. The speed ring on the second day includes the 2:30 trot with twenty-five entries, the 2:21 trot with eleven, and the 2:30 pace with fifteen. On the third day are well filled classes for three-year-olds, for the 2:17 trotters, the 2:25 pacers, and for the free-for-all pacers. In the latter class are Moth Miller, George, Democracy, Nancy Roy, Timepiece, Dan Patchen, Birdina, and Giles Noyes. On the fourth day there are eight in the Gentlemen's Road Race, including Monette, Pilot Belmont, Index, King Chimes, Pearl J., Beau Brummel, Elkador Girl, and Lottie. Seventeen are named in the 2:35 trot, and twelve in the 2:20 pace. Five events are on the card for the last day of the meeting. There are five in the three-year-old class, eighteen in the three-minute class, six in the road class, six in the 2:12 trot, and eight in the 2:15 pace. The 2:12 trot should be one of the best races of the meeting, as it has such well-known campaigners as Woodford C., Gamin, Frank Creamer, Grand Simmons, Prince Lavalard, and Phrase.

Tufts College Football Schedule.

MEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 22.—Manager Forrest E. Tarr to-night issued the official schedule of the Tufts College football team for the coming season. It is as follows:

Sept. 28, Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn.; Oct. 5, Yale at New Haven; Oct. 12, Dartmouth at Hanover; Oct. 14, Norwich University at Northfield; Oct. 19, University of Vermont at Burlington; Oct. 19, Holy Cross at Worcester; Oct. 26, University of Maine at Tufts Oval; Oct. 26, Bates at Lewiston; Oct. 30, New Hampshire State College at Tufts Oval; Nov. 2, Trinity at Tufts Oval; Nov. 5, Manhattan at New York; Nov. 8, open; Nov. 12, Boston College at Tufts Oval; Nov. 16, Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Tufts Oval; Nov. 23, open.

Cup Race Patrol to Sail Early.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Revenue Cutter Service to-day made public the following:

"All persons holding permits to view the international yacht races at New York from the decks of the patrol fleet must be on the wharf at St. George, S. I. (via Staten Island Ferry from the Battery, New York City), not later than 8 A. M. on the day of each race. This will require persons to leave New York not later than 7:30 A. M. The reason for the change in the time noted on the back of each card is

A NEW OCEAN GREYHOUND

The North German Lloyd's Ship Kronprinz Wilhelm Is a Flier.

Owners Expect Her to Break the Deutschland's Record — Provided with Every Convenience.

The twin-screw express steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm of the North German Lloyd Company was built by the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company of Stettin, Germany, and was intended for a record breaker to compete against the famous Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutschland, built by the same shipbuilders. The dimensions of the Kronprinz Wilhelm are: Length, 663 feet, 5½ feet shorter than the Deutschland; beam, 66 feet, 1 foot less than that ship; depth, 43 feet, 1 foot less than the champion, whose record she will try to break.

In gross tonnage the Kronprinz Wilhelm registers 15,000, as against the Deutschland's 16,000 tons, and in displacement, 21,000, as against 23,000 tons. In motive power the Kronprinz Wilhelm is equipped relatively with about the same power as that which drives the present champion, the actual figures being in the case of the newer steamer, two quadruple expansion engines of 33,000 horse power each, as against the same engines of 35,000 horse power each. Steam in each case is furnished by twelve double and four single end boilers.

In appearance the Kronprinz Wilhelm closely resembles the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and the Deutschland, there being two masts and four smokestacks.

The accommodations for the first-cabin passengers are placed amidship on the main, the upper, and the promenade decks. Four cabines de luxe, composed of sitting room, bedroom, and bathroom, and eight apartments consisting of bedroom and bathroom, have been provided.

Particular attention has been paid in the construction of this vessel to the adoption of the most advanced and perfect arrangements for safety. A double bottom that extends nearly the entire length of the steamer is divided into twenty-four watertight compartments, besides which the entire hull is separated into seventeen water-tight compartments by fifteen transverse bulkheads that extend to the upper deck, and by a longitudinal bulkhead in the engine room. To these safety arrangements should be added a large and extensive pumping plant of the most varied description, fire extinguishing apparatus of every kind, and a full equipment of boats, of which the steamer carries twenty-four.

The dining room contains 414 seats. The prevailing tone of the panel work of the room is green, relieved by bronze paneling on the walls. The ceiling is decorated with allegorical paintings representing the seasons, day and night, &c. The subjects of the paintings on the walls are the house in which the Crown Prince, for whom the boat is named, lives, the former palace and the cadet school in Plön, where the Crown Prince received his education. Adjoining the main dining room there are forward and aft on each side extensions of this dining room, forming, as it were, small dining rooms. The walls in these smaller rooms contain landscape views of Potsdam, Sans Souci, Plön, Bonn, and neighborhood.

A large vestibule on the promenade deck opens into the social hall above the dining room, which shows at one end the life-size portrait of the German Crown Prince Wilhelm. The walls of this social hall are covered with fine silk brocade and with pictures of Prussian cities, as Berlin, Breslau, Königsberg, Magdeburg, Hanover, Cologne, Frankfort, and Stettin. The social hall is provided with comfortable sofas and easy chairs.

The library is decorated in Renaissance style. The seats are upholstered with mignonette colored velour de Genes. The table covers are decorated with embroidery, and the curtains consist of gold silk. Smyrna carpets cover the floors of both the social hall and the library. The ceiling and the walls are decorated with paintings representing the muses.

The Kronprinz Wilhelm contains a number of remarkable new technical improvements. An extensively ramified telephone service connects the Captain on the bridge with the chiefs of the various departments of the steamer. The chief steward is provided with an office similar to the office of a modern hotel, where the public can secure information on matters pertaining to their tickets, baggage, rooms, &c. Special attention has been paid to the housekeeping features of the steamer. The refrigerating rooms for every species of provisions are most extensive and are kept at a certain temperature by ice machines. In the staterooms the passengers will find every convenience for their comfort. The apartments de luxe are connected with the chief steward's office by telephone. Ascent to the crow's nest of the Kronprinz Wilhelm is not on the outside of the mast on a ladder, but inside the mast, and the crow's nest itself is connected with the bridge by a speaking tube. All the clocks on the steamer, in the dining rooms, in the vestibules, in the kitchen, &c., are electrically regulated from a central clock in the chartroom.

The Kronprinz Wilhelm is provided with an apparatus for wireless telegraphy.

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

Prospectus for 1901-1902 Gives Attractive List of Lectures and Readings.

In the prospectus for 1901-2 of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, just issued, the announcements of the departments of philology, fine arts and music, the special course in literature and history, the series of dramatic readings, and the School of Pedagogy are treated with particular attention.

There will be a course of eleven illustrated lectures on "The Mediaeval Towns of Italy" by Prof. William H. Goodyear, Curator of Fine Arts, in the museum building on Saturday afternoons. Miss Julia Osgood of Boston will talk about "French Painters and Their Work" on Tuesdays, delivering six lectures altogether. The other fine arts courses will include discourses on "Mediaeval and Renaissance Rome," by Prof. Goodyear; lectures on "Art in the Mycenaean Age," by Miss M. Louise Nichols of Farmington, Conn.; talks on "Fine Arts and Education," by Prof. Edward Howard Griggs; illustrated lectures about Florence by Prof. Goodyear, and about "Architecture in Northern Europe" by the same lecturer.

The loan collections of paintings and other works of art are to be continued, additions being made from time to time. Among the other exhibitions will be the Tissot collection of pictures illustrating the life of Christ, purchased by the institute for $60,000 that had been subscribed by the people of Brooklyn.

Hamilton W. Mabie is one of the lecturers scheduled in the Department of Philology, his subject on six Tuesday afternoons being "American Poetry." Frederick H. Sykes is to talk about "The Victorian Poets." Prof. Henry Van Dyke on "English Literature," Leon H. Vincent of Philadelphia about "Some Representative English Authors," and Dr. James J. Walsh about "Two Great Dramatic Literatures—the Periclean and the Elizabethan." Bliss Perry, editor of The Atlantic Monthly, will deliver a course of lectures on Tuesday evenings between April 8 and May 13 on "Representative Novelists and Story Writers."

In connection with the Department of Philology there will be readings by Mrs. Olivia S. Hall, Miss Edith Norton, and Irving Bacheller, the latter being one of a number of authors who will read from their own books.

Among the special dramatic readings will be some from Shakespeare, Goethe, Milton, Tennyson, Longfellow, and others by George Riddle of Cambridge, Mass., and those of F. Hopkinson Smith from authors both ancient and modern. Henry F. Underhill is to read from Charles Dickens's "Christmas Carol" on the evening of Dec. 23. Ernest Seton-Thompson's subject in illustrated lectures on Oct. 19 and 26, in both the afternoon and evening of each day, will be "Animals I Have Known." Prof. Franklin T. Baker is to talk about "The Development of the English Novel" on certain Friday afternoons after Oct. 11.

The work of the Department of Music during the season will comprise four Wednesday evening song and violin recitals, three concerts by the Kneisel String Quartet, evening concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, a song recital by Mme. Schumann-Heink and Emil Fischer, at the Academy of Music; a Christmas song recital, one or more piano recitals, concerts by the Apollo Singing Society, four miscellaneous concerts, and a course of lectures and readings by Mrs. Helen Ingham Bagley.

The School of Pedagogy has also an attractive programme prepared. Prof. Earl Barnes will deliver four lectures on "Child Study." Miss Susan E. Blow of Washington is to talk about "The Evolution of the Kindergarten Programme" on Monday and Thursday afternoons, between Oct. 17 and 31. Later she will deliver lectures on "Froebel's Mother Play." Other lecturers are to be Prof. John Dewey of the Chicago University and Hamilton W. Mabie. There will be various teachers' meetings and conferences throughout the season.

A new classroom has been prepared for the School of Pedagogy, in the Brooklyn Library, 201 Montague Street. This school was established only a few years ago in response to petitions from teachers that there be set up in connection with the institute, in addition to the regular department of pedagogy, a school for the systematic training of teachers in the principles of edueation and its history, psychology as applied to teaching, school managemeni and discipline, elements of psychology, and English literature. There are courses of instruction in co-operation with the Teachers College of Columbia University. Among the lecturers for the coming season are Prof. Paul Monroe, Prof. Herbert Gardiner Lord, Prof. Franklin T. Baker, and Dr. John Angus MacVannel. There are also courses of instruction in connection with the school of pedagogy of the New York University, besides many additional independent courses.

The institute's season of active work begins Thursday. Application for membership, which entitles one to reduced expenses in buying tickets for pay lectures and the like, may be made at any of the institute's offices. The central office is at 502 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 231 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 300 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; 239 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; 241 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; 247 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, on 231, $18,929; on 239, $18,982; on 241, $15,982; on 247, $10,718.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	5:48	Sun sets 5:57	Moon sets 12:35

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	2:48	Gov. Isl'd 3:00	H. Gate 4:56
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	3:10	Gov. Isl'd 3:31	H. Gate 5:27

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Eva, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uraguay	1:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hildebrand, Northern		
Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	2:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Liguria, Naples	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.

Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maracas, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Monmouthshire, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Cuba, Yucatan, &c	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 26.

Daggry, Yucatan via Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	4:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Santiago, Guantanamo, and Bahamas	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.

City of Washington, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 10:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 15 and up to Sept. 28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Sept. 28, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 28 and up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. 13.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Aug. 24; Shanghai, Aug. 29; Yokohama, Aug. 31, and Honolulu, Sept. 13, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Nippon Maru, were dispatched east Sept. 19 at 6 P. M.; also the mails from Japan arrived at Tacoma per steamer Clavering and were dispatched east Sept. 19, are due in New York tomorrow morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 23.

Columbian, London, Sept. 11.
Cuflc, Liverpool, Sept. 15.
Georgian, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Sept. 18.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 12.
Manitou, London, Sept. 12.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.

Advance, Colon, Sept. 17.
El Norte, New Orleans, Sept. 17.
Friesland, Antwerp, Sept. 14.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Sept. 13.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, Sept. 14.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Sept. 23.
Kronprins Wilhelm, Bremen, Sept. 17.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Sept. 21.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.

Citta di Messina, Gibraltar, Sept. 13.
Concho, Galveston, Sept. 18.
Exeter City, Swansea, Sept. 11.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Sept. 24.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Sept. 14.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 26.

Britannia, Sunderland, Sept. 13.
Deutschland, Hamburg, Sept. 19.
El Valle, New Orleans, Sept. 21.
Germanic, Liverpool, Sept. 18.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Servia, Liverpool, Sept. 17.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.

Britannia, Shields, Sept. 14.
Comal, Galveston, Sept. 21.
Toronto, Hull, Sept. 18.

Arrived.

SS Waccamaw, Fickett, Georgetown, S. C., Sept. 9, with lumber to the Export Lumber Co.—vessel to the Atlantic Coast Steamship Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 2 A. M. 23d.

SS Roraima, (Br.,) Magrath, Demerara, &c., Sept. 22, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M., 21st.

and Brunswick, Ga., 18th, with mdse. and passenger to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Regulus, (Br.,) Couch, St. John, N. B., Sept. 17, with mdse. to Harvey & Outerbridge. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New Orleans, Sept. 16, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Hamilton, Boas, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Arapahoe, Kemble, Jacksonville, Sept. 19, and Charleston, 20th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Ponce, Sargent, Ponce, &c., Sept. 11, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Gonary, Bordeaux, Sept. 6, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, Sept. 20, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, Sept. 13, and Queenstown, 14th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Southeast of Firs Island at 9:47 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., east, moderate breese; clear.

Sailed.

SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Glanystwyth, (Br.,) for Algoa Bay and Port Natal.
SS Bordeaux, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS British Prince, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Jupiter, (Span.,) for Newport News.
SS Grand Lake, (Br.,) for Fort Maria.
SS Hilligien, (Br.,) for Singapore, Manila, Hongkong, &c.
SS Buena Ventura, with one barge, for Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Weyer, from Genoa and Naples for New York, sld. from Gibraltar today.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York via Queenstown, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day and proceeded.

SS Mongolian, (Br.,) Capt. Brass, for Moville and New York, sld. from Glasgow yesterday and passed Rathlin Island to-day.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, for New York, passed Hull yesterday and the Isle of Wight to-day.

Notice to Mariners.

CAPE CHARLES LIGHT VESSEL.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about Sept. 22, 1901, Light Vessel No. 69 will be replaced on her station, off Smith Island, (Cape Charles,) northerly side of the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, and Light Vessel No. 72, temporarily marking the station, will be withdrawn. No change has been made in Light Vessel No. 72 as to characteristics of lights, fog signal, or general appearance. (Lighthouse Board Notice to Mariners No. 107 of 1901.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and

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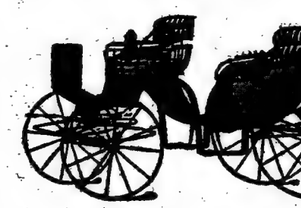

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1901.

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Financial Review and Quotation Supplement.

MR. DOS PASSOS ON ANARCHISM.

In the very thoughtful and able article we published yesterday Mr. JOHN R. DOS PASSOS of this city discusses from the standpoint of the law and of expediency the broad question of "Anarchy and How to Repress It." No one is better qualified than he to say what the Constitution of the United States and those of the several States permit in this direction, and no one merits more respectful attention as to the higher question of policy.

Mr. DOS PASSOS is entirely persuaded that the United States Constitution gives ample authority for such Federal legislation as he considers advisable, without further amendment. He regards anarchism as the belief in and the teaching of the destruction of all government, in part through the killing of those exercising government. This he regards as an offense against the law of nations, and therefore explicitly within the scope of the lawmaking power as defined by the Constitution. In addition to the power thus granted by the Federal Constitution, each State possesses original authority to punish such crimes, so far as they may be committed within its jurisdiction.

Mr. DOS PASSOS suggests two general lines of action, one by the Federal Government in co-operation with other nations, the other by co-operation between the Federal and the State Governments. The object of the first line of action should be the investigation and detection of Anarchist societies in all countries, and their disintegration by means of the banishment or imprisonment of all the officers and active members. The object of the second line of action should be similar, but pursued through the agencies of our own domestic system of law. He holds that no extreme or unusual penalties are required or would be effective. On the contrary, he thinks that they would have the result of stimulating the abnormal natures of the persons exposed to the influence of anarchism. He regards the present laws in this State as to unlawful assemblages and conspiracies sufficient in their definition of offenses and in the authority conferred on the Executive and the courts, but would have the offenses made felonies instead of, as now, mere misdemeanors. The treatment of the whole subject he thinks should be referred for prompt and thorough study to a Federal commission.

Unquestionably this is a wise and practical view of the matter. It is directed to the removal of the active agencies for the conception and instigation of anarchistic crime, with such penalties in the cases of actual offenses as will contribute to this removal. It is obviously impracticable to prevent men and women from holding the doctrines of anarchism, but it is practicable to prevent their public discussion and propaganda, and thus to limit the opportunities for the misleading of weak and excitable minds. Nor can adequate action in this direction interfere with the principle of free speech. The open teaching of theft or arson, or of any practice directly dangerous to the acknowledged rights of property, would not be allowed under any pretext. The teaching of far graver crimes, association for the purpose of discussing and planning for them, cannot possibly be within the limits of lawful liberty which society is called on to respect. There is no secret as to the teaching of the Anarchists. There is no doubt as to its effects. They do not conceal their professed principles, or hesitate to illustrate them by action. No strained interpretation of the rights of society is needed to show that the common safety is menaced by them. They avow it. To restrict their teaching and all opportunities to extend or apply it is the plainest dictate of self-protection on the part of society.

We think that Mr. DOS PASSOS has done a real service in this discussion, and we wish especially to express our appreciation of the sound judgment he shows in directing his suggestions to the prevention of the evils of anarchism, and his condemnation of all that is purely vengeful.

THE COST OF THE STEEL STRIKE.

Counting the cost of a strike is, at best, extremely difficult, and the best estimate rarely approximates the truth. According to Pittsburg estimates published last week, the men lost $10,000,000 and the United States Steel Corporation $15,000,000 by the strike of the past Summer. The losses of the mills in restricted product will be to a great extent made up on the heavy production and increased distribution of the remainder of the year. It must be remembered that raw material has not been destroyed and wage payments have been suspended. The losses of the men cannot be offset in any way. Time lost is water which has passed the mill.

To the estimates above quoted, which we presume are as good guesses as can be made, should be added the losses of dealers needing materials to supply their trade which were not to be had, those of consumers whose work has been delayed or stopped altogether, and the added cost of materials bought from stock to meet emergency requirements. Some industries using sheets in large quantities have been greatly inconvenienced and have had an unprofitable Summer. Trouble from these causes has been reduced to the lowest terms by the steel companies, which have taken the best care possible of their customers, but it has nevertheless been far-reaching and serious in many industries, and many important undertakings requiring pipes, the finishing of which would have increased the opportunities of employment for labor, have been held back to such an extent that completion will be delayed from six to twelve months. If these and other incidental damages could be traced and tabulated, it would be found that the losses to both labor and capital far exceed those of the above quoted estimate, but, being diffused, are less quickly recognized and calculated.

The average number of men idle during two and a half months was something over 50,000. At one time the number was nearly 100,000. Of this total, the greatest number of men involved who belonged to the Amalgamated Association was only about 9,000. The membership of the association when the strike began was only about 12,000. Of this comparatively small membership it has lost 5,000 through the reading out of recalcitrant lodges which would not strike when ordered and the formal withdrawal on Thursday of the men of the Monongahela, Star, Demmler, and Newcastle Mills. Of the remaining 7,000 of the June membership, few are more than nominally loyal to the control, and the great majority will stay with it only until it can be reorganized. If this is impossible they will leave it.

These figures are instructive. That so small a proportion of the labor in the steel mills, pipe mills, and tin plate works could hold such an army of workmen in enforced and involuntary idleness would seem to indicate that something is radically wrong with the present system of labor organization. We doubt very much if the incidents of the strike of the past Summer will ever be repeated, or that it will long remain possible for the skilled operatives to force into idleness the multitudes of capable and industrious men who want to work and know nearly as much of the operations of heating and rolling as the men in charge of furnaces and roll trains.

THE CZAR'S FRENCH SOJOURN.

When at Cherbourg in October, 1896, the Czar referred to France as his "ally and friend," an official publication was made of the existence of the dual alliance which has just been reconfirmed through the words uttered by his Imperial Majesty at Bétheny:

> The intimate union of the two great powers, animated by the most pacific intentions, and who, while able to make their rights respected, do not seek to injure in any way the rights of others, is a precious element of appeasement for the whole of humanity.

NICHOLAS II. has now left French soil, and the grand naval display at Dunkirk—within sight of England—the intimate exchange of expressions of good-will at Compiègne, and the wonderful military spectacle—almost within sight of Germany—are now memories for both France and her late imperial guest. There is no doubt that each is satisfied with the events of the past week. The Czar came and said what he was expected to say. For himself he has enjoyed the society of Frenchmen. Such, according to trustworthy authority, had long been his desire. Dunkirk, Compiègne, and the plain of Bétheny presented a series of events in the ascending series. Each is significant as a symbol of the life of the republic whose friend and ally he has been pleased to style himself. The whole affair seems entirely free from all secret and underlying motives. It is quite likely that none will transpire later. On the surface the visit was simply the desire of the Czar to be entertained by France and the enthusiastic response to that desire.

Still, there are students of international politics who see in the Czar's French sojourn other meanings. We hear that the magnificence of the Czar's reception has been in proportion to the amount of the loan which Russia desires to float in France; that the visit and reception were required in order to obliterate that unfortunate episode at the time of the German manœuvres in Alsace a year ago, when the Kaiser warmly toasted the Czar, and was even more warmly responded to by the Russian Ambassador; that just now negotiations are pending toward a renewal of the Triple Alliance, so that it was necessary that the dual alliance should give some expression of its stability and power in order to counteract the influence upon second and third rate powers which the enthusiastic announcement of such a renewal might have.

Probably all these elements entered into making the occasion one of intense satisfaction for both guest and host. We are unable to say which has the most significance. But the fact remains that the French Government planned and executed in less than two months a great function which has pleased everybody who took part in it, and which came to a close without a hitch or untoward event, even though Paris did not see the nation's guest. For the rest of the world these meetings of the heads of European nations are always interesting, but the present instance is particularly so. By going to France the Czar seemed to draw nearer that other civilization which is the opposite of that which sourrounds him, whose visible head he is. By his presence on French soil, owing to the excellent and detailed accounts of his doings sent by correspondents, a nearer and more intimate view of him has been given the world than it ever had before. And this fact thrown into strong relief against the gigantic shadows of the Slav civilization from which he, for a little while, emerged, has given him a human touch that has emphasized his great loneliness among the rulers of the earth.

MUNICIPAL TELEPHONY IN LONDON.

The arrangements for the assumption by the Post Office authorities of the telephone business of London may or may not furnish an argument in favor of the public ownership of public utilities. That it will do so is by no means certain, and for our own part we prefer to imitate the example of the Judges and "reserve decision" until all the facts are before us for consideration. In London this undertaking is the outgrowth of popular dissatisfaction with the service and charges of the National Telephone Company. Its charges have been considered unreasonably high and its service inexcusably bad. Good and bad, high and low, are relative terms, and what may have been considered intolerable in London might seem fairly satisfactory in New York. A good deal depends upon the point of view.

The new London installation is said to be not only the largest, but the best in the world. This is not surprising, since it is the latest. The wiring is so done that there will be no overhearing of conversations by persons for whom they are not intended, and the annoyance from the rumble and roar of the city will be minimized, if not wholly eliminated. The scale of rates is exceedingly low. For a business telephone, with an unlimited number of calls and no extras, the uniform rate is £5. That for a house instrument is about a third less. It is safe to assume, we think, that the maintenance of the system will necessitate a recourse to taxation. That it will be self-sustaining is scarcely within the range of probability. This raises the question whether the telephone has become so much a public necessity that a deficit in its operating expenses is properly a public charge, to be assessed against taxable property. In New York it certainly is not, and we very much doubt that it is in London.

LAWLESSNESS IN TAMPA.

No fact seems to be better established in experience than that one public evil does not correct another, and that a wrong is not made right by the commission of another wrong. Some weeks ago the people of Tampa, Fla., weary of strikes in the cigar manufacturing industry which they believed were damaging the business interests of their city, committed a high-handed outrage which, notwithstanding its humorous features, at once presented itself in its serious aspects to thoughtful people. At the instance of a self-constituted citizens' committee there was what is described as a "round-up" of cigar operatives known to be especially energetic in exciting and encouraging trouble between the Cigarmakers' Union and the employers. A number of them were caught and, after detention in an out-of-the-way place, were put on a vessel, carried to an island somewhere off the coast of South America, and practically marooned. For this action there was no excuse. If the striking cigarmakers were exceeding their legal rights or were in violation of the law in any way, it should have been possible to deal with them in an orderly manner by arrest, indictment, and trial. If they were simply personae non gratæ to the citizens not in sympathy with their purposes and methods, they should have been left alone until such time as they left Tampa voluntarily. However, the action described seemed to the people of the city a more excellent way, and having taken it they are now speculating as to the consequences.

Some of the exiles have already returned and others are coming. They are not modestly returning by a back way, humbled in spirit and anxious to avoid giving the public further cause for displeasure. On the contrary, they are "full of fight" and make no concealment of the fact that if any attempt is made to arrest them again it will be the signal for a riot, and funerals will be numerous the following day. The Resistencia, a journal of the cigarmakers, whose editor was one of those spirited away, has become in the highest degree incendiary, and now advises the cigarmakers to burn Tampa to the ground and leave it so. The leaders of the citizens' movement have been notified that they will be prosecuted to the limit of the law for their part in the episode, and as for the labor troubles, instead of being quieted they have assumed more disquieting phases than ever. The members of the union are extremely ugly, and if the incident is closed without bloodshed and a serious loss of property, it will be more than the citizens now have reason to expect.

The excuse for the Tampa kidnapping which is oftenest heard is that pleaded in extenuation of the acts of the Vigilance Committee in San Francisco when that city was young. The cases are not parallel. San Francisco was a mining camp, without law or the means of enforcing law had it existed. It was dominated by border ruffians and gamblers, and neither the lives nor the property of orderly and peaceable citizens were safe for a moment. Tampa was in no such condition. It has a properly constituted local Government, and behind this stands a State Government which should be ready and willing to sustain the municipal authorities when they find themselves unable to enforce the law and maintain peace. There was no excuse for the procedure taken, and it is not surprising that the consequences have been what we have noted.

The most dangerous lesson which can be taught to the elements of a community which have little respect for law is that the responsible and respectable citizens have no more respect for it than they have. This lesson has been thoroughly inculcated in the case of the Spanish-Americans and half-breeds of the Tampa cigar industry. How they will profit by it is a question which is just now causing much anxiety to those for whom it has most interest.

CHICAGO AS A SEAPORT.

Chicago's dream of competition with New York as a seaport, with a great and growing direct trade with Europe and an impressive fleet of ships carrying grain and other useful products to the ports of the Old World and bringing thence the wealth of the Indies, or its equivalent, for distribution from its warehouses among the cities and towns of the West, is again deferred of realization. The four vessels built for this trade, which were to be the pioneers of the mighty argosies whose propeller blades would vex the waters of every sea, have been relegated to the lake traffic, in which service they will undoubtedly be useful.

The reason given for the abandonment of the direct trade plan is that the rates of insurance charged by the marine underwriters are so oppressive as to be prohibitory. This is to be regretted, but probably the underwriters know what they are about and have calculated the risk carefully. It has been remarked on several occasions that ships are not built to go ashore, and the difficulty with the scheme of direct trade between Chicago and Europe is that there is rather too much cross-country navigation involved in reaching blue water. Geographical facts may be regrettable, but they possess an element of measurable constancy which would seem to invite patient endurance.

Chicago is, and will continue to be, great in many things, and may perhaps derive some satisfaction from the fact that Babylon and Nineveh were considerable cities in their day, without having any of the special advantages belonging to Tyre and Sidon.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is something more than difficulty in the way of understanding how certain theorizing sociologists have reached the conclusion that the murder of the President was, indirectly at least, the result of injustices suffered or oppressions endured by the industrial classes in this country. Most of those who have introduced these discordant notes in the chorus of sorrow that is ascending from all parts of the land belong to the clerical profession, and it is the more remarkable, therefore, that they alone, the avowed Anarchists excepted, should hint that criminality and ignorance are not the only and sufficient explanations of the murder. Surely the man CZOLGOSZ had nothing in particular to complain of here. So far as known he never went hungry a day in his life, he seems to have been able to find well-remunerated employment whenever he sought it or would take it—which was not often or for long periods—and not a little of his life has been passed in apparently comfortable idleness. His relatives, too, all seem to be doing something more than fairly well, to be fed, clothed, and housed something better than decently, and to earn wages justly enough proportioned to the quality of labor they have to sell. That he or they have ever been robbed or oppressed by their employers is not obvious; on the contrary, it is obvious that both materially and politically they bettered their condition by emigrating to this country, and that they found awaiting them here many and varied opportunities, all well within the reach even of people who spoke an incomprehensible tongue and who knew and could do extremely few things. The reverend gentlemen to whom we have referred may see in CZOLGOSZ a victim of industrial and social wrongs, as well as a murderer, but the rest of us, even though we do not claim that absolutely everything is all right in the United States, will be content to view him simply as a beast that killed, and we will not try to imagine excuses for his black deed.

—When the British in South Africa devised the plan of putting Boer prisoners on railway trains as a means of curing uncaptured Boers of the unpleasant habit of dynamiting passenger cars, we little thought that the suggestion would be utilized elsewhere and in a way to fill the journalistic mind with apprehension. It has been, however, for we read that the pilot train which traversed the railway selected for the Czar's journey from Dunkirk to Compiègne carried a load of reporters. The obvious intention of this was to have the dangers of the route tested by the very men who had assembled to describe anything that might occur, and the intimation is all too plain that, in the estimation of those in charge of the proceedings, if anybody is to be blown up it might as well—or better—be the representatives of the press. This is a variant of the British idea, and we do not like it at all. The element of grim humor which the plan as used in Africa possessed for us we find wanting in the French adaptation. It infringes upon the beautiful aloofness maintained by newspaper men with regard to the events they record, and if such methods become popular they will render the practice of journalism almost impossible. Reporters want to see things or hear about them; it is not their business to do things, and still less to have things done to them. The deplorable innovation is one that might have been expected of Russian officials, but that those of France should have been guilty of it grieves us even more than it offends.

—That vague and constantly shifting entity known as "labor" certainly never had a better opportunity to carry its ideas into practical execution than it has had in New Zealand; probably it never had elsewhere anything like such freedom from the interference of everything except the natural laws. "Labor" must, therefore, accept almost entire responsibility for the state of things which it has brought to pass in that country. Unfortunately for "labor's" claim to a higher wisdom than that of "capital," almost every report from New Zealand is to the effect that things are not only in a bad way there, but that they are growing worse—that if the new methods have removed one form of oppression and exploitation, it has only been by the establishment of another equally selfish and unscrupulous. A New York business house has just received a letter from one of the largest in Dunedin, N. Z., in which the writer, after referring to our steel strike, says: "Strikes cannot take place in this country now, as under our labor legislation all disputes are settled by the Conciliation Boards and the Arbitration Court. The unionists, however, get everything they demand, as there is no combination of capital to oppose them, and it seems probable that there will shortly be no capital left here for the employment of labor on the present terms. The high wages now demanded and conceded have increased the cost of living in New Zealand very considerably of late, and the progress of the manufacturing industries in the colony is likely to be entirely stopped by the ever-increasing demands of the workingman, who is doing his best to 'kill his goose with the golden eggs.'" The New Zealand manufacturers complain especially because the Arbitration Court holds them strictly to all their agreements, while the unions are under no financial responsibility, and break or keep their promises as they find convenient. "Labor's" fundamental error in New Zealand seems to have been the assumption that its interests are necessarily antagonistic to those of the employers, and that the losses of the latter are the gains of the workingman.

—Quite the severest criticism that we have seen upon the surgeons and physicians who treated President MCKINLEY after he was shot is offered by The Medical Record of this city. Either directly or by plain implication—most often the latter—it condemns them for almost everything they did and for several things which they did not do. At least that is the impression a layman gets from reading The Record's editorial comments upon the conduct of the case, and though experience has prepared us to hear that laymen do not understand the language of doctors, it will be hard to convince us that we have made any mistake in this instance. "It is a pity, indeed," says The Record, "that such an evident failure in diagnosis should have been so conspicuously demonstrated to the general public. It has proved, in fact, the lost opportunity for an entirely opposite exhibition of judgment, skill, and tact." There is nothing very enigmatic in that. Referring to the failure to determine the position of the bullet by means of the X ray, we read: "The Record urged this as of the greatest importance, and yet, with the apparatus at hand, it was repeatedly and publicly stated that such an examination was not at all necessary. In fact, it seemed safer to guess than to be sure." The Record confesses utter inability to understand the confident prophecies of recovery, made in the face of a temperature and pulse that pointed to another termination of the case, and it concludes its article thus: "It is safe to say that under like circumstances the gentlemen concerned would act somewhat differently. We sincerely trust that they at least would not then be asked to explain why they allowed a lost ball to be buried with the victim's body." All this is most unpleasant reading, and it is well devised to produce more of the same sort. Its strict accord with what little we know of "medical ethics" is not exactly obvious, and to the sufficiently numerous mysteries of Buffalo the course of The Record in basing criticism so harsh on an admittedly imperfect knowledge of the facts involved adds another and not the least.

—Senator WELLINGTON has at last deigned to deny that he said exactly what he was reported to have said when he, like thousands of other men in public life, was asked to comment upon the assassination of President MCKINLEY. Even now, and even to the extent that it goes, the denial is not made directly to the public, but through a friend and by means of a letter to that friend which the latter, presumably, was authorized to publish. The Senator in this roundabout way declares that his indifference was not to assassination as assassination, or even to the assassination of one whom he regarded as a personal enemy, but to the opinion which the public might have of himself for not using the tragedy as an opportunity to forgive and forget a personal grievance. Admitting that the Senator was guilty only of the lesser offense which his explanation involves, and passing over the fact that, of the numberless men whose words the reporters took down after the President was shot, he alone, so far as we remember, claims to have been misunderstood and misquoted, either by accident or design, we still fail to see that he has much bettered his case. There was nothing in his record or reputation to make the words ascribed to him intrinsically incredible, and he is not so great a man as to be free of obligation, when charged on apparently credible evidence with a terrible error, to vindicate himself if he can. He may regard his silence under public condemnation as proof of worthy pride and dignity, but others will see in it only an obstinate misconception of the situation as it was.

TREATMENT OF ANARCHISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's issue on "The Principles of the Anarchists" was much needed to educate many of your readers, whose ideas are very crude as to what anarchistic principles are and the class of people who are their advocates.

After many years' acquaintance and debates with leading Anarchists in New York and Chicago I believe myself qualified to place their characteristics and doctrines before your readers so that they can fully realize how difficult it is to suppress anarchy by the methods commonly advocated. I feel confident but few of the writers of letters suggesting how they should be treated have ever met or talked with an Anarchist, and most of them conceive an Anarchist to be an ignorant fellow with a big beard. Now, as a matter of fact, the popular conception of an Anarchist is entirely wrong, and as far as education is concerned but a few of the critics would be competent to make a fair showing with most Anarchists in a debate on political economy or the origin and basis of government.

To those who imagine we have only an ignorant class to deal with I would like to recall the fact that within the past few years in a prominent hall on Fifth Avenue Prince Kropotkin gave a lecture on anarchy that was attended by the most prominent people in New York City, and they liberally applauded the lecturer. At the congress on the trust problem, held last year in Chicago, where some of the most prominent men of all parties spoke, it was conceded by many that an Anarchist named Benjamin Tucker delivered one of the best addresses of the meeting.

I cite these facts to convince those who advocate ridiculous remedies that the question is beyond their intelligence, a much more difficult matter to handle than is commonly supposed, and one that will tax the ablest minds we have to find a remedy that will operate effectively. Many writers imagine a Socialist and an Anarchist are the same, whereas no two schools of thought could be more antagonistic. Socialists advocate government and law to such an extent that they would have very much the same a Government monopoly and everybody working for the Government, similar to our Post Office system at present. Anarchists would abolish all law and all Government entirely and leave every man free to act for himself without restraint. There are two schools of Anarchists—the individualistic, who believe each individual should work out his own happiness as an individual, and the other school is called Communistic Anarchists, who believe in voluntary association.

Both claim that government is an invasion of their natural rights, and they aim to eliminate it. I hope this letter will help to clear up the public mind on this subject. There is no place in the Liberty" advocated by these Anarchists for any disorderly element, and they could clearly define what they meant by liberty. Logically the Anarchists have no ground to stand on in a debate with educated men, but in spite of that fact they can so ably discuss the abuses of Governments that they appear to make out a case supporting their doctrines that can convince certain types of minds that they are right. In my opinion Anarchists are in the same class on the economic or Governmental question that the Christian Scientist is on religion. Can we classify either of them as being insane? A legal decision says a person may be sane and yet a Christian Scientist, but to a logical normal mind there is something radically wrong, mentally, with any person who upholds and advocates principles that every logical, reasoning being can see at a glance are untenable. Can we therefore legally stamp out anarchy? I doubt it, as the Anarchists are all willing to appear to be martyrs to the cause they call "Liberty." They imagine themselves patriots as much as a George Washington or a Robert Emmet, and nothing pleases them as much as notoriety.

A writer in The London Times, which you refer to in your editorial, says: "The best defense of society would be a reasoned confutation of the anarchistic doctrine simple enough and clear enough to appeal to the masses of mankind, but he apprehends that such confutation would not be easy on any of the material theories of the universe now in fashion."

In my opinion the writer fails to grasp the fact that most minds conceive Governments as made by man and entirely apart from any conceptions the individual may have theologically, and long ago the American people denied any God given rights of one man to rule over a nation through hereditary succession. Also the writer does not seem to understand that the Anarchists or the type of mind that their doctrines take root in cannot be reasoned with any more than we can reason with a Christian Scientist. Both types are abnormal, and his theory of a "reasoned confutation of anarchistic doctrines" are of no value to the minds so afflicted.

In your editorial you suggest that Spencer's "Data of Ethics" should be sufficient answer, which is quite true when applied to the normal minds, but Anarchists are thoroughly familiar with Spencer's works and all writers of similar character, and it has no effect on them. It can be readily seen that we have to deal with abnormal individuals. In a discussion the fallacies and absurdity of the anarchistic doctrines can be made apparent to most any normal individual, but it is impossible to make it appear so to them by any process of reasoning. They are, therefore, abnormal types of mind and more fitted to be treated by allenists than by legal punishment.

Society can in the first place safeguard itself against the propagation of their kind, and as anarchy only lives on notoriety in the newspapers and an audience to expound their doctrines to, if we abolish notoriety of themselves and their views in the daily press and compel them to attend strictly within the law in their speeches we have done as much as can be done to prevent the growth of the doctrines they advocate. The persecution of individuals will never accomplish the desired end, as it has been tried for years in Europe with but little effect. The average expounder of anarchistic doctrines only wants to talk, and none of them will do any damage until the point is reached in their abnormal state of mind where equilibrium overbalances on the side of positive insanity. When this occurs the suggestion to act becomes a positive insane command. We have had expounders of their doctrines talking for years, but they have never done any damage, and from my knowledge of them I feel convinced that no concerted movement by Anarchists as a body has ever been taken to destroy anybody. It is only when the individual impulse becomes an insane suggestion to act that any damage has been done. JOSEPH F. RINN.

New York, Sept. 19, 1901.

Crusade Against Revolvers Urged.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Cannot you make a crusade against the revolver? What a continual source of trouble it is—witness our three martyred Presidents. I think it should be exterminater promptly. Begin by a fixed penalty of a term of imprisonment for having one, anywhere, not simply on the person—dealers and all.

Had Booth, Guiteau, and Czolgosz been obliged to use other weapons I think at least two of them would have failed—or perhaps none would have considered the attempt. SOLON, Jr.

New York, Sept. 20, 1901.

A Proposed Fusion Ticket.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the Committee of Eighteen, after naming Low, will give us Coler for Controller before Tammany names him for Mayor I am convinced he will not decline.

Then give us McMahon of the Emigrant Savings Bank for President of the Board of Aldermen, Schieren or George Foster Peabody for Borough President of Brooklyn, and the ticket will go through like an avalanche through a Swiss cottage.

HONESTY.

Brooklyn, Sept. 20, 1901.

Indignant Citizen's Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice that all the Public Libraries were kept open to-day, although all other public and almost all private business was suspended. This is a disgrace to the City of New York, and whoever is responsible for it should be held to a rigid accounting.

INDIGNANT CITIZEN.

New York, Sept. 19, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Not Inherited.

Visitor—What a fine protuberant forehead your baby has! Did he get it from his father?

Fond Mother—No; he got it from a fall downstairs.—Chicago News.

His Unlucky Day.

Harduppe—Wigwag is rather superstitious, isn't he?

Borrowell—Well, he refused to accommodate me with a loan this mornig because it was Friday.—Philadelphia Record.

Another Plagiarist.

"How," she asked, "did you ever think of all the silly things you make those foolish society women say in your new play."

"I got a chance to go out in society one afternoon," he answered, "and took a pencil and paper with me. You know I learned to write shorthand years ago."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Rules and Exceptions.

"Politeness is never wasted," remarked the man of Chesterfieldian manners.

"Well, Mister," answered the weather-beaten person, "that may be true in your part o' town. But if you was in the canal boat business you'd know that there ain't any use whatever of sayin' 'please' to a mule."—Washington Star.

Few So Lucky.

Few of us need hope for luck equal to that of the Sharon man who found $700 his grandfather had hid in a barn. Most of us have no barns. And of the few who have barns, hardly any have grandfathers. And none of the grandfathers had $700. And they wouldn't have left it for their descendants, anyway.—Buffalo Express.

JOHNNY'S QUESTIONS.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

Johnny's strapped his books and slate, and started off to school;
He's enjoined to study well and mind the teacher's rule;
He's advised to con his books and every lesson learn,
So that he may thrill the land when it comes his turn.
That is why his father has a most important task—
He must find the answers for the questions John will ask.

"Why don't water run up hill? Why don't scarecrows fly?
When was Julius Caesar born? How'd he come to die?
Give a list of Presidents. Where is Rickjavik?
How is it that seven days only make a week?
How do you spell phthisis, pa? Who was in the ark?
Where does all the daylight stay while we're in the dark?

"Why do pickles make boys sick? When was Moses born?
Pa, how many kernels is in a grain of corn?
Pa, who was it held the pass at Thermopylae?
Was it like a circus pass? What is Labor Day?
Pa, what does a oyster eat? Do they live in beds?
Does the little oysters mas have to comb their heads?

"What is germs? The teacher says they're on pencils, and
Must be antiseptickized 'fore they touch our hand.
She says they must be removed, or 'twill never do.
Are they like us little boys—chew the pencils, too?"
Then Ma pa will drop his book, and in accents deep
Say: "It's time that boys like you were in bed asleep."

UNIFORM COLLEGE ENTRANCE TESTS

First Year's Work of the Middle States and Maryland Board.

Bowdoin and Harvard Alone Declined to Subscribe to the Scheme—500 Candidates Examined.

Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, Secretary of the College Entrance Examination Board of the Middle States and Maryland, has issued his first annual report on the results of the scheme perfected only a year ago to make college entrance requirements uniform. Up to the present time the board has met with much success. The institutions that were notified of the plan, with two exceptions, signified their approval and their willingness to accept the examinations conducted by the board as alternatives for their own separate tests when the topics covered were the same grounds.

Bowdoin College and Harvard University (including Radcliffe College) were the exceptions. President Hyde of the former said in his letter of reply that Bowdoin would prefer for the present to conduct the established examinations, but that he was in sympathy with the new scheme, and hoped it would become so effective that all institutions could with good judgment finally commit themselves to the idea. The Faculty of Harvard decided that it was inexpedient to accept the plan at once, concluding that it was "as yet only an experiment."

The board was organized on Nov. 17 last year at a meeting held in this city. Institutions represented were Columbia University, Barnard College, Bryn Mawr College, Cornell University, Johns Hopkins University, New York University, Rutgers College, Swarthmore College, Union College, the University of Pennsylvania, and Vassar College. There were also present representatives of various secondary schools. President Seth Low of Columbia was made Chairman; President Thomas of Bryn Mawr, Vice Chairman; Joseph C. Hendrix of this city, Treasurer, and Prof. Butler, Secretary.

In his report Prof. Butler says that the duties of a college cannot be met, in his opinion, by a policy of isolated action toward the public and secondary schools. Nor are they met "by elevating personal idiosyncrasies into requirements or admission or by bizarre standards, mistakenly called high. What is essential is neither a high standard nor a low standard, but a fair standard based upon normal secondary school instruction; this standard to be set and to be administered in co-operation with other colleges and with schools.

"This does not mean either identical requirements for admission to all colleges or the enforcement of the same standard of excellence on the part of the candidate for one college as for another. Nor does it mean the reducing of examination to a mere mechanical routine, the elements of the candidate's personality being wholly eliminated. It means simply uniformity of definitions, topic by topic, with a uniform test uniformly administered. Each college will continue to fix its own standards of admission and to admit its own students. For example, it is not essential that every institution of collegiate grade should require of candidates for admission an examination on elementary French or on advanced algebra, or on Homer's Iliad. It is, however, essential that when elementary French, or advanced algebra, or Homer's Iliad is required, the definition of the topic shall be one and the same for every college that uses it."

Examiners and associate examiners were appointed immediately after the organization of the board. They framed the questions, and then a set of readers examined the papers of candidates. Both examiners and readers were carefully selected, men of recognized scholarship and ability being chosen. All of them represented well-known educational institutions. When they had prepared the questions, a committee of revision met to pass finally upon the list. This committee consisted of the nine chief examiners and five representatives from secondary schools. The examinations were then set for the week beginning June 17, and fixed time allotments were made for each topic.

The examinations were held at sixty-nine points, two of which were in Europe and the rest in the United States. Candidates for the test numbered 900, of whom one was in Germany, one in England, one in Mexico, and one in New Brunswick. There were 223 from this State. The ages of applicants varied from fourteen to thirty-one years. Seventy-three of them did not state their preference of a college; 153 sought entrance to Columbia, 32 to Barnard, 33 to Princeton, 25 to Vassar, 21 to Wellesley, and 17 to Yale. The answer books were sent by the supervisors to the readers. The total number of books read once was 7,889. Books rated below 60 per cent. were laid aside until a second reader had concurred in the rating. The number receiving this grade or lower was 3,211, or 40.7 of the whole number of books submitted.

More books were received in mathematics than any other subject—2,066. There were 1,039 in English and 1,955 in Latin. The examinations were concluded on June 22, with a few exceptions, and the results were mailed to the candidates by July 3.

It is expected that when the work of the board is thoroughly established the income of the examination fees from each candidate will be sufficient to meet the expenses of the board, but for the present an appropriation of $6,000 is made to pay what is necessary, including $4,000 for the conduct of the Secretary's office and the rest for miscellaneous expenses. Some gifts have been received, as well as a special appropriation of $300 from Princeton. The reason that the board did not derive sufficient money this first year from fees was that it was decided to accept, in lieu of the $5 a receipt from any co-operating college for an examination fee of $5 paid to that college in either 1900 or 1901.

GOV. ODELL TAKES A REST.

Spends Sunday at an Adirondack Club with Mr. Littauer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Gov. Odell left here last night for a short outing in the Adirondacks. He crossed the Hudson River to Fishkill Landing, where his special car was in waiting at the New York Central station. It was attached to the north-bound Montreal express, which left at 8:30. The Governor did not give out his destination, but it is understood he was bound for the mountains. He was accompanied by Congressman Littauer. They were to pass Sunday with friends at a club in the Adirondacks, and expect to return to Newburg on Monday night.

It was reported when the Governor's car was attached to the train last night that he was going on a visit to New Hampshire. This was not so, however. There are neither private nor public matters connected with the trip. The Governor will pass the greater part of his time in Newburg from now until the Legislature convenes, when he will take his family to Albany and occupy the Executive Mansion during the Winter.

A Church's Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

Celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Harrison Avenue Evangelical German Church, at Harrison Avenue and Middleton Street, Williamsburg, of which the Rev. Charles Philipbar is pastor, was begun yesterday in the presence of congregations that filled the edifice. The church society was organized in 1876 and was the only one of its kind in that section of Brooklyn at the time. The society flourished from the start, and since then six flourishing missions in different parts of the borough have been in operation. The church has a membership of 300, and has been entirely free of debt since 1893. Eight of the charter members of the church attended services yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton Ill.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, is ill with nervous prostration at the home of John B. Creary, at 205 West Eighty-fifth Street. Dr. Eaton was visited by a similar attack last May and went to the St. Lawrence region for the Summer to recuperate. He returned last Wednesday and preached a sermon in the church the next day on the death of President MCKINLEY. This proved too much for him and a relapse followed. Last night Dr. Eaton was said to be resting quietly.

COMMENT ON THE CZAR'S JOURNEY

Arrangements for the French Fetes Criticised.

PEOPLE OF PARIS ARE ANGRY

Blame Government Because the Czar Did Not Go There—Russia Wants a Protectorate Over Armenia.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Paris correspondent of The Times, commenting on the Czar's visit to France, says:

"Many criticisms are being passed on the organization of the fetes. The four miserable little steamers which conveyed the President's guests, the members of the French Parliament, and the members of the press from Dunkirk resulted in much seasickness, and exasperated those on board. The neglect which followed was still more striking. Ex-President Casimir-Perier and his wife were invited to Friday's fete and dinner at Compiègne and Saturday's review at Bétheny, yet no provision was made to give them lodgings. They were therefore obliged to decline the invitation to the dinner and fete, and to be present at the review only.

It is also said that Mme. Loubet and the Czarina never drove in the same carriage. The explanation given is that the Czarina could not forget her imperial rank, whereas the Czar was willing, with perfect good grace, to forget his considerable elevation."

The correspondent goes on to say that it appears that, of the Frenchmen whom he met, the Czar was most impressed by M. Waldeck-Rousseau, (the Premier,) to whom he constantly appealed for information. The Czar was also deeply impressed by the President, especially by the "characteristic calmness of his replies."

The Czar and the French Ministers discussed mainly the near Eastern questions, especially the relations between France and Turkey and the future of Armenia, which Russia declares must become a Russian protectorate or continue its present miserable existence.

The Vienna correspondent of The Times quotes the Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung, which gives, "from a well-informed quarter," particulars of the origin of the Franco-Russian alliance. The rapprochement began in 1891, when a French fleet went to Kronstadt, but then only a defensive military convention was arranged to guard against the aggression of Germany. This became an alliance when President Faure went to Russia in 1896, and the alliance was officially proclaimed by the Czar in 1897. The present treaty is purely defensive. It provides for mutual help with the whole army of either power against any enemy, (whereas the 1891 convention mentioned Germany only. The Austro-German entente definitely names Russia.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—In London the speech of President Loubet when proposing the health of the Czar and Czarina at the luncheon which followed the review at Betheny on Saturday is in no way regarded as an indication of any intention on the part of the Russian Emperor to intervene in South African affairs.

Even Paris reflection seems to have convinced many papers that there was very little in the words of M. Loubet, and that beyond a confirmation of the Franco-Russian alliance little has been achieved by the visit of the Russian sovereigns.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Parisians are intensely disappointed at the failure of Emperor Nicholas to come to Paris, and are freely blaming the Government.

Despite a contradiction given by the Matin, the Journal des Débats maintains the correctness of its original statement that MM. Millerand and Baudin tendered their resignations to the Premier, but were induced to retain their posts until after the Czar's visit.

President Loubet has addressed letters to the Ministers of War and Marine, Gen. André and M. de Lanessan, tendering congratulations, on behalf of himself and the Government, to the army and navy upon the efficiency displayed in the recent manoeuvres witnessed by Emperor Nicholas.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Emperor Nicholas and the Czarina arrived at Kiel at 6 o'clock this evening. They were met at the railway station by Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, and the Russian Imperial children, with whom they drove to the castle.

At 9 o'clock the Russian sovereigns, accompanied by their children, resumed the journey homeward. Prince and Princess Henry went with them to the station.

Count Lamsdorff, Russian Foreign Minister, left the Imperial train at Hamburg to come to Berlin. He started from Berlin to-night for St. Petersburg.

JOHN DAY'S QUEER FREAKS.

When He Wants Excitement He Calls Out an Ambulance or the Police Reserves.

A man arrayed in a sweater was arraigned in the Centre Street Court before Magistrate Olmsted yesterday morning, and responded to the name, John Day of 585 Greenwich Street. His failing is that when he pines for excitement he summons an ambulance or the dead wagon by telephone and watches the search for a victim that follows.

About 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning Day went into the saloon at 130 Desbrosses Street, called up "3100 Spring," (Police Headquarters,) and got the Eighth Precinct Station House (Leonard Street) on the excuse that he had important information for the Sergeant. Sergt. McNaught responded:

"Hello," shouted Day, "this is Officer O'Sullivan. There is a riot at West and Laight Streets. Hurry out the reserves."

He then rang off and stepped out right into the arms of Patrolman Sesselman, who had been trying to catch Day at these tricks, and who, hearing the telephone bell ring as he passed along on his beat, had stood under the open transom and listened to the message. Sesselman relieved the anxiety of the Sergeant at the Leonard Street Station, and saved the reserves a fruitless trip and then he took the man to the station house.

When arraigned yesterday morning, on a charge of disorderly conduct, Day said that he had not called up the police station but he had been speaking to a man named Sullivan.

Patrolman Sesselman said that Day last week sent in a false call for the dead wagon, and had the neighborhood disturbed by an unnecessary visit from that gruesome vehicle, and a few days before that he had brought an ambulance to the neighborhood when no one had been injured.

"I think," said Magistrate Olmsted, "that you are guilty of something more serious than disorderly conduct, but this time I will accept the officer's charge and fine you $10."

Condition of Elihu Root, Jr.

Elihu Root, Jr., son of Secretary of War Root, who has been ill at his home, 23 East Sixty-ninth Street, from typhoid fever, was said last night to be in an unchanged but favorable condition. Secretary Root said the critical point in his son's illness would not be reached before next Friday. He stated that he would not go to Washington until after that date, and until his son had shown every symptom of recovery.

COLOMBIA EXECUTES A REBEL.

Gen. Echevarria, Who Operated with Venezuelans, Punished—News of Rebel Defeat Confirmed.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Sept. 22.—It is now persistently reported that the Colombians have captured and shot Gen. Echeverria. Inquiries seems to show that he was born in Barranquilla, Colombia, and was a Colombian. If shot, it was because he was a native who had aided foreigners to invade Colombia. There is no doubt that he was the commander of the Venezuelan gunboats lately cruisinng before La Hacha and Guajira. The decree under which he is reported to have been executed was published about a month ago. It characterizes as treasonable and punishable with death, the act of a Colombian invading Colombia with foreigners. But whether executed or not, there is no reasonable doubt that Gen. Echeverria has been captured by the Colombians.

It is reported that about 200 wounded have reached Maracaibo.

The Venezuelan gunboat Miranda has arrived at Caracas from Guajira, badly in need of repairs. She cannot go to sea again until she has been overhauled. Her commander brings news confirming the reports of the defeat of Colombian Liberals and their Venezuelan allies near La Hacha, Sept. 13 and Sept. 14. It appears that the Colombians, the regulars, withdrew and scattered as the Liberals and Venezuelans advanced, and then gathered again in larger numbers, surrounding Gen. Davila's command just prior to the engagement of the 14th. There is still no reliable information as to the number killed.

An Indian chief named José Dolores, whose followers are fighting with the Colombian Government, is reported to have cut off Gen. Davila's retreat to Venezuelan territory.

THE NEW FRENCH HOSPITAL.

Features of the Building to be Erected on West Thirty-fourth Street.

The new hospital about to be built by the French Benevolent Society, which will occupy the site at 450 to 456 West Thirty-fourth Street, and will be completed within one year, is expected to be one of the finest illustrations of modern French architecture in America. It will be seven stories in height, and contain many ideas in furnishing and equipment new to American hospitals.

On the top floor will be a completely isolated ward for consumptives. The kitchen and laundry will also be located on this floor. Each ward will have a sun parlor of its own in the rear of the building, thus allowing the patients of the various wards to enjoy the sunlight without coming together. A large roof garden attractively furnished is also projected. Mosaic and tiled floors will be used throughout the building. The furniture in all the wards will be of glass and iron after the latest designs. The system of bathrooms as well as of general drainage is of the most approved pattern.

The building was designed by Welch, Smith & Provot of this city, and was selected by Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin of Columbia University from a large number submitted in competition.

The French Government has contributed 100,000 francs, ($20,000,) together with a valuable Gobelins tapestry, to the hospital fund. The tapestry is from David's painting of Napoleon at Jaffa. It is valued at $50,000, and will be sold for the benefit of the society.

ALLIGATORS' MOVING DAY.

Thirty-eight of Them Transferred to Winter Quarters in Central Park.

Yesterday was moving day at Central Park for the alligators, and the entire number of thirty-eight were transferred to their Winter quarters. The move was made in the morning before the usual Sunday crowd of visitors had begun to arrive, and about an hour was required to make the transfer.

Keeper Sneider superintended the operation, and he was assisted by Keepers Shannon and Cook. Cook's special charge is the monkey house, and he did not relish the task which was assigned to him yesterday in the least. Sneider, who has superintended the semi-annual move of the alligators for several years, was not in the least disconcerted when the large ten-foot alligator began to snap at him, but Cook, who is not so well versed in the ways of alligators as he is in those of the monkey tribe, was visibly frightened, and afforded a good deal of amusement to the more experienced keepers by his frantic efforts to keep out of reach of the alligator's jaws. Once when Sneider stepped behind and grabbed Cook by the leg, he gave vent to a shriek and an expletive which could have been heard at least a block.

Considerable difficult was experienced in moving the large alligator. Usually he fights for a little while, but finally succumbs and is moved without much difficulty, but yesterday he was unusually vicious, and a rope had to be procured and thrown over his neck and a half-hitch taken over the nose before he was finally lured and carried to the Winter quarters in the lion house. Then the smaller alligators were carried by their tails, heads bound, and the task was complete.

The large male elk, which is said to be one of the finest specimens of his kind in the country, had to be tied up in the elk house yesterday. He has been very surly for several days, and yesterday became so furious that the keepers were sent into the paddock, and after much difficulty a rope was thrown over his horns and he was dragged into the house, where he was tied up. Mr. Smith, the Superintendent of the menagerie, said that in all probability he would have to be kept alone for several weeks, or he might kill some of the other elks in the paddock.

One of the visitors to the Park yesterday was Carl Hagenback, a naturalist from Germany, who is making a tour of the various menageries and zoological gardens in this country. He told Mr. Smith that the rhinoceros in Central Park is the only one in America, and he offered to pay $14,000 for her, but Mr. Smith said the animal is not for sale.

ELK ATTACKS A KEEPER.

Knocks Him Down and Bruises Him Severely with Its Antlers.

The crowd of visitors at the menagerie in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, late yesterday afternoon were thrown into a state of excitement by an attack made upon one of the attendants by an elk. The attendant—John Powers, forty-five years old, of 610 Atlantic Avenue—had entered the inclosure in which the elk are confined to feed the animals, when one of the beasts, a buck, rushed at him with lowered antlers.

The elk's attack was apparently due less to viciousness than to eagerness to get at the food, for, after knocking Powers down, it started to eat the hay which he had brought into the inclosure. Powers jumped to his feet and was trying to drive the beast off when it turned on him and again knocked him down, this time also tumbling him over and over with its antlers. Several other attendants finally rushed into the inclosure and drove the elk away.

Powers was found to have received a number of contused wounds of the body and head. He was removed to the Seney Hospital.

Rajah Goes Into Retirement.

"Rajah," the baboon, was seen yesterday in public for the last time this season. He was moved last night to Winter quarters, where he will be confined until next Spring. The New York Zoological Garden, in the Bronx, was visited by more than 20,000 persons during the day. "Rajah" was the principal attraction, and thousands flocked in front of his cage and watched him eat his last meal in public.

BUYING UP BESSEMER PIG IRON.

The Steel Trust, It Is Said, Is Taking All That Is Offered.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 22.—The long-expected and strike-delayed buying of Bessemer pig iron has started. The United States Steel Corporation heads the list of buyers, and it comes from a reliable authority that this concern alone is taking every pound it can lay its hands upon, leaving but little for the independent companies.

The price has not been told, but it is said that the United States Steel Corporation fixed the price at $15.25 in the valley, and it is probable it will make the same price upon the material which is now being sold.

ANOTHER BRITISH REVERSE

Lovat's Scouts Lose Heavily in a Fight with Kritzinger.

Their Commander Killed—The Dutch in Cape Colony and Natal Said to be About to Rise.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria Sept. 22:

"Kritzinger, while endeavoring to force a passage of the Orange River near Herschell at 1 o'clock Friday morning, rushed the camp of a party of Lovat's scouts. He failed to cross the river, but the scouts lost heavily.

"Lieut. Col. the Hon. Andrew Murray and Capt. Murray, his Adjutant, were killed. Deeply regret the loss of Col. Murray, who throughout the war had led Lovat's Scouts with great gallantry.

"Under cover of darkness the Boers managed to carry off a gun. They were promptly followed up, and the gun was recovered in a smart engagement, in which Kritzinger lost two killd and twenty taken prisoners."

Lord Kitchener also reports that the British captured by the Boers in the ambush near Scheeper's Nek, on Sept. 17 have been released, and that the British casualties in the recent Vlakfontein engagement, when the Boers captured a company of mounted infantry and two guns, were one officer and 5 men killed, 23 men wounded, and 6 officers and 109 men taken prisoners. Lord Kitchener announces that these prisoners have since been released.

The Commander in Chief in South Africa further reports the capture of two commandoes, one consisting of fifty-five men under Commandant Kochs, who were taken, together with their entire transport, west of Adenburg, and the other, consisting of fifty-four men, including P. J. Botha, who were taken with forty-eight wagons and their belongings forty-five miles southeast of Carolina.

Lord Kitchener's latest dispatches, although they contain good news as well as bad, have done little to reassure the public concerning the state of affairs. The loss of Lieut. Col. Murray is keenly felt. There is little doubt that further details will show that the fight with Kritzinger was a serious affair.

Lord Kitchener announces that the Buffalo River is flooded, and that there is no change in the situation in Natal. The latter fact shows that Gen. Lyttleton has not yet succeeded in interfering with the movements of Commandant Gen. Botha. P. J. Botha, whose capture Lord Kitchener reports, is a brother of the Boer Commander in Chief.

According to the latest advices from Cape Colony the situation there is very serious, owing to the sympathy and aid which the Dutch are giving to the Boer commandoes. The British find it additionally difficult to obtain news of Boer movements. Gen. French's task is described as the hardest allotted to him in the whole course of the war

At Pretoria the strength of the Boers in the field is now estimated at 11,000. If these figures be correct, the Boers must be constantly getting recruits. Their supply of arms and ammunition seems to be inexhaustible.

In Boer circles in Holland it is asserted that everything is prepared for a Dutch rising in both Cape Colony and Natal.

A most alarming letter from Cape Town is published to-day in The Daily Express. The writer says:

"The Boers are overrunning Cape Colony. They are on both the coast lines and within forty miles of Cape Town. Even the Intelligence Department does not know how many Colonial rebels have taken up arms in the last fortnight.

"The town guard of Cape Town has been ordered to hand in the magazine rifles and ammunition, ostensibly because these are wanted at the front. Martini-Henry's have been served out instead."

In conclusion, the writer declares that "the Dutch element in the colony is in revolt, and it is useless to disguise the fact."

The Hon. Andrew David Murray was born in 1863. He was the second son of the late Viscount Stormont and younger brother and heir presumptive of the fifth (present) Earl of Mansfield. He entered the army in 1884, and in 1893 became a Captain. He saw active service almost immediately after obtaining his commission, gaining a medal for his part in the Nile expedition in 1885.

Before he commanded Lord Lovat's corps in South Africa Lieut. Col. Murray's regiment was the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

Annual German Socialist Congress.

LUBECK, Sept. 22.—The twelfth annual German Socialist Congress opened here today.

THE WRECK AT PALOTA.

Ghastly Scenes Followed Collision of Vienna Express and Oil Train.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 22.—The collision yesterday at Palota between the Vienna express and the petroleum train appears, in the light of the latest developments, to have been a most terrible affair. In a few seconds the whole area of the collision became a huge lake of burning petroleum. Trees and everything inflammable within an area of a quarter of a square mile were destroyed.

There were some ghastly scenes. A girl was burned to death in sight of both her parents, who escaped. M. Dinu, a Roumanian millionaire, got his foot jammed in the wreckage and begged one of the train guards to sever the foot with an axe, promising him a large reward if he would do so. Before the guard could help him he sank back into the flames and was burned to death.

Schwartz, the conductor, who was similarly jammed, clung so desperately to the man who tried to extricate him that the would-be rescuer sustained flesh wounds in the neck and had to be dragged away just as Schwartz perished in the flames. Most of the thirty-two who were killed were burned to death.

SOUSA'S FAREWELL CONCERT.

An Enthusiastic Send-Off at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Sousa and his band bade their friends good-bye last night at the Metropolitan Opera House, preparatory to their departure next Wednesday on their second European tour. The leavetaking was participated in by a gathering of admirers that filled almost every seat in the big house and partook of the nature of a Sousa jubilee. There were no compositions by the leader of the big band down on the programme, but at the conclusion of every number the audience encored until one of the famous Sousa marches had been given and the applause was almost continuous.

Arthur Pryor's trombone solo, "Love Thoughts," was tumultuously encored, and he was compelled to respond twice. A cornet duet by Messrs. Clark and Rogers was enthusiastically received. The vocal soloist was Miss Blanche Duffield.

The band will sail on the St. Louis, and will give its first concert in the United Kingdom at the Royal Albert Hall on Friday evening of next week. On Oct. 6 the band will be taken to Glasgow by a special train to fill an engagement of four weeks at the International Exposition being held there, after which it will make a tour of the provinces, covering four weeks.

OBJECT TO MOVE THEIR HOUSES.

Bronx Property Owners in Controversy with the Controller's Office.

There is trouble in Crescent Street, Borough of the Bronx, over the widening of the street. Property owners are required to move back from the old house line all the way from five to ten feet.

There has been considerable correspondence upon the subject between Deputy Controller Michael T. Daly and William Stonebridge, who lives at 65 Crescent Avenue.

It began by a request made by Controller Daly to the owners of the properties which should be moved back from the street, asking them to pay rent for the occupancy of city property. The reply to Mr. Daly was that the property owners could not see why, if the property was city property they were occupying, they should be called upon to pay rent. Mr. Daly wrote back asking why, if they took that view of the matter, they locked their front doors, and commanding them to leave them open.

But both private residents, as well as storekeepers, are loath to obey that new order, and that is the way the matter stands now.

CANADA'S ROYAL GUESTS.

Pass a Restful Sunday—Resume Their Westward Trip To-morrow.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 22.—The Duke and Duchess of York spent to-day at Rideau Hall resting after a week of travel and receptions. They attended service at Christ's Cathedral at 11 o'clock and that was their only public appearance during the day.

To-morrow the royal party will be taken through the timber slides on the Ottawa River, and then down the river to Rockcliffe in Indian canoes and lumbermen's boats. They are to visit the lumber camps to see the life and partake of the fare of the lumbermen.

In the evening there will be a public reception in the Senate Chamber at the Parliament buildings. The Duke and Duchess will stand on the Speaker's throne and those who are presented will merely bow before them and withdraw.

At Melbourne the Duke shook hands with 3,000 persons in one afternoon and lost the use of his arm for over a week. That experience led to the abandonment of handshaking at general receptions.

The royal party will resume its journey westward to the Pacific Coast Tuesday morning, and the first stop of any length will be at Winnipeg, which will be reached Thursday afternoon. It has been decided that the Duchess will make the entire journey through to Victoria and will not stop at Banff as once planned.

DOUBLE LAUNCHING TO-DAY.

The Craft Are a Torpedo Boat Destroyer and Submarine Vessel.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 22.—There will be a double launching at the shipyards of Lewis Nixon at Elizabethport to-morrow. The boats to take their first plunge will be the Nicholson, torpedo boat destroyer, and the Porpoise, submarine torpedo boat. The launching was to have taken place last Thursday, and President McKinley had promised that if possible he would be present. As Thursday proved to be the day of the President's burial, the launching was postponed until to-morrow.

The Nicholson is similar to the O'Brien and other boats of that class already in the water. The Porpoise is similar to the other submarine boats of that class being built for the Holland Company, which, when the vessels have been completed and tested, is to sell them to the Government.

BARKER DEFENSE ASSOCIATION.

May Bring Case of the Rev. John Keller Before Bishop Starkey.

ARLINGTON, N. J., Sept. 22.—The Thomas G. Barker Defense Association will meet on Wednesday evening and try to devise some method of bringing about a trial of some one so that the Barker-Keller matter which led to the shooting of the Rev. John Keller by Thomas G. Barker can be sifted out. The association in an open letter to Mr. Keller demanded he take the initiative and bring suit against Mrs. Barker, but the letter never reached the minister, as those who hame him in charge refused to allow him to receive it.

It is expected the method to be tried next will be an appeal of some kind to Bishop Starkey to do something. Mr. Keller has said he would be guided entirely by what his churchly superior directed and would do nothing himself without the advice of the Bishop and his other friends.

IN THE SHOPS.

Women are trying hard this year to get away from bulk in their skirts and the designers are making every effort to assist them. One of the first things to appear was the gartered petticoat, which made its appearance the last of August. This is a short skirt, or two of them, each about a foot and a half in length, pretty little silken affairs which gather over elastic bands at the top and are held in place in this way, above or below the knee. By this means the frill and fluff is given beneath the flare of the lower part of the skirt and there is no fullness above. Some of the new skirts draw in so closely above the knee that it has been thought that the fit of the gown would be affected by even the softest of thin silk petticoats. These skirts are made of ruffles of silk and lace, but many women like something more in the way of a skirt or cannot stand the pressure of the elastic band which holds the skirts in place.

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To meet the demand for less bulk around the hips and at the same time to prevent the outer skirt from clinging unpleasantly other skirts have been invented which answer the same purpose and at the same time obviate the objections. The new model is one of these which promises to give women the proper slenderness above with fluff or ruffles below. It is on the model of the regular skirt, but the bulk of the material is cut away from about half way above the knee to the waist, leaving only straps of the silk, which are held at the waist line by an elastic band. This slips on over the head, is trim and snug around the waist, and the straps below add practically no bulk to the hips. From the point where the straps end the skirt is made like any other skirt, with a deep flounce finishing it at the lower edge. The solid skirt begins sufficiently high to prevent the dress skirt from falling in, as it might do unpleasantly on a woman of good height. These aids to slenderness for the woman of embonpoint and the slender woman who would be still more slender are quite new this year.

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Here is a word more about boas, and they are to play such an important part in woman's dress this year that they are worth talking about. In the first place there is one of an odd design in black silk and chenille. The fluffy neck part of the boa is edged with the chenille and the ends are formed of broad black silk ribbon, which is threaded in and out with black chenille with rather long lengthwise stitches taken in the threading and the lines well apart. This threading is after the style which has been seen to a considerable extent in both gowns and hats this past Summer and this Fall, but is rather new used in this way. There is perhaps a quarter of a yard of the threaded ribbon in the ends, which are finished with a twisted chenille fringe, giving another quarter of a yard depth to the ends.

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Another boa which is stylish is made of black silk and cream lace, about equal parts of each appearing in the fluffy collar. The silk, with a number of strands of narrow black silk ribbon, is carried down for half a yard, where there is a finish of a bell of the cream lace, which is here an eighth of a yard deep, and from which hanging down as far below from the lace calix are many loops of the narrow satin ribbon. One other feature of the boa is unique. On either side abou half way down on the plain part of the ends are two narrow gold slides, having much the look of the cravat clasps, which have had an evanescent life. They may be the same put to a new use, and a very good use it seems to be.

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Rather an odd boa, and a pretty one, too, is of two kinds of net fastened with long loops and ends of velvet ribbon. The one net is of black with small, white dots not strongly marked, and the other is of white, with much larger chenille dots. The effect is very good.

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Still another boa is of white chiffon, the boa part and the long ends, which are jaboted into a continuous line of bells, edged with twisted white chenille. The same thing comes in black.

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Quite different is still another boa of liberty silk, the ruched boa part plain, but the broad ends of the silk edged with curled white coque feathers. The ends to this boa are gathered in about half way down to break the straight line.

White chiffon stocks, made of soft folds of chiffon with no lining, have an applied band of black lace around the centre of the stock, and the four-in-hand chiffon tie has the ends finished with the black lace. A stock of this kind can be worn over different colors of plain silk foundation stocks, with an edge of the color showing just above the chiffon stock, which is frequently not over high. It preserves the chiffon and wearing with different colors makes a variety which is good.

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Heavy and narrow silk cord braid or passementerie is used much this year, and one stylish velvet suit of black is trimmed with it. The short velvet jacket has the front edges and the lapels trimmed with the braid; mock buttonholes are formed of it on either side of the outside of the jacket, and it outlines the flounce of the skirt and is carried up at intervals in little double lines forming points an inch and a half deep. Large silk buttons are on this suit.

DEATH OF SIMON STERNE

Eminent Lawyer Succumbs to Apoplexy in His City Home.

He Took Part in Many Famous Legal Cases and Was Long a Prominent Figure in Public Affairs.

Simon Sterne, who for more than a quarter of a century has been recognized as one of the leading members of the bar in this city, and who was famous as an authority on railroad and constitutional law, died at his home in the Dalhousie, 40 West Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday morning at 3:15 o'clock.

Mr. Sterne's health had not been good for over a year. In April last he returned from Egypt, whither he had gone in the hope that it would improve his health. Although ailing, it was not thought that he was seriously ill. On Thursday night he was stricken with apoplexy, and had been unconscious since up to the time of his death.

Simon Sterne was born in Philadelphia on July 23, 1839. He was educated in the public schools of that city, the University of Heidelberg and the University of Pennsylvania. He was graduated from the Law School of the last-named university in 1860, in which year he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar.

The following year he was admitted to the bar in this city, and made his home here, becoming the counsel for many large corporations, railroads, and mercantile houses.

Early in his career Mr. Sterne paid especial attention to the study of political economy, and between 1863 and 1865 he delivered, at the invitation of the Trustees of Cooper Union, a series of lectures on that subject in the large hall of the institute.

At about this time he became the editor of The Commercial Advertiser, but severed his connection with the paper when Thurlow Weed and others purchased it. In 1864 he was one of the organizers of the American Free Trade League, and became its Secretary.

In 1865 Mr. Sterne became editor of The Social Science Review, a quarterly publication devoted to political and economic discussion. Three years later Mr. Sterne became deeply interested in the question of minority representation, and was one of the founders of a society which gave itself the name of the Proportional Representation Society.

David Dudley Field was the President and Mr. Sterne the active secretary of that organization, which pressed with much vigor the question of minority representation upon the Constitutional Convention then in session. Later, Mr. Sterne became its President.

He was a member and Secretary of the Committee of Seventy, which was prominent in the fight against the Tweed régime, and drafted the charter of this committee and other legislation of that period. A large portion of the success of that committee during its two years' existence was due to Mr. Sterne's activity.

When Mr. Havemeyer became Mayor he retained Mr. Sterne as counsel in a number of important cases affecting the interests of the city. Chief among these was the Fourth Avenue improvement case, in which was involved the constitutionality of the law under which the city was required to pay to the Harlem Railroad Company one-half of the cost of construction of the Fourth Avenue tunnel and viaduct.

Mr. Sterne then made frequent trips to Europe to study the relation of railroads and corporations to the Governments.

When the Board of Trade and Transportation—originally the Board of Trade—was organized, Mr. Sterne, as Chairman of a committee, drafted a commission bill, and a bill providing for minority representation in boards of direction of all corporations.

From 1874 to 1878, with the exception of one year, the bill was presented to the Legislature, and argument was made upon it by its author. Finally, as a result of this pressure, the Hepburn Commission was appointed in 1879 for the purpose of taking testimony relative to the abuses in the administration of the railways.

Mr. Sterne at the request of the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade conducted the investigation. It was in session nine months. The Legislature of 1881 approved the report of the committee, and in 1882 the Railroad Commission Bill was passed almost precisely as it had been drafted by Mr. Sterne in 1874.

The question of municipal government had long engaged the attention of Mr. Sterne, when, in 1875, he was appointed by Gov. Tilden a member of a commission of which Mr. Evarts was Chairman to devise a plan for the government of the cities of the State. A bill was passed as a result of these labors, but the project was defeated in the following Legislature.

Mr. Sterne in 1885 was requested by the Cullom Committee on Inter-State Commerce to assist in revising their bill, which was subsequently passed and formed the basis of power of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. In 1887 Mr. Sterne became actively identified with the Citizens' Committee of Fifty, and was one of its most active members.

In June of that year he was retained by the merchants to test in the courts the question whether the railroad corporations could not be made to perform their duties as common carriers, in the litigation following the strike of the freight handlers. The decision of Judge Haight was against the merchants, but was subsequently reversed at the General Term, thereby giving Mr. Sterne a legal victory.

In the famous Louisiana bond case before the Supreme Court of the United States Mr. Sterne represented a number of Louisiana bondholders. He was retained as counsel in the New York sinking fund case, and was retained by the City of New York in suits brought against various banks to recover interest moneys claimed to be due on deposits made by the city during the Tweed régime and recovered $200,000.

Mr. Sterne was appointed by Gov. Morton, in 1895, a Commissioner with others, to recommend changes in methods of administration; by President Cleveland to report as to the relation of Western European Governments to the railways. He was also a close friend and adviser of Gov. Tilden.

Mr. Sterne was a member of the Committee of Seventy, which played an important part in the nomination of Mayor Strong. He was President of the North Central Park Improvement Company, which erected the elevators at One Hundred and Sixtenth Street and Eighth Avenue. At the time of his death he was general counsel for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad and affiliated lines.

In 1870 Mr. Sterne married Miss Mathilde Elsberg, and she, with one daughter, two sisters, and two brothers, Louis Sterne of London and Morris E. Sterne, a member of the Board of Education of this city, survive him.

Mr. Sterne was the author of a volume on "Representative Government and Personal Representation," a work on "Constitutional History and Political Development of the United States," the introduction to Mordecai's "Wealth Creation," and the articles on "Administration of American Cities," "Legislation," "Monopolies," "Representation," and "Railways" in Lalor's "Cyclopaedia of Political Science and United States History." He was also a frequent contributor to reviews and magazines.

Mr. Sterne was a member of the Manhattan, Reform, Law, Press, Democratic, Nineteenth Century, Freundschaft, and Natasquan Salmon Clubs, the Bar Association, the Pennsylvania Society, the Blooming Grove Park Association, Zoological Institute, Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Board of Trade and Transportation.

The funeral will take place from 40 West Fifty-ninth Street on Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock. The burial will be in Salem Fields Cemetery.

Out of Work, Committed Suicide.

A man supposed to be Frank Summers of 242 East Thirty-ninth Street was found dead in Central Park, at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, last night from the effects of carbolic acid poisoning. The body was found by Policeman Ehlers of the park squad. At 242 East Thirty-ninth Street it was said that Frank Summers had lived there for three months. He was a French cook, but had been out of employment, and unable to pay his room rent. Yesterday he was told to vacate his room. Nothing further was known of him.

United Singers' Festival.

The United Singers of Brooklyn on Sunday next will proceed in a body to Prospect Park, where they will celebrate German Day by paying homage to the busts of Beethoven and Wagner, and will also pay a tribute to President McKinley. There will be an elaborate musical programme, which is being rehearsed by 400 singers.

The Rev. T. B. Shannon's Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 22.—The Rev. Thomas B. Shannon will be installed as pastor of the Valisburg Presbyterian Church on Friday night. Mr. Shannon is a graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary, class of 1901.

WILL OF HARRIET WILCOX.

Greater Part of Brooklyn Woman's Large Estate Is Bequeathed to Charity.

WESTERLY, R. I., Sept. 22.—The will of Harriet Wilcox, widow of Stephen Wilcox, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who died Aug. 21, 1901, has just been made public. Provision is made for a large number of friends and relatives from an estate that is variously estimated at from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000.

The will leaves $150,000 to the Westerly Memorial and Library Association in trust, the income to be used in maintaining the building, library, and adjoining park. Her private collection of statuary, paintings, and works of art in her Brooklyn home are given to the Library Association.

In addition she gives $10,000 to the Broad Street Christian Church of Westerly, $5,000 each to the First Baptist, Calvary Baptist, and Methodist Episcopal Churches of Westerly; $5,000 to the church in Charleston, R. I.; Industrial Home for the Blind, Brooklyn, N. Y., $10,000; Hampton School, Hampton, Va., $20,000; Childrens' Aid Society, New York City, $20,000; Bible Society of New York City, $5,000; New York City Mission and Tract Society, $10,000; Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor of New York City, $10,000; New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, New York City, $20,000; American Missionary Association, New York City, $10,000; Home for Consumptives, Brooklyn, N. Y., $10,000; Home for Aged Men, Providence, R. I., $20,000; Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., $20,000.

The Trustees are directed to hold in trust the balance of the estate, paying such sums as they think wise to the parties named, and are given ten years in which to settle up affairs. The rest, residue, and remainder of the estate, after making certain liberal bequests, is given to the Hampton (Va.) School, Children's Aid Society of New York, Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor of New York City, Memorial and Library Association of Westerly, New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, American Missionary Association, Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, Providence Home for Aged Men, and Wesleyan University.

The will appoints William D. Hoxie of Brooklyn, Charles Perry of Westerly, and John E. Eustis of New York as executors and trustees, without bonds.

THE YALE BI-CENTENNIAL.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 22.—Several collections that will be part of the Yale bicentennial are now being prepared by the university authorities. There will be in the Art School a nearly complete collection of the paintings of John Trumbull, the Revolutionary War soldier-artist, with the exception of the large canvases in the Capitol at Washington and in various State Capitols. Yale already owns a considerable number of Trumbull's paintings, and these will be augmented by private loans. The Trumbull exhibit will open on Oct. 10 and remain open until a week after the celebration. In the music department there will be an interesting collection of old pianos and clavichords.

One of the most interesting and valuable exhibitions to be made will be that of Yale manuscripts and volumes bearing both on the history of Yale and on American education. This collection will take in all of the famous old books that were parts of the college curriculum from 1701 to 1850. In this connection there will be shown a collection of the early diplomas of Yale, commencing with the first one given to Nathaniel Chauncey of the class of 1702, which is owned in Durham, Conn.

The commemoration medal is now being struck off by Tiffany & Co. of New York in honor of the celebration. The medal is designed by the artist Bela Pratt of Boston, and will be presented to all of the distinguished visitors who come here in October. It is now anticipated that fully 6,000 Yale graduates and their friends will be here over the celebration, besides a large number of other visitors and the numerous collegiate guests of the President. With the opening of college next Thursday active plans for the week will begin.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Frederick Eugene Barnard.

Frederick Eugene Barnard died at his home, Greene, Chenango County, N. Y., on Friday morning, Sept. 20, at the age of eighty-four years. The deceased had lived in the village where he died eighty-one years, and his father, Charles E. Barnard, was its first merchant. The business came to the son at his father's retirement and was conducted by him till 1857, when he retired from active life.

Being an ardent church worker, he gave liberally of his time, money, and strength to Zion Episcopal Church at Greene, one of the most important rural parishes in the Diocese of Central New York. He served his church as Warden since 1852, as Senior Warden, the highest lay official, since 1870, and as choirmaster for over sixty years.

He was strong in his manhood, earnest in his convictions, stanch in his character. He subscribed for the first number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, being a personal friend of George Jones, the founder, and continued to read it regularly till the day of his death.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZABETH H. PAULISON, widow of Judge Richard R. Paulison, died at her home, 235 Main Street, Hackensack, on Saturday. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon.

B. F. MONTGOMERY of Lancaster, Penn., for the last ten years United States Commissioner for his district, died Saturday night at his home, aged fifty-one years.

The Rev. H. B. PUTNAM died yesterday at his home in West Derby, N. H., aged sixty years. For sixteen years he had been pastor of the Central Congregational Church of West Derby.

Ex-Mayor JEREMIAH CROWLEY of Lowell, Mass., died yesterday at his home, aged sixty-nine. He was born in Ireland, and came to America in 1842. For many years he was a Democratic Alderman in Lowell. He served in the Massachusetts State Senate in 1881-2 and was Mayor of Lowell from 1888 to 1890. He leaves a wife and an adopted son.

MARRIED.

HOENINGHAUS—PROCTER.—On Sept. 21, at the Summer home of the bride, Orikon Fields, Williamstown, Mass., by the Rev. Dr. Dudley Ward Rhodes, assisted by Rev. T. Franklin Carter, Mr. Fritz Wilhelm Hoeninghaus and Miss Lillie Sanford Procter.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 21, Alice, wife of Charles Adams and daughter of John Taylor and the late Julia Deming Sherman.

Funeral services will be held at the Church on the Heights, Pierrepont St., near Monroe Place, on Tuesday, Sept. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DOWS.—At Cazenovia, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 22, 1901, Amanda Dows, aged 71 years.

Funeral services at her late residence on Wednesday, Sept. 25, at 3:30 P. M.

HAYDOCK.—On the 22d inst., Jane Haydock, in the 86th year of her age.

Fune

BUSY WEEK FOR GOLFERS

An Invitation Tournament Will Be the Chief Feature.

MANY CONTESTS FOR WOMEN

Metropolitan Association Will Resume Its Team Championship Series.

An active week is in store for golfers, with no day devoid of events of interest. The chief tournament of the week will be held at Lenox. A number of metropolitan golfers will compete for the generous array of prizes offered. This is an invitation competition, and will begin to-day and continue throughout the week. The feature to-day will be a thirty-six-hole medal-play round, handicap, for a silver cup presented by Giraud Foster, Secretary of the club. To-morrow the qualifying round will be played for the famous Lenox Cup. The second sixteen will qualify for a Consolation Cup, and match play rounds will be in order on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the finals at thirty-six holes being on the latter day. President William D. Sloane has offered a cup to be played for on Thursday, the best four to qualify and the final rounds to be the feature on Saturday.

The Lenox Cup is one of the most coveted trophies offered for golfers. The first prize of that name was won by Arthur H. Fenn, who has since turned professional. Samuel Frothingham won the Lenox Cup last year. He must win it three years to become absolute possessor of the trophy. He stands an excellent chance to capture the prize again, as he recently won the championship of the Stockbridge Golf Club, after a tie in a thirty-six hole game with Malcolm McBurney, son of Dr. Charles McBurney. The Lenox course is in splendid condition for good golf. The committee in charge of the event consists of W. D. Sloane, J. W. Burden, Samuel Frothingham, S. Howland Robbins, and Giraud Foster.

An interesting local event will be the renewal of the team championship matches by the women of the Women's Metropolitan Association. This competition ceased in June, but they will be resumed to-morrow with the Class B championship between the Powelton and Apawamis women on the Powelton links, near Newburg. The women of Harbor Hill will begin their championship contest on Saturday, and the Richmond County women will have a handicap on Wednesday. On Thursday the postponed match for the cup presented by Mrs. C. S. Towle will be played by the women of the Apawamis Golf Club.

The first team match between golfers on public links in cities further apart than the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn will be played on Wednesday on the Van Cortlandt course, the Boston golfers who play in Franklin Park being the visitors. On the following day they will put aside golf and go down the bay to view the first of the series of yacht races for the America's Cup. The historic George Hunter gold medal for the championship of the Richmond County Country Club will be played on the latter's links at Staten Island on Saturday. The qualifying round for the President's Cup will be the chief feature at the Apawamis Club, and the final round for the Caswell Cup will also be played. The events of the week are:

MONDAY, SEPT. 23.

Lenox—Invitation tournament, handicap for Foster Cup.
Harbor Hill—Women's championship, first round.
Apawamis—Women's handicap.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.

Lenox—Invitation tournament, qualifying round for Lenox Cup.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.

Lenox—Invitation tournament, match play round.
Van Cortlandt—Team match with Boston public golfers.
Dyker Meadow—Monthly handicap.
Richmond County—Women's handicap.
Morris County—Women's long course cup competition.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 26.

Lenox—Invitation tournament, President's Cup and third round for Lenox Cup.
Englewood—Mixed foursome team match with Montclair.
Apawamis—Women's cup competition.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.

Lenox—Invitation tournament, final rounds for Lenox Cup.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28.

Lenox—Invitation tournament, President's Cup, final round.
Westchester Golf—Club championship, qualifying round.
Jersey City—Club handicaps for two cups.
Innis Arden—Final rounds for Norton Cup.
Englewood—Second qualifying championship round.
Nassau—Team match with Oakland and finals for Hooper Cup.
Morris County—Bogey handicap.
Hackensack—Team match with Flushing.
Richmond County—Championship for Hunter medal.
Harbor Hill—Handicaps for Classes A and B.
Apawamis—President's Cup, qualifying round, and finals for Caswell Cup.
Ardsley—Golf ball handicap.
Crescent Athletic—Club handicap.
Van Cortlandt—Mixed foursome.
Dyker Meadow—Team match with Fox Hills.
Marine and Field—Club handicap.
Wee Burn—Club handicap.

GAMES OF THE STAR A. C.

Michael McGarry Won Five-Mile Run After a Close Finish.

Michael McGarry of the Pastime Athletic Club won the five-mile open run at the games of the Star Athletic Club, held on the club grounds, Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon, after a hard race with J. J. Joyce of the Xavier Athletic Association and T. J. Kennedy, the local champion. Joyce, who is the metropolitan five-mile champion, led until the last three laps, when McGarry came up and won by five yards in a close finish. Kennedy dropped out at four and a half miles.

An amusing feature of the games was a 200-yard run for employes of the Street Cleaning Department in uniform. Three "white wings" entered, and marched around the track to the notes of a bugle, beginning the race when the bugle stopped. Only one of the three completed the race, as the distance was too great for the others. The games were for the benefit of the club's trainer, J. Kiernan. Summaries:

Five-Mile Run.—Won by M. J. McGarry, Pastime Athletic Club; J. J. Joyce, Xavier Athletic Association, New York City, second. Time—28:24 3-5.
Two-Mile Run, Juniors.—Won by H. Goldberg, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, New York City; Arthur Ziegler, Pastime Athletic Club, New York City, second; W. Hugg, Star Athletic Club, third. Time—11:20 4-5.
1,000-Yard Run for Military Athletes.—Dead heat between J. Farrell, Thirteenth Regiment Athletic Association, Brooklyn, N. Y., and J. Lynch, Sixty-ninth Regiment Athletic Association, New York City. Time—2:38.
300-Yard Obstacle Race.—Won by A. Ziegler, Pastime Athletic Club, New York City; J. J. Kraus, Pastime Athletic Club, New York City, second. Time—1:07.
Potato Race, Handicap.—Won by H. Arnold, Union Settlement Athletic Club, New York City; Cheratch; J. Hibben, Star Athletic Club, (5 yards) second. Time—0:42.
150-Yard Sack Race.—Won by C. Tammany, Pastime Athletic Club, New York City; J. J. Kraus, Pastime Athletic Club, New York City, second. Time—0:40.
50-Yard Exhibition Sack Race Over Hurdles by George Carr, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club. Time—0:13 2-5.
Wrestling Exhibition by I. Nifflot and J. Kelly, Pastime Athletic Club, New York City, 125-pound class. Time—5:00. No fall.
200-Yard Run for Employes of Street Cleaning Department in Uniform.—Won by J. Corbett. Time—0:27.
Tumbling by Team of St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, composed of Marian, Lehman, Glatthaar, and Caprano.

Greek Athletes at Games.

The annual games of the Greek-American Athletic Club Sparta at Ulmer Park, Bath Beach, L. I., yesterday afternoon were attended by a large number of out-of-town Grecian athletes from Philadelphia, Boston, Lowell, and even Washington. Much interest was taken in the events, which were well contested, and which, as a rule resulted in close finishes. Summary:

Target Shooting, 100 Meters.—Won by S. Blograkes; N. Dotoroto second.
Five-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by John Primpos, Lowell, Mass.; D. Flores second. Time—24:04.
Throwing the Discus.—Won by M. Leccas, with 87 feet 9½ inches; D. Georgoulas second, A. Prihtakos third.
Five-Mile Run.—Won by N. Brimbus; N. Stravrakes second. Time—12:17.
Throwing 56-lb. Ball, 16 Pounds.—Won by Nicholas Tsecheres with 32 feet 7 inches; D. Georgoulas second, Michael Leccis third.
Hop, Skip, and Jump.—Won by Leonidas Prihtakos, with 42 feet 3 inches; D. Georgoulas second.

CUP YACHTS IN DRY DOCK.

Both Columbia and Shamrock Out of Water to Receive Last Cleaning Before Races.

The America's Cup defender Columbia, with her topmast housed, and the New York Yacht Club's pennant "the red cross on the blue" flying from her masthead, received an ovation in the way of salutes from flags and whistles as she passed up the East River yesterday on her way from Glen Cove to Brooklyn. The big white yacht reached the Morse Iron Works, at Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, at noon, and at 1 o'clock she was floated into the sectional dock astern of the steamer Old Dominion. In two hours she was high and dry, and blocked up in position for her last cleaning before the international race.

Stages were slung all around her before dark, and early this morning men will be put to work burnishing her bronze hull. The yacht had many visitors in the afternoon, among them several yachtsmen from vessels lying at anchor off Bay Ridge. It was learned that the Columbia is using the old Defender's main boom—a handsome steel spar—and the mainsail with which she won the trial races at Newport. It is not likely that any change will be made in either the boom or the sail until after the first race on Thursday.

It is safe to say that fully 5,000 persons visited the Shamrock II., at the Erie Basin dry dock, yesterday. They stood in rows two and three deep, all around the edge of the big stone dock, admiring the yellow shining body of the yacht, and her wonderful sky-reaching mast.

Sir Thomas Lipton, limping, as a result of his recent accident, looked over his challenger early in the morning in company with Charles Russell, David Barrie, and some friends. Then all the Lipton party went back on board the yacht Erin, which took them up the Hudson for a few hours' sail. The yacht returned about 4 P. M.

Expert opinions were not lacking from those who had visited both the defender and the challenger. Former Commodore John C. Fregue, who in the old days won more races with his yachts than any other yachtsman, said: "I like the shape of the Shamrock, and if her sails are as good as the Columbia's, she will win the cup. Her rigging is strong, and her mast is in the right place. Another good feature is that her boom comes down close to the deck. She looks bigger all over than the Columbia, and I feel sure she is a very fast boat."

Old Mill Yacht Club Regatta.

The Old Mill Yacht Club yesterday held its annual Fall regatta, the last event of the season, on Jamaica Bay. Twenty boats, divided into four classes, competed. The course was from "the barrel" of the Old Mill Creek to the spar buoy, thence back to the starting point, the route being covered twice, making a distance of eighteen miles. The Mignonette, Commodore Gustavus A. Cooper, Old Mill Yacht Club, won in the class for cabin catboats, while in the class for open catboats, the Trebler of the Bergen Beach Yacht Club, A. F. Duncan, won first prize. In the second class, for open catboats, the Amaranth, Frank Wolff of the Howard Landing Yacht Club, was the winner, and The Alert, William Myer of the Old Mill Yacht Club, was victor in the sharpie class.

Morris Park Stakes to Close.

Following his custom of the past few years, Secretary H. G. Crickmore of the Westchester Racing Association has announced a list of minor stakes for the Fall meeting at Morris Park, several of them named for the prominent horses of the present season, which events will replace the same number of purse races for the Autumn racing, which begins Oct. 8. These stakes, all of which will close to-day, are as follows:

For Two-year-olds.—The Nasturtium Handicap, six and a half furlongs over the Withers course; The Blue Girl, for maiden fillies, five and a half furlongs over the Withers course; The Yankee Handicap, six and a half furlongs over the Withers course, and The Goldsmith, selling, over the Eclipse course, six furlongs.

For Two-year-olds and Upward.—The Watercolor, at special weights, two miles, over the Withers course; the First Monday Handicap, last seven furlongs of the Withers course, and the Second Monday Handicap, last seven and a half furlongs of the Withers course.

For Three-year-olds and Upward.—The Grand Stand Handicap, one mile and a furlong, over the Withers course; the Over the Hill Handicap, one mile and a sixteenth over the hill, and the Fort Schuyler Selling Stakes, six furlongs, over the Withers course.

Hurdle Races and Steeplechases.—The Friday Selling Hurdle Race, one mile and a half over six flights of hurdles, and a handicap steeplechase, over Course B, about two miles and a half.

In the handicaps for two-year-olds the unusual but commendable condition is made that maidens that have never started are excluded from entry. This condition is one that horsemen would like to see made in all handicaps, as it is impossible to make a fair handicap where horses that have never started, and therefore that have no form to base a handicap on, are permitted to be engaged.

Road Drivers' Matinee Races.

The list of classes has been decided upon for the matinée of the Road Drivers' Association to be held at the Empire City track next Saturday afternoon, and the programme promises some interesting competitions among the trotters and pacers. Apart from the match between the Wall Street drivers, there will be a team race, trotting, free-for-all trot, free-for-all pace, 2:15 trot, 2:20 trot, and 2:24 pace. Silver cups will be awarded to the winners, in addition to the regulation rosettes for first, second, and third. The races will be in two heats, best two in three, to wagon. Entries will close to-morrow with Alfred Reeves, Secretary, Broadway and Forty-second Street, New York.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; weights seven pounds below the scale; with allowances; about six furlongs. Cameron, Glenwater, Peninsula, Lady Bank, and Andy Williams, 115 pounds each; Rightaway, 110; Numeral, 104; Calgary, Caughnawaga, Hundred, Nantoc Anak, and Hot, 100 each.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth. Wax Taper, 124 pounds; Decanter, 112; Kilogram, 108; Smoke, 103; Morningside, 103; The Rhymer and Kinnikinic, 100 each; Saint Finnan, 98; Bellario, 97.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens two years old; selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. Tobina, 100 pounds; Shandonfield and Courteau, 108 each; Cast Iron and Major Daniels, 105 each; Tact and Catherine C., 103 each; Blue Mantle, Iridescent, and Major Tenny, 104 each; Notliman, 103; Meistersinger, Juliet, and Terry McGovern, 102 each; Bijou, Merry Dawn, Tod, Batyah, Lenora, Bessie McCarty, and Lady Alberta, 99 each; Cassville and Trump, 97 each; Argury, 94.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sea Breeze Stakes, for three-year-olds; selling allowances; $1,000 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Paul Clifford, 113 pounds; Wild Pirate, Himself, and Annolight, 106 each; The Musketeer, 105; Ethics, 101; The Regent, 100; Rowdy, 99; Lady Chorister, 96.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; about six furlongs. Martine, 115 pounds; Demurrer, 111; Military, 107; Bold Knight, 106; The Musketeer, 104; Sly Potente, and Shorcham, 103 each; Satire, 102; Tower of Candles, 99; His Royal Highness, 98; Shark, 94; Bourdiee and Monmouth, 93 each; Annie Thompson, 92; Ante Up, 89.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; weights ten pounds below the scale; with allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Alfred Vargrave, 116 pounds; Maximo Gomez, Astor, and Disturber, 113 each; Nitrate, 107; Pincher, Five Spinner, Sunrose, and Agnes D., 104 each; Aisike, Missionary, and Belle of Troy, 101 each; McAddie, 95; Queen Carnival, Vesuvia, Wreath, and Beggar Lady, 92 each.

Notes of the Turf.

Jockeys Bullman, Burns, and O'Connor were fined $50 each by Starter Fitzgerald Saturday for misbehavior at the post while waiting for the start for the sixth race.

Utopian, the two-year-old, by Juvenal-Utility, and half-brother to Wax Taper, died suddenly at the Gravesend race track Saturday in the stable of F. M. Taylor, his owner.

The Rival, the property of T. C. McDowell, was severely kicked while at the post for the third race Saturday, and when he finished, was so lame that it is thought he will have to be retired for a time.

The chestnut gelding Icicle, by Hanover-Theora, the half brother to First Whip, has been sold by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., to Charley Rose, who recently bought from the same owner the good three-year-old Nones. The terms of the sale were private.

Under an agreement between J. H. Carr and W. H. Sealey, who is racing the horses of S. Sanford & Sons this season, Jockey Wonderly, who is under contract to Carr, will do most of the riding for the Sealey stable for the remainder of the year. Wonderly has sprung into prominence within the past few weeks, and is one of the most successful riders of the Fall season.

Goldsmith, winner of the Junior Championship at Gravesend on Tuesday, has partly recovered from the lameness due to a cut he received on his hind leg on his way to the track, and is again in work and showing so little effect from the injury that J. W. Rogers, his trainer, expects that he will be able to keep his engagements at the Morris Park meeting.

Rochampton, the consistent three-year-old, who has won nine races in ten starts for J. G. Follansbee, will not be seen at the post again this season. The colt was dangerously sick a few weeks ago, and while he has recovered practically from the illness, showed symptoms that decided his trainer, H. M. Mason, to stop him for the year, and save him until next season.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

State Range Occupied by the Regimental Sharpshooters.

6TH SUPPLEMENTARY PRACTICE

Good Weather Favored the Militiamen and Fair Scores Resulted—Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston in Command.

The sixth regular supplementary practice day of the season was held on the range at Creedmoor Saturday for the sharpshooters' class at 500 and 600 yards. The attendance was quite large. The weather was a light 6 o'clock wind in the morning, changing to a light 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The shooting and issuing of decorations was under the supervision of Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Ordnance Officer National Guard New York. Next Saturday will also be practice for the sharpshooters class. Scores follow:

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Company.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Cp. G. H. Gilman, B.	45 54 4—22	44 55 4—22	44
Cp. W. S. Collins, H.	5 45 4 5—23	35 44 4—20	43
Sgt. H. Nailwald, A.	4 5 4 4 4—21	45 5 5 4—23	44
W. E. Leigh, E.	4 5 5 5 5—24	43 5 4 4—20	44
J. C. Gray, H.	5 4 5 4 4—22	5 5 3 3 4—20	42
Lt. Cp. A. D. Smith, I.	4 5 5 5 5—24	4 3 3 5 4—19	43
W. H. Mott, I.	4 4 5 5 5—23	4 3 5 4 4—20	43
Lt. H. V. D. Black, B.	5 4 4 5 4—22	4 3 5 4 4—20	42

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

C. H. Heisler, E.	4 5 4 4 5—22	4 5 4 4 5—22	44
M. F. Tobias, F.	3 5 5 5 4—22	5 4 4 4 4—21	43
Sgt. H. Rosenberg, I.	4 5 4 5 5—23	4 5 4 5 4—22	45
G. A. Ochsen, F.	5 5 5 5 5—25	4 5 4 4 3—20	45
Q. M. S. J. A. Lee,			
N. C. Staff.	4 5 5 5 5—24	4 5 3 3 5—20	44

NINTH REGIMENT.

E. Fourman, C.	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 4 4 4 5—21	43
E. W. Ingram, A.	4 5 4 5 4—22	4 4 5 3 4—20	42
J. Edwards, C.	5 4 4 5 5—23	4 3 4 4 4—19	42
A. McKnight, C.	4 4 5 5 4—22	4 5 4 3 4—20	42
Cp. J. H. Adams, C.	5 4 5 4 5—23	4 4 3 4 4—19	42
Sgt. A. C. Harris, D.	5 5 4 4 4—22	4 4 4 5 3—20	42
Cp. F. E. Claiborn, D.	5 5 3 5 5—23	4 4 4 4 4—21	44

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Capt. J. W. S. Cleland, Co. D.	5 4 5 4 4—22	4 4 4 4 4—20	42
Capt. R. De Russy, staff.	4 4 5 5 4—22	4 4 5 5 2—20	42
Lieut. A. B. Quarrier, Co. E.	4 4 5 4 5—22	3 5 4 4 4—20	42
Corp. C. E. Torrence, Co. E.	4 4 4 5 5—22	3 4 4 4 5—20	42
Major T. S. Buck, field.	4 5 4 5 5—23	5 4 4 4 2—19	42
J. A. Frerich, Co. C.	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 4 4 4 4—20	42
A. J. Magnam, Co. C.	4 5 4 5 4—22	4 4 4 4 4—20	42
J. F. Hauck, Co. C.	4 5 4 5 4—22	3 4 5 5 4—21	43
Q.M.Sgt. W. F. Leggett, Co. C.	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 5 2 4 5—20	42
S. P. Ackermann, Co. B.	4 5 4 4 5—22	4 5 4 4 3—20	42
J. Hardley, Co. G.	4 5 4 5 4—22	5 4 4 5 3—20	42
A. A. Sugert, Co. B.	5 4 5 4 4—22	3 5 5 4 3—20	42
J. M. Macrae, Co. D.	5 5 4 4 5—23	4 4 4 4 4—20	43
Sergt. C. T. Ott, Co. B.	4 5 4 5 4—22	4 4 4 4 4—20	42
Sergt. J. F. Mitchell, Co. C.	5 4 4 4 4—22	4 3 4 5 5—21	43
C. Knoezer, Co. C.	5 4 5 4 4—22	3 5 4 4 4—21	43
Corp. W. J. Deery, Co. C.	4 5 5 4 5—23	5 3 4 3 5—20	43
Corp. D. J. Mackey, H.	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 5 4 3 4—20	42
Corp. J. D. Epps, Co. E.	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 5 4 4 5—22	44
A. P. Hassler, Co. B.	4 5 4 5 4—22	4 4 4 5 4—21	43
M. J. Corbett, Co. E.	4 4 5 5 4—22	4 4 4 4 4—20	42
S. G. Dean, Co. B.	4 4 5 5 4—22	4 4 4 4 4—20	42
J. A. Cooney, Co. B.	5 4 4 5 4—22	5 4 4 3 4—20	42
A. D. Doty, Co. D.	5 4 5 5 4—24	4 2 4 5 4—19	43

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. J. McNevins, non-com. staff.	4 5 5 5 4—23	3 4 3 5 5—20	43
Lieut. C. C. Dewey, Co. D.	5 5 4 4 4—22	5 4 4 4 4—21	43
Sergt. J. W. Nash, Co. K.	5 5 4 5 5—24	4 4 4 3 3—18	42
M. J. Donnelly, Co. L.	5 4 5 4 5—23	3 4 4 5 4—20	43
F. Z. Lewis, Co. G.	3 5 5 5 5—23	4 5 2 5 5—21	44
Major H. P. De Forrest, staff.	5 5 5 5 5—25	4 4 4 5 3—20	45

FORTEENTH REGIMENT.

F. McCourt, A.	4 4 5 4 5—22	5 4 5 4 2—20	42
C. W. Zimmer, A.	4 5 5 4 4—22	3 4 5 5 3—19	42
F. H. O'Neill, B.	4 3 5 5 5—22	4 5 5 5 4—23	45
N. R. Van Duyne, A.	5 4 4 5 4—22	4 4 5 5 4—22	44
Corp. A. Bianchi, A.	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 5 5 4 4—22	44
1st Lt. T. F. Donovan, B.	5 4 5 5 4—23	4 5 5 4 3—21	44
Q. M. Sgt. S. Newell, H.	4 4 5 5 5—23	4 4 3 4 4—19	42
C. Swahn, F.	3 5 5 5 5—23	4 4 4 4 4—20	43
C. E. Bowman, B.	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 5 4 5 4—22	44
Sgt. T. E. Reid, C.	4 4 5 5 5—23	4 5 4 4 3—20	43

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

T. C. White, A.	5 5 3 4 5—22	5 5 3 5 3—21	43
Sgt. A. Wilson, I.	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 5 3 4 4—21	43
Lt. E. P. Serrell, B.	4 4 5 4 5—22	5 3 4 4 4—20	42
C. Wright, H. C.	5 4 4 5 5—23	4 5 4 3 4—20	43
Corp. G. E. Macdonald, D.	4 4 4 5 5—22	3 5 5 3 4—20	42
Corp. M. C. Garthwaite, K.	5 4 5 5 5—22	4 4 4 5 4—21	43
G. Foelsch, B.	4 4 5 4 5—22	3 5 4 4 4—20	42
J. Williams, B.	4 4 4 5 5—22	3 5 4 5 4—21	43
Capt. N. B. Burr, B.	3 4 5 5 5—22	4 5 5 4 2—20	42
C. B. Fish, D.	5 5 5 4 4—23	4 5 5 3 4—21	44
G. G. Shrive, A.	4 5 5 3 5—22	3 4 5 4 5—21	43
Col. Sgt. G. R. Kelly, N. C. S.	4 5 4 5 4—22	5 4 4 3 4—20	42
F. G. Coll, H.	5 4 4 5 4—22	5 4 5 5 5—24	46
L. C. Shire, K.	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 5 4 4 4—21	43

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

S. H. Wood, Co. E.	5 5 4 4 5—23	5 3 4 5 5—22	45
Corp. E. R. Gedden, Co. E.	4 5 4 4 5—22	4 4 3 5 4—20	42
A. M. Ritch, Co. K.	4 4 5 5 4—22	4 4 4 4 4—20	42
C. F. Lamont, Co. A.	4 5 5 4 5—23	4 3 5 3 4—19	42
Sergt. H. G. Story, Co. E.	4 4 5 5 4—22	5 4 5 5 4—23	45
Capt. H. A. Davidson, Co. G.	4 5 5 4 4—22	3 5 4 3 5—20	42
Corp. J. E. Bates, Co. E.	5 5 5 5 5—25	4 5 4 5 5—23	45
J. E. Gassin, Co. E.	5 4 4 5 5—23	4 5 4 5 4—22	45
L. H. Smith, Co. A.	4 5 4 5 4—22	4 5 4 3 4—20	42
Lieut. W. A. Stopford, Co. E.	5 3 5 5 4—22	5 5 5 3 5—23	45
Lieut. George F. Ball, Co. C.	5 3 4 5 5—22	4 3 5 4 4—20	42
S. Hiscok, Co. A.	5 5 5 5 4—24	5 4 3 4 3—19	43
W. Van Waardt, Co. F.	5 5 4 4 5—23	5 4 5 3 2—19	42
H. A. Blackman, Jr., Co. C.	4 5 4 4 5—22	4 3 4 5 4—20	42
Sergt. J. Wolff, Co. A.	4 5 4 4 5—22	5 3 4 5 4—21	43

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Major H. C. Barthman, Staff.	5 5 4 4 4—22	4 4 4 4 4—20	42
Sergt. C. H. Lockwood, Co. K.	4 5 4 5 5—23	5 4 5 4 2—20	43

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Col. E. Duffy, Field.	3 4 5 5 5—22	4 3 4 4 4—19	43
Corp. P. J. McEvoy, Co. I.	4 5 4 5 4—22	4 4 3 5 4—20	42

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Sergt. F. R. Potter, Co. D.	4 5 4 4 5—22	5 5 4 5 3—22	44
Sergt. W. L. Garrigues, Co. D.	4 5 4 4 5—22	5 5 3 5 3—21	43
Sergt. C. F. Tammany, Co. H.	5 5 4 4 4—22	4 4 5 3 4—20	42
Capt. H. McLeod, Co. H.	5 4 4 5 4—22	5 3 4 4 4—20	42
W. N. Nelson, Co. H.	4 4 5 5 4—22	5 5 3 3 4—20	42
First Lieut. C. Greene, staff	4 5 4 5 4—22	5 5 5 4 4—23	45
Corp. S. F. Pierce, Co. E.	4 4 5 4 5—22	5 4 5 5 4—23	45
O. Steinberg, Co. D.	5 5 3 4 4—22	5 4 5 3 3—20	42
M. Lenz, Co. D.	5 5 5 5 5—25	4 4 4 5 5—22	47
J. O'Brien, Co. H.	4 5 4 4 5—22	5 4 5 5 5—24	46
W. A. De Lamatere, Co. K.	4 4 4 5 5—22	5 4 4 4 3—20	42
H. Rabing, Co. D.	4 5 4 4 5—22	3 4 5 4 4—20	42

SEVENTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

First Sergt. A. J. Tooker	4 4 4 4 5—22	4 5 4 3 5—21	43
Sergt. R. H. Brown.	4 4 4 5 5—22	5 5 4 5 3—22	44

FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

Gun Capt. M. W. Neal, Div. 3.	5 5 5 4 5—24	4 4 3 4 5—20	44

SECOND NAVAL BATTALION.

Gun Capt. A. W. Cohen, Div. 1.	4 5 5 4 4—22	3 4 5 5 4—21	43
Chief Gunner Mate. W. H. Free, N.C.S.	4 4 5 5 4—22	4 4 4 3 5—20	42
B. M. Montamat, Div. 1.	5 4 5 5 5—24	5 5 3 5 4—22	46
P. G. Hoyt, Div. 1.	5 4 5 5 5—24	4 5 4 3 3—19	43

FIRST SIGNAL CORPS.

C. W. Lemore.	4 5 4 4 5—22	5 3 4 4 4—20	42

SECOND SIGNAL CORPS.

J. R. Smith.	5 3 5 5 5—23	5 5 3 4 4—21	44

TROOP C.

Guid. Sgt. C. Currie.	5 4 5 4 4—22	2 3 4 5 5—19	41
J. R. Harbinson.	4 5 4 5 4—22	5 3 4 3 5—20	42
G. W. Seaward.	5 5 5 4 4—23	4 4 3 5 4—20	43
H. L. Kenyon.	5 4 5 4 5—23	3 4 4 4 4—19	42
P. Schaming	4 5 5 5 5—24	4 5 3 3 3—18	42
C. P. Goodrich.	4 4 5 4 4—21	4 5 4 4 5—22	43
Corp. F. B. Ogilvie.	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 4 4 3 4—19	41

SQUADRON A

C. M. Charles Tr. 2.	4 5 4 2 5—20	5 4 5 3 4—21	41
F. A. Smith, Tr. 3.	5 3 5 3 5—21	4 4 4 5 4—21	42

Cyclists Ride Double Century.

About thirty-five enthusiastic cyclists completed the third annual moonlight and double century run of the New York State Division, Century Road Club of America, on Saturday night and yesterday. The start was made at the Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, at 7:30 o'clock on Saturday evening, and the first century was completed at 6:15 yesterday morning. Two hours later the start was made for the second century, when about thirty additional riders joined the run.

The second century was finished last night at 6 o'clock, one hour ahead of the schedule. The Captain of the run was P. A. Dyer, and the pacemakers were Charles A. Lehritter, G. W. Wall, W. Higginson, S. E. Belcher, Spencer W. Stuart, who is the leader in the National mileage competition of the club with over 17,000 miles to his credit, and L. T. Singer, who leads in the century competition with eighty centuries to his credit this year.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Won and Lost at Cincinnati—Brooklyn Beaten at St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 22.—The Cincinnatis and the New Yorks both hit hard and frequently in to-day's double header, but as they confined their heavy hitting to different games the result was a runaway victory for each team. Hahn was a mystery in the first game from beginning to end, and not a visitor got past second. The Reds, however, retired Hickman in one inning, and continued their slugging on Magee through the remainder of the game. Wall, the New York's new left-handed candidate for catcher, received an early trial. Warner was retired by a foul tip in the second inning, and the new man finished the game. He accepted all of his chances and made one hit, but showed no extraordinary ability. The feature of the games was the batting of O'Brien, the new second baseman. In nine chances he made five hits, including one home run.

In the first game Hickman was touched up for five hits, including two triples, in the first inning. Magee, who replaced him, had indifferent success till the sixth, when Davis erred and Beckley singled. Crawford then made a home run, hit to deep centre, scoring three runs. In the eighth four singles were followed by Breen's home run and five more runs were counted. The shoe was on the other foot in the second game, for the Cincinnatis could not hit Taylor, while both Stimmel and Suthoff were easy for the visitors. The score:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bay, cf.	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
Harley, lf.	0	1	5	0	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	3	3	7	1	0	0	0
Crawf'd, rf.	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
Corc'ran, ss.	1	1	1	3	0	0	0
Steinf't, 2b.	2	2	2	1	0	0	1
O'Brien, 3b.	2	2	1	3	0	0	1
Peitz, c.	0	2	6	1	0	0	0
Hahn, p.	1	0	0	3	0	0	0
Total	16	17	27	9	1	0	3

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Murphy, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, rf.	0	2	3	1	0	0	0
V. Hal'n, cf.	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
Strang, 3b.	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	1	12	0	0	1
Davis, ss.	0	0	2	2	6	1	0
Miller, 2b.	0	0	1	4	5	0	0
Wall, c.	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Hickman, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McGee, p.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	0	4	24	15	2		

Cincinnati	4	0	0	1	0	3	0	5	0	—	13
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1. Two-base hit—Peitz. Three-base hits—Bay, Beckley. Home runs—Crawford, O'Brien. Double plays—Davis, Miller, and Ganzel; Beckley and Corcoran; Corcoran, Steinfeldt, and Beckley. First base on balls—Off Hahn, 4; off Hickman, 3. Struck out—By McGee, 1; by Hahn, 6. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

SECOND GAME.

| CINCINNATI. | R | I |

FINANCIAL.

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MASSILLON & CLEVELAND COAL CO,
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.
Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the following numbers have been drawn by lot under the terms of the mortgage: 11, 14, 32, 34, 62, 89, 101, 106, 108, 110, 113, 114, 173, 210, 211, 217, 244, 245, 284, 285.
These bonds are payable at 105 on October 1st, 1901, at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. Interest on said bonds will cease from and after the above date.
United States Mortgage & Trust Company,
59 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
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WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President. Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice President.
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Meetings and Elections.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway.
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the by-laws of the Northern Pacific Railway Company the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held on Tuesday, the first day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of electing fifteen (15) Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all votes and proceedings of the Board of Directors since June, 1896.
For the purpose of such annual meeting, the transfer books of both preferred and common stock of this company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Sept. 6th, 1901, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Oct. 2d, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
Dated Aug. 26th, 1901.

Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the company in Peoria, Ill., on Wednesday, October 2, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, September 9, and reopened on Friday, October 4.
CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

FERNWOOD PARK LAND AND IMPROVEMENT Company.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above corporation, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 622 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, Monday, September 30th, 1901. Polls open from 3 to 4 P. M.
M. C. LICHTEN, President.
BENJ. G. GLOVER, Secretary.
Dated September 13th, 1901.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Washington Traction & Electric Co.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST COLLATERAL TRUST MORTGAGE BONDS AND CAPITAL STOCK OF WASHINGTON TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Committee has completed a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, copies of which may be obtained from the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City, to which Plan and Agreement reference should be had for all particulars as to the conditions and results of participation in the

PLAN OF REORGANIZATION.

The properties and franchises of the WASHINGTON TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, in case the same should be purchased by the Committee, are to be acquired by a corporation described in the above-mentioned Plan and Agreement and therein designated the "New Company."

The New Company will in that event authorize the following

NEW SECURITIES.

$17,500,000 50-Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds secured by Mortgage covering all property and franchises of the New Company, including after acquired property of which bonds $9,107,650 will be reserved to retire underlying liens and for such other purposes as shall be expressed in the Mortgage.

$8,500,000 Five Per Cent. Preferred Stock, cumulative after June 1st, 1904, entitled to no other dividends, but preferred in liquidation to the amount of its par value, together with all accrued dividends.

$6,500,000 Common Stock.

Assenting security holders will be entitled to new securities as follows:

FOR EACH ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR BOND DEPOSITED, WITH COUPONS ATTACHED, AS PROVIDED IN SAID PLAN,

$550 new 4% Mortgage Bonds,
$550 new 5% Preferred Stock, and
$200 new Common Stock.

FOR EACH PAYMENT OF $9 PER SHARE OF STOCK DEPOSITED, BY STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WASHINGTON TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,

$9 new Preferred Stock, and
$30 new Common Stock.

Depositing bondholders are also accorded certain privileges in respect to the purchase of additional bonds and stock of the New Company, if desired, as set forth in said Plan and Agreement.

Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their securities with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 59 Cedar Street, New York City, on or before **OCTOBER 12, 1901**, after which date no further deposit will be received except under such conditions as the Company shall prescribe. Certificates of Deposit will be issued for all deposited securities.

Payments provided for by said Plan and Agreement must be made when and as called for by the Committee by two weeks' advertisement.

New securities will be delivered when reorganization is completed.

Dated New York, September 14, 1901.

GEORGE W. YOUNG, Chairman.
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
JAMES TIMPSON,
WILLIAM H. HOLLISTER,
GARDINER M. LANE,
Committee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, New York; JOHN G. JOHNSON, Philadelphia, Counsel to Committee.
RICHARD M. HURD, 59 Cedar Street, New York, Secretary to Committee.

AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bond.
SINKING FUND NOTICE.
Sealed proposals will be received up to 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, 24th instant, for sale to the undersigned of a sufficient amount of bonds to exhaust the sum of $100,000.
Envelopes should be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "American Malting Company Sinking Fund."
GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
Depositary of Sinking Fund.
By GEORGE R. TURNBULL,
2d Vice President.
28 Nassau Street, New York, September 16, 1901.

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ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s First Mortgage 4% Bonds.
Coupon No. 7, due October 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, September 26th, 1901, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's Prior Lien Bonds and its Southwestern Division Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, September 21st, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 9.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1901.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, September 23rd, 1901.
Pursuant to the provisions of a contract between the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company and the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, dated March 14th, 1891, the semi-annual dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. on the stock of the UTICA AND BLACK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, due September 30, 1901, will be paid at this office on and after that date.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

Amalgamated Copper Company.
68 Broadway, New York, September 20, 1901.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) was declared, payable October 28th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. Friday, September 27th, 1901. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. September 27th, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. October 14th, 1901.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS & UNION STOCK YARDS COMPANY,
25 Broad Street.
Coupon No. 3 of the Company's 4% Forty-Year Mortgage & Collateral Trust Refunding Gold Bond will be paid on and after October 1st, 1901, at the office of the Standard Trust Company of New York, 25 Broad Street, New York City.
E. M. F. MILLER, Secretary.
Sept. 17th, 1901.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
146 Broadway, New York, Sept. 17, 1901.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on this day been declared by the Board of Trustees, payable October 1, 1901, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on September 21. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. October 1.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York.
New York, September 20th, 1901.
A regular dividend of 20 Per Cent. and an extra dividend of 5 per cent., (both free of tax,) have been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable October 1st, 1901. Transfer books will be closed from noon of September 24th until October 1st, 1901.
FRANK DEAN, Cashier.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Sept. 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on Sept. 20th, at 3 P. M., and open October 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Secretary.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, September 18, 1901.
Ninety-Sixth (96th) Dividend.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable, free of tax, October 1, 1901, until which date the transfer book will be closed.
JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

September 21, 1901.
THE LONG ISLAND LOAN & TRUST CO. WILL pay Dividend No. 57 of 2½% on Oct. 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 21st, 1901. FREDERICK T. ALDRIDGE, Secretary.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No 100 Broadway, New York, Sept. 20, 1901.
The coupons due Oct. 1st, 1901, on the Tennessee Division bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Confidence continues to show and to grow in Wall Street. Hesitation and doubt and timidity are giving way to assurance and hopefulness and courage. The support which the leading financial interests have given and are giving to the market; President Roosevelt's announced policy; the underlying strength of the general situation, as evidenced by the substantial prosperity of the country, and, finally, the removal of all apprehensions of tight money—these are among the factors inspiring confidence and helping to the appreciation of market values.

All of these have in their time been dwelt upon. That, however, which now impresses more and more is the growing ease in the money market and the assurance of a continuation of that ease. Last week, in one bound, surplus reserves leaped up beyond the thirteen-million mark, being increased by nearly seven millions, while, coincidentily, there was a reduction in the loan account. There will this week be further improvement by reason of fresh bond purchases, gold imports, and the like. In short, what had been the market's greatest menace has been effectually removed by the wise actions of the New York bankers and the Government at Washington. As a result those money brokers and others who only a short while ago became convinced of a sudden that rates were destined to go soaring higher and still higher are now little in evidence. They recognize that the facts and the conditions are sadly against them.

While it is not possible to speak with all certainty on the subject, THE NEW YORK TIMES has substantial authority for the statement that beyond the Vanderbilt purpose of readjustment, beyond the Gould project of concentration, beyond the Morgan and Harriman plans of consolidation and community of interest, there is one great, all-controlling project that is being undertaken and developed and that, were it shaped by any other than the great intellects working it out, would fairly astound. Yet that it is being developed is beyond question. Not only is it possible; it is probable. Skeptics may doubt the likelihood of its accomplishment, but that signifies nothing. The idea of the United States Steel Corporation was scoffed at; yet the United States Steel Corporation exists to-day as a positive, moving force.

THE SOUTH'S PROSPERITY.

W. G. Macdowell, Treasurer of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, is nothing if not optimistic. He says:

"In my opinion there is still a long period of prosperity ahead of the country, and in that prosperity I feel that the South will be a no inconsiderable sharer. In fact, I believe that in the years to come the greatest growth of all will be in the South.

"As it is, we have much to rejoice for, little to complain of, in respect to the South's present position. Our more diversified crops have helped us, while our manufactories are steadily expanding because of the excellent supply of raw material at hand, this being particularly true of cotton.

"As for the Norfolk and Western, the best evidence I can give you of its growth and prosperity is its increased and increasing earnings—each month being better than the preceding one. Of course this is in large measure due to the wonderful coal supply along our line—a supply that is constant, not dependent on weather or other conditions. The excellence of the coal, too, is another helpful feature, for the Pocahontas coal is known now practically the world over. We are shipping it to England, France, and the Mediterranean and other foreign ports.

"We are steadily improving our system, and think it has a great future."

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 21st day of September, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption..... $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$304,644,689	Gold certificates outstanding	$304,644,689
Silver dollars	441,349,000	Silver certificates outstanding	441,349,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,064,208		
Silver bullion of 1890	42,588,792	Treasury notes outstanding	43,593,000
Total	$789,586,689	Total	$789,586,689

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$71,977,087.18	
Gold certificates	34,388,470.00	
Standard silver dollars	13,784,339.00	
Silver certificates	7,396,829.00	
Silver bullion	1,102,230.05	
United States notes	9,724,892.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	148,064.00	
National banknotes	9,426,598.69	
Subsidiary silver coin	9,611,791.55	
Fractional currency	114.21	
Minor coin	477,672.40	
		$158,040,008.06
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$98,301,736.65	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,698,090.82	
Total	$104,999,827.47	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	13,423,349.43	
		118,423,176.90
Total		$276,463,784.96
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$14,931,709.60	
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,090,130.76	
Disbursing officers' balances	58,028,556.16	
Post Office Department account	6,283,332.52	
Miscellaneous items	5,294,165.27	
		90,642,894.31
Available cash balance		$185,820,890.67

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$951,503.81	$13,529,446.79	$56,255,581.19
Internal revenue	440,586.70	15,474,380.04	65,849,355.35
Miscellaneous	56,322.55	1,229,922.83	5,843,278.65
Total receipts	$1,448,413.06	$30,233,749.76	$127,948,215.19
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	675,000.00	5,035,000.00	25,451,621.83
War	205,000.00	4,700,000.00	30,038,424.13
Navy	200,000.00	3,680,000.00	14,864,197.07
Indians	10,000.00	495,000.00	2,658,979.37
Pensions	100,000.00	8,320,000.00	33,757,164.46
Interest	.....	150,000.00	7,268,701.67
Total expenditures	$1,190,000.00	$22,380,000.00	$114,039,088.53
Excess of receipts over expenditures	258,413.06	7,853,749.76	13,909,126.66
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	657,001.39	13,562,807.63	54,749,574.02
Internal revenue	793,684.78	16,019,734.55	69,635,159.44
Receipts from all sources last year	1,460,493.64	30,924,751.42	130,368,967.90
Expenditures last year	2,070,000.00	28,970,000.00	133,449,851.61

NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	75,000.00	452,000.00	2,154,470.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	60,015.00	575,932.50	3,006,525.50
Notes received for current redemption	721,052.00	5,868,343.00	33,244,290.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$44,605,328.00	$4,048,251.00	$48,653,579.00
This fiscal year	3,147,958.00	240,926.00	3,388,884.00
This month	173,120.00	104,170.00	277,290.00
This day	710.00	230.00	940.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	44,605,328.00	4,048,251.00	48,653,579.00
This fiscal year	3,147,958.00	240,926.00	3,388,884.00
This month	173,120.00	104,170.00	277,290.00
This day	710.00	230.00	940.00

FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $2,100,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.

OFFICERS:

JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BARCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne.	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C Desvar.
Percival Kühne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtis,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,
	W. Seward Webb.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital Stock . . . $2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits . 2,639,253.54
Deposits 14,750,411.07
Total $19,389,664.61

OAKLEIGH THORNE, HEMAN DOWD, WM. H. CHEBROUGH, RICHARD J. SCOLEY, } Vice-Presidents
EDMUND C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary
FRANCIS C. PREST, Asst. Secretary
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON, Trust Officer

Lost and Found.

LOST.—Certificate of Deposit Number B 8,660 for sum of $9,500, issued by the United States Trust Company of New York in the name of Mary L. Ferris, upon which payment has been stopped and application made for new certificate.

Excursions.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES
The 5,000-ton Twin Screw Plant Steamship
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
CAPT. GEO. L. NORTON, Manager,
will follow the yachts over the course, Sept. 26, 28, Oct. 1, 3, and 5, leaving Pacific Mail pier, foot of Canal St., North River, at 9 A. M., in time to see the yachts jockey for position. This vessel has steel hull, houses and decks, double bottom, water ballast. Speed, 20 miles.
Every passenger provided with a seat and room to occupy it.
Marcel, caterer. Bowron's American Band.
A Reportorial staff from the New York Herald Will be on Board and Will Send Messages at Intervals to the Herald by Its Carrier Pigeons.
Tickets each day, $5.00. Tickets and staterooms for 3d, 4th, and 5th days now on sale at Tyson's hotel newsstands; McBride's, 71 Broadway; Rullman's, 111 Broadway; Astor House; Travellers' Information Co., 3 Park Place; Cook's, 261 Broadway; Plant Line, 290 Broadway, and Capt. Geo. L. Norton, manager, 17 State St. Tel. 922 Broad.

YACHT RACES.
FAST SOUND STEAMER
SHINNECOCK
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
Beebe Brothers, Sandy Hook Pilots.
An elegant three-deck steamer, affording an uninterrupted view of the races, having 100 large staterooms and a superb dining room on the saloon deck.
$3.00 — FARE — $3.00
STATEROOMS.....$2.00 AND $3.00.
Passengers allowed by law.....1,800
LIMITED to.....600
Music by Band. Meals by first-class caterer.
Leaving Pier 13 E. R., Foot of Wall St., on Race Days at 9 A. M. Tel. 6363 Corl.
TICKETS on sale at 17 State St., Room 708, tel. 1902 Broad; 120 Broadway, 1,224 Broadway, Gaze's ticket office, 113 Broadway; Cook's Agencies, 261 and 1,185 Broadway; Astor House, 5th Ave. Hotel, Hotel Manhattan, Tyson's Theatre Ticket Agencies, 43 West 125th St., and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

YACHT RACES.
Palatial four-decked Ocean Steamer
"COLUMBIA"
(On Long Branch Ocean Route all Summer.)
The greatest Observation Boat in the World, Will accompany the yachts over the course every race day.
Licensed for 2,700. Limited to 900.
Military Band. Wireless Telegraphy. Carrier Pigeons.
FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.
LANDINGS—129TH ST., N. R., 8:30 A. M.
34TH ST., N. R., 9:00 A. M.
BATTERY PIER, 9:30 A. M.
Single Ticket, $1.00. Coupon Ticket, $5.00, admits two each day; good for first three days—Sept. 26th, 28th, Oct. 1st. For sale at Tyson's Ticket Offices, Cook's, McBride's, Hoffman's, 244 W. 125th St., Timmin's Storage Warehouse, 235 West 117th St., Liberty Island Pier, E. M. Timmins, 127 Produce Exchange. Telephone 762 P

Excursions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will send its new, fast, ocean-going steamship North Star, 4,000 tons, LAUNCHED MAY 11, 1901, to the races for the America's Cup, leaving Pier (new) No. 32 East River, foot of Pike St., at 9:15 A. M.

The upper decks of this steamer, being unobstructed by deck houses, offer the very best opportunity to witness the races without change of position.

Passengers limited to 800.

FARE, $5.00.

Tickets for sale at Maine S. S. Co. General Office, 3,196 Franklin.

Tyson & Co.'s Agencies.

Thomas Cook & Son, up town, 1,185 Broadway.
Thomas Cook & Son, down town, 261 Broadway.
Raymond & Whitcomb, 25 Union Square.
McBride's Ticket Office, 71 Broadway.
Astor House stands.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL will operate the fast seagoing steamer

MONMOUTH

of the Sandy Hook Line to and from the Yacht Races.

$5.00 FARE $5.00

Number of passengers limited to 750. Leave Pier 8, foot of Rector St., 9:00 A. M. Refreshments at moderate prices.

TICKETS on sale at station, foot of Liberty St., N. R., 494 Broadway, 1,300 Broadway, and on steamers of Sandy Hook Line. For room accommodations apply to C. M. Burt, Gen. Pass. Agt., 143 Liberty St., N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

The Old Dominion Steamship Company will send their ocean-going steamship

JEFFERSON

to the Yacht Races on Sept. 26th, 28th, and October 1st, leaving Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach Street, at 9 A. M. SHARP.

Tickets limited to 700 for each day.

Tickets for first day and tickets and staterooms for second and third days can now be obtained at main ticket office of Company on pier.

Tickets, $6.00 for each day.

Music by Conterno's 14th Regiment Band.

Telephone 1580—Franklin.

The vessels of the

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY

have seagoing licenses, and will accompany the Yachts all through the contests.

The Steamboats will leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 9 A. M., and will be limited to one-half the number of their licensed carrying capacity for these events.

TO VIEW THE FINISH

Each race day Iron Steamboats will also leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 12:30 P. M.

TICKETS $1.00.

GOOD FOR MORNING OR AFTERNOON.

Tickets now on sale at Company's Office, Room 139, 32 Broadway, New York City.

International Yacht Races.
THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER **PLYMOUTH** OF THE FALL RIVER LINE,
From Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., and The Steel Twin Screw Flyer **CITY OF LOWELL** OF THE NORWICH LINE,
from Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., will attend the Yacht Races, commencing September 26th, leaving New York at 9:30 A. M. Tickets, $5.00, either steamer; number limited.
A FINE BAND OF MUSIC will accompany each steamer. Catering by the Company.
Tickets and staterooms at Pier 18, N. R., foot of Warren St., for Str. PLYMOUTH; Pier 36, N. R., for Str. CITY OF LOWELL. Also Cook's offices, 261 and 1185 Broadway, (latter office open until 10 P. M.) and Raymond & Whitcomb's, 25 Union Square.

YACHT RACES.
NEW STEEL STEAMER
THOMAS PATTEN,
FASTEST SIDE-WHEELER IN THE HARBOR.

	LEAVES
FT. WEST 13TH ST	9 A. M.
BATTERY PIER	9:30 A. M.

Capacity, 1,800. Tickets positively limited to 500.
FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.
TICKETS, - - - $2.
FOR SALE AT McBRIDE'S, 71 BROADWAY; TYSON & CO.'S, COOK & SONS, 261 AND 1185 BROADWAY; ALL HOTEL NEWS STANDS.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES
The large three-deck ocean going Steamers, {GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
will accompany the yachts over the entire course each day.
carrying one-half their capacity.
FARE FIRST RACE, $2.00.
Leave West 20th Street 8:30 A. M.; Battery Landing 9:06 A. M. Time-table changed for the second race.
EXCELLENT RESTAURANT AND MUSIC.
Tickets now on sale at office of Knickerbocker Steamboat Co., 149 Broadway, and at the Docks mornings of Race days.

YACHT RACES.
TICKETS BY ALL BOATS.
ENGAGEMENTS OF TICKETS AND ROOMS CAN NOW BE MADE.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
Phone 3138-18. 25 Union Square.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES
AL. FOSTER'S STANCH IRON AND STEEL STEAMER ANGLER.
Observation from all parts of the boat. Large, elegant saloon; steam heated; three (3) decks. Steamer Angler, in commission Winter and Summer on the Atlantic Ocean. Military band on board. Restaurant a la carte. Leaves 22d St., East River, 8:05 A. M.; Battery, 8:35 A. M. Tickets limited to 400. Seagoing capacity, 900. Fare, $2; series of 3 trips, $5.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Special Notice.—Al Foster Steamer Angler will not run to the fishing banks Monday, Sept. 23.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe from steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 22d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Special Notice.—Steamer Angler will not run to fishing banks on yacht race days. Al. Foster.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Etruria, Sept. 25, 3 PM | Umbria, Oct. 12, 3 PM
Servia...Oct. 1, 7 A. M | Lucania...Oct. 19, 9:30 A M
Campania, Oct. 5, 11 AM | Etruria, Oct. 26, 2 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic, Sept. 28, noon | Majestic....Oct 9, noon
Cymric....Oct. 1, 8 AM | Oceanic...Oct. 16, 8 AM
Germanic...Oct. 2, noon | Celtic.....Oct. 22, noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN †NORTH-GERMAN LINE to LLOYD.
NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
†Trave.....Oct. 5 | †Aller...Nov. 2, 10 AM
†Hohenz'rn, Oct. 12, 4PM | *Columbia.....Nov. 9
†Lahn...Oct. 19, 10 AM | †Hoh'z'l'n, Nov. 16, 10 AM
*F. Bismarck....Oct. 23 | *F. Bismarck...Nov. 23 sailing at 11 A. M.
for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30.
Steamers Werra, Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line. | North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.
37 Broadway, N. Y.
Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Kaiser Wm. Gr..Sept. 24 | Kaiser Wm. Gr...Oct. 22
Kronprinz Wm.Oct. 1, 12N | Kronprinz Wm...Oct. 29
Kaiserin M. Th...Oct. 8 | Kaiserin M. Th...Nov. 5
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN
Fr. der Grosse..Sept. 26 | K. Luise...Oct. 24, noon
Gr. Kurfuerst.....Oct. 3 | Bremen.....Oct. 31, noon
Barbarossa...Oct. 17, noon | K. Luise...Nov. 28, 11 AM
Sailing 10 A. M., pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
F. Bism'k, Sep. 26, 7:30 AM | Columbia, Oct. 17, 10 AM
D'tschland, Oct. 3, 9 AM | D'tschland, Oct. 31, 8 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 10, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Nov. 7, 10

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York. County of New York.—ELIJAH C. KEYS, plaintiff, against THERESA KROMER or KRAMER, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Sylvester Kromer or Kramer, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward, (Borough of Bronx) of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Melrose Avenue, distant seventy-four feet four inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of said Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of said Melrose Avenue, twenty-seven feet; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, seventy-one feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Melrose Avenue, twenty-nine feet; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, thirty-eight feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Melrose Avenue, two feet; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street thirty-three feet to the easterly side of said Melrose Avenue, at the point and place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 14th, 1901.

ABRAHAM A. JOSEPH, Referee.

REUBEN MAPELSDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. Address, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

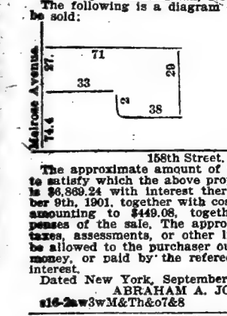

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $4,869.24 with interest thereon from September 9th, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $449.08, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $122.01 with interest.

Dated New York, September 14th, 1901.

ABRAHAM A. JOSEPH, Referee.

s16-2aw3wM&Th&o7&8

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY. In the matter of the receivership of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent receiver of all the goods, property, and assets, late of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, will sell at public auction on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by A. H. Muller & Sons, Auctioneers, all the property and assets of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, except cash. Said sale will be made in parcels, as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1.

Certain accounts receivable due Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, amounting in the aggregate in face value to $32,861.33; a list and description of the accounts may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, in said Borough and City.

PARCEL NO. 2.

Certain accounts receivable due Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, being for charges accrued but not billed on or about May 6, 1900, amounting in the aggregate in face value to $20,374.89; a list and description of the accounts may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, in said Borough and City.

PARCEL NO. 3.

Forty (40) shares of the capital stock of the Merchants' Compress Company, of the par value of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) each.

PARCEL NO. 4.

Bond and Mortgage of the Baltic Realty Company, being a second mortgage on property known as "Baltic Block," situate in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York, with accrued interest; face value of principal, $20,000.

PARCEL NO. 5.

Dock engines, pile-driver and tools, and various miscellaneous tools and personal property now located at the various stores of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, a list of which may be seen at the auctioneers' office, and the property therein described may be examined upon the premises now owned by the New York Dock Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York.

PARCEL NO. 6.

Four (4) memberships in the Maritime Exchange; one (1) membership in the Coffee Exchange; one (1) membership in the Produce Exchange; and one (1) membership in the Fruit Exchange, each subject to such assessments and initial dues and charges as may be imposed by the rules and regulations of the respective exchanges.

PARCEL NO. 7.

All other property of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company of every kind, nature, or description, excepting cash, not included in any of the above-mentioned parcels. (This parcel at bidder's risk.)

All of the above-mentioned property will be sold for cash, and no bid will be received from any purchaser unless he deposit with the auctioneers at or prior to the time of sale cash or certified checks to qualify himself as bidder for the above parcels, respectively:

For Parcel No. 1	$1,000
For Parcel No. 2	1,000
For Parcel No. 3	200
For Parcel No. 4	1,000
For Parcel No. 5	2,500
For Parcel No. 6	100
For Parcel No. 7	100

Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, September 5th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, hereby calls a general meeting of the creditors of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, to be held at the office of said Receiver, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, at twelve o'clock noon on Friday, the 18th day of October, 1901. At such meeting or other adjourned meeting thereof, all accounts and demands for and against the estate and property of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, and all its open and subsisting contracts, shall be ascertained and adjusted, as far as the same may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.—Dated 68 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 9th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Surrogate Notices.

KENEBEL, MARIETTA Z.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ANNETTA L. EDWARDS, Francois V. Kenebel, Thomas Siegrist, William Siegrist, Louis Siegrist, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARIETTA Z. KENEBEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Annetta L. Edwards and Francois V. Kenebel, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 5th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, [L. S.]

Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ISAAC V. SCHAVRIER, Attorney for Executors, 61 Park Row, N. Y. City.

MEYER, CORD.—The People of the State of New York to Henry Bushman, Jacob Bushman, Wilhelmina Bushman, Frederick W. Wurster, Sophia Eolte, Jacob Wamsganz, Joseph Buellesbach, Caspar Buellesbach, Jacob Buellesbach, and Hubert Buellesbach, composing the firm of Buellesbach Brothers, Henry Loeb, George J. Schnatz, Charles Massoth, and John F. Steves, Henry M. Barnard, Bradley L. Eaton, composing the firm of Church L. Gates and Company, William V. Gordon, Lewis C. Tufts, and Chester F. Reynolds, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at a Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, to be held at the new County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the said county, on the 24th day of September, nineteen hundred and one, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the distribution of the entire surplus moneys in foreclosure arising in an action entitled Cord Meyer and Christian Meyer, as executors of the last will and testament of CORD MEYER, deceased, plaintiffs, against Henry Bushman and others, among the persons entitled thereto.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our said Surrogates' Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, [Seal.]

Clerk of Surrogates' Court.

REED & REED, Attorneys for Petitioner, Office and P. O. Address, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Referees' Notices.

JENNINGS STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, plaintiff, against SAMUEL BURMESTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date 15th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings now being and to be erected thereon, which on a certain map of subdivision of the property of Charlotte F. Trowbridge, in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, (being part of the Fox estate shown on the map filed by Hugh N. Camp, C. S. Green, and William Reynolds Brown, Commissioners of Partition, on June 2d, 1879,) filed in the Register's Office of the City and County of New York, on October 20, 1882, by the Number 862, is shown as Lot No. 9, and part of Lot No. 10 thereon in Block 440, and is more particularly described and bounded as follows: Beginning on the southerly side of Jennings Street at a point distant one hundred and seventeen 01-100 (117.01) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly side of Jennings Street with the westerly side of Stebbins Avenue; running thence southerly, at right angles to Jennings Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, seventy-seven 25-100 (77.25) feet; thence southwesterly two 92-100 (2.92) feet to a point in a line drawn parallel with Jennings Street, and which line is distant seventy-eight 75-100 (78.75) feet south therefrom; thence westerly along said last-mentioned line twenty feet; thence northerly, at right angles to Jennings Street, seventy-eight 75-100 (78.75) feet to the southerly side thereof; thence easterly along the southerly side of Jennings Street twenty-two 5-10 (22.5) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances and dimensions more or less, being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York.

Dated New York, September 6th, 1901.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

DAVID McCLURE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,086 Jennings Street.

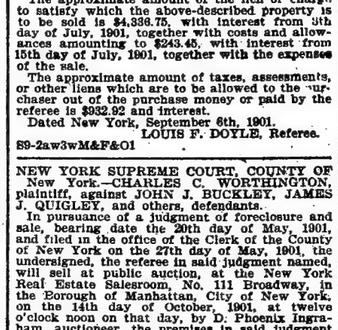

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,336.75, with interest from 8th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $243.45, with interest from 15th day of July, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $932.92 and interest.

Dated New York, September 6th, 1901.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

S9-2aw3wM&F&O1

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES C. WORTHINGTON, plaintiff, against JOHN J. BUCKLEY, JAMES J. QUIGLEY, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 20th day of May, 1901, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 27th day of May, 1901, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building or buildings thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the Sixth Ward of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Walker Street, distant one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet and one (1) inch eastwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Walker Street with the easterly side of Elm Street before said Elm Street was widened; running thence southwardly at right angles to Walker Street, and part of the way through a party wall seventy-five (75) feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with Walker Street, forty-three (43) feet and eleven (11) inches to the westerly side of Centre Street as now laid out; thence northwardly along said westerly side of Centre Street seventy-five (75) feet to the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Walker Street with the said westerly side of Centre Street; and thence westwardly along said southerly side of Walker Street forty-four (44) feet ten (10) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

And also all that other certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building or buildings thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in said Sixth Ward of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Walker Street, distant one hundred and one (101) feet and eight (8) inches eastwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of said southerly side of Walker Street with the easterly side of Elm Street before said Elm Street was widened; running thence southwardly at right angles to Walker Street through a partly wall seventy-five (75) feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with Walker Street, twenty-five (25) feet and five (5) inches; thence northwardly and again at right angles to Walker Street, and part of the way through a party wall seventy-five (75) feet to the southerly side of Walker Street, and thence westwardly along said southerly side of Walker Street twenty-five (25) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, September 21st, 1901.

FRANK D. ARTHUR, Referee.

HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 258 Broadway, New York City.

The premises to be sold are numbered 105, 107, and 109 Walker Street, and 145, 147, and 149 Centre Street, New York City.

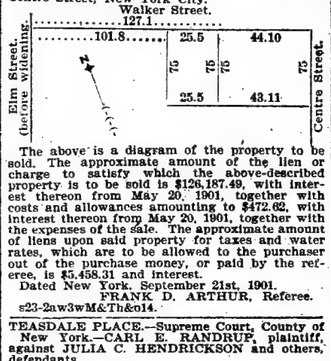

The above is a diagram of the property to be sold. The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $126,187.49, with interest thereon from May 20, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $472.62, with interest thereon from May 20, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of liens upon said property for taxes and water rates, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $5,458.31 and interest.

Dated New York, September 21st, 1901.

FRANK D. ARTHUR, Referee.

s23-2aw3wM&Th&o14.

TEASDALE PLACE.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—CARL E. RANDRUP, plaintiff, against JULIA C. HENDRICKSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date 12th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, lying in the City and County of New York, consisting of Lot 191 on a certain map entitled "Map of Forest Grove, in the town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York, 1886, the property of H. P. De Graf, Esq., Surveyed by R. Henwood, C. E., and revised June 15th, 1888," bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Teasdale Place, distant five hundred and twenty-five (525) feet westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Teasdale Place with the westerly side of Trinity (formerly Grove) Avenue, and running thence northerly at right angles to Teasdale Place one hundred (100) feet to the middle line of the block; thence running westerly along said line twenty-four 88-100 feet; thence running southerly at right angles to Teasdale Place, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of Teasdale Place, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Teasdale Place twenty-four 88-100 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to said Julia C. Hendrickson by the Petty Soulard and Walker Realty Company by deed bearing even date with said mortgage, and recorded simultaneously with same, and which was given to secure part of the consideration therefor.

Dated New York, September 3d, 1901.

JOHN E. DUFFY, Referee.

NORWOOD & DILLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhatttan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

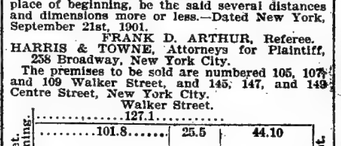

Teasdale Place.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $802 62-100, with interest from 12th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $166 55-100, with interest from 24th day of July, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $355 54-100 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $10,000, with interest thereon from September 28th, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, September 3d, 1901.

JOHN E. DUFFY, Referee.

s9-2aw3wM&Th&o1

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against JOHN A. KNOX and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, (formerly in the County of Westchester,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Washington Avenue, distant fifty-five feet two and three-quarter inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of said Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth (formerly Adams) Street, and running thence westerly, and parallel with said One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and for a part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-five feet five and two-fifths inches; thence northerly, and at right angles to said One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, fifteen feet; thence easterly, and again parallel with said One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and for a part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-six feet one and four-fifths inches to the westerly side of said Washington Avenue, and thence southerly and along the westerly side of said Washington Avenue, fifteen feet and three-quarters of an inch to the point or place of beginning. Being a part of the same premises which were conveyed to the said John A. Knox and Newbury D. Lawton by Fernando Wood and wife, by deed bearing date the 4th day of June, 1888, and recorded in the New York Register's office on the 18th day of June, 1888, in Liber 2133 of Conveyances, Page 479.

Dated New York, September 14th, 1901.

ASA BIRD GARDINER, Referee.

REUBEN MAPELSDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. Address No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

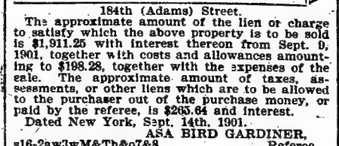

184th (Adams) Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $1,911.25 with interest thereon from Sept. 9, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $198.28, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $265.64 and interest.

Dated New York, Sept. 14th, 1901.

ASA BIRD GARDINER, Referee.

s16-2aw3wM&Th&o7&8

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FERDINAND W. HERZ, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. WEIHER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 20th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and thereafter described as follows: All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and now known by the street numbers 67 and 69 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and formerly known as numbers 59 and 61 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and forty-three (143) feet and ten (10) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, (formerly Sixth Avenue;) running thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Streets, thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street forty-one (41) feet and two (2) inches; thence southerly and again parallel with Lenox Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inchss to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street forty-one (41) feet and two (2) inches to the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, September 21st, 1901.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street numbers are 67 and 69 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street:

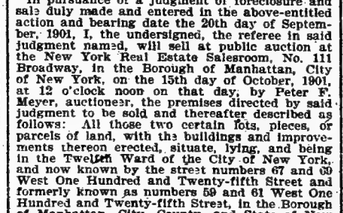

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is thirty-one thousand six hundred and fifty-three 17-100 dollars ($31,653.17,) with interest thereon from the 20th day of September, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and ninety 03-100 dollars ($390.03,) together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is fourteen hundred and fifty-nine dollars ($1,459) and interest.

That the premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars ($32,500) and interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum and a second mortgage of thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars ($33,500) with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, September 21st, 1901.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

s23-2aw3wM&Th&o15

Surrogate Notices.

WIESEN, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY WIESEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Fernando Solinger, No. 281 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1901.

ELIZABETH WIESEN, Executrix.

HOWARD SIMMONS, FICE WORK, Executors.

FERNANDO SOLINGER, Attorney for Executrix, 281 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s9-1aw6mM

Fall and Winter Resorts.

THE AUTUMN SEASON AT

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

85 Minutes From New York.

The Laurel House

Opens for the Season on October 1st

The Laurel-in-the-Pines

Opens November 16th

BOTH UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF DAVID B. PLUMER

Both of these famous hotels are especially adapted for winter homes. Convenient to the metropolitan centres and with every comfort provided.

A. J. MURPHY, Asst. Manager Laurel House.

F. F. SHUTE, Asst. Manager Laurel-In-the-Pines.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

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TANDEMS. SINGLES. CYCLES. SACRIFICE. SACRIFICE. SACRIFICE. 1,500 2nd h'd, new, and 2nd cycles, all makes, $3.50, $4, $5, $6, $9, $11; every one worth double. Tandems, Pierce, Rambler, Cleveland, Olive Derby, etc., $11 to $30.

$5 Cameras, $1.25.

Gas Lamps, 50c.; Pumps, 20c., Bells, 8c. JANDORF, COR. CHURCH AND BARCLAY.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS, Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods. EASY PAYMENTS. Will send representative if desired. American Watch & Diamond Co., 19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED. All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

CREDIT Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. GLOBE CREDIT WATCH CO., 1 World Bldg., 144 Evenings: Up-Town Branch, 16 E. 125th St.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

$20 TO $35—REMINGTON'S, SMITH'S, OTHERS; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

Fine "Wooton" writing desk; double doors; perfect order; very suitable for lawyer, physician, clergyman, or library use. Paur, 119 Worth St.; corner Elm.

LACE CURTAINS All kinds at wholesale prices. 398 Broadway, corner Walker St., Room No. 1,006. New York Curtain Co.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Flinn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

At Spencer's, 344 6th Av., opposite Adams's, umbrellas, parasols, canes made, recovered, repaired. Telephone 4228—18th.

A first-class retail milk business; owner retiring; bargain for quick buyer. F. C. Depew, Haverstraw, N. Y.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Diamond Polish Mfg. Co. manufactures the best Diamond Polish for sale in market. Buffalo, N. Y.

New, elegant furniture, suitable for four-room flat, or furnished flat. O. W., 327 East 16th.

D. Theodore, 61 Ann St., dealer in all kinds of old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses.

Send stamp for list of books which can't be bought elsewhere. Bookseller, 406 East 75th St.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; FOR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE. MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Carpet Cleaning.

Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 184th St., Marion Av.; all kinds carpets cleaned, 3c yard.

Surrogate Notices.

MEYER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. MEYER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz, the office of Charles Joseph, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December, 1901.—Dated New York, the 17th day of June, 1901. HELENA MEYER, Administratrix. CHARLES JOSEPH, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MOOREHEAD, ALMIRA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALMIRA L. MOOREHEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Orlando Harrisson, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1901.

ANNIE T. MOOREHEAD, Administratrix. J. ORLANDO HARRISSON, Attorney for Administratrix, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my27-1aw6mM

SCHMEY, SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD SCHMEY, late of Cincinnati, Ohio, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Quinn, No. 120 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1901.

IDA SCHMEY, Administratrix. JOHN QUINN, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. je17-1aw6mM

THOMAS, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER THOMAS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Winston H. Hagen, attorney at law, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1901. ELLA SAYRE, Administratrix. WINSTON H. HAGEN, Attorney for Administratrix, 59 Wall Street, New York City. my31-1aw6mM

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS. COCKROACHES. — Eclectric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeitfuss, 60 Fulton St.

Will lady or gentleman loan $1,200 90 days? 5 per cent. interest; stock bonus $20,000 in gold mine that will pay 10% inside of year; particulars at interview. Address K Box 131 Times.

Poultry Plant—Ship birds to all parts of the world; $12,000 business; see engraving and details in New England Illustrated, postpaid. George H. Chapin, publisher, Boston.

For Sale—First-class corner grocery, complete, on principal avenue on Brooklyn; easy terms to hustling young grocer. Address F. A. Hiep, Maspeth, L. I.

Business places, every destription; real estate sold, city or country; capital procured. Irving Rosenthal, 212 East 32d St.

Money grows when safely invested; prospectus mailed; shares, one dollar. Pineoil Remedy Company, Rahway, New Jersey.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

$20,000 to $50,000 wanted for business paying enormous profits; the right party can secure valuable interest. Address U Box 109 Times.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Printing, noteheads, envelopes, $1.00 per thousand; cards, 50 cts. up. Yale Printing Co., 59 3d Av.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 303.

Mineral water business, all soft drings; cheap; worth double the price. 603 East 133d St.

A man with $7,500 can make $500,000 in 4 mouths. A. R. Metz, 22 Platt St.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE. Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

OUR OWN, now Harvard Academy, 136 to 140 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, fancier guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; private lessons any hour. ED. J. FINNEGAN.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

All legal claims, estates, foreign and domestic, collected on percentage. Lawyer, Box 123 Times Office.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FIRST CLASS FIVE STORY
AMERICAN BASEMENT
PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
317, 319, 321, 325
WEST 100TH ST.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
They are 20 feet front by 60 feet deep, with extension, having servants' stairs to fourth story. The houses have three bathrooms, with mosaic floors and tiled walls; rolled rimmed bathtubs, wash basins, shower baths, &c., of the latest designs.
JAMES LIVINGSTON,
BUILDER, ON PREMISES, OR
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., Agent,
388 Columbus Av., (Cor. 76th St.)

PHONE 4760 38TH ST.
RENWICK C. HURRY,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 501 Fifth Avenue.
ENTRANCE ON FORTY-SECOND STREET.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
A LARGE PLOT IN BEST LOCALITY.
PRICE VERY REASONABLE.
THEO. ROGERS BRILL,
351 WEST 50TH ST.

BIGGEST BARGAINS BRONX
$7,750, $1,000 cash, balance to suit, 3-family houses, 7 rooms, bath; steam, hot water; best locations, Jerome Av. O'RORKE or NORMOYLE, Boston Av., corner 164th St.

87TH AV. BUSINESS PROPERTY.
Three 5-story apartments; all rented; great bargain.
HAYDEN, 320 WEST 145TH ST.

Bronx.—$3,900; 9-room house, near elevated, trolleys, school; easy terms. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Choice building lots, $375; $5 monthly; houses order, $1,500; $15 monthly. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av.

Looking for bargain houses, lots, Bronx or Harlem? Call on Case, 42 West 128th, or 979 East 169.

Real Estate.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,
Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000
Defends any titles insured at its own expense, when assailed.

Florida Illustrated; describes many estates for sale; post free. Geo. H. Chapin, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let
0c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Another Bargain—$500 and $20 monthly buys $2,000 frame house, 9 rooms, city water, piazza, big shade trees, on two lots, on macadamized avenue, electric lights, two minutes' walk from railroad station; another house, forming corner, $2,500, same size, same terms; also bargains in lots. Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 86 trains daily; commutation 8c.; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.
$5c. weekly. No interest or assessments
High, dry Boulevard lots, fronting trolley. Near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont. WARRANTY CO., 115 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

NEAR THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO ALL PARKS,
In the large cities of the United States, will be found the best residential sections.
My 32 homes just completed, forming the block on both sides of Sterling Place, between Underhill and Washington Avs., are within one block of the main entrance of Prospect Park, opposite the Institute of Arts and Sciences, and in the highest section of Brooklyn. It will pay you to spend half an hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with advances made in the sciences and arts of the twentieth century, for one-third the price of a home equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan. The houses are circular, octagon, and straight front, finished in the choicest hard woods, model, all tiled kitchens, electric light combination chandeliers, shower, tiled bathrooms, butler's pantry, extension dining rooms and paneled ceilings.
Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.
THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.
Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place; time, 22 minutes. Open daily, including Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
WM. H. REYNOLDS, BUILDER, ON PREMISES.

FOR SALE—OCEAN AV., BROOKLYN.
Plot, 830 feet front; finest residence street in Brooklyn; fully improved; excellent chance for investment or speculation; very low price; brokers protected. John L. Bickford, 1,134 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Telephone.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St. between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Binger, Builder.

Small and Large **LOANS** First and Second Mortgages.
HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Asking $5,400.00; rental $60.00 monthly; two Greenpoint houses; title guaranteed; both rented; want offer. Stewart, H Box 147 Times.

Six-family apartment house; all improvements; Greenpoint; $5,350, worth $7,000; rents $672.00. Jones, 189 Montague St.

Bargain.—Plot 60x100; fine detached cottage; price $3,800; $500 cash. John Perry & Co., 373 Fulton St.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A good ten-room house, furnace, porcelain bath, all improvements; broad piazza; high grounds; good neighborhood; near trolley and Murray Hill Railroad station; shrubbery; lot 60x100. 253 Cypress Av., Flushing, L. I.

Country Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Leland's Five-Day Trip for a farm, through western New Hampshire and eastern Vermont, in and near the Connecticut River valley, the garden of New England; describes over 60 farms; tells how and where to go; free upon receipt of address. P. F. Leland's Farm Agency, 113 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

New Queen Anne Cottage.—Will sell for small weekly or monthly payments; beautifully located in city 20 minutes out; all city improvements; work guaranteed; price $550. Owner, 358 West 42d St., parlor floor; open evenings.

For Sale, Cheap.—15-acre farm, brick house, 12 rooms; 2 barns; fine apple orchard in prime, good land; fine view of Winsted on trolley line; good poultry farm. J. K. Smith, Sta. A., Winsted, Conn.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city; station 10 minutes. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

Nyack-on-Hudson.—Factory, 42x125; four floors; equipped power, elevator, shafting; heated; extra land; convenient shipping, boat and rail. Morrow, 44 Wall St.; Room 47.

All country real estate our specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building.

Deserted Farms, $250 up below value buildings; catalogue free. Box 1,344, Boston Mass.

Real Estate Wanted.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WANTED—PRIVATE HOUSES
to rent and for sale. Send particulars to
FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM,
58 WEST 125TH ST.

WANTED PRIVATE HOUSES TO RENT.
Have great demand for same.
M. H. MEYERS, 2,521 8TH AV.

Wanted—Lots or small houses in exchange for two or three family house. Moe & Co., 3d Av., 26th St., Brooklyn.

Want a farm in the neighborhood of Norwalk, Conn. Address Cash Buyer, P 139 Times Office.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WOODCLIFF
ON
HUDSON.
SPECIAL FALL OFFER OF HOUSES AND LOTS
at prices that will make you regret ever having paid rent in New York.
SMALL CASH PAYMENTS
AND $35 TO $40 PER MONTH
will purchase a Beautiful Home on the
TOP OF THE PALISADES,
OPPOSITE RIVERSIDE DRIVE AT 79TH ST.
In a most Healthy Locality. Convenient to Schools and Churches. Well Sewered. Good Water from High Service. Restricted Property, Fully Improved, with Stone Sidewalks Gas and Electric Light.
NO ASSESSMENTS.
Ten minutes from West Shore, 42d or Franklin St. ferries by trolley. Round trip tickets 15 cents. Write at once for SPECIAL LIST of new houses and choice lots. Photographs, Map, Prices, etc.
WOODCLIFF LAND IMPT. CO.,
Weehawken P. O., N. J.
AGENT ON PROPERTY.

For Sale in East Orange, Near Grove St. Station. —10-roomed house, handsomely decorated, open plumbing, hardwood trim; price, $5,500. Apply Joseph Davis, 53 South Grove St., East Orange. Reasonable terms.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$5 pays for building lot; 9 miles from New York City; practically given away to develop property; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

Real Estate for Exchange.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Want residence Yonkers or vicinity for vacant Webster Av. lots; $7,000; builders' opportunity. Chesterfield, 850 3d Av.

Store property; good location; exchange for house or lots. Moe & Co., 3d Av., 58th St., Brooklyn.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A—From October 1.
LORING,
Entrance, 202 West 74th St.
fronting Broadway, West 74th & Amsterdam Av.
SIX AND SEVEN
large, light rooms and bath; handsome arcade; FIRST-CLASS SERVICE.
Apply on premises, or
J. E. WHITAKER, Broadway, near W. 74th St.

Beautiful Columbia Heights.
417 AND 419 WEST 118TH ST.
A few choice apartments left, half block from Columbia College and Morningside Park. Elevator; every improvement. Restaurant in house. Rents moderate. Inquire on premises.

THE HAMPTONS,
117th St., 7th and St. Nicholas Avs., facing the Park; seven and eight rooms and bath, with all improvements. Inquire on premises.

8 AND 14 WEST 102D ST.
Choice six and seven rooms and bath; heat, hot water; all improvements; nice entrance; reference required.

124th St., 231 West.—Single third flat, 7 large, light rooms and bath, newly painted, $22-$24. Janitor, basement, or Allan Williams, second floor.

Single flat, all improvements, including steam heat, exposed nickel-plated plumbing; 8 rooms, bath; every room to open air. 72 E. 122d St.

Helena, 102 East 31st St.—Apartments, all improvements, $50. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

5 elegant, extra large, light rooms; bath and hall heated; choice location; rent, $17. 527 Lenox Av.

Six large rooms, bath, $20; five rooms, $17; small families; inducements. Lowell, 107 West 98th St.

6 elegant, large, light rooms; bath, hot water; choice location; rent, $21. 188 West 133d St.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas and coal ranges; $11.50—$14.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Just Completed.
FOR RENT—$1,500.
11 HANDSOME HOUSES from 113 to 133 W. 117th St.
Five-story American basement, 18 rooms, two tiled baths, FOYER hall and pantry; hardwood trim throughout; every modern convenience; near 7th Av. and 116th St. Station, with elevator.
PORTER & CO.,
OF 159 WEST 125TH ST.

Henderson Place, East 86th St., Near East End Av.—3-story Queen Anne dwelling; 9 rooms; $35 per month.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

Three and four rooms and scullery in the FRANKLIN COURT BUILDINGS.
Hot and cold water, range, shower baths; rents, $2.10 to $2.80 weekly. Office, 885 Kent Av.

For small family, upper part of private house; six large rooms, with improvements. 172 East 95th St., near Lexington Av.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Ducking shore and large old brick mansion on water front at Susquehanna Flats; house within half mile of Perryville station, on P., W. & B. R. R.; two miles off shore front on Susquehanna River, Chesapeake Bay, and Mill Creek; exclusive game privileges on 550 acres; at mouth of Susquehanna River, opposite Havre-de-Grace and extending from Stump's Point to Perryville, Md. H. Arthur Stump, 224 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Lakewood.—Rent, modern residence; partly furnished; stable; large grounds. J. Alten, New Rochelle.

To Let for Business Purposes.

STORES TO LET in following streets: Ann, Barclay, Beekman, Bleecker, Bowery, Centre, Chambers, Cortland, Fulton, Front, Greenwich, Hudson, John, Liberty, Maiden Lane, Nassau, Pearl, Prince, Reade, Rose, Spruce, (3d Av.,) Vesey, Warren, West, White, and William. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Store and front basement room at 131 Waverley Place to let; no liquor or tobacco; key at Renner Bros., 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 110 WEST 42D ST.

Stable to lease, 406 East 48th St.; 3 stories, 28x100; will alter to suit. Apply to Philip Goerlitz, 242 East 51st St.

34 West 24th St.—Stable and coach house to rent as private stable or for storage at $900. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

Attention!—Large, light, new corner offices; good advertising space; on line of L. B'way, 6th Av., all cars. P. S. Treacy, Building, 1,929 Broadway.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; large, light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Three and four rooms and scullery in the FRANKLIN COURT BUILDINGS.
Hot and cold water, range, shower baths; rents, $2.10 to $2.80 weekly. Office, 885 Kent Av.

Brooklyn Apartments Wanted.

Wanted—An apartment or floor in house with owner, suitable for housekeeping by a married couple; refined surroundings. X., Box 215 Times.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE FLORENCE,
105 East 18th St.
A few suitable apartments to let; large and small; furnished and unfurnished. Also for housekeeping. Excellent cuisine.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

New Apartment House,
Madison Ave., N. E. Cor. 90th St.,
Directly opposite Mr. Carnegie's improved property and Central Park entrance.
SPECIAL FEATURES.
Most beautiful exterior, all cut stone, with superb entrance, 9 rooms and 2 bathrooms in each apartment, two elevators running day and night, steel safes and telephone connection with each apartment.
Rents $1,600 to $2,200
Books and information on application.
DUFF & CONGER, Agts.,
Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St. Tel. 641—79th Street.

114th St., 244 West
Elegant Flats of four rooms and bath; all the latest improvements; steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date; it will pay you to examine these Flats before hiring elsewhere; they are the best in the city for the money.
RENT $17 TO $20.
For further particulars apply to J. S. PENDERY, Agent, on Premises.

112th St., 259 West
Seven rooms, with dresser and bath; all the latest improvements.
RENT $34 TO $38.
These Flats have to be examined to be appreciated; it will pay you to look at these Flats before hiring elsewhere. Apply to JAS. H. LUKENS, Agent, on premises.

106th St., 21 West
One of the leading streets in Harlem; seven rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements.
RENT $33 TO $37.
Janitor on premises.

THE BINGHAM.
New Family and Bachelor Apartment House.
Broadway and 94th St., (S. E. Cor.)
The suites consist of one, two and three rooms and bath, complete in every detail, including long-distance telephone in every apartment.
THE LOCATION—Between Central Park and Riverside Drive, commanding a beautiful outlook in all directions.
CONVENIENCES—New subway station at 95th St. and Broadway, elevated station 93d St and Columbus Ave.; electric surface cars pass the door, which connect with all lines. Large dining room on main floor. Kitchen separate from house.
Every effort will be made to maintain the highest standard of service and cuisine in the dining room.
RENTS FROM $400 TO $1,200.
Application can be made at the office in the building, or to
A. E. M. A. BINGHAM, Owner, on premises.
Tel. 3426 Riverside.

THE WHARFEDALE,
604 AND 606 WEST 115TH ST.
New Elevator Apartment Houses.
Magnificent view of the Hudson River and Palisades. One block from Columbia College. They are suites of seven rooms and bath on first floors. Eight rooms and baths on all upper floors, with every modern improvement. Rents from $700 to $960 per annum. For further particulars apply to Builder on premises.
WILLIAM BROADBELT.

RODNA-LATHAM
Magnificent Apartment Houses,
JUST COMPLETED.
MORNINGSIDE AV.,
122d, 123d. sts., opposite Park.
FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.
Apartments of four, five, six, and seven large rooms, with marble bath, and equipped with every known modern convenience; rents $35 to $60 per month; builder and owner on premises.

THE JEROME,
215 West 116th St., near 7th Ave.
Just completed 4 and 5 large light room apartments. Elevator, electric lights, telephone, hall service, and all modern improvements. Open for inspection. Apply John Bannes, Builder and Owner, on premises, or
HALL J. HOW & CO., Agents,
240 West 116th Street.

THE STUART.
A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Nine rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent. Also a nine-room apartment on first floor suitable for physician.
Apply to
CHRIS. HEISER,
60 Liberty St. Tel. 455 Cortland.

NO. 1078 MADISON AVE.,
Bet. 81st and 82d Streets.
ONE APARTMENT ON A FLOOR.
JUST COMPLETED, new seven-story building, 25.6x80x95, being the Art Museum Block; suites of 7 large, light rooms, bath, and toilets; highest class in every respect and equal in appointments and finish to the very best. Rents, $2,000 to $2,600.

CHOICE APARTMENTS.
WEST 138TH ST., 6 rooms and bath; all
WEST 139TH ST., modern improvements;
NEAR 7TH AV. rents $24 to $27.
APPLICATION CAN BE MADE TO JANITORS, ON PREMISES, OR
F. ALDHOUS & CO.,
2,339 7th Av., Corner 137th St.

2189 BROADWAY 2193
77th St. $600.
8 Rooms, bath.
Steam. Hot Water.

TUXEDO,
Northeast cor. 118th St., Lexington Av.; five and six all-light, large rooms and bath; every improvement; elevator, steam heat; absolutely high-class; rents, $35 to $40 monthly. Superintendent, on premises.

THE URANIA,
238 and 240 West 129th St.; electric elevator and every modern improvement; rents, $35 to $47.50. Premises, or William C. Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

INVESTIGATE THESE BEFORE RENTING ELSEWHERE.—117th St., 380-386 West, near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient trolley and L elevator station; reference, $24.00-$27.00.

THE KANEDALE.
Madison Av., Northeast Cor. 88th St.
Eight large rooms, elevator, electric lights, telephone, &c.; rents very moderate; agent on premises.

Quiet homes for superior adult families; modern, attractive building, containing five handsome rooms; location unsurpassed; conducted by owner, on premises; $30 and $34. 342 Manhattan Av., at 114th St.; Park opposite.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, (118th St.)—Beautiful single flat; steam heated; 7 light rooms, bath; $32.00; cheapest fine flat in city; hot water supply. Bellamy, owner, 3d Av., 61st.

To Let.—An attractive corner apartment in the KNICKERBOCKER; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Superintendent in building, 247 5th Av., or LOVEJOY & NOYES, Agents, 62 Cedar St.

The Central, Washington Square,
No. 88 South, on corner, seven light rooms and bath; ample closets, hot water, steam heat, open plumbing; $50 to $70.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

San Marino, Morningside Heights; 5 rooms; elevator, electric light, telephone; $40; references. 509 West 112th St.

504 West 22d St.—First floor and basement, private house. Rent, $25.00.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CONCERNING
THE ACKERLY
241 WEST 101ST,
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades.
EIGHT ROOMS AND TWO BATHS.
Magnificent seven-story apartment house; extremely attractive facade, pure French Renaissance; entrance hall finished in imported marbles, with reception rooms furnished in the style of building, at once creating a pleasing impression.
Being only two apartments to a floor, of eight rooms and two baths, and built on a plot of ground 60 feet front, necessarily the rooms are large, and each separate Apartment is equal to a private house 25 feet in width, with the added advantages of
ELECTRIC LIGHTS,
WARMER IN BUTLER'S PANTRY,
SEPARATE BATH FOR SERVANTS,
EXTRA ROOMS FOR SERVANTS,
PRIVATE STOREROOMS.
ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
ACCOMMODATION FOR AUTOMOBILES NEAR BY.
LIVERIED ATTENDANTS.
Private houses front and rear.
The parlors are finished in Louis XVI. style, while the dining rooms are trimmed in massive antique oak, with windows of delicately stained glass especially designed for this building by Tiffany; no expense has been spared to make this building as nearly perfect as modern ingenuity and builder's creative genius will permit; rent $1,100 to $1,600; only 4 apartments left.
HENRY ACKER, Owner and Builder.
CLIFFORD N. SHURMAN,
AGENT,
2,649 BROADWAY,
100TH AND 101ST.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

The Hillcrest
on Cathedral Heights,
116TH ST.,
near Columbia University.
Apartments of 9, 10 and 11 large Sunny Rooms and Baths.
All Modern Conveniences.
A beautiful light foyer, with a handsome fireplace, is at the entrance of each apartment. The parlors, libraries, and dining rooms can be thrown into one suite, thus affording an amount of room for the entertainment of guests hardly equaled by the average private house. No dark or narrow halls.
The parlors and libraries are elaborately finished in rich mahogany, with parquet floors, Louis XV. mantels, and have large bay windows.
The dining rooms are finished in dark quartered oak, with oak floors and beamed ceilings. In the wainscoting large tapestry pictures are inserted, which, with the massive mantels and leaded glass casement windows, make the rooms unsurpassed in rich, harmonious effects.
The main bedrooms are large, sunny corner rooms. They are finished in American walnut and have open fireplaces, large closets, and abundant mirrors.
An especially attractive feature is the bathrooms, which are completely equipped in solid porcelain, all the fixtures and plumbing being of the most modern type.
The servants' rooms, baths, and toilets are larger and better than in the average residence.
Amsterdam Av. cars pass within a few feet of the building. Rents, $1,400 to $2,200.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
284 Columbus Av.
Representative on Premises.

The Patterson,
56-58-60 West 47th St.
Between 5th and 6th Aves.
New Family Apartment Hotel.
Ready for Occupancy.
FIREPROOF, STEEL CONSTRUCTION,
Most modern in its appointment.
Two rooms and bath to any size apartment.
The Patterson is designed in every particular so as to bring to the highest perfection all the benefits that architecture and science can devise. A few of the special innovations include passenger and servants' elevators. Furnished rooms for visiting friends. Single rooms for private maids. Telephone in every apartment. Mail chute on every floor, with hourly collection. Liveried attendants.
The Restaurant is for the exclusive use of guests, and will be under the direction of an experienced Chef and a corps of assistants, and maintained on the highest plan, with moderate prices. The house is open for inspection until 10 P. M.

You Can Rent an Apartment
of seven rooms and bath, equipped with all the latest improvements, including electric lights, elevator service day and night,
$800 PER ANNUM.
THE BROADWAY,
230 W. 104st St., S. W. Cor. Broadway.
They are the cheapest apartments on upper Broadway. Apply on premises or
PAUL MAYER, Agent,
211 West 116th St.
Telephone 297 Harlem.

THE PLAZA,
St. Nicholas Av., corner 150th St.
ELEGANT APARTMENTS OF 7 AND 8 ROOMS; STEAM HEATED AND HOT WATER; ELEVATOR SERVICE; THE CHOICEST AND MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION ON MANHATTAN ISLAND.
Crest of Washington Heights.
THE PLAZA is surrounded by fine private residences and overlooks the Hudson and Harlem Rivers, nicely situated and close to every line of access to the heart of New York.
Convenient to 6th, 9th Ave. "L,"
Electric Surface Cars, 8th, Amsterdam Avs.
Superintendent on premises day and evening.

GRACEMORE,
VERY CHOICE APARTMENT.
Facing Morningside Park,
N. E. Cor. 120th St., Morningside Av.
5, 6, 7 LIGHT ROOMS.
NEWLY DECORATED AND REFINISHED.
Best Condition and Improvements. Hall Service, &c.
The situation of GRACEMORE is well worth mention. Morningside Park is a beautiful arrangement of rocks, foliage, and walks; very quiet, secluded, and healthful, and but a short walk from the principal surface and cross-town lines. Elevated station and elevator at 116th St.
Rentals From $40 Upward.
Superintendent on premises, day and evening.

The Penataquit, 128th St., 40 West.—Seven rooms and bath; elevator; all improvements. Janitor.

Pianos and Organs.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WEBER PIANOS
We offer this week an *extraordinary opportunity* to careful buyers who would like to own a *Weber* but cannot afford the price of *an absolutely new one.* To reduce stock and make room for new styles arriving from factory, we have placed on sale
Twenty-five Upright & Grand Weber Pianos
in perfect order and most of them little used, at about
One-Half Real Value.
Call or write at once, if you intend to buy this Fall and wish to secure an instrument of the highest musical excellence and acknowledged reputation on the *most favorable terms.*
No deviation from prices plainly marked and attached to each piano offered in this sale.
WEBER WAREROOMS:
5th Avenue, corner 16th Street, New York.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.
REMARKABLE
PIANO OFFERS
HARMONY PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
IRVING PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
BURNHAM PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
MAYERS PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
WILSON PIANOS
$155.
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

NEEDHAM.
Some very good bargains in slightly used and second-hand uprights. Also a number of odd styles at a great sacrifice. Most liberal terms. New catalogue and bargain list now ready. 5th Avenue and 15th Street.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 16TH STREET.
Handsome upright $115, another $135, squares $20 upward; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy terms; pianos exchanged; new pianos rented.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED. RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125; Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" Wiss. STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

$180. Elegant Steinway upright; new pianos, $150 up; rents low; allowed on purchase; open evenings. O. W. Wuertz, 1,518 3d Av., near 86th.

$75 —BEAUTIFUL upright, Steinway, great sacrifice; rents $3. BIDDLE'S, 7 E. 14th St.

Fine upright piano, $170; $6 monthly; rents $3. Wissner, 25 East 14th St., New York.

Auction Sales.

JOHN FELL O'BRIEN,
Auctioneer.
NOW ON EXHIBITION
ANTIQUE AND MODERN
Oriental Rugs and Carpets,
Including samples from Persia, India, Kurdistan, Tebriz, Khorassan, Cashmere, Beloochistan, and Afghanistan.
Sale This Day, (Monday,)
AND ON
Tuesday and Wednesday,
September 23d, 24th, and 25th, 1901,
AT 3:15 P. M. EACH DAY.
BY ORDER OF
KIRTLAND & CONVILLE, 220 Broadway,
Attorneys for Creditors.
AT THE
O'Brien Art Galleries,
33 and 35 Liberty Street.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, office 280 Broadway, sells to-day at 8:45 o'clock, Number 452 Brook Avenue, Borough of Bronx, saloon fixtures. By order of Mortagee's Attorney.

Desks.

DESKS.
Great Variety of style and price.
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton St., N.Y.

Purchase and Exchange.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Single BOOKS and complete LIBRARIES bought at highest prices. Davis's Bookstore, 35 West 42d St.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Stamps.—Pan-Americans, 4, 5, 8, 10c., mixed, wanted; 1½c. each paid. Tausig, 9 E. 108th.

Quick cash for stocks of merchandise; city or country. Address Z., Box 116 Times.

Dentistry.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
Expression of mouth restored; the highest award for artificial teeth at World's Fair was granted Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th; continuous gum, gold, and rubber plates; bridge work.

Pianos and Organs.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
25 East 14th St., N. Y.

Boarders Wanted.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

7th Av., 2,134, (126th.)—Large and small rooms; singly or en suite; good location; table boarders.

16th St., 128 East.—Large and small rooms; well heated; convenient locality for business; with board.

17th St., 116 East.—Large and single rooms; exceptionally clean house; first-class table; families; gentlemen; references.

19th St., 12 West.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms with board; table boarders accommodated.

21st St., 23 West, near 5th Ave.—Superior accommodations, with excellent table, for permanent parties; table guests.

25th St., 104 East.—Desirable suite of rooms; first or second floor; three gentlemen; conveniences; references.

28th St., 18 East.—Nicely furnished rooms; single or en suite; excellent table; reference necessary.

47th St., 14 East.—Handsomely furnished rooms; modern conveniences; parlor dining room; service, appointments, first-class; references.

75th St., 111 East.—Two respectable men to board; reference required. O'Brien.

84TH, 31 WEST.—ELEGANT ROOMS; CHOICE BOARD; REFINED GERMAN FAMILY.

95th St., 68 West.—Superior accommodations; pleasant, sunny rooms; excellent table; table guests; references.

96th St., 101 West.—Private family; room and board for lady or gentlemen employed during day. Freeman.

97TH ST., 63 West.—Nicely furnished large rooms with board, for two; also hall room; references.

126th St., 128 West.—Large front, back room; newly furnished; running water; first-class table; splendid location.

127th St., 117 West.—Private family, having one large or two small rooms, home cooking, will rent reasonable.

130th St., 161 West.—Convenient to "L;" second story large rooms; also smaller rooms, with board; references.

130th St., 214 West.—Two large, pleasant rooms; private family; excellent table; convenient to elevated.

Board for elderly lady or gentleman; delightful suburban home. Box 230, Pelham, N. Y.

Gentleman or a couple; fine, superior accommodations; 76th St., Central Park; private family. R., 290 Columbus Av.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward; pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Lexington Av., 465.—Rooms, suites, with board; tiled bathrooms, elevator, telephone; separate tables; excellent cuisine and service; good studio, north light; references. Mrs. Winthrop.

Furnished Rooms.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.— OFFICE FOR DENTIST
made vacant by death of prominent dentist who occupied same for twenty years. 47 West 33d.

16th St., 106 East, Near Union Square—Large front room for gentleman, with a private family.

17th St., 55 West.—Attractive, newly furnished parlor, suitable physician, dentist, or refined family; references; telephone.

17th St., 303 West.—Large, light rooms, cor. 8th Av.; private house; gentlemen.

18th St., 141 East.—Desirable rooms, single or double; running water; all conveniences; quiet locality; gentlemen only.

18th St., 123 East.—Pleasant large room, hot, cold water; good closet; also medium sized room; references.

21st St., 52 West.—Large, nicely furnished room; private bath; southern exposure; suitable two; references required.

24th St., 109 East.—Desirable room; one or two gentlemen; refined private family; board optional; convenient locality.

26th St., 38 West.—Large, well-furnished room, suitable for two; quiet, well-kept house.

33d St., 47 West.—Newly furnished house; suites and single rooms; breakfast if desired; gentlemen preferred; references.

38th St., 27 West.—Large front and hall room; private bath; gentlemen only.

43d St., 13 East.—Desirable large room; private bath; also pleasant hall room; reasonable to acceptable tenant.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished, good sized rooms; prefer permanent parties; references required.

53d St., 141 East.—Four large rooms, two gentlemen each; parlor floor for doctor or dentist; transient.

74 Madison Av.—Suites with baths; also hall rooms; floor to let, furnished or unfurnished; excellent board.

96th St., 147 West.—Gentleman can have large room; bath connecting; breakfast optional. Reppke.

86th St., 311 East.—Handsome medium size rooms; all conveniences; excellent board; moderate terms; private house.

96th St., 113 West.—Nice comfortable, light, clean, well-kept bedroom; use bath. Donahue.

104th St., 144 West.—Light, newly furnished single and double rooms; hall service; private family. Dutton.

121st St., 300 West.—Cheerful room for one or two; everything new; all convenience; one flight, front. Benmer.

128th St., 204 West.—Large, nicely furnished room; heated, running water; suitable college men; hall room; private house.

136th St., 226 West.—One or two gentlemen can have refined accommodations reasonable, in handsome private house.

Alexander Av., 191.—Newly furnished room; corner house; suitable for one or two gentlemen.

Convent Av., 154, Near 148th St.—Select, private neighborhood; handsomely furnished, large, front room; every convenience and comfort; suitable for one or two gentlemen; references.

To gentlemen only, large, light, handsomely furnished rooms, singly or in suites of two, in private house; all modern improvements. Call at 151 West 64th St.

Pan-American Board.

Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family; large, airy rooms; bath; breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c.; references. F. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Country Board.

Morristown, 81 South St.—Unexceptionable accommodations for several ad

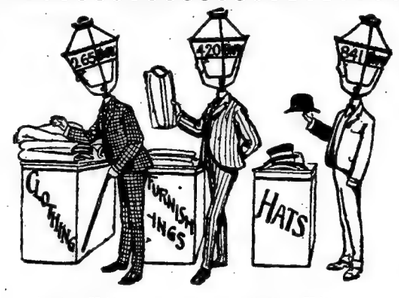

All Three At All Three.

If dressing is a matter of great concern to you what's the matter with buying your clothes of a great concern. Every department is "up and dressed" for fall business, and if the best is none too good for you, come and see us.

Sale of Little Boys' Sailor and Vestee Suits, broken lots—all at $3.50 —former prices $7, $6.50 $6 & $5. Broadway and 13th St. store only.

Hackett Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Any help wanted?

At the sign of the Dial (about men's clothes).
Do and Don't (how to wear clothes).
On the Road to Canterbury (about clerical clothing).
Livery (about servants' clothes).
Golf (about the game and the clothes to play in).

One and all to be had for the asking.

You will find the Fall overcoat you want when you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince,
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

We are classed by ourselves—makers of the highest grade clothing at moderate prices. We avoid the two extremes—the very high and the cheap, unreliable.

We give the highest grade goods, trimmings, workmanship, and the newest fabrics which we know will give entire satisfaction. This method wins us sterling friends. The fronts of our coats do not break—we guarantee them. All clothing made on our premises in light, airy lofts.

A sale of unfinished Worsted Cheviots, with dark background and invisible stripes, suit to order, $20. Our double-breasted frock coat and vest, with fancy striped trousering, $25. Heavy or medium weight overcoats, to order, $18, are exceptional value.

No risk dealing with us. Money back for the asking.

Booklet of Information, Measuring Guide and samples mailed upon request.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Colonial Designs.

"When men lived in a grander way, with ampler hospitality."—Longfellow.

In the idyllic "Tales of a Wayside Inn," there are immortal pictures of the festal boards of famous Governors, Magistrates, Generals, and squires. In like manner do our Colonial furnishings plead eloquently in behalf of these traditional days.

Each of our replicas, a veritable antique, from "Light-stands" in mahogany, $8.00, to sturdy sideboards, $42.00, and chests of drawers, $58.00, holds out the latchstring of this "ampler hospitality," and, with painstaking workmanship, they are built as in Colonial days, for you know you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CARPETS
New Fall Styles.
ROYAL WILTONS.
The best wearing carpets made.
The finest line ever shown.
Also Lowell, Bigelow and Hartford Axminsters in exclusive designs.

Special Sale (THIS WEEK).
BRUSSELS
and
New Weave Ingrains
at about 1/3 less than regular prices.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—Our New Furniture Buildings adjoining Carpet Warerooms contain the finest line of Furniture to be found in New York City, at prices far below any for high-class goods. Special sale of Lace Curtains this week.

THE Coward Good Sense Shoe

For Children.

Extra good things usually bring an extra price.

Not so with the Good Sense Shoe.

It costs no more to make a shoe the right shape than it does the wrong one. It's in the knowing how—after 30 years' experience.

Infants' - - - - 65c. to $1.00
Children's - - - - $1.30 to $1.65
Misses' - - - - $2.00 to $2.75
Shoes also for Adults.

JAMES S. COWARD,
268-272 Greenwich St., nr. Warren St., N.Y.
Send for New Catalogue.

YOU are invited to send a postal for free samples of ENTONA, *the original while wheat Gluten Suppositories.* ENTONA is the great physiological local remedy for Constipation and kindred troubles, and is sold by all druggists.

THE ENTONA CO.
Dept. T 61 Fifth Ave., New York

CARPET CLEANSING
326 7TH AVE.
TEL. 1132—38TH ST.
Est. 1863. **T. M. STEWART.**

EYES—FREE.

YOU SAVE $5.00.

DR. GEO. B. BRIGDEN, an OCULIST of 30 years' practice, (and assistants,) are making SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATIONS at our Optical Parlors. Oculists charge $5.00 for this examination. We offer you their services ABSOLUTELY FREE. If you require glasses we have them from $1 upwards.
KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau St.)
Hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., "Saturdays included."

C. H. PEPPER, LINOLEUM,
HAS REMOVED TO
1401 Broadway,
Between 38th and 39th Sts., New York.
Telephone, 704—38th St.

Yacht Race Glasses

Are a good purchase—a permanently useful property. Adaptable for all persons, for many purposes; for a lifetime and longer. See the Goerz 6-power at $46.

HAHN J. W. & Geo. H. Hahn, 26 East 23d St.

CARPET CLEANING
353 W. 54th St. Established 1875. Our only place. No branches. Telephone: 366 Columbus.
J. & J. W. WILLIAMS

Visit Our Restaurant

It is located on the fourth floor and is one of the largest and handsomest in the city. You'll find the bill of fare and service unexcelled. Moderate prices.

O'Neill's

SIXTH AVE., 20TH AND 21ST STS.

Free Delivery of Purchases

All cash purchases except Sewing Machines and Bicycles delivered Free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

Sale of Laces!

Three of the Greatest Values Ever Offered.

Silk Marquise and Bourdon Lace Edgings and Insertions (Match Patterns) ½ to 1½ inches wide, butter color.
Regular price 12c. to 15c.,
3c and 5c yard.

Chantilly, Spanish Guipure, Needle Made Brussels, Point Applique, Renaissance, Breton, Point Gaze, Valenciennes, Point de Paris, Point de Venise, Oriental and other new and desirable Laces, Edgings and Insertions; Black, White, Cream and Butter Colors.
Regular price 50c. to 85c. yard.
To-day 15c yard.

Demi Flouncings, 9 to 12 inches wide, in high Parisian favor this season. They comprise Black Chantilly, Spanish, and Spanish Guipure; also White, Cream, Butter and Autian shades of Net Top Oriental and Point de Venise.
Regular price, 85c. to 1.20,
To-day 35c yard.

Silks!

Special Sale To-day!

Guaranteed Black Taffeta:

Full one yard wide; not the cheap quality usually advertised elsewhere for Special Sales, but Taffeta that will give satisfaction.
1.19 yard.
REGULAR VALUE, 2.00.

Women's Hosiery and Vests!

Two Great Bargains!

Women's Plain and Fancy Lisle Thread Hose, worth 50c to 1.00 pair, while they last,
35c pair.
Three pair for 1.00.

Pure Spun Silk Vests in assorted shades and black, low neck and sleeveless, regular value 1.35 to 2.00,
95c each.

Special Sale of

Cretonnes!

The greatest offering New York has ever seen. We have closed out the entire stock of a well-known Importer, and will place the goods on sale to-day

At Less Than Half Regular Prices.

They are of the best French and English make.

75c. French Cretonnes... 35c Yard
40c. English Cretonnes.. 19c Yard

Sale of

Pressed Glassware.

Basement.

Bowls, 8 inch	10c
Sugar Bowls	10c
Covered Sugars	10c
Cream Jugs	10c
Fruit Saucers	50c
Tumblers, each	2½c
Oil or Vinegar Cruets	15c

And many other values equally attractive.

N. O'Neill & Co. 6th Ave. 20th & 21st Sts.

Opening Display of Trimmed Millinery.

We will show for the first time to-day our complete collection of Fall and Winter Styles in

Dress Hats, Toques, Turbans and Bonnets.

Scores of beautiful Imported novelties from the best Paris milliners may be seen at every turn as well as a magnificent gathering from our own workrooms. Special attention is also directed to our extensive assortment of Mourning Hats and Bonnets. It is the largest we have ever presented and represents the best efforts of foreign and domestic designers.

Moderate Prices Prevail.

Special Sale Trimmed Hats!

Main Floor.

FINE FRENCH FELT HATS. Best quality and handsomely trimmed with fine Silks, Velvets, Fancy Feathers, Breasts, etc., all choice shapes and colors . . . . . 4.48 and 4.98 each.

Latest Novelties in Untrimmed Hats, Ostrich Goods, Fancy Feathers, Flowers and Foliage, Millinery Velvets and Ribbons, Ornaments, etc., at lowest prices.

Women's Ready-to-Wear Suits!

Three strong values for to-day's selling. The style, fit and finish of these garments are equal in every way to those made by custom tailors.

CHEVIOT SUITS—Fly Front or Eton Jacket, Taffeta lined, new Flounce Skirt lined with French Percaline, Velveteen bound, strictly men tailored,
16.50

FINE BROADCLOTH SUITS—Fly Front Jackets with Silk Reveres and Velvet Collar, Taffeta lined, New Flounce Skirt made over Silk Drop,
25.00

SUITS OF EXTRA QUALITY CHEVIOT—Short Jacket having Velvet Vest, New Flounce Skirt, Suit elaborately trimmed with Braid,
26.98

An unmatchable stock of Jackets, Separate Skirts, Silk Waists, etc., at lowest prices.

Monday Bargains in China Dep't.

Dinnerware:

American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; Fine Floral Decoration; three large Platters and Soup Tureen.
9.98 Set.

Austrian China Dinner Sets of 101 pieces; Beautiful Floral Decorations; with Soup Tureen and Large Platters,
14.98 Set.

Tea Sets:

Austrian China Tea Sets of 56 pieces: Fine Floral Decorations and extraordinarily cheap at
6.48 Set.

Toilet Sets:

Underglaze Decorated Toilet Sets of nine pieces; Green Decoration,
2.25 Set.

An Extensive Line of Jardinieres and Pedestals in new and beautiful colorings at very low prices.

N. O'Neill & Co. 6th Ave. 20th & 21st Sts.

High Grade Groceries

A Special Sale with prices that will interest every thrifty housewife.

Hams and Bacon.

Choice Sugar-cured Hams, lb.....14c
Choice Boneless Bacon, lb.....14c
HOME-MADE PRESERVES, in 1 lb. glass jars—Strawberry, Raspberry, Quince, Peach, Apricot, Damson, Green Gage and Pineapple, jar.....15c
FORMOSA, OOLONG, ENGLISH BREAKFAST AND MIXED TEA, equal in quality to any Tea sold elsewhere at 60 cents; lb.....35c
three pounds for.....1.00
CHOICE INDIA CEYLON, lb.....40c
three pounds.....1.15
BEST JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE, lb.....25c
JAMOKA BLEND COFFEE, lb.....20c
XI. LUNCH COFFEE, 1-lb. bags....16c
XI. LUNCH COFFEE, 3-lb. bags....45c
O'NEILL'S NEW PROCESS XXXX FLOUR, barrel.....4.50
O'NEILL'S NEW PROCESS XXXX FLOUR, half barrel.....2.40
O'NEILL'S NEW PROCESS XXXX FLOUR, 24½-pound bags.....57c
O'NEILL'S BAKING POWDER, 1-pound can, 29c.; 5-pound can.....1.29
O'NEILL'S CRUSHED OATS, 2-pound packages.....9c
O'NEILL'S CRUSHED OATS, in bulk, pound.....4c
FRENCH OIL, gallon cans.....3.00
FRENCH OIL, ½-gallon cans.....1.60
H. O'Neill & Co.'s, in bottles—qts....60c
H. O'Neill & Co.'s, in bottles—pts....33c
H. O'Neill & Co.'s, in bottles—½-pts.23c

Olives.

Queen Olives, fine quality, gallon crock, 1.80
Baby Olives (Manzanilla,) bottle....10c
Baby Olives stuffed with peppers, bottles.....10c., 20c. and 30c

Table Jellies.

Our Own Label—Raspberry, Strawberry, Peach, Lemon, Orange, Pineapple, Red Currant, Vanilla, Cherry; package, 7c.; or dozen.....80c
Port, Sherry, Madeira and English Punch; package, 9c.; dozen.....1.00

In the Dress Goods Sections.

Fall Shirtwaist Materials!

Another Remarkable Offering With Which to Begin the Week's Business.

We place on sale this morning 5,000 yards more of high-class Shirtwaist Fabrics. They come in various widths of stripes and weaves and the whole in a splendid line of colors. They are 27 inches wide and you may have your choice of Black and White Stripes on various colored grounds, some of which are Cream, Tan, Baby Blue, Cardinal, Royal and Navy Blue, Light Gray, Old Rose, Heliotrope, Cadet, Reseda, Pink, Turquoise and Wine or White stripes on similar grounds.

Regular 75c. quality, 55c Yard.

Wonderful Value in Imported Broadcloth!

A special purchase of Black Suede Finish Broadcloth, made in France, strictly all wool, the stock of a large importer, goes on sale to-day at a price that speaks for itself,
59c Yard.

Fine Velvets!

A most complete stock of Millinery and Dress Velvets; also a very attractive line of plain and fancy Panne and Mirror Velvets at exceptionally low prices.

Blankets! Blankets!

Five Thousand Pairs of California and Eastern Wool Blankets at These Money-Saving Prices.

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS.

Ten Quarter,	2.98, 4.25, 5.98 to 7.50	Pair.
Eleven Quarter.	3.98, 4.98, 6.25 to 9.98	Pair.
Twelve Quarter,	4.75, 5.98, 7.00 to 12.75	Pair.

EASTERN WOOL BLANKETS.

Ten Quarter,	65c., 95c., 1.29 to 2.98	Pair.
Eleven Quarter,	98c., 1.25, 1.75 to 4.98	Pair.
Twelve, Quarter,	3.98, 4.98, 5.98 to 7.98	Pair.

Equally Attractive Prices in Bed Spreads and Comfortables.

Sale of Beds and Bedding

Two noteworthy values that will interest every thrifty housewife who reads this announcement:

No. 1—Comprises one White Enamelled Bed, brass rail and mounts, head and foot, one All Iron Spring, one Hair Mattress and two good Feather Pillows.
Regular Price of this Outfit, 18.75,
Special, 12.98

No. 2—Consists of one White Enamelled Brass Trimmed Bed, one All Iron Spring and one good quality Soft Top Mattress.
Actual value $9.75,
Special, 6.89

Equally Attractive Values in Brass Beds, Pillows, Mattresses, etc.

Great Bargains in

Morris Chairs.

Solid Quartered Oak and Mahogany finish Morris Chairs, carved front and feet, spring seats, all hair filled cushions, covered in plain and fancy Velours.
Regular price $12.75,
Special, 8.98

N. O'Neill & Co. 6th Ave. 20th & 21st Sts.

Linens!

Does your Linen Closet need replenishing? If it does, these prices should interest you. Read:

Damasks.

150 pieces SILVER BLEACHED DOUBLE DAMASK, worth 85c..... 65c
100 pieces BLEACHED IRISH DAMASK, regular price 65c. yard..... 50c
150 pieces BLEACHED SATIN DAMASK, worth 98c. yard..... 75c
75 pieces IRISH DOUBLE DAMASK, 72 inches wide, regular price 1.10 yard. 85c

Napkins.

150 doz. 5-8 BLEACHED DAMASK NAPKINS, worth 1.25 doz..... 98c
250 doz. 5-8 BLEACHED DOUBLE DAMASK, worth from 2.00 to 3.50 doz.,
1.50, 1.98 to 2.75 Doz.

Towels and Towelling.

500 dozen LINEN HEMMED HUCK TOWELS, worth 17c. each..... 12½c
250 dozen HUCK TOWELS, with damask borders, worth 19c..... 15c

Also Unusual Values in Kitchen and Glass Towelling.

Special Sale of

Ribbons!

25,000 yards of Satin Taffeta Ribbon, four and five inches wide, all leading shades, worth 30c. to 40c. yard,
23c. and 29c. Yard.

Also Louisine Ribbons, latest Fall shades, five inches wide and worth 40c. yard,
29c. Yard.

N. O'Neill & Co. 6th Ave. 20th & 21st Sts.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Wednesday Matinée begin this week.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES with ETHEL BARRYMORE.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway and 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2:15.
"The Best Yet."—Herald.
The Rogers Brothers in Washington.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. To-night, 8:30. Mat. Saturday. Mr. E. H. Sothern in the New Play,
SOTHERN RICHARD LOVELACE. RICHARD LOVELACE.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
THE GREAT TRIUMPHS
RICH & HARRIS PRESENT
LOUIS MANN — CLARA LIPMAN
in a New Play of Transvaal Boer life entitled
THE RED KLOOF.
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY.

Amusements.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. / 5th Ave. / 58th St. / 125th St. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock, Laughing Shows-Low Prices.
"The Jilt," Popular prices, 15, 25, 50c.
Great Vaudeville, Jaques Inaudi.
"Forbidden Fruit"—Florens Troupe, The Hanlons, Continuous, Vaudeville.
"Tuxedo," 60 Laughs an Hour, Vaudeville
Wed. Aft. Only "Camille." 15, 25, 50c.
Great Military Drama, "A Fair Rebel"
100 in cast. Aft. 15, 25. Eve. 15, 25, 50c.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st & B'way. 2D WEEK CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
To-night, Also Thurs. Sat. Il Trovatore
Tues., Wed., Fri. Martha. Both Works
nights, Sat. Mat. in English.
Prices 25 to 1.00. Next week—Carmen-Lohengrin.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of Evgs. 8:15 B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
TO-NIGHT—FIRST TIME
J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
2d MONTH.
40 HORSES, ARIZONA
200 PEOPLE
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA
3d Ave. Theo. MAT TO-DAY. | TREASURE ISLAND

Amusements.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC B'way. Mats. HALL. & 30th. Tue., Sat
PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8:10 SHARP.
HOITY-TOITY & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY
*Seats on Sale Four Weeks in Advance.

NEW YORK B'way, 41-45 Sts. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
HIT! MOST EMPHATIC, THE KING'S CARNIVAL
Also "Supper at Sherry's" and special features.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. | Mat. Wed. & Sat.
ANDREW (Fourth Week of Success.
MACK "TOM MOORE."

WALLACK'S. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"Best Don Caesar since Salvini."—Wm. Winter.
JAMES K. HACKETT in DON CAESAR'S RETURN
Cast includes Wilton Lackaye & Theodore Roberts

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WEDNESDAY MAT., 25c. & 50c. No Higher.
Last Week of UP YORK STATE.
Next Week—JOHN E. KELLERD in The Cipher Code.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S, 125th St. & 7th Av.
MATINEE TO-DAY. | Kara, Haines & Vidocq, Mr. & Mrs. Robyns, Others.

Amusements.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d. At 8:15. Daniel Frohman, Manager.
MATINEES SATURDAYS ONLY AT 2.
BERTHA GALLAND
MANAGEMENT OF DANIEL FROHMAN.
"It is refreshing to have a play from a novel served up so skilfully."—World.
"It is an excellent romantic melodrama, and is certain to attract many readers of Maurice Hewlett's book."—Post.
"'The Forest Lovers' makes a fine melodramatic romance. A production of magnitude."—Ev. Sun.
"Given with such care in the acting and mounting, it is irresistibly fascinating to nine out of ten. The heroine has been transformed from the book to the stage with considerable fidelity."—Sun.
"Miss Galland was delightful throughout—a decided success."—Herald.
"An actress of uncommon capacity. She created a delightful impression."—Post.
"Miss Galland allures with the soft persuasion of a piquant innocence, and charms with the beguilement of natural grace."—Tribune.
"Her movements are delightful to watch—always pictorial. She suits the part of Ieoult and the play."—Commercial Advertiser.
THE FOREST LOVERS.
By Clo. Graves, rearranged by A. E. Lancaster.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. "PARISIAN WIDOWS." Everything Fair in War. Great Vaudeville

Amusements.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. DANIEL FROHMAN.....Mgr
Ev. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
Messrs. NIXON & ZIMMERMAN Present
GEO. EDWARDES'S LONDON GAIETY THEATRE SUCCESS.
THE MESSENGER BOY
WITH MR.
JAMES T. POWERS.
"Is likely to enjoy as long a run as San Toy."—Herald.
"The Best of Seven London Gaiety Farces."—Sun.
"Go and see 'The Messenger Boy' and laugh."—Evg. World.

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. TO-NIGHT at 8:15. David Belasco presents DAVID WARFIELD IN "THE AUCTIONEER."

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
MRS. FISKE TO-MORROW EVENING,
Miranda of the Balcony. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.

KEITH'S B'way & 14th St. THE GREAT CINQUEVALLI
20—Other Acts—30
Prices, 25c. and 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. d'y exc. M'y, 25c. Fanchon the Cricket.

Amusements.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

GRAND---Brixton Burglary.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs., 8:15. Only Matinée Sat., 2:15. The Augustin Daly Musical Co. in SAN TOY.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Pres. McKinley Lying in State.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. Chinese Troupe, Needle Cushion Man, Globe Comedy, 10c.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA Mats. Daily except Monday, 25c. Evenings.....25c., 35c., & 50c.
AN ENEMY TO THE KING Next Week FANCHON

The Turf.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races.
Six Races To-day at 2:15 P. M.

SEPT

1901

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Foundry	1½	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1
Am. Car & F. pf.	2½	M. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	1
Am. Cotton Oil	2½	Mexican Central	½
Am. Dist. Tel.	1	Minn. & St. L.	2
Am. Linseed pf.	10	Minn. & St. L. pf.	2½
Am. Malting pf.	2	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	2	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Mo., K. & T.	5
Am. Tob. tr. ctfs.	3½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	5½
Ann Arbor pf.	2	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2½
A., T. & S. F.	4½	Missouri Pacific	2½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	3½	National Biscuit	2½
Balt. & Ohio	2	National Lead	1
Balt. & Ohio pf.	2½	Nat. Salt pf.	1½
Brook. Rap. Trans.	6½	N. Y. Air Brake	5½
Can. Southern	1	N. Y. Central	1½
Can. Pacific	3	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2
Cent. of N. J.	3½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	10
Ches. & Ohio	3½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	3
Chic. & Alton	2	N. Y., O. & W.	2
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	Nor. & West	3
Chi. Gt. West.	1½	Nor. & West pf.	2½
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	2½	North American	2½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	3	Pacific Coast	2½
C., M. & St. Paul	3½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1
Chi. & Northwest	4½	Pacific Mail	2½
Chi., R. I. & P.	4½	Pennsylvania	2½
Chi. Term. Trans.	4½	People's Gas, Chi.	2½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	4½	Peoria & Eastern	2½
C., C., C. & St. L.	4½	Pere Marquette	2½
Col. Fuel & Iron	5½	Pressed Steel Car	2½
Col. Southern	1½	Reading	2½
Col. Southern 1st pf.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	2½
Col. South. 2d pf.	2½	Reading 2d pf.	2½
Col. & Hock. Coal	3	Rep. Iron & S.	2½
Consol. Gas	1½	Rep. I. & S. pf.	2½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Del. & Hudson	2½	St. L. & S. F.	2½
Del. Lack. & W.	5	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2½
Den. & Rio Grande	6½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2½
Den. & R. G. pf.	2½	St. L. & S. W.	2½
Dist. of Am. pf.	4½	St. L. S. W. pf.	2½
D., S. S. & A.	1	Southern Pacific	1½
Erie	2½	Southern Railway	1½
Erie 1st pf.	3½	Southern Railway pf.	2½
Erie 2d pf.	3½	Texas & Pacific	2½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	2	Tol., St. L. & W.	2½
Gen. Electric	10½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	2
Glucose Sug. Ref.	1½	Twin City R. T.	2
Gt. Northern pf.	3	Union Bag & P. pf.	1½
Hocking Valley	3	Union Pacific	2½
Hocking Valley pf.	3	Union Pacific pf.	2½
Ill. Central	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	2½
Int. Paper	2½	U. S. Rubber	2
Int. Power	2	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Int. Steam Pump	3	U. S. Steel	2½
Int. St. Pump pf.	1	U. S. Steel pf.	2½
Iowa Central	2½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Iowa Central pf.	5	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	3
Kan. & Michigan	1½	Wabash	2
Kan. City South. pf.	3	Wabash pf.	4
Laclede Gas pf.	1	Western Union	2½
Lake Erie & West.	2½	Wheel. & L. E.	2½
Lake Erie & W. pf.	2½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	2½
Long Island	2	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	2½
Louis & Nash.	2½	Wis. Central	2½
Manhattan	2½	Wis. Central pf.	2½
Met. Street Railway	7½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	5½	Chi. G. W. pf. B	1
Am. Ag. Chem.	6	Chi. Un. Tract.	1
Am. Bicycle	5	Evans. & T. H.	1½
Am. Ice	2½	Gas & El., Bar. Co.	1
Am. Ice pf.	2	Int. Silver	1
Buff., R. & P.	1½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	2

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. H. & L. 6s	1½	Erie gen. lien. 4s	1
At., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	1	Iowa Central 1st	1½
Balt. & O. conv. deb. 4s	8	Kan. & Mich. 4s	1
Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s	1½	Met. St. Ry. 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1½	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	2½
C., B. & Q. Neb. Ext. 4s	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	1
Chi., M. & St. P. Term. 5s	1½	N. Y., O. & W. 4s	1
C., R. I. & Pac. 6s reg.	1½	Nor. Pac.-Gt. Nor. Joint 4s	1½
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	1	Peo. & East. 1st	1½
Col. Mid. 4s	1	Peo. & East. inc.	8
Col. South. 4s	1½	St. L. S. W. 2d	1½
Den. & R. G. gen.	1½	Sa. Pac. 4s	1
E. T., Va. & Ga. con.	1	So. Pac., Cent. Pac.	1
5s	1	So. Pac. 1st 4s	1
Erie 1st ext. gold 4s	1	Ut. Pac. conv. 4s	2½
Erie gen. lien. 4s	1	Wabash deb. B	2½

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn Ferry 5s	1½	N. Y. Cent., L. S. coll. 3½s, reg.	1½
B'klyn W. & W. 5s	1	Third Av. con. 4s	1
Erie, Penn., coll. tr. 4s	1	West Shore 4s, reg.	1
Kings Co. Elev. 1st 4s	1½	West. Un. ref. & t. 4s	1½

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, increase 4,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase 295,000 pesetas, and notes in circulation, decrease 8,482,000 pesetas.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Sept. 21..	3,489,650
Same week last year.....	1,577,971
To date this year.....	212,271,165
Corresponding date last year.	79,576,054

Bonds for the week.....	$12,415,000
Same week last year.....	$5,465,500
To date this year.....	$754,328,520
Corresponding date last year.	$347,695,860

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@6; at three months, 5½@6½; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5¼ per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE

Money Easier than at Any Time in the Summer.

Surface Signs Point to a Prolongation of Depression—Business Contracting on the Continent—Still Fearful of Gold Shipments—Another War Loan Looms Up.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Three months ago, looking forward and endeavoring to estimate the Autumn course of the money market, I leaned to the view that by the end of September we ought to see rates in London beginning to stiffen. That date is upon us, and money is easier than it has been at any time during the Summer.

Throughout the past week call loans rarely rose above 1 per cent., and notice money fell back to 1¼ per cent. Discount rates would have followed and gone below 2 per cent. but for the nervous feeling which pervades the market about the possible export-gold movements. The rate for bills due within the year was for the second half of the week often under 2⅛ per cent.

Is this state of depression going to last much longer? I wish I could give you a clear answer to that question, but nobody can. Surface probabilities point to a prolongation of the present state of affairs right up to November, and a harder market might come then only if we lose some millions of our gold in the meanwhile. Local circumstances are all in favor of the present ease, especially the growing depression of trade and the consequent diminution of the supply of bills.

It is not our trade alone that is contracting. Business is just as bad on the Continent, and cannot be described as expansive anywhere. Couple with this the influence exerted by our Treasury in keeping the market surcharged with banking credits, and it is obvious that no domestic influence of a foreseeable description can be looked for soon to change the condition of our market; while this is so, it is also true that men of thoughtful mind are increasingly nervous the longer the case continues. It is felt to be unwholesome, that low rates lay our market open to the buyers of gold from every quarter.

You have not yet taken any of our metal, but the New York exchange is watched daily with an anxiety wholly unusual, and something like a sigh of relief sweeps over Lombard Street when it sees that Paris is being drawn upon instead of London. But the Bank of France has raised its selling price of eagles, and again we have fears.

I expect that gold will soon leave us in bulk. It generally does toward the end of the year, and there are more than the usual influences operating at present, either to create strong demand, or to leave us defenseless against it.

Within the last fortnight two of our colonies have come for large advances of money. Who has subscribed to their loans I know not. The public took but little. They, however, have somehow been subscribed, and to the amount of £5,500,000; thus they come between us and our power to attract colonial gold. Then the Indian stock of the metal is nearly used up, and there is no other source of fresh supply open to us, because most Continental financial centres are competitors with us for any available supply. Above all, yet another war loan looms in the near future.

Parliament must be called together before the end of the year to provide further ways and means. We have spent about £1,750,000 per week beyond what revenue has yielded since the beginning of the present fiscal year, and there is only £14,500,000 of the last war loan remaining to come in. In another eight or nine weeks, therefore, the Treasury will be empty. As yet the market barely suspects this approaching demand. When it realises the truth, it will be considerably upset and will take refuge in higher rates.

The stock markets continue to present nothing interesting to chronicle. Business has been interrupted by the Stock Exchange holiday arranged on Thursday to express our sympathy with your affliction, and there is no public playing with or investing in the general run of securities. The gamble in your railroad shares is almost exclusively professional and promises to remain so. Our crowd is much more disposed to risk ruining itself again over Kafirs. A. J. W.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The financial article in The Times to-day says there was no change in the condition of the money market on Saturday, except that long-dated bills were taken at rather easier rates in some quarters.

The Stock Exchange was lifeless, and in almost all departments the general tendency was weak, though the unfavorable news from South Africa hardly affected consols or Kafirs. The home railway market was inactive and dull. American rails were moderately lower on local profit taking, also on speculative sales ordered from Wall Street. The foreign market was weak in tendency, but prices were little altered. The general mining market was very quiet, and copper shares were dull.

The Bank of England received 90,000 sovereigns from South Africa and reported the withdrawal of £50,000 for Egypt. There was very little business in the silver market.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Attention in London financial circles last week was concentrated upon the New York market, which, in spite of the mourning for President McKinley, showed firmness. Indeed, one of the features of the week here was the rapid improvement in American railroad shares as compared with quotations at the end of the previous week. President Roosevelt's announcement that he will retain the Cabinet of President McKinley has done much to stimulate the buying of American securities in London. The settlement of the steel strike has also acted in a similar direction. Financial writers take a most hopeful view of the American outlook.

Advances in New York Central shares were very marked. Eries also were strong, while Southerns were patronized to a considerable extent on the rumors of an amalgamation with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

The news from South Africa had a depressing effect upon securities in the South African section, but considering the gravity of the British reverses, the decline in that quarter has not been as serious as might have been expected.

Argentine bonds showed great strength, partly owing to the rise in wool and partly owing to the belief that the unification scheme will be adopted.

Consols fell on the South African reverses and a fear that a continuance of the war would mean more gold borrowing.

English railway securities have been a trifle firmer, but mining shares continue sluggish.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Sept. 23.

Continental Trust Company—Books close.
Easton (Penn.) Consolidated Electric Company—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers' Trust Company, Brooklyn—Books close.
Newcastle Trust Company—Books close.
National Shoe and Leather Bank—Books close.

Tuesday, Sept. 24.

Alabama Mineral Land Company—Books close.
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Denver and Southwestern Railroad—Annual meeting.
Distilling Company of America—Books close for annual meeting.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Westinghouse Machine Company—Books close for dividend on common.

Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—Dividend payable.
Fitchburg Railroad—Annaul meeting.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
New Haven Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable.
New York National Exchange Bank—Special meeting.
New York, Ontario and Western Railroad—Annual meeting.
Otis Elevator Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Southern Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Westinghouse Air Brake Company—Books close.

Thursday, Sept. 26.

Chicago Telephone Company—Books close.
Electric Storage Battery Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Great Northern Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Metropolitan Street Railway—Books close.
United States Projectile Company—Books close.

Friday, Sept. 27.

Amalgamated Copper Company—Books close.
Metropolitan Trust Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Norfolk and Western Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad—Special meeting.

Saturday, Sept. 28.

Alabama Mineral Land Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway—Annual meeting.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 21, 1901.

Range in 1901 High.	Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Sept. 21. Bid.	Ask.	Net Change For Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Sept. 21, 1901.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Sept. 21. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing 1 Ago. Year	Sales Week Ended Sept. 21, '01.
95¾	95¾	110	June 17.	87¾	Jan. 31.	100¾	100¾	— ¾	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	$52,857,600	July 26, '01.	12	Q	100	100¾	100	100¾	...	12,700
...	...	30	Sept. 3.	25	Sept. 19.	25	30	...	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	11,000,000	...	...	...	25	25	25	25	...	100
...	...	8¾	Jan. 2.	5¾	Sept. 19.	5¾	6	...	American Bicycle Co.	100	11,000,000	...	...	...	5¾	6	5¾	6	...	1,100
...	...	15	Jan. 2.	11	Sept. 19.	11	12	...	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	11,000,000	...	...	...	11	12	11	12	...	1,100
104	104	104	Sept. 21.	104	Sept. 21.	104	104	...	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	July 1, '01.	1¾	Q	104	104	104	104	...	100
37¾	37¾	52¾	June 17.	37¾	Sept. 21.	37¾	38	— ¾	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	11,000,000	Oct., '98.	1	...	37¾	38	37¾	37¾	...	1,000
90	90	90	Sept. 21.	90	Sept. 21.	90	90	...	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	July 1, '01.	1½	Q	90	90	90	90	...	100
24¾	24¾	39¾	June 17.	24¾	Sept. 21.	24¾	25	— ¾	American Express Co.	100	11,000,000	July 15, '01.	2	Q	24¾	25	24¾	24¾	...	1,000
150	150	150	Sept. 21.	150	Sept. 21.	150	150	...	American Express Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	July 15, '01.	2	Q	150	150	150	150	...	100
15	15	15	Sept. 21.	15	Sept. 21.	15	15	...	American Grass Twine Co.	100	11,000,000	...	...	...	15	15	15	15	...	100
6¾	6¾	12¾	June 17.	6¾	Sept. 21.	6¾	7	— ¾	American Ice Co.	100	11,000,000	...	...	...	6¾	7	6¾	7	...	1,100
25	25	25	Sept. 21.	25	Sept. 21.	25	25	...	American Ice Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	...	...	...	25	25	25	25	...	100
10¾	10¾	18¾	June 17.	10¾	Sept. 21.	10¾	11	— ¾	American Linseed Co.	100	11,000,000	...	...	...	10¾	11	10¾	11	...	1,100
25	25	25	Sept. 21.	25	Sept. 21.	25	25	...	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	...	...	...	25	25	25	25	...	100
68¾	68¾	68¾	Sept. 21.	68¾	Sept. 21.	68¾	68¾	...	American Malting Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	...	...	...	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	...	100
11¾	11¾	11¾	Sept. 21.	11¾	Sept. 21.	11¾	11¾	...	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	11,000,000	...	...	...	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	...	100
87¾	87¾	87¾	Sept. 21.	87¾	Sept. 21.	87¾	87¾	...	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	...	...	...	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	...	100
104	104	104	Sept. 21.	104	Sept. 21.	104	104	...	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	...	...	...	104	104	104	104	...	100
104¾	104¾	104¾	Sept. 21.	104¾	Sept. 21.	104¾	104¾	...	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	...	...	...	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 21, 1901.—Continued.

Range in 1900. High.	Range in 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Sept. 21. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge Last Week.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Sept. 21. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales for Week. Shares.	Range Since Jan. 1, 1901. Lowest.	Range Since Jan. 1, 1901. Highest.
189	140	228	Apr. 18.	178	Jan. 18.	215	217	+ ½	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Sept. 3, '01.	2	Q	216¾	216¾	216¾	216¾	...	100	
14½	6¼	14¾	Mar. 9.	6¼	Jan. 10.	10¾	...	...	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	10	10	10	10	...	6¼	1,450
95	52	95	June 20.	77	Mar. 12.	92	95	+ 1½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '01.	2	SA	90¾	95	90¾	95	...	52	100
137½	125	138½	May 21.	120	Feb. 25.	135	...	...	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.	100	7,150,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	SA	133	133	133	133	...	109	
61¼	47¾	81½	Sep. 20.	54¾	Jan. 4.	80	81	+ 1	Canada Southern	100	19,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	1	QA	75	81¼	75	81	45	12,000	
95¾	88¾	117½	May 7.	87	May 9.	110¾	111	+ 1	Canadian Pacific	100	25,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2½	QA	109¾	111¾	109¾	111	37	6,000	
150½	115	167	June 28.	145¾	Jan. 4.	168	169	+ 3½	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	21,265,800	Aug. 1, '01.	2	Q	168½	169	168½	169	125¾	1,000	
43¾	34	55¾	May 1.	39	May 9.	40¾	41	+ ¾	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	46,842,100	Nov. 30, '00.	1	..	40½	41	40½	40½	36	21,200	
42¾	28	55¾	May 1.	27	May 9.	39	39½	+ 2½	Chicago & Alton	100	19,242,800	.....	..	..	37½	39½	37½	39½	...	4,100	
43	31	82½	Apr. 30.	27	May 9.	39	39½	+ 2½	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	18,544,600	July 1, '01.	2	SA	37½	39½	37½	39½	38	700	
78¼	65½	82¾	Apr. 30.	72¾	Jan. 4.	77¼	78½	...	Chicago Great Western.	100	21,818,500	.....	..	..	73	78½	73	78½	10	12,300	
18	9¾	26¾	Apr. 30.	16	Jan. 3.	24¾	25	+ ¾	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	July 31, '01.	2½	SA	23¾	25	23¾	25	...	270	
92	65½	96½	June 24.	75	May 10.	86	86¾	— 1	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,450,000	.....	..	..	82	86¾	82	86¾	51	650	
45	30	56	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 3.	48	49	...	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	22,077,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	48¾	49	48¾	49	61	800	
94½	81	94¾	Mar. 15.	69	July 27.	90	92	+ 2¾	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	100	16,580,000	.....	..	..	44	44¾	43	43	200	500	
49	14	44½	Sep. 16.	23	Jan. 21.	42¾	43	+ 2¾	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 29, '01.	2	SA	73	76	73	76	35,010	35,010	
64	45¾	77¾	Sep. 16.	58¾	Jan. 21.	75	76	+ 2¾	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 29, '01.	2	SA	73	76	73	76	65	3,000	
1.. ¼	105	188	May 6.	134	May 9.	183½	184	+ ¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	55,521,800	Apr. 25, '01.	2½	SA	158¾	164½	157¾	163½	111	171,620	
188	165½	200	May 2.	175	May 9.	185¾	186¼	+ ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	44,658,400	Apr. 25, '01.	3½	SA	186	186¾	185	186¼	173	580	
115¾	105½	215	May 1.	166¼	Jan. 4.	196½	197	+ 4½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,300	July 6, '01.	2	SA	193¾	196½	193¾	196½	159	1,980	
112¾	150¼	215	May 1.	166¼	Jan. 4.	223	223½	+ 1½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	50,880,300	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	149	149¾	148¾	149¾	12,300	12,300	
122½	102	173¼	June 5.	116¾	Jan. 21.	143¾	143¾	+ 2¾	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co.	100	18,000,000	.....	..	..	21¾	24¾	21	23¾	9	17,900	
14½	6¼	31	Apr. 18.	10¾	Jan. 19.	24	25	+ 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	39¾	44¾	39¾	43¾	25	14,450	
59¾	39½	57½	Apr. 15.	33	Jan. 18.	43¾	44	+ 1½	Chicago Union Traction Co.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	16	16	16	16	...	300	
...	...	20¾	May 24.	12	Jan. 17.	...	...	— 1	Chicago Union Traction Co. pf.	100	38,000,000	Sep. 2, '01.	2	SA	94¾	95	94½	95	55	9,000	
78	65	86½	Sep. 11.	72½	May 13.	97	97¼	+ 2½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	39,000,000	Sep. 2, '01.	2	SA	97	97¼	97	97¼	1,000	9,000	
118	103½	131	Apr. 15.	112¾	Jan. 12.	119	120	...	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	10,000,000	July 20, '01.	1½	Q	119	119	119	119	100	100	
56½	25¾	138½	June 17.	41¾	Jan. 21.	96¾	96¾	+ 5½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	97¾	102	97	98¼	2,900	2,900	
9	5	18	Apr. 23.	6¾	Jan. 21.	14¾	14¾	+ 1½	Colorado Southern.	100	30,985,000	.....	..	..	13¾	14¾	13¾	14¾	2,300	4,600	
47¾	36	56¼	Aug. 30.	40	Jan. 21.	55	55½	+ 1½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,560,000	Feb. 1, '01.	2	..	54	55	54	55	36	1,900	
29¾	14	28¾	Apr. 23.	16¼	Jan. 29.	25¾	26¼	+ 2¼	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	25	26	25¾	26	14¾	2,200	
21	11¾	25½	June 17.	14	Jan. 18.	18	20	+ 2	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,000,000	.....	..	..	18¾	18¾	18¾	18	18	400	
201	164	228	Apr. 15.	187	Jan. 18.	223	223½	+ 1½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,878,500	Sep. 16, '01.	2	Q	220	223½	220	223½	184	8,500	
98	70	124	June 10.	93¾	Jan. 2.	115	117½	+ 1	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,945,700	July 2, '01.	1¾	Q	116	118	116	116	76	400	
134½	106¼	185¼	Apr. 3.	105	May 9.	165	166	+ 5½	Delaware & Hudson	100	35,000,000	Sep. 16, '01.	1¾	Q	162	168¾	161¼	165	1055	4,600	
104¾	171½	244	May 29.	186½	Jan. 3.	225	226½	+ 3	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,209,050	July 20, '01.	1¾	Q	221	225	221	223	171	1,700	
34½	16½	53¾	May 6.	29¾	Jan. 21.	48½	48¾	+ 6½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	45¾	46¾	45	45¾	18	5,333	
87½	64½	103½	June 14.	80	Jan. 21.	94½	95	+ 3½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	41,754,750	July 25, '01.	2½	SA	92¾	95	92¾	94½	95½	5,040	
21¾	12	45	June 15.	18	Jan. 30.	37½	38¾	— ¼	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,288,100	.....	..	..	38½	38¾	38½	38¾	225	225	
...	...	152½	Aug. 29.	140¾	July 22.	141½	144½	...	Diamond Match Co.	100	15,000,000	Sep. 12, '01.	2½	Q	143¾	144¾	143¾	144	...	920	
...	...	16¾	June 19.	7¾	Sep. 13.	7¾	8	+ ½	Distilling Co. of America.	100	44,495,232	.....	..	..	7¾	8	7¾	7¾	...	1,748	
...	...	32¾	June 25.	22¾	Sep. 13.	27½	28¾	+ 1¾	Distilling Co. of America pf.	100	29,418,818	.....	..	..	25¾	28	25¾	28	...	1,225	
...	...	13¾	June 5.	4½	Feb. 5.	...	...	...	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	11¾	12	11¾	12	4¾	2,220	
6¾	4	12¾	June 5.	4½	Feb. 5.	...	...	...	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	20	20¾	19¾	19¾	12	1,300	
17¾	12	22	June 5.	13¾	Jan. 8.	...	...	— ½													
27¾	10¾	45½	June 4.	24½	May 9.	43½	43¾	+ 4¾	Erie	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	41	44	40¾	43¾	10¾	196,500	
63½	30¾	73¾	June 29.	59¾	Jan. 21.	71¼	71¾	+ 3¾	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,882,400	Aug. 30, '01.	1½	..	68¾	71¾	68	71¾	30½	22,738	
43¼	15	61	Mar. 21.	38¾	Jan. 4.	57	57½	+ 3¼	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	57	58	56	57¾	15¾	7,650	
54¾	38½	68	Apr. 12.	41	Jan. 31.	59	60	+ 1¼	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	SA	56	60	60	60	20	3,600	
94½	74	96	Apr. 1.	81	Jan. 4.	93¾	94	+ 5	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,284,000	Apr. 16, '01.	2½	SA	94	94	94	94	...	200	
81	64	101¾	June 19.	80	July 12.	80	95	+ 3	Gas & Electric of Bergen County.	100	2,000,000	.....	..	..	80	80	80	80	100	100	
200	120	288½	June 24.	188¾	Jan. 10.	261	265¾	+10¾	General Electric Co.	100	24,687,900	July 15, '01.	2	Q	262	265¾	259	265¾	155	2,450	
60	44	65	May 2.	45	Feb. 16.	55½	57	+ 1½	Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	100	24,027,380	Sep. 2, '01.	1½	Q	56	57	56	57	48¼	2,850	
103	92	107	Aug. 5.	93¾	Mar. 4.	103	105¼	...	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	13,688,300	Sep. 3, '01.	1¾	Q	103¼	105¼	103½	103¾	103¾	20	
191½	144¾	208	Mar. 15.	167½	May 9.	188	188½	+ 3	Great Northern pf.	100	105,978,250	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	184	188¾	183	188½	149½	3,490	
42¾	30	57	May 6.	40¾	May 9.	54	55	+ 5	Hocking Valley	100	10,383,600	July 20, '01.	1¼	..	54¾	55	53	54½	31	2,510	
74¾	58	80	May 2.	69¾	Jan. 21.	75¼	76	+ 3	Hocking Valley pf.	100	13,091,700	July 20, '01.	2	SA	75	76¾	75	76	61	850	
133	110	154¾	June 29.	124	May 9.	145¾	146	+ 4	Illinois Central	100	60,000,000	Aug. 31, '01.	3	SA	144½	148¾	144	146	115¼	4,250	
26¾	14½	28	Mar. 2.	18¼	May 10.	24½	25	+ 2½	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '01.	1	Q	24¾	25¾	24¾	24¾	17	3,300	
75	55	81½	Sep. 6.	69	Jan. 21.	79	79½	+ ¾	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	July 1, '01.	1½	Q	78¾	79¾	78	78¾	60¼	1,100	
55¾	24	100½	May 31.	54¾	Jan. 2.	94	96	+ 2	International Power Co.	100	6,440,000	.....	..	..	94	95	94	95	23¾	1,000	
10¾	3¼	11	Jan. 5.	3¼	Feb. 7.	6½	7	+ 1	International Silver Co.	100	9,044,700	.....	..	..	6¾	6¾	6	6¾	3¼	700	
29¾	26	46¾	Sep. 11.	24¼	Jan. 22.	46½	46¾	+ 3	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	July 1, '01.	1	Q	44¾	46¾	44¾	46¾	...	2,900	
77½	76	86¼	Aug. 27.	74	Jan. 24.	85½	86¼	+ 1	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	84	86	84	86	...	325	
27¾	11¾	43¾	June 21.	21	Jan. 21.	39	40	+ 4	Iowa Central.	100	8,512,900	.....	..	..	38	40	38¾	38	18	1,200	
58	39	87½	July 1.	48	Jan. 21.	72	73	+ 3	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,671,800	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	72	72	72	72	40	300	
									Kanawha & Michigan	100	9,000,000	.....	..	..							
25	10	41	June 15.	21	Jan. 8.	34	34¾	+ 1½	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,935,500	.....	..	..	33	34½	33	34¾	...	325	
17½	17	25	Apr. 30.	13½	Jan. 4.	19¾	21	+ 2	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	19	19¾	19	19¾	8¾	200	
43¾	27¼	49	Apr. 30.	35	Jan. 4.	40¾	41¾	+ 2	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,600,400	.....	..	..	40¾	41¾	40¾	41	28½	3,100	
6	3½	10½	Feb. 13.	5¾	Jan. 3.	7	8	— ½							7½	7½	7½	7¾	...	100	
80	65	95¼	July 5.	70	Jan. 18.	90	92	...	Laclede Gas Co.	100	8,500,000	Sep. 16, '01.	2	SA	95	95	95	95	...	50	
100	98	102	Sep. 17.	95	Jan. 21.	101	103	+ 1	Laclede Gas Co. pf.	100	2,500,000	June 15, '01.	2½	SA	102	102	102	102	85	100	
62	30¼	68¾	Mar. 29.	39¾	Jan. 21.	67	68	+ 6½	Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	63	68¾	63	67¾	25¼	9,945	
115	83½	131½	Sep. 21.	108½	Jan. 21.	131	133	+ 3½	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	125	131¼	125	131¾	93	1,586	
89	67¼	89½	June 27.	67	Jan. 3.	73	76	+ 2	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	75	76	75	76	...	1,100	
89½	68½	111¾	June 17.	76	May 9.	105½	105¾	+ 5½	Louisville & Nashville.	100	55,000,000	Aug. 12, '01.	2½	SA	102½	105¾	101¾	105¾	69¾	36,800	
117	84	131¾	Apr. 22.	83	May 9.	122¾	123	+ 8½	Manhattan Elevated	100	48,000,000	July 1, '01.	1¾	Q	117	123¾	116¾	122¾	85¼	107,590	
182	143¾	177	June 24.	150	May 9.	167¾	168	+ 7½	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	162½	168¾	162	168	146¼	20,850	
37½	24½	39	Sep. 20.	27	Jan. 9.	38	40	+ 1	Met. West Side El., Chicago.	100	7,498,700	.....	..	..	37¾	39	37¾	39	...	200	
84½	76	95	Sep. 18.	73	Jan. 15.	91	93¼	+ 1½	Met. West Side El., Chicago, pf.	100	9,000,000	Aug. 31, '01.	2	SA	93	93	93	93	81¾	436	
17¾	10½	30	May 2.	19¾	Jan. 21.	24½	25	+ 1½	Mexican Central.	100	36,000,000	.....	..	..	23½	25	23¾	24½	11	3,400	
5	2¾	15	Apr. 16.	3¾	Jan. 18.	14½	14¾	+ ¾	Mexican National certificates		33,350,000	.....	..	..	14¾	14¾	14	14¾	2¾	21,800	
71¼	45¾	111¼	July 19.	61¾	Jan. 19.	107½	108½	+ 2	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	101	101	101	108½	51¾	2,200	
104¾	87½	117¾	Sep. 20.	101¾	Jan. 7.	117	118	+ 2¾	Minneapolis & St. L. pf.	100	4,000,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	116	117¾	116	117¾	92¼	700	
27	14	28½	Aug. 27.	15	May 9.	26	27	+ 1¾	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	27	27	25	25¾	14	925	
69	47	78	June 23.	49	Apr. 9.	74¾	75	+ 5	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	72	75	72	75	...	1,000	
17¼	9	35½	Apr. 20.	15	Jan. 21.	29¾	29¾	+ 3½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	55,280,300	.....	..	..	27½	29¾	27½	29¾	...	4,250	
47½	25¾	69¾	Apr. 19.	37	May 9.	56¾	56¾	+ 5½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	18,800,000	.....	..	..	54	56½	52½	56¾	25¾	6,200	
72½	38¾	124½	June 14.	69	Jan. 4.	104¾	104¾	+ 6½	Missouri Pacific.	100	76,048,500	July 20, '01.	2½	..	102	105¾	100¾	104¾	47½	54,080	
40¾	27¾	46	May 3.	37	Jan. 21.	43¾	44¼	+ 2¾	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,286,000	July 15, '01.	1	Q	44	44¾	43¾	44¼	31½	1,600	
96	79½	106¾	Aug. 20.	92	Jan. 2.	101½	102	+ ¾	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	29,825,100	Aug. 31, '01.	1¾	Q	102	102	102	102	85	100	
28¾	15¾	35½	June 12.	15	Feb. 28.	19¾	20¾	+ 1	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	19½	20	19¼	19¾	Mar.	600	
46	32¾	50	Mar. 21.	40	Jan. 7.	...	...	...	National Salt Co.	100	7,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	41	41	40½	41	39½	500	
76¾	69	84	Mar. 21.	72½	Jan. 8.	...	...	+ 1½	National Salt Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	76½	77	76½	77	...	200	
175	112	175	Apr. 26	133	July 15.	146¼	148	+ 2½	New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,500	July 15, '01.	2	Q	140	143¾	140	143¾	120	2,980	
145¾	125¾	170	May 2.	132¾	Jan. 4.	157¼	157½	+ 2¾	New York Central.	100	115,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¼	Q	151	159¼	153½	157¾	126¾	43,550	
24½	11	51¾	Sep. 20.	16	May 9.	40¾	50	+ 9¾	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	42½	51¾	41¾	49¾	11	22,750	
110	75	120	Sep. 18.	97	Mar. 1.	115	120	+ 10	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '01.	2	A	118	120	113	120	...	900	
98	70	98¾	Sep. 20.	67	Mar. 1.	88½	89	+ 6	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	..	83¾	89	83¾	89	50	9,800	
215¾	210	217	June 24.	210	Feb. 14.	210	212	+ ½	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	53,707,100	June 29, '01.	2	Q	215¾	215¾	215¾	215¾	210½	100	
32½	18¼	40¾	May 1.	24	May 9.	35¾	35¾	+ 2¾	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900	.....	..	..	32½	36¼	32¾	35¾	19	55,740	
45¾	22¾	57¾	May 2.	42	Feb. 15.	53¾	56	+ 4	Norfolk & Western.	100	68,000,000	June 20, '01.	1	..	53½	56¼	53¼	53¾	31½	44,450	
83	67	96¾	June 13.	82	Feb. 15.	87	90	— ½	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	23,000,000	Aug. 23, '01.	2	SA	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	...	100	
...	...	100	June 18	75½	Feb. 15.	97½	98	+ 5½	North American.	100	11,936,700	.....	..	..	97½	99	97½	98	...	5,900	
91½	67	113¾	May 7.	84¼	Jan. 21.	97	97½	— ½	Northern Pacific pf.	100	75,600,000	Sep. 5, '01.	1	Q	96½	97¼	96½	97¼	69	400	
9	6	12½	Sep. 17.	6½	Jan. 8.	12½	...	+ ½	Ontario Mining Co.	100	15,000,000	Sep. 3, '01.	10c	..	12	12¼	12	12¾	...	738	
62	46	73	June 19.	52	Feb. 1.	64	67	+ 7½	Pacific Coast.	100	6,809,600	Aug. 1, '01.	1	Q	69½	69¾	68½	69¾	53½	100	
69½	57	78	June 13.	63	Jan. 8.	69	74	+ 1	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	3,914,400	Aug. 1, '01.	1	Q	72	72	72	72	...	100	
57	25¾	47¼	Jan. 21.	30¼	May 9.	41¾	42	+ 5¾	Pacific Mail.	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	..	39½	42¾	39¼	41¾	28½	2,100	
149¾	124¾	161¼	Apr. 22.	137½	May 9.	146¾	146¾	+ 5¾	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	202,179,100	May 21, '01.	2½	SA	141	147¾	141	146¾	124½	54,985	
111½	81¾	129¾	June 21.	93¾	Jan. 21.	106¾	109	+ 2½	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	28,668,800	Aug. 24, '01.	1½	Q	108¾	110¾	107¾	108¾	85¾	19,200	
...	...	1¾	Sep. 20.	1	Sep. 16.	...	...	...	People's Gas, Chicago, rights.			.....	..	..	1¼	1¼	1	1¼	...	16,654	
18	5	40¾	Sep. 18.	14¼	Jan. 9.	...	...	+ 5	Peoria & Eastern.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	38	40¾	38	38	5¾	6,000	
85	20	76	June 18.	35¾	Jan. 9.	...	...	+ 4½	Père Marquette.	100	14,145,500	.....	..	..	75	75	75	75	...	119	
58¾	32½	52	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 7.	40¾	41½	+ 2¾	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 29, '01.	1	Q	39½	41¾	39¾	41¾	35¼	2,900	
89½	70¾	86	Apr. 29.	72½	Jan. 21.	81	82	+ ¾	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 22, '01.	1¾	Q	81	83½	81	82¾	31	700	
204	156	217	Aug. 1.	163½	Jan. 21.	210	212	...	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	Aug. 15, '01.	2	Q	210¾	211¾	210¾	211¾	183	614	
2½	1½	5¾	May 31.	1½	Apr. 22.	3	4	+ ¼	Quicksilver.	100	5,708,700	.....	..	..	4	4	4	4	...	300	
26	15	48½	June 3.	24½	Jan. 4.	42¾	42¾	+ 3¾	Reading.	50	80,000,000	.....	..	..	41	43¼	40	42¾	15	45,000	
71¾	49	80¾	June 17.	65	May 9.	76¾	77	+ 2¾	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Sep. 10, '01.	2	SA	75	77	75	76¾	51	8,000	
39¾	23¾	59¼	May 1.	38	Sep. 13.	54	54½	+ 2½	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	.....	..	..	51¼	54¼	51¼	54½	23¾	16,250	
27½	8¾	24	June 17.	11¾	Jan. 21.	15¾	15¾	+ 2½	Republic Iron & Steel.	100	27,191,000	.....	..	..	13	15¾	13½	15¾	10	14,290	
70¾	49	82	Apr. 1.	52¾	Jan. 21.	67	67¾	+ 5½	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	100	20,808,900	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	66½	67¾	64¾	67	50¾	10,875	
...	...	38¾	May 2.	25	Sep. 21.	27¾	28	+ ¾	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	..	27	27	27	27¾	...	1,800	
64½	38½	78½	June 25.	58	Jan. 29.	66¼	68	+ 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	67	68	67	68	42	200	
21¾	11¾	36	June 5.	20	Jan. 29.	25	27	...	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000	.....	..	..	23¾	23¾	22¾	23¾	15	60	
...	...	120¾	Sep. 21.	67	Jan. 4.	46¾	46¾	+ 3½	St. Lawrence & Adirondack.	100	1,300,000	Sep. 1, '01.	2½	..	117¼	120¾	117¼	120¾	...	10,400	
54¼	35¾	68	Apr. 30.	41	Jan. 4.	63¾	63¾	+ 3¼	St. Louis & San Francisco.	100	27,408,700	.....	..	..	45	45¾	45	46¾	9¾	5,100	
55	31¾	76¼	June 19.	53¾	Jan. 4.	63¾	63¾	+ 3¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	14,335,700	Sep. 2, '01.	1	Q	67	68¾	67	68¾	31¾	2,900	
18¾	8¾	39½	Apr. 30.	18	Jan. 3.	63	63½	+ 5	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	18,500,000	.....	..	..	30¼	31¾	29¾	31¼	11	2,775	
45¼	21¾	71	June 10.	41¼	Feb. 5.	29½	32	+

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 21, 1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Sept. 21. $12,415,000

	Week Ended Sept. 21. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103	104	103	104	19½
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
American Hide & Leather 6s	94	94	94	94	3
Ann Arbor 4s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	103⅝	104½	103⅝	104½	237
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	96¾	97⅛	96¾	97⅛	69
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	94	94¾	94	94⅝	109½
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95	95¼	95	95	8
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, registered	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	5
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, coupon	103½	103⅝	103⅝	103⅞	90½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	88	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	76
Baltimore & Ohio convertible deb. 4s	106¼	107¼	106¼	107	1,047
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	98¾	98	98	98	1
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	100⅝	101	100½	101	23
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	118½	118½	118	118	20
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 6s, tr. rects.	72	72	72	72	8
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝	43
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	14
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	106⅞	107	106⅞	107	97
Central of Georgia con. 5s, registered	106½	106½	105½	105½	5
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	80½	82	80¼	82	15
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	30	30½	30	30¼	10
Central of New Jersey general 5s	130	130	130	130	13
Central Pacific gtd. 6½s	87½	87¼	87½	87½	11¼
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101	101	100½	100½	41
C., R. I. & Banking Co. of Ga. col. tr. 5s	102½	102¼	102½	102½	67
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	121	121	120½	120½	6
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	106½	106	105½	105⅝	85
Chicago & Alton 3½s	84½	85	84	85	62
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 4s, joint bonds	95½	97	95	96⅝	1,011
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	111	111	111	111	16
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	103	103	102⅝	102⅝	5
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	4
Chicago & Eastern Illinois sinking fund 6s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	4
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	7
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	4
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	115	115	115	115	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Dakota & G. So. 5s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	117	117	117	117	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul 4s, Series A	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	105½	105½	105½	105½	30
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, reg	127½	127½	127½	127½	10
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106	106	106	106	10
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	128	128	128	128	1
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg 1st 5s	123½	123½	123½	123¾	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	93½	94	93½	94	48
Chicago & Western Indiana general 6s	117	118	117	118	3
Cinn., Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago 4s	104	104½	104	104½	12
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	83	83	82¾	82¾	4
Colorado Midland 1st 3-4s	80	81	80	81	88
Colorado & Southern 4s	87	88	87	87½	84
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅝	11
Denver & Southwestern general 5s	94	94	94	94	9
Detroit City Gas 5s	100¼	100¼	100	100	18
Distilling Co. of America coll. tr. 5s	85	86	84	84⅝	100
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	12
East Tennessee reorganization lien 5s	111⅞	112	111⅞	112	9
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	16
Erie general 4s	87⅝	88⅝	87½	88⅝	286
Erie 1st consol. 4s	96	96½	97½	96	140
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	93¾	93¾	92¾	92¾	30
Gal., H. & S. A., Mex. & Pac. Div. 5s	107	107¼	107	107¼	10
Hocking Valley 4½s	106½	106½	106½	106½	19
Illinois Central, Western Line 4s	112½	112¼	112½	112¼	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	101	101	101	101	1
Iowa Central 1st 5s	116½	117½	116½	117¼	18
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	97½	97¼	97¼	97¼	6
Kansas City Southern 3s	69½	69⅝	69½	69½	22
Kentucky Central 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Kings County Elevated 4s	88	90	88	90	3
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	11
Lake Shore 3½s	110	110	109	109	8
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	108¾	108¼	108¼	108¼	50
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 5s	121	121	121	121	2
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝	6
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119½	119¼	119¼	119½	5
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	114	114	114	114	1
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	120	120	120	120	10
Met. West Side Elevated, Chicago, 4s	101	101	101	101	7
Mexican Central consol. 4s	85	85½	85	85	31
Mexican Central 1st income	31⅜	33	31⅜	33	204
Mexican Central 2d income	25	25⅜	25	25⅜	85
Michigan Central consol. 7s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	10
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	127½	127½	127½	127½	5
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	3
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	106½	106½	106	106	16
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	96½	99¾	96¼	98⅜	32
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	81½	81½	81½	81½	35
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	105	105¼	105	105¼	70
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	129	129	129	129	1
Mohawk & Malone income 5s	105¼	105⅝	105	105⅝	350

BONDS.

	Week Ended Sept. 21. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
New York Central 1st 7s	105¼	105⅝	105¼	105⅝	4
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	96⅛	96⅛	95½	95⅞	15
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s, reg	94	94	94	94	5
New York Central, Mich. Central 3½s	94½	95	94½	95	7
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	103	106	103	106	2
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	95⅝	96	95⅝	96	85
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & Power 5s	115	115	115	115	13
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	103	103	103	103	7
New York, Susquehanna & Western gen. 5s	106	106	106	106	2
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102½	102⅝	102	102¼	31
Northern Pacific 3s	71⅝	72⅝	71½	72⅛	134½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	106	106¼	104⅝	104⅝	104
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	5
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	102	103½	102	103½	14
Peoria & Eastern Income	70¾	76	70¼	75	398
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	97¼	99	97¼	99	14
Reading general 4s	95	96	95	95⅝	184
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	100¾	101	100¼	101	8
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	116	116	116	116	15
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	91	91	90¼	90⅝	40
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	115	115	115	115	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	97¼	97¾	97	97⅜	29
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	76½	80	76½	79½	518
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	86	87	86	86½	53
Southern Pacific 4s	91	92	90⅝	92	215
Southern Pacific 4½s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	47
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Southern Pacific of California 6s, 1905	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	10
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	108⅝	111	108½	110	85
Southern Railway 5s	116¾	117	116¾	116⅝	76
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	51¾	51¾	51	51⅛	18
Standard Rope & Twine income	6¼	7	6½	6½	8
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Debardeleben 6s	101	101	101	101	1
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	119	119	119	119	1
Third Avenue con. 4s	103¼	103	103¼	103	6
Toledo & Ohio Central general 5s	105	105	105	105	5
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	84½	85	84½	84½	22
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104½	105⅝	104½	105⅞	206
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	105¾	107½	105¾	107½	2,310
Virginia Midland general 5s	116¼	116½	116¼	116½	8
Wabash 1st 5s	119	119	119	119	7
Wabash debenture, Series B	61⅜	63⅝	61	63½	2,153
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago 5s	111	111	111	111	1
West Shore 4s	113	113½	113	113½	20
West Shore 4s, registered	112	112	112	112	1
Western Union funding & real estate 4½s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	1
Western Union collateral trust 5s	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	91¼	91¼	90⅞	91	57
Wisconsin Central general 4s	88⅝	89	88¼	89	59

Total sales.....$12,382,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 21, 1901.

United States 4s, 1925, coupon	139¼	139¼	139¼	139¼	1

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 21, 1901.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	31½

Grand total.....$12,415,000

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg	106½	June 6	105½	Jan. 21	106½	June 6
U. S. 2s, 1903, coupon	106¾	June 29	105¾	Jan. 17	107¾	July 29
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg	114¾	Jan. 10	112¾	June 4	112⅝	July 17
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	115¾	Mar. 30	112½	July 9	113½	Aug. 8
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg	139	July 9	137	Aug. 17	137	Aug. 29
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	139¾	Apr. 23	136¾	Aug. 6	139¼	Sep. 20
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg	111¾	Mar. 4	110	May 1	110	May 1
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon	113¾	Jan. 4	109½	July 22	109½	July 22
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	112	Mar. 22	108¾	Aug. 1	109¾	Sep. 5
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	112	Mar. 29	108¼	June 6	109¾	Aug. 30
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	111⅝	Mar. 27	108	Aug. 6	108¾	Aug. 13
District of Columbia 3-65s	126	July 22	105	Apr. 26	126	July 22
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s	97¾	Mar. 2	96	Apr. 15	96	Apr. 15

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906	109¾	Apr. 5	108	Sep. 13	108	Sep. 13
Alabama, Class B, 1906					109¾	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906	105¾	Mar. 20	102	Feb. 13	103¾	Mar. 20
Alabama currency funding 4s	109	Aug. 23	109	Aug. 23	109	Aug. 23
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	109	Apr. 17	108¾	Aug. 1	108¾	Aug. 15
Nor. Carolina consol. 6s, 1910	126	July 23	126	July 23	126	July 23
North Carolina 6s, 1919	136¼	Mar. 14	135	Mar. 14	136¼	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933					120	Mar. 13
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913	95¼	May 2	95¼	Sep. 10	95¼	Sep. 10
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	95	Feb. 7	94½	Sep. 10	94½	Sep. 10
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	10½	Mar. 20	7¾	July 30	7½	Aug. 13
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991	96¾	Jan. 17	92½	July 1	96¾	Sep. 20

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Boston & Albany (quarter)	$2	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 7
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 6	Sept. 7
Canadian Pac. com. (semi-annual.)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 6	Oct. 2
Canadian Pac. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 2	Oct. 2
Chartiers	3½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 17
Chicago, Burlington & Q. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 25	Sept. 20	Sept. 20
Chicago & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 18	Sept. 25
Chi., Ind. & L. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Chicago Junction Railway & Union Stock Yards com. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 18	Oct. 2
Chicago Junction Railway & Union Stock Yards, pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 18	Oct. 2
C., Mil. & St. P. com. (semi-annual)	3	Oct. 29	Holders of record	Oct. 7
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 29	Holders of record	Oct. 7
Chicago & N. W. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Sept. 28
Chi., R. I. & Pac. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Sept. 20	Sept. 20
C., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 22	Oct. 8	Oct. 22
Col. & South. 1st pf. (semi-annual)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 2
Evansville & Terre Haute pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 16	Sept. 30	Oct. 16
Fitchburg pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Manhattan (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 25	Sept. 26
New York Central (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 20
New York & Harlem com.	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 24
New York & Harlem pf.	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 24
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quarter)	2	Sept. 30	Sept. 21	Oct. 1
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	Oct. 10	Sept. 30	Oct. 11
Northern Pacific common (quarter)	1	Nov. 5	Oct. 19	Oct. 22
Pitts., Youngstown & Ashta. com.	3½	Sept. 25	Sept. 18	Sept. 25
Pitts., Youngstown & Ashta. pf.	3½	Sept. 25	Sept. 18	Sept. 25
St. Louis & San F. 1st pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
Southern Railway pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 25	Oct. 9
Southern Ry.-Mobile & Ohio Stock Tr. Certs.	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Oct. 1
Union Pacific common	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 3
Union Pacific pf.	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 3

STREET RAILWAYS.

Chicago City Ry.	$2	Sept. 30		
Easton (Penn.) Consol. Electric Co.	3	Sept. 28	Sept. 19	Sept. 28
Metropolitan Street Railway, New York, (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Sept. 24	Oct. 15
Philadelphia Traction Co.	$2	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Sept. 21
South Side Elevated, Chicago, (quar.)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 3
Twin City Rapid Transit, pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 3
United Trac. & Elec. Co., R. I.	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 3
Washington Water Power Co., Spo.				
Wash. Ry. & Elec. (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 30	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
West End St. Ry. (Boston) com.	$1.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 1

BANK STOCKS.

Nat. Bkg. & Leather (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1

MISCELLANEOUS.

Adams Express (quarter)	$2	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 15
American Agricultural Chemical Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 1
Am. Beet Sugar Co. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 17
American Screw Co. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 20
Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 2
Am. Snuff Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 2
Am. Sugar Refining Co. com.	1½	Oct. 2	Sept. 7	Oct. 3
Am. Sugar R. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 7	Oct. 3
Am. Tel. & Tel. Co. (quarter)	2¼	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 14
American Window Glass com.	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 15
Boston Belting Co. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
Cambria Iron Co.	$1	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 14
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
Chicago Telephone Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 9	Sept. 26	Oct. 9
Col. Fuel & Iron Co. com. (quarter.)	1¾	Oct. 15	Sept. 26	Oct. 16
Commercial Cable Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
Crucible Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 30	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
De Long Hook & Eye Co.	2½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 21
Electric Storage Battery com.	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 26	Oct. 2
Electric Storage Battery pf.	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 26	Oct. 2
General Chemical pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 2
General Electric Co. com. (quarter.)	2	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 30
George A. Fuller Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 2
Greene Consol. Copper Co.	2	Sept. 3	Sept. 17	Oct. 1
Hartford Carpet Corporation pf.	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 18	Oct. 3
Homestake Mining Co. (month)	25c	Sept. 25	Sept. 20	
Homestake Mining Co. (extra)	25c	Sept. 25	Sept. 20	
Internat'l Paper Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 1
Inter. S. Pump Co. com. (quarter.)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	Sept. 20	Sept. 14	Oct. 1
National Biscuit Co. com. (quarter.)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 16
Nat. Enam. & Mach. Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
Nat. Sugar Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 16	Oct. 2
National Tube Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 23	Oct. 1
New Haven Iron & Steel Co.	20c	Sept. 25	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
New York Air Brake (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Ontario Silver Mining	10c	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	
Otis Elevator Co. pf. (quarter)	$1.50	Oct. 15	Sept. 25	Oct. 16
P. Lorillard pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 2
Procter & Gamble Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Oct. 16
Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 1
Sunset Mining Co.	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 30	Oct. 1
Royal Baking P. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 14
Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 2
Sulphur Co. El. & L. Co. (extra)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 2
Tennessee Co. (quarter)	50c	Sept. 30	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Texas Land & C. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 16	Oct. 3
Union B. & P. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 1
United Fruit Co. (quarter)	2½	Sept. 30	Sept. 14	Oct. 1
United Fruit Co. (extra)	2½	Sept. 30	Sept. 14	Oct. 1
United Shoe Mach. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 1
United States Leather Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
United States Rubber Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Va.-Carolina Chemical Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Va.-Carolina Chemical Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Western Union Tel. Co. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 15
Wheeling & Lake Erie Coal Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Wheeling & Lake Erie Coal Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Wheeling & Lake Erie Iron & Coal Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Wheeling & Lake Erie Iron & Coal Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Wisconsin Central Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Wisconsin Central Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Sept. 21, 1901.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. On these pages is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	101	Mar 15	95	Jan 7	98¾ Sept 16	96 99¾
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O*	104¾	Mar 13	101¼	May 14	104¾ Sept 21	101¼ 101¾
Do registered	A O*	104	Jun 17	102	Feb 19	105 Aug 26	.. ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	99	Jun 14	98¾	Jan 4	97¼ Sept 21	97 97¾
Do do registered	Nov.	96	May 17	94	May 14	96 May 17	.. ..
Do stamped	Nov.	96	Jun 25	90	Jan 28	94¾ Sept 21	.. ..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D*	108	May 18	108	May 18	106	.. ..
Baltimore & Ohio—							
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J F*	97¾	Jun 28	94¼	Sept 12	95 Sept 18	95 95¾
Do do registered		95¼	Mar 18	93¼	Mar 18	93½ Mar 18	94½ 96¼
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	105	Mar 11	99	May 9	105¾ Sept 20	103½ 104
Do do registered		104	Mar 8	101¾	Sept 20	101¾ Sept 20	.. ..
Do conv. deb. g. 6s		115	May 2	104¾	May 15	107 Sept 21	.. ..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J	92	Jun 24	85¾	Jan 21	89¾ Sept 21	89 90¼
Do do registered		91	Jun 4	90¼	Jun 4	90¼ June 4	.. ..
Do do registered		91	Mar 18	87½	May 23	89¾ Sept 9	.. ..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1925	M N*	97¼	Mar 18	87½	May 23	89¾ Sept 9	.. ..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	A O	..	..	..	..	106½ Oct., 95	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	F A	..	..	..	..	111 May 22,00	.. ..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	..	..	..	..	111 Jne 5, 99	.. ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S*	118¾	Jul 9	115	Jan 3	117½ Sept 13	117¼ 120
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	F A	131	Jun 3	130	Jan 3	131 June 8	126 ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J O*	130	Feb 7	120	May 29	126 Sept 20	126 129½
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	J J	..	..	..	..	103 Ap 14,97	.. ..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O*	..	..	..	..	100 No 18,00	.. ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	J D	106¾	Apr 15	106¾	Jul 8	110¾ Sept 18	103 ..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	A O	127¼	Mar 10	119½	Jan 16	122¾ Aug 27	122 ..
Do do registered	A O	..	..	..	..	117 No 30,00	.. ..
Do do registered	A O	..	..	..	..	140 Fe 14,97	.. ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J O	..	..	..	..	113¾ De 6, 00	.. ..
C. K. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O*	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J J	109	Jun 27	103½	Jul 1	108¾ Sept 21	106¼ ..
Do 2d 5s, 1913	M S	111	Jan 23	110	Sep 5	110 Sept 5	109 107
Do do registered	M S	108	Mar 22	104¼	Apr 17	107 Aug 5	.. ..
Cc. Gr. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D	95	Mar 21	..	Aug 5	91 Aug 6	.. ..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	M N	104¼	Apr 26	96	Jan 31	102¾ Sept 17	.. 102½
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	124	Mar 25	110	Feb 18	123¾ Mar 27	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	J D	107¾	Jan 24	97	Jan 18	107 Sept 20	103½ 107¾
Do do rct., $1,000-$5,000	M N*	104½	Sep 18	103½	Sep 18	104¾ Sept 18	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	1	84	Apr 29	80	84 Sept 18	81½ 83½
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	1	76¾	Mar 8	70	Jan 3	80 Sept 20	80 81½
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	1	21	Jun 21	8	Jan 18	19¼ Sept 3	.. ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1945	J J	..	..	..	..	..	27,00	.. ..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947	J J	..	..	..	..	102	Jne 20,00	105 ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J J	..	..	..	..	100	Oc 24, 00	.. ..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M S*	105	Mar 30	104¾	Jul 24	104¾ July 24	104 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987	J J*	127½	Mar 21	127	Jan 22	130 Sept 21	125½ ..
Do do registered	Q J	131	Mar 27	127	Jan 17	130 July 24	.. ..
Leh. & W'k. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q J	104	Mar 15	100	Mar 15	100 Sept 20	.. ..
Do consol. 7s. ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910	Q March	103¾	Jul 31	102	Jun 21	103¾ Sept 7	103¾ 104¾
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J	116½	Jun 4	112	Jul 25	113½ Sept 5	114 116½
Ches. & O. g. 6s. Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	117	Apr 10	113½	Jun 8	114 Aug 22	114 116½
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O	119	Feb 19	115½	May 1	118 Aug 26	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	122	Feb 1	119	Jul 22	122 Sept 18	120½ 121½
Do do registered	M N	121	Jan 24	116	Apr 29	116 July 15	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	M S	104½	Jan 4	100	Jan 4	100 Sept 21	100½ 101
Do do registered	M S	103	Apr 18	102	Apr 18	102 Apr 18	103½ 105
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J J	101½	Apr 30	94	Sept 10	103 Sept 9	101½ ..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J J	103	Jan 11	89	Jul 31	98 Sept 9	89¾ ..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J	..	..	..	..	101 No 26,00	100 ..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M S	..	..	..	..	100 Sept 20	100 101½
Ellz., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902	M	102½	Jan 14	100	Sept 11	100 Sept 21	100 ..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1901	M N	105¾	Jan 9	103¾	Jun 4	103¾ June 4	103¾ ..
Miss. R. Bdge 1st 6s, g. f., 1912	A O*	..	..	..	..	102½ Oct., 95	.. ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 8s, 1949	A O*	94	Jan 12	88	Aug 16	90 Sept 10	89½ 88
Do certificates of interest		93¾	Jun 4	91¼	Jan 3	93¾ June 4	.. ..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J*	94¾	Jun 21	85¾	Jan 14	94 Sept 18	84¾ ..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J	109¾	Jun 28	106¾	Jun 8	104¾ Sept 17	106¾ ..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901	A O	102¾	Jun 21	100¾	Jun 8	100¾ Sept 17	100¾ ..
Do g. 4s, 1921	M S*	107¾	Mar 1	105¾	Apr 15	105¾ Aug 26	101¾ 110
Do Iowa Div. s. f., 1919	A O*	115¾	Aug 26	114	Apr 12	115¼ Aug 30	115½ ..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O*	107	Jan 7	101¾	Jun 24	101¾ Sept 10	100¾ ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	F A*	104¾	Jan 7	101¾	Jan 24	101¾ Sept 10	100¾ ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S*	100¾	Jan 4	100¾	Jan 4	100¾ June 4	102 ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	F*	..	..	..	..	104 11,00	.. ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J	104	Jan 28	101¾	Jul 1	103¾ Sept 18	102¾ ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	M N	113	Apr 2	110	Sep 13	111 Sept 17	110¾ 111½
Do do registered	M N	112	May 1	105½	Aug 9	110¾ Aug 9	.. ..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	M S	125¾	Feb 24	121	Mar 13	121 June 25	118½ ..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D	115	May 17	112	Jan 4	112½ Sept 18	112 ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1939	J J	127	Mar 20	120	Jan 4	124 Aug 14	128 ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N	127	Apr 26	115	Jan 2	122¾ Sept 18	122½ 123
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	112 May 11,00	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1953	J J	125	Mar 19	112¾	Jan 23	115¼ Aug 19	120¼ ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—							
Ls. New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J	117	Apr 15	113	Jan 21	114 Sept 16	.. ..
Chi., Ind. & L. 1st g. 6s, 1947	J J	114¼	Jun 6	109½	Jan 31	111¾ Aug 14	.. ..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J	126½	Jun 18	115	Jan 16	124 Aug 23	121 ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
C. & M. 1st 7s, 7 gold R. D., 1902	J J	102¾	Apr 23	100	May 31	100 May 31	.. ..
Do 1s. f., 1902	J J	..	..	..	..	102¾ Ap 10,00	.. ..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	J J	100	Jan 28	100	Jan 28	100 Jan 28	.. ..
Do con. 7s, 1905	J J	104	Apr 29	100	Jul 25	101 Aug 14	.. ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J	108	Apr 9	104¼	Jan 15	108 Apr 9	.. ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J	111¾	May 22	111¾	Jan 30	114 Aug 8	114 115¼
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J J	115	Apr 4	111¾	Jan 2	113 June 14	116 ..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910	J J	111¾	Apr 4	107¾	Jan 2	113 June 14	116 115½ 117½
Do 1st I. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	J J	119	Apr 13	117¾	Jan 2	119 Sept 16	.. ..
Do do 5s, 1910	J J	113½	May 24	110¾	Jan 15	110½ May 24	.. ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	J J	119	Feb 7	116	Sep 10	116 Sept 10	115½ ..
Lehigh Val. (N.Y.) 1st g. 4½s, 1940	J J	111¾	Apr 8	106	Aug 8	110 Aug 8	110 ..
Do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	111 Mar 25	109½ Jan 24	111 Mar 25	.. ..
Lehigh V. Ter. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1941	A O*	..	..	..	..	110 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do registered, 1941	A O*	..	..	..	..	110 ..	.. ..	110½ Oc 18, 99	.. ..
Leh. Val. C. Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933	J J	100	Jan 27	100	Jun 27	100 Jun 27	100 June 27	.. ..
Leh. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945	M S	100	Mar 26	95	Jan 29	98½ June 4	95 ..	.. ..
Lit., Cor. & N. 1st g. pf. 6s, 1914	A O	..	..	..	..	.. ..	105 Feb., 93	.. ..
Do gtd. g. 5s, 1914	A O	..	..	..	..	.. ..	101¾ Se 1, 99	.. ..
Long Isl. 1st con. 5s, July, 1931	Q J	123	Jan 10	121	Jul 22	121 Sept 21	121 ..
Do gold 4s, 1932	J D	..	..	..	..	.. ..	100 Oc 1, 00	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	J D	105	Mar 20	101	Jun 13	101¾ July 18	100 102¼
Do unified g. 4s, 1949	M S	101	Mar 21	97¾	Mar 2	97¾ Sept 10	97 99
Do deb. g. 5s, 1934	A O	116	Feb 15	105	Feb 15	105 Feb 15	.. ..
Do Ferry g. 4½s, 1922	M S	105	Feb 25	102¾	Mar 20	105 June 24	.. ..
Bklyn & Mon. 1st g. gtd. 5s, 1911	M S	110	Feb 26	101¾	Jun 17	101¾ Jun 17	100 ..
N. Y. & Rway B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	M S	..	..	..	..	.. ..	105 May 4, 00	110 ..
N. Y., L. & W. B. 1st con. 5s, 1933	J	..	..	..	..	.. ..	107 Ja 31, 00	107 ..
L. I., N. S. B. 1st cn. gtd. g. 5s, Oc. 1932	Q J	..	..	..	..	.. ..	113 De 28,00	.. ..
Louis. & Nash., Cecil. Br. 7s, 1907	M S	..	..	..	..	.. ..	100 De 31,00	.. ..
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930	J J	113½	Jun 11	110	Jan 19	120 Sept 18	120 ..
Do do 2d g. 6s, 1930	J J*	113½	May 17	113½	May 17	113½ May 17	116 ..
Do E. H. & Nash. 1st 6s, 1919	J D	116	Apr 9	116	Apr 9	118 Apr 9	.. ..
Do gen. 6s, 1930	J J	112	Jan 2	104	Jan 2	112¾ Sept 18	116 ..
Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920	M S	..	..	..	..	.. ..	115 De 5, 00	.. ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921	M S	120	Jan 22	116½	Jan 22	120¾ Jan 22	124 ..
Do do 2d 6s, 1980	M S	75	Aug 26	75	Aug 26	75 Aug 26	.. ..
Do s. f. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s, 1910	A O	..	..	..	..	.. ..	94½ Jan., 92	.. ..
Do S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1937	M S	114¾	Jul 16	111	Jan 24	111 Sept 5	113 ..
Do col. tr. 5-20 g. 4s, 1903-18	A O	102	Mar 22	99	Apr 12	100¾ Sept 17	101¼ ..
Do unified g. 4s, 1940	J J	104¾	Jun 20	98¾	Jan 7	101¾ Sept 20	101¼ 101¾
Do 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1990	J J	115	Jan 26	98¼	Jan 21	98 Sept 21	97¼ 98
Do registered	J J	99	Aug 16	96	Aug 16	96 Aug 16	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1998	J J	91	Jun 24	82¾	Jan 21	88¾ Sept 20	86¼ 89½
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	F A	95	Mar 29	91	Jun 13	92¾ Sept 20	92 ..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	J J	118¾	Mar 9	111¼	Jan 2	112¾ Sept 20	98 ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	F A	94	Feb 11	94	Feb 11	94 Feb 11	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A*	107¾	Jan 28	100	Mar 6	106 Sept 16	.. ..
Do ter. n. 1st g. 5s, 1943	M N	115¾	Jun 8	115¼	Jan 8	115¼ Sept 8	.. ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	J D	111¾	May 3	107¾	Jan 11	110 Sept 11	108¾ 110
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	A O	116¾	Mar 18	115¾	May 16	115¾ May 16	116 119
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	F A	85	..	..	..	.. ..	85 No 10,97	.. ..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J	126	Jun 6	123	Jul 8	123 July 8	123 ..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	M S	111	Mar 19	107	May 24	109 Aug 26	106 110
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O	..	..	..	..	.. ..	110 May, 93	.. ..
Do Sull. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	A O	..	..	..	..	.. ..	110 Sep., 91	.. ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J	114	Aug 26	108	Feb 21	114 Aug 26	.. ..		
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J*	..	..	..	..	.. ..	100 Se 6, 00	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1943	J D	..	..	..	..	.. ..	105 Mar 11,98	.. ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J J	..	..	..	..	.. ..	105 Mr 11,98	.. ..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	J D*	111	May 20	76¼	Jan 4	104 Sept 11	104 105
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	J J*	92	Jan 6	67	Jan 21	86¾ Sept 6	.. ..
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	A O	103	Jan 2	101	May 31	101 May 31	103 104¼
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945	A O*	..	..	..	..	.. ..	106 Se 12,98	.. ..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J	..	..	..	..	.. ..	98½ No 27,00	.. ..
Ga., Car. & No. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1929	J J*	..	..	..	..	.. ..	103 Ja 22, 98	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A		67¾	Feb 14	65	Jan 2	67¾ June 25	.. ..		
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B		11¼	Apr 22	7¾	Jan 7	8¾ Sept 10	.. ..		
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999	J J*	109¾	Jun 25	103¾	Jan 7	106¾ Sept 20	106 106¾
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948	A O*	106¾	Feb 6	104¾	May 18	104¾ May 18	104 ..
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951	J J	115¾	Apr 3	115¾	Apr 3	115¾ Apr 3	113 ..
Do registered	J J	..	..	..	..	.. ..	113¾ Mr 12,00	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, 1951	J J	107½	Mar 28	104	Aug 14	104 Aug 14	.. ..
Do do registered	J J	..	..	..	..	.. ..	102 Mr 15,98	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953	A O	106	Jul 8	104	Apr 12	105 July 24	.. 106½
Do do registered		..	..	..	..	.. ..	104 Fe 1, 99	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953	M N	106	Apr 10	102	May 16	105 Sept 12	.. 105
Do do registered		..	..	..	..	.. ..	98 Ja 9, 00	.. ..
Do West. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	F A*	115¾	Jan 29	112½	Aug 26	112½ Sept 18	112¾ 113¾
Do Louisville Div. g. 3½s, 1953	J J	103	Mar 4	100½	Jul 8	101¾ Aug 14	101¾ ..
Do Chairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	D*	..	..	..	..	.. ..	102½ Sep., 96	111¾ ..
Do Mid. Riv. reg. 5s, 1951	F A*	..	..	..	..	124 11,00	.. ..	124,00	118½ ..
Do Springf. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1951	J J	..	..	..	..	.. ..	100 No 7, 00	.. ..
Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951	J J	91	Mar 22	90	Mar 5	90 Apr 17	.. ..		
Do do g. 3½s, 1951	J J	102½	Jan 15	102	Jan 28	102¾ Apr 13	.. ..		
Do do registered		..	..	..	..	.. ..	101¾ Oc 23, 99	.. ..	
C. St. L. & N. O. g. 5s, 1951	J D	15	125½	Jun 12	126	Jan 15	128 Sept 20	127 ..
Do do registered	J D	15	122½	Feb 14	123¾	Feb 14	.. ..		
Do g. 3½s, 1951	J D	15	..	..	..	.. ..	100¾ No 14,00	99 ..
Do Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	J D	15	107¼	Jan 16	107¼	Jan 16	107¼ Jan 16	.. 103½
Belle. & Carond. 1st 6s, 1923	J D	124	May 16	124	May 16	124 May 16	.. ..		
St. L. South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	M S*	..	..	..	..	.. ..	102¾ No 16,00	102¾ ..
Car. & Shawn. 1st g. 4s, 1932	M N*	..	..	..	..	.. ..	100 No 22,98	.. ..
Ind., Dec. & W. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J	107	May 27	105	Mar 20	107 June 6	105 ..
Ind., Ill. & Ia. 1st g. 4s, 1950	J J	97¾	Jun 26	95½	Mar 20	95½ Apr 29	.. 100
int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919	M N	128	Aug 24	124	May 24	127¾ Aug 28	125 100
Do 2d g. 5s, 1909	M S	103	Aug 27	98	May 13	101 Sept 17	100 101
Do 2d g. 4s, 1921	M S	90	Aug 26	85	Mar 6	90 Aug 30	78 ..
Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938	J D	118	Jun 24	115¼	Jan 21	117¾ Sept 20	115 118
Kansas City South. 3s, 1950	A O	72¾	Mar 14	67	Jan 3	69¾ Sept 20	.. 70
Do registered		..	..	..	..	.. ..	63¾ Oc 16, 00	.. ..
Lake Erie & W. 1st g. 5s, 1937	J J	124¾	Apr 3	118¾	Jul 15	119¾ July 31	111½ 123
Do 2d g. 5s, 1941	J J*	120	May 27	117	Jan 21	118¾ Sept 17	.. ..
North. Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945	A O*	115¾	Jan 9	110	May 13	110 July 16	.. ..
Lehigh Val. (Pa.) col. g. 5s, 1997	M N	110¾	May 13	110¾	May 13	110¾ May 13	.. ..
Lehigh Val. (N.Y.) 1st g. 4½s, 1940	J J	111¾	Apr 8	106	Aug 8	110 Aug 8	110 ..
Do registered	J J*	111	Mar 25	109½	Jan 24	111 Mar 25	.. ..
Lehigh V. Ter. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1941	A O*	..	..	..	..	110 ..	.. ..	110½ Oc 18, 99	.. ..
Leh. Val. C. Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933	J J	100	Jan 27	100	Jun 27	100 June 27	.. ..		
Leh. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945	M S	100	Mar 26	95	Jan 29	98½ June 4	95 ..		
Lit., Cor. & N. 1st g. pf. 6s, 1914	A O	..	..	..	..	.. ..	105 Feb., 93	.. ..	
Do gtd. g. 5s, 1914	A O	..	..	..	..	.. ..	101¾ Se 1, 99	.. ..	
Long Isl. 1st con. 5s, July, 1931	Q J	123	Jan 10	121	Jul 22	121 Sept 21	121 ..		
Do gold 4s, 1932	J D	..	..	..	..	.. ..	100 Oc 1, 00	.. ..	
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	J D	105	Mar 20	101	Jun 13	101¾ July 18	100 102¼		
Do unified g. 4s, 1949	M S	101	Mar 21	97¾	Mar 2	97¾ Sept 10	97 99		
Do deb. g. 5s, 1934	A O	116	Feb 15	105	Feb 15	105 Feb 15	.. ..		
Do Ferry g. 4½s, 1922	M S	105	Feb 25	102¾	Mar 20	105 June 24	.. ..		
Bklyn & Mon. 1st g. gtd. 5s, 1911	M S	110	Feb 26	101¾	Jun 17	101¾ Jun 17	100 ..		
N. Y. & Rway B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	M S	..	..	..	..	.. ..	105 May 4, 00	110 ..	
N. Y., L. & W. B. 1st con. 5s, 1933	J	..	..	..	..	.. ..	107 Ja 31, 00	107 ..	
L. I., N. S. B. 1st cn. gtd. g. 5s, Oc. 1932	Q J	..	..	..	..	.. ..	113 De 28,00	.. ..	
Louis. & Nash., Cecil. Br. 7s, 1907	M S	..	..	..	..	.. ..	100 De 31,00	.. ..	
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930	J J	113½	Jun 11	110	Jan 19	120 Sept 18	120 ..		
Do do 2d g. 6s, 1930	J J*	113½	May 17	113½	May 17	113½ May 17	116 ..		
Do E. H. & Nash. 1st 6s, 1919	J D	116	Apr 9	116	Apr 9	118 Apr 9	.. ..		
Do gen. 6s, 1930	J J	112	Jan 2	104	Jan 2	112¾ Sept 18	116 ..		
Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920	M S	..	..	..	..	.. ..	115 De 5, 00	.. ..	
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921	M S	120	Jan 22	116½	Jan 22	120¾ Jan 22	124 ..		
Do do 2d 6s, 1980	M S	75	Aug 26	75	Aug 26	75 Aug 26	.. ..		
Do s. f. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s, 1910	A O	..	..	..	..	.. ..	94½ Jan., 92	.. ..	
Do S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1937	M S	114¾	Jul 16	111	Jan 24	111 Sept 5	113 ..		
Do col. tr. 5-20 g. 4s, 1903-18	A O	102	Mar 22	99	Apr 12	100¾ Sept 17	101¼ ..		
Do unified g. 4s, 1940	J J	104¾	Jun 20	98¾	Jan 7	101¾ Sept 20	101¼ 101¾		
Do 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1990	J J	115	Jan 26	98¼	Jan 21	98 Sept 21	97¼ 98		
Do registered	J J	99	Aug 16	96	Aug 16	96 Aug 16	.. ..		
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1998	J J	91	Jun 24	82¾	Jan 21	88¾ Sept 20	86¼ 89½		
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	F A	95	Mar 29	91	Jun 13	92¾ Sept 20	92 ..		
Do S. & N. Ala. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	F A*	115¾	Aug 27	110	Feb 28	115¾ Aug 27	110¾ ..		
Ky. Cent.-Ry g. 4s, 1987	J J*	102	Jun 12	96¾	Jan 10	100 Sept 18	98 ..		
Louis. Ry Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	J J	..	..	..	..	.. ..	100 Mar 19,98	.. ..	
L. & N. L. C. & Lx. g. 4½s, 1931	M N*	..	..	..	..	.. ..	103 Ja 18, 98	.. ..	
L. & Jef. Bdge Co. gtd. g. 4s, 1945	M S	100	Mar 19	100	Mar 19	100 Mar 19	97 ..		
Manhattan Ry conv. g. 4s, 1990	A O	106¾	Feb 5	103¾	Aug	107¼ Sept 6	103¾ 105		
Do registered	A O*	104¾	Feb 5	103¾	Aug	107¼ Sept 18	230 ..		
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 6s, 1908	J J*	117¾	Mar 1	114	Sep 9	114¾ Sept 13	114¾ 116		
Mex. Cent. con. g. 4s, 1911	J J*	90	Jun 25	80½	Jan 10	85 Sept 21	85 86		
Do 1st con. inc. 3s. Jan. 10, 1939	July	27½	Feb 17	20	Jan 21	33 Sept 21	23 23¼		
Do 2d con. inc. 3s. Jan. 10, 1939	July	27	Jun 17	13	Jan 17	22¾ Sept 20	222 23		
Mex. Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	M S*	91¼	Jun 25	82¼	Mar 12	97¾ July 29	.. ..		
Mex. National 1st g. 6s, 1927	J J	..	..	..	..	105¾ Ja 10,00	.. ..		
Do 2d inc. g. 6s, A. July, 1917, cpn. due Sep. 1, '98 stpd. Pa. p.d. M S		86	Apr 23	85	Jul 1	85 July 1	86 ..		
Do 2d inc. g. 6s, B. July, 1917	A	25	Jul 1	23	Jun 6	25 July 1	28 ..		
Mex. North. 1st g. 6s, 1910	J D*	..	..	..	..	.. ..	105 My 2, 00	.. ..	
Minn. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927	J J	147¾	Feb 15	147¾	Feb 15	147¾ Feb 15	140 150		
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	M N*	124¾	Aug 28	116½	Jan 10	121 Sept 12	120 121		
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1949	M S	105	Jul 1	97	Mar 5	103¾ Sept 12	102¾ ..		
Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	J D	119	Jan 2	119	Jan 2	119

1901

ND LIST.

of bonds which do
per alphabetical ar-
ond Quotation List,"
d. Opposite each is
system under which
ble referred to!

BONDS.

System.
Southern Railway.
Sav., Fla. & West.
Delaware & Hud.
Pennsylvania R.R.
Buff., R. & Pitts.
Central of N. J.
Southern Railway.
Southern Railway.
Southern Pacific.
Michigan Central.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Illinois Central.
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Long Island.
Sav., Fla. & West.
Erie.
Erie.
Illinois Central.
Seaboard & Roan.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Sur., C. R. & N.
Baltimore & Ohio.
Southern Pac. Co.
Erie.
At., Top. & S. Fe.
Southern Central.
Pennsylvania Co.
C., C., C. & St. L.
C., C., C. & St. L.
Buff., R. & Pitts.
Pennsylvania R.R.
Pennsylvania Co.
Southern Railway.
Hocking Val. Ry.
Norfolk & West.
Chi., Mil. & St. P.
Pere Marquette.
St. L. & San F.
Southern Pac. Co.
Southern Railway.
Southern Pac. Co.
N. W. C.
Pennsylvania Co.
St. Louis South.
Chi., Bur. & Q.
N. Y., N. H. & H.
Southern Pac. Co.
Southern Pac. Co.
Chi. & Northwest.
Erie.
Lake Sh. & M. S.
Tol. & Ohio Cen.
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
St. L. & San F.
Louis. & Nash.
Chi., R. I. & Pac.
Southern Railway.
Central of N. J.
Central of N. J.
Missouri Valley.
Erie.
Chicago & Alton.
Chi., Ind. & Louis.
Lake Sh. & M. S.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Manhattan Rwy.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Erie.
Chi. & Northwest.
Chi., Mil. & St. P.
Chi., Mil. & St. P.
Buff., C. R. & N.
St. Paul, M. & M.
Chicago & Alton.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Baltimore & Ohio.
St. Paul & Man.
Southern Pac. Co.
Del., Lack. & W.
Louis. & Nash.
N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Long Island.
Erie.
Southern Pac. Co.
Chi. & Northwest.
Lake Erie & West.
Southern Pac. Co.
C., St. P., M. & O.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
C., C., C. & St. L.
Union Pacific.
Union Pacific.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Chi. & Northwest.
Missouri Pacific.
Louis. & Nash.
C., C., C. & St. L.
Pennsylvania Co.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Delaware & Hud.
Southern Railway.
Southern Railway.
Sav., Fla. & West.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Mobile & Ohio.
Missouri Pacific.
Wabash.
Tex. R.R. of St. L.
Illinois Central.
Northern Pacific.
Northern Pacific.
Pennsylvania Co.
Southern Pac. Co.
Norfolk & West.
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Sav., Fla. & West.
Southern Railway.
Louis. & Nash.
Pennsylvania R.R.
Del., Lack. & W.
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Southern Pac. Co.
Pennsylvania R.R.
Rio Grande West.
Union Pacific.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Missouri Pacific.
Southern Railway.
Del., Lack. & W.
Southern Railway.
Northern Railway.
Southern Railway.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Baltimore & Ohio.
Erie.
St. Paul, M. & M.
Chi. & Northwest.

OUS BONDS.

Tenn. C. I. & R.
Tex. G. & S. Co.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Pac. Coast Co.
Tenn. Coal I. & R.
N. Y. Gas & Elec.
Va. M. & A.
Kings Co. El. & P.
Pac. G. & E. Co.
Pac. G. & E. Co.
Western Union.

		Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Do do registered	M S	106¾	Feb 21	105	Apr 30	105¾ May 20	.. ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1925-1905	*J D	103¾	Apr 30	102¼	Jan 16	103¾ Apr 30	.. 102
Do do registered	J D	103	Jan 16	102¾	Jan 16	102¾ Jan 16	.. ..
Do deb. certs., gtd. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	105¾	Apr 30	101	Jul 26	101 Aug 1	.. 102
Do de registered	*M N	..	....	..	....	102¾ Au 1, 90	.. ..
Pr. intgt. 3½s, 1897	J	116¾	Apr 26	107½	Sep 11	107¾ Sept 11	107 105¾
Do de registered	J	106½	May 20	106¾	May 30	106¾ May 20	.. ..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	97¾	Jan 15	93¾	Aug 1	96 Sept 17	94¼ ..
Do do registered	*F A	97	Jan 15	93	Mar 27	96 Mar 27	.. ..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	99	Jan 22	96	May 16	95¾ Sept 21	95½ 96½
Do do registered	*F A	99	Jan 19	94	Aug 20	94 Sept 21	.. ..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	113¾	Jul 11	113¾	Jul 11	113¾ Sept 21	113¼ 113¾
Do registered	*J J	115¾	Mar 22	110¾	Jul 12	112 Sept 20	.. ..
Beech Creek 1st gt. g. 4s, 1936	J	112¾	Jan 30	111	Mar 1	111 Mar 1	.. ..
Do registered	J	..	....	..	....	103 Dec 17, 98	.. ..
Clear. R.C. 1st s.f. gtd. 4s, S.A. 1940	J J	..	....	..	....	95 Jul 22, 98	.. ..
Do do registered	J J	..	....	..	....	104 Jul 24, 97	.. ..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000	*M N	..	....	..	....	115¾ May 2, 00	.. ..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	..	....	..	....	102 Fe 5, 00	103 ..
R. W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	129	Sep 11	125½	May 20	128 Sept 11	127. ..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	109 Jan., 97	.. ..
Or. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*J A	..	....	..	....	113 Ap 15, 99	105½ ..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J	..	....	..	....	110 Oc 15, 00	.. ..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	*M S	..	....	..	....	107¾ Jul 6, 00	.. ..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1952	Sep.	100¾	Aug 30	99¼	Aug 6	100¾ Sept 20	100¾ 100¾
N. Y. & N. Jst. fg. 5s, 1927	A O	122¾	May 8	121	Jan 18	122¾ May 8	.. 125
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st fg. 1906	*F A	117¾	May 15	117	Feb 13	117¾ May 15	117 ..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D	110¾	Feb 27	108¾	Jun 11	106¾ Aug 7	109¾ ..
Do registered, 1903	J D	111	May 2	109¾	Sep 16	109¾ Sept 16	109¾ ..
Do g. 5ss, 1997	J D	111¾	May 17	109¾	Jun 11	109 Sept 20	109 110½
Do do registered	J D	..	....	..	....	110¾ Mr 17, 00	.. ..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L. S. & M. S. 1901	*J J	..	....	..	....	106¾ De 1, 97	.. ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J	128	Jun 19	128	Jun 19	128 June 19	125 ..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J	146¾	Apr 12	146¾	Apr 12	146¾ Apr 12	140 ..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902	*M N	109¾	Mar 4	102¾	May 20	104¾ Sept 18	104¼ ..
Do 1st Cen. 5s, 1902	*M N	106¾	Mar 11	102	Aug 14	102 Aug 14	101¾ ..
Do 6s, 1909	M S	119	Jan 3	118¾	Apr 19	119 June 20	116 ..
Do 5s, 1931	J D	131¾	Jun 22	127	Jul 29	130 Aug 15	129 ..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	..	....	..	....	126 Oc 30, 00	.. ..
Do 4s, 1940	J J	110	Mar 8	110	Mar 8	110 Mar	.. ..
Do registered	J J	..	....	..	....	No 28,00	.. ..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O	109¾	Mar 14	106	Apr 12	108 Sept 16	107¾ 108½
Do registered	A O	107	Apr 8	106	Jun 19	106 Aug 19	.. ..
N. J. N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	102	Feb 28	100	Feb 28	100 Feb 28	.. ..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O	203¾	Jul 29	196	Apr 11	202¾ Sept 10	203 ..
Do registered		..	....	..	....	197 No 17,99	.. ..
Do do small certs., $100		197	Jan 17	195	Feb 21	196 Feb 21	.. ..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N	136	Mar 12	134	Mar 8	134½ July 26	135½ ..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	125¾ Fe 5, 97	117 ..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J	..	....	..	....	114 Ja 5, 00	.. ..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J	110	Apr 12	110	Apr 12	110 Apr 12	.. ..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	108	Jan 5	102	Sep 13	103 Sept 20	102 ..
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	..	....	..	....	110¼ No 30,98	.. ..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	112¾	Mar 28	110¾	May 14	112¾ July 23	112¾ ..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	A O	136	Apr 29	132	May 21	132 Sept 21	133 ..
Do New River 1st, g. 6s, 1932	A O	134	Aug 20	131	Apr 4	134 Aug 20	133 ..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	133½	Apr 23	131	Feb 20	131 Aug 20	128 132½
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	J J	107¾	Jun 1	107¾	Jun 1	107 Jun 1	107 ..
Scl. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N	103½	Mar 14	99	Jul 16	100¾ July 30	99 101
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O	104	Mar 9	99¾	Jan 21	102¾ Sept 18	102¼ 102¾
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	107¾ Jul 15,00	.. ..
M. F. Ry p.l.n.ry&l.g.g. 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	106	Mar 7	106	Jul 15	104¾ Sept 21	104¾ 105
Do registered	Q J	106¾	Mar 28	103¾	Jul 15	104¾ Sept 20	.. ..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	75¾	Apr 30	69¾	Jan 21	72¾ Sept 20	72¾ ..
Do do registered	Q F	72¾	Jun 5	70	Aug 28	70 Aug 28	70 72¾
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D	102	May 28	90¾	Jul 9	98¾ July 11	.. 100
Nor. Pac. Great Northern Joint, 4s—							
C. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J	101	Apr 30	95	Sep 7	96¾ Sept-21	96¾ 96¾
Do do registered		96	Aug 12	96	Aug 12	96 Aug 12	.. ..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	131½	Feb 28	128	Sep 8	128 Sept 3	128 ..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	....	..	....	132 Jul 28,98	.. ..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	J M	..	....	..	....	88¾ My 31,00	.. ..
St. Paul & D. 1st 5s, 1931	*F A	122¾	Feb 13	122¾	Feb 13	122¾ Feb 13	.. ..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O	117	Jan 9	111¾	Apr 10	112 Sept 4	112 ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	J D	108	Jul 12	102	Feb 13	106 July 12	100 ..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J	119	Jun 20	115¾	Jul 8	116¾ Aug 29	.. ..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	112¾	Jun 3	112	Feb 27	112¾ June 3	110 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	..	....	..	....	95 De 12,00	.. ..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901	J J	..	....	..	....	75 Ap 4, 00	.. ..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	111	May 22	108	Jan 9	109 Sept 13	.. ..
Panama s. f. sub. 6s, 1910	M N*	..	....	..	....	101 De 15,00	.. ..
Do do 4½s, 1917	*A O	105	Jan 31	102	May 17	103 Aug 10	104 107
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J	115¾	Mar 12	112	Jul 23	112½ Sept. 11	.. 118
Do registered, 1921	J	114½	Mar 8	110½	Jul 16	110½ July 16	.. ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S	..	....	..	....	102 No 11,98	.. ..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O	126¾	Mar 22	122¾	Apr 15	123½ Sept 20	121½ ..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942	*J J	..	....	..	....	121 Oc 22, 00	120 ..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J D	..	....	..	....	102 No 7, 00	.. ..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. rt. 4½s, A. 1940	A O	118	Mar 28	114	Sep 12	114 Sept 12	114 ..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	117¾	Feb 13	113	Jun 8	114 July 2	114 ..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	116¾	Feb 14	116¾	Feb 14	116¾ Feb 14	.. ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	106¾	Jul 24	106¾	Jul 24	106¾ July 24	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	99¾	Apr 18	97	May 16	97 May 16	97 100
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	136¾	Apr 19	136¾	Apr 19	136¾ Apr 19	.. ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	136¾	Apr 19	135	Apr 19	135¾ Apr 12	.. 124
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	136¾	Jan 28	128¾	Apr 11	130 Apr 11	129 ..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. 4½s, 1923	*M N	..	....	..	....	My 12,97	.. ..
Do N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	..	....	..	....	108 My 31,00	115 ..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	..	....	..	....	117 My 1, 00	.. ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	112¾	Jan 25	112	Jan 30	112¾ Mr 7, 00	.. ..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	....	..	....	102 Jan 30	112 ..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	133¾	Jan 28	133¼	Jan 22	102 No 10,97	.. ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	..	....	..	....	133¾ Jan 26	.. ..
Pere Marquette—						101 Oc 31, 00	.. ..
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	127	Feb 4	126	Jan 10	127 Feb 4	125½ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	114¼	Mar 5	108	Jan 10	114 Aug 10	.. ..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O	115¼	Mar 28	109	Jan 19	114½ Aug 22	.. ..
Phila. & Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	93	Jun 21	92¾	Jan 3	93¾ Sept 21	93¾ 96
Do registered	J J	92	Apr 16	92	Apr 16	92 Apr 16	.. ..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J	96½	Jan 25	96½	Jan 4	101 Sept 21	100 101
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Se. A, 1949	*A O	96¼	Jun 12	83¾	Apr 8	96 Aug 14	.. 97
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O	..	....	..	....	85¾ Se 27, 00	96 97
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. 5s, 1939	J D*	105	Feb 27	105	Feb 27	105 Feb 27	106 ..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	84	Mar 25	80¾	Feb 13	82¾ July 1	83 ..
Do guaranteed	J J*	94¼	May 23	92¾	Jan 3	92¾ July 22	.. ..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 5-4s, 1947	*J J	98	Jun 19	98¼	Jan 11	96 Sept 10	94 95½
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906	M N*	112¾	Feb 14	111	Aug 8	111 Aug 8	.. ..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906	M N*	114¾	May 31	111¾	Jan 22	114¼ June 6	.. ..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	114¾	Apr 25	113¾	Jan 8	114¾ May 25	.. ..
Do 1st g. 6s, F. C. & O., 1919	F A*	135¾	Jun 25	135	Aug 12	135¾ Sept 12	127½ ..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	138¾	Jun 25	135	Aug 12	135¾ Sept 12	127½ ..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	119	May 21	112¾	Jan 3	115 Sept 19	114½ 116½
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987	A O*	..	....	..	....	102¾ Oc 17, 00	.. ..
St. S. & V. R. R. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O	..	....	..	....	109 Oc 4, 97	.. ..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	101¼	Apr 23	91¼	Jan	100 May 24*	95 100
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	109¾	Sep	5	105¾	Sept 5	100¼ ..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1990	*A O	100	Apr	98	Feb	100 Apr 29	.. ..
Do Northw. Div. 1st 4s, 1990	*A O	102¾	Mar	97	Apr	100 July 23	.. ..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	102¾	Mar	14	95¾	Jan 22	97¾ Sept 20	97¾ 97¾
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	82	Jun	8	71	Jan 18	79¾ Sept 21	79¾ 79¾
St. P. Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O	119¾	Feb	19	119¾	Sep	119¾ Sept 11	119¾ ..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N	122¾	Feb	19	119	May	119 Aug 27	119 ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J	142	Feb	11	139	Jul	141 Jul 29	140 ..
Do do registered	J J	..	....	..	....	127¾ Fe 24,00	.. ..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J	118¾	Jun	12	115	Jul	116¾ Sept 10	114 116
Do do registered	J J	116¾	Apr	15	116¾	Apr	115 Apr 15	.. ..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	J D	107¾	May	6	102	May	103¾ Sept 4	105 ..
Do registered	J D	98	May	6	98	May	98 May 6	.. ..
Minn. Union 1st 6s, 1922	J J	127	Jan	2	127	Jan	127 Jan 2	128 ..
Minn. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J	140	May	24	138	Jan	140 May 24	138 142
Do registered	J J	110					110 Ap 24,97	.. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J	121	Mar	6	121	Apr	122 Aug 15	121½ ..
Minn. Str. Div. 1st 5s, 1938	*A O	120	Feb	14	109¾	Jun	110 Sept 13	.. 109
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	A O	120	Feb	14	109¾	Jun	110 Sept 13	.. 109
Will. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	..	....	..	....	120 Ap 11,98	122 ..
Do registered	J D	..	....	..	....	119 Ap 20,98	.. ..
Do Pac. & T. R. 1st g. 5s, 1945	M S	111	Aug	15	104	Jan	111 Aug 15	105 ..
St. P. & N. P. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*J J	130½	Aug	9	130½	Aug	130½ Aug 9	130½ ..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O	..	....	..	....	125¾ Se 13, 00	125¾ ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	..	....	..	....	112 Mr 17, 00	.. ..
Do St. John's Div. 6s, 1934	*J D	125	Feb	15	94	Feb	94 Feb 15	.. ..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 6s, 1928	M N*	120	Feb	15	94	Feb	94 Feb 15	.. ..
Sioux & West. 1st g. 5s, 1938	J J	120	Jan	22	97	Jan	97 Aug 23	.. ..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad 1st and ext. gtd. g. 5s, 1918	J J	81½	Jun	8	81½	Jun	81½ June 8	.. ..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	111					111 Jul 8, 99	.. ..
Southern Pacific Company—							
Do 1-2 reg. col. tr. g. 6s, 1905	J D	104¾	Mar	21	102¾	Jan	103¾ Sept 11	103¾ ..
Do 6s, Cen. Pac. coll. g., 1903	J D	104	Feb	21	101	Jan	103 Sept 11	103 ..
Do 6s, Gal. Har. & S. A. 1st g., 1910	M N	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Mort. g., 1912	A O	112	Feb	21	109	Jan	111 Sept 11	111 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1907	M N	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1907	M N	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1927	J J	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1927	J J	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1937	A O	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1937	A O	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1938	M N	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1938	M N	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1939	J D	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1939	J D	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1940	J J	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1940	J J	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1941	M S	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1941	M S	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1942	F A	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1942	F A	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1943	M N	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1943	M N	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1944	J D	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1944	J D	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1945	J J	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1945	J J	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1946	A O	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1946	A O	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1947	M S	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1947	M S	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1948	F A	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1948	F A	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1949	M N	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1949	M N	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1950	J D	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1950	J D	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1951	J J	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1951	J J	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1952	A O	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1952	A O	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1953	M S	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1953	M S	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1954	F A	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1954	F A	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1955	M N	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1955	M N	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1956	J D	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1956	J D	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1957	J J	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1957	J J	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1958	A O	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1958	A O	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1959	M S	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1959	M S	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1960	F A	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1960	F A	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1961	M N	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1961	M N	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1962	J D	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1962	J D	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1963	J J	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1963	J J	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1964	A O	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1964	A O	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1965	M S	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1965	M S	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1966	F A	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1966	F A	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1967	M N	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1967	M N	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1968	J D	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. land g., 1968	J D	110	Feb	21	107	Jan	109 Sept 11	109 ..
Do 6s, Cal. & Or. 1st g., 1969	J J	110	Feb	21	107

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B-M—Semi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SEPT

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	8	S	July 1, 01	615	630
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	2½	S	May 1, 01	260	275
Astor National	250,000	..	..	.....	600	..
Bowery	250,000	6	S	July 1, 01	300	320
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	305	315
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	115	120
Central Nat	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	195	195
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	730	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	315	330
Chemical Nat	300,000	25	B	Mar., 1901	4025	4075
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	155	165
City (National)	10,000,000	3	S	May 1, 01	610	650
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1898	300	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	340	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	365	375
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 01	410	425
Commercial Nat	300,000	..	..	.....	102½	..
East River Nat ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 01	145	155
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 1, 01	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 01	3200	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	330	..
First National	10,000,000	125	Q	Mar., 1901	725	755
Fourteenth St	100,000	3	S	May 1, 01	180	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	225	235
Gallatin Nat ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 6, 01	410	430
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1898	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	495	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	130	..
German Exch	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	320	..
Germania	200,000	15	S	May 1, 01	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 01	175	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 01	161	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	670	710
Hide & Leath. Nat	500,000	..	..	.....	135	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 01	555	590
Irving Nat. ($50)	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	195	205
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Liberty National	500,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 01	910	†120
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 10, 01	305	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat	900,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Mechanics' Nat ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	260	270
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	140	150
Mercantile Nat	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	250	265
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	142	150
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	645	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	160	180
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 01	195	..
New Amsterdam	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	1385	..
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	325	340
N. Y. County Nat	200,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1490	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	210	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch	1,000,000	3	S	Apr 15, 01	145	160
Ninth National	750,000	2	S	July, 1900	80	85
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	4	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	205	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 01	180	190
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	200	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 1, 01	585	605
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 01	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	105	110
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	215	..
Seaboard Nat	500,000	3	S	July 1, 01	450	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 01	655	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	..	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 01	105	115
State	150,000	10	S	July 1, 01	500	..
State of N. Y	1,200,000	3	S	May 10, 01	235	255
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	112	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 01	120	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	May 28, 01	295	..
Western Nat	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	605	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	595	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	245	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 01	270	280
Bowling Green	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	180	190
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jun 29, 01	420	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 01	1900	1965
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	510	540
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	380	415
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	375	405
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	420	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	July, 1901	1490	1525
Fifth Avenue	500,000	6	S	July 1, 01	1000	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 01	315	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	680	720
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	305	315
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 01	410	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	700	720
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	210
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	13	S	Aug. 1, 01	325	333
Long Island	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 01	280	305
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	455	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	325	340
Mercantile	2,000,000	10	Q	July 1, 01	965	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	320	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	500	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1150	1300
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	207	225
N.Y. Life In. & T	1,000,000	20	S	June, 1901	1300	1350
N.Y. Security & T	1,000,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	975	..
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	July 10, 01	245	255
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Aug. 1, 01	345	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 01	370	..
Title Guar. & Tr	2,500,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	510	530
Tr. Co. of Amer	2,500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	265	..
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	July 10, 01	1390	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	445	475
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1675	1710
Washington Tr	500,000	5	S	July 1, 01	340	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jun 29, 01	200	205

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	17	19
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1901	112½	114
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	Sep. 16, 01	67	69

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Do 1st 6s, 1932	750,000	3½	S	May, 1901	94½	97
N. Y. & Hoboken	2,250,000	3½	Q	June 1, 01	89	91
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,250,000	2½	S	June, 1901	92	93
10th & 23d St	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	60	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919	650,000	3½	S	June, 1901	105½	107
Union	4,000,000	½	Q	July 1, 01	39	41
Do 1st 5s, 1942	2,500,000	2½	S	May, 1901	95	97

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Lt. & Trac	3,756,200	..	..	.....	19	22
Am. Lt. & Tr. pf	4,262,500	..	..	.....	88	90
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
Binghamton Gas	450,000	1	S	Jan 29, 01	25	31
Do 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	94½	95½
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	6
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,805,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	70	72
Cent. Ua. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	109	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	106	107
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,495,825	6	..	1900	80	85
Do preferred	2,065,500	3	S	Jun 15, 01	99	101
Cons. Gas of N. Y.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1939	923,000	2½	S	July, 1901	80	82½
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May, 1901	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	30	34
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	May, 1901	74	77½
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	48	54
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	104	106
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	60	66
Do 1st 6s, 1920	1,750,000	3	S	May, 1901	99½	101½
Ind., Nat. & Ill. bds	800,000	3	S	May, 1901	45	50
Jackson Gas ($50)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 01	68	73
Do 1st 5s, 1937	250,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	101	102
Lafayette bonds	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1901	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1901	47	50
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	98	102
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	107½	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	5	S	July 10, 01	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s, 1945	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	107½	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Do 1st 5s, 1937	14,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	54½	55½
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind. bds.	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1901	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 6s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1901	95	96
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	84¾	85½
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1	..	Oct., 1896	130	135
Do preferred	4,295,700	2½	..	Dec., 1900	150	155
Do 1st 6s, 1930	1,992,000	2½	S	May, 1901	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	18	22
Do 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1901	90	93
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	97	99
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	3,855,500	2½	S	May, 1901	107½	109¼

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	80	90
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	$1	Q	July 1, 01	*53	57
American Chicle	6,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	85	89
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	81	84
Amer. Hide & L	11,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	7
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	31	33
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,250,475	2½	S	July 1, 01	*4	4¾
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 01	55	60
Am. Window Glass	12,000,000	..	..	.....	62½	64
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1901	98	100
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	2¼	3
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	12	14
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	70	71½
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 01	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*12	14
Brit. Exchequ. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1901	98	98¾
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅝	¾
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s, 2000	160,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	98½	99½
Cen. & So. Am. Tel	7,725,600	1½	Q	July 9, 01	105	108
Cent. Fireworks	1,408,150	1	S	Feb., 1901	21	25
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb., 1901	70	75
Chesebrough Mfg	500,000	1½	M	July 15, 01	410	430
Compressed Air	8,158,400	..	..	.....	13½	15
Con. Car Heating	1,130,400	25	S	Aug. 1, 01	50	60
Con. Refrig'ating	.....	..	..	.....	5½	6
Consol Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	549,000	10	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	2¼	3½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	..	26½
Crampe' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	77	79
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	..	20
Do preferred	1,690,300	..	..	.....	..	49
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	4½	5½
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	7½	8½
El.-Pmatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1⅝	1¾
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	⅛	3
Gen'l Carriage	19,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1¼
General Chemical	6,760,200	1	Q	June 1, 01	63¼	67
Do preferred	8,088,700	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99½	100½
Havana Com'c'l	10,600,000	..	..	.....	9	10
Do preferred	6,000,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	42	46
H'lng-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	4	5
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	35	45
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	8	12
Hudson Riv. Tel	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 01	120	123
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*½	¾
Iron St'boat ($25)	500,000	..	..	.....	*½	1½
Do 1st 6s	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	40	60
J'ney & Prnhm	500,000	..	..	.....	5	..
Do preferred	500,000	2	..	July, 1898	50	..
Lorillard pf	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	116	121
Mark'n Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2	2½
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 29, 01	164	..
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	..	..	.....	26½	28
Do preferred	7,658,800	1¾	Q	July 1, 01	84	87
Nat. Gramophone	800,000	2	..	May, 1900	7	10
Nat. Sugar pf	9,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	106	107
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*¼	¾
N. Y. & N. J. Tel	7,500,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	175	180
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	115	..
N.Y. Tran., $20 pd.	23,500,000	..	..	.....	10½	11¼
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	32	33
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	95½	98
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
P. B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*33	38
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Pract. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	Aug 15, 01	325	335
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 01	200	210
Royal B. Pow. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	98½	101
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	3,750,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	†146	150
Seaboard Air L	29,107,650	..	..	.....	26	26¼

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Do preferred	16,695,100	..	..	.....	46	48½
Do 1st 4s, 1939	12,053,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	81	82½
Singer Mfg	30,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 26, 01	240	250
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,000,000	2½	..	Mar., 1901	21½	22½
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	28	33
Do preferred	800,000	4	S	July 1, 01	115	125
Standard Oil	97,500,000	6	Q	Sep. 15, 01	780	905
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*4	7
Swift & Co	20,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	105¾	107½
Do 1st 6s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	102
Tel., Tel. & C. A. ($15)	30,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Texas Cot. ($25)	4,175,000	..	..	.....	*17½	18
Tex. & Pac. Coal	2,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 20, 01	..	101
T. & P. C. 5s, 1908	940,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	104	107
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	2	..	1898	4	8
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	July 10, 01	65	72½
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅝	5
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	66	68
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 01	120	123
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	12	S	Apr. 1, 01	115	118
U.S. Cast-Iron Pipe	12,500,000	..	..	.....	5	7½
Do preferred	12,500,000	1½	..	June, 1900	33	36
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	..	45
Do preferred	3,750,000	1½	Q	June 1, 01	95	98
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	16	Q	July 10, 01	*188	192
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	113	115

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	S	July, 1901	113	116
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 6, 01	100	105
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1901	605	..
Eagle ($40)	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	315	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	90	100
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1901	515	520
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	S	July, 1901	295	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	175	185
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 01	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1901	130	135
Home	3,000,000	17	S	July, 1901	290	300
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	160	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Aug., 1901	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	5	S	July, 1901	190	200
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 01	145	155
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	100	120
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 01	135	143
Phenix, B'klyn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	205	215
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	50	60
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	125	140
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Aug., 1901	330	350
W'msb'g City ($50)	300,000	12	S	July, 1901	460	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con 5s, 1906	750,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	230,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1901	33	36
Do 1st 4s, 1959	700,000	2	S	July, 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1901	240	245
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	101½	102½
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	102	103
B. B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1901	100	103
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,008,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 01	241½	244
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	111	112½
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	114	116
B.,Q.C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	115	117
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1901	118	119½
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	285	290
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1901	122	124
Cen. P. N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	2½	S	July, 1901	103	104
Chris'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1901	190	..
Columbus Ry	3,500,000	..	..	.....	45	48
Do preferred	3,500,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 01	102	104
Coney Island & B.	1,968,000	14	Q	Aug. 1, 01	325	340
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Do 1st con. 4s 1948	1,298,000	2	S	July, 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	65	67
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1901	108¾	109½
Dry D., B.B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	128
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	June, 1901	115	117
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	102	104
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3¾	Q	July, 1901	390	405
42d St. & Grand St	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	390	410
Do 1st 6s, 1909	236,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	112½	114½
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1993	500,000	2	S	May, 1901	98	100
Nassau Electric. B'lyn. 1st 5s, 1944	660,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	July, 1901	97½	98½
New Or. City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	20	..
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	July 10, 01	102	105
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	July, 1901	195	200
North Jer. St. Ry	5,000,000	..	..	.....	23	25
Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1901	79¼	81
Rochester Ry	5,000,000	..	..	.....	30	33
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,280,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	112
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	26¾	27¼
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1901	85	..
Second Av. stock	1,382,000	2	Q	June, 1901	215	218
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,579,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	110	120
Do 1st 5s, 1900	1,800,000	2½	S	May, 1901	105	107
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	July, 1901	105	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1901	175	..
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	240,000	2½	S	July, 1901	110½	115½
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	107½
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1901	117	119
Syracuse Rap. T.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	23	27
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	62	68
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	100	102
Tarrytown, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	100,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	103	107
34th St. Crosstown 1st guar. 5s, 1908	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	115	117
Twenty-third St.	600,000	4½	Q	May, 1901	350	410
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
Do deb. 5s, 1906	150,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1998	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	108	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	115	117
United Rys. of St. L. preferred	11,563,000	1¼	Q	July

1901

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,380,875
Jan. 12	22,302,050	15,707,350	23,953,975
Jan. 19	27,256,050	14,125,075	24,288,975
Jan. 26	20,790,450	20,277,975	30,202,025
Feb. 2	24,520,225	20,571,275	37,453,075
Feb. 9	20,902,025	17,997,075	36,511,225
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,018,675	34,873,825
Feb. 23	12,546,075	19,078,550	33,334,000
March 2	14,801,100	13,541,550	34,878,125
March 9	10,717,375	5,670,375	33,208,000
March 16	10,005,025	3,068,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,572,425	5,617,800	15,557,425
March 30	7,870,500	8,536,150	15,484,850
April 6	5,817,975	7,504,200	13,018,550
April 13	7,982,300	10,950,275	19,471,625
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,350	24,173,900
April 27	16,998,775	17,074,250	28,324,075
May 4	19,920,100	18,978,475	19,261,950
May 11	8,137,475	15,332,725	27,127,625
May 18	13,250,275	14,883,225	24,631,225
May 25	21,268,975	18,512,225	43,933,725
June 1	21,353,050	20,122,375	42,710,650
June 8	18,541,500	18,574,250	39,323,100
June 15	8,783,125	17,466,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,611,350	13,536,050	28,627,350
June 29	8,484,200	16,230,875	14,274,650
July 6	5,211,225	14,374,650	62,048,250
July 13	12,908,375	12,980,125	29,886,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,305,600
July 27	28,128,075	27,535,675	10,211,125
Aug. 3	23,196,225	23,144,975	8,110,350
Aug. 10	30,962,350	32,125,950	14,226,375
Aug. 17	18,421,300	20,537,650	23,083,250
Aug. 24	15,148,100	22,238,625	12,578,225
Aug. 31	11,918,225	27,072,475	9,191,250
Sept. 7	6,915,575	28,050,250	5,483,225
Sept. 14	7,110,550	30,236,175	275,450
Sept. 21	13,654,225	16,652,225	2,963,700

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1900, 1899, and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Sept. 22	$16,552,225	$3,963,700	$8,252,875
Sept. 29	12,943,600	1,734,425	15,237,150
Oct. 6	6,241,900	643,350	18,745,600
Oct. 13	4,483,625	1,177,350	19,061,550
Oct. 20	3,947,700	1,541,075	22,115,525
Oct. 27	6,031,225	3,038,225	28,061,350
Nov. 3	8,950,400	*338,350	18,033,050
Nov. 10	4,994,050	*2,768,925	18,011,300
Nov. 17	7,989,775	*412,025	14,067,375
Nov. 24	12,378,275	6,525,200	16,267,575
Dec. 1	10,995,975	5,536,700	17,007,950
Dec. 8	9,971,125	6,280,525	16,748,300
Dec. 15	8,235,875	7,225,825	16,973,375
Dec. 22	9,497,000	10,284,675	19,618,050
Dec. 29	11,538,900	11,168,075	19,180,975

*Deficit.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 20, 1901	$11,247,804
Week ended Sept. 21, 1900	9,225,073
From Jan. 1, 1901	405,582,695
From Jan. 1, 1900	392,428,978

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 17, 1901	$10,952,536
Week ended Sept. 18, 1900	12,227,228
From Jan. 1, 1901	363,894,261
From Jan. 1, 1900	390,018,381

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 20, 1901	$125,856
Week ended Sept. 21, 1900	17,976
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,291,942
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,686,976

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 20, 1901	$4,760
Week ended Sept. 21, 1900	22,206
From Jan. 1, 1901	39,215,971
From Jan. 1, 1900	47,210,013

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 21, 1900	$4,230
From Jan. 1, 1901	36,923,129
From Jan. 1, 1900	45,524,035

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 20, 1901	$121,096

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 20, 1901	$43,547
Week ended Sept. 21, 1900	94,625
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,662,695
From Jan. 1, 1900	3,553,040

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 20, 1901	$657,165
Week ended Sept. 21, 1900	1,114,331
From Jan. 1, 1901	38,811,904
From Jan. 1, 1900	37,185,070

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 20, 1901	$614,618
Week ended Sept. 21, 1900	1,021,706
From Jan. 1, 1901	36,149,209
From Jan. 1, 1900	33,631,030

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 20, 1901	$169,403
Week ended Sept. 21, 1900	112,611
From Jan. 1, 1901	4,954,637
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,240,016

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 20, 1901	$661,925
Week ended Sept. 21, 1900	1,136,537
From Jan. 1, 1901	78,027,875
From Jan. 1, 1900	84,395,083

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 20, 1901	$492,522
Week ended Sept. 21, 1900	1,023,926
From Jan. 1, 1901	73,073,238
From Jan. 1, 1900	79,155,067

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 20.—Cloth was generally inactive in this market throughout last week, owing to the death of President McKinley, which interrupted business. There was, however, a fairly steady business, and some small operations were effected in miscellaneous lines.

The demand for staples for the Far East was rarely beyond the inquiry stage, shippers previously having satisfied the more important requirements for the time being. The demand for the coarser makes was poor.

Terms were irregular, for the most, causing buyers to withhold purchases.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Sept. 21. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
180	200	Adams Express	$12,000,000	June 1, 1901	4	185 May 29	147 Jan. 19		175	July 22, 1901
215	...	Albany & Susquehanna	2,500,000	July, 1901	3½	...	...		*205	Dec. 15, 1900
...	91	Am. Agricultural Chemical pf.	17,044,200	April 1, 1901	3	91 June 18	91 May 20		85½	Aug. 27, 1901
...	...	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000			30 June 11	24¾ May 10		22	July 25, 1901
...	...	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	July 1, 1901	1½	79 July 11	77 Jan. 7		79	July 15, 1901
180	220	Am. Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 3, 1901	5	180½ Apr. 26	180 Apr. 8		180	May 15, 1901
50	51	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	30,186,600	June 1, 1901	3	91½ Jan. 2	85 Apr. 10		88	Sept. 13, 1901
190	198	Am. Express	15,000,000	July 1, 1901	4	205 Apr. 19	170 Jan. 12		190	Sept. 17, 1901
17	20	Am. Linseed	14,750,000			30½ July 9	5¼ Jan. 24		18½	Sept. 13, 1901
...	43	American Snuff	11,021,700			49½ June 8	28 Mar. 18		46	June 22, 1901
85½	90	American Snuff pf.	12,000,000	July 1, 1901	1½	90 June 14	73 Apr. 17		88	Sept. 10, 1901
...	...	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	27,982,800			2¼ Mar. 29	2 Jan. 14		2½	Mar. 29, 1901
121	127	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	24,965,900	July 2, 1901	1¾	130 July 19	117¼ Jan. 3		125	Sept. 10, 1901
145	...	American Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Aug. 1, 1901	2	150 July 12	137 Jan. 2		145	Sept. 3, 1901
20½	22½	Ann Arbor	5,250,000			30 April 22	20 Feb. 20		24	July 11, 1901
157½	160	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,760,000	Sep. 6, 1901	5	...	...		*121	Nov. 28, 1900
103	...	Beech Creek	5,695,000	July, 1901	1	...	...		100	Oct. 31, 1898
106	...	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	July, 1901	2	...	...		104½	Nov. 14, 1900
122	125	Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1901	5	125½ June 24	116 March 1		123½	Aug. 19, 1901
...	...	Capital Traction	12,000,000	July 1, 1901	1	108¾ Jan. 9	105¾ Jan. 9		105¾	Jan. 9, 1901
40	...	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000			...	...		20¾	Oct. 12, 1898
...	...	Chi. Cos. Traction	15,000,000			...	...		25	Apr. 28, 1900
125	130	Chi. & East. Ill.	7,197,800	July 1, 1901	3	135¾ Apr. 29	91 Jan. 2		126½	Sept. 13, 1901
120	...	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	6,320,700	July 1, 1901	1½	136 April 22	120½ Jan. 3		123	Sept. 4, 1900
...	...	Chicago & Northwest pf.	22,326,600	July 3, 1901	1¾	248 April 11	227 March 1		221	Aug. 27, 1901
135	145	Chi., St. M. & O.	21,401,200	Feb. 20, 1901	5	145 Apr. 11	125 Jan. 2		140	Sept. 12, 1901
175	200	Chi. St. P. M. & O. pf.	11,646,800	Aug. 20, 1901	3½	201 April 11	180 March 29		*180	Aug. 20, 1901
...	...	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1901	2	...	...		102½	May 22, 1901
...	...	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,403,700	July 1, 1901	1½	...	...		120	June 4, 1898
...	...	Chicago Union Traction pf.	12,600,000	Oct. 25, 1900	1½	60 May 28	54¾ Feb. 11		60	June 7, 1901
30	...	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000			57 March 6	27¾ Jan. 7		32	Aug. 27, 1901
67	70¾	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1893	1½	75¾ Mar. 6	67 Aug. 7		69½	Sept. 13, 1901
130	...	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,242,700	Sept. 1, 1901	1½	*195 May 4	*159 June 24		*189	Aug. 10, 1901
...	...	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,500,000			...	...		1½	Nov. 21, 1900
...	...	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000			...	...		⅝	Oct. 31, 1900
125	132	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	23,000,000	Aug. 21, 1901	4	142½ April 29	116 March 19		131	Sept. 1, 1901
...	...	Colorado Midland	8,420,200			...	...		11¼	June 13, 1899
...	...	Colorado Midland pf.	4,964,900			...	...		29	June 12, 1900
175	185	Commercial Cable	12,332,300	July 1, 1901	1¾	189 May 7	165¼ Feb. 16		183	July 11, 1901
63¾	...	Consolidation Coal	10,350,000	Feb. 1, 1901	2	63 Aug. 2	56¾ Jan. 30		63	Aug. 2, 1901
...	...	Continental Tobacco, tr. certs.				69½ Sept. 3	69¾ July 22		69¼	Sept. 3, 1901
30½	...	Crucible Steel	25,000,000			27¼ Feb. 15	24¾ May 10		24¾	May 10, 1901
...	...	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¾	84 Mar. 15	81¾ Feb. 28		82	Mar. 27, 1901
...	60	Denver & Southwestern	3,000,000	Aug. 10, 1901	1½	71 June 27	65 Sept. 12		65	Sept. 12, 1901
...	60	Denver & Southwestern pf.	3,000,000	Aug. 10, 1901	1½	69 July 29	69 Aug. 10		69	July 29, 1901
...	...	Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	768,500	Aug. 1, 1901	7	130 April 1	128 Feb. 13		130	April 1, 1901
...	...	Detroit City Gas	4,825,500	May 15, 1901	2½	82 May 11	74 Aug. 2		74	Aug. 2, 1901
...	...	Detroit United Railway	12,500,000	Sept. 1, 1901	1	82 Aug. 21	75¼ April 2		82	Aug. 21, 1901
...	90	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July, 1901	3%	405 Mar. 21	405 Mar. 21		405	Mar. 21, 1901
...	80	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901	1¼	...	...		*160	Dec. 20, 1900
...	...	Fort W. & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	36 Apr. 20	17 Jan. 18		30	Aug. 28, 1901
...	...	Fort Worth & R. G.	3,108,100			29 Feb. 8	25 Jan. 29		29	Mar. 12, 1901
130	...	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	July, 1901	1½	...	...		*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
...	...	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901	3	55½ Apr. 9	50 Feb. 18		55½	Apr. 9, 1901
...	...	H. B. Claflin Co.	8,829,100	July 15, 1901	2	112 Jan. 22	110 Jan. 10		110	Feb. 28, 1901
...	...	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,600,200	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	...	...		*103½	July 17, 1899
...	...	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	...	...		*108	Sept. 12, 1900
...	...	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000			...	...		*105	May 20, 1899
100	...	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Aug. 25, 1901	50c	100 Apr. 10	75 Jan. 8		95	June 11, 1901
102	...	Ill. Central leased line	10,000,000	July, 1901	2	108 Mar. 20	105 Jan. 22		108	Mar. 20, 1901
43	53	International Silver pf.	5,107,500	Apr. 2, 1900	1¾	46¾ Sept. 11	24½ Jan. 22		35	Sept. 13, 1901
30	35	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	July 2, 1900	50c	36 Apr. 4	26 Jan. 2		33½	July 12, 1901
...	...	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	...	...		*2	Jan. 25, 1898
...	...	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,500			11 Aug. 14	8 March 6		11	Aug. 14, 1901
...	...	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf.	1,000,000	April 2, 1901	1	30 Mar. 18	30 Mar. 18		30	Mar. 18, 1901
...	...	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	20 Jan. 8	12 Jan. 8		20	June 18, 1901
...	...	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	3,000,000	July 1, 1901	3	62¾ June 14	50¼ April 26		57	Aug. 27, 1901
251¼	280	Lake Shore	49,496,500	July 29, 1901	3½	250 July 18	*220 April 11		250	July 18, 1901
5	18	Manhattan Beach	5,000,000			22 April 16	8¼ Jan. 3		12½	Sept. 4, 1901
65	75	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	July 1, 1901	2½	75 June 6	70 May 16		70	June 6, 1901
...	...	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Jne 29, 1901	2½	...	...		*325	Feb. 21, 1900
105	...	Michigan Central	15,738,000	July 29, 1901	2	107¾ Mar. 4	107 Mar. 4		107¾	Mar. 4, 1901
...	...	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	118 Apr. 15	118 Apr. 15		118	Apr. 15, 1901
195	197	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1901	3½	197½ Apr. 9	192 Jan. 12		194½	June 7, 1901
75	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1899	1	*75 June 10	*70 June 11		*75	Aug. 19, 1901
87	90	National Lead pf.	14,904,000	Sep. 16, 1901	1¾	93¾ June 13	81 May 16		87	Sept. 13, 1901
...	...	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000			...	...		2½	June 9, 1901
30	39	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900	2	37 Jan. 3	27 Sept. 3		27	Sept. 6, 1901
410	430	New York & Harlem	2,538,650	July 1, 1901	5	430 Apr. 3	420 April 1		430	Apr. 3, 1901
126	...	N. Y. Lack. & West.	10,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¾	130 Feb. 21	126 March 29		126	Mar. 29, 1901
...	...	New York Mutual Gas	2,500,000	July 10, 1901	5	295 Jan. 7	294 Feb. 4		296	Feb. 4, 1901
...	...	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	July 15, 1901	1½	*173 June 5	*173 June 5		*173	June 5, 1901
...	...	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1901	2	...	...		85¾	Nov. 14, 1900
...	...	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 6, 1901	1	†700 May 9	77¼ Jan. 21		122½	Sept. 12, 1901
...	...	Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.	9,000,000	Sept. 3, 1901	1	...	...		*24	Dec. 13, 1899
...	...	Omaha & St. Louis	221,000			...	...		1	Nov. 6, 1900
...	...	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	13,236,900	July 2, 1900	1	...	...		*81	Nov. 12, 1900
...	...	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	1,122,400	July 1, 1901	2	...	...		79½	Oct. 7, 1899
90	96	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1,815,500	Aug. 1, 1901	1¾	96 April 23	90 Feb. 25		95	Aug. 23, 1901
...	...	Panama	7,000,000	Mar. 25, 1901	2	...	...		*95	Sept. 22, 1897
...	...	Park Steel Company pf.	6,000,000	Sept. 2, 1901	1¾	...	...		*110	June 29, 1901
...	...	Pere Marquette pf.	10,813,200	Aug. 15, 1901	2	83 June 17	72 Jan. 2		80	June 17, 1901
...	...	Philadelphia Company	14,719,850	Apr. 30, 1901	1¾	160 May 27	99¾ Mar. 22		104	July 5, 1901
...	...	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1, 1901	3	...	...		*117	May 14, 1900
70	72	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	11,500,000	Apr. 1, 1901	1	83 June 17	72 Jan. 30		70	Sept. 13, 1901
162	165	Pitts. C., C. & St. L. pf.	22,490,300	July 15, 1901	1	165 May 7	161 Jan. 2		162	Sept. 3, 1901
138	150	Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chi.	10,714,200	July 1, 1901	3%	*200 June 21	*138½ June 5		*200	June 21, 1901
...	...	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1901	3	...	...		*88	Mar. 6, 1899
3½	15½	Quicksilver pf.	6,281,900	May 10, 1901	½	17⅝ May 28	7 March 20		10	Aug. 30, 1901
204	215	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July 1, 1901	4	...	...		200	Dec. 10, 1900
12	...	Rio Grande Western pf.	2,377,800	Aug. 1, 1901	1¾	101 June 19	88 Feb. 16		100	July 12, 1901
75	85	Rome, Watertown & Ogden.	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1901	1½	140 April 24	135 Jan. 2		140	Apr. 24, 1901
...	...	Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	5,031,400	Sept. 16, 1901	1¾	90 May 2	76¼ Aug. 9		79	Sept. 11, 1901
212	222	St. J. & Grand Island.	4,000,000			15¾ Jan. 3	7¾ Jan. 21		12¾	Sept. 10, 1901
58	62	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	5,000,000	July 1, 1901	2	68 Mar. 14	58 July 31		62	Sept. 12, 1901
...	...	Silver Bullion certfs.				75 Jan. 2	75 July 31		75	Sept. 12, 1901
...	...	Sixth Avenue	1,000,000	July 1, 1901	3%	65½ Jan. 3	65½ Mar. 20		65	Apr. 12, 1899
...	...	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	250,000	July, 1901	2%	...	...		250	Mar. 28, 1899
...	...	Texas Central	2,000,000	July 15, 1901	2½	...	...		100	Feb. 17, 1899
...	...	Texas Central pf.	1,500,000	July 15, 1901	2½	...	...		*14	Apr. 11, 1899
125	135	Texas Pacific Land Trust.	3,127,000			...	...		*6	Apr. 5, 1899
150	160	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Nov. 20, 1899	3½	155¾ May 6	155 May 6		155	May 6, 1901
95	...	Third Avenue, R. Stamford	1,250,000			120 Jan. 29	115 Jan. 2		115	Jan. 29, 1901
...	...	Twin City Rap. Transit pf.	5,000,000	July 1, 1901	1½	157 Sept. 10	157 Aug. 20		157	Sept. 10, 1901
115	125	Union Ferry	2,000,000	July 1, 1901	3%	...	...		*95	July 15, 1899
100	...	U. N. J. R. R. & Canal	11,000,000	July 15, 1901	2½	165½ Aug. 6	165 Aug. 16		165	Aug. 16, 1901
90	...	Utica & Black River	2,000,000	May 25, 1901	2½	...	...		150	Oct. 28, 1899
110	115	Wabash Railroad	19,000,000	July, 1901	2½	...	...		*114	Nov. 17, 1899
170	...	Wabash Railroad pf.	14,000,000	July 15, 1901	3½	185 Sept. 11	185 Jan. 21		185	Sept. 11, 1901
...	...	West Chicago Street	8,000,000	July 15, 1901	1½	...	...		115	Feb. 3, 1899
...	...	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1901	1½	...	...		115	Feb. 15, 1899

*Price of less than 100 shares. †Highest price "regular way." ‡Highest price "cash." Lists. All stocks in this table not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange include Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie, Kansas City Clay Brownsville and Nevada Bonds preferred, Morris and Essex, New York & Harlem, Northern Central, Philadelphia & Reading, First preferred, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg Mc-Keesport & Youghiogheny, and Western Railroad, the par values of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern Railway Common are $20 par, and New Central Coal is $10 par.

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Miles.
Lake Erie & Western Railroad				
Lehigh Valley R. R.				
Manhattan Beach Co.				
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.				
Mexican Central Ry. Co.				
Mexican National R. R.				
Michigan Central R. R.				
Mil. El. Ry. & Light Co.				
Minneapolis Gen. Elec.				
Minneapolis St. Ry.				
Missouri Pacific Ry.				
Mobile & Ohio R. R.				
Monongahela Natural Gas				
Morris & Essex R. R.				
Nashville, Chat. & St. L.				
National Biscuit Co.				
National Biscuit Co. pf.				
National Cordage Co.				
National Cordage Co. pf.				
National Lead Co.				
National Lead Co. pf.				
National Linseed Oil Co.				
National Starch Co.				
National Starch Co. pf.				
National Steel Co.				
National Steel Co. pf.				
National Tube Co.				
National Tube Co. pf.				
New Central Coal Co.				
New England Cotton Yarn				
New England Cotton Yarn pf.				
New Jersey Zinc Co.				
New Orleans Gas Co.				
New York Air Brake Co.				
New York & Harlem R. R.				
New York & Northern R. R.				
New York & Queens Co. Gas				
New York Central & H. R.				
New York Dock Co.				
New York Dock Co. pf.				
New York Gas, E. L. & P.				
New York Lack. & West. R. R.				
New York Mutual Gas Co.				
New York Transportation				
Niagara Falls Power Co.				
Niagara Falls Power Co. pf.				
Norfolk & Western R. R.				
Norfolk & Western R. R. pf.				
North American Co.				
Northern Central Ry.				
Northern Pacific R. R.				
Ohio & Indiana Nat. & Ill. Gas				
Ohio & Mississippi Ry.				
Ohio & Mississippi Ry. pf.				
Ohio Gas Fuel & Oil Co.				
Ohio River & Western Ry.				
Oregon R. R. & Navigation				
Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.				
Oregon Short Line R. R.				
Oregon Short Line R. R. pf.				
Pacific Coast Co.				
Pacific Coast Co. 1st pf.				
Pacific Coast Co. 2d pf.				
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.				
Panama				
Park Steel Company pf.				
Peoria & Eastern Ry.				
Pere Marquette pf.				
Philadelphia Company				
Philadelphia Company pf.				
Pittsburg & Western R. R.				
Pittsburg & Western R. R. pf.				
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie				
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie pf.				
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. L.				
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.				
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chi.				
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chi. pf.				
Pittsburg, McKeesport & Yough.				
Pittsburg Steel Co. pf.				
Pittsburg Steel Co. 2d pf.				
Pittsburg Steel Co. 3d pf.				
Pittsburg Steel Co. 4th pf.				
Pittsburg Steel Co. 5th pf.				
Pittsburg Steel Co. 6th pf.				
Pittsburg Steel Co. 7th pf.				
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Pittsburg Steel Co. 58th pf.				
Pittsburg Steel Co. 59th pf.				
Pittsburg Steel Co. 60th pf.				
Pittsburg Steel Co. 61st pf.				
Pittsburg Steel Co. 62d pf.				
Pittsburg Steel Co. 63d pf.				
Pittsburg Steel Co. 64th pf.				

SEPT 1901

United States Trust Company of New York.

45 & 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS $11,265,579.09

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.
Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent institutions, and individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

JOHN A. STEWART, Pres. D. WILLIS JAMES, Vice-Pres
JAMES S. CLARK, Second Vice-Pres.
HENRY L. THORNELL, Secretary.
LOUIS G. HARROS, Assistant Secretary

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Sloan	William H. Macy, Jr.,
D. Willis James	Wm. D. Sloane,
John A. Stewart,	Gustav H. Schwab,
John Hansen Rhoades,	Frank Lyman,
Anson Phelps Stokes,	George F. Vietor,
John Crosby Brown,	James Stillman,
Edward Cooper,	John Claflin,
W. Bayard Cutting,	John J. Phelps,
Charles S. Smith,	John S. Kennedy.
Wm. Rockefeller,	D. O. Mills,
Alexander E. Orr,	Lewis Cass Ledyard,
Marshall Field.	

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.

Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George H. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt,	Homer B. Parsons,
George H. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Dudley,	George W. Perkins,
William Hale, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield,
William B. Grace,	Fiverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly,	Charles V. Forno,
Charles W. Morse,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Jas. Ross Curran.	

Letters of Credit

FOR USE OF
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS
AVAILABLE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
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THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 21, total transactions included 3,489,650 shares of stock, $12,415,000 bonds, including $1,000 Government bonds and $31,500 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Sept. 22, 1900.	*Sept. 21, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$1,577,971	$3,489,650	$1,911,679
Mining	500	2,300	1,800
Banks	10	.....	†10

BONDS.

	Sept. 22, 1900.	*Sept. 21, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$5,418,000	$12,382,500	$6,964,500
State	23,500	31,500	8,000
Government	24,000	1,000	†23,000

*Five days. †Decrease.

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Charles A. Schermerhorn,	Lansdale Boardman,
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Surplus and Profits	2,100,000
Deposits	32,000,000

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, probably cooler; fresh southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly.

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THINKS PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS WILL FAIL

Conclusion of Paris Correspondent of The London Times.

Expects More Harm than Good Will Result—European Statesmen's View of This Country's Aim.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says he has information that Chile is positively determined to withdraw from the Pan-American Congress in Mexico City at the opening sitting if it is not clearly stipulated that arbitration will not have a retroactive effect.

This information was obtained in an interview with the Chilean representative in Paris.

The correspondent says he is certain that Chile is destined to become the centre of stormy discussions in the United States Congress. He infers that President Roosevelt's idea is that the United States should defend the principle of compulsory arbitration, and says the Continental authorities believe that the United States aims at the establishment of a sort of Hanse of all the American States.

It is assumed that the United States will avoid displeasing Chile, Mexico, and Brazil, and, if disposed to make concessions, will make them to those three States. It is said to be probable, however, in view of the conflicting interests represented in the Congress, that it will not come to any general agreement, and that it will end in divisions more profound than those existing.

THE TROUBLE IN AFGHANISTAN.

It Is Caused by the Ameer's Desire that One Man in Eight Serve in the Army.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Mail advices to The Times from Simla throw light on the Afghan disturbances.

Ameer Abdur Rahman celebrated the anniversary of his succession in August at Kabul, and the celebration was attended by the officials and chiefs. The Ameer exhorted the chiefs to be loyal to his authority, saying that only by obedience could they maintain the strength of the country, their legacy from the Almighty. He then explained a plan of taking one man in eight from each tribe for military service.

The Jagis resented this plan, hence the recent disturbances and the Afghan invasion of British territory in pursuit of the rebellious tribe.

It is said that the Ameer seemed robust and spoke vigorously in spite of the reports of his ill-health. He walks with difficulty, however.

The death of the senior widow of Ameer Shere Ali is announced. She played a prominent part in the politics of her country before and after her husband's death.

10,000,000 CHINESE HOMELESS.

Terrible Destitution in the Yang-tse Region as the Result of the Floods.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A dispatch to The Times from Shanghai says there is appalling destitution in the Yang-tse district as the result of the recent floods. The water has not yet subsided. Ten million people are homeless.

Large subscriptions for the sufferers have been collected in Shanghai, but such a comparatively small effort, says the correspondent, is practically useless.

It is certain that there will be intense distress during the coming Winter, and it is feared that this distress will result in civil disturbances.

CHILEAN CURRENCY CONVERSION.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A dispatch from Valparaiso, Chile, to The Times says it is reported on trustworthy authority that the Government will shortly submit to Congress a measure postponing the conversion of the currency for two years. Sufficient gold for this purpose will have been accumulated by the end of the present year. This will be kept in Europe, and no further issue of paper will be made.

KING EDWARD LEAVING DENMARK.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A dispatch from Copenhagen to The Times says that King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and Princess Victoria have left Fredensborg for Elsinore, where they will embark on the royal yacht Osborne for Kiel.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Weak. Financial Affairs.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 76½c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 64⅞c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 39c.; cotton, middling, 8¼c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 22c. Commercial World.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
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Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

For yacht Races the fast steel steamers CITY OF LOWELL and PLYMOUTH will be in commission. Tickets $5.00; limited number. Fine band on each. See advt.—Adv.

SPAIN LENIENT WITH MOROCCO.

Still Trying to Persuade the Sultan to Secure Release of the Captive Boy and Girl.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A dispatch to The Times from Tangier says the dragoman of the Spanish Legation leaves there today for Marakesh (City of Morocco) in order to impress on the Sultan the necessity of obtaining the release of the captive Spanish boy and girl, if they are alive.

Despite the statement of the Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs, it is said to be probable that the captives have not been killed.

The correspondent says it is difficult to understand the object of the Spanish Government in giving more time to the Sultan, when it is well known that he has not treated the affair seriously from the beginning. It is an open secret that no real endeavor has been made to obtain the release of the boy and girl except by the Spanish Legation and local Tangier officials. However, the correspondent goes on to say, the Spanish Government has the support of the European Powers, and it is to be hoped that it will obtain satisfaction.

El Menebhis's position is said to be stronger since his return from Europe than at any time before, but he shows great want of tact by his arrogance to the Sultan's entourage. He is attempting, with commendable energy, to reform the tribal Governments.

BRITISH TOO LENIENT, THE KAISER'S OPINION?

He Is Said to Have Referred to "Recent Instances of Undue Clemency" as Only Prolonging War.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Danzig, says:

"Dining at the mess of the 'Death's Head Hussars,' (First and Second Hussar Regiments,) recently, Emperor William made a speech, in which he counseled his hearers to remember his words on the occasion of the departure of the China expedition should they ever be engaged in fighting barbarians.

"War, once entered upon," he said, "must always remain the terrible scourge of nations; but there were recent instances showing that undue clemency toward a weaker force only tended to the prolongation of sanguinary conflict."

GIFTS FOR MINERS' FAMILIES.

George Foster Peabody and William J. Palmer Make a Large Donation for Utah Explosion Victims.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 23.—William J. Palmer and George Foster Peabody have given $90,000 for the benefit of the heirs of the victims of the explosion at the Scofield mine of the Pleasant Valley Coal Company in May, 1900, in which nearly 200 people were killed. Just after the catastrophe happened a public fund of over $100,000 was subscribed, and subsequently the company gave the heirs of each victim $500, or a total of $100,000.

It is now announced that Messrs. Palmer and Peabody, having severed all connection with the company, personally give $250 to the heirs of each person killed, and to such persons seriously injured, the total amounting to $50,000. They also give $10,000 each to St. Mark's Episcopal and Holy Cross Catholic Hospitals of Salt Lake. In addition, $20,000 is given for the establishment of emergency hospitals at the four principal camps of the coal company.

CATTLE ATE DYNAMITE.

It Was Left in Open Pastures—Many Animals Die.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Ind., Sept. 23.—Several large stock raisers in this county have lost many head of cattle the last few days by reason of the animals eating dynamite, which had been left beside a big ditch now being constructed across the county. There has been no work done for several months, and the dynamite had been abandoned.

Owners of the land through which the ditch runs knew nothing of the presence of the explosive, but not until the last week was stock allowed to run at large in that neighborhood. The cattle have been dying in terrible agony for several days, and others are still seriously affected. The owners have taken steps to sue the construction company.

NEBRASKA LAWS INVALID.

Acts Passed by Populists to Prevent Combinations Unconstitutional.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 23.—Two statutes of the State of Nebraska were declared invalid by decisions which Judge McPherson, who has charge of the equity docket in the United States Circuit Court, handed down to-day. These laws were passed by the Populists in 1897 for the regulation of fire insurance companies, and were pronounced unconstitutional because they impair the validity of contracts.

Both of these measures are directed against trusts and combinations and provide against combinations in matters of fire insurance. One is aimed at insurance companies alone, while the other includes combinations in all branches of business. The laws forbade companies to combine for the maintenance of rates, or to mutually refuse a certain class of hazardous risks, such as saloons.

Judge McPherson ruled that other lines of industry are allowed to join interests for their mutual good, and that no discrimination can legally exist against insurance companies.

To Assistant Immigrants to Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 23.—G. W. Ross, Premier of the Province of Ontario, who has just returned from a two months' trip to England, has concluded arrangements for a scheme of assisted immigration. The deal is made with the Elder Dempster Company, and will, it is understood, come into effect next Spring. The plan will first be tried with farm laborers, who are scarce in the province, and a number will be brought over who will contract to remain in the province and pay back their passage money within a specified time. The province will pay the shipping company.

Seaboard Gets Into Birmingham.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 23.—H. M. Atkinson and associates to-day bought the properties of the Birmingham Belt Railroad Company, which consists of a railroad line around the city, and penetrating the yards of its principal industries. The purchase price was $500,000. It is understood that the Seaboard Air Line is back of the purchase, and as it has control of the East and West Railroads of Alabama from Cartersville to Pell City, Ala., the last purchase is believed to be its accomplishment of a purpose to enter Birmingham.

The Philippines, China & Japan
are best reached by the "Overland Limited" to San Francisco via the Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rys. and fast steamers beyond. Diversity of routes. Particulars at North-Western Line Office, 461 B'way.—Adv.

7TH NATIONAL BANK OFFICERS ARRAIGNED

Messrs. Kimball and Rose and F. B. Poor Held in Heavy Bail.

To Plead to Indictments for Conspiracy, Unlawfully Certifying Checks, and Receiving Fictitious Obligations.

Action was taken yesterday afternoon before Judge Adams on the three indictments handed down on Sept. 11 by the Federal Grand Jury in the Seventh National Bank case, and counsel for the indicted men were notified to produce their clients.

The persons indicted are Frank B. Poor of Marquand & Co., ex-President William H. Kimball, and Gamaliel S. Rose, paying teller of the bank. Ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott appeared at the Federal Building at 3 o'clock, representing Frank B. Poor. Ex-President Kimball appeared with his counsel, Edward Lauterbach. Mr. Poor appeared at 3:15 P. M. Gamaliel S. Rose also appeared at the Federal Building, and the men named, with counsel and bondsmen, were escorted by Marshal Henkel to the Criminal Court room of the United States Circuit Court. Assistant District Attorney E. E. Baldwin appeared for the people.

The first indictment was against W. H. Kimball, ex-President of the bank, and Frank B. Poor, junior partner of the firm of Henry Marquand & Co., for conspiracy against the United States, under Section 5,440, Revised Statutes.

The second indictment was against W. H. Kimball, President, and Gamaliel S. Rose, paying teller of the Seventh National Bank, for unlawful certification of the checks of Henry Marquand & Co.

The third indictment was against W. H. Kimball, individually, as President of the bank, for receiving fictitious obligations.

Mr. Baldwin asked that Mr. Poor's bail be fixed at $10,000, Mr. Rose's at $5,000, and Mr. Kimball's at $20,000—$5,000 on the first indictment, $5,000 on the second, and $10,000 on the third.

Mr. Lauterbach, in behalf of Mr. Kimball, asked that the gross bail for his client be fixed at $15,000, and argued that there was no reason to think that there was any danger of his client not appearing, as he had already had full knowledge of the likelihood of his being indicted, and had shown no disposition to leave the jurisdiction of the court. He referred to Mr. Kamball's services as a member of the Legislature and as a National Bank Examiner.

After listening to counsel for the defendants, Judge Adams said: "I think the bail asked by the District Attorney is reasonable. I will so fix it."

The sureties were given by the following: By Edward Wardwell and W. W. Peabody for William H. Kimball, by Samuel H. Weis for Frank B. Poor, and by John A. Sullivan, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue, for Gamaliel S. Rose. Samuel H. Weis lives at 177 West Sixty-third Street. He was formely a cloak manufacturer at 677 Broadway. Edward H. Wardwell was formerly a manufacturing chemist. He has offices at 230 Broadway and 116 Nassau Street. John A. Sullivan lives at the Hotel San Remo.

While the bonds were being prepared ex-Judge Olcott, counsel for Mr. Poor, said:

"As for my client, I do not think that anything serious lies against him. His firm was trying to do a bigger business than it could swing. This overcertification had been going on daily for three or four months, and each day the firm made good the amount of the overcertification. They made good ninety-nine times and were caught the hundredth time. There was no intention to defraud. Mr. Poor has not been guilty of any moral offense, and I do not think that the petit jury will find that he has been guilty of breaking any law. As for Mr. Rose, it is pretty hard lines for a $1,500 clerk to be put under $5,000 bail for doing what he was told to do by the President of the bank."

Lorenzo Semple, who appeared as counsel for Mr. Rose, concurred in this, and said that he did not think that his client committed any offense whatever.

Mr. Lauterbach left the court soon after the Judge left the bench, without expressing any views as to his clients' case other than to remark that he believed that the indictments would be speedily quashed.

The three defendants are under bonds to appear in the Criminal part of the United States District Court on Monday, Oct. 9, to plead to the indictments.

The individual indictment against ex-President Kimball contains thirty-two counts. The first count recites that he was President of the bank, and that as such President he did on June 5 of this year "unlawfully and willfully resort to a certain device in order to evade the provisions of Section 5,208 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; that is to say, to evade the said statute in the respect that he, the said William H. Kimball, President of the said banking association, did certify and cause to be certified a certain check drawn upon the said banking institution by the firm of Henry Marquand & Co."

The alleged check is dated June 5, 1901, and is made payable to the National Park Bank, and is for the sum of $500,000. It bears the certification of the Seventh National Bank, and it is alleged that the check was credited to the account of Marquand & Co., while at the same time that firm did not have on deposit with the Seventh National Bank an amount of money equal to the amount of money specified in the check."

It is charged further in the indictment that the device consisted of "the subsequent deposit on the same day of a certain check drawn by the said Henry Marquand & Co. upon the Seventh National Bank for the sum of $600,000 for deposit."

There are thirty-one other counts, all of which refer to similar transactions between Marquand & Co. and the Seventh National Bank. These counts specify checks of the same character on June 6 for $575,000; June 8, $610,000; June 10, $625,000; June 11, $600,000; June 12, $600,000; June 13, $600,000; June 14, $600,000; June 15, $850,000; June 17, $900,000; June 18, $800,000; June 19, $300,000; June 20, $300,000; June 21, $300,000; June 22, $300,000, and June 23, two checks for $300,000 each.

The joint indictment against Messrs. Kimball and Poor accuses them of conspiracy under Section 5,440 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in agreeing and conspiring to evade Section 5,208 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Section 13 of the Act of July 12, 1882, in certifying and causing to be certified checks drawn by Henry Marquand & Co. on the Seventh National Bank to the order of the Park National Bank, when the firm of Marquand & Co. did not have the amount of money called for in the checks to their credit in the Seventh National Bank, and before the checks had been entered up on the account of the said firm.

The indictment embraces nine counts, which are based upon the certification of the following checks: June 5, $500,000 and $600,000; June 17, $900,000 and $975,000; June 24, $1,150,000, and two checks for $300,000 each.

The indictment against Kimball and Rose jointly embrace thirty-two counts, and accuses them as officers of the Seventh National Bank of overcertifying sixteen checks drawn by Marquand & Co., as noted above in the indictment against Mr. Kimball individually. The indictment makes a distinction between Mr. Kimball, acting as President of the bank, and Mr. Rose, acting under the authority and direction of the President.

Assistant District Attorney Baldwin said after the defendants had been arraigned:

"These indictments were handed up on Sept. 11, but the warrants were not served then because the Grand Jury had not completed its investigations into the affairs of the Seventh National Bank. The Grand Jury has now finished that work, and there will be no more indictments, so we have served the warrants and cases will take the usual course."

None of the defendants would say anything regarding the indictments.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
In purity and strength pre-eminently superior.—Adv.

MRS. McKINLEY'S HEALTH.

She Takes Two Drives and Evinces Greater Interest in Household Affairs—Visits the Cemetery.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 23.—For the third day in succession Mrs. McKinley took two drives to-day. The first was to the cemetery, where she and Mrs. Barber and Dr. Rixey again entered the vault to look at the casket containing all that remains of the devoted husband.

The afternoon ride was the longest yet taken and was along country roads. The day was delightfully warm and bright. Mrs. McKinley seemed to take more interest in the affairs of the house to-day and went to the dining room for her meals.

Secretary Cortelyou is expected in Canton either Wednesday or Thursday of this week to confer with Mrs. McKinley on personal matters. He returned to Washington on the Presidential train after the funeral and has been clearing the White House of the personal effects of the family.

Mrs. Charles Tharin, who has been Mrs. McKinley's maid for several years and has been with her during all the vacations at Canton, reached this city this morning. She returned to the White House after the funeral to take charge of the personal effects of Mrs. McKinley and to pack them for shipment to Canton.

A beautiful wreath of solid green was received by Mayor Robertson on Sunday and was taken to Westlawn Cemetery. It was sent by the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd at Brooklyn, N. Y.

MONUMENT TO MR. McKINLEY.

Definite Steps Taken in the Plan to Erect a Memorial at Canton, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 23.—Initial steps were taken here to-day toward the erection at Canton through popular subscription of a monument to the memory of President McKinley.

At a conference attended by Senator Hanna, Judge William R. Day of Canton, and Col. Myron T. Herrick, this afternoon, it was decided to at once organize a commission that will be National in its scope to take charge of the work. It is proposed to have as members of this body representative citizens from all of the States of the Union. The organization will be chartered under the laws of Ohio, and will probably be known as "The McKinley Memorial Association."

It is proposed to locate the headquarters of the association in this city, and it is hoped to have the organization perfected within a week or ten days and fully prepared to take up the work. Those interested in the matter express the belief that Congress will, at its coming session, make a liberal appropriation toward the erection of the monument.

Stamps to Commemorate Mr. McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—A special issue of stamps commendatory of the life of the late President McKinley is under contemplation at the Post Office Department. Consideration of the subject, however, has not progressed sufficiently to indicate definitely what action may be taken.

BANKS MUST PAY TAXES.

Large Institutions, Slow in Complying with the Law, Have Been Notified to Settle.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 23.—Under the new laws taxing savings banks and trust companies, as well as insurance companies, it is estimated that something like $2,000,000 will be the revenue to the State. The insurance companies have not had to pay their tax yet, but the banks and trust companies have already turned in about $2,100,000. All but three of the trust companies have paid up. The smaller banks have uniformly responded to the official notices of the State Controller, but the large banks, including some of those in the metropolis, have refused either to report or pay.

There are 128 banks in the State, but only 112 are subject to the new Tax act. Of these, seventy banks have paid up rather than fight the State. The forty-two remaining have been notified that if they do not pay the tax imposed on them by Oct. 1 they will be subject to the penalty of $100 on that date and $10 a day for every day thereafter that the tax remains unpaid.

Another matter about which some of the banks are objecting, is that the Controller or his corporation tax assistant, in figuring out what is due, does not follow closely the bank's report of what its officers think it should be taxed upon. This leads to a very general protest on the part of bank officers and their attorneys who send in inquiries as to why the tax they are notified to pay is so much larger than that they had calculated they would be asked to pay. Their protests are, as a rule, unheeded, and the tax fixed by the Controller stands.

THE NEXT STATE TAX.

Total About $4,000,000 Less Than Current One—What Counties Will Pay.

ALBANY, Sept. 23.—Controller Knight today gave out a statement of the amount of State tax which each county will pay for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1901. The total tax is $6,824,306, as compared with $10,704,153 last year. The tax in the principal counties is as follows:

Counties.	1901.	1900.
Albany	$112,211	$179,464
Broome	40,291	65,584
Cayuga	39,184	63,164
Chemung	30,089	48,588
Columbia	27,683	45,195
Dutchess	55,401	90,552
Erie	382,328	568,588
Genesee	27,475	44,762
Kings	860,903	1,327,244
Monroe	162,246	256,581
Nassau	31,364	48,220
New York	3,432,211	5,315,175
Niagara	46,746	75,348
Oneida	72,381	123,135
Onondaga	129,560	196,734
Orange	51,585	82,220
Oswego	32,065	51,858
Queens	116,419	188,909
Rensselaer	87,901	141,397
Richmond	61,270	91,322
Schenectady	22,987	35,928
Suffolk	51,912	84,616
Washington	22,861	36,064
Westchester	181,679	295,007

EX-GOV. TAYLOR MARRIED.

The Tennessee Humorist and Politician Weds an Alabamian.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 23.—Ex-Gov. Robert Taylor of Tennessee was quietly married in the City of Tuscaloosa, this afternoon, to Mrs. Alice Fitz Hill.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. C. Whitaker, rector of the Episcopal Church of Tuscaloosa. The marriage occurred somewhat ahead of the time originally fixed, it having been generally understood that it was to occur in January. The bride is a daughter of J. H. Fitz, a wealthy Tuscaloosa banker and Treasurer of the State University, located at Tuscaloosa.

The newly married couple left immediately after the ceremony for Louisville. Although the ceremony was a private one, a great deal of interest was felt in the matter in the university town. The bride comes of one of the most distinguished families in the State of Alabama.

PROF. HERRON GOES ABROAD.

His Socialist Colony Experiment Declared to be Unsuccessful.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 23.—Prof. George D. Herron, who married Miss Carrie Rand in May, has left his home in Metuchen with his wife and sailed for Europe. Prof. and Mrs. Herron will spend most of the Winter in Egypt.

Prof. Herron's idea of establishing a colony of Socialists at Oak Tree, in Metuchen, did not meet with success, it is declared.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old and fine. Luyties Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

MR. CROKER SENDS FOR SENATOR SULLIVAN

Reports Say Mr. Coler Is Not Wanted for Mayor.

MR. DEVERY COLDLY RECEIVED

Augustus Van Wyck's Name Considered for the Mayoralty to Satisfy the Kings County Leaders, It Is Declared.

There were many developments in the Democratic political situation yesterday. The Tammany Hall Executive Committee met and passed on routine matters. Sentiment among the members regarding the Mayoralty nomination was divided between Lewis Nixon, Bird S. Coler, Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck for a renomination, and ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck.

Mr. Croker's political work began early. Word had been sent to Senator Sullivan, who, according to some politicians, has a desire to "set up in business himself" as the leader of Tammany Hall, to appear at the Democratic Club. The meeting between Mr. Croker and Senator Sullivan is said to have been cordial. Senator Sullivan for over two years has to personal friends spoken plainly of his contempt for Mr. Croker's power. It did not take long, however, for the two politicians to settle all past differences yesterday, and when Mr. Croker suggested shortly after noon that a visit be made to the race track, the Senator accepted.

Assemblyman Sullivan, known as "Young Tim" to distinguish him from Senator Sullivan, said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"The 'big fellow' and Mr. Croker had breakfast together. All this talk about trouble between the two is nonsense. The best friend that Senator Sullivan has in the world is Mr. Croker."

"But there has been trouble over political matters between the two leaders?" was suggested.

"Well, I guess that has all been fixed up."

MR. COLER NOT WANTED.

Mr. Croker's conference with Senator Sullivan was said to have been held for the purpose of having the support being given by the Tammany leaders to the Coler boom withdrawn. Mr. Coler is not wanted as a candidate by Mr. Croker, who places all his arguments on the ground that the Controller made personal attacks on him without provocation.

That the Brooklyn organization intends to continue its support of Controller Coler was made plain by a statement made by Mr. Shevlin yesterday. When asked as to the effect of the statement of Edward M. Shepard declaring in favor of the nomination of Mr. Coler for Mayor, Mr. Shevlin said:

"It ought to have the effect of strengthening the hands of those who are working to bring about the nomination of the Controller. Mr. Shepard evidently knows the feeling of us here in Brooklyn that the nomination of Mr. Coler would be an excellent thing for the party. I think there is no doubt at all that the leaders of our organization will do all in their power to have Coler made the candidate for Mayor."

"Will the Brooklyn organization make a demand on Tammany Hall for the nomination?"

"We will do what we can to bring it about."

"When will you have another talk with Mr. Croker?"

"I don't know. I think enough has been said. When a definite understanding is reached all the newspapers will be told about it."

At the hour for holding the Tammany Hall Executive Committee meeting the Wigwam was crowded with politicians. There were many anxious inquiries for Mr. Croker, and for an hour the leaders thought that he was inside in a committee room. The meeting was finally called to order by Chairman McMahon at 4:30 o'clock. Bernard F. Martin reported on the arrangements made for the City Convention. Frank G. Rinn of the Thirteenth Assembly District was named for head usher, and the district leaders were requested to send in the names of men to act as ushers at the convention.

Ex-District Attorney Gardiner then moved that the privileges of the floor be extended to Councilman Thomas F. Foley, the new leader of the Second Assembly District, and James J. Frawley, the new leader of the Thirty-second District. Patrick Divver and John J. Ryan, who were defeated at the recent primaries for the leadership of their districts, were not present. There was no opposition to the motion.

John F. Carroll then moved that the place of holding the Second District Aldermanic and Assembly Conventions be changed from 59 Madison Street, the Divver headquarters during the factional fight, to 1 Chambers Street, the Foley headquarters. This motion was passed. The holding of the Thirty-fifth Aldermanic and the Thirty-second Assembly District Conventions was changed from 176 East One Hundred and Sixth Street to 1,600 Lexington Avenue.

The meeting then adjourned. A canvass of the district leaders showed that there were a dozen who favored the nomination of Lewis Nixon for Mayor and about the same number who favored Controller Coler's nomination. They all declared, however, that whatever the organization did they would "stand for."

JUDGE VAN WYCK'S BOOM.

The facts about a boom started to name Augustus Van Wyck of Brooklyn for Mayor came to light yesterday. Mr. Carroll and several other Tammany leaders when they heard that the Brooklyn organization would request that the candidate for Mayor be taken from that side of the East River thought of Judge Van Wyck. The wishes of the Brooklyn leader were not consulted. The basis on which the boom for Augustus Van Wyck started was that he carried Kings County against Mr. Roosevelt by about 18,000. A Brooklyn leader then said to Mr. Carroll:

"But he did not own ice trust stock then."

The declaration of Mr. Shevlin was made after a consultation with Mr. McLaughlin, and it is said that Controller Coler will be the only name suggested to the Tammany leaders.

There was a large gathering at the Democratic Club last evening. Every politician who is an applicant for public favors was on hand to help along his boom. Mr. Croker was laughing and smiling with every one, and his demeanor was in marked contrast, it was pointed out, to the disposition shown by him since he returned from Europe.

The appearance at the doors of the club of Deputy Commissioner of Police Devery caused astonishment. He arrived at about 8:30 o'clock, and it was his first appearance at the club since the return of Mr. Croker. The Deputy Commissioner walked into the corridor and past the attendant at the door without recognizing many of his friends within a few feet of him. Then he peered around, and went into the large drawing room, taking a seat in a corner where he could not be seen. Andrew Freedman saw him, however, and after a short talk told Mr. Croker of his presence in the parlor.

Mr. Croker walked to the entrance of the parlor, a few feet from where Mr. Devery was sitting, and looked around the room in a searching way without even noticing the presence of the Deputy Commissioner. The leader passed and repassed him without speaking. After twenty minutes of this Mr. Croker seated himself within ten feet of Mr. Devery, and, turning his back on him, talked for over fifteen minutes with a friend. During this time there were twenty members present who knew Mr. Devery, but not one, except Andrew Freedman, gave him a handshake.

The strain was finally relieved by Mr. Croker going up and talking to the Deputy Commissioner.

The politicians who have been advocating the nomination of Lewis Nixon for Mayor were not so certain last evening that he would be named. It was said that Mr. Nixon had signed a petition favoring the Ship Subsidy bill and had worked for the passage of the measure when it was before Congress.

Congressman Sulzer was asked last evening if all the Democratic leaders of New York had opposed the Ship Subsidy bill. He said:

"Yes, and no man can be a Democrat and advocate the Ship Subsidy bill. Democrats believe in equal rights for all and special privileges for none. There were a few Democrats in Congress who advocated the Ship Subsidy bill, but they were all owned by the Standard Oil Company."

Senator Patrick H. McCarren of Brooklyn was seen last evening. He said:

"There has been no change in the situation to-day. I see that Mr. Shevlin favors the nomination of Controller Coler. In two days the political atmosphere will clear so that some decision can be reached in regard to the Democratic nominations."

MICROBES IN THE MILK.

As Many as 516,000,000 Bacteria Per Cubic Centimeter Found in Milk Used In This City.

Members of the Medical Society of the County of New York met last evening in regular session at the New York Academy of Medicine at 17 West Forty-third Street. President George B. Fowler was in the chair.

The chief interest of the meeting was the report of the Milk Commission appointed in January, 1900, consisting of Drs. Henry Dwight Chapin, Abraham Jacobi, W. L. Carr, and Joseph E. Winters.

The report was read by Dr. Chapin, the Chairman of the committee. He first spoke of what the committee had done, having made over 800 bacteriological tests, thirty visits to farms, many of them more than 200 miles from the city, and having had two conferences with milk dealers.

"From a chemical point of view," he said, "we found the milk good. Out of twenty samples which we examined all showed at least 4 per cent., and some 5 per cent., of fat, while the law requires but 3 per cent. So we devoted our attention to the bacteriological conditions of milk and the question as to its proper handling and preservation.

"It has seemed wise to establish a standard of cleanliness for a bacteria standard to which dealers must conform. The standard prescribed by the commission is that the acidity must not be higher than 3 per cent. and that the milk must not contain more than 30,000 germs or bacteria of any kind per cubic centimeter, and that butter fat must reach 3.5 per cent.

"The amount of bacteria in the milk used in the city is something alarming. Out of twenty samples examined on a Winter day, Nov. 19, the lowest was 90,000 germs and the highest 2,280,000, while on June 29, with the thermometer at 90 degrees, out of twenty samples examined the lowest contained 240,000 and the highest 516,000,000 per cubic centimeter. The prevalence of bacteria, to a great extent, arises from the dirt in the milk.

"There are seven conditions on which the amount of bacteria depends—the cleanliness of the barn, condition of the cow, condition of the milker, condition of the utensils, the cooling process, the transportation, and the cleaning of the milk bottles before they are returned."

Aeration, he said, is not a success to-day as used by the ordinary farmer. In good hands it might work all right, but in many cases as at present used it resulted in an increase of germs.

The three things which are absolutely necessary to secure milk comparatively free from germs are strict cleanliness, rapid and sufficient cooling, and thorough icing of milk until it reaches the consumers.

In the transportation of milk, ordinary freight cars should not be used, and the ends of the cars should be kept closed, thus preventing the heated air from passing through the car and breeding the germs.

The railroads could be asked to co-operate and furnish refrigerating cars in which the milk could be kept constantly on ice, and after being unloaded it should be reiced before reaching the dealers.

The Milk Commissioners, he said, agree to guarantee or certify the milk of all dealers desiring such certificates, a special label having been printed for this purpose.

Officers for the ensuing year were nominated as follows:

President—Dr. Frank Van Fleet.
First Vice President—Dr. Charles N. Dowd.
Second Vice President—Robert Lewis, Jr.
Treasurer—Dr. E. W. Peet.
Secretary—Dr. John Vandoren Young.
Assistant Secretary—Dr. E. P. Fowler.
Censors—Dr. George B. Fowler, Dr. H. S. Sterns, Dr. Wendell C. Phillips, Dr. Robert F. Morris, and Dr. James F. McKernon.

One hundred and seventy-five delegates were elected to the State Medical Society and a committee was appointed to arrange for a reception to the State Society when it meets at the Academy of Medicine here for its semi-annual session, Oct. 15 and 16.

DEATH ENDS CHILDREN'S FROLIC.

Assistant District Attorney Walsh's Son Killed by Falling Off a Truck.

William Walsh, the twelve-year-old son of Assistant District Attorney Walsh of 31 Oliver Street, was instantly killed last night by falling from a truck on which he was riding in front of his home.

William Buggie, the driver of the truck, who lives at 30 Oliver Street, is an old friend of the family, and was passing the boy's house when his mother, who was looking out of the window, called to him and asked him to take the boy for a ride on the truck. Buggie assented, and told young Walsh to climb up. This the boy did, and was followed by his little sister and a number of her girl friends.

Buggie started off with the crowd of children, laughing and talking, on the truck behind him. He had proceeded about half way down the block when he heard a loud scream from the children. Looking around, Buggie was horrified to see the Walsh boy lying on the cobblestones with blood running from his mouth. He quickly jumped down, and, with the assistance of Dr. Parker of 155 Lexington Avenue, carried the boy into a neighboring drug store. The doctor examined the boy, but could find no signs of life about him. Patrolman Howry of the Oak Street Station called an ambulance as a precautionary measure from the Hudson Street Hospital, and Surgeon Corwin said that the boy's neck was broken and that he had been killed instantly.

Buggie was completely overcome by the accident. Mrs. Walsh absolved him from all blame and refused to make any charge against him.

ENGINEER DIED AT HIS POST.

Fell Lifeless While Tug Was Speeding Down the Hudson River.

The tug Transport of the Hudson River Lighterage Company was in grave danger for fifteen minutes yesterday. It had hardly left the pier at the foot of North Moore Street when a deckhand was startled to see the engineer, Frank Reilly, stagger up from his quarters in a dying condition. He ran to Reilly's assistance, and the man died in his arms.

All this time the boat was steaming down the river with no one at the engine to stop her in case of need. It was not until about fifteen minutes had passed that the deckhand realized the danger, and called to the fireman in the boiler room to take the engineer's place.

The fireman, William Stanley, just reached the engine room in time. As he placed his hand on the lever a bell was rung by the Captain to slacken speed to allow a ferryboat coming out of her slip to pass. The tug put into the American Line pier at the foot of Fulton Street, and an ambulance was sent for. Ambulance Surgeon Corwin of the Hudson Street Hospital said that the man's death had resulted from hemorrhages.

ASSASSIN CZOLGOSZ ON TRIAL IN BUFFALO

Jury Quickly Secured and Three Doctors Testify.

One Says Search for Bullet Was Abandoned Because McKinley Family Objected to Further Mutilation of the Body—No Insanity Defense.

BUFFALO, Sept. 23.—Leon F. Czolgosz was placed on trial this morning charged with the murder of William McKinley. He entered a plea of "Guilty," which was changed to "Not guilty" by direction of the Court.

All the events of the day tended to indicate that the trial will be short. There was not a suspicion of a quibble over any question whatever, and counsel for both sides seemed to be in perfect harmony. Court convened at 10 o'clock, and the work of procuring jurors went rapidly on. Before two hours had elapsed eight had been secured, and this in itself was an unprecedented record in any murder trial in the State.

Technicalities were not raised, but it was noticeable that every man who acknowledged that he had not formed an opinion on the case was excused by the District Attorney. Men who had formed an opinion or stated that they were prejudiced but were willing to acknowledge that their opinion could be changed by evidence, were accepted by both sides.

Justice Truman C. White, one of the oldest and most experienced of the Supreme Court Justices, was on the bench. Immediately after the opening of the court, and after the prisoner had pleaded, ex-Justice Loran L. Lewis, senior counsel for the defendant, arose and announced that, together with his colleague, ex-Justice Robert C. Titus, and Carlton E. Ladd, they were ready to act in behalf of the prisoner.

"I thought it best," he said, "for my colleagues and myself, that I should say something regarding our presence here as attorneys for the defendant. At the time my name was suggested I was out of the city and knew nothing of what was transpiring here with reference to the selection of counsel for the defendant. I was out of the city at the time, and when the circumstances of my selection were told to me I was extremely reluctant to accept.

"But the duty had been imposed, and I considered it my duty, in all the circumstances, to defend this man. I ask that no evidence be presented here—that the Court will not permit the acceptance of any evidence unless it would be accepted at the trial of the most obscure criminal in the land."

"I am familiar with these circumstances," said Justice White in reply, "and I wish to say that I will give you every assurance that the prisoner will have a fair and impartial trial, and that during the progress of the trial he will receive such treatment as the law demands in any criminal case."

JUR

When District Attorney Penney was asked by Justice White at noon to-day as to the time he would take in the presentation of his case he declared that he would conclude by Tuesday noon. Mr. Titus, for the defense, was non-committal, however, and merely replied: "That depends upon the turn things take."

It is not probable that any defense will be put in, owing to the character of the prisoner and his refusal to aid his attorneys in any way to procure evidence which they could use in his favor.

The idea of an attempt to enter into the question of his sanity is not thought of in view of the reports of the two alienists who have recently examined him, and there is ground for the belief that the trial will be concluded with a session of but one day more.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

Steps in the First Day of Czolgosz's Trial—Counsel for the Defense Define Their Position.

BUFFALO, Sept. 23.—Long before the trial of Czolgosz began the streets in the vicinity of City Hall were the objective of many curious persons. They were willing to take chances on being admitted to the courtroom, even though they knew that there were but 150 seats available. The various entrances to the great building, with the exception of that on Franklin Street, were closed and guarded. Policemen were everywhere, and rigid discipline was the order. Squads of blue-coated men were stationed on every landing and in a double line far outside the place of entrance to keep back the crowds, while in a station not far away were a number of reserves ready to reinforce them should the feelings of the people become aroused to the extent of rioting. Mounted officers paced slowly around every side of the structure, and no one was allowed to stand on the sidewalk for a moment, so that at no time was the crowd large.

No one outside of the building saw the prisoner as he was taken from his cell to the courtroom. His guardians made use again of the "tunnel of sobs" under the street from the jail to the City Hall, and Czolgosz was brought into the courtroom only a few moments before the hour set for the opening of his trial. No person was admitted to the building without a pass, signed by the Chief of Police, and it was necessary to show this to every policeman on every landing and in every corridor. The officer at the door of the courtroom was especially vigilant, and not only examined the little white paper pass, but scrutinized the bearer critically, hesitating not to ply him with questions before admitting him to the room.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

The City Hall elevator man was even forbidden to stop at the second floor, where the courtroom is situated, and every one had to walk up the stairs and before the lines of policemen. The interior of the City Hall, as well as the outside of the doorways, still bore the sombre draperies of mourning, and quiet was enforced. Scores of newspaper correspondents and artists were on hand early. The counsel for Czolgosz, ex-Supreme Court Justices Loren L. Lewis and Robert C. Titus, chosen by the Bar Association of Erie County, and Carlton E. Ladd, saw him again this morning before the time for the opening of the court, but he had no more to say to them than at each of the previous times when they have visited him. In view of the meagreness of the opportunity for a defense and the fact that the prisoner refuses absolutely to aid them, it is not improbable that the entire proceedings may be completed within two days.

"The mental condition of the assassin will absolutely be the only defense to be offered," are the words of Mr. Titus, and there is no little expectancy that they will publicly abandon the idea of an active defense to-morrow, and merely represent Czolgosz formally during the trial. As a result of the examination of two famous experts on mental diseases, Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald and Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton of New York City, the question of insanity was eliminated from the subjects on which a defense might be based.

Part III. of the Supreme Court of Erie County, wherein Czolgosz appeared, is a small room on the south side of the second floor of the City Hall. It is lighted only at the south end by latticed windows, and here the Justice's bench and the witness stand are placed. On the right of the room are the jurymen's seats, and they have an unobstructed view of the entire room. There is no railing in front of the jurymen, and the chairs are placed on a platform some six inches above the floor. The room is high, studded with drab walls, seamed with the cracks of time, and showing the workmanship of a journeyman's hand.

The inclosure for the bench and bar occupies over one-half of the floor space, while the balance is given over to seats for the general public. Not over 150 of the latter could be accommodated, and these seats to-day were mainly occupied by the jurymen who were called for the panel on the Czolgosz case. A few of what is termed "the general public" were spectators at the opening of the case to-day because of this fact.

Czolgosz, with his counsel, occupied seats directly in front of the Justice's bench. The prisoner's chair rested just back of that of Mr. Titus. Deputy Sheriffs were placed at various points in the room, and quiet was enforced upon all. The spectators' seats were filled very slowly, owing to the extreme care shown by the officers in the corridors in admitting those who applied, and it was not until court was announced that the last one was occupied.

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, who examined Czolgosz because he "happened to be in Buffalo," was one of the first of those connected with the case to take a position inside the inclosure. Dr. Hamilton, who was the chief insanity expert at the trial of Garfield's assassin, Guiteau, occupied a seat at the table reserved for the prosecution. District Attorney Penney, and his assistant, Frederick Haller, were the next to put in an appearance, and were followed by Messrs. Lewis and Titus, counsel for the prisoner. Both are men of more than middle age, with gray beards and hair. Just behind them came Mrs. Justice White and her daughter, who were given seats within the inclosure.

THE TRIAL BEGINS.

At 10 o'clock the formal opening of the court was announced. Justice Truman C. White entered through the centre aisle and took his seat upon the bench. The first business of the session had no relation to the case in hand. It consisted merely of calling the roll of Grand Jurors for the coming session, and they were then excused until Oct. 7. Then Clerk Martin J. Fisher, after a preliminary "Hear ye, hear ye," by the crier, proceeded with the calling of the jurors summoned for the trial of the Czolgosz case. Judge White allowed the Grand Jurors, who had previously been called, to leave the room if they desired, but only two did so, the others preferring to stay and witness the trial.

Of the thirty-six trial jurors called, only one asked to be excused. He had a sawmill in process of erection, which he said must be finished at once, on account of low water, and he was excused. Justice White then requested the other Justices of Parts I. and II., then in session, not to discharge their jurors, but to hold them in readiness for an impaneling in the Czolgosz case.

At 10:16 there was a bustle in the corridor, and a squad of policemen brought in the prisoner. He was handcuffed to an officer on each side, while in front and behind him walked other uniformed policemen. The prisoner was attired in a new suit of dark gray, a white shirt and collar, and a light-blue bow tie. His face was cleanly shaved and his hair combed. He sat down behind his counsel, with two officers in plain clothing immediately in his rear.

District Attorney Penney proceeded at once with the reading of the indictment. He spoke to Czolgosz in a low tone of voice, in fact so low that when the prisoner was asked to plead in reply, he failed to show that he understood what had been said. Justice White asked him: "What have you to say?"

There was a moment's hesitation. Then his lips moved as if to make reply, but before he could do so his junior counsel, Mr. Lewis, arose to speak, not having observed the prisoner's effort to speak. Justice White, however, insisted that Czolgosz should speak, as he showed an inclination to do so, and the prisoner replied: "I didn't hear what he said."

District Attorney Penney then read the indictment again in a louder voice, and to the demand for a reply the prisoner, who was standing at the time, said in a very low voice, "Guilty."

This plea was, however, not permitted to stand, under the law, and a plea of not guilty was at once ordered by the Court.

Mr. Titus, for the defense, then arose and stated to the Court the facts already known as to his connection with the case. He explained that the position of himself and his assistants, Messrs. Lewis and Ladd, was a peculiar one, and consisted mainly in making sure that all the forms of law and justice were observed in the prosecution.

Justice White, in reply, paid a tribute to the counsel for the defense, and said that the prisoner could have no better counsel, and that whatever the outcome, it would reflect only credit and honor to themselves.

GETTING THE JURY.

The examination and swearing in of the jurors was then begun, the prisoner standing as each was sworn. The first juror was summoned at 10:26. His name is Frederick V. Lauer, a plumber. He was examined briefly by the District Attorney and counsel for the defense. No objection was made, and Lauer was accepted.

Richard J. Garwood, a street railway foreman, was next summoned. One of the questions put to him by District Attorney Penney was, "Do you believe in the present form of Government?" To which Garwood responded: "Yes." Mr. Lewis asked Garwood if he would acquit a man if it was clearly proved that he was insane at the time the murder was committed. Mr. Garwood replied that he would. After a few more questions from Mr. Lewis, Garwood was accepted.

The third of the panel called to the bar was Joshua Winner, a farmer of North Collins. He was objected to by the defense and excused. Henry W. Wendt, a local manufacturer, when called, announced that he had formed no definite opinion on the case. His opinion would be governed by the evidence alone. The interesting ceremony of swearing him in as the third juror by the use of the open hand on the Bible was then repeated, and Horatio M. Winspear, a farmer of Elma, was called.

"Do you believe in capital punishment?" was asked by the District Attorney. After some hesitation the talesman replied: "Well, yes."

The questions asked by Mr. Lewis, for the defense, of nearly all of the jurors were particularly directed toward the fact whether or not they were present in the Temple of Music at the time of the commission of the crime. Winspear said he was not there, but while the defense was not opposed to his acceptance on the panel, he was challenged by the People. George Kuhn, a baker of Buffalo, born in Germany, but a citizen of this country for twenty-five years, was next called. His opinion of the guilt of the prisoner, he said, was so firmly established that no evidence could change it, and he was excused by the Court.

John Delliott, a Grand Island farmer, was opposed to capital punishment, and was challenged by the People. In answer to the defendant's counsel, however, he said if the defendant was shown to be guilty, he would vote for a verdict of guilty, even though the penalty be death. He was excused by the prosecution. Silas Carmer, another farmer living at Clarence, had already made up his mind as to the guilt of the defendant, and he said he should want "pretty good evidence" to the contrary to vote for his acquittal. He could give him a fair trial, however, on the evidence, and was therefore accepted by both sides and sworn in as the fourth juror at 11:04 A. M., less than an hour after the trial began.

HAD FIRM OPINIONS.

Herman B. Tauber, a local railroad clerk, was next called, but as he had expressed a firm opinion of the case, he also was excused by the Court. Dennis T. O'Reilly, a life insurance agent for thirty years in Buffalo, had formed an opinion in the case, but had not expressed it to any one. His opinion could be changed by the evidence. He was excused by the people.

During the examination of the prospective jurors the prisoner sat straight up in his chair and gazed straight ahead at the back of his senior counsel. Beyond the rapid blinking of his eyelids he appeared unconcerned. His position did not change in the least, and he made no effort at communication with his counsel nor they with him.

Frederick Langbine, a railroad section foreman, when called, said he was a firm believer in capital punishment. He had not formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant. He was excused by the prosecution, however. George Ruehl, a barber of this city, a member of the Assembly from the Buffalo District, was a believer in capital punishment. He said, in reply to a question from Mr. Lewis as to whether he had talked much about the case:

"The people have talked more to me about it than I have to them." He said he had formed no definite opinion, but nevertheless he was excused by the defense.

Wallace A. Butler, a farmer of Sardinia, had formed a definite opinion as to the guilt of the prisoner, and said that the evidence would have to be convincing to raise a reasonable doubt in his mind. Mr. Lewis accepted Butler as competent, but he was excused by the Court. The next of the panel summoned was James S. Stygall, a plumber. After a brief examination he was accepted, making the fifth juror secured, at 11:35. Frank J. Litz, a clerk, had not formed any opinion. He was confused by the questions of the counsel, and made several contradictory statements. He was excused by the defense. Michael McGloin, a carpenter, was excused by the people because he had expressed an opinion on the case. William Loton, a farmer at Eden, was chosen as the sixth juror, at 11:43.

Judge Sherman of the Superior Court and Judge Hammond of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts came into the courtroom just as Benjamin Lang, a Buffalo grocer, was called. They were introduced to Justice White and were given seats at the Clerk's desk. Mr. Titus, for the defense, conducted the examination of Lang. The latter was excused on the ground that he had an interest in a corporation owning property, but had none in his own right.

DEFENDANT'S FIRST WORD.

The next man called was Walter E. Everett, a local blacksmith. He was satisfactory to both sides, and so was accepted as the seventh juror, just as the bells struck for noon. After the acceptance of this juror Judge Lewis addressed the court and stated that inasmuch as both he and his principal associate were aged men, and owing to the suddenness of their connection with the case, and the fact that they had little time for preparation, he desired the sessions of the court to be as short as possible. He believed the progress of the case would in no way be hindered or delayed by short hours. He suggested that court convene at 10 o'clock A. M. and close at 4 P. M., and that there be an intermission from 12 noon until 2 P. M.

Justice White said he was satisfied with this arrangement, believing the request to be a reasonable one. He therefore made the hours of the court to conform with Mr. Lewis's request.

Benjamin J. Ralph, a bank cashier, was called to the stand at noon. After the usual questions from counsel on both sides he was accepted and took the eighth seat in the jury box. The adjournment of court until 2 o'clock was then announced. The spectators were ordered to keep their seats until the Judge, jury, and counsel had passed out. At the same time Czolgosz was handcuffed to the deputies and hurried from the court room back to the jail. For the first time since he came into the court room to-day he spoke to one of his guards. "Get my hat," he said, and the officer placed it upon his head as he walked out.

Immediately after the adjournment of court a meeting of the medical experts was held in the office of District Attorney Penney. The meeting lasted half an hour. Dr. MacDonald was the first to leave the room. When asked if it had been decided to call the doctors to the witness stand, he replied:

"We all may be asked to testify. The matter rests with the counsel for the defense and the District Attorney. Of course, we cannot announce our decision as to the mental condition of Czolgosz in advance. It would be unprofessional and disrespectful to these two noble men who have undertaken to uphold the dignity of the law by defending the assassin. "But," he added significantly, "there are very few people who have not formed the proper opinion as to what our verdict will be."

Evidently the general public appreciated the fact that it would be practically impossible to get a glimpse at the scenes within City Hall, for very few persons stood about the entrance when the witnesses and attorneys began to file back into the building after the noon recess. The prisoner was brought in, manacled as before to two officers, and at 2 o'clock Justice White resumed the session.

ABSENT TALESMEN FINED.

After the jurymen who had already been chosen had answered to their names the examination of others was resumed. John Bergtold, a Lancaster farmer, was called and excused by the people. Samuel P. Waldo of Alden, also a farmer, was called, and his prompt answers to the questions brought out the first evidence of interest on the part of the prisoner. He looked up quickly when the reply came, clear and emphatic, "I do," to the question, "Do you believe in capital punishment?" Instantly, however, the accused man's eyes were lowered, and he continued to gaze at the back of his senior counsel in front of him. Waldo was acceptable to both sides, and he was sworn as the ninth juror.

Andrew J. Smith, a dealer in butter and eggs of Buffalo, was next called. His answers were satisfactory to counsel for both sides, and he took the tenth chair in the jury box.

The first incident out of the ordinary which had occurred during the day came at this point, when the name of Truman D. Keyes of Collins was called and he did not respond.

"You will fine Mr. Keyes $25," said the Court, and the name of Peter Feidt of Eden was called. He was, in turn, excused at the request of District Attorney Penney. Edward S. Hampton, a florist of East Hamburg, was excused by the people, and Emil Zacher, a retired police officer, was called, but immediately excused because Mr. Titus declared, "I don't believe we want a policeman on the jury." William J. Forsyth, a shoe dealer, was excused because he felt prejudiced against the defendant.

Joachim H. Mertens, another shoe dealer of Buffalo, was called. He had formed an opinion, but was open to a reasonable doubt and was accepted and sworn as the eleventh juror at 2:20 P. M. Robert J. Adams, a local contractor, knew of the case only from reading about it. He had formed an opinion, but was acceptable to both sides, and the jury was completed by his being sworn in.

THE JURY.

The roll of the jury was then called and found complete. The venire of jurors originally prepared for Part III. session had not been entirely used up, there being six names which had not been called. The jury as sworn in is made up as follows:

1. FREDERICK V. LAUER, plumber, Buffalo.
2. RICHARD J. GARWOOD, street railway foreman, Buffalo.
3. HENRY W. WENDT, manufacturer, Buffalo.
4. SILAS CARMER, farmer, Clarence.
5. JAMES S. STYGALL, plumber, Buffalo.
6. WILLIAM LOTON, farmer, Eden.
7. WALTER E. EVERETT, blacksmith, Buffalo.
8. BENJAMIN J. RALPH, bank cashier, Buffalo.
9. JOHN BERTOLD, farmer, Lancaster.
10. ANDREW J. SMITH, butter and egg dealer, Buffalo.
11. JOACHIM H. MERTENS, shoe dealer, Buffalo.
12. ROBERT J. ADAMS, contractor, Buffalo.

"Mr. District Attorney," said the Court, addressing Mr. Penney, after roll call, "I desire to learn, if I can, how long a time you anticipate it will require for you to present the evidence of your case."

"I hope to complete it by to-morrow noon," was the reply.

"And how long will it require for your defense?" Justice White asked of Mr. Titus.

"That depends upon the turn things take. We are not prepared to say," the lawyer replied.

Frederick Haller, Assistant District Attorney, began the presentation for the prosecution at 2:48. He reviewed the assassination of President McKinley, his illness, and death. The prosecution would endeavor to prove, said he, that the defendant had been for several days prior to the shooting informed of President McKinley's movements; that he entered the Temple of Music at the Pan-American Exposition ground with a weapon, concealed within a handkerchief, in his hand; that he appeared before the President to shake hands with him, and fired the fatal shots that resulted in the death of the Chief Executive.

FIRST WITNESS TESTIFIES.

While the Assistant District Attorney was speaking the court officials were busy nailing upon a blackboard a large map of the Temple of Music, in which the crime was committed. Samuel J. Fields, a civil engineer, was the first witness. He was chief engineer of the Pan-American Exposition, and visited the Temple of Music on the day of the crime, to take measurements to establish the positions of articles at the time it occurred.

The map of the ground floor plan of the Temple, which was offered in evidence, showed the position and direction of the aisle in which the President stood and the place each of the receiving party occupied. The flags, draperies, and floral decorations were described, and the witness told the relative positions and distances between each. The witness was questioned by the District Attorney. His cross-examination by Mr. Titus was brief, bringing out the fact that the witness had no personal knowledge of the locations occupied by the various persons with the receiving party, but indicated them as he had been told they were placed.

Percy A. Bliss, the second witness, testified that on the day following the crime he photographed the interior of the Temple of Music at the District Attorney's request. The photographs, which were very large ones, were passed to the defendant's counsel. The latter made no objection to the admission of these as evidence, and they were then passed to the jurors.

Dr. Harvey R. Gaylord of Buffalo, who was then called, testified that he performed the autopsy upon the body of President McKinley. He described the location of the wounds in the stomach and the direction of the bullet's course. Each, he said, was a "track into which I could insert the tip of my finger. It was filled with a dark fluid matter." The search for the bullet was not continued after the cause of death had been ascertained. The pancreas was seriously involved. The cause of death was a gunshot wound. The other organs of the body not affected by the wounds were in a normal condition.

On cross-examination by Mr. Lewis, witness said the autopsy was performed nine days after the wound had been inflicted. The process of healing of the wounds in the stomach had begun. The tissues beyond the stomach had been affected by gangrene. The kidneys showed changes which could only have been caused by a wound during life.

While Dr. Gaylord was testifying, Judge Albert Haight of the Court of Appeals, Justice Frederick W. Kruse of this district, Justice Frank C. Laughlin of the New York Appellate Division, and Justice Edward W. Hatch of the Brooklyn Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, entered the courtroom. They were conducted to seats directly in front of the bench.

DR. GAYLORD'S OPINION.

The wounds in the stomach, said Dr. Gaylord, continuing his testimony, were not necessarily the cause of death. The fundamental cause was the changes back of the stomach. The actual cause was absorption of the broken-down matter of the pancreas. There was nothing known to medical science which would have arrested the progress of the changes caused by the passage of the bullet through the pancreas.

"Is it or is it not true that antiseptics are used to prevent inflammation?" was asked by the counsel for the defense.

"It is not," was the answer.

"Then the popular idea is not correct?"

"Not exactly, no."

Mr. Lewis closely cross-examined Dr. Gaylord on the question whether antiseptics were used to prevent inflammation. The doctor explained that inflammation resulted from bacteria entering the wound, and that antiseptics were used to kill these germs. Mr. Lewis tried to get Dr. Gaylord to say that antiseptics were used to prevent inflammation, but he declined to admit it.

On redirect examination Dr. Gaylord explained that inflammation is a popular term which is applied to changes in the tissues. Antiseptics are applied to prevent these changes in the tissues which are broken by the entrance of organisms. The cause of the breaking down of the pancreas in the first place was the injuries produced, and secondly, by the escape of the secretion in the pancreas. The function of the pancreas is to secrete a fluid which passes out into the stomach and intestines for aid in digestion.

WHAT OTHER DOCTORS SAY.

Dr. Herman Mynter was the next witness. District Attorney Penney took the witness in hand and questioned him closely regarding the operation performed on President McKinley at the Exposition Hospital immediately after the shooting. Dr. Mynter said the surgeons found the bullet wound in the left upper side of the abdominal cavity. The President agreed to an operation at once, which was absolutely necessary to save his life. Dr. Mann was selected with Dr. Mynter to perform the operation.

The abdomen was opened. It was difficult to get at the wound in the back of the stomach. The stomach was turned over and a bullet hole was found in the back of that organ. They could not follow the further course of the bullet, and as the President's temperature was rising it was agreed by the physicians present that no further search for it was advisable at that time. The stomach was replaced and the opening closed with sutures. On the advice of the physicians he was removed to Mr. Milburn's house.

Dr. Mynter then described the period of favorable symptoms shown by the patient, his relapse, and death. He gave the names of all the doctors who were associated with him in the case, and described the result of the autopsy, saying that it proved, first, that there was no inflammation of the bowels; second, there was no injury to the heart; third, that there was a gunshot wound in the stomach, and there was a gangrenous spot back of the stomach as large as a silver dollar.

"What was the cause of death?" asked Mr. Penney.

"The cause was blood poisoning from the absorption of poisonous matter caused by the gangrene. Primarily it was the gunshot wound."

Cross-examination by Mr. Titus was directed to the possible presence of microbes in the intestines.

"Have you any idea that there may have been microbes in the intestines of the President?"

"Oh, yes," was the reply, "you have them, and so have I."

"Was the pancreas broken?" asked Judge Titus.

"No."

"How could the fluid escape from the organ if it was not punctured?"

"By deterioration of the tissues surrounding it."

"What caused the infection of the wound?"

"I wish you could tell me," replied the doctor.

Mr. Titus explained that he was not criticising the witness, but was questioning him as an expert. Dr. Mynter explained that this was a question that could not be determined until the results of the bacteriological examination, now in progress, were made known.

"How far, as you traced the line of this bullet, did this gangrenous substance exist?" was asked by Mr. Titus.

"It existed along the whole track, as well as I could find out."

"Why did you not continue and locate the bullet when you made the autopsy?"

"I did not make the autopsy."

"You were present and were consulted?"

"Yes, Dr. Gaylord performed it. They tried for four hours to locate the bullet."

"Why did they stop then?"

"The family of the President would not allow them to continue any longer or to injure the corpse any more. They would not permit anything to be removed from the body for bacteriological examination."

"Could the X ray have shown you the injuries in the path of the wound?"

"Not at all. It would simply have shown where the bullet was. It would not have shown the position of the injured tissues in the slightest."

"What was the cause of death?"

"The bullet that passed through both walls of the stomach, and lodged in the muscles of the back."

District Attorney Penney asked on redirect examination:

"The X ray would have disclosed the location of the bullet if it had been near the surface?"

"Yes, or deeper, for that matter," the witness replied.

THE FIRST OPERATION.

Dr. Matthew D. Mann, another of the physicians who attended President McKinley, was the next witness. He went over the ground covered by Dr. Mynter, and described the operation performed at the Exposition hospital.

"To find the track of the bullet back of the stomach," Dr. Mann explained, "it would have been necessary to remove the bowels from the abdominal cavity. The performance of that operation would probably have resulted fatally, as the President already had grown very weak as a result of the first operation."

"Were you present at the autopsy?" asked District Attorney Penney.

"Yes."

"Tell us what you found."

"Raising the stomach, we found a large cavity, the walls of which showed evidence of gangrene. In the cavity was a quantity of pancreatic fluid. The tissues surrounding it, covering a space as large as a silver dollar, were affected."

"What caused Mr. McKinley's death?" asked District Attorney Penney.

"The gunshot wound in the stomach resulting from the bullet that passed through both walls of that organ and lodged in the muscles of the back."

Dr. Mann's testimony was not concluded at the hour set for adjournment. Justice White addressed the jurors, giving them the usual formal instructions as to talking about the case among themselves or allowing others to talk to them about it. Juror Richard J. Garwood asked the Court to permit an officer to go with him to his place of business so as to prevent persons from talking about the matter in his presence, but the Court declared that this was unnecessary, although the police would, he said, afford the jurymen all the assistance possible.

Court then adjourned at 4:03 o'clock until to-morrow morning.

EUROPEAN MEASURES AGAINST ANARCHISM.

All Anarchist Papers in Germany and Russia to be Suppressed—Editor of Neues Leben Arrested.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 23.—It is authoritatively announced that the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Lamsdorff, and the German Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, at their recent conferences agreed upon common measures to be taken against Anarchists, and that they are now communicating with the powers on the subject.

Count Lamsdorff and Count von Bülow have decided to completely suppress the Anarchist press.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—Otto Pauyr, the editor of the Neues Leben, the Anarchist sheet which reappeared last Saturday after its publication had been suspended for some time, has been arrested, and the issue of the paper, which was devoted chiefly to articles in connection with the assassination of President McKinley, has been confiscated.

The Neues Leben of last Saturday, in commenting on the killing of President McKinley, said:

"We can neither approve the deed nor condemn the doer."

CHICAGO ANARCHISTS FREED.

No Evidence Against Them—Emma Goldman's Release Likely Also.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The nine Anarchists who have been under arrest here since the assassination of President McKinley were liberated to-day, Judge Chetlain so ordering after the prosecution had admitted that there was no legal evidence against them.

Emma Goldman's case is set for hearing to-morrow before Magistrate Prindiville, where she is charged with conspiracy to murder President McKinley. The case in the lower court with reference to the men is, of course, nullified by the action of Judge Chetlain to-day. Miss Goldman will also be set at liberty, as Justice Prindiville has agreed to take such action in her case as the upper court took in the cases of the men.

DENOUNCED MR. McKINLEY.

Letter Carrier's Remarks Reported to Paterson Postmaster, Who Suspended Him.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 23.—Nell Jordan, a letter carrier, was suspended today by Postmaster Pollitt for having, it is alleged, uttered vile language against Mr. McKinley when he heard that he had been shot. It is said that Jordan, when taken to task by his friends for his conduct, gloried in repeating his offensive remarks.

The Postmaster, as soon as his attention was called to the matter, made an investigation, and found sufficient cause to warrant the man's suspension. It is said that the evidence against Jordan is very strong, and that there is little doubt that he will be dismissed from the service.

PUNISHMENT FOR A MINISTER.

Beaten for Indorsing an Attack Upon President McKinley.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 23.—A clergyman who escaped from the crowd before his name could be learned was knocked down and beaten in this city to-night because he said he sanctioned an article that appeared in The Standard, a Prohibition paper published here, which calumniated President McKinley. The mob was seeking C. D. Pendell, the owner of the printing office where the ppaer is published, but he escaped in the excitement.

Pendell's brother, G. G. Pendell, formerly Chairman of the Prohibition County Committee and editor of the paper, was waited on by a committee and ordered to retract under threat of being thrown into the street with his entire printing plant. He has made a retraction to be published to-morrow morning.

Mail Company Burned Out.

A fire was discovered by Patrolman Smith of the Oak Street Station on the first floor of the four-story building at 279 Pearl Street last night. The first floor is occupied by the Salem Nail Company and was gutted. The three upper floors are occupied by Walter A. Adams, dealer in druggists' goods. These floors were only slightly damaged by fire and water, the fire being confined by the firemen to the first floor. The damage was estimated at $3,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

MISS BLOODGOOD FOUND

Had Been Staying at a Hotel at Basking Ridge, N. J.

Returned Home with Her Mother—Father's Version of Her Escapade—Conflicting Accounts of Her Discovery.

Miss Helen A. Bloodgood, who had been missing since Thursday last, was found yesterday morning in the Washington House, an old-fashioned hostelry in Basking Ridge, near Morristown, N. J. She returned to her home, at 83 Irving Place, later in the day, accompanied by her mother and a detective.

Why the young woman left home, where she has been all the time since, and how she was discovered are questions about which conflicting statements have been made. The police say one thing; the proprietor of the Washington House another. Miss Bloodgood's father, William Bloodgood, gave out last night through the police a statement of the facts in the case as far as he knew them.

The assertion that his daughter had ever been subject to epilepsy, he said, was false; nor had she ever been engaged, nor had any "coming-out party." She had never been out of the house unless within sight of some member of the family or a maid, and she was rather backward in her ways on account of this espionage. She had been disappointed by a recent refusal of her parents to let her go to a boarding school.

His daughter was inclined, Mr. Bloodgood said, to be hysterical at times. He mentioned several things as accounting for her sudden determination to go to the country. One of these was the tiresome journey she had undergone on Wednesday from the Adirondacks. Then the sombre streets, the sorrowing crowds on the day of Mr. McKinley's funeral, and the fact that the stores were all closed when she started out shopping, had united to depress her. She probably made up her mind, Mr. Bloodgood said, to flee to the country and get out of range of these saddening influences. He said that she crossed the Christopher Street ferry to Hoboken and then took a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western train to Summit, N. J.

Where she staid on Thursday night he could not explain fully. She had said she lodged in a farmhouse, where she was cared for by an old man and woman, who treated her kindly. Mr. Bloodgood had not visited the farmhouse, but said he intended to do so.

On Friday, he said, his daughter went to Basking Ridge and put up at the Washington House, where she registered under the name of Miss Louisa Johnston. He thought she had used the name Johnston because her own name was well known thereabout.

"She told me," said the father in conclusion, "that she wanted to come home on Friday morning, after she had registered at the hotel and eaten breakfast, realizing that she had done wrong. She intended to write to me, but her courage failed her. However, she did tell the proprietor that she was coming home on Saturday, and even left his place. That night, though, she returned. I can say positively that she never had a love affair."

The proprietor of the Washington House at Basking Ridge is R. B. Troxell. His wife helps him. In the hotel during the time spent there by Miss Bloodgood were two young women—Miss Louise Babbitt, a relative of Mrs. Troxell, and Miss Jayne Headly, a friend of Miss Babbitt. Miss Bloodgood, according to the story told by the hotel proprietor, arrived there Thursday afternoon, about five hours after she left home. After registering as a guest, she became friendly with the two other young women in the house, Misses Babbitt and Headly. The police announced yesterday that these two were old friends of Miss Bloodgood. The two themselves, as well as Mr. Troxell, declare that none of them ever laid eyes on Miss Bloodgood until last Thursday.

"She came late Thursday," said Mr. Troxell. "She said she knew this country pretty well, and wanted to get a room for a few days. We never doubted but that her name was Miss Louise Johnston until today. She got to be quite friendly with my folks. While she was here she did not have any visitors and did not go driving. She took several walks.

"On Saturday morning she paid her bill and said she was coming back. At 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening she came in again, saying her parents had agreed to her staying a little longer. Where she went to in the interval I do not know. She retired early every evening, except last night, when she was up maybe as late as midnight, because she had some company in the house, and she wanted to sit up with the rest."

Mr. Troxell says he gathered from a conversation between mother and daughter that the girl ran away from home because she did not like the restraint of a governess. The meeting between them was very affectionate, he said, and Miss Bloodgood did not appear averse to returning home.

"The way Mrs. Bloodgood found out her daughter was here," he continued, "was through me. I telephoned to her. I knew it was Miss Bloodgood by a picture I saw in a New York paper. I called up Mrs. Bloodgood early in the morning. She told me to hold the young woman till she got here, even if I had to tie her in her room. I said I would."

The police said yesterday: "We found that Miss Bloodgood was in Basking Ridge and notified her mother, who went there at once."

Police Commissioner Murphy said that those under him had found out where Miss Bloodgood was on Saturday. Asked why the family had subsequently insisted on having the newspapers describe the personality and costume of the lost daughter, he said he did not know. The family, he explained, had been told that their daughter was found, but had refused to take police advice and keep the matter quiet, preferring rather to let the story get into print. When Capt. Titus, Chief of Detectives, was asked about Mr. Murphy's statement, he replied that the Commissioner, having much business to attend to, had gotten the circumstances a little mixed. Miss Bloodgood, he added, had been found only yesterday by his men.

Not long after Mrs. Bloodgood and the detective arrived in the village, Mr. Von Boskerck of Plainfield, an uncle of the lost girl, and a Deputy Sheriff of Plainfield, came to the hotel. The Deputy said he was "just on hand by accident." Detectives Funston, in answer to a question, said that Miss Bloodgood was "in the hotel with old friends." He appeared surprised, but made no comment when informed that Proprietor Troxell had told another story.

Another Girl Missing from Home.

A general alarm was sent out last night from Police Headquarters for Mary Stephenson, seventeen years old, of 47 West Nineteenth Street, who ran away from home yesterday morning. Her mother was seen last night at her home, but refused to discuss the case, only saying that she was sorry it had become public.

Missing Man Found Dead in Swamp.

Timan Holley, seventy-three years old, who was reported missing from his home at East Chester, in the Borough of the Bronx, Friday, was found dead late Sunday in a swamp in Eleventh Street, Wakefield, by a searching party headed by his son, who bears the same name. The old man, who was a well-known resident of East Chester, had at times shown signs of failing intellect. His death is believed to have been due to heart disease.

RUNAWAY CAUSED EXCITEMENT

The Driver Fainted When His Horse Bolted and Lay Unconscious on His Seat.

A runaway horse attached to a truck, across the seat of which the driver lay unconscious, caused much excitement on Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The horse and wagon were the property of Peter Windler, an ice cream dealer, of 1,127 Bedford Avenue. The driver was Max Warshawski of 427 Herkimer Street. The horse became unmanageable at Bedford Avenue and Monroe Street, and bolted. The driver fainted and lay motionless across the seat of the wagon, while the horse sped on down the avenue.

Bicycle Policeman Martin J. Downs of the Gates Avenue Station gave chase to the runaway. He caught up to the horse at Lafayette Avenue and stopped the animal. Ambulance Surgeon Telfair of the Williamsburg Hospital found Warshawski, the driver, to be suffering from shock, and he was removed to his home.

Secrecy Enjoined on Grand Jury.

In charging the Queens County Grand Jury yesterday, Judge Harrison S. Moore warned the jurymen very strongly that under no circumstances must they divulge even by hinting at what takes place in the jury room. He said that intimations of what had taken place had been given out in the case of a previous Grand Jury. The charge so warmly delivered, taken in connection with the remark that important matters were to come before the jury, caused considerable speculation in Long Island City.

MOST HELD IN $5,000 BAIL.

Anarchist Arraigned Before Magistrate Connorton and Sent to Jail.

John Most, the editor of the Anarchist newspaper, Freiheit, who was caught by the police in a raid upon a dance hall in Corona while addressing an Anarchist meeting, is now in the Queens County Jail, held in default of bail for examination on the charge made against him by Capt. Hardy of the Seventy-seventh Precinct. He is accused of violating Section 451 of the Penal Code, which prohibits unlawful assemblages.

Most and three others, Christian Fricke, the owner of the place; his brother William, and Adolph Babkuch, were all taken before Magistrate Connorton, at Flushing, yesterday morning. The saloon keeper was accused of running a disorderly house and violating the excise law. His brother and Babkuch were charged with disorderly conduct.

Hillquit & Hillquit of 320 Broadway appeared to defend Most. He had refused to retain counsel in his case which is still pending in the Manhattan Courts, but evidently thought better of his determination and had lawyers on hand when the case was called.

Most took no part in the proceedings beyond to whisper to his counsel. The latter denied there was justification for the arrest. He claimed the police were hounding his client, and that Most and the others were attending the meeting of the Freiheit Singing Society, and the meeting was peaceful and lawful. Magistrate Connorton announced he would set the examination for Wednesday and fix the bail at $5,000. Mr. Hillquit made an appeal for a smaller bail, which the Magistrate refused. Most was taken back to the lock-up. Later his friends obtained bondsmen, who claimed to be able to qualify for $8,000, but this was not accepted, the qualification required being double the amount of the bail named.

Most was taken to the Queens County Jail and was placed in a section of the jail where there is no other prisoner. He is alone, and sees no one except when the keepers carry him his meals. The apartment to which he was assigned is the juvenile department, on the top floor of the jail. Most has eight cells and a corridor to himself. He is five stories from the ground floor.

Christian Fricke was held in $2,500 bail to answer the charges laid against him. His brother and Babkuch were held under $300 bail each to answer charges of disorderly conduct.

District Attorney Merrill is engaged in fixing up the case, and it is thought possible that before the hour for the examination comes up on Wednesday Most may have been indicted and will then be arraigned before County Judge Harrison S. Moore. It is also said that Mr. Merrill will ask the immediate indictment of Christian Fricke.

Capt. Hardy, who made the raid, refused to talk yesterday beyond saying that he had no fear that Most would escape prison. "He was caught as we wanted to catch him. These Anarchists could not get a hall in Manhattan or Brooklyn to hold their meeting in and were forced to use the dance hall." For this reason, Capt. Hardy said, he would show no mercy, as he wanted the Anarchists to keep out of his precinct.

AFTER HOBOKEN ANARCHISTS.

Information Laid Before Prosecutor Erwin by the Police—Arrests Expected to Follow.

The police of Union Hill and West Hoboken have been investigating the doings of the group of Anarchists who have their headquarters in West Hoboken, and it is expected that a number of arrests will soon be made. Chief of Police McAuley, Capt. Usher of the West Hoboken police, and two reporters, visited the office of Prosecutor Erwin yesterday and laid before him all the information they had obtained concerning the local reds, and Mr. Erwin told the Chief to go ahead and take any action the police think proper.

From what has been learned it is now asserted that Mrs. Bresci, the widow of the assassin of the King of Italy, did not tell the whole truth when she represented that the picnic which was to have been given at her place in Cliffside Park, Bergen County, on Sunday, Sept. 15, was for the benefit of herself and children. The fact is that half of the proceeds were to be for the benefit of Quintevalle, the West H

SCHLEY COURT TOLD OF BROOKLYN'S LOOP

Lieut. Commander Heilner Says the Texas Was in Peril.

Lawyers Wrangle Over Question of Admitting References to Rear Admiral Sampson — Schley's Position Made Clear.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The chief witness before the Schley court of inquiry today was Lieut. Commander L. P. Heilner, who was navigating officer of the Texas at Santiago. The appearance of this witness had been eagerly looked forward to. He described the Brooklyn's loop at Santiago from the Texas point of view, and told of the danger in which the Texas was placed.

His testimony was full of surprises and dramatic situations. Of the latter the most striking was when Heilner had testified that the Brooklyn cut across the Texas's course at a distance of only 150 yards, placing her in more danger than the Spaniards did throughout the whole battle.

Mr. Rayner of Schley's counsel handed him the official chart of the Navy Department, drawn up by Heilner himself and other navigators and approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and asked him to figure out by that chart how far the Brooklyn was from the Texas when she cut across the course.

The spectacle of Heilner slowly tracing out the course on his own map, and undoing his own testimony by it, under the guiding hand of Mr. Rayner, was one of the most absorbing sights of the inquiry. Finally, Heilner, after a long silence, in which every ear was strained, spoked up and calmly announced that by his own chart and the Navy Department's the Brooklyn was half a mile away instead of 150 yards.

Of surprises, the greatest was when Heilner was called upon to explain this discrepancy, and in reply he declared that the official chart of the battle made by the Board of Navigators, including himself, and sent by Secretary Long to the Senate, was utterly inaccurate, and his explanation was that the false positions in which, as he declared, the ships were placed on the chart were reached as a compromise in the board.

Judge Advocate Lemly and his assistant, Mr. Hanna, received the exposure with perfect equanimity, and even before Heilner had finished his explanation Mr. Hanna arose and smilingly said:

"If it is the purpose of these inquiries to establish the incorrectness of that chart, we concede it at once."

Attorney General Rayner replied in a tone of intense surprise:

"It's a pity you never conceded it before. This is a Government publication, coming to us signed by all the navigators, sent by the Secretary of the Navy to the Senate, the only thing we have to go on to reconcile differences of distance and bearings."

Heilner's exposure is being very generally discussed to-night, and the question is being asked whether the other publications of the Navy Department are prepared in the same way as this navigator's chart. Even if the chart is wrong, it is not thought that it will injure Rear Admiral Schley's case. Mr. Rayner has announced that Schley has his own charts and maps, and can use them if the inaccuracy of the official charts is demonstrated, but that he preferred to use the official charts.

The lawyers wrangled all day over the Navy Department's determination to keep Admiral Sampson out of the inquiry. At the very outset Capt. Lemly offered all the logs in evidence except that of the New York. Schley's lawyers saw the omission and insisted that the log of the flagship go in, as well as those of the others ships. Later on Heilner was asked whether he saw any signals from the New York, and there was a long dispute, in which Mr. Rayner said to Capt. Lemly:

"You are doing your best to keep Admiral Sampson out, but you can't do it!"

During Mr. Rayner's argument he declared that a ruling that he could not introduce Sampson's conduct would exclude all the testimony Schley was prepared to offer. He made it plain that Schley's defense hinged on Sampson. He declared that he intended to prove three things: First, that Schley's blockade, which is criticised, was the same as Sampson's; second, that the policy followed by Schley and Sampson in regard to the Colon was exactly the same; third, that if the Brooklyn was not on her proper station during the battle it was because Sampson had given orders which resulted in that position.

Commander Bates, who was chief engineer of the Texas, testified that the engines were reversed at the time of the loop. The steam log of the Texas, prepared under his direction, was shown him, and there was no such entry. He said that not everything was entered on the steam log, and Capt. Parker asked him why trivial and unimportant things, such as the throwing up of ashes, were on the steam log, when such a great event as the stopping of the engines in the midst of the fight was not even mentioned. Commander Bates repeated his original answer.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Sessions of Court Enlivened by Picturesque Testimony, Sharp Cross-Examination, and Brisk Argument.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The hands of the old-fashioned hall clock standing back of the seats occupied by the Schley court of inquiry pointed directly to the hour of 11 o'clock when Admiral Dewey with a sharp rap of his gavel called the court to order. There was at that time a somewhat larger attendance on the part of the general public than there had heretofore been present at the beginning of the sittings, but there were fewer distinguished personages occupying the reserved seats.

Among the witnesses who reported this morning were Rear Admiral C. S. Cotton, Commanders James Madison Miller, A. B. Bates, and L. C. Heilner; Capts. B. H. McCalla and William C. Wise, and Lieuts. John Hood and Spencer S. Wood.

Capt. Lemly presented the deck logbooks of the Brooklyn, Texas, Iowa, Castine, Marblehead, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Orleans, Oregon, St. Paul, Scorpion, Yale, Vixen, Eagle, Dupont, Hawk, and Merrimac.

"How about the New York?" asked Judge Wilson. "I want to expedite the proceedings."

"I have no objection," responded Capt. Lemly. "I, too, want to hasten the proceedings as much as possible."

Proceeding, Capt. Lemly said he had suggested such logs as he considered essential, and that he would have printed the points considered pertinent. He then indicated the time that he desired covered by the matter to be printed, but Admiral Schley's counsel objected and asked that the entire logs from the time that the fleet left Key West until after the battle off Santiago be made available. After some exchanges of opinion on the part of counsel, the understanding was reached that such parts of the logs as either side desired could be printed.

Capt. Lemly also presented the steam logs of the Brooklyn, Texas, Massachusetts, Iowa, and Marblehead. Rear Admiral Schley's counsel asked to have the log of the Spanish ship Cristobal Colon presented.

"Very well, if we can find a Spanish scholar to go through it and select the facts wanted," said Capt. Lemly.

"Rear Admiral Schley is a good Spanish scholar, and he can make such selections as we may desire," responded Mr. Rayner.

COMMANDER SCHROEDER RECALLED.

Commander Schroeder was then recalled to the stand and asked if he desired to make any corrections in the official record of his testimony of Saturday. "There is one omission from Admiral Schley's remarks on the Massachusetts on the day of the bombardment of the Colon which I overheard, which I should like to supply," he replied.

"It is this: He said when he came aboard that Admiral Sampson would be there on the following day. He made that statement in connection with his remark that he was going to sink the Colon."

Commander Schroeder was then asked concerning the coal supply of the Massachusetts, and when he replied that he had no information on that point, he was asked to read the log to secure this information.

Counsel for Admiral Schley objected, but Assistant Judge Advocate Hanna insisted, saying that Admiral Schley's counsel were merely creating delay by their objections. "I propose to develop the facts in this case, and technical objections will not avail to prevent," he said.

The purpose of this inquiry was to develop what Messrs. Lemly and Hanna considered an error in Rear Admiral Higginson's testimony. He had said that the Massachusetts could not have remained on blockade for more than twelve days, and that then the vessel would have been without coal and powerless to proceed to coal.

The objection to the question was not pressed, and upon reading from the log Commander Schroeder said it showed that the Massachusetts had over 800 tons of coal aboard when it arrived at Santiago.

Mr. Hanna—Assuming that the Massachusetts on a blockade day would use twenty to thirty tons of coal, how long could the Massachusetts have remained on blockade before Santiago with that supply of coal?

That would depend entirely upon the nature of the blockade and upon whether we would have to go some distance to replenish the coal supply. By keeping under way at night, as we did up to the 1st of June, of course we used a little more coal than we would have done by keeping stationary blockade, as was done afterward. I do not remember the coal consumption per day. My recollection was that during the stationary blockade the noon signal was to go to twenty-five or thirty tons a day."

"Assuming it, then, to be thirty to forty tons, how long could the Massachusetts have remained on blockade?"

"At forty tons a day of course she would remain about twenty days if there was a coal supply at hand so we would not have had to go off and get some and there was coal there at the time on the Merrimac."

THE MASSACHUSETTS AND HER COAL

"Steaming at 10 knots, about how much coal would the Massachusetts consume on a day's run?"

"That I do not remember."

"Assuming that it was fifty tons a day that would give her a steaming radius of what?"

"My recollection is that we could make four and a half miles per ton of coal. So that would be about 220 miles a day on fifty tons, and I think this probably not far from what was the case."

"Allowing, then, sufficient coal on the Massachusetts, with an equipment of 800 tons, to reach Key West, how long could she have remained on blockade, steaming backward and forward as she did, from May 29 to June 1?"

"If she used forty tons a day she could have remained twenty days."

He then stated that she could have remained sixteen days and would have had sufficient coal left to reach Key West.

"Assuming the distance to Key West to be 700 miles, what coal would have been necessary?" asked Capt. Lemly.

Commander Schroeder—I should think 150 to 175 tons would probably have taken us there. We can always rely upon that because as a rule the engineers keep a little ahead rather than behind their coal account.

When Commander Schroeder left the stand he was requested to return to-morrow and correct the official copy of his testimony of to-day if necessary. He said he would do so and asked if he could then be excused. "I desire to make my preparations for returning to Guam," he said. He was told that he could do so.

Lieut. Commander L. C. Heilner, who was navigator of the Texas during the Spanish war, was next called. He said he had heard no guns fired when the squadron approached Cienfuegos. To his knowledge no effort was made to ascertain whether the Spanish fleet was in the harbor at that point or to destroy Spanish works there. Nor had there been any effort to communicate with Cubans on shore until Capt. McCalla arrived on the Marblehead.

He told how the fleet had proceeded from Cienfuegos to within twenty miles of Santiago. "We had," he said, "good weather, a fresh wind, and a sea that was moderate to rough." None of the fighting ships had delayed the fleet, he said, but some of the smaller vessels had. The flagship had signaled that the rendezvous would be twenty-five miles due south of Santiago.

Lieut. Commander Heilner said that while the Texas was not in the engagement with the Colon on May 31 he had seen some of the shots from the enemy which had fallen short. The witness was then asked to describe the battle of July 3. He said:

THE BROOKLYN'S LOOP.

"The Texas had been heading about east when the enemy was seen coming out of Santiago. Lieut. Bristol, who was officer of the deck at the time, rang to go ahead full speed, and put helm hard to starboard to make a turn.

"When I got on deck he informed me of what had happened, and I sent him below and assumed charge of the deck. The Captain told me that he had eased the helm until he could find out which way the enemy's ships were going, and he also rang half speed. I suggested full speed. He said the battery was not ready. I told him it would be ready before the ship was in position to fire, and then he said 'All right,' and rang full speed.

"When the second of the enemy's ships followed the first to the westward he put the helm hard to starboard. I made several reports to him about the Brooklyn regarding her signals. He said: 'Never mind.' I also referred to the way I thought the Brooklyn was standing up to the fight—very nicely. The Captain said: 'Oh, Crackie! Never mind the Brooklyn. You look out for this ship.'

"The Brooklyn then was about on her port beam. So I said, 'All right, Captain. I will look at the Brooklyn no more,' and I turned my back, looking on the starboard beam at the ships getting out. After we sheered around and got to the westward I suggested to give her a little port helm to get closer in, and he did. Right after he gave her this helm he sang out through the sighthole to the men at the wheel and at the engine room indicator to slow, then stop, and I said: 'Captain, they will all get away from us.'

"He did not answer me, but immediately stepped back, and then I said, 'My Lord, Captain, we are out of the fight!' He said: 'Look at the Brooklyn.' I turned around, and right ahead of us this big gray ship loomed out of the smoke. For a second I thought my heart was in my mouth. We were steaming with a heavy helm, and she steered by us. When I saw her she was practically ahead of us. That is the first I saw.

THE BROOKLYN SHEERED OFF.

"She sheered off and went to sea, I should say about 2,000 yards, and then on to westward. As soon as the Brooklyn cleared us we rang to go ahead and started up forced draught again. After that we simply followed on as fast as we could on a line that was just inside the line where the Oregon was engaging the ships. Just before this turn of the Brooklyn, the Iowa and the Oregon were both close to us on our starboard helm. We continued the chase until the Colon hauled down her flag, when the Captain gave the order to stop forced draught."

Capt. Lemly—How near was the Brooklyn to the Texas at the time you say you saw her loom up out of the smoke?

"I did not make any estimate at the time, but I came to the conclusion later that she was between 100 and 150 yards from us, which was a much longer distance than Capt. Philip thought it was."

Capt. Lemly—Perhaps I should have asked you in the first place the position of the Brooklyn relative to the Texas just before going into battle.

"She was almost astern of us. That is because we were headed almost east. She should have borne west by northwest. She was heading for the land and I thought she was standing pretty nearly on her north course. I did not see at first any indications of turning and I thought she was going right in."

"Did the Brooklyn give any steam whistle signal to indicate her change of course?"

"That I do not know."

"Did you hear any?"

"I did not hear any."

"Do you think you would have heard it if there had been any steam signal?"

"No, Sir; we could never have heard it."

"At what time during the battle of Santiago do you consider that the Texas was in the greatest danger?" asked Capt. Lemly.

Mr. Raynor objected, contending that such opinions were shut out by a previous ruling of the court. Mr. Hanna said there were many minor points on which the court must from time to time ask the opinion of witnesses. The point was also argued on the one side by Capt. Lemly and on the other by Judge Wilson. The court overruled the objection and the question was repeated.

"Looking back," responded the witness, "I know that the time of the greatest danger to the Texas was when the Brooklyn loomed up out of the smoke right ahead of us."

TRIBUTE TO CAPT. PHILIP.

He said in response to questions that he had never sailed with a man who had quicker sight or who handled his ship to better advantage than Capt. Philip. He added that the Captain had on this occasion given successive orders and that the Texas had backed "until it was dead in the water."

He said that on account of this incident two or three minutes had been lost and that fully three miles were lost to the ship. A part of this delay had, however, he said, been caused on account of the fault of the ship's blowers rendering the vessel slow in getting up steam.

Referring to Commodore Schley's blockade of Santiago harbor, the witness said that during the day the distance was five or six miles out, but that in steaming across the mouth of the harbor at night the distance was gradually increased. On the day when the enemy's ships were discovered the fleet had been closer in. He had, he said, on that day seen three cruisers inside the harbor.

Asked if the opportunity was good at that time for observing the enemy's vessels, the witness replied that after the moon set, as it did early in the evening at that time, the darkness was such that the enemy's ships could not be distinguished at any great distance.

Lieut. Commander Heilner was then questioned at considerable length concerning signals. He had, he said, in response to Mr. Raynor's questions, seen the Brooklyn make signals to the Texas on the day of the battle.

Mr. Rayner—What were they?"

"I do not know what they were. First, I reported a one red flag hoist which I supposed was 'clear ship for action.' That was immediately after going on deck."

"How many of those signals do you recollect being made to the Texas?"

"I saw that one. Then shortly afterward I saw a second signal, which was a three flag hoist, and that is the time I reported to Capt. Philip. He said, as I stated before, that I was not to look after the Brooklyn but the Texas."

"How many signals did the New York make to the Texas on the day of battle?" asked Mr. Rayner.

"I do not know," was the response.

"Did she make any signals to the Texas?"

"I saw signals from the New York, I think, but not at 9 o'clock or 9:30."

"How late?"

"That I don't know. Twelve o'clock or around there. It may have been 12:30. I saw the signals in the chase of the Colon."

Objection was made to this line of questioning and the question was withdrawn temporarily. The court then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

DISTANCES ON OFFICIAL CHART.

When the court reconvened at 2 o'clock Mr. Rayner continued his cross-examination of Lieut. Commander Heilner. He asked especially concerning the official chart of the battle of Santiago, exhibiting the chart. The witness said he had been one of the board of navigators who had prepared the chart. He had testified that the Brooklyn was only 150 yards distant when she crossed the course of the Texas, but he stated that according to the chart the distance was about 1,800 feet when the Brooklyn was making her famous loop.

"But," he said, "we are going through a lot of matter here which is worthless."

"Oh, it is worthless, is it?" questioned Mr. Rayner. "According to the map the two vessels were never nearer than within 2,400 feet of each other."

The witness replied that he considered the map inaccurate. Mr. Hanna interposed to say that if the point intended to be made was that the chart was inaccurate the Government would concede at once that this was true.

"It is a great pity you never conceded that before," said Mr. Rayner.

"We never had the opportunity," responded Capt. Lemly.

Mr. Rayner then commented quite vigorously upon the fact that the chart was an official document. After a careful inspection of the map Commander Heilner revised his statement, saying that the distance was about half a mile, as shown by the chart.

Commander Heilner also said that the chart made the Brooklyn go half a mile out to sea in making its loop; that on that point also the chart was not accurate. At the time he said the Texas was going at the rate of about twelve knots an hour.

The witness stated that he had not in his examination in chief meant to say that the ship had lost three miles in as many minutes, but that in all, that much time had been lost. "I saw a bright smile on your face when I said it," added the witness to Mr. Rayner, "and thought you misunderstood." Thereupon all laughed, the members of the court included. The witness was asked by Mr. Rayner concerning the stoppage of the Texas when the Brooklyn appeared in front of her. "The signals," witness answered, "were to 'slow' 'stop,' and 'back,' one right on top of the other, before I could say a word in between."

"Does anything appear in your log about that?" asked Mr. Rayner.

CAPT. PHILIP'S LOG.

"Nothing," answered the witness. "It was not on the log. I can tell you why it was not, because Capt. Philip said he did not like to have anything in it. I swore to the Judge Advocate of this court that I would not bring up a dead man to substantiate anything I said and that I would not bring up this point, and I am sorry I brought it up, but Capt. Philip said he would not put it in his official report. I hope I can get some one to substantiate me on that point, because there was another gentleman in the cabin when he made his official report."

"To your recollect, as you brought up this statement of Capt. Philip, the statement he made about the danger of collision?"

"No. He spoke to me hundreds of times about it."

Mr. Rayner—Here are his own words.

Mr. Hanna—Mr. President, we object to reading from magazines.

Mr. Rayner—I don't think the Century Magazine would credit any article to Capt. Philip that was not written by him. I am not going to read from it. I do not intend to read from the magazine except for my own information. Here is what Capt. Philip says. Do you recollect Capt. Philip ever saying that "the collision which seemed to be imminent, even if it was not, was averted?"

"No, I do not recollect it," replied the witness.

Mr. Rayner questioned the witness at length concerning signal lights at Cienfuegos, and the latter said that he had not known until after the arrival of Capt. McCalla on the Marblehead on May 24 that there was to be a system of signals for communicating with Cuban allies on the shore. Nor had he known until then that Cervera's fleet was not inside the harbor at Cienfuegos.

Referring again to the cruise to Santiago the witness said he knew that the Eagle had impeded the speed on that trip. He also recalled that the vessel had been sent away the next day. He remembered also that the collier Merrimac had broken down after the tour to the westward from Santiago on May 27.

"Did you see any signals from the New York on the day of the battle?" asked Mr. Rayner.

"We did not receive any signals from that vessel on that day until in the afternoon," replied the witness.

Continuing, the witness said that if the New York had flown any signals he had not seen them.

"Did you see the New York on the day of the battle?" was asked. The reply was: "Oh, yes. I think she was reported coming up before the Viscaya went ashore. She was the last ship."

Here the Judge Advocate interposed to ask the purpose of this inquiry. Mr. Rayner replied that it was "to show when these ships went there. We are going to show," he continued, "the position of the New York on the day of the battle."

URGES COMPARISON WITH SAMPSON.

He then proceeded at some length to outline the position of the applicant, saying:

"We have the absolute right to show the situation of the New York on the day of the battle, and we have the right to show the connection of Rear Admiral Sampson in reference to the battle; we have the right, for instance, to show that Commodore Schley at Santiago maintained the same sort of blockade that Rear Admiral Sampson maintained when he got there on the 1st of June. So far as distances are concerned, I think we have the right to show—because one of the specifications of this precept states—whether or not a close or adequate bloekade of said harbor to prevent the escape of the enemy's vessels therefrom was established.

"We do not propose to bring the name of Rear Admiral Sampson into this controversy any more than it is necessary to do so. This is not a personal controversy. We are not here for the purpose of engaging in any personal controversy between Rear Admiral Sampson and Rear Admiral Schley or adherents of either; we are not here for the purpose of at present, without knowing what this case will develop, criticising the actions of Admiral Sampson, but it is absolutely necessary for this court, in order to properly investigate this case under the specifications of this precept, to let us prove what Rear Admiral Sampson did, not that we condemn what he did or criticise what he did or censure what he did.

"We are not here now for the purpose of condemning the fact, if it proves to be a fact, of the New York's leaving on the morning of the battle; we are not here to criticise the blockade that Rear Admiral Sampson had at Santiago, but we are here to establish this, or under the specifications of your precept memorandums, to find out whether the blockade at Santiago was a close or adequate blockade.

"Now, if we can prove that it was, so far as distances were concerned, the same blockade that the Commander in Chief maintained there, then we can justify the course of Admiral Schley, who was Commander in Chief before Sampson's arrival.

"In other words, would Admiral Schley be censurable for maintaining the same character of blockade that Sampson maintained? Would Admiral Schley be censurable for maintaining on the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st of May the same character of blockade so far as distances are concerned that Admiral Sampson maintained from the day he got there, on the 1st of June, until the day of battle?

"There is one other point, and this is all done for the purpose of really not delaying, but properly getting at the matter. We propose to prove that on the 1st day of June the Colon was in precisely the same position inside of the harbor that she was in on the 31st of May, when Admiral Schley made the reconnoissance with the Massachusetts and the New Orleans.

SAMPSON'S POLICY AT SANTIAGO.

"Now, we propose to show that when Admiral Sampson came up with the ships, his ships saw the Colon in the same position, and instead of attacking her steamed by and permitted her to go further inside the harbor. Now, wouldn't we be justified in not engaging in battle with the Colon and the shore batteries at Santiago if Admiral Sampson took the same course?"

The Judge Advocate at this point interposed an objection. He said:

"The court please, I object to this line of argument. It does not make one particle of difference what any one else did. You might as well try to prove that somebody else committed a murder and say: 'He committed it and my man is not to blame.' It is simply a waste of time. It is nowhere within the scope of the precept. It is endeavoring to go beyond the precept.

"This is an inquiry between Admiral Sampson and Admiral Schley. It is a question between Admiral Schley and the morale of the service, and these comparisons have absolutely no bearing upon it, either in evidence or argument, and I object to this ingenious attempt to extend the scope of this precept."

Mr. Rayner—This is an important point with us, and we are prepared with the authorities to maintain it. I am not doing this ingeniously, but very frankly. Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the learned Judge Advocate to keep Admiral Sampson out of this case, he can't keep him out. I wish to be understood as not saying one word in derogation of Admiral Sampson, to censure him, but to show the court that what we did was under the orders of Admiral Sampson, and that he did precisely the same things we did. I do not think (addressing Judge Advocate Lemley) you have any right to interrupt me in an argument

The Judge Advocate—I want to say here then that as an officer of this court, when I think there is an improper argument, I deem it my duty at any time to interrupt, and the court must rule upon the fact as to whether I am right or not.

SCHLEY ACTED UNDER RULES.

Mr. Rayner—I have not concluded. The court cannot decide until I have concluded. We propose to prove that when Admiral Schley withdrew from the reconnoissance against the Colon and did not come in contact with the shore battery he did it under a general regulation of the navy which required it of him, and that Admiral Sampson passed by the Colon at 6:30 on June 1, and saw her lying there and never pretended to attack her. Do you mean that we have not any right to justify our conduct and our actions by the conduct and actions of the Commander in Chief? You will find you can't keep Sampson out of this. You cannot keep him constructively from the presence of this court. You may actually but not constructively. It is impossible.

Mr. Rayner added that they further wanted to prove that on the morning of the 3d of July the Brooklyn had her proper station in that blockade line under the orders of Rear Admiral Sampson. He did not know whether these matters could be proved by this witness. Mr. Rayner further said:

"I will say to the court that if we are to be excluded now we are to be excluded in all our testimony. If Admiral Schley comes on the stand and we ask the question, 'Were you on your station on July 3' and he says, 'I was there because Admiral Sampson put me there,' are we to be prevented from asking that question because we are putting Admiral Sampson into the controversy?"

Judge Advocate—That I did not say.

After some further sparring Mr. Rayner withdrew the question, saying that Judge Wilson wanted to argue it before the court, and did not wish to take it up at this time. Judge Wilson said:

"The reason I do not care to argue this case now is because I regard it as one of exceeding importance, and I do not think we ought to precipitate this argument until I have fully considered it, and until some point is reached in the case where the court must pass upon the whole question. I may just as well indicate here first as last what I regard to be some of the important features of this case.

"Of course, your Honors know we propose to show, and I propose to show beyond all question, that Admiral Sampson from first to last was not in this fight at all, and therefore Admiral Schley had thrust upon him the responsibility of this battle, but I am not going to argue it now.

"So I venture to suggest that when we come to a witness that knows something about these things and we ask him a question that will develop something in regard to it, if the court then deem proper that will be the best time to argue it, and if it suits the convenience of the court and my friend on the other side and my associates, I prefer to take it up then."

The Judge Advocate—That is perfectly satisfactory.

MR. HANNA REPLIES.

Mr. Hanna replied briefly to Mr. Rayner, saying:

"It is an impossibility to leave the record in this condition without a word further. The suggestion made is that Admiral Sampson's blockade be taken as a standard, as a model, as a type of perfect blockade, and if Schley's blockade comes up to that standard it is to be accepted as satisfactory. We object to taking any imperfect blockade.

"One further word in regard to the suggestion just made as to the intention to show that Admiral Sampson was not in this battle: I wish to say we do not understand that the question whether Admiral Sampson was or was not in the battle of Santiago is before the court. If it is we shall be happy to investigate it.

"We are here to find out all the facts, but we do not care to roam around into outside matters, but if that question is led up to in any legitimate way, or if any line which this inquiry institutes will lead to Admiral Sampson and properly and legitimately bring him before this court, we shall offer no objection to the prosecution of such an inquiry.

"Until the case takes that attitude it is improper to introduce into the examination questions which proceed upon the theory that he is in the case. If the counsel can bring him into the case fairly, squarely, and honestly, let that be done, and we will join them in such inquiries as may be necessary and proper in the pursuit of that investigation. Until that is regularly and squarely done, or until the case takes such an attitude that it is necessary in the fulfillment of the duty imposed upon this court to make such an investigation, it is idle, it is improper, and inappropriate to introduce arguments and questions which proceed upon that false hypothesis.

"I have made these remarks not for the purpose of arguing the question, but because the gentlemen on the other side have argued it and have spread their views on the record and then withdrawn for the second or third time, I really forget which, this question. We are ready to meet it when it comes, and squarely and honestly."

On re-direct examination, Lieut. Commander Heilner said that the squadron had made no effort to destroy the Spanish fortifications on shore at Cienfuegos. He said that but for the delay of the Texas in the Santiago battle, caused by the Brooklyn, the Texas would have been able to get further in and nearer the Colon, and ships that were on her bow would have been broadside on.

Mr. Hanna then asked Commander Heilner:

NEARNESS OF THE BROOKLYN.

"Irrespective of any map, chart, or any other publication, how near did the Brooklyn come to the Texas during the loop?"

"As I stated," he replied, "between 100 and 150 yards is my estimate made while we were in chase of the Colon."

"Allowing for the fact that a man under such circumstances is apt to place a vessel nearer than she really is, and making allowances for that, you still adhere to your answer?"

"Yes, Sir; from 100 to 150 yards."

"Would any chart or aggregation of charts that could be produced before you now satisfy you that you are wrong?"

"It would not."

Commander Harber was recalled and Capt. Philip's reports of the Santiago campaign were offered as evidence. Counsel for Admiral Schley consented to their introduction with the understanding that their acceptance should not be considered as a precedent for the acceptance of other official reports as evidence.

Mr. Rayner read from the report of Capt. Philip to show that the Texas had been only four miles out, while Commander Harber had said that the distance was seven or eight miles. Capt. Harber, however, said that he did not desire to modify his testimony.

Commander Alexander B. Bates, who was chief engineer on the Texas during the Santiago engagement on July 3, was then called. He testified concerning the work of the engines on that day.

"I went to the engine room about 9:30, and found the engine going ahead," he said, "I think not more than half speed, perhaps three-quarters speed. There were bell commands mostly, as I recollect 'ahead,' and sometimes, perhaps ten minutes after, the engine would back for several moments. It was backed by signal from the deck."

"Do you know whether or not the engines were actually reversed?"

"I was in the starboard engine room when the signals were given and the starboard engine was reversed; the port engine, I am not very sure, I think was reversed."

"Did they continue to run astern the engines for some time or not?"

"Well, I should say between 9:40 and 9:45 they were running three minutes astern. I cannot say exactly."

"Has this recalled particularly to your mind anything that occurred or passed through your mind at the time?"

"Yes. In thinking matters over as to what might be going on outside the ship, I thought perhaps a torpedo boat might have gotten in our track and that we were backing to spoil her aim."

At the instance of Capt. Parker the witness examined the steam log book of the Texas and failed to find there any mention of the reversal of the engines, while he admitted that other matters which Capt. Parker characterized as comparatively unimportant, were noted thereon.

While Commander Bates was examining the steam log of the Texas Lieut. Henry H. Ward of the Bureau of Navigation approached him and leaned over his shoulders. Capt. Parker demanded in somewhat excited tone that he be directed to go away, saying that he had no business there, and his presence was not wanted. Admiral Dewey replied that Lieut. Ward was there under the direction of the Navy Department. Lieut. Ward did not change his position.

The court adjourned at 4 o'clock until to-morrow morning.

SAMPSON TO BE RELIEVED.

Gives Up Duties at Boston on Account of Ill-Health—Admiral M. L. Johnson to Succeed Him Oct. 1.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Rear Admiral William T. Sampson has requested the Navy Department to relieve him of his present duty as Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard on Oct. 1 on account of the bad condition of his health. Secretary Long has granted the request.

Rear Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson, Commandant of the Port Royal naval station, will assume command of the Boston yard on Oct. 1.

Admiral Sampson will retire by age limit on Feb. 9, 1902. He could retire before that time if he wished, under the forty years' service clause, or he could apply for retirement to take effect immediately on account of poor health. However, as naval officers generally take pride in serving out their full terms, it is probable that an extended leave of absence will keep Admiral Sampson on the active list until next Feb. 9.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—Rear Admiral Sampson, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. W. T. Cluverine, and his sons Ralph and Harold, said good-bye to the Navy Yard to-day, upon starting for Fort Hamilton, New York, to visit Mrs. Olive Sampson Scott, another daughter.

It is understood that the Rear Admiral will not return to the yard here as Commandant, his request for relief on Oct. 1 having been granted.

Admiral Sampson arrived at Fort Hamilton at 5 P. M. yesterday, and is now at the home of his son-in-law, Lieut. Scott. Almost immediately after his arrival Admiral Sampson retired, and refused to see any one.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE BURNED.

NORFOLK, Neb., Sept. 23.—The asylum for the insane in this city was destroyed by fire to-day, and it is believed that three of the inmates were burned to death. The loss on buildings and their contents will reach not less than $300,000.

There were 600 inmates in this structure and they were rescued with difficulty. Shrieks and yells filled the air, and many of the lunatics fought against the attempts of the rescuers to save them. There were eleven buildings in all on the grounds, and but three of them were saved.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; probably cooler; fresh southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly.

The weather will continue generally fair to-day and to-morrow from the slope region eastward, with lower temperature to-day, except in the Atlantic and the Southern States.

It will be cooler to-morrow from the Ohio Valley northeastward into Western New England. There will be rain to-day, with lower temperature, in the Central Rocky Mountain region and the middle plateau, and to-morrow in the northern portion of the southern plateau.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be light to fresh and mostly southerly; on the South Atlantic and East Gulf Coasts light and mostly easterly; on Lake Superior fresh northerly, and on Michigan, Huron, and the lower lakes fresh southerly, shifting to northwesterly to-day.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh and mostly southwesterly winds, with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	61	60	60
6 A. M.	59	59	60
9 A. M.	60	64	67
12 M.	65	68	71
4 P. M.	66	72	72
6 P. M.	65	68	68
9 P. M.	62	67	67
12 P. M.	60	63	64

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	66⅞
Weather Bureau	66
Corresponding date 1900	62
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	64

The thermometer registered 61 degrees at 8 A. M. and 67 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 74 degrees at 2:15 P. M., and the minimum 58 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 78 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 75 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The Best "High Ball"
Is made from an unflavored whiskey.
Try WILSON.
That's All!

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Costume & Millinery Show.

Our autumn and winter showing of gowns, millinery and neck wear is still on and is certain to interest every woman who appreciates exclusive designs in her apparel. It is an exposition replete with every new thought created by arbiters of fashion.

The showing is well worth viewing and you are cordially welcome.

Here are Paris models in millinery from **Heitz-Boyer, Tore, Pouyanne, Virot & Berthe.**

Imported costumes for street and evening wear from **Sara Mayer & Morhange, Perdoux & Co., Elisa & Co., Marsch** and many others.

Exquisite lace robes and ruffs of both foreign and domestic make are also on view.

Adaptations of any of the gowns or hats will be made on order in our own workrooms at very reasonable prices.

Other specials to attract you to-day are:

Women's tailored suits—*We have made careful preparations on a very large scale for the fall and winter season and everything that is good, stylish and practical is to be found in our suit section at unmatchable prices. A special leader is the $10 suit, worth fully $15. Made of black and navy English cheviot, with fly front box jacket; lined with fine quality silk; skirt newest cut.*

Overcoats at half prices—*A great sale of overcoats in the 60th St. Section enables a man to use a dollar to double advantage. Many of the coming season's styles purchased during the early summer. A special quotation is men's yoke overcoats, $8.75. Made very full; best of workmanship; in all the new gray shades; also the popular homespun mixtures. In a month they will sell at $12 and $15.*

Women's silk waists—*Early autumn styles in great variety. A special money-saver at $5.98. In peau de soie and taffeta silk; hemstitched; box-plaited back; front and top of sleeves; newest finish collar and cuffs.*

Table damask sets—*A sale housekeepers will appreciate. Through an exceptional purchase we are able to offer pure linen table damask sets at remarkably low prices. They are of very fine quality fringed, and have a double row of fancy openwork along the border. 1 dozen napkins to match each cloth. Prices range from $2.75 to $4.25 per set.*

Seasonable blanket sale—*A saving of from 25% to 30% is positively assured you on these offerings. Some very special pricings on all wool blankets should be noted. Extra size all wool blankets, $4.00 per pair—heavy weight; many different borders; extra size. All wool scarlet blankets, $4.25 per pair—and extra fine California blankets, $5 per pair, are but a few of the great values in this sale.*

Some rare china chances—*On the third floor will be found notable values in decorated dinner sets and odd pieces that your table most needs at this season. A value typical of those brevailing is the dinner set at $7.45 of English porcelain, with dainty underglaze decorations in artistic colors. 100 pieces, including soup tureen.*

Allovers and trimming laces—*An early fall showing of all the newest and handsomest effects in allovers and the most desirable trimming laces. Special pricing being put upon the new Filet effects. For example, black silk "Filet" (square mesh) net, $1.75 per yard; embroidered chiffon bandings, 75c to $2.25; Point d'Alencon allovers, Arabian shade, 18 inches wide, $1.80 yard, and dozens of other equally desirable meshes at the most attractive prices.*

Besides the items quoted are many others which will respond to your needs at this season in a manner to be a decided saving to your purse.

City Visitors

Birds of passage through New York, (if males of the brand *genus homo,*) are invited to call here and see what's what in Fall plumage.

Clothes, hats, shoes and haberdashery;—and nothing but "right" kinds.

Especially, overcoats; light-weight ones.

In Brooklyn stores, same as New York.

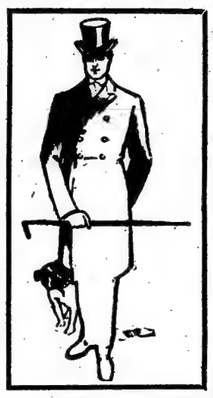

Smith, Gray & Co., Broadway at 31st St.
Brooklyn: Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.; Broadway at Bedford Ave

POINTS TO CONSIDER
WHEN READY TO BUY FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

We offer an assortment second to none. We figure our prices from 10 to 20% lower than downtown stores. **We can do this on our saving on expense.** Costs nothing to call and verify above.

METAL COUCH BED.

With Mattress in 2 Parts, Special at $11.75

Golden Oak Dresser, with French Bev. Mirror 30x24, polished; sold downtown at $15.00; our price..... 11.50

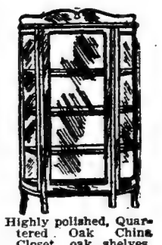

Highly polished, Quartered Oak China Closet, oak shelves, worth $15.00, at..... 8.98

Smith's Tapestry Brussels Carpets, made, laid, and lined, special, per yard..... 69c.

CASH OR CREDIT.

FISHER BROS.,
Columbus Av., bet. 103d and 104th Sts.
Elevated Station 104th St. Open Saturdays Until 10 P. M.

Store Closes Daily at 6 P. M.

Latest Merchandise News of the Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily at 6 P. M.

The New BROADCLOTHS and VENETIAN CLOTHS

These aristocratic fabrics maintain their prestige in the favor of well-dressed women, year after year, regardless of the fantasies of fashion. Tailor-made costumes made of other materials do not have the refined and stable character that belongs to dresses made of Broadcloths or Venetian Cloths.

This season promises still broader favor, if possible, than they have had in the past; largely because of the universal demand that has grown for elegant tailor-made gowns.

Our stock anticipates every wish. The finest foreign cloths are here, as well as the choice grades that America is now producing.

At $3 a yard—

Imported Broadcloths of the exquisitely fine and lustrous quality that we sold last season at $3.50. The variety includes sixty-five choice colorings in this quality alone.

Other qualities of imported Broadcloths are marked at $2 and $2.50.

At $1, $1.25 and $1.50 a yard—

Excellent American Broadcloths, in wide variety of colorings.

At $2 and $2.75 a yard—

Imported Venetian Cloths.

At $1.25, $1.75 and $2 a yard—

American Venetian Cloths that are splendid values and preferred by many women to the imported goods at higher prices.

At 75c a yard—

Broadcloths of a quality that has always sold at one dollar a yard; but we took the entire stock of a firm that was giving up the wholesale business, and in doing so got them at a price that makes them 25c a yard below their real worth. Twenty-six colorings and black to select from; 54 inches wide. Rotunda.

The New Velvets

Velvets promise to be in wide demand this season; in colors and black; in the regular kinds and in the rich Panne Velvets, as well.

Our stock is complete and ready now. The fine black all-silk dress velvets are shown in the various widths; also the black Velour du Nord.

There are many beautiful patterns in Fancy Velvets, for waists or trimmings. In the plain colors are more than five hundred shades.

This hint of kinds and prices:

Plain Colored Velvets, $1 to $4.
Black Velvets, $1 to $7.50.
Plain Colored Panne Velvets, $1.50 to $3.
Mirror Velvets, $1.50 to $3.25.
Velour du Nord, $2.50 to $4.50.
Fancy Velvets, $1.50 to $6.50.

Rotunda.

English Neckwear for Men

Stylish Four-in-Hand and Batswing Ties, from the well-known English maker of men's ties — Buckingham, at half their value. That's the gist of this announcement.

The ties are made up from small pieces of the fine silks and satins that go into ties costing a dollar or more. There is a great variety of neat, refined patterns in dark colors, suitable for Fall and Winter wear.

Fifty Cents Each

It is an opportunity to purchase, at half its value, neckwear that is correct and seasonable, that men of good taste will eagerly seize.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Prince Albert Coats For Particular Men

The man with a sense of the fitness of things in dress needs a Prince Albert, or Frock Coat nowadays for formal afternoon wear; and for most of those occasions on which it used to be proper to wear a cutaway coat.

But a frock coat, made to order by a good tailor, is usually expensive—far more so than most men would prefer; and the ordinary ready-made frock coat has ear-marks that cannot be disguised.

Here's where the Wanamaker Frock Coat steps in to solve the problem. Ready-made, yet possessing all the characteristics of a custom-made coat, and at half its cost.

Of course, it is a successful solution of the difficulty, else why do so many men of good taste, who dress smartly and with particular care, come to Wanamaker's for a frock coat? And their number is increasing daily.

These prices will interest you on account of their lowness. And the coats that they represent, will interest you still more, on account of their perfection in style and tailoring:

Prince Albert Coat and Vest of fine black Thibet, serge lined and silk-faced to button-holes at $20. Same goods, silk-lined throughout, at $25.

Of extra quality Oxford-mixed Vicuna, silk-lined throughout, at $30.

Prince Albert Coat and Vest of imported black Vicuna. These goods are found only at Wanamaker's and the shops of best tailors; lined throughout with extra fine quality of silk Mervelleux; hand-made collars and button-holes; hand-felled edges. Just the same work the good tailors use, and the price about one-half—$35.

All Vests double-breasted.

A handsome assortment of Men's Worsted Trousers, to be worn with Prince Albert coats, at $5 to $7.50. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Suits for the School Boys

They need well-made, substantial ones, if they're school boys of the average active, restless sort. These two suits fill these requirements; in addition they are handsome and stylish, and exceptionally low-priced. Witness:

At $2.85, worth $3.50—

Sailor Suits of blue cheviot, with trimming of black, white or red soutache braid; for boys of 3 to 12 years.

At $3.85, worth $5—

Double-Breasted Jacket Suits with knee trousers, in blue and fancy mixed cheviot; sizes 8 to 16 years. These suits have extra trousers.

At 75c, worth $1—

Knee trousers of all-wool mixed cheviot. Sizes 3 to 16 years. Second floor, Ninth street.

Lillian Corsets in Stylish Models

Shouldn't you prefer to have your new Fall gown fit you perfectly, rather than not—other things being equal? Of course, much depends on your dressmaker—but why not make her undertaking as easy as possible, by letting her fit your dress over a "Lillian" corset?

Extreme comfort and the newest requirements of designs are moulded into every one of these stylish models. And, although imported, they are moderately priced.

Besides the regular Fall styles described here, there are important offerings today of "Lillians" at sharply reduced prices. Word of both:

$2—Short length, of coutil; low bust and short hips.
$3.75—Of coutil or batiste; straight front, low bust; no side steels.
$7—Of coutil; straight front, low bust; extended hips; whalebone; suitable for stout figures.
$4.50—Of coutil or batiste; straight front, low bust; extended hips.
$5—Of coutil; straight front, whalebone; low bust; extra long over hips and abdomen.
$10 $12, and $13.50—Excellent models, of whalebone; straight front, low and medium bust; extra long over hips and abdomen.

Then these "Lillians" at reduced prices. All sizes are in the group, but not in each style

$2.50—Of coutil; low bust; long over hips and abdomen. Worth $3.50.
$3—Straight front, whalebone; worth $6.75
$5—Corsets in fancy silks; worth $15.
$8—Whalebone; straight front; extra long over hips and abdomen; worth $14.
$8.50—High bust; worth $14.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Finest from the Best Factories in the World—

Such is the quality and beauty standard, in every grade of wares offered in this September Sale of

CHINA and CUT GLASS

This assurance is ours, because our expert who is familiar with every china-making district of Europe, spent months seeking the wares that he selected with such care.

We are sure because we know. You are convinced by the very effectual arguments of fine wares that appeal to your own sense of beauty and your knowledge of quality—coupled with such low prices as have never been matched at any other source of supply.

But these prices are only for this September sale and the month is almost over. Many of the lines have already disappeared; and this week will mark the end of many more. Housekeepers who want new China or Glass this season will probably pay a half more than is necessary today, if they do not supply their needs during this sale. A list of prices follows:

Dinner Sets—

$6.50, regularly $9—Fine American Porcelain Sets; in festoon shapes and choice of four pretty decorations; blue, green, purple and brown; complete for 12 persons.
$10, regularly $18—Fine American Porcelain Sets; flower decorations and all pieces gilt; soup tureen and three platters.
$15, regularly $25—Austrian China Sets; floral decorations and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters.
$20, regularly $35—Chas. Field Haviland Sets; in a pretty flower border decoration; covered pieces and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters.
$22.50, regularly $35—Chas. Field Haviland Sets; in a pink flower border decoration; covered pieces and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters.
$25, regularly $35—Chas. Field Haviland Sets; in two new decorations; covered pieces and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters; 101 pieces.
$35, reduced from $52—Theo. Haviland Sets; in a violet decoration; all pieces gilt; soup tureen and four platters; 113 pieces.

Bric-a-Brac—

Some new Bric-a-Brac from Turn-Teplitz, Bohemia, has just been opened; very attractive in shapes and decorations, and marked but little over half prices. The variety includes Jardinieres, small and large Jugs, Vases, with two handles, and other pieces:

75c each, regularly $1.10. $1 each, regularly $1.85. $2 each, regularly $3.75. $3.50 each, regularly $5.50. $4 each, regularly $7. $6 each, regularly $10. $8 each, regularly $14.

Louwelsa Ware—A shipment just opened; hardly two pieces of a kind. There are Urns, Jugs, Vases, with and without handles, Tobacco Jars, and so on. Decorated in soft blended colors with subjects of flowers, fruits and animals:

$1, regularly $2. $3.75, regularly $5. $4.50, regularly $7. $6.50, regularly $10. $9, regularly $15. $12, regularly $18. $17.50, regularly $22.50. $22.50, regularly $30. $25, regularly $35.

Cut Glass—

Many of the following items are just opened and shown for the first time today:

Bowls, 8 in., $3 each, regularly $5; 8 in., $4.50 each, reduced from $6.50; 9 in., $8 each, regularly $12; 9 in., $9 each, regularly $14. Nappies, 7 in., $4 each, regularly $6; 8 in., $6 each, regularly $9. Celery Trays, $3 each, regularly $5. Water Caraffes, $2.75, regularly $4; $3.25, regularly $5; $4, regularly $6. 5-inch Bonbon Dishes, $1.50 each, regularly $2.50. 6-inch Olive Dishes, $2.75 each, regularly $4. Water Tumblers, $2.75 doz., regularly $4.50; $3.75 doz., regularly $6. Flower Vases, $4 each, regularly $6.

Fancy China—

Some of the greatest values we have ever shown.

Of particular interest is a group of fine French china, made by one of the foremost makers of fancy china pieces, in a yellow rose decoration with a gold beaded border, in festoon shapes; reduced one-third throughout:

Dinner Plates, $5 doz., from $8. Breakfast Plates, $4 doz., from $7. Tea Plates, $3.50 doz., from $6. Bread-and-Butter Plates, $3 doz. from $5. Pudding Sets, 3 pieces, $3.50 each, from $5.50. Chop Dishes, $1.75 each, from $2.75. Salads, 85c each, from $1.50. Celery Trays, 85c each, from $1.50. Condensed Milk Holders, $1 each, from $1.50.

Fancy Plates—A table of special values in Plates. Some of our choicest goods in exquisite decorations. Just one line mentioned today:

Theo. Haviland Plates in dinner, breakfast, tea and soup sizes; blue and green colored bands, with a pretty flower wreath decoration. Dinner Plates, $11 doz., regularly $18. Breakfast Plates, $9 doz., regularly $15. Tea Plates, $7 doz., regularly $12. Soup Plates, $10 doz., regularly $17.

About 1,000 dozens of Plates and Cups and Saucers, in French and Austrian china, at half their regular value: French china in Breakfast Plates, Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Cups and Saucers, all decorated in flowers and gold; 25c each, regularly 50c.

Austrian china Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Coffees, Oatmeal and Fruit Saucers; in 12 distinct styles; solid colored borders overlaid with a neat gold pattern, gold rosette in center, and pretty gold pattern running around shoulder of plates; also with pink, maroon or green band with gold pattern laid over and flower decoration in wreath in festoon effect; flower center; 25c each, regularly 50c. Basement.

The Most Beautiful Collection of Silver-plated TABLEWARE Ever Offered Under-Price

This is an absolutely accurate statement of fact, to the fullest of our knowledge of silverware selling; and we should know it, if such wares had been offered before.

Our own previous sales have created commotion in the trade, and were the most notable transactions of the past.

This new movement is different, in that

Every Piece is Brand New

The shapes, the decorations, the finish, are all the very newest and best. The quality is the highest character of quadruple-plated ware—our guarantee for that.

We had widest choice in selecting both pieces and patterns; so they are the very best our experts could pick out. Your own judgment may decide upon their beauty. These price-hints:

Quadruple-Plated Tableware—

Five-piece Tea Sets, $9.50, $11.25 and $12.50.
Tureens, $3.75 and $4.25.
Water Pitchers, $3.50
Ice Bowls, $2.25.
Condensed Milk Jars, $1.25.
Ice Pitchers, $4.50 and $5.
Candlesticks, $1 and $1.10.
4-light Candelabra, $4.25.
5-light Candelabra, $4.75.
Baking Dishes, $2.25, $2.50.
Waiters, 65c, $1, $1.25, $1.65 and $2.
Three-piece Coffee Sets, $4.50.
Butter Dishes, $2.
Fern Dishes, $2.
Bread Trays, $1.50 and $1.75.

Main aisle.

Genuine Rogers' Forks and Spoons—

About half price:

Tea Spoons, $1 doz.
Dessert Spoons, $1.75 doz.
Dessert Forks, $1.75 doz.
Table Forks, $2 doz.
Table Spoons, $2 doz.
Coffee Spoons, $1 doz.
Oyster Forks, $1.35 doz.
Orange Spoons, $1.50 doz.
Cream Ladles, 35c each.
Gravy Ladles, 45c each.
Oyster Ladles, 75c each.
Soup Ladles, $1.15 and $1.25 each.
Pie Knives, 65c each.
Fish Forks, 85c and $1 each.
Fish Knives, 85c each.
Cheese Scoops, 50c each.
Butter Knives, 25c each.
Sugar Spoons, 20c each.
Berry Spoons, 65c each.
Salt Spoons, 10c each.
Mustard Spoons, 10c each.
Children's Sets, 3 pieces, 50c set.
Triple-plated Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 doz.

Economy for Thousands in This Sale of Shoes

Thousands of people find in this Autumn Sale of Shoes unexpected, and therefore doubly welcome possibilities for clear savings on their present, actual shoe-needs.

This very opportuneness makes still more remarkable a sale that is already astonishing in point of size and high excellence. We have picked and chosen from among the stocks of the most reliable manufacturers, just these shoes for which the need increases, for men, women and children, as one Autumn day follows another.

They are all strong, new, splendid shoes, selling at prices for which you might expect to get footgear of scarcely more than superficial good looks and fleeting usefulness.

Three new, excellent groups are added to the sale today. These:

Men's Shoes at $1.90—

Two thousand pairs added today. Fine shoes of velour and box calf, patent and enameled leather, in styles just right, in value worth a half more.

Women's Shoes at $1.60—

But little more than half price for new and desirable styles of Fall footgear; light or heavy soles; twelve hundred pairs now first on sale.

Boys' Shoes at $1—

With heels, sizes 11 to 5½; with spring heels, 9 to 13½; sturdy black calf with extra solid soles; a thousand pairs of these just added.

These lots are still in plentiful supply:

Women's Oxford Shoes, $1—
Black kidskin Oxfords that are valued up to $2; good styles and all sizes.

Women's Oxford Shoes at $1.40—
Kidskin, with heavy soles, full round toes and Cuban heels, for Autumn wear.

Women's Shoes at $1.90—
Patent leather and kid lace shoes; splendid shoes for business wear.

Women's Oxford Shoes at $1.60—
Fine kidskin, with thin turned soles, patent leather and kid tips, for dress wear.

Women's Shoes at $1.80—
Women's kid and patent leather lace and button shoes, in the most fashionable shapes and weights.

Women's Shoes at $2.40—
Dress shoes of fine kidskin; welted soles of medium weight; stylish lasts.

Women's Shoes at $2—
Women's box calf storm shoes; high cut, thick welted soles; also kid dress shoes in fine grades.

Children's Shoes at 75c—
Spring heel shoes for girls and small boys; kid and calf, in sizes from 8 to 2.

Children's Shoes at $1—
Black kidskin; plump and durable; spring heels, full round toes; sizes 8½ to 2.

Children's Shoes at $1.20—
Fine kid and calfskin, lace and button; all spring heels; calfskin, sizes 11 to 2; kidskin, sizes 8½ to 5.

Men's Shoes at $1—
Black satin calf laced shoes; good style and well made.

Men's Shoes at $2.40—
Patent leather button and lace; box calf, velour and kid lace in swell shapes; $3.50 grades.

Men's Shoes at $2.90—
Shoes that sell regularly at $4 and $5; velour enamel, box calf and kid.

Boys' Shoes at 85c—
For small boys; spring heels, wide toes and solid soles.

Boys' Shoes at $1.25—
Black kid and calf laced shoes, sturdy and durable, but made on slightly lasts; sizes up to 5½.

Boys' Shoes at $1.70—
Black calfskin laced shoes with welted soles and square heels; sizes 2½ to 5½; all widths B to E. Basement.

Overshoes for Men, Women and Children, at just half price.

Silk Petticoats

Of course, she may have as many as she chooses, but every woman must have at least one Silk Petticoat. Nothing else gives the silken swish that sounds so stylish, nor the look of luxuriousness that bestows the finishing touch upon the stylish costume, that the silk petticoat affords.

This is an unusually attractive collection, even for Wanamaker's. The price-range is broad, though each individual price is in itself moderate. The latest, most effective styles from simple to elaborate, in a full assortment of rich, new shades; for day or evening wear.

Some price-hints:

$6.50—Of taffeta; in solid or changeable colors; umbrella ruffle, finished with accordion plaiting and ruffle on edge.
$8—Of taffeta; in all the newest shades; graduated accordion-plaited flounce, edged with small ruffle; top of flounce finished with ruche.
$9—Of taffeta; in latest colorings; graduated accordion-plaited flounce, finished with two small ruffles.
$10.50—Of taffeta; in solid or changeable colors; graduated accordion-plaited flounce, trimmed with two ruches.
$12—Of taffeta; in all shades; deep flounce, trimmed with three ruches.
Many other styles, plain or lace trimmed, up to $27.
Petticoats of black silk, $5 to $18.50.

Second floor.

Crane's "Linen Lawn"

We have a complete assortment of this excellent, moderately priced paper for fine correspondence. The surface resembles, as its name implies, the texture of fine lawn, and is pleasant to write upon.

In five sizes, and these colors: Dresden white, Greyette, Mazarine blue and Madeleine blue. Box, containing one quire of paper and one package of envelopes, 35c; box of 5 quires, 75c; envelopes, five packages, 75c. Stationery Store, Broadway.

The Sale of Black Silks

Such a sale of staple silks would be remarkable even with the market in a less healthy condition than it is at present.

But with raw silks going up in price, and with such silks bringing at auction as much and more than they brought previously at wholesale, this is most extraordinarily good fortune for women who wish to add silk garments to their wardrobe.

With staple Black Silks threatening an advance above regular prices, we offer this splendid collection, including almost every wanted kind—

Very Greatly Under-Price

The details that follow give explicit information:

Black Merveilleux—meaning wonderful, marvelous; because of its beautiful quality, it is sometimes called grandmother silk:
85c, worth $1.10—21-inch. 90c, worth $1.20—21-inch. 95c, worth $1.25—21¼-inch. $1, worth $1.45—21½-inch. $1.15, worth $1.50—22-inch.

Black Faille Francaise—Has been and probably will still be in style many years:
80c, worth $1—20-inch. 85c, worth $1.15—21-inch. 90c, worth $1.25—21-inch. $1, worth $1.35—21-inch.

Black Luxor or Peau de Soie—Peau de Soie means "skin of silk," and is soft, mellow and lustrous; wears best, and is most popular for entire gowns:
80c, worth $1—21-inch. 95c, worth $1.25—21-inch. $1, worth $1.35—22-inch. $1.10, worth $1.40—23-inch. $1.15, worth $1.50—23-inch. $1.25, worth $1.65—23-inch.

Black Royal Armures—Used largely for mourning purposes, being a dull black, the weave is like a thimble top:
80c, worth $1—20-inch. 90c, worth $1.25—21-inch. $1.05, worth $1.40—22-inch. $1.35, worth $1.75—21-inch. $1.25, worth $1.50—21-inch.

Black Lumineux—Good all the year round. It is soft and light, yet heavy enough for Winter wear. A brilliant and true black:
65c, worth 85c—20-inch. 75c, worth $1—20-inch. 90c, worth $1.25—21-inch.

Black Taffetas—Both domestic and foreign, for linings or dresses:
55c, worth 70c—18-inch. 65c, worth 75c—20-inch. 70c, worth 85c—23-inch. 70c, worth 85c—20½-inch. 85c, worth $1.10—20-inch. 95c, worth $1.25—21-inch. $1, worth $1.25—21¼-inch. $1.10, worth $1.35—22-inch. $1.25, worth $1.50—23-inch. $1.40, worth $1.75—23-inch.

Black Duchesse—More popular than ever for whole gowns:
55c, worth 75c—19-inch. 65c worth 85c—20-inch. 75c, worth $1—20-inch. 85c worth $1.25—21-inch. $1, worth $1.25—22-inch. $1.10, worth $1.35—24-inch. $1.15, worth $1.50—24-inch. $1.25, worth $1.65—24-inch. $1.35, worth $1.75—22-inch. $1.50, worth $2—22-inch. Rotunda.

The New Styles in Parlor Furniture

We have been preparing for some time for the showing, ready today, of the new designs in Parlor Furniture for Fall and Winter. It is a comprehensive collection; probably the most elaborate of its kind that we have attempted. It is full of stimulating suggestions to the many who will shortly be occupying new homes, or who are re-furnishing their present houses.

There is almost unlimited choice as to styles and prices. The former comprise the latest Art Nouveau patterns; the best reproductions of the Louis and Colonial periods, and the finest, original American designs. Coverings are the latest imported fabrics in silk and satin damasks, tapestries and velours. We endeavor to have every design, from the lowest priced to the finest, distinctive, individual. We show, for instance, an attractive three-piece imitation mahogany suite at $26.50; then, running through a hundred styles, we reach the finest—a suite of three pieces in powdered gold with burnished decorations, with covers in tapestry, at $750. In addition to the parlor suites, new chairs of various sorts are shown, new divans and sofas, easy chairs, parlor cabinets and other pieces.

Mention of some of the parlor suites:

At $48—Three-piece suite, divan, arm and wall chair; mahogany finished frames, open panel backs, nicely carved; spring seats, tapestry cover.

At $75—Three-piece suite, divan, arm and wall chair; mahogany frames; sofa and arm chair have sweep backs with carved and tufted panels; shaped legs, spring seats, fancy silk cover.

At $77—Three-piece suite, sofa, arm and wall chair; imitation mahogany frames, heavy moulded edges, claw feet; upholstered backs and arms overstuffed; cover in forest green velour with tapestry seats and backs.

At $90—Three-piece suite, mahogany frames; shaped legs with claw feet; crotch veneered panels; spring seats; cream tapestry cover in flower and wreath designs.

At $95—Three-piece suite, mahogany frames in Art Nouveau pattern; centre panel in backs in rich marquetry; carvings and mouldings of finest workmanship; cover of damask in appropriate design.

At $105—Three-piece suite; mahogany frames; open-work panel backs, richly carved; sofa and arm chair have carved dolphin heads; crotch veneered panels; cover in embossed figured velour.

At $125—Three-piece suite; mahogany frames; old English design; tastefully carved; arms and backs overstuffed; spring seats; cover in embossed green two-color velour with cream ground.

At $192—Three-piece suite; mahogany frames; sofa, arm and wall chair; frames are beautifully carved in Rococo designs; upholstered backs; cover is of flowered tapestry in rich design.

Fourth floor.

Well-Timed News of Blankets and Bedspreads

It is not strange that your thoughts should stray far away from blankets and comfortables during the warm, early days of September.

But now there's an evening chill in the air; the specious gas log or cheery hickory stick is called upon to contribute a little welcome warmth, and thoughts of heavier bed clothing obtrude themselves.

So there's timeliness in this list of the numerous excellent sorts of Blankets and Bedspreads, and probably a suggestion or two as to a satisfactory and economical means of supplying Winter needs in this direction.

For all these blankets and spreads were gathered carefully from the best manufacturers in the country, are just what they purport to be, and, in the matter of price, put the purchaser of a single pair of blankets on an equal footing with the largest wholesale buyers.

Here's a hint of the collection:

Blankets—

The Bristol; wool filling on cotton warp; at $2 a pair for single beds, 60x76 in., 4 lbs.; at $2.50 a pair for double beds, 70x80 in., 5 lbs.

The Wistar; warm and comfortable; wool filling, cotton warp; at $2.50 a pair, for single beds, 60x80 in., 4 lbs.; at $3 a pair, for double beds, 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.

The Brandywine; soft finished, wool filling cotton warp; at $3.75 a pair, for double beds, 70x82 in., 5 lbs.

The Ridgewood; fine wool filling and cotton warp; at $4 a pair, for single beds, 60x80 in., 4 lbs.; at $4.75 a pair, for double beds, 70x82 in., 5 lbs.

The Physician's Favorite; wool filling, spool cotton warp; at $5 a pair; extra large size, 76x86 in., 6½ lbs.

The Donaldson; fine wool filling, fluffy finish cotton warp; at $6 a pair, 80x84 in., 6 lbs.

The Jefferson; all-wool filling and warp; at $7.50 a pair, 76x84 in., 6 lbs.

Bedspreads—

At 75c each—White crocheted spreads; fine white cotton yarn; Marseilles patterns; for full size beds

Bedspreads—

At $1 each—Fine closely woven crocheted white spreads, in Marseilles patterns.

At $1.20 each—Made of long staple yarn, fine quality; in handsome patterns.

At $1.65 each—Marseilles bedspreads; fast back in good patterns.

At $2 each—Crocheted white spreads; extra large, with fringe all around.

At $2.50 each—Sateen finished fine Marseilles spreads; several handsome patterns.

Comfortables—

At 90c each—Covered with silkoline; one side plain, the other figured.

At $1.25 each—Covered with fine silkoline; one side plain, the other figured.

Down Comfortables—

These are made as they should be; will not shed and are odorless.

At $3.75 each—Covering of figured sateen.

At $5 each—Covering of best American sateen.

At $6 each—Covering of Manchester, (England) printed Turkey red.

Third floor.

Venetian Enameled Ware

This excellent enameled ware forms an important feature of the Sale of Housefurnishings. Unlike most utensils offered at such low prices, these are perfect in every respect. The white enamel inside is smooth and hard, without a nick or a crack to impair its usefulness; the outside has a mottled finish.

Prices are about what the goods cost to produce at the factory, and are far below usual retail prices for this class of ware. Here are some of the articles and their low prices:

Tea Kettles, 80c.
Roasting Pans, 48c, 50c and 55c.
Dish Pans, 75c and 85c.
Wash Basins, 20c, 24c and 26c.
Preserve Kettles, 32c and 40c.
Covered Buckets, 26c, 36c and 46c.
Stewing Pots, 40c, 50c, 65c and 75c.
Lipped Saucepans, 18c, 22c and 26c.
Basting Spoons, 9c.
Pie Plates, 10c and 16c.
Milk Pans, 17c, 22c and 32c.
Pudding Pans, 3 quarts, 20c. Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BUDGET FOR 1902 MAY BE $110,000,000

The Mayor Announces His Policy Regarding City Finances.

$80,000,000 for Better Transit Facilities —All Other Matters Must Give Way to This, He Intimates.

Mayor Van Wyck announced yesterday the policy he would pursue at the meetings of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in relation to the budget for 1902. The dates for the hearings on estimates were fixed.

Up to the present time the heads of the various departments, with the exception of District Attorney Philbin, have asked for large increases in appropriations for next year. Commissioner of Highways Keating wants an increase of over $2,000,000 to improve the streets. The officials of the Board of Estimate have said that unless the strictest kind of economy was adopted the budget would amount to over $110,000,000.

The statements of the Mayor were made to a delegation of Brooklyn citizens headed by Councilman Hester, Mirabeau L. Towns, and Karl Aichman, who asked that the plot of ground at Knickerbocker Avenue and Myrtle Avenue be made a public plaza. The delegation stated that the improvement would cost the city about $7,500. Mayor Van Wyck said he thought the adoption of the plan would benefit the neighborhood and then added:

"We have got to provide $45,000,000 to complete the underground system in New York and the extension under the East River to Brooklyn. There are also three new bridges being built across the East River. These are improvements necessary to Brooklyn development, and it is my hope that these will be completed at the earliest possible date. The only hope for the taxpayers of Manhattan and the Bronx lies in increasing the taxable values of land in Brooklyn and Queens.

"When the underground railroad in Manhattan and the Bronx is completed and we have the tunnel to Brooklyn, and the new bridges open to traffic, the city will have spent $80,000,000 for better transit facilities. This is a great burden, but it is necessary to the proper development of the Greater City, and we have to keep saving and economizing all the time to supply money for these three great undertakings. The bridge from the Borough of Manhattan to Broadway in Brooklyn would have been ready for use now if it had not been that we were unable to provide the needed money promptly at one stage of the construction.

"I have been criticized for vetoing bills for small parks, but I have had to disapprove many other good measures in order to save money for the most important improvements projected. In the last four years I have vetoed bills calling for an expenditure of over $80,000,000, and I have known that it was necessary for me to sit here and kill small measures all the time in order that money may accumulate in the city treasury to carry out big ones. We are helping Brooklyn and Queens all we can by spending $40,000,000 on bridges and a tunnel, which will do more good than anything else, and I do not believe that there is a man before me here who would not say, if told that this measure might delay for a moment one of those bridges or the tunnel, 'Kill it.'"

It was said that Mayor Van Wyck had sent word to the heads of the various departments that no increases in salaries would be allowed in the budget, and that it was unnecessary for any of the commissioners to appear before the Board of Estimate and ask for such favors.

The meeting of the Board of Estimate on Wednesday, Oct. 16, at 11 o'clock, will be devoted to the public hearing on the budget. The hearing will be held in the Mayor's office.

The other dates for hearings on estimates are as follows:

Tuesday, Oct. 1—Mayor's office, City Clerk, Department of Taxes and Assessments, Finance, Municipal Assembly, Law Department, and Borough Presidents.

Wednesday, Oct. 2—Department of Public Charities, Correction, and Fire Department.

Thursday, Oct. 3—Department of Health, Police Department, Department of Buildings, and Tenement House Department.

Friday, Oct. 4—Departments of Highways, Parks, Sewers, and Board of Public Improvements.

Monday, Oct. 7—Department of Water Supply, Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, and Department of Bridges.

Tuesday, Oct. 8—Department of Street Cleaning, College of the City of New York, Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School, Board of Education, and Normal College.

Wednesday, Oct. 9—Supreme Court, City Courts, Surrogates' Courts, County Courts, Municipal Courts, Commissioner of Jurors, Coroners, Court of General Sessions, Court of Special Sessions, City Magistrates' Courts, District Attorney, Sheriff's, Special Commissioner of Jurors.

Thursday, Oct. 10—Commissioners of Accounts, Registers, Board of Assessors, Board of City Record, Examining Board of Plumbers, County Clerks, Civil Service Commission, Public Administrator, New York County; Bureau of Municipal Statistics, and Art Commission.

Friday, Oct. 11—Charitable institutions.

Monday, Oct. 14—All other public officers, the National Guard, libraries, miscellaneous items not included in the departmental estimates.

Tuesday, Oct. 15—Bonded indebtedness and State taxes and rents.

The board authorized the issue of various amounts of money for the opening of streets in the Bronx. The amounts and streets are as follows:

Ryer Avenue, from Tremont Avenue to Burnside Avenue, $17,392.61; Longwood Avenue, from Westchester Avenue to Southern Boulevard, $11,772.12; Dongan Street, from Westchester Avenue to Southern Boulevard, $20,811.85; Boscobel Place, from Undercliff Avenue to Boscobel Avenue, $103,720.10; Sedgwick Avenue, from Jerome Avenue to Washington Bridge, $10,131.96, and public park at East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, Sedgwick Avenue and Cedar Avenue, $111,089.90.

The rental of the offices of the Aqueduct Commission at 280 Broadway for another year was allowed. It was $7,000.

It was decided to authorize the payment of $10,000 per annum for five years to the Supervisor of Hempstead for the cost of dredging navigable streams on Long Island.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

A SANTA FE DEAL.

Reported the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific Is to be Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 23.—It is reported in Mexico railway circles that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company is negotiating for the purchase of the Rio Grande, Sierre Madre and Pacific Railroad, which runs southwest from El Paso to Terrazaz, in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico.

If the deal is consummated it is proposed to extend the acquired line southwest to the Port of Guaymas on the Gulf of California. Such purchase and extension would give the Santa Fé a new direct outlet for its Oriental and much of its Pacific Coast business.

The Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific Road was inspected a few days ago by a party of high officials of the Santa Fé, and they were well pleased with its condition and prospects. The proposed extension would traverse a large section of the troublesome Yaqui Indian country, and the Mexican Government has offered a liberal subsidy for the building of a road through that region, as such a line would be of great value from a military standpoint.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey will run an excursion from New York to Gettysburg for the anniversary of the battle which was fought there in the civil war. The return trip will be via Washington and Philadelphia, with a stop over at both places. The cost of the excursion will include all expenses for six days.

The American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents will hold its annual convention at the Battery Park Hotel, Asheville, N. C., on Oct. 15, 1901. Among the important questions to be discussed will be legislation against ticket scalping and the general use of safety paper for tickets. The establishment of a protective bureau will also be discussed. The discontinuance of brass baggage checks, the transportation of excess baggage, and methods to meet electric line competition are among the other topics which will make interesting discussion.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has secured two more patents on inventions which he has perfected. One of them is on a new boiler and the other is for an improved locomotive tender.

MINERS' UNION DISSATISFIED.

President Mitchell to Confer with Railroad Men About Disputed Points in Agreement.

John Fahey, Shamokin, Penn.; Thomas Duffy, Hazleton, Penn., and T. D. Nicholls, Scranton, Penn., the Presidents of the anthracite districts of the United Mine Workers of America, arrived in this city last night at the summons of President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers. They went to the Ashland House, where President Mitchell has been stopping since Saturday evening, and held a conference.

The object of this conference, it was learned, was to make arrangement for a conference to-day with some of the Presidents of the coal-carrying roads regarding disputed points in the present agreement between the union and the employers. The agreement was to last until the beginning of April, 1902.

With the Presidents of the districts were John Mulholland of Toledo, President of the International Union of Allied Mechanics; Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Max Morris, one of its Vice Presidents. Mr. Gompers said that the latter three, including himself, had nothing to do with the mine workers. Mr. Mitchell, being one of the Vice Presidents of the American Federation of Labor, they had come to have a talk regarding the trouble of the brass-workers in Dayton, Ohio.

In reference to the agreement of the mine workers, Mr. Mitchell would not say whether any friction would arise over the disputed points in the agreement. He would not say what they were. No attempt would be made to see Mr. Morgan.

"I believe," he said, "that we will have a conference to-morrow with President Underwood of the Erie Railroad. I do not know whether we will confer with any of the officers of the other coal-carrying roads. We want to have some points straightened out in the agreement; that is all."

It was said last night that trouble might take place in the anthracite district again, and that a fight might be made on the Erie Road. Mitchell said that as far as he knew since the steel strike was ended no attempt was made by the officers of any of the roads to repudiate the agreement.

ESCAPED FROM HIGHWAYMEN.

Though Knocked Down, Herzig Fought Hard and Finally Outran the Robbers.

Only a plucky fight and fast running saved Nathan Herzig, eighteen years old, the son of Philip Herzig, a wealthy fur dealer of 108 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, from being robbed by four highwaymen who set upon him at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street shortly after 9 o'clock last night. The young man had accompanied a friend to that corner. His companion went into a house, and he waited in the street until he should come out, when he saw the four men walking toward him down the avenue. As they approached him two of them turned into the side street, one started to cross the avenue, and the other stepped close up to him and stopped.

"What have you got in your clothes?" he demanded.

"Nothing," said the boy. Without another word, the stranger knocked young Herzig down with a powerful blow in the face and the others ran to help the first thief. Herzig as they struggled on the sidewalk gave his assailant a powerful kick in the groin and the man bent over with the pain. Before the others could pile upon him young Herzig leaped to his feet and ran south along the avenue with the entire four in pursuit. They might have caught him even then had it not happened that two muscular men came out of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street into the avenue just as Herzig came along with the robbers at his heels. Seeing them, the men scattered and fled.

Herzig and his friends made an unavailing search for a policeman and then the young man went home to have his badly bruised face treated. Residents of the neighborhood say that a gang of young men have infested the vicinity of late begging the price of a can of beer from all who passed and threatening those who refuse. Many complaints have been made to the police, but no result has followed.

OLD MAN CATCHES A THIEF.

New Haven Lawyer's Successful Chase for a Man Who Robbed Him in the Street.

Although seventy-one years old, the sprinting abilities of Henry D. White, a lawyer of New Haven, are equal to those of many a younger man, as was proved yesterday morning, when he ran down a footpad in West Street after a chase of several blocks.

Mr. White is staying at the Grand Hotel. He was at West and King Streets when a man snatched his watch from his pocket and ran. He pursued the thief. Seeing himself being overhauled, the man threw the watch away, but this did not cause Mr. White to stop, and soon after he caught and held the fugitive until Policeman Fitzgibbon of the Macdougal Street Station came up and took him in charge. He then led the policeman back and recovered the timepiece, which had fallen on a pile of stones on a truck.

The prisoner proved to be James O'Brien, who was recently released from Sing Sing Prison after serving a term for stealing a watch. He was held in $2,000 bail for trial in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

TWO YOUTHFUL HIGHWAYMEN.

Two youthful highwaymen held up a boy last night in a well-lighted, frequented thoroughfare. They are Kebin Leonard, eleven years old, of 2,386 Broadway, and Charles Gordon, alias "Flynn," ten years old, of 1,351 Amsterdam Avenue. The boy they attacked was Edward Winn Barry, thirteen years old, of 1,323 Amsterdam Avenue.

Young Barry had been sent by his parents on an errand, and was carrying 35 cents in one hand. At the corner of Broadway and Manhattan Street he met the two other boys, who commanded him to stand and deliver, at the same time pummelling him in the face and on the body. Barry gave them the money and they decamped, but were caught by a policeman of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station and sent to the Gerry society's rooms pending arraignment in the Harlem Police Court this morning.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Craig Lippincott, Philadelphia; George G. Oliver, Pittsburg; E. C. Moffitt, St. Louis; Senator John C. Spooner, Wisconsin; John R. McLean, Cincinnati.

HOLLAND—George W. Davenport, Boston; J. Edward Addicks, Claymont, Del.; F. W. G. Fitzgerald, London.

IMPERIAL—C. S. Stebling, London; George A. Dodge, Boston; M. B. Barrett, Pittsburg; John R. Beaver, Valparaiso, Chile.

CAMBRIDGE—C. A. Munn, Washington; S. Gross Horwitz, Baltimore.

GRAND—The Rev. O. F. Clarke, Providence; G. L. Allen, Mexico; E. L. Arnold, San Juan, P. R.; R. B. McBurney, Toronto.

VICTORIA—T. D. Roche, Chicago; J. A. France, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Thomas H. Morgan, Pittsburg; Harold A. Wilson, Toronto.

FIFTH AVENUE—Walter Sexton, Dublin; Dr. Angel Gavino, Mexico; W. Marden, London; Colin Thomson, Glasgow; Bertram Smith, Liverpool; R. J. Gibson, London; Philip Bancroft, San Francisco.

NAVARRE—United States Paymaster S. F. Kroncher, Navy Department.

MANHATTAN—Amos F. Barnes, New Haven; Patent Commissioner C. H. Duell, Syracuse; A. D. Newman, England; Dr. Robert Fischer, Vienna; the Rev. Dudley W. Rhodes, Cincinnati; Grosvenor Ely, Norwich, Conn.; Charles J. Noyes, ex-Speaker of the House, Massachusetts.

SAVOY—M. Bruwaert, French Consul General.

MURRAY HILL—C. H. Southworth, Springfield; Max Zimmerman, Germany.

PARK AVENUE—Charles d'Murias, Porto Rico.

HOFFMAN—P. L. Gray, Solihull, England; C. Farre, Havana.

ALBEMARLE—Commodore J. N. Hemphill, United States Navy; Capt. C. J. Train, United States Navy; Engineer C. R. Roelker, United States Navy.

ASTOR—F. Hamilton, Liverpool; J. Q. Walton, Washington.

Spanish Billiard Player Won.

Elias Fernandez, the Spanish three-cushion champion billiardist, made a phenomenal run of 8 caroms last night in his match against Ora Morningstar at Maurice Daly's Academy.

Throughout the competition the Spaniard led his opponent, and completed his string of 50 points in 107 innings. His other high runs were 5, 4, and 4. Morningster was left at 39 points. His best run was 5 caroms. The men are engaged in five nights of play for a purse of $100 and gate receipts.

TWO WAR BOATS LAUNCHED

Nicholson and Porpoise Put Overboard at Elizabethport, N. J.

First in the Torpedo Class and the Second a Holland Submarine Destroyer —5,000 at the Launching.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., Sept. 23.—With flags setting stiff in a brisk southwest breeze and viewed by a crowd of 5,000 visitors, including many prominent naval and society representatives, the torpedo boat Nicholson and the Holland submarine boat Porpoise were launched here to-day from ways in Lewis Nixon's Crescent shipyard.

The launching was made the event of a society outing, many prominent members, including Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who named the Nicholson, being present. From Grenwich, Conn., the yacht Giralda, in "full dress," brought Mrs. Belmont and her party, including Miss Jessie Campbell Moore, who smashed the bottle against the blunt nose of the diver.

The Nicholson is one of the largest of the torpedo boats building for the United States Government, being practically of the same dimensions as the Hornet of the English service. She is 185 feet long, and displaces about 200 tons. She is driven by two sets of triple expansion engines, with cylinders 18-inch, 27-inch, and two low-pressure cylinders of 27-inch and 18-inch stroke, having three water tubular boilers. She carries a heavy armament of torpedo guns and rapid-fire guns. Her guaranteed speed is 28 knots.

The Porpoise is the fourth of six Holland boats building at this yard, is 63 feet 4 inches long, 11 feet 9 inches beam, a section of the boat shows a circular formation. She has a 160 horse power gasoline engine for surface running and a 70 horse power electric motor for driving her under water. This power is obtained from storage batteries carried on board. She will make 10 knots an hour on the surface and 8 knots when submerged.

Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Moore of New York, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Calhoun, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Gunnison, Admiral Folger, United States Navy; Gov. and Mrs. Daniel Delahanty of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Col. Paller of the Mexican Commission, with his staff; Lieut. Lawrence Spear, United States Navy; Lieut. W. W. Buchanan, United States Navy; Chief Engineer W. C. Herbert, Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey, United States Senator John Kean, Congressman Charles N. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Frost, Mayor Ryan of Elizabeth, Miss Mollie Maxwell, Lewis Freeman, Herman Knox, E. H. Potts, Schuyler Smith, Harry Farrar, George Carhart, Frank Page, and many other prominent people.

After the launchings a champagne luncheon was served in the draughting room of the company.

SACRED STUDY FOR SCHOOLS.

Lord's Prayer, Ten Commandments, and Twenty-third Psalm to be Taught in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 23.—The Cleveland Public School Council to-night voted to add the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and the Twenty-third Psalm to the course of study now taught.

"We ought to be improving the moral as well as the mental capacities of the children," said Mr. Hobart, a member of the board. "I know of no more fitting way in which to do this than to add the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and the beautiful Twenty-third Psalm to the studies."

Intercollegiate Basket Ball.

The Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association has arranged the following provisional schedule of games for the coming season:

Jan. 17, Yale vs. Cornell at New Haven; 18, Harvard vs. Cornell at Cambridge; 25, Princeton vs. Cornell at Ithaca; Feb. 7, Cornell vs. Harvard at Ithaca; 20, Yale vs. Harvard at New Haven; 22, Princeton vs. Harvard at Princeton; 26, Princeton vs. Yale at Princeton; March 3, Cornell vs. Yale at Ithaca; 7, Yale vs. Princeton at New Haven; 8, Harvard vs. Princeton at Cambridge; 15, Princeton vs. Cornell at Princeton.

A meeting of the association will be held in this city in November, at which all points now under discussion will be decided.

Princeton's prospects for a strong basket ball team this season are said to be very good, as all of last year's squad have returned to college except Clausen and Forney. In addition, the incoming class contains some good material. It is expected that all the home games will be played in the new casino instead of in the gymnasium, as formerly. A Western trip is planned, which is to include a game with Yale at Chicago.

Dartmouth College has applied for admission to the New England Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association, which at present is composed of Harvard, Amherst, Yale, Trinity, Williams, and Holy Cross. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the league will be held in October, at which the application will be considered.

Anchor Athletic Club Honors.

Members of the Anchor Athletic Club of Jersey City have just finished their series of bi-monthly point scoring games. The club championship for the season of 1901 has been won by E. Schenck with a total of 73 points. The other leading competitors were: J. Bell, 55½; E. Firehock, 37 5-6; G. Hofmann, 30; E. Mayer, 34½; F. Goerner, 28½; W. Schenck, 24½; First prize to Dieterle, 22; H. Steuber, 22; R. Stigerman, 21 1-3; G. Reinemann, 20; F. Esper, 19½; J. Wray, 17; W. Weidinger, 10; C. Turner, 10.

Preaching Mr. McKinley Liked.

The Rev. F. M. Bristol in The Congregationalist.

Mr. McKinley greatly enjoyed Gospel preaching and had a warm place in his heart for the minister of Christ. No man was a more attentive, appreciative, and helpful listener than he. Never did he take his keen but kindly eye from the preacher, but, following him closely from beginning to end, he honored him with an attention worthy of his sacred theme. He did not enjoy sensational preaching, and, although he appreciated a patriotic discourse in its place and season, he had too good taste and too profound a reverence for the sacred functions of the pulpit to be edified by political preaching. Some people would have called him old fashioned in his religious notions. I have heard him say, with a look of earnestness, "I like to hear the minister preach the plain, simple Gospel—Christ and Him crucified."

YACHTS TO BE MEASURED

Columbia's Exact Time Allowance Will Be Made Known To-day.

Shamrock II. and Columbia Ready for Measurer Hyslop—They Will Be Towed to Sandy Hook.

Before another day has passed it will be known just how much allowance of time Sir Thomas Lipton's challenging yacht Shamrock II. will have to give J. Pierpont Morgan's defender Columbia. The news will be flashed across the Atlantic, and through this country, and then the nautical sharps may figure out how the great international race is to end.

"The Shamrock will keep them guessing," said a racing yachtsman, standing in the great throng of visitors to that yacht in the Erie Basin yesterday, after he had made a long-distance inspection of the yacht with his keen eye, "and I think she'll win the cup," he concluded.

At the last minute, it seems, it was decided not to put any paint on the yacht above the water line, her owner believing that she will sail faster without it. When she lies over, her long overhangs, perfectly smooth, will offer absolutely no resistance to the water. The yacht will be measured to-day, after the water is let into the dock, about 2 P. M.

The Columbia, which was thoroughly cleaned and polished at the Morse Iron Works dock yesterday, will be floated and towed around to the Erie Basin at the same time, to be measured by John Hyslop, the measurer of the New York Yacht Club. Both yachts are then to be towed to Sandy Hook, where they will make fast to their respective mooring buoys.

Sir Thomas Lipton was much better yesterday. "I hope to be well enough," said he, "to be able to sail on the Shamrock during the races. See this handsome wreath of pure shamrocks and heather sent me—by the steamer Teutonic—from the oldest yacht club in the world—the Royal Cork. Is'nt it a beauty?" said Sir Thomas proudly. "I am a member of the club, you know."

The card accompanying the wreath bore, besides the embossed emblem of the yacht club, these words: "May this emblem of the 'Gold Country' be carried to victory, is the cordial and best wish of the Secretary and members of the Royal Cork Yacht Club."

From "Bob" Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, Sir Thomas received yesterday a gun-metal horseshoe, bearing the words engraved upon it: "From Robert Fitzsimmons to Sir Thomas Lipton. May the best boat win. Good luck." The horseshoe was for use as an easel, and its back was supported by a horse's leg. Dr. Reed Mackay, it is said, preached a short sermon to the crew of the Erin on Sunday, and this is the text he chose as being apropos: Isaiah, xxxiii., 23: "Thy tacklings are loosed; they could not well strengthen their mast; they could not spread the sail: then is the prey of a great spoil divided; the lame take the prey."

Capt. Mathews and others on board regard this quotation from the Scripture as prophetic, inasmuch as Sir Thomas is actually lame, and will probably be so until after the races.

Sir Thomas received from a prominent yachtsman in London yesterday a beautiful little gold watch charm not more than an inch square. Diagonally across the top is the word "Shamrock," surrounded by a cluster of shamrocks in enamel. Six tiny frames, opening like pages of a book, contain photographs of the Shamrock under sail and in tow, Sir Thomas Lipton, George L. Watson, Capt. Sycamore, and last, but not least, the America's Cup. One of the charms was also sent to Mr. Watson and one to Capt. Sycamore.

Steamboats for the Yacht Races.

The Iron Steamboat Company announces that its boats will be dispatched from the foot of Twenty-second Street, North River, and from Pier (new) No. 1, North River, on yacht race days. The three-deck steamboat Glen Island of the Starin fleet, which also will attend the races, will take on passengers at the Cortlandt Street pier.

Princeton's Brisk Football Practice.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 23.—Football practice this afternoon was somewhat faster than that of last week. A short time was spent in falling on the ball, after which two pick-up teams were chosen and run through the various formations. From now on the work will be harder than heretofore and will last fifteen minutes longer. Capt. Dell has selected the following men to run through the signals, after the regular daily practice: Fisher, Hale, Wright, Mills, Dara, Dewitt, Short, Sheffield, Roper, Kafer, Henry, Underhill, R. McClave, McCord, S. McClave, Davis, Meier, Minott, Foulke, Freeman, Gordon, and Vanderhoff.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss B. Sternberg, art, linen, and fancy goods; Miss E. Livingstone, muslin underwear and corsets; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Grenoble; J. A. Maier, boys' clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; F. Pass, laces; 2 Walker Street.

Geary, T. J., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. J. Geary cloaks and suits; Criterion Hotel.

Diver, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; D. H. Witmer, cloaks; C. Shaffer, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Green, Joyce & Co., Columbus, Ohio; A. G. Joyce, prints, ginghams, and wash goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Vetter, cloaks, suits, and waists; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. S. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Criterion Hotel.

Byrne & Hammer Dry Goods Company, Omaha, Neb.; Nash, Drew, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Burnham-Hanna-Munger Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. McWilliams, ginghams, wash fabrics, dress goods and silks; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; W. C. Crowley, prints and wash goods; F. C. Stoepel, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Levi, James, & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; E. J. Levi, notions, trimmings, and furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; B. H. Stouffer, furnishing goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Horne, Stewart & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Mme. Velma, millinery; Miss Fisher, millinery; Miss Hutchison, millinery; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Carr & Bull, Oneonta, N. Y.; A. W. Carr, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. B. Bechtold, domestics; 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Saries, H. J., Liberty, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Fleisher Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Fleisher and W. Fleisher, clothing; 706 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; G. H. Coburn, hosiery and gloves; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; C. B. Harris, silks, 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Green, L. E., & Son, St. Louis, Mo.; M. E. Green, millinery; Hoffman House.

Pollock & Bernheimer, Mobile, Ala.; E. E. Bernheimer, general buyer; E. E. Guggenheim, notions, jewelry, hosiery, and gloves; 15 White Street; Hoffman House.

Bry & Brother Cloak Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Bry, cloaks; Hoffman House.

Bunstein & Co., Easton, Penn.; H. Bunstein, millinery; E. Latham, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; G. H. Hutzler, cloaks and suits; D. A. Godfrey, curtains and upholstery goods; 477 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. H. Voight, boys' clothing; 477 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Sommers, books; 121 Mercer Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Petersen, J. H. C., Sons, Davenport, Iowa; W. D. Petersen, dress goods, woolens, and domestics; E. Petersen, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; J. C. Mason, cloaks and suits; 9 Walker Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Shaw, hosiery; A. J. Ferguson, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, notions; 87 White Street.

Schlipper Block, Peoria, Ill.; T. Kuhl, notions; 395 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Ellis, A. C., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. J. Geddes, notions and silks; Hotel Imperial.

Renwick Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. W. Renwick, notions and fancy goods; 636 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Murray, Blanchard, Young & Co., Providence, R. I.; H. A. Young, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

McDougall & Southwick Company, Seattle, Washington; F. E. Hunt, furnishing goods; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Rinch, Van-Slyck, Young & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; S. Finch, prints, silks, and dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Bamberger, domestics and linings; 477 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. E. Meinhard, hosiery and gloves; 307 Duane Street; Hotel Normandie.

Adler, Leopold, Savannah, Ga.; N. Schutzbank; 30 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

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MICHAEL AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

The Welsh Cycle Racer Easily Disposes of Walthour in Madison Square Garden Races.

Jimmy Michael again demonstrated his superiority over "Bobbie" Walthour at Madison Square Garden last night. The men met in two motor-paced races, one at three miles and the other at five miles, and the Welsh racer won both with consummate ease. This was Michael's third victory over Walthour at the Garden track.

Walthour seemed, as usual, to lack confidence in his racing machine, and often took the turns badly.

The Welshman won the first event, at three miles, by five-eighths of a lap. Although Walthour's motor went fast enough, he seemed afraid to get too near it. In the final event the pace was rather slow for the first mile, which was covered in 1:47 3-5, with Michael leading by ten yards. Michael increased his lead to thirty yards at the end of the second mile, covered in 3:31 4-5. At the end of two and a half miles Albert Champion, who was pacing Michael, let out a link in his motor, and fairly flew around the big board saucer, with "Jimmy" glued to his rear wheel. Walthour was overtaken in three laps and was passed a lap from the finish.

Michael simply played with Walthour in the second event at five miles. In the first mile the little fellow gained 40 yards. Then he slackened his pace and allowed Walthour to lead at the second mile by 40 yards.

Michael then spurted, and in less than half a mile had regained the lost ground and led Walthour by half a lap before half a mile had been covered. The "Midget" increased this to five-eighths of a lap at the fourth mile. Champion showed his quality as pacemaker, and the foreigner was past Walthour like a shot. He won by exactly a lap. Albert Champion lowered the world's one-mile motor bicycle record for an indoor track to 1:26 3-5. The former record was 1:29 1-5, held by himself.

The unlimited pursuit race for the negro championship between M. T. Dove of the Calumet Cyclers and R. A. Brooks of the Ianchia Wheelmen, ended in a farce. Brooks rode at a snail's pace and was overtaken by Dove in four laps amid howls of derision from the spectators. The officials declared it no race, and both men will have to explain things to the officials of the National Cyclers' Association.

The final of the one-mile handicap went to R. A. Brooks of the Ianchia Wheelmen by a length from George Laurie of the C. R. C. A.

George C. Schrieber of the Harlem Wheelmen won the five-mile lap race, which was hotly contested throughout. T. H. Hall, Century Road Club Association, won the prize for leading in the most number of laps, and the trophies went to G. Schofield in the first mile, "Al" Couter in the second mile, Schofield in the third mile, and R. A. Brooks of the Ianchia Wheelmen was the victor in the fourth mile. Dobbins made a desperate attempt to steal a lap during the second mile. He got seventy-five yards away, but the others overhauled him again in half a mile. Summary:

Five-Mile Amateur Lap Race, Trial Heats at One Mile; Special Prize for Winner of the Most Laps and a Prize to the Leader of Each Mile.—First Heat—Won by G. C. Schrieber, Harlem Wheelmen, New York; Dan Sullivan, Harlem Wheelmen, New York, second; W. L. Losee, Brooklyn, third. Time—2:23 3-5. Second Heat—Won by M. T. Dove, C. C., New York; George Schofield, Kings County Wheelmen, Richmond Hill, L. I., second; Al. Courter, Newark, third. Time—2:20 1-5. Third Heat—Won by T. H. Hall, C. R. C. A., New York; R. A. Brooks, I. W., New York, second; W. C. Dobbins, East Orange, third. Time—2:15 4-5. Final Heat—Won by G. C. Schrieber, Harlem Wheelmen, New York; W. L. Losee, Brooklyn, second; W. C. Dobbins, East Orange, third; Dan Sullivan, Harlem Wheelmen, New York, fourth. Time—1:32.

One-Mile Amateur Handicap.—First heat—Won by "Dan" Sullivan, H. W., New York. (20 yards;) G. C. Schrieber, H. W., New York, (scratch,) second; W. L. Losee, Brooklyn, (20 yards,) third. Time—2:09.

Second Heat—Won by M. T. Dove, C. C., New York, (20 yards;) Al. Courter, Newark, (60 yards,) second; George Schofield, K. C. W., Richmond Hill, L. I., (35 yards,) third. Time—2:10 3-5.

Third Heat—Won by R. A. Brooks, I. W., New York, (60 yards;) George Laurie, C. R. C. A., New York, (80 yards,) second; T. H. Hall, C. R. C. A., New York, (35 yards,) third. Time—2:06 1-5.

Final Heat—Won by R. A. Brooks, I. W., New York, (60 yards;) George Laurie, C. R. C. A., New York, (80 yards,) second; George Schofield, K. C. W., Richmond, S. I., (35 yards,) third; W. L. Losee, Brooklyn, (20 yards, fourth. Time—2:18 3-5.

A Week's Cycling on Garden Track.

There will be a nip-and-tuck race for the professional cyclists to-night at Madison Square Garden. It is a fifteen-mile affair, with special prizes for the leader at each mile and the rider in front for the greatest number of laps, conditions insuring the closest sort of a conflict. Champion Frank Kramer, McFarland, George Leander, Nat Butler, Jim Bowler, Johnny Fisher, Howard Freeman, Owen Kimble, Hadfield, Krebs, Maya, Jed Newkirk, and other fast riders will compete. A contest that will provide some excellent sport is a match amateur pursuit race, with heats and a final, with Marcus Hurley, George Schreiber, and Dan Sullivan of New York on one side and the negro trio, Dove, Brooks, and Brown, in the first heat. The second heat will have Losee, Fulton, and Schofield, Brooklyn, against Billington, Dobbins, and Courter, New Jersey. Every night this week there is a meet scheduled at the Garden.

McEachern Beat Taylor in Cycle Races.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—"Archie" McEachern and "Major" Taylor, the cycle racers, contested at the Coliseum to-night in one, two, and five mile races back of motors. Taylor won the first and McEachern the second and third events.

Yale Teams in Fierce Struggle.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 23.—Under a warm sun that made the work doubly hard, the Yale football squad was sent through a stiff line-up of nearly thirty minutes today. Altogether the practice was more than an hour long, the work for the entire squad consisting of running down the field, catching and passing the ball, falling on it, and rehearsing signals. Two full elevens were then sent into a fierce struggle, in which neither side scored except once on a fluke, when Hart blocked an attempted punt by Whitney. Interest for the crowd of several hundred prospective freshmen lay in the size of the rush line, a bigger aggregation of candidates probably never having been together even on Yale field. Quarterbacks De Saulles and Winslow were placed in charge of the two teams. On the first Holt was centre; guards, Murphy and O'Neill; tackles, Goss and Francis; ends, Rafferty and Ferguson; half backs, Chadwick and Hart; full back, Whitney. Facing them were: Centre, Hamlin; guards, Drummond and Swan; tackles, Overall and Cranberry; ends, Capt. Gould and Ward; half backs, Fox and Eaton; full back, Vanderpoel. Wenck was given a trial at punting to half backs. G. T. Adee came to-day to join the coachers.

Columbia's Football Team in a Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 23.—The Columbia football team played its first practice game of the season this afternoon, accepting the challenge of the Branford High School

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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A SOUND UTTERANCE.

"The Republican organization, if I understand and represent its temper and purpose, stands with respect to Mr. Low precisely where it was prepared to stand in the event of any other respectable candidacy, whether that of a Republican or Democrat. He will be supported heartily, enthusiastically, and with its utmost strength. If he is elected we shall expect him to do just as the platform, adopted Friday night, declares—give to the city a 'progressive, business-like, and non-partisan administration' of its affairs. Nobody representing the Republican organization will ask him before election for any 'pledges,' nor, after election, to do any act which his judgment as a Magistrate does not approve. If those who voted for him in 1897 will so vote again, the reproach of Tammany government will soon be at an end."—THOMAS C. PLATT.

MR. PLATT could not have made a statement of his position and that of the Republican organization in the pending city canvass more clear, complete, and satisfactory.

It is, moreover, the position that every respectable citizen, no matter what has been his previous course in politics, or what may be his general party affiliations, should be prepared to assume. If we are to put an end to the "reproach of Tammany government," it will be by the union of good citizens on this platform, and, as things have turned, on the candidacy of Mr. Low.

Nor shall we permit ourselves to doubt that such a union will be effected before the election comes to us. We know now better than it has been possible to know heretofore what Tammany is. The record is fresh, and it is damning. We cannot ignore it, and we have not had time to forget it. The alternative that is presented by the nomination of Mr. Low is plain. Not only will he make a better Mayor than any Tammany candidate could make, but he will make a Mayor of whom the greatest city in the Union will have reason to be proud.

The pledge of Mr. PLATT renders it certain that Mr. Low will receive the support of the Republican Party to the utmost of its strength. It rests with the other opponents of Tammany to complete the victory. If they are not ready to do so, they must take a fearful responsibility.

GENESIS OF THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION.

A study of the origin of the great steel combination by a trained economist and observer, in an impartial and scientific spirit, is bound to be interesting, and may be valuable. It is this sort of study that is undertaken in the current number of The Quarterly Journal of Economics, published for Harvard University. Its author is Prof. EDWARD SHERWOOD MEADE of the University of Pennsylvania. In tone the article is entirely praiseworthy, and its purpose is rather expository than critical, though Prof. MEADE points out very plainly what he considers were unwise measures into which some of the originators of the present combination were forced by the conditions of the time and the situation.

At the outset the professor explains at some length a principle which he regards as essential, viz., that in order to give an investment value to its securities a business such as that of steel should dispense with dividends until a strong reserve has been accumulated to meet possible changes in the demand and possible competition. "The object of every corporate management," he says, "should be to make its shares worth at all times their face value. If its position becomes so strong as to raise the value of its shares to a level which returns to the buyer no more than the investment rate of interest; if, in other words, a stock paying 6 per cent. dividends commands an average price of 150—then the acme of prudent management has been reached." This principle the consolidations of the steel industry of the Middle West, which were organized from 1898 to 1900—and which were generally regarded as "industrial experiments"—were for various reasons unable strictly to observe. The chief obstacle to the observance of this principle was, in the opinion of Prof. MEADE, the issue of cumulative preferred stock, which was made necessary by the requirements of promotion and the "financing" of the consolidations. The declaration of dividends on this stock, which could not be avoided, and which Prof. MEADE considers as in a sense a moral obligation under the conditions of issue, prevented the creation of a reserve, and rendered the consolidations incapable of meeting vigorous competition. A table is given of the reserves effected by six of the corporations which have united to form the Steel Corporation, at the close of 1900, and these are compared with like reserves in the case of four prominent railway properties. The reserves of the latter are from two to two and a half times as large in proportion to capital and bonded debt.

With the steel consolidations in this situation, the competition for which they were unprepared made its appearance. Its sources and the measures it produced are fully described by Prof. MEADE. The account of them cannot easily be condensed here. Suffice it to say that the most formidable party to the threatened struggle was the Carnegie Company, of the character, policy, and resources of which an interesting description is given. That company, especially, was strong in the strength of accumulated reserve and perfected plant secured without reference to immediate dividends, the element in which its competitors were weak. Prof. MEADE recites chronologically and in considerable detail the steps taken by the Carnegie Company and by the Federal Steel Company and others toward the control of the various branches of the steel industry that had previously been divided among them, the producers of material reaching out toward the production of finished goods and vice versa.

If the consolidations had been controlled by steel producers, it is the opinion of Prof. MEADE that the fight thus challenged would have been made, and though it would have resulted in a period of no dividends, and even some losses, "the next great boom in the iron and steel trade would have found the consolidations ready for the demand, and would have enabled them to recoup their losses by obtaining a larger share of the rapidly increasing demand for iron and steel. Periodical competition," he adds, "has no terrors for industrial industry. It is only financial industry which dreads a reduction of profits." "The steel industry as such was in no danger from competition; but the financial control of the steel industry was in great danger, and that control must be protected." "Mr. MORGAN and his associates would have been unworthy the further confidence of the investing and speculative public had they not done everything in their power to prevent the disaster threatened by the steel war."

Prof. MEADE'S conclusion is as follows:

> There were only two ways by which the controlling interest of the steel trusts could avert the impending calamity. One was to make abject surrender to the Carnegie Company, thereby confessing their inferiority, inflicting a severe blow to their already doubtful credit; giving up all the plans of industrial independence which had been included in their schedules of advantages, and upon the attainment of which their capitalization had been in part based, and leaving the danger of competition still present and no longer concealed; the other to adopt a plan that should harmonize all the conflicting interests by combining them into one corporation, organized, like the Federal Steel Company, to own a majority interest in the various steel companies which it was necessary to control, and in this way to remove the danger of competition. In a declining stock market the second alternative could hardly have been chosen. But in the great bull movement which culminated in May of the present year all things were possible. The United States Steel Corporation was backed by the strongest financial houses in the United States. It included the Carnegie Company, the strongest steel company in the world; it completely realized the ideal of independence, for which all the merging companies had been striving; it exorcised the forbidding spectre of competition; and it was offered to the public at a time when the speculative mind was able to appreciate these advantages at something more than their real value. Out of this favoring conjunction of circumstances was evolved a corporation with a capitalization of $416,000,000 in excess of the combined capitals of the merging companies, out of which has been taken a large amount of ostensible profits in bonuses, premiums, and commissions. The details of the organization, the motives to which the promoters appealed, and the financial prospects of the new company are matters for subsequent study. The outcome of the present investigation is that the primary advantages sought in the formation of the United States Steel Corporation were the avoidance of competition and the guarantee of permanent stability and harmony in the steel trade of the Middle West.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN THE SCHOOLS.

One plank of the platform constructed by Mr. HERMAN RIDDER for Mr. Low seems to represent only the builder's personal views of what is desirable. It is that which requires that Mr. Low shall "give pledges about the teaching of one other language besides English in the public schools."

Evidently it would be impossible to elicit that particular pledge from the anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor, because it would be impossible for him, as Mayor, to make it good. The curriculum of the public schools is not subject even to the veto power of the Mayor, although some of the most remarkable deliverances of the present Mayor have been directed at it. Mr. Low, as President of Columbia University, may be supposed to have some influence over the curriculum of that institution, and its linguistic hospitality ought to satisfy even the exacting mind of Mr. RIDDER. The number of languages taught at Columbia is greater than even of those currently spoken in this municipality.

It will be observed that Mr. RIDDER does not confine his demands to the familiar demand of "German in the public schools," which has been the battle cry of so many American municipal contests. His demand is for "one other language besides English." He does not explain it in detail, but we should suppose his notion was that, wherever the parents of a majority, or a substantial minority, of pupils in any public schools were of some other nationality than American, the language of that nationality should be taught in that school, to the children of English-speaking parents as well as to the children of the users of such language or dialect.

The obvious result of such an inculcation would be to make the lower east side of Manhattan even more a Babel than it is at present. There is at present a more or less effective compulsion upon foreign-born residents to acquire the language of the country. Most of us consider that such a compulsion, acting automatically, is a very good thing, and tends powerfully to unify the population by assimilating the foreign-born population. But the compulsion would evidently be weakened, and the good results of it seriously impaired, if every neighborhood in New York were encouraged to retain its own patois. We should have teachers, not only of German, but of Platt-Deutsch, Italian, Russian, Polish, Magyar, Syriac, and Yiddish, to which might be added Gaelic, or Erse, under the pressure of the enthusiastic societies for the revival of Celtic literature.

We can imagine that this might be very convenient for the proprietors of the various newspapers printed in this community in foreign tongues, and might enable each of them to preserve a constituency somewhat longer than, in the normal course of development and assimilation it would be able to do. But we cannot imagine any condition more favorable than this polyglot instruction to retarding the "benevolent assimilation" which is a main object of the public schools respecting pupils of foreign birth or parentage, and to the production and permanency of a bewildering variety of "hyphenated Americans." Those who regard the conservation and multiplication of that type as desirable will array themselves on the side of Mr. RIDDER.

AUSTRALIA'S MONROE DOCTRINE.

A difference of opinion has arisen between the Federal Government of Australia and the British Colonial Office over the former's desire to mix, in a small way, in external affairs, which function is denied her by the letter of her Constitution. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, it seems, in looking over the colonial possessions of that realm upon which the sun never sets, lighted upon the New Hebrides as an equitable quid pro quo for the surrender by France of the French Shore rights in Newfoundland.

This group of islands, claimed both by France and Great Britain, lies within a few days' steaming distance of the Australian coast and quite near the French possession of New Caledonia. Although nominally under British control, a French trading and colonization company has established itself in the islands so firmly and with such a numerous personnel that for several years Great Britain has curiously refrained from insisting on her share in the administration, while the French have been more than willing to relieve her of all the responsibility and the profits thereof.

But the Australians have in the meantime been jealously watching the New Hebrides as a future field for Federal expansion on a small scale, and they naturally resent the proposition of the Colonial Office to surrender them entirely into French hands. Of course, the Australians are practically powerless should the British Government decide to give up all claim to the islands in exchange for the surrender of the French Shore rights, but the news that the Federal Parliament is considering a resolution embodying the declaration of a Monroe Doctrine for the Commonwealth of Australia shows that the transaction, if it takes place, will not tend toward augmenting the cordial relationship which should exist between the mother country and her newest and greatest offspring.

SIMON STERNE.

The death of Mr. SIMON STERNE is a serious loss to this city in many ways. He was not an old man, and until within a few months there was every reason to expect a long continuance of his admirable career. His physical vigor had seemed quite equal to his remarkable intellectual force and activity.

His memory will long be held in grateful respect by those who knew him, and the results of his unselfish labors in the interest of good government will survive after his memory shall have passed. He was a man of unusual gifts and of a very high type of character. He stood in the foremost rank of his profession, and he won his place not only by hard work and wide and varied learning, but by his mastery of intricate and difficult branches of the law and the keenness and clearness of his understanding. Had he devoted himself entirely to his profession, he would have secured a position still more commanding and probably a practice second to none in extent and value. But a large share of his energies was devoted to public work, and this, as we have intimated, of a purely unselfish nature.

He was best known in this city by the assistance he rendered in the various movements for good government, and especially in that of the Committee of Seventy, which reorganized the Government after the exposure and overthrow of the Tweed régime. He was practically the author of the charter which was then adopted. In subsequent efforts at the improvement of the administration of the City Government he was always active and always in the best way helpful. He was a close and original student of the whole science of government, and each of his particular activities was guided by a wide and full knowledge of precedents and principles. If his plans sometimes seemed to his associates too extensive in their scope, it was because his aims were high, and he planned habitually for the long future. At the same time his judgment was generally sure and his counsel wise and practical. Above all, his view was never perverted or clouded by self-seeking. His place was one of distinction and great service, and it cannot easily be filled.

THE VINDICATION OF SANITY.

The example of Mr. JOHN ARMSTRONG CHANLER is to be commended to other persons in his unfortunate situation. There seems to be no present question about Mr. CHANLER'S present sanity. But there was at one time very serious question about it, in so much that he was confined in an asylum, from which he took an irregular and unauthorized departure. He now intends, it is announced, to appear before a court and to have his sanity affirmatively established by the testimony of competent alienists, after due examination.

This is the most effectual way of removing a stigma which otherwise, in the minds of strangers and even in the minds of his acquaintances, would be apt to remain upon a man who had ever been mentally deranged, or, indeed, who had ever been accused of mental derangement. In one of the most famous of his novels, CHARLES READE deals with the case of an entirely sane man who was accused of insanity and confined as a lunatic. Readers of "Very Hard Cash" will remember how casual strangers, to whom the victim appealed, were at once stopped from doing anything in his behalf by the assurance of his keepers that the man was out of his mind, or even by gestures to the same effect.

In this respect the novel is quite true to human nature. And, indeed, it is matter neither for wonder nor for blame that people who have neither opportunity nor competency for expert investigation into a man's mental condition should accept anybody's statement that he is insane, even against such evidence of his sanity as is furnished by their own perceptions. A man whose mind has been deranged will always remain under a cloud of suspicion unless he takes pains to have the fact of his recovery as widely published as has been the fact of his derangement. A well-known New Yorker, whose mind had been affected in consequence of an accident involving a cerebro-spinal injury, and who had committed some strange actions, for which he was not responsible, took the wise course of securing his commitment to an asylum upon his own application, and remaining in it until he was discharged cured by the authorities, and armed with a certificate of sanity. Mr. CHANLER'S aberration seems to have proceeded not from physical injury, but from excessive mental strain. But he has been equally well advised in insisting upon a public vindication of his sanity.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—By releasing the prisoners captured in their last successful surprises of British forces, the Boers have rather weakened the impression, created anew by those victories, that they are still strong enough to conduct war in the regular way and that Gen. KITCHENER'S recent proclamation, therefore, was about as absurd as it seemed to "Mr. Dooley." As a means of preventing the execution of the threat contained in that proclamation, the possession of a lot of prisoners, including several officers of considerable prominence, would have been most convenient. But evidently the Boers found themselves unable to guard and feed their captives, and, being obliged to choose between executing or releasing them, naturally did the latter. This, of course, does not prove that the Boers are bandits; indeed, the action taken, proves just the contrary, but it does show that they are guerrillas, with no fixed headquarters, and forced to keep themselves even more ready to fly than to strike. They can catch Britishers, but they cannot hold them, and the immediate benefit of their triumphs is almost inappreciable.

—Very far from the least notable of the many speeches that have had for subject since the death of President MCKINLEY the relation of anarchy to society is that which Senator DOLLIVER of Iowa delivered in Chicago on Sunday, and the passage in his speech which best deserves and rewards attentive consideration is that in which he said: "The Bill of Rights, written in the English language, stands for too many centuries of sacrifice, too many battlefields sanctified by blood, too many hopes of mankind reaching toward the ages to come to be mutilated in the least, in order to meet the case of a handful of miscreants whose names nobody can pronounce." That is a fitting answer to the many wild schemes now promulgated by orators and writers who forget that the measures of irresponsible despotism are out of place in a modern republic, even though the object of the measures is the crushing of vermin like the Anarchists. Senator DOLLIVER knows better, and so does everybody else, in and out of pulpits, who thinks before he speaks, and realizes the value of freedom, even though, like other good things, it can be and is abused.

Notable Career with Great Results.

From The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES on Wednesday completed its fiftieth year—and they have been fifty years of public service and patriotic endeavor. THE TIMES had planned to celebrate the event by the issue of a jubilee number, but postponed it for a week on account of this being a season of National mourning and sorrow. The first issue of THE TIMES was printed Sept. 18, 1851. During its half century it has had a notable career, been edited by men of National repute, and has achieved great results.

The New York Times's Jubilee.

From The Utica Herald-Dispatch, Sept. 19.

THE NEW YORK TIMES was fifty years old yesterday. It had prepared to celebrate its anniversary by issuing a jubilee number. Because of the death of President McKinley, however, the issue has been postponed until next Wednesday.

NUGGETS.

Remarkable Case.

Smithly—Speaking of bashful people! Why, up where I board one fellow has eaten at the table a whole month without opening his mouth.—Chicago News.

Passed the Limit.

"Would you rather beg than work?"
"I dunno. I never tried working, an' I guess I'm too old to learn."
"How old are you, pray?"
"Twenty-four."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Professional Precision.

What did the doctor say when you told him that young Frivol was out of his mind?

He said it was a narrow escape.—Richmond Dispatch.

Comes Home to Him.

Dukane—I am deeply interested in the Schley investigation.

Gaswell—So am I. The coaling question is a serious one with me just now.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

THE MAN WHO TELLS HIS DREAMS.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

The world is full of awful bores
(You may be one yourself,
So much so that your friends would like
To put you on the shelf,)
But when I pass them in review,
From mild ones to extremes,
Among the very worst I count
The Man Who Tells His Dreams.

"I dreamed the strangest thing last night!"
He tells you when you meet.
You heave a sigh, but, wretched man!
Politeness chains your feet.
And then he pours into your ear
A farrago that seems
Of highest interest to him,
The Man Who Tells His Dreams.

You try to break away, and can't,
He holds you by the coat
Until he's told his foolish tale,
From common sense remote.
What cares he though his victim writhes,
And mentally blasphemes?
He thinks of no one but himself,
The Man Who Tells His Dreams!

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT

The Veteran Stoddart in "The Bonnie Brier Bush."

MR. WARFIELD IN A NEW PLAY

Production of "The Auctioneer" at the Bijou—"Il Trovatore" at the Broadway.

A dramatization of Ian Maclaren's story, "The Bonnie Brier Bush" was a foregone conclusion in these days of universal recutting of novels to fit the theatre. The play was placed on public exhibition last night at the Theatre Republic, which opened its season with the kindly assistance of a small and vociferous audience. The production of the drama was signalized by the reappearance of the veteran actor J. H. Stoddart, and for that reason, if not for its own sake, must be set down among the theatrical incidents of significance in the early season. Mr. Stoddart is one of the remnants of an elder day, when the study of the art of acting was taken seriously by the members of the theatrical "profession," and when the public had not so wholly devoted its interest to merely saccharine personalities to forget all the demands of art.

If sweet personality were to conquer at all times, then an actor like Mr. Stoddart would have but little prospect of success. True, he was welcomed on the stage last night as if his appearance were a direct manifestation of the generosity of Providence, but such a demonstration could not deceive any one. For years Mr. Stoddart has impersonated old gentlemen of grim and forbidding manner, with supposedly warm hearts underneath their exteriors. Not a few times he has enacted the rôle of a hard-hearted father, punishing without mercy the folly of an erring child. In such rôles he has had little or no opportunity to offer to the superficial public of the theatre such a personality as it likes to discover in its beloved actors.

Again throughout his career, Mr. Stoddart has carried with him certain marked mannerisms of voice, of speech, of gesture, which have unified all his impersonations into one, and that one not altogether lovable. Yet, in spite of all this, by the sheer force of his skill in the treatment of his characters, a skill drawn less from the inspiration of genius than from the inexorable drill of the old-school theatre, he has compelled the public to take him at his own valuation, and to-day stands as one of the accepted masters of his craft.

Personality he has, indeed, in the sense that not for a single instant does the man underneath the part cease to claim attention, but it is not the sort of a personality that the matinée girl, to whom contemporaneous theatrical managers seem most directly to address all their efforts, will select as the object of sentimental adoration. For grown-up people whose brains have not been shattered by overindulgence in chewing gum and whose passions seek loftier subjects than long boots or gold-braided uniforms, this actor will always be welcome while he treads his brief hour upon the stage.

Last night he again acted the hard-hearted father, mistaken as to the proper method of dealing with a motherless daughter, and finally driving her from the house, without giving her an opportunity to prove her claim that she was the wife of the suspected and wronged hero. Into his impersonation of this father, despite the mannerisms befort mentioned, Mr. Stoddart put power, tenderness, pathos, and those moments of grim repression which have always been a salient feature of his method. It was a forcible and moving piece of acting, and it would be pleasant to predict for it a long and prosperous career in New York, but this is a callous public, and it does not take a very deep interest in fathers. Young lovers, though they cannot speak English, and have the swagger of the east side, are what is desired.

The play in which Mr. Stoddart appeared was not a work of great power, and its incidents are all so wearisomely familiar to the stage that one is tempted to wonder whether they will please as well now as they have in the past. But it must be said that "The Bonnie Brier Bush" is a very human, a very natural, and a very idyllic play. It smells of the heather, and it is rich in the homely, rich atmosphere of Scotland. Indeed, no play of this season approaches it in that peculiar quality, atmosphere. The accessories of the story are most deftly devised, and though perhaps the male quartet is stretching the musical ability of the Scotch a little the rest is not without the note of conviction.

Besides Mr. Stoddart the actors who deserve praise for their work are John Jennings, whose portrayal of the faithful friend of the old shepherd was manly and sincere, and Reuben Fax, who was simply irresistible as Archibald McKittrick, the postman. Mr. Sydney Booth, as the young minister, acted with dignity and discretion, and Mr. Hutchinson did his little with earnestness. Miss La Pierre was tolerable as the unfortunate daughter, but the other women were barely passable. Indeed, it may as well be said that Miss Gertrude Bennett as Kate Carnegie was not even that. The scenery was admirable.

Earl of Kilspindie	Mr. Charles MacDonald
Lord Donald Hay, his son	Mr. Charles Hutchinson
The Rev. John Carmichael	Mr. Sydney Booth
William MacLure	Mr. John Jennings
Lachlan Campbell	Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Flora Campbell	Miss Irma La Pierre
Thomas Mitchell	Mr. Augustine Duncan
Annie	Miss Bessie Baldwin
Archibald McKittrick	Mr. Reuben Fax
Sandy McPherson	Mr. Charles McRae
Geordie	Miss Gertrude Robinson
Jeannie	Miss Edith Tallafero
Margaret Howe	Miss Marion Abbott
Kate Carnegie	Miss Gertrude Bennett
Jocky Anderson	Mr. R. C. Easton
Watty MacDougal	Mr. W. H. White
Alec Dinmouth	Mr. Frank B. Foote
Tommy MacKaye	Mr. M. D. Stepner

MR. WARFIELD IN "THE AUCTIONEER."

In the making of "The Auctioneer," produced at the Bijou Theatre last night, Lee Arthur and Charles Klein have shown a reverence for old age that would be truly commendable, were this not a period where at least a suggestion of novelty is desirable in the theatre. Else why not go back to the old dramatists and get these ancient things unchanged and undefiled?

Before the production of the play some one went to the trouble to say that the authors denied having spent several weeks in an east side tenement to get local color. That statement must impress any one who saw the play, and who knows the east side from any other than an abjectly superficial point of view, as entirely gratuitous and unnecessary.

It is quite obvious. There is not the least suggestion that the makers of this play—it would not be fair to say the authors—have gone to any great trouble to get beneath the surface of things in the conglomerate and intensely human phases of life that have their being east of the Bowery.

Mr. Warfield's Simon Levi, a Jewish auctioneer in Hester Street, suddenly grown rich, then forced through the villainy of a broker to poverty again, is in itself sufficiently like his previous efforts to demand that whatever verdict is to be found in the characterization should go to the actor himself.

There was something too much of Warfield last night, but there is consolation in the fact that if there had been less of him there would have been more of the others. And to be quite truthful, it must be said that if "The Auctioneer" were cut down to a twenty-minute sketch, with all of the characters eliminated except Simon Levi, it would prove a very desirable bit of entertainment. But as it stands it gets to be trying on the nerves long before the three acts and four scenes are over.

And this is equally true of Mr. Warfield's excursions into pathetic acting. When the curtain fell on the first act, showing the Jew moved to grief at thought of leaving the home of his early struggles, there was the genuine note of subdued pathos in Mr. Warfield's voice, manner, and bearing that evoked the responsive thrill. But the repetitions of these moments of pathos, the insistence of them, without any variety of depth in the situations that called them forth, could only detract from what was otherwise a suggestion of versatility.

In that part of the play intended to excite laughter the authors are fortunate in having Mr. Warfield's paw to take their chestnuts from the fire. He did it with a deftness and skill that at times almost made one forget that the jokes were such as would blanch the ebony cheek of the most hardened negro minstrel who ever plagiarized Joe Miller.

Maria Davis, as Levi's wife, is to be credited with a distinctly artistic bit, and Marie Bates played with spirit her now familiar Irishwoman. Odell Williams was not the least little bit like a Tammany district leader.

Mr. Warfield made a modest little speech, in which he said that Mr. Belasco was his teacher, and Mr. Belasco did not hesitate to say, before the curtain, that it was all his doings, or words to that effect.

Simon Levi	David Warfield
Mrs. Levi	Maria Davis
Mrs. Eagen	Marie Bates
Callahan	Odell Williams
Jacob Sampson	Harry Rogers
Richard Eagen	Brandon Tynan
Mo Fininski	Eugene Canfield
Minnie	Nellie Lynch
Groode	William Boag
Mrs. Sampson	Helena Phillips
Helga	Maude Winter
Critch	H. S. Millward
Miss Manning	Nina Lyn
Misses Crompton	Elizabeth Berkeley, Ruth Dennis
Miss Finch	Corah Adams
Policeman	Harry L. Rawlins
Chestnut Vendor	Tony Bevan
Customer	Cyril Vezina

"IL TROVATORE" IN ENGLISH.

"Il Trovatore" was revived last evening by the Castle Square Opera Company at the Broadway Theatre. Joseph F. Sheehan was the Manrico and Gertrude Rennyson the Leonora.

The opera is a favorite with Mr. Savage's singers, and the performances of it are always acceptable in spirit and interest. The chorus maintained its standard of excellence. A word of credit is due Emerico Morareale, the musical conductor. Both Miss Rennyson and Mr. Sheehan were recalled repeatedly. After the prison scene it was the singers not the audience who wearied of the famous duet. The scenic effects and costumes were satisfactory. In addition to those mentioned the singers were Ethel du Fre as Azucena, Winfred Goff as the Count, and F. J. Boyle as Ferrando.

Union Actors Go on Strike.

A strike of variety actors was reported yesterday by the Actors' Protective Union of this city at Erbs's Casino, North Beach, L. I., against an alleged breach of contract by the managers. The strikers belong to the union, which is affiliated with the Central Federated Union. They complain that the musicians, who belong to Local No. 41 of the American Federation of Musicians, also affiliated with the Central Federated Union, are playing in the theatre while non-union actors do their turns. It was decided to ask the Grievance Committee of the Central Federated Union to take a hand in the matter.

"THE MARRIAGE GAME" PRODUCED

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—"The Marriage Game," by Clyde Fitch, was produced for the first time on any stage at the Broad Street Theatre to-night. The audience was large. The play may be characterized as daring, dealing as it does with the woman with a past, whose wiles win for her a title and recognition by the most exclusive society.

The play holds attention by its many dramatic situations, while the unlooked-for climax is startling. When the Duke of Montrose realizes the disgrace brought upon the family name by the marriage of his nephew, Lord Carnby, to the ex-music hall singer, he kills the woman. Sadie Martinot enacted the leading rôle. The piece is handsomely staged and the costuming elaborate.

Mrs. Le Moyne Acts in Trenton.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 23.—Sarah Cowell Le Moyne to-night presented her new play, "The First Duchess of Marlborough," at the Opera House to a large audience, which thoroughly enjoyed the production. Mrs. Le Moyne received curtain calls after the first and third acts. In the latter she shows her powers, in a scene where she gives Queen Anne the lie and defies her. The play is strong in dramatic climaxes and situations, and it is natural that it would be, because it deals with the court of Queen Anne during the period when England was concluding its long and bitter war with France and the enemies of the Duke were intriguing in his absence. Harold Russell made a strong Duke, giving good support to the star. The audience gave welcome to the several historical characters, such as Dr. Swift and Richard Steele, the editor of The Tatler, which were portrayed by Joseph Wilkes and Frank Conners. The staging was excellent, the costumes and scenery being taken from authentic pictures of the period of the drama.

AT THE THEATRES.

CASINO.—"Florodora's" popularity remains unchanged.

KEITH'S.—Cinquevalli, the juggler, was the feature of the big bill.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"The Brixton Burglary" was well received.

WALLACK'S.—James K. Hackett presented "Don Caesar's Return."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"The Shadows of a Great City" was revived.

AMERICAN.—"Fanchon the Cricket" has been revived, seemingly with success.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"San Toy" was produced for the first time in Harlem.

CRITERION THEATRE.—William Faversham in "A Royal Rival" is drawing well.

METROPOLIS.—"Lost River," a melodrama full of sensations, received popular approval.

THE DEWEY.—"Parisian Widows" presented an excellent burlesque and a funny afterpiece.

EDEN MUSEE.—New orchestral concerts, wax works, and moving pictures filled the bill.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"Up York State" begins the last week of its engagement.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—"The Rogers Brothers in Washington" is playing to crowded houses.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Arizona," a strong American play, entered the second month of its engagement.

HUBER'S.—Chinese troupe, human pincushion, and Globe Comedy Company entertained the big audiences.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"The King's Carnival" and "Supper at Sherry's" were special features of the big bill.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—"The Forest Lovers," with Miss Bertha Galland as the goose girl, pleases the audiences.

GARDEN THEATRE.—"Richard Lovelace," with E. H. Southern in the title rôle, appears to please the theatre's patrons.

GARRICK THEATRE.—"Captain Jinks," with Miss Ethel Barrymore as the prima donna, draws a crowded house nightly.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Andrew Mack entered the fourth week of his successful engagement as "Tom Moore."

WEBER & FIELDS'S.—"Hoity-Toity" and the burlesque of "Diplomacy" have been improved with new jokes and songs.

DALY'S.—"The Messenger Boy" has arrived. James T. Powers and May Robson played the parts of Tommy and his mother.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S.—Kara, Haines and Vidocq, and Mr. and Mrs. Robyns were the features of an all-star bill for the week.

COLUMBIA THEATRE, Brooklyn.—"An Enemy to the King," with Richard Boehler as the star, was played to a well-filled house.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew in "The Second in Command" is drawing large crowds. His first Wednesday matinée will be given to-morrow.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—"Treasure Island," a play of pirates and gold seekers, received a hearty welcome. Elmer Vance was the strenuous hero.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE.—"The Red Kloof" is a play of life in the Transvaal. Louis Mann and Clara Lipman have strong parts in a new line of stage work.

PROCTOR'S THEATRES.—"The Jilt" was revived at the Twenty-third Street house.—"Forbidden Fruit" and the Hanlons were features of the bill at the Fifth Avenue.—"Incog" was presented at the Fifty-eighth Street theatre. "Camille" will be given to-morrow afternoon.—"A Fair Rebel," a military play, thrilled the audiences at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Marie Dressler has purchased from Mrs. Julia McCoy the Cedar Bluffs Hotel at Saratoga. The hotel was owned by the prize-fighter.

E. H. Sothern has selected the title "If I Were King" for the play written for him by Justin Huntly McCarthy. The play will be produced during his engagement at the Garden Theatre.

Charles Hawtrey and his entire London company sailed for New York Saturday on the steamer Philadelphia. They will make their first appearance in America at the Garrick Theatre in "A Message from Mars" Oct. 7.

The company so far engaged to support Charles Dalton in "The Helmet of Navarre" includes Miss Grace Elliston, Miss Eleanor Barry, Miss Rose Etynge, Miss Eleanor Browning, Sheridan Block, Morgan Coman, R. V. Ferguson, Arthur Barry, and Ernest Hascall.

James K. Hackett has ordered his lawyer to begin injunction proceedings against Daniel K. Ryan, an actor, to restrain him from using the title "Don Caesar's Return." Mr. Ryan has a road repertoire company and has been producing the old play "Don Caesar de Bazan" under the title of "Don Caesar's Return," which is the Mapes version.

ROGERS WILL PROBATED

The Heirs-at-Law Decided to Withdraw Their Objections.

Suit to be Brought in Chancery to Enforce Contract Deceased Is Said to Have Made with His Brothers.

Chancellor Magie of New Jersey, sitting at Jersey City, as Ordinary of the Prerogative Court, yesterday admitted to probate the will of Jacob S. Rogers, the locomotive manufacturer of Paterson, who left the bulk of his estate, valued at $5,000,000, to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, this city.

The sudden termination of the case was due to the fact that the heirs-at-law withdrew the objections they had filed and in regard to which testimony was taken at Trenton. The courtroom was crowded with persons interested in the case when R. V. Lindabury of counsel for the heirs announced the withdrawal of the objections.

"If the Court please," said he, "we represent a number of the heirs-at-law of Jacob S. Rogers, and Mr. Kalisch and Mr. Morrow represent the others. Speaking for all of them, I beg to say that our real objection to this will is that it is in violation of a contract existing between Jacob S. Rogers and his brothers, which his brothers executed and he did not. On that account we have felt it our duty to make a full investigation as to the testamentary capacity of Jacob S. Rogers and as to the execution of his will. That investigation, which has just been completed, has satisfied us that he was of testamentary capacity and that the will was executed in due form. The other and principal question, of course, cannot be submitted to this court, but only to the Court of Chancery, and we will therefore go there and make no contest here."

"I will admit the will to probate," said the Ordinary, "and issue letters testamentary."

Subsequently Mr. Lindabury gave an explanation of his remarks before the Court.

"The contract to which I alluded," said he, "was an agreement between Jacob S. Rogers and his brothers, by which each bound himself, in the event of his death without issue, to leave his property to his brothers' children. Jacob S. Rogers died without issue, and in violation of this agreement devised his property to the Metropolitan Museum of Art."

Mr. Lindabury also explained that in his remarks before the Court he had said that Jacob S. Rogers failed to "execute" the agreement. The word he should have used, he said, was "perform," because the contract was duly executed but was not carried out by Jacob S. Rogers.

Suit will now be entered in Chancery to enforce the contract, but Mr. Lindabury could not say when he would be ready to begin proceedings.

E. E. DURYEA WILL CONTEST.

Case Again Postponed at Request of Contestant's Lawyer — Legatee's Lawyer Charges Blackmail.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 23.—The contest over the will of Edgar E. Duryea came up again to-day before Justice Wilmot M. Smith of the Supreme Court, and another adjournment was taken.

D. W. Guernsey, who appeared for Mrs. Grace Spriggs, one of Mr. Duryea's daughters, said, when the case was called, that his client intended to continue the contest, notwithstanding the fact that her sisters, Mrs. Eva D. Thelberg and Mrs. Marcia D. V. Cox, had withdrawn from the case. He asked for a postponement for one week, as he had had no opportunity to consult with Mrs. Spriggs. He said Mrs. Spriggs did not know that the case was to come up to-day, and that Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy had been engaged as counsel, and time was required to prepare the case.

B. G. Honeyman, who appears for Walter E. Duryea, the invalid son, to whom was left the greater part of the estate, and who is the principal defendant in the contest of the will, protested against any further adjournment. He said that already there had been numerous delays, owing to the changing of counsel, and the defense wished to have the matter settled at once. He declared that the case was one of pure blackmail, and said he considered it very strange that Mrs. Spriggs did not know that a hearing was set down for to-day when she and her sister, Mrs. Cox, lived in the same house. He said the plaintiffs had made numerous efforts to bring about a compromise, although they knew perfectly well that there was no cause for action.

After some further discussion Justice Smith granted an adjournment until Wednesday next.

WILL OF DANIEL T. HOAG.

His Estate Left to His Widow for Life and Then to Episcopal Societies.

The will of Daniel T. Hoag of 51 West Forty-ninth Street was filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday by John V. Irwin of 203 Broadway, who is the executor of the will, Mrs. Susan Howland Hoag, the widow of the testator, being executrix. The value of the estate is said to be unknown, but is large.

Mr. Hoag leaves to his widow for life his household furniture, jewelry, and other personal effects, together with his residence, and also the income of the residue of his estate. On her death the New York Protestant Episcopal Church City Mission Society, the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, the Trustees of the Aged and Infirm Clergy Fund of the Protestant Church of the Diocese of New York, and the rector, Wardens, and Vestry of St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church are to receive $3,000 each. The Home for Old Men and Aged Cou

PRESIDENT WILL AID ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION

Co-operation in Getting Exhibits from Insular Possessions.

Bureau Chiefs of the Treasury Department Presented at the White House —A Procession of Callers All Day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—A very busy day was spent by President Roosevelt today. He was at the White House early, and there was a continual procession of callers all day long. A large number of officials were at the Executive Mansion in the morning, most of them calling simply to pay their respects to the new President. Among those who saw him were Justice McKenna, Senators Millard of Nebraska, Cockrell of Missouri, McCumber of North Dakota, and Penrose of Pennsylvania, Representatives Bingham of Pennsylvania, Long of Kansas, Gibson of Tennessee, Prince of Illinois, and Babcock of Wisconsin, Commissioner of Pensions Evans, Commissioners Youmans and Knapp, and Secretary Moseley of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, ex-Senator Blair of New Hampshire, and ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster.

The Bureau Chiefs of the Treasury Department called as a body. They were accompanied by Secretary Gage and the Assistant Secretaries. Secretary Gage made the presentations. The President received the officials, of whom there were about fifty, very cordially, shaking hands with and speaking a pleasant word to each.

Representative Lester of Georgia was another caller. President Roosevelt's mother lived at Roswell, in Mr. Lester's district, and several of his relatives now reside at Savannah. In reply to Mr. Lester's expression of the personal interest the Georgia people feel in the success of his administration, Mr. Roosevelt said he expected to be able to pay a visit to Georgia before the expiration of his term.

Postmaster General Smith spent an hour with the President, going over in some detail matters relating to the Post Office Department. The other Cabinet officers will pursue a similar course, the President having expressed a desire to familiarize himself as far as possible with the complex machinery of each of the Government departments.

The President lunched at the White House with Charles R. Miller of New York. In the afternoon he saw Rear Admiral Walker (retired) and ex-Senator Pasco of the Isthmian Canal Commission; Senator McComas of Maryland, Rear Admiral Bowles, and ex-Senator Carter of Montana, President of the St. Louis Exposition Commission.

Mr. Carter talked to the President about securing a complete exhibit at the exposition from the United States insular possessions, and the President promised that the efforts of the exposition management would be heartily seconded. The War Department will be asked to co-operate to this end. In addition to the exhibits of the resources of Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines, an effort will be made to have the ethnological exhibit, which has been of little prominence at former expositions, absolutely complete. There are more than seventy types of savage and semi-barbarous peoples to be found in the Philippines.

After the stream of callers had stopped for the day President Roosevelt again went for a long horseback ride into the suburbs of the city. He spent about two hours in the bright, crispy air, and returned to the White House shortly before 7 o'clock. He was unaccompanied on his ride.

The evening was spent very quietly. The President had invited a few friends to be his guests at his first dinner in the Executive Mansion, including his two sisters, Mrs. Cowles and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, and their husbands. The guests remained at the White House until about 10 o'clock. There were no callers in the evening.

The personal effects of President and Mrs. McKinley at the White House are being forwarded to Canton. It is expected that everything will have been shipped tomorrow evening preparatory to the installation of President and Mrs. Roosevelt in the Executive Mansion on Wednesday. All the personal gifts to President McKinley will be included in the effects removed, but such gifts as the vases, presented by the President of France to the President of the United States at the close of the Spanish war, will, of course, remain. There are not many presents, however, of the strictly official class.

Secretary Cortelyou expects to take the personal papers of President McKinley to Canton next Wednesday.

MRS. ROOSEVELT TO LEAVE SOON.

Rapidly Packing at Oyster Bay for the Moving to Washington.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 23.—Mrs. Roosevelt, with her children, now expects to leave for Washington to rejoin the President on Wednesday next, and preparations for the departure of the family are rapidly progressing. William Loeb, Jr., who was secretary to Mr. Roosevelt while he was Vice President, is assisting in the arrangements, and Henry Pinkney, the President's colored attendant, is here from Washington to help also.

Mr. Loeb will, as before, accompany the family to Washington, where he will be assistant to Secretary Cortelyou. Mrs. Roosevelt and her three sons attended services yesterday in Christ Episcopal Church. From the extent of the preparations for departure it is assumed that the President has no intention of returning to Oyster Bay soon.

CHRISTIAN MILLER INSANE.

Examination of the Man Who Threatened President Roosevelt.

Christian Miller, who threatened to kill President Roosevelt, was yesterday declared insane by Dr. Fitch and Dr. Wildman, who examined him in Bellevue, where he has been confined.

Miller came here from Lancaster, N. H., ten days ago, and for this reason cannot be sent to the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane on Ward's Island, which only receives residents of this State. He will be sent back to the place from which he came by Superintendent Blair of the Outdoor Poor Department.

RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA.

Gen. Wood Will Bring a Delegation of Islanders to Draft a Treaty in November.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Gen. Wood, who left last night for Cuba, expects to return to Washington in November and to bring with him a deputation from the Cuban Constitutional Convention, authorized to negotiate a reciprocity agreement. Secretary Root some time ago directed that preliminary arrangements be made for formulating such an agreement, and this has been done. Assurances were given by the late President McKinley, when the delegation from the Cuban convention visited Washington, that every effort would be made to bring about closer relations between the United States and Cuba.

About 100 articles produced in the United States, the most important of which are cereals and machinery, will enter Cuba at reduced rates if the agreement be perfected. Sugar and tobacco will be the principal items of Cuba's production to be considered in the reciprocity agreement.

Gen. Wood has been urging early action in order that the present crop of Cuba may be benefited, and he will return in November with the object of having the reciprocity agreement sent to Congress as soon as it assembles in December. His determination to act quickly was reached after several conferences with President Roosevelt.

To be Consul at Solingen, Germany.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—President Roosevelt to-day appointed Joseph J. Langer of Nebraska to be Consul of the United States at Solingen, Germany.

Kaiser Wants More Alcohol Used.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—Emperor William has presented to the German Agricultural Society a costly porcelain vase, which will be offered as a prize for the most successful stationary engine burning alcohol. He has long cherished plans for increasing the industrial consumption of alcohol as an encouragement to potato growers.

BOERS THREATENING A CAPE COLONY PORT.

Bluejackets Are to be Sent to Mossel Bay to Man the Trenches There.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Cape Town, says the British cruiser Barracouta has arrived at Simons Town, and that all the available bluejackets will be used in the trenches to defend Mossel Bay.

Mossel Bay was formerly known as Allwal South. It is 242 miles east of Cape Town, and is a flourishing little city, being the port of the prosperous district of Oudtshoorn. There is an excellent harbor, much used by vessels anxious to escape stormy weather. The population of Mossel Bay is about 3,000.

The Barracouta is a third-class cruiser attached to the Atlantic Squadron. She registers 1,580 tons, and her complement of officers and men is only 159.

The dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company bears out the alarmist reports recently received in regard to the Boer invasion of Cape Colony. It is in all probability Scheepер's commando which is in the Oudtshoorn district and threatening Mossel Bay. This commando is one of the largest and most enterprising of the parties of Boer raiders in Cape Colony.

It is said that the defenses of Cape Town itself are being strengthened in view of a possible Boer attempt to attack the city.

TO REJECT THE BOER APPEAL.

Report that The Hague Tribunal Will Declare Itself Unable to Act on It.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 23.—It is understood that the Administrative Council of the Arbitration Tribunal will declare itself incompetent to deal with the Boer appeal for arbitration upon the issues involved in the South African war.

THREE BOER PRISONERS ESCAPE.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Sept. 23.—Three of the Boer prisoners of war escaped from Darrell's Island on Friday night, and have not yet been recaptured.

Troops are scouring the islands for the fugitives.

BRITISH TOBACCO COMBINE.

Manufacturers to Take a Retaliatory Measure in View of the American Trust's Deal.

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 23.—It is announced that British tobacco manufacturers have resolved to "form a combination to defend their interests and the interests of British commerce, in view of the entrance into the country of the American Tobacco Company."

To this end a retaliatory measure will shortly be announced.

GERMAN INDUSTRIAL SUCCESSES.

Steel Plates Sent to Newcastle—British Coal Owners Underbid.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—The Hamburger Boersenhalle asserts that German steel plates are now underselling British steel plates at Newcastle by 4s. a ton.

The coal syndicate has secured one-fourth of the coal contracts for the Danish railways, underbidding the British mine owners.

AN ANGLO-GERMAN DISPUTE.

Misunderstanding at Tong-Ku Similar to the Recent Anglo-Russian Quarrel at Tien-Tsin.

TIEN-TSIN, Sept. 23.—A railroad dispute, similar to the recent Anglo-Russian misunderstanding here, has arisen at Tong-Ku, where, last Saturday, the German military authorities flagged out a portion of the railroad property and placed it under a guard of troops. The British objected to this, and marched a British guard to the disputed territory.

The matter has been referred to the German and British Generals.

KAISER VISITS RUSSIAN TOWN.

On Behalf of the Czar Gives $2,500 to Wysztyten, Recently Almost Destroyed by Fire.

ROMINTEN, East Prussia, Sept. 23.—Emperor William, wearing the uniform of the Russian Grenadiers, rode to-day into Wysztyten, a little town on the Russian side of the frontier, which was almost destroyed by fire last August. The peasants assembled in the market place, and his Majesty addressed them as follows:

"Emperor Nicholas, your exalted sovereign and my dear friend, has heard of your great misfortune. He wishes to let you know through me how greatly the news distressed him, and to express his hearty sympathy with you. His Majesty sends, through me, as a mark of his fatherly care of his people, 5,000 rubles.

"You will see from this how the eye of your exalted sovereign overreaches the whole of his great empire, even to its border towns, and that his warm, kindly heat beats for all his subjects. You will show your gratitude and love for your Emperor and father by joining me in crying: 'To the health of his Majesty the Emperor Nicholas! Hurrah!'"

GREAT FIRE IN BERGEN.

A Large Section of the Famous Old Norwegian City Destroyed.

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 23.—A large section of Bergen was burned last night. Two firemen were killed.

The damage done amounts to several million kroner. (A kroner is worth nearly 27 cents.)

Bergen is the second largest city in Norway, and was at one time the most important town in the kingdom. It was founded in 1070 by King Olaf Kyrre, and maintained its pre-eminence till the beginning of the last century. It has been the scene of many historic events, and contains a large number of buildings of great antiquity and interest. As these are in various quarters of the town it is possible that some of them have been destroyed.

Among the celebrated buildings in Bergen are the cathedral, built in 1537; the splendid church of St. Mariae, dating from 1181; the King's Hall, built by King Haakon, who died in 1264, and the museum, which contains a remarkable collection of Norse antiquities.

The present population of Bergen is between 60,000 and 70,000. It has two safe and commodious harbors, one for merchant ships and the other for men of war and yachts. Being the most convenient port from the United Kingdom, a large trade with that country is carried on. The industry of the port consists chiefly in the drying and preserving of codfish, and the preparation of cod liver oil, herrings and fish roe. A large fleet of sailing vessels and steamers has its headquarters at Bergen, and the port is connected by various steamship lines with Germany, Holland, the United Kingdom, and the towns on the Norwegian coast. Most of the European countries, as well as the United States, have Consuls or Vice Consuls there.

IRISH M. P.'S COMING HERE.

John E. Redmond One of the Delegation —Not to Ask Subscriptions.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The plans of the Irish delegation which is to sail for the United States have been completed. John E. Redmond, the Irish Parliamentary leader, will be accompanied by Messrs. McHugh and O'Donnell, members of Parliament. They will sail on the White Star Line steamer Majestic from Queenstown on Oct. 24. Michael Davitt will join them at New York.

Mr. McHugh is at present undergoing six months' imprisonment in Kilmainham Jail. He will be released on Oct. 21. Mr. O'Donnell will deliver addresses in Erse.

WATERFORD, Sept. 23.—John E. Redmond, in a farewell speech to the electors here to-night, announced that he would not solicit subscriptions in the United States, as sufficient funds to meet the Parliamentary expenses of the Nationalists had already been received.

The meeting adopted a resolution of sympathy with the United States on the death of President McKinley.

A SUBMARINE CABLE TO THE PHILIPPINES

Company Incorporated at Albany to Lay the New Line.

The 2,200 Miles to Hawaii to be Finished in Nine Months—Whole 8,500 Miles Expected to be Completed in Two Years.

The Commercial Pacific Company was incorporated at Albany yesterday for the purpose of laying a submarine cable from the Pacific Coast to Hawaii and thence to the Philippine Islands, making a direct cable route from the United States to the Far East.

According to the articles of incorporation the company's lines are to begin in New York City, although from that point to the Pacific Coast the lines of other companies may be used. The actual lines of the company are to begin at some point in California and are to end in the Philippine Islands. The lines are to touch Hawaii and various other Pacific islands.

The capital stock of the company is to be $100,000, divided into shares of $100 each. The term of existence of the company is fixed at 1,000 years.

The company will be affiliated with the Commercial Cable Company, and all its incorporators are officials of that corporation. John W. Mackay said yesterday, in explaining the intentions of the new corporation, that the route would be by way of Honolulu.

"The length of the cable," he said, "will be about 8,500 miles. The part first laid will be from California to the Hawaiian Islands, a distance of about 2,200 miles. It is expected that this portion will be laid and in operation within nine months. The time required for the laying of the remainder of the cable from the Hawaiian Islands to the Philippine Islands will depend upon how quickly the cable can be manufactured. I believe that the whole cable will be in operation within two years from this date."

Mr. Mackay also said that on Aug. 23 he made application to the United States Government for landing rights in California and the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippine Islands, and that such application was still pending. The new company is willing to lay the cable on the same terms and conditions, so far as landing rights are concerned, as were imposed by the United States Government on the cable lines which have been landed on the Atlantic Coast of the United States.

It is also said that the company will not ask for any subsidy or guarantee. Mr. Mackay said that he believed there would be no trouble whatsoever in agreeing with the Government as to the terms and conditions.

He further said that the new cable will connect at the Philippines with the present submarine cable running from there to Japan and also with the cable running from the Philippines to China. In this way a direct cable route from China and Japan to the United States will be established, which, it is expected, will be of the greatest benefit to the growing commerce and trade between the United States and China particularly.

At present cablegrams from China to the United States have to be sent by way of Europe. The present cable rates from the United States to the Philippines and to China and Japan will be reduced 30 to 60 per cent. by the new cable route.

The Directors of the new company are John W. Mackay, Clarence H. Mackay, George G. Ward, Edward C. Platt, Albert Beck, Albert B. Chandler, William W. Cook, and George Clapperton.

DEFEATS OF COLOMBIAN REBELS.

Minister Valencia Says Revolt in the Interior Is Practically Squelched.

José Maria Gonzales Valencia, recently appointed Colombian Minister to Italy, arrived here yesterday on the Hamburg-American steamship Alleghany from Cartagena. He is the brother of Ramon Gonzales Valencia, who laid aside the portfolio of Colombian Minister of War to fight the insurgents in the Department of Santander, of which he is now the acting Governor.

Speaking about affairs in his own country the Minister said that when he left Bogota two weeks ago the rebel General Ramon Marin had been defeated with great loss of men at La Piodras, and that the revolution in the interior was practically squelched. He did not learn of the defeat of Uribe-Uribe's forces at Bocas del Toro and Rio Hacha until reaching this port.

Minister Valencia went to the office of the Colombian Consul, where it was said that two warships have been purchased in Europe for the Colombian Navy.

Lord Newborough Sails for New York.

ST. MICHAEL'S, Azore Islands, Sept. 23.—The British auxiliary steam yacht Fedora (owned by Lord Newborough) has left here for New York.

Lord Newborough left Dartmouth on Aug. 28 on the Fedora, intending to witness the America's Cup races. The Fedora put into St. Michael's on Sept. 12, with her decks started. Lady Newborough, who was formerly Miss Grace Carr, daughter of the late Col. Henry M. Carr of Louisville, Ky., arrived in New York on Sept. 19 on board the White Star liner Teutonic.

Protests Against German Tariff Bill.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—Herr Moeller, Prussian Minister of Commerce, to-day began the hearings in connection with the protests against the new Tariff bill. To-morrow a paper will be read showing how the tariff will affect wood. The hearings will last a fortnight.

Montclair Church Calls New Pastor.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 23.—At a meeting of the congregation of the First Baptist Church here to-night it was voted to extend a unanimous call to the Rev. J. Herman Randall of the Fountain Street Baptist Church, Grand Rapids, Mich. Mr. Randall preached here as supply minister on Sept. 1. For over a year the pastorate has been vacant through the resignation of the Rev. H. Allen Tupper, Jr., who accepted a New York charge.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. Abiel L. Smith, Deputy Commissary General, will proceed to St. Louis for duty as Purchasing Commissary in that city, relieving Capt. William H. Bean.

Major Rogers Birnie, Ordnance Department, will make three visits to Fort Preble to witness the mortar firing at that post to be made under the general supervision of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

Capt. Clint C. Hearn, Artillery Corps, is relieved from further duty as Quartermaster at Fort Riley.

Second Lieut. Francis J. Behr, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Camp McKinley, Hawaii, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

First Lieut. Eugene H. Hartnett, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed Aug. 16, to meet at the Army Building, New York City, for the examination of First Lieutenants of the line, with a view to their detail for duty in the Ordnance Department, vice First Lieut. Allie W. Williamson, Assistant Surgeon, relieved.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the War Department Sept. 30 for the purpose of examining and submitting recommendations in all cases relative to the conferring of brevet rank and the awarding of medals of honor that may be referred to the board. Detail: Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, Artillery Corps; Col. Francis Moore, Eleventh Cavalry; Capt. Robert A. Brown, Fourth Cavalry, aide de camp, Recorder.

Col. James M. Marshall, Assistant Quartermaster General, and Lieut. Col. Charles R. Barnett, Deputy Quartermaster General, will proceed to Chickamauga Park, in connection with the transfer of public property pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Second Lieut. Wesley W. K. Hamilton, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the Seventy-second Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Fort Grebble.

First Lieut. Walter S. Volkmar, Artillery Corps, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, subject to examination,) having been examined by a board of officers and found physically disqualified to perform the duties of First Lieutenant of Artillery by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active service as a First Lieutenant of Artillery is announced, to date from Sept. 21.

Navy.

Lieut. L. M. Nulton is ordered to the navy yard at Washington, Oct. 1, for instruction at the naval gun factory.

Lieut. F. N. Freeman is ordered to the torpedo boat Farragut, Oct. 15.

Naval Cadet C. H. McKenzie's resignation is accepted.

Lieut. A. W. Hinds is ordered to the Boston Navy Yard for temporary duty on the Wabash.

Paymaster W. L. Wilson's orders of Sept. 13 is modified; he is ordered home to settle accounts and wait orders.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This week promises to be quiet, although there are any number of people in town, and the Park is looking quite itself at the hour for the afternoon drive. But no houses will be opened regularly until after the cup races. Meadow Brook, with its three hunts a week, Tuxedo, Ardsley, and Morristown, and the Hudson generally are very gay in a quiet way. Large house parties are being given, but the entertaining has been informal.

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Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are among those who are to be in town to-day. Capt. Gordon and Lady Sarah Wilson left last Thursday for a visit to Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and they returned yesterday. Lady Bache Cunard, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Tichenor, in Sharon, Conn., has also returned to town.

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There are quite a number of English people in town, and they are dining each evening at different restaurants, and are being much entertained in a quiet way. Among the prominent Londoners are Mme. Von Andre, who has come over with Lady Lister Kaye, Mr. Newhouse, Capt. Gordon and Lady Sarah Wilson, Lady Lister Kaye, Lady Cunard, and Miss Emily Yznaga. It is the first visit of Miss Yznaga to New York for several years. She is a sister of Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, and Lady Lister Kaye. Mr. and Mrs. George Keppel, who were at Newport, have been visiting Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb at Shelburne Farms, Vt.

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The Duke of Alba has joined the little foreign party. He arrived from Europe on Saturday. He is a very good friend of the Yznagas and was in this country some years ago with Sir John and Lady Lister Kaye. He is a nephew of the ex-Empress Eugenie of France. He is at the Waldorf-Astoria.

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Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene have left Newport and have opened their beautiful new house at Meadow Brook. They have been entertaining quietly and will remain on Long Island for the present. Mr. Keene will go abroad early in the Spring to play polo.

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The date for the marriage of Miss Abbie Aldrich, daughter of Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has been fixed for Oct. 9. It will take place at the Aldrich country place, near Providence.

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Notwithstanding other statements, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., (Lady Sibyl Cuffe,) will, as has been said in this column, pass the Winter in Southern California. Mr. Cutting has secured a pretty cottage at Oxnard, Cal., where the Oxnards have established sugar refineries. The Oxnards have also large interests in Brooklyn. Mr. Cutting intends to go into the sugar business.

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The Morristown Horse Show will take place as announced, on Oct. 10, 11, and 12, at the Morristown Driving Park. It will be one of the chief events of the suburban season, and boxes have been taken by Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Ghighuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Tiers, and others.

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Among those sailing to-morrow on the Teutonic are Mr. and Mrs. N. Thayer Robb, who are going abroad for the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Robb have been spending the Summer at Southampton, L. I. Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb on Thursday will leave their place at Southampton for Lancaster, Mass., where they will remain through the Autumn.

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Miss Betty Metcalf, who returns with her mother, Mrs. George Bird, from Isleborough, Dark Harbor, Me., this week, will visit Miss Frederica Webb at Shelburne Farms, Vt. She will go there the coming week.

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The wedding of William Wilson Heaton, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Heaton (Miss Sarah A. Wilson) of this city, and Miss Mary Whitman Chase, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Borden Chase of Highland Road, Fall River, Mass., is to take place on Thursday, Sept. 26, in the Central Congregational Church, at Fall River, Mass. The Rev. Mr. Knight will read the service. Miss Chase's maid of honor will be her sister, Miss Annie B. Chase, and Mr. Heaton's best man is to be Fritz Wilhelm Hoeninghaus of this city. Miss Louise S. Chase, a sister of the bride; Miss Florence Hills of Fall River, Miss Alice M. Chase of Waterbury, Conn., and Miss Carrie W. Pow of Salem, Ohio, are to be the bridesmaids, and the ushers selected are Alexander Smith Cochran, Harry Valette Day, and William H. Corbitt of New York; T. Sidney Kingman of South Orange, N. J., and Charles E. Smith and Stephen B. Davol of Fall River.

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Johnston Livingston and his daughter and son-in-law, the Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, have arrived in New York from Bar Harbor.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Gilbert Davies have arrived in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ogden (Miss Davies) are returning to the United States after a six months' absence in South America, and are due to arrive on the Kron Prinz Wilhelm. Mr. and Mrs. Davies are here to meet them, and later will go to Atlantic City and Tuxedo, where they purpose spending the Autumn.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hersey Andrews, who went on a trip around the world immediately after their marriage last Spring, have arrived from abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews are to spend the Winter with the latter's father, Rutland M. Garrettson, at 230 West Ninety-seventh Street.

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At the marriage of Miss Crockett to Laurence I. Scott, which, as previously announced in this column, is to be celebrated in Grace Church, San Francisco, at noon on Wednesday, Oct. 2, the following attendants have been selected. The bridesmaids are to be the Misses Grimwood, Georgia and Frances Hopkins, Emily Wilson, Edith McBean, and Genevieve Carolan. The ushers are to be Norman Livermore, Samuel Boardman, Prescott Scott, Frederick McNear, Porter Garnett, and Willard N. Brown. Mr. Scott's best man is to be T. R. Backus.

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Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt, and Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke were among those lunching yesterday at the Waldorf. Ex-President Cleveland and his daughter, little Miss Cleveland, lunched at Delmonico's.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 23.—There was a large exodus of Summer residents from Newport to-day, all going to New York to witness the coming cup races. Some have closed their cottages here and others will return after seeing at least one race. Among those who went were Thomas F. Cushing, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, George A. Huhn, Mrs. Leslie Cotton, John W. Ellis, J. Ellis Postlethwaite, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke, J. B. M. Grosvenor, Frank W. Andrews, Jr., C. M. Oelrichs, Mrs. George S. Scott, George I. Scott, John J. Wysong, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Lawrence White, John Yale, Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., Elisha Dyer, R. R. Remington, H. O. Nichols, Miss Knowlton, and Winthrop Rutherfurd.

The steam yacht Nahma sailed this morning for New York with Mrs. Robert Goelet, Miss Goelet, and Robert W. Goelet on board.

F. C. Lawrence is at the Lafarge cottage. James T. Woodward closed "The Cloisters" and went to New York to-day.

Miss Amy Townsend, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, at the Fearing cottage in Narragansett Avenue, left this morning for New York, and after the yacht races will join J. Pierpont Morgan's party for an extended trip to California.

Mrs. George Pepper Norris is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. G. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll left by train for New York. Their yacht, the Navahoe, left for New York during the afternoon.

Eugene Higgins will leave to-morrow night on the steam yacht Varuna for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont gave a sailing party this afternoon on the steam yacht Satanella. They will leave for New York on their yacht to-morrow to witness the races, taking with them a party of friends.

IN THE SHOPS.

One of the most attractive ways in which the cotton velvets so much worn this season are used is in children's suits. A delightful little Russian blouse suit is made of a soft, light brown, almost fawn shade, of one of these velvets trimmed with a wide-ribbed white corduroy. The edges of the two crossed pieces which form the front of the blouse are edged with bands of the corduroy perhaps an inch wide, that on the left side carried down diagonally the full length of the blouse and on the other to the waist line. The dickey left by the crossing of the two front pieces is formed of the tan velvet, the upper part half covered with the white corduroy, which is put on in a shallow point. A white kid belt is worn with the blouse and there are short, puffed trousers.

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There is a box-plaited skirt to a little brown cloth suit stitched with white. The front of the upper part is of white flannel, a stitched box plait of the brown being carried down from the shoulders on either side of the front, and inside this over the lower half of the little vest two straight pieces of the cloth being set in make the lower half of the vest that much narrower than the upper. It is a good way of shaping it. There is a standing collar of the white. The suit opens underneath at the left side.

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Baby cloaks have many of them rather deep capes this year, and a satin cord or piping is an almost universal finish for a plain edge or as the heading of a ruffle or lace. The backs of the small coats are rather full, some obtaining the fullness from an inverted plait and others from box plaits.

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One coat of white silk poplin has a deep cape reaching about to where the baby's waist would be inside the coat and is trimmed with two deep rows of heavy cream lace. These are put on one well above the other, showing the satin piping with which each is put on. The turnover collar is finished with a similar piping, as are the turnback cuffs to the plain coat sleeves.

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Of white silk is a coat with a shorter cape, which has a very considerable flare and is set on to a yoke. This yoke is about two inches deep, and up on it is set the shaped collar, which is finished with a piping of satin, has a line of lace stitching just inside the edge, and a petal-like frilling of soft silk under it. Two tiny white fur heads finish the neck of this coat. The sleeves are modeled after the style of garments for older people. They are short, having a shaped ruffle to agree with the collar edged with a piping and with the line of lace stitching inside. Within this flaring sleeve is a gathered sleeve with a band.

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Silk embroidery in the form of passementerie edges the deep embroidered cape of another white poplin cape, and below the passementerie is a frilling of silk crinkled to give the effect of silk flower petals. One white poplin coat cape has a deep frill of white lace over white chiffon around the edge.

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Very attractive is another white poplin coat which has a shorter cape or deep collar which has the effect of being double from the trimming, two narrow rows of ermine. This collar is cut away at the neck to leave a little dickey of white silk made with lengthwise pinch tucks and a standing band collar.

Sleeves as a rule are made to puff a little at the wrist and gather into a rather wide cuff, which may or may not turn over.

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Here is a bargain for housekeepers who have not or could not put up preserves this Summer. The Woman's Exchange did not dispose of its stock of last year's preserves this Spring, and now it is selling them off at nominal rates to be rid of them. 15 and 25 cents for jars that were 50 and 85 cents. The preserves are those put up last Fall, and as good now as then, but it is a rule of the place not to keep such goods over a second season.

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There are some interesting things in Russian laces which have come over to the Russian girl who disposes of the work of her countrywomen. Something quite new in Russian lace, which is usually made in small pieces, is a bed cover which sells for $75. This is 2½ yards long by 2 wide of the hand-made pillow lace. There are squares that were made for pillow shams, but which are of better size for table covers, a yard and 1¼ yards square. They cost respectively $12 and $18. There are some interesting things in drawn work and embroidery, copied many of them from old ecclesiastical pieces. One of these, a scarf with deep drawn work ends, has the design of a church and a woman entering it. The church is crudely drawn, and the woman in the doorway, half the size of the church, has the contour of a child-made paper doll. There is a cross on the top of the church surmounted by a rooster. It is a wonderful piece of work, and costs $30. Quite new in the way of modern work is a piece with two embroidered ends, showing a bird of paradise in many quaint stitches, taken from old-time altar cloths. It costs $20. Very pretty according to modern ideas is another design, a linen tea cloth with the border of drawn work showing a branch of flowers in a vase.

TO NAME FRANKLIN MURPHY.

Republicans, It Is Said, Will Nominate Him to Succeed Gov. Voorhees.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 23.—All indications are that Franklin Murphy of Essex County will be nominated for Governor to succeed Gov. Voorhees at the State Convention to be held in Taylor's Opera House Thursday. Republican leaders from all parts of the State are already upon the ground, and their discussions lead to no other conclusion. All predict that the proceedings will be brief and harmonious.

Ex-Attorney General John W. Griggs will be the Chairman. United States Senator William J. Sewell has engaged the quarters he usually occupies at the Trenton House, and has promised to attend the convention if his health will permit. It is predicted that the platform will be brief. Appropriate resolutions on the death of President McKinley and pledging loyal support to President Roosevelt will be adopted by the convention.

Murphy Delegates Chosen.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 23.—The Camden County Republican primaries were held to-night. The only important contest was that for delegates to the Mayoralty convention, in which Mayor Hatch won. Delegates were also elected to the Gubernatorial Assembly, Board of Education, and Coroners' conventions. There was no opposition to the delegates who favor Franklin Murphy for Governor.

JERSEY CITY TO PAY THE BILL.

Two Children Bitten by a Dog Sent to Pasteur Institute.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday sent two children to the Pasteur Institute for preventive treatment against hydrophobia, and the Board of Finance will bear the expense. The children are Robert Kennedy, seven years old, of 53 Newark Avenue, and Dora Broderick, ten years old, of 361 Second Street.

On July 29 an infuriated dog ran through the streets and bit four children. The two named were among its victims. The others were Edward Eckert, eight years old, who lived in New York, but was on a visit to his grandmother at the time, and John Kazan, seven years old, of 165 Morgan Street. Eckert died at his home in New York on Aug. 26, and Kazan died at the city hospital, Jersey City, last Friday.

The other two children have experienced no serious consequences, but since the death of Eckert and Kazan their parents have become alarmed for their safety. As they were too poor to send them to the Pasteur Institute, they appealed to Mayor Hoos, who, after consultation with the city's law officers, decided that as the children were injured in the public streets, the city should bear the expense. The cost will be about $200.

A New Hotel for Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 23.—Ground was broken to-day at Edgewood Park for the Edgewood Inn, a hotel building which is destined to be as popular as was the famous Indian Harbor Hotel. It will be constructed of rustic stone and wood, and will cost about $200,000. N. C. Mellen of New York is the architect. Judge R. Jay Walsh and Nathaniel Witherell of Greenwich are the owners.

FREDERICK FRALEY DEAD.

Was One of Philadelphia's Oldest Citizens and a Leader in Commercial and Financial Circles.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—Frederick Fraley, well known in commercial centres throughout the country, and President of the National Board of Trade from its organization, thirty-three years ago, died at his home here to-day of general debility. Mr. Fraley, who was born in this city May 18, 1804, was one of Philadelphia's foremost citizens for the past sixty years. During his long career he held a leading position in local commercial and financial circles.

Mr. Fraley at the age of sixteen years entered the wholesale hardware business and later became a hardware importer. In later life he became the executive head of the Schuylkill Navigation Company and the Western Savings Fund Society, and was connected with several financial institutions. Mr. Fraley's commercial career will be held memorable for his close and intimate association with both the Philadelphia and National Boards of Trade.

His interest in science and applied arts was always of the keenest. For more than half his life he was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and for the past twenty-one years its President. He was one of the founders of Franklin Institute in 1824, and since 1853 served as trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. He had also served in City Councils and the State Senate, and in 1839 was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated William Henry Harrison for the Presidency.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Prof. Laemmlein Buttenwieser.

Prof. Laemmlein Buttenwieser, well known as teacher and linguist, died at his home, 233 Lenox Avenue, yesterday after a two weeks' illness, which developed at Sharon Springs. He was born in Bavaria, seventy-six years ago, and studied in Wuerzburg University, being educated as a rabbi. He came to this country in 1854, but instead of practicing his profession engaged as a teacher of languages. He taught in theological schools in Cincinnati and other Western towns, and for a time in Philadelphia.

In 1873 he was appointed Professor of Languages in the public schools of this city during the administration of Superintendent Henry Kittle, and continued in this post until his retirement in 1886. He leaves a wife, two daughters, and one son, Joseph L. Buttenwieser, a prominent real estate dealer and broker. Mr. Buttenwieser was a member of the B'nai Brith and several Jewish benevolent organizations. Funeral services will be held at his late residence to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Countess von Seilern.

Countess Antoinette Von Seilern died suddenly on Sunday in London. She was the daughter of the late Charles F. Woerishoffer and the granddaughter of the late Oswald Ottendorfer of The Staats Zeitung. The Count Carlo Von Seilern, who was an Austrian nobleman, and Miss Woerishoffer were married at the Church of the Incarnation on Feb. 11, 1898. Bishop Satterlee came expressly from Washington to perform the ceremony. It was a large church wedding, and the bride was given away by her uncle, Edward Uhl. The Count and Countess after a tour of the Southern States went to Austria to reside. The mother and a younger sister of the Countess reside at the Toloso, 145 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Obituary Notes.

NORMAN S. BENTLEY, for a number of years a dealer in books at 27 William Street, died suddenly yesterday at Saratoga, where he had been spending the Summer. He was seventy-three years old, and leaves a wife, three sons, and one daughter. He boarded at 207 Congress Street, Brooklyn. It was said there last night that news of his death had not yet reached the house, and that no member of the family was there. He was accompanied in Saratoga by his daughter-in-law and her child.

Simon Sterne's Funeral To-morrow.

It was announced last evening that the arrangements for the funeral of Simon Sterne, who died on Sunday, had been changed. The services will be held at the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, instead of at the family residence, 40 West Fifty-ninth Street.

Business Notices.

A NEW COLLAR.
E. & W. "Lubeck." "Lubeck." E. & W.

MARRIED.

MORGAN—COOKE.—On Monday, Sept. 23, at St. Matthew's, by the Rev. Thomas Gallandet, Anna Delafield

ETHICS WON FOR DWYERS

Brooklyn Turfman and Son Made a Betting Coup with Colt.

FOUR POST CHOICES FIRST

Pleasant Weather, a Fast Track, and a Good Attendance Made Successful Racing at the Gravesend Course.

Michael F. Dwyer, all but forgotten in his old capacity as a turf plunger, and spoken of by the average racegoer as a memory, put himself very much in evidence at the Gravesend track yesterday, when the race for the Seabreeze Stakes was run. Everybody knew that Ethics, about the last good horse left to represent the name of Dwyer, was racing in the interest of the ex-plunger, though the colt runs in the name of C. F. Dwyer, eldest son of the man who once was the most successful betting operator on the American turf, but the Dwyer "luck" has been so bad of late that the stable name had lost its magic. In addition, Ethics had run a number of indifferent races and on form seemed no better than several other of the entries for the Seabreeze, a selling stake for three-year-olds, over a mile and a sixteenth course.

It caused remark that the clever lightweight jockey, H. Cochran, had the mount on Ethics rather than the apprentice, G. Thompson, who has ridden him at times, but the betting element reasoned that Whitney's Paul Clifford, G. B. Morris's Autolight, and J. S. O'Brien's Wild Pirate had equally good chances to win, so the betting on the race was unecommonly brisk, with the four horses named at nearly similar prices throughout. From somewhere or other there appeared money in abundance to back the Dwyer colt, however, and with the result that Ethics was always the actual favorite.

In one of the best races of the meeting Ethics, well handled by Cochran, came on at the finish, after Paul Clifford had made the running into the stretch, attended at the last turn by Autolight. It was from that point that Ethica made his move for the stakes. Into the last furlong the contest seemed to be between Paul Clifford and Autolight, Ethics being shut off behind the other two at the furlong pole. It showed how well founded was the plunge that had been made on the Dwyer colt, however, that he was good enough to pull out from behind and go around his horses, with less than an eighth of a mile to run to the end, and then to draw away and win, ridden out, by a length, Autolight finishing second by a neck before Paul Clifford.

After the race the betting ring learned what it had not been particularly interested in before, that the bets that kept Ethics a favorite were all with Dwyer money, $5,000 in one commission having been sent in by "Mike" himself, while other commissions of about similar amounts were sent into the betting ring by the son and the stable connection. As the average price was about 12 to 5, the winning made a handsome addition to the capital of the betting men of the old turf firm, "the Dwyer Brothers." The incident served to call attention to Michael F. Dwyer, who has been an inconspicuous figure at the track since the time, a few years ago, when he was reported "broke," and many horsemen expressed pleasure to learn that the once famous plunger, who now is a comparative invalid and who watches the races from a seat from which he cannot move without assistance, not only is far from a bankrupt, but has had a successful season, and is again fairly well to do, though of course he has not regained the great fortune he once had. It was a further proof of the sincerity of his well-wishers that Ethics, entered to sell for $500, was not bid up, though the colt easily is worth about ten times that amount.

The weather was pleasant, the track good, and the attendance about up to the average. In four of the six races the favorites were successful, the defeated choices being Cast Iron, in the third race, who was behind Katherine C. after Notlimah had made most of the running, five horses finishing heads apart, and Modrine in the fifth race, The Musketeer coming from behind at the finish and beating him out by a nose in a sensational finish. Cameron cleverly took the opening race after leading most of the distance, and Belle of Troy had only to gallop to win the last event from McAddie. In the second race Smoke was the pacemaker for seven furlongs of the mile and a sixteenth course, after which Decanter went on from third place and won ridden out by about a half length. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, special weights and allowances; about six furlongs. J. G. Follansbee's Cameron, b. c., by Meddler-Annot Lyle, 115 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 8 to 5 and 7 to 10, won ridden out by a half length; W. H. Sealey's Caughnawaga, ch. c., 100, (Woods,) 7 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by two lengths from Perry Belmont's Numeral, ch. c., 100, (J. Daly,) 40 to 1 and 12 to 1, third. Time—1:11 1-5. Rightaway, Glenwater, Calgary, Anak, Namtor, Peninsula, Hindred, Hot, and Misty Williams also ran. Value to the winner, $784. Cameron always the favorite. Winner trained by H. M. Mason.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth. F. R. Hitchcock's Decanter, b. h., 6 years, by Decoiver-Maudlin, 112, pounds, (O'Connor,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won ridden out by a neck; W. C. Whitney's Morningside, b. f., 3, 103, (T. Burns,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second by a head from W. Showalter's Smoke, ch. f., 4, 105, (Shaw,) 7 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:46 4-5. St. Finnan and Wax Taper also ran. Value to the winner, $830. Decanter always favorite. Winner trained by W. P. Burch.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens two years old, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. Frank Farrell's Katherine C., b. f., by Ben Strome-Ecrier of Rose, 103 pounds, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a head; Lewis Elmore's Natlimah, b. f., 103, (O'Connor,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by a head from F. Brindle's Cast Iron, ch. c., 106,(Wonderly,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:09. Joe McGovern, Tehuli, Major Tenny, Lenora, Major Daniels, Meistersinger, Justice, Iridescent, Batyah, Trump, Blue Mantle, Courtenay, and Shandonfield also ran. Value to the winner, $690. Cast Iron the post favorite. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

FOURTH RACE.—The Seabreeze Stakes, for three-year-olds, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Charles F. Dwyer's Ethics, b. c., by Charaxus-Ethle, 101 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 2 and 9 to 10, won ridden out by a length; Green B. Morris's Autolight, ch. c., 101, (Piccarat Silver Light, 106, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and even, second by a neck from William C. Whitney's Paul Clifford, blk. g., by Lissak-Tourseau III., 113, (T. Burns,) 13 to 5 and 9 to 10, third. Time—1:48. Wild Pirate and Lady Chorister also ran. Value of stakes to the winner, $1,205. Ethics the post favorite. Winner trained by R. Miller.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; about six furlongs. Frank Farrell's Musketeer, b. h., 5 years, by Masetto-Sis Himyar, 104 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a head; J. H. McCormick's Modrine, ch. c., 4, 113, (T. Walsh,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by three lengths from Dryer & McGuire's Bold Venture, ch. h., 4, 106, (Simms,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:10 3-5. Potente, Snark, Sly, Satire, His Royal Highness, Annie Thompson, Ante Up, and Boundfee also ran. Value to the winner, $660. Modrine the post favorite. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $600 in 1901, with allowances; one mile and seventy yards. John E. McDonald's Belle of Troy, ch. m., 5 years, by Fonso-The Belle, 101 pounds, (Wonderly,) 3 to 5 and out, won easily by five lengths; John J. McCafferty's McAddie, ch. c., 3, 95, (H. Cochran,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, second by four lengths from E. D. Morrell's Agnes D., b. f., 3, 104, (T. Burns,) 20 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:44 1-5. Aislke, Beggar Lady, Vargrave, Missionary, Queen Carniyal, and Fincher also ran. Value to the winner, $770. Belle of Troy always the favorite. Winner trained by H. Harris.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—The King's Highway Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles. Semper Ira and Matt Simpson, 150 pounds each; The Bachelor, 142; Charawind, 139; Jim McGibbon, 138; Captain January and Salesman, 135 each; Miss Mitchell, 134; Fablus, 130.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. Otis, 124 pounds; Chilton, 123; Highlander, 120; Flora Pomona, 118; Port Royal, 117; Josepha, 116; Father Wentker, 111; Tribe's Hill, 109; Cryptogram, 107; Lord Quex, 102; Carroll D, 100.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners since Aug. 24, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Hammock, 110 pounds; Alfred Vargrave, 109; Roxane, 108; Disturber, 107; Knight of the Garter, Alpen, furlongs, Wild Bess, 100 pounds; Femesole, lando, and Maxime Gomez, 105 each; Tweedle, 104; Himself, 101; Animosity and Vesuvia, 94 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Albemarle Stakes, for fillies two years old; selling allowances; five furlongs. Wild Bess, 100 pounds; Femesole, Prophetic, Pearl Pinder, and Octoroon, 104 each; Deadtime, 99; Lady Sterling, 98; Zirl and Ascension, 94 each; Lady Godiva, 92; Sedition and Lieschen, 89 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for mares and geldings of all ages; one mile and seventy yards. Kamara, 118 pounds; Teddy and Paul Clifford, 111 each; Red Path, 110; Kinnikinic and Janice, 106 each; The Amazon, 105; Louisville, 103; Gunfire, 95; Barbara Frietchie, 92; Glengar, 88; Lombre, 85.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; special weights; about six furlongs. Bobs and Lamp o'Lee, 112 pounds each; Lady Georgiana, Wealth, Elegy, Welsh Girl, Irene Lindsey, Illum, Arak, Miss Almy, and Scotch Bush, 109 each.

Notes of the Turf.

The Brooklyn Jockey Club, acting on the suggestion that a special race be arranged for the best of the season's two-year-olds, has announced a special race for next Saturday, framed with an idea to bringing out the pick of the youngsters, and with the especial purpose of getting in the great Western filly Endurance by Right. The event is to be over the short six furlongs course, with $1,500 added to a sweepstakes of $250 each, weights 7 pounds below the scale, which will let in colts to carry 115 pounds and fillies 112. It has been stated as official that Clarence H. Mackay will enter his colt Heno, and it is expected that William C. Whitney will be represented in the race by Nasturtium or King Hanover. That Endurance by Right will be entered is accepted as a matter of fact.

After his victory in the fifth race yesterday, Frank Farrell's smart three-year-old The Musketeer, which was entered to sell for $1,200, was sold on private terms to John J. McCafferty, the horse to be delivered to McCafferty after the meeting ends.

It is about settled that the filly Blue Girl, in William C. Whitney's stable, will not race again this season. She was sick at the Sheepshead Bay meeting, and as she shows the effects of her long campaign, which began at Morris Park in the Spring, it has been decided that it is best to give her a rest until next year.

James T. Williams, once conspicuous on the turf as the owner of such horses as Joe Cotton and Ten Miles, is in the East again, after an absence of about a dozen years in the West.

Edward Corrigan, the American race track owner and turfman, who went to England two years ago to engage in racing there, has announced his determination to return to the United States this Winter in search of more material for his racing stable, as in the course of the season in England he has disposed of nearly all the horses capable of winning that he took abroad.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

In a Well-Played Contest Pittsburg Won from New York — Brooklyn's Large Score.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 23.—The first baseball game of the closing series between Pittsburg and New York took place here to-day, and resulted in a first-class contest from beginning to end. The interest was strong throughout, as the score see-sawed continually with just enough uncertainty at every stage to bring the spectators to their feet that the misplays were forgotten. The game was not won until after some sharp work in the tenth inning.

New York started off in the lead, which was seon cut down to a tie. Then the Easterners went to the front once more, to be overhauled the second time. In the final rally in the tenth the visitors again led in the number of tallies, but the local team braced up, and by some fast work on the bases tied and then won the game.

The game was lost to New York through a phenomenal piece of fielding by Ritchey in the eighth inning, when the visitors had located the ball, and were pushing it out in different directions for safeties. After Van Haltren was retired, Strang batted a "hot one" to left, but was checked at second by fast fielding. Ganzel handed out a liner that had all sorts of labels on it, and Strang sprinted for the plate. Ritchey leaped into the air, and, to the amazement of everybody, himself included, brought down the ball in his glove. Strang had no chance to get back, and the batting rally was a closed incident. Doheny was not hit after that in a way to make runs. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
A. Davis, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Clarke, lf	1	2	2	0	0
Beaum't, cf	2	2	2	0	0
Wagner, ss	0	1	2	5	1
Bransf'd, 1b	1	0	14	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	1	0	3	3	4
Leach, 3b	0	0	0	7	0
Zimmer, c	0	0	6	1	0
Doheny, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	8	30	17	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Murphy, lf	0	1	4	0	0
Jones, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Van H'n, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Strang, 3b	0	1	1	3	0
Ganzel, 1b	1	1	10	1	0
G. Davis, ss	1	0	1	5	1
Miller, 2b	0	1	2	3	0
Warner, c	1	2	2	2	0
Taylor, p	0	0	1	2	0
Total	4	8	29	14	1

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Pittsburg	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2—5
New York	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; New York, 1. Two-base hits—Beaumont, Ritchey, Strang, Ganzel. Three-base hit—Clarke. Double plays—Leach, Wagner, and Bransfield; Ritchey and Bransfield; Zimmer, Taylor, and Ritchey. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 2; off Taylor, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Zimmer. Struck out—By Doheny, 4; by Taylor, 2. Wild pitch—Doheny. Time—1 hour and 55 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

BROOKLYN, 25; CINCINNATI, 6.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—Brooklyn's baseball team experienced little difficulty in winning from Cincinnati to-day by the score of 25 to 6. Stimmel and Suthoff were batted unmercifully, nineteen hits being made off Stimmel's delivery and seven off that of Suthoff. Brooklyn had the game safe from the second inning. Seven runs were credited to the Easterners in this inning, another large contribution being made in the fifth, when eleven runs were tallied. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, cf	2	1	3	0	1
Harley, lf	1	0	7	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	3	5	1	0
Crawf'd, rf	1	1	4	0	1
Corcoran, ss	0	0	2	5	0
Steinf'd, 3b	0	1	2	2	0
O'Brien, 2b	0	2	2	1	1
Hurley, c	1	0	4	0	1
Stimmel, p	0	0	0	1	0
Suthoff, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	8	27	9	5

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Keeler, rf	1	3	3	0	1
Sheckard, lf	2	2	1	0	0
Dolan, cf	2	1	3	0	0
Kelley, 1b	4	3	12	0	0
Daly, 2b	5	2	2	5	0
Dahlen, ss	2	2	0	4	0
Irwin, 3b	3	3	1	3	0
Farrell, c	4	3	3	0	0
Hughes, p	2	4	0	1	2
Total	25	26	27	14	3

Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	—6
Brooklyn	0	7	0	0	11	5	2	0	0	—25

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 23. Two-base hits—Steinfeld, Daly, 2. Three-base hit—Crawford. Home runs—Kelley, 2; Sheckard, 1. Double plays—Dahlen, Daly, and Kelley; Dahlen and Kelley. First base on balls—Hughes, 3; Stimmel, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Crawford. Struck out—Hughes, 2. Time—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Nash and Brown.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	1	1	4	0	0
Heidrick, cf	2	2	0	0	0
Padden, 2b	3	1	2	2	0
Cooley, cf	1	1	5	1	0
Donovan, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Richardson, lb	1	0	11	0	0
Kruger, 3b	1	1	2	4	0
Heydon, c	0	0	4	1	0
Sudhoff, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	9	12	27	10	0

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Rickert, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	1	8	2	0
Demont, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
Cooley, cf	1	3	5	0	0
Harley, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Lowe, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Long, ss	0	1	2	3	0
Moran, c	0	1	5	1	0
Pittinger, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	3	10	24	10	0

St. Louis	5	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	—9
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Earned runs—St. Louis, 4; Boston, 1. Two-base hits—Wallace, Heidrick. Home run—Heidrick. Three-base hits—Kruger, Wallace, Harney, Cooley. Hit by pitcher—By Pittinger, 1. Sacrifice hit—Demont. Bases on balls—Off Sudhoff, 2; off Pittinger, 5. Stolen bases—Wallace, Donovan, Heydon, Padden, Kruger. Struck out—By Sudhoff, 1; by Pittinger, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Boston, 8. Wild pitch—Sudhoff. Time of game—One hour and 55 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Harisel, lf	2	1	2	1	0
Green, cf	1	3	2	0	0
Dexter, 1b	0	1	8	0	0
McCor'k, ss	0	0	3	3	2
Childs, 2b	0	0	4	4	1
Croft, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Hickey, 3b	0	0	0	2	1
Kahoe, c	0	1	7	3	0
Menefee, p	0	1	0	0	1
Chance*	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	8	27	12	5

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	1	1	0	0	0
Barry, 2b	0	2	4	4	3
Flick, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Deleh'ty, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Jack'sch, c	0	0	5	3	0
Jennings, lb	0	2	13	0	0
Hallman, 3b	1	0	2	3	0
Cross, ss	0	1	1	6	0
Donohue, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	3	8	27	17	3

*Batted for Menefee in the ninth inning.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 5. Two-base hits—Green, Kahoe, and Flick. Stolen base—Delehanty. Double plays—McCormick, Childs, and Dexter; Jackiitsch and Jennings; Barry and Jennings. Struck out—By Menefee, 5; Donohue, 3. Base on balls—Off Donohue, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	83	45	.648	Boston	65	64	.504
Philadelphia	74	54	.578	New York	51	76	.402
Brooklyn	74	55	.574	Chicago	51	81	.386
St. Louis	68	61	.527	Cincinnati	47	77	.379

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

American League Games.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 5; Milwaukee, 4. Baltimore, 5; Milwaukee, 4, (second game.)

At Washington—Cleveland, 6; Washington, 3. Cleveland, 7; Washington, 3, (second game.)

At Chicago—Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 3.

At Boston—Detroit, 5; Boston, 4. Detroit, 9; Boston, 2, (second game.)

McJames, Brooklyn's Pitcher, Dead.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 23.—James McJames, M. D., of Chesterfield County, this State, the well-known pitcher of the Brooklyn baseball nine, died at an infirmary here to-day. Dr. McJames was graduated at the South Carolina Medical College in this city and practiced his profession in Cheraw for a year, but later returned to his old love, baseball.

ENGLISH TEAM SELECTED.

Arrangements Completed for International Athletic Meet To-morrow at Berkeley Oval.

President E. A. Dawson of the Oxford University Athletic Association yesterday announced the make-up of the joint team of Oxford and Cambridge athletes which will meet the joint team of Harvard and Yale in an international athletic meeting at Berkeley Oval to-morrow as follows:

100-Yard Run.—A. E. Hind, Cambridge, and J. Churchill, Cambridge.

440-Yard Run.—R. W. Barclay, Cambridge, and F. A. Neave, Oxford.

880-Yard Run.—H. W. Workman, Cambridge, and J. R. Cleave, Oxford.

One-Mile Run.—F. G. Cockshott, Cambridge; H. W. Gregson, Cambridge, and J. J. Cawthra, Cambridge.

Two-Mile Run.—H. W. Workman, Cambridge; E. A. Dawson, Oxford, and H. P. W. MacNagten, Cambridge.

120-Yard Hurdle Race.—G. R. Garnier, Oxford, and E. Olcott, Cambridge.

Running High Jump.—C. H. Smith, Cambridge, and W. E. B. Henderson, Oxford.

Running Broad Jump.—L. J. Cornish, Oxford, and W. E. B. Henderson, Oxford.

Hammer Throwing.—E. E. R. May, Oxford, and W. E. B. Henderson, Oxford.

It will be noticed that Cornish, the Oxford runner and broad jumper, who injured his knee in practice last Thursday, has been withdrawn from the quarter-mile run, but has been retained in the broad jump, despite the fact that he has been incapacitated from practice since the accident. As Spraker of Yale is generally expected to win this event, it will probably make little difference whether Cornish jumps or not.

In the quarter-mile run Neave of Oxford is substituted for Cornish, and Workman, the Cambridge distance runner, will run in the half-mile and two-mile runs, as originally entered.

All the members of the team indulged in practice yesterday afternoon with the exception of Cornish, but avoided long runs or performances which could be timed. Werkman and Cleave ran three-quarters of a mile, Neave, Hind, Churchill, and Barclay practiced sprints, and Garnier and Olcott ran stretches of 60 or 75 yards over five or six hurdles. The Harvard team also practiced as usual.

There will be no contest between Yale and Harvard hammer throwers to decide upon a man to represent them in the games, so Harvard and Yale will each enter a man. The outlook at Yale for this event is not very encouraging. Capt. Sheldon is ill and Stillman, who has just returned from abroad, is out of practice, and his attention at present is being given to football. Therefore he will not be entered unless Sheldon's condition makes it absolutely necessary.

PHILADELPHIA CRICKETERS WON.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 23.—The first international cricket match between eighteen Philadelphia colts and Capt. Bosanquet's team of English amateurs ended on the grounds of the Philadelphia Cricket Club to-day, resulting in a victory for the youngsters by 187 runs.

Mitchell and Harrison were the only two Englishmen to make double figures in their second innings to-day, while seven colts managed to score double figures. The score follows:

PHILADELPHIA COLTS.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
J. L. Patterson, c. Parkin, b. Dowson	9	st. Parkin, b. More	24
C. C. Morris, c. Bosanquet, b. Dowson	30	c. and b. Dowson	34
W. D. Banes, b. Dowson	0	b. More	5
H. A. Haines, c. Bosanquet, b. More	4	b. More	1
G. R. White, b. Wilson	8	c. Mitchell, b. Dowson	0
W. N. Morice, b. Dowson	9	c. Johnson, b. More	0
P. N. Leroy, c. Mitchell, b. Wilson	17	st. Parkin, b. Dowson	35
F. C. Sharpless, b. Wilson	9	b. More	1
F. G. Pearson, Priestley, b. Dowson	11	c. Mitchell, b. Dowson	6
F. S. White, not out	19	b. More	8
A. G. Scattergood, b. Wilson	0	b. Bosanquet	23
A. C. Wood, b. More	6	c. Bosanquet, b. Dowson	12
W. Newhall, b. More	4	b. Bosanquet	35
R. H. Patton, b. Bosanquet	17	c. and b. More	2
R. O. Sheridan, c. Wilson, b. Bosanquet	0	c. Wilson, b. Bosanquet	0
C. B. Wallace, b. More	16	b. Bosanquet	0
D. A. Roberts, run out	2	b. Bosanquet	2
W. Wetham, b. Bosanquet	0	b. Bosanquet	4
J. H. Mason, b. More	0	not out	1
Byes, (7,) leg byes, (4,) wide, (1)	12	byes, (29,) leg byes, (9,) no ball, (1)	39
Total	173	Total	242

ENGLAND.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
E. R. Wilson, b. Leroy	33	c. Roberts, b. Graham	6
A. Priestley, b. Patton	8	st. Roberts, b. Graham	0
B. J. T. Bosanquet, Haines, b. Patton	11	b. Graham	6
F. Mitchell, c. Patterson, b. Banes	23	c. Morice, b. Graham	44
W. E. Harrison, c. Roberts, b. Graham	8	b. Patton	13
V. F. S. Crawford, c. Leroy, b. Graham	13	b. Patton	3
E. M. Dowson, c. Mason, b. Graham	19	c. Haines, b. Patton	0
R. E. More, c. Banes, b. Leroy	0	c. Wallace, b. Patton	6
A. M. Hollis, c. Mason, b. Graham	1	st. Roberts, b. Graham	5
P. R. Johnson, not out	2	b. Leroy	2
R. O. Schwarz, c. Mason, b. Graham	8	c. Patton, b. Graham	4
I. V. Parkin, b. Graham	2	not out	0
Byes, (11,) wide, (1)	12	byes, (5,) wide, (1,) leg byes, (3)	9
Total	131	Total	98

Grand Circuit Harness Races.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—The second week of the Grand Circuit harness meeting began at Oakley to-day. In the 2:12 class trotting Waubun won in straight heats and was never extended. In the 2:23 trot Robert A. won two heats, then Reelected took a couple, and Cloria won the fifth. The races will be finished to-morrow. Summary:

Commercial Tribune Cup Race.—For local trotters and pacers; first prize, cup; second, harness; third, whip.

Wextell, (p.,) b. g., (Jack Warth) 1 4 1 1
Wiliquette, b. g., (J. B. Ryland) 2 1 2 2
Snowball, br. g., (H. Hammer) 3 2 3 3
John S., b. g., (E. M. Ferris) 5 3 4 4
Rob Roy, (p.,) b. h., (Dr. Reynolds) 4 5 5 5
Dick Spencer, (p.,) b. g., (J. Baum) ..... 6 dr.
Time—2:22; 2:23½; 2:23; 2:25.

2:12 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,500.

Waubun, gr. g., by Pilot Medium, (Curtis) 1 1 1
Charley Mc., blk. g., (Durfee) 5 3 2
Edna Cook, b. m., (Iaman) 8 2 4
Miss Duke, br. m., (Carpenter) 2 5 7
Gunsalus, b. s., (Hoffman) 4 8 3
Star Mont, ch. g., (Cox) 3 6 8
Newton A., br. h., (Anderson) 6 4 5
Maggie Anderson, b. m., (Met. St. Ry. Co. 7 7 5
Time—2:11½; 2:11¾; 2:12.

2:22 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,500.

Home Circle, b. g., by Axtell, (Nuckols) 8 7 1 1 1
Octagon, blk. h., (Muckell) 1 1 2 3 5
W. W. J., b. h., (McHafle) 3 2 3 2 2
Elderone, b. g., (Stuart) 2 4 4 6 4
Fred H., br. g., (Noble) 7 3 5 5 3
Ella H., br. m., (Todd) 4 5 6 4 6
The Judge, br. s., (Swilsher) ..... 5 6 dis
Robinson, blk. g., (Coleman) ..... 6 8 dr
Time—2:12¾; 2:12½; 2:13¾; 2:16½; 2:17.

2:23. Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,500, (unfinished.)

Re-elected, gr. h., by Re-election, (Macey) 7 7 1 1 5
Cloria, ch. m., (Loomis) 5 3 5 2 1
Red Princess, b. m., (Snow) 3 2 4 3 2
Joe Steiner, ch. g., (Nuckols) 6 4 2 4 3
Miss Nancy, blk. m., (Carpenter) 2 6 6 6
Doctor Strong, gr. g., (Gordon) 4 8 3 5 4
Roberta, b. m., (Ryan) ..... 1 1 7 dis
Time—2:16½; 2:16½; 2:17¼; 2:16; 2:16¼.

Hudson River Valley Tennis.

Play was begun yesterday in the opening round of the lawn tennis tournament on the Park Hill Country Club courts, Yonkers, for the championship of the Hudson River Valley Association.

Hugh Tallant, the Harvard veteran, captured a hard-fought contest against H. N. Thayer. The women experts will begin play this afternoon in their portion of the tourney, the events being singles, doubles, and mixed doubles. Summaries:

Men's Championship Singles.—First round—Hugh Tallant, New York, beat W. N. Thayer, Yonkers, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3; Leedom Newburg beat H. Gurnsey, Poughkeepsie, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3; J. L. Robertson, Jr., Yonkers, beat H. T. Hatch, Tarrytown, 6—4, 6—4.

Gaudaur Will Challenge Towns.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Sept. 23.—J. D. Gaudaur, ex-champion oarsman of the world, has declared his intention of competing again, and has issued a challenge to Champion Towns for a championship race. Towns has not yet stated whether or not he will accept.

American Runner Beaten in England.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Thousands gathered yesterday at the Stamford Hill grounds to witness the twenty-five-mile running match, for a prize of £50, between Hallan, claiming New York as his home, and Hurst of Edmonton, England.

Hallan gave up after covering eleven and one-half miles, and the race was awarded to Hurst, who covered twelve miles in 1:11:58½.

W. & J. Sloane

Imported Wilton Carpets

We have never placed before our customers such a superb display of

French, English and Scotch *Wiltons*

as is now being shown in our Carpet Department. The collection embraces the very newest things in color and pattern.

Broadway & 19th Street.

NO PUBLIC GOLF MATCH.

Bostonians Cannot Come to Van Cortlandt—Protest Against the Public Links.

Van Cortlandt golfers learned with regret yesterday that the proposed team match between their club and the Boston golfers who use the public links at Franklin Park would not take place, after all, this season, owing to the inability of the Bostonians to get a team together to make the trip east. Formal notice was sent to the Van Cortlandt officers, and the match is indefinitely postponed. An attempt, however, will be made to revive the affair next Spring. The Bostonians were to send a team of ten men for the game to-morrow, and they were going to witness the first yacht cup race on the following day. Had the match taken place, it would have been the first big competition between public golfers in distant cities, and would have been a decided triumph for public golf interest.

The Van Cortlandt links are not meeting with favor among the golfers who regularly use the course. The links are under the direct supervision of Park Commissioner Moebus, who has charge of the Bronx Borough, and a professional is hired by the city to keep the course in respectable playing condition. A protest has just been sent to Commissioner Moebus, calling his attention to the fact that the Van Cortlandt course was never in poorer shape than at present, and a number of the more serious evils are enumerated. Over fifty golfers have signed the petition, and they ask why, with so much money spent by the city for the course, it should be the worst in the metropolitan district. The greens are much poorer now than they were a year ago.

Junior Tennis Final at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 23.—The final match in the junior court tennis tournament was won to-day by Robert W. Goelet, who defeated Winthrop Rutherfurd, three sets to one. The play was fast and interesting and was witnessed by a large number of spectators, who had plenty of opportunity to applaud the clever work of both players. The sets were all close, except that won by Mr. Rutherfurd, who took the second 6-1. Mr. Goelet's odds, half fifteen and a bisque, stood him in good stead in the other sets, which were won, 6-4, 8-6, 6-3. On points Mr. Goelet had an advantage of only two, he winning twenty-one games, and Mr. Rutherfurd nineteen.

Empire City Trotting Races.

An interesting programme of trotting events has been arranged by the Road Drivers' Association of New York for Saturday afternoon at the Empire City track, near Yonkers. The races will begin promptly at 1 o'clock. There are six classes, with a special added. The regular classes include a free-for-all trot, a free-for-all-pace, a 2:15 trot, a 2:29 trot, a 2:24 pace, and a team trotting race. Cups will be given to winners and rosettes to first, second, and third in each event. All races will be decided by the best two in three. Any class not having three or more to start will be declared off. The entries close to-morrow with the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of George A. Coleman, A. L. Kerker, and Dr. D. Randell. Efforts are being made to bring over the champion Philadelphia team that captured the blue rib

Excursions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO. will send its new, fast, ocean-going steamship

NORTH STAR,

4,000 tons, launched May 11, 1901, to the Yacht Races on Sept. 26, Sept. 28 and Oct. 1st, leaving Pier (new) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., at 9:15 A. M.

FARE $5.00

Tickets and staterooms for sale at company's office, 290 Broadway, corner of Reade St., and at the Pier (new) No. 32, East River, foot of Pike St. Telephone 3196 Franklin.

Tyson & Co.'s agencies, 1 Broadway.
Thomas Cook & Son, uptown, 1,185 Broadway.
Thomas Cook & Son, downtown, 261 Broadway.
Raymond & Whitcomb, 25 Union Square.
McBride's Ticket Office, 71 Broadway.
Astor House Stands.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES

The 5,000-ton Twin Screw Plant Steamship

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,

CAPT. GEO. L. NORTON, Manager,

will follow the yachts over the course, Sept. 26, 28, Oct. 1, 3, and 5; leaving Pacific Mail pier, foot of 23d St., North River, at 9 A. M., in time to see the yachts lockey on position. This vessel has steel hull, houses and decks, double bottom, water ballast. Speed, 20 miles.

Every passenger provided with a seat and room to occupy it.

Music, Caterer. Bowron's American Band.

A Reportorial staff from the New York Herald Will be on Board and Will Send Messages at Intervals to the Herald by its Carrier Pigeons.

Tickets each day, $5.00. Tickets and staterooms for 3d, 4th, and 5th days now on sale at Tyson's hotel newsstands; McBride's, 71 Broadway; Rullman's, 111 Broadway; Astor House; Travellers' Information Co., 3 Park Place; Cook's, 261 Broadway; Plant System, 290 Broadway, and Capt. Geo. L. Norton, manager, 17 State St. Tel. 922 Broad.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

The Old Dominion Steamship Company will send their ocean-going steamship

JEFFERSON

to the Yacht Races on Sept. 26th, 28th, and October 1st, leaving Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach Street, at 9 A. M. SHARP.

Tickets limited to 700 for each day.

Tickets now on sale at main ticket office of Company, 1 Broadway.

Tickets, $6.00 for each day.

Music by Conterno's 14th Regiment Band.

Telephone 1580—Franklin.

YACHT RACES.

FAST SOUND STEAMER

SHINNECOCK

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

Beebe Brothers, Sand Hook Pilots.

An elegant three-deck steamer, affording an uninterrupted view of the races, having 100 large staterooms and a superb dining room on the saloon deck.

$3.00 – FARE – $3.00

STATEROOMS.....$2.00 AND $3.00.

Passengers allowed by law.....1,800
LIMITED to.....600
Music by Band. Meals by first-class caterer.

WILL LEAVE MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO. PIER, FOOT OF WALL ST., E. R., AT 9:15 A. M.

TICKETS on sale at 17 State St., Room 708, tel. 1902 Broad; Pier 13 E. R., tel. 6363 Cort.; 120 Broadway, 1,234 Broadway, Gaze's ticket office, 113 Broadway; Cook's Agencies, 261 and 1,185 Broadway; Astor House, 5th Av. Hotel, Hotel Manhattan, Tyson's, Theatre Ticket Agencies, 43 West 125th St., and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

International Yacht Races.

The vessels of the

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY

have seagoing licenses, and will accompany the Yachts all through the contests.

The Steamboats will leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 9 A. M., and will be limited to one-half the number of their licensed carrying capacity for these events.

TO VIEW THE FINISH

Each race day Iron Steamboats will also leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 12:30 P. M.

TICKETS $2.00.

GOOD FOR MORNING OR AFTERNOON.

Tickets now on sale at Company's Office, Room 139, 32 Broadway, New York City.

YACHT RACES.

Palatial four-decked Ocean Steamer,

"COLUMBIA"

(On Long Branch Ocean Route all Summer.)

The greatest Observation Boat in the World. Will accompany the yachts over the course every race day.

Licensed for 2,700. Limited to 900.
Military Band. Wireless Telegraphy. Carrier Pigeons.
FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

LANDINGS—125TH ST., N. R., 8:20 A. M.
34TH ST., N. R., 9:00 A. M.
BATTERY PIER, 9:30 A. M.

Single Ticke., $1.00; Coupon Ticket, $5.00, admits two each day; good for first three days—Sept. 26th, 28th, Oct. 1st. For sale at Tyson's Ticket Offices, Cook's, McBride's, Hoffman's, 204 W. 125th St., Timmin's Storage Warehouse, 265 West 117th St., Liberty Island Pier, E. M. Timmins, 127 Produce Exchange: Telephone 762 Broad.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

AL. FOSTER'S IRON AND STEEL STEAMER ANGLER.

Observation from all parts of the boat. Large, elegant saloon; steam heated; three (3) decks. Steamer Angler, in commission Winter and Summer on the Atlantic Ocean. Military Band on board. Restaurant a la carte. Leaves 22d St., East River, 8:05 A. M.; Battery, 8:55 A. M. Tickets limited to 400. Seating capacity, 900. Fare, $2; series of 3 trips, $5.

YACHT RACES

TICKETS BY ALL THE BEST BOATS AT

THOS. COOK & SON.

Downtown, 261 Broadway, cor. Warren, N. Y.

Uptown, 1,185 Broadway, cor. 28th St., N. Y.

YACHT RACE TICKETS

BUFFALO TOURIST CO.

1234 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 484 Mad. Sq.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways for the Conveyance and Transportation of Persons and Property, as determined by said Board, ought to be constructed and operated; Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Theron G. Strong, Thomas C. T. Crain, and Henry W. Gray, having, by an order of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial Department entered in the above-entitled matter on the 10th day of September, 1901, and bearing date the 4th day of September, 1901, been appointed Commissioners, under and in pursuance of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891 as amended, to determine and report after public hearing of all parties interested, whether the railways in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, in the City of New York, determined upon by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York and mentioned in the petition of the said Board presented to the said Appellate Division on or about the 9th day of July, 1901, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Appellate Division on or about the same day, ought to be constructed and operated, do hereby appoint Monday, the 30th day of September, 1901, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners of the City of New York at No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, as the time and place of their first sitting, and that at such sitting, and such adjourned sittings as may be thereafter held, they will hear all persons interested in the said matter.

Dated New York, September 16th, 1901.

THERON G. STRONG.
THOS. C. CRAIN,
H. W. GRAY
Commissioners.

BOARDMAN, PLATT & SOLEY,
35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN,
111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City,
Attorneys for Rapid Transit Board.

Excursions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL will operate the fast seagoing steamer

MONMOUTH

of the Sandy Hook Line to and from the Yacht Races.

$5.00 FARE $5.00

Number of passengers limited to 750. Leave Pier 8, foot of Rector St., 9:00 A. M. Refreshments at moderate prices.

TICKETS on sale at station, foot of Liberty St., N. R., 434 Broadway, 1,300 Broadway, and on steamers of Sandy Hook Line. For room accommodations apply to C. M. Burt, Gen. Pass. Agt., 143 Liberty St., N. Y.

International Yacht Races.

THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER **PLYMOUTH**
OF THE FALL RIVER LINE,
From Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., and
The Steel Twin Screw Flyer **CITY OF LOWELL**
OF THE NORWICH LINE,
from Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., will attend the Yacht Races, commencing September 26th, leaving New York at 9:30 A. M. Tickets, $5.00, either steamer; number limited.

A FINE BAND OF MUSIC will accompany each steamer. Catering by the Company.

Tickets and staterooms at Pier 36, N. R., foot of Warren St., for Str. PLYMOUTH; Pier 36, N. R., for Str. CITY OF LOWELL. Also Cook's offices, 261 and 1185 Broadway, (latter office open until 10 P. M.,) and Raymond & Whitcomb's, 25 Union Square.

YACHT RACES.

NEW STEEL STEAMER

THOMAS PATTEN,

FASTEST SIDE-WHEELER IN THE HARBOR.

LEAVES
FT. WEST 13TH ST.....9 A. M.
BATTERY PIER.....9:30 A. M.
Capacity, 1,800. Tickets positively limited to 500.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

TICKETS, - - - $2.

FOR SALE AT M'BRIDE'S, 71 BROADWAY; TYSON & CO.'S, COOK & SONS, 261 AND 1185 BROADWAY; ALL HOTEL NEWS STANDS.

YACHT RACES.

THE LARGE THREE-DECK, OCEAN-GOING STEAMER

"GLEN ISLAND,"

FLAGSHIP OF THE STARIN FLEET, will leave Starin's Dock, (the finest and most accessible Pier in New York City,) foot of Cortlandt St., at 9 A. M. each Race Day, commencing Sept. 26. This steamer is unsurpassed for observation purposes, having large, open deck room, and has spacious saloons and staterooms. Meals and refreshments of first quality and at regular rates. Music by Lapitino's Band. Everything of high order, except the price.

Tickets $2. Three Trip Tickets $5.00
Staterooms $3 and $5.

Sale limited to one-half licensed sea-going capacity. Tickets now on sale at Pier, Ticket Offices, Agencies, and 219 Greenwich St.; Phone, 5109 Cort.

AUTUMN TOUR

to

GETTYSBURG and WASHINGTON,

6 DAYS, $23,

Including All Expenses from New York.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1901,

VIA

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL and ROYAL BLUE LINE.

For INFORMATION AND ITINERARY apply to City Ticket Office, 434 Broadway, or C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass. Agt. New Jersey Central, New York City.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

The large three-deck ocean going

Steamers {GEN'L SLOCUM, GRAND REPUBLIC'

will accompany the yachts over the entire course.

FIRST RACE. Gen'l Slocum only,

carrying one-half their capacity.

FARE FIRST RACE, $2.00.

Leave West 20th Street 8:30 A. M.; Battery Landing 9:05 A. M. Time-table changed for the second race.

EXCELLENT RESTAURANT AND MUSIC.

Tickets now on sale at office of Knickerbocker Steamboat Co., 149 Broadway, and at the Docks mornings of Race days.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Special Notice.—Steamer Angler will not run to fishing banks on yacht race days, Al. Foster.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.

Etruria, Sept. 28, 3 PM|Umbria, Oct. 12, 3 PM
Servia.....Oct. 1, 7 A. M.|Lucania...Oct. 19, 9:30 AM
Campania, Oct. 5, 11 AM|Etruria, Oct. 26, 2 PM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic, Sept. 25, noon|Majestic.....Oct 9, noon
Cymric.....Oct. 1, 8 AM|Oceanic...Oct. 16, 8 AM
Germanic.....Oct. 2, noon|Celtic.....Oct. 22, noon
Cabin passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE.
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

OUTSIDE PASSENGER ROUTE

NEW YORK to BOSTON

VIA OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
(SAVANNAH LINE.)

24 HOURS OCEAN VOYAGE

TICKETS **$5.00** including meals & berth

Ship sails from foot of Canal St., Pier 35, North River, 12 o'clock noon.

Thursday.....Sept. 12|Saturday.....Sept. 21
Tuesday.....Sept. 17|Thursday.....Sept. 26

Tickets, reservations, etc.,
317 BROADWAY, N. Y. 35 North River.
W. H. PLEASANTS, Traffic Manager.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOKOISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Rio de Janeiro.....Oct. 5|America Maru....Oct. 23
China.....Oct. 15|Peking.....Oct. 31

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Oct. 7, Dec. 30, Mch. 24
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Nov. 4, Jan. 27, Apl. 14
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Dec. 2, Feb. 24, May 5

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

MIOWERA.....Sept. 20|ARANGI.....Oct. 18

For rates apply 333 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE †NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.

NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS, 12 days.

Fulda.....Oct. 5|*Aller...Nov. 2, 10 AM
†Hohenzollern, Oct. 12, 4PM|*Columbia.....Nov. 9
†Lahn..Oct. 19, 10 AM|†Hoh'z'll'n..Nov. 16, 10AM
*F. Bismarck....Oct. 23|*F. Bismarck...Nov. 23
sailing at 11 A. M.

for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30.

Steamers Werra, Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line.	North German Lloyd.
37 Broadway, N. Y.	Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Kaiser Wm. Gr..Sept. 24|Kaiser Wm. Gr...Oct. 22
Kronprinz Wm.Oct. 1,12N|Kronprinz Wm...Oct. 29
Kaiserin M. Th...Oct. 8|Kaiserin M. Th...Nov. 5
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPT'N—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN
Der Grosse...Sept. 28|Bremen...Oct. 31, noon
Barbarossa..Oct. 17, noon|K. Luise..Nov. 28, 11 AM
Sailing 10 A. M., pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & Co., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
F. Bism'k, Sep. 26, 7:30 AM|Columbia, Oct. 17, 10 AM
Pat'chland, Oct. 3, 9 AM|Deutschland, Oct. 24, 8 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 10, 10 AM|A. Victoria, Nov. 7, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Pretoria, Sept. 28, 5 AM|*Palatia, Oct. 26, 3 PM
*Phoen'ia, Oct. 5, 10:30 AM|Penn'a, Nov. 2, 9:30 AM
Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM|Pretoria, Nov. 9, 3 PM
Waldersee, Oct. 19, 9 AM|*Phœnicia, Nov. 16, 8 AM
*To Hamburg direct.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Louis, Sept. 25, 10 AM|St. Louis, Oct. 16, 10 AM
Philadelphia.....Oct. 2, 10 AM|Philadelphia.....Oct. 23, 10 AM
St. Paul...Oct. 9, 10 AM|Haverford...Oct. 25, 3 PM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
*Zeeland, Sept. 25, noon|Southwark, Oct. 9, noon
Friesland, Oct. 2, noon|*Vaderland, Oct. 16, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MANITOU.....Sept. 28, 9 A. M.
MESABA.....Oct. 5, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 9th, 1:30 A. M.
MARQUETTE.....Oct. 12, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 19, 9:30 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY BOOKED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

MAASDAM.....Saturday, Sept. 28, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 8,300 tons ROTTERDAM
Saturday, Oct. 5, 10 A. M.
AMSTERDAM.....Saturday, Oct. 12, 10 A. M.

Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N.Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Furnessia, Sept. 28, noon|C. of Roma...Oct. 12, noon
Ethiopia...Oct. 5, noon|Artoria...Oct. 19, noon

Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.

F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Fall River and Newport. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St. Week days and Sundays 5:30 P. M. Strs PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE, via Providence. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St. Week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and NORWICH. Orchestra on each.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Lve Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St. Week days only 6:30 P. M. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Lve Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St. Week days only 5:30 P. M. Strs CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER.

NEW HAVEN LINE, leave Pier 25 E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days only, 3:00 P. M. and 12:00 midnight. Steamers CHESTER W. CHAPIN and RICHARD PECK.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH. Sundays leave half hour earlier.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days, except SATURDAYS, 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEW YORK" or "MARLBOROUGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days at 5 P. M., landing at CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, HIGHLAND, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturday lands at W. 129TH ST. 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route. The "New York" and "Albany," the best river boats in the world. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, with intermediate landings and R. R. points beyond, Buffalo, &c.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

AUTUMN TRIPS TO MAINE

by the New Steel Steamers "North Star" and "Horatio Hall" of the Maine Steamship Company

ARE DELIGHTFUL.

Special Rates to Sportsmen.

Ticket Offices, 290 Broadway, corner Reade St., Tel. 3419 Franklin.
General Office, New Pier 32, East River.
Telephone, 3196 Franklin.

PEOPLE'S LINE

ALBANY, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS.
Direct PAN-AMERICAN Route with New York Central or West Shore R. R.

Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.), for CRANSTONS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry, Cortlandt St. and Desbrosses St. Piers.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt. Diner
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve..	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
Pittsburg Limited.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Norfolk	† 1:00 PM.	*12:55 PM. Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	* 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM. Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 1:00 PM.	*12:55 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
"Royal Limited"	* 3:40 PM.	* 3:35 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square, W., 391 Grand St., E. N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

Time is from Penna. R. R., 23rd St. Five minutes later from Cortland or Desbrosses St. Station.

3:55 P. M. DAILY.—F. F. V. LIMITED. Solid, Vestibuled, Electric Lighted, Dining Car, Pullmans; Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis.

8:55 A. M., DAILY.—Western Express; Pullmans, Dining Car, and Coaches.

Tickets and Sleeping Car berths at office Chesapeake & Ohio, 362 Broadway. Phone, 480 Franklin, or Offices Penna. R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars for New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Sunday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

ADDITIONAL TRAINS FOR THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:59 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:45 A. M., 4:40 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:56, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,364, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Broadway; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
9-10-1901.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m...Mail and Paper Train..	*7:00 a. m.
†7:30 a. m...Adir'dack & Montreal Spl.	†10:20 p. m.
*9:00 a. m...Syracuse Express....	*9:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m...Empire State Express...	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.....Fast Mail.....	*10:00 a. m.
*9:20 a. m....Exposition Express....	*9:30 a. m.
†9:40 a. m.Saratoga & Montreal Spl.	†9:30 p. m.
†10:30 a. m...Day Express.....	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m....Rutland Express.....	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m...Southwestern Limited..	*6:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m.N. Y. & Chicago Special..	*1:30 p. m.
†3:30 p. m....Albany and Troy Flier...	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.....Albany Special.....	*1:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.....Detroit Special.....	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m..The Lake Shore Limited..	*8:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.....St. Louis Limited.....	*8:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.....Western Express.....	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*7:50 a. m.
*6:35 p. m.....Montreal Express.....	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m.Pan-American Express....	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.Buffalo & the West Special..	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.....Pacific Express.....	*5:30 a. m.
†12:10 a. m.....Midnight Express.....	*5:30 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sunday. To Pittsfield and North Adams, Saturdays only, 2:45 P. M. Sunday only at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman Cars on all through trains.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 133 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 135th St. Station, New York; 338 and 720 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

P. S. BLODGETT, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON.

SPRINGFIELD LINE.

Via Springfield and the
BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive Springfield.	Arrive Boston.
10:00 a. m.	12:45 noon	3:30 p. m.
12:00 noon	3:18 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	7:27 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
*11:00 p. m.	3:11 a. m.	6:15 a. m.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N.R.:—
*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany & Mont'l.
†10:30 A M—Saratoga and Buffalo Express.
†11:20 A M—(1) Lake Mohonk & Catskill Mtn Exp.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:45 P M—(2) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:15 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Leaves Brooklyn Annex No. 1 at †10:45 A M; 2 at †3:06 P M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., No. 1 at †11:20 A M; 2 at †3:35 P M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Co.

P. S. BLODGETT, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building. 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, 203 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Sternberger, Fuld & Sinn
STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.
33 NEW STREET.
Branch Offices { 3 & 5 Thomas St. and 244 Equitable Bldg. 621 Broadway. Baltimore, Md.
Private wires to Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Phila., and Baltimore.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. New York Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
425 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices.
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST.
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

JACOB BERRY & CO.,
MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
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44 AND 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Established 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Marginal and investment orders in all quantities. Information on financial matters gladly furnished. Issue upon request: "A Glimpse at Wall Street and Its Markets." Monthly fluctuation sheets. Daily and weekly reports.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

FINANCIAL.

To the Owners and Holders of the
First Mortgage Preference Bonds
OF THE
Georgia & Alabama Railway:

You will take notice that the Georgia and Alabama Railway in the exercise of the right of redemption secured to it by the terms of the bonds and the deed of trust securing the same, will, on the first day of October, 1901, redeem and pay off at 105 and interest, all of its First Mortgage Preference Bonds dated October 1st, 1895, and secured by deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Railway to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of the same date, and all owners and holders of said Preference bonds are hereby notified to present the bonds respectively held or owned by them at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in the City of Baltimore, Md., to be then and there redeemed and paid off by said Railway. Holders of First Mortgage Preference bonds may at any time prior to October 1st, 1901, surrender the same, together with all unmatured coupons thereon, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., and receive in exchange therefor First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds in like amount bearing coupons corresponding to those on the bonds so surrendered, differences in interest, owing to dates of maturity of coupons, being adjusted.
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,842,122.35
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V. Pres
Wm. H. Lenpp, V. P. H. S. Manning, V. P.
R. J. Chatry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., Asst. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, Asst. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, George Crocker, Willard Brown,
Wm. Barbour, Edw. C. Schaefer, Philip Lehman,
H. S. Manning, S. C. T. Dodd, Edwd. F. Cragin,
Saml. A. Maxwell, Joel F. Freeman, Geo. Blumenthal,
Myron T. Herrick, Anson R. Flower, Frank Jay Gould,
Chas. F. Cutler, H. S. Redmond, Wm. A. Clark
Emers. McMillin, Jno. R. Hegeman, John W. Griggs.
Jas. M. Donald, C. I. Hudson.

The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburg, Pa., September 1, 1901.
BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.
NEW FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4% BONDS of this Company to the amount of $18,000 will be purchased October 1st, 1901, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company, Agents of the Company, No. 17 Nassau Street, New York, under the following provision of the mortgage:
"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Railway Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."
Proposals to sell bonds to the Sinking Fund must be in the hands of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company before three o'clock P. M. of Monday, September 30th, 1901.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

MEXICAN COAL & COKE COMPANY.
To the Holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Mexican Coal & Coke Company.
NOTICE is hereby given to the holders of the six per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Mexican Coal and Coke Company secured by its first mortgage to the State Trust Company, (now Morton Trust Company,) dated the first day of July, 1899, that the Mexican Coal and Coke Company has elected to pay off each and all of its said bonds, and will on the 1st day of March, 1902, pay on each bond the full amount of the principal thereof, together with interest accrued thereon to the first day of March, 1902.
The holders of said bonds are required, in accordance with the provisions of the said mortgage, to present the same for payment at the office of Messrs. Spencer Trask & Company, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of March, 1902, and are hereby notified that on that date interest on all the said bonds will cease.
HOWARD DUTCHER, Secretary.

MASSILLON & CLEVELAND COAL CO,
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.
Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the following numbers have been drawn by lot under the terms of the mortgage: 11, 14, 32, 34, 62, 89, 101, 106, 108, 110, 113, 114, 173, 210, 211, 217, 244, 245, 284, 285.
These bonds are payable at 105 on October 1st, 1901, at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. Interest on said bonds will cease from and after the above date.
United States Mortgage & Trust Company,
59 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company.
EQUIPMENT SINKING FUND.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, will receive offers of the Equipment Bonds of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Series B, dated October 1, 1899, to the aggregate amount of Twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) par value, at or under par.
Tenders may be made until 12 M. Tuesday, October 1, 1901.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, September 17, 1901.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25,
at 12:30 o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
1,609 shs. Manaos Railway Co.
$10,000 Boston United Gas Co. 2d mort. 5 p. c. Bonds.
50 shs. Home Ins. Co.
$10,000 Green Bay & Western R. R. Deb. Bonds, Series B.
118 shs. Phenix Ins. Co.
125 shs. Steel-Tired Wheel Co. common.
$1,200 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consols.
24 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
12 shs. Morris Canal & Banking Co. pfd.
19 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
$2,000 N. Y. & Queens Electric Light & Power Co. 1st Cons. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1930.
8 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
100 shs. Century Realty Co.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
20 shs. E. W. Bliss common.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
25 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
1 share Natl. City Bank.
20 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.
The Board of Directors of this company has declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the common stock of this Company, for the quarter ending September 30th, 1901, payable on October 15th, 1901, to common stockholders of record at the close of business September 24th, 1901.
The common stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. September 24th, and will reopen at 10 A. M. October 16th.
JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

Amalgamated Copper Company,
52 Broadway, New York, September 20, 1901.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) was declared, payable October 28th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. Friday, September 27th, 1901. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. September 27th, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. October 14th, 1901.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Sept. 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on Sept. 20th, at 3 P. M., and open October 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Secretary.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17th, 1901.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after October 15th. The transfer books will be closed from September 18th to October 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

United Traction and Electric Company.
Jersey City, N. J., September 12, 1901.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and will be reopened October 2, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

September 21, 1901.
THE LONG ISLAND LOAN & TRUST CO. WILL pay Dividend No. 57 of 2½% on Oct. 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 21st, 1901. FREDERICK T. ALDRIDGE, Secretary.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 21st, 1901.
COUPONS MATURING OCTOBER 1ST, 1901, ON the bonds of The Tredegar Company will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce in New York. ARCHER ANDERSON, President Tredegar Company.

Meetings and Elections.

Norfolk and Western Railway Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Roanoke, Virginia, on Thursday, the 10th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the consideration of the Annual Report, the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting for action, including the election of Independent Auditors to audit the books and accounts of the Company at the close of the fiscal year, the approval of the action of the Directors in irrevocably terminating the right under the Company's First Consolidated Mortgage to issue Prior Lien bonds, the acceptance of the Act of Assembly of North Carolina, ratified February 18, 1901, and the acceptance of the Act of Assembly of Virginia, approved February 15, 1901, both relating to the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, and the consideration of the purchase by the Norfolk and Western Railway Company of all the railroad, property and franchises of the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia Railroad Company.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Friday, September 27th, 1901, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, October 14th, 1901.
A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.
Roanoke, Va., August 1st, 1901.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting OF THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, September 17th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all committees thereof since the last meeting of stockholders) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors from five (5) to six (6.)
The stock transfer books were closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $500,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

ANNUAL MEETING
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Sept. 7, 1901.
NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Va., on TUESDAY, the 22d day of OCTOBER, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 24th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 23d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on Thursday, October 17, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, at 49 Wall Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors of the Company to serve for one year and until their successors are elected, and for the transaction of any business that may lawfully be brought before the meeting.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
New York, September 17, 1901.

Forty-second St. and Grand St. Ferry Railroad Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

Thirty-fourth Street Cross-Town Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

Fulton Street Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

North & East River Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 23	821,033
To date this year	213,092,198
Corresponding date last year	79,944,821

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 23	$2,621,500
To date this year	$756,950,020
Corresponding date last year	$348,598,860

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½@4½ per cent.; at three months, 5@5½ per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent

Net change in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Chem.	½	Del., L. & W.	1
Am. Dist. Tel.	1	Iowa Central	3
Am. Locomotive	½	Iowa Central pf.	5¾
Am. Woolen	1	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	¾
B., R. & P. pf.	1¾	Ont. Mining	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Peoria & East	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	7⅞	Lake Erie & W.	¾
Am. Bicycle	¾	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Am. Bicycle pf.	1	Met. Street Ry.	2
Am. Car & Fdy.	1	Mexican Central	⅛
Am. Car & Fdy pf.	⅜	Mexican National	⅛
Am. Cotton Oil	1	M., St. P. & S. S.	¾
Am. Linseed	½	M. pf.	1
Am. Smelting	1	Mo., K. & T.	½
Am. Smelt. pf.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Am. Sugar	3⅜	Missouri Pacific	1⅛
Anaconda Copper	5⅝	N. Y. Central	1
At., T. & S. F.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅞	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	2⅜	Norfolk & West	⅞
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	2¼	Pacific Mail	⅝
Canada Southern	1¼	Penn. R. R.	1½
Canadian Pacific	½	People's Gas	¾
Chi. & Alton	⅝	Pressed S. Car	1
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	Pressed S. C. pf.	1⅝
Chi., Ind. & L.	⅝	Reading	1
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	⅞	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Chi. & N. West	1⅝	Rubber Goods	1⅝
Chi. & N. W. pf.	3	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	4
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	St. L. & S. F.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1⅝	St. L. S. W.	⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Col. & H. C. & I.	1½	Southern Pacific	⅝
Consol. Gas	1	Southern Railway	½
Del. & Hudson	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Texas & Pacific	⅛
Dul., S. S. & A.	⅝	Twin City R. T.	1
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Union B. & P. pf.	⅜
Erie	1⅛	Union Pacific	2½
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Evans. & T. H.	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
General Electric	2⅞	U. S. Rubber	1
Glucose Sugar	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Gt. North. pf.	1⅜	U. S. Steel	⅝
Hocking Valley	½	U. S. Steel pf.	1
Hock. Valley pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	⅝
Illinois Central	1¼	Wabash	½
Int. Paper	⅝	West. Union Tel.	½
Int. Paper pf.	1	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Int. Pump	½	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅝
Int. Pump pf.	2		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	4½	Rich. & Dan. con. 6s	2
C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	1	So. Pac. 4½s	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½	Ulster & Del. con. 5s	1
		W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Col. Mid. 1st 4s	2¾	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1
Det. City Gas 5s	1	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s	1
Dist. of Am. coll. tr. 5s	1¼		

BLIND POOL PENALTIES.

Yesterday's drop of about 10 per cent. in the market value of the stock of the Amalgamated Copper Company—the Copper Trust—a shrinkage of over 15 points in two business days, becomes of course a passing Wall Street sensation. But the performance is only like a long list gone before. Not only in the Copper Trust, but in most of the trusts of large capitalization, and practically in every one where mystery prevails, such incidents of collapse are in no sense extraordinary. The Sugar Trust has been more conspicuous than most others in its wild see-saws, its extermination of margin accounts; but few if any of the properties whose management is modeled after the blind pool fashion set by the Sugar Trust have failed to do similar destructive Stock Exchange work.

The instance of yesterday, where Amalgamated Copper sold down around 92, compared with more than 108, when, on last Friday, the company's Directors made a disappointing dividend declaration, involves little that is new or novel. The dividend reduction was preceded by official proclamations of prosperity, suggestions even that there might be a dividend increase, that contests with competitors were on the verge of settlement, that insiders were still adding to their investments in the property, and up to the very minute of the reduced dividend's announcement, the machinery of the Stock Exchange was used to promote that deception. Insiders appealed to by stockholders for information were given assurances calculated to invest them with confidence, some instances of deceit along this line being especially flagrant, worse even than the parade made by brokers identified with the trust to seduce outsiders into purchases. And some of these are not unlikely to show interesting sequels before the chapter closes.

It is, however, difficult for observers of experience to find excuse or sympathy with that part of "the public" caught by the worn-out tactics of blind pool manipulation. The buyer of a stock cannot relieve himself of a duty to seek information as to the character of an enterprise in which he invests, and it is against every rule of common sense and fairness to himself when an investor parts with his money to obtain an interest in a property concerning which every scrap of fact is suppressed. The business man joining an ordinary commercial firm acquaints himself not merely with the character and calibre of others in the partnership, the proved wisdom and honesty of those to whom management is intrusted, but there is always insistence upon detailed and verified statistics as to what may be the firm's property, its earnings and expenses, its assets and its liabilities. And why, in a Stock Exchange transaction, should there be complete reversal of this ordinary prudence, this common sense? No sane man can find excuse or palliation whatsoever. Merely and only a disposition for avarice's sake to take desperate chances can be the incentive of any buyer entering into a Wall Street blind pool. No legitimate investor would undertake such a venture. The performance is—and is only—gambling of the rankest sort.

Certainly it is not for lack of attractive, safe, above-board opportunities elsewhere in the market that anybody plunges into mystery games. Long lists of securities there are, representing properties whose managers stand by the fair and sensible policy of open accounting. This more than other elements gives prestige to Vanderbilt properties—the high type of American corporation investments. (And if it be for speculation's sake that buying is undertaken, the New York Stock Exchange list abounds with issues that are "on the square." Take, for example, (and for contrast,) the Southern Pacific Railroad, whose gross earnings for the first week of September were quoted yesterday. They show an increase of $200,000 compared with the corresponding period of a year ago. In such properties the investor can calculate how he stands. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, the Southern Pacific carried forward approximately $4,000,000 as surplus, after applying $3,700,000 of earnings to extraordinary improvements and betterments. For the fiscal year ended June 30 last, $12,000,000 more was added, and during last July net earnings aggregated $1,228,000 after full allowance for interest and other charges. August net figures are not yet disclosed, but the $200,000 increase in gross for the first week of the present month is amply suggestive of the still expanding profits—equal to over 7 per cent. upon the company's capital stock.

Other properties than the Southern Pacific might be cited to illustrate the contrast with the blind pool style of management that yesterday, through the Copper Trust, scarred the Stock Exchange record—Southern Pacific being chosen only for the fact that the figures of its earnings and its surplus are far above the average that even the best properties are making. But beyond the showing of the size of the figures, the value lies in this: That such properties have open accounting, that they do not mask their business, do not hide results, are not mysteries. And, fortunately, the list of such properties is a list that in recent times has been growing continually.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

In large measure yesterday's stock market may fairly be described as a "copper market," wherein the general list was influenced almost solely by the movement in the copper stocks, which were distinctly and decidedly weak. Out of the total market dealings of 820,000 shares Amalgamated Copper contributed no fewer than 183,000 shares, breaking more than 8 points, and closing within a fraction of the lowest price for the day, while Anaconda was traded in to the extent of 40,000 shares, at one time breaking over 6 points and closing the day with a net loss of 5⅞.

Not unnaturally, this persistent weakness of the copper shares had depressing and disturbing effect on the rest of the list, and finally led to more or less general selling, which carried nearly all prices down between two and three points from the high figures of the day, reached in the early morning. From the low quotations there was a half-hearted rally shortly before the close, promptly nipped in the bud, however, by a fresh display of weakness in Amalgamated in the last ten minutes of trading. Final prices showed the following conspicuous net declines: Amalgamated Copper 7¾, Anaconda 5⅝, Sugar 2⅝, Atchison 1⅛, Baltimore and Ohio 2⅜, Brooklyn Rapid Transit 2¼, St. Paul 1⅝, Northwest 1⅞, Chicago Terminal preferred 1¾, Consolidated Gas 3½, General Electric 2⅞, Great Northern preferred 1¾, Missouri Pacific 1⅞, St. Joseph and Grand Island first preferred 4, Union Pacific 2½, Pennsylvania 1⅛. In fact, the only important stocks to show advances were the Iowa Central shares, advanced on pool buying, and Big Four, on the prospects of an increased dividend.

It was a matter of comment last week that, notwithstanding the heaviness of the copper shares at that time, the general market held surprisingly well—actually advanced, in fact. This was taken as proof conclusive of the inherent strength of the situation and as evidencing that the larger interests in control did not purpose to allow any decline in prices. On the strength of this assumption those of the public who had stocks were encouraged to hold them. This policy they probably would have continued to pursue had it not been—the copper stocks and St. Paul showing coincident heaviness yesterday—that the rumor went round not only that the Standard Oil interests, who are in control of these properties, were working to bring about a reaction, but that they had opposed themselves to Mr. Morgan, the Vanderbilts, and the Goulds in any endeavor to put up prices at present. One story, in fact, had it that there was open conflict between these interests; while, as perhaps signifying the position of the Standard Oil contingent, it was pointed to that they had refused to increase the dividend on St. Paul, and had reduced the dividend on Amalgamated, neither action having had reassuring effect.

This story of dissension was promptly seized upon by the bears in the market and so zealously circulated that soon its effect began to make itself apparent in the outpouring of long stock, for the Street is still mindful of May 9 and rather quick to take alarm. And so it was that early confidence yesterday gave way, first to hesitation and then to doubt, until, in the end, rather than to take too great chances, many holders of securities parted with their stocks, thus aiding the bears in their market-depressing campaign.

A feature of the day was a sharp advance in sterling exchange, apparently precluding all possibility of any further gold imports at the moment. The advance was a result of the firmness in the European money markets and good inquiry for remittances incident to the end of the month. The Bank of Germany during the day abruptly advanced its discount rate, this being taken to reflect not only the serious money situation there, but also an opposition to any withdrawals of gold from that quarter.

London traded in about 50,000 shares of stock, about equally divided between purchases and sales. The London market itself was lower, reflecting the continued unfavorable news from South Africa and the uncertainty there produced by the copper developments here.

Call money was easy throughout the day, most of the day's loans being made between 3 and 4 per cent.

AMERICAN CEREAL CO.'S PLANS.

Announcement is made that the incorporation of the Quaker Oats Company in New Jersey with a capital stock of $12,000,000 practically means the reorganization of the American Cereal Company. The latter is capitalized at $3,400,000, and has a funded debt of $1,187,300 first mortgage bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest and maturing in 1911.

According to one statement, part of the proceeds from the sale of the new securities will be applied to the retirement of the American Cereal funded debt. The American Cereal is building a Canadian plant, and owns the Quaker Oats Company, Limited, of London. The charter of the new company permits it to manufacture cereal products in this and other countries.

THE BREAK IN COPPER.

The feature of the stock market yesterday was the tremendous dealings in the copper shares and their decided weakness. Amalgamated breaking 8 points on dealings in 183,000 shares, and Anaconda 6 points on transfers of 40,000—the combined total mounting up to more than one-fourth of the entire market transactions. The break in Amalgamated is of course due to liquidation and short selling, because of the reduction in the dividend, the Directors having omitted the usual extra one-half of 1 per cent.; while Anaconda's decline was in part sympathetic and in part due to hints thrown out that at the meeting of that company to-day, if a quorum can be obtained, but, if not, then to-morrow, there will be also a reduction in the Anaconda dividend.

Yesterday the heaviest selling was, as had been the selling last week and the week previous, for the account of Boston interests, Thomas W. Lawson being credited with giving out the orders, some of them declared to be for H. H. Rogers and his friends. Mr. Lawson, it may be recalled, took occasion last week to deny that he was selling any of the copper stocks, but the Street took this denial with some reservation—in fact, insists that he and Standard Oil interests have been sellers of Amalgamated ever since it touched 130, in June last. It is pointed out that these interests were fully aware of the copper situation, and, knowing precisely what they purposed to do in the dividend matter, could take advantage of the boom incident to the consolidation with Boston and Montana and Butte and Boston to unload their holdings on the public.

Private advices received in the Street yesterday from Boston were to the effect that the one-time holders of the stocks of the Boston companies who had been induced to give up their assured dividend-paying shares in those companies for Amalgamated stock, paying a less dividend, but with promises of an increase, are very much incensed. Some of the New York holders who voted for the consolidation are likewise none too well pleased.

A report in Wall Street yesterday was to the effect that in order to relieve the situation and to dispose of surplus stocks the price of copper will be reduced 2 cents a pound. This could not be confirmed.

LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES.

The strength of Manhattan and the other local railway shares in the initial dealings yesterday—one broker alone taking 10,000 shares of Manhattan—led to a renewal of the consolidation talk heard last week. Inquiry among the interests connected with the several properties failed to bring to light any foundation for such talk.

The general opinion seems to be that the movement is, as Russell Sage characterizes it, a stock-jobbing movement on the part of a few people who desire to make a turn on the market.

IOWA CENTRAL.

No explanation was offered by interests connected with the system for the phenomenal strength yesterday of the Iowa Central securities in the face of a declining market, the common advancing 3 points and the preferred 5¾. The buying that brought about the advances, however, was on the floor said to be for "inside" account.

Incidentally, the talk was that Illinois Central is buying control of the road. This story has been denied several times, and so far as could be learned has now no more foundation in fact than it had when first it was published.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Discount rate of the Imperial Bank of Germany advanced from 3½ to 4 per cent.

Application for a charter for the Fort Pitt Malleable and Gray Iron Company in Pennsylvania. The company will locate at Pittsburg.

Capital stock of the Sharon Steel Company increased $500,000 for improvements, making the capital stock $6,000,000.

Elevators, to hold 5,000,000 bushels of grain, it is said, will be built in Duluth at a cost exceeding $6,000,000.

Westmoreland Steel Company organized, with a capital of $100,000, and a bond issue of $200,000, to succeed the Westmoreland Steel and Manufacturing Company at South Greensburg, Penn.

Western advices stating that a falling off in the movement of coarse grains has made the grain traffic of Western railroads the smallest in a number of years.

According to Chicago dispatches, it is claimed that practically all the leading railroads running eastward from Chicago are cutting rates from 15 to 40 per cent., and that a meeting of the traffic officials of all the east-bound roads is to be held there to-day to take decisive and definite action in the matter.

Reports from San Francisco that an American and German syndicate has received a fifty-year concession of 50,000 acres of coal and agricultural lands on both coasts, with extensive water-front rights.

Reserve of outside banks, $1,907,125 below legal requirements, as shown by last week's statement, against $1,531,925 below in the previous week.

Shipments of 390,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@4½ per cent., closing at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 5@5½ per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $114,879,286; balances, $6,847,405; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,847,123.

Money on call in London, 16 1-16 per cent.; rate of discount in open market, 2⅛@2¼ per cent. for short bills and 2⅛@2 5-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was stronger. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82⅝@$4.83; demand, $4.85¼; cables, $4.85⅝; commercial bills, $4.81⅛@$4.82⅜.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¼ and 5.19⅜, less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅝ and 95 1-16; guilders, 39⅜@39 13-16 and 40.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—15@20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

German Discount Rate Raised.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—The rate of discount of the Imperial Bank of Germany was raised to-day from 3½ to 4 per cent. The increase did not affect the Boerse or the money market. President Koch explained that the advance was advisable owing to the large outlay and as a hint to borrowers to cut down their demands as much as possible. "One reason for the increase in the rate," says the National Zeitung, "is the bad harvests in Germany, which make large importations of grain necessary. There is also a possibility of gold exports to New York."

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 58½c. Mexican silver dollars at 45¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares Alamo sold at .14, 3,000 Comstock bond at .07, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.80, 700 Chollar at .08, 300 Hale and Norcross at .15, 500 Mexican at .20, 400 Ophir at .77, 500 Phoenix at .09, 500 Savage at .03, and 500 Sierra Nevada at .22.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH AND SALT MEATS—MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITALS.
Sealed proposals for furnishing Fresh and Salt Meats for the Manhattan State Hospitals, for a period of six months, from October 1st, 1901, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to three P. M. Friday, September 27, 1901, to the undersigned, at the office of the Hospitals, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, (where full specifications may be obtained,) at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.
No bids shall be considered except from parties who are actual dealers in the commodities for which they submit proposals. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for five per cent. of the full amount, as a guarantee that a contract will be entered into if awarded. A bond of some approved surety company for one-third of the gross amount will be required after award for the faithful performance of the contract.
The

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Notwithstanding the weakness of the Stock Exchange market yesterday, prices in the outside market remained fairly strong, and in very few of the important stocks were the closing prices below those of Saturday. In fact, in some active issues considerable advances were made and retained till the end of the day. Naturally the copper stocks were unfavorably affected by the decline in Amalgamated, but some of these losses were subsequently recovered. Trading was not on a very large scale, and the totals in the various stocks were below the averages of last week.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were dealt in to the extent of something less than $200,000, which sold on a decline from 68 to 67¼. The closing bid for the bonds was 67¼, showing a net decline of half a point.

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UNION COPPER was traded in to the extent of about 1,000 shares, a larger total than this stock has shown in many days. During the early part of the day the selling was somewhat urgent, but later the price recovered and closed unchanged from Saturday's figures. The selling was considered to be in sympathy with the selling of Amalgamated Copper, the course of which was followed by all the outside copper stocks to a more or less extent.

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AMERICAN CAN dealings were only in 700 shares, which sold between 23 and 24½. The stock closed with a new loss of three-eighths of a point. A few hundred shares of the preferred stock changed hands at 75, which was fractionally below Saturday's final price.

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KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS preferred was quite active and strong. It sold up to 78, and closed with 77⅞ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point. The bonds also were in somewhat increased demand, and they closed with a fractional net gain.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s were traded in at 89¾. For some days there has been fair demand for these bonds at the price quoted yesterday, which represents an advance of nearly one point over recently quoted figures. The preferred stock and St. Louis Transit have been steady, but trading in them has been very limited.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 23. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 21. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	56	57
American Can	24½	24⅝	24⅞	25
American Can pf	74¾	75	75¼	75½
American Chicle	84	87	85	89
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	6¼	7	6½	7
Am. Hide & Leather pf	33¾	35	34	35
American Malt 6s	94	95	94½	95¼
*American Thread pf	4	4⅝	4	4⅝
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Auto-Truck	2½	4	2¾	4
Aberdeen Copper	29	31	29	32
*British Columbia Copper	13	13½	13	14
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Camden Land	⅞	1	⅞	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	7½	6	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	33	36	33	36
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cant. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	13	15	13½	15
Con. Refrigerating	5¼	5⅞	5¼	6
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	67¼	67⅝	68¼	68¾
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit South., w. i.	15½	16	15	15½
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	40½	41½	40½	41½
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85	83	85
Dominion Securities	78	79	78	79
Electric Boat	..	20	..	20
Electric Boat pf	..	49	..	49
Elec. Lead Reduction	2	2¼	2	2¼
Electric Vehicle	4½	5½	4¼	5½
Electric Vehicle pf	7½	8½	7½	8½
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	⅜	3
General Carriage	1	1½	1	1½
General Chemical	83¼	87	83¼	87
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101	101⅝	101	101⅝
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	9	10	9	10
Havana Commercial pf	42	46	43	46
Hudson River	35½	36	150	150
Kan. C., Ft. Scott & M. pf., when issued	77¾	78	77	78
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86	86½	83⅞	86½
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Marconi Copper	2	2½	2	2½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7½	8	7½	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	25	28	25	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	84	87	84	87
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Transp., $20 paid	10½	11¼	10½	11¼
Otis Elevator	32	33	32	33
Otis Elevator pf	95½	98	95½	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	38	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	73
Retsof	..	48	..	..
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	100	101	99½	101
Safety Car, Heat & Light	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	26⅝	27½	26⅝	27½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100¼	101	100¼	101
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83¾	84	84	84½
Seaboard Air Line	27¼	27⅜	28½	27½
Seaboard Air Line pf	50⅜	51	51¼	52½
Singer Manufacturing	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J.	760	765	760	765
Storage Power	4	7	4	7
Tennessee Copper	16	17	17½	18
Tidewater Coal	7¼	8¼	7	8
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
Union Typewriter	66	68	66	68
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	122	125	122	125
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	82	82½	82	82½
U. S. Cotton Duck	28	31¼	28	31¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref.	37	38	37½	38½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	64½	66½	64¾	66¾
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	85	92	85	92
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	7	58	7	58
Va. Coal, Iron & C.	..	8	..	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	44	44	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16½	17⅝	16½	17⅜
Worthington Pump pf	114	116	115	116

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	242	244	242	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf.	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45½	46½	45¼	46¼
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	68	68	68	68
Con. Traction 5s	108½	109½	108½	109½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	112½	114½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Avenue R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	110	120	110	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175	175	175	175
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	62	70
23d & 24th St. 5s, 1906	100	113	100	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¾	117	116¾	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac.	19	22	19	22
Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	89½	93	89	91
Bay State Gas	⅞	1	⅞	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	72	70	72
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105½	106	105½	106
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	74	77½	74	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	107½	108	107½	108
N. Y. Gas & Coke	5	7	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	54	56	54½	55½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	96	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¼	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	100½	107½	109½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	18	16	19
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96¼	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	82	80	82
Union Ferry	39	41	39	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	97	98	97½	98

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Sept. 23, 1901.

Sales.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
93	93⅛	181,600	Amalgamated Copper	101	101	92½	93	−7⅝
23½	24	200	Am. Agric. Chemical	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
1⅞	2¼	709	American Bicycle	3	3	2¼	2¼	− ¾
10	15	118	Am. Bicycle pf	14	14	14	14	−1
29	29¼	915	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29½	29½	29	29	−1
85	86	430	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	85	85	84⅝	85	
31½	32	300	American Cotton Oil	32	32	31	31	−1
33	36	100	American Dist. Tel.	36	36	36	36	+1
28	28¼	1,760	American Ice Co	28	28⅞	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
17	19	200	Am. Linseed Co	20	20	18	18	− 1½
46	50	60	Am. Linseed Co. pf	50	50	50	50	
25	25½	320	American Locomotive	25	25	25	25	+ ½
26	28	200	Am. Malting Co. pf	27	27	26⅜	26⅜	− ¼
44⅞	45	2,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	45⅜	45⅜	44⅜	45	−1
98	99	425	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	98⅝	98⅝	97½	97¼	− ¼
124	124¼	11,550	Am. S. R. Co., ex rts.	126⅜	126⅜	123	124⅜	−3⅛
..	..	15,060	Am. S. R. Co., rts.	5⅞	6	4⅝	5	+⅛
16	17	120	American Woolen	17½	17½	17½	17¾	+1
37⅛	37⅜	38,400	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	42	42	36⅞	37½	−5⅜
75¼	75⅝	26,700	At., T. & S. F.	76⅝	76⅞	75	75⅜	−1⅞
96	96¼	3,400	At., T. & S. F. pf.	97¼	97⅜	96	96⅜	−⅞
102¼	102⅝	1,200	Baltimore & Ohio	103	103⅛	102¼	102⅝	−2⅜
66⅝	66⅞	14,600	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	69¼	69¼	66½	67	−2¼
123½	125	100	Burl., Cedar Rapids & N.	125	125	125	125	+1½
78½	80	200	Canada Southern	79	79	78¾	78¾	−1½
110	110¾	400	Canadian Pacific	110⅞	110⅞	110½	110½	− ½
46	..	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	46⅝	46⅝	46⅛	46½	− ⅝
38¼	38⅜	300	Chicago & Alton	39	39	38	38¼	− ⅝
77½	78	100	Chicago & Alton pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	− ½
..	..	1,500	Chicago Great West.	23¾	24¼	23½	23⅞	− ⅛
86	87	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	86	86	86	86	− ¼
41¾	42	2,700	Chi., Ind. & Louis	42½	42½	41¼	42	− ¾
75	76	1,017	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	75½	75½	74¾	75	− ½
162½	162¼	28,060	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	163⅝	163⅝	161	162¼	− ⅞
188	189¼	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	188½	188½	188¼	188¼	− ⅞
194	195	1,000	Chicago & Northw.	196½	196¾	195	195	−1¼
..	..	338	Chi. & Northw. pf.	213	213	213	213	−8
143½	143⅞	1,051	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	144⅝	144⅝	143¼	143½	.....
22⅝	22⅞	5,200	Chicago Term. Trans.	24	24⅛	22½	22⅞	−1
42	42¼	1,600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	43	43¼	41¾	42	−1⅝
98⅞	99	5,300	C., C., C. & St. L.	97¼	99¼	97¼	98⅝	+1½
97½	98	600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	99¾	99¾	98	98	−1½
14½	14¾	2,800	Colorado Southern	14¼	14⅞	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
54	54¾	300	Col. Southern 1st pf.	54⅝	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	− ⅛
25¼	28	500	Col. Southern 2d pf.	25⅝	28	25⅝	25⅝	− ⅛
18½	19	400	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	18	18	17½	17½	− ⅞
220½	222	1,000	Consolidated Gas	223	223	220	220½	−3½
117	117½	400	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	116	117⅛	116	117⅛	− ⅛
164	165	100	Delaware & Hudson	164	164	164	164	−1
226½	227	1,500	Del., Lack. & West.	226½	227	226	227	+1
48⅝	48⅞	200	Denver & R. G.	49	49	48⅝	48⅝	− ⅛
94	94½	700	Denver & R. G. pf.	94¾	94¾	94	94	− ½
37	39	10	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	37	37	37	37	..
11	11¾	2,000	Dul., S. S. & At.	11⅝	11⅝	11	11¼	− ⅜
19¼	19½	220	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	− ⅛
42⅜	42⅝	58,300	Erie	43½	43⅞	42¼	42¼	−1⅜
69¾	70⅛	3,500	Erie 1st pf	71	71⅝	69¾	70⅛	−1¼
57	57⅝	2,100	Erie 2d pf	57¼	57⅝	57	57	− ¼
58	59	400	Evans. & T. H.	60	60	58½	58½	−1⅞
262	263	300	General Electric	261¼	261¼	261	261	−2⅝
56	57	200	Glucose Sugar Ref.	56	56	56	56	−1
186	186½	300	Great Northern pf.	188⅝	188⅝	186⅜	186⅜	−1⅝
53	54	100	Hocking Valley	54	54	54	54	− ½
74½	75	400	Hocking Valley pf.	75½	75½	75	75½	− ½
144⅜	145¼	400	Illinois Central	147⅜	145¼	144⅜	144⅜	−1½
23¾	24	400	International Paper	24½	24¼	23⅞	24	− ¼
78¾	79	650	Internat. Paper pf.	78½	78½	78	78½	−1⅜
94	95	100	Internat. Power Co.	95	95	95	95	.....
46¼	46⅜	800	International Pump	46	46	46	46	− ⅛
85	86	100	Internat. Pump pf.	84	84	84	84	−2
42	42¼	7,490	Iowa Central	40¼	42½	40	42½	+3
78¾	79	3,900	Iowa Central pf.	74	79½	74	78⅝	+5¾
67	68	1,400	Lake Erie & West.	67	68	67	67	− ¾
104⅝	104⅞	7,262	Louisville & Nashville.	105¾	105⅞	104⅜	104⅝	− ⅞
122⅞	123	66,125	Manhattan Elevated	126⅛	126⅝	121⅞	122⅞	+ ⅛
165	166½	2,225	Met. Street Railway	167¾	168	165	166	−2
..	..	700	Mexican Central	24¾	24⅞	23¾	23⅞	− ⅝
..	..	2,300	Mexican National ctfs.	14¼	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅝
36	36	100	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
74	75	940	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	74	74	74	74	− ⅛
28¼	29	410	Mo., Kan. & Texas	29¾	29	28	29	− ⅛
55½	56	940	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	57	57	55	55½	−1
102¾	102¾	7,700	Missouri Pacific	104	104¼	101⅝	102¾	− ¼
43¾	44	500	National Biscuit Co.	44	44½	44	44	..
41	42	200	National Salt Co.	41¼	41½	41	41	.....
148	148	300	New York Air Brake.	146	146¾	145¾	146¾	−1
156⅛	156⅝	4,300	New York Central	157½	157½	155⅞	156½	− ⅝
49	50	2,300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	50	50	49	49¼	− ⅝
34⅝	34¾	5,225	N. Y., Ont. & West.	35¾	35¾	34½	34⅝	− ⅜
54⅞	55	5,500	Norfolk & West.	55½	55⅞	54¾	55	− ⅛
98	98	800	North American	98½	98½	98	98	.....
13	13	200	Ontario Mining	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
41⅜	41⅝	400	Pacific Mail	41⅜	41⅝	41	41	+ ⅛
146	146	4,250	Pennsylvania R. R.	146	146	144½	145	−1½
109	109	3,700	People's Gas, Chicago.	109	109	107⅝	108	− ⅝
..	..	2,150	People's Gas, Chi., rts.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
39	39	1,400	Peoria & Eastern	37	40	37	38⅞	+ ⅞
41	41	300	Pressed Steel Car	40½	40⅝	40½	40⅝	− ⅛
82	82	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	81	81	81	81	.....
210	212	300	Pullman Company	212	212	212	212	+1
67⅛	67⅜	3,800	Reading	42⅞	42⅞	41¼	41⅝	− ⅜
76¼	76¾	1,500	Reading 1st pf	76⅝	77	76	76	− ⅛
53	53¼	1,000	Reading 2d pf	54	54	53	53½	− ⅛
15	15¼	1,800	Republic Iron & Steel.	15	15¼	15	15¼	.....
66⅛	66½	1,200	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	67	67	66¼	66½	− ⅛
25½	26½	1,200	Rubber Goods	28¼	28½	26	26	−1⅝
11½	11⅝	700	St. J. & G.	12	12	12	12	− ⅛
66	66	600	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	66	66	62	64	−4
120⅜	120⅝	100	St. L. & Adirondack.	120⅜	120⅝	120⅜	120⅝	..
46	46½	1,400	St. L. & San Fran.	46	46¼	46	46	− ⅛
68	68¼	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	69	69	68¼	68¼	− ⅛
31	31	1,200	St. Louis Southw.	31	31	30½	30½	− ⅜
38	39	600	St. L. Southw. pf.	38	39	38	39	− ⅛
58⅝	59¼	42,800	Southern Pacific	58⅝	59¼	57	57¾	− ⅝
34½	34⅝	59,730	Southern Railway	34½	35¾	33¾	34	− ⅛
89½	89¾	6,820	Southern Railway pf.	89½	89¾	88⅝	89¼	− ⅛
4⅞	4⅝	500	Standard R. & T.	4½	4½	4½	4½	− ⅛
61⅝	62	1,600	Tenn. Coal & Iron	63⅝	63¾	61⅝	61⅞	−1⅝
42¼	42½	2,400	Texas Pacific	43⅜	43¾	42	42¼	− ⅝
120	123	100	Third Avenue	120	120	120	120	− ⅝
22⅜	22	750	Tol., St. L. & West.	22⅜	22⅜	21⅞	22	− ⅝
35½	36	1,150	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	36	36	36	36	− ⅛
101	101¾	200	Twin City R. T.	101⅜	101⅜	101	101	.....
71	74	100	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	71½	71½	71¼	71½	−2
98⅜	98½	56,725	Union Pacific	100⅜	100⅝	97⅞	98⅜	−2¼
88½	88⅝	1,009	Union Pacific pf.	89⅝	89⅝	88½	88⅞	− ⅝
42⅞	43⅛	42,100	United States Steel.	43⅜	43⅞	42½	42⅞	− ⅝
92⅞	93	14,135	U. S. Steel pf.	93⅞	93⅞	92½	92⅝	− ⅜
12⅜	12⅝	1,500	United States Leather.	13	13	12⅜	12⅝	− ⅛
81	81	550	U. S. Leather pf.	81¼	81¼	80⅝	81	− ⅛
17⅛	18	600	United States Rubber.	18	18	17½	17½	−1
54	55	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	55	55	55	55	−1
60	60½	133	Va.-Car. Chemical	61¼	61¾	61¼	61⅜	− ⅛
21⅞	22	1,500	Wabash	22⅝	22⅝	21⅜	21⅜	− ⅝
37⅜	38	3,700	Wabash pf	40½	40⅝	39⅝	39⅞	− ⅝
158	160	175	Wells-Fargo Express	159	159	159	159	−1
91¾	92	3,040	Western Union Tel.	92¼	92½	91⅝	92	− ⅛
51¼	51¼	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	51¼	51¼	51	51	− ⅛
31	31	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	31	31	31	31	− ⅛
22	22⅜	3,400	Wisconsin Central	22¾	23¼	22	22½	− ⅛
43	44	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	44	44	44	44	.....
Sales.....		821,033						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	.108½	109	G. S. R. pf.	103	105
2s, c., 1930	.109	109½	Homestake	98	..
3s, r., 1918	.108	109	Int. Silver	2½	7
3s, c., 1918	.108	109	Int. Sil. pf.	33	38
3s, 1918, reg.	.108	109	Joliet & Chi.	175	..
4s, r., 1907	.112	113	Kan. & M.	33	34
4s, c., 1907	.113	114	Kan. C. So.	19	21
4s, r., 1925	.139½	140½	Kan. C. So. pf.	40½	41
4s, c., 1925	.139½	140½	K. C. S. pf.	6	8
5s, r., 1904	.108	109	K. & D. M. pf.	30	35
5s, c., 1904	.108	109	K. & D. M. pf.	90	95
D. C. 3-65s	.125	..	King. & P.	85	90
Adams Exp.	.180	200	Lacl. Gas	85	98
Alb. & Sus.	.215	..	Lacl. G. pf.	101	102
Alle. & W.	.120	..	L. E. & W. pf.	128	132
A. A. C. pf.	.90	..	Lake Shore	251½	280
Am. Coal	.180	200	Long Island	73	76
Am. Exp.	.192	198	Man. Beach	14	16
A. I. Co. pf.	.66	67	Md. Coal pf.	65	75
Am. M. Co.	6½	7	M. W. S. L.	..	..
Am. Loc. pf.	.86	87	Chi.	.38	42
Am. Snuff	..	43	M. W. S. EL.	..	..
Am. Sug. pf.	.86½	89	Chi. pf.	.92	93½
A. T. & C.	.98	100	Mich. Cent.	.105	..
Am. Tob. pf.	.146	..	M. & St. L.	.108	109
A. W. Co. pf.	.75	79	M. & St. L. pf.	.115	118
Ann Arbor	20½	22½	Mor. & Es.	.195	197
Am A. pf.	.52	55	N. C. & St. L.	..	..
B. & O. pf.	.93	94	Nat. Bis. pf.	101½	102½
B. A. L.	.108	..	Nat. St. pf.	74	76
B. Un. Gas	.213	217	N. Cent. C.	.20	30
Bruns. City	10½	10⅝	N. Y. & N. H.	.210	212
B., R. & P. pf.	.95	..	N. Y. C. & St. L.	58½	..
B., C. R. & N.	.135	..	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	.113	117
C., C. & C.	.40	..	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	.85	87½
C. R. R. of N. J.	.163	164	N. & W. pf.	.87	..
C. & E. Ill.	.126	130	Nor. Pac. pf.	96¾	97½
C. & E. Ill. pf.	.130

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings Confined to Small Properties—Syndicate Buys Large Suburban Tract—Auction Sales.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for Mrs. F. A. Norris to A. Clifford Tower the four-story dwelling 50 East Fifty-fourth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Voorhees & Floyd have sold for Edward F. Beddall the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 138 East Thirty-seventh Street, 20 by 50 by 100.

Gibbs & Kirby have sold the three-story building 705 and 707 Third Avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, for about $55,000.

A. C. & H. M. Hall have sold the five-story double flat 151 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street. The buyer is represented by C. G. A. Brosien.

George F. Johnson and Sons have sold to J. A. Birch for $10,500 the two-story brick and stone dwelling 40 Beck Street, 20 by 57 on lot 25 by 100.

John W. Salter and others conveyed yesterday to Isaac H. Clothier two plots on the north side of Ninety-fifth Street—one, 60 by 100, being 240 feet west of Park Avenue, and the other, 25 by 100, 175 feet west of Park Avenue.

The dwelling 58 East Eighty-first Street, the sale of which by McCafferty & Buckley was recently reported, was conveyed yesterday to W. Bayard Cutting, Jr.

The O'Connor tract of thirty-two acres in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn has been sold to a syndicate for about $75,000. The buyers will develop and subdivide the property. The deal was negotiated through Broker Frederick G. Isles.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

231 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 300 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; to the plaintiff, the Equitable Life Assurance Society..... $23,866

239 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; to the same plaintiff..... 22,366

241 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; to the same plaintiff..... 22,366

247 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; to the same plaintiff..... 21,866

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 689 to 693 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Willis Avenue, 75 by 100, two-story brick and frame double dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Benno Lewinson, referee, 1724 Canal Street, south side, 93.1 feet east of Mott Street, 15.11 by 50.2, three-story brick dwelling, with store. Due on judgment, $2,175; subject to another mortgage for $12,462.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Jacob H. Shaffer, referee, 859 and 861 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and 1,015 Trinity Avenue, being the northwest corner of those streets, 25, 24.3, and 24.3, respectively, by 100, three four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $13,710; subject to other mortgages for $46,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Campbell E. Locke, referee, 460 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, south side, 172 feet, west of Convent Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,643.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William B. Donihee, Jr., referee, Whitlock Avenue, east side, 442.10 feet south of Leggett Avenue, 75 by 110, vacant; Longfellow Street, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100, vacant; Longfellow Street, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,834.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Henry Thompson, referee, Boulevard Lafayette, west side, 275.4 feet south of Fort Washington Park, 50 by 100, vacant; Private Street, east side, 276.1 feet south of Fort Washington Park, 50 by 108.11, vacant; Private Street, west side, 574.11 feet south of Fort Washington Park, 25 by 72.3 by 25 by 72.6, vacant; 514 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 407 feet east of Broadway, 16 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Washington Avenue, south side, 150 feet west of South Main Street, City Island, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20.6 by 27.6; Laura Knuffer, premises, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 379 College Avenue, for a one-story brick factory, 75 by 121.6; Otto Haussmann of 200 East Fiftieth Street, owner; Charles Sligmayer of 308 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $560.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, for a six-story brick tenement, 50 by 86.4; Leon A. Liebeskind of 36 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; George F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $70,000.

Montgomery Avenue, at intersection of Aqueduct Avenue, for a one-story frame tool house, 10.3 by 18; Mrs. S. P. Lees, High Bridge, owner; Stephen H. Mapes of 2,264 Aqueduct Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

Alterations.

No. 228 East Seventy-fourth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Esther D. Slensby of 36 Beekman Street, owner; Philip Goerlitz of 242 East Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $550.

No. 406 East Forty-eighth Street, to a three-story brick stable; Lizzie Goerlitz of 242 East Fifty-first Street, owner; Philip Goerlitz of 242 East Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $125.

No. 676 Morris Avenue, to a three-story brick tenement, with store; Charles Martin, premises, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage, and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage, plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Monday, Sept. 23.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 181st St, 19.6x100; Ella M. Smith to Theodore W. Myers, (mtg $1,000, R S 75 cents)... $1

BROOK AV, e s, 75 ft s of 147th St, 25x100; John J. Boyle and another, executors and trustees, to Adelheid Lieb, (R S $60)..... 14,500

FORD ST, n s, 175 ft w of Webster Av, 50x100; Richard O'Gorman to Thomas F. Costello, (mtg $11,34)..... 1

HUGHES AV, e s, 375.6 ft n of 181st St, 25x95; Louis Eickwort to Michael T. Ring and wife, (mtg $3,000)..... 1

JEROME AV, e s, 169.10 ft s of Mount Hope Place, 20.7x105.10x20x100.11; Edward W. Doty to Hugh C. Munday, (mtg $4,750, R S $1)..... 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, at s w corner of land of John Burns, 25x100, except parcel 25x21x208x24, with city awards, 1-8 part; Thomas Wilson to Peter J. Kaster..... 200

PARK AV, w s, 53 ft s of 36th St, 18x105; Edward Sturges to Frederick Sturges, (R S $21.25)..... 1

PIER AV, e s, 50 ft n of Emily St, 108.2x103.4x82.1x100, Throgg's Neck; George A. Minasian, referee, to Dutchess Land Company..... 800

PROSPECT AV, e s, at n w s of Dawson St, 65.11x106.10x127.9, gore; Walter B. Odell to Harrison Crook and others, (R S $11.25, mtgs $25,000)..... 25,000

UNION ST, 130, s w s, 100 ft n w of Brewer Av, 23x100; William H. Corbett and others to Bridget Corbett..... 1

UNION AV, s w s, 75 ft from 1st St, runs n w 125x — 100x s e 125x n w 100, Westchester; Mary E. Gore and another, heirs, to Frederick A. Gore, all title..... 1

VALENTINE AV, e s, 456.4 ft n of 179th St, old lines, 50.11x217.9x50x207.10; Mary A. Costello to Catherine Irving, (R S $1.75)..... 6,000

WEST END AV, e s, 42.9 ft s of 96th St, 16.3x95; David Christie to Hannah Maher, (mtg $12,000, R S $5.75)..... 100

1ST ST, n w s, 100 ft from Washington Av, 100x150; Frederick A. Gore and another, heirs, to Mary E. Gore, all title..... 1

25TH ST, 230 and 232 East, 40x98.9, ½ part; Conrad J. Muth to Anna E. Muth, (mtg $2,000)..... 1

52D ST, s s, 252 ft w of Park Av, 18x100.5; Mabel A. Downing to Leonard F. Nicoll, (mtg $18,000, R S $11)..... 42,500

61ST ST, 253, East, 17x48.8x irregular; Isaac Rothschild, referee, to Annie Peyser, (mtg $6,000)..... 500

69TH ST, n s, 242 ft e of 2d Av, 27x100.4; Christian Henn to Annie Henn, (mtg $17,760)..... 19,750

81ST ST, 58, East, 16x102.2; Robert McCafferty to W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., (mtg $20,000, R S $9.25)..... 1

81ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of Park Av, 19x102.2; Judah L. Adler to Julia G. Walker, (mtg $13,000, R S $9.75)..... 100

84TH ST, s s, 108.8 ft w of Avenue A, 19.6x102.2; Frank Herwig to Herman Bub, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

99TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.8; 96th St, n s, 240 ft w of Park Av, 66x100.8; John W. Salter and others to Isaac H. Clothier, (R S $25)..... 100

112TH ST, 140 East, 17.10x100.11; Elizabeth Schaefer to Moses Schiller, (mtg $5,000, R S 50c)..... 100

138TH ST, n s, 438 ft e of 7th Av, 18.7x99.11; John J. Curry to Jane E. Schuyler, all liens, (R S $5)..... 1

138TH ST, n s, 438 ft e of 7th Av, 18.7x99.11; Jane E. Schuyler to John J. Curry, all liens, (R S $6.25)..... 1

159TH ST, n s, 284 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, run n — to centre of 160th St x e — to centre of Edgecombe Road x s — to n s of 159th St x w —; Maxwell Stevenson to Richard P. Messiter, all title..... 1

187TH ST, n w corner of Lorillard St, 48x—x48x83.9; Charles A. Tatum to Joseph L. Hewey, (R S $1.50)..... 5,400

Recorded Leases.

BROOK AV, n e corner of 138th St; Louis Reichardt to William Schwab, 4 7-12 years..... $600 to $900

WEST ST, 184, and 200 Chambers St; Francis H. Ruhe and others to John H. Fay, 4 8-12 years..... 2,000

WEST ST, 184, and 200 Chambers St; John B. Thorpe to August Zimmermann, 5 years..... 2,000

5TH AV, s w corner of 112th St, and 2 West 112th St; William Schuster to Lawrence E. Kohle, 5 years.....$1,080 to 1,500

7TH AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 131st St, 25x75; Edward J. Quirk to John Hainhorst, 5 years..... 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALDHOUS, Herbert, to Hyman Sonn and another; Wendover Av, n s, 221.11 ft e of Webster Av, demand, 6 per cent..... $3,500

AMMON, Julia G., to American Mortgage Company; 88th St, 112 West, prior mtg $12,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

AMMON, Julia G., to American Mortgage Company; 88th St, 112 West, 3 years..... 12,000

CLOTHIER, Isaac H., to Girard Trust Company; Broadway, n e corner of 171st St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 40,000

CLOTHIER, Isaac H., to Girard Trust Company; 11th Av, s w corner of 172d St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 25,000

CONNELL, Andrew J., to Elihu Thomson; Jerome Av, e s, 186.7 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 5,000

COSTELLO, Thomas F., to Richard O'Gorman; Ford St, n s, 175 ft w of Webster Av, due March 23, 1902..... 666

CROOK, Harrison, and others to John C. Barr; Prospect Av, e s, at n w s of Dawson St, prior mtg $25,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,280

CURRY, John J., to Maxwell E. Moore, trustee; 138th St, n s, 438 ft e of 7th Av, secures indebtedness of..... 19,166

DAY, Mary L., and others to the German Savings Bank; 1st Av, n w corner of 23d St, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

ELDRED, Therese, to Stephen Stewart; 90th St, 325 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 6,500

GRIMM, August C., to Louisa L. Jeremiah; Forest Av, w s, 79 ft s of 166th St, 4 years..... 1,000

IRVING, Catherine, to Harlem Savings Bank; Valentine Av, e s, 456.4 ft n of 179th St, old line, 1 year..... 2,000

KOHL, Lawrence E., to George Ringler & Co.; 5th Av, s w corner of 112th St, No. 2, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent.... 4,500

LIEB, Adelheid, to David McClure; Brook Av, e s, 75 ft s of 147th St, 3 years..... 10,000

MACHADA, Marcela R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 118th St, 129 West, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 13,000

MILLER, John L., to the Young Men's Christian Association; Columbus Av, 426, 3 years, gold..... 35,000

MUNDAY, Hugh C., to Grace C. Marvin; Jerome Av, e s, 189.11 ft s w of Mount Hope Place, prior mtg $4,750, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 500

OLMS, Lena, to Empire City Savings Bank; Riverside Av, s w corner of 25th St, 1 year..... 18,000

RICE, Nellie, to Dollar Savings Bank; 180th St, n s, 20.6 ft e of Lafontaine Av, 1 year, gold..... 4,500

RICE, Nellie, to Dollar Savings Bank; 180th St, n s, 20.3 ft w of Arthur Av, 1 year, gold..... 4,500

RICE, Nellie, to Dollar Savings Bank; 180th St, n w corner of Arthur Av, 1 year, gold..... 4,500

RICE, Nellie, to Dollar Savings Bank; 180th St, n s, 45.6 ft e of Lafontaine Av, 1 year, gold..... 4,500

RICE, Nellie, to Dollar Savings Bank; 180th St, n e corner of Lafontaine Av, 1 year, gold..... 5,500

RICE, Nellie, to Dollar Savings Bank; Arthur Av, w s, 109.7 ft n of 180th St, 1 year..... 4,500

RICE, Nellie, to Dollar Savings Bank; 180th St, n s, 70.9 ft w of Arthur Av, 1 year, gold..... 4,500

RICE, Nellie, to Dollar Savings Bank; 180th St, n s, 45.6 ft w of Arthur Av, 1 year, gold..... 4,500

RICE, Nellie, to Dollar Savings Bank; 180th St, n s, 70.9 ft e of Lafontaine Av, 1 year, gold..... 4,500

RICE, Nellie, to Dollar Savings Bank; Lafontaine Av, e s, 131.5 ft n of 180th St, 1 year, gold..... 4,500

RICE, Nellie, to Dollar Savings Bank; Lafontaine Av, e s, 106.5 ft n of 180th St, 1 year, gold..... 4,500

RICE, Nellie, to Dollar Savings Bank; Arthur Av, w s, 134.7 ft n of 180th St, 1 year, gold..... 4,500

RICE, Nellie, to John W. Cornish; Lafontaine Av, n e corner of 180th St, subject to 12 mtgs $56,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 22,460

RICHARDS, Samueletta, to Frederick S. Richards; parcel on south point of City Island, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 1,500

SCHROEDER, William, to Grace O. Marvin; 171st St, n s, 213.2 ft e of 3d Av, due June 30, 1904, 6 per cent..... 600

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to W. Irving Van Wart and another, executors and trustees..... $12,030

ESSLER, Mary, individually and as trustee, to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland..... Nom.

HUSEMEYER, William, and others to executors and trustees of Herman Rosenpreter..... Nom.

MUTH, John, to Anna E. Muth..... Nom.

ROBITZEK, William, to William J. Williamson and another..... 500

SASSEEN, Robert A., to William P. Sandford..... 2,500

SCHROEDER, Henrietta C., to Grace C. Marvin..... 1,100

SHERWOOD, Nancy L., and others to Emma Orr..... 1,000

STILWELL, Nelson D., to the Continental Trust Company..... Nom.

THE NEW YORK BIBLE AND COMmon Prayer Book Society to the Trustees of the Sands Fund..... 5,000

THE MANHATTAN CONSUMERS' Brewing Company to the John Stanton Brewing and Malting Company..... Nom.

VAUSE, William F., to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland..... Nom.

VREELAND, Herbert H., as guardian, to John Green..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

HESTER ST, 117, Laurence J. Rice against Isaac Marx, owner and contractor..... $875

ROBBINS AV, e s, 79 ft n of Dater St, 150x100; Louis Partzschefeld against Joseph M. and Jeanette Kirby, owners and contractors..... 342

WEST END AV and 98th St, n w corner, 20x80; Alfonse Costabile against De Verastigne, owner; Henry E. Fox, contractor..... 21

11TH ST, 281 and 283 West; Manhattan Brick and Terra Cotta Company against Daniel Rosenbaum and Hertig Hafker, owners; Herman Hafker, owner and contractor..... 103

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

MOTT ST, 234; M. S. A. Wilson against Florida Geradi and another, Sept. 10, 1901..... $65

75TH ST, 319 and 321 East; William P. Carroll against Patrick E. O'Brien and another, May 17, 1901..... 2,550

75TH ST, 319 and 321 East; John Morrison and another against E. O'Brien and another, May 25, 1901..... 550

75TH ST, 319 and 321 East; Henry Huber Company against Patrick E. O'Brien and another, June 6, 1901..... 443

140TH ST and Courtlandt Av, n w corner; William T. Hookey against Spierling & Menzen—Lauser and another, July 16, 1901..... 79

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY and 60th St, s w corner, 87.3x133.2x irregular; Frederick W. Randall against Charles E. Appleby and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Jones & Titsomb.

PARK AV and 72d St, n e corner, 20x102.2; Harry C. Hallenbeck against J. Edward Davis and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Crook.

PART of Lot 24, map of Schuylersville, Throgg's Neck, 3.8x22.4; Bridget Lunney against Margaret Eagen and another, (action to recover possession;) attorney, J. Davis.

4TH ST, s s, 180 ft n e of Union Av, 40x100, two actions, Bronx; M. Louise Labagh, executrix, against Augusta Weller and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, F. R. Dickey.

41ST ST, 408 West; Caroline Fath against Jacob Bechtold, executor, and another, (partition;) attorney, C. J. Kracht.

64TH ST, s s, 433 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x100.5; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Mary E. Cox and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Booce & Wallace.

120TH ST, 221 East; Walter C. Bunn against Margaret T. Russell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reed & Reed.

135TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 26x99.11; 5th Av, w s, 25.5 ft n of 135th St, 25x84, and 5th Av, w s, 50.5 ft n of 135th St, 25x84; William C. T. Baldwin against Hattie Frank, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Leslie & Minor.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HENRY WARSHOW.—Schedules in the assignment of Henry Warshow, manufacturer of clothing at 37 Great Jones Street, show liabilities $4,011, nominal assets $2,636, and actual assets $116.

MARY H. ARCHIBALD.—Mary H. Archibald, dealer in lumber, timber, and building materials at Yonkers, made an assignment here yesterday to Michael F. Mitchell, without preference. She has been in business since 1855, and is the wife of Andrew Archibald, who managed the business for her. He filed a petition in bankruptcy in this city on Feb. 21, 1899, with liabilities $12,904 and no assets, and subsequently received a discharge. About two weeks ago a report was published in the New York papers that Andrew Archibald had lost $7,000 in bills somewhere on lower Broadway.

FREDERICK W. KIMBALL.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Frederick W. Kimball, dealer in anti-rheumatism rings at 3 Union Square, show liabilities $3,024, and nominal assets $1,500, consisting of household furniture $1,200, books and pictures $300. He stated on the schedules that on Aug. 29, 1900, he executed a deed of the property 303 West One Hundred and Fourth Street to his wife Sarah F. Kimball. The deed was never delivered to her, but on April 16, 1901, she obtained possession of it without his knowledge, and caused it to be recorded. The property was valued at $25,000, and subject to a mortgage of $6,000.

THE LENGERT WAGON COMPANY.—Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court has appointed John J. Farrell temporary receiver of the Lengert Wagon Company, manufacturers of wagons at 302 to 306 West Fifty-third Street, in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation, brought by two of the Directors, William J. Chaniel, the President, and Joseph Kimball, the Treasurer. The company is unable to meet maturing obligations, and could not pay three judgments, aggregating $414, recently obtained against it. The liabilities are $65,396, and nominal assets $67,256. The assets consist of the factory property, $54,000, subject to mortgages, taxes and interest, $53,898; notes $800, accounts receivable $1,400, merchandise $1,000, tools and fixtures $500, cash in bank $6, stock of the Lengert Company of Philadelphia $9,650, other stocks $500. The company was incorporated in February, 1900, with a capital stock of $50,000.

G. L. SCHUYLER & Co.—Walter G. Schuyler and James E. Schuyler, composing the firm of G. L. Schuyler & Co., dealers in lumber at Ninety-eighth Street and East River, made an assignment yesterday to William J. Underwood, lawyer, of 76 William Street. The business is one of the oldest in this line in the city, having been established in 1835. G. Schuyler, their father, died on April 20, 1889, and the present partners succeeded to the business, but have had no capital rating at Bradstreet's for the past seven years. Mr. Underwood said that the embarrassment would probably be only temporary, and that they will come out of it all right. Most of the creditors are friendly, and will help the firm to work out on certain contracts. They did a large business, which has heretofore been profitable, but recently they met with several heavy losses, which precipitated matters. In one case they lost $30,000 to $40,000, and they could not stand such large losses. They sold largely to builders, and accordingly had to wait a long time for their money, until the builder could sell his houses. The liabilities are over $100,000 and assets $70,000 to $80,000. The Messrs. Schuyler are very well known socially, and Walter G. is an officer of the Seventh Regiment.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SARAH JANE CLARK.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Sarah Jane Clark, plumber, of 480 Fourth Avenue, by the following creditors: Harry M. Smith, $2,621; McMann & Taylor, $8; Colwell Lead Company, $209, and the Dimock & Fink Company, $921. It was alleged that she is insolvent, and committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on July 12. Her schedules showed liabilities $29,108 and actual assets $1,650.

ADOLPH MAYER.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Adolph Mayer, cloak manufacturer, of 394 Broadway, by the following creditors: Petro Delucas, $176; Sam Dubin, $140; Samuel Warschawsky, $35; William Markle, $80; Gerson Dubin, $82, and Harry Sonnenberg, $45. Their claims are for work and materials. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on Sept. 20 permitted several creditors to obtain attachments against him in the Second District Municipal Court aggregating $1,000, and that he has also transferred property while insolvent. His liabilities are reported to be over $10,000.

The Dona Maria Mining Company.

Another judgment was entered yesterday against the Dona Maria Mining Company of Mompos, Republic of Colombia, for $31,719, in favor of Clark G. Drum, the Secretary of the company, for the amount now due on his own claim of $1,690 and assigned claims of George D. Hedian, $14,006; George D. Gorman, $5,422, and six other persons, for money lent to the company, principally in 1896, and for services.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BARRETT, Isaac E.—H. Scott and others. $19

COOK, Charles T.—American Bicycle Company..... 152

CRAWFORD, John W.—Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Company..... 87

CARROLL, Craft.—Consolidated Gas Company of New York..... 31

DONA MARIA MINING COMPANY OF Mompos—C. G. Drum..... 31,719

DUTENHOFER, Adam—S. Fischer..... 537

DENNISON, Roy—G. B. Leonard..... 182

EMMONS, Charles—Union Fruit Auction.. 757

EMMONS, Charles—Fruit Auction Company..... 617

ELLINGSWORTH, Charles D.—E. Forgotston..... 455

FICHER, D., of Packwood, Ia.—C. F. Droste and others..... 121

EASTON, John T.—S. Frank and others.. 70

FLOMERFELT, Zachariah V.—E. MacKinstry, costs..... 87

GLOVER, Joseph L.—A. E. Lefurgy..... 635

HAUGH, Frederick, and William O'Connell—W. H. Hussey and others..... 209

HUTCHINSON, Matthew—P. A. Randolph..... 74

HUGH, Julia and Francis—J. H. De Lamar..... 242

JONES, Anna—H. Michel..... 70

KEESE, William R.—R. W. Wolff..... 20

KEMPNER, Gertie—J. L. Wandling..... 144

LANTRY, Patrick H.—M. R. Goelet and others..... 1,422

LAWRENCE, Lionel E.—The General Carriage Company..... 132

LENGERT WAGON COMPANY—Riverside Bank..... 773

LENGERT WAGON COMPANY—Riverside Bank..... 322

MESSEREAU, Henry—S. Butler, executor. 18

MICHAEL, Moses—R. W. Dixon and others..... 201

MERES, Fred R.—W. McDonagh, Jr..... 39

MILLER, Frederick A.—W. H. Gilpatric. 84

NEW YORK LARGE TREE COMPANY—J. G. Riley and others..... 304

NORDEN, Adelaide—H. Thompson..... 161

NORRIS, William, and Frederick Schramm—M. Vetter..... 55

NEIL, William—Riverside Bank..... 1,039

NEWMAN, Charles F.—W. R. Winn..... 77

PEISER, Magren L., as auctioneer, &c.—G. F. Pine and others..... 105

OSTECK, Thomas—Crane Company..... 329

ROSEVELT, Warren—Tammany Times Company..... 122

ROSENBLATT, Leon—Dimock & Fink Company..... 119

STEVENSON, Preston, and Charles E. Archer—P. W. Geller..... 281

SACKETT, Charles P.—C. Noel..... 128

SMITH, Oscar and Albert S.—L. Beiner.. 176

TUCKER, William G.—Domestic Engineering..... 100

TEACHART, Edgar D.—American Bicycle Company..... 396

TAMES, Alfonso—H. Kuenstler..... 127

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—T. Spencer. 3,144

TYNER, Paul—P. Mayer..... 252

WIMPIE, Maria—P. Andrews..... 127

WOOTEN, John W.—M. Raskel and others..... 145

ZELLER, Charles J.—F. W. Tietjen..... 23

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Store property; good location; exchange for house or lots. Moe & Co., 3d Av., 56th St., Brooklyn.

Surrogate Notices.

BERTH, SOPHIA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA L. BERTH, late of the County of New York, Borough of the Bronx, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Moody & Getty, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of August, 1901. W. ROYAL BERTH, Executor. MOODY & GETTY, Attorneys for Executor, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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REAL ESTATE AT WHITE PLAINS WILL BEGIN THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1901. 200 VALUABLE LOTS AND PLOTS IN ATTRACTIVE AND ARISTOCRATIC WESTCHESTER COUNTY, IN THE DIRECT LINE OF IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, WILL BE OFFERED ON TERMS OF $10 DOWN AND $10 A MONTH AND UPWARD, ACCORDING TO LOCATION. WHITE PLAINS, ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD, HAS DOUBLED IN POPULATION IN TEN YEARS, HAVING 8,000, SHOWING THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF ANY TOWN IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY. HAS EVERY IMPROVEMENT, HANDSOME MACADAMIZED STREETS, FINE DRIVES, WATER, SEWER, ELECTRICITY, OFFERING THE VERY BEST FACILITIES FOR A HOME. VALUES ARE INCREASING RAPIDLY.

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Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 4,091.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES H. ACKERMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of James H. Ackerman of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said James H. Ackerman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1901, at 2:15 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Sept. 23d, 1901. Referee in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of DAVID MATUSOW and SAMUEL COOPERMAN, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the stock of merchandise of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of matsens, linings, piece goods, skirts, petticoats, sewing machines, and fixtures, &c., now in the premises, No. 458 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, is offered for sale by Benjamin Barker, receiver of the said bankrupts.

The property may be inspected upon the premises on September 24, 25, and 26, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Bids shall be submitted as follows:

1. For the entire stock of sewing machines and machinery.
2. For the entire stock of merchandise.
3. For the entire stock of merchandise and fixtures.

The said bids will be received by Benjamin Barker, Esq., receiver, at his office, No. 129 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 27th day of September, 1901, and must be accompanied by a certified check for at least ten (10) per cent. of the amount of the bid.

All bids will be opened by the said receiver at his office, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 27th day of September, 1901, at 10 o'clock.

Said receiver may reject all bids, and thereupon the said stock and fixtures will be sold at public auction on the premises of the said David Matusow and Samuel Cooperman, No. 458 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 30th day of September, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated New York, September 21st, 1901.
BENJAMIN BARKER, Receiver.
MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

NO. 4,029.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES ENOWITZ, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles Enowits of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1201, the said Charles Enowits was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Sept. 23d, 1901. Referee in Bankruptcy.

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Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

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High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains; $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

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Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125; Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

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Great Variety of style and price.
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New and Absolutely Fireproof.
ORCHESTRA. EUROPEAN PLAN. PALM ROOM.
27TH STREET, WEST,
NEAR BROADWAY,
centre of shopping and amusement district. The most central and accessible location in the city, combined with quiet and refined surroundings.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

Sherman Square

THE FUSION TICKET IS NOW COMPLETE

C. V. Fornes Chosen for President of the Aldermanic Board.

The Committee of Eighteen Gives Mr. Grout the Credit for Killing the Ramapo Contract.

The Committee of Eighteen of the anti-Tammany bodies yesterday afternoon completed the selections for the city ticket by naming Charles V. Fornes for President of the Board of Aldermen.

The fusion city ticket, as agreed upon in conference, is as follows:

For Mayor—SETH LOW of Manhattan.

For Controller—E. M. GROUT of Brooklyn.

For President of the Board of Aldermen—CHARLES V. FORNES of Manhattan.

Incidentally the committee had prepared a statement alleging that Mr. Grout, not Controller Coler, is entitled to the credit for the defeat of the Ramapo Water Company contract.

Other names considered for the Presidency of the Aldermanic Board were those of Arthur Von Briesen, Oscar S. Straus, and H. L. Cillis.

A committee headed by Valentine Franck urged the consideration of the name of George B. Christman of the Real Estate Association. The committee was informed that its proposition was made too late in the day.

Mr. Fornes, who has been President of the Catholic Club, is recognized as a gold Democrat. He is a wholesale woolen merchant. He once ran for member of Congress and was defeated. He is a Trustee of the Emigrant Savings Bank and Treasurer of the Catholic Protectory.

After the conference adjourned, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said:

"We have named a splendid ticket. It can't be beat. We will have a campaign the like of which has never before been seen. We will certainly elect Mr. Low to the Mayoralty."

"What! Even if Controller Coler is named by Tammany?" a reporter asked.

"Why," replied the Lieutenant Governor, with a confident smile, "Low will beat him. Coler is weak. Almost any other possible Democratic nominee would be stronger. The recent peculiar conduct of the Controller has cost him much strength. Mr. Low will easily beat Mr. Coler—if the latter is named—in Kings County. Mr. Low is popular, and his popularity will increase daily. He is the best candidate we could have selected. Tammany will understand the hard game it is up against. Mr. Low will poll the full Republican vote, and will secure the support of thousands and thousands of Democrats."

"What about the Ridder and James O'Brien defection?" Mr. Woodruff was asked.

"Nothing material in it. Messrs. Ridder and O'Brien will support the ticket," he replied. "All the anti-Tammany men will be in line. Mr. Coler's supposed strength comes from his alleged course in the Ramapo matter, but the fact is, the credit for the defeat of that scheme belongs to Mr. E. M. Grout and not to Mr. Coler. I have a statement about that. Mr. Grout was the first to act. The allied forces will win. Tammany has on the fight of and for its life."

John C. Sheehan said:

"The Greater New York Democracy will fight Tammany to the best of its ability. The ticket is a strong one and will be a winner. We did not want Mr. Low, but he is a good man. He will win. The Democrats on the ticket make it strong. Tammany's time has come."

President R. C. Morris of the Republican County Committee remarked:

"The ticket is an ideal one. It has all the elements of strength, and is a vote-getter. It could not be stronger. Seth Low will sweep the field. I do not think there is any occasion to fear a stampede at the Citizens' Union Convention to-morrow night in the interest of any person as against Mr. Low."

The following is in part the statement on the Ramapo matter referred to by Mr. Woodruff and prepared by the Committee of Eighteen:

"So many inquiries have been made as to the part taken by Mr. Grout as President of the Borough of Brooklyn and a member of the Board of Public Improvements in opposing the purpose of Tammany Hall to saddle a Ramapo contract on the City of New York for forty years, that an examination of the records has been made to settle all questions. This examination extends from the time the Ramapo Company first showed its head in the Board of Public Improvements, on March 8, 1898, to April, 1900, when an act of the Legislature protecting this city became a law.

"It will be noted that the Ramapo menace was not removed until the Legislature's action became operative on April 5, 1900, and that between this date and the time of the denial of the Coler and other injunctions early in December, 1899—a period of four months—the only safeguard against the Ramapo contract was an injunction secured on Nov. 8, 1899, by Mr. Grout at his own expense, which injunction remained in force until April 10, 1900, five days after the danger of a Ramapo contract had been removed by legislation.

"The history of the Ramapo menace in the Board of Public Improvements shows that Mr. Grout was first to attack the company's proposals and that the information secured by his attacks furnished the ammunition by which the proposed contracts were finally successfully assailed.

"The company made its first offer to the city on March 9, 1898, but did not enter into details as to terms."

It next showed its head, the statement says, in the Board of Public Improvements on June 1, when Mr. Grout attempted to defeat it by a motion to adjourn. This was declared lost, and a hearing was granted. The statement goes on:

"The next move was made on June 14, it having been agreed by the Board of Public Improvements to give a hearing to all water companies offering to supply water to the City of New York, but it was afterward proved by Mr. Grout that the Ramapo Company was the only company that had been notified of the hearing. At this hearing the argument of the Ramapo Company was made by its attorney, and the newspaper accounts indicate that by cross-examining the company's representatives, Mr. Grout, at that meeting, aided by Commissioner Shea, but not by Controller Coler, who was present, but took no part, secured more damaging information about the company than was ever obtained before or since."

On April 19, 1899, Mr. Grout, the statement says, sought to forestall the possibility of a Ramapo contract by offering in the Board of Public Improvements resolutions stating that all proper municipal functions should be exercised by the municipality itself, and asking for an investigation. Mr. Holahan moved to lay over the portion of the resolution relating to the Ramapo Water Company. Mr. Grout objected and succeeded in having it laid over for one week only. The Secretary was directed to produce at the next meeting all the propositions received from the Ramapo Company. The statement then proceeds:

"Instead of making a report as directed by the Board of Public Improvements to the Grout resolutions, Water Commissioner Dalton and President Holahan, taking advantage of Mr. Grout's temporary absence in Europe on account of his health, on Aug. 16, 1899, introduced the nefarious Ramapo contract.

"It will be recalled that at that meeting all that was accomplished by the Ramapo enemies was to have the question of acting on a Ramapo contract postponed for two weeks. In the meantime the Coler and other injunctions were obtained, thus preventing action by the Board of Public Improvements. These injunctions were denied early in December, but, anticipating such a result, Mr. Grout, who had hurried home from Europe at the request of Ramapo enemies, secured an injunction from Justice Smith based on different grounds from the previous injunctions. This injunction was denied, as Justice Smith stated, not on the merits of the case, but because the danger of a Ramapo contract was obviated by legislation."

COUNTY AND BOROUGH TICKET.

Anti-Tammany Forces After a Long Session Choose Nominees — Labor Representatives' Victory.

The anti-Tammany forces in conference at the headquarters of the Citizens' Union, at 34 Union Square East, after a five hours' session yesterday, agreed upon the following county and borough ticket:

President of the Borough of Manhattan—JACOB A. CANTOR, Ind. Dem.

Sheriff—WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN, Ind. Dem.

County Clerk—THOMAS L. HAMILTON, Rep.

Register—JOHN H. J. RONNER, Ind. Dem.

Justices of the Supreme Court—MORGAN J. O'BRIEN, Dem.; JAMES A. BLANCHARD, Rep.; JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Rep.; SAMUEL GREENBAUM, Ind. Dem.

Justice of the City Court—SAMUEL SEABURY, Citizens' Union.

District Attorney—WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME, Ind. Dem.

Coroners—Dr. GUSTAV SCHOLER, Rep.; MOSES J. JACKSON, Rep.; Dr. S. GOLDENKRANZ, Citizens' Union; NICHOLAS R. BROWN, Ind. Dem.

Soon after the conferees assembled a delegation of representatives from labor bodies appeared. P. J. McNulty was their spokesman. He said that the wage earners desired representation on the ticket. They presented the name of William J. O'Brien and asked that he be given the nomination for Sheriff. They pointed out that Mr. O'Brien accepted the nomination two years ago when there was little or no chance of success, and now that the prospects were favorable, they thought he ought to be recognized.

After making their wishes known the delegation retired with James B. Reynolds of the Citizens' Union, who was appointed a committee to confer with them. He made his report and this was practically the only cause of friction in the meeting. He advocated the nomination of Mr. O'Brien for Sheriff, a place which it had been supposed was to go to ex-Police Commissioner Thomas L. Hamilton.

Mr. Hamilton's friends opposed the report, but finally conceded the nomination to Mr. O'Brien and nominated Mr. Hamilton for County Clerk.

CITY DEMOCRACY'S ACTION.

The Organization Formally Refuses to Support Mr. Low for Mayor.

In a communication to Col. Ogden, Chairman of the Fusion Conference Committee, the City Democracy, of which ex-Sheriff James O'Brien is leader, yesterday announced its refusal, through its district leaders, to support Seth Low for Mayor.

The text of the communication is in part as follows:

The undersigned beg leave to call your attention to the fact that the nomination of an independent Democrat for Mayor has not only been conceded but advised by the prominent leaders of the Republican Party as a necessity to secure success of the combination to oppose Tammany. The belief that such course would be pursued has inspired Democrats and influenced vast numbers of them to get together and battle for the cause of good government.

The action of the conference has been such that the members of the City Democracy feel that, in the nomination of a Republican, they have been deceived and falsely dealt with, and it is only fair to state to you that the City Democracy does not approve of your action, and will not support the candidate you have suggested for Mayor.

The Executive Committee of the City Democracy will meet to-night.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff Will Be the Permanent Chairman.

The Republican City Convention will meet at the Grand Central Palace at noon to-day.

The Executive Committee of the City Committee will assemble at 10:30 o'clock to conclude the preliminaries.

It is understood that the Executive Committee will select Robert C. Morris, President of the Republican County Committee, for temporary Chairman, and that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will be the permanent presiding officer.

Opinion among Republican leaders was divided last night as to whether the convention would continue in session or adjourn until night after nominating Committees on Credentials, Resolutions, and Permanent Organization.

MR. PHILBIN PRAISES MR. LOW.

Thinks Him Well Qualified to be Mayor of Greater New York.

District Attorney Philbin, who for a time was considered as a Mayoralty possibility on the anti-Tammany ticket, spoke yesterday in the highest terms of Seth Low and of Justice William Travers Jerome, who is slated for the office of District Attorney.

Mr. Philbin said that he considered Mr. Low to be the man best qualified to fill the post of chief executive officer of the city. He said that Mr. Low had been twice Mayor of Brooklyn and had filled his office to the satisfaction of the community, and if elected would do so again undoubtedly.

The District Attorney said that in his opinion those persons who had favored an independent Democrat for the place ought to unite in the support of Mr. Low. In speaking of Justice Jerome the District Attorney said that he thought him the most logical candiate who could have been chosen to succeed him. He said that the Justice's intimate knowledge of the law, especially the criminal law, eminently fitted him for the District Attorney's office.

Hobley-Kissel Fight in Court.

The fight between Executive Committeeman Alfred T. Hobley and John Kissel for the control of the Republican organization in the Fifth Assembly District, Brooklyn, was carried into the Supreme Court, that borough, yesterday by Mr. Kissel. Counsel for Mr. Kissel obtained from Justice Betts orders returnable Thursday to show cause why there should not be a recount of the vote cast in the Tenth and Thirteenth Election Districts of the Fifth Assembly District at the primary on Tuesday last. Mr. Kissel and his followers say that men who were not regularly enrolled Republicans voted at the primary.

Nominated for the Assembly.

MORRISVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Avery M. Hoadley was nominated to-day by the Republican Convention of Madison County for member of the Assembly.

OBSERVANCE OF YOM KIPPUR.

Prayers for the Dead, for President Roosevelt, and Mrs. McKinley—Worship on the East Side.

Yom Kippur was observed in all the synagogues yesterday, and on those streets of the east side inhabited by Hebrews business was almost wholly suspended. Here, too, nearly every public hall had been converted into a synagogue, and was filled throughout the greater part of the day with white robed worshippers. The Thalia Theatre in the Bowery, Irving Hall, and Teutonia Hall were also devoted to religious uses, while many of the poorer people observed the day by meeting in tenement homes and small workshops where toil had been laid aside

The John Stiebling Association of the Twelfth Ward, a Republican organization, gave over their lodge rooms at 464 Grand Street for the fast, and here the Rev. Dr. Morris Epstein conducted services, which were free to all. In some of the synagogues services began Sunday at sunset and continued until last night's stars appeared. In some the sexes were separated, the women occupying the galleries while the men filled the seats below, nearly all wearing black or white skull caps and long, white robes, some of them folded and carried as scarves across the shoulder.

When the prayers for those recently dead were recited many left the congregations for the time, because, having suffered no bereavement during the year, this part of the service did not concern them. Prayers for President McKinley were common as well as for his widow, the Nation, and for President Roosevelt.

EDUCATION BOARD'S BUDGET.

It Calls for $20,457,401—Items for Two High Schools Omitted.

The Board of Education last night made up and approved their budget for the year 1902. For necessary expenses $20,457,401.81 is asked for. The appropriation asked for in 1901 was $19,292,868.80. This was an increase of $4,673,757.71 over the 1900 estimate; $18,512,817.69 was voted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

No salaries were reduced in the 1902 budget. Two items omitted from the Manhattan Borough estimate were those to build and equip the High School of Commerce and the Peter Cooper High School.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Makes delicious hot biscuit, griddle cakes, rolls and muffins.

An absolutely pure, cream of tartar powder.

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook"—over 800 most practical cooking receipts—free to every patron. Send address.

Avoid baking powders made from alum. Alum is a corrosive acid, which taken in food means injury to health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

CITY CONVENTION OF THE CITIZENS' UNION

No Serious Opposition to Mr. Low Is Expected.

COMMITTEE OF 100 MEETS

Mr. Coler's Friends Contradict Statements About the Vote on the Adoption of Nominating Committees' Reports.

The City Convention of the Citizens' Union will assemble at Cooper Union to-night. George Haven Putnam will preside. Officers of the union do not expect serious opposition to the nomination of Seth Low for Mayor.

Speaking for President R. Fulton Cutting, Thomas A. Fulton, Secretary of the union, said yesterday:

"I desire, on the authority of Mr. Cutting, to deny, or rather to set right a report that has gained some circulation. Some of the papers have said that if the Coler adherents stampeded the convention, the Low people would retire and name Mr. Low.

"That is all wrong. The Citizens' Union cannot nominate candidates in convention. We must nominate by petition. The law provides that only parties casting 100,000 or more votes at the last preceding election at which a Governor was chosen can nominate in convention. All others must nominate by petition. As a political body we took no part in the election last Fall. But in 1897 we cast more than 150,000 votes in the municipal contest, and it is a gross abuse of the law that we are obliged to nominate by petition."

Rumors were current yesterday that friends of Controller Coler were securing proxies as delegates to the City Convention of the Citizens' Union, with the idea of forcing his nomination. Mr. Fulton's explanation demonstrates that such a course would have no effect unless Mr. Coler's friends in the Union can secure the 40,000 names to petitions, something which it is claimed cannot be done if reliance for them is based on the enrolled members of the Citizens' Union.

R. Fulton Cutting will to-night present the report of the Conference Committee recommending the nomination of Mr. Low for Mayor. He will make a speech in support of the adoption of the report.

There was a slim attendance last night of the Committee of One Hundred to consider the reports of the several committees on nominations. The officers of the Citizens' Union assert that about seventy-five were present.

M. J. Flaherty denied this statement, and declared that not more than forty—less than a quorum—were in attendance.

The reports of the committee were accepted and Secretary Fulton said only three votes were recorded in the negative. He declined to give the names of the three, but said that they reserved the right to present a minority report.

Mr. Flaherty told a different story.

"I understand," said a NEW YORK TIMES reporter to him, "that you voted against the adoption of the report of the Committee on Nominations?"

"That is true," he replied, "and I had company."

"Mr. Fulton says there were only three votes in the negative," the reporter said.

"That is not so," answered Mr. Flaherty. "The vote was about 28 to 12."

"But," suggested the reporter, "forty is not a quorum in a Committee of One Hundred."

"Anything goes for a quorum here," rejoined Mr. Flaherty.

"Will you kindly give me some of the names of those voting in the negative?" the reporter asked.

Mr. Flaherty indicated a number of men by pointing at them with his finger and the majority of these acquiesced in his statement.

Among the names given by Mr. Flaherty as voting against the adoption of the report in favor of the nomination of Mr. Low for Mayor were J. J. Gallagher, Ezekiel Moss, M. J. Flaherty, John J. Cassidy, Peter Aiken, R. B. Vernam, A. J. Boulton, and James Carroll.

All of these are known to be admirers of Controller Coler.

"Will you do anything at the convention in favor of Mr. Coler?" a NEW YORK TIMES reporter asked Mr. Flaherty.

"That is not advisable for me to say," replied Mr. Flaherty. "I cannot, at this time, say anything for publication."

"Will a minority report be presented?" Mr. Flaherty was asked.

"An announcement was made to that effect to-night," he answered. "I cannot say more. Good night."

NEW RULE FOR THE STEERAGE.

Citizens Returning on the Cymric Compelled to Surrender Their Papers to Ellis Island Officials.

The new rule requiring the naturalized citizens arriving here in the steerage of steamships to surrender their papers and passports to Ellis Island officials went into effect yesterday. The first vessel to which the order was applied was the White Star Line steamship Cymric. Assistant Immigration Commissioner McSweeney went down the bay and boarded the vessel.

On the Cymric were fifty-one citizens, and of this number twenty-five were admitted on citizenship papers and one on a passport. The papers were collected by Boarding Officer O'Connor and taken to Ellis Island. They were examined and will be mailed to their owners. So far the rule, according to the officials, has worked smoothly, but there is a fear expressed that if a test case is made by a citizen who refuses to part with his papers it may not hold good.

In the case of native-born citizens who travel in the steerage they must swear that they were born in this country. After the oath is taken the Boarding Officer fills out a description of the person. After this formality the returning citizen is identified, if possible.

Mr. McSweeney said yesterday:

"There are several valuable features of the new rule. It prevents bribery, in that there must be presented at Ellis Island a record of every passenger discharged on the pier. Then it will lead to the detection of persons presenting or seeking to enter the country on fraudulent papers or passports. Not long ago an Italian bought papers on the other side, and on the strength of them obtained a passport in Naples. Another advantage of the new rule is that it will prevent negligence on the part of the Ellis Island officials."

WOMAN PROBATION OFFICER.

Capt. Welsh of the Salvation Army Appointed by Magistrate Deuel—Her Plan of Action.

Staff Captain Mrs. Caroline Welsh of the Salvation Army is now a probation officer of the municipal courts. She will largely devote her time to urging the suspension of sentence on penitent women appearing before Magistrates who have no way by which they can themselves look into the cases brought before them to judge as to the reasons for clemency.

There was some surprise yesterday when Capt. Welsh appeared before Magistrate Deuel, in the Centre Street Police Court, bringing with her a letter from Mr. Harris, counsel for the Salvation Army, recommending that she be made one of the probation officers. It had been taken for granted that a member of the Salvation Army would be selected, but it had not been thought that a woman would be put forward for the place. Magistrate Deuel expressed his pleasure at being able to appoint Capt. Welsh, as she was thoroughly fitted for the office of intelligent mercy.

The appointment was made under the new law, which went into effect Sept. 1. This empowers Magistrates to suspend sentence on convicted lawbreakers on the recommendation of special officers appointed to investigate the previous records of the offenders and the reasons for clemency. Under the law these officers are to receive no pay, and it is understood that they are to come from the various charitable organizations, which are to furnish and maintain them. They may be appointed permanently or for individual cases. Mrs. Welsh is a permanent official.

She is a middle-aged woman, with a sweet, motherly face, and is well known in those sections of the city where the Salvation Army workers strive to reform the unfortunate and to find employment for them. She appeared in court wearing the dark dress and bonnet of her organization, and after taking the oath of office said that she hoped in her official capacity to do a great work.

Capt. Welsh says that she will offer to the women convicted of crime, for whom there is any hope, through their own willingness to be helped, a home until they can be placed where they can lead new and useful lives. The Magistrate will suspend sentence. This, Mrs. Welsh believes, will give a double motive to women to reform, as the hopelessness that leads to an immediate return to criminal ways after serving sentences will be gone.

FIVE-YEAR-OLD BOY DESERTED.

Unknown Man Left Him in the Rooms of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society.

Agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children are seeking the parents of a five-year-old boy who says his name is George Webber, who was abandoned in the reception room of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, Broadway and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, Sunday afternoon. An unknown man brought the little boy there and asked to see Mrs. Fardwick, the matron. The pair were left alone then, and when the attendant returned a few minutes later the man had gone away. The following letter was found upon the child:

Kind Friend: The little boy who has this letter is an orphan, and I wish to ask a favor of you, to give him a home, as I am out of work and cannot keep him, and I don't want to put him out on the street. I am a friend of yours; you know me well from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and also from Cincinnati. I do not care to say my name, but you will call me to your mind. I hope and pray you will take him in, and I will be of many thanks to you. I will come to see you as soon as I get work. A FRIEND.

New York, Sept. 22.

Policeman Flahive of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station was called and took charge of the boy, who was turned over to the care of the society yesterday by Magistrate Crane, in the Harlem Police Court, pending a further examination on Friday. The child gave his name and age, and said he thought his father was alive, but nothing else could be learned from him that would help the authorities to return him to his legal guardians.

TO PROVE MR. CHANLER SANE.

Judge Van Wyck Says Many Famous Alienists Will Testify in His Favor.

Judge Augustus Van Wyck, counsel for John Armstrong Chanler, who escaped from Bloomingdale Asylum last Thanksgiving and who is now seeking to legally establish his sanity by proceedings in the courts of Louisa County, Va., said yesterday that some of the most distinguished alienists in the country would testify for Mr. Chanler, and that he had not the slightest doubt that the outcome would be in Mr. Chanler's favor.

Among these witnesses he named Dr. J. Madison Taylor, Dr. H. C. Wood, Professor of Nervous Diseases at the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Joseph Jastrow, President of the American Psychological Society, and Allen McLane Hamilton, Professor at the Cornell University and consulting physician to the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane.

Should the Virginia decision be as Judge Van Wyck expects, he will immediately make application to the Supreme Court in this State to have the judgment which declared Mr. Chanler insane set aside.

FOUR DAYS UNCONSCIOUS.

Remarkable Vitality Exhibited by a Child Hurt by a Bicycle.

Francina Lieshart, five years old, has been unconscious at her home, 238 Garden Street, Hoboken, since Thursday last, the result of a bicycle accident. Dr. J. F. X. Stack, who is attending her, says he supposed when called that the child would die before morning, though she has evinced such remarkable vitality since that he now has hopes of saving her life.

The child was playing in the street in front of her home at 5 o'clock on Thursday evening, when a man on a bicycle stopped and asked her if she did not want to ride. She replied in the affirmative, and the man lifted her to the wheel in front of him. He had gone but a short distance when the child slipped from his grasp. As she fell to the pavement her head struck a cobble stone, and at the same time the wheel with the man upon it passed over her body. The rider made no pause to ascertain the extent of the child's injuries, but rode away and effected his escape. Several persons who witnessed the accident carried the child to Hildebrandt's drug store, at Third and Garden Streets, where she was attended by Dr. Stack, and removed to her home. The child's head is swollen to twice its normal size.

Doesn't the man who wears a $3.50 shoe want and appreciate style just as much as the man who pays $9?

You will find style as well as wear in our new $3.50 shoe.

$9 shoes, here, too.

Will a Fall overcoat at $30 that you can't tell from the best tailor's $90 one, satisfy you?

That kind at that price, and lower prices.

Fall derbies, $3 and $4.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince,
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Special Sale of *Men's Neckwear.*

Barathea Silks, small neat figures and simple clean cut stripes in all desirable colors;

Heavy Twill Silks, plain grounds, but changeable effects, something entirely new; made in the narrow French four-in-hands;

45 cts. each, value 75c. and $1.00.

Lord & Taylor, Broadway & 20th St.

A Lot Of *Extra Fine Oriental Carpets,* sizes, 9x12 to 13x18 ft., ½ former prices.

Lord & Taylor, Broadway & 20th St.

A Load Of Good Things

in Men's & Boys' Clothing, Hats, Furnishings and Shoes awaits your criticism.

We say "good things" because we think they are good; you may find better elsewhere, but it wouldn't be wise to jump at that conclusion.

A few very "toppy" styles in Top Coats will appeal to careful dressers.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Exhibition of MILLINERY for the Fall Season.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 24th and 25th.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

BLANKET DEP'T. 4th Floor.

California and Eastern Wool Blankets.

10-4,—single bed size, 2.00 to 10.00 per pair.

11-4,—double bed size, 2.50 to 17.00 per pair.

12-4,—extra large, 4.75 to 20.00 per pair.

A complete new stock of down comfortables, covered with sateen or silk, 4.50 to 35.00.

Slumber robes of heavy woven silk, in artistic colors and patterns.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE AND Lace Curtains.

Great Special Sale (THIS WEEK).

Our stock embraces a most complete line, from the inexpensive Nottingham to the finest Arabian. We offer:

ARABIAN CURTAINS, (choice patterns,) from $12 per pair.

RENAISSANCE CURTAINS from $5.50 per pair.

IRISH POINTS (in great variety) from $3.50 to $20 per pair.

TAMBOURS and BRUSSELS (odd two and three pair lots,) to close out at one-half former prices.

Imitation PT. D'ARABS and NOTTINGHAMS from $3.75 per pair.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO. Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—In our Carpet Dep't: Special Sale of Brussels and New Weave Ingrains at about 1-3 less than regular prices.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Autumn Suggestions.

It is nature's time for rich concessions. Every bit of variegated color and freakish form passes—and, after the manner of the Norsemen, we say "Tak for idag."

Suggestion on suggestion for the betterment of every nook and corner of the chateliane is proclaimed all over our floors. Aubusson tapestries, Spanish leather, and French brocade are a unit for color scheming. With the inexpensive weathered oak—tables at $2.00, chairs $3.50, and hallseats $5.00—also Circassian walnut and wave-marked white mahogany to the fore, the coalition is strong.

For the standard of all time, classic and neo-classic, you must

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

QUARRELED OVER DEAD BODY.

Widow of Anthony Giblin and His Children Both Wanted It.

Anthony Giblin, who was sixty-four years of age, and lived at 92 Columbia Street, died at Gouverneur Hospital last Sunday from the effects of an operation for a cancer of the right groin. Immediately his widow, who was his second wife, but who had left him eight months before his death, took possession of his body and had it removed to an undertaking shop.

When it arrived there Sunday night the children by the first wife and those of the widow went to the undertaking parlors and demanded the corpse. The undertaker refused to give it to them, and there was a quarrel. The four children then went to the home of the widow, 70 Goerck Street, where they again insisted upon the possession of the body of their father. Mrs. Giblin refused to listen to them.

Coroner Bausch was then called by Fred Giblin, a son, and was asked to hold an autopsy on the body. His physician, Dr. Weston, did so yesterday, and learned that death was from natural causes. This proceeding delayed the funeral, which was to have taken place yesterday morning, and it will occur this morning.

The widow says the children wanted the body so they could collect the $200 insurance carried by the dead man. This the children deny. Fred Giblin said:

"We simply wanted our father's body so that we could bury it from my house, 360 Front Street, instead of having the services held at the undertaker's, as will now be the case. I asked for an autopsy for the purpose of securing a delay of the funeral, so that I could consult a lawyer. I learned that the widow has the legal right to the body, so we will make no further fight."

The body will be buried at Calvary Cemetery, and the services will be attended by the widow and the children.

Engagement Announced.

The engagement of Felix A. Simonson of 78 East Eighty-first Street, son of A. Simonson of 933 Broadway, and Miss Elsie Blum of 203 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street is announced. They will hold a reception at Miss Blum's home on Sunday, Oct. 20.

Upholsterers' Demands Granted.

The Custom Upholsterers' Union, the members of which say they are the artists of the business, reported yesterday that a demand for an eight-hour workday and a minimum scale of wages which was made a week or two ago has been granted by all the employers. They started work under the new conditions yesterday. 1,300 men throughout the city being affected. Members of the union make the stationary upholstery and hangings in the hotels and high-class residences, and some of the men who are employed in putting up hangings earn $8 or $10 a day.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées Tomorrow & Sat., 2:15. Wednesday Matinée To-morrow. JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées To-morrow and Saturday. CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES with ETHEL BARRYMORE.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées To-morrow and Saturday. WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway and 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2:15. The Rogers Brothers in Washington.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. To-night, 8:30. Mat. Saturday. Mr. E. H. SOTHERN in the New Play, RICHARD LOVELACE. RICHARD LOVELACE.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager "A TRIUMPHANT NOVELTY." LOUIS MANN — CLARA LIPMAN in a New Play of Transvaal Boer life entitled THE RED KLOOF. FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock. Laughing Shows—Low Prices. "The Jilt." Popular prices, 15, 25, 50c. Great Vaudeville, Jaques Inaudi. "Forbidden Fruit"—Florenz Troupe, The Hanlons, Continuous, Vaudeville. "Incog," 60 Laughs an Hour, Vaudeville. Wed. Aft. Only "Camille." Great Military Drama, "A Fair Rebel." 100 in cast. Aft. 15, 25.; Eve. 15, 25, 50c.

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. COMPLETE TRIUMPH! David Belasco presents DAVID WARFIELD IN "THE AUCTIONEER." Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. 2d MONTH. 40 HORSES. 200 PEOPLE. ARIZONA. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Fair and cooler winds becoming fresh northeasterly.

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REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION FOR LOW

Anti-Tammany Ticket Adopted Without Change.

THE PROCEEDINGS HARMONIOUS

Police Reorganization and No Blue Law Government Features of the Platform—Tribute to Mr. McKinley.

The Republican City Convention held two sessions yesterday at the Grand Central Palace, and in the evening nominated unanimously and with enthusiasm the ticket agreed upon by the Committee of Eighteen of the anti-Tammany bodies as follows:

For Mayor—SETH LOW of Manhattan.

For Controller—EDWARD M. GROUT of Brooklyn.

For President of the Board of Aldermen—CHARLES V. FORNES of Manhattan.

The proceedings were a good deal of a surprise. The names of the nominees had been discounted, yet the very large audience, including many ladies, entered heartily into the spirit of the meeting, and the result was a gathering that has seldom been equaled in this city for thorough unanimity. Even the old-time politicians were surprised. They expected accord in all that was done, but were not prepared for the enthusiasm always displayed when the names of noted Republicans were mentioned or promises made to end the rule of Tammany Hall.

Long before noon, the hour set for the preliminary meeting, the large hall, the hallways, and corridors of the Grand Central Palace, and adjacent streets were thronged by enthusiastic Republicans, who predicted the election of Seth Low as Mayor by not less than 50,000.

One of the delegates who was the observed of all observers was Cornelius Vanderbilt of the Twenty-seventh New York District, who ignored the prevalent idea that straw hats are "called in" on Sept. 15, by wearing one. Another delegate from the Twenty-seventh, whose presence was regarded as a good omen, was William Brookfield, the head of the Republican organization of the County of New York, which had been refused representation in the anti-Tammany joint conference body.

"I am a Republican for good government and against the ruinous policy of Tammany Hall," said Mr. Brookfield. "That is why I am here."

Then he looked at young Mr. Vanderbilt, who declined to say anything for publication.

Ex-Senator F. S. Gibbs, Lemuel E. Quigg, Senator N. A. Elsberg, Alexander T. Mason, Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and President R. C. Morris were among those who expressed confidence in the selection of the Low ticket, declared it the strongest that could be named, and said the belief was steadily growing that Controller Bird S. Coler is insincere in his professions.

It was 1:10 o'clock when Chairman George H. Roberts, Jr., of the City Committee called the convention to order. He named Robert C. Morris for temporary Chairman. The nomination was unanimously approved, and Mr. Roberts appointed Lieut. Gov. Woodruff to the chair.

The roll was then called for substitutions, and Anson G. McCook was substituted in the Twenty-ninth New York District for John W. Jacobus, so that the former could make the speech placing Seth Low in nomination.

Judge Ernest Hall of the Bronx, Judge Brenner of Brooklyn, W. R. Wilson of New York, and R. A. Sharkey of Kings, respectively, moved the appointment of Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, Resolutions, and Conference. These were appointed and the convention on motion of Cornelius Van Cott took a recess.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The scenes preceding the evening session, which began at 8:40 o'clock, were much more enthusiastic than those which characterized the preliminary meeting in the afternoon.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff received an ovation when he entered the hall, and William Brookfield also was greeted with hearty cheers. The report of ex-Judge Ernest Hall, from the Committee on Credentials, showed absolute harmony and no contesting delegations, and was received with great applause.

Judge Jacob Brenner of Kings, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, presented the name of Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff for permanent Chairman. Applause which lasted for several minutes followed the announcement, and then the Brooklyn delegates shouted, "Three cheers for our Tim!" These were given with a will, and Mr. Woodruff was escorted to the platform by Capt. F. Norton Goddard of Manhattan and Justice Jacob Brenner of Kings.

The Lieutenant Governor took the gavel and addressed the convention in part as follows:

"In the deliberations of National and State conventions partisanship has a proper place, and it is essential to an effective administration of the affairs of the Nation and Commonwealth, but in the government of the municipality, which comes closer home to the individual and those domestic interests which party principles do not affect, non-partisanship should be the dominant idea.

"Actuated by this theory of Municipal Government the representatives of the Republican Party promptly accepted the invitation of the Citizens' Union to meet at their headquarters all the organizations opposed to the ruinous rule of Tammany Hall. Fifteen such organizations were represented in the conference. To a sub-committee was referred the selection of candidates for Mayor Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen. Two-thirds of that committee were Democrats. The Republican conferees refrained from submitting candidates for any office, and declared their intention to support an independent Democrat in preference to any Republican. Not until the third protracted meeting of the committee demonstrated that an agreement could be reached upon a Democrat by our Democratic associates did the Republicans vote for a Republican.

"The name of that Republican was among the four names submitted for our consideration by the Citizens' Union and proved to be the name of a man compared to whom no other mentioned for the nomination could stand the strain of critical comparison. The final selection was made by the Democrats on the committee, the Republicans not voting. It fell upon one who is as much of a non-partisan as any Independent Democrat could possibly be, and who, in that respect as well as in all other characteristics which are essential to a satisfactory discharge of the high duties of the great office of Mayor of New York, will be measured by the critical citizenship of this community by performances in public life, which for twenty years almost to a day have been the pride of the people of an important portion of this great city.

"We meet as representatives of the great Republican Party, but in a non-partisan spirit, to act in concert with the independent citizens of our great city who, putting aside, as we are doing, their partisan views, have united in the great work of reforming the municipal administration."

Mr. Woodruff paid a tribute to William McKinley and also eulogized President Roosevelt, his remarks being received with enthusiastic approval.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

William R. Wilcox, from the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following platform, which was unanimously adopted.

"The Republicans of New York City, sinking all partisan advantage, in the welfare of the community, meet in their Municipal Convention as citizens and patriots, presenting to the voters the broad proposition of a municipal ticket for honest, intelligent, economic, businesslike, and non-partisan government. We arraign Tammany Hall as a band of conspirators against the public welfare, as an organization devoted to public plunder, whose office holders, in the conduct of the public business, to use the language of their chief, 'are working for their pockets all the time.'

"The administration of the Police Department embodies and illustrates the whole theory and practice of Tammany government. License to break the law is unblushingly bought and sold, and those who are sworn to enforce the law are the agents of its subversion. The machinery designed for the administration of justice is employed to promote vice and to protect criminals, and the system of blackmail is carried so far that in many parts of the city it is not possible to conduct even an honest and legitimate business until tribute has been paid to official and unofficial blackmailers.

"In the name of our candidates we promise that if they are elected the blackmail iniquity, which is the foulest disgrace of Tammany government, shall be rendered impossible by the complete reorganization of the Police Department.

"The election of the ticket nominated by this convention will not mean blue-law government. On the contrary, we believe in the largest measure of personal liberty consistent with public decency and the maintenance of public order.

"In the four years during which Tammany Hall has administered the Greater City of New York the budget has been increased from $77,000,000 to the enormous amount of $93,000,000, and to raise this sum the assessed valuation of the tax rate has been annually increased in spite of the constant increase in valuation of real and personal property. How this enormous amount paid by taxpayers has been expended by Tammany Hall appears in the vast and ever-increasing roster of the Municipal Civil Service. Thousands of places have been made in the departments solely for the purpose of supporting Tammany workers at the public expense. Salaries have been increased without reason or excuse. Favoritism and extravagance in the purchase of supplies and in the conduct of the public business generally have disgraced almost every department of the City Government. It will be the special duty of the candidates of this convention, if elected, to abolish all useless offices, to cut down the public expense, and to reduce the present excessive burden of taxation.

"There are now upon the statute books many laws in the interests of labor, providing for the inspection of factories, regulating the employment of minors, guaranteeing union wages on all public works, preventing the sub-letting of contracts, and safeguarding the interests of wage earners in many directions. The value of these laws depends wholly upon their enforcement, and it is a part of the obligation of the City Government and of every department thereof, to see to it that these laws are duly administered and enforced.

"There is great need of improvement in the social conditions of the city. More urgent than all else is the erection of a sufficient number of public school buildings to give a seat and a desk to every child seeking to obtain a public school education, and also such other betterments as are absolutely necessary to the public welfare which should receive public support.

"The one issue in this campaign is an upright administration of municipal affairs, conceived and executed solely for the benefit of the people. It is the issue of common honesty. It is the fight of good citizenship against bad, selfish and careless citizenship. It is an issue that must abide, and a fight that must be kept up until the Tammany idea of government has been uprooted and destroyed."

NOMINEES' NAMES PRESENTED.

President R. C. Morris presented the report of the Republican Committees on Conference. He said:

"I ask for the confirmation and ratification of the work of the four Republican committees appointed for the Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond in connection with their conference work with the Citizens' Union, and the committees of other anti-Tammany organizations.

"These conferences have extended over a period of more than two months, and were only concluded at 5 o'clock yesterday. They worked diligently and made a complete canvass in an effort to secure candidates who would typify a true fusion movement.

"I have the honor to name for Mayor, Seth Low." [Long-continued applause, accompanied by waving of handkerchiefs by ladies; then the delegates simultaneously rose to their feet and gave three cheers and a tiger for Mr. Low.]

"I have," continued Mr. Morris, "the honor to name for Controller Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn." [More cheering.]

"Thirdly," resumed Mr. Morris, "I present for President of the Board of Aldermen Charles V. Fornes of Manhattan." [Hearty applause.]

The report was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Ferdinand Eidman the convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates.

Gen. Anson G. McCook, ex-City Chamberlain, nominated Mr. Low. He said in the course of his remarks:

"It has been unanimously agreed that the candidate for Mayor should be Mr. Low. No one who knows him or who knows of him can have the slightest doubt as to the success of his administration should the choice of the conferees be ratified by the people. With Seth Low in the City Hall, the Mayor of this city would be what he should be—a broad-minded, liberal, independent, fearless gentleman."

Henry R. Mayeth of Brooklyn seconded the nomination. Col. M. J. Dady of Brooklyn moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast one vote for the convention for Seth Low for Mayor. The motion was adopted, and Chairman Woodruff, amid long-continued cheering, pronounced Mr. Low the nominee.

The nomination of Controller being declared in order, ex-Judge Jacob Neu of Brooklyn took the platform and named Edward M. Grout. In the course of his remarks he said:

Paul D. Cravath of Manhattan seconded the nomination, and, on motion of ex-Senator Gibbs, Secretary Manchester cast one vote for Mr. Grout, who was declared the nominee.

Job E. Hedges placed Charles V. Fornes in nomination for President of the Board of Aldermen. John R. Neal of Brooklyn was the seconder. Mr. Fornes was declared the nominee of the convention, Secretary Manchester casting one vote for him.

On motion of William H. Ten Eyck, the fifteen gentlemen appointed on the Conference Committee were empowered to fill vacancies that might occur from death or resignation.

The officers of the convention were, on the motion of John Reisenweber of the Seventeenth Manhattan District, directed

Continued on Page 2.

On account of the very large business to the Adirondack Mountains and the Thousand Islands the New York Central announces that its Summer train service to these sections will be continued through the entire month of September, and as far into October as the business seems to warrant.—Adv.

CITY CONVENTION OF THE CITIZENS' UNION

Messrs. Low, Grout, and Fornes Formally Nominated.

MR. COLER'S NAME WITHDRAWN

Action a Surprise to the Meeting—Precaution to Prevent a Stampede—Simon Sterne's Memory Honored.

The City Convention of the Citizens' Union, held last evening in Cooper Union, ratified without a hitch the work of the Anti-Tammany Conference Committees, which agreed on Seth Low for Mayor, Edward M. Grout for Controller, and Charles V. Fornes for President of the Board of Aldermen. There was no stampede for Controller Coler and his name was withdrawn by Delegate Flaherty, who tendered the sincere thanks of Mr. Coler to all who had supported his candidacy. The withdrawal of Mr. Coler's name came as a surprise and lessened to some extent the interest in the convention.

The delegates were slow in assembling. At 8 o'clock, the hour appointed for the convention to come to order, the hall was not half filled. It was remarked by the observant that in the arrangement for the seating of the delegates the Brooklyn delegations were widely scattered, half of the known Coler delegations being placed on one side of the hall and half on the other, and both well toward the rear. The Coler men were open in their expression of opinion that this arrangement was planned deliberately to prevent, as far as possible, conference of the Coler men upon the floor of the convention, and to weaken the force of any demonstration which they might make.

Another precaution which was taken against a possible stampede of the convention was the denial of admission to the hall to any person who was not a delegate or who did not have a ticket entitling him to be present in some recognized capacity. It was a convention with practically no spectators.

The whole interest in the convention, of course, centred upon the contemplated action of the Coler men. The Coler leaders, M. J. Flaherty, D. V. Van Bleck, and J. Warren Greene, conferred before the convention was called to order, but to all who approached them and asked information on the Coler line of action they said they had reached no positive determination. They said they intended to await developments and be governed by them.

It was 8:20 o'clock when George Haven Putnam, who had been named for temporary Chairman, rapped vigorously on the table in front of him with a piece of crooked pipe which he had secured as the best available substitute for a regulation gavel, and requested the convention to come to order.

The officers of the convention as announced by Thomas A. Fulton were: George Haven Putnam, Chairman; Isaac N. Seligman, Manhattan; R. R. Bowker, Brooklyn; G. L. Marshall, Bronx; W. S. Cogswell, Queens, Arthur Halleck, Richmond, Vice Chairmen.

CHAIRMAN PUTNAM'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Putnam in his opening address said in part:

"The object of our campaign is to replace the present corrupt rule with a decent and truthworthy administration. The new officials will be looked to to clear out not a few Augean stables. It would be a manifest absurdity to intrust such a task to any man who had not given satisfactory evidence to his fellow-citizens that he was definitely opposed to the whole system, (a system which may more properly be termed a conspiracy,) so that when elected he could be trusted to do his part in calling to account the delinquents behind this conspiracy. We may feel assured that the ticket that will be presented to you is entitled to receive the hearty support of the Citizens' Union and of all the groups of voters who have worked together in its preparation.

"The hearty acceptance of the conclusions of your conferees and the confirmation of their action will insure the success of our campaign. On the other hand, any action taken here that would tend to separate the anti-Tammany forces and to break up their present union could only result in a triumph for Tammany and in an indefinite postponement of the liberation of our city.

"New York is in revolt against the insolent and corrupt gang which is misruling the city. New Yorkers are ready to follow our lead in the impending fight for their liberties and for their rights. They will join with us in securing an Executive who will represent the interests of the community and not those of Tammany speculators, and a Police Department which will protect the citizens instead of the criminals, while they will also be interested in preventing the present effective management of the prosecuting machinery of the District Attorney's office from falling back into the hands of the old-time officials whose methods indicated that they were the protectors, if not the allies, of the gamblers and of the official delinquents.

"In resuming control of its own affairs, New York will once and for all put an end to the disgrace of Devery—"

A great outburst of applause drowned the rest of Mr. Putnam's sentence.

"Devery is only a boil on the surface, indicating the corruption which is back of him," continued Mr. Putnam, amid further applause for the sentiment and jeers for the Deputy Commissioner.

Mr. Putnam then told the story of the offer of the Mayoralty nomination by the General Conference Committee to R. Fulton Cutting and Mr. Cutting's declination. The mention of Mr. Cutting's name was the occasion for the greatest outburst of enthusiasm of that stage of the proceedings. Delegates in all parts of the hall rose to their feet, waved arms and hats wildly in the air, and yelled until they got red in the face. When the enthusiasm had subsided to such an extent that it was possible to be heard a delegate in one of the Brooklyn delegations arose and put the following question to the Chairman:

"Will you please tell us why Mr. Cutting would not take that place?"

Chairman Putnam replied that he understood it was because Mr. Cutting, having been identified so prominently with the Citizens' Reform movement, did not wish to be under the suspicion of having entered the work for any selfish purpose. This reply was greeted with cheering and hand clapping.

FOR A UNIFORM CERTIFICATE.

After the roll call Chairman Putnam asked if the Committee on Petition had any suggestion to make, and R. W. G. Welling, the Chairman of that committee, handed up a report urging the adoption of an expedient for the present independent certificates of nominations. More or less uniformity in the certificate, the report says, should be sought. It continues, in part:

"It is suggested that one committee, consisting of the Chairman of the City Committee of the Citizens' Union and the Vice-Chairmen of the City Committee representing Kings and Queens County, be con-

Continued on Page 3.

Worth Seeing: To-day, illustration T. B. Asten Construction Co. Homes and Investments, Flatbush, Brooklyn, Beverly Square East and West. Write for catalogue.—Adv.

Jubilee Issue To-day

The New York Times to-day celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. To-day's issue includes a fac-simile copy of the first issue of this paper—Sept. 18, 1851—and a Jubilee Supplement of 40 pages containing an interesting history of The New York Times. The supplements should be delivered to readers without extra charge.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICIES

He Will Take No Hasty Action on the Subject of Reciprocity.

THE QUESTION OF PATRONAGE

Wishes of Senators and Representatives Will Be Considered, but They Must Recommend Fit Persons.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—President Roosevelt met the Cabinet to-day for the second time since he assumed the responsibilities of the Chief Magistrate. Only a part of the Cabinet was present, but from those who sat with him at the long table in the Cabinet Room of the White House, the President obtained much information needed by him to make him more familiar with the questions to be soon considered in making his communication to the Fifty-seventh Congress. The President generally showed acquaintance with the affairs brought to his attention, but naturally was not fully conversant with some details with which his predecessor had come to be very familiar.

Already, when he has been but a few days the head of the Government, the President has been invited by some of the newspapers to indulge in explanations and assurances, and to issue denials. His speeches and his general assurance made at Buffalo immediately after the death of Mr. McKinley, have been wrought into various typographical forms, with accompanying deductions, designed to impress readers with the idea that the President has declared minutely defined policies on several subjects, instead of merely seeking to assure the public that his policy is to be that of President McKinley. President Roosevelt has said nothing to his visitors since he came to the White House to indicate a desire to retract any assurance given by him. He is not likely to depart from the dignified traditions of the position, and rush into print to remove the mistaken impressions created by ingenious but unauthorized deductions, published for idle or mischievous reasons.

There will be no precipitate action by the President on the subject of reciprocity. The agitation on this subject in some of the newspapers, with assertions bolstered up by quotations from Mr. Roosevelt's public assurances, whether intended to help the cause of reciprocity or to prejudice it, has no warrant further than that intended in the promise of the President to adhere to the policies of McKinley. The subject is a large and complicated one, and not even Mr. McKinley, after years of experience, was prepared to say just what the details of a reciprocity treaty with a foreign country should be. A reciprocity policy cannot be defined in any but the most general terms by the Executive, and with the legislative branch must rest the task of providing the details.

It is understood that murmurs of discontent on the part of some of the Republican Senators have reached the ears of the President. This discontent seems to have arisen from a too sudden and ill-considered opinion that the President overstepped the bounds of discretion in assuring the people that he adhered fully to the policies of his predecessor. Not that the discontented Senators disapprove these policies, but it is said that they entertain the view that, before accepting the McKinley policies, the successor to McKinley should have consulted those persons upon whom he must depend to have his recommendations made effective, and who may wish and urge modifications of the policy of reciprocity. When the President gave his general assurance of adherence to the policy of his predecessor, he had consulted only with the members of the Cabinet.

Mr. Roosevelt will not leave Congress long in doubt as to whether he will need the advice of Senators and Representatives. Until after the funeral of Mr. McKinley he had no opportunity to consult with anybody except the Cabinet on public business. Since then he has met many members of the House and a few Senators, and his visitors have found him to be a cheerful listener to their suggestions. Later on, when a larger number of Senators have met him, there is every reason to believe that the too hasty conclusions of some of them will be revised.

It will not take long for Republicans to find out that Mr. Roosevelt knows and is willing to admit that he is the President elected by the Republican Party. With prospect to patronage, Senators and Representatives may come to him with candidates with quite as much confidence as they would have gone to his predecessor, and meet with friendly consideration. The President, however, is sure to insist that the persons offered for public positions shall reach a standard to be determined by himself.

Anxiety has been manifested by friends of some office holders in New York to learn the probable fate of those officials, several of whom have overstaid their terms, and now await reappointment or the appointment of their successors. In the case of Collector Bidwell, who was renominated by President McKinley before the expiration of his term of office, and during a recess of the Senate, there is reason to believe that President McKinley's nomination will be renewed, unless some very serious objection is made to justify a reconsideration of his action.

In other instances, including that of Postmaster Van Cott, the President will consider them as they come. If in any respect any of the officials of the United States in New York or Brooklyn are unfit for reappointment, that fact must be made plain before the President will venture to judge of the disposition to be made of the offices they hold. He will not look for trouble with the party organization at the very outset of his Administration, nor will he shun unpleasant duty when it is made evident that it is necessary. General complaint alone will not guide him in disposing of offices.

In whatever the President does, he will feel quite free of any obligation outside his oath of office and a high sense of loyalty to the party that chose him to be a possible President. He gives his visitors the impression that he has no mortgages to satisfy, no promises of patronage to make good, no grudges to gratify, and no delegates to attach to himself by favors present or to come.

His sole aim seems to be to abide by his oath of office, and to discharge the important duties imposed upon him in such a way as to make his Administration a good one for the whole people.

"To Washington in Five Hours" from New York, Royal Blue five-hour trains leave foot of Liberty Street 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M. (the Royal Limited), the fastest trains that run. 3:40 P. M. Other fast solid trains at 8:35, 10:40 A. M., 12:00, 1:30, 7:00 P. M., and 12:01 night. Leave South Ferry five minutes earlier. Unexcelled dining and cafe car service.—Adv.

COLUMBIA'S SMALL ALLOWANCE OF TIME

Irish Yacht Will Be Handicapped Only Forty-three Seconds.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON JUBILANT

Owner of Challenger Had Been Led to Believe that Shamrock II.'s Disadvantage Would Be Much Greater in the Coming Races.

The greatest surprise ever sprung on the New York Yacht Club by a cup challenger was the announcement last night that the Columbia would only be allowed by the Shamrock II. forty-three seconds on any of the thirty-mile courses which they will have to sail over during the coming international contests.

Facts and figures, which cannot be disputed, however, show that to be the case, and here are the measurements announced last night by Measurer John Hyslop of the New York Yacht Club, as the result of his work in Erie Basin yesterday afternoon:

Measurements.	Columbia. Feet.	Shamrock II. Feet.
Length of load-water line	89.77	89.25
Length from after end of main boom to end of bowsprit	182.87	184.03
From fore side of mast to end of bowsprit	73.30	78.28
Length of spinnaker boom	73.30	78.28
Length of main gaff	64.94	66.17
Length of topmast	64.64	68.18
Minus one-fifth	51.71	54.54
Upper side of main boom to upper side of topsail halyard block	134.74	143.39
Square root of sail area	114.94	118.33
Sailing length	102.35	103.79

Both yachts were measured with fifty-two men on board, and under the rules of the New York Yacht Club the Shamrock will have to allow the Columbia 43 seconds on a thirty-mile course.

When told of the result of the measurements Sir Thomas Lipton was all smiles. "I am very pleased, indeed, said he, "to know that the time allowance is so small. We fully expected that it would be larger, and I'm sure Mr. Watson is entitled to a lot of credit for the result. Our chances now look brighter than ever. The men are all encouraged by the result of the measurement."

Naturally, the Columbia people were not so jubilant over the result, but they seemed not a whit discouraged. E. D. Morgan, her manager, said: "The Columbia will take a spin in the morning if there is a breeze. I shall not lose a moment in giving her a trial."

William Butler Duncan, who is to represent the New York Yacht Club on board the Shamrock, did not care to express an opinion on the result of the measurements.

SHAMROCK LEFT IN DRY DOCK.

That "time and tide waits for no man" was never better exemplified than it was yesterday at the Erie Basin dry dock, when the yacht Shamrock II., after waiting hours to be measured, found after that important ceremony had been performed that there was not water enough to float her out over the dock sill. So, instead of accompanying her rival the Columbia down to Sandy Hook, she was forced to remain in the dock until high water this morning, which will be at about 4:30. Then she will be towed down to Sandy Hook, and probably go out for a final trial spin before the big race, between the two ninety-footers to-morrow.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning seven great streams of water, roaring like a young Niagara, began pouring into the dry dock where the Shamrock lay. At about the same time John Hyslop, measurer of the New York Yacht Club, stepped on board the yacht and began measuring her spars. He was assisted by Designer George L. Watson, Manager "Willie" Jameson, Capt. Sycamore, and a couple of sailor men. When the great mast, main boom, and gaff had been measured the tape line was stretched on the spinnaker boom. This, like that of Shamrock I., was found to be too long, so by order of Hyslop about two inches was sawed off its outboard end.

In tow of the tug Wallace B. Flint, the Columbia came into the basin shortly after noon. The dry-dock gate was swung open while she entered and closed again after she was made fast in the dock. Then the measuring of her spars began. In this, as in the measurement of the defender's waterline, which followed, Mr. Hyslop was assisted by William Butler Duncan, George L. Watson, and Capt. Charles Barr.

Edwin D. Morgan, who manages the Columbia; Mr. Leeds of Boston, and William Jameson were on board that yacht, and all the crew were seated amidships when the waterline measurements were taken.

All along the edge of the big stone dock hundreds of men and women and a few children stood in rows two and three deep, watching every move made on the American yacht, as if they had a personal interest in her welfare. It was 3:45 before the Columbia's measurement was completed, and it was high water as well, so no time was lost in getting the white yacht out of the dry dock before the water fell too much. Then the gate was closed on the Shamrock, to keep the water in the dock until she was measured. It was a tedious task, but it was hurried along and accomplished in half an hour.

Sir Thomas Lipton sat wedged in between two sailor men, chatting with them, but showing perfectly still while the measuring was going on. Close by him sat Manager Jameson, Commodore Hilliard, Robert Ure, and Sailmaker Ratsey. In the rowboat alongside, with Mr. Hyslop, doing the measuring, were William Butler Duncan and George L. Watson.

As in the case of the Columbia, a long white batten floating on the water was used to locate the point of contact between the water and the bronze plates at the bow and stern. At the point where a plumb line, hanging from the extreme end of the forward and after overhang, touched the floating batten, a mark was made on the batten, and this measurement transferred to the deck of the yacht. Then the sum of a number of feet and inches in the two overhangs—as shown by the marks on the batten—substracted from the yachts' total length over all, gave the actual water line length. This, added to the square root of the sail area and divided by two, gave the racing length.

POISONED, THE DOCTOR SAYS.

While Policeman August Wickman of the West Thirtieth Street Station was at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street at 11 o'clock last night a well-dressed man came up to him and told him a woman companion had fallen unconscious and he did not know what the trouble was. The officer accompanied the man, who said he was Harry Jacobs of 789 Sixth Avenue, to the first floor of the house 353 Fifth Avenue and there found an elegantly dressed young woman lying unconscious on the floor.

All the New York Hospital ambulances were out, and after a wait one was summoned from Bellevue. Dr. Rogers, the surgeon who came with it, diagnosed the case as chloral poisoning and took the woman away, while Jacobs was marched off to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station and locked up on the charge of being a suspicious person.

The patient revived in the ambulance and became angry when told she was on her way to Bellevue. She maintained at the hospital that she had not taken chloral, but had simply had a fainting fit, to which she had been subject since childhood. She refused all particulars about herself, and the hospital authorities telephoned to the police to come and get her, as she seemed entirely recovered, bearing out her assertion.

At the station house she again vented her anger at being sent to the Charity Hospital, and said her name was Mary Parker, that her home was in Albany, but that she was stopping at 72 Lexington Avenue. She was allowed to go, but Jacobs, being registered as a prisoner, was held until Abraham Wientergarten, a woman's tailor of 27 West Thirty-first Street, furnished bail for him, but he will have to appear in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

The Fall River Line steamer PLYMOUTH and Norwich Line steamer CITY OF LOWELL will attend Yacht Races commencing Sept. 26. Tickets $5.00, limited number. See Adv.—Adv.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE REV. DR. PURVES.

Succeeded Dr. Hall in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., LL. D., pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, died at 10 o'clock last night, suddenly, at his residence, 30 West Fifty-eighth Street. Dr. Purves had been ill and but a short time before his death had been in conversation with his physician. During the day he had been sufficiently well to go to luncheon.

Dr. Purves had been away from the city nearly all Summer, and had just returned to resume his regular Fall work at the church. His sermon for next Sunday had already been prepared.

Dr. Purves leaves a wife and seven children, one son and six daughters. All of the children were out of the city last night, but Mrs. Purves was with her husband when he died. Two of the daughters are students at Smith College.

After summoning Dr. Delafield and other physicians, Mrs. Purves sent messengers for S. B. Brownell, Clerk of the Session of the Church, and Francis Forbes, Secretary of the Board of Trustees. They were soon at the house and it was determined to call a meeting to take place at noon to-day of the officers of the church, members of the Session, the Trustees, and Deacons. The meeting will be held in the church and arrangements for the funeral will then be made.

Dr. Purves had prepared during the Summer a course of sermons which were to have been devlivered this Fall at Harvard University.

Despite the lateness of the hour, the fact of Dr. Purves's death spread with great rapidity among his parishioners, and many of them called to verify the news. All were much shocked. Few knew even that he had been ill.

The Rev. Dr. Purves was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 27, 1852, and not alone in years was he a remarkable contrast to the Rev. Dr. John Hall, whom he succeeded a year ago last April, as the pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Dr. Hall was a man of large frame and powerful build while Dr. Purves was small and of delicate mold, yet he had a deep voice, and spoke with great rapidity and energy. While not given to sweeping gestures he was very active in the pulpit, while Dr. Hall was given to a smooth style of pulpit oratory.

Dr. Purves was graduated from Princeton University in 1870, and after a post-graduate course of one year he was ordained by the Presbytery of Chester and took his first charge as pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Wayne, although he had been licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Philadelphia in the year of his graduation. He was called to the pastorate of the Boundary Avenue Presbyterian Church of Baltimore and remained there until 1886, when he went to the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg. Much pressure had been brought to bear to induce him to become a member of the Princeton Faculty, and to this he yielded in 1892, when he took the chair of New Testament Literature and Exegesis. In addition to his duties as professor, he preached nearly every Sunday in one or the other of the churches at Princeton, and in 1896 became the supply minister of the First Presbyterian Church, and also preached frequently in the Marquand Chapel to the students.

Other honors which came to Dr. Purves were the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Washington and Jefferson College in 1888, while Princeton gave him the same degree in 1894, and Lafayette College gave him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1895. Dr. Purves delivered a course of lectures on the "Testimony of Justin Martyr to Early Christianity" at the Princeton Seminary on the Levi P. Stone foundation in 1888, and the lectures have been published in book form. His home at Princeton, as well as in New York, was always a social centre for young men who were glad to seek his counsel.

TWO WOMEN ESCAPE FROM BROOKLYN JAIL.

Tear Skirts Into Strips and Lower Themselves 30 Feet—Unfastened the Hasp of the Fire Escape Door.

A daring escape from the Kings County Jail, in Raymond Street, Brooklyn, was made by two women prisoners some time during the early morning hours yesterday. Half a dozen detectives from the local Central Office were out hunting for the fugitives last night. The women are Irene Clements, twenty-five years old, of Coney Island, and Nellie Williams, twenty-seven years old, who when arrested said she lived on West Forty-sixth Street, Manhattan. The Williams woman was arrested for larceny and was awaiting sentence on Friday. The other woman was in jail on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The two were confined in the section of the jail known as the Women's Prison, an old, rickety structure, which has been repeatedly condemned by the Kings County Grand Jury as unfit for the purpose for which it is used. The Grand Juries for each successive month during the past three years have urged that a new prison be built for women, but the Board of Estimate has not seen fit to make any appropriation for the purpose. The only improvement that has resulted from all of the criticism of the jail has been the erection of fire-escapes. It was this one lone improvement that enabled the two women prisoners to escape yesterday morning.

The Clements woman, who was sent to the jail on Sunday, had a visitor that day, and on Monday received a package of clothing, in which it is believed a screw driver was concealed. It is supposed that the Clements woman unfolded her plan for escape to the Williams woman and that they agreed to make the attempt together.

The two were confined in a room on the third floor. Some time during the matron made her round at midnight Monday the two women carried out their plan to escape. They easily unscrewed the hasp on the door and made their way out on to the fire escape. They climbed down into the courtyard and scaled a ten-foot wall on the Willoughby Street side. The women were enabled to climb to the top of the wall by the presence of small breaks in the masonry. The grade of Willoughby Street is considerably below the level of the jail courtyard, and from the top of the wall to the sidewalk it is a drop of thirty feet.

The two women had planned to get down with the aid of their skirts. The skirts they tore into strips, with which they made a rope about twenty-five feet in length. One of the women had carried with her the hasp from the fire escape door. This, with the screw driver, was stuck into a crack in the wall and one end of the rope was fastened to them. Then the two women, one after the other, slid down the rope and made off in the darkness.

The escape of the two prisoners was not discovered until 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when the Matron of the Women's Prison visited the room on the third floor. Although the door opening upon the fire-escape stood open, none of the other women prisoners in the room had made any attempt to take advantage of this means of escape.

A BIG GERMAN DEFICIT.

Berlin Papers Say the Next Budget Will Show a Shortage of $28,800,000.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—The papers assert that the next German budget will show a deficit of more than 100,000,000 marks, ($23,800,000.) The Berliner Tageblatt understands that, in addition to the vessels already authorized, the naval budget will provide for one large cruiser and one small cruiser as substitutes for antiquated vessels. The same journal also asserts that the budget of 1903 will make a similar provision.

The forthcoming budget further provides for a schoolship to take the place of the Charlotten, which foundered last December at the entrance to the port of Malaga.

In Selecting an Ale a standard brand should be chosen. Evans' is a fine example. Established 1799.—Adv.

CZOLGOSZ GUILTY

Jury Takes 35 Minutes to Find Its Verdict.

NO DEFENSE ATTEMPTED

Alienists Said Assassin Was Sane and He Had No Witnesses.

Murderer Will Be Sentenced To-morrow Afternoon at 2 o'Clock—Took No Interest in the Court Proceedings.

BUFFALO, Sept. 24.—Leon F. Czolgosz, alias Frederick Nieman, was to-day found guilty of murder in the first degree by a jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court in having on the 6th day of September shot William McKinley, the injuries inflicted by such gunshot wounds afterward resulting in death.

The wheels of justice moved swiftly. The trial of the assassin consumed eight hours and twenty-six minutes and covered a period of only two days. Practically all of this time was occupied by the prosecution in presenting a case so clear, so conclusive, that, even had the prisoner entered the plea of insanity, it is doubtful if the jury would have returned a verdict different from the one rendered.

The announcement made this afternoon by the attorneys for Czolgosz that the eminent alienists summoned by the Erie County Bar Association and by the District Attorney to examine Czolgosz and to determine his exact mental condition had declared him to be perfectly sane, destroyed the only vestige of a defense that Messrs. Lewis and Titus could have put together.

Before adjournment Justice White announced that he would pronounce sentence upon the defendant on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The prisoner was at once taken through the tunnel under Delaware Avenue back to the jail. To all appearances he was in no way affected by the result of the trial.

The trial was resumed this morning with every prospect that it would be concluded with adjournment of the court at 4 o'clock. The crowd about the courtroom was slightly larger than yesterday, but the vigilance of the police was in no way relaxed. The same careful scrutiny of each person was observed, and the force of officers was, if anything, larger. The courtroom, owing to the care exercised by the sheriff and police as to who was admitted, was nearly empty fifteen minutes before the time of opening, but it filled quite rapidly after that.

There were many more women in the audience to-day than yesterday, and their bright gowns relieved, to a great extent, the sombreness of the dark courtroom. The prisoner was brought over from the jail at 9:45 and placed in the same chair he occupied yesterday. There were very few people in the room at the time, and an opportunity was thus afforded for the members of the Grand Jury which indicted him to enter the room as guests of the Assistant District Attorney. They occupied seats back of the Clerk's desk.

Drs. Mynter, Mann, and Fowler came in early, and Dr. Mann was ready to take the stand at once for cross-examination. At 9:50 the members of the jury filed in and took their seats. Justice White arrived at the exact hour of 10, and the crier immediately uttered the formal notice of the opening of court. The jurymen were polled, and Samuel J. Fields, chief Engineer of the Pan-American Exposition, was recalled as the first witness. He was asked by District Attorney Penney the meaning of a certain figure on the floor plan of the Temple of Music. He said it was intended to show the direction which the file of people took in entering the building,

was injured in some way; possibly by concussion. Once the organ is injured, the pancreatic juice can pass through the gland and attack other portions of the tissues."

"The only attribute of that organ is to aid digestion?"

"Yes."

On re-direct examination by Mr. Penney, Dr. Mann was asked if there was anything known to medical science that could have saved the President's life.

"No," was the reply, without hesitation.

Louis L. Babcock, who was in charge of the ceremonies in the Temple of Music on the day of the shooting, followed Dr. Mann. He gave details of the arrangements made for the reception and described the position of Mr. McKinley, the points of exit and entrance to the Temple of Music, and told where he stood when the fatal shots were fired.

WHEN THE SHOTS WERE FIRED.

"I heard two shots. I immediately turned to the left. I saw the President standing still, and he was deathly pale. In front of him was a group of men, bearing the prisoner to the floor."

"Did you recognize any of the men in the group?"

"Yes, the artillerymen and two Secret Service men. They threw him to the floor in a second. I did not recognize the men who took the pistol away from the prisoner. The hall was at once cleared."

"What became of the prisoner then?"

"He was surrounded by detectives and Secret Service men. There was some controversy as to who had the right to the prisoner, but that was quickly settled, and he was taken to a side room and later to police headquarters."

Edward R. Rice, chairman of the Committee of Ceremonies in the Temple, was next called.

"Where were you at the time of the shooting?" asked District Attorney Penney.

Mr. Rice indicated the spot on the ground floor plan of the Temple, near where the President stood.

"Tell us what you saw?" said District Attorney Penney.

"As chairman of the Committe of Ceremonies I stood close to the President. The line had been passing about ten minutes. I took my watch out of my pocket, indicating to Secretary Cortelyou that the time of the reception was nearly up. At this instant I noticed something white pushed over to the President. Immediately after that two shots rang out. The white object fell to the floor with the man who had it in his hand. The hall was cleared, and the President was taken to a chair."

"Was this man who was borne to the floor the same one who fired that shot?" asked Mr. Penney.

"Yes," answered the witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Titus, Mr. Rice said there was no one between him and the President to obstruct his view.

"Were there officers on both sides of the line of the people?"

"Yes."

This concluded Mr. Rice's testimony, and James L. Quackenbush, another member of the Reception Committee, was called to the stand.

"Tell us what you know," said District Attorney Penney.

"I was standing at Mr. Rice's right, directly opposite the President," began Mr. Quackenbush. "Just before the shots were fired I noticed this man, (indicating the prisoner,) lift something white. Immediately there were two shots. Then the artillerymen who had been standing behind the President plunged forward, as also did Secret Service Officer Gallaher. The prisoner was borne to the floor. Secret service men, Officers Ireland and Foster, were also in the group scrambling on the floor about the defendant. At the President's right stood Secretary Cortelyou, and back of him the other officers and artillerymen. It seemed as if all these men went to the floor in the mass. A few minutes after the prisoner was lifted to his feet. He was struck in the face by one of the secret service men and again went to the floor. He was then removed to one of the side rooms of the building."

Mr. Quackenbush was shown a photograph of the interior of the building and indicated the points referred to in his testimony.

Cross-examined by Mr. Titus, Mr. Quackenbush told how the President was taken from the building to the ambulance.

CZOLGOSZ'S CONFESSION.

On redirect examination by District Attorney Penney Mr. Quackenbush said that he stood in an elevated position, where he could see distinctly everything that transpired. He was present on the following day, when photographs of the interior of the Temple were taken. He stated that certain of the pictures shown in evidence were taken before any changes had been made, and others after a rearrangement of the fixtures.

On reaching Police Headquarters the night of the snooting Mr. Quackenbush accompanied District Attorney Penney to the office of Superintendent of Police Bull, where the prisoner was being examined.

"Tell us what transpired there," said the District Attorney.

"Mr. Penney and the Assistant District Attorney had some conversation, and then the prisoner, in reply to questions, stated that he had killed the President because he believed it to be his duty. He understood the position in which he had placed himself and was willing to take his chances. Czolgosz said he had gone to the falls on the previous day with the intention of shooting the President, but was unable to carry out his intention. He came to Buffalo and got in line with the people at the Temple of Music.

"The defendant told us how he concealed his weapon; how he kept his hand concealed in his pocket while waiting to reach the President's side. When he reached a point in front of the President he fired. If he had not been stopped, he said, he would have fired more shots."

"Did he say anything about planning to kill the President on any other occasion?" asked District Attorney Penney.

"He said he had been watching the President for three or four days for a favorable opportunity of shooting."

"Did he give any reasons for wishing to kill the President?"

"Yes; he said that he did not believe in the present form of government or in any of the institutions of it."

Continuing, Mr. Quackenbush said: "He [Czolgosz] said he had for several years studied the doctrine of anarchy. He believed in no Government, no marriage relations, and said that he attended church for some time, but they talked nonsense, and he would not continue there."

"He said he did not believe in the Church or State?" asked Mr. Penney.

"Yes; he said he believed in free love. He gave the names of several papers he had read, four of them, and he mentioned one known as 'Free Society.'"

"He mentioned several places where he had been and where he heard these subjects discussed?" asked Mr. Penney.

"Yes. He said he lived in Cleveland, and that before he came to Buffalo he had been in Chicago. He said that he had been influenced by the teachings of Emma Goldman and by another woman living in Cleveland, whose name I don't recall."

Mr. Titus then again took the witness in hand.

"What were his actions while you were questioning him?" he asked.

"He answered all questions positively and directly," replied Mr. Quackenbush.

"Did he appear to be in any mental excitement?"

"He did not so impress me."

"He seemed to be cool and not excited or disturbed?"

"He seemed to be disturbed, but not mentally," was the reply. "He seemed to be suffering some pain, and constantly applied a handkerchief to the side of his face, where he was struck, and complained that his eyes hurt him. He had no visible marks on his face."

"What became of the pistol? Do you know?"

"I have it here," interposed the District Attorney, as he showed a pasteboard box, but it was not offered in evidence at that time.

The witness said: "The last time I saw it was at the time of the struggle."

"Did the defendant at this time appear excited?"

"Not at all."

"Was he upbraided by anybody there?"

"Not by anybody."

"Who asked the questions of him?"

"I did, myself, and all the other officers. He told us about his place of birth, his bringing up at Alpena, and his movements from the time he got to Cleveland and went to work at the wire mill, his father's farm, &c. It was all told in a conversational way."

"Did he hesitate about answering questions at all?"

ASSASSIN TALKED FREELY.

"He did at first. He answered with deliberation, but never refused to answer a question. He seemed to take a lively interest in what was going on. I asked him to make a brief statement for publication, and he wrote out the following:

"'I killed President McKinley because I done my duty. I don't believe one man should have so much service and another man should have none.'

"This statement he signed. Afterward he made a statement of two hours' duration. At times he volunteered information and went beyond a responsive answer."

After a whispered conference between Mr. Lewis and Mr. Titus, the latter asked several questions regarding what Czolgosz said about his early life. Mr. Quackenbush replied that the prisoner had said that he attended school in Alpena, Mich. His mother died and his father remarried. They moved to Warrensville, near Cleveland. He did not like his stepmother, and left home. Czolgosz had worked in wire works and had saved $400. $100 of which he gave to his father. The rest supported him until his arrival in Buffalo.

"Was the defendant absolutely willing to answer any questions?" asked Mr. Titus.

"Yes."

"About his crime a so?"

"Yes. He was perfectly free in all his replies."

District Attorney Penney then asked Mr. Quackenbush if the prisoner had said he was alone in this crime.

"Yes, he said he had acted entirely alone; planned the crime; carried it out alone; and was willing to take the responsibility," was the reply.

"Did the prisoner use the word 'anarchy?'"

"He did not use that word, but the District Attorney used it several times in putting questions. Czolgosz said he believed every King, Emperor, President, or head of government to be a tyrant, and should be put out of the way."

Secret Service Officer Albert L. Gallaher was then called. He was in the Temple of Music at the time of the shooting, standing ten feet from Mr. McKinley, and on his right.

"Tell us what you saw," said District Attorney Penney.

"My duty was to keep the crowd moving. The reception had been going on only a few minutes when I heard two shots fired. A man standing near the President had something white in his hand. I sprang forward. I heard Foster say, 'Get the gun, Mr. Gallaher.' I grabbed the gun and handkerchief. Some one grabbed the revolver, but I held on to the handkerchief."

"Have you got it now?"

"Yes."

"Let us see it," said the District Attorney.

STRUGGLE WITH CZOLGOSZ.

Detective Gallaher then produced a powder blackened and partly burned handkerchief about teh inches square. It was shown to the jury and offered in evidence.

"Some one grabbed me by the throat," continued Mr. Gallaher. "After this fight I found that the gun was in possession of one of the artillerymen. I advised that the blood be removed from the prisoner's face before he was taken from the building, which was done."

Cross-examined by Mr. Lewis, Detective Gallaher was asked some questions about the handkerchief.

"Do you think it is a lady's handkerchief?"

"No, it is a gentleman's," was the answer.

George A. Foster of Washington, another Secret Service officer, then took the stand. Foster described his position in the line as opposite that of the prisoner, and he was scrutinizing the people as they passed. He said the prisoner looked him straight in the face as he passed, and the next instant he saw the prisoner's hands go together as if clapping, and two shots were fired. Witness immediately grappled with him.

"As the man lay on the floor, he looked backward as if to see what effects his bullets had had," said the witness, "and this made me so mad that I smashed him right on the jaw."

Continuing, Foster testified that he saw a dark man about ten feet in front of the defendant, and not liking his looks he pushed him along toward Detective Gallaher. Mr. Titus then cross-examined the witness, and asked:

"Did you see the colored man who has been spoken of?"

"Yes. I think he was some distance ahead of the defendant, not behind him. I did not see any colored man in the fracas that followed, at all."

"Did you see any little girl ahead of the defendant?"

"I saw a little girl, but cannot tell just where she was."

"As the man passed you, you did not see his right hand?"

"No, they were so close together that I could see no one's right hand. I depended on the other guards to do that."

Francis P. O'Brien, a private in the Seventy-third United States Coast Artillery, was next called. He was detailed to guard Mr. McKinley at the Temple of Music, and was standing on his right when the shooting occurred. His story follows:

"When I heard the report I was looking at the President and saw the man. I jumped at this defendant. I saw the smoke coming from his hand. I knocked him over against some one, I don't know who. I got the revolver and gave it up to my commanding officer, Capt. Wisser."

"Did you mark it?" asked Mr. Penney.

"I put my initials on it."

Mr. Penney then produced the murderer's weapon, and O'Brien identified it by initials which he made on it before he surrendered it.

"Were you on the side of the President from which the people were coming in?" asked Mr. Titus in cross-examination.

"Yes."

"Were there any Secret Service men beside you?"

"Not right beside me."

"How near were you to the President?"

"Three or four feet."

"When you heard the second shot fired you jumped at the prisoner?"

"I did."

"Were you the first to get at him?"

"I think I was."

"Did any one help you get the gun?"

"I got it myself."

"Was he on the floor then?"

"No, he wasn't. A minute later I was battered by men who wanted me to turn the revolver over to them."

Louis Neff, another private, and Corp. Bertschey then gave testimony in corroboration.

HOW THE DEED WAS DONE.

Harry F. Henshaw, Superintendent of the Temple of Music, was the next witness. He said when the shooting occurred he was just on the right of the President. Mr. Penney questioned him:

"As you stood there, were you looking toward the people who approached the President?"

"I was, very carefully," was the reply, "and I noticed this defendant in the line approaching the President with his hand pressed against his abdomen and incased in something. Then I noticed, as he drew near the President, he extended his left hand. The President put forward his right hand. Like a flash the assassin pushed the President's right hand out of the way. Then I heard two shots and saw the handkerchief smoking. The crowd gathered around the defendant so quickly that he was lost to my view in an instant. I was by the President's side when the President was taken away in the ambulance."

Just before Mr. Lewis started his cross-examination he turned to speak to the prisoner, but Czolgosz would pay no attention to him. Only a few questions were asked by Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Henshaw was excused.

John Branch, a colored employe of the Exposition Company in the Temple of Music, next took the stand. He indicated on a map where he stood at the time of the shooting. He saw Czolgosz coming toward the President. He noticed that his hand was wrapped in a handkerchief. Suddenly two shots rang out, and he saw the handkerchief in the defendant's hand smoking. An artilleryman grabbed the prisoner first, and then he was borne to the floor.

"Did you hear the President say anything after the shots were fired?" asked Mr. Titus, in cross-examination.

"Yes, I thought I heard him say: 'Be easy with him, boys.'"

This ended Branch's testimony, and the court then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

The courtroom filled up rapidly long before the opening of the afternoon session. A number of women were given front seats among the spectators, more than have been present at any other time during the progress of the trial. At 1:53 the jury filed into the courtroom, and a few minutes later Czolgosz, shackled to his guards, was brought into court and taken to his seat in front of the bar.

Promptly at 2 o'clock Justice White took his seat on the bench, and court was opened. There was a delay of several minutes before the District Attorney and the defendant's counsel appeared. The courtroom was noisy, and the efforts of the Deputy Sheriffs to quell it made it even greater, by the constant rapping of their sticks upon the floor. The court crier had difficulty in keeping the aisle clear for the entrance of the persons who were conducting the trial.

Messrs. Lewis and Titus appeared at 2:12, and the roll of jurors was called. Another wait of several minutes occurred, and during that time Mr. Lewis turned in his chair and said something to the prisoner. The latter leaned forward and listened with his head bowed, but then sat back in his chair and shook his head in the negative. Mr. Lewis spoke again, and again Czolgosz shook his head negatively.

PROSECUTION CLOSES.

The first witness was James F. Valiely, a detective at the Pan-American Exposition. He described an interview which he had with the prisoner at the jail.

"I sat down beside him," he said, "and offered him a cigar. He accepted it, and in the conversation he told me where he was born and where he lived in Buffalo. I asked him, 'Why did you shoot the President?' and he replied, 'I only done my duty.'"

Valiely was then cross-examined by Mr. Lewis, who asked:

"Were there any other officers in the room?"

"Yes," Valiely replied, and named some of them.

Superintendent of Police Bull of the Buffalo Police Department was then called.

"Were you present at Headquarters when the prisoner was brought there on the night of the murder?" he was asked.

"Yes."

"Were any threats made against him?"

"No."

"Tell us what Czolgosz said."

"He said he knew President McKinley. He knew that he was shooting President McKinley when he fired. The reason he gave was that he believed that he was doing his duty. He said that on the day President McKinley spoke at the Exposition grounds, the day previous to the assassination, he stood near the stand on the Esplanade. No favorable opportunity presented itself. He followed the President to Niagara Falls and back to Buffalo again. He got in line while the reception was in progress, and, when he reached the President, fired the fatal shots.

"Czolgosz told me in detail the plans he alone had worked out, so that there would be no slip in his arrangements. I asked him why he killed the President, and he replied that he did so because it was his duty."

"Did he say he was an Anarchist?"

"Yes."

"Did he say any more on that subject?" asked the District Attorney.

"Yes. He said that he had made a study of the beliefs of Anarchists, and he was a firm believer in their principles. The prisoner also stated that he had received much information on the subject in the city of Cleveland. He said that he knew a man in Chicago named Isaacs. The 'Free Society' was the name of an organ mentioned by the prisoner."

"Did he ever say anything about his motives in committing the murder?" asked the District Attorney.

"Yes," was the reply. "He said that he went to the Exposition grounds for the express purpose of murdering President McKinley. He knew he was aiming at President McKinley when the fatal shots were fired. Czolgosz said that all Kings, Emperors, and Presidents should die."

Superintendent Bull was cross-examined by Mr. Titus, and said the defendant had on his person some memoranda and $1.51 in money. There were also a piece of paper, orange colored, with an address upon it, a memorandum book and a letter or identification card from the order of the Golden Eagle.

"Did you ask him if he was an Anarchist?" asked Mr. Titus.

"Yes."

"And he said he was?"

"Yes."

"Was his language intelligible?"

"Yes. He spoke very good English."

"He spoke in monosyllables most of the time, didn't he?"

"No. He was quite lengthy at times."

"You were present at the jail when a man named Nowak saw the defendant?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Bull. "He immediately recognized Czolgosz as a man whom he had known in a printing office in Cleveland. He said to him: 'You know me well. I have always been a friend to you. Why did you commit this crime? Why bring disgrace on the Polish race and your father and mother?'

"Mr. Nowak," witness continued, "asked the defendant if they had not been members of the same society, and the prisoner assented. Nowak then said that he had left the society because it was too radical, adding that he was a Republican.

"'Oh, yes,' replied Czolgosz, 'you are a Republican for what you can get out of it.'"

This concluded Superintendent Bull's testimony, and District Attorney Penney announced that the case for the prosecution was closed.

Then Mr. Lewis arose slowly, and, addressing the Court, said:

"We are embarrassed by the sudden closing of the case of the prosecution. We had not expected them to close so abruptly. We have no witnesses to call for the defense, but I ask the Court that my colleague and myself be allowed to address the jury."

Permission was granted by the Court, and Mr. Lewis began his address at 2:45, speaking as follows:

MR. LEWIS'S PLEA.

"Gentlemen of the Jury: A calamity has fallen upon this Nation through the act of this man, but the question is whether his act was the act of an insane man. If an insane man, it is not murder, and he should be acquitted of that charge. He would then of course be transferred to an asylum.

"Much discussion has occurred and has been called to my attention as to the propriety of any defense being interposed in this case. Many letters have been received by me since I was assigned, with my associates, to defend this man, questioning the propriety of a defense being attempted. You gentlemen know, perhaps, how Judge Titus and myself came into this case. The position was not sought by us, but we appear here in performance of a duty which we thought devolved upon us, notwithstanding it was an exceedingly disagreeable one.

"His Honor the Judge, who presides at this trial as a Justice of the Supreme Court, is here because the law makes it his duty to sit and preside at this trial.

"Our very distinguished and able District Attorney has presented this action because the law makes it his duty to do so. You, gentlemen, are sitting there because you were commanded to appear here, and under our system of jurisprudence it was your duty to sit here, hear the testimony in this case, and perform the duty of determining whether this man is to be executed or to be set free.

"The defendant's counsel appear here because, under our system of jurisprudence, no man can be placed on trial for the high crime of murder, the penalty of which, under the law, is death, without he has the assistance of counsel. The court has the power to designate counsel, and it is the duty of the counsel thus designated to appear in the case, unless they can make some reasonable excuse and succeed in being relieved of the duty.

DUTIES OF COUNSEL.

"Gentlemen when they become members of the legal profession become members of the court. They are compelled, if assigned, to defend a criminal, or rather the one who is charged with a crime. They are compelled to respond and accept the duty unless they can present some reasonable excuse, and if they refuse to perform that duty they are guilty of a misdemeanor and are liable to punishment by the court.

"So you see, gentlemen, if any simple-minded, indistinct person should entertain the notion for a minute that the counsel who appear in this case are doing something which they ought not to do, that person is laboring under a very serious misapprehension as to the duties devolving upon a lawyer. The defendant, no matter how serious a crime he has committed, is entitled under our laws to the benefit of a trial. In the case of murder he must have a trial.

"You sat here and listened to the defendant's plea of guilty when he was arraigned at the opening of this term, but the law of our State will not permit him to plead guilty to such a crime as this. The law is so careful of the rights of its citizens that it will not permit a man to plead guilty to this crime of murder, so that even after he had conceded his guilt in this case, it was incumbent upon the Court to insist that the trial should proceed and that the people should establish beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was guilty of the crime charged against him.

"There are in our country individuals, not I in this very large numbers, but we know they are scattered all over our country, who think that in a case like this or even in charges of much less degree, it is entirely proper that the case should be disposed of by lynch or mob law. We can hardly take up a paper without we learn that in some part of this free and independent country some man has been murdered on the suspicion or belief that he was guilty of some crime. This state of things does not exist in our community, but it does in some parts of our State, as every intelligent man knows.

LYNCH LAW AND ANARCHY.

"It is charged here that our client is an Anarchist, a man who does not believe in any law or in any form of Government. And there are, as we are told, other individuals who entertain that opinion. We all feel that such doctrines are dangerous, are criminal, are doctrines that will subvert our Government in time if they are allowed to prevail.

"Gentlemen of the jury, while I believe firmly in that, I do not believe it creates a danger to this country equal to the belief, becoming so common, that men who are charged with crime shall not be permitted to go through the form of a trial in a court of justice, but that lynch law shall take the place of the calm and dignified administration of the law of our courts of justice.

"When that doctrine becomes sufficiently prevalent in this country, if it ever does, our institutions will be set aside and overthrown, and if we are not misinformed as to the state of mind of some people in some parts of our country, the time is fast approaching when men charged with crime will not be permitted to come into court and submit to the calm and dignified trial, but will be strung up to a tree on the bare suspicion that some one may hold that they have committed some crime.

"It is not long since I read in a paper that a colored man in the South had his life taken because he had insulted a white man. What it was the paper did not say, but let us suppose it was a rape, gentlemen, that is the class of community who are crying out in our cities and are sending letters to lawyers suggesting that the man who is charged with the crime that this defendant is should not be permitted to have a trial before a court of justice. I submit that there are more dangerous ideas to the community than the Anarchists about whom we read so much.

"Now, it is the duty of every American citizen or every good man to stand firmly by the law, and put his voice against any idea that a man should be punished for any crime until he is proved guilty in court beyond any reasonable doubt.

"My associate and myself are here to uphold the law. Some weak-minded people entertain the notion that the lawyer who appears in defense of a defendant is in court to obstruct the due process of law, to balk justice, and to delay by technicalities. But every man who knows the members of the bar understands that this is not so. My associate and myself are here for the same purpose that the learned District Attorney is here for, to see that this trial progresses in a legal, orderly, and proper manner. We must in every way possible put down and suppress this feeling that cases may be disposed of without the intervention of courts of justice."

SEWARD'S PLEA FOR ORDER.

"I remember, gentlemen, when I was a young man living in Auburn, studying my profession, when the news came that a colored man had gone up on the shores of Owasco Lake and there had murdered practically an entire family named Van Ness. The news created intense excitement. The people gathered on the streets to hear the news. In the course of the afternoon it was learned that the man, Freeman, had been arrested and was being brought to the city to be incarcerated.

"The people upon the streets became more and more excited. They began to talk about mobbing the colored man when he arrived. William H. Seward, who lived then in that city, appeared upon the street and counseled moderation, counseled the people to wait and see whether the man was really guilty of the crime or not, and permit him to have a legal trial. But the people protested. He was guilty, they said, and must be disposed of. Mr. Seward insisted, and they incarcerated Freeman in jail.

"It soon became known that Mr. Seward had volunteered to defend the negro when he was put on trial, and indignation arose against him, but that far-seeing man, that statesman, saw that there was an opportunity of giving an object lesson to the world as to the proper disposition of that case, and for two long months that trial went on, with Seward defending the negro. It occupied some three weeks in obtaining a jury, and I sat by during almost the entire proceedings of that trial and listened to the defense that Mr. Seward interposed. Not that he cared anything for the negro, but he wanted to maintain the law giving every man a trial, and to put down mob violence.

"This trial here is a great object lesson to the world. Here is a case where a man has stricken down the beloved President of this country, in broad daylight, in the presence of hundreds and thousands of spectators. If there was ever a case that would excite the anger, the wrath of those who saw it, this was one, and yet, under the advice of the President, 'Let no man hurt him,' he was taken, confined in our prison, indicted, put upon trial here, and the case is soon to be submitted to you, as to whether he is guilty of the crime charged against him. That, gentlemen, speaks volumes in favor of the orderly conduct of the people of the City of Buffalo.

COUNSEL BREAKS DOWN.

"Here was a man occupying an exalted position, a man of irreproachable character; he was a man who had come here to assist us in promoting the prosperity of our great exposition. And he was shot down while holding a reception. His death has touched every heart in this community, and in the whole world, and yet we sit here and quietly consider whether this man was responsible for the act he committed. That question is one you are called on to decide.

"The law presumes the defendant innocent until he is proved guilty, and we start with the assumption that the defendant was not mentally responsible for the crime he committed. We have not been able to present any evidence upon our part. The defendant has even refused on almost every occasion to talk with his counsel. He has not aided us, so we have come here unaided to consider this important question.

"Now, gentlemen, I am every human being a strong desire to live. Death is a spectre that we all dislike to meet, and here, this defendant, without having any animosity against our President, without any personal motive so far as we can see, committed the act, which, if he was sane, must cause his death.

"How can a man with a sane mind perform such an act? The rabble in the streets will say, no matter whether he is insane or not, he deserves to be killed. The law, however, says that you must consider the circumstances and see if he was in his right mind or not when he committed the deed. If you find he was not responsible you would aid in lifting a great cloud from the minds of the people of this country.

"If the beloved President had met with a railroad accident and been killed our grief could not compare with what it is now. If you find that he met his fate through the act of an insane man, it is the same as though he met it by accident.

"I had the profoundest respect for President McKinley. I watched him in Congress and during his long public career, and he was one of the noblest men God ever made. His policy we care nothing about, but it always met with my profoundest respect. His death was the saddest blow to me that has occurred in many years."

Mr. Lewis was weeping when he finished, and the eyes of many of those in the courtroom were filled with tears.

Mr. Titus then arose and said that Mr. Lewis had so completely covered the ground that it seemed entirely unnecessary for him to speak, and he would therefore rest.

THE STATE CLOSES.

At 3:10 o'clock District Attorney Penney began summing up. He spoke in a clear, well-modulated voice, and every word could be heard in every part of the room. He said:

"It is hardly possible for any man to stand up and talk about this case without the deepest emotion. It was the most awful tragedy that ever came upon the world.

"We have shown you how this defendant stood in the Temple of Music that afternoon and shot down our beloved President. We have shown you how he deliberated on and planned this awful crime. We have seen you how he attended Anarchistic and Socialistic meetings, at which were sown in his heart the seeds of his terrible act.

"The counsel for the defense says if the defendant was sane he was responsible, and that if he was insane he must be presumed to be innocent. He tells you that is a presumption of law. It is also a presumption of law that every man is sane until proved insane. Evidence tending to show that the prisoner was insane has not been forthcoming. It has been proved that he was the agent of the crime, and there should be no question in your minds as to the responsibility of the defendant.

"This is no time for oratorical display. Counsel for the prisoner and myself have endeavored to eliminate all sensationalism from this case. It is not my intention to indulge in extended remarks. You understand the responsibility resting upon you. The counsel has said there should be no lynch law in this State. He has told you that the people of Buffalo are to be commended for the spirit displayed by them since the murder of the President, but the law must be vindicated. This terrible thing has happened because there are people in this country who do not represent our laws and unless they feel the irresistible force of prompt and proper action in this case, something awful will happen to our beloved country.

"When I think, gentlemen, of that grand man who stood but a few days ago in the Temple of Music, and how he came from the lowly walks of life, how he was first a school teacher, then a lawyer, then a Judge, a Governor, a Congressman, and then a President of the United States, and, above all, a loving husband, and that on the last day when he said: 'Good-bye all, good-bye. It is God's way,' a man so great that he could raise his hand and save his own assassin, a man who could shake the hand of even the very worst man you could imagine.

NATION'S HEART BROKEN.

"It is a great lesson that so great a man can stoop so low, that he was so great that he could forgive his own assassin. He was the noblest man, I believe, God ever created. A man who stood near him in the Temple of Music said to me:

"'I have traveled in all parts of the world, and have seen people assembled to greet their rulers, but when I saw the people stand in the railroad stations and along the country through which the funeral train passed that they might get a look at the casket of this great man, I was convinced, as never before, that there is such a thing as a National heart.'

"That National heart was broken, and it will take God's way and time to heal it. It was broken by a class of people who are coming to our country in increasing numbers, and while harbored by our laws, are propagating their malicious views; a class of people that must be taught that we have no place for them on our shores, a class of people that must be taught that they can't take the life of any one, irrespective of consequences.

"Think again, gentlemen. Here is a man who does not want a lawyer, who does not believe in God or in law, a man who does not believe in the married relation—yet our laws are such that he is defended by two of the ablest jurists in our city, as if he were the most respected defendant, and even though he comes into court and says he was guilty.

"I believe, gentlemen, you are required under the Constitution to listen to the formal presentation of the evidence, notwithstanding the fact that this man says he does not want it.

"Gentlemen, I have said all I have to say; I have said more, perhaps, than I ought to say. You have sworn to give him a fair trial on the evidence. Now, what is the evidence? I say, as it has been presented to you, it fully substantiates the crime charged."

"The duty of counsel on both sides is ended. The Court will charge you briefly, then it will be your duty to take up the case. No doubt the same thought, the same object, is in all our minds—that although our beloved country has lost her greatest man, it still should maintain the respect of the whole world, and it should be made known to the whole world that no man can come here and commit such a dastardly act and not receive the full penalty of the law."

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Justice White then, at 3:29, began his charge to the jury. He arose from his seat, stepped to the side of the bench nearest the jury box, and said:

"Gentlemen of the jury: In this case the defendant has acknowledged his guilt. Such an acknowledgment, in such circumstances, cannot go to the jury or the court. The law requires that the defendant charged with such a crime must be tried. The law says that all the facts must be observed and reviewed by you. The law guarantees that the defendant shall have a fair trial by twelve men impartial and fair, capable of taking the testimony of the trial and giving it thorough consideration.

"If, when all the circumstances of the case are considered by you, there still exists in your minds a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty, you cannot find this man guilty.

"The people have submitted evidence tending to show that this defendant committed this crime; they have given evidence tending to show that it was premeditated. If you are satisfied that there was design and premeditation, and if, in accordance with that premeditation and design, these shots were fired, then the defendant is guilty of the crime of murder in the first degree.

"You must consider all this evidence that the people have submitted to you. You must consider it fairly and without prejudice. You are the sole judges of facts in this case.

"The jurors must find the defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. You may ask what is a reasonable doubt. While a great deal has been written and said on the definition of 'reasonable doubt,' in this case it means that the jurors are bound to sift, compare, and examine all the evidence, and if in their minds there is any doubt as to the defendant's guilt they are bound to acquit the defendant. If there is no doubt in your minds, then you are bound to bring in a verdict of conviction.

"I am very glad that up to the present stage of this lamentable affair, so far as the jurors and the people of this city are concerned, there has been shown that respect for the law which is bound to teach a valuable object lesson. The defendant has been given every advantage of experienced counsel. I deplore any incitement to violence, and the man who is ready to go out and commit a crime because some other man had committed a crime is as guilty as the latter, and his act is just as reprehensible.

THE DEFENDANT SANE.

"It is proper that I should define the crime of murder in the first and second degrees and manslaughter in the first and second degrees. If the defendant on Sept. 6 did wrongfully assault, shoot, or wound William McKinley by means alleged in the indictment, and if the act was committed with premeditated design, and if the act was the sole and approximate cause of death, and if the defendant knew he was doing wrong at the time, the defendant was guilty of murder in the first degree.

"If the act was not premeditated, he was guilty of murder in the second degree. If the shot was fired accidentally and without premeditation, he is guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. It is not necessary for me to discuss the question of manslaughter in the second degree in this case."

Justice White then commended the jurors for their patience during the trial, and ordered them to retire and bring in a verdict. Just before they retired District Attorney Penney requested the Judge to charge the jury that the law presumes every individual sane unless proved otherwise, and the Court said to them:

"The law presumes the defendant in this case sane."

Mr Titus also asked the Court to charge the jury "that if they were satisfied from the evidence that at the time of the commital of the assault the defendant was laboring under such a defect of reason as not to know the quality of the act or that it was wrong, he was not responsible and the jury must acquit."

"I so charge," said the Judge.

GUILTY, THE VERDICT.

The jury retired to consider the evidence at 3:51 o'clock. Then the scene in the courtroom became dramatic in the extreme. Decorum was somewhat forgotten and the spectators stood up, and many walked about the room and engaged in conversation. The guards about the assassin, who still sat in his seat before the bench, were doubled, Chief of Detectives Cusack and two of his men taking positions just back of Czolgosz's chair. Others took seats to the left and right, and many "plain clothes" men were seen mingling with the crowd surging about the room, closely watching every one whose face was not a familiar one to them.

There was no disposition to crowd about the prisoner, although the object of every one seemed to be to get in a position which afforded a full view of his face. He had been seated in his chair all afternoon, his hands clasped on the arms of the chair and his head bent forward and to the left. The room was not warm, but Czolgosz frequently took his handkerchief from his pocket and mopped the perspiration from his forehead and cheeks. At no time during the absence of the jury did he raise his eyes or lift his head, or seem to know that he was the object of the interest of several hundred men and women. Every time the door was opened all eyes were turned in that direction, the evident thought in every mind being that the jury would take only a few minutes to agree on a verdict.

It was 4:28 when the crier rapped for order and the jury filed into the room. The Clerk read their names each juror responding "Present" as his name was called. No time was wasted. The jurors did not sit down. Addressing them, Justice White said:

"Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have," responded Foreman Wendt.

"What is your verdict?"

"That the defendant is guilty of murder in the first degree."

There was a moment of silence, and then a murmur arose from the lips of the crowd. It ended there. There was no handclapping; no cheers. Justice White's voice could be clearly heard in every part of the room when he thanked the jurors for their work and allowed them to go until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. Court was at once adjourned.

Czolgosz was immediately handcuffed to his guards and hurried from the courtroom down stairs to the basement and through the tunnel under Delaware Avenue to the jail. He appeared to be in no way affected by the result of the trial.

CZOLGOSZ FAMILY IN BUFFALO.

They Go from Cleveland to Clear Themselves—Have No Sympathy with the Convicted Assassin.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Paul Czolgosz, father; Waldeck Czolgosz, brother, and Victoria Czolgosz, sister, of the President's assassin, arrived here from Cleveland this afternoon. District Attorney Penney said that he did not send for the prisoner's family and that he knew of no reason why they should come except to see the assassin.

The Czolgoszes were put through a rigid examination to-night by Assistant District Attorney Frederick Haller, which resulted in the information that they knew nothing about the dastardly plot of Leon. Great sorrow was expressed by the three because of the disgrace which Leon has brought upon the family.

They did not know that Leon had been convicted until their arrival here, and were apparently not at all affected when the news was told to them. If the officials think that the assassin may give some valuable information to the members of his family they will be allowed to see him.

Yachting Glasses.

A good marine glass is necessary for the yacht races.

Very fine glass, morocco, at.....$6.50
Extra light aluminum, morocco cover, at.....$15
Larger and more powerful glasses at.....$9 to $45
Opera Glasses, mother-of-pearl, gold finished.....$7.50

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For Men & Women, $3.50
Looks well—fits well—wears well. Guaranteed to suit or your money back.
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We offer a large and attractive display of Trimmed Hats, including many rich and novel foreign goods, as well as the choice products of our own workrooms—every one distinctly youthful and appropriate to the age for which it is designed.

Among our Ready-to-Wear Hats for school and street are stitched felts, cloths, serges and beavers, with camels' hair and all the other new effects. Prices, $2.75, $3.00, $3.85, $4.50, $5.00, $6.75, $7.50.

Also Infants' Caps and Bonnets, foreign and domestic, far exceeding in variety and attractiveness, any other similar offering elsewhere.

60-62 West 23d Street.

Yacht Races—Going?

You'll need an overcoat.
It's here.
Do you insist on a yachting cap?
All right;—yachtsmen often wear them. $1.50 and no questions asked.
Fall Alpines and Derbies, $3 to $5.
How about a little heavier underwear?
There is nothing that men and boys wear that isn't here at its best.

Smith, Gray & Co., Broadway at 31st St.
Brooklyn: Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.; Broadway at Bedford Ave

SAYS HE HELPED CZOLGOSZ.

St. Louis Police Discredit Strange Story Told to Them by a Stray Prisoner.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 24.—Edward Saftig, a man who the police say once served a term in the workhouse for stealing a book and was released in August, was arrested here yesterday charged with petit larceny. To-day he told Chief of Detectives Desmonds a remarkable story to the effect that he was a coconspirator with Czolgosz to kill President McKinley and that he was the one who tied the handkerchief which concealed the assassin's revolver on the day of the shooting.

Saftig's story was embellished by references to personal acquaintance with Emma Goldman and other Anarchists. He says that among those who first broached to him the subject of killing the President was Frank Harrigan of 307 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York City. Harrigan induced him, he says, to go to the boarding house where Czolgosz staid and there the plan was perfected. Harrigan assured Czolgosz that abundant money would be spent in his defense if he succeeded in killing Mr. McKinley.

The main trouble with Saftig's story is that it does not appear to be true. Thomas Pettit, a waiter in Henry Schneider's restaurant, at 503 Market Street, says that he read bulletins with Saftig in St. Louis on the day of Mr. McKinley's shooting. Mr. Schneider corroborates this statement. Those who know Saftig think he is merely seeking notoriety.

Investigation last night showed that 307 West Twenty-sixth Street in this city is a private house, the tenants of which say they never heard of Harrigan or Saftig.

B. T. WASHINGTON ON ANARCHY

Says the Entire Nation Is Partly Responsible for the Prevalence of Anarchism.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 24.—Booker T. Washington of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute has given out a statement in reference to the assassination of President McKinley, in which he says:

"In all sincerity, I want to ask, is Czolgosz alone guilty? Has not the entire Nation had a part in this greatest crime of the century? What is Anarchy but a defiance of law, and has not the Nation reaped what it has been sowing? According to records, 2,516 persons have been lynched in the United States during the past sixteen years. There are or have been engaged in this anarchy of lynching nearly 125,800 persons.

"To check

DEMOCRATS SUGGEST MAYORALTY CANDIDATES

Twenty Names Mentioned by the City Committee.

Brooklyn's Representatives Present Bird S. Coler as Their Only Choice for the Office.

Twenty candidates for the Tammany Hall Mayoralty nomination were suggested by the various borough members of the Democratic City Committee at a meeting of the latter body held last night at the Democratic Club. The suggestions were made in pursuance to the personal request of Richard Croker, who, with John F. Carroll, participated in the meeting. Brooklyn's representatives presented only one name—that of Bird S. Coler. The name of Augustus Van Wyck was not mentioned.

The names mentioned were, in the order read by Secretary Smith: J. Edward Simmons, Bird S. Coler, Lewis Nixon, George B. McClellan, Charles H. Knox, Miles M. O'Brien, Randolph Guggenheimer, John H. Sutphin, Charles W. Dayton, O. H. P. Belmont, John W. Keller, Joseph C. Hendrix, Cord Meyer, George C. Clausen, Robert A. Van Wyck, Leonard A. Giegerich, Edward V. Loew, Edward Bell, P. Henry Dugro, and David McAdam.

Whether or not Mr. Croker personally suggested any one of these could not be learned positively. Chairman James J. Martin said he did not remember, but thought not. Secretary Smith said he was busy writing, and that he could not distinguish any particular voice. Senator McCarren said he could not disclose the proceedings.

The meeting lasted about an hour. It was called ostensibly to arrange the details for the City Convention to be held Oct. 3, in the Grand Central Palace.

Chairman Martin called the meeting to order shortly after 9 o'clock in the board room on the second floor of the club. The borough representatives present were: Manhattan and the Bronx—James J. Martin, Chairman; Maurice Featherson, James P. Keating, Louis F. Haffen, Daniel MacMahon, and August Moebus; Brooklyn—Senator John McCarty, representing James Shevlin, who was absent on account of a death in his family; John L. Shea, James Moffatt, Conrad Hester, and P. H. McCarren; Queens—Joseph Cassidy, T. C. Kadien, John H. Sutphin, P. J. Bannon, and Nicholas Conzel; Richmond—E. M. Muller, J. J. Kenney, Thomas W. Fitzgerald, and F. C. Vitt. Bernard J. York of Brooklyn and H. R. Petiman, of Richmond were absent.

Shortly after the meeting was called to order Mr. Croker arose and moved that the different boroughs suggest names for the Mayoralty nomination. The twenty names were then verbally presented by the various delegates. Candidates for no other office were considered. Whether or not the Brooklyn delegation made any speeches in support of Mr. Coler would not be disclosed by any of the participants in the meeting.

After the meeting closed Mr. Croker walked into the front parlor and joined Mayor Van Wyck and John F. Carroll, who were conferring in a corner. Mr. Croker talked with the Mayor and the deputy leader for a short time and then walked back into the main room of the clubhouse. There was a large attendance of the members. About all of the prominent office holders of the city were present. The most conspicuous absentee was Deputy Police Commissioner Devery.

The weeding out of the twenty candidates, it was stated, would begin next Saturday, when the City Committee will again meet at 8:30 in the Democratic Club. The Tammany Hall Executive Committee will, on the following Monday at 4:30, hold a meeting in Tammany Hall.

REFORM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

State and City Conventions of the New "Union" Party Meet and Nominate Candidates.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—State and City Conventions of the Union Party organized in opposition to the regular Republican organization of Pennsylvania were held in this city to-day. Prominent men from nearly every county were present at the State Convention, which was held at the Academy of Music.

For several weeks the leaders of the independent movement have been actively at work in an effort to accomplish fusion with the Democratic Party for a combined fight against the Republican ticket recently nominated at Harrisburg. This movement was partly consummated to-day by the Union Party naming Judge Harman Yerkes, who heads the Democratic ticket, as the candidate for Supreme Court Judge.

State Representative E. A. Coray, Jr., Independent Republican, who was an active leader of the anti-Quay forces in the last Legislature, was nominated for State Treasurer. It is stated by the leaders of the Union and Democratic Parties that within a few weeks Andrew J. Palm, Democratic nominee for State Treasurer, will retire from the ticket in favor of Mr. Coray, thus making fusion complete and clearing the way for a straight-out fight between the regular Republican organization and the elements that are opposing it.

The Union Party City Convention was held early in the day, the following ticket being nominated: District Attorney—P. F. Rothermel, Jr., present incumbent; City Controller—Capt. John M. Walton, present incumbent; Recorder of Deeds—John Virdin, present incumbent; Clerk of the Quarter Sessions—Frank A. Hartranft; Judges of Court of Common Pleas, No. 5—Henry Budd and G. Harry Davis, and for the Board of Revision of Taxes—Simon Gratz and R. A. Lukens, present incumbents.

The regular Democratic organization has named its own city ticket, thus preventing fusion in Philadelphia, but this action has caused a split in the party, and a town meeting has been called for to-morrow night by a number of influential Democrats, including ex-Gov. Pattison, William F. Harrity, ex-Judge Gordon, ex-Congressman McAleer, and John R. Read, at which it is expected the Union Party city ticket will be indorsed.

MRS. McKINLEY IS STRONGER.

Dr. Rixey Says His Patient Is Improving—Shows Greater Interest in Ordinary Affairs.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 24.—Friends and relatives of Mrs. McKinley have a more substantial foundation for their hopes this evening than they have had at any time since apprehension of a collapse under the burden of her deep sorrow was aroused. Dr. Rixey to-night said she is doing as well as could be expected; that if there was any change, it was in the way of improvement.

"I might say," he added, "that she seems just a little better."

This announcement came at the close of a day during which the patient had shown increased interest in the ordinary affairs of life, and had been about more than at any time since the awful blow came. The morning visit to the cemetery had been followed by rather an extended drive into the country. Each day the afternoon outing has been made longer than the one of the day before, and each day the drive is extended as long as the effect upon Mrs. McKinley seems favorable.

ROOSEVELTS TO LEAVE TO-DAY.

Will Depart from Oyster Bay to Live in Washington.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 24.—To-morrow morning the Roosevelt family will leave Oyster Bay, not to return until next Summer probably, although the President [illegible] elect to spend Christmas at his own [illegible] at any time the President may wish to [illegible] it.

Mr. Roosevelt will leave Oyster Bay [illegible] at 8 o'clock. The Long Island [illegible] will have a special car attached [illegible] regular train. The party will consist of Mrs. Roosevelt, William Loeb, the President's private secretary; Miss Young, governess; Misses Ethel and [illegible] and Quentin will leave in charge [illegible] on the 11:14 train.

Mr. Roosevelt and her party will stop [illegible] Manhattan to do some shopping, and [illegible] two parties will rendezvous in Jersey [illegible]

THE WEBSTER CELEBRATION.

Dartmouth College Begins the Commemoration of the Centennial of the Statesman's Graduation.

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 24.—Dartmouth College, the college of Daniel Webster, is observing the one hundredth anniversary of his graduation. A two days' celebration, to be the most important event in the college's history, was officially begun this afternoon in the presence of hundreds of returned alumni and invited guests.

The old town is fairly aglow with bright-colored decorations. Across the front of Dartmouth Hall, the only college building of to-day which was in existence in Webster's time, stand forth in large letters the words, "Daniel Webster, 1801." To-night these letters were illuminated by incandescent lights.

At 2:30 P. M. the Faculty and students assembled in the college yard, and, forming into procession, marched to the college church, where the first official exercises of the day were held. The Rev. Samuel P. Leeds, D. D., offered prayer.

Prof. Charles Francis Richardson, Ph. D. '71, delivered an address, his subject being "Mr. Webster's College Life." Prof. John King Lord, Ph. D. '68, spoke of "The Development of the College Since the Dartmouth College Case."

This evening there was a torchlight procession of 1,000 alumni and students, followed by fireworks and a stereopticon exhibition, illustrating Webster in college life. The Faculty wore conventional academic gowns and caps in the parade. The students also had gowns. The alumni wore a Webster costume, consisting of a blue coat, buff waistcoat, stock, and tall hat.

The first carriage was occupied by President Tucker and Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, and other carriages contained Gov. Jordan and staff, ex-Senator William E. Chandler, and others.

Among the large number of floats in the procession was that of a log cabin, filled with Indians, which represented Dartmouth's first home. Another prominent feature was the presence of Webster's old plow. Along the route brief speeches were made.

The centennial address on Webster will be given to-morrow morning by Congressman Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts. In the afternoon the cornerstone of Alumni, or Webster Hall, will be laid, and ex-Gov. Black of New York will be the orator.

THE REV. DR. LORIMER CALLED.

Madison Avenue Baptist Church Congregation Extends an Invitation to the Boston Pastor.

At a meeting last night of the members of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street, it was unanimously voted to extend a call to the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, pastor of Tremont Temple Church, Boston. The Madison Avenue Church has been without a pastor since the resignation, several months ago, of the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Sanders, who gave up his charge because he felt that a younger man could succeed better in the building up of a congregation in what was once the churchgoing centre of New York.

One of the Trustees said that the meeting was entirely harmonious, and there was only one ballot on the name presented by the Pulpit Committee.

The Rev. Dr. George Claude Lorimer was born in Scotland sixty-three years ago and received his preliminary education in the city of Edinburgh. For some years he was identified with theatrical interests, but dropped them upon coming to this country. He entered Georgetown College in 1859. He was ordained a Baptist minister at Harrisburg, Ky., in 1860, and began his ministry there. Since that time he has served in several pastorates in Louisville, Chicago, and Boston. He has twice been pastor of Tremont Temple, Boston, beginning his second pastorate in that charge in 1890.

NEW YORK BOY STABBED.

Albert Cobb, in a Hazing Lark at Morgan Park Military Academy, Near Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—A hazing lark at Morgan Park Military Academy last night resulted in a cutting affray which has excited the entire town. Albert Cobb, a New York boy, twenty years of age, is said to have been the victim. A warrant charging James Etzler with the stabbing has been sworn out by Dean Chase. Cobb, it is said, was stabbed six times with a jackknife, and was taken to the dormitory hospital in a precarious condition.

It is stated that Etzler and a number of other town boys went to the academy to witness a hazing which some of the students were to administer to freshmen. This having been done, it was proposed that the town boys be given a taste of this phase of college life.

The town boys took refuge on a fire escape, but it is said that Cobb pulled Etzler down, and that the latter thereupon drew his knife, a small one, opened the largest blade, and stabbed Cobb in the back and arms.

The Chicago police have been notified to apprehend Etzler, his brothers Frank and John, and a boy named John P. Stevenson, all believed to be with him.

SAY CAPT. CROZIER IS INELIGIBLE.

Army Officers Believe He Cannot Be Made Chief of Ordnance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Much discussion was provoked to-day by the published report that Capt. Crozier of the Ordnance Department of the army was to be selected to succeed Brig. Gen. Buffington as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance when Gen. Buffington's tour of service expires.

Capt. Crozier is an officer of brilliant attainments, and is extremely popular with the officers of the Ordnance Department and with the Secretary of War, but some army officers, who have been looking over the law for the reorganization of the army, entertain grave doubts as to whether, under its provisions, Secretary Root can appoint Capt. Crozier to be Chief of Ordnance. The language of the law seems to be quite explicit in declaring that in selecting a Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance the person selected shall not be below a Lieutenant Colonel in rank. The consensus of opinion at the War Department is that Capt. Crozier is ineligible.

THE PRESIDENT GOING TO YALE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 24.—President Roosevelt has written to the Yale Bi-Centennial Committee saying he will attend the celebration, which begins Oct. 19, and it is expected that a number of Cabinet officers who accepted invitations before the death of President McKinley will accompany him. Another guest whose formal acceptance has beene received is Admiral Sampson.

It is unofficially stated that both President Roosevelt and Admiral Sampson will receive the degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale at the time of the bi-centennial.

President McKinley received this degree from Yale in 1898, at the time of the Spanish-American war. It is stated that he had fully intended to be present at the celebration this year.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and cooler; winds becoming fresh northeasterly.

It will be cooler to-day in the central Rocky Mountain region, the western portion of the middle slope, the northern portion of the extreme Southwestern States, New England, and the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, and cooler to-morrow in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the western upper lake region.

On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh north to northeast; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh easterly; on the upper lakes brisk to high northeasterly, and on the lower lakes fresh to brisk northeasterly.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh northerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on Lakes Huron, Michigan, Superior, and Pepin.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	58	61	60
6 A. M.	57	59	63
9 A. M.	61	68	66
12 M.	70	72	71
3 P. M.	74	79	75
6 P. M.	72	77	74
9 P. M.	67	75	72
12 P. M.	65	71	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level:

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....68½
Weather Bureau.....69
Corresponding date 1900.....67
Corresponding date for last 25 years.....63

The thermometer registered 62 degrees at 8 A. M. and 76 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the temperature being 59 degrees at 4:30 [illegible] minimum 58 degrees at 6 A. M. [illegible] was 34 per cent, at 8 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION FOR LOW

Continued from Page 1.

to notify the nominees of their nomination.

TRIBUTE TO MR. McKINLEY.

Senator N. A. Elsberg then presented this resolution regarding the death of President McKinley:

Resolved, That the members of this convention profoundly deplore the crime against civilization that resulted in the death of William McKinley. It was instigated by a malice that looked beyond its victim and struck at every Government that now exists or can be devised. It is the wonder and consternation of the universe that such principles as this crime confesses can exist in a land where every citizen has an equal voice in making and in enforcing the laws.

Resolved, That in the death of William McKinley this Nation has lost one of its best and noblest citizens and one of the greatest of its Presidents. In life and in death he was an example of admirable manhood. His public service, which began in the hour of the country's gravest peril, has covered a period within which its prosperity has attained the greatest height that has ever been reached by any nation in any age, and the personal labor of William McKinley in securing to the American Government this unexampled blessing is the praise of all his countrymen.

Resolved, That as a mark of affectionate respect to his memory, this convention do now adjourn.

Pending the reading all in the hall stood, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Then the convention adjourned sine die.

THE CANDIDATES.

SETH LOW, Candidate for Mayor.—Mr. Low is now the President of Columbia University, which position he has held since 1890. He was born in Brooklyn Jan. 18, 1850. His preparatory education was obtained in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He was graduated from Columbia University in 1870. He was made an LL. D. of the University of the State of New York in 1900. He has received a similar degree from Amherst, Pennsylvania, Harvard, Trinity, and Princeton Universities. His business career started with his employment in his father's tea importing house, of which he afterward became a partner. He was elected Mayor of Brooklyn in 1881 on an independent ticket. He was re-elected in 1883. The reforms which Mr. Low introduced in municipal administration during his four years' service as Mayor of Brooklyn were of great benefit to that city. In 1897 Mr. Low was nominated by the Independents for Mayor of Greater New York, but the opponents of Tammany failing to unite, the Republicans nominating Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, the Tammany candidate, Robert Van Wyck, the present Mayor, was elected. Mr. Low showed great strength in that campaign, however, his vote being in excess of that of the regular Republican nominee.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Candidate for Controller.—Mr. Grout is President of the Borough of Brooklyn. He was elected to that office in 1897 by a large majority. Mr. Grout has for years been recognized as one of the leading Independent Democrats of Brooklyn. He was formerly a law partner of Judge Gaynor and supported the Judge when he ran for the Supreme bench in 1895. In the same year he supported Mr. Schieren for Mayor. Mr. Grout is President of the Brooklyn Club. It is claimed for him that he is the originator of the campaign against the Ramapo Company. The General Conference Committee has issued a statement showing that Mr. Grout obtained an injunction against the Ramapo Company before Controller Coler took the stand which gave him his reputation.

CHARLES V. FORNES, Candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen.—Mr. Fornes is a prominent woolen merchant. He was born in Western New York and was educated in the public schools. He taught school in Buffalo for three years. He came to New York when he was twenty-five years of age and engaged in the mercantile business with success. Mr. Fornes is a Director in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. He was formerly President of the Catholic Club.

THIRD TICKET MOVEMENT.

City Democracy Considers the Advisability of Nominating Col. Knox—Committee of 18 Denounced.

The City Democracy, of which ex-Sheriff James O'Brien is the leader, last night launched a movement for the nomination of a third city ticket, with Col. E. M. Knox as the candidate for Mayor.

The organization's Executive Committee met at the headquarters, 138 West Forty-second Street. Every Assembly district in New York County was represented, and there were present delegations from Brooklyn, representing, in the main, many labor organizations.

The conference Sub-Committee of Eighteen was condemned and was charged with breaking faith with the independent Democrats. It was also charged that the candidacy of Seth Low meant the overthrow of Hugh McLaughlin in Brooklyn and the intrenching of Tammany Hall in power in Manhattan Borough.

Every mention of the name of Col. Knox evoked great applause, and the suggestion to nominate him for Mayor on an independent ticket was enthusiastically received.

David Lloyd presided, and called on Henry Campbell, who presented a report on the action of the Anti-Tammany Conference Committees. In this report an alleged "disturbing element" in the committees was denounced, the name of Mr. Weismann being mentioned as the leader. The report closed with the statement that the abandonment of the purpose to nominate an independent Democrat for Mayor caused the city Democracy to withdraw from the conferences. The report was adopted.

A Committee of Seventeen was appointed, with instructions to report at a meeting on Friday next, on the advisability of placing a third ticket in the field. The meeting then adjourned.

FRANKLIN MURPHY INDORSED.

Choice of Hudson County Republicans for Governor of New Jersey.

The Hudson County delegation to the Republican Convention met at Lincoln Hall, Jersey City, last night, and indorsed Franklin Murphy as the candidate for Governor.

They also selected the various delegates to be appointed as Hudson's representatives on the Convention Committee.

Assembly Nominations.

GREENE COUNTY—William W. Rider, (Dem.,) renominated.

ESSEX COUNTY—Dr. Lyman G. Barton, (Dem.)

J. W. GATES'S NEW SYSTEM.

Chicago Man Said to Have Acquired Four Bankrupt Western Roads.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The Chronicle to-morrow will say:

John W. Gates has signalized his return from Europe by launching a new railroad system. Its announcement to-day brought surprise and consternation to the big trunk lines that run from Chicago to Kansas City.

"Gates and his associates have been quietly corralling the securities of four bankrupt roads, each independent, but so situated as to make a continuous line from West Quincy, on the Mississippi, to Kansas City, on the Missouri, and to Council Bluffs. The consummation of the new system has been effected in the acceptance of the scheme by an overwhelming majority of the bondholders of the Kansas City and Northern Connecting Railroad.

"The four roads that enter into the new Gates project are the Quincy and Kansas City Railroad, 133 miles in length, from West Quincy to Trenton, Mo.; the Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern Railroad, 38 miles long, from Trenton to Pattensburg; the Kansas City and Northern Connecting Railroad, 81 miles, from Pattensburg to Kansas City, and the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad, from Pattensburg to Council Bluffs. All four roads are in the hands of receivers.

"The four roads comprise a connecting and continuous system of 309 miles, and traverse the territory of the Burlington, Alton and Atchison Railroads."

Liner Calls at St. John's for Coal.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 24.—The Allan Line steamer Laurentian, Capt. Stirrat, from New York Sept. 18 for Londonderry and Glasgow, put in here this morning short of coal. She resumed her voyage this [illegible]

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CITY CONVENTION OF THE CITIZENS' UNION

Continued from Page 1.

stituted a committee to represent the electors in their local conventions, so that their names can be printed upon all the forms of nominating certificates."

It was further suggested that a committee be designated to advise the Central Committee. The gentlemen suggested for members of this committee were R. Fulton Cutting, Abner S. Haight, and John W. Weed.

The report was adopted without dissent.

R. Fulton Cutting read the report of the Committee of One Hundred, which was what the convention was anxious to hear:

"The Committee of One Hundred in undertaking its difficult task," said he, "has kept in view the Union's policy, expressed in its address to the public, issued last November. In this address it was declared that:

"The Union appreciates the importance of having one ticket in the field upon which all may unite who demand the separation of municipal from State and National politics, and a civic administration without spoils, favoritism, or political tyranny. With this end in view, it will spare no efforts to secure active co-operation of all organizations, societies, and individuals qualified to render effective service.

"It was the public confidence secured by the promulgation of this intention that enabled the union to build up the splendid organization whose representatives fill this house to-night. Acting upon this principle, it has conducted a conference the result of which has been to place before the electors a ticket that will poll a majority of the votes cast on Nov. 5. For the Chief Executive we have secured the Citizens' Union standard bearer of 1897, and he will go into the campaign as unpledged as he was four years ago."

At this reference to Mr. Low the convention burst into a wild tumult. The Low men, who were in the centre of the hall, rose in their seats and fairly shrieked.

Then the Coler men had their turn. Some one proposed three cheers for Coler. The Controller's adherents arose and cheered lustily. They seemed to have plenty of enthusiasm, but it was at once apparent that they were outnumbered. The contest of lungs between them and the Low men was kept up for fully five minutes, and then Mr. Cutting was allowed to proceed.

When he asserted that Mr. Low was a friend of labor there were some "boohs" and derisive laughter. The mention of Mr. Grout's and Mr. Fornes's names were applauded, but not with any special show of enthusiasm.

James M. Bennett moved the adoption of the report.

COLER'S NAME WITHDRAWN.

M. J. Flaherty, the leader of the delegates who favored the nomination of Controller Coler, said:

"It was the intention of the minority of the Committee of 107 to make a report this evening, but the gentleman whose name we were to present in that report positively refuses to allow his name to be used in this convention. [Applause.]

"The friends of Mr. Coler in this convention and the delegates who are known to favor his nomination and who have been in the various contests believe that Mr. Coler's name has not received the consideration that his services to the city of New York deserve." (Applause).

"Because he stands for Tammany Hall," yelled a delegate.

Mr. Flaherty replied:

"I hope the gentlemen will give me greater consideration than Mr. Coler received at the hands of the Anti-Tammany Conference Committee. The friends of Mr. Coler have always believed that he was not properly treated, but notwithstanding that fact and our dissatisfaction we are here to-night as members of the Citizens' Union. [Shouts of 'Good! good!']

"I have worked in this movement for the past ten months for independent political action against bosses and bossism, whether it be the bossism of the Democratic Party or the Republican Party. I propose to-night to stand by the action of this convention. I am only sorry that the men who opposed Mr. Coler took the stand they did. It is the duty of the friends of Mr. Coler to say that they will not bolt this convention, but proposes to stand for good government and against Tammany Hall."

J. Warren Greene of Brooklyn said he "stood alongside of the previous speaker" and pledged the Brooklyn delegates to stand by the nominees of the convention.

"With the exception of Low," was shouted by an enthusiastic Colerite.

The Coler delegates from Brooklyn had not subsided as yet, and the speakers were frequently interrupted with "Three cheers for Coler!"

There was some excitement which Chairman Putnam tried to quell by saying:

"Are you here for business or are you here as part of a bear garden?"

"We are not here to be robbed by the Platt machine," yelled a delegate.

James B. Reynolds seconded the nominations and made a speech favoring the adoption of the report of the Committee of One Hundred.

Delegate Thompson of the Tenth District of Brooklyn wanted it distinctly understood that the candidates selected by the convention would have to stand on the platform of the Citizens' Union or hearty support would be withdrawn from the ticket.

Everett P. Wheeler then walked down the centre aisle. His appearance was the signal for applause, and the delegates insisted on Mr. Wheeler taking the platform, which he did with a hop, skip, and jump, and spoke at length in favor of the proposed candidates and urged the convention to ratify the action of the committee.

Mr. Wheeler warmly eulogized Mr. Fornes. "In every relation of life," he said, "he has commended himself to his associates by his energy, ability, and integrity. In one word, he is a man we can trust."

"Did Tom Platt say so?" shouted a delegate.

"He is," continued Mr. Wheeler, not heeding the interruption, "an advocate of a non-partisan administration of the City Government, with a single eye to the welfare of the people and without regard to the selfish interest of any party organization."

"He won't forget Platt," shouted a disturber.

Mr. Wheeler became excited at the side remarks and said:

"Our candidates won't forget the Citizens' Union, and, what is more to the point, they won't forget the people of the City of New York."

When Mr. Wheeler asked the Coler men to swallow their disappointment and heartily support the ticket there were many cries:

"We were sold out."

Mr. Wheeled said:

"With candidates such as we have placed before you, success is worth fighting for, and union upon them will insure success."

J. Warren Greene of Brooklyn told of Edward M. Grout's opposition to the Ramapo contract, but he was interrupted by the hisses of about a dozen Brooklyn delegates, who shouted:

"He is a flopper."

J. W. Weed of Queens County and A. J. Boulton of Brooklyn seconded the nomination of Edward M. Grout for Controller.

A motion was then made for the adoption of the report of the Committee of 100, and it was adopted unanimously after some opposition.

Joseph Larocque was then introduced and made a brief speech, and the proceedings concluded with the adoption of resolutions as a tribute to the memory of Simon Sterne, who was praised as one of the men who helped to overthrow William M. Tweed and as an earnest supporter of the principles of the Citizens' Union.

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Large assortment of the newest and up-to-date all-silk Neckwear, in Ascots, wide imperials, four-in-hands, puffs and all the popular shapes 50c

Men's fine grade muslin Night Shirts, neatly trimmed and cut, full size and width, regular 50c. grade 39c

Women's Hosiery Department.

Special lot of women's genuine fine French lisle thread hose in a great variety of colorings and designs, light and heavy weights; worth $2.00 pair. Special 69c

Women's fancy lisle thread hose in all the newest and up to date patterns and colorings in hand embroidered fronts, vertical shapes 50c

Women's Glove Department.

Large assortment of women's fine grade dress or walking gloves, in kid or mocha, in grays, tans, reds, browns, beaver, black and white; special 95c

Women's fine kid gloves, with fancy combination stitching, in modes, grays, tans and white, regular $1.75 goods; special $1.35

Women's Muslin and Knit Underwear.

Fine grade of Swiss Vests and Tights, in heavy cotton, light and heavy wools, neatly trimmed and finished . . . . . 85c AND UP.

Gowns of fine Cambric prettily trimmed with fine lace and embroidery, in round and empire effects . .95 AND 1.50

Women's Combination Suits, both Swiss and domestic, high and low neck, short or long sleeves, in cotton, wool, silk and lisle . . . . . 50c AND UP.

Skirts, extra full width, with handsome deep embroidery, also fine hemstitchings with lace and tucks 95

Childrens' and Infants' Department.

Special lot of Children's Bonnets of Bengaline Faille silk and velvet trimmed, with fur chiffon and satin ribbon; value $5.00, special $1.95

Children's Coats in cream Bedford cord, trimmed with fancy ribbon and silk braid, sizes 6 months to 2 years $2.50

Infant's embroidered and tucked China Silk Capes; special . . . . . 40c. 75c and up

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Annual Report Shows Decreased Earnings of Denver and Southwestern.

At the annual meeting of the Denver and Southwestern Railway Company, which was held in Jersey City yesterday, President Gillett submitted a statement of gross and net earnings for the eight months to July 31 last. This statement shows:

	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$1,230,299	$1,657,056
Operating expenses	807,049	1,005,334
Net earnings	$523,250	$651,722
Fixed charges	311,972	273,503
Surplus	$211,378	$378,219

President Gillett stated that the decrease in the earnings was due to keen competition, a general strike of the coal miners during the Spring, and other causes beyond the control of the company. These unfavorable conditions have disappeared, and the outlook is said to be favorable.

The annual report for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30 last was approved, and the old Board of Directors were re-elected, and they in turn re-elected the former officers. The annual meeting will hereafter be held on the fourth Tuesday in February.

AN ALLEGED ULTIMATUM.

Report of Pennsylvania Road's Pressure on Wabash Denied.

A report was telegraphed from Philadelphia yesterday to the effect that President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad had issued an ultimatum to George J. Gould, representing the Wabash Railroad, demanding abandonment of its plans to enter Pittsburg under penalty of having the Western Union Telegraph Company ejected from all Pennsylvania lines. The report was characterized as ridiculous by those familiar with the situation.

Vice President Green of the Pennsylvania Railroad issued an authoritative denial, and at the office of Mr. Gould a similar denial was authorized. It was also pointed out that the Western Union Company has long-time contracts with most of the railroads, among them the Pennsylvania, which will not expire for some years.

INDIANA, ILLINOIS AND IOWA ROAD.

Large Increase in Freight Earnings Shown by Annual Report.

The annual report of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad was issued yesterday. President T. P. Shonts says that the large increase in freight earnings was from local traffic. The outlook he declares to be even brighter, as developments of coal and reclaimed lands promise an increase and diversified traffic.

The income account shows:

	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$1,419,116	$1,226,150
Operating expenses	859,835	758,065
Net earnings	$559,281	$468,085
Other income	2,862	.....
Total income	$562,143	$468,085
Charges	264,716	206,290
Balance	$297,427	$261,795
Dividends	200,000	200,000
Surplus	$97,427	$61,795

Especially gratifying according to the report were the operations for the last three months, when the gross earnings increased $118,698 and the net earnings increased $66,595.

Not Controlled by Seaboard Air Line.

In a dispatch from Birmingham, Ala., which was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning it was stated that the Birmingham Belt Railroad Company had been purchased in the interest of the Seaboard Air Line, which controlled the East and West Railroad. At the office of the estate of Eugene Kelly it was stated yesterday that the Seaboard Air Line did not own the East and West Railroad, but that that company was controlled by the Kelly estate.

Brief Railroad Items.

The reports from Chicago and Indianapolis to the effect that President M. E. Ingalls of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad was preparing to move to New York, which would indicate a contemplated change in the management of the so-called Vanderbilt lines, are denied by friends of Mr. Ingalls in this city.

The Directors of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company held a long meeting yesterday. It was stated after the meeting that nothing was done and that the question of a dividend on the common stock was not considered.

Frank Harriott, Chairman of the New York Grain Committee, has, it is stated, signified his willingness to accept the position of general import agent, which has been practically offered to him by the railroads interested.

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The Bloomingdale offers for to-day are on a par with the great value-giving which is the primary principle of the store's reputation among prudent shoppers.

To be noted are the following:

Woman's tailored suit $14—*Black, navy and brown cheviot, demi-fitting coat, taffeta lined; with stitched vest and cuffs of taffeta, and turnover stock collar; the skirt made on entirely new lines; lined with best nearsilk.*

Men's fall overcoats—*Some exceptionally stylish overcoats of finest material, purchased in the early summer from manufacturers who are noted for quality, style and workmanship. Observe the prices. Men's kersey overcoats at $11.95—of blue, black and brown Campbell's kersey; as well as the new rough gray mixtures. Many lined with Skinner's guaranteed satin, throughout body, yoke and sleeves. Others of pure worsted body lining; good value at $25. Also high class overcoats $14.95.—Every detail of workmanship in the designing, cutting and making that you will find in garments which sell at $25 and $30.*

$9.00 chairs for $4.98—*To-day only, we offer you armchairs and rockers at about half their real value. The armchairs are upholstered in damask, with mahogany finish frames, the rockers in oak and mahogany finish, and have upholstered cobbler and polished seats.*

All the latest books 85c—*These are all those much discussed books which are published at $1.50—among which may be mentioned "The Great God Success," by John Graham—"The Eternal City," by Hall Caine—"By Right of Way," by Gilbert Parker—and others equally notable.*

Special linen values—*Here are some very attractive items in table linen and towels, which will meet with approval from all prudent money-savers—Irish table linen 79c yard; very fine quality; satin finish, new designs, 70 inches wide:—fine quality huck towels 12½c each—hemmed, fancy borders, sizes 20 x 40 inches; regular price 20c. Also a very handsome collection of hand-drawn linens, such as scarfs, squares, center pieces, etc. Prices fully one-third less than elsewhere.*

The best dress linings—*A complete assortment of the newest makes at the lowest prices. Special reductions made to dressmakers and tailors. Among the specials are—Percaline lining 12½c a yard; beetle finish, fast black and colors; fine quality; have sold the same until now at 18c per yard. Fancy moire lining 10c per yard—finished to look exactly like silk; 36 inches wide; also complete variety of new shades in amisilk, nearsilk, shadow silk and other popular linings including other popular effects.*

Black brilliantine waists $1.98—*This is an exceptional offer in our shirt waist section. And should be seen to be appreciated. It is made in the new button back form with cluster tucks both back and front; separate collar; lined throughout; a very smart and correct garment for early fall wear. Of finer quality brilliantine $2.98.*

Besides these quoted specials you will find many others in silk Oxford umbrellas $1.95—China and glass items, something unusual in watch values and a score of other money-savers which lack of space prevents us from mentioning here.

TEACHER KILLS A WOMAN

Graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology Shoots Young Woman He Loved—Was Jealous.

ROLLA, Mo., Sept. 24.—J. S. Croswell, an instructor at the School of Mines and Metallurgy, shot Miss Mollie Powell of this city and killed her almost instantly last night. The motive was jealousy. Croswell has fled, and a mob of citizens is in pursuit.

J. S. Croswell came from Boston, Mass., where he graduated from the Institute of Technology, and entered the employ of the School of Mines and Metallurgy as instructor in shop work and drawing. All of last year he paid devoted attention to Miss Powell.

Miss Powell was a daughter of the late W. J. Powell, editor of The New Era of Rolla. She lived with her mother, and was a great social favorite.

Croswell attended a birthday party given at the home of Miss Powell, and, while left alone with the girl a moment, he shot and killed her. He fled from the house in great haste

The Wanamaker Store

THE Autumnal awakening has come. The world of fashion has again begun to throb with life and enthusiasm. The Summer days of vacation or exile are over. The pursuit of social pleasure calls for the immediate possession of the raiment of fashion's court.

Thousands wait only for the authoritative word that will set the seal of approval on the season's modes, and the caparisoning will begin in earnest.

One important exposition of fashion's mandates is now ready. We make public display today of our extensive importations of

New Hats From Paris

Fashion can speak with no higher authority than when she voices her dicta through the creations of Caroline Rebeaux, Lewis, Virot, Camille Roger, Blum, Boyer and the other Paris modistes whose handiwork is inspired direct from Fashion's inner sanctum.

The Hats from all these Paris notables are here.

A prodigal collection! A broad, satisfying display that leaves nothing of Parisian Millinery beauty behind. The severe but wonderfully handsome hats from Rebeaux. The more elaborate productions of Lewis and Virot. The less startling but equally distinctive ideas of the other makers of millinery witchery are all here.

Even Paris would wonder at this bringing together of loveliness from all of her proud favorites.

And after all, much of Parisian glory and prestige depends on the judgment and patronage of the women of America's metropolis.

The Hats are ready. All beauty-loving women are invited to share in the verdict today.

The Wanamaker Store

THE keynote of style in Women's Hats this season is *prettiness*. Other seasons have had characteristics such as high crowns, low crowns, distinctive trimmings of birds, flowers, fruit and even vegetables. This season no such narrow mandate binds. There are stiff and severe hats, but they are beautiful. There are Gainsborough picture hats. There are turbans. There are hats with felt shapes. There are trimmings of birds, of flowers, of fur, of plumes. All that has appeared off and on in the past, to make millinery beauty, seems to have been requisitioned for this one great season when a style, to be in the mode, means chiefly to be beautiful.

The divergent beauty of the Paris Hats proves this; and it is most amply illustrated by the superb collection of

Wanamaker Millinery

Paris Hats have little advantage in either originality of style or artistic beauty, when compared with the products of the Wanamaker workrooms. Year after year American handicraft has advanced. More and more, we are depending on the genius of our own style builders.

Today Wanamaker Hats stand for American originality; yet in smartness of style and high character of beauty they are little excelled by the proud products of best foreign modistes.

Costly laces are a feature of the hats this season, and most exquisite draperies are seen. The Filet Laces are most notable. The homely fisherman's-net was its inspiration. The fine mesh bears heavy figurings of most graceful beauty.

In color, Rebeaux-green is the noteworthy innovation. The queen of modistes caught the tint from the brilliant shade that the peacock so proudly displays.

But this is not a day for details. The whole array of millinery beauty—the best from home and abroad—is awaiting a visit from you today. Come.

Women's Tailor-made Suits and Dresses

The eternal feminine seems to be asserting itself with more vigor this season, in the matter of Women's Tailor-made Gowns, than for some time previously.

The severe, almost Puritanical tailored suit has had its strict lines softened into curves and flounces which mingle a certain grace with the former simple stylishness. Trimmings are more elaborate, too, and are susceptible of almost infinite variation.

The possibilities of the tailor-made gown of the season are well brought out in this splendid collection. There is much food for study, much helpful suggestiveness in the showing, and a variety of styles and prices that will satisfy every woman whose mind is already made up.

$10 and $170 are the extremes—here are some that fall between:

$35—Of Zibeline, with fly-front jacket; coat back; inlaid velvet collar; gored skirt with slight flare; handsomely tailored.

$41—Of fine Cheviot; double-breasted jacket with bloused front; back and front corded; revers of Peau de Soie; flaring skirt with 9 gores.

$45—Of Basket-weave Cheviot; fly-front jacket; box effect, corded at waist-line in back; seams of skirt and edges of jacket are trimmed with contrasting shade of cloth.

$53—Of Broadcloth; high collar with flaring turnover of velvet; yoke effect with Norfolk; slightly bloused front; revers of white; serpentine skirt; graduated effect given by bands of velvet.

$64—Of Broadcloth; Eton jacket; yoke effect; vest of fancy silk; revers of velvet; serpentine skirt; box plait back; skirt and jacket prettily trimmed with contrasting discs of velvet.

$75—Of Velvet; pretty Eton jacket; cuffs and revers of silk, covered with bands of black velvet and lace; lined with white satin; skirt with double graduated flounce and drop lining.

Second floor, Broadway.

Black Petticoats Of Alpaca and Sateen

Primarily intended for serviceableness rather than looks; but good-looking of their kind, are these petticoats of alpaca and sateen. There is a plentiful variety of them here, in the attractive styles that differentiate the petticoats of this season from those of last year, and in an ample range of prices.

Further information:

$1.75—Of black alpaca; deep umbrella ruffle, bound and faced.

$2.25—Of black alpaca; deep umbrella ruffle, finished with black silk ruffle.

$2.50—Of black alpaca; deep flounce, finished with knife-plaited ruffle.

$2.75—Of black alpaca; accordion plaited ruffle, finished with small ruffle.

$3.25—Of black alpaca; deep flounce, finished with hemstitched ruffle and plaits above. Many other styles up to $6.

$1.50—Of black sateen; flounce finished with knife-plaited ruffle and folds above.

$1.75—Of black Mercerized sateen; flounce finished with three knife-plaited ruffles.

$2.25—Of black Mercerized sateen; two deep ruffles finished with small ruffles; pinked and with cording above.

Many other styles up to $3.75.

Petticoats of black moreen, from $3 to $7.50.

Second floor.

The Guerlain Toilet Preparations

Absolute purity, delicacy of fragrance and excellence characterize the products of this French master perfumer. Our stock of the Guerlain Toilet Requisites is always complete. We mention herewith some favorite preparations:

Extracts in 3-oz. Bottles, $1.57—Heliotrope de Serre, Ikbal Bouquet, Paris Gem, Far West, Violette d'Alger.

Shaving Cream, 60c jar; delightfully soft and delicate.

Face Powder, in white, cream and pink, $1.55 box.

Sachets, in envelopes, in a full assortment of odors, 50c.

"Les Rosiers," Toilet Water, $1 bottle.

Tenth street.

Helps to Easy Housekeeping

It is trifles that seem to help an undertaking to go smoothly, or beset it with an intolerable sequence of vexations. Nothing is more dependent on lack of friction, in order to be bearable, than the day-in, day-out task of the housekeeper.

This Housefurnishing Sale is one of the best anti-friction devices we know of. Here are the countless little things a housekeeper needs every day, and the absence of which causes a waste of time, temper and energy.

Each particular item is thoroughly trustworthy, and, throughout the whole list prices range from a quarter to a half less than values.

Today's quota of detail follows:

Brass Top Wood Fibre Cuspidors, 15c.
Wire Soap Dishes, 8c.
Wax Tapers, 3c a box.
Save-all Tin Candlesticks, 5c
Round Combination Graters, 8c.
Half-covered Dust Pans, 10c.
Eureka Suit Hangers, 8c.
Egg Poachers, 5 rings, 10c.
Batcher Knives, 15c. Slaw Cutters, 10c.
Wood Towel Rollers, 5c.
Dusters, 16 in. turkey feathers, 18c.
Bristle Dust Brushes, 25c.
Hair Floor Brooms, 75c.
Clothes Horses, 5 feet high, 50c.
Bosom Boards, 10c. Wash Boards, 10c.
Wood Dish Drainers, 20c.
Chopping Bowls, 10c. Corn Graters, 12c.
Japanned Foot Tubs, 15c.
Waterproof Clothes Line, 80 ft., 25c.
Wood Pails, 2 hoops, 10c.
Potato Mashers, 4c. Chamois Skins, 5c
Electric Gas Torches, $1.50.
Dish Pans, 14 quarts, 25c.
Nickel Pudding Dishes with enameled Pan, $1.25.

Basement.

A Rare Display of LACES

The kings of fashion of the Rue de la Paix have, one and all, declared their allegiance to Laces, for the adorning of hats and gowns during the coming season In the words of an enthusiastic correspondent:

"Lace will appear in handsome encrustations on velvet gowns, in undulating insertions on robes of silk, in gracefully draped flounces on evening toilettes—entire dresses will be made of it, chapeaux will be swathed with it, dainty petticoats will be made yet more exquisite with frothy frillings and encrustations of Valenciennes; in a word, Lace will reign supreme in the favor of lovely Parisiennes. Such is the decree of the Fashion autocrats.

"The handsome Irish point, the filmy Alencon and Chantilly, exquisite Malines and gorgeous Luxeuil will each and all play a part in the adornment of the woman of fashion this Winter. The great couturier Paquin shows a decided preference for the use of Point d'Irlande, or Irish point, on his evening and afternoon gowns, although Alencon and Chantilly and other laces are not left out in the building of his world-famed creations. King owns to a 'penchant' for Chantilly, while his neighbor, Doeuillet, declares that not one alone, but all the Laces, whether they be made by the daughters of Erin, or the skillful fingers of the workers of Alencon or Bruges, will this Winter be used in his ateliers for the enhancement of his 'robes de soiree et de visites.' But although each may have his own special fancy, yet all the 'grands faiseurs,' Rouff, Paquin, Waller, King, Doeuillet, etc., one and all, declare that the greater part of their affections is bestowed upon the gorgeous loveliness of Point d'Irlande, and this lace will be the favored trimming of the mondaine's toilettes this coming season."

Nothing further need be added, except that the demand has already begun on this side the ocean.

The new hats, the new costumes, the new petticoats, all verify the Paris report.

Of course we are prepared; yet if the demand here reaches the extraordinary proportions that it has on the other side of the ocean, an early shortage in supplies will be inevitable. At the moment our stocks are resplendent. These notable groups:

Point d'Irlande or real Irish Crochet Laces—Allovers, galons, festoon bandings, straight bandings and edges, in matched sets.

Russian Laces in combination with Filet Laces, in galons and festoon bandings.

Filet Laces, in black or cream, in allovers, edges and straight and festoon bandings.

Black Chantilly Laces—Allovers, galons, festoon bandings, demi-flouncings and edges, in matched sets.

Escurial Laces, in black or white—allovers, galons and edges. Some choice designs and effects come edged with velvet, and with applique flowerings of same.

Cut-work Velvet Motifs, hand-painted; a leading feature this season; in flower, fruit and bird designs. To be applied on such materials as silk, velvet lace net and Mousseline de Sole.

Lace Robes in rich designs and handsome variety.

Broadway.

Women's Desks Half Price

We had the recent good fortune to obtain a fine lot of Desks at half price from a manufacturer noted for his fine reproductions of old English, Dutch and Flemish styles.

The workmanship and carvings are of the finest All wood used is of carefully selected stock. The desks are of odd designs in quaint patterns, but are specially arranged for the greatest possible convenience for use. There are about thirty patterns, and a stock of a hundred and fifty pieces. They are in mahogany, golden oak and Flemish oak; some in polish finish, others in wax finish. This is the best offering of fine house desks we have ever made.

A word of description:

At $15, from $30—Ten mahogany desks; highly polished; the entire exterior of this desk is mahogany veneer; drop lid; dome top; spiral legs; two outside drawers.

At $15, from $30—Six quartered golden oak desks; wax finish; oblong pattern; drop lid; outside drawer; a rich design.

At $17.50, from $35—Seven quartered golden oak desks; wax finish; carved drop lid; carved outside drawer; claw feet. Six of these desks in Flemish oak; wax finish.

At $17.50, from $35—Four mahogany desks, dull finish; oblong pattern; shaped legs; claw feet; a fine design.

At $17.50, from $35—Four quartered oak desks, Flemish finish; wax finish; two top drawers; one outside drawer; an English design.

At $20, from $40—Four golden, quartered oak desks, wax finish; heavy moulded top; carved drop lid; pedestal legs.

At $20, from $40—Six mahogany desks; dull finish; English design; two top drawers; drop lid; outside drawer; shaped legs.

At $21, from $42—Six quartered golden oak desks; wax finish; richly carved drop lid; spindle gallery rail on top; three long outside drawers; claw feet.

At $30, from $60—Four quartered oak Flemish desks; wax finish; high pattern; inlaid drop lid; four drawers and closet in base; turned side columns.

At $32.50, from $65—Six mahogany desks; polish finish; three drawers in base; two side closets on top; drop lid; French legs with carved knees and claw feet; a very rich design.

At $35, from $70—Eight mahogany desks; polish finish; high design, with large drop lid; marquetry panel in center of lid; four drawers and closet in base; turned side columns from floor to top; carved mouldings nicely arranged inside and highly finished throughout.

Fourth floor.

Women's Gloves

These excellent Glace Gloves have been going like the proverbial hot cakes since we told you the price—

65 cents a pair

But we ordered a sizeable quantity of them, and there is still a good assortment of sizes and colors, although there are not all sizes in each color. The gloves are two-clasp, in tan, brown, black, gray and white, and are an unusual value at the price.

Tenth street.

Women's Aprons

For every purpose for which women need aprons, they're here, and in excellent variety. There are aprons for sewing, for maids, nurses and waitresses; some plain, others elaborate. All styles of bretelles are included, various sorts of plaiting and lace trimming, hemstitching in different widths of hem; while the aprons themselves are of fine lawn, apron lawn, cambric or gingham.

The range of prices is liberal—beginning with 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c, they run up to $3.25.

Broadway.

Men's Sack Suits Comfortable—Correct

For business of lounging, for work or play, the sack suit is easily the most comfortable; and stylish, withal, if correctly fashioned. Fabrics may wax and wane in popularity, but cheviots—black, blue, or Oxford—retain steadfastly their hold on popular favor. It is chiefly of these that we want to tell you today—made into suits that are crammed full of every essential that goes to make men's clothing look well, feel comfortable and wear well.

At $10—Black cheviot sack suits; coats with black satin shoulders and plaid body lining; A splendid business suit. Also same material serge lined.

At $12—Black and blue cheviot sack suits; made of the kind of cheviot that lasts two seasons; serge lined; hand-made collars and button-holes; silk sewed throughout.

At $15—One of the very best suits we have ever shown is one of dark Oxford mixture. Coats are short and nobby; vests single breasted, with no collar; trousers a little wider than the usual ready-made ones; stylish and serviceable.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Clothing for Boys

There's always some bright particular star flashing forth in this Boys' Clothing firmament. Today a new Boys' Sailor Suit is in the ascendant. It is the five-dollar kind, of blue serge, trimmed with black soutache braid; for boys of 3 to 12 years. It fairly scintillates with good value—for it's priced at $3.75

Then there's the "Wanamaker Special" Sailor Suit, of handsome blue serge, for boys of 3 to 12; a new arrival this season, at $5.

Top coats are becoming daily more usable. Here's one, of tan covert cloth; cut in the latest fashion, at $3.50 for sizes 3 to 10 years. For boys of 11 to 16 the same coat is $4.

There's excellent choosing among the gathering of Boys' Flannel Blouses and Shirt Waists in popular colors.

Shirt Waists, 5 to 13 years, are 50c. Blouse Waists, 6 to 13 years, are $1.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Spachtel Work Pieces Pretty and Under-Priced

They form a most attractive collection, these Pillow Shams and Bureau Scarfs of spachtel-work. Every housekeeper knows how much such dainty things add to the appearance of a room, and also what she usually has to pay for them.

She will therefore appreciate the more the exceptionally pretty designs in these pieces that are priced today at

95 Cents Each

The scarfs are 20x54 in., the pillow shams 32x32 in., in 24 new designs. Regular values are $1.25 to $2.

Broadway.

Lawn Pillow Shams In Fine Variety

Women who take pride in the appearance of their bedrooms will appreciate this unusually elaborate showing of Lawn Pillow Shams, which lend such a pleasing day-time aspect to the bed.

There's the widest possible opportunity for selection, both in price-range and variety of styles. Here are a few of the latter:

Center plaited in a new plaid effect. Hemstitched border, with lawn ruffle.
Center of allover embroidery, with embroidered ruffle.
Center of dotted Swiss muslin, with embroidered ruffle.
Border of plaits and insertion, with embroidered ruffle.
Plaited center, with border of embroidery insertion; ribbon run through, with large bow.

Prices begin at $1 a pair, and range up to $14.50.

Second floor.

Silver-Plated TABLEWARE

The success of this sale of Quadruple-plated Tableware has been meteoric—so eagerly have you come after the beautiful pieces that composed it. Many of the items with which the sale started are gone, but there's still good picking among the Silverware told of below.

Remember—this sale differs from all others in that the Silverware is *brand-new*, of the latest, handsomest designs, and much under-price.

Quadruple-Plated Tableware—
Five-piece Tea Sets, $9.50, $11.25 and $12.50.
Water Pitchers, $3.50.
Condensed Milk Jars, $1.25.
Butter Dishes, $2.
Bread Trays, $1.50.
Ice Pitchers, $4.50.
Card sticks, $1.
4-light Candelabra, $4.25.
Waiters, $1, $1.65 and $2.

Main aisle.

Genuine Rogers' Forks and Spoons—
About half price:
Dessert Spoons, $1.75 doz.
Oyster Forks, $1.35 doz.
Orange Spoons, $1.50 doz.
Cream Ladles, 35c each.
Gravy Ladles, 45c ea.
Pie Knives, 65c each Fish Forks, 85c each
Cheese Scoops, 50c ea. Butter Knives, 25c
Sugar Spoons, 20c ea. Salt Spoons, 10c ea.
Children's Sets, 3 pieces, 50c set.
Triple-plated Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 doz.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

J. M. WILSON, SCHLEY'S SENIOR COUNSEL, DEAD

Distinguished Lawyer Dies Suddenly of Acute Indigestion.

Day's Session Lasted Only a Few Minutes — Commander Bates Again Testifies — Hearing Continues To-day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—To-day's session of the Schley Court of Inquiry was brought to a sudden close by the death of ex-Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson, the senior counsel for the applicant.

The news was a great surprise to the court. Yesterday Mr. Wilson was in excellent health and took part in the deliberations of the court with much vim and energy. He was still in good health when he retired last night, but at 2 o'clock in the morning he was taken ill. When the time came for Admiral Schley and his attorneys to go to court Mr. Wilson was evidently very ill and the others went on without him.

The court was called to order promptly at 11 o'clock, and Commanders Bates and Schroeder were called to correct their testimony. Then the first witness of the day, A. B. Claxton, who was a machinist on the Texas at Santiago, was called. Claxton had just answered the preliminary questions about his name and occupation when an orderly stepped up and handed a slip of paper to Attorney General Rayner.

It stated that a telephone message just received announced that Mr. Wilson had died at 11 o'clock. Mr. Rayner sprang up in his seat and fell back again. Then, evidently affected with deep emotion, he turned to Rear Admiral Schley and said:

"Judge Wilson is dead."

The news seemed to overwhelm Rear Admiral Schley. He gasped and threw his hands up. Then, by a strong effort, he controlled himself.

"It can't be," cried Mr. Rayner, and he hurried out to verify the report, followed by Capt. Parker and M. A. Teague. The little flurry among the lawyers was seen by the audience, but no one had any idea what was happening, and there was no excitement outside the little knot of men to whom the news had come.

Rear Admiral Schley, who now had perfect command of himself, settled back in his chair with a look of inexpressible melancholy in his eyes, and sat there during Mr. Rayner's absence, looking straight before him, and grasping the arms of his chair with both hands.

Mr. Rayner came back without verifying the report, and Capt. Lemly came over to find out what the matter was. He and Mr. Rayner held a conference, during which Rear Admiral Schley, as if the stillness had become intolerable to him and he must be doing something, rose and paced slowly and wearily across the courtroom. As Teague came hurrying back the Rear Admiral started forward eagerly, and then, as Teague announced that the report was true, he sat down with a look of intense sadness.

Then Mr. Rayner arose and in low tone announced the news to the court and asked for an adjournment, which was promptly granted. Mr. Rayner said:

"I have a very sad announcement to make to the Court. I have just heard of the death of Judge Wilson. I left him at 10 o'clock this morning slightly indisposed. I was with him until late last night. I saw him this morning at 8 o'clock and left him at 10. We have confirmed the rumor through the telephone that he has just died at the Shoreham Hotel, and I would respectfully ask the Court, if it meets with the approval of the Court, to adjourn for to-day."

Mr. Rayner added that so far as he could then see, the counsel for Rear Admiral Schley would be able to proceed to-morrow, but he added that there would be a desire to attend the funeral when it occurred. Admiral Dewey and Capt. Lemly agreed that this detail could be arranged later.

Admiral Dewey then said: "I have to announce that owing to the death of Judge Wilson of counsel the court will adjourn for to-day until to-morrow morning."

After the adjournment a number of Rear Admiral Schley's friends came up to speak to him about the death of his friend and counsel, but the Rear Admiral seemed to have no heart to talk. One inconsiderate person rushed up to introduce an acquaintance to Schley. The Rear Admiral, under all circumstances, has been noted for the warm, hearty way in which he greets new acquaintances, but he was hardly able to speak and gave his hand with no animation or interest. He and Mr. Wilson had been close friends for years.

All the members of the court, including counsel for the Government and for Rear Admiral Schley expressed the utmost surprise and sorrow over the news, while Rear Admiral Schley himself said:

"The news is so shocking that I cannot trust myself to give expression to my estimate of the man. I can only say that I have lost not only a clear-headed and brilliant counsel, but also a dear and much beloved friend. I am shocked beyond measure at the news, and find myself almost unable to accept the report."

It was announced at the courtroom that Judge Wilson's death had occurred at 11:08 A. M. at the Shoreham Hotel, and that it had been due to acute indigestion and kidney affection.

Admiral Dewey said that he did not think the proceedings of the court would be interfered with greatly by Judge Wilson's death. There would be, he added, another adjournment on account of the funeral, but beyond that he did not anticipate there would be further cessation of the proceedings.

"Judge Wilson's death," he added, "is a severe loss. It is a loss not only to the community at large, but especially to the court at this time. His amiability, conservatism, and long experience in public affairs rendered his presence here most acceptable. Personally, too, I have suffered a severe bereavement in his death. We had been friends for twenty-five years and I had come to both love and respect him for his many excellent qualities of head and heart."

All the members of the court lingered about the courtroom for almost an hour after adjournment, and many visitors also retained their seats for a greater length of time.

The proceedings of the court were rendered very brief by the announcement of Judge Wilson's death. Commanders Bates and Schroeder were recalled to listen to the reading of the official report of their testimony as given yesterday, and First Class Machinist A. B. Claxton of the city, who had charge of the port engine of the Texas on the day of the battle off Santiago, had just taken the stand when the announcement of Judge Wilson's death was received.

It had been expected by the Government that Mr. Claxton would confirm the statement of Commander Bates concerning the reversal of the engines of the Texas. During the short time that he was on the stand Commander Bates was asked a few questions. One of these was by Capt. Parker and was in regard to the steam log of the Texas. In reply to the first inquiry Commander Bates said the log had been written up the day after the battle.

The other questions were by the Court and related first to the coal supply of the Texas on May 26, 1898, and the second to the condition of the machinery of the Texas on the 31st of that month. The questions of the Court and the responses to them were as follows:

"Are you positive that the quantity of coal reported on hand May 26 was correct?"

"Yes, Sir; as nearly as anybody can be positive. There was no accurate means of weighing what was sent us, and generally there is no absolutely accurate means by which coal is weighed coming aboard ship. Coal is weighed to the best of our ability, and an accurate account kept to the best of our ability, and it is generally a good estimate. It is weighed out in the same way."

"Was the machinery of the Texas in efficient condition for service on May 31?"

"I should say, by recollection; yes. I do not recollect that anything was wrong about the machinery."

Judge Advocate: "It is the day of the bombardment of the Colon that is referred to, the 31st of May."

Commander Bates: "There was nothing the matter with the engines as I remember. On that day we were off coaling."

It had been the intention of the court, immediately after the discharge of Caxton, to call Rear Admiral Cotton, Capt. Wise, and others connected with the Government scout ship.

EX-JUDGE WILSON'S CAREER.

He Was in Congress for Two Terms, and Was Later Counsel in Many Important Cases.

Ex-Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson, Rear Admiral Schley's senior counsel, who died yesterday in Washington, was born in Warren County, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1828. He received an academic education and moved to Connerville, Ind., where he practiced law. His talents early commanded recognition. He was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1860 to 1865. At the time of his election to Congress in 1865 he was Judge of the Circuit Court.

In the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses he represented the Fourth Indiana District. During his terms in Congress he had formed a firm friendship for Congressman Samuel Shellabarger of Ohio, and the two decided to make Washington their home.

They formed a partnership and opened an office in the capital, where they won fame and fortune. They became known as among the foremost attorneys in Washington, and continued in the front rank up to the time of their deaths, Mr. Shellabarger dying several years ago. In their early practice the chief business was in contested election cases in Congress, Mr. Shellabarger having a National reputation as an expert in such affairs.

Ex-Judge Wilson was best known as a cross-examiner and criminal lawyer, and was employed in all the celebrated cases of a generation that were tried in the District of Columbia. He was especially prominent as counsel for the plaintiff in the trial of the suit against ex-Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge brought by Madeline Pollard. Among the other well-known cases in which Mr. Wilson was counsel were the star route trials, the Holt will case, the trial of Capt. Howgate for embezzlement, the Oberlin Carter case, and the Venezuela, Alabama, French spoliation, and La Abra Mexican claims cases.

At the time of his death he was President of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, a Director in the National Fidelity and Deposit Company, and was largely interested in other corporations. He had also been attorney for the Union Pacific Railroad and the Mormon Church.

Ex-Judge Wilson was a widower. He leaves two children, Charles, a son, associated with him in his law business, and a daughter, the wife of William Maywood, ex-Consul to Hawaii.

NAVAL RECORD FALSIFIED?

Lieut. Commander Heilner Said He Was Forced by Wainwright and Others to Sign Inaccurate Chart.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—An extraordinary feature of the testimony of Lieut. Commander Heilner before the Schley court of inquiry came to light to-day, when the printed report of the testimony came out. It appears that Lieut. Commander Heilner in effect charges Commander Richard Wainwright, one of the bravest officers in the navy, the man who commanded the converted yacht Gloucester in the battle of Santiago and won universal praise for his heroism there, with compelling the falsification of an official record. Mr. Heilner made this charge in order to explain why his sworn testimony at the Schley court was in flat contradiction of an official publication of the Navy Department which he, as a member of the Board of Navigators, had signed.

Lieut. Commander Heilner had testified that when the Brooklyn made her loop she crossed the course of the Texas at a distance of only 150 yards, and that Capt. Philip had to reverse his engines to avoid collision. He declared on oath that the Texas was placed in more danger by the Brooklyn's loop than she was by the Spanish ships at any time during the battle. Then Attorney General Rayner showed Mr. Heilner the official chart of the Navy Department, signed by Heilner and the other members of the Board of Navigators, and showed that it placed the Brooklyn at from three-tenths of a mile to half a mile from the Texas when the loop was made. This chart showed that, while the Texas may have backed her engines, she could not possibly have been in danger.

Heilner declared that this official chart, signed by him, was false and worthless. Later on Judge Wilson, in cross-examination, asked him why he had consented to put the Brooklyn and the Texas in that false position. He replied by charging that Commander Wainwright and other members of the Board of Navigators had compelled him to consent to this falsification of the records by threatening to hold the board in continuous session unless he agreed to yield. This is the exact language of Mr. Heilner in response to Judge Wilson's questions, as shown by the official record:

Q.—Why did you consent to put the Brooklyn and the Texas in that position on that chart, You were one of the men appointed to make the chart?

A.—I was one of several, I know. I knew our duty was to reconcile all discrepancies as far as possible, and I was assured by the senior member of the board and by others that we could sit forever and we would never get anything else. And, therefore, under that, I was bound to sign it. I was not the only man who objected.

Q.—You do not agree that it was correct?

A.—Oh, no. I do not agree that it is correct.

The senior member of the board, thus accused "with others" by Mr. Heilner, was Commander Wainwright, whose gallantry during the battle was the topic of general discussion for months afterward, and who is now Superintendent of the Naval Academy. In recognition of Wainwright's gallantry a sword was presented to him some months ago by the citizens of Washington.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Cols. John L. Tiernon and John P. Story of the Artillery Corps, and Capt. Alfred M. Palmer, Depot Quartermaster at Boston, will convene at Fort Andrews, Boston Harbor, Sept. 26, for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the necessity of purchasing additional land at that point.

Lieut. Col. William P. Vose, Artillery Corps, will proceed to and take station at Fort Columbus.

First Lieut. Upton Birnie, Jr., is transferred from the Twenty-third Company, Coast Artillery, to the Twenty-ninth Battery Field Artillery. When relieved from duty with the Twenty-third Company by Capt. Andrew Moses, Lieut. Birnie will join the battery to which he is assigned.

Second Lieut. Frederick L. Perry is assigned to the Twenty-third Company, Coast Artillery.

Capt. William R. Grove, Commissary, will proceed to Chicago and report to the Purchasing Commissary in that city for duty as an assistant in his office.

Second Lieut. Thomas A. Jones, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the Sixty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Honolulu.

First Lieut. Harry W. Newton, Artillery Corps, recently appointed, is assigned to the Sixty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery. He will report to the commanding officer at Fort Snelling for temporary duty, and, upon the completion thereof, will join his proper station.

Second Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr., Fifth Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Apache, and report to the commanding officer thereof, for duty with a troop of the Fifth Cavalry.

Capt. Charles L. Phillips, Artillery Corps, will proceed to the works of W. & L. E. Gurley, Troy, N. Y., on official business, in connection with the inspection of plotting boards of Capt. Phillips's design, which are being manufactured at those works for the Ordnance Department.

The retirement from active service Sept. 22 of Lieut. Col. John G. Leefe, Thirtieth Infantry, by operation of law, is announced.

First Lieut. Edward P. O'Hearn, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Forts Terry, Michie, and H. G. Wright, New York; Forts Mansfield, Greble, Wetherill, and Adams, Rhode Island; Forts Rodman, Revere, Andrews, Warren, Standish, Strong, Banks, and Heath, Massachusetts; Forts Constitution and Foster, New Hampshire; Forts Williams, Preble, Levett, and Great Diamond Island, Maine, on official business pertaining to the inspection of the armament at the posts named, and the work of the mechanics thereon.

Navy.

Rear Admiral William T. Sampson is detached as commandant of the navy yard at Boston on relief, and is ordered home to wait orders.

Rear Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson is detached from command of the naval station at Port Royal, on relief, and ordered to the Boston Navy Yard as commandant.

Rear Admiral Edwin M. Shepard is detached from the Naval War College and ordered to the naval station at Port Royal, S. C., as commandant.

Capt. Samuel W. Very is detached from the Naval War College, upon completion of course, and ordered home to wait orders.

Capt. George F. F. Wilde is detached from the tendance on the course at the Naval War College, upon its completion, and ordered to duty at the Naval War College.

Capt. George F. F. White is detached from the Naval War College, upon completion of course, and ordered to the navy yard at Portsmouth as Captain of the yard.

Commander William W. Kimball is detached from the Naval War College, upon completion of course, and ordered to the navy yard at Washington.

Commander Duncan Kennedy is detached from the Naval War College, upon completion of course, and ordered home to wait orders.

Commander George P. Colvocoresses is detached from the Naval War College, upon completion of course, and ordered to Washington to resume duties in the Naval War Records office.

Lieut. Commander Austin M. Knight is detached from the Naval War College, upon completion of course, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. Commander Charles E. Fox is detached from the Naval War College, upon completion of course, and will resume duties at the Naval Observatory.

Lieut. Commander Charles Laird is detached from the Naval War College, upon completion of course, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. Wilson W. Buchanan is detached from the Crescent Ship Yard and ordered to the Boston Navy Yard for duty with the Prairie, as navigator, when commissioned.

Lieut. Victor Blue is ordered to the navy yard at League Island as inspector of equipment.

Paymaster John A. Mudd is ordered to additional duty as assistant to the General Inspector of Pay Corps, Oct. 1; upon retirement of the General Inspector he will assume the duties of General Inspector.

Edward T. Hoopes is commissioned Assistant Paymaster from Sept. 21.

A PERMANENT RECORD FOR YOUR LIBRARY

Harper's Weekly

McKINLEY

Memorial Number

ON SALE TO-DAY

MINE WORKERS CONFER WITH ERIE OFFICIALS

President Mitchell Says They Want Agreement Straightened.

Union Leaders Say Their Organization Was to be Recognized If Certain Conditions Were Met.

Representatives of the United Mine Workers had a two hours' conference last evening with officials of the Erie Railroad at 21 Cortlandt Street. At its end none of those engaged in it would talk of the transactions. The conferrees were: Erie Railroad, President F. D. Underwood and Vice President G. M. Cumming; United Mine Workers, President John Mitchell and District President John Fahey, Shamokin; T. D. Nichols, Scranton, and Thomas Duffy, Hazleton, Pa.

President Mitchell came to this city last week and met the District Presidents at the Ashland House on Monday. All came to endeavor to secure from the coal operators recognition of their union. The operators last March dealt individually with the miners in signing an agreement to advance wages 10 per cent., which expires next April. It is claimed by the officers of the union that when the agreement was made, while the union was not recognized there would be a consideration of the recognition of the union by the operators if it were shown that it was able to entirely control its members.

The officers of the union now in this city were busy Monday night and all of yesterday up to 3 P. M., preparing a tentative statement to be submitted to the operators. It was past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon when President Mitchell knew that he would be received by President Underwood, and he started for Cortlandt Street with the District Presidents. As he left he said:

"I do not know that I shall be prepared to make a statement in regard to my visit to New York before I leave. I shall stay several days longer. It is not certain that I and my colleagues will confine our attention to anthracite. Perhaps we may take up the question of soft coal. In such case we shall endeavor to see all the operators and coal railroad presidents here. If not we shall see several anthracite operators and presidents. We are to see Mr. Underwood to-day. I cannot speak of our mission other than to say that the Mine Workers and the operators do not agree as to the interpretation of an agreement and we want the matter straightened out."

On arriving at the Erie offices the conference was had at once, and all the proceedings were recorded by a stenographer. When President Mitchell and his party left he said:

"It is useless to question me. I shall not break an agreement not to talk of what occurred in there. I shall probably remain in the city, but will not give a hint as to what may be done to-morrow."

"I have," said President Underwood, "nothing to say about the conference."

A PRINTER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

W. D. MacGregor Tells How He Helped Get Out the First Number of The Times.

Among the recent callers at the editorial rooms of THE NEW YORK TIMES was W. D. MacGregor, who assisted in bringing out the first number of the paper and who worked in the composing room during the first two years of its existence. He told of the difficulties that beset the men in their first night's work.

"So far as I know," he said, "I am the only man living of all who were there that night. Some time before I worked on The Tribune, where I became acquainted with Mr. Gale, the assistant foreman, who was the first foreman of THE NEW YORK TIMES. I had left there and was working on The Day Book, a Wall Street paper, when we heard of the new paper that was coming out, and that he was to be its foreman. He engaged a force of sixteen men and had his choice of all the fraternity, or profession, as you please to call it.

"I was employed as a compositor and proofreader on the first number. It was a union office, but no union rules were enforced, and union and non-union men worked side by side. We went to work, the whole sixteen, at 6 o'clock Wednesday night —the nikht before the paper appeared. The type was all laid out for us in the composing room, which was on the top floor of the building 113 Nassau Street. It was a new building, and the front was not yet completed. The facing had not been put on the top floor yet, and the room was just shut in from the weather by boards nailed across. It was a cold night, and we shivered as we went to work, but there were 100 gaslights in the room, and they soon made it comfortably warm, and then, more than that, before the last type was set we could hardly breathe there, and we wished there were windows in front that we could open instead of that wall of boards, for there was no way of getting any ventilation at all. I remember no other untoward feature of the first night, and the work went along as smoothly and free from special incident as if the paper had been running for years. I think it was the first penny paper, but am not sure about that. At any rate, the enterprise had been talked of for weeks, and the public was anxious for the appearance of the paper, and ready to approve or ignore it, as its contents should warrant. A very large edition was printed, every copy of which was sold early in the day, and each day thereafter the demand increased, until it equaled the oldest of its contemporaries, and surpassed many of them.

The work then was different from what it is now, each writer and reporter having to write out his matter in full, there being no typewriters and few stenographers employed in the business. Henry J. Raymond was noted for the clearness, uniformity and correctness of his manuscript, neither changes or corrections ever being required, and his associates as a rule followed his example and seemed to become imbued with his ambition to make THE NEW YORK TIMES the most enterprising and readable newspaper of the day. The paper did not have the whole building at the start. I think it only occupied the two upper floors of the five-story structure, with the pressroom in the cellar, but at the end of the first year more capital was secured, and the size and price were both doubled."

Mr. MacGregor shortly afterward resigned to embark in a mercantile business. He has since published daily and weekly papers of his own in Newark and Paterson, N. J., and still carries on a printing business in Brooklyn. He is now seventy-five years old.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Monongahela arrived at Gibraltar on Sept. 22.

The Lancaster arrived at New London on Sept. 23.

The Philadelphia sailed on Sept. 23 from San Francisco for cruise with California reserves.

The Saturn arrived at Nagasaki on Sept. 24, and sailed from Nagasaki for Che-Foo.

The Mohican arrived at Mare Island Sept. 24.

The Topeka sailed Sept. 24 from Port Royal for target practice.

The Amphitrite sailed Sept. 24 from New Bedford for New London.

The Nanshan sailed Sept. 24 from Che-Foo for Hongkong.

LEGAL NOTES.

BREACH OF PROMISE JUDGMENT CANNOT BE DISCHARGED IN BANKRUPTCY.—Justice Dickey, of the Kings County Special Term of the Supreme Court, has decided that a discharge in bankruptcy does not relieve a debtor from liability under a judgment secured for breach of promise of marriage and seduction. The motion before him was one by James J. McCauley to discharge of record a judgment recovered against him in a breach of promise of marriage action brought by Josephine Disler. The application was made under a provision of the Bankruptcy Law relieving a bankrupt from all judgments except those in actions for fraud "or for wilful and malicious injuries to the person or property of another." Justice Dickey holds that the judgment against McCauley falls under this exception. He says in his opinion:

"The action for breach of contract to marry is not like any other action for breach of contract, and is not to be classed with the ordinary action for breach of contract, because the law permits recovery in an action for breach of contract to marry, for damages done to the person peculiar to that breach of contract and not common to other breaches of contract—exemplary or punitive damages. So breach of contract of marriage cases, including as they may a tort to the person, may well be classed and included among actions for wilful injury to the person. To my mind, Congress never intended to discharge bankrupts from liability for damages such as are included in this judgment. The purpose of the bankrupt act was to relieve failing honest debtors from their money obligations, and not to free tortious debtors from liability for their wrongs. In our Code of Civil Procedure, Section 3,343, Subdivision 9, seduction is expressly named as among personal injuries. While our statutes do not give a right of action, evidently, as some other States do, to the injured female for seduction alone, yet there is the right in connection with the breach of promise to marry to plead and prove that there was a seduction, and this element permits and calls for an enhancement of damages beyond the damages only for a breach of promise to marry; and any judgment in such a case necessarily includes within it damages for the personal wrong. So much of the judgment for the personal wrong is not any less such a judgment because the action by general designation is called one for breach of promise to marry. The spirit of the Bankruptcy Law is to govern. This bankruptcy proceeding was evidently taken to discharge this very judgment, because the bankrupt owed practically nothing besides. There would be little use in bringing actions of this character if the judgment obtained might be speedily discharged by going through the form of bankruptcy proceedings."

***

BAIL BOND'S VALIDITY NOT AFFECTED BY INACCURATE RECITAL OF OFFENSE.—When Frederick Russell was arrested by the police of the Eighteenth Precinct and admitted to bail, the bond given recited that he was held to answer the compiaint of "Sus. Person." In an action brought by the People to recover on the bond, judgment was given for the plaintiff, but the principal and surety moved to set it aside upon the ground that the bond was void because "Sus. Person" was an offense unknown to the law. The claim was based on the argument that the principal was in custody upon a charge of what under the law was no offense at all, and that the arrest and detention were not only wrongful, but the whole proceeding was void ab origine. Justice McAdam, in denying the motion, says that the inaccurate or inadequate recital of the offense in the bond in no manner affected its validity. He continues:

"Where there is reasonable cause to believe that a person has committed a felony, he may be arrested without a warrant. Yet the belief is generally nothing more than a well-grounded suspicion. Such a person is, therefore, regarded in police parlance as a 'suspicious person,' the designation aptly denoting the offense. The condition of the bond was not only to produce the prisoner before the Magistrate on the following day, but he was to there 'remain to answer, subject to any order of the Magistrate, and render himself in execution thereof.' The complainant appeared in court on Aug. 20, the day specified in the bond, and charged the prisoner with extortion, a crime which may be either a misdemeanor or felony, according to circumstances. If the defendant had been in actual custody, the proper officer would have produced him to answer this charge, and the object of the bail bond is to put the prisoner as much under the power of the court as the officer whose place the sureties take would have done if the bond had not been given. It was formerly held that the recognizance should so far state the crime charged as to show the case to be one over which the officer taking it had jurisdiction. But subsequently, in People vs. Kane, (4 Denio, 530,) it was held by the same Court that the recognizance need not recite the special facts which gave the officer jurisdiction. * * * The reason of the rule is that the entering into a recognizance being the voluntary act of the party, he admits the authority of the Magistrate and acknowledges the regularity of the proceedings in which it is taken."

In conclusion, Justice McAdam says: "No substantial or other right of the defendants has been prejudiced in this instance. Besides, on every equitable principle, the bond has obtained for defendants all the benefit that could be derived from their suretyship, and they should now be estopped from setting up its invalidity."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

3:40 A. M.—45½ Oak Street; owner Jacob Harwitz; damage, $10.

8:00 A. M.—61 West Eighth Street; owner Rebecca Dianoity; damage, $100.

1:25 P. M.—36 Division Street; owner unknown; damage, slight.

10 P. M.—135 Wooster Street; Macy Brothers; damage, $2,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Sept. 24.—At Lake Linden to-day fire destroyed the Linden Hotel and the brick building occupied by John Herman as a jewelry store and Thomas Curren as a tailor shop, causing a loss of $50,000. The hotel was vacant.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 21.—The brewery formerly owned by the M. Weideman & Sons Company was destroyed by fire today, involving a loss of $90,000, upon which there was insurance of $60,000. The plant was owned by Adam Schmaelzle of this city.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—A fire which started early this morning in Dreiske's coal yards, at Mendell Street and Armitage Avenue, destroyed property valued at $250,000. The plants of the Columbia Hardware Company and the Marine Iron Company, situated on the opposite side of the river, were also destroyed.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator William M. Stewart, Nevada; Hugh L. Heber-Percy, London; Theodore R. Hoststter, Pittsburg; ex-Gov. D. R. Francis, Missouri; J. Skelton Williams, Richmond; D. B. Martin, Baltimore.

IMPERIAL—Judge E. P. Coyne, Genesee; T. B. Dunn, Rochester; Vreeland Lyman, Buffalo.

HOLLAND—Dr. W. Byron Coakley, Chicago; Richard Rigg, M. P., Windermere, England; Robert P. Linderman, South Bethlehem, Penn.; Augus Cameron, Baltimore.

MANHATTAN—Celestine Feiesvany, Hungary; Lieut. Col. F. H. Eldridge, United States Navy.

HERALD SQUARE—Dr. H. Hinkley, New Orleans.

MURRAY HILL—C. H. Abbott, M. D., Berlin.

VICTORIA—Judge J. T. Marchand, Washington; United States Consul Felix Levy, Berlin.

HOFFMAN—Alego Aguilar, Costa Rica; M. Mendoza, Havana.

ALBEMARLE—Edward F. Atkins, Boston; ex-Mayor N. V. V. Franchot, Olean.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. M. Mott-Smith, Honolulu; ex-Mayor F. L. Osgood, Norwich, Conn.

GRAND—P. H. Brereton, United States R. C. Service.

GILSEY—S. S. Grubbs, United States M. H. Service; Gordon Hardie, Edinburgh.

STURTEVANT—G. J. Burnap, United States Navy.

ASTOR—J. Edward Boeck, United States Consul General, Shanghai, China.

EMPIRE—J. P. Murphy, Cleveland; G. R. Graves, Chicago; C. P. Remington, Detroit.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Clement, J. V., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. V. Clement, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; A. Hecht, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Nassauer, cloaks and suits; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Mertens, J. M., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. M. Mertens, woolens; 60 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. Wilkinson, ribbons; J. Forest, Jr., clothing; 335 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Horne, Stewart & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. A. Horne, dry goods; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. L. Thompson, domestics, prints, and ginghams; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, cloaks, suits, waists, notions, and ribbons; Hotel Normandie.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. Meyer, woolens; Hoffman House.

Rosenberg Brothers & Aronson, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Aronson, woolens; Hoffman House.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Kann, dry goods; 467 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Berwanger, millinery, 477 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. C. Rathbun, laces, embroideries, and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. Strauss, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Cohen, S. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Cohen, cloths; Hotel Imperial.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. P. Rule, linens and white goods and notions; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. F. Dalzell, dress goods and wash fabrics; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss J. Cohane, wash goods, prints, and ginghams; 487 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Levering & Co., Lafayette, Ind.; A. Levering, furnishing goods; G. Levering, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods, black goods, and linings; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Snook, George M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; G. M. Snook, dry goods; A. M. Wilkie, fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Molley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; F. Murray, clothing and furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Rogowski, W., Chatham, N. Y.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. W. Sprague, silks and ribbons; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Filene Co., Boston, Mass.; E. A. Filene, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Taylor, William, Sons & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. T. Kedslie, dress goods; 309 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. G. Ratcliffe, silks and dress goods; 56 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; J. Goldenberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; 402 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; D. S. Gamble, dry goods; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, cloaks, suits, and ribbons; 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. A. Baer, boys' clothing; 648 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Stewart, notions, leather goods, and dress trimmings; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Smoot, Coffee & McCalley, Washington, D. C.; J. H. McCalley, notions; Union Square Hotel.

Smith Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Paul, E. S., & Co., Lewiston, Me.; E. H. Perry, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Navarre.

Nugent, E., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Barry, upholstery goods; 106 Grand Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, piece goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Fordyce, G. L., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; T. S. Roller, furnishing goods; 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Goodfellow, R. S., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; R. S. Goodfellow, cloaks, suits, and woolens; 335 Broadway; Everett House.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. C. Mourse, notions, trimmings, and silverware; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Dwyer Brothers Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. E. Reis, notions and fancy goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. M. Branch, notions, laces, and jewelry; Broadway Central Hotel.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss L. A. Moulton, laces; Miss Stone, art goods; 2 Walker Street.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. D. Saunders, millinery; 57 White Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. B. Harford, toilet articles; 2 Walker Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. L. Drain, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. McKittrick, linens; 115 Worth Street.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; G. W. Kimball, silks and dress goods; 52 Franklin Street.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; H. J. Blood, prints; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Ehrich Bros.

6th Ave., 22d to 23d St., New York.

Splendid Selling in

Ladies' Handsome Fall Suits

Our Beautiful Collection Creating Great Enthusiasm.

14.75 FOR $22.50 FINE TAILORED SUITS made of fine covert cloth, in Oxford and gray; Jackets made with vest of colored broadcloth and plaited from shoulder to belt; long waist effect, with pointed belt; skirt beautifully cut with new flare flounce, elegantly stitched and finely tailored; lined with fine percaline; jackets with taffeta.

LADIES' $29.75 SWELL FALL SUIT of beautiful broadcloth, in navy blue and black, handsomely lined with taffeta; made double-breasted, military collar, with turnover of fine stitched taffeta silk, fastened with pretty clasp; pointed belt of stitched taffeta; newest cut revers edge and scolloped with stitched taffeta; skirt stylish cut with stitched flounce; an exceptionally attractive gown at this remarkably low figure **19.75**

16.95 FOR BEAUTIFUL $25.00 SUITS of elegant quality broadcloth, in navy blue, black and brown; Jacket lined with heavy taffeta and stylishly trimmed with stitched bands of taffeta; made double-breasted, Eton effect, with standing military collar of velvet, trimmed with taffeta; swell-shaped skirt, with graduating flounce, stylishly trimmed with taffeta bands and lined with good percaline; very new and jaunty for the Fall.

32.50 MAGNIFICENT FALL SUIT beautifully tailored; made of imported cheviots, Venetians and broadcloths; several handsome and attractive styles; the new Norfolk blouse or double-breasted effects; elegantly trimmed with silk velvet or stitched taffeta; Jackets lined in silk, with high military or rolled velvet collars; skirt cut with swell flare or flounce, prettily trimmed with materials to match jacket; well made and finished; copies of foreign designs; all richly tailored; actually worth $32.50; for to-day **24.75**

Rare Offers in Imported Laces.

It Is a Known Fact that Our Lace Bargains Cannot Be Duplicated in the United States.

BLACK SPANGLED ROBES, very elaborate, well covered designs, full circular skirt and long sleeved waists; value $35.00 each, at **24.98**

BLACK SPANGLED ALL OVER NETS, also black and steel combinations, 27 inches wide; value $4.50 yard, at **2.98**

IMITATION IRISH CROCHET ALL OVER NETS, 20 inches wide; value $5.00 to $6.00 yard, at $3.98 and **4.98**

IMITATION IRISH CROCHET INSERTIONS to match, from 2 to 3 inches wide; value 60c. to $1.00 yard, at 39c., 48c. and **59c**

FANCY REAL LACE COLLARS, in Renaissance and Russian, a variety of new shapes for coats and fancy waists; value $3.00 to $5.00 each, at $1.98 and **2.98**

LACE MEDALLIONS, LATEST NOVELTIES in Fillet Mesh and Venetian Point, value double these prices, 18c., 26c., 69c. **89c**

REAL RUSSIAN LACES WITH INSERTIONS TO MATCH, very suitable for curtain trimming; value $1.25 yd., at **48c**

REAL RUSSIAN LACE MOTIFS, wreath and flower designs, very choice; value $1.00, at 45c. and **59c**

REAL RUSSIAN LACE MOTIFS, 20x20 inches; value $3.50 each, at **1.98**

REAL RUSSIAN LACES FOR VESTIBULE DOORS, WITH NET COMBINATION, 30 inches wide; value $5.00 yd., at **3.98**

BLACK SILK ESCURIAL AL

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION ACCUSES MR. DEVERY

Charge Him with "Injustice, Tyranny, and Oppression."

DEMAND MADE FOR HIS TRIAL

They Are Civil, and Not Criminal, Charges, and Will Not Interfere with the District Attorney.

The Merchants' Association of New York took a hand yesterday in the efforts to oust First Deputy Commissioner of Police William S. Devery. The association, which is a non-political body, charges that Mr. Devery was guilty of "injustice, tyranny, and oppression" when he presided over the trials of delinquent policemen, and demands that he be put on trial.

The formal filing of these charges with Commissioner Murphy at Police Headquarters at noon yesterday caused considerable consternation, as their receipt was a complete surprise. Commissioner Murphy declined to talk and Deputy Commissioner Devery left the building at once. He returned later in the afternoon and immediately three of his friends appeared and remained in consultation with him for a long time. These friends were Frank Goodwin, leader of the Ninth Assembly District, whom Mr. Devery aided in his fight with John C. Sheehan for the leadership of the district; Thomas F. Foley, who was recently elected leader of the Second District over Patrick Divver, and Civil Justice Daniel Finn of the First District.

These men remained so long with the Deputy Commissioner and had such serious faces when they left that it was rumored at Police Headquarters that the conference had decided that the best policy would be for Mr. Devery to resign. Mr. Devery would say nothing about this rumor. In transmitting the copies of the charges to the newspapers William R. Corwine, for the Merchants' Association, wrote as follows:

We send herewith copy of charges and specifications thereunder made to Police Commissioner Murphy against Deputy Police Commissioner Devery. These are civil and not criminal charges, not intended to interfere with the position which has been taken by the District Attorney in the criminal action against Devery. This course is the sequence of the position we took when we wrote to Commissioner Murphy some time ago, calling attention to the conditions existing in the Police Department, which correspondence has already been published. We intend to follow this matter up to a finish, no matter where it may lead.

The charges which were handed to Commissioner Murphy contained fifteen specifications presented in twenty typewritten pages. A copy of the charges was also left with the Commissioner to transmit to his Deputy, but up to a late hour last night Mr. Devery declared that he had not yet received them, and Col. Murphy at the same time said that the charges were so long that he had not finished reading them and as yet could express no opinion on them nor decide what he would do.

D. Le Roy Dresser, President of the association, and John C. Eames, the Secretary, sign the charges, which were prepared for the association by its counsel, Dill & Baldwin. The charges read as follows:

The Merchants' Association of New York, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, hereby prefers charges against William S. Devery, First Deputy Police Commissioner of the City of New York, in the discharge of the duties of that office and for being guilty of injustice, tyranny, and oppression in his official capacity as First Deputy Commissioner of Police of the City of New York while presiding as a Commissioner of Police at the trials of members of the uniformed force of the Police Department of the City of New York upon and with members of the uniformed force of the Police Department of the City of New York, of which said conduct the fines and penalties enumerated in the specifications hereunto annexed the said William S. Devery then and there well knew were without authority of law and contrary to the police regulations of the said City of New York.

The first specification cites Mr. Devery's attack on Magistrate Pool in March last.

The second specification cites remarks made by Mr. Devery at the trial of Policeman Warfield on April 11, when he failed to stop a fight in a Chinese laundry. The policeman was also charged with abusing a Jew. The offensive language used by Mr. Devery was: "You've got to protect Chinks and Sheenies the same as other people. Warfield, I fine you thirty days' pay. Hereafter you protect Chinks and Sheenies when they need protection."

Mr. Devery is next charged with having said to Policeman Urquhart on April 25: "If you hadn't been making goo-goo eyes she wouldn't have troubled you." The policeman had been charged with failing to arrest a woman.

"Twenty days' pay for not hittin' him. Next time you hit him," is what is complained of in the fourth specification. This incident occurred on the same day as the above, when Patrolman Cavanaugh was charged with firing his revolver at a prisoner.

The calling of Justice Jerome a "tin soldier" and saying "Justice Jerome ain't goin' to run this town if I kin help it," forms the charge in an incident on May 2, when the Deputy dismissed the complaint against Policeman McManus for conduct unbecoming an officer when he found out that Justice Jerome had been one of the Justices sitting in Special Sessions when McManus had pleaded guilty to a charge of not supporting his family.

On the same day, during the trial of Patrolman John Williams, the Deputy made another attack on "tin soldiers."

At the trial of Policeman Patrick Mulligan for intoxication on May 16, the Deputy said: "If you wanted to go on a bum, why didn't you get a surgeon to give you sick leave for a couple of days. Any one would a' done it."

His attack on Park Commissioner Clausen at the trial of Policeman Meehan on June 20 is another specification.

Several other trials of recent date are given, and then the case of Patrolman Edward O'Neill is cited at some length. In this specification the declaration of the patrolman that he would not be "shaken down," and the answers of the Deputy, are given at length.

Considerable attention is given to the trial of Policeman John Marrinan, who just previously had been a witness for O'Neill, when the latter appeared to sustain his charges of the existence of the "shake down" system. Mr. Devery's attack on Marrinan for not having a clean uniform is cited at length. The language is not fit to print.

The fifteenth and last specification is also devoted to Marrinan, and after the formal charges, reads:

It is submitted that said Devery, upon the trial and punishment of the said Marrinan, as hereinbefore set forth in the said thirteenth specification, was actuated by malice, the motive being that said Marrinan upon the trial of Patrolman Edward O'Neill before Second Deputy Commissioner York, on the 9th day of September, 1901, testified that he had on March 11th, 1901, been fined thirty days' pay for interfering with some firemen at a fire, but that after his trial he was directed by another police-man to a saloon at Grand and Allen Streets, where he was to see a man named Hirsch about having his fine remitted; that the name of the policeman who spoke to him was Kottman, who said that Hirsch "did business with Glennon, the ward man of the Chief," and said Marrinan also testified that it was common talk in the department that if a man paid a sufficient sum when demanded his fines would be remitted and the officer allowed to remain or be changed to such precincts as he should desire, the inference being that if an officer submitted to the demand the money would be paid by Hirsch to Glennon, and by Glennon given to some one in authority who had power to remit fines and transfer officers.

During the afternoon yesterday Deputy Commissioner Devery refused to see reporters, but after his conference with his friends, the district leaders, he admitted them for a few minutes.

"What have you got to say about the charges?" he was asked.

"What charges? I ain't received no charges yet."

"The charges preferred to the Commissioner by the Merchants' Association. A copy was left with the Commissioner for you. Did you receive them?"

"No. I don't know anything about them."

"Would you like to see a copy?" one of the reporters asked as he offered to hand a set of the charges to Mr. Devery.

"No, I ain't got time. I haven't got my glasses with me, anyway, and if I had them I might have to look through Bradstreet's first, and I might not find such a bunch of merchants among them."

"That's all; don't bother me. Nothing more to say," was his answer to queries as to when he intended to say anything about the charges or if he intended to resign.

Frederick W. Garvin of the law firm of Dill & Baldwin, which is acting as counsel to the Merchants' Association, said yesterday: "If Devery was a member of the uniformed force he could be dealt with at once, but the charter makes no direct provision for his removal on charges. The power of removal lies with the Commissioner, who will have a hard row to hoe if he ignores public opinion and does not remove Devery."

Mr. Corwine announced last evening for the association that it was fully prepared for any emergency, and if the charges were ignored other and more serious steps would be taken.

"It is not just fair to give our case away now," he said. "We are determined to get rid of Devery, and there can be no accusation of political motives against our association."

Commissioner Murphy was seen several times yesterday, and to all inquiries as to what he intended to do replied, "I have not yet considered the charges. They are so long that it will take time to read them carefully."

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Contest Over a Proposed New Bridge Across Gowanus Creek.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday and adopted the resolutions passed by the Municipal Council on Sept. 18, after the death of President McKinley. Many routine matters were acted on before the board adjourned. In the absence of President Woods, Vice President John T. McCall presided. Just prior to the meeting a mandamus secured by Mary G. Muir, a property owner, was served on the members. The mandamus was to compel the Board of Aldermen to take action on a bond issue for a public park between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets and Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues. The order was made returnable on Sept. 27.

There was a contest over a resolution providing for a new bridge across Gowanus Creek, in Brooklyn. Alderman Seebeck, in whose district the proposed bridge was to be built, seconded the resolution referring the matter to the Committee on Bridges. This brought Alderman Bridges to his feet, and he shouted:

"If Alderman Seebeck is against an improvement in his own district, I don't know how he can ever come before this board and ask for any improvements."

"I am not against improvements when necessary," replied Alderman Seebeck, "but I do not believe in throwing away public money. The people in my district don't want this improvement. The only ones who would be benefited by this new bridge would be the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and a private estate. If you want to pay out the city's money for their benefit, go ahead. If a public hearing is given, the entire South Brooklyn Board of Trade will attend and bear out what I have said."

The matter was referred to the Committee on Bridges, and then there was a discussion over a motion to lay water mains in Walton Avenue, Borough of the Bronx. A motion was then made to include a number of water-main improvements in Brooklyn, and the resolution was passed by which $100,000 will be spent at once.

Alderman Downing attacked his fellow-members for the dilatory way in which public business was transacted. The matter under consideration was the regulating and paving of Barbey Street, in the Borough of the Bronx. This matter was held in committee since Dec. 11, 1900, and yesterday Alderman Cronin made a motion that the matter be recommitted to the Committee on Streets and Highways. Alderman Downing said:

"Unless the Aldermen can show a good reason I certainly shall vote against the matter being referred back to committee. The sooner this board settles down to do business the better it will be for the city and the better for the reputation of this board. I am afraid we are too addicted to the iniquitous habit of avoiding work by referring measures to committees where they sleep until the day of resurrection."

IN THE SHOPS.

While here and there hat trimmings and ornaments for the hair raise their heads, "low bridge" is the cry of the hour. Charming things in hair ornaments show this. There is a tendency to circlets, and one very lovely one is of white pearls with two aigrets, not standing, but lying almost flat, one to the right and the other to the left from the centre of the front. Black aigrets are also worn with the several strands of pearls which encircle the coil. These hair ornaments are not made for low styles of coiffure.

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Dainty and becoming is another ornament of flowers, a little circlet of lilies of the valley with a small cluster of small pink roses in the front.

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For half mourning or the woman who wears violet there is a heavier circlet of violets and chiffon to match, with the flowers and chiffon massed a little more closely at one side of the front.

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Smart in black is another head dress of squares of black jet linked together and finished with two reclining aigrets in black in the front.

***

As a rule there seems to be a tendency to things which are sweet and pretty rather than smart this year, and the wreaths of roses and other small flowers are of this nature. But there is more smartness and brilliancy in a spray of big garden lilies with long stamens, the petals marked with dashes of deep pink or red. If a long spray is too much there is a single flower with one of the quaint long buds and a few leaves.

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Squares seem to be taking the place of medallions in many things this season. For instance, a handsome wide black passementerie is in a pattern of squares, the inner square of chiffon embroidered in small flowers in black silk and outlining each square, one or two narrow rows of insertions of black lace, and edging the whole an edge of the narrow black lace. Not only this, but another feature which is noticeable in many things this year and which gives character and style, is a heavy silk cord running through the passementerie, outlining the squares of chiffon and each edging of lace.

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Here is a hat which is so delightful in color tones that it is worth describing. The entire body of the hat is made of what are evidently intended for rose leaves with Autumn tints of purple and showing a little green, but with the rich red purple giving the keynote. At the side of the hat, which is raised, is a cluster of purple-striped roses of the same tone, and under the raised side a cluster of pale green roses of a soft tone. On either side of the front of the hat, which tilts down, is one of these pale green roses, and a little back on the right side a knot of pale and a darker green velvet. Back of this is another green rose. It is difficult to give an adequate description of a hat of this style, but it is rich and beautiful.

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Another hat is one which gives an idea of the hats which have the sweet prettiness without the smartness, being at the same time stylish and most becoming to the people who can wear them. This hat is a big, wide rimmed, pale blue soft, long-haired beaver. The wide rim is a mass of ripples like a seashell and seems to ripple of its own free will if one did not know differently. Around the crown is a wreath of small white roses and—the serpent in the Eden garden—a small, slender, snake-like creature of sable or marten whose head is just back of the ripples at the front of the hat, the body running around to the left, where the tail falls off at the back. The left side of the wide rim is lifted a little to show the facing of black velvet very pretty, not reaching the unfinished edge of the rim—which flops naturally from that point—by an inch. Under that left side of the hat are a few more of the small white roses. Isn't that a charming hat for a charming girl? And yet smart would be a harsh and unsuitable word to use in describing it. The world is getting back to the India muslin and rosebud days of girlhood.

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But there are smart hats, and this one is distinctly of that nature. It is one of the three-cornered hats and covered entirely with baby lamb, which looks like nothing so much as watered silk. The hat is straight across the front, has two corners at each side, flares up high at the two sides, and there is another corner in the centre of the back. Those two high sides almost meet just above this corner, and there, standing erect, is a cluster of black aigrets, the principal trimming on the hat, which has nothing further but a bit of black satin ribbon that encircles the crown and is fastened with some sort of a little flat knot in the corner which forms the back of the hat. This hat has rather a high effect and it is one of the most stylish that has made its appearance this Fall.

Ship with 500,000 Sovereigns Aboard.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 24.—The Oceanic Steamship Company's Sonoma, Capt. Van Ottendorp, which left Sydney to-day for San Francisco, by way of Auckland, Apia, and Honolulu, carries 500,000 sovereigns.

B. Altman & Co.

New York

Are now displaying their selections of

TRIMMED HATS

For Autumn and Winter,

including extensive importations of

PARIS MODEL HATS AND TOQUES.

Department on Third Floor.

BLAMES HUGH M'LAUGHLIN

His Neighbor Indignant Because Her Servant Was Arrested.

Mrs. Wunderlich Says Politics Is at the Bottom of Prosecution Against Her for Beating Carpets.

Summoned to the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, yesterday to answer to a charge of violating the sanitary code, Mrs. Leila Wunderlich, wife of Frederick W. Wunderlich, a wealthy physician of 165 Remsen Street, declared that Hugh McLaughlin, the venerable leader of the Kings County Democracy, who is her next door neighbor, was responsible for the prosecution, and that politics was at the bottom of the trouble.

The Wunderlichs and McLaughlins have for years occupied adjoining houses on Remsen Street, between Clinton and Court Streets, on the Heights. Mrs. Wunderlich has in her home a number of valuable rugs. Among her servants is George Meyerhoffer, whose particular duty it is to beat the rugs in question, and it has been his practice to do so on the roof of a rear extension to the Wunderlich house. Neighbors objected to the noise Meyerhoffer made and to the dust he raised, which, they claimed, entered their houses through the windows.

Several months ago the servant was arrested by an officer from the Health Department, charged with violating the sanitary code. This case was dismissed. A month ago a boy employed by Mrs. Wunderlich was arrested for a similar offense. A third arrest was made yesterday when Policeman McCann of the Sanitary Squad took Meyerhoffer into custody for beating the rugs. In neither of the cases has Hugh McLaughlin figured as the complainant. Following the arrest of Meyerhoffer, Mrs. Wunderlich herself was summoned to court to answer to a similar charge. Magistrate Dooley held mistress and servant in $500 bail each for the Court of Special Sessions. Dr. Wunderlich furnished bail for both.

After the court proceedings Mrs. Wunderlich expressed herself with great indignation over the trouble.

"Mr. McLaughlin is the person who is making all this trouble for me," she said. "It's because I won't have anything to do with the McLaughlins. Everybody else on the block seems to worship them and bow down to them, but I am different. I would not take the highest office Mr. McLaughlin has it in his power to give."

Mrs. Wunderlich went on to say that a policeman from the Health Office watched her house from the McLaughlin residence, staying there for hours at a time.

"I think there is politics in this case," continued Mrs. Wunderlich. "Four years ago when Seth Low ran for Mayor we supported him and made no secret of it. That, I think, has somethinug to do with the present trouble."

On the night of election day in 1897 a brass band appeared in front of the home of Mr. McLaughlin and serenaded him, in celebration of the Democratic victory in the city. It is said that some of the members of the Wunderlich household appeared on the stoop of the house and hissed the band, an incident that was afterward commented upon by one of the McLaughlin family.

McLaughlin, when seen yesterday about the trouble over the rug beating, waxed somewhat sarcastic.

"Every one knows," he said, "that it is a common thing for a woman to beat and shake her rugs and carpets so that the dust flies in at her neighbors' windows. That's a regular thing. When these things are done nobody ought to complain. They are right and proper. It was also all right for a lady to come out on her front stoop and try to drown the music of a band that is serenading a gentleman. All these things are right and proper. Nobody is kicking."

DIED IN GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.

John H. Leeds of New Haven, Conn., Expired Suddenly When About to Take a Train.

John H. Leeds, a business man of New Haven, Conn., died suddenly of heart disease in the Grand Central Depot yesterday when about to board a train for his home. Mr. Leeds had left the waiting room a few minutes before the train was to start. He was half way down the platform when he suddenly tottered and fell to the ground. Several porters rushed to his assistance and carried him to a waiting room.

An ambulance was summoned from Flower Hospital, but when Dr. Johnson arrived Mr. Leeds was dead. The body was removed by the police of the sixty-eighth station, and Mr. Leeds's identity having been established by letters in his pockets, a telegram was sent to his friends in New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 24.—John H. Leeds, who died suddenly in the Grand Central Depot, at New York, was a well-known business man and property owner of this city. He was sixty-five years old. He was afflicted with heart disease, and left a sick bed to go to New York. He was formerly President of the Stamford Manufacturing Company and traveled all over the world for that concern. He spent over thirty years in European and Asiatic travel. He was a Director in a dozen New Haven banks and business houses. He leaves no family. Edward A. Prince of this city left to-night to take charge of the body.

DEATH OF ELBERT CLAPP.

He Was Well Known as an Inventor and Patternmaker.

Elbert Clapp, an aged recluse, died at his home, 308½ Eighth Street, Jersey City, on Monday from debility incident to old age. He was born in New York in 1814. He removed to Jersey City in 1840 and for over half a century was employed as a pattern-maker in the Erie Railroad shops. He invested his savings in real estate, and owned three houses besides the one in which he lived. He also had money in several savings banks, though the amount is not known.

His wife died sixteen years ago, since which time he had lived by himself, doing his own cooking and washing. He had a large library, a feature of which was books relating to patents in which he was interested, several of his inventions being in use on various railroads. He retired five years ago.

NO LIQUOR FOR GRAND JURORS.

Justice Dixon in Paterson Puts an End to a Custom.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 24.—Justice Dixon, in charging the Grand Jury to-day, told it that the custom of former Grand Juries of having a barroom attachment to its meeting room must be abandoned. The fact had come to his attention that liquor was kept in an anteroom for the use of the members of the body, and these practices must be ended.

The Justice then said that his attention had been called to the fact that gambling and poolrooms existed in this city. These must be closed and the proprietors punished.

YACHTS AND STEAMERS READY FOR THE RACES

A Vast Fleet to Follow Columbia and Shamrock II.

Nearly Every Private Boat and Public Excursion Craft Around New York to Attend the Contest.

Yesterday was a busy day among the yachtsmen and the steamboat men, who were getting their vessels into condition to follow Columbia and Shamrock II. over the course. From indications nearly every one in town that can get a day off and can afford the price of a ticket will be afloat to cheer for the American boat.

At the New York Yacht Club it was said yesterday that no possible estimate could be made of the number of boats that would attend the races. The number, however, is expected to prove a record-breaker, regardless of weather. At the landing of the New York Yacht Club, at the foot of Twenty-third Street, East River, no less than twenty large steam yachts were riding at anchor, all of them bound for the scene of the contest to-morrow. Aside from these big steam yachts that will take in the races are strung all the way along the coast from New York to Greenwich, Conn., and even further. A contingent of many yachts is expected down from Boston, Newport, and other Eastern cities.

Anchored at Bay Ridge and the neighboring coves is a fleet of steam yachts, which looks more like an aggregation of the war vessels of a nation than the mere pleasure craft of yacht clubs. Chief among the big yachts that lie near Bay Ridge is R. A. C. Smith's graceful white Catania, and hard by lies the boat which, next only to the cup racers themselves, will arouse the keenest interest among those who go to the races. This boat is the gallant old America, the first winner of the cup, now over fifty years ago. She is coming to have a look in on things and see how the youngsters are doing in these days of hollow spars and aluminium hulls.

Near the America is another unusual craft, the Clermont, one of the few side-wheel yachts in this country. She has a record of twenty miles an hour. The Nourmahal, John Jacob Astor's yacht; the Sybarite, George Gould's chartered English yacht; the Marada, owned by Henry Walters of Baltimore, are among others of the big yachts that will be present. Still others are J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair, Howard Gould's Niagara, John R. Drexel's Sultana, Anthony J. Drexel's Marguerita, Henry Rouse's Lady Godiva, Oliver H. Payne's Aphrodite, and Sir Thomas Lipton's Erin.

At an early hour last evening the British steam yacht Gundreda, owned by James Ross of Montreal, arrived and anchored off Bay Ridge. The Gundreda came from Halifax to see the international races.

The excursion fleet to follow the yachts will be the largest and finest that ever went down the bay, and all the higher-priced boats will carry passengers to only about one-third of their licensed capacity, so that all may have a chance to see. Among these public boats, with prices and time of departure each race day, will be the following:

Maine Steamship Company's North Star, leaving foot of Pike Street at 9:15 A. M. Tickets $5. Plant Line steamer La Grande Duchesse, foot of Canal Street 9 A. M. Tickets $5. Old Dominion steamer Jefferson, Beach Street, 9 A. M. Tickets $6. Central Railroad of New Jersey steamer Monmouth, Rector Street, 9 A. M. Tickets $5. Norwich Line steamer City of Lowell, Spring Street, 9:30 A. M. Tickets $5. Fall River Line steamer Plymouth, Murray Street, 9:30 A. M. Tickets $5.

Among the other boats will be the Montauk Steamboat Company's steamer Shinnecock, Wall Street, 9:15 A. M., tickets $3; Patten Line steamer Thomas Patten, West Thirteenth Street, 9 A. M., Battery, Statue of Liberty landing, 9:30 A. M., tickets $2; steamer General Slocum, West Twentieth Street, 8:30 A. M., Battery 9:05 A. M., tickets $2; steamer Columbia, West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 8:20 A. M., Thirty-fourth Street, 9 A. M., and Battery, 9:30 A. M., tickets $1, or two persons for the series, $5; Fishing Banks steamer Angler, East Twenty-second Street, 8:05 A. M., Battery, 8:55 A. M., tickets $2, or $5 for the series; Starin steamer Glen Island, Cortlandt Street, 9 A. M., tickets $2; Iron Steamboats, West Twenty-second Street and Battery Place at 9 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., tickets $1.

The New York Yacht Club has chartered the steamer Chester W. Chapin to leave Warren Street at 9:05 A. M. The Atlantic Yacht Club has chartered the steamer Gay Head to leave Pier 1 N. R. at 9 A. M.

CONDITIONS FOR YACHT RACES.

Challenging and Defending Yacht Organizations Agree on Regulations Governing International Contests.

Although the main provisions of the conditions to govern the races for the America's Cup, under the challenge of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, on behalf of Sir Thomas J. Lipton, as agreed upon by the committee of the New York Yacht Club and the Royal Ulster Yacht on Oct. 2, 1900, and as subsequently amended on May 28, 1901, and Sept. 16, 1901, have been known, the agreement as a whole was not made public until last night, when Secretary Oddie of the New York Yacht Club issued a complete copy of the contract between the two clubs.

The agreement calls for a match to be decided by the best three of five races.

The courses are to be as follows: Starting from Sandy Hook Lightship—First race, to windward or leeward and return; second race, equilateral triangle; third race, similar to first race; fourth race, similar to second race; fifth race, similar to first race. In every case the course from the starting line to be laid to windward if possible from Sandy Hook Lightship. In case a course, as required by the conditions, cannot be laid out from Sandy Hook Lightship, the Regatta Committee may provide some other suitable starting point, and in this case the preparatory signal will be given about half an hour later than the time named for starting from the lightship. The courses shall be, as nearly as possible thirty nautical miles in length.

The starting signal shall be given, as nearly as practicable, at 11 A. M., and this time shall not be changed, except as follows: First, by the Regatta Committee, as described in the preceding paragraph, for changing the starting point; second, by the Regatta Committee, if, in its opinion, the space around the starting line is not sufficiently clear at the time appointed for the start; third, in case both yachts consent to a postponement, in which case the Regatta Committee shall determine the time of the start; fourth, in case of serious accident to either vessel, as hereinafter provided.

Signals—The preparatory signal shall be given fifteen minutes before the starting signal, and a warning signal five minutes before the starting signal. In case of a change in the time of starting, the same signals shall be used. At the starting signal a yacht may cross the line, the exact time at which either yacht first crosses the line after the starting signal during the succeeding two minutes to be taken as her start, and the end of that period as the start of the one crossing after its expiration. No race shall be started after 1 P. M.

If in any race neither yacht goes over the course within five and a half hours, exclusive of time allowance, such race shall not count, and must be resailed.

In case a serious accident occurs to either vessel prior to the preparatory signal, she shall have sufficient time to effect repairs before being required to start, or if such accident occurs during a race, before being required to start in the next race. Each yacht shall stand by the consequences of any accident happening to her after the preparatory signal, and, upon the occurrence of any such accident disabling either vessel, the other vessel shall sail out the race.

If either yacht, by alteration of trim or immersion, by dead weight, increase her load water linge length or in any way increase her spar measurements, as officially taken, she must obtain a remeasurement by special appointment before the next race, or, failing this, must report the alteration to the measurer at the clubhouse by 10 P. M. of the day before the race following such alteration, and must arrange with him for remeasurement, and, if required, be in the Erie Basin by 7 o'clock A. M. of the day of said race and there remain until 8 o'clock A. M., if necessary, for purposes of remeasurement.

If either yacht decreases her measurements for sailing length in any way, in order to profit thereby in time allowance in any race, she must obtain a remeasurement by special appointment before such race, or notify the measurer and be at his disposition as above described. In the event of the measurer being unable to obtain a measurement which he considers accurate before a race, a remeasurement shall be taken as soon as possible after the race. Distinct marks shall be placed at the load waterline at the bow, and as far aft as possible, on each vessel.

The agreement is signed on behalf of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club by R. G. Sherman-Crawford, Vice Commodore; H. M. McGildowny, and Hugh C. Kelly, Honorary Secretary, and on behalf of the New York Yacht Club by Lewis Cass Ledyard, Commodore; August Belmont, Vice Commodore; C. L. F. Robinson, Rear Commodore; J. V. S. Oddie, Secretary; S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman Regatta Committee; E. D. Morgan, Edward M. Brown, J. Pierpont Morgan, and C. Oliver Iselin.

KRONPRINZ WILHELM SIGHTED.

The New North German Lloyd Liner Fails to Break Any Records.

The new North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, from Bremen, Southampton, and Cherbourg, was sighted off Fire Island at 11:47 o'clock last night. The vessel was expected to reach port early yesterday morning, and it was thought by some that she would make the transatlantic passage in record time.

She has failed to break any records, however, and is many hours behind the best time of the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland. The Deutschland's record westward passage is 5 days 12 hours and 28 minutes. That of the Kronprinz Wilhelm is about 6 days and 10 hours.

LONG ISLAND GRADE CROSSINGS.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Sept. 24.—State Railroad Commissioners Cole, Young, and Barnes and a number of Long Island Railroad officials arrived here to-day on a special train to inquire into the matter of changing certain grade crossings. Among the railroad officials were General Superintendent Potter, Lawyer Gardiner, legal representative of the company, and Chief Engineer Peter D. Ford.

Public hearings were held at this place and also at Setauket, when plans were submitted showing the proposed changes to be made. When it was proposed to close some of the crossings opposition was expressed by the residents. To-morrow the State Commissioners will go over the Oyster Bay branch and stop at several places for the same purpose. On Thursday the tour will be finished by a trip over the main line as far as Riverhead. After the Commissioners finish their inspection of the grade crossings they will issue a report commending the changes to be made.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,

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BOSTON, 1849. NEW YORK, 1853.

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GOLD MEDAL AWARDED PARIS, 1900.

Bonnie Brier Bush and Souvenir of Scotland

Straight Glenlivet Scotch Whiskeys

We believe they are the only really Straight Scotch Whiskeys in the market For sale from Store or in Bond.

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115 Nassau St., bet. Ann & Beekman
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1091 Broadway.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Ave.

REGAL SHOES $3.50

WOMEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK:
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1239 B'way, opp. Herald Bldg.
MEN'S STORES.
NEWARK, N. J.:
841 Broad St.
JERSEY CITY:
66 Newark Ave.

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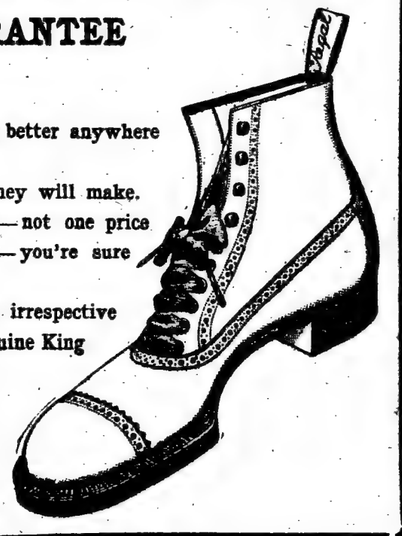

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Regal Shoes are the real thing. Nothing better anywhere for any money.

Style, fit, wear—all as good as money will make.

The Regal is always and only $3.50—not one price to-day and another to-morrow. All sizes—all widths—you're sure of a fit.

Regal Shoes will outwear any other make of shoes, irrespective of name or price. Only in Regals can you get the genuine King Calf and Live Oak leathers.

The Regal is the only shoe sold at $3.50 direct from Tannery to Consumer in its own stores from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Regal Dressing gives the most lustrous and lasting polish, makes the shoes soft and easy, and preserves the leather indefinitely.

All stores open evenings except 115 Nassau St. and 291 Broadway.

"Flemish Furniture"

in the dark, sombre tones of Old Oak offers a beautiful suggestion for the library, dining-room or hall. Carved sideboards, tables and chairs, combined with artistic worth and perfection of design, can be found of great worth in our Flemish exhibits.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company

(Incorporated)

34th St., West, Nos. 155-157

"Minute from Broadway."

POLICEMAN SUES THE CITY.

Asserts that It Was Illegal to Fine Him and Make Him Work.

Policemen who have been mulcted in fines by the department authorities may recover half of the sums they have forfeited if a scheme in which ex-Policeman Henry Woodley of 2,104 Amsterdam Avenue and Lawyer Charles Sullivan of 150 Nassau Street have embarked proves successful. Woodley was dismissed from the force about two months ago on charges of getting drunk at a church picnic on Staten Island and assaulting a number of the picnickers, including the crippled son of a clergyman. His record shows many fines against him for various dereliction.

He now holds that it is illegal to fine a man and make him work at the same time and also that he should not be put on half pay when sick, and has a suit pending against the city based on these contentions. He sent a circular letter through the uniformed force yesterday asking those who had been fined or suffered deductions of pay while on sick leave to send their names in confidence to him or to the attorney.

He said that if all those so interested should sue, more than $250,000 would be involved and Mr. Sullivan agrees to take their cases on a 50 per cent. contingent fee.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

Evolution of the Dahlia Shown—The Display of Orchids.

It is worth while going to the seventieth fair of the American Institute, which began at the Berkeley Lyceum yesterday, to see the display of dahlias, particularly the cactus dahlia. There are other flowers and fruits on exhibition which excite a great deal of attention, but the dahlias, in the main loaned by Theodore A. Havemeyer from his gardens at Hempstead and by E. D. Adams from Seabright, furnish the star feature of the show.

For the best exhibit of fifty varieties of dahlias the institute will give $15 for the first prize and $10 for the second prize. For the best display of cactus dahlias the first prize is $5.

The collection of orchids at the show is also unusually good, though the florists do not pretend that they have any new varieties. There is a splendid example of the Cattaleya Dowiana, and of the Cattleya Gigas.

In the line of fruits there is nothing at the show which attracts so much attention as the medlar. There is also a great display of vegetables by F. G. Bourne of Oakdale, L. I., including a quantity of giant pumpkins, one of them weighing 100 pounds. The show continues until to-morrow evening at 10 o'clock.

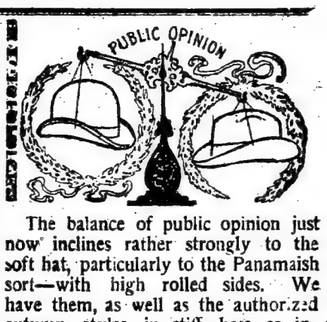

The balance of public opinion just now inclines rather strongly to the soft hat, particularly to the Panamaish sort—with high rolled sides. We have them, as well as the authorized autumn styles in stiff hats as introduced by the hat fashion leaders. The price is not $5.00, but $2.80. No better hats made.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

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BETWEEN 6TH AND 9TH AV. "L" STATIONS.

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JOB PRINTING BY STEAM.

GEORGE F. NESBITT & CO., corner of Wall and Water-sts., are prepared to execute PRINTING of every description. Merchants and others can have their work executed at this establishment in superior style, with promptness and on reasonable terms. COUNTRY MERCHANTS requiring SHOW BILLS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, &c., printed, are invited to call and examine our specimens of DESIGNS, among which is the NEW BLOOMER, the most chaste and attractive vignette ever printed on a show-bill. Orders executed cheap and prompt. Specimens can be seen at the office. GEO. F. NESBITT & Co.,
GEORGE F. NESBITT, Corner Wall and Water-sts.
WM. F. ROBINSON,
JAMES WHITE.

The above advertisement appeared in the first issue of the New York Times, published Sept. 18th, 1851.

Established 1795.

167 and 169 PEARL and 79 PINE STREETS.

JAMES WHITE. EDMUND P. MARTIN

Amendment to the Building Code.

The Building Committee of the Board of Aldermen gave a public hearing yesterday on the proposed ordinance to amend Section 150 of the Building Code, providing a penalty of $250 for any violation of the code. As the code now stands, the only remedy the Building Department has against the violators is in a civil action. Building Commissioner Wallace spoke in favor of the amendment, but no one was present representing the builders against whom the proposed ordinance is aimed.

ALL THE CHOICES BEATEN

Public Favorites Lost in Unbroken Order at Gravesend.

PROPHETIC WON THE STAKES

Keene's Kingston Filly, Off Flying, Was in Front All the Way for the Albemarle.

A succession of beaten favorites tried the philosophy of the betting men at the Gravesend track yesterday, but the trial was in no way as severe as that which the average spectator underwent through the long and repeated delays at the post. The two longest delays averaged about a half hour each, and as darkness was but a short time off when the afternoon's programme was finished the departing crowd was in anything but a pleasant frame of mind. The weather was pleasant, the track fast, the attendance good, and the racing uncommonly spirited, however.

In addition to these compensating features the crowd learned with great satisfaction that another change is to be made in the machine or barrier with which starts are made, the satisfaction being based on the idea that nothing could be worse than the present arrangement. Under the change, determined on at the advice of H. K. Knapp, who has been studying starting machines abroad, the McGinnis machine or barrier will be used hereafter in starting all overnight races, with the rule in force that after the barrier goes up there shall be no recall. The Clark machine will be used for all stake events, with a recall if the starter thinks proper.

Two stakes were on the programme yesterday, the Kings Highway Hurde Handicap, at one mile and three-quarters, and the Albemarle Selling Stakes, for fillies two years old, and though both produced surprises, both also produced good and exciting contests. For the Albemarle, at five furlongs, the full field of twelve horses answered the call to the post, with J. J. McCafferty's Femesole the favorite and J. R. and F. P. Keene's Prophetic the next choice. In this race, the one for which there was the longest delay of the day in getting a start, Jockey Shaw, who had the mount on Prophetic, was fined $50 and Smith, who rode Destitute, was fined $25 for misbehavior at the post before the flag fell, with Prophetic away, flying in front of the field. In the first few strides Zirl went out after her and raced alongside Prophetic into the stretch, where Lady Sterling closed on the leaders, but never got up to Prophetic, who won ridden out by a length. Lady Sterling beat Zirl by about three parts of a length for the place. The favorite was off badly and was never a contender, while Lieschen was as good as left at the post.

In the hurdle stakes Salesman was the best backed and favorite, but never at any stage of the race did he look like a winner. Jim McGibben, from Canada, and a 12 to 1 chance, made nearly all the running and won ridden out by a length and a half, though Miss Mitchell closed on him a bit at the end.

Tribes Hill was the post favorite in the second race, and, getting away in front, cheered his backers by leading into the last half-furlong, where Lord Quex, who was second to this point, went up to him and in a hard-fought finish beat him out by a short nose, chiefly through the energetic riding of O'Connor on Lord Quex. For the third race the backers of the favorite received a shock that was more than cruel. Roxane was the choice in this, and the flag had hardly fallen when Roxane stumbled and pitched her rider, the unlucky George Odom, over her head, while the betting crowd simply gasped in despair. Knight of the Garter then went on and made the pace into the stretch, where Lucky Star worked his way to the front and won ridden out by a length from Alpen, who beat old Dolando a head for the place.

Kinnikinic was a bad first choice in the fifth race and finished far back in the crowd, Gunfire, carrying William C. Whitney's second colors, making the running into the stretch, after which Louisville went on to the lead and won after a sharp finish with Red Path, who was second nearly all the distance. In desperation the general public went to the support of Wealth in the last race, a sprint for maidens three years old, Wealth, on the strength of one fair race behind a good horse, being installed the choice at odds on. The alluring name was deceptive, however, for Wealth was slow to begin and finished a poor third, Ilium winning rather cleverly after Irene Lindsey, a 20 to 1 outsider, led into the last furlong. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—The King's Highway Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles. Alex Shield's Jim McGibben, br. g., aged, by Eberlee-Battle Belle, 138 pounds, (Barry.) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, won, ridden out, by a length and a half; Joseph E. Widener's Miss Mitchell, b. m., 5, by Candiemas-Maggie Mitchell, 134, (Mara,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by three lengths from J. H. McCormick's Matt Simpson, b. c., 4, by Himyar-Chalice, 150, (Henston,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—3:19. Semper Ira, The Bachelor, Salesman, Captain January, and Fabius also ran. Value to the winner, $1,430. Salesman the post favorite at 9 to 5 and 3 to 5. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. Albert Simon's Lord Quex, br. c., by Ingolby-Sankara, 102 pounds, (O'Connor,) 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, won, ridden out, by a head; W. H. Sealey's Tribes Hill, br. c., 109, (Wonderly,) 5 to 2 and even, second by three lengths from J. R. and F. P. Keene's Port Royal, b. c., 117, (Spencer,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:10 3-5. Otis, Highlander, Josepha, Carroll D., and Cryptogram also ran. Value to the winner, $750. Tribes Hill the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners since Aug. 24, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Miles Finlen's Lucky Star, br. g., aged, by Friar Tuck-Keepsake, 105 pounds, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won ridden out by a length; John J. McCafferty's Alpen, ch. h., 5, 106, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a head from Frank Farrell's Dolando, b. g., aged, 105, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:48 1-5. Roxane, Vesunia, Harry McCoun, Knight of the Garter, Animosity, Disturber, Himself, and Maximo Gomez also ran. Value to the winner, $740. Roxane the post favorite at 3 to 1 and even. Winner trained by W. Heuston. Roxane threw her rider, Odom, at the start.

FOURTH RACE.—The Albemarle Stakes, for fillies two years old, non-winners of $1,000 up to date of entry, selling allowances; five furlongs. James R. and Foxhall P. Keene's Prophetic, ch. f., by Kingston-Seeress, 104 pounds, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won ridden out by a length; W. C. Daly's Lady Sterling, ch. f., by Hanover-Aquila, 98, (Wonderly,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by three parts of a length from J. Schreiber's Zirl, blk. f., by Sain-America, 94, (Martin,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:01. Wild Bess, Pearl Finder, Destitute, Octoroon, Femesole, Ascension, Lieschen, Sedition, and Lady Godiva also ran. Lieschen left at the post. Value of stakes to the winner, $1,435. Femesole the post favorite at 9 to 5 and 7 to 10. Winner trained by James Rowe.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for mares and geldings of all ages; one mile and seventy yards. McCorkle & Mahone's Louisville, b. f., 4 years, by Loantaka-Virulent, 105 pounds, (Wonderly,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won, ridden out, by a neck; Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Red Patch, ch. g., 4, 110, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a length from Mrs. Richard Roche & Co.'s Lombre, ch. g., 2, 85, (H. Michaels,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:44 4-5. Toddy, Janice, Kinnikinic, The Amazon, Gunfire, Barbara Frietchie, and Glengar also ran. Value to the winner, $720. Kinnikinic the favorite at 3 to 1 and 6 to 5. Winner trained by C. E. Mahone.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old; weight 14 pounds below the scale; about six furlongs. J. H. McCormick's Ilium, b. g., by Sensation-Ilogo, 109 pounds, (J. Woods,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won, ridden out, by two lengths; J. W. Smyth's Irene Lindsey, b. f., 100, (Beauchamp,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second by three lengths from the Albemarle Stable's Wealth, br. f., 109, (H. Cochran,) 7 to 10 and out, third. Time—1:10 3-5. Lamp o' Lee, Elegy, Welsh Girl, Scotch Bush, Bobs, Arak, and Lady Georgiana also ran. Value to the winner, $310. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Belvino, 111 pounds; Bowen, 108; Autolight and Wild Pirate, 106 each; Lone Fisherman and Collegian, 104 each; Sadie, 101; Goldilia, 101, and Barbetto, 98.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; about six furlongs. Chuctanunda, 124 pounds; Unmasked, 118; Isla, 113; Quivera and Musette, 112 each; McAddie and Sister, 110 each; Duellist, 109; Rowdy, 102; Pelf, of Lexington and Whiskey King, 101; Sly, 99; Pillager, 97; Rockwater, 92; Father Wentker, 89, and Connie, 85.

THIRD RACE.—The Monarch Stakes for three-years-olds, with allowances; one mile and a furlong. Watercolors, 123 pounds; Dublin, Gold Heels, Sauter Sam, Barrel Pepper, 121 each; Chuctanunda and Black Dick, 111 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. Star of the West, 109 pounds; Sister Juliet, 108; Hans Wagner, 107; Golango, 106; Lacrimae, 104; Locket and Bridge, 105 each; Blue Martle, Gibson Light, and Playlike, 102 each; the Pride of Surrey and Schwalbe, 99 each; Caseville, 97; Frivol and Augurr, 94 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a quarter. Advance Guard, 126 pounds; First Whip, 118; Kanawa, 109; Morningside, 105; The Regent, 99, and Black Dick, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old; about six furlongs. Donna Hanover, Past, Nellmah, Bilou, Price, Ohio Girl, Bella, Early Eve, Pretoria, Bessie McCarthy, Leenja, Batyah, Pearl Finder, and Augury, 110 pounds each.

WHY MR. WHITNEY WILL NOT RACE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The announced retirement of William C. Whitney from the English turf has occasioned much regret, but is hardly a surprise to those who have noticed the recent trend of events. There is a widespread feeling that behind Mr. Whitney's published reasons for his withdrawal is the realization of the fact that the attitude of the British turf authorities toward Americans is no longer marked by the absolute impartiality which characterized their dealings prior to the pre-eminence of American owners, horses, trainers, and jockeys.

In the recent seasons complaints have been frequent that the American horses were too heavily handicapped; that the jockeys were harshly treated, and that interferences during the races were whitewashed, which would not have been tolerated on the part of American jockeys. It will cause no surprise if other Americans of Mr. Whitney's class follow the latter's example, which, it is noted, came closely after the receipt of a detailed report of the treatment accorded to Volodyovski in the St. Leger.

The Daily Telegraph remarks that Mr. Whitney's decision must have been reached very suddenly, seeing that only on Sept. 17 Mr. Whitney nominated yearlings for the races of 1904 and 1905. The Telegraph says: "Some American owners have not made themselves acceptable to this country, but Mr. Whitney is one of the exceptions that go to prove the rule."

The Sportsman says: "His retirement will be received with regret by all British sportsmen." Mr. Whitney's action appears to have taken Huggins, his trainer, by surprise.

H. E. Leigh's English Horses Arrive.

On the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Manitou yesterday there arrived in New York from England eleven thoroughbred horses, the property of Hiram Eugene Leigh, the trainer and turfman, who has been a conspicuous figure in the season's racing in England. The horses include the frequent winner of important races, Royal Flush, by Favo-Flush, who has been one of the most successful of the Leigh horses. The animals were consigned to the Fasig-Tipton Company by Leigh, who has had charge of the Gardner Stable in England, and came to the United States under the care of "Teddy" Lewis, who had charge of the Vanderbilt horses that were shipped to France a short time ago. All the shipment will be offered at auction at the Fasig-Tipton paddocks at Sheepshead Bay on Oct. 1, when the sale of Marcus Daly's English stud will be held.

RESULTS OF HARNESS RACES.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.—The Grand Circuit harness races at Oakley to-day resulted as follows:

2:23 trot; purse, $1,500, (five heats decided Monday.)

Cloria, ch. m., by Norwood, (Loomis)	5	3	5	2	1	1	1
Re-elected, gr. h., by Re-election, (Macey)	7	7	1	1	5	2	2
Red Princess, b. m., (Snow)	3	2	4	3	2	ro	
Joe Steiner, ch. g., (Nuckols)	6	4	2	4	3	ro	
Miss Mancy, blk. m., (Cecil)	2	6	6	6	6	ro	
Dr. Strong, gr. g., (Gordon)	4	6	3	5	4	ro	
Roberta, b. m., (Ryan)	1	1	7	ds			

Time—2:16½; 2:16½; 2:17¼; 2:16; 2:16½; 2:14; 2:15½.

2:19 trot; purse, $1,500.

Neighbor Girl, b. m., by Robert L., (Jolly)	1	1	1
Galbetor, br. s., (Gahagan)	3	2	2
Minka, ch. m., (Gray)	2	3	3
Oneoneta, ch. m., (Olney)	8	4	5
Checkmate, b. h., (Keys)	10	5	4
Sinmore, b. h., (Winnings)	4	6	7
R. K. Fox, b. h., (Dearoff)	7	8	6
Eddie L., blk. g., (Pennock)	6	9	8
Lady Patchie, b. m., (Highight)	5	10	dr
The Merchant, ch. h., (Thomas)	9	7	dr
Cardiman, br. s., (Marvin)	ds		

Time—2:13½; 2:13; 2:12¼.

2:08 Pace.—Purse $1,000.

Harold H., b. g., by Roadmaster, (Proctor)	1	1	1
The Bishop, b. g., (Berry)	2	2	3
Ione, br. m., (Burns)	6	8	2
Will Leyburn, blk. g., (Carpenter)	4	3	6
Carmine, b. g., (McDowell)	3	9	4
Fred the Kid, b. h., (Ames)	7	4	7
Carnot, blk. h., (Wickersham)	5	5	8
Tom Nolen, b. g., (Nuckols)	8	6	5
Major Muscovite, b. h., (McMahon)	9	7	9

Time—2:07; 2:06¼; 2:06¼.

2:29 Trot.—Purse $1,000.

Henrietta, blk. m., by Idol Gift, (Young)	1	1	1
Cozad, b. g., (Glass)	2	2	2
Betsy Tell, b. m., (A. McDowell)	4	3	3
Lady Constantina, b. m., (Loomis)	3	7	7
Wentworth, blk. g., (McJames)	7	4	5
John Webb, gr. g., (Isman)	8	8	4
Lilly Sligo, ch. m., (Highfield)	5	5	8
King Clere, ch. g., (Squires)	6	6	6

Time—2:14; 2:12¾; 2:15¾.

DOVER, N. H., Sept. 24.—The opening day of the Fall light-harness meeting at the Granite State Park was a bad one for favorites. Summary:

2:19 Pace—Purse $500.

Brown Heels, b. h., by Brown Hal, (Dodge)	4	6	3	1	1	1	
Thebon W., br. g.	1	1	2	4	2	2	
Alice Brake, blk. m.	10	2	1	3	4	3	
Harry Hotspur, ch. g.	2	3	4	2	3	ro	
Miss Austin, b. m.	3	5	8	8	6	ro	
Geyser Boy, b. g.	5	4	7	5	8	ro	
Cinder Alcyoner, b. g.	8	10	9	10	5	ro	
Jerome Belle, ch. m.	9	9	10	9	7	ro	
Lucy Simmons, b m.	6	7	5	6	9	dr	
Anna R., blk. m.	7	8	6	7	dr		

Time—2:11¾; 2:13¾; 2:14¼; 2:16¾; 2:14¼; 2:14¼.

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Kavala, b. m., Kremlin, (Young)	1	5	1	1	1		
Yadda, b. m.	8	1	4	4	2		
Say Tell, b. h.	2	3	2	2	3		
Oxford Chimes, blk g.	3	2	4	3	2		
Nanita, b. m.	4	4	3	5	4		
Almont King, ch. g.	6	6	6	dr			
Governor Bodwell, b. g.	5	dis.					
Thilotis, b. m.	7	dis.					

Time—2:19¾; 2:19¼; 2:21¼; 2:22¼.

2:12 Class.—Pacing; purse $500, (unfinished.)

Light Star, ch. g., (Blanchard)	3	5	1
Special Boy, ch. g.	2	1	2
Shorty, ch. g.	1	4	4
Amella, ch. m.	5	2	5
Rana, g. m.	4	3	3

Time—2:11¼; 2:13¼; 2:13¼; 2:14¼.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—Results at Gentlemen's Driving Park to-day:

FIRST RACE.—2:25 pace; purse, $300.

Hello, (Rogers)	1	1	1
Tula K., (Terrell)	2	2	4
Fanny K., (McKinney)	3	3	2
Joyful Maiden, (Bass)	3	5	3
Rex, (Atkinson)	4	4	5
Ben K., (Lang)	5	6	6
Miss Simmons, (Byram)	7	8	7
Happy S., (Satterfield)	6	dis.	

Time—2:20¾; 2:17¼; 2:18.

SECOND RACE.—2:35, trotting, stake; purse, $1,000.

Dan T., (Patterson)	3	1	1
Uncle Sam, (Shrieve)	1	2	3
Andy E., (Taylor)	3	2	2
Hart B., (Lake)	dis.		
G. O. W., (Wilson)	dis.		

Time—2:19¾; 2:19½; 2:17¼; 2:16¾.

THIRD RACE.—2:16 Class—Pacing; purse $500.

Ruth, (Aldrich)	1	1	1
General Agent, (McGriff)	2	2	11
Red Rock, (Furlef)	8	10	2
E. C. Jordan, (Rogers)	4	3	4
Frank Keenan, (Carter)	3	5	5
Rochelle, (Oberlaus)	7	8	3
Miss Grace, (Kane)	9	4	8
Hal Fry, (McCargo)	5	7	6
Little Guy, (Biggs)	6	11	9
Commutation, (Longacre)	10	6	10
Broker, (Branigan)	11	9	7
Russell Patchen, (Rumsey)	12	12	dr.

Time—2:14¼; 2:14½; 2:15¾.

Opening of Mineola Fair.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 24.—The Queens-Nassau Counties Agricultural Fair opened to-day, and an attractive racing card for trotting was presented. The grand stand was packed to its fullest capacity, and it was one of the best opening days in the history of the association. The usual exhibits were there, such as the largest hog on Long Island, the biggest squash and pumpkins in New York State, and a number of other agricultural and animal curiosities. Summary of races:

First Race; three-minute class; trotting; purse $150.

Camilla, b. m., (Davis)	1	1	1
Tuxedo, ch. g., (Roeckel)	2	2	2
Evlin A., (Abrams)	dis.		
Reuben, blk. g., (Davis)	4	3	3
Lottie M., ch. m., (Moore)	dis.		
Prince Arthur, br. g., (B. Moore)	3	4	4

Time—2:20½; 2:29½; 2:31¾.

Second Race; 2:25 class; trotting; purse, $400.

Harry Davis, b. g., (Davis)	4	4	3
Gladys, ch. m., (B. Moore)	5	6	dis
Master Chimes, b. g., (Welland)	2	2	5
Lottie, s. m., (Van Houton)	1	1	1
Laura Cs, b. m., (Hoyer)	3	2	2
Leo Cuyler, b. g., (Andrews Bros.)	6	5	4
Nellie Bell, blk. m., (Abrams)	dis.		

Time—2:32½; 2:24¾; 2:25.

Golf for Philadelphia Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—Only 38 of the 50 original entrants for the Philadelphia Cup golf competition started this morning in the qualifying round over the golf club links of the Philadelphia Country Club at Bala. It was a disappointing field, considering the valuable prizes offered, but what it lacked in numbers was made up for in keen competition. Summary:

F. O. Horstman, Chevy Chase, beat H. I. Brown, Philadelphia Country, 4 up and 3 to play; C. P. Lineaweaver, Philadelphia Cricket, beat Dr. H. Toulmin, Merion, 3 up and 2 to play; C. G. Dixon, Huntingdon Valley, beat A. J. P. Gallagher, St. David's, 1 up, 20 holes; W. C. Carnegie, Pittsburg, beat G. A. Crump, St. David's, 4 up and 3 to play; J. I. Lineaweaver, Philadelphia Cricket, beat C. B. Calvert, Philadelphia Country, 6 up and 5 to play; H. W. Brown, Philadelphia Country, beat J. W. Gaskell, Bellefield, 2 up and 1 to play; H. B. McFarland, Huntingdon Valley, beat M. B. Huff, Aronimink, 4 up and 2 to play; E. A. Darby, Atlantic City, beat R. P. McNeely, Merion, 4 up and 3 to play.

COLLEGE GAMES TO-DAY

International Athletic Meeting Will Be Held at Berkeley Oval.

4 UNIVERSITIES REPRESENTED

Return Match Between Harvard and Yale and Oxford and Cambridge Universities—Chances Favor American Team.

The dual athletic meeting between joint teams representing Harvard and Yale Universities, and Oxford and Cambridge Universities respectively will be held at the Berkeley Oval, at Morris Heights, this afternoon at 3:15 o'clock. The events and the competitors in each will be as follows:

100-Yard Run—J. E. Haigh, Harvard; N. H. Hargrave, Yale; A. E. Hind and J. Churchill, Cambridge.

880-Yard Run—E. B. Boynton, Harvard; D. W. Franchot, Yale; H. W. Workman, Cambridge, and J. R. Cleave, Oxford.

Hammer Throwing—W. A. Boal, Harvard; G. Stillman, Yale; E. B. May and W. E. B. Henderson, Oxford.

440-Yard Run—E. C. Rust, Harvard; Dixon Boardman, Yale; R. W. Barclay, Cambridge, and F. A. Neave, Oxford.

Running High Jump—R. P. Kernan, Harvard; J. S. Spraker, Yale; G. H. Smith, Cambridge; W. E. B. Henderson, Oxford.

One-Mile Run—H. B. Clark and H. S. Knowles, Harvard; W. D. Waldron, Yale; F. G. Cockshott, H. W. Gregson, and J. J. Cawthra, Cambridge.

120-Yard Hurdles—J. H. Converse, second, Harvard; E. J. Clapp, Yale; E. Olcott, Cambridge, and G. R. Garnier, Oxford.

Running Broad Jump—W. W. Ristine, Harvard; J. S. Spraker, Yale; L. J. Cornish, and W. E. B. Henderson, Oxford.

Two-Mile Run—E. W. Mills and C. J. Swan, Harvard; B. G. Teel, Yale; H. W. Workman and H. P. W. MacNagten, Cambridge, and E. A. Dawson, Oxford.

It is the general opinion of those who have watched the performances of the two teams and who are familiar with their records that the American team will win the match by a score of 5 to 4 or 6 to 3. First places only are counted and the winning team must obtain first place in five of the nine events. The three distance runs at one-half mile, one mile, and two miles are generally conceded to the Englishmen, who are also thought to have a chance in the 100-yard run. The two jumps, the hammer throw, and the hurdles will almost certainly be won by the American team, which makes the quarter-mile run the decisive event in case the 100-yard run is won by the visitors. If Boardman of Yale is in form he may be counted upon to win the quarter and assure an American victory, but disquieting reports of his condition have been received recently, and the race cannot be considered won until it is run.

RECORDS OF THE GAMES.

The meet to-day is the fourth international match between college teams and the second between joint teams of the four universities. The first meet of the kind was held in England in the Summer of 1894, when Capt. Hickok of Yale took with him to England a picked team, which met an Oxford team at Queen's Club grounds. The result was a defeat for Yale at the score of 3½ to 5½, the lighter American sprinters losing unexpectedly, while the heavier American field entries won. The next year, 1895, Yale received a return challenge from the other English university, and on Oct. 5 of that year a Cambridge team met Yale on Manhattan Field, New York City, and were defeated in a programme of eleven events, 8 to 3.

Four years later, in 1899, negotiations were commenced looking to a resumption of the games, to include the four leading universities, and in that year the first of the quadruple meets was held, Yale and Harvard sending a team to England to compete in a nine-event meet. The Englishmen won by 5 points to 4 in a match which was uncertain until the last event was decided. Preparations were almost immediately begun for a return match to be held in this country, but the Boer war and the Paris Exposition proved to be obstacles, and it was postponed to this year. Even then the original date, July, was postponed at the request of the Englishmen, who desired to be here at the time of the cup races. The scores and records made in previous meets are as follows:

Yale-Oxford Games, London, 1894.—100-yard dash, won by Fry, (O.,) Jordan, (O.,) second; time—0:10 2-5. 120-yard hurdle, won by Oakley, (O.,) Scott, (O.,) second; time—0:16 2-5. Quarter-mile run, won by Gordon, (O.,) Sanford, (Y.,) second; time—0:51. Half-mile run, won by Greenhow, (O.,) Rathbone, (O.,) second; time—2:00 4-5. Mile run, won by Greenhow, (O.,) Morgan, (Y.,) second; time—4:24 4-5. High jump, tie between Sheldon (Y.,) and Swanswick, (O.,) Cady, (Y.,) second; 5 feet 8¾ inches. Broad jump, won by Sheldon, (Y.,) Fry, (O.,) second; distance, 22 feet 11 inches. Putting sixteen-pound shot, won by Hickok, (Y.,) Brown, (Y.,) second; distance, 41 feet 7½ inches.

Yale-Cambridge Games, New York, 1895.—100-yard dash, won by Richards, (Y.,) Burnet, (Y.,) second; time—0:10 2-5. 120-yard hurdle, cinder, won by Cady, (Y.,) Hall, (Y.,) second; time—0:16. 120-yard hurdle, turf, won by Hatch, (Y.,) Fletcher, (C.,) second; time—0:16. Quarter-mile run, won by Lewin, (C.,) Jennings, (C.,) second; time—0:49 4-5. 300-yard dash, won by Richards, (Y.,) Lewin, (C.,) second; time—0:32 2-5. Half-mile run, won by Horan, (C.,) Crane, (Y.,) second; time—2:00 2-5. Mile run, won by Luytens, (C.,) Morgan, (Y.,) second; time—4:35 3-5. High jump, won by Thompson, (Y.,) Jennings, (C.,) and Sheldon, (Y.,) tie for second; height—5 feet 8¼ inches. Broad jump, won by Sheldon, (Y.,) Jennings, (C.,) second; distance—21 feet 4½ inches. Throwing hammer, won by Hickok, (Y.,) Cross, (Y.,) second; distance—130 feet 7 inches. Putting shot, won by Hickok, (Y.,) Brown, (Y.,) second; distance—42 feet 2 inches.

International Games, London, 1899.—100-yard dash, won by Quinlan, (H.,) time—0:10. 120-yard hurdle, won by Fox, (H.,) time—0:15 2-5. Quarter-mile run, won by Davison, (C.,) time—0:49 2-5. Half-mile run, won by Graham, (C.,) time—1:57 1-5. Mile run, won by Hunter, (C.,) time—4:24. Three-mile run, won by Workman, (C.,) time—15:24 2-5. High jump, won by Vassal, (H.,) height—6 feet. Broad jump, won by Vassal, (O.,) distance—23 feet. Throwing the hammer, won by Boal, (H.,) distance, 136 feet 8 inches.

A special train will be run from the Grand Central Station to Morris Heights for the games to-day, leaving at 2:30 P. M. and returning fifteen minutes after the games are over. In addition regular trains leave Grand Central Station for Morris Heights at 2:10 and 2:45 P. M. Berkeley Oval lies 5 minutes' walk from the station, or can be reached by trolley cars from there. Trains on the Sixth and Ninth elevated roads to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street connect there with trains via Putnam Division at 2:30 and 3 P. M. for Morris Heights. Berkeley Oval can also be reached by taking trains on the Second and Third Avenue elevated roads to the station at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, (Tremont Avenue,) thence trolley cars direct to the grounds.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Pittsburg Batted the New York Pitchers Freely and Won Easily—Brooklyn Won.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 24.—Had Manager George Davis been a mindreader the New York baseball team might have won a game from the coming champions. After Mathewson had begged off from pitching and McGee and Phyle had been batted without mercy, the forlorn hope was taken by George Smith, a Pittsburg boy, who is to be tried out at second base by New York. Smith stopped the local hitting, and the same brand of work throughout nine innings would have given New York the game without particular effort. Merritt, who performed for the home crowd, for the first time at home, did well, but was hit harder and given poorer support than the visitors gave Smith.

Mathewson pleaded a severe cold and was kept on the bench. McGee was sent out, and, besides being hit, was as wild as the wind. Four bases on balls, a few hits, and a batter hit netted five runs in the first inning. In the second Bransfield split McGee's pitching hand with a liner, and Phyle took his place. He was even wilder and more unreliable than McGee, and eight runs was his limit during part of the second inning. Then Smith took up the burden and stopped the heavy batting, one run and three hits being his total. The game was slovenly played and offered little of real baseball. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
A. Davis, rf.	3	1	4	0	0	Murphy, lf.	1	1	4	0	0
Clarke, lf.	2	1	1	0	0	Jones, rf.	2	1	0	0	0
Beaum't, cf.	2	1	3	0	0	Van H'n, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Wagner, ss.	2	3	3	7	1	Strang, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0
Bransf'd, 1b.	1	1	12	0	0	Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	9	0	1
Ritchey, 2b.	2	1	2	2	2	G. Davis, ss.	1	1	4	4	0
Leach, 3b.	1	2	1	1	0	Miller, 2b.	0	1	0	8	0
Zimmer, c.	0	0	1	2	0	Warner, c.	1	0	2	1	0
Merritt, p.	1	1	0	2	0	McGee, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Phyle, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14	11	27	14	3	Smith, p.	2	1	0	1	0
						Total	9	9	24	15	1

Pittsburg	5	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	..	..	—14
New York	0	0	0	1	5	2	1	0	0	—	9

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3; New York, 1. Three-base hit—Leach. Two-base hit—Wagner. Stolen bases—Beaumont, Wagner, Strang. Warner. Double plays—Wagner and Bransfield; Miller, Davis, and Ganzel. Base on balls—Off Merritt, 3; off McGee, 4; off Phyle, 3; off Smith, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Warner, Merritt, Zimmer. Struck out—By Merritt, 2; by McGee, 1; by Smith, 1. Wild pitches—McGee, Phyle. Balk—Phyle. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

BROOKLYN, 16; CINCINNATI, 2.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.—Brooklyn's baseball team almost repeated its victory of yesterday over the local team here to-day. The Easterners won with runs to spare, and the game was conceded to them after the fourth inning. Twenty-two hits were made off Philips's delivery, while, on the other hand, Kitson was hit very rarely. The Brooklyn pitcher was quite a factor in the batting department of the game, he having four hits to his credit, one being a home run over the left field fence. This is the first time such a hit has been made on these grounds. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, rf.	0	2	4	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	1	2	1	0
Harley, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	2	4	3	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0	Dolan, cf.	2	2	0	0	0
Dobbs, cf.	1	2	5	0	0	Kelley, 1b.	0	1	10	1	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	0	1	2	1	Daley, 2b.	1	2	1	3	1
Steinf't, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0	Dahlen, ss.	3	3	1	4	0
O'Brien, 2b.	0	0	0	3	0	Irwin, 3b.	1	1	3	1	0
Bergen, c.	0	0	2	0	0	McGuire, c.	3	4	5	0	0
Fietz, c.	0	0	1	1	0	Kitson, p.	3	4	2	0	0
Philips, p.	0	0	1	4	1						
Total	2	5	27	11	2	Total	16	22	27	10	1

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	2
Brooklyn	0	2	0	5	0	0	1	2	6	—	16

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 14. Two-base hits—Dahlen, McGuire, Dolan, and Dobbs. Home runs—Sheckard and Kitson. Double plays—Keeler and Kelley; Philips and Beckley. First base on balls—Kitson, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Daley. Struck out—By Philips, 3; by Kitson, 5. Time—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nash and Brown.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Thomas, cf.	1	2	4	0	0
Green, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	Barry, 2b.	0	1	2	5	0
Dexter, 3b.	0	1	0	1	1	Flick, rf.	1

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE TIMES FIFTY YEARS OLD.

And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year and proclaim liberty throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof; it shall be a jubilee unto you.—Leviticus, xxv., 10.

THE TIMES was first issued on the morning of Sept. 18, 1851. The history of THE TIMES from its foundation to the present time is told in the Jubilee Number distributed with this issue. The Jubilee Number was made ready for distribution on the anniversary day. As the minds and hearts of the people were on last Wednesday filled with sorrow and mourning for the Nation's unburied dead, the celebration of the anniversary and the issue of the Jubilee Number were postponed until to-day. It is a story of remarkable interest that goes out to our readers, a story not confined to the events in the life of THE TIMES, but telling much about its contemporaries and neighbors and the growth of newspapers in the City of New York.

PROMISE AND FULFILMENT.

In a prospectus dated Aug. 30, 1851, written by HENRY J. RAYMOND, and signed RAYMOND, JONES & Co., the principles and policy of THE NEW YORK TIMES were set forth in the passages we here quote:

For the principles which THE TIMES will advocate, and for the manner in which it will discuss them, the subscribers would refer to its columns, rather than to any preliminary professions which they might make. It is sufficient to say that, as it is not established for the advancement of any party, sect, or person, it will discuss all questions of interest and importance, political, social and religious, to which the stirring events of the time may give rise. It will canvass freely the character and pretensions of public men, the merits and demerits of all administrations of Government, National, State, and municipal, and the worth of all institutions, principles, habits, and professions. * * * Its columns will be free from bigoted devotion to narrow interests, and will be open, within necessary limitations, to communications upon every subject of public importance.

In its political and social discussions THE TIMES will seek to be conservative in such a way as shall best promote needful reform. It will endeavor to perpetuate the good, and to avoid the evil which the past has developed, while it will strive to check all rash innovations and to defeat all schemes for destroying established and beneficent institutions, its best sympathies and co-operation will be given to every just effort to reform society, to infuse higher elements of well-being into our political and social organizations, and to improve the condition and character of our fellowmen. * * * It will inculcate devotion to the Union and to the Constitution, obedience to law and a jealous love of that personal and civil liberty which constitutions and laws are made to preserve. While it will assert and exercise the right freely to discuss every subject of public interest, it will not countenance any improper interference on the part of the people of any locality, with the institutions, or even the prejudices of any other. It will seek to allay, rather than excite, agitation—to extend industry, temperance, and virtue—to encourage and advance education; to promote economy, concord, and justice in every section of our country; to elevate and enlighten public sentiment, and to substitute reason for prejudice, a cool and intelligent judgment for passion, in all public action and in all discussions of public affairs.

The subscribers intend to make THE TIMES at once the best and the cheapest daily family newspaper in the United States. They have abundant means at their command, and are disposed to use them for the attainment of that end. The degree of success which may attend their efforts will be left to the public judgment.

Readers of THE TIMES to-day are in a position to judge whether and how faithfully it keeps the promise and sustains the high principles proclaimed by its founders. We may be permitted, however, to record the fact that THE TIMES has now a larger circulation, a larger income from advertising, and is more prosperous than at any time in the fifty years of its history.

NEWSPAPERS FIFTY YEARS AGO.

In the space of fifty years any art practiced by man undergoes notable changes. Under the spur of competition and the incentive of reward the change is likely to be transforming. THE TIMES was founded fifty years ago, the first number appearing on Sept. 18, 1851. Within that half century the art of making a newspaper has advanced with such rapid strides that it is for contrast rather than for comparison that the product of 1851 may be put side by side with the product of 1901. It was the great cost and difficulty of gathering the news of the Mexican war that led to the first co-operative effort of the New York newspapers, the formation of The Associated Press. It was during the civil war that the New York newspapers gained their first realizing sense of two fundamental principles that have made them what they are to-day—first, the surpassing value of individual, competitive, triumphant enterprise in getting early and exclusive news, and, second, the possibility of building up large circulations by striving unceasingly to meet a popular demand for prompt and adequate reports of the day-to-day doings of mankind the world over. Forty years ago the New York newspapers did not know their public and were but dimly aware of the possibilities that lay within their field. THE TIMES was then ten years old. It had won its place in the front rank and was prosperous. But none of the newspapers of that day bore such a relation to the life of the city as all the leading papers now bear. They filled a smaller place even in proportion to that smaller population. They had awakened the interest of only a minor part of the public, because they had made no successful appeal to the major part, to that broad mass of humanity which every man whose vision pierces the mists of illusion sees to be so largely made up of average men and women. To MR. RAYMOND and to Mr. GREELEY and Mr. BRYANT it was intellectually agreeable to write and publish for a small class far above the average, for men who always felt and showed a self-sustaining interest in serious public affairs, in political campaigns, in the anti-slavery agitation, in the mission of KOSSUTH, in Fourierism and European politics. The elder BENNETT deliberately made his appeal to the classes the others neglected, and was measurably successful.

The alarms and anxieties of the civil war created a state of public feeling out of which were born the modern theory and practice of newspapermaking. The editors and publishers of New York then learned that the news is the life and soul of a newspaper; that large expenditure in collecting and transmitting news is eagerly reimbursed by the public, and that the clear title to circulation and prosperity is the ability to satisfy the demand of the people to know what is going on in the world. At the close of the war the press of the city had gained tens of thousands of new readers. The people of this city had acquired the habit of newspaper reading. For people and press it was a new era, signaled by a broader interest on the one hand, to be met by a broader response upon the other.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

Turn from The Herald, The Sun, The Tribune, or THE TIMES of to-day and glance over an issue of the same journals during the month of September, 1851. It is the paucity of personal news in the old newspaper, the overflowing abundance of it to-day, that arrest the attention and denote the contrast; the great space now given to reports of minor events, petty things, of which no one may have interest for many persons, but which in the aggregate make the modern newspaper indispensable to legions of readers, while the best and greatest of the newspapers of fifty years ago were easily dispensed with by the larger part of the community. The daily routine of a well-furnished newspaper to-day includes a great deal of matter such as court calendars, reports of cases, the organization of new corporations, bankruptcy declarations, market reports of all kinds—real estate, produce, cotton, wheat, and financial—shipping intelligence and steamer sailings, and weather and crop reports. No reader reads them all, but all readers find some one of them of interest and importance to himself; but the old newspapers, if they printed these things at all, gave only the germ and beginning of what they have become to-day. The newspapers of fifty years ago published the news of universal interest as fully as they were able, and that the modern newspapers do, but their resources are greater. The old newspapers could have published the personal and minor news. They made little or no effort in that direction. It is this that chiefly and fundamentally distinguishes the new from the old.

One concludes either that there were very few persons in the world fifty years ago whom the newspapers thought to be worth mentioning or that the newspaper reader of that day was mighty indifferent to the doings and sayings, the strifes and mishaps, or the sins and sufferings of the men and women round about him. In that remoter day no man found in his morning newspaper the story of the weddings and journeyings, the social gayeties, the escapades and actions at law, the good fortunes or bankruptcies, the business ventures or professional undertakings, of his friends and acquaintances. No man looked for these things in his newspaper, any more than the German seeks them now in The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung or the Parisian in The Temps.

THE BROADER HUMAN INTEREST.

For its broader human interest the censors of the present time visit the press with their reproaches. They tell us it has sunk to a low estate and wastes itself upon ignoble "chronicles of small beer." They condemn it for giving to the unimportant doings of persons of no account the space it might devote to weighty matters, and denounce the prevailing tendency to print much news about all sorts and conditions of men as an invasion of privacy and a debasement of journalism. We are not here concerned with those journals that carry to the extreme of vulgarity and impudence the practice of printing news about individuals, disregarding the privileges of private life and fattening on scandal, error, and misfortune. Upon them let castigation do its work. But concerning the printing of personal news that nobody is the worse for, it may be urged in justification that in this day man seems to care very much more about his fellow-man than in days gone by. Possibly we are approaching the idea of the universal brotherhood, but be that as it may, man is now his brother's keeper far more than in any past age, and acknowledges it in countless ways. The remarkable multiplication of charities is a testimony to the growth of man's interest in his fellow. It is reflected in the multitude of books upon social questions, whose writers, some of them sentimental, some silly, but all sincere, unselfishly apply the philosophy that is in them to the study of evils and remedies, that the standard of comfort may be raised and the sum of human happiness increased. There is evidence of it in laws that shelter the poor from the consequences of their own improvidence, from the greed of landlords, from the evils of food adulteration, from the employer's hard heart. Public sanitation at the cost of those who can protect themselves for the benefit of those who cannot, the broadened work of the churches, and the care and attention given to the development of the public school system all bespeak the working of the humane spirit.

THE NEW SPIRIT.

It is the spirit of the age that moves the newspapers to recognize the essential interest in every human life. They print "items" about persons who are very humble, indeed. They are read. A lesson is taught, a belief confirmed, or a charitable impulse quickened. They record the fact that some one is married or dead or has journeyed beyond the seas or has done any one of a hundred things that are momentous to the individual, devoid of interest to the mass, save that a few score readers, for reasons of acquaintance or neighborhood, find the thing worth knowing or are grateful to the newspaper for telling them of it. Multiply by a few score all the news reports a great newspaper publishes in a week, and an audience appears which no journalist need be ashamed to address, unless, indeed, the devices by which he draws it be shameful.

It is possibly an undisputed fact that the devices by which THE TIMES has drawn together its great audience are not shameful. The express limitation of its covenant to print "All the News That's Fit to Print" shuts out much matter that would be an occasion for shame, but would certainly attract readers. There is enough news without the shame-news. THE TIMES has amply demonstrated that there are enough readers without those who crave that sort of thing. The rule of decency is also extended to the advertising columns of THE TIMES. A large class of advertising is altogether excluded as unpleasant, offensive, and unfit to print. Measured either by expenditure or by volume, the news of universal interest that THE TIMES prints to-day—the big news of National or international moment, the news of the policies of Governments and statesmen, the news of events that make history and of deeds or discoveries that make epochs—so far overshadows the practice and attainment of its first decade as to make them seem petty and provincial. This is difference in degree, and is exhibited by every newspaper of the first class. The broadened practice of its art, by which multitudes of events are chronicled and multitudes of men interested, is a real difference in kind, a new quality, an outgrowth of later years. It is a characteristic of all the great journals of this country, a native characteristic, as yet exhibited by few European journals, although the English newspapers, even the best and greatest of them, have been influenced visibly by our example, while some of those recently established are frank imitations of all but the worst qualities of our own sensational sheets.

INFLUENCE AND RESPONSIBILITY.

THE TIMES is sensible of the fact that in addressing a greater audience a newspaper wields a greater influence and assumes a high responsibility. The duty to use power sanely and well is correlative to the right to use it at all. It appears to be possible for newspapers of large circulation to disregard this duty every day and flagrantly without loss of standing in the class to which they appeal. The readers of them delight in uncleanness, they pardon defiant ignorance and habitual vulgarity or never detect them, and they are not driven off by the reckless purveying of false and spurious reports. The belief of THE TIMES that a newspaper may gain a large circulation in New York City without resorting to these practices, while employing, indeed, methods that are the direct antitheses of these, prompted the step taken three years ago in reducing its price to one cent per copy. Its confidence was abundantly justified, and no change ever made in its business policy has contributed more to the prosperity of the paper and the satisfaction of its managers. Men find serene joy in giving out the best that is in them for the benefit of an appreciative few. But joy is not diminished nor is serenity troubled when many come to share the gift, if it still be the giver's best and worthy of the best. Many have come to share what THE TIMES has to give. It gives them more and better than it gave to the earlier and smaller circle. It is able to give more; it strives faithfully to give better. It respects them too much to put off upon them a base and inferior product. It values their respect too highly to forfeit the least part of it by any lowering of standard in tone or quality. The relation of mutual respect and confidence between a newspaper and its readers is its chief asset, all that is precious in its good-will. We think the readers of THE TIMES have full confidence in its intention to keep faith with them in everything it does—to print prompt, adequate, trustworthy news reports and in its editorial columns to give them the best judgments it can form. They know that it is independent of party dictation. They know that its candor and fairness are at least equal to the test of printing their letters expressing upon all sorts of subjects all sorts of views, often extremely unlike the views of THE TIMES. They can judge for themselves whether its counsels are wise and safe.

In realizing its hope and ambition to establish this relation with a very large circle of readers THE TIMES has taken deep satisfaction. It has something to say which it thinks worth while, something to teach which it thinks worth its readers' while to heed. There are principles of government and public conduct which it holds very firmly. It seeks to impart them to its readers by exposition, argument, and iteration. It is not discouraged if either or both of the great political parties discard or neglect the principles it cherishes. It continues to advocate them so long as they have virtue or timeliness. It enjoys political independence, and finds more freedom for constructive work, a greater power for good, in that state. It sees frequent proofs that its influence is not exerted in vain, but it is not less zealous in its convinced support of causes it cannot carry to success. Now and then it happens to THE TIMES to disagree with old friends upon subjects as to which past accordance is alleged and inconsistency charged. Perhaps the accordance was imaginary, perhaps examination of a question under light not universally perceived or admitted may explain the divergence. THE TIMES would be deeply ashamed to hold an outworn opinion against new light. It could have no joy of an argument based upon refuted premises or political maxims of a remote age emptied of their validity by new conditions. Not being at all ashamed of its country or of its flag, THE TIMES has confidence in the advancement and security of the American people. This Nation is greater than it was when THE TIMES was founded. It is destined to a more eminent greatness. As an American newspaper, THE TIMES will try to keep up with the American people—to lead them, or as many of them as possible, if thereby it can promote their welfare.

THE FUTURE.

Of course, a newspaper cannot stand still. As the population increases in the zone within which it can reach the breakfast tables of its readers its circulation ought to increase. There is something the matter with it if its circulation does not increase—some defect of merit, some failure to inspire confidence and awaken demand. If its resources of brains and capital and character are equal to the task of continually bettering its quality and broadening its appeal it need not worry about its circulation. The public will not neglect it. THE TIMES is not a candidate for the public neglect. What this newspaper will be fifty years from to-day, when it shall have passed the first century mark, it would be useless to conjecture, since it is impossible to affirm anything about it. Very likely it will advance to a condition as far superior to that of to-day as its present condition is superior to that of fifty years ago. But what it is doing in the present time throws some light on the path of its progress in the immediate future. Perhaps its readers and the public can judge of its promise and its policy by the alliance it has recently formed with The London Times, through which it secures the exclusive right for America to all the news reports of its London namesake, of which such as are of interest to American readers are nightly sent by cable to this office. This puts at the command of this newspaper a news service of the very first order, second to none in the world, even if it be approached by any other in respect to efficiency and completeness. The occasional triumph known in the lingo of journalism as a "beat" may shed a fleeting lustre upon the name of a newspaper. Of those THE TIMES has had its share in the half century of its life. But the daily habit of gathering into its columns from the four corners of the earth all the news which vigilance and faithful effort can obtain and in which intelligent minds are likely to be interested gives enduring character and reputation and determines the public judgment. The continued advance in the circulation and business of THE TIMES reflects a favorable public judgment. The rate of the increase and its steadiness point to the attainment of a position of prominence very far surpassing the present achievement and realizing ambitions never entertained by the founders. But that degree of success can be reached only by conferring upon its readers benefits commensurate with its rewards. That is true of the past. It will be true of the future.

THE SINGLE ISSUE.

Whatever the action may be of the Tammany Boss through his obedient conventions, the issue presented by the nominations now before the voters is simple and plain. It is the choice between Mr. Low and Mr. CROKER and the kinds of city administration they respectively represent.

It is no longer open to any citizen wishing a better government than the unspeakably vile one that CROKER has given to us to guide his action in this canvass by anything but this single issue. Whether Mr. Low was the best candidate that could have been chosen, whether the situation would better have been met by the nomination of an independent Democrat, are no longer questions of any pertinence or importance. The nomination is made. The candidate is a man of character and ability. He is in every essential respect the opposite of all that Tammany desires and intends. The administration that he will give, if elected, will be the contrary of what Tammany will give. He will do the best he possibly can. Tammany will do the worst it dares.

We have only to recall what Tammany has been for the past four years to know what it will seek to be in the future, and to know with equal certainty what the administration of Mr. Low cannot by any possibility be. The Mayor of the city has been the more or less willing tool of a corrupt and corrupting political machine; Mr. Low cannot be that. The Mayor has placed at the head of the several departments men whom he has refused to be responsible for and whose bad conduct he has permitted and ignored; Mr. Low cannot do that. Under our present Mayor the chief department of the city, the police, has been in league with vice and has granted purchased immunity to its grossest and most revolting forms; that cannot go on under Mr. Low. Whatever a clean, upright, able, and experienced chief magistrate of the city can do to give us a sound and decent government Mr. Low is sure to do.

The composition of the rest of the ticket now in nomination is not important, since it complies with the one supreme condition—honesty in every place. To secure this the greatest pains have been taken. It is a ticket that should command the support of all the opponents of Tammany. If it shall do so, the overthrow of Tammany is assured. The result lies with the voters. The opportunity is theirs. On them will lie the responsibility.

DARTMOUTH AND DANIEL WEBSTER.

It is perhaps unexampled that a college should owe its general renown so exclusively to one graduate as Dartmouth owes its renown to DANIEL WEBSTER, the centenary of whose graduation it piously celebrated yesterday. Some of the "small colleges" of the English universities, indeed, live in the general memory upon single great reputations. The "general public" has never heard of any other graduate of "Christ's" than JOHN MILTON, nor of any other undergraduate of Sidney Sussex than OLIVER CROMWELL. And Dartmouth, apart from WEBSTER, has produced quite her share of famous men. RUFUS CHOATE, the best of the eulogists of WEBSTER, would alone have sufficed to lend a college lustre. But WEBSTER'S fame is particularly associated with his Alma Mater. The "Dartmouth College Case," to which a special paper was very properly devoted in yesterday's exercises, was one of the most remarkable triumphs ever won by a great lawyer in fixing the interpretation of a great branch of jurisprudence. And it is associated with a display of personal feeling which ranks very high indeed in the annals of eloquence in the English language.

To have launched WEBSTER is indeed glory enough for one American college. For a generation he dominated American politics by sheer force of personality, and he dominates posterity much in the same way in which during his lifetime he commanded the Senate or the forum. His speeches, well worth study as they are on their own account, are mainly impressive as revelations of his august and magisterial authority. The impression which he made upon CARLYLE, who was "inclined, at first sight, to back him as a Parliamentary Hercules against all the extant world," is the impression which he made upon all his contemporaries. And a succeeding generation may still receive it, if it reads his speeches in the light of a good portrait of the man.

It was by means of this powerful personality that he was enabled to render his great patriotic service, a service which recent political historians have willfully or unconsciously belittled. Most of them have talked as if the history of this country, from 1830 to 1860, had been the history of slavery and anti-slavery, and as if there had been no positive and constructive principle in American politics excepting the opposition to slavery. This assumption, to a considerable degree, vitiates the work of Prof. VON HOLST. But in fact the strength of the opposition to the agitation of slavery, which actuated many patriotic and good and wise, though not all wise Americans, during those decades, was a sentiment quite as positive as that of the opposition to slavery. It was the sentiment of nationality, the sentiment of the merger of sovereignty of the States in the supremacy of the Union. This sentiment was created and strengthened by DANIEL WEBSTER in a far greater degree than by any other American. It was the constant, one may almost say the only, theme of his manly and patriotic eloquence. And when the crisis and the conflict came it was the Americanism of a statesman then already in his grave which, more, perhaps, than any other single cause, brought about solidarity of the North, the "uprising of a mighty Nation" determined to be one, and only after months and years of struggle determined to do away forever with the cause of strife and disunion.

It should not be too great a tax upon the imagination of any patriotic American of the younger generation to see and own the consistent Americanism of a great American who has been in his grave almost half a century, and who spoke for the Union almost up to the beginning of a civil war that began forty years ago. The "7th of March speech" was that in which he was vehemently accused of having sold himself to the South. But, after this lapse of time, we should all be able to recognize that his invocation: "I speak for the salvation of the Union. Hear me for my cause," may have been as sincere and as patriotic as the more famous invocation twenty years before of "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable." It was upon the later speech that WHITTIER wrote his "Ichabod," perhaps the most memorable of all his poems. But, after many years, he had the manhood to modify it, and the grace to append his modification to his invective, in verses as worthy of remembrance:

> Oh cruel fate that closed to thee,
> O sleeper by the Northern Sea,
> The gates of Opportunity.

But indeed they were not closed. WEBSTER'S patriotic work had been done in creating and fortifying the sentiment of nationality which was the strength and the final victory of the Union cause. Dartmouth does well to honor him. Every American does well to honor him.

A MODEL TRIAL.

The slayer of the President has been duly and lawfully convicted of the murder. He has had every chance to establish his innocence, or his irresponsibility, or to plead any extenuating circumstances, that the most unfortunate and innocent victim of suspicious circumstances could have had. And, after decent deliberation, he has been found guilty. Presently he will suffer the penalty of his crime.

How much better this is, this solemn, passionless administration of "Justice according to law," than if the maddened crowd whom he had insulted and outraged had fallen upon him, as so many of them were tempted to do, and kicked the worthless and mischievous life out of him! How much more impressive! What incitement can there be for a lover of notoriety to commit even the most conspicuous of crimes in the picture of this wretch cowering under the looks of loathing and disgust that fell upon him in the courtroom whence and whither he had to be conducted under strong guard, and with the consciousness that he will not be praised or pitied, or even secretly celebrated, by any but the haters and enemies of mankind! The revenge of society upon him is as seemly as his attack upon society was bestial.

A quite unusual interest attaches to the advertisements published in the Jubilee Number issued to-day in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of THE TIMES by reason of the fact that it was determined to restrict the advertising announcements appearing in that publication to business houses and firms that have been in existence fifty years or more. No announcement relating to a business of more recent origin was accepted; many of them come from houses much more than half a century old. Business changes are occurring all the time in a great city. Such a record as that presented in the Jubilee Number of THE TIMES to-day proves that permanence and stability are a notable characteristic of the business life of New York.

BRITISH TELEGRAPH RATES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your article, "The Government and the Telegraphs," in your issue of the 18th inst., there is a statement which might cause a misconception on the part of those of your readers who are not cognizant of the rates at present in vogue in England. You say: "The rates are not materially lower than those charged in this country for short distances, and are decidedly higher for the longer distances."

I think, Sir, this would lead most readers to conclude that in England there are two rates, whereas there is one uniform rate of 6d. (12 cents) for the first twelve words and an additional half penny (1 cent) for each extra word, the receiver's address to be paid for. This obtains all over the United Kingdom. Take an example of comparative short-distance rates:

From London to York, roughly, 200 miles: Hamel Jones, 13 South Street, York. Home to-morrow. JACK. Cost of transmission, 6d., (12 cents.)

From Orlando to Jacksonville, roughly, 200 miles. Same message, substituting Jacksonville, Fla., for York, cost, 25 cents.

Try the longer distances:

From Penzance to Wick, roughly 700 miles. Same message as above, substituting Wick for York, cost, 6d., (12 cents.)

From Orlando to Richmond, Va., roughly 700 miles. Same message, substituting Richmond, Va., for Wick, cost, 50 cents.

Without wishing to detract from the merits of your able article, I would like to say that, as a rule, the public buy a high-class newspaper for the sake of obtaining information, and that the majority of purchasers feel more satisfied if they know that, in an editorial at least, that information is, on matters of fact, accurate.

B. COTTON.

Orlando, Fla., Sept. 19, 1901.

A PARTISAN VIEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a late issue you said that this was a Democratic city, and that no one but a good independent Democrat could be elected Mayor at the coming election. Is there anything to be proud of in the Democratic Party? Can you mention one benefit conferred by the Democratic Party? Can a man be a good Democrat who by his vote has thrown the country in an industrial depression and then wondered trade and business was dull and he could not sell his goods, and workmen out of work? No, if Democracy was buried 10,000 fathoms deep the stench of Democracy would arise and pollute the atmosphere. And why is it that though the causes and conditions are different in every political campaign, the result with a Democratic victory is always the same, poverty, misery, and want, as evidenced by the Democratic victory of 1893? No, better defeat, if it must, with a Republican candidate than victory with a Democrat, who is responsible for the present conditions, who by his vote and influence has placed Tammany in power.

WILLIAM S. GAVEY.

Brooklyn, Sept. 23, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Fees Plentiful.

"Good morning, Dr. Bleedem! How are you in your new neighborhood?"

"Prosperous and happy, my dear Mrs. Slicer."

"Ah! What is it—typhoid or malaria?"—San Francisco Bulletin.

Might Have Been Worse.

"Poor b'ye!" exclaimed O'Hara, condoling with Cassidy, who had been injured by a blast. "'Tis tough luck teh hav yer hand blowed off."

"Och! Faith, it moight 'ave bin worse," replied Cassidy. "Suppose Oi'd had me week's wage in it at the toime."—Philadelphia Press.

Waiting a Favorable Time.

"Did you ask the old man for his daughter?"

"Not yet."

"Why not?"

"I'm going to wait until he begins to feel the benefit of his Fall advertising."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Easy Going.

"How smoothly the seasons come and go!" said Mrs. Snaggs.

"Especially when Summer merges into Fall," added Mr. Snaggs.

"Why especially then?"

"The progress is autumn-atic."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

THE IMPOLITIC WISE MAN.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

There was a wise man once
Who sought the truth; who dared
To stand for Right, who struck at Wrong
Where'er its front was bared.

The clamor of the crowd
He suffered not to sway
Him from the course his reason told
Him was the honest way.

When masters wronged the men
Who did their bidding, he
Cried out against the masters then,
And shamed them fearlessly.

When servants, led astray,
Wronged those above he came
Forth boldly, as a righteous judge,
To tell them of their shame.

O he was wise and he
Was Error's fearless foe—
He never got elected to
A public office, though.

THE MANHATTAN THEATRE.

Mrs. Fiske in "Miranda of the Balcony" Is Received with Favor.

The opening of the Manhattan Theatre under the management of Harrison Grey Fiske was effected last night, and a new drama entitled "Miranda of the Balcony" was performed for the first time on any stage. The occasion was one which may possibly prove to be significant. The new manager defines his policy in the programme, and the definition is attractive. A theatre which shall have artistic aims, yet not be the field for idle and impracticable fancies, is something for which we all may long and for which we may be profoundly grateful, if it be provided for us. It beehooves us all to welcome the ambition of the new manager and to support his efforts with cordiality, so long as they appear to be judicious.

The opening last night of the Manhattan Theatre was interesting. The house itself is an inviting resort. The audience was not a representative assembly of habitual firstnighters, but a peculiarly sensitive and magnetic gathering of people plainly in sympathy with the intentions of the manager. There was an excellent orchestra under the direction of the most competent of theatrical conductors, Mr. Charles Puerner, and the music discoursed throughout the evening was not such as to fill the mind with notes discordant to the season. The management of the lights in the auditorium was evidently guided by human intelligence and not by the vagaries of an "electrician," and in general there was manifest a desire to treat the public as if it possessed human intelligence and some respect for the arts.

The play which was employed to usher the new administration into public notice was, as most plays are in these days, founded on a novel—in this case, the work of A. E. W. Mason. The author of the drama has not hitherto been made notorious by the trump of fame, but she is likely to be heard of to-day. Her name is Anne Crawford Flexner. She has written a peculiarly interesting drama, not altogether flawless in construction nor in illusion, but yet so meritorious as to command high praise and to insure the continuance of public attention for some time to come. The story of the play is unique, but it must not be rehearsed in full at this time. Suffice it to say that its motive is the self-sacrifice of a man and a woman on the altar of virtue. The woman thinks her husband is dead. It is made known to her that he still lives, a slave in African deserts. And so she sends the man she has just learned to love to rescue and bring back to her the husband she has learned to hate. And the man, because he loves the woman, does her bidding. Of course there is an escape from all the misery at the end. There is a Moor, whom the husband once shamefully maltreated, and at the eleventh hour this Moor has his revenge. Thus the wife and the real lover are united.

It is a clean play. There is not a moment of pruriency in it, and this will keep out of the theatre those whom the manager is not especially seeking. It is a play with an excellent crescendo. It increases in interest and power from beginning to end. Perhaps this is not strictly true, for it would be hard to excel the force and human interest of the third act. Yet the first scene of the fourth act, which has two, is certainly a powerful one. In short, Mrs. Flexner has written a strong emotional drama of modern style, and the audience of last night was quick to recognize its value.

It is not a "star" play. The fact that Mrs. Fiske's name stands in large type at the head of the house programme has no significance, as far as the drama is concerned. It is a play which demands for its interpretation a good company, and this—wonderful to say—has been provided. More than that, Mrs. Fiske has put the play on the stage as no other play has been mounted here in many moons. The scenery is simply beautiful. Mrs. Fiske's interpretation of the principal rôle displayed all of her admirable skill, her subtlety, her reticent power, and her personal magnetism. Mr. Haines was admirable, Mr. Dodson, Mr. Girardot, and Mr. Figman contributed fine pictures, and the results of intelligent and painstaking stage management were in evidence throughout the evening.

Luke Charnock	Robert T. Haines
Ralph Warriner	J. E. Dodson
Major Ambrose Wilbraham	Etienne Girardot
M. Fournier	Max Figman
Sir George Crowninshield	Edward Lester
Viscount Stelgrton	Jefferson Winter
Captain Grant-Duff	Bertram Godfrey
Mr. Jermyn	Frank McCormack
Jaynes	Phillips Smalley
Carlos	Bessie Harris
Hassan Akbar	Frederick C. Bertrand
Hamet Jones, 13 South Street, York.	Jefferson Winter
Rustum	Charles O. Shaw
Cassim	Edward Davis
Selam	Burton Adams
Lady Donnisthorpe	Kate Pattison Selten
Miranda Warriner	Mrs. Fiske
Jane Holt	Annie Irish
Lady Ethel Mickleham	Emily Stevens
Thompson	Victoria Addison

WORCESTER'S MUSIC FESTIVAL.

Annual Event Opens with Usual Participants—Franck's "Beatitudes" Again Rendered.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 24.—This evening saw the opening of the forty-fourth annual musical festival given by the Worcester County Musical Association. The usual forces are engaged, a chorus of 400 voices, 65 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Franz Kneisel as concert master, a dozen solo singers, some of whom are famous, and Richard Burmeister, solo pianist. George W. Chadwick is the conductor, and the most important event of the week will be the first performance on Thursday evening of his new work, "Judith."

The programme generally is the best ever presented by the festival. There are few back numbers, the three large choral works being modern, and some of the instrumental numbers being actual novelties. The bill this evening was Cesar Franck's "Beatitudes," which was the successful novelty of last year. It brought forward as soloists Mrs. Shanna Cumming, Mrs. Clara Poole-King, Miss Adelaide Griggs, Evan Williams, C. E. Towne, Stephen Townsend, and David Bispham.

The performance was an improvement over that of a year ago. The chorus gained in firmness, singing with a sense of security that was so gratifying as to atone in some measure for deficiencies in shading that seem at present to be inseparable from this organization. The tone quality was generally good, often excellent. Better discretion was shown in casting the solo parts, Mr. Bispham bringing out the dramatic force of the Satan rôle in a way that was a revelation.

Mrs. Cumming was a newcomer to the festival, and distinctly successful, though the chief soprano rôle in the oratorio is not calculated for vocal display. Williams was in first-rate form, and repeated his brilliant success of last year, and the other solo singers were wholly adequate to the demands upon them. The difficult ensembles for solo voices were presented finely, and the orchestral effects also were much more finished and clear than a year ago. Altogether it was a good beginning.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Joseph Jefferson opens his Fall tour of eight weeks in Troy next Monday evening.

"Martha" was sung last evening at the Broadway Theatre by the Castle Square Opera Company. The opera will be repeated to-night.

A. H. Canby, who was the manager of Gerardy, the 'cellist, on his Australian tour, returned to New York yesterday from New Zealand. He will manage Kyrle Bellew's American tour this season. Mr. Bellew sails for America next Saturday.

Wilton Lackaye yesterday signed a contract with Charles Frohman to create the leading rôle in Augustus Thomas's new play "Colorado." The comedy will be produced at Wallack's Theatre about the middle of November. Mr. Lackaye's part is similar to the rôle which he created in Bronson Howard's "Aristocracy," which was also produced at Wallack's.

The engagement of "The Forest Lovers," with Miss Bertha Galland as the goose girl, has been extended indefinitely at the Lyceum Theatre. Daniel Frohman wishes to present Miss Galland in a new part before she leaves New York City for the season. Mr. Frohman has secured for her use a play by Sydney Grundy. Miss Galland will appear in both plays on the road.

Monmouth Presbytery Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 24.—The Monmouth Presbytery, which includes the Presbyterian churches in Monmouth, Ocean, Middlesex, and Burlington Counties, met here to-day. About sixty delegates were present. The Rev. O. W. Wright of Barnegat was elected Moderator. The pastoral relations were dissolved of the Rev. J. A. Matheson of Manalapan and the Rev. A. E. Weston of Farmingdale. Mr. Matheson goes to a new charge near Poughkeepsie.

CHINA GRATEFUL TO JAPAN

Kwang-Su Thanks Mikado for His "Benevolent Attitude."

Hope that Bonds of Friendship Between the Empires May Grow Closer and Closer Seconded by Mutsuhito.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times sends a dispatch giving the full text of the letter from Emperor Kwang-Su to Emperor Mutsuhito apologizing for the murder of Sugiyama Akira, the Chancellor of the Japanese Legation in Peking.

The letter narrates the circumstances of Sugiyama's death and the acts of atonement. It concludes as follows:

"When the Japanese forces arrived in Peking their first and paramount aim was to give peace and security to the inhabitants. In the subsequent negotiations your beneficent influence was invariably felt in the adjustment of important questions. That the general situation in the Orient was happily preserved intact is due to the just and impartial views maintained by you in the councils of the nations.

"Your fame as a just and humane sovereign now extends far and wide, and, deeply touched by your benevolent attitude, we have commanded our envoy to offer our sincere thanks. It only remains to express our earnest wish that you, setting aside the displeasure occasioned by past events, may graciously be disposed to draw closer and closer the bonds of friendship uniting the two empires."

The Japanese Emperor, in replying, expresses the belief that in the future the relations of the two countries will become closer and closer and an earnest wish that the great work of reform, which depends on China's sovereign, will soon result in effective progress and that the maintenance of permanent peace in Asia will be thereby secured.

The Times, in an editorial to-day, says there is nothing theatrical about the exchange of the messages between the Emperors of China and Japan, yet it may prove of greater and more lasting importance in Eastern politics than more ostentatious performances. There is, says The Times, a ring of relative sincerity in many passages of Emperor Kwang-Su's letter not observable in all his recent autographs.

The most progressive and patriotic of the Chinese Viceroys and Governors are, says the editorial, quite sensible of the services Japan has rendered to China. They know that Japan owes here present greatness to the skill with which she borrowed all that suited her from Western civilization, and they have an instinctive feeling that China cannot attempt to find salvation under better guidance than that of Japan. To Japan belongs the credit of being the first power to tell the Chinese plainly that permanent peace in Asia will best be gained by speedy reform. The editorial concludes:

"Her [Japan's] manly, statesmanlike action stands in rather remarkable contrast to that of the great powers, who deliberately ignored this vital aspect of the Chinese question throughout the Peking negotiations."

CHINESE COURT'S PLANS.

Another Report that There Is No Intention to Return to Peking at Present.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A dispatch to The Times from Shanghai says it is stated "on high authority" in The North China News that the Court has definitely decided not to return to Peking for two years.

It is added that the Court will remain at Kai-Fong-Foo.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Austrian Consul at Cape Town Says Economic Prospects Are Good.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times quotes an encouraging report from the Austrian Consul at Cape Town on the economic prospects in South Africa.

He says there are the best reasons to regard the future with assurance, but adds that a stable Government must largely depend upon the farmers, who, after the war is over, must be provided with seeds, cattle, food, and clothing either by the British Government or the local authorities.

PREVENTS UNIVERSAL PEACE.

Prague Paper Says Great Britain Is the Impediment in the Way of the Czar's Plan.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—An editorial on the Czar's visit to France in the Politik, a Czech organ of Prague, is quoted by the Vienna correspondent of The Times. The article says the impediment in the way of the Russian Emperor's plan for peace, disarmament, and the arbitration of disputes is the British Empire, "which is carrying on a war in South Africa that would be a disgrace to barbarians." Great Britain, the editorial proceeds, has hitherto found too much advantage in the armed peace of Europe not to make every effort to maintain it. This must be fully realized by the peoples of Europe.

"Thus, in course of time," says the article, "the dual alliance may develop into a Continental alliance such as the First Napoleon conceived, but which his idea of his own universal predominance prevented."

BELGIAN TRADE LEAGUES MEET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says the Congress of Trade Leagues of Belgium has just closed at Bruges. This congress is different from most trade meetings because it is under the direct patronage of the Catholic Church and has the approval of the Vatican. The business included the discussion of measures to ameliorate the conditions of labor affecting both sexes and for the promotion of technical education in primary schools. All tendencies toward Socialism were strongly condemned. A letter from Cardinal Rampolla was read conferring the Papal benediction on the members of the league and their families.

MOROCCAN SULTAN WARNED.

Powers' Representatives All Write to Him—Captured Boy and Girl Said to be Dead.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A dispatch to The Times from Tangier says that though no collective or identical note has been sent by the representatives of the powers to Sultan Abdul el Aziz, all the Ministers have written warning him of the gravity of the question of the Spanish captives and urging him to take measures to obtain their release.

A dispatch from Madrid to The Times says it is reported in Tetuan, Morocco, that the captured boy and girl are both dead—that the boy died from illness and that the girl was murdered.

RUSSIAN TRADE IN ASIA.

Bureau of Commerce to Encourage It Is Being Established.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Odessa correspondent of The Times says an institution called the Bureau of Trade and Commerce with Eastern Asia is being founded at St. Petersburg.

It will have branches in all parts of the Far Orient, and will help Russian merchants and exporters to bid for the Eastern markets on extensive concerted lines.

THE FRANCO-TURKISH RUPTURE

Belief that France Really Wants the Porte to Buy the Quays.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says that, although the relinquishment of the quays by the Turkish Government is not the ostensible cause of the rupture with France, and the Sultan is under no obligation to buy them, it is not believed that France will resume diplomatic relations with the Porte till the purchase of the quays has been agreed to.

POST FOR DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Times hears that King Edward has approved the appointment of the Duke of Connaught as commander of the Third Army Corps, which will be stationed at Curragh, Ireland.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The commanders of the first three army corps formed under the decentralization scheme of Mr. Brodrick, the Secretary of State for War, are Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, and the Duke of Connaught, respectively.

RUSSIAN STUDENTS' PERIODICAL.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A dispatch from Odessa to The Times says the students have taken advantage of the greater freedom recently allowed to them to petition for permission to establish a periodical. It will be called The Word of the Student, and will be devoted exclusively to the interests of students throughout the empire. It is hoped that the Minister of Education will permit the publication.

MENELIK AND THE MAD MULLAH.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A dispatch from Marseilles to The Times gives various mail news from East Africa. Emperor Menelik is still at Adis Alem, where he is building a villa. He is in good health. The Mad Mullah has concluded an alliance with the Medjourtin tribe, which is well provided with rifles and ammunition.

YEOMEN FAIL TO RE-ENLIST.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The result of the Government's invitation to the Imperial Yeomanry to re-enlist has proved a great disappointment. It was expected that a majority of the men would re-enter the service. Instead of this the first week witnessed only thirty applications.

New measures will have to be taken to secure recruits. The trouble is largely due to the fact that the men had to wait for months before getting their arrears of pay settled.

New Secretary of the British Embassy.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Arthur S. Raikes, Secretary of the British Legation at Brussels, has been appointed Secretary of the British Embassy at Washington.

THE CAPTURE OF MISS STONE.

She Was Kidnapped by Bulgarians, Not Turks—Brigands Demand a Ransom.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Bulgarian bandits, and not Turks, kidnapped Miss Ellen H. Stone, the American missionary in Turkey, according to the latest advices to the State Department.

Consul General Dickinson at Constantinople has cabled to the department stating that Bulgarian brigands crossed the Turkish border, and, seizing Miss Stone, carried her back into Bulgaria, outside the Sultan's dominions.

The Consul General has been in communication with the brigands, who demand a ransom for the release of the prisoner, and he asks the State Department whether the American Board of Foreign Missions is willing to pay this ransom. The request has been transmitted to the board.

MILL WAGES RAISED.

M. D. C. Borden Announces Increase of 5 Per Cent. for Employes of Fall River Plant.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 24.—Notices of an advance of 5 per cent. in the wages of the 3,000 operatives have been posted in the Fall River Iron Works mills here. It is considered probable that all other manufacturers will be compelled to follow the example of M. D. C. Borden, owner of the iron works mills, and that a similar raise will be given to the 27,000 other operatives in this city.

The new wage schedule is to go into effect next Tuesday, Oct. 1. The move of the owner of the iron works mills created a great deal of excitement upon the streets here. Many manufacturers at first said that the present scale of wages paid here was the limit of what the business would stand, and that if it became necessary to advance even by a small percentage, the mills might as well be shut down.

The Textile Council has called a meeting for to-morrow night, when action on the 5 per cent. increase will be taken.

DANGER OF NATAL INVASION PASSED

Gen. Botha Pretended Such a Campaign to Deceive Boers.

Tugela and Buffalo Rivers in Flood and Gen. Lyttleton's Force Could Repel Invaders.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A dispatch to The Times from Newcastle, Natal, says:

"The moment for a serious invasion of Natal, if such an idea has been in Commandant General Botha's mind, has passed. Both the Buffalo and Tugela Rivers are in flood, while Gen. Lyttleton's troops are sufficient to deal with the enemy should he elect to cross the border.

"It is thought probable that Botha's plan of seeming to threaten Natal was in order to keep the minds of the burghers occupied, and so divert their attention from the expiration of the term of grace allowed by Lord Kitchener's latest proclamation."

The correspondent of The Times at Cape Town says the Chamber of Commerce there has discussed the advisability of placing the entire Cape peninsula under martial law. The members decided that they were ready to submit to the inconvenience which such a step would entail if it were absolutely necessary to the successful ending of the war. They took no definite action, however.

REBUFF FOR BOER DELEGATES.

Netherlands Foreign Minister Thought to Have Dealt a Final Blow to Their Hopes.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says that yesterday, in the debate in the second Chamber of the Dutch States General on the Queen's speech, the question of the war in South Africa was brought up. A member referred to the Queen's declaration of friendly relations with foreign powers, and asked whether this might not be interpreted to mean that Great Britain would be disposed to accept the good offices of the Netherlands to secure a settlement of the conflict with the Boers.

The Foreign Minister replied that the phrase did not carry such a suggestion.

It is held that this reply bars any attempt in the future to force the question, and deals a final blow to the hopes of the Boer delegates.

CALLS BRITISH LOSSES VAIN.

Paris Temps Thinks the Conquest of the Boers Is as Far Off as When the War Began.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The correspondent of The Times in Paris says the recent British reverses in South Africa have afforded to the French journalists an opportunity, which they have hastened to seize, to point out the folly of Lord Kitchener's assumption that the war is over.

The Temps says that, after the sacrifice of so many thousand lives, the loss of so many milliards of francs, the painful bankruptcy of the Liberalism of a great country, and the eclipse of its international conscience, Great Britain is as far now as it was on the first day of the war from the realization of its object—the conquest of the two Boer republics.

PITTSBURG TRACTION DEAL.

Lighting and Street Railroad Interests of Allegheny County, Penn., May Be Consolidated.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 24.—It is expected that a deal will be consummated in a few days which will centre under one directorship all traction and lighting interests of Allegheny County. Negotiations were begun in Philadelphia last Monday looking to the absorption by the Philadelphia Company of this city of all the Mellon traction interests in the county, involving the sale of the Monongahela Street Railway, the Pittsburg and Birmingham Traction, the Suburban Traction Company, and the Southern Traction Company.

These companies, together with the United Traction Company, already a constituent company, and the Consolidated Traction Company, the absorption of which was practically effected several weeks ago, will give to the parent—Philadelphia—company, a monopoly of all the surface roads of the county, with an aggregate trackage of 285 miles, and a total capitalization of almost $110,000,000.

W. L. Mellon said to-night that the sale or lease of the Mellon interests has not been completed, but that negotiations are in progress and a meeting will be held in Philadelphia in a few days to settle the matter. Mr. Mellon refused to disclose the terms of the proposed sale.

CELTIC BEATS HER RECORD.

Her Time of Passage to England Will Be About 7 Days 11 Hours.

The White Star Line steamship Celtic, the largest vessel afloat, which left this port on her second voyage to Liverpool on Sept. 17, clearing the Sandy Hook bar at about 10:37 A. M., was reported by cable passing Brow Head at 11:50 P. M. last night. The time of passage from New York to that point is therefore about 7 days 8 hours and 13 minutes.

Daunt's Rock, the point to which all records between New York and Queenstown are calculated is about three hours' steaming distance from Brow Head, and the arrival of the Celtic off there in that time will make her time of passage approximately 7 days and 11 hours. This will beat her previous record by about six hours, and is a remarkable trip considering the amount of coal she consumes in comparison with the great fliers of the Atlantic.

THE FURNESSIA'S DELAY.

Helped a Craft Whose Crew Had One Biscuit a Day.

The Anchor Line steamship Furnessia, from Glasgow, arrived yesterday morning several days overdue, owing to a delay caused by her giving assistance at sea to the Scotia, a railroad ferryboat, which had run short of coal and provisions. The Scotia was on the way from Newcastle-on-Tyne, coming to the Inter-Colonial Railboat, and when the Furnessia fell in with her in tow and safely brought her to St. John's, N. F., a distance of 150 miles. There were twenty-seven men on the ferryboat, and when the Furnessit fell in with the craft it was found that they had been living on one biscuit a day and a minimum supply of water for a week.

The passage of the Furnessia was marked by the death of a woman in the steerage and the birth of a boy in the second cabin.

DETAINED BERBERS RELEASED.

A band of West African Berbers, numbering fourteen men, women, and children, who have, since the arrival of the North German Lloyd liner Aller last week, been detained on Ellis Island, were allowed to land by the immigration authorities yesterday. The Africans come over to take part in the production of a play called "The Lost Desert," which is soon to be put on the stage at a Brooklyn theatre.

On the way across the Atlantic some of the passengers, in a spirit of jest, caused a report to be circulated that the leader of the band was an Anarchist. This report, it is averred, in some way reached the ears of the officials on Ellis Island, who forthwith ordered the detention of the entire band.

While on the island the Africans made themselves quite popular by each night giving an open-air concert on top of the main building.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

It is almost like Winter in town, not in a climatic sense, but socially. The cup races have brought society to town. Many are not staying at their houses, but on yachts and at hotels. The start will be made quite early on many of the yachts to-morrow morning on account of the tide, and those who are not staying on board overnight will have to be up extremely early. Among those who have come on from Newport are Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Eugene Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Robert Goelet, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, and many others. The Waldorf and Sherry's were crowded yesterday at luncheon and in the evening at dinner.

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Among those who are booked to sail on the St. Louis to-day are Clement March, Ladav Layard, and C. W. Bonynge. On the Kaiser Wilhelm, which sailed yesterday, were booked Capt. Arthur Lee and Mrs. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Pendelton, Mrs. Craig Lippincott, and Miss Lippincott of Philadelphia, Gen. Batcheller, and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Hoppin. Clement Griscom, Jr., and Mrs. Griscom are on the St. Louis, which sails this morning.

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Among those lunching yesterday at the Waldorf were Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Lady Newborough, Dr. Alexander Clarke and Mrs. Clarke, Creighton Webb, and many others. Delmonico's will be closed to-day until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, owing to the funeral services of Charles Crist Delmonico.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Barney of Philadelphia have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Laura E. Barney and Henry Miller Watts. It is to be celebrated on Saturday, Oct. 5 at Ogontz, in St. Paul's Church. The maid of honor is to be Miss Emily B. Barney, a sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Laura H. Cooke of New York, Ida Rowland, Clarice Butler, Sarah Pepper Gerhard, and the Misses Elise and Lilian Sarrell of Ansonia, Conn. The best man is to be William Carleton Watts, and the ushers will be Dr. William Pepper, Robert Hartshorne Large, Benjamin Rowland, Thomas Roberts, Jr., Francis le Baron Cramp, Albert P. Gerhard, Dr. John M. Crucie, and Paul Dencia Mills. There will be a reception and breakfast following the wedding at the country residence, Elidon, of the Jay Cookes, the bride's grandfather.

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William Carlton Watts of Philadelphia, a brother of Henry Miller Watts, is to marry Miss Julia Scott of Washington. Mr. Watts is an Ensign in the navy; he was graduated from Annapolis two years ago, and served through the Spanish war. He is the son of Ethelbert Watts, United States Consul at Kingston, Jamaica. Miss Scott is the daughter of Major D. M. Scott.

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The Philadelphia Dog Show is to be held on Nov. 27, 28, 29, and 30, in Horticultural Hall. Clement B. Newbold is the President and Edward Moore Robinson and Alexander Van Rensselaer are among the Vice Presidents.

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On the Grosser Kurfurst, which arrived from Bremen yesterday, were George Armistead, Mrs. Fred A. Clark, Miss E. R. Densmore, Clifford P. Grayson, Mrs. W. S. Jackson, Archbishop Keane, George H. Lathrop, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Lee, Miss Munroe, and W. H. Close. On the Manitou, which arrived from London, were A. O. Duncan, George P. Tiffany, and J. S. Wetherby.

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Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel were among the latest arrivals in town. They came from Philadelphia yesterday in their yacht, the Margarita. They have a large party with them for the cup races. They will remain on board of the yacht.

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There will be a drag hunt to-day at Meadow Brook. The Long Islanders are also interested in the Mineola Fair, which has opened and will continue for the greater part of the week. Nearly all the houses at Meadow Brook are occupied.

An Engagement Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Blau of this city announce the engagement of their daughter, Alma, to Jesse Frechlich of Philadelphia, Penn. A reception will be held Sunday afternoon at the home of the bride-elect, 21 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Gavit—Brady.

Palmer Gavit of Albany and Miss Flora Myers Brady, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony N. Brady of Albany, took place at noon yesterday at Ocean Crest Cottage, West End, N. J., the cottage of the Bradys. Immediate relatives only were invited to attend it. The Rev. William Frawl of Albany officiated. Miss Brady's attendants were her sisters, the Misses Marcia and Mabel Brady. Mr. Gavit's best man was Edward Newcomb of Albany. The bride was gowned in white satin trimmed with point lace, chiffon, and tulle, and wore a tulle veil.

Morris—Huntley.

A pretty wedding last night was that of Miss Hattie Huntley, who was married to Joseph H. Morris, President of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Bethesda Congregational Church, Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's parents, 907 Jefferson Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles Herald, pastor of Bethesda Church. The bride and bridegroom entered the parlor to the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," performed by Masters William Jacobson and John Spoth. Joseph Felder acted as best man, and Miss Grace Huntley was bridesmaid. A supper followed the ceremony. The couple will leave the city for a bridal trip this morning.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Major Augustus W. Conover.

Major Augustus W. Conover, Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., died at his Summer home, Bayshore, L. I., yesterday afternoon, after a short illness. Major Conover was one of the best-known National Guardsmen in the City of New York, and had been continuously connected with the Seventh Regiment since the 3d of March, 1870. He enlisted in Company B as a private, and passed up the successive grades until he reached the rank of Major, on the 8th of March, 1895. In April of last year he was brevetted a Lieutenant Colonel.

Major Conover was one of the crack shots of the Seventh. He was a prominent clubman, being a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon, New York Yacht, Reform, and New York Athletic Clubs.

In business Major Conover was associated with H. Schaus in the art firm of William Schaus, 204 Fifth Avenue. His funeral will in all probability be a military one, and will take place from his late residence, 111 East Sixty-ninth Street, Friday. Mrs. Conover and four daughters survive him.

Obituary Notes.

MARY CROSBY MATTHEWS, wife of Franklin Matthews, author and magazine contributor, died at her home, 38 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, of cancer. Mrs. Matthews, who was forty years old, was graduated from the New York City Training School for Nurses in 1882, and practiced her profession for several years thereafter in this city. She married Franklin Matthews in 1886. Besides her husband, she is survived by a son, a daughter, a brother, and three sisters. The funeral services were held at the Matthews home last evening.

Mental unrest is a sure sign of physical disease; often of ailments beyond the reach of ordinary remedies. DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE restores the debilitated organs, and healthy action brings strength.

JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is the surest of Blood Purifiers.

INDEX OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In Jubilee Supplement, The New York Times.

The advertisements which appear in the Jubilee Supplement, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which accompanies this issue of the paper, constitute the most unique collection of business announcements ever presented by a New York newspaper. The advertising has been restricted to those firms and companies that have been in business for fifty years. There are two hundred and twenty-four such advertisements in the Supplement, representing that number of business enterprises that have passed the half century mark, and which, therefore, form a class in themselves. Following is an alphabetical list of names of the advertisers, and the numbers of the pages on which the advertisements appear. As a guide and reference to the old business houses of New York it is of interest and value:

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Pond's Extract, 76 Fifth Avenue, New York	24
Portland Company, 1,135 Broadway, New York	24
Prentice, James, & Son Company, 178 Broadway, New York	36
Presbrey Stove Lining Works, The, Taunton, Mass.	25
Price, C. J., Philadelphia, Penn	21
Pugh, Job T., Philadelphia, Penn	25
Putnam's, G. P., Sons, 27 West Twenty-third Street, New York	21
Pyle's Pearline, 428 Greenwich Street, New York	28
Rogers Brothers, Meriden, Conn.	28
Rushmore, I. W., 100 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	24
Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, 43-47 Chambers Street, New York	36
St. Francis Xavier College, 32 West Sixteenth Street, New York	
St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y.	23
Sanford, S. T. W., & Sons, Long Island City, N. Y.	25
Sargent & Co., 149-153 Leonard Street, New York	36
Scientific American, The, 361 Broadway, New York	21
Schotten, William, & Co., St. Louis, Mo.	36
Scott, Townsend, & Son, Baltimore, Md.	35
Scovill Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Conn.	30
Schaefer, The F. & M., Brewing Company, Park Avenue, New York	23
Schuls & Ruckgaber, 16 and 18 Exchange Place, New York	28
Second National Bank, Springfield, Mass.	30
Shipman's, Ass L., Sons, 14 Warren Street, New York	28
Silleck & Co., 98 Fulton Street, New York	36
Simons, The Charles, Sons Company, 208 North Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.	23
Simpson, Robert, & Co., 143 West Forty-second Street, New York	25
Smith, Gray & Co., Broadway and Thirty-first Street, New York, (cover)	4
Somersworth Savings Bank, Somersworth, N. H.	29
Southern Home School for Girls, Baltimore, Md.	23
Springfield Marine Bank, Springfield, Ill.	31
Stamford Foundry Company, Stamford, Conn.	23
Strange, William, Company, 96 Prince Street, New York	22
Sweet's, A. M., Sons, 4 Fulton Street, New York	25
Taylor, H. E., & Co., 154 East Twenty-ninth Street, New York	23
Tefft-Weller Company, 326 Broadway, New York	28
Thalia Theat

HUNTING FILIPINO BANDS.

Cavalry and Artillery Busy in Laguna Province—Malvar's Threat to the Inhabitants.

MANILA, Sept. 24.—Troop C of the Sixth Cavalry and the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Batteries of Artillery are busy hunting the insurgents who are infesting Laguna Province. The rebels are now mostly broken up into small bands, and are practically bandits. One band, at Binang, attacked the house of the Presidente of Carmona and riddled it with bullets. The Presidente escaped.

Malvar, the insurgent leader, has issued a proclamation calling upon the inhabitants of the province to furnish a tenth part of the rice crop to him, adding that otherwise much more will be taken by force.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that for the month of August, 1901, the total receipts from all sources were $22,167,191, a decrease as compared with August, 1900, of $3,428,525.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Spirits, $8,492,951; increase, $601,029.
Tobacco, $3,991,381; decrease, $1,619,466.
Fermented liquors, $7,624,135; decrease, $964,-943.
Oleomargarine, $217,726; increase, $39,062.
Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated, $350,-071; increase, $54,141.
Miscellaneous, $1,490,921; decrease, $1,548,442.

New Commissioner of Education.

A successor to Commissioner Burlingham of the Board of Education was appointed yesterday by Mayor Van Wyck. The new appointee is Dr. Henry M. Groehl, who resides at 257 Rivington Street. Dr. Groehl is a resident of City Clerk Scully's Assembly District, through whom the appointment was secured. Dr. Groehl has long been interested in educational matters, and for the last three years he has served as an Inspector of Schools for the district without salary.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ERMANNO DI RIGO.—Deputy Sheriff Prendergast has received an attachment for $4,668 against Ermanno Di Rigo in favor of Andrea Maroglia, who claims that he intrusted the money to Di Rigo to put in the safe of the Hotel Gonfarone, on West Eighth Street, for safe keeping. The Sheriff placed keepers in two Italian grocery stores at 407 East Fifteenth Street and 625 East Thirty-fourth Street, which were reported to belong to Mr. Di Rigo. Another store at 308 Spring Street, it was stated in the attachment papers, had been cleaned out over a week ago and the doors locked.

JOHN FISH.—Schedules in the assignment of John Fish, builder, of 355 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, filed by Henry B. Wesselman, the assignee, show liabilities of $318,184, of which $203,300 are secured by bond and mortgage, and $14,884 unsecured; nominal assets, $296,000, including mortgages; actual assets, $244,000, including mortgages, and net actual assets, $40,700, excluding mortgages. The assets consist of several pieces of real estate, the actual value of which is given as follows: Seven-story apartment house, northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, $100,000, mortgaged for $83,300; two flats, 75 and 77 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, $50,000, mortgaged for $41,000; three private houses, 160-164 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, $42,000, mortgaged for $36,000; flat 414 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, $26,000, mortgaged for $24,000; lots at Saddle River, N. J., $4,000; houses and grounds at Springfield, Mass., $22,000, mortgaged for $19,000. Among the unsecured creditors are Henry F. Bruning, $34,700; Catherine M. Fish, $23,500; John J. Fish, $3,290, all for money loaned; Candee & Smith, $13,652, and Hoe Hoerner & McCann, $4,975 for materials.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ALBERT EINHORN.—Albert Einhorn, salesman, of 351 East Eighty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,850 and no assets. The debts were contracted in this city in 1893 and are to creditors in Nashville, Baltimore, and Cincinnati.

HORACE G. LEE.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed here against Horace G. Lee, grocer, of Port Jervis, by the following creditors: Stephen M. Bull of Newburg, $1,092; Philip G. Wagner of Port Jervis, $15, and Edward T. Laidly of Port Jervis, $4. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on Sept. 18 admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt.

JAMES F. COMERFORD.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against James F. Comerford, druggist, of 921 Columbus Avenue, by Schieffelin & Co., creditors for $588. It was alleged that he is insolvent and on June 1 transferred the business to his sister, Gertrude T. Cockerill, for an existing debt. He has been in business for eight years and formerly had two stores on Columbus Avenue.

MARY H. ARCHIBALD.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed here against Mary H. Archibald, dealer in lumber at Yonkers under the style of the Archibald Lumber Company, by the following creditors: Samuel A. Bennett $264, William W. Schupher $336, and Gouverneur E. Smith $207, and notes. It was alleged that she is insolvent and committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Monday.

L. DANIS & CO.—Louis Danis and Isaac L. Shapiro, who compose the firm of L. Danis & Co., manufacturers of cloaks at 81 Greene Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $17,414, and nominal assets $8,596, consisting mostly of merchandise $1,554, fixtures and machines $400, book accounts $6,645, of which $4,965 have been assigned. Of the liabilities, $3,230 are secured. Mr. Danis started the business about three years ago, and Mr. Shapiro became a partner on Feb. 1, 1900.

ASHER WEISSMAN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Asher Weissman of Forsyth Street by the following creditors: B. Fischer & Co., $286; Van Loan, Maguire & Gaffney, $201, and Max Lesser, $50. The number of his store and nature of the business was not stated in the petition. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on the 15th inst. permitted creditors to obtain judgments against him in Brooklyn for $525, in which a Marshal removed all his property, and has also transferred property and accounts.

LIZZIE C. NORTHRIP.—Lizzie C. Northrip, dealer in furniture, at Newburg, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $18,283 and nominal assets of $14,903. The assets consist of stock, $5,550; 200 bills of sale for furniture sold on the installment plan, $4,000; accounts, $3,000; ten acres of land in Newburg, $2,000, mortgaged for $3,830; horses, wagons, &c., $335; cash, $18. Of the liabilities $10,230 are secured. Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Addison C. Ormsbee of Newburg temporary receiver of the assets, with a bond of $10,000, in order to keep the store open and collect payments on installments, which average $800, to $1,000 a month.

WILLIAM GREENBERG.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against William Greenberg, wholesale dealer in boots and shoes at 62 Reade Street, by Hastings & Gleason, for the following creditors: Chase Merritt Company of Boston, $1,796; Condon Brothers & Co., Brockton, $1,177, and George W. Seaman & Son of New York, $51, services as truckmen. It was alleged that he is insolvent, removed, or permitted to be removed, a large portion of his stock, and paid Isaac Israel $200 to prefer the latter. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Walter P. Long temporary receiver of the assets. The liabilities are about $11,000, and assets $3,500. Hastings & Gleason represent creditors whose claims aggregate $7,800. Mr. Greenberg has been identified with the shoe trade for six years.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABORN, Milton—H. Goodkin $1,143
ALTIERI, Jerry—E. W. Coe 525
ALTIERI, Jerry—Thomas C. Edmonds & Co. 527
ALTIERI, Jerry—D. L. White and others. 425
BARCOLONE, Francesco—M. Boletta 30
BARNETT, Isaac—J. Pollack 45
BRANDT, George W.—Hock Plaster Company of New York and New Jersey 73
BOYCE, Mary A., administratrix—F. Diamond 10
BLOCK, David—M. Klaw 946
BERGE, Christian—J. Lederer 85
CALLAN, Thomas—Acker, Merrall & Condit 1,025
CONTILENOS, George—People of the State of New York 900
COLENEATES, Christ—H. W. Cropsey and others 1,023
HOOPER, John—C. E. Rider 358
HEWING, James W.—E. Moore, administratrix 194
HEITSHUSEN, John—William P. Baker Company 43
HUNTINGTON, Chester—R. H. Spalding 284
EDWARDS, William W.—M. Brennen 110
EDWARDS, Wilberforce D.—Cassidy & Son Manufacturing Company 232
HOLDORF, Charles and Magdalena—G. W. Kingston 247
HEISLER, Jay S.—E. Herrman 161
FIFE, John H., and George B. Selover—J. F. Betz 434

Get your sea legs on—and your good clothes.
We'll win the first race Thursday.
The good clothes are here—
A black Vicuna overcoat—the long, loose, broad shouldered type—The smart full Fall coat—silk lined, $19.
Every other thing that's dressy.
WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

FLANIGAN, James A.—G. Abeel and others 51
FREEBORN, George W.—E. Goettel 10,049
HEPENSTALL, Thomas C.—Julius Kessler & Co. 128
HARTOG, Joseph—C. Ouvrier and others.. 63
GOODWIN, John C.—J. S. Conabeer 130
GREENSPOON, Benzin S.—M. Bakst and others 236
GOSS, Marie—F. M. Barnes 298
GENERAL ENGINEERING AND CONstruction Company—L. Lundsberg 48
GARAGUSI, Arcangelina—D. Castrignano. 184
HUBBARD, Harlan P.—Harper & Brothers 68
HARRIS, Hebert W.—M. Goodwin 258
HERR, Franklin H.—C. C. Bryan 864
JACOBUS, William—I. Eckhardt 200
KLUNGHOFFER, Benjamin, and Sam Herzfeld—J. Kranz 107
LIPSET, Morris J.—M. Bakst and others.. 49
LAHR, Carl A.—A. Oppenheimer 110
LIVINGSTON, Samuel—L. Siegbert and others 222
McLAIN, Mary M.—J. E. Stillwell 429
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—L. P. Guilliamme 170
MOORE, Harrison B., Jr.—E. Moore, administratrix 182
MEYER, Julius, and Emidio Santancello—V. Guinta, by guardian 327
NOBLE, John W. and William—B. Goets 758
NOBLE, William—R. Strong and others.. 525
O'ROURKE, John J.—G. Silverstein, administratrix 89
ROTHSCHILD, William—J. Riley 184
SIRE, Henry B. and Leander S.—Cook & Bernheimer Company 706
PRESS, Joseph—J. Flanders 372
SILVERBLATT, Bernhard—A. Pollmann.. 82
SIMON, Simon—F. Preiss 271
RECKNAGEL, Charlotte and Charles—A. Hoppell 226
ROTHSCHILD, Albert—S. Wulfers, administratrix 171
ROOD, Horace E.—J. Josephson and others 126
SMALL, Benjamin F., and Richard C. Flower—D. S. Morgan & Co. 324
SEIBELL, Leila A.—Joackel and others.. 142
SCHIFFER, Max—H. B. Claflin Company 130
SMALL, Benjamin F.—D. S. Morgan & Co. 324
THOMAS ELEVATOR COMPANY—G. F. Smith 252
TIELLY, Lizzie—D. Seymour, executor, &c. 858
WHITNEY, Charles M.—H. Blinn 97
WEIBERT, John C.—Acker, Merrall & Condit 514
ZIEGLER, August H.—American Ice Company 157

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:50	Sun sets...5:54	Moon sets...2:45

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:46	Gov. Isl'd...5:11	H. Gate...7:07
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...5:06	Gov. Isl'd...5:32	H. Gate...7:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Eva, Argentina, Uraguay, and Paraguay...	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Monmouth shire, Sc. Thomas, St. Croix, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Cuba, Yucatan, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland....	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
St. Louis, Southampton..	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 26.

Daggry, Yucatan via Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	.....	7:30 A. M.
Horatio Hall, Portland.	.....	4:00 A. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk..	.....	10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Santiago, Guantanamo, and Bahamas.	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.

City of Washington, Mexico via Tampico.....	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Gloucester, Norfolk....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28.

Alleghany, West Indies..	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
British Queen, Antwerp..	.....	.....
Concho, Galveston, via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool, via Queenstown	11:30 A. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow, via Londonderry	9:30 A. M. *1:00 P. M.	12:00 M.
Georgian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Herschel, Santos and Southern Brazil	6:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Hildur, Curacao and Maracaibo	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Louisiana, New Orleans.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Maracas, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana ..	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
North Star, Portland....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ohio, Hull	.....	.....
Ponce, San Juan, Porto Rico	.....	.....
Pretoria, Hamburg	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	7:00 A. M.	5:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for shipment by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. to Sept. 15 and up to Sept. 28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Sept. 28, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 28 and up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aoranzi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. 13.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 25.

Citta di Messina, Gibraltar, Sept. 13.
Columbia, London, Sept. 11.
Concho, Galveston, Sept. 18.
Exeter City, Swansea, Sept. 11.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Sept. 24.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Sept. 14.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 26.

Deutschland, Hamburg, Sept. 19.
El Valle, New Orleans, Sept. 21.
Germanic, Liverpool, Sept. 18.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, Sept. 25.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Servia, Liverpool, Sept. 17.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.

Britannia, Shields, Sept. 14.
Comal, Galveston, Sept. 21.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Sept. 26.
Toronto, Hull, Sept. 15.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28.

Campania, Liverpool, Sept. 21.
Citta di Torino, Gibraltar, Sept. 16.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Sept. 27.
Neustria, Gibraltar, Sept. 15.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Sept. 21.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 29.

El Cid, New Orleans, Sept. 23.
La Champagne, Havre, Sept. 21.
Mesaba, London, Sept. 19.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Sept. 28.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 19.

Arrived.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger., new, 15,000 tons,) L. Stoermer, Bremen Sept. 11 and Southampton and Cherbourg 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. South of Fire Island at 11:47 P. M.

SS Saginaw, Hale, Georgetown, S. C., Sept. 19, and Wilmington, N. C., 21st, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS El Norte, Gardner, New Orleans Sept. 19, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow Sept. 12 and Moville 13th via St. John's, N. F., with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 11:50 P. M. 23d.

SS Advance, Phillips, Colon Sept. 17, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Pigott, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Grosser Kurfurst, (Ger.,) Reimkasten, Bremen Sept. 14 and Cherbourg 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.

SS Morro Castle, Downs, Havana Sept. 21, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:08 A. M.

SS Manitou, Simmons, London Sept. 12, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 A. M.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwarp Sept. 14, with mdse. and passengers to the International Nav. Co. Arrived at 10:17 A. M.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Coelho, Lisbon, &c., Aug. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Hagemeyer & Brun. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Masconomo, (Br.,) Townley, Tagal, &c., July 2, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Co.—vessel to T. Hogan & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 A. M.

Steam yacht Gundreda, (Br.,) Oakley, Halifax, N. S., Sept. 22, to master.

SS Vermont, (Br.,) White, Philadelphia Sept. 23, in ballast to Bennett & Walsh. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Mascot, (Nor.,) Emundsen, Tilt Cove Sept. 14, with copper ore to the American Metal Co.—vessel to A. H. Bull & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville Sept. 21 and Charleston 22d, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Buergermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Stege, Shields Sept. 10, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 8:20 P. M.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Caven, Liverpool Sept. 12, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:32 P. M.

U. S. supply ship Culgoa, Osterhaus, Manila, &c., July 7, to the United States Quartermaster's Department.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 24, 9:30 P. M., northwest, 16 miles, fair, hazy.

Sailed.

SS Warfield, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Cherbourg and Southampton.
SS Pretoriuswise, for Savannah.
SS Lauenburg, (Cuban,) for Gonaives, Miragoane, &c.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Cevic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Miami, Hate, for Baltimore.
SS Bergenhus, (Nor.,) for Galveston.
SS El Dorado, for New Orleans.
SS Orizaba, for Colon.
SS Scotia, (Ger.,) for Genoa, &c.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Arapahoe, for Charleston, &c.
SS Liguria, (Ital.,) for Genoa, &c.
U. S. gunboat Marietta passed out Sandy Hook at 3:20 P. M.

Notice to Mariners.

GOOSE ROCKS LIGHT STATION, MAINE—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Nov. 1, 1901, the intensity of this light will be increased by changing it from a fifth to a fourth order light, and its characteristic from a fixed red light with a white sector to a flashing red light every five seconds with a flashing white light every five seconds in the former white sector. This station is located on Goose Rocks Ledge, northerly side of the main easterly entrance to Fox Islands Thoroughfare from East Penobscot Bay.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1901," Page 24, No. 26, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, First Lighthouse District, 1901," Page 48.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 1:20 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Oesselmann, from New York for Naples and Genoa, arr. at Gibraltar at 6 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Courtin, sld. from Hamburg for New York Sept. 22.

SS Grangense, (Br.,) Capt. Spedding, (from Para,) sld. from Barbados for New York Sept. 22.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New York for London, passed Prawle Point at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Calvados, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Plymouth for New York at 9:55 A. M. to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New York for Southampton and Bremen, passed Scilly at 5:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Calabria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, from New York, arr. at Bermuda to-day.

SS Puerthenan, (Br.,) Capt. Toms, from Antofahaste, &c., for New York, passed St. Lucia for New York Sept. 22.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, from New York for Rio Janeiro, arr. at Pernambuco for New York Sept. 22.

SS Caspian, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from Killingdal for New York, arr. at Colombo Sept. 22.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from New York via Malta, &c., arr. at Bari Sept. 22.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Johnson, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Table Bay to-day.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McDougall, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York to-day.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 11:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, from Almeria for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Nauplia, (Ger.,) Capt. Krafte, from New York for Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New York via Boulogne sur Mer, arr. at Rotterdam at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Laurentian, (Br.,) Capt. Stirrat, from New York for Londonderry and Glasgow, arr. at St. John's, N. F., to-day for coal and proceeded.

SS Sabine, (Br.,) Capt. Johnson, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Table Bay to-day.

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Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways for the Conveyance and Transportation of Persons and Property, as determined by said Board, ought to be constructed and operated; Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Theron G. Strong, Thomas C. T. Crain, and Henry W. Gray, having, by an order of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial Department entered in the above-entitled matter on the 10th day of September, 1901, and bearing date the 4th day of September, 1901, been appointed Commissioners, under and in pursuance of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891 as amended, to determine and report after public hearing of all parties interested, whether the railways in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan in the City of New York, determined upon by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York and mentioned in the petition of the said Board presented to the Appellate Division on or about the 9th day of July, 1901, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Appellate Division on or about the same day, ought to be constructed and operated, do hereby appoint Monday, the 30th day of September, 1901, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York at No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, as the time and place of their first sitting, and that at such sitting, and such adjourned sittings as may be thereafter held, they will hear all persons interested in the said matter.

Dated New York, September 18th, 1901.
THERON G. STRONG.
THOS. C. T. CRAIN.
H. W. GRAY.
Commissioners.

BOARDMAN, PLATT & SOLEY,
35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City;
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN,
111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City,
Attorneys for Rapid Transit Board.

Summonses

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York.—JEANETTE GUNTHER, plaintiff, against GERTRUDE V. C. DE GRAFFENREID and HENRY CREDE, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, Aug. 30, 1901.
THEODORE SATTLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office address and office, No. 58 Bond Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Gertrude V. C. de Graffenreid:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the ninth day of September, 1901, and filed, with the complaint in this action, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the ninth day of September, 1901.

Dated New York, September 10th, 1901.
THEODORE SATTLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and P. O. address No. 58 Bond Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
s11-law6wW&o23

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JENNY COHEN, plaintiff, against HENRIETTA LEVINESCU, Sadie Schlossman, Fannie Dobromilski, Isaac Wasserzug, Heinrich Brinkman, William Nevins, Louis Coorsen, Max Quehl, Henry Backhause, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated August twelfth, 1901.
WILLIAM BERNARD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 119-121 Nassau street, N. Y. City.

To the defendants Sadie Schlosman and Fannie Dobromilski:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable F. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of August, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York.

Dated New York, August 27th, 1901.
WILLIAM BERNARD, Plff's Atty.
s4-1aw5wW

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS DREIBLATT, Bankrupt. —No. 4,109.

To the creditors of Morris Dreiblatt of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1901, the said Morris Dreiblatt was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 24th, 1901.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMIL HENSCHEL, bankrupt.—No. 4,720.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Charles M. Hough, the trustee, at public auction by Gus Brenner, auctioneer, at Nos. 50-52 Howard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the seventh day of October, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., of said day. A general description of said property is as follows:

Stock of woolens and fixtures belonging to the store formerly conducted by the Huddersfield Tailoring Co., at Nos. 1,375-1,377 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Dated New York, September 24th, 1901.
MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy,
No. 40 Exchange Place, New York City, N.Y.
MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Trustee, 309 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

NO. 3,946.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EUGENE H. FRIED, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Eugene H. Fried, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 15th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 9th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 24th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY W. GIBBONS, Bankrupt.—No. 4,919.

Notice is hereby given that Henry W. Gibbons, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 18th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 9th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated September 18th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN KNEPPER, Bankrupt.—No. 4,855.

Notice is hereby given that Herman Knepper, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 18th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 9th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated September 24th, 1901.

NO. 4,049.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Plot in Upper Fifth Avenue Section Sold—Bowery and Bayard Street Corner Changes Hands.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for David L. Einstein the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Third Street, 275 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 75 by 100.9. The buyer's name is withheld, but it is said that he is an investor already identified with the upper Fifth Avenue section.

The property at the southwest corner of the Bowery and Bayard Street, 42.6 by 75, has been bought by Max Mandel, through Broker Jacob Finkelstein. Simon Herrman and the firm of Adler & Herrman are joint sellers in the transaction. The price is reported at about $100,000.

Friedman & Sindenband have sold for Rosenberg & Feinberg the six-story tenement 110 and 112 Thompson Street, 38 by 71.

Daniel B. Freedman has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 22 East Seventy-eighth Street, 16 by 102. This house was formerly the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Custer, widow of Gen. George A. Custer, and was sold by her to Mr. Freedman only a few months ago.

It is reported that 114 and 116 West Forty-fifth Street, two four-story dwellings, each 20 by 100.5, have been sold. No. 114 is owned by F. S. Allen and No. 116 by William H. Hankinson.

Thomas F. White has sold the five-story American-basement dwelling 333 West Seventy-sixth Street, 20 by 102.2.

Charles E. Duross has sold for Thomas E. Donahue to William W. Burke the private dwelling 181 West Tenth Street, 20.6 by 80.4.

William O'Gorman has sold to the Gaines-Roberts Company, for improvement, the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 575 feet east of Willis Avenue, 150 by 100.

Williamson & Bryan have sold for Max Marx to Sarah Hassard the five-story flat 747 St. Ann's Avenue, 26 by 88. The buyer gives in part payment the plot on the west side of Cauldwell Avenue, 325 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 50 by 115.

Arthur S. Cox & Co. have leased for the General Theological Seminary to the George A. Fuller Company the seven lots 531 to 543 West Twentieth Street. The property will be used by the company as a storage yard.

William Stonebridge has sold for John J. O'Brien to Henry Metzner the three-story frame dwelling 2,400 Bathgate Avenue, Fordham.

The property 70 and 72 West Forty-sixth Street, 45 by 100.5, to which Bernard J. Maas recently took title, was reconveyed yesterday to the Municipal Realty Corporation.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

173½ Canal Street, south side, 83.1 feet east of Mott Street, 15.11, by 50.2, three-story brick dwelling, with store; foreclosure sale to Harry C. Wolfe.....$14,250

By Philip A. Smyth.

859 and 861 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and 1,015 Trinity Avenue, being the northwest corner of those streets, 25, 24.3, and 24.3, respectively, by 100, three four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary R. McAvoy 54,100

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Whitlock Avenue, east side, 442.10 feet south of Leggett Avenue, 75 by 110, vacant; together with Longfellow Street, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100, vacant; together with Longfellow Street, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Emil S. Levi..... 2,850

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Partition sale, Boulevard Lafayette, west side, 275.4 feet south of Fort Washington Park, 50 by 100, vacant; to Timothy Donovan 3,225

Private Street, east side, 276.1 feet south of Fort Washington Park, 50 by 108.11, vacant; to Morris Franklin..... 1,000

Private Street, west side, 574.11 feet south of Fort Washington Park, 25 by 72.3 by 25 by 72.6, vacant; to E. C. Mooney..... 450

514 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 407 feet east of Broadway, 16 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; to Morris Franklin..... 13,600

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, trustee's sale, 19 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 235 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 103 and 105 Mott Street, west side, 175 feet south of Hester Street, 50 by 100, seven-story brick factory.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, Bronx Terrace, northeast corner of Tenth Street, William's Bridge, eight lots, each 28 by 105; Bronx Terrace, west side, 60 feet north of Tenth Street, six lots, each 25 by 105; Bronx Terrace, west side, 83 feet south of Tenth Street, six lots, each 25.8 by 100.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Felix H. Levy, referee, 108 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, 140 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; Tiebout Avenue, southwest corner of Clark Street, 200 by 235 and irregular, six two-story frame dwellings and vacant. Due on judgment, $13,291; subject to other mortgages; on the former parcel, $10,525; on the latter, $1,265.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 342 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 150 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.11, three-story frame flat, with store. Due on judgment, $7,743.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Morris B. Kilsheimer, referee, Barker Avenue, Fulton Street, Bleecker Street, and the easterly line of Bronx Park, the block, 188.7 by 414.6 by 185 by 425.6. Due on judgment, $2,235; subject to another mortgage for $9,500.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, M. Linn Bruce, referee, 1,488 Vyse Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,466.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, 338 Madison Street, south side, 75.5 feet east of Scammel Street, 20 by 38 by 19.11 by 37, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,319; subject to other mortgages for $7,188.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward J. Maxwell, referee, 18 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,407.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Seligman Manheimer, referee, 621 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 274.6 feet west of Broadway, 15.6 by 99.10 and irregular, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,773; subject to another mortgage for $7,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Moses J. Sneudaira, referee, 302 Morris Avenue, east side, 98.8 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 31.9 by 111.10, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $20,156.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry A. Gumbleton, referee, 2,056 Ryer Avenue, east side, 407.5 feet north of Burnside Avenue, 25 by 90.7 by 25 by 90.5, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,973.

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, Francis C. Cantine, referee, 334 East Fifty-ninth Street, south side, 216.8 feet west of First Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling.

By Solomon De Walltearss, assignee's sale, 934 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street, 25.5 by 60.1, four-story brick flat, with store; 167 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 16.8 by 25.5, two-story brick building; 165 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 22.6 by 25.5, four-story brick flat; 163 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 100.5 and irregular, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Solomon De Walltearss, public auction sale, 1,700 Topping Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 125 by 95, frame dwelling and stable.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, William's Bridge Heights, tract of about 20½ acres, known as the old Varian estate, lying north of Van Cortlandt Avenue, between Mosholu Parkway and the William's Bridge Reservoir.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 445 and 447 West Thirtieth Street, for a seven-story brick factory; Louis and Herman Runkel of 624 West End Avenue, owners; George F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $45,000.

Nos. 822 to 828 East Ninth Street, for a one-story frame storage shed, 20 by 64; Charles P. Miller of 227 Fourth Avenue, owner; Charles P. Perry of 723 Cauldwell Avenue, architect; cost, $1,600.

Nos. 4,013 to 4,019 Third Avenue, for a one-story brick stable, 16 by 16; Anna Oesterheld of 3,987 Third Avenue, owner; Arthur Boehmer of 751 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

No. 108 West Fourteenth Street, to three-story brick warerooms, with store; estate of Joseph H. Terry of 59 Liberty Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 45 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Dr. William Thomas, premises, owner; J. G. Robinson of 1,155 Gerard Avenue, architect; cost, $1,200.

Fourth Avenue, east side, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Street, to a two-story brick office and car barn; Metropolitan Street Railway Company of 621 Broadway, owner; A. V. Porter of 21 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,000.

Mohegan Avenue, east side, 120.5 feet north of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, to a three-story frame shop; Mario Koch of 620 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; Gustav Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $700.

Bowery and Bayard Street, northwest corner, to a one-story brick power house and office; Metropolitan Street Railway Company of 621 Broadway, owner; A. V. Porter of 621 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 741 Broadway, to a one-and-one-half-story brick shop, with stable; Jane E. Faltoute of 1 West Twenty-seventh Street, owner; John F. Evans of 908 Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 19 Essex Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Max Lubetkin of 10 Front Street, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $150.

No. 222 East Eighty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick tenement, Charles E. and A. Quackenbush of 71 East Ninety-second Street, owners; M. & Z. Freeman of 72 East Ninety-second Street, Collins Iron Works, foot of West Twenty-first Street, architects; cost, $250.

No. 100 Park Row, to a six-story brick hotel; estate of Johanna L. St. John of 80 Broadway, owner; cost, $1,500.

No. 345 East Sixty-third Street, to a two-story brick dwelling, with store; George Maxenhoff, premises, owner; Emil W. J. Pouba of 13 to 21 Park Row, architect; cost, $1,800.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage, and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage, plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Tuesday, Sept. 24.

ADAMS PLACE, s e, 100 ft s of 183d St, 25x100; Filomena Tesoro to Emil Wabst, (mtg $3,500) 5,300

BRONX ST, 2,059, w s, 50x80; Ophelia Purdy to Ear. G. Pier, (R S 75c) 100

COLLINS AV, n e corner of 90th St, 25.11x75; Peter Doelger, Jr., to Frederick J. Feuerbach, (mtg $35,000, R S $10) 57,500

CONCORD AV, w s, 300 ft s of Lexington 1

EAGLE AV, e s, 100 ft s of Terrace Place, 25x100; George Scales and another to Michael M. Reynolds, (mtg $1,200) 2,200

ELLIOTT AV, s w corner of Julianna St, 50x100, Dinville; Emily R. Washington to Friedrich C. Beckmann, (R S 75 cents) 3,900

FAIRMOUNT AV, s s, w ½ of Lot B, map of Fairmount; Michael Regan to Sarah J. Gleason 100

HOME ST, n s, 338 ft w of Union Av, old lines, 20x123.4x20.1x122.2; William Robitzek to Frank X. Kane, (mtg $3,500, R S 50 cents) 6,500

LOTS 263 and 264, map of Undercliff Terrace; Estate C. Palmer to Frederick H. Palmer 1

PERRY AV, n w corner of 205th St, 92.3 x irregular; Christopher Kelly to Catherine Murphy 1

SYRACUSE AV, s w corner Cedar St, 25x100; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Hannah Ernst 130

UNION AV, 1,134 to 1,138, e s, 170.6 ft s of Home St, 56.3x100; Joseph Benson to Mary Benson, (mtg $19,500, R S $1) 1

WEST END AV, n w corner of 79th St, 102.2x100; William B. Franke to Josephine Franke, 7-50 parts, (mtg $275,000) 100

1ST AV, 629, n w corner of 36th St, 24.8 x80; George Hinck to Peter Doelger, (mtg $19,000, R S $1.25) 100

1ST ST, e s, Lots 1,273 and 1,274, map of Wakefield, 165x150x165x145; Mary D. Kilbourn to Catharine E. Stewart 1

5TH AV, e s, centre block, 96th and 97th Sts, runs n 25.2x100; Continental Trust Company to Stephen V. Hoffman, trustee, to William G. Park, (R S $18.75.) B. & S. 40,000

127TH ST, 75 East, 25x103.3; Frances Marx to Julius Samuels, (mtg $23,500) .. 1

19TH ST, 333 West, 25x91.11; Walter M. Fernbach to Minnie A. Fernbach, (mtg $27,000, R S $6.50) 1

22D ST, 331 West; also Land in Putnam County; Bayard Gulick, by guardian, to Amelia A. Jones, re-recorded 1

38TH ST, s s, 262.6 ft w of 10th Av, 18.9x90 irregular; Phillip Desel to Caroline Desel, (R S $2.75) 1

46TH ST, 70 and 72 West, 45x100.5; Bernard J. Maas to Municipal Realty Corporation, (mtg $65,000, R S $11) 1

48TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 17x100; Margaret Ennis and another to Ephraim L. Ennis, (mtg $4,000) 1

49TH ST, 549 West, 25x84.10x25x76.8; Lucy McArevy to Catharine McSorley, ½ part. 1

53D ST, 319 East, 40x100.5; Augustine R. McMahon, referee, to Loton Horton, (R S $11.25) 25,000

56TH ST, 83 East, 15x67.1; Laura G. Weiler to Mildred P. Jurgensen, (R S $10.75). 23,750

73D ST, 104 East, 17x102.2; 7th Av, s e corner 124th St, 19x61.11x75; Mary J. Clarke to Richard H. Clarke, (mtg $52,500, R S $5.50) 1

75TH ST, n s, 165 ft e of 5th Av, 60x102.2; James B. Ford and others to William Ford, (mtg $30,000) 200,000

76TH ST, 174 West, 20x77.2; Madison Av, 1,690, s w corner 112th St, 21x50; Jennie B. Schuyler to William Schneider, (R S $4.25), all liens 11,000

77TH ST, 105 West, 18x100.2; Herman R. Murray to John E. Shaw, (R S $6.25) 1

95TH ST, 128 East, 18x100.8; Mary E. Schoen to Adelaide P. Lyon, (mtg $13,000, R S $7.75) 15,500

104TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 4th Av, 37.6 x100.11; Edward Tully to Donald Robertson and another, (mtg $8,250, R S $12) .. 1

113TH ST, 23 West, 15.6x100.11; Title Guaranty and Trust Company, executor and trustee, to Jennie Hirschman, (mtg $6,500, R S $3.50) 9,250

119TH ST, 15 West, 14x78x14.6x99.2; Frances Marx to Gussie Hessberg, (mtg $6,000) 1

123D ST, n s, 164.10 ft w of Lenox Av, 20.1x100.11; Thomas Killilea to Mary E. Killilea, (mtg $3,000) ..... Gift

136TH ST, 21 East, 16x99.11; Earl G. Pier to Ophelia Purdy, (mtg $8,000, R S 75 cents) 100

135TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Edw. D. O'Brien, referee, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society (mtg $10,000, R S $5.75) 13,500

135TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Edward D. O'Brien, referee, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, (R S $5) .. 12,000

135TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; Edward D. O'Brien, referee, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, (R S $4.75, mtg $10,000) .. 11,500

135TH ST, ns, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; Edward D. O'Brien, referee, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, (mtg $10,000, R S $5) 12,000

139TH ST, 507 East, 25x100; Mathias Goeren to Rosie Welden, (mtg $15,000, R S $2.50) 1

140TH ST, n s, 575 ft e of Willis Av, 150x100; William O'Gorman to the Gaines-Roberts Company, (R S $14.50) .. 1

182D ST, n s, 123 ft w of Bathgate Av, 20x98; Gerald C. Connor to William N. Daily, (mtg $3,000) 1

Recorded Leases.

9TH AV, 184; Elizabeth Hendry to Max Lukas, 5 years 2,000

9TH AV, 483; Hugh O'Reilly, executor, to Patrick J. Reilly, 5 years 1,200

16TH ST, 145 East; Sophia Domke to Mary Shearer, 5 years $1,250

30TH ST, 103 to 107 West; Julia L. Butterfield, trustee, to James Farmer, 5 years 2,400

41ST ST, 3 East; Michael Coleman to Paul Bertin and another, 5 years 4,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BECKMANN, Frederich C., to Alfred H. Washington; Elliott Av, s w corner of Julianna, Olinville, 3 years 2,000

BERMER, Kate, to Therese Thoede; 87th St, 407 East, 5 years, 6 per cent. 3,500

FERNBACH, Walter M., to Thomas S. Ollive, as committee; 19th St, 333 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 25,000

FERNBACH, Walter M., to Emil Bachmann; 19th St, 33 West, prior mortgage $25,000, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent. 2,000

HALL, William W., to James B. Ford and others, executors, &c.; 75th St, n s, 165 ft e of 10th Av, two mortgages, 2 years, 4 per cent., each 70,000

HAMMER, Ernest, to Stephen J. Egan; St. Ann's Av, w s, 100 ft s of 142d St, four mortgages; 3 years, 4½ per cent., each 15,000

HOLLAND, William G., to Bessie Newmark; 3d Av, s w corner of 163d St, prior mortgage $7,500, 3 months, 6 per cent. note 200

HORTON, Loton, to Eliza Dean; 53d St, 319 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 20,000

KANE, Frank X., to William Robitzek; Home St, n s, old line, 138 ft w of Union Av, old line, prior mortgage $3,500, 3 months, 6 per cent. 1,000

LYONS, Adelaide P., and another to Mary E. Shoen; 95th St, 128 East, installments, 6 per cent. 3,000

McGOVERN, John J., to John A. Delany; 92d St, 392 East, 1 year, 6 per cent. 500

NORTH NEW YORK CITY REALTY Company to James C. de La Mere; s ½ of Lot 74, and all Lots 75 and 76, on amended map of Bronxwood Park, 1 year, 6 per cent. 493

PURDON, John, to H. Ward Leonard; 114th St, 606 West, 3 years, 6 per cent. .. 2,500

SCHWARTZ, Emma, and another to August Oesting; 9th St, 327 East, 3 years, 6 per cent. 7,500

SELZER, Hugo, and wife and others to Michael Struth; 12th St, s s, 50 ft e from n e corner of Lot 279, map of Unionport, being part of Lot 27, on said map, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,000

STRIFFLER, Edward C., to Anna M. Schneider; 134th St, 109 West, due July 1, 1904, 4½ per cent. 5,000

THE GAINES-ROBERTS COMPANY to Michael Coleman and trustee; 140th St, n s, 575 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year 20,000

WABST, Emil, to Filomena Tesoro; Adams Place, e s, 100 ft s of 183d St, 5 years, 6 per cent. 1,200

WELDON, Rosie, to Mathias Goetzen, 139th St, 507 East, prior mortgage $15,000, 2 years 4,000

WIRTH, Henry J., to Henry Dreyer; Allen St, 157 and 159, 3 years, 6 per cent. 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARNABY, Annie E., to Mary L. Evans. Nominal

BARNABY, Annie E., to Mary L. Evans. Nominal

BRUCE, Ellen, to Edmund Coffin 2,000

COE, Mary J., to James McClenahan, and others, trustees ..... Nominal

ELLIMAN, Kenneth E., to Henry L. Bogert and another, executors and trustees 500

FLOOD, Timothy, to Abraham C. Quackenbush 2,000

JANFOLE, Aaron M., to Louis Werner and another, 2-3 part ..... Nominal

KNOX, Effie W., to William F. Wahrenberger, 1-11 part 1,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Equitable Life Assurance Society $15,000

LORD, Sarah, to the Atlantic Trust Company 8,000

MANNESCHMIDT, Jacob, to Jacob Deeng ..... Nominal

OESTING, August, to William C. Oesting 7,500

RIDLEY, Arthur J., to Catherine Ridley, two assignments ..... Nominal

ROBERTS, Anna M. B., to Abraham C. Quackenbush 1,000

ROOSEVELT, J., Roosevelt and others, executors, to Elisabeth Rankin 52,200

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Dry Dock Savings Institution. 12,000

Mechanics' Liens.

3D AV, e s, 100 ft s of 174th St, 75x 100; G. Pasquale D'Auria against John M. Redmond, owner and contractor 70

8TH ST, 331 and 335 East; Louis Konitzki against S. Gutman and J. Solomon, owners; M. L. Shaiack & Co., contractors 40

17TH ST, n s, 316.10 ft w of Broadway, 37.6x260 to 16th St x 24.6; James B. Sayre, Jr., against Thomas H. Bell, owner; George W. Bell, owner and contractor 150

47TH ST, 132 and 134 West; John A. Schroeder and another against Mohawk Realty Company, owner and contractor. 1,621

48TH ST, 442 to 448 East; Louis Sachs against American Malting Company, owner; W. E. Lyon Iron Works, contractor 175

58TH ST, 234 to 238 East; Mattie Liguori and another against Morris Jacobson, owner; Nathan Hutkoff, owner and contractor 600

58TH ST, 234 to 238 East; Mattie Liguori and another against Morris Jacobson, owner and contractor; Nathan Hutkoff, owner 4,550

78TH ST and Park Av, s w corner, 76.8x 100; Louis Bossert & Son against Webb Granite Works and another, owners; G. L. Schuyler & Co., contractors 416

98TH ST, 48 to 54 East; Cesare Casanosa against Solomon Jacobs, owner and contractor 800

102D ST, 212 and 214 West; Elizabeth Beverly against Jane Ellen, owner; G. O. Heerwagen, contractor 53

118TH ST and Riverside Drive, n e corner, 118.6x103; W. Edgar Pruden against Columbia Court Building Company and another, owners; Homer J. Beaudet, contractor 806

114TH ST, 337 to 341 East; Mattie Liguori against M. Jaipar and Morris Goldberg, owners and contractors 4,800

138TH ST, n s, 438 ft e of 7th Av, 187x 100; William Buess against Walter G. Schuyler and another, owners and contractors 377

138TH ST, 105, 111, and 117 West; Thomson & Cammack against Walter G. Schuyler and another, owners; G. L. Schuyler & Co., contractors 678

159TH ST, 682 East; Frederick G. Chase against Mrs. Emma Horenburger, owner; Charles J. Quigley, contractor 858

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 100 ft s of 142d St, four lots; Stephen J. Egan, with Ernest Hammer $60,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROOME ST, 42 and 44; Thomas Fitzsimmons against Deutscher Spar und Credit Verein, Sept. 20, 1901 ..... $185

MADISON AV, 1,675; Michael Casner against Henrietta Gordon and another, Aug. 20, 1901 31

MADISON AV, 1,675; Samuel L. Lewin against Henrietta Gordon and another, Aug. 17, 1901 145

3D AV, w s, 31.6 ft n of 181st St, 25x 102.11; Alfred Marsich against Otto Weber and another, Aug. 5, 1901 1,221

3D AV, w s, 31.6 ft n of 181st St, 25x 102.11; Alfred Marsich against Otto Weber and another, Aug. 2, 1901 1,221

3D AV, w s, 31.6 ft n of 181st St, 25x 102.11; Alfred Marsich against Otto Weber and another, July 24, 1901 721

3D ST, 100 West; Thomas Fitzsimmons against Leopold Kaufman, Sept. 20, 1901 24

Lis Pendens.

EAST HOUSTON ST, 19, and 138 and 140 Crosby St; Ellen Lynch against John H. Murphy, executor, and another, (action to set aside agreement, &c.); attorney, J. S. Teese.

JACKSON AV, w s, 475.8 ft n of Columbus Av, 24.4x100; Ernest F. Schneider against Frederick C. Schulze and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Nash & Jones.

SCHUYLER AV, w s, parcel 2, map of property at Throgg's Neck, from Westchester to Throgg's Neck, at intersection of Willow Lane, 109x100, Bronx; Thomas F. Flanagan against Catherine C. Flanagan and another, (amended action to determine rights, &c.); attorney, S. Baker.

MADISON AV, 918; New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society against Maria H. Woodward and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000. Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00. ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

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List of current offerings sent on application. Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

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Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
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MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

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Branch Offices.
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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of the Boonville Railroad Bridge Company Bonds of May 1st, 1873.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway System
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
49 WALL STREET,
New York, August 30, 1901.

To the owners and holders of the bonds of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, dated May 1, 1873, secured by the Mortgage of that Company to the Union Trust Company of New York, dated May 1, 1873:

Each and every holder of bonds and coupons of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, issued by that company under its first mortgage, dated May 1, 1873, to the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the payment whereof was guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company by written endorsement on each and every of said bonds, are hereby notified that the said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company elects to and will exercise the right reserved to it as guarantor in its written guaranty of redeeming all of the outstanding bonds and coupons to date of payment aforesaid, in cash, on November 1, 1901; and you and each and every the holders of said bonds and coupons are hereby further notified to present, at the office of said The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company or at the office of said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, both at 49 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., November 1, 1901, for redemption and surrender upon the payment of the principal thereof and accrued interest coupons to that date, as aforesaid, said bonds and all coupons payable thereafter held by you and each of you; and that after that date, November 1, 1901, no further interest or interest coupons on said bonds will be paid.

To those of such bondholders who desire to renew their security on this property, notice is hereby given that arrangements can be made on or before November 1, 1901, through H. W. Poor & Co., 18 Wall St., N. Y., so that, instead of receiving cash as above for their holdings, such bondholders can receive new 4% fifty-year gold bonds, likewise guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, of an issue of $1,000,000, secured by mortgage of the Bridge Company's property, such exchange for new bonds (if made before November 1, 1901) to be on the basis of par and interest to November 1, 1901, for the old and 80 for the new, with interest from November 1, 1901.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO.
By C. G. HEDGE,
Vice President and Treasurer,
Guarantor.
THE BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE CO.
By H. C. ROUSE,
President,
Obligor.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $4,000,000

OFFICERS:
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THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE, 2d Vice-Pres't.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary
EUGENE E. VARET, Asst. Secretary
G. L. WILMERDING, Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer

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George F. Baker, D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind, Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell, Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke, W. G. Oakman,
Henry H. Flagler, George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven, Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix, Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt, Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie, Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston, John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard, William C. Whitney.

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LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
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CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits 1,346,000
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
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James Stillman, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady, William A. Nash,
John D. Crimmins, James N. Jarvie,
Michael Coleman, James H. Post,
Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO OF NEW YORK, NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighler, Sec.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE. 66 BROADWAY.
Harlem Branch, cor Lenox Ave., & 125th St.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $2,387,221.50
Ch. T. Barney, Pres.; Fd'k L. Eldridge, 1st V.-Pres.; Jos. T. Brown, 2d V.-Pr.; Fd'k Gore King, Sec. & Tres.; J. M. Gerard, As. Sec. & Tr. W. B. Randall, Tr. Officer.

INCORPORATED 1828.
CENTREVILLE NATIONAL BANK OF WARWICK,
CENTREVILLE, RHODE ISLAND.
Capital . 100,000
Surplus . 48,000

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
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5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list.
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SAN LUIS GREENE CONSOLIDATED, Copper, bought, sold. State quantities and terms. ARTHUR BRENTON COOK, Drexel Building.

FINANCIAL.

F. H. RICHARDSON, President.
JAMES C. BELL, Vice President.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.
EDWARD EARL, Assistant Cashier.

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WILLIAM WRAY, Manager. WILLIAM ROWLAND, Superintendent.

CHARTERED 1822.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
NEW YORK.

STATEMENT.
Showing its actual condition at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1901, as reported to the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

RESOURCES.

United States Bonds, at market value	$4,055,060.00
New York City Stocks, at market value	1,683,000.00
Railroad and other Bonds and Stocks, at market value	7,295,498.47
Real Estate	1,010,720.07
Bonds and Mortgages	255,996.69
Amount Loaned on Collateral	35,012,598.15
Cash on hand and in Bank	11,888,079.67
Miscellaneous Securities, accrued interest, rents, etc.	424,694.37
	$61,125,647.42

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus Undivided Profits	6,440,248.60
Deposits in Trust	53,472,209.82
Interest accrued on Deposits, Taxes, and Unclaimed Dividends	213,189.00
	$61,125,647.42

EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
THOS. J. BARNETT, 2d Vice President.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.
AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Asst. Secy.
WILLIAM B. CARDOZO, Asst. Secy.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, Asst. Secy.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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William Waldorf Astor,	William Rowland,
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A. G. Agnew,	S. S. Palmer,
Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,	Cleveland H. Dodge,
Hugh D. Auchincloss,	John L. Riker,
James Stillman,	Daniel S. Lamont,
Henry A. C. Taylor,	Henry Hentz,
D. H. King, Jr.,	P. A. Valentine.
Robert C. Boyd,	Archibald D. Russell,
	H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25,
at 12:30 o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
1,609 shs. Manaos Railway Co.
$10,000 Boston United Gas Co. 2d mort. 5 p. c. Bonds.
50 shs. Home Ins. Co.
$10,000 Green Bay & Western R. R. Deb. Bonds, Series B.
118 shs. Phenix Ins. Co.
125 shs. Steel-Tired Wheel Co. common.
$1,200 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consols.
24 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
12 shs. Morris Canal & Banking Co. pfd.
19 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
$2,000 N. Y. & Queens Electric Light & Power Co. 1st Cons. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1930.
8 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
100 shs. Century Realty Co.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
20 shs. E. W. Bliss common.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$500 N. Y. Athletic Club 2 mtge. 5 p. c. Bond.
5 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
9 shs. Home Ins. Co.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
1 share Natl. City Bank.
20 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.

PACIFIC COAST 1ST MTGE. SCRIP.
ANN ARBOR 1ST MTGE. SCRIP.
AND ALL OTHER SCRIPS OR STOCKS AND BONDS WANTED BY
R. P. DOW,
Specialist in Scrip,
54 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Dividends.

Amalgamated Copper Company,
52 Broadway, New York, September 20, 1901.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) was declared, payable October 28th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. Friday, September 27th, 1901. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. September 27th, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. October 14th, 1901.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary and Treasurer.

The United States Projectile Co.
1st Av. & 53d Street,
Boro. Brooklyn, N. Y., September 18th, 1901.
The Board of Trustees has this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) also an Extra Dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1901, to all stockholders of record.
Transfer Books will be closed from September 28th to October 2d, 1901
CHARLES E. PORTER, Secretary.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Sept. 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, the 30th inst.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 11, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (one dollar per share,) payable October 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

New York & Harlem Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, New York, September 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 24th day of September, 1901.
W. S. CRANE, Treasurer.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company.
Coupons No. 12, due October 1st, 1901, from the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City.
H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, September 15, 1901.

American Chicle Company.
A dividend of 1½% on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of 2% on the Common Stock of this company have this day been declared, payable on Oct. 1st next, to all stockholders of record at 12 noon on Thursday, Sept. 26th, 1901.
The Transfer Books will close at 12 noon, the 26th, reopening on Oct. 2nd next at 10 A. M.
HENRY ROWLEY, Treasurer.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Sept. 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on Sept. 20th, at 3 P. M., and open October 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Secretary.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway.
The coupons due October 1st on the bonds of this company will be paid at the Hanover National Bank, New York.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

Gramercy Sugar Company,
New Orleans, La., September 21, 1901.
Coupons due October 1, 1901, on the First Mortgage 6% Bonds of this Company will be paid at the National Park Bank, 214 Broadway, New York.
M. R. SPELMAN, President.

September 21, 1901.
THE LONG ISLAND LOAN & TRUST CO. WILL pay Dividend No. 57 of 2½% on Oct. 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 21st, 1901. FREDERICK T. ALDRIDGE, Secretary.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—First Mortgage coupons, due 1st October, 1901, will be paid on and after that date by Moran Brothers, 54 William Street.

FINANCIAL.

T. W. HOUSE. J. H. B. HOUSE.
T. W. HOUSE,
BANKERS,
HOUSTON - - TEXAS.
ESTABLISHED 1838.

Meetings and Elections.

Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
September 25th, 1901.
A special meeting of the stockholders of the DR. TAFT BROS. MED. CO. will be held on the TENTH OF OCTOBER, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of said company, at 79 East 130th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of N. Y., for the purpose of voting upon the following proposition, to wit: To increase its capital stock from $50,000 common stock, consisting of 500 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $300,000 of stock, to consist of 1,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $100 each and 2,000 shares of preferred stock of the par value of $100 each, such preferred stock to receive in each year dividends of 7 per cent. and no more, which dividends are to be cumulative; the control and management of the said corporation to be in the hands of the holders of the common stock, and the holders of the preferred stock to have no voting power until there has been a default of at least five consecutive years in the payment of dividends on said preferred stock. The corporation to have the right to redeem at any time the outstanding preferred stock at par and dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to the time of such redemption. The said preferred stock to be preferred as to dividends only. Also for the purpose of transacting such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN S. PRICE, Vice President.
E. M. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company,
New York, Sept. 4th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, October 15th, 1901. The meeting will be held for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to the Company that may be properly brought before it.
A proposition will be submitted to the stockholders at said Annual Meeting to amend the Company's Articles of Incorporation by specifying and describing therein the route of the new standard gauge line of railroad of the Company between La Veta Station and Alamosa, over La Veta Pass on the Sangre de Cristo Range of mountains, in the State of Colorado, and to authorize and ratify the construction, operation, and maintenance thereof, this being the line of railroad described in the Annual Reports of the Directors of the Company to the Stockholders for the years 1899 and 1900.
The books for the transfer of the stock for the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following the annual meeting or any adjournment thereof.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

Dry Air Refrigerator Company,
652 to 664 Hudson Street.
New York, Sept. 17th, 1901.
A special meeting of the stockholders of the Dry Air Refrigerator Company will be held on the third day of October, 1901, at three o'clock P. M., at the office of such company, at No. 656 Hudson Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from one hundred thousand dollars, consisting of one thousand shares, of the par value of one hundred dollars each, to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, consisting of fifteen hundred shares, of the par value of one hundred dollars each, which said increase of fifty thousand dollars shall be preferred stock.
WILLIAM A. COOKE, Jr., President.
MERRITT S. MIDDLETON, Secretary.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of Oregon Short Line Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Salt Lake City, Utah, on WEDNESDAY, October 9, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M., for the election of fifteen Directors of the company, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
The books for the transfer of stock will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 21, 1901, and will be reopened on the day following the date of such meeting or any adjournment thereof.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
Dated September 5, 1901.

New York & East River Ferry Company.
New York, September 12, 1901.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on Thursday, October 3d, 1901, at 10 A. M.
Transfer books will be closed from September 18th, 1901, at 3 P. M., to October 4, 1901, at 10 A. M.
ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of October next.
The stock transfer books will close on Friday, September 20, 1901, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Thursday, October 3, 1901, at 10 A. M.
J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 31st, 1901.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.—Governor's Island, N. Y., September 25, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 11 A. M., October 25, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef and vegetables, (potatoes and onions,) required during six months beginning January 1, 1902: Forts Preble and Williams, Me.; Fort Constitution, N. H.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Springfield Armory, Watertown Arsenal, Forts Banks, Rodman, Strong, and Warren, Mass.; Forts Adams and Greble, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Madison and Plattsburg Barracks, West Point, Watervliet Arsenal, Forts Columbus, Hamilton, Niagara, Porter, Schuyler, Slocum, Terry, Totten, Wadsworth, and Wood, N. Y.; Forts Hancock and Mott, N. J.; Allegheny and Frankford Arsenals, Pa.; Fort Du Pont, Del.; Forts Howard, McHenry, and Washington, Md.; Forts Hunt, Monroe, and Myer, Va.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Fort Caswell, N. C.; Fort Fremont and Sullivan's Island, S. C.; Augusta Arsenal, Forts McPherson and Screven, Ga.; Forts Barrancas and Dade, Key West Barracks, Fla.; Fort Morgan, Ala.; Jackson Barracks, La., and in addition to potatoes and onions at Forts Banks and McHenry, cabbage. Also proposals for fresh beef and vegetables will be received and opened by commissaries at Henry Barracks, Mayaguez, Ponce, and San Juan, P. R., required for delivery thereat; also at Office Chief Commissary, District Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R., for delivery at San Juan, of fresh vegetables and REFRIGERATED beef required at all Porto Rican posts. Proposals will be received and opened at same time at respective points named for fresh beef to be delivered at temperature not greater than 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Information furnished on application to commissaries at respective places. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Beef, (or Vegetables,) to be opened October 25, 1901," and must be addressed to commissary at place to be supplied. EDW. F. DRAVO, Lieut. Col., D. C. G., Chief Commissary.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Certificate of Lot 16, Range 9, Section B, New Cathedral Cemetery, Philadelphia, in name of Catharine Splint. Application has been made for a duplicate. 132 West 16th St.

Mr. Gage Buys More Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $191,500 long-term 4 per cent. bonds, $112,500 4s of 1907, and $1,900 5s of 1908. Since April 1 last the total purchases have been $33,656,960, at a cost of $40,398,897. During this fiscal year the expenditures on account of bond purchases have exceeded the surplus revenues of the year by $9,644,197.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 24	730,417
To date this year	213,831,615
Corresponding date last year	80,210,881

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 24	$2,248,000
To date this year	$759,198,020
Corresponding date last year	$349,489,860

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Ev. & T. H. pf.	½
Am. C. Oil pf	2	Lake Erie & W.	1
Am. Express	2	Manhattan	2½
Am. Ice	⅝	Met. Street Ry	¾
Am. Ice pf	2	N. Y. Central	1¼
Am. Locom. pf	¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1⅛
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	1
B'klyn R. T.	½	pf.	1
Bur., C. R. & N.	3	Peoria & East	4½
Canada South	2¾	Rep. Steel pf	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	⅛	Wabash	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf	¾	Iowa Central	1
Am. Smelting	½	Iowa Cent. pf	1⅞
Am. Smelt. pf	½	Louis. & Nash	¾
Am. Snuff pf	2	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Sugar	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
Anaconda Copper	1½	pf.	2
Canadian Pacific	½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	¾
Cent. of N. J.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	1¾
Ches. & Ohio	½	North American	1
Chi. G. W. pf. B.	¾	North. Pac. pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac	1⅝	Penn. R. R.	½
Den. & Rio Grande	2⅛	St. L. & S. F.	⅞
Diamond Match	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Det. Un. Ry.	5	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Un. Bag & P.	½
Glucose Sugar	1	Union Pac. pf.	1
Gt. North. pf.	2½	U. S. Leather pf.	2
Hock. Valley	⅝	Va.-Car. Chem.	⅝
Hock. Valley pf.	½	West. Un. Tel.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s, t. r.	1½	Ore. S. L. 6s	1½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1¼	Peo. & East. 1st	1½
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	2	Peo. & East. inc.	2⅝
		St. P. & S. C. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Adams Exp. 4s	1	Det. City Gas 5s	1
Bur., C. R. & N. coll. tr. 5s	1	Erie gen. lien	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1
		St. J. & G. I. 1st	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The feature of the stock market yesterday was its great irregularity. Prices moved up and down throughout the day apparently without rhyme or reason, and hence it was that traders and others who, in the language of the Street, undertook to "play the market for a turn" were very badly whipsawed—this because, for the most part, they were tempted to sell when the market, being weak, looked as if it would decline still further; or to buy when, prices advancing, it seemed as if they might continue upward for an indefinite time. It was a market deceptive in the fullest sense of the word, looking at one moment as if on the borderland of demoralization and at another as if the largest financial interests in the country had of a sudden joined hands in a concerted buying movement.

Reviewing the situation in its totality, it may be said that at the conclusion of the day the Street was altogether mystified and quite unable to explain the erratic movement of prices—the heaviness in the early trading, the comparative strength later, the decided weakness still later, and, lastly, the sudden advances all through the list, under the leadership of the Vanderbilts, with final figures in many instances up two and three points from the low of the day. There were, certainly, no developments, news or otherwise, to explain this seesawing of prices. The copper stocks, after the initial transactions in them, showing a break of three points each in Amalgamated and Anaconda, though moving irregularly, nevertheless were stronger, and were therefore no longer the depressing or disturbing factors that they had been in days lately preceding. The reported conflict between the Pennsylvania and Gould interests, exploited in some detail in a Philadelphia newspaper, was pronounced to be absolutely without foundation by all parties in interest. The fact that this denial was made almost coincident with the market opening prevented it having the effect upon timid holders that it might have had, coming so soon after the ridiculous fable that the Standard Oil and Morgan interests were again at variance.

As for any other general developments to influence the market, there was none of consequence, unless it was in the money market, where a further sharp advance in sterling exchange was noted, precluding all possibility of any additional gold imports at this time. Some substantial shipments of currency to the interior, to the total of about three-quarters of a million, were recorded, this suggesting that were any excessive speculation in the stock market to occur at this time it would inevitably lead to higher money rates. Leading bankers, in short, point out that notwithstanding the relief afforded by the Government the money market, with the prospects of large shipments to the interior to face, is as yet not in so secure a position that it can encourage heavy speculation. Hence it is that in some quarters the policy of conservatism and caution in the way of stock market commitments is being preached, not, however, because of any fear of the market—for sentiment in best quarters is at once optimistic and bullish—but solely for the reason that were trading to be overdone now it might work to the detriment of the market later.

Yesterday's market opening was of itself irregular, with the trend of prices downward—this largely because of the lower prices sent over by London, where average declines of about a half point were recorded, sentiment being unfavorably influenced by the weakness in coppers. The feature of the opening was Amalgamated Copper, initial transactions in it being recorded by the tape as "9,500 shares from 90½ to 91½," as compared with Monday's close of 93. A few moments later the price reached 90, at which figure large supporting orders appeared, rallying both this stock and the rest of the list. The rally, however, did not last for long, a wave of liquidation sweeping over the market shortly after 11 o'clock and carrying everything down with it. Union Pacific broke 1½ points, Atchison 1½, Rock Island 1½, St. Paul 2½, Missouri Pacific 2, Great Northern preferred 2⅝, Denver and Rio Grande 2⅛, Anaconda 3, Southern Pacific 1 and many other stocks a point each. So heavy was this selling, many large blocks coming out, that it looked for a time as if the market might become demoralized. Nothing of the kind, however, happened, buying orders placed in the market at this time by Vanderbilt, Morgan, and Gould brokers preventing any further break and ultimately rallying prices so sharply that many of the early losses were recovered, while not a few important stocks showed net gains. Chief of these were the Vanderbilts, with a gain of 2¾ in Canada Southern, of 1¼ in New York Central, of 1½ in Nickel Plate, and 1 in Lake Erie and Western. Manhattan gained 2⅛, Peoria and Eastern 4⅛, and Wabash 1.

Coming to the stocks themselves, there is little to be said of them. The buying which advanced Manhattan was by the same brokers who were conspicuous in the upward movement of Missouri Pacific some time ago, and was credited therefore to the Goulds. All the information to be had in the matter is that the purchases are in anticipation of increased revenues to accrue to the company when the system shall be operated by electricity, though in the Street this is regarded as rather a far cry. The Vanderbilts were again bought in connection with the consolidation prospect now under way; banking interests bought Chicago Terminal shares, though it is denied that any plan of readjustment of the property is contemplated; Iowa Central securities declined on the lack of confirmation of the Illinois Central consolidation rumors and on the gossip that the company had made a bid, which was refused, for the control of Des Moines and Fort Dodge; the declines on the Erie, Southern Railway, and St. Paul were hastened by London selling, the total sales from that quarter amounting to 60,000 shares; and an early drive was made against Western Union on the report that the Pennsylvania Railroad would withdraw its patronage and on the extensions being made by the Commercial Cable Company. Inside support appeared, rallying the stock. It is pointed out, as showing how ridiculous these reports are, that the Western Union's fifty-year contract with Pennsylvania does not expire for twenty years. It is noted likewise that Western Union is one of the few industrials that publishes its earnings and the condition of its property regularly, and that for that reason, with its long dividend record, it is much more in favor than many of the newly formed or blind pool industrials. The assurance that the dividend policy of the United States Steel Corporation will remain unchanged, being unaffected by the recent strike, led to good investment demand for those stocks. Union Pacific was given good support by the banking interests identified with the property. It is understood that the plan of financing the Northern Pacific stock bought by Union Pacific interests some time ago is not yet perfected and may be postponed for some time. Incidentally it is worth noting that a sale of 100 shares of Northern Pacific preferred stock was recorded yesterday at 96¾, a half point below the last previous sale.

Money remained easy all day, most of the call loans being made at 3½ per cent.

THE COPPER SITUATION.

Probably the most significant development in the copper situation yesterday was a sudden drop in copper prices in London of £2 17s 6d—or about 1¼ cents a pound—this bringing prices down to the lowest point they have touched since 1899. No reason, regarded as satisfactory, was given for the decline, the bare statement of an "accumulation of stock" not being held to warrant so sharp a drop.

Another development was the postponement in this city of the meeting of the Directors of the Anaconda Copper Company, to take action on the dividend, because of a failure to obtain a quorum. This meeting will be held to-day, and the Street is much at sea as to what will be done. Heretofore, each quarter a dividend of $1.25, and of 75 cents extra, has been declared; and the problem now is whether, as in the case of Amalgamated, the extra dividend will be omitted. Some authorities say it will be; others say it will not be. As to a report that the production of the mine had been seriously impaired by earthquakes, no official information is forthcoming.

A story on the floor of the Exchange yesterday was to the effect that a circular is being prepared by the Amalgamated Company, to be made public on Saturday, reducing the price of copper from 17 to 13½ cents a pound. This, also, is lacking of verification.

On the Stock Exchange Amalgamated Copper was dealt in to the extent of 169,000 shares, breaking at one time to 90, and closing unchanged at 93. Anaconda was traded in to the extent of 34,000 shares, selling down at one time to 34½, and closing at 36, a net loss of 1½ points.

One of the incidents in connection with the declines in the market values of the stocks is that from various parts of the country come advices telling of the damage brought by the

points and Hamburg-American 2¼. The former, at closing, stood at 103½ and the latter at 104. Hansa shares fell off 6 points and Argo 5½.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 39½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—The money situation is slowly working easier. The approach of the 1st of October, when the banks must be in shape for heavy disbursements, is having no adverse influence as yet on rates, nor is it likely to. The heavy copper share liquidation of the last few days has operated to release a considerable amount of money, and is another factor making for ease.

Money loaned at the Clearing House today at 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at from 15 to 5 cents discount. Exchanges, $25,375,804; balances, $2,400,049.

Money on call ranges from 4½ to 5½ per cent., mostly 4½ and 5 per cent. Time money is weaker, with very choice six months' loans reported at 4½ per cent. The general asking rate, however, is 5 per cent. In business paper rates range from 5 to 6 per cent., mostly at 5@5½ per cent.

The stock market closed with the best prices of the day. Amalgamated got as low during the forenoon as 90, and the local coppers dropped proportionately, but then came support and a decided rally. Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,386..Atchison	75⅝	74	75⅝
54..Atchison pf	96	95	96
11..Boston & Albany	256	256	256
88..Boston Elevated	171	171	171
10..Boston & Maine	191	191	191
10..C. J. R. & S. Y.	133¼	130½	130½
25..Fitchburg pf.	143½	143½	143½
100..Mexican Central	23⅝	23½	23½
5..N. Y., N. H. & H.	211½	210½	211½
50..Pere Marquette	70½	70½	70½
50..Pere Marquette pf.	80½	80½	80½
5..Rutland pf.	104	104	104
10..Southern Pacific	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
1,025..Union Pacific	98	97	97⅞
10..Union Pacific pf.	88½	88½	88½
50..West End, ex div.	93	93	93
4..West End pf.	113	113	113
TELEPHONES.			
501..American Tel. & Tel.	164½	162	164
10..Erie	40¾	40¼	40¾
ELECTRICS.			
925..Massachusetts	35	34½	34¼
160..Massachusetts pf.	92	91½	92
MISCELLANEOUS.			
10..Am. Agri. Chem.	22	22	22
20..Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	86½	86½	86½
3..American Ice	29½	29½	29½
347..American Smelting	44⅞	44½	44½
1,408..Am. Sugar, ex rights.	124	122	123½
5,069..Am. Sugar rights	4⅞	4⅛	4⅝
101..Am. Sugar pf.	117	117	117
6,386..Am. Sugar pf., rights	3⅛	3	3 1-16
50..American Woolen	16	16	16
111..American Woolen pf.	78½	78	78½
160..N. E. Gas & Coke	7	6	6
198..Pullman	214	212	214
57..Swift Pack. & Prov.	107	107	107
401..United Fruit	89½	86½	88
702..Un. Shoe Machine	42⅝	41⅝	42¾
37..Un. Shoe Machine pf.	28	27½	28
200..S. Leather	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
10..U. S. Rubber pf.	55	55	55
3,676..U. S. Steel	43	42	42½
582..U. S. Steel pf.	93	91⅝	92¼
MINING.			
1,640..Adventure	24	21	24
1,855..Allouez	3¼	2¾	2¾
5,245..Amalgamated	94	90	91⅛
75..Anaconda	37½	35	36½
720..Arcadian	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝
280..Arnold	2	1¾	1⅞
455..Atlantic	34	32½	34
955..Baltic	44½	42	44
200..Bingham	34	32	32½
300..Bonanza	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
80..Calumet & Hecla	705	700	700
1,745..Centennial	21	20½	22⅝
450..Cochiti	4	3	3
140..Con. Mercur	2⅛	2	2½
2,721..Copper Range	64	63	64
500..Daly West	37	37	37
870..Dominion Coal	44½	42½	44½
4..Dominion Coal pf.	119	119	119
800..Franklin	17	15½	17
2,817..Isle Royale	28½	25½	27½
5,425..Mass.	28½	25	28½
1,510..Mayflower	3	2½	2 9-16
2,900..Michigan	14	12¾	14
2,956..Mohawk	45	41	45
5..Montana Coal & Coke	4¾	4	4
...National	2	2	2
600..Old Colony	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,661..Old Dominion	29	27½	28½
2,430..Osceola	102¼	95	102¼
6,919..Parrot	43	37¼	41
475..Phoenix	6¾	6¼	6¾
163..Quincy	160	150	160
630..Santa Fé	5	4⅜	5
225..Tamarack	310	297	300
185..Tecumseh	1¼	1¼	1¼
240..Trimountain	42	45	45
2,859..Trinity	25¾	25½	25¾
2,205..United States	17½	16¼	17⅜
155..United States Oil	13	12	13
1,365..Utah	25	23	25
2,416..Victoria	8	7¼	8
200..Winona	2½	2½	2½
907..Wolverine	60	56	60

British Columbia, 13 bid, 13½ asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—The market was dull to-day, and local stocks generally were slightly lower. Trading in all branches was light except in Reading common, and in that stock the activity reflected arbitrage trading only. Consolidated Lake Superior fell a point, but recovered nearly all the loss. On a scale below the market there were buying orders for a considerable amount of Cambria Steel, Union Traction, Philadelphia Company, and Philadelphia Electric, and this served to keep a firm tone during the early depression in Wall Street.

The money market is dull, and firm. Call loans, old and new, are made at 5 per cent., and time money for all lengths is quoted at from 5 to 5½ per cent. Commercial paper is fairly active at 5 per cent.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.	High.	Low.	Last.
155 Am. Rys.	41	41	41
10 Atch., Top. & S. F.	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 Cambria Iron	47	47	47
2,030 Cambria Steel	25½	25½	25½
200 Choctaw T. C.	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
979 Cons. L. Sup.	27½	26	27
4,128 Cons. L. Sup. pf.	97⅝	93½	97⅝
105 Cons. Trac. of N. J.	68	67½	68
14 Cons. Trac. of Pitts. pf.	62	62	62
28 Diamond State Steel	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
35 Diamond State Steel pf.	9¾	9¾	9¾
107 Elec. Co. of America	3	2¾	3
110 Fourth St. Nat. B'k rts.	15	15	15
6 Hunt & B. Top. pf.	52½	52½	52½
25 Insurance of N. A.	23½	23½	23½
2 Investment of Phila.	80	80	80
974 Lehigh Valley	35¾	35	35
25 Lehigh Navigation	72	72	72
6 Little Schuylkill	59	59	59
200 Marsden Co.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
80 N. Asphalt	6	5¾	6
200 Palmetto Co.	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,040 Phila Elec.	5¾	5½	5½
1,033 Penna.	72	72	72¼
6 Phila. Traction	96	96	96
1,227 Phila. Co.	50¼	49¾	50¼
85 Phila. & Erie	39¾	39½	39½
3 Phila. Nat. Bank	275	275	275
160 Railway Co. General	21	21	21
12,350 Reading T. C.	20 15-16	20½	20 15-16
155 Reading 1st pf., t. c.	38 3-16	38	38
2,000 Reading 2d pf., t. c.	26⅞	26¼	26 3-16
100 United Cas Imp.	116	116	116
652 Union Traction	28¾	28½	28⅛
2 United of N. J.	278	278	278
2,210 U. S. Steel com.	42⅞	42½	42¾
25 Warwick Iron & Steel	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—The market today showed a fair share of activity in the first call, but became excessively dull in the second. It was without feature, except for the sympathetic ease created by the weakness of Copper in Wall Street. The buying demand was at a minimum, which necessarily resulted in price concessions wherever issues were pressed for sale. There was only one security that advanced—Seaboard ten-year 5s moved up ¼ on the reported increase in the company's earnings. The stocks, however, were each ⅛ lower. Atlantic Transport broke 10 points, Mercantile Trust fell 5, Cotton Duck lost 1. All the balance of the declines were fractional, ranging between ⅛ and ⅝. Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,351 shares of stock and $1,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.	High.	Low.	Last.
21..Atlantic Transport	230	230	230
115..Cotton Duck	18¼	17¾	17¾
20..Mercantile Trust	170	170	170
50..Seaboard common	27½	27½	27½
1,255..Seaboard 1st	50½	50	50½
25..United Rys. common	16	15¾	15¾
20..Consolidated Gas	64¼	64¼	64¼
$6,000..Ga. & Alg. Cons. 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
$4,000..Ga., Car. & Nrth. 5s	107½	107½	107½
$1,000..Nashville Ry. 6s	65	65	65
50..Seaboard 4s	84	84	84
$2,000..Seaboard 10-year 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
$5,000..United Railways 4s	85	85	85
$1,000..Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	79½	79½	79½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—New York exchange was at 25c discount. Call and time loans, 4½@5 per cent.

While prices for local stocks did not show any material falling off to-day as compared with yesterday, the tone of the general market was somewhat easier, in sympathy with the break in Wall Street. Considering the condition of the Wall Street list, the locals were exceedingly well held. Tin Can common sold at 24½@24⅝, and Biscuit common at 43⅛@43⅜. Northwestern Elevated common opened at 36, and the preferred at 86, but the common later advanced to 38. Lake Street Elevated was weaker, at 11⅞, the lowest price made in some time, while Metropolitan Elevated and South Side Elevated both were firm, the former at 39½ and the latter at 110 ex dividend. Diamond Match sold at 143.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.	High.	Low.	Last.
828..American Can	24⅞	24¼	24⅞
260..American Can pf.	75¼	75	75¼
10..American Radiator	113	113	113
253..Central Union Telephone	45	45	45
2..Chicago Edison	170	170	170
65..Diamond Match	143	143	143
410..Lake Street Elevated	12	11⅞	11⅞
95..Metropolitan Elevated	39½	39½	39½
50..Metrol. Elevated pf.	92½	92½	92½
304..National Biscuit	44	43½	43⅝
15..National Biscuit pf.	102	102	102
380..National Carbon pf.	84	82½	82¼
360..Northwestern Elevated	38½	36	38½
50..Northwestern Elev. pf.	86	86	86
50..Shelby Steel Tube	10½	10½	10½
54..South Side Elev. ex div.	110	110	110
50..Street's Stable Car	22	22	22
52..West Chicago	101	100½	101

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 24.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.	High.	Low.	Last.
180..Amalgamated Copper	91⅝	90¼	91⅜
100..Atchison	74	74	74
800..Am. Window Glass	63½	62¼	63¼
80..Am. Window Glass pf.	92	92	92
1,060..Consolidated Traction	24	23⅞	24
35..Consolidated Ice	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
980..Crucible Steel	24⅝	24½	24½
1,419..Crucible Steel pf.	83⅜	83⅜	83½
47..National Fire Proofing	31½	31	31
10..Nat. Fire Proofing pf.	43	43	43
1,035..Pittsburg Coal	31	31	31
603..Pittsburg Coal pf.	95	94⅝	94⅞
80..Pittsburg Plate Glass	178	177	178
500..Philadelphia Co.	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
50..Pressed Steel Car	30½	30½	30½
100..Southern	34	34	34
10..Sugar	123	123	123
310..St. Paul	160¼	160	160
100..U. S. Glass	38	38	38
500..U. S. Steel	42⅝	42¼	42⅝
250..U. S. Steel pf.	93½	92	92
750..River Coal	13⅝	13¼	13½
20..Wabash	23½	22½	22½
580..West. Elec. 2d pf.	71½	71½	71½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$186,190,721
Gold	104,092,904
Silver	21,726,779
United States notes	9,215,448
Treasury notes of 1890	84,422
National bank notes	9,234,097
Total receipts this day	1,167,515
Total receipts this month	34,219,616
Total receipts this year	131,934,061
Total expenditures this day	1,075,000
Total expenditures this month	26,190,000
Total expenditures this year	117,819,088
Deposits in National banks	122,806,408
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	$30,333
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	217,178
Customs	794,557
Miscellaneous	155,779

The condition of the Treasury. Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$305,169,689
Silver dollars	441,782,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,272,208
Silver bullion of 1890	42,208,782
Total	$790,432,689

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$305,169,689
Silver certificates outstanding	441,782,000
Treasury notes	43,481,000
Total	$790,432,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$71,783,614
Gold certificates	32,219,350
Silver coin and bullion	14,377,223
Silver certificates	7,343,558
United States notes	9,215,448
Other assets	19,411,199
Total in Treasury	$154,356,393
Deposits in National banks	122,806,408
Total	$277,162,801
Current liabilities	90,972,080
Available cash balance	$186,190,721

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks, silver, and exchange, to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.02	.01
Andes	.02	.01
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.16	.17
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.31	.32
Challenge Con.	.15	.15
Chollar	.07	.06
Confidence	.52	.58
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.70	1.70
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown point	.03	.03
Gould & Curry	.05	.05
Hale & Norcross	.17	.17
Julia	.02	.01
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con.	.02	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.13	.19
Occidental Con.	.05	.03
Ophir	.75	.75
Overman	.05	.04
Potosi	.03	.04
Savage	.02	.02
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.21	.21
Standard	3.15	3.25
Syndicate	.07	.08
Union Con.	.06	.06
Union Con.	.05	.05
Utah Con.	.01	.02
Yellow Jacket	.07	.09
Silver bars	58⅛	58⅛
Mexican dollars	47@47⅛	47@47⅛
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	12½	12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 24.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10	10½	10	10½
Alamo	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
Argentum	11	12	10⅝	11⅛
Anaconda	32	33	32½	33
Battle Mountain	17	17½	17	19½
Blue Bell	16	16½	16	16½
Butterfly	30	34⅜	30	35
C. C. Consolidated	7⅜	8¼	7⅜	8¼
Coriolanus	9½	10⅜	9⅜	10⅜
C. C. & M.	7¾	7⅞	7¾	8
Columbine Victor	7	7¼	7	7¼
Dante	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
Doctor Jackpot	55	56½	55⅝	56
Elkton	170½	174	172⅝	173½
El Paso	60⅞	61	59⅝	59⅞
Fanny Rawlings	15	19	15	19
Findlay	8	9½	0	9½
Gold Dollar	19⅞	20	19¼	19⅝
Golden Cycle	67	68	67	69
Golden Fleece	35	40	36	40
Gold King	93	97	89	96
Gold Knob	5⅜	6	5½	6
Gold Sovereign	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4½
Gould	15	17	16	16⅞
Hart	8	11	8	10½
Ingham	12⅞	14	12⅞	14
Isabella	59⅜	59⅞	58½	58½
Jackpot	37⅛	39	37⅜	38½
Keystone	8½	8½	8	10
Last Dollar	59⅜	60	58	60
Lexington	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
Little Puck	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
Mint	18	20	18	19
Mollie Gibson	29	34	29	34
Mollie Dwyer	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7¼
Mary Cashen	11½	12⅜	10½	12
Moon Anchor	28	28½	27⅝	29
National	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Nugget	16½	18	17	18
New Haven	5	5½	5	5¼
Orphan	18	19	19	20
Pharmacist	8½	8⅝	8½	8½
Pinnacle	8½	9½	8½	9½
Pointer	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7½
Portland	300	306	298	300
Rose Maud	5⅝	6¼	5⅞	6¼
Rose Nicol	6⅜	7	6½	6⅝
Republic	4¼	4½	4	4¼
Rocky Mountain	3⅝	4	3⅜	4
Sedan	6⅜	6⅞	6⅝	7
Vindicator	116	118	115	117
Work	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13½
Zoe	2¼	2½	2⅜	2⅝

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $7,798,314, against $10,932,838 in the preceding week and $9,619,739 in the corresponding week last year. Total exports since Jan. 1, $377,633,265, against $398,638,091 in the same period last year.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Inter-State Land and Industrial Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—E. C. Jackson, G. W. Claflin, and T. R. Carpenter, New York City.

Broome County Electric Company of Binghamton; capital, $100,000. Directors—F. J. Sands and D. R. Buckley, Unadilla; S. D. Kane, Binghamton.

Cyphers Incubator Company of Buffalo; capital, $100,000. Directors—C. M. Cyphers and G. M. Curtis, Wayland; T. D. Gardner, Quincy, Ill.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 24.—The Eureka Non-Poisonous Match Company of Wilmington was chartered to-day at Dover. It purposes to manufacture a solution for matches. Capital, $150,000.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Manhattan Co-operative Real Estate Company; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Lewis D. Bailey, Evan J. Dudley, and Thornton Parker.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

While there were few declines of importance in the outside market yesterday, prices generally were inclined to recede from the closing prices of the previous day. In only a few instances were any higher prices quoted than prevailed on Monday, one or two notable exceptions being due to dividend announcements. Total transactions for the day were about as large as the average of the past week, but in no quarter of the market was there any unusual activity. The copper stocks received relatively little attention. Trading in all of them was very limited.

⁂

CONTINENTAL TOBACCO 4s were active, but shared the general weakness of the market. About $375,000 of the bonds changed hands during the day at prices as low as 66⅝. At the close 66⅞ was bid, showing a net loss of ⅝ of a point. The bonds were freely offered all day, and at the close the offerings considerably exceeded the demand.

⁂

AMERICAN CAN common ended the day without change at 24½ bid. Most of the transactions in the stock were made at this price. The preferred stock was dull and weaker. It closed at 74½ bid, as compared with 74¾ bid on Monday.

⁂

AMERICAN CHICLE preferred advanced to 84, on the announcement of the regular quarterly dividend. At the same time there was announced on the common stock a dividend of 2 per cent. This is the same amount as was paid the last quarter, and was half a point less than had been expected by some.

⁂

CONSOLIDATED REFRIGERATING, which sold on Monday as high as 5⅞, sold yesterday at 5½. Stock was offered at this price at the close, and 5 was bid.

⁂

STANDARD OIL closed at 752 bid, a decline of 8 points from Monday's last bid.

⁂

UNITED STATES REDUCTION common advanced to 39½, and ended the day with a net gain of 2¼ points. The preferred stock was not traded in.

⁂

UNION TYPEWRITER first preferred sold to the extent of 25 shares at 121.

⁂

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 24. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 23. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	24½	25	24½	24⅞
American Can pf.	74½	75¼	74¾	75
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf.	84	86	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	6¼	7	6¼	7
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	32½	33	32½	35
American Malt Co.	94	95	94½	95¼
*American Thread pf.	4	4⅜	4	4⅝
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Auto-Truck	2½	4	2½	4
Aberdeen Copper	29	31	29	32
*British Columbia Copper	13½	13½	13	13½
British Exchequer 3s	98	98½	98	98⅜
*California Copper	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Camden Land	¼	1	¼	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	7½	6	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	33	36	33	36
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	103	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	13½	15	13	15
Con. Refrigerating	5	5½	5¼	5½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.		20½		20½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. l.	66⅞	67	67¼	67½
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit South., w. i.	15½	18½	15½	18
Detroit South., pf., w. i.	40½	41½	40½	41½
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85	84	85
Dominion Securities	78	78½	78	79
Electric Boat		20		20
Electric Boat pf.		49		49
Elec. Lead Reduction	2	2¼	2	2¼
Electric Vehicle	4¼	5½	4¼	5½
Electric Vehicle pf.	7½	8½	7½	8½
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf.	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅛	3	⅛	3
General Carriage	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101	101¾	101	101¾
Hall Signal		38	35	40
Havana Commercial	9	10	9	10
Havana Commercial pf.	42	46	42	46
Hudson River Con.	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	77½	77¾	77¾	78
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86	88½	86	86½
Lorillard pf.	116	121	116	121
Markham Copper	1	2½	2	2½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	⅞	1	⅞	1
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	25	28	25	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	84	87	84	87
New England Transport.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
N. Y. & Q'ns F. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Transpn., $20 paid	10¼	11	10¼	11
Otis Elevator	32	33	32	33
Otis Elevator pf.	95½	98	95½	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	1	⅝	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	73
Retsof	48		48	
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	100	101	100	101
Safety Car, Heat & Light	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	26½	27½	26¾	27½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100½	101	100½	101
Seaboard Air Line 4s	84	84½	83¾	84
Seaboard Air Line	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾
Seaboard Air Line pf.	50¼	51	50¼	51
Singer Manufacturing	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J.	752	760	736	765
Storage Power	4	7	4	7
Tennessee Copper	14½	16½	16	17
Tidewater Coal	7¼	8½	7¼	8½
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4¾	6¼	4¾	5
Union Typewriter	66	68	66	68
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	120	122	120	125
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89¼	90	89¼	89½
United Rys. St. L. pf.	82	82½	82	82½
U. S. Cotton Duck	28	31¾	28	31¾
U. S. Reduction & Ref.	33¼	40	37	38
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	64	66	64½	66½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	88	95	92	92
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.		58		58
Va. Coal, Iron & C.	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	42	44	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake	103	105	103	102
White Knob	15	16¾	16½	17¾
Worthington Pump pf.	114	116	115	116
*Selling dollars per share.			Par value, $5.	

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	106	104	106
Brooklyn City R. R.	242	244	242	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf.	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46¾	45¼	46¾
Columbus Railway pf.	102½	106	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	68	68	68	68
Con. Traction 5s	108¼	109½	108½	109½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	112¼	114½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Avenue R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175		175	
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf.	62	70	62	70
23d & 24th St. Fer. 1990	108	118	108	118
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¾	117	116¾	117
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109

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Fine house in East Orange; built two years; nine rooms; bath; all improvements; lot 32x100; five minutes from Roseville Avenue Station; $5,000; $900 down, $30 per month. Shipman, No. 3 Maiden Lane.

Hackensack, N. J.—Plots 50x150, all improvements; close to depot, school, churches, &c.; $750. Will take $150 cash and $10 per month. F. B. Ross, 150 Broadway, New York.

$5 pays for building lot; 9 miles from New York City; practically given away to develop property; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY. In the matter of the receivership of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.
RECEIVER'S SALE.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent receiver of all the goods, property, and assets, late of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, will sell at public auction on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by A. H. Muller & Sons, Auctioneers, all the property and assets of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, except cash. Said sale will be made in parcels, as follows:
PARCEL NO. 1.
Certain accounts receivable due Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, amounting in the aggregate in face value to $32,861.33; a list and description of the accounts may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, in said Borough and City.
PARCEL NO. 2.
Certain accounts receivable due Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, being for charges accrued but not billed on February 6, 1900, amounting in the aggregate in face value to $26,874.89; a list and description of the accounts may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, in said Borough and City.
PARCEL NO. 3.
Forty (40) shares of the capital stock of the Merchants' Compress Company, of the par value of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) each.
PARCEL NO. 4.
Bond and Mortgage of the Baltic Realty Company, being a second mortgage property known as "Baltic Block," situate in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York, with accrued interest; face value of principal, $20,000.
PARCEL NO. 5.
Dock engines, pile-driver and tools, and various miscellaneous tools and personal property now located at the various stores of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, a list of which may be seen at the auctioneers' office, and the property therein described may be examined upon the premises now owned by the New York Dock Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York.
PARCEL NO. 6.
Four (4) memberships in the Maritime Exchange; one (1) membership in the Coffee Exchange; one (1) membership in the Produce Exchange; and one (1) membership in the Fruit Exchange, each subject to such assessments and annual dues and charges as may be imposed by the rules and regulations of the respective exchanges.
PARCEL NO. 7.
All other property of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company of every kind, nature, or description, excepting cash, not included in any of the above-mentioned parcels. (This parcel at bidder's risk.)
All of the above-mentioned property will be sold for cash, and no bid will be received from any purchaser unless he deposit with the auctioneers at or prior to the time of sale cash or certified checks to qualify himself as bidder for the various parcels, respectively:

For Parcel No. 1	$1,000
For Parcel No. 2	1,000
For Parcel No. 3	200
For Parcel No. 4	1,000
For Parcel No. 5	2,500
For Parcel No. 6	100
For Parcel No. 7	100

Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, September 5th, 1901.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.
DAVIES, STONE & ALTERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

Surrogate Notices.

TURNER, JOHN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN T. TURNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James and Thomas H. Troy, No. 16 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of May, 1901. EMILY F. TROY, JOSEPH B. TURNER, Administrators. JAMES and THOMAS H. TROY, Attorneys for Administrators, 16 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

WILLIAMS, HANNAH E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH E. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 76 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of January next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of July, 1901. ELLIS P. WILLIAMS, FLETCHER C. WILLIAMS, HENRY D. WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WILSON, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1901. OPDYKE W. McADAM, Executor of Estate of John H. Wilson. ap10-1awdmW

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

NEAR THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO ALL PARKS,
In the large cities of the United States, will be found the best residential sections.

My 32 homes just completed, forming the block on both sides of Sterling Place, between Underhill and Washington Avs., are within one block of the main entrance of Prospect Park, opposite the Institute of Arts and Sciences, and in the highest section of Brooklyn. It will pay you to spend half an hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with advances made in the sciences and arts of the twentieth century, for one-third the price of a home equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan. The houses are circular, octagon, and straight front, finished in the choicest hard woods, model, all tiled kitchens, electric light combination chandeliers, shower, tiled bathrooms, butler's pantry, extension dining rooms and paneled ceilings.
Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.

THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.

Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place; time, 22 minutes. Open daily, including Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

WM. H. REYNOLDS, BUILDER, ON PREMISES.

STOP

Long enough to hear how easy to get one of our honest detached houses and fifty-foot frontage.

LOOK

into plan of payments.

LISTEN

and we'll tell you how we make our land increase in value. T. B. ACKERSON CONSTRUCTION CO., 99 Nassau St., Manhattan, 297 East 156th St., near Beverly Road, FLATBUSH, Beverly Square East and West.

ARISTOCRATIC FLATBUSH.

Best section East 18th St., between Berkeley Road and Avenue E; elegant new detached dwellings, with every modern improvement; hardwood trim throughout; parquet and double floors; steam heat; extra basins; exposed open plumbing; plot, 50x100; price, $10,000 to $11,000. Apply to Geo. W. Egbert, owner and builder, on premises, or No. 126 East 19th St., Brooklyn.

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.—220-foot corner, light, near proposed underground; new bridge station, and Flatbush Av. junction, for sale cheap to close estate; unequaled chance; profit by coming boom. Box 23, Red Bank, N. J.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Small and Large **LOANS** First and Second Mortgages.
HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

For Sale.—Union St., Brooklyn; 3-story basement high-stoop house; little cash; monthly payments. Owen B. McManus, 144 Liberty St., New York City.

Immediate possession given, 1,835 Dean St., near Buffalo Av.; two sets improvements; 2-story high-stoop, cellar, private dwelling; price, $2,100, $500 cash; house open.

For Sale.—Bergen St., Brooklyn, 3-story basement brownstone house; high stoop; little cash; monthly payments. O. B. McManus, 144 Liberty St., New York City.

For Sale.—Adams St., Brooklyn, 4-story and basement high-stoop house; little cash; monthly payments. Owen B. McManus, 144 Liberty St., New York City.

$800 buys old-established real estate and coal business, leading avenue Brooklyn; easy living, man or woman. Jones, 3 Reid Av., Brooklyn.

Six-family apartment house; all improvements; Greenpoint; $5,350, worth $7,000; rents $672.00. Jones, 189 Montague St.

Bargain.—Plot 60x100; fine detached cottage; price $3,800; $500 cash. John Perry & Co., 373 Fulton St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Leland's Five-Day Trip for a farm, through western New Hampshire and eastern Vermont, in and near the Connecticut River valley, the garden of New England; describes over 60 farms; tells how and where to go; free upon receipt of address. P. F. Leland's Farm Agency, 113 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

New Queen Anne Cottage.—Will sell for small weekly or monthly payments; beautifully located in city 20 minutes out; all city improvements; work guaranteed; price $550. Owner, 358 West 42d St., parlor floor.

Horsemen!—A fine stock farm for sale at fraction of cost; over 150 acres; three houses; extensive barns; half-mile track; near station; convenient to New York. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

For Sale—Plot 65 acres, surrounding Underhill Homestead, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; frontage Central Park Av.; suitable for high-class subdivision; see owner on premises. T. B. Underhill.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings, hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Stock farm, 225 acres, 17-room house; steam heat, pure spring water; cottage; large barn, icehouse; partridge, quail, rabbits. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Shore Hotel for Sale—Fifty rooms; excellent surroundings; fine bathing beach; 7 acres; Connecticut shore Long Island Sound. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Nyack-on-Hudson.—Factory, 42x125; four floors; equipped power, elevator, shafting; heated; extra land; convenient shipping, boat and rail. Morrow, 44 Wall St.; Room 47.

Island for Sale—20 acres, woodland, meadow; splendid sandy beach; deep water. Archibald Foss, 66 Broadway.

All country real estate our specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building.

Deserted Farms, $250 up, below value buildings; catalogue free. Box 1,344, Boston Mass.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A dwelling house, 18 to 25 feet front, 30th to 98th St., Park Av. to 8th Av.; price, $25,000 to $50,000; very responsible immediate buyers; also Long Acre Square property; medium-size houses and business property for cash. Ashforth & Co., 1,509 Broadway.

WANTED—PRIVATE HOUSES
to rent and for sale. Send particulars to
FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM,
38 WEST 125TH ST.

Furnished and unfurnished houses, flats, and apartments, 6 to 15 rooms, centrally located, for very responsible tenants. Ashforth & Co., 1,509 Broadway.

WANTED PRIVATE HOUSES TO RENT.
Have great demand for same.
M. H. MEYERS, 2,521 8TH AV.

Want a farm in the neighborhood of Norwalk, Conn. Address Cash Buyer, P 139 Times Office.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A good ten-room house, furnace, porcelain bath; all improvements; broad piazza; high grounds; good neighborhood; near trolley and Murray Hill Railroad station; shrubbery; lot 60x100. 253 Cypress Av., Flushing, L. I.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,

261 Columbus Ave., Cor. 72d St.,
Offer the Following Special Bargains to Quick Purchasers:

303 WEST 105th STREET,
Five-Story American basement, absolutely fire-proof. Steel construction, only one left of the row.

315 WEST 107th STREET,
4½ Story American basement, decorated.

9 WEST 95th STREET,
4 Story high stoop, beautifully decorated.

341 WEST 84th STREET,
5 Story American basement.
All houses are open for inspection at all times, contain all the modern improvements, and are new. Particulars on the premises or

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.

AN AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLING,

39 West 86th Street,

32½ Feet Wide,
Five Stories High, With Extension Including Fourth Story.
Automatic electric elevator and every modern improvement. Just completed and open for inspection,

C. W. LUYSTER,
Telephone connections. 35 Nassau St.

FIRST CLASS FIVE STORY
AMERICAN BASEMENT
PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
317, 319, 321, 325
WEST 100TH ST.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
They are 20 feet front by 60 feet deep, with extension, having servants' stairs to fourth story. The houses have three bathrooms, with mosaic floors and tiled walls; rolled rimmed bathtubs, wash basins, shower baths, &c., of the latest designs.
JAMES LIVINGSTON,
BUILDER, ON PREMISES.

PHONE 4700 38TH ST.
RENWICK C. HURRY,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 501 Fifth Avenue.
ENTRANCE ON FORTY-SECOND STREET.

6 PER CENT. NET INVESTMENT.
Mercantile building above 14th St.
Five story, 25x ½ block, leased to one tenant for a term of years.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., 81st St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
A LARGE PLOT IN BEST LOCALITY.
PRICE VERY REASONABLE.
THEO. ROGERS BRILL,
351 WEST 59TH ST.

8TH AV. BUSINESS PROPERTY.
Three 5-story apartments; all rented; great bargain.
HAYDEN, 320 WEST 145TH ST.

Attractive location, Cypress Av. and 137th St.—Block front, suitable for apartments, under new building law; price reasonable; terms easy. Owner, 50 East 125th St.

Bargain.—7th St., near 2d Av.; three-story and basement, arranged for three families; mortgage $7,500; must be sold. Schiess, 29 East 125th St.

SACRIFICE.—TWO TRIPLE FLATS, 135TH St., near Brook Av.; $31,000; rents, $3,840.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

73d St., Near 3d Av.—Five-story double tenement; rents, $2,115; price, $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

37 Shiel St., William's Bridge, $2,900, easy terms; cozy seven-room house; every improvement. Eckenfelder, on premises.
Choice building lots, $375; $5 monthly; houses order, $1,500; $15 monthly. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av.

Looking for bargain houses, lots, Bronx or Harlem? Call on Case, 42 West 128th, or 979 East 169.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

GREAT SALE OF

REAL ESTATE AT WHITE PLAINS WILL BEGIN THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1901. 200 VALUABLE LOTS AND PLOTS IN ATTRACTIVE AND ARISTOCRATIC WESTCHESTER COUNTY, IN THE DIRECT LINE OF IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, WILL BE OFFERED ON TERMS OF $10 DOWN AND $10 A MONTH AND UPWARD, ACCORDING TO LOCATION. WHITE PLAINS, ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD, HAS DOUBLED IN POPULATION IN TEN YEARS, HAVING 8,000, SHOWING THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF ANY TOWN IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY; HAS EVERY IMPROVEMENT, HANDSOME MACADAMIZED STREETS, FINE DRIVES, WATER, SEWER, ELECTRICITY, OFFERING THE VERY BEST FACILITIES FOR A HOME. VALUES ARE INCREASING RAPIDLY.
THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM 42D STREET, THE VERY CENTRE OF MANHATTAN, THIS PROPERTY IS MORE ACCESSIBLE THAN MUCH OF NEW YORK CITY. EVERY ADVANTAGE WILL BE OFFERED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD AT ONCE.
MAPS, PASSES AND DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS WILL BE FURNISHED BY APPLYING AT OUR OFFICE.

WHITE PLAINS
HARLEM RAILROAD
35 MINUTES FROM 42d STREET

NEW NETHERLAND REALTY COMPANY, 503 5TH AVENUE, CORNER 42D ST., N. Y.

Another Bargain—$500 and $20 monthly buys $2,000 frame house, 9 rooms, city water, piazza, big shade trees, on two lots, on macadamized avenue, electric lights, two minutes' walk from railroad station; another house, forming corner, $2,500, same size, same terms; also bargains in lots. Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 86 trains daily; commutation 8c.; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon.—Beautiful home; sale, $30,000; let $125. C. A. Brack, 411 Pearl St., city.

Katonah.

FOR SALE.—Westchester Co.—A stock farm of 600 acres, near station on Harlem Road; large house; all improvements; tenant houses, barns, &c.; sold to close an estate. Address, Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—Lots, plots, village residences, and farms in Northern Westchester; advise your wants. Lewis H. Miller, Real Estate, Katonah, N. Y.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.
50c. weekly. No interest or assessments
High, dry Boulevard lots, fronting trolley. Near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont. WARRANTY CO., 115 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

OFFICES & STUDIOS
THE SLATER BUILDINGS
42d St. West—At 5th Ave.
Rents include Steam Heat, Light, Electric Elevator, and Janitor's Services.
Apply on premises.

JACKSON BUILDING.
Union Square North,
31 East 17th St., adjoining Broadway.
Elevators and entrances from both streets.
Extra deep lofts; also offices; low rents.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

STORES TO LET in following streets: Ann, Barclay, Beekman, Bleecker, Bowery, Centre, Chambers, Cortland, Fulton, Front, Greenwich, Hudson, John, Liberty, Maiden Lane, Nassau, Pearl, Prince, Reade, Rose, Spruce, (3d Av.,) Vesey, Warren, West, White, and William. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Hamilton Building, 22 Thames Street; large floor space, where good light is essential, for manufacturing or other purposes, with freight and passenger elevators and steam heat; power if required; rents moderate. R. Edwards, Jr., 22 Thames St.

HAVE syndicate with $1,000,000, that will erect mercantile buildings for desirable tenants.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Stable to lease, 406 East 48th St.; 3 stories, 28x100; will alter to suit. Apply to Philip Goerlitz, 242 East 51st St.

Attention!—Large, light, new corner offices; good advertising space; on line of L. B'way, 6th Av., all cars. P. S. Treacy, Building, 1,929 Broadway.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Factory or warehouse, five-story, 246, 247 South, through to Water, 48x100. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Five-story factory or warehouse; 440 Water St., near Market Slip; size, 25x80. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Will Exchange for Lots.—Elegant 5-story triple flat; 98th St., near Central Park West; every modern convenience. Stone & Co., 971 Columbus Av.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 102 West 116th St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FOR RENT FURNISHED.

Washington Sq.	$4,500	Wash. Sq., corner	$6,000
10th St., Eng. b.	3,500	10th St., 25 ft.	3,000
21st St., Eng. b.	3,500	17th St., 25 ft.	4,500
87th St., Park Av.	6,000	24th St., corner	10,000
46th St., four story	3,000	47th St., 25 ft.	6,000
50th St., 21 ft.	3,200	51st St., 20 ft.	3,000
56th St., 20 ft.	3,500	58th St., 20 ft.	3,000

Also many others above 59th St., east and west of the Park.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 115 Broadway.

NEVER OFFERED BEFORE.
72d St., near Central Park.
four story 21 feet; every modern improvement; the furnishings and decorations are magnificent; description is inadequate; must be seen; rent, $5,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 115 Broadway.

To Rent—Elegant house, 322 West 39th St., near Riverside Drive; in perfect order.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. 44TH ST.,
OFFER THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE APARTMENTS FOR RENT.

THE ALLSTON,
17 and 19 East 38th St., corner Madison Ave. Location unsurpassed. Caterer on premises. A choice apartment of two rooms and bathroom, $660 per annum.
Also one apartment of four rooms and bathroom, $1,400 per annum.

THE HETHERINGTON,
571 PARK AVE., CORNER 63D ST.
Splendid apartments, eight rooms and bathroom; elevator, hall attendance, etc.; fuel supplied; rents, $1,000 and $1,200.

THE RUTHERFURD,
175 SECOND AVE., CORNER 11TH ST.
An elegant apartment of eight large rooms and bathroom; exceptional location; rent, $1,000.

218 AND 220 WEST 59TH ST.,
FACING CENTRAL PARK.
Eight rooms and bathroom; elevator, steam heat, hall attendance, etc.; rent, $900.

THE STUYVESANT,
238-244 EAST 13TH ST.
A short distance from Broadway.
One ten room apartment; very large and light; rent, $75 per month.

917 SEVENTH AVE., CORNER 58TH ST.
CONVENIENT TO ALL CARS.
Corner apartment; eight large rooms; from October 1. $900 per annum.
Others adjoining at $540 and $1,000 per annum.

174 WEST 58TH ST.,
between 6th and 7th Aves.; six rooms and bathroom, steam heated, $45 and $55 per month.

155 WEST 46TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Large second Flat, seven rooms and bathroom; hot water supply; rent, $40 per month.

THE REGENT,
438-440 WEST 57TH ST.,
near "L" station and cable cars; eight large and light rooms and bath; in perfect order; hall attendance, &c.; rent $55 per month.

117 WEST 64TH ST.
Desirable apartments of eight rooms and bathroom; steam heated; all modern conveniences; rent, $55.

"THE MARGUERITE,"
2,731 BROADWAY, NEAR 104TH ST.
Apartments, six rooms and bath; elevator, telephone, electric light, exposed plumbing, gas ranges, etc.; rent, $42.50.
Also one Apartment, four rooms and bath, $33.

920 8TH AVE., NEAR 54TH ST.
CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AT 53D ST.
Large first floor, 6 rooms; in good order; rent, $35.

908 6TH AVE., NEAR 55TH ST.
Large floor, six rooms; perfect order; rents, $28 and $32.

430 WEST 57TH ST.
A first floor of 6 rooms and bathroom: convenient to 59th St. "L" station and Columbus Ave. cars; rent, $20.

122 WEST 135TH ST.
Six rooms and bath; all light; hot water supply; rent, $22.

64 WEST 133D ST.,
NEAR LENOX AVE.
Refined neighborhood; six rooms and bath; hot water supply; rent, $19.

For further particulars apply on premises to janitors, or of

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. 44TH STREET.
Telephone, 38th St., 398.

The Broadway

Southwest Cor. of 40th Street

Attractive Two and Three Room Apartments

with bath; southern exposure; attendance; restaurant on premises. (8717)

GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

THE TUILERIES,

BROADWAY, NORTHWEST CORNER 95TH ST.
New Fireproof Apartment House.

7 & 8 SPACIOUS LIGHT ROOMS.

Day and night elevator service; uniformed attendants; long-distance telephones, steam heat, gas, and electric light.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT TO OUTRIVAL PRIVATE DWELLINGS.
RESIDENT MANAGER.
Rents, $1,100 and $1,350.
Apply on premises or to

GEORGE E. HOPPIE,
Telephone, 4526 Broad. 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

New Apartments Downtown
THE HUNTINGTON,
234-6-8 WEST 21ST ST.
A few suites of 5 and 6 rooms and bath remaining; rents reasonable; elevator, electric light; all improvements; accessible location. J. W. Cushman & Co., Agents, 240 West 23d St.

RODNA-LATHAM
Magnificent Apartment Houses,
JUST COMPLETED.
MORNINGSIDE AV.,
122d, 123d. sts., opposite Park.
FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.
Apartments of four, five, six, and seven large rooms, with marble bath, and equipped with every known modern convenience; rents $25 to $80 per month; builder and owner on premises.

THE GOSFORD,

236 WEST 55TH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.
High class apartments of five and six rooms and bath. All improvements, elevator service day and night. Rents, $780-$900.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, (118th St.)—Beautiful single flat; steam heated; 7 light rooms, bath; $32.00; cheapest fine flat in city; hot water supply. Bellamy, owner, 3d Av., 61st.

102 WEST 93D STREET.
L Station; marble halls, staircases; hall boys, &c.; one apartment; rent, $38. Superintendent or A. K. MACKAY, 6 Wall Street, N. Y.

To Let—An attractive corner apartment in the KNICKERBOCKER; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Superintendent in building, 247 5th Av., or LOVEJOY & NOYES, Agents, 62 Cedar St.

The Central, Washington Square,
No. 68 South, on corner, seven light rooms and bath; ample closets, hot water, steam heat, open plumbing; $50 to $70.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

San Marino, Morningside Heights; 5 rooms; elevator, electric light, telephone; $40; references. 509 West 112th St.

At greatest reductions, furnished and unfurnished houses, flats, and apartments; large list; also several by season or year. Ashforth & Co., 1,509 Broadway.

For small family, upper part of private house; six large rooms, with improvements. 172 East 95th St., near Lexington Av.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WEST SIDE DWELLINGS.

$720	144th St., 3-story	$1,800	80th St., 4-story.
1,200	87th St., 3-story.	1,800	44th St., 4-story.
1,200	64th St., 4-story.	1,900	76th St., 4-story.
1,350	98th St., 4-story, Amer. Base.	1,900	77th St., 4-story.
		1,900	82d St., 4-story.
1,500	94th St., 4½-story.	2,000	82d St., 4-story.
	Amer. Base.	2,000	76th St., 4-story.
1,500	87th St., 3-story.	2,200	77th St., 4-story.
1,600	89th St., 3-story.	2,200	86th St., 4-story.
1,650	78th St., 4-story.	2,200	55th St., 4-story.
1,700	82d St., 4-story.	2,400	83d St., 4-story.
1,800	87th St., 3-story.	2,500	71st St., 4-story.
1,800	West End Av., 4-story.	2,750	75th St., 4-story.
		2,800	87th St., 4-story.
1,800	90th St., 4-story.	3,500	85th St., 4-story.
		5,000	81st St., 4-story.

ALSO MANY OTHERS FROM $1,200 to $5,000.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 COLUMBUS AV., 81ST ST.

A.—45th St., Near 8th Av.—A desirable three-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling; good neighborhood; rent, $1,400.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

A.—44th St., Near 6th Av.—A four-story English basement dwelling, 13 rooms; convenient location; rent, $1,750.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

A.—49TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Three-story high-stoop brownstone, 11 rooms and bath; convenient location; rent, $1,400.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

A.—45th St., Near 8th Av.—Four-story high-stoop brownstone, with extension; rent, $1,500 per annum.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

72D STREET—WIDE BOULEVARD
BETWEEN COLUMBUS & AMSTERDAM AVS.,
ELEGANT DWELLING,
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
RENT, $4,000.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

66 WEST 36TH ST.
Four-story English basement; suitable for physician, dentist, dressmaker, or private dwelling; rent, $2,250.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 115 Broadway.

44TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
3 stories, $1,600.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

Henderson Place, East 86th St., Near East End Av.—3-story Queen Anne dwelling; 9 rooms; $55 per month.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

For the Winter, 130 West 86th St., four-story, 20-foot, butler's pantry, bath, extension; elegant street; finest on West Side; $2.00 per month. Premises.

Only $900 Per Annum.—149th St., Nos. 542 to 558 West; beautiful four-story American-basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bathrooms. Caretaker in 538, or Warren Bilklin, 96 Broadway.

At greatest reductions, furnished and unfurnished houses, flats, and apartments; large list; also several by season or year. Ashforth & Co., 1,509 Broadway.

For small family, upper part of private house; six large rooms, with improvements. 172 East 95th St., near Lexington Av.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

94th St., 19 West.—Seven rooms; bath; steam; hot water; fine neighborhood, near Central Park; $35.

Carpet Cleaning.

Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 166th St., Marion Av.; all kinds carpets cleaned, 3c yard;

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

New Apartment House,

Madison Ave., N. E. Cor. 90th St.,
Directly opposite Mr. Carnegie's improved property and Central Park entrance.

SPECIAL FEATURES.
Most beautiful exterior, all cut stone, with superb entrance, 9 rooms and 2 bathrooms in each apartment, two elevators running day and night, steel safes and telephone connection with each apartment.
Rents $1,600 to $2,200.
Books and information on application.

DUFF & CONGER, Agts.,
Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St. Tel. 641—79th Street.

SINGLE APARTMENT
8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS
141 West 82d Street
Elevated Station at 81st Street
FRANK L. FISHER CO., Agents,
440 Columbus Ave., cor. 81st St.

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THE ACKERLY
241 WEST 101ST,
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades.
EIGHT ROOMS AND TWO BATHS.
Magnificent seven-story apartment house; extremely attractive facade, pure French Renaissance; entrance hall finished in imported marbles, with reception rooms furnished in the style of building, at once creating a pleasing impression.
Being only two apartments to a floor, of eight rooms and two baths, and built on a plot of ground 60 feet front, necessarily the rooms are large, and each separate Apartment is equal to a private house 25 feet in width, with the added advantages of
ELECTRIC LIGHTS,
WARMER IN BUTLER'S PANTRY,
SEPARATE BATH FOR SERVANTS,
EXTRA ROOMS FOR SERVANTS,
PRIVATE STOREROOMS.
ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
ACCOMMODATION FOR AUTOMOBILES NEAR BY.
LIVERIED ATTENDANTS.
Private houses front and rear.
The parlors are finished in Louis XVI. style, while the dining rooms are trimmed in massive antique oak, with windows of delicately stained glass especially designed for this building by Tiffany; no expense has been spared to make this building as nearly perfect as modern ingenuity and builder's creative genius will permit; rent $1,100 to $1,600; only 4 apartments left.
HENRY ACKER, Owner and Builder.

CLIFFORD N. SHURMAN,
AGENT,
2,649 BROADWAY,
100TH AND 101ST.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

THE BINGHAM.

New Family and Bachelor Apartment House,
Broadway and 94th St., (S. E. Cor.)
The suites consist of one, two, and three rooms and bath, complete in every detail, including long-distance telephone in every apartment.
THE LOCATION—Between Central Park and Riverside Drive, commanding a beautiful outlook in all directions.
CONVENIENCES—New subway station at 96th St. and Broadway, elevated station 93d St. and Columbus Ave.; electric surface cars pass the door, which connect with all lines. Large dining room on main floor. Kitchen separate from house.
Every effort will be made to maintain the highest standard of service and cuisine in the dining room.
RENTS FROM $400 TO $1,200.
Application can be made at the office in the building, or to
A. E. & M. BINGHAM, Owners, on premises. Tel. 3426 Riverside.

THE WHARFEDALE,

604 AND 606 WEST 115TH ST.
New Elevator Apartment Houses.
Magnificent view of the Hudson River and Palisades. One block from Columbia College. They are suites of seven rooms and bath on first floors. Eight rooms and baths on all upper floors, with every modern improvement. Rents from $700 to $960 per annum. For further particulars apply to Builder on premises.
WILLIAM B

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

New York University.

University College and School of Applied Science opens Wednesday, September 25th, at 10 A. M.

Entrance Examinations will be held in Language Hall, University Heights, Monday to Thursday, inclusive, September 23rd to 26th, at 10 A. M.

The LAW SCHOOL opens Tuesday, October 1st, at 3:30 P. M., Washington Square.

The SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY opens Saturday, September 28th, at 10:30 A. M., Washington Square.

The MEDICAL COLLEGE opens Tuesday, October 1st, 26th Street and First Avenue.

The GRADUATE SCHOOL opens for registration October 1st, Washington Square.

The VETERINARY COLLEGE opens Tuesday, October 1st, at 8 P. M., 141 West 54th St.

The SCHOOL OF COMMERCE opens Tuesday, October 1st, at 8 P. M., Washington Square.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

DR. J. SACHS,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1901.
Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.

Arrangements for Girls as Boarding Pupils in the Family of a Teacher of Long Experience Can Be Made Through the Principal.

PRINCETON Preparatory School

Improvements and new buildings give doubled capacity. A limited number of boys, 15 years old and upward prepared for Princeton or any college or scientific school. Excellence in athletics. Thoroughness in scholarship. High standards in conduct. Catalogue. Opens Sept. 25th.
JOHN B. FINE, Head Master, Princeton, N. J.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,

435 Madison Avenue.
J. CLARK READ,
WILLIAM H. CHURCH } Headmasters.
23d year begins October 1st. One of the headmasters will be at the school daily during September.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY
Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
435 Madison Avenue.

MISS BENNETT

Invites Personal Inspection of her
Suburban School for Girls at Beautiful
Irvington-on-Hudson,
45 minutes from Grand Central Station.
Full courses for girls from 14 to 20 years of age. Twelve teachers. Every sort of outdoor sports with best instruction.

Senftner School,

13 Astor Place, Tel. 1143 Spring.
Reopens September 30th.
The Senftner School offers to prospective students of its Academic Department an advantage which is not offered to students elsewhere.
H. F. Senftner, A. B., M. D., Principal.
G. W. Senftner, A. B., LL. B., Secretary.

LONG ISLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE

147 to 151 South 8th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS
Will reopen in all of its departments Monday, September 9. This institution is noted throughout the city for its thorough work in training young people for business positions. Send for prospectus.
HENRY C. WRIGHT, Principal.

The Weingart Institute

OPENS ITS NEW SCHOOL BUILDING AND GYMNASIUM AT
83 West 115th Street,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Special classes in physical culture for boys and girls, afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock. For Ladies and Gentlemen evenings from 8 to 9:30.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,

45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square N.)
Preparation for College and University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
REOPENS OCTOBER 1ST.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse daily.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS REOPENS OCT. 2.
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class. COLLEGE PREPARATION.
Fireproof building; elevator. 160-162 W. 74th St.

MISS ANNE BROWN,

Boarding and Day School for Girls.
REOPENS OCTOBER THIRD.
711-713-715-717 Fifth Avenue.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N.Y.

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STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

THE MISSES WREAKS

thoroughly graded school for girls.
College-preparatory class. Resident pupils.
Kindergarten Reopens Oct. 3rd. 12 East 75d St.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,

257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

Misses McF e's School.

306 West 72nd Street.
College preparation, Art Studio, Gymnasium, Boys' Primary.

Mrs. Finch's Classes and Boarding School for Girls.

135 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL } Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 West 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in two years; LL.M. in three years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
Kindergarten, Elementary and High School.
Kindergarten Normal Department.
J. F. REIGART, Supt., 109 West 54th St.
Percival Chubb, Prin. High School, 45 E. 58th St.

148 MADISON AVENUE.
Miss ROBERTS, (successor to Miss Walker.) School for Girls. Reopens Oct. 2d. Classes for boys. College preparation. Resident students. Miss BARTLETT, Vice Principal.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.—On Bound Brook R. R. 65d year. Co-educational. Healthful location. Home comforts. 17 experienced teachers. Catalogue free. Thomas O'Hanlon, D. D., LL. D., President.

60 WEST 12TH STREET

MISS LANE'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN
Will Reopen Wednesday, October 2d.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St.
REOPENS OCTOBER 2.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, EPISCOPAL,
6 and 8 East 46th St., New York.
Day and Boarding School for girls.
Reopens October 1st. Address Sister Superior.

Home, Boarding and Day School for Girls,
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

Miss Le Baron Drumm, 40 West 72d St.—Boarding and Day school for girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,

FOR BOYS,
117-119 WEST 123TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year begins Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD

240 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

4th Av. & 23d St. Day & Evening. Phone 101—18

THE PACKARD NIGHT SCHOOL,

(beginning Monday, Sept. 30,) offers the best advantages to those who wish to qualify for high-class business positions, without relinquishing their daily employment.
Office open every evening this week for registration of students.

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151 CONVENT AVENUE.
College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year begins Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Head Master.

STEVENS SCHOOL,

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 10TH, 1901.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

Friends' Seminary 220 to 228 East 16th Street New York

41st Year begins September 17, 1901.
Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also Brooklyn School under same management.
EDWARD B. RAWSON,
ELIZABETH STOVER,
Principals.

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Main School for Girls, 25 West 55th St.
Boys' College Preparatory School, 674 Madison Av., (near 61st St.) Headmaster, J. W. Ganson, (Harvard,) '91.
Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Winter course, October to June.
Schools offer complete course, (Kindergarten to College,) combined with manual training.
For enrollment apply 25 W. 55th St.
MISS ELEANOR I. KELLER, Pd. M., Principal.

13STH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
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Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Classes. Gymnasium. Grounds for athletics.
Mr. Campbell, the Headmaster, will confer with parents, 9 to 4 o'clock, at the school.

New York University Law School

Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. Day Classes with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) Evening Classes, sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition, $100. For circulars address
L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar,
Washington Square, N. Y. City.

Hudson River Military Academy

Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y., 25 miles from N. Y. via Erie R. R. Superb location, magnificent buildings. Lawn to river bank, dock, boating, bathing, athletics. Infantry, cavalry, artillery, English, Classical, Scientific, Commercial. Instructors all college men. Advisory Board composed of most distinguished war officers. Rates $400 to $500.
Capt. J. WILSON, U. S. V., A. M., Supt.

Irving School, (Boys.) Dr. L. D. Ray.

New Building, 35 West 84th Street.
Reopens Sept. 26th.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers. Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request. Mr. Ray is now at school mornings.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL,
Reopens September 30th at
778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.
Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
9 East 49th St.,
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students Prepared for all Colleges.
Circulars on application.
Reopens Monday, September 30th.
Individual attention combined with class discipline.

THE DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM and N. Y. Normal School of PHYSICAL EDUCATION
NOW OPEN.
For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS.
308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

THE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
OPENS OCT. 1, 1901.
For ANNOUNCEMENT containing all information send postal to "Registrar of the University, Washington Square, New York City."

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241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.,
Boys prepared for the Colleges and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium.
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 30.
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721 Madison Av. English, Classical, and Primary Departments. 52d year opens Sept. 25.
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Benjamin Lord Buckley, A. B., }

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5TH AND 7TH AV., ON 125TH ST.
BUSINESS AND STENOGRAPHY.
AMERICA'S GREATEST SCHOOL.
21 Teachers. New Buildings. Day and Evening Sessions. Telephone 1300 Harlem. Call or write.

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Boarding and Day School for Girls
(Established 1816.)
Reopens Oct. 2. 170 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL 423 MADISON AVE.,

Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

THE MISSES ELY'S Boarding and Day School

Reopens Wednesday, September 25th.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

IRVING INSTITUTE,

Non-Military.
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. One hour from New York. Only forty boys received. Terms, $500. JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Prin.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,

West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

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every pupil and fits each one for shorthand work in 3 months. A good English education necessary to enter the School. Terms $100 to $300. 148 Montague St., (18 years,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

Kyle Military Institute, Flushing, L. I.; German-American boarding school for boys; no Summer vacation; admission at any time; pupils always

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Pratt Institute,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Day classes will BEGIN work SEPTEMBER 23, evening classes SEPTEMBER 25.
High School.
Department of Fine Arts.
Department of Domestic Art.
Department of Domestic Science.
Department of Science and Technology, including trade classes.
Department of Kindergartens.
Department of Libraries.
Gymnasium.
For further information or for application blanks address the general office of the Institute.
FREDERIC B. PRATT, Secretary.

THE Wilson & Lyon School

622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopens Sept. 30th.

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PREPARATORY COLLEGIATE DAY SCHOOL, under direction of Fathers of the Society of Jesus.
Each class limited to ten pupils. Building new; equipments modern. Gymnasium. Reopens Monday, Oct. 7. For circular apply to Vice-Principal.
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W. J. ENNIS, S. J., Vice Principal.

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Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

THE HORACE MANN SCHOOLS for all grades, under the auspices of Teachers College, Columbia University, will reopen MONDAY, SEPT. 23D. New and superbly equipped building, Boulevard and 120th St.
SAMUEL T. DUTTON, A. M.,
Superintendent.

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117 AND 160 WEST 85TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

The Misses Rayson

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Advanced courses in Literature and Languages. Small classes. College Preparation.
Reopens Oct. 3, 176-178-180 West 75th St.

German literature from Lessing to Hauptmann; lectures, reading, conversation. Afternoon and evening classes of three adults each; three weekly lessons, $4 monthly. Fair knowledge of German required. Prof. Heidemann, 59 West 93d St.

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Boarding and Day School for Girls.
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL, 66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK. Reopens Oct. 1st. Special students admitted. A few young girls received into the family.

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College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

Elocution, Public Speaking, Reciting.—Thorough, rapid instruction; (day and evening lessons.) Write for booklet. Grenville Kleiser Studio, 25 West 23d St.

Absolutely individual instruction mainly to meet the exacting conditions of college requirements; fourteenth year; ordinary school rates. T. E. SUTCLIFFE, (Harvard,) 9 East 59th St.

LITERATURE, FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, grammar, penmanship, pronunciation, history; private lessons; day and evening; moderate. Miss S., 46 West 99th St.

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Kindergarten in French.
October 1st. 53 West 45th Street.

Free—Evening French course for ladies, registering before October 4. French Academy, 106 East 23d St.

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A. Everett Stone, (Yale,) 316 West 56th St., private tutor for all colleges; eighteen years' experience.

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10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

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ALEXANDER LAMBERT..... Director
Private instruction in piano, singing, violin, 'cello, and organ, and all branches of music to beginners and advanced students.
Terms from 15 Doll. upward per quarter.
Students received daily.

CHOIR BOYS WANTED.
A few vacancies in Epiphany choir; monthly salary and thorough instruction in singing to boys under 13; voice and respectability only requirements. Apply at 141 East 35th St., daily at 4 o'clock.

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MISS KUEFFNER, TEACHER OF PIANO, zither, mandolin, and banjo.—Competent; thorough. 235 East 22d St., 1st floor, 2d bell.

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Piano, systematic instruction from beginning to perfection. Prof. Durege, 504 Carnegie Hall. Write for terms.

Louise R., care of Schirmer, Union Square; accompanist for teachers, singers, and violinists.

Mrs. Anna Byrne and daughter; piano and vocal culture; a few vacancies. 445 West 57th St.

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COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

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New Hampshire.

GOLF. MAPLEWOOD COTTAGE.
Nearly Opposite Maplewood Hotel.
MAPLEWOOD, N.H. Finest location in White MOUNTAIN region. Terms moderate. Accommodates 125. Remains open until Oct. 15. LEON H. CHILEY, Mgr.

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Open June 1st to Nov. ARTHUR W. PLUMB, Prop.

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Trout fishing, private ponds and brooks; pine-laden air; pure water; grand scenery; shady walks and drives; cuisine high class; long-distance 'phone. Booklet. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

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Dressc utting, making, finishing of millinery and corsets; big money in it; patterns cut. McDowell's, 310-318 6th Av. Evening school Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

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Advice and consultation free; patents procurable

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We offer this week an *extraordinary opportunity* to careful buyers who would like to own a *Weber* but cannot afford the price of *an absolutely new one.* To reduce stock and make room for new styles arriving from factory, we have placed on sale

Twenty-five Upright & Grand Weber Pianos

in perfect order and most of them little used, at about

One-Half Real Value.

Call or write at once, if you intend to buy this Fall and wish to secure an instrument of the highest musical excellence and acknowledged reputation on the *most favorable terms.*

No deviation from prices plainly marked and attached to each piano offered in this sale.

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ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

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REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS

HARMONY PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
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WILSON PIANOS

$155.

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

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Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 19 East 14th St., N. Y.

For Sale.

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Sewing Machine sale; special bargains; second hand, $8 to $9; guaranteed two years; new, $9 to $30 cash, $20 to $35 at $2 down and 50c weekly. Machines exchanged and repaired. Everything at cut prices; bottle of oil, 5c.; needles, 20c. dozen; belts, 9c. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Buy direct from us and save canvassers' commission. Write, salesman will call. WESTERN UNION S. M. CO., 173 3d Av., between 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone, 4,020—18th St.

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$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
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TANDEMS. SINGLES. CYCLES.
SACRIFICE. SACRIFICE. SACRIFICE.
1,500 2nd h'd, new, and 2nd cycles, all makes, $3.50, $4, $5, $6, $9, $11; every one worth double. Tandems, Pierce, Rambler, Cleveland, Olive Derby, etc., $11 to $90.
$5 Cameras, $1.25
Gas Lamps, 50c.; Pumps, 20c. Bells, 8c.
JANDORF, COR. CHURCH AND BARCLAY.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
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Cemetery Lot for Sale in Greenwood.—Full-sized, vacant; inclosed lot, on one of the highest points in cemetery, facing south; bargain. Address J. W. Hamilton, Real Estate Office, 302 Seventh Av., Brooklyn.

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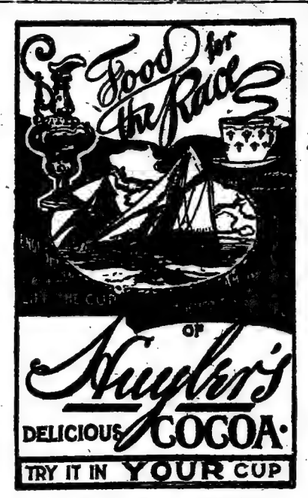

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14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WEDNESDAY MAT., 25c. & 50c. No Higher. Last Week of UP YORK STATE. Next Week—JOHN E. KELLERD in The Cipher Code.

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Brooklyn Jockey Club Races. Six Races To-day at 2:15 P. M.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. B'way and 35th St. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2:15. ANDREW MACK Fourth Week of Success. "TOM MOORE."

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Pres. McKinley Lying in State.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Fair; light to fresh north to east winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,137. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

ANGLOPHOBIA IN EUROPE

Boer Sympathizers to Hold Meetings in Various Countries.

Austrian Parliamentary Anti-British Campaign Threatened—Vienna Papers' Bitter Editorials.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times quotes the Wiener Tagblatt, which says a movement is on foot for sympathizers with the Boers in all countries to hold meetings. Promises of adhesion to the plan have been received from Germany, Austria, Russia, France, and other countries.

A Parliamentary campaign in Austria is threatened against the alleged infringement by Great Britain of the Law of Nations.

Other symptoms of Anglophobia are noticed. The Reichswehr prints an editorial accusing Great Britain of violating all the principles of warfare.

The Vaterland remarks that the recent British reverses in South Africa have caused satisfaction throughout the whole civilized world, and that the campaign against the Boers, being an abuse of force, must meet with retribution.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BOERS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A dispatch to The Times from Newcastle, Natal, says that the portion of a Boer commando which penetrated into Zululand has retired across the border. The dispatch adds that it seems to be the tendency of Commandant Gen. Botha's forces to head northward.

GEN. BLOOD RETURNING TO INDIA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A cablegram to The Times from Newcastle, Natal, says Major Gen. Sir Bindon Blood has left there for Ladysmith. Thence he will proceed to Durban, and he will sail for India on Sept. 28 to assume command of the troops in the Punjab.

Gen. Blood was lent by the Indian Government for six months only. He has done good work in that time.

It was rumored in London recently that Lord Kitchener was to be recalled, and that Gen. Blood would succeed him as Commander in Chief of the British forces in South Africa.

BOERS PERMANENTLY EXILED.

Ten Leaders Captured Since Sept. 15 to Suffer in Accordance with Kitchener's Proclamation.

PRETORIA, Sept. 25.—Ten Boer leaders, who have been captured since Sept. 15, have been permanently banished from South Africa.

The permanent banishment of Boer leaders is in accordance with the proclamation issued by Lord Kitchener on Aug. 7, in accordance with instructions from the Imperial Government.

The proclamation, after a long preamble, announced that "All Commandants, Field Cornets, and leaders of armed bands, being still burghers of the late republics and still engaged in resisting his Majesty's forces, whether in the Orange River Colony, the Transvaal, or other portions of his Majesty's South African dominions, and all members of the Governments of the late Orange Free State and Transvaal, shall, unless they surrender before Sept. 15, be permanently banished from South Africa."

The Boers, it was asserted later, refused to take the proclamation seriously and their leaders wrote defiant letters to Lord Kitchener. It is believed that the recent activity on the part of the burghers in the field was the result of the desire of their commandants to turn their attention absorbed in the campaign, so that the date of the expiration of the period of grace allowed by the proclamation might be ignored.

The proclamation was the result of a suggestion by the Government of Natal.

KANSAS CITY CORN CORNER.

Shorts Can't Get Storage in Regular Elevators—J. Sidney Smith Master of Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 25.—The grain trade of Kansas City is watching with interest the outcome of a corner of moderate proportions in the local speculative corn market. A few weeks ago, when Kansas City September corn was selling around 56 cents, J. Sidney Smith of the Merchants' Elevator Company, who has been a bull operator since the inception of the drouth, bought several hundred thousand bushels.

Among those who sold short to Smith was a prominent elevator man, whose elevator, however, is not on the "regular" list. This elevator man expected to accumulate sufficient corn to deliver on his contracts, but in the meantime the market began to creep up. When the price reached 60 cents, he learned that the three "regular" elevators, the Union Pacific, the Santa Fé, and the Crescent, were full of wheat and other grain, thus estopping him from placing his corn where he could get legal warehouse certificates for tender on the final delivery day, Sept. 30.

Other shorts have settled with Smith, but the elevator man is firm, and will not ask for terms, hence he continues in the clutches of Smith, and there is no telling how the affair will end.

September corn has advanced 4½ cents this week, to-day's gain being 1 cent, and is now quoted at 64½ cents. Cash corn is worth only 61 cents, and it would be possible to buy enough of this to fill the "short" sales if the "regular" elevators could be induced to furnish storage.

Smith's profits on the deal are said to be in the neighborhood of $10,000. He says he will punish the "shorts" unless quarter is asked for, in which event he will agree to a reasonable settlement. There is talk of intervention by the Board of Trade Directors, who have been appealed to by the "shorts" on the ground that the "regular" elevators are in league with Smith.

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THE SENATE'S ATTITUDE TO PROPOSED TREATIES.

London Times Regards It as One of the Gravest Problems Which Will Confront the President.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—An editorial in The Times to-day says that among the gravest of the constitutional problems which will confront President Roosevelt, precisely as it confronted his predecessor, is that of the relations between the President and the Senate regarding the treaty-making power. What is certain, says the paper, is that a large proportion of the Senators, whether belonging to the party of the President or to the other side, are prepared to oppose or turn inside out almost any treaty submitted by the State Department.

The editorial proceeds:

"It is obvious that the Senate's interference in treaty making is especially calculated to prevent the conclusion of any diplomatic agreement with this country. It is only too easy to raise suspicion against the objects of British policy among certain sections of the American people, and to cast odium upon any settlement of a controversy, great or small, in which it can be plausibly contended that the British Government obtained some advantage, real or imaginary.

"Nations, especially our own nation, have therefore to reckon with the difficulty of carrying treaty negotiations with the United States to any successful issue, not by reason of any want of good faith on the part of the Government at Washington, but owing to the mechanical difficulties of working under the American Constitution."

SPEECH BY LORD ROSEBERY.

He Thinks £8,000,000 Would Be Well Spent on a Tunnel Between Scotland and Ireland.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Earl of Rosebery yesterday delivered a speech at Stranraer, Wigtownshire, Scotland, at the presentation to him of the freedom of the town. Commenting on the possibility of a tunnel between Ireland and the mainland of the United Kingdom, with a terminus at Stranraer, Lord Rosebery quoted Beaconsfield's saying that the curse of Ireland was that it possessed a damp climate and was surrounded by the melancholy ocean.

The speaker said he was inclined to think that there might one day be a Government bold enough to face the problem and consider whether £8,000,000 might not be well used in the construction of such a tunnel. Anyhow, the amount spent in this way would not equal the cost in two months of the melancholy war still dragging on in South Africa, and if by any means that war could be shortened by two months there would be money for the tunnel.

TWO DANISH PHILANTHROPISTS

Immense Sums Given for Public Purposes by the Late J. C. Jacobsen and His Son.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A telegram to The Times from Copenhagen says the donations for benevolent purposes of the Jacobsen family of brewers have hitherto been unequaled in Denmark.

The late J. C. Jacobsen presented to the State nearly 20,000,000 kroner ($5,360,000) to be spent for scientific and philanthropic purposes. He also created the Carlsberg fund, which now amounts to 12,500,000 kroner. His son, Carl Jacobsen, has just given to this fund his own brewery, which is valued at 10,000,000 kroner.

Carl Jacobsen two years ago gave to Copenhagen the largest private collection of sculpture in the world. It is valued at 12,000,000 kroner.

LONDONERS CHEER KING EDWARD.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and Princess Victoria arrived in London from Flushing last evening. As they were driving from Charing Cross Station to Marlborough House great cheers were given by dense crowds, hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and the utmost enthusiasm was shown. It was a most spontaneous welcome, and must have afforded great gratification to their Majesties, who bowed and smiled continually.

MOBS RULE IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 25.—The mining troubles in Hopkins County have reached a crisis, and on the recommendation of State Inspector Hines, who was sent to the scene to investigate, Gov. Beckham has ordered militia sent from Bowling Green and Owensborough to protect the property of the operators.

Hopkins County has for a month been in a state of turmoil over the troubles between the mine operators and the union. Last November the United Mine Workers undertook to unionize the mines of Hopkins County. Some of the miners went out, but a majority preferred to continue at work. Both sides soon resorted to force. The union miners established a camp and declared war on the non-union miners. The operators hired guards to protect their property.

While the company officials have used all the means at hand to preserve peace numerous affrays have occurred and dozens of men have been wounded, but only two deaths have occurred. Two union miners were killed by a Deputy Sheriff and a number of guards. Indictments were returned, and the accused persons are now awaiting trial. Meanwhile, the union miners continue to harass the miners who remained at their tasks and tried to keep them from going to work.

Many of the non-union miners are negroes. Miners' boarding houses have been riddled with bullets and blown up with dynamite. Both sides have repeatedly fired on one another. Last week the union forces, several hundred strong, succeeded in getting between the miners and the Reinecke plant, and with Winchesters drove back the miners who were on their way to work. The trouble grew so serious that troops were called out last week and kept waiting several days, but were not ordered to the scene pending the report of the Inspector, which came to-day. He says the situation is critical and that the lawless elements are dangerous.

PRINCE CHUN GOING HOME

He Has Been Ordered to Return to China Immediately.

UNABLE TO VISIT AMERICA

Berlin Kreuz Zeitung Thinks the Prince Has Been Treated Too Well While in Germany.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says it is stated on good authority that Prince Chun was ordered a week ago to return to China immediately, and that he has consequently abandoned the idea of going home by way of the United States. He will also be unable to visit other European Courts.

The Prince, it is said, will sail from Genoa for China on Oct. 1. He will officially conclude his mission to Germany next Saturday, and will go to Genoa on Sunday.

In regard to invitations to other Courts, it is said to be doubtful if Prince Chun received any, but he has been desirous of visiting many German industrial establishments, which desire he cannot now gratify.

The Kreuz Zeitung fears that Chun's experiences in Germany have not resulted in the impression it was desired to produce on the mind of the Chinese Special Envoy. The honors and attentions paid to him may have obliterated from his mind all thoughts of the gravity of the crime which it was intended that the mission should expiate. Chun has often been cheered by thoughtless crowds in Germany, and may regard himself as the hero of the hour. His future influence in the Chinese Court is regarded as too problematical for it to be worth while to make efforts to impress upon him the superiority of European civilization.

CONDITIONS IN MANCHURIA.

Business Is Brisk—Crops Excellent—Not So Many Russian Troops There as Is Supposed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The State Department has received from Commercial Agent Greener at Vladivostock, under date of July 21, a most comprehensive report on conditions in Manchuria. Mr. Greener says that there is much exaggeration as to the number of Russian troops in Manchuria. He places their number at about 20,000. Manchuria, he says, has an area of 363,000 square miles, is one of the most fertile countries on the globe, and there are no better crops in all Asia.

"The Manchus," says Mr. Greener, "have barely scratched the surface, and yet the business activity, the actual traffic, and the tangible results are a continual surprise."

American goods, it is stated, are known, and favored on account of their cheapness. As to Russia's plans in regard to Manchuria, Mr. Greener says:

"The Russian's policy is one of conciliation. He knows how to deal with Chinese. He will not supersede the Manchu as an agriculturist, however, or even as a miner. It will be some time before he is a success, in the Western sense, in either of these lines."

As to exploring permits for mining and other purposes, it is stated that such permission does not now depend on Russian authority, but must come from Peking through the Chinese Governors.

The yield of gold fields in Manchuria, says Mr. Greener, extends more than 1,127 miles along the shores of the Argun and Amur Rivers, and there is no doubt as to the richness of the mines. He says that small parties of Russians illegally mining there earned from $30 to $100 a day.

The statements that no foreigners are allowed to go into Manchuria, says Mr. Greener, are to an extent true. Only Russians and Chinese may go into the country overland. It would not be safe, he says, for many foreigners to venture into the country now.

LABOR TROUBLES IN BELGIUM.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A dispatch from Brussels to The Times says the unrest in the Belgian labor market continues to be manifested among the Charleroi glassmakers and the Liège miners. At Charleroi the difficulty is a long-standing one, caused by the employment of men not affiliated with the unions. Rioting nearly resulted a week ago. At Liège the miners demand higher wages. Precautions were taken to prevent disorders there in connection with the arrest of Louis Mestin, the Anarchist ringleader of the strikers.

WANTS TO BE PUNISHED.

Special to The New York Times.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Sept. 25.—Last Saturday Chief of Police Tinsley allowed a prisoner to escape. He has asked the Board of Aldermen to fix his punishment in the following communication:

To the Mayor and Aldermen: In presenting the inclosed charge, I do so purely from a sense of duty. I deem it best for the discipline of the Police Department that this carelessness act should not be allowed to pass without action by your board, and a penalty commensurate with the offense prescribed.

Mr. Tinsley set forth the charge against himself as follows:

The subscriber hereby prefers the following charge against Chief of Police David W. Tinsley, to wit: That the said Tinsley did, by neglect of duty on the 21st day of September, permit the escape of Charles H. Clifford, a prisoner, while conducting said Clifford to the United States receiving ship Wabash, from which vessel Clifford was a deserter.

The above charge is governed by Article I., Rule 3, and Article I., Rule 11, of the Police Department.

A hearing before the board was ordered for the next meeting of the board.

RUN DOWN BY THE WILD DUCK.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The steam yacht Wild Duck, owned by John Forbes of Boston, on which President Roosevelt was entertained on the occasion of the return to New York of Admiral Dewey from Manila, this afternoon ran down and badly damaged the auxiliary schooner yacht Capitue, owned by Albert Skinner of the Yonkers-Corinthian Yacht Club. The Capitue was at anchor off the clubhouse when the Wild Duck ran into her.

The Wild Duck, with her owner and a party of friends on board, had been up the Hudson, and attempted to put in at the anchorage. In doing so she fouled the Capitue. The top hamper and the rigging of the forward mast of the Capitue were torn away as was the bowsprit. The gig of the Wild Duck was broken and carried away, but she sustained no further damage. Mr. Forbes at once sent his Captain ashore to say he would bear all the expense resulting from the accident. The Capitue cost, it is said, $15,000.

Round Trip Tickets to California on sale at all ticket offices offering a diversity of routes going or returning via the Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railways. The "Overland Limited," the every day fast train, provides the best of everything. Address North-Western Line, 461 B'way.—Adv.

FRENCH MINERS' GRIEVANCES.

Further Time May be Allowed to the Government to Secure Ameliorative Legislation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says the miners in the Department of Pas-de-Calais are agitating the question of a general strike. Their last National Congress granted six months' grace to the Government, with the understanding that if nothing were done to redress their grievances by that time a strike would be certain. This period of time expires next Monday.

It is believed, however, that the Government is sincere in its desire to grant the reforms demanded, and a further period of grace may be granted to it.

A BALKAN COMMERCIAL UNION.

Proposed by M. Taushanovitch, a Servian ex-Minister.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A dispatch to The Times from Vienna says M. Taushanovitch, a Servian ex-Minister, has published an article proposing a commercial union of the orthodox States in the Balkans, under the auspices of Russia.

He says it would be a means of economic defense against Austria and Germany and would secure the reorganization of the credit system and the customs tariffs and the construction of railways.

MR. ROOSEVELT A CHANGED MAN

So Says Senator Hanna—He Commends the Equipoise and Conservatism of the New President.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 25.—"President Roosevelt is a different man than he was a few weeks ago," said Senator Hanna to-day. "He has always been honest in purpose, strong in action, and true to his own and to Republican principles.

"The new and great responsibilities that have been so suddenly thrust upon his shoulders have given him equipoise and conservatism. These responsibilities have rounded out his character. I believe that he will live up to the expectations of his dearest friends.

"I know he is sincere in all that he has said and done since death so suddenly and cruelly took our beloved President, William McKinley, from our midst. It is not often that men come so suddenly and unexpectedly face to face with the great responsibilities resting on the President of the United States, and few men could have met these responsibilities with so much dignity, good judgment, and common sense as did President Roosevelt.

"He merits not only the confidence of the Republicans of this country, but he deserves the confidence of the entire Nation, and I believe that he has that of both."

POLITICS IN BALTIMORE.

Gorman Faction Wins at the Primaries—Effect on the Senatorship.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—Mayor Hayes and the Crescent Club, led by Frank Morrison, made no fight against Gorman and "Free" Rasin, the head of the city machine, at the primaries in this city this evening. A light vote was polled, and the only ward in which there was a contest was carried by the Rasin men. Many former friends of Hayes, and even some of the city employes, voted the regular tickets. Gorman sought to conciliate Hayes and Morrison, but Rasin made no effort in that direction.

The slate for candidates for city offices, one State Senatorship, and eighteen seats in the House of Delegates of the Legislature from Baltimore City has been made up by Gorman and Rasin, and every Democratic candidate for the General Assembly in Baltimore will practically be pledged if elected to vote for Gorman for United States Senator. Alexander H. Robertson will be nominated for State Senator.

The conventions will be held to-morrow, at which this city ticket will be named: For Sheriff—George Warfield; for Clerk of the Superior Court—John Hannibal; for Clerk of the Circuit Court, No. 2—Stewart Brown, and for City Surveyor—W. P. Twyman.

There are no indications as yet of any independent Democratic movement and the future course of Mayor Hayes and his friends toward the Gorman ticket is undecided.

SOCIETY TO HAVE A NEW BALLROOM.

Carl Berger, proprietor of Bellevue Lodge, Newport, R. I., and of an establishment at 7 West Thirty-sixth Street, has options on three large sites just east of Fifth Avenue, one on Thirty-eighth, and the others on Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets, and another site at the corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. It is his intention to add one more to the fashionable dining places and ballrooms of New York.

All the plans are made for this new house of entertainment, and the final selection of a site will be made within the next few days. Whitney Warren is to be the architect, and the building is to be of ten stories. The entrance will be directly from the street, an English basement opening into a wide hall with reception rooms on either side of a large hall. Above there are to be ten large family apartments.

There will be a ballroom at the top of the house with a curved glass roof. Then there is to be just below this a dining hall, built to accommodate not more than 250 persons. In addition there will be six large dining rooms for private parties.

Mr. Berger, when seen yesterday afternoon, said that the building will be begun in the Fall, and that the house is to be completed and open to engagements early in November of the following year. Speaking further of his plans, he said:

"I have been for some time convinced that New York society needs another restaurant and ballroom, and that it is not to be a large one. The idea is that there can be but one dance in the place at a time, and that there can be all the privacy of the home with the accommodations of the restaurant at hand. It is to be strictly for the entertainment of society, the 'four hundred,' in fact.

"My plan is to have the ballroom 50 by 50 feet. It is to be either of the Moorish or Gothic style, probably the latter, as the former is perhaps too Oriental. My purpose is to make it like the ball and reception rooms of the wealthy and refined. Every suggestion of a public place will be avoided.

"In the decorations I will avoid anything and everything that would give the idea that the place is public, and I shall be careful that it is known as an absolutely exclusive establishment. The plans are perfected, and all that is now needed is the final settlement on a site.

"I am quite sure that it will be on Murray Hill, and I have rejected the Thirty-fourth Street idea. Then, after the selection, it will take a little time before leases are over, so that we can begin the work of tearing down. Such a place as I contemplate will take at least a year to complete, but it will be in order at the end of that time."

Some of the Rail-American excursions offered by the Hudson River Day Line are most attractive and reasonable.—Adv.

COUNTY CONVENTION OF THE CITIZENS' UNION

Unanimous Ratification of the Anti-Tammany Ticket.

COMMITTEE OF NOTIFICATION

Selection of Unimpeachable Material for Assemblymen and Aldermen Urged at the Convention.

The County Convention of the Citizens' Union at Cooper Union last night unanimously ratified the selections for county officers made by the joint anti-Tammany Conference Committees. Calvin Tomkins presided.

Dr. E. R. L. Gould, from the Committee on Conference, presented a report in which he commended the nominees and called attention to the fact that representatives of the City Democracy and the German American Reform Union did not participate in the conferences. He referred to Thomas L. Hamilton, ex-Police Commissioner, as a man who listened to his conscience and lost his office in consequence. He presented the following nominations:

For Justices of the Supreme Court—MORGAN J. O'BRIEN, JAMES A. BLANCHARD, JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, SAMUEL GREENBAUM.

For Justice of the City Court—SAMUEL SEABURY.

For District Attorney—WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME.

For Sheriff—WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN.

For County Clerk—THOMAS L. HAMILTON.

For Register—JOHN H. J. RONNER.

The report was adopted by a rising vote, after every name had been heartily cheered.

A committee, headed by R. Fulton Cutting, was appointed to fill vacancies.

The Chair was authorized to appoint a committee of twelve to notify candidates of their nomination.

F. C. Huntington presented appropriate resolutions of respect to the memory of William McKinley, and these were adopted by a rising vote.

J. H. Cohen of the Twenty-first District urged the selection of good men as Aldermen.

Chairman Tomkins added that good material for Assemblymen was also necessary, as the New York City Hall was at Albany rather than at New York.

Mr. Cohen said he had made no reference to Assemblymen because he did not consider that the Citizens' Union cared to meddle in State politics.

Everett P. Wheeler suggested that a copy of the views expressed by Mr. Cohen be sent to every District Chairman.

Thereupon Secretary Thomas A. Fulton took the floor and pointed out the importance of securing the best Aldermanic candidates possible. Among other things he said:

"The best of Mayors can be checkmated by a bad Board of Aldermen, and a bad Mayor can be put to rout by a good Board of Aldermen. I would like to see an Aldermanic Board having in its membership from twelve to twenty genuine workingmen—not fakirs. I mean men who can do for the wage earners of New York what John Burns has done for the workingmen of Great Britain." (Cheers.)

Then the convention adjourned.

SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES

MORGAN J. O'BRIEN, Candidate for Supreme Court Justice.—Justice O'Brien was born in this city about fifty years ago. He received his education at St. John's College, in Fordham, and at St. Francis Xavier's College. He attended the Columbia College Law School. He had not been practicing many years when he was appointed Corporation Counsel. In 1887 he was elected to the Supreme Bench. Justice O'Brien has always been a Democrat in politics, and has been talked of for the Tammany nomination for Mayor.

JAMES ARMSTRONG BLANCHARD, candidate for Supreme Court Justice—Justice Blanchard was born in Henderson, Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1846. When he was quite a lad his father removed to Wisconsin. He remained on the farm until he was fifteen years of age, when his father's death threw him on his own resources. He enlisted as a private in Company L, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, in 1864, and served one year. He attended Beloit College, and was graduated from that institution in 1871. After his graduation he came to this city and took a course of law in Columbia University, graduating in 1873. He was appointed Judge of the Court of General Sessions in January, 1899. On Sept. 1, 1900, he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by Gov. Roosevelt. Justice Blanchard has always been a Republican.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Candidate for Supreme Court Justice.—Justice Clarke has occupied a place on the Supreme Court bench since December last, when he was appointed by Gov. Roosevelt to the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Beekman. Justice Clarke has for years been prominent in Republican politics. He was Assistant Corporation Counsel during Mayor Strong's administration. He was associate counsel with Frank Moss for the Mazet committee. Gov. Roosevelt appointed him Deputy Attorney General to investigate the conduct of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Justice Clarke has been a member of the Republican County Committee. He is now a member of the Republican Club of New York and of the Union League Club.

SAMUEL GREENBAUM, Candidate for Supreme Court Justice.—Mr. Greenbaum is a successful lawyer. He attended the public schools of this city, and afterward the College of the City of New York, from which institution he was graduated in 1872. He obtained his law education at the Columbia Law School. Early in his career as a lawyer he formed a partnership with Daniel P. Hays. This partnership has been only recently dissolved. While Mr. Greenbaum has never held a public office he has always manifested an active interest in politics and good government. He took part in the formation of the organization known as the State Democracy, and is one of its leading spirits at the present time. This is an independent organization, which is opposed to those who are at present in control of the Democratic Party in the State. Mr. Greenbaum is the Vice President of the Educational Alliance.

SAMUEL SEABURY, Candidate for Judge of the City Court.—Mr. Seabury is a young lawyer who is a Democrat in politics. He is the son of the Rev. Samuel Seabury, formerly rector of the Church of the Ascension. Mr. Seabury was graduated from the New York Law School with honors in 1893. In 1897 he was nominated by the Citizens' Union for Alderman in the Ninth Assembly District, but declined the nomination after Henry George had been nominated for Mayor. He was nominated for City Judge in 1899 by the Republican

[illegible] leading spirits recently in exposing Tammany corruption. His raids on poolrooms and gambling houses which enjoyed the protection of Tammany are too recent to need more than a reference. Justice Jerome is son of the late Lawrence Jerome. He was born in this city in 1859. He was graduated from Amherst College, and later from the Columbia Law School. From 1888 to 1890 he was the Assistant District Attorney. In 1894 he was one of the counsel for the Lexow committee. He was [illegible] defeated. His business is that of a master granite cutter. Mr. O'Brien, who is [illegible] years of age, came to New York from Westfield, Mass., when he was a boy. He has represented the Building Trades in the Board of Delegates for a number of years.

THOMAS L. HAMILTON, Candidate for County Clerk.—Mr. Hamilton has been active in Republican politics for years. He is a native of New York City and a lawyer. He has served on the Republican County Committee and has been [illegible] a candidate before. He ran for Sheriff [illegible] defeated each time. He was appointed a Subway Commissioner by Mayor Strong in 1895. Three years ago he was appointed a Police Commissioner by Mayor Van Wyck. He was later removed from office to permit of the retirement of Chief McCullagh and the elevation of Devery.

J. H. RONNER, Candidate for Register.—Mr. Ronner is a resident of the Bronx. He was formerly the Tammany leader of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District. In the contest which resulted in the election of Richard Croker as the leader of Tammany Hall Mr. Ronner cast the deciding vote in favor of Mr. Croker. He is an agent for a brewery.

THE BOROUGH CONVENTIONS.

Attack on a Candidate for Coroner in Manhattan—Jacob A. Cantor for Borough President.

Unexpected features characterized the meeting of the Manhattan Borough Convention of the Citizens' Union at Cooper Union last night, and action was taken that many necessitate the reassembling of the Joint Conference Committee. A severe attack was made on the Tammany ex-Alderman, Nicholas T. Brown, who had been slated for Coroner, and his nomination was not ratified.

Calvin Tomkins presided, but at the outset a motion was made to select R. Fulton Cutting as presiding officer. Mr. Tomkins remarked that Mr. Cutting ought to be chosen to some office, whereupon a delegate shouted:

"Make him an Alderman!" [Applause.]

Mr. Cutting pointed out that Mr. Tomkins had been selected at a previous meeting, whereupon the business of the convention proceeded.

Dr. E. R. L. Gould from the Conference Committee presented the following names for ratification:

For President of the Borough—JACOB A. CANTOR.

For Coroners—Dr. GUSTAV SCHOLER, Dr. SOL. GOLDENKRANZ, Dr. MOSES J. JACKSON, NICHOLAS T. BROWN.

William A. Coakley of the First District moved to place the name of Timothy Healy of the Twentieth District on the list of Coroners, and the motion was seconded by P. J. McNulty.

The Chair stated that it had been decided at a previous meeting to refer all nominations to the Conference Committee.

Thereupon, Mr. Healy, who was loudly cheered, took the floor and declined to be considered a candidate. Among other things he said:

"When I go into a movement, I go in heart and soul. That is where I stand with regard to the Citizens' Union. I know Tammany politicians and have encountered all of them, from the Mayor down to the 'ward heeler.' I have had many a run-in and a 'scrap' with them, but, thank God, I never belonged to Tammany Hall. Its members are 'scrappers' for spoils. They are a band of pirates, and for the fair name of our city I hope we will get rid of them this Fall.

"I don't want to go into a 'scrap' for any office. I prefer to take R. Fulton Cutting as a guiding star. He is in the Citizens' Union because of his love for the movement and his desire to benefit the public at large.

"Under the present administration it is not safe for a man to do his sworn duty. If he does, he will be dismissed. Take the cases of Capt. Clifford of the Fire Department and Officer O'Neill of the police force. [Great cheering.]

"I am in no sense a candidate, and ask that my name be withdrawn."

Then Ernest L. Meisner, from the Thirteenth District, created a scene. Securing recognition he shouted:

"Nicholas T. Brown is not a fit man for a place on the Citizens' Union ticket."

Then he read a report from a daily newspaper describing Mr. Brown's alleged acts while an Alderman and Tammany leader in the Second District. Mr. Meisner denounced Brown as one unfit to be associated with respectable persons.

Concluding his attack, Mr. Meisner added: "But I have a candidate. [Laughter.] He is Dr. Alfred H. Riedel of the Thirteenth."

Half a dozen delegates clamored for recognition at the same time to support Mr. Meisner's motion, but Mr. Cutting secured recognition, and said:

"In view of what has been said about Mr. Brown it seems to me that this convention ought not to pass upon his name without further consideration. I move, therefore, that the report, except the portion naming Mr. Brown for Coroner, be adopted and that the balance be referred back to the Conference Committee for action."

The motion was unanimously adopted.

The name of Dr. William J. Huber of the Sixteenth District was also presented for consideration and the convention adjourned.

Sketch of Jacob A. Cantor.

Jacob A. Cantor, the anti-Tammany candidate for President of the Borough of [illegible]an, was born in New York City Dec. [illegible]. His parents were English. He attended the public schools until he was four[illegible] years of age. He then entered a law office as a clerk. In 1872 he became a reporter on one of the New York papers and continued in the newspaper business until 1877. Meanwhile he had been graduated from the University Law School, which he had attended at night. He was elected a member of the Legislature and was soon dividing the Democratic leadership of that body with John C. Sheehan, to whose influence he now largely owes his nomination on the fusion ticket. His career in the Legislature was of such promise that he was [illegible] to the State Senate. He was returned [illegible] at body regularly until 1896, when he turned down for a renomination by [illegible]ard Croker.

Incorporation of a Church.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The certificate of incorporation of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church of White Plains, was filed to-day in the County Clerk's office. The Rev. Herman Aasen is pastor and Henry Davidson, Edward Johnson, and Godfrey Larson are trustees.

Barnett's Vanilla Extract [illegible] and highly indorsed by all leading [illegible]

CUP YACHTS IN TRIM AWAIT TO-DAY'S RACE

Both Boats Ready to the Hour, While Experts Predict a Breeze.

LAST TRIAL FOR COLUMBIA

Defender Took a Short Spin in Spite of Tumbling Seas, While Shamrock, Fully Tested, Lay at Anchor.

Weatherwise and expert yachtsmen unite in predicting that a breeze will blow to-day that will give the cup yachts Shamrock II. and Columbia a race which will be memorable in the long series of international events. If the weather conditions of yesterday presage anything, this prophecy will be fulfilled. After four days of almost calm weather, a fine breeze blew in from the northeast early yesterday morning and at sunrise had reached half a gale. When the sailors of the cup yachts and their attendant vessels turned out for the last work of preparation, a thirty-mile wind was kicking up white caps in Sandy Hook Bay. Outside, a heavy sea was running and sailing vessels were pounding along under close-reefed sails.

While the wind died with the sunset the experts said it would come again with the morning, and that all indications were favorable for one of the most magnificent spectacles in yachting annals when the two fliers go over the line to-day.

Neither Sir Thomas Lipton nor Mr. Duncan cared to risk a trial run under the conditions of wind and water that prevailed in the first half of the day, but at 2 o'clock, when the wind had fallen, the Columbia's mainsail was hoisted and a few minutes later she filled away under mainsail, club topsail, staysail, and jib. At 2:17, while sixteen men, sitting on deck, tug-of-war fashion, trimmed down the main sheet, others set a No. 2 jibtopsail. The mainsail and clubtopsail set nicely, but the head sails showed a few minor faults in the leach and foot.

COLUMBIA'S FINAL TRIAL.

Tacking to port at 2:22, when she had reached the north side of the main ship channel, the successful cup defender of two years ago and the American champion this year, stood out to sea. In this narrow channel, however, she was forced to tack again in six minutes. The wind was very light and there was quite an ugly swell rolling in from the eastward which knocked the wind out of her sails. From here out to the black buoy, at the entrance to Gedney's Channel, where she turned around for the home run at 3:15, the Columbia was forced to make thirteen tacks to cover a scant three miles, so that it may be easily seen she was not able to show any speed during the spin, especially as the wind was light and baffling.

When sheets were eased for the run back to Sandy Hook the yacht showed some of her old-time speed. The small jib topsail was taken in; sixteen men then manned the balloon jib topsail halyards, and in three minutes that sail was set and drawing well. In hauling aft the sheet it caught in the end of one of the battens of the jib and tore the batten pocket about a foot. This rent can be repaired easily, however.

Jibing at 3:22, the yacht made her way slowly to the point of Sandy Hook, rounding to there she ran quickly to her buoy and made fast for the night, the whole run lasting less than two hours.

After a consultation with Manager Jameson and Designer Watson, Sir Thomas Lipton decided that it was not necessary to take the Shamrock out for a final spin. So she laid moored at her buoy all day, her shining bronze body being the object of much curiosity. In the afternoon the tug Lawrence passed a line to the challenger and she was swung for the adjustment of her compasses.

When Sir Thomas yesterday was told unofficially that as a result of the official measurement of the yachts the Shamrock would have to allow the Columbia only forty-three seconds in a thirty miles course he was much pleased.

"Don't you think we have a splendid chance to win now?" he remarked. "We fully expected to have allowed more time, and, of course, we are very well satisfied with the results. And again I say, may the best boat win. If the Shamrock should lose I can certainly say that I have done everything man could do to put the yacht in perfect condition for the races, and I think every one admits that she is as nearly perfect as can be."

SHAMROCK READY TO RACE.

Men were put to work yesterday polishing the sheer strake of the Shamrock. Others greased the big mast to make the gaff slide easily to-day. Finishing touches were put on the paintwork, and all the standing and running gear received a final overhauling. On board the Columbia sailors rubbed down the white paint on her hull with sandpaper until it was as smooth as glass.

Last night the two yachts lay within hailing distance of each other, swinging at their moorings to a good breeze, in which lies a hope of to-day's race. All has been done that skill and experience can suggest, and none of the principals would make a prophecy as to the outcome. Only the betting shows the trend of opinion, and the prevailing odds were 10 to 8 on the American boat. In some instances it was reported that late last evening these odds had been increased to 10 to 7, but so far as can be learned no large wagers have been

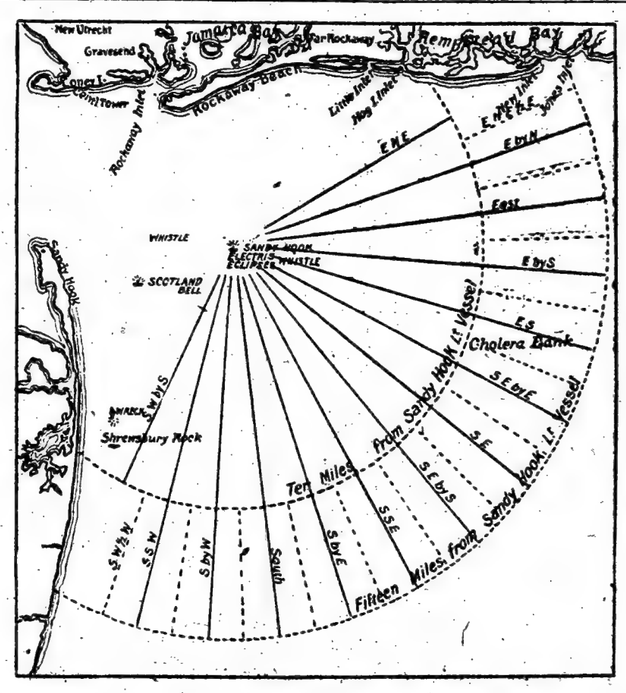
New Utrecht
Gravesend
Coney Island
Jamaica Bay
Far Rockaway
Rockaway Beach
Rockaway Inlet
Little Inlet
Hog Island Inlet
Long Island
E.N.E.
E.by N.
E.N.E.
E.by S.
East
E.by S.
E.S.E.
S.E.by E.
S.E.
S.E.by S.
S.S.E.
S.by E.
South
S.S.W.
S.W.by S.
S.W.
W.S.W.
W.by S.
Whistle
Sandy Hook Electric Eclipse Whistle
Scotland Bell
Sandy Hook
Shrewsbury Rock
Cholera Bank
Ten Miles
Fifteen Miles from Sandy Hook L.V.
From Sandy Hook L.V.

had been unable to place but a small part of this amount at a late hour in the afternoon.

The final arrangements for the races are complete and the Regatta Committee having the matter in charge feel assured that everything possible has been done to give each yacht a fair chance. As in the case of two years ago, the course will be patrolled by a fleet of revenue cutters under the command of Capt. Walker of the Revenue Marine Service, and the yachts will have an unobstructed course of at least a mile wide.

As is usual in all America's cup contests, each club will be represented on the opposing yacht. W. Butler Duncan, who through the past trial season managed the Constitution, will represent the New York Yacht Club on board the Shamrock II. On board the Columbia will be H. M. McGildowney, a member of the Challenge Committee of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, a gentleman of wide yachting experience.

COURSE DEPENDS ON WIND.

It will not be known until to-day what course the committee will order. The first race is a fifteen-mile run to windward or leeward and return. Should the wind be from the northeast or from any direction between northeast by north and east northeast, the Regatta Committee said that the point of starting the race would have to be changed, as there is not room for a fifteen-mile windward or leeward race with the start from Sandy Hook Lightship. Fifteen miles northeast of the lightship would take the yachts up on the Long Island shore, while fifteen miles in the other direction would find the Jersey shore a barrier.

The start therefore in case of a northeast or a southwest breeze will be either from a point near the Jersey shore some six miles southwest of the lightship, or in an opposite direction near Long Island.

Such conditions prevailed six years ago in the first race of the Defender and Valkyrie III., the wind being northeast, and the start was moved to a point near the Jersey shore off Seabright. This enabled the yachts to beat out to sea, with the turning mark about five miles south of Long Beach, on the Long Island side of the course.

There will be quite a distinguished party of guests on board Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin. They include Sir Henry Burdette, K. C. B.; E. Cameron, K. C., of Ottawa; Butler Aspinall, K. C.; H. C. Byron, K. C.; Judge Keogh of New Rochelle, the Misses Emmett, Col. and Mrs. A. E. Lee, Commodore F. T. Adams of the Larchmont Yacht Club, Mr. Schenck, Chairman of the Crystal Palace, London; Whitely Thompson, M. P.; R. Rigg, M. P.; John Arbuckle, Miss Kathryn Kidder, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Greenhut of Peoria, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Siegel, Miss Vaughan, Mrs. Hodges, Mrs. Jefferson Davis Hayes and Master Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Patten, Mr. and Mrs. James Butler, Edward Willard and Miss Willard, R. J. Gibson of London, John D. Crimmins and family, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O'Day, Martin Maloney, Colgate Hoyt, E. P. Benjamin and family, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Revell of Chicago, Robert Moore Ferguson, Mrs. Peabody, Lieut. Col. Burbank, United States Army, and family; Capt. and Mrs. Babbitt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Adams, Percy Chubb and family, Capt. James Nichol and Capt. Campbell of the Anchor Line, Mrs. J. N. Beach, and A. E. H. Owen of the British Embassy. These have also been invited: Levi P. Morton and family, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Edison, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Boldt, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Bidwell, Bourke Cockran, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, District Attorney Philbin, Mayor Van Wyck, Dr. and Mrs. Grant of Buffalo, Lord and Lady Newborough, and Lady Lister Kaye.

Those living on board the Erin are the Duke of Alba, Mr. and Mrs. William Jameson, Capt. Charles Beresford, the Hon. Charles Russell, Robert C. Ure, H. M. McGildowney, and Commodore Hilliard.

Great preparations are being made by nearly all the excursion steamers in New York Harbor for carrying out the thousands who are eager for the sport, while half a dozen of the big Sound steamers will as usual accompany the yachts over the course. In addition a number of prominent yacht clubs have chartered special steamers for their own members, the New York Yacht Club having the New Haven boat, the Chester M. Chapin. On board the patrol fleet will be many invited guests. For the trip on the Algonquin invitations have been extended to the entire representatives of the State in both Congress and the State Assembly. Among other guests invited to go out on this vessel is Richard Croker.

GREAT CROWD TO SEE RACE.

Immense Fleet of Pleasure Craft Will Attend Cup Yachts—Betting on Result.

With the cup yachts Columbia and the Shamrock ready to the minute, and stripped to the skin for their great effort when the starting gun booms this morning, the absorbing topic of interest in and about hotels and yacht clubs last night was the international race. Never, even in the stirring history of the America's Cup races, has there been greater interest in a sporting event. As if to crown the long succession of surprises that have crowded upon each other ever since the challenge was received from the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, the latest surprise, that of a remarkably small time allowance for the Columbia, small in comparison with the one that was expected, gave the yachting experts food for speculation.

First and foremost in interest, however, was the ordinarily dry topic of the weather conditions that may be expected to prevail off Sandy Hook this morning. Both from the local Weather Bureau and from the Bureau in Washington came predictions that set the hearts of yachtsmen tingling with expectation. According to Dr. H. C. Frankenfeld, official forecaster of the Washington Weather Bureau, there is every indication that the yachts will have at least a good sailing breeze, and possibly every pound of wind they may care to carry. The wind for the occasion is predicted from the north or northwest. An area of pronounced high pressure is passing over Northern Lake Superior, and it is moving eastward over Canada. If the movement continues, by this morning it ought to extend over Eastern Canada, and ought to be accompanied by strong northern or northeastern winds off Sandy Hook.

Forecaster Emery of the local Weather Bureau did not care yesterday to risk a prophecy as to the general weather conditions that might be expected during the next week. Beyond saying that the conditions would favor breezes rather than calms at this time of the year, he preferred not to venture an opinion.

BETTING ON THE YACHT RACE.

The usual excitement in yachting circles which ever precedes a first cup race began to show itself yesterday more than ever in the crowding of hotels with guests that have come to the city from far and near to see the great contest. Old yachting enthusiasts who have not met since the international races of two years ago again have come together and stand in groups in the corridors discussing the chances and the merits of the competitors. The anchorages about the city are beginning to be crowded with visiting yachts. Bets are made here and there, but they are not numerous or conspicuously high. It was predicted earlier in the week that not until the time allowance which the defender will receive from the challenger had been published, would betting really begin to stir.

Perhaps there were never so many surprised yachtsmen as there were yesterday morning, when they picked up the newspapers and saw what was considered a remarkably small time allowance that the Columbia was entitled to from her competitor. It was expected that at least one and one-half minutes, or even more, would be allowed to the American boat, and the announcement that only forty-three seconds were to be allowed was as much of a surprise as a disappointment to local yachtsmen as it was a surprise the other way to Sir Thomas Lipton and his friends.

The point that seemed to impress itself most on the experts was that the mast of the Shamrock is 8.65 feet longer than that of her rival. This puts the topsail of the challenger high above that of the defender, and the advantage will make the Shamrock particularly dangerous in a light wind when her higher sail will catch airs that will completely pass over the Columbia. Still, the general opinion remains that the Columbia will be the victor in the series, while several enthusiastic experts, among them Ben Captain, Charles Barr, declare that she will win in three straight races. Again and again the race was figured out on paper whenever a doubting Thomas appeared to join a group, until, in the face of those figures, the Columbia seemed unable to lose a single race.

One of the chief points of reliance which yachtsmen put in the American boat is the ability of her skipper, Charles Barr, to handle her. The exhibition which Capt. Barr gave in handling the champion against her rival, the Constitution, has won for him the admiration of every expert, and in connection with this, it is pointed out that Barr has now a manager who in no way will interfere with the judgment of his skipper.

In the language of one enthusiastic yachtsman, "Barr will make them see stars. Sycamore is a good man, an excellent man, and Jameson may not have a peer on the other side, but in Barr they meet a man who handles his boat as if she were part of himself, and with him at the helm a crew as speedy and quick as any that ever trod the deck of a racer."

COLUMBIA A STRONG FAVORITE.

In Wall Street opinion on the races found expression in betting. F. H. Brooks of Seligsberg & Co. yesterday bet $2,000 to $1,500 on Columbia, and it was reported that he had another $2,000 to bet at the same odds.

In the "curb" crowd of brokers on Broad Street, W. Bryan, who bet $500 to $400 on Tuesday on Columbia to defeat Shamrock II., made another bet of a similar amount at the same odds yesterday. He announced that he was ready to bet any part of $50,000 at 5 to 4 on Columbia. A number of small wagers at 5 to 4 were also made, but there was no general supply of Shamrock money.

At the Sturtevant House a number of English guests have posted $2,000 to be placed at odds of 5 to 5 on the Shamrock II. James Wakely has $2,000 to bet on any single race in the series at 5 to 4 on the Columbia or at 5 to 3, for the entire series, on the Columbia. In one of the big hotels up town an offer to bet $1,500 at 5 to 4 on the Columbia went begging.

Among the foreign visitors now in New York to remain until the last of the series decides the ownership of the cup is Lord Newborough, who arrived Tuesday in his auxiliary yacht Fedora. The Fedora was long delayed on her trip, having left Dartmouth on Aug. 28. Some fears as to the safety of the were entertained. The yacht had an adventurous journey and was obliged, owing to a pounding received in storms, to put into St. Michael in the Azores on Sept. 19.

Aboard the Margarita, A. S. Drexel's yacht, lately arrived from England, are Lady Alwyne Compton with Col. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel. Others on the list of the Margarita's guests are: The Duke of Alba, nephew of the former Empress Eugenie of France; Capt. Gordon, Lady Sache-Cunard, Lady Lister Kaye, Miss Emily Yznaga, and Mr. and Mrs. George Keppel.

Many yachts arrived overnight and were found at anchor yesterday morning. A partial list of the fleet already collected is as follows:

R. A. C. Smith's Catania, John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal, George J. Gould's Sybarite, Elbridge T. Gerry's Electra, Sir Thomas Lipton's Erin, H. B. Moore's Zara, Mrs. Robert Goelet's Nahma, and Eugene Higgins's Varuna.

Perry Belmont's Satanella, Edmund Randolph's Scud, John R. Drexel's Sultana, C. K. G. Billings's Surf, Joseph Stickney's Susquehanna, Col. Hasan's Taurus, F. Osgood's Tillie, J. Stern's Virgina, J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair, Mrs. A. S. Van Wickle's Marjorie, C. M. Meyer's Maspeth, Col. Alexander Van Rensselaer's May., Howard Gould's Niagara, E. C. Benedict's Oneida, A. Hart McKee's Parthenia, Joseph B. Thomas's Reverie, K. E. Fowler's Kathleen, August Belmont's Scout, Cornelius Vanderbilt's Mirage, Lloyd Phoenix's Intrepid, Joseph E. Widener's Josephine, H. H. Roger's Kanawha, Anthony J. Drexel's Margarita, Butler Ames's schooner America, H. S. Redmond's yawl Ailsa, Percy Chubb's yawl Vigilant, Charles Fletcher's Alvira, George W. Wilson's Anita, Col. O. H. Payne's Aphrodite, F. G. Bourne's Colonia, F. W. Vanderbilt's Conqueror.

The large excursion fleet that will leave the city between the hours of 8:30 and 9:30 o'clock will find itself in picturesque and lively company. Among the steam yachts that will go to see the race are many that have reputations for speed to maintain, and there will be meetings on the way to and from the race in which old scores may be wiped out and new ones caused.

The New York Yacht Club, in West Forty-fourth Street, presented an unusually animated scene last evening. Scores of members came to the rooms to talk over the big yacht race to-day. At 8 o'clock over 200 members of the club were seated at dinner in the dining rooms, where the sole topic of conversation was the relative merits of the Columbia and Shamrock. But one opinion was expressed, and that was of absolute confidence in the superiority of the Columbia. Little or no money was put up, Columbia money at 10 to 8 finding no takers. Asked if there was anything new to give out, Secretary Oddie replied:

"The race is on. Every one here feels that there can be but one result. Columbia money down in Wall Street is going begging, and all are confident of the success of the Columbia."

Commodore Kane, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, retired at 10 o'clock, "in order to get an early start to-morrow," as he expressed it, and the crowd of members dwindled away rapidly. The members of the club and their friends will witness the races from the boat Chester W. Chapin, which will leave Pier 19, at the foot of Warren Street, each race morning at 9:15 o'clock.

Columbia Favored in England.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The betting in London shows how slim are regarded the chances of the Shamrock II. "lifting" the America's Cup. There is such difficulty to find takers that after 50 to 40 was twice laid, the Columbia's admirers were obliged to raise the odds to 110 to 80. Even this did not attract the betting men. The general public is apathetic. The long optimistic special dispatches from New York fail to enthuse or convince. The newspapers here are trying to awaken interest in the race by more or less colorable imitations of American newspaper methods, in announcing the progress of the cup races by electrical devices and firework signals, one paper having arranged to run a couple of launches, with green and red lights respectively, on the Thames.

The Yachting World to-morrow will say: "British yachtsmen are quietly confident regarding the chances of the challenger. Should she win, they will, it goes without saying, rejoice greatly, but they have been so used to defeat in the past that they will not be particularly disheartened should the Columbia prove to be better than the Shamrock II."

BOY KILLED ON THE BRIDGE.

Thrown from a Wagon Drawn by a Runaway Horse and Run Over by Trolley Car.

William Brown, fourteen years old, living at Willoughby and Hamburg Avenues, was killed by a trolley car on the East River Bridge yesterday after he had been thrown from a wagon drawn by a runaway horse.

The boy, together with Harry Kaufman of 1,140 Willoughby Avenue, and William George of De Kalb and St. Nicholas Avenues, was returning to Brooklyn with a load of apples from a Manhattan market in the early morning. The two men who were with him are peddlers. Shortly after arriving on the bridge the horse drawing the wagon took fright at something and dashed madly across the bridge. Either the reins broke or the men lost their heads, for they were powerless to stop the animal.

About the middle of the span young Brown was thrown to the car tracks. Just behind the wagon came a car of the Flatbush Avenue line, in charge of Charles W. Williams. Before the motorman could stop the car the wheels had passed over the boy's body, killing him almost instantly. Shortly before the horse arrived at the Brooklyn tower the two men were thrown from the wagon. They were hurt so badly that they had to be taken to the Brooklyn Hospital. The horse fell dead in the roadway at the Brooklyn anchorage.

Williams, the motorman, was arrested and held by Magistrate Dooley in $500 bail on a charge of homicide. Bail was furnished by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

J. J. HILL'S PLAN MISCARRIES.

Darius Miller Will Not Be Traffic Manager of the Northern Pacific.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, was in Chicago to-day and held an important conference with several prominent railroad men. Mr. Hill is on his way to New York, and it is stated that the purpose of his visit here was to arrange for the coming of Darius Miller as traffic manager of the Great Northern and Burlington. It developed that Mr. Miller will not come to Chicago until after the annual meeting of the Northern Pacific, which will take place in October.

The Record-Herald to-morrow will say: "There is a hitch in the original plan as outlined by Mr. Hill. It was his desire to have Mr. Miller in charge of the traffic of the three roads and to oust President Mellen of the Northern Pacific. But his plan also the Northern Pacific was to play 'second fiddle' to the Great Northern in the matter of getting exchange traffic from the Burlington. Mr. Mellen, however, proved strong enough to frustrate a portion of this plan, and when he objected to Mr. Miller being placed over his head in the matter of traffic his objection was favorably considered by the Harriman people.

"As a compromise it was decided to permit Mr. Miller to come as traffic director of the Great Northern and Burlington."

Flushing Doctor Changes His Name.

Dr. Frederick Emil Neresheimer, son of E. Augustus Neresheimer of Flushing, the former President of the American Theosophical Society, yesterday made application before Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court Special Term in Queens County to have the latter portion of his name cut off. He claimed the name was too long for business purposes. He wanted it changed to and the application was granted.

SETH LOW ANNOUNCES THAT HE WILL ACCEPT

Will Lead Anti-Tammany Forces, and Is Confident of Victory.

Will Conduct an Active Campaign and Make Many Speeches—What Messrs. Grout and Fornes Say.

Seth Low will accept the call which has come to him to lead the anti-Tammany forces. Moreover, he is confident of victory. Mr. Low made these two announcements yesterday.

No formal notification of his nomination by the Republican convention has yet been given Mr. Low, and he had not been informed up to last evening when he might look for it. He was informed by a member of the Citizens' Union, he said, that he might expect the notification of his nomination by the Citizens' Union Convention to-morrow.

"As soon as I receive notification from the Republican and Citizens' Union Conventions of my nomination I shall accept those nominations," said Mr. Low at his home, 30 East Sixty-fourth Street, last evening. "I also understand that I either have been, or will be, nominated by the Greater New York Democracy. I shall also be pleased to accept that nomination and any other nomination which may come from one of the anti-Tammany organizations represented in the general anti-Tammany conference."

"Having decided to make the race for Mayor, will you resign the Presidency of Columbia University?" was asked.

"Yes, of course I will resign. I do not wish to involve the university in the municipal campaign."

"Mr. Low, do you regard the conditions as favorable to the success of the reform forces as they were four years ago?"

"I regard them as much more favorable. Four years ago the opposition to Tammany was divided; now it is united."

"Will the fact that two of the anti-Tammany organizations have refused to indorse your nomination influence your course of action in any way?"

"I don't care to say anything about that. It is sufficient to say that when the nominations of the Republican Convention, the Citizens' Union Convention, and the Greater New York Democracy are tendered to me I will accept them."

"Do you expect to make as many speeches as you did four years ago?"

"That depends upon the Campaign Committee. I expect to make a great many speeches."

"Have you received any letters of congratulation?"

"I have received letters from a great many people, indicating that the interest in the coming campaign is keen."

"Do you care to make any expression upon the platforms adopted by the conventions which nominated you or upon your associates upon the ticket?"

WILL NOT TALK ABOUT PLATFORMS.

"It will be time enough to speak about the platforms after I have received formal notification of my nomination and have accepted. I have here a telegram which I received to-day from Mr. Fornes, and my reply, which you are at liberty to publish, if you choose."

Mr. Low handed Mr. Fornes's telegram to the interviewer. It was as follows:

Congratulations and best wishes. If the people are as considerate of New York's best interests as you have ever been, you will be chosen our honored Mayor. CHARLES V. FORNES.

Mr. Low's reply to Mr. Fornes was as follows:

Your congratulations and good wishes heartily reciprocated. I am glad to be a candidate on the ticket with you. SETH LOW.

Mr. Low was asked whether he was feeling as equal to the hardships of the campaign as he did four years ago.

"I have had a good vacation, and I am feeling very well indeed," he replied.

Mr. Low spent the day yesterday at Columbia University. He left his home at 11 o'clock and did not return until 5 o'clock. He rode out to the college on his wheel in bicycle costume and returned in the same way. There were no political callers at Mr. Low's residence during the day, but last evening R. Fulton Cutting, the President of the Citizens' Union, called and talked over the situation with him.

Mr. Low has appointed as his political secretary John J. Clark, who was Secretary of the Citizens' Union four years ago. Mr. Clark will have charge of all of Mr. Low's arrangements for the campaign. He spent yesterday at Mr. Low's home getting things in shape for the campaign work.

Mr. Clark said that for the present his headquarters would be at Mr. Low's home, and he might remain there throughout the campaign. Mr. Clark said he had received no information yet as to what headquarters would be established by the organizations represented in the anti-Tammany movement, but he supposed that they would have a central headquarters at some convenient place. Unless the organizations do come to an understanding about establishing a central headquarters, it is probable that Mr. Low will continue to make his headquarters at his home. If he made them at the regular headquarters of either the Republican County Committee or of the Citizens' Union he might, it is said, cause ill feeling, and he will take no step which is likely to create any contention among his supporters.

MAY RESIGN FROM COLUMBIA.

There is considerable interest manifested as to whether or not the Trustees of the Columbia University will accept the resignation of Mr. Low. Four years ago, when he became a candidate for Mayor, he handed in his resignation to the Trustees of the college, and they, by a unanimous vote, decided to take no action upon it until after the election. When Mr. Low was defeated he at once resumed his duties as President of the university.

Edward M. Grout, nominee of the Republicans and the Citizens' Union for Controller, came over from Brooklyn yesterday to attend the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements of Greater New York, of which, as President of the Borough of Brooklyn, he is a member. He did not arrive at the Board room, in the Park Row Building, until the meeting had been in session for some little time. His entrance attracted no particular attention, and he was soon absorbed in the study of some plans bearing upon work which was up before the Board for consideration. Mr. Grout was asked what he thought of the platforms of the conventions which had nominated him. He said:

"I don't care to be interviewed at this time. I know your business is to get interviews, but you will appreciate that, from my point of view, it would not be proper for me to say anything until after I have been notified of my nomination. Besides, when I have anything to say I prefer to say it in a formal way in the form of a statement."

"Will you accept the nominations of the Republican and Citizens' Union Conventions?"

"On that point I have only to reiterate what I have already said."

"That is that you would be glad to run on a ticket with Mr. Low?"

"Yes."

Mr. Grout, like Mr. Low, said he had received no information as to when he might expect the formal notification of his nomination.

Charles V. Fornes, who was nominated by the Republican and Citizens' Union Conventions for President of the Board of Aldermen, had a number of callers yesterday at his place of business, 425 Broome Street, who came to congratulate him. Mr. Fornes said he would accept the nomination, but beyond that he did not care to be quoted until he had received formal notification. He said he thought it would not be in good taste for him to discuss the platforms adopted by conventions or to speak at any length of the campaign until after the conventions of the Republican and Citizens' Union Conventions had been formally tendered to him.

Several of Mr. Fornes' callers yesterday were Germans. Mr. Fornes was born in Alsace, and speaks German with such fluency that he could easily pass for a native. He will make a great many speeches in Germans during the campaign.

MR. CRIMMINS CONFIDENT.

He Considers Seth Low Well Equipped for the Office of Mayor.

John D. Crimmins in speaking yesterday of the candidacy of Seth Low for Mayor, said:

"Seth Low as a candidate embodies in his personality and [illegible] in his life much the highest principles of [illegible]

GERMAN VOTERS' ATTITUDE.

Mr. Ridder Says the Reform Union May Indorse Mr. Coler if Nominated by Tammany Hall.

Contradictory reports were in circulation yesterday with reference to the probable attitude of Herman Ridder and the German-American Reform Union in the coming campaign.

"The prevailing sentiment is," said Mr. Ridder last night, "to wait for the Tammany convention and to indorse Coler in case he is the Tammany nominee for Mayor. If he is not nominated or the Tammany ticket should be unacceptable for other reasons, even with Coler at the head of it, the German-American Reform Union will probably declare for the fusion ticket."

GOV. ODELL'S OPINION.

His Reply to Those Who Desired an Independent Democrat as a Reform Mayor.

Gov. Odell is very favorably impressed with the city ticket named by the Republicans and the Citizens' Union.

"There has been," he said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday, "some little dissatisfaction because an independent Democrat was not selected for Mayor. But these independent Democrats who wanted one of their kind named seem to have overlooked the fact that with two Democrats in the field many Republicans might feel they had a perfect right to select which of the two they should support.

"The ticket, in my opinion, is a very strong one, and it will grow in strength as the campaign progresses. I know of no reason why Seth Low should not receive the support of every Republican in the municipality. Just what strength he will develop outside of the Republican Party, I do not know, but I feel quite confident, the more I study the situation, that the anti-Tammany ticket will be elected."

The Governor had luncheon with Senator Platt at the Lawyers' Club, but they did not discuss politics.

Gov. Odell left for his home in Newburg at 3:30 o'clock, and does not expect to go to Albany until after his visit to Buffalo on Oct. 7.

TAMMANY'S CANDIDATES FOR THE CITY OFFICES.

Mr. Croker Has Not Yet Announced His Choice for Mayor.

The next move in the selection of the Tammany candidates for Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen may be taken on Saturday evening, when another meeting of the representatives of the Democratic organizations of the five boroughs will be held in the Democratic Club.

It was said last evening that as twenty names had been suggested for Mayor from all sections of the city, Mr. Croker would not announce his personal choice until the leaders had a chance to talk matters over. The Brooklyn organization is still in favor of Controller Coler for Mayor.

The choice now seems confined to Bird S. Coler, Lewis Nixon, and Supreme Court Justices Barrett and Giegerich. There will be a meeting of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee on Monday to make final arrangements for the city convention, to be held Oct. 4 at the Grand Central Palace.

Mugh McLaughlin, the Democratic leader of Kings County, expressed confidence yesterday to a friend, that Richard Croker would see the necessity of selecting a candidate for Mayor from Brooklyn. The McLaughlin organization is solidly back of Controller Coler, and wants to see him nominated. To a friend Mr. McLaughlin said:

"The situation is so plain that I am confident the leaders in the Borough of Manhattan will see the light. I have great confidence that Controller Coler will be the candidate for Mayor."

Assembly Nominations.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 25.—The Republican Convention of the First Assembly District has nominated Willis A. Reeve of Patchogue.

The Democratic Convention nominated Eugene W. Lane of Manor.

Nominated for the Assembly.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The Greene County Republican Convention to-day nominated Lincoln S. Hart for member of the Assembly.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Seth Warner of Clinton was nominated to-day for Member of Assembly by the Prohibitionists of the Second Oneida District.

Tried to Blackmail a Railroad.

PLATTE CITY, Mo., Sept. 25.—A few days ago Superintendent Hohl of the Burlington route received an unsigned letter, mailed at Waldron, Mo., demanding of the Burlington that $4,000 be deposited by a certain light on the public road below Waldron or the tracks would be blown up with dynamite. Superintendent Hohl, Detective McMichael, and Sheriff Elgin of Platte County went to the place at the appointed time and captured John and James Sanderson, one of whom has confessed, implicating the other. They were brought to Platte City and are now in jail awaiting a preliminary examination.

Bravery of a Letter Carrier.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 25.—John J. Comiskey, a letter carrier, while on his route this afternoon, delivering letters, leaped into the Passaic River to rescue Albert Wentink, twelve years old, who had fallen in and was drowning. After landing the boy safely on the bank and seeing he was all right, Comiskey continued on his route in his dripping uniform.

Postmasters Elect Officers.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 25.—The Postmasters of the United States in convention to-night elected the following officers for the year: President—T. B. Dickerson of Detroit; First Vice President—William E. Hull of Peoria, Ill.; Second Vice President—A. W. Wills of Nashville; Third Vice President—Ossian D. Knox of Manchester, N. H.; Secretary—William Edgar Springer of [illegible]; Treasurer—Thomas G. Lawler of [illegible]. They will meet next year at [illegible]

Drowned in a Few Inches of Water.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 25.—G. A. Mangold, a druggist of Point Pleasant, was found drowned near the pier in the Manasquan River close to his home this [illegible] in water just deep enough to [illegible] head. He was a paralytic and could not walk. It is supposed he fell from the pier and was powerless to aid himself.

NO NOMINATIONS IN BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

A Committee to Consider Candidates for County Offices.

Citizens' Union Republicans Want an Organization Man for President of the Borough.

The Borough and County Conventions of the Citizens' Union in Brooklyn were held last night at the Athenæum, Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street. After hearing the report of the Conference Committee it was decided to refrain from nominating candidates.

The Nominating Committee of Forty-three, composed of the chairman of each Assembly district delegation and the delegates to the Borough Committee of the organization and the chairmen of the conventions, was appointed by the convention. This committee was empowered to receive and act upon the report of the Conference Committee in making up the fusion tickets.

About 500 delegates were present at the hour for which the convention had been called. The borough convention was first called to order by M. J. Flaherty, the Chairman, and Peter Aitken presented the report of the Conference Committee. He said:

"The Conference Committee is unable at present to submit to you a list of names. Its inability is due largely to the unwillingness, or shall we say the inability, of the Republican conferees to meet our request for a conference, owing perhaps to the unsettled condition of political matters so natural, and we cannot blame them entirely for the situation. We, of course, were in doubt ourselves up to the last moment as to what action the City Convention would take last night. That action, I believe, is satisfactory to the people in general. [Applause.]

"The Republican conferees have shown their willingness to have the conference, which has been adjourned till now, take place as soon as it can be arranged. I think it should be our earnest desire to have fusion in the borough ticket. That is the most important consideration, and the only way to succeed is by an alliance. But we must have that alliance without the surrender of principle. We must get what we are entitled to, and you can depend upon your Conference Committee to get it.

"We are not ready with a list of candidates for your consideration. What shall we do? There are two alternatives. This convention has the right to make its nominations direct from the floor to-night. But I think most of you will agree with me that course would involve considerable confusion.

"There is the other alternative of adjourning this convention and appointing a nominating committee of representative men. It is unreasonable to expect our people to come together night after night only to adjourn.

"We have been pretty well tired out. I recommend the appointment of a committee of the Chairman and delegate from each Assembly district. It seems to me that the convention would be perfectly safe in the hands of a committee of that kind, and it would do away with the necessity of calling another convention."

Following the adoption of this report came a motion to add the name of Col. Willis L. Ogden to the Conference Committee; this was carried, and after adopting a resolution appointing R. Fulton Cutting of Manhattan, Abner S. Haight of Brooklyn, and Mr. Weed of Queens a committee to fill vacancies after nominations had been made, the convention adjourned.

The County Convention was then organized with the same membership and carried out the programme of the Borough Convention.

It is known that the delay was caused by the fact that the Republicans are unwilling to accept any one other than a straight-out organization man as candidate for President of the Borough.

On the other hand, the Citizens' Union men insist that the candidate shall be one of their own organization. Both the Citizens' Union conferees and the Republicans refuse to consider the name of Rufus L. Scott, who has been proposed by ex-Senator Michael J. Coffey.

No Bronx Borough Convention.

The Bronx Borough Convention of the Citizens' Union was not held last night. It will, it is reported, meet this evening and nominate James R. Wells. A Conference Committee was yesterday appointed to meet representatives of the Republican and other anti-Tammany organizations. Mr. Wells is a real estate agent and an independent Republican in politics.

NEW JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

The State Convention to Nominate a Candidate for Governor Meets To-day.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 25.—The Republican State Committee met at the Trenton [illegible] to-night to complete the arrangements for to-morrow's State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor. As already anticipated, ex-Gov. John W. Griggs, who was Attorney General in President McKinley's first Cabinet, was chosen for Chairman of the convention. John S. Gibson of Essex, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, was selected for Secretary of the convention, with these assistants: J. Herbert Potts of Hudson, Charles R. Bacon of Camden, Alexander C. Yard of Mercer, and Franklin W. Fort of Essex.

A committee including Senator Stokes, Vice Chairman of the State Committee, Congressman Fowler, and Congressman Gardiner was appointed to draw up a set of resolutions for submission to the convention. It was decided to recommend that the convention hold but one session.

There was the usual gathering in the hotel corridors to-night and State Chairman Franklin Murphy, who will be nominated for Governor without opposition, was the centre of attraction. Mr. Murphy held a reception in the hotel and shook hands with hundreds of Republican politicians from different parts of the State. Among those present were United States Senator Kean, Congressmen Gardiner, Fowler, and Loudenslager; State Controller Hancock, Gov. Voorhees, ex-Gov. Watkins, and nearly all of the Republican Senators and Assemblymen, as well as many county officials.

HUDSON COUNTY PRIMARIES.

Democrats Nominate the Candidates Selected at the Davis Association's Outing.

The Democrats of Hudson County held primaries last night, the candidates selected at the Davis Association outing on Sept. 11 being placed in nomination and voted for directly. There was but one ticket. The result was:

For State Senator—Robert S. Hudspeth; for Surrogate—James T. Lillis. These are both renominations and are the only county officials to be chosen.

The Assembly candidates are: Jersey City—James A. Hamill, John Dennin, Carl G. A. Schumann, George G. Tennant, John J. Treacey, and Patrick H. Connolly.

Hoboken—John J. Fallon and William F. Hurley.

North Hudson—Kilian V. Lutz and Frederick Weissmann.

Bayonne—Peter Stillwell.

West Hudson—Edward J. Rice.

The Mayoralty candidates in the various cities are: Jersey City—George T. Smith; Hoboken—Adolph Lankering; Bayonne—Egbert Seymour.

Ohio Campaign Again Postponed.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 25.—At the conclusion of a conference here to-day, attended by Senator Hanna, Gen. Dick and other well-known Republican leaders, it was announced that the opening of the Republican State campaign had again been postponed in order that the thirty days of mourning for President McKinley might be properly observed. The opening meeting of the campaign will be held at Delaware, Oct. 19. Senators Hanna and Foraker, Gov. Nash, and other prominent [illegible] will speak.

Furious Storm in North Dakota.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Sept. 25.—A furious wind, rain, and electric storm prevailed here all last night. There are thousands of acres of wheat in the shock and much of this was scattered and spoiled. [illegible] can be no more threshing [illegible] this year. The storm extended [illegible] the

SAYS "KNOCK-OUT" DROPS WERE GIVEN TO HIM.

Man Found in a Semi-Conscious Condition in the Webster Hotel.

Charged with attempting suicide, a man who says he is Edward Simpson, twenty years old, a salesman living at 46 East Broadway, is confined in the prison ward in Bellevue Hospital.

A call for an ambulance was received at Bellevue last night from the Webster Hotel, 140 East Fifteenth Street. When the ambulance surgeon arrived at the hotel Policemen Turley and Sweeney of Capt. Gannon's command were standing outside. One of them told the doctor that a man had taken carbolic acid in a room in the hotel. When the surgeon went to the room with one of the policemen he found Simpson lying on a bed with three men and a woman bending over him. Simpson was in a semi-conscious condition, and the men said that he had swallowed carbolic acid.

The surgeon made an examination of the man and found that he was suffering from chloral poisoning and immediately pumped the contents out of the stomach. There was a strong odor of chloral, and not knowing how serious Simpson's condition was the surgeon ordered him removed to the hospital.

Simpson was carried to the street and placed in the ambulance. The two detectives and Policeman Corr, also of the East Twenty-second Street Station, got on the ambulance and drove to the hospital, where Simpson was placed in the prison ward. His condition is not critical and the surgeons say that he will recover.

The ambulance surgeon who was called to attend Simpson said last night that he believed a dose of "knockout drops" had been given to Simpson in the hotel, and that he was sure the man had not taken any carbolic acid. He said the actions of the men and the woman who were in the room were very suspicious.

The Webster Hotel at 140 East Fifteenth Street is the one that was raided some weeks ago by Assistant District Attorney Garvan, where they caught Police Capt. Gannon of the East Twenty-second Street Station.

It was learned later that a false entry was made on the admission blank to the hospital. The policemen of Capt. Gannon's command told the surgeon that the prisoner's name was Albert Withaus, and it was entered on the hospital records as such. Superintendent Rickard's attention was called to that fact, and he said that the matter will be reported to Commissioner Keller. At the hospital the authorities are obliged to take the name a policeman gives when a patient is unconscious.

MOTHER'S PLUNGE TO SAVE BABY.

It Had Fallen Into the River and She Could Not Swim, but Both Were Saved.

Her love for her baby caused Mrs. Hildegarde Simpson, who cannot swim a stroke, to plunge from a second-story balcony into the North River at One Hundred and Fifty-first Street yesterday morning after her two-year-old daughter, Margaret, who had just fallen in. Her screams as she leaped brought help, though the baby was nearly dead when both were drawn to safety. She was soon revived by rolling on a barrel.

Henry Simpson, the woman's husband, keeps a boathouse, the upper floor of which is used as a restaurant. His wife and the child had preceded him to the place, and Mrs. Simpson was cleaning up the second floor, when she missed the baby and ran out on the balcony to see the little one in the water.

Simpson was coming down the gangway from the shore with two other men as the mother leaped, and quickly they pulled the pair out. The mother when they reached her had the little one in her hands and was vainly trying to lift it out of the water. If Mrs. Simpson had not leaped just when she did the child would have drifted under a float and been lost.

NO BRIDEGROOM APPEARS.

Margaret Stockwell's Wedding Feast Remains Uneaten—Joseph McDermott Disappears.

Because the bridegroom failed to appear the prospective pleasure of a wedding feast was turned to grief and indignation in the home of Charles Stockwell on the first floor of 538 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street last evening. His daughter, Margaret Stockwell, eighteen years old, was to have been married to Joseph McDermott, who has been employed as a clerk in the Park Department. Their acquaintance dated from a picnic two years ago, and it is three months since formal announcement was made of their engagement.

The guests were assembled, the minister was ready, and the wedding supper prepared at 8 o'clock last night, the hour set, but there were no signs of McDermott. Messengers were hastily dispatched to his boarding house, 278 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and there it was said that he had left the house in a cab at 4 o'clock P. M., saying that he was going down town to be married and would get his best man and dine with him before the ceremony. At 10:30 o'clock several friends of the family went to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station and told the story to Sergt. Townsend.

The Sergeant took a great interest in the case and a few minutes telephoning to Headquarters brought the information that there was no record of any accident to or arrest of any Joseph McDermott. Miss Stockwell then became hysterical and her father furious, and at midnight, after all the guests and the minister had departed, the girl remained surrounded by the three young women who were to have been her bridesmaids, who were doing their best to comfort her.

NAPHTHA BOATS NOT IN FAVOR.

National Board of Steam Navigation Declares Them a Menace to Life.

Vessels propelled by naphtha and other hydrocarbon motors were the principal topic of

SCHLEY COURT HEARS OF RETROGRADE MOVEMENT

Admiral Cotton Says Schley Knew Cervera was at Santiago.

Declares He Delivered Dispatches to This Effect May 27, and Orders to Go to Key West Were Given in His Presence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—One witness, Rear Admiral Cotton, who was Captain in command of the auxiliary cruiser Harvard during the Santiago campaign, consumed the greater part of the time of the Schley Court of Inquiry to-day. Capt. Wise, who commanded the Yale, was on the stand when the court adjourned until to-morrow.

It had been whispered for some time that Admiral Cotton's testimony would be extremely damaging to the applicant. Admiral Cotton attempted to show that he had delivered to Admiral Schley on May 27 dispatches to the effect that the Spanish fleet was in the Harbor of Santiago, and that in the face of this information and instructions to remain at Santiago Admiral Schley gave orders to proceed to Key West for coal.

In Admiral Cotton's opinion it would have been perfectly safe to coal at sea off Santiago on the day the dispatches were delivered, May 27. As to the delivery of these dispatches Admiral Cotton stated in his direct examination that he had handed several to Admiral Schley, but on cross-examination he said that there might have been only two, but one of these he was positive conveyed the information from the Navy Department that the Spaniards were at Santiago.

In the course of his redirect examination of Admiral Cotton Mr. Hanna read a dispatch from Admiral Sampson to the Harvard. This dispatch had never been made public. It was dated May 22, and stated positively that the Spaniards were at Santiago. By it Admiral Cotton was ordered to communicate at once with Schley. A copy of this dispatch, Admiral Cotton testified, "to the best of his knowledge and belief," he delivered to Admiral Schley on May 27.

Capt. Wise, when court adjourned, had stated that he received notice from the Navy Department on May 20 that Cervera was in Santiago. This, he said, he could not communicate to Admiral Schley because, when he came up with the flying squadron on May 27, the retrograde movement had already begun, and he was able to communicate only with Capt. Philip of the Texas. The Brooklyn, he said, was a mile and a half ahead and he could not proceed in the face of orders to take the Merrimac in tow.

Altogether the day served to show how Rear Admiral Schley had been confused by the intelligence he received from Washington and Key West; that he suffered anxiety because of the difficulties encountered in coaling at sea in rough weather, and leading him to conclude that he must return to Key West for coal, and that the scouts that had been at Santiago before his arrival were not sure that Cervera's fleet was in the harbor until after Schley's arrival.

Attention was directed to the differences between the original dispatches and the copies in the appendix of 1898, but no explanation of the differences was drawn out.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Admiral Cotton and Capt. Wise Tell What They Knew of Cervera's Presence in Santiago Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—When the Schley court convened at 11 o'clock, there was general comment upon the fact that the seat which had been occupied from the beginning of the sittings by Judge Wilson was vacant. He had endeared himself not only to the members of the court, but to all persons about the court, and sorrow was shown on every countenance. Comment upon his sudden death was very general throughout the courtroom. The business of the court, however, was promptly resumed at the usual hour.

Admiral Schley to-day stated that Mr. Rayner now would be the leading counsel in his case, and that he would be assisted by Capt. James Parker of New Jersey and by H. A. Teague of Baltimore, as an expert. Mr. Rayner will continue to conduct the cross-examination of witnesses, as he has been doing, and the other gentlemen will continue in the same capacity they occupied up to the time of Judge Wilson's death. Mr. Rayner stated that if it became necessary in the preparation or abstracting of the voluminous documents in the case to employ assistant counsel, or if he should be unavoidably absent at any time, that proper arrangements will be made for that purpose.

The wall back of the court was adorned to-day with a chart on a large scale showing the ground site of the battle off Santiago on July 3. The southern coast of Cuba in the vicinity of Santiago was plainly marked, and the points at which the Spanish ships went to the bottom, or to the shore, were all indicated in plain lettering. There were also a number of transparent charts, which had been prepared overnight, scattered about in the rear of the room, and which were intended to illustrate various phases of the Santiago campaign. All these had been prepared with a view of expediting the work of the court, and all were on a large scale.

The first witness called to-day was A. B. Claxton, the machinist on board the Texas, who had begun his testimony when the sittings of the court were so abruptly terminated yesterday morning by the death of Judge Wilson.

Before Mr. Claxton took the stand, Commander Heilner was recalled to make verbal corrections in the official copy of his testimony. He said there were several corrections that he desired to make. In one case he was recorded as giving the "bearing and distance" of the Brooklyn. He said he had given the bearing, and not the distance. He made various other changes, but they were not material.

TEXAS'S ENGINE REVERSED.

Mr. Claxton said on July 3, 1898, he had been on duty in the engine room of the Texas. The engine indicator had called for "full speed ahead" early in the morning, which had, within an hour after the beginning of the action been changed to "full speed astern." To his knowledge there had been no signal for the reversal of the engines. He said that he had been excused from service in the engine room, but still he knew that the engines were reversed for about two minutes. The witness had said that the engine was stopped.

"What was the next change made in the indicator of the port engine of the Texas?" he was asked.

"Full speed ahead."

"What was the next after that?"

"There was no other order given for some time afterward."

"When was a further signal received by the indicator, and what was the signal?"

"Within the first hour of engagement the direction was changed to full speed astern."

"Can you not give an estimate of the time when the signal was given for full speed astern, and how long after the beginning of the action?"

"I could say within the first hour."

"Was there any other signal given during that watch, within your knowledge, for the port engines to reverse?"

"There was none to my knowledge."

"You were on duty in the port engine room throughout that day, were you not?"

"Off and on, sir."

"Where else were you on duty, if anywhere, at the time?"

"I was excused for a time on account of the heat."

"As a matter of fact, were the engines reversed?"

"They were, for about two minutes."

Mr. Claxton was not questioned by Mr. Rayner.

COTTON CONTRADICTS SCHLEY.

Rear Admiral Cotton, now commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, who commanded the auxiliary cruiser Harvard during the Spanish war, was the next witness. He told of meeting the flying squadron, under Commodore Schley, off Santiago on May 27, 1898, and said that on that date he had delivered dispatches to Schley from Sampson and the Navy Department. He had, he said, boarded the Brooklyn about 10:30 o'clock. The weather was then moderate and he had had no difficulty in going aboard the Brooklyn from his boat. He had worn his sword.

"What conversation took place between yourself and Admiral Schley?" asked Capt. Lemly.

"It will be impossible for me to state the entire conversation," the witness replied. "I was on board, generally speaking, from about 10:30 to about noon. The conversation naturally covered a very wide range, the most important part of which was, of course, relative to the dispatches I had delivered."

"What was said about the dispatches?"

"I delivered to Commodore Schley the original cipher in which the dispatches had been received by me at St. Nicholas Mole, together with a translation of those dispatches made by Lieut. Beall of the Harvard. I handed them personally to him in his cabin in the order of their date. He received them, read them, and commented in a general way upon their purport, spoke of the difficulty he had had in getting coal on board his ships while at Cienfuegos and subsequently to the date of which I am speaking, May 27, and said it had been almost an impossibility to get coal on board on account of the weather. He questioned me relative to the practicability of coaling ships at St. Nicholas Mole and Gonaives Channel. As to St. Nicholas Mole, I said:

"'There is no question, the small ships can coal there. As to Gonaives Channel, I know of no reason why you should not be able to coal there.'

"The Commodore made some remarks upon my statements the language of which I do not recall, but he asked me:

"'How about the large ships at St. Nicholas Mole?' I said: 'You can't coal your big ships there.' I had special reference in my reply to the battleships and protected cruisers of the Brooklyn and New York class. I said, thinking of the fact that my own ship had been there and was of some 12,000 tons' displacement and nearly 600 feet in length: 'Possibly, under favorable conditions, you might be able to coal the large ships there, one at a time.'

"But the area of deep water for the anchorage of large ships is so little there it was not practicable to coal at the very utmost more than one large ship at a time there, and in case the weather became bad she would immediately have to go to sea.

"I was anxious while I was there with the Harvard, on account of her size, and I would have left at once in case bad weather had come on. As I remember I recollect no qualification as to Gonaives Channel."

Admiral Cotton said in response to a question from Capt. Lemly that vessels of the fleet could have coaled where they were on the 27th at some time during that day." As indicative of the condition of the sea, he said he had used a cockleshell boat in going from the Harvard to the Brooklyn, and had worn a white uniform.

"Was anything said at this time about going to Key West for coal?"

THE RETROGRADE MOVEMENT.

"Returning to what I said with reference to the difficulty which Commodore Schley stated to me he had had in getting coal on board of any of the ships at Cienfuegos, he said he was very anxious. The coal supply was getting short, the weather was bad, and it had been bad almost continuously. It was a very serious problem as to how or whether he could possibly get coal on board ships off Santiago. He said if he found the weather did not improve and he found it impracticable to coal there, he could only see one resort and that was, he would be compelled to return to Key West in order to supply his ships with coal.

"Having that question in view, he was apprehensive and especially as to one ship, the Texas. He did not even know at that moment whether she had on board sufficient coal to enable her to return to Key West. During my visit he gave an order to make signal, a general signal as I remember it, not limited to the Flying Squadron alone, to report whether the ships had sufficient coal to reach Key West. The signal was made, or at least I assume it was made.

"At all events, during my presence with Commodore Schley, he received a report to the effect that all the ships, including the Texas, had sufficient coal to return to Key West. I think the Commodore was very much relieved when he received this information. Shortly afterward, I should say within a few minutes, he directed a signal to be made preparatory for the ships to return to Key West. The order was given in a general way. I cannot give the words of the order, but what I have stated was their purport.

"While I was still there, he received a report to the effect that the signals were read. Before I left the ship he ordered signals to be made for ships to form, preparatory for steaming to Key West. To go back a bit, I had informed Commodore Schley that it was utterly impossible for the Harvard to get anywhere except to Kingston. I had not sufficient coal to get to Key West, and he verbally authorized me to proceed at once to Kingston to receive such amount of coal as I could get there, sufficient to enable me to return to the nearest United States port.

"I left the Brooklyn about noon, possibly a few minutes before. Immediately after my departure the Brooklyn commenced steaming ahead, and I noted that many of the ships at that moment, under Commodore Schley's command were in motion, presumably preparatory to taking their stations in steaming order to return to Key West. As soon as I returned to my own ship, after my boat was hoisted, I steered to the southwest for Kingston."

DISPATCHES ALTERED.

"Did you state in specific terms that you agreed with Commodore Schley as to the difficulty of coaling?"

"The question was not discussed, and I expressed no opinion."

"Did this conversation occur before or after the dispatches which you took aboard had been read by the Commander in Chief?"

"After."

"In response to further questions, Admiral Cotton said that he had the original translations of the cipher dispatches addressed to the Harvard. The dispatch of May 25 was then read to him as follows:

Washington, May 25, 1898.—Harvard, St. Nicholas Mole, Haiti: Proceed at once and inform Schley, and also the senior office present off Santiago, as follows: All department's information indicates Spanish division is still at Santiago. The department looks to you to ascertain facts, and that the enemy, if therein, does no leave without a decisive action. Cubans familiar with Santiago say that there are landing places five or six nautical miles west from the mouth of harbor, and that there insurgents probably will be found, and not the Spanish. From the surrounding heights can see every vessel in port. As soon as ascertained, notify the department whether enemy is there. Could not squadron, and also the Harvard, coal from Merrimac leeward of Cape Cruz, Gonaives Channel or Mole, Haiti? The department will send coal immediately to Mole. Report without delay situation at Santiago de Cuba. LONG.

Mr. Rayner called attention to the fact that there were some changes in the dispatches as printed in the official reports by the Navy Department.

Admiral Schley's reply to these dispatches, dated May 29, in which he said he could not obey the orders of the department, was then read, and Mr. Rayner pointed out various changes in the language of the dispatch, as printed in the official report. He addressed the Court briefly concerning these changes.

SCHLEY'S REPLY.

He said that Admiral Schley had spoken of the weather as "boisterous" and that that word had been omitted from the printed copy of the dispatch. He also stated that whereas the Admiral had said that 9,500 tons of coal would be necessary, the printed copy made it 10,000 tons. It was also stated in the original that the Harvard was going to Port Royal, whereas Kingston had been inserted in the printed copy. There also were other changes. Following is the text of the original dispatch sent to the Navy Department:

Received dispatch of May 23 by Harvard, off Santiago de Cuba. Merrimac's engine is disabled and she is helpless; am obliged to have her towed to Key West. Have been absolutely unable to coal the Texas, Marblehead, Vixen, and Brooklyn from collier, owing to very rough sea and boisterous weather since leaving Key West. Brooklyn is the only one in squadron having more than sufficient coal to reach Key West. Impossible to remain off Santiago in present state of coal, account of the squadron. Not possible to coal to leeward of Cape Cruz in Summer, owing to southwest winds. Harvard just reports to me she has only coal enough to reach Jamaica, and she will proceed to Port Royal; also reports only small vessels could coal at Gonaives or Mole Haiti. Minneapolis has only coal enough to reach Key West, and same of Yale, which will tow Merrimac.

It is to be regretted that the department's orders cannot be obeyed, earnestly as we have all striven to that end. I am forced to return to Key West, via Yucatan Channel, for coal. Can ascertain nothing concerning the enemy. Was obliged to send Eagle to Port Antonio, Jamaica, yesterday, as she had only twenty-seven tons of coal on board. Will leave St. Paul here. Will require 9,500 tons of coal at Key West.

Admiral Cotton then related a conversation he had had with Admiral Schley concerning a proposition of Lieut. Beall of the Harvard, to go ashore and put himself in communication with the Cuban insurgents. He could not, he said, recall the exact words of the conversation, but at all events Mr. Beall had not been ordered ashore. Judge Advocate Lemly then asked:

"After you delivered the order, and prior to the dispatch which he delivered to you to be sent to Kingston, what efforts did he make to locate Cervera's fleet, to your knowledge?"

"None, to my knowledge."

"Did he, with his squadron, at that time approach Santiago?"

"He did not. I will qualify that to this extent. The vessels, of course, were not at anchor; they were moving about, and there were no directions for movement toward the harbor of Santiago."

"Referring to that phrase in the dispatch, 'The Department looks to you to ascertain the facts that the enemy, if therein, does not leave without a decisive action,' what, within your knowledge, did Commodore Schley do in obedience to these instructions?"

"Nothing, to my knowledge."

"On the departure of the flying squadron, supposing they departed on that day as indicated by the signal, for Key West, and the leaving of your own vessel for Kingston, what of the American force was left off Santiago to prevent the exit of Cervera's fleet from that harbor?"

"I have no personal knowledge of that fact."

Judge Advocate Lemly then started to read dispatches received by Admiral Cotton from Admiral Schley, delivered by the Scorpion. Mr. Rayner objected to the reading of these dispatches unless Admiral Sampson's dispatch No. 7 to Admiral Schley was also read, as Admiral Schley's orders, he said, were based upon that.

THE "DEAR SCHLEY" LETTER.

At this point Capt. Parker remarked that this dispatch would not be found. To this remark Capt. Lemly took exception, saying that it was out of place for counsel to make such comment. Admiral Dewey sustained the objection. The order of Admiral Sampson, which is the letter known as the "Dear Schley" letter, was then read. "The Dear Schley" letter is dated Key West, Fla., May 20, 1898. Referring to a telegram from the Navy Department, received by Sampson, advising the latter to send word to Schley to proceed to Santiago, the letter says:

After duly considering this telegram, I have decided to make no change in the present plans; that is, that you should hold your squadron off Cienfuegos. If the Spanish ships have put into Santiago, they must come either to Havana or Cienfuegos to deliver the munitions of war which they are said to bring for use in Cuba. I am, therefore, of opinion that our best chance of success in capturing their ships will be to hold the two points, Cienfuegos and Havana, with all the force we can muster. If later it should develop that these vessels are at Santiago we could then assemble off that port the ships best suited for the purpose, and completely blockade it. Until we then receive more positive information we shall continue to hold Havana and Santiago.

ADMIRAL COTTON POSITIVE.

On cross-examination, Admiral Cotton said that, while he had delivered four or five dispatches to Admiral Schley, he had had the original of only the one dispatch which he had given. They had all been translated by Lieut. Beall, and he had not seen the originals of any but that one. He had no record of any other dispatches.

Mr. Rayner—I think maybe I can help you if you will let me. I will see if I cannot refresh your memory. Are you not mistaken about dates, and is not the date of the delivery of these dispatches the 31st instead of the 27th of May? You did deliver the dispatches, there is no doubt."

"All the dispatches I received at St. Nicholas Mole were delivered to Commodore Schley on the morning of May 27, 1898. There is no mistake about that. The dispatches I received at Kingston for Commodore Schley were delivered on the morning of May 31. There is no mistake about that."

Mr. Rayner—Then we will go ahead and see if you can find any more. I know you delivered them as fast as you got them.

"I desire to inform counsel that I have a record of the dispatches that were received by me, or that came addressed to the Harvard or addressed to the senior officer at St. Nicholas Mole or Kingston, Jamaica. I have not a record of the dispatches that came, and which were intended for Commodore Schley, except one."

Mr. Rayner—You spoke of four or five dispatches."

"The dispatches to which I have reference are those that were received on the Harvard by me."

"Have you a record of these?"

"I have a record of the dispatches that were intended for the Harvard and were received by me as the commanding officer of the Harvard. I have not a clear record of all dispatches that were directed to or intended for Commodore Schley or the senior officer off Santiago."

The witness identified one dispatch printed in the appendix to the report of the Bureau of Navigation May 27, 1898.

The court at this point adjourned for luncheon.

COTTON LESS POSITIVE.

When the court reconvened Mr. Rayner resumed his cross-examination of Admiral Cotton. His first effort was to reconcile certain dates, saying that it was most important that they should be correct. He would admit the delivery of one dispatch on May 27, but the contention was that the other dispatches were delivered on May 31. He called the Admiral's attention to the fact that one of the dispatches which he had said he delivered on May 27 had been dated at Washington as of that day. This is the dispatch in which Secretary Long had instructed the Commander as to the importance of determining explicitly whether Cervera's fleet was in Santiago Harbor.

The Admiral said that if he had said that this dispatch was delivered on May 27 he had made a mistake—that it was delivered on May 31, after his return from Kingston. The Admiral said, however, that he was certain that he had delivered more than one dispatch to Commodore Schley on May 27. He said:

"I delivered to Commodore Schley two dispatches on the morning of May 27. I think it probable that among the dispatches which I spoke of having handed him on that date there may have been some which were addressed to me and not to him, which contained information such as I thought he should have. Of the dispatches addressed to him one was from Admiral Sampson and the other from the Navy Department."

Recurring to his conversation with Admiral Schley concerning the coal supply of the fleet on May 27, Admiral Cotton said that Admiral Schley had expressed great anxiety on that point such as any commander would have felt, he said, under the circumstances. At this point Mr. Rayner referred to the previous remark concerning coaling in the open sea on May 27. He said:

"I understood you to have said that after reading dispatches the Commodore made signals inquiring the amount of coal. Did you see the answering signal?"

"I did not," responded the witness.

"You stated you could have coaled from the Merrimac on that day. Why didn't you do so?"

"In the first place, I had not authority for coal. In the second place, I was going for coal, which I could receive within twenty-four hours, and in the third place, coal was more needed by the fleet than by the Harvard."

"Did you ask the Commodore for permission to coal?"

"I did not."

TOLD OF CERVERA'S PRESENCE.

Mr. Rayner attempted to have Admiral Cotton say that his conversation with Admiral Schley concerning Lieut. Beall's propositon to go ashore and communicate with the insurgents had occurred on May 31 instead of May 27. The witness said that this might possibly be the case, but that to his best recollection the conversation occurred on May 27. Mr. Rayner explained that Admiral Schley had, on May 31, sent another man ashore to communicate with the insurgents, which would explain Admiral Schley's declination of Lieut. Beall's proposition.

The witness said that up to May 24 he did not know of the presence of the Spanish fleet within the harbor at Santiago, nor did he know of any other officer who had that information at that time.

On redirect examination Admiral Cotton said he was satisfied that he had told Admiral Schley of Lieut. Beall's proposition on May 27, because he would have considered that he was remiss in his duty if he had not given the information at the first opportunity. He had then had before him the order of the department to Commodore Schley to ascertain the facts concerning the presence of the Spanish fleet in the harbor.

A NEW SAMPSON DISPATCH.

Mr. Hanna here introduced a copy of a dispatch from Admiral Sampson, which had been received by the Harvard and which had not been made public heretofore. It was stated that this message had been written on May 22. A notation on it showed that it had been received on May 25. The dispatch was in cipher, and was directed to the Harvard at Mole St. Nicholas. It was translated by Lieut. Beall, and as presented read:

The Spanish squadron at Santiago; if previous to May 19 scout off Santiago. Communicate with Schley if he (they) moves west. Schley is expected May 24 at Santiago from Cienfuegos. Telegraph me from Nicholas Mole to Key West if he (they) moves east, and leave letter for Schley. Then go to Santiago to meet him. I shall be at Cay Francis with squadron. If two scouts are available one should keep track of the Spanish squadron.

Admiral Cotton said that the copy which he had read had been retained by him. He added that if he had ever given that dispatch to Admiral Schley it had been on May 27, and not on May 31.

Mr. Rayner here raised the point that the document read was a copy, and not the original. He also called attention to the fact that the document had not been printed in the official reports of the Navy Department. An animated controversy followed, in which Mr. Rayner commented upon the (in his opinion) inaccuracy of the department reports. He demanded the original dispatch, and added:

"This is an inquiry, and not a prosecution, and you are here to protect and vindicate Admiral Schley as much as we are."

He said that Admiral Schley had turned in all his papers, and that Admiral Sampson's papers should also be available for the purposes of the court. Capt. Lemly then produced the original cipher copy of the dispatch. He asked the witness how he had received the message, and the latter replied:

"I received from the cable office on board the Harvard at St. Nicholas Mole the dispatch of which this is a translation. Lieut. Beall made the translation."

"Is it a correct translation of the cipher?"

"I believe it to be."

"Did Beall so state to you, or did he hand it to you as a correct translation?"

"He handed that to me as a correct translation of the original dispatch in cipher, and I believe it correct."

"Now, I will ask you whether, according to the best of your knowledge and belief and your best recollection of the subject, you delivered on May 27 to Commodore Schley this dispatch?"

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, I delivered a copy of that dispatch to Schley on May 27 off Santiago, Cuba, and that is one of the dispatches to which I referred as having delivered. To the best of my knowledge I delivered a copy of that dispatch, because it was important information for him, and he was mentioned by name in the dispatch."

ADMIRAL COTTON'S "DUTY."

Ultimately Mr. Rayner consented to accept the copy as correct. This point being settled, counsel for the department passed to the point concerning the proposition of Lieut. Beall to communicate with the Cuban insurgents on shore, and in doing so caused another objection to be raised by Mr. Rayner. The question was put by Mr. Hanna, who said:

"I will ask you whether you would have considered that you had discharged your whole duty, having knowledge of this, if you had not communicated with Commodore Schley?"

Mr. Rayner indicated an objection, saying: "You are not pressing a question of that sort."

To this Admiral Dewey interjected: "The witness has already stated that very fact."

Mr. Rayner—He gave that as a reason for verifying his recollection, but the question is asked here whether he performed his duty.

Admiral Dewey—As the witness said that he considered he had done his whole duty I think he has answered that. I was struck with that very phrase, and I thought how much time we were wasting asking the same question over and over again.

Mr. Hanna was not, however, entirely satisfied with the status of the matter as thus left, and said he did not ask it for purposes of repetition, but because the question was very important and had not been precisely answered.

"We have," said he, "an order from the department saying: 'The department looks to you to ascertain facts.' We wish to know whether this was done or not as a part and an essential part, of this is the suggestion that the insurgents could have been communicated with.

"Here comes the commanding officer of the Harvard with an offer and ready made means of communication with the insurgents. We desire to know whether that offer was communicated to Commodore Schley at that time, and on the 27th of May, not on the 31st or any other day. In order to fix this witness's recollection his attention is directed to this question, and it is a very important question. Three years have elapsed, and it is necessary that such aids as we can present to witnesses be given. The Admiral has stated that to the best of his knowledge and belief he did have this conversation on May 27. Now, I wish to ask you whether you knew of this instruction of the department?"

"I did."

"I would like to know whether, knowing of that, you consider, by any possibility, you would have omitted to communicate with Commodore Schley?"

"I should think not."

WHAT CAPT. WISE KNEW.

At 3:25 Admiral Cotton was excused and Capt. William C. Wise, who was in command of the auxiliary cruiser Yale during the Summer of 1898, was called to the witness stand. He told of his reconnoitring about Santiago harbor on May 20 and May 23, previous to the arrival of the Flying Squadron. He said he had not been able to see anything of the Spanish fleet.

Capt. Wise related how he had come up with the Flying Squadron off Santiago just as it had begun its retrograde movement on the 27th of May, and told of his exchange of signals with Capt. Philip of the Texas. Mr. Hanna questioned him, asking:

"As I understand you, when you picked up the Flying Squadron, they were formed for the westward movement?"

"Yes," was the reply. "In other words, the Texas had completed her turn and the Merrimac was still in the turn."

"Did you pass near any of the vessels?"

"I passed close to the Texas and exchanged salutations with Capt. Philip. Capt. Philip asked me where the Spanish squadron was. I answered, 'Navy Department said they were in Santiago.' He asked me where we thought they were. I said, 'I firmly believe they are in there.'"

Mr. Rayner objected to this line of testimony, saying that it was in the nature of a report of a conversation between Capts. Wise and Philip, and inadmissible. The court sustained the objection, and then put some questions of its own, which, together with the answers, were as follows:

"What information had you that led you to believe the Spanish squadron to be at Santiago May 27?"

"The same information that was received from the Navy Department. I will state that if they were there on the 20th they did not leave. I am perfectly satisfied they did not leave while we were there."

Judge Advocate—I am reminded by the court that this refers particularly to information that you have.

"I received my dispatch from the Navy Department on the 26th that the Spanish squadron had arrived on the 19th in Santiago."

"Had you any personal knowledge?"

"No."

By the Court—Did you report to the senior officer present the information upon which you based your belief regarding the location of the Spanish squadron on that date?

"As stated first, I was intercepted by the order from Commodore Schley from the Vixen to take the Merrimac in tow. Capt. Sigsbee of the St. Paul immediately went on board. The Brooklyn was a mile and a half ahead. I immediately went to the Merrimac and made preparations to take her in tow, and, so far as my communicating with Commodore Schley, no."

The Judge Advocate, at Admiral Dewey's instance, invited attention to the dispatch, as follows:

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1898.—Yale, care American Consul, Cape Haitien. Inform every vessel off Santiago de Cuba Flying Squadron is off Cienfuegos and that orders have been sent to-day to proceed with all possible dispatch for Santiago de Cuba. LONG.

"The court asks why that order was not carried out."

Capt. Wise said in reply: "I informed the St. Paul, the Harvard, and the Minneapolis, and I notified Capt. Philip the same thing."

The court then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow, saying that it would hold one session to-morrow and would take a recess in the afternoon in order to permit those connected with it to attend the funeral of Judge Wilson, recent counsel for Admiral Schley.

MARQUAND & CO.'S SCHEDULES.

Liabilities of Henry Marquand, $2,094,726—Liabilities of Frank B. Poor, $258,221.

Individual schedules of Henry Marquand and Frank B. Poor, who composed the firm of Henry Marquand & Co., bankers and brokers of 160 Broadway, were filed yesterday by Frank Sullivan Smith, the assignee. Mr. Marquand has liabilities of $2,094,726; nominal assets, $98,385, and actual assets, $66,245.

The assets consist of a seat in the New York Stock Exchange, $80,000; seat in the Chicago Stock Exchange, $1,185; due from a fire insurance company, $100; books, pictures, &c., $4,200, and four shares of stock of the Mount Morris Bank, $760. Of the liabilities $2,056,607 are to his father, Henry G. Marquand of 11 East Sixty-eighth Street, for money and securities advanced to the firm. This amount is due after deducting equity in real estate, 6 Maiden Lane, $80,000, and equity in a third interest in 160 Broadway, $80,000. The balance of the liabilities, $38,118, is to members of the New York Stock Exchange, whose claims are preferred against his seat.

The schedules of Mr. Poor show liabilities $258,221, of which there are secured $148,808, and unsecured $109,413; nominal assets $276,682, including those pledged as collateral; actual assets $159,417, including those pledged as collateral; net nominal assets $59,473, and net actual assets $17,348. The gross actual assets consist of equities in securities pledged as collateral in the hands of creditors, $150,735; real estate, $7,200, mortgaged for $5,063; notes, $527, and cash in bank, $955. The assets which have come into the hands of the assignee are only $3,619.

Seeking to Prevent a Lynching.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 25.—The jail at Shelbyville is being heavily guarded to prevent the lynching of Anna Field, a negro woman, and Jumbo Field and Clarence Garnett, negro boys. William Hart, a printer, was found dying in a path leading to the Field woman's house on Saturday night. The two boys have confessed to the [illegible] is just too mean for anything.

Mrs. Mainchants—Why?

Mrs. Bargen-Hunt—He advertised that he would sell thirteen stamps for 25 cents. I spent 5 cents' carfare to take advantage of his offer, and he gave me twelve twos and a one.—Philadelphia Press.

Disappointment.

"Well, I'll acknowledge I'm disappointed," said Rivers, sourly. "I asked at least fifty people to-day what I ought to take for my cold, and not one of them recommended quinine and whisky."

New Head of the Legion of Honor.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The Journal Officiel publishes to-day a decree appointing Gen. Florentin Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor in the place of Gen. Léopold Davout, the Duc d'Auerstaedt. This is likely to raise a storm, as the Figaro and other anti-Ministerial papers assert that the reason for the removal of the Duke is the fact that he has opposed the conferring of the decoration of the Legion of Honor upon certain persons whom the Ministers wished to reward in this fashion.

ANACONDA DIVIDEND CUT

Directors Omit the Usual Extra 75 Cents, Declared Since 1899.

In Line with the Action of the Amalgamated Directorate—Much Discussion as to the Copper Market Price of Metal Likely to be Maintained.

The Directors of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, at their postponed dividend meeting yesterday, did what quite generally had been expected—declared a semi-annual dividend of $1.25 per share and omitted the usual 75 cents extra which had been declared and paid since 1899. And, as was the case with the Amalgamated Copper Directors, when they omitted the usual extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent., on their stock, the Anaconda Directors—that company being an amalgamated concern—left the public and their shareholders generally in ignorance as to the reasons for their action. All information other than the mere announcement of the dividend action was refused at the offices of the company, and the stockholders are left to guess whether the condition of the raw copper market is as bad as it is said to be; whether there is a great accumulation of stock, and whether the real reason for the passing of the Amalgamated dividend was the tieing up by injunction of certain moneys of the Boston and Montana Company, which the Amalgamated recently absorbed.

However it be, one thing is certain, that the market values of the copper stocks continue to be seriously prejudiced. Yesterday, on dealings in 127,000 shares, Amalgamated Copper broke to 88⅜, the lowest price in months, closing but little better at 88¾, a net loss of 4½ points. Anaconda, in like manner, was distinctly weak, breaking to 34¼ and closing at that figure, a net loss of 1¾ on dealings in 25,000 shares. Not a little of this selling was for Boston account and was said to be long stock sold in the fear that the stocks might go materially lower.

During the day, Wall Street was busy discussing the actual and probable developments in the copper market. One report had it that the price of copper is to be reduced between 2 and 3 cents a pound, while, on the other hand, it was declared with some positiveness, that the leading copper interests here would make a determined effort to maintain prices at the present level.

A published interview yesterday with H. L. Casey, whose circular some days ago marked the beginning of the sharp decline in copper stocks on the Exchange because of the telling of a great accumulation of the raw material, was to the effect that it will be impossible to maintain the selling price of copper at 17 cents when the price in London is 14 cents.

On the other hand, Jesse Lewisohn of the United Metals Selling Company, during the day gave out to one of the Wall Street news agencies the following statement:

"We have been given to understand, and we feel positive that it is a fact, that stocks of copper in the hands of foreign dealers were never smaller than at present. What the movement of prices abroad will be is nothing but pure speculation. One opinion is as good as another, but we are firm in the belief that a foreign buying movement must start in the near future, and that it will be one of considerable dimensions."

In further support of the opinion expressed by Mr. Lewisohn inquiry among large consumers of copper developed the fact that the United Metals Selling Company yesterday refused very large orders for copper at prices only slightly below prevailing figures. This was taken as an indication that no break in the price of copper is likely to occur.

John Stanton, the copper market expert, stated that as far as can be seen at present, there is no likelihood of a decline in the price of copper. He pointed out the fact that the large stock of copper is held by very strong interests who are well able to hold the metal, and that this is an element of strength. In fact, the consensus of opinion among representatives of the copper trade as secured yesterday was that no material reduction from the present quotation for copper is probable.

Considerable comment was caused by the course of the London copper market during the past few days. It is explained that large copper dealers here pay little attention to the London quotations, which no longer have the influence that belonged to them years ago. The supply of G. M. B. copper (Good Merchantable Brands) in England at the close of last month amounted to a little less than 16,000 tons, and this amount has since been reduced, it is stated, by about 2,000 tons. Owing to this small amount of copper available for delivery in the London market, manipulation of that market is said to be extremely easy, and that, therefore, London quotations are not a norm of the actual conditions prevailing in the copper trade.

On the general subject The Iron Age has this to say:

"The copper trade is completely upset, and with it all its collateral branches. The question is whether the leading interests will maintain the price and curtail production to keep it within the bounds of production, or whether we are to see a twelve-cent copper market. Utterances on the part of some of the magnates point to the former course, in which case consumers will regard stocks of copper with feelings akin to those who carry dynamite."

A $10,000 FINE REMITTED.

Contractor Penalized for Non-Fulfillment of Contract Let Off by Board of Improvement.

The Board of Public Improvements at the meeting yesterday remitted the fine of $10,000 imposed on Contractor McLaughlin, who has just finished paving the Southern Boulevard in the Bronx Borough.

Mr. McLaughlin was under contract to finish his work within a certain period, and it was provided that for each day he took over that period he was to be subject to a fine of $50 a day. As the contractor took 211 days to complete the work, more than the contracted time, he had incurred a total fine of over $10,000.

The remittance of the fine was granted by the board upon the explanation from the contractor that the cause of the delay could not be attributable to him. He urged that he had done everything in his power to complete his work within the specified period, but he said the Union Railroad Company, who operate the electric trolley road along the Southern Boulevard, were so dilatory in removing tracks so that his men could do their work, that it was impossible for him to keep his contract.

Mangled Man's Desperate Ride.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 25.—With his left leg severed just above the ankle, and suffering the greatest agony from shock and loss of blood, Joseph Way, a conductor on the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroad, clung to the truck of a car in his train for ten miles. Way got out at Hornellsville to examine the truck. The train suddenly backed up, and his leg was cut off. Realizing that his life depended on it, he grasped the framework of the truck, and clung desperately to the iron until the train finally stopped. His recovery is doubtful.

Thief Stole Policeman's Uniform.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 25.—The house of H. N. Brewster, a wealthy coal and lumber dealer of Ridgefield Park, was robbed last night. Brewster is one of the town's special policemen and was very proud of his uniform, billy, and bracelets, which were kept for the special occasions when the citizen police were called to do duty. Besides stealing some valuables, the burglar carried away this entire police outfit. Mr. Brewster seems to feel worse over this than over the loss of his more valuable possessions.

Town Omitted from the Census.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 25.—Daleville, a town of about 1,000 inhabitants in Delaware County, is possibly the only town in Indiana which was not included in the last census. For some reason it has been entirely overlooked and is not even mentioned, although the township in which it is situated is given.

Bankruptcy Petitions at Utica.

UTICA, Sept. 25.—Petitions in bankruptcy were filed to-day as follows: L. C. Davis of New Berlin, dealer in musical instruments, debts $2,712.14, assets $40; Adolph Horn, Oppenheim, Fulton County, debts $47,293.41, assets $25; Christopher J. Evlyn, Ithaca, debts $2,347.04, assets $1,688.50.

Killed the Wrong Man.

ELKINS, West Va., Sept. 25.—Alexander Hooper to-day shot and killed William Snipes. Hooper intended the shots for Samuel Lee, who had demanded money lost to Hooper in a game of cards. Lee, however, got out of the way of the bullets and they struck Snipes.

A Kentucky Security Company Fails.

OWENSBOROUGH, Ky., Sept. 25.—The German-American Security Company assigned here to-day. Liabilities over $150,000, with practically no assets except office fixtures. Ex-Congressman W. J. Stone is President of the concern. About 500 investors are involved.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND.—Zenas Crane, Dalton, Mass.; Lieut. L. Leith, Royal Navy, England; Norman Macrae, Toronto; John D'Vigne, London.

CAMBRIDGE.—Samuel H. Cramp, Philadelphia; Viscount Beughem, Belgian Minister to Mexico; Capt. N. Tauscher, Berlin.

GRAND.—Col. Thomas C. Lebo, United States Army; Capt. P. S. Strong, United States Army.

STURTEVANT.—George F. Winslow, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL.—John Brewer, Washington; John A. Calhoun, Savannah; W. B. Lowe, Atlanta; A. Priestly and the English cricket team, London.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Harold Kennedy, Quebec; Colin Thomson, Glasgow; J. Douglas Morgan, Montreal; Montague Fitkin, London; R. S. Shields, Canton, Ohio; Oliver Durant, Culpeper, Va.

VICTORIA.—Lieut. Col. Mitchell, England; Capt. W. F. Duvall, United States Army.

ALBEMARLE—Capt. Goodrich, United States Navy; William Barnes, Jr., Albany.

HOFFMAN—G. H. Weaver, Montreal; James Hoare, Corning, N. Y.

MANHATTAN—Congressman S. M

The Wanamaker Store.

Fall Display of Dress Trimmings

From Abroad

The real beauty of the dress, whether it is made of silk, of cloth or some filmy evening fabric, depends on the garnitures that give the impressive finishing touches.

The glitter and sparkle that was so conspicuous a year ago is not seen this season.

True, there are rich threads of gilt seen among the new trimmings, and there are charming garnitures in bright colors, chiefly for evening dresses; but a sombre tone pervades the majority of the styles. Not dull, by any means, for the blacks, which are most abundant, are rich and lustrous. They express the maximum of refined elegance.

Black and black-and-white dominate all other effects. This is true in Net Robes, of which we show a sumptuous collection; in the Embroidered Silk Garnitures, in the stitched satin strappings which promise wide popularity, and in the braids which will be seen everywhere.

Strappings and appliques of velvet are widely used. Taffeta silks are appliqued on net and beautifully embroidered. There are beautiful lace Etons and embroidered Silk Collars and Revers, that promise to give rare finishing beauty to both street and evening dresses.

Just how much Parisian genius and German handicraft have provided for the garnishing of dresses it is impossible to conceive, until you see these fine new productions.

To see them is to view the best that the season has brought forth.

Tenth street.

The New Dress Goods from Paris

The fabrics on which Paris sets her seal of approval have their success assured. The rest of the world stands expectant, until the verdict, as to what the season's styles are to be, is handed down.

The verdict has been rendered, and this collection of new weaves in Dress Goods conforms to its terms. Paris has delighted to favor rich velvets and velvet pile fabrics this Autumn, along with roughly woven, effective materials, such as Zibelines and Cheviots.

The showing of these Paris fabrics is at its best just now, fruitful of suggestion and full of interest. This is the best time, both for looking and buying.

Among the hundreds of varieties, these for mention today:

At $4 a yard—Novelty Velvet, woven with a pile similar to silk velvet, in combinations of black over colored grounds.

At $3.50 a yard—Cube Figured and soutache Striped Epingline, in combinations of black with colors.

At $3.50 a yard—Silk-and-wool Undulating Crepe Novelty, in iridescent color combinations.

At $3 a yard—Novelty Velvet; cubes in black or colored grounds.

At $3 a yard—Matelasse and Velvet Figured Novelty Epingline.

At $3.50 a yard—Self-colored Silk Figured Prunella Cloth.

At $3 a yard—Silk-and-wool Plaited Venetian Cloth; plaits in bright colored silk on black grounds.

At $2.75 a yard—Silk Matelasse Figured Silk-and-wool Epingline, in combinations of black and colors.

At $2.75 a yard—Silk-and-wool Matelasse Poplin, in black with bright colored silk pin dots.

At $2.50 a yard—Silk Polka-Dot Figured Repp, in combinations of colors and black.

At $2.50 a yard—Silk Corded Venetian Cloth, in combinations of colors and black.

Rotunda.

Boys' Clothing—

The Power of $5

There's an immense deal of purchasing power in a five-dollar note, as expressed in terms of Wanamaker Boys' Clothing. Here are some of the forms of expression it may take—all planned and built especially to fit the needs of the modern, lusty boy, for his hours of school or play:

At $5—Suits with double-breasted jacket and knee trousers, double seats and knees; silk-sewed throughout. In plain blue or mixed cheviot; sizes 8 to 16 years.

At $5—Sailor Suits, of blue serge or cheviot, in twenty styles; some plain, others handsomely trimmed. Sizes 3 to 12 years.

At $5—Three-piece Suits, with jacket, vest and trousers; handsomely made of blue cheviot. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

At $5—Top Coats, with yoke; of tan covert cloth, in Fall weight; sizes 11 to 16 years. Same coat, for boys of 3 to 10 years, $4.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Smart and Becoming Hats

Have Gone to Hundreds of Homes

THIS is fashion's season of good humor. She has vouchsafed the privilege to every face and figure, to select the shape, trimming and coloring that are most becoming.

Yet her mandate of beauty is very decisive. Never has there been a collection of Hats brought together that displayed such a high character of beauty all the way through the stock.

Public appreciation has been promptly expressed. The sales this season have passed far beyond all previous records; and the selling is surest proof of pre-eminence.

Paris is this year in her happiest mood, and our own experts have been inspired to produce such charming hats as we believe have never been brought out in America before.

The Walking Hats have probably made the most decisive step beauty-ward. Without in one whit departing from their distinctive character, they have yet caught beauty from the dress hats. The usual severity is relieved; and they will be found becoming to faces which have never been able to come into harmony with them before.

There are many unique novelties among them. One hat has a crown made of a hank of white yarn; another has a brim made of interwoven ribbons. One in Rebeaux-green is trimmed with two green parrots. But the styles are too varied for description. The section where they are displayed will prove attractive to lovers of smart hats.

The collection of Children's Hats is another charming feature of the display.

The same broad variety, the same high character of beauty, is seen in Children's Hats as in women's. They deserve a long story of their own; but space forbids, and sight is better than description. We hope to have you view the whole marvelous collection with your own eyes. Second floor, Tenth street.

Venetian Enameled Ware

One of the secrets of success in the kitchen is perfect cleanness and sweetness among the kettles, pots and pans. And, when they are cracked or crazed, it is so much more difficult to keep them neat, so much easier to spoil a dainty dish by using them in that condition.

But it isn't necessary, when perfect, new kitchen utensils are as low priced as these pieces of Venetian Enameled Ware. There is not a defect in any of them; the white enamel lining has not a crack nor a chip; they have a neat mottled finish outside; and are priced at less than their usual wholesale prices. And housekeepers should remember that the opportunity ends with the month.

A group of Granite Ware, too, has interestingly little prices. News of both lots:

Venetian Ware—

Cooking Pots, 12 quarts, $1.12. Covered Buckets, 6 quarts, 46c. Saucepans, 8 quarts, 85c. Pudding Pans, 12 quarts, 40c. Dish Pans, 17 quarts, 75c. Jelly Plates, 10-inch, 12c. Milk Pans, 12 quarts, 40c. Preserving kettles, 2½ quarts, 28c. Tea Kettles, 3 quarts, 68c.

Granite Ware—

Wash Basins, 10c. Pie Plates, 5c. Drinking Cups, 5c. Dippers, 10c. Basement.

An Attractive Group of Girls' Dresses

They are Sailor Suits—the most serviceable and prettiest dresses for school and every day use that girls of 6 to 12 years can wear.

And these are unusually attractive—of navy blue, red, brown, or white serge, trimmed with braid or silk in a variety of effective designs. Values run all the way up to $10, but their price is

Five Dollars Each

A timely opportunity to get a pretty school dress at much below its worth.

Second floor, Ninth street.

A Low-Priced Group of Good Corsets

They are all brands you know well and favorably—"H. & S.," "H. & H.," "L. R." and "Lilian," in a variety of good models in short, medium and long waist; colors are white, drab and black.

All sizes are included in the gathering, but not in every style. But there's excellent choosing, and it is a good opportunity for women to buy reliable corsets at substantial savings. Prices were 50c to $1.50, now

40c to $1

Second floor, Tenth street.

Dress Linings

Under-Price

This offering of Dress Linings, at considerably below their real value, gains in importance because of its peculiar seasonableness—just when you are most apt to need linings in preparing your Winter wardrobe.

They are excellent dress linings, too, without fault in color or quality—poor linings would be dear at never so little a price. The secret of the low price lies in the quantity we bought of them.

These two kinds:

At 15c a yard, for 20c quality—
Fine Beetled Percaline, in black and white.

At 18c a yard, for 30c quality—
Black Mercerized Sateen. Fourth avenue.

All-wool Homespuns

75c Kind for 50c

A splendid quality of this serviceable, good-looking fabric, made by one of the best mills, which was forced to unload part of its surplus stock.

It was made from high-grade wool, thoroughly freed from animal oils by careful washing, hence will not soil by attracting dust.

This same quality of goods has sold right along at its full value, 75c a yard, but we are able to mark this lot at

50 cents a yard

Fifty inches wide, in 9 different mixtures: Five shades of gray, from the lightest to darkest Oxford, three shades of blue and brown. Tenth st.

Overcoat Time

There's a snap to the air these mornings and evenings.

Chilly without an overcoat.

You've got to have one anyhow—might as well take time this morning to pick one out, and be comfortable.

Already decided to buy? Not quite settled on where to go for it.

Then you don't know Wanamaker's.

We have the smartest overcoats that tailors know how to make.

They are made with such skill and exacting care as you would scarcely believe to be known to ready-made clothing.

But that is the distinctive character of Wanamaker clothing.

Overcoats? We suggest these:

Silk-lined overcoats in black and Oxford-mixed cheviots, at $12.

Gray worsted overcoats, stylish and serviceable, at $12.

Black unfinished worsted, silk lined and faced to edge, at $15.

Overcoats, short or long, in all the newest fabrics, at $10 to $30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Admirable CHINA

Unmatchably Low in Price

This September China movement stands alone in supplying new Tablewares of refined character and superior quality at very decided concessions from their usual prices. No other sale moves along similar lines. Nowhere else are absolutely new goods offered on sale occasions. Hence the marked distinction between the Wanamaker China movements and all other china sales.

New York housekeepers have rendered their judgment of the merits of this sale by the greatest buying ever done in the month of September.

Yet ample supplies of many superb lines of dinner wares are still here. Five selling days yet remain.

These hints of unmatched values:

Dinner Sets—

At $5.50; regularly $8.50—American porcelain dinner sets; 2 underglaze decorations; 100 pieces; complete for 12 persons.

At $10; regularly $16.50—American porcelain dinner sets; 3 fine flower decorations; all pieces gilt; 112 pieces; soup tureen and 3 meat dishes.

At $18; regularly $25—Fine English porcelain dinner sets, in 2 good decorations, with all pieces gilt; soup tureen and 3 meat dishes; 112 pieces.

At $20; regularly $35—Charles Field Haviland dinner sets, in a fine flower decoration; all covered pieces and handles gilt; 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 meat dishes.

At $22.50 and $25; regularly $35—Same china as above in richer decorations.

At $32.50; regularly $47.50—Theodore Haviland dinner sets, in a fine border decoration and all handles gilt; 118 pieces.

Basement.

Fancy China—

50c goods for 25c—Breakfast, Tea, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Coffees, Fruit Saucers, Oatmeal Saucers, all beautifully decorated; some with solid colored border, overlaid with gold and some with colored band, with festoon flower decorations.

Tenth Street elevator counter and Basement.

French China—

Reduced one-third; fine decorations on one of our best shapes:

Dinner Plates, $5 dozen, regularly $8.
Breakfast Plates, $4 dozen, regularly $7.
Tea Plates, $3.50 dozen, regularly $6.
Bread-and-Butter Plates, $3 dozen, regularly $5.
Pudding Sets, $3.50 a set, regularly $5.50.
Chop Dishes, $1.75 each, regularly $2.75.
Salads, 85c each, regularly $1.50.
Celery Trays, 85c each, regularly $1.50.
Condensed Milk Holders, $1 each, regularly $1.50.

Richly Decorated Plates—

Theodore Haviland plates, in a particularly rich decoration:

Dinner Plates, $11 dozen, regularly $18.
Breakfast Plates, $9 dozen, regularly $15.
Tea Plates, $7 dozen, regularly $12.

Basement.

Popular Books At 5 Cents Each

These are paper-covered Books that we have been selling at 10c to 33c each; but we are cleaning up stock, and have put in small lots, from various editions, at this little price.

There is a wide variety of very interesting titles to choose from, 5c each.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Bedroom Suites

$60, instead of $100

Our showing of Bedroom Suites is extremely interesting now. More than a hundred varieties are displayed. The assortment begins with a well-finished ash suite at $28, of three pieces; and the finest is a Circassian walnut suite of nine pieces, at $1850. Our collection of fine Colonial bedroom suites is unequaled. We make a specialty of suites with twin bedsteads; and of these suites there is a fine selection now on our floors.

Of immediate interest to-day is this special lot of very handsome Suites at 40 per cent. under value:

At $60, from $100—Six three-piece, quartered golden oak bedroom suites; full size, double bedstead, 4 ft. 6 in. wide; headboard, 6 ft. 6 in. high; paneled and elaborately carved; footboard has heavy moulded top rail, paneled and carved, and has claw feet. Bureau is 7 ft. high to top of standard; serpentine front with swell ends; top 58x24 in.; two large and two small drawers; pattern plate mirror, 40x32 in. Washstand to match. This suite is of selected quartered oak, is well built and highly polished.

Fourth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH'S DIOCESAN CONVENTION

Bishop Potter's Denunciation of Anarchy and Protected Evil.

HIS TRIBUTE TO McKINLEY

Of the Municipal Situation the Bishop Says the Civic Mechanism Is Engaged in Trading in the Souls of the Innocent.

The annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York was begun yesterday morning in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street. It was made memorable by an address by Bishop Potter, in which he paid a tribute to President McKinley, reviewed the conventional year as one of "marked peace," made suggestions in regard to diocesan matters, and ended in an arraignment of Tammany Hall and municipal maladministration.

The proceedings opened with the celebration of holy communion by the Bishop, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Harris of Scarborough, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix of Trinity Parish, the Rev. Dr. A. T. Ashton of Hyde Park, N. Y.; Archdeacon Thomas of Highland Falls, Archdeacon Tiffany of this city, and the Rev. Henry Lubeck of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy.

Bishop Potter began his address with:

"In the name of our common Master I salute you! Grace, mercy, and peace be multiplied upon you, and upon all the Israel of God!"

IN PRAISE OF McKINLEY.

After giving the necrology of the year the Bishop paid this tribute to President McKinley:

"It is becoming that, in connection with these losses from our own immediate fellowship, I should make mention of that other, whose wide and deep shadow still covers our land, and convenes the whole civilized world a mourner at the grave of our dead President. His singularly engaging personal qualities made our late Chief Magistrate, in the judgment of many the best loved of all our recent Presidents; and those of us who came, as more than once it was my privilege to do, into personal contact with him, will concur with me, I am confident, in bearing witness to a dignity of presence and a candor, openness, and sympathy of mind which made his personality one of rare charm and lovableness.

"In his policies it is easily possible that we may not all have agreed. But concerning his conscientious purpose to discharge a great and august trust with scrupulous and unwearied fidelity no one could doubt; and added to these were personal virtues of a singularly elevated order, illustrated during all his life, and in whatever relation, in a singularly beautiful way. In the face of such a record the mind stands dazed and perplexed before the malignant cunning which struck at him, and still more at the blind and perverted enmity that murdered him.

"Such malice and such blindness compel a question which, when grief is sobered a little from its first paroxysm, should most of all concern us, and an answer to which thoughtful and God-fearing men must prayerfully and persistently seek. I may not attempt, within these limits, a discussion so large and in some aspects of it so intricate as that question raises, but I ought not to refer at all to this dark tragedy in our National history without reminding myself and you that the assassination of three Presidents in less than forty years, however different may have been their immediate causes, presents a situation that practically arraigns before the bar of the world's judgment civic and social conditions that we dare not ignore. If our American freedoms, whether of speech or of conduct, mean unbridled license, and the knife or the pistol of the assassin; nay, more, if our carelessness concerning our brother means that ignorant and credulous people may be the prey and the tools of a false teaching that strikes at the foundations of our social order, then, first—bitter as it may be to a National conceit much distended with a windy self-confidence—we must own that we have erred in our primary conceptions of what liberty is, and then we must enthrone sound teaching and a just authority to their rightful place. May God show us here, as in much else, our sore need of His wisdom and guidance."

A YEAR OF PEACE.

In reviewing the conventional year that ended yesterday, Bishop Potter said that it had been one of peace and of marked and inspiring progress. He made explicit mention of the energy and judgment with which the Archdeaconry of New York, under the leadership of the Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany and the co-operation of Treasurer James Foster, and of a most devoted band of missionaries and lay helpers, had laid the foundations of what in the future will be self-supporting parishes. The Bishop, in treating of this department of diocesan missionary work, commended the various sisterhoods, deaconesses, women's auxiliary societies, St. Andrew's and other brotherhoods as having proved of steadily increasing value in connection with it. He lamented as a rather unfortunate tradition that no record is made of such work in the convention journals, and suggested the wisdom of giving them the opportunity of telling annually in some brief way what they had done.

"The grave imperfections of diocesan records, as ordinarily embodied in parish registers, was a subject to which the Bishop drew attention. He said that the neglect of due care, scrupulous accuracy, and promptitude in this matter is frequently disgraceful, and asserted that in cases brought to his notice of parishes making annually the canonical report of the Ordinary there had been no entry in the parish register for twenty or twenty-five years. Evidences of solemnization of marriages and the legitimacy of children have been sought for fruitlessly.

"Such negligence," said the Bishop, "deserves a term as its description which I do not care to use, and it must be stopped. Provision should be made by canonical enactment for the annual inspection by the Archdeacon or his commissary, of every parish register in every Archdeaconry, and with the annual report to the Bishop in his hand, such an inspection would not be a formal one."

Suggestions were made to remedy these conditions and that failure to comply with them should carry a distinct penalty, such as forfeiture of the delinquent's seat in convention. Referring to excuses for such neglects Bishop Potter spoke of the manifold and steadily growing demands upon the parish priest, some of which are often beyond his ability, the most exacting being those in connection with the pulpit.

"The standards of culture," said the Bishop, "the average of ordinary information, the breadth and variety of our modern life have made the attitude of the pews toward the pulpit, in our day, one that is increasingly critical and exacting."

To meet this Bishop Potter expressed a wish that the custom in connection with the reading of homilies, drawing them from the best sources, might be restored. He said that if there could be selected and published in some inexpensive form, monthly, under the oversight of three experienced Presbyters or that of the Bishop and two Presbyters, four sermons which should be licensed to be read in the churches, he believed that it would be a great boon to many a parish priest and a great blessing to his people. He commended the idea as worthy of the attention of the convention.

OF THE UNEMPLOYED CLERGY.

Referring to the miscellaneous and indiscriminating employment of ministers of the Church, who maw be without curés, for occasional duty, Bishop Potter said that the custom is at present regulated by no rules and safeguarded by no sufficient restrictions. Some months ago he sought counsel of members of the New York Churchmen's Association in a letter on the subject. It set forth the method, or want of method, in the system which had grown by very gradual steps from a time when conditions were wholly different. Of this he said in his circular letter:

"When the number of the clergy was small; when their identity and record were easily known or ascertained; when strangers from other lands in holy orders were most rare, the due guardianship of the Church's interests and honor, in connection with the temporary employment of ministers not canonically recognized and settled in the diocese, was something which needed neither system nor vigilance to regulate it.

Bishop Potter further asserted in his letter that the present usage was both disorderly and dangerous. The unemployed clergy have become a considerable class, concerning whom, however, a hasty generalization would be most unjust. In the case of those obviously disqualified, the Bishop suggested that they should be aided and encouraged to seek other than clerical work.

In answer to the letter the Churchmen's Association forwarded these suggestions, the result of the study of the subject by a committee:

That the Bishop issue a pastoral letter to the clergy, requesting them not to employ any clergyman, without cure, for more than one Sunday, unless he present a written license from the Bishop authorizing him to officiate in this diocese.

That an official list should be issued every three months, of persons prepared to take supply duty, to be attested by the Bishop and one archdeacon.

That two of the archdeacons should act in turn, for each quarter, as revisers of such list.

That this list be furnished to any clergyman. That it be kept standing at the See House, and that clergy desiring occasional duty register their addresses there, with the understanding that in answer to application to the See House, the name of an available supply will be forwarded to the parish desiring such supply.

The serious thought of the convention was invoked for this matter.

The constitutional provision for the time of the annual meeting called, Bishop Potter thought, for some action by the convention. He trusted that it would enact that the Bishop, with the advice and consent of the standing committees, may, in the matter of the time of the annual meeting, exercise a discretion which this year would have been and hereafter easily might be of general convenience.

In regard to a scheme for the division of the Church in the United States into provinces, and which is to be strenuously urged at the approaching General Convention, Bishop Potter said that he had expressed himself as to the unwisdom of such action. He saw no reason to change this opinion, which he had always held.

"What we do need," he went on to say, "is not a falling apart into sectional fellowships, which will tend to foster a sectarian rather than a catholic temper, a selfish rather than a fraternal zeal, but the strengthening and tightening of our present ties."

He added that two things American churchmen will insist scrupulously upon guarding are the autonomy of the diocese and the limitation of its corporate responsibilities. The provincial system is admirably adapted to invade both, he declared.

INDICTMENT OF TAMMANY.

Bishop Potter then arraigned Tammany Hall and municipal maladministration in the following terms:

"At our last convention a resolution was adopted by this body, calling upon me to address the Mayor of this city in regard to the conduct of the police in the matter of a complaint made to them by two of our clergy. The letter sent to our local chief magistrate, in obedience to this mandate, will be found appended to this address, and the subsequent history of the whole subject to which it referred is so generally familiar that I need not attempt to recall it here.

"A corrupt system, whose infamous details have since then been steadily uncovered to our increasing horror and humiliation, was brazenly ignored by those who were fattening on its spoils, and the world was presented with the astounding spectacle of a great municipality, whose civic mechanism was largely employed in trading in the bodies and souls of the innocent and defenseless. What has been published in this connection is but the merest hint of what exists—and exists, most appalling of all, as the evidence has come to me under the seal of confidence in overwhelming volume and force to demonstrate—under a system of terrorism which compels its victims to recognize that to denounce it means the utter ruin, so far as all their worldly interests are concerned, of those who dare to do so.

"This infamous organization for making merchandise of the corruption of girls and boys, and defenseless men and women, has adroitly sought to obscure a situation concerning which all honest people are entirely clear, by saying that vice cannot be wholly suppressed. Nobody has made upon the authorities of New York any such grotesque demand. All that our citizens have asked is that the government of the city shall not be employed to protect a trade in vice, which is carried on for the benefit of a political organization. The case is entirely clear. No Mephistophelian cunning can obscure it, and I thank God that there is abundant evidence that the end of such a condition of things is not far off.

"The police force of this city, only partially tainted, I rejoice to believe, has come to abhor the situation and their own slavery far more widely than is suspected; and the people, those who dwell in the homes and who make up the households which this infamy most of all invades—are not deceived by the attempts that are made to palliate or excuse it, but rather determined that it shall come to an end. Whether their cry and prayer for help shall be answered will depend largely upon the answer which we here, and those whom we represent, shall make to it. The classes that call themselves educated and refined, the possessors of wealth and influence, gentlewomen whose moral standards, high as they are, are no higher than those of their less privileged sisters, the clergy and their people, all alike, must bear a hand here, and arise and strive for God, and our city's honor. We face a great crisis. May the Master whom we profess to serve enable us worthily to meet it!"

The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Harris was re-elected Secretary of the Diocese and Dr. James Pott was re-elected Treasurer. Bishop Potter presented Dr. Pott with a vase, saying:

"The members of the diocese, in presenting this token of their esteem and regard, have asked me to congratulate you on your modesty, effectiveness, and excellent work in the diocese for the past forty years."

Francis Lynde Stetson, formerly law partner of ex-President Cleveland, was elected to fill a vacancy as delegate to the General Convention to be held in San Francisco Oct. 2. Henry Lewis Morris was appointed to fill the place of Seth Low, who found it impossible to attend the General Convention.

The business meeting was opened in the afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Dix presiding in place of Bishop Potter, who had left New York for San Francisco to attend the General Convention, with Dr. Parks.

The report of the Trustees of the Aged and Infirm Clergy Fund was accepted, and Major Gen. Charles F. Roe of the Holy Innocents' Episcopal Church of Highland Falls was elected Trustee in place of the Rev. Dr. Stokes, resigned.

FOR THE GENERAL CONVENTION.

The members elected to attend the General Convention in San Francisco are the Rev. Dr. D. H. Greer, the Rev. Dr. W. M. Grosvenor, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Parks, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, the Rev. Dr. E. A. Hoffman, J. Pierpont Morgan, W. Bayard Cutting, Francis Lynde Stetson, and Henry Lewis Morris.

At the afternoon meeting Dr. Greer introduced a resolution, which was adopted, providing that an appeal be made to the delegates attending the General Convention asking them to present to the convention a petition for uniformity of practice with reference to divorce and matrimony among all religious bodies.

The reports of the following committees were accepted: Trustees of the Estate and Property of the Diocese of New York, Parochial Fund, Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, City Mission of Seamen, St. Stephen's College, Trustees of the Episcopal Fund, Trustees of the Sunday School Committee.

Discussion was provoked over the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the Church, introduced by Beverly Chew of Newburg, providing for a new rule in the matter of placing the time for the Diovesan Convention. The amendment proposes that the date be placed at the option of the Bishop of the Diocese, but not later than the last Wednesday in December. It was referred to the Committee on Canons.

To-day's meeting will open at 10 A. M. The election of Standing Committees will first occupy the attention of the convention.

Harvard Overseers' Election.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College to-day Samuel Lincoln was re-elected President. C. F. Adams, II., was elected Secretary, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie, who had served since 1875. C. F. Adams, Augustus Hemenway, Robert Grant, C. S. Fairchild, and Moses Williams were elected members of the board for six years, and Arthur Lincoln for five years.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

8:30 A. M.—249 Monroe Street; Bessie Mackin; damage slight.

11:20 A. M.—148 Suffolk Street; Benjamin Breen; damage slight.

11:45 A. M.—One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Third Avenue; Davidson & Brothers; damage, $100.

11:50 A. M.—98 Macdougal Street; Adam Cochle; damage, $10.

5:30 P. M.—146 Sullivan Street; B. Miller; damage, $35.

6:15 P. M.—223 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street; C. Schermerhorn; damage, $25.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WAKEFIELD, R. I., Sept. 25.—The lumber plant of W. C. Caswell, near here, was burned to-day, with a loss of $20,000; insurance, $7,000.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Fire in Westfield destroyed the Wilcox Block, The Star office, and the Haggerty Hotel last evening. The damage is $25,000 and the insurance $13,000.

DARTMOUTH HONORS WEBSTER'S MEMORY

Orations by Congressman McCall, Senator Hoar, and ex-Gov. Black.

Cornerstone for a New Building Laid—Many Honorary Degrees Conferred —Banquet in Evening.

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 25.—A more perfect day than this for the celebration proper of the centennial anniversary of the graduation of Daniel Webster from Dartmouth College could not have been made to order. In the course of the day there were a number of special exercises, and many honorary degrees were conferred.

Among those who received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws were ex-Senator William E. Chandler, ex-Gov. Frank S. Black of New York, the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, ex-Senator George F. Hoar, Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, the Hon. James Bryce, M. P.; Secretary John Hay, and Booker T. Washington.

The morning exercises were at the church. Trustees, Faculty, Alumni, and students marched in procession to the building. The Rev. Arthur Little, D. D., of Dorchester, Mass., offered prayer, and an address by President Tucker followed. Congressman Samuel W. McCall was the principal speaker of the morning. He said in part:

"Whether or not Webster was the greatest of all men in power of speech, he deserves a place among the half-dozen greatest orators of the world. I believe the words of Webster, nobly voicing the possibilities of a mighty nation as yet only dimly conscious of its destiny, will continue to roll upon the ears of men while the Nation he helped to fashion shall endure, or indeed while government founded upon popular freedom shall remain an instrument of civilization.

"Webster never outgrew the simple loves of his youth. At Marshfield it was his habit to rise before daybreak to watch the coming of the dawn. It was said that his cattle knew him. It gratified him to feed them with ears of corn out of his own hand. The passion for fishing never left him. He delighted to wade in some brook for trout, but of all things he loved to go out in a little skiff upon the sea. 'Marshfield and the sea, the sea!' he would cry when the burdens of political life grew heavy upon him. The farmers about his have loved him. Those who knew him best, his family and his near friends, were devoted to him. What he was as a statesman and an orator he was also as a man."

The principal event of the afternoon and one of the chief features of the celebration was the laying of the cornerstone of Webster Hall, the new college building. Fully 1,500 persons gathered for the exercises, Trustee Frank Streeter was master of ceremonies.

The stone was laid by Lewis A. Armstead of Boston, a great-grandson of Daniel Webster. The Rev. Abiel Leonard, D. D., '70, Bishop of Utah, offered the prayer of dedication, and ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, '75, of New York, delivered the oration.

EX-GOV. BLACK'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Black said in part:

"No character in the world more clearly saw the worth of substance and the mockery of show than he in whose honor this structure will be reared. The life of Daniel Webster moved upon that high, consistent plane which the surroundings of his youth inspired. Those who live to see in undisturbed perspective the grandeur of his character have realized that through all his life his purposes were honorable and high. The most enduring column on which this Union rests was fashioned by his hand.

"Through all this Nation's unexampled progress there has been no loftier motive or ideal than those his genius has inspired. And even now, when fifty years have passed, a length of time sufficient to erase the letters in which most great names are carved, the doctrines he established are still the Nation's accepted chart, the precepts he enunciated are still potent in the Nation's life.

"He believed in individual freedom, governed by tolerance and sobriety, but above all he believed in that loyal devotion to country, ever ready to be sacrificed on the altar of National permanence and success. The love of justice and fair play, and that respect for order and the law which must underlie every nation that would long endure, were deeply imbedded in his nature.

"These are the qualities that stand the test when hurricanes sweep by. Other timbers have strewed the bottom of every sea on which the ship of human government has ever sailed, but not these. Times will come when nothing but the best will save us. Without warning and without cause, out of a clear and smiling sky, may descend the bolt that will scatter the weaker qualities to the winds.

"We have seen that bolt but recently descend and fill the country and the world with universal grief. Kings and peasants, with a common impulse; the high and low of every craft and creed and station with human hearts within their bosoms have bowed their heads to the wave of overwhelming sorrow.

"There is danger at such a time. The bolt has descended. The hurricane is passing like the rushing of the sea. Now is the time to see whether government and chaos can ever be the same. Now is the time to see whether the American character can stand amid these perilous surroundings. Now is the time when justice and fair play, order and the law, must stand on guard. These are the qualities that have lately saved us from an error which many years would not obliterate.

"If in that awful wrath that recently inflamed the world, bewildered men had seized the reins of law, there is not a pulpit or a cloister from end to end of Christendom that would not have devoutly prayed that the deed should be forgiven, but if retribution had so come along that swift and fiery track, the cause of human government would have felt a staggering blow and justice would have covered up her face."

A notable company gathered in College Hall in the evening, and listened to addresses from distinguished speakers. Fully 500 were present. President Tucker was toastmaster.

Chester B. Jordan, Governor of New Hampshire, responded in behalf of the State. Other speakers were Edwin Weston Sanborn of New York, Dr. William Everett, LL. D., of Quincy, Mass.; the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., of Boston, Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, and the Hon. George F. Hoar of Worcester made addresses that were listened to with rapt attention. Senator Hoar said in part:

"How many men have there been in this country whose college would celebrate their taking their degree 100 years afterward, or fifty years after they died? It might have been done for Washington and Lincoln. But they were not college men. It might have been done for Hamilton or Jefferson. But neither Hamilton nor Jefferson got through college, and Jefferson was not in general a favorite with college men. I believe Bowdoin will do it for Longfellow, and I believe Harvard will do it for Emerson. I cannot think of any other. Yet no man will doubt the absolute fitness of the ceremonial of to-day.

"Daniel Webster died under a cloud of obloquy. But now few men can be found anywhere who think otherwise than kindly and lovingly of this illustrious son of Dartmouth. If the Republic abide, his name and fame will abide with it.

"I have been asked to speak of Mr. Webster as a Senator. He was, beyond doubt, the foremost of American Senators. His place in history is that of a public teacher, guiding the thought and inspiring the emotions of his countrymen when the issues on which hung the fate of the republic were being determined. For this function he was fitted alike by his intellect and his heart. He was a great reasoner, a great orator, and a great lover. He had the qualities which belong to humanity, by which its hold, half on earth and half on heaven, is maintained.

"It is said that other countries are founded upon force; that in the end they rest upon the bayonet and the cannon. I am not sure that this theory will bear the light of careful consideration. But however that may be, the republic is founded upon ideas. When those ideas lose their power over the minds and hearts of the people the republic will come to an end. It is the fortune of Daniel Webster, as of no other man except Jefferson, that the great ideas which lie at the foundation of the republic clothe themselves to every man's understanding in his language and rest for their sanction and vindication upon his argument.

"History is made up to us of a few memorable scenes, a few human figures, or a few sentences that have fallen from some great actor on a great occasion. To every American, certainly to every son of New England, to blot out the figure of Daniel Webster from our history, from the day Washington died till the day Lincoln took the oath of office, would be like cutting out the figure of the Virgin Mary from Raphael's great painting at Dresden. We cannot think of the Constitution or of the Union without him. His figure naturally belongs to and mingles with all great scenes and great places which belong to liberty. Emerson said his presence would have been enough, even had he refrained from speech, when the monument at Bunker Hill was dedicated. There was the monument, and there was Webster."

CZOLGOSZ SEES HIS FAMILY.

He Again Denies that He Was Assisted in Killing the President—Expresses No Regret.

BUFFALO, Sept. 25.—Paul, Waldeck, and Victoria Czolgosz, father, brother, and sister of Leon Czolgosz, the convicted assassin of President McKinley, were granted an interview with the prisoner in the Erie County Jail at noon. Assistant District Attorney Frederick Haller and Assistant Superintendent of Police P. V. Cusack were present, under instructions of District Attorney Penney, throughout the interview.

The interview between the assassin and his father, brother, and sister lasted thirty-five minutes, but no information leading to the implication of any one else in the Anarchist's plot to kill the President was given by the prisoner. He talked more than he has at any previous time, but even to his family he was not very communicative.

Authoritative announcement was made that Czolgosz denied absolutely that any one else was concerned in the plot to kill the President. He asserted, as he has from the outset, that he did the deed alone and unaided, and that no other person in the world was concerned in the tragedy.

Assistant District Attorney Haller said, at the close of the interview:

"We learned absolutely nothing that we did not know before. That is all that I can say. You know of his confession as testified to upon the trial, and I assure you that Czolgosz said absolutely nothing that would throw any light upon the subject other than what we had previously elicited from him."

The prisoner asked nothing about the other members of his family or his friends, and did not give any evidence of sorrow or regret over his act. The father and brother gave little outward evidence of emotion at the meeting. The sister cried all of the time, but the prisoner gave no evidence at all, aside from saying that he was glad he could see them.

At the end of thirty-five minutes the prisoner shook hands with his father and brother, and his sister tearfully kissed him good-bye. No one else will be permitted to see the prisoner until after he is sentenced to-morrow afternoon.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILROAD APPOINTMENT.

Jacob N. Barr Chosen as the Mechanical Superintendent.

It was announced yesterday that Jacob N. Barr will on Oct. 1 assume the position of Mechanical Superintendent of the Erie Railroad and its leased and operated lines. Mr. Barr will have his headquarters at Susquehanna, Penn.

Mr. Barr began his railroad career with the Pennsylvania Company. He later held a responsible position with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. Lately he has been with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Mr. Barr succeeds A. E. Mitchell, whose resignation was announced last week.

TO DEAL WITH WESTERN UNION.

Pennsylvania Railroad, It Is Said, Will Not Employ Other Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The story that the Pennsylvania Railroad will take the privilege of telegraph wires over its lines from the Western Union is denied positively by Vice President John P. Green of the Pennsylvania. The contract between the Pennsylvania and the Western Union expired on Sept. 20, and has not yet been renewed, and there is said to be no idea of making a change.

The fact of five days elapsing before the contract is renewed is not taken here to be of great significance, as there is so much involved, and the term of years for which it will be made is about fifteen or twenty. The indications are that President Cassatt will endeavor to secure a concession of some sort from the Goulds and Western Union Company.

Wabash Lets Big Contract.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 25.—Joseph Ramsey, Jr., President of the Wabash Railroad, stated here to-day that contracts for twenty miles of track and roadbed were let last night, the cost to be $2,500,000. He expects to have the road completed into Pittsburg by next year. He stated that he had no knowledge that the Gould interests had been threatened, if the project was not abandoned.

A MEXICAN RAILROAD SOLD.

Chihuahua and Pacific Line Purchased by A. E. Stillwell.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 25.—Alonzo Fernandez of the City of Mexico, legal representative in Mexico of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway Company, is on his way to London, England, to join A. E. Stillwell for the purpose of realizing funds with which to complete the construction of the road, of which Mr. Stillwell is the principal promoter.

Mr. Fernandez last Saturday, acting for Mr. Stillwell and associates, concluded the deal for the purchase of the Chihuahua and Pacific Railroad concession, by paying the owners thereof $200,000 cash. This latter concession carries with it a liberal subsidy to be paid by the Mexican Government for every kilometre of road completed.

Mexican National Railroad Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 25.—The Mexican National Railway Company, which recently acquired a controlling interest in the Mexican International Railroad, has just acquired extensive wharf, warehouse, and bay front holdings at Corpus Christi, Texas. It is proposed to make that point a deep water terminus of the system. Announcement is also made that the gauge of the entire Mexican National system will be immediately widened to a standard gauge.

New York, Ontario and Western.

At the annual meeting of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway, presided over by Chauncey M. Depew yesterday, almost 380,000 shares of stock were voted, and the following Directors were re-elected: O. D. Ashley, C. Ledyard Blair, Henry W. Cannon, Francis R. Culbert, Chauncey M. Depew, Thomas P. Fowler, Gerald L. Hoyt, John B. Kerr, Grant B. Schley, New York; H. Pearson, Joseph Price, London, England; Robert S. Roe, New York; Charles E. Whalen, Philadelphia. Immediately after the stockholders' meeting, the Directors met and re-elected their officers, as follows: Thomas P. Fowler, President; Joseph Price, Vice President; John B. Kerr, Vice President and General Counsel; R. B. Rickard, Secretary and General Manager, and Charles E. Whalen, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

EDGAR DURYEA'S WILL VALID.

Jury So Decides in the Supreme Court at Mineola, L. I.

The will of the late Edgar Duryea, the millionaire starch manufacturer, over which there has been a contest, yesterday was declared valid by a jury in the Supreme Court at Mineola, L. I.

The will gives Walter Duryea, who is helpless from a broken spine, the use of the income of the estate for two years, and if at the end of that time he still lives the bulk of the estate goes to him absolutely. Walter's three sisters were the contestants.

THE WEATHER.

LOC... to eas...

The ... tempe... South, exc... South Atl... able. Loc... day in po... also be sl... the Central and North Pacific States. In the West on Friday generally fair weather is indicated, although showers are likely to continue in the Northwest.

On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be light to fresh north to northeast; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh east to southeast; on the upper lakes fresh to brisk easterly, diminishing in force and becoming variable, and on the lower lakes fresh easterly.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh north to northeast winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed at Sault Ste. Marie and Alpena, and over the Mackinaw and Alpena sections.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	61	59	58
6 A. M.	61	55	54
9 A. M.	69	58	59
12 M.	71	67	62
4 P. M.	75	65	65
6 P. M.	70	63	62
9 P. M.	67	63	60
12 P. M.	66	60	57

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	59½
Weather Bureau	60
Corresponding date 1900	67
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	64

The thermometer registered 56 degrees at 8 A. M. and 62 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 66 degrees at 3:10 P. M., and the minimum 53 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 52 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 41 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:51	Sun sets...5:52	Moon sets...3:54

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....5:37	Gov. Isl'd,...6:04	H. Gate...8:00
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....6:00	Gov. Isl'd...6:24	H. Gate...8:20

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 26.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Daggry, Yucatan via Progreso	1:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	10:00 A. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	4:00 A. M. 7:30 A. M.
Horatio Hall, Portland	3:00 P. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Santiago, Guantanamo, and Bahamas	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.

City of Washington, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28.

Alleghany, West Indies	9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M. *10:30 A. M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	3:00 P. M.
British Queen, Antwerp	
Concho, Galveston, via Key West	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool, via Queenstown	11:30 A. M. 3:00 P. M. *1:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow, via Londonderry	9:30 A. M. 12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.
Georgian, Liverpool	
Hamilton, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.
Herschel, Santos and Southern Brazil	5:00 A. M. 7:00 A. M.
Hildur, Curacao and Maracaibo	9:00 A. M. 12:00 M. *9:30 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer	7:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Manitou, London	9:00 A. M.
Maracas, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
North Star, Portland	3:00 P. M.
Ohio, Hull	
Ponce, San Juan, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	5:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 15 and up to Sept. 28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Sept. 28, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 28 and up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria, close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. 13.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 26.

Citta di Messina, Gibraltar, Sept. 13.
Columbia, London, Sept. 11.
Deutschland, Hamburg, Sept. 19.
El Valle, New Orleans, Sept. 21.
Exeter City, Swansea, Sept. 11.
Germanic, Liverpool, Sept. 18.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, Sept. 25.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Sept. 14.
Servia, Liverpool, Sept. 17.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.

Britannia, Shields, Sept. 14.
Comal, Galveston, Sept. 21.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Sept. 26.
Toronto, Hull, Sept. 15.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28.

Campania, Liverpool, Sept. 21.
Citta di Torino, Gibraltar, Sept. 16.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Sept. 27.
Nestoria, Gibraltar, Sept. 15.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Sept. 21.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 29.

El Cid, New Orleans, Sept. 22.
Glaucene, Barbados, Sept. 22.
La Champagne, Havre, Sept. 21.
Mesaba, London, Sept. 19.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Sept. 28.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 19.

MONDAY, SEPT. 30.

Ethiopia, Glasgow, Sept. 19.
Georgic, Liverpool, Sept. 21.
Minneapolis, London, Sept. 21.
Proteus, New Orleans, Sept. 25.
Trave, Gibraltar, Sept. 22.

Arrived.

SS Algonquin, Chichester, Jacksonville, Sept. 22, and Charleston, 23d, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:04 A. M., 26th.

SS Concho, Risk, Galveston, Sept. 18, and Key West, 21st, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Bluefields, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Stormer, Bremen, Sept. 17, Southampton and Cherbourg, 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 A. M.

SS Inchmona, (Br.,) Henebery, Algoa Bay, &c., Aug. 17, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M., 24th.

SS Etherled, (Br.,) Nickerson, Port Antonio, &c., Sept. 20, with fruit and passengers to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Forest Dale, (Br.,) Cropsey, Shields, Sept. 9, in ballast to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

Steam yacht Varuna, owned by Eugene Higgins, from the east.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., northeast, moderate; cl

HUNTING A NEGRO IN A HARLEM SWAMP

Many Police and Citizens Seek a Fugitive for Five Hours.

He Thought He Had Killed a Man and When Found Tried to Cut His Own Throat.

Harlem had a man hunt yesterday that only lacked the bloodhounds to make it as fierce and exciting as any that ever occurred in the Southern States during the slavery days. For five hours the police reserves of two precints, aided by the crew of a harbor police launch and over a hundred citizens, searched the swamps on the west shore of the Harlem River in the vicinity of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street for a negro who believed that he had murdered his rival. Five shots were fired during the chase, and the fugitive attempted to cut his own throat when captured. When finally captured he collapsed completely through fear and exhaustion and was perfectly docile while being driven to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, where he gave his name as William Clemmins, twenty-one years old, living at 107 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and employed in the caisson of the new bridge over the Harlem River at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue. According to the statement made by the complainant in the case, Benjamin A. Randell, a negro, twenty-one years of age, who resides at 226 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, whom Clemmins believed he had killed, the preliminary to the chase was a quarrel over a woman.

On Tuesday night a young girl went to Randell's apartments and told him that John Clemmins, a brother of William, who lives on the third floor of 220 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, wished to see him. Randell went as requested, and was only there a few minutes when William Clemmins entered, accompanied by his sweetheart, Clementina Moore. A quarrel took place between Randell and William Clemmins, which culminated in the latter drawing a razor and slashing Randell across the left cheek and throat. Believing that he had killed Randell, Clemmins jumped through the rear window of the apartment, and climbing down the fire escape disappeared in the darkness. Randell was taken to Harlem Hospital, where Dr. Mooney put fourteen stitches in the wound.

At 9:30 yesterday morning Randell reported the assault to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, and Acting Captain Porter detailed Detective Mooney on the case. As it happened, it was pay day at the caisson, and Mooney going to the firm of Rogers & Son, by whom Clemmins was employed, warned them not to pay him unless he came in person for his money. Still under the impression that he had killed his man, Clemmins made all preparations to leave town, and sent his sweetheart Clementina Moore to draw his salary, which amounted to $7.37. The money was refused her, and she left with Detective Mooney close at her heels.

He followed the woman to Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, where Clemmins awaited her. Suddenly the woman realized that somebody was following her, and shouted to the man to run for his life. Made desperate by fear the negro dashed across Lenox Avenue, cleared a five-foot fence at a bound and disappeared among the eel and sedge grass with which the swamp is overgrown. It was low tide at the time, and the grass, which is about five feet high, completely hid the movements of the negro as he crawled about on his hands and knees. Mooney summoned aid and started to search, but the soft, black mud in which one sank waist deep soon put a stop to his operations, and he realized that he had more of a chase on his hands than he had bargained for.

First he tried to coax the negro from his hiding place, then he resorted to threats and shouted until he was hoarse, but all to no purpose. Once he caught sight of the black head among the green grass and, drawing his revolver, fired five shots, but the only mark they found was the mud. It was close to eleven o'clock when Clemmins disappeared and half an hour later Mooney, growing desperate, sent to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street station for aid. Detectives Carter, Meehan, Lynch, Carmody, and a patrol wagon full of reserves soon arrived on the scene, and the swamp which runs from One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street was surrounded.

Later a police launch put in an appearance and then the hunt began in earnest. Hundreds of people lined the banks of the river and every few minutes there would be a shout that the negro was caught. Shortly after twelve o'clock two policemen from the Thirty-fifth Precinct in the Bronx, who had rowed across the river in a boat located the negro waist deep in the mud drawing the grass over his head to conceal himself. They rowed as close as possible and were about to seize him when he realized that he was about to be captured, drew a razor, and made a gash at his throat.

A blow from an oar wielded by one of the officers sent the razor flying from his hand. The effort had almost capsized the boat, and in the excitement of the moment Clemmins freed himself from the mud and again disappeared, the boat being unable to proceed further. Several of the policemen divested themselves of their clothing and donned overalls, in which they floundered about, but soon gave it up as a bad job and retired vanquished, disgusted, and in sad need of a bath.

As a last resort Detective Mooney offered ten dollars to any one who would go into the swamp and locate the fugitive. Thomas Kelly, a lad of nineteen years, who lives in the vicinity and knows the swamp thoroughly, accepted the offer and began his search about two o'clock. For awhile it looked as if the negro had been swallowed up in the slime, and all were about to give up when young Kelly discovered Clemmins under the pier at One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street. Sneaking up to him from behind Kelly took the negro completely by surprise, and, pouncing upon his back, caused him to sink helplessly into the mud. His shouts for aid were quickly responded to by the crew of the police launch, who threw Kelly a line with a noose on the end of it, which he placed around the shoulders of the negro.

As the crew began to haul him aboard a great shout went up from the crowd along the shore, which had grown to thousands by this time. Clemmins was nearly dead when dragged over the boat. He was taken to the pier at the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and placed in the patrol wagon. On the way to the station house Detective Mooney took compassion on the fellow and gave him a drink of whisky, which did much to revive him. Arriving there Clemmins came face to face with Randell, whose head was swathed in bandages, and the change that came over the prisoner was wonderful. It acted like an electric shock, for up to this time he believed that he had killed Randell.

The doorman took him in charge and escorted him to the cellar, where the hose was played on him for ten minutes before the last vestige of mud had disappeared. He was then supplied with some old clothes by the police.

When taken before Sergeant Delaney a charge of felonious assault was made against him by Randell.

SCOW'S CAPTAIN RESCUED TWO

Saved Girl Who Tried to Drown Herself and Man Who Tried to Save Her.

In an attempt to save a girl from committing suicide John McElroy of Williamsburg came near losing his own life yesterday. Capt. Joseph Norman of the coal scow Samuel Taxter heard the screams of the man in the water. He jumped overboard and after a hard struggle succeeded in saving both the girl and McElroy.

The girl was Pauline Muff, a stenographer employed by the New York Metal Ceiling Company of Manhattan. She lives at 337 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, with her parents. She is eighteen years old. She left home as usual Tuesday morning, but instead of going to her work went to the pier at the foot of South Second Street and jumped into the water. McElroy, who is a sugar handler, saw her and forgetting that he could not swim jumped in after her.

After her rescue the young girl was taken to the Lee Avenue Police Court, where on her promise not to attempt to kill herself again she was given into the care of her parents. When she was searched by the police in a pocket in her dress was found the following note:

Dear mother and all at home: Good-bye. I want to go to heaven and live with Christ. Heaven is my home. Love and forgive me.

PAULINE.

The girl had a quarrel with a young man a few days ago and she became despondent right after this.

AUSTRO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP

Welcome Accorded in Trieste to German Troops Pleases Press of Berlin and Vienna.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—An enthusiastic welcome has been accorded at Trieste to the German soldiers returning from China, and this has made an excellent impression in Berlin. It is also commented upon in most favorable terms by the Austrian press generally.

"Our fraternization festivals have become family festivals," says the Neue Freie Presse. "We sincerely rejoice with the Germans, because the visit is a new proof of the unshaken firmness and heartiness of the alliance with Germany."

The Neues Wiener Tagblatt says:

"The close comradeship of the allied empires finds visible expression in the reception of the German soldiers. The sense of military and political solidarity is also encouraged by the excellent understanding between Germany and Russia, which supplements the significance of the festival days the returning troops spend in Austria.

The Volks Zeitung of Vienna says:

"The close alliance between the two States and the intimate friendship between the two monarchs have secured for Europe peace during nearly twenty years. This alone is sufficient to justify a warm welcome for the troops of the neighboring States. At the same time, the world is reminded that the Austro-German alliance forms the cornerstone of the European peace building."

The Vienna Extrablatt says:

"The incident has become a plain demonstration of the solidity of the Austro-German alliance, which, together with the demonstrations at Dantsic and in France, form the best peace guarantee."

The German and Austrian officers visited Miramare, and dined together. The privates walked the streets arm in arm.

COAL CARGO FOR EUROPE.

Steamer Chartered to Take 3,600 Tons of Anthracite to Germany.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The British steamship Ormesby was to-day chartered to take the first full cargo of Pennsylvania anthracite coal ever shipped to Europe from the United States. The cargo will consist of 3,600 tons, and will be shipped to Stettin, Germany, but will finally go to Berlin.

The coal will be laid down in Berlin at 31s. 6d. a ton, 2s. cheaper than Welsh Cannel coal, which is generally used on the Continent. The coal is for use in American stoves, which have been shipped to Europe lately in large numbers.

GERMAN TARIFF CONFERENCE.

Prof. Lotz, of Munich, Argues Against Increased Grain Duties.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The conference to discuss Germany's commercial policy, which began to-day in Munich, is well attended. Prof. Walter Lotz of the University of Munich, who was the first speaker, took for his theme the question, "Is an Increase in the Grain Duties Compatible With the Welfare of Germany?" He answered it in the negative, saying, in part:

"The desire for dearer grain results in a desire for dearer meat, eggs, fruit, vegetables, iron, paper, and building materials. Export is possible only when the cost of production is cheap, but the new tariff aims at a higher cost of production. While we oppose higher grain duties, we must also ask for a reduction of numerous industrial duties."

The speaker uttered a warning against a tariff war with the United States, pointing out that Germany would lose her markets in South America, Great Britain, and Eastern Asia.

Prof. Schumacher of Cologne favored a moderate increase in duties. He said he thought a duty of 6 marks for rye and 6½ marks for wheat would be justifiable. "Full reciprocity in customs questions must be secured with the United States," he observed. "Both Germany and the United States must bind themselves."

HOW MISS STONE WAS CAPTURED.

Story Told by Missionaries Taken with Her and Afterward Released.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—Details of the capture of Miss Stone, the American missionary, and Mrs. Tsilka, one of her helpers, by brigands in Turkey are given in a letter just received here by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The facts became known to one of the missionaries of the board at Samokoo, European Turkey, where members of the party with whom Miss Stone and her assistant were traveling fled, on being released by the outlaws. They could give no information as to where Miss Stone and her companion were taken, as the two women disappeared in the night, and the rest of the party were detained under guard for a time. Finally the robbers relieved these captives of their valuables and departed. The missionaries made their way at once to Samokoo.

According to the story told by the released victims, the capture was made at 4 P. M. on Sept. 3, while Miss Stone and Mrs. Tsilka, who is the wife of an Albanian preacher, were traveling with friends from Bansko to Djumao. There were fifteen to eighteen in the party. The bandits confronted them in a narrow valley, surrounded them, and compelled them to wade a river and ascend a wooded mountain side for about an hour. There appeared to be about forty brigands, dressed like Turks, but speaking good Bulgarian.

At length a stopping place was reached. The next morning Miss Stone and Mrs. Tsilka were missed, and it was apparent that the main body of the outlaws had departed, leaving only a guard. Later this guard compelled the captives to give up their watches, money, and jewelry, after which they disappeared up the mountain, leaving the missionaries free.

The authorities did not learn of the capture until nearly twenty-four hours after it had taken place, and it is thought that this gave the brigands all the chance they needed to reach a secure hiding place. It is thought that they may have entered Bulgaria, and the troops have received instructions to guard the border closely and follow up any traces of the marauders which they may find.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—In reply to the inquiry from the State Department as to whether it would pay the ransom demanded by the brigands who kidnapped Miss Stone, the American Board states that it has charged its representative in Constantinople with the ransoming, leaving the price to be arranged by him.

KAISER SNUBS BERLIN COUNCIL.

Disagreement Over Question of a Tramway to Cross Unter den Linden.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Emperor William and the Berlin City Council are again at odds. While the re-election of Herr Kaufmann as Second Burgomaster has naturally not tended to relax the strained relations, a new difficulty has arisen in connection with a proposal that another tramway cross Unter den Linden.

Emperor William insists that the line go under ground, and has refused a further audience on the subject to the Chief Burgomaster, Dr. Kirschner.

Different views are held by the papers. The Lokal Anzeiger says experts declare an underground crossing almost impossible on account of the immense cost. The Kleine Journal advises that careful consideration be given to the matter, citing the examples of Paris and London, where boulevards are not incumbered with horse or electric cars and omnibuses.

SHAFFER CHALLENGED BY GOMPERS AND MITCHELL.

They Dispute His Statement that They Neglected to Attend a Conference.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, and President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers yesterday made reply to charges by Theodore J. Shaffer, President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, that they had neglected to attend a conference with J. P. Morgan in reference to the steel strike, and that the Federation had contributed nothing to the strikers. They ask that a committee of three be named from a list which they present to consider the charges and agree to resign their offices if found guilty by this body.

Their list of judges is composed wholly of men prominent in the cause of organized labor, but none is a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation or a representative of any organization of which any member of the Executive Council is a member. Messrs. Gompers and Mitchell both sign the challenge.

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GOSPEL FOR NEW CENTURY

Address by Rev. M. J. Savage at Unitarian Conference.

That Which Has Been Called the Gospel Declared to be Tidings of Disaster and Despair.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—A religious service, conducted by the Rev. Dr. William Lloyd of New York City, preceded the business meeting of the National Conference of Unitarian and other Christian Churches here to-day. Routine matters were then disposed of, after which an address on "The Gospel for the Twentieth Century" was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage of New York City. In beginning his address Dr. Savage said:

"That which has been called 'the Gospel' in the past most certainly is not good news. Good news for a selected few, if those few be willing to take a partial salvation on such terms—it has been tidings of disaster and despair to the vast majority of mankind. Agnosticism is cheer and release compared with it. Yea, more. Outright atheism were infinitely better. Unwaking sleep and eternal silence—what unselfish soul would not choose them rather than a heaven with its lustre dimmed by the smoke of torment and its music broken in upon by a dreadful undertone of hopeless pain? Is this only the daring word of a radical? Not long before his death Henry Ward Beecher, in an article in The North American Review, declared in burning words that no belief at all was unspeakably better than the so-called faith which had dominated the Churches in the past.

"We will indeed rejoice that so many of the preachers and of the Churches, of all names, are now with us in the proclamation of that which is a gospel indeed. Probably most of the old creeds are cherished only as historical relics. Probably none of them would be written now. A practical way for being rid of them has not yet made itself clear. But they are gradually being outgrown. This is the way of evolution; and, though we sometimes get impatient of a process which seems slow, perhaps this is better than revolution and sudden rupture. While, then, we are so fortunately situated that logic and consistency can be our companions, let us be sympathetic and helpful toward those who are still handicapped by inherited traditions from which they find it hard to break away. Through ages of tears and blood, freedom has at last been attained; and we have entered on its inheritance."

Dr. Savage said the Gospel must be a "Gospel of hope for this world"; that God must be regarded as Father and Friend; that there must be a new ideal of human duty, the service of God and the service of man being one.

"The last and crowning word of the Gospel which the twentieth century needs," said the speaker, "is immortality. If it be true that this is only the primary school of our race, and that death is but the passage on and into the next grade, and that all failure through no matter what of necessary sorrow and discipline—are to be trained and developed into all of which they are naturally capable, then all problems of disease and pain and evil are solvable."

In the course of his address, Dr. Savage said:

"There is a certain kind of reformers who exaggerate the evils of our present social condition until, if we believed them and were logical, we should give up all hope of betterment; for if, after two thousand years of Christian history, the world is no better or is actually getting worse, it would look as if the universe were against us. And, if it is, there is little use in trying.

"But he who takes this tone shows that he is not only disheartened or bitter, but that he is ignorant. When I think where humanity started; when I trace the lines of its advance; when I see it climbing its age-long pathway sprinkled with tears and blood; when I remember its ignorance and inexperience; when I see a sword and sway'ed and blinded by the passions of brute ancestors not yet outgrown; when I see it terrorized and cowed by the hosts of gods and devils created by its superstitions and fears; and then when I see what it has accomplished in spite of these; when I see it sloughing off its evils and rising into the regions of heart and brain, attaining slow but sure mastery of itself and of its conditions, I am amazed by the wonder of it all. It is so magnificent that one is compelled to feel in all seriousness that, in the light of past achievement, no hope is grand enough to be called extravagant. In another sense than that of the Psalmist, I cry out: 'What is man! Thou hast made him a little lower than the Elohim—than God.'

"Though we cherish a natural hope for all good things of which humanity can dream, we have faith in no panaceas which promise miraculous or sudden results. New religions may spring up, like 'Christian Science,' and promise the immediate annihilation of all evils, physical and spiritual, if we only think hard enough. Social reformers may promise the immediate abolition of poverty, while individual folly and passion and shiftlessness remain unchanged. But the kingdom we prophesy 'cometh not with observation.' Our kingdom, like the Christ's of old, is first 'within,' and then slowly becomes the outward expression of the inner ideals.

"But, instead of thinking that the world is old, is getting weary, and is hastening to its doom, we see the human race like the infant Hercules strangling the serpents which hiss around its cradle. His magnificent labors, which are to cleanse and glorify the earth, are still ahead of him. What has been accomplished is only promise of what is to be. Needless pain, disease, poverty, vice, crime—all these are problems naturally solvable, and which the natural man is competent to solve. Hence

"All around the heavens are glimmerings of twilight, and in many places gleams of dawn. The rise of the common people, the widening of intelligence, the marvelous increase in education, the growth of a sense of responsibility on the part of the rich, the shortening of the hours of labor, and the increasing opportunities for culture, the discoveries, the inventions, the almost incredible multiplication of man's powers of control over the earth's resources and the limitlessness of those resources, the countless movements of which these are hints and specimens—all are rays of hope and promise, serving to foretell the sunrise of a long day of human civilization here on earth. There is nothing which man needs on this planet which he is not competent to achieve."

The Rev. William C. Gannett of Rochester, N. Y., spoke on "The Minister's Adjustment to New Conditions."

Naval Retirements and Promotions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Capts. James M. Forsyth and George E. Ide were placed upon the retired list to-day upon their own application, with the rank of Rear Admiral. Lieut. George E. Burd has been promoted to be Lieutenant Commander and Major William F. Spicer, United States Marine Corps, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

The Launching of the Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 25.—Senator Hanna, Miss Ruth Hanna, Miss Pheips, and a delegation from the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce leave here to-morrow for Bath, Me., where on Saturday Miss Hanna will name the cruiser Cleveland, to be launched on that day.

Capt. Courtis to Retire.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Capt. Frank Courtis has made application for retirement under the disability clauses of the Revised Statutes. He will retire with the rank of Rear Admiral.

YOUNG ROOSEVELT IN A COLLISION.

One of His Cab Horses Struck by a Trolley Car and Severely Gashed.

While President Roosevelt's family were on their way through the city yesterday to their new home in Washington one of the children, Theodore, Jr., had a narrow escape from being injured in a collision between the cab in which he was riding and a trolley car. Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by Theodore, Jr., and her daughters, Ethel and Edith, came to the city early in the day to do some shopping and make a few calls.

Kermit and Quentin left Oyster Bay, accompanied by a nurse, later in the day. Under the arrangements Mrs. Roosevelt was to call at the home of R. H. Munroe Ferguson, 150 Lexington Avenue, at the corner of Thirtieth Street. There she was to meet Ethel with her governess, Miss Young.

Theodore, Jr., on his arrival in the city, was to come to the house also, while Quentin went directly to Jersey City with the nurse. Ethel and her governess had been sent to Mr. Ferguson's home on their arrival with Mrs. Roosevelt.

Mrs. Roosevelt kept her appointment, but did not find Theodore, Jr., at the house. She left in a short time with the expectation that he and the negro man servant who was with him would proceed directly to Jersey City. Shortly after she left the house Theodore, Jr., came driving up Lexington Avenue in a cab.

At Twenty-ninth Street the cab was on the east side of Lexington Avenue. Just then the right rein gave way in the driver's hands, and the pulling on the other rein swerved the horses directly on to the trolley tracks. A south-bound Lexington Avenue car was coming along at full speed. The motorman tried to check the car, and meanwhile the horses half turned off the track, but not soon enough to prevent one of them being severely gashed along the side.

The colored man had opened the cab door and jumped out, taking Theodore Jr., with him. They started on a run to Mr. Ferguson's house, which they entered. Richard Seery was on his way home to luncheon at 181 Lexington Avenue when the accident happened. As soon as the horse was struck by the car the team began to plunge. Seery ran into the street and seized the horses just as the President's son was about to alight.

At Mr. Ferguson's home last night no one was there except the servants, and they said that Theodore, Jr., had not even been shaken up by the accident, although it was a very narrow escape for him. He had waited at the house for another cab and was then driven to Jersey City.

Mrs. Roosevelt and the children, accompanied by Private Secretary Loeb, left Jersey City for Washington at 3:50 P. M. over the Pennsylvania Railroad in the private car of President Cassatt.

MRS. ROOSEVELT MOVES INTO THE WHITE HOUSE.

Apartments Newly Furnished and Fitted Up for the Family—The President's Day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, the wife of the President, occupied apartments at the White House for the first time to-night. She reached the city about 9:30, bringing with her two of the Roosevelt children, a governess, and a housekeeper.

Col. Bingham, the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, met the party at the station at the request of the President, and escorted them to the White House. President Roosevelt met Mrs. Roosevelt and the children at the door of the White House.

Apartments in the southwestern part of the building have been specially fitted up for the new Presidential family. New carpets and furniture have been bought, and some painting and varnishing done.

President Roosevelt entertained a party of men at dinner to-night before Mrs. Roosevelt arrived. They included M. G. Seckendorf of New York, Henley Luce of Boston, former Lieut. Col. Brodie of the Rough Riders, and John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam.

For two hours late in the afternoon the President enjoyed a horseback ride, accompanied by Col. Sanger, the Assistant Secretary of War.

PRESIDENT'S MOURNING PERIOD

No Official Functions to be Held at the White House Until After Jan. 1.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Secretary Cortelyou to-day announced that President Roosevelt would not hold any official functions at the White House until the public reception on New Year's Day. After that date they will take place as formerly.

Formal calls of organizations and officials in a body will be deferred until after thirty days from the date of the late President's death. The flag on the Executive Mansion will fly at half staff and mourning paper will be used by the heads of the departments for a period of thirty days.

CRIMES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Gen. Chaffee Displays Leniency in Many Cases—Instances of Outlawry Frequent—Official Reports Received.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—A heavy mail from the Philippines was received at the War Department to-day. It included the records of many cases of crimes and misdemeanors tried by military commissions.

Four natives were tried on a charge of murdering American prisoners. They were a part of the insurgent guard of two American prisoners, George B. Sullivan and Private James L. Husketh, Company H, Twenty-ninth Volunteer Infantry. Their commanding officer, a Lieutenant of insurgents, issued an order that when the Corporal of the Guard, who was marching in front of the prisoners, should lift his hat, the insurgents behind the Americans should take it as a signal for the bayoneting of the prisoners. This brutal programme was carried out to the letter.

Gen. Chaffee set aside their sentences of death and set them at liberty on the ground that they were compelled to obey orders. The insurgent Lieutenant, who ordered the Americans put to death, is now awaiting the execution of sentence of death.

A band of Filipino outlaws attacked and burned the town of Uguis and killed three natives with spears and bolos. Three of them were sentenced to be hanged, but this was commuted by Gen. Chaffee to imprisonment at hard labor for life. The other native was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Another outlaw band seized Manuel Dantes, suspected of friendliness to the Americans, conveyed him to a newly prepared grave, bound him, and shot him dead from behind. One of the band, accused of firing the shot, admitted that fact, but pleaded that he was acting under orders of his superior officer. His plea did not suffice, as it was shown that no superior officer was present, and therefore, Gen. Chaffee approved the death sentence.

Thirteen natives surrounded the house of one Martin Ganancial, at Rosales, P. I., and, when he failed to make his appearance in answer to their demands, the house was set on fire. Ganancial was seized while escaping, and subsequently murdered. Gen. Chaffee commuted the death sentence of four of the natives to imprisonment for life, and the sentences of the remainder were reduced from thirty to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor.

FILIPINOS TO BE TRIED.

Gen. Torres Must Answer for Ordering Murder of a Corporal—Alejandrino Also Accused.

MANILA, Sept. 26.—Gen. Isidoro Torres, who surrendered some months ago, was arrested yesterday, and will be tried for having ordered the murder of Corp. Fieldner of the Twelfth Infantry, at Malolos, Province of Bulacan, last October.

It is also probable that Gen. Alejandrino will be arrested soon. Acting under his orders many of his officers hanged or otherwise killed Filipinos who sympathized with the Americans.

Col. Atienza, with his entire staff, has surrendered to Capt. Pitcher, who had been in close pursuit of him since Lieut. Hazzard captured the deserter Howard in his camp. Capt. Pitcher has also been capturing small bands of insurgents, and receiving the surrender of others.

Martinez, Ana, and Villaluz, the last insurgent officers in the Province of South Camarines, have surrendered to Capt. Williams, putting an end to the insurrection in that province.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25. — President Roosevelt to-day announced the following army appointments:

Colonel, Artillery Corps—E. Van Arsdale Andrus.

Lieutenant Colonels, Artillery Corps—Benjamin K. Roberts and James O'Hara.

Majors, Artillery Corps—Leverett H. Walker, William P. Duvall, Henry M. Andrews, Charles D. Parkhurst, and Benjamin H. Randolph.

Captains, Artillery Corps—Marcus McCloskey, John F. Stephens, Thomas E. Merrill, George A. Nugent, William W. Hamilton, William E. Cole, Fox Conner, Henry W. Butner, Marcellus G. Spinks, Jacob C. Johnson, Henry L. Newbold, Ernest D. Scott, Albert L. Jenkins, Robert E. Wyllie, and William Forse.

Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry—John B. Rodman.

Major, Infantry—Charles Byrne.

Second Lieutenant, Cavalry—James P. Barney.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named officers, recently appointed, are assigned to regiments as indicated:

First Lieut. Albert S. Odell, Eleventh Cavalry.
First Lieut. John H. Rice, Fifth Cavalry.
First Lieut. George H. White, Sixteenth Infantry.
First Lieut. John E. Morris, Tenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. John T. Sayles, Second Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Moss L. Love, Second Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Frank W. Glover, First Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Consuelo A. Sloane, Third Cavalry.
Second Lieut. George M. Holley, Fourth Infantry.

Lieut. Odell will join his regiment. Lieuts. Lewis, Sayles, Love, Sloane, and Holley will report to the commanding officer at Fort Myer for temporary duty. Lieut. White will report to the commanding officer at Fort Sheridan for temporary duty. Lieut. Morris will report to the commanding officer at Fort Logan H. Roots, for temporary duty. Lieut. Glover will report to the commanding officer at Jefferson Barracks for temporary duty.

Assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps recently appointed:

First Lieut. James A. Ruggles, to the Thirty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery. He will report to the commanding officer at Fort Sheridan for temporary duty.

First Lieut. Lewis T. Boiseau, to the Seventh Company, Coast Artillery. He will report to the commanding officer at Fort Myer for temporary duty.

Capt. Edward T. Winston, Nineteenth Infantry, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service, Sept. 24, is announced.

Capt. Daniel B. McCarthy, Quartermaster, accompanied by Mr. T. H. Humphreys, Civil Engineer, Quartermaster's Department, will proceed from Fort Leavenworth to Little Rock and Omaha on official business connected with the Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. John S. Mallory, Second Infantry, will proceed to Washington Barracks, and report to the commanding officer of the United States General Hospital, at that post, for examination and treatment.

Second Lieuts. John B. Brewer and Edgar S. Sharpe, Twenty-third Infantry, will proceed to Fort Logan, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with Companies I and M, Twenty-third Infantry, respectively.

Second Lieuts. Fred R. Turner and Collin H. Ball, Twenty-third Infantry, will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with Company K, Twenty-third Infantry.

Second Lieut. Lewis M. Morris, Twenty-third Infantry, will proceed to Fort Douglas and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with Company L, Twenty-third Infantry.

Second Lieut. Henry C. Jewett, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Fort Totten and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Capt. Henry Du R. Phelan, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila.

Second Lieut. Jesse G. Lowenberg, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Twenty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Fifth Battery, Field Artillery, and will join the latter organization at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Capt. George F. Barney, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the Fiftieth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Fort Wadsworth.

Capt. Charles H. McKinstry, Corps of Engineers, is temporarily relieved from duty with Company K, Third Battalion of Engineers, and is assigned to temporary command of that portion of the engineer depot which will be left at Fort Totten, relieving Major William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, of so much of his present duties.

Capt. George H. G. Gale, Fourth Cavalry, is detailed for general recruiting service for a period of two years, commencing Dec. 1.

Transfers.—Capt. George H. G. Gale from the Fourth Cavalry to the Fifth Cavalry, Troop B; Capt. Cecil Stewart from the Fifth Cavalry to the Fourth Cavalry, Troop C. Capt. Stewart will join his troop.

Major Frank Taylor, Fifteenth Infantry, will proceed to Madison Barracks and assume command temporarily of the battalion of the Fifteenth Infantry at that post.

Navy.

Capt. Joseph B. Coghlan is detached from the Naval War College on completion of course, and ordered to the New York Yard as Captain of the yard, upon detachment of Capt. Frank Wildes.

Capt. Lewis W. Robinson is placed on the retired list, from Sept. 21.

Capt. Robert E. Impey is placed on the retired list, from Sept. 21.

Commander John V. B. Bleecker is detached from command of the Marietta, when out of commission, and ordered home to wait orders.

Commander Thomas C. McLean is detached from command of the Castine, when out of commission, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. William L. Littlefield is detached from the Marietta, when out of commission, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieuts. D. V. H. Allen and Percival J. Werlich are detached from the Castine, when out of commission, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. Charles F. Preston is ordered to additional duty as inspector of equipment at the Maryland Steel Works at Sparrow's Point, Md.

Lieut. Commander Alexander Sharp, Jr., is detached from the Hartford and ordered to the Secretary's Office at the Navy Department, by Sept. 12.

Lieuts. Thomas D. Parker, William H. Standley, and William A. Moffett, and Ensigns William R. White and Austin Wentz are detached from the Marietta, when out of commission, and ordered home to wait orders.

Ensigns Henry C. Dinger, Charles F. Owens, and Alfred U. Owen are detached from the Castine, when out of commission, and ordered home to wait orders.

Ensigns William C. Asserson, Ernest C. Keenan, and William H. Reynolds are ordered to the Indiana as watch and division officers.

Assistant Surgeon Chauncey R. Burr's resignation is accepted, to take effect Sept. 25.

Assistant Surgeon Daniel G. Beebe is detached from the Marietta, when out of commission, and ordered home to wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon Eugene J. Grow is detached from the Castine, when out of commission, and ordered home to wait orders.

Paymaster Arthur Peterson is ordered to additional duty in charge of the accounts of the Michigan, Oct. 1; he will be detached, on relief, and will continue other duties.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles Conard is detached from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Oct. 25, and ordered to the New Orleans by army transport sailing Nov. 1.

Passed Assistant Paymaster George C. Shafer is ordered to the New York yard, Oct. 15, as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Robert H. Orr is ordered to the New York yard, Oct. 1, as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Passed Assistant Paymaster John H. Merriam's order of Aug. 24 is modified; he is ordered to the Washington yard as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Assistant Paymaster Trevor W. Loutze is detached from the Washington yard, Oct. 15, and ordered to the Boston yard, Oct. 28, for duty with the Prairie.

Assistant Paymaster Franklin P. Sackett is detached from the Castine, when out of commission, and ordered home to settle accounts and wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster George M. Stackhouse is detached from the Marietta, when out of commission, and ordered home to settle accounts and wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster David M. Addison is ordered to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts temporarily.

Professor of Mathematics Frank B. Littell is commissioned from Sept. 20.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Topeka arrived at Port Royal Sept. 24.

The Marietta sailed Sept. 24 from Tompkinsville for Portsmouth, N. H.

The Dolphin sailed Sept. 24 from Gloucester for Boston.

The Buffalo sailed to-day from Christiania for Kronstadt.

The Alexander arrived at Montevideo to-day and sailed for Santa Lucia.

The Atlanta arrived at Rio to-day.

The Culgoa arrived at Tompkinsville to-day.

The Amphitrite arrived at New London to-day.

The address of the Dolphin will be Boston, Mass., until further notice.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. Prices Quoted Do Not Apply to Our Suburban Stores.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

We make the following attractive price for our Thursday, Friday and Saturday Sale:—

POTATOES

A BASKET

SPECIAL 12 CENTS.

Remember, the Potatoes we sell in all of our stores are the choicest stock coming to this market. They are uniform in size, fine, solid and white. In fact they are as perfect Potatoes as can be had anywhere. At the price we quote to-day we think we're making it worth your while to try them.

BAKING POWDER FREE!

During this sale we offer a ¼-pound, 5-cent can of Popular Baking Powder free to all purchasers of a 7-lb. Bag Pride of St. Louis Flour at 18c

BUTLER'S BORAX SOAP FREE!

While this sale is going on we offer a 4-cent cake of this perfect laundry soap free to all purchasers of a 3-lb Box Butler's Best Laundry Starch at 15c

Butler's Condensed Milk, special; a can	8c
French Peas, new importation. Petit Pois; a can	12c
Anderson's Soup, all varieties; a can, 7c.; or three cans for	20c
Asparagus Tips, El Dorado Brand, very fancy; a can	17c
Asparagus, Amadore Brand; a can, 2¼ lbs.	15c
Pineapple, fancy Singapore, sliced; a can	15c
Peaches, Patapsco Brand, Baltimore pack; a can	10c
California Peaches or Pears, heavy syrup; a can	15c
Lobster, new pack, Star Brand; picnic flat can	23c
Cocoa, Butler's Brand, special; ½-lb. can	17c
Prunes, Santa Clara, large size; a pound. So.; medium size, a pound	5c
Seeded Raisins, fancy coast packed, a pound pkg., 8c., or 3 for	25c
Liberty Jam, all fruits; a jar	8c
Southwell's Imported Jam, all fruits; a jar	15c

A Canned Goods Bargain

Can Essie Tomatoes,
Can Essie Maine Corn,
Can Hubbard Peas,
ALL THREE
For 25 Cents.

JAMES BUTLER GROCERIES

Cudlish Threads, Peerless Brand, finest packed; a package	7c
Olives, Manzanilla, 8-ounce bottle	9c
Pickles, Gherkin, Chow-Chow or White Onions, Liberty Brand, large bottle

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S ANNIVERSARY

Kindly Greetings from the Newspaper Press of the Country on the Paper's Fiftieth Birthday.

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL.—Interest in New York newspaperdom is centred this morning in the appearance of the Jubilee Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, a special issue to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. The publishers of "All the news that's fit to print" have devoted a great deal of time and attention to this historical edition, professing to have found an excuse for it in the Book of Leviticus, xxv., 10:

"And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year and proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof; it shall be a jubilee unto you."

But it wasn't necessary for THE TIMES to look for an excuse. A sane, clean newspaper in these "yellow" days does well to celebrate its every birthday. The public needs a good wholesome object lesson of this sort as often as it can get it.

NEW YORK MAIL AND EXPRESS.—A good paper, with a good record of fifty years behind it, deserves more than a word of praise. THE NEW YORK TIMES is out to-day with a number commemorative of its semi-centennial anniversary. The first number of the paper, a fac simile of which THE TIMES now puts forth, was issued on Sept. 18, 1851, but the observance of the anniversary was deferred a few days on account of the country's mourning. THE TIMES of fifty years ago was a very readable paper, as THE TIMES of to-day is. That history repeats itself is indicated by the fact that THE TIMES in its first number devoted a good deal of its space to the international yacht race, in which the America had staggered the British yachtsmen and boat builders; to the affairs of Cuba, where Col. Crittenden and his men had lately been shot, and to New York politics, in which Whigs were pitted against Democrats. THE TIMES has never been a better newspaper than it is now, under its present chief owner and publisher, who has put it on its feet, as a paying commercial enterprise, and has made it an influence for good in the community and in the making of newspapers. His success is a matter for public congratulation.

NEW YORK EVENING POST.—THE NEW YORK TIMES published this morning a "jubilee issue," in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. The history of this newspaper, which has played an honorable part in American journalism, throws an interesting light on our social and political life, and contains many lessons for the present moment. For example, the account of the good fight which THE TIMES made against the Tweed ring some thirty years ago is full of facts that bear pretty directly on our own struggle to overthrow the Croker ring. One of the most encouraging things in the career of THE TIMES is its present prosperity. On this topic it is appropriate to reprint a passage from an editorial in The Evening Post of May 4, 1901:

"Too many editors still make their newspapers sensational, vulgar, and verging on indecency because they suppose that their readers like that sort of thing. Happily, there is already evidence that the people are decidedly better than their reputation. THE NEW YORK TIMES, not a great while ago, adopted as its motto, 'All the news that's fit to print,' reduced its price to one cent, abolished its illustrated supplement on Sunday, and since then has furnished the public the news and the comment upon it in an unsensational and self-respecting manner. THE TIMES has made steady and rapid progress in acquiring a large circulation and a valuable advertising patronage along these lines. The fact is not only most encouraging in itself, but it also warrants the hope that so excellent and profitable an example may before long be widely imitated."

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL BULLETIN.—THE NEW YORK TIMES celebrates to-day the fiftieth anniversary of its birth by the issue of a special supplement, which incidentally records some of the history of New York journalism during the last half century. * * * But no New York newspaper has had a more creditable record than THE TIMES. It has been a consistently clean sheet, has been distinguished from the first for the ability of its editorial discussion of public questions, and has exercised all through its history a most salutary influence on the public opinion of this city, if not also of the country at large. * * * Under its present management THE TIMES conserves the best traditions of its history, and in demonstrating that prosperity may be attained by acting on the rule of publishing "All the news that's fit to print," it presents a standing encouragement to decency and self-respect in the conduct of a popular newspaper. * * *

The demoralization of newspaper methods that New York has witnessed in the last eighteen years has consisted largely of attempts to give a factitious interest to trifles, to appeal to the baser forms of curiosity and feed the public appetite for sensation. The boasted news enterprise of the modern yellow journals is mostly sham, or reckless invention exploited in head lines half a foot long. The distinction which THE TIMES of to-day may justly claim is to have met these papers in their own field and to have demonstrated that there is a large public to be secured by pursuing the old lines of journalistic enterprise with a steady regard for sobriety, ability and conscientiousness.

BROOKLYN DAILY TIMES.—It was just fifty years ago on Wednesday last, Sept. 18, since THE NEW YORK TIMES made its first appearance among the newspapers of the metropolis. It was near the close of the transitional period in American journalism when the railroad and the telegraph and the improvements in the art of printing gave ampler opportunities for the development of the press than had heretofore existed, and the daily newspaper became a part of the necessaries of life in almost every home.

The Brooklyn Times, which is three years older than its Manhattan namesake, extends its most hearty congratulations to the latter on this pleasant occasion, and on the abundant evidences of prosperity which mark its fiftieth anniversary. More often, in that half century of work, have we been compelled to oppose THE NEW YORK TIMES than to indorse its utterances. In the twenty years of factional fight in the Republican Party in this State which culminated in 1884, the convictions of the Brooklyn Times kept it on what was first the Fenton and ultimately the Half-Breed side, and, therefore, in opposition to THE NEW YORK TIMES. But THE NEW YORK TIMES has always been a fair as well as an able fighter. It has been consistent, and it has at times made heavy sacrifices and faced heavy financial perils through its fidelity to its convictions. In its advocacy of free trade, in its fight against the application of the protection idea to American merchant shipping, it has been a formidable but always an honorable antagonist. It has never, or seldom, failed to give full credit to leaders of an opposing faith for what it regarded as worthy of commendation in their acts, and it has never stooped to tricks and devices of a dishonorable nature, either to gain a temporary popularity or political advantage. Its present prosperity is creditable to itself and not less creditable to the newspaper readers of the metropolis.

BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION.—The semi-centennial (jubilee) number of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day, postponed on account of the National mourning a week from the actual anniversary, is a distinct credit to itself and to the best type of American journalism. It is altogether too late to tell the city and the country what THE TIMES is, what it does, or what it stands for. It is strictly within the lines of literal truth to say that it has never at any time in its long and honorable career better realized its ideals (and they are the best) than at the present time. It is doubly gratifying to its fellow-workers, who believe in the high and honorable function of journalism, in its serious responsibilities, and in its abundant and enduring though intangible rewards, to know that THE TIMES was never more firmly established in public respect and in material prosperity and that its future was never more auspicious than at the present. More, perhaps, than any of its contemporaries does THE TIMES stand for the newspaper in itself and in its making as a distinct vocation—a true "fourth estate," instead of an advocate of a political cause, a champion of a party, or a personal property. Pioneer in its line of journalism as a high and honorable calling, as definite and beneficent, as necessary to modern civilization as law, medicine or theology, THE TIMES has achieved an enviable distinction in its field, which has given it an individualism recognized throughout the world of newspapers and of affairs, and which has perhaps never been imitated successfully, though many papers have been profited by following its traditions and its example.

The great battles of THE TIMES in behalf of public service and official honesty are still gratefully remembered, and they will prove a distinct inspiration to the fight which is now on for the Fall campaign. THE TIMES expresses in itself a peculiar and distinctive metropolitan spirit, which stands for the best local government, for integrity in administration, and its aid in behalf of the anti-Tammany ticket this Fall will be invaluable, since it fights without fear or favor, but with its heart in its cause, for the welfare of the whole city.

As a contribution to municipal history THE TIMES's Jubilee Number is full of meat, and every page deserves the careful study of those who are interested not only in the growth and development of journalism, in its historic half century, but in the evolution of New York from the local and State capital to the rank of the second city of the world. On every page are interesting facts and suggestions, which should entitle the number to rank as an authoritative contribution to local history, while the intelligent spirit, self-respecting modesty, and thoroughly adequate conception and execution of an ideal semi-centennial number are a fortunate expression of those qualities which are found in every issue of this most excellent and commendable newspaper.

TOWN TOPICS, NEW YORK CITY.—Congratulations to THE NEW YORK TIMES, which celebrated its fiftieth anniversary yesterday. I have taken THE TIMES since its first issue, and can testify that it has fulfilled the promises of Henry J. Raymond's inaugural in its enterprise, its respectability, and its courage. I am glad to see that its new proprietor and its editor respect and conform to the traditions of this excellent newspaper.

PATERSON (N. J.) GUARDIAN.—THE NEW YORK TIMES will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by a Jubilee Number. May this be one of a long series of TIMES jubilees.

ROME (GA.) TRIBUNE.—THE NEW YORK TIMES celebrated its fiftieth anniversary by issuing a jubilee number. It has been made a great and financially successful newspaper under its present management.

SAVANNAH (GA.) NEWS.—THE NEW YORK TIMES will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by a Jubilee Number. THE TIMES under the present management has become a success in New York.

SPRINGFIELD (ILL.) REGISTER.—THE NEW YORK TIMES will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by a Jubilee Number. It will doubtless be an interesting historical edition of that ably conducted journal.

MIDDLETOWN (N. Y.) ARGUS.—THE NEW YORK TIMES announces that it will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by issuing a Jubilee Number. The number will contain much special historical matter and cannot fail to prove interesting and valuable.

NASHVILLE (TENN.) AMERICAN.—THE NEW YORK TIMES will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by a Jubilee Number. THE TIMES is now, under its careful and intelligent management, one of the finest pieces of newspaper property in the United States.

PHILADELPHIA RECORD.—THE NEW YORK TIMES was fifty years old yesterday. Those fifty years cover most eventful times. THE TIMES has had its vicissitudes inseparable from human effort, but it has given to the American people great service, and it was never better or stronger than it is to-day.

MCKEESPORT (PENN.) NEWS.—THE NEW YORK TIMES will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by a jubilee number. THE TIMES has just recently completed arrangements by which its already excellent cable service has been still further improved. It is a progressive paper of the right order.

ST. ALBANS (VT.) MESSENGER.—THE TIMES is one of the unhappily too few metropolitan journals that is clean, wholesome, and patriotic, and a daily reproach to the yellow pest that now disgraces American journalism. May it live many times fifty years more to publish "All the news that's fit to print," and prosper greatly in the doing of it.

YONKERS STATESMAN.—This excellent journal, THE NEW YORK TIMES, will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by a Jubilee Number. The editor of The Statesman has always felt a special interest in THE TIMES for the reason that Henry J. Raymond, its founder, obtained his first employment in New York with him when a young man.

CHARLESTON (S. C.) POST.—THE TIMES has always been a splendid figure in American journalism, but it has never before touched the pinnacle which it has attained in the past few years under the present able management. Its jubilee number is sure to be a magnificent production, and will worthily mark an occasion of interest and importance in the newspaper world and to the public generally.

BUFFALO (N. Y.) TIMES.—A special historical edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be issued, which will serve to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of that paper. This will be known as a Jubilee Number. The authority for using such title being found in Leviticus, xxv., 10. We are glad to see THE TIMES obeying the teaching of the Good Book, and trust that the next half century will prove quite as prosperous with it as the last.

RALEIGH (N. C.) NEWS AND OBSERVER.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has completed its fiftieth year—and they have been fifty years of public service and patriotic endeavor. THE TIMES had planned to celebrate the event by the issue of a jubilee number, but postponed it for a week on account of this being a season of National mourning and sorrow. The first issue of THE TIMES was printed Sept. 18, 1851. During its half century it has had a notable career, been edited by men of National repute, and has achieved great results.

MONTGOMERY (ALA.) ADVERTISER.—THE TIMES has always been a fair and reputable newspaper, but it has fairly eclipsed all previous records of its existence since it fell into capable hands of its present proprietor, who has developed into one of the foremost newspaper managers of the United States. It was already an exceedingly attractive and interesting newspaper, but has been made more so by a recent arrangement with The London Times, which gives it a duplicate of the service of the great English paper.

NEWARK (N. J.) SUNDAY CALL.—Reputation of a journal is its real capital, and in these days the success of the "yellow" papers only makes demand for decency greater, and the prosperity of decent newspapers the more certain where proper management is shown. One need not be dull to be respectable, as THE TIMES has shown of late. It is to-day an excellent daily newspaper. Its increase in circulation is especially apparent to those who observe the patronage of papers in public conveyances.

BURLINGTON (VT.) NEWS.—THE NEW YORK TIMES will observe the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by a Jubilee Number. As every one knows, THE TIMES was founded by Henry J. Raymond, a graduate of our University of Vermont, and hence Burlingtonians take a special interest in its fortunes. With its up-to-date manager and its capable and accomplished editor it has entered upon a new career of usefulness and popularity, and is, indeed, the model of what a great daily newspaper should be.

LEXINGTON (KY.) HERALD.—THE NEW YORK TIMES will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by a jubilee. A special historical number will be printed. The issue will be of much value to those interested in the history of this country and of New York City, where so much of it has been centred. THE NEW YORK TIMES ranks among the best newspapers of the country. Its owner prides himself on printing strictly a newspaper according to its motto, "All the news that's fit to print." It is clean, reliable, and up to date.

TROY (N. Y.) BUDGET.—THE TIMES in these later days has earned highest commendation. It has fought a good fight for clean journalism. It gives "All the news that's fit to print." When the rage for "yellow newspapers" was at its highest THE TIMES deliberately avowed a policy opposed to sensationalism. This it has pursued consistently. The policy has not only been justified by events, but it proves that there are enough people in the metropolis to make such a policy financially successful. THE TIMES has never been so prosperous nor so widely circulated as it is to-day. Best of all, the success is clean. There's no taint upon it, and the line pursued by THE TIMES calls for neither explanation nor excuse.

PORTLAND (ME.) PRESS.—THE NEW YORK TIMES is to celebrate this month the semi-centennial of its foundation, which occurred in 1851. Mr. Raymond was Mr. Greeley's assistant editor when the latter founded The Tribune in 1841, but was too able to remain long in a subordinate position. He was one of the founders of the Republican Party, and composed the "Address to the People" promulgated at the National Convention in Pittsburg in 1856, when Frémont was nominated. He was a great orator as well as a great editor, and as a member of Congress attracted more attention than Mr. Greeley had in the same capacity. THE TIMES is enjoying prosperity after a most useful career. Perhaps its greatest achievement was the destruction of the Tweed ring, which was directly due to the revelations of that newspaper.

MILWAUKEE EVENING WISCONSIN.—THE TIMES is one of the best daily newspapers in the United States—independent but fair in politics; intelligent and decent in everything. It has lived up to its motto of publishing "All the news that's fit to print." It has originated valuable innovations, like its Weekly Review of Books and Art, its Magazine Supplement, and its Weekly Financial Review, which have proved their usefulness to its subscribers and have won the highest possible tribute of admiration at the hands of newspaper contemporaries—that of imitation. The Wisconsin, which began its own career in 1847, and which witnessed the birth of THE TIMES, is glad to note its flourishing condition at the end of its first half century, and hopes to be able to make an equally favorable report of it when in September, 1951, THE TIMES shall have rounded out a century of existence.

NORDSTJERNAN, the organ of the Swedish Americans in New York.—THE NEW YORK TIMES, one of our country's most powerful and best-edited newspapers, issued yesterday (Wednesday) a splendid jubilee number in commemoration of its fiftieth anniversary. THE TIMES is independent Democratic in its political tendencies, but it has been among the foremost in the fight against Tammany corruption as typified by Boss Tweed of days long ago or by 'Squire Croker of to-day. THE TIMES was also most influential in the fight against Bryanism and free silver. THE TIMES is to-day one of our city's ablest edited papers; its news is trustworthy, its editorials lucid, progressive, and learned, its extra features up to date, and its typographical dress neat. There is nothing cheap about THE TIMES except its price. We congratulate our colleague on its remarkable vitality and success and predict for it even greater prosperity and influence during its second half century.

MR. NAST'S KIND REMINDER.

How the Famous Cartoonist Sent His Congratulations on the Jubilee.

When THE NEW YORK TIMES was engaged in its fight against the Tweed ring it was most energetically and effectively aided by the telling cartoons of Thomas Nast in Harper's Weekly. These cartoons obtained the widest vogue, and their combined satire and humor pierced even the thick skins of the clique whose chief responded to charges of gross thefts the historic answer: "What are you going to do about it?"

A few days ago Mr. Nast saw the announcement of the fiftieth anniversary of THE NEW NORK TIMES. Under the influence of a sympathetic memory he promptly forwarded his congratulations in the way herewith depicted.

TIME AND THE TIMES.

The sages picture Time as one
Whose sands of life are almost run,
A stern old graybeard, wrinkled, sad,
With keen-edged scythe, and poorly clad;
Destroying pleasures, wrecking lives,
And holding all the world in gyves.

Not thus do we conceive of Time,
But rather as a maid sublime,
Whose witching smile and subtle art
Revive fond hope and cheer the heart;
Whose lavish hand on every breeze
Flings golden opportunities.

Fair Time that flies with golden wings!
THE TIMES to thee its homage brings.
Full fifty years have passed since thou
Beheldst us make our maiden bow,
And, with the confidence of youth,
Strike our for Righteousness and Truth.

Ah, what a world of smiles and tears
Have we beheld these fifty years!
What prospects lost, what efforts blessed,
What hopes destroyed, what wrongs redressed,
What passions glow, what malice rend;
And Right triumphant in the end!

We've heard the eloquence of Clay,
Heard Webster's tongue the Nation sway,
Heard Sumner, Beecher, Lincoln plead,
Have seen the slave from thralldom freed—
The Union rent with civil war,
And Peace and Plenty reign once more.

We've seen this wondrous city rise
Through civic pride and enterprise;
Become in wealth and vast extent
The mistress of a continent,
Have helped to spread her magic name
And shared the glories of her fame.

True, Time will change, but changing brings
The impetus for nobler things;
THE TIMES has changed—it has progressed,
Eschewed the "better" for the "best,"
But through the varied years has stood
The champion of the True and Good.

Fair Mistress Time—thou maid divine!
The future like the past is thine.
As future years their records trace
Accord us still thy guiding grace;
Our pen inspire, our labors bless,
And crown our life work with Success.

MILTON GOLDSMITH
Philadelphia, September, 1901.

MANY CONGRATULATE THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Fiftieth Anniversary of its Establishment the Occasion.

Financiers, Merchants, Officials, Clergymen, Lawyers, and Many Others Send Their Compliments.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received many congratulatory letters upon the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment. Among the expressions of approval are the following:

JAMES H. HYDE, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society—Congratulations on the fiftieth anniversary of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL, President Union Theological Seminary, New York.—I congratulate you upon the honorable history of your paper and the excellent work it is at present doing.

FRANK W. HACKETT, Assistant Secretary of the Navy—I congratulate THE TIMES on its fiftieth birthday.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS—I congratulate you on your Jubilee Number. It illustrates in itself the progress of fifty years in the making of a paper, and is a splendid example.

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Tannersville, N. Y.—After fifty years of study of THE TIMES, permit me to express my appreciation of its high course, of its clear record, and to wish it godspeed and success for the future.

HENRY C. LOW, Brooklyn—Congratulations upon the fiftieth anniversary of the publishing of your valuable paper. It has been in my home daily almost ever since its first issue.

HAMBLETON & CO., Bankers, Baltimore, Md.—We congratulate THE NEW YORK TIMES upon the successful attainment of its jubilee year and wish for it a long and useful future.

Rev. E. R. CRAVEN, D. D., Secretary Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia.—I congratulate you upon the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of your paper.

JAMES BARRON & CO., 24-30 Hudson Street.—We take this occasion to congratulate you on the great success you have made.

ROBERT BONNER'S SONS, Publishers.—We desire to express our warmest congratulations on the attainment by THE NEW YORK TIMES of its fiftieth anniversary and its present great prosperity.

DAVID S. BROWN & CO., 651 West Fifty-first Street.—We read THE NEW YORK TIMES with pleasure and extend our best wishes.

E. P. DUTTON of E. P. Dutton & Co., Publishers, 31 West Twenty-third Street.—I congratulate THE NEW YORK TIMES on its remarkable success in these last few years.

EX-CONTROLLER ASHBEL P. FITCH, President Trust Company of America, 149 Broadway.—I beg to congratulate you on the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of THE NEW YORK TIMES and to wish a long continuance of your present prosperity.

GEORGE C. IRWIN, Investments, 140 Nassau Street—Best wishes for the success of your valuable paper.

DE WITT CLINTON MORRIS, Broker, New York—I wish you the continued success of your long established reputation. May your golden service of fifty years bequeath anew to the generations of the next century the benefit and fame of a rich inheritance that shall preserve THE NEW YORK TIMES for all time.

ISAAC S. PLATT, President Adriance, Platt & Co., 165 Greenwich Street—The year in which the first copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES appeared was also the year in which the writer first entered business life as a lad. He read the initial number, and has continued to read THE NEW YORK TIMES ever since, with necessarily varying emotions, but his early preference for it has been well maintained. The admirable quality of its early editorials under Henry J. Raymond continues to distinguish it, and it is to-day the best of New York dailies.

The Rev. JOSHUA KIMBER, the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church—Congratulating you upon so vigorously reaching the half-century mark, you may be interested to know that as a youth I bought a copy of your first issue from a boy who was crying "the new paper" on East Broadway, and that I have never taken any other paper since that day but THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HENRY R. WORTHINGTON, Brooklyn, N. Y.—We wish you success.

J. G. WHITE & CO., Insurance, 29 Broadway—Congratulations on your anniversary.

WILLIAM H. WALLACE, Iron and Steel, 66 Broaway—I wish you continued success and prosperity, which you have so richly earned.

HENRY CLAY PETERS, 141 East Twenty-fifth Street—To-day's anniversary number is the finest ever issued by a New York daily. The typographical work is beautiful. The fac simile copy of the first issue is valuable and interesting reading at this time. May THE NEW YORK TIMES continue to have the success it so well deserves.

J. S. DATTEN, 95 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.—Your beautiful Jubilee Number is a perfect treat. The news of to-day was neglected for one hour while I skimmed through its delightful pages. But few publications could thus distract any man's attention from his daily newspaper, though it be that prime favorite of the breakfast table, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CARLOS A. BUTLER, Merchant—Let me have the honor of being counted in that vast host which will congratulate you on your jubilee issue. THE NEW YORK TIMES stands without a rival for "everything that is fit to print." The exquisite taste displayed and the subtle perception of what can be appreciated by your general readers is simply in good keeping with that tact, discretion, and understanding which ought to characterize a leading journal, and which so plainly appears at all times in your journalism. It is a pleasure to place daily upon the family table your pages, and a token of respectability to be seen reading them.

MALCOLM R. BIRNIE, Chairman Good Citizenship Committee, Christian Endeavor Union, New York—What a great and pleasant surprise came to me when I received my TIMES this morning. The souvenir supplement and the copy of THE TIMES for Sept. 18, 1851, are something that your many readers will prize very highly. I did not read THE NEW YORK TIMES in 1851 for the reason that I was just ten months old when the paper began its wonderful career, but I have been reading it for a number of years, and can truly say that I not only like it, but I love it. I want to congratulate you on the great success you have achieved, which I predicted when THE TIMES became a popular one cent paper for the people, but the greatest cause of congratulation, to my mind, is the fact that while nearly all other papers published in New York have become more or less sensational, THE TIMES has maintained its original purity and may be read in any home without the slightest suspicion of danger.

In the name of that large portion of the Christian public of this city, which our committee represents, I want to thank the proprietors and the editors of THE TIMES for their great influence in behalf of good government, good citizenship, the educating and uplifting of the people, the suppression of evil, the maintenance of law and order, and the downfall of corrupt office holders or office seekers. What we want in our daily newspaper is plain, sensible prose, without exaggeration. We do not want head lines two or three inches long that very often stand for nothing else than to secure a large sale of the paper on a false pretense. We do not want pictures which are neither a credit to the artist or the paper, and especially from the gaudy, silly, colored pictures which are issued with the Sunday issue of some of our papers, we would reverently pray, "Good Lord, deliver us." I would like to see THE TIMES, or a paper just like it, in every home in the country, and if all our newspapers were modeled after THE NEW YORK TIMES many homes would be better, and our Nation would be stronger and safer. Again I congratulate you, and wish you many years of successful journalism in the twentieth century.

C. AUGUSTUS HAVILAND, Real Estate, 982 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.—I congratulate you on the fine appearance of your Jubilee Number. It recalls old times when, a very young man, I used to run in and have a chat with Henry J. Raymond and furnish him an occasional contribution. THE NEW YORK TIMES is a great paper, and in the opening of the twentieth century is doing good work.

The Rev. Dr. K. KOHLER, New York—Heartiest congratulations on jubilee and steady progress for THE TIMES; may it go from strength to strength and celebrate its century.

GEORGE M. HARD, President Chase National Bank—Accept compliments and congratulations on your Jubilee Number and the record contained therein.

RICHARD JACOB, 887 Brook Avenue, N. Y.—Many prosperous returns of the day.

WILLIAM SPEIDEN, 107 East Seventieth Street, N. Y.—Sincerest congratulations. May you reach your centennial proclaiming liberty of thought and continue to print "all the news that's fit to print," and may your shadow never grow less.

FRANK RICHARDS, Associate Editor American Machinist, New York—I rejoice in THE TIMES's evident prosperity. Its readers may pride themselves that they are so numerous and so rapidly increasing.

GEORGE W. DODD, Jr., Tea Merchant—As a showing of my appreciation of the edition celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the first publication of THE TIMES, I beg this opportunity to congratulate you.

WILLIAM BAKER, 706 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn—I am a fifty-year subscriber to THE TIMES. I remember the taking away of the remains of the church where now stands the building of the finest and most patriotic journal published—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROBERT F. B. EASTON, 120 Broadway—I have read THE TIMES since "before the war." I rejoice in your recent strides making your paper second to none.

THE GLIDDEN VARNISH CO., Cleveland, Ohio.—We congratulate you upon arriving at the fiftieth year of prosperity.

A. J. SMART, Freeport, N. Y.—THE TIMES is to day one of the best, if not the best, of newspapers published in New York City.

ALEXANDER C. REID, Jersey City—I congratulate you on your anniversary and hope you will long continue to be a power in the newspaper world. In these days of "yellow journalism," it is a pleasure to read a paper which can safely be taken into the home or schoolhouse.

The Rev. WILLIAM E. HOOKER, Wilson, Conn.—One must always recognize the high character of THE TIMES and that it stands every day for all that is best in modern journalism.

THE COCA COLA COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.—We hope THE NEW YORK TIMES may for another fifty years increase rapidly in circulation and trust if you will furnish only "the news that's fit to print" it will exert a powerful influence for good.

WALTER W. LOW, Briarcliff Farms, N. Y.—Cordial congratulations upon the completion of your fiftieth anniversary.

FRED S. CURTIS, The Curtis School, Brookfield Centre, Conn.—My best wishes for prosperity and success of the best kind, and thanks for your contributions to a high standard of journalism.

ELEANOR G. BARRETT, Secretary Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, Mass.—Congratulations for what has been accomplished by THE NEW YORK TIMES during the past fifty years and best wishes for its continued success.

FRANKLIN P. SHUMWAY, Boston, Mass.—Allow me to congratulate you not only on your age, but upon that which is more important, the character of the paper you have been making for the past half century. THE NEW YORK TIMES has long stood for all that is best in journalism, and therefore has an influence in this country which cannot be weighed or measured. I trust that the succeeding fifty years may be even more prosperous than have the past.

BENJAMIN H. SANBORN, Publisher, Boston—I extend my heartiest congratulations. I wish to express my high opinion of THE NEW YORK TIMES. I buy it whenever I go to New York, unless I find it upon the table of my club or hotel. I trust that the next fifty years of your most excellent paper may be as prosperous as the past and that your excellent motto, "All the news that's fit to print," may serve as an inspiration for everybody connected with the plant. THE NEW YORK TIMES is newsy, but it is clean. I like it and regard it as one of the few great and good papers of this country.

H. B. GREENING, Commercial Tribune, Cincinnati—The Commercial Tribune wishes THE NEW YORK TIMES all manner of success in its golden jubilee publication. * * * I will say that of all the exceptionally good work that has been done on THE NEW YORK TIMES there has been nothing that has advanced it more to the front and caused it to be the admiration, if not the envy, of other American newspapers than has the present management. "All the news that's fit to print" seems to have taken a firm hold on the American public, and it is as nearly familiar away out here in the West as it is in New York City.

O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger Agent Michigan Central Railroad Company—I beg to extend to you my cordial congratulations upon an event of so great journalistic and historical interest and upon the fact that THE NEW YORK TIMES, with increasing years, carries with it all, if not more than the energy, strength, and virility of its youth.

W. J. HAYES & SONS, Bankers, Cleveland, Ohio—We wish you much success on your fiftieth anniversary and hope your success will continue for fifty years more.

PAUL DOTY, General Manager Detroit City Gas Company—I offer my congratulations and best wishes for many happy returns of the day.

ANNIE S. GIBSON, St. Mary's School, Garden City, N. Y.—I beg to congratulate you not only on the completion of your fifty years of service, but for the clean and honest pages that you have furnished to a Nation which receives so much of its training from the newspaper which it reads.

C. B. KNOX, Knox's Gelatine, Johnstown, N. Y.—Congratulations. I always take THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is my favorite paper.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY, Jersey City, N. J.—We wish you many happy returns of the day.

MERCHANTS' GARGLING OIL COMPANY, Lockport, N. Y.—We wish to extend our congratulations on your celebration of the fiftieth anniversary.

J. P. BELL COMPANY, Lynchburg, Va.—We congratulate you and wish you continued prosperity.

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY, Marion, Ala.—We hope that THE NEW YORK TIMES may live to record its one hundredth anniversary.

THE AMERICAN THRESHERMAN, Madison, Wis.—Fifty years is a good healthy age for man and a live newspaper as well, and we congratulate THE NEW YORK TIMES on being the latter, with all the side-dishes attached.

J. S. MCLAIN, Editor The Minneapolis Journal—I take pleasure in congratulating you upon the splended newspaper which you issue.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Montpelier, Vt.—We are much interested by the announcement that THE NEW YORK TIMES will celebrate its semi-centennial and send our congratulations upon the event.

THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG COMPANY, New London, Conn.—We congratulate you on your fiftieth anniversary and are glad to say that we think THE NEW YORK TIMES is a strictly first-class, high grade, up-to-date publication at the present time and never growing in popularity more than during this year of 1901.

THE DAILY PICAYUNE, New Orleans—We have a huge respect for the character and the quality of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and we much admire its journalistic methods.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, Notre Dame, Ind.—The President of the University of Notre Dame extends to THE NEW YORK TIMES best wishes for continued success.

T. L. BRADFORD of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia—I wish to tell you that I am an admirer of THE NEW YORK TIMES with its decent news. I also am a reader of the Saturday Book Review, and look for it with pleasure.

GEORGE W. JACOBS & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia—Our best wishes for a continuance of your prosperity.

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY, Pittsburg—We wish THE NEW YORK TIMES a successful anniversary and trust that it may live to see many more of them.

BROWNE & SHARPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Providence, R. I.—We wish you success.

THE TRUE AMERICAN, Trenton, N. J.—We trust your future will continue prosperous and enable you to celebrate your centennial.

TODD SEMINARY FOR BOYS, Woodstock, Ill.—We recognize THE NEW YORK TIMES as a valuable medium for educational institutions and a great newspaper in every way. We wish it continued and abundant success.

FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y.—We congratulate you on the rounding out of fifty years of such good work. Regards and good wishes for the future.

CHARLES E. APPLEBY, 55 Liberty Street.—I congratulate you upon your long success.

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS' MAGAZINE, 23 Warren Street.—We congratulate you on the success of your paper and that it may continue right along.

ARNOLD ADVERTISING AGENCY, 225 Fourth Avenue.—We take this opportunity to congratulate THE NEW YORK TIMES upon its steady yet wonderful growth and persistent efforts to get out an absolutely clean paper for the home, giving all the news in such a condition that every member of the family can read it. We know of no paper today in New York which stands higher as an ideal paper with which to reach the homes, and its value is well shown in the volume of advertising you carry.

ATMORE L. BAGGOT, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.—I congratulate you on an honorable career of fifty years. There is no newspaper printed on the American Continent that is the equal of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EMIL GROSSMAN & BRO., Publishers, 395 Broadway—We take this opportunity of congratulating you on the success you have attained, and particularly on the fact that THE NEW YORK TIMES is at present considered the cleanest daily in the city of New York.

BARNUM & CO., Clothiers, 30 Cooper Square.—We wish you fifty more years of prosperity.

FREDERICK A. BOOTH, Real Estate, 22 East Sixteenth Street.—I appreciate your valuable paper and wish it all success.

JOHN E. MCELROY, Vice President The Albany Insurance Company, 77 William Street.—For twenty-five years THE NEW YORK TIMES has been on our desk with "All the news that's fit to print" and full of interest.

THADDEUS DAVIDS COMPANY, 127 William Street.—We wish you all the success that we are sure you deserve.

THE GRAFTON PRESS, Robert G. Cook, President, 70 Fifth Avenue.—We wish you all kinds of continued success.

D. A. KEISTER & CO., Public Accountants, 88 West Street—We congratulate you. While you are not the oldest, we consider you the best, for you are the cleanest.

CHARLES H. LUDWIG, Printer, 90 Walker Street—I have taken and read THE NEW YORK TIMES for most of the years of its existence, take it now as a home paper, and have sympathized with its policy in most things. I am glad to hail its success in the past and it has my best wishes for its most prosperous future.

JAMES H. MASON, 150 Nassau Street—I wish you the continued success which you richly are entitled to.

J. C. ANDERSON, General Freight and Passenger Agent New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company—I congratulate THE NEW YORK TIMES on its fiftieth anniversary.

NEW YORK FREEMAN'S JOURNAL AND CATHOLIC REGISTER, 41 Park Place—THE NEW YORK TIMES is certainly deserving of great credit for the manner in which it celebrates its golden jubilee. We wish it much success.

Dr. J. H. SKINNER, President of The National Provisioner, 150 Nassau Street—We beg you to accept our sincerest congratulations.

G. NICHOLAS, 1,483 Broadway—I wish you good luck.

THE WILLIAM STRANGE COMPANY, Silks, 96 and 98 Prince Street—We heartily commend your paper and wish you every success.

J. WALTER THOMPSON COMPANY, NEW YORK TIMES Building—We wish to extend our congratulations on the success that has marked your efforts for the last fifty years and hope that prosperity may still be yours in the future.

ZUCCA & CO., 235 West Street—The popularity achieved by THE NEW YORK TIMES shows that the majority of the people in New York are willing to support a clean paper and clean news.

ROBERT C. EMBREE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, 135 Broadway—Permit me to congratulate you on the high standing THE NEW YORK TIMES has maintained for the past fifty years.

THE HEALTH FOOD COMPANY, 61 Fifth Avenue—We have read and enjoyed THE NEW YORK TIMES nearly all the years of its life and heartily rejoice in its prosperity.

B. J. MCCANN, 210 Bowery—I wish you every success.

H. P. FRENCH, President New York Education Company, Albany, N. Y.—We extend hearty congratulations to you on the completion of fifty years of service and on the great work which you have accomplished.

A. J. CROCKETT, Manager Current History Company, Boston, Mass.—We beg to offer our congratulations. We wish it were possible for us to boast of such a long and honorable career as it has been your good fortune to enjoy.

T. C. EVANS, Boston, Mass.—It may interest you to know that I well remember the date of publication of your first number in 1851. I was a constant reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES in its early days, and for many years I have carefully preserved a file of some six or eight months of 1852, one number of which has a full account of the death of Daniel Webster. What a wonderful fifty years this has been! How vividly come to mind the days when the senior James Gordon Bennett used to speak of the editors of The Tribune and TIMES respectively in such loving terms as the 'White-Coated Philosopher' and 'The Little Villain,' while they in turn dubbed him with the endearing title of 'His Satanic Majesty.' God bless THE NEW YORK TIMES for its magnificent work against Tammany during the Tweed régime and gird its loins for an equally successful campaign against Croker this Fall.

C. E. O. NICHOLS, Cornwells, Penn.—Allow me to congratulate THE NEW YORK TIMES on reaching the golden mark with such a large measure of success.

STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, Jersey City, N. J.—We take this occasion to express to you our hearty congratulations on the fiftieth anniversary of THE NEW YORK TIMES. We

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UNION AGAINST TAMMANY.

The friends of Mr. COLER among the delegates to the City Convention of the Citizens' Union behaved like good citizens and men of sense and sincerity. It augurs well for the firm union of all the anti-Tammany forces that they should have shown themselves large-minded enough to waive their own preferences and accept the decision of the majority. The work of the conference proceeded on the theory and assumption that an agreement was to be reached, that union and harmony were to crown the labors of the unselfish men who took part in it. The Brooklyn friends of Mr. COLER and his supporters in other boroughs have loyally kept to the letter of this antecedent obligation. Their own disappointment, which we know to be serious, they put out of mind in their devotion to the main purpose. The unanimous acceptance by the convention of the report of the Conference Committee recommending the nomination of Mr. Low is of the highest promise for the success of the anti-Tammany campaign. It is by such sacrifices, by such exhibitions of obedience to the majority judgment, that organized parties achieve their triumphs. The Citizens' Union is fortunate in being able to show that it is not less wise than the experienced politicians in adopting the methods that everybody knows to be essential to victory.

In any combat the spirit of the contestants counts for as much as their might. Union is of the very essence of the spirit that will win in this fight. With possibly some negligible exceptions union has been effected among the parties to the conferences. They have come together in support of Mr. Low for Mayor. They can point to an accomplished work, a work well done. The candidate they have nominated is worthy of the honor they have paid him, worthy of the confidence of the public and of the office. There is not a stain upon his record, and his qualification not merely for the performance of the duties of the Mayoralty in ordinary times, but for the great labors of purification and rebuilding that at this time await a Mayor elected in opposition to Tammany is known to all men. It now remains for the voters to show that they want to turn out Tammany, to give evidence that they are united in a determination not less stern than that of their representatives in the conferences to put a stop to the conditions established and permitted by Tammany for the personal profit of its leaders.

The loyal and public-spirited conduct of the supporters of Mr. COLER in the convention that nominated Mr. Low is a fine and inspiring example for all honorable voters, whatever their disappointments, to follow from now until the day of election. It must not be a half-hearted canvass.

THE LARGER FUNCTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

A very careful and suggestive review of the action of the Supreme Court in the insular cases comes to us from Porto Rico. It is contributed to the proceedings of the American Academy of Political and Social Science by Prof. L. S. ROWE of Pennsylvania, member of the commission to revise the laws of Porto Rico. The author is a student of excellent standing in his line of investigation, and what he has to say derives especial interest from the fact that he has been directly and closely engaged in the work of adjusting the relations of one of the important insular possessions to our system of government. Better than even the most careful student in this country, he must understand the practical nature of the complex problem with which we have to deal. Prof. ROWE is in active sympathy with the best aims and motives of our people. He is thoroughly informed as to the principles of our institutions; he is familiar with the agencies at our command and with their evolution and use in the course of our history. There is no trace in his mind of the reckless jingo temper, of that shallow self-confidence which ignores the lessons of experience and the presence of actual difficulties. He approaches the decisions and opinions of the Supreme Court, not merely as a lawyer, still less with indifference to the law, but soberly and with a desire to ascertain as nearly as may be what the Court has decided, and what is to be the effect on the work before us.

Prof. ROWE points out that the opinions of the various Justices "fail to separate considerations of public policy from strictly legal principles. Not," he adds, "that this is surprising; it lies in the nature of the questions involved. In passing on an issue such as this, the Court is brought face to face with the broadest of political questions—namely, the adaptation of an instrument of government to an entirely new set of problems." It is the same sort of question that presented itself with reference to the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida, the charter of a United States bank, the issue of legal tender. "That the final result of a century of constitutional controversy is expressed in wider National powers and in an ever-increasing ability of the National Government to cope with great and new questions of public policy is not without significance for the question now under consideration."

Prof. ROWE calls attention to the fact that "whenever the Supreme Court has been called upon to decide questions relating to the power of the executive and legislative departments of the Government over territory belonging to the United States, but not situated within any of the States, the court has, as a rule, decided in favor of the plenary powers of the political organs of the Government."

Again,

The consciousness that a new situation confronts the country seems particularly evident in the opinion of Mr. Justice WHITE in the Downes case. His views give evidence of a desire to formulate a principle at once simple and readily intelligible. Whether we agree or disagree with his conclusions, they furnish a clear and definite rule by which the political organs of the Government may guide their conduct in dealing with newly acquired territory. The principle of interpretation as laid down gives to them complete power over such territory until, by express legislative enactment or by acquiescence in a rule contained in a treaty of cession, such acquired territory is made a part of the United States. Until such action is taken by Congress, the territory remains subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, but does not become a part thereof, and the only limitations upon the power of Congress are those prohibitions of the Constitution which go to the very root of the power of Congress to act at all, irrespective of time or place; or, as Mr. Justice WHITE says, "by those absolute withdrawals of power which the Constitution has made in favor of human liberty, and which are applicable to every condition or status."

Prof. Rowe concludes:

The great merit of the principle as thus laid down lies in the fact that it enables the political organs of the Government to deal with the newly acquired territory in accordance with its requirements.

It is fortunate, both for the immediate needs of our public policy as well as the future expansion of the country that the doctrine of immediate, irrevocable, automatic incorporation through mere cession has been repudiated. If the views of the four dissenting Justices in the Downes case had prevailed, both Congress and the Executive would have found their hands tied in dealing with our new possessions in such a way as to make efficient government almost, if not quite, impossible. No instrument of government, no matter how perfect, can long withstand such a strain. In all the crises of our National life the Constitution has been found adequate to meet new situations as they presented themselves.

We believe this to be a rational and safe and correct view of the action of the Supreme Court and of its larger function in the life of the Nation.

THE TIMES'S JUBILEE NUMBER.

The letters of hearty good-will and compliment that have come to THE TIMES upon the occasion of its fiftieth birthday and in praise of its Jubilee Number, issued yesterday, are most gratifying in their expressions and their number. Appreciation is about the most pleasant thing on earth. It is hard to get on without it, and when it is freely given the toil that wins it becomes a joy. The good-will of its readers, their words of commendation, and their greetings make THE TIMES feel that at fifty it is in the flush of favored youth and leads a life worth living.

The pains and pride that went to the preparation of the Jubilee Number have involved THE TIMES in some embarrassment. It is exceedingly pleasant to know by the best of proofs that the interesting magazine of newspaper history that accompanied yesterday's issue of this journal was appreciated and the unexpectedly active demand for copies thereof was evidence of its quality. But it is one thing to create a demand, and, at least in this case, quite another to supply it. We have had most earnest requests not only for single copies of the Jubilee Number, but single orders for hundreds, thousands, and tens of thousands. It is awkward to plead limitations of cost for any good thing—and evidently the Jubilee Number was considered a good thing—but that publication cost about ten cents a copy to produce. Perhaps our friends will perceive the impracticability of supplying it in large quantities at one cent. We hope that it has done good and will continue to give pleasure and instruction, but the edition was quickly exhausted, and copies cannot now be supplied.

ANARCHIST CRIMINALS.

A person concerned in the commission of a crime, whether he directly commits the act constituting the offense, or aids and abets in its commission, and whether present or absent, and a person who directly or indirectly counsels, commands, induces, or procures another to commit a crime, is a principal.—Penal Code of the State of New York, Title II., Section 29.

Probably few of our readers who have not had occasion to pay special attention to the matter are aware how sweeping and drastic is the law of the State upon this point. The intention of its framers was undoubtedly to do away altogether with the common law category of "accessories before the fact." There are now, in this State, no "accessories" except after the fact.

But every reader must have brought to his mind, by this definition, the persons who "directly or indirectly" according to his own avowal, converted the wretched murderer of President McKINLEY into an Anarchist and thereby induced him to commit crime. It was the woman GOLDMAN that he named. He might as plausibly have named the man MOST. These two wretches are the most conspicuous of the instigators of anti-social murder in this country. They have managed, thus far, to keep their own miserable carcasses out of danger, while putting their dupes in jeopardy. We do not mean to say that either of them could be convicted as principals, even under the sweeping language we have quoted. What we do mean to say is that the language of each of them ought to be taken down hereafter, whenever they have occasion, directly or indirectly, to counsel murder. It is to be assumed that the police will be much more sharply on the watch for Anarchists hereafter than they have been heretofore. It is the business of the police to bring about the state of things in this country which has already been brought about in England. There no Anarchist meeting can be held which is not known to the police, and nobody can counsel murder and be sure that there is not a police spy overhearing him and ready to report him. Such a consciousness would markedly moderate the tone of anarchistical discussion.

It seems proper to add that there is an anarchistical sheet published in the State of Illinois which seems to owe its existence, and that of its editor, both which are entirely dispensable, to the "mail circulation" of the sheet. We beg to call the attention of the Postmaster General to this discreditable fact.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

The London Times remarks, very justly, of the correspondence between the Emperor of China and the Emperor of Japan which we owe to it, that there is "nothing theatrical about it," and that it "has a ring of relative sincerity."

These qualities might be held to denote that the letter purporting to emanate from the Chinese Emperor was his own personal production. The poor "Brother of the Sun and Moon" presents one of the most pathetic royal figures in the world, not less pathetic than that of the Czar of all the Russias, trembling, from his cradle up, in fear of sudden and violent death, and organizing, of his own motion, "peace conferences," while the great brute empire of which he is the nominal head strides forward with as little scruple or regard for the rights of men or nations as if it were one of the blind forces of nature instead of an organization of men. It is no secret that the Emperor of China is himself an ardent believer in the modernization and progress of China. The modernization of Japan has excited his envy. But his intellectual perceptions go far beyond his power, which is theoretically boundless and practically nil. He has come into conflict with the embattled forces of Chinese officialism, which is the embodiment of Chinese inertia. And he has been so badly beaten that he has sunk to the condition of a puppet operated by the Dowager Empress and her staff of mandarins, who represent the opposition of China to modern ideas. No wonder that the Kaiser should have betrayed impatience the other day when the Chinese envoy told him that the Chinese Emperor had personally "held aloof" from the outrages on foreigners. That was an attempt upon the part of official China to take advantage of its own wrong.

But Japan affords not only an example but a rallying point for what there is of progressiveness in China. And, during these recent troubles, Japan has improved her position. Among the foremost in military qualities she has not abused her victory and has won the admiration and gratitude of the Chinese. So, thanks to the wise policy of our State Department, have we ourselves done. But Japan has advantages, in her instinctive understanding of the Chinese character, which no Western nation can hope to rival. The progressive party in China is doubtless known there as the "Japanese party." Happy will it be for China, happy for the world, if Japanese influence shall avail to accomplish the inevitable transformation of the most ancient and inert of the nations into a member of the family of modern nations, into which Japan herself has now without opposition been adopted, without the slaughter, the awful interregnum, the chaos, and the anarchy which threaten to retard and to embitter that consummation. It ought to be a comfort to every American that his own Government has done everything to promote and nothing to prevent a consummation so devoutly to be wished.

SOCIALISTS AT LUEBECK.

The Socialists of Germany occupy a position in the body politic which those of no other country have attained. Despite the electoral laws of Prussia, which have been twisted into monstrous shapes in order to disfranchise the laboring classes and keep Socialists out of the Reichstag; despite the power of the Church, which fills the Reichstag with Clerical members, largely from Bavaria, who are taught to regard Socialism as a danger to Christianity and morals, the Socialist Party is one of the strongest in the German Parliament and is always on the increase. The cunning and violence of BISMARCK may have delayed the advance of Socialism; the violence and fiery talk of the Kaiser have in all probability won Socialism recruits. But just now the party is in the throes of an inner revolution more perilous to its existence than Iron Chancellors or War Lords.

In the reign of BISMARCK a good many Germans were taken in by the accusation that a Socialist was only an Anarchist under a specious disguise. During the incumbencies of CAPRIVI and HOHENLOHE a keen-witted, bold, and patient press under the lead of Berlin Vorwaerts broke down this belief, showing the world that Socialists could remain patriotic without agreeing with the reactionary militarism of the Government or the mediaeval views of the Clerical Party. Now that the jovial and adroit BUELOW has the reins, now that the Socialists have to deal with a younger, subtler, and in many ways abler man in the Chancellor's chair, they have fallen on perilous days through a split in their own ranks. They are holding what their enemies call their Red Parliament in the quaint old Hansa town of Luebeck, on the Baltic, "red" because it is necessary at all odds to connect them with revolution and anarchy. This caucus is to decide whether the old war cries of KARL MARX and LA SALLE are to summon the hosts of Socialism or these are to be dropped for a new form of Socialism invented by one BERNSTEIN, an exile who has passed many years in London.

VOLLMAR, BERNSTEIN, AUER, and others believe that Socialism loses by upholding the old beliefs supported by SINGER, KAUTSKY, and other disciples of LA SALLE and MARX, such as the "inevitable breakdown of capitalistic production," the "progressive pauperization of the masses," and the "iniquity of the unearned increment." Pamphlets by BERNSTEIN have been creating great agitation in the solid ranks of Socialism. He thinks that "scientific Socialism" has been proved in error in many important points and demands that the party shall take such mistakes into account and reorganize so that it may adapt itself to the modern world. The native scoffer meets this demand with sarcasm, asking whether Socialism is molting its old feathers in order to appear in finer garb. The moment seems well chosen to introduce radical changes in the party management, because for several years the Socialists have practically retired from some of their old positions and taken active interest in measures from which they rigidly held aloof. They participate in elections to the Reichstag and debate many questions which formerly they ignored. While their press continues a thorn in the flesh of Ministers, suddenly printing the most awkward documents which in some mysterious fashion blow out of the windows of Chancelleries and into the windows of Socialist printing offices, the atmosphere has been decidedly relaxed compared with earlier days, and the merely human relations between members of their party and representatives of other parties have visibly improved. Now comes BERNSTEIN, supported by VOLLMAR and BEBEL, to force Socialism still further into the position of a live Parliamentary party, less given to worshipping the theories wrought out half a century ago, more fluid and adaptable, in order to seize any opportunity that presents itself to improve the condition of the working man, lessen the weight of militarism, and draw capital and labor together in ways that mean mutual profit. The tension in the Red Parliament at Luebeck is none the less because of the unsatisfactory condition of German manufactures. It will be a miracle if the men of progress in the party can persuade the leaders who have given their lives to the cause to accept new conditions and new party rules.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A good friend with a good memory has called our attention to the fact that while we were commenting on the reference by The London Times to the succession of Amuraths to Amuraths, it would have helped to straighten matters out if we had credited the phrase to that rather well-known author, WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. The good friend doesn't say just that, but it's what he means, and as the suggestion is an excellent one, we will do late what should have been done betimes. In the fifth act of the second part of "Henry IV.," Warwick, the Princes John and Humphrey, and others are discussing the death of the old King, of which they have just heard. To them enters King Henry V., and, appreciating their anxiety as to what he may do with the power now in his hands, he says:

This new and gorgeous garment, majesty,
Sits not so easy on me as you think.
Brothers, you mix your sadness with some fear;
This is the English, not the Turkish Court;
Not Amurath an Amurath succeeds,
But Harry Harry.

The whole passage is curiously pertinent to the situation which The London Times was discussing, and all the likenesses are not confined to the few lines quoted. It is a fact, however, that no Amurath ever did succeed an Amurath. What SHAKESPEARE apparently had in mind was a story current at the time, to the effect that on the death of AMURATH III., that Sultan's second son, who bore the same name, summoned all his brothers to a feast and had them all strangled before the news of the death had become public, thus, in all probability, anticipating some similar action on their part.

—People who like to have things adequately explained will take great pleasure in that part of President SHAFFER'S statement to the Amalgamated Association in which he tells why it was that at last he resolved to give up the hope of winning the strike and content himself with trying to save something out of the wreck he had made of the organization. He puts it thus: "Perceiving that lack of money, loss of public approval, desertion by hundreds of our own people, and neglect by other organizations would render it impossible to gain a decisive victory, we endeavored to save what we could." That certainly tells the whole story, and describes the situation as it existed just before the strike was called off with a frankness and accuracy little less than marvelous, considering that the words, coming whence they do, form a terrible confession of almost every error a leader of men can make. Mr. SHAFFER knew how much, or rather how little, money his organization had when he committed it to the great struggle; it was his business to know what the prospects were for getting financial assistance from other labor combinations; he must have been aware that the gaining and keeping of public approval were absolutely necessary if success was to be attained, and the very possibility of "desertion by hundreds of our own people" should have been eliminated before he took a single step against an antagonist so formidable. He claims, indeed, in his circular, that all was going well with the strike until "the newspapers deliberately and maliciously published statements that were replete with lies," but of course that is merely an expression of entirely explicable irritation, and is not to be taken seriously, even by the objects of the silly charge. The important point is that Mr. SHAFFER knows how, though apparently he does not yet quite know why, his plan failed, and this is enough to show that he is not such an utterly hopeless sort of person as he has seemed hitherto to be. He is still alive, and perhaps he will learn.

—What does "official" mean, anyhow? Hitherto a confiding public has ascribed to the word a significance little less than that of "authentic" or "unquestionable," but so ready have been the—well, the prosecuting attorneys in the Schley inquiry to admit both the incompleteness and the inaccuracy of the logs, charts, reports, &c., made by naval officers in the regular course of duty, that, for the moment, at least, the civilian mind is filled with an amazed, not to say an angry, distrust of everything "official." The chart of manœuvres in a great battle, for instance, is coolly tossed aside as "worthless" by the very men who made it, the position taken by them, apparently, being that though the chart is good enough to file away in the National archives for the amusement of the student and historian, it is not good enough to refute, or even to confuse, its makers when the difference between its testimony and theirs is called to their attention! The official chart, it seems, is merely a rough-and-ready compromise between widely varying guesses. To have sifted the evidence and to have reached and recorded the facts of the case would have taken too much time and been too much trouble. The Navy Department, we read, never had an opportunity to admit all this before, else would it gladly have done so! That may be true—it must be true, since it is the statement of men who, as an officer of high rank said the other day, have a regard so profound for honor and professional obligations that civilians simply cannot understand how absurd it is to apply to them the tests and restrictions imposed on ordinary humanity. There will be no present hesitation to confess this inability frankly and promptly. When a civilian makes a record or a map, if he is honest he does it with accuracy if he can, and if he cannot he says so. Naval officers, according to these latest revelations, are different, and their logs and charts, though "official," are "worthless" as evidence in courts—of inquiry and others. 'Tis passing queer!

—There being several and important respects in which the Anarchists of these days and the pirates of others are alike, the success which attended the combined efforts of the civilized nations, as soon as they took seriously in hand the business of suppressing piracy, suggests at first thought that they will find it equally easy to put an end to anarchy by their united action. This optimistic view of the situation is hardly warranted, however, since anarchy and piracy, despite their points of resemblance, are vastly different in all essentials. For one thing, there is no difference of opinion as to what a pirate is, for the definition of the word involves the consideration, not of doctrines and theories, but of acts alone, and this was a help toward unanimity of action which is lacking in the case of anarchy. Certainly neither here nor in England can all those summarily be suppressed who are regarded as public enemies in Russia, or even in Germany. A pirate was a pirate everywhere—except, possibly, when he called himself a privateer. The moment it was generally agreed that piracy was criminality of the worst description, the pirates were without a refuge in all the world. And there never was a class of men who contented themselves with preaching piracy, trusting to others to enter upon its practice. The so-called philosophical Anarchist does nothing but talk and write, and he carefully refrains from definitely naming the individuals at whom his preaching is aimed. It is, therefore, extremely difficult legally to establish his criminal responsibility for the assassinations committed by the unrecognized pupils who carry his ideas into practical execution. It might be questioned, moreover, whether piracy actually was suppressed by the combined efforts of the civilized nations. The substitution of steam for sails had something to do with it, and so, also, did the thorough exploration of all lands, big and little, accessible by water, and the establishment of swift and regular communication between the ports of every nation.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST REASONING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If one should take a besom and sweep diligently in the dark and hidden places, the quantity and quality of dust and uselessness brought to view would astonish the careful housekeeper. So, too, the besom of patriotism, if diligently used, would reveal more anti-imperialism buried in the out-of-the-way corners and nooks that ever one imagined existed in this land.

My patriotic (?) friend, who styles himself in to-day's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES "An Anti to the Core," says that anti-imperialists are "all over the country," and furthermore, he adds, that "their name is nearer legion than their enemies could possibly imagine." All this proves, if true, that the besom of patriotism has yet good and plentiful work before it.

"Anti to the Core" holds that only "antis" have stood out for peace; that they are the only ones "who would see the 'hell of war' abolished from the earth," and to whom "all deeds of violence and bloodshed" are abhorrent. In this most sweeping statement, however, he forgets, or perhaps never knew, that most of the imperialists also object to these things, being mainly men of kindly natures—men not ruled by hysteria. Many of the truest, bravest, most earnest, and patriotic of soldiers have opposed war with might and main before war came, preferring peace at all times and almost at any price, save at the price of National honor, but when dread war came, then, for their country, and their country only, were they, not for a theory or a sentiment. The bullet wounds such men receive in battle, unlike those the antis have to show, when by a strange mishap they are caught in a fight, never leave torn, jagged, and lacerated holes in breast or abdomen.

Does not this particular Brooklyn anti know that from time immemorial rulers have been assassinated, not merely Emperors, Kings, Princes, or Presidents, but plain rulers, Governors, magistrates, overseers, and such common trash? The great Caesar was not the first, by any manner of means, to fall before the anti-imperialist's knife thrust. Brutus, although a true man and a patriot, in this being unlike John Wilkes Booth, Guiteau, and Czolgosz, had the germs of anarchy in his system—he downed Caesar to death, not because he was Caesar, the man, but because he was Caesar, the mighty conqueror, whose eyes, Brutus held, were dazzled by a crown.

Were the eyes, the vision, of our beloved and noble President, whose memory the whole world has done honor to this day, also dazzled by a crown? for so the closing sentence of this article by "Anti to the Core" would lead one naturally to infer. Shame be upon the man who so holds.

Lincoln, the rugged and true; Garfield whose unfinished four months in the White House were so full of promise, were they also reaching out for crowns and imperial greatness—they who were each laid low by the assassin's bullet?

So melts away the assertion of our friend the "Anti to the Core," that the assassination of President William McKinley, the true and just, was "a distinction so far reserved only for the crowned heads of Europe."

As a matter of "food for reflection," one may well wonder at the strangeness and vagaries of the anti-imperialist's reasoning.

New York, Sept. 19, 1901. UTAH.

MR. WELLINGTON'S LETTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is well that Senator Wellington's letter should have been given to the public to explain the original bald statement of his refusal to express his views with regard to the assassination of the President. That it does mitigate it none will deny, but it does nothing more.

A refusal to express the slightest sympathy with and for even an avowed enemy who had been the victim of a murderous attack may be the natural feeling of a very narrow and small minded man, but it would never be that of a public man who possessed anything approaching a generous spirit. But Senator Wellington is not such a man.

Elected to the United States Senate by one of those eccentric whirls in Fortune's wheel which do not often occur to place small men in great places, his head became too inflated for the exercise of sober judgment.

Judged by his conduct, immediately upon his entry into the Senate he considered that Maryland was taken out of the list of States in which the President was supposed to have any freedom of action with regard to Federal appointments, and that he, the junior Senator, was in that one State President pro tem.

Naturally the Chief Magistrate of the Nation could not assent to that novel view, and did not act upon it. But that the President ever condescended to regard Senator Wellington as a serious enemy and worthy of any consideration as such will not readily be believed by those who knew the greatness of the former and the inconsequentiality (to put it mildly) of the latter.

That he regarded him as a soured and disappointed man may well be believed.

Moreover, there are very many who also regard him as a traitor to the great party to which he owes his elevation by continuing to hold an office which a high sense of honor would have led him to resign when he found himself unable to support its distinguished nominee, whom the whole country now so truly mourns.

EX-MARYLAND.

New York, Sept. 21, 1901.

IN FAVOR OF THE SUNDAY LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In yesterday's (Monday) TIMES, under the heading of "Butchers Fined for Selling Meat on Sunday," I note that Magistrate Cornell condemns the Sunday-closing law, saying it was a vicious law, and, while not saying so, giving one to understand that he wished the law would be repealed.

In regard to this, I would ask Magistrate Cornell if he has ever worked in a butcher's shop from 6 o'clock Saturday morning until 12 or 1 o'clock Saturday night, as a majority of the butchers do. If not, he has no idea of the amount of work a man does, or how tired he feels when he is finished, gets home, snatches two or three hours' sleep, and goes to work again at 6 o'clock Sunday morning, then works until 11:30 or 12 o'clock, when he goes home and probably sleeps until the next day. I can see no viciousness in any law which seeks to improve the butcher's welfare.

Assemblyman Adler, in the same article, calls it class legislation and blames the delicatessen dealers for it. In one sense it is class legislation, in that it does not include any other business such as the grocery and delicatessen stores, but when you consider the fact that the grocers and grocers' clerks are going to push a bill through the Legislature this coming term to include them in Sunday closing, you will say it cuts class legislation down one-half. I think it unjust to the delicatessen dealers to blame them for the law, as they had nothing whatever to do with it, some even being against it.

There is a great deal of talk going the rounds to the effect that 75 per cent. of the boss butchers are against the law. I wish to call your attention to an editorial in The Butchers' Advocate of Sept. 18, which says:

"There is no longer any doubt about the success of the Sunday-closing law."

The National Provisioner, by polling the boss butchers, shows in its issue of Sept. 14 one against and about seventy-five in favor of the law.

Regarding the hardship on the poor people—that seems to me to be a lame excuse. Just because a small, a very small, minority of butchers are not in favor of something, they must fall back on the old reliable poor people, most of whom are more in favor of Sunday closing than the so-called better class. I find it so in the neighborhood where I have my shop, which is, I think, as poor a portion of the city as any, in getting the opinion of my customers I have yet to find one who says anything against the law, all saying it is a good thing and that it does not inconvenience them in any way.

OTTO WANNAGAT.

New York, Sept. 24, 1901.

Sunday Closing of Butcher Stores.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant reader of THE TIMES I take the liberty to make a few remarks on the law compelling butcher stores to close on Sunday. One of our Police Judges says the law is vicious. I think Gov. Odell made no mistake when he signed the bill, as it confers a great blessing on the overworked men in the butcher business and insures a quiet Sunday for people living in the vicinity of meat markets. If the Judge had a dozen butcher carts lined up in front of his house on Sunday morning I imagine he wouldn't consider the law vicious.

It seems the people on the east side of the city want a special law passed for them. I doubt if they would keep it, as some of them ignore all law in regards to Sunday. Many other kinds of work and business might be dispensed with on that day and the people would not be any the poorer.

T. J. SPRINGER.

New York, Sept. 23, 1901.

Mr. Shea and the Eastern Boulevard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a meeting of the Board of Public Improvements on last Wednesday the matter of opening up the Eastern Boulevard was under discussion. Commissioner of Bridges John L. Shea said the money could be better used building bridges across the East River. The people of Westchester, Unionport, and vicinity have no means of reaching Harlem Bridge save by Westchester Avenue. This avenue in stormy weather is covered with mud to a depth of from eight to ten inches.

It is therefore very patent that Mr. Shea was grossly ignorant of these conditions or selfish when he voted against the resolution appropriating money for the Boulevard. His actions toward the Bronx are exemplified in the matter of Westchester Avenue Bridge. Five years ago the Legislature appropriated $100,000 to build a bridge over West Farms Creek. The awarding of the contract for the bridge was held up until a month ago, a few months before election, when bids were advertised for and the contract awarded. By his dilatory tactics he has compelled the people in this vicinity to walk a distance of five blocks to meet the cars.

This latest move in the matter of the Eastern Boulevard is characteristic of the intelligence he displays in matters affecting the Bronx, except in that portion known as City Island, where plans were made, contract awarded, and a bridge built within three years, all to oblige his political friend who maintains a Summer residence there.

UNIONPORT TAXPAYER.

Unionport, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1901.

Pleased with Mr. Cleveland's Eulogy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No finer tribute has been paid to our late beloved President than that spoken by ex-President Cleveland before the students at Princeton. It should be read before every school in the country. What a lesson!

"You will instead constantly hear as accounting for his great success that he was obedient and affectionate as a son, patriotic and faithful as a soldier, honest and upright as a citizen, tender and devoted as a husband, and truthful, generous, unselfish, moral, and clean in every relation of life. He never thought of those things as too weak for his manliness."

Simple, sincere, reverent, not a false note touched, such a eulogy from such a man about such another man must carry its lesson to every boy's mind.

Is it not a cause of wonder that the deluded followers of Emma Goldman, Most, et al., do not see what care these worthies take not to jeopardize their own precious necks? Instead, they incite the weak-minded among their disciples to do the deeds they counsel but have not courage enough to attempt. Why not refer to that wretched fellow as the Assassin? Why incite the vanity of possible imitators by much printing of names and pictures? This disease is largely morbid vanity. Z.

Chicago, Sept. 22, 1901.

Thinks Czolgosz Treated Too Well.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am unable to suppress a feeling of indignation when reading of the treatment accorded to the President's murderer. All accounts agree that he eats like a ravenous beast, but will his jailers give a good reason why he should be supplied with the luxury of cigars? Many poor and honest people would like to indulge themselves by smoking, but is it not placing a premium upon crime to gratify the wishes of this sneaking assassin when good people are debarred by reason of their poverty?

If the rules of the jail require it there must be exceptions to them, and this is surely one "more honored in the breach than the observance," otherwise he might also be supplied with wines—champagne and burgundy—to accompany his dinner.

L. H. ANDERSON.

Princeton, N. J., Sept. 25, 1901.

Naval Officials Criticised.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recent developments in the Navy Department in withholding important information, tampering with the official records, and issuing orders difficult, if not dangerous, to execute, simply indicate that some or many officials in the department imagine themselves better able to command and direct a fleet at a distance than the officer commanding.

Forty years ago such a one prevented Worden, with the Monitor, destroying the Confederate ram Merrimac by ordering him to use only a half charge of powder in his guns, fifteen, instead of thirty, pounds. The result was a drawn battle, both getting without much injury, and it was only when the order was rescinded or disregarded that our monitors became effective. The incident is referred to in Church's "Life of Ericsson." S. F. T.

Tarrytown, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1901.

The Boss and the Classics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Croker—I am working for my pocket all the time.

Cicero—Habere enim quaestui rempublicam non modo turpe est, sed sceleratum etiam et nefarium. (To manage the Government for gain is not only base, but also criminal and wicked.) Cic. de Officiis II., §71.

READER AND OBSERVER.

New York, Sept. 21, 1901.

Suggestion to Mr. Croker.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 21st of September your reporter in an interview with Richard Croker quotes him as saying, "When I arrived in this country," &c., which, if correct, is equivalent to conveying the idea that he is merely paying a casual visit to some foreign country.

I should think that would settle for all time that he considers himself an Englishman.

Keep up the good work, Richard; give us a few more campaign documents; it is evident Tammany can't muzzle you!

Brooklyn, Sept. 24, 1901. P. J. M.

"THE TIMES SHOULD BE ASHAMED OF ITSELF."

Editorial of The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 25, 1901.

THE TIMES of this city takes offense at our demand that another language besides English be taught in the public schools, and in attempting to ridicule this demand it permits itself to be led into making some foolish remarks. That is not at all surprising to us, for our demand cannot be fought with arguments of sound reasoning. But the declaration that the teaching of another language would retard the Americanizing of the native-born generation is so ridiculous and so remote from the truth that a respectable paper like THE TIMES should never have asserted it, and we are convinced that it was intended simply as a cheap joke. Of the still lower level is the remark to the effect that we advocated instruction in the German language because we would like to increase the circle of our readers.

We demand instruction in a foreign language because such instruction belongs to a general education. Every thorough pedagogue knows that a child which studies another language besides its mother tongue learns to better understand and use its own language. In all the public schools of the civilized world at least one foreign language is taught, and why should this not be done here? In this country surely linguistic knowledge is of much greater value than in other countries, and it is certainly much more valuable in life's struggle than many other subjects on which overmuch time is wasted and which can neither directly nor indirectly be applied in the battle for existence. The knowledge of living languages is always of great advantage, and no one should be better aware of this than the conductors of THE TIMES, who possess it and value it.

The growth of our foreign commerce has been retarded not in slight measure by the fact that the study of foreign tongues was formerly so grossly neglected here. In other countries familiarity with at least one foreign language is required of every merchant's apprentice, and the enormous growth of Germany's commerce and industry is in a large measure due to the fact that the necessity of knowing foreign languages was recognized and advanced in every possible manner. It is a fact that to-day more Americans have their children instructed in foreign languages, and especially in German, than at any time heretofore. This is done not because it is the fashion or a passing whim, but because the importance and value of the knowledge of languages has been recognized and because they now endeavor, with the energy peculiar to Americans, to make good this existing deficit. Why should parents who cannot afford to give their children private tutors or to send them to expensive private schools be prevented from securing to them knowledge which is regarded as of the highest value by all intelligent men and also by the constantly increasing majority of the American people?

There are many other arguments for our demand, and we will no doubt have occasion to advance them. For to-day we simply inform THE TIMES that we do not stand alone in this matter, but that we are backed by a very large part of the city's population. And if the remark that the Mayor had nothing to do with this matter should have been intended to furnish the candidate of the Fusionists with an excuse, let THE TIMES be informed that it will fail in its purpose. The Mayor has the appointment of the School Board and the selection of men who will either oppose or favor instruction in languages is entirely in his hands. Therefore he will have to declare himself publicly as to what his position on this question will be.

That of all papers THE TIMES, which is directed by intelligent men, and which has more German readers than most of the other American papers printed in the English language, should not only oppose our demands, but should improve the occasion to defame and vituperate in a manner as ungraceful as it is idiotic. "Americans with a Hyphen," would be surprising if it were not known from the past that this paper forgets everything when the occasion offers to abandon itself to jingoism of the narrowest and most sterile kind.

NUGGETS.

Acme of Assurance.

"Is he conceited?"

"Conceited! Why, he actually thinks he understands women."—Chicago Post.

A Mean Thing.

He—Your singing reminds me of my first home in the city at the time of the world's fair.

She—How is that?

"It's a little flat."—San Francisco Bulletin.

Saved His Money.

"I once invented a flying machine," said the thoughtful man.

"Did you have any better luck than other inventors in that field?"

"Yes. It didn't take me as long to find out that it wouldn't fly."—Washington Star.

Woh.

He had gone to ask her father for her hand in marriage. "Well, Sir, what is it?" snapped out the old man. "Remember, I am a man of few words." "I don't care if you're a man of only one word, if it's the right one," replied the suitor. He got the girl.—Philadelphia Record.

No Model.

"I know a man whose wife never spoke a word to him about money," he said.

"What a model husband he must have been!" remarked a woman in the company.

"What a model wife, I should say rather," corrected a second man.

"I don't know as to that," said the first speaker. "She was deaf and dumb."—Salt Lake Herald.

THE WORDS I DID NOT SAY.

L. M. Montgomery in Ram's Horn.

Many a word my tongue has uttered
Has brought me sorrow at eventide,
And I have grieved with a grieving bitter
Over speech of anger and scorn and pride.
But never a word in my heart remembered
As I sit with myself at the close of day,
Has pierced with repentance more unavailing
Than have the words I did not say.

The word of cheer that I might have whispered
To a heart that was breaking with weight of woe,
The word of hope that I might have given
To one whose courage was ebbing low,
The word of warning I should have spoken
In the ear of one who walked astray—
Oh, how they come with a sad rebuking
Those helpful words that I did not say!

So many and sweet: If I had but said them
How glad my heart then would have been;
What a dew of blessing would fall upon it
As the day's remembrances gather in;
But I said them not and the chance forever
Is gone with the moments of yesterday,
And I sit alone with a spirit burdened
By all the words that I did not say.

The morrow will come with its new beginning,
Glad and grand, through the morning's gates—
Shall I not then with this thought besides me
Go bravely forth to the work that waits?
Giving a message of cheer and kindness
To all I meet on the world's highway,
So that I never will grieve at twilight
Over the words that I did not say.

MAURICE GRAU IS HERE FROM EUROPE

Will Present Paderewski's Opera With a New Tenor, Bandrowski.

"Messaline" by de Lara Another Novelty—Emma Eames, Sibyl Sanderson, and Edouard De Reszke to Appear.

Maurice Grau, the impresario, arrived from Europe yesterday on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. He is in excellent health. Within an hour after landing he was at his desk in the Metropolitan Opera House, mapping out the Fall tour of the company.

"The opera season," said Mr. Grau, "will begin at the Metropolitan Opera House on Monday, Dec. 23, and continue for eleven weeks. I have decided to present as novelties, 'Manru,' Paderewski's opera, and 'Messaline,' an opera by Isidore de Lara. One of the stipulations of my contract with Paderewski is that Bandrowski shall sing the leading rôle in "Manru." He has appeared in the opera at Lemberg and Cracow. Bandrowski is a Pole.

"He has never visited America. Paderewski had never met him until after the first rehearsals of the opera. The composer thinks he is the only tenor who can fully interpret the rôle. Bandrowski has been connected with the opera company at Frankfort. I understand he is in trouble with the management over his signing a contract to come to America.

"'Manru' will be produced about Feb. 1. In the cast will be Mmes. Sembrich, Schumann-Heink, and Fritzi Scheff and Messrs. Bispham and Blass. The performance will be in German. Paderewski said it would be impossible to obtain a French translation in time. I wanted to produce 'Manru' with a French cast.

"In 'Messaline' Mme. Calvé will sing the title rôle and Alvarez will appear as the gladiator, Helion. The cast will include Mlle. Maryill and Messrs. Scotti, Journet, and Gilibert.

"I hope to give a Verdi cycle, which will include 'Un Ballo in Maschero,' 'Otello,' 'Ernani,' 'Il Trovatore,' 'Aida,' 'La Traviata,' and 'Rigoletto.

"The revivals for the season will consist principally of 'La Gioconda,' 'L'Elisire d Amore,' 'La Navarraise,' 'Manon,' and 'Ero e Leandro.'

"The first performance on the opera company's tour will be given in Albany on Oct. 7. We then go to Montreal. In Toronto we give a state concert in honor of the Duke of Cornwall and York. Short engagements will be given through the South and West.

"During the New York engagement the company will appear twice each week in Philadelphia. A short tour will be taken in the Spring to Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, and Pittsburg, returning to the Metropolitan Opera House for a farewell performance."

"Nearly all the artists will be heard in new rôles. Suzanne Adams will sing in 'La Boheme'; Mme. Breval in 'Tosca,' and as Brunnhilde; Mme. Calve in 'Messaline' and in 'Les Huguenots'; Mme. Eames in 'Il Trovatore'; Mme. Gadski in 'Les Huguenots' Mme. Sibyl Sanderson in 'Manon' and 'Romeo and Juliet'; Mme. Sembrich in 'Ernani,' 'L'Elisire d'Amore,' and 'Lohengrin'; Miss Fritzi Scheff in 'Carmen'; Mme. Ternina in 'La Gioconda' and 'Un Ballo in Maschera'; Mme. Louise Homer in 'Lohengrin,' and Mme. Schumann-Heink in 'Il Trovatore.'

"Alvarez in 'Le Cid,' 'Salammbo,' 'Otello,' 'L'Africaine,' and 'Messaline'; Mr. Dippel in 'Tristan' and 'Tosca'; Mr. Van Dyck in 'Gotterdammerung'; Mr. Demarchi in 'Les Huguenots,' 'Aida,' and 'Tosca'; Mr. Salignac in 'Manon,' 'L'Elisire,' 'd'Amore,' and 'La Bohme'; Mr. Campanari in 'Un Ballo in Maschera'; Mr. Scotti in 'Otello,' 'La Gioconda,' and 'Ernani'; Mr. Van Rooy in 'Lohengrin'; Mr. Plançon in 'La Gioconda'; Mr. Journet in 'Carmen,' and Edouard de Reszke in 'iDe Walkure' and 'Ernani.'

"Mme. Emma Eames will arrive on the Philadelphia on Saturday next. Suzanne Adams is due to-day on the Germanic. On La Champagne due Sunday are Mme. Calvé and Mme. Bauermeister and Messrs. Salignac, Gibert, Declery, Glibert, Pevello, Dufrische, Seppilli, and Emilio de Marchi, a new tenor who will be heard in Italian opera. On the Kaiserin Maria Theresia, which sailed to-day, are Mme. Schuman-Heink, Louise Reuss-Belce, Fritzi Scheff, and Messrs. Journet, Muhlmann, and Blass.

Mme. Sembrich will sail next Thursday on the Auguste Victoria, and Mme. Sibyl Sanderson sails Saturday on La Savoie. Edouard de Reszke and Scotti sail on the St. Paul on Oct. 19. Alvarez will not sail until Dec. 14. Mlle. Breval is not expected until the middle of January. Mme. Ternina sails Oct. 3 on the Columbia, and Mme. Gadski on the Kronprinz Wilhelm Oct. 14.

BUY "THE TOREADOR."

Nixon and Zimmerman Acquire The London Success.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—Nixon & Zimmerman, whose production of "The Messenger Boy" at Daly's Theatre, New York, has proved such an enormous success, have purchased "The Toreador," the reigning musical comedy success in London at the Gaiety Theatre, which followed "The Messenger Boy" at the Gaiety. They had intended to produce "The Toreador" at Daly's Theatre later in the season, but the success of "The Messenger Boy" being so great as to promise a run throughout the whole season, they will make an American production of "The Toreador" at the Knickerbocker Theatre, New York, on Monday evening, Jan. 6, 1902.

J. Fred Zimmerman, Jr., will sail immediately for London to make preparations for the American production, and to bring back the scene models, costume plates, and scores, and attend to other details for "The Toreador" production in America.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Sousa and his band sailed for Southampton yesterday on the St. Louis.

Rehearsals of the Oratorio Society, under the direction of Frank Damrosch, begin to-night in Carnegie Hall.

Clyde Fitch began the rehearsals yesterday of his comedy, "The Way of the World," in which Miss Elsie de Wolfe is to star.

William Seymour will direct the rehearsals of the new play, "If I Were King," by Justin H. McCarthy, which E. H. Sothern will produce.

Frank Daniels held the final rehearsal yesterday of his new comic opera, "Miss Simplicity," which opens in Baltimore next Monday night.

Members of the Weber & Fields stock company attended the performance yesterday afternoon of "The Second in Command." The play is to be burlesqued by Edgar Smith.

May Irwin sold seats at the Bijou Theatre yesterday until a substitute Treasurer could be obtained. A. Campbell, the Treasurer, was taken ill suddenly while on duty in the box office.

David Lewis left the cast of "The Ladies' Paradise" last evening. Mr. Aarons, the manager, said Lewis quit because of a quarrel with other members of the company. Lewis said he left the company because his salary for the week had not been paid.

Miss Julia Marlowe arrived in New York yesterday from Europe on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. While abroad she secured the English rights for "Electra," a modern drama by Perez Galdoz, the Spanish playwright, and also obtained a poetical drama by Stephen Phillips. Miss Marlowe will produce H. V. Esmond's "Grierson's Way" at her engagement at the Criterion Theatre this season.

LEAD PRODUCERS' COMBINE.

Plan to Protect the Mining Interests as Against the Projected Manufacturers' Trust.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The lead producers of the country, stirred by the reported projection of a great $20,000,000 trust under the Whitney-Ryan-Guggenheim smelter syndicate, are planning a close combination of the producing interests.

Their object, it is stated, is to get into a position where they will not be at the mercy of the smeltering combine. The plan, as set forth, is to form a corporation of moderate capital, which shall become the selling agency of the producers.

The producers plan, also, to store their product when the conditions of the market make such action advisable, or to curtail production. It is not proposed to combine the ownership of the mining properties. Several conferences of influential producers of lead are reported to have been held in Chicago recently and it is stated that the movement has taken definite form.

PRICE OF IRON RAISED.

Phenomenal Demand for Southern Pig Sends the Rate Up Fifty Cents a Ton.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 25.—The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company and the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, the largest producers in the South, to-day announced an increase of 50 cents per ton in the price of all grades of pig iron. The raise was afterward made general by all the producers.

Secretary J. W. McQueen of the Sloss-Sheffield Company, says the advance is due to the large demand for iron, which is now beyond the productive capacity of the operators. He says his company sold 15,000 tons last week, and already orders for 10,000 tons have been received this week. He looks for another advance of 50 cents within the next week or two.

ALABAMA NEGROES ACT.

Not Afraid of a Suffrage Law Applying Alike to Both Races.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 25.—One hundred leading negroes of Alabama gathered in Jackson's Hall, in this city, to-day to take action with reference to the ratification of the new Constitution. By a practically unanimous vote it was resolved that, while the race favored a manhood suffrage, it was not afraid of limitations of the suffrage that applied alike to both colors.

The resolution declared that the negro race had no more confidence in the Democrats opposed to ratification than in those favoring it, and that the race will, therefore, not trouble itself with trying to defeat ratification at the polls in November.

The resolutions acknowledge the powerlessness of the negro race to influence the vote one way or the other in November. It was resolved that the race should await the issue in November, and that if ratification and the grandfather clause won, negroes should test the constitutionality of the new law before the Supreme Court of the United States. Failing to defeat the new law in this way, they will seek other States where the race will have an equal showing.

The word "Republican" was eliminated both from the discussion and the resolutions. The Democratic ratificationists regard the meeting as in their favor.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

Dr. Henry W. Baldwin of New Brunswick Taken Seriously Ill.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 25.—Dr. Henry W. Baldwin of New Brunswick, N. J., a member of the committee investigating the affairs of the State Hospital for the Insane in this city, was stricken with paralysis to-day while entering the institution to attend a meeting which was to have been held. Consequently the meeting has been postponed for a week. The doctor's condition is serious, but the doctors say the attack will probably not prove fatal.

Dr. Baldwin is seventy-seven years of age. He has practiced medicine in New Brunswick for the last fifty years. Until his appointment by Gov. Voorhees to the Asylum Commission Dr. Baldwin had never held a public office. He was always averse to publicity, and accepted his present appointment only after much persuasion on the Governor's part.

IN THE SHOPS.

Almost every year there is some general rule which can be given for making an up to date hat, and here is one which will fill the bill for the Fall of 1901. First get your frame—almost any frame will do—and then get your cloth; cloth is stylish and is a little less difficult to manipulate than velvet, and it is quite as well to have its raw edges show. The cloth should be an oblong square, large enough to a little more than cover the frame. Now drop the cloth upon the frame, which must not have anything decided in the way of a rim. If there is an extra length to the cloth see that it is carried to the back, and that there is only enough of the cloth to cover the front. Tuck the cloth underneath at the front and sides, for the entire frame must be covered. Next gather up whatever fullness there is left into plaits and folds, anything to hold it in place on the top of the hat, pull the long end nicely out at the back and there plait in smoothly all the cloth you have, fasten it firmly and let the end hang, and there you have your hat. Your frame is, of course, low, and on top on either side, or on both sides, put a rose or two, purple or gray, white on pale blue, or pink on sage green, or feather breasts may be used. Look in the next smart milliner's window and see if there is not a tendency to pull all the ends of the millinery left in trimming a hat to the back and leave them hanging over like the postilion ends to a basque. They must not be too long, however, not more than three inches or so.

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One great beauty of the taffeta hat, for children as well as for grown people, is that it fills in a period for which nothing else will quite answer the purpose. One beauty of the Winter has is its Winterish effect, the heavy, warm-looking beavers and velvets, with furs and trimmings. But in the Fall, late in October, and even in November, there are warm and pleasant days, straw hats are out of place, but there must be something to put on with the little reefers which the children wear before getting into their warmer coats. Here the taffeta hats come in, and are appropriate not only now, but for the Winter through, if one wishes to wear them, and they are good again in the Spring. These taffeta hats for the children come with rather low crowns and wide frill rims.

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There are also pretty little cheviot hats, trimmed with stitched bands of the taffeta, and one with two long loops standing out on either side of the front of the hat, has a big oblong buckle covered with the cloth across it. The broad low effect is good on children's as well as older people's hats.

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Simpler than these, are charming little hats, wide of rim and round of crown, made entirely of stitched taffeta, like the stitched felts that come for outing hats. They are to be found in different colors at $5 each.

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Women follow the men in the tie of their neckwear. The men are wearing now for string ties those with the broad straight ends tied in rather a large bow. That is what the smart haberdasher shows, and in the shops where neckwear is made for women the bows to the stocks are also rather large.

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On some of these stocks there is the tie in one thickness of silk about two inches wide, with a straight end simply hemmed and tying in a plain bow, loops and ends carried out on either side. This is always a stylish tie.

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Scarf pins of a long narrow oval are the best style.

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All over figured pocket handkerchiefs for men come in the mourning handkerchiefs with black hems.

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Brilliant and effective are the buttons of this season. Imitation opals, amethysts, and sapphires are set around with rhinestones and are so beautifully made as to appear like the genuine stones.

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A simple black silk waist which hooks in front has for trimming down the front stitched straps of the silk on either side, pointed, an ornamentation in a simulated buttonhole effect. Two of these straps finish the plain black stock, and are ornamented with flat, fancy buttons, two rows of which are put one on either side of the front of the waist, the only color upon it.

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An all black silk stock looks well with a brown flannel blouse striped with black.

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Separate skirts in corduroy have, some of them, the seams strapped with a wide band of the corduroy and shaped stitched flounce around the lower edge. Suits are frequently trimmed with bands of cloth the color of the corduroy.

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Plain, straight vests are put into waists this year. One black cheviot cloth gown has the vest of a black cloth of a basket weave, with clusters of tiny white dots in it.

Kirk B. Armour Seriously Ill.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 25.—The condition of Kirk B. Armour, the packer, who has been seriously ill at his home here for some time, has taken a turn for the worse. Although death is not expected immediately, it is understood that his chances for recovery are slight.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Every one's interest to-day is centred in the yacht race. Society has assembled in the vicinity of New York for the purpose of witnessing the contest. Many have remained on their yachts. Quite a number have come from Newport, and among these Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones on the Narada. They have a very large party. The Varuna with Eugene Higgins has also dropped anchor in the East River, and Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer are on the Margarita and May. The yachts will make an early start this morning. Some of them will go from the landing at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street and others will take their guests from Pier 1 North River. The day will be passed on the water, and in the evening many dinners will be given at the various restaurants. There will be no formal entertaining on account of the Nation's mourning.

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Cards have been issued by the Baltusrol Club for a tea and reception on Oct. 8. This will open the golf tournament. A number of well-known women will receive. This event is one of the first of the Autumn.

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Mrs. Charles S. Whelen and Miss Whelen of Philadelphia are among the people from the Quaker City who are in town. They have come for the cup races, and are visiting Miss Clementina Furniss.

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Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt returned on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. They have been abroad the entire Summer, and have been touring in France in a motor car. Oliver Harriman, Jr., returned by the same ship. Mrs. Oliver Harriman will remain a few weeks longer abroad. Others on the same ship were Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Boardman, F. B. Hoffman, Jr., W. W. Hoffmann, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Hutchins, the Misses Edith and Winifred Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. McCurdy, Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Ogden, E. La Montagne, F. W. Matthiessen, Mrs. Louis Rutherfurd, Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud, Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Thompson, and Mrs. P. H. Hanna, and the Vicomte de Benghem.

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Mrs. Reginald Henshaw Ward is passing the Summer at Bethlehem, in the White Mountains. Miss Virginia Ingraham is with her. Mrs. Ward will not return to Europe this Winter, but will go instead to Aiken, S. C.

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Miss Jennie Crocker and her grandmother, Mrs. Easton, who were to have visited Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison this Autumn, have been detained in San Francisco by the accident to their brother and to Templeton C. Crocker, the only son of the late Col. Frederick Crocker. Young Mr. Crocker was thrown out of a buggy while driving and both of his legs were broken. He is doing very well, but it will be some months before he will recover fully.

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To-morrow will be the first day of the Horse Show at Tuxedo, and preparations have been made for it. All the boxes have been taken, and James Henry Smith, who was to have come home to-day from Europe, is one of the boxholders. The show will continue Friday and Saturday.

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Philadelphia society at present is enjoying its Horse Show, which was begun on Tuesday at Bryn Mawr. There was a splendid representation from the Quaker City, and among those who were present and had boxes were Mrs. G. W. Childs Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel and party, who afterward left on the Margarita for New York; Mr. and Mrs. William Carter, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener. On Oct. 1 there will be given at the Devon Inn under fashionable auspices a cake walk for the benefit of the Horses' Rest.

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At Sherry's at luncheon yesterday there were Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Miss Caroline Livingston and her fiancé, Maxwell O. Stevenson; Mrs. James Speyers, Miss Whitney, Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Miss Amy Townsend, Miss Alice Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, and Messrs. Barney, Stoddard, and others.

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At the Waldorf yesterday there were seen among others Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. George Crocker, Lady Cunard, Lady Newborough, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson, Miss Atherton Blight, Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mrs. Frederic Edey, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. Hare and the Misses Hare, Miss Eads of Washington, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. Goudie of Havana, and Messrs. Craig Wadsworth, Creighton Webb, Ralph Preston, De Courcey Forbes, Mitchell of Cincinnati, John R. Drexel and William Hude Neilson.

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The fashionable restaurants were crowded last night at the dinner hour, as few of those who have come in for the yacht races have opened their houses. At Sherry's there dined, among others, the Misses Beatrice and Gladys Mills, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Atherton Blight, Miss Evelyn Blight, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Miss Kathleen Neilson, Miss Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. George Keppel, Lady Sarah Wilson and Capt. Wilson, Lady Cunard, Mrs. Francis H. Leggett and her daughter, Miss Alberta Sturgis; Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyers, Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, Reginald Vanderbilt, and Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

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Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson will probably remain abroad in Germany until October, when they will return to New York.

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Mrs. D. Henry Knowlton and her daughters, the Misses Knowlton, are expected from Bar Harbor this week and will open their town house in Thirty-eighth Street.

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Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs arrived in town yesterday morning and is stopping at the Waldorf, as are Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. They are to remain there until the races are over. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is in town, having returned from Garrison's.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 25.—Among those who left here for New York to-day were Mrs. Richard Gambrill, De Lancey A. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Howard, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. S. Barton French, Mrs. Walker Fearn, Miss Kathleen Neilsen, Miss McAllister, Dr. W. B. Hopkins, William Cutting, Jr., Mrs. Ripley, the Rev. Roderick Terry, Miss Post, Mrs. Richard McCreery, Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, Francis J. Otis, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Post, Augustus Jay, Augustus Jay, Jr., Dr. William T. Bull, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Woodbury Kane, R. P. Carroll, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, Mrs. Joseph P. Stone, the Misses Stone, Joseph S. Stevens, Arthur T. Kemp, Mrs. S. H. Elliott, Mrs. G. E. Webber, R. T. Wilson, Jr., George B. De Forest, Louis B. Bruguière, Mrs. Winslow M. Humphreys, Clarence W. Dolan, and Joseph Harriman.

Col. and Mrs. Addison Thomas have returned from Prouts Neck, Me., where they have spent the Summer, and are at their cottage, in Rhode Island Avenue.

William T. Richardson has returned from Europe.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, accompanied by her son, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, left here to-day for a few days' stay in New York.

Mrs. William C. Emmet of Morristown, N. J., is the guest of Mrs. G. M. O'Dell, in Beach Street.

The British Embassy, which has had its headquarters in Newport during the Summer, has been transferred back to Washington, Gerard W. Lowther, Chargé d'Affaires, and the Secretaries, Herman C. Norman, A. E. Humphrey Owen, and Percy Wyndham, traveling there to-day by way of New York.

James Harriman and his family will leave Newport to-morrow for New York.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz closed his cottage to-day and went to Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren closed their Newport cottage to-day, and went to New York, accompanied by Mrs. Charles P. Williams.

Harry W. Purdy Has Paresis.

Harry W. Purdy, long connected with leading hotels in upper Broadway, was taken to an institution at Middletown, N. Y., yesterday. He is suffering from paresis. Mr. Purdy is very popular, and has a wide acquaintance.

NEW YORK TIMES FIFTY YEARS AGO

Looking Backward in the Historic Past to Its First Issue.

MR. FILLMORE WAS PRESIDENT

The America's Cup Had Just Been Won When The New York Daily Times Began Its Career.

Together with the Jubilee Number, which accompanied yesterday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, there was distributed a fac simile copy of the first issue of the paper, printed on Sept. 18, 1851.

Four pages, printed without any waste of space and with much agate type, composed the initial issue of THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, which later became THE NEW YORK TIMES. On each page were six columns, and about five and a half columns out of the total twenty-four were given up to advertisements. Millard Fillmore was President of the United States at the time; the English had just lost the first international yacht race; Edwin Forrest and Charlotte Cushman were popular attractions in the New York theatres.

An announcement at the upper corner of the first page of the new paper stated that issues were to be forthcoming on only six days in a week, Sunday issues being omitted. Six cents a week was the price to subscribers in the city, in Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City. THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES, established simultaneously, was to be distributed on the same terms, and the size of the sheets of each of the two daily editions were just a trifle smaller than are those of the paper to-day. THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES was announced to appear for the first time on the following Saturday.

"It will be a very large paper," read the notice, "printed upon a quarto sheet, just twice as large as that of the daily edition, and will contain an immense amount of reading matter of all kinds."

Over the top of the first editorial column was an announcement that sounds strangely enough to the newspaper reader of these days. It ran as follows:

"We have received a great number of letters from gentlemen in various parts of the country, seeking employment upon THE TIMES. In all cases where it has been possible we have replied by letter, but some sixty or seventy still remain unanswered. We beg the writers to believe that nothing but incessant occupation has prevented us from paying attention to their requests. Our establishment is now full in every department."

The leading editorial, on the second page, was entitled "A Word About Ourselves," and in it acknowledgment was made that many first-class journals were already being published in the city. Nevertheless, the publishers of the new paper believed that, inasmuch as the reading public of New York had grown to double its numbers, another paper was warranted. They stated their intention of making THE TIMES as good as the best in the matter of printing news and superior in the higher utilities of the press. Much comment, favorable and otherwise, had been aroused by the previously announced plan of establishing the paper. THE TIMES, now that it had been started, was to be conservative in all matters where conservatism was essential and radical where radical treatment and reform were necessary.

TYPE AND APPEARANCE.

Minion, nonpareil, and agate were the types used in the first issue, but each kind was smaller than those of the corresponding names now set by linotype machines. The spaces between lines were minute, the result being that one's eyes were not benefited by reading the paper. Yet all the type was plain, and the "make-up" was of good appearance. The "raised line"—that is, the first line of a paragraph or article of a larger type than was the rest of the print under it—was used. Editorials proper were printed in minion, as they are to-day. One thing that a modern reader would notice was the fact that ordinary news items were often introduced in editorial style, with the "we" or "our" that are nowadays permitted only in editorials.

It was evident from the second editorial of the initial issue, headed "New York Politics," that the editors of THE NEW YORK DAILY TIMES were inclined to favor the Whigs, although there was no partisan expression of policy. It was recalled that the "Hunkers" and the "Radicals" had fought each other in the State Democratic Convention of the week previous, and the article closed with a mild prophecy that the Whigs would come out the victors.

In following the two long editorials were a number of short paragraphs. Opposite the first letter of these others were, in some cases, printed hands, with the forefingers pointed toward the item. One of the paragraphs especially interesting just now was as follows:

"Too Late by Half.—The London Times, by way of a filler, promises that ere August next every English yacht will be rigged and built à la America. If so, they will infallibly be beaten again, for American progression is after the geometrical order, and we shall double our speed in a year."

One of the articles on the editorial page was headed "Cuba." Evidently, it said, the Cubans did not desire liberty, at least for the present. They had many sympathizers, though, in the United States, and they were severely oppressed under Spanish rule.

"Certain it is," the article continued, "that no struggle for liberty will ever go on in any part of the earth without enlisting the sympathy, the good-will and, if it be possible, consistently with other duties, the aid of the American people. It is not strange, therefore, that Americans should have sympathized with what was supposed to be the desire of the Cubans for liberty."

Under the head of "Snap-Shots at Books, Talk and Town," was printed a variegated assortment of gossip and news, such as one might have seen in the "Heard About Town" column that appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES or in "The Man in the Street" that is now to be seen in the Sunday Magazine Supplement. Celebrities about the city were mentioned; the weather was discussed; yachting was touched upon; there was some talk of books; the negro riot at Lancaster, Penn., received comment, and a mail notice followed. In the letter it was stated:

"The hour of departure for the Southern mail, in consequence of the destruction of the Hackensack Bridge, has been altered to 2:15 P. M. instead of 3:45, as heretofore. It is to be hoped the wealthy corporations who control the right of transit over that stream will take care to erect a fire-proof structure next time. Why not construct a stone arch bridge at once?"

ITS BRIEF OBITUARIES.

The obituary column was an important feature of the paper, but the different distinguished men who were commemorated therein had far less space devoted to them than would be allowed in these times. The Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, pioneer in deaf-mute instruction in this country, had one-third of a column, and even less than that was given to James Fenimore Cooper, who had died four years before the paper began publication. Supreme Court Justice Seth E. Sill, the Rev. Sylvester Graham, and Prof. Beverly Tucker of William and Mary College, in Virginia, were others of whom sketches were printed.

Under the obituaries was a notice to the effect that the first railroad train had been run between Elmira and Canandaigua, and that it was proposed to extend the line to Niagara Falls.

"Britain's Verdict" was an essay in which admissions of Britons that American mechanical skill was superior to their own were chronicled. A court proceeding followed this to the length of one paragraph, and then there came a reprint, in solid agate, from The London Examiner about "The Nicaragua Route—England and America." Business advertisements of John A. Gray's printing establishment, Genin the hatter, Wood the hatter, and a daguerreotype maker followed.

All the above-named items and articles were on the editorial page, each very much condensed. On the title page—upon which, by the way, the motto "All the News That's Fit to Print" had not yet made its appearance—were foreign letters from the different European countries and a great deal of condensed local and general news. Queen Victoria's visit to Scotland was described in the letter from England. From Dublin came the news that many Irish people were emigrating to Canada. From London came several reprints mourning the losing of the yacht race to America. In each of these some reason was suggested why the race had been lost and some method by which it was to be won the next year.

In France the Prince de Joinville's candidacy for the Presidency of the republic was under discussion, so said a letter from Paris, under the date of Sept. 3, and there was a secret plot in the French capital. From Turkey is was learned that the Sultan had decided to liberate Kossuth, Spain had had bad weather, and in Portugal they were beginning to think about road-building. Various items of lesser interest came from Bremen, Bavaria, Prussia, Italy, Lombardy, Tuscany, the Papal States, Switzerland, and Iceland.

In some of the foreign items there was no indication to show what city the news came from, the items being written just as though they had been local reports.

The fugitive slave riot in Pennsylvania was told about at length, with the explanation that other papers, already existing, had printed accounts of the affair. This article was also written without a date line. Under the head "New York City" were recorded a double hanging that was to take place in the future, the death of a missionary in a foreign land, a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, two fires, several accidents, notes about the sailing and arrivals of three coastwise vessels, the number of immigrants who had come in on some sailing ships, the departure of packets, and various other matters, each paragraph being with it a separate head. One item read like this:

"The Board of Assistant Aldermen closed their session for September last evening. Our sketch of the proceedings is driven out by the foreign news, but we are consoled by the reflection that our readers will find a full record in their doings in THE EVENING TIMES, which will be published at 1 o'clock this afternoon."

It was noted briefly that the building of the fountain in Washington Square had been started. A new steamboat line had been established between the city and Flushing, touching at Astoria and Stratton-port, and of this it was said:

"We hail with pleasure every new enterprise that will bind the metropolis and the quiet and beautiful rural districts in its closer contact." A woman, unidentified, had died of convulsions in Bellevue, and the case of another woman, mysteriously poisoned, was noted at only a sixth of a column's length.

TREATMENT OF LOCAL NEWS.

The following were other paragraphs of local news:

"A bloomer costume made its appearance in Sixth Avenue day before yesterday. A chowd of 'Conservatives' manifested their hostility to this progressive movement by derision. 'New ideas' are compelled to wage fierce battle in this world before they obtain recognition and favor. Two bloomers appeared in Broadway, and two in Washington Square yesterday."

"FALSE ALARM.—The Hall bell rang an alarm at 9 o'clock last evening for the Sixth District, but our item gatherer failed to discover the first spark of fire."

"ANOTHER.—About 2 o'clock there was an alarm in the Second District—but the fire was not visible."

On the third page, under the head of "News by the Mails," were items from all parts of the country, up the State, and in the city. A paragraph underneath was as follows: "We have received papers from Rio Janeiro to the 18th of July. They contain, however, no intelligence of interest." News from Philadelphia came from a special corespondent, and there was about a third of a column of it. Then came many advertisements. A restaurant wanted to serve the best variety of green turtle soup. There was a building association, as well as physicians who could cure all sorts of maladies. There were situations wanted and also help, just as there are nowadays. Many printers offered their services, also various dealers in dry goods. Few of the advertisers were people whose names are heard here now.

Nicely furnished rooms were offered for 10s. to 14s. a month. Many recently published books were advertised, among the publishers being the Harpers, the Appletons, and the Putnams. The announcements of amusements covered more than half a column. The longest single advertisement was that of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

Catherine Hayes was singing at Tripler Hall, Charlotte Cushman was at Brougham's Lyceum, in Broadway, near Broome Street; Edwin Forrest was at the Broadway, where gallery seats were offered at 12½ cents each and boxes at $5 and $6; "The Carpenter of Rouen" was being presented at the Bowery, and there was a minstrel performance at Christy's opera house, 472 Broadway.

One of the advertisements was of Selpho's Anglesey Leg, "an unerring and beautiful substitute for a lost limb."

On the last page was a two-column account of President Fillmore's tour in New England, his stay at Newport, and Fall River, the speeches he made and the festivities in his honor. There was one marriage notice and one death notice, the latter being that of a Buffalo man. To the Stock Exchange tables two "sticks" were devoted, and a similar amount of space was given to market tables. In the medical advertisements were announced Sand's Sarsaparilla and various old-time remedies. One financial notice was that of the Broadway Savings Bank, at Broadway and Anthony (now Worth) Street. Two school announcements and one copartnership notice followed, the last items in the edition.

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Symphony Concert and a Rendition of Verdi's Requiem the Features.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept 25.—A symphony concert in the afternoon and the Verdi Requiem in the evening were today's music festival events. The symphony was the third of Brahms's. Other orchestral numbers were the Meistersinger overture, and Massenet's "Phedre" overture. Miss Adelaide J. Griggs made a very successful appearance in "The Captive," by Berlioz. Her voice is large and rich in quality, and she uses it with artistic discretion.

E. C. Towne sang excellently the Romanza from "Gioconda." The Requiem performance was of an unexpectedly high order. The chorus was firm and brilliant, and splendidly successful in the exceedingly subdued passages. It had not been supposed that this chorus could sing so softly. The soloists were Shanna Cumming, Clara Poole King, Ellison Van Hoose, and Carl Dufft.

In the original plan of the festival, Emma Eames was cast for the Requiem, and when she failed to keep her engagement, Mrs. Cumming was substituted. Her voice is true and sweet, and, though apparently light, it proved to be large enough for this work. Mrs. Poole King was wholly successful in her rôle. Both men were superb. Dufft has long been a favorite here, but it was Van Hoose's first appearance.

His robust voice and dramatic style won the audience at once, and his work altogether was well worth hearing. The chief event of the festival will occur to-morrow night, when Chadwick's "Judith" will be presented for the first time.

NAVAL CADETS' NEW QUARTERS.

The Building When Completed Will Be 1,278 Feet Long.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—The new quarters for the cadets at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis will be the longest building in the world. The area of ground occupied by the foundations is eleven acres and when completed 5,100 piles will have been driven. Four hundred and seventy thousand brick will be used in the foundations alone. The length of the new building will be 1,061 feet, and the width 480 feet 6 inches.

The quarters are connected by colonnades, with the armory on one side and the boat-house on the other, making the actual length of the building 1,278 feet 4 inches, or about a quarter of a mile.

Man Dies in a Restaurant of Apoplexy.

Henry Hellburn, seventy-five years old, of 24 West Eighty-third Street, manager for J. Marsching & Co., dealers in bronze powders and mineral chemicals at 27 Park Place, died of apoplexy in Frank Holbert's restaurant, in the basement at 18 Park Place, this morning, after having breakfasted. He ate his breakfast as usual, lit a cigar, and went out and stood in the doorway of the restaurant. He seemed to be sick, and Mr. Holbert sent his headwaiter out to see if any aid was needed. Mr. Hellburn said that he was all right, but a moment later he sank to the ground and died. The body was taken to the Church Street Police Station. Mr. Hellburn was a member of the Liederkranz Society.

Sloop's Captain Dropped Dead.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Sept. 25.—While the Fire Island life-saving crew was trying to warp the sloop Annie out of a dangerous anchorage off the Surf Hotel last night the vessel's boom swung around and struck Capt. Hazen, her owner, on the head, and he dropped dead on the deck. The body was brought ashore by his son-in-law, John Valentine, with whom he had sailed but a few hours before from Patchogue, where he lived. Coroner Moore held an inquest this afternoon, which proved that heart disease and not the blow killed Capt. Hazen.

SIMON STERNE'S FUNERAL.

Many Prominent Persons Pay Their Last Respects to the Noted Lawyer.

In the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, the funeral of Simon Sterne was held yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman and the Rev. William Sparger officiating. Friends of many years were there to pay the last respects to the lawyer they had loved and the reformer they had followed.

The church was filled with men prominent in the affairs of New York, the gathering being representative of the great interests with which Mr. Sterne had been identified. The service was simple, as he had desired it should be, and the Temple Quartet rendered the music he had loved.

The Rev. Dr. Silverman, in speaking of the honored dead, said:

Each day, every hour, meant for him only another opportunity for unfolding his powers and directing them to his ends. His was a life of ceaseless energy. He was of a creative mind, and early destined for intellectual leadership. An advocate of justice, not for any ulterior motive or personal consideration, but for the sake of justice. I know of many instances in which he served the ends of justice without carrying litigation into the courts. He devoted his great intellectual powers, not to selfish purposes, but to public ends. He brought to the fulfilment of his civic duties the highest and best that was in him. He was an ideal citizen, who practiced what he preached. He was never a partisan, except upon the side of truth. He has served in his noble career as an example to the young men of the time.

The pall bearers were Justice Charles H. Truax, Oscar S. Straus, E. Ellery Anderson, Dr. Leonard Weber, Henry W. Poor, William Salomon, M. N. Forney, and N. B. Rothschild.

From the Board of Trade and Transportation there were these additional pall bearers: F. B. Thurber, William Brookfield, William H

YANKEE COLLEGIANS WIN

Harvard and Yale Team Defeats Oxford and Cambridge.

AMERICANS GET SIX VICTORIES

Honors Evenly Divided Between Harvard and Yale—Cambridge Scores for the English Athletes.

The combined team of Harvard and Yale athletes won the dual meet with the team representing Oxford and Cambridge Universities at the Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon by the score of 6 to 3. The visitors won the three distance runs, which had been generally conceded to them, but lost the hundred-yard and the quarter-mile runs in which they were thought to have a chance of scoring, and which were necessary for them to win the match. As was expected, the American team won the two jumps, the hammer throwing, and the hurdle race, though in the latter event the victory was by but a few inches.

As between Harvard and Yale honors were almost evenly divided, as each won three of the six events scored by the joint American team. A closer comparison, however, shows Harvard to have an advantage, as Harvard men were second to Yale winners in three events, while a Yale man ran second to a Harvard winner in but one event.

The three English victories were all won by men wearing the light blue of Cambridge and three second places were all Oxford could obtain.

The games were witnessed by over 5,000 spectators, including apparently a majority of the small boys north of the Harlem River, who swarmed into the grounds through the unguarded back entrance and made periodical incursions upon the field. A large number of admission tickets also were sold, and as no places were provided for these unfortunates to stand they crowded upon the track and field and prevented a view of the finish of the runs from the stands.

AN INEXCUSABLE BLUNDER.

The most remarkable achievement of the management, however, was made in the 100-yard run, which, through an amazing blunder, was run a distance of 105 yards. The error was discovered when the time was found to be 0:10 2-5.

The first race of the day was the hundred-yard run, which was particularly interesting on account of being one of the doubtful events. The starters were Haigh of Harvard, Boardman of Yale, and Hind and Churchill of Cambridge. The latter was quickest away at the pistol and led for about half the distance, with Haigh second and Hargrave third. The latter, however, was coming up fast, and about twenty yards from the finish he passed the English sprinter and won out by a yard. Hind was second, only a few inches ahead of Haigh, who was third. When it was subsequently discovered that a mistake had been made at the start and that the distance had been 105 yards instead of the even 100, there was some talk of running the race over after the conclusion of the programme, but in view of the fact that it could not alter the general result it was allowed to stand.

The half-mile run, which came next, was generally conceded to Workman of Cambridge, who won easily by about twenty yards. Cleave of Oxford was second, Boynton of Harvard third, and Franchot of Yale fourth. The time, 1:55 3-5, was better than the American intercollegiate record of 1:56 4-5, but, of course, is not a record.

The quarter-mile run, which came next, was the second doubtful event. The contestants were Hurst of Harvard, Boardman of Yale, Barclay of Cambridge, and Neave of Oxford. Rust made a magnificent race and won by two yards from Boardman. Barclay was third and Neave fourth.

The hammer throwing had been decided in the meantime and Boal of Harvard had proved the winner, with a throw of 136 feet 8 inches. May of Oxford was second, and Henderson of Oxford third. Sheldon of Yale, who has not yet recovered from his recent illness, made one throw, which fell short, and then retired.

The score was now three to one in favor of Harvard and Yale, with both the uncertain events decided, and the success of the American team as practically assured, as even a victory for the Englishmen in the hurdles would not win them the day, in view of the fact that they had no chance in either of the jumps.

The running high jump was the next decided, and proved a very interesting competition. The contestants were Kernan of Harvard, Spraker of Yale, Smith of Cambridge, and Henderson of Oxford. The latter has a very pretty style of side jump which lands him squarely on his feet, and which was much fancied by the spectators.

CLOSE CONTEST IN HIGH JUMP.

All four competitors cleared the bar at 5 feet 9 inches, though Spraker was the only one who got over on the final attempt. The bar was then placed at 5 feet 10½ inches, and was cleared by Kernan, Spraker, and Smith, but Henderson failed. At 5 feet 11½ inches Spraker went over with ease, but Kernan only succeeded on his third attempt, while Smith failed. Kernan and Spraker both got over 6 feet ½ inch, but the Harvard man failed at 6 feet 1½ inches, leaving Spraker the winner.

In the mile run Cockshott of Oxford, Ferguson of Cambridge set the pace from the start, and the former won by twenty yards, with the latter second. Knowles of Harvard was third, and Clark of Harvard fourth.

The hurdle race was considered safe for the American team, but it proved the closest event of the day, and Converse of Harvard won only by a superb effort at the tape. Garnier of Oxford had the lead over the sticks with Converse and Allcock, the latter a Cambridge man, close behind, and in the sprint the Oxford man looked a sure winner. Converse, however, caught him at the finish by throwing himself forward with a mighty effort breasted the tape and won by an inch or two. Allcock was third and Clapp of Yale was fourth.

The two-mile run proved an easy victory for Workman, as was generally expected. The Cambridge athlete came out on the last turn with the speed of a sprinter, despite his long run, and won by about twenty-five yards. Mills and Swan of Harvard made a good race for second place, which the former won. The time, 9:50, was better than the American intercollegiate record.

The running broad jump, which was last on the programme, was won by Spraker of Yale, with 22 feet 4½ inches. Distine of Harvard was second, and Henderson of Oxford was third. Cornish of Oxford, who injured his knee last week, made an unsuccessful attempt to jump, but was forced to retire. Summary:

100-Yard Run.—Won by N. H. Hargrave, Yale; A. E. Hind, Cambridge, second; J. E. Haigh, Harvard, third. Time—0:10 2-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by H. W. Workman, Cambridge; J. R. Cleave, Oxford, second; E. B. Boynton, Harvard, third. Time—1:55 3-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by E. C. Rust, Harvard; Dixon Boardman, Yale, second; R. W. Barclay, Cambridge, third. Time—0:50 2-5.

Throwing the Hammer.—Won by W. E. Boal, Harvard, with 136 feet 8 inches; E. B. May, Oxford, second, with 128 feet 8 inches; W. E. R. Henderson, Oxford, third, with 111 feet 4½ inches.

Running High Jump.—Won by J. S. Spraker, Yale, with 6 feet 1½ inches; R. S. Kernan, Harvard, second, with 6 feet ½ inch; G. H. Smith, Cambridge, third, with 5 feet 10½ inches.

One-Mile Run.—Won by F. G. Cockshott, Cambridge; H. W. Gregson, Cambridge, second; H. S. Knowles, Harvard, third. Time—4:26 1-5.

120-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by J. H. Converse, 2d, Harvard; G. R. Garnier, Oxford, second; E. Allcock, Cambridge, third. Time—0:15 3-5.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by H. W. Workman, Cambridge; E. W. Hills, Harvard, second; C. J. Swan, Harvard, third. Time—9:50.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by J. S. Spraker, Yale, with 22 feet 4½ inches; A. W. Ristine, Harvard, with 21 feet 4 inches, second; W. E. R. Henderson, Oxford, with 19 feet 9 inches, third.

The members of the Harvard and the Yale clubs gave a dinner to the members of the Oxford and Cambridge athletic team at Sherry's last night. Senator Chauncey M. Depew presided, and the guests included the British Vice Consul, Clive Bailey, Lees Knowles, M. P., Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff, Henry E. Howland, Robert C. Cornell, Francis R. Appleton, Cornelius C. Cuyler, Capt. John Hallowell of Harvard, and Capt. Richard Sheldon of Yale.

English Comment on the Games.

LONDON Sept. 26.—"It cannot be denied," says The Daily Chronicle, "that the Americans have given us a handsome beating, which cannot be explained away. The only consolation is that we excel as unmistakably in stamina as the Americans do in dash."

This is a fair sample of the comments in the morning papers to-day upon the contests at Berkeley Oval. The Daily Telegraph, which expresses itself as highly pleased at the courtesy of Franchot of Yale in yielding his place to Workman of Cambridge, which it characterizes as "an excellent example of chivalry in sport," admits that there is nothing to show that the Englishmen were adversely affected by the climate, and says:

"The two meetings already held have been so successful that a regular biennial fixture would be immensely popular."

COLUMBIA TEAM SHOWS POORLY.

In a Short Game with a School Eleven They Scored but Five Points.

Special to The New York Times.

BRANFORD, Conn., Sept. 25.—G. Foster Sanford's plan this year with the Columbia football team of working the men in hard scrimmages with preparatory school teams was again tried this afternoon, when he lined the New York eleven up against the Boardman High School of New Haven. Boardman has a heavy team of veteran players and gave Columbia a hard hour's work. Sanford was not at all pleased with the offensive work of Fisher and Boyesen, who played the half back positions, and rated them severely. The Columbia team scored only 5 points in two halves of twenty minutes each, and the Boardman's backs seemed to plow through Ward, Shaw, and Page at will.

The weakness of Columbia's rush line and in defense was most evident.

Van Hoevenburg, last year's right end, reported to-day and went through the first half with his old-time vigor. Stowe, tackle on the Oberlin College team two years ago, came to-day and went in at tackle, showing up well. Although he has been in the Columbia Law School two years he has not played before. Capt. Berrien said to-night that Bruce, last year's 'Varsity centre, will join the team as soon as it returns to New York. He arrives from Europe on Saturday.

Morley, who was reported married last night as a joke by his team, may play Saturday. Weekes and Sykes will join the squad next week.

Coach Sanford lined his men up to-day as follows:

Ends, Wolff and Van Hoevenburg; tackles, Stowe and Page; guards, Duben, Shaw, and Mortin; centre, Ward; half-backs, Fisher and Boyesen; quarterback, B. Boyesen; fullback, Berrien.

NO BASEBALL TRUST.

Freedman Denies the Reported Consolidation of Leagues and Clubs.

President Andrew Freedman of the New York Baseball Club denied absolutely yesterday that there was any truth in the statement that he was interested in forming a National baseball or athletic trust. It was said that the law firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall had drawn up articles of incorporation for the proposed trust, but Samuel Untermyer of the firm denied during the day that there was any truth in the story. One of the chief objects of the proposed trust, it was stated, would be to bring all the baseball players under one organization, thus reducing expenditures and making the players subject to certain salaries. By this scheme, it was suggested, the tiresome wranglings and disputes between different clubs and associations would be done away with, and the new professional sporting trust would start out unhampered by heavy expenses and internal difficulties.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 25.—President Frank De Haas Robinson of the St. Louis Baseball Club was asked to-day what he thought of the scheme to establish a National baseball trust. He said:

"This is absolutely the first intimation I have received concerning the matter. While it may, of course, be true that such a project is under way, I feel almost sure that I would have received at least a hint of it ere this from those who are said to be behind the scheme, if any definite steps had been taken."

Vice President C. W. Somers of the American League, discussing the same subject, said: "It's the first word I have heard of the matter. It may be true, but I doubt it very much."

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—President Hart of the Chicago National League Baseball Club said to-day that he knew nothing about the formation of any athletic company in New York City with which his name had been connected, and that his name did not belong among the organizers.

GOLFERS AT LENOX.

Four Players Left to Compete for the Chief Trophy in the Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 25.—Two match play rounds were finished to-day in the invitation tournament of the Lenox Golf Club for the Lenox Cup, the chief trophy. There were some surprises, notable being the defeat of D. T. Dana in the afternoon by D. E. Burns. Dana won the prize yesterday for the best qualifying round. Burns is a Pittsfield golfer, and he will meet to-morrow in the semi-final round, Samuel Frothingham of the home club and the present holder of the cup. The other survivors are Charles B. Cory of Boston and F. Jaques of Lenox. The results of the two rounds are:

Lenox Cup.—First Round—D. T. Dana beat N. W. Williams, 8 up and 7 to play; D. E. Burns beat Granville Kane, 4 up and 2 to play; J. Moller, Jr., beat R. C. Greenleaf, Jr., 5 up and 4 to play; Samuel Frothingham beat Sidney L. Smith, 9 up and 7 to play; J. McA. Vance beat Maghull Kenyon by default; F. Jaques beat A. J. Wellington, 3 up and 2 to play; C. B. Cory beat Lindsay Fairfax, 6 up and 5 to play; Robert F. Phifer beat J. C. Greenleaf, 3 up and 2 to play.

Second Round—Burns beat Dana, 3 up and 1 to play; Frothingham beat Moller, 2 up and 1 to play; Cory beat Phifer, 5 up and 4 to play; Jaques beat Vance, 8 up and 6 to play.

The mile and a half handicap for cup given by President William D. Sloane will also be played to-morrow.

Dyker Meadow Golf Handicap.

Over a dozen members of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club took part yesterday in their regular monthly handicap on the club links near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. It was won by H. T. Whitney with a net score of 76 strokes. His gross score of 85 strokes was also the best of the day. The players who finished the event with scores are:

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
H. T. Whitney	85	9	76
F. J. Phillips	93	11	82
Arthur L. Norris	89	6	83
S. K. Probasco	89	12	87
F. H. Merritt	97	8	89
N. T. Pulsifer	105	15	90
J. D. Dorsey	110	14	96

Hudson River Golf Contest.

The first open golf tournament of the Mount Pleasant Field Club will be held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Oct. 3, 4, and 5, on the club links at Ossining. The competition is open only to members of clubs on the Hudson River, and the winner of the first trophy, the Mount Pleasant Field Cup, will virtually be hailed as champion golfer of the Hudson River. The opening round on the first day will be thirty-six holes, medal play. The first sixteen will qualify for the leading cup, and the second set of sixteen for a consolation cup. All the match play rounds will be at eighteen holes. The finals will come on Saturday, and in addition there will be a thirty-six hole handicap for the Briarcliff Cup. A prize will be given for the lowest gross score as well as for the low score in the qualifying round on Thursday. The tournament committee consists of Charles S. Gowen, Ralph Brandreth, Frederick B. Rogers, Richard Deming, John W. Farquhar, W. Carpenter Paulding, De Witt C. Weld, Jr., and Daubeney Brandreth. Entries close on Saturday with the Secretary of the club, Frederick B. Rogers, at Ossining, N. Y.

Close Golf in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—It will be Pittsburg against Philadelphia in the final round for the Philadelphia Cup in the open golf tournament of the Country Club which began yesterday at Bala and was continued to-day. J. I. Lineweaver of the Philadelphia Cricket Club and W. C. Carnegie of Pittsburg will meet in a thirty-six-hole contest to decide the question of supremacy. The winner's club will hold the trophy for a year, while the victor himself will receive an individual cup. The runner-up will also receive a cup. A conspicuous feature of the tournament has been the consistent showing of Carnegie. After disposing of A. P. Gallagher of St. David's, Carnegie met C. G. Dixon of Huntington Valley. They were all square after playing four holes, and then Carnegie practically clinched the match by winning six holes in succession, and took the match by 5 up and 4 to play. The day's summaries follow:

Philadelphia Cup.—Second Round—C. P. Lineweaver, Philadelphia Cricket, beat F. O. Horstman, Chevy Chase, 4 up and 2 to play; W. C. Carnegie, Pittsburg, beat C. G. Dixon, Huntington Valley, 5 up and 4 to play; J. I. Lineweaver, Philadelphia Cricket, beat H. W. Brown, Philadelphia Country, 1 up; H. B. McFarland, Huntington Valley, beat E. A. Darby, Atlantic City, 4 up and 3 to play.

Semi-Final Round.—W. C. Carnegie beat C. P. Lineweaver, 3 up and 1 to play; J. I. Lineweaver beat H. B. McFarland, 2 up and 1 to play.

ADVANCE GUARD SET BACK

Western Horse Disqualified, After Easy Victory, for a Foul.

EXPERIMENTS IN STARTING

Trials of Two Barriers Made Mixed Results for Backers at the Gravesend Race Track.

Racing at the Gravesend track yesterday went back an age or so to the experimental stage that supposedly was passed in the days of that historic turf light, Sir Tregonwell Frampton, a century or so ago. The sport became young again, however, in the doubt that prevailed as to what might be the results of the new scheme of starting, and though the indomitable bettors wagered with as much confidence as they did under the old plan of dropping the flag, the crowd at large waited in suspense to see results before becoming committed to any one style of starting. Two methods were under trial, both with the so-called "barrier," H. K. Knapp, who recently returned from abroad, having suggested the experiment. While the trial did not in any way improve the racing, it certainly served as a stimulus to the betting so far as the public was concerned, though at the same time it was a handicap to the plungers.

The weather was bright and pleasant, and the track in perfect condition, while the fields in all but one race were fairly balanced. So it was that circumstances favored the experiment that was on. The watching crowd took as much interest in the outcome as if the trial of the starting "machines" had been a race upon which there was public betting. By agreement among the Stewards, the first, second, and sixth races were started with the "McGinnis Machine," which acts automatically, upon the starter giving the signal for the start, while the third, fourth, and fifth races were started with the "Clark Machine," which consists of a barrier which must be pulled up out of the way by men at a signal from the starter. Another difference was that it had been agreed that after the McGinnis barrier arose a start was absolute, while after the Clark barrier went up other trials might be had if the starter so wished.

After the first race had been started fairly well by the McGinnis machine the crowd was for McGinnis, but the next race worked an important change of feeling, for then the McGinnis machine left at the post the popular favorite, Whiskey King, while Stuart, who was heavily backed, was off almost as badly. Thereafter the crowd changed feelings with each trial, and when all was over and it had been decided to try the McGinnis machine to-day under conditions that will require a start whenever the barrier flies up, the betting element would have been pleased to have machines sunk to the deepest part of the ocean, thus leaving the starter at liberty to go back to the old system of starting with a flag.

The sensation of the day as far as the racing was concerned, was the race for the fifth event, in which William C. Whitney's filly Morningside was a favorite at a short price, with the Western horse, Advance Guard, a well-backed second choice, First Whip and The Regent being the outsiders in the race, a mile and a quarter handicap. As the race was run, The Regent was the pacemaker for about a mile and a furlong of the distance, after which Advance Guard who had trailed last to the turn out of the backstretch, went on and easily outrunning The Regent and Morningside, who until then were in front of him, drew away and was first in easy style, two lengths before The Regent, who beat Morningside by a length. Unfortunately for the Advance Guard party, however, the Western horse happened to jostle both The Regent and Morningside as he passed them with a rush on the stretch, and though he was much the best horse in the race, it needed only the complaint of T. Burns, who rode Morningside, to cause the Stewards to disqualify Advance Guard and place the Regent first, with Morningside second. The decision was a tremendous blow to the Advance Guard party, and there were witnesses to the discomfiture of Alex Shields, part owner of the disqualified horse and former owner of the great old campaigner Logan.

In the single stake on the card, the Monarch, for three-year-olds, the scratching of four of the six horses named to start, left a two-horse race with Gold Heels, an odds-on favorite, and an easy winner over Dublin, who could not even make the semblance of a contest with the winner.

In the last race Price, from the stable of good things, the Almaria, was backed from 10 to 1 down to 3 to 1, and after racing in the front rank all the way, won in a fighting finish with Pearl Finder and Early Eve, who were equal favorites with the winner, and who finished second and third as named. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Green B. Morris's Autolight, by Autocrat-Silver Light, 107 pounds, (O'Connor,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, won ridden out by a head; Dryer & McGuire's Bowen, b. c., 101, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second by five lengths from J. T. Sort's Satire, b. c., 103, (Wonderly,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:47 2-5. Belvino, Collegian, Wild Pirate, Goldilla, Lone Fisherman, and Barbetto also ran. Value to the winner, $690. Autolight the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; about six furlongs. J. R. and F. F. Keene's Unmasked, br. g., 4 years, by Domino-Mere Hill, 118 pounds, (Spencer,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won ridden out by a half length; Lewis Elmore's Belle of Lexington, b. f., 4, 100, (Wonderly,) 4 and 5 to 2, second by four lengths from George B. Walter's Cervera, ch. g., 3, 112, (O'Connor,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:10 2-5. Isla, Musette, Stuart, Duellist, Whiskey King, Rowdy, Father Wentker, and Comile also ran. Whiskey King and Stuart left at the post. Value to the winner, $900. Whiskey King the post favorite at 7 to 2 and 7 to 5. Winner trained by James Rowe.

THIRD RACE.—The Monarch Stakes for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and a furlong. Fred C. McLewee's Gold Heels, b. c., by Hastings-Bell and Toe, 121 pounds, (Odom,) 13 to 20 and out, won easily by ten lengths; the Goughacres Stable's Dublin, br. c., by Athelings-Wild Honey, 121, (McCue,) 7 to 1 and out, second. Time—1:54 4-5. Only two horses ran. Value to the winner, $1,520. Winner trained by M. M. Allen.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and one-half furlongs. R. E. Watkins's Lacrimae, ch. f., by Rossington-Semper Idem, 104 pounds, (Burns,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by a length; G. H. Whitney's Star of the West, b. f., 109, (Beauchamp,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second, by a head from B. Schreiber's Schwalbe, blk. f., 99, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 2 and even, third. Time—1:08 2-5. Golga, Hans Wagner, Playlike, Bridge, The Pride of Surrey, Blue Mantle, Locket, Frivol, Cassville, and Augury also ran. Value to the winner, $650. Schwalbe the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a quarter. Carruthers and Shields's Advance Guard, ch. c., 4 years, by Great Tom-Nellie Van, 126 pounds, (O'Connor,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, won handily by two lengths, but was disqualified for fouling The Regent at the finish; Wilson Lakeland's The Regent, b. g., 5, by Domino-Royal Gem, 99, (H. Michaels,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, was placed first, with William C. Whitney's Morningside, b. f., 3, by Meddler-Sunnyside, 105, (T. Burns,) 9 to 10 and 3 to 5, second, and J. McLaughlin's First Whip, br. c., by Duke of Montrose-Theora, 118, (McCue,) 7 to 2 and 4 to 5, third. Time—2:06 4-5. Value to the winner, $820. Morningside the post favorite. Winner trained by W. Farquhar.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old; special weights; about six furlongs. The Albemarle Stable's Price, ch. f., by Matt Byrnes-Miss Darebin, 110 pounds, (Odom,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, won, ridden out, by a half length; The Pepper Stable's Pearl Finder, b. f., 110, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second, by two lengths, from James R. Keene's Early Eve, ch. f., 110, (Spencer,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:12. Donna Monora, Past, Notlimah, Bijou, Ohio Girl, Bella, Pretoria, Beasie McCarthy, Bahah, and Leeola also ran. Value to the winner, $640. Price, Early Eve, and Pearl Finder equal favorites. Winner trained by F. Wimmer.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. King Hanover, 124 pounds; Smart Set, 119; Highlander and Caughnawaga, 115 each; Golden Cottage, 112; Talisman, Goldseeker, Peninsula, and Major Daingerfield, 110 each; Fair Knight, 109; Ben Howard and Yankee Wentker, 107 each; Andy Williams, 106; Femesole, 103; Namtor, 102.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a furlong. Intrusive, 120 pounds; Armor, 107; Fatalist, 105; Potente, 100; Lady Chorister and Little Daisy, 89 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Hitchcock Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; about two and a half miles. Cock Robin, 158 pounds; Zinzibar and Jim McGibben, 147 each; Sir Hubert, 145; Last Cord and Orman, 144 each; Chesseman, 140; Miss Mitchell, 137; Jessie S., 136; Curfew Bell, 130.

FOURTH RACE.—The Algeria Stakes, for two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000 up to date of entry; selling allowances; five furlongs. Gay Boy, 115 pounds; Leonid, 110; Mistila Kingsmark and Anak, 105 each; Eddie Busch, 104; Reformer, 102; Setauket, 100; Man o' War, Hindred, Jim Tully, and Presumption, 97 each; Zirl, Oglawicka, Awixa, and Ascension, 94 each; Femesole, 86.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,200 in 1901; special weights and allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Alard Scheck, 106 pounds; Paul Clifford, 103; Anna Darling, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners since Aug. 24; selling allowances; about six furlongs. Sweet Tooth, 109 pounds; Hultslopochill, 106; Himself, Contend, Military, and Dr. Riddle, 106 each; Mayor Gilroy, Glenger, Cherries, Tower of Candles, Tonicum, and Templeton, 104 each; Disturber, Bastile, and Sadducee, 103 each; Glennellie, 101; Maria Bolton, 99.

RESULTS OF HARNESS RACES.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 25.—The sport of this the seventh day of the Oakley Park Grand Circuit, meeting was as nearly featureless as possible. The weather was fine and the track in good condition. George Castle, barred in the betting, won the 2:25 pace in straight heats. Cousin Madge was played against the field and the talent won. Major Chew was the choice for the 2:15 trot and he won in straight heats, but when they got to the 2:16 pace there was a split-up. The favorite, Birch Bud, got the first heat and Hal Clipper took the second easily. The third event went to Birch Bud in a hard drive with Anterose. Happy Wilkes was the freshest of the bunch and took the fourth and fifth heats after fighting it out with Birch Bud. The finish went over until to-morrow. Summaries:

2:25 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000.

George Castle, b. g., by Roseberry, (Thompson)	1	1	1
Cousin Madge, blk. m., (Benedict)	2	6	2
Tom Keene, ch. g., (Murphy)	5	2	6
Sweetline, b. m., (Saunders)	3	3	5
Tommy Mc, b. h., (McCarthy)	4	4	3
Teuxberry, gr. g., (Iseman)	7	5	5
Lady Bellebrook, blk. m., (King)	6	7	7

Time—2:11¼; 2:13; 2:11¾.

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Major Chew, b. g., by Orator, (Trapp)	1	1	1
Sallie Simpson, b. m., (Middleton)	2	2	5
Montie Bayard, b. g., (Hopkins)	9	9	2
Escobar, br. h., (Creech)	4	3	3
Beadie K., b. m., (Kearns)	3	4	4
Miss Margaret H., blk. m., (Graves)	7	5	6
Ebba, gr. m., (Winnings and Hicock)	5	8	8
Campania Girl, gr. m., (Horton)	6	7	7
Oneonta, b. m., (Olney)	8	6	9

Time—2:13¾; 2:16¼; 2:13½.

2:16 Class.—Purse $1,000. (unfinished.)

Birch Bud, b. m., by Birchwood, (Ernest)	1	7	1 2 2
Happy Wilkes, b. g., (Miller)	3	8	7 1 1
Hal Clipper, b. s., (Jolly)	2	1	4 5 5
Anterose, b. m., (Cox)	5	5	4 2 3
Baron B., b. h., (Gosnell)	7	5	3 4 4
Frank McKinney, b. g., (Mayberry)	6	2	5 dis.
John H., b. g., (McDowell)	8	6	6 dis.
Violation, b. m., (Belt)	4	dis.	

Time—2:11; 2:16; 2:14; 2:18; 2:15.

DOVER, N. H., Sept. 25.—The racing at the Granite State Park to-day was as good as any ever witnessed in this section, the finishes in nearly every event being by eyelashes. The unfinished 2:12 pace was won by Light Star. Tom Blanchard, his driver, was fined $100 to-day for laying up heats yesterday. Summaries:

2:12 Pace.—Purse, $500. (concluded.)

Light Star, ch. g., Omega-Nellie, Watchampton, (Blanchard)	3	5	1	1	1
Special Boy, ch. g.	2	1	2	2	5
Shorty, ch. g.	1	4	4	5	5
Rana, b. g.	4	3	3	4	2
Amelia, ch. m.	5	2	5	3	4

Time—2:11¾; 2:13¾; 2:18¼; 2:14¾; 2:13¼.

2:10 Pace.—Purse, $500.

Emma E., ch. m., Allandor-Emma G., Almont, (Lawrence	5	4	4	4	1	1	1
Louise G., b. m.	1	1	2	3	4	2	2
Ellen R., b. m.	2	2	1	1	2	3	3
John T., b. g.	4	3	3	2	3	4	ro
Norvin G., br. g.	3	5	6	6	6	6	ro
Sclavonic, b. g.	6	5	5	5	5	5	ro

Time—2:10; 2:08½; 2:08½; 2:10¼; 2:12¾; 2:16; 2:18.

2:23 Trot.—Purse, $500.

Ben Hal, by Tom L., Bluebell, (Turner)	1	1	1
Captain Haff, br. g.	7	2	2
Ginger Wilkes, g. g.	2	3	3
Alfreda, r. m.	3	4	5
Handspring, b. h.	9	5	4
Krakaw, br. h.	4	6	6
Bertha K., b. m.	5	7	7
Nellie C., b. m.	8	6	7
Bird Simmons, br. g.	10	9	8
Jack Splan, Jr., b. h.	6	10	dis
Sampson, br. g.	dis		

Time—2:17¼; 2:17¾; 2:17¼.

2:27 Pace.—Purse, $500.

Jesse H., b. g., Alcyphone-Echo, (Golding)	1	1	1
Barnard, b. g.	2	2	4
Surprise, b. g.	3	3	2
Dent, b. g.	4	4	3
Fire King, br. g.	5	5	dis
Gardner, g. g.	6	6	5

Time—2:15¾; 2:18¼; 2:19¼.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—Results at Gentlemen's Driving Park to-day:

First Race.—2:24 class; trotting; purse $500.

Cardova, (Nottingham)	1	2	1 1
Silk Lace, (Terrell)	3	1	2 2
Josh, (Tyson)	2	3	3 4
Wyncode Maid, (Smith)	5	5	5 3
Hoke, Jr., (West and Greenway)	4	4	4 5
Happy Jack, (Jamison)	6	dis.	

Time—2:24½; 2:24¼; 2:22½; 2:22¼.

Second Race.—2:18 class; pacing; stake of $1,000.

Dick See, (Lyman)	1	1	1
Captain Brino, (Kennedy)	2	3	2
Yoak B., (Redmond)	3	2	3
Henrietta, (Lane)	5	4	4
Lucy Posey, (Terrell)	4	6	5
Golden Rod, (Parberry)	6	5	4
Don Cozino, (Nolan)	7	7	7

Time—2:11½; 2:13; 2:12½.

Third Race.—2:19 class; trotting; purse $500.

Eleroy, (Staton)	1	1	1
C. E. J., (Aldridge)	2	3	3
Austin Boy, (Lewis)	4	10	2
Hannah D., (Rumsey)	7	2	7
Kinko, (Lyman)	3	9	4
Rara Avis, (Smith)	9	4	5
Roberta, (Redmond)	5	6	6
Red Bird, (Street)	8	5	8
Col. Wilkes, (Byrum)	6	7	11
Windsor, (McGrith)	10	8	10
Florence Wood, (Devine)	11	11	9

Time—2:18¼; 2:17¼; 2:17½.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Sept. 25.—The September meeting of the Holyoke Park Association was brought to close here this afternoon with three events. The intention was to hold a three days' meeting, but the classes did not fill, owing to the numerous fairs in this vicinity. In the second heat of the 2:32 pace, won by Tommy W., Aicyella and Deerfoot were not driven to win, and the heat was run over. Driver Newcomb of Aicyella being fined $50. In the 2:17 pace Gambit went the second heat in 2:15½, the fastest time of the day. Summaries:

2:32 Pace.—Purse, $300.

Tommy W., ch. g., (Warner)	1	1	1
Aicyella, b. m., (Newcomb)	3	2	2
Deerfoot, g., (Foxe)	2	3	3
Gayward, b. g., (Bolse)	4	4	4

Time—2:25; 2:21½; 2:21¾.

2:20 Trot.—Special.

Othmar, br. g., (Moll)	2	1	1
Parker G., br. g., (Fox)	1	3	2
Little Patsey, br. g., (Painter)	3	2	3
Little Nance, ro. m., (Coyne)	4	4	4
Bell Thomas, g. g., (Demerest)	5	6	5
Tom Jacobs, (Trembley)	6	5	dis.

Time—2:25; 2:24½; 2:22½; 2:22¾.

2:17 Pace.—Purse, $300.

Gambit, b. g., (Bowdoin)	1	1	1
Bellmine, b. m., (Putnam)	2	2	2
Helen, b. m., (Fox)	3	3	ds

Time—2:20; 2:15½; 2:25½.

MALONE, N. Y., Sept. 25.—It is estimated that 20,000 people attended the Franklin County Fair to-day. The first race, 2:25 pace, purse $500, was won by Jessie, owned by M. A. McDonald of Medford, Mass., Jessie winning the first, second, and fifth heats; best time, 2:19¼, made in two heats.

The second race, 2:21 trot, purse $500, was captured by Audacity, owned by D. H. Rowe of Little Falls, N. Y., in three straight heats; best time, 2:21¼.

In the third event, 2:15 pace, for a purse of $1,000, Carthage Girl, owned by William Barnsdall of Bradford, Penn., succeeded in winning three straight heats and the race; best time, 2:15¼.

Prince Alert Equals Pacing Record.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Sept. 25.—Prince Alert equaled the world's pacing record of 2:04¾ on a half-mile track at the Semi-Centennial Allentown Fair this afternoon. The race was a special match for $3,000 between Little Boy and Prince Alert. Little Boy broke badly in the first heat and Prince Alert had to go unaided by competition. Driver Curry sent him for a record in the second heat, and Prince Alert responded nobly, moving as even as clock work and finishing in 2:04¾. Only the two heats were paced. Four races were won in straight heats.

Trotting Events at Mineola.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 25.—One of the largest crowds ever seen at the annual Queens County Agricultural Fair was present to-day on the Mineola Fair grounds. It was the second day of the exhibit, and beside the horsey attractions there were many other interesting features to hold the attention of the curious. The Horse Show awards were:

Lorna Doone, b. m., (Wheeler) ..... 1 dis.

Cob to low-wheeled single road wagon, driven by lady.—Mrs. James McKee of Stapleton, first; Mrs. T. P. Healey, second; Mrs. T. E. Smith, third.

Horse in low-wheeled single road wagon, driven by lady.—Mrs. Howard Avery, first; Mrs. John S. Warde, second; Mrs. Roemmele, third.

Four-horse trap.—Pleasure Driving Club of Brooklyn.

Surrey, one horse.—William J. Davis, first; A. Hageman, second; William McFarland, third.

Surrey, with two horses.—J. B. Kaiser, first; James J. Welsh, second.

Pon

Excursions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE
MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
FAST NEW STEAMSHIP
"NORTH STAR"
LEAVES
New Pier 32, East River, foot of Pike Street,
To-day, at 9:15 A. M. Sharp,
and will follow the yachts over the course.

FARE $5.00.

Music by Lander.
REFRESHMENTS BY STEVENS.
Tickets for sale at office on Pier, 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St., and all agents.

FOR THE
International Yacht Races.
THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER PLYMOUTH
OF THE FALL RIVER LINE,
Leaves Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., and
The Steel Twin Screw Flyer CITY OF LOWELL
OF THE NORWICH LINE,
Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., at 9:30 A. M. Tickets, $5.00, each steamer; number limited.

The PLYMOUTH and LOWELL are ideal ocean-going steamboats and are most perfectly equipped for Yacht Race service under all weather conditions. Spacious Saloons; most ample Observation Decks; latest departures; earliest arrivals in city after races. A FINE BAND OF MUSIC will accompany each steamer. Catering by the Company.

Tickets and Staterooms at Piers. Also Cook's offices, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, (latter office open until 10 P. M.,) and Raymond & Whitcomb's, 25 Union Square.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES

The 5,000-ton Twin Screw Plant Steamship
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
CAPT. GEO. L. NORTON, Manager,
will follow the yachts over the course, Sept. 23, Oct. 1, 3, and 5, leaving Pacific Mail pier, foot of Canal St., North River, at 9 A. M., in time to see the yachts manoeuvre for position. This vessel has steel hull, houses and decks, double bottom, water ballast. Speed, 20 miles.

Every passenger provided with a seat and room to occupy it.

Maresi, caterer. Bowron's American Band.

A Reportorial staff from the New York Herald Will be on Board and Will Send Messages at Intervals to the Herald by Its Carrier Pigeons.

Tickets each day, $5.00. Tickets and staterooms for 3d, 4th, and 5th days now on sale at Tyson's hotel newsstands, McBride's, 71 Broadway; Hallman's, 111 Broadway; Astor House; Travellers' Information Co., 3 Park Place; Cook's, 261 Broadway; Plant System, 290 Broadway, and Capt. Geo. L. Norton, manager, 17 State St. Tel. 922 Broad.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL will operate the fast seagoing steamer
MONMOUTH
of the Sandy Hook Line to and from the Yacht Races.

$5.00 FARE $5.00

Number of passengers limited to 750. Leave Pier 8, foot of Rector St., 9:00 A. M. Refreshments at moderate prices.

TICKETS on sale at station, foot of Liberty St., N. R., 434 Broadway, 1,300 Broadway, and on steamers of Sandy Hook Line. For room accommodations apply to C. M. Burt, Gen. Pass. Agt., 143 Liberty St., N. Y.

YACHT RACES

THE LARGE THREE-DECK, OCEAN-GOING STEAMER
"GLEN ISLAND,"
FLAGSHIP OF THE STARIN FLEET,
will leave Starin's Dock, (the finest and most accessible Pier in New York City,) foot of Cortlandt St., at 9 A. M. each Race Day, commencing Sept. 26. This steamer is unsurpassed for observation purposes, having large, open deck room, and has spacious saloons and staterooms. Meals and refreshments of first quality and at regular rates. Music by Lapitino's Band. Everything of high order, except the price.

Tickets $2. Three Trip Tickets $5.00
Staterooms $3 and $5.

Sale limited to one-half licensed sea-going capacity. Tickets now on sale at Pier, Ticket Selling Agencies, and 219 Greenwich St.; Phone, 510 Cort.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

The large three-deck ocean going
Steamers { GEN'L SLOCUM, GRAND REPUBLIC,
carrying one-half their capacity,
will accompany the yachts over the entire course.
FIRST RACE. Gen'l Slocum only.

Fare First Race, $2.00.

Leave West 20th Street 8:30 A. M.; Battery Landing 9:05 A. M. Time-table changed for the second race.

EXCELLENT RESTAURANT AND MUSIC.

Tickets now on sale at office of Knickerbocker Steamboat Co., 119 Broadway, and at the Docks mornings of Race days.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

AL. FOSTER'S IRON-STEEL STEAMER ANGLER.

Observation from all parts of the boat. Large, elegant saloon; steam heated; three (3) decks. Steamer Angler, in commission Winter and Summer on the Atlantic Ocean. Military band on board. Restaurant. Leaves 22d St., East River, 8:05 A. M.; Battery, 8:35 A. M. Tickets limited to 400. Seagoing capacity, 900. Fare, $2; series of 3 trips, $5.

Surrogate Notices.

BAIRD, MATTHEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matthew Baird, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 433 East Ninety-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1901. ISABELLA BAIRD, Executrix. SHEPARD, HOUGHTON & STODDARD, Attorneys for Executrix, 157 Broadway, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PIERRE HUMBERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.

Dated New York, Sept. 3d, 1901.

JOHN H. FOSTER, Executor.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executor.
1aw-6mTh

RAY, ALFRED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED RAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, No. 3 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New York, the 17th day of July, 1901. THEODORE E. LIES, EDW. J. McGANNEY, Attorney for Executor, 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ROMBOUT, CORNELIUS E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS E. ROMBOUT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of transacting business, at the office of Jacob Marx, No. 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March, 1902, next. Dated New York, the 3rd day of September, 1901. ELIZABETH ROMBOUT, Administratrix. JACOB MARX, Attorney for Administratrix, 10 Wall Street, New York City. s5-1aw6mTh

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Miron Winslow, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, April 3d, 1901. SUSAN R. WILLIAMS, MIRON WINSLOW, Executors. ap4-1aw6mTh

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Excursions.

International Yacht Races.

The vessels of the
IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY
have seagoing licenses, and will accompany the Yachts all through the contests.

The Steamboats will leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 9 A. M., and will be limited to one-half the number of their licensed carrying capacity for these events.

TO VIEW THE FINISH

Each race day Iron Steamboats will also leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 12:30 P. M.

TICKETS $1.00.

GOOD FOR MORNING OR AFTERNOON.

Tickets may be had at Company's Office, Room 139, 32 Broadway, New York City, and at Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., and foot of 22d St., N. R., on Race Days.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

The Old Dominion Steamship Company will send their ocean-going steamship
JEFFERSON
to the Yacht Races on Sept. 26th, 28th, and October 1st, leaving Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach Street, at 9 A. M. SHARP.

Tickets limited to 700 for each day.

Tickets now on sale at main ticket office of Company on pier.

Tickets, $6.00 for each day.

Music by Conterno's 14th Regiment Band.

Telephone 1580—Franklin.

YACHT RACES.

NEW STEEL STEAMER
THOMAS PATTEN,
FASTEST SIDE-WHEELER IN THE HARBOR.
LEAVES
FT. WEST 13TH ST.....9 A. M.
BATTERY PIER.....9:30 A. M.
Capacity, 1,800. Tickets positively limited to
500.
FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

TICKETS, - - - $2.

FOR SALE AT M'BRIDE'S, 71 BROADWAY; TYSON & CO.'S, COOK & SONS, 261 AND 1185 BROADWAY; ALL HOTEL NEWS STANDS.

YACHT RACES.

Palatial four-decked Ocean Steamer
"COLUMBIA"
(On Long Branch Ocean Route all Summer,)
The greatest Observation Boat in the World, Will accompany the yachts over the course every race day.
Licensed for 2,700. Limited to 900.
Military Band. Wireless Telegraphy. Carrier Pigeons.
FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.
LANDINGS—129TH ST., N. R...8:20 A. M.
34TH ST., N. R...9:00 A. M.
BATTERY PIER..9:30 A. M.

Single Ticket, $1.00. For sale at Landing, Tyson's Ticket, 1 Broadway; Cook's and Hoffman's, 204 W. 125th St., Timmin's Storage Warehouse, 365 West 117th St., Liberty Island Pier, E. M. Timmins, 127 Produce Exchange; Telephone 762 Broad.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

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of the Sandy Hook Line to and from the Yacht Races.

$5.00 FARE $5.00

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AUTUMN TOUR

to
GETTYSBURG and WASHINGTON,
6 DAYS, $23,
Including All Expenses from New York.
SEPTEMBER 28, 1901,
VIA
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
and ROYAL BLUE LINE.

For INFORMATION AND ITINERARY apply to City Ticket Office, 434 Broadway, or C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass. Agt. New Jersey Central, New York City.

Montauk Steamboat Company, Ltd.

YACHT RACES.
THE LONG ISLAND SOUND STEAMER
MONTAUK
will leave Pier 24, E. R., N. Y., (Hartford Line Pier,) at 9:15 A. M., and Pier 14 E. R., 9:45 A. M. Capacity of steamer, 1,200; sale of tickets limited to 300. TICKETS, $2.00. On sale at L. I. R. R. ticket offices, Astor House, 120 and 1,383 Broadway, 95 5th Av., Pier 13, E. R., and Pier 24, E. R., New York; 333 Fulton St. and 118 Broadway, Brooklyn; Long Island R. R. Station, L. I. City. Staterooms at Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., and on the boat.

MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS.

YACHT RACES

TICKETS BY ALL THE BEST BOATS AT
THOS. COOK & SON.
Downtown, 261 Broadway, cor. Warren, N. Y.
Uptown, 1,185 Broadway, cor. 28th St., N. Y.
Uptown office open to 10 P. M.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Genus, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Special Notice.—Steamer Angler will not run to fishing banks on yacht race days, Al. Foster.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Cymric....Oct. 1, 8 AM|Oceanic...Oct. 16, 8 AM
Germanic...Oct. 2, noon|Celtic....Oct. 22, noon
Majestic....Oct 9, noon|Teutonic, Oct. 23, noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE.
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Etruria, Sept. 28, 8 PM|Umbria, Oct. 12, 3 PM
Servia...Oct. 5, 7 AM|Lucania, Oct.19, 9:30 AM
Campania, Oct. 5, 11 AM|Etruria, Oct. 26, 2 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO. Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

OUTSIDE PASSENGER ROUTE
NEW YORK to BOSTON
VIA OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
(SAVANNAH LINE.)
24 HOURS OCEAN VOYAGE
TICKETS $5.00 including meals & berth
Ship sails from foot of Canal St., Pier 35, North River, 12 o'clock noon.

Thursday	Sept. 12	Saturday	Sept. 21
Tuesday	Sept. 17	Thursday	Sept. 26

Tickets, reservations, etc.,
317 BROADWAY, N. Y. Pier 35, North River.
W. H. PLEASANTS, Traffic Manager.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Rio de Janeiro....Oct. 5|America Maru....Oct. 23
Ceptic.....Oct. 15|Peking.....Oct. 31
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

BALTIMORE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Jenner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 36 N. R. foot of Beach St., every week day at 4 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN †NORTH-GERMAN LINE to LLOYD.
NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
†Trave.....Oct. 5|*Aller...Nov. 2, 10 AM
†Hohenz'ern, Oct. 12, 4 PM|*Columbia.....Nov. 9
†Lahn..Oct. 19, 10 AM|†Hoh'z'l'n. Nov. 16, 10 AM
*F. Bismarck....Oct. 23|*F. Bismarck...Nov. 23
for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30.
Steamers Werra, Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line.	North German Lloyd.
37 Broadway, N. Y.	Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz Wm. Oct. 1, 12 N|Kronprinz Wm...Oct. 29
Kaiserin M. Th...Oct. 8|Kaiserin M. Th..Nov. 5
Kaiser Wm. Gr..Oct. 22|Kaiser Wm. Gr..Nov. 19
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 61 North River.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN
Fr. der Grosse..Sept. 26|K. Luise...Oct. 24, noon
Gr. Kurfuerst.....Oct. 3|Bremen....Oct. 31, noon
Barbarossa..Oct. 17, noon|K. Luise..Nov. 28, 11 AM
Sailing 10 A. M., pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
F. Bism'k, Sep. 26, 7:30 AM|Columbia, Oct. 17, 10 AM
D'tschland, Oct. 3, 9 AM|D'tschland, Oct. 31, 8 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 10, 10 AM|A. Victoria, Nov. 7, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Pretoria, Sept. 28, 5 AM|*Palatia, Oct. 26, 3 PM
*Phoen'ia, Oct. 5, 10:30 AM|Penn's, Nov. 2, 9:30 AM
Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM|Pretoria, Nov. 9, 3 PM
Waldersee, Oct. 19, 9 AM|*Phoenicia, Nov. 16, 8 AM
to the Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Phila.....Oct. 2, 10 AM|Phila.....Oct. 23, 10 AM
St. Paul...Oct. 9, 10 AM|Waterford...Oct. 25.3 PM
St. Louis..Oct. 16, 10 AM|St. Paul...Oct. 30, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Friesland, Oct. 2, noon|Westerland, Oct. 16, noon
Southwark, Oct. 9, noon|Kensington, Oct. 23, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.
MANITOU.....Sept. 28, 9 A. M.
MESABA.....Oct. 5, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 5th, 11:30 A. M.
MARQUETTE.....Oct. 12, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 19, 9:30 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LIGHTED THROUGHOUT BY ELECTRICITY FOR EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer,
MAASDAM.....Saturday, Sept. 28, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 8,300 tons ROTTERDAM
Saturday, Oct. 5, 10 A. M.
AMSTERDAM.....Saturday, Oct. 12, 10 A. M.
Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agents, 39 and 41 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 13th St.
Furnessia, Sept. 28, noon|C. of Rome...Oct. 12, noon
Ethiopia...Oct. 5, noon|Astoria...Oct. 19, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upwards.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.: the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Fall River and Newport. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St. Week days and Sundays 5:30 P. M. Strs PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, via Providence. Leave Pier 29 N. R., foot of Market St. Week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers PILGRIM and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Lve Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St. Week days only 6:30 P. M. Str MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
NORWICH LINE, via New London. Lve Pier 36 N.R., ft. Spring St. Weekdays only 5:30 P.M. Strs. CITY OF LAWRENCE and CITY OF WORCESTER.
NEW HAVEN LINE, leave Pier 23 E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days only, 3:00 P. M. and 12:00 midnight. Steamers RICHARD PECK and C. H. NORTHAM.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, 9:30 A. M.; 129TH ST., 10 A.M., for WEST POINT, CORNWALL, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH. Sundays leave half hour earlier.
STMR. "BALDWIN" or "POWER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days, except SATURDAYS, 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 1:30 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
STMR. "NEWBURGH" or "POUGHKEEPSIE" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days at 5 P. M. landing at CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, HIGHLAND, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturday lands at W. 129TH ST. 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route. The "New York" and "Albany," the best river boats in the world. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, with intermediate landings and R. R. points beyond, Buffalo, &c.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St. .....9:00 "
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

AUTUMN TRIPS TO MAINE

by the New Steel Steamers "North Star" and "Horatio Hall" of the Maine Steamship Company
ARE DELIGHTFUL.
Special Rates to Sportsmen.
Ticket Offices, 290 Broadway, corner Reade St., Tel. 3419 Franklin.
General Office, New Pier 32, East River. Telephone, 3196 Franklin.

PEOPLE'S LINE

ALBANY, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS.
Direct PASSENGER Route, including New York Central or West Shore R. R.
Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.) for CRANSTONS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, HIGHLAND, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St.
Chicago, Pittsburg. * 3:30 AM. .....
Chicago, Pittsburg. *12:15 N. *12:15 Nt. Diner
Chicago, Columbus * 1:30 PM. * 1:26 PM. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.. * 1:30 PM. * 1:26 PM. Diner
Pittsburg Limited. * 7:00 PM. * 6:55 PM. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis *12:15 Nt. *12:10 Nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis * 10:00 AM. * 9:55 AM. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis * 7:00 PM. * 6:55 PM. Buffet
Norfolk ..... † 1:00 PM. *12:55 PM. Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto. * 8:00 AM. † 7:55 AM. Buffet
Washington, Balto. *10:00 AM. * 9:55 AM. Diner
Washington, Balto. *11:30 AM. *11:25 AM. Diner
Washington, Balto. * 1:00 PM. *12:55 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto. * 1:30 PM. * 1:25 PM. Diner
"Royal Limited". * 3:40 PM. * 3:35 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto. * 5:00 PM. * 4:55 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto. * 7:00 PM. * 6:55 PM. Buffet
Washington, Balto. *12:15 Nt. *12:10 Nt.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.
Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., 5 Astor, 548 Fulton Street Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

Time is from Penna. R. R., 23rd St. Five minutes later from Cortland or Desbrosses St. Station.
*8:55 P. M., DAILY.—F. F. V. LIMITED. Solid, Vestibuled, Electric Lighted, Dining Car, Pullmans; Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis.
8:55 A. M., DAILY.—Western Express; Pullmans, Dining Car, and Coaches.
Tickets and Sleeping Car berths at offices Chesapeake & Ohio, 362 Broadway, Thomas, 459 Franklin, or Offices Penna. R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:05 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:05 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 9:25 P. M. 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 9:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:20, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:55, 8:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,106, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
9-10-1901.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m.	Mail and Paper Train.	*7:00 a. m.
†7:50 a. m.	Adir'dack & Montreal Spl.	†10:20 p. m.
*8:00 a. m.	..... Syracuse Local	*6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m.	Empire State Express.	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.	..... Fast Mail	*10:00 a. m.
*9:20 a. m.	....Exposition Express....	*9:30 a. m.
†9:40 a. m.	Saratoga & Montreal Spl.	†9:30 p. m.
†10:00 a. m.	..... Day Express	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.	..... Rutland Express	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	..Southwestern Limited..	*6:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special..	*1:30 p. m.
†3:30 p. m.	...Albany and Troy Flier..	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.	..... Albany Special	*10:00 a. m.
*4:00 p. m.	.....Detroit Special.....	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m.	..The Lake Shore Limited..	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.	.....St. Louis Limited....	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.	.....Western Express.....	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.	..Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*7:50 a. m.
*6:35 p. m.	.....Montreal Express.....	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m.	..Pan-American Express..	*7:27 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.	...Buffalo & N. Y. Special.	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.	.....Pacific Express.....	*5:30 a. m.
†12:10 a. m.	.....Midnight Express.....	*5:30 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sunday, To Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturdays only, 2:45 P. M. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman Cars on all through trains.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 125 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 238 and 726 Fulton St., and 1002 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
P. S. BLODGETT, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON. SPRINGFIELD LINE.

Via Springfield and the
BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive Springfield.	Arrive Boston.
†9:00 a. m.	12:45 noon	3:30 p. m.
†12:00 noon	3:18 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	7:11 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
*11:00 p. m.	3:11 a. m.	6:15 a. m.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:—
*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany & Mont'l.
†10:30 A M—Saratoga and Buffalo Express.
†11:20 A M—(1) Lake Mohonk & Catskill Mtn Exp.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:45 P M—(2) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:15 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex No. 1 at †10:45 A M; 2 at †3:06 P M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., No. 1 at †11:20 A M; 2 at †3:35 P M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.
P. S. BLODGETT, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000. Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized.
Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf; 487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg.; 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.; 56 Worth & 39 Thomas Sts.; 87 Hudson St., Merc. Ex.; 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
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The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

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BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange.
60 Broadway, N. Y. (Tel. 2633 Cortlandt)
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Quotation Record on application.

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MEMBER NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
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Stoppani & Hotchkin.
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Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK DOCK COMPANY.
The securities of the above Company are now ready, and will be delivered under the terms of the plan of reorganization in exchange for the certificates of deposit representing securities of the Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Company upon presentation of said certificates at the office of
United States Mortgage & Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

AMALGAMATED
The reason for its reduced dividend and the copper situation generally are presented only in the Boston News Bureau. Subscription $12 per annum. C. W. BARRON, Publisher, 1 to 7 Exchange Place, Boston.

MASSILLON & CLEVELAND COAL CO,
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.
Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the following numbers have been drawn by lot under the terms of the mortgage: 11, 14, 15, 32, 34, 47, 62, 89, 94, 96, 101, 106, 107, 108, 110, 113, 114, 130, 173, 197.
These bonds are payable at 105 on October 1st, 1901, at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. Interest on said bonds will cease from and after the above date.
United States Mortgage & Trust Company,
59 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that I, the undersigned, have lost Certificate of Deposit issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 58, dated June 3, 1898, for One First Mortgage 6% Bond of the Evansville Street Railroad Company, and that on the 15th day of October, 1901, I will apply to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the issuance to me of the Bond and Cash to which I would be entitled upon the surrender of said certificate, and that ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to show cause to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at its office, No. 22 William Street, New York City, why said Bond and Cash should not be paid to me without the production of such certificate.
SUSAN E. EDGELL, Woburn, Mass.
Dated August 14, 1901.

Larchmont Yacht Club.
Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Larchmont Yacht Club, held on the twenty-first day of September, 1901, it was determined, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage made by said Club to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, dated April Thirtieth, 1887, that all the now outstanding Bonds secured by the said mortgage be paid on the first day of November, 1901, at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, in the City of New York, after which time interest on such Bonds shall cease.
Dated September 23, 1901.
WILLIAM MURRAY, Treasurer.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHERRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Treasurer. Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Certificate No. A27,877 for six shares of United States Steel Corporation preferred stock in name of Adela F. Smith; transfer stopped. Geo. S. Hendrickson, 11 Wall St., N. Y. City.

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000 SURPLUS $2,500,000
Interest on Accounts Subject to Check. Letters of Credit for Foreign Travel. Transacts a General Trust Business.

OFFICERS:
GEORGE W. YOUNG.....President
LUTHER KOUNTZE.....Vice-President
JAMES TIMPSON.....2d Vice-President
ARTHUR TURNBULL.....3d Vice-President
CLARK WILLIAMS.....Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.....Secretary
RICHARD M. HUBD.....Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER.....Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS, Manager Foreign Department.
DIRECTORS:
Samuel D. Babcock,
Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Frederick O. Barton, C. Ledyard Blair, Dumont Clarke, G. C. Cuyler, Charles D. Dickey, William P. Dixon, Robert A. Granniss, G. G. Haven, Jr., Charles R. Henderson, Gustav E. Kissel, Luther Kountze, Charlton T. Lewis, Richard A. McCurdy, Robert Olyphant, Charles M. Pratt, Mortimer L. Schiff, James Timpson, Eben B. Thomas, George W. Young.

Dividends.

The American Tobacco Company,
111 Fifth Avenue,
New York, September 25th, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of 2 Per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 20 William Street, New York City, on the First day of November, 1901, to the holders of the Preferred Stock of record on the Fifteenth day of October, 1901.
The transfer books for the Preferred Stock will be closed on October 15th, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on November 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. N. STROTZ, Secretary.

The American Tobacco Company,
111 Fifth Av.,
New York, September 25th, 1901.
A dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) has been declared on the Common Stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 20 William Street, New York City, on the First day of November, 1901, to the holders of the Common Stock of record on the 15th day of October, 1901.
The transfer books of the Common Stock will be closed on October 15th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on November 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A .M.
CHAS. N. STROTZ, Secretary.

The American Tobacco Company,
111 Fifth Av.,
New York, September 25, 1901.
Three (3) Per Cent. semi-annual interest on the Dividend Scrip of this Company, issued May 1st, 1896, will be paid on the First day of November, 1901, at The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 20 William Street, New York City, to the holders of such Dividend Certificates of record on the Fifteenth day of October, 1901.
The transfer books for Dividend Certificates will be closed on October 15th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on November 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. N. STROTZ, Secretary.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.
New York, September 11, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of One Per Cent. on its Common Stock, payable November 5, 1901, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to the Common Stockholders of record in New York, and at the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, to the Common Stockholders of record in Berlin, at the closing of the transfer books on October 10, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on October 10, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 21, 1901.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

American Smelting & Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York, September 17, 1901.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NO. 9.
The Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company have this day declared the regular Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable October 8th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, September 21st, 1901.
The books of the Company for the transfer of Preferred Stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, September 21st, 1901, and will be reopened October 9th, 1901. EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 9.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1901.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

American Locomotive Company,
25 Broad Street, New York.
September 25, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the preferred capital stock, payable October 21, 1901, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on October 5, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. October 5, 1901, and reopen October 21, 1901. LEIGH BEST, Secretary.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company.
New York, September 25, 1901.
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK—DIVIDEND NO. 5.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held to-day, it was
Resolved, That a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3%) on the Preferred Capital Stock be declared and paid on October 1st next, to stockholders of record on September 14th, 1901. WM. H. GRAFFLIN, Treasurer.

Norfolk & Southern Railroad Co.
New York, September 17, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 38.
A quarterly dividend of 1½ upon the capital stock of this company has been declared payable October 10th, 1901, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, William and Wall Streets, New York City, to stockholders of record September 30th, 1901, and reopen October 11, 1901. By order of the Board of Directors.
CLARENCE MORGAN, Treasurer.

Amalgamated Copper Company,
52 Broadway, New York, September 20, 1901.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) was declared, payable October 28th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. Friday, September 27th, 1901. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. September 27th, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. October 14th, 1901.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary and Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of this Company will be payable October 21st next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon Oct. 5th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened Nov. 1.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 138th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, September 25th, 1901.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 5th proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank.
New York, Sept. 25, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after Sept. 30th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, Oct. 1st, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Sept. 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on Sept. 20th, at 3 P. M., and open October 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Secretary.

United Traction and Electric Company.
Jersey City, N. J., September 12, 1901.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and will be reopened October 2, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

September 21, 1901.
THE LONG ISLAND LOAN & TRUST CO. WILL pay Dividend No. 57 of 2¼% on Oct. 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 21st, 1901. FREDERICK T. ALDRIDGE, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company will be held in Room 201, in its general office building, in the City of New Haven, Connecticut, on Wednesday, the 16th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, to elect a Board of Directors, and two Stockholders' Auditors for the ensuing year.
Dated the 12th day of September, 1901.
JOHN M. HALL, President.

Copartnership Notices.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of D. & G. HAMBURGER, dealers in fruits and vegetables, with stores at 326 Columbus Avenue and 580 Park Avenue, New York City, was dissolved by consent on the 20th day of October, 1900.
The said D. HAMBURGER continued the business at 580 Park Avenue, and the said G. HAMBURGER continued business at 326 Columbus Avenue.
DAN HAMBURGER,
GUS HAMBURGER.

The copartnership of FLECK & ALBIN, doing business as the Lion Seed-oil Works, has been dissolved.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND VEGEtables.—Governor's Island, N. Y., September 25, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 11 A. M. October 28, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef and vegetables, (potatoes and onions,) required during six months beginning January 1, 1902: Forts Preble and Williams, Me.; Fort Constitution, N. H.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Springfield Armory, Watertown Arsenal, Forts Banks, Rodman, Strong, and Warren, Mass.; Forts Adams and Greble, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Madison and Plattsburg Barracks, West Point, Watervliet Arsenal, Fort Columbus, Hamilton, Niagara, Porter, Schuyler, Slocum, Terry, Totten, Wadsworth, and Wood, N. Y.; Forts Hancock and Mott, N. J.; Allegheny and Frankford Arsenals, Pa.; Fort Du Pont, Del.; Forts Howard, McHenry, and Washington, Md.; Forts Hunt, Monroe, and Myer, Va.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Fort Caswell, N. C.; Fort Fremont and Sullivan's Island, S. C.; Augusta Arsenal; Forts McPherson and Screven, Ga.; Forts Barrancas and Dade, Key West Barracks, Fla.; Fort Morgan, Ala.; Jackson Barracks, La., and in addition to potatoes and onions at Forts Banks and McHenry, cabbage. Also proposals for fresh beef and vegetables will be received and opened by commissaries at Henry Barracks, Mayaguez, Ponce, and San Juan, P. R., required for delivery thereat; also at Office Chief Commissary, District Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R., for delivery at San Juan, of fresh vegetables and REFRIGERATED beef required at all Porto Rican posts. Proposals will be received and opened at same time at respective points named for fresh beef to be delivered at temperature not greater than 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Information furnished on application to commissaries at respective places. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Beef, (or Vegetables,) to be opened October 25, 1901," and must be addressed to commissary at place to be supplied. EDW. E. DRAVO, Lieut. Col., D. C. G., Chief Commissary.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH AND SALT MEATS—MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITALS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Fresh and Salt Meats for the Manhattan State Hospitals, for a period of six months, from October 1st, 1901, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to three P. M. Friday, September 27, 1901, to the undersigned, at the office of the Hospitals, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, (where full specifications may be obtained,) at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.
No bids shall be considered except from parties who are actual dealers in the commodities for which they submit proposals. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for five per cent. of the full amount, as a guarantee that a contract will be entered into if awarded. A bond of some approved surety company for one-third of the gross amount will be required after award for the faithful performance of the contract.
The Board of Managers reserves the right to reject any and all bids as it may deem for the best interests of the State.
HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President Board of Managers.

LISTING OF BONDS.

The Governors of the Stock Exchange listed $56,341,700 of the $158,000,000 fifty-year 4 per cent. gold bonds of 1951, $44,545,000 coupon bonds, and $11,796,700 registered bonds of the Consolidated Tobacco Company yesterday. The application for the listing of these bonds contained the following financial statement of the company as of Aug. 31, 1901:

ASSETS.

Cash in banks and trust companies	$20,912,129.14
Office furniture and fixtures	746.07
Secured loans	$6,044,400.00
Securities purchased and owned by company	2,982,584.50
Interest, &c., accrued and unpaid	9,026,984.50 176,983.84
Total	$30,116,843.55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$30,000,000.00
Accounts payable	20,350.01
Surplus, after writing off incorporation expenses, revenue stamps on stock, revenue stamps on mortgage, cost of bonds, deposit with application for listing bonds, advertising, &c	96,493.54
Total	$30,116,843.55

Other listings are as follows:
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company.—$1,291,200 additional guaranteed special stock, making the total amount listed to date $22,615,100.
United States Mortgage and Trust Company.—$1,000,000 five-twenty per cent. first mortgage collateral trust 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds.
Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad.—$5,000,000 capital stock.
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company.—$300,000 additional 5 per cent. refunding mortgage gold coupon bonds of 1947, making the total amount listed to date $3,342,000.
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.—$15,000,000 4 per cent. ten-year gold convertible debenture bonds of 1911.
The American Agricultural Chemical Company.—$108,100 additional preferred stock and $182,600 additional common stock, making the total amount of preferred stock listed to date $17,153,900 and of common stock $16,715,600.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.—$2,494,000 4 per cent. St. Louis and Cairo collateral gold coupon bonds of 1931.
Northern Pacific Railway Company.—$2,837,000 additional prior lien railway and land grant 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1997, making the total amount listed to date $96,844,500.
Southern Railway Company.—$7,855,000 Mobile and Ohio collateral trust 4 per cent. coupon gold bonds of 1938.

National Exchange Bank.

The capital stock of the New York National Exchange Bank was increased from $300,000 to $500,000 yesterday by a vote of the stockholders at the special meeting held to act upon the resolution for increased capital previously approved by the Board of Directors. The new stock, consisting of 2,000 shares, goes out at 200 and thus increases the surplus of the bank by $200,000 as well.

Singer Company's Officers.

The Singer Manufacturing Company yesterday gave out the list of officers elected at the annual meeting held at the company's offices in this city on Sept. 18. They are: President—Frederick G. Bourne; Vice President—William F. Proctor; Second Vice President and Treasurer—Douglas Alexander; Third Vice President—Edwin H. Bennet, and Secretary—Thomas E. Hardenbergh.

Treasury Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased bonds as follows: $144,700 short 4s, $40,000 long 4s, $4,300 short 3s.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

International Money Box Company of New York City, to manufacture metal saving banks; capital, $200,000. Directors—W. R. Osborn, John Stafford, and J. J. Hayden, New York City.
Graham-Fox Motor Company of New York City, to manufacture motors and automobiles; capital, $300,000. Directors—Frank J. Fox and David F. Graham, Stamford, Conn.; James A. Thornley, Jr., Brooklyn; C. G. Weaver, New York City, and W. D. Blake, Richmond Hill, L. I.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.
WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 25.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:
Baltimore Petroleum Company of Baltimore, to deal in oils of all kinds; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Clarence C. Payne, New York; Edwin J. Faber, Baltimore; William M. Fyle, Wilmington.
Escambia Oil Company of Pensacola, Fla., to deal in oil rights; capital, $1,000,000.
San José Mining, Milling and Railroad Company of Pittsburg, Penn., to develop lands in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—N. B. Pearce, L. B. Cook, and John Rebman, Jr., Pittsburg.
Perfect Combustion Company of America of Philadelphia; to manufacture earthenware under patents secured by Edwin C. Brice; capital, $600,000.
Insurance Agency and Trust Company of Washington; capital, $200,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

F. S. McDaniel has been appointed Ohio special agent of the Manchester Assurance Company.
Frank C. McElroy has been appointed sole Columbus agent of the Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
W. Bayard Cutting has been elected a Director of the United States branch of the Commercial Union Assurance Company.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 25	779,840
To date this year	214,611,455
Corresponding date last year	80,536,111

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 25	$2,024,500
To date this year	$761,222,520
Corresponding date last year	$350,543,360

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chi. & Alton pf.	½	Nat. Salt	1
Des M. & Ft. D.	3	N. Y., C. & St. L.	¾
Iowa Central pf.	1½	Peoria & East.	½
Lake Erie & W.	1	St. J. & G. I.	½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	4½	Great North. pf.	¾
Am. Bicycle	¾	Hocking Valley	¾
Am. Bicycle pf.	1	Illinois Central	1¼
Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Int. Paper	1
Am. Ice	⅛	Iowa Central	1
Am. Ice pf.	1	Lake E. & W. pf.	1½
Am. Locom.	1	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. Locom. pf.	1	Manhattan	2⅝
Am. Malt. pf.	1⅝	Met. Street Ry.	2½
Am. Smelting	½	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Smelt. pf.	½	M. & St. L. pf.	1¼
Am. Sugar	1⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Tel. & Tel.	5	Mo., K. & T.	½
Anaconda Copper	1⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Ann Arbor pf.	4	Mo. Pacific	5½
At., T. & S. F.	1½	Nat. Biscuit	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Balt. & Ohio	2⅝	N. Y. Central	2
B'klyn R. T.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
B'klyn Union Gas	4⅝	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Canada South	½	Norf. & West.	1
Canadian Pacific	½	Pacific Mail	½
Cent. of N. J.	1	Penn. R. R.	2½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	People's Gas	2⅝
Chi. & Alton	¾	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi. Great West.	1½	Pressed S. C. pf.	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	¾	Pullman Co.	1⅝
Chi., I. & L. pf.	½	Reading	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	2⅝	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Chi. & N. W.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2⅝	St. L. & S. F.	½
Chi. Term. Tr.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	St. L. S. W.	3½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	Southern Pacific	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	1	Southern Railway	1
Col. Southern	⅞	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Col. So. 2d pf.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Consol. Gas	3	Texas & Pacific	1½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1½	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Del. & Hudson	1¼	Twin City R. T.	1½
Del. L. & W.	3	Union Pacific	2½
Den. & Rio Gr.	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	⅞
Den. & R. G. pf.	1⅝	U. S. Steel	1½
Det. City Gas	1	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
Erie	1½	Wabash	1¼
Erie 1st pf.	¾	Wabash pf.	¾
Erie 2d pf.	1½	West. Union Tel.	1¼
Evans. & T. H.	⅞	Wis. Central	1⅛
Glucose Sugar pf.	1	Wis. Central pf.	2

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. H. & L. 6s	2	So. Ry., Mem. Div., 4-5s	5
Det. City Gas 5s	1	Tenn. C. & I., Tenn. Div., 6s	1
Louis. & N. coll. tr. 4s	1		
So. Pac. of Ariz. 1st	1		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	9½	N. Y. Cent. M. C. coll. 3½s	1
Col. Mid. 3-4s	1	Int. & N. 2d inc.	1
Int. & N. 2d inc.	1	Norf. & W., ex. & Imp. 6s	1½
Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1½	Union Pac. conv. 4s	1
Minn. & St. L. 1st and ref. 4s	1¼	Wabash deb., B.	1¼

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Pronounced weakness developed in the stock market yesterday under the influence of a variety of unfavorable and depressing developments, with the result that at the close of the day many substantial declines appeared throughout the list. In fact, outside of the Vanderbilt group and a few manipulated specialties, there was so little strength and support that the market, once the decline began—which was about a half hour after the comparatively steady opening—continued to go down almost steadily with scarcely any semblance of a rally. Hence it was not only that final figures showed serious declines, but were practically the low for the day. Among the conspicuous losses were:

Amalgamated Copper, 4¼; Anaconda, 1⅝; American Sugar, 1⅝; Atchison, 1⅛; Baltimore and Ohio, 2⅜; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 1½; St. Paul, 2⅜; Northwest, 3; Rock Island, 2⅜; Chicago Terminal preferred, 1⅞; Consolidated Gas, 3; Lackawanna, 3; Delaware and Hudson, 1¼; Erie, 1½; Manhattan, 2⅝; Metropolitan, 2¼; Louisville and Nashville, 1½; Missouri Pacific, 5½; New York Central, 2; Pennsylvania, 2¼; People's Gas, 2⅝; Reading first preferred, 1¼; St. Louis Southwestern, 3½; Union Pacific, 2½; United States Steel, 1¼; Wabash preferred, 1¼; Western Union, 1¼; Wisconsin Central preferred, 2.

On the other hand, the only stocks to advance more than fractionally were Des Moines and Fort Dodge, Lake Erie and Western, and Iowa Central preferred, while of those stocks which showed fractional gains the leader was Nickel Plate common, bought in connection with the Vanderbilt readjustment plan.

As for the influences contributing to this marked market weakness they may be summed up briefly, as follows: The continued depressing developments in the copper situation as evidenced by the omission, at a meeting held during the day, of the usual extra dividend on Anaconda Copper and a consequent decline in the market values of both Amalgamated and Anaconda stocks on the Stock Exchange; current reports of a demoralized condition in the Western railroad business, due to alleged rate cutting, though best authority is that these reports are not well founded; uneasiness felt over the anthracite coal trade situation, growing out of the conferences between the officials of the Erie Railroad and the Mine Workers' Union; continued talk of a clash between Pennsylvania and Gould interests in the face of what seem to be final denials to the contrary; fresh reports of damage to the corn crop; another sharp advance in sterling exchange effectually removing all possibility of any further gold imports at this time; and, lastly, the usual batch of rumors that the Standard Oil and other large interests are opposed to any advance in the market at this time.

Under the circumstances the general comment was, after the close of the trading, that such declines as occurred, in view not only of the liquidation in evidence but of the aggressive selling for the short account, were neither unnatural nor abnormal.

It probably will develop before very long that, apart from the unfavorable developments in the copper situation savoring decidedly of the meanest kind of stock jobbing, the only really deterring influence in the market is the possibility of a rise in money rates were any excessive speculation to set in at this time. Those people, in other words, who were counting on gold imports to relieve the situation, really counted without their host, and were either unmindful or ignorant of the fact that $5,000,000, a part installment of the American subscription to the British loan, is payable on Oct. 10. Yesterday's rise in exchange was due solely to the demand for remittances by American subscribers to this loan. This being known, and the further fact being borne in mind that shipments of currency to the interior must continue for some time, it is pointed out as not a difficult matter to see that any wild speculation now might seriously impair the position of the associated banks and work ultimately to the serious detriment of the stock market.

That yesterday's decline in prices signifies, however, a turn in the tide looking to lower prices for a long time—that is to say, means that the high tide of prosperity has been reached—is, though advanced in some pessimistic quarters, regarded as highly ridiculous by conservatives. One of the best evidences of the folly of such a view was presented yesterday when a number of important railroad systems published earnings for the third week of September, showing such increases as: Missouri Pacific, $32,000; Canadian Pacific, $156,000; St. Paul, $30,200, and Denver and Rio Grande, $20,600. Indeed, even the bears on the market are frank in their declarations that such declines as are being forced or are appearing are simply in the nature of "turns," the prevailing idea being that after the artificial support given the market in consequence of President McKinley's assassination a reaction is now logically due.

As for the stocks themselves there is nothing to say of any of them in particular, their downward movements being due solely to general market conditions.

In the early trading, London, which had sent over somewhat higher prices, sold about 10,000 shares, only later to turn buyer on the decline, taking about 15,000 shares.

ROCK ISLAND'S DECLINE.

Pool selling in Rock Island was a conspicuous feature yesterday, the sales which broke the stock below 140 being by the broker who some days ago bid $150 a share for 100,000 shares of the stock, the impossible proviso being added that the stock must be presented in one block, and that the bid did not hold good for any part of the 100,000 shares, but only for the total. Inasmuch as no one outside the pool holds any such amount of the stock—for the security is practically cornered, with the public almost entirely out of it—the offer to buy was a very safe one.

When it appeared that even this bidding did not induce to any public buying the effort to put up the stock ceased, and there has since been steady selling of it whenever any market was to be had.

MISSOURI PACIFIC'S BREAK.

The weakest stock on the list yesterday was Missouri Pacific, which broke at one time within a fraction of seven points and closed very little above the low figure for the day. The selling of the security was very persistent, not a little of it apparently being long stock.

There was no known reason for the extraordinary decline, but in some quarters the talk was that the damage to the corn crop would seriously affect the earnings of the road and therefore imperil dividends.

Another story was to the effect that because of money market conditions the project for a greater Missouri Pacific system has been abandoned for the time being.

The report of a clash between Pennsylvania and Gould interests persisted, but was given little heed to in well-informed circles, the authoritative denials on the day previous of any clash being accepted as final.

STOCKS THAT ADVANCED.

In respect to the stocks that advanced yesterday on the Stock Exchange, Des Moines and Fort Dodge was run up by pool manipulation; Iowa Central was bought on further talk of probable Illinois Central control, while the Nickel Plates and Lake Erie and Western were taken up by brokers usually acting for Vanderbilt interests.

KNICKERBOCKER ICE.

Figures of the net earnings of the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Chicago for the month of August, made public yesterday, showed a total of $107,100, as compared with $72,892 in the corresponding month last year, a net increase of $34,208.

IRON AND STEEL PROSPERITY.

Discussing the condition of the iron and steel trades The Iron Age will to-day say:

A stronger feeling is developing. The leading Southern pig iron makers have advanced prices on all grades 50 cents per ton, making the price on the basis of $11 for No. 2 at Birmingham, Ala. Sales in moderate lots have been widely distributed, both territorially and as to consuming interests, thus showing a widespread demand, the buyers naming early delivery almost unanimously. It is intimated that under certain circumstances a further hardening of prices may follow. It is, of course, too early to judge to what extent buyers will respond to this change in the situation, but there is evidence that on the whole consumers' yards are bare, and that their commitments are light.

In the Central West the Valley Association has sold 40,000 tons of Bessemer pig and 15,000 tons of basic pig to the leading steel interest, while malleable foundries have purchased about 40,000 tons of malleable Bessemer pig.

Prompt steel is very scarce, and premiums are being paid. There has been some inquiry for next year, and prices named are materially lower than those now current.

Some light is thrown on the puzzle where all our enormous production goes to by some figures on steel rails. It appears that the total orders booked by the rail mills for 1901 delivery have aggregated 2,700,000 gross tons, including seconds, but excluding export sales. The export shipments for the first seven months were 231,000 tons, so that before 1901 will not be less than 300,000. This means that a total of over 3,000,000 tons of rails were booked, which is 650,000 tons in excess of the product of 1900, the banner year. There is no doubt that the mills will be quite unable to deliver this huge tonnage, and it is estimated that 300,000 to 400,000 tons will be carried into next year.

That in itself is a pretty good start for 1902, and the delays in deliveries may have something to do with the fact that many railroads are even now placing orders for 1902, a fact otherwise difficult to explain, since the price is $28. Thus far the Western and Southwestern railroads have been buyers. The Gould system has closed for 50,000 tons, about one-half of the total requirements for 1902, while the Union Pacific has purchased 30,000 tons. Other large systems had previously entered their orders. The indications so far as they may be relied upon so early are therefore promising.

This is corroborated by the experience of the bridge interest, where a very large amount of work is in sight, particularly from the South and Southw

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In sympathy with the uncertain condition of the Stock Exchange market prices on the curb yesterday were generally weak. In practically all of the copper stocks quotations fell considerably, and these declines naturally unfavorably affected the rest of the market. Transactions were not on a large scale in any part of the list, and the day's changes were brought about on much smaller dealings than prevailed last week. In view of the declining general market there was no disposition to buy outside stocks, and only a few of the active issues succeeded in maintaining the prices established at the close of the previous day.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was one of the weakest of the copper stocks. It sold down to 10½, and closed at that price, showing a net loss of 2⅜ points. This decline occurred in the face of the announcement that it had been determined by the Directors of the British Columbia Copper Company to increase the capital stock of the company by an issue of 50,000 shares of the par value of $5. Half of this amount has already been underwritten at $15 a share, or nearly $5 a share above the price of the stock in yesterday's market. The purpose of this new issue of stock is to increase the smelting plant so that its capacity will be 1,200 tons a day, as compared with 400 tons, which is its present daily capacity. Officers of the company state that they have already blocked out much more than 3,000,000 tons of ore, so that they have practically an unlimited supply.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were active to the extent of nearly $400,000. All these transactions were made between 67½ and 68¾. The bonds closed unchanged at 67⅝. These bonds were yesterday admitted to the Stock Exchange.

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AMERICAN CAN followed the general tendency of the market and sold off fractionally. The common ended the day at 24 bid and the preferred at 74 bid.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s sold at 89¾. Nearly all the transactions in these bonds recently have been at this price.

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DOMINION SECURITIES was traded in to the extent of 300 shares, between 78¼ and 77½.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 25. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 24. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	24	24½	24½	25
American Can pf.	74	74¾	74½	75¾
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf.	83	86	83	86
Am. Hide & Leather	6¾	7	6¾	7
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	33¾	35	33¾	35
American Malt 6s	94½	95¼	94	95
*American Thread pf.	4	4¾		4¾
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Auto-Truck	2½	4	2½	4
Aberdeen Copper	27	31	27	31
*British Columbia Copper	10½	11	12⅝	13½
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¼	98	98¾
*California Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Camden Land	¼	1		
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	7½	6	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	33	36	33	36
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	12	14	13½	15
Con. Refrigerating	5	5½	5	5½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	..	26½	..	26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	66⅞	68	66⅞	68
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	104¼	104	106¼
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit South., w. i.	15	15¾	15½	15¾
Detroit South., pf., w. i.	40¼	41½	40¾	41½
Detroit Southern 4s	84	86	84	86
Dominion Securities	77	77¾	78	78½
Electric Boat	..	20	..	20
Electric Boat pf.	..	49	..	49
Elec. Lead Reduction	2	2¼	2	2¼
Electric Vehicle	4¾	5½	4¾	5½
Electric Vehicle pf.	6	8	7½	9½
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf.	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅛	3	⅛	3
General Carriage	..	1	1¼	1½
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101	101⅜	101	101⅜
Hall Signal	..	38	35	40
Havana Commercial	9	9	9	10
Havana Commercial pf.	42	46	42	46
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	77½	77¾	77½	77¾
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86	86½	86	86½
Lorillard pf.	116	121	116	121
Marksen Copper	2	2½	2	2½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7⅛	8	7⅛	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	26	28	26	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	84	87	84	87
National Sugar pf.	106	107	106	107
New England Transport.	½	¾	½	¾
N. Y. & Q'ns El. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Transp., $20 paid	10¼	11	10¼	11
Otis Elevator	32	33	32	33
Otis Elevator pf.	95½	98	95¼	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	73
Retsof	..	48	..	..
Retsof bonds	..	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	100	101	100	101
Safety Car, Heat & Light	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	..	27	27½	28½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100¼	101	100¼	101
Seaboard Air Line 4s	..	84½	82	84½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	..	27	27½	27¾
Seaboard Air Line pf.	50¼	51	50¼	51
Singer Manufacturing	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler pf.	29	32	28	32
Standard Coupler	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J.	748	755	752	760
Storage Power	4	7	4	7
Tennessee Copper	14	15	14½	16¼
Tidewater Coal	7¼	8¼	7¼	8¼
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4½	5	4¾	5½
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	120	123	120	123
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89½	90	89¼	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	82	82¾	82	82½
U. S. Cotton Duck	28	31¼	28	31¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref.	39¼	40	39¼	40
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	64	66	64	66
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	85	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	..	58	..	58
Va. Coal, Iron & C.	8	8	8	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	42	44	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	15	16	15	16¾
Worthington Pump pf.	114	116	115	116

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Bway Surface 2d 5s	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	242½	245	242	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf.	104	106	104	105
Colled Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf.	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108¼	108½	108¼	109¼
Eighth Avenue Road	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	112½	114½	112¾	114½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C. H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Avenue R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175	175	175	175
Steinway R. R. Co.	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac.	19	22	19	22
Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	90	93	89½	93
Bay State Gas	⅞	1	⅝	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	72	70	72
Central Union 5s, gtd.	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds.	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	74	77½	74	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, ds.	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	200	215	200	215
New Amsterdam Gas	107½	108	107½	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	5	7	5	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	54	56	54	56
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	105	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	96	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	88	84½	88
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas stock	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	18	17	18
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 6s	91	91	91	91
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112¾	114
Hoboken Ferry	60	62	60	62
Union Ferry	39	41	39	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	97	98	97¼	98

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1901.

	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Amalgamated Copper	88¾	89	130,688	93	93¾	88⅝	88⅝	-4½
American Bicycle	..	2	700	2⅛	2⅛	1½	1½	-⅝
American Bicycle pf.	9	14	174	13	13	13	13	-1
Am. Car & Found. Co.	29½	29½	1,550	29½	29¾	28⅝	28⅝	-1
Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	83	84¾	1,400	84	84½	84	84	-½
American Ice Co.	16½	17	800	29	29¼	27⅞	27⅞	-1⅛
Am. Ice Co. pf.	66½	67	173	67	67	67	67	-1
American Locomotive	24	24½	200	24½	24½	24	24	-1
Am. Locomotive pf.	85	86	400	85½	86	85	85½	-1
Am. Malting Co. pf.	24	27	175	25	25	25	25	-1⅛
Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	44	44½	6,580	45	45	44	44	-2
Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	96	96¾	450	96¾	97	96½	96¾	-1
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	122½	122¾	5,250	124½	124⅝	122	122½	-1½
Am. Sug. Ref. Co., rts.	..	..	4,150	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	-⅛
Am. S. R. Co. pf., rts.	..	..	1,100	3½	3½	3	3	-⅛
American Tel. & Tel.	160½	..	100	160½	160½	160½	160½	-5
Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	36	..	25,600	36	37	34¼	34½	-1⅜
Ann Arbor pf	50	52	400	51	51	50	50	-4
At., T. & S. F.	74½	74⅝	44,000	76	76⅛	74½	74⅝	-1½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	95⅝	95½	5,600	95¾	95¾	95	95⅜	-⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	100¾	100½	4,650	102¾	102¾	99¾	100	-2⅜
Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	63¾	64	6,450	67½	67½	63½	66	-1⅝
Brooklyn Union Gas.	208	216	100	212	212	212	212	-4
Canada Southern	81	82½	600	82¼	82¼	80¼	81	-½
Canadian Pacific	103½	110	500	110	110	109½	109½	-½
Central R. R. of N. J.	162	165	100	162	162	162	162	-1
Chesapeake & Ohio	44	46	2,200	46	46	45	45	-1
Chicago & Alton	37½	37¾	1,300	38⅜	38⅜	37½	37⅜	-¾
Chicago & Alton pf.	77½	78	100	78	78	78	78	+¾
Chicago Great West.	22½	22⅞	400	23½	23½	22	22	-1½
Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	84	86	200	85	85	85	85	-1½
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	41¼	42	2,100	42¼	42¼	41½	41½	-⅝
Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	74½	74⅝	400	75¼	75¼	74½	74½	-½
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	162	159¼	32,000	162	162	158⅝	159	-2¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	187½	188	100	187½	187½	187½	187½	-½
Chicago & Northw.	193	193	300	193	193	192	192	-3
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	140	140¼	1,100	143	143	139¾	139¾	-3⅜
Chi. Term. Trans.	22¼	23	1,800	23½	23½	22⅛	22⅛	-1⅛
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	41½	42	800	42	42	41	41	-1⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	97½	97½	600	98¾	98¾	97¼	97¼	-1¼
Colorado Fuel & Iron.	94½	95	2,100	95⅞	96	95	95	-1
Colorado Southern	13¾	14¼	1,500	14	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	-⅛
Col. Southern 1st pf.	54½	54¾	200	54⅜	54⅜	54½	54½	-⅛
Col. Southern 2d pf.	24½	25	700	25	25	25	25	-⅛
Consolidated Gas	216½	217	3,253	219½	219½	217	217	-2
Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	115	116	700	117	117	115½	115½	-1⅞
Delaware & Hudson.	162½	163½	600	162½	163¾	162½	162¾	-1¼
Del., Lack. & West.	225	227	300	222	224	222	224	-3
Denver & R. G.	46	46⅞	100	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	-¾
Denver & R. G. pf.	92	92½	1,100	93½	93⅝	92¼	92¾	-1⅜
D. M. & Ft. Dodge	41¾	42	7,900	37¾	41¾	37	41¾	+3
Dist. of America	7⅛	7¾	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
Distillers' Securities	27	27¾	485	28	28	27¾	27¾	-1
Detroit City Gas	..	..	100	73	73	73	73	-1
Erie	41	41⅛	30,350	42¼	42¼	40⅝	41	-1⅛
Erie 1st pf	69¾	70	6,899	70	70¼	69⅛	69⅜	-⅛
Erie 2d pf	55	55½	1,000	56¼	56¼	55	55	-1⅛
Evans. & T. H.	58	59	100	58½	58½	58½	58½	-½
Gas & El., Bergen Co.	..	..	100	30	30	30	30	.....
Glucose Sugar Ref.	55	56	310	55½	55½	55	55	.....
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	103	105	100	104	104	104	104	-1
Great Northern pf.	183½	184½	1,200	185	185½	183½	183¾	-¾
Hocking Valley	52½	52¾	600	53½	53½	52¾	52¾	-¾
Illinois Central	143	144	1,700	144¾	144¾	143½	143½	-1¼
International Paper	22½	23	700	24	24	23	23	-1
Internat. Power Co.	94½	94⅞	600	95	95	95	95	.....
International Silver.	..	..	350	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
Iowa Central	40½	41	1,800	41½	42½	40½	40½	-1
Iowa Central pf.	77½	78¼	4,020	78	80	78	78	+1½
International Pump	45¼	45½	600	46	46	45½	45¾	-⅜
Kanawha & Michigan.	33¼	34½	400	34	34	34	34	-¼
Lake Erie & Western.	67½	68½	1,500	68½	69¼	68½	69	+1
Lake Erie & West. pf.	128	131	200	131	131	130	130	-1¼
Louisville & Nashville.	101½	102¾	5,500	104	104¾	102¼	102¼	-1½
Manhattan Beach	8	15	10	8	8	8	8	-2⅝
Manhattan Elevated.	122¼	122½	72,550	125¼	125¼	122⅜	122⅜	-2¼
Met. Street Railway.	166½	167	4,125	166½	167½	164½	164½	-2¼
Mexican Central	23½	24	1,215	23½	23¾	23½	23½	-½
Mexican National ctfs.	13¾	13⅞	3,100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	-½
Minn. & St. Louis.	107	107	200	107	107	107	107	-1
Minn. & St. Louis pf.	117	117	300	117	117	116	116	-1¾
M., S. P. & S. S. M.	25¼	25½	20	25¼	25¼	25	25	-1
Mo., Kan. & Texas.	28	28¼	2,400	28	28¼	27¾	27¾	-1½
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	54½	55	715	55¼	55⅝	54	54	-1½
Missouri Pacific	102¾	103	62,430	103	103	96⅜	97	-5½
National Biscuit Co.	43⅝	44	500	43⅝	44¾	43¼	43¼	-1½
National Lead Co.	19½	19¾	200	19½	19½	19½	19½	-½
National Salt Co.	42	42	100	42	42	42	42	+2
New York Air Brake.	143	145	100	143	143	143	143	-2
New York Central	158	158	8,000	158	158	155¼	155¼	-2¾
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	52	53½	9,750	51⅞	53½	51⅞	53½	+1⅝
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	90	91½	5,670	89	90	89	89	-1
N. Y., Ont. & Western.	34¾	35	3,300	35¾	34	34¾	34¾	-⅝
Norfolk & Western.	53¾	53⅞	8,900	53¾	53⅞	53¾	53⅞	-⅛
Northern Pacific	96½	97	200	97	97	96½	96½	-1
Pacific Mail	40¼	41	500	41	41	40¼	40¼	-1
Pennsylvania R. R.	144¾	145	13,630	144¾	145	142¾	142¾	-2
People's Gas, Chicago.	105	105¼	5,930	107¾	107¾	105	105¼	-2¼
People's Gas, Chi., rts.	..	..	5,670	..	..	1	1	-⅛
Peoria & Eastern.	..	..	3,020	43½	45	43	43	-4⅛
Pressed Steel Car.	..	..	400	40	40	40	40	-2
Pressed Steel Car pf.	..	..	300	81	81	80	80	-1
Pullman Company	..	..	200	214	214	210½	210½	-3
Reading	..	..	7,500	42	42	40¾	41	-1
Reading 1st pf	..	..	1,600	76	76	75	75	-1¾
Reading 2d pf	..	..	1,500	52¾	52¾	51⅝	52¼	-1
Rep. Iron & Steel	..	..	2,100	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	-⅛
Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	..	..	2,600	67¼	67¼	66	66¼	-2
St. L. & Adirondack.	..	..	1,000	120	120	120	120	.....
St. J. & G. I.	..	..	110	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+½
St. L. & San Fran.	..	..	46	46	46	44⅝	44⅝	-1
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	..	..	68	67¼	68	67	67	-1
St. Louis Southw.	..	..	200	30¼	30¼	27	27	-3½
St. Louis Southw. pf.	..	..	82	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	-1
Southern Pacific	..	..	23,205	57¾	57¾	55⅞	56¼	-1¼
Southern Railway	..	..	35,800	34⅛	34⅛	32¾	33	-1
South. R. R. pf., ex d.	..	..	2,600	88	88½	86½	86½	-1
Standard R. & T.	..	..	225	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	.....
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	..	..	1,700	62¼	62½	60¾	60¾	-1¼
Texas Pacific	..	..	5,300	42¼	42½	40¾	40¾	-1¼
Tol., St. L. & West.	..	..	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	-¼
Twin City R. T.	..	..	650	100¼	100¼	99¼	99¼	-1¼
Union Pacific	..	..	64,000	98½	98½	95¾	96¼	-2⅛
Union Pacific pf.	..	..	200	88	88	87¼	87¼	-¾
United States Steel.	..	..	24,585	43¾	43¾	42	42	-1¼
U. S. Steel pf.	..	..	11,338	93	93¼	92	92	-⅝
United States Leather.	..	..	2,100	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼	-⅜
U. S. Leather pf.	..	..	1,650	80¾	80¾	79¾	79¾	-⅞
Wabash	..	..	2,700	22⅞	22⅞	21¾	21¾	-1¼
Wabash pf.	..	..	2,100	39½	39⅝	38¼	38¼	-1¼
Western Union Tel.	..	..	5,900	91½	91½	90	90¼	-1¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie.	..	..	100	18½	18½	18½	18½	.....
Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	..	..	300	50	50	50	50	-2
Wisconsin Central	..	..	400	22¼	22¾	21½	21½	-1¼
Wisconsin Central pf.	..	..	800	41	44	42¾	42	-2
Sales			779,840					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows:

Available cash balances	$187,791,059
Gold	103,213,233
Silver	21,500,201
United States Notes	9,298,866
Treasury notes of 1890	71,769
National bank notes	9,234,684
Total receipts this day	1,987,852
Total receipts this month	33,207,493
Total receipts this year	133,921,964
Total expenditures this day	1,595,000
Total expenditures this month	27,775,000
Total expenditures this year	119,434,088
Deposits in National banks	124,904,232
National bank notes received for redemption	849,477

Government receipts—

Internal revenue	902,212
Customs	1,067,435
Miscellaneous	18,234

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$305,119,689
Silver dollars	441,942,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,065,725
Silver bullion of 1890	42,334,275
Total	$790,461,689

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$305,119,689
Silver certificates outstanding	441,942,000
Treasury notes outstanding	43,400,000
Total	$790,461,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$72,164,183
Gold certificates	31,049,050
Silver coin and bullion	14,236,978
Silver certificates	7,263,223
United States notes	9,298,866
Other assets	19,288,027
Total in Treasury	$153,300,328
Deposits in National banks	124,304,232
Total	$277,604,561
Current liabilities	89,813,501
Available cash balance	$187,791,059

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	338
3d week Sept.	$126,685	$115,417	$95,595
From July 1	1,559,090	1,322,877	965,226
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,563	7,438	6,952
3d week Sept.	762,000	606,000	604,000
From July 1	8,131,435	6,929,153	.....
DENVER AND RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,722	1,675	1,673
3d week Sept.	256,200	235,600	214,200
From July 1	2,803,600	2,663,900	2,138,400
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
3d week Sept.	6,765	7,221	7,697
From July 1	81,608	82,248	89,694
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	168	167
3d week Sept.	26,120	29,536	27,254
From July 1	348,782	334,582	343,539
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	510	510	509
3d week Sept.	46,914	46,488	55,994
From July 1	522,944	493,215	581,122
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,186	2,054	2,016
3d week Sept.	238,874	224,105	233,484
From Jan. 1	12,456,289	12,507,085	11,666,403
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,822	1,822	1,266
3d week Sept.	132,574	133,352	114,135
From Jan. 1	5,468,328	5,696,542	4,940,972
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	643	508
3d week Sept.	68,076	69,801	65,112
From July 1	820,687	696,702	667,563
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,480	2,222	2,197
3d week Sept.	334,171	323,469	303,415
From July 1	3,962,080	2,976,406	2,840,449
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,938
3d week Sept.	650,000	618,000	575,000
From Jan. 1	24,585,333	21,982,971	18,970,227
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	338

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two Fine Dwellings on the Upper West Side Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Beverly Ward has sold the five-story American basement dwelling 304 West Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 102.2.

Dr. J. V. S. Woolley has sold to a Mr. White the five-story American basement dwelling 34 Riverside Drive, 25.6 by 104.5.

Collins & Collins have sold for Henry and George W. Seligman, trustees of the estate of David J. Seligman, the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, 74 East Fifty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 100.5.

Louise Schwegler has bought through Maclay & Davies and Abram Hyatt & Co. the five-story apartment house 508 Manhattan Avenue, 27.11 by 85, together with the similar adjoining properties 510 and 512 Manhattan Avenue, each 36.6 by 95.

Jeremiah Curtis has sold to C. D. Wetmore the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 35 East Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 98.

M. Jacoby is the buyer of the dwelling 333 West Seventy-sixth Street, sold recently for Thomas F. White through S. Osgood Pell & Co.

Fritz Achelis is the buyer of William C. Tefft's house, 22 East Sixty-fourth Street, the sale of which through Henry D. Winans & May, was recently reported.

Brettell & Jackman have sold for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, for $51,000, the five-story double flat 408 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 30 by 90 by 100.

W. D. Haynes & Co. have sold for Jessie Houston and Jennie Stevens the two-story frame dwelling 690 East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 16.8 by 90.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

108 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, 140 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 100.5; four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Ferdinand R. Minrath.....$19,600

Tiebout Avenue, Southwest corner of Clark Street, 200 by 235 and irregular, six two-story frame dwellings and vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Ferdinand R. Minrath..... 34,562

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

342 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 150 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.11, three-story frame flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, John G. Gillig and John Ochs, executors 5,000

By James L. Wells.

Barker Avenue, Fulton Street, Bleecker Street, and the easterly line of Bronx Park, the block, 188.7 by 414.6 by 186 by 425.6; foreclosure sale, to C. A. Becker.. 14,356

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

838 Madison Street, south side, 75.5 feet east of Sassmann Street, 20 by 83 by 19.11 by 37, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Albert Stevane..... 8,375

18 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Frederic de P. Foster..... 19,000

621 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 274.6 feet west of Broadway, 15.6 by 99.10 and irregular, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John T. Sparrow.. 8,160

802 Morris Avenue, east side, 98.8 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 31.9 by 111.10, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company..... 14,000

2,056 Ryer Avenue, east side, 407.5 feet north of Burnside Avenue, 25 by 99.7 by 25 by 99.5, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Sarah Oakley..... 4,000

By John T. Boyd.

534 East Fifty-ninth Street, south side, 210.8 feet west of First Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling; partition sale, to Martin Weiss..... 5,200

By Solomon De Wailtearss.

934 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street, 25.5 by 60.1, four-story brick flat, with store; together with 167 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 17.4 by 25.5, two-story brick building; together with 165 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 22.6 by 25.5, four-story brick flat, and 163 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 100.5 and irregular, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; assignee's sale, to Mary F. Stanley..... 63,780

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 445 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, leasehold, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $6,691.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 114.1 feet west of the Boulevard Lafayette, and running through to the latter thoroughfare, 18 by 72.9 by 19.1 by 79.1, three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $10,056.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Walter H. Wood, referee, 456 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 142 feet west of Convent Avenue, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,220.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Joseph L. Hance, referee, 221 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 285 feet west of Broadway, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,876.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Debenhurst, 737 and 739 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 20 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 17.11 and 18, respectively, by 88, two three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $19,059.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, 625 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 305 feet west of Broadway, 15 by 99.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,914; subject to another mortgage for $5,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Asa Bird Gardiner, referee, 539 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 500 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $15,301.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 433 West Fortieth Street, north side, 375 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $1,251.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel V. Speyer, referee, 758 West End Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-seventh Street, 90x100, six story brick flat. Due on judgment, $38,504.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 127 Elizabeth Street and 359 and 361 Broome Street, for a one-story brick church, 26.1 by 94 and 47.6 by 102; Italian Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, premises, owner; Hoppin & Koen of 244 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $35,000.

King's Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of Beach Street, for a two-story frame boathouse, 15 by 20; Joseph B. Glasier, City Island, owner and architect; cost, $175.

Clay Avenue, west side, 614.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 22 by 46; Charles H. Thornton of 2,011 Valentine Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

No. 1,849 Washington Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling with store; Julius Frick, premises, owner; R. Werner of 1,597 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 42 East Sixty-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer, premises, owner; Covell & Smith of 2,152 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,500.

Clinton Avenue, east side, 390 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, to a one and a half story frame dwelling; Elizabeth Byron, premises, owner; Gustav Kaestner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Crotona Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

No. 226 West Fiftieth Street, to a two-story brick dwelling; Mrs. A. Hallett, premises, owner; William C. Mott of 225 Reid Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

Summit Avenue, east side, 75 feet west of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to a one and a half story frame dwelling; John F. Kaiser, premises, owner; William A. Gorman of 1,059 Ogden Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Two Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 170 feet east of Valentine Avenue, to two two-story brick dwellings; C. Weyman, premises, owner; T. W. Ringrose of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets and Madison and Fourth Avenues, to a brick amphitheatre; Madison Square Garden Company, premises, owner; Thomas W. Reynolds of 149 East Forty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 440 West Fifty-third Street, to a four-story brick tenement with store; Hermann Vetter of 290 Tenth Avenue, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $750.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage, and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage, plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Wednesday, Sept. 25.

AVENUE B, 287, e s, 20x68; Joseph M. Stone to Johanna Born, (mtg $7,000, R S $5)..... $1

CANAL ST, 172½, n e s, 15.11x50.2; Bemo Lewinson, referee, to Harry Wolfe, (mtg $12,771)..... 1,250

CHRISTOPHER ST, 26 to 30, s e corner of Waverley Place, 75x38.11, and Waverley Place, 157, with strips adjoining; William V. Lawrence and others to the Waverley Realty Company, all liens, (R S, $30)..... 60,000

CHOTONA AV, 2,099, w s, 24x99.1; Rowland W. Thomas to Fredericka Leedsberg, (mtg $3,000)..... 1

ELLIOTT AV, e s, 100 ft s of King St, 33.6x31.11 to White Plains Road x38.2x34.9, Westchester; George R. Schroder to William A. Cameron, (R S $25)..... 100

FOREST AV, e s, 116.4 ft s of 163d St, 18.1x96; William S. Miller to Charles Reisaman, ½ part, (mtg $4,000)..... 1

FOREST AV, w s, 139 ft s of 166th St, 20x97.3; R. Clarence Dorsett to George J. Lauten, (R S 75 cents, mtg $3,500).. 7,400

FULTON St, n w corner of 169th St, 16.6x186; William E. Roberts to N. Emerson Mead, (R S $6)..... 6,000

GRAND AV, w s, 312.9 ft n of St. James St, 75x106 to old Croton Aqueduct; Joseph Kronacher, referee, to Augustine J. Smith, (mtg $3,500, R S $1.25)..... 6,000

HUGHES AV, e s, 204.8 ft n of 181st St, 16.8x95; Louis Elckwort to Lizzie Barber, (mtg $2,500)..... 1

INWOOD AV, e s, 300 ft s of Wolf Place, 50x189; John Swift to Edward D. Kennedy, ½ part, all liens..... 1

LAFAYETTE AV, s s s, Lot 115, map of Monterey, 50x100; Charles D. Robinson, as receiver, to Rowland W. Thomas, (R S $33)..... 8,200

MADISON AV, s e corner of 115th St, 25.2x60; Francis J. Schnugg to Joseph Toch, (R S $2, mtg $26,000)..... 100

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 121st St, 100.11x95; Walter W. Law, Sr., to Paula M. Arnold, (R S $50)..... 1

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 121st St, 100.11x95; Paula M. Arnold to Louise Schwegler, (mtg $35,000, R S $15.50)... 100

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of Macy Place, runs s 125.6x e 80x n 25x n e 63.1 to place x n w 106.11; Theodore M. Macy and others to New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, (R S $60)... 14,500

SPRING ST, w s, at s s of Lot 338, map of North Melrose; Caleb Wright and others to Alexander G. Black, B. and S. 1

TRINITY AV, n w corner of 165th St, 100 x73.6; Jacob H. Shaffer, referee, to James T. Barry, (mtg $46,000, R S $2.25) 7,000

VAN COURTLANDT AV, s s, Lots 653 and 654, map of the land of George F. and H. B. Opdyke, 50x100; Charles Plank to Philip Morris..... 100

VANDAM ST, 2 to 8, s w corner of Macdougal St, 87.1x107x35.10x118.4; Harry M. Nally and others to William H. Schmohl..... 1

1ST AV, w s, 25.2 ft n of 117th St, 25.2x100; Bessie Ruth to Margaret McCabe, (mtg $22,000)..... 1

2D AV, (or St,) n s, e ½ of Lot 733, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Evan G. Ellis to George T. Ballard..... 3,000

3D AV, e s, 106.6 ft n of William's Bridge Road, runs e 103 ft to Old Boston Road x s w 123 ft to William's Bridge Road x n w 66.9 ft to 3d Av x n 106.6; Georgianna Briggs to Ida B. McTurck, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

3D ST, 50 and 52 East, 37.6x101.7x37.6x 101.9; Louis Nieberg and another to Max D. Steuer, (R S $8, mtg $50,000).. 100

4TH ST, 28 and 30 East, 50.8x84.8; Louis Lemaire to Frank Borsody, (R S $24.75) 100

12TH ST, s s, e ¼ of Lot 901, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Martin Ritt to Frank Gass, (mtg $2,500)..... 1

21ST ST, 340 West, 25x61.11; George Monk and another to Berry E. Simons and another, (R S $5)..... 1

45TH ST, 63 West, 18.9x100.5; Donald McLean, referee, to Margaret D. Hopper, (R S $12.50)..... 27,500

47TH ST, s s, 550 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x 100.5; Joseph Dillon to Gussie McKee, (mtg $8,500, R S $6.25)..... 22,500

52D ST, 224 and 226 East, 38x100.5; Alexander Haft to Joseph Horowitz, (R S $1.) all liens..... 100

57TH ST, s s, 124.7 ft w of Avenue A, 17.10x90; interior lot, 100.5 ft w of Avenue A and 90 ft s of 57th St, runs w 36 x s 35.9 x e 36.1 x n 38.3; Charles Schlecht to Martha Biese, (mtg $3,000, R S $3)..... 8,500

85TH ST, 329 to 333 West, 60x102.2; Merritt L. Pike to Mary Harrison and another..... 1

88TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.8; Elizabeth Muller, widow, to Margarethe Boehm, (R S $1.50)..... 100

96TH ST, n s, 101 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; Unique Bachelor Apartment Company to Raymond L. Hershman, (mtg $18,000)..... 1

107TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 75x122x 84x84; Alexander Haft to Joseph Horowitz, all liens, (R S $1)..... 100

114TH ST, 606 West, 14x100.11; H. Ward Leonard to John Purdon, (mtg $9,000, R S $4)..... 100

114TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 31.6x100.11; Delmar W. Heath to Melissa J. Heath, mtg $36,500)..... 1

120TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 24.11x 100.11; Berry E. Simons and another to George Monk and another, (mtg $20,000, R S $5)..... 1

121ST ST, 348 East, 25x100.11; Jacob Rosuck to Fanny Krakower, (mtg $9,500) 1

126TH ST, 323 and 325 West, 33.4x74.6; Garret C. St. John, executor, to William Colgate, (R S $6.50)..... 15,500

127TH ST, 65 to 69 West, 50x99.11; Louis Lese to Samuel Strasbourger, (mtg $18,000, R S 25 cents)..... 1

135TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x100; William F. H. Herrman to Joseph Clemens and another, all liens, (R S $1.25)..... 5,000

141ST ST, 517 East, 15x100; Smith Williamson to Mary J. Johnston, all liens, (R S 75 cents)..... 100

149TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of Morris Av, 33.4x86.6; Henry Freedman to Lillian Weber, (R S $1.25)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

GRAND ST, 416 and 418; Wolf Brandt to Max Bakst and another, 2 years 10 months..... $1,000

GREENWICH ST, 934, s w corner of Franklin St; Michael Duff to William H. Kuhlken, 3 years..... 2,200

JEROME AV, n w s, 517.5 ft s w of 190th St, runs n w 31.6 n w 90x n e 19.6 s e of Fordham Road x e 84.6x s e 53.8; Elizabeth C. Smith to James O'Rourke, 9 8-12 years..... $1,000 2,500

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 107th St, 100.11x212.6; Henry H. Jackson and others, executors and trustees, to William T. Keogh Amusement Company, 21 years..... $7,000 11,250

LEXINGTON AV, 1,360; John D. Strahman to Lizzie Wolters, 10 years..... 2,800

LOT 133A and Lot 139B, map of Columbia No. 2; Charles Woelk and another to Louis Rosenthal, 5 years..... 600

SULLIVAN ST, 144; Louis Nieberg and another to Salvatore Conti and another, 5 years..... 4,200

2D ST, 246; David Rosenkranz to Hyman Rosenberg, 3 years..... 3,375

6TH AV, 77, n w corner of Waverley Place; Carsten Gerkin to John C. Niemeyer and another, 10 years..... 3,300

11TH ST, 847 West; Frederick Knubel to Bernard Walsh, 4 9-12 years..... 1,500

18TH ST, 10 to 23 West, and 22 to 28 West 19th St; Henry Corn to Max Cohen and others, 5 years..... 12,000

27TH ST, 207 and 209 East; administrators of Catharine A. Smith to George Maughan, 5 years..... 1,900

107TH ST, 109 and 311 East; Abraham J. Dvorsky to Alfonzo Mistretta, 3 years..... 3,550

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

ARNOLD, Paula M., to John A. Stewart and others, trustees; Manhattan Av, 508 to 512, 3 mortgages, 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold..... $85,000

BALLARD, George F., and wife to Evan G. Ellis; 2d Av, (or St,) n s, being ½ of Lot 733, map of Wakefield, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,300

BARBER, Lizzie, to Louis Eickwort; Hughes Av, e s, 304.8 ft n of 181st St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 500

BLOCK, Emil, to Alexander Walker; 7th Av, n w corner of 113th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 14,500

BORSODY, Frank, to Louis Lemaire; 4th St, 28 and 30, s s, 170.8 ft e of Lafayette Place, building loan, (two mortgages) 1 year, 6 per cent..... 107,000

CHEBRAH, Poel Zedek Anschel Illia, to the Greenwood Cemetery; Forsyth St, 126 and 128, 5 years..... 50,000

CHEBRAH, Poel Zedek Anschel Illia, to Haskel Silverman and others; Forsyth St 126 and 128, (prior mtg $50,000,) 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000

CLEMENS, Joseph, and another to William F. H. Herrman; 135th St, s s, 250 ft e of Lincoln Av, 1 year, 4 per cent.. 4,500

CRAWFORD, Alexander, and others to the Gansevoort Bank; 17th St, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, (re-recorded, demand, 6 per cent,)..... 5,000

FANNING, Joseph E., to George Ringler & Co., West Broadway, 560, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,244

HATTRICK, John, and wife to Owen Murphy; Rosedale Av, Lots 126, 127, and 128, Block C, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 80

HECHT, Ferdinand, to William R. Rose; Trinity Av, w s, 90 ft n of 158th St; Trinity Av, n e corner of 166th St, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 29,225

HIRSCH, Jacob, and another, to the German Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, 190, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 15,000

HOEPFNER, George, to Joseph Stickney; 163d St, 100 ft w of Trinity Av, 2 mortgages, 5 years, each, gold..... 7,000

HOFER, Isaac A., and wife to the United States Life Insurance Company; 45th St, 59 to 63 West, due May 27, 1902..... 202,500

HURST, Stephen, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 9th Av, 562, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 5,500

JOHNSTON, Mary J., to Mary B. Johnston; 141st St, 517 East, 3 year, 4 per cent..... 1,500

KEATING, William H., to Georgs Hill; White Plains Av, s w corner of 121st St, 6 months, 6 per cent., gold..... 1,500

KUHLKEN, William H., to Beadleston & Woerz; Greenwich St, 364, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,000

LAUTEN, George J., to R. Clarence Dorsett; Forest Av, w s, 139 ft s of 166th St, (prior mtg $2,500,) due Sept. 4, 1904.. 1,500

LAUTEN, George J., to R. Clarence Dorsett; Forest Av, w s, 189 ft s of 166th St, (prior mtg $3,500,) due Oct. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 1,400

LIPMAN, Max, and another to Arabella B. Lewis; Monroe St, 131, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 33,000

MAREY, Mary A., to Frances C. O'Connor; 18th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 9,000

McALLISTER, Frank V., to Carrie A. Taneyhill; Elizabeth St, 129, (½ part,) 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

McKEE, Gussie M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 47th St, 118 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 12,000

MONK, George, and another to Frida Moerafelder; 120th St, s s, 250.1 ft w of 8th Av, installments, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

POLSTEIN, Joseph, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; Pitt St, w s, 125 ft n of Grand St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

RINGE, Gustav, to George Ehret; 9th Av, 695, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent note 6,000

ROLLMANN, John, to Alexander Walker; Columbus Av, e s, 26.5 ft n of 97th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 14,500

ROTHSCHILD, David, to Samuel Kubie; Madison Av, n e corner of 89th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 20,000

RUTH, Samuel J., and another to George Wyner; 102d St, 64 and 66 East, due March 25, 1902, 6 per cent..... 4,000

SCHWEGLER, Louise, to Paula M. Arnold; Manhattan Av, n e corner of 121st St, secures note, 3 months..... 5,000

SMITH, Mary L., to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America; 73d St, s s, 216.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years, 4 per cent., gold..... 12,000

STEUER, Max D., to Louis Nieberg and another; 3d St, 50 and 52 East, installments, 5 years, 5 per cent..... 10,000

THE NEW YORK CITY CHURCH Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church to Theodore M. Macy and others; Prospect Av, s e corner of Macy Place, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

THOMAS, Rowland W., and wife to Augusta Larned; Lafontaine Av, e s, 207.8 ft s of 179th St, 3 years..... 2,500

THOMAS, Rowland W., to August Larned; Lafontaine Av, e s, 190.10 ft s of 179th St, 3 years..... 2,500

THOMAS, Rowland W., and wife to Maria Bredt; Lafontaine Av, e s, 224.4 ft s of 179th St, 3 years..... 2,500

TOWNSEND, Ralph S., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 88th St, 330 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 14,000

WILLIAM T. KROGH AMUSEMENT Company to Eugene G. Blackford; 107th St, n w corner of Lexington Av, leasehold, secures notes, 5 years, 6 per cent.. 35,000

WOLTERS, Lizzie, to Jacob Ruppert; Lexington Av, 1,360, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CHURCHILL, Lily W., and others, executors, to Lilly W. Churchill and others, as trustees..... Nom.

COHEN, William M., to Elizabeth Stemmler..... Nom.

EGAN, Michael J., to George Hill..... $1,000

GLASSER, Christian, to Henry W. Neubeck..... Nom.

HAMBURGER, Jacob S., to Bertha Salinsky..... Nom.

HIGGINS, Mary L., formerly Breeze Guard, to Mary L. Higgins, as Guard... 39,500

LATTEMANN, Lizzette, to Henry W. Neubeck..... Nominal

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Nannie S. Vanderpoel..... 40,000

MILLER, Jacob F., and another to Guy Witthaus..... Nom.

MOMMER, Ewald, to the Trust Company of America..... 7,541

MULLER, George A., and another to Middleton S. Borland..... 6,500

NIEBERG, Louis, and another to Isaac Shiman..... Nom.

SCHEINKMAN, Bernard, and another to Henry De F. Weekes..... 7,000

SCHERDING, Christian, and another, executors, to Catherine Hoffman..... 8,000

STEIN, Margaretha, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 14,000

THE PARK MORTGAGE COMPANY to Andrew J. Lockwood..... 6,500

THOMPSON, Mary G., to Henry F. Daly. 307

TOWNSEND, Ralph S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 6,000

WALKER, Alex. to Adolphus F. Quick.. 8,000

WATSON, William, to Henry G. Silleck, Jr..... Omitted

WITTHAUS, Guy, to Ewald Mommer... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

ELIZABETH ST, 90; W. H. and S. J. Griffen against Hannah M. Thomas and George D. Waring, owners and contractors..... 450

LENOX AV and 138th St, n w corner, 100 x125; Jackson Mantel and Grate Works against Alexander Haft, owner and contractor..... 700

3D AV, 606 to 4,010; Wilson & Visscher against John M. Redmond, owner; Martin J. Barron, contractor..... 300

54TH ST, 153 West; Gorham F. Smith against —— Smith, owner; Robert McArthey, contractor..... 527

141ST ST, 123 East; Morris Goldstein against Sarah Offner, owner and contractor..... 100

138TH ST, 488 ft e of 7th Av, 187x99.11; Bradley & Currier Company against Jane E. Schuyler, owner; George L. Schuyler & Co., contractors..... 685

138TH ST, 488 ft e of 7th Av, 187x99.11; Adam Hoffel against Jane E. Schuyler, owner; George L. Schuyler & Co., contractors..... 1,633

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

163D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Trinity Av, 50x 50; Joseph Stickney with George Hoeffner..... $7,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV and 157th St, s e corner, 24.11x100; Alberene Stone Company against William C. Schmidt, April 25, 1901..... $121

CHATHAM SQUARE, 7 and 8; Max London and David Moffinson against Peter Herter & Son, July 6 1901..... 175

101ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 209.6x 100; John McGrath against Samuel Ginsberg, Sept. 5, 1901..... 350

112TH ST, 338 to 339 East, and 336 to 342 East 113th St; Bennett Sanberg against Louis Lese and another, Sept. 20, 1901.. 220

156TH ST, 982 and 984 East; Edmund B. O'Connell against Charles Holdorf, Dec. 7, 1900..... 40

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 125 ft s of 133d St, 25x 100; Annie J. Gruner and another, executors, against Francis J. Schnugg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

LOTS 42 to 45, map of Perot estate, 24th Ward; Mary E. Ahrens, executrix, against John E. Thrall and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Matey.

MADISON AV, 418; Sherwood M. Hard against Henry E. Woodward and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, G. H. & F. L. Crawford.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 225 ft n of 187th St, 37.6x98x irregular; Thomas Phillips against Johanna A. Noonan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Klinker.

46TH ST, 100 East; Carrie Heyman against Carrie Hunter and another, (action to declare conveyance void, &c.;) attorneys, Hamilton, Griffing & McLaughlin.

62D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x 100.5; the Roosevelt Hospital against William Crockett and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Knox.

83D ST, n s, 279.7 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x102.2; Agnes Cook and another against Leopold Schneider and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Quackenbush.

104TH ST, s s, 155 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Germania Life Insurance Company against Frederick Brandt and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

114TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 40x100.10; Joseph S. Marcus against Louis Levy and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. L. Weinberg.

116TH ST, 328 East; R. Temple G. Kilpatrick against Charlotte M. Bullwinkel and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Nash & Jones.

131ST ST, 273 West; John W. Cooney against Owen Branigan and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Moore, Bleecker & Wheeler.

132D ST, s s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 50x99.11, two actions; Germania Life Insurance Company against Jacob Wirth and another, (amended foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

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High-class cottages for sale or rent; prices according to location; easy terms; schools, churches, mail delivery, &c.; macadamized streets, flagged sidewalks, shade trees; gas, water, &c.; 28 minutes to foot of 34th St.; 40 minutes to City Hall, Manhattan.

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Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES O'BRIEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of James O'Brien of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1901, the said James O'Brien was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Sept. 25th, 1901.

NO. 2,474.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH RAPEPORT, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Rapeport, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 23d, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 6th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 25th, 1901.

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281 COLUMBUS AVE., COR. 72D ST.,
OFFER THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL BARGAINS TO QUICK PURCHASERS:

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Five-Story American basement, absolutely fire-proof. Steel construction, only one left of the row.

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4 Story high stoop, beautifully decorated.

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All houses are open for inspection at all times, contain all the modern improvements, and are new. Particulars on the premises or

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AMERICAN BASEMENT
PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
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WEST 100TH ST.,
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They are 20 feet front by 60 feet deep, with extension, having servants' stairs to fourth story. The houses have three bathrooms, with mosaic floors and tiled walls; rolled rimmed bathtubs, wash basins, shower baths, &c., of the latest designs.
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35 MINUTES
FROM 42d STREET

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DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS
Will reopen in all of its departments Monday, September 9. This institution is noted throughout the city for its thorough work in training young people for business positions. Send for prospectus.
HENRY C. WRIGHT, Principal.

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OPENS ITS NEW SCHOOL BUILDING AND GYMNASIUM AT
83 West 115th Street,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Special classes in physical culture for boys and girls, afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock. For Ladies and Gentlemen evenings from 8 to 9:30.

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45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square N.)
Preparation for College and University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
REOPENS OCTOBER 1ST.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

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NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse daily.

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FOR GIRLS REOPENS OCT. 2.
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class.
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Boarding and Day School for Girls.
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20th year begins Monday, Sept. 30.

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College-preparatory class. Resident pupils. Kindergarten Reopens Oct. 3rd. 12 East 73d St.

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Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
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"Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in two years; LL.M. in three years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

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Residence, 262 West 85th St., corner West End Av.

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Miss ROBERTS, (successor to Miss Walker.) School for Girls. Reopens Oct. 2d. Classes for boys. College preparation. Resident students.
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Reopens October 1st. Address Sister Superior.

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Principal,
ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A.

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Kindergarten in French.
October 1st. 53 West 45th Street.

College Preparatory School for Girls.
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622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopens Sept. 30th.

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Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

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College and Normal graduate; experienced tutor; at present engaged; best references. R., Box 21, 263 West 125th St.

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ITALO-AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 208 Grand St., New York.—Vocal, Piano, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar; first-class tuition; moderate charges.

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AUCTIONEER.

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A prominent member of the "400," unexpectedly detained in Europe, has cabled me, without previous notice, to withdraw her luxurious furnishings from the Lincoln Storage Warehouse and dispose of same

To-morrow, Friday, the 27th Sept.,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,
AT PUBLIC SALE,

This rare collection is now in my salesroom—a chaotic mass of the finest furnishings that good taste and money can buy. Such a sale should take weeks of preparation. I have only two days.

There is no chance to enumerate; but a hasty glance discloses some of the gems of the great potters:—Crown Derby, Royal Worcester, Doulton, Old Dresden and Minton Dinner Ware; jeweled Glass and old English Crystal.

An exhibition Royal Worcester Vase, six feet high, from Collamore.

Old Dutch marqueterie Bedroom Set.

An Indian inlaid Cabinet, cost $1,200.

Sterling silver plated Louis XVI. Parlor Suite, dining room in massive Oak, library in real Flemish Oak, marqueterie Hall Clock.

This description is an injustice to the wares—I do not lack words, but time—This is a spontaneous but honest expression of my opinion.

There are prizes in store for those who attend on

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27, 1901,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,
AT SALESROOMS,
1,404 AND 1,406 BROADWAY,
CORNER 39TH ST.
EXHIBITION THIS DAY.

J. HATFIELD MORTON.

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COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL,
COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

OUR OWN, now Harvard Academy, 126 to 140 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lancers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; private lessons any hour. ED. J. FINNEGAN.

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FALL SEASON, 1901.
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WEBER PIANOS

We offer this week an *extraordinary opportunity* to careful buyers who would like to own a *Weber* but cannot afford the price of *an absolutely new one.* To reduce stock and make room for new styles arriving from factory, we have placed on sale

Twenty-five Upright & Grand Weber Pianos

in perfect order and most of them little used, at about

One-Half Real Value.

Call or write at once, if you intend to buy this Fall and wish to secure an instrument of the highest musical excellence and acknowledged reputation on the *most favorable terms.*

No deviation from prices plainly marked and attached to each piano offered in this sale.

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ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
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REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS

HARMONY PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
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WILSON PIANOS

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Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

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Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

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Sewing Machine sale; special bargains; second hand, $3 to $9; guaranteed two years; new, $2 to $30 cash, $20 to $35, at $2 down and 50c weekly. Machines exchanged and repaired. Everything at cut prices; bottle of oil, 5c.; needles, 20c. dozen; belts, 9c. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Buy direct from us and save canvassers' commission. Write, salesman will call. WESTERN UNION S. M. CO., 173 3d Av., between 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone, 4,020—18th St.

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Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES, MILLINERY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly EASY PAYMENTS at cash prices.
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$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
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SACRIFICE. SACRIFICE. SACRIFICE.
1,500 2nd h'd, new, and 2nd cycles, all makes, $3.50, $4, $5, $6, $9, $11; every one worth double. Tandems, Pierce, Rambler, Cleveland, Olive Derby, etc., $11 to $30.
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Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
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Used by Eminent Artists.

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LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

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For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

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Advertisers! The newspapers can only sell you white space. We fill it with talk that will resound in your pocket. Small ads., big ads., any paper, any city, any country. Strictly publishers' rates. Kahrs' International Advertising Bureau, 29 East 9th St.

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A Party having invented several useful labor-saving machines wants the aid of capitalists to help developing the same; references exchanged. Address Z., Box 145, New York Times.

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$20,000 to $50,000 wanted for business paying enormous profits; the right party can secure valuable interest. Address U Box 109 Times.

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Great Variety of style and price.
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All legal claims, estates, foreign and domestic, collected on percentage. Lawyer, Box 125 Times Office.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LORENZ F. J. WEIHER, Jr., bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 20th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 9th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M. and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. ERNEST HALL, Referee.
Sept. 26, 1901.

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New and Absolutely Fireproof.
ORCHESTRA. EUROPEAN PLAN. PALM ROOM.
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NEAR BROADWAY,
centre of shopping and amusement district. The most central and accessible location in the city, combined with quiet and refined surroundings.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

Sherman Square Hotel,

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AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
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Three apartments of one to four rooms, $500 to $1,100. Absolutely fire-proof. No Wooden floors. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply. First-class restaurant service.

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5th Av., NUMBER 7, corner 8th St., at The Roffee.—Small and large rooms; some with private bath; good table.

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130th St., 214 West.—Two large, pleasant rooms; private family; excellent table; convenient to elevated.

Board for elderly lady or gentleman; delightful suburban home. Box 230, Pelham, N. Y.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward; pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Lexington Av., 405.—Rooms, suites, with board; tiled bathrooms, elevator, telephone; separate tables; excellent cuisine and service; good studio, north light; references. Mrs. Winthrop.

Lexington Av., 995, Near 72

POLICEMAN O'NEILL DISMISSED FROM FORCE

Commissioner Murphy Acts Upon Mr. York's Report.

Counsel for Discharged Patrolman Says He Will Carry His Case to the Highest Court.

Police Commissioner Murphy dismissed from the force yesterday Patrolman Edward F. O'Neill, who openly defied Deputy Commissioner Devery in the trialroom at Police Headquarters about three weeks ago, saying that he would not have been fined for the offense with which he was charged had he "stood" for "a shake-down" or paid money for his transfer.

O'Neill had been fined thirty days' pay on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer in drawing a revolver while in argument with a storekeeper, who, he said, he believed was violating the law in keeping open on Sunday. O'Neill was tried before Second Deputy Commissioner York on Mr. Devery's charges and the report of Mr. York of his judicial findings of the trial was sent to Commissioner Murphy on Tuesday afternoon. Yesterday Mr. Murphy announced his decision, and made public his second deputy's findings, which are as follows, in part:

It is conceded in this case that O'Neill made a statement; he does not deny it upon his trial; on the contrary, sought to prove it; he has failed to do so—the only excuse offered being that the words were uttered while he was laboring under great excitement, and, therefore, he should be absolved from any serious punishment by reason of their use.

There is no question as to his guilt of the charge as stated—conduct unbecoming an officer—but, as the case is one that has attracted a very large degree of attention, it is proper, therefore, so far as the imposing of a sentence is concerned, that it should be left to the head of the department, and to that end, therefore, the case is respectfully referred to the Commissioner for the imposition of such penalty as in his judgment the character of the offense calls for.

Commissioner Murphy announced his dismissal of Policeman O'Neill as if it were but one of the many routine affairs he had to pass judgment upon.

"Have you any comment to make on your disposition of the O'Neill case?" was asked.

"None whatever," replied Mr. Murphy. "I approved of the findings of Mr. York and acted upon them in the only way that I saw open to me."

The Commissioner's attention was called to the fact that Deputy Commissioner York had not recommended O'Neill's dismissal.

"Mr. York left that question for me to decide," answered the Commissioner, "though virtually recommending O'Neill's dismissal. I think it a perfectly just verdict. I am sorry for O'Neill and would be glad if the courts reinstated him, but it was the only thing I could do."

Henry De Forest Baldwin of the law firm of Lord, Day & Lord, who acted for Patrolman O'Neill during his trial before Mr. York, was asked yesterday what he and those associated with him intended to do in the case of Policeman O'Neill.

"Well," replied Mr. Baldwin, "we'll stick by him and see that he is not the greatest sufferer. Of course, we will carry the case to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on a writ of certiorari and fight it out on issues of law. And if we should be defeated in the Appellate Division it is not unlikely that we shall go higher.

"I rather expected O'Neill's dismissal," continued Mr. Baldwin. "I don't know but what it's the best thing for him. If he hadn't been put off the force now I suppose it would have had to come later. They would have kept nagging at him until they had got him out some time or other. Of course the action of Commissioner Murphy is a sufficient justification of Deputy Commissioner Devery."

Commissioner Murphy was asked yesterday afternoon if Mr. Devery would preside at the police trials to-day. The Commissioner said that he had not yet made up his mind and would not announce his decision until he had deliberated upon the question. Mr. Murphy said that there were so few cases on the calendar that the regular trials might not be necessary.

The Commissioner was asked about the Merchants' Association charges against Mr. Devery.

"Oh, I have referred that matter to the Corporation Counsel," replied the Commissioner, as if dismissing the question.

"SHINPLASTERS" FOR POSTAGE

Were Placed on Letters Which the Post Office Authorities Are Holding.

Officials at the General Post Office in this city are interested in letters which were "dropped" there on Tuesday and which are being held for postage because instead of stamps "shinplasters" of thirty-five years ago were gummed to them. None of the officials would allow his name to be used in explaining the cause for holding the letters, such explanations being prohibited by the Federal statutes. The name of the person who posted the letter is known. He has committed no offense against the law, but has failed in some scheme to have the shinplasters stamped with a cancelling stamp as are regular postage stamps.

"There were," said an official, who talked on the stipulation that his name be not used, "half a dozen letters dropped here. One for the person who dropped the letters was for city delivery, the others were for outside domestic mails. Where 1 cent stamps should have been used were 5 cent, 10 cent, 25 cent, and 50 cent war shinplasters. They were carefully gummed to the right hand top corner of the envelopes, where the postage stamps should have been. All the letters were held for postage. In the case of the out of town letters the addressees were notified to forward stamps to defray the postage. In the other case the poster of all the letters was called upon for a 2 cent stamp to secure the delivery of the letter addressed to himself.

"The man has not been identified as a practical joker or a philatelist. His aim in affixing 'shinplasters' to envelopes is obscure. As it stands it looks to me as if the mailer of the letters wanted the 'shinplasters' cancelled.

"Such authentications are often secured by philatelists. It makes their specimens all the more valuable. In one instance that I remember a $5 Columbian stamp had the place of a 2 cent stamp. It, of course, went through. The same has occurred in regard to Omaha and Pan-American stamps of large denominations. Collectors wanted the post marks on them."

RICH GIRL SUES FOR $25,000.

Says Jersey City Man Broke His Promise to Marry Her—Got a Verdict of $50.

Martin Daly was defendant in a breach of promise suit for $25,000 tried yesterday before Judge Henry M. Nevius in the Hudson County Circuit Court at Jersey City. The complainant was Miss Elizabeth M. T. Aird. The case attracted much attention for several reasons. Daly is a retired grocer, sixty-five years old, and is supposed to be worth $150,000. Miss Aird is thirty-five years old, comely and possesses $40,000 in her own right, left her by her father, who was a New York coal merchant. After his death, which occurred ten years ago, she made her home in Jersey City.

In January last, Miss Aird testified, she met Mr. Daly. She did not care for him at first, she said, but he pressed his suit with such ardor that she began to entertain an affection for him. She declined to be seen in public with him, however, until he defined his attentions. He then proposed marriage and they became engaged. This continued until April, when Daly suddenly ceased visiting her, and on her demanding an explanation he told her, she said, that he had no intention of marrying. Later she learned that she had been supplanted by an actress with whom Daly had become infatuated.

Frank A. McHugh testified that in March last Mr. Daly introduced Miss Aird to him as his intended wife.

In his own defense Daly testified that he had never seriously contemplated marriage with Miss Aird. He visited her at her home, he said, and escorted her to various places of amusement because he found her an agreeable companion. He denied that he had ever asked her to marry him or declared her for an actress with whom he had become infatuated.

The jury, after an absence of an hour and a half, gave Miss Aird a verdict for $50 and costs. Miss Aird's counsel gave notice of appeal.

DISPUTE COL. GARDINER'S BILL.

He Charged $150 for Services as Referee Which, It Is Claimed, Were Worth $20.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, ex-Assistant District Attorney, has a fight on his hands in the Supreme Court over charging $150 as referee's fees. Those who will have to pay the fees say that his services were only worth $20. The dispute came up yesterday before Justice Andrews on a motion to confirm the referee's report.

Col. Gardiner had been appointed by the Court to distribute $2,800, the surplus remaining after a foreclosure sale. Under the distribution Mrs. Mary A. Wynne, a dressmaker and holder of the third mortgage, was found to be entitled to $650 on her claim of $2,150. She was the one who had to pay the referee, and through her counsel, Edward E. Vollmer, declared that Col. Gardiner was only entitled to the legal fee of $10 a day for two hearings, as the whole time involved was only thirty minutes.

Col. Gardiner is out of the city, and was represented in court by John Schwarzkopf of his office, who presented an affidavit declaring that a stipulation had been made agreeing to $25 a day, and that he had worked six days on the case. The reason for insisting on the high fee was explained as follows: "The reputation and high standing of the referee as a member of the bar of this county would preclude the acceptance by him of the office of referee for any compensation short of that expressed by the stipulation above mentioned."

In answer Mr. Vollmer said that his copy of the stenographic report of the proceedings showed that there was no stipulation. Continuing, he said:

"While I have no desire to cast reflection on Col. Gardiner's high standing, I think that he might stand higher if he did not spend so much time trying to extort from this woman, who earns her own bread, such an exorbitant and illegal fee."

Further argument was then adjourned until next Monday, at which time Col. Gardiner must present his own affidavit explaining his position.

SOCIALISTIC SOCIETIES MEET.

A Speaker Says the Trusts Are the Key to the Social Economists' Dreams.

Material progress toward some of the ideals of Socialism was reported at the Convention of Co-operative Organizations yesterday in Civic Hall, 128 East Twenty-eighth Street, when seven such associations were represented in the attendance. Theodore Atworth, of the Straight Edge People of Rossville, Borough of Richmond, presided and reported that the new community had a laundry, woodworking plant, and bakery, and $2,500 on hand for farming, although it is not yet in perfect running order.

"The principal figure in the gathering, however, was Bradford Peck of Lewiston, Me., who became imbued with the theories set forth in Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward" when he read the book nearly fifteen years ago. Mr. Peck has a department store with five acres of floor space, the largest establishment of its kind in New England outside of Boston, and he is working to remodel this according to the much-discussed dream of the twenty-first century. He described his project. The Rev. Charles E. Lund, Secretary of the Co-operative Association of America was the next speaker.

"The world is agitated by the stupendous power of the National trusts and perplexed whether to consider them an evil or a benefit," he said. "Trusts are the key to the social economists' dreams—the ideal state of society is under the Golden Rule. The ideas of the trust, the department store, and the Post Office in a system of co-operation will produce this ideal Commonwealth."

Alexander Horr of the Free Land Association told how that body had organized a "counting house" that kept within the banking laws, and warned his hearers to attend closely to business propositions and not try to meddle with the social aspects of life. Lewis H. Bernstein, Secretary of the Workingmen's Co-operative Association of Philadelphia, reported that though in existence for less than a year, the organization had a membership of 1,400, operated retail hat and shoe stores, and is preparing to manufacture.

A committee was appointed to formulate plans for a National organization. In the evening Mr. Lund delivered a lecture on the co-operative stores of Great Britain, which last year did a business of $349,000,000.

CHILEAN DELEGATES HERE.

They Will Represent That Country at the Pan-American Congress.

Stories that Chile would not take part in the Pan-American Congress which opens in the City of Mexico next month because of her dispute with Peru over the Tacna-Arica territory were set at rest yesterday by the arrival in this city of Señor Don Alberto Blest Gana and Señor Don Augusto Matte, two of the leading Chilean diplomats, who announced that they had been appointed delegates from their country to the Congress.

They reached this city from Cherbourg on the new steamship Kron Prinz Wilhelm, and are stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria. Señor Gana is the Chilean Minister to France and was the Chilean Minister at Washington about thirty years ago, while Señor Matte has been Chilean Minister to England, France, and Italy.

LEGAL NOTES.

POLLUTION FROM CITY SEWER.—Onondaga Creek originally flowed in a winding course to a lake on the outskirts of Syracuse. In 1867 the city constructed an artificial channel, and the waters of the creek were diverted into it. At the present time Onondaga Creek is largely used to carry away the sewage of the city. It and the lake near its mouth are greatly contaminated, and in the Spring the abutting land is overflowed, leaving deposits which become offensive. An injunction restraining the City of Syracuse from constructing an additional sewer with an outlet into the creek has been granted by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court, at the instance of Thomas K. Gale and others, abutting property owners. "The inevitable result," says Justice Andrews in his opinion, "will be greatly to increase the present pollution of the stream, to pollute the lake where it washes the plaintiff's property, and to increase the deposits left upon this property by the Spring floods. This is especially so, as it is not claimed that plans for such sewer contemplate any means for protecting the plaintiff's lands, even if such means could be adopted. Under these circumstances, I am of the opinion that the plaintiffs are clearly entitled to an injunction. As to a portion of their property they are, as has been seen, riparian owners upon the stream. It flows over their boundary line, and they are clearly entitled to prevent its pollution. The fact that they have acquiesced in what has already been done is no answer to this claim."

***

STATUS OF A DIRECTOR IN A CORPORATION.—The Supreme Tent of the Maccabees of the World, a fraternal order, refused membership to Frederick C. Kuefer, claiming that because he is a Director of the Miller Brewing Company of Rochester he was ineligible, the laws of the order not allowing any one to become a member who "is engaged either as principal, agent, or servant in the manufacture or sale of spirituous, malt, or vinous liquors as a beverage." On Mr. Kuefer's application for a mandamus, Justice Nash of the Supreme Court has ordered the Maccabees to enroll him as a member. It was conceded that as a stockholder of the corporation the relator was not within the prohibition. Justice Nash says: "A Director has no greater power to act individually for a corporation than a stockholder. A Director taking part in meetings of the Directors is no more a principal agent, or servant in the management of the business of the corporation than is a stockholder who takes part in the meetings of the stockholders. Neither can be regarded in any sense as a principal, nor as agent or servant in the transaction of the business of the corporation. If it was intended to exclude from membership of the Directors or officers of a corporation not directly engaged in the transaction of its business, the by-laws should have said so. If there were an ambiguity in the phrase defining eligibility to membership, it would be resolved against the respondent. But there is none. Within the well-settled rules applicable to the relations existing between the Directors and the body corporate, the relator individually in his capacity as Director of the Miller Brewing Company cannot be regarded as either a principal or the agent or servant of the corporation."

If you've worn a short overcoat long, you'll certainly want a long overcoat shortly.

But if you do a deal of trotting, a lot of jumping on and off cars, you certainly ought to have a short one.

Both kinds are here.

Other hatters' Derby blocks—their best; and our own—the best.

$3 and $4.

The growth of our grown-up business depends upon our pleasing the growing boy.

Do you see the point? Everything boys wear.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

DEPUTY CHIEF DEVERY DELAYS PROSECUTION

Obtains Writ Restraining Justice Jerome from Trying Him.

Oppression Case of Policeman O'Neill Continued Until After Argument on the Writ.

An alternative writ of prohibition restraining Justice Jerome of the Court of Special Sessions and Policeman Edward O'Neill from taking any further proceedings against William S. Devery, Deputy Commissioner of Police, on the charges of oppression preferred against him on the complaint of O'Neill was issued by Justice O'Gorman in Special Term, Part H., of the Supreme Court yesterday. The writ was issued upon the application of Mr. Devery's counsel, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, A. I. Elkus, and Byron Traver. The writ is returnable on Monday, Sept. 30, when Justice Jerome and Policeman O'Neill are called upon to show cause why the writ should not be made permanent.

The writ was issued upon the petition of Mr. Devery, who charges that as he was a statutory judicial officer when he tried Policeman O'Neill he was not amenable for his acts to any inferior judicial officer, such as a Magistrate sitting in the Court of Special Sessions, a court inferior to the Supreme Court. Further than that, the petitioner says that Justice Jerome would not, because of mental bias, be a fit Magistrate to sit in judgment over him.

The petition upon which the writ was issued begins with a brief history of William S. Devery's official career. It then says that during his connection with the Police Department Mr. Devery "has performed his duties in the various ranks and grades in a proper, efficient, and faithful manner."

The petition then tells of the appointment of Mr. Devery as First Deputy Commissioner and says that since then the petitioner has often been accused of failure to do his duty and the Mazet committee, Bishop Potter's letter to the Mayor, the appointment of the Committees of Fifteen and Five, and Justice Jerome's part in the recent raids are cited. Justice Jerome has publicly announced, it is said further, that the police were corrupt, and so it is improbable that he could occupy as a Judge an impartial position toward Mr. Devery, so the writ is asked for.

The formality of serving the writ upon Justice Jerome and Policeman O'Neill, both of whom were awaiting Mr. Devery's counsel in the Court of Special Sessions, occupied but a few minutes.

Abraham I. Elkus and Samuel and Morris Untermyer, Mr. Devery's counsel, entered Justice Jerome's courtroom shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon and served the papers. After Justice Jerome, who was on the bench, had received the writ, he said:

"Mr. Elkus, I have been served with an alternative writ of prohibition in the proceeding against Mr. William S. Devery, and it is necessary, therefore, to adjourn the proceedings thereon, and I will adjourn them until Sept. 30, 1901, at 2:30 P. M."

Mr. Devery's lawyers immediately objected to this, and argued that Justice Jerome had no power to take such action in the face of the Supreme Court's restraining order. The Justice decided otherwise, and ordered the case adjourned to the date named.

After these proceedings Justice Jerome, District Attorney Philbin, Henry De Forest Baldwin, counsel for Policeman O'Neill; Deputy Assistant District Attorneys Gans and Garvin, and Col. Monroe of the Committee of Fifteen held a conference and discussed at length the procedure to adopt in the criminal action of oppression against Mr. Devery.

It was decided at the end of the conference not to take any further steps in the matter until after the argument on the writ before Justice O'Gorman in the Supreme Court.

SAID TO HAVE NINE WIVES.

Man Indicted Who, It Is Alleged, Has Married Many Rich Jewesses.

The Queens County Grand Jury yesterday indicted Isaac Reubens for bigamy. He is alleged to have at least nine wives. The indictment says that he married Minnie Greenblatt of Pitt Street, Newark, N. J., in June last, and that on July 29 he married Rosie Wentzner, nineteen years old, of Maspeth, L. I. The man is indicted for the second of the marriages.

Both women testified, and it is said that at least seven others that he married will be present to testify at the trial. The man indicted appears to have many aliases, and the indictment gives the following: Isaac Lubin, Leon Friedlieander, Louis Schwartz, Louis Reuben, and others.

It is alleged that his plan was to seek marriage with Jewesses with money, and after obtaining the dowery to depart. Miss Greenblatt said he obtained $400 from her, and the Maspeth girl lost $300. Almost simultaneously with the finding of the indictment came a telegram from the Boston police saying the man was in custody there. Detective Sergeant Butler last night started for Boston to identify the man and have him held while requisition papers are being drawn.

Woman Falls Dead in a Store.

At 6 o'clock last evening a woman about sixty years old walked into a delicatessen store at 806 Ninth Avenue, and after calling for a glass of water, dropped dead. The woman came in hurriedly from the street, looking pale and sick. A chair was provided for her by a clerk in the store. Sitting down, she asked for water, which was given to her. She raised it to her lips and attempted to speak, but fell back dead. In a small, black bag attached to her belt was a card marked Mrs. Stein, care of Stein, Block & Co., Rochester, N. Y. In a ring she wore were the initials K. G. She was dressed in black.

Fall Season 1901.

EXHIBITION OF

Ladies' Shirt-Waists.

On Thursday, September 26th.

The shirt-waist of fashion has developed into so necessary a part of the ward-robe that it is now prepared for every variation of dress and in every variety of material.

The new models are exclusive,—the designs being created and executed in workrooms on the premises.

The latest ideas shown are laced fastenings, tucked box pleats,—contrasting colored stitching, novelty trimmings and new cloths manufactured expressly for this department.

The Satin pastels,—Louisine crepes, Faille silks and Scotch Flannels are recommended for their beauty of finish and color.

All waists are perfectly cut and are made of the finest quality materials.

The diversity of the fabrics, models and colors—and severe or elaborate designs supply appropriate dress bodices for tailor made gowns, morning dresses or theatre toilets,—thus representing the most richly equipped stock yet presented by the department.

Numerous Imported Models Also on Exhibition.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

A Good Model

is what makes a yacht sail fast, and the right shape is what makes a hat sell fast.

Not one, but all the right shapes are here—$3 for the best quality—and there's none better than our best.

Everything right that goes under the hat, too.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

STERN BROTHERS

Direct particular attention to their

Trimmed Hats & Bonnets

now being shown on the second floor at very attractive prices

West Twenty-third Street

KRONPRINZ WILHELM HAD A STORMY VOYAGE

New Liner Swept by a Huge Wave That Did Much Damage.

Ran for Days at Half Speed, but in Clear Weather Proved Herself Fast—Passengers and Officers Pleased.

The new North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm completed her initial passage of the Atlantic at 1:15 o'clock yesterday morning when she steamed past the Hook after a stormy voyage of 6 days 10 hours and 15 minutes from Cherbourg to this port. Head winds of the worst possible kind and seas mountainous in height that were encountered the first three days out were responsible for the Kronprinz's slow trip.

The liner sailed from Cherbourg Wednesday, Sept. 18, at 8 o'clock. The lights of Cherbourg had hardly been lost sight of before the skies became overcast and rough seas began to gather. The next morning found a gale raging, and the great ship was compelled to reduce speed. The next day, Friday, proved the most eventful day of the voyage. The seas were so high that Capt. Störmer said at times they hid completely the horizon. Although the Kronprinz was making good headway she was boarded again and again by mighty seas, necessitating the presence of her commander on the bridge practically all of the time.

Shortly before 5 A. M. on this day, as Capt. Störmer was congratulating himself on the promise of better weather, a huge sea loomed up ahead. The wave, which was of the cumulative kind, caught the ship fair on her bow. It then swept over the decks, struck, bent, and twisted out of shape the fo'c'stle companionway, carried away the rails directly behind it, carried away two ventilators, one on the fo'c'stle head and one on the boat deck, and then struck the library wall a good square blow, crushed the doors in, broke two of the three windows, pounded in through them and flooded the compartment.

Not only did the wave play havoc with the library, but it also rushed over the bridge, breaking one window in the pilot house and giving Capt. Störmer a thorough drenching. The white-haired skipper clung to the rails, and with the exception of the wetting and a good shake-up, escaped without hurt. The early hour of the visitation was most fortunate in every way for everybody on board the ship. The passengers were all asleep and a majority of them, it was said, did not wake up, while those that did did not appreciate the force of the avalanche of water that had enveloped the ship. The crew were also in parts of the ship not affected, and as a result not a soul on board was hurt.

The gale continued unabated throughout this day and the next, but no more waves were shipped during these three days the Kronprinz's engines were going at about half speed, the screws revolving at 65 instead of 85 revolutions to the minute. On the 22d the weather cleared, and from this on the great liner began to make up lost time. This day she logged 473 knots, and in the two following 564 and 576, one hour going 23.04 knots, which gives a fair idea of the speed of the liner when the conditions are favorable.

Capt. Störmer does not hesitate to say that he expects the Kronprinz to make the passage in fast time when conditions are better for speed. The passengers all spoke well of the great ship, saying that she was as steady as a vessel could well be, and that in fair weather she is a flier of the first class. The day's runs of the Kronprinz Wilhelm, beginning with her departure from Cherbourg on the 18th, until noon the following day, and then from noon to noon until her arrival at the bar yesterday morning, were 359, 575, 383, 473, 564, 576, and 316. The average speed maintained was 19.74 knots over a course of 3,045 miles.

During the voyage memorial services in memory of the late President McKinley were held, Richard A. McCurdy, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Rev. George C. Houghton, pastor of the Little Church Around the Corner, officiating. Resolutions expressing the sympathy of the passengers with Mrs. McKinley in her bereavement and eulogizing Mr. McKinley were adopted. An engrossed copy will be sent to Mrs. McKinley.

As a testimonial to Capt. Störmer, forty passengers, among whom were A. B. Boardman of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, Louis Sherry, and Cesian Mills Spitzer, Quartermaster General on the staff of Gov. Nash of Ohio, most of whom were old friends of the Captain, made up a handsome purse and will on the Kronprinz's next arrival in port present a silver service to Capt. Störmer at a dinner to be given in his honor at Sherry's.

Among the arrivals on the Kronprinz was the Vicomte de Senghien, the newly appointed Belgian Minister to Mexico, and Bleste Gana, Chilean Minister to France.

As representatives of the Vulcan Shipbuilding yards, the company that built the Kronprinz, there came across Director Flohr and Engineers Becker and Störmer, the latter a son of Capt. Störmer of the liner. Director Flohr said that he was thoroughly satisfied with the Kronprinz, and added there was not the slightest trouble with her engines. "The Kronprinz," said he, "was brought over with Westphalian and English coal. When she goes back we will use American coal, and I expect her to do a great deal better. I should not be surprised if the vessel eventually made a record nearly as good as the Deutschland."

For the North German Lloyd Line Chief Inspector Beul and Director G. B. Brauer came across. They said the vessel was satisfactory in every respect.

CONVICT GUILTY OF MURDER.

Killed a Prison Keeper Last October While Making His Escape.

Arthur Flannigan, twenty years old, a waiter who lived at 61 Arthur Street, Pittsburg, Penn., was convicted of murder in the first degree before Judge Cowing in the Court of General Sessions last night. Flannigan, with a confederate named Frank Emerson, alias Johnson, attempted to escape from the Fifty-fourth Street Prison on Oct. 28 last year, where they were awaiting sentence after they had been convicted of burglary. They sawed the bars of their cell and escaped to the corridor, where they were met by Hugh McGovern, a keeper. He was killed by the prisoners, and when George Wilson, a trusty attempted to stop them in their flight he received a blow on the head which rendered him unconscious.

Emerson, while trying to lower himself from the window of the cell corridor to the ground fell and was killed. Flannigan was captured six weeks ago in Pittsburg. He was placed on trial charged with the murder of Keeper McGovern. The jury was out several hours before a verdict was reached. Flannigan was remanded until Monday for sentence.

O'Neill's,

Sale of Women's Suits and Separate Skirts.

A recent purchase from one of New York's best makers enables us to offer

These Exceptional Values To-day!

These garments are equal in every way to those made by custom tailors and are unusually low priced.

Walking Suits
of Oxford hair line cloths, new Norfolk shape, Silk lined Jacket with notched Collar and Belt, flare Skirt handsomely stitched, made in the habit or inverted plait back,
18.98

Fine Black Broadcloth Suits
double-breasted, tight-fitting Jacket, Silk lined, new flounce Skirt, with panel front, made over Silk drop,
25.00

Separate Dress Skirts
Fine Cheviot Dress Skirts, deep flounce trimmed with bands of Taffeta and lined with Percaline,
5.98

Velveteen Walking Skirts
Tan, Brown, Black and Blue Velveteen Skirts made in the new flare, deep stitching,
8.98

Complete Line of Taffeta and Peau de Soie Waists in all the new designs at prices ranging from 4.98 upward.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

UPHOLSTERY DEP'T.
4th Floor.

LACE CURTAINS.

New designs of Point de Paris, Duchess and the fashionab e Irish Point Laces. Full length,
6.00 and 7.50 per pair.
Usual prices 8.50 to 10.75.

French made Renaissance, Cluny and Novelty Laces in an extensive range of patterns. Full length,
3.75, 5.50 and 6 75 per pair.

Sash Curtains to match,
3.25 to 6.00 per pair.

ORIENTAL DEP'T.

500 Bombay Prints, size about 4 ft. x 9 ft. Indian figure and Rug designs. Suitable for couch covers, portiers and wall hangings,
75c each
usual price 1.50.

Sofa Cushions—covered with prints and oriental stuffs—24 inches square,
1.00 each

About 300 richly embroidered Odhneys—made in India, suitable for wall, table or mantel draperies,
3.00 each
usual price 5.75.

Latest models in Brass Bedsteads Orders taken for high class bedding.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Twenty-third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Table History.

Think of the aristocratic table a lineal descendant of the primitive stool—and without a missing link; that explains our thousand and one varieties.

So many different peoples had a hand in the evolution, and with many needs and tastes to be suited, not a table want exists which we cannot fill.

Handsome dining tables in Mahogany, Oaks, and Congo wood—Dutch, English, and Colonial—Golden Oak from $7.50, with modern improvements of extension and exquisite finish. Side-tables, which, in a small room, may take a sideboard's place, from $7.00. Parlor tables of every nationality. Gold from $13.00. Quaint coffee stands of the Moors, $2.00; inlaid tea-tables, $6.75; fine mahogany Colonial "center" tables, $12.00. There are little standabout tables in stained oak; book-tables, and lamp-tables, sewing-tables, and all at factory prices, as you

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NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

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LYCEUM 4th Ave. & 23d.....At 8:15
BERTHA GALLAND Matinée Saturday at 2.
3D WEEK.
THE FOREST LOVERS

DALY'S B'WAY & 30th ST. AT 8:10
Daniel Frohman, Mgr.
Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Another London Gaiety Theatre Success.
NIXON & ZIMMERMAN'S Elaborate Production of
THE MESSENGER BOY.
With MR. JAMES T. POWERS

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St.
Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock
Laughing Shows—Low Prices
{"The Jilt." Popular prices, 15, 25, 50c. Great Vaudeville, Jaques Isandi.
{"Forbidden Fruit"—Florent Troupe. The Hanlons. Continuous Vaudeville.
{"Tacos," 60 Laughs an Hour. Curtain Raiser, "Meadow Sweet." Vaudeville. 15, 25, 50c.
{Great Military Drama, "A Fair Rebel" 100 in cast. Aft. 15, 25.; Eve. 15, 25, 50c

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Ev., 8:20. Mat. Wed., Sat., 2:15.
"Success Smiled upon him." ALAN DALE.
WARFIELD
IN THE AUCTIONEER.
"His success sweeping and unequivocal."—Eve. Sun.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way.
Evgs., 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
"Transcends anything of its class the present day has known."—Wm. Winter in The Tribune.
J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush

WALLACK'S. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"Best Don Caesar since Salvini."—Wm. Winter.
JAMES K. HACKETT in DON CAESAR'S RETURN.
Cast includes Wilton Lackaye & Theodore Roberts
SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way. Mats. & 30th. Tue., Sat.
PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8:10 SHARP.
HOITY-TOITY & burlesque of DIPLOMACY
Seats on Sale Four Weeks in Advance.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
MRS FISKE
Miranda of the Balcony. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way.
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO., English Opera
To-night, also Sat. Night, Prices, 25, 1.00. II Trovatore Fri. Night Martha Sat. Mat., Nar Wk., Carmen—Lohengrin.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
2d MONTH, 40 HORSES, 200 PEOPLE
ARIZONA
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. B'way and 35th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15
ANDREW MACK 4th week of success.
TOM MOORE

KEITH'S B'way & 14th St.
THE GREAT CINQUEVALLI
30—Other Acts—30
Prices, 25c. and 50c.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
ELORODORA

NEW YORK B'way, 44-45 Sts. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
KING'S CARNIVAL Supper at Sherry's & special features.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. d'y exc. M'y. 25c. Famous the Cricket. Next Sunday Eve., TED MARKS' first Concert.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c. SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY.

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Last Week of UP YORK STATE. Next Week—John E. Kellard in The Cipher Code.

GRAND BRIXTON BURGLARY
Next Week—WINCHESTER.

3d Ave. Thea. MAT. To-day. TREASURE ISLAND

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Pres. McKinley Lying in State.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Saturday, 2:15.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Saturday.
CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES
with ETHEL BARRYMORE.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway and 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2:15.
The Rogers Brothers in Washington

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. To-night, 8:30. Mat. Saturday. Mr. E. H. SOTHERN in the New Play
RICHARD LOVELACE. RICHARD LOVELACE.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
"IT IS AGAIN TO LAUGH." "Louis Mann's work is as artistic in its way as Joe Jefferson's 'Rip Van Winkle.'"—Ev. World
LOUIS MANN — CLARA LIPMAN
in Paul Potter's Comedy of Boer Life,
THE RED KLOOF.
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
Next Sale OPENS MONDAY EVE. with KLAW & ERLANGER'S TROUBADORS
Begins 9 A. M. To-day in Harry B. Smith's new Musical Comedy
THE LIBERTY BELLES
Matinées Wed. & Sat.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. "PARISIAN WIDOWS." This Sunday Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

Harlem Opera House. Augustin Daly Musical Co. in SAN TOY Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
NEXT WEEK THE 4 COHANS. in "The Governor's Son."

Indictment Against Dr. Lusk Dismissed.

County Judge Moore has dismissed the indictment found against Dr. Obed L. Lusk during the smallpox scare last Spring. The court sustains the demurrer entered to the indictment. Dr. Lusk, who is Deputy Sanitary Inspector for Queens Borough, was accused of neglect of duty in connection with a case of smallpox in Woodside.

New Home for John D. Rockefeller Jr.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who will marry on Oct. 9 Miss Abbie Green Aldrich, daughter of Senator Aldrich, has leased the house 13 West Fifty-fourth Street for a term of three years, together with all its furnishings. Mr. Rockefeller's future home is a twenty-five-foot dwelling, four stories in height, and is nearly opposite the residence of his father at 4 West Fifty-fourth Street.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA Mats. Daily except Monday, 2:15. Evenings.....25c., 35c., & 50c.
AN ENEMY TO THE KING Next Week FANCHON

The Turf.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races.
Six Races To-day at 2:15 P. M.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds mostly south-easterly.

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VOL. LI...NO. 16,138. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

VIEWS ON RESULTS OF THE CHINA CAMPAIGN

French Officers Think Chinese Now Realize Europe's Power.

France and Great Britain Said to Obtain the Most Benefit—Marseilles Welcomes the General Staff.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A dispatch to The Times from Marseilles says there have been great rejoicings there this week over the return of Gen. Voyron and the French General Staff, which took part in the expedition to China.

Gen. Voyron is noticeable for his modesty and simplicity. He has been much affected by the attentions shown to him, especially by his promotion to the rank of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

All the members of the General Staff are optimistic regarding China's immediate future. They believe that the Chinese now comprehend that Europe is a force to be reckoned with, and that a long reign of peace will be the result of this. The foreign military contingents remaining in China are said to be ample to preserve tranquillity.

The French officers say that the two powers most benefited by the recent events in China are France and Great Britain. The latter has strengthened her position and increased her influence.

It is asserted that the bearing of the French officers and soldiers in China pleased everybody, and even won the sympathy of the Chinese.

The Paris correspondent of The Times quotes an interview with Gen. Voyron by a representative of the Temps. The General praised Field Marshal Count von Waldersee and the Russians, and said also that the relations between himself and the British commanders were cordial. The British, however, had much more in common with the Americans. The British troops included a detachment of Sikhs, whom the French do not regard as soldiers.

The correspondent of The Times at Vienna says the detachment of German East Asiatic Infantry passing through Austria on its way home from China has been received with enthusiasm at Trieste, and will be received with similar enthusiasm at Vienna. The reception is purely military, but the press represents it as a popular welcome, and calls the fraternization of the Austrian and German soldiers a proof of the cordial relations existing between the two countries. The German troops will be reviewed by Emperor Francis Joseph tomorrow, (Saturday.)

The idea of letting the troops pass through Austria was conceived by Emperor William. The correspondent does not regard the incident as of political significance.

SCHOONER THALLIUM WRECKED

She Was Caught in the Ice Off Ivigtut, Greenland—Captain and Crew Saved.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—The British bark Calcium, from Ivigtut for this port, arrived in the Delaware River below here to-night, and reports having on board Capt. Morris and crew of five of the schooner Thallium of New York, owned by McKay & Dix, which was wrecked on the coast of Greenland.

The Thallium sailed from Stockholm June 24 for Greenland to load kryolite for Philadelphia. On Aug. 8, off Ivigtut, the schooner was surrounded by ice. A gale sprung up which drove the vessel to Frederick's Haab. The ice was so thick that the schooner soon became fast, and her bows and sides were crushed.

The Thallium was then abandoned, as there were nine feet of water in her hold and she was going to pieces. The Captain and crew went aboard the Calcium and decided to come here with the bark.

Capt. Morris of the Thallium came to the city late to-night, and announced that only five of the crew of his vessel were on the Calcium. The other five members are on the British bark Alkaline, which passed in the Delaware capes to-night.

Capt. Morris said that after he abandoned the Thallium he and the crew rowed ninety miles along the Greenland coast in an open boat to Ivigtut. They had great difficulty in reaching the latter place owing to the ice floes.

NEW GIFT FOR OBERLIN.

Lewis H. Severance Contributes $40,000 to Found Chair of Chemistry.

Special to The New York Times.

OBERLIN, Ohio, Sept. 26.—At the conclusion of the dedicatory exercises of the new Severance Chemical Laboratory, Lewis H. Severance of New York City, the donor, handed to President Barrows a slip of paper upon which was the announcement of his gift of $40,000 as endowment for the Chair of Professor of Chemistry in Oberlin College.

President Ira Remsen of Johns Hopkins University gave the dedicatory address. Many distinguished educators occupied seats upon the platform. Letters of congratulation from many college Presidents were read by President Barrows.

YALE'S NEW YEAR BEGINS.

An Increase of About 8 Per Cent. Over Last Year's Attendance.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 26.—Yale University began its bi-centennial year today with exercises in Battell Chapel, led by President Hadley. The academic department, Sheffield Scientific School, and Law School entered upon regular work.

The Divinity and other professional schools will not open for several days. Although no accurate statement of the number of students can be made, yet it is estimated that there is an increase of about 8 per cent. from last year in the academic and scientific departments.

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Wheat, No. 2 red, 75¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 64¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38½c; cotton, middling, 8¾c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 22c. Commercial World.—Page 13.
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RESIGNATION OF KITCHENER?

Rumor that He Has Given Up His Post Owing to Disagreements with Mr. Brodrick.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Daily News publishes an unconfirmed rumor that Lord Kitchener has resigned the post of Commander in Chief in South Africa owing to disagreements with the Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, the Secretary of State for War.

REPLIES TO CHARGES OF BRITISH BRUTALITY.

London Times's Correspondents Point to Germany's Example.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times quotes an editorial in the Kreuz Zeitung, which describes the campaign of calumny waged by a section of the German press in regard to the British operations in South Africa as the expression of "the universal indignation of the Continental press at the brutalities perpetrated against the Boer women and children." The same paper protests against comparing the German methods in 1870-71 with the British methods in South Africa.

The correspondent remarks that it is the invariable practice of German newspaper controversialists to endeavor by every possible means to confuse the issue. If, he says, the German pro-Boer organs desire to give to the German public an opportunity to be impartial, let them publish the German military proclamations of 1870-71 side by side with the proclamations of Lord Kitchener and other British commanders in the present war.

The Vienna correspondent of The Times sends a dispatch of similar tenor. He says he was in Paris when that city was besieged by the Germans, and when the siege was ended he went to Switzerland. Near Nancy the train reached a bridge which had been blown up by francs-tireurs. By the bridge were the smoldering ruins of a village. The Germans had heard that the francs-tireurs concerned in the blowing up of the bridge lived in that village, and therefore ordered that it be burned.

The correspondent adds that a German soldier in the same railway carriage as himself indicated the ruins to his comrades, with the remark, "Das ist nett."

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS GOOD.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A dispatch from the correspondent of The Times at Simla says the apprehension that the early withdrawal of the monsoon might seriously affect the crops and the sowings for the Spring harvest has been relieved by rainfall everywhere, except in a few provinces. The prospects are now good.

WHY THE STEEL TRUST OUTSELLS BRITISH

Joseph Lawrence, M. P., Says Higher Freight Rates Are Responsible.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Joseph Lawrence, Member of Parliament for the Monmouth District, who recently returned from the United States, addressing the Newport Chamber of Commerce to-day, made the most interesting and comprehensive statement of the causes of American superiority in the steel trade which has yet been provided for the alarmed British public and business circles.

He told his audience that Charles M. Schwab assured him that the Steel Trust could deliver steel billets in England for $16.50 per ton, whereas the lowest price for which British manufacturers could make them was $19. Mr. Schwab also informed him, Mr. Lawrence said, that, when the trust had completed certain ocean transportation arrangements now pending, the American price would be still lower.

In addition to this statement, Mr. Schwab called the attention of Mr. Lawrence to the fact that his steel workers got double the wages paid British workmen in the same line.

Mr. Lawrence went on to draw a striking contrast between freight charges in Great Britain and the United States, showing that the cost of carrying steel from Pittsburg to New York was less than the cost of carrying it from Birmingham to Liverpool, although the distance between the two English cities was only one-quarter of that between the American cities named.

He cited figures of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to demonstrate the comparative exorbitance of British freight rates. He warned his hearers that British rates must come to a more reasonable basis if the British hoped to meet the competition "for which the Americans are now so actively preparing."

Having pointed out that it would be also necessary to resort to cheaper ores, Mr. Lawrence announced that as a result of several years' study of these problems, and consultation regarding them, he and Thomas Edison would shortly begin business in Norway with the idea of supplying to Great Britain cheaper ores.

The Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution that Newport should levy a municipal rate to carry out the programme of Mr. Lawrence and to attract new industries.

Simultaneously comes the announcement that one of the largest plate mills in Darlington has reduced wages 7½ per cent. on account of the low price of plates, making a total reduction of 20 per cent. since January.

YERKES OWNS ANOTHER ROAD.

Gets a 999 Years' Lease of the Great Northern Railway's London Suburban Business.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Charles T. Yerkes has bought another London Railroad, or, rather, he has contracted for 999 years with the Great Northern Railway to take over its suburban business and the franchise for the projected underground road to extend from Holborn to Finsbury Park.

Parliament will be asked to grant a franchise for a link, less than a mile long, to connect this line with Mr. Yerkes's Brompton and Piccadilly line.

Both lines connect with the District (underground) Railway, giving to Mr. Yerkes control, altogether, of forty-six miles of road.

"To Washington in Five Hours" from New York, Royal Blue five-hour trains leave foot of Liberty Street 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and the "Royal Limited," (no excess fare,) 3:40 P. M. Other fast solid trains at 8:00, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 7:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Leave South Ferry five minutes earlier. Unexcelled dining and café car service.—Adv.

EXPLOSION AT NEWARK KILLED SIX MEN

Three Had Descended Into a Gas Tank and Were Overcome.

While Rescuers Were Chopping a Hole Through the Iron a Spark Ignited the Vapor and It Exploded.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 26.—The cleaning of a storage tank at the Essex and Hudson Gas Company's works led to an explosion here about 1:40 this afternoon which resulted in the death of six men, injuries more or less serious to seven others, and a fire fraught with unusual dangers. The shock of the explosion shattered the windows of buildings for blocks away. The accident was caused by carelessness.

THE DEAD.

KIRSCH, LAWRENCE, of Norfolk Street and Central Avenue.
MAYER, WILLIAM, of East Newark.
MILLER, NICHOLAS, lived on Front Street, near the works.
NEUMANN, OTTO, of 75 Clay Street, foreman.
MILLER, HENRY, of 325 Elm Street.
SNYDER, ALFRED, of 343 Fourth Street, Jersey City.

The injured were Thomas Bunker, Superintendent of distribution department, of 68 Park Place; taken to St. Michael's Hospital, suffering from cuts on head, and burned hands. Henry Ludwig, hodcarrier, of 31 Lock Street; taken to St. Michael's Hospital, suffering from compound fracture of the left foot. Edmund Miller, of 63½ Bridge Street; taken to City Hospital, suffering from bruises about the face and body.

Salvatore Noccitra, laborer, of 8 Adams Street; taken to St. Michael's Hospital suffering from burns and cuts on the head. Edward Renderer, mason, of 13 Front Street; taken to St. Michael's Hospital, badly burned about the head. A. H. Stryker, engineer, of 235 Mount Pleasant Avenue; taken home in a cab. Arthur Vincent, 219 Cleveland Avenue; taken to City Hospital suffering from burns about the face and body.

The tank which was to be cleaned, and which exploded, is one of three of its kind which are grouped together. It was twenty feet high and about fifteen in diameter. It contained crude oil when in use, the vapor of which was led by pipes into near-by gasometers. All the oil had been drawn out of it on Wednesday, and only some of the vapor remained in it yesterday morning.

It is a rule of the company, so the officers say, that before any one descends into a tank it shall have been opened no less than two weeks. The tank which exploded yesterday was opened by means of a manhole at the top yesterday morning. For some reason the workmen began to clean out the tank soon after it was opened.

The first man descended into it soon after noon. He was William Mayer. The second man is said to have been Lawrence Kirsch. Soon after he went down, Otto Neumann, the foreman, looked down into the tank and saw that the two men had become unconscious. It is also a rule of the company that men who descend into the tank shall be tied around the waist with a rope held by men on the outside at the top. Neumann, in his anxiety to rescue the unconscious men, forgot this. He rushed down the ladder and also was overcome.

Some one saw the three men in the tank and called out:

"Help! three men are out below!"

In less time than it takes to tell it, the top of the tank was covered with workmen. The list of dead and injured exclusive of those who had gone into the tank, tells who they were.

It was seen that to send a man down was useless, as he would be overcome, so when a workman suggested:

"Let's chop a hole in the top," the suggestion was acted on promptly.

For a few minutes after that there was a great noise as axes and hammers rained down on the top of the huge iron tank. A large jagged hole had already been torn into the top of the tank when suddenly there was a terrific explosion and a tongue of flame leaped into the air.

Those who were within the gas company's yard, and those who were on the outside of it saw great clouds of smoke following the flames, and the bodies of men were hurled through the air. The men were thrown in several instances as far as 200 feet away from the shattered tank. One of thet men—it was one of the Millers who was killed—was thrown clear outside of the company's yard between two huge gas tanks and into a small park known as Lombardy Place. He was dead when reached.

Another one of those killed was thrown upon a pile of lumber very close to the Passaic River, which runs near the works. His flight led to the belief that somebody had fallen into the river, and for hours the police searched for a body.

The other men killed or injured were found in various spots about the yard. None of the killed or injured was mangled or mained. The explosion was followed by the calling out of the Fire Department, for the flames from the exploded tank had started flames at half a dozen places. The firemen found the yard a dangerous place, as it is crowded with gas tanks, some of them being filled to the top with gas and gasoline. But, regardless of this danger, they worked heroically, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

The news of the accident quickly spread, and large crowds of spectators assembled. Many of them were women who had husbands or relatives working inside. They became hysterical and were hard to manage.

When the excitement had partly subsided, James P. Dusenberry, the Secretary and Treasurer of the gas company, gave out a formal statement, in which he said that the men who had descended into the tank were themselves to blame for what had happened, because they had violated a strict rule of the company.

Dr. Washington, the County Physician, said he thought no inquest would be held in the case; that the Newark authorities did not as a rule believe in inquests.

Nobody knows precisely what caused the explosion, but the theory is that a spark of fire struck by hammer or chisel by the men on top of the tank ignited the vapor.

SEATS FOR FULL FARE.

Chicago Council Committee Recommends 4-Cent Fare for Standing Room.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—A four-cent fare for passengers who are not given seats in street cars, and an enforcement of the ordinance requiring the issuance of transfers at all junctions of the lines of the same street-car company, were the two recommendations made by the City Council Committee on Local Transportation yesterday.

It also was decided to take up at the next meeting the work of framing ordinances for a renewal of the street-car franchises that expire next July.

As to the transfer proposition, there was no difference of opinion, and it was unanimously voted that the Corporation Counsel should take steps to enforce the ordinance.

Alderman Connery objected to the four-cent fare proposition. He said it would be found not only impracticable in operation, but would be illegal, under the existing ordinances. Aldermen Herrman and Foreman advocated the ordinance on the ground that it was not for the purpose of reducing fares, but to compel the companies to furnish more street cars. The ordinance was recommended by a vote of 4 to 1 for passage.

To Settle Mr. McKinley's Estate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the President, left here to-night for Canton. He will settle the estate and adjust some personal affairs of the late President.

PRESIDENT HOPES FOR MR. LOW'S ELECTION.

Holds a Conference with Chairman Dunn of State Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—To all visitors to the White House from New York the President has made no concealment of his interest in the Mayoralty contest and of his sincere hope that the forces opposed to Tammany Hall shall meet with a decisive victory in the coming election.

He has asked many questions concerning the conditions and strength of the alliance against the ruling powers and has given every proper assurance of his desire as a New York man that the cause of good government shall be advanced by the movement that has brought Mr. Low to the front as a fusion candidate.

It was, therefore, with particular gratification that he this morning received Col. G. W. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee. It was a busy day with the President, but he found opportunity to converse nearly an hour with Mr. Dunn about the prospect for success in the city fight.

There is no doubt that if the position of Mr. Roosevelt had remained unchanged he would have given assurance of his deep concern in the success of the candidacy of Mr. Low by entering personally into the contest. But, besides being unwilling to depart from the custom that excuses the President from personal activity in campaign work, his hands will be very full of business here from now until the meeting of Congress, and the utmost that he will be expected to do will be to give his approval to every effort to be made in the reform movement.

While Mr. Dunn would not discuss the conversation he had with the President, he made no secret of his own complete confidence in the ability and inclination of the participants in the opposition to Tammany to elect Low and the whole anti-Tammany ticket. Mr. Dunn expresses himself as highly confident of success and represents Mr. Low as sharing that opinion with him.

It is understood that Chairman Dunn goes back to New York with some assurances that nothing shall happen here in the way of possibly disturbing political appointments during the compaign, to interfere with the most cordial and undivided co-operation of all Republicans in the city contest.

It has been suggested to the Republicans who have desired some changes in Federal offices that it would be unwise, as it may be unnecessary, to invite trouble at the beginning of or in the height of a campaign, and that prudence will restrain the making of changes that are not absolutely essential to the better administration of the affairs of the Federal Government in New York.

CONSERVATIVES GAIN A SEAT.

Win the Election Made Necessary by the Death of the Member for Northeast Lanarkshire.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A Parliamentary by-election was held yesterday in Northeast Lanarkshire, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Colville, who had represented this constituency in the Liberal interest since 1895.

The following was the result of the polling:

Sir William H. Rattigan, K. C., Conservative 5,673
Cecil B. Harmsworth, Liberal-Imperialist.. 4,760
Robert Smillie, Labor..... 2,900

Thus a split in the Liberal vote, the outcome of the war in South Africa, has given to the Government a seat which the Liberals carried by 1,553 at the last general election.

LAST OF AN ODD FAMILY.

Thomas S. Pierce, Son of Peter Hoar Pierce, Dies in Middleborough, Mass., Leaving $600,000 to the Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, Mass., Sept. 26.—Thomas S. Pierce, who has just died and left this town $600,000 richer than it was, was the last of a remarkable family, which has for nearly half a century been the life of the town, although none of them ever held office or participated publicly in town affairs.

In 1826, when Peter Hoar Pierce erected a store here larger than any this side of Boston, people shook their heads. But Mr. Pierce asked no one's advice. He sold everything from cloth and butter to rum and molasses, and the whole Cape came to him to buy.

Mr. Pierce raised eight sons and three daughters. All were extremely eccentric. He knew it, for when he was dying he whispered: "I leave behind me a fortune, equally divided among eleven very queer children." In this country town this man had amassed no less than a million dollars.

Of the eleven children only three married, and none of these had issue. Each, as he died, left his original share, with its accumulations, to the others, so that when Thomas was left alone his wealth was enormous. Though his great white house across the road was well supplied with feather beds, he always slept in a little room back of the meal sacks in the store.

A silk hat was his invariable headpiece and a cheroot was always in his mouth. He was a great reader and in reading he passed his spare time. He made no friends—not because he was selfish, for he was as generous a man as ever lived. His store furnished his work, his books his entertainment, and he needed nothing else. When some one asked him if he had made his peace with God, his reply was:

"I will do so when I meet him. I deal with no middlemen."

So much did he love nature that he bought all his firewood, though he owned hundreds of acres of woodlands. Passersby, late at night, occasionally heard coming from the store the notes of a flute. Old airs were played with a feeling and skill that always held the listener until the last note had died away. Only when alone did he ever take this instrument from its case.

So this strange man with the fortune of a King and a good education lived out his solitary life in this country grocery store. He was never melancholy and apparently happy, but whether he was in reality happy or not none will ever know.

TORPEDO BOAT'S ESCAPE.

The Royal Yacht Ophir Was Almost in Collision with the Quail.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 26.—An officer of the royal yacht Ophir is authority for the statement that the torpedo boat destroyer Quail was within an ace of being sunk by the Ophir in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The occurrence was witnessed by the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, who were on deck at the time. The Quail was ordered to come alongside the Ophir and take off dispatches from the Duke which were to be cabled or mailed to the King in England.

The Ophir was going at sixteen knots an hour, and the Quail came up at twenty knots, the plan being to take off the bag containing the dispatches hung from a boom over the Ophir's side, while both were at full speed. A space of fifty yards was allowed between the vessels. The man failed to get off the bag and the Quail was drawn toward the Ophir, while the water splashed high between them.

Those on board the Ophir thought it was all up with the little Quail. So close was she to the Ophir that she fouled a rope and her stern was drawn under the bows of the Ophir. The commander ordered full speed ahead, the rope cleared itself, the little destroyer got away, and at a thirty-five-knot clip the Quail bounded on her way to Quebec.

YACHT RACE FAILED FOR LACK OF WIND

Vessels Were Unable to Finish Within the Time Limit.

Columbia Was Leading the Shamrock II. by a Mile When the Contest Was Called Off—An Unsatisfactory Test.

The first attempt to sail the races for the America's Cup was made yesterday, and failed for lack of wind. The race was called off when the yachts were four and a half miles away from the finish.

The day opened with a fine breeze of 18 knots speed off Sandy Hook. This wind was a little north of east, and those who recalled the behavior of a similar wind on the previous day predicted that this one would also die out in the afternoon. At the start the wind blew about 10 knots, but it decreased in power rapidly. Within an hour it had sunk to a four-knot wind, and with it the yachts made but little way. The course was fifteen miles to windward and return from Sandy Hook Lightship, and long before the racers reached the outer mark, which was one and three-quarter miles off the beach just east of Jones Inlet, on the Long Island shore, it was clear that only a sudden and unusual increase in the breeze could enable the competitors to finish within the time limit of five and one-half hours.

The struggle was witnessed by the smallest fleet of attendant vessels seen at a first cup race in recent years, and the opinion was freely expressed that the general depression over the recent death of President McKinley was largely responsible for the apparent lack of enthusiasm.

At the outer mark Columbia had gained 7 minutes and 3 seconds on Shamrock. When the race was called off the two yachts, owing to shifts in the wind, were on a close-hauled reach home instead of a run, and the defender was about a mile in the lead. The distance between the two at the outer mark was not fairly represented by the time, as the yachts were going at a snail's pace of about four knots an hour. There was not more than half a mile of water between them when Columbia rounded the windward mark. Consequently, on the reach toward the finish the American yacht increased her lead.

WIND CONSTANTLY SHIFTED.

As a test of the vessels and an indication of their comparative merits the struggle was wholly unsatisfactory. The wind was not a true one, but was constantly shifting, some of its changes amounting to two or three points, while at all times it was filled with flaws, foul or fair. It was a wind to try the patience as well as the skill of racing skippers, but not one to show the best work of either yacht. At one time it so favored Columbia as to give her a decided advantage not earned by her merits, while at another time it helped the challenger so much that she was enabled for once to cross her opponent's bows. This was the only moment in the race which caused anxiety to the spectators, but it was not a well-founded anxiety. Shamrock is certainly not the sort of boat that can be allowed advantages of wind and weather, for she is not likely to be so far away that they will do her no good, but in yesterday's race her short-lived lead was a tribute of the elements and not an achievement of her own.

Columbia, on the other hand, twice overcame the benefits which had accrued to Shamrock in the course of the contest. Once, soon after the start, it looked as if Shamrock was leaving the defender behind, but Columbia pulled herself out of this apparent disadvantage and crossed her antagonist's bow. Again, after Shamrock had actually obtained the lead and was on Columbia's weather bow, the American beauty drew away and took a lead which at the outer mark was one of no little substance.

Yet so "fluky" was the wind that it cannot be said that Columbia demonstrated her right to be proclaimed greatly superior to Shamrock. The weather was such that the race really proved nothing, but it seemed to indicate that in light winds the American yacht is not yet outclassed. The challenger has been advertised by her friends as a wonder in light weather, but British yachtsmen do not call such weather as that of yesterday light. They call it no weather at all. What they desire is a good breeze of eight or ten knots. While the wind blew at a force of that figure Shamrock went very well. But so did Columbia. Indeed, it is well known here that Columbia is faster in a good sailing breeze than in light airs.

The first Shamrock made a show of Columbia in airs so light that a race could not be finished. Yet when a good sailing breeze came Columbia won without serious difficulty. Now, in the present case the positions are reversed. In a wind too light to make a race Columbia makes a show of Shamrock. What may happen when there is a good sailing breeze no one can tell, but Americans have learned to trust the Herreshoff yacht to do splendid work in a sailing wind. The general result of yesterday's race was reassuring to those who had been alarmed by the wonderful stories of Shamrock's speed. The day closed with a pretty general feeling that the cup is going to be a very heavy lift for Sir Thomas.

COMPARISON OF THE YACHTS.

The shiftiness of the wind and the constant twisting of the helms of the racers as their skippers luffed and bore off with the fair and foul flaws made it impossible to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the comparative pointing powers of the two yachts. Only when favored by the puffs did Columbia appear to outpoint her antagonist plainly. But, of course, that was the work of the wind. When the two settled down to one long tack toward the Long Island shore, Columbia certainly gained. But this was not in a racing breeze. On the first long tack off shore Columbia also gained, and this was the best ground for supposing that she will in the end prove to be faster on the wind than her opponent, blow high or blow low. In going about Columbia showed herself to be much smarter than Shamrock. The latter seemed to be remarkably dull in stays, and was also very heavy in her movements in wearing. Both of these facts seem to indicate that the American yacht is more prettily balanced than the challenger and more sensitive to her helm.

In yesterday's attempt there was no test in work off the wind. In handling, Capt. Barr won a decided victory over Capt. Sycamore at the start, and in shifting of canvas Columbia's crew was decidedly the smarter organization of the two. Both yachts carried their canvas with the same ease. Shamrock was perhaps a little the stiffer of the two, for with a greater sail area she did not show a larger angle of heel than her opponent. Shamrock showed a faultless suit of sails, but Columbia's canvas was also the product of good workmanship. Taking it all in all, the first attempt was encouraging to patriotic hearts, but not decisive as a test of the yachts.

SCENES BEFORE THE RACE.

Picturesque Procession of Yachts and Excursion Boats from the City to the Course.

As the sun rose over the rivers and the lower bay it welcomed the enthusiasts to a typical Autumn day of haze and crisp breezes that struck chill to the bone at that early hour. For a time it seemed as if the predictions of the Washington and the local weather bureaus for a wholesale breeze would come true, but the sharps scanned the weather vanes, noted the N. N. E. wind and shook their heads. There was little prospect that a breeze from that direction would hold its own during the day, and, barring a sudden shift, some predicted a fluke.

Down at the Battery and at both river fronts things were astir early. At 7 o'clock tugs decked with flags and excursion boats flying flags and streamers and decorated with red-capped bands began to appear. One by one they steamed down or up the rivers, the centre of attraction, until they arrived at the piers from which they were advertised to sail. Flags on all the poles in the lower section of the city and on the yachts and ferryboats stood out stiff as boards, presaging a splendid breeze, but always the breeze came from the unreliable direction.

Over the lower bay hung a haze which the sun at that early hour was unable to penetrate. Passengers and excursionists in yachting caps and carrying overcoats over their arms appeared on the streets in the shipping district, and when they boarded their steamers the chill struck to the marrow so that coats were put on and shelter was hunted by many.

By 8 o'clock, however, the sun came out stronger, the green hills of Staten Island began to peep through the haze, and every one cheered under the warming influence. On board the yachts lying at the Battery there was work and bustle. As they lay in the bright morning sun, their brass and copper work reflecting the rays far across the choppy expanse of the bay, launches and small boats made frequent trips between them and the shore, conveying passengers aboard. Some of the smaller yachts that had anchored at the New York Yacht Club landing in the East River, foot of Twenty-third street, began to show up about this time, and with the penants of their yacht clubs hoisted they steamed down the river at a clipping gait to get on even terms with their fleeter sisters at the start of the race.

FIRST OUT OF EAST RIVER.

The tug Alfred W. Booth was the first craft bound for the races out of the East River. The Shinnecock, an Iron Steamboat Company steamer; the City of Lowell, the Monmouth, and dozens of other big craft hired to excursionists for the occasion had made their wharves long before, and on board of them went a steady stream of sightseers.

The tug Walter Luckenbach with a committee of the New York Yacht Club and members of the press was laid up at Pier 4, East River. The great tug, one of the finest ocean tugs in the harbor, was in charge of ex-Commodore Gillig, formerly of the Larchmont Yacht Club. A revenue officer had been put aboard, and the tug flew at its foremast the flag of the Revenue Service. A huge American flag, and over the taffrail a blue flag bearing the words "Committee Boat," in white letters, hoisted on the aftermast, were the only other businesslike decorations. As the Luckenbach steamed from her pier promptly at 8:30 o'clock the vanguard of a veritable parade of yachts was falling in far behind her. Looking up the North River as the tug passed the Battery, there seemed miles upon miles of yachts, so closely were they anchored to each other and so thick was the forest of masts that reared above the white and the black hulls polished and trimmed to the minute for the great occasion.

As if by common consent, the appearance of the committee boat was the signal for the hoisting of anchors and the grind and creak of steam winches tugging at anchors became audible as the fleet got under way. Smoke began to pour from funnels, and in less time than it takes to tell it scores of great, beautiful yachts were racing for the Scotland Lightship. But so was the Luckenbach racing, and orders from the manager were to get there ahead of the other boats if possible. Down the bay sped the fleet. The little fellows that had gone ahead were soon made out plowing along in the distance. Rusty old tramp steamships were passed lying at anchor off Liberty Island, with the English flag over their taffrails and the flag of the Shamrock stiffened out on the foremasts. As the sun rose higher it seemed to take the wind with it, and things seemed gloomier than ever for a respectable breeze. The haze lifted still more, however, until, when off Tompkinsville, the fleet of revenue cutters detailed for patrol service was seen lying clean and white, with smoke belching from every stack as the final preparations were made to get the cutters under way.

As the fleet emerged from the Narrows, a clear view was obtained far down the bay, which was studded with hundreds of sails of all descriptions. A fishing fleet passed curiously near the leading yachts. They were wallowing, and were pointed at with despair by those who had mistrusted the weather from the outset. A heavy ground swell, owing to the recent rough weather outside the Hook, was felt as soon as the tug poked her nose into the Lower Bay.

SALUTED BY THE DEUTSCHLAND.

The Hamburg-American liner Deutschland next hove in sight, inward bound, steady as a house and stately as a spire, and she steamed between the fleet at half speed, saluting as she went, while her passengers crowded to the rail.

Conditions remained unchanged in regard to the promises of the weather until just off Coney Island Point, when a sharp wind struck the fleet and raised all hopes by showing that outside, if not within, the harbor there was a breeze that left nothing to be desired. If it would only hold. Off Coney Island Point also the real ground swell struck the yachts and steamboats, and guests and excursionists began to explain that they had not slept well the night before, and that, although they had withstood more strenuous weather, they were not sure of themselves on this occasion. As each vessel, big or small, came into the range of the swells the plunging began, and flags stood out like pasteboard in the snapping breeze. John B. Herreshoff's little white yacht Eugenie was plunging her nose deeply into the seas, while spray dashed over her rail to the upper decks.

On went the fleet, some of the great big yachts, the stars of the occasion, looming up in the distance. Howard Gould's square-rigged white Niagara was having it out hotly with J. Pierpont Morgan's black enameled Corsair, and behind the black yacht came H. H. Rogers's Kanawha, the speediest yacht of her size afloat and noted for her races with the Monmouth and the Sandy Hook, the fliers of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company that ply between the Highlands and this city. Behind the Kanawha was Charles H. Fletcher's Aloha, the picture of a complete ocean toy. Behind these came scores of other yachts all bunched and churning spray from under their bows at a great rate.

With the Hook in sight all eyes turned toward the Horseshoe, whither August Belmont's Scout, flying the revenue flag, and several of the other yachts were heading. But the chief object of concern had already left the friendly harbor. Way ahead, hidden in the slight mist that still hung in the distance on the surface of the ocean, appeared a single tall spar that reared high above everything in sight, and still further ahead was a vapor of white steam that marked a tug at work. Glasses were brought into play and the snowy hull of the Columbia in tow was made out.

The Columbia located, the Shamrock was next in interest. But the anxious ones had not long to look, for she was already on the horizon, just coming out of the Horseshoe in tow of her tug, the Lawrence, and far astern of the fleet that had gone by the Hook, and had made straight for the starting line. The Shamrock had her mainsail and her clubtopsail hoisted, but neither was drawing, and she was proceeding carefully, like her opponent, in tow of her tug.

The Columbia meanwhile had proceeded, and met on the way a salute that was taken as an omen of good luck. A schooner yacht, supposed from the distance to have been the Endymion, appeared on the scene. She was flying the homeward bound pennant, and besides ordinary working sails, presented the rare sight of a schooner under balloon maintopmast staysail and balloon jibtopsail, both drawing well and sending the yacht ahead on her last lap of her journey from abroad. As the strange schooner yacht passed the Columbia she dipped her colors, and the defender answered, dipping her owner's private signal.

"A "SURE SIGN" OF LUCK.

As the Columbia neared the starting line another omen that cheered her friends came in a flock of wild ducks. At the approach of the white yacht they rose from the water far ahead of her and drove in a frightened circle about the strange apparition, until, emboldened, they drew nearer, and after flying in a narrow circle about her mast scooted off like bullets out of a gun, oceanward.

"That is a sure sign of good luck, and don't you forget it," said the Captain of the Luckenbach, pointing at the retreating flock.

The Columbia was at the Scotland Lightship even before the Luckenbach, and with the Columbia lay the committee boat Navigator, black hulled, with maroon upper works and red awnings and polished rails and double smokestack, looking as spick and span as any yacht in the fleet. With the Navigator was the general utility boat Unique, a fast tug, to be used in the event of a mark carrying away and to make herself generally useful for emergencies. The guide boat, carrying in the stern the great balls that were to guide the skippers in seeing the direction of the course, was the tug Buccaneer.

When the Columbia neared the starting line her tug slackened speed and a plain view was had of those on board. They were Manager E. D. Morgan and Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Col. Emmet, James Parker, A. C. Tower, Herbert C. Leeds, and H. M. McGildowney. Mrs. Morgan, huddled in a gray mackintosh, sat in the middle of the yacht in the place alotted to mascots and awaited bravely the start. The sailors of the Columbia were uniformed in white working suits and yellow and black striped watch caps.

At 10:10 o'clock, as the Columbia arrived near the starting line, her mainsail went up, followed by her clubtopsail and by her foresails sent up in stops. At 10:30 she cast off her tow line and, hanging near the Navigator to learn as soon as possible the course, she awaited the coming of the Shamrock. On board the Navigator, besides the regular committee of the New York Yacht Club, were Emilius Jarvis of Canada, John F. Lovejoy, Col. S. Sharman-Crawford, and Capt. Urias Rhodes, late of the Constitution. On the stern of the committee boat a huge blackboard to announce the time of the competing yachts was erected. About this time the Shamrock arrived, still in tow. Her men also were in white working suits and wore white caps.

The fleet of yachts and excursion steamers were now pouring about the starting line. The Monmouth was the first of the excursion fleet to arrive. Closely after came the larger vessels, the ocean steamship Jefferson, the Grande Duchesse, the North Star, the Fall River liner Plymouth, the Chester W. Chapin, the New York Yacht Club boat, the Gay Head, the Atlantic Yacht Club boat, and scores of others, all of them black with sightseers crowding to the highest decks.

The fleet lay still and wallowed in the trough of the sea waiting for the starting gun while the steam yachts and the stragglers of the fleet came up. For miles in all directions except where the course was to be set there was nothing but yachts.

THE RACE IN DETAIL.

Battle for Advantage at the Start One of the Hardest Ever Seen in These Waters.

When the committee boat signaled that the course would be east by north, the breeze was a tolerably good one, sufficient to have made a most interesting race, had it held its force and direction. The tide was at the very last of the ebb; indeed, before the yachts were fairly away it was low water slack. The two yachts were cruising about under mainsails, club topsails, and two head sails. Columbia had up her No. 2 club topsail, while Shamrock had a larger one. The beauty of the challenger's canvas was a subject of general comment. It was of a dark, creamy tint, that showed to advantage against the clear, cobalt sky, while Columbia's sails were of the snowy whiteness now so familiar in our American racing craft.

Before the preparatory signal was given the two yachts sailed up and down across the space between the committee boat and

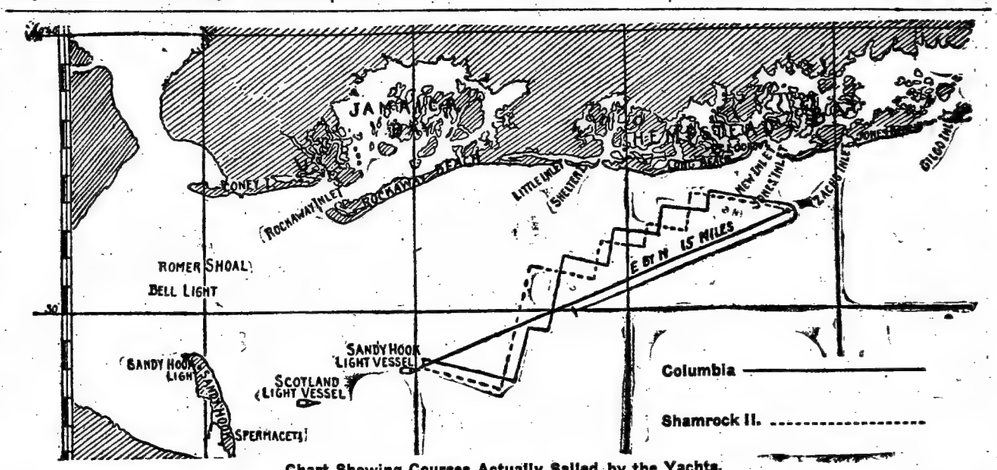
JAMAICA BAY
ROCKAWAY BEACH
LONG BEACH
LONG ISLAND
ROCKAWAY INLET
LITTLE INLET (SHELTER)
NEW YORK
PENNSYLVANIA
PAC

the lightship, each keeping well behind the line. They were about the length of the line apart when they began these tactics, one being at the outer end of it when the other was at the inner end. When the preparatory signal was broken out at 10:55 Shamrock was near the lightship, and she wore round it immediately after the gun. Barr steered Columbia over precisely the same course. Both were now running off to the southeast with their sheets flat. Barr at once began to luff Columbia out for the weather berth, and of course as she took the wind she began to foot faster than the other, but Sycamore at once tacked Shamrock. Columbia crossed her bows and tacked on her weather bow. Barr was too far up to please him, and with both vessels now on the port tack the American skipper bore hard down on his opponent to get him under his lee.

Here Shamrock did some pretty work, actually running out of the lee berth, but not far enough ahead to carry her entirely clear of Columbia. Barr was twisting Columbia about to check her way, as he found himself down on his man too soon. Reaching the line, both bore away, Shamrock ahead and to leeward. Again they ran off with sheets flat. The warning signal, five minutes previous to the starting signal, had now gone, and both luffed toward the line.

At 11:08 Columbia was forced to break out her baby jib topsail, which had been ready in stops, in order to draw out ahead and clear of Shamrock. At 11:10 Shamrock broke hers out. Columbia now tacked to stand for the line, and Shamrock followed. Both reached the line too soon, but Columbia had the weather berth, and thus was able to force Shamrock to follow her movements. The American yacht bore away, and the British yacht had to do the same. Columbia had a little more way on, and when she hauled her wind to make for the line again she was able to cross first. Both yachts had been recalled by signal from the committee boat, but Shamrock's way was sodeadened by Columbia's manoeuvres on her weather that when she hauled her wind to cross the line on the starboard tack she was almost in irons. So to get clear of her troublesome opponent the challenger at once went on the port tack. Columbia immediately followed, and the two were now off on a long port tack together. It was one of the hardest fought battles for the advantage at the start ever seen in American racing waters, and from the beginning of it to the end Capt. Barr had the redoubtable Capt. Sycamore, reputed to be the smartest starting skipper in Great Britain, entirely at his mercy.

ANXIETY AT THE START.

As the two yachts started off on their first journey together every eye was strained to see how their merits would compare. This was really the great moment of the day, the moment in which these two racers, so long held apart, so much talked of, the bearers of the hopes and fears of two lands, had measured their powers. Would Shamrock show the wonderful speed of which so many columns had been written? Would the old boat, Columbia, prove to be outclassed after two years of progress in the yachting world?

The behavior of the two was closely watched. Their respective angles of keel were the same. Shamrock, with her larger sail spread and her smaller underbody, was standing up quite as well as her rival. The action of both in the sea was the same. Shamrock's bows hurled away the foam in great sheets just as bravely as Columbia's. But one thing was certain, Shamrock was going the faster of the two. For a few seconds the less experienced observers were alarmed. Had we at last caught a Tartar? No; there was really no serious ground for alarm. Capt. Sycamore was simply ramping Shamrock off to get her out from under Columbia's lee. It was the challenger's one fine burst of speed, and while it lasted it made her work formidable. If not even afforded some ground for belief that in a good sailing breeze she would do better than in a light wind. But then Columbia is built that way, too.

And now came the first evidence that the wind was not true. Columbia caught a strong puff, fully a point and a half to the good, which enabled her to head that much higher than Shamrock. The puff lasted two good minutes and it enabled Columbia to gain considerably to windward. Capt. Sycamore, seeing the effect of this puff, and wishing to place his yacht nearer to what seemed like a favorable slant of wind, went about at 11:27:15, putting Shamrock on the starboard tack. Columbia held on a little longer, and went on the starboard tack at 11:29:40.

The state of the race was now easy to determine. Columbia had gained materially since the start, when she had twelve seconds the better of her antagonist. She was now a third of a mile ahead and a little to windward, or at the rate they were going, about a minute and a half ahead. Both yachts were heading toward the Long Island shore. The sea, which was on their starboard bows, was not at all heavy and seemed to have little effect on them. Columbia was slowly but surely gaining. The uncertainty of the wind was shown by the frequent lifting of Columbia's headsails and the twists in her course. Capt. Barr never lost a trick in taking advantage of the puffs. Neither did Capt. Sycamore, but it is a well-known fact that the windward yacht always gets a little the better of these shifts.

At 11:40:30 Columbia went on the port tack. She was now standing to cross Shamrock's bow, and the latter at this moment had got a favoring puff and headed very high, but all to no purpose, for at 11:42:45 Columbia crossed her bow and at 11:42:15 went on the starboard tack on her weather quarter, about 150 yards to windward. On this tack the two yachts were heading for Long Beach, and Columbia again began to show a slow and steady gain. The wind had been gradually decreasing in power, and it now began to fall light. Both yachts were standing up almost straight and long wavy folds ran through their mainsails as they rolled to the seas.

WORKING IN TOWARD SHORE.

As they worked in toward the Long Island shore the sea became smoother and the wind more moderate. Both yachts stood up with a very small angle of heel. Their lee rails were far above the water and there was no great need of having all hands up to windward. At 12:08 Columbia was helped by another fair flaw in the wind and for fully thirty seconds she was pointing not less than a point better than Shamrock. The two stood steadily in toward the Long Island shore till the yellowish gray of the beach showed a thin pale ribbon bordering the sea of blue, and the stripes on the roof of the hotel drew hard bars of brown and white against the luminous sky. Then, at 12:14:10, Capt. Sycamore, wearied of seeking shallow water and put his Irish beauty on the port tack. Columbia followed two seconds later and held her berth well to windward. About 300 yards of water lay between her course and that of Shamrock, and a line drawn at right angles to the challenger's bowsprit would have ended in the defender's mast.

As the two stood out to sea again on the port tack, they had the seas on their port bows and well forward. Here again it was seen that the action of the two yachts was very similar. Each lifted out easily and plunging forward into the shady green hollow behind an acre of foam outward from each bow. As the wind fell lighter here and the sea was ahead Columbia appeared to increase her lead though by very small degrees, till suddenly she was given a big rap full and sped out ahead of Shamrock, leaving the latter directly in her wake. This was not to Capt. Sycamore's taste and at 12:31:45 he threw Shamrock to the starboard tack again and once more headed toward the beach. Barr followed with Columbia two seconds later. The American yacht's position was now a third of a mile dead to windward of her opponent. Columbia for a considerable time now held a much poorer slant of wind than Shamrock, and she dropped down a little toward the challenger. At 12:46:10 Columbia went on the port tack, Shamrock following at 12:46:20.

The wind followed Shamrock around at this point and headed her off so that for several seconds her headsails were shaking. She lost her way and was almost in irons. Then Capt. Sycamore saw a better slant of wind further in toward the shore, and filling away again on the starboard tack he went after it. At this moment the two yachts had widely varying slants. Columbia, holding the port tack, had been headed off by the slant which had so killed Shamrock's way, and there were fully twelve points difference between the courses of the two yachts, whereas had the wind been perfectly true there should not have been more than eight.

At 12:52:10 Columbia went on the starboard tack, heading for Long Island once more. Capt. Sycamore now saw his chance and he put Shamrock on the port tack at 12:54:00. The yachts were now approaching one another on opposite tacks, and Capt. Sycamore had rightly judged that Columbia, by being headed so far off on her last port tack, had lost all her lead. Shamrock consequently was able to cross Columbia's bows and did so handsomely, going on the starboard tack on the defender's weather bow at 12:57:30. This gain was not due to superior speed, but to a trick of the wind of which Capt. Sycamore had taken advantage with consummate skill.

COLUMBIA UNDER SHAMROCK'S LEE.

The positions of the two yachts were now reversed, and Shamrock was the windward yacht. Barr did not like the looks of it, and at 1:01:30 he put Columbia on the port tack. Sycamore now having his opponent under his lee, determined to keep her there, and at 1:01:35 he put his yacht on the port tack also. The Irish yacht was now 150 yards on the weather bow of Columbia, and Capt. Barr at once ramped the defender off to get his wind free. The wind was now a little better, and both yachts began to foot faster. Nevertheless, there were still grave doubts as to the possibility of making the race within the time limit. There was not sufficient force in the breeze to turn a white cap on the deep blue surface of the ocean. A few corrugated wrinkles alone served as assurance that there was a sailing breeze at all. At 1:21:50 Shamrock was thrown on the starboard tack. Columbia stood on till 1:23, when she followed her leader.

Columbia now held the weather berth about a very few yards higher than Shamrock, but the other yacht was fully 300 yards ahead. This placed the two on about even terms. Columbia now began to do some footing, which gave joy to every spectator in the fleet. The wind was, indeed, a light air, but Columbia picked up her heels, and in a very short time was on Shamrock's weather quarter. As she drew up toward the challenger she began to get the effect of the latter's back wind, and at 1:32 she went on the port tack to get away from it. Shamrock followed her about at 1:32:50. Columbia's superior quickness in stays gave her a further gain at this point, and when the two stretched away on the port tack there was no doubt that the American yacht held the position of advantage.

The wind shifted more to the southeast now, and at 1:37:15 Columbia went on the starboard tack again, Shamrock following at 1:37:25. Columbia was now very little astern of Shamrock, and holding a bit of about 150 yards further to windward. The two skippers now had a lively steering battle, for the wind was so light that each of them had to keep rolling his wheel first one way and then the other in order to take advantage of every little puff and slant in the infantile breeze. And it was falling lighter every moment, and was so uncertain that the two yachts were never heading in the same direction. At 1:59:30 Shamrock went on the port tack, followed by Columbia at 1:59:40, but the wind took another cant to the southward, and immediately the two yachts swung off on the starboard tack again, never having fairly filled away on the other tack. At 2:01:30 Shamrock dropped her baby jibtopsail and prepared to set another.

The shift of wind gave Columbia such a big lift that it set her right up to windward and a little ahead. At 2:02 Shamrock set a slightly larger jibtopsail than the one with which she had started. The new wind was not better than the old one, yet the yachts by heading a little more directly into the seas were a little steadier and did not roll the wind out of their sails at every lurch to leeward. Columbia's ability at footing in a light breeze and a long sea was now showing to great advantage. She drew steadily ahead, and at 2:25 the American yacht was fully half a mile ahead of her antagonist. But the yachts had now been gone three and a quarter hours, and the mark had just hove in sight. It was therefore quite plain that nothing but a sudden and wonderful burst of wind could enable them to finish within the time limit.

COLUMBIA'S FINE SHOWING.

If a finish had been possible, through the efforts of an inanimate object, the American yacht would have made it. Columbia seemed a thing of life as she leaped forward over the swelling seas, every plate and rivet in her beautiful hull apparently throbbing with eagerness to reach the outer mark. Shamrock, too, was sailing well, but she was dropping astern inch by inch, and Columbia's steady gain was manifest to the most inexperienced observer. The southerly shift of the wind had made it possible for the racers to hold one long tack since 1:37, except for the momentary attempt to go about at 1:59.

It was a close-hauled reach instead of a beat, yet it was a good test of the merits of the yachts on this point of sailing, which eliminates from windward work only the matter of going about. The excursion fleet crowded down toward the mark, which at 3 o'clock was about a mile away. The sea was kept fairly clear around the turn, though the shift in the wind had somewhat disarranged the plans of the revenue cutters. Too many vessels were to windward of the mark, where they would not have been if the yachts had continued to make tacks.

At 3:02:30 Columbia took in her baby jibtopsail to prepare to round the mark. She tacked at 3:05:30 and weathered the mark at 3:05:32.

As soon as she had rounded Columbia sent up her balloon jibtopsail in stops, and at 3:06:30 broke it out, making remarkably smart work of this job. A few seconds later saw her forestaysail and set a balloonер in its place, but this did not seem to work to satisfaction and was taken in. The working forestaysail replaced it. Meanwhile Shamrock was reaching up to the mark very slowly indeed. It took her seven minutes to arrive at the mark and round it, which she did at 3:12:47. As she rounded she took in her jibtopsail and forestaysail. At 3:14:45 she set a balloon forestaysail, and at 3:17 she broke out a big reaching jibtopsail. In this Sycamore showed better judgment than Barr.

The wind hauled a little more to the south southeast and shortly after the big balloon jib of the Columbia had begun to fill it was seen to shake in the wind. Those on board noticed the shift, and down came the balloon jib at 3:18:45. Three minutes later a No. 2 reaching jib topsail was set, and the defender's foresails began to draw at once with the change and sent her ahead at a steady clip.

COLUMBIA FORGES AHEAD.

At 3:23 Shamrock took in her balloon forestaysail and set a working staysail. The Columbia at this time was about half a mile in the lead, and seemed to be gaining steadily. But the wind continued to decrease, and as it fell it began to head both yachts somewhat, so that at one time there seemed danger of a beat back to the mark. The light airs continued, and both yachts stood straight, rising to the ground swell and rolling while the fitful breezes played aloft.

The lead of Columbia grew slowly but surely, and those who had at first expected to find that the American yacht was favored by a steady puff of breeze began to see that the conditions surrounding both boats were in reality nearly alike, and that the Columbia was making her gain on the challenger by dint of merit. In time the lead of the white boat was increased to between three-quarters and one mile.

By this time the greater number of the accompanying fleet saw that it was next to impossible to finish the race within the prescribed five and a half hours, and the steamer forged toward the committee boat to see what were the prospects for finishing the race.

The yacht's continued holding their course, the men on the Shamrock piled to leeward, which gave the bronze colored boat the appearance of having a puff of wind which might seriously endanger the lead of her rival. The wind, however, continued light and fluky, and the canvas of the contestants was seen to shiver and to fill only to flutter again the next minute. Once only the Columbia seemed to have struck oil, for another shift in the breeze started her sails and there seemed a bare prospect after all of finishing the contest within the time limit.

But the puff was the last of the day's race. In another minute the sails of the defender were again flat, and with the Shamrock far astern both boats drifted nearer the spot where the guide boat and the committee boat and the yachts and steamers had assembled to learn the result of the decision as to the postponement. The fleet lay off Hempstead Bay awaiting the coming up of the two yachts. Toward the end the Shamrock seemed to have picked up a bit of a breeze and to gain on the Columbia, but the race was then practically up, for on board the Navigator signals were being bent to the halyards which must mean the postponement of the race.

At 4:35 o'clock the rag of red bunting was sent to the masthead of the Navigator, but it was not broken out and was left to stay awaiting the closer approach of the boats. At 4:42 o'clock the signal was broken out, and the letter R of the International Signal Code appeared. At the same time the gun on the Navigator boomed and as the report reached the Columbia down came her staysail and her jibtopsail, and she proceeded under a jib and mainsail and club topsail toward her tug to be picked up and towed to her moorings.

Even as the Columbia's foresails came down on the run the Shamrock doused her foresails, all except the jib, and, like her rival, headed in the direction of her tug to be towed into the Horseshoe. And so ended the first attempt to sail the cup races of 1901.

In the beat to the outer mark, Columbia occupied 3 hours 54 minutes and 48 seconds, while Shamrock required 4 hours 1 minute and 46 seconds to make the distance. Columbia's gain, 7 minutes and 3 seconds.

Tammany Leaders at the Yacht Race.

Richard Croker and a host of Tammany leaders went to the yacht races on the Dock Department tug Richard Croker. There were in the party John F. Carroll, Corporation Counsel Whalen, Thomas F. Smith, Frank Croker, Charles F. Murphy, John B. Sexton, and William Dalton. The start was made from East Twenty-sixth Street before 9 o'clock, and the party returned to dine at the Democratic Club. Politics was not discussed on the trip. Richard Croker spoke very enthusiastically when he returned. He said the Columbia is a very speedy yacht.

PATROL OF THE COURSE

Precautions to Prevent Interference with the Racing Yachts.

Perfect Order Maintained by the Great Fleet of Excursion Boats—Scene by Day and by Night.

There could have been no cause of complaint over the way the race course of the Columbia and Shamrock II. was patrolled yesterday. Not a vessel gave the line of guard boats trouble. Every signal from the protecting revenue cutters and steam yachts and scouts was heeded to the letter, and Capt. Thomas D. Walker of the cutter Gresham, who commanded the patrol line, said after the time was up that he could have wished no better order.

"It was perfect," he said. "I don't want any easier task than to keep such excursionists as these out of the way."

There were two divisions in the patrol line. In the first were the cutter Gresham, the finest vessel of its class in the Government service; the Erin, Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht; the Windom, another cutter; the steam yacht Colonia, owned by F. G. Bourne, and the cutters Algonquin and Dallas. The Scout, August Belmont's fast launch, acted as a messenger boat for this division. In the second part of the patrol line were the cutters Seminole, Onondaga, and Dexter; H. H. Roger's steam yacht Kanawha, J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair, and J. G. Butler's Duquesne. The scout boat for the second division was Cornelius Vanderbilt's launch Mirage.

To hear about how the patrol guards the racers from interference and to see how it is done are two very different things. Led by the Gresham, with Capt. Walker and Collector of the Port Bidwell's personal representative aboard, the line was formed about 10 o'clock, more than an hour before the racers made their start.

MANOEUVRING OF THE FLEET.

The two protecting divisions were so stationed at the beginning that they formed an acute angle with each other, the starting point of the Columbia and Shamrock II. being just within the angle. All passenger vessels, with sightseers on board, had to keep their places back of the patrol lines, so the area within which the racers sailed was bounded on two of its three sides with what a bird's-eye view would have represented as two broad bands of boats.

As the race progressed the lines of onlooking vessels advanced. The form of the original angle was held, but of the open side, in front of the racers, could be seen, after a time, the stake boat, where the turn for the return sail had to be made. As the racers made this turn around the stake the lines of vessels, under orders signaled from the Gresham, diverged at the point where they had hitherto met, and by the time the rival boats were well on their homeward way they were sailing between practically parallel rows of spectators. This formation lasted until time was called. Tugs took the racers in tow, and all the fleet of miscellaneous craft made a rush for the city.

Then night fell. Glittering lights began to show themselves at the hundreds of mastheads, and the racers from Sandy Hook Lightship to the Narrows, and the whole interior of the harbor as well, appeared to be celebrating a great fête, as they were. Not only were many colored lights displayed from the vessels that flitted to and fro, but from both shores were reflected over the sea and from over the rays of beacons that had been placed on fortresses and headlands in celebration of the international race.

Throughout the whole afternoon the scenes along the course never failed to be both interesting and picturesque. Whether the onlooker was an expert yachtsman or an unskilled sightseer, there was plenty to occupy his attention. The weather was perfect, the water smooth enough for most (not all) of the excursionists, and the view of the racers, owing to the excellent patrol, good from all directions.

The Gresham, as she sped along almost abroast of the rival yachts, was not to be excelled as a viewpoint. From her bridge an ensign was up and down every now and then. When any vessel in the fleet of onlookers seemed about to transgress the limit, the cutter's whistle sounded warnings. To and fro between her side and the other patrol boats, scurried the messenger boats, Scout and Mirage.

On these little fliers were United States officers with megaphones. As they ran alongside the Gresham, they would place these instruments to their mouths and cry: "Is Capt. Walker aboard?" Then the ensign who managed the wig-wag signals would reply: "Aye, aye, Sir." After a brief conversation with either the Captain or a representative, the scout boat would race off again, bearing the orders given to it or carrying back an answer to the message it had brought from the Corsair or some other patrol boat.

On the Corsair was Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard of the New York Yacht Club, as the guest of J. Pierpont Morgan, the ex-Commodore. Once, toward the end of the race, Commodore Ledyard sent the Mirage racing across two miles or more of water to ask Capt. Walker if he did not think the racers were being crowded too much by the excursion vessels. "They're all right," was Capt. Walker's answer. "Let the line stay as it is."

RACES AMONG THE VESSELS.

Although the various yachts and tugs and sailboats could not pass the lines made by the patrol vessels, they were free to skim about behind those lines among each other as much as they liked. The fastest of them were continually pushing in front of the slower ones to get a better view. There were occasional side races, some tug or yacht trying its speed against another for a hundred yards or so. Henry Walters's Narada was like a nervous caged animal, flying this way and that, never seeming to be satisfied with any particular position. Frank Tilford's Norman, with its bright yellow smokestack, was another that moved back and forth restlessly, staying always ahead or abreast of the racers.

Once or twice a steam yacht came as far out toward the racers as the Gresham. Capt. Walker would see the intruder ahead or astern. Then, after a hurried order, the hoarse whistle of the cutter would blow three or four, or maybe more, short blasts, and within less time than it takes to tell it the trespassing yacht would have turned its bow in the proper direction.

Not only did the Gresham's Captain see to it that the racing area was clear, but he had arranged before the race that there should not be any recurrence of such an unpleasant incident as took place on the steamboat Georgians during the races two years ago. In that case, it will be remembered, swindlers got control of the boat and then terrorized the unlucky ones who had bought tickets. For the past few weeks Federal officials have been on the watch to see that all boats going to the races should be in charge of the proper sort of people.

On the Gresham, as on the rest of the patrol boats, were many guests. Collector Bidwell and Capt. Walker and the other officers had issued engraved invitations to a large number, and besides these there were many who came aboard with passes issued by the Treasury Department.

Among the invited guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. Spalding, Mr. Beer, Conrad N. Jordan of the Treasury Department, Capt. Jordan, E. A. Walton, C. L. Rossiter, Lemuel E. Quigg, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Davis, O. C. Frost, Frank Eviand, G. P. Benjamin, Frank Sanger of the Metropolitan Opera House, C. A. Drake, and a committee from the Columbia Yacht Club of which Mr. Bidwell is a member. On this committee were Commodores Tregeser and Luttgen, Secretary Coale, and others. Mr. Bidwell was represented aboard by his secretary, H. C. Stuart, who saw to the comfort and enjoyment of the guests.

Capt. Walker, when asked for his opinion of the two yachts late in the day, said that he thought an answer to the question would be superfluous. He estimated that the crowd out to see the race was certainly as large, probably larger, than it was on any of the racing days two years ago. For Sir Thomas Lipton he had many words of praise.

NEW YORK Y. C.'S GUESTS.

A Big Crowd on Board the Steamboat Chester W. Chapin.

On board the steamboat Chester W. Chapin of the Fall River Line, which had been chartered by the New York Yacht Club for its members and their guests, the day was spent under various conditions.

With colors flying the Chapin left Pier 19 at the foot of Warren Street at 9:20 o'clock. The guests of the club began arriving as early as 8 o'clock, and among them were recognized many who have become identified with the international yacht races—veterans of the sport, who for years have started on just such a trip as they took yesterday. The vessel was five minutes late leaving her pier, but even with that much grace one man and woman were left behind, and stood on the pier looking wistfully after the boat as she glided out into the river. One facetious member of the club on the upper deck, in an attempt to console the tardy couple, shouted back, "Never mind, old man, we have lots of others aboard!" This was true enough, as was seen when the crowd began trying to arrange itself over the boat. The Chapin was packed to its capacity, 1,200 passengers being aboard, and there was much grumbling on account of the inconvenience occasioned by the crowding.

To the strictly sport-loving element, however, the boat was just the thing, barring the crowd, for it was fast, and always as near as the patrol boats to the racers and fairly good in the sea, though quite a number of the passengers were taken ill. Music was furnished by the Eighth Regiment Band, and the committee appointed by the New York Yacht Club to look after the comforts of the passengers was composed of T. A. Bronson, Chairman; A. B. Jones, Secretary; P. E. Stevenson and S. Vaugn Clarke.

Many residents of the city who are seen at the Horse Show and other public society sporting events were on board. The costumes of the feminine portion of the steamer's burden were rather varied, but there was a total absence of bathing costumes. Those taking their bearings from the promise of the weather before going aboard wore light clothing, others—the transatlantic contingent—brought wraps of all kinds, long cloaks, extra coats, and furs.

The New York Yacht Club numbers among its membership many who are not residents of New York. A number of these were aboard the Chapin. Also there were:

Garrett B. Adams, Robert W. Downing, Philadelphia, Charles Zehlin, Philadelphia, W. C. Murphy, H. T. G. Weyman, John Hyslop, J. V. S. Oddie, Jr., Mrs. Mary Owens, Miss Violet Golding, Miss Formosa, Major H. W. Hubbell, Walter Jennings, A. W. Craigie, L. V. Lee, L. B. Curtis, A. B. Hunt, John Burke, A. L. Willard, C. W. Brokaw, S. J. Hyde, J. S. Lovejoy, C. F. Brooker, A. O. Jennings, J. L. Arden, J. E. Mills, A. W. Marshall, Major Charles Ulrich, Clayton Mayo, Ernest Staples, J. C. Sharp, J. A. Wright, G. W. Scott, A. R. Fish, H. L. Barnes, T. H. MacDonald, C. H. W. Foster, Stanford White, H. P. Bartlet, C. S. Smith, T. H. Pratt, J. Norton Winslow, H. W. Howe, W. H. Hollister, C. R. Danforth, Jr., J. W. Comstock, W. A. Haines, Gen. Mcc. Butt, J. R. Van Wormer, J. M. McCurdy, J. H. Poor, A. W. Mott, J. Markle, F. D. Corning, Capt. J. R. Bartlett, E. M. Lockwood, H. F. Lippitt, Sydney Chubb, C. T. Wilton, William Coverly, A. G. Hanan, G. A. Freeman, H. C. Du Val, J. McKay Minton, Fallen McCurdy, E. P. O'Connor, E. S. Thompson, J. M. Davis, Warren B. Fales, Gen. Thos. L. Watson, Joseph Bushnell, J. A. Breslin, J. T. O'Shaughnessy, W. R. P. Weeks, M. P. Palmer, L. S. Brush, Paul G. Thebaud, H. G. Moore, George Tillotson, C. E. Potter, David Barnes, Thomas A. McIntyre, P. G. Corning, A. W. Rossiter, Hugh L. Willoughby, Henry R. Reed, W. B. Hopkins, H. H. Hendricks, Edward Winslow, A. H. Forbes, Henry L. Satterlee, E. H. Baker, C. C. Tyler, C. L. F. Robinson, N. D. Lawton, R. W. G. Welling, Charles Lane Poor, G. G. Stowe, James Francis, Dr. W. W. Gilfillan, E. A. Sumner, H. R. Harper, Hunter Wykes, F. R. Franke, W. G. Brokaw, W. A. Wordsworth, M. A. Wilks, T. J. Oakes, J. Murray Mitchell, W. Luttgen, J. Ridgway, James L. Laidlaw, Lieut. Commander W. P. White, U. S. N., Com. J. H. Nichols, W. L. Crow, G. S. Terry, C. W. Harkness, J. H. Cockburn, Inspector Alex Williams, Capt. James Price, H. V. R. Kennedy, H. C. Fuller, William Du Pont, George H. Mairs and Mrs. Mairs, F. W. J. Hurst and Mrs. Hurst, H. H. Hendricks and Mrs. Hendricks, W. A. Haines and Mrs. Haines, John Haines, Miss Sarah Brown, Alex. Rutherfurd, Miss Sabina Rutherfurd, Capt. Jacob Miller, U. S. N., James A. Harriman, Eugene Lentilhon and Mrs. Lentilhon, Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud, Mrs. G. G. Freeman, Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss Sarah P. Stokes, Edward du Vivier, Miss Vernon Brown, Daniel Sherman, Mrs. Walter Watson, Henry Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, William Kent and Mrs. Kent, A. C. Bostwick, Mrs. Ernest La Montagne, Capt. W. Emery, U. S. N., Paul Butler, Charles Nason and Mrs. Nason, Com. and Mrs. Charles Buchanan, Lieut. Com. Michler, Charles Ingersoll and Mrs. Ingersoll, F. O. Speddea and Mrs. Spedden, Mrs. J. H. Whitney, William Riggs, Baltimore, C. F. Kohl, San Francisco, E. Robbins Walker, Jr., and Mrs. Walker, J. A. McCord, James Parker, Eric Dahlgren, James Winslow, J. H. Hall, F. de Peyster Hall, James Rich Steers and Mrs. Steers, George W. Kidd, Dr. Richard Kalish and Mrs. Kalish, W. H. Wickham, Charles G. Frankiyn, Clarence Moore, Washington, Patrick Grant, Boston, British Vice Consul C. Bailey, C. W. Yulee, James Clinch Smith, Oliver Bird and Mrs. Bird, Edmund A. Hurry, Prof. Henry F. Osborne, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Emmett, H. B. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, Miss Clara Byron, Miss Lily Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, M. S. Van Antwerp and Mrs. Van Antwerp, Walter Watson and Mrs. Watson, George Freeman and Mrs. Freeman, James Norton Winslow and Mrs. Winslow, Dr. and Mrs. John Dawson of Charleston, S. C., Mrs. Frederick Johnson of Cincinnati, Mrs. Carroll Mercer of Washington, Mrs. Nellson Howard of Newport, Devereux Emmet and Mrs. Emmet, Vernon Brown and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Rodewald, Sydney D. Ripley and Mrs. Ripley, Arnold W. Brunner, Willard Brown, Lawrence Embree, Roosevelt Schuyler, Davis Barnes, James Martin, Gerard Beeckman, F. de P. Foster, T. Wyman Porter, C. Weidenfeld, Clarence Collins, Lieut Emory, U. S. N., Lieut. Harlow, U. S. N., Murray Mitchell, Amory S. Carhart, Massey A. Wilkes, Seth Sprague, T. de P. Hale, Bayard Foulke, G. B. Satterlee, Robert Hone, John Duer, Edward Twining, Gustav Wilmerding, John Bird, Cornelius Roosevelt, Alonzo Jones, Edmund Darrell, Frederick Gallatin, James H. Breslin, William Emmet, Charles Emmet, Mrs. Casper Whitney.

A large number of the members of the New York Yacht Club went to the clubhouse, in West Forty-fourth Street, for dinner after their return from the race. While there was general disappointment at the failure of the Columbia to finish the race within the time limit, there was considerable jubilation over the fact that she had outsailed Shamrock II. None of the members of the club who were at the clubhouse desired to be publicly quoted, but one of them, who has been a close observer of the two boats, said:

"How would you expect us to feel? Put yourself in our places. The Columbia has clearly shown her qualities to-day and there need be no fear of the America's Cup leaving here this year."

There was no meeting of the Regatta Committee last night. Secretary Oddie of the club stated that none was necessary, as all arrangements had been completed for Saturday's race.

ATLANTIC Y. C. EXPERTS.

Spectators on Board the Gay Head Convinced the Cup Is Safe.

Atlantic Yacht Club members and their friends, 700 strong, viewed the race from the decks of the steamer Gay Head. The start was made from Pier 1 North River, shortly after 9 o'clock. About 200 members of the New York Athletic Club were on board. There was also a large number of ladies. At the Sea Gate Clubhouse quite a large party was taken on, and the real start for the race was made. The Gay Head drew alongside the New York Yacht Club steamboat Chester W. Chapin just as the preparatory gun sounded.

Ex-Vice Commodore P. D. Sanford was in charge of the boat. Among the members and others on board were:

Edwin Gould and party, Commodore D. Banks, Lewis Nixon, Charles T. Pierce, George H. Church, Edwin Hollis Low, Robert Tod, H. J. Grelow, Edmund Fish, Spencer Swaine, The Rev. L. Parker, H. H. Hoggins, Frank C. Swan, L. F. Jackson, W. T. Pruse, Vice Commodore Robert P. Doremus and wife, Thomas Arnold, Frederick Vilmer, J. J. Allen, T. W. Rowan, Washington Hull, George Cuthbert, J. W. Foote, Charles Nason, J. M. Savage, Jr., Fleet Capt. G. Hull, A. P. Ketcham, James Weir, Jr., E. Ferris, J. F. Ackerman, George McNulty, Commodore Benjamin F. Whitlock, David H. Valentine, Capt. H. F. Hayden, Fleet Surgeon Milbank, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hallock, Miss Hayer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Quast, Miss Quast, Mr. and Mrs. William Bracken, Mrs. J. Salter, Mrs. Henry F. Martin, Mrs. F. H. Wurts, Mr. and Mrs. A. Nicholson, Mr. Wickes, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Nelson, C. E. T. Foster, Mr. Jennings, L. L. Drake, Mr. De Fremery.

The weather sharps aboard sniffed the air sententiously as the Gay Head pulled down the upper bay. "Shamrock weather," observed Frederick Vilmer and many others. The general feeling was that if the light breeze kept up it would be a very close race, with the chances in favor of the Lipton boat.

Sir Thomas said to me only a few days ago," remarked Edwin Hollis Low, "that he had brought over a boat this time to sail in our own weather—a light breeze. This looks like Shamrock weather."

With the long roll off the Hook, the faces of many of the women and not a few of the men grew very white, and there were several hurryings below and to the sides. Even the tempting luncheon soon spread failed to induce some to venture from their state rooms.

Enthusiasm ran high as the two boats jockeyed for the start. This enthusiasm grew as the Columbia drew away from the Shamrock until, when the turn was reached and Columbia began to widen the interval between her and her rival, a great cheer broke from the hundreds on board, in which the women, seasick and well, joined heartily, standing up and waving their handkerchiefs and hands ecstatically. The Columbia's lines in the light breeze had pleasantly surprised all of the yachtsmen on board, and on all sides the highest praise was heard for Capt. Barr's handling of the American boat.

As the time limit approached, regret was expressed that the Columbia would not finish within the five and a half hour mark, but this did not damp the enthusiasm of the clubmen aboard, who accepted the spin as a sure indication of the Columbia's ability to win over the Shamrock in the latter's own weather.

The delight of the Atlantic Club members was plainly shown by their remarks as the Gay Head steamed back toward town.

"From the showing of the Shamrock today," said Charles T. Pierce, Treasurer of the club, jubilantly, "I do not think she is the equal of our boat in any condition of wind and water. The Columbia did better to windward than on the close reach home. I should think the Shamrock would do her best before the wind, but at that the Columbia outfooted her."

Edwin Hollis Low echoed this sentiment and said:

"The Columbia's work in this wind was a wonderful surprise to us. The way she pointed at the start completely took our breath away. We had seen the Shamrock on trial spins for a month past, and we were afraid of her in a breeze like this. So when Columbia tuned up we simply marveled. We feared the Shamrock's tremendous sail area, and we knew that Lipton had done for his boat all that English science could do. It looks as if the cup is safe."

H. J. Gielow, the designer and yachting authority, was also greatly pleased at Columbia's showing.

"It was wonderful," said he. "I felt before the race that Shamrock would have the best show in light weather. It looks now as if her chances of winning even one race were rather slim. Columbia was superbly handled by Barr. Never at any time did she have the worst of it, with the very brief exception just after the start when she ran into a 'soft spot.' It looks as if the cup would stay, as this to my mind was Shamrock weather."

Frederick Vilmer expressed his gratification strongly.

"The manoeuvring of both boats at the start was most sportsmanlike," said he. "The jockeying was severe, but was stood well by both. When there was any wind stirring Columbia showed she could go along, and demonstrated her superiority when she came down before the wind after the turn. Shamrock, I have heard, is a light-weather boat. Columbia is a good, hard-weather boat. It seems now as if the cup is in no danger."

Lewis Nixon commented briefly on the races as follows: "I expected the Columbia to win, but thought the race would be closer."

Commodore Sanford said:

"The cup will stay. There was not enough wind to-day to suit me. I was pleased at Columbia's showing."

Commodore David Banks expressed disappointment at the Shamrock's light weather showing. He ventured the opinion that it would benefit international yachting and boat building somewhat if the Shamrock should take the cup back with her. He declared that the yacht races had done little for naval architecture in this country and that the cup yachts, with few exceptions, were never good for anything after the cup races, and were in most instances broken up. Commodore Banks also stated that yachtsmen were experiencing no little trouble with their crews. He declared that he had had nine crews since May 15. The Commodore stated that he intended discussing with other yachtsmen, in the near future legislation looking toward the authorization of yachtsmen to enlist crews for stated periods.

ON THE PRIVATE YACHTS.

Not So Large as in Former Years—Some of the Vessels Out.

Society was up betimes yesterday morning, as there were a number of yachting parties arranged for the day. Some of them, like those on the Margarita from Philadelphia, remained on board the night previous, but the majority arranged to make an early start.

There was much diversity as to the landing places of the yachts. Only a few of the parties went to the Twenty-eighth Street landing, on the East River, owing to the crowds which were expected to assemble. The Nahma, Mrs. Robert Goelet's yacht, took her passengers on at East Thirty-fifth Street, and other vessels, like the Nourmahal, went further up stream.

There was a heavy swell on, and many were ill from the rolling of the boats. Others did not venture out, and in comparison with former years the fleet of private yachts was rather small. A great number of the yachts were from other cities. Nearly all the parties returned to town for dinner at the various restaurants.

One of the largest parties was that given by Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel of Philadelphia. Among the guests were Lady Lister Kaye, Miss Emily Yznaga, Lord Athlumney, Lady Compton, J. M. Paulton, M. P.; B. W. Van Vorhees, F. De Murietta, Miss Julia Rush, Miss Jean Struthers of Philadelphia, Capt. Gordon Wilson, Lady Sarah Wilson, the Duke of Alva, Reginald Ronalds, and Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story.

Harry Walters and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a large party on the Narada, which came in from Newport for the race. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. L. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Chapman, Miss Josephine Johnson, Miss Lilly Oelrichs, Stuyvesant Le Roy, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Peter Martin, Swan Latrobe, and Edward Bulkeley.

On the Nourmahal Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor entertained a small party. Among their guests were Mrs. Adolph Lesdenburg, Lady Cunard, Miss Atherton Blight, Moncure Robinson, Winthrop Rutherfurd, and J. Barton Willing.

Eugene Higgins had a small party on the Varuna, among his guests being Mrs. Roche and Miss Cynthia Roche, Miss Gladys Brooks, Count Leon de Laverde, and Dr. Gautiez of Paris.

A very pleasant party was given on the Sagistta by Capt. De la Mar and Albert Morris Bagby. Among the guests were the Princess Poggio Sussa, Miss Louise

SIR THOMAS IS HOPEFUL

Shamrock's Owner Still Confident that She Will Win.

"It Was Exactly the Weather that We Had Been Praying Not to Get," He Says.

After an unbroken vigil of five and a half hours, during which he had seen his pride and his hope, Shamrock II., gradually left in the wake of the Columbia, Sir Thomas Lipton climbed down from the bridge of his steam yacht Erin and declared steutly that he was just as confident as ever that he had the best yacht that was ever built and was just as hopeful as ever that he would at last "lift" and carry away the America's Cup.

"It was not a Shamrock day," he said. "There was a rough sea and no wind, and this was exactly the weather that we have been praying not to get. In smart club topsail weather the Shamrock will do better. I am just as hopeful as ever; just as hopeful."

If the man who, for the second time, is making a heroic effort to recover for his own country the historic trophy and has spent many thousands of dollars in the effort, felt more deeply the result of yesterday he did not show it. At the close of the undecided contest his manner had lost none of its buoyancy and none of his many guests on board the Erin felt like offering any condolences.

Sir Thomas immediately followed his expression of undiminished confidence in the prowess of his own boat and crew with a handsome tribute to the crew of the rival craft.

"Nothing could exceed the workmanship displayed by the men on board the Columbia," said he. "I never saw anything better in my life."

These expressions of unstinted praise of his opponents and of hope that the final result of the great contest would be a victory for his own craft ended what must have been one of the most anxious days in the whole sporting career of Sir Thomas Lipton. The hopes and fears and anxiety created during the course of the contest were shared with the Shamrock's owner by a loyal assemblage of guests on board the Erin, consisting for the most part of his own countrymen, and his observations at the end also were indorsed by them.

The Erin party began its day at sunrise and embarked on the steamboat Victor at Pier A North River before 8 o'clock. It was well that the early start was made, for the Victor proved that, whatever possible virtues she might possess in the way of stanchness, etc., she was certainly not to be rated among the harbor fliers. The vessel did not fly the big Shamrock flag, as on former similar occasions, but she was recognized and saluted nevertheless by many passing craft as she steamed down the bay on her way to the Erin, off the Highlands. Just within the Narrows the Victor was met by the big Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, which dipped her colors and sent aboard a series of waves that almost threatened the smaller vessel with annihilation. The huge seas came over the Victor's bows and surged aft, carrying terror and a wetting to many Shamrock enthusiasts who were gathered at breakfast, but doing no further damage.

Arrived off the Highlands the Victor's passengers were transferred to the Erin by means of steam launches. They had a moment before had their enthusiasm aroused by the sight of the Shamrock as she left her moorings for the starting point of the race. They were met at the gangway of the Erin by Sir Thomas Lipton, who greeted the majority of the arrivals as long-absent friends, who had been with him two years before, and had witnessed his defeat. His manner this time gave the impression that he was confident of showing them how a British yacht could win. Of the guests were:

Whitty Thomas, M. P.,	Capt. and Mrs. Babbitt,
R. Rigg, M. P.,	Mr. and Mrs. Charles
John Arbuckle,	E. Adams,
Mrs. Hodges,	Mr. and Mrs. P. Chubb,
Mrs. J. D. Hayes and son,	Capt. James Nicol,
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Patten,	Capt. Campbell,
Mr. and Mrs. James Butler,	Mr. and Mrs. Hugh C. Kelly,
E. A. Willard,	J. N. Beach,
Miss Willard,	Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Penfield,
Col. Sherman Crawford,	Dr. and Mrs. Grant,
Mrs. Barrett,	The Duke de Alba,
John D. Crimmins,	Mme. Von Andre,
Lees Knowles, M. P.,	Girard A. Lowther,
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O'Day,	H. C. Norman of the British Legation,
Mr. and Mrs. M. Maloney,	A. H. Owen of the British Legation,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Seigel,	The Hon. Col. Charles Edgecomb,
Colgate Hoyt,	Mrs. John Drexel,
E. F. Benjamin and family,	Mr. and Mrs. F. Stevens,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Gibson,	Count Bergen,
Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Revell of Chicago,	The Hon. Capt. J. G. Beresford,
Robert M. Ferguson,	Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Butler.
Mrs. Peabody,	
Col. J. B. Burbank, U. S. A., and family,	

Also on board were the members of the Oxford-Cambridge athletic team and of the English cricket team now visiting in this country.

There arrived with the guests a magnificent floral piece, as a gift from friends of Sir Thomas, and the recipient tarried a moment to inhale the fragrance of the offering before he mounted the bridge and gave the order to up anchor and steam for the Sandy Hook Lightship, around whose weatherbeaten sides the two yachts carrying the hopes of Great Britain and America were careering and curtseying as if in eager anticipation of the start of the great race.

Two years ago Sir Thomas was in the habit of leaning over the bridge and chatting with his guests during the exciting moments of the races. This time he kept his glasses almost constantly glued to his eyes watching every movement of the two racing machines.

He was plainly more engrossed in the game than ever before, and his feelings were communicated to his subordinates, who were grouped about him. At his side constantly stood Capt. Robert Wringe, who steered Shamrock I. in the last cup races, and most of the remarks of the owner during the proceedings of the day were addressed to this veteran.

The guests were plainly absorbed in the crucial moment of starting, and there was very little conversation. What there was bore mainly upon the lack of wind. As the truant breezes glided by erratically Sir Thomas remarked that it was not "his day," and just then the starting gun was fired, and the two great billows of canvas floated over the imaginary starting line.

Sir Thomas seated himself on the rail of the bridge and said not a word for nearly an hour, while the two yachts gained and lost in their relative positions at the caprice of the breezes.

"The Columbia is gaining. The Columbia is ahead," came from the decks below, but the owner of the foreign boat simply sat and peered silently through his glasses. The American boat gradually increased her lead, and it seemed as if the yacht from over the seas was already leading a forlorn hope. Then came the sensational feature of the day.

The winds that had been coming in freakish puffs suddenly deserted the American boat and the great white craft slowed and almost seemed to stand still, her white sails fluttering helplessly like the pinions of a tired bird. The Shamrock kept on her course and took the lead, while a sigh of relief and a suppressed murmur of excitement ran among the Erin's spectators.

A curious thing happened at this moment. The mongrel dog Pat, the official mascot of the Shamrock, quietly stole from the decks below and, mounting to the flying bridge, went over to the corner where the challenger's owner stood. Sir Thomas saw the dog, and, reaching down, caressed him.

Then the two yachts got away on another tack, and the hopes that had been high on board the white boat from across the seas ebbed away as the Columbia overhauled and floated past her rival. It was Columbia ever for a time, and the hopes of the Erin watchers lay in the possibilities after the turning of the stake. Columbia got around in the lead, and after the Shamrock had turned she failed to make good her promise to fly before the wind. Then Sir Thomas left the bridge for the first time. He went down on the poop deck where he posed in a laughing attitude among a group of English athletes for a photograph. Then he resumed his vigil.

At last, when the signal was given declaring the race off, he came down from the bridge for the day and expressed the view quoted above. Then he called in Capt. Wringe and asked him to make public his opinion of the race.

"Flukes," said Capt. Wringe sententiously, "flukes undoubtedly. I think that if the wind had kept up steady it would have been an awfully close race. But after the wind died off the Shamrock went to it. In my opinion it was one of the worst days that the Shamrock could be put into the water."

Asked how the Columbia could have gotten her big lead, Capt. Wringe said: "Well, she laid two points higher than the Shamrock. That's where she got it."

Manager Jameson of the Shamrock, when he came on board the Erin after the race, said:

"I must say I am both surprised and pleased at the excellent manner in which the course was kept clear. I hope it will be kept as clear through all our races. Of course, the day was a poor one for racing on account of the flukes."

Designer Watson said:

"I am very well satisfied with what the boat did to-day. Whenever she had a breeze of any strength she did exactly as I expected her to do."

AMERICAN EXPERTS' VIEWS.

E. D. Morgan Non-Committal — John Hyslop Confident of Victory.

E. D. Morgan of the Columbia, when interviewed after the race, said:

"It was a poor day for racing, but the Columbia did very well under the circumstances. We made a good start, but, of course, the other boat may be more fortunate the next time."

Capt. Charles Barr of the Columbia, asked what he thought of the race, replied:

"I had no time to think," and when asked if the Columbia did as well as he expected her to do, answered: "I have nothing to learn about her."

Measurer John Hyslop of the New York Yacht Club said:

"We have nothing to feel particularly jubilant over yet. Of course, the lead maintained by Columbia all through is particularly assuring to her managers, though it must be remembered that the wind was coming down from the eastward and accompanied by dampness, which naturally had a deteriorating effect on those light English sails on Shamrock. I feel no apprehension as to the result, but I would like to see them both in a blow."

INTENSE INTEREST IN DUBLIN.

The Cup Races Regarded as of Almost National Importance.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A telegram from Dublin to The Times says the fortunes of the first of the races for the America's Cup were followed by the public with extraordinarily enthusiastic interest. The good wishes of a vast majority of the large crowds waiting outside the newspaper offices were with Sir Thomas Lipton. The name of the yacht, Sir Thomas's nationality, his sportsmanlike courage, and his persistence have given the Irish a proprietary interest in the enterprise, and the issue of the contest for the cup is regarded as a matter of almost national importance.

The announcement of the result of yesterday's race was received without any demonstration of popular feeling, the disappointment at the failure of the Shamrock being less marked than the feeling of relief at her escape from defeat.

THE PATROL BOATS' WORK.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—In an editorial to-day The Times says it is very gratifying to know that the course, during the first of the series of races for the America's Cup, was admirably kept by the patrol boats, and that there is no suggestion that the crowd of yachts and steamers which went out to view the race interfered in any way with the movements of either boat.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The failure of the Columbia and Shamrock II. to cover the course in time to constitute a race has created general disappointment in Great Britain, but chagrin at the apparent poor showing of the Shamrock overshadows all other expressions of feeling.

The great suburban population of London was kept advised of the progress of the race by pyrotechnics at the Alexandria and Crystal Palaces, on the north and south sides of the city, respectively. The London crowds chiefly gathered on the Embankment, watching the red and green electric lights mounting the high tower on the Surrey side, in accordance with the varying positions of the yachts.

Steam launches carrying the same colors and patroling the Thames from London Bridge to Westminster also served to keep the eager thousands in touch with the transatlantic contest. Constant bulletins at the leading hotels supplied the news to hundreds of others.

Among the masses gathered on the embankment the keenest disappointment was evinced. Evidently they had expected the challenger to outdo the defender under any conditions.

The sporting clubs announced a very small number of wagers.

King Edward displayed great interest in the race, and was kept posted as to every movement of the yachts.

The morning papers all express disappointment. The Times, The Daily Mail, The Daily Graphic, The Morning Post, and The Standard contend that the weather conditions were too fluky to justify any verdict on the ultimate performances; but even these journals are not very hopeful of the ability of the challenger to "lift" the cup, and they admit that her performance was very disappointing.

The other papers virtually abandon hope. "If the Shamrock II. cannot improve on yesterday's display," says The Daily Chronicle, "we fear the cup is not likely to leave its half-century home."

The Daily News says:

"It is strange that the British should maintain such a strong interest in a race whose history is rather galling to their National pride. The victorious ease with which the Americans have retained the cup may have partly fed that easy, placid, and rather contemptuous benevolence with which America may now be said to regard this country. There was nothing unhappily, in the incidents of yesterday's race or in the Berkeley Oval contests to change this feeling."

The Times says:

"It would be rash to draw too decided conclusions relative to the merits of the boats, but the Shamrock II. seems to be the slower in light winds. This and her slowness in stays, however, may have been due to a rough sea. Yesterday's weather was not exactly favorable to the Shamrock II., and Britishers may draw consolation and hope from that fact as best they may."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"If ever there was a moral victory it was gained by the Columbia and Capt. Barr. Yesterday's weather, according to the experts, should have favored the Shamrock II. Her prospects, therefore, are not rosy."

The Daily Graphic regards the Columbia as a "phenomenal boat." Most of the papers think a smoother sea would suit the Shamrock II. better. All earnestly hope there will not be a series of abortive races.

THESE CLUBMEN DISAPPOINTED.

Over Four Hundred Started Out on the Homer Ramsdell, but She Had to Put Back.

The Hudson River steamboat Homer Ramsdell started down the bay yesterday morning with a lot of Brooklyn clubmen to see the race. Before the day was half over she was sighted coming back. Irate members of the Montauk, the Hamilton, the Brooklyn, and the Marine and Field Clubs were landed, declaring that they hadn't been near the race. Conflicting stories shroud the cause of their return in mist as intangible as any that ever floated in from the bay.

The members of the clubs named, to the number of 425, had chartered the Newburg of the Central Hudson Steamboat Company for the day. On her regular trip down the river yesterday morning she picked up a log and broke her propeller. The company took the Homer Ramsdell from the line's service and prepared her for the trip.

"It was all sorts of a job," said President W. H. Westoh of the steamboat company, "but rather than disappoint the clubmen we took the boat from her runs, unloaded her cargo, and put on board her equipment. Then we found that she didn't have any coal, and so we had to run over to Hoboken. This took some time. The boat was thus over an hour late. The members were grumbling, but it couldn't be helped, as the boat they had hired had been disabled, which was none of our fault. Well, she got down there, and I don't know just what happened. I fancy the clubmen hadn't gotten their sea legs yet. Maybe they left 'em in Brooklyn. Anyway, they wanted the pilot to go around some tongue of land. He pointed out to them that it would take the boat in the trough of the sea. He agreed to stay at the lightship, but that wouldn't suit them. Their committee came to some sort of an understanding, and then we started back."

Capt. Z. Rossa of the Homer Ramsdell said that the pilot had refused to allow the boat to proceed further than the lightship when the tide turned, as he thought there would be too much of a sea on. He had said that she might lie by near the lightship until the finish, but it would be unwise to proceed further.

Members of the Marine and Field Club, after their return from their fruitless trip calmed themselves with a dance at their Bath Beach Clubhouse. The sole topic of conversation was the one glimpse they had got of the yachts when they were almost hull-down on the horizon.

"We started rather late," they said, "but we were told that the Ramsdell was a sister ship of the Newburg, which we were to have had, and that there would be practically no difference. It was almost 1 o'clock when we got to the lightship. Suddenly the boat slowed down, and finally came to a stop. The Captain asserted that it would not be safe to go further. He said the tide was turning, and there would be danger if we went on."

"Chairman Theodore L. Cuyler, Jr., of the committee in charge told him that the Government people had given permission for the boat to go to sea. But he replied that, with the east wind and the turn of the tide we'd be in a heavy swell that the Ramsdell couldn't stand, as she was topheavy with an extra tier of staterooms. So we came back. Only once we caught sight of the yachts, but even with glasses we couldn't make out which was leading. We all got on the bow then and the steamboat people said they had to shift the ballast cargo to even up the stern. Next time we go to a race we'll walk."

The Ramsdell made her regular trip up the Hudson last night.

MONEY FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Liberal Contributions for Anti-Tammany Bodies — Mr. Cutting Calls Leaders Together.

All the political organizations interested in the fusion campaign against Tammany Hall are settling down to hard work.

The fact that liberal contributions are pouring in to the respective headquarters is construed as an indication that the people are in earnest in their endeavor to defeat Tammany Hall. Among the early contributors are some who have not in the past taken any active interest in political matters.

A plan of campaign will be discussed this afternoon by leaders in the anti-Tammany movement at the office of R. Fulton Cutting, 32 Nassau Street.

"We are well aware," Mr. Cutting remarked yesterday, "that we have to do with a powerful enemy. Only the most complete harmony and understanding, only the most skillful plan of campaign, and only the adherence of every one to it can accomplish desired results. I have invited several Republicans to my office to talk matters over. The Independent Democrats will be next asked, because there is to be fusion complete and absolute throughout. I have no doubt of the election of Mr. Low by a substantial majority."

The Republican County Committee will provide for a grand ratification meeting at an early day. It will probably be held in Carnegie Hall.

NEW REFORM ORGANIZATION.

Political Purposes of the Order of Acorns—Oscar S. Straus Counsels Abandonment of Secrecy.

The Order of Acorns will hold a meeting to-day at its headquarters, Room 88, Pulitzer Building. The Order of Acorns is the latest political organization in Greater New York, and one which, if the hopes of its organizers are realized, expects to hold the balance of power in the coming municipal campaign. The meeting to be held to-day will be important, as a decision will be reached as to the manner of the order's participation in the campaign.

The Order of Acorns was organized as a secret society, and its purpose was to secure government for the Greater City which should be free from corruption. The President of the society is Joseph Johnson, Jr., who last year was the President of the Young Men's Democratic League and the organizer of the National Association of Democratic Clubs during the Bryan campaign. Chairman Baldwin of the Committee of Fifteen is one of the members of the organization, which includes a large number of the active newspaper men of the city and many men well known in business and political life.

At the meeting to-day Mr. Johnson expects to have present Oscar S. Straus, who has become interested in the movement, to make an argument against further secrecy in connection with the organization. Mr. Johnson said last evening that he thought it quite likely that the order would adopt Mr. Straus's suggestion to have everything in connection with the society open and above board.

"The only purpose of launching the organization as a secret society," said Mr. Johnson, "was to create interest in it and build up a membership. That object having been accomplished there is no further reason why the society should not throw off its mask. There has never been any secret about its principles, which are to bring about a decent administration of municipal affairs in Greater New York. The probability is that the order will decide to open headquarters on Broadway and hold meetings every day at noon during the campaign. No member of the organization is a seeker after any office."

CITIZENS' UNION NOMINEES.

Assembly and Aldermanic conventions of the Citizens' Union were slated to be held last night in this county. In the large majority of cases adjournments were had to permit of conferences with representatives of other anti-Tammany bodies.

In the Ninth District, the home of John C. Sheehan, of the Greater New York Democracy, James A. Allen was named for Member of Assembly, and Frank J. Dowling, the present incumbent, for Alderman.

In the Eleventh District Dr. A. J. Hussey, Alfred Schuch, and John Anderson were appointed a Conference Committee and instructed to present for the consideration of the fusion forces, as candidates for Aldermen, Dr. Hussey, F. T. Higgins, and Alfred Schuch.

In the Twenty-third District the conferees considered William B. Clarke and Charles S. Brown eligible for the offices of Assemblyman and Alderman, respectively.

In the Twenty-eighth District Aaron Roth was selected as the candidate for Alderman. The candidate for Assembly was not decided upon, but will be chosen at a meeting to be held next Monday or Tuesday.

In the Thirty-third District James Kennedy, a machinist, of 233 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, was named for Member of Assembly. Alfred Sammis, a carpenter, of 440 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, was nominated for Alderman.

BUTTE SPECULATORS BUY.

HELENA, Montana, Sept. 26.—A dispatch from Butte says: "Almost the sole topic of discussion in Butte is the sensational and continued declines in quotations of the Amalgamated Copper Company on Eastern Exchanges. So far as can be seen here, where the principal mines of the company are located, everything appears to be in normal condition. Numerous law suits are pending between Heinz and the Amalgamated, but this has been the situation for several years. The situation of the Boston and Montana and the Anaconda is largely the situation of the Amalgamated. The Boston and Montana production has been cut down from 6,000,000 pounds of copper per month to 4,000,000 pounds by the Heinz injunctions. The Boston and Montana Company is running its concentrator nearly full, but cannot keep its smelter fully supplied, as it is working in its poorer mines. The last quarterly dividend was due to be paid Aug. 20, but an injunction threatening, the dividend was paid several weeks earlier.

The Boston and Montana dividends are now enjoined from payment. This withholds an income of nearly $6,000,000 per annum from the Amalgamated Copper Company, an amount equal to about $4 a share in Amalgamated stock. The Anaconda is paying $4 a share per annum on its 1,200,000 shares, of which 800,000 shares are believed to be owned by the Amalgamated. The Anaconda payments are semi-annual, in May and November. The Anaconda dividend may be reduced before the completion of the new big smelter next July, as $5,000,000 must come from the Anaconda treasury to pay for the smelter. There is not much confidence here in the story of a large new production. Though a small one is admitted on all sides. Butte speculators have been heavy buyers on recent declines.

FUSIONIST BODIES TO NOTIFY SETH LOW

He Will Reserve His Views for a General Letter.

In 1897 He Said that an Excise Law Should Reflect the City's Public Opinion.

Seth Low was authoritatively informed yesterday of the time when he will receive formal notification of his nomination for Mayor by the Republican and Citizens' Union Conventions. The notification of the Citizens' Union will take place at 6 o'clock this evening at Mr. Low's residence, 30 East Sixty-fourth Street. The notification by a committee from the Republican Convention will take place at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, also at Mr. Low's residence.

The Citizens' Union has appointed the following Notification Committee: R. Fulton Cutting, George Haven Putnam, Isaac N. Seligman, James Carroll, Gustav H. Schwab, Everett P. Wheeler, William H. Huber, Timothy Healy, and John P. Young of the Borough of Manhattan; R. R. Bowker, Willis L. Ogden, Michael J. Flaherty, and A. J. Boulton of the Borough of Brooklyn; F. L. Marshall of the Borough of the Bronx, George E. Blackwell and Col. W. S. Cogswell of the Borough of Queens, and Arthur Halleck of the Borough of Richmond.

The Republican Notification Committee will consist of the officers of that convention, Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, who was permanent Chairman of the convention, acting as spokesman. It is expected that both Messrs. Grout and Fornes, who were nominated for Controller and President of the Board of Aldermen, will be present at Mr. Low's house and receive their notifications at the same time that Mr. Low is notified.

MR. SHEEHAN'S DECISION.

While Mr. Low has not as yet been nominated by the Greater New York Democracy, Messrs. William Hepburn Russell and Matthew P. Breen, representing that organization, called upon Mr. Low yesterday afternoon and asked him whether it would be convenient for him to receive a notification committee from the Greater New York Democracy Convention Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mr. Low said the day and hour would be entirely agreeable to him. The convention will be held Tuesday night. Ever since the nomination of ex-Senator Cantor by the fusionists for President of the Borough of Manhattan there has been no doubt that Mr. Sheehan and his followers would ratify Mr. Low's nomination and the fusion ticket generally.

To those who talked with him about the fusion ticket yesterday, Mr. Low said that he regarded it as an unusually strong one. It was reported on good authority that a Republican leader had written to Mr. Low advising him to use his influence to have the name of Justice William Travers Jerome, the fusion nominee for District Attorney, taken off the ticket. Mr. Low would not say whether or not he had received any such letter, but did say that he had not the slightest intention of interfering in any way with the make-up of the ticket. From his viewpoint it was not only satisfactory, but all that could be desired.

Mr. Low has decided to accept the various nominations tendered him in a very few words. Later he will write a letter, in which he will outline his views upon all the issues of the campaign.

When asked if he was ready to express any views at this time upon the platforms adopted by the Republican and Citizens' Union Conventions, Mr. Low said he would prefer to reserve his views until he wrote his letter of acceptance, as he could then give them more careful expression.

Mr. Low was also asked whether he stood by the views expressed in his letter of acceptance in 1897 on the subject of excise, this being the chief question in connection with his candidacy which seems to be agitating a certain part of the German element. To this question Mr. Low replied:

"Now, really, you must not try to draw me out on any of the issues of the campaign just now. It would not be proper to speak upon them until after I have received notification of my nomination, and, besides, I have my letter of acceptance still to write, and a man doesn't care to throw away his fire. It is hardly likely that I have changed very much in my views in four years. You know, Josh Billings said that after a man has reached the age of thirty-five he doesn't form many new habits; he has quite enough to do to steer the old ones."

Mr. Low said he would not enter actively into the campaign until after Tammany Hall had made its nomination.

HIS VIEWS IN 1897.

In view of Mr. Low's statement of the unlikelihood of any material change in his opinions on public questions since the campaign of 1897, his expression upon the subject of excise when he was a candidate for Mayor four years ago will be of interest to those who are now discussing the question of his liberality. In his letter of acceptance sent to the Citizens' Union in 1897 Mr. Low had the following to say on the excise question, which was then one of the burning issues, the Raines law being recent legislation:

"No campaign in the City of New York turning on local issues can be conducted, in the present condition of excise legislation, without some reference to the excise question. The Raines law, in my belief, contains the germ of an excise system far better than that which it supplanted, in that it has relieved the liquor traffic of the arbitrary control of excise boards, and has substituted for this a grant of explicit rights that can be enforced at law. Where the Raines law fails as applied to New York it fails because it does not take into account the public sentiment of the city. New York, while characteristically an American, is also, as the Germans say, a world city. It is cosmopolitan in fact, and cosmopolitan in sentiment. Men of every sort of upbringing must be able to live in such a city happily and naturally—of course with due regard to the rights and convictions of others.

"Legislators on this subject should never forget that the excise law stands midway between the laws that everybody believes in and the dead laws that nobody believes in, and that the effective public sentiment behind it, locally, is the only permanent force on which to depend in its administration. For this reason, in my opinion, an excise law, so far as it affects the daily life and habits of the people, should reflect the public opinion of the city. On such points, in case of radical difference of opinion, I should take the appeal to the people themselves. In a community like this I know of no better way to secure for an excise law the support of a public sentiment that will sustain its even enforcement."

Mr. Low has taken up with some of the leaders of the fusion forces the advisability of having a central headquarters. The prospect is that the organizations will get together, appoint a general campaign committee, and that this committee will then agree upon headquarters which will be satisfactory to all the fusionist organizations.

CONVENTIONS OF FUSIONISTS.

The Arrangements for Completing the Anti-Tammany Ticket.

The Executive Committee of the Greater New York Democracy will meet at 1,180 Broadway on Monday to make arrangements for the convention, which will be held on Tuesday at Cooper Union.

The Independent Democracy, of which John P. Kelly is the leader, will hold its convention at the Murray Hill Lyceum, in East Thirty-fourth Street, some day next week. Wheeler H. Peckham will be invited to make the principal address. As the Independent Democracy has no organization outside of New York County, only one convention will be held by that body.

Republican conventions will be held as follows: County at Murray Hill Lyceum on Tuesday, Manhattan Borough convention at the same place on Wednesday, Bronx Borough convention at 1,694 Boston Road on Thursday, Assembly conventions at the various district headquarters on Oct. 7, Aldermanic conventions on Oct. 8.

The Citizens' Union will hold its convention to-night to nominate candidates for Police Magistrates in Brooklyn.

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beg to announce that they habe opened for the conbenience of their patrons

Retail Warerooms at Windsor Arcade
Fifth Avenue,
Corner 46th Street,

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STEINWAY HALL,
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NEW YORK CITY.

UTICA CITY NOMINATIONS.

Charles A. Talcott Named as Democratic Candidate for Mayoralty.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The Democratic city convention held this evening nominated Charles A. Talcott for Mayor, George W. Jones City Treasurer, Charles A. Poole Assessor, William M. Gibson School Commissioner, and J. J. Barry Charity Commissioner.

Thomas J. Mortimer was nominated for Assemblyman from the First Oneida District. It is understood that George Beatty, President of the Board of Aldermen, will be the Republican candidate for Mayor.

Michael James McQuade was renominated by the First District Republicans to-night for member of Assembly. Resolutions were adopted upon the assassination of President McKinley, and condemning the acts and doctrines of Anarchy and "their accessories and fellow-assassins, the yellow journals of every name and nature."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:52	Sun sets...5:50	Moon sets...5:05

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:24	Gov. Isl'd...6:52	H. Gate...8:48
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:50	Gov. Isl'd...7:11	H. Gate...9:07

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of Washington, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M
Hildebrand, Barbados and Northern Brazil	.....	4:20 A. M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28.

Alleghany, West Indies	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
British Queen, Antwerp	.....	.....
Concho, Galveston, via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool, via Queenstown	11:30 A. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow, via Londonderry	9:30 A. M. *1:00 P. M.	12:00 M.
Georgian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Herschel, Santos and Southern Brazil	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Hildur, Curacao and Maracaibo	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Maracas, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
North Star, Portland	.....	3:00 P. M.
Nilars, Newfoundland	.....	10:00 A. M.
Ohio, Hull	.....	.....
Ponce, San Juan, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	5:00 A. M.

MONDAY, SEPT. 30.

Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 15 and up to Sept. 28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Sept. 28, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 28 and up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. 13.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the assumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 27.

Britannia, Shields, Sept. 14.
Citta di Messina, Gibraltar, Sept. 13.
Columbia, London, Sept. 11.
Comal, Galveston, Sept. 21.
Germanic, Liverpool, Sept. 18.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Sept. 26.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Sept. 14.
Toronto, Hull, Sept. 15.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28.

Campania, Liverpool, Sept. 21.
Citta di Torino, Gibraltar, Sept. 16.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Sept. 27.
Neustria, Gibraltar, Sept. 15.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Sept. 21.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 29.

El Cid, New Orleans, Sept. 23.
Grangense, Barbados, Sept. 22.
La Champagne, Havre, Sept. 21.
Msaba, London, Sept. 19.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Sept. 28.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 19.

MONDAY, SEPT. 30.

Ethiopia, Glasgow, Sept. 19.
Georgic, Liverpool, Sept. 21.
Minneapolis, London, Sept. 21.
Proteus, New Orleans, Sept. 25.
Trave, Gibraltar, Sept. 22.

Arrived.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Albers, Hamburg, Sept. 19, Southampton and Cherbourg, 20th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 A. M.

SS Excelsior, Maxson, Boston, to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Stephens, Liverpool, Sept. 17, and Queenstown, 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:17 P. M.

SS El Valle, Grant, New Orleans, Sept. 21, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Miss. McDonald, Pensacola, with mdse. to A. H. Bull & Co.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Bluefields, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Schooner yacht Endymion, Loesch, Southampton, to George Lauder.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah, Sept. 23, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Cyprian Prince, (Br.,) Moffet, Rosario, &c., Aug. 15, with mdse. to the John C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Clark, Newcastle, Sept. 10, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Reiners, Rotterdam, Sept. 11, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., south, moderate breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Forest Dale, (Br.,) for Newport News.
SS L'Aquitaine, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.
SS El Paso, for New Orleans.
SS Pensacola, for Pensacola.
SS City of Macon, for Boston.
SS Daggry, (Nor.,) for Progreso.
SS Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Bluefields, for Baltimore.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS Seneca, (Br.,) for Hongkong.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Theresee, (Nor.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Claverley, (Br.,) for Savannah.
SS Santiago, for Nassau, Santiago, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 9:55 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 9:52 A. M. to-day.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-

The Wanamaker Store

The Alliance of ART and FASHION

For the Beauty and Dignity of Dress

EXPERTS in fashion matters thought last Spring that our brilliant Costume Exhibition exhausted the possibilities of human endeavor in the matter of dress displays. It was conceded on all sides that the exhibition passed not only far beyond all such previous endeavors, but had transcended the utmost possibilities of belief of those who best knew the limitations of costume production.

But none knew Paris as Wanamaker's knew it. None other had the prestige that could win such co-operation from those kings and queens of fashion.

But all this accomplishment was six months ago.

Scarcely had the curtain risen on that brilliant array of costumes of the Second Empire, when our wizard of dress had already conceived the germ of a far greater endeavor.

It was costly—it was unheard-of on this continent; though queens, princesses and women of wealth and position in Europe had obtained their marvelous toilettes by similar methods.

This implied prerogative of royalty was to be requisitioned for the making of art-dresses for the women of America!

The cost was forgotten—the thought of the knowledge, prestige, labor, tact and diplomacy necessary to such an accomplishment was not allowed to deter our effort.

Legitimate Art Should Be Allied to Dressmaking Genius!

This, for the producing of such a collection of dresses as had never been dreamed of—possessing such truly artistic beauty and perfection as had never been known before.

This Daring Dream Has Been Realized

The Art of the London, Munich and Berlin academies has given the inspiration. The genius of Paris has co-operated for the expressing of these style-pictures of Art in the concrete garments of dress.

Two distinct lines of effort were followed—each complementary to the other—both of such extraordinary artistic character that each seems pre-eminent.

The almost classic character of the one scheme of study gives it first mention.

This group of Dresses is inspired by the Paintings of Thomas Gainsborough, Joshua Reynolds, George Romney, John Opie and other famous artists of the Royal Academy; and they have been specially composed for us by famous Paris couturiers. The figures from the paintings of these masters seem to have stepped from the canvas. The strong, true lines, the harmony of coloring are all most faithfully expressed.

A marvelous rejuvenescence of artistic beauty!

The other group typifies the art of today. For these designs we went direct to artists of the Munich and Berlin Academies, in order to obtain original paintings. We secured the co-operation of *Mohrbutter, Cranach, Scharnke,* and other painters, of the Secession School of Art. And this group has been composed by expert couturiers working from these paintings, under the supervision of the artists, who criticised every line of the figure, every combination of coloring, and the character and placing of every bit of garniture. Absolute artistic perfection has thus been secured.

This group of Art Nouveau Dresses is today arranged in most unique and effective manner. The figures are grouped on an artificially lighted stage, which brings out the fullest beauty of evening dresses, showing them under the light and conditions for which they were designed.

The English Art Dresses are grouped in the large cases at the other end of this specially arranged salon.

The story seems told; and yet it has scarcely begun. Not a tithe of the foreign dresses are in the two groups named, large and important as they are. It will require many days to give prominence to the various collections.

The Broadway windows present a marvellous picture. The entire Costume section is brilliant with as many as can be shown.

It is such a Style Exposition as has never been conceived before—especially significant to those who can appreciate the artistic perfection as well as marvellous physical beauty of the costumes.

The Public is most cordially invited to view the display.

Second floor.

The Paris Waists

Hundreds of women who do not aspire to complete Paris costumes wish to possess a waist with the unmatchable Parisian charm.

Hence these exquisite waists.

We have provided an elaborate collection. Some are of the smartly designed sorts that the tailor-made suit demands; some are in more dressy styles for street wear; perhaps the most beautiful of all are those of filmy nets and laces that promise most perfect adornment for reception and evening wear.

For years the world has marveled at the originality and fascination of Parisian Waists; yet there has been, in the past, a broadly expressed wish that they might be more practical in their styles. This criticism can no longer be made—the styles this season, more than ever before, display refined elegance, of the most serviceable character. The collection will delight every woman who views it today.

Prices range from $25 to $55.

Second floor, Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Smart Clothes for Men

American-made—Wanamaker clothing.

What is there beyond for the well-dressed man?

The swell tailor? Yes He can give touches that we do not gainsay.

But who but yourself will know whether you paid twenty dollars to us or sixty dollars to him—thirty dollars to us or eighty dollars to him?

Is it worth that much difference? Perhaps you'll say *your* tailor does not charge such prices. Then he is *not* one of the very few tailors who can give you better clothes than Wanamaker's.

He may only charge you *double* our prices. Then the clothes he sells you are not likely to be as carefully made as ours.

It's worth looking into.

Overcoats? Sack Suits? Prince Albert Coats and Vests? Full Dress Suits?

No space today for details. We'll please you when you come—sure.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Millinery Review Continues

The past two days have witnessed a continuous demonstration of enthusiastic admiration for this collection of Trimmed Hats. Paris has outdone herself, and our own skilled designers have shown maturer artistic accomplishment.

The Assembly of Hats and Bonnets is indeed a charming sight.

Second floor, Tenth street.

LILLIAN CORSETS

An Aid to Successful Dressmaking

The marvelous exhibition of costumes that renders Wanamaker's today the centre of interest to all women who admire and follow the pronouncements of the makers of Fashion, will aid and guide in the planning of many a brilliant gown for the season's social functions.

Of primary importance in the making of the successful gown, but frequently neglected, is the choice of a perfectly-fitting corset as a proper foundation. It is due, in justice, not only to the wearer of the dress, but to the dressmaker who is doing her utmost.

The task of securing the right corset is greatly simplified by choosing from among the group of excellent sorts to be found here. Every figure is provided for, every possible style of corset is represented, and the range of prices is wide in the extreme.

Foremost among the collection is the "Lillian" made abroad by a corsetier who is no less expert, in his line, than the princes of fashion in dress. He keeps his finger on the pulse of Paris, and the corsets he makes exclusively for us bear witness, in their perfection of fit, ease and grace of style, to the accuracy of his observation.

Lillian Corsets, in a variety of graceful straight-front models, at $3.75, $4.50, $5, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12 and $13.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

New Neckwear for Women

A Fascinating Showing

In this charmingly attractive collection of the newest, daintiest creations in Neckwear for Women that Paris and New York could produce, may be found an appropriate finishing to touch many a sumptuous costume.

Chiffon, Mousseline de Soie, Liberty silk and Esprit net have contributed to make these pieces of neck adornment of rarely delicate beauty, that are here in such profusion.

The effects produced are striking, bewitching. Ruffs of rose or chrysanthemum petals, with long, graduated ends; Boas of chiffon intermingled with petals, preferably in black, but also in combinations of black-and-white or white-and-black, are essential to every street costume.

Some of the most attractive scarfs are of white crepe de Chine, with ends of real Duchesse or Renaissance lace; others of fine spun silk, in beautiful Persian effects.

Bolero jackets, with sleeves, of applique lace or in white, ecru and deep cream; many in exquisite Pompadour effects.

The showing of Tailor-made Neckwear is particularly rich. It includes:

Stocks of peau de soie, with long ends, with fancy stitching and French dots; in black, white and all the popular colorings.

Stocks of soft silk with Ascot tie; both stock and end of tie plaited.

Stocks of stitched fancy silk, with bow or four-in-hand tie.

Soft crush Collars of fancy silk with turnover neckband of white.

Soft Stocks of white, black or red French flannel, with Ascot tie ends; effective for wear with flannel waists.

Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CZOLGOSZ DOOMED TO DIE

Sentenced to Be Executed in the Week Beginning Oct. 28.

The Murderer of President McKinley in Court Reiterates that He Alone Planned the Crime—Taken to Auburn Prison.

BUFFALO, Sept. 26.—Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, was this afternoon sentenced to be executed in Auburn State Prison during the week beginning Oct. 28, 1901, which is the earliest day possible under the law of this State.

Czolgosz is now on the way to Auburn Prison. He left here at 10:06 o'clock to-night, under a heavy guard, and will be at Auburn between 2 and 3 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Before the sentence of death was passed on Czolgosz he evinced a desire to speak, but he could not get his voice above a whisper, and his words were repeated to the Court by his counsel.

"There was no one else but me," the prisoner said in a whisper. "No one else told me to do it, and no one paid me to do it. I was not told anything about the crime, and I never thought anything about that until a couple of days before I committed the crime."

Czolgosz sat down. He was quite calm, but it was evident that his mind was flooded with thoughts of his own distress. His eyes were dilated, making them appear very bright. His cheeks were a trifle pale, and his outstretched hand trembled. The guards put the handcuffs on his wrists. He looked at one of the officers. There was an expression of the profoundest fear and helplessness in his eyes. He glanced about at the crowd which gathered to get a look at him. Every eye was cold. The prisoner's eyelids rose and fell tremulously, and then he fixed his gaze upon the floor in front of him.

At this point Mr. Titus came over to the prisoner and bade him good-bye. Czolgosz replied very faintly, letting his eyes rest upon the man who has been his counsel.

"Good-bye," he said weakly.

Czolgosz was then hurried down stairs and through the "tunnel of sobs" to the jail, where he remained until he started on his journey to Auburn.

Although the time announced for the convening of court was 2 o'clock, every seat and every foot of standing roomwas occupied before 1:30, and scores were clamoring outside for admission. The doors were locked, and no more were admitted to the room. The prisoner was brought into the room at 1:55. Five minutes later Justice White took his place upon the bench. District Attorney Penney then addressed the Court, saying:

"If your Honor please, I move sentence in the case of the People vs. Leon Czolgosz. Stand up, Czolgosz."

LAST CHANCE TO SPEAK.

Clerk Fisher swore the prisoner, and his record was taken by the District Attorney as follows:

Age—Twenty-eight years. Nativity—Detroit. Residence—Broadway, Nowaks, Buffalo. Occupation—Laborer. Married or single—Single. Degree of education—Common school and parochial. Religious instruction—Catholic. Parents, living or dead—Father living, mother dead. Temperate or intemperate—Temperate. Former conviction of crime—None.

The Clerk of the Court then asked: "Have you any legal cause to show now why the sentence of the Court should not now be pronounced against you?"

"I cannot hear that," replied the prisoner.

Clerk Fisher repeated his question, and Czolgosz replied:

"I'd rather have this gentleman here speak," looking toward District Attorney Penney. "I can hear him better."

Mr. Penney then said to the prisoner: "Czolgosz, the Court wants to know if you have any reason to give why sentence should not be pronounced against you. Have you anything to say to the Judge? Say yes or no."

The prisoner did not reply, and Justice White, addressing the prisoner, said:

"In that behalf, what you have a right to say relates explicitly to the subject in hand here at this time, and which the law provides, why sentence should not now be pronounced against you, and is defined by the statute.

"The first is, that you may claim that you are insane. The next is that you have good cause to offer, either in arrest of the judgment about to be pronounced against you or for a new trial. Those are the grounds specified by the statute in which you have a right to speak at this time, and you are at perfect liberty to do so if you wish."

HAD NO ACCOMPLICES.

The prisoner replied: "I have nothing to say about that."

The Court said: "Are you ready?"

Mr. Penney replied: "Yes."

"Have you anything to say?" asked Justice White.

"Yes," replied the prisoner.

Mr. Titus said: "I think he should be permitted to make a statement in exculpation of his act, if the Court please."

The Court replied: "That will depend upon what his statement is."

Justice White then said: "Have you"—speaking to Mr. Titus—"anything to say in behalf of the prisoner at this time?"

"I have nothing to say within the definition of what your Honor has read," replied the attorney. "But it seems to me that, in order that the innocent should not suffer by this defendant's crime, the Court should permit him to exculpate at least his father, brother, and sisters."

From the Court: "Certainly, if that is the object of any statement he wishes to make. Proceed."

Then the prisoner said: "There was no one else but me. No one else told me to do it, and no one paid me to do it."

Mr. Titus repeated it, as follows: "Owing to the prisoner's feeble voice, he says no one had anything to do with the commission of his crime but himself; that his father and mother, and no one else, had anything to do with, and knew nothing about it."

The prisoner continued: "I was not told anything about that crime, and I never thought anything about murder until a couple of days before I committed the crime."

Mr. Titus again repeated as follows:

"He never told any one about the crime, and never intended to commit it until a couple of days before its commission."

Then Justice White passed sentence as follows:

THE SENTENCE.

"In taking the life of our beloved President you committed a crime which shocked and outraged the moral sense of the civilized world. You have confessed that guilt, and, after learning all that at this time can be learned from the facts and circumstances of the case, twelve good jurors have pronounced you guilty, and have found you guilty of murder in the first degree.

"You have said, according to the testimony of credible witnesses and yourself, that no other person aided or abetted you in the commission of this terrible act. God grant it may be so! The penalty for the crime for which you stand convicted is fixed by the statute, and it now becomes my duty to pronounce this judgment against you.

"The sentence of the court is that in the week beginning Oct. 28, 1901, at the place, manner, and means prescribed by law, you suffer the punishment of death. Remove the prisoner."

The crowd slowly filed out of the room, and court adjourned at 2:26.

The death warrant, signed by Justice White, is addressed to the Agent and Warden of Auburn State Prison, and directs him to execute the sentence of the court, within the walls of the prison, on some day during the week beginning Oct. 28 next, by causing "to pass through the body of the said Leon F. Czolgosz a current of electricity of sufficient intensity to cause death, and that the application of the said current of electricity be continued until he, the said Leon F. Czolgosz, be dead."

CZOLGOSZ RUSHED TO AUBURN.

Smuggled from the Jail and Taken to the State Prison on a Late Night Train.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Czolgosz, the doomed assassin of President McKinley, was taken from Buffalo to Auburn State Prison to-night to await death by electrocution during the week commencing Monday, Oct. 28. Sheriff Caldwell and sixteen men took the prisoner in a special car attached to the second section of Train 12, which was due to leave at 9:30 P. M.

The train left the New York Central Station over that road at 10:06 o'clock, and the railroad officials said that an effort would be made to reach Auburn at 2:12 o'clock, which is schedule time.

Czolgosz was "sneaked" out the back entrance of the Erie County Jail, surrounded by the seventeen men, and was hustled into the special car which had backed down on the terrace tracks a few rods in the rear of the jail a minute before. The jail was left at just 9:40 o'clock, but a slow run was made to the Union Station, as the engine and car were on the wrong track, which had been cleared.

Sheriff Caldwell arranged for the departure and his moves were kept so secret and were so cleverly managed that no one but the guards, the railroad officials, and the newspaper men who were on the watch knew that the assassin was being smuggled out of the jail.

Sheriff Caldwell had given orders to his most trustworthy deputies to appear singly at the jail at different hours during the evening, and he also made arrangements with Superintendent Bradfield of the New York Central to have an engine and special car on the terrace tracks at Church Street at 9:25 o'clock.

That car was fifteen minutes late, but the moment it left the station for a run of three or four minutes, a telephone message was sent to the jail, and the Sheriff had the prisoner ready. As soon as the car stopped, but a few rods from the rear entrance to the jail, Czolgosz appeared handcuffed to Jailer George N. Mitchell and surrounded by the Sheriff and his deputies and Chief McMaster of the Auburn Police Department.

The news that a car containing the murderer was in the train shed spread quickly, and all the railroad men in the station left their work to clamber upon the platforms and get a look at the assassin. Finally at 10:06 o'clock the word was given and the 9:30 train pulled out.

At Rochester the car will be coupled to a train running from there to Auburn, which had orders to await the arrival of this train. Just before the train pulled out a reporter saw Czolgosz seated easily in a seat and smoking a cigar.

In the seat with the prisoner was Jailer Mitchell, and in the opposite seat, facing them, were the keeper of the penitentiary and Deputy Sheriff Hugh Sloan, the oldest and most experienced Deputy Sheriff in the county. The other guards were seated in front and back of him and on the other side of the car, directly opposite his seat.

These precautions were taken because the authorities received word from some source to-day that the Sheriff might encounter considerable difficulty in getting the prisoner to Auburn. Just what sort of trouble was feared could not be learned, but great care was taken that no advance news of the departure of the train should be telegraphed along the line.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Annual Report of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company.

The annual report of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company for the year ended June 30, 1901, was made public yesterday. The names of the men comprising the Board of Directors, as published, confirm the statement of E. H. Harriman made some time ago to the effect that he was not in control of the property, as none of the Directors can be termed Harriman representatives.

The statement of earnings shows:

Gross earnings:	
Rentals and trackage	$859,159.87
Traffic	771,799.74
Total earnings	$1,430,989.61
Operating expenses and taxes	827,667.75
Net earnings	$603,321.86
Less interest charges	591,900.00
Surplus	$11,421.86

Speaking of the general development of the property, the report says:

The policy of development of the traffic interests of the company has been reasonably successful. A marked increase will be noted in the volume of gross earnings, other than rentals. The necessities, however, arising from increased traffic have been such as to cause large expenditures for maintenance, renewals, &c., especially in regard to motive power and rolling stock. The increased cost of material and labor has also made itself apparent in the cost of operation during the past year. A decided increase has been made in motive power, together with facilities such as additional side tracks, &c., for the accommodation of the increasing traffic, and these features are now exercising a satisfactory influence, enabling the company to derive greater net earnings from traffic than was possible before such additions could be created; hence, in the belief that the traffic branch of the company's business will continue at its present level at least, it is not unreasonable to anticipate an increase in the net earnings of the company for the coming year, as compared with the year to which this report refers.

Gross earnings increased $165,028, while operating expenses increased $220,028. There were also increases in taxes and interest on the bonded debt, so that the surplus net income shows a decrease of $80,605.

NEW HAVEN ROAD STATEMENT.

Gross Earnings of the Rail Lines for the Year Were $40,132,311.37.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 26.—The Directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company have issued a general statement of its affairs for the year ending June 30, 1901. The report shows the total gross earnings from the rail lines for the year to be $40,132,311.37, including $19,853,093.07 from the passenger department and $19,864,700.70 from the freight department, besides receipts from rents and telegraph.

The income from operation less operating expenses of $28,048,478 was $12,083,832. Income from other sources amounted to $562,560.

The deduction from the total income of taxes, interest, and rentals of leased lines left a balance of income applicable to dividends of $4,658,287. The dividends paid amounted to $4,294,738, leaving a surplus for the twelve months of $363,549.

Total gross earnings of the rail lines decreased $192,840 from the previous year. The gross earnings of the rail and steamboat lines combined were $44,295,541.

Revenue Cutter Service Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The President to-day made the following appointments in the revenue cutter service: Chief Engineer, Harry U. Butler; First Assistant Engineer, Urban Harvey.

SAYS SIGSBEE SHOULD HAVE NOTIFIED SCHLEY

Capt. Wise Thus Explains His Failure to Obey Orders.

Lieut. Wood Says Schley Appeared to be "Nervous" on Reading Dispatches from Sampson.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—At the single session of the Schley court of inquiry today the chief interest manifested was in the testimony of Capt. W. C. Wise, who commanded the auxiliary cruiser Yale, and in his relation of events occurring on May 27 and 28, while Commodore Schley was hesitating between running back to Key West for coal for his squadron or resuming his station off Santiago.

Like Capt. Cotton of the Harvard, Capt. Wise approached very close to the flagship of Commodore Schley, but unlike Capt. Cotton, he failed entirely to go on board or to communicate information about the Spanish fleet, which he admitted he had not seen, instructions from Washington or any other subject within his knowledge. His explanation of his failure was that he had told Capt. Sigsbee all he knew, and as Capt. Sigsbee was going on board the Brooklyn he "supposed" he would tell Commodore Schley everything.

Some testimony was drawn from Capt. Wise as to the condition of the weather while he was towing the collier Merrimac, that operation being interrupted by the breaking of cables. It came out that the Texas had coaled from the Merrimac while the collier was in tow. Several questions were put by the Court to Capt. Wise, the first one in the effort to learn from him whether he was deterred from making a more careful examination of the interior of Santiago Harbor by fire from the shore batteries. The reply was that the Yale was not fired upon.

Other questions by the Court plainly indicated a curiosity on the part of the member making them to find out why Capt. Wise had not instructed Capt. Sigsbee to give Commodore Schley the information Wise had received from the Navy Department with regard to the movements of the Spanish fleet. As the information referred to was more definite as to the presence of the Spanish vessels in Santiago than anything Schley had previously obtained, its character, if communicated by Capt. Wise, might have had some influence in dissuading Schley from continuing his run to Key West.

Lieut. Spencer S. Wood, who brought dispatches by the Dupont from Rear Admiral Sampson to Commodore Schley at Cienfuegos on May 22, and who knew nothing of the contents of the dispatches he carried, told the Court that after reading the dispatches Commodore Schley "appeared to be nervous," walked about his cabin, and asked questions about Rear Admiral Sampson. He had never met Commodore Schley before.

The court adjourned early to enable Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Schley, and others to attend the funeral of Judge Wilson.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The entire session consumed only one hour and three-quarters. Capt. Wise continued his narration of the retrograde movement of the Flying Squadron toward Key West on May 27. He first told of how the Yale had taken the Merrimac in tow, under direction of Commodore Schley. He said that the Commodore had signaled upon starting to ask if there was coal enough to carry him to Key West, to which he had responded in the affirmative. On the next day he had reported, in response to an inquiry, that he had coal sufficient for two days of full steaming and for four days of moderate steaming. He was then dispatched to Newport News, reporting to Admiral Sampson on the way.

He had told Admiral Sampson, he said, that the Flying Squadron was about thirty miles west of Santiago. In response to a question from the Admiral, he said he did not know what it was doing there. In detailing the westward toward Key West the witness told of the breaking of the Yale's hawser on the Merrimac. He said this had caused delay.

"What was the difficulty?" asked Capt. Lemly.

"Improper securing of hawser on the Merrimac."

"Was it due to tempestuous weather or not?"

"Not at all."

Mr. Hanna then read the following extract from Admiral Schley's report of Feb. 18 to the Committee on Naval Affairs in reference to the letter from the Secretary of the Navy of Feb. 6, 1899, beginning:

"After having been informed by the scouts, commanded by such officers as Sigsbee, Jewell, and Wise, that, although they had all been off Santiago de Cuba for a week, they had seen nothing of it [the Spanish fleet] and knew nothing of its movements or its whereabouts," &c. He then asked Capt. Wise if he had made such a communication to the Commodore.

"I did not," was the response.

"Did you give Commodore Schley any information respecting the Spanish squadron?"

"Only through Capt. Sigsbee. I did not go aboard the Brooklyn at all. I gave Capt. Sigsbee all the information I had."

"Had you been off Santiago for a week?"

"I was there from the morning of the 22d until the evening of the 26th, when the Flying Squadron arrived."

WHAT CAPT. WISE SAW.

Capt. Wise was cross-examined on this point by Mr. Rayner, who asked:

"From the morning of the 22d until the arrival of the Flying Squadron, on the evening of the 26th, you were trying to get in touch with the enemy and watching the harbor?"

"Yes."

"You saw nothing in there?"

"I could not see any harbor at all."

"You could see around the corner of Cay Smith?"

"We saw the masts of a small vessel. Could not distinguish what it was."

"You sent no one on shore to try to establish communication?"

"Not at all."

"Is not the natural condition of the harbor such that it is impossible to see considerably up the harbor?"

"You can only see a short distance up the harbor."

"And there was nothing in sight whatever, was there?"

"Nothing at all."

The witness had said that Capt. Sigsbee had taken the dispatch beginning "Get in touch with the enemy." The Court, through Admiral Dewey, asked:

"Was it your duty or that of Sigsbee to convey the information in the dispatch referred to to Commodore Schley?"

"I think it was Capt. Sigsbee's, as he went immediately on duty, and I was intercepted by orders from the Commodore to take the Merrimac in tow."

Mr. Hanna: "Did you receive any inquiry, or did the commanding officer of the Flying Squadron ask you for any information at any time?"

"Nothing."

Mr. Rayner continued his questions, devoting himself especially to the signaling between the Yale and the flagship. The witness said he was sure that on May 26, when he hailed the Texas, he had not passed within hailing distance of the Brooklyn, being one and a half miles distant.

Mr. Rayner read from a report made on May 30 by Admiral Sampson, in which he stated that Capt. Wise had told him that he believed Santiago Harbor to be strongly fortified.

"Is that true?" Mr. Rayner asked.

"It is," was the reply.

Capt. Wise said in reply to questions by Capt. Parker that he would at any time, when off Santiago, have been able to signal any information he might have had in regard to the situation. He had seen the masts of a vessel, and thought it to be a small military vessel. He had gone near enough to observe the land batteries.

COTTON TESTIFIES AGAIN.

In reply to an inquiry from the Court, the witness said that the land batteries did not fire upon the Yale while that vessel was reconnoitring the harbor. He also said that even though he had been the senior officer while off Santiago prior to the arrival of Capt. Cotton, he had not commanded Capt. Sigsbee to give to Commodore Schley the information which he (Wise) had given to him, (Sigsbee.) The questions by the Court and the replies to them were as follows:

"Did the batteries at or near Santiago fire upon the Yale while she was reconnoitring?"

"Not at all."

"Who was the senior officer off Santiago prior to the arrival of the Flying Squadron?"

"I was senior officer until Capt. Cotton came on the 23d. He was there until the 24th, and I was senior officer on the 25th, and the squadron came there on the 26th."

"Did you not direct Capt. Sigsbee to give to Commodore Schley the information that you had received from the Navy Department with regard to the whereabouts of the Spanish squadron?"

"I did not."

At this point Capt. Wise was excused and Admiral Cotton was recalled to make verbal corrections in the testimony previously given by him. Admiral Cotton was questioned concerning some points of the Santiago campaign. He said that on the morning of May 31, after arriving from Kingston, he had gone aboard the Brooklyn with dispatches for Commodore Schley. Asked by Capt. Lemly to relate his conversation with Commodore Schley on the occasion of that visit, he said:

"He informed me that it had been ascertained that some at least of the ships of Admiral Cervera's squadron were within the harbor of Santiago; that they had been seen, and were in sight, and, as a matter of fact, one of them was then in sight at the entrance to the harbor. In language as nearly as I can remember, he said: 'After dinner I am going to hoist my flag on board the Massachusetts and take her and the Iowa and go in and have a pot shot at those fellows.'"

Capt. Lemly: "Anything further?"

"There was, of course, some further conversation. I cannot recall the words, nor aside from what I have mentioned the particular subjects."

William C. Gray, who was chief machinist on the Texas during the battle off Santiago on July 3, testified that on that date he had been on duty at the throttle of the starboard engine of the battleship. He said that when he went to the engine room the vessel was going ahead. "The next signal," he said, "was to stop, and a minute afterward to reverse. The engines were then reversed."

The witness said that the reversal was very brief, the revolutions not exceeding 100, and the time being short. He had, he said, heard afterward that the reversal was because they were passing the Brooklyn.

SAYS SCHLEY WAS NERVOUS.

Lieut. Spencer S. Wood, who commanded the dispatch boat Dupont during the Spanish war, was the next witness.

Lieut. Wood related the particulars of his mission as a dispatch carrier from Admiral Sampson, lying at Key West, to Admiral Schley, who was off Cienfuegos. He had left Key West on May 20, carrying dispatches of which the Iowa carried duplicates, and had reached Cienfuegos several hours in advance of the Iowa.

"On my arrival," the witness said, "I went aboard and personally delivered the dispatches which I carried from Admiral Sampson to Commodore Schley in his cabin at 9 o'clock. He asked me Admiral Sampson's idea about where the Spanish squadron was. I told him I did not know; he asked me of Admiral Sampson's intentions. I told him I did not know them. He told me he thought the Spanish squadron was there. He had heard firing and was almost convinced that they were there. The conversation was on the line to endeavor to find out from me what Admiral Sampson's plans were. I could give him no information."

"How long were you on board the flagship?"

"Until just before luncheon."

"Have you anything further to state with respect to this interview which will bear upon the subject of this inquiry?"

"The Commodore hesitated some about giving me coal. He did not think he could spare coal at first. I said it was absolutely necessary; that we were almost out of coal, having made the run from Key West. He said, 'Very well, go below and I will think it over.' I went below to the wardroom, and was afterward called up and informed that they would give me coal. I had never before met the Commodore. He impressed me as being very nervous. He would get up and walk around, come back, and sit down, and a number of questions he asked me about Admiral Sampson's intentions I was unable to answer."

"If I understand you clearly, you had no knowledge of the contents of the dispatches which you delivered?"

A CODE OF SIGNALS.

"Admiral Sampson did not tell me what was in them. He simply told me these were duplicate dispatches he was sending by the Iowa. These duplicates, he said, he gave to me because he thought the Dupont could make better speed. I left after the Iowa, passed her off Cape San Antonio, and arrived in Cienfuegos some three or four hours before she did. I left Key West at 11:30 A. M. on the 20th."

"During this interview, in which you made some statements with respect to the Commodore's manner, had he read the dispatches? Did he read them in your presence?"

"Oh, yes."

"Did he advise you of their contents then?"

"He did not tell me positively what they were. I gathered while I was aboard the flagship what they contained, but whether it was while I was in the cabin or later, in the wardroom, I do not know. I never saw their contents, and Admiral Sampson never told me what they were."

"I wish to ascertain exactly the particulars of this interview."

"All the dispatches seemed to be of an important character, judging from the Admiral's manner upon receiving them. As I stated, he was very nervous."

Asked by Mr. Rayner if Admiral Sampson or any one else had informed him before he left Key West for Cienfuegos that a code of signals had been agreed upon between the American forces and the Cuban insurgents, Lieut. Wood replied in the negative. He had not, he said, received such information officially, but he added that it was current talk at Key West that the Marblehead, on a previous trip, had established communication with the Cubans. If, however, a code had been arranged he did not know of the fact.

Before Lieut. Wood had concluded his testimony the court adjourned for the day.

JUDGE WILSON'S FUNERAL.

The Services Attended by Many of the Representative Men of Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Funeral services over the remains of the late Jeremiah M. Wilson, chief counsel for Admiral Schley and one of the best-known lawyers in the country, were held at the Church of the Covenant this afternoon. The large church was filled with representative men of Washington. The Rev. Dr. Tennis Hamlin read the burial service of the Presbyterian Church and briefly extolled the many virtues of the dead.

Among the honorary pall bearers were Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Gen. John M. Wilson, formerly chief of engineers; Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court, Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Schley, Senator McComas, Gen. Sherwin, of Boston, and Justices Morris and Bingham of the District of Columbia judiciary. Interment was in Oak Hill Cemetery.

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Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, furnishing goods; 57 White Street.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewhate, hosiery; 98 Franklin Street.
Mann, H. V., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. V. Mann, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
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Goulding, J. W., & Co., Port Huron, Mich.; J. W. Goulding, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. J. Mooney, fancy goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Belvedere House. A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; D. Hoke, trunks; 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.
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AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Gov. E. C. Smith, Vermont; Senator C. W. Fairbanks, Indiana; ex-Senator C. F. Manderson, Nebraska; ex-Gov. D. R. Francis, Missouri; W. M. McMillan, London.

CAMBRIDGE—D. N. Seeley, Pittsburg; Dr. J. W. Farlow, Boston.

HOLLAND—R. Lincoln Lippitt, Providence; J. H. Hammond, Pittsburg; R. H. Milward, Chicago.

VICTORIA—Col. M. H. Dingee, Lynchburg; David Murray, Lord Mayor of Glasgow; Robert Gould, London; Judge Harold Wilson, Toronto; Capt. M. N. Michael, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. Clay Evans, Washington; W. L. Lawrie, Honolulu; Domingo Villanell, Havana.

HOFFMAN—Sir Christopher Furness, M. P., London; W. H. Beckingham, London.

SAVOY—Dr. A. Carleton Potter, Boston.

NETHERLAND—De Courcy May, Philadelphia; G. C. Lucas, Cleveland.

MANHATTAN—Capt. J. R. Bartlett, United States Navy.

GRAND—Capt. M. D. Rose, United States Navy; Capt. S. F. Dutton, United States Army; Capt. D. M. Cronin, United States Army; C. Silcox, United States Army.

EMPIRE—Capt. M. Bean, United States Army.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

3:40 A. M.—113 Lewis Street; Herman Applebaum; damage, $15.

4:20 A. M.—146 Sullivan Street; Louis Gardines; damage, $50.

5:40 A. M.—193 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; George McKenzie; damage, $500.

12:50 P. M.—138 East Forty-sixth Street; E. V. Buck; damage slight.

7:15 P. M.—100 East Fifty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major William H. Baldwin, Commissary, is detailed as a member of the army retiring board appointed to meet at San Francisco, vice Col. James M. Marshall, Assistant Quartermaster General, relieved.

Capt. Elon F. Willcox, Sixth Cavalry, is directed to report to Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, President of the army retiring board appointed to meet at San Francisco, for examination by the board.

First Lieut. John C. Goodfellow, Artillery Corps, is detailed as recorder of the examining board convened at Fort Sheridan, vice First Lieut. Joseph B. Douglas, Artillery Corps, hereby temporarily relieved to enable him to be examined by said board.

Capt. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., is transferred from the Fifty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Seventeenth Company, Coast Artillery.

Capt. Roderick L. Carmichael is transferred from the Seventeenth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Fifty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery. He will join the latter company.

First Lieut. Francis W. Healy, Twenty-ninth Infantry, is transferred from Company G to Company A of that regiment, and will join the latter company.

Transfers in the Seventh Infantry: Capt. Walter S. McBroom, from Company B to Company E; Capt. Louis H. Bash, from Company E to Company B.

Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, Commissary, is relieved from duty as assistant in the office of the Purchasing Commissary at San Francisco, and will proceed to Washington and report to the Acting Commissary General, for temporary duty in his office.

Transfers in the Thirteenth Infantry: First Lieut. Robert W. Barnett, from Company M to Company B; First Lieut. Milton A. Elliott, Jr., from Company B to Company M.

Major Rudolph G. Ebert, Surgeon, will report to the commanding officer at Vancouver Barracks for duty at that post, to relieve Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Girard, Deputy Surgeon General, from duty as Surgeon at Vancouver Barracks, only.

Major John W. Pullman, Quartermaster, will proceed without delay from Omaha to Sturgis, S. D., on official business pertaining to the inspection of horses purchased under contract by the Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. Charles King is relieved from duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich.

Navy.

Capt. Robert E. Impey (retired) is detached from the navy yard at Mare Island and ordered home.

Lieut. Alfred A. McKethan is ordered from the Isla de Luzon to the Mare Island Hospital, for treatment.

Lieut. Henry V. Butler, Jr., is ordered from the Mindoro to the Vicksburg.

Ensign Hayne Ellis is ordered from the Brooklyn to the Mindoro.

Ensign Lyman A. Cotten is ordered from the Vicksburg to the Manila.

Ensign Charles H. Fischer is ordered from the Manila to the Villalobos.

Ensign Irwin F. Landis is ordered from the Villalobos to the Celtic.

Ensign John A. Schofield is ordered from the Samar to the Manila.

Ensign Charles B. Hatch is ordered from the Mindoro to the Brooklyn.

Naval Cadet Luke E. Wright, Jr., is ordered from the New York to the Samar.

Naval Cadet William K. Riddle is ordered from the New York to the Isla de Luzon.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward M. Shipp is ordered from the Cavite Hospital to the Celtic.

Assistant Surgeon William L. Bell is ordered from the Celtic to the Cavite Hospital.

Assistant Surgeon Jesse W. Backus is ordered from the Cavite Hospital to the Brooklyn.

Assistant Surgeon Frederick A. Asserson is ordered from the Cavite Hospital to the General Alava.

Assistant Paymaster William B. Rogers is ordered from the Vicksburg to Cavite Station.

Assistant Paymaster Victor S. Jackson is ordered from Cavite Station to the Vicksburg.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Culgoa arrived at the Navy Yard at New York Sept. 25.

The Dolphin arrived at Boston Sept. 25.

The Hartford sailed on Sept. 25 from Madeira for Teneriffe.

The Wilmington sailed, on Sept. 26, from Shanghai for a cruise.

The Marietta arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., on Sept. 26.

The Dixie arrived at Lisbon on Sept. 25.

The Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Squadron reports the following changes among the vessels in the waters of the Philippine Islands: The Vicksburg at Cavite, the Paragua at Iloilo, the Don Juan de Austria on the coast of Mindoro

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

The experienced observer will perceive that in making nominations for county offices the Citizens' Union Convention in New York County has given fair recognition to the various political bodies represented in the conferences. It will be observed, however, that the union has not followed the familiar usage of party politics in accepting representatives of these constituent bodies, regardless of character and fitness. The convention has offered to the voters no unworthy name. It listened to seemingly well-grounded objections to one name submitted by the Conference Committee and referred that name back for re-examination and a supplementary report—pretty good evidence that it was not indifferent to the standing of the candidates it was to put in nomination.

The renomination of Justice MORGAN J. O'BRIEN for the Supreme Court was, of course, a foregone conclusion, in pursuance of the policy often respected even by the political organizations of retaining upon the bench, regardless of party affiliations, Judges who have shown themselves to be upright and eminently qualified. The renomination of Justice BLANCHARD and Justice CLARKE was dictated by the same considerations. Mr. GREENBAUM'S course in politics and his labors as Vice President of the Educational Alliance have made him known as a man actuated by the impulses of good citizenship, and he is a lawyer of excellent standing. The Judicial nominations will commend themselves to the voters.

The nomination of Justice WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME for District Attorney was just and proper, viewed merely as a fitting reward for services of the highest value to the reform cause. But it is worthy of praise from a far loftier point of view as the nomination of the right man for the place. This community has urgent need of Mr. JEROME in the District Attorney's office, and it will be a piece of great good fortune to get him. The energy, the ability, and the courage exhibited by him in hunting out the evidence of police corruption, not mere raids on vice, but an organized search for proofs of blackmail and the sale of protection to lawbreakers, stamp him as the man of men for District Attorney. It is an office of high importance, undoubtedly standing next to the Mayoralty itself as vital and essential to the great work of purification. Turning the rascals out is only half of the house-cleaning. The criminals must be got before the Grand Jury with the evidence of their guilt, trials must be had, convictions secured, and suits of prison stripes adjusted to the forms of persons now going about this town defying public opinion and public decency. We have already said that this is no place for a sweet-souled and languid person. He must have the fire of combat in his soul, for powerful influences will confront him and try to baffle him. He must have a real liking for the work of running down public malefactors. Justice JEROME has demonstrated that he has these qualifying characteristics. His name will strengthen the anti-Tammany ticket.

TO THE RESPECTABLE PESSIMISTS.

There is a class of men in every community the members of which profess to believe, and most of the time do believe, that the reform of great and firmly rooted evils is practically impossible. When their minds are aroused to a perception of the facts as they really exist, this belief is shaken out of them, and they unite with their less despairing and more courageous fellow-citizens in reforms that are often useful and are sometimes radical. This class at the present moment in this city is unfortunately large. Before the canvass is over its attitude will largely change, and the great body of the habitual pessimists will go to the polls and vindicate their right to live in a free and self-governing society. For, in their hearts these men are neither cowards, nor fools, nor corrupt, and will not, when the time comes to act, behave as if they were.

There is just enough basis of truth in the assumption that Tammany cannot be overthrown at any given time, to make it easy for men of the disposition we have mentioned to adopt that assumption. The forces on which Tammany relies are unquestionably very strong. It commands the fidelity of a large number of active and talented men, who have a heavy stake in its success. It appeals not only to the classes that live by evil occupations, but to the far greater class that wishes safe and agreeable indulgence in a certain modicum of evil. Positively or negatively through greed or hope or fear it offers to multitudes conditions that it alone can maintain and which the multitudes on the whole either desire or are willing to tolerate. It is not to be denied that the motives which Tammany can enlist in its support or in opposition to its foes are more intense and active than those on which decent government must rely. The latter can muster no such army of determined, constant, deeply interested adherents. The cause of decency and honesty must depend on the diffused and generally sluggish forces of conscience and intelligence. It is only when these forces are aroused for a special effort and are concentrated that the better cause has a fighting chance.

In these circumstances there is much temptation to pessimism. If we can persuade ourselves that effort is useless we can excuse our own laziness, and that is what we are all prone to do whenever we can. This course also commends itself to us by the subtle appeal it makes to our vanity. There is a touch of the Pharisee in most men of respectability, a pleasing sense of gratification that they are not as others are. If we start out with the postulate that we are indifferent to reform movements because we are better informed than our fellows, and are superior to their foolish enthusiasm, we can have the double satisfaction of indulging ourselves in idleness and of being rather proud of it. If the reformers win without us, we have all the benefit of it. If they fail, as generally they do, we can say, we told them so. This, we regret to say, is the present temper of a considerable number of quite worthy gentlemen of easy circumstances and pleasant social position. They have now, and will probably have for two or three weeks yet, great satisfaction in pointing out the mistakes of the reformers and insisting on the hopelessness of the anti-Tammany movement, without feeling called on to do anything themselves.

Then, about the time of the last days for registration, the great body of these easy-going, self-satisfied gentlemen will see that they are not really better or worse, wiser or more foolish, than their fellows, that they have a common interest of great importance with the rest of us, and a common duty of the most serious nature. Their hearts will feel the stir of honest and manly impulse, and their minds will be purged of their complacent pessimism. The essential issue will be forced on them. They will find themselves face to face with the simple, inevitable, imperious choice between Mr. LOW and CROKER, and the things for which each stands, and they will act like men. It is intolerable to suppose that it can be otherwise. And we beg to say to them, with as much respect as we can muster, that if they do not take this course, if they remain doubting, idle, indifferent; if they leave wholly to others the struggle with Tammany, and that struggle shall fail, there will be in this city no class so shamefully responsible for the result as themselves.

COMPETITION THAT DOES NOT COMPETE.

A discreet investigation of the official policy of Mr. NAGLE, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, in the matter of his manipulation of contracts for the final disposition of city refuse, would probably be repaid. It would not be necessary to go outside the official records to find much which Mr. NAGLE would have difficulty in satisfactorily explaining. For example, on the 1st of August the city entered upon a five years' contract with the New York Sanitary Utilization Company, having a plant at Barren Island, to dispose of the garbage of New York. The specifications upon which bids were to be invited were prepared in November, 1900, and were printed by or about the 1st of December. This was no earlier than they should have been prepared in order that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment might give the matter proper consideration, and bids advertised for under conditions which would enable those wishing to compete for the contract to build the necessary plant if it was awarded to them. The machinery required to handle 800 to 1,500 tons of garbage per day cannot be purchased ready made, nor can it be built quickly. Knowing this perfectly well, Mr. NAGLE held back the whole matter until June, at which time no one with a plant to build, scows to provide, or any important preparations to make could venture to bid for the contract. The bids were opened just within the statutory period of thirty days before the contract became operative. As the result there was no competition which the Board of Estimate and Apportionment could recognize—protests not having any place in a consideration of bids relating to so exigent a matter as the disposal of the putrescible organic refuse of the city. The result was exactly what had been arranged for. The Sanitary Utilization Company secured the contract for five years at $232,000 per year, and having more capacity than is necessary for handling the garbage of New York, is desirous of making an equally successful deal for that of Brooklyn.

In the matter of the Brooklyn contract, we are witnessing a repetition of the tactics followed by Commissioner NAGLE last Summer. The present contract expires with December of the present year, and work under the new one must begin on the first day of January. The specifications are now under consideration by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. They provide that the contractor shall erect a plant with a capacity of 650 tons per day, to handle an average of 350 tons of material. He must be prepared to begin operation on the first day of January, receiving the refuse on scows at the points designated by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning and handling it without nuisance by a method which he is required to describe in detail in submitting his bid. The conditions are obviously impossible for any other bidder than the Sanitary Utilization Company, as it was intended they should be. Advertising for bids is simply a pro forma method of renewing with that enterprising corporation a contract for five years, or as long a time as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may agree to, and those who would like to bid for the contract are as effectually excluded as if one in perpetuam had already been executed with the company named.

It is no excuse for Mr. NAGLE'S course of action in this matter to plead that the Sanitary Utilization Company can handle the garbage of New York and Brooklyn better than any one else, and that, having built a costly plant, which is not believed to have been profitable up to the present time, it is entitled to special consideration, and should not be forced into a competition which may make the next five years as unsatisfactory as the period covered by the contract of 1896 is said to have been. It may or may not be true that the process employed at Barren Island is the cheapest and best; on this point there is no agreement among experts—in which classification Mr. NAGLE does not belong. The Sanitary Utilization Company may be in a position to offer the city better terms than another company could afford to bid, but it should not be sheltered behind official favoritism and protected from competition in so obvious a way as Mr. NAGLE has deemed consistent with his duty. Without impeaching the motives of that officer, concerning which we know nothing, we may on the record charge him with grave negligence, which constitutes a betrayal of the interests of the city in a matter of large moment from every point of view. His official subordinates are unable to find any satisfactory ground of apology for his holding back of the specifications until advertising them becomes a mere pretense of compliance with the law. This, of course, is thoroughly characteristic of the Tammany method of subordinating the public interest to private ends, but that does not make it any better. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment cannot very well escape the necessity of falling into the trap which Mr. NAGLE has set for it, since the garbage of a city cannot be permitted to accumulate, even for a few days, but it can rebuke the method taken to make it a party to a private alliance by limiting the contract to one year, as is now proposed. It is not likely that the next city administration will have any use for Mr. NAGLE, and it should not be hampered by his long-term contracts.

YESTERDAY'S YACHT CONTEST.

It was unfortunate that the first race for the America's Cup was not sailed to a finish yesterday. Failures to get enough wind off Sandy Hook are now so numerous in the history of the contests for the famous trophy that the story of another is discouraging. Last week there was an abundance of wind, and if the races could have been begun on the date originally set for them, they would now be finished and the disposal of the cup settled. The attempt of yesterday was beautiful as a marine spectacle, but altogether unsatisfactory as a yacht race. Even an attempt to make a race may go far toward showing what are the comparative abilities of the contestants, but it cannot be said that yesterday's trial resulted in anything upon which a certain prophecy can be based.

The wind was good at the start, but as it began to fall light, it became unsteady, so that it favored first one yacht and then the other. At one time it helped the challenger to obtain the lead, but her triumph was so short-lived that her retirement again to the second place in the procession must be regarded as the most encouraging feature of the day. In the light air which was blowing at this period of the race Columbia proved herself to be the smarter yacht, and on that showing it is not unnatural to base hopes that she will in brisker weather make even more material gains on her opponent, for she has always been at her best in a good sailing breeze.

Another attempt will be made to-morrow to sail the race to windward and return, and there will be a general hope that the wind will be fresh. A good, brisk thrash to windward is what is desired to try out these two yachts. Columbia's superior smartness in going about was an important feature of her work yesterday, and gives ground for believing that her gains in the windward work were due to a finer model, which will make her the winner of the series.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN CANADA.

The wave of industrial development which has swept over the Dominion of Canada within the past few years is producing results characteristic of a rapid but somewhat irregularly developed progress. Lines of business which have been stimulated by substantial bounties have prospered exceedingly, while in those less liberally encouraged the normal growth has been slow. The country is large and its material resources varied and valuable, but its population is scanty and its internal trade limited. Under these conditions the cost of stimulating certain industries has been very large, and the net advantage to the country of forcing a development in lines which probably would not have grown as rapidly, if at all, as the result of commercial conditions is yet to be determined.

Probably the most interesting enterprise of those which have sprung up under the bounty system is the Dominion Iron and Steel Company's great plant at Sydney. Its blast furnaces are turning out about 600 tons of pig iron per day, and two more of about the same capacity will be blown in within a few days. Steelmaking is to begin before Jan. 1, and the rail mill will be finished some time next Summer. Owing to the scarcity of skilled labor, it has been necessary to send an agent to Germany to recruit the labor needed for Sydney among the idle operatives of that country.

It is also proposed to establish a shipbuilding plant at Sydney, and as soon as this is assured the Dominion Company will build a plate mill. The Government of Nova Scotia offers aid to the amount of $100,000 to the first company to start shipbuilding in the province, with a capacity for turning out not less than five steamers of 5,000 tons' measurement per annum and sufficient working capital to conduct their business. Under an act passed in 1889, shipyards and other industries using iron and steel are taxable only on an amount representing the value of the land they occupy as assessed before its use for manufacturing purposes, plus 1 per cent. By an act passed this year, all iron and steel ships built and registered in the province are exempt for twenty years from all taxation, as are also the shares of the companies building or owning them. Cities and towns are also empowered to borrow money to be donated as bonuses to shipyards. A company undertaking this work at Halifax, for example, would receive a total subsidy of $300,000. It is reported that a company is now forming to take advantage of this offer.

Mining in Ontario has experienced a great development, and now constitutes an important local industry. For the first half of the current year the output of the mines of that province represented a value of $1,438,539. The value of the pig-iron product was nearly $600,000. The opening of the Helen Mine, in Michipicoton, has materially contributed to render the furnaces independent of ores imported from the United States. There is also an important mining development in the maritime provinces. This might be expected, in view of the fact that the Dominion Company of Nova Scotia will receive in bounties about $3,000 per day when running full. The interest, however, centres in shipbuilding and shipowning, and Canada's ambition to be a factor of importance in the carrying trade would seem to be out of all proportion to the volume or value of her exports.

There is reason to fear that the ambition of the Dominion Government to stimulate an industrial development more rapid and general than the country is in a position to sustain, and which must depend primarily upon an export demand which is extremely precarious under present conditions, will not contribute in the degree expected to the national prosperity. It is to a great extent artificial, and can very easily be stimulated to an extent which will invite a disastrous reaction. We have had experience of this in the "boom" towns which have sprung up in different parts of the country, and which under the stimulus of bounties have attracted enterprises more speculative than legitimate. It has always been much easier to build works than to make them pay when built, and no system of Government bounties has yet been devised which creates the conditions the lack of which it is sought to offset by artificial stimulation of business enterprise. In a country which shows a rapid increase of population, and which has a wealth of natural resources temporarily neglected by reason of the fact that the capital needed for their development is lacking or cannot be spared from the distributive industries, which are the first to be organized, substantial Governmental encouragement is sometimes ultimately profitable in a high degree. Whether it will be so in the case of Canada is a matter of judgment, in which we presume the Government and people of the Dominion have a perfect right to hold and act upon their own opinions. From the American point of view it looks as if the development was to some extent artificial, and more the result of an official ambition to make an impressive showing of industrial and commercial statistics than the outgrowth of a legitimate need for more iron and steel than the country requires, and then for more iron and steel consuming industries than could exist without Government aid. Nearness to the United States is having a very natural effect upon Canada, and we confidently hope that our good neighbors will not be led into excessive enterprise in the lines which appear to attract them most by the fact that this country is greater than theirs.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A lamentable controversy is threatened as a result of the way in which the War Department managed—or as its critics say mismanaged—the services held over President MCKINLEY in the Capitol Building at Washington. For reasons somewhat hard to understand, the task of providing and assigning places for officials and others with special claims to direct participation in the exercises, as well as the handling of the enormous throngs whose presence was inevitable, was taken out of the hands of those experienced in the management of inaugural crowds and assumed by army men, whose methods are applicable only to soldiers. It is charged that the consequence was an irritating carelessness with regard to the convenience of the members of the Supreme Court and of both branches of Congress and of their families and friends, while an undue number of privileges were monopolized by army officers of all ranks. It is also charged that the crush and panic which attended the admission of the general public to the rotunda would have been impossible if the mounted policemen, stationed near the Capitol steps in anticipation of just such danger by the Superintendent of the District police, had not been ordered away by Major Gen. BROOKE, who objected to the display of civil authority and sent marines to guard the steps. The marines could not withstand the rush of the multitude, and only the hasty return of the mounted policemen, according to these reports, prevented the panic from attaining even more serious proportions than it did. The accusations of mismanagement are made with much circumstantiality, and there is already talk of a Congressional investigation of the matter. Presumably there is a good deal of exaggeration in the stories told, for the civilian officials were deeply offended by their temporary relegation to obscurity. Perhaps the whole trouble will blow over before Congress meets, and that it may do so is certainly to be hoped.

—One of the witnesses at the Czolgosz trial, evidently speaking with full realization of the fact that he was on oath and as evidently trying to tell the exact truth, said that the wounded President's words, when he glanced at the assassin in the harsh hands of his excited captors, were not, as we have hitherto been told, "Let no man hurt him," but "Be easy with him, boys." The difference between the two expressions is a striking one, and, in trying to decide which of them the President probably used, several things must be taken into consideration. The witness who vouched for the more colloquial expression of the kindly wish is a negro employé of the Exposition Company, and it may very well be that, despite his honest desire to be exact, he remembers only the meaning of what he heard, and unconsciously put that meaning in the guise that would have been natural to himself if he had been impelled to voice the same wish. On the other hand, it is more than doubtful that anybody, speaking hurriedly and without a thought to the form of his expression, ever said, "Let no man hurt him." That is the language of books, of orations, of inscriptions on monuments; it is not the language which serves either the ordinary or the extraordinary needs of direct, personal intercourse in real life. We incline to the belief, therefore, that the negro employé's version of the President's remark is the correct one, and we have no hesitation in saying that we like it better than the other. "Let no man hurt him" is stately, of course, and some may think it more worthy on that account of immortalization in history, but "Be easy with him, boys," conveys fully as much of intrinsic nobility, and it does it in a simple, human way that touches the heart and evidences something greater than conventional, formal dignity. It was the man, not the Chief Magistrate, who was speaking then, and he aimed at instant effect on those close to him, not at the impressing of posterity. "Be easy with him, boys," is a fine phrase.

—Despite the room for suspicion that the members of the National Board of Steam Navigation were not quite disinterested in the condemnation which they heaped on naphtha launches, only the manufacturers of those lively and convenient craft are likely to deny the reality of the perils described or to claim that experience has demonstrated the wisdom of letting anybody run a naphtha launch who has the money to buy or hire one. To be sure, when the machinery and tanks of these boats are in perfect condition, only ordinary intelligence and a moderate aptitude for practical mechanics are required for their navigation on the waters where they are commonly used. But perfection of condition never lasts long in any product of human ingenuity, and when, as is inevitable sooner or later, something gets out of order on the naphtha launch, an emergency immediately arises which is filled with terrible possibilities. What these possibilities are has been made familiar by a long chapter of fatal accidents—accidents which have been even more often the result of ignorance than of carelessness. Naphtha and similar fuels are excellent servants for those who thoroughly understand their peculiarities and keep ever in mind the fact that these substances are violent explosives in certain circumstances of extremely easy production. It has never been considered necessary to restrict the use, or rather the command, of small sailboats to those of proved and recorded competence to manage them, and certainly naphtha launch accidents will not for many a year to come equal the number which must be charged up against the craft of the older sort. Whether the case of the latter is different enough from that of their rivals to warrant the stricter treatment of the naphtha launches suggested by the Board of Steam Navigation is a question for the experts to decide, but it is evidently one worth taking up at once.

A Clergyman's Rebuke.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a clergyman. I have noticed with humiliation your not infrequent allusions to the attitude and utterances of Christian ministers in connection with the murder of President McKinley. I am humiliated because what you say is too true. It seems to me that some of the most extreme and dangerous public utterances that have been made have come from the pulpit.

Another thing I have noticed. In the endeavor to account for the Providential character of the event each public speaker reads into it his own interpretation drawn from his own particular hobby. If he is an anti-imperialist, it was imperialism that did it. If he is a temperance reformer, it was rum that did it. If he is an anti-trust man, it was the multiplication of trusts that did it or it was yellow journalism, etc. If God rules the world it must have been Providential. God is good and wise. What He does or allows to be done must in the end prove best; but God is inscrutable and no one can or ought to try to tell why He acts as He does. W. B.

New York, Sept. 24, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Strenuous Ones Required.

New members of the Cabinet must be qualified to take ten-mile strolls before breakfast.—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

Money Talks.

Justice—Will you swear that you saw the accused smoking a cigarette?

Witness—I don't swear, your Honor, but I'll bet you $10 to $5 that he was.—Chicago News.

His First Impression.

Civil Service Examiner—What do you know about Budapest?

Applicant (for position on police force)—Budapest is the name of a cattle disease. It is usually fatal!—Chicago Tribune.

His Proud Boast.

"No, Sir," exclaimed the loud-voiced drummer in the smoker, "I'm proud to say that no house in the country has more men pushing its line of goods than ours."

"What do you sell?" asked a curious one.

"Baby carriages."—Syracuse Herald.

Sidetracked.

Clara—Pa has been home a whole week, and he hasn't got to telling a thing yet about the Pan-American.

Laura—Why not?

Clara—Oh, everything he began to tell reminded ma or me of something at the Chicago World's Fair.—Detroit Free Press.

A SONG OF DUTY.

From The Washington Star.

Whate'er betide, man must toil on;
He may not pause too long to smile;
He must toil on with brain or brawn,
For life is such a little while.
When joy too strongly may beguile,
'Tis written, joy must be denied;
We may not pause too long to smile,
We must toil on, whate'er betide.

And when a sorrow comes to him
Man may not pause too long to weep,
Grief chastens, tasted at the brim.
But it destroys when quaffed too deep.
The onward march we still must keep
Howe'er the spirit may be tried,
We may not pause too long to weep,
We must toil on, whate'er betide.

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Kind Words from Many Readers Regarding the Occasion and the Jubilee Number.

The Rev. THEODORE L. CUTLER—My warmest congratulations to the clean, capable, and conscientious TIMES.

I have urged many friends to subscribe for it, for the reason that it affords wholesome and elevating reading at the lowest price to plain working people who would be tempted to defile themselves with the cheap and nasty "yellow journals."

Like The Philadelphia Ledger, it is a grand educator of the masses. God bless you through this whole twentieth century!

JUSTICE JACKSON O. DYKMAN of the Supreme Court—It has occurred to me that it might be interesting for you to institute an inquiry to ascertain how many persons are now living who have taken THE TIMES without intermission from the first number.

If you do so, you can put my name down for one. I have taken THE TIMES steadily from the very first number, and I still live.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President of the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, New York—I congratulate you on your wonderful jubilee issue.

JAMES L. LIBBY, 7 Pine Street—I beg to tender my heartiest congratulations to you on the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and my only criticism is that you were too modest in the statements of the position THE NEW YORK TIMES took in the Tweed régime, as your paper was the only paper that dared to take the bold stand it did, and saved the city millions of dollars.

WILLIAM G. DAVIS, 32 Nassau Street—I congratulate THE TIMES very heartily on the success of its Jubilee Number. My father, the late Judge Davis, was a great friend of Mr. Raymond, and I have consequently been familiar with the paper from my earliest childhood. It is hardly necessary to say that I will read it with unabated interest.

B. A. KISSAM, Ruling and Cutting, 25 Beekman Street—I congratulate you on your fiftieth birthday. I was "present and assisting," as the lawyers say, at the birth of the new paper, and it makes me rub my eyes like Rip Van Winkle to see the fac simile of the old paper published to-day. Accept my best wishes for fifty years more.

A. WORMSER, 351 Eighth Avenue, New York City—Allow me to congratulate you on your semi-centennial anniversary. The souvenir edition is one of the finest supplements that was ever given with any newspaper, and I shall always keep it on the book shelf. Thanking you for the same, I wish you continued success.

C. RUDOLPH KUEBLER, pastor First Presbyterian Church, Hackensack, N. J.—My cordial congratulations on the jubilee occasion. I always enjoy THE TIMES and shall reserve your superior Jubilee Number.

HENRY H. MCCORKLE, 29 Wall Street, New York City—To-day I was the proud recipient of the Jubilee Number, and am delighted with it. I have not had time to read it, but shall take it home and read it with great interest. May your paper live and prosper, and be spared to celebrate many more anniversaries.

B. L. SOLOMON'S SONS, Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, New York City—We desire to take this opportunity of congratulating you on the fiftieth anniversary of your paper, which has always since its inception been a welcome one in our family. My best wishes for your success in the future.

M. A. LUESCHER, Business Manager, Herald Square Theatre, New York City—Allow me to add my congratulations to the many showered upon you, upon the appearance of the artistic Jubilee Number of THE TIMES. It is only another evidence of your enterprise and is a valuable souvenir, instructive as well as impressive of the deserved success of the great daily which furnishes "All the News That's Fit to Print."

J. A. UNDERWOOD, Cashier, Citizens' Bank, Penn Yan, N. Y.—Your Jubilee Number is a fine one; the most artistic and appropriate special number of any daily paper I have seen.

APGAR & GARRETSON, 83 Dey Street, New York City—Please accept our very best wishes for future prosperity.

LUCIUS R. HAZEN, Middletown, Conn.—I wish to express my appreciation of your kindness in the wealth of papers to-day and also to congratulate you on your anniversary and on the fine paper.

Mrs. S. D. THATCHER, Stonington, Conn.—Compliments to THE NEW YORK TIMES, which, like rare vintage, has improved with age. I am a long-time and most appreciative reader.

Mrs. H. A. SEARLE, 142 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York City—Accept our hearty congratulations on this your fiftieth anniversary. Your paper has been a welcome morning friend for twenty-five years.

ISAAC C. WILSON, Manufacturers' Agent, 105 Chambers Street—As a reader of your newspaper for over thirty years, and a lover of it as long as I can remember, from the reading of it by my father before me, I cannot refrain from adding my congratulations on your semi-centennial of success. When one feels that his daily paper is a part of his family, and that his day is incomplete until he has read it through, he feels himself a part of your organization—small though it may be—and anything that helps that organization is a source of pleasure to him. To my mind one cause of the love—among many others—is your policy of allowing your readers to "say their say," even though it may at times be a criticism of your views or your policy; in short, THE TIMES does not believe itself infallible, and welcomes other views from its readers. In these days of "yellow journalism" and sensational news mongering a paper such as yours is a boon to the family and a pleasure to all its readers. We cannot but feel a thrill of pleasure when we learn of the appreciation of our good people for the work you are doing, and the compensation you are receiving in the feeling of duty well done. I write, not necessarily for publication, but simply because I feel that my word of commendation and appreciation would not be amiss at this time.

"OWED" TO THE TIMES.

(On Its Fiftieth Anniversary.)

By the Rev. Daniel H. Overton, Pastor, Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

The public owes you honor for your aim,
Steadfast and sure, for half a century,
To print "All of the news that's fit to print"
And leave to lesser sheets, if they see fit,
To give the news unfit, the story vile—
To sell the sewage from the stream of life
That rises to disgust the purer eye
And palls and poisons many a meaner mind.

The public owes you hearty gratitude
For all the impetus you've lent to good
And noble causes during fifty years.
As your work was never turned aside
Without a word of cheer and helpfulness.
And many a right minority has found,
In leading lines on editorial page,
Support and strength to struggle on and win
At length majorities for right and truth.

The public owes support for such a sheet.
"Survival of the fittest" tells the tale
Of all these years, and points a lesson for
The world to learn: An institution that
Would live as generations pass, or round
Out half a century or more must deal
With worthier, weightier things than flimsy, frail,
And fancy pauble, bubbles of the hour.

The public gives you honor, gratitude,
Support, to-day, to pay the debt it owes—
Congratulations for the past, and for
The future hope that even greater fame
May be your lot, and fairer fortune smile
Upon your way as you go onward
Another half a century.

EPISCOPAL DELEGATES DIFFER IN CONVENTION

Question of Diocesan Division Again Referred to Committee.

THE DEFEAT OF DR. RITCHIE

Proposed Agitation Against Restricting Exemption of Religious Corporations from Taxation—The Standing Committee.

Wide diversity of opinion developed on a number of important questions considered by the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New York, which yesterday concluded its sessions in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street. In at least one case considerable acrimony was shown in the discussion.

One of these matters was the division of the diocese, some claiming that its extent and population involve too much work for one Bishop. This proposition has been under consideration by a committee for several years. Bishop Potter has vigorously opposed any such change or even the appointment of a coadjutor Bishop. He left Wednesday night for San Francisco to attend the General Convention of the Church. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, presided over the convention in his absence.

When the matter of division was finally brought up Francis C. Moore, a lay delegate, strenuously objected to its even being hinted at while the Bishop was away, and it was referred back to the same committee.

The morning prayer at the opening session was led by the Rev. Dr. J. G. Lewis, rector of St. Andrew's Church at Waldron, and the Rev. A. R. Mansfield of this city. Much of the morning was taken up with the election of members of the Standing Committee of the diocese and the Federate Council of the State, who in their respective fields pass final judgment on all important questions. The result was as follows:

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Clerical—The Rev. Dr. Octavius Applegate, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Harris.

Lay—S. Nicholson Kane, George MacCulloch Miller, H. C. Von Post, George Zabriskie.

FEDERAL COUNCIL.

Clerical—The Rev. Dr. C. F. Canedy, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, the Rev. Dr. W. M. Grosvenor, the Rev. Dr. H. Mottet, the Rev. Dr. J. P. Peters, the Rev. Dr. W. J. Seabury, the Rev. Dr. George Van De Water, the Rev. Dr. F. B. Van Kleeck.

Lay—D. C. Calvin, Elihu Chauncey, Irving Grinnell, Douglas Merritt, George MacCulloch Miller, Henry Lewis Morris, Winthrop Sargent, Andrew C. Zabriskie.

The members of the old Board of Managers of diocesan missions were re-elected without the formality of a ballot.

Canvass of the vote showed that the Rev. Dr. Ritchie had failed of election to the Federate Council, and this was considered significant because at the last Diocesan Convention he took a firm stand against Bishop Potter in the matter of the division of the diocese, so rousing the Bishop that he left the chair and from the floor spoke at length for the present condition of things. The Rev. Dr. H. Mottet was chosen in his stead. Dr. Mottet is said to represent the low-church element, while Dr. Ritchie is known as a High Churchman.

The Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman was succeeded in the Standing Committee by Dr. Grosvenor. Dr. Shipman is disqualified from further service by a stroke of paralysis received six months ago. His name, however, was placed in nomination as an act of courtesy.

Bitterness was shown when Archdeacon Tiffany, Chairman of the Committee on Canons, presented the report of that body recommending that a new section be added to Canon 7, authorizing the Bishop or a representative to examine parish registers to see that they are properly kept. This was in accordance with a recommendation by Bishop Potter in his annual address. The Rev. Dr. J. W. Buckmaster of St. John's Church, Tuckahoe, opposed the report.

"We are rectors of independent parishes, and as such should stand by our rights," he said. "I never knew a time when the clergy conducted their office in such a business like manner as to-day. We are keeping our records properly, and no one has any right to come in and inspect our parish register."

The Rev. Dr. Harry Nichols, rector of Holy Trinity Church of Harlem, supported the Bishop and Dr. Tiffany.

"I don't see why any one should be so sensitive on this subject except he had not kept his own records properly," he said, and considerable more in the same strain.

The matter was referred back to the committee to be reported at the next Diocesan Convention.

QUESTION OF TAXATION.

George Zabriskie then offered a resolution which, in brief, was that the tendency of State legislation during recent years to curtail the exemptions from taxation enjoyed by religious corporations and institutions and societies organized for charitable and benevolent purposes be agitated in the various parishes, since the matter is to be laid before the people of the State at the coming election in the form of a Constitutional amendment. This tendency he pronounced a danger to the Church and discouraging to morality, righteousness, and good citizenship.

John A. Bell, a delegate from St. Michael's Church, opposed the resolution.

"Such action on the part of this convention," he said, "is antagonistic to the Government under which we live, and, I believe, antagonistic to the best interests of our Church. If we pass this resolution, we will again be placed before the community as constantly begging for privileges and exemption from responsibilities that rightly devolve on all good citizens. I know of nothing that would tend more to turn from us the minds of many whose hearts are now turned toward our Church with hope and longing."

The resolution was adopted by an overwhelming vote.

After luncheon the Archdeacons of the diocese presented reports on the missionary work in their respective territories, the convention sitting for the time as a Missionary Board of the Diocese.

Upon the convention reverting to its ordinary form of organization, the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Harris of St. Mary's Church, at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson, the Secretary of the convention, called attention to the amendment to Section 2 of the Religious Corporation law passed last Winter by the Legislature.

This section in its original form provided that the Trustees of any incorporated Protestant Episcopal church shall not have the power to sell, mortgage, lease, or raise a loan on any of the real property of the church, except by the consent of the Bishop and the Standing Committee of his diocese. The amendment defines as parish property only its principal church and its rectory. This, Dr. Harris said, virtually did away with the usefulness of the section as a safeguard of church property, and he presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Standing Committee of the Diocese be instructed by the convention to take the proper steps to procure the repeal of the amendment to the Religious Corporation law, as to the sale, mortgage, or loan of church property, adopted at the last session of the Legislature; also to call upon the authorities of the other dioceses in this State to concur with them in such effort.

At the end of the session the question of dividing the diocese was brought up again by the Rev. Dr. Octavius Applegate, Jr., who introduced a resolution that the committee appointed to confer with committees from other dioceses in regard to the readjustment of boundaries be also requested to consider this matter. It was lost.

UNITARIAN CHURCH ELECTIONS.

Carroll D. Wright Elected President for the Coming Year.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The National Unitarian Conference to-day elected officers as follows: President—Carroll D. Wright, Washington; Vice Presidents—Thomas J. Morris, Baltimore; George E. Adams, Chicago; George C. Perkins, San Francisco; J. Harsen Rhoades, New York City; Francis C. Lowell, Boston, and Rockwood Hoar, Worcester, Mass.; Committee on Nominations—D. W. Morehouse, New York City, and Richard C. Humphrey, Boston; Conference Council—George Batchelor, William Howell Read, and Mrs. Paul F. Frothingham, Boston; Samuel M. Crothers and W. W. Fenn, Cambridge; Miss Emma C. Low, Brooklyn; Edward C. Eliot, St. Louis; Thomas R. Slicer, New York City; Francis N. Hartwell, Louisville, and Charles A. Murdock, San Francisco; Committees on Fellowship were also elected for the New England, Middle, Western, and Southern States, and the Pacific Coast.

CONCERTED ACTION AGAINST TURKEY?

Negotiations Between the Powers Said to be Going On.

The Exchange of Views, It Is Asserted, Is One Result of the Czar's Visit to France.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The Courrier du Soir, which is usually well informed, made the following sensational statement last evening:

"One of the results of the conference between Emperor Nicholas, President Loubet, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and M. Delcassé during the Czar's visit to France is an exchange of views between European Cabinets, now progressing, with the object of arriving at an understanding as to action against Turkey.

"Germany's concurrence is assured, as Emperor William has consented, but Count von Bülow has raised objections to some of the details of the action proposed, thus necessitating a further reference to the other Governments before a final decision can be reached."

ANOTHER DEMAND ON TURKEY.

France Requires the Porte to Recognize the Protectorate Over Tunis—Sultan Appeals to Russia.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says an indispensable condition for the renewal of diplomatic relations between Turkey and France is the Porte's recognition of the treaty, concluded in 1881, whereby Tunis acknowledged the French protectorate. This recognition would not offend the powers.

The Sultan has requested M. Zinovieff, the Russian Ambassador, to solicit the Czar's intercession to end the dispute with France.

The appointment of a new Grand Vizier is declared to be imminent.

BATTLE IN THE BALKANS.

Report that Fifty-four Were Killed and Wounded in Fight Between Turkish and Albanian Troops.

BELGRADE, Sept. 26.—It is reported that Turkish and Albanian troops have come into collision at Belopolje, Old Servia, with the result that fifty-four were killed and wounded.

PRAISES AMERICAN SURGEONS.

Sir J. C. Browne Says Those Who Attended Mr. McKinley Showed the Utmost Skill.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Speaking at the banquet of the Bowyers' Company in London to-night, and referring to a touching allusion made by the Chairman, Mr. Morgan, M. P., to the death of President McKinley, Sir James Crichton Browne said he was confident that he was expressing the unanimous opinion of the British medical profession when he declared that the surgeons who attended the late President of the United States showed the utmost skill at every stage and did everything possible to alleviate the sufferings and prolong the life of their illustrious patient.

"American and British yachts may compete for victory," exclaimed Sir James, "but between American and British surgeons there is no rivalry, only mutual respect and good-will."

VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION.

NAPLES, Sept. 26.—Mount Vesuvius is in eruption.

The last eruption of Vesuvius was in May last year, when there was great alarm among the villagers in the vicinity of the volcano, and some tourists were hurt. The mountain remained in a state of eruption for several days. There was also an eruption in 1898.

Since the terrible eruption, the first recorded, in A. D. 79, when the elder Pliny perished and the Cities of Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabiae were blotted out, many eruptions have been recorded. The most celebrated in early years were in A. D. 472, 512, 685, 982, 1036, 1139, 1631, and 1638. There were nearly twenty eruptions in the course of the nineteenth century.

FORTUNE TELLERS ARRESTED.

Two Prisoners in London Said to be Chicago Criminals.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Theodore Horos and Laura Horos were remanded at a police court here to-day on the charge of conspiring to defraud women of jewelry and money by fortune telling.

Detective Inspector Kane informed the Magistrate that since the issue of the warrant the case had assumed a more serious aspect. He asserted that, according to the Chicago police records, Laura Horos was a convicted thief and Theodore Horos a confidence swindler.

Laura Horos appeared in the dock clad in a loose, cream-colored décolletée garment resembling a surplice, over which was a pale blue silk robe.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—The Bureau of Identification contains no record of Theodore and Laura Horos. Capt. Evans says he thinks the London prisoners have given false names.

KING EDWARD'S RETURN HOME.

Extraordinary Precautions and Unusual Ceremonial Marked It.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The arrival here on Wednesday of the King and Queen from the Continent was accompanied by ceremonies and precautions hitherto unknown here, and which show that King Edward intends to surround his position with all the pomp possible.

The royal yacht was convoyed from Flushing to Port Victoria by a formidable escort of warships, and the yacht's arrival at the latter place was marked by unusual ceremonial in the reception of the officials and the guards of honor. His Majesty receiving them on the bridge of the royal yacht in flie. The King wore an Admiral's uniform.

Extraordinary precautions were taken along the railroad. In addition to the usual signaling, the entire route was guarded and lined by railroad employes, who hand-signaled the train from one to another.

A quaint figure in His Majesty's suite was the Egyptian coffeemaker from Rutter's Hotel, Homburg, who is well known to visitors there. King Edward has secured the man's services.

DUKE OF CORNWALL IN WINNIPEG.

Medals for Boer War Veterans—Manitoba University Opened.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 26.—The special trains of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and party arrived here at noon to-day, and the royal couple were given an enthusiastic reception. The city was filled with visitors, and the crowd gathered outside the station numbered many thousands. The city was attractively decorated and the national colors were shown everywhere.

The Duke presented medals to veterans of the South African war, and both the Duke and Duchess assisted in the opening of Manitoba University. The royal party dined at Government House to-night and resumed the journey westward at 10 o'clock.

Gen. Corbin's Wedding Day Set.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Announcement was made to-day that the marriage of Major General H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General of the army, and Miss Edythe Patten will take place in this city at the residence of the bride, on the 6th of November.

WORCESTER MUSIC FESTIVAL.

Edgar S. Kelley's "Aladdin" and Langdon and Chadwick's "Judith" Rendered with Great Success.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 26.—Edgar S. Kelley's "Aladdin," a suite composed upon Chinese tunes, was performed at the music festival this afternoon, under the direction of the composer. This extraordinarily clever work met with great success. The audience found it the most attractive single feature of the week thus far. Some excellent colorature singing was done at the afternoon concert by Miss Estelle Liebling.

The great event of the day, naturally, was the first production of "Judith," in the evening. This is called a lyric drama. The text, founded upon the biblical narrative, was written by William Chauncey Langdon, the music by George W. Chadwick. It is perfectly plain that this work is an opera. It could be performed in a theatre, just as it stands, but whether it would succeed in theatrical representation, no man can say, until it had been tried.

In cantata form, so to speak, it demands more than the imagination is willing to give, and its most intensely dramatic features do not attain their proper effect. Extended discussion of this interesting work will be deferred for a day or two. The presentation this evening was decidedly rough. Both chorus and orchestra needed further rehearsal.

The solo singers were eminently successful. They were Gertrude May Stein, David Bispham, Dr. Dufft, and E. C. Towne. There is much in the music that appeals strongly at first hearing. It caught tonight's audience, and brought out a popular verdict that was unmistakably favorable.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Christie Macdonald has resigned her part in the musical comedy, "Champaigne Charlie," in which Peter F. Dailey is starring. Miss Macdonald severed her connection with the company on Saturday night last in Boston. Mae Lowery is playing the rôle. Will A. McConnell has also resigned.

A. H. Canby, theatrical manager, sailed for London yesterday. He only arrived in this city from Australia Monday. Mr. Canby will return to New York in three weeks.

E. H. Sothern began rehearsals yesterday at the Garden Theatre of Justin Huntly McCarthy's play, "If I Were King."

Oscar Hammerstein announces he will open the Victoria Theatre with the Russell Brothers in "Sweet Marie," Oct. 10.

Mme. Louise Homer, the contralto, and Jacques Bars, the tenor, arrived in New York yesterday on the Germanic.

IN THE SHOPS.

Some magnificent new gowns are being exhibited and sold just now. Many beautiful things are to be seen among imported garments which are making their American début. These French gowns, while they are exquisite in workmanship and design, are too extreme for many tastes. They show the most advanced styles and modified editions of them will make beautiful Winter frocks. There are many peculiarities to be noticed and many ideas to be gathered in cut, trimming, and minor details.

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Some of the gowns are all that the quietest taste could demand, and one of the most elegant of French gowns, a Havet model in white chiffon and exquisite Irish point lace was purchased yesterday by Mrs. Havemeyer. This is an all-white gown, high-necked and long-sleeved, for dinner or reception, made in a comparatively simple fashion. The whole frock is composed entirely of broad, lengthwise bands of the lace, alternating with perpendicular rows of tucked chiffon. The band of the insertion running down the centre of the bodice has straight edges, is finished on either side with narrow lines of tucked chiffon, and on either side of this are two more of the broad band of the lace, these with deep scalloped edges, each scallop or point facing the front, finished with three white chenille or velvet buttons, giving the waist the effect of fastening in this way. The stock is a straight band of lace with a narrower edge of it finishing the top, the small points extending above the collar, giving a pretty and becoming finish. In the skirt a broad line down the centre is formed of the tucked chiffon, with the broad bands of deeply pointed lace on either side and alternating other bands and tucks entirely around the skirt. The sleeves reach just below the elbow and are formed of the tucking and lace, the former predominating. At the back of the sleeve, just above the elbow, a full piece of the tucking is set in to give a puff at the back, and it, with the rest of the sleeve, is gathered into a lace band at the lower edge. A white satin ribbon finishes the waist with two loops below the band, one on either side of the centre of the front, while in the back is a short standing loop of the ribbon, which is about two and a half inches wide and falls in long ends down the back of the skirt.

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Among these new gowns are many for evening wear, and there is a noticeable number of Princesse frocks, made with perfectly simple lines but not fitting in snugly at the waist, merely tapering in without touching the figure.

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One of these is a striking evening gown of dark blue silk veiled in chiffon of the same color and embroidered in flowers and leaves of sequins of dark blue, the shade of the gown, leaves and flowers being outlined with gold sequins. A branch of this brilliant embroidery trails down the front of the gown and around the lower edge, which is finished with a four or five inch flounce of the chiffon. This has a line or two of dark blue sequins in its soft folds. The chief feature of this gown is the embroidery of the bodice, a big broad butterfly of the gold sequins, with outspread wings, covering almost the entire front, the indented edges of the wings forming a prettily scalloped edge to the low-cut neck of the bodice. The cut to this is very low, and there are long sleeves of the chiffon, fastened into a narrow embroidered band of the sequins at the waist. The sleeves are full and loose, blousing over the hand, almost concealing it. But any extra length which the sleeve had at this end is equalized by the shortness at the top, as the sleeves begin only on a level with the top of the corsage, and the shoulders are entirely uncovered. The gown is effective.

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Low cut as to bodice and long as to sleeves seem to be the rule. There are full-length sleeves of some gauzy material, or others of the heavier material, reaching nearly to the elbow. One black velvet gown has sleeves formed of large puffs of the velvet, these rather shorter than most, reaching only half way to the elbow, but with a long drapery of white lace falling from the back of the sleeve. A sleeve to another gown reaches nearly to the elbow, has a drapery sleeve held in place with a big jeweled ornament. From the back of the sleeve is a long festoon of white lace which falls far below the waist. The shoulders may or may not be covered with these sleeves, and if they are not there may or may not be a strap over the shoulder. Three strands of sequins in one gown have the appearance of supporting the gown.

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Flowers as well as fur and lace play an important part in evening gowns, and black and white is a smart combination. One evening frock which shows this is unique. It is a black velvet gown having a snugly fitting princesse effect, for the bodice comes just to the waist line, where it is slightly pointed back and front, and it can only be seen by the close observer that it is not all in one piece. The skirt to this gown is perfectly plain to the lower edge, where there is a deep flounce of a beautiful, fine, cream-white lace, which, oddly enough, is set on to the black velvet and shows the black beneath down to the lower edge of the skirt, where, forming a frill under the edge of the lace, is a row of big pink roses outlining the entire edge of the skirt. There is a prettily undulated outline to the top of this flounce, which rises high at the two sides and is narrower at the back and front, a novelty in flounces. A broad band of silver sequins finishes the top of the flounce and outlines the low-cut corsage, forming the only trimming across the back, but is interwoven with white lace and a row of pink roses which finish the edge of the front of the corsage. The sleeves of the gown reach to the elbow, the upper part being of the white lace over white, while a little more than half way down a band of pink roses encircles each arm and heads a three or four inch frill of white chiffon which falls over the lower part of the sleeve, which is of the black velvet. It is a unique gown, but elegant and distinctive.

PANAMA FEARS INVASION

Gen. Domingo Diaz Reported to Have Landed at Chame.

Measures for Defence Taken—State of Antitognia Promises 17,000 Men—Warship at Panama.

COLON, Sept. 26.—The following dispatch has been delayed by the censor: Panama for a week or more has been in a very unsettled state of mind, owing to apparently well-founded reports brought by incoming steamers and received from other sources to the effect that an expedition, numbering between 150 and 200 men, under Gen. Domingo Diaz, which sailed from Corinto, Nicaragua, two weeks ago, had effected a safe landing at a place called Chame, about fifty miles south of Panama.

Chame offers splendid natural facilities for resisting attacks, and the expedition is said to be well armed and equipped and to be in possession of modern guns. Gen. Diaz, whose son played a prominent part in last year's battle at Panama, is a Colombian and a large cattle owner.

A noteworthy feature of the present situation is the fact that the Colombian rebels under Gen. Patino, who a month ago daily and nightly pillaged most of the defenseless railroad stations, have not been heard of recently. It is supposed that the troops under Victoriano Lorenzo, who were recently in the vicinity of Panama, have already effected a junction with Patino's troops and are now near Chorrera, only one day's journey from Panama. It is thought that they are awaiting union with the Nicaragua contingent under Gen. Diaz in order to make a combined assault upon Panama.

The Government is on the alert and has already dispatched a force of 200 troops to Matachin Station, the nearest point on the railroad leading to Chorrera. Fully alive to the fact that Venezuela, Ecuador, and Nicaragua are openly aiding this Liberal, or insurgent, cause, the Colombian authorities are making strenuous efforts to maintain sovereignty by large importations of rifles, guns, and ammunition. They have also purchased in Europe two additional war vessels. The State of Antioquia has offered to supply 17,000 men in case of an emergency. Other States will doubtless follow this example.

The recent decree of the Mayor of Panama enforcing military conscription has met with little success. It is rumored that 300 persons of the prescribed age, but having insurgent sympathies, are missing, and the assumption is that they have joined the Liberals.

Gen. Alban, since his return from Bocas del Toro, has been engrossed by affairs at Panama. His energy is untiring. He directs and supervises all important matters, and many that are not important, often coming into collision with the heads of departments, and always contriving to have his own way. Gen. Garcia's case is one in point. Although this officer had a splendid record, his services on the isthmus have been dispensed with.

The foreign warships now at Panama are the Iowa, representing the United States; the sloop Icarus, representing Great Britain, and the second-class cruiser Protet, representing France. At Colon are the United States gunboat Machias and the French cruiser Suchet.

WAR MAY BE DECLARED.

Report at Port of Spain that Venezuela Would Make the Declaration To-day.

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Sept. 26.—Advices received here from Caracas say Venezuela will probably declare war on Colombia Sept. 28. A financial crisis exists in Venezuela owing to the refusal of the Bank of Venezuela and the Bank of Commerce to comply with President Castro's demand that they subscribe to a forced loan.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacoa, Sept. 26.—The Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador, formerly the American yacht Atalanta, arrived here last night, coaled, and returned to Maracaibo to-day.

An emissary to President Castro, from an influential Venezuelan official at Maracaibo, passed through here yesterday and is due at Caracas to-night. The emissary is charged to persuade President Castro to refrain from taking aggressive action on the frontier, but to hold the troops on the Venezuelan side ready to repel a Colombian advance, should any be made. This plan is strongly indorsed by certain conservative Venezuelan officials at Maracaibo and Guajira, where hopes are entertained that President Castro will be persuaded to adopt the suggestions made.

It is reported here that Venezuela is actively recruiting in the State of Carabobo, and that the Venezuelan authorities intend sending 3,000 men, with arms and ammunition, to guard the frontier on the Guajira Peninsula.

Further details, received from a Colombian official, regarding the Guajira engagements, are to the effect that a battalion of Venezuelan troops, forced to fight against the soldiers' will, deserted from the Venezuelans to the Colombians during the fight at Corozua, Sept. 14, and began fighting on the side of the Colombians. The official also says that Colombia had 1,200 men in the Guajira engagements. Reports received here say that 300 Venezuelans and four cannon were captured, and that 600 were killed or wounded or are missing. It is also said that a brother of President Castro was wounded.

NEW YORK WOMAN KILLED.

Jumped from the Rear of a Train at Crugers, N. Y., and Was Run Over by a Train Following.

Mrs. Howard Brockway of 317 West Ninety-second Street yesterday afternoon jumped from the rear car of the Southwestern Limited on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and was killed. She was on the first section of the train. She jumped near the station at Crugers. The second section of the limited ran over her body.

Mrs. Brockway was returning from Bridgewater, N. Y., with her mother-in-law, Mrs. Clara E. Brockway, and her five-year-old daughter, Sylvia. She had been suffering for some time from severe mental depression, but seemed so much better after the Summer spent in the country that it was thought well for her to return to the city. She had given no evidence of violence and had expressed no wish to die.

As the train neared the city she seemed to grow very cheerful, and spoke of her delight at returning home. The family were seated in the last section of the rear car. They were going through a dark cut when Mrs. Brockway was missed. Failing to find her Mrs. Clara E. Brockway realized that she must have jumped from the car. A telegram was sent to Crugers, and on arrival in the Grand Central Station an answer had been received, and the conductor told the family that Mrs. Brockway was dead.

Howard Brockway, a well-known musician and composer, was notified at Auburn, N. Y., of his wife's death, and immediately started for home. His cousin, Charles E. Woodbridge, went last night to Crugers to take charge of the body. It was not understood there at first how the dead woman happened to be without a hat or gloves, and her identification was made possible only by her card case.

A member of the family last night said that Mrs. Brockway's recent improvement had been marked, and that she had been especially happy over the return of her father, Otis B. Boise, who for fifteen years has been in Berlin. He had come back to this country to take charge of the Department of Music in the Peabody Institute.

Mrs. Brockway was married six years ago, and coming from a family of musicians, had been very happy with her musical husband. It was believed that her mental trouble was due to the long siege of nursing her daughter last Spring, and her terrible anxiety then over the serious illness of the child.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

Negotiations for Their Sale to This Country Resumed.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 26.—The new Danish Ministry has resumed negotiations with Minister Swenson for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

The Ministry favors the sale, and is anxious to be in a position to give the Rigsdag definite information when it meets, which will be shortly.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The yacht races occupied the attention of society at large, as will be seen in another column, but the number of fashionable people who went down the bay this year was comparatively small, and there were not a few who were seen in town. The Tuxedo element was missing, as the club members intend to show up to-day at the Horse Show, which begins this morning, and for which the cottagers have been preparing for some time. There will also be a hunt to-day and to-morrow at Meadow Brook. To-morrow the regular drag will take place.

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The marriage of Miss Caroline Livingston, the daughter of the late Robert Cambridge Livingston, and whose mother before her marriage was Miss Maria Whitney, to Maxwell Stevenson, the son of the late A. L. Stevenson, formerly of the South, will take place, as stated in this column on Saturday, Sept. 14, at Islip, L. I., on Oct. 3. The wedding is to be celebrated in St. Mark's Church, Islip, at noon. The Rev. Ralph L. Brydges will read the services and the wedding will be followed by a breakfast. A special train will leave New York from the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street at 10:20 A. M., and from Long Island City at 10:30 and Freeport at 11 o'clock. Returning the train will leave Islip at 2:30 o'clock.

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Miss Livingston's maid of honor will be Miss Caroline Whitney Fellowes, a cousin of the bride, and there will be four bridesmaids—Miss Beatrice Hoyt, Miss Evelyn Knapp Parsons, granddaughter of Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Miss Mary Harriman, daughter of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, and Miss Caroline Wilmerding, daughter of Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding. Mr. Stevenson's best man is to be Arthur Iselin, and the ushers will be Louis Livingston, a brother of the bride-to-be; Bradish G. Johnson, Jr., Percival C. Wharton, and J. Searle Barclay.

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Although the fashionable restaurants were comparatively deserted at noon yesterday, there was still a sprinkling of the fashionable element at Delmonico's. Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Sr., Mrs. William Jay, and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Harriman were lunching; and at the Waldorf Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliott, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, and Miss Eads of Washington lunched.

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At night the restaurants were also dull compared with the previous night. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a handsome dinner in the palm garden of the Waldorf, and among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Harry Walters, Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and others.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor gave a small dinner at Sherry's, and their guests included Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the Misses Alice and Evelyn Blight, and Miss Alice Babcock. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, Mrs. Ward McAllister, and others were also dining there.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Emlen Smith and Miss Rhoda Smith have left Bar Harbor and gone to their Philadelphia home. Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Scott left Bar Harbor yesterday. Mrs. Fellowes Davis, Miss Davis, and Dudley and Pierrepont Davis have also left Bar Harbor. The young men have gone to Cambridge, where Pierrepont Davis is to enter the Harvard law school, and his brother Harvard College. Mrs. Davis has come on to New York.

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Lady Curzon left London yesterday for India. Lady Curzon spent the Summer in England and Scotland because of her health, and is returning to India much improved. Her mother, Mrs. Leiter, spent the latter portion of the Summer with her.

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Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Jr., and Miss Beeckman have been the guests at Pride's Crossing, Mass., of Mrs. Frederick L. Ames. Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears of Boston are at their Attleborough (Mass.) farm for a few weeks, prior to opening their town house in Arlington Street, Boston.

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There arrived yesterday on the Deutschland, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gates Allen, Dr. C. A. Clemons, Dr. Charles Claxton and Mrs. Claxton, F. M. Carnegie, Mrs. E. J. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. De Coppet, Miss Juliet De Coppet and Andre De Coppet, Mrs. Rebecca M. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Farnsworth, E. M. Farnsworth, Jr., and Miss Esther M. Farnsworth, Mrs. J. B. Harriman and Miss Ethel Harriman, Mrs. R. Junod, John Kelly, Mrs. J. J. Kelly and Mrs. Josephine Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. M. G. McClure and Miss L. A. McClure, Henry N. MacCracken, Charles Scott, and Elizabeth A. Scott.

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Dr. Richard Ewell Brown and Mrs. Brown (Miss Lee) are to return from their bridal tour this week, and will live at 144 West Forty-fourth Street. Mrs. Brown is the daughter of J. Bowers Lee.

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Mrs. Samuel Smith is at her country home at Ballston Spa. Mr. and Mrs. Sydney J. Smith are to be her guests for a time, and will later go to Westbury, L. I., for some weeks.

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Washington is looking forward to the announcement of the engagement of Miss Edith Davidge, daughter of Judge Davidge, and Algernon Sartoris, grandson of the late U. S. Grant.

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Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, who returned on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, is looking extremely well. While abroad Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt did much touring in a motor car.

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George J. Gould's yacht Sybarite did not go out to the yacht race yesterday, as she is being fitted up for a cruise across the ocean. Several members of the Gould family will probably shortly go abroad for a somewhat extended trip.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 26.—The Hoffman Cottage, on the northwest corner of Bellevue Avenue and Ledge Road, has been sold to Oliver G. Jennings of New York, who occupied the cottage during the past Summer. Mr. Jennings will make extensive repairs to his new property.

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Taller, who have occupied apartments at the New Cliffs Hotel during the Summer, left to-day for New London, where they will make a brief stay before going to New York.

Miss Edith Wetmore has returned from Westchester, N. Y.

Mrs. Arnold Hague has returned from Canada and is at her cottage on Wickham Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Swayne and Mrs. Edwin Parsons, who have occupied the Carey villa, will close their Newport season on Monday.

Mrs. J. S. Hays and Miss Stella D. Hays closed the Fay cottage to-day, and have gone to Allegheny, Penn.

Mrs. Brockholst Cutting has closed her cottage, Wee Bush, for the season.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks and Miss Gladys B. Broooks went to New York to-day.

Miss Leary gave her usual Thursday afternoon reception and musicale at the Paul cottage, which was attended by all the society people remaining in Newport. Heath Gregory and the Misses Kieckhoefer played, as has been the custom at all of Miss Leary's receptions this year. This was Miss Leary's last entertainment of the season. She will return to New York early next week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Van Alen gave a dinner at their cottage to-night.

Mrs. William Astor and Miss Van Alen will close their Newport cottage early next week.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse has cards out for a dinner at her new villa Sunday night.

Cuban Student Shot Accidentally.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Julio C. Varona, a Cuban, eighteen years old, who has been studying the English language in this village, accidentally shot himself while hunting this afternoon. He is now at Thrall Hospital, Middletown. Varona's father has a Government position at Washington, and the young man intended to enter Columbia University to take a course in electrical engineering.

New Controller in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—William B. Ridgely, recently appointed Controller of the Currency, arrived in Washington to-night. He will devote a few days to the affairs of the office with Controller Dawes before assuming charge on Oct. 1.

REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR NEW JERSEY

Party Convention Nominates Franklin Murphy for Governor.

Speech of ex-Attorney General Griggs—Platform Pledges Support to President Roosevelt.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 26.—Franklin Murphy was placed in nomination for Governor of New Jersey by the Republican Convention here this afternoon. The nomination was by acclamation and not even a shadow of opposition developed. The platform adopted deplores President McKinley's death, commends the National and State administrations, and pledges the party, if continued in power, to the further reduction of taxes, to good roads, better schools, and legislation against anarchy.

The convention was held in Taylor's Opera House. A draped portrait of William McKinley hung over the stage. Before the convention was called to order the band in the gallery softly played the opening bars of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and without any preconcerted movement the audience arose and joined in the hymn.

The Rev. Henry B. Robinson, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, made the opening prayer, in which he referred to the country's affliction. Vice Chairman E. C. Stokes of the State Committee then called the convention to order. He paid a tribute to the late President and said, in part:

"William McKinley was the exponent of the best policies of the Republican Party. Let us, in convention assembled, without dissension, with united and patriotic purpose, pledge to the living President the support of his efforts to uphold the policy of the departed leader, and to that end we will earnestly strive to carry the banner of Republicanism to victory next November."

Senator Stokes then nominated John W. Griggs for permanent Chairman, and amid great applause the ex-Governor was escorted to the stage. Mr. Griggs spoke in part as follows:

"Just now the Democrats are busy, not in opposing or attempting to overthrow the policies of the Republican Party, but in trying to find out what kind of a platform they can best construct to get in. Until the sound-money wing of that party can agree with the free-silver wing, until the patriotic men in the party who uphold the Government in its Philippine policy in asserting that the United States is big enough to take care of all the territory she desires to; until the sound-money Democrats who voted for William McKinley are convinced that free silver and anti-imperialism are paramount issues—until all these are agreed upon you will not find these men working and voting with the Democratic Party."

Mr. Griggs closed with a eulogy of the late President.

The call for the convention was read, the usual committees were named, and a short recess was taken. Then upon reassembling the platform was adopted. It says in part:

"The blow which ended the life of our beloved President was cruel, inhuman, and lawless. It was aimed, not at the gentle and lovable McKinley, but at the Republic and the majesty of law which guarantee liberty of person and safety of property. Any doctrine which justifies or encourages assassination is utterly hostile to civilization and the welfare of mankind and must be no longer tolerated in this country, and we demand and insist that laws, State and National, be enacted for the effective suppression of such teachings.

"The pledge of President Roosevelt that he will continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley has our unqualified approval, and entitles him to our loyal support.

"We heartily approve and indorse the administration of Gov. Voorhees. Under his watchful care reforms have been accomplished, the interests of the people have been made paramount to partisan ends, the resources of the State have been carefully husbanded, and the public moneys wisely and economically employed."

A motion by Gen. Congdon was adopted that the officers of the convention send to President Roosevelt a copy of that part of the platform expressing confidence in him. Senator McCarter of Essex then took the platform and placed Mr. Murphy in nomination.

The nomination was seconded, on behalf of Hudson County, by George L. Record. Prosecutor Crossley of Mercer then moved that the nomination of Mr. Murphy be made by acclamation. This was done, and Col. Samuel D. Dickinson of Hudson, Frank H. Scott of Essex, and Frank Croft of Camden were appointed a committee to bring Mr. Murphy before the convention.

Mr. Murphy in accepting the nomination said the Governorship of New Jersey was a great office and that a nomination for that office called for all the thanks he could express. Mr. Murphy then paid a tribute to the late President McKinley, and said the mantle of Elijah had fallen upon Elisha in the person of President Roosevelt, of whose capacity and high purposes there was no question. Mr. Murphy regretted the illness of Gen. Sewell, and expressed the hope that he might soon recover. Mr. Murphy closed by attributing the prosperity of the Nation to the Republican Party.

The convention then adjourned.

Sketch of Franklin Murphy.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 26.—Franklin Murphy, to-day nominated by the Republicans of the State for Governor, was born in Jersey City Jan. 3, 1846. Ten years later his parents came to this city. He received his education at the Newark Academy. He enlisted as a private in Company A, Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers, when the civil war broke out. He served through the conflict and then returned here and began the manufacture of varnish. He always took an active part in politics, and in 1883 he was elected Alderman. While still an Alderman he was elected to the Assembly and served six terms. In 1892 he became the Chairman of the Republican State Committee. As such he conducted the campaigns of John W. Griggs and Foster M. Voorhees for the Governorship. Mr. Murphy is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, has been President General of the Sons of the American Revolution, and is a member of the Society of the Colonial Wars.

SMALLPOX SPREADS WIDELY.

In Three Months 9,797 Cases Reported in This Country, 3,818 in Corresponding Period Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The efforts of the health authorities of the different States to arrest the ravages of smallpox do not seem to be meeting with success, according to the last reports of the Marine Hospital Service, for the number of cases reported between June 28 and Sept. 20 was 9,797, as compared with 3,818 during the corresponding period of last year.

The number of deaths resulting from the cases reported was but 274, showing a smaller death rate this year from the scourge. Alaska, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Texas, and Virginia seem to have enjoyed greater freedom from the disease than last year, while a few States make distressingly high reports:

	Last Year.	This Year.
Colorado	109	479
Indiana	130	212
Kansas	55	410
Minnesota	371	1,512
New York	7	521
Ohio	1,576	3,457
Pennsylvania	10	1,206

HARBOR CONTRACT TROUBLES.

Imputation of Bribery Causes Excitement in Montreal.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 26.—Some time ago the Harbor Board of Montreal, a trust partly appointed by the Government, which has control of the whole harbor, granted a contract to a Mr. Jamieson of this city to erect fireproof elevators. They were made subject to the approval of the Minister of Public Works.

Mr. Tarte and he sprang a sensation at a private conference with the board recently by declaring that he had information that $30,000 had been promised to members of the board to forward the contract. He declined to approve the contract until he had inquired into it. Mayor Prefontaine, who is a political supporter of the Government, challenged Mr. Tarte to make specific charges, and criticised him for opposing the interests of Montreal.

Mr. Tarte retorted that Prefontaine wanted his portfolio in the Cabinet, but that he had the interests of the whole country to consider. The affair has caused a great sensation in the city.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James F. Pickering.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Mr. James F. Pickering, at one time one of the most widely known lawyers of Boston, died Wednesday. Mr. Pickering was a native of Rochester, N. H., having been born in that town seventy-five years ago.

In the sixties he tried many cases and was very successful. In his later years Mr. Pickering was from time to time connected with cases of prime importance solely as a matter of principle. He was counsel for the Rev. William F. Davis and the Rev. H. L. Hastings when they were tried for violating an ordinance prohibiting preaching on the Common without a license from the Mayor.

This case was tried before the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and the opinion was written by Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes. Later the same case in another form was carried to the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Pickering was always recognised as a man having a wonderful command of language, and as one specially skillful in cross-questioning witnesses.

He was very fond of reading, and possessed a well-chosen library. His preference was for English literature and dramatic works. Theology always had an interest for him. In pleading, as well as in conversation, Mr. Pickering had great felicity of expression. His clear voice enabled him to speak with great force, and compelled close attention from his hearers.

In politics he was an old-time Jeffersonian Democrat. Gen. Butler was for many years one of his most intimate personal friends. Many public offices were offered Mr. Pickering, but he always refused them.

John George Nicolay.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—John George Nicolay, the author and private secretary of President Lincoln, died here to-day, aged seventy years.

He was born in Essingen, Bavaria, on Feb. 26, 1832, and came to the United States with his father in 1838. For some time he lived in Cincinnati, where he attended the public schools. They moved to Illinois, where at the age of sixteen Mr. Nicolay entered the office of The Pike County Free Press, published in Pittsfield. There he learned typesetting, and before he attained his majority he was proprietor and editor of the paper.

Mr. Nicolay went to Springfield in 1857 as an assistant to the Secretary of State, and when Abraham Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency he became his secretary. After the election he was appointed private secretary of the President, and served in that capacity until the assassination of Lincoln.

From 1865 until 1869 he was United States Consul at Paris, and on his return edited for a time The Chicago Republican. He was Marshal of the United States Supreme Court from 1872 until 1887. Mr. Nicolay was the author of a "Life of Abraham Lincoln," which he wrote in collaboration with John Hay. "The Outbreak of Rebellion" is another of his works. He also contributed to the Encyclopaedia Britannica the biographical sketch of Abraham Lincoln.

Elliott Perry Gleason.

Elliott Perry Gleason, a well-known inventor and manufacturer, died at his home in Brooklyn yesterday in his eighty-first year. Mr. Gleason was born in Westmoreland, N. H. At the age of fifteen he moved to Boston, and afterward to Providence, where in 1851 he went into business under the firm name of Mooney & Gleason in the manufacture of gas burners and similar supplies, which at that time was a new industry. Mr. Gleason perfected the argand gas burner, which netted him a fortune. He also invented the two-hole or fish-tail gas burner tip and numerous other valuable improvements.

In 1861 he established himself in this city, where in 1871 he incorporated the E. P. Gleason Manufacturing Company. He also owned the Gleason Knitting and Manufacturing Company of Seneca Falls, and was the principal owner of the Gleason & Bailey Company, also of Seneca Falls, in which village he was known as the "workingman's friend." He was also President of the Gleason-Peters Air Pump Company, the Lawler Water Feed and Damper Regulator Company, and the Steam Boiler Equipment Company of New York. In 1883 he began, in Brooklyn, the manufacture of glassware for illuminating purposes.

Mr. Gleason was never married, and is survived by two sisters and a brother. His body will be buried in the family plot at Greenwood Cemetery on Sunday.

Thomas J. Slaughter.

Thomas J. Slaughter, a retired merchant, multi-millionaire, and one of the most extensive growers of roses in the country, died Wednesday at his home, Dellwood, near Madison, N. J. He was born in Green River County, Ky., seventy-seven years ago. His father was prominent in the early days of that State, and was a member of the Electoral College which elected Andrew Jackson. The elder Slaughter met with business reverses when Thomas J. was fourteen years old, and the son's education at school was cut short. He moved to Missouri and worked in a grocery. In 1851 he moved to St. Louis and became a travelling salesman for a grocery house. Ten years later he purchased the business. In 1863 he moved to New York and started the firm of Norton & Slaughter in Broad Street, and the firm remained in the mercantile lines for twenty-five years.

For the last six years Mr. Slaughter was sole owner of the business, to which he added a general banking business. He purchased Dellwood from Jay Gould, who, for two years, had occupied it with his family, in 1877, and had lived there since. He became a lover and grower of roses. Four children survive him. He had suffered from heart disease for some time, and it was the cause of

FEMESOLE'S FAST RACE

McCafferty Filly Lowered Track Record in Algeria Stakes.

WHITNEY HORSES TWICE FIRST

Zinzibar Captured the Hitchcock Steeplechase After a Brush with Cock Robin at Gravesend Race Course.

The racing crowd at the Gravesend track yesterday hardly knew that there was a counter attraction in the shape of an international yacht race, if the size of the attendance, the single-mindedness of the individuals present, and the enthusiasm of the gathering meant anything. There were occasional references to the fact that the fleetest sailing yachts on the globe were engaged in a contest for the most prized yachting trophy in the world, and there were bulletins announcing the progress of that contest, but the interest of the crowd at the race track centred in the six races of the afternoon, in the order that they were decided, the last race of the day being as remote when the first was being bet on as was the yachts' engagement outside Sandy Hook. Truly and once more the attitude of the crowd proved that to the average racing man there is nothing in the world but horse racing when that racing is on.

The card presented was an interesting one, with two stakes down for decision, and with fair weather and a fast track there was no cause for complaint by the visitors, not even as regards results, for three actual post favorites were first, while well-backed horses won straight through the afternoon. The sensation of the day was the outcome of the race for the Algeria Stakes, at five furlongs, for two-year-olds, with selling allowances, the fourth race on the card, which brought out a field of nine fair selling class two-year-olds, of which James R. & Foxhall P. Keene's Reformer was the post favorite. Several others of the field were well backed, but when it came to racing there was but one horse that called for consideration, this being John J. McCafferty's smart filly Femesole, who, ridden by H. Michaels, and starting at 7 to 2, broke in front and never for a moment let any of the others get near her. Femesole was clear of the crowd in the first two strides, and, drawing away at every jump for the remainder of the distance, won in a big gallop by five lengths in 0:59 3-5, the fastest time that the five-furlong course was ever covered at the Gravesend track, and within a fraction of a second of the world's fastest time for the distance on a circular track. Man o' War was the closest to her from end to end, and finished second two lengths away from Leonid, while the favorite was never a factor in the race.

The other stake event was the Hitchcock Steeplechase Handicap, over a two mile and a half course, in which Zinzibar, well ridden by Veitch, alternated in the lead with Cock Robin until Cock Robin was crowded on one of the boundary posts and there threw his rider, after which Zinzibar went on and won, ridden out, by two lengths from Jessie S., second. Heuston, who rode Cheesemite, was reported as responsible for the mishap to Cock Robin, and was suspended for the remainder of the meeting by the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association.

Of the overnight races, horses from the stable of William C. Whitney won two, these successful Whitney horses being Gold Seeker, recently bought for the stable, who started at even money in the opening race, a handicap for two-year-olds, and, leading from the first jump to the last, won, ridden out, by a length from the outsider, Caughnawaga, and in the fifth race Paul Clifford, who, at long odds-on, in a poor field of three, led from start to finish and galloped home winner in the easiest possible manner before Alard Scheck. For the second race Intrepid was favorite at a price almost prohibitive, but was backed at that by the "sure money" players, only to finish a poor third to Lady Chorister and Little Daisy, who had a fighting finish for the purse. In the last race Tower of Candles was the post choice, and, getting away well was never headed, she winning rather easily by three lengths from the thick-winded Sadducee. The races were started with the McGinnis barrier, with no recall after the barrier rose, and the new method was fairly satisfactory as no horses were left at the post. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. William C. Whitney's Gold Seeker, ch. c., by Goldfinch-La Belle Olive, 110 pounds, (T. Burns,) even and 1 to 2, won cleverly by a length; W. H. Sealey's Caughnawaga, ch. c., 115, (Wonderly,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by a head from Green J. Morris's Golden Cottage, b. c., 112, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:11. Smart Set, Highlander, The Talisman, Andy Williams, Peninsula, and Namtor also ran. Value to the winner, $790. Gold Seeker, the post favorite. Winner trained by W. Rogers.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a furlong. A. D. Hampton's Lady Chorister, br. f., 3 years, by Chorister-Hope On, 92 pounds, (Henderson,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 2, won ridden out by a head; H. C. Schultz's Little Daisy, ch. f., 3, (F. O. Thompson,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by a length from J. D. Crimmins, Jr.'s, Intrusive, ch. h., 6, 120, (Shaw,) 1 to 3 and out, third. Time—1:55. Armor and Fatalist also ran. Value to the winner, $660. Intrusive always the favorite. Winner trained by Thomas Green.

THIRD RACE.—The Hitchcock Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; about two and a half miles. Mr. Chamblett's Zinzibar, ch. g., 4, by Meddler-Zegri, 147 pounds, (Veitch,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 5, won ridden out by two lengths; Harry W. Smith's Jessie S., b. m., 6, by Buckra-Florimore, 136, (Carson,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by three lengths, from Joseph E. Widener's Miss Mitchell, b. m., 5, by Candlemas-Maggie Mitchell, 137, (Mara,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—4:51. Cock Robin, Sir Hubert, Cheesemite, Jim McGibben, and Lost Cord also ran. Cock Robin threw his rider, and Jim McGibben fell. Value to the winner, $1,415. J. H. McCormick's entry (Sir Hubert and Cheesemite) the post favorite at 7 to 2 and 6 to 5. Winner trained by S. Veitch.

FOURTH RACE.—The Algeria Stakes, for two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000 up to date of entry, selling allowances; five furlongs. John J. McCafferty's Femesole, b. f., by Sir Dixon-Cherry Blossom, 90 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, won easily by five lengths; O. L. Richard's Man o' War, b. c., by Ben Strome-Maria D., 97, (Wonderly,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by two lengths from August Belmont's Grand Duke, c., by Hastings-Leopoldina, 110, (Bullman,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—0:59 3-5. Missile, Ziri, Anak, Jim Tully, Awixa, Setauket, Eddie Busch, Octawaha, Hindred, Knapsack, Ascension, Reformer, and Presumption also ran. Value to the winner, $2,070. Reformer the post favorite at 16 to 5 and 13 to 10. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,200 in 1901, special weights, with allowances; one mile and seventy yards. William C. Whitney's Paul Clifford, blk. c., by Lissak-Trousseau III., 103 pounds, (Wonderly,) 1 to 3 and out, won easily by ten lengths; J. W. Schorr's Alard Scheck, blk. c., 106, (Woods,) 5 to 2 and 1 to 7, second by two lengths from W. C. Daly's Anna Darling, ch. f., 93, (Cramer,) 50 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $630. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners since Aug. 24, selling allowances; about six furlongs. Gardner's Tower of Candles, b. f., 3 years, by Candlemas-Duchess of Towers, 104 pounds, (Mounce,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won easily by three lengths; A. L. Astz's Sadducee, ch. g., 103, (H. Michaels,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by two lengths from A. G. Reynold's Bastile, b. g., 4, 102, (Booker,) 100 to 1 and 40 to 1, third. Time—1:10 1-5. Huitzilopochtli, Dr. Riddle, Military, Giannelle, Glengar, Cherries, Maria Bolton, Mayor Gilroy, Tonicum, and Himself also ran. Value to the winner, $670. Tower of Candles the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds, non-winners at the Gravesend meeting; five and a half furlongs. Chilton, 123 pounds; King Hanover, 122; Emshee, 118; Flora Pomona, 115; Rockwater, 113; Prescott, 108; Ethics, 106; Fair Knight, 107; Numeral, 102; Carroll D., 93.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth. Knight of Rhodes and Terminus, 118 pounds each; Toddy, 108; Belle of Troy, 107; Janice, 98; The Amazon, 107; Ethics, 96; Meddle and St. Pimlan, 95 each; Sombre, 86; Fonsolee and Broadstreet, 85 each.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old, at special weights; about six furlongs. Early Eve, Wild Bess, Tehula, Bella, Donno Honora, Clipper, Past, Anna, Handspring, Bessie McCarthy, and Miss Patsey, 110 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages; special weights, with penalties; one mile and a sixteenth. Ogden, 122 pounds; Ethics, 116; Oom Paul, 104; Fly Wheel, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners at the Gravesend meeting; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Kinnikinic, 110 pounds; Smoke, 108; Fonsolee, Bold Knight, and Alfred Vargrave, 103 each; Potente, 100; Astor, 98; Nitrate, 95; Animosity, 80.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; special weights; about six furlongs. Somerset, 112 pounds; Zemara and Kalif, 109 each; Bobs, 106; Scotch Bush, Elegy, Boojum, Irene Lindsey, Rosa, and Woolgatherer, 105 each.

Notes of the Turf.

The steeplechase jockey, Carson, who was required to stand an investigation for his ride on the horse Salesman a few days ago, was notified yesterday that his case has been decided, and he was cleared of any charge of intentional wrongdoing, but was reprimanded for carelessness.

The two-year-old, Jim Tully, who ran in the race for the Algeria Stakes, was pulled up after having covered a quarter of a mile, and returned to the stand bleeding from a ruptured artery of the head.

Green B. Morris has entered his two-year-old Sombrero in the Third Special Stakes, as the race for the crack two-year-olds, set for Saturday, is called. The other entries that are certain are Clarence H. Mackay's Hero and J. W. Schorr's Endurance by Right.

CRESCEUS FAILED AT RECORD.

King of Trotters Went a Mile in 2:04½ on a Philadelphia Track.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—Cresceus, the king of trotters, to-day failed to lower his record of 2:02¼, made at Columbus on Aug. 2, in a trial on the Belmont Driving Park course. The great son of Robert McGregor stepped the mile in 2:04½ without a skip, and thereby reduced the track record of 2:08¾ made by Alix on Nov. 7, 1894.

Everything was conducive to fine time. The track was lightning fast and there was not enough breeze to interfere with the progress of the great trotter.

There were nearly 3,000 persons present when Owner Ketcham brought Cresceus on the track for his first jog. He warmed him up in the stretch for a few minutes and then jogged him around the track in 2:31½. After a rubbing down Cresceus was brought out for his preliminary trial. Without a pacemaker he did the mile in 2:13¾. The quarters were done in 0:33½, 1:06¾, 1:41, and 2:13¾.

It was 4:20 P. M. when the horse made his appearance for the final effort at record breaking. After scoring once, Ketcham gave the starter the nod and the great trotter was off, paced by a runner attached to a sulky.

When the first quarter was reached, in 0:30¾, everybody thought the record would surely be broken. The second quarter on the straight back stretch was made in 0:30¾, but the third for a fraction over a second slower. Turning into the home stretch, Ketcham urged the trotting machine to his utmost, but the best he could do was 0:31½ for the quarter. As the horse flashed under the wire a great shout went up from the crowd, which immediately swarmed about the horse and owner. Mr. Ketcham had no excuse to offer for the failure to break the record, saying that the track and weather were favorable. Time by quarters, 0:30¼, 1:01, 1.33, 2:04½.

HARNESS RACING RESULTS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 26.—The feature of the card at Oakley Park to-day was the 2:06 pace, which was won by Edith W., in straight heats, in 2:05¼, 2:05¼ and 2:05½. These are the fastest three heats for the class this year, and are also the fastest three consecutive heats ever paced by a mare. Summary:

2:16 Class.—Pacing. Purse $1,000. (Five heats decided Wednesday.)

Birch Bud, b. m., by Birchwood, (Ernest)	1	7	1	2	2 1
Happy Wilkes, b. g., (Miller)	3	3	7	1	1 2
Hal Clipper, b. h., (Jolly)	2	1	4	5	5 3
Anterose, b. m., (Cox)	5	4	2	3	3 ro
Baron B., b. h., (Gosnell)	7	5	3	4	4 ro
Frank McKinney, b. g., (Mayberry)	6	2	5	dis.	
John H., b. g., (McDowell)	8	6	6	dis.	
Violadick, b. m., (Belt)	4	dis.			

Time—2:11; 2:16; 2:14; 2:15; 2:15; 2:14.

2:06 Class.—Pacing. Purse $1,000.

Edith W., b. m., by Ben Lomond, Jr., (Turner)	1	1	1		
Harry O., blk. g., (Bogash)	5	2	2		
Riley D., blk. h., (Erwin)	2	3	3		
Tom Ogden, b. g., (Carmathan)	3	5	5		
Dumont W., b. g., (Ernest)	4	4	4		

Time by Quarters.—First Heat—0:32; 1:03½; 1:34; 2:06¾. Second Heat—0:32; 1:03; 1:34; 2:05¼. Third Heat—0:32; 1:03½; 1:34; 2:05¾.

2:20 Class.—Pacing. Purse $1,000.

Cambria Maid, b. m., by Haldillard, (Boyd)	1	1	1				
Teddy F., rn. g., (Snow)	6	2	2				
Elderone, b. g., (Stewart)	2	7	8				
Dandy, b. g., (Curtis)	3	4	7				
Affie, b. m., (Hull)	7	3	6				
Annie M., b. m., (Newburn)	4	4	5				
St. Patrick's Belle, ch. m., (Swisher)	5	6	ds				
Juniur, ch. g., (Sanders)	Ds.						

Time—2:11¾; 2:12½; 2:18.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—Results at Gentlemen's Driving Park to-day:

First Race.—2:15 class; trotting; purse $500. Pug won, Annihilator second, Belle Onward third. Best time—2:17¼.

Second Race.—2:20 class; trotting stake; purse $1,000. Roommate won, Aldine Medium second, Beltine third. Best time—2:18¼.

Third Race.—2:08 class; trot or pace; purse $500; (unfinished.) Effie Powers won, Maxine second, Frank Rysdick third. Best time—2:12.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 26.—There was another good-sized crowd at the Queens-Nassau Counties fair here to-day. There was the usual interest in the track events, and hardly a vacant seat was in the grand stand while the races were being run off. Summary:

Foals of 1898, open to all; purse, $200.

Lakeville Maid, ch. m., (Deneley)	1	2	1 1
Prince Arthur, br. g., (Moore)	2	1	2 2
Narvol Girl, ch. m., (Jenks)	3	3	3 2
Signa, ch. m., (Munz)	Dis.		

Time—2:22½; 2:35; 2:35¼; 2:36.

2:25 Class.—Trotting; open to all; purse $300.

Lord Belgrave, b. g., (Snyder)	6	4	5	1	1	
Too Too, (Cook)	1	1	4	3	4	2
Dick, b. g., (Miller)	2	0	2	2	2	4
Maud M., ch. m., (Davis)	7	2	1	4	3	3
Lady Primrose, b. m., (Hendrickson)	4	5	6	dr.		
Easter, ch. g., (Williamson)	5	3	3	5	5	
Lizzie B., blk. m., (Burdick)	3	dr.				
Minnie R., br. m., (Munz)	Dis.					

Time—2:23; 2:22; 2:22; 2:22½; 2:24¾; 2:28.

Free for All.—Pacing; purse $600.

George, b. g., (Broistedt)	4	1	1	1	
Nancy Roy, ch. m., (Marshall)	3	3	2	2	
Moth Miller, ro. g., (Randall)	1	2	3	3	
Cyles Mayoes, b. g., (Davis)	2	4	4	4	

Time—2:15¾; 2:14¾; 2:19½; 2:20.

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Swift, b. g., (Ticehurst)	1	1	1	
Bow Rene, b. g., (Bronk)	2	2	2	
Percy, b. g., (Smith)	3	3	3	
Princess May, br. m., (Atwood)	4	4	4	

Time—2:24½; 2:23½; 2:20.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Sept. 26.—In the presence of the largest crowd ever in attendance at the Allentown fair four racing events were decided to-day in sixteen heats. The 2:24 pace, Hotel Hamilton Stake, purse $3,000, (nine starters,) was won by March Gale, with Lucy Girl second. The latter took the first two heats. Best time, 2:11¾.

The 2:17 trot, Globe Store Stake, purse $1,000, (eight starters,) was won by Walter H. in straight heats, Antezella second. Best time, 2:14¼.

Roamer won the 2:15 pace, purse $500, after Alberta had taken the first two heats. Six starters. Best time, 2:12½.

Singke K. won the free-for-all trot in straight heats, Chantry second. Four starters. Best time. 2:14¼.

DOVER, N. H., sept. 26.—The racing at the Fall meeting at the Granite State Park this far has been the best ever witnessed in New Hampshire. The 2:16 trot to-day needed eight heats. Summary:

2:16 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Mary D., ch. m., by Young Jim, (Hunt)	3	4	1	2	2	2	1	1
Emma D., br. m., (Walker)	4	2	3	3	1	4	2	2
Fanny Rice, b. m., (Gordon)	1	3	4	6	6	1	3	*
Wasco, b. g., (Dore)	6	1	2	1	4	3	*	
Albertia, b. g., (Palmer)	2	6	5	4	3	†		
The Charmer, b. h., (Kilborn)	5	5	6	5	5	†		

Time—2:14¾; 2:14½; 2:15½; 2:15¾; 2:16¾; 2:19½; 2:19¾; 2:20¾.

*Distanced. †Ruled off.

2:22 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

Allie Snell, b. h., by Allie Wilkes, dam Unknown, (Pope)	3	2	1	1	1	
Birdie D., b. m., by Col. Weir, dam untraced, (Dodge)	1	8	3	4	2	
Mary C., ch. b., by Idol King, (Goodfellow and Walker)	4	1	5	5	3	
Charlong, b. m., (O'Donnell)	5	4	2	2	4	
Glen Onward, b. g., (Richardson)	5	5	4	3	4	

Time—2:18¼; 2:16¾; 2:18¼; 2:18¼; 2:19¼.

2:14 Class.—Trotting; purse $500; (unfinished.)

Maurine, b. m., by Hinder Wilkes, dam Sally B., by Lever, (Turner)	1			
Consuelo S., b. m., (Pierce)	2			
Dot Miller, b. m., (Walker)	3	4		
Lissa B., b. m., (Middleby)	5	3		
Much Ado, b. g., (Kennedy)	4	5		

Time—2:15½; 2:15¾.

Matinee Races at Yonkers Track.

With more than sixty trotters and pacers, representing the best-known of the Speedway horses, and including many famous animals from the Grand Circuit race tracks, the coming Saturday matinée races of the Road Drivers' Association, at the Empire City tracks, Yonkers, promise extraordinary entertainment for the lovers of light harness. The amateur races will be for silver trophies and rosettes. The events to be decided include a race for a $1,000 purse and the Olcott trophy, between four two-year-old horses owned by the well-known Wall Street men—Hugh J. Grant, Anthony N. Brady, C. K. G. Billings, and A. C. Hall; a free-for-all trot, with seven entries; a free-for-all pace, for which eight side-wheelers have been named; a 2:15 trot, with three starters; a 2:20 trot, in which sixteen green horses are engaged; a 2:24 pace, with twelve entries, and a team race, for which seven of the fastest pairs that frequent the New York Speedway are scheduled to start. The first event will be called at 1 P. M.

Anaconda Won Pacing Race.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 26.—Several thousand people witnessed the race between Joe Patchen and Anaconda at the Tri-State Fair Grounds here to-day. Both horses were in fine shape and the track was fast. The race was for a purse of $2,000. Anaconda won two straight heats, the first in 2:04¼ and the second 2:04. In both heats the finishes were very close. Anaconda lowered the track record of 2:06¾, made in 1893 by Robert J.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Beat Chicago by a Good Margin—Brooklyn Lost to Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 26.—It was New York's turn to defeat the local baseball team to-day and they accomplished the feat with neatness and dispatch. Poor as is Freedman's team, it made the local players look cheap even in comparison and won by a score of 5 to 1.

Playing along at an even rate, corralling one run at a time until five were secured, the visitors held the issue safe at every stage. L. Taylor opposing "Jack" Taylor in the points was more effective against the feeble hitters of the home team, when hits were needed, and let the latter down with one run. Two of the New York's runs were the direct result of errors. In addition to hitting feebly two of the local team were caught asleep off first base by quick throws. McCormick was one victim and Chance the other.

The New Yorks will play again to-morrow. This is an open date. "Shrimp" Miller caused much amusement on the coaching lines. He is a chubby fellow, but several degrees shorter than Hartzell. He came from the same club. He is held by the visitors as utility infielder. J. Taylor was hurt in sliding to second in the seventh inning, but resumed play after a few minutes' delay. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartzell, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Murphy, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Green, c.	1	1	2	0	0	Jones, rf.	1	1	2	1	0
Dexter, 3b.	0	0	3	2	0	Van Haltren, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	1	14	0	1	Strang, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0
McCorkle, ss.	0	1	1	6	0	Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0
Childs, 2b.	0	1	3	3	1	Davis, ss.	3	3	3	4	1
Gannon, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Smith, 2b.	0	2	1	2	0
Chance, c.	0	0	1	1	0	Warner, c.	0	0	7	1	0
J. Taylor, p.	0	1	0	3	1	L. Taylor, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Total	1	7	27	14	3	Total	5	9	27	14	1

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1
New York	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0—5

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; New York, 8. Two-base hits—Jones, Smith. Sacrifice hits—Murphy, Smith. Stolen bases—Gannon, Warner, Davis. Struck out—By L. Taylor, 3. Base on balls—Off J. Taylor, 2; off L. Taylor, 2. Hit with ball Warner. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

PITTSBURG, 4; BROOKLYN, 3.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 26.—In one of the most interesting baseball games ever witnessed here, Pittsburg defeated Brooklyn to-day by the score of 4 to 3, the former making all of its runs in the sixth inning. Both pitchers were in excellent form, though Chesbro did the better work on the whole. Newton gave but two hits up to the sixth inning. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Davis, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	2	2	0	0
Clarke, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Sh'kard, lf.	0	1	2	0	1
B'mont, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	Dolan, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Wagner, ss.	1	1	5	2	2	Kelley, 1b.	1	2	10	3	0
B'nef'd, 1b.	1	2	8	0	0	Daly, 2b.	0	0	0	3	0
Ritchey, 2b.	1	1	1	4	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	1	1	4	0
Leach, 3b.	0	1	2	0	0	Irwin, 3b.	1	1	1	2	0
Zimmer, c.	0	0	5	0	0	McGuire, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Chesbro, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Newton, p.	1	1	3	1	1
						Farrell	0	1	0	1	0
Total	4	8	27	6	3	Total	3	8	24	12	2

* Batted for Newton in the ninth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—4
Brooklyn	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Three-base hits—Sheckard, Irwin. Sacrifice hit—Leach. Stolen base—Beaumont. First base on balls—Off Chesbro, 1; off Newton, 4. Struck out—By Chesbro, 4; by Newton, 1. Time—1:55. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Thomas, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
H'drick, cf.	1	1	4	0	0	Barry, 2b.	0	1	3	2	1
Padden, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0	Flick, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Wallace, ss.	0	0	2	6	0	D'hanty, lf.	2	4	1	0	0
Donovan, rf.	1	0	2	0	0	McFarl'd, c.	0	1	4	1	0
R'dson, 1b.	1	0	11	0	0	Jennings, 1b.	1	1	15	0	0
Kruger, 3b.	0	0	0	1	1	Hallman, 3b.	1	2	0	3	0
Schriver, c.	0	1	5	1	0	Cross, ss.	1	1	1	6	2
Yerkes, p.	0	0	0	2	0	White, p.	0	2	1	0	0
Total	4	3	27	13	1	Total	6	15	27	15	3

St. Louis	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0—6

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4. Two-base hits—Cross, White, and Schriver. Sacrifice hit—Yerkes. Hit by pitched ball—White and Padden. Double plays—Kruger, Padden, Richardson; Padden, Wallace, and Richardson. Bases on balls—Off Yerkes, 4. Struck out—By White, 3; by Yerkes, 3. Stolen bases—White and Delehanty. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 9. Time of game—2:02. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

At Cincinnati..

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, rf.	3	1	1	0	0	Rickert, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Harley, lf.	1	3	2	0	0	Lush, cf.	1	1	4	1	0
Beckley, lf.	0	0	14	0	0	Demont, 2b.	0	1	2	5	1
Dobbs, cf.	1	4	1	0	0	Cooley, 1b.	0	0	5	1	1
Magoon, 2b.	1	1	0	3	0	Nichols, ss.	0	1	2	2	0
Steinf'dt, 3b.	0	3	0	3	0	Carney, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
O'Brien, 2b.	0	0	2	5	0	Lowe, 3b.	0	0	2	1	2
Bergen, c.	0	1	7	1	0	Long, ss.	0	0	2	2	0
Hahn, p.	1	1	0	2	0	Dineen, p.	1	1	1	2	1
						Kittridge, c.	0	0	6	1	1
Total	7	14	27	14	0	Total	2	5	24	14	7

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0—7
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Dobbs, Harley, Demont, and Hahn. Three-base hits—Lush and Bay. Home run—Dineen. Stolen bases—Bay, Harley, 2; Steinfeldt. Double plays—Demont and Long. First base on balls—Dineen, 2; Hahn, 1. Struck out—Hahn, 4; Dineen, 2. Wild pitches—Dineen, 3. Time—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nash and Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	86	45	.656	Boston	66	66	.500
Philadelphia	77	54	.588	New York	62	78	.400
Brooklyn	76	56	.576	Chicago	51	84	.378
St. Louis	69	63	.523	Cincinnati	48	79	.378

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.
Boston in Cincinnati.

American League Games.

At Boston—Boston, 3; Chicago, 2.
At Philadelphia—Milwaukee, 10; Philadelphia, 8.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 10; Cleveland, 9.
At Detroit—Detroit, 5; Washington, 3.

Columbia Team to Leave Branford.

Special to The New York Times.

BRANFORD, Conn., Sept. 26.—The Columbia football team finished training here this afternoon, and will break camp to-morrow noon, taking the 1:30 P. M. train for New York, and thence going through by night train to Buffalo for the first game of the season with Buffalo University. This afternoon's work was again a sharp two hours' practice scrimmage, in which the New York boys were put through a severe afternoon's work, special attention being paid again to the defense by the line.

Coach Sanford said to-night that, while changes might be made, the line-up of the Columbia team for the first game had been decided. The three 'Varsity backs, Berrien, Morley, and Weekes, will play behind the line, and B. Boyesen will play quarter unless Sykes reports, when he may be put in for part of the game. Van Hovenburg will take right end and Wolff and Henriques will alternate at left end. Smythe of last year's team will play left tackle and Page, a new man, right tackle. Shaw will take one guard and Duden the other, both of whom are new men. Martine will probably take centre.

It is possible that Bruce of last year's team will arrive in New York from Germany to-morrow, in which case he may go to Buffalo to play. Sanford said to-night that Sykes's connection with the team was now assured. Morley will join the team in New York. Of the other 'Varsity veterans Smythe, Van Hovenburg, Weekes, and Berrien are now here.

Princeton's Football Practice.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 26.—Capt. Pell lined up two teams of his football players to-day and gave them twenty minutes' practice on breaking through the line and getting down the field on punts. There was no line plunging or regular ground gaining play during the play. The first practice game will take place either Saturday or Monday. Coach Lea is out of town, but will return Monday. Coaches Kelly and Arthur Poe directed the work to-day.

ATHLETIC CLUBS PROTEST.

Amateur Athletic Union Will Be Asked to Give Them Representation.

Representatives of nine athletic clubs in the metropolitan district held a meeting at the clubrooms of the St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, on East Forty-second Street, last night and decided to petition the Amateur Athletic Union to make a change in the manner of electing the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Union so that every active club shall have at least one representative on the board. The clubs represented were as follows: Pastime Athletic Club, New York City, John Boyle; Union Settlement Athletic Club, New York City, William O'Keefe; Grace Athletic Club, New York City, J. Stumpf; St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, New York City, G. Nevins; St. George's Athletic Club, New York City, F. W. Rubien; Eighth Regiment Athletic Association, P. Umstadter; Seventh Separate Company, N. G. N. Y., Flushing, N. Y., J. D. Kent; Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, Long Island City, J. J. Frawley; Avonia Athletic Club, Jersey City, N. J., William O'Brien.

All these clubs, though among the most active in the metropolitan district, failed to obtain representation upon the board of the Metropolitan Association at the recent election, while a number of smaller and much less active clubs, which are seldom heard of except at the time of the annual meeting, were able to elect their representatives. It was pointed out that of the fourteen clubs in the New England Association of the union, thirteen have representatives upon the Executive Board of that association, and that the four clubs in the Southern Association have fifteen representatives upon the committee, while of the forty-eight clubs in the Metropolitan Association but fifteen are represented upon the board. It was decided to bring these facts to the attention of the Executive Board of the union and to recommend a change in the mode of election as proposed.

Close Golf at Lenox.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 26.—Samuel Frothingham of the home club and Charles B. Cory of the Oakley Country Club, Boston, will meet to-morrow in the final round for the Lenox Cup, the chief trophy in the invitation tournament of the Lenox Golf Club. Frothingham is the present holder of the cup, but he came within an ace of losing his honors to-day, when he met D. F. Burns of the Pittsfield Country Club. The match was even up to the last hole, and then, on the home green, Frothingham won the match by the narrow margin of one hole. F. Jaques of the Lenox Club defaulted to Cory. The cup must be won three

Excursions.

FOR THE

International Yacht Races.

THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER **PLYMOUTH** OF THE FALL RIVER LINE,

Leaves Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., and The Steel Twin Screw Flyer **CITY OF LOWELL** OF THE NORWICH LINE,

Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., at 8:30 A. M. Tickets, $5.00, each steamer; number limited.

The PLYMOUTH and LOWELL are ideal ocean-going steamboats and are most perfectly equipped for Yacht Race service under all weather conditions. Spacious Saloons; most ample Observation Decks; latest departures; earliest arrivals in city after races. A FINE BAND OF MUSIC will accompany each steamer. Catering by the Company.

Tickets and Staterooms at Piers. Also Cook's offices, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, (latter office open until 10 P. M.) and Raymond & Whitcomb's, 25 Union Square.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES

The 5,000-ton Twin Screw Plant Steamship

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,

CAPT. GEO. L. NORTON, Manager, will follow the yachts over the course, Sept. 28, Oct. 1, 3, and 5, leaving Pacific Mail pier, foot of Canal St., North River, at 9 A. M., in time to see the yachts manoeuvre for position. This vessel has steel hull, houses and decks, double bottom, water ballast. Speed, 20 miles.

Every passenger provided with a seat and room to occupy it.

Maresi, caterer. Bowron's American Band.

A Reportorial staff from the New York Herald Will be on Board and Will Send Messages at Intervals to the Herald by Its Carrier Pigeons.

Tickets each day, $5.00. Tickets and staterooms for 3d, 4th, and 5th days now on sale at Tyson's hotel newsstands; McBride's, 71 Broadway; Rullman's, 111 Broadway; Astor House; Travellers' Information Co., 3 Park Place; Cook's, 261 Broadway; Plant System, 290 Broadway, and Capt. Geo. L. Norton, manager, 17 State St. Tel. 622 Broad.

YACHT RACES.

FAST SOUND STEAMER

SHINNECOCK

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

Leabe Brothers, Sandy Hook Pilots.

An elegant three-deck steamer, affording an uninterrupted view of the races, having 100 large staterooms and a superb dining room on the saloon deck.

$3.00 -- FARE -- $3.00

STATEROOMS.....$2.00 AND $3.00.
Passengers allowed by law.....1,800
LIMITED to.....600

Music by Band. Meals by first-class caterer.

WILL LEAVE MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO. PIER, FOOT OF WALL ST., E. R., AT 9:15 A. M.

TICKETS on sale at 17 State St., Room 708, tel. 1902 Broad; Pier 13 E. R., tel. 6363 Cort.; 120 Broadway, 1,234 Broadway, Gaze's ticket office, 113 Broadway; Cook's Agencies, 261 and 1,185 Broadway; Astor House, 5th Av. Hotel, Hotel Manhattan, Tyson's Theatre Ticket Agencies, 43 West 125th St., and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn. McBride's, 71 B'way.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL will operate the fast seagoing steamer

MONMOUTH

for the Sandy Hook Line to and from the Yacht Races.

$5.00 FARE $5.00

Number of passengers limited to 750. Leave Pier 8, foot of Rector St., 9:00 A. M. Refreshments at moderate prices.

TICKETS on sale at station, foot of Liberty St., N. R., 434 Broadway, 1,300 Broadway, and on steamers of Sandy Hook Line. For room accommodations apply to C. M. Burt, Gen. Pass. Agt., 143 Liberty St., N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

The Old Dominion Steamship Company will send their ocean-going steamship

JEFFERSON

to the Yacht Races on Sept. 28th, and October 1st, leaving Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach Street, at 9 A. M. SHARP.

Tickets limited to 700 for each day.

Tickets now on sale at main ticket office of Company on pier.

Tickets, $6.00 for each day.

Music by Conterno's 14th Regiment Band.

Telephone 1580—Franklin.

International Yacht Races.

The vessels of the

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY

have sea-going licenses, and accompany the Yachts

Leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 9 A. M., and are limited to one-half their licensed carrying capacity.

Each race day Iron Steamboats will also leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 12:30 P. M. to view the finish.

TICKETS $1.00,

GOOD FOR MORNING OR AFTERNOON.

Tickets may be had at Co.'s Office, Room 139, 32 Broadway, N. Y. City, at Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., and foot of 22d St., N. R., on Race Days.

YACHT RACES.

THE LARGE, THREE-DECK OCEAN-GOING STEAMER

"GLEN ISLAND,"

Commodious Flagship of the Starin Fleet, will leave Starin's Dock, foot of Cortlandt St., at 9 A. M. each Race Day, with Music and Refreshments.

Tickets $2 THREE-TRIP TICKETS, $5 STATEROOMS, $3 AND $5.

Tickets limited to one-half licensed seagoing capacity, and on sale at Pier and Ticket Selling Agencies. Telephone, 3100 Cortlandt.

Surrogate Notices.

YOUNG, ANN SMITH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To Joseph Haven, Josephine Young, Gertrude A. Forman, Josiah Cadmus, Elizabeth Morton, Carrie B. Ayers, Emma Lockrow, Annie L. Regan, William Henry Young, Jr., infant; Charles E. Forman, infant; Layle Forman, infant, and to all persons interested in the estate of ANN SMITH YOUNG, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Caroline Amelia Brundage, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the Seal [L. S.] of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

DARLINGTON, CLARKE & JENKINS, Attorneys for Executrix, 206 Broadway, New York City.

s27-1aw6wF

SLATER, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLATER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Andrew S. Hamersley, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of January, 1902.—Dated New York, the 5th day of July, 1901. JAMES SLATER, JOHN J. SLATER, Executors; CECELIA L. SLATER, Executrix. ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

jy5-1aw6mF

STORMINGER, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, as Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA STORMINGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at her place of transacting business, No. 320 West 27th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1901. KATHERINA SCHAEFER, Executrix. BILGER & NIXON, Attorneys for Executrix, 7 Beekman Street, N. Y. City.

Excursions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO. will send its new, fast, ocean-going steamship

NORTH STAR

4,000 tons, launched May 11, 1901, to the Yacht Races on Sept. 28 and Oct. 1st, leaving Pier (new) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., at 9:15 A. M.

FARE $5.00.

Music Furnished by Lander's Famous Orchestra.

Tickets and staterooms for sale at company's office, 290 Broadway, corner of Reade St., and at the Pier. Telephone 2196 Franklin.

Tyson & Co.'s agencies.
Thomas Cook & Son, uptown, 1,185 Broadway.
Thomas Cook & Son, downtown, 261 Broadway.
Raymond & Whitcomb, 25 Union Square.
McBride's Ticket Office, 71 Broadway.
Astor House Stands.

YACHT RACES.

NEW STEEL STEAMER

THOMAS PATTEN,

FASTEST SIDE-WHEELER IN THE HARBOR.

LEAVES

FT. WEST 13TH ST.....9 A. M.
BATTERY PIER .....9:30 A. M.
Capacity, 1,800. Tickets positively limited to

500.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

TICKETS, - - - $2.

FOR SALE AT M'BRIDE'S, 71 BROADWAY; TYSON & CO.'S, COOK & SONS, 261 AND 1185 BROADWAY; ALL HOTEL NEWS STANDS.

YACHT RACES.

Palatial four-decked Ocean Steamer

"COLUMBIA"

(On Long Branch Ocean Route all Summer.)
The greatest Observation Boat in the World, Will accompany the yachts over the course every race day.

Licensed for 2,700. Limited to 900.
Military Band. Wireless Telegraphy. Carrier Pigeons.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

LANDINGS—129TH ST., N. R., 8:20 A. M.
" 24TH ST., N. R., 9:00 A. M.
BATTERY PIER, 9:30 A. M.

Single Ticket, $1.00. For sale at Landing, Tyson's Ticket Offices, Cook's, McBride's, Hoffman's, 204 W. 125th St., Timmin's Storage Warehouse, 305 West 125th St., Liberty Island Pier, E. M. Timmins, 127 Produce Exchange; Telephone 762 Broad.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The large three-deck ocean-going

Steamer GRAND REPUBLIC

will accompany the yachts over the Entire Course each day, carrying one-half her capacity.

Fare, Second Race, $1.00.

Leave West 20th St., 8:30 A. M., Battery Landing, 9:05 A. M.

TO VIEW THE FINISH.

Steamer GEN'L SLOCUM,

Limited to one-half her capacity, will leave West 20th St., 12 o'clock, and Battery Landing, 12:30 P. M.

Fare, $1.00.

Tickets on sale at office of Knickerbocker Steamboat Co., 149 Broadway, and at Docks Race Days.

SHORT AUTUMN TRIPS.

A few days can be pleasantly spent in a trip via the

OLD DOMINION LINE

to

Old Point Comfort, Virginia Beach, Va., or Washington, D. C.

Fine modern steamships sail daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M., from Pier 26, North River, New York, where tickets and staterooms can be obtained.

Telephone 1580 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Dinner's Point, and Newport News, via connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Cymric.....Oct. 1, 8 AM|Oceanic..Oct. 16, 8 AM
Germanic...Oct. 2, noon|Celtic.....Oct. 22, noon
Majestic....Oct 9, noon|Teutonic, Oct. 23, noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE.
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"

Navagazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK.
Citta di Torino...Oct. 1|Nord America....Oct. 29
Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKIBEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Rio de Janeiro....Oct. 5|America Maru...Oct. 23
Coptic.....Oct. 15|Peking.....Oct. 31

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Oct. 7, Dec. 30, Mch. 24
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Nov. 4, Jan. 27, Apl. 14
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Dec. 2, Feb. 24, May 5

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

MIOWERA.....Sept. 20|AORANGI.....Oct. 18

For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN †NORTH-GERMAN LINE to LLOYD.

NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.

†Trave.....Oct. 5|†Aller...Nov. 2, 10 AM
†Hohenstern, Oct. 12, 4PM|*Columbia.....Nov. 9
†Lahn...Oct. 19, 10 AM|*Roh'r'l'n..Nov. 16, 10 AM
*F. Bismarck....Oct. 23|*F. Bismarck...Nov. 23

sailing at 11 A. M.

for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30.

Steamers Werra, Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line. | North German Lloyd. | Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kronprinz Wm. Oct. 1, 12 N|Kronprinz Wm...Oct. 29
Kaiserin M. Th...Oct. 8|Kaiserin M. Th..Nov. 5
Kaiser Wm. Gr...Oct. 22|Kaiser Wm. Gr..Nov. 19

Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN

Gr. K'fuerst. Oct. 3, 10 AM | Bremen....Oct. 31, noon
Barbarossa..Oct. 17, noon | K. Luise..Nov. 28, 11 AM
K. Luise...Oct. 24, noon | Bremen....Dec. 5, noon

Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

D'tschland, Oct. 3, 9 AM|D'tschland, Oct. 31, 8 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 10, 10 AM|A. Victoria, Nov. 7, 10 AM
Columbia, Oct. 15, 10 AM|D'tschland, Dec. 12, 7 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

*Palatia...Oct. 26, 3 PM
Penn'a, Nov. 2, 9:30 AM
Pretoria, Nov. 9, 3 PM
*Phoenicia, Nov. 16, 8 AM

*To Hamburg direct.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Phila.....Oct. 2, 10 AM|Phila.....Oct. 23, 10 AM
St. Paul...Oct. 9, 10 AM|St. Paul...Oct. 30, 10 AM
St. Louis..Oct. 16, 10 AM|St. Louis..Nov. 6, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Friesland, Oct. 2, noon|*Vaderland, Oct. 16, noon
Southwark, Oct. 9, noon|Kensington, Oct. 23, noon
*New York Twin-screw, Oct. 19, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MANITOU.....Sept. 28, 9 A. M.
MESABA.....Oct. 5, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 5th, 11:30 A. M.
MARQUETTE.....Oct. 12, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 19, 9:30 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.

Special steamers and Dahabeahs for families and private parties. Plans furnished and cabins or steamers reserved at New York or any of our American offices.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

MAASDAM.....Saturday, Sept. 28, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 8,500 tons
Saturday, Oct. 5, 10 A. M. ROTTERDAM
AMSTERDAM.....Saturday, Oct. 12, 10 A. M.
Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N.Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Furnessia, Sept. 28, noon|C. of Rome...Oct. 12, noon
Ethiopia...Oct. 5, noon|Anglia.....Oct. 19, noon

Saloon passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 51 North River.

Etruria, Sept. 28, 3 PM|Umbria...Oct. 12, 3 PM
Servia...Oct. 1, 7 A. M|Lucania...Oct. 19, 9:30 AM
Campania, Oct. 5, 11 AM|Etruria, Oct. 26, 2 PM

VERNON H. BROWN & Co., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC

to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.

F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH. Sundays leave half hour earlier.

STMRS. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days, except SATURDAYS, 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" or "MARLBOROUGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days at 5 P. M., landing at CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, HIGHLAND, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturday lands at W. 129TH ST. 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Day Light,

Pan-American Route. The "New York" and "Albany," the best river boats in the world. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, with intermediate landings and R. R. points beyond, Buffalo, &c.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "

CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

AUTUMN TRIPS TO MAINE

by the New Steel Steamers "North Star" and "Horatio Hall" of the Maine Steamship Company

ARE DELIGHTFUL.

Special Rates to Sportsmen.

Ticket Offices, 290 Broadway, corner Reade St., Tel. 3419 Franklin.

General Office, New Pier 32, East River. Telephone, 3195 Franklin.

PEOPLE'S LINE

ALBANY, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS.

Direct PAN-AMERICAN Route with New York Central or West Shore R. R.

Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.) for CRANSTONS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	* 4:30 AM.	.....
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt. Diner
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve..	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
Pittsburg Limited.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Norfolk	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM. Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	* 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM. Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
"Royal Limited".	* 3:40 PM.	* 3:35 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 5:00 PM.	* 4:55 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Offices: 113, 261, 484, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn and Bergen Hill Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

Time is from Penna. R. R., 23rd St. Five minutes later from Cortland or Desbrosses St. Station.

4:55 P. M., DAILY—F. F. V. LIMITED.

Solid, Vestibuled, Electric Lighted, Dining Car, Pullmans: Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis.

8:55 A. M., DAILY.—Western Express: Pullmans, Dining Car, and Coaches.

Tickets and Sleeping Car berths at office Chesapeake & Ohio, 362 Broadway. 'Phone, 450 Franklin, or Offices Penna. R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati) and Louisville.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M. 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car.) A. M. 12:55, (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 11 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,)–10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited.) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 125 Fifth Av. (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 93 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. Telephone "214 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON. J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
9-10-1101.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m.	Mail and Paper Train.	*7:00 a. m.
*7:55 a. m.	Adir'dack and Montreal Spl.	†10:20 p. m.
*8:00 a. m.	Syracuse Local	*6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m.	Empire State Express.	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.	Fast Mail	*10:00 a. m.
†9:20 a. m.	Exposition Express.	*9:30 a. m.
†9:40 a. m.	Saratoga & Montreal Spl.	†9:30 p. m.
†10:30 a. m.	Day Express	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.	Rutland Express	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	Southwestern Limited.	*6:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special.	†4:30 p. m.
†3:30 p. m.	Albany and Troy Flier.	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.	Albany Special	*1:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	Detroit Special	*10:00 a. m.
†5:30 p. m.	The Lake Shore Limited.	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.	St. Louis Limited	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.	Western Express	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.	Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*7:50 a. m.
*6:35 p. m.	Montreal Express.	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m.	Pan-American Express.	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.	Buffalo & S. W. Special.	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.	Pacific Express	*8:30 a. m.
†12:01 m.	Midnight Express	*5:30 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sunday. To Pittsfield and North Adams, Saturdays only, 2:45 P. M. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman Cars on all through trains.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., West, 275 Columbus Av., 133 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 728 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

P. S. BLODGETT, GEORGE H. DANIELS
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON.

SPRINGFIELD LINE.

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Springfield.	Arrive Boston.
†9:00 a. m.	12:45 noon	3:30 p. m.
†12:00 noon	3:18 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
†4:00 p. m.	7:27 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
*11:00 p. m.	3:11 a. m.	6:15 a. m.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N.R.:—

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany & Montr'l.
†10:30 A M—Saratoga and Buffalo Express.
†11:30 A M—(1) Lake Mohonk & Catskill Mtn Exp.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:45 P M—(2) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:15 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex No. 1 at †10:45 A M; 2 at †3:06 P M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., No. 1 at †11:20 A M; 2 at †3:35 P M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

P. S. BLODGETT, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

New Jersey Central

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except as noted.)

	Week Days.	Sundays.
Easton Local	7:15 a. m	.....
Easton Local	5:45 p. m	.....
Scranton & Reading	9:10 a. m	.....
Scranton & Reading	1:20 p. m	.....
Mauch Chunk & Reading	.....	1:00 p. m.
Mauch Chunk & Reading	4:40 p. m	25:30 p. m.
ATLANTIC CITY	9:40 a. m	.....
ATLANTIC CITY, SAT URDAY SPECIAL	1:00 p. m	.....
ATLANTIC CITY	3:40 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Barnegat	9:40 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
Lakewood & Barnegat	4:30 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Bridgeton	1:30 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	8:30 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	11:30 a. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	1:30 p. m	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	3:53 p. m.	24:00 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	24:45 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	5:30 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	*6:30 p. m.	.....

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

*†4:30, †7:30, †8:00, †9:00, *10:00, *11:00, *12:00 noon, *†1:30, *†3:00, *3:40, †4:00, †4:30, *5:00, *7:00, †7:30, †9:00, ††9:25, p. m., *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

*†4:30, †8:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., *†1:00, *†1:30, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00 p. m., *12:15 mdt.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

From foot of Rector St.

Through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30 p. m. Through to Long Branch, 8:00 p. m. Sundays, through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 4:00, 8:00 p. m.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 113, 261, 434,

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,484,000. Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00. ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities
BANKERS, 41 WALL ST., N. Y.
List of current offerings sent on application. Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
Letters of Credit
available throughout the world.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS: GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
58 NEW STREET, NEW YORK,
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
BANKERS and BROKERS,
38 Broad St., N. Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
Solicit orders, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON.
A daily market letter, giving outline of markets, quotations, free; also monthly table with prices, August.

GALINGER & HEIDELBERG,
(Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange,)
Bankers and Brokers,
20 BROAD ST.
Telephone, 1294 Cortlandt.
Solicit orders, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GRAINS.
A Daily Letter giving outline of market upon application.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG., 25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices.
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST.
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

The Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 1, 1901.
BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company to the amount of $15,000 will be purchased October 1st, 1901, at the agency of the Company, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, under the following provision of the mortgage:

"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Railroad Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."

Proposals to sell bonds to the Sinking Fund must be in the hands of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company before three o'clock P. M. of Monday, September 30th, 1901.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

NEW YORK DOCK COMPANY.
The securities of the above Company are now ready, and will be delivered under the terms of the plan of reorganization in exchange for the certificates of deposit representing securities of the Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Company upon presentation of said certificates at the office of
United States Mortgage & Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

MASSILLON & CLEVELAND COAL CO,
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.
Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the following numbers have been drawn by lot under the terms of the mortgage: 11, 14, 15, 32, 34, 47, 62, 89, 94, 96, 101, 103, 107, 108, 110, 113, 114, 130, 173, 197.
These bonds are payable at 105 on October 1st, 1901, at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. Interest on said bonds will cease from and after the above date.
United States Mortgage & Trust Company,
59 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

Larchmont Yacht Club.
Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Larchmont Yacht Club, held on the twenty-first day of September, 1901, it was determined, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage made by said Club to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, dated April Thirtieth, 1887, that all the now outstanding Bonds secured by the said mortgage be paid on the first day of November, 1901, at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, in the City of New York, after which time interest on such Bonds shall cease.
Dated September 23, 1901.
WILLIAM MURRAY, Treasurer.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company.
EQUIPMENT SINKING FUND.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, will receive offers for the Equipment Bonds of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Series B, dated October 1, 1899, to the aggregate amount of Twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) par value, at or under par.
Tenders may be made until 12 M. Tuesday, October 1, 1901.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, September 17, 1901.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

To the Owners and Holders of the
First Mortgage Preference Bonds
OF THE
Georgia & Alabama Railway:

You will take notice that the Georgia and Alabama Railway in the exercise of the right of redemption secured to it by the terms of the bonds and the deed of trust securing the same, will, on the first day of October, 1901, redeem and pay off at 105 and interest, all of its First Mortgage Preference Bonds dated October 1st, 1895, and secured by deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Railway to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of the same date, and all owners and holders of said Preference bonds are hereby notified to present the bonds respectively held or owned by them at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in the City of Baltimore, Md., to be then and there redeemed and paid off by said Railway. Holders of First Mortgage Preference bonds may at any time prior to October 1st, 1901, surrender the same, together with all unmatured coupons thereon, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., and receive in exchange therefor First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds in like amount bearing coupons corresponding to those on the bonds so surrendered, differences in interest, owing to dates of maturity of coupons, being adjusted.
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 4½% Sinking Fund Bonds.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a drawing held this 30th day of August, 1901, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, the following twenty (20) First Mortgage 4½% Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, viz.: numbers

122	324	788	1186	1788	2106	2453
184	340	970	1250	1858	2228	2649
270	476	1114	1673	1967	2374	

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of October, 1901, at 105 per centum on the par value, in accordance with article six of the Trust Mortgage. Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.
E. FRANCIS HYDE, Second Vice President.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.
I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 30th day of August, 1901.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-mentioned bonds, with coupons attached thereto, will be paid and redeemed at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, on the 1st day of October, 1901, at 105 per centum on the par value thereof and interest to said date.
Dated New York, August 30th, 1901.
Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.
E. FRANCIS HYDE, Second Vice President.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.

Huntington Light & Fuel Company
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of the Third Clause of the Mortgage of the Huntington Light & Fuel Company of Huntington, Indiana, to the Manhattan Trust Company, Trustee, dated July 21, 1890, the following $16,000, First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Huntington Light & Fuel Company have been drawn this day for the Sinking Fund: Numbers 9, 24, 34, 40, 51, 58, 65, 88, 106, 109, 114, 116, 122, 128, 133, 176.
The Bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company on and after October 15, 1901, at par and interest to that date, after which interest on said Bonds will cease.
MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
By AMOS T. FRENCH, Vice President.
Dated September 26th, 1901.

Dividends.

Southern Railway Company,
New York, September 11, 1901.
A dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%), out of income for the year ended June 30, 1901, has been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable October 16, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 25, 1901.
The Preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Wednesday, September 25, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. Wednesday, October 9, 1901.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.

23 Wall Street, New York, September 11, 1901.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, September 25, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, October 9, 1901.
On October 16, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as sam appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P MORGAN & COMPANY,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Office of The Electric Storage Battery Company,
Allegheny Avenue and 19th St.
Philadelphia, Pa., September 18, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1¼% from the net earnings of the Company, on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable October 1, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 26th. Checks will be mailed.
The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed from September 27th to October 1st, inclusive.
WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

American Locomotive Company,
25 Broad Street, New York,
September 25, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the preferred capital stock, payable October 21, 1901, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on October 5, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. October 5, 1901, and reopen October 21, 1901.
LEIGH BEST,
Secretary.

The Hall Signal Company,
New York, Sept. 26, 1901.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HALL SIGNAL COMPANY.
The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE (1%) PER CENT. on the common stock of this Company, payable on October 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 28, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
R. K. WALLER, Secretary.

Amalgamated Copper Company,
52 Broadway, New York, September 20, 1901.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) was declared, payable October 28th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. Friday, September 27th, 1901. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. September 27th, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. October 14th, 1901.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 138th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, September 25th, 1901.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 5th proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

New York Office, 27 William St.,
September 13th, 1901.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the registered bonds of the COMPANIA METALURGICA MEXICANA will be closed on September 21st, at noon, and reopened October 2d. Interest checks will be mailed. Interest on all outstanding bonds called for payment on October 1st will cease on that date.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

Garfield National Bank.
New York, Sept. 25, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after Sept. 30th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, Oct. 1st, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Sept. 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on Sept. 20th, at 3 P. M., and open October 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Secretary.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17th, 1901.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after October 15th. The transfer books will be closed from September 18th to October 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

The Potosi & Rio Verde Railway Co.,
September 19th, 1901.
Coupon No. 6 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due October 1st, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Treasurer.

September 21, 1901.
THE LONG ISLAND LOAN & TRUST CO. WILL pay Dividend No. 57 of 2½% on Oct. 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 21st, 1901. FREDERICK T. ALDRIDGE, Secretary.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—First Mortgage coupons, due 1st October, 1901, will be paid on and after that date by Moran Brothers, 54 William Street.

Dividends.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 15th day of October, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 2d, 1901. Transfer books for preferred stock will be closed at the close of business October 2d, 1901, and will be reopened October 16th, 1901.
WM. M. WOOD, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., September 25th, 1901.

Office of the American Ice Company,
NO. 133 EAST 23D STREET,
New York, September 26, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable October 15th, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business October 1st, 1901.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 P. M. October 1st, 1901, until October 16th, 1901.
E. D. HALEY, Treasurer.

United States Steel Corporation.
The interest due October 1st, 1901, on the Series D Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation will be payable at maturity at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York City.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.
New York, Sept. 27, 1901.

Meetings and Elections.

Little Chief Mining Co.
(Mines at Leadville, Colorado.)
60 BROADWAY, ROOM 212, NEW YORK.
September 17th, 1901.
The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees, and the transaction of such business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, October 1st. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from Saturday, September 21st, until Wednesday, October 2d.
EDWARD EARLE, Secretary.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of Wilhelmi & Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 116 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on 1st day of October, 1901, at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of said day.
Dated September 18th, 1901.
EDGAR A. WILHELMI, President.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.—Governor's Island, N. Y., September 25, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 11 A. M., October 25, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef and vegetables, (potatoes and onions,) required during six months beginning January 1, 1902: Forts Preble and Williams, Me.; Fort Constitution, N. H.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Springfield Armory, Watertown Arsenal, Forts Banks, Rodman, Strong, and Warren, Mass.; Forts Adams and Greble, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Madison and Plattsburg Barracks, West Point, Watervliet Arsenal, Forts Columbus, Hamilton, Niagara, Porter, Schuyler, Slocum, Terry, Totten, Wadsworth, and Wood, N. Y.; Forts Hancock and Mott, N. J.; Allegheny and Frankford Arsenals, Pa.; Fort Du Pont, Del.; Forts Howard, McHenry, and Washington, Md.; Forts Hunt, Monroe, and Myer, Va.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Fort Caswell, N. C.; Fort Fremont and Sullivan's Island, S. C.; Augusta Arsenal, Forts McPherson and Screven, Ga.; Forts Barrancas and Dade, Key West Barracks, Fla.; Fort Morgan, Ala.; Jackson Barracks, La., and in addition to potatoes and onions at Fort Banks and McHenry, cabbage. Also proposals for fresh beef and vegetables will be received and opened by commissaries at Henry Barracks, Mayagues, Ponce, and San Juan, P. R., required for delivery thereat. Also at Office Chief Commissary, District Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R., for delivery at San Juan, of fresh vegetables and REFRIGERATED beef required at all Porto Rican posts. Proposals will be received and opened at same time at respective points named for fresh beef to be delivered at temperature not greater than 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Information furnished on application to commissaries at respective places. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Beef, (or Vegetables,) to be opened October 25, 1901," and must be addressed to commisary at place to be supplied. EDW. E. DRAVO, Lieut. Col., D. C. G., Chief Commissary.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS,
Village of White Plains, N. Y.
The Board of Trustees of the Village of White Plains, N. Y., will, on September 30th, 1901, at 8 P. M., at the Village Room, receive sealed proposals for the following bonds:
Seventy-five Thousand Dollars ($75,000) of Macadamizing Bonds, under Chapter 353, Laws of 1899, and acts amendatory thereof. Bonds in sum of $1,000 each; principal payable October 1, 1930; interest at rate of 3½ per cent., payable semi-annually.
Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000) of Sewer Bonds, under Chapter 609, Laws of 1887. Bonds in sum of $1,000 each; principal payable October 1, 1930; interest at rate of 3½ per cent., payable semi-annually.
Eighty-six Thousand Dollars ($86,000) of Water Bonds, under Chapter 769, Laws of 1898. Bonds in sum of $1,000 each; principal payable October 1, 1931; interest at rate of 3½ per cent., payable semi-annually.
Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check upon a State or National Bank or Trust Company for five per cent. of the par value of bonds. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.—Dated September 11, 1901.
WM. B. SUTHERLAND,
Clerk of the Village of White Plains.

Lost and Found.

U. S. Assay Office Receipt Lost.—A receipt issued by the U. S. Assay office, N. Y., No. 460, dated July 22, 1901, for 103 70-100 ounces silver bullion, payable to R. L. & M. Friedlander or order, has been lost. The public are cautioned not to receive or negotiate same, as its payment has been stopped at the U. S. Assay office, N. Y. R. L. & M. Friedlander.

RECTIFIES CUSTOMS FRAUD.

Secretary Gage Receives an Addition of $6,150 to the Treasury Conscience Fund—Anonymous Contributor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Secretary Gage to-day received in an envelope postmarked New York, Sept. 25, 1901, $6,150 in bills of denominations ranging from $50 to $500. This large sum of money was accompanied only by the following statement:

"After much thought I have been convinced that duties were not fully paid as desired, difference estimated at about 2 per cent. The wish now is to rectify what was done during some years ago, and amount is being sent which it is felt must be paid to the U. S. A. Treasury to discharge those duties and do the right. Above has been great grief."

No name was signed to this communication. The Secretary expresses gratification with this evidence of a citizen's desire to make good former evasions of the law.

"There are others," said Secretary Gage, "who would no doubt find it morally healthful to follow this contributor's example. A friend of mine recently landed from a trip abroad. 'I paid $1,000 duties on my goods,' he said. 'I never paid so much before. This time it was an "honest count" with me. It cost money, but I feel a good deal more respectable.'"

PAPER AND WOOD PULP INDUSTRY.

A Total Capital of $167,507,713 Invested, According to Census.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The paper and wood pulp industry of the United States, according to a preliminary census report issued to-day, has a total capital of $167,507,713, a gain of 86.5 per cent. since 1890. The number of establishments is 763, a gain of 17.6 per cent.

The value of the product is $127,286,162, an increase of 61.2 per cent. The average number of wage earners is 19,636; total wages $20,746,428, miscellaneous expenses, $10,184,106, cost of materials used, $70,530,236.

INSULAR IMPORTS' DRAWBACK.

None Allowed on Goods Shipped to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—In reply to an inquiry from the Collector of Customs at San Francisco, Acting Secretary Spaulding has held that drawback cannot be allowed on goods shipped to the Philippines. He invites the attention of the Collector to the department's decision of Aug. 7, 1901, wherein it is held that merchandise cannot be exported to the island of Guam with benefit of drawback, inasmuch as that island is within the jurisdiction of the United States.

He says that for the reasons set forth therein no drawback can be allowed on shipments to the Philippines. In order to be entitled to drawback the shipments must be made to countries without the jurisdiction of the United States.

Bengal Discount Rate Higher.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bengal was increased to-day from 4 to 5 per cent.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firmer.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 26	626,779
To date this year	215,230,234
Corresponding date last year	80,967,925

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 26	$2,105,000
To date this year	$763,327,520
Corresponding date last year	$351,382,860

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½ @4 per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	4½	Kcok. & Des M.	1¾
Am. Coal	½	Lake Erie & W.	1
Am. Locom. pf.	1	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Am. Smelting	1	Manhattan	1
Am. Smelt. pf.	½	Met. Street Ry.	¾
Am. Sugar	½	Nat. Lead pf.	½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	2	N. Y. Central	1⅝
Anaconda Copper	3½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	3¼
Balt. & Ohio	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Buff., R. & P.	3⅝	Penn. R. R.	1¼
Canada South	3½	People's Gas	1½
Chi. Great West.	⅞	Peoria & East.	1⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	¾	Rubber Goods	1
Chi. & N. W.	2	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	St. L. S. West	1
Chi. Un. Traction	2½	St. L. S. West pf.	1
Col. Southern	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	1¼
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Twin City R. T.	1½
Consol. Gas	1	Union Pacific	¾
Cont. Tobacco pf.	⅞	Union Pacific pf.	¾
Gt. North. pf.	1	U. S. Steel	⅝
Hocking Valley	⅝	U. S. Steel pf.	1
Int. Paper	½	Wabash pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Am. Dist. Tel.	3	North American	1
Am. Woolen	3	North. Pac. pf.	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Pressed S. Car	⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	2¼	Pressed S. C. pf.	1
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	Quicksilver	1¼
Det. City Gas	½	Reading 2d pf.	⅞
General Electric	4	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Int. Paper pf.	½	Third Avenue	1
Int. Power	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅝
Laclede Gas	3	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Nat. Salt	1	Wis. Central pf.	⅛

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. W. & W. 5s, tr. r.	1½	Minn. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	1½
Ches. & O. con. 5s	1	St. L. & I. M. 4s	1½
Ill. Cent., West. Line 4s	1¼	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	2
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1¼		

Bonds Declined.

C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	1½	Long Island gen. 4s	1⅞
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

In yesterday's security market, over 600,000 shares being traded in, there showed quick change in sentiment. Quotations dragged during the earlier hours and some substantial declines were scored; but early dullness and early weakness gave way to an activity that produced strength. To some extent the cheerful change was due doubtless to a retreating movement upon the part of bear traders on the Stock Exchange. In some conspicuous parts of the market the short interest has lately been much extended and—few board room traders being now courageous—it requires no great influence to scare them into covering operations.

Very generally the professional trading element is bearish, continually on the outlook for weak spots in the market, disposed to make many and varied tests. They are impressed with the importance of a variety of influences which they regard as of depressing character. They see money market stringency ahead, they worry over the scares which some Standard Oil speculators have been interjecting through blind-pool performances of the Copper Trust sort, and they are inclined to give credit to rumors which represent disturbance if not actual conflict between some of the strongest interests identified with the big corporations. Over such bear "points" it is difficult for the average reasonable observer of business affairs to become agitated. A very much graver factor in the situation has to do with the shrinkage in Western crop production, evidence of which is day by day becoming clearer and more impressive in circles other than those merely speculative. Western traffic decrease seems unfortunately a matter much more serious than when recent grossly exaggerated statistics were in circulation. As yet no reflection of this misfortune appears in railway earnings, yesterday, for example, the Atchison system issuing a statement for August, which shows an increase in gross earnings of $687,000 and over $542,000 in net earnings—the two months of the new fiscal year, July and August, showing a gain in gross earnings of $1,753,000 and in net earnings over $1,213,000. These are tremendous figures; they testify to a traffic activity beyond any precedent, even in Atchison's remarkable record. It is upon such phenomenal results that recent and present prices for Atchison securities have been predicated, and the quotations, indeed, show actual conservatism on the basis of such earnings. What is to be kept in mind, however, is the probability or improbability of maintenance for such extraordinary results—and corn crop disaster cannot be fairly or safely ignored. The official announcement of Atchison's earnings yesterday gives to that system's situation consequence for illustration; but Atchison, though bound to be a notable sufferer, presents a case by no means isolated.

Few stocks of importance failed to score advances in the improvement of yesterday afternoon. The Vanderbilt shares were leaders, and that whole group made handsome gains. Even industrials well under suspicion advanced, Amalgamated Copper jumping up between 4 and 5 points. It was not a market where merit was much measured. Room traders caught short were hurrying in competitive efforts to cover, and in many instances bid prices up on one another. The heaviest trading was in stocks which have been most under manipulation on the bear side recently, Amalgamated and Anaconda Copper issues making a total well on toward 150,000 shares. Atchison, on transactions of over 50,000 shares, closed unchanged, and though about 50,000 shares of Missouri Pacific were quoted, the gain was the barest fraction.

Among the Vanderbilt stocks New York Central rose about 2 points, Canada Southern over 3, Lake Erie and Western and Peoria and Eastern a point each, the notable strength being in Nickel Plate issues, of which the second preferred advanced 2 points and the common 3½. Stock Exchange activity and confidence in this particular part of the market are based largely upon the expectation that Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt is, on his arrival home this week, to announce the rounded out plan for the absorption of the various Junior Vanderbilt properties into a new corporation, with profitable consequences for properties like Nickel Plate. The fact especially notable recently is that the chief buyers of the Junior Vanderbilt list have been Vanderbilt insiders themselves.

Bonds and Currency.

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday bought Government bonds to the amount of $945,427, and transferred $100,000 in currency to New Orleans. Advices received by J. & W. Seligman & Co. announced the receipt this week by the Anglo-California Bank of San Francisco of $750,000 in gold from Australia, and stated also that a further shipment of $1,500,000 left Australia Tuesday night for San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Treasury Department to-day purchased a total of $625,710 in bonds, divided as follows: 3s of 1908, $18,080; 4s of 1907, $575,650; 4s of 1925, $33,000. The last were bought for 1.40 and the other lots at the rate of 1.26.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Payment begun by the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha of the interest due Oct. 1 on their funded debts.

Computation, credited to a statistician of this city, that plants costing not less than $50,000,000 are now being erected in Western Pennsylvania to compete with the various classes of output of the United States Steel Corporation.

Securities of the New York Dock Company ready for delivery under the terms of the plan of reorganization in exchange for the certificates of deposit representing securities of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

Special meeting of the stockholders of the American Alkali Company called for Oct. 30, to act on a resolution adopted by the Directors to the effect that the best interests of the company would be served by issuing two shares of full paid, par 50, preferred stock for five shares preferred on which $20 per share shall have been paid.

Statement that a meeting of trunk line officials will be called within a few days to take steps to enforce schedule rates on both east-bound and west-bound freights.

Philadelphia advices stating that a steamship has been chartered to take the first full cargo of Pennsylvania anthracite coal ever shipped to Europe from the United States.

It is understood in Chicago that in the reorganization of the American Cereal Company into the Quaker Oats Company, one share of present stock will be entitled to two shares of new preferred and one share of new common.

Decision of the Committee on Securities of the Baltimore Stock Exchange that hereafter it will require 100 shares to fix a quotation on United Railways common stock, Seaboard Air Line Railway common and preferred stock and the Mount Vernon-Woodbury Cotton Duck stock and trust certificates.

According to Philadelphia dispatches it is believed that at the next regular meeting of the Directors of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company, on Oct. 4, either a stock dividend will be declared or the dividend rate will be increased to 6 per cent.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount, but increase in that of the Bank of Bengal from 4 to 5 per cent.

Rumors that James J. Hill is interested in a syndicate that is negotiating for control of the principal saw mills throughout the Province of Vancouver, B. C.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $234,129,997; balances, $10,527,292; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $986,510.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent.; rate of discount in open market, 2½@2¼ per cent. for short bills and 2 3-16@2 5-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand.

Rates of actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¼@$4.83¾; demand, $4.85½@$4.85¾; cables, $4.86@$4.86¼; commercial bills, $4.82¼@$4.83⅜.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅜ and 5.18⅜ less 1-16@5.19⅜; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94¾ and 95¼; guilders, 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Times, in its financial article to-day, says a strong demand for money suddenly developed yesterday afternoon, and a large amount was borrowed at the Bank of England at 3 per cent. for a few days. The demand resulted from various causes; stock brokers were arranging for their pay day requirements, one of the large banks was calling in money for balance-sheet purposes, and, finally, £500,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England for export to Germany.

This last circumstance has caused surprise, as German exchange is still above the gold point, but it is not the first time that Berlin financiers have upset calculations by taking gold when there is no apparent exchange profit. It is understood that the whole amount required has been taken. As the day's business was near its end before the withdrawal was known, it had no effect on discount rates, but other considerations caused a slight advance. Experience, says The Times, has certainly shown that the abundance of money recently reported had only a small margin between it and scarcity.

The Stock Exchange opened generally weak, owing to the renewed flatness in American rails. Copper declined, but later the tendency was slightly improved.

The Council of Foreign Bond Holders is informed that the agent of Costa Rica has received a letter from the Finance Minister of that State announcing that it will be unable to pay its debt on Oct. 1. He appeals for a postponement for two years. The bond holders' committee will consider the question next Tuesday.

By The Associated Press.
LONDON, Sept. 26.—Money was in better demand to-day preparatory to the month end. The further advance in American exchange has considerably lessened the anxiety as to the possibility of early gold shipments to New York.

Business on the Stock Exchange was inactive and prices were depressed on yesterday's late decline in American copper shares. The metal fell here nearly £3. Consols were fairly steady and home rails were generally lower.

Americans responded to New York's weakness and went below parity, notably St. Paul, Denvers, and Norfolks. Later Americans were steady but quiet. They recovered somewhat in the afternoon. The closing was steady, with prices below the best of the day.

Kafirs were depressed.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93⅛; consols for account, 93⅛; Anaconda, 7¼; Atchison, 76⅝; Atchison preferred, 98¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 103; Canadian Pacific, 112¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 45⅝; Chicago Great Western, 23; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 163¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 46¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94½; Erie, 42; Erie, first preferred, 70¼; Erie second preferred, 56⅝; Illinois Central, 147; Louisville and Nashville, 105¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 25¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 55½; New York Central, 159½; Norfolk and Western, 54⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90; Northern Pacific preferred, 98; Ontario and Western, 34⅜; Pennsylvania, 73¼; Reading, 20⅝; Reading first preferred, 38½; Reading second preferred, 26¼; Southern Railway, 33⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 89¼; Southern Pacific, 57¼; Union Pacific, 99½; Union Pacific preferred, 90; United States Steel, 43; United States Steel preferred, 94½; Wabash,

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was only moderately active, and once again the general tendency of prices was toward a lower level. Weakness continued to show in the copper stocks, in spite of the recovery in Amalgamated Copper on the board, and most of these issues closed below Wednesday's prices. The loss of the Consolidated Tobacco bonds, trading in which was yesterday transferred to the Stock Exchange, considerably reduced the volume of business, as these bonds have for some time past been the most active of the securities dealt in on the curb. Here and there in the list there were slight recoveries from the previous day's closing prices, but these cases were exceptional.

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COPPER STOCKS.—British Columbia Copper was traded in to the extent of about 500 shares between 10½ and 10. It closed at 10 bid, showing a net loss of half a point. Union Copper sold as low as 4⅜, a fractional decline. Tennessee Copper sold down to 13⅜, and closed at that price. All of these declines were attributed to selling induced by the recent disquieting reports in regard to the copper situation and more specifically by the heavy decline which had occurred in Amalgamated Copper. The fact is that the recent reports relating to these several properties have for the most part been very favorable, so that in them is found no reason for the heaviness which all of these stocks have shown for some days past.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE was one of the few stocks to show strength. The preferred stock on the purchase of 500 shares moved up to 50½, while the common on lighter transactions held its own at 21. The bonds were dull.

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STANDARD OIL was traded in at 741, at which price 25 shares were sold. During the afternoon, without further sales, the stock was offered down to 735, and at the close the best bid was 725. This represented a decline in the bid price of over 20 points for the day.

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AMERICAN CAN was very dull. Only 200 shares of the common stock changed hands and the trading in the preferred stock represented an even smaller amount. The common closed with a slight net gain at 24½ bid, while the preferred was unchanged at 74 bid.

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DOMINION SECURITIES was one of the most active issues of the day, the sales amounting to about 1,500 shares. The opening sale was made at 76⅝, a decline of nearly a point from the last previous sale, but this loss was subsequently recovered and the stock closed with a net gain of one point, at 78 bid.

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BOWLING GREEN TRUST COMPANY stock was traded in at 190, this price being paid for 50 shares. It closed at 189 bid, with stock offered at 191.

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AMERICAN MALT 6s sold at 95, the same price at which they changed hands the previous day. The best bid at the close was 94.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 26. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 25. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	24½	24⅝	24	24½
American Can pf	74	75	74	74¼
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	91	94	92	96
Am. Hide & Leather	6¼	7	6¼	7
Am. Hide & Leather pf	33½	35	33⅜	35
American Malt 6s	94	95	94½	95¼
*American Thread pf	4	4½	4	4⅜
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Auto-Truck	2½	4	2¼	4
Aberdeen Copper	26	30	27	31
*British Columbia Copper	10	10½	10¼	11
British Exchequer 3s	98	98⅝	98	98¾
*California Copper	⅜	¾	⅜	⅞
Canada Land	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	7½	6	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	33	38	33	38
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of Ga. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2¼	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	12	14	12	14
Cortlandt Realty	5	5½	5	5½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Cont Rubber Tire pf				26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Continental Tobacco deb.	100½	102	100½	102
Camp. Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit South, w. i.	15	15½	15	15¾
Detroit South., pf., w. i.	40½	41½	40½	41½
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85	84	85
Dominion Securities	78	78¼		
Electric Boat	16	19	17	20
Electric Boat pf	40	50	40	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	2	2¼	2	2¼
Electric Vehicle	4¼	5½	4¼	5½
Electric Vehicle pf	6	8	6	8
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1	1¼	1	1¼
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101	101½	101	101¾
Holl Signal		38		38
Havana Commercial	9	10	9	10
Havana Commercial pf	43	46	43	46
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	77½	77¾	77½	77¾
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86	86½	86	86½
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	2	2½	2	2½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7½	8	7½	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	26	28	26	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	84	87	84	87
National Sugar pf	100	107	106	107
New England Transport	⅛	¾	⅛	⅜
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Transp., $20 paid	10½	10½	11	11
Otis Elevator	31	33	32	33
Otis Elevator pf	94½	96½	94½	96½
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts. Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	73
Retsof	48		48	
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	100	101	100	101
Safety Car, Heat & Light	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	27	27½	27	27½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100¼	101	100½	101
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83¾	84	84	84½
Seaboard Air Line pf	27	27½	27	27½
Seaboard Air Line pf	50¼	50⅝	50¼	51
Singer Manufacturing	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82¼
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	125	125	125	125
Standard Oil of N. J.	725	735	748	755
Storage Power	4	7	4	7
Tennessee Copper	13¾	14½	14	15
Tidewater Coal	7⅛	8¼	7¼	8¼
Trenton Potteries	7	8	8	8
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4¼	4⅝	4½	5
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	120	123	120	123
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89¾	90	89¼	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	82	82¾	82	82¾
U. S. Cotton Duck	28	31½	28	31¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref.	38½	39½	39¼	40
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	85½	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.		58		58
Va. Coal, Iron & C.		8		8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	42	44	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	15	16	15	16
Worthington Pump pf	114	116	115	116

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Brooklyn Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Brooklyn Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	242½	245	242½	245
Brooklyn, E. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf.	104	106	104	106
Columbus Railway	46¼	47	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108½	109½	108½	109½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N.	114½	115	114½	115½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & P.	19½	20½	19½	20½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Avenue R. R.	195	205	195	205
North Pennsylvania R. R.	81½	82½	81½	82¼
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175		175	
Southern R. R. Co. 1st 5s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1900	108	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Traction	110	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac.	19	22	19	22
Amer. Light & Tr. pf	90	93	80½	93
Bay State Gas	⅞	1	⅞	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70½	72	70	72
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105½	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consmn. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	74	77½	74	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68

	Sept. 26. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 25. Bid.	Asked.
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam Gas	107½	108	107½	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	5	7	5	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	53	54½	54	56
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	96	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	86	84½	86
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	18	17	18
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93	91	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	82	80	82
Union Ferry	39	41	39	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	97	99	97½	98

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks, silver, and exchange to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.05	.02
Belcher	.09	.09
Best & Belcher	.16	.17
Bullion	.01	.03
Caledonia	.30	.22
Challenge Con.	.14	.14
Chollar	.06	.06
Confidence	.60	.52
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.70	1.70
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.03	.03
Gould & Curry	.06	.06
Hale & Norcross	.17	.18
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.17	.18
Occidental Con.	.05	.05
Ophir	.75	.76
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.03	.03
Savage	.03	.03
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.17	.17
Standard	3.25	3.25
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.06	.06
Utah Con.	.01	.02
Yellow Jacket	.07	.07
Silver bars	.58½	.58½
Mexican dollars	47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 26.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	16	16½	16	16¼
Alamo	13½	14¼	13½	14¼
Argentum	11	12	10⅞	11¼
Anaconda	30½	34½	29	32
Battle Mountain	17	17¼	18	18¼
Blue Bell	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16¼
Butterfly	30	35	30	34
C. C. Cons.	8	8¾	7⅞	8⅜
Coriolanus	9⅝	10¼	9⅛	10
C., C. & M.	7½	7¾	7⅛	8
Columbine Victor	7	8	7	8
Dante	5¼	5⅝	5⅜	5½
Dr. Jackpot	55½	56	55	55½
Elkton	171¾	172¼	172	174½
El Paso	60	60¾	60¾	61
Fanny Rawlings	14½	19	17	19
Findlay	8⅞	9¼	9	9¾
Gold Dollar	18½	18⅝	19	19¼
Golden Cycle	66¼	66½	66½	69
Golden Fleece	37	40	35	40
Gold King	96	96	96	96
Gold Knob	5½	6	5⅝	6
Gold Sovereign	4	4¼	4¼	4⅜
Gould	15	17	15	17
Hart	8	8¾	8	9
Ingham	12¾	14	12¾	14
Isabella	55	55½	57½	57¾
Jackpot	37½	39	37½	39
Keystone	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
Last Dollar	60	65	58½	60
Lexington	5½	6	6¼	6¾
Little Puck	7¼	7½	7¼	7⅝
Mint	18	20	18	20
Mollie Gibson	28	29	27	28½
Mollie Dwyer	7	7¼	7¼	7¼
Mary Cohen	8	12	11	12
Moon Anchor	27⅝	28⅞	27	29
National	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Nugget	16	17	17	18
New Haven	5	5¼	5	5¾
Orphan	10	20	19	20
Pharmacist	7⅛	7⅜	8¼	8⅜
Pinnacle	8	9	8½	9
Pointer	7	7½	7⅛	7¼
Portland	300	305	300	306
Rose Maud	5½	6	5⅜	6¼
Rose Nicol	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
Republic	3¾	4¼	4⅛	4½
Rocky Mountain	3⅞	4	3½	3¾
Sedan	6⅜	7	6⅜	7
Vindicator	116	118	117	118
Work	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Zoc	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in September showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Alabama Great Southern	$2,421
Chesapeake & Ohio	13,755
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	1,800
Hocking Valley	17,924
Kanawha & Michigan	4,217
Louisville & Nashville	14,160
St. Louis & San Francisco	24,279
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	5,887
Total increase, 8 roads	$83,953
Increase previously reported	292,554
Total increase, 19 roads	$376,507
Decrease:	
Southern Railway	$8,851
Decrease previously reported	55,266
Net increase	$64,117
Total increase, 10 roads	$312,390

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$189,421,371
Gold	108,028,314
Silver	21,562,513
United States notes	9,669,784
Treasury notes of 1890	73,958
National banknotes	9,387,718
Total receipts this day	2,163,983
Total receipts this month	38,371,482
Total receipts this year	136,085,947
Total expenditures this day	1,895,000
Total expenditures this month	29,670,000
Total expenditures this year	121,329,033
Deposits in National banks	125,558,253
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	717,369
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	702,450
Customs	862,542
Miscellaneous	599,000

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$303,894,689
Silver dollars	442,119,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,169,810
Silver bullion of 1890	42,184,190
Total	$789,357,689

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$303,894,689
Silver certificates outstanding	442,119,000
Treasury notes outstanding	43,344,000
Total	$789,357,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$73,554,904
Gold certificates	29,474,410
Silver coin and bullion	14,548,683
Silver certificates	7,013,830
United States notes	9,669,784
Other assets	19,323,985
Total in Treasury	$153,585,597
Deposits in National banks	125,558,253
Total	$279,143,850
Current liabilities	88,722,478
Available cash balance	$189,421,371

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been declared by the American Woolen Company, the American Ice Company, and the Hall Signal Company. Details in another column.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

MacMillan Lithographic Company of Rochester; capital, $100,000. Directors—G. P. Wynkoop, L. C. Wynkoop, and D. A. MacMillan, Rochester.

Appeal Printing Company of New York City; capital, $125,000. Directors—J. R. Potts, E. W. Stillman, Jr., and Amelia C. White, New York City.

Niagara Machine and Tool Works of Buffalo; capital, $250,000. Directors—Julius W. Georger, Adam E. Heins, Otto J. Lauts, George A. Lauts, and George R. Munschauer, Buffalo.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

R. M. Bennett has resigned as Cincinnati special agent of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company.

At the monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday, only business of a routine nature was transacted.

Local fire underwriters yesterday said that the volume of risks offered at the present time continues to remain almost as restricted as in the midsummer weeks, and that there is small likelihood of any change before November, because of the large proportion of outstanding policies which were renewed in the months of May, June, and July, the three-year expiration of long-term business written during the rate war of 1898.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Sept. 26, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
92¾	92⅞	119,400	Amalgamated Copper	88½	93¼	88½	92⅝	+4½
1⅞	2	100	American Bicycle	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
28½	29	2,100	Am. Car & Found. Co.	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¾	− ⅛
83½	84½	955	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	84	84	83¾	84	.....
180	200	100	American Coal	180	180	180	180	+½
30¼	31	100	American Cotton Oil	30½	30½	30½	30½	−1
88	90½	25	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	90	90	90	90	.....
33	..	200	American Dist. Tel.	33	33	33	33	−3
28	28½	850	American Ice Co.	28	28½	27	28	+ ⅛
67½	69	200	American Ice Co. pf.	67	67	67	67	.....
24	24¾	300	American Locomotive	24	24	24	24	.....
86¼	87	420	Am. Locomotive pf.	85½	86½	85½	86¾	+1
6¾	7	400	American Malting Co.	6½	6½	6½	6½	− ⅛
44½	45	3,410	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	44	45	43⅝	45	+ ⅛
96⅜	97	600	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	96	97	96	97	+ ⅛
122½	122¾	5,500	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	122	123	121¾	123	+ ⅞
..	..	6,200	Am. Sug. Ref. Co., rts.	4⅝	4¼	4⅛	4¼	− ⅛
..	..	1,625	Am. S. R. Co. pf., rts.	3	3	2¾	2⅞	− ⅛
..	..	100	American Tel. & Tel.	162½	162¾	162½	162½	+2
15	16¼	100	American Woolen	14½	14½	14½	14½	−3
37¼	37⅝	12,300	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	34	37⅝	34	37⅜	+3¼
74½	74⅝	54,100	At., T. & S. F.	73¾	74⅝	73¼	74⅝	.....
95½	95¼	3,100	At., T. & S. F. pf.	95	95½	94½	95¼	.....
100½	101	3,710	Baltimore & Ohio	99⅜	101	99½	101	+1
..	..	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	94	94	94	94	.....
66¼	66½	2,300	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	65½	66¾	65½	66¾	+ ⅛
92	..	310	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	92½	94	92½	94	+3⅝
124	125	100	Buff., R. & P.	125	125	125	125	.....
130	140	13	Bur., C. R. & North.	136	136	136	136	.....
8¼	84½	3,500	Canada Southern	80½	83¾	80½	84¼	+3⅜
109¼	109⅝	1,800	Canadian Pacific	109	109¾	109	109¾	.....
162	163	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	162	162	162	162	.....
42	45⅝	2,450	Chesapeake & Ohio	44	45¼	44	45¼	+ ⅛
37½	37¾	1,300	Chicago & Alton	37	37½	37	37½	− ⅛
77¾	78	700	Chicago & Alton pf.	77¾	78	77½	78	.....
22½	23	2,400	Chicago Great West.	22½	23	22	22⅞	+ ⅛
85¼	86	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	+ ¼
46½	47⅜	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	46½	47⅜	46½	47⅜	+ ⅛
41¾	42	4,700	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	41½	41¾	40½	41¾	+ ⅛
75	76	800	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	74	75	74	75	+ ⅛
159⅜	159⅞	35,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	158¼	160	157⅜	159¾	+ ⅜
187	188	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	187	187	187	187	− ⅛
196	196	800	Chicago & Northw.	190¼	194	190¼	194	+2
140	140¼	300	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	140	140	140	140	+ ⅛
22	22½	300	Chi. Term. Trans.	22	22½	22	22¼	+ ⅛
41	42	1,000	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	41	42	41	41¾	+ ⅛
18	19	300	Chicago Union Trac.	18½	19	18½	18¾	+2⅛
96¼	96¾	2,100	C., C., C. & St. L.	96¼	96¾	96¼	97½	+ ⅛
94½	95	1,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	94½	94⅞	96½	94⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	14⅞	700	Colorado Southern	13⅝	14½	13¼	14½	+ ⅛
25	25½	100	Col. Southern 2d pf.	25	25	25	25	.....
18	18	1,800	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
216½	218	1,800	Consolidated Gas	216½	218	216½	218	+1
115	116	400	Con. Tobacco, pf.	115	116	115	116	.....
162	162½	1,100	Delaware & Hudson	162	162½	162	162½	+ ⅛
45	45½	400	Denver & R. G.	45	45½	45	45	−2½
92½	92⅝	300	Denver & R. G. pf.	92½	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	+ ⅛
41½	42	4,050	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	41½	42⅜	39½	40	−1¾
21⅜	22	2,600	Detroit Union Railway	21⅜	22¼	21⅜	22	.....
38¾	39	2,000	Wabash pf.	38¾	39	38¾	39	+ ⅛
90½	90⅝	2,600	Western Union Tel.	89⅝	90½	89⅝	90½	+ ⅛
21½	22	500	Wisconsin Central	22	22	21½	21½	.....
42	44	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	41½	41½	41½	41⅜	− ⅛
Sales		628,779						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	106¾	109	K. C. S. pf.	39¾	41
2s, c., 1930	109	109¾	King. & P.	..	10
3s, r., 1918	108¾	109	L. Erie & W.	109	109
3s, c., 1918	108¾	109	L. E. & W. pf.	132	133
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109	Lake Shore	251¼	280
4s, r., 1907	112	112⅝	Long Island	72	76
4s, c., 1907	113	113⅝	Manhattan Beach	8	15
4s, r., 1925	135½	140½	Met. C. pf.	65	75
4s, c., 1925	139½	140½	M. W. S. El., Chi.	39¼	40
5s, r., 1904	108	109	M. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	91¼	93½
5s, c., 1904	108	109	Mich. Cent.	105	106
D. C. 3-65s	125	..	M. & St. L.	107	108
Adams Exp.	180	190	M. & St. L. pf.	116	118
Am. Ag. Ch.	..	23	M. St. P. & S. M.	25¼	26
A. A. C. pf.	..	89	M. St. P. & S. M. pf.	72	73
Am. Bic. pf.	..	12	Mor. & Es.	195½	197
Am. Lin. Co.	15	40	N. C. & St. L.	75	100
A. L. Co. pf.	46	49	Nat. Bis. pf.	101½	102
A. M. Co. pf.	25	27	N. Cent. C.	20	30
A. Snuff	83½	86	N. Y. & N.	210	212
A. Snuff pf.	93	99	N. Y., L. & W.	135	140
A. T. & C.	97	98	N. & W. pf.	87	89¾
Am. Tob.	132½	136	Ont. & W. Mining.	12	13
Am. Tob. pf.	146	150	Pac. Coast.	62	68
A. W. S. pf.	75	80	P. C. 1st pf.	90	96
Ann Arbor	20½	22½	P. C. 2d pf.	67	74
Ann A. pf.	50	52	P., L. & C.	130	135
B. A. L. pf.	106	..	P., L. & E.	70	73
B. Un. Gas.	210	216	P. & W.	87	89¾
Bruns. City	..	10½	Pullman Co.	211	213
C., C., C.	40	..	Quicksil'r pf.	8½	10
C. & E. Ill.	125	127	Leas. & Sar.	204	215
C. & E. Ill. pf.	130	..	R., W. & O.	138	..
C. G. W.	9	94	Rub. G. pf.	73	79
C. G. W. 4.	90	..	St. J. & G. I.	11	12½
C. M. & St. P. & Om. pf.	175	200	St. L. & S

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealing in Residence Property Still the Market's Feature—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

Details will be found in another column in regard to the purchase of an entire block at Twelfth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street as the site for the power house of the underground railroad.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Mrs. Clara Wolff Wertheim the five-story American basement dwelling 33 West Fifty-seventh Streeet.

Herbert R. King has sold for Alfred M. Rau to Stephen B. Brague the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 156 West Fiftieth Street, 20 by 100.

It is reported that the Crane estate has sold the four-story dwelling 55 West Forty-ninth Street, 20 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

Frederick F. Ames is the buyer of the dwelling 304 West Seventy-sixth Street, the sale of which by Beverly Ward was reported yesterday. Clifford N. Shurman was the broker in the deal.

The three-story dwelling 25 Boulevard Lafayette, advertised for sale under foreclosure yesterday, has been bought from Francis J. Schnugg by William Bainbridge, through J. Romaine Brown & Co.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for David H. Hyman to the Sterling Realty Company the four-story dwelling, with extension, 16 East Seventy-sixth Street, 20 by 102.2. The Sterling Realty Company was also the buyer of 22 East Sixty-fourth Street, sold recently through the same brokers.

The Hudson Realty Company has sold a plot, 75 by 100, on the west side of Lind Avenue, opposite Union Place, near One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

445 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, leasehold, five-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles Barth..... $6,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

625 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 305 feet west of Broadway, 15 by 99.10, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William Keuffel..... 9,320

539 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 500 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to F. Buschhorn..... 16,750

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

758 West End Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-seventh Street, 60 by 100, six-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, the Louis Weber Building Company 28,553

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 151 Gouverneur Street, Morrisania, north side, 125.3 feet east of Morris Avenue, 25 by 117.5, three-story frame flat, with two-story frame building at the rear. Due on judgment, $1,472; subject to another mortgage for $2,300.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 203 and 205 West Sixtieth Street, north side, 80 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 22.6 by 100.5, two four-story stone-front flats, with stores. Due on judgment, on each, $13,159.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles G. F. Wahle, referee, 2,051 Ryer Avenue, west side, 320.10 feet north of Burnside Avenue, 25 by 159.5 by 25.3 by 154.11, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $4,522.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, H. W. Bookstaver, referee, 131 William Street, northwest side, 203.3 feet northeast of John Street, 26.8 by 96.10 by 24.4 by 97.6, leasehold, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $35,128.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 1,855 Washington Avenue, for a one-story brick shed, 52 by 19; Leopold Oppenheimer of 1,787 Madison Avenue, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 1,901 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Sedgwick Avenue, southwest corner, for a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, 52 by 31; E. and J. Janes of 124 West Fifty-fourth Street, owner; Janes & Leo of 124 West Fifty-fourth Street, architects; cost, $16,000.

Alterations.

Fifth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Avenue B, Bronx, to a one-story frame stable; T. R. Thorne, premises, owner; T. W. Ringrose of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

No. 71 Washington Square South, rear, to a four-story brick lofts, with store; J. W. Dimick, Jr., of 140 Fifth Avenue, owner; Westervelt & McIntyre of 290 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, architects; cost, $300.

No. 302 Canal Street, to a five-story express office; American Express Company of 65 Broadway, owner; Charles K. Clark of 65 Broadway, architect.

Twenty-third and Broadway, southeast corner to a seven-story brick hotel; M. B. Roblee, premises, owner; William T. Totten of 115 West Broadway, architect; cost, $400.

No. 150 East Fiftieth Street, to a four-story brick club house; the Cathedral Club, premises, owner; C. O'Reilly of 123 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, architect.

No. 472 Columbus Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Samuel Block of 462 Columbus Avenue, owner; Charles Steamayer of 308 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 744 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with stores; Michael Naftal, premises, owner; Bruno W. Berger of 121 Bible House, architect; cost, $1,900.

No. 57 East Ninth Street, to a four-story brick workshop, with lofts; Baker, Smith & Co., West Broadway and Houston Street, owners; Charles E. Reid of 105 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $125.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage, and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage, plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Thursday, Sept. 26.

CARMINE ST, 50, s s, 25x80; Ernest V. B. Getty, referee, to Henry B. Anderson, (mtg $30,000)..... $100

EAST CHESTER LANDING ROAD Upland and salt meadows, contains 3½ acres; East Chester Landing Road upland and salt meadow adjoining land of Le Roy and another, contains 87-100 acres; East Chester Landing Road adjoining lands of Le Roy and another, contains 1 11-100 acres; David Swits to Michael J. Mack, (mtg $1,500, R S $2.50) 4,500

FULTON ST, 157, n s, 21.9x45 x irregular; Matilda W. Bruce to the National Park Bank, (R S $38.75)..... 80,000

GOUVERNEUR ST, n e corner of Monroe St, 52.6x101.9x45.10x101.2; Jacob Fritz and another to Harris Schwartz and others, (R S $3.75)..... 100

LEGGETT AV, n w corner of Hewitt Place, 28.8x36.3x56.9x60.6; Charles H. Simmonds to Lawrence Davis, (mtg $17,500)..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 98, s w corner of 27th St, 19.9x51; Charles F. Murphy to E. C. Ray, (mtg $18,000)..... 1

MARION AV, e s, 32 ft s of Brookline St, 25x98.10x20.3x39.5; Frederick Worley and another to Rosa L. Woehrle, (R S $1.50)..... 1

PELHAM ROAD AND SANDS AV, Lots 18 to 21 and 83, map of 143 lots, Paul estate; the Warranty Realty Company to Amzi Lampet..... 1

PITT ST, 9, w s, 25x100; Cornelius Totton to Samuel A. Thompson, 1-9 part..... 1,143

PROSPECT AV, w s, 140.2 ft s of Tremont Av, 50x100; Della McShane, widow, to Cornelius J. Behan, (mtg $3,400)..... 1

RIDER AV, w s, 843 ft s of 144th St, 125x125 to Canal, 125x125; the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York..... 21,500

STEBBINS AV, s w corner of 165th St, runs w 18 11x s 46.5x e 31.4 to w s of Stebbins Av x n 39.5; also land in New Laurelville; Laurie L. George to Anna A. Stimpson, (mtg $6,000, R S $2.75)..... 1

STEBBINS AV, e s, 378.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x80; Harris Shauker to Eugene T. Woolf, all liens..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 134th St, 101.8x37.11x99.11x21.1; Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee, to Charles H. Mead and another..... 2,400

TINTON AV, e s, 24.6 ft n of 168th St, 19.6x100; William H. Davey to Thomas D. Kreuter, (mtg $6,000)..... 1

TINTON AV, 1,054, e s, 25.6x100; George Eisner to Joseph Hahn, (mtg $4,700, R S $1.75)..... 1

TRINITY AV, w s, 90 ft n of 156th St, 196.6x101; Trinity Av, n e corner of 156th St, 457 ft to Cedar Place x98.8x 457x97.10; Ferdinand Hecht to James H. Havens, (mtg $87,762, R S $18.75)..... 1

WEST END AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 100th St, 50x102.7x30.1x105.2; James H. Havens to Ferdinand Hecht, (mtg $90,000, R S $30)..... 1

WILLIS AV, s w corner of 133d St, 27.3 x74; Phillip Hoffman to J. & M. Haffen, (mtg $5,000, R S $1.25)..... 1

3D AV, e s, 49.10 ft s w of 148th St, 25x 60.5 to Willis Av x27.5x48.11; J. and M. Haffen to Mathias Haffen, (mtg $5,000, R S $5.25)..... 1

9TH ST, 733 East; Frances Marx to Jennie Schwab, (mtg $17,000, R S 50c)..... 1

12TH ST, s s, 414.6 ft w of 2d Av, 20x 106.6; Florence S. Lombaert to Carlos W. Platt, all title..... 50

32D ST, s s, 188 ft w of 1st Av, 18x98.9; Benjamin Tick to Frank C. Lee, (mtg $4,500, R S $4)..... 1

40TH ST, n s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 98.9; 3d Av, e s, 78.9 ft n of 41st St, 20x70; 41st St, n s, 65 ft e of 3d Av, 20x98.9x irregular; Francis R. Kidwell to Marie Kidwell..... 1

61ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 20x92x 20.2x96.8; the Trustees of the Sustentation Fund of the Reformed Episcopal Church to Robert E. Ullmer, (R S $5.75).

68TH ST, 43 West, 15x100.5; William F. Havemeyer to Belle R. Sone, (mtg $22,000, R S $4)..... 100

77TH ST, s s, 412.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 17.6x102.2; Matilda Oppenheimer to Benjamin M. Weil, (R S $14.75)..... 100

80TH ST, n s, 210 ft w of Avenue A, 17.10x102.2; Thomas Kavanagh to William Kell, (mtg $5,000)..... 1

81ST ST, 150 West, 17x102.2; Alma de F. C. Jackson to William Shannon, (R S $7.75, mtgs $22,000)..... 1

83D ST, 111 East, 25x102.2; James Staus to Henry J. Mahr and another, (mtg $24,000, R S $4.25)..... 1

84TH ST, s s, 98 ft w of Avenue B, 25x 102.2; Charles Abrahams and another to Elisabetha Hanitsch, (mtg $12,000, R S $3)..... 17,250

84TH ST, 156 West, 27.6x102.2; William D. Manning to Irving I. Kempner, (mtg $30,000, R S $3)..... 100

91ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 50x 100.8; Esther A. Wheaton to Francis J. Schnugg, all liens, (R S $3)..... 1

95TH ST, s s, 81.9 ft w of Madison Av, 17x100.8; German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company to Henry J. Rosenberg, (mtg $27,000, R S $2.75)..... 100

95TH ST, 10 East, 18x100.8; Samuel Mendelsohn to Max Meyer, (mtg $25,000, R S $4)..... 100

123D ST, n s, 121.11 ft w of 7th Av, 15.7 x100; Minnie A. Evans to Helena G. Hoey, (mtg $10,000, R S $7)..... 1

128TH ST, 15 East, 19.4x99.11; Henry J. Mahr and another to James Staus, (R S $7.75)..... 1

129TH ST, s s, 60 ft e of 8th Av, 20x80; Emily Macduff, executrix, to Emily Macduff, (mtg $12,000)..... 1

156TH ST, s e corner of Westchester Av, runs n e 13.10 to w s of Beach Av x s e 142.7x s w 54.8x n w 83 to Westchester Av x n e 119.7; Charles M. Simmonds to Michael Davis, (R S $4,) all liens.... 1

183D ST, s s, 83.4 ft w of Belmont Av, 16.8x75; Joseph Leitner to Thomas Hughes and another..... 1

203D ST, n s, 251 ft w of Mosholu Parkway, 25x126x irregular; Agnes Peebles to William J. McPherson, (mtg $2,500).... 1

Recorded Leases.

ESSEX ST, 40; Samuel Paley and another to Gerson Krell, 5 years..... $5,200

RIVINGTON ST, 319; Sigmund Cohn to Abraham Pasternack, 3 years..... 700

2D AV, 126; Nathan E. Bloch and another to Joseph Neustadt, 5 years..... 2,160

28TH ST, 116 West; David S. Jacobus to Solomon Luster, 5 years..... 1,200

72D ST, 220 West; Ratcliffe Hicks to Minnie H. Hicks, life lease..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BEHAN, Cornelius J., to Della McShane; Prospect Av, w s, 149.2 ft s of Tremont Av, 1 year..... $500

BIERBAUM, Oscar H., and wife to William H. Payne; 133d St, n s, 483.4 ft e of Trinity or Cypress Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 300

CASSIDY, Michael, to Peter Doelger; 9th Av, 639, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000

COHEN, Jacob, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 1st Av, w s, 50.10 ft s of 112th St, 1 year, 6 per cent, building loan.... 34,000

DOLLE, Lizzie, and another to the Franklin Savings Bank; 44th St, 455 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 2,000

HECHT, Ferdinand, to James H. Havens; West End Av, e s, 50.11 ft s of 100th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,782

HUGHES, Thomas, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 183d St, s s, 83.4 ft w of Belmont Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 2,000

KANE, Bridget C., to Adaline D. Townsend; 80th St, 49 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

LAMPEL, Anton, to the Warranty Realty Company; Pelham Road, Sands Av, being Lots 18 to 21 and 83, map of 143 lots on Paul estate, Westchester, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 1,900

LEE, Frank C., to Benjamin Tick; 32d St, 340 East, prior mortgage $5,500, installments, due April 1, 1903, 6 per cent., note..... 1,000

LEE, Frank C., to Adrian H. Jackson; 32d St, 340 East, prior mortgage $4,500, due Oct. 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 1,000

LEE, Elizabeth S., to Florence C. Button; Baker Av, centre line, at centre line of Bleecker St, prior mortgage $11,000, 6 months, 6 per cent..... 500

MORIARTY, Thaddeus, to the Bowery Bank of New York; Audubon Av, s e corner of 169th St; also Audubon Av, e s, 20 ft s of 171st St, demand, 6 per cent..... 8,000

NOBLE, Arabella E., and another to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Grant Av, e s, prospect, 130.6 ft s of 162d St; also 165.6 ft e of Morrisania Av, 3 years..... 1,000

ROCKWOOD, William H., to John R. Suydam, trustee; West End Av, w s, 70.2 ft s of 85th St, 5 years, 4 per cent., gold..... 10,000

ROCKWOOD, William H., to John F. Nevins; West End Av, w s, 70.2 ft s of 85th St, prior mortgage $10,000, due Aug. 1, 1902..... 1,000

SCHNUGG, Frances J., to Susan M. Tuthill; 91st St, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years..... 18,000

SCHNUGG, Frances J., to Susan M. Tuthill; 91st St, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

SCHNUGG, Frances J., to Susan M. Tuthill; 91st St, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 4,000

SCHNUGG, Frances J., to Susan M. Tuthill; 91st St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

SCHNUGG, Frances J., to John B. Johnson and another, trustees; 91st St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 14,000

SHANNON, William, to Alma de F. C. Jackson; 81st St, 130 West, prior mortgage $18,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., to the City Mortgage Company; 99th St, n w corner of Madison Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 156,500

SMITH, John H., to Sarah Taylor; 115th St, 137 East, prior mtg —, due July 10, 1901, 4 per cent..... 1,000

ULLNER, Robert E., to trustees of the Sustentation Fund of the Reformed Episcopal Church; 61st St, n s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, installments, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

WEIL, Benjamin M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 77th St, 142 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 22,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, Enoch C., to Ella B. Remington... Nom.

BLUMENTHAL, Samuel, to Carrie Levy, half interest, assigns 2 mortgages..... Nom.

CHEEVER, Nathaniel, to Morris Kahn.... $1,700

HINCHCLIFFE, John, and others to Frederick Simermeyer ..... Nom.

JACOBS, Abraham J., and another, executors, to Mary Jacobs and another... 3,048

JORDON, James, to the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church 8,000

MARX, Frances, to Gussie Hessberg..... Nom.

MEYER, George A., executor, to Johanna C. Jones, assigns 11 mortgages.....Order Court

MEYER, George A., executor, to Louisa A. Soutter, assigns 11 mortgages...Order Court

MEYER, George A., executor, to Edwin O. Meyer, assigns 11 mortgages...Order Court

MOSBACK, Mary, to Sender Jarmulowsky 5,054

OPDYKE, William S., executor, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company..... 15,000

SALLEY, Michael, executor, to Michael Salley ..... Nom.

SPITZNER, Charles H., to George W. Spitzner ..... Nom.

STERN, Ada N., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 7,000

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to the Continental Trust Company..... Nom.

WOLINSKY, Charles, to Max Kobre..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

PARK AV, 1,680; Louis Sachs against Samuel C. Baum, owner and contractor; J. J. Fagin, contractor $53

STANTON and Chrystie Sts, n e corner, 72 x100; Antonio Licciardi against David Perlman, owner and contractor 122

STEBBINS AV, e s, 449 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Louis D. Retman against Harris Schenker, owner and contractor 325

WENDOVER AV, n s, 211.11 ft e of Webster Av, 75x100; Louis D. Retman against Herbert Aldhaus, owner and contractor 95

98TH ST, 442 to 448 East; Louis Sachs against Orange County Contract Company, owner; W. E. Lynn Iron Works, contractor 175

75TH ST, 319 and 321 East; Martin Mugler against Patrick O'Brien and Thomas McLoughlin and another, owners; Patrick O'Brien and Thomas McLoughlin, contractors 1,600

90TH ST, 221 West; Tony C. Skraiani against Mr. Fletcher, owner; Thomas P. Sinnott, contractor 8

97TH ST, 327 and 329 East; Thomas J. Mooney against Patrick J. Moffatt and another, owner and contractor 514

138TH ST and Lenox Av, n w corner, 125x 100; Bennett Sanberg against Alexander Haft, owner and contractor 550

152D ST and 8th Av, n e corner, 50x100; Louis D. Retman against Charles Walker, owner and contractor 175

183D ST and Belmont Av, s w corner, 100x80; Peter L. Brokaw against Joseph Leitner, owner and contractor 60

189D ST, n s, n e corner of Bassford Place, 100x96; Conrad Bechter against Katharine Hanssen, owner; Emil Hanssen, contractor 204

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

CROTONA AV, e s, 120 ft s of 187th St, 50x100; Manhattan Mortgage Company with Louis A. Schneider 5,500

99TH ST and Madison Av, n w corner, 120 x100; City Mortgage Company with Louis A. Schneider 5,500

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE B, 84 to 88; Rider Ericsson Engine Company against Isaac B. Horowitz, Aug. 10, 1901..... $234

EAGLE AV, w s, 100 ft s of 163d St, 50x 100; Jacob Muerer against August Jacob and another, Sept. 9, 1901, by bond..... 230

FORSYTH ST, 126 and 128; Herman Herskowitz and another against Chil Zadek Amhes Elkohn, Oct. 1, 1900..... 240

PITT ST, 9; Mills, Clarke & Co. against Joseph Pholstein, Aug. 3, 1901..... 108

ROBBINS AV, e s, 79 ft n of Dater Place; Louis Partzchefeld against Jesnette Kirby and another, Sept. 28, 1901..... 342

85TH ST, 442 to 448 East; Louis Sachs against American Malting Company and another, Sept. 24, 1901..... 175

18TH ST, 234 to 238 East; Matile Liguori and another against Nathan Hutkoff and another, Sept. 24, 1901..... 4,350

91ST ST, s s, 90 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Jacob Muerer against August Jacob and another, Sept. 13, 1901, by bond..... 220

100TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 20x 100.11; Meyer Nussbaum, receiver, against Henry Kuntz and another, Sept. 12, 1901, by bond..... 400

157TH ST and Amsterdam Av, s e corner; Frank S. Grot against William C. Schmidt and another, April 26, 1901.... 138

168TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Union Av, 122x100; Thomas C. Edmonds & Co. against William Robitzek, Aug. 8, 1901, by bond..... 141

Lis Pendens.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 135; Pincus Lowenfeld and another against Samuel H. Lyons and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.

HAMILTON ST, 5; the Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company against Maria Bishop and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, A. D. Pape.

9TH ST, 67 West; Waverley Place, n e s, 126.8 ft s e of 6th Av, 23x100, and 13th St, n e s, 220 ft e of 7th Av, 20x103.3; Dora Kelly against Martin Kelly, Jr., and another, (dower;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

10TH AV, e s, 92 ft n of 18th St, 224x100; John Bennett and another against Ellen Conway and another, (partition;) attorneys, McCrea & Taylor.

13TH AV, n s, 180 ft e of 4th St, 25x114, Bronx; Henry C. Silleck, Jr., against Kathie Masche, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. A. Hatting.

52D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 150x100.5x irregular; Joseph P. O'Connor against William O'Connor and another, (partition;) attorney, W. F. Clare.

158TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x 100; Karl M. Meyer and another against Martha Davy and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. H. Bergman.

158TH ST, s s, 267 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x 98.5; Ella B. Remington against Bernhard Maurer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. E. Davis.

176TH ST, n s, 169 ft e of Anthony Av, 204.1x irregular, and Burnside Av, s w s, 256.4 ft e of Anthony Av, 196.10x irregular; Mary T. Cannon against Carrie Cornell and another, administrators, (partition;) attorneys, Mattheis & Elener.

Real Estate.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

Furnishes money on bond and mortgage, where the security is approved, to enable purchasers of real estate to complete transactions.

Florida Illustrated; describes many estates for sale; post free. Geo. H. Chapin, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WANTED—PRIVATE HOUSES to rent and for sale. Send particulars to FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM, 58 WEST 125TH ST.

WANTED PRIVATE HOUSES TO RENT. Have great demand for same. M. H. MEYERS, 2,521 8TH AV.

Want a farm in the neighborhood of Norwalk, Conn. Address Cash Buyer, P 139 Times Office.

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10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Will Exchange for Lots.—Elegant 5-story triple flat; 98th St., near Central Park West; every modern convenience. Stone & Co., 971 Columbus Av.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Surrogate Notices.

NEWCOMB, JOSEPHINE L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marguerite E. Henderson, Greenwood Cemetery, Alice Bowman, William Robertson, administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund in New Orleans, Louisiana; Henry K. Pomroy, as trustee of a trust created under the will of Warren Newcomb, deceased, in favor of his widow, Josephine Louise Newcomb, and Joseph A. Hincks and Brandt V. B. Dixon, individually and as persons claiming to be ancillary executors under the last will and testament of JOSEPHINE L. NEWCOMB, deceased; and to all persons interested in the estate of JOSEPHINE L. NEWCOMB, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 1st day of October, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of Josephine L. Newcomb, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, intestate, should not be granted to William H. Henderson of New Orleans, Louisiana, a nephew of the decedent, and to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, in whose behalf application therefor has been made, and why the alleged ancillary letters testamentary under the will of Josephine L. Newcomb, deceased, granted to Joseph A. Hincks and Brandt V. B. Dixon on the 16th day of April, 1901, should not be revoked, and why the paper dated the 12th day of May, 1898, purporting to be the last will and testament of Josephine L. Newcomb, deceased, should not be decreed illegal and void, and why the temporary paper, and why the petitioners should not have such other and further relief as may to the Court seem just.

And such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our said Surrogates' Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GEORGE LUDWIG, Attorney for Petitioners, 1,503 Third Avenue, N. Y. City.
an23-1aw6wF

SCOTT, MARY JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY JANE SCOTT, also known as JANE SCOTT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of George W. McAdam, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1902.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1901. ANNIE S. GREACEN, Executrix; ROBERT C. LYNCH, Executor. GEORGE W. McADAM, Attorney for Executor and Executrix, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

GREAT SALE OF

REAL ESTATE AT WHITE PLAINS, A BEAUTIFUL AND RAPIDLY GROWING SECTION, 200 VALUABLE LOTS AND PLOTS IN ATTRACTIVE AND ARISTOCRATIC WESTCHESTER COUNTY, IN THE DIRECT LINE OF IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, ARE NOW OFFERED ON TERMS OF $10 DOWN AND $10 A MONTH AND UPWARD, ACCORDING TO LOCATION. WHITE PLAINS, ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD, HAS DOUBLED IN POPULATION IN TEN YEARS, HAVING 5,000. SHOWING THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF ANY TOWN IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY; HAS EVERY IMPROVEMENT, HANDSOME MACADAMIZED STREETS, FINE DRIVES, WATER, SEWER, ELECTRICITY, OFFERING THE VERY BEST FACILITIES FOR A HOME. VALUES ARE INCREASING RAPIDLY.

THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM 42D STREET. THE VERY CENTRE OF MANHATTAN. THIS PROPERTY IS MORE ACCESSIBLE THAN MUCH OF NEW YORK CITY. EVERY ADVANTAGE WILL BE OFFERED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD AT ONCE.

MAPS, PASSES AND DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS WILL BE FURNISHED BY APPLYING AT OUR OFFICE.

WHITE PLAINS
HARLEM RAILROAD
35 MINUTES FROM 42d STREET

NEW NETHERLAND REALTY COMPANY, 503 5TH AVENUE, CORNER 42D ST., N. Y.

Another Bargain—$500 and $20 monthly buys $2,000 frame house, 9 rooms, city water, piazza, big shade trees, on two lots, on macadamized avenue, electric lights, two minutes' walk from railroad station; another house, forming corner, $2,500, same size, same terms; also bargains in lots. Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 86 trains daily; commutation 8c.; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

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10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FIRST CLASS FIVE STORY
AMERICAN BASEMENT
PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
317, 319, 321, 325
WEST 100TH ST.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

They are 20 feet front by 60 feet deep, with extension, having servants' stairs to fourth story. The houses have three bathrooms, with mosaic floors and tiled walls; rolled rimmed bathtubs, wash basins, shower baths, &c., of the best design.

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BUILDER, ON PREMISES.

A Bargain of Bargains.—Fine 3-family flat on west side; all modern improvements; must be sold; size, 25x100; mortgage, $22,500; rental over $3,400. Stone & Co., 971 Columbus Av.; also have a number of other bargains.

BIGGEST BARGAINS BRONX
$7,750, $1,000 cash, balance to suit, 3-family houses, 7 rooms, bath; steam, hot water; best locations, Jerome Av. O'RORKE or NORMOYLE, Boston Av., corner 164th St.

A Bargain.—For sale or to let, 7-story factory building or warehouse; fine order; little cash; monthly payments; positively a sacrifice; West Houston St.; must be sold. O. B. Mc., 161 Sullivan St.

Must Be Sold.—A single flat in 51st St., between 1st and 2d Avs.; size, 21x102; will be sacrificed; no reasonable offer refused. Stone & Co., 971 Columbus Av.

8TH AV. BUSINESS PROPERTY.
Three 5-story apartments; all rented; great bargain.
HAYDEN, 320 WEST 145TH ST.

Retiring physician, large practice, will sell his 4-story house, near Carnegie mansion; bargain. For particulars address Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

Attractive location, Cypress Av. and 137th St.—Block front, suitable for apartments, under new building law; price reasonable; terms easy. Owner, 50 East 125th St.

A Bargain.—3 houses for sale; Bedford St.; little cash; monthly payments; free and clear; positively a sacrifice; must be sold. O. B. Mc., 161 Sullivan St.

Choice building lots, $375; $5 monthly; houses order, $1,500; $15 monthly. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av.

Looking for bargain houses, lots, Bronx or Harlem? Call on Case, 42 West 128th, or 979 East 169.

Easy Terms.—Detached houses, Westchester, Bronx Borough, $8,300; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Trade or Cash.—Elegant private house, 68th St., near Central Park West; 4-story, basement; free and clear. Stone & Co., 971 Columbus Av.

Detached frame house, Bronx; nine rooms, all improvements; large yard; assessments paid. Reasonable, 4,388 Park Av.

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into plan of payments.

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and we'll tell you how we make our land increase in value. T. B. ACKERSON CONSTRUCTION CO., 99 Nassau St., Manhattan, 297 East 16th St., near Beverly Road, FLATBUSH, Beverly Square East and West.

ARTISTIC HOUSES DESIRABLY LOCATED
PROSPECT PARK NEIGHBORHOOD, MIDWOOD ST., NEAR FLATBUSH AVE.
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New modern stone houses, 30 minutes to Park Row; superior trolley and "L" service to ferries and all points of the city; beautiful in design; finish of the very best; all modern improvements; swell and square fronts; box stoop; foyer or saloon parlors; neighborhood restricted. Prices low; terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. BROWN, Owner, Corner Flatbush Av. and Midwood St.

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Six-family apartment house; all improvements; Greenpoint; $5,200, worth $7,000; rents $672.00. Jones, 189 Montague St.

Bargain.—Plot 60x100; fine detached cottage; price $3,900; $500 cash. John Perry & Co., 373 Fulton St.

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10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Fine house in East Orange; built two years; nine rooms; bath; all improvements; lot 32x100; five minutes from Roseville Avenue Station; $3,000; $300 down, $30 per month. Shipman, No. 3 Maiden Lane.

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Attractive residence; hour on Penn. R. R.; 7 rooms, barn, outbuildings; 40 acres; healthy location; near New Brunswick; price $2,500. Address 131 East 31st St.

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Special classes in physical culture for boys and girls, afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock. For Ladies and Gentlemen evenings from 8 to 9:30.

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Office open every evening this week for registration of students.

THE Wilson & Lyon School

622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopens Sept. 30th.

Friends' Seminary

220 to 228 East 16th Street New York
41st Year begins September 17, 1901.
Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also Brooklyn School under same management.
EDWARD B. RAWSON,
ELIZABETH STOVER,
Principals.

MISS KELLER'S DAY SCHOOLS.

Main School for Girls, 25 West 55th St.
Boys' College Preparatory School, 674 Madison Av. (near 61st St.) Headmaster, J. W. Ganson, (Harvard,) '91.
Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Winter course, October to June.
Schools offer complete course, (Kindergarten to College,) combined with manual training.
For enrollment apply 25 W. 55th St.
MISS ELEANOR I. KELLER, Pd. M., Principal.

138TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Classes. Gymnasium. Grounds for athletics.
Mr. Campbell, the Headmaster, will confer with parents, 9 to 4 o'clock, at the school.

New York University Law School

Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. Day Classes with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) Evening Classes, sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition, $100. For circulars address
L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar,
Washington Square, N. Y. City.

Hudson River Military Academy

Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y. 25 miles from N. Y. via Erie R. R. Superb location, magnificent buildings. Lawn to river bank, dock, boating, bathing, athletics. Infantry, cavalry, artillery, English, Classical, Scientific, Commercial. Instructors all college men. Advisory Board composed of most distinguished war officers. Rates $400 to $500.
Capt. J. WILSON, U. S. V., A. M., Supt.

Irving School, (Boys.) Dr. L. D. Ray.

New Building, 35 West 84th Street.
Reopens Sept. 26th.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers. Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request.
Mr. Ray is now at school mornings.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL,
Reopens September 30th at
778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.
Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
3 East 49th St.,
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils.
Students Prepared for all Colleges.
Circulars on application.
Reopens Monday, September 30th.
Individual attention combined with class discipline.

THE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

OPENS OCT. 1, 1901.
For ANNOUNCEMENT containing all information send postal to "Registrar of the University, Washington Square, New York City."

Collegiate School

241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.,
Boys prepared for the Colleges and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium.
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 30.
L. C. MYGATT, Head Master.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

HEFFLEY SCHOOL,

243-245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn; bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, preparatory, high school, regents; civil engineering, law for admission to bar, and commercial law; day and evening. Begin any time.

THE MISSES GRAHAM

(Successors to the Misses Green.)
Boarding and Day School for Girls
(Established 1816.)
Reopens Oct. 2. 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL 423 MADISON AVE.,

Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

THE MISSES ELY'S Boarding and Day School

Reopens Wednesday, September 25th.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

IRVING INSTITUTE,

Non-Military.
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. One hour from New York. Only forty boys received. Terms, $500. JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Prin.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,

West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

MR. YOUNG PLACES

every pupil and fits each one for shorthand work in 3 months. A good English education necessary to enter the School. Terms $100 to $300. 148 Montague St., (19 years,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Finch's Classes and Boarding School for Girls.

735 Madison Ave., New York City, near 64th St.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

Miss Le Baron Drumm, 40 West 72d St.—Boarding and Day school for girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Reopens October 3d.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL, 66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK. Reopens Oct. 1st. Special students admitted. A few young girls received into the family.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL, 32 West 40th St. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 39th year begins Oct. 8.
Miss DAY, Principal. Miss BOYD, Asso. Principal.

Kyle Military Institute, Flushing, L. I.; German-American boarding school for boys; no Summer vacation; admission at any time; pupils always under supervision; German mastered within a year.

St. David's Hall.—Thorough preparation for college or business; limited number; home influence; ideal place for boys. Rev. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

MRS. DORR'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children reopens Oct. 2d. 303 West 106th St. and Annex.
College Preparatory School for Girls.
MRS. ALEXANDER KOHUT, Principal.
Primary classes and kindergarten, 44 W. 58th St.

Teachers.

College and Normal graduate; experienced tutor; at pupils' homes; best references. E., Box 21, 263 West 125th St.

A. Everett Stone, (Yale,) 316 West 56th St., private tutor for all colleges: eighteen years' experience.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM

and N. Y. Normal School of
PHYSICAL EDUCATION

NOW OPEN.
For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual, or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS. 305-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

Musical.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Adelaide C. Okell.—Certificated pupil of Teresa Carreno, announces a class for individual piano instruction and ensemble playing. 12th year. Fee, $100 from October 1st to June 1st, two lessons weekly. Studio, 57 West 84th Street.

Violin.—Prof. Benjamin B. Isaacs, the eminent violinist; artistic solo playing specially taught; highest recommendations; terms on application. The Astor Flats, 28 and 30 West 128th, and Metropolitan Hall, North St., New Rochelle.

ITALO-AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 208 Grand St., New York.—Vocal, Piano, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar; first-class tuition; moderate charges.

MISS KUEFFNER, TEACHER OF PIANO, zither, mandolin, and banjo.—Competent; thorough. 235 East 23d St., 1st floor, 2d bell.

L. Frank Dettinger, Violinist—Thorough tuition in French and German methods; pupils taught at home or in studio, 301 East 57th St.

Mrs. Harmon.—Mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano, violin, vocal, private lessons, day, evening. 218A Hart St., Brooklyn.

Piano, systematic instruction from beginning to perfection. Prof. Durege, 504 Carnegie Hall. Write for terms.

Louise R., care of Schirmer, Union Square; accompanist for teachers, singers, and violinists.

Mrs. Anna Byrne and daughter; piano and vocal culture; a few vacancies. 445 West 57th St.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

OUR OWN, now Harvard Academy, 136 to 140 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step; dancers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; private lessons any hour. ED. J. FINNEGAN.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LEOPOLD J. AUMANN, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Leopold J. Aumann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 24th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 9th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATH'L A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 26, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY H. CHILDERS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Henry H. Childers of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1901, the said Henry H. Childers was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 24th, 1901.

NO. 3,852.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX GREENFELD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Max Greenfeld of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Max Greenfeld was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Hon. Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
September 26, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM MICHAELS, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that William Michaels, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 20th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 9th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATH'L A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 26, 1901.

NO. 4,142.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISRAEL NAYOR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Israel Nayor of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of September, A. D., 1901, the said Israel Nayor was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Sept. 25, 1901.

Surrogate Notices.

BROWN, SOPHIA.—The People of the State of New York.—By the Grace of God Free and Independent.—To William Roberts, George Oram, William R. Bettles, as Executor of Mary A. Bettles, deceased, Ellen Roberts, Mary Whittaker, Mary Alice Oram, and Susan Oram, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited to appear before one of our Surrogates of the County of New York on the 15th day of November, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Alvar de Comeau, as Executor under the last will and testament of SOPHIA BROWN, deceased. And let the above-named infants than and there show cause why a special guardian should not be appointed to appear for them on said judicial settlement.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of our said Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, one of the Surrogates of our said county, at the County of New York, on the 9th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
s27-1aw6w&n8

PALMER, HERBERT F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Annie Witter Palmer, William Henry Palmer, Reuben Tyler Palmer, Isaac Emerson Palmer, Hilsha L. Palmer, Frank L. Palmer, Frederick C. Palmer, George E. Palmer, Mary Alice Mitchell, Arabella Palmer Latimer, Edward A. Palmer, Grace E. Palmer, Percy S. Palmer, Theodore Johnson Palmer, Charlotte May Palmer, Jessie Palmer Clayton, Amie Palmer Butler, Louise A. Hall, Mary E. Hoyt, Anna Turner Ackerman, James Lawrence Turner, William H. Turner, Julius T. Turner, Wendell E. Turner, William P. Bolles, Eugene Bolles, Frank Comstock Turner, Isaac Emerson Turner, Maria Corbin Turner, Lida Packard Sullivan, Mercy Louise Palmer Story, Joseph Clary Palmer, and Fremont P. Palmer, the heirs and next of kin of HERBERT F. PALMER, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Annie Witter Palmer of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Herbert F. Palmer, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 15th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
GRATZ NATHAN, Attorney for Petitioner, 108 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au30-1aw6w7

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WEBER PIANOS

We offer this week an *extraordinary opportunity* to careful buyers who would like to own a *Weber* but cannot afford the price of *an absolutely new one.* To reduce stock and make room for new styles arriving from factory, we have placed on sale

Twenty-five Upright & Grand Weber Pianos

in perfect order and most of them little used, at about

One-Half Real Value.

Call or write at once, if you intend to buy this Fall and wish to secure an instrument of the highest musical excellence and acknowledged reputation on the *most favorable terms.*

No deviation from prices plainly marked and attached to each piano offered in this sale.

WEBER WAREROOMS:
5th Avenue, corner 16th Street, New York.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's

3d Ave. & 59th St.
REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS
HARMONY PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
IRVING PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $168.00 easy terms.
BURNHAM PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
MAYERS PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS $155.

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

PIANOS TO RENT

Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
25 East 14th St., N. Y.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Sewing Machine sale; special bargains; second hand, $3 to $8; guaranteed two years; new, $9 to $30 cash, $30 to $35 at $2 down and 50c weekly. Machines exchanged and repaired. Everything at cut prices; bottle of oil, 5c.; needles, 20c. (Lowest) belts, 5c. Open evenings until 9 o'clock. Buy direct from us and save canvassers' commission. Write, salesman will call. WESTERN UNION S. M. CO., 173 3d Av., between 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone, 4,020—18th St.

CREDIT.

Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly EASY PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CREDIT CO.,
1114 3d Ave. Between 65th and 66th Sts. Open evenings until 9.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

TANDEMS. SINGLES. CYCLES.
SACRIFICE. SACRIFICE. SACRIFICE.
1,500 2nd h'd, new, and 2nd cycles, all makes, $3.90, $4, $5, $6, $9, $11; every one worth double. Tandems, Pierce, Rambler, Cleveland, Olive Derby, etc., $11 to $30.
$5 Cameras, $1.25.
Gas Lamps, 50c.; Pumps, 20c. Bells, 8c.
JANDORF, COR. CHURCH AND BARCLAY.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

SAFES

—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSHMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

CREDIT Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. GLOBE CREDIT WATCH CO., World Bldg., 144. Evenings: Up-Town Branch, 16 E. 125th St.

Cemetery Lot for Sale in Greenwood.—Full-sized, vacant; inclosed lot, on one of the highest points in cemetery, facing south; bargain. Address J. W. Hamilton, Real Estate Office, 302 Seventh Av., Brooklyn.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible. Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

$20 TO $35—REMINGTON'S, SMITH'S, OTHERS; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

Fine "Wooton" writing desk; double doors; perfect order; very suitable for lawyer, physician, clergyman, or library use. Paur, 119 Worth St., corner Elm.

LACE CURTAINS. All kinds at wholesale prices. 396 Broadway, corner Walker St., Room No. 1,006. New York Curtain Co.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5966 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

At Spencer's, 344 6th Av., opposite Adams's, umbrellas, parasols, canes made, recovered, repaired. Telephone 423B—18th.

Diamond Polish Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y., manufactures the best furniture and piano polish for sale in market; order it.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

New, elegant furniture, suitable for four-room flat, or furnished flat. O. W., 327 East 16th.

D. Theodore, 61 Ann St., dealer in all kinds of old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 62. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. Jamor Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Summer Resorts.

New Hampshire.

GOLF. MAPLEWOOD COTTAGE.
Nearly Opposite Maplewood Hotel.
MAPLEWOOD, N. H. Finest location in White MOUNTAIN region. Terms moderate. Accommodates 25. Remains open until Oct. 15. LEON E. CELLEY, Mgr.

Pianos and Organs.

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WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

PEASE PIANOS

128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

NEEDHAM.

Some very good bargains in slightly used and second-hand uprights. Also a number of odd styles at a great sacrifice. Most liberal terms. New catalogue and bargain list now ready. 5th Avenue and 15th Street.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125; Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 106 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" Wm. STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward.
STANDARD GALLERIES, 10 West 125th St.

$150. Elegant Steinway upright; new pianos, $150 up; rents low; allowed on purchase; open evenings. O. W. Wuerts, 1,518 3d Av., near 86th.

$75 —BEAUTIFUL upright, Steinway, great sacrifice; rents $3. BIDDLE'S, 7 E. 14th St.

Fine upright piano, $170; $6 monthly; rents $3. Wissner, 25 East 14th St., New York.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES. — Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeltfuss, 60 Fulton St.

For Sale.—Owing to death of proprietor, long-established and very profitable buffet and bar business, centrally located on Broadway; will deal with none but principals. Address, "Exchange," P. O. Box 1,816 New York.

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A Party having invented several useful labor-saving machines wants the aid of capitalists to help developing the same; references exchanged. Address Z., Box 145, New York Times.

Business places, every description; real estate sold, city or country; capital procured. Irving Rosenthal, 212 East 32d St.

Money grows when safely invested; prospectus mailed; shares, one dollar. Pineoll Remedy Company, Rahway, New Jersey.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

$800 buys old-established real estate and coal business, leading avenue Brooklyn; easy living, man or woman. Jones, 8 Reid Av., Brooklyn.

$20,000 to $50,000 wanted for business paying enormous profits; the right party can secure valuable interest. Address U Box 109 Times.

Capitalist seeks business proposition, patent or mine, showing large, quick returns. Address Fullest Particulars, Z Box 177 Times.

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Have you money to invest in a good safe business? Big returns. Address Eureka, X Box 137 Times Office.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 120 Fulton St., Room 303.

A man with $7,500 can make $500,000 in 4 months. A. R. Mots, 22 Platt St.

Desks.

DESKS.

Great Variety of style and price.
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton St., N.Y.

Purchase and Exchange.

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Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Single BOOKS and complete LIBRARIES bought at highest prices. Davis's Bookstore, 35 West 42d St.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Quick cash for stocks of merchandise; city or country. Address Z., Box 116 Times.

Lawyers.

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THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

All legal claims, estates, foreign and domestic, collected on percentage. Lawyer, Box 123 Times Office.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

Dressmaking, making, finishing of millinery and corsets; big money in it; patterns cut. McDowell's, 310-318 6th Av. Evening school Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Surrogate Notices.

BREMER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. BREMER, also known as HENRY BREMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of R. B. Gwillim, No. 120 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1901. JOHN C. BREMER, JOHN G. H. MEYERS, Executors. R. B. GWILLIM, Attorney for Executors, No. 120 Nassau Street, New York City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

HOTEL EARLINGTON

New and Absolutely Fireproof.
ORCHESTRA. EUROPEAN PLAN. PALM ROOM.
27TH STREET, WEST,

NEAR BROADWAY,
centre of shopping and amusement district. The most central and accessible location in the city, combined with quiet and refined surroundings.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

Sevillia

Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St.
Three apartments of one to four rooms, $600 to $1,100. Absolutely fire-proof. No wooden floors. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply. First-class restaurant service.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

8th Av., NUMBER 2, corner 8th St., at The Re-Fre.—Small and large rooms; some with private bath; good table.

7th Av., 2,134, (126th.)—Large and small rooms; singly or en suite; good location; table boarders.

11th St., 27 East, near 5th Av.—Handsome rooms; fine table; table board; refined neighborhood.

17th St., 116 East.—Large and single rooms; exceptionally clean house; first-class table; families; gentlemen; references.

19th St., 12 West.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms with board; table boarders accommodated.

21st St., 138 West.—Desirable rooms; good table; refined home; terms reasonable.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location, between Broadway and 6th Av.

26th St., 18 East.—Nicely furnished rooms; single or en suite; excellent table; reference necessary.

63d St., 246 East.—Two small rooms; private house; select neighborhood; convenient location.

96d St., 122 West, near L station.—Desirable small room; good board for gentlemen; references.

95th St., 66 West.—Superior accommodations; pleasant, sunny rooms; excellent table; table guests; references.

98th St., 122 West.—Attractive sunny room; second floor, with board; large closets, water, $12; couple.

126th St., 109 West.—Elegant room; excellent board; large closets; running water; all

SWIFT DEUTSCHLAND'S TIME IN A STORM

Only a Few Hours Behind Her Best West-Bound Record.

Passengers Thought They Encountered a Hurricane—Four Days of High Wind and Sea.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Deutschland arrived in port yesterday morning after a passage marked by the roughest weather, yet the great vessel was only 5 hours and 5 minutes behind her best record for the west-bound voyage. Capt. Albers, as well as the passengers, was inclined to be enthusiastic about the time made in view of the difficulties encountered in breasting the high seas. The only injury the ship received was the loss of some paint forward.

The new North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, which came in Wednesday morning, sailed from Cherbourg on the evening of the 18th, and it was to equal any possible record that she might make that the Deutschland followed her at such a fast rate of speed in spite of the stormy weather. The Deutschland at 6:31 P. M. on the 20th, was abreast of Cherbourg. At noon the following day a brisk wind sprang up, which was accompanied by a strong swell. This wind increased in violence until, on the fourth day, the passengers declare, it was little short of a hurricane in their opinion.

Yet the great ship did not relax her speed, her funnels pouring forth continually volumes of smoke mingled with flame, the latter at night, the passengers said, lighting the sea as if the vessel were on fire.

On these days, made notable by such stress, the Deutschland's log shows that she made respectively 492, 527, 535, and 543 knots. At the end of the nautical day ending Wednesday noon, the storm having abated, the distance logged was 567 knots. The remaining 482 knots were logged fast enough to bring the Deutschland to port at 7:49 o'clock yesterday morning. The average speed of the ship was 22.02 knots to the hour, over a course of 3,046 miles.

Among the passengers who came over on the Deutschland was Sir Christopher Furness, head of the Furness Line of steamships. Sir Christopher comes to America to get an idea of the manner in which American shipbuilders do their work. The labor situation in England, he said, was in a satisfactory state, especially as skilled workingmen had found that it was for their best interests not to limit the output per man. They knew, he also said, that they had much to fear from American and German competition.

Other passengers on the Deutschland were Victor Morawetz, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway; Charles H. Steinway, and Julius Meyer, Assistant General Manager in America of the Hamburg-American Line.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Annual Reopening Exercises Held and New Classes for Laymen Announced.

The annual reopening exercises of the Union Theological Seminary were held at the seminary, at Park Avenue and Seventieth Street, last evening. The services were conducted by the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of the seminary. Dr. Hall opened with prayer and was followed by Prof. George W. Knox on the "Problems for the Church."

In his address he dealt with the questions agitating the Presbyterian Church, principally the movement for a change in the confessional of the Church. At the conclusion of his address he was applauded.

A new departure announced at the seminary are courses for lay workers. Special lectures are to be given by Prof. Richard Green Moulton, Ph. D., of the Department of Literature and English in the University of Chicago. Special classes are to be formed in Greater New York for extension courses of either six or twelve lessons.

The courses have been designed with special reference to residents of New York City and are open to Sunday school superintendents and teachers, Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Association Secretaries, mission workers, and other laymen, whether engaged or not in Christian work. The teaching is to be of an unsectarian character.

PROF. E. R. SHAW RETAINED.

But as Result of Row in School of Pedagogy He Is No Longer Dean of New York University.

In a circular issued yesterday by Register Tompkins of New York University the first announcement was made of the reorganization of the Faculty of the School of Pedagogy of the university, which was disrupted by bitter dissensions during the last school year, resulting in the resignation of the entire body by request after an investigation by a special committee.

The trouble became public through the resignations of Profs. Charles R. Judd, Edward F. Buchner, and Samuel Weir as a protest against the administration of Dr. Edward R. Shaw, the Dean of the Faculty. According to the new list, Dr. Shaw has been retained as lecturer on "The Principles of Education and School Education," but is no longer Dean, Chancellor MacCracken acting in that capacity.

Profs. Monteser and La Fetra of the old Faculty, who maintained a neutral attitude during the strife, resigning when asked to do so, are reinstated as lecturers, and the Faculty is enlarged by four new members, they being Profs. J. P. Gordy, Robert MacDougall, J. E. Lough, and C. G. Shaw, the last said to be not related to the former Dean. The field of instruction will be more extended than it has been.

The scholastic year opens to-morrow morning at the University Building in Washington Place, when Chancellor MacCracken will make an address. Some of the leaders of the students at meetings held last Spring declared that they would not return to the school unless the professors opposed to Dr. Shaw were retained, but Register Tompkins said that notwithstanding this the indications for a large enrollment are very good.

John Mitchell Said to be Ill.

From an intimate friend of John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, it was learned last night that Mr. Mitchell was confined to his bed in the Ashland House with a severe attack of the grip. All efforts to see Mr. Mitchell were futile.

MAY RESCIND RIPARIAN GRANT.

New Jersey Commissioners Made It to Ross & Sprague for $33,000.

The Riparian Commissioners of New Jersey met in executive session at Jersey City on Wednesday to consider an application made by C. E. Eckerson of Hackensack, counsel for Ross & Sprague. That firm in June last secured from the Commissioners a grant of 500 feet on the North River at Fort Lee. They claimed to represent the Knickerbocker Sugar Refining Company, which proposed to erect an extensive plant on the site selected. The price fixed was $33,000, or $60 a foot. Upon this the company was to receive a rebate of $10,000 when the construction of the plant had progressed sufficiently to establish the good faith of the company.

Secretary Payne prepared the deed, but Ross & Sprague never called for it. The next heard of the affair was when Mr. Eckerson applied to have the grant changed to a lease. He gave as a reason that the company did not consider it wise to tie up so large an amount and preferred to take a lease upon which they could pay a yearly rental. After a long discussion the Commissioners rejected the application and notified Mr. Eckerson that unless the deed is taken up within a reasonable time the grant will be rescinded.

Devery to Join the Democratic Club.

Deputy Commissioner of Police William S. Devery will soon be a full-fledged member of the Democratic Club. His name has been proposed by Richard Croker and has been seconded by John F. Carroll and vouched for by Timothy D. Sullivan and John B. Sexton. It was said at the club last night that Mr. Devery will be passed by the Examining Committee and become a member of the club.

MANY POLICEMEN ON TRIAL.

Deputy Commissioner Devery Uses No Severe Language—The Rev. Mr. Hebron's Complaint.

Deputy Commissioner Devery presided at the police trials at Headquarters yesterday, and on no occasion did he give way to severe language or even recommend any serious penalty as punishment for alleged delinquency. The trials progressed with remarkable rapidity and more than a hundred cases were disposed of.

The only case of any importance brought up before him was one involving unjustifiable arrest, in which the Rev. John Hebron was complainant against Sergt. Burke and Patrolman Gleason of the West Twentieth Street Station. The Rev. Mr. Hebron, who lives at 366 West Twenty-fourth Street, was arrested on the morning of Sept. 4 at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street for ordering Policeman Gleason to arrest an intoxicated man, who had simply been requested by Gleason to move on.

The trial of the case opened with this question put by Policeman Gleason to the Rev. Mr. Hebron:

"Did you not call me a 'Tammany thug and one of Croker's thieves,' and did you not urge that you were delegated by God to aid in the overthrow of Tammany Hall?"

Mr. Hebron denied that he had made any such remarks, and after a few questions the Deputy Commissioner dismissed the complaint with a smile. In the majority of the cases brought up before him Mr. Devery reserved decision.

MANDAMUS FOR MR. MURPHY.

Justice Hooker Orders Him to Make Police Telegraph Operators Police Sergeants.

Justice Hooker, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has granted a peremptory writ of mandamus commanding Police Commissioner Murphy to issue a warrant of appointment as Sergeant of police to each of the following telegraph operators in the Police Department: Thomas Williams, James Keenan, James Campbell, Bernard F. Conklin, William J. Miller, Julius Zeidler, Frank Edwards, Patrick Devery, John J. Lonergan, John J. Mangan, Laurence P. Hines, Thomas Coughlin, and Richard Battin.

The application for the writ of mandamus, which was made by Bernard F. Conklin, was based on an old rule, which, it is claimed, conferred upon the operators the rank and rating of Sergeants. The order of the Court requires that the operators shall receive the rank and pay of desk Sergeants.

THE BROOKLYN CONFERENCES.

County and Borough Candidates Not Yet Chosen—Mr. Woodruff's Attitude —Mr. Coler's Consultations.

The first of the meetings of the Conference Committees appointed to act on behalf of the Republicans and the Citizens' Union of Brooklyn, to consider borough and county candidates, was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. The principal matter discussed was the character of the candidate for Borough President. No man was agreed upon. It became apparent, it is said, at the outset that Mr. Woodruff was anxious to become sponsor for Rufus L. Scott, the candidate for Borough President of the Coffey faction of the Democracy. To this the members of the Citizens' Union are bitterly opposed, and they will, it is declared, hold out for the nomination of a man from their own organization.

To-day a further conference will be held, and to-morrow morning it is expected that a meeting will be called at which borough and county nominations will be apportioned to the various organizations. It is known that the Citizens' Union will present the names of Mr. Hinrichs and R. Ross Appleton for the Borough Presidency, and it is believed will insist on the selection of one of them.

In the furtherance of the candidacy of Mr. Scott, ex-Senator Coffey visited Lieut. Gov. Woodruff last night. When he came away from the house he announced that it was definitely settled that Mr. Scott would have the nomination.

Controller Coler has been holding daily consultations with the leaders of the regular organization at the Willoughby Street Auction Room. He has usually arrived at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon and has been closeted with Hugh McLaughlin, James Shevlin, Bridge Commissioner Shea, and other leaders of the organization for hours each day. It was announced last night that Mr. Coler's name would be presented to Mr. Croker at the meeting of the City Committee to-morrow, and that his nomination would be fought for.

GERMANS WANT MR. COLER.

Exciting Meeting of the Executive Committee of the German-American Reform Union.

The Executive Committee of the General Committee of the German-American Reform Union held a long and exciting meeting at the Grand Central Palace last night, the outcome of which was a decision which substantially pledged the organization to Tammany Hall if Tammany nominated Mr. Coler and to support Mr. Low if the Controller was not nominated by the Democrats.

After the meeting was called to order Herman Ridder, who, with Charles Lutz, represented the German-American Reform Union in the conference of the Anti-Tammany organizations, arose to speak. Mr. Ridder recounted the actions of the Conference Committee, and told of the complimentary vote cast for himself. When he mentioned the name of Mr. Coler there was applause. But when he came to the recital of the last meeting when he, with Mr. Lutz, remained steadfast for the Controller there was unrestrained cheering.

Then arose a long discussion as to what action should be taken at the convention. Some were for bolting the conference ticket outright. Others thought if Tammany did not nominate Mr. Coler that, with assurances from Mr. Low that he would not be too strict in the matter of the excise and Sunday laws, he should be supported. The whole matter was finally referred to the Conference Committee of Seven of the union. Then the committee adjourned.

REFUSAL OF E. M. KNOX.

He Will Not Head a Third Ticket as Mayoralty Candidate.

Col. E. M. Knox will not consent to head a third ticket in the Mayoralty race. He so informed a sub-committee that had been sent to him yesterday by the City Democracy, of which ex-Sheriff James O'Brien is the leader. Col. Knox promised to issue a statement defining his position.

The sub-committee has reported to the Committee of Fifteen, and the latter will present its report at a meeting of the Executive Committee to be held to-night at the headquarters, 138 West Forty-second Street.

As the City Democracy leaders say that under no circumstances will they support the Tammany ticket, Col. Knox's refusal to be a candidate is regarded as favorable to Seth Low, the fusion nominee.

"THE BIG STORE'S" NEW HEAD.

B. J. Greenhut Gets a Controlling Interest in the Siegel-Cooper Company.

Benedict J. Greenhut, Secretary and a Director of the Siegel-Cooper Company, has acquired a controlling interest in the corporation by the purchase at a cost of about $1,000,000 of part of the stock holdings of Henry Siegel, the President and senior member of the firm. Mr. Greenhut, through his majority ownership of stock, will succeed Mr. Siegel as head of the concern. Mr. Siegel will, however, continue a Director of the corporation, and he retains a large block of its stock. One of the company's Directors said yesterday:

"It is an entirely amicable arrangement. This is evident from the fact that Messrs. Siegel and Greenhut are together to-day, seeing the cup race on Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht, the Erin. Mr. Siegel will continue to identify himself with the operations and prosperity of the firm as a Director. We shall have his advice and aid. But he has prospered and is tired of work, and we've got to do it and assume responsibility. His real estate continues as it was. He is still our landlord."

American Designs London Building.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Sept. 26.—Bruce Price, a New York architect, has submitted plans to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, for new offices for the company in London, England. Four large stores in Trafalgar Square have been purchased, and these are to be demolished to make way for the company's fine new offices. They will be among the finest buildings in London, and in the centre of the business and tourist world of London.

Chesterfield—the name of our boys' new overcoat.

Cut very long, with vertical pockets, it looks what it is—a coat for polite occasions.

$12 to $20.

All manner of overcoats for every occasion; $7 to $16.

MEN.

Any head can find its Derby here.

$3 and $4.

It's easier to throw on an overcoat than to throw off a cold.

Overcoats $15 to $32.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

POWER HOUSE SITE FOR RAPID TRANSIT

Great Purchase of the Subway Construction Company.

Plans for the Block Bounded by 11th and 12th Avenues, 58th and 59th Streets.

The Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company has selected and purchased the property which will be used as the site of its central station from which power will be supplied to the entire rapid transit system. This site consists of the block bounded by Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, together with the water front along the Hudson River opposite this block. The purchase was made through Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., the firm which has represented the Subway Company in all of its acquisitions of real estate along the tunnel route. Mr. Robinson declined yesterday to make public any figures in connection with the deal, beyond saying that the sellers, the Eastmans Company, have held the property at $1,000,000.

The power house to be erected on this block promises to be one of the largest, if not the largest, establishment of its kind in the world. It will be built of brick, and will cover an area of 200 by 650 feet. Its equipment will consist of twelve 7,500 to 11,000 horse power engines, each one of which will drive a 5,000 kilo-watt generator. To furnish the steam to keep this mammoth plant in motion seventy-two 1,200 horse power boilers will be installed.

Engineer Van Vleck said yesterday at the Subway Construction Company's office that it was not possible for the present to speak in any great detail of the new power house, because the plans have not yet been fully developed. The work of clearing the site, preparatory to the construction work, will be begun in the near future, but just how soon Mr. Van Vleck would not say. It will take about two years to put up the building and install the machinery. In fact, it is the plan to have the underground railroad and the power house reach completion at about the same time. To have the power house finished before the road, it is pointed out, would simply mean tying up so much capital sooner than is necessary, and on this account it is not probable that the work on the former will be pushed immediately. Mr. Van Vleck would not venture an opinion as to the probable cost of the building with all of its equipment.

Douglas Robinson, in speaking of the site and the reasons which led to its selection, said that the subject had required long consideration and a great deal of hard labor on the part of the officers of the Subway Construction Company.

"The requirements to be fulfilled," he said, "by a site for such a purpose are many. It had to be central; no plot less than 200 by 800 feet could be considered; it had to be on the water front to do away with any unnecessary rehandling of coal—and so on. But, in addition to all this, there was another consideration which I may say had great weight with Mr. McDonald and his associates, and that was that the power house of the city's great rapid transit system will be something in which New Yorkers will take no little pride and that such a structure should have as commanding a site as is possible. This result, I think, has been attained so far as is possible under the conditions, and it ought to be known in this connection that of the many sites offered the one selected was not by any means the lowest priced."

The block to be covered by the new power house has been owned by the Eastmans Company for many years, and has been occupied by slaughter houses and refrigerating plants. The property has been operated for some time past by Swift & Co. under a lease from the Eastmans Company. Immediately to the north, just above Fifty-ninth Street, are the grain elevators, freight, and stock yards of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

FIGHT FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

Plans for the New York and Port Chester Road—Contract May Go to Mr. McDonald.

The fight of the New York Central Railroad Company and its allied interests against the construction of the proposed New York and Port Chester Railroad will be continued on Monday before the State Railroad Commission at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

John W. Dwight, an ex-member of the State Committee, who is interested in the new undertaking, expects the hardest kind of fight, as the opponents of the proposed road, he says, intend to take advantage of every technicality.

Every Board of Trade, real estate associations and many individuals of prominence have promised to be here to support the petitioners, who want a certificate for the right to build the new road which, it is said, will do much in the way of real rapid transit and at the same time relieve patrons from the necessity of using the tunnel operated by the New York Central and New York, New Haven and Hartford Roads, and which has been presented as a nuisance by the Grand Jury of this county.

"We have the men and the money to build the road," said Mr. Dwight yesterday, "and in all probability John B. McDonald, who is building the rapid transit tunnel, will get the contract. There is no good reason why the Railroad Commission should not grant us a certificate without further delay, as we are prepared to go on with the work at once."

It is understood that at the session on Monday the attorneys for the allied roads will make the claim that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad covers the territory to be tapped by the New York and Port Chester Company, and that there is no need for another railway there.

CAMMEYER'S

Great Basement Sale

The Best for the Least Money Talks a language that everybody can understand.

Grand Early Fall Sale

50,000 Pairs of Splendid and Seasonable Shoes

For Men, Women and Children.

No shoes can be made better, more serviceable or look better than these; and there are no such superior goods sold anywhere at our low prices. Whole families can be fitted for exceedingly little money.

7,000 Pairs of Men's Enamel Leather, Box Calf and Kid Double Sole Lace Shoes,

$2.25 Pair.

3,000 pairs of Men's Satin Calf Lace Shoes, pair, . . . $1.00

8,000 Pairs of Children's Patent Leather Tip Cloth and Kid Top Button and Lace and Box Calf Lace—sizes 6 to 10½,

75c

12,000 Pairs of Women's $3.00 and $3.50 cloth and Kid Top Patent Leather Button, Welt Soles,

$2.00 Pair.

3,000 pairs of Women's $2.00 fine kid button and lace Shoes, pair . . . $1.25

5,000 pairs of Women's $1.50 Dongola button and lace Shoes, pair . . . $1.00

2,000 pairs Misses' Large Size Dongola Patent Leather Tip Button and Lace—sizes 2½ to 5½ . . . $1.25

7,000 pairs of Misses' Patent Leather Tip Cloth and Kid Top Button and Lace and Box Calf Lace—sizes, 11 to 2, pair . $1.00

1,000 pairs Little Gents' Satin Calf Lace — sizes 9 to 13½ . . . 80c

2,000 pairs of Boys' and Youths' Satin Calf Lace, sizes 11 to 5½ . . . $1.00

These shoes are not shoddy, made out of cheapest material simply to sell, but our standard of merit—guaranteed goods.

The best bargains for the money anywhere in the world.

Store Open Saturdays until 10 P. M.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER, 6th Av., Corner 20th St.

LINEMAN FATALLY INJURED.

As Seventy-Foot Pole Fell with Him He Shouted a Warning that Saved Passing Children.

By the breaking of a rotten telegraph pole at Manhattan Avenue and Maujer Street, Brooklyn, late yesterday afternoon, John O'Rourke, a lineman, twenty-four years old, of 171 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, was injured probably fatally, while twenty children who were returning from school escaped injury narrowly. Their escape was owing to a warning shouted to them by O'Rourke as he fell.

O'Rourke was stringing wires for a telegraph company. When he reached the top of the pole, about seventy feet from the ground, it began to sway in an alarming way. He started to descend, when the pole toppled over to the asphalt pavement on Manhattan Avenue.

Hundreds of children were passing to and fro. O'Rourke's cry of warning gave them just enough time to escape being crushed. The post grazed two small girls and caused them to fall. O'Rourke was pinned under the pole, and it was found that both legs had been broken and that he had been injured internally. He was removed in a dying condition to St. Catharine's Hospital.

LEGAL NOTES.

LIFE INSURANCE.—When William Harney applied for life insurance his application stated that the beneficiary was "to whom I may direct in my will" and "in behalf of and for the benefit of my estate, as I may direct in my will." The policy issued to him was made payable "to William A. Harney, (the beneficiary under this policy,) or to the legal representatives or assigns of said beneficiary." The insured was married at the time the policy was issued, but his wife having subsequently died, he married again, and died, leaving a will by which he bequeathed to his second wife the policy, subject to the rights of a creditor to whom he had assigned it as security. The will spoke of the second wife in the highest terms, and appointed her sole executrix. Mrs. Harney brought suit in her individual capacity against the insurance company to recover the amount of the policy, a son of the insured having notified the company not to pay her. After a settlement with the creditor, the money was paid into court. A judgment of the trial court, dismissing the complaint, has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division. The ground for the dismissal of the complaint was that the policy was a part of the common assets of the insured and was enforcible only by his personal representative. Presiding Justice Goodrich, for the court, holds that the ruling was erroneous. He says that, taking into consideration the application for the policy, the policy itself, and the will, it was evidently the intention of the insured that the policy should be paid to Mrs. Harney individually, and not as executrix, and that the words "legal representatives" contained in the policy must be construed in subordination to such intention.

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VERDICT FOR $4,500 NOT EXCESSIVE.—On the trial of an action brought by Claudia Ivey against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to recover damages for personal injuries which she sustained in consequence of being thrown from one of the defendant's cars while alighting therefrom, it appeared that at the time of the accident the plaintiff was thirty-one years of age, in fairly good health, and fully capable of earning her own livelihood and accustomed to do so. Her injuries consisted of a fracture of three ribs and a contusion of the shoulder and head. She continued to suffer from pain, dizziness, shortness of breath, and nervousness up to the time of the trial, some seventeen months after the accident, and was unable to work and obliged to depend upon her friends for support. The Second Appellate Division, on an appeal by the railroad company from a judgment in favor of the plaintiff, has rendered a decision holding that a verdict for $4,500 was not excessive, in such a case, the Court holds, by Justice Woodward, it is not error for the trial Court to decline to recall the jury after they have retired and to charge them "that there is no permanent injury in this case," although there was no expert evidence that the plaintiff's injuries were permanent, as the jury might infer from the facts disclosed by the evidence that the plaintiff's disability would continue for some time.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

LASTING WEDDING GIFTS.

Thanks to the improved taste evident in more than one social custom, the new century bride is the recipient of fewer knick-knacks, but of more substantial gifts. The best taste chooses a gift that will improve with age, like our

ORIENTAL RUGS.

Antique Guendjis and Carabaghs, $6.50, (*Value $12.00 & $15.00*)

Royal & Khiva Bokharas $17.50, (*Value $25.00 to $40.00*)

Furniture, too—dainty gift-pieces—Tea tables, $6.75; coffee stands, $2.00; dressing tables, $12.00; desks, $6.50; desk chairs, $3.50. All built to be more than "articles of fleeting fancy," because you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

JUSTICE RUMSEY RESIGNS.

Gov. Odell's Action in Superseding Him Reported to Have Caused the Move.

Justice William Rumsey of Bath, Steuben County, has resigned his seat on the Supreme Court bench.

For five years prior to January of the current year Justice Rumsey served as one of the members of the Appellate Division in this county by appointment from the Governor.

Gov. Odell superseded Justice Rumsey, appointing Justice McLaughlin of Erie. It is said by friends of Justice Rumsey that this fact has much to do with his resignation.

Candidates for the vacancy are already appearing, and among them are John F. Parkhurst, a member of the State Court of Claims and State Committeeman from the district: County Judge Frank H. Robinson of Steuben, who has served two terms as District Attorney, and William H. Nichols, a lawyer practicing in Bath.

The appointment, which is conceded to Steuben County, is vested in Gov. Odell. Friends of Judge Parkhurst believe he will elect to remain in his present office.

Justice Rumsey, it is said, will locate in this city as a member of the law firm of which his son-in-law, John S. Shepherd, is the head.

ENGLISH LUTHERANS TO LEAVE

Will Withdraw from the New York Synod and Form a Synod of Their Own.

The English Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium, the semi-annual conference of which came to a close yesterday in Christ Church, Lafayette Avenue, near Patchen, Brooklyn, has taken decisive steps to form an English Synod of churches to secede from the present synod, which is preponderently German in character. The action taken by the Conference will affect thirty-five churches in this and neighboring States.

A communication signed by all the pastors represented in the ministerium is to be sent to the Rev. Dr. George C. Haas, President of the New York Synod, asking for a letter of dismissal from that body and a certificate of character. From the arguments of some of the seceders it appeared that whatever action is taken with regard to the communication by the New York Synod it will not affect the determination of the English Lutherans to form a synod of their own.

The chief cause of the present split in the Church, it is claimed, is the disposition to belittle the English pastors and give them scant attention in disposing of the business of the synod. It is also said that the two elements in the Church have appeared frequently in a position of rivalry in the establishment of new churches and missions. The claim is made by the English pastors that they are placed at a disadvantage in the meetings of the synod in not being able to follow the proceedings, which are conducted in the German tongue.

O'Neill's,

Misses' and Children's Dept.

Special Values in Suits and Coats

For To-day and Saturday.

MISSES' SUITS of fine Camel's hair Cloth, new Norfolk shape Jacket, silk lined, Velvet Collar, new flare Skirt with three rows of wide cloth bands, 16.98

MISSES' BOX COATS of fine Kersey, Satin lined, large Storm Collar, Reveres and Cuffs, elegantly finished, 9.98

CHILDREN'S BLOUSE SUITS made of fine all-wool Serge, Sailor Collar trimmed with Silk Braid, full Skirt with deep hem, lined through. The colors are Red, Blue and Brown, 4.98

LATEST NOVELTIES IN INFANTS' COATS, CAPS, DRESSES AND FURNISHINGS AT LOWEST PRICES.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Your Health

is worthy of attention. Don't go to the races without a Top-Coat—it's cheaper than doctors' bills.

We'll hand you "a winner" for $15, $20 or $25. Long coats, too, and medium length coats.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; wind easterly, shifting to northeasterly, increasing in force.

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VOL. LI...NO. 16,139. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1901.—Sixteen Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

AN ANGLO-TURKISH CRISIS

Dispute Over Koweit Has Assumed Serious Proportions.

Ottoman Troops Massing at Busra—British Cruiser Had Decks Cleared for Action.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A dispatch to The Times from Bombay says that the Turks have again attempted to land troops at Koweit. The British cruiser Perseus, noticing the movements of a Turkish vessel, steamed up and demanded the object of the visit. The reply was that the vessel had been instructed to land 500 men. The commander of the Perseus advised the Turkish commander to return to Busra.

The Turkish vessel, instead of doing this, entered the harbor and prepared to land the troops. The Perseus cleared decks for action and played her searchlight on the Turk all night.

In the morning the Turkish commander visited the Perseus and intimated his intention of returning to Fao and telegraphing to Constantinople for instructions. The vessel went to Fao, and is still there.

Meantime Turkish troops are massing at Busra, and are reported to be under the command of Edhem Pasha.

The Sheikh Mabourakh reports that the Vali of Busra has asked him to discourage the calls of British warships and mail steamers. He has refused to do so.

A British protectorate has not yet been established.

On Sept. 4 last Costaki Pasha, Ottoman Ambassador to Great Britain, was instructed by the Porte to draw the attention of the British Government to the alleged action of the commander of a British cruiser in prohibiting the Turkish corvette Sehab from entering the Port of Koweit.

The British version of the affair is that the commander of the cruiser would not permit the landing of Turkish troops at Koweit, since such action would lead to disturbances at that place, which is under the jurisdiction of an independent Sheikh (Mabourakh.)

Koweit is on the south side of a bay opening westward off the head of the Persian Gulf. It is eighty miles south of Busra, and is a place of some importance, as it possesses a good harbor.

THE AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT.

Ministry Denounced for Acquainting Mr. Chamberlain with Its Intentions.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A dispatch to The Times from Melbourne says that, in the course of a debate in the Commonwealth Parliament, Mr. Barton, the Premier, produced a dispatch from the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, to Lord Hopetoun, the Governor General, expressing the hope that the Commonwealth would join the home Government in deprecating legislation such as the Sugar Works bill, which the imperial authorities vetoed early in the Summer. Mr. Barton stated that the Australian Ministry had promised Mr. Chamberlain that this would be its attitude.

An excited debate followed, in which the promise of the Australian Cabinet was denounced as unconstitutional, and it was declared to be improper that the home Government should be informed of the policy of the Ministry before the Australian Parliament.

The Opposition favors the restriction of the immigration of blacks, and has secured the support of the Labor Party for its attitude. The Ministry is bidding for the support of the Labor Party for its tariff proposals.

It is expected that before the tariff question comes up a bill will be introduced abolishing Kanaka labor for five years.

MUTINY ON GERMAN WARSHIP.

Men on the Gazelle Threw Breech Blocks of Guns Overboard.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from the correspondent of The Times in Berlin says that, according to accounts received in that city, serious acts of insubordination were recently committed on the German cruiser Gazelle, which was engaged in the manoeuvres at Danzig.

It appears that the men were somewhat harshly treated and that shore leave was seldom allowed to them. A spirit of sullen discontent began to prevail, and finally the men threw overboard the breech blocks of the guns and a quantity of manila hemp rope.

The Gazelle was reported placed "under arrest" in Dansig Harbor, and communication between the vessel and the rest of the fleet was cut off.

RUSSIAN PRAISE FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Belief that He Wishes to End the Existing Tariff Dispute—The Novoe Vremya's Views.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A dispatch to The Times from Odessa says the programme which President Roosevelt sketched out to the members of the Cabinet at Buffalo is the subject of comment in the leading papers of Russia. The declaration of the President that he will follow the policy of his predecessor is thought likely to please the foreign powers generally. The Russian organs are particularly pleased by the pronouncement in regard to the tariff question. The majority are also pleased at the prospect of a renewal of the good relations which existed between the United States and Russia previous to the tariff dispute.

Mr. Roosevelt's hint of his own ideas as to reciprocity, and his declaration in favor of terminating tariff wars and of the abolition of duties not absolutely essential to the coffers of the Republic, are regarded in Russia as of the greatest importance. It is believed that he had the Russo-American tariff question in mind.

The Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg prints an editorial on the subject, in part as follows:

"In the complete absence of grounds for antagonism between our interests and those of the transatlantic Republic, the imposition of prohibitive duties on our sugar, which called for reprisals on our side, in connection with a certain paragraph in the American laws, came as a regrettable and altogether unexpected episode in the history of Russo-American relations. It is true that this episode was not sufficiently serious in itself to interfere with that spirit of hearty agreement which has so long prevailed between St. Petersburg and Washington. None the less, it is impossible not to welcome the determination arrived at by Mr. Roosevelt, who has found it expedient during the very first moments of his tenure of office to give expression to the desirability of clearing away the solitary obstacle which lies across the path of Russo-American political and economic relations."

The Novoe Vremya regards President Roosevelt's announcement as more than a personal opinion. It hails him as a champion of peace, whose desire to remove all cause for existing misunderstandings will be responded to most sympathetically by Russia.

The brief statements of his policy which have been made by President Roosevelt have been considerably amplified in reports sent to a number of European papers. An alleged interview with the President was also cabled to Europe and was commented upon at length in the German and Austrian press.

FRANCO-MOORISH AGREEMENT.

Morocco Preparing to Carry Out the Arrangement Recently Made.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Tangier to The Times says a native mission will leave Morocco at an early date and will proceed via Algeria to the Franco-Moroccan frontier, in order to put in force the arrangement made between the two Governments at the time of the recent visit to Paris of the Moorish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The agreement leaves France in possession of all the Saharan territory now occupied by her, and further arranges for the preservation of order on the frontier by a system of police surveillance. This, says the dispatch, should lessen the probability of frontier skirmishes.

General conditions in Morocco are improving.

EARL CROMER TO MARRY.

British Agent in Egypt to Wed a Sister of the Marquis of Bath.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Times announces that a marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Earl Cromer and Lady Katherine Thynne.

It is only very recently that Sir Evelyn Baring, Viscount Cromer, was promoted to the dignity of an earldom, but his admirers expect that the British Agent in Egypt will mount still higher in the peerage before his career is ended. He was born in 1841, and when he was thirty-five years old he married Miss Ethel Stanley Errington, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Rowland Stanley Errington, Bart. She died in 1898, just before Lord Cromer was made a Viscount.

The Lady Katherine Georgina Louisa Thynne is the second daughter of the fourth (late) Marquis of Bath and sister of the present Marquis.

THE GANZ TRACTION SYSTEM.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A letter from Charles T. Yerkes appears in The Times to-day. He denies the claims on behalf of the Ganz system of electric traction made by the Metropolitan Railway, and says that, after an investigation made at Budapest, he finds the system unfit for the purposes desired in London. The Metropolitan Road still favors the system, against the desire of Mr. Yerkes and the District Railway.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old and fine. Luyties Brothers, N. Y. —Adv.

TO-DAY:
SIXTEEN PAGES.
WITH
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

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Wheat, No. 2 red, 74¾c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 63¾c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38¾c.; cotton, middling, 8¼c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 22c. Commercial World.—Page 13.
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Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 6.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

SETH LOW NOTIFIED OF HIS NOMINATION

In Accepting Reminds the Citizens' Union of Enemy's Strength.

RESERVES FREEDOM OF ACTION

Mr. Croker He Refers to as One Permitted to Make Millions for Himself, as Though the City Were His Private Gold Mine.

Seth Low was notified last evening of his nomination for Mayor by the Citizens' Union. The committee appointed by the union to perform this duty met at Mr. Low's house by appointment at 6 o'clock. R. Fulton Cutting, who had been named as Chairman of the Notification Committee, was called out of the city unexpectedly yesterday afternoon, and George Haven Putnam, who acted as the temporary Chairman of the Citizens' Union Convention, officiated in his stead.

The other members of the committee present were Isaac N. Seligman, James Carroll, Gustav H. Schwab, Everett P. Wheeler, William H. Huber, Timothy Healy, and John P. Young of the Borough of Manhattan; R. R. Bowker and A. J. Boulton of the Borough of Brooklyn, F. L. Marshall of the Borough of the Bronx, George E. Blackwell and Col. W. S. Cogswell of the Borough of Queens, and Arthur Halleck of the Borough of Richmond.

Michael J. Flaherty of Brooklyn, who was the leader of the Coler forces in the Citizens' Union Convention, was not present. Inasmuch as Mr. Flaherty openly pledged to Mr. Low the support of Mr. Coler's followers, withdrawing Mr. Coler's name from the consideration of the convention, no special importance was attached to his absence.

A few minutes after the arrival of the committee, Mr. Low entered the parlor in which the members were grouped, escorting Edward M. Grout, the fusionist nominee for Controller, and Charles V. Fornes, the fusionist nominee for President of the Board of Aldermen. He introduced both these gentlemen to the members of the committee, some of whom had never met either of them before. Immediately after the introductions, Mr. Putnam stepped to the front and, when Mr. Low and Messrs. Grout and Fornes had taken positions facing the delegation, he addressed Mr. Low as follows:

"The responsibility has been placed upon me as spokesman for this committee of tendering to you on behalf of the Citizens' Union of Greater New York the nomination for the Mayoralty. Our citizens feel that the issue to be determined at the next election is one of exceptional importance. This issue, in their judgment, is not a political one, in the sense in which the term is usually employed. The matter at stake is the redemption of our city. It is the purpose of our citizens to obtain an administration which shall be responsible not to any one party, group, or gang, but to the community as a whole.

"We propose to secure, with a capable and trusted executive, such measure of supervision over the departments of the Government as shall insure the protection of the public, in place of the protection of vice in the Police Department and in the District Attorney's office; the maintenance of clean streets on the standard established by Waring under the last citizens' administration; effective enforcement of the new tenement house enactment, and, in short, a Government which will devote itself to the interest of the people. We may congratulate ourselves fortunate in securing for the head of the ticket, and as the leader in this contest, a citizen whose exceptional qualifications have already been tested, and are thoroughly known to and appreciated by the community.

"We tender you this nomination with the fullest confidence that the first administration of Seth Low as Mayor of Greater New York will mark a new era in the history of our city."

MR. LOW'S REPLY.

Mr. Low's response, which he read from manuscript, was as follows:

"I count it a great honor that the Citizens' Union should ask me, a second time, to accept its nomination for the office of Mayor of New York. Much as I should have preferred to follow the lead of another in this campaign, the circumstances attending the call constrain me to accept your summons, joined in, as it is, by other organizations whose common aim it is to rescue the city from its present evil plight.

"I accept your nomination with the more pleasure, because the Citizens' Union asks me to assume no new attitude in relation to the government of the city, but to contend once more for the principles which I have tried to illustrate for twenty years.

"Happily, this year the nominat on you tender me is one of several, every one of which is based on the same fundamental conceptions of what is necessary to secure good city administration, and all of which reflect a general and common purpose to wrest the control of the city from those who permit one man to govern it from his English home, like a second George III., and to make millions for himself and his friends out of his control of it, as though this imperial City of New York were his private gold mine. A system of government which permits this will permit anything, and it is not strange that in the train of such things as these every imaginable evil that bad government can produce has befallen the city. In contradistinction to the government we have, that is conducted primarily to make political leaders rich, the government we should strive to set up is one whose single and only purpose shall be to promote the public interest and to make the conditions of life more tolerable for the multitudes to whom the name of New York, and not Wantage, conveys the idea of home.

"Fortunately, the conference that suggested me for the nomination has been able to agree, also, upon a series of resolutions that defines the basis of the common movement, to which I heartily subscribe. I do not feel called upon, under the circumstances, to discuss the separate platforms, further than to say, in regard to your own, that I am in hearty sympathy with the spirit of it, while reserving entire freedom of action as to details.

"At an early day, and after I have been notified of the action of co-operating bodies, I shall hope to express my views on the issues of the campaign in an identical letter addressed to all the organizations that join in nominating me.

"In the meanwhile let me remind you and all who are ready to strive to redeem our city from its present disgrace, that this battle is to be won only by the utmost attention to details, for our enemy commands great resources and is the most thoroughly organized political body in the country. The first and most pressing duty is to bring out a large registration. Take no chances. Register on the first day every possible man; for a good beginning means a good ending. Register. Register. Register."

Mr. Low's reference to the Tammany leader seemed ratner to surprise some of the members of the committee, judging by the expression on their countenances, but others seemed to relish it keenly. All applauded with enthusiasm when Mr. Low finished his address.

Chairman Putnam then turned to Mr. Grout and said:

"I have the honor, on behalf of the committee, and under the instructions of the Citizens' Union Convention, of tendering to you the nomination of the Citizens' Union for Controller of the City of New York. We may congratulate ourselves that in the direction of the finances of our greater city the all important service to be rendered by the Controller are to come into the hands of an experienced and trusted official like yourself.

"We may feel that in this nomination we have not only done much to secure for our ticket the sympathetic support of our fellow-citizens on the other side of the East River, but have presented a name which is assured of confidence on the part of all the taxpayers of Greater New York."

MR. GROUT'S PLEDGE.

Mr. Grout responded to this address, in part, as follows:

"I appreciate both the honor and the responsibility involved in the campaign, and in the office, and will endeavor to prove worthy of both. I am a Democrat, and have always been a Democrat. But I am a Democrat who believes in a strictly business administration of municipal affairs. I indorse all that Mr. Low has said, and at the proper time, like him, will write a letter giving my views of the issues of the campaign."

Chairman Putnam's address of notification to Mr. Fornes, nominee for President of the Board of Aldermen, followed. He said, in part:

"The citizens of the City of New York are determined to secure a businesslike administration of its affairs. We may, with confidence, come to an experienced merchant like yourself and ask of you to give to the duties which we believe you will be called upon to discharge under the new administration the same measure of conservative good judgment that has been shown in the management of your own business affairs and of the important trusts with which you have been associated.

"It is our belief that the resources of our metropolis, if properly administered, will be ample to secure for us the advantages of good government with a very much smaller expense in annual taxation than that with which its citizens are now burdened. There is no reason why what can be done in Glasgow and in Birmingham should not be accomplished in New York."

Mr. Fornes, in responding to Mr. Putnam, said, in part:

"I convey to you my most grateful thanks for this nomination. Never in the history of New York has there been such a unanimity of feeling to provide for this grand city a better government. We want a government of the people and not of one man. If you gentlemen have found a way to make such sacrifices as you have in the interest of good government, surely I, in the same spirit that has actuated you, should be willing to do my part. It is in that spirit that I accept this nomination."

Mr. Clark, Mr. Low's political secretary, informed the gentlemen who had participated in the notification ceremonies that there was a couple of photographers present who would like to take photographs of the group. Both the candidates and the members of the committee were willing, and under the instructions of the photographers arranged themselves in a circular group in one end of the parlor, the three candidates being in front. While the photographers were busy arranging the cameras one of the reporters present remarked to Mr. Low:

"Mr. Low, this is worse than being notified, isn't it?"

"It is indeed," Mr. Low responded. "I only hope the photographer isn't a pessimist. You have heard the latest definition of a pessimist?"

Ignorance was confessed, and Mr. Low proceeded:

"It is that a pessimist is a person who, when two evils are presented to him, chooses both."

"As, for instance, Devery and Gardiner," remarked Mr. Putnam.

Mr. Low will receive the notification of his nomination for Mayor by the Republican Convention at his home at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Messrs. Grout and Fornes will also be present to receive the notification of their nomination at the same time.

Trustees of Columbia University are desirous of having Mr. Low remain President of the university. They will probably defer action on his resignation when offered at the October meeting.

RUNAWAY CAR CRASHES FULL SPEED INTO ANOTHER.

Several Persons Hurt in Accident at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street —Police Reserves Called Out.

South-bound Car 219 of the Broadway line, with about fifty passengers, ran away at Thirty-fifth Street last night, and, despite all the efforts of the motorman, Charles Conway, ran with unabated speed the distance of one block, where it crashed into west-bound Car 1,293, which had just taken on a number of returning theatre-goers. Both were closed cars.

The passengers were thrown to the floor, and on the cross-town car several who had not yet gone inside were hurled from the platform to the street. Almost every window in both was smashed by the collision, the sound of which was heard for blocks around. The rear platform of the cross-town car was badly wrecked, but the Broadway car received the most damage, the entire front part being reduced to splinters. It was derailed by the shock and ran across the pavement until it struck an elevated railroad pillar, which changed its course and nearly overturned it. It then drove westward across the street, and brought up standing against the curb at the southwest corner, its power being gone with the breaking of the connection with the conductors beneath the trucks.

Women were carried in a fainting condition to the street. A hurry call was sent for ambulances to Bellevue and New York Hospitals, and in a few minutes there were half a dozen surgeons on the ground, among them Drs. Crittendon, Welles, and Hubschmidt, of the New York Hospital. An enormous crowd gathered, and the entire reserve force of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station was sent to the scene of the accident.

Those most seriously injured were James McCaffrey, horse dealer and politician, whose stables are in West Twenty-ninth Street, near Sixth Avenue. He was taken unconscious from the wreck and sent in a carriage to his home, at 328 West Thirty-fourth Street. It is feared he is internally injured.

Mrs. Hopkins of 3 Lembrecht Street, Jersey City, was also unconscious, and was sent home in a carriage.

Thomas G. Well of 19 West Thirty-first Street was hurt about the left side.

Thomas Montague, with his wife, Mary, and their six-year-old daughter, of 115 Seventh Avenue were all slightly injured. Motorman Conway, who also had been injured, was taken to the station house, after his wounds had been dressed, with his conductor, Charles W. Wintgen, but, no complainant appearing, they were released after about half an hour without being made prisoners. Their story that the car was beyond control was borne out by the statement of several witnesses. Conway had a narrow escape from death, for to the onlookers he seemed to be wedged tightly between the cars. He was badly cut and bruised, but was able to go home in a carriage.

None of the injured was taken to any hospital and many left in carriages after treatment by the doctors without giving their names.

MAYOR JOHNSON'S ARGUMENT.

Appeals to Ohio Tax Board to Impose Increased Taxes on Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland presented an argument to the State Board of Appraisement to-day in favor of an increased taxation of railroad properties. Mr. Johnson called attention to the fact that the Republican State platform demanded constitutional relief from tax iniquity in Ohio, and that the Democratic State platform demanded radical reforms in our tax laws.

In Michigan tax reforms have been accomplished though the reformers were met at the outset with almost identically the same objections as are advanced here. Nevertheless, $450,000,000 has been placed on the tax duplicate as the result of the work of the reformers.

"We are often told," said Mr. Johnson, "that in this struggle for honest government against the power of the railroad corporations, the just cause has no chance of success. We do not seem to be out on a forlorn hope. The little finger of monopoly is thicker than the loins of the law. The influence of our enemies is mysterious, incalculable, and strong enough to make the constitution a dead letter in spite of oaths to obey it, and a popular demand almost universal to enforce it."

Four Days, New York to California, by the "Overland Limited," the luxurious everyday fast train via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railway. The best of everything. Particulars at North-Western Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract is the best. The grocers know it. Insist on having it.—Adv.

MR. M'LAUGHLIN'S FIGHT FOR CONTROLLER COLER

Leaders Urge His Claims Before Richard Croker.

A DECISION YET WITHHELD

If the Tammany Chief Does Not Yield Brooklyn Men Will Carry Their Contest Into the Convention.

Richard Croker listened nearly all day yesterday with set face to expressions from politicians in favor of making Controller Bird S. Coler the nominee of the Democratic City Convention, to be held on Thursday next in the Grand Central Palace. Every word said in praise of Controller Coler by the delegation of representatives Hugh McLaughlin has sent over from Brooklyn has been listened to with great interest. Not one word in favor of Coler and not a single word in opposition to him has been heard by the McLaughlin leaders.

The situation last evening was that if Mr. Croker would at the last moment refuse to accept him as a candidate, the fight of the Brooklyn delegation would be carried on to the floor of the convention.

Hugh McLaughlin's statement that Controller Coler would take first place on the ticket or none at all set the Tammany politicians thinking. Last evening James Shevlin, ex-Senator John McCarty, Andrew McLean, and Senator Patrick H. McCarren had a long talk with Mr. Croker at the Democratic Club. When asked about the situation Mr. Shevlin said:

"The situation looks very much brighter this evening."

"Was the discussion on candidates for the city ticket?"

"We did not talk about anything else."

"Has any statement been made by Mr. Croker in reference to Controller Coler?"

"No; all the statements made in reference to the candidate of the Brooklyn organization for Mayor have been listened to and statements have been made that the situation would be weighed carefully before a decision was reached."

"Has Mr. Croker opposed the nomination of Controller Coler directly or indirectly?"

"He has not in my presence or in the presence of any of the Brooklyn leaders made any statement derogatory to Mr. Coler."

TO STAND BY MR. COLER.

Ex-Senator John McCarty, a close personal friend of Hugh McLaughlin, declared yesterday that if necessary the fight of the Brooklyn organization for the nomination of Mr. Coler would be carried into the convention. He said:

"As matters look now, Controller Coler's name will be presented. No one can tell what will happen. A meeting of the Democratic City Committee will be held on Saturday evening and a decision may be reached then, or it may be Monday before anything definite is settled. We have the right to present Controller Coler's name, and if his nomination is not agreed to he will be presented as the choice of the Brooklyn organization."

"What hope of success is there in the convention?"

"Well, I think some reliance can be placed in the support of Queens and Richmond Counties, and, if reports are correct, we may get some help from Manhattan, though the people over here are held under pretty good discipline. Naturally enough, if Mr. Coler has friends, they will be inclined to ask how many more delegates it will take to nominate him."

"Has Mr. Croker said he would not take Coler?"

"No, he has said nothing against him."

"Who seems to be the Tammany choice for Mayor?"

"They don't say anything."

Senator McCarren after the talks with Mr. Croker said last evening:

"Nothing has been definitely settled as yet. It may be left to the convention. The Brooklyn organization is thoroughly in earnest in support of Controller Coler. What the Tammany leaders will do is a question. The matter may be settled after the conference on Saturday evening."

Do Mr. Croker's political acts since his return from Europe show that he is testing sentiment and will nominate the strongest man who can be found?" was asked.

"Yes; I am convinced of that."

That Hugh McLaughlin is in earnest and intends to continue the attempts to name Controller Coler for Mayor was made plain by statements to friends yesterday. It has been many years since the Brooklyn leader has become so much aroused in a political situation.

"If Mr. McLaughlin was ten years younger he would give the Tammany leader a great battle," was the statement made by many of the Brooklyn political leaders.

In the Democratic Club, and within hearing of Mr. Croker, plans are being constantly formed to convince the Tammany leader that the Controller is the man to nominate for Mayor. James Shevlin and Senator McCarren have been talking to all the district leaders connected with the wigwam, and those who have quietly talked in favor of the nomination of Mr. Coler have been requested by the Brooklyn leaders to express their views to Mr. Croker.

This has been done in many instances by Tammany district leaders who hold positions under the Van Wyck administration.

SAY THEY DO NOT FEAR LOW.

The Brooklyn leaders claim to have no fear of Seth Low carrying Kings County, but they desire to have the strongest candidate named from the Brooklyn standpoint so that they will be relieved of all worry during the campaign.

The success of the fusion ticket in Brooklyn would be a hard blow to the Willoughby Street organization. In the first place the election of the fusion candidate for President of the Borough would place in the hands of Senator Michael J. Coffey, who is now fighting the McLaughlin leaders, all the patronage of the various city departments in Brooklyn.

This would enable him to develop a powerful organization of his own against the regular organization. In addition there is at stake in the Brooklyn contest the county offices, including those of County Clerk, Sheriff, Register, and County Treasurer, all lucrative places with plenty of patronage.

Two County Judges, twenty-one Assemblymen, and twenty-one Aldermen also hang in the balance. According to the Democratic politicians, if a Brooklyn man is not nominated for Mayor the organization will lose from four to five Assemblymen.

Mr. Croker was seen at the Democratic Club last evening by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter. When asked about Controller Coler's chance of being nominated for Mayor, Mr. Croker smiled and said:

"Not a word. I have nothing to say about politics."

The leaders at the Democratic Club last evening were busy in private talks contrasting the demeanor of Mr. Croker toward Controller Coler when the latter was seeking to be the Gubernatorial nominee at Saratoga. Then Mr. Croker denounced Mr. Coler to all who came within his hearing.

The "boosting" of Mr. Coler's boom by the district leaders of Tammany Hall only brings a smile and a hearty handshake from Mr. Croker now.

Mr. Croker's attention was called to a reference to him in the response of Mr. Low to the Notification Committee, in which the Tammany leader's preference for English life at Wantage was commented upon. At first Mr. Croker seemed nettled and ready to reply at length, but he shut his teeth and then in a moment said:

"Mr. Low must have taken his 'tip' from a newspaper which has been attacking me."

Sandy Hook Route Changes.
On Oct. 1st Sandy Hook Steamers leave Pier 8 at 10:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Asbury Park, Point Pleasant, and intermediate stations, returning, arrive New York at 9:35 A. M. and 3:55 P. M.—Adv.

McKINLEY ESTATE IS OVER $225,000.

Widow Gets Real Estate and Income of Personal Property—Will Read to Mrs. McKinley Yesterday.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Secretary Cortelyou came here to-day to assist Mrs. McKinley in disposing of matters connected with the late President's estate. He arrived this morning and was at once driven to the McKinley home. The question of filing the will was taken up, the trying task of reading it to the President's widow being undertaken by the Secretary.

Mrs. McKinley made an effort to bear up and succeeded in doing so, although the ordeal was difficult. She is resting well to-night. All legal formalities necessary for her to subscribe to were disposed of. At 3 o'clock this afternoon Judge Day and Mr. Cortelyou went to the office of the Probate Judge and offered the will of Mr. McKinley for probate. They carried with them the following written statement:

"I, Ida S. McKinley, widow of William McKinley, deceased, hereby decline the administration of his estate and recommend the appointment of William R. Day and George B. Cortelyou as administrators with the will annexed." This recommendation bears the date of Sept. 27, 1901.

Following is the text of President McKinley's will:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.

"I publish the following as my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills:

"To my beloved wife, Ida S. McKinley, I bequeath all of my real estate, wherever situated, and the income of any personal property of which I may be possessed at death, during her natural life.

I make the following charge upon all of my property, both real and personal: To pay my mother during her life $1,000 a year, and at her death said sum to be paid to my sister Helen McKinley. If the income from property be insufficient to keep my wife in great comfort and pay the annuity above provided, then I direct that such of my property be sold so as to make a sum adequate for both purposes. Whatever property remains at the death of my wife I give to my brothers and sisters, share and share alike.

My chief concern is that my wife from my estate shall have all she requires for her comfort and pleasure, and that my mother shall be provided with whatever money she requires to make her old age comfortable and happy.

Witness my hand and seal, this 22d day of October, 1897, to my last will and testament, made at the City of Washington, District of Columbia.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

The foregoing will was witnessed by us this 22d day of October, 1897, at the request of the testator, and his name signed hereto in our presence and our signature hereto in his presence.

G. B. CORTELYOU.
CHARLES LOEFFLER.

It is announced on good authority that the McKinley estate will amount to between $225,000 and $250,000, including life insurance of $67,000. Aside from this insurance the estate consists of real estate here and contiguous to Canton, and of deposits in Washington banks.

Monday morning has been fixed by the Court for a hearing prior to probating the will. Then, it is expected, Secretary Cortelyou and Judge Day will be finally appointed administrators of the estate, with will annexed, and will give bond.

Mr. Cortelyou made the necessary affidavit to-day as to the genuineness of the signature of the President and of his own. Mr. Loeffler will reach here to-morrow and make his similar affidavit.

The will is in the President's own handwriting, and is on Executive Mansion letter paper.

THE McKINLEY MINES.

A Company Formed to Operate Them—Mrs. McKinley a Stockholder.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 27.—There was organized in this city to-day, at the Mines Building of the Pan-American Exposition, a company which will assume control of the McKinley mines located in White Pine County, Nevada. The company is capitalized at $1,000,000, and will be incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey.

Mrs. McKinley will hold $50,000 worth of stock. Among others constituting the corporation are M. C. Barber of Canton, brother of Mrs. McKinley; W. H. McGill of McGill, Nevada, and J. A. Yerrington of Carson City, Nevada. The officers elected at the meeting are:

President—M. C. Barber; Vice President—F. E. Fitch of Elmira, N. Y.; Treasurer—A. J. Hazeltine of Warren, Penn., and Secretary—Dix W. Smith of Elmira, N. Y.

Kansas Prairie Dogs Thrive on Poison.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 27.—Five thousand dollars have been spent in vain for poison with which to kill prairie dogs in Western Kansas. The pests flourish and fatten on the poison and are destroying thousands of acres of grazing lands. Agents sent out to exterminate them reported to-day that they were unable to kill them with any kind of poison. Gov. Stanley has stopped further efforts at extermination until the Legislature makes an additional appropriation.

Albany Editor to Go Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 27.—Theophilus C. Callicot, editor in chief of The Argus, will sail on the Pretoria on Saturday morning for an indefinite stay in Germany. Mrs. Callicot, who is in bad health, will accompany him.

With Oysters, Rarebits, and Chops Evans' Ale is the essential adjunct.—Adv.

SAYS COLUMBIA CROWDED SHAMROCK II.

Capt. Sycamore Accuses Capt. Barr of Unfair Tactics.

"Give the Challenger a Nice Breeze and She'll Win," Sir Thomas Lipton Declares—Prospects for To-day's Race.

The first race of the America's Cup series which, after a disappointing day of fluky zephyrs, was abandoned in a dead calm Thursday will be resailed this morning over a course off the Sandy Hook Lightship. A beat to windward or a run to leeward and return will be sailed, the course depending, naturally, upon the direction of the wind at the time the two yachts arrive at the lightship. According to the agreement, the first, the third, and the fifth races are to be sailed fifteen miles to windward or to leeward and return; the second and the fourth races being over a course represented by an equilateral triangle measuring ten nautical miles to the leg.

At a late hour last night the Weather Bureau issued the following bulletin:

"The wind off Sandy Hook on Saturday will be fresh and easterly in the morning, and will probably shift to the northeast in the afternoon, increasing to brisk."

According to the definition of a "fresh breeze," interpreted into figures from the standard of the Weather Bureau, in the morning the velocity of the wind will vary from 10 to 19 miles an hour. By a brisk breeze is meant one driving anywhere between 20 and 29 miles an hour.

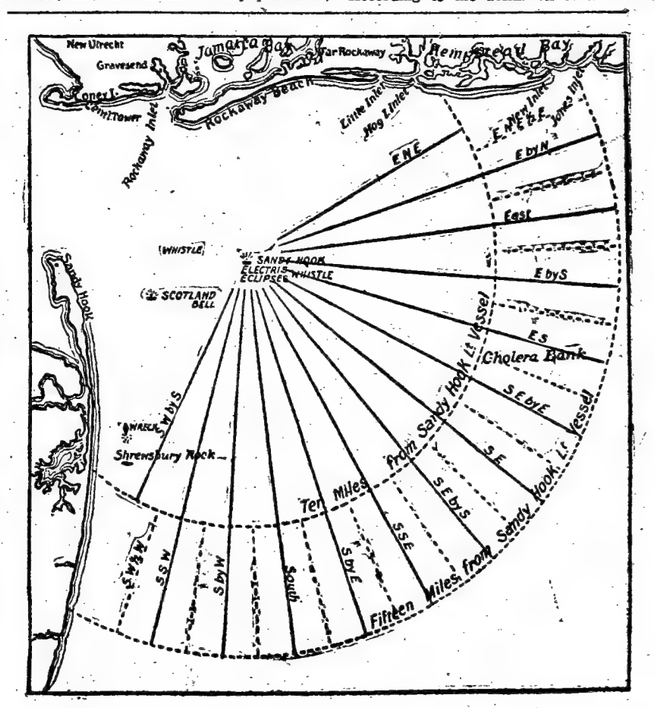

Chart Showing the Starting Point of To-day's Yacht Race and All Possible Courses—Depending on the Direction of the Wind.

"What do you call a fair breeze?" was asked.

"Oh, a nice breeze."

"At about what speed of wind?"

SPEED OF WIND DESIRED.

"Say ten or twelve or fifteen knots—anything, in fact, over eight knots an hour. We do not mind a sea if only we have the wind to drive us. The sea will not bother us unless, indeed, like last time there is a

CAPT. SYCAMORE'S CHARGES.

Interest yesterday centred in discussion of the merits of both yachts as shown by their performances on Thursday. Of all that was learned during a visit to the Horseshoe, where the rival yachts lay within 200 yards of each other, a statement by Capt. Sycamore of the Shamrock II. was the most significant. He declared that he had been crowded by Capt. Barr during the jockeying for position.

"The next time Capt. Barr resorts to the crowding tactics," he said, "he must not be surprised if the Shamrock refuses to be crowded, and if she holds her course regardless of consequences. I could have struck the Columbia in the start of the last race had it not been that by advice of Mr. Watson and Mr. Jameson I yielded the point and gave way rather than cause any unpleasantness by giving the impression that I wanted to be hoggish. Nothing of this kind is permitted in the racing rules abroad. No Captain would think of bearing down on a yacht and taking advantage of the other man's desire to avoid damage to his own and his adversary's boat. I am free to say that no more crowding must take place hereafter, as the Shamrock will be sailed according to the letter of the rules."

Capt. Wringe, formerly of the Shamrock I. in her races of two years ago, sided with Capt. Sycamore in criticising the jockeying tactics of Capt. Barr of the Columbia.

"Just after the Columbia crossed the line," he said, "Captain Barr bore off to try to get back, for both yachts had crossed too soon. Capt. Sycamore was good-natured and gave way. If I had been in his place I would have hung on to my course and let things happen as they should have happened according to the rules. But Mr. Watson and the others aboard thought best to avoid any unpleasantness, especially so early in the series, and the Shamrock was ordered to give way. Once the boats finally crossed the line, Shamrock was a little to the weather of the Columbia's boom, but a trifle behind her. Capt. Barr at once took the advantage to send every pound of backdraught out of the defender's sail into the challenger's teeth, and Capt. Sycamore was obliged to tack."

Capt. Wringe added that he thought it might have been better policy to hold on to the first tack of the Shamrock considerably longer. He thought more wind might be looked for in the direction in which she was at first headed than when in the direction where she was headed on her second tack.

Sir Thomas Lipton himself had nothing to say on the question of the alleged crowding. No protest was filed by him with the New York Yacht Club, and the statement of Capt. Sycamore is the first intimation that not every one connected with the racing of the two yachts was pleased. Sir Thomas was found in the smoking room of the Erin busily engaged answering letters and telegrams and arranging for this morning's race. He repeated his supreme confidence in the ability of the Shamrock to lift the cup.

"Why, none here has seen that boat race as yet," he declared. "Give her a chance. The race of Thursday was a procession of flukes and a bouquet of fizzles, which it would be hard to equal even if searching the records of the races two years ago. I am just as confident as ever, and every one aboard, Capt. Sycamore, Mr. Watson, Mr. Ratsey, and Mr. Jameson, share my own conviction. We have seen the Shamrock sail and know what she is capable of. We have also seen the Columbia sail, and not for the first time this year, and we know what she can do. We are more confident than ever. But give the Shamrock a fair breeze."

sea and no wind. We do not want a regular easterly gale, for that would make things unpleasant for all concerned. But we hope for a nice breeze and a good race to-morrow. Why, even had one of the boats been able to finish within the time limit in Thursday's race, the test would have been highly unsatisfactory, regardless of the winning boat."

Designer Watson, who was on the deck of the Erin, was next seen.

"I see," he said, "many of the newspapers have us beaten already. Well, I suppose there is nothing to be done except to have Sir Thomas to order the sails hoisted and try again to-morrow."

Mr. Watson's idea of favorable conditions to the challenger were the same as those of Sir Thomas.

"How is the Shamrock II. in a sea?" was asked.

"Well, in a sea way, the low freeboard of the yacht makes things uncomfortable for all on board, but if we have the wind we do not mind the sea. All we ask is just wind enough to bring the yacht over onto the sailing lines upon which she was meant to sail. Then she will sail as well as any boat. But in a sea way and with no wind, naturally, she will pound and flounder and spill the wind out of her sails as she did yesterday."

Commodore J. B. Hilliard of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club, who was aboard the Shamrock during the race and was yesterday a guest aboard the Erin, said:

"The test, it is hardly necessary to say, was most unsatisfactory. As soon as we were over the line, Shamrock began footing so fast that in a few minutes we were so far ahead that there was a consultation on board whether to cross Columbia's bows at once or to wait until later. The discussion ended in a decision to hold on to our tack, as, by holding a bit to the southward, we expected to find better wind. Just at that time a fluky streak struck Columbia, enabling her to head up closer by a point and a half, and we decided then not to tack, as Columbia would only follow suit and would still continue to get the benefit of the shift."

Commodore Hilliard added that he thought in all probability the Shamrock had been sailed a bit too flat to get the best results out of her in a light wind.

Mr. Ratsey, who seldom allows himself to be interviewed, said in answer to a question:

"So they say we had her trimmed too flat to get the best results out of her? Well, maybe. But I know Mr. Duncan, the New York Yacht Club representative aboard the Shamrock, complimented us on the trim of our sails. However, the criticism may be correct."

Capt. Barr of the Columbia said that he had no comment to make. The only thing he would say was that under the conditions of Thursday's try at a race he was sure that the Columbia could repeat her performance. He said that he did not know what the Shamrock could do, as he had never seen her sail in a real breeze, and that therefore he would not venture an opinion.

Another man, who was on board the Columbia during the race, but who declined his name for publication, said:

"The way the Shamrock drew away from us during the early part of the race was a surprise to all on board. The speed, however, we thought was due to a puff of wind which favored her and which we did not get."

"But the Shamrock at that time was to leeward of the Columbia, and was not likely to get any puff that did not reach the defender first," was suggested. "Does that not mean that the Shamrock raced away through the Columbia's lee while the wind was strong?"

Great stress was put on the fact of this performance by the friends of the challenger, and they argued only that all the golden boat needed to repeat her performance was another breeze anything above 8 or 9 knots.

All day yesterday Columbia and Shamrock II. lay at their moorings in the Horseshoe at Sandy Hook. Capt. Barr of the Columbia had his crew at work soon after breakfast overhauling some of the light sails. The clew of the mainsail was unshackled and taken on deck, and some sailmakers were put to work on it making alterations.

At 10:30 o'clock Capt. Sycamore and Designer Watson boarded the Shamrock in a launch from the Erin, and the jib and the forestaysail of the challenger were hoisted. The visitors walked out on the bowsprit of the yacht and steamed about her in the launch, the end being that the jib was taken down and removed to the tender Porto Rico, where alterations were made. In the afternoon the altered jib was brought back and hoisted, and again an inspection was made of the canvas. Sailmaker Ratsey and Mr. Watson were evidently much pleased with the fit of the sail, for it was allowed to hang awhile to dry and stretch thoroughly, and then it was taken below to be used in the race of this morning.

The few bets on the yacht race made in the Wall Street district yesterday were placed at much longer odds than those of the wagers placed on Thursday and before. F. H. Brooks of Seligsberg & Co. bet $1,000 to $400 on Columbia, Frederick Oakes taking the Shamrock end. Mr. Brooks later bet $200 to $600 on Shamrock, H. S. Tobey taking the Columbia end. Mr. Brooks was quoted as saying that in this wager he took the Shamrock end more in a spirit of friendship than anything else.

L. L. Chinn bet $700 to $250 on Columbia with a Boston man. A number of bets of $100 to $35 were made, and one of 5 cents to 2 cents was reported on the "curb."

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS.

William Waldorf Astor's Paper the Only One that Is Very Optimistic.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Field, which thinks that "past experience should have taught the advisability at this time of the year of starting the races earlier in the day, so as to minimize the chances of a breeze falling off," says:

"Although it would be imprudent to form hasty deductions from the result of a fluky and inconclusive trial, it is impossible to disguise the fact that during the time when the wind was fairly reliable the performance of the Shamrock II. was distinctly disappointing to her supporters.

"For our own part we must admit that she performed quite as well as we expected in the uncomfortable swell which prevailed. To be seen at her best the Shamrock II. needs a light wind and smooth water."

The Field quotes the opinion of C. P. Clayton of Southampton, that the main question at issue between the Shamrock II. and the Columbia is whether the extra sail area of the former will be sufficient to overcome the extra wetted surface in her fin. Mr. Clayton suggests that the additional wetted surface is about 200 square feet, and he expresses the opinion that, while sailing to the windward, the Columbia with her small surface will be successful, and that the extra sail of the Shamrock II. will only avail her when running free. In conclusion The Field says:

"We cannot help feeling that victory will rest with the vessel having the more moderate form of body and lines better suited to sailing in a rolling sea and a fairly fresh wind."

The St. James's Gazette points out that, in spite of all suggestions that the conditions on Thursday prevented accurate judgment of the comparative merits of the two yachts, "the plain fact stands out that under a condition of weather which was the same for both, the American boat got a good bit nearer the winning line than our own."

The Pall Mall Gazette is practically alone among yesterday afternoon's papers in thinking that the American experts are easily satisfied if they are already convinced that the Columbia is the better boat. The paper's comment is probably based on the conclusion of its own correspondent's long account of the race, which begins: "The Columbia did much to shatter the Lipton hope yesterday," and ends: "The day's sailing did nothing to suggest that the Shamrock will not win in a good breeze. I think she will."

The Saturday Review's comment consists of two caustic columns headed "Sport or Snobbery?" and it decides that the races partake more of the latter than of the former. The paper concludes:

"Yacht racing is, or was, as real a national sport as any. The greater pity, therefore, to foist upon it this load of snobbish vulgarities."

Sir Thomas Lipton yesterday morning cabled to his friends here, "Am very hopeful." But the feeling is not reflected by public opinion, which foresees defeat for the Shamrock II.

Wesleyan Student Commits Suicide.

STRATFORD, Conn., Sept. 27.—Edward W. Dorman, aged twenty-two, an academic student in the class of 1903 at Wesleyan University, Middletown, was found dead this morning in a barn at the home of his father, John W. Dorman. There was a bullet wound over the heart and a revolver lay on the floor beside the body. It is believed that young Dorman committed suicide while temporarily insane.

Mrs. G. M. Pullman, Jr., Gets a Divorce.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Judge Bishop to-day granted a decree of divorce to Mrs. Lyan Pullman from George M. Pullman, son of the late palace car magnate. Alimony was fixed at $1,000 a year, and the plaintiff granted permission to apply for an increase in the alimony and for attorney's fees later. Mr. Pullman, who is now in California, let the suit go by default.

FUSIONIST FORCES AT ODDS IN BROOKLYN

Quarrel Over the Nomination of a Borough President.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff Accused by Citizens' Union Leaders of Being Arrogant and Dictatorial.

A break occurred last night between Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, representing the Kings County Republican organization, and the leaders of the Citizens' Union in Brooklyn. It followed a conference of the fusion committees at Mr. Woodruff's home late yesterday afternoon, and was the result of a dispute over the nomination for Borough President.

The representatives of the Citizens' Union asserted at the conference that the nominee for the Borough Presidency must stand unequivocally upon their platform. They suggested R. Ross Appleton as a candidate who would be acceptable to them. M. J. Flaherty, the Chairman of the Citizens' Union, declared last night that Mr. Woodruff characterised some of the principles embodied in the Citizens' Union platform as "crank ideas," and said that no man who would pledge himself to carry them out would be accepted as a candidate by the Republican Party. Mr. Flaherty and his associates then withdrew from the conference.

When seen at the office of the Citizens' Union, in the Temple Bar Building, last night, Mr. Flaherty declared that the breach could not be healed unless Mr. Woodruff receded from the position he had assumed. The committee representing his organization, he said, would seek no further conference with Mr. Woodruff and his associates on the Republican committee, and that if the break was to be repaired the repairing would have to be done by the Lieutenant Governor. The Citizens' Union, he added, would not accept a candidate for Borough President who did not stand upon its platform.

The Conference Committee of the Citizens' Union gave out a statement last night as to the trouble, reading in part as follows:

> The only name seriously discussed at the conference was that of R. Ross Appleton, who it was stated had given an emphatic declaration favoring their platform and had promised his hearty support for the same. Speaking for the Republican organization and for his fellow-conferrees, Messrs. Brenner, Sharkey, Hanbury, Haubert, and Schroeder, who were all present, Mr. Woodruff asserted that on party grounds the nomination of Appleton was impossible and could not be thought of.
>
> After stating the party reasons why Appleton would not be considered, and on being told that they (the Citizens' Union conferrees) has satisfied themselves by several interviews that he (Appleton) really favored their principles, as expressed in the Citizens' Union platform demanding municipal ownership, equal assessments, and direct employment of city labor, Mr. Woodruff stated that he could find them fifty Republicans who would give the same assurances, the implication conveyed being that such assurances counted for nothing. "And let me tell you," said the Lieutenant Governor in his most emphatic manner, "that no man who would seriously propose to carry out the principles embodied in those planks of your platform could possibly be accepted as a candidate by the Republican Party."
>
> This statement being reiterated, the Citizens' Union men withdrew after stating that not only would they insist upon the candidate for Borough President standing unequivocally upon their platform, but they had distinctly stated in the City Convention that they reserved the right to withdraw their support from any candidate on the city ticket who was not prepared to take the same stand.
>
> Some of the Citizens' Union conferrees after the meeting expressed their great astonishment at the arrogant and dictatorial manner of the Lieutenant Governor, whom they had always supposed to be a diplomat as well as a gentleman. They said that they felt assured that not only did Mr. Woodruff not truly represent the sentiments of the Republican organization in the matter, but that in asserting as he did that there was no sentiment for Mr. Appleton among the Republican leaders he had flagrantly misrepresented the facts.
>
> The Committee of Forty-three, to whom full power was delegated to make nominations by the Borough and County Conventions, will convene at the borough headquarters on Saturday evening, and will at once proceed to put a complete ticket in the field, which will include the renomination of Judge Hurd and Judge Aspinall, and of Surrogate Abbott.
>
> Mr. Woodruff, when seen last night, declined to discuss the statement given out by the Citizens' Union committee.
>
> "The whole matter," he says, "rests with them, and I am willing that they should do the talking. I will say, however, that if any trouble has occurred it has not been due to any fault of mine. I have done my level best to satisfy everybody. The conference has not been broken off. Matters will readjust themselves, and there will be a proper understanding arrived at all around. That's all I care to say now."
>
> It was claimed by members of the Citizens' Union last night that Mr. Woodruff regarded the Brooklyn Democracy, of which ex-Senator Michael J. Coffey is the leading spirit, as having greater strength in the borough than the Union, and for that reason preferred to have an Independent Democrat from that organization named for Borough President, Rufus L. Scott being the man.

MR. GRUBER'S CAMPAIGN VERSE

His First Effusion of the Season Recited Before the Organization in His District.

The Republican organization of the Twenty-first Assembly District at a meeting at the Riverside Republican Club, on West Ninety-seventh Street, last night ratified the fusion ticket, and afforded the leader, Abraham Gruber, another opportunity to compose verses.

There was a large attendance, and Alderman Armitage Mathews presided.

Speeches were made by Alderman Mathews, F. E. Wood, and Mr. Gruber. The latter pictured the misdeeds of the representatives of Tammany Hall, and predicted the election of the Low ticket by a handsome majority.

In concluding his speech Mr. Gruber gave the first of his campaign poetry on Richard Croker: It is entitled, "The Messages of Richard the First to the Irishmen of New York." It is as follows:

I.

You and I are sons of Erin,
And we hate Old Englishmen,
That is why I live in Britain,
A rich American.

II.

I let you push your shovels
And sweat your Irish faces;
You fled from English terrors,
I to the English races.

III.

From the Parliament in London
Is ruled our precious Cork,
So from my blessed Vantage
I love to rule New York.

IV.

You left old Erin crying,
You curse each British thing,
While my horses, speeding, flying,
Delight the British King.

V.

I always lose to Edward
But behold my smiling face,
For I laugh to think how easy
I beat the Irish race.

Mr. Gruber promises a similar contribution at each of the weekly meetings in his district.

Nominated for the Assembly.

LYONS, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The Wayne County Democratic Convention yesterday nominated Frank L. Waldruff for member of the Assembly.

Germans Ratify the Fusion Ticket.

The German-American Municipal League of Manhattan held a largely attended meeting at Terrace Garden, in East Fifty-eighth Street, last night, and ratified the nominations on the fusion ticket. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a ratification meeting, to be held at an early day. Seth Low, Prof. Felix Adler, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff are expected to address the assemblage.

The Bronx Borough Convention.

The anti-Tammany people in the Borough of the Bronx will send representatives to-night to a borough convention, to be held at the headquarters of the Union Republican Club, in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District. It is expected that James L. Wells will be named for President of the Borough.

B. Altman & Co.

Are now offering in their Shoe Department, Third Floor, Women's, Misses' and Children's

BOOTS, TIES and SLIPPERS,

For AUTUMN AND WINTER.

DR. PARKHURST, HOME AGAIN, TALKS POLITICS

Thinks Mr. Low the Most Available Fusion Candidate.

Is Suspicious of Senator Platt—Col. Roosevelt as President—Europe and Mr. McKinley's Murder.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst and Mrs. Parkhurst were passengers on the White Star liner Germanic, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday. They have been abroad four months, and the greater part of their vacation was spent in Switzerland.

Asked last night for his views on the developments in local municipal and National life during his absence, he said:

"One of the greatest regrets of my life comes in the fact that I am not going to be able to throw myself into the coming Mayoralty campaign. I gave the best of myself for two years to the work of municipal reform, and would enlist for the struggle this Autumn if I could do so consistently with the prior claim which my church has upon my strength.

"More hinges upon the issues of this campaign than can be easily computed. Our present situation is appalling beyond all expression, and one of its worst features is that every half-way decent man among us is not already red-hot with indignation at the monstrosities of crime that, under the guise of City Government, are being consecutively and methodically perpetrated among us.

"I judge that the fusion candidate selected is the one that in view of all the circumstances of the case is the most available. I congratulate Mr. Low that he is the man to whom, for the second time, this great city turns as the champion of its municipal redemption.

"We must remember that the city has so long soaked in sin that many who might otherwise be presumed to loathe the existing administration and all that goes with it have become calloused to its enormities and have lost the power of experiencing moral indignation. We must remember also that there are many 'respectable' citizens who are willing to tolerate Tammany even at its worst, because of the privileges which they can procure from it and the exemptions which they are able to purchase at a price.

"It must be remembered likewise that one of the allies in the present fusion campaign was an enemy four years ago. And that we shall not be able to know exactly how genuine is the repentance of that ally until we observe to what degree it brings forth fruits meet for repentance on election day. On the other hand, there is evident, to be sure, a certain demoralization on the part of Mr. Croker's organization. But we have had occasion, with sad frequency, to observe that that organization regularly recovers from its disintegration before election and that anxiety to get to the crib is stronger than the rivalry among the candidates for the crib's contents. However, we shall elect Mr. Low if the passion for every-day righteousness with which the fusionists are supposed to be inspired is as intense as the beastly appetite with which Tammany gloats over the marketed fruits of its theft, fraud, and lust."

Pausing, Dr. Parkhurst seemed to meditate for a moment. Then he asked:

"How enthusiastically, do you suppose, Mr. Platt will support Mr. Low this year?"

When reminded that he could tell as well as any one, as he knew what had occurred when Mr. Low was a candidate before, and Mr. Platt had put Gen. Tracy against him, Dr. Parkhurst smiled and remarked:

"There are two ways of stabbing a man; one is in front, the other is behind. Platt stabbed him in front before. I tell you it is the policy of a boss not to let the City Government get away from him. If the boss principle is in danger Croker will combine with Platt, and Platt will combine with Croker. That has been the trouble all along."

Asked what he thought of the selection of Judge Jerome as the fusion candidate for District Attorney, the doctor said:

"I feel that the District Attorney is the most responsible position in the country. If he understands himself, if he is careful, conservative, and honest, he can make a revolution, so far as the sway of the vicious goes. No other official may do as much; not even the Mayor."

"Are you fearful that Judge Jerome might be too impetuous?" he was asked.

"Well, I can't say. No man in a position of great responsibility can afford to be too impetuous. Impetuosity implies that a man will go ahead regardless of consequences. This would not be a good thing, and no man may be safe in the District Attorney's office. It can be in the office of the President. I think the seriousness of the situation is going to do a great deal to cool the natural hotheadedness of Roosevelt and to restrain those queer antics of thought and action that, I may say, are absolutely germane to the phenomenal nature. One funny thing—one immensely funny thing—is the fact that Platt proposed to shelve Roosevelt. But it seems that even Divine Providence is a match for Platt.

"I am interested to see," he continued, after laughing at his epigram, "what will be the attitude which Roosevelt will sustain toward Platt and Hanna. Having become President by the circuitous route of a Divine affliction, Roosevelt's ambition now is to become President by the direct route of a regular election. He is supremely ambitious, and he will avail himself of every available, rational means to gain his end. I have heard many say that the seating of Roosevelt in the Presidential chair means the end of Platt and Hanna. I doubt this, however. As I look at it, so far from throwing Platt and Hanna overboard, he will avail himself of them as fetishers with which to line the nest in which he is incubating his Presidential prospects."

"Is it your belief that President Roosevelt will follow in the footsteps of his predecessor so far as National policy is concerned?"

"Yes; he will sing out his tune in accordance with the keynote already sounded."

Dr. Parkhurst said that in England there was a favorable criticism of all that President Roosevelt was reported to have said after his accession to the Presidency and that there, where everything that happens in this country which may have any bearing on European affairs was watched closely, was a keen interest in everything that President McKinley's successor might do, and that the new plan of reciprocity was received favorably in England and in all of the Continent.

"But what we have been led to regard as sympathy on the part of England toward us is not sympathy, pure and simple," he continued; "it is not that Englishmen are bound to us by ties of unspeakable affection, but they realize that the blow that laid our President low was not intended for McKinley personally and not altogether for the Chief Magistrate of the United States, but that it was an assault on established order. It is practically a greater blow to Germany, France, and Italy for the same reason. Their great thought is who over there will be the next to receive the blow."

LEADERS' CAMPAIGN PLAN.

Mr. Morris of the Republican Committee and Mr. Cutting Confer.

President R. C. Morris of the Republican County Committee yesterday had a conference with President R. Fulton Cutting of the Citizens' Union at the latter's office, 32 Nassau Street, relative to a plan of campaign.

The idea is to have a committee of three from each of the anti-Tammany organizations, and these men are to constitute a body which will conduct a vigorous campaign at the least possible expense consistent with efficient work. Mr. Cutting will confer with representatives of other anti-Tammany bodies to-day.

COL. KNOX COUNSELS THE CITY DEMOCRACY

Advises the Members to Await Tammany Hall's Action.

Committee of 38 Takes the Place of the Committee of 15—Mr. O'Brien's Statement.

Col. E. M. Knox, whose nomination for Mayor was advocated by the City Democracy, has suggested to that organization the advisability of taking no definite stand in the coming campaign until the intentions of Tammany Hall have been made known at the convention to be held next week.

This announcement was made last night at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the City Democracy, held at the headquarters, 138 West Forty-second Street, when John J. Murphy, from the Committee of Fifteen appointed to wait on Col. Knox, made a report.

David Lloyd presided over the gathering, which was largely attended.

In presenting his report Mr. Murphy said that Col. Knox had advised the organization not to act hastily. Then Mr. Murphy said:

"While the Republicans paid no attention to organization we were at work. We have succeeded. All of the political organizations fear the City Democracy. No matter what course our leader, Mr. O'Brien, pursues, let us follow him. We may be able to nominate a third ticket even yet. Matters are now progressing which may enable us to acquit ourselves with credit."

Peter F. Gleason, another member of the committee, said:

"Negotiations are in progress which may be of considerable benefit to us, and may make us one of the most formidable Democratic organizations ever formed in this city. Whatever these negotiations may be Mr. O'Brien will not conclude them unless they are for our good."

On motion of Eugene J. McGuire the Committee of Fifteen was discharged and another of thirty-eight was appointed. This is composed of one member from each Assembly District, with two from the Twelfth and two from the Thirty-fourth, in each of which the City Democracy has two organizations.

This committee will do nothing until after the Tammany Hall convention.

Alfred B. Post of the Ninth District wanted to know what the organization intended to do with relation to Assembly and Aldermanic nominations, and it was decided that district bodies should do nothing without the concurrence of the Executive Committee.

Ex-Sheriff O'Brien remarked to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"No matter what people may say, I know that the City Democracy holds the balance of power in the coming campaign. We don't like Croker. Everybody is aware of that fact. But at the same time the members of our organization are very much disappointed that an independent Democrat was not named for Mayor.

"I believe that the action taken to await knowledge of the purposes of Tammany is wise. I don't know what our people will do. I hope for the best, but there is no disguising the fact that many of them are very much discouraged."

"But, Mr. O'Brien," remarked the reporter, "how can your organization, which was formed to fight Tammany, support a Croker ticket?"

"Oh," replied the ex-Sheriff, "I don't say that the members will. I can only tell you they are very much disappointed, and you can't always predict what disappointed persons will do."

JUSTICE JEROME'S PURPOSE.

If Attacked He Will Take the Stump and Appeal to the "Plain People."

The indications are that Justice Jerome, the fusion nominee for District Attorney, will take the stump if he can be relieved from his duties on the bench of the Court of Special Sessions.

"I have implicit belief," he said yesterday, "in the 'plain people,' as Abraham Lincoln called them. All big men believe in them. This idea that the majority of voters are corrupt is nonsense.

"If I am attacked individually I will take the stump right here on the east side. The support of the honest people is enough to elect any man."

A Democrat who for years represented a down-town district in the Legislature, said last night:

"Our people are talking of nominating Lewis Nixon for Mayor and in the same breath condemn Justice Jerome. I care nothing for the latter, and want to see him beaten, but it seems to me it is poor politics to abuse Jerome and laud Nixon. Both were in the crusade business, and the only difference is that while Jerome accomplished something Nixon did not."

FOR MAYOR OF ALBANY.

Gen. Amasa J. Parker Gets Democratic Nomination After a Hot Fight.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Gen. Amasa J. Parker was nominated to-night as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Albany after a fight in the City Convention between the Herrick and McCabe factions. The latter was victorious.

Other names presented for the nomination were those of ex-Assemblymen Jacob L. Ten Eyck and George H. Thacher, a brother of John Boyd Thacher, who declined to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor five years ago. Gen. Parker represented Albany County in the State Senate, for two terms and was commanding officer of the Third Brigade of the National Guard for several years. The remainder of the ticket is representative of both factions.

Brooklyn Democracy's Platform.

The Brooklyn Democracy held their convention last night at the Athenaeum, electing ex-Congressman Mitchell May as presiding officer. They indorsed the nominations of the anti-Tammany organizations of New York and adopted a platform embodying theirs, but adding a resolution, which was presented by Warden Hayes of the Kings County Penitentiary, opposing the granting of public franchises in perpetuity and favoring direct nominations.

Fusion Candidate for Alderman.

The anti-Tammany forces in the Third Assembly District last night decided to recommend the nomination of William H. Walker for Alderman. He is the leader there of the Greater New York Democracy. The Republican organization will be asked to name the candidate for Member of Assembly.

To Hold a Low Ratification Meeting.

A ratification meeting will be held in Cooper Union on the night of Oct. 5 under the auspices of the Citizens' Union in support of the fusion ticket. Seth Low will be among the speakers at the meeting.

A Majority Against Seymour.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 27.—The contest in this city to-night for delegates to the Democratic State Convention resulted in the selection of eighteen delegates for Mayor Seymour of Newark for Governor and twenty-five against him. The opposition favors ex-Congressman Ferrell of Gloucester County. The indications are that the entire county will have a slight majority against Seymour.

Supreme Court Nominees.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 27.—At the Sixth Judicial District Republican Convention in this city this afternoon, Justice Charles E. Parker of the Appellate Division, Sixth Judicial District, and Justice Gerritt A. Forbes were nominated for re-election to the Supreme Court bench. Both Justices, if re-elected, will have to retire under the age limit five years hence.

"SEC" (A Very Dry Wine) **POMMERY** "BRUT" (No Sweetening Whatsoever)

THE STANDARD FOR CHAMPAGNE QUALITY.

Ridley's Wine and Spirit Trade Circular again shows **POMMERY** to be the highest-priced Champagne, the following figures having been realized at a public auction sale held in London, by Messrs. W. & T. Restell, one of the leading brokers, on March 21, 1901:

	Vintage	Price Shillings
Pommery, Brut	1893	**107**
Cliequot, Brut	1893	81
Perrier Jouet, Extra Dry	1893	77
Moet & Chandon, Dry Imperial	1893	74
Pol Roger, Extra Dry	1893	79-84

At a later sale, on June 26, these prices are quoted:

	Vintage	Price Shillings
Pommery, Brut,	1893	**108-113**
Heidsieck, Dry Monopole	1893	109
Pol Roger, Extra Dry	1892	79-84

And again on July 13:

Pommery, Brut,	1893	**107-108**
Perrier Jouet, Finest Extra Quality	1893	83-84

This shows a difference in price of from **$3.25** to **$10** a case in favor of **Pommery.**

IN THE UNITED STATES

POMMERY is sold at wholesale by the trade for $32.50 per case, while other champagnes are sold from $26.50 to $32.50 per case. Notwithstanding this, **Pommery** is generally sold at retail at the same price per BOTTLE as lower priced champagnes.

PRICES BEING EQUAL, WHY NOT HAVE THE BEST?

CROWD HOOTS AT ASSASSIN CZOLGOSZ

No Attempt Made to Harm the Prisoner, However.

He Breaks Down Completely on Entering Auburn Prison—Expresses Regret for His Crime.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Czolgosz, President McKinley's murderer, in the custody of Sheriff Caldwell of Erie County and twenty-one regular and special deputys, arrived in Auburn at 3:15 A. M. The prison is just across the road from the station, the distance which they had to walk after alighting from the car being less than fifty yards.

Awaiting the arrival of the train there was a crowd of about 200 people. Either for fear of the crowd, which was not very demonstrative, and made no attempt to harm the man, or from sight of the prison, Czolgosz's legs gave out and two Deputy Sheriffs were compelled to practically carry the man into the prison. Inside the gate his condition became worse, and he was dragged up the stairs and into the main hall.

He was placed in a sitting posture on the bench while the handcuffs were being removed, but he fell over and moaned and groaned. As soon as the cuffs were unlocked the man was dragged into the principal keeper's office. As in the case of all prisoners, the officers immediately proceeded to strip him and put on a new suit of clothes.

During this operation Czolgosz cried and yelled. The prison physician, Dr. John Gerin, was summoned, and he examined the man and ordered his removal to the cell in the condemned row, which he will occupy until he is taken to the electric chair. The doctor declared that the man was suffering from fright and terror, but said that he was shamming to some extent.

The collapse of the murderer was a surprise. En route from Buffalo he showed no indication of breaking down. He ate heartily of sandwiches and smoked cigars when not eating. He talked some and expressed his regret for his crime. He said: "I am especially sorry for Mrs. McKinley."

He reiterated his former statement that he had had no accomplices, and declared that he never had heard of the man under arrest in St. Louis, who claimed to have tied the handkerchief. He says the handkerchief was not tied. He went behind the Temple of Music, arranged the kerchief so as to hide the wound, and then took his place in the crowd. Through Jailer Mitchell he sent this message to his father: "Tell him I'm sorry I left such a bad name."

Czolgosz was in normal condition this afternoon, and seemed to have fully recovered from his collapse. There are five cells for condemned men in the prison, and Czolgosz was placed in the only vacant cell, so all are now occupied.

Two keepers are constantly on guard in the room, which is separate from the main prison. To guard against an attempt on Czolgosz's part to commit suicide two more guards have been added, and one will sit constantly in front of Czolgosz's cell and will have a key, so that any attempt at self-destruction may be easily frustrated.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Sheriff Caldwell returned this afternoon from Auburn, whither he took Leon F. Czolgosz last night. His account of the excitement outside the prison when the assassin of President McKinley arrived was as follows:

"As soon as we reached Auburn, we hurried Czolgosz out toward the prison. The crowd quickly surrounded us, and there were cries of 'Kill him! Kill him!' 'Throw him!' 'Throw him!' A brick were thrown, however, and we got him into the prison without any one being much hurt. Some of us were bruised a little in the crowding against the gate. We closed the gates the minute the members of our party were all inside.

"Czolgosz collapsed completely as soon as he entered the prison; to say that he went all to pieces is the best way I can describe it. He fell to the floor and yelled and shouted, and his arms and legs jerked around, as if he couldn't control them at all. We took off his clothes, and I stooped down beside him and said: 'Czolgosz, don't you know me?'

"He didn't seem to recognize me at all, but just rubbed his eyes and shouted incoherently. He did not say anything we could understand—I guess he was too frightened to try to talk. He just yelled and hollered like a crazy man. After the doctor came and gave him something he quieted down and then I left."

WANTS ANARCHISTS PUNISHED.

Congressman Butler Thinks, Too, that Attempts on President's Life Should Be Capital Felonies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Representative Butler of Pennsylvania, who has been here to pay his respects to President Roosevelt and to attend to some business for constituents, is much interested in urging that the next Congress shall enact some legislation to make anarchy uncomfortable as a doctrine and unsafe as a rule of practice. He believes that not only should Congress enact more stringent immigration laws, but that it should make an attempt on the life of a Federal officer a felony and an attempt on the life of the President punishable by death.

"Not only this," said Mr. Butler, "but each State in the Union should raise the penalty for the punishment of would-be assassins of State officers."

Mr. Butler suggested also that for a person to be present at an anarchistic meeting should be made a crime punishable with a long term of imprisonment. He added that whenever these meetings were held their proceedings should be made as public as possible through the newspapers, and that, if newspaper reporters could be in some way made a part of the Government's secret service, much valuable information, though unfit for print, might be transmitted to headquarters with a view to breaking up organizations inimical to the good of society.

ANARCHIST EDITOR ARRESTED.

He Gloated Over the Assassination and Is Charged with Postal Frauds.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., Sept. 27.—John Gianchilla, proprietor of L'Aurore, an Anarchist paper, which gloated over the assassination of President McKinley, was arrested here to-day by United States Marshal St. Clair of Streator. Post Office Inspector B. F. Gilbert was here a few days and worked up the case. He then returned to Chicago and swore out a warrant for the arrest.

The prisoner will be arraigned before United States Commissioner H. H. Dicus this afternoon on a charge of violating the postal laws, by publishing lottery notices. There is said to be no law under which he can be prosecuted for the Anarchistic language used in his paper, but the other charge will be pressed vigorously.

ANTI-ANARCHY SOCIETY.

Organized in Illinois to Fight the Cult's Followers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—A number of citizens of Austin have formed a secret organization, which they hope will be the nucleus of an anti-anarchy fraternity with branches in every city of the United States. Incorporation papers were issued at Springfield to-day. The name of the new organization is the Republic. It will have one grand lodge and a number of subordinate ones.

The principles of the organization, as expressed in the papers, are to "protect life and property from Anarchists, to battle with the Anarchists' propaganda, to guard and protect the institutions of this country from Anarchists and their agitation." There is to be a regular system of detective work upon Anarchists, and any one of them will be prosecuted when an opportunity offers itself. The members of the organization bind themselves by oath to ostracize Anarchists socially and in business.

WAKEMAN TO BE DISCHARGED.

Brooklyn's Postmaster to Go Also, and Perhaps Commissioner Thomas Fitchie.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Wilbur F. Wakeman, Appraiser of the Port of New York, will, it is said by persons well informed, shortly lose his present position.

The statement is made that his removal was decided upon a few days before Mr. McKinley was shot at Buffalo. Action will not be taken now by President Roosevelt, but Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, will remove the Appraiser. George W. Whitehead of Suspension Bridge, a Special Agent of the Treasury Department detailed to duty in New York, is said to be slated as the successor of Mr. Wakeman.

Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn is to be succeeded by George H. Roberts, Jr., Chairman of the New York City Republican Committee. There is also, it is reported, a strong probability that Thomas Fitchie, Commissioner of Immigration, will be superseded, but thus far the name of his successor has not been seriously discussed.

Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott will be reappointed.

The opinion is prevalent that no changes will be made in Federal offices in New York until after the municipal election in November.

COLLECTOR BIDWELL'S POST.

Denial of the Report that He Will Be Displaced.

Persons in authority pronounce as absolutely absurd the report that Collector George R. Bidwell is to be displaced. Mr. Bidwell was reappointed several weeks ago by President McKinley, and President Roosevelt, it is said, has no intention of making any change.

McDougall Hawkes of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District of this county, who is alleged to have made charges against Mr. Bidwell, denies that he has done anything of the kind, and dispatches from Washington confirm his statement.

INDICTED FOR BRIBERY.

True Bill Found Against Long Island Man, Who Said He Paid Deputy Sheriff for Protection.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 27.—Recent raids on slot machines in Patchogue and vicinity so angered William Duga, who owned them, that he voluntarily went before Justice Smith W. Conklin at that place and declared to him that he had been paying Deputy Sheriff Edward W. Dooley $25 a week to see that the lessees of his machines were not interfered with. Dooley was arrested and held for the action of the Grand Jury.

Duga, who came to this place from his home in Brooklyn yesterday, in obedience to a summons, was then indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of bribery on the strength of his own confession, after that body had called Justice Conklin before it and had him repeat Duga's story.

At a hearing before Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh, Duga, through his counsel, ex-Congressman Joseph L. Belford, contended that he could not be legally indicted upon his statement to Justice Conklin. The District Attorney, however, insisted that he could, and Justice Keogh gave each side a week in which to submit briefs, in the meantime releasing Duga on his own recognizance.

DROWNS CHILDREN AND THEN HERSELF.

Ohio Woman Throws Two Daughters, a Son, and a Stepson Into a Well, and Jumps In After Them.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Mrs. Perry Curtis, wife of a farmer in the little town of York, near here, threw her four small children into a well to-day and then jumped in after them. All the five were drowned. Perry Curtis, the husband, was in Cleveland with a load of potatoes and knew nothing of the tragedy until he read an account of it in the newspapers. The children were Rosa, aged two years; Anna, four years; Harry, five years, and Harold Schudder, the woman's stepson, aged nine years.

Mrs. Curtis was recently released as cured from the Massillon Insane Asylum. It is thought that she committed the crime during an attack of her old insanity.

Before leaving home Curtis requested Eugene Roberts, a neighbor, to milk his cows this morning. Roberts, upon arriving at the Curtis farm, attempted to draw some water from the well, which he found filled with dead bodies. The bodies were removed as soon as possible and viewed by the County Coroner. The body of Harold, the oldest boy, was badly bruised. He had evidently made a desperate struggle to save himself.

W.L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY

The reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold for $3.50. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other $3.50 shoes because his reputation for the best $3.50 shoes must be maintained. The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere.

W. L. Douglas sells more $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are made of the same high grade leathers used in $5 and $6 shoes and are just as good in every way.

Boys all wear W. L. Douglas $2.00 Shoes; Youths, $1.75. Box Calf, Kangaroo Kid, Lewis Patent Leather.

Sold by 89 Douglas stores in American cities selling direct from factory to wearer at one profit; and shoe dealers everywhere.

Insist upon having W

CALL SILK MERCHANT CHIEF OF BURGLARS

Extraordinary Story Told of Joseph Goldman by Police.

PAID SALARIES TO HIS GANG

Supposed Prosperous Business Man, Father of a Family, and Attendant at a Brooklyn Church—Several Arrests.

In the arrest of Joseph Goldman, commission merchant, at 415 Broadway, this borough, a supposedly highly respectable resident of Brooklyn, head of a family, and regular attendant of the Green Avenue Baptist Church, the police express confidence that they have landed a criminal of a rare and interesting type. According to the information given out by the police, Goldman, while passing for a prosperous merchant, has been in reality the chief of one of the largest and most successful gangs of burglars which has ever operated in this city.

The story that the police unfold about the doings of Goldman is as strange as anything in detective fiction. It reveals Goldman as the organizer of a burglars' syndicate, an association of thieves which did business under Goldman's direction and were paid wages for their work just the same as the hired men in any established business.

The business of burglary, which the police assert they will be able to prove, was so extensively and successfully carried on by Goldman and his hired confederates, owes its exposure, the police admit, solely to the fact that some of Goldman's night workers who are now serving sentences in the State's prisons "peached" on him because they did not think he acted entirely "on the square" with them.

Goldman's alleged accomplices, who were arrested with him Thursday night, are: Philip Herman, thirty-two years old, tailor, 172 Forsyth Street; George Smith, alias "Pop" English, whose picture is in the Rogue's Gallery, fifty-two years old, janitor at 63 Bowery; Morris Gross, alias Joe Robinson, twenty years old, of 165 Madison Street; Abraham Stein, alias "Dutch," No. 8,149 in the Rogue's Gallery, tailor at 181 Madison Street, and Harry Marcus, seventeen years old, who was Goldman's office boy.

HOW THE ARREST WAS MADE.

The arrest of Goldman and his alleged confederates took place in front of S. Leskowitz's leather store, 47 Howard Street, at the very moment, it is said, when Goldman's men were preparing to rob the place while he stood outside on guard. The arrest was the outcome of weeks of careful shadowing of Goldman and those who were often seen in his company by a score of detectives in various disguises.

Detective Peabody says that Goldman did not enter the building, but stood on the sidewalk watching. A policeman sauntered down the street, and Goldman went up to him as if he had known him for some time, and engaged him in conversation. The policeman was evidently highly amused, and walked away from the house laughing at the stories told him. Another policeman appeared, and Goldman, becoming frightened, hurried back to give the alarm. Before the men could escape they were captured. It was found on investigation later that they had packed up a lot of goods which they intended to take away. Harty Checkman, a truckman, was later arrested as an accomplice, and with him the office boy, Marcus.

In the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, Goldman and his associates were arraigned and each was held in default of $3,000 bail, with the exception of Marcus, the office boy, who was discharged after the police had learned from him all he knew about the operations of the gang.

Capt. Titus told how his detectives shadowed Goldman and his men. A detective on a bicycle waited for Goldman to leave his Brooklyn home in the morning. He was followed to the trolley car and to the Brooklyn end of the bridge.

Word was then telephoned to the Manhattan end of the bridge and a detective would watch for the man to leave the car here. Goldman would then be followed to his office and from there to any part of the city or any other place he would go. At night he would be followed around until he got to his home.

Regular meetings of the alleged robbers were held, according to the police, at Herman's home in Forsyth Street. Goldman would be there and preside. Each man would make suggestions which would be passed upon by Goldman and either accepted or rejected.

Then, according to Detective Clarke, some one would suggest the next place to be "touched," and preparations for that work would be begun. Each man's work was mapped out, and he was held responsible for that portion of the "job."

HOW GOLDMAN PARTICIPATED.

Goldman would take upon himself the task of looking over the ground. He would go to the place to be robbed, invariably a glove or silk house, buy a bill of goods amounting to $40 or $50, at the same time being careful to find out if the place was wired with burglar alarms.

He would make his report at the next meeting of his "gang" and finally preparations for "touching" the place would be made. Occasionally it would be decided to enter a flat, and for this work, it is alleged, Goldman has sixteen expert flat workers or thieves.

The police say they have always noticed that when any of the thieves, who later claimed to be in the employ of Goldman, were arrested, Goldman would always furnish the lawyers for them, and that Marcus always ran after the lawyers.

The gang, according to Capt. Titus, had made preparations for robbing two big glove and silk houses, and the plunder they would have obtained would have been valued in the aggregate at least at $20,000. In order to store this plunder Goldman, it is claimed, had already rented a loft and had a number of new boxes in it ready to pack the goods in.

Capt. Titus says Goldman had a number of ingenious schemes by which buildings it was desired to rifle could be entered. One of these was to arm his men with a long pair of "snips" or pincers, which were strong enough to cut the tongue of a padlock. The men whose duty it would be to rob the place would be furnished with this instrument. The policeman on post would be watched, and at the opportune time the tongue of the lock would be cut, a man would enter the building and another lock would take the place of the broken one. When the policeman returned he would find the door still locked and nothing to arouse suspicions about the place.

The information upon which the police began to shadow Goldman came, as already stated, from inmates of the State prisons, who assert that they were formerly in his employ as burglars, and were sore on him because he had not treated them right. He had not cared for their families as he had promised in the event of their being caught, they said, and neither had he paid them properly for goods stolen by them for him. For this reason they wanted to see him get into trouble.

At first the police paid no attention to these letters, as Goldman was seemingly a man in good standing with the glove and silk trade and was known to be living a respectable life with his family. The letters were finally shown to Assistant District Attorney Train, who remembered having tried to prosecute Goldman on a former charge of receiving stolen goods. The case was turned over to the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters. Detectives Peabody and Clarke were detailed and have been at work shadowing Goldman and the other men for the past three weeks.

They found that 172 Forsyth Street was a meeting place and that the men every afternoon gathered at exactly 5 o'clock. Efforts to enter the house secretly were impossible, as the approach of strangers was always communicated to those within and the alarm given.

The signal for dispersing was for some one to say "See," and this was given on more than one occasion when the detectives were noticed. The office boy was seen to take empty bags to the Forsyth Street house and to return for them the next day. Feeling certain that they had sufficient information to warrant an arrest, the detectives started out Thursday after the men wanted, and the arrests followed, as already related.

AT BUSINESS AND AT HOME.

Goldman was known to the trade as an extensive commission merchant in gloves and silks. He did not carry any stock at his place of business, but is said to have had control of large stocks in various parts of this city. He lived with his family, consisting of his wife, three daughters, and two sons, at 63 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn. The house is a two-story brownstone front. By his neighbors he was accounted a man of the highest respectability. When they heard of his arrest yesterday they expressed great astonishment.

His children were popular with the other children in the neighborhood. The local tradesmen said that he was always prompt in paying his bills and that he had been known to them only as a successful New York merchant. He is forty-two years of age, of fine bearing, soft of speech, and wears glasses, and judged by appearance and manner is about the last man one would pick out as capable of filling such a rôle as that which the police charge him with acting. He scarcely ever missed attending the Sunday services at the Greene Avenue Baptist Church. When arrested a subpœna from the Commissioner of Jurors of Kings County was found in his pocket.

Other tenants on the same floor at 415 Broadway said they had for some time thought that Goldman did an odd business, but there had been no suspicion of dishonesty. Frank Scribner said he could never understand how it was that the hall was crowded with women all day and they were admitted to the Goldman office one at a time. From their appearance he took them to be seamstresses, milliners, and women of small means, who came to the commission merchant to purchase at reduced rates material and fixings, necessary to their trade.

Goldman's office boy, Harry Marcus, in his confession of what he said was all he knew to Deputy Assistant District Attorney Train, who has had charge of the case, did not make any remarkable disclosures. His work, he said, consisted in carrying the empty blue jeans bags in which the stolen goods had been packed when they were taken to Goldman's place back to 172 Forsyth Street, where Herman had rented a room.

He could tell nothing further than this to help in the prosecution of the gang, except to relate the fact that a few days ago, while he was walking with Goldman and the four alleged burglars on Forsyth Street, Goldman suddenly interrupted the conversation by saying, quickly, "See!" At the word the four left quietly and quickly, and separated, getting together later in another street. The boy said he thought that the word was a warning cry, signifying "Look out for the police."

Goldman six months ago came near being arrested. He was suspected of having received stolen goods, and the police went to his place of business. They found a small quantity of goods there, but Goldman had bills for them. He formerly had a place in Walker Street.

At one time, Detective Clarke says, Goldman was a victim of his own gang. He had hired a storeroom in Water Street and had stored some plunder taken by one of his gang there, when another gang entered the place and removed the goods. Goldman never found out who had robbed the place.

Capt. Titus said last night that he believed Goldman and his gang were responsible for many of the recent robberies in the dry goods district.

"That man," he said, "would have been a millionaire in half a year and he would have been harder to catch, if he had only stood by his men. He would plan the burglaries, watch for the approach of the police, and was unusually skillful. Just as soon as the goods were captured they would be hauled to one of the several lofts rented by Goldman, unpacked, and repacked in new cases, carried away by honest truckmen or the express companies, and be disposed of. We have seen all the prisoners enter Goldman's office, and some of them have served time. Furthermore, we can prove that our men saw Goldman pay his confederates money for their share in the work."

Assistant District Attorney Train says that he is gratified by the capture, and that for some time he has been eager to identify Goldman with the others. He has had many confessions, but needed corroborative testimony.

CONTEST CHARITY BEQUESTS.

Five Cousins Seek to Annul Maryland Woman's Will.

Special to The New York Times.

FREDERICK CITY, Md., Sept. 27.—A number of prominent lawyers and more than 150 witnesses from all parts of the country are taking part in the contest here over the will of Miss Marie K. Wiestling. Ex-State Senator Frank Norwood is the executor.

The caveators are five cousins of the dead woman, who contend that she was not of sound mind when she made the will, and that for this reason they were cut off. Miss Wiestling was deeply interested in Presbyterian Church work. Her estate is valued at $100,945. Two-thirds of it is bequeathed to Presbyterian societies as follows:

Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, $30,000; Congregational Home Missionary Society, $30,000; American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $5,000; American Tract Society, $5,000; the Rev. Samuel K. Callender, Mechanicsburg, Penn., $6,000 to be equally divided between him and his two sisters. There are also bequests to some relatives. The residue was left to Mr. Norwood.

Hammond Urner, attorney for plaintiffs, in his opening statement said Miss Wiestling lived beside a graveyard, practically the life of a hermit, and dressed in the cheapest and commonest clothes, sometimes attired with a man's coat, and, in fact everything about her home was of the cheapest description. He further said:

"We will prove that she had enjoyed exceptional educational advantages, liked politics, and that she was a bigoted Republican and a bigoted Presbyterian. She suffered for some years from paralysis agitati, which affects the mental faculties. When William Jennings Bryan was a candidate, because he was a Presbyterian the old lady threw aside her Republican views and convictions and boldly declared for him.

The defense contends that Miss Wiestling was of sound mind. Counsel stated that they would show that she loved Senator Norwood, that he exercised no undue influence over her, and that she yearly gave from $500 to $2,000 to charities. The missionary societies have counsel looking after their interests.

NEWSPAPER MEN ENTERTAINED.

A Banquet Given to Them on the Kronprinz Wilhelm.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company gave a banquet to the newspaper men of New York on board their new liner, Kronprinz Wilhelm, last evening. In addition to the metropolitan newspaper men there were present several Boston journalists, and several other friends of the line, among whom was Mayor Fagin of Hoboken. The banquet was served in the company's best style in the magnificent dining saloon of the liner.

The toasts, all of which were impromptu, were responded to by William Cullent Bryant of the Brooklyn Times, H. M. Stegman, City Editor of The New York Tribune; H. H. Supple of The Engineering Magazine, H. F. Gunnison of The Brooklyn Eagle, F. P. Powers of The Journal of Commerce, G. Von Scowl of The Staats Zeitung, J. B. Walker of The Scientific American, Mayor Fagin of Hoboken, Louis Wiley of The New York Times, Mr. Fugone of The Italian Daily Bulletin, and Capt. Stormer of the Kronprinz Wilhelm.

JAMES H. HAMERSLEY'S WILL.

All His Property Left to Relatives—Roman Catholics Barred.

The will of James Hooker Hamersley of 414 Madison Avenue was filed for probate in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. The value of the estate is not stated.

To his widow, Margaret C. Hamersley, the testator leaves his residence at 414 Madison Avenue, with all its contents. The residue he leaves in trust to his executors, his brothers-in-law, Cortlandt de Peyster Field, Benjamin O. Chisholm, and John M. Livingston, and his executrices—his widow, Margaret C. Hamersley, and his sister, Helen Reade Hamersley Stickney—with directions to realize his estate and lodge it in the New York Insurance and Trust Company, and then to apply the income for the use of his widow for her life.

Upon her death, the property is to be divided between his children, or their issue. Should the children die before Mrs. Hamersley, or without leaving issue, then the residuary estate is to be divided between his sister, Helen Reade Hamersley Stickney, and his niece, Catharine M. Livingston, or their issue. With regard to this disposition of his property, however, Mr. Hamersley directs that no Roman Catholic shall take any share of his estate. The will was executed April 28, 1892.

Riot in a Mexican Bull Ring.

Special to The New York Times.

OAXACA, Mexico, Sept. 27.—The authorities here have been advised of a fierce riot which took place in the bull ring at Valladolid. One of the bulls refused to fight, and the spectators, becoming enraged, swarmed into the arena and killed the animal with knives. They then tore down the seats and doors, piled the wreckage in the arena, and set fire to it. A detachment of troops was called out and quelled the riot.

CLERK CHARGED WITH A $30,000 DEFALCATION

William Hoeppner Arrested in Buenos Ayres After a Long Search.

Worked for Seven Years for the A. W. Faber Company, Whose Confidential Man He Was—Also Accused of Forgery.

Capt. Titus applied at the District Attorney's office yesterday for extradition papers for William Hoeppner, formerly the confidential bookkeeper of A. W. Faber & Co., the pencil manufacturers of 78 Reade Street. Hoeppner was arrested in Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, a few days ago, charged with forgery and embezzlement by his former employers. The police say that Hoeppner stole in the neighborhood of $30,000, and concealed his thefts by manipulating the books of the firm.

The bookkeeper disappeared on June 18 of this year, after it had been discovered that he had raised a check for $347 to $847. It is said that he received the check as a part of his salary, and when it was returned to the company's office two days after he left W. F. G. Geisse, the company's manager went immediately to Police Headquarters and notified Capt. Titus. Capt. Titus detailed Detectives McCafferty and Price on the case, but in the meantime Hoeppner had left the country, and they were unable to find any trace of him until early this month. After Hoeppner's disappearance the A. W. Faber Company ordered an inspection of his books, and, according to the police, found that his accounts were short about $30,000.

The bookkeeper lived with his wife and two children at 200 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street in an apartment that the detectives say cost him $1,500 a year, though his salary was only $2,500. When the detectives went to the house in the latter part of June they found Mrs. Hoeppner and her children making preparations to move. She told them that he had sailed for Europe on the Lahn. They watched the house, and in a few days saw two vans drive up. Mrs. Hoeppner superintended the loading of her furniture. The woman then went to 423 West Seventeenth Street, where she remained two days. She then moved to 17 Abingdon Place, where she lived for two months.

On Aug. 19 Detective McCafferty saw Mrs. Hoeppner and her two children get into a cab and drive away. He jumped into a hansom and followed the cab to the North German Lloyd Steamship Company's pier in Hoboken. The woman and her children left their carriage at the pier and loitered around as if waiting for somebody to come and meet them. Finally she called another carriage and was driven to the Lamport and Holt Line pier at the foot of Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. She went aboard the steamship Coleridge and sailed for Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

Capt. Titus cabled to Rio Janeiro to the United States Consul to be advised of the arrival of the Coleridge, and asked that a watch be kept upon the movements of Mrs. Hoeppner. On Sept. 10 Capt. Titus received a cable from the Consul stating that the woman and her children had sailed from that port on the steamer Bresil for Buenos Ayres, Capt. Titus then cabled to the American Legation at Buenos Ayres a request to look out for the arrival of Mrs. Hoeppner and her children. A few days later the local police located Mr. Hoeppner at the house of Antonio Navarra, a mica merchant of that place, and placed him under arrest.

At the District Attorney's office yesterday the extradition papers for the bookkeeper were made out and sent by Capt. Titus. On Oct. 5 Detectives McCafferty and Price will sail for South America to bring Hoeppner back.

William Hoeppner, who is thirty-seven years old, was employed by the A. W. Faber Company for seven years, and for the last few years had been their confidential bookkeeper.

DR. McGLYNN'S BIRTHDAY.

Friends of the Dead Prelate Would Raise Funds to Erect a Monument to Him.

The friends of Dr. Edward McGlynn who celebrated his birthday during his lifetime again assembled last evening at the Murray Hill Lyceum to honor his memory. It was the second birthday celebration since the death of the well-known prelate, and was intended also to help swell the funds which are being raised to erect a McGlynn monument.

Sylvester L. Malone, who is the President and Secretary of the monument association, announced from the platform that nearly $3,000 already had been received, a sum sufficient to warrant the looking around for a sculptor and a site. He said that it was the intention of the association to spend $15,000 for a suitable monument.

The evening's entertainment included the reading of a biographical sketch of Dr. McGlynn by Mr. Malone, who was followed by Ernest H. Crosby, who feelingly eulogized Dr. McGlynn as a priest and a lover of his fellowman. There was a lengthy programme of music also, provided by the New York Letter Carriers' Association Band, and finally there was a dance for the young contingent of McGlynn admirers.

There was a loan exhibition also of portraits, autographs, and other souvenirs of Dr. McGlynn on the first floor of the Lyceum, which the attendants of the celebration examined with much pleasure.

Charitable Projects at Winona, Ind.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 27.—Arrangements have been made for improvements costing $100,000 at the Winona Assembly Grounds, which now have a National reputation. Dr. J. M. Buckley of New York is at the head of a movement to build a home there for the Methodists. Kentuckians have contracted for the erection of a State home and the United Brethren for a denominational house.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; E. M. Jennings, silks; 480 Broome Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Laâue-Tate Manufacturing Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Laâue, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; E. Sage, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Lawrence, Mass.; T. G. McGregor, linens and domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Adrian, boys' clothing; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; M. H. K. Malone, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. W. Loomis, ladies' and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. P. Jackson, linens and white goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Wilson, optical goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Victoria Hotel.

Beadle & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; R. B. Sherburne, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Sheppard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. B. Millard, millinery; 377 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. V. Taylor, silks; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Burke, FitzSimons-Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. Lennon, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Lieut. Leith, Royal Navy, England; Dr. M. E. Tabor, Dallas, Texas; J. Ogden Hoffman, Philadelphia.

GRAND—Capt. S. E. Smiley, United States Army; Lieut. A. Bronson, United States Navy; Capt. F. P. Reynolds, United States Army; Col. C. C. Snitten, United States Army.

VICTORIA—Lieut. Col. A. A. Farley, Quebec.

HOFFMAN—Norman E. Mack, Buffalo; Dr. Jerrold Bell, Toronto.

ALBEMARLE—Spencer Lyttleton, M. P.—London; the Rev. J. J. Chapman, Japan; Edward Bok, Philadelphia.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator John H. Mitchell, Oregon.

MANHATTAN—Major R. A. Anderson, United States Army; Dr. J. E. Stubbert, Liberty, N. Y.

GILSEY—Dr. H. M. Patton, Petersburg, West Va.; Capt. C. Phillips, United States Army.

MARLBOROUGH—Judge William Mahle, New Orleans.

ASTOR—Commissioner Frank M. Baker, Owego; J. E. Wellwood, Belfast; Rear Admiral James M. Forsyth, United States Navy.

For Impaired Vitality

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Taken when exhausted or depressed from overwork, worry or insomnia, nourishes, strengthens and imparts new life and vigor.

A Tonic for Debilitated Men and Women.

Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Illinois Central's Position Shown in the Annual Report.

Over $11,000,000 Spent on Permanent Improvements—Increase in Earnings—Traffic Statistics.

The annual report of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the year ended June 30, 1901, was made public yesterday. Many improvements have been effected during the year, the total outlay on permanent improvements having been $11,307,589. The capital stock was increased $6,000,000, and another increase of $13,200,000 is proposed. The net income of the year ended June 30, 1901, was $6,967,659.75. This exceeds 10½ per cent. upon the present share capital of $66,000,000, and 8¾ per cent. upon the $79,200,000, to which it is recommended that it be increased.

The following is a summary of the company's business for the year:

Gross receipts from traffic		$36,969,460.47
Expenses of operation	$24,251,677.56	
Taxes	1,590,114.87	
		25,841,792.43
Income from traffic		$11,058,668.04
Net receipts, land sales		28,607.50
Income from investments		2,476,574.70
Income over expenses		$13,563,850.33
From this there have been paid:		
Interest on funded debt, and bonds drawn under sinking fund	$2,980,925.00	
Rent of subsidiary railroads	3,615,265.58	
Total fixed charges		6,596,190.58
Net income for the year		$6,967,659.75
Surplus dividend fund brought forward June 30, 1900		1,046,226.92
Amount available		$8,013,886.67
This has been disposed of as follows:		
Dividends		$3,780,000.00
To establish a pension fund	$250,000.00	
For betterments	2,895,399.75	
		3,145,399.75
Carried forward to surplus dividend fund, as of June 30, 1901		1,088,486.92

Gross earnings increased $4,268,493; and operating expenses increased $2,874,062. Net earnings increased $1,316,096. The total net income increased $1,210,355.

The general balance sheet shows:

ASSETS.

Railroads and equipment		$160,065,494.10
Real estate		321,863.95
Materials and supplies		2,498,695.21
Stocks owned		6,109,833.45
Bonds owned		38,595,519.08
Advances on account of other railroads		6,620,889.27
Assets in insurance fund	$1,325,098.93	
Assets in surplus dividend fund	1,088,486.92	
Assets in pension fund	250,000.00	2,663,585.85
Total		$216,875,880.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$66,000,000.00
Leased line stock		10,000,000.00
Funded debt of Illinois Central Railroad	$112,563,925	
Central Railroad Company	112,563,925	
Funded debt of Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad Company	16,234,000.00	
		128,797,925.00
Betterment funds		652,936.96
Net liabilities		3,820,472.98
Set apart to provide for dividend payable Aug. 31, 1901		1,980,000.00
Profit and loss		2,960,960.12
Insurance fund	$1,325,098.93	
Surplus dividend fund	1,088,486.92	
Pension fund	250,000.00	2,663,585.85
Total		$216,875,880.91

Traffic statistics show that there were carried 17,735,740 tons of freight, an increase of 1,714,913 tons over the previous year. Tons carried one mile were 4,016,085,602, an increase of 560,230,904 tons. Total freight receipts were $24,876,335, an increase of $2,595,918. The road carried 17,885,430 passengers, or 373,919,236 carried one mile, an increase of 1,620,432 and 68,275,687, respectively, at a revenue of $7,327,742, an increase of $1,150,088.

PRESIDENT C. M. HAYS RESIGNS.

Head of Southern Pacific Company Leaves the Corporation on Oct. 1—His Reasons.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—Charles M. Hays, President of the Southern Pacific Company, formally announced to-day that he would resign from the Presidency. In his announcement he says:

"The change in policy and organization of the company, consequent on the change in ownership of the control of the Southern Pacific shortly after my taking service with the company, had made a place, originally attractive to me, so much less so that I, several weeks ago, voluntarily placed my resignation and a surrender of my contract with the company at the disposal of the Executive Committee, effective on such date and on such conditions as might be agreeable to it.

"We have agreed upon Oct. 1 as the date upon which my resignation shall become effective. Announcements as to my successor, &c., will doubtless be made shortly. I have no definite plans yet, but expect to remain some weeks enjoying the country with my family at Mento Park, and will probably go East early in December."

New Baltimore and Ohio Official.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—General Manager Potter of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad announced to-day that F. D. Casanave, Superintendent of Motive Power of the Pennsylvania's lines east of Pittsburg and Erie, had been appointed Superintendent of Motive Power of the Baltimore and Ohio, to succeed J. N. Barr, who resigned to take a similar position with the Erie.

Brief Railroad Items.

James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern, arrived in this city yesterday. He was for a short time at his office, where it was said that he was too busy to see any one.

On Thursday next the west-bound freight committee of the Trunk Line Association will meet in this city. The sensational rumors about extended rate disturbances are declared to be unfounded by the traffic managers of the various roads.

W. J. Wilgus, Chief Engineer of the New York Central, is ill with a mild attack of typhoid fever.

The Wisconsin Central has agreed to enforce car demurrage charges at St. Paul, but the Chicago Great Western is still withholding from the agreement.

F. W. Everett, trainmaster of the Western Division of the West Shore, has been appointed Chief Trainmaster of the western divisions of the New York Central and West Shore Roads at Buffalo.

The Burlington and the Northern Pacific announce a rate reduction of 20 cents on oats from all points east of the Dalles, Oregon, to Colorado. The new rate is 60 cents a hundred. The Union Pacific may also adopt this tariff.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for August, which were published yesterday, show a very heavy increase. Gross earnings were $3,838,653, an increase of $346,381, and operating expenses were $2,424,845, an increase of $124,507. Net earnings were $1,405,807, an increase of $221,873.

The principal officials and Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul left yesterday for Milwaukee to attend the annual meeting. It was reported that representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad will be elected into the Board of Directors. This report could not be verified.

It was rumored yesterday that Standard Oil interests will receive further recognition in the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific at the meeting next week. The rumor could not be confirmed.

OPERATION FOR LOCKJAW.

Antitoxin Injected Into a Boy's Head Saved His Life.

Surgeons at St. Catharine's Hospital in Brooklyn have performed an operation for lockjaw upon a fourteen-year-old boy who was in the last stages of the disease, and believe that they have effected a remarkable cure.

The boy is Daniel Kahr, son of Julius Kahr, a tailor of 48 Jewell Street. Ten days ago the lad stepped on a rusty nail while playing before his house and drove it about an inch into the sole of his foot. It was removed by the family physician, but tetanus appeared and steadily progressed until on Wednesday the boy was believed to be dying. His jaws were set, his eyes fixed, and his body was bent and fixed in a semi-circle. As a last resort he was carried to the hospital, where, after ordinary methods had been tried without success, the operation was decided upon.

It was performed by Dr. Kneer of the visiting staff and Dr. Hayt, the house physician, assisted by the staff. The boy's skull was trephined and half an ounce of antitoxin was injected into the cavity of the brain. The wound was closed, and almost immediately the muscles of the boy's body lost their rigidity and he slowly sank down on his bed in a natural position, the pillows gradually being removed from under the small of his back. A little later his jaws began to open, and late last night the doctors said there was no doubt that in a day or so he would have completely recovered from the lockjaw and the effects of the operation.

CARNEGIE JURY OF AWARDS.

Members for This Year Announced at the Institute in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 27.—John W. Beatty, Director of Department of Fine Arts in Carnegie Institute, announced to-night the names of the international jury of award, elected for this year by the contributors. The members are Edmond Aman-Jean, Paris; Robert W. Allan, London; John W. Alexander and John La Farge, New York; Winslow Homer, Scarborough, Me.; Frank W. Benson, Salem, Mass.; Robert W. Vonnoh, Rockland Lake, N. Y.; Thomas Eakins, Philadelphia; Frederick W. Freer, Chicago, and Clarence M. Johns, Pittsburg.

M. Aman-Jean is one of the strong group of younger painters of Paris, and is represented in the Luxembourg. Allan is a Scotch painter, who lives in London, and is represented in collections of Aberdeen, Leeds, Sydney, Dunedin, and Melbourne. Alexander, one of the ablest living portrait painters; La Farge, the Dean of American painters; Homer, the painter of the Maine Coast; Benson, the Bostonian, and the others are well known in America.

Changes in Cuban Tariff Made Public.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The War Department to-night made public the text of the Executive order containing modifications of the Cuban tariff promulgated on March 31, 1900. The principal changes, as announced heretofore, included a reduction of from 10 to 5 per cent. ad valorem in the duty on railway equipment stock and of from 10 to 5 per cent. on sugarmaking machinery, and the cancellation of the special concession relating to Porto Rican coffee. The order will take effect on Oct. 1.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Partly cloudy; wind easterly, shifting to northeasterly, increasing in force.

It will be cooler to-day in the middle slopes, the Lower Missouri Valley, Minnesota, and northern upper lake region, and probably cooler Sunday in the Middle Mississippi Valley and the southern upper lake region.

West of the Rocky Mountains the weather will be fair, with frosts this morning in Washington, except near the Southwest coast, and also in Idaho and Southern and Eastern Oregon.

On the New England coast the winds will be light to fresh southerly, shifting to northeasterly by to-night, increasing in force over the southern portion; on the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be fresh easterly, shifting to northeasterly and increasing; on the South Atlantic Coast they will be high northeasterly, except over Florida, where they will be fresh and variable; on the Gulf Coast they will be fresh north to northwest; on the upper lakes fresh south to west, and on the lower lakes fresh southerly, probably becoming variable over Ontario to-night.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh easterly winds, shifting to southerly, with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Savannah to Atlantic City.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	67	57	57
6 A. M.	67	56	57
9 A. M.	67	62	64
12 M.	72	67	67
4 P. M.	72	67	67
6 P. M.	71	65	64
9 P. M.	68	62	62
12 P. M.	68	61	62

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	62⅝
Weather Bureau	62
Corresponding date 1900	69
Corresponding date for last 25 years	62

The thermometer registered 58 degrees at 8 A. M. and 64 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 69 degrees at 1:30 P. M., and the minimum 55 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 74 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:45 A. M.—152 Thompson Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

1:10 A. M.—243 West Fifty-second Street; James Lee; damage slight.

1:45 A. M.—610 East Nineteenth Street; James B Lyons; no damage.

1:55 A. M.—249 West Twenty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage, $15.

1:50 P. M.—171 Norfolk Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

5:20 P. M.—80 Mercer Street; P. W. Adams & Co.; no damage.

7:00 P. M.—70 West One Hundredth Street; Edward Bennigan; damage slight.

7:10 P. M.—1,457 First Avenue; Samuel Levy; no damage.

8:15 P. M.—517 West Fifty-eighth Street; William Zinser; damage, $50.

Just To Remind You—Made Right—Sold Right—Always Right.

THE POPULAR HAT THIS FALL

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

605 Broadway, cor. Houston St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St.
289 Broadway, near Duane St.
1,197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1,359 Broadway, near 36th St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opposite City Hall.

Derbys, $3.00 and $4.00
Alpines, $3.00 and $3.50
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

PERSONAL.

Saturday is the day universally mapped out for the supply of personal needs—

The man buys a suit—haberdashery—shoes.

The woman sees to her apparel.

The mother zealously attends to the personal needs of the child.

Bloomingdales enters ever into the spirit of every Saturday with rare money savings all along the line of needs in personal apparel.

Men's clothing—*You can buy here to-day a suit or overcoat for man or boy at actual wholesale price. For example—men's Campbell kersey overcoats $11.95—such as custom tailors would charge $25 for. In blue, black and brown and also the new rough gray mixtures; some lined with Skinner's guaranteed satin in body, yoke and sleeves. Others with pure worsted lining;—cheviot cassimere and worsted suits $10.95—high class in every particular. Also at the same price, the popular soft finish black thibet and heavy weight blue serge for dress; stitched throughout with silk; made and trimmed in the best possible manner; the equal of any sold at $15. Boys' all wool suits $1.88—in sizes from 8 to 16; double breasted jacket, and patent waist band; regular $2.50 value; and a dozen other special values that the masculine shopper will do well to note.*

Sale of men's underwear—*Here are fleece-lined and wool garments at 25c—37c—50c and 98c—that are actually worth double this price. This underwear was stored in a sub-basement and through an accident to the fire pipes or sprinklers was water-soaked; consequently, we were able to buy them at very little prices. Their value is in no way lessened and you get one of the greatest bargains of the season.*

Men's union made shoes $3.00 & $3.50—*The "Uncle Sam" union made shoe stands for quality, style and service. There are two grades, twenty different styles; dressy shoes of enameled colt skin, the new patent leather that won't break through; box calf, black wax calf, vici kid and velour calf. We would be pleased to have you compare these shoes with any $5.00 shoe sold elsewhere. Our guarantee goes with every pair. If they do not serve you well, take a new pair.*

Men's stiff bosomed shirts 79c—*This is a great shirt special for to-day—about 150 dozen of excellent fancy stiff bosom shirts, made in the best possible manner; designs are those popular vertical stripe effects; all the shirts have separate cuffs.*

Our Leader—Woman's $5.00 hat for fall—*These hats are beautifully made and trimmed; in the collection are large and small hats, including toques and turbans, adapted from the smartest Parisian models, and made in our own workrooms by skilled trimmers. They are made of plain and panne velvet; also the new stitched cloths; and are trimmed with feather breasts, wings and the fluffy pompons now so popular.*

New fall shirt waists—*Here are all the newest ideas in flannel, velveteen, silk and brilliantine waists. Two very attractive specials for to-day are—Velveteen shirt waists $2.98—made with French back; front finished with gold buttons; separate stock; and new cuffs. In all the popular colors, such as cardinal, navy, green and royal blue. Also fine quality brilliantine waists $2.98—entire back, front and top of sleeves cluster tucked.*

Men's & women's gloves 75c—*Men's real castor suede gloves in the most beautiful shades of gray with Paris point backs; embroidered with white silk stitching; all sizes. Women's two clasp pique cape gloves, two clasp real glace kid gloves and two clasp lamb's skin gloves—most of these sold for $1, $1.25 and $1.50 per pair.*

There are hundreds of other equally attractive values that space prevents us from mentioning here.

**The Nursing

The Proper Eminence of Dress

This Exhibit of Foreign Costumes will herald a new epoch in the matter of dress for women. The departure in method places the designing of women's costumes unchallenged within the lines of legitimate art.

And why not?

Where is there more fitting field for artist to show his handiwork? Where can he more quickly win the longed-for palm of fame? Where get a more fitting pedestal to display to the world his art than on the form of beautiful woman?

How different from still, stupid canvases will be these pictures that live and move—giving the relief and action of life—the rippling folds, the dancing of the shimmering colors, the sweep of train—all to add grace and charm to the picture of pictures, to which the canvas of a Gainsborough is but an oil-stained rag.

Who knows but that the era is coming when the beauty of the world shall be at the feet of some Raphael of design, who shall not be more jealous of his art than Nature herself, who gives her roses but to bloom and die.

His day of triumph will be more glorious, if less long; and his living pictures will give inspiration for the undying canvases which he may still create.

The success of our enterprise has been immediate. New York's arbiters of fashion have seen the exhibit and expressed unbounded delight and admiration.

The method of exhibition is unique. The staging, the grouping, the complete exclusion of daylight and the superb substitution of brilliant artificial light, all contribute to such a fashion picture as has never been seen in a commercial establishment before.

The group of Secession Art Dresses holds the position of pre-eminence at the present time. What a marvelous assembly it is! Each costume seems like the incarnation—Galatea-like—of the artist's dream; and such it will be when its purchaser adds the completing link, by making it a thing of life.

The Gainsborough group is not less notable. Each dress is rich in art as in color and composition. Sir Joshua Reynolds' Sarah Siddons and Romney's Lady Hamilton have stepped from the canvas to the forum.

They invite you today.

Editorial Page of the Wanamaker Store

12,000 Pairs of SHOES

Replenish This Sale Today

Thousands of pairs of Shoes were in the special stock before these were added, of course. But the new lots, just opened in our stock-rooms yesterday, freshen the entire collection, and make it completer in variety and sizes than many a big store's regular stock.

It is a masterful movement! Splendid in the economies it offers on fine, new, stylish, serviceable shoes.

The man who is thinking of buying shoes for $3.50, will find the same quality of shoes here, in the same leathers and lasts at $2.40. Make your own comparisons, and see if you can find a single reason for paying the extra $1.10 which the other shoes cost. Also a splendid line of Women's High-grade Shoes of the same value at the same saving.

These facts seem incredible; but the severest criticism and examination prove them true.

The tens of thousands who have bought during the past week have found such values as are unknown outside Wanamaker's.

The selling has been almost phenomenal—you who were here last Saturday can testify to that. One man with a wide experience of American retailing said that he had never seen anything like such selling.

There never has been—for none but Wanamaker's ever presented such worthy, seasonable, stylish Shoes at such large savings in price.

Here are details of today's offerings:

Men's Shoes, $1.90, worth up to $3—
Of patent and enameled leather. Lace, with medium-weight soles; for dress.
Velour calf and kidskin. Lace, full round toe and straight last; plump welted soles; good for business.
Box calf and wax calf. Lace, heavy extended welted soles; stout Winter shoes in good styles.

Men's Shoes at $2.40, worth $3.50—
Added today are a lot of trade-mark shoes, made by one of the oldest factories in the country; leathers include box and wax calf, kid, patent and enameled leather.

Men's Shoes at $2.90, worth $4—
Shoes that the makers say are worth up to $5; box calf, patent leather and fine kid, in half a dozen swell lasts; some buttoned dress shoes in the lot.

Basement.

Women's Shoes at $1.60, worth $2.50
Many of these are regular $3 grades; both light and heavy; lace or button; with kid or patent leather tips.

Women's Patent Leather Shoes, $1.80
With dull kid tops; both lace and button; stylish lasts; in all sizes and widths.

Women's Kidskin Shoes at $1.80—
Ten styles to choose from; welted soles of oak-tanned leather; lasts made for this Autumn trade; button and lace.

Women's High-grade Shoes at $2.40—
Ideal kid shoes; button and lace, with dull tops; the genuine leather that is so scarce and so widely imitated. $3.50 is a fair value for these shoes.

Women's Kidskin Shoes at $2.30—
Very fine kid boots with welted soles; made for exclusive trade, of finest leathers, on very swell lasts.

Children's Shoes at 65c—
Thousands of pairs of kid, spring-heel shoes, that sell in good stores at a dollar a pair; sizes 6 to 8.

Girls' Kid Shoes at 95c—
Black kidskin, with patent leather tips; excellent shoes for school or dress wear; durable kid and firm soles.

Small Boys' Shoes at $1—
Black satin calf, spring-heel shoes, with wide soles of solid leather; will stand lots of hard usage; sizes 9 to 13½.

School Shoes at $1.20—
For girls and small boys. Button and lace, in velour calf and kidskin; solid soles, wide toe lasts; sizes 11 to 2.

Large Boys' Shoes at $1.25—
Heavy kid and calf lace shoes, with heels; full round toes with tips; stylish as a man's shoe, but stronger; sizes up to 5½.

Nearing the End of The China Sale

The extent of our preparations for this Sale of China and Cut Glass may be gauged by the fact that, for nearly a month, New York women have done the largest, best sustained buying that the china business in this city has ever known in a similar movement. And this without exhausting the rich supplies of handsome China and beautiful Cut Glass we gathered for it.

But only one day of grace remains. These offerings of Cut Glass, Fancy China and Toilet Sets are plentiful today; it's best to take advantage of them now:

Cut Glass—
Bowls, 8 in., $3, $5.50 and $6.50, regularly $5, $8 and $9.50 each.
Nappies, 8 in., $5.50, regularly $8.
Orange Bowls, $16 and $18, regularly $24 and $30 each.
Flower Vases, $8.50, $10.50, $15 and $18, regularly $14, $16, $22.50 and $27.50 each.
Water Caraffes, $3.25, $4 and $6, regularly $5, $6 and $8.50 each.
Fruit Plates, 7 in., $3.50, $4 and $6.50, regularly $5, $6 and $9 each.
Celery Trays, $3 and $5, regularly $5 and $8.
Punch Bowls, on foot, 12 in., $35, worth $42.50; $37.50, worth $50 each.
Bonbon Dishes, $1.75, $2.50 and $3, regularly $2.50, $3.50 and $4.50 each.
Water Jugs, $8 and $10, regularly $12 and $15.

Chamber Toilet Sets—
A single item will show what excellent values we are giving in this line of goods: $5, regularly $7—Fine American porcelain toilet sets; 12 pieces, with covered slop jar; 8 fine decorations to choose from, and all pieces gilt.

Jardinieres and Umbrella Stands—
Jardinieres, in finely blended colors; 7 in., 50c; 8 in., 60c.
Jardinieres, in Royal Bonn decorations; 7 in., $1, from $1.50; 9 in., $2, from $3.50.
Umbrella Stands, underglaze decorations and gilt, $2.75, $5.50 and $7 each.

Basement.

MEN'S WEAR

Four newsy items compel attention today—interesting to every man who has new-season needs.

Percale Shirts 50c, worth $1 A hundred dozen handsome stiff-bosom Percale Shirts, in a broad variety of choice colorings; made by high-class shirt-makers. The style of the patterns, the fit, and finish all show the taste and expert care with which they have been produced. Open back and front; with detachable cuffs. 50c, worth $1.

Imported Terry Robes, $3 These robes cannot be matched under five dollars. The fit, the cloth, the colorings are the best we have ever known at such a little price. Remarkable Bath Robes, indeed, at the price—$3.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Our New Scarf—"Big Ben" $1 English silks, and English name, but our own idea in the making—and right there is their chiefest virtue. They are cut so that a straight narrow band, that will not roll and wrinkle, goes around the collar. It is the only scarf that can be tied perfectly with the high turn-down collars. Made of handsome English squares, such as are never seen regularly in dollar scarfs. $1 each.

Men's Lisle Suspenders, 50c Made of handsome new webbings, best patterns, latest colorings; finished with nickel buckles, and glove-fastener cast-offs, with suede ends. 50c.

Men's Clothing

For forty years we have made a consistent study of what men like and demand in their clothes.

Men who know Wanamaker clothing will agree that we have learned our lesson well—but we want to prove it also to men who do not.

The Fall styles are very becoming to most men. Shoulders are broad, coats are shaped to the figure, and trousers are wider than they were last season. A new type of double-breasted coat, with two buttons, is achieving great popularity.

As to materials, fancy cheviots in stripes and overplaids are extremely popular; while there is as much demand as ever for the old stand-bys, plain blue and black cheviots. A splendid assortment of patterns is here to choose from:

Single-breasted Sack Suits—
At $8.50—Very good suits of fancy cheviot.
At $12 and $15—Suits of fancy cheviot, in all the very newest designs; many of the patterns are only to be found at the Wanamaker Store.
At $18 to $30—A complete assortment of sack suits in exclusive patterns of fancy cheviot.
At $8.50 to $22.50—Single-breasted black cheviot suits.
At $8.50, $12 and $15—Blue cheviot sack suits.

Double-breasted Sack Suits—
At $13.50—Of all-wool blue and black cheviot; hand-made collars and button-holes; suits silk-sewed throughout.
At $15—Of all-wool black Thibet; dressy and serviceable.
At $18—Of medium rough-faced cheviot, in black and blue; hand-made collars and button-holes; decidedly stylish and good for two seasons.
At $22.50—Of very fine black Thibet; narrow stitched edges; hand-made collars and button-holes. Equal to suits made by high-priced custom tailors.

Men's Worsted Trousers—
At $5—We are ready to show you the most complete collection of trousers in New York, in an excellent variety of patterns.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Clothing

We take particular pains with the first long-trouser Sack Suits for the boys who are just growing into manhood. They are critical customers, and these suits are planned to please the most exacting of them—full of style, dignified without lacking a certain youthfulness, and are excellently made of the newest fabrics.

These suits are primarily intended for young men from 15 to 19 years; but small men can be well fitted in them.

The most stylish suits shown this season for young men have two-button double-breasted sack coats, cut close to the figure, and with broad shoulders. Trousers are made wide, running narrow at bottom. Materials are fancy cheviots and velours. Prices $15 to $20.

Some very stylish fancy cheviot sack suits are $8.50 to $15.

Very reliable suits of blue or black cheviot are $8.50.

Here are suits for younger boys:

At $2.85, worth $3.50—Sailor Suits of blue all-wool cheviot, silk sewed throughout; handsomely trimmed with black, red or white soutache braid. Sizes 3 to 12 years.
At $3.85, worth $5—Double-breasted Sack Suits, with extra trousers; in blue or mixed all-wool cheviot; seams taped throughout. Sizes 8 to 16 years.
At 75c, worth $1—Knee Trousers, in all-wool fancy mixtures. Sizes 3 to 16 years.
At $4—Top Coats, of tan covert cloth; sizes 3 to 10 years. Same, sizes 11 to 16 years, $5.

Flannel Waists—
At 50c—Flannel Waists of outing material; brown and blue mixtures; sizes 5 to 13 years.
At $1—Flannel Blouses and Waists, in blue, gray and garnet; sizes 5 to 13 years.
At $1.25—Russian Blouse Waists of fine navy blue or garnet flannel; sizes 3 to 8 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Flannel Waists In Attractive Styles

Each succeeding season brings new charms to the flannel waist. While still retaining the qualities that first endeared it to womankind—comfort, warmth, economy, it has added much on the score of beauty.

The styles of the present season are particularly attractive, and the prettiest of them are here. You can pick the waist you want from a splendid variety of designs, in light or dark colors. Indications of some:

$2.50—Of flannel, in solid colors; blue, green, lavender and black; front of hemstitched plaits; back of cluster plaits; plain bishop sleeves.
$2.75—Of tricot flannel, in solid colors; gray, red, royal blue and black; front and back of cluster plaits; strap down front, trimmed with pearl buttons.
$3.75—Of flannel, in neat stripes; black with white stripes, blue with white, and red with black; full front and plain French back.
$4.25—Of French flannel, in solid colors; tan, red, navy blue and black; cluster plaits; front and back with fancy black braid between plaits; black silk stock collar.
$5—Of French flannel, in solid colors; light blue, rose, red and black; front of stitched box plaits; back with three stitched straps; fold down front, trimmed with metal buttons.
Many other styles, $1 to $10.

Second floor, Tenth Street.

A Glove Sale of Importance

This is a glove announcement of lively interest to every woman that reads it, coming, as it does, just when the need of Gloves for Fall and Winter wear is beginning to assert itself with insistence.

It concerns an offering of nearly twelve thousand pairs of Women's Gloves in the most desirable Fall styles and colorings. They are fresh and new, without a flaw, and have just come to us from abroad.

In these two groups:
2-clasp Gloves, of fine elastic lambskin, with gusseted fingers, waved piping, one row of embroidery, and clasps of new design. Two-toned or self-finished, in a complete assortment of sizes in tan, brown, mode, beaver, red, gray, white and black.
3-clasp Suede Gloves, entirely new, and regular $1 value. Clasps of special design, glace bindings, gusseted fingers, embroidery in white, black or self color; all sizes in these colorings: Tan, brown, mode, gray, white and black.

The most extraordinary thing about the offering is the price:

65 Cents a Pair

At this low price economical women will buy these splendid gloves by the half dozen pairs.

Tenth street.

Cream Cocoanut Twists

This crisp delicious candy scarcely needs an introduction. Last time we got a special lot of it to sell at this price, the entire quantity was sold before noon. Cream cocoanut candy twisted and dipped in molasses or chocolate. It melts in your mouth, and you keep it melting till the whole boxful is gone.

20c a Pound

Basement.

Framed Pictures Attractively Priced

The artistic touch that brightens up a home is so often neglected when a small expenditure would achieve it. Here's a case in point, that offers an excellent opportunity to add an attractive picture or two to the wall decorations of your house.

Two groups of Pictures in well-chosen subjects, handsomely framed and priced at a quarter to a half below their rightful value.

These:

At $2, worth $3 and $4—
Artotypes, in attractive subjects, chiefly figures; matted, with ornamental gilt frames, 20x24 in. And an assortment of etchings in landscape subjects, handsomely framed; 20x30 in.

At $3, worth $5—
A pleasing collection of landscapes in pastel and fine colored artotypes, all matted, in handsome gilt frames, with ornamental corners; size 20x24 in.

Fifth floor.

Girls' Coats Of Distinctive Beauty

There's an unmatchable wealth of variety in this collection of Coats for girls. The greatest care has been exercised in their gathering, and the result is a representative showing of all that is newest, most stylish, and most appropriate for the young wearers. Of many of the styles there is but a single coat, and many of the garments were composed exclusively for us.

Materials are broadcloths, cheviots, covert cloths, silks and velvets; and the price-range is wide—beginning at $5 for Reefers of pebble cheviot, prettily trimmed with braid. Some further price-hints follow:

$18—Coats of black velveteen in Russian blouse style; lined with white romaine; sailor collar trimmed with bands of white silk; white leather belt; size for an eight-year girl.
$22—Handsome coats of tan kersey; three-quarter length; collar, revers, cuffs and trimming of stitched velvet and buckles; sizes 6 to 12 years.
$25—Coats of fine red or castor kersey; deep cape, trimmed with badger; handsomely trimmed with velvet and stitching; lined with satin. Sizes 6 to 12 years.
$27—Full length coats of dark blue velvet; deep collar of white silk and lace; white leather belt; handsomely lined with white; size for a ten-year girl.

Second floor, Ninth street.

An Offering Of Pompons

They give an essential finishing touch to the "stiff" walking hat nowadays, hence this offering of Pompons at a third below their value is timely to a degree.

They are well-made of vulture down, in black, with white chenille tips, or white with black tips, and would be reasonably priced at 75c each.

Instead, they are but

Fifty Cents Each

Second floor, Tenth street.

For Football and Kindred Sports

It is the kick-off of the football season, and many a gridiron, quiet erstwhile, has again awaked to the tumult and the shouting of contending armies. If proper equipment will help teams to win the much-coveted championships, we hold victory for them in the hollow of our hand. Everything for the sport is here, from the referee's book of rules to the pigskin itself.

Then here is a goodly collection of implements for those other strenuous sports to which the advent of the cooler weather gives renewed life. A few signals:

Football—
Rugby Footballs, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2.
Intercollegiate Footballs, $4.
Shin Guards, of canvas and moleskin, 40c, 50c and 75c pair; of leather, $1 pair.
Head Harness, crown leather, $2.50, $3, $4.
Nose Masks, boys' and men's sizes, $1.50.
Pads for shoulder, elbow, knee and thigh, of leather, 40c each; of canvas, 20c each.
Ankle Supporters, 50c and 75c a pair.
Football Trousers, of moleskin, $2 and $3 pair; of khaki cloth, $2 pair; of canvas, 65c, $1 and $1.75 pair.
Football Jackets, 35c, 50c, 75c, 90c, $1 ea.

Boxing—
Striking Bags, single and double end, $1, $1.50, $2.50, $3, $4 and $5.50.
Striking-bag Gloves, 25c, 50c, $1, $1.25 pr.
Platforms, $6 and $10.
Boxing Gloves, Corbett and regular pattern, $1.50, $1.75, $2.50, $3.25, $4, $5, $6 and $7 a set.

Basket-Ball—
Official Basket-Balls, $5 each.
Regulation Basket-Balls, $1.50 and $3.
Goals, $4 a pair.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Umbrellas at Attractive Prices

Don't wait for a rainy day to buy yourself an umbrella, if you need one. It is too much like the proverbial ceremony of locking the barn door. Here's news today, of excellent values in umbrellas for men and women that you will appreciate the more when weather indications say "rain." Good sturdy umbrellas, too, for the rough-and-tumble use that school-children are apt to give them. Special counters, at the end of Main Aisle, hold the showing.

Umbrellas for Men and Women—
$1.85 each, worth $2.50—26 and 28-inch, extra quality all-silk umbrellas, with good assortment of natural wood handles.
$2.50, worth $3.75—26 and 28-inch, extra quality, all-silk umbrellas, with fancy handles.
The Wanamaker guaranteed all-silk umbrellas; silk warranted for two years; 26-inch, $5; 28-inch, $6.

Children's School Umbrellas—
75c and 85c each—22 and 24-inch Helvetia cloth.
$1 each—22 and 24-inch Gloria umbrellas.

Main aisle.

Good Books 5 Cents Each

housecleaning in the Book Store. To choose from, and plenty of 5c each.

They are a round-up of small lots of paper-covered novels that we have sold at 10c to 33c each, that have turned up during the process of There is a good assortment of titles excellent reading in the collection.

Book Store, Ninth street.

The Pan-American "EVERYBODY'S"

A splendid souvenir of the great Buffalo Exposition. More than fifty pictures of the fair grounds.

Funston's story of His Capture of Aguinaldo is finished in this number.

Out Today ∴ ∴ 10 Cents

Book Store, Main floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SCHLEY COURT TOLD OF SECRET SIGNAL CODE

Capt. McCalla Says the Commodore Did Not Know of It.

Lieut. Wood Affirms that Pickets were Maintained at Santiago—Inquiries as to Schey's Demeanor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The witnesses before the Schley court of inquiry to-day were Lieut. John Hood, who commanded the dispatch boat The Hawk during the Spanish war; Lieut. Wood, Capt. Wise, and Capt. Bowman H. McCalla, who was in command of the Marblehead. The testimony of these officers dealt with the delivery of dispatches from Capt. Sampson to Commodore Schley and each related conversations with the latter.

Capt. McCalla told in detail of his part in arranging a code of signals with the Cuban insurgents and his communications with them near Cienfuegos on May 24, 1898, when it was learned definitely that Cervera's fleet was not in the harbor there. He said that Capt. Chadwick, who was Capt. Sampson's chief of staff, was the only person at Key West to whom he had communicated the signal code.

It was testified that Schley asked McCalla what he had better do in view of the objections to leaving Cienfuegos, and McCalla advised him to "go to Santiago even if he did not stay there." This seems to have been the origin of Schley's "retrograde movement," for that is about what he did.

Capt. McCalla said the batteries at Cienfuegos could have been bombarded. He declared that nothing was known about the batteries at Santiago Harbor until they had been bombarded. Schley's claim with regard to his attack on the Colon is that he attacked her for the purpose of drawing the fire of the batteries and finding out their composition rather than for the purpose of destroying the cruiser.

The Judge Advocate is collecting from various witnesses their views about Commodore Schley's manner and bearing when they met him at critical points during the campaign. His collection so far is quite varied. Rear Admiral Higginson said that Schley's bearing on May 31 "was that of a Commander in Chief"; Lieut. Wood, that when he brought his dispatches to Schley the Commodore walked about the room during the conversation, and hence the Lieutenant thought he was nervous, and Lieut. Hood, that when he brought his dispatches to Schley, the Commodore sat quite still in his chair during the talk, and was calm, but seemed perplexed.

This "perplexity" of Schley's was illustrated in his statement to McCalla of the dilemma he was in. He said, according to McCalla, that he had been ordered to Santiago, did not have coal enough to go there, and yet if he went back to Key West for it he would be court-martialed.

Capt. Harber's statement that Schley posted no pickets at Cienfuegos was refuted to-day by Lieut. Wood, who commanded one of the picket vessels. The charge that Schley did not arrange any signals to be shown in case the enemy came out was also answered by Lieut. Wood, who remembered that Schley gave orders about such signals at the very outset of the voyage.

Lieut. John Hood testified that when Schley received Sampson's order to go to Santiago he pointed out the objections to such a course and seemed much perplexed what to do. It was shown that Schley wrote to Sampson, enumerating the objections which he mentioned orally to Hood.

Solicitor Hanna several times to-day was reproved by Admiral Dewey for asking questions about matters of opinion instead of matters of fact. Once the Admiral summarily cut him short while he was trying to attack Mr. Rayner's style of cross-examination. Once Capt. Lemly himself turned on Mr. Hanna and stopped him short in a criticism of Rayner.

Mr. Hanna seemed excited and ill at ease, but Mr. Rayner and Capt. Lemly got on very well together. Mr. Rayner has moderated his manner, which at first seemed displeasing to the court. In return Capt. Lemly has become more conciliatory. Mr. Hanna called Rear Admiral Schley "the accused" during one of his speeches to the court.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Capt. McCalla the Principal Witness of the Day—Capt. Wise, Lieuts. Hood and Wood, Also Testify.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—As usual, Admiral Dewey lost no time to-day in bringing the Schley court of inquiry to order, and as usual the counsel on both sides of the case were in their seats and prepared to proceed promptly with the business before the court. Indeed, Capt. Lemly and Mr. Hanna, the Navy Department's representatives, had been in the courtroom for an hour or more before the session began, preparing the details for the day's work. They consider the present stage of the proceedings an important one, requiring the most careful attention.

Capt. Lemly estimates that he will be able to conclude the presentation of the Government side of the case by the close of next week, if no unforeseen contingency arises to cause delay. He says he will have about fifteen or twenty more witnesses to introduce.

To-day's session began with the recall of Capt. Wise to make verbal changes in the official copy of his testimony. He altered his previous statement concerning the order of the Navy Department of May 20, 1898, in which he was directed to "inform every vessel off Santiago that the Flying Squadron is off Cienfuegos," saying that he desired to correct his response to the Court's question as to why this order was not carried out by stating that it had been carried out.

"The Flying Squadron was ordered to proceed with all possible dispatch," he continued. "I did not desire to inform the Commodore of the Flying Squadron of his own movements. The order was to inform commanders of the movements of the Flying Squadron."

The Court then asked: "Did you direct Capt. Sigsbee to give Commodore Schley the information contained in the dispatch from the Navy Department regarding the whereabouts of the Spanish squadron?"

"I did not."

LIEUT. WOOD CALLED.

Lieut. Spencer S. Wood, who commanded the dispatch boat Dupont during the Spanish war, was then called, and continued his testimony, begun yesterday. Mr. Rayner resumed his cross-examination. This witness said that while off Cienfuegos he had been on picket duty two miles from shore on the night of May 22, and had been instructed to signal the squadron with two red lights in case the enemy's torpedo boats came out of the harbor.

Mr. Rayner then read from the testimony of Capt. Harber of the Texas, saying that there had been no picket vessels within the line of the fleet off Cienfuegos. The witness said that the statement was wrong.

Capt. Lemly said Capt. Harber had testified that there were no pickets "so far as he could recall," to which Mr. Rayner responded: "We are not impeaching Capt. Harber's veracity. We are impeaching his recollection, not his integrity."

Mr. Rayner—Capt. Harber has stated that there were no picket boats at Cienfuegos. He was wrong, was he not?

"He was," replied the witness. "As I have seen since, the Commander in Chief also reported that the Dupont was not there. I have written the department that I was there. Other people forget about it, too."

"You are trying now to justify Capt. Harber's want of recollection by stating that the Commander in Chief wrote a letter that there were no picket boats there."

"He did not mention their presence, and I corrected it."

"Do you recollect any statement made by the Commander in Chief when he had a picket boat within the picket line that he had arranged a signal from the picket boat to the flagship?"

"He did not mention any, and I have a letter on file in the department calling attention to the omission in that report."

"I call your attention to the report of the Commander in Chief, in which he states 'The line of blockade, &c.'

"I wish to bring out that the Dupont was inside the line, and that is the report I made to the department. I still stand on the point that he is not bringing out where the torpedo boat was."

"You are perfectly right about that, but you are not asked in reference to any criticism you may have upon the report of the Commander in Chief. The question is this: Capt. Harber has definitely stated that there was no picket boat inside the line at Cienfuegos. You say there was, and that the Dupont was one of those boats."

"I was inside the line, inside the Castine."

By the Court: "Could you see the Texas from the Dupont during the nights of May 22 and May 23?"

"No, Sir."

MR. HANNA MAKES AN OBJECTION.

Mr. Hanna objected to Mr. Rayner's method of questioning, especially to his characterization of Capt. Harber's testimony as wrong when Capt. Harber had said distinctly that he only spoke from his best recollection. "This," he said, "is an indirect impeachment of the witness." Mr. Rayner again insisted that he had only intended to bring out the facts.

Mr. Hanna asked what steps had been taken while the Flying Squadron was off Cienfuegos to ascertain if the Spanish fleet was inside the harbor there.

"None that I know of," was the response.

"Was there any effort to destroy the shore batteries there?"

The witness replied that he knew of none. He said, replying to another question by Mr. Rayner, that vessels in the inside harbor could not have been discerned from the outside.

Lieut. Wood was then dismissed, and as he was leaving the courtroom Mr. Hanna took occasion to say:

"I will make an announcement while we are waiting. There has been introduced before the court a question of the correctness or the identity of a certain very important dispatch sent by the Harvard, May 27, from off Santiago by the commanding officer of the Flying Squadron. It appears that in the process of translation from the Commander in Chief to the department some changes in the language of that dispatch occurred. I do not desire at this moment to interrupt the proceedings by any discussion of that point, but I shall merely make the announcement here that we do intend to enter into that matter very fully and completely; that is to say, as fully and as completely as the court may desire before we leave."

Lieut. John Hood, who during the war commanded the Hawk, was the next witness. He said that on May 23 he had delivered dispatches from Capt. Sampson to Commodore Schley, when the latter was off Cienfuegos. He related that he had been called aboard the New York, Rear Admiral Sampson's flagship, on May 21, when the officers on board were preparing dispatches. He spoke of the presence of Rear Admiral Sampson.

Mr. Rayner objected to the introduction of conversation or verbal orders, saying that the orders would speak for themselves and must necessarily supersede any verbal instructions. The question was argued at some length by Mr. Rayner and Capt. Lemly. In closing his response, the Judge Advocate said:

"An objection of this character is almost equivalent to withdrawing the request for an investigation. He has asked to have the judgment of his brother officers in this matter. Let us have it, and don't put technical obstacles in the way of having the investigation."

Mr. Rayner responded briefly.

"I only desire to state that while this is our investigation, these are your specifications under the precept. We asked for this investigation, and instead of letting us give the precept under which we would like to have the inquiry take place you form a precept of your own. Here is an applicant who asks for a court of inquiry under specifications framed by others and not by himself."

A POINT FOR SCHLEY.

The Court retired to consider the objection, remaining out longer than on any previous occasion. Admiral Dewey read the Court's decision as follows:

"The Court sustains the objection of counsel so far as it relates to conversations that took place on board the New York, but this ruling does not apply to any verbal orders which the Commander in Chief directed witness to convey to Commodore Schley."

Replying to a question put in accordance with this decision, the witness said that his instructions were contained in the memorandum handed him to be delivered to Commodore Schley, which were read to him.

The witness then read dispatch No. 8, of May 21, from Sampson to Schley, telling the latter that the Spanish squadron was probably at Santiago. He also read the Brooklyn's receipt memorandum showing that this dispatch as well as the accompanying memorandum had been received at 8:15 A. M. on May 23.

The witness identified these as the orders he had carried. He also said that he had carried two other envelopes, one containing orders from the department and the other a memorandum which had not been read to him. He said he had arrived off Cienfuegos at 7 A. M. on May 23, and had gone aboard the Brooklyn for the purpose of delivering the dispatches.

In response to a request from the Judge Advocate, Lieut. Hood related the conversation he had had with Commodore Schley after delivering the orders, saying that he (the witness) had told the Commodore that it was Capt. Sampson's wish that the Flying Squadron should proceed immediately to Santiago, as his information was very positive. His statement was as follows:

"Commodore Schley read the dispatches, and then turning to me, said: 'Captain, Capt. Sampson wishes me to go to Santiago. I cannot do it.' I told Commodore Schley that the Captain certainly expected the squadron to leave the instant I arrived. Commodore Schley then said, in nearly these words: 'I am not at all satisfied that the Spaniards are not here in Cienfuegos. Besides, my ships all want coal.' He continued to say that the Massachusetts, Texas, and the Brooklyn wanted so many tons of coal, and that the day before Capt. Sampson had sent him down the Iowa with only half her coal supply, so that she could not go anywhere; that it was useless to send ships down there only half filled with coal.

WHAT HOOD TOLD SCHLEY.

"I told Commodore Schley that I had passed a collier convoyed by a gunboat only a little before daylight that morning, and it would certainly be there with at least four or five thousand tons of coal within two or three hours. He referred again to his belief that the Spaniards were in Cienfuegos and stated that he had heard some firing about forty miles from port, which he took to be a welcome to the Spanish squadron; he had also seen some smoke which he conceived to be the Spanish squadron, and he believed they were there.

"I said to Commodore Schley then that the information which the Captain had he considered as definite; he had no doubt that the Spanish squadron was at Santiago. Commodore Schley then said to me: 'Capt. Sampson does not understand. He is not on the spot and cannot judge.'

"I also informed Commodore Schley that they certainly expected the squadron to leave immediately, and that I had verbal orders from the Commander in Chief which did not appear in my written orders to remain with the Hawk alone at Cienfuegos after the squadron had left, and conduct a blockade for a day or two, or as long as my coal supply lasted."

"Describe the Commodore's manner upon this occasion," said Capt. Lemly.

"The Commodore was sitting in his chair all the time I was talking to him, very quietly. He seemed to be very much perplexed at what to do."

"Do you remember whether there was anything said about communication with the insurgents?"

"There was something said by me."

"In the Commodore's presence?"

"No. Chief of Staff on deck. The Commodore was in the cabin."

"Can you state whether or not during the time you were in Cienfuegos with the Hawk any effort was made to communicate with the insurgent Cubans?"

"There was not."

The witness then testified that the steamer Adula, in passing, had reported to the Brooklyn that a cable report had been received at Kingston on May 19, saying that the Spanish squadron was in the harbor at Santiago. Rear Admiral Schley's report of this occurrence was also read, as was his statement discrediting the information, because he then believed the squadron to be in Cienfuegos Harbor. All these reports have been published heretofore.

Mr. Rayner began his cross-examination a few minutes before 1 o'clock, and had not proceeded far when the court took a recess for luncheon.

LIEUT. HOOD CROSS-EXAMINED.

When the court began its afternoon session Mr. Rayner continued his cross-examination of Lieut. Hood. The latter said his recollection was that he had delivered his dispatches to Commodore Schley in his (Schley's) cabin, but it might be that he had handed them to Lieut. Welles, and had walked down to the cabin with him. He thought there was no one in the cabin when the conversation between himself and the Commodore had taken place.

Mr. Rayner was proceeding to question the witness concerning his conversation with Rear-Admiral Sampson when Rear-Admiral Schley leaned over and warned him that this conversation had been ruled out. Mr. Rayner then changed his line of questioning. He said:

"I want to ask you whether in this conversation with Commodore Schley upon this occasion he did not tell you that Capt. Sampson had instructed him before he left for Santiago to satisfy himself that the Spanish fleet was not at Cienfuegos."

The reply was: "I gathered from his conversation that he had information in some of the dispatches which were written previously to the dispatch I carried to him, which was of a considerably later date, and therefore, of course, annulled all the others."

"But this dispatch you carried gave him that discretion?"

"That was not the latest dispatch whose contents I knew."

Mr. Rayner questioned the witness concerning the report of the presence of the Spanish fleet at Santiago and attempted to read a quotation from a magazine article alleged to have been written by Rear Admiral Sampson to sustain his point that the Adula had reported that the fleet remained at Santiago only one day. Mr. Hanna objected to the introduction of the article as testimony. He said among other things:

"I have written magazine articles myself for prominent gentlemen whose names were signed to them." He said, however, that he did not doubt that the article was Rear Admiral Sampson's. The question was ultimately withdrawn for the time being. Capt. Lemly then asked:

"Wasn't it your understanding that the Adula in the communication with the Brooklyn led the officers of the Brooklyn to believe that the Spanish fleet had arrived in Santiago one day and come out of the harbor the next day? Wasn't that the impression it left on your mind?"

The reply was: "The impression made on my mind was no impression whatever. It is my recollection that at that date I knew the fleet was in Santiago."

Capt. Lemly questioned Mr. Hood concerning the dispatches delivered by him to Commodore Schley, eliciting from him the statement that while he carried two dispatches to the Commodore from the Commander in Chief he knew that the information contained in one of them was later than that in the other because the one was dated at Havana and the other at Key West. The Havana dispatch had contained more positive instructions about proceeding to Santiago.

CAPT. McCALLA TESTIFIES.

Lieut. Hood then was excused and Capt. Bowman H. McCalla, who commanded the Marblehead during the Spanish war, was called. Witness had first come into contact with the Flying Squadron on May 19, 1898. When he was proceeding from the south coast of Cuba to Key West he met the squadron on its way to Cuba. Witness said he had not been asked to come aboard the Brooklyn for the purpose of making a report on conditions in Cuba, but had made a full report to Capt. Chadwick, Admiral Sampson's Chief of Staff, when he arrived at Key West. On this point he said:

"In addition to written reports or dispatches which I carried I explained to the Chief of Staff the secret code which I had established with the Cubans near Cienfuegos. This was not done until I heard that Commodore Schley was proceeding to Cienfuegos."

Q.—What was that secret code, briefly? A.—On the 15th and 16th of May, 1898, I had been in communication with three Cuban officers and two privates on the Marblehead, and I had arranged with Lieut. Lavarez, who spoke English very well, a system of signals in case they wished to communicate with the Marblehead or any of our fleets. There were to be three horizontal lights at night and three horses in line on the beach by day.

Q.—To whom, according to the best of your recollection, did you communicate that secret code of signals? A.—Only to Capt. Chadwick, Chief of Staff.

Q.—Did you make any written report respecting those signals? A.—Never. It was a secret code, arranged by myself, and I did not wish any publicity to be given this code, because the Cubans might be betrayed by any publicity which would reach the Spanish Government in Havana.

Q.—Did you have any fear of betrayal of our own force in like manner? A.—I thought that was possible, of course; that was in my mind at the time.

Q.—How long after you reached Key West before you made that communication to the Chief of Staff? A.—So soon as I reached the flagship and found that the Flying Squadron had been directed to Cienfuegos.

McCALLA'S DISPATCHES FOR SCHLEY.

Capt. McCalla next told of his return to Cienfuegos on the 24th of May with dispatches for Commodore Schley. He said:

"It had been reported authoritatively in Key West on the 19th of May, and when I sailed on the afternoon of the 21st of May, that the Spanish squadron was still at Santiago."

Q.—And you communicated that information to Commodore Schley verbally? A.—Commodore Schley told me he thought the Spanish squadron was in Cienfuegos; that he had received newspapers from the steamer Adula some days previous; that one of the newspapers contained a cable dispatch from Santiago and from that he gathered that the Spanish force under Admiral Cervera might have sailed from Santiago in time to reach Cienfuegos just before the arrival of the force under his command. I said that I had brought arms, ammunition, and dynamite for the Cuban camp to the westward, and that if he would let me go I would find out at once whether they were in Cienfuegos. He immediately assented. I asked him if he had seen any lights on the beach. He said he had. I asked if he saw three. He said he had. I then said the lights were from Cubans trying to communicate. I may have asked him if he saw three horses in line on the beach by day.

Capt. McCalla then related how he had gone ashore near Cienfuegos and found the Cubans drawn up in line. He gave them food and ammunition. "We found," he added, "that Cervera was not inside the harbor, and that in fact the situation in Cienfuegos was exactly as it was when I left it on the 16th of the same month."

Capt. McCalla said he sent the information obtained to Commodore Schley by the Eagle, signaling that vessel to proceed at full speed and report to the Brooklyn that Cervera was not in Cienfuegos. At that time, witness was steaming with only two boilers, and the Eagle could steam faster than the Marblehead.

Q.—Did you consider the information as of urgent importance then? A.—I considered it of great importance.

Q.—Then what did you do? A.—We followed with the Marblehead, reaching the Brooklyn between 3 and 4 o'clock, somewhat behind the Eagle.

REPORTED CONCERNING CERVERA.

Q.—Did you go on board the Brooklyn? A.—I steamed under the quarter of the Brooklyn, and after some conversation with Commodore Schley I asked if he would like me to go on board. He said that he would. I went on board and, of course, confirmed the fact that Admiral Cervera's fleet was not in Cienfuegos. I am then for the first time the set of instructions for Commodore Schley. During the conversation the Commodore asked me to read the instructions, and after I had read them he asked me what I thought he had better do? Previous to this he had said that he could not coal off Santiago, that the English had demonstrated that ships could not coal at sea. He also said that if he returned to Key West he would be court-martialed. He was afraid of being handed me the orders which I read. After reading them, I said: "Commodore, I think you must return to Santiago, even if you do not stay there."

Q.—Where were you when Commodore Schley said that if he returned to Key West he would be court-martialed? A.—I was in the cabin of the Brooklyn. The interview lasted perhaps half an hour. Capt. Cook either came in frequently or remained the whole time. Lieut. Sears came in once.

Q.—I assume you do not recollect whether any of those gentlemen were present when that remark was made? A.—That I cannot say.

Q.—Did you hear any reports or remarks, conversational or otherwise? A.—While I was there the Flag Lieutenant, I think, came in twice to report signals. One was regarding the amount of coal on each ship. The other was a report to the effect that the Merrimac had 3,900 tons of coal.

Q.—Was anything further said on that subject of going to Santiago? A.—I do not remember that anything was said then in reply to my suggestion. Shortly afterward the Commodore said: "This is a matter I shall have to decide myself, and you may return to your ship."

Q.—Did the Commodore say anything to you at that time to indicate whether it was his intention to go on that evening or on the next day? A.—Nothing.

THE EARTHWORKS AT CIENFUEGOS.

In reply to further questions Capt. McCalla said that no effort had been made while he was with the Flying Squadron off Cienfuegos to prevent the Spaniards from continuing the construction of earthworks, which he had been ordered to do.

He said the Marblehead could have gone within range of their works, and that he had been told by a Cuban pilot that the water was deep under the bluffs. Capt. McCalla said that the squadron had not proceeded with "all dispatch to Santiago."

After telling of the cruise from Cienfuegos to Santiago, of the arrival off that city, and of the retrograde movement toward Key West, the witness was asked if the Marblehead could have coaled on the afternoon and the evening of May 26, when the Flying Squadron arrived off Santiago.

He replied in the affirmative, but said that he had not considered the vessel in need of coal. He also said in reply to questions, that he had not been at any time anxious or apprehensive concerning the coal supply of the Marblehead. He had, he said, coaled on the night of the 27th, at first by boats with bags, but after daylight on the 28th his vessel had gone alongside the collier.

The reason why this had not been done in the beginning, he said, was that he had been apprehensive of injuring the guns of the Marblehead in the dark, the weather conditions having nothing to do with the precaution. Capt. McCalla said he had told Commodore Schley he could coal without difficulty at Cape Haitien. In reply to an explicit question, the witness said that with a collier present he could not have anticipated any difficulty in remaining off Santiago for a considerable time.

In response to questions he next related briefly the circumstances of the bombardment of the Cristobal Colon on May 31. When asked what had been left undone to accomplish the destruction of that vessel, he replied that Commodore Schley had failed to use his entire force in making the attack.

Mr. Hanna inquired if this was an important omission. Capt. Parker, on behalf of Admiral Schley, objected. The objection was sustained by Admiral Dewey, he remarking that "such questions should not be asked under the ruling of the court."

Capt. Parker was about to proceed with further remarks, whereupon Admiral Dewey asked him to desist, saying: "We will adjourn now; we can take all day to-morrow for that."

Accordingly, at 4 P. M., the court adjourned.

SIGNALS NOT RECORDED.

No Report of Messages Exchanged Between the New York and the Station at Aguedores.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Two naval officers, one representing the Government and the other Rear Admiral Schley in the court of inquiry, were at the Signal Office of the War Department to-day searching the records for copies of dispatches that were exchanged between the fleet and signal station at Aguedores between July 1 and July 3, 1898, inclusive.

Nothing could be found, and it is supposed that as the messages were wigwagged, and communicated to Gen. Shafter's headquarters by telephone, the signal officer in charge made no record of them.

The officer, Major Green, has been questioned by telegraph as to whether or not any records were kept of these messages. The messages sought were those between the flagship New York and the shore.

OPPOSES TARIFF CONCESSIONS.

Congressman Hepburn Does Not Want Duties on Cuban Products Remitted—Canal Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Representative Hepburn of Iowa, who is visiting Washington on private business, talked to-day about the prospect of legislation in the coming Congress.

"Since I have been here," he said, "I have heard much talk about the tariff concessions that should be made to Cuba. I have but little sympathy with the idea of concessions. The articles that Cuba would desire to have admitted free of duty, or at a less rate than other nations pay, would be sugar and tobacco. We are probably producing in the United States this year 200,000 tons of beet sugar, justifying the expectation that in ten years' time, with the present conditions continued, we will produce all the sugar needed in the United States.

"This beet sugar industry is one of great value and marked importance to the farming community. Not only do we secure the sugar, but the beet pulp is very valuable in beef production. In the matter of tobacco we are raising wrapper tobacco that is nearly if not quite equal to the Sumatra wrapper, and our filler is equal to a very large proportion of Cuban tobacco; of course not equal to that produced in Pinar del Rio, but quite equal to that which is produced in four of the six divisions of Cuba.

"I think we ought to encourage rather than discourage the sugar and tobacco industries of the United States, and we will strike a serious blow to both if we permit the free entry into this country of Cuban sugar and tobacco."

With reference to the proposition for an Isthmian Canal, Mr. Hepburn said: "I think the same bill will pass the House at the coming session that was passed at the last." Col. Hepburn does not consider the negotiation of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain necessary to the construction of the canal by the United States.

"They Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which is the ground for the necessity of a new treaty, has never been thought obligatory except by three Presidents and three Secretaries of State since it was ratified," he continued. "A new treaty, however, will avoid all possibilities of hard feelings between the two countries, and it will refute the idea that we are willing to abrogate a treaty that may or may not be binding."

The changes in the Committee or Inter-State and Foreign Commerce of the House, from which the Canal bill will come, caused by the retirement from Congress of Representatives Hawley and MacAleer, will not, Mr. Hepburn believes, change the sense of the committee on this particular measure."

WESTERN TOUR FOR PRESIDENT

May Visit California, Washington, and Oregon Next Year, Returning, Perhaps, Through the South.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27. — President Roosevelt will probably make an extended visit to the Pacific Coast next year. The President has spoken of his intention to several of his friends, among them H. W. Scott of The Portland Oregonian and S. A. Perkins of The Tacoma Ledger, who left for the coast to-day in the belief that this trip would be undertaken.

It is proposed that the President shall visit Washington and Oregon first, going thence to California and returning through the Central Western or Southern States. The President has never visited the Pacific Slope.

MORE CARTER MONEY.

Chicago Depositories Transfer $400,000 to an Eastern City, It Is Reported—Government Detectives on Trail.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Government officials, it is said, have learned that $400,000, said to be a part of the money embezzled by Oberlin M. Carter, now serving a five-year sentence at the Fort Leavenworth Penitentiary, has recently been taken from Chicago depositories to some Eastern city. Secret Service men have gone to the place to seize the funds.

United States District Attorney Solomon Bethea and Lawyer M. H. Whitney, local receiver in the case, said it was expected all the stolen funds would be found in a short time.

MAIL-CARRYING AUTOMOBILES.

An Experiment to be Made with Them in Minneapolis.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The first call for bids for motor vehicles to be used in the Postal Service was made in an order of the Post Office Department to-day. Bids are to be opened here on Oct. 12 for furnishing five vehicles for service at Minneapolis, Minn. The vehicles are to weigh not less than 1,000 pounds each. They will be used from Jan. 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, with a running time not exceeding sixteen hours a day.

Wagons, messengers, and electric cars, now carrying the mails in the area covered, will be supplanted for the time named. The plan is merely an experiment as to the feasibility of such service generally. The vehicles will not be used for collections.

Texas Anti-Trust Law Delinquents.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Sept. 27.—Three hundred corporations are in trouble for failing to answer questions from the Attorney General's office relative to their standing under the Texas anti-trust law. County Attorneys in the State have been instructed by the Attorney General to proceed against delinquents, the penalty being $50 to $1,000 fine, and imprisonment for one to ten years. Twenty companies in Fort Worth are involved.

SAMPSON'S COUNSEL DENIED ADMISSION

Rear Admiral Not a Party to Case, Says Schley Court.

W. H. Stayton Will Press the Point Again To-day—Difference Between Lemly and Sampson's Friends.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—A determined effort was made to-day to get Rear Admiral Sampson before the Schley court, and this time the attempt was made not by Schley's counsel, but by Sampson's. It was entirely unsuccessful, but it demonstrated that there is a strong difference of opinion between Sampson's friends and Judge Advocate Lemly.

W. H. Stayton of counsel for Sampson has been in attendance at the court daily. When Attorney General Rayner to-day started to read a sentence from Rear Admiral Sampson's Century Magazine article, Solicitor Hanna promptly and vigorously objected, and Mr. Rayner dropped the subject. Mr. Stayton seized the opportunity to get out of his seat in the audience, and into the court, where he presented a letter from Admiral Sampson, dated Sept. 9, naming Messrs. Stayton and Campbell as his counsel.

Lieut. Hood was at that time on the stand, and no immediate reply was made to the request. Mr. Stayton, who was present in the room, then approached Admiral Dewey to remind him of the request. The Admiral told him that a reply would be made to his letter, and asked him to remain outside the railing inclosing the court.

When Lieut. Hood had concluded, Judge Advocate Lemly, by direction of the Court, read Admiral Sampson's letter, which was as follows:

Brockhaven, Lake Sanapee, N. H.,
Sept. 9, 1901.

Sir: I respectfully request that Messrs. Stayton and Campbell be permitted to appear before the Court of Inquiry as my counsel to represent my interests. Very respectfully, WILLIAM T. SAMPSON,
Rear Admiral U. S. N.

Admiral George Dewey, President Court of Inquiry, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Addressing the court, the Judge Advocate thereupon said:

"If the court please, the precept in the third clause from the bottom says: 'Rear Admiral Schley has been informed of his right to be present there in person or by counsel during the investigation to cross-examine witnesses and to offer evidence before the court, should he so desire. The court may at any time grant to others interested and entitled thereto like privileges.'

"I have only to say that I have not considered and I still think that Admiral Sampson is not a party to this inquiry. The matter is one within the discretion of the court."

Admiral Dewey responded:

"The court decides that they cannot appear."

Before the court adjourned the following formal reply to Admiral Sampson's letter was read and a copy of it handed to Mr. Stayton:

Court of Inquiry, Navy Yard,
Washington, Sept. 27, 1901.

Admiral: I am to-day in receipt, through Mr. W. H. Stayton, of your letter of the 9th inst., requesting that Messrs. Stayton and Campbell be permitted to appear before the court of inquiry as your counsel to represent your interests.

In reply you are advised that the court does not at this time regard you as a party to the case now before it, and therefore is unable to comply with your request. Very respectfully,

GEORGE DEWEY, Admiral U. S. N.,
President of the Court.

Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, U. S. Navy.

After the court adjourned Mr. Stayton said that on to-morrow he would renew his request to be allowed to appear in Rear Admiral Sampson's behalf. He added that the continued references to Rear Admiral Sampson were offensive and should be properly met. He further stated that he did not regard favorably efforts on the part of the Judge Advocate to prevent exploitation of Rear Admiral Sampson's part in the war. He thought it better to bring the matter in and meet the questions squarely.

CHURCH IN HAWAII.

Episcopal General Convention to Debate the Subject.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—An important question to be considered by the Episcopal General Convention, which meets here next week, will relate to the position of the Church in Hawaii. A statement written for The Chronicle by a churchman from Honolulu is as follows:

"The people of Hawaii are strongly in favor of their Church being placed under the jurisdiction of an American Bishop and of the American Church being established there. Although the Church in Honolulu has selected two men to attend the General Convention, Gen. Osborne and Clive Davies, they in no sense come as deputies, but merely to further the interests of their Church as far as possible in an unofficial way.

"Sister Beatrice, in charge of St. Andrew's Priory, Honolulu, has also come to San Francisco in the interests of her institution, which it is desired to have transferred to American control."

DEAD MAN'S NAME UNKNOWN.

Body Found Beside Railway Tracks—Letters Addressed to Brooklyn Men.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The body of a well-dressed man was found beside the tracks of the New York Central Railroad near Harriman Station to-day. Coroner Russell of Tarrytown took charge of the body. The man was about twenty-five years old, of medium build, and about 5 feet 9 inches in height.

Two letters were found on him. They are addressed to Joseph Pohoio, 92 Hall Street, and Thomas Rice, 112 Hall Street, Brooklyn. His skull was fractured. It is believed he fell from a train.

FATAL TEXAS CLOUDBURST.

Thirteen Men Drowned as They Slept in Camp.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 27.—News has just been received here of a disaster in Presidio County, near the Rio Grande River, on the 25th inst., thirteen men, who were prospecting for cinnibar losing their lives in a flood caused by a waterspout or cloudburst.

The men were in two parties, camped one mile apart in a dry ravine known as Alaminto Creek, in which there had been no water for fifteen months on account of the drought.

The men were asleep at 9 o'clock, when there was a cloudburst several miles up the ravine. A volume of water twenty feet high washed down the channel of the ravine and swept over the men in two camps before they were aware of their danger.

Will Build a New Hotel.

Charles E. Duross has leased the property 432 West Fourteenth Street to James Cuningham for a term of ten years. A new building will be built by Couron Brothers, which is to be used as a hotel.

Browning·King·&·Co

B&K TRADE MARK

The Store of the Town.

Seen our windows at night? They are worth the trip down town.

Here's a hint as to prices of our Suits:

$12.00 to $20.00.

The handsomest Fall Overcoats and Rain Coats at corresponding figures.

"No Clothing Fits Like Ours."

Cooper Square, West

Nearly Opposite Cooper Union

Whiskies of Doubtful Quality

by dint of printers' ink may have a mushroom growth for a while, but the "Old Reliable"

OLD CROW RYE

has a steady growth in sale and reputation since its foundation by James Crow in 1835. It is sold absolutely pure

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED PARIS, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers,

New York.

SECOND-CLASS RATE RULES.

New Mail Regulations to be Enforced After Oct. 1.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The Post Office Department has issued formal notice to all Postmasters that the recent amended postal regulations regarding second-class rates will be enforced strictly after Oct. 1. Periodical publications having the characteristics of books and those the circulation of which is not founded on their value as news or literary journals will not be admissible to the second class.

When a publication has been admitted to the second class the certificate of entry cannot be revoked until so ordered by the department. Unsold or "return" copies, the department announces, may not be mailed by news agents at the pound rate.

$175,000 Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—The rear portion of a seven-story building extending from 529 to 531 Arch Street back to Cherry Street, which is owned by Paxson, Comfort & Co., manufacturers of funeral supplies, was considerably damaged by fire to-night. The other occupants of the building, besides the above-mentioned company, are the Oxford Book Bindery, Joseph Potter & Son, straw goods, and F. W. Maurer & Sons, manufacturers of upholsterers' materials. The loss is estimated at $175,000, covered by insurance.

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—President Roosevelt has appointed the following Postmasters:

New York—Elmira, David M. Pratt, and Holland, Horace Selleck.

Connecticut—Farmington, Edward H. Deming.

MORE SOLDIERS TO COME HOME.

Nine Companies of Coast Artillery to Leave Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—By direction of the Secretary of War the Sixteenth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-eighth, Seventieth, and Seventy-first Companies of Coast Artillery have been relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines and ordered to proceed to San Francisco by the first available transport.

Enlisted men serving in their first enlistment and having one year or more to serve will be transferred to companies remaining in the Philippines. Enlisted men of the latter companies having three months or less to serve, and having signified their intention not to re-enlist, will be transferred to the companies returning to the United States.

The Marietta to be Kept in Commission.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—It has been determined that the gunboat Marietta, which has been attached to the Asiatic Station for some time, and which recently arrived in the United States, shall undergo temporary repairs and be kept in commission. In view of the fact that the Machias, the only gunboat attached to the North Atlantic Station, is watching over affairs on the Isthmus, it is thought best to keep the Marietta on active service in the North.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers, consisting of Lieut. Col. J. M. Lee of the Sixth Infantry, Capt. J. T. Dickman of the Eighth Cavalry, and Capt. Daniel E. McCarthy of the Quartermaster's Department, will convene at Fort Leavenworth, Oct. 1, for the purpose of recommending sites for barracks and quarters authorized to be erected at that post.

Chaplain H. Percy Silver, Thirtieth Infantry, is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Flagler, and, on or about Oct. 15, will join his regiment.

Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Mills, Artillery Corps, will take station at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, Sixth Cavalry, is assigned to Troop C of that regiment.

Capt. John Newton, Quartermaster, Sixteenth Infantry, is relieved from recruiting duty at Boston, and will join his regiment in the Philippine Islands.

Second Lieut. Matt C. Bristol is transferred, at his own request, from the Thirteenth Cavalry to the First Cavalry, Troop H, and will join that troop.

Major Thomas R. Adams, Artillery Corps, Inspector General, will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and report to the commanding officer of the Department of Texas for assignment to duty as Inspector General of that department.

Major Paul Shillock, Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Riley and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Col. John Simpson, Assistant Quartermaster General, will proceed from San Antonio, Texas, to Governors Island, New York, and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, Oct. 26, for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that department, to relieve Col. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General, who will retire from active service on that date.

Contract Surgeon Robert C. Eve is relieved from further duty in the Department of the East, on the completion of the temporary duty to which he is now assigned at Fort Fremont, and will proceed to his home, where he will report for annulment of contract.

Navy.

Rear Admiral William T. Sampson is detached from command at

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Material Chosen for the New Episcopal Cathedral.

Local Methodist Churches to Make Efforts to Liquidate Their Mortgages —Baptist Church Extension.

Ever since plans were adopted for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Morningside Heights, the question as to the material of which the outer and inner walls were to be constructed has been discussed, not only by the Trustees of the Cathedral with whom the decision rested, but also by all of the many persons interested in the project.

Many have thought that the great granite arch now erected is to be a part of the exterior construction, but, as a matter of fact, the arches, of which the completed one is the first of four, will be entirely hidden both inside and outside, their purpose being only to serve as supports to the square tower which will in time rise above them to a height of 440 feet, more than three times higher than the present arch.

Now that the walls of Belmont Chapel are rising from the ground, passengers on the elevated trains can see for the first time the color of the Cathedral walls. The material is a granite quarried near Yonkers, and, while many have said that the hue, a grayish yellow, is not particularly pleasing, the stone has so many good qualities that the Trustees chose it, knowing that in a few years the color would be softened by time and weather.

At the same time that the Trustees chose granite for the exterior work, they decided to use Frontenac marble for the entire interior finish. A model of the cathedral, made to a scale of one inch to the foot, will be put on exhibition at the Orphan Asylum building, just south of the cathedral.

The New York City Methodist Church Extension and Missionary Society has purchased five lots at Prospect Avenue and Macy Place, in the Borough of the Bronx, and will erect on them an edifice for the use of the congregation of the Prospect Avenue Methodist Church. The building will cost about $20,000.

The Rev. Dr. Ezra S. Tipple, who has charge of the twentieth century money-raising movement among the local Methodist churches, yesterday announced that special efforts were to be made this Winter in several of the churches to liquidate their mortgages. Committees are now actively at work securing subscriptions, and it is more than likely that at least two of the more prominent Methodist churches will have their debt paid within a few months.

The Baptist young men of New York are making plans to further the work of church extension in that denomination, and the formation of an organization by them to work in co-operation with the New York Baptist City Mission Society is more than likely. A meeting to discuss the matter has been called for Thursday evening, Oct. 10, in the chapel of Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Oct. 6, 1901.

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SUBJECT.—Joseph sold into Egypt.—Genesis, xxxvii., 12-36.

GOLDEN TEXT.—The patriarchs, moved with envy, sold Joseph into Egypt; but God was with him.—Acts, vii., 9.

With this lesson we begin the study of the Gospel, in Joseph. In the history of Jacob, his father, we saw that the grace of God gives the sinner both peace and power with God. But we were not told much as to how these great results were then attained, or how they can now be attained. The simple facts were made known to us. Now, however, in the story of Joseph many details of the plan of grace are unfolded and very beautifully illustrated. These explain the facts.

For this plan of grace thus illustrated sets before us some of the important features of the great scheme of redemption, which provides for the eternal interests of the "Israel" of God. The Scriptures declare that it rests upon two foundation stones: the Love of God and the Guilt of Man. Both are essential foundation elements, and the story of Joseph is a great help to enable us to comprehend how they work together.

Like all plans, that of redemption was prepared long before it was put into operation. This is the very nature of a plan. It is always a provision for something in the future, and a necessary provision. Thus if one intends to build a house he does not first gather together his workmen and bid them build with the material he has provided. But his first desire is, or plans, the arrangements and proportions of the house, and then calls them together. The plan comes first, and the building afterward. And the character of the plan is always determined by the conditions to be met in carrying it out. Thus, if the house is to be built upon marshy ground the plan must necessarily be very different in many respects—especially in its foundations—from that of one to be built upon a rock or upon the sand.

So the plan of redemption must meet special conditions. It must satisfy both the love of God and the needs of man. It must be so arranged that his sinfulness, so far from being an impediment, must be one of the essential elements of its perfection, just as the sand, the marsh, or the rock are essential elements to be recognized in the planning of a house to insure its stability.

THE TRUTHS PRESENTED.

Now, in this story of Joseph, these great truths are presented to us so simply that every child can comprehend them. Here we see, on the plane of human experiences, how the love of the father—and the guilt of the eleven brothers—worked together in perfect harmony to provide bread and protection in the future, even for those who were guilty. This was evidently the special purpose to be accomplished by everything that occurred. In fact, humanly speaking, there could have been no bread or protection provided without both the love of the father and the guilt of the brothers, any more than redemption could have been accomplished except by the determinate counsel of God and "by wicked hands" of men. (Acts, ii., 23.)

The story of Joseph is one of the most fascinating stories in the Bible, and his character one of the most perfect. In considering it there will be no difficulty in gaining and holding the attention of either old or young. So far as the facts are concerned, the teacher's work is already well-nigh done, and because every child, although more or less familiar with these facts, is yet never tired of having them repeated, the temptation will be very great to simply tell them over and over again. If any lessons are drawn from them, they will most likely be such only as are suggested by the characteristics most dwelt upon in the telling.

Thus, if we look into the home of Joseph and consider it simply as that of a family of God's people, we will very naturally be struck with the character of the different members of the household. For it will present to us, in very striking colors, the weakness and partiality of the father, the envy, and hatred, and heartlessness of the eleven brothers, and the beautiful simplicity and guilelessness of Joseph. In such a study we can learn much to avoid and much to copy.

If, however, we look upon this family in its outward relationships, we will be struck with the fact that it is one of great historic importance. It is the connecting link, on the one hand, between the patriarchs Abram, Isaac, and Jacob, and the great Jewish nation on the other hand. Studying it from this standpoint, the character of its individual members will be of very little importance. But we will be impressed with the wonderful way in which God overruled events so as to literally fulfill the word spoken to Abraham some 200 years before. (Genesis, xv., 13.) In such a study the hand of God in history will be clearly seen.

HISTORY'S CHIEF LESSON.

All such lessons are doubtless interesting and valuable. They have their place. But it is questionable whether that place is one of the most importance. The relations of man to man, and the rise and progress of nations, are not always, or even generally, the things which should demand our first and most serious consideration. The history of nations is, in fact, only important as we see how it sets forth the progress of Christ's kingdom in the world, and the highest relationships of man are those which connect him with that kingdom. It is with that kingdom that the Scriptures have the most to do.

In studying, therefore, the facts recorded in this story, it is more than probable that they were meant to teach us something more than the folly of unwise dealing with children, or the wickedness of envy, hatred, lying, and murder, or even the overruling providence of God. The records of our daily journals teach all of these every day. But the Scriptures teach them that they may set forth the more clearly the higher things of God's kingdom and the eternal needs of the soul.

If we place the story of Joseph and that of Jesus side by side, this higher plane of thought will at once become evident. Because of this many learned commentators have united in considering him as a type of Christ, although, never being alluded to in this connection in the New Testament, he cannot technically be recognized as such. But if not a type in the strict meaning of that term, yet it must be admitted that his history forms one of the most beautiful and perfect illustrations of Christ's work in redemption to be found anywhere in the sacred Scriptures.

The home of Joseph was not probably very different from most other homes of his time. Jacob, who was the father of all, was more than one hundred years old. He had many children, and every one he dearly loved. He was intensely anxious for their welfare. They had very marked traits of character, and the peculiarities of each were well known to him. He described them fully and accurately on his deathbed, (Genesis, xlix.) They described themselves as "twelve brethren, the sons of one man," (Genesis, xlii., 13.) Thus they recognized clearly one common fatherhood and brotherhood, but that did not make them either virtuous or happy.

Yet many modern reformers appear to think that all that is needed to solve most of the problems of the great family of mankind is simply a somewhat similar recognition of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man. It is a very beautiful theory, but there is no gospel in it. It is an attempt to remove the suffering and sorrow of the world without providing for the sin of the world. It had no virtue in the household of Jacob.

BOUND BY SELF-INTEREST.

For we find that in this household, while the father loved all of his children, most of them had no real love for him. They were dependent upon him, but—they hardly gave him more than the merest outward reverence. They had no desire for his fellowishp. And among themselves there was no real unity. Self-interest alone kept them together, and it is evident that they were "living in malice and envy, hateful and hating one another," (Titus, iii., 3.) Some, indeed, like Reuben and Judah, at times appear to be moved by better impulses than the others, but Reuben was "unstable as water," and Judah was a very "lion's whelp," (xlix., 49.) Even to our human apprehension, there is nothing very attractive in any of them. To their father was brought only "their evil report," (Verse 2.) With one consent they left their home and went to feed their father's flocks in Shechem," (Verse 12,) in the very place where he was most hated, (xxxiv., 30.) But they had no thought of him in so doing or considered that the flocks were his and not theirs.

This is a true picture of God's great human household. It is very much larger than Jacob's, but it is very much like it. We are members of it, for it takes in all mankind. He is the Father over all, and men everywhere and in all times are His children. Their natural characteristics are fully described in Romans i., 21-32. No good report has come to Him concerning them, (Psalm liii., 2, 3.)

But in this household of Jacob there was one well-beloved son, of whom it is written: "Now Israel loved Joseph more than all his children, because he was the son of his old age, and he made him a coat of many colors," (Verse 3.) He was thus very near the father. His dress not only testified of his relation to the father, but it distinguished him everywhere from all others. It made it manifest that his father loved him, and that he loved his father, so that he could in very truth say: "I and my father are one." (John, x., 30.)

Moreover, Joseph and his father were not only bound together by a common love for each other, but they were also one in their love for the brothers far away from home. They knew that this love was not reciprocated, but that did not quench it. It would have been very human, very like the brothers, if they had felt relieved, rather than concerned, because of the long absence of those whose conduct was only a grief to them. But it is not so with true affection. The father yearned after his absent sons. They were his children, and he had watched over them with anxious solicitude from their earliest years. Now, while his heart clung with tenderest affection to "the son of his old age," his beloved son, he was deeply concerned for them. He knew that they were wayward children, and their "evil report" had often troubled him.

SENT HIS OWN SON.

But now they were far away in the land of his and their enemies, and for a long time no tidings had come to him of their welfare. To hear from them he was willing even to be separated for a season from his beloved Joseph, and at once his beloved responded, "Here am I," (Verse 13,) "Lo, I come to do thy will." So Joseph, without hesitation, willingly left his father's house to seek and to find the lost. It was because he loved both his father and his brothers. And Jacob could not, and did not, send a servant; but he sent his well-beloved son. In all this what a perfect representation is there of the great work of redemption! It had its origin in the love of the father and its manifestation in the love of the Son.

So Joseph left "the vale of Hebron," where his father dwelt, "and he came to Shechem," (Verse 14,) seeking his brethren. Restlessly they were wandering from place to place, and were then encamped in Dothan. There, for a time, they were satisfied with its abundance of pure water and green grass. The name of the place signifies "two cisterns," and travelers say that "here is found at the present day the best pasturage in all that region," (Smith's Dictionary.) This was all that they wanted.

They had no thought of their father or of their home, and no wish to hear from either. So, when Joseph drew nigh there was nothing in him or in his coming that they "should desire him." (Isaiah, liii., 3.) But "when they saw him afar off, even before he came near unto them, they conspired against him to slay him," (Verse 18.) Thus "he came unto his own, and his own received him not," (John, i., 11.) Like the husbandmen in the parable, when they "saw the son they said among themselves, Come, let us kill him," (Matthew, xxi., 38.)

This was their first thought, but Reuben interfered to prevent it. At his suggestion they cast Joseph into one of the dry pits in the neighborhood. (Verse 24.) Reuben's idea was to deliver him out of their hands, but his thought probably was to put him to death by the slow process of starvation, without actually shedding his blood. At the time this expedient satisfied their consciences, but in after years the scene rose up before them again in all of its horrible reality, and they confessed to one another, "We are verily guilty concerning our brother, in that we saw the anguish of his soul when he besought us, and we would not hear," (xlii., 21.)

During the temporary absence of Reuben a band of Arabian merchants drew near. They are called both "Ishmaelites" and "Midianites," (Verses 25, 28.) Both were descended from Abraham. (Comp. xvi., 15 and xxv., 1, 2.) At the suggestion of Judah, Joseph was taken up out of the pit and sold to these merchantmen. The price paid for him was only "twenty pieces of silver," (Verse 28,) but it was sufficient in their eyes. It relieved them of his presence and all concern for his welfare. They supposed that it was the last that they would ever hear or see of him, little dreaming that the day they would stand before his judgment seat craving mercy at his hands. This is the feeling and the mistake of many who reject Christ, even in our own day.

When they had completed this transaction Joseph's brothers "killed a kid of the goats and dipped" his coat of many colors in its blood, (Verses 31 and 32.) With this in their hands, and with a lie upon their lips, they returned to their father. And when he was overwhelmed with grief, with one accord they "rose up to comfort him," (Verse 35.) With seeming affection they called him "father," and sought to commend themselves to him by outward devotion and services. But it was as true then as it was later, when One greater than Joseph said, "He that honoreth not the Son honoreth not the Father which hath sent Him." (John v., 23.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is the relation of the story of Joseph to our recent studies, and what does it bring before us?

What are the characteristics of all plans, and how do they apply to the plan of redemption as set forth in the story of Joseph?

What is said of this story and of the lessons to be drawn from it?

How can its higher teaching be learned, and what is said of Joseph as a type of Jesus?

What was fully recognized in the home of Joseph, and what is said of it?

What were the characteristics of Jacob's household, and of what is it a true picture?

What position in this household did Joseph occupy, and how was it shown?

What did the love of Joseph and his father lead them to do?

Where did he find his brothers, and how did they receive him?

How did the brothers seek to please their father, when they had rejected his son, and what is said of it?

COAL COMBINATION OFFICERS.

Nine Properties Formally Taken Over by the Clarksburg Fuel Company.

The Clarksburg Fuel Company, incorporated recently under the laws of West Virginia, took over by formal transfer yesterday the following properties: Kinnickinnick Coal Company, Colonial Coal and Coke Company, Interstate Coal Company, Pursglove Brothers & Co., Park Coal Company, O'Neil Coal and Coke Company, Clarksburg Coal and Coke Company, Two Lick Coal Company, and Dixie Coal Company, representing an annual tonnage of 1,000,000 tons. Officers and Directors were elected as follows: President—James T. Gardiner; Vice President and Treasurer—T. M. Jackson; Directors—W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Walter G. Oakman, Charles R. Flint, Charles T. Barney, James T. Gardiner, George W. Young, August Belmont, T. M. Jackson, and C. W. Watson.

Bonds and Currency.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $929,756.30 for Government bonds of the aggregate face value of $672,800. The total amount paid for bonds during the week ended last night was $4,590,594.85. The sum of $50,000 in currency was transferred to New Orleans for crop-moving purposes.

Secretary of Treasury Buys Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased bonds as follows: $49,000 of long 4s, $8,100 of short 4s, and $7,280 of short 3s—a total of $508,360.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Sept. 27.—The Court of Appeals will reconvene Monday. The first three days of the session will be taken up with the consideration of appeals from orders and motions. The calendar is as follows:

MONDAY—Hackett vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society; in re application Grade Crossing Commissioners of Buffalo; in re application of Buel; People ex rel. Pumpyansky vs. Kearn; People ex rel. Bolles vs. York, Police Commissioner; Keegan vs. Smith; People, upon complaint of Proctor, vs. Kings County Republican General Committee; in re Huntington, deceased; in re application of Borkstrom; in re application of Clark; People ex rel. Laylor vs. York, Commissioner; Campbell vs. Rockwel; People ex rel. Frank Brewery vs. State Commissioner of Excise; Hammond vs. National Life Association; People vs. Biesecker.

TUESDAY—In re Hart estate of Woods; People ex rel. Kendall vs. Feitner, Commissioner of Taxes; in re application to acquire title to Pier 39, East River; People ex rel. Peck vs. Supervisors Genesee County; in re Randall; People ex rel. Beaman vs. Feitner, Tax Commissioner; in re Allaire; in re application of Stutsbach vs. Coler, as Controller, appellant; in re application of Howard; People ex rel. Cantwell vs. Coler, Controller.

WEDNESDAY—In re Richmond; People ex rel. Oakwood vs. Syracuse; People ex rel. New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society vs. Coler, Controller; People ex rel. Fleischman vs. Caldwell, Sheriff; in re application of Moulton; People ex rel. Cammann vs. Feitner; People ex rel. Thompson vs. Feitner; People ex rel. the Broadway Realty Company vs. Feitner.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. —Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Josephine Heyman, Samuel P. White, Katharina Held, Mary Curry.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—John Cyriacks vs. Lawrence Reynolds—James J. Nealis. First National Bank vs. Eureka Stable Company—Edward S. Fowler.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—King vs. Smith—Charles L. Cohn. Badenhausen vs. Badenhausen—Henry M. Goldfogle. Rothschild vs. Farber—George T. Taylor. Van Osten vs. Van Osten—Wauhope Lynn. In re Shaw—Jesse Stearns.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Gormlay vs. Boyle—John H. Judge. Speir vs. Hamilton—John H. Judge. Johnston vs. Hamilton—Daniel F. Cohalan. New York Investment and Improvement Company vs. Burne—John Delehunty. Metropolitan Improvement Company vs. Burne—Howard Beck.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Clarke vs. Clarke—G. Tarleton Goldsmith.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—In re Hanlein—John N. Lewis.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ASCHER WEISSMAN.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Walter P. Long temporary receiver of the assets of Ascher Weisman, grocer, of 42 Stanton Street, against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 24th inst.

MAX STRUMPF.—The place of business of Max Strumpf, manufacturer of trousers at 33 Lispenard Street, has been closed up and all the stock has been removed. Mr. Strumpf began business as a dealer in woolen rags in 1887, and began the manufacturer of trousers about a year ago.

JOHN GRAHAM.—A deficiency judgment for $15,298 was docketed yesterday against John Graham in favor of the Germania Life Insurance Company, growing out of the foreclosure sale of the dwelling houses 462 and 464 Lexington Avenue and 109, 113, and 119 East Forty-fifth Street.

THE LENGERT WAGON COMPANY.—Benjamin Barker has been appointed temporary receiver of the assets of the Lengert Wagon Company of 302 to 306 West Fifty-third Street, against which concern a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 25th inst. by Judge Adams of the United States District Court.

THE HENRY W. GIBBONS COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Ahearn has received three attachments against the Henry W. Gibbons Company, manufacturer of steam and hot water heaters, at Bloomsburg, Penn., with an office in this city at 136 Liberty Street, in favor of the following creditors: The Crane Company, $653; Martin J. Hoban, $816, on an assigned claim of the J. C. Turner Cypress Lumber Company, and Ogden & Wallace, $338. The attachment was obtained on the ground that it is a Pennsylvania corporation. The Sheriff took charge of the office at 136 Liberty Street. The company was incorporated on Jan. 26 with a capital stock of $40,000.

G. L. SCHUYLER & Co.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed James W. Hawes temporary receiver of the assets of the firm of G. L. Schuyler & Co., wholesale lumber dealers at Ninety-eighth Street and East River, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 25th inst., on the application of John Jay McKelvey, solicitor for the petitioning creditors. It was stated that the assets consist of lumber yard, horses, wagons, book accounts, and extensive interests in building operations, concerning which it is especially necessary that careful attention should be given. The gross value of the assets is approximately $85,000. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $50,000.

MARY H. ARCHIBALD.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed M. Linn Bruce temporary receiver of the assets of Mary H. Archibald, doing business as the Archibald Lumber Company, at Yonkers, against whom a creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 24th inst. with a bond of $18,000, on the application of Andrew Archibald, her agent, to hold the property until a trustee is elected. The assets consist of lumber, $10,000; good accounts, $6,000, and equity in real estate, value unknown. The Sheriffs of New York and Westchester Counties and the City Marshals are restrained from taking any further proceedings against her.

Out of Town.

WOODS MOTOR VEHICLE COMPANY.—The Woods Motor Vehicle Company of Chicago was placed in the hands of a receiver yesterday, pending the hearing of bankruptcy proceedings asked for by employes of the concern, who claim to be unable to collect wages aggregating $500.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ROBERT L. DANNENBERG.—Robert L. Dannenberg, residing at 180 St. Nicholas Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,084 and no assets. The debts were contracted in the past seventeen years at Baltimore, Chicago, Newark, and this city.

WILLIAM EVERETT HOUSE.—William Everett House, clerk, at 69 Worth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,295 and no assets. The liabilities are for rent of 332 Broadway from May 1, 1900, to Feb. 1, 1902, $4,025, and for merchandise, $270.

ALFRED BELEY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Alfred Beley, druggist, at 918 Sixth Avenue, corner of Fifty-second Street, by the following creditors: Lehn & Fink, $686; Charles W. Purdy, $145, and Meinecke & Co., $78. It was alleged that he is insolvent; that on Sept. 13 he transferred the business, valued at $6,000, to S. V. B. Swann for $5,250; that he paid out of the proceeds of the sale $600 to H. J. Kelly of Belmar, N. J., to prefer him, and $500 to a Mr. Heller. Mr. Beley has been in the drug line for many years and bought this store in March, 1898.

J. LEVY & CO.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Levy and Abraham Weinstein, composing the firm of J. Levy & Co., wholesale dealers in children's clothing at 21 Bond Street, by the following creditors: John S. Johnson, $1,353; Simon Nachtigall, $34, and Liberman, Levy & Co., $58. It was alleged that they are insolvent; that during August and September they transferred all their outstanding accounts and bills receivable, amounting to $13,000, to the State Bank, and on Sept. 24 transferred all their stock and fixtures to persons whose names are unknown. Mr. Levy began business in December, 1898, and Mr. Weinstein became a partner a year ago. On May 1 they claimed a capital of $19,000.

JAMES F. WOOD & SON.—James F. Wood & Son, composed of James F. Wood and James F. Wood, Jr., who keep a general store at Roscoe, Rockland County, N. Y., have filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $32,872 and nominal assets $27,373. The assets consist of store property $8,000, mortgaged for $3,000; stock in trade, $1,500; furniture at farm, $1,700; horses, wagons, and implements, $675; accounts, $15,475, and cash, $25. There are about 100 creditors. James F. Wood has individual liabilities of $24,000, of which $22,500 are secured by real estate mortgages and $1,500 accommodation paper. His assets consist of real estate $26,100, and horse, carriage, and farm utensils $825. The principal portion of the real estate is a large farm and country boarding house, which he started two years ago. He values it at $23,000, and it is mortgaged for $20,000.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 197 failures in the United States during the week, against 158 for the previous week, and 169, 129, 166 and 189 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 69; New England, 41; Southern, 21; Western, 41; Northwestern, 9; Pacific, 12, and Territories, 4. Canada had 34, against 23 for the preceding week. About 86 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 11 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACKRON, Charles A.—City of New York.	$261
AUTOGRAPHIC REGISTER COMPANY of New York—City of New York	261
AUGUSTIN, Faustin—H. Young, costs	79
BROWN, Morris—City of New York	261
BENTLEY, Charles E.—City of New York	115
BECHER, Harris—City of New York	261
BELLIS, John R.—J. E. Linde Paper Company	99
BLAUSTEN, Nathan—J. E. Linde Paper Company	18
BURIAN, Edwin—J. E. Linde Paper Company	11
BLOHM, John H.—C. Casey	170
BERKOWITZ, Morris—M. Schwartz and others	80
BERGERON, Louis W.—Pittsburg Plate Glass Company	48
CRUGER, Fred C.—J. H. Williamson	125
CLARK, Edson L.—A. J. Provost	276
CLARKE, James W.—W. R. H. Martin	83
BOLGER, Peter W.—M. Rosenfield and others	77
DUDENHAUSEN, Abraham F.—J. E. Linde Paper Company	15
BLOOMINGDALE, Lyman G. and Joseph —Southern National Bank of New York.	143
CONANT, Jennie V.—M. G. Lucas	67
ESTY, James B.—J. E. Linde Paper Company	112
EDELMAN, Jacob—City of New York	503
ESQUIVAR, Emil—City of New York	987
GOLDSTEIN, Max—J. E. Linde Paper Company	25
FINN, Bernard—L. & M. Goldstieker	80
FEINBERG, Shary L. and Leopold Jankelson—J. E. Linde Paper Company	18
FRUET, Gustav D.—J. E. Linde Paper Company	33
FLYNN, Michael J.—K. Elias, as guardian	2,783
FLORENCE, Rose—M. L. Ernst and others	55
GIBSON PIANO MANUFACTURING Company—City of New York	261
GALLUNNE, Mary E.—D. B. Powell and others	44
GOLDMAN, Gustav—City of New York	222
GILLMARTIN, Fannie H.—City of New York	74
HICKOK PRINTING COMPANY—Carter Rise Company	79
HEYMAN, Adolph—H. Kraus	87
HILGERS, William—Builders' League of New York	573
HEIM, Bernard—D. A. Fisher	44
HELLER, Maurice—City of New York	222
HARRIS, Emil—J. E. Linde Paper Company	358
JACKSON, David—B. Goetz Manufacturing Company	26
JACOBSON, Wolf—A. Holihan and others	101
FEDER, Julius—J. Roberts	27
GABAY, Henry G.—J. E. Doane and others, costs	84
KINNEAN, Beverly A.—W. Earle	198
KNOWLES, Edward M.—J. Roberts	228
KAHN, Lewis—G. Borchardt	82
GRAHAM, John—Germania Life Insurance Company	126
LORD, Bernard H.—T. O'R. Hausen and others	15,298
GOLDSTEIN, Max—J. E. Linde Paper Company	188
MAHER, James J. E.—J. E. Linde Paper Company	25
MARTY, Isidore—Engel-Heller Company	19
MARTY, Isidore—M. D. Marsullo	511
McLAUGHLIN, William—A. Worms and others	272
PEERS, William S.—J. E. Linde Paper Company	478
PAIGE, Edward W.—Continental Insurance Company	12
PAIGE, Edward W.—Continental Insurance Company	1,428
ROPHINE ROUIS COMPANY—City of New York	1,017
RYAN, George G. and Martin J.—C. J. Rogers	55
ROSENBERG, Philip—J. O. Lefferts and others	28
STEPHAN, Charles—J. A. Murray	328
SIMMONS, Charles M.—H. Kelley	213
SCHWABLE, Morris—A. Holihan and others	1,277
STEIKE, Augusta—L. Teshner	28
SCHNEIDER, Peter, and Louis Koenig—M. Grimes	169
SRAUCH, Morris—A. Lubetkin and others	54
STOLL, Joseph A.—Dimock & Fink Company	244
SILVERSTEIN, Louis—F. H. Ryder	3,153
SCHIRMER, Rebecka—L. Steinhardt and others	323
SNOOK, Frederick E.—J. W. Carroll	556
SMITH, Edwin—J. Briemer	50
VON GERICHTEN, Frank—Acker, Merrall & Condit	117
ZEIGFELD, Florence, Jr.—J. Mencher	161
	50

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:53	Sun sets...5:49	Moon rises. ..

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:14	Gov. Isl'd...7:39	H. Gate...9:35
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:36	Gov. Isl'd...7:57	H. Gate...9:53

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alleghany, West Indies.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
British Queen, Antwerp	.....	.....
Concho, Galveston, via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool, via Queenstown	11:30 A. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow, via Londonderry	9:30 A. M. *1:00 P. M.	12:00 M.
Georgian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Herschel, Santos and Southern Brazil	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Hildur, Curacao and Maracaibo	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Maracas, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
North Star, Portland	.....	3:00 P. M.
Nliara, Newfoundland	.....	10:00 A. M.
Ohio, Hull	.....	.....
Ponce, San Juan, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	5:00 A. M.

MONDAY, SEPT. 30.

Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 1.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Citta di Torino, Naples	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	8:00 A. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Servia, Liverpool	.....	7:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Braemar. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kaga Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand; which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 28 and up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. 13. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 13 and up to Oct. 19, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York Oct. 19, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 28.

Britannia, Shields, Sept. 14.
Campania, Liverpool, Sept. 21.
Citta di Torino, Gibraltar, Sept. 16.
Columbia, London, Sept. 11.
Comal, Galveston, Sept. 21.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Sept. 27.
Neustria, Gibraltar, Sept. 15.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Sept. 21.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Sept. 14.
Toronto, Hull, Sept. 15.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 29.

El Cid, New Orleans, Sept. 23.
Grangense, Barbados, Sept. 22.
La Champagne, Havre, Sept. 21.
Mesaba, London, Sept. 19.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Sept. 28.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 19.

MONDAY, SEPT. 30.

Ethiopia, Glasgow, Sept. 19.
Georgic, Liverpool, Sept. 21.
Minneapolis, London, Sept. 21.
Proteus, New Orleans, Sept. 25.
Trave, Gibraltar, Sept. 22.

TUESDAY, OCT. 1.

Guyandotte, Norfolk, Sept. 30.
Hekla, Christiansand, Sept. 18.
Southwark, Antwerp, Sept. 21.
Wells City, Swansea, Sept. 18.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2.

Hamilton, Norfolk, Oct. 1.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Sept. 21.
Majestic, Liverpool, Sept. 25.

Arrived.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Payne, London, Sept. 13, in ballast with one passenger to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Prins Willem V., (Dutch,) Metus, Surinam, &c., Sept. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool, Sept. 18, and Queenstown, 19th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:36 A. M.

SS Richmond, Catherine, Norfolk, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Saginaw, Hale, Providence, to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Citta di Messina, (Ital.,) Massardo,

KIND WORDS FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

Fiftieth Anniversary of This Newspaper Brings Many Messages of Congratulation.

Rev. WILLIAM IRVIN, New York City—I wish to be one of the many who are offering THE TIMES congratulations on its jubilee. I read it daily during its first and following years, and most of the time since, and take and read it daily now. Your clever fac simile of the first number came to me like the familiar face of an old friend. I recall vividly Henry J. Raymond and hearing him speak in Congress and elsewhere. Your supplement is an interesting and valuable souvenir of a worthy and notable history.

Heaven speed THE TIMES through its second half century and long beyond—

"And, cast in some diviner mold,
May the new cycle shame the old."

Rev. WILLIAM A. MATSON, D. D., Honorary Secretary of the Church Society for Promoting Christianity Among the Jews—I bought and read the first number of THE NEW YORK DAILY TIMES, and from that day I have always welcomed its clean and cultured presence in my home.

Mrs. A. H. JANES, widow of J. Janes of the firm of Slote & Janes, stationers, New York City—In your paper this morning, Sept. 27, I see that Justice Jackson O. Dykman thinks it might be interesting for you to know how many persons have taken THE TIMES for the fifty years. Now, I can't say that we have taken it from the first, but I do know that we have taken it for over forty-nine years.

A Congratulation in Rhyme.

Jubilee! Oh! Jubilee!
Such a penn'orth I never did see,
Saith one who was with you in Antiquitee,
Whose initials, as you see, are O. G.
New York City, Sept. 25, 1901.

CHARLES M. LEWIS, Asbury Park, N. J.—I wish you success, and I think your Jubilee Number a hummer.

THE W. H. DAVENPORT FIRE ARMS COMPANY, Norwich, Conn.—We wish you many future triumphs.

WILLIAM HECKER, Jersey City—Please accept my congratulations and best wishes for the success of truly clean journalism.

THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTE FOR SAVINGS, Jersey City—Accept our congratulations on your fiftieth anniversary. May you live to celebrate your centennial.

SIMON A. STERN, Philadelphia—Heartiest congratulations on the jubilee of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and best wishes for even greater success.

HUGH J. CHISHOLM, President of the International Paper Company, 30 Broad Street—I congratulate you upon the production of such a beautiful souvenir representing the fiftieth anniversary of your paper.

RICHARD SIDENBERG, 477 and 479 Broadway—Allow me to extend to you my best wishes for continued success and prosperity. I continue to enjoy reading your paper, and consider it the best daily newspaper published.

Prof. CHARLES F. KROCH, Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.—Permit me to say that if all our papers were as clean as THE NEW YORK TIMES there would be a notable diminution of crime.

P. I., Brooklyn—Many thanks for your beautiful jubilee supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The pictures of the distinguished men are good for the eyes as the matter of THE TIMES is good for the brain of an observer and student.

LEON MILLER, 1,019 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street—Please allow me to congratulate you on your success in the last fifty years, and I hope you will have fifty years more of prosperity.

GEORGE C. BATCHELLER & Co., 845 Broadway—We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of THE NEW YORK TIMES, under date of Sept. 25, and congratulate you upon the handsome Jubilee Number.

JOSEPH BUTLER HILTON, 10 Wall Street—My congratulations on the fiftieth anniversary. THE NEW YORK TIMES gives more for the money than any other publication I know of. Long life and prosperity for THE TIMES.

RALPH M. JACOBY, Banker and Broker, 40 and 42 Wall Street—Allow me to congratulate you on your anniversary number. It is the most interesting one I have ever seen and contains much valuable information that every one should have. Accept my congratulations.

HORACE WATERS & Co., pianos, 134 Fifth Avenue—We feel that we are in very distinguished company in your "jubilee" edition, and when you publish your "centennial" edition we hope still to be with you. Accept, please, our compliments and congratulations.

Capt. ROBERT, 71 Worth Street—I am very happy to say that I have been a constant reader of your impartial paper since the time of the great Editor Henry J. Raymond, and in all questions, whether little or great, you have always said the right thing at the right time. I wish you many happy returns of the day.

A. C. BENEDICT & Co., 28 Bowery—As readers and admirers of THE NEW YORK TIMES for fifty years, we beg to offer our congratulations on the celebration of its jubilee. The perusal of the Jubilee Number has afforded us much pleasure. You have our best wishes for a long continuance of its success and prosperity.

WILLIAM E. HAWXHURST, Westbury Station, N. Y.—I remember when THE TIMES first came out, and have taken the daily uninterruptedly since 1860, and it seems like an old friend. No other paper compares with it in tone and usefulness.

LEO N. LEVI, President, Independent Order B'Nai Brith—Permit me to congratulate you on the Jubilee of THE TIMES and on the splendid manner in which the same was celebrated by the extra edition which was issued. Along with many others I regret that the extra almost ignored the influence which you have exercised in making THE TIMES so great a factor in American civilization.

JESSE LARRABEE, Lawyer, 18 Wall Street—I beg to say that I have been a reader of your valuable paper for more than twenty-five years, and can fully indorse your claim that you print "All the news that's fit to print." Trusting that you may continue the same policy, I offer you my congratulations upon your fiftieth anniversary.

HORACE B. FRY, 146 Lexington Avenue—Allow me to testify to the wonderful feat in journalism your issue of to-day exhibits. I have read THE TIMES from the first, and the gold cover on its Jubilee Number is the appropriate accompaniment of the sterling record of fifty years. Any reader must be greatly interested in your frank history. You have my best wishes.

ALBERT ULMANN, 40 Exchange Place—Permit me to add my congratulations to the many you have received. I am particularly glad to have your Jubilee Number. It is an interesting and valuable contribution to the records of the city's history.

SIG. H. ROSENBLATT, 9 and 11 Wall Street—As a lover of art, it was more than a pleasant surprise to me to find your beautiful and artistic Jubilee Number among the folds of your "clean" sheet. May your paper prosper as it deserves.

THOMAS F. RAY, 555 West One Hundred and Eighty-second Street—May I offer my sincere congratulations on the semi-centennial of your fair, stainless, intrepid sheet. I have always regarded THE TIMES as the cleanest, most reliable, and consistent of our New York dailies. It is doing a good work. My earnest wishes for its prosperity.

JOSEPH SILVERMAN, D. D., Rabbi, Temple Emanu-El—Accept my heartiest congratulations upon the Golden Jubilee of THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is an event for which no doubt the earlier owners of the paper deserve some recognition, but developments have shown that the present owner and managers have alone made that event possible. May the position of THE TIMES be only a stepping stone for greater power and prosperity.

WHARTON DICKINSON, 150 Nassau Street—No good American or true citizen can ever forget the gallant fight made by THE TIMES against the infamous Tweed ring in the early seventies, nor the consistent manner in which it has ever supported an honest administration of affairs National, State, and municipal. I hope the next half century may prove as prosperous for THE TIMES as that just completed.

S. H. DITCHETT, Managing Editor, The Dry Goods Economist—The Dry Goods Economist, five years your senior, congratulates you on attaining your fiftieth birthday and hopes that THE NEW YORK TIMES, the exponent of clean yet progressive journalism, will long continue to be one of the institutions of which New York has every reason to be proud.

The Rev. F. BARROWS MAKEPEACE, Pastor of Trinity Congregational Church—Accept my sincere felicitations upon your day of jubilee. Your wide-awake and well-regulated service in rendering "all the news that's fit to print" gives great satisfaction to me as one of your daily readers. You have fought a good fight for the purity of the city. THE TIMES has become one of the defenses of civic righteousness. May you attain to the wisdom of Solomon and the age of Methusaleh.

Mrs. MAUD NATHAN, 162 West Eighty-sixth Street—The Jubilee issue of THE TIMES was a triumph for the better class of journalism, I congratulate you upon the success which has crowned your efforts to publish a newspaper which is cheap without being nasty. Just as we enjoy a homemade meal after a Summer of hotel cooking, so we enjoy the mental food prepared by THE TIMES after our attacks of mental indigestion from the mess served us in sensational papers.

JUSTIN D. WHITE, 71 Broadway—The writer, who is, he believes, one of your oldest subscribers, wishes to extend to you heartiest congratulations and thanks for your semi-centennial issue. It is worthy of your great paper and will be carefully treasured and preserved. For forty-five years THE NEW YORK TIMES has been daily welcomed at my home, with "All the News That's Fit to Print"; no cruel cartoons, no sensationalism, but in every way a dignified and model family paper. That THE NEW YORK TIMES may see many semi-centennials is my earnest wish.

WILLIAM A. EDDY, Bayonne, N. J.—Your wonderful Jubilee Number I have put away carefully for record and for reference. When I visited Lincoln's monument at Springfield, Ill., in 1884, the custodian, Mr. Powers, wrapped up some photographs which I bought of him in an old newspaper. To my amazement this paper proved to be a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES of 1856, containing an account of Brooks's assault on Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, the latter being beaten over the head with a cane. To my great regret this old paper was lost after I reached New York.

JOHN J. CLANCY, Real Estate, 1,788 Broadway—I have been a constant reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES for the past twenty-five years, deriving great pleasure from the reading of the same, as an able and decidedly cleanly paper. The Jubilee Number is a "thing of beauty," and well worth preserving for all time for historical reference.

THE TIMES has ample reason to be proud of its achievements during the past fifty years, publishing, as you justly put it, "only the news that's fit to print."

E. J. SNEAD, 63 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn—THE NEW YORK TIMES has ever been my favorite paper. Its editorials have been timely, impartial, just, and ably written. Your Jubilee Number is certainly a credit to your enterprise. Its covers are fine and the historical articles not only worthy of careful reading, but of being kept for future reference. The public appreciates such a clean paper as THE NEW YORK TIMES. I desire to join with them in wishing you continued and increasing prosperity and power. May it ever be your aim to make your paper a greater power for good, thus increasing the confidence of the public in and their patronage for your most excellent paper.

WILLIAM N. PENNEY, 32 Franklin Street—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Jubilee Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which I have perused with very great interest. As a humble member of the staff of THE TIMES from 1871 to 1883, it afforded me much pleasure to read the history of its half century of usefulness, and to look upon the pictures of distinguished men who have helped to make it great. I do not know which to admire more—the beautiful twentieth century typography and illustrations of the Jubilee Number or its accompanying reproduction of the first issue of the then infant in journalism, which has since grown to sturdy manhood and made history—municipal, State, and National. I sincerely wish THE TIMES fifty years more of prosperity and increased honor in its splendid field it now occupies among the clean, respectable, patriotic newspapers of the United States.

JOHN FRANKENHEIMER, lawyer, 25 Broad Street—As a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES, I desire to join in the congratulations that have been showered upon you. If all your readers who appreciate what THE NEW YORK TIMES is to them and to the community, were to write you letters of congratulation upon the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of your newspaper, the New York Post Office would undoubtedly protest against your monopolizing the city mail. Because it prints only such news as is fit to print, THE TIMES has became the recognized leader of decent journalism in this country. Its success is a triumph of decency over sensationalism. It bids fair to attain in this community the same pre-eminence for dignity, thoroughness, reliability, and influence that has been achieved by The London Times abroad. May your success and influence equal that of your English namesake, and may such success be achieved in the future as in the past by printing only that which is fit to print.

CHARLES HECHT, tailor, 494 Manhattan Avenue—From East, West, North, and South I have to-day read the congratulations of many of your contemporaries, and I also desire to join in the ever-swelling chorus. Only since you have reduced the price to one cent has it been possible for me to be numbered as one of your readers, and in congratulating you upon the jubilee all I can add is, may you in the future do what you have done in the past. A newspaper, to my mind, is something that not only presents the news in readable form, but also gives to its readers such articles that will tend to elevate them, and that you are doing so goes without saying. I for one can truly say that your paper has been to me an educator. Its editorials have always been good ones; its forum is one of the most interesting parts; but to go ahead with each of its different departments would be but a repetition of what I have said.

All that I can add is that I hope your paper will do for the public in the future what it has been and is doing, for only through such as you can we all be united.

HENRY S. ALLEN, Publisher, 123 East Twenty-eighth Street—As a personal friend, and, of course, an appreciative one, of the founder of THE NEW YORK TIMES, the late brilliant editor, statesman, and manly man, Henry J. Raymond, it gives me great pleasure to congratulate you on the happy and auspicious anniversary of THE TIMES—the fiftieth since it was published. Its fifty years of life have been a series of lofty aims and great achievements, and were Mr. Raymond alive to-day, he would be proud of the way his successors have edited the journal he founded and loved. In my humble opinion it is the world's model of excellence in its editorial department, its editorials being timely, wise, varied, and full. They display ability of the highest order. I have read THE TIMES every day since it was first published, and as a newspaper it is abreast of the times. As a moral power or agency, its benefits to the city have been incalculable. Long may its phenomenal but richly deserved prosperity continue.

BRONX, New York City—Brilliant in conception, faultless in execution, and of unbounded interest, the triple issue of THE TIMES—the fac simile of its first issue, the historical supplement with its resplendent illuminated cover, and the current issue—form an example of newspaper enterprise for which it is difficult to express adequate appreciation. In reading the first issue one is struck with the coincidence that many of the same subjects were interesting the people fifty years ago as during the present year—Cuban independence, the Nicaragua Canal, an international yacht race, and the receptions and speechmaking attending the President's tour. There is a rural quaintness in some of the paragraphs, as, for instance, the alarm of fire which the "item gatherers" failed to verify, but on the whole it is a publication which the present publishers may look on with pride, as indeed they may on the reminiscent sketch of its subsequent career. Many thanks for the literary treat and pleasant surprise afforded by the Jubilee Number. May the coming years bring added laurels.

A. J. E., New York City—The jubilee supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES has awakened in me more than ordinary interest and recollections. In reading the historical sketch presented recalls vividly to my mind the men and events of the period therein mentioned. I remember well the first numbers of THE TIMES. I was at that time a resident of the City of Rochester and a student in the university. Mr. Raymond I often met on his frequent visits to the city, when he delivered literary lectures and made political speeches. He was a great favorite with our citizens, and the lecture hall was always crowded with attentive audiences to listen to him. He was regarded as one of the ablest speakers and most brilliant writers of the day. He was on the lecture platform the peer of Greeley, Emerson, Whipple, Curtis, and that host of splendid scholars and speakers who annually visited the "Flour City" in that period when lyceum lectures were popular. The likeness you present of Mr. Raymond is excellent. In looking at it I can well recall many an occasion when I was one of a large audience in Corinthian Hall listening eagerly and delightedly to Mr. Raymond's addresses and speeches. Mr. Raymond frequently visited his cousin, Mr. E. A. Raymond, then a prominent lawyer in Rochester. He, too, has long since "gone over to the great majority." And now, after the lapse of half a century, I daily THE NEW YORK TIMES with the same zest and interest that I did in those early days. It is a newspaper which, I believe, has no superior, perhaps no equal, in all that which makes a newspaper valuable and a daily necessity.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, Sayville, L. I.—I have received the Jubilee Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES celebrating the fiftieth anniversay of its birth. It is not only a beautiful work of art, but most interesting from its contents. Those of us who lived through those exciting times in both city and National politics can recall many of the events you chronicle, provided we were then of an age to understand them. I took a most active part in the battle against the famous and infamous "Tweed Ring" than most people are now aware of. If not only had been chairman, "Boss," if you please, of the Democratic Union, the only organization fighting a political battle against it, and had gone on for years in times of desperate struggle and reiterated failure—for an honest election was then unknown—but when the Committee of Seventy was appointed I was made chairman of its Executive Committee, and finally was left in sole charge by the committee's adjourning sine die and giving me absolute and entire command for good or evil, for defeat or victory. I succeeded, with the people's help, in that wonderful uprising which surprised even me, and hence I deserve a good deal of the glory and honor of success and the election of Mr. Havemeyer. I was in command at the battle, sole command, the higher officers may not have been twenty miles away, but they were in their beds when I was watching to see that our polling booths were in place and our tickets at hand for the electors. THE TIMES gave us efficient aid, it had at first been nearly the sole support of the reform movement. To it all honor then, and may it live through other jubilees with as much credit to itself and benefit to the public.

HENRY CHADWICK, Brooklyn—Reading over your splendid Jubilee Number of THE TIMES of to-day, with great pleasure and with eager interest, I am reminded of the fact that I began writing up cricket for THE TIMES under the city editorship of the late Mr. Augustus Maverick in the Summer of 1856, when the paper was published in the old brick building corner of Beekman and Nassau Streets. And also of another fact that I wrote up baseball for over six years for THE TIMES under the city editorship of the late Mr. Winsor during the decade of the seventies, and while on THE TIMES I recall the pleasant fact that in the forty years of my journalistic experience—dating from the decade of the forties—I never enjoyed my editorial work more thoroughly than I did when the recipient of the courtesy and consideration shown me in THE TIMES ediorial department. In the existing rough experience the young members of the reportorial staff of the majority of the daily papers are subject, to, as a rule, it is a pleasant thought to me to remember how pleasant our journalistic work was under such veterans of the old times as Messrs. Raymond of THE TIMES, Dana of The Sun, Hudson of The Herald, Reid of The Tribune, and half a dozen others in those old newspaper days with whom I was connected in my labors as a young sporting writer. What a glorious past THE NEW YORK TIMES has to fall back upon in the history of metropolitan journalism! If it had done no more effective and purifying work than that of the grand campaign against the "Tweedism" of the old era of metropolitan governmental corruption, which battle THE TIMES so brilliantly won, that alone would give it a record to be proud of; but there is that of its existing motto of only printing "All the news that's fit to print," giving it a reputation for carrying out the true object of every properly edited newspaper, which is "the moral education of the people," side by side with that of our churches, our colleges, and our public schools. I am a constant reader of THE TIMES, and hope to be so for some years to come, even though I have passed the Scriptural period of life of "threescore and ten." I wish THE TIMES the success its excellence so fully merits.

JAMES PECH, Ph. D., LL. D., Mus. Doc., of New College, Oxford, and the University of the State of New York.—Allow me to add a word or two of tribute to the other communications appearing in admiration of the noble career of THE NEW YORK TIMES during the past fifty years. From almost its inception down to the present time I have been a daily reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and it is now a matter of great satisfaction to me that during a period of some thirty-five years I was, by my professional occupation, brought into contact with many of the shining lights who, as writers on musical, artistic, and literary subjects, filled the various departments on your paper. I remember very well on my arrival in this country as a musical director and conductor, and when filling an official position as organist and choirmaster in a well-known and influential parish in this city, I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Mr. Henry J. Raymond, whose polite and urbane behavior toward me and his assistance in furthering the cause of some of my ambitions made an indelible impression on me which can never be erased from my memory. I also remember with gratitude the various kind offices rendered to me by such scholars and gentlemen as Mr. Edward Seymour, Mr. W. L. Alden, Mr. Henry Sedley, Mr. Joseph Howard, Jr., Mr. Frederic Schwatka, et al., with many of whom, in some of the literary and artistic clubs of the city, I had the most agreeable association; all of whom impressed me as being not only educated but cultured gentlemen of high degree and well adapted to the positions they occupied during a somewhat stormy period.

Apropos of this period, I remember well the rather odd way in which I made the acquaintance of Mr. Louis J. Jennings, a gentleman who played such an important part on the paper by his pungent attacks on the Tweed ring. He was editor in chief at that time of THE NEW YORK TIMES. I had never been introduced to him, but I had seen him at various concerts of which I was musical director and conductor, such as the Church Music Association, the Santley Oratorio concerts, and the Beethoven Festival of 1872. He had conferred on me, unsolicited, through the columns of the paper, services that made me feel very grateful to him. One day in walking up Broadway I came upon a crowd of people, nearly opposite Niblo's Garden, surrounding a gentleman who had been struck on the face and mouth and whose lips were cut and bleeding. I at once recognized Mr. Jennings as the one who had been assaulted, and making my way through the mob, I took hold of his arm and walked away with him, quite unconcernedly, to the astonishment of the crowd. Having reached the Everett House, in Union Square, we there parted. But our conversation during the walk was quite sufficient to give me due knowledge of the mental power and vigor of the man with whom I was conversing. This episode occurred during the period when Mr. Jennings was making his pungent editorial attacks, through the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES, on the Tweed ring; and it will easily be surmised that the attack on him in the public streets emanated from some of those who had felt the sting of his cutting but well-deserved criticisms.

Not to detain you, Mr. Editor, with any further or longer recital of pleasant associations and delightful reminiscences, I would simply add that for splendor of achievement in the highest and noblest walks of a daily press, THE NEW YORK TIMES has never been surpassed in this city; and I look back with pride and satisfaction on the good fortune I have had in becoming acquainted with some of the brightest lights of a previous period that ever graced an editorial staff. They were scholars and gentlemen of great parts and were instrumental in lifting your paper to much literary and artistic eminence. They have bequeathed to their successors, the present staff of accomplished writers, a golden opportunity of framing the thought and of continuing to lead the public mind, under present improved conditions, to a still higher contemplation of what is really true and good and beautiful in every avenue of daily life.

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL

Further Expressions of Hearty Good-Will Upon This Newspaper's Anniversary.

NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.—We congratulate our neighbor, THE TIMES, on its handsome fiftieth anniversary number, which appeared on Wednesday—delayed a week on account of the death of President McKinley—but still more on the fact that under its present enlightened management it represents a high type of clean, honest, and able journalism. In common with many of its best friends, we have doubted whether a high class paper of the character of THE TIMES could be produced for one cent. But its appearance day by day, showing many evidences of prosperity and growth, tends more and more to dissipate such doubts. Its success is creditable no less to its constituency than to itself, and we hope that it will long continue its work of enlightenment and instruction.

It is not too much to say that journalism has been revolutionized since the birth of The Tribune and THE TIMES, and, while some of its developments have been regrettable, its movement on the whole has been constantly upward and onward. It has, indeed, become the greatest single force in modern life, and in a sense it may be said to be the maker as well as the chronicler of history. It covers the whole field of human thought and activity, and either directly or indirectly does the thinking for a large segment of the human race. It enlists in its service men of intellectual light and leading, and in its mechanical equipment its progress has been little less than marvelous. Such being the case, the press, whether individually or in the aggregate, is a tremendous power either for good or evil. It is pleasant to know that our neighbor is fully sensible of its responsibility to its readers and to the community at large, and that its influence is always given to every good and uplifting cause.

THE NEW YORK JOURNAL.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has issued a handsome jubilee number to celebrate its completion of fifty years of life. One of the features of this issue is a fac-simile reproduction of the first number of the paper, published on Sept. 18, 1851. Among items dealing with an extinct state of society there are others that convey vividly the impression that the world has been only marking time. The first America Cup race, the triumphs of American industry, the appearance of bloomers on Broadway and Sixth Avenue, the proposal of a Nicaragua Canal, and the production of a two-pound tomato on Long Island were features of the news of Sept. 18, 1851. The long career of THE TIMES since that date has been of varied fortune, but wholly honorable. It is distinguished by at least one splendid public achievement—the exposure of the Tweed ring—one of the greatest services ever rendered by any newspaper to a community.

NEW YORK JEWISH ABEND POST.—We congratulate THE TIMES on its fiftieth anniversary. It has earned the praise of being the best, cleanest, and most reputable of all the papers in the land.

GREATER NEW YORKER ZEITUNG.—It was fifty years ago last Wednesday that THE NEW YORK TIMES made its first appearance as a daily newspaper; in honor of this occasion THE TIMES yesterday morning published a Jubilee Number, the supplements of which are highly interesting.

NEW YORKER HEROLD.—Fifty years is a long time, and a newspaper which can look back on an existence of such a span of time has good reason to be proud of it. THE NEW YORK TIMES, one of the noblest newspapers of our metropolis, is at present in this happy position. The publishers of the paper have celebrated the event in an especially suitable and dignified way by the issuing of a Jubilee Number, gotten out in nothing less than sumptuous splendor. In proportion with the magnificence the outer appearance of this Jubilee Number are the contents, which leave nothing to be desired, either in variety or solidity. THE TIMES is as fresh and strong to-day as when fifty years ago it jumped courageously into the journalistic arena, and unless all appearances are deceptive it has a long term of life before it.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, (NEW YORK.)—THE NEW YORK TIMES celebrated its fiftieth anniversay by the issue of a special paper, the chief features of which were a four-page fac simile of the first issue of the paper and a supplement of thirty-six pages, containing a history of the paper and the advertisements of houses that have been fifty years in business. The supplement was inclosed in a cover that was brilliant in gold and color.

JEWISH MESSENGER, (NEW YORK.)—THE TIMES, under its present management, deserves to live to commemorate its centennial. Alert and enterprising, fair and courteous, broad and comprehensive, it has become a paper for every New York household that appreciates merit and recognizes the services to the community of such an organ of public opinion.

MOUNT VERNON (N. Y.) ARGUS.—THE NEW YORK TIMES issues to-day a particularly handsome supplement in the form of a Golden Jubilee Number. The cover is magnificent, yet neat, and the thirty-six pages contain an account of New York City as it was fifty years ago, a history of THE TIMES, and sketches and portraits of prominent journalists who have been identified with the paper, besides a variety of other interesting matter, such as a review of THE TIMES's famous fight against the Tweed ring.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.—That admirable newspaper, THE NEW YORK TIMES, celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by the issue of a jubilee number, including a fac simile of its first issue. THE TIMES was notable among American newspapers in the days when Raymond, Greeley, Dana, Bryant, Webb, Prentice, the elder Bennett, and Bowles gave a distinctly personal tone to journalism, and it has played a prominent part in the development of the wider and more comprehensive scope which newspaper effort has taken in satisfying broader human interests. Its historical review will be preserved as an epitome of Metropolitan newspaper history, and its readers will congratulate it on the statement that it is to-day more prosperous than at any time in the fifty years of its history.

COURRIER DES ETATS-UNIS, New York City.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has published a special illustrated number in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. The first number of this newspaper appeared on Sept. 18, 1851. In consequence of the national mourning the illustrated number was not distributed on the day of the anniversary. It contains the history of the newspaper from its foundation to the present day. Mr. Henry Raymond and Mr. George Jones were the principal founders of THE TIMES, as is indicated by the programme which, over the signature of Raymond, Jones & Co., they published on Aug. 20, 1851. Since that time journalism and the publication of newspapers have made extraordinary progress. THE TIMES has always kept itself at the head of the movement. The arrangements it has made to receive all the news of Europe published by The Times of London make of it the most complete newspaper in this respect. One has only to compare the first number of THE TIMES, dated Sept. 18, 1851, with the present edition to judge of the immense and incontestable progress made by one of the oldest newspapers of New York.

BROOKLYN CITIZEN.—THE TIMES is not only a clean newspaper, it is also a live, up-to-date journal, enterprising in the right direction and abundantly able to cope with any of its contemporaries in the field of legitimate news.

The success of THE TIMES is in a sense a tribute to the good taste of the American people. One of the regrettable things about the success of the newspapers that appeal to the passions and prejudices of their readers lies in the circumstance that it reveals the existence of a vitiated taste among a considerable body of the citizenship. Papers like THE TIMES exert an influence for good upon the community and do much to raise the standard of living and thinking. They are the antidotes for the poison-spreading newspapers that have infected American public opinion with unhealthy views about men and things.

THE BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE.—THE NEW YORK TIMES was fifty years old on the 18th of September, and prepared an illustrated supplement giving a history of itself to be issued then. But that day was so given over to misery and to mouring, because of the obsequies of the murdered President, that the journal did not issue its history of itself till a week later. The postponement was considerate and judicious. The present owner and manager of THE TIMES has done marvelously well to lift the plant beyond mere solvency into prosperity, out of partisanship into independency, and from exigency far beyond any fear of it.

The paper now favorably compares with the best morning sheets in the world. It receives almost as many letters from readers as The London Times, which receives more from its constituents than any other paper in Europe, or as The Eagle, which receives more from its constituents than any other people in the world. Those letters are interesting and helpful, and more so when they do not agree with the positions of the paper than when they do.

The Eagle, which is nearly ten years older than THE TIMES, extends sincere congratulations to its contemporary, with cordial wishes for its prosperity and happiness.

ALBANY JOURNAL.—THE NEW YORK TIMES was fifty years old on Sept. 18, but on account of the death of the President, showing characteristic good taste, it did not issue its jubilee number until to-day. THE TIMES is a great newspaper, and appears to be enjoying deserved prosperity.

BUFFALO EXPRESS.—The Express congratulates THE NEW YORK TIMES on its fifty years of useful service. THE TIMES is one of the clean, wideawake newspapers of the country. It has played an important part in numerous public movements for the betterment of New York, the most striking incident in its career being its exposure of the infamous Tweed Ring.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL.—THE NEW YORK TIMES is celebrating a jubilee over its fifty years of honor, usefulness, and prosperity. THE TIMES has been from the first a grand paper; but it never did anything that evoked more hearty public appreciation and gratitude than its announcement of a purpose to publish only "news that is fit to print." THE TIMES has stood as an immovable breakwater against the turbid flood of yellow journalism.

ROME SENTINEL.—The newspaper has a remarkable record and enjoys success that is the more permanent because it is based on solid worth in contrast with sensationalism.

SCHENECTADY UNION.—The motto of this paper is, "All the news that's fit to print," and it lives up to it. There is not the slightest tinge of yellow in its composition, and it stands for all that is best and good in the newspaper world.

SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD.—During the half century it has been in existence THE TIMES has come to be recognized as one of the most able and most reliable of the great New York dailies. It leans to conservatism, but it is never lacking in interest. Within the last few years a particularly large measure of success has come to THE TIMES and the common hope of a great number of Americans is that the success may continue to grow.

SYRACUSE HERALD.—This fiftieth anniversary is a happy incident in the eventful history of THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is also an occasion which the reputable press of the United States will utilize to place upon record its high opinion of the value of THE TIMES as a newspaper, and, what is more important, its recognition of the wholesome influence THE TIMES has exerted in uplifting American journalism and holding it true to its proper mission. THE TIMES has shown how a great newspaper can be at once enterprising and decent, progressive and honorable. In this respect it is a model newspaper. Every clean American newspaper will note with pleasure the assurance of THE TIMES that its admirable policy has met with public approval, evidenced in its increasing circulation and growing prosperity.

BALTIMORE HERALD.—THE TIMES is the chief representative of the highest type of the actual newspaper. It is run without sensationalism, yet lacks no just interest as a news medium. It is fearless, without being venomous; truthful, without delving into unhealthy detail.

BALTIMORE DEUTSCHE CORRESPONDENT.—For its fiftieth birthday, which THE NEW YORK TIMES celebrated yesterday, this highly respected paper has issued a magnificent jubilee edition with an unusual wealth of interesting contents.

UTICA OBSERVER.—Congratulations to THE NEW YORK TIMES! All its days have not been prosperous, but it has weathered all the storms and now stands in the front rank of its competitors. The motto, "All the News That's Fit to Print," fairly expresses the lines upon which THE TIMES is conducted. It is deserving of its present prosperity.

UTICA PRESS.—No newspaper can have a better motto than that of THE TIMES, "All the news that's fit to print." It lives up to its profession, is readable as well as reliable. In many respects it is an ideal newspaper, and it is a matter for congratulation that under its present management it is winning deserved success. THE TIMES is solid and substantial and, moreover, is enterprising without the suspicion of sensationalism. Its contemporaries everywhere and the newspaper reading public generally will heartily congratulate THE TIMES upon its fiftieth anniversary and wish for it another half century of influence, usefulness, and prosperity.

OSWEGO PALLADIUM.—THE TIMES is one of the best daily newspapers in the United States—independent, but fair in politics; intelligent and decent in everything.

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE.—For its day THE TIMES in 1851 typographically was a handsome piece of newspaper work, but yesterday's issue of the same journal strikingly illustrated the progress which has been made during the past half century. We extend our cordial congratulations to New York contemporary on its honorable career of fifty years. It has always been a clean, enterprising, newsy, and vigorous journal, and THE TIMES of to-day fully sustains the reputation of its best days in the past.

TROY TIMES.—THE NEW YORK TIMES, under its present management, is kept fully in line with its past record and is a fine specimen of clean, able, and enterprising journalism.

TROY PRESS.—THE NEW YORK TIMES issues a superb semi-centennial supplement, beautifully printed and profusely decorated with the portraits of the notable journalists of its earlier career, among whom that quartet of newspaper giants—Horace Greeley, Charles A. Dana, Henry J. Raymond, and George Jones—stands forth most conspicuously. Alas! the vastly more populous metropolis boasts of no such quartet to-day, although good men and true in plenty are enriching their profession in a humbler capacity. Such an issue as the supplement in question is a spurt of enterprise that is thoroughly commendable, and helps to impart deserved character and dignity to the highly honorable calling of journalism.

POUGHKEEPSIE EAGLE.—During all its changes THE NEW YORK TIMES was never so well conducted as now. For many years it was an excellent paper for news, but its editorial management was so crochety that the criticism was frequently made that if the editorial page were left out, it would be the best paper in New York City. To-day and for several years past such criticism has been uncalled for. Whether it is because new men are wielding the pen, or because the older ones have changed, its editorial columns now show a dignity and ability which corresponds with the rest of the paper. We do not always agree with its opinions, but they are always worthy of respect. The success which has attended THE TIMES along with its improvement, and apparently in consequence thereof, is a great and encouraging proof of the fact that the people are ready to sustain the best class of journalism if newspaper publishers will give them an opportunity.

MERIDEN (CONN.) JOURNAL.—It is an exceedingly interesting souvenir issue, most creditable to one of New York's cleanest and best newspapers.

BRIDGEPORT (CONN.) STANDARD.—THE TIMES has grown in public favor on the basis of reputable journalism and the use of "All the News That's Fit to Print," and its success is encouraging to the best class of journals everywhere. Lately THE NEW YORK TIMES has made an arrangement with The London Times for the interchange of its news service, and this will add an advantage and attraction which must be of great value to it hereafter.

HARTFORD (CONN.) COURANT.—THE TIMES is one of the institutions of the metropolis, and after a somewhat checkered history is now again among the leading journals of its day. It was THE TIMES that exposed Boss Tweed and drove him from the country, and it has been engaged in many other good works. The paper is recognized as clean, bright, and newsy, and is growing in popularity every year. The Courant, with 137 years behind it, cannot regard a semi-centennial celebration as a very serious or momentous occasion, but it extends cordial congratulations to its youthful and vigorous contemporary.

HARTFORD (CONN.) TIMES.—Very interesting to the makers of newspapers, and, naturally, very interesting to its own regular readers, is the historical number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, marking the close of the first half century of the existence of that journal. A few years ago the paper was for a short time in a position of some uncertainty as to its future. This is very far from being the case to-day, as a result of the able business management of the controlling proprietor, who may properly be congratulated on having placed the newspaper founded by Henry J. Raymond on a very secure footing, and with having restored and increased its prosperity to a very remarkable degree. In his first leading article Mr. Raymond, after declaring the catholicity of the scope of the new paper, announced the determination to publish "the best and the cheapest family newspaper and the cheapest daily family newspaper in the United States." It was by sticking to and carrying out that purpose that the present managers of THE TIMES, after a period of uncertainty in its direction and ownership, have, during the past five years, forced it again to the front among New York newspapers. The first issue of the paper half a century ago was sold for 1 cent and had four pages, of which three were devoted to news. THE TIMES of to-day has sixteen pages, with valuable special supplements on Monday and Saturday, and it is still sold in New York City for 1 cent. Half of its space is devoted to reading matter and the other half to advertisements, of which no New York paper now carries more. As a newspaper it is complete and admirable. But it is in the development of the business side of the paper that THE TIMES, under its new leadership, has surpassed its local rivals, and here in itself one of the great factors of modern newspaper management. It is by allying itself with and representing the business interests of the community in which it is published that the most voluable results may be attained, and for the accomplishment of this purpose the publication of "All the News That's Fit to Print," (THE NEW YORK TIMES's motto,) and only such news as is fit for family reading, is a vital necessity.

STAMFORD (CONN.) ADVOCATE.—After all, by far the most important suggestion of this jubilee occasion is the condition for invaluable public service in which it finds THE TIMES of to-day. The condition to which we now refer is not to be described by a catalogue of financial, mechanical, or even intellectual resources. It includes these in ample measure, but the peculiar worth of THE TIMES resides in the well demonstrated purpose of its managers to print only a clean and wholesome sheet—"All the News That's Fit to Print," and none that makes for social degradation and discontent, except that righteous discontent with corrupt government which stimulates the people to reform it by the orderly processes of popular suffrage. In these times when reckless and sensational newspapers are not unjustly held responsible for many of the evils which afflict society and threaten it with further disasters, it is a matter for profound and wide congratulation that a metropolitan journal with the sane and clean record of THE NEW YORK TIMES is celebrating its jubilee in circumstances so prosperous and promising.

GLOUCESTER (MASS.) NEWS.—THE NEW YORK TIMES, it will be remembered, was the paper that unearthed the Tweed Ring of New York. THE TIMES is a one-cent paper whose motto is "All the News That's Fit to Print." It is a good guiding principle and is loyally followed.

WORCESTER (MASS.) SPY.—THE NEW YORK TIMES, ever one of the strongest exponents of legitimate and high journalism, has issued a jubilee supplement in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of its founding.

BOSTON HERALD.—We congratulate the proprietors and editors of THE NEW YORK TIMES upon the honorable history and the present prosperity of the journal, and upon the appropriate and beautiful manner of their recognition of the newspaper's jubilee.

BOSTON GLOBE.—The jubilee historical supplement with which THE NEW YORK TIM

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE DEBAUCHING OF THE POLICE.

The demoralization to which the police of this city have been subjected has proceeded from above down. The most significant feature of its recent history is that the abolition of the old device of a bi-partisan commission and the substitution of a single head have fixed the responsibility more sharply than ever before on Tammany. Tammany now does singly and by itself the mischief that it formerly shared with its Republican tools and partners.

It is seven years since the investigations of the Lexow committee showed the corrupt and degrading bargain that existed between the nominally opposing partisan members of the board. The same committee proved beyond all doubt the sale of immunity to the lawbreakers engaged in gambling, in the illegal sale of liquor, and in the maintenance of houses of ill-fame. This vile traffic was organized on such a scale, with so many beneficiaries, that, though its operation was checked during the administration of Mayor STRONG, its agents in the department could not be got rid of, and the trade was started again actively and very profitably with the accession of Tammany to full control. On the night of election in 1897 the troops of abandoned women who promenaded the streets shouting that the town was "wide open" and cheering for VAN WYCK both understood and declared the real effect of the change in the City Government.

Since that time the exposures of police demoralization have been frequent and convincing. That by this paper, of the existence, methods, and power of the gambling syndicate, was, on the whole, the most revealing, for it established the systematic and highly developed machinery by which Tammany collected its revenues from vice. The more recent investigations of the Committee of Fifteen, of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and even those of the Tammany Committee of Five, have confirmed the evidence that many of the superior officers of the force were in direct league with the vicious and criminal classes; that the most revolting practices were openly protected by them, and that all efforts at the arrest of offenders were liable to be foiled by the "tips" originating with the police. Thanks chiefly to the energy, courage, skill, and fidelity of Justice JEROME, the proofs on these points have been made absolute. No sane and decent man has any doubt of their existence.

These proofs have culminated since the police have been under the direct and complete control of a Tammany appointee. The responsibility has become proportionately more direct and unavoidable. Meanwhile it has become plain that the chief executive agent of the forces of evil in the police is DEVERY. He wields the real power. He disposes of all the subordinates. He determines where and how they shall work. He fixes the standard of reward and punishment. It depends on him whether duty is done or left undone. He maintains the connections between the police and the classes with which the police have to deal. From the patrolman to the Captain, every man on the force knows that "what DEVERY says goes." Owing to these facts, and to the disclosures that have found their way to the public, DEVERY is the embodiment in the public mind and in fact of the whole police system. The attitude of the Commissioner, the attitude of the Mayor, that of Tammany itself toward DEVERY is the attitude toward the whole police problem.

Recently it has seemed that possibly DEVERY might so be treated as to show an intention on the part of those in power to put some restraint on the excesses of viciousness in the police system, to curb its worst violations of law and decency, and at least to keep its character in the background until after election. The revelations of the various raids that have been made, and especially the shameless manner in which DEVERY himself has behaved toward the subordinates who had manifested repugnance to the dirty work assigned them or the brutal treatment they had received, had made DEVERY an object of particular contempt and resentment. It looked for a moment as if Tammany would heed the gathering storm, and if they did not throw DEVERY overboard—that would have been too daring—would send him below for a little. Nothing of the sort has been done. Probably it could not be. DEVERY refusing, he could not be forced. So his outrageousness, instead of being rebuked, or even ignored, has been rewarded. The decent policeman who had the courage to resent his insolence and injustice is dismissed from the force. DEVERY is reinstated as trial judge. It remains for the courts to deal with him and for the voters to deal with those who are back of him.

NONE BUT FIT MEN.

President ROOSEVELT is disposed to be on good terms with the Senators of his party. He seeks no quarrel. Sovereign States may elect as Senators men with whom he might personally disagree about many public questions, but criticism of the taste and judgment of Legislatures is not one of the functions of the Executive. The ear of the President will be turned to spoilsmen Senators with an attention as patient and candid as that accorded to the most punctilious Senatorial supporter of the merit system.

But in considering requests for appointments to office coming from Senators, coming from no matter what source, President ROOSEVELT will be guided by one fixed principle, to which he has made it known that he will adhere. The men they recommend must be fit men and worthy of appointment, or they will not get the offices they seek.

This rule is of the very essence of simplicity. The plainest Senatorial mind will understand it at a glance. Why then should any Republican Senator have trouble or misunderstanding with the President? They will go to the White House on office-seeking errands, of course, just as they always have done. But they know in advance that it will be futile to recommend the appointment of men without brains or character. They know that fit names will have candid consideration.

All Senators who respect themselves will respect the President's principle of fitness. It is an admirable plan. It will save a world of trouble, disappointment, and hard feeling. The standard not only of appointment but of recommendation will be raised. The influence upon the public morality of United States Senators will be salutary and edifying. We hope we shall not again see both Senators from a great State unite in demanding an appointment to the bench which the bar and the press and the public protest against as not worthy to be made.

DUTIES NO LONGER NEEDED.

"The period of exclusiveness is past," said President MCKINLEY in his last public utterance, at the Pan-American Exposition on Sept. 5; "the expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. If perchance some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?"

In addressing the Chamber of Commerce of Newport, England, on Thursday, JOSEPH LAWRENCE, Member of Parliament for Monmouth, who has recently visited the United States, made a most interesting statement, which is reported in these words in the press dispatches:

> He told his audience that CHARLES M. SCHWAB assured him that the Steel Trust could deliver steel billets in England for $16.50 per ton, whereas the lowest price for which British manufacturers could make them was $19. Mr. SCHWAB also informed him, Mr. LAWRENCE said, that, when the trust had completed certain ocean transportation arrangements now pending, the American price would be still lower.
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> In addition to this statement, Mr. SCHWAB called the attention of Mr. LAWRENCE to the fact that his steel workers got double the wages paid British workmen in the same line.

Our surplus revenue for the current fiscal year will be very large—possibly more than $75,000,000. Nobody can say that the duty on steel billets is needed for revenue.

In view of Mr. SCHWAB'S statement, as reported by Mr. LAWRENCE, it would be a monstrous absurdity to pretend that this duty is any longer needed "to encourage and protect our industries at home." If the United States Steel Corporation can "deliver steel billets in England for $16.50 per ton, whereas the lowest price for which British manufacturers could make them is $19," the necessity for protection no longer exists. No country in the world can make steel billets as cheaply as ourselves, and of course no country can send and sell them here in competition with our manufacturers. Not only this, but Mr. SCHWAB assured Mr. LAWRENCE that when the Steel Corporation "had completed certain ocean transportation arrangements now pending the American price would be still lower."

Then why not employ this duty to extend and promote our markets abroad"? This is the duty President MCKINLEY had in mind—and all duties like it that have no longer any excuse for existence. The iron and steel schedule is full of these injurious exactions. They are needed neither for revenue nor for protection. Will Senators like Mr. ALDRICH of Rhode Island continue to defend their retention and to oppose the reciprocity treaties, so earnestly and convincingly advocated by the President we mourn?

BISHOP POTTER ON TAMMANY.

It was the late THOMAS CARLYLE who observed of Bishops' charges in general that mankind no longer reads them, "preferring speech which is articulate." The gibe was fair enough, as Carlylean gibes go. But we seem to recall having said upon a previous occasion that it fell harmless and inapplicable to the charges of the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of this diocese. Bishop POTTER never talks without saying something. And in his address to his diocesan convention, published a day or two ago, the Bishop showed anew that being a Bishop does not necessarily interfere with the incumbent of that exalted ecclesiastical office being a good citizen and a human being capable upon appropriate occasions of manifesting human sentiments of indignation and disgust.

It is not in an Episcopal charge that we should expect to see these commendable and primitive sentiments of human nature manifested and expressed. On which very account the remarks of the Bishop on Tammany, in his address to his diocesan convention, must arrest the attention of everybody who reads them. It is not "going into politics" for a clergyman to express the loathing for Tammany which the Bishop expresses. It is something quite and exactly in the line of his business as a minister of religion and a Christian man, trying, according to his lights and efforts, to make the "Kingdom of Heaven" prevail on earth and horrified as well as discouraged at the obstacles that are interposed to such a triumph. Hear what the Bishop has to say, strictly, all the time, in his capacity of Bishop and of Christian minister:

> The corrupt system, whose infamous details have since then been steadily uncovered to our increasing horror and humiliation, was brazenly ignored by those who were fattening on its spoils, and the world was presented with the astounding spectacle of a great municipality, whose civic mechanism was largely employed in trading in the bodies and souls of the innocent and defenseless. What has been published in this connection is but the merest hint of what exists—and exists, most appalling of all, as the evidence has come to me under the seal of confidence in overwhelming volume and force to demonstrate—under a system of terrorism which compels its victims to recognize that to denounce it means the utter ruin, so far as all their worldly interests are concerned, of those who dare to do so. This infamous organization for making merchandise of the corruption of girls and boys, and defenseless men and women, has adroitly sought to obscure a situation concerning which all honest people are entirely clear, by saying that vice cannot be wholly suppressed. Nobody has made upon the authorities of New York any such grotesque demand. All that our citizens have asked is that the government of the city shall not be employed to protect a trade in vice, which is carried on for the benefit of a political organization. The case is entirely clear. No Mephistopheian cunning can obscure it, and I thank God that there is abundant evidence that the end of such a condition of things is not far off.
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> There is something very impressive, even very awful, about such denunciation proceeding from such a source. It denotes that the Bishop is not "going into politics," but that politics, of the Tammany kind, are going into the Bishop's province; that a faithful minister of religion cannot do his duty without protesting against the hindrances that are put in the way of righteous and decent living by this hideous organization of the very worst the community contains that constitutes Tammany Hall. Tammany Hall, says the Bishop, in effect, is not "politics." It does not present a topic upon which good men may differ, and which is therefore outside the proper province of the clergy. It is an organization for the benefit of vice and crime, and for the exploitation thereof. It is therefore an organization within which is all that is disgraceful to the community, and opposed to which are necessarily all the elements in the community that make for righteousness. We hope that every reader of THE TIMES, that every citizen of the Greater New York, will ponder, and will have an opportunity to ponder, the Bishop's pregnant words.

THE PRESIDENCY OF COLUMBIA.

Of course, as a matter of propriety, Mr. Low had to resign his Presidency of Columbia as a preparation for entering into the municipal contest in which that ancient seat of learning could not be directly concerned. Equally of course rumor and gossip began to busy themselves at once with the question who was to succeed him, "ad interim" if he happened to be defeated for the Mayoralty, for a longer term if he happened to be elected. Some of this speculation has straggled into the public prints, and seems to become the proper prey of newspaper comment.

There is no doubt that President Low has rendered an enormous service to Columbia. Whatever else may be said or left unsaid, the fact must remain that he found Columbia a provincial college, all the more provincial for being conducted in the metropolis of America, and that he leaves it one of the great universities of the country, which has no doubt its disadvantages, as compared with Harvard or Yale or Johns Hopkins, but which also has correlative advantages; and which, in fact, is as distinctly "in it" in the inter-university competition as, before his time, it was distinctly out of it.

Whom to put in his place, whether it be temporarily or permanently vacated by him, is a question, a municipal question, which does not fall so very far short in public importance of the question who is to be Mayor of New York. If we were sure that Mr. Low's vacation of the Presidency of Columbia would be permanent, it would be a large and vague question whether some "gifted outsider" might not be found who would do the work better than anybody now connected with the institution. But, considering the actual circumstances of the case, we do not see how any question can reasonably arise. Dean VAN AMRINGE is the head of the "college." He has been, on occasions, the head of the university. He is a scholar the nicety of whose English scholarship has often awakened the admiration and envy of other workers in the same line. In the circumstances in which the university finds itself, it seems to us that it would be both an indignity and a misfortune if any other name than his were proposed for a temporary headship which may, or which may not, prove to be permanent.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN WAR.

The growing interest in Europe in bicycles and automobiles as military vehicles seems to the average civilian rather fanciful than practical. However, if our Consul at Rouen, Mr. THORNWELL HAYNES, is well informed, both classes of vehicles are likely to play an important part in future European military preparations, if not in war. The bicycle has become an institution in the French Army, and seems to be useful in the applications thus far made of it. Twenty cycle battalions are to be formed next year, mounted on machines which can be folded for convenient portage and which weigh thirty-six pounds. The soldier who can use his "bike" for purposes of transportation will no doubt find it a convenience, but when he has to carry it, in addition to the other items of his outfit, thirty-six pounds will probably be found an inconvenient addition to his kit.

The military future of the automobile is still indeterminate. French manufacturers have received circular letters from the Vincennes artillery station asking for a memorandum of the conditions on which automobiles could be bought in case of mobilization. In Germany the Minister of War is having automobiles built, equipped with tables on which officers can spread out their maps for study while on the march. Orders have also been given for self-propelling ambulances, gun carriages, and ammunition wagons. In the recent German manoeuvres the general staff dispensed with horses and used motor vehicles and bicycles. This, however, is not especially significant, since a great many devices can be used very successfully in practice manoeuvres which would greatly incumber an army in war. In Austria and Italy the Ministers of War are having automobiles built for military purposes, under the idea that they will be extremely useful in mobilization; and in England substantial prizes have been offered for the best types of military wagon, with a view to test in practical service.

There is reason in this movement. The horse is proverbially a vain thing for safety and needs a great deal of care. To repair him when out of order is especially difficult, and considering his first cost and the expensive character of the fuel he uses, his value in war is a steadily diminishing quantity. There would seem to be no good reason why a military motor vehicle could not be made which would be measurably proof against injury in its vital organs from anything less formidable than an artillery projectile and with sufficient protection for its occupants against long-range sharpshooters. Going to war in a two-seated carriage is vastly more comfortable than footing it, and it is not inconceivable that the armor which the soldier cannot carry may be carried for him in the shape of an automobile fortification. Something of this sort must be evolved by mechanical talent, or the deadly precision of the military rifle will render war impossible. To be able with a telescopic sight to kill an enemy at a distance so great that he is dead a good while before the report of the rifle could be heard where he was standing, if, indeed, it could be heard at all, is war, but it is not magnificent and does not attract the average man who might be tempted to win fame e'en at the cannon's mouth. Perhaps the armored automobile may change all this and make war again attractive to those who have to do the fighting.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Of course it will be both safe and fair to wait for Col. ASA BIRD GARDINER'S reply to the charges made against him in behalf of Mrs. MARY A. WYNNE before deciding that he estimated the value of his services as a referee at an exorbitant rate. But the mere statement of the case in open court was most unfortunate for the vivacious Colonel, if he has really placed any confidence in the gossip recently current to the effect that he may be chosen to hold—if he can get it—again the position of District Attorney. For, whatever may be the rights or wrongs of the story, it seems to be undisputed that out of an award of $650, the surplus product of a foreclosure sale, Col. GARDINER seeks to deprive a woman the reverse of rich of $150. As to what he did to earn the $150 accounts differ, his own being that he devoted six days to the case at an agreed price of $25 a day, while the other side claims that he only gave it a very small part of two days, on the understanding that his fee on each occasion should be $10. These are most inconvenient matters to discuss just before an election—inconvenient, that is, for the Colonel; his antagonists would find them very convenient indeed, and little the less valuable, even though their technical and legal innocence should be established. Then it was not exactly wise for the Colonel's representative to offer in court an affidavit setting forth, among other things, that "the reputation and high standing of the referee as a member of the bar of this county would preclude the acceptance by him of the office of referee for any compensation short of that expressed by the stipulation above mentioned," meaning thereby the $25 per session demanded. These phrases lend themselves all too readily to light and disrespectful comment, based on episodes in municipal history, full details of which still linger in the memory of Col. GARDINER'S fellow-citizens. Everything considered, it's rather surprising that the dispute was not settled out of court.

—Those hasty clergymen, of more than one denomination, who made the crime of the man CZOLGOSZ the basis for vehement denunciation of public schools and the whole system of unsectarian education, may be moved to mitigate the violence of their remarks if their attention is called to certain facts which were brought out by the questions put to CZOLGOSZ just before he was sentenced. We have not yet seen the official report of the proceedings, and the newspaper accounts, including those printed in Buffalo, vary slightly—doubtless because of the low tones in which he spoke—as regards the schools CZOLGOSZ said he attended, some putting it as "small, common schools," and others as "small German schools," but all agree in quoting him as saying "Yes" to the two questions that followed—"Parochial schools?" and "Catholic schools?" Now this is very far indeed from proving that the seed of which the assassination of the President is the horrible blossom was planted in the man's mind while he was a pupil in the schools he mentioned, but if believers in the public schools, the "godless" public schools, as their enemies are so fond of calling them, should say that it did prove exactly that, they would be doing precisely what was done by the clergymen who leaped eagerly to the conclusion that CZOLGOSZ would be useful to them as a frightful example in their campaign against the foundation of American institutions. As for ourselves, it is hardly necessary to say that we do not suspect parochial schools of teaching assassination, but we do want those who openly declared that CZOLGOSZ is a natural and inevitable product of the public schools to note and ponder the fact that at least a considerable part of such education as he had seems to have been acquired in the schools they regard as the effectual inspirers and guardians of all the virtues.

—Nobody doubts that, after the yacht races are over, Sir THOMAS LIPTON'S explanation of the result will be that "the best boat won," even though he should be under the painful necessity of referring to the Columbia when he uses the familiar phrase. Again, nobody is surprised that he sought another explanation for the Shamrock's failure to hold her own in Thursday's baffling airs. It is just a bit curious, however, that, in accounting for the comparatively poor showing made by his boat in the first test of speed, he should have said: "There was a rough sea and no wind, and that is exactly the sort of weather we have been praying not to get." It is the "rough sea" in this that troubles us. For many years American yachtsmen have listened with such patience as they could command to thrilling dissertations by our cousins on the tumultuous nature of the ocean in the vicinity of the British Isles, and they have heard that all British yachts are built for encounters, not with the ripples of our Atlantic coast, but with the real waves that prevail on the other side and make racing there something very different from, and immeasurably better than, what it is here. These dissertations have always concluded with the expression of a wild yearning for an opportunity to try conclusions with our smooth-water craft in those sterner seas. All this seems queer now, for no American yachtsman accustomed to handling boats of a length greater than forty feet would ever have thought of describing the ocean off Sandy Hook on Thursday as "rough." Of course, there was something of a swell left over from the day before, but it amounted to nothing at all, according to our ideas, and the sea would have been called smooth by any American except possibly an excursionist from Indiana, eager for an excuse to add to his experiences those incidental to seasickness. If Sir THOMAS hopes to find near the Hook a sea calmer than that of Thursday, he is doomed to disappointment unless fortune favors him with such a day as comes only once or twice in a season.

—A correspondent who knows what he is talking about—he is an army surgeon holding an important position in the Provisional Government of Cuba—expresses in a letter which we have just received something very much like amusement at the experiments with mosquitos which Dr. ALVAH H. DOTY, Health Officer of this port, has recently been conducting. Our irreverent correspondent goes so far as more than to hint that it is an absurd waste of time, at this late date, to conduct long and elaborate experiments to discover whether uninfected mosquitos that bite patients suffering from malaria become themselves the bearers of the malarial germ. The complete life history of the parasite, both in its insect and in its human hosts, has been traced in full, he says, by such able observers as ROSS, MANSON, MACALLUM, MARCHIAFAVA, and KOCH, and their easily obtainable records render any repetition of their labors worthless for any purpose except the satisfaction of a personal and more or less idle curiosity. If Dr. DOTY'S investigations confirm the conclusions of these men, he will have accomplished nothing; if he reaches any other conclusions than theirs they will be ignored by all who do not credit him with equal authority—and that is a good many. "So the question arises," says our correspondent, "Why should the State of New York, in addition to a mediaeval quarantine, and a hotel at Hoffman's Island which furnishes its involuntary guests with station house accommodations at Waldorf-Astoria prices, maintain also a laboratory for the discovery of well-known facts? Can it be that this queer politico-medical machine is a two-year quarantine against the invasion of scientific ideas from Europe?" These are certainly interesting questions, and it must be confessed that we have ourselves occasionally wondered at Dr. DOTY'S inclination to go to much trouble for the sake of proving things as well known as the fact that sheep eat grass, but he has also done some very good and practical work this Summer, in the destruction of mosquitos, and if he wants, in addition, to watch with his own eyes the development of the malarial germs, certainly that is not a serious crime.

Votes the Reform Ticket Needs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Mr. W. S. Gavey in to-day's TIMES will certainly not bring votes to our splendid reform ticket. Your correspondent attributes to the "Democratic victory of '93" the subsequent "poverty, misery, and want." No, Mr. Gavey, that state of things was the natural outcome of the bad financial laws that were on the statute book when Mr. Cleveland took hold of the reins of government.

President Cleveland did his best to overcome the disastrous effects of those laws—and it was due to his painstaking, heroic efforts, that, toward the close of his term of office, the country began to feel the good effects of his honest, non-partisan Administration. And who shall say that to-day Mr. Cleveland is not strong in the respect of all non-partisan lovers of good government? I know, Mr. Gavey, it's not the nature of the average Republican to be non-partisan. Nevertheless, we must expect—aye, we must count upon—the votes of 30,000 Democrats, who voted for Bryan last year, to elect Mr. Low. In the light of that fact is your letter a vote-getter?

SYDNEY A. PHILLIPS.

New York, Sept. 25, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Worse Off.

What is worse than a giraffe with a sore throat? A centipede with chilblains.—Boston Christian Register.

Bookkeeper's Guide.

Wigg—What is the first step to become a successful bookkeeper?

Wagg—To be a successful book-borrower.—Philadelphia Record.

No Rule Without an Exception.

Kwoter—I tell you, there's truth in that old saying: "If you would have a thing well done do it yourself."

Gloter—Huh! How about a hair cut?—Philadelphia Press.

As Advertised.

Bacon—Did you get anything to eat at the railroad restaurant?

Egbert—Not much; they had very little there to eat.

"Yes; that is as advertised."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, they've been advertising reduced fare on that railroad."—Yonkers Statesman.

COLUMBIA.

Emile Pickhardt in Boston Globe.

Now blow ye winds a steady gale
Across the sparkling main,
As strains Columbia's snowy sail
To win the cup again;
Nor shift, nor lull, but full and strong,
Sweep o'er the foamy sea,
And bear our gallant yacht along
To goal of victory.

Full oft our yachtsmen, true, have shown
Their skill to hold the cup;
Full oft Britannia's had to own
That we can do her up;
Now once again, O Eurus, play
A fair game for the two
White steeds that breast the ocean spray,
That's all we ask of you.

A cloudless sky, a bracing breeze,
A start exact and fair;
Our braw Columbia with ease
To victory should bear.
We ask no favors in the race,
We crave no sinecure,
But may Columbia set the pace,
And may her fame endure.

So, here's a bumper and a cheer
To captains and to crews!
To them may honor still be dear,
Whoe'er shall win or lose;
Though fair Columbia take the game,
Or Shamrock win with ease,
May still our motto, all the same,
Be "Hands across the seas!"

WORCESTER MUSIC FESTIVAL.

Symphony Concert in the Afternoon—Miscellaneous Programme in the Evening—Festival Comes to an End.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 27.—After the tension and tumult of a first production, the closing concerts of the music festival came as an anti-climax. Everybody has had more than enough. Nevertheless both concerts to-day were of a high order. Beethoven's second was the symphony in the afternoon. Richard Burmeister played his beautiful arrangement of the Liszt concerto pathetique, and Ellison Van Hoose sang an unfamiliar air by Massenet with gratifying success.

There was a novelty in this concert, Mackenzie's "Coriolanus" suite, the performance being the first in America. It is not very impressive music. The evening concert was miscellaneous, including display solos for Suzanne Adams, Evan Williams, Gertrude May Stein, Shanna Cumming, and David Bispham.

That all these were successful and that the usual rapture prevailed in the audience may go without detailed account. There were several graceful orchestral numbers, and the concert concluded with a Mozart motet.

OPENING OF CORNELL.

President J. G. Schurman Talks to the Students About Anarchy.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Cornell University was formally opened to-day. President J. G. Schurman delivered his annual address before an audience of 2,000 persons in the University Armory. An increase of nearly 250 students in the freshman class was reported. When the President left the Registrar's office at noon, 837 new students had registered, as against 612 at the same time last year.

The total enrollment of the university this year, including the medical department in New York City and the Summer school in Ithaca, will aggregate 3,250. Of this number 2,500 will be in regular attendance in Ithaca during the college year, as against 2,259 a year ago.

In his address, President Schurman touched briefly upon the Nation's recent calamity. He deplored the appearance of the spirit of anarchy in this country, especially because repressing it might mean curtailment of "the priceless heritage of free speech." He defined an Anarchist as a man who set at defiance established law, and asserted that a lawless student might be an incipient Anarchist. He mentioned political and social inequality as one of the chief causes for the growth of anarchy, and pointed out that the progress of this dangerous spirit might be effectively retarded by voluntary action on the part of the individual.

He exemplified his statement by reference to men of wealth who wisely disseminate their fortunes for humanitarian purposes. "It is my honest belief," he concluded, "that Mr. Carnegie is doing more to repress anarchy than any State or all States combined would be able to do by legislative enactment."

University of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—The University of Pennsylvania began to-day its one hundred and sixty-first year. The attendance is about 5 per cent. greater than that of last year.

J. P. MORGAN GOES WEST.

Leaves on Special Train for San Francisco to Attend the Protestant Episcopal Convention.

J. Pierpont Morgan left at 8:35 yesterday morning with a party of friends on a special train for San Francisco, where he will attend as a lay delegate the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the sessions of which will begin on Oct. 2. The train which will carry Mr. Morgan and his party across the continent is probably one of the finest special trains that was ever sent out over an American railroad. It is composed of an engine and six cars.

One of these, the Columbia, is Mr. Morgan's private car, containing a drawing-room with big leather arm chairs, a large sleeping compartment, and two small staterooms. The two other sleepers are the Petruchio and the Alroy. The latter is the last car of the train, as its rear end is fitted up as an observation car with an extra large platform and large plate glass windows. The buffet car Atlantic, the dining car Hollenden, and a baggage car complete the train. The dining car is in charge of three chefs, while twelve porters and one conductor look after the rest of the train.

There are eighteen passengers on board, mostly clergymen and their wives. On his arrival in San Francisco Mr. Morgan and his friends will occupy the old Crocker mansion, built by Charles Crocker. It is one of the finest residences in San Francisco.

STATE SABBATH ASSOCIATION.

Eleventh Anniversary of Its Formation to be Celebrated.

The eleventh anniversary of the formation of the New York State Sabbath Association will be celebrated in the Delaware Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, West Tupper Street, Buffalo, on Oct. 14 and 15 next. The programme will be as follows:

Monday, Oct. 14, 7:30 P. M., mass meeting.

Tuesday, Oct. 15, 9:30 A. M., business meeting; election of officers. 3 P. M., discussion: "What should be done to educate the people as to the proper and right observance of the Christian Sabbath."

A mass meeting of the Buffalo Young People's Societies will be held on the evening of the 15th. Addresses by the officers of various societies will be made.

All interested in the preservation of the Sabbath are invited to attend and participate in these services. I. W. Hathway is the Secretary.

East Orange Church's New Curate.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 27.—The Rev. William H. Watts, a graduate of the Virginia Theological Seminary, has been engaged as senior curate of Christ Church, this city. He is twenty-six years old and a native of Virginia. He will enter upon his duties on Nov. 1.

Bishop Farley to Go Abroad.

The Right Rev. John M. Farley, D. D., Auxiliary Bishop of New York, will sail on the steamship Trave Oct. 5 for a six months' tour of Europe and the Holy Land. A dinner will be given in his honor next Monday evening at the Catholic Club, 120 Central Park South, by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, of which he is the spiritual director. Archbishop Corrigan will be present.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Emil Fisher, the basso, will be heard with Mme. Schumann-Heink in a song recital at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, Oct. 17.

A subscription sale of seats for the season of grand opera will open at the Metropolitan Opera House at 9 o'clock Monday morning.

Gregory Hast, the English tenor, sails for America Oct. 26. He will be heard in concerts in November and December, returning to London in January.

Mme. Helena Modjeska and Louis James will open the season in Orange Music Hall on Monday night, when they will appear in Wagenhals and Kemper's production of "King Henry VIII."

Rehearsals of Max Freeman's comedians in "Tales Out of School" begin to-day. Virginia Wilton, Edward Lyons, Robert McWade, and Will Bray have been engaged for the leading rôles. The first performance will be given in Rochester Oct. 21.

Miss Suzanne Adams arrived in New York yesterday morning on the Germanic. She hurried to the Grand Central Station, where she caught the 10 o'clock train for Worcester. Miss Adams will take part in the music festival in progress in Worcester.

Chrystie Macdonald quits Peter F. Dailey's company to-night. Miss Macdonald and Frank McKee, the manager, had a difference of opinion over the interpretation of their contract. Miss Macdonald has no other engagement in view. She believed her intcrests were sacrificed to further Mr. Dailey's venture as a star.

Frank McKee is having "Graustark" dramatized. The characters, with the exception of the necessary soldiers, will wear modern costumes. Mr. McKee says he does not want the dramatic rights for "The Crisis," although they are owned by his star, Miss Mary Mannering. Mr. McKee says he does not wish to cast a slur on Mr. Churchill's novel, but he believes the public is tired of civil war plays.

OPERATION OF THE BANKRUPTCY LAW

Discussed Before Merchants by E. C. Brandenburg.

Assistant Attorney General of the United States Approves the Ray Bill Amendments.

E. C. Brandenburg, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, on the invitation of the Merchants' Association of New York, attended a conference yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Merchants' Association, where he met representatives of a number of houses in New York representing different lines of trade for the purpose of discussing the present bankruptcy law and the effect of suggested changes therein. The conference was presided over by D. Le Roy Dresser, President of the association.

Mr. Brandenburg, who has made a special study of the subject and the operations of the law, said in part:

"That a bankruptcy law is advantageous to a business community cannot be doubted. In the absence of one the dishonest debtor was constantly preferring relatives and friends to the detriment of the distant creditor; certain creditors, by various means, secured powers of attorney authorizing them to confess judgment, and in that way, upon the least intimation of insolvency, judgment was entered up and such creditors were paid in full, while others less fortunate got nothing. Furthermore, where there is no bankruptcy law, the attorneys, as a rule, upon the least intimation of the insolvency of a debtor, obtain attachment and other process against a debtor, with the result that some received preferences and others not, and the debtor is finally compelled to make a general assignment.

"Under the present law, which has been in operation nearly three years, all creditors are placed upon an equity, and creditors have been raised to a higher tone than ever before. Yet there are certain amendments which should be enacted for its perfection.

"Representative Ray of this State has introduced a bill amending the law in several respects. This law has received the approval of various legal and credit organizations throughout the United States. In it, among other things, the purpose is to make it more difficult for a man to obtain a discharge, especially where he has 'obtained property on credit by means of any material statement known by him to be false, made in writing to any person for the purpose of obtaining credit, or being communicated to the trade, or to the person from whom he obtained such property on credit.' This amendment is a valuable addition to the law, and it has our most hearty support.

"There are still several other amendments which are incorporated in the Ray bill, for refusing a discharge, which are as follows: 'Where the bankrupt "has made a fraudulent transfer of any portion of his property to any person, or been granted a discharge in bankruptcy within six years, or in the course of his proceeding refused to pay any lawful order of or to answer any question approved by the Court.'"

"These are all amendments which would greatly strengthen the law and make it that much more to the advantage of the creditor. It is believed that the debtor already has ample protection, and that now the creditor interests should receive greater consideration at the hands of Congress; and it is for that purpose that these amendments should be made.

"Another section which has received the greatest criticism is that where a creditor receives a payment on account within four months and is compelled to surrender the same before he can prove his claim for the balance. There is no doubt that the interpretation which this section has received at the hands of the Supreme Court is working injuriously and operates as a hardship against the creditor interest. It is suggested, however, that this section should be amended by permitting the creditor who has received a payment on account to retain the same, and then prove his claim for the balance, but to receive no dividend until other creditors of a like class have received payments to a per cent. equal to the amount that the creditor who has been paid has received. In this way there is no necessity for the creditor surrendering his payments, and it will enable the proof of his claim without loss.

"Another amendment of this section which is suggested is 'that the claims of the creditors who have received preferences, voidable,' under the law, 'shall not be allowed unless such creditors shall surrender their preferences.' If the law is amended in this respect only those creditors who have received their preferences with a guilty knowledge will be compelled to surrender the same, but where payments were innocently made they may be retained, and the creditor can prove for the entire amount."

After Mr. Brandenburg finished his address a general discussion ensued. A resolution was unanimously adopted by the meeting, whereby the Merchants' Association was requested to appoint a committee of twenty members to study the subject carefully and to formulate such amendments as from that study they deem necessary.

BANKS DELINQUENT IN PAYING STATE TAXES.

Only $268,754 Out of a Total Assessment of $710,000 Have Been Paid—Time Limit Expires To-day.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 27.—With only one and one-half days in which to make return of taxes due the State under the new law taxing the surplus and undivided earnings of savings banks only $268,754 out of a total of $710,000 has been paid in. The $440,000 difference is due from twenty-two of the savings banks, ninety-six having paid their taxes, and ten being exempt from taxation because they had no taxable surplus or undivided earnings at the par valuation, which is made the basis of tax under the new law. Controller Knight in a statement says:

"Of the 128 banks of the State 109 own real estate valued at $15,670,678. The reports which have been filed in the Controller's office July 1, six months later show only $14,265,836, being a net decrease in the valuation of the real estate of these banks amounting to $1,804,842, notwithstanding the fact that more real estate in value has been acquired since Jan. 1 than has been disposed of by the banks.

"When it is recalled that it is the policy of savings banks generally to annually charge off a percentage, and in many cases a large percentage of the cost of their banking houses and lots, it becomes manifest that even upon the basis of the January reports the real estate of these banks was much more than the amount reported. And when it is understood that the decrease in many cases represents 50 per cent. and even 65 per cent. of the cost price of property acquired in cities during the ten years last past, there seems to be justification for the appraisal placed upon this real estate by the Controller's department, which amounts to $18,137,050.

"It must not be understood that all of these savings banks have availed themselves of the opportunity to reduce the value of their real estate, as there has been absolutely no contention between the banks and the Controller's office except twenty-seven cases. Taxes so far paid have in nearly every case been paid under protest, and it is evidently the intention of the banks to claim exemption from taxation not only upon interest accrued, but not yet paid, but also upon the added valuations placed by the Controller upon the real estate of the banks, notwithstanding the fact that they have in a majority of cases put in as a liability of the bank dividends declared, but not payable until July 1, which would amount to much more than the accrued interest."

SAYS GOV. DOLE HAS RESIGNED.

Rumor of Hawaiian Executive's Withdrawal Reaches San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—Since the arrival here of the steamer Sierra last Wednesday the story has been circulated that just before the vessel left Honolulu Gov. Dole wrote his resignation.

Whoever is responsible for the story insists that the Governor's resignation was given to Secretary Henry E. Cooper, a passenger on the Sierra, to be delivered by him to the President. Cooper and Judge A. S. Hartwell of Honolulu left for Washington Wednesday evening.

$110,000 RANSOM FOR KIDNAPPED MISSIONARY

£25,000 Turkish Demanded for the Return of Miss Stone.

Letter Received from Her—She Is in Good Health and Has Been Well Treated by the Bandits.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 27.—The Rev. Mr. Haskell, a missionary at Samakov, Bulgaria, has received a letter from Miss Stone, the American missionary who was carried off by brigands on Sept. 5 in the district of Djumabala. It does not reveal the present whereabouts of Miss Stone, but says she is in good health and has been well treated by the brigands, especially in the earlier stages of the abduction. Latterly, in consequence of the vigorous pursuit by Turkish troops, she has been subjected to privations.

Miss Stone adds that the brigands demand a ransom of £25,000 Turkish, ($110,000.)

The opinion is expressed in Constantinople that the Bulgarian-Macedonian Committee was actively concerned in the abduction of the missionary.

SOFIA, Sept. 27.—The Bulgarian Government denies the statement of the Turkish Government that the abductors of Miss Stone, the American missionary, sought refuge in Bulgaria.

A search for the missing missionary which was instituted in this country has proved fruitless. The frontier guard has been reinforced to prevent a passage of the brigands.

WILL NOT PAY RANSOM.

American Board Considers that Miss Stone's Case Is a Matter for the Federal Government.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 27.—The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions will resist the demand of $110,000 ransom for the release of Miss Helen M. Stone of Chelsea, Mass., the American missionary now held by Bulgarian brigands.

When shown to-day a statement by Dr. Cregan, New York Secretary of the American Board, that the ransom would be a dangerous precedent, the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, Secretary of the American Board, expressed his hearty approbation.

"The board would never consider such a proposition," he said. "The rescue of Miss Stone is in the hands of the Government. We have had missionaries in Turkey for two generations, but never a case like this. Should we offer a ransom, missionaries would never be safe from capture."

When notified to-day that the State Department at Washington had opened negotiations for the rescue of Miss Stone delight was expressed at the offices of the American Board.

"I am glad to hear this," said Dr. Smith, "for it is plain enough that the brigands were Bulgarians and not Turks. Bulgaria, however, is a dependency of Turkey, and our communication with the Turkish Government will not be broken off. We have now every hope that Miss Stone will be rescued."

KITCHENER'S DISSATISFACTION.

He Is "Seriously Reconsidering His Position"—His Hands Said to be Tied in South Africa.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Pall Mall Gazette of yesterday afternoon confirmed the rumor, published by The Daily News, of differences between Lord Kitchener and Mr. Brodrick, the Secretary of State for War. It added that, as a result of the disagreement, Mr. Brodrick had had a long interview with the King.

The Pall Mall Gazette declares that it was in a position to say that Lord Kitchener was dissatisfied with the partial enforcement of martial law in South Africa, wanting it proclaimed at Cape Town and elsewhere. He also desired more serious penalties for rebellion, and better reinforcements.

Lord Kitchener, the paper said, took over the command with the explicit understanding that his hands were not to be tied, but, as this condition was not carried out, "he is seriously reconsidering his position."

MORE SOUTH AFRICAN HONORS.

Lady Sarah Wilson and Major Burnham, the American Scout, Among Those Decorated.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A long list of honors and promotions conferred for service in South Africa occupies twenty-seven closely printed pages of The London Gazette.

Companionships of the Bath, the Distinguished Service Order, and the Order of St. Michael and St. George and brevets have been scattered with a lavish hand throughout all ranks and branches of the imperial forces.

Major Burnham, the American scout, who was on the staff of Lord Roberts, gets a Companionship of the Distinguished Service Order, Lady Sarah Wilson is decorated with the Royal Red Cross, and Col. Cartwright of the Canadian Corps, becomes a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Half a dozen other Canadians receive Companionships in the Distinguished Service Order. They include Molloy, the blind trooper.

KING EDWARD RECEIVES AMBASSADOR CHOATE.

Expresses His Deep Sympathy with Mrs. McKinley and the American People.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—King Edward received United States Ambassador Choate in audience at Marlborough House this morning, and personally renewed to him his expressions of deep sympathy and condolence with Mrs. McKinley and the American people on account of the assassination of President McKinley.

Mr. Choate left with the King a letter, as follows:

"I desire to express in person my sincere appreciation of your Majesty's constant sympathy with Mrs. McKinley and the American people in their distress and bereavement, and the profound thanks of my countrymen for this unfailing interest."

The audience was strictly private. No one but the King and Mr. Choate was present in the India Room, where it was held. It is learned that the King was most cordial in his remarks, expressing warm regard for America and the Americans.

His Majesty received the news of the attack on President McKinley at the second station from Kiel, and, members of his entourage say, was deeply affected. He personally wrote a message to Mrs. McKinley.

King Edward Goes to Balmoral.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and the children of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York left London for Balmoral last evening. Special precautions were adopted to insure their safety.

KING ALFRED MEMORIAL.

Authors' Society's Plans—Dr. Lubeck to Preach in St. Paul's.

At a meeting of the American Authors' Society at 32 Broadway yesterday afternoon it was decided that the Rev. Dr. H. Lubeck, rector of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in Fifty-seventh Street, would preach the sermon in St. Paul's Chapel on Sunday evening, Oct. 27, in commemoration of the one thousandth anniversary of the death of King Alfred.

It was also announced that Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and Capt. Mahan would be among the speakers at the banquet to be given by the society at Delmonico's on Monday, Oct. 28.

Church Temperance Legion Games.

The annual athletic competition of the Church Temperance Legion will be held at the Columbia Oval, William's Bridge, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The events will be as follows: 65-yard run, 220-yard run, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, 220-yard hurdle race, one-mile relay race, one-mile bicycle race, three-mile bicycle race, running high jump and running broad jump.

CHINA MAY SELL WARSHIPS.

Russia Said to Offer $2,625,000 for Cruisers and Other Vessels of the Pei-Yang Squadron.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Shanghai to The Times says it is persistently reported that the Chinese Government is negotiating for the sale of five foreign-built cruisers—the Hai-Chi, the Hai-Tien, the Hai-Shen, the Hai-Shew, and the Hai-Yung—to Russia.

The cruisers were formerly part of the Pei-Yang squadron.

By The Associated Press.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 27.—China is favorably considering Russia's offer to purchase the Pei-Yang squadron, consisting of three fast cruisers, four torpedo-boat destroyers, and some third-class cruisers.

The price, 5,000,000 rubles, ($2,625,000,) will be deducted from the war indemnity.

The five cruisers named in the foregoing are the best warships that China owns. The Hai-Tien and Hai-Chi were launched in 1897 from the yards of the Armstrongs, at Elswick, England. They are each of 4,300 tons' displacement. They have strong protective decks and steel conning towers, and a guaranteed speed of 24 knots an hour. Their armament is formidable, and, according to E. Weyl, the English expert, compares favorably with that of many cruisers of much larger displacement.

The other cruisers mentioned were also built in 1897, at the Vulcan Yards, Stettin, Germany. They are of 2,950 tons' displacement each, and have steel decks. Their guns are protected by steel shields, and they have a guaranteed speed of 19.5 knots.

PRAISES AMERICAN TROOPS.

Gen. Gaselee, Who Was British Commander in China, Says They Are Capable of Great Things.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Gen. Sir Alfred Gaselee, who was Commander of the British forces in China, was interviewed today regarding the international troops in China. He said the Americans were especially well equipped with hospital and commissariat, and spared no expense in making their troops comfortable. He added:

"We always got on splendidly with our American comrades. It is most important that we should keep in with these fine soldiers. Both the officers and men seemed to me to be full of soldierly spirit, and capable of great things. All ranks of our army got on splendidly with them, and I feel sure that such intercourse helped to cement the friendship which, I trust, will always exist between us."

Sir Alfred said he did not think there was any danger of a serious rising in China. In his opinion, during the railroad dispute at Tien-Tsin there never was any danger of an actual collision, as the British and Russian troops were held so well in hand.

INDIAN RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Survey of Quetta Extension Line Sanctioned—Russian Press Alarmed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A cablegram to The Times from Simla says the Government has sanctioned the survey for the railway from Quetta to Nushki, along the new route to Eastern Persia.

The work of the engineers is regarded as of great importance, as the route is selected for its strategic features.

Judging by recent articles in the Russian press, the projected Western extension of the Quetta (Beluchistan) Railway is viewed with much alarm in the Czar's empire. The Germans checkmated Russia in regard to the Bagdad Railway, and it seems that Russian diplomacy will receive another setback if the Quetta-Nushki line is built.

The Novoe Vremya said three weeks ago: "The English have already completed the surveys and tracing of the track of the Quetta extension line through Northern Beluchistan to Seistan. Our example has borne fruit. The rapidity with which we built the Transcaspian Railway has found a ready emulator in England, in evidence of which we may point to the extraordinary expedition shown in Lord Kitchener's construction of the Soudan Railway. We may take it for granted, therefore, that within the very near future England will have brought Northwestern India into direct railway communication with Eastern Persia.

"England will then be in possession of another base from which she may attack us in Central Asia, and, it is needless to add, she will monopolize the new markets opened up by the Western extension of her Indian railway system. In order to complete the new communication, it will only be necessary to connect Seistan with Bussorah, but before that is accomplished, and before the German Bagdad Railway has become an accomplished fact, Russia's railway projects in Persia will have been advanced to an important stage. Our influence at Teheran is still all-powerful, and the time has now arrived, or is rapidly approaching, when we should take the fullest advantage of the privileged facilities we command in the dominions of the Shah."

WARSHIPS USE NOVA SCOTIA COAL.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Times says that British warships have recently been using Cape Breton (N. S.) coal for the first time. It is stated that vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron will call frequently at Sydney for coal.

WANT DR. LORIMER TO STAY.

Tremont Temple Takes Measures to Keep Pastor in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 28.—The Executive Board of Tremont Temple, in a session of nearly two hours to-night considered the call of the Madison Avenue Church of New York to their pastor, the Rev. George C. Lorimer, D. D. The meeting was an unusually large one, for almost every member was in attendance, including four of the five women, and the discussion was full, frank, and earnest.

The call was discussed in every light, and finally, by a unanimous rising vote, the board voted that a special committee of five and their Chairman, Deacon O. M. Wentworth, should wait upon Dr. Lorimer at once and confer with him, and do everything in their power to retain him in Tremont Temple.

"We will give Dr. Lorimer anything he wants, and everything that can be done to keep him with us will be done," said Deacon Wentworth this evening at the conclusion of the meeting of the Executive Board. "We will wait upon him early to-morrow morning, and intend that no one else shall reach him until we have exhausted every argument and every plea to keep him with us.

"Boston needs him, New England needs him, and we of the temple need him, and we want the co-operation of all New England in keeping him with us.

"'Of course,' said Mr. Wentworth, 'the New York offer has its inducements to Dr. Lorimer, who is under a great strain as the executive head of the temple's famous congregation. The matter of salary does not enter into the question at all, for Dr. Lorimer refused to take an additional thousand dollars a year which we voted to him about a year ago, and we are willing to pay him to-day more than he is willing to take."

Frothingham Wins at Lenox.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 27.—The finals for the Lenox Cup in the Lenox Golf Club tournament were played to-day and won by Samuel Frothingham of Lenox, who beat C. B. Cory of Oakley in an exciting thirty-six-hole match by only 1 up. Frothingham was the winner last year, and if he wins once more the trophy will become his personal property. At the end of the morning round of eighteen holes Frothingham led by 3 holes. Cory struck a winning streak in the afternoon, and made the second hole in two strokes, the only time this has happened during the tournament. His first nine holes in the afternoon were done in 39 to Frothingham's 40. The score then varied until the sixteenth, when it was even. Both men did the next in four, and the match was not won until the last hole, when Frothingham went down in 5 to Cory's 6. To-morrow the semi-finals and the finals for the President's Cup will be played.

LONG ISLAND CITY TUNNEL SCHEME

Rapid Transit Board Considering Company's Petition.

Electrical Equipment for Subway Power House—Engineer Parsons and August Belmont Going to Europe.

President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad appeared before the Rapid Transit Commission at its meeting yesterday afternoon and submitted the petition of the Long Island Extension Railroad Company for permission to build a tunnel from Long Island City to a point in this borough near Forty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, in Long Acre Square. No official action was taken on the petition, but the Board will probably announce its position on the subject next week.

With Mr. Baldwin was the counsel of the Long Island Railroad. Together they explained their scheme. Beginning at Thompson Avenue, Long Island City, where the tracks of the Long Island road intersect that thoroughfare, it is the purpose to build a two-track tunnel to a point on the East River front between Fifth and Sixth Streets, Long Island City; thence to go under the river with two steel tubes, these running into a two-track tunnel on this side of the river. The tunnel on this side, if the plan is permitted, will run across under Thirty-third Street to Seventh Avenue, then up the avenue to Long Acre Square and Forty-fifth Street. The plan calls for various stations in this borough connecting with subway stations.

On leaving the Board's rooms President Baldwin said that the cost of the tunnel planned would be about $5,000,000.

In the petition it was stated that the company was willing to insure reasonable compensation to the city. Three per cent. of the gross earnings was suggested. Work will be begun whenever the city authorities give their permission, and the company says the construction will require four years from the time of starting.

Although the members of the Rapid Transit Commission would not commit themselves as to what action would be taken about the petition, it is understood that "how much" is the main point of issue—what the city is to get out of it, in short. John B. McDonald, Rapid Transit Subway contractor, sent to the commission a report on the electrical equipment to be installed in the power house of the subway. Mr. McDonald described the electrical apparatus to be bought in terms of kilowatts. A watt, one one-thousandth of a kilowatt, is a practical electrical unit of the rate of working in a circuit, being the rate when the electromotive force is one volt and the intensity of circuit one ampere.

There will be in the new plant, situated at Eleventh Avenue between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, six 5,000 kilowatt alternators, three 250 kilowatt exciters, twenty-six 1,500 kilowatt rotary converters, seventeen 500 kilowatt transformers, eight motor generator starting sets, and the necessary switchboard arrangements. The alternators will be of the three-phase type, operating at twenty-five cycles a second and wound for 11,000 volts.

Contracts will soon be awarded for the construction of these supplies. Already the Allis-Chalmers Company and the Babcock and Wilcox Company are making for the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company eight 7,500 horse power engines and forty-eight 600 horse power boilers for use in the plant.

All the apparatus, Contractor McDonald announced, is to be of standard type. Together with the land for the new plant, work upon which will begin next Spring, the company gets the right to use and patrol the water front of the block. Six engines will be operated in the power house at the start, and as many more will probably be added eventually. The plant will distribute more power than any other in the world. The board approved Mr. McDonald's report.

William Barclay Parsons, chief engineer of the commission, with August Belmont, head of the Rapid Transit Construction Company, is to make a tour of Europe, examining underground railroads in various cities. Mr. Belmont's personal staff of assistants is going, too. Mr. Parsons will sail on the Deutschland on next Thursday. Mr. Belmont on the Campania two days later. The chief engineer is being sent by the Rapid Transit Commission officially. He will join the others in London, whence all of them are to go to Paris.

EDWARD EGGLESTON FEEBLE.

Famous Hoosier Author Fears He May Not Be Able to Complete His History.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 27.—Edward Eggleston, the author, is in such ill health that he fears he may not be able to complete his history of the United States. He was here to-day on his way from New York to his old home at Madison, Ind., where he proposes to take a brief rest in order to recuperate. He is very anxious to finish this work, which is intended for use in schools. He says that if he is allowed to complete this it will be his last book.

Mr. Eggleston is prematurely old. While his mind is clear he suffers from a loss of memory for names. He is troubled also at present with an aggravated case of gout. He has another incomplete work dealing with the seventeenth century. The first volume is entitled "Beginning of a Nation." He says he probably will never finish this book.

MILLBROOK HORSE SHOW.

Among New York Prize Winners Is Mrs. Albert Young, Who Captures Four.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The Millbrook Horse Show opened to-day on the beautiful green of the Halcyon Hall, and there was an attendance of nearly 2,000 society people. The decorations consisted of flags and bunting, and a band furnished music while the show was in progress.

More New York people than usual are attending. Extensive arrangements have been made for to-morrow, when twenty classes of high jumpers, four-in-hands, tandems, and roadsters will be judged.

Nine events were judged this afternoon. The animals entered formed a large circle around the judges' stand, which was located in the centre of the green. Among the prize winners in the New York contingent was Mrs. Albert Young, to whom were awarded the blue ribbons in the roadster class of 15.2 hands and over and the class for ladies' roadsters. She also received second premium in the class for high steppers and second in the tandem class.

William H. Barnard of New York captured first prize in the tandem class and first for the best high stepper. To Mrs. J. G. Moore of New York was awarded the third prize in saddle horse class, for mares under 15.3 hands, up to carrying 160 pounds.

A number of first and second premiums went to Oakleigh Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Dieterich, and Mrs. A. E. Dieterich of Millbrook.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 27.—Mrs. E. Rollins Morse gave a luncheon this afternoon at her new villa, in Bellevue Avenue. The decorations were pink dahlias for the table's centrepiece and vases of white roses about the rooms.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow closed their cottage to-day and went to New York.

Judge Henry W. Bookstaver, R. L. Fowler, Thomas Janney, and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson returned from New York to-day.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, accompanied by her son and daughter, went to New York to-day.

Mrs. George H. Norman and Miss Edith Norman, who have been in Europe for nearly a year, are expected at their cottage here in a few days.

Miss Caroline Ogden Jones closed her cottage at Ochre Point to-day and went to New York.

Prof. Allan Marquand of Princeton is visiting his father, Henry G. Marquand, at Linden Gate.

H. Ray Miller, who has occupied a cottage here during the past Summer, has closed his Newport season.

Mrs. George B. Bowdoin, who has been a guest of Mrs. Robert M. Cushing, returned to New York to-day.

Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor will give a luncheon at the Golf Club to-morrow afternoon.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With the cup race down the bay and the Horse Show at Tuxedo, the heart of society, to use a French phrase, beats evenly between the two. There will be, however, a very large number of yachts at the race, and the boat of the New York Yacht Club will be crowded. Many of the fashionables have, however, gone to Newport for the week, and there are several house parties at country seats on the Hudson.

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The Germanic, which arrived from Liverpool, had among her passengers Miss K. M. Agnew, Mrs. L. B. Atterbury, the Misses Atterbury, the Misses Barney, W. J. Bull, M. P., Mr. and Mrs. Platt Howard, Miss Howard, the Hon. G. W. Spencer Lyttleton, the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, Mrs. Mackay, the Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, Mrs. Parkhurst, the Right Hon. Thomas Sinclair, and G. Wedderspoon.

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Mrs. Charles E. Tracy and the Misses Tracy will sail to-day on the Pretoria. On the same ship are booked Miss Alice M. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Payne, and Miss E. E. Ellis. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Falconer, Miss Louise Falconer, and Bruce McLean Falconer, who have been abroad since last April, sailed for New York on the Campania Sept. 21.

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Mrs. James W. Markoe has gone to San Francisco for the Episcopal Convention. She is among the guests of J. Pierpont Morgan. Miss Amy Townsend is also a guest of Mr. Morgan. The party will be away about a month.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will return to Newport this evening. Mrs. Oelricks will close her house there about Oct. 1.

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Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, who have been at Saratoga this Summer, have gone for several weeks to Atlantic City before returning to New York for the Winter.

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The wedding of Miss Edith Babcock, sister of Charles Percival Babcock, and Eugene Pintard Bicknell, is scheduled to take place in Christ Church, Riverdale on the Hudson, on the afternoon of Wednesday, Oct. 9.

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The restaurants were almost as gay yesterday as the day preceding the races, and those who had suffered severely from mal de mer had entirely recovered. There were lunching in the palm garden of the Waldorf, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Charles Childs, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. Ladenberg, Mrs. F. O. Beach, who had with her Lady Sarah Wilson; Lady Cunard, Miss Alberta Sturgis, Lady Newborough and her mother, Mrs. Carr; Miss Eads, and Messrs. J. J. Astor, John R. Drexel, W. H. Neilson, Creighton Webb, Ralph Preston, George Keppel, and others.

MEMORIES OF THE TIMES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article "THE NEW YORK TIMES Fifty Years Ago," published in your issue of to-day, summarizes most entertainingly the contents of THE TIMES's first issue, but there are a few things that you have passed over which seem to me worth indicating. First of all, that saving grace of quiet humor that distinguishes THE TIMES of to-day was quite as notable in 1851—vide the "heading" of the item recording the arrival of six vessels at the port on the previous Tuesday, carrying 1,300 immigrants, is simply "They Come." The "News by Mail" speaks of Boston in the assumed tone of envious gibing and condescending patronage that has from time immemorial amazed Bostonians who have never traveled, as "the city of notions"; another item tells of finding a venerable lobster in Boston Harbor which "from the great quantity of barnacles which decorated its exterior must have been one of the oldest inhabitants." A dispatch from the State Fair at Rochester says: "Barnum and his elephants are here and Jenny Lind is expected to-morrow"; and a telegram from Toronto, to the effect that the Government offices have closed for a couple of weeks, and that immense numbers of citizens are going to the railroad celebration in Boston, is headed "Removal of the Seat of Government in Canada." And, finally, the report of President Fillmore's visit to Boston records that he was received everywhere along the line of parade with "wildest enthusiasm, characteristic of the American people, although rather inconsistent with the staid, pure character which is usually ascribed to the 'city of notions.'"

And there is unconscious humor in the "ads," too, as in the "Special Notice" of The Welcome Guest (a weekly periodical) we are informed that there is printed in the current issue "a remarkable article upon the 'Cosmogony of the Creation, dictated by John the Divine through the wrappings.'"

But there is the note of—tragedy you can't call it; brutal sin and its retribution is better—that proves once more that there is nothing new under the sun. When I read "To Have and to Hold" recently I certainly never thought to find the name of that splendid sinner, Lord Carnal, duplicated in real life; but in the local news of THE TIMES of Sept. 18, 1851, I read that on the next day Henry Carnal, a Frenchman, is to be executed at the Tombs for murder.

As I look at the announcement of Miss Catherine Hayes's concert in Tripler Hall I see the name of dear old Mme. Maretzek, the harpist—young Mme. Maretzek then. The young men who went to the Italian opera at the Academy of Music twenty and thirty years afterward remember her well in the orchestra, with spectacles on nose, placidly knitting when her instrument was not in use. The last time I think she played in public was at Wallack's up-town theatre, in 1885, when Miss Mary Anderson played her last engagement here in "A Winter's Tale." The old harpist has gone to her eternal rest now, but there still lingers the fragrance of the life of a good woman and a fine artiste. The only person now alive, I think, who took part in that concert is Mr. Frederick Bergner, the 'cello player, who last Spring retired from active work in the Philharmonic Orchestra, after a membership of fifty years.

At Brougham's Lyceum, corner Broadway and Broome Street, "Guy Mannering" is followed by the farce "Yacht Races," which is quite as apropos just now as fifty years ago; and which, I make no doubt, was as entertaining to readers of THE TIMES visiting John Brougham's playhouse as must have been the thoroughly English groanings of The London Times, Spectator, and Examiner, published on the first page, with their amusing procession of grumbling, patronage, and final grudging admission of American superiority, compelled by that sense of fair play which generally comes to the front in an Englishman—finally. Mrs. Maeder is, I think, the only member of the cast of "Yacht Races" still alive.

Looking over the advertisements of "New Publications," I notice, among D. Appleton & Co.'s offerings, "Sunbeams and Shadows, and Buds and Blossoms; or, Leaves from Aunt Minnie's Portfolio." The title tells the whole story! How rococo it is! Was there ever a type of books that has gone out so completely as this?

One turns from this to learn, on scanning Dr. Felix Gouraud's advertisement, that "his Liquid Vegetable Rouge is equally in demand by all pale-faced ladies or gentlemen," and that "one touch of this splendid color dies the cheeks a splendid and permanent rose color."

Interesting things to note are the differences in spelling that the growth of a living language in fifty years has caused. In THE TIMES of 1851 it was a new feature in "connexion," &c.; yachts were between 60 and 70 "tune" burden, and people "cyphered" up things before going ahead.

Let me note one omission in your jubilee supplement: You had hundreds of advertisements from firms in business fifty and more years, many from out of town; what a pity you did not secure one from the oldest business house in America—the firm of Francis Perot's Sons, mailsters, Philadelphia, founded in 1680, which noted its two hundredth anniversary in 1880. There is but one corporation older in the United States—the New Jersey Proprietors, which still maintains a shadowy but indubitably legal existence, with an office, I think, at Perth Amboy.

If there are any other readers of THE TIMES who have extracted so much pure pleasure from the Jubilee Number and fac simile of the first issue as I have, they are to be much congratulated. F. E. H.

New York, Sept. 26, 1901.

MAJOR CONOVER'S FUNERAL

Officer of the Seventh Regiment Buried with Military Honors.

Coffin Placed on a Caisson and Escorted by Five Companies—Church Crowded with the Dead Man's Friends.

Major Augustus Whitlock Conover of the Seventh Regiment, who died on Tuesday at Bayshore, L. I., was buried yesterday in the family plot at Greenwood Cemetery, after funeral services of a most impressive character at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, at Fifty-seventh Street. They were attended by the entire Seventh Regiment, other officers of the National Guard, and a large throng of friends.

To do honor to the memory of its officer all the ten companies of the Seventh Regiment reported for parade at the armory. The escort companies, under the command of Major Charles E. Lydecker, were A, D, F, G, and K. The other companies paraded as mourning companies. The honors fell to Companies A and B, of which Major Conover was at various times an officer. Company A, the firing party, was commanded by Capt. George A. Schastey. From Company B, commanded by Major William H. Palmer, was selected the bearers, First Sergt. J. R. Stewart, Quartermaster Sergt. R. F. Kennellis, Sergts. W. M. Halsted, E. P. Fowler, G. H. Fraser, and C. G. Alleyn, and Corps. G. H. Gilman and H. B. Kyle.

At the armory reported a detail of the Second Battery with a caisson The detail went with the caisson and Company A as an escort to the Conover residence, at 111 East Sixty-ninth Street, where the casket was placed on the caisson. It was covered with an American flag, and on this were placed the dead officer's plumed shako and sword and a beautiful floral wreath. Military honors were observed when the caisson reached the armory, and soon after the regiment, with Col. Daniel Appleton, Lieut. Col. W. H. Kipp, and staff, colors draped, headed by its band, with Bandmaster H. L. Humphreys, began the march to the church.

Here were assembled more than 200 family and business friends of the dead, and members of the Olympic Club, the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith and staff of the Fifth Brigade in uniform, Col. W. G. Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment and staff, and Line Captains J. H. Wells, E. B. Bruch, L. W. McLeod, A. L. Robertson, and L. L. Clarke. With the National Guard officers were Brig. Gen. W. S. Worth, United States Army, in civilian attire, and Col. James Powell, United States Army, in uniform. Also present and in uniform were Lieut. Col. N. E. Thurston of Gen. Roe's staff, Col. Edward Duffy, Sixty-ninth Regiment, and Col. M. Marvis, Eighth Regiment. Inspector Walter A. Thompson and Capt. J. J. Lantry had charge of police arrangements. They had to deal with a crowd of several thousand persons.

The Seventh formed on the west curb of Madison Avenue while the casket was carried into the church by the non-commissioned officers of Company B. It was placed before the dais and flanked by the regimental flags. Around it were banked a score of floral tributes. Near it were the seats of the family mourning party. The chief mourners were the widow, her daughters, the Misses Clara, Amy, Lillian, and Mary Conover, and her mother, Mrs. Robinson. When the members of the regiment filled in the entire seating capacity of the church was occupied.

The services were simple. The Rev. Dr. Abbot E. Kittredge, the pastor, officiated. He was assisted by the Rev. Dr. W. D. Street. Edwin Cary was the organist, and Perry Averill choirmaster. After Chopin's Prelude, "Lead, Kindly Light," was sung, prayer and readings from the Scriptures followed. "Abide with Me" preceded an address by Dr. Kittredge.

He said that Major Conover needed no eulogy. All present knew him, and he thanked God for such knowledge. His character and life were conspicuous for fidelity to duty, gentleness and all that is noble in a man, qualities that shone in the circle of his home. He was a Christian, knew God and trusted in Jesus Christ as his Saviour. The speaker found abundant consolation in the virtues of the dead, and a lesson in his life and immortality. He lived as should all, with eternity in view.

Mlle. Adèle L. Baldwin sang Ambrose's solo, "One Sweetly Solemn Thought," and after prayer "Nearer, My God, to Thee" was sung by the congregation. Its rendering, because of the preponderance of robust male voices, was profoundly impressive. Chopin's Funeral March was played while all filed past the casket.

The colors were drooped and arms presented, and the band played a dirge when Dr. Kittredge appeared at the porch of the church escorting the casket. It was placed on the caisson, and the funeral cortège started through Fifty-seventh Street to Fifth Avenue. At Twenty-sixth Street it turned to First Avenue and went by way of Twenty-fourth Street to Avenue A, where the regiment formed while the caisson passed. At the ferry house the casket was transferred to a hearse. Col. Appleton and his staff accompanied the firing party and the mourners to Greenwood Cemetery.

After the committal at the grave by Dr. Street and the last military honors, three volleys, Bugler W. H. Allen sounded "Taps."

J. RIDGWAY MOORE DEAD.

Once Popular Society and Club Man Expires in This City.

J Ridgway Moore, at one time one of the best-known society men in this city, died Thursday at 45 West Thirty-ninth Street, where he had been stopping for a short time.

Mr. Moore came of an old Philadelphia family, the foundation of whose wealth had been laid by an ancestor who was a contractor for the building of streets, hence the saying that the Moores made their money out of Philadelphia street dust. He was born about fifty-nine years ago. As a young man he was one of the mainstays of society life. In the days when Delmonico's place, at Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, saw the birth of the Assembly Balls, he led almost every important cotillion. His popularity continued until, in 1893, he figured as co-respondent in a divorce suit, as the result of which he was, for the time being, ostracized by his acquaintances. He gave up his position as Treasurer of the Jessup & Moore Paper Company and went to Europe, where he had lived most of the time since then.

Mr. Moore was related to many well-known people. He was a cousin of Mrs. John Jacob Astor and a brother of Bloomfield Moore, whose widow, recently deceased, backed the Keely motor. His aunt is the Countess de Ganay of Paris. Count de Ganay was secretary to the late Comte de Paris. Mr. Moore was also related to the late "Plus" Moore. At one time Mr. Moore was a member of the Seventh Regiment. At the time of his death he was a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, Tuxedo, and Camera Clubs. The funeral will take place on Monday next at noon at St. Stephen's Church, Tenth Street, above Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

REV. A. H. MOMENT DROPPED.

Pastor Who Was Suspended for Indiscretion Retired by His Church.

The Trustees and congregation of the Emanuel Presbyterian Church of Flatbush held a secret meeting last night and quietly dropped the pastor, the Rev. Alfred H. Moment, who some months ago was suspended for conduct unbecoming a minister and afterward tried for falsehood by the Presbytery.

At the time it was declared that he had been guilty of moral indiscretion. He resented the proceedings against him and accused the Presbytery of oppression, but at last admitted his error and was reinstated as pastor of the church. He only preached a few times when gradually he withdrew from the religious and social interests of the church, and little has been seen of him for weeks.

It was said after the meeting that a call had been extended to the Rev. Dr. Robert Meredith, a brother of the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church.

New British Tobacco Company.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The British Tobacco Company was registered in London yesterday, the subscribers including Messrs. Duke, Fuller, and Harris of the American Tobacco Company. The purpose of the new organization is to acquire the interest of Ogden's, Limited, the big British tobacco concern.

IN THE SHOPS.

Crystal is coming more and more into vogue for many things, and attractive pieces for the writing desk are to be found in it. There is a paper knife, for one thing, of the style of a carving knife, the blade of crystal and the handle of gilt. There is a pen tray of the crystal with a pen rack in the metal secured to the back, crystal and gilt candlesticks, a big slab of crystal with handles of the gilt forming a rolling blotter, the inkstand, of course, and a paper weight with a representation of an Egyptian woman in metal at the top.

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True Eton jackets are monopolized by the boys, and a lad of ten or a dozen years who goes to a smart tailor for his clothes will wear a short Eton jacket reaching just to the waist line, a black vest to match, and turnover collar of white linen. To be worn with these are long trousers of light gray. If the boy wishes to see himself in advance in this array he has only to turn the pages of the dictionary, and there he will find a picture of Queen Elizabeth's Gate, Eton College, with Etonians in the foreground, dressed in the familiar old Eton style and with tall hat, which the American boy may not take to kindly.

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A neat Russian blouse for a smaller boy has the short, full trousers and a plain blouse with the opening at one side and straight. The suit is of dark blue cheviot and is finished with a coarse twilled red flannel, a straight band of it around the neck and another band carried down the opening and finishing with a point a few inches from the lower edge of the blouse. Gilt buttons are used with the suit. The Eton boy has the regular worsted buttons on his coat and vest.

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There are so many more articles of wearing apparel for women than for men that the latter are generally left out of shop matters. Here, however, is a handsome imported nightshirt which is in good taste and a little warmer than the regular article. It is of figured pique—an imported garment, which costs $3.

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Here is another hat—there is always another at this season—that is worth mentioning. This is of black and a pale gray felt, the low, round crown and under side of the broad rolling sailor rim of black and the upper side of the rim of the gray. Around the crown is a wreath of small dahlias of a combination of pink and turquoise blue, or some other peculiar tint of the celestial hue, which is infinitely varied. With the dahlias are mingled knots of a peculiar shade of salmon pink satin ribbon. This is the only trimming on the top of the hat, but beneath the brim in the back the ribbon is put on in a long arrangement of knots and ends over the hair, the postilion back that so many hats have this year.

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Very pretty is a blue silk petticoat, the material with a small woven figure. The lower edge of the skirt is trimmed with three flounces, first on the lower edge a four-inch flounce of a heavy cream lace, a straight flounce; above that another straight flounce of the silk, and again above this, nearly covering it, a festooned flounce, the lace running up into points at the top, where it is edged with a twist of baby velvet ribbon in white, and at each point or festoon, as it appears to be, is a rosette of the ribbon with long loops falling over the flounce.

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Never were black and white combinations more pronounced than this year. Here is a blouse of a delicate lace made over a flimsy, thin material of the same creamy tint as the lace. The whole blouse, sleeves and collar, is of this, but over it, for trimming, are broad bands of black velvet ribbon at least two inches in width. The upper one of these comes from the shoulder and turns a square corner, the ends meeting in a bow on the bust and giving something of the effect of a square neck. Below this is another band of the velvet half way below the bust line and waist, and which encircles the blouse and also finishes with a bow in front. Around the waist is another band, which simply hooks at one side. To break the plainness of the black there is a figure of applique and embroidery on each band, white figures with round centres of white velvet and rays of white silk embroidery radiating around them, turning them into suns, moons, or whatever the initiated may name them, set at intervals upon the velvet. There is a shaped cuff of the velvet upon the sleeves above a flare of lace, which has more of the sunbursts. The lace stock is simply finished with a line of black velvet at the top. Small rhinestone buckles finish the two velvet bows.

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It is noticeable in stocks that most of those upon the newest and smartest frocks are high but straight at the top, not running up higher in the back, as stocks of previous years have been.

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How is this for the trimming of a crêpe de chine frock? It is quite simple in design, and the only trimmings are big circles or round dots of pale blue—applications of velvet finished with a ring of embroidery in pale blue silk at the edge. The dots are in different sizes, the largest as large as a quarter, and others as small as a penny. There are not many of them, a line around the lower edge of the skirt, more at the waist, at the throat, and around the sleeves. The effect is good.

KIRKLAND B. ARMOUR DEAD.

Kansas City Packer Succumb

BOBS FIRST FOR MADDEN

Kentucky Turfman's Colt Earned a Long-Delayed Victory.

BESSIE McCARTHY A WINNER

Programme of Purses Made Fair Sport and Lively Betting at the Gravesend Track.

Expectations, long deferred, were realized at the Gravesend track yesterday when John E. Madden, the Kentucky turfman, who is fighting it out with the millionaires of the East for the leadership on the list of winning horse owners, at last saddled the colt Bobs for a winning race. That Bobs would win when his owner was ready has been a conviction among the racegoers of New York through all this season, but the difficulty to backers was to determine when Madden was ready. Bobs, who is well-bred and good looking, was backed at the beginning of his turf career by persons who know enough of Madden's methods to be certain that he is not in racing as a philanthropist, but Bobs lost and lost and lost, until some hasty persons began to believe that Madden, at last, was paying the expenses of a horse who never would earn the money expended on him, so often had he been beaten, in the poorest kind of maiden company.

Bobs was due yesterday, however, as those persons realized who thought to look about for Madden and his maiden when the horses were being prepared for the last race of the card at the Brooklyn track. Bobs did not appear on the track to warm up, nor did he appear in the paddock until the saddle call had sounded, when Bobs and his owner and jockey showed together, all looking equally fit and ready to go on and win. The race was for maidens three years old and upward, over the short six furlongs course, with ten horses running, of which Somerset was the favorite at a short price, Bobs being among the outsiders in the betting. Mounce had the mount on Bobs, and got away with a shade of disadvantage, but steadily the Madden combination worked to the front, while Somerset made the running, attended by Elegy.

At the head of the stretch the spectators decided that the race was between Somerset and Elegy, while when the horses reached the last furlong pole they were certain that the two horses named were the only ones with a chance to win. Then Bobs came with a rush from the rear, wearing down the leaders as if it were only play for him. Bobs got up in the last ten yards, and won in excellent style, drawing away at every stride as they reached the post, and showing to the satisfaction of the horsemen present that he has the making of a racehorse in him. Immediately after the race there were all sorts of reports of huge amounts that Madden had won by backing Bobs. The betting ring agreed that Madden had backed the colt, and that a number of the layers had lost heavily to Bobs, who started at 8 to 1, but Madden alone knows how much he won, and Madden declined to tell.

The remainder of the programme made good racing and lively betting in spite of the fact that the programme was composed entirely of overnight purse events. The track was dry and fast, and the attendance somewhat above the average. The crowd watched with intense interest the development of the new scheme of starting without a recall after the barrier goes up, and general satisfaction was expressed with the results attained yesterday, as no horses were left and no long delays at the post were experienced. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners at the Gravesend meeting; handicap; five and a half furlongs. William C. Whitney's King Hanover, ch. c., by Hanover-Lady Agnes, 122 pounds, (N. Turner,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won cleverly by a head; W. H. Sealey's Rockwater, ch. f., 114, (Wonderly,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by four lengths from John E. Madden's Pentecost, b. c., 113, (Mounce,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:06 4-5. Chilton, Carroll D., Flora Pomona, Numeral, and Emshee also ran. Value to the winner, $745. Chilton the post favorite at 8 to 5 and 3 to 5. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth. J. E. McDonald's Belle of Troy, ch. m., 5 years, by Fonso-The Belle, 107 pounds, (O'Connor,) 9 to 10 and 2 to 5, won easily by two lengths; W. C. Eustis's Knight of Rhodes, b. c., 4, 118, (T. Burns,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by a length from P. S. P. Randolph's The Amazon, b. f., 4, 97, (Wonderly,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Lambre, Terminus, Sunsolee, and St. Finnan also ran. Value to the winner, $860. Belle of Troy always the favorite. Winner trained by H. Harris.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old, at special weights; about six furlongs. J. H. Carr's Bessie McCarthy, b. f., by Charlester-Citronella, 110 pounds, (Wonderly,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by two lengths; J. R. & F. P. Keene's Early Eve, ch. f., 110, (Spencer,) even and 2 to 5, second by a half length from A. Featherstone's Wild Bess, br. f., 110, (O'Connor,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:11 2-5. Bella, Tchula, Donna Honora, Clipper, Past, Miss Patsy, and Anna Handspring also ran. Value to the winner, $600. Early Eve the favorite. Winner trained by T. G. Gaynor.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages, at special weights, with penalties and allowances; one and a sixteenth. William Lakeland's Ogden, br. h., aged, by Kilwarlin-Oriole, 122 pounds, (O'Connor,) 3 to 10 and out, won, ridden out, by a length; Perry Belmont's Fly Wheel, b. c., 2, 100, (Wonderly,) 6 to 1 and 1 to 3, second by twelve lengths from C. F. Dwyer's Ethics, b. c., 3, 116, (Cochran,) 20 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:46. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $640. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the Gravesend meeting; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. John J. McCafferty's Potente, b. g., 6 years, by Racine-Pow Wow, 106 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 5 to 2 and 3 to 5, won easily by a half length; Dwyer & McGuire's Bold Knight, ch. c., 4, 104, (H. Cochran,) 11 to 10 and 1 to 3, second by four lengths from T. J. Healey's Kinnikinic, br. g., aged, 110, (McCue,) 7 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:45 3-5. Nitrate and Animosity also ran. Value to the winner, $590. Bold Knight the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; special weights; about six furlongs. John E. Madden's Bobs, ch. c., 3 years, by Henry of Navarre-Soubrette, 108 pounds, (Mounce,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won ridden out by a head; J. B. Haggin's Elegy, ch. f., 105, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a half length from J. H. McCormick's Somerset, ch. c., 4, 112, (O'Connor,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:10 4-5. Irene Lindsey, Scotch Bush, Zemora, Kaili Boojum, Dr. Koerber, and Hops also ran. Value to the winner, $610. Somerset the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; about six furlongs. Modrine, 119 pounds; Sly, 108; Contend and Bedeck, 105 each; Templeton, Satire, and Stuart, 104 each; Tonicum, 102; Touraine, 98; Military, 97; Connie, 94.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and seventy yards. Kamara, 112 pounds; Toddy, 105; The Rhymer, 104; Smoke, 103; McAddie, 95; Rowdy, 93; Roxane, 90.

THIRD RACE.—The Flatlands Stakes, for two-year-olds; selling allowances; five furlongs. Francesco, 119 pounds; Leonald, 110; Arsenal, 106; Resumption, 105; Albert and Eddie Busch, 104 each; Prophetic, 103; Andy Williams and Man-o'-War, 102 each; Oclawaha, Broadstreet, Hindfeed, and Trump, 97 each; Accession, Lady Holyrood, and Pearl Finder, 94 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Third Special Stakes, for two-year-olds; weights seven pounds below the scale; about six furlongs. Heno and Sombrero, 115 pounds each; Endurance by Right, 112.

FIFTH RACE.—The Occidental Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a furlong. Advance Guard, 124 pounds; Herbert, 122; Kamara, 107; Toddy, 104; The Regent, 98.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; special weights; five and a half furlongs. Talisman, Major Tenny, Caller One, Chief Lally, Sir Solomon, Physician, Renold, Igniter, Major Daingerfield, Cornwall, Cast Iron, Pignet, Caughnawaga, Ibeid, Anak, Chief, and Slipthrift, 110 pounds each; Bijou, Batyah, and Cinders, 107 each.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; that have been winners at the Gravesend meeting; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Roxane, 106 pounds; Fatalist, 105; Lee King, Knight of the Garter, Wait Not, and Lone Fisherman, 104 each; Bowen, 100; Himself, 99; Tonicum, 95; Little Daisy, 92.

TUXEDO HORSE SHOW OPENS.

First Day's Success of This Annual Event on the New Grounds of the Association.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, Sept. 27.—Tuxedo's annual Horse Show, held by the Tuxedo Horse Show Association, began at the new Horse Show track on the old polo grounds here to-day. There were about 200 entries including some of the best horses in Orange County. Fourteen classes were judged to-day. P. Lorillard and E. H. Harriman carried off most of the first prizes. The most interesting event on the programme to-day was the class in which pacers were exhibited to victoria, horses counting 50 per cent. and appointment 50 per cent. The first prize was awarded to Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Richard Mortimer winning second.

Another very interesting class was the combination, single, first shown in harness, then under saddle; the judges studied long over this class, but finally awarded Dr. J. O. Green of Ringwood first, P. Lorillard taking second.

Single Horses in Harness, 15.1 and Under 15 Hands.—Won by P. Lorillard's Alcut, F. B. Keeck's Bob Roy second, Joseph T. Tower's Nutwood Maid third.

Pacers, Shown to Omnibus or Wagonette.—Won by Richard Mortimer's Dick and Dod, C. B. Alexander's Peacock and Chester second, Joseph T. Tower's Rough and Ready third.

Children's Single Ponies, 12.2 to 14.2 hands, driven by children not over sixteen years old.—Won by Miss S. Henning's Tabby, W. P. Hamilton's Shooting Star second, H. W. Munroe's Victoria third.

Ladies' Saddle Horses Under 15.1 Hands.—Won by P. Lorillard's Beau, Mrs. W. D. Davis's Lady Fanquier second, Richard Mortimer's Redsopt third.

Single Road Horses, Trotters, Long Tails.—Won by Theodore Frelinghuysen's Ashland Maid, E. H. Harriman's Max second, Charles S. Patterson's Alzadie third.

Pairs of Horses Driven to Victoria.—Won by C. B. Alexander, Richard Mortimer second.

Single Horses in Harness, Under 15.1 Hands.—Won by P. Lorillard's Beau; Miss S. Henning's Tabby, second, Mrs. J. J. Vatable's Foiette third.

Single Combination Horses Not Under 14.2 Hands, to be shown in harness and under saddle.—Won by Dr. J. C. Green's Doll Tearsheet, P. Lorillard's Hearts second, E. Victor Loew, Jr.'s, Fugue third.

Saddle Ponies Under 14.2 Hands.—Won by Price Collier's Duchess, E. H. Harriman's Jack second, E. H. Harriman's Marjorie third.

Tandems.—Won by P. Lorillard's Alcut and Cyclone, E. H. Harriman's Pilgrim and Farmer Boy second, and Mrs. J. J. Vatable's Lady Bess and Foiette third.

Children's Saddle Ponies, Under 14.2 Hands, ridden by children not over fifteen years.—Won by E. H. Harriman's Marjorie, E. H. Harriman's Carol second, E. M. Post's Sea Saw third.

Pairs in Harness, Under 15.1 Hands.—Won by P. Lorillard's Beau and Airs and Graces, W. P. Hamilton's Topaz and Turquoise second, Mrs. J. J. Vatable's Foiette and Yellow Kid third.

TURF HONORS FOR AMERICANS.

Croker's Horse Won the Barns Plate at Manchester Meeting.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Manchester September meeting opened auspiciously to-day for the Americans.

The Spaghetti filly, (Maher,) won the Two-year-old Plate.

Archduke II., (L. Reiff,) won the Friday Plate, (of 100 sovereigns, for two-year-olds and upward,) distance six furlongs.

Game Chick, (L. Reiff,) won the Autumn Breeders' Foal Plate, (of 1,000 sovereigns, for two-year-olds,) distance five furlongs.

The last race of the day, the New Barns Plate, (of 103 sovereigns, for two-year-olds,) distance one mile, was a clean sweep for the Americans. It was won by Richard Croker's Minnie Dee, (J. Reiff;) William C. Whitney's De Lacy, (L. Reiff,) was second, and Frank Gardner's Sandpiper II., ("Clem" Jenkins,) finished third.

RESULTS OF HARNESS RACES.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 27.—The first Grand Circuit harness meeting at Oakley Park ended this afternoon.

Captor is now a 2:10 performer. He got the mark in the third heat of the 2:13 trot this afternoon. He took the race with ease. Summary:

2:18 Class.—Trotting. Purse $1,000.

Captor, br. g., by Electric Bell, (Marvin)	1	1	1
Alan, b. g., (Turner)	2	2	2
Starmont, ch. g., (Wahl)	3	3	4
Trevlon A., br. h., (Anderson)	5	4	3
Senator K., blk. g., (Nuckols)	4	5	5

Time—2:14½; 2:14; 2:10.

2:10 Class.—Pacing. Purse $1,000.

Council Chimes, blk. h., by Chimes, (Snow)	1	1	1
Fred Kohl, b. h., (Cornell)	2	2	2
Ione, br. m., (Burns)	2	10	6
Balmy L., br. m., (Turner)	5	3	3
Frasier, ch. g., (McHenry)	3	9	9
G. W. D., blk. h., (Dunn)	4	5	4
Lula Frank, b. g., (Dwyer)	9	4	7
Lady Allright, ch. m., (Roth)	6	6	7
Richard A., b. g., (Nuckols)	7	8	8
Garnetta, br. m., (Hogan)	10	7	10
The Hero, br. h., (Berry)	Dis.		

Time—2:07¾; 2:09¾; 2:09¾.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 27.—Fifty thousand people attended the fourth day of the Queens-Nassau Counties Fair at Mineola to-day. The trotting and pacing card for the day was a good one, and the last race was so closely contested between Mary's Own, T. H. Brady, and Gertrude, that the grand stand crowd remained until the last heat, which was not run until after 6 o'clock. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Gentlemen's road horses, driven by owners; trotting; two out of three for silver cup.

Lottie, s m., (Gartrell)	2	1	1
Pearl J., b. m., (Gill)	1	2	2
Monetto, ch. g., (Duryea)	3	3	3
Elkador Girl, b. m., (Bayliss)	4	4	4

Time—2:32; 2:28¾; 2:27.

SECOND RACE.—2:35 class, trotting; purse, $800.

Bemay, blk. m., (Snyder)	1	1	1
Foreign Prince, b. g., (Bronk)	2	2	4
Master Chimes, b. g., (Huber)	4	4	3
Miss Kerker, b. m., (Smith)	dis.		

Time—2:24¼; 2:24¼; 2:27.

THIRD RACE.—2:20 class, pacing; purse, $400.

Mary's Own, blk. m., (Hollenbach)	7	3	1
Gertrude, ch. m., (Daly)	1	4	4
T. H. Brady, b. m., (Bennett)	3	1	2
George Gano, ch. g., (Huber)	4	2	2
Kitefoot, b. m., (Hayden)	6	6	3
Rubb, b. g., (Bowne)	8	8	5
Princetell, ch. g., (Davis)	2	5	dr.
Débutante, blk. m., (Murphy)	5	7	dr.

Time—2:22½; 2:20¼; 2:20½; 2:22; 2:22; 2:25.

DOVER, N. H., Sept. 27.—The most successful race meet ever held at Granite State Park was brought to a close to-day. Summary:

2:14 Class.—Trot; purse, $500, concluded.

Much Ado, br. g., by Judge Salisbury, (Kennedy)	4	5	3	4	1	1
Maurine, b. m., by Hinder Wilkes, (Turner)	1	1	2	2	3	2
Consuela S., b. m., by Directum, (Pierce)	2	2	1	1	2	3
Lissa Bee, b. m., (Middleby)	5	3	4	3	5	ro.
Dot Miller, b. m., (Walker)	3	4	5	5	4	ro.

Time—2:15½; 2:13¾; 2:14¼; 2:15; 2:17¼; 2:16¾; 2:20¾.

2:16 Class.—Pace; purse, $500.

Lady Bayard, b. m., by Bayard Wilkes, (Turner)	1	10	1	5	8	1
J. W. E., b. g., (Kimball)	5	6	7	3	1	2
George Wilton, ch. g., (Gillis)	7	1	2	9	9	3
Alsulan, br. m., (Manter)	10	4	9	7	5	ro.
Bill Dinebart, ch. g., (Dodge)	8	11	6	2	4	ro
Miss Austin, b. m., (Walker)	12	12	12	8	2	ro
Hobson, b. g., (Manley)	9	7	5	12	3	ro
Amber Sphinx, b. m., (Richardson)	11	9	10	6	6	ro
Bob Fitz, ro. g., (Holmes)	4	9	10	10	7	ro
Bonnie L., b. m., (O'Donnell)	3	3	11	11	dr.	
Viska, b. m., (Merrill)	6	5	3	1	ro.	
View View, ro. m., (Browser)	2	8	8	6	dis.	

Time—2:14½; 2:13¼; 2:17¼; 2:15½; 2:17¼.

2:19 Class.—Trot; purse, $500.

Limerick, b. g., by Prodigal, (Bass)	1	1	1
Effie G., b. m., (Walker)	2	2	3
Deceiver, g. g., (Merrill)	3	3	2
Easter Lily, b. m., (Palmer)	Dis.		

Time—2:14¾; 2:16¼; 2:17½.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Sept. 27. — The races at the Allentown fair to-day went to the favorites in straight heats. Maggie Mills won the 2:40 trot. Judge Swift second, Miss Sterling third. Best time—2:18¾.

Berdina won the 2:17 pace, Clotho second, Tyanna third. Best time—2:15.

The 3:00 trot or pace for country horses was won by Lady Chester, with Major Wellington second, and Ziva third. Best time —2:24½.

TAUNTON, Mass., Sept. 27.—The last day's racing at the Bristol County fair resulted to-day in straight wins in both events. The results:

2:27 Trot and Pace. Purse, $300.—Won by Kimball, b. g., (Wilbur;) Lady Mana, blk. m., (Durland,) second. Best time—2:23½.

2:40 Trot. Purse, $300.—Won by Hylie Bird, b. g., (Knapp;) Joevar, br. g., (Dexter,) second. Best time—2:25.

MALONE, N. Y., Sept. 27.—About 10,000 persons saw the closing races of the Franklin County Fair to-day. The track record was broken by Mazette in the free-for-all purse. The receipts for the entire fair will reach over $20,000. Summary:

2:25 Trot.—Purse $500. Won by Joe Scott, blk. g., (S. R. McLennon,) Cornwall, Ontario, who won the second, third, and fourth heats. Best time—2:21¼, in two heats.

Free for All.—Purse $1,800. Won by Mazette, b. m., (A. McDonald, Medford, Mass.,) in straight heats. Best time—2:07¾, in first heat. Time by quarters, 0:30; 1:01; 1:35; 2:07¾.

2:18 Trot.—Purse $1,000. Miliard Sowders, b. g., (William Barnedall, Jr., Bradford, Penn.,) won the first and fourth heats; Hanward, b. s., (A. McDonald, Medford, Mass.,) won the second and third heats. Best time—2:14¾, by Hanward. Darkness interfered, and by mutual agreement the money was divided as per summary, and all bets declared off.

Women's Golf in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Miss Bessie Anthony, the present Western golf champion, and Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor of Onwentsia, will meet to-morrow in the finals for the women's Western amateur golf championship. Miss Anthony broke the woman's record for the course to-day, making in 91 strokes, and defeating Mrs. W. A. Alexander of Exmoor by 7 up and 6 to go. Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor disposed of Miss "Johnny" Carpenter of Exmoor by 6 up and 4 to go.

Miss Emma Kirk of Onwentsia won from Miss M. Brower of Edgewater by 3 up and 2 to play, in the semi-finals of the Solace Cup. Mrs. A. A. Guilbert of Racine won from Miss Edyth Hoyt of Onwentsia by 3 up and 1 to play in the semi-finals contest for the Tyro Cup.

Golf Championship.

The Commercial Advertiser to-day will contain a complete, detailed description of final match between Walter J. Travis and Walter E. Egan at Atlantic City, with diagrams, plainly indicating every play made. With Pictorial Review (3 cents.)—Adv.

PENNANT FOR PITTSBURG

Baseball Championship Now Secure to Western Team.

LAST VICTORY OVER BROOKLYN

Game Seemed Won by the Champions of Last Year When Pittsburg Rallied and Earned Triumph.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 27.—The baseball championship of the National League of baseball clubs was decided to-day when the Pittsburg nine, with a victory earned over the Brooklyn club, clinched the claim of Pittsburg to the pennant, that team now having won a sufficient number of games to hold the championship emblem safe, even should it not win another of the games remaining on the schedule for the close of the season. Until the victory of this afternoon was won, there was the chance that the triumph might be wrested from the home club in the very end of the pennant series, and that chance, slight as it seemed, was sufficient to draw a record crowd for the season to the local grounds.

With the result that was attained, however, Pittsburg holds the pennant as surely as if the last game of the season had been played already, and the only interest in the championship series from now on will be as to the respective places that the other clubs will fill. Pittsburg, with the game won to-day, now has played 132 games in all, of which the team has won 87 and lost 45, making an average of 659, which figure it will be impossible for any of the clubs closest to the leaders to equal, even with an unbroken run of victories for the remainder of the year. The programme for the champions for the finish of the baseball season has not yet been decided on. Five more games are scheduled for Pittsburg, but how these will be played remains to be arranged.

No arrangements have been made for a post series of games between the champions and their next closest rivals in the league race. Such a final competition is usual among the leaders in the National League championship contest, but custom will hardly be followed this Fall.

The last game needed to place Pittsburg secure in the place of champion was fully worthy of the occasion, for the victory was a sensational one, wrested from the visitors after the Brooklyn team seemed sure of winning. Wagner enjoyed the honor of scoring the first and last runs for Pittsburg, and was an important factor in making the result, as he batted in the last two runs that tied the score, which, at the beginning of the eighth inning, was Brooklyn 4 and Pittsburg 2.

With Wagner on second base, Bransfield hit to left field, Wagner scoring on the hit, and with his run winning the pennant for his team. Straight through the game there was a splendid exhibition of clever and scientific baseball, the errors and misplays being only enough in evidence to make the good work of the players show to the best advantage through the contrast. The crowd, numbering about 4,000, was the most enthusiastic of the season here. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Davis, rf	0	1	3	1	0
Clarke, lf	1	0	2	0	0
Beaumont, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Wagner, ss	2	2	3	4	0
Bransf'd, 1b	0	2	9	1	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	2	1	2	0
Leach, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
Burke, 3b	0	1	4	3	2
Zimmer, c	1	1	2	2	1
Phillippi, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	5	10	27	15	4

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Keeler, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Sheck'd, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Dolan, cf	0	2	2	0	1
Kelley, 1b	1	1	10	1	0
Daly, 2b	0	1	2	3	0
Dahlen, ss	1	2	5	6	1
Irwin, 3b	0	0	1	3	0
Farrell, c	0	1	8	2	0
Kitson, p	1	2	1	2	1
Total	4	10	24	16	2

Pittsburg	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	..	5
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Dolan, Daly. Three-base hit—Davis. Sacrifice hits—Phillipi, Irwin. Double plays—Burke and Bransfield; Dahlen and Kelley; Daly, Dahlen and Kelly. First base on balls—Off Kitson, 2. Struck out—By Phillipi, 2; by Kitson, 2. Time of game—One hour and 55 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Burkett, lf	2	3	1	0	0
Heidrick, cf	2	2	1	0	0
Padden, 2b	1	0	5	7	1
Wallace, ss	2	2	2	3	0
Donovan, rf	1	1	1	1	0
Rich,son, 1b	0	1	13	1	0
Kruger, 3b	0	2	1	2	1
Heydon, c	0	1	3	1	0
Joyce, p	2	1	0	0	0
Total	9	13	27	14	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Brown, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Beaty, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
Flick, rf	0	0	3	1	0
Delehanty, lf	0	1	3	0	1
McFarl'd, c	0	1	1	0	1
Jennings, 1b	0	1	9	0	1
Hallman, 3b	0	0	1	2	1
Cross, ss	0	0	4	2	1
Townsend, p	0	0	0	1	0
Duggleby, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	0	2	24	10	5

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned runs—St. Louis, 5. Two-base hit—Kruger. Double plays—Wallace, Padden, and Richardson; Richardson and Wallace. Hit by pitcher—By Joyce, 2; by Townsend, 1. Bases on balls—Off Joyce, 1; off Townsend, 2. Struck out—By Joyce, 4; by Duggleshy, 2. Stolen bases—Donovan, 2; Heydon, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 3. Time—1:52. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Bay, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Harley, lf	1	0	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	1	10	1	0
Dobbs, cf	1	1	3	0	1
Magoon, ss	0	0	3	1	0
Steinf'dt, 3b	1	2	1	2	0
O'Brien, 2b	0	0	2	0	1
Hurley, c	0	0	8	0	0
Philips, p	0	0	0	2	1
Crawford*	0	1	0	0	0
Total	5	9	30	9	5

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Rickert, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	1	8	1	0
Demont, 2b	0	2	3	4	0
Lush, cf	0	1	4	0	0
Carney, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Lowe, 3b	0	1	0	0	0
Long, ss	0	0	3	5	1
Kittridge, c	0	0	7	1	0
Nichols, p	0	0	1	0	0
Stimmel, c	0	0	0	0	0
†Peitz	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	4	24	10	1

*Batted for Magoon in the tenth inning.
†Two out when winning run scored.

Boston	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—5

Two-base hit—Dobbs. Home run—Steinfeldt. Sacrifice hits—Long, Hurley, Tenney, and Demont. Struck out—By Philips, 6; by Pittinger, 6. Bases on balls—Off Philips, 1; off Pittinger, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Pittinger, 1. Umpires—Brown and Nash. Time of game—Two hours.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Rickert, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	1	8	1	0
Demont, 2b	0	2	3	4	0
Lush, cf	0	1	4	0	0
Carney, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Lowe, 3b	0	1	0	0	0
Long, ss	0	0	3	5	1
Kittridge, c	0	0	7	1	0
Nichols, p	0	0	1	0	0
Total	1	4	24	10	1

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Bay, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Harley, lf	0	0	0	0	1
Beckley, 1b	0	1	8	1	0
Dobbs, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Magoon, ss	0	0	3	4	0
Steinf't, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
O'Brien, 2b	0	1	5	3	0
Bergen, c	0	0	5	1	0
Stimmel, c	0	0	0	0	0
*Crawford	0	0	0	0	0
†Peitz	0	0	0	0	0
Hurley, c	0	0	0	0	0
Swomst't, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2	24	10	1

*Crawford batted for Bergen.
†Peitz batted for Stimmel.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Tenney. Struck out—By Stimmel, 4; by Nichols, 4. First base on balls—Off Stimmel, 5; off Nichols, 1. Double play—Demont, Long, and Tenney. Time of game—1 hour and 30 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nash and Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	87	45	.659	Boston	67	67	.500
Philadelphia	77	55	.583	New York	52	73	.400
Brooklyn	76	57	.571	Cincinnati	49	80	.380
St. Louis	70	63	.526	Chicago	51	84	.378

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.
Boston in Cincinnati.

American League Games.

At Washington—Chicago, 6; Washington, 4.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 14; Cleveland, 6.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 6; Detroit, 4.
At Boston—Boston, 7; Milwaukee, 2.

Baseball at Jaspar Oval.

The Cuban Giant baseball nine and the Madison Field Club team will meet to-morrow at Jaspar Oval in what promises to be one of the best games of the end of the season. All the stars of the Cuban nine will play, with Green of Baltimore to pitch, while the Madison team will be the strongest that can be put into the field, the players including "Willie" Deegan, late of the New Yorks, who will pitch.

On Local Bowling Alleys.

The Excelsior team won two games, the Mutual bowlers won one game and lost one, and the Bushwick Wheelmen five lost two games in the Greater New York bowling tournament on Thurn & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Excelsior Bowling Club—Cordes, 180; Hueter, 191; Rue, 170; Evans, 145; Totten, 172. Total, 858.

Bushwick Wheelmen—Butler, 151; Lotteries, 191; Maskwell, 168; Schrieber, 140; Landmann, 174. Total, 824.

SECOND GAME.—Mutual Bowling Club—Seyd, 178; Bishop, 209; Lunt, 169; Murphy, 162; Ruddy, 129. Total, 847.

Bushwick Wheelmen—Butler, 151; Lotteries, 150; Maskwell, 195; Schrieber, 135; Landmann, 156. Total, 786.

THIRD GAME.—Excelsior Bowling Club—Cordes, 217; Hueter, 168; Rue, 194; Evans, 163; Totten, 149. Total, 895.

Mutual Bowling Club—Seyd, 170; Bishop, 193; Lunt, 157; Murphy, 179; Ruddy, 173. Total, 842.

FOOTLBALL SEASON OPENS

Harvard, Yale, and Columbia Teams Have Matches To-day.

WEEKES DECLARED INELIGIBLE

Blue and White Crack Half Back Prevented by Faculty from Playing—Local Team's Misfortunes.

Columbia's football squad left here for Buffalo last night, discouraged at the loss of Harold Weekes, whom the university Faculty Committee on Athletics has declared ineligible to represent the university in athletics until he makes good certain conditions in his studies. It is not alone Weekes who is under the ban, but several other members of the team, whose names have not yet been announced.

The disbarment of Weekes has been threatened for some time, ever since he was reported disqualified last Spring and consequently unable to represent Columbia in the dual meet with Pennsylvania. The Faculty reconsidered, however, and permitted him to compete.

How long his disqualification will continue depends entirely on his ability to repair the conditions. If he works hard the team members believe that he is not out of the game for the whole season.

Weekes's loss is the most serious that could come to the eleven, as in two successive years he has been the means of bringing victory to Columbia over Yale and Princeton. As an end runner and line bucker no one has yet appeared at Columbia who can attempt to fill his place satisfactor

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of East Third and Fourth Street Properties — Operators Buy 114th Street Plot—Other Dealings.

Samuel E. Jacobs has sold to Jacob Levy the property running through from 15 to 17 East Third Street to 66 and 68 East Fourth Street, 50 by 192. The building is now known as the Manhattan Lyceum, and was formerly the home of the New York Turn Verein.

D. Nauheim has sold for the Tisch estate to Janpole & Werner the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 185.6 feet east of Riverside Drive, 100 by 100.11.

W. E. & F. B. Taylor have sold for John F. Plummer the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 39 West Forty-ninth Street, 23 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold. The purchaser will occupy the house.

Montgomery & Seitz have sold for August Marschall the three-story dwelling 154 East Sixty-second Street, 20 by 100.5.

James Armstrong is the buyer of the dwelling 74 East Fifty-fifth Street, the sale of which through Collins & Collins was reported Thursday.

The Bradley & Currier Company, which recently sold the seven-story apartment house 2,010 Seventh Avenue, took in part payment from Francis Scallon the four-story brick buildings 705 and 707 Third Avenue.

Charles E. Picken reports the sale of another of his new three-story dwellings on One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, to a Mr. Guild. Only two houses remain unsold out of the row recently completed at that point.

Celia Lazinsk has bought through A. Lazinsk from Jacques Krakauer the brick building 243 Division Street.

W. D. Haynes & Co. have sold for Louis Eickwort to Mrs. Maria Kiefer the frame dwelling 2,152 Hughes Avenue, 16.8 by 100.

The Mela Realty Company has mortgaged its property at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street to William H. Burgess for $300,000, due Sept. 1, 1902, and bearing 6 per cent. interest.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

151 Gouverneur Street, Morrisania, north side, 125.3 feet east of Morris Avenue, 25 by 117.5, three-story frame flat, with two-story frame building at the rear; foreclosure sale, to William H. Harden. $3,869

181 William Street, northwest side, 203.3 feet northeast of John Street, 26.6 by 99.10 by 24.4 by 97.6, leasehold, six-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to John Connell, Director 5,000

[HT 90 by Richard V. Harnett & Co.

203 and 205 West Sixtieth Street, north side, 80 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 22.6 by 100.5, two four-story stone-front flats, with stores; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, Ella M. Southwick 20,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

2,051 Ryer Avenue, west side, 320.10 feet north of Burnside Avenue, 25 by 159.5 by 25.3 by 154.11, three-story frame flat; foreclosure sale, to Charles Bjorkegren 5,650

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 40 feet east of Watson Lane, for a one and a half story frame barn, 20 by 16; Adeline Grossman, St. Lawrence Avenue, owner; Richard Rohl of 458 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $200.

Amethyst Street, north side, 130 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, for a two and one-half story frame dwelling, 21 by 32; Lizzie Scott, premises, owner; Andrew Anderson, Taylor Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Fifty-sixth Street and Twelfth Avenue, northeast corner, for a three-story brick repair shop, 441 by 55.11; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery of 1 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $200,000.

Clay Avenue, south side, 264.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for two two-story and attic frame dwellings, 20 by 37; Charles H. Thornton of 2,011 Valentine Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, north side, 122 feet west of Honeywell Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 19 by 48; J. W. Cooper of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Prospect Avenue, owner and contractor; cost, $7,000.

Alterations.

No. 6 East Forty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Charles J. Coulter of 1,123 Broadway, owner; Charles I. Berg of 571 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 8 West Fiftieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; John F. O'Rourke, Park Row Building, owner; N. C. Mellen of 77 West Thirtieth Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

Thirty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, southeast corner, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; McAleenan of 18 West Ninety-fourth Street, owner; Louis C. Maurer of 63 West Twenty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,480 Madison Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Samuel Green of 29 East Eighty-third Street, owner; William H. Rohman of 9 Grand Circle, architect; cost, $1,200.

Briggs Avenue and Garfield Street, northeast corner, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; James J. Raisbeck of 24 Vandewater Street, owner; W. L. Wolin of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Westchester Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage, and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage, plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, Sept. 27.

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 167th St, 80 x25; Audubon Av, e s, 20 ft s of 171st St, 75x95; Thaddeus Moriarty to Ferdinand Forsch, 1 s; $14.25, mtg $16,000 ..... $1

BATHGATE AV, 1,688, e s, 25x116.7; Ami C. Carton to Matilda C. Robertson, (mtg $2,300) 1

CROTONA AV, w s, 100 ft n of Oakland Place, 25x125; Michael McInerney to Peter Reilly and wife, (mtg $1,700, R S $75) 1

DIVISION ST, 243, s s, 23x48.6x23x48.7; Jacques Krakauer to Celia Lazinsk, (mtg $14,000, R S $2.75) 22,000

FORT WASHINGTON AV, e s, 125 ft n of road from King's Bridge, west to station of New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, near Fort Washington Point, 25x100; Margaret Dreyer to Anna M. Hyams, (R S $1.25, mtg $11,500) 100

HENRY ST, 82 and 84, s w corner of Hirmingham St, 37.6x99; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Herman Goldman, (R S $2.25, mtg $30,000) 100

JACKSON AV, w s, 100.6 ft n of 158th St, 18x75; James G. Patton to Oscar F. Hopfer, (mtg $3,750) 100

KING ST, 22 to 30, s s, 133.9x100; Henry Kellus to Max Gold and another, (mtg $67,000) ..... Omitted

LOT 304, Block H, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Marie Kugelman, (mtg $2,250, R S 59 cents) .. 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 149.2 ft s of Tremont Av, 50x150; Delia McShane to Cornelius J. Behan, (mtg $3,400,) rerecorded 1

SHERIFF ST, 98, e s, 25x100; Herrman Schiff to Stella Bleich, ⅔ part, (mtg $20,250, R S $1.25) 1

3D AV, 1,875 and 1,877, w s, 50x75; Marie Steindler and another to Theresa Michaels and another, (mtg $20,000, R S $12,) rerecorded 1

3D AV, n w corner of 151st St, 61.5x115x57.1x91.9; Eliza M. Smith to Louisa Davies, (mtg $40,000, R S $16.25) 100

3D AV, e s, 92 ft s of 172d St, 27x125; 3d Av, e s, 118 ft s of 172d St, 27x125; Salvatore Nardiello to David Lippmann, (all liens, R S $26) 1

3D AV, w s, 56.6 ft n of 181st St, 75x102.11; John J. O'Brien to Uriah McClinchie, (mtg $11,000) 1

3D ST, 47 and 49 East, 40x77.2x irregular; Barnet Miller and others to Herman Segal and others, (mtg $40,000, R S $4.75) 1

3D ST, s s, Lot 391, map of Haconia Park, 25x100; John J. Sheridan to George F. Beck, (mtg $340) 700

4TH ST, 66 and 68 East; 3d St, 15 and 17 East; Samuel E. Jacobs and wife to Jacob Levy, (mtg $95,000, R S $10.75) 1

5TH ST, n s, 103.11 ft e of Green Lane, 20x100; 5th St, n s, 373.11 ft e of Green Lane, 25x100; 5th St, n s, 423.11 ft e of Green Lane, 25x100; Samuel Green to Thekla Gloeckner, (mtg $7,500) 1

7TH AV, 316 and 318, w s, 39x56.6x irregular; Oscar Smith to Edward Wilckens, ¼ part, (mtg $10,000, R S $2) 100

8TH AV, s w corner of 149th St, 99.11x125; Louis Herzog to Davis Karp, all liens, (R S $3) 1

8TH ST, 331 and 333 East, 49.6x93.11; Feige Melker to Max Kurxrok, ½ part, all liens 1

8TH ST, n s, 139.6 ft w of Avenue G, 24.9x93.11; Feige Melker to Rafal Kurxrok and another, ¼ part, all liens 1

9TH ST, 621 East, 25x92.3; Barnett Levy and another to Augustus Prentice, (R S $1.90, mtg $35,000) 100

12TH ST, 417 and 419 East, 48.8x163.3; Feige Melker to Rafal Kurxrok, ⅔ part, all liens 1

14TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 50x 236.8 to 15th St; Hugh O'Reilly and another executors, to James S. Herrman 1

21ST ST, 310 East, 20x190.5x irregular; Frieda H. Rich to Harris Rich, (mtg $8,000, R S $2.50) 1

25TH ST, 205 and 207 West, 40.8x75 irregular; John Gray to Jennie Marshall, (mtg $22,500) 1

62D ST, 147 West, 25x100.5; Maria Brunning to Carrie M. Ryder, (mtg $17,000) .. Gift

73D ST, s s, 175.1 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.6x102.2; W. Usher Parsons, referee, to E. Clyde Sherwood, (mtg $14,000) 21,100

88TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.8; Thomas Donnelly to Theresa C. Donnelly, (mtg $21,000, R S $1.25) 1

109TH ST, 56 West, 19.10x100.11; A. Walter Durand to Edwin A. McAlpin and others, (mtg $13,500) 500

100TH ST, 54 West, 19.4x100.11; A. Walter Durand to Edwin A. McAlpin and others, executors, (mtg $10,000) 1

105TH ST, 107 and 109 West, 50x100; Ferdinand Forsch to Thaddeus Moriarty, (R S $9.75, mtg $42,000) 100

112TH ST, 238 East, 20 x ¼ block; Kate L. Watkins to the South Orange Heights Company, (mtg $7,400) 1

113TH ST, 227 West, 16.8x100.11; John S. Sampson and another to Pauline Katz, quitclaim, all liens 1

113TH ST, 227 West, 16.8x100.11; Pauline Katz to Jennie Shalek, (R S 50c, mtg $13,000) ..... Omitted

121ST ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Max Tuchman and another to Annie Tuchman, (mtg $19,750, R S $3.75) 1

123D ST, 207 West, 15.7x100; Helma G. Hoey, widow, to Charles W. Phipps and another, trust deed 1

129TH ST, s s, 200.2 ft e of Park Av, 19.11x99.11x20x99.11; Samuel Levy to Frederick M. White, (mtg $5,000, R S $1.25) 1

134TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; Sarah Eldrich and others, executors, to the American Baptist Home Mission Society, quitclaim 150

134TH ST, 120 West, 28.6x99.11; Thomas Donnelly to Theresa C. Donnelly, (mtg $24,000, R S $1.25) 1

156TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Cortlandt Av, 75x100; Wilhelmina F. Hauser to John W. Hauser 10,500

Recorded Leases.

CENTRE ST, 90; S. H. Stone to John Vicario, 10 years $1,800 $2,000

HUDSON ST, 167 and 169, and 27 and 29 Vesey St; William C. Dewey to Ferdinand Frankel and another, 5 years 4,000

MANGIN ST, 24; Jonas Weil and another to Max Bleiberg, 5 years 2,500

SULLIVAN ST, 92; Louis Nieberg and another to Francesco Amoni, 6 7-12 years 5,160

WILLIS AV, 226; Heinrich Brunning to William Knippenberg, 5 years $1,200 1,260

1ST AV, 2,011 and 2,013; Simon Adler and another to Michele Arena and another, 5 years 4,400

3D AV, 709 and 711; William Law to Adolph Stern, 7 years $2,700 2,800

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BERLIN, Zax K., to Pincus Lowenfeld and others; 17th St, 349 and 351 East, demand, 6 per cent 500

CHURCH, Albert G., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Leroy St, 24, 5 years, 4½ per cent 5,000

DAVIES, Louisa, to City Trust Company; 3d Av, 2,917 to 2,921, 1 year, 4 per cent. 40,000

FISCHER, Barbara, and another to the West Side Germania Bank; 38th St, 305 West, due Nov. 1, 1902 1,000

FORSCH, Ferdinand, to Max M. Stern; 105th St, n s, 125 ft w of Columbia Av, prior mtg, 2 years 1,000

FRIESS, Louise S., to Peter Friess; Woody Crest Av, e s, 87.6 ft s of 164th St, 1 year 3,000

GOLD, Max, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; King St, 22 to 30, 1 year, 6 per cent, building loan 20,000

GOLDMAN, Herman, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Henry St, 82 and 84, s w corner of Birmingham St, 1, (prior mtg $30,000, installment $500 per annum) 3,000

HOPFER, Oscar F., to James G. Patton; Jackson Av, w s, 180.5 ft n of 158th St, prior mortgage $3,750, installments $220 per annum 1,250

HYAMS, Anna M., to Margaret Dreyer; Fort Washington Av, e s, 125 ft n of new road, 60 ft wide, prior mtg $11,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

KARP, Davis, to William Jackson; 8th Av, s w corner of 149th St, due June 1, 1902, 6 per cent 99,500

KUGELMAN, Marie, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 304, Block H, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms, prior mortgage $2,250, due Oct. 1, 1906 500

KUNTZ, Henry, to George Wyner; 100th St, 56 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

KUNTZ, Henry, to Charles H. Reed; 100th St, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 2 years 15,000

KUNTZ, Henry, to George Wyner; 100th St, 54 and 56 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 6,000

KRUROK, Rafal, and another to Feige Melker; 8th St, n s, 139.6 ft w of Avenue C, prior mortgage $28,750, installments, due March 1, 1902, without interest 1,200

LAPPIN, Mary, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 80th St, 328 East, 5 years, 4 per cent 5,500

LEAVY, Richard J., to Municipal Realty Corporation; 10th St, 4 West; also Gore 6, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent 56,500

LEVY, Jacob, to Leon S. Mendel; 4th St, 66 and 68 East, s s, 50x192.5 to 15 and 17 East 3d St, n s, installments, 6 per cent 16,000

LLOYD, Sallie C., to Edward A. Walton, trustee; 76th St, 249 West, due Oct. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent., gold 16,500

LUTZ, Albert J., to Lucy E. McCord; Samuel St, East, corner of Johnson Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 700

MAGY, Michael J., to David Switz; Eastchester Landing Road, n s, adjoining land of Codling, contains 3½ acres; also, Eastchester Landing Road, adjoining lands of Levy and another, contains 87-100 acre; also Landing Road, adjoining land of Leroy and another, contains 1 11-100 acres, Eastchester, 3 years, 6 per cent 500

McCADE, James P., to William A. Spencer and others, trustees; 5th Av, e s, 50 ft n of 86th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 60,000

MELA REALTY COMPANY to William H. Burgess; 6th Av, e s corner of 58th St, due Sept. 1, 1902, 6 per cent 300,000

MURPHY, William H., to Sadie B. Clocke; Lincoln St, w s, 198.6 ft n of road from West Farms to Westchester, prior mortgage $2,300, installments $20 monthly, 6 per cent., gold 500

REILLY, Peter, to Michael McInerney; Crotona Av, w s, 100 ft n of Oakland Place, 3 years 2,250

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to John Stane; 8th Av, e s, 49.5 ft n of 154th St, (prior mtg $13,500,) due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 3,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to William Meyn; 8th Av, e s, 74.11 ft n of 154th St, (prior mtg $13,500,) due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 3,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Hugo Cohn; 8th Av, e s, 99.11 ft n of 154th St, due Dec. 1, 1901, 6 per cent 2,500

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Hugo Cohn; 8th Av, e s, 49.5 ft n of 154th St; 8th Av, e s, 74.11 ft n of 154th St, prior mortgage $33,000, demand, 6 per cent .. 1,690

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Hugo Cohn; 8th Av, e s, 124.11 ft n of 154th St, due Dec. 1, 1901, 6 per cent 2,500

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Janet Rudd and another, trustees; 8th Av, e s, 49.5 ft n of 154th St, 2 mortgages, 3 years, 4½ per cent., each 13,500

SCHUYLER, Louisa S., and another to the Knickerbocker Building Loan Company; 107th St, 303 West, installments, 6 per cent 25,500

SILVERSON, Nathan, and another to Emanuel Arnstein and another; 78th St, s s, 378.4 ft e of 3d Av, prior mtg $25,750, 3 months, 6 per cent 1,500

SMITH, Mary, to Sarah H. Lewis; Lots 419 and 420, Block N, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years, gold 2,500

TRUNICK, George W., to the St. Christopher Home; 12th St, 307 West, installments, 5 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

TUCHMAN, Annie, to Mary J. Lasala; 121st St, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 22,000

WALDO, Rhinelander, to the American Deposit and Loan Company; 91st St, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av.; 1st Av, n w corner of 89th St; 3d Av, w s, 25 ft s of 89th St; Second St, n s, 100.5 ft n of Washington St; Greenwich St, w s, 53.3 ft n of Park Place, and ½ part of 72d St, n e corner of Madison Av, subject to all liens, due May 20, 1907, 6 per cent., gold 37,500

WATSON, Johanna W., to Italian Savings Bank; 113th St, 311 East, 1 year, gold .. 6,000

WHITE, Frederick M., to Samuel Levy; 129th St, s s, 200.2 ft e of Park Av, 1 year 1,200

WIESENFELDER, Jacob, to German Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, 192, 1 year, 6 per cent 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CHURCHILL, Lily W., and others, executors, to Lily W. Churchill and others, as trustees ..... Nominal

COSTELLO, Mary A., to August Krefft .. $1,100

COSTELLO, Mary A., to August Krefft .. 1,100

KEMPNER, Samuel, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society 40,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, two assignments, each 17,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Samuel Weil, three assignments 19,250

SCHNEIDER, Fanny, to Charles M. Home, assigns two mtgs ..... Nominal

SCHWARZ, Caroline, to New York Savings Bank 30,000

ST. VINCENT CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING and Loan Association to the Twelfth Ward Bank, assigns four mtgs 5,000

THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Corn Exchange Bank .. 15,000

THORNTON, Charles H., and another to Lizzie Van Riper 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

3D AV, e s, 100 ft s of 174th St, 75x100; David Durie, Jr., against John M. Redmond, owner; Martin J. Barrow, contractor 23

58TH ST, 234 to 238 East; Mattie Ligouri against Morris Jacobson, owner and contractor; Nathan Rutkoff, owner 4,550

79TH ST, 531 East; Joseph Jarenitz against S. Newman, owner; —— Janko, contractor 30

109TH ST, 327 East, and 326 East 110th St; Samuel D. Lomback against Leon Rosenblatt and Mary Prensky, owner and contractors 275

113TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 40x 100; Bergquist Jacobson & Co. against J. B. Smith & Son, owners and contractors 79

115TH ST, 15 West; Patrick Reddy against Henry D. Baker, owner and contractor .. 1,500

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 28, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

KING ST, 22 to 30; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager with Max Gold and Max Lipman $30,000

16TH ST, 4 West; Municipal Realty Corporation with Richard J. Leavy 56,500

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

KING ST, 22 to 30; William H. Schmohl against Leon Rosenblatt and another, Aug. 20, 1901 2,411

LENOX AV and 127th St, n w corner; A. Pradella & Co. against — Griffenhagen, July 30, 1901 134

100TH ST, 65 East; Ravitch Brothers against Henry Kaufman and another, Sept. 11, 1901 200

132D ST, 43 West; Thomas C. Edmonds & Co. against Ernest Califano and another, Sept. 6, 1901 156

Lis Pendens.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE and 115th St, n e corner, 103.7x110.6x irregular; Elisabeth Rankin against Charles Blauvelt and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

WEST FARMS ROAD, n s, runs n 192 to 180th St x e — to Bronx River x891; Albert Von Den Driesch against Bronx Consumers' Ice Company and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, S. Sultan.

39TH ST, 415 West; Frank A. Koch against Edwin B. Stanton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reed & Reed.

59TH ST, 43 East; Edward C. Goodwin and another against William S. R. Ogilby, Jr., and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stimson & Williams.

58TH ST, s s, 390 ft e of 3d Av, 60x100.5; Mattie Ligouri against Morris Jacobson and others, (action to declare deed, bond, &c.;) attorney, G. A. Rogers.

112TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Peter Donald against Esther A. Wheaton and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Pryor, Miller & Harris.

160TH ST, s s, 165.4 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 18x 100; Emilie Huber against Martin F. Schrenkeisen and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. F. Clarke.

Excursions.

International Yacht Races.

The vessels of the

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY

will accompany the Yachts all through the contests and to the finish. The safety and comfort of passengers the first consideration, and each Iron Steamboat will be restricted to one-half the number of its licensed carrying capacity.

Leave foot 22d St., N. R., 9 A. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 9 A. M.

TO VIEW THE FINISH

EACH RACE DAY A SPECIAL IRON STEAMBOAT

will also leave

Foot of 22d St., N. R., 12:30 P. M.
Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 12:30 P. M.

TICKETS $1.00.

GOOD FOR MORNING OR AFTERNOON.

Tickets may be had at Company's office, Room 139, 32 Broadway, New York City, and at Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., and foot of 22d St., N. R., on Race Days.

Excursions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The Maine Steamship Company's

FAST NEW STEAMSHIP

NORTH STAR

LEAVES PIER (NEW) 32 EAST RIVER, FOOT OF PIKE ST.

To-day at 9:15 A. M. Sharp,

and will follow the yachts over the course. The upper decks of this steamer, being unobstructed by deck houses, offer the very best opportunity to witness the races without change of position.

Music by Lander.

Refreshments by Stevens.

FARE $5.00.

Tickets for sale at office or Pier, 290 Broadway, corner of Reade St., Telephone No. 3,196 Franklin, and all agencies.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster sails from steamer Angler, leaves R. 220 and 234 Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY. In the matter of the receivership of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent receiver of all the goods, property, and assets, late of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, will sell at public auction on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the New York, by A. J. Muller & Sons, Auctioneers, all the property and assets of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, except cash. Said sale will be made in parcels, as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1.

Certain accounts receivable due Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, amounting in the aggregate in face value to $32,861.33; a list and description of the accounts may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, in said Borough and City.

PARCEL NO. 2.

Certain accounts receivable due Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, being for charges accrued due and owing on or before Dec. 31, 1900, amounting in the aggregate in face value to $20,374.89; a list and description of the accounts may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, in said Borough and City.

PARCEL NO. 3.

Forty (40) shares of the capital stock of the Merchants' Compress Company, of the par value of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) each.

PARCEL NO. 4.

Bond and Mortgage of the Baltic Realty Company, being a second mortgage on property known as "Baltic Block," situate in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York, with accrued interest; face value of principal, $20,000.

PARCEL NO. 5.

Dock engines, pile-driver and tools, and various miscellaneous tools and personal property now located at the various stores of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, a list of which may be seen at the auctioneers' office, and the property therein described may be examined upon the premises now owned by the New York Dock Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York.

PARCEL NO. 6.

Four (4) memberships in the Maritime Exchange; one (1) membership in the Coffee Exchange; one (1) membership in the Produce Exchange; and one (1) membership in the Fruit Exchange, each subject to such assessments and annual dues and charges as may be imposed by the rules and regulations of the respective exchanges.

PARCEL NO. 7.

All other property of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company of every kind, nature, or description, excepting cash, not included in any of the above-mentioned parcels. (This parcel at bidder's risk.)

All of the above-mentioned property will be sold for cash, and no bid will be received from any purchaser unless he deposit with the auctioneers at or prior to the time of sale cash or certified checks to qualify himself as bidder for the various parcels, respectively:

For Parcel No. 1 ..... $1,000
For Parcel No. 2 1,000
For Parcel No. 3 200
For Parcel No. 4 1,000
For Parcel No. 5 2,500
For Parcel No. 6 100
For Parcel No. 7 100

Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, September 5th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

ALMY, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, County of New York, made at a Special Term by Hon. David McAdam, Justice, on the 9th day of September, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on September 10th, 1901, notice is hereby given to all creditors of George W. Almy, lately doing business as H. S. Almy and Company, at No. 46 Murray Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims, with vouchers therefor duly verified, to the undersigned, the assignee of George W. Almy, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business at the office of Benner & Benner, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before December 3rd, 1901.—Dated New York, September 20th, 1901.

HARRIS W. SLATER, Assignee.

BENNER & BENNER, Attorneys for Assignee, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways for the Conveyance and Transportation of Persons and Property, as determined by said Board, ought to be constructed and operated; Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Theron G. Strong, Thomas C. T. Crain, and Henry W. Gray, having, by an order of the Appellate Division and the Supreme Court for the First Judicial Department entered in the above-entitled matter on the 10th day of September, 1901, and bearing date the 4th day of September, 1901, been appointed Commissioners, under and by virtue of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891 as amended, to determine and report after public hearing of all parties interested, whether the railways in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, in the City of New York, determined upon by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York and mentioned in the petition of the said Board presented to the said Appellate Division on or about the 5th day of July, 1901, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Appellate Division on or about the same day, ought to be constructed and operated, do hereby appoint Monday, the 30th day of September, 1901, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York at No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, as the time and place for their first sitting, and that at such sitting, and such adjourned sittings as may be thereafter held, they will hear all persons interested in the said matter.

Dated New York, September 10th, 1901.

THERON G. STRONG.
THOS. C. T. CRAIN.
H. W. GRAY.
Commissioners.

BOARDMAN, PLATT & SOLEY, 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Attorneys for Rapid Transit Board.

THE NEW YORK TIMES:
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Excursions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER **PLYMOUTH**
OF THE FALL RIVER LINE,

Leaves Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., and The Steel Twin Screw Flyer **CITY OF LOWELL**
OF THE NORWICH LINE,
Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., at 9:30 A. M. Tickets, $5.00, each steamer; number limited.

The PLYMOUTH and LOWELL are ideal ocean-going steamboats and are most perfectly equipped for Yacht Race service under all weather conditions. Spacious Saloons; most ample Observation Decks; latest departures; earliest arrivals in city after races. A FINE BAND OF MUSIC will accompany each steamer. Catering by the Company.

Tickets and Staterooms at Piers. Also Cook's offices, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, (latter office open until 10 P. M.); and Raymond & Whitcomb's, 25 Union Square.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES

The 5,000-ton Twin Screw Plant Steamship

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,

CAPT. GEO. L. NORTON, Manager,

will follow the yachts over the course, Sept. 28, Oct. 1, 3, and 5, leaving Pacific Mail pier, foot of Canal St., North River, at 9 A. M., in time to see the yachts manoeuvre for position. This vessel has steel hull, houses and decks, double bottom, water ballast. Speed, 20 miles.

Every passenger provided with a seat and room to occupy.

Maresi, caterer. Bowron's American Band.

A Reportorial staff from the New York Herald Will be on Board and Will Send Messages at Intervals to the Herald by Its Carrier Pigeons.

Tickets each day, $5.00. Tickets and staterooms for 3d, 4th, and 5th days now on sale at Tyson's hotel newsstands; McBride's, 71 Broadway; Ruilman's, 111 Broadway; Astor House; Travelers' Information Co., 3 Park Place; Cook's, 261 Broadway; Plant System, 290 Broadway, and Capt. Geo. L. Norton, manager, 17 State St. Tel. 922 Broad.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

The Old Dominion Steamship Company will send their ocean-going steamship

JEFFERSON

to the Yacht Races on Sept. 28th, and October 1st, leaving Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach Street, at 9 A. M. SHARP.

Tickets limited to 700 for each day.

Tickets now on sale at main ticket office of Company on pier.

Tickets, $5.00 for each day.

Music by Conterno's 14th Regiment Band.

Telephone 1580—Franklin.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL will operate the fast seagoing steamer

MONMOUTH

of the Sandy Hook Line to and from the Yacht Races.

$5.00 FARE $5.00

Number of passengers limited to 750. Leave Pier 8, foot of Rector St., 9:00 A. M. Refreshments at moderate prices.

TICKETS on sale at station, foot of Liberty St., N. R., 434 Broadway, 1,300 Broadway, and on steamers of Sandy Hook Line. For room accommodations apply to C. M. Burt, Gen. Pass. Agt., 143 Liberty St., N. Y.

YACHT RACES.
FAST SOUND STEAMER

SHINNECOCK

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

Beebe Brothers, Sandy Hook Pilots.

An elegant three-deck steamship, affording an uninterrupted view of the races, having 100 large staterooms and a superb dining room on the saloon deck.

$3.00 ——FARE—— $3.00

STATEROOMS ..... $2.00 AND $3.00.

Passengers allowed by law 1,800
LIMITED to 600

Music by Band. Meals by first-class caterer.

WILL LEAVE MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO. PIER, FOOT OF WALL ST., E. R., AT 9:15.

TICKETS on sale at 17 State St., Room 708, tel. 1902 Broad; Pier 13 E. R., tel. 6363 Cort.; 120 Broadway, 1,234 Broadway, Gaze's ticket office, 115 Broadway; Cook's Agencies, 261 and 1,185 Broadway; Astor House, 5th Av. Hotel, Hotel Manhattan, Tyson's Theatre Ticket Agencies, 43 West 125th St., and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn. McBride's, 71 B'way.

YACHT RACES.

THE LARGE, THREE-DECK OCEAN-GOING STEAMER

"GLEN ISLAND,"

FLAGSHIP OF THE STARIN FLEET, will leave Starin's Dock, (the finest and most accessible Pier in New York City,) foot of Cortlandt St., at 9 A. M. each Race Day. This steamer is unsurpassed for observation purposes, having large, open deck room, and has spacious saloons and staterooms. Meals and refreshments of first quality and at regular rates. Music by Lapitino's Band. Everything of high order, except the price, and every ticket sold will be honored with a trip.

Tickets $2. Three Trip Tickets $5.00 Staterooms $3 and $5.

Sale limited to one-half licensed sea-going capacity. Tickets now on sale at Pier, Ticket Selling Agencies, and 219 Greenwich St.

YACHT RACES.
Palatial four-decked Ocean Steamer

"COLUMBIA"

(On Long Branch Ocean Route all Summer.)
The greatest Observation Boat in the World. Will accompany the yachts over the course every day.

Licensed for 2,700. Limited to 900. Military Band. Wireless Telegraphy. Carrier Pigeons.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

LANDIN

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000. Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange,
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

Mutual Trust Co
OF WESTCHESTER CO.
PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
Capital, - $300,000 Surplus, - $60,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business. Allows interest on balances subject to cheque.

GEO. R. READ, Pres't.
WHITELAW REID, JOHN E. PARSONS, FRANCIS G. INGERSOLL, Sec'y & Treas. JOHN LEONARD, Ass't Treas'r. } Vice-Presidents.
TRUSTEES.

W. B. Dickerman,	C. A. Peabody, Jr.,
John I. Downey,	Geo. R. Read,
G. G. Haven,	Whitelaw Reid,
R. P. Lounsbery,	J. J. Riker,
D. Percy Morgan,	Wm. H. Russell,
Walter G. Oakman,	John Ryan,
Jerome Alvord Peck,	John W. Sterling,
John E. Parsons,	W. J. Van Pelt,
Wm. H. Parsons,	J. Mayhew Wainwright.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt,	Homer S. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger,	George W. Perkins,
William Hills, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Wadsell,
William R. Grace,	Riverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly,	Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse,	Frank R. Lawrence,

Jas. Ross Curran, Treasurer.

MASSILLON & CLEVELAND COAL CO,
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.
Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the following numbers have been drawn by lot under the terms of the mortgage: 11, 14, 15, 32, 34, 47, 62, 89, 94, 96, 101, 106, 107, 108, 110, 113, 114, 130, 173, 197.
These bonds are payable at 105 on October 1st, 1901, at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. Interest on said bonds will cease from and after the above date.
United States Mortgage & Trust Company,
59 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that I, the undersigned, have lost Certificate of Deposit issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 88, dated June 5, 1899, for First Mortgage 6% Bond of the Evansville Street Railroad Company, and that on the 15th day of October, 1901, I will apply to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the issuance to me of the Bond and Cash to which I would be entitled upon the surrender of said Certificate, and that ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to show cause to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at its office, at 22 William Street, New York City, why said Bond and Cash should not be paid to me without the production of such certificate.
SUSAN E. EDGELL, Woburn, Mass.
Dated August 14, 1901.

Larchmont Yacht Club.
Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Larchmont Yacht Club, held on the twenty-first day of September, 1901, it was determined, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage made by said Club to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, dated April Thirtieth, 1897, that all bonds now outstanding Bonds secured by the said mortgage be paid on the first day of November, 1901, at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, in the City of New York, after which time interest on such Bonds shall cease.
Dated September 23, 1901.
WILLIAM MURRAY, Treasurer.

International & Mortgage Bank of Mexico.
The 35th semi-annual drawing for redemption of mortgage bonds will take place on 24th October next, 1901, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the Bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.
The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the office of the Bank at their face value and at par on and after January 1st, 1902, at which date they will cease to bear interest.
Mexico, September 13th, 1901.
The Manager, JOAQUIN DE TRUEBA.

Copartnership Notices.
JULIUS DREYFUSS & CO.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between JULIUS DREYFUSS and DAVID AARON, under the firm name of JULIUS DREYFUSS & CO., manufacturers of bonnaz trimmings and embroideries, with offices at Nos. 22-26 East 14th St., New York City, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. DAVID AARON will assume all assets and liabilities of said firm, and continue the business under the firm name of D. AARON, successor to Julius Dreyfuss & Co.—New York, September 27, 1901.
JULIUS DREYFUSS.
DAVID AARON.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of the Boonville Railroad Bridge Company Bonds of May 1st, 1873.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway System
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
49 WALL STREET,
New York, August 30, 1901.
To the owners and holders of the bonds of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, dated May 1, 1873, secured by the Mortgage of that Company to the Union Trust Company of New York, dated May 1, 1873:
Each and every holder of bonds and coupons of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, issued by that company under its first mortgage, dated May 1, 1873, to the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the payment whereof was guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company by written endorsement on each and every of said bonds, are hereby notified that the said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company elects to and will exercise the right reserved to it as guarantor in its written guaranty of redeeming all of the outstanding bonds and coupons to date of payment aforesaid, in cash, on November 1, 1901; and you and each and every the holders of said bonds and coupons are hereby further notified to present, at the office of said The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company or at the office of said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, both at 49 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., November 1, 1901, for redemption and surrender upon the payment of the principal thereof and accrued interest coupons to that date, as aforesaid, said bonds and all coupons payable thereafter held by you and each of you; and that after that date, November 1, 1901, no further interest or interest coupons on said bonds will be paid.
To those of such bondholders who desire to renew their security on this property, notice is hereby given that arrangements can be made on or before November 1, 1901, through H. W. Poor & Co., 18 Wall St., N. Y., so that, instead of receiving cash as above for their holdings, such bondholders can receive new 4% fifty-year gold bonds, likewise guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, of an issue of $1,000,000, secured by mortgage of the Bridge Company's property, such exchange for new bonds (if made before November 1, 1901) to be on the basis of par and interest to November 1, 1901, for the old and 80 for the new, with interest from November 1, 1901.
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO.
By C. G. HEDGE,
Vice President and Treasurer,
Guarantor.
THE BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE CO.
By H. C. ROUSE,
President,
Obligor.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2,
at 12:30 o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF WM. M. HOES, ESQ., PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
11 shs. Cincinnati Street R'way Co.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$1,000 Denver & Rio Grande H. R. Co. 1st Cons. Mtg. 4 p. c. Bond, 1936.
$1,000 Mexican National R. R. 2d Mtg. 6 p. c. Bond, 1917.
$1,000 Southern R'way 1st Cons. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bond, 1994.
$1,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mtg. R. R. & L. G. 4 p. c. Bond, 1947.
$500 St. Louis & Southwestern Ry. 2d Mtg. 4 p. c. Income Bond Ctf., 1989.
1 sh. Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis Ry. common.
1 sh. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
1 sh. Union Pacific R. R. pf.
1 sh. Southern Ry. pf.
1 sh. St. Louis Southwestern Ry. pf.
1 sh. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
100 shs. Brooklyn Ferry Co.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
70 shs. Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
19 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
100 shs. Trust Co. of America.
15 shs. Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.
$25,000 Jacques Cartier Water Power Co. 1st Mtg. Skg. Fund 6 p. c. Bds., 1928.
21 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
$10,000 Green Bay & Western R. R. Deb. A Bds.
$300 Texas & Pacific Ry. 2d Mtg. Bond Scrip.
60 shs. Kings County Elec. Light & Power Co.
25 shs. Nati. City Bank.
20 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
51 shs. Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.
66 shs. North American Trust Co.
$600 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Reg. Consols.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Bank Statements.

GEORGIA RAILROAD BANK,
Augusta, Ga., Sept. 12, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans and investments		$1,844,047.70
From other banks	198,544.39	
Clearing House exchanges	51,282.41	
Cash and reserve	68,376.97	$2,162,201.47
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	$200,000.00	
Surplus and profits	185,495.00	
Deposits	1,776,706.38	$2,162,201.47

Jacob Phinizy, Pres. H. H. Hickman, Vice Pres.
C. G. Goodrich, Cashier.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.—Governor's Island, N. Y., September 25, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 11 A. M., October 25, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef and vegetables, (potatoes and onions,) required during six months beginning January 1, 1902: Forts Preble and Williams, Me.; Fort Constitution, N. H.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Springfield Armory, Watertown Arsenal, Forts Banks, Rodman, Strong, and Warren, Mass.; Forts Adams and Greble, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Madison and Plattsburg Barracks, West Point, Watervliet Arsenal, Forts Columbus, Hamilton, Niagara, Porter, Schuyler, Slocum, Terry, Tottena Wadsworth, and Wood, N. Y.; Forts Hancock and Mott, N. J.; Allegheny and Frankford Arsenals, Pa.; Fort Du Pont, Del.; Forts Howard, McHenry, and Washington, Md.; Forts Hunt, Monroe, and Myer, Va.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Fort Caswell, N. C.; Fort Fremont and Sullivan's Island, S. C.; Augusta Arsenal, Forts McPherson and Screven, Ga.; Forts Barrancas and Pickens, Key West Barracks, Fla.; Fort Morgan, Ala.; Jackson Barracks, La., and in addition to potatoes and onions at Forts Banks and McHenry, cabbage. Also proposals for fresh beef and vegetables will be received and opened by commissaries at Henry Barracks, Mayaguez, Ponce, and San Juan, P. R., required for delivery thereat; also at Office Chief Commissary, District Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R., for delivery at San Juan, of fresh vegetables and REFRIGERATED beef required at all Porto Rican posts. Proposals will be received and opened at same time at respective points named for fresh beef to be delivered at temperature not greater than 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Information furnished on application to commissaries at respective places. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Beef, (or Vegetables,) to be opened October 25, 1901," and must be addressed to commissary at place to be supplied. EDW. E. DRAVO, Lieut. Col., D. C. G., Chief Commissary.

PROPOSALS FOR ENLARGING THE CADET Mess Hall.—West Point, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1901. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 M., Oct. 28, 1901, for enlarging the Cadet Mess Hall as per plans in this office. U. S. reserves right to accept or reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Q. M., U. S. M. A.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Two hundred dollars reward will be paid by me for the delivery to me of the following lost certificates of stock: Certificate No. 207, for 100 shares Preferred Stock Wisconsin Central Railway Company, and Certificate No. A 3,631, for 54 shares of Common Stock of the Distilling Company of America.
HENRY WOLLMAN,
20 Broad Street.

Lost—A certificate of deposit issued by the New York Life Insurance & Trust Company to the undersigned, as Trustees of the estate of Jos. M. Farrell, dated April 1st, 1901, numbered A 17295, for $16,500, having been lost or mislaid, all persons are hereby required to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued. George A. Meyer and Wm. P. Chambers, Trustees, 59 Maiden Lane, New York. s21-1awSwSa.

U. S. Assay Office Receipt Lost.—A receipt issued by the U. S. Assay office, N. Y., No. 160, dated July 22, 1901, for 103 70-100 ounces silver bullion, payable to R. L. & M. Friedlander or order, has been lost. The public are cautioned not to receive or negotiate same, as its payment has been stopped at the U. S. Assay office, N. Y. R. L. & M. Friedlander.

Lost.—Certificate No. 744 for 25 shares of the capital stock of The Book Lovers' Library in the name of Mrs. Rena W. Griffen. Transfer of same has been stopped, and application made for new certificate; finder will please return said certificate to the undersigned. Benjamin Griffen, 40 Vestry St., New York.

Lost.—Certificate No. A27,877 for six shares of United States Steel Corporation preferred stock in name of Adela F. Smith; transfer stopped. Geo. S. Hendrickson, 11 Wall St., N. Y. City.

Dividends.

Southern Pacific Company,
23 BROAD ST. (MILLS BUILDING,)
NEW YORK CITY.
Coupons due October 1st, 1901, from the following bonds will be paidon and after that date at this office, viz:
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of California, 1st Mortgage.
Southern Pacific Branch R'way Co., 1st Mortgage.
Northern Railway Company, 1st Mortgage.
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. & S. S. Co., 1st Mortgage.
New York, Texas & Mexican R'way Co., 1st Mtge.
Coupons due October 1st, 1901, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Company of New York, viz.:
Houston & Texas Central R. R. Co., Cons. Mtge.
Houston & Texas Central R. R. Co., General Mtge.
Houston & Texas Central R. R. Co., Debentures.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s First Mortgage 4% Bonds.
Coupon No. 7, due October 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, September 26th, 1901, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's Prior Lien Bonds and its Southwestern Division Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, September 21st, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, September 23rd, 1901.
Pursuant to the provisions of a contract between the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company and the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, dated March 14th, 1891, the semi-annual dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. on the stock of the UTICA AND BLACK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, due September 30, 1901, will be paid at this office on and after that date.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Sept. 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, the 30th inst.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

New York & Harlem Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, New York, September 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 24th day of September, 1901.
W. S. CRANE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Office of The Electric Storage Battery Company,
Allegheny Avenue and 19th St.
Philadelphia, Pa., September 18, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1¼% from the net earnings of the Company, on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable October 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 26th. Checks will be mailed.
The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed from September 27th to October 1st, inclusive.
WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

American Locomotive Company,
25 Broad Street, New York,
September 25, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the preferred capital stock, payable October 25, 1901, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on October 5, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. October 5, 1901, and reopen October 21, 1901.
LEIGH BEST,
Secretary.

Office of the American Ice Company,
NO. 133 EAST 23D STREET,
New York, September 26, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable October 15th, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business October 1st, 1901.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 P. M. October 1st, 1901, until October 16th, 1901.
E. D. HALEY, Treasurer.

The Union Bag and Paper Company.
1 Broadway, New York City, Sept. 10th, 1901.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the Union Bag and Paper Company has this day been declared, payable October 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 14th, 1901. The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 12 M. on September 14th, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 1st, 1901.
FRANK WASHBURN, Treasurer.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 188th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, September 25th, 1901.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 5th proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 11, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (one dollar per share,) payable October 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
Three Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds.
Coupons No. 3, due October 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.
The Kansas City Southern Railway Co.
LAWRENCE GREER, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank.
New York, Sept. 25, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after Sept. 30th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, Oct. 1st, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1% PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Sept. 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on Sept. 20th, at 3 P. M., and open October 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Secretary.

United Traction and Electric Company.
Jersey City, N. J., September 12, 1901.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and will be reopened October 2, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after October 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 27th, 1901.

Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company.
Coupons due October 1st, 1901, on the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after October 1, 1901, upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.
JOS. H. SEAMAN, Treasurer.

National Biscuit Company.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the common stock has been declared, payable October 15th, 1901. Transfer books will be closed from October 6th to October 15th, both inclusive.
J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons due October 1st, 1901, from Pacific Extension Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Buffalo Railway Company.
Coupons No. 9, due October 1st, 1901, from the Debenture Bonds of Buffalo Railway Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of Mercantile Trust Co., New York City.
R. F. RANKINE, Treasurer.

September 21, 1901.
THE LONG ISLAND LOAN & TRUST CO. WILL pay Dividend No. 57 of 2½% on Oct. 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 21st, 1901. FREDERICK T. ALDRIDGE, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

The Washington Water Power Company.
Spokane, Wash., Sept. 10, 1901.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held in the office of the company, Spokane, Wash., this day, the regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. was declared, payable to the holders of Franklin Trust Company's Trust Certificates for stock of the Company and the stockholders of record September 20, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. September 20, 1901, and reopened October 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
HENRY M. RICHARDS, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Detroit Southern Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company in the Telegraph Block, corner of Congress and Griswold Streets, in the City of Detroit, County of Wayne, State of Michigan, on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of October, 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and of transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.
BENJAMIN S. WARREN, Secretary.
September 27th, 1901.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 27	520,880
To date this year	215,751,114
Corresponding date last year	81,249,288

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 27	$2,241,500
To date this year	$765,569,020
Corresponding date last year	$352,119,360

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½ @4 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Bicycle	½	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1
Am. Sugar	½	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Woolen	½	M. & St. L. pf.	½
Ann Arbor pf.	2½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2½
At., T. & S. F.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	4½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Balt. & Ohio	1	National Biscuit	¾
B'klyn R. T.	¾	National Lead	½
Buff., R. & P.	2	N. Y. Central	2¾
Canada South	2½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2
Canadian Pacific	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	3½
Ches. & Ohio	¾	Norfolk & West	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	North American	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2½	Penn. R. R.	1½
C., C. C. & St. L.	½	People's Gas	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	2½	Peoria & East	2⅝
Consol. Gas	1½	Pressed S. Car	2
Del. & Hudson	2½	Pressed S. Car pf.	2
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	Quicksilver	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A.	1⅝	Reading	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1⅝	Reading 1st pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Evans. & T. H.	2⅝	St. Law. & Ad.	¾
General Electric	3	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Glucose Sugar	½	St. L. S. W.	2⅝
Great North. pf.	3½	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅞
Hocking Valley	1½	Southern Pacific	½
Illinois Central	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Int. Pump	⅝	Texas & Pacific	1½
Int. Pump pf.	1	Tol., St. L. & W.	1⅝
Iowa Central	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1⅝
Iowa Cent. pf.	2½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Kan. & Mich.	1⅝	U. S. Steel	1½
Keok. & Des M.	4½	U. S. Steel pf.	1½
Keok. & D. M. pf.	7½	Wabash pf.	¾
Lake Erie & W.	3½	West. Un. Tel.	¾
L. E. & W. pf.	4½	Wis. Central	¾
Louis. & Nash.	½	Wis. Central pf.	⅞
Manhattan	½		
Met. Street Railway	1		

Stocks Declined.

Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Rubber Goods	½
Del., L. & W.	½	St. J. & G. I.	1
Diamond Match	2	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	¾
Pacific Coast	3		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn Ferry 5s	1	C., St. P. & M. 1st	1½
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	Mo., Kan. & E. 1st	1
C., M. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	1¼	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	1¼

Bonds Declined.

B. & O. conv. 4s	1	Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1½	Rio Gr. South. 1st	1⅞
		Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The one conspicuous feature of the stock market yesterday was its professionalism. It may conservatively be said that fully two-thirds of the 520,000 shares dealt in during the day were for the professional account. Only in the Vanderbilt securities and the stocks of the United States Steel Corporation did there appear what could be termed a legitimate demand, some of its speculative, but the larger part of it apparently investment. The purchases of the Vanderbilts were frankly stated to be in connection with the Vanderbilt readjustment plan, known to be pending and likely to be rounded out in short order with the return from abroad of W. K. Vanderbilt; while in the Steel stocks syndicate buying appeared. Elsewhere the buying was pronounced to be clearly "for a turn" or for market effect, one of the best evidences of this appearing in the fact that there was not a little trading in the securities of inconspicuous companies which are seldom heard of and in the Street are facetiously designated in the category of "A. O. T."—which, being translated, signifies "Any old thing."

However, though the nature of the buying was as set out, it had one very noticeable effect, in that, strengthening the entire list, it compelled to not a little short covering, this in its turn professional, by traders who had sold short on the day previous. This short covering was especially noticeable in the copper stocks, the reports of internal dissensions in the Amalgamated board and of probable resignations from the Directory not being heard till after the close of business.

Other stocks in which this short covering manifested itself were Union Pacific, Atchison—which was persistently bought for London account—St. Paul, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Manhattan, the Eries, and Southern Pacific.

During the day a number of new high records were made. Among the stocks touching the highest figures ever recorded for them were the Nickel Plate issues, the Lake Erie and Western shares, Canada Southern, Peoria and Eastern, St. Lawrence and Adirondack, and Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg—significantly enough all Vanderbilt stocks.

London was little of a factor in the market, not trading in more than 20,000 shares, the sales exceeding the purchases by about 5,000 shares. The heaviest buying was in Atchison common, presumably for the account of the pool in the stock, the leading member of this pool now being abroad.

An increase in the offerings of bills drawn against cotton bills depressed the exchange market ¼ cent, and, inasmuch as it was declared that further offerings of bills are likely to-day and next week, led to a revival of the talk that, after all, further gold imports may not be as far away as had been predicted.

The bank statement to be issued to-day is expected to make a very favorable showing. The known movements of money indicate a gain to the banks of over $2,000,000, while it is believed that the loan account is likely to be appreciably reduced.

COPPER TRUST DISSENSIONS.

Current reports getting Wall Street attention are representing troubles on the inside of the Copper Trust growing out of disagreements over the policy of secrecy which the majority of the Board of Directors insists upon maintaining. In the vote to reduce the dividend payment last week there was unanimity, all the Trustees agreeing that the reduction was necessary, some of them even arguing that it might be wise to suspend dividends altogether in view of the dullness and threatening weakness in the market for copper. The disagreement reported grows out of the proposal supported by two Trustees to submit a detailed financial exhibit of the company's affairs for the information of shareholders. So spirited has been the resulting controversy, as the reports represent it, that resignations have been offered.

At the banking house of Flower & Co. yesterday the answer to inquiries was as follows:

"Mr. Anson R. Flower has resigned the Presidency of the Amalgamated Copper Company. We are not informed that he has resigned as a Director. He himself is now out of the city."

At the offices of the Copper Trust no information whatever could be obtained. From that office, however, yesterday was issued a bulletin denying that the trust had so far cut the price of copper or was preparing to cut it. Renewed talk is heard, however, of substantial "rebates."

On the Stock Exchange short covering rallied both Amalgamated and Anaconda to prices touched on the day previous.

Meetings and Elections.

The Pacific Coast Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Pacific Coast Company will be held at the office of the Company, 82 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 9th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of three Directors, to be elected for a term of three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 16th day of September, 1901, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on October 10th, 1901.
HAMILTON H. DURAND, Secretary.
September 26, 1901.

THE VANDERBILT PLAN.

No official details of the Vanderbilt reorganization plan are forthcoming in Wall Street, but of reports, some of them quite definite, there are many. The plan seems to be to organize a parent company, much as is the United States Steel Corporation in its field, to take over all the Vanderbilt properties on some basis of exchange, determined upon, but not yet announced.

It is said to be probable that the preferred stocks of the private issues will be retired, while in respect to Nickel Plate and Lake Erie and Western the talk is that Nickel Plate common will go in on a valuation of $75 per share and Erie and Western of $85.

STEEL TRUST'S EARNINGS.

Semi-official statements in the Street yesterday were to the effect that the earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for the first six months of its existence exceed $54,000,000—the equivalent not only of all fixed charges, interest on bonds, and the dividend on the preferred stock for that time, but also of at the rate of between 11 and 12 per cent. on the common stock.

No official confirmation could be gotten on the subject, but it is intimated that a statement will be forthcoming at the meeting next Tuesday, when action on the dividends will be taken. There seems to be no doubt that 1¾ per cent. will be declared on the preferred and 1 per cent. on the common.

After the Copper Trust fiasco the demand becomes more insistent that all the trusts shall publish some detailed statements regularly of their earnings and their position.

CHICAGO TERMINAL.

For some time past Wall Street has been fairly deluged with reports that a "big pool" is operating in the Chicago Terminal stocks and purposed to put them very much higher. On the strength of this report, not a little buying was induced last week, whereupon, it is said, the members of the pool took advantage to get rid of their holdings.

Be this as it may, it is a fact that there was no pool manipulation in the stocks yesterday, the issues failing to respond to the general upward movement. What little buying there was seemed to be of an investment nature.

TIPS THAT ARE DOUBTED.

The Street is inclined to look with some suspicion on the gratuitous information, diligently circulated, that the weakness of Missouri Pacific stock and its failure to rally are due to Standard Oil selling, following the discovery that a member of the manipulating pool in the security had secretly and in violation of agreement unloaded his holdings above 120 some weeks ago.

This information, in short, is generally discredited, and sentiment is divided as to whether the real reason for the selling is the lack of the corn crop or a desire to induce short sales in order to bring about a squeeze.

UNION PACIFIC.

One of the reasons given for the advance in Union Pacific yesterday was that the Standard Oil interests have so increased their holdings of the security that they are assured of additional representation in the board.

A meeting of the Directors of the company is to be held next week, when it is reported these changes will be made.

WEEK'S CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Discussing the movement of currency during the present week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. in their regular review say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks gained thereby $2,058,100. The banks received from the interior $4,190,400, and shipped to the interior $6,575,800, which include $1,150,000 transferred through the Sub-Treasury, viz.: To Chicago, $200,000; to Baltimore, $30,000; to New Orleans, $026,000; to St. Louis, $300,000. The loss to the interior was $2,384,900. The banks received $1,954,000 new gold, of which $1,756,800 was on New York Assay Office checks, $5,000 on San Francisco Mint checks, and $162,800 on Seattle Assay Office checks. Payments for bonds purchased by the Sub-Treasury for the week were $4,320,200. The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $16,986,200, of which $1,800,000 was for pensions. The banks paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $18,818,

looked like the liquidation of a line of long stock, was principally by Townsend and some floor brokers representing Board of Trade houses. The general market eased off slightly in sympathy with the decline in Tin Can. Diamond Match sold at 140, Metropolitan Elevated common at 39¾, and Union Traction common at 15½. Biscuit common was dull, but steady around 43¾.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,510	American Can	24⅝	23⅜	23⅞
1,431	American Can pf	74⅞	73¼	74
100	American Strawboard	25	25	25
200	Central Union Telephone	44½	44	44
2	Chicago City Railway	205	205	205
10	Chicago Edison	168	168	168
125	Chicago Union Traction	18½	18½	18½
290	Diamond Match	140	140	140
10	Lake Street Elev	12	12	12
410	Metropolitan Elevated	41	39¾	39¾
670	Metropolitan Elev. pf	92½	92½	92½
416	National Biscuit	44½	43¾	44½
20	National Biscuit pf	101½	101⅜	101⅜
60	National Carbon	18	18	18
25	National Carbon pf	84½	84½	84½
96	Northwestern Elevated	38⅜	38	38¾
46	Northwest. Elev. pf	88	88	88
190	Shelby Steel Tube	10¾	10¼	10¾
150	Street's Stable Car	23½	22¾	23
200	West Chicago	101	100½	101

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—The stock market was rather dull, but firmer, to-day. There were only 1,514 shares of stock and $118,000 worth of bonds sold. The trend, however, was upward. Seaboards improved, the common and preferred both gaining ⅛, while the 4s lifted ¼. United Railways common was also ⅛ higher, but the income bonds fell back ¼ from yesterday's figure. Wilmington, Columbia, and Augusta 6s advanced 1¼ points, Carolina Central ⅝, and Atlanta Street Railway 5s a full point.

Money on call was at 5 per cent.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
550	Cotton Duck	17	17	17
15	Home Fire Insurance	14	14	14
400	Seaboard common	27½	27⅜	27½
250	Seaboard pf	60½	60¾	60⅝
400	United Railways com	15⅞	15½	15⅝
$5,000	Atlanta Railway 5s	104½	104½	104½
2,000	City & Suburban 6s	115¼	115½	115½
1,000	North. Central 6s, 1904	116¼	116¼	116¼
30,000	Seaboard 4s	83¾	83¾	84
$1,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3,000	United Rys. 4s	95	95	95
30,000	United Rys. incomes	71	71	71
2,000	Wil., Col. & Aug. 6s	116½	116½	116½
1,000	Wil. & Weldon 5s	121½	121½	121½
8,000	Carolina Central 4s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
15,000	Georgia & Ala. Con. 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5,000	Virginia new 3s	95¾	95¾	95¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—The stock market was dull. Prices generally closed slightly higher, profiting by the late strength in Wall Street. The chief activity was in the trolley group. Philadelphia Company and Consolidated Traction of Pittsburg were buoyant, the first-named closing 4¾ lb. the forenoon, shading off later. After a long spell of inactivity Welsbach Light appeared, and was marked up a full point. Reading was dealt in largely. The company's August statement is due to-morrow or Monday.

Call money is firm at 5 per cent., with little demand or liquidation. Time loans are quoted from 5 per cent. up. Commercial paper is firm at 5 per cent. and upward. Considerable paper is going to the interior, but it cannot be disposed of at a figure below 5 per cent.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	American Alkali	¾	¾	¾
5	American Railways	41	41	41
100	Camden Land	1	1	1
1,025	Cambria Steel	25⅝	25¼	25⅝
268	Choctaw tr. ctfs	72½	72	72
510	Cons. Lake Superior	27	26¾	26¾
745	Cons. Lake Superior pf	69	68½	68⅝
3,200	Cons. Trac. of Pitts	24⅝	24¼	24⅜
200	Danville Bessemer	⅞	⅞	⅞
250	Diamond State Steel pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
30	Elec. Co. of America	7	7	7
278	Fourth St. Nat. B'k rts	14½	14½	14½
2	Girard Trust	625	625	625
78	Hunt & B. Top pf	72½	72½	72½
18	Insurance of N. A	24	24	24
201	Lehigh Valley	54¾	54¼	54¼
15	Little Schuylkill	59	59	59
20	Marsden Co	5½	5½	5½
20	Norristown	162	162	162
19	Penn. Steel	46	46	46
100	Palmetto Co	¾	¾	¾
500	Phila. Elec	5⅝	5½	5⅝
232	Pennsylvania	72¼	72	72⅛
40	Philadelphia Traction	96	95¾	95¾
5,513	Phila. Co	52¼	51	51⅞
700	Penn. Elec. Vehicle pf	1	1	1
9,435	Read. tr. ctfs	20 15-16	20 7-16	20¾
230	Read. 1st pf., tr. ctfs	37⅜	37 13-16	37⅞
1,320	Read. 2d pf., tr. ctfs	26¼	25⅞	26⅛
300	Southern Railway	33⅜	33¼	33⅜
10	United Gas Imp	116	116	116
724	Union Traction	28½	28¼	28½
10	United Power & Trans	42	42	42
2,810	U. S. Steel com	34¾	33	34¼
650	U. S. Steel pf	94	93⅞	94
100	Welsbach Co	49	49	49
75	Warwick Iron & Steel	7	7	7

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks, silver, and exchange to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.06	.02
Alpha Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.09	.09
Best & Belcher	.17	.16
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.32	.32
Challenge Con.	.15	.14
Chollar	.07	.06
Confidence	.75	.69
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.70	1.70
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.03	.03
Gould & Curry	.06	.06
Hale & Norcross	.18	.17
Hulls	.01	.01
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.18	.17
Occidental Con.	.05	.05
Ophir	.77	.75
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.08	.08
Savage	.02	.03
Sierra Nevada	.18	.17
Standard	3.25	3.25
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.07	.06
Utah Con.	.72	1.00
Yellow Jacket	.03	.07
Silver bars	.58¼	.58¼
Mexican dollars	47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 27.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	15	16½	16	16½
Alamo	13½	14¼	13½	14¼
Argentum	11¼	12	11	12
Amaconda	20½	21¼	20½	21¼
Battle Mountain	17	20	17	17½
Blue Bell	16	16¼	15¾	16¼
Butterfly	30	35	30	35
C. C. Cons.	8½	8¾	8	8¾
Coeur d'Alene	9½	10¼	9½	10¼
C. C. & Mexican	7¾	7¾	7½	7¾
Columbine Victor	5	7¾	5	7¾
Dante	5¼	5¾	5¼	5⅝
Doctor Jackpot	53½	55¼	50	55¼
Elkton	172½	174	171¾	172¼
El Paso	59½	59¾	60	60¾
Fanny Rawlings	14½	18	14½	19
Findlay	8½	9¼	8½	9¼
Gold Dollar	18½	18½	18½	18¾
Golden Cycle	68	68¼	68¼	68½
Golden Fleece	36	40	37	40
Gold Knob	5¾	6	5½	6
Gold King	92	96	90	96
Gold Sovereign	4	4¾	4	4¾
Gould	15½	17	15	17
Hart	8	8¼	8	9¼
Ingham	12	12¾	14	15
Isabella	55¾	55½	55	55½
Jack Pot	39	37½	39	39
Keystone	8¼	9	8¾	8¾
Last Dollar	60	61	60	65
Lexington	6	6½	5½	6½
Little Puck	6¾	7¼	7¼	7½
Mint	18	20	18	20
Mollie Gibson	28	30	28	29
Mollie Dwyer	7	7½	7	7½
Mary Cashen	10	11½	8	12
Moon Anchor	27¾	28¾	27¾	28¾
National	33¾	35½	33¾	35¾
Nugget	15	16½	16	17
New Haven	5	5⅛	5	5¼
Orphan	18½	20	19	20
Pharmacist	8	8¼	7¼	7¾
Pinnacle	8½	9	8½	9
Pointer	7	7½	7	7½
Portland	301	306	300	305
Rose Maud	5½	5¾	5¼	6
Rose Nicol	6½	6¾	6¾	6¾
Republic	3½	3¾	3¾	4¼
Rocky Mountain	3½	3¾	3¾	4
Sedan	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
Vindicator	113	115½	116	118
Work	13	14	13¼	13½
Zoe	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,237,783, against $2,199,323 last week and $1,902,053 last year. The value marketed was $2,234,619, against $2,380,076 last week and $1,968,836 last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The report of the Georgia Railroad Bank of Augusta, Ga., will be found in another column.

Dividends have been declared by the Chatham National Bank and the National Biscuit Company. Coupon notices have been issued by the Southern Pacific Company, the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company, the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, and the Buffalo Railway Company. Details may be found in another column.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the outside market yesterday was somewhat more active than on Thursday, and the downward movement of prices which had been in progress for two or three days was arrested by advances in some parts of the list. Some further declines were recorded, but here and there in the market, especially in the copper stocks, a stronger tone appeared. The most prominent stock of the day was Standard Oil, which was unusually active at prices much below those prevailing at the beginning of the week.

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AMERICAN CAN common, after the extreme dullness of Thursday, became active again, and at the end of the day had been traded in to the extent of about 3,000 shares. These sales were made between 24½ and 23¾, the stock closing at the latter figure with a net loss of three-eighths of a point. Transactions in the preferred stock amounted to about 900 shares, the sale of which forced the price from 74½ down to 73¼. This issue closed at about the lowest price of the day.

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STANDARD OIL, which sold on Thursday at 741, yesterday sold down to 721. Nearly 300 shares changed hands during the day, a much larger amount than usual in this stock. As is nearly always the case when Standard Oil drops suddenly, there was talk of a probable reduction in the next dividend, but the absurdity of advancing this as the cause for the decline was made apparent when it was recalled that the regular quarterly dividend has just been paid on the stock and another dividend is not due for three months to come. The decline seemed due merely to the forced selling of a certain amount of the stock, possibly for the purpose of covering losses in the general market. Before the close the price recovered to 730.

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TENNESSEE COPPER was traded in to the extent of 500 shares or more, between 14½ and 15¼. It closed at 14¼ bid, showing a net gain of three-quarters of a point. Improvement also showed in some of the other copper stocks, none of which, however, was traded in to any considerable extent.

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DIAMOND STATE STEEL was traded in for the first time, 2,500 shares changing hands at 3⅛ and 3. The preferred stock sold at 7.

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NATIONAL BANK OF CUBA stock was active between 115 and 120. It closed at 120 bid.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, was as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 27. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 26. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	23½	24	24⅛	24⅝
American Can pf	73⅜	73¾	74	75
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	6¼	7	6¼	7
Am. Hide & Leather pf	33½	35	33½	35
American Malt 6s	94	95	94½	95¼
*American Thread pf	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Auto-Truck	2½	4	2½	4
Aberdeen Copper	26	30	27	31
*British Columbia Copper	10	11	10	10½
*British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	⅞
Camden Land	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	7½	6	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	33	36	33	36
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88¾	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2¾	3
Compressed Air	12	14	12	14
Con. Refrigerating	5	5½	5	5½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	47½	49	2,900	2,900
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	15¾	16	15	15½
Detroit South., pf., w. i.	40	41	40½	41
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85	84	85
Dominion Securities	77¾	78½	78	78½
Electric Boat	16	19	16	19
Electric Boat pf	40	50	40	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	2	2¼	2	2¼
Electric Vehicle	4¼	5½	4¼	5½
Electric Vehicle pf	6	8	6	8
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅛	3	⅛	3
General Carriage	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	98½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101	101¾	101	101¾
Hall Signal	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
Havana Commercial	9	10	9	10
Havana Commercial pf	43	46	43	46
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	77	77½	77½	77¾
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86	86½	86	86¼
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Marconi Copper	2	2½	2	2½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7½	8	7½	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	26	28	26	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	84	87	84	87
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	¼	⅝	½	⅝
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Transp., $20 paid	10½	10¾	10¼	10¾
Otis Elevator	31	33	31	33
Otis Elevator pf	94½	96½	94½	96½
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	72	70	73
Retsof	48	48	48	..
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	101	100	101
Safety Car, Heat & Light	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	27	27½	27	27½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100½	101	100½	101
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83¾	84	83¾	84
Seaboard Air Line	27¼	28	27	27¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	50½	52	50¼	50¾
Singer Manufacturing	240	250	240	250
Sterling Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	730	735	725	735
Storage Power	7	7	7	7
Tennessee Copper	14½	15¼	13¾	14½
Tidewater Coal	7¼	8¼	7¼	8¼
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¾
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf	120	123	120	123
Union Typewriter 2d pf	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89¾	90	89¾	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf	82	82¾	82	82¾
U. S. Cotton Duck	28	31¼	28	31¼
U. S. Reduc. & Ref	38½	39½	38½	39½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	63½	64½	63½	64½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds	88	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	56	58	56	58
Va. Coal, Iron & C	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	42	44	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	15	16	15	16
Worthington Pump pf	114	116	115	116

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	106
Brooklyn City R. R	242½	245	242½	245
Brooklyn, E. & W. R. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	68	69	68	69
Con. Traction 5s	108½	109½	108½	109¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	112¾	114½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20½	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82¼
Nassau Electric pf	97½	98½	97¼	98¼
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Avenue R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82¼
North Jersey St. R. 5s	22½	25	23¼	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R	175	..	175	..
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	118	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
Union Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. 5s	106	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	19	22	19	22
Amer. Light & Tr. pf	90	93	89½	93
Bay State Gas	⅞	1	⅞	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70½	72	70	72
Central Union 5s, std	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82¼
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	74	77½	74	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	107½	108	107½	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	5	7	5	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	52	53½	53	54½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98	96	98
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	86	84½	86
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas 5s	97	98	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	18	17	18
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93	91	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112¾	114	112¾	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	82	80	82
Union Ferry	39	41	39	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	97	99	97½	99

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 27, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
92⅝	92¾	63,145	Amal. Copper, ex div.	91¼	93¼	90	92⅝	— ¼
2⅝	2¾	700	American Bicycle	2	2½	2	2½	+ ⅛
29	29½	800	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29½	29½	29	29½	+ ⅛
30⅜	30⅝	200	American Cotton Oil	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
27⅝	28¼	200	American Ice Co	28¼	28½	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
86¾	87½	100	Am. Locomotive pf	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ⅛
45½	45⅝	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	45	45⅝	45	45⅝	+ ⅝
96¾	97	600	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	97	97	97	97	....
123½	123⅝	2,950	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	124	124	122⅜	123½	+ ⅛
..	..	2,300	Am. S. R. Co., rts	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Am. S. R. Co. pf., rts	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
15	17½	100	American Woolen	15½	15½	15⅞	15⅝	+ ⅛
37½	37⅝	12,150	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	37¼	38⅛	35⅞	37⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	23	800	Ann Arbor	22¾	22¾	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅛
52	52½	400	Ann Arbor pf	52	52⅞	52	52½	+ ⅛
75⅞	76	35,000	At., T. & S. F. pf	75	76	74⅝	75⅞	+ ⅛
95⅞	96	3,968	At., T. & S. F. pf	96	96	95⅞	96	+ ⅛
101½	102	2,300	Baltimore & Ohio	101	102⅝	101	102	+ ⅛
66¾	67	2,190	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67¼	67¾	66¼	67	+ ⅛
92¼	96	112	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	96	96	96	96	+ ⅛
125	127	200	Buff., R. & P. pf	125	125	125	125	....
86½	87	6,025	Canada Southern	84½	88	84	86⅝	+ ⅛
110¼	110½	3,700	Canadian Pacific	109½	110⅞	109½	110½	+ ⅛
162	163	200	Central R. R. of N. J.	162	162	162	162	....
45⅞	46	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	45¼	46	45	46	+ ⅛
37⅞	37¼	950	Chicago & Alton	37⅜	37⅝	37⅛	37½	....
23	23¼	2,750	Chicago Great West.	23	23½	22¾	23	+ ⅛
41¼	42	1,520	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	42	42¼	41¾	42	+ ⅛
74½	75	1,320	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	75¼	75¾	75	75	....
160⅝	160⅞	20,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	160⅝	161	159	160⅝	+ ⅛
188½	189¼	420	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	188½	189	188¼	188	+ ⅛
142⅞	143	600	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	141	142⅞	141	142⅝	+ ⅛
22¾	22⅞	800	Chi. Term. Trans	22¼	23	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
41½	42	2,050	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	41¼	42⅜	41¼	41⅞	+ ⅛
98¼	98¼	7,500	C., C., C. & St. L.	97⅞	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛	+ ⅛
97⅜	97½	2,560	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	95	97⅝	94	97⅝	+ 2½
14⅞	14½	200	Colorado Southern	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
23	25¼	400	Col. Southern 2d pf	25	25	25	25	....
17¼	18	200	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	17	17¼	17	17½	— ⅛
218½	219½	800	Consolidated Gas	218½	219¼	218½	219½	+ 1½
115¼	116	200	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	116	116¼	116	116¼	+ ¼
165	165½	1,100	Delaware & Hudson	165	165½	165	165	+ 2½
224	225	1,800	Del., Lack. & West	222	223½	222	223½	+ ½
92⅝	92⅞	1,172	Denver & R. G. pf	92¼	92⅞	92¼	92⅝	....
43¼	43½	7,900	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	40¼	43½	40¼	43¼	+ 1½
138	141	215	Diamond Match	140½	140¾	140	140	— 2
..	..	100	Detroit United Ry	77	77	77	77	....
12¼	12⅝	1,510	Dul., S. S. & At.	11⅜	12⅜	11⅜	12⅝	+ 1⅜
20⅜	21	3,125	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	19¾	21	19¾	20¾	+ 1⅝
26	27¼	100	Dist. of America pf	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ 2
41¼	41¾	14,765	Erie	41⅛	42	41⅛	41⅝	+ ⅜
69½	70	3,700	Erie 1st pf	69⅞	70	69¾	69⅞	+ ⅛
55⅝	56¼	1,800	Erie 2d pf	55⅞	56	55	55⅞	+ ⅛
61	61¼	1,200	Evans. & T. H.	59	61	59	60¼	+ 2
258½	260	200	General Electric	260	260	260	260	+ 8
55	55¾	100	Glucose Sugar Ref.	55¼	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅛
187½	188	3,300	Great Northern pf	185½	187⅜	185½	187⅜	+ 3½
53½	54¼	1,000	Hocking Valley	53½	54⅜	53½	54⅜	+ 1¼
145	145¾	400	Illinois Central	144½	145	144½	145	+ 1½
23	23¾	200	International Paper	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅞	— ⅝
94	95

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Prospect Park South

A leading real estate man of Flatbush made this remark the other day: "We take off our hat when Prospect Park South is mentioned and frankly admit that nothing will bear comparison with it in the history of real estate development in Brooklyn."

This is the reluctant tribute of a competitor. Such expressions are of daily occurrence on the part of those who visit the property for the first time. Here is one from Mr. Wm. C. Redfield to the owner of Prospect Park South: "Mr. A.—You are a public benefactor." The entire section has profited by the reflected light of this magnificent improvement.

The Autumn flowers of the parkways and borders are now in their glory. The Kings Co. L., Brighton Beach Division, takes you there in 18 minutes from the bridge; the Smith St. or Franklin Av. trolley also.

Handsome illustrated booklet of

DEAN ALVORD, Owner,

257 Broadway, New York.

NEAR THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO ALL PARKS,

In the large cities of the United States, will be found the best residential sections.

My 32 homes just completed, four of which are sold, forming the block on both sides of Sterling Place, between Underhill and Washington Avs., are within one block of the main entrance of Prospect Park, opposite the Institute of Arts and Sciences, and in the highest section of Brooklyn. It will pay you to spend half an hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with advances made in the sciences and arts of the twentieth century, for one-third the price of a home equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan. The houses are circular, octagon, and straight front, finished in the choicest hard woods, model, all tiled kitchens, electric light combination chandeliers, shower, tiled bathrooms, butler's pantry, extension dining rooms and paneled ceilings.

Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.

THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.

Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place; time, 22 minutes. Open daily, including Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

WM. H. REYNOLDS, BUILDER, ON PREMISES.

SOUTH MIDWOOD,

THE FINEST SECTION OF FLATBUSH.

With every street improvement; containing houses representing the highest type of architecture and design. 35 minutes to Park Row, N. Y.

A New Residence; rich, artistically designed; plot 50x100, (or more ground if desired.) Wide plazzas, 12 large rooms, centre hall, parquet floors; hardwood trim; handsome decorations; basins, with hot and cold water between chambers; **charming new arrangement of rooms;** price $9,800, (worth $11,000;) easy terms.

A. W. SCHMIDT, Treas. Germania Real Estate Co., **South Midwood office, 1,364 Flatbush Ave.,** (cor. Foster Ave.)

Six-family apartment house; all improvements; Greenpoint; $5,350, worth $7,000; rents $672.00. Jones, 189 Montague St.

Bargain.—Plot 60x100; fine detached cottage; price $3,800; $500 cash. John Perry & Co., 378 Fulton St.

STOP

Long enough to hear how easy to get one of our honest detached houses and fifty-foot frontage.

LOOK

into plan of payments.

LISTEN

and we'll tell you how we make our land increase in value. T. B. ACKERSON CONSTRUCTION CO., 99 Nassau St., Manhattan, 297 East 15th St., near Beverly Road, **FLATBUSH,** Beverly Square East and West.

ARTISTIC HOUSES DESIRABLY LOCATED

PROSPECT PARK NEIGHBORHOOD, MIDWOOD ST., NEAR FLATBUSH AVE.

2 AND 3 STORY

New modern stone houses, 30 minutes to Park Row; superior trolley and "L" service to ferries and all points of the city; beautiful in design; finish of the very best; all modern improvements; swell and square fronts; box stoop; foyer or saloon parlors; neighborhood restricted. Prices low; terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, Owner, Corner Flatbush Av. and Midwood St.

MONEY TO LOAN

FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES. BOND AND MORTGAGE BROKERAGE CO., 177 REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN.

Small and Large **LOANS** First and Second Mortgages.

HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.—220-foot corner, light, near proposed underground; new bridge station, and Flatbush Av. junction, for sale cheap to close estate; unequaled chance; profit by coming boom. Box 23, Red Bank, N. J.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.

Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Immediate possession given, 1,835 Dean St., near Buffalo Av.; two sets improvements; 2-story high-stoop, cellar, private dwelling; price, $2,100, $500 cash; house open.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

AN AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLING,

39 West 86th Street,

32½ Feet Wide,

Five Stories High, With Extension Including Fourth Story.

Automatic electric elevator and every modern improvement. Just completed and open for inspection,

C. W. LUYSTER,

Telephone connections. 35 Nassau St.

FIRST CLASS FIVE STORY

AMERICAN BASEMENT

PRIVATE DWELLINGS,

317, 319, 321, 325

WEST 100TH ST.,

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

They are 20 feet front by 60 feet deep, with extension, having servants' stairs to fourth story. The houses have three bathrooms, with mosaic floors and tiled walls; rolled rimmed bathtubs, wash baths, shower baths, &c., of the latest designs.

JAMES LIVINGSTON,

BUILDER, ON PREMISES.

Handsome residence, southwest corner of 176th Street and Monroe Avenue, 90x100, with fine detached house; 15 rooms, all newly decorated and remodeled; also fine stable and carriage room on premises, with fine terraced lawn; in elegant neighborhood; for sale cheap or to let. Owner, B. B. Simons, 140 East 82d St.

A Bargain.—For sale or to let, 7-story factory building or warehouse; fine order; little cash; monthly payments; positively a sacrifice; West Houston St.; must be sold. O. B. Mc., 161 Sullivan St.

8TH AV. BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Three 5-story apartments; all rented; great bargain.

HAYDEN, 320 WEST 145TH ST.

Attractive location, Cypress Av. and 137th St.—Block front, suitable for apartments, under new building law; price reasonable; terms easy. Owner, 50 East 125th St.

A Bargain.—3 houses for sale; Bedford St.; little cash; monthly payments; free and clear; positively a sacrifice; must be sold. O. B. Mc., 161 Sullivan St.

EASY TERMS will buy 1 and 2 family brick houses; all the latest improvements. Inquire J. Leitner, 3d and Wendover Avs. Open Sundays.

$4,250.—3-family house on leading avenue, near 156th St. elevated station, 25x75. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Detached frame house, Bronx, nine rooms; all improvements; large yard; assessments paid; reasonable. 4,388 Park Av.

Choice building lots, $375; $5 monthly; houses order, $1,500; $15 monthly. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av.

Looking for bargain houses, lots, Bronx or Harlem? Call on Case, 42 West 128th, or 979 East 169.

Easy Terms.—Detached houses, Westchester, Bronx. Borough, $3,300; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Real Estate Wanted.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WANTED—PRIVATE HOUSES to rent and for sale. Send particulars to FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM, 58 WEST 125TH ST.

WANTED PRIVATE HOUSES TO RENT. Have great demand for same. M. H. MEYERS, 2,521 8TH AV.

Want a farm in the neighborhood of Norwalk, Conn Address Cash Buyer, P 139 Times Office.

Surrogate Notices.

KORNARENS, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. KORNARENS, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Grasmuck & Ostrander, her attorneys, Room 408, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1901. META M. KORNARENS, Executrix. GRASMUCK & OSTRANDER, Attys. for Executrix, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BIGGEST BARGAINS BRONX

$7,750. $1,000 cash, balance to suit, 3-family houses, 7 rooms, bath; steam, hot water; best locations, Jerome Av. O'RORKE or NORMOYLE, Boston Av., corner 164th St.

Trade or Cash.—Elegant private house, 68th St., near Central Park West; 4-story, basement; free and clear. Stone & Co., 971 Columbus Av.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

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ON

HUDSON.

SPECIAL FALL OFFER OF HOUSES AND LOTS

at prices that will make you regret ever having paid rent in New York.

SMALL CASH PAYMENTS AND $35 TO $40 PER MONTH

will purchase a Beautiful Home on the

TOP OF THE PALISADES,

OPPOSITE RIVERSIDE DRIVE AT 79TH ST.

In a most Healthy Locality. Convenient to Schools and Churches. Well Sewered. Good Water from High Service. Restricted Property, Fully Improved, with Stone Sidewalks Gas and Electric Light.

NO ASSESSMENTS.

Ten minutes from West Shore, 42d or Franklin St. ferries by trolley. Round trip tickets 15 cents. Write at once for SPECIAL LIST of new houses and choice lots. Photographs, Map, Prices, etc.

WOODCLIFF LAND IMPT. CO.,

Weehawken P. O., N. J.

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SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Fine house in East Orange; built two years; nine rooms; bath; all improvements; lot 32x100; five minutes from Roseville Avenue station; $5,000; $900 down, $30 per month. Shipman, No. 3 Maiden Lane.

Hackensack, N. J.—Plots 50x150, all improvements; close to depot, school, churches, &c.; $700. Will take $150 cash and $10 per month. F. B. Ross, 150 Broadway, New York.

Attractive residence; hour on Penn. R. R.; 7 rooms, barn, outbuildings; 40 acres; healthy location; near New Brunswick; price $2,500. Address 131 East 31st St.

Roseville, N. J.—Two modern houses for sale; all improvements; fine location; near trolleys and station. Address Choice, No. 794 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

$5 pays for building lot; 9 miles from New York City; practically given away to develop property; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

Real Estate for Exchange.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

$2,500.—Clear of incumbrance, 62-acre South Jersey farm; 8-room frame house, barn, &c.; apple orchard and cranberry bog; 50 acres clear; balance in timber; will exchange for equity same value in New York or Brooklyn residence. Address, with particulars, I. R., Box 101 Lambertville, N. J.

Farm wanted in Virginia in exchange for property near station at Asbury Park; send full particulars, location, value. Address Byran, Asbury Park, N. J.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 102 West 116th St.

Real Estate.

IF YOU CAN

Save money in rent every month and eventually own your own home, WOULD YOU?

Then write the NEW YORK LAND AND WAREHOUSE CO. for catalogue. Office 167 Jackson ave. and 85 Borden ave., Borough of Queens.

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OFFICES AND STUDIOS.

The Slater Buildings

42d St. West at 5th Ave.

Rents include steam heat, light, electric elevator, and Janitor's services.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

STORES TO LET in following streets: Ann, Barclay, Beekman, Bleecker, Bowery, Centre, Chambers, Cortland, Fulton, Front, Greenwich, Hudson, John, Liberty, Maiden Lane, Nassau, Pearl, Prince, Reade, Rose, Spruce, (3d Av.,) Vesey, Warren, West, White, and William. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Stable to lease, 406 East 48th St.; 3 stories, 22x100; will alter to suit. Apply to Philip Goerlitz, 242 East 51st St.

Attention!—Large, light, new corner offices; good advertising space; on line of L. B'way, 6th Av., all cars. F. S. Treacy, Building, 1,929 Broadway.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Factory or warehouse, five-story, 246, 247 South, through to Water, 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Five-story factory or warehouse; 440 Water St., near Market Slip; size, 25x80. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

GREAT SALE OF

REAL ESTATE AT WHITE PLAINS, A BEAUTIFUL AND RAPIDLY GROWING SECTION, 200 VALUABLE LOTS AND PLOTS IN ATTRACTIVE AND ARISTOCRATIC WESTCHESTER COUNTY, IN THE DIRECT LINE OF IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, ARE NOW OFFERED ON TERMS OF $10 DOWN AND $10 A MONTH AND UPWARD, ACCORDING TO LOCATION. WHITE PLAINS, ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD, HAS DOUBLED IN POPULATION IN TEN YEARS, HAVING 8,000, SHOWING THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF ANY TOWN IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY; HAS EVERY IMPROVEMENT, HANDSOME MACADAMIZED STREETS, FINE DRIVES, WATER, SEWER, ELECTRICITY, OFFERING THE VERY BEST FACILITIES FOR A HOME. VALUES ARE INCREASING RAPIDLY.

WHITE PLAINS

HARLEM RAILROAD

35 MINUTES FROM 42d STREET

THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM 42D STREET, THE VERY CENTRE OF MANHATTAN. THIS PROPERTY IS MORE ACCESSIBLE THAN MUCH OF NEW YORK CITY. EVERY ADVANTAGE WILL BE OFFERED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD AT ONCE.

MAPS, PASSES AND DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS WILL BE FURNISHED BY APPLYING AT OUR OFFICE.

NEW NETHERLAND REALTY COMPANY, 503 5TH AVENUE, CORNER 42D ST., N. Y.

Yonkers.

PARK HILL.

For Sale—New stone and frame houses; steam heat, gas, and electric light; sanitary plumbing; beautiful river view; near station; terms easy; NO TUNNEL.

For Rent—Two stone and frame houses; 10 and 13 rooms; steam heat; West Side elevated R. R., connecting with Yonkers rapid transit R. R.

T. R. VARICK, Agent,
Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y.

Yonkers.—Two new houses for sale, 120 and 124 Morris St.; beautiful location; river view; three minutes to Ludlow Station; 9 and 10 rooms; all improvements; lots 33.4x100; price, $6,500 and $7,500. Apply to local agents or Roderick Ross, 124 Morris St.

Katonah.

FOR SALE.—Westchester Co.—A stock farm of 600 acres, near station on Harlem Road; large house; all improvements; tenant houses, barns, &c.; sold to close an estate. Address, Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—Lots, plots, village residences, and farms in Northern Westchester; advise your wants. Lewis H. Miller, Real Estate, Katonah, N. Y.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

50c. weekly. No interest or assessments

High, dry Boulevard lots, fronting trolley. Near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont. WARRANTY CO., 115 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon.—8-room house, $40 month; bargain; six minutes from station; all improvements; lot 50x100. Would sell for $2,000 down. Other choice property. Walter King Cooley, Mount Vernon, 611 Park Row Building, New York City.

Mount Vernon.—Beautiful home; sale, $30,000; let $125. C. A. Brock, 411 Pearl St., city.

Country Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE SELL Country Real Estate!

Bargains and exchanges in residences, farms, country seats, hotels, &c., everywhere. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Must Be Sold.—95-acre farm near Winsted, trolley and lake, on main road, 14-room house; nice shade; painted barns; quantity fruit and wood; stock, crops, and tools; keeps 15 head; easy terms. Box 8, Sta. B, Winsted, Conn.

New Queen Anne Cottage.—Will sell for small weekly or monthly payments; beautifully located in city 20 minutes out; all city improvements; work guaranteed; price $550. Owner, 358 West 42d St., parlor floor.

Horsemen!—A fine stock farm for sale at fraction of cost; over 150 acres; three houses; extensive barns; half-mile track; near station; convenient to New York. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Orlando, Florida, for health, comfort, and business; delightful Winter climate, orange groves, cottages, hotels, stores, beautiful lake fronts. J. W. Atwater, 55 Liberty St.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings, hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.—60 acres; magnificent views; pure spring water, shade, pond, woodland; fine place for country home. Archibald Foss, 66 Broadway.

Shore Hotel for Sale—Fifty rooms; excellent surroundings; fine bathing beach; 7 acres; Connecticut shore Long Island Sound. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Nyack-on-Hudson.—Factory, 42x125; four floors; equipped power, elevator, shafting; heated; extra land; convenient shipping, boat and rail. Morrow, 44 Wall St.; Room 47.

Florida Illustrated; describes many estates for sale; post free. Geo. H. Chapin, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

A FARM CATALOGUE FREE; dairy farms, stock farms, fruit farms, poultry farms. F. Rowland, 171 Broadway.

Water front, stone house, 14 rooms; modern improvements; fine location; 1¼ acres. Archibald Foss, 66 Broadway.

Island for Sale—20 acres, woodland, meadow; splendid sandy beach; deep water. Archibald Foss, 66 Broadway.

Deserted Farms, $250 up, below value buildings; catalogue free. Box 1,344, Boston Mass.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—We have only to rent in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts., east of 3d Av., 202 and 204 East 69th St., rent $1,000 each; 232 East 69th St., rent $900.

All are three-story high-stoop Dwellings, handsomely decorated; modern plumbing. Open; can be seen at any time.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

No. 31 East 77th St., at a most reasonable rent; only $2,000; will decorate to suit tenant, and all needed repairs will be made.

HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
6th Av., cor. 52d St.

Only $800.00 per annum; 149th St., Nos. 542 to 558 West; beautiful four-story American basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bathrooms. Caretaker, in 538, or Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

Henderson Place, East 86th St., Near East End Av.—3-story Queen Anne dwelling; 9 rooms; $35 per month.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

For Rent—177 E. 95th St., brownstone, 3-story-and-basement house, newly decorated; new open work plumbing; reasonable rent. For keys and particulars apply at 175 E. 95th St.

For the Winter, 130 West 86th St., four-story, 20-foot, butler's pantry, bath, extension; elegant street; finest on West Side; $200 per month. Premises.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Ducking shore and large old brick mansion on water front at Susquehanna Flats; house within half mile of Perryville station, on P., W. & B. R. R.; two miles off shore front on Susquehanna River, Chesapeake Bay, and Mill Creek; exclusive game privileges on 550 acres; at mouth of Susquehanna River, opposite Havre-de-Grace and extending from Stump's Point to Perryville, Md. H. Arthur Stump, 224 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE ASTOR ESTATE'S NEW APARTMENTS.

No. 235 West 75th St.

At the Northwest Corner of Broadway.

A Large Fireproof Structure with 42 Large Airy Apartments in

SUITES of 7, 8 and 9 ROOMS

Arranged so as to give each room an exposure upon the street by means of a huge court, 32x102 feet deep, which faces Broadway.

The appointments of the house comprise every known device for comfort and convenience.

Rents, $1,320 to $2,000.

Apply at Office of Superintendent.
On Sundays by Appointment Only.

Illustrated Booklet Mailed on Application.

GRAHAM COURT

At the Meeting of

St. Nicholas and 7th Aves., 116th and 117th Sts.

The largest and most unique Apartment House in New York.

Suites of from 6 to 10 Rooms $1,000 to $2,000 a Year.

Apply at office of Superintendent on premises.

Illustrated Booklet Mailed on Application.

What the N. Y. Sun Said:

Perhaps the most conspicuous example of the highest achievement in apartment house construction is to be found in the Graham Court, belonging to W. W. Astor, on Seventh Avenue, between 116th and 117th Streets. The simplicity of design in the Graham Court, expressing frankly the uses of the building, has been much admired by writers on architecture. The building is in the form of a quadrangle of eight stories, surrounding a court of 79 feet wide and 108 feet deep. Every room in every apartment is lighted either from the street or the court. The apartments are arranged in suites of eight to eleven rooms, including a foyer hall, the smallest of which is 120 feet square. Entrance is through a Romanesque arch in the middle of the avenue front to the interior court and thence to elevators in each angle. There are six independent tradesmen's and servants' stairs and elevators giving direct access to the kitchens.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE BINGHAM.

New Family and Bachelor Apartment House,

Broadway and 94th St., (S. E. Cor.)

The suites consist of one, two and three rooms and bath, complete in every detail, including long-distance telephone in every apartment.

THE LOCATION—Between Central Park and Riverside Drive, commanding a beautiful outlook in all directions.

CONVENIENCES—New subway station at 96th St. and Broadway, elevated station 93d St. and Columbus Ave.; electric surface cars pass the door, which connect with all lines. Large dining room on main floor. Kitchen separate from house.

Every effort will be made to maintain the highest standard of service and cuisine in the dining room.

RENTS FROM $400 TO $1,200.

Application can be made at the office in the building, or to

A. E. & M. A. BINGHAM, Owners, on premises. Tel. 3426 Riverside.

THE TUILERIES,

BROADWAY, NORTHWEST CORNER 95TH ST.

New Fireproof Apartment House.

7 & 8 SPACIOUS LIGHT ROOMS.

Day and night elevator service; uniformed attendants; long-distance telephones, steam heat, gas, and electric light.

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT TO OUTRIVAL PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

RESIDENT MANAGER.
Rents, $1,100 and $1,350.
Apply on premises or to

GEORGE E. HOPPIE,

Telephone, 4526 Broad. 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Harold Court, Brittany,

Northwest Cor. 102d St. and Broadway.

Ideal accommodations for those wishing to locate in a modern house, luxuriously equipped.

Apartments consist of 6, 7, and 8 large, light rooms and bath, with every known modern improvement, from long-distance telephone to mail chutes and electric elevator. Apply on premises.

VERY MODERATE RENTS.

THE DESHLER,

124 West 114th St., S. W. Cor. St. Nicholas Ave., Near 7th Ave. Drive.

High-class apartment, all modern improvements, consisting of six rooms and bath; corner apartments; all rooms facing street; electric lights; all-night elevator service; one elegant parlor floor especially suitable for physician; rents, $600 to $720 per year.

HALL J. HOW & CO.,
240 West 116th St.

THE JEROME,

215 West 116th St., near 7th Ave.

Just completed 4 and 5 large light room apartments. Elevator, electric lights, telephone, hall service, and all modern improvements. Open for inspection. Apply John Bannen, Builder and Owner, on premises, or HALL J. HOW & CO., Agents, 240 West 116th Street.

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471 CENTRAL PARK WEST, cor. 107th Street,

and two unusually desirable fifth apartments, 8 large light rooms, tiled bath, well located, intelligently planned. Rent, $720 and $900. Would be $1,200 and $1,400 in elevator building. Also a fine front apartment, duplex, 8 large light rooms and bath at 472 Central Park West; rent, $576. Apply on premises or at the office of E. K. Van Winkle, 477 Central Park West.

Queens Property to Let.

To Let—Borough of Queens. Flat, 4 large rooms, bath, steam heat; 7 minutes' walk from 34th Street or James Slip Ferries. Rent, $13.50 and $14.00. Real Estate Office, 167 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

New Jersey Property to Let.

NUTLEY, N. J.

45 Minutes, Chambers & 23d St. Ferries

Illustrated circular of houses; rents, $450 to $700; shaded grounds, stables, golf links.

JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway, or Nutley, N. J.

Furnished residences in the Oranges to lease; $70 month up; reference required. W. D. Hunter, 95 5th Av.

Another Bargain.—$500 and $20 monthly buys $2,000 frame house, 9 rooms, city water, piazza, big shade trees, on two lots, on macadamized avenue, electric lights; two minutes' walk from railroad station; another house, forming corner, $2,500, same size, same terms; also bargains in lots. Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 86 trains daily; commutation 8c.; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"THE LAURISTON"

89th St. and Madison Ave.

A few choice apartments still for rent.

These apartments are of the highest grade, consisting of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths. Perfect in every detail.

Permanent light on all sides is insured, owing to restrictions existing against the erection of buildings on adjoining property.

Situated in the most healthful and also the most desirable and sought after section of the city.

Send for booklet.

David Rothschild,

Owner and Builder.

114th St., 244 West

Elegant Flats of four rooms and bath; all the latest improvements; steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date; it will pay you to examine these Flats before hiring elsewhere; they are the best in the city for the money.

RENT $17 TO $20.

For further particulars apply to J. S. PENDERY, Agent, on Premises.

106th St., 21 West

One of the leading streets in Harlem; seven rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements.

RENT $33 TO $37.

Janitor on premises.

GRACEMORE,

VERY CHOICE APARTMENT.

Facing Morningside Park,

N. E. Cor. 129th St., Morningside Av.,

5, 6, 7 LIGHT ROOMS.

NEWLY DECORATED AND REFINISHED.

Best Condition and Improvements.

The situation of GRACEMORE is well worth mention. Morningside Park is a beautiful arrangement of rocks, foliage, and walks; very quiet, secluded, and healthful, and but a short walk from the principal surface and crosstown lines.

Elevated station and elevator at 116th St.

RENTALS FROM $35.00 UPWARD.

Superintendent on premises, day and evening.

The Plaza,

St. Nicholas av., cor. 150th st.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS OF 7 AND 8 ROOMS; STEAM HEATED AND HOT WATER; ELEVATOR SERVICE; MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION ON MANHATTAN ISLAND.

Crest of Washington Heights.

THE PLAZA is surrounded by fine private residences and overlooks the Hudson and Harlem rivers, nicely situated and close to every line of access to the heart of New York.

Convenient to 6th, 9th Av. "L."

Electric Surface Cars, 8th, Amsterdam Avs. Superintendent on premises day and evening.

EVELYN

101 WEST 78TH ST.,

OPPOSITE MANHATTAN SQ.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Choice housekeeping apartments, 7 and 9 extra large light rooms; high ceilings, fine light and ventilation, passenger and servants' elevators.

Also non-housekeeping apartments, 3 and 4 rooms and bath; room attendance.

Restaurant on premises.

Electric light included in rent.

Apply to Superintendent on premises.

THE WHARFEDALE,

604 AND 606 WEST 115TH ST.

New Elevator Apartment Houses.

Magnificent view of the Hudson River and Palisades. One block from Columbia College. They are suites of seven rooms and bath on first floors. Eight rooms and baths on all upper floors, with every modern improvement. Rents from $700 to $960 per annum. For further particulars apply to Builder on premises.

WILLIAM BROADBELT.

22d St., 504 West.—First floor and basement, six large light rooms, private house; rent, $25. Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

$7.00 Monthly—58 Grove St., near 6th Av., Bleecker and Christopher; choice small apartments, home bargains.

EUCLID HALL, Broadway, 85th to 86th Sts.

APARTMENTS OF

9, 10, and 12 rooms, with two bathrooms to each suite.

Each apartment covers a space larger than the ordinary city lot.

Rents from $1,800 to $3,600.

A handsome illustrated booklet, with detailed information, supplied on request to the builder,

HERBERT DONGAN, on the premises.

EUCLID HALL

has the largest rooms and broadest private halls of any apartment house in the city, affording facilities for the entertainment of guests that are not equalled in many modern private residences.

Separate passenger, servant and freight elevators.

Heating, plumbing and sanitary arrangements after the latest models.

Special quarters for men servants.

Restaurant and café a prospective feature.

No. 216 West 102d Street,

SOUTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY.

Electric Elevator.

8 and 9 Room Apartments from $62.50 to $110 per Month.

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED HALL BOYS

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. TELEPHONE SERVICE.

New Apartment House,

Madison Ave., N. E. Cor. 90th St.,

Directly opposite Mr. Carnegie's improved property and Central Park entrance.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Most beautiful exterior, all cut stone, with superb entrance, 9 rooms and 2 bathrooms in each apartment, two elevators running day and night, steel safes and telephone connection with each apartment.

Rents $1,600 to $2,200

Books and information on application.

DUFF & CONGER, Agts.,

Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St. Tel. 641—79th Street.

SINGLE APARTMENT

8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS

141 West 82d Street

Elevated Station at 81st Street

FRANK L. FISHER CO., Agents,

440 Columbus Ave., cor. 81st St.

RODNA-LATHAM

Magnificent Apartment Houses,

JUST COMPLETED.

MORNINGSIDE AV.,

122d, 123d. sts., opposite Park.

FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.

Apartments of four, five, six, and seven large rooms, with marble bath, and equipped with every known modern convenience; rents $25 to $80 per month; builder and owner on premises.

THE STUART.

A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Nine rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent. Also a nine-room apartment on first floor suitable for physician.

Apply to
CHRIS. HEISER,
60 Liberty St. Tel. 455 Cortland.

2189 BROADWAY 2193

77th St. $600.
8 Rooms, bath.
Steam. Hot Water.

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WEST 138TH ST., WEST 139TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., 6 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; rents $24 to $27.

APPLICATION CAN BE MADE TO JANITORS, ON PREMISES, OR

F. ALDHOUS & CO.,
2,339 7th Av., Corner 137th St.

BARGAIN!

Broadway, below 80th St.; 8 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply; only two left; $40 month desirable tenants; positively cheapest; apply quick; unexceptionable opportunity. Hughes, agent, 229 West 42d St.

123d St., 105-107 East.—Apartments of seven and eight extra large rooms, steam heat, hot water, porcelain bathtubs, &c.; rents $27.50 to $35. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

THE CENTRAL WASHINGTON SQUARE.

No. 68 South, on corner, seven light rooms and bath; ample closets, hot water, steam heat, open plumbing; $50 to $70.

New up-to-date flats, 105-117 West 138th St.; six rooms and bath; rent, $24; special inducements to those hiring before Oct. 1st. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, (118th St.)—Beautiful single flat; steam heated; 7 light rooms, bath; $32.00; cheapest fine flat in city; hot water supply. Bellamy, owner, 32 Av., first.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished, best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

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CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; large, light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Three and four rooms and scullery in the FRANKLIN COURT BUILDINGS.

Hot and cold water, range, shower baths; rents, $2.10 to $2.80 weekly. Office, 885 Kent Av.

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"HANOVER,"

N. W. CORNER 100TH ST. AND WEST END AV.

Suites of six, seven and eight rooms and bath in buildings just completed; perfect sanitation; every modern convenience; telephone in each apartment; all night elevator service, mail chutes, decorations, &c., all designed to meet the most refined taste; rents $850 to $1,400. Superintendent, on premises.

A—From October 1.

LORING.

Entrance, 202 West 74th St.

fronting Broadway, West 74th & Amsterdam Av.

large, light rooms and bath; handsome arcade; SIX AND SEVEN FIRST-CLASS SERVICE.

Apply on premises, or J. E. WHITAKER, Broadway, near W. 74th St.

A. PLYMOUTH,

587 TO 541 WEST 149TH ST.

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.

Suites of six rooms and bath; all conveniences;

Rents only $42 to $52.

CAN'T BE EQUALED.

Superintendent on premises.

TUXEDO,

Northeast cor. 118th St., Lexington Av.; five and six all-light, large rooms and bath; every improvement; elevator, steam heat; absolutely high-class; rents, $35 to $40 monthly. Superintendent, on premises.

Picturesque, salubrious location, overlooking park and flower-decorated statue; attractive buildings for superior adult families, containing five handsome rooms; liberally conducted by owner, on premises; $30 and $34. 342 Manhattan Av., at 114th St.

Fairfax, s. w. corner 94th St. and Madison Av.—Three vacancies only to be filled; liberal concessions to desirable tenants; 7 rooms and bath; all parquet floors; hall service; high class. Ernest Tribelhorn, on premises, or 1,273 Madison Av.

Six large rooms, bath, $20; five rooms, $17; small families; inducements. Lowell, 107 West 98th St.

---

5 elegant extra-wide, light rooms; bath; hall heated; choice location; rent, $17. 327 Lenox Av.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas and coal ranges; $11.50—$14.

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6 elegant large, light rooms and bath; hot water; heated hall; rent, $22. 138 W. 133d St.

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To Rent—Elegant house, 632 West 29th St., near Riverside Drive; in perfect order.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
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260 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

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151 CONVENT AVENUE.
College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-4 P. M. Five boarding students.
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DR. J. SACHS,

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38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

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116 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1901.
Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments of advanced lines of work.
Arrangements for Girls as Boarding Pupils in the Family of a Teacher of Long Experience Can Be Made Through the Principal.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
109 West 77th Street, New York.
Instruction at Dr. Julius Sachs's Collegiate Institute, School for Girls, 116 West 59th Street, New York.

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The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always secure situations for graduates of complete Commercial Course.
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435 Madison Avenue.
J. CLARK READ, WILLIAM H. CHURCH } Headmasters.
32d year begins October 1st. One of the headmasters will be at the school daily during September.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BERKELEY

Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL.
435 Madison Avenue.

The Loyola School,

65 East 83d St., corner Park Avenue.
PREPARATORY COLLEGIATE DAY SCHOOL, under direction of Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Each class limited to ten pupils. Building new; equipments modern. Gymnasium. Reopens Monday, Oct. 7. For circular apply to Vice-Principal.
W. N. McKINNON, S. J., Principal.
W. J. ENNIS, S. J., Vice Principal.

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Invites Personal Inspection of her
Suburban School for Girls at Beautiful
Irvington-on-Hudson.
45 minutes from Grand Central Station.
Full courses for girls from 14 to 20 years of age. Twelve teachers. Every sort of outdoor sports with best instruction.

Senftner School,

13 Astor Place, Tel. 1143 Spring.
Reopens September 30th.
The Senftner School offers to prospective students of its Academic Department an advantage which is not offered to students elsewhere.
H. F. Senftner, A. B., M. D., Principal.
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147 to 151 South 8th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Will reopen in all of its departments Monday, September 9. This institution is noted throughout the city for its thorough work in training young people for business positions. Send for prospectus.
HENRY C. WRIGHT, Principal.

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OPENS ITS NEW SCHOOL BUILDING AND GYMNASIUM AT
83 West 115th Street,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Special classes in physical culture for boys and girls, afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock. For ladies and Gentlemen evenings from 8 to 9:30.

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Preparation for College and University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
REOPENS OCTOBER 1ST.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

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NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the schoolhouse daily.

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FOR GIRLS REOPENS OCT. 2.
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.
Fireproof building; elevator. 160-162 W. 74th St.

THE HORACE MANN SCHOOLS for all grades, under the auspices of Teachers College, Columbia University, will reopen MONDAY, SEPT 23D. New and superbly equipped building, Boulevard and 120th St.
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Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Advanced courses in Literature and Languages. Small classes. College Preparation.
Reopens Oct. 3. 176-178-180 West 75th St.

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REOPENS OCTOBER THIRD.
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Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N. Y.

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Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

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thoroughly graded school for girls.
College-preparatory class. Resident pupils. Kindergarten Reopens Oct. 3rd. 12 East 73d St.

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Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
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Misses McFee's School.

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Absolutely individual instruction mainly to meet the exacting conditions of college requirements; fourteenth year; ordinary school rates. T. M. SUTCLIFFE, (Harvard,) 9 East 59th St.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

STEVENS SCHOOL,

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
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622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopens Sept. 30th.

Friends' Seminary. 220 to 228 East 16th Street New York

41st Year begins September 17, 1901.
Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also Brooklyn School under same management.
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ELIZABETH STOVER,
Principals.

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Main School for Girls, 25 West 55th St.
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Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Winter course, October to June.
Schools offer complete course, (Kindergarten to College,) combined with manual training.
For enrollment apply 25 W. 55th St.
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138TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Classes. Gymnasium. Grounds for athletics.
Mr. Campbell, the Headmaster, will confer with parents, 9 to 4 o'clock, at the school.

New York University Law School { Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. Day Classes with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) Evening Classes, sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition, $100. For circulars address
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Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y. 25 miles from N. Y. via Erie R. R. Superb location, magnificent buildings. Lawn to river bank, dock, boating, bathing, athletics. Infantry, cavalry, artillery, English, Classical, Scientific, Commercial. Instructors all college men. Advisory Board composed of most distinguished war officers. Rates $400 to $500.
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New Building, 35 West 84th Street.
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Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers. Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request.
Mr. Ray is now at school mornings.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL,
Reopens September 30th at
778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.
Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

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9 East 49th St.,
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students Prepared for all Colleges.
Circulars on application.
Reopens Monday, September 30th.
Individual attention combined with class discipline.

THE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

OPENS OCT. 1, 1901.
For ANNOUNCEMENT containing all information send postal to "Registrar of the University, Washington Square, New York City."

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241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.,
Boys prepared for the Colleges and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium.
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 30.
L. C. MYGATT, Head Master.

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71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

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57TH AND 7TH AV. ON 125TH ST.
BUSINESS AND STENOGRAPHY.
AMERICA'S GREATEST SCHOOL.
21 Teachers. New Buildings. Day and Evening Sessions. Telephone 1300 Harlem. Call or write.

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243-245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn; bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, preparatory, high school, regents, civil engineering, law for admission to bar, and commercial law; day and evening. Begin any time.

THE MISSES GRAHAM

(Successors to the Misses Green.)
Boarding and Day School for Girls
(Established 1816.)
Reopens Oct. 2. 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL 423 MADISON AVE.,

Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

THE MISSES ELY'S Boarding and Day School

Reopens Wednesday, September 25th.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL,

417 Madison Avenue.
20th year begins Monday, Sept. 30.

IRVING INSTITUTE,

Non-Military.
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. One hour from New York. Only forty boys received. Terms, $500. JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Prin.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,

West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

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every pupil and fits each one for shorthand work in 3 months. A good English education necessary to enter the School. Terms $100 to $300. 148 Montague St., (19 years,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

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BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

Miss Le Baron Drumm, 40 West 72d St.—Boarding and Day School for girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Reopens October 3d.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL, 66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK. Reopens Oct. 1st. Special students admitted. A few young girls received into the family.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL, 32 West 40th St. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 39th year begins Oct. 3.
MISS DAY, Principal. Miss BOYD, Asso. Principal.

Kyle Military Institute, Flushing, L. I.; German-American boarding school for boys; no Summer vacation; admission at any time; pupils always under supervision; German mastered within a year.

LITERATURE, FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, grammar, penmanship, pronunciation, history; private lessons; day and evening; moderate. Miss S., 46 West 99th St.

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children opens Oct. 2d. 303 West 106th St. and Annex.

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533 West End Av.

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Primary and college preparatory. Opens Sept. 30.

College Preparatory School for Girls,
MRS. ALEXANDER KOHUT, Principal.
Primary classes and kindergarten, 44 W. 58th St.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS
Kindergarten in French.
October 1st. 53 West 45th Street.

PRATT INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Fall Term Begins September 23d.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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[CO-EDUCATIONAL.]
Pennington, N. J. Bound Brook R. R.
A location chosen for the healthfulness of country life and easy access of the greater Eastern cities. Liberally equipped for training young women for the duties of home life, social life, business life. "Nobility of character our constant aim"—by precept, example and association—college and home combined. Finely equipped department for Natural Sciences and Chemistry; business college course for Bookkeeping and Technical Education. Sanitary arrangements; pure mountain spring water; electric lights; two gymnasiums; new buildings and furniture. Terms reasonable. Catalogue free.
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The speaking voice thoroughly and practically trained and developed. All defects of speech arising from inadequate breathing, wrong production of sound, or defective utterance corrected. Oratorical instruction for the lawyer, minister, and public speaker in general. Send for circular.
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15 West 43d Street, New York City.
22nd Year Opens Sept. 25th.
High-class private school for boys from 7 to 20 years of age. Individual attention given boys whose education has been irregular. Large faculty. Laboratories. Gymnasium. Athletics.
Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A.

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SIXTH YEAR.—Will reopen on October 2. Boys and Girls. A Kindergarten, under experienced management, is connected with the School. Circulars on application.

CENTRE OF NEW YORK. } STENOGRAPHY.
MERCANTILE SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
36 Nassau and 58 Liberty St.
QUICKEST! BEST! INDIVIDUAL!
(GREATEST SUCCESS.) Day or evening classes.

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HOME SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS,
Nyack-on-Hudson,
New York.
Mrs. Salisbury,
Principal.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
School House, 310 West 85th St.
Residence, 302 West 85th St., corner West End Av.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, EPISCOPAL,
6 and 8 East 46th St., New York.
Day and Boarding School for girls.
Reopens October 1st. Address Sister Superior.

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Boarding and day school. Regular and special studies. HELEN M. SCOVILLE.

Bookkeeping, Munson shorthand, penmanship, arithmetic, English grammar taught privately at appointed hours; 16 years' experience. Chas. H. Gorsline, 708 Lexington Av., near 57th St.

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College and Normal graduate; experienced tutor; at pupils' homes; best references. E., Box 21, 263 West 125th St.

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Adelaide C. Okell.—Certificated pupil of Teresa Carreno, announces a class for individual piano instruction and ensemble playing. 12th year. Fee, $100 from October 1st to June 1st, two lessons weekly. Studio, 57 West 84th Street.

Violin.—Prof. Benjamin B. Isaacs, the eminent violinist; artistic solo playing specially taught; highest recommendations; terms on application. The Astor Flats, 28 and 30 West 128th, and Metropolitan Hall, North St., New Rochelle.

ITALO-AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 208 Grand St., New York.—Vocal, Piano, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar; first-class tuition; moderate charges.

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Mrs. Harmon.—Mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano, violin, vocal, private lessons, day, evening. 818A Hart St., Brooklyn.

Piano, systematic instruction from beginning to perfection. Prof. Durege, 504 Carnegie Hall. Write for terms.

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Mrs. Anna Byrne and daughter; piano and vocal culture; a few vacancies. 445 West 57th St.

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COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

OUR OWN, now Harvard Academy, 136 to 140 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lancers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; private lessons any hour. ED. J. FINNEGAN.

Auction Sales.

S. Heyman, auctioneer, sells to-day, bric-a-brac, &c., at 132 Delancey St.; noon and evening.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—County of New York place of trial.—ABRAHAM GOLDSMITH, plaintiff, against GUSTAV A. BRACKLEY and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the ninth day of October, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Fifth Avenue, distant one hundred (100) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street; running thence easterly and parallel with Fifteenth Street one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue three (3) feet and three (3) inches; thence easterly and again parallel with Fifteenth Street three (3) feet and four (4) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue thirty (30) feet and nine (9) inches; thence westerly and again parallel with Fifteenth Street one hundred and twenty-eight (128) feet and four (4) inches to the easterly side of said Fifth Avenue, and thence southerly along the same thirty-four (34) feet to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to the said Jacob D. Butler by Juliet M. Hotchkiss by deed dated February 21st, 1900.—Dated New York, September 17th, 1901.
ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.
SAMSON LACHMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale.

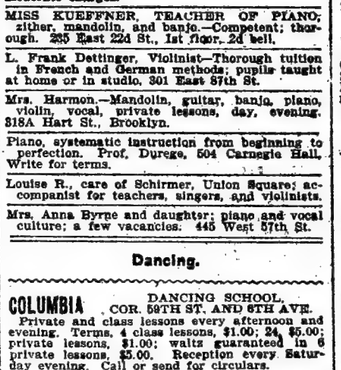

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,000, with interest on $20,000 from February 27th, 1901, to August 3rd, 1901, on $15,000 from August 3rd, 1901, to August 16th, 1901, and on $10,000 from August 16th, 1901, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and water rates is $2,201.76, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $85,000.00, with accrued interest thereon from June 1st, 1901, at five per cent. per annum, made by Juliet M. Hotchkiss to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and subject, likewise, to the covenants, restrictions, conditions, and reservations as to the use of said premises contained and referred to in a certain deed made and executed by John Brooks and wife to George Opdyke, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 686 of Conveyances, Page 339, and in a certain other deed made and executed by John Glover and wife to said George Opdyke, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 599 of Conveyances, Page 501.—Dated New York, September 17th, 1901.
ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.
S18-24w2tuW&S&c9

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WEBER PIANOS

We offer this week an *extraordinary opportunity* to careful buyers who would like to own a *Weber* but cannot afford the price of *an absolutely new one*. To reduce stock and make room for new styles arriving from factory, we have placed on sale

Twenty-five Upright & Grand Weber Pianos

in perfect order and most of them little used, at about

One-Half Real Value.

Call or write at once, if you intend to buy this Fall and wish to secure an instrument of the highest musical excellence and acknowledged reputation on the *most favorable terms*.

No deviation from prices plainly marked and attached to each piano offered in this sale.

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5th Avenue, corner 16th Street, New York.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

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REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS

HARMONY PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
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BURNHAM PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
MAYERS PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS $155.

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

PIANOS TO RENT

Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
25 East 14th St., N. Y.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Sewing Machines sale; special bargains; second hand, $3 to $9; guaranteed two years; new, $9 to $30 cash, $20 to $35 at $2 down and 50c weekly. Machines exchanged and repaired. Everything at cost prices; bottle of oil, 5c.; needles, 20c. dozen; belts, 9c. Open evenings until 9 o'clock. Buy direct from us and save canvassers' commission. Write, salesman will call. WESTERN UNION S. M. CO., 173 3d Av., between 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone, 4,020—18th St.

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Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES, MILLINERY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly EASY PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CREDIT CO.,
1114 3d Ave. Between 65th and 66th Sts. Open evenings until 9.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

TANDEMS. SINGLES. CYCLES.
SACRIFICE. SACRIFICE. SACRIFICE.
1,500 2nd h'd, new, and 2nd cycles, all makes, $3.50, $4, $5, $6, $9, $11; every one worth double. Tandems, Pierce, Rambler, Cleveland, Olive Derby, etc., $11 to $30.
$5 Cameras, $1.25.
Gas Lamps, 50c.; Pumps, 20c.; Bells, 8c.
JANDORF, COR. CHURCH AND BARCLAY.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.

J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

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All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

CREDIT Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. GLOBE CREDIT WATCH CO., World Bldg., 144. Evenings: Up-Town Branch, 16 E. 125th St.

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Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

$20 TO $35—REMINGTON'S, SMITH'S, OTHERS; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

Fine "Wooton" writing desk; double doors; perfect order; very suitable for lawyer, physician, clergyman, or library use. Paur, 119 Worth St., corner Elm.

LACE CURTAINS All kinds at wholesale prices. 396 Broadway, corner Walker St., Room No. 1,006. New York Curtain Co.

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FINE MARINE FIELD GLASS,
Day or Night Signal Service Pattern $8.85.
Bannerman's Military Goods Store, 579 Broadway

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 205 Broadway.

DIAMOND POLISH MFG. CO.,
Buffalo, N. Y., manufactures the best furniture and piano polish in market; order it.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 29-32 Centre St.

At Spencer's, 344 6th Av., opposite Adams's, umbrellas, parasols, canes made, recovered, repaired. Telephone 4229—18th.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

New, elegant furniture, suitable for four-room flat, or furnished flat. O. W., 327 East 16th.

D. Theodore, 61 Ann St., dealer in all kinds of old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses.

Butcher's Shop for Sale.—Good cash trade; cheap rent; new fixtures. 425 West 16th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

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Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 134th St., Marion Av.; all kinds carpets cleaned, 3c. yard;

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

PEASE PIANOS

128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

NEEDHAM.

Some very good bargains in slightly used and second-hand uprights. Also a number of odd styles at a great sacrifice. Most liberal terms. New catalogue and bargain list now ready. 5th Avenue and 15th Street.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125; Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 106 East 14th St.; branch 93 5th Av., cor. 18th.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" Wm. STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward.
STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

$190, Elegant Steinway upright; new pianos, $150 up; rents low; allowed on purchase; open evenings. O. W. Wuerts, 1,516 3d Av., near 86th.

$75 —BEAUTIFUL upright, Steinway, great sacrifice; rents $3. BIDDLE'S, 7 E. 14th St.

Fine upright piano, $170; $6 monthly; rents $3. Wissner, 25 East 14th St., New York.

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10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES. — Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto F. Zeisler, 99 Fulton St.

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Business places, every description; real estate sold, city of country; capital procured. Irving Rosenthal, 212 East 32d St.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

$800 buys old-established real estate and coal business, leading avenue Brooklyn; easy living, man or woman. Agues, 2 Reid Av., Brooklyn.

$20,000 to $50,000 wanted for business paying enormous profits; the right party can secure valuable interest. Address U Box 109 Times.

Capitalist seeks business proposition, patent or mine, showing large, quick returns. Address Fullest Particulars, Z Box 177 Times.

Business for Sale.—Moneymaking patent in successful operation; take farm part payment. Bookhout, 55 Liberty St.

Expressman would like few firms to do delivering or trucking for. H. Hubner, 78 Webster Av., Jersey City.

Restaurant and furnished apartments for sale, clearing $1,800 yearly; price $1,500; cash $1,000. 401 West St.

Have you money to invest in a good safe business? Big returns. Address Eureka, X Box 187 Times Office.

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Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

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American Yacht, New Commercial Code, with special ball, &c.; flags only; established 1834. The S. McFadden Co., 186 Hudson St.

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Wanted at once, double drum engine, with boiler fifteen to twenty horse-power; second hand preferred. I. M. Ludington, contractor, Greenwich, N. Y.

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ARMED GUARDS FOR MAIDEN LANE TENANTS

Their Dispute with the Broadway Building Company.

Erection of a Skyscraper Involves Trouble for Several Firms—Shops Exposed to the Elements.

Armed guards and injunctions are playing a conspicuous part in the erection of the eighteen-story office building at the southeast corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane. They are the means tenants of 4 Maiden Lane are using to maintain their rights to the premises until the leases expire. At present these tenants are having everything but a comfortable time. Nearly every part of each of the five stories of the building at 4 Maiden Lane is open to the elements, yet two firms are still doing business there, and declare that they will not move out until the expiration of their leases two years hence.

The Broadway Building Company owns the property and is receiving rent from each tenant. The company commenced work on its new building early in the Summer, the construction being in the hands of the George A. Fuller Company. When work was started it was not intended to use the site of 4 Maiden Lane for a part of the new structure at present. But after the buildings at Broadway and Maiden Lane had been torn down the trouble for 4 Maiden Lane began. The Building Department declared that its westerly wall was unsafe and ordered it removed.

Edmund and Leo Kohn, doing business as Alois Kohn & Co., occupied the second, part of the third, and fourth floors for a jewelry manufacturing business. Their troubles and the annoyances of the other tenants are best told in the affidavits which were filed yesterday by Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind, their counsel, with Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court, asking that a temporary injunction be made permanent.

The affidavits set forth that up to Aug. 23 the Broadway Building Company and the George A. Fuller Construction Company had carefully shored up the walls of the building to the south of the new structure on Broadway, but had neglected to shore up the westerly wall of 4 Maiden Lane. This resulted in making the wall unsafe. The affidavit of Leo Kohn says:

"The making of said wall unsafe was intentional and was for the purpose of having the building condemned so that possession of the lot could be obtained by the defendants for building purposes, notwithstanding the plaintiffs' lease."

The defendant companies on Aug. 23 so obstructed the stairway leading to Kohn & Co.'s place of business that they were compelled to go into court and obtain an injunction. This injunction was made permanent. At this time all the west side of the building was open, and it was then roughly covered over with canvas by the tenants. It was about the middle of September when hostilities began again. Then the construction company began to tear down the southerly wall, declaring that it was unsafe. The tenants appealed to the Building Department, which said that it was safe.

The climax came on the morning of Sept. 21, when at an early hour the construction company began to tear down the front wall. They had torn it away entirely from the fifth story when the tenants arrived. Leo Kohn sent for his counsel, who came with a certified copy of the first injunction and ordered the workmen to stop. They refused. The policeman on the post was appealed to, and he declined to interfere, saying that it was a matter for the civil courts. With his lawyer, Mr. Kohn went to the Old Slip Police Station, and the Captain sent men to guard the building and prevent further interference.

At this point lawyer and client hurried to the Supreme Court and obtained a temporary injunction, which stopped further proceedings for the time.

At present two heavy beams support the building on the west side, and the bases of these rest inside the line where work on the new structure is now under way. The tenants fear that these may be moved and perched in the third story of the old building is a watchman who has received orders which say in effect: "If any man attempts to saw off the beams shoot him on the spot."

Besides the firm of Kohn & Co., the jewelry firm of Dattelbaum & Friedman still hold the fort in the building. They occupy the front of the third story and the entire fifth. The latter story, which has three sides open with only supporting beams as a protection from the elements, contains a quantity of machinery, part of which was in operation yesterday.

Julius King & Co. occupied the ground floor, but they moved out. Like the other tenants they are paying rent and carrying on legal proceedings with the view of trying to compel the Broadway Company to restore the building to its original condition.

Mr. Kohn said yesterday:

"We do not understand the situation. The owners of the building are willing to take our rents and receipt for them. In fact, my firm has just paid its rent until November. We are paying for two floors, which are absolutely worthless for business use, as they are all open. The Building Department has told us the building was safe. An inspector was here only yesterday, and said everything was all right as long as the braces are left up. We employ watchmen and they are ordered to stop any further interference even if they have to shoot."

The line of defense to the present injunction action will not be disclosed until the hearing on Wednesday next.

BURIED UNDER TONS OF COAL.

One Man Killed and Several Hurt in Brooklyn by the Collapse of Coal Pockets.

By the collapse of three coal pockets, each holding from 75 to 100 tons, in the big brewery of Welz & Zerwick, at Wyckoff and Myrtle Avenues, Brooklyn, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Theodore York, address unknown, who was shoveling coal beneath, was buried and killed instantly, and about a dozen other workmen more or less seriously injured.

Of these Henry Schneider, thirty years old, of 131 Irving Avenue, and Thomas White, twenty-three years old, of 33 Ellery Street, who were taken to the German Hospital unconscious, are expected to die. Frank O'Donnell, twenty-five years old, of 177 Classon Avenue, was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital seriously hurt, and William Zimmerman, eighteen years old, of Woodward Avenue and Bleecker Street, was also among those hurt. The damage to the property amounted to about $10,000.

The pockets which fell were of sheet iron, and rested on beams at a height of about thirty-five feet. The beams which carried them extended from the ground to the top of a wall of an old boiler house. The coal fell from the pockets into small scoops operated by an endless chain, which carried it to the upper part of the building, and it was there that York was at work when the pockets fell upon him.

The accident happened without warning, and was caused by the falling of the wall supporting the beams. About twenty men were working near York, and at first it was thought that many of them had been killed, and hurry calls for ambulances were sent to the Eastern District, St. Catharine's, German, and General Hospitals. The surgeons who came with them found plenty to do in dressing minor cuts and bruises.

Associated Press Advisory Boards.

At the annual meeting of The Associated Press the following Advisory Boards were elected:

Western Division—Harrison Gray Otis, Los Angeles Times, Chairman; J. J. Lambert, Pueblo Chieftain; P. H. Lannan, Salt Lake Tribune; A. J. Blethen, Seattle Times; M. M. Miller, Butte Miner; S. A. Perkins, Tacoma Ledger, Secretary.

Central Division—Thomas Rees, Springfield (Ill.) Register, Chairman; Lafayette Young, Des Moines Capital; D. R. Anthony, Leavenworth Times; Edgar W. Coleman, Milwaukee Herold; W. D. Brickell, Columbus Dispatch.

Southern Division—E. B. Stahlman, Nashville Banner, Chairman; W. J. Crawford, Memphis Commercial Appeal; Josephus Daniels, Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer; R. G. Lowe, Galveston News; Frank P. Glass, Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser; H. H. Cabaniss, Atlanta Journal, Secretary.

Eastern Division—W. C. Reick, New York Herald, Chairman; J. W. Bailey, Philadelphia Record; W. H. Mathews, Rochester Democrat and Chronicle; Charles H. Taylor, Jr., Boston Evening Globe; F. C. Boyle, Oil City Derrick.

Melville E. Stone, General Manager.

NO DELAY FOR MR. MURPHY.

Merchants' Association to Insist on Prompt Action on Its Charges Against Mr. Devery.

The Merchants' Association does not intend to have its charges of unseemly conduct against Deputy Commissioner Devery ignored. It will give Commissioner Murphy until next Tuesday to take some official notice of the charges. A member of the association yesterday said:

"We will give Commissioner Murphy until next Tuesday to give us an answer to the complaint that we had drawn up against Devery as the result of his intolerable conduct in the police trial room. The man is convicted out of his own mouth. Our charge is not a matter for quibbling over nor one to be dismissed with contempt. The Commissioner knows what Mr. Devery said at these trials, and he must recognize that such talk, much of which was even unprintable, cannot be borne by the people of New York.

"Col. Murphy sent the complaint to Corporation Counsel Whalen. This means that the matter undoubtedly will be turned over to an assistant, and the case then will be see-sawed along. Presently we may get a courteous letter from Mr. Murphy saying that he will concur in anything suggested by the Corporation Counsel.

"Now, the fact of this matter is that Devery simply can't be endured. If Col. Murphy will not give us a satisfactory answer within a reasonable time, by Tuesday, which is a week from the date we sent a copy of the charges to him, we shall take further action. At this time we are not prepared to say what that action will be, but I can say that we do not intend to be hindered by schemes for delay."

Justice Jerome said yesterday that John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Cleveland, had volunteered his services as his counsel in the argument that will take place next Monday before Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman on the alternative writ of prohibition restraining Justice Jerome from taking any further action in the case of the People vs. William S. Devery on charges of misdemeanor preferred by the dismissed policeman, Edward O'Neill.

Dismissed Policeman to Get a Hearing.

Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court yesterday, granted a writ of certiorari, returnable in twenty days, to have the dismissal of Martin J. Perkinson from the police force reviewed by the Appellate Division. Perkinson was tried before Deputy Commissioner of Police Devery on June 20 on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer. He complains that without hearing his witnesses or himself, Devery said he would recommend his dismissal and that Commissioner Murphy did dismiss him on July 8. Perkinson also alleges that the power to try policemen for infractions of the department rules is vested only in Commissioner Murphy, who has no right to delegate it to an inferior official.

POWERS OF ADMINISTRATRIX.

Court to Determine Whether She Had Right to Sell Property to Herself.

Through a motion made yesterday before Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court a curious mix up over the business of the late Arthur Parrett was disclosed. Mr. Parrett, one of the largest manufacturers of shoe lasts in the United States, died in 1892. His factory was on Roosevelt Street, and from it he drew an income of about $12,000 a year. He left no will, and his widow was appointed administratrix of the estate.

As administratrix Mrs. Parrett's duty, it is claimed, was to sell out the business at once for the benefit of herself and her six children, but instead she sold it to herself personally. She engaged Charles Black, who had been a selling agent for the Catholic Protectory, to act as manager. A year later Black organized a corporation of which Mrs. Parrett was the principal stockholder, although part of her stock was so tied up that she could not control the business. Black was to receive 42½ per cent. of the profits from the corporation. Later he formed a partnership with Mrs. Parrett and had the stock company turn the last factory over to them. According to the papers in court he was to receive the greater portion of the profits of this company as well as a good salary.

Finally the partnership contracted a number of debts and then it was that Arthur Parrett, Jr., a son of the founder of the factory, employed Arthur English as his counsel and had the factory put into the hands of a receiver, alleging that it was really part of the assets of the estate in which he had an interest. The receiver sold the factory for $16,500 and it is over this money the fight in court is being waged.

Creditors of the corporation and the partnership ask that part of the money be paid them at once on some $10,000 worth of debts. As there will be a trial next month of the question whether Mrs. Parrett had a right to sell the factory to herself all other proceedings were put over until after that was decided.

THE REV. DR. MACKAY RETURNS.

His Visit to Andrew Carnegie at Skibo Castle—Scotland's Sympathy for America's Loss.

The Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church, who has been at Skibo Castle, Scotland, visiting Andrew Carnegie, arrived home on the White Star liner Germanic yesterday morning. Dr. Mackay said that Mr. Carnegie was in excellent health, and that he expected to return to America in November.

"Mr. Carnegie is delighted," said Dr. Mackay, "with the way his plans have been received by the Scottish universities, and many young men are taking advantage of the opportunities that have been made possible for them. I was present at Skibo Castle when Lords Balfour and Elgin met Mr. Carnegie and discussed the matter with him. The plan makes education free to any young man in Scotland who is unable to pay his way through the university."

Of the death of President McKinley Dr. Mackay said:

"The expressions of sorrow in Scotland over the death of the President were most profound and sincere. One Glasgow newspaper man told me that his paper had received more inquiries as to the condition of the President than they had as to the condition of Queen Victoria during her last illness."

The Rev. Campbell Morgan also arrived on the Germanic. He went to England some weeks ago on a vacation.

NAVY YARD DRY DOCK LEAKING.

It Is the One Recently Reconstructed at a Cost of $200,000—Water Flows In, in a Sheet.

A serious leak was discovered in Dry Dock No. 2 in the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday morning. The dock, which was reconstructed some months ago, has from time to time shown small leaks here and there, but the one discovered yesterday is of such proportions as to cause considerable concern among the officials of the yard. At the office of the Yards and Dock Department, however, it was stated yesterday afternoon that no fears were entertained that the leak would cause the dock to collapse.

Dry Dock No. 2 was originally a timber structure. The old structure partially collapsed about two years ago. Within the last year it was reconstructed of concrete at an expense of about $200,000. The small leaks which have appeared in the sides of the dock from time to time have been caused by the water filtering in from the channel through the sand back of the walls of the dock and disintegrating the concrete. The cause of the big leak discovered yesterday is similarly explained.

The leak is about twenty-five feet inside of the caisson. The water comes in through cracks in the concrete and flows down into the dock in a thin sheet. The flow of water is stronger at high tide, indicating that the water filters in from the channel. A pump was put at work yesterday to relieve the dock of the water as it flowed in. An examination of the dock was made yesterday afternoon and to-day men will be put at work to repair it.

Board of Education's Free Lectures.

Schedules of free lectures to be given under the auspices of the Board of Education in fifty public schools and halls throughout the city during the coming Winter, were announced yesterday. Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, who has had charge of this work since its inception, will continue his supervision. Among the lecturers, all of whom give their services without charge, are Everett L. Tomlinson, who will speak on historical topics; Peer McQueen and Dr. John D. Devins, on foreign lands and cities; Alfred J. Tarley on the Passion Play, Dr. Frederick H. Sykes on the poets, and Stephen Jenkins on "Broadway, Old and New, from New York to Albany."

Whether tears and tribulation, or fun and frolic, spell dancing school to your boy, the lesson should be learned in a Tuxedo suit.

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Everything he wears anywhere.

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Treat yourself.

Go shopping in our handwear, neckwear, underwear department.

There's $100,000 of new furnishing goods just received.

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Did you ever think just what a chair should be? Support is its first requisite. If it looks strong enough to hold a weary elephant, or spider-legged enough to strain beneath a child's weight, it is not beautiful—it must conform to its special uses.

Our dining-chairs are from $2.00; parlor chairs, $3.00; hall chairs, $4.25; bedroom chairs, $1.00; desk chairs, $3.50.

Each shows a character of its own—grace and power of line and fine material make our chairs essentially artistic, and when you see the factory prices you will

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LEGAL NOTES.

QUESTION OF GOOD FAITH.—William C. Rodger, while guardian of certain children, intermingled his wards' fund with his own and with partnership funds. He died in 1898, and it soon developed that he was insolvent at the time of his death. Robert E. Greene, the decedent's partner in a banking business, then made an assignment of the partnership assets to D. Monro Hill for the benefit of creditors. The assignee, it appeared, was surety on the guardian's bond. The latter's administrators brought suit against Hill, as assignee, to segregate the wards' funds, and obtained a judgment which the creditors of the guardian sought to set aside as collusive as being for the benefit of the assignee in his capacity as surety. The Fourth Appellate Division, in reversing a judgment for James Markell and others, the creditors, holds that, though the judgment against the assignee was virtually by consent and both parties thereto were practically represented by the same attorney, the trial court, having found that the action was in good faith and not instituted to enable the assignee to avoid payment as surety, it was error to set the judgment aside as constructively fraudulent. Justice Spring, for the court, says: "The effect of the certificate given by the trial Justice, clearing the defendants from the imputation of fraud is to establish that the administrator commenced the action in good faith; that the assignee honestly believed the facts contained in the complaint to be true, and so admitted in his answer; that he was not swerved or influenced in doing this, or in anything pertaining to the conduct of the litigation, by reason of his liability upon the bonds given by Rodger as general guardian of the infants. * * * We do not wish to be understood as departing in the least degree from the salutary rule which prevents an assignee or trustee from administering the trust committed to him for his own personal advantage. A slight deflection from that path will justify the charge of fraud and collusion. Had the court found as a fact that the motive prompting the action was to enable the defendant Hill to avoid payment as surety on the guardian's bonds, an entirely different question would be presented for our consideration. But the barrier in this case exists because we are reviewing an honest transaction. In view of the finding that the parties acted in good faith, I cannot assent to the proposition that what is termed 'constructive fraud' is imputable to them and make that the basis of the cancellation of the judgment. The fraud which warrants the Court in setting aside a judgment is actual, not constructive."

MANUFACTURE OF SELTZER WATER.—An action brought by Caroline Glaser against William E. Seits and others to recover damages for injuries which she sustained by the explosion of a siphon of seltzer water, not manufactured by but filled by the defendants, has been dismissed by Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court. He holds that the plaintiff cannot recover because she did not prove affirmatively the existence of some defect in construction or condition of the bottle, of which the defendants were cognizant, or which they ought to have known by the exercise of proper care. "There is no evidence in this case," says Justice McAdam, "that the bottle, which was not manufactured, but filled, by the defendant, was not properly constructed, or that it was constructed differently from bottles in which seltzer water is usually sold. Nor is there any evidence that the manner of putting the water in was different from the method in common use, or that the character of the liquid was different from that usually put into such bottles. Gunpowder, dynamite, turpentine, gas, fireworks, and many other explosives are used in the community as mere merchandise necessary in proper places; and no one can contend that the sale of these commodities constitutes negligence on the part of the vendor when the articles are sold by their proper name, indicating their character. There are cases in the books where articles have been sold as apparently harmless, and have turned out to be dangerous and inflicted damage, and the vendor has in consequence been held liable. For example, where naphtha, which is of an explosive character, was sold for oil, and injuries resulted. There the defendant was held liable for the deceit. There is no pretense in this case that the siphon of seltzer water sold was misnamed, or that any deceit was practiced on the plaintiff. Indeed, it was an ordinary, well-known article of merchandise sold in large quantities every day. It is common knowledge that bottles containing seltzer or vichy water or champagne or ginger ale or cider will sometimes explode, and that barrels containing cider may explode. But it does not necessarily follow that the vendor of these commodities in such bottles or barrels is liable for the explosion, in the absence of misconduct on his part, which misconduct must be affirmatively proved."

If you have a poor appetite, and what you do eat doesn't digest, take Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. It rids the system of disturbing bodies, and by healing and stimulating its natural forces, it makes the sick well.

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For Men.
Natural all wool, 5 grades.
Natural wool and silk white merino, part wool, 3 grades.
Blue or pink cashmere, all wool, 6 grades.
Long and short Drawers in every grade for men.

For Women.
Natural all wool, 2 grades.
White merino, part wool, 3 grades.

For Children.
Natural all wool, 3 grades.
White merino, part wool, 3 grades.

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WOMEN'S 2-clasp Imported Glace Kid Gloves, Paris points, black, tans, reds, brown, beaver and pearl; made for high-class trade; ideal Autumn gloves 95c

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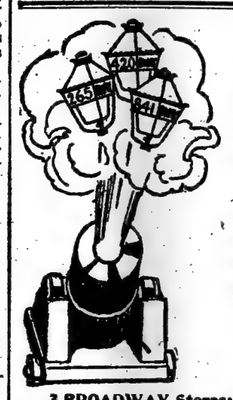

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Pure wool (white) Shirts and Drawers, 1.19 each; worth 2.50.

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New shades in Fall Gloves, 98c. to 1.49.

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Axminster Rugs, $19.50.

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WALLACK'S. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & T'dy, 2:15. "Best Don Caesar since Salvini."—Wm. Winter. JAMES K. HACKETT in DON CAESAR'S RETURN. Cast includes Wilton Lackaye & Theodore Roberts. SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St. MRS FISKE. Miranda of the Balcony. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.

Harlem Opera House. Augustin Daly Musical Co. in SAN TOY. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. NEXT WEEK THE 4 COHANS, in "The Governor's Son."

GRAND Mat. To-day. Brixton Burglary. Next Week—WINCHESTER.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c. SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY.

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EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day and Wednesday. 2:15. JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day and Wednesday. CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES with ETHEL BARRYMORE.

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KNICKERBOCKER Broadway and 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée To-day at 2:15. The Rogers Brothers in Washington.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. To-night, 8:30. Mat. To-day. Mr. E. H. SOTHERN in The New Play, RICHARD LOVELACE. RICHARD LOVELACE.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. "IT IS AGAIN TO LAUGH." "Louis Mann's work is as artistic in its way as Joe Jefferson's 'Rip Van Winkle.'"—Ev. World. LOUIS MANN — CLARA LIPMAN in Paul Potter's Comedy of Boer Life, THE RED KLOOF. FIRST MATINEE TO-DAY, 2.15.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. Opens Next Monday Eve. With Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours in Harry B. Smith's new Musical Comedy THE LIBERTY BELLES. Matinées Wed. & Sat.

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SEPT 1901

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review,

One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

JUST now that part of the British literary press which has pronounced Anglican or even Nonconformist proclivities is seeking to demolish the literary reputation of Cardinal Newman by overpraising the beauties of his style and emphasizing his lack of breadth of vision and by attacking the religious or theological premises which were often the bases from which he wrote. Of course the controversy has been raised apropos of the architectural monument which it is proposed to erect to his memory at Birmingham. But few of those who may not agree with Cardinal Newman's vagaries of religious belief would probably care to go on record as saying that he does not deserve a fitting memorial as a teacher of rhetoric, if not as a guide in theology. Books like "Apologia pro Vita Sua," the "Grammar of Assent," the "Lectures on the Idea of a University," are second to none in the elegance of their phraseology and the classical dignity of expression, and few English and American college courses, we believe, which pretend to cover the essayists of the nineteenth century are without them, either for bases of lectures or for collateral reading.

John Fiske's "Life Everlasting," which is published to-day, is another evidence of the wonderful versatility of this writer, who was to himself a man of letters, while the general public simply knew him as a historian and lecturer. To this subject Mr. Fiske brought a wide and varied reading, a breadth of thought and a force of conviction which enabled him to eschew all but the essentials of his theme. His argument is on the line of evolution, inferring from what man has already become by the play of the infinite force in whose hand he is that the logical sequence to the natural life is that of the spiritual.

We are likely to have plenty of serious literature, both biographical and critical, on the writers of the past this Autumn. There is much need of such a book as Mr. W. C. Brownell will shortly give us of the Masters of the Victorian Era, for in the excitement of contemplating the "books most in demand," and admiring the authors who turn out their three successful novels a year, there is danger of losing sight of those writers who have added to but not perverted the literature in which their work. We hope also that the Century Magazine will present in 1902 a number of papers containing new and hitherto unprinted information regarding famous authors, including Tennyson, Emerson, Browning, Bulwer, Holmes, Whittier, Stevenson, and Bryant, while the early numbers of the magazine will contain new material regarding the visit of Thackeray to the United States, contributed by James Grant Wilson, and including a number of new letters and drawings by Thackeray.

We have before referred to the subject of plagiarism in these columns and have found it both convenient and charitable to divide it according to the intent of the perpetrator, and to call the parts conscious and unconscious cerebration. Apropos of the fact that Gabriele d'Annunzio is writing a play based upon the tragic story of Francesca and Paolo, a story recently treated by Mr. Stephen Phillips, The London Daily News has an article entitled "Plagiarism and Coincidence," which prominently bears the evidence of having been penned by Mr. Herbert Paul. After citing a ponderous sentence from Dr. Johnson—"As not every instance of similitude can be considered as a proof of imitation so not every imitation ought to be stigmatized as plagiarism"—the writer proceeds to pile up similitudes which were not plagiarisms, ranging from modern comedy to Milton's line, "That last infirmity of noble minds," which is to be found in a little known play written fifteen years before "Lycidas." Mr. Paul is inclined to believe that Milton is guiltless in this instance—a case of unconscious cerebration. We wonder, however, what he would call the remarkable resemblance between the prologue to Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy" and "Il Penseroso," the former having been written at least twenty years before the latter?

In the light of the deplorable national event of three weeks ago it was quite natural that Gen. Alger's "The Spanish-American War" should have its day of publication postponed from Sept. 19. We now learn that it will see light next Thursday. The fragments which have already appeared in the North American Review show that the former Secretary of War ardently believes that he has a case which is worth defending. According to his own description of his book, while he has not written "The Spanish-American War" with the expectation of any controversy arising from its contents, it has, nevertheless, been his desire to forestall any such provocation while the heart of the Nation is still suffering under the blow which has been struck at it through the late President.

There is frequent occasion to observe that not all German scholars are omniscient. One of the most recent opportunities for doing so was afforded by the German novelist Eduard Aly of Dresden, who has included in his latest collection of short stories, "Geschichten aus Sachsen-Sieben-Indien," a sketch entitled "Dame oder Tiger." He introduced it with the honorable admission that he did not know where he had read it, and that he did not know the name of the author. He seemingly was not aware that Stockton's story had been published in a German version as long ago as 1886. That was bad enough, but "Das litterarisches Echo," a fortnightly literary journal published in Berlin, and edited by Prof. Dr. Josef Ettlinger, thought the introduction by Aly was a mere literary touch, and reprinted the sketch entire in order to give readers a specimen of Aly's style, not knowing that Stockton was its author, that it had been translated into German before, or that Aly had simply adapted the German translation. In a few weeks after the reprint The Echo learned all about its ignorance, and made ample apologies.

We are glad to see that a new edition of Mrs. Anne Grant's "Memoirs of an American Lady," which has long been out of print, is about to be produced, with a memoir of the author, together with numerous notes by James Grant Wilson. The book first appeared in London in 1808 and was republished in this country in the following year. It contains charming pictures of New York colonial life, the style of which, notwithstanding the prevailing tendency of the times, is remarkably free from pedantry and moralizing. Both as a human document and as a piece of entertaining literature it should have no trouble in finding hosts of readers in these days, when the pseudo-historical romance is occupying so much attention, possibly because of a deplorable lack of the genuine article.

Books of the Autumn and Holidays—Classified Lists.

One week from to-day (on Oct. 5) will appear the special Autumn Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. It will comprise at least forty pages, or more than twice the number in the regular issue. It is believed that the list of Autumn and holiday books, carefully classified, with titles, publishers' names, and prices, will be the most exhaustive printed. The mass of other material pertaining to books, it is confidently believed, will be of considerably greater interest than the amount printed in an ordinary 16 page number. On Oct. 5 THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW [illegible]

THE WHITMAN LEGEND.

Another Revival of a Curious Myth Concerning the Early Days of Oregon.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

RIPLEY HITCHCOCK.

IN HIS preface Dr. Mowry tells us that "this book is a history," and that he has spent many years in its preparation. In another sentence he states that "the longer I studied the subject, the clearer grew the light pointing directly to Dr. Whitman as the man who saved 'the Oregon' to the United States." Those who are familiar with the recent critical investigations of this subject will find these statements incompatible.

The elementary facts with which we have to deal are these. In 1835 Dr. Marcus Whitman and the Rev. Samuel Parker were sent by the American Board of Foreign Missions to visit the Oregon country and report upon the practicability of establishing a mission, with the result that in the course of the following year Dr. Whitman and his wife founded a station at Waiilatpu, near Walla Walla, Washington, among the Cayuse Indians, and the Rev. H. H. Spalding, another at Lapwai among the Nez Perces. Their companion, W. H. Gray, presently returned to the States to ask the board for reinforcements, and in 1838 the Rev. Cushing Eells, the Rev. Elkanah Walker, the Rev. A. B. Smith, and their wives arrived at Waiilatpu, and a new station was opened further north among the Flatheads. The results left much to be desired. The Indians were scattered, and there were serious defections among the proselytes. The hold which Roman Catholic missionaries had obtained was a strong one, and unfortunately there were dissensions among the Protestant missionaries themselves. In February, 1842, the American Board resolved that certain of the missionaries should be recalled and the Southern mission discontinued. At a meeting of the Oregon mission the following September this action was discussed and it was resolved that Dr. Whitman should journey East to confer with the board regarding the interests of the mission. In October he started, and after a most arduous journey through the mountains southward to New Mexico he arrived at St. Louis and finally at Boston on March 30, 1843. The records of his conference with the board show that the requests of the missionaries were granted in large part. In May Dr. Whitman was again in St. Louis and he finally returned to Oregon with the main party of the Summer's immigrants under the leadership of Jesse Applegate and Peter H. Burnett. In 1847 an Indian outbreak resulted in the massacre of Dr. Whitman and his wife and several others.

Side by side with this colorless summary of historical facts we may place the so-called Whitman legend, which was developed after Whitman's death primarily by H. H. Spalding, whose fanaticism and unreliability, due partly to the shock of the massacre, have been described by Gray, Mrs. Victor, Bancroft, The Oregon Statesman of Aug. 11, 1855, and other commentators. As the legend runs, Whitman in 1842 heard that the Hudson Bay Company was bringing a colony from the Red River and that the Oregon country was to be secured by the English. Thereupon he started for Washington, explained the importance of Oregon to President Tyler and Daniel Webster, and persuaded them not to surrender Oregon before he could demonstrate the practicability of taking immigrants to that country, which he accomplished triumphantly the following Summer. This, put in the most concise form, is the legend which was created by Spalding, bolstered up by the uncertain and easily excited memories of a few contemporaries, and decorated by local pride, and by the psychological influences which render concrete hero worship so necessary to the popular imagination. Nearly twenty years ago this picturesque myth was popularized in Barrow's Oregon, and since then it has found place in several otherwise reliable histories and books of reference. The success of Spalding has been second only to that of Weems with his tale of Washington and his hatchet.

In its essential features Dr. Mowry's book simply adds another to the curious list of the Whitman myth literature which already bears the names of Barrows, Nixon, and Dye. His book presents some fifty preliminary pages of general history and a very considerable amount of discursive and excursive matter, and his arrangement does not aid the reader in disentangling the facts. On the other hand, while Dr. Mowry reached practically the same conclusions which have been evolved by other champions of the Whitman legend, he assures us that he has endeavored to be impartial and he does not go to the absurd lengths of Barrows and certain others. He acknowledges that the meeting of the missionaries called by Dr. Whitman in September, 1842, was to consider the affairs of the mission, but he adds that there was "another purpose known only to Whitman himself." It may be sub-

*WARRIOR WHITMAN AND THE EARLY DAYS OF OREGON. By William A. Mowry, M. D. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 322. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. Price $1.50.

mitted that this is not historical evidence, and the collateral testimony which is adduced will not commend itself to trained students of history. On page 129 Dr. Mowry attributes to Father Bells a letter in regard to the purpose of Whitman's journey East. This letter was written by Elkanah Walker. The subsequent development of the legend in Mr. Eells's statements of 1886 and 1883 do not coincide with contemporary evidence. A comparisen of Walker's contemporary letter with Eells's statement of 1882 will illustrate Dr. Mowry's lack of critical insight.

As a matter of fact Mrs. Whitman's letters in 1842, to say nothing of the records of the board and of the mission demonstrates the purpose of Whitman's journey. Dr. Mowry argues in favor of a visit to Washington, but acknowledges that "it is difficult to determine what happened." The date on the minutes of the board, which would show that Whitman could not have arrived in Washington as early as March 3, is claimed to be an erroneous interpolation. It may simply be said that of the visit to Washington there remains no contemporary account. Of greater consequence is the fact that such a visit could not have "saved Oregon," for the very good reason, to cite no others, that it was not proposed to abandon the Oregon country. This country was not unknown. State Legislatures had demanded the extension of the laws of the United States over this territory, and in February, 1843, while Whitman was journeying eastward, the Senate of the United States passed the Linn bill providing for such extension, the granting of land to settlers, and the encouragement of immigration, or, in other words, all that the Whitman of the legend could have asked. It should be remembered also that wagons had already been taken across the mountains, and that Oregon had been extensively advertised by the books of Farnham and others, by lectures, and by newspaper articles. Yet Dr. Mowry would have us accept this unknown missionary as the deus ex machina who made Oregon known to Webster and Tyler, and persuaded them not to surrender it to the British Government.

Two points remain to be noted. Marcus Whitman was not the savior of Orgeon, but he was a brave and devoted pioneer missionary who gave up his life for his cause. He himself was not responsible for the Whitman legend. In the latter part of his life he was disposed to magnify somewhat the importance of his journey East, but the extravagant claims put forth in his behalf originated with others long after his death. Secondly, in view of the circulation which this legend has obtained through reputable historians and reference books, credit should be given to Mrs. F. F. Victor and others who have laboriously examined the evidence. Finally, it is fortunate for American students that a historian trained in modern scientific methods, an expert in the examination of evidence, and a scholar of the highest standing like Prof. Edward G. Bourne of Yale University has taken up this curious story, sifted it dispassionately, and recorded a verdict which must be accepted by historians. Prof. Bourne's exposure of the Whitman legend entitles him to the gratitude of American students. No one who was present at the last meeting of the American Historical Association will forget the impression caused by Prof. Bourne's judicial and convincing demonstration, which was followed by a crushing weight of testimony collected by Principal W. I. Marshall of Chicago, who has done yeoman's service in exposing the true character of the Whitman myth.

RIPLEY HITCHCOCK.

Carl Lumholtz and His Mexican Discoveries.

"Unknown Mexico," being a record of five years' exploration among the tribes of the Western Sierra Madre in the Terra Caliente of Tepic and Tallaco and among the Tarascos of Midroacan, by Dr. Carl Lumholtz, will be issued some time in November by Charles Scribner's Sons. This is an important book. Dr. Lumholtz discovered the undoubted descendants of the ancient cave dwellers, and, after his first important exploration, for the sake of studying these interesting people, he gradually disbanded the entire company of his expedition and remained and lived alone among them. He learned their ways and to some extent their languages, and in 1893 exhibited valuable Tarahumare and Tepehuana collections at the World's Fair in Chicago. From 1894 to 1897 he was again in Mexico pursuing his method of living alone among the Indians and observing them strictly at first hand. Numerous striking portions of his story record and describe their marriage customs, their worship, their curious cult of the hircuil and other plants, their legends and their songs, many of which he was able to bring back to civilization in the graphophone. He procured also many instructive photographs and specimens of potteries and implements, from which his two volumes are fully illustrated. In 1894 and again at intervals till 1898 Mr. Lumholtz made other pilgrimages in the same way, roughing it with the Indians. Now and then he picked up a native friend or attendant, but for the most part he subsisted on what he could obtain from the Indians, and for a large part of the time on honey and water.

"KIM."

Rudyard Kipling's Fascinating Story of India.*

RUDYARD KIPLING is what Mr. Stockton might term A Discourager of Prophesy. Easily within the memory of the youngest of them the critics were inclined to apply to him Prof. Wilson's luckless prediction concerning Macaulay, and to declare that, while evidently "a clever lad," a clever lad Kipling "would remain, depend ye upon that, a' the days of his life." And lo, the clever lad proceeded to grow space into an intellectual manhood as remarkable for its strength and ripeness as it had been for its precocity. Then was hasarded and reiterated the prophecy that Mr. Kipling could never write any save a short story. (Though why this fact should be employed to discount ability of a high order we could never see). "Mr. Kipling's wing is arrowy in brief flights," everybody said, "but it will surely falter and fail if it tries to sustain him through a long novel."

And just as he disappointed the early prophets by work of steadily maturing quality, so he utterly demolishes the later prediction by "Kim." Clearly it is safer to reckon with what Mr. Kipling has done than to venture to assert what he may or may not do; and, verily, he is such a unique force in literature, he has enriched it in so many ways, he has opened so many new worlds for our exploration that we have our hands full enough with the shining track behind him without bringing upon ourselves confusion of face by trying to forecast the sweep of his orbit.

Without doubt Mr. Kipling has his limitations. He does not love a lover; the atmosphere of romantic emotion is foreign to him. He tells us that "there are but two sorts of women in the world—those who take the strength out of a man and those who put it back," but his pen recognizes the former class only. Except "William the Conqueror," that charming girl as boyish as her name, we cannot recall that Mr. Kipling has drawn a thoroughly admirable woman. He lacks, too, the spiritual sense, the "over-soul." The influence of that "something not ourselves that makes for righteousness" has scant recognition from him. With a cold attitude toward love and religion it is obvious that there must be a certain hardness in his work, a lack of "sweetness and light."

Within these limitations, and sometimes overleaping them, "Kim" is a great book, the masterpiece of its author. As always, Mr. Kipling dares to be himself; he discards traditions, he listens only to the moving voice within. "Kim" is written with his characteristic freedom from self-consciousness, despite the fierce light that has beaten upon him during these later years. George Eliot was wont to aver that she never read a criticism of her books, but the very consciousness of the public eye upon her destroyed her spontaneity, hampered and burdened "Daniel Deronda," and extinguished her genius in "Theophrastus Such." But Mr. Kipling, while gaining immensely in grasp and in polish, has lost no whit of the delightful abandon of his earlier tales. His story tells itself without a trace of effort or of pose.

From Odysseus on, errant feet, whether of knight, explorer, or pilgrim, have possessed magnetic charm. A goodly company has walked up and down in the earth, and gone to and fro in it, leading fascinated imaginations after them. Among the most alluring of these, Kim and the lama will henceforth have a place. The story is almost without a plot, altogether without the universal passion, and yet it holds the reader under a spell from the first page to the last. We cannot guess the secret of the author's power; it is so simple that it defies analysis. He just says, like the Christmas Spirit, "Touch my robe," and we float with him out of our own world into the mysterious, poisonous, fascinating East. We become a part of the complex and multitudinous life that quivers through the heated air of the plains of India; we climb with Kim and the lama into the hill country, and fill our lungs with the rare, snow-chilled breath of the upper altitudes. For a fleeting, elusive moment, we even wrap ourselves in the brown skins of these inscrutable Orientals; we see life through their eyes, we think their thoughts.

This is more than art; it is magic.

The illustrations heighten the illusion. Never were pictures—not du Maurier's own—in such accord with the text. They put visibly before us Kim and the lama, the fat, the woman of Shamlegh, the "big, burly Afghan," that wonderfully fearless "fearful man," Hurru Babee. They provide for the imagination molds of truth, and must possess an ethnological value not less than their artistic merit. There is a peculiar attractiveness, too, in the unusualness of their form. Like the story itself, they embody the very spirit of India.

Kim, or Kimball O'Hara, is a lad of pure white blood, the son of an Irish Color-Sergeant. His parents dying in his babyhood, he is reared, if reared it can be called, by a half caste native woman, and in all his habits and tastes is Hindu, not European. "He had known all evil since he could speak"; he had executed unlawful commissions for all sorts of people, and had gained the nickname of "Little Friend of all the World." He is a conspicuous example of the mental acumen attainable through the knowledge of men alone. When about thirteen or fourteen years of age, impelled by curiosity, restlessness, love of adventure, the spirit of adventure, perhaps, also by a dim search of the destiny of holiness, he attaches himself to a lama of Tibet, a "Holy One" seeking "the River of the Arrow," that "washes away all taint and speckle of sin," and gives "freedom from the Wheel of Things." Together they wander upon "the Great Search," Kim ministering to the bodily needs of his lama, and himself taking a hand in "the Great Game that never ceases day and night throughout India," the Secret Service of the British Government. Never were such oddly assorted comrades as the aged lama on the one hand, simple as a child, guileless, transparent, purged of every earthly desire, filled with but one purpose; and Kim, on the other, with whom a lie is only an intellectual way of meeting a difficulty; to whom intrigue and suspicion are as native air.

The wanderings of this pair give Mr. Kipling the opportunity of unfolding the panorama of India, of revealing departmental methods and difficulties, of giving an insight into the mysterious contradictions and complexities of the Hindu character, at once intrepid and timid, gentle and murderous, superstitious and agnostic, false and faithful, steeped in vice and worshipping sanctity. Verily the Oriental mind slips out of our clumsy Anglo-Saxon grasp. We become aware of the futility of trying to force upon it our own point of view; we perceive that there is no elusiveness like the elusiveness of race. As we read we lose something of our glib confidence in our mission to these strange peoples; in our ability to carry them "a cartridge belt full of civilization," or a shipload of Occidental culture.

Kim himself is an example of the reflex action of the East upon the West. His Hindu proclivities and his European atavisms are depicted with great skill. His attitude toward life is that of his adoptive country, but he has the brain, the staying power, of his ancestors. His character is touched with a tender grace by his unselfish devotion to his "Holy One." To "love the highest when we see it" is a saving salt. In a sense that he knew not of, the old lama truly "won salvation for himself and his beloved," the Irish vagrant, whose "worth he did see, and to whom his heart was drawn."

As in Kim is illustrated the influence of Asia upon Europe, so in Hurree Babu is illustrated the very curious result of European culture upon the Oriental mind. We remember in the story "On the City Wall" how Wali Dad "suffered acutely from education of the English variety, and knew it." So did Hurree Babu, although, by reason of his stronger character, the results of the "hybridism of East and West" are less disastrous.

Into the mouth of Mahbub Ali, the Mohammedan horse trader, Mr. Kipling puts what we fancy is his own opinion as regards faith:

> The matter of creeds is like horseflesh. The wise man knows horses are good—that there is a profit to be made from all. * * * I could believe the same of all the faiths. How manifestly a Kattiawar mare taken from the sands of her birthplace and removed to the west of Bengal becomes lame. * * * Therefore I say in my heart the faiths are like the horses. Each has merit in its own country.

We gather from this and from "The Judgment of Dungara" that Mr. Kipling does not look upon Christian missions in India as capable of taking root in the national life. It is probable that he does less than justice to the impact already made by Christianity, but he will have done an incalculable service to its missionaries if his writings teach them the importance of studying sympathetically and intelligently the subtleties of the Hindu mind before undertaking its conversion.

It is always pleasant to catch Jove nodding, so we pounce upon "in articulo mortem," perhaps a slip of the pen, and Mr. Kipling's lapse into the common error of using "in petto" to mean "in little," "in miniature" instead of giving it its correct significance of "in the breast—i. e., secretly."

Mr. Kipling once very unjustly characterized his own style as "jerky jargon." His worst enemies could not now catch up the phrase. While losing nothing of its force, it has gained all that can be asked of cohesiveness and smoothness. A recent article in an English magazine wisely deprecates the modern "hunt for the word." Mr. Kipling never impresses one as engaging in that chase; his concern is for the thing; hence the word is what it should be—transparent to the thought behind it. "Kim" should overturn Mr. George Moore's fantastic theory that English is a dead language.

It is, in truth, a great book in many of its aspects. When an author gives his readers his own eyes, visualization can go no further, and this Mr. Kipling does. When without any asides to his audience, his characters live, breathe, reveal themselves in word and deed, he has attained creative perfection, and this Mr. Kipling does. When without a didactic hint, he sets his readers thinking of the great problems of life, and makes them shy of the easy verdict of ignorance, he fulfills an ethical mission—and this Mr. Kipling does. And when he shows the loveliness, the aseptic quality of simple goodness, the power that comes from faithfulness to high ideals, he has done much toward teaching the lesson of Christ, that the world can be saved only through holy lives lived in it—and this Mr. Kipling does.

According to Mr. Howells "Kim" should be strictly forbidden to the public libraries. It is a book to be owned, not borrowed, to "linger over and delay, to return to again and yet again," for it is one of the few novels of these latter days that have enriched both literature and life.

*KIM. By Rudyard Kipling. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

KATE FIELD.

Her Character Accurately Drawn by Heron Allen from a Study of Her Hand.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

LEADING the interesting exposition of palmistry by A. L. Leubuscher, in your issue of Sept. 14, in review of Mr. William G. Benham's "The Laws of Scientific Hand Reading," reminds me of a rather curious illustration of palmistry as given by Mr. Heron Allen in a reading of the hand of Kate Field, in January, 1887. According to Mr. Allen, Miss Field's type of hand was square, "indicating order, symmetry, and arrangement"; the round nails "affection," the smooth fingers "art," the thumb "pliability, common sense, and individuality."

The entire reading was as follows:

To Miss K. Field:

Yours is a hand which is short and square. It shows that everything you do, you do instantly, on the spur of the moment; that you jump to a conclusion the moment a subject presents itself to you, and you prefer the mass of subjects to their details.

You prefer that a thing should be large rather than small, and exquisitely finished rather than massive. Yours is an instinct highly developed, of order, of symmetry, of arrangement, and of the acceptation and appreciation of things understood and received, as customary and conventional. This instinct of order, however, which is in your hand, is theoretic, not being supported by the first joint, which would give you all the instincts of practicality and reason, and the reason of this contradiction is to be found in your extraordinary intuition. You always know more or less beforehand what is going to happen to you, or when any misfortune is going to occur, and the result of this in a hand so highly sensitive as yours must be that you are subject to fits of depression, which must be very severe, but which you have the power of controlling by means of this indomitable will of yours, which has in a high degree helped you to develop your capacity for making the best of things.

Then the mount under your little finger gives you science, oratory, and commercial capacity, and all these things you put into practice, and make to come out in the best possible manner for yourself. Your self-reliance is immense, and your power of domination and control is very strongly developed. You have a strong phalanx of common sense, which gives you a reasonable tendency that is very useful to you, while the depth of your line of heart shows that you must attach yourself very strongly to people, and then the sensitiveness of your fingertips makes it hurt you very much when they turn out to be quite different from what you expected them to be.

Your good fortune is extraordinary, and it arises from two sources, one from the circumstances of your life—the circumstances under which you were born, and then from some sudden caprice of your own. Then, under your first finger we find two enormous lines of success, arising from your own work, rather than success arising from a sudden caprice of anybody else.

It is strange that you should be here to have your hand told at all, for you have very narrowly escaped death from some accident, and then you have had two illnesses in your life, both of which were quite sufficiently serious to kill you. You have a tremendous protection from a most unfortunate marriage in your hand, which is most remarkably visible, and you are to be congratulated upon it. You have a tremendously traveling hand, a very restive hand. Two at least of your journeys have had an immense influence upon your life, and whatever that personal influence was, which came into your life upon your second great journey, it most enormously influenced your views of men and things, and must, to a very great extent, have formed your life. Yours is what would be in a man a military hand. You have an immense capacity for fighting people when you come to the conclusion that they are to be fought.

The principal thing to be noticed in regard to your temperament and characteristics is the irritability and the criticism which come into your character, which give you a teasing, sarcastic tendency, which is only relieved from pugnacity by the affectionate general charcter of your hand. This peculiarity of yours has once in your life, apparently at about twenty-seven, been attended with very great results as regards your fortune and general ways of life. These, together with an infinite capacity for making yourself miserable, are the principal things which are to be seen in your hand. Of course the length of your hand gives evidence of a spirit of details. The roundness of your nails emphasizes the affection which is in your character; beyond that you have a great deal of material order. Your thumb gives you an intense amount of individuality, which, were it not for the strength of your line of heart, would approach eccentricity, and the general aspect of your hand endows you with that excess of sympathy which is known to the vulgar as curiosity.

ED. HERON ALLEN.

This analysis is certainly a very true interpretation of her character, though by no means including or comprehending its entire range and subtle delicacy and capacity for sudden and unexpected achievement.

LILIAN WHITING.

The Brunswick, Boston, Sept. 19, 1901.

"King Midas" is the title of a novel by Upton Sinclair, which the Funk & Wagnalls Company will publish in October. It is an American story, the scene of which is laid first in a suburb of New York and later in the Adirondacks. Love plays a prominent part throughout the story, and there are many stirring situations and passages of dramatic as well as of poetic feeling. The text is illustrated with drawings by C. M. Relyea.

LINCOLN.

A Collection of Interesting and Authentic Anecdotes About Him.*

WE associate in some way the memory of Abraham Lincoln with his stories. By means of them we approach perhaps nearer to the man who was the embodiment of purity, unselfishness, and honesty. There is no printed volume devoted to Abraham Lincoln where anecdotes do not give us glimpses of the man himself. In "Lincoln in Story," edited by Mr. Silas G. Pratt, there are to be found many stories gleaned from various sources, and the editor adds that "no anecdote is given which has not been fully verified." A complete life history of Lincoln is not attempted. The stories are, however, arranged in chronological order, and as the salient points of Lincoln's life are mentioned, the warp is formed on "which the various anecdotes are woven."

How did Lincoln acquire his education? When, in 1819, his father had settled at Pigeon Creek, in Indiana, and had built a rough log cabin, Abraham Lincoln went to the village school for a few weeks. During his whole life he never was altogether more than four months at school. At Gentryville Abraham's father ran up another log house, and in it there was a big fireplace, and here the lad would light a fire. He would "lie down flat on the floor, with his book in front of him, before the hearth, and thus resting on his stomach his head upon his hand, he would read and study. "There was no writing paper. Fortunately there was a large wooden shovel. On this he would write, using a bit of charcoal. When the shovel was covered over with this copy, Lincoln would scape it clean with his knife and begin over again. John Hanks, who worked with Lincoln in splitting rails, said:

> When Abe and I returned from work, he would get a piece of corn bread, take a book, and sit down to read while eating; when he had the chance, in the field or at home, he would stop and read, always having some useful book with him.

One remarkable autograph of Lincoln has been preserved. It was written by him when he was fourteen on the leaf of his school book:

> Abraham Lincoln, his hand and pen,
> he will be good but god knows when.

The first dollar Lincoln ever earned he remembered and told Mr. Seward about it. He had built a boat, and two strangers wanted their baggage carried on board of a steamboat. It was for this service that the strangers flung him two half dollars. Lincoln added:

> I could scarcely believe my eyes when I picked up the money. You may think this a little thing in these days, and it seems to me now like a trifle, but it was an important incident in my life. * * * The world seemed wider and fairer before me. I was a hopeful boy from that time.

Lincoln was the soul of honesty. When he was keeping store, a poor woman made some small purchase. Making up his sales book he found that he had in error taken 6 cents from her. That same night the young clerk walked three miles so as to return the money to the woman. When he was twenty-three, men were wanted to fight the Indians. Lincoln was elected Captain of a company. Years afterward the President told this story of his military experiences:

> One day he was drilling his men, and they were marching with twenty men fronting in line across a field when he wished to pass through a gate into the next field. "I could not for the life of me," said Lincoln, "remember the proper word of command for getting my company 'endwise,' so that it could get through the gate, so, as we came near the gate, I shouted: "This company is dismissed for two minutes, when it will fall in again on the other side of the gate."

The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew is the authority for this story of Lincoln. Lincoln was trying a case and was for the defense, the charge being one of assault and battery. The witness for the prosecution Lincoln at once made out to be a bumptious fellow. He described the fight. Lincoln asked, "Well, my friend, how much ground did you and my client fight over?" The man quickly answered, "About six acres." "Well," said Lincoln, with a twinkle in his eyes and a smile playing about his mouth, "don't you think that this is an almighty small crop of fight to gather from such a big piece of ground?"

Lincoln's humanity, his love of God's creatures is charmingly told by Mr. Speed. There was a party riding together, when Mr. Lincoln was missed:

> We had passed through a thicket of wild plum and crab trees, and stopped to water our horses, when Hardin came up alone. "Where is Lincoln?" we all inquired. "Oh," replied he, "when I saw him last he had sight two young birds which the wind has blown out of their nest, and he has been hunting for the nest so as to put them back." In a short time Lincoln came up, having found the nest and placed the young birds in it. The party laughed at him, but he said: "I could not have slept if I had not restored those little birds to their mother."

During the civil war there was much fault found with the army Chaplains. On one occasion a delegation of clerics of various denominations called on the President, urging on him more discretion in the choice of Chaplains. Then the President told the reverend body a neat little story which was as follows:

> Once in Springfield, Ill., I was going off on a short journey, and reached the depot a little ahead of time. Leaning against the fence outside the station was a little darky boy whom I knew, named Dick, busily digging with his toe in a mud puddle. As I came up, I said: "Dick, what are you about?"
>
> "Making a church," said he.
>
> "A church?" said I. "What do you mean?"
>
> "Why yes," said Dick, pointing with his toe. "Don't you see? There's the steps and there's the door, here's the pews where the folks sit, and there's the pulpit."
>
> "Yes, I see," said I, "but why don't you make a minister?"
>
> "Laws," answered Dick, with a grin, "'cause I hain't got mud enough."

The canteen cranks were possibly born long ago. After the battle of Pittsburg Landing, "a self-constituted committee of Prohibitionists" annoyed the President with urgent requests for the removal of Gen. Grant.

> The President, greatly surprised, inquired for what reason. "Why," replied the spokesman, "he drinks whisky."
>
> "Ah!" rejoined Lincoln, dropping his lower jaw; "by the way, gentlemen, can any one of you tell me where Gen. Grant procures his peculiar whisky, because if I can find out I will send every General in the field a barrel of it."

At the conclusion of this interesting volume there is to be found an appendix, which presents all the leading events of the civil war arranged in chronological order.

*LINCOLN IN HISTORY. The Life of the Martyr President. Told in Authenticated Anecdotes. Edited by Silas G. Pratt. 8vo. Cloth. Illustrated. Pp. 224. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A Bibliography of Kipling.*

Mr. Luther S. Livingston, the well-known New York bibliographer, has lately issued "Works of Rudyard Kipling," a description of a fine set of the first editions of his books in the library of a prominent New York collector. This volume is beautifully made, its typography and mechanical arrangements being the work of the Gilliss Press. The edition is limited to seventy-seven copies, twelve of which are on Japan paper, only eight of the latter being for sale.

Too much can hardly be said for the manner in which Mr. Livingston's work has been accomplished. No series of the first editions of the books of living authors surpass in interest or rarity those of Rudyard Kipling. Of the early issues Mr. Livingston says:

> Printed in India, as were all of his early books, and issued, generally at least, in small numbers and in paper covers, although printed but a few years ago, they have suffered from the ravages, if not of time, then of climate, of travel, and of the proverbially careless novel reader. Besides the numerous natural agencies which combine to make a book scarce, Mr. Kipling has, in the case of more than one of his works, made efforts to suppress volumes after their completion. Hence such a collection as the one described on the succeeding pages is difficult to bring together. The manuscripts, of course, are unique.

The first notable feature of Mr. Livingston's book is a fine frontispiece portrait of Kipling—a signed proof, engraved by J. Johnson. This is particularly striking in the Japan copies. The book also contains a good title page, its typography and presswork throughout being admirable. The cover in gray boards with a paper label is also most effective, as are all its other mechanical details.

Good as is the volume's format, its text is far better. Mr. Livingston takes up and describes one by one all of Kipling's works, beginning with his earliest issue, "Schoolboy Lyrics," Lahore, 1881. His plan throughout has been to give in fac simile the covers and title pages of all the rarer issues, the reproductions, with but few exceptions all noted, being of the size of the originals. Effort has been made to secure the same paper for reproductions of the covers as was used for the original issues, but wherever impossible paper as near as could be found to such original has been substituted. Where title pages have not been reproduced "lined titles" of the commoner books have been substituted.

The reproductions of the covers of the Indian Railway editions, with their attractive pictures—so thoroughly a part of the volume—are particularly valuable for the identification of copies. The present writer is in possession of a copy of one of these issues, once thought to have been a first edition. But a simple test of the genuineness of the first editions of these six railway library issues is that they must bear on the reverse of the cover, "Reprinted in chief from the Week's News." Most of the second Indian editions of these scarce little books bear additions or show changes, making identification easy; so that the copy in question answered to descriptions of neither edition. It was only after careful comparison with Mr. Livingston's reproduction of the cover of the genuine first edition that the cover of the copy in question showed many small differences, too minute to be easily recognizable. Such examination proved this cover to have been re-engraved. This was probably done with no thought of deception, but entirely with intent to fill a sudden demand for copies. Hence it will be seen how valuable such reproductions of title pages and covers for the use and education of Kipling collectors and lovers really will be found, such accurate information being only possible to those long familiar with the subject.

The first edition of "Departmental Ditties" is particularly interesting in its facsimile cover. Two copies are described. One of these is perfect, the other being the copy used by Mr. Kipling for revision of the book. The wire stitching has been removed from this copy and the pages left loose. Manuscript additions have been made; as, for instance, the insertion of six new poems on the leaf of "contents," as well as notes to the printer. This interesting page is also given in fac simile.

Throughout the entire book of about ninety pages will be found all sorts of valuable bibliographical details as to the various issues; so plainly and accurately put as to render identification particularly easy. An interesting feature of Mr. Livingston's volume is the portion devoted to reproductions of rare drawings by Kipling and of autograph verses believed to be by him. Besides the purely bibliographical details, the volume will be found to contain much interesting matter of a biographical and general nature. So fascinating will it be found that it is to be regretted that the volume's very limited issue will confine its possession to the favored few.

*"THE WORKS OF RUDYARD KIPLING: The Description of a Set of First Editions of His Books in the Library of a New York Collector. Fac similes. Portrait. Pp. viii.-91. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1901. Paper copies, $10. Japan, $20.

1901

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

After a long silence Mr. Cable will reappear before the reading public next Saturday in the

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THE CAVALIER

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With eight full-page illustrations, in his happiest manner, by

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.

CHAMPLAIN.

Interesting Facts in His Life Stated by the Author of the History of Canada.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I happen to be a subscriber to your SATURDAY REVIEW for the current year, and have become quite an admirer of its excellent weekly bill of literary fare. The paper by Mr. AYRES on Samuel Champlain in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 10 interested me a good deal, as I am a Canadian who has been a fairly careful student of the history of this country. It contains, however, a few errors, which perhaps you would permit me to correct, for the better information of your numerous readers and in the interests of historical accuracy.

To begin at the beginning, I may say that Champlain published several volumes of his life and work, instead of one volume, as stated by Mr. AYRES. In 1603 his "Des Sauvages" appeared; in 1613 and 1619 he published his voyages, with valuable maps, and in 1632 an abridgment of the first two voyages, with a continuation bringing down the narrative of his stay in Canada to 1629, together with an appendix on seamanship and examples of the Huron and Montaignes language. In 1859 the Hakluyt Society of England published an excellent translation of his voyage to Mexico and the West Indies, and in 1870 all his other works were again given to the public. * * *

In the seventy-three intervening years which elapsed prior to 1608, when Champlain, on the 3d of July, laid the foundation of the present City of Quebec, a great change had taken place in the condition of the Algonquin and Huron Indians. The five Iroquois tribes, whose territory extended from Albany to Lake Erie, had risen to great power and authority among the native races. They had subdued and disarmed the Pennsylvania Indians, and held them in a condition of complete vassalage, and when William Penn afterward paid the aboriginal owners of the soil for their land he had to pay for it a second time to their masters, the Iroquois. Toward the north the Iroquois had possessed themselves of the western shore of Lake Champlain, had made repeated forays along the borders of the Algonquin tribes of New England, and had solidly established themselves about Lake George. They had also penetrated to Montreal and utterly destroyed the flourishing Huron town there which Cartier describes. They had crossed the Niagara frontier to fish in the beautiful waters of Lake Simcoe, well within the borders of the Huron country, and had securely established themselves on Lake St. Clair and built a strong fort on its Canadian side, with the view of ultimately subduing the Eries and other Huron tribes who dwelt on the fertile peninsula lying along the western shore of Lake Erie. The numerous lakes and rivers of the present Province of Ontario formed a vast and magnificent hunting ground which the Iroquois specially coveted and had determined to appropriate to their own uses.

The Algonquins, with what aid they could get from their less warlike Huron brethren, fought gallantly for over a century to retain possession of their country. But while equally as brave as their foes, they lacked their unity of purpose and political sagacity, and when Champlain appeared among them they were being gradually driven back from their first line of defense, extending from Lake Champlain to Detroit.

The scattered remnants of the Algonquins fled to the fastnesses of the Northwest to shelter themselves from their implacable foes, and were there known as the Ontawas; and nearly the whole of the present great Province of Ontario was made desolate and became one vast hunting ground for the Iroquois. When the settlement of this province commenced, in 1784, after the close of the War of Independence, there were no Indian titles to extinguish. The few small roving bands of Indians which were found here and there at wide intervals could make no valid claim to any ownership of the soil, and the lieutenants of George III. surveyed and parceled out the country, without let or hindrance, as they saw fit. When it is remembered that the Iroquois could never at any time put more than 2,500 warriors in the field, their successes against the surrounding Indian nations in every direction were most amazing. The power of the Iroquois was at its zenith when Frontenac became Governor of Canada, in 1671. He gradually won their confidence and established the supremacy of France among the western Indians, curbed the authority of the Iroquois by establishing a strong military and trading post at Cataragui, at the head of the St. Lawrence River and by invasions of their territory. From this period may be dated the gradual decline of Iroquois power. * * *

When Champlain established himself at Quebec, in 1608, the Algonquins and the Hurons gladly hailed his arrival among them, in the hope that he would assist them against the Iroquois, who were now vigorously assailing them at various points. Champlain consented to be their ally, and thus gave mortal offense to the Iroquois, who at once became the bitter foes of the French. On the 28th of May, 1609, he formed a war party of the Algonquins, who were on their way to attack the Iroquois. The Richelieu River was ascended, and Champlain presently found himself on the waters of the beautiful lake which still bears his name. The enemy was eventually encountered on the shore of Lake George, and a battle ensued, which, with the aid of Champlain, resulted in favor of the Algonquins. The Iroquois, however, were not disheartened. In the following year they established themselves in a strongly intrenched position at the head of the Richelieu River, but, owing to French assistance, were again badly defeated. The loss of two battles satisfied the Iroquois that they were unable to cope with the firearms of the palefaces, and for several years they abstained from further expeditions toward the Lower St. Lawrence. Champlain went to France in the Fall of 1618, to promote the interests of his infant colony, and when he returned in the following Spring brought four fathers of the Recollet Order with him. These were the first priests to settle in Canada. In 1625 the Duke de Ventadour became Viceroy of Canada. He held the Jesuit order in high esteem. It supplied him with a father confessor and readily entered into his views. Accordingly, in 1625 three Jesuit fathers and two lay brothers, charged with the conversion of the Indians, were sent out to Champlain, who, although not favorable to their order, was too zealous a Roman Catholic not to receive them with all due consideration. They were hospitably entertained by the Recollet fathers, and afterward rewarded their hosts by taking possession of their property and driving them back to France.

In 1615 Champlain engaged in his third and final expedition against the Iroquois. Shortly after his arrival from France he ascended the St. Lawrence to Montreal, then, as afterward, the great Indian rendezvous, where he found his Algonquin and Huron allies full of projects of war against the Iroquois, whom they now purposed to assail among the lakes to the westward with a force of 2,500 warriors. Being exceedingly anxious to explore these regions, Champlain agreed to accompany the expedition. * * *

The combined force of the allied finally advanced against the Iroquois fort at Lake St. Clair, to be badly defeated and compelled to retreat, with Champlain among the wounded. He had received a severe injury in the knee, and feelingly describes the tortures he experienced during the overland journey back to Lake Simcoe in a basket, in which he was tied with cords, like the other wounded. The expedition retreated along the same route by which it had advanced until Lake Nipissing was reached. Heriot, whose history of Canada, published in 1804, was chiefly based upon all the best French authorities, states at Page 29, Volume I., that Champlain soon recovered from his wound, and asked for a guide and canoes to return to Quebec. But the Hurons were anxious to keep him with them, and declined to redeem their promises, formerly given, to convey him back to Montreal, and Champlain was forced to winter at Lake Nipissing. Upon finding in the Spring that he was expected to join a new expedition against the Iroquois, he secretly departed, on the 20th of May, 1616, with Pierre Joseph, a Recollet father, and some friendly Hurons. He reached Quebec on the 11th of July, and shortly afterward sailed for France, where he remained for four years. I may add that I can find no evidence whatever to show that Champlain ever even saw Lake Ontario, or that he ever ascended the St. Lawrence beyond Lake St. Louis. With regard to Champlain's map, to which Mr. AYRES alludes, I feel confident that if the country around Lake St. Clair, in Essex and Kent Counties, Ontario, is carefully examined, that map will be verified by local geographical conditions.

J. MERCIER McMULLEN.

Brockula, Ontario, Sept. 17, 1901.

French Discovery and Occupancy

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

For a century and a half France virtually claimed and maintained supremacy not only of the great lakes, but of the vast domain stretching north and west. In 1609, as mentioned in my communication last week, Samuel de Champlain, Acting Governor of New France, set out on a tour of exploration, discovery, and conquest. Penetrating the beautiful lake which has rendered his name immortal, he defeated the Iroquois and took possession of the country in the name of Henry IV., King of France—Henry of Navarre.

He was delighted with the newly discovered land; writing of the "fine trees similar to those we have in France, and vines handsomer than any I ever saw." * * * "Continuing our route along the west side of the lake, contemplating the country, I saw on the east side very high mountains, capped with snow." [This is manifestly an error of translation or entry; he clearly refers to White Face, a conspicuous Adirondack mountain; there are none on the east side nearer than the Green Mountains.] "I asked the Indians if these parts were inhabited; they answered me yes, and that they were the Iroquois, and that there were in these parts beautiful valleys, and fields fertile in corn."

Champlain pursued his explorations into distant regions, even extending to the New England coast; he introduced the Recollet Fathers in 1615; and subsequently the Jesuits came over to assist in christianizing the Indians. He was indefatigable in extending the power and domain of his King. He died in 1638 greatly lamented.

The valley of Champlain does not appear from records to have attracted settlers until the close of the seventeenth century. The Jesuit "Relations" refer to the work of the missionaries among the Iroquois. Forts were built at some points on the lower end of the lake; one at the mouth of the Richelieu, 1642; another, by M. de Chamby, 1665; a third, St. Therese, &c. Fort Ch. Amer was built later. In 1731 Fort St. Frederic was built on the extreme rocky promontory of Crown Point, where the lake was supposed to terminate, and Wood Creek, to join close to the eastern shore. This fort was subsequently enlarged, and constituted an important outpost in the Iroquois country. It has been shamelessly destroyed. Opposite at Chimney Point, was a small fort, and down on the beautiful slope of the terrace was the thrifty village of Panton. Remains of the houses, cellars, &c., can still be seen. I have found in these long disused cellars various domestic relics. Panton was occupied until the French abandoned Ticonderoga, Crown Point, &c., in 1759, when the white flag was lowered, not to float again in that locality. Judge Strong, (Vermont Gazetteer,) mentions this village, and Major Rogers (Journal, May 16, 1756,) refers to a village on the east side of the lake, near Chimney Point.

From 1609 to 1759 the authority of France reigned supreme over the entire northwest. In 1756 the Earl of London planned new campaigns in America to thwart the advance of the French. One was against Fort Du Quesne, near which Braddock had been defeated and killed. Another against Ticonderoga and Crown Point. Abercrombie was assigned to this latter command, with Lord Howe, second. Abercrombie moved against the fort where Montcalm was entrenched with 4,000 men. After a fierce and bloody battle of four hours the English withdrew, leaving 2,000 dead and wounded. In the following year Lord Amherst, who had been assigned to the new army, advanced against Ticonderoga, only to find it dismantled and abandoned. Montcalm, distrusting the Indians, that they might attempt to intercept his return to Canada, decided to abandon both Ticonderoga and Crown Point. Amherst did not attempt to pursue, but rested at Crown Point, where he built the most formidable military work in North America, next to Quebec. The cost has been stated at $10,000,000.

I visited these great old ruins a few days since. The walls of blue limestone are as conspicuous and desolate as a burned-out building in Broadway. They are inclosed by a fosse cut out of the hard lime rock, presenting a most formidable work. They cover about seven acres. These interesting historical ruins, including Fort Frederick, should be preserved from further vandalism. It is discreditable to our Government and people that they have been this long neglected and despoiled. A small appropriation could secure the property, as I understand Col. Cannon is willing to convey titles to either the State or United States for small consideration. It is hoped some speedy action will be taken to this end.

W. De H.

Elizabethtown, N. Y., Sept. 10.

Classics in Leather.*

Apparently no series of English classics, however limited, is considered distinctive or representative unless it includes a copy of "Frankenstein," why, we are unable to say. It is purely a work of the imagination, written in a Teutonic style that leaves little for speculation and plenty for discovery in the field of anachronisms and the natural sciences. Still, the intermittent republication of this book is not without excuse. The popular fallacies that have been augmented around it can only be laid low by its perusal. The number of writers who should have read "Frankenstein," and yet have not read it, is appalling. Rarely is any reference made to the book but we hear about "that monster Frankenstein." Now, poor Frankenstein was not the monster at all, yet for years he has done rhetorical service as such. It can only be fervently hoped that the successive editions of Mrs. Shelley's fantastic and tiresome tale may at last stamp out the fallacy.

With the copy of "Frankenstein" comes, in the same series, the Gem Classics, a beautiful little copy of Rochefoucauld's reflections and maxims, translated from the editions of 1678 and 1827, with notes and a biographical sketch by Messrs. Bund and Friswell. This edition of the maxims is most useful, for collateral readings are given showing the same ideas expressed by Rochefoucauld's famous predecessors or successors. The following example will show how thoroughly the editors have done their work:

408.—The most dangerous folly of old persons who have been lovable is to forget that they are no longer so.

("Every woman who is not absolutely ugly thinks herself handsome. The suspicion of age no woman, let her be ever so old, forgives."—Lord Chesterfield, Letter 152.)

Thus it will be seen that ideas even remotely related are placed together. Both "Frankenstein" and "Reflections" in their pliable Venetian morocco covers and gold mountings leave nothing to be desired as pieces of bookmaking.

"Andrea Mantegna," by Paul Kristeller, author of "Early Florentine Woodcuts," will be published in October by Longmans, Green & Co. It will have 26 photogravure plates and 162 illustrations.

"Speeches and Addresses," by the Hon. E. J. Burkett, have been brought out in attractive form by The State Journal Company of Lincoln, Neb. The volume includes talks on various occasions of local and political importance.

*FRANKENSTEIN; or, The Modern Prometheus. By Mrs. Shelley. 16mo. Pp. 355. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.

REFLECTIONS; or, Sentences and Moral Maxims. By François Duc de la Rochefoucauld, Prince de Marsillac. Translated by J. W. Bund and J. Hain Friswell. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.

Scribner's *for* October Is Now Ready

Some prominent articles are Theodore Roosevelt's **"With the Cougar Hounds,"** describing the hunting of mountain lions with dogs in Colorado, and illustrated with photographs; the second instalment of Gen. F. V. Greene's story of **"The United States Army,"** fully illustrated; **"A Horse Fair Pilgrimage,"** an illustrated descriptive article by E. S. Nadal picturing the life and activity of the Country Horse Fair, and full of the color and atmosphere of the scene. William Allen White has a new Western political story, **"A Triumph's Evidence,"** and Walter A. Wyckoff has an article on **"Incidents of the Slums."** There is an important essay on **"Thomas Carlyle,"** by W. C. Brownell, and stories by Margaret Sutton Briscoe, Carolyn Wells, and the third instalment of J. A. Mitchell's delightful serial, **"The Pines of Lory."** The cover, designed by Walter Appleton Clark, is in ten colors, and is one of the richest and most beautiful of the Scribner covers.

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1901

THE SULTAN.

Abdul-Hamed's Private Life Described by M. Dorys in No Flattering Terms.*

GARDAN wrote an apology for Nero, and of late times there have been produced the defenses of Marat, Danton, and Robespierre. It is then highly probable that at some future period there will be transcribed a flattering tribute to the memory of his Mightiness Abdul-Hamed II., Sultan of Turkey. "The Private Life of the Sultan of Turkey," as Georges Dorys writes it, we are inclined to think, must be taken "cum grano salis." The author uses unsparingly the largest amount of vitriol, with which he asperges the Sultan. The translator, Mr. Arthur Hornblow, writes:

One feels, when reading M. Dorys's pages, that he may be making the worst of the case. No man is so bad that there is no good in him somewhere. Yet no one who reads carefully the daily newspapers can help being struck by the startling corroboration recent cable dispatches from Constantinople give to M. Dorys's statements.

The particular incident alluded to was the dispatch that the Sultan, having his teeth attended to, "drew a revolver on the luckless dentist, who had happened to give him a little extra wrench, thinking the latter had designs on his life."†

And who is M. Dorys? "Dorys" is a pseudonym. The father of the author was the late Prince of Samos, at one time one of the late Sultan's ministers," and Governor of Crete. From his father M. Dorys may have obtained information relative to the youth of the present Sultan. M. Dorys joined the Young Turk Party, a liberal and revolutionary organization, and was forced to leave Turkey and to find a refuge in Paris. As it is, the work of M. Dorys has excited the anger of the Sultan, and according to Mr. Hornblow appeals have been made to the Government of different countries to suppress it, particularly in France. If the translator is to be believed, the Sultan has condemned M. Dorys to death.

Abdul-Hamed, the prime subject of M. Dorys's invectives, was born Sept. 22, 1842, and is the son of Abdul-Medjid and "a slave of Armenian origin." The Armenian blood the Sultan repudiates and calls it "an insulting fable." Both the Sultan's father and mother, according to the author, suffered from pulmonic troubles, and so Abdul-Hamed "came into the world, therefore, with the germs of the malady that carried off his father and mother, but so far has succeeded in resisting them." M. Dorys dwells at length on the life of the young man who was to be Sultan. Serious attention is not to be given to the many stories which always accompany the youth of Turkish or any other rulers.

According to the author, it was in his boyish days that the present Sultan became a firm believer in magic and the black art. In 1876 came the coup d'état, which deposed Abdul Aziz, and his nephew Mourad became Sultan. It was believed that there would come about then radical changes in Turkey. Unfortunately, Mourad developed insanity. Then Abdul-Hamed succeeded Mourad. M. Dorys suggests that there were all kinds of plots having to do with the advent of the present Sultan. At first the author intimated that the attitude assumed by the Sultan was satisfactory, but soon his policy "alienated the affection of the public, and all the more easily as the new Padishah personally was a distinctly unsympathetic personage."

The personal traits of the Sultan M. Dorys draws with no flattering hand. According to the photographs in the volume Abdul-Hamed II. when ascending the throne was not a bad-looking man. To-day:

His jaws have grown broader, giving his face a brutality it did not have before; the cheek bones, formerly unnoticeable, now protrude prominently on hollow cheeks, which have been covered for more than twenty years by a short beard, now quite gray, and which he himself dyes very cleverly various shades of brown and brownish red with a mixture of coffee and gall nut, the receipt of which was given him by a sheik.

He is bald, and this he hides by means of an enormous fez. His nose is hooked and his mustache, dyed, which conceals a cruel upper lip. The eyes, conspicuous from their flashing, are keen and alert. In short, the entire physiognomy of the Sultan confirms his divers characteristics, even that of the hypocritical gentleness that he assumes at times. He has rickety legs, and is the victim of neurasthenia, and is a monomaniac.

Studying the portrait on the first page, the physiognomist makes it out to be an ill-favored type of Semiticism. Intelligence is accorded to the Sultan, only "tyranny and the continual fear in which he lives have led him to devote all his energies to his personal preservation, and to use only the faculties which contribute to that end, such as distrust, cunning, and the instinct of defense."

Clever certainly is Abdul-Hamed, for he knows how to extricate himself from many dilemmas. M. Dorys discloses that he shows a Chinese astuteness. "He is full of distinguished obstinacy, and only yields to force with the secret intention of getting back later what he is compelled temporarily to abandon." The author of the volume makes out the Sultan to be the very worst of human beings.

As a neurotic, according to M. Dorys, the Sultan has moments of "great excitability, during which he becomes violent." He is said to have beaten his secretaries and to have thrown an inkstand at a Pasha, and on another occasion to have drawn a revolver on a personage who differed from him. Abdul-Hamed, according to the author, always carries about him three revolvers.

On the Bosporus is Yildez, where the Sultan dwells. It is not a palace, but a "chaos of buildings constituting the imperial residence." Here the Sultan indulges in his tastes. There are hot-houses, and a collection of animals. Abdul-Hamed is careful of what he eats or drinks. There is constantly in attendance a "taster." This personage must sample the food or drink which the Sultan may use. There are, too, cats and dogs, and to them are thrown scraps of food so as to see if there is any poison. What is of interest is a detailed account of the harem in the Yildez. There is something particularly florid in the title given to the Grand Eunuch of the Imperial Harem, "Dar-us-seadet-us-cherife-aghassy, or Guardian of the Gates of Felicity." Life in the harem as it is described, shows the degradation of women.

Lying on divans or silk-covered sofas, squatting on Boukara rugs in careless attitude that set off the symmetrical lines of their bodies and express eloquently enough the sadness of their empty existence, most of them follow with their eyes the blue spiral formed by the perfumed smoke of their cigarettes or narghileh, and toy with a hand covered with rings with the amber beads of their tesbih * * * They adore Angora cats, parrots, doves; coffee, cards, and suggestive stories.

The Sultan has thirteen children. His eldest son is Prince Selim-Effendi, and the Prince has but one wife. M. Dorys writes that Prince Selim is a thoroughly good man, but "subjected to exasperating surveillance, deprived of all communication, not only with the outside world, but with the people of the palace, and even with his own brothers. * * *"

It is hardly necessary to allude to the anomalous condition of Turkey and the many difficulties which beset the Sultan. At the beginning of the present century there must be many who believe that within the next fifty years there will be no Turkey in Europe. What credit there is to be placed in the charges made by M. Dorys we do not know. We should suppose that the safety of the Ottoman realm would depend on the conservatism of its ruler. Mohammedanism cannot change. The state with its peculiar ideas, blocking an advancing civilization, invites its own ruin. The guardian of the Bosporus only exists because of European jealousies. It is likely that the crisis is not so far distant. There always is the Armenian trouble, and it is to the interests of an unscrupulous neighbor that this strife of religions should always be continued.

Verses by Mr. Dobson.*

Mr. Austin Dobson has put forth a pretty volume of verses not hitherto seen in book form. There are sixty of the poems, and they belong, as the prefatory note tells us, to different periods of the author's life. Some have never appeared before. Only 125 copies of this little work have been printed and the type broken up. Thus the collection will assuredly come to be numbered among those books which the bibliophile loves to gather. But the lover of polite verse will also find gratification in a perusal of the booklet, while the admirers of certain Americans to whom Mr. Dobson has addressed tributary verses, will appreciate the delicacy of the compliments contained in them as well as the polish of the workmanship. Mr. Dobson has long enjoyed a comfortable position among the writers of polite verse, and the contents of "Carmina Votiva" embrace not a few examples of his neatest work. For instance, who cannot enjoy this little dedication of "At the Sign of the Lyre" to Edmund Clarence Stedman:

No need to-day that we compound
This pleasaunce to your care, O Friend!
You steered the bark that went before
Between the whirlpool and the shore;
So—though we want no pilot now—
We write your name upon the prow.

The inscription in a volume of verses sent to the late H. C. Bunner is especially charming:

Witness my hand, (and seal therefore)
All ye who wrong by word or deed
This unprotected Muse of mine,
I wish you—something else in deed!
May all your bills at once fall due!
May she, whose grace you mock, decline!
Witness my hand!

But you, acute, accomplished, true,
And candid, who in every line
Discern a touch (or spavin) divine,
Be blessed! There's good in store for you—
Witness my hand!

Another charming address is this to George H. Boughton:

Spring stirs and wakes by hill and hill
In barren copse and bloomless close
Revives the memory of the rose,
And breaks the yellow daffodil.

Look how the spears of crocus fill
The meadow hollows of the snows—
Spring stirs and wakes!

Yet what to you are months? At will
For you the season comes and goes;
We watch the flower that fades and blows,
But on your happy canvas still
Spring stirs and wakes!

Besides the charm of its tribute to an artist, this poem shows with what facile grace Mr. Dobson handles the rondo form. The little book contains many gems such as these quoted.

"Miradac, Count of Gismond," by E. and H. Pritchard, is a new romance by the author of "A Modern Mercenary," which the Frederick A. Stokes Company have in preparation. The forthcoming book deals with the Normans and Saxons of the Conquest era, written in poetic prose, which is the thorough keeping with the times. The characters are said to be strong, and the book presents a picture and tragical problem worthy of the pen which produced "A Modern Mercenary."

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FROM READERS.

Rear Admiral Roe Corrects John Fiske.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Any work coming to us from the pen of the late lamented Prof. John Fiske must be received with profound respect and the deepest interest. A writer of such vast versatility of learning and scholastic endowments, who can write with equal lucidity on cosmic evolution, on the unseen universe, on the ultimate constitution of matter, and on American history, is certainly an honor to American scholarship and a marvel of intellectual capacity. His presentation of the opening scenes of the great civil war, in the West, the classical simplicity of style in describing the flanking movements of the Union armies from St. Louis to Vicksburg, remind us of the great Greek historian of the Peloponnesian war.

But I have now to deal with his chapter on the movements of the Farragut fleet in the six days' battles by day and night at the fortresses of St. Philip and Jackson, and at Chalmette, and the capture of New Orleans.

Men of action who participated in the tremendous scenes of the war for the Union are justified in requiring that their records should not only be full and complete, but above all that they should be strictly accurate.

During the five days of bombardment of the great fortresses built by the United States Government nothing is said of the daily detail of the wooden corvettes of the fleet to move up to easy range of both forts and deliver their fire, receiving that of the cross fire of these forts in return. On one of these occasions the Oneida was seriously crippled by the enemy's fire. In any other navy such actions would be counted as the extreme of audacity, and, the English officers said, a desperate thing; and yet such has been the training and audacity of our naval seamen in all wars since the American Revolution.

We are told that Lieut. Commander Caldwell steered his gunboat through a channel between the outer schooner on the east bank right under the guns of St. Philip, passed above the fort, turned around and came down, and with full force struck the great chain cable stretched across the river over the decks of a line of schooners and carried it away, and thus opened the passage for the ships of the fleet. All this is pure fiction. What happened was this: Capt. Caldwell boarded this schooner from a small boat, with three or four men only, armed with sledge hammers and an iron bolt and a dark lantern, and groped his way to the cable on the forecastle, found the shackle, drove out its bolt, and the schooners swung wide apart, leaving the passage wide open for Farragut and his fleet. It was thus that the lower Mississippi was opened to the arms of the Union army and navy. There was no passage between the outer schooner and the river bank, for the cable passed from the vessel to a heavy anchor deeply embedded in the bank of the river. This feat of Caldwell's was one of the finest of the war, and may parallel that of passing Island No. 10. It seems that the crew of the schooner, not suspecting such audacity, were all ashore smoking their pipes with the garrison of St. Philip, and it was a providential thing for Farragut and his brave Captains of the fleet.

We are also told that a fire raft came down the river from the forts and passed so near to the Hartford that it set her tarred rigging on fire, from which deadly peril she was saved by the discipline and courage of her officers and seamen, but we are not told that innumerable fire rafts, 500 feet in length, filled the river, and that it was literally aflame from bank to bank, and that against a three-knot current the ships threaded their way under the cross fire of the two Government forts and the raking fire of the squadron of Confederate gunboats above them and fought their way to victory!

Prof. Fiske passes very lightly over the action at Chalmette. Here were two heavy earthwork batteries, one on each bank, crossing their fire in midchannel, armed with heavy army columbiads and naval guns from the navy yard at Norfolk. Farragut, at the van of the port column, pushed ahead of his line and drew the fire of both batteries on himself, and then slowly dropped down stream. The Pensacola, in the van of the starboard column, moved ahead, followed by the Mississippi and the Brooklyn. With their broadsides of nine and twelve inch grape they swept the gunners from their guns, and the second victory was won. It is just to say that these ships suffered more injuries and received more wounds in this splendid action than they did at the terrible fire from the forts below.

When the fleet arrived at New Orleans the ships anchored before the city front in single echelon. This position brought the Pensacola directly abreast of the United States Mint, from whose tower there floated the flag of the State of Louisiana. The following morning Flag Officer Farragut sent an order to the Pensacola to send an armed party ashore to the Mint to haul down the State flag and hoist that of the United States in its place. The officers and men of the boat pushed their way through the angry mob of people, ascended the top of the Mint, and hoisted the flag on the flagstaff.

Shortly after the flagship Hartford signaled the fleet to attend divine service. Just previous to calling the crew to the quarter deck for prayers the executive officer of the Pensacola ordered the two best Gun Captains in the ship to go into the maintop, where was mounted a twelve-pounder brass howitzer, and train the gun on the foot of the flagstaff of the Mint, and at any interference with the flag by any person to fire. Officers and crew were assembled on the quarter deck and the service was partially finished when the gun was fired. The man in the top shouted: "Flag is down, Sir!" In an instant the crew broke from the quarter deck, manned their guns, and I could hear the click, click, click, of the lock hammers throughout the whole startled battery. Fortunately, if not providentially, the ordnance officer, Lieut. Stillwell, had removed every primer and not a gun was discharged. Imagination alone must conjecture the result if these primers had not been removed, and it is quite possible if the ship's guns had sent their shells into the heart of the city all the guns of the fleet would have followed the example.

The shell from the Pensacola's howitzer exploded at the foot of the flagstaff, and the man who pulled down the flag was killed. The man who was executed by sentence of court-martial under Gen. Butler was his companion and accessory to the act, and both men truly deserved their fate.

The Count of Paris belongs to a brave and chivalrous nation, but I cannot say what officers of the French Army may have done, if after the Commune, while peaceably walking the streets of the City of Paris, women of the petroleuse class had spat upon their persons and their uniforms; but I am quite certain they would not have sent them bouquets and bonbons. The uniform is quite as much the symbol of national government as the flag. To quote the odious epithet of these petroleuses given to Gen. Butler comes with an ill-grace from a patriotic heart. If Gen. Butler had done no worse thing than to suppress such unspeakable outrages, coming from people who lay great stress on chivalrous sentiments, we might be willing to pass him over in silence and oblivion.

It is just to assume that Prof. Fiske edited this work in undue haste, and that he neglected to study his authorities with his customary industry and that supreme vigilance which is the special attribute of a keen and conscientious historian.

F. A. ROE,
Rear Admiral, United States Navy.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 11, 1901.

The Short Stories of Mr. Quiller-Couch.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The literature of the English people has a rarer contribution than we in America seem to perceive in the fiction of Mr. A. T. Quiller-Couch, particularly in his briefer short stories and sketches. A recent rereading of his "Delectable Duchy," his "Noughts and Crosses," and his "I Saw Three Ships," leaves me with an unusually fine sense of the certainty of point achieved in each of the many delightful little artistic brevities that make up these small volumes. In each we find struck out as a spark from flint some evasive but nevertheless poignant manifestation of individual life—not the elusive or recondite experience of cultivated men and women, but oftenest the experience so peculiar to primitive, simple life, as to impress one with the author's sure touch with human instinctive nature in general. These stories remind one of those polished, wrought bits of art in modern French fiction (Maupassant's, for instance,) in which some mood, some attribute of individual life, is set forth in the form of a single intense impression. In Mr. Quiller-Couch's stories there is an ease of accomplishment that pleases by the impartation of freshness; his colors, his impressions of form and shade, his suggestion of weather, the magical tint of small flowers, clear water moving swiftly in little streams, the feel of well-worn doorsteps—his impressions of all such seem so first-hand and unsought, so almost unconscious, as to be, as it were, not a communication, but one's own experience and possession. If the function of art, at the hands of nature, is to beget sensation, then Mr. Quiller-Couch's service is to generate within one the sensation of renewal, fresh eye and ear and touch. And let me not fail to mention in this my little record of enthusiasm that the author lacks no seriousness; there is, however, no sentiment, no neat saying and true, but just an intimate betrayal of life, the soul of man, his tragedies of origin and setting, the bitter and the sweet in experience, the loves and hates of men and women, their half-conscious perception of the sacred, the finer elements in life—all these, with always just an added suggestion of the effect of age and long time in them, are set down in hints light but never cynical or overfull of sad questionings—rather in a simply inevitable, human way. PAUL THOMAS.

Opelika, Ala., Aug. 21, 1901.

"Resurrection" as a Vacation Book.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

W. L. Alden, in one of his London letters, says "that E. F. Benson is reckless enough to dream of taking Tolstoi's 'Resurrection' with him for reading in the country," and makes quite merry over a man "going to the seashore for his one holiday in the year" with any book "that in the slightest degree compels him to think."

Now, it just happened as I ran my eye down the columns of this particular SATURDAY REVIEW I was bound for the seashore "for my one yearly holiday," and this very "Resurrection," with its flame-colored bindings, was strapped in my satchel. On the Jersey shore, "where shouts the inspiring sea," I read this most depressing, yet heart-searching, of books, and found in the sunlit waters an antidote for its gloomy pages.

And just here I take issue with your witty correspondent, and say that, while a volume of Tidbits or playing at "Foxy Grandpa" with the children may be a delightful change after the day's dull, official grind, yet, when the yoke is cast aside and nature's thousand faces smile serenely around us, then is the time to plunge into the deeper waters of thought, and revel, with Emerson and Carlyle, "amid the immensities and eternities." As for Benson, I trust that he read "Resurrection" from cover to cover, and took time to remember that books like his "Dodo" foster social conditions, which, Russianized and brutalized, produce models for artist-reformers of the Tolstoi type.

And Tolstoi! Have his critics and revilers ever considered what an admirable novel of Russian life he might write if he would only lay aside for a moment his political and religious spectacles? His very strenuousness renders his vision oblique and destroys his sense of proportion. If I were master of a good Russian epistolatory style I would certainly write to the grand old excommunicate and ask him if in his declining years he would not lay aside his weapons long enough to tell us of the true Russias, and of the sound national heart which beats beneath the autocratic and priestly shell. If Tolstoi would do this, sympathetically, lovingly, with the illumination and insight of true genius, another volume would be added to the hundred best books, and one which the most world-weary book reviewer might thrust into his side pocket as he boarded the train for his annual outing.

JESSE C. JOY.

New York, Sept. 19, 1901.

Not Responsible for Publisher's Advertisements.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your London correspondent, in common with several of his countrymen, seems to be much disturbed because Mr. Lane is alleged to have announced that "The Aristocrats"—when still anonymous—was by "the most beautiful woman in London." If Mr. Lane ever did make any such announcement, which may be questioned, as even publishers are not guilty of everything attributed to them, these agitated paragraphers might pause to reflect that the real author was not in London at the time, had not been for nearly two years, so that the description could not possibly apply to her; also that Mr. Lane doubtless had been carried away by the beauty of Lady Helen Pole—which nobody will refuse to acknowledge—and felt justified in speaking of her as the author until such time as her creator should consent to make herself known. The lack of gallantry displayed by these paragraphs is astonishing. Most of them appear to be written by men, but for that matter I have encountered more petty spite from men in my literary career than from women, doubtless because more men have tried and failed; and failure elevates the larger nature only. I am sorry to be called upon to assert that I had nothing to do with Mr. Lane's unique method of advertising my book, but this ebullition of malice compels it. GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, Sept. 23, 1901.

A Dissenting Voice.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

To hear a book praised is pleasanter than to hear it condemned, but to hear "The Crisis" universally and indiscriminately praised and to know it has been for months the most popular book in America, makes one pause and reflect. Does this book deserve its popularity? Will it live even five years?

That it is readable and holds one's interest by its excellent character drawing is undeniable, but will anybody assert that it is destined to become a classic, or deny that it is very hastily written? The copy I read was printed with such speed that some of the pages were duplicated and twenty or thirty were omitted. While I disliked the duplicating of the pages, I regretted but little that any portion of his novel was left out. Just as the publishers have printed the book hastily and carelessly, in the same manner has Mr. Churchill written his latest novel.

In the beginning the novel treats of Elphalet Hopper, and one thinks, naturally, that he is the hero. Later, he is dropped in favor of Stephen Brice, and one finds out afterward that Hopper is the villain. From what I could gather, also, from my imperfect copy, Virginia Carvel becomes engaged to Stephen Brice while she is still engaged to her Confederate lover. Whether these examples themselves are of importance or not is immaterial. The novel reads as if written under pressure, and while it may live for a time because of the popularity of the author's "Richard Carvel," there is little in "The Crisis" that has an enduring quality.

CHARLES S. RATHBUN.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1901.

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By IRVING BACHELLER, Author of EBEN HOLDEN

There are few love-stories in American literature so finely drawn as that in "D'ri and I," which grows in delicacy and subtlety of treatment as the tale progresses. It is long since the finer sentiments have been so played upon in fiction.

"Of courage that can never be shaken, of loyalty that stands firm in the face of death, of endurance that is proof against savage hardships, and of homely wisdom that always has a proverb to fit the case in hand, D'ri is a character whom it is good to know. His many shrewd sayings would fill out a book of homespun proverbs, and they go far to give the touch of every-day truth that anchors this book firmly to the realities."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

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"No more vivid piece of writing has been done by any late author of fiction than the description of that bitterly contested fight, which settled once for all the question of supremacy on the Lakes."—*Boston Transcript.*

"The breath and life of the book are its pervasive humor. . . . You see the fun is genuine and of an innocent and kindly sort."—*New York Herald.*

"A rugged philosophy, kindly humor and loyal devotion are characteristic of the man D'ri. The book is beautifully illustrated and artistically bound."—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

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1901

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

Lectures Arranged for the Fall and Winter Season.

THE preliminary announcements of the Brooklyn Institute for the Fall and Winter season have just been made. The season of active work begins on Thursday, Sept. 26, 1901, and closes on Saturday, May 31, 1902. The number of anniversary addresses, lectures, exhibitions, and department meetings open to every member is 550, or about 15 for each of the thirty-six weeks of the season. Twenty-six branches of the arts and sciences are represented in the present prospectus. To these it is now proposed to add a new section, to be devoted to ichthyology, in connection with the Department of Zoology.

President Booker T. Washington of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial School has been invited to make the initial address on Sept. 26, upon "The Education and the Citizenship of the Afro-Americans." On Dec. 11 Prof. Josiah Royce, Ph. D., LL. D., of Harvard University, will deliver a memorial address on the late Prof. John Fiske, LL. D. The Hon. Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield, Mass., will, it is expected, deliver an address upon "Charles Sumner" on Washington's Birthday, in accordance with the provisions made by Augustus Graham, the first benefactor of the Institute.

During October and November there will be a course of six lectures on "American Poetry" by Hamilton W. Mabie, L. H. D., LL. D., of New York. These lectures will be followed by a similar course upon the subject of "English Literature," by Prof. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., LL. D., of Princeton University. Brander Matthews, D. C. L., Professor of Dramatic Literature, Columbia University, will be heard on "The Development of the Drama" during January and February, in a series of seven lectures thereon. Other lecturers in the general courses are Prof. Earl Barnes, M. S., of New York; Prof. Edward Howard Griggs, M. A., of the Department of Philosophy; John J. Walsh, M. D., of New York; Mr. Leon H. Vincent of Boston on "Representative English Authors," and Prof. Bliss Perry, M. A., editor of The Atlantic Monthly, on "Representative Novelists and Story Writers."

"The Progress of Democracy in America" is the theme that has been assigned to the Hon. St. Clair McKelway, LL. D., editor of The Brooklyn Eagle and member of the Board of Regents of New York State. The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D., is also among those who are announced as participants in the series.

The present season will be marked likewise by the return to the lecture platform of Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, M. A., the Director of the Institute, who will give the Gruham Foundation lectures on "The Evolution of the Earth" on Sunday evenings as below: Jan. 5, "The Origin and Early History of the Earth"; Jan. 12, "The Beginnings of Life and of the Continents"; Jan. 19, "The Age of Invertebrates"; Jan. 26, "The Ages of Fishes and Reptiles"; Feb. 2, "The Ages of Birds and Mammals"; Feb. 9, "The Age of Man. The Destiny of the World."

These lectures will form part of a series on evolution to be given during the year.

There will be exhibitions of special collections as follows:

The exhibition of a collection of 480 photogravures of the important works of art in the European art galleries, under the joint auspices of the Brooklyn Art Association and the Institute, in the Art Galleries, Montague Street, during October, November, and December.

The department of microscopy will give its fourteenth annual exhibition of microscopical preparations and apparatus on Saturday evening, Feb. 15, at the Art Building.

The department of photography will give its eleventh annual exhibition of photographic work and apparatus from Saturday, April 19, to Saturday, May 3, inclusive, in the Art Building, in Montague Street.

The Tissot collection of paintings, illustrating the life of Christ, has been placed on permanent exhibition at the Museum Building, and is open to the public at the hours and under the regulations governing the museum.

The permanent exhibitions of collections, illustrating the arts and sciences, are open to the public at the Museum Building, Eastern Parkway, and at the Bedford Park Building, Brooklyn Avenue, daily throughout the year.

The purely scientific departments will be given their usual attention. Many conferences will be held in all of the departments, and participation therein will be encouraged on the part of all those interested.

A very attractive programme has been arranged by the Architectural Department. The Goodyear lectures will be continued, as heretofore, and along similar lines, especially where their popularity has been established. This department will hold its fifth annual exhibition during April next in the new Museum Building that now approaches completion. The Department of Fine Arts is, perhaps one of the most important ones in the institute. It has made considerable progress since the issuance of its last printed report. During the present season this department, in connection with the Brooklyn Art Association, will conduct eight courses of lectures, fully illustrated by lantern photographs, many of which are beautifully colored. In addition to the usual lectures on "Painters and Their Works," by Miss Julia Osgood of Boston, and on "Art in the Mycenæan Age," or, "A Tour in the Land of Agamemnon," by Miss M. Louise Nichols, B. A., of Farmington, Conn. The loan collection of paintings and other works of art will be continued throughout the year. The department now has a large collection of photographs and lantern slides that are on view to those interested upon the making of proper application.

The Department of Music is also one of the largest, if not the largest, of the institute departments. Its announcements do not show any diminution in point of attractiveness over those of last year. Twenty-three numbers are required to tabulate the recitals, concerts, readings, lectures, and the like that have been arranged by this department, which directly appeals to a very wide circle of patrons, both in and out of the institute. Mr. Josef Hofmann is among the artists whose names appear as conspicuous attractions to music lovers. On Nov. 1 a lecture on "The Bach Festival at Bethlehem" will be given by Mr. William J. Henderson, musical editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

On Nov. 8 Mr. Charles de Kay, also of THE TIMES staff, will lecture on "The Value of the Artistic Sense in the Arts and Crafts."

In the Department of Pedagogy much attention will be given to "Child Study." Those who are competent from being specialists in this field will be heard in the various branches wherein they are authoritative. Mrs. Franklin W. Hooper will conduct a series of conferences on "Educational Psychology," during which children's occupations, pleasures, pets, nature study, and other pertinent themes will be considered. Manual training will have an exponent in the person of Principal Arthur Williston, Ph. D., of the Pratt Institute.

The Riddle readings will be continued, with and without orchestral accompaniment. "King Lear" will be rendered for the first time in Brooklyn by Mr. Riddle this season.

A special series of four illustrated lectures on "Animals I Have Known" will be given by Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson as per dates and subjects tabulated below: Oct. 19, 8 P. M., "Wild Animals at Home and at Play"; Oct. 19, 8:15 P. M., "Wild Animals in Captivity"; Oct. 26, 8 P. M., "The Personality of Wild Animals"; Oct. 26, 8:15 P. M., "Animal Minds and Animal Heroes."

Mr. Frank M. Chapman and Mr. Dwight L. Elmendorf, New York, and Mr. Burton Holmes of Chicago, and other old favorites will appear as lecturers before the Department of Photography.

Mr. H. Delmar French, M. A., will repeat his lectures on "Journalism" in a series of thirty sessions, beginning on Oct. 15.

Courses of lectures especially for children will be given under the auspices of the Institute at the Children's Museum. The lecturers at this point will be Prof. R. Ellsworth Call, Ph. D., Curator; Miss Ella A. Holmes, B. S., Assistant Curator of the Children's Museum, and Miss Ruth Cook of the museum staff.

Science clubs have been formed during the past Summer, and a large amount of nature work has been done at the museum. The Children's Museum Library is available to the youthful students, and the plan and scope of this institute adjunct are such that its work is constantly expanding. The collections are made easily available to teachers and their classes upon proper notice being given, so that the opening of the present season is full of the greatest promise.

"Two and One."*

A charming collection of stories, as told by a mother to her little son and daughter, is shared with us in "Two and One." The "Two" were the little folks and the "One" the story teller. They are such stories as any mother might "make up" in the evening or during a ramble in the woods. In none is there a flaunting moral, but instead a subtle appeal to the heart of the little listeners that seldom could fail to find a response. If some of the stories seem a trifle sad it is because of the yearning in the mother-heart to call forth all that is humane and sympathetic and noblest in her little ones, and of her inestimable love for and sympathies with them. So they are a varied collection, gay and thoughtful, as suggested by nature, surroundings and moods. Some are about fairies, and a few have the ring of a "true story." They are also told to please the little boy or girl, whose tastes differ the world over. Grown ups will enjoy as greatly the repeating as will the young people the hearing of these delightful stories.

When the "Finale" is reached the mother will appreciate the feelings of the "One" when Ben discovers that he can read for himself, and "won't have to wait for stories any more." But the jealousy of the usurper and the feeling of loneliness disappear and there is satisfaction in knowing that together they have found amusement and profit, as they will, in these little tales.

* "Mr. Ruppert's Letters to a Young Man About Town," by William Makepeace Thackeray, will shortly be issued in a limited edition by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. These letters appeared in Punch during 1849, and at once became very popular. It has been attempted in this limited edition to give the letters a form in all respects harmonious with their contents, and with the appearance of the first publication.

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They were all members of the troupe called Society and the action takes place in this country, on shipboard, and abroad. The characters are interesting and never lack the right word at the right time. The book as a whole is bright and breezy in tone and an excellent antidote for a fit of the blues.

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Letters written from the Cape of Good Hope (1797-1801) by the Lady ANNE BARNARD. Edited by W. H. WILKINS, M. A. 8vo, cloth, net, $2.50.

Mr. Wilkins, in his excellent memoir, shows that Lady Anne was one of the best known figures in the literary and social world of her day, and that she had a romance in her life. Henry Dundas, afterward Lord Melville, won her heart, but did not marry her. Lady Anne remained Lord Melville's intimate friend until his death, and it was to him these letters were written. They make good and racy reading.

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Chatterton

A BIOGRAPHY

By DAVID MASSON, LL.D., Emeritus Professor of English Literature in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo, cloth, net, $1.75.

This "marvelous boy" was not only a true English poet of the eighteenth century, but also, compared with the other British poets of the time, was almost solitary in the possession of the highest poetic gift. When it is remembered that he was but seventeen years old when he died, it is little wonder that one looks back again and again on his brief existence with a kind of awe.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY,
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ONE of the best known of American literary men after having read the MS. of Mr. Unger's book, "With 'Bobs' and Krüger," said: "Although I know many books have been published about the Boer War, and that the world at large is somewhat weary of these numerous accounts, I STRONGLY advise you to publish this book, as it is not only a clear and graphic description of the condition which existed when the author was present and presents many facts not told by others, and is therefore of great historical value, but it is also a Narrative of True and Thrilling Adventure, enthralling even if the scenes were invented; entrancing even if fictitious and probably unsurpassed by any work of fictive adventure, not excepting Defoe's immortal ROBINSON CRUSOE."

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BOOKS AND MEN.

Mr. Hardy's "Country." In speaking of a recent pilgrimage made by a party of London gentlemen to Wessex, we took occasion to say, paraphrasing the remarks of one of them, that they "found that the Wessex country was not intrinsically romantic and beautiful, but could only move as viewed through the illusions produced by the novelist"—that is to say, through the literary art of Thomas Hardy. The passage was shown to this author by Mr. Clement K. Shorter, and a gentle remonstrance was penned to consequence:

This statement is rather unfair to Wessex, and, indeed, quite inaccurate, as will be evident when it is explained that the party of visitors did not go near the "intrinsically romantic" spots imperfectly described in the novels, but, like almost all tourists, adhered for the most part to the London highway and the branch highway passing through the heath district, which is rather impressive and lonely than "romantic" or "beautiful." Had they, for instance, visited Shaston or Shaftesbury, Builbarrow, Nettlecombe Tout, Dogberry Hill, High Stoy, Cross in Hand, Bubb Down Hill, Toller Down, Wynyard's Gap, and a dozen other such places for inland scenery, and the coast cliffs between Swanage and Lyme Regis for marine, such a remark could not have been made. But then, most of these spots lie miles out of the regular way, and few of them can be reached, except on foot. The pilgrims were not absent from London much more than twelve hours altogether, returning there the same evening; and it is utterly impossible to see the recesses of this county in such a manner, not to mention those adjoining.

This is all right, but the passage on going the rounds of the London literary paragraphers became strangely changed, until its last appearance, in the columns of The Academy, where such things arrive sooner or later, has moved a contributor to that periodical to sympathize with Mr. Hardy that his "American guests" were not more appreciative:

I have been greatly amused at the paragraph of American origin regarding the above, but I can well understand Mr. Thomas Hardy not seeing the humor of it, and being a little hurt and indignant; the whole thing is so characteristic of our cousins. They come as guests. They are grateful and appreciative, but their standard for natural beauty does not favor the purely pastoral. They are all for associations, either with persons or with places.

A Housemaid of Carlyle. The visit made a few months ago by an elderly woman to the Carlyle House, at 5 Cheyne Row, has brought forth several letters which throw some light upon the domestic affairs of the Carlyles. The woman had been Mrs. Carlyle's housemaid in the middle sixties, and she was able to furnish the custodian of the house with some letters written by Jane Carlyle to her. These letters with others, together with some explanatory data furnished by Mr. Alexander Carlyle, form an interesting article in The October Critic. Of course one does not look for material of much historical or biographical importance in the correspondence between a maid and her mistress, but such it is, as the editor of the letters remarks: "The bright humor and easy flow of converse which make all that Mrs. Carlyle wrote such delightful reading, are not wanting even here." The servant well recalled several of Carlyle's visitors—Ruskin, Tyndall, Darwin, Tennyson, Dean Stanley, the Duke of Argyll, and others. Here is the close of one of the most characteristic epistles engaging the servant, who was called Jessie, but who has since become Mrs. Broadfoot:

I have written in a great hurry, having an appointment at some distance, and in great pain, you would not think of without being told!—that cat!—I wish she were dead! But I can't shorten her days! because—you see—my poor dear wee dog liked her! Well! there she is—and as long as she attends Mr. C. at his meals, (she doesn't care a snuff of tobacco for him at any other times!) so long will Mr. C. continue to give her bits of meat and driblets of milk to the ruination of the carpets and hearthrugs!—I have over and over again pointed out to him the stains she has made—but he won't believe them her doing!—And the dining room carpet was so old and ugly that it wasn't worth rows with one's Husband about! Now, however, that nice new cloth must be protected against the Cat-abuse. So what I wish is that you would shut up the creature when Mr. C. has breakfast, or dinner, or tea. And if he remarks on her absence, say it was my express desire. He has no idea what a selfish, immoral, improper beast she is, nor what mischief she does to the carpets.

Limited Editions from the Riverside Press. About two years ago Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. commenced the issuing of an occasional finely made book in limited editions. These included Mr. Newell's translation of Michael Angelo's "Sonnets and Madrigals," Dr. Brown's edition of the Rubaiyat and Thoreau's essay "Of Friendship." The books all went out of print before publication, and are now selling at a premium. Three new books of this character are to be issued this Fall. The first is Xavier de Maistre's "Voyage Autour de ma Chambre," which will be issued with the text in French and with decorations in keeping with its eighteenth century spirit. The engraved title page is by Sidney L. Smith. The volume will also contain a fine photogravure portrait and etched headpieces, all fine specimens of modern engraving. The second book to be thus issued is Miss Frothingham's translation of "Obermann: Letters to a Friend," by Senancour. This is the first English version of an author who greatly impressed Matthew Arnold, and called forth two of his finest poems. The typography of the two volumes is dignified and simple, with but little use of ornament. The last volume, "Mr. Brown's Letters to a Young Man About Town," are sketches of social life in London, "inimitable, wise, easy, playful, and worldly," and are said to be characteristic of Thackeray's humor and insight. The typography of fifty years ago has been chosen as a proper setting for these letters. The volume will also contain an old-fashioned title page; the binding being of hand-made marbled paper. These books are all designed by Bruce Rogers and printed at the Riverside Press under his supervision. Descriptive circulars may be had upon application to the publishers.

Julian Ralph's New Book. Mr. Julian Ralph, who arrives in this city in a few days to spend the Winter, is bringing over the manuscript of a new novel, which is rather original in plot and spirit. It tells of the adventures of a young German nobleman of great wealth, humor, and fondness for adventure. Being engaged to marry a girl chosen for him by his mother, and feeling that he does not love her and may be tempted to slight his vows, he purchases a wedding ring, (after the German custom,) meaning to flaunt it in the faces of all young women who cast their eyes in his direction. The ring which he purchases proves to be bewitched and has the power to attract to him all marriageable women. From the instant he puts the ring on it begins its mischievous work, and leads him from one amusing or perilous adventure to another until a large book is filled with his adventures.

But this is merely the web of the story, and upon its network is embroidered another plot, serious in spirit, and dealing with the things that are out of joint in modern civilized conditions.

The Guild of Handicraft. The Essex House Press announces the issue of its thirteenth volume, "Erasmus's Praise of Folly," Sir Thomas Chatloner's translation, (Elizabethan.) This will contain a set of illustrations, borders, frontispiece, and initials by William Strang, and a cloth cover in motley, designed by C. R. Ashbee. This book will be limited in its issue to 250 copies, and can be had for £3 3s. In view of the imminent destruction of some of the few remaining churches in London designed by Sir Christopher Wren, (owing to the greed of railway companies and the apathy of her citizens and churchmen,) the Guild of Handicraft proposes to issue shortly from the Essex House Press that portion of the "Parentalia", which deals with the life and architectural work of the great master. There are at present four tubular railway schemes before Parliament which threaten to destroy the Church of St. Mildred, Bread Street, the only church among the fifty-two described in the "Parentalia" which is still practically unchanged and as it left the hands of Sir Christopher Wren. The "Parentalia" has long been beloved of architects, but is little known to the general public. It has never been reissued since its publication in 1750 by Sir Christopher Wren's grandson. The present issue will be edited by Mr. C. R. Ashbee, and will be illustrated by about forty reproductions by members of the London Survey Committee of the few city churches remaining of the original fifty-two, or of other examples of Wren's work threatened with destruction. This volume will be limited to 250 copies, uniform with the Cellini, and is to be had at £3 3s. One hundred copies have been reserved for America, which may be had from Samuel Buckley & Co., 100 William Street, New York.

Recent American Ex Libris. The Cornhill Booklet for September will be found of unusual value for all who are interested in bookplates, either as collectors or from a desire to obtain hints toward the selection of personal plates. The number opens with a suggestive paper on recent American ex libris by Wilbur Macey Stone, taking up especially the work of the newer and little-known designers all over the country. The second portion of the book contains reproductions made directly from the original blocks—thus doing their designers full justice—of about twenty recent American process plates, the work of the men and women treated in Mr. Stone's paper. He says that in our usual manner we are taking up the fashion of bookplates in a headlong way. "Every one who can use India ink in a pen, and, alas, many a one who cannot is making bookplates." Nevertheless it is equally true that there is a constantly growing number of good designers, both men and women, many of whom are and will remain amateurs, but whose work is strong and well worthy of preservation. The paper contains brief comments on the plates shown and on the personality and identity of their makers, many of whom will be entirely new to the general public. The reproductions include the work of several good women designers, and, as a whole, may be said to be fairly representative of the best recent process work. Too much could hardly be said as to the wisdom of having made all reproductions from the original blocks. Too many recent American books on bookplates have contained such poorly made reproductions that but little idea of the beauty of the plates could be gathered from a glance over their pictures.

A New Ballad By Kipling. A new barrack-room ballad, appropriately illustrated by Gordon H. Grant, is contributed by Rudyard Kipling to the October McClure. It is called "M. I."—that is to say, mounted infantry, and is dedicated to that branch of the service in South Africa. It is true that the lines have something of the Kipling swing to them and that his imagery is as attractive as ever, and yet there seems to be lacking the old-time music, together with a lack of words that are musical. Here is a sample:

I wish my mother could see me now, a-gatherin' news on my own,
When I ride like a General up to the scrub an' ride back like Tod Sloan—
Remarkably small on my 'orse's neck to let the shots go by,
We used to fancy it risky once
(Called it a reconnaissance once,)
Under the charge of an orf'cer once,
But now we are M. I.!
That is what we are known as—that is the word you must say
When you want men to be Mausered for one and a penny a day.
We are no dollar Colonials—we are the 'ome-made supply;
Write to the London Ikonas! Ask for the —— * M. I.

*Number from First to Sixth, according to taste and service of audience.

"Alaska" and the Harriman Expedition. The results of the Harriman expedition to Alaska are about to be published by Doubleday, Page & Co., with the co-operation of the Washington Academy of Sciences, in an elaborate work bearing the title, "Alaska: Its Natives, Birds and Animal Life, Trees and Flowers, and Resources." A scientific expedition to Alaska or to other far corners of the earth is ever a matter of universal popular interest, yet never has a popular report of one been so seriously undertaken as that of the Harriman Alaskan expedition. The publishers have nearly ready what they believe to be the finest example of American bookmaking devoted to a work of scientific travel and exploration ever put forth. The expedition, too, was one of the most remarkable in this country's history. Mr. Edward H. Harriman chartered a vessel and made it possible for twenty-five eminent scientists to go together into the land of fogs, glaciers, volcanoes, seals, and gold. Accompanying them were artists who excel in nature subjects and literary men interested in nature and science. Thus were made possible the interesting reports and the lavish use of colored illustrations representing birds, animals, flowers, and so on, all reproduced from oil paintings and drawings made at the inspiration of the moment. John Burroughs writes the story of the expedition, which is to comprise one-third of the volume.

Brief Personals. Mrs. Meynell, whose new volume of poems is announced for early appearance from the press of John Lane, arrived in New York last week on the St. Paul, en route for California and Mexico. It is her intention to deliver one lecture of an hour's length in San Francisco and in certain American colleges. The subject is "The Transition Period in Poetry from the Seventeenth to the Eighteenth Century." There is no doubt that American life and scenery seen through the eyes of the author of "The Rhythm of Life" will have a peculiar interest. Articles on this theme, we are assured, will appear in The Pall Mall Gazette, in the columns of which Mrs. Meynell wrote a weekly "Autolycus."

*.*W. C. Brownell will furnish an essay on Carlyle for the October Scribner. It is time for a fair and well-balanced estimate of the man and writer, now that the dust raised by the Carlyle controversy has quite subsided, and we are sure that Mr. Brownell is capable of giving such an article. It will form one of his group of literary essays, which has considered the work of Arnold, Ruskin, George Eliot, Thackeray, and George Meredith. These essays will appear in book form some time in October with the general title of "Victorian Prose Masters," and there is no doubt that the volume will be a source of the keenest intellectual pleasure and stimulus to all lovers of the great literature of their own time.

OUT TO-DAY

THE VICTORS

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THE GREATEST POLITICAL NOVEL WRITTEN IN YEARS.

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A STIRRING STORY OF A "BOSS" AND OTHERS.

Dashing and eventful as a tale of knight errantry, it is so thoroughly modern as to utilize in its machinery the operation of a metropolitan department store, the stealing of a Railway Franchise, and the rise to power of a Tammany Hall leader.

Patrick Maguire, big, brawny, and smooth of tongue, early decides that there is a good thing for him in the big city, and he starts after it. How he succeeds—becoming the big "Boss" by methods that are known to be practical and practiced by the initiated—is Mr. Barr's theme.

Another "live issue" treated by Mr. Barr is that of "Christian Science." The work has a climax, whose strength has rarely been equaled in modern fiction.

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A STORY OF ARISTOCRATIC PARISIAN LIFE

The leading male character is the Duc de Cluny, a descendant of the royal Stuarts. He is depicted as a typical Stuart, full of power to win the ardent love of men and women, but easy-going, weak and inclined to personal indulgence.

His wife, Helen, is an American girl. These two, with Joy, a young girl whom the Duchess wishes to adopt and whose life has been strangely interwoven with theirs, are the principal characters in the book.

The plot is very romantic, the story is full of movement, and the main situation highly original and striking. The dialogue is delightful reading, and among other things contains a discussion of the Dreyfus case and the Charity Bazaar Fire.

12mo, Cloth, $1.50. Illustrated by Chas. D. Williams.

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY.

LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The publishers of a certain new novel have hit upon a new idea in the way of advertising. They have printed upon the blue paper wrapper of the book a collection of extracts which are expected to catch the eye of the loiterer near a book stall, and to induce him to buy the book. This advertising novelty reminds one of the samples of tea which tea merchants distribute free of cost, but it lacks the efficacy of the latter method of advertising. A sample of tea left at a front door is sure to fall into the hands of some one, and if it proves to be good it will very probably lead to the purchase of a substantial quantity of tea by the householder. But the sample sentences printed on the wrapper of a book will not be read by persons of ordinary courage. To take up a book and read the good things printed on the wrapper, and then to put the book down without buying it, is something that most people would shrink from doing with the eye of the bookseller upon them. What is really needed in order to make the sample sentences system successful is to print the samples in gigantic type on bill boards, to be carried about the town by "sandwich" men.

***

Novels seem to be growing in length. There is "Sister Teresa," "The Ternality," and Lucas Malet's new book. These three are certainly the most noteworthy novels of the present season, and not one of them contains less than 250,000 words. In fact, nearly all the novels which have attained to notoriety during the last three years have been inordinately long. Why it should take a modern novelist twice as much paper in order to write a story as Balzac required I fail to see. Doubtless the public must like long stories or it would not buy them. It has hitherto been the opinion of publishers that 80,000 words would be the best length for a novel, but the publishers are clearly wrong. Nothing under 200,000 words will satisfy the average novel reader, and the longer a novel is the more willing he seems to be to buy it. Probably he has a vague idea that in paying six shillings for 250,000 words he is getting more for his money than he would get if he paid the same price for 90,000 words. The average novel reader is a curious person, and the time will probably come when he will insist upon buying his novels by the yard and paying for them strictly in accordance with their length.

***

Mr. H. Maurice Berkeley wrote a letter the other day, in which he claimed the authorship of several lines that have always been attributed to the late Mr. J. K. Stephens and were, in fact, published by Mr. Stephens as his own. Why "J. K. S." should have been willing to publish as his own things which Mr. Berkeley wrote does not seem very clear. Neither does one see precisely why Mr. Berkeley, if he is capable of writing the best lines hitherto attributed to "J. K. S." has not long ago earned a reputation at least as widespread as that of "J. K. S." No sooner had Mr. Berkeley laid claim to the authorship of the lines in dispute than some one wrote a letter pointing out the remarkable similarity between an article which appeared some time ago in an Australian paper and one written by Mr. Berkeley which appeared subsequently in The Morning Leader. Mr. Berkeley has defended himself against the charge of plagiarism in the latter case, and I am inclined to think that his defense is a good one. But the question of the authorship of the good things hitherto supposed to have been written by "J. K. S." still remains open, and it is to be feared that Mr. Berkeley has done himself no good by opening it.

***

The English Illustrated Magazine has changed hands again, and will henceforth be published by Fisher Unwin. The sale of magazines has always been a mystery to me. If a magazine is a good property, why does the proprietor sell it, and if it is not a good property, why does any one buy it? Nevertheless certain magazines are frequently bought and sold. I do not know how many times The Idler and The Ludgate have changed hands since they first appeared. The English Illustrated has also known various proprietors, and has apparently never received that support that it has frequently merited. I hope that in the hands of Mr. Fisher Unwin it is to enter upon a new and prosperous career.

***

I hear that Mr. Barrie is at present in very delicate health. He has never been strong, but latterly his symptoms have become more serious. However, literary men who are not in robust health live long. Stevenson ought to have died, according to the doctors, half a dozen times between his twentieth year and the actual year of his death, but fortunately for the world, he kept death at bay until he had made his name famous. Mr. Wells, of scientific story fame, has been ill for several years, but he still writes as well and as voluminously as ever. I have little fear that Mr. Barrie's illness will deprive us of the pleasure of reading new books by him for many years to come.

***

Mr. Anthony Hope, in his recent novel, devoted much space to the legal aspects of the question of the legitimacy of the hero. He seems to have clearly failed to prove their case. As a rule, law, like seamanship, is always wrong in novels. But Mr. Hope happens to be a barrister, and he has, it is understood, taken great pains to make no mistake in presenting the legal aspect of his hero's case. I have no doubt that he is entirely right in what he has written, but even if he were not, it would be a matter of small consequence. Accuracy in matters of law would be fatal to scores of novels, and to nearly nine-tenths of all melodramas. The belief that the ownership of real estate vests in any one who may come into the possession of "papers" lies at the foundation of plays without number. Substitute accuracy for this convention, and what would become of the Anglo-Saxon stage?

***

Among forthcoming books is "Lepidus the Centurion," by Mr. Edwin Lester Arnold. It is to be a story of Rome in the days of the Caesars, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Arnold will prove that he possesses a better knowledge of old Rome than Mr. Caine possesses of modern Rome. It would be absurd to judge a book solely by its title, but "Lepidus the Centurion" brings up dreary ghosts of so-called classical stories, from which we suffered in our college days. Nevertheless, it may prove to be very readable. There were some hundreds of thousands of people who found "Quo Vadis" intensely interesting, and perhaps Mr. Arnold intends to rival the success of that well-known book.

***

Mr. A. E. W. Mason is also to give us a novel, entitled "Clementina," early this Autumn. Then, of course, there is to be Mr. Kipling's "Kim," concerning which I have not yet heard a single person speak who did not like it exceedingly. It is evidently nearing its end as a serial, and when it is published in book form we shall undoubtedly be told that it has no plot. Apparently it has none, but when was the eternal decree made that every story must have a plot? It is true that to write a story without a plot, and to make it seize and keep the attention of the reader, is something which probably no man but Mr. Kipling could accomplish, but so long as he has accomplished this, what rubbish it would be to complain that "Kim" has no plot!

***

Mr. Robert Barr is soon to publish a new novel dealing with Tammany and its ways. Mr. Barr is a Scot, and he lives in England, but he writes American stories which are full of the spirit of the soil. That is to say, he knows America and Americans thoroughly, and it is difficult for any one who reads his books to believe that he is not an American of Americans.

***

Lucas Malet's new book is to be called "The History of Sir Richard Calmady." I have slightly skimmed an advance copy, and fancy that it is going to prove the best book she has yet written. It is, however, too important a book to be written about after skimming only, and by next week I shall have read it, and shall be prepared to write about it by the time it is published.

W. L. ALDEN.

The Cup Races.*

Mr. Robert Howard Russell has issued a remarkably handsome volume entitled "The Cup Races." Its contents are a series of pictures of important incidents in the winning and defense of the now historic trophy of the yachting supremacy of the seas. The pictures are the work of Mr. L. A. Shafer, who has long enjoyed the distinction of being one of the most successful of illustrators of events of this sort. But it is seldom that the illustrator has the opportunity to produce such finished work as that found in this attractive book. Some of the pictures are India ink drawings and some pen and ink, but all are characterised by spirit and fidelity to the atmosphere of yacht racing. In general they are historically accurate, but a few minor defects in this respect will not mar their value as interesting records of our great aquatic triumphs.

The printed text accompanying the pictures is only sufficient to act as a memoranda of the incidents delineated by the artist. The reproductions of the artist's work are admirable. The book is a very handsome one and will be treasured by all lovers of beautiful bibliography as well as by lovers of the princely sport of the ocean.

"When a Witch is Young."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Could it be possible in any way to determine the author of "When a Witch is Young," by 4-19-01? This being one of the best of Colonial stories the writer has ever read. Its interesting pathos, romance, and devotions have caused many a lingering thought. Taking up a period in American history which has not been dwelt on by recent authors may have caused it to be more entertaining than usual; but as the writer has spent many happy hours in the reading and re-reading, it may possibly have more interest other than just history. P. M. G.

New York, Sept. 16, 1901.

The portrait of "Mary Hamilton," which makes an artistic frontispiece for Miss Jewett's "A Tory Lover," to be published by Messrs. Curtis & Cameron in the Citizen Series, the first of which [illegible] "Madame Delicia" and "Mary Hamilton," "All's Well" and "Fair Warning," Mr. La Farge's "Maid of the White Hen," Dolores Cronin's "Miss Hunt," Bunner's "Making of St. Castine," Gladys Spring's "Blackie," and Beckwith's "Ambrose," all these subjects are from the Museum of Fine Arts.

The Sign of the Prophet

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WHEN THE LAND WAS YOUNG

A Stirring Colonial Romance. By LAFAYETTE McLAWS

With Six Drawings by WILL CRAWFORD. Price $1.50

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT

"THE environment of the action is picturesque, and the story, chronologically odd, is dramatic in method and absorbing in plot. The character of the time is sharply drawn, and the young Antoinette is a most attractive figure. The book is thoroughly entertaining, and it [illegible] deservedly high place in the flood of current historical fiction."

NEW YORK TIMES

A MAIDEN with the ready tongue and the bravery of Monsieur Beaucaire, and the overwhelming beauty of a Lady of Quality, with the added graces of purity and constancy, is not so often met, even in fiction, that one can forget Antoinette Huguenin, heroine of Lafayette McLaws' "When the Land Was Young."

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, SEPT. 28, 1901.—20 PAGES.

"LIBRARY WEEK."

An attendance this week of about one hundred and seventy-five persons at the annual meeting of the New York Library Association, reported elsewhere, speaks impressively of widespread interest in library work. This total represents twice the number of persons who were present at the meeting last year, when the attendance was the largest in the history of the association, now eleven years old. Not alone were New York librarians represented, but the chiefs of some of the most prominent institutions in distant parts of the country. Occurring as the meeting did just after schools and colleges had begun the new year's work, when many librarians could not get away, the large attendance becomes still more impressive.

It will be seen from the topics under discussion what plans were laid for widening still further the usefulness of libraries. Most important of these, perhaps, was the establishing of "library institutes," through which greater efficiency will be secured in the libraries of towns and villages where, at present, primitive methods often prevail. Steps were also taken to secure greater publicity in all towns where libraries exist, as to the work and resources of the various collections, and thus to draw within the influence of the libraries a larger number of people.

Some weeks ago there was printed in THE SATURDAY REVIEW a detailed statement of the vast sums of money which, in the previous year, had been given by individuals in this country to libraries, the total rising to more than fifteen millions of dollars. Many of these givers no doubt had some distinct notion of the zealous and intelligent work which librarians are doing. They ought to have still more.

No one familiar with the library associations which have now been formed in many States as bodies working apart from the large National body known as the American Library Association, can fail to see with what wisdom and devotion these large sums of money will be made useful to the public. We know not how well informed Mr. Carnegie and other beneficent citizens may be in these matters, but they ought to find special satisfaction from any knowledge they may secure. Librarians do not travel far, nor do they spend a week of time, in discussion of the most practical and important problems that rise in their work, except through an interest in their calling, which, in view of their modest pecuniary rewards, it would be proper to describe as consecration.

THE NOVEL AND THE PLAY.

The production of plays made from more or less popular novels goes forward at the theatres with untiring industry. The playmakers appear to have settled down to the easy comfort of waiting for the novelists to invent plots, incidents, and characters for them. When the material is ready the playwright proceeds to cut and fit it for the stage. Whether or not this is a good thing for the stage we leave to the students of the drama to decide. It certainly need not cause any uneasiness to the lovers of literature.

The employment of the material found in novels to manufacture plays will not debase literature unless the novelists begin to fashion their books with the stage ever present before their minds. It may readily be seen that to do this would remove the fancy of the literary artist from its native atmosphere. It would cause the writer to neglect the more essentially literary features of his art and expend too much effort on the contrivance of theatric situation and mere stage business. As for scenic beauty, it requires no extravagant stretch of the imagination to picture what would have resulted if Dr. Watson had thought of Drumtochty as a "set in five" with profile rocks and cut drops.

The novel thrives best when it stays close to nature's heart, while the stage demands a nicety of constructive joiner work quite foreign to the free and spontaneous literary method. For the novel addresses itself to neither the eye nor the ear, as the stage does, but wholly to the fancy. And it is not compelled, as the stage is, to make a single connected impression. One may read his novel at his leisure, and the art of the author will to-morrow morning lift him back into the heart of the action which he has laid aside this afternoon. But in the theatre the whole history must be told between 8:30 and 11:30.

In building his play the dramatist must often sacrifice niceties of the story to the larger general results, and there is no fault to be found with his doing so. Crudities and angles which would be intolerable in a piece of literary art may be tolerated on the stage. But so long as the playwright does no actual violence to our cherished ideals, as was done in the case of the unfortunate dramatization of "Vanity Fair," we may the rather thank him for seeking his material in places where it has been prepared for him at least with artistic care and loving study. He would certainly be more admirable if he invented his stories, but, lacking originality, let him take the goods the gods provide him. For the reading public the original package remains intact.

TEACHING THE TEACHERS.

Our English friends occasionally indulge—not always gently—in comment on the unfortunate influence of our public schools in producing what they are pleased to regard as a dead level of commonplace instruction. It is the notion of these critics that better schooling on a more limited scale prevails in their happy land; that the tone of the general mind is the better for it and that the National life which depends so closely on public intelligence is sounder. But it has of late years come to be seen in England that whether our system gives too much or not, theirs certainly gives too little. A strong demand for the extension of public schooling has arisen in all classes, and an attempt is making to bring all schooling within Governmental supervision and to obtain a higher standard. In the course of this attempt there has been instituted a series of examinations of teachers. An account of the revelations of some of these examinations in regard to the ideas of history prevailing among teachers already engaged in their profession is given in The London Spectator by one of the examiners. It is very curious reading, and we hope that it would be impossible to match in any examinations of like grade among the teachers of our democratic system.

Passing over the errors made in relatively ancient history and taking only some of the answers to questions relating to events of great importance in the career of England during the past century or two, the grotesque failure to grasp the meaning of what the teachers must have studied, and what they were actually trying to teach, is striking. One teacher, in reply to the request to name three great Ministers of George the Third, wrote: "Gladstone did much work for the country. Lord Salisbury and the Duke of Wellington led many battles." Another was of the opinion that "Saratoga was the seat of war between Richard I. and Surajah Dowlah." Another thought that "Nelson is famous for his short poem, 'England Expects Every Man to Do His Duty.'" Another goes further into the life of Nelson: "The chief battles he fought were Waterloo, in which he spoiled the French power, and Napoleon was imprisoned in the Island of St. Helena." (Another teacher had him "confined in Etna.") "The last battle he fought was Quebec, in which he was wounded and died, but not before knowing he was victorious."

From answers, not by teachers, but by candidates, we select two highly interesting accounts of the battle of Waterloo:

"This war was fought in 1815, on the eighth day of the month. The English had a great advantage over the French, for they had come fresh from England, while the French had been marching wearily back from their fruitless war in Russia. The French were so worn out with their continual marching, day after day, that the battle was hardly a fair one; also many had died on the way, leaving the remaining army very small. However, there is no doubt the Duke of Wellington would not have won so marvelous a victory had it not been for his courageous efforts and splendid motto. The war is noted for the charge of the Light Brigade. After the battle followed the Hundred Days."

"Waterloo was called the Hundred Days' Fight. * * * What made it worse was that it had been raining the night before, and the grass was wet, and many caught cold and died. By this great victory the Duke of Wellington received the name of 'Iron Duke' which means an hero of one hundred fights."

It will be noted that the "war" of Waterloo is confused, in the first account, with the battle of New Orleans, which was fought on the 8th of January, 1815. Another gentleman shows equal familiarity with Anglo-American history by the statement that "Major André" lost his life in an attempt to reach the North Pole in a balloon. But their own heroes are not much better known, since we are informed that "Lord George Gordon was killed at Cartoon." On the whole, the mild judgment of the examiner is justified: "Once in a hundred times the result is comic; the other ninety-nine times it is merely saddening, and forces the examiner to the conclusion that those who display such vagueness and inaccuracy of thought and such inability to use their own language are but ill-equipped for the task of educating others."

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

A gentleman interested in French literature recently applied to one of the most experienced and prosperous dealers in French books in one of our principal cities for a copy of a work on the poet Villon, by M. Paris. It is the latest of a series by competent critics and biographers on the chief French masters, and is spoken of in the highest terms by the London press. He was informed by the dealer that neither this nor any of the series was kept in stock. "It does not pay to keep them," said this intelligent and very well-informed dealer. "We should like to offer works of this sort, but they do not sell."

On the counters of the shop in question there were large numbers of French books. Many of them were illustrated. Some of them were extremely attractive in form, typography, and illustrations. Many of them were works of quite as high a standard as most English fiction. There was, however, a certain percentage—what in English books would be a very large percentage—of novels and tales and sketches that were the reverse of pleasant or refined or even decent. Such as the stock was, it is obvious that it was suited to the demand of its most numerous purchasers, who, it was ascertained, were not Franco-Americans, but Americans of either sex who read French.

Any one who has had a chance to inspect the shelves of the book shops of Paris can testify that this is not an accurate description of the stock there usually offered. There are many excuses to be presented and entitled to attention for the proportion of un-nice books turned out in French. We are not particularly interested in them at this moment. Suffice it to say that for the proportion of them sent to the American market, the tastes of American buyers are primarily accountable. That does not seem a fact that is creditable to us as Americans. It suggests reflections on the relation of motes and beams to our own eyes and the eyes of our neighbors.

THEY REMEMBER SCOTT.

A recent issued of Chambers's Journal contains a good paper by Eve Blantyre Simpson of Edinburgh, "Last Links With Scott," which contains valuable reminiscences of the few remaining people who knew Sir Walter Scott personally. It also gives sketches of many who knew him intimately, but who have died in the last few years.

Some still living tell with pride how as children their elders begged them to remember that the "big-framed, benevolent-browed man they looked on as he limped along Princes Street was Sir Walter Scott." Or we find a slightly older generation telling of the strong impression made upon them by even a passing glance at this great man.

A great claim to distinction offered in recent Scotch obituaries is often based upon the fact that the subjects of these sketches lived in what Prof. Masson calls "the Edinburgh of the thirty years from 1802 to 1832, which was, is, and ever will be, the Edinburgh of Sir Walter Scott," and had seen and spoken to or known intimately that great master of romance.

Dr. W. F. Skene of Edinburgh, who died about ten years ago, was one of Scott's intimate friends. Bishop Davidson said of him: "It stirs one's pulse to think of our friend as a welcome guest under the hospitable roof of Abbotsford, or to picture to ourselves the great Magician of the North leaning on the arm of the younger man as the two walked together by the banks of the Yarrow."

The present Duke of Buccleuch is very proud of the fact that he has shaken hands with Scott, who was his grandfather's intimate friend. Indeed, the "Lay of the Last Minstrel" was written by Scott for the present Duke's grandmother.

An Irish clergyman, still living, the Rev. Frederick Buick, was at school at Edgeworthstown, and well remembers Maria Edgeworth bringing her guest, Sir Walter Scott, to visit the school—"A huge man in style and build, somewhat lame, with his hair massed upon his forehead."

There is still living in what Lord Rosebery calls "this Edinburgh so sacred and beautiful to us," an old man, Mr. George Croal, who was present on the evening when Sir Walter acknowledged his authorship of the Waverley Novels, making them no longer the work of the "Great Unknown." He "distinctly remembers the storm of enthusiasm aroused on that occasion." At Abbotsford, two years later, Mr. Croal had the pleasure of playing Scotch airs to Sir Walter, who was greatly pleased with them.

In Bowden, in Roxburyshire, four old people are still living who remember Scott well, while at Hawick lives an old man, James Rutherford, who one Hogmanay went "guisarding." These youthful "guisers" called at Abbotsford, and there sang "Scots Wha Hae" so well that Sir Walter rewarded them with a crown. Mr. Rutherford often watched Scott trimming the trees in his plantations, and says, "He was aye kindly in his manner and fond of children and animals."

As we go through these memories of Scott, now of some old lady who remembers as a child playing Sir Walter her show piece, and being rewarded by a good story, or again of old servants with whom he came in contact, we find always the same feeling of veneration for the man who never failed to show a kindly spirit in even the most casual meeting; or, as old servants put it, was always "canty, kind, and crouse." An old man still living, Mr. Playfair, whose father was gardener at Abbotsford, well remembers Scott patting him on the head, filling his pockets with apples, and saying, "Now, be a gude laddie." Margaret Thomson, who died on the opening day of the century, entered service at Abbotsford at the time when the whole household cheerfully accepted their altered circumstances. She often spoke of the servants' pleasure in seeing Scott walking about with his dogs. Another old servant still living remembers Scott's departure for Rome; all the servants gathered in the hall to bid him good-bye. "He clapped me kindly on the head and popped a half crown piece into my hand, bidding me be a good boy until he returned."

Among the women friends of the great novelist was a lady but lately dead, to whom Scott presented the Abbotsford schoolroom spinet—long her cherished possession—because the child's mother objected to her practicing on the new piano. A Border lady, still alive, recalls with keen pleasure a never-to-be-forgotten three weeks' visit paid to Abbotsford. So delightful a time did she have that she was unwilling to leave. She often speaks of Anne Scott's kissing her tears away, and Sir Walter bribing her to smiles by pats and shillings.

Numerous other links with the past are described, but from all we can see the simplicity and honesty of the man. "We can glean from the knowledge of those who are our last living links with him that they all agree with the written testimony left by his numerous contemporaries that he was a man whose sunshiny soul and whose genuineness diffused a genial warmth around him. Reading of him, we not only appreciate the legacy his genius and his industry left to us, but we admire the manner in which he faced his prosperity and poverty, health and sickness."

Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. have decided that "Aphrodite, a Sculptor's Masterpiece," which they will soon publish, shall have a frontispiece by Mr. Edwin H. Blashfield, and this will appear in several sizes as a Copley print. It is a fair index of the advance in American art that these pictures are bought not only by the fastidious and well informed, but by the much larger class desirous of adorning their homes, and dimly conscious that a chromo is not quite the proper thing. Once this class bought heliogravures good for the time, but greatly inferior to the present favorites, which have quite supplanted them.

1901

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.
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LONDON, Sept. 27.—Robertson Nicoll records this week the death of the Rev. John Wade, who succeeded the Rev. Patrick Brontë, the father of Charlotte, in the parish of Haworth. He had ministered there for thirty-seven years; throughout his career he was troubled by public curiosity and sentimentalism about the Brontës. It may be recalled that the Rev. Patrick Brontë, whose original name was Prunty, went to live at the lonely parsonage in the Yorkshire moors in 1821. Some time ago Mr. Wade started to collect and write down information concerning the family, but he finally decided to destroy the manuscript, and so what knowledge he gained dies with him. Mr. Nicoll suggests that the old parsonage should be turned into a Brontë museum.

***

Mr. Sydney Appleton believes that he has discovered a new writer of fiction of great power in the Rev. J. R. Aitken, a Scotch nonconformist preacher, whose first volume of short stories will be published this Winter by the Appletons with the title "Love in Its Tenderness: Idylles of Enochder." Mr. Aitken also has a novel on the stocks, as yet unnamed. He is said to be a strong, original writer and a recruit to the kailyard school.

***

"Deep-Sea Plunderings," Frank Bullen's forthcoming volume, which will bear the imprint, in England, of Smith, Elder & Co., comprises a series of sketches and stories which have already appeared in periodicals.

***

Mrs. Viner Ellis, who died this week, was the eldest daughter of Dr. Raine, the well-known antiquary, while she herself was the editor of the works of Mme. d'Arblay. She also wrote novels.

***

Mrs. Humphry Ward, who is generally out of public view except as a novelist, contributed to The Times of London this week a very long and able appeal for the establishment and improvement of those London schools which are particularly devoted to physically defective children. Her communication has attracted much attention.

***

The Methuens announce "The Conversations of James Northcote, R. A., and James Ward," edited by Ernest Fletcher, which will contain many hitherto unpublished utterances of Northcote, together with reminiscences of Sir Joshua Reynolds and other famous artists of his day and public men. Hitherto one has had to depend upon Hazlett's "Conversations with Northcote" for personal information about Northcote and his circle, a new edition of which was brought out under the editorship of Mr. Edmund Gosse in 1894.

***

The Oxford Press announces "The Welsh Wars of Edward I.," by J. E. Morris, formerly of Magdalen College, based on a first-hand study of mediaeval documents. The author attempts to show the influence of the wars with Wales on English constitutional history.

***

Recent events in Finland add considerable interest to Harry De Windt's book, "Finland as It Is," which Mr. John Murray is to publish. It describes the Grand Duchy as a country full of attraction and with a good climate. Mr. De Windt is the well-known explorer and poet, chiefly known in literature as a contributor to the Contemporary and Fortnightly Reviews.

***

Lady Dilke's new volume on eighteenth century French art, entitled "French Decoration and Furniture," soon to be issued by the Bells, is a richly illustrated work, containing elaborate reproductions from public and private collections in France and England.

***

A new firm of London publishers, Treherne & Co., announce a series of sporting novels by popular writers, the proof sheets of which will be carefully read by sporting experts in order to secure technical accuracy. The series is considered quite a new departure in literature.

***

Edmund Gosse will soon publish through Mr. Heinemann a new book of satirical fiction in which the gods of Olympus are represented as assembling in order to criticise modern life.

***

M. Edmond Rostand's ode of welcome to the Czar, which was recited before their Imperial Majesties in Compiègne, has been received with mixed feelings by persons competent to judge poetry. It is not written in the traditional Alexandrines, but in tripping eight-syllable verse, and is piquant, intimate, and audacious. It is generally understood that Coquelin will include it in his collective presentation of Napoleonic plays at the Porte St. Martin.

ARTISTIC BOOKMAKING.

At a time when so much is being written about the artistic excellence of the publications of various private and special presses, and of the several book clubs, it is fitting that something should be said of the undeniable merit of many of the volumes gotten out by the different publishers for the general public and regularly issued in large editions. It is scarcely exaggerating to say that these commercial products in many cases, where special attention has been paid to paper, typography, printing, binding, etc., equal in almost every essential of bookmaking the general run of the books of the other class. They may always be had at a fixed and modest outlay, and the latter are held, first, at exceptional prices based on their scarcity, as the small editions are exhausted, and later at really exorbitant figures based upon the fictitious valuation of the auction room.

Quite a number of these books of singular beauty, regularly issued, are published every season in this country, and many of them of no doubtful interest to the book-lover, as well as the larger public, are to be had in the first editions at inconsiderable prices long after their appearance, a fact which naturally inclines one to the belief that of itself the artistic excellence of books as books has not so much to do with their popularity as it is supposed to have. It would seem rather that the bibliomaniacs are buying only the books issued in small editions because of their immediate scarcity and consequent increase of value, regardless of their merits as examples of bookmaking or the interest of their subject matter.

Of course there is every reason why the publishers should be able to make books to compare artistically with the finest specimens of bookmaking that come from the numerous presses and clubs, and no serious reason why they should not, though the matter of expense involved in the manufacture must necessarily involve a nice question of judgment in determining the possibilities of success in every case. In the first place, the publishers, most of them, have at the heads of their manufacturing departments men trained by years of experience in the making of books, who understand the possibilities of illustration and every minor detail of the work, and who in many instances are prominent members of one or more of our book clubs. Aside from this fact, the identical printers whose imprints are to be found within the numerous volumes issued by the clubs and private presses are constantly engaged upon books for the several publishers.

The De Vinne, the Riverside, the Merrymount, and the Gilliss Press do a considerable percentage of all their printing, and some of their regular publications, printed at these places under the personal supervision of men like Mr. De Vinne, Mr. Walter Gilliss, and Mr. Updike, challenge comparison with the finest examples of modern bookmaking. We feel confident in asserting that it will be quite impossible to find any volume recently issued, privately or in a limited way, that surpasses in beauty the book on Oriental rugs brought out last year. Here is a large quarto, embellished with sixteen color plates (made by a secret process, we understand) that are absolutely unequaled and unique specimens of color printing. It has besides eight artotype and as many more half-tone illustrations. The title page is in two colors and the text is printed on an extra quality of paper in a face of type large enough to be easily readable without spectacles even by artificial light.

The two essays of Robert Louis Stevenson, done at the Merrymount Press and sold at 50 cents; the three essays on the "History of French Society" and "Letters of the Seventeenth Century," by Leon H. Vincent, done at the Riverside Press, and the Bacon biographies are all noteworthy examples of books "in little." The edition of the "Trophies of Herodia," with ornamental borders and initials by Mr. Goodhue, done at the University Press, is perhaps the finest thing of its kind since the "English Love Sonnets," issued by Copeland & Day. Among other publications, the diminutive quarto editions of Shakespeare's songs and sonnets, with Henry Ospovat's illustrations, are noteworthy.

The list is endless, it seems. However, it is unnecessary to follow it further except to mention casually the small quarto editions of Keats's, Shakespeare's and Mrs. Browning's sonnets, from the Chiswick Press; the lectures of William Morris, printed from his golden type at the same place.

John Fiske's "Life Everlasting."

It is a pleasant thought of one who in his lifetime aroused few thoughts not pleasant that Dr. Fiske was so happy as to complete the little series of philosophic studies begun by "The Destiny of Man Viewed in the Light of His Origin," and that his "Life Everlasting" is added to those three remarkable books. It is not his posthumous work, for the two volumes of "New France and New England" are yet to come, but it is the last on one of the four great subjects interesting all men, and as such its interest is increased manyfold.

Christian theologians of the inferior sort persist in mistrusting philosophy and science and in pelting their followers with evil names, but the disinterested observer finds it nothing less than touching to behold the eagerness with which first one and then another of the vilified strives to show that his especial sort of speculation or of knowledge affords convincing proof of the correctness which theology affects not subjects of faith. "Behold," they seem to say, "this which you have called a siren is really a handmaid of the queen of sciences." The "atheism" and "infidelity" of sixty and seventy years ago have been made impossible by the very sciences which thirty or forty years ago were classed as their most pernicious allies. Dr. Fiske, as a student of cosmic philosophy, was keenly cognizant of the change, and his books brought it to the attention of that vast multitude of hesitating, hoping, timid souls, fearful of science lest it should close heaven to them, doubting religion because it did not accept science, not daring to discard either, and snatching scanty comfort from Spiritualism, Christian Science, and patent pious pills imbedded in a jelly of long words served in expensive little books. The highly condensed matter of Dr. Fiske's work, its luminous argument, and faultless logic immediately set it apart from these false guides and commend it to the better class of those seeking for some modern confirmation of Christianity, and also to those longing in vain to bestow it upon them. The following volumes, each touching a new doubt, were cordially received by all denominations, and the fourth will be similarly received.

After an opening of felicity so uncommon that to spoil it by condensation would be sin, Dr. Fiske proceeded to consider the supreme poetic achievement of man, his belief in his own immortality in the light of modern studies of evolution. He showed that granting that its origin lie in the dreams of the savage, that savage differs from all other animals in his attitude toward death. That most of his theories are grotesquely wrong is of no consequence; his differentiation from other animals lies in his having any theories whatever. He briefly sketches the present attitude of religion and science each toward the other, and then inquires what, under these circumstances becomes of faith in a future life. He finds that the familiar argument that the doctrine of the survival of conscious activity is inconceivable does not furnish any evidence against it. He shows by the doctrine of the correlation of forces that the conscious life stands outside the circle of the mass of activities concentrated within the body, that it is an accompaniment, not a product, of molecular action, and then faces the question, "How could immortal man have been produced through heredity from an ephemeral brute?" As to this, he says:

> The maxim that nature makes no leaps is far from true. Nature's habit is to make prodigious leaps, but only after long preparation. Slowly rises the water in the tank, inch by inch through many a weary hour, until at length it overflows and straightway vast systems of machinery are awakened into rumbling life. Slowly grows the eccentricity of the ellipse as you shift its position in the cone, and still the nature of the curve is not essentially varied, when suddenly, presto! one more little shift, and the finite ellipse becomes an infinite hyperbola mocking our feeble powers of conception as it speeds away on its everlasting career. Perhaps in our ignorance such analogies may help us to realize the possibility that steadily developing ephemeral conscious life may reach a critical point where it suddenly puts on immortality.

In the course of evolution there is no more philosophical difficulty in man's acquiring immortal life than in his acquiring the erect posture.

Has any previous author succeeded better in bridging the chasm between immortality and mortality? The corollary that sin is death is not mentioned by Dr. Fiske, but the doctrine that immortality is the result of evolution will be found curiously harmonious with Christianity. Surely it is a fortunate life that closes with the production of this little book. It was one of Dr. Fiske's small tribulations that the stupid insisted upon calling him "Positivist." It is to be hoped that they will not continue the habit.

Botticelli.*

The text of this work on Botticelli is sufficiently appreciative to satisfy the most exigeant worshippers of this master who has so long been, in Pater's phrase, the object of "a special diligence and a consideration wholly affectionate." In the dearth of details concerning Botticelli's personal career the author is driven to tracing the psychological development of his life by means of his Madonnas. In the deepening of insight and expression in the rendering of Mary's physiognomy he does not hesitate to find proof of Savonarola's influence over Botticelli, although in order to substantiate his theory he is obliged to change the dates of a number of the Madonnas, making them ten years later than they have previously been dated. He finds it quite impossible to accept Vasari's statement that Botticelli produced nothing after coming into contact with Savanarola, and contends that, on the contrary, the spiritual and emotional Virgins of Botticelli are as directly the outcome of the teaching of the monk Savonarola as are Michael Angelo's profoundly intellectual conceptions of the Madonna.

The descriptions of individual works of the master are as illuminating as was to be expected from so passionate a student of his art. The extremely interesting explanation of the two paintings in the Sistine Chapel, "The Sacrifice of the Leper" and "The Punishment of the Rebellion of Korah," which had already been given to the public, is repeated in considerable detail, and the Dante illustrations are elaborately discussed. As in the case of the earlier numbers of this admirable series, the pictures are the important element, so far as the general reader is concerned. Perhaps because Botticelli is a master easier than others to present satisfactorily by reproductive processes, the reproductions in this volume seem extraordinarily good. They represent quite fully the splendid range of the master's intensely individual genius, and include the two noblest religious pictures he produced, the "Lamentation," in the Poldi-Pezzoli Gallery, at Milan, and the similar but more dramatic "Lamentation" at Munich, in both of which the author traces the artist's debt to Savonarola.

* "BOTTICELLI'S ARTISTIC DEVELOPMENT." Edited and written [illegible] with other matters by H. Mackenzie Ady. Illustrated. By Henry Stuart Jones. Illustrated by 24 photogravure plates. [illegible]

William Allen White.

Since that Kansas editor, William Allen White, uttered those momentous words, "What's the matter with Kansas?" we learn that he has, with painstaking effort, won his way to literary repute, so that the readers of his "Boyville" stories will warmly welcome a new book from his pen, which will soon come from Charles Scribner's Sons, with the title, "Stratagems and Spoils," which has for its sub-title, "Stories of Love and Politics." Surely these titles are suggestive. Mr. White here deals with life in that part of the West immediately beyond the Mississippi River. Though there are political motives to most of the stories, the main interest in each is the exposition of character and social life. In other words, Mr. White has a story to tell in each one. It is perhaps the first time that this side of modern life in the West has been used as material for fiction by a man thoroughly familiar with all phases of it, and one who is at the same time a skilled teller of tales. The people who made the West in the past have been the subjects of history and fiction, but Mr. White deals with people—the strong men and aggressive women—who are actually making the West of to-day. The stories are vigorous and dramatic, and the volume in which they will appear is to be fully illustrated.

Theodore Roosevelt will furnish an introduction to an elaborate volume displaying the wild animal photographs of A. G. Wallihan and Mrs. Wallihan, who have succeeded better than many photographers in securing pictures of the inhabitants of mountain and forest, either as they appear in surprise or alarm, or as they were seen by the unobserved watchers. The work will be called "Camera Shots at Wild Game," and it will appear this Autumn with the imprint of Doubleday, Page & Co.

READY TUESDAY.

Rudyard Kipling's

KIM.

"Kipling himself again."—*New York Sun.*

KIM.

"If Kipling should die now, his future fame would rest upon the authorship of 'Kim.'"
—*Sidney Colvin.*

KIM.

"Kipling at his best—Kipling never wrote anything that so immediately gripped the attention of the reader."—*William L. Alden in the New York Times.*

KIM.

"There is not the slightest doubt that 'Kim,' the mature work of a gifted storyteller and consummate artist, will add meritoriously to the author's already great reputation."
—*New York Times.*

KIM.

"The questionings and speculations of the critics may now cease. Mr. Kipling has answered them superbly, even magnificently, in the book which has just come from the press in its complete form."
—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

PUBLISHED BY
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

LIBRARIANS.

Annual Meeting of the New York Association—The Attendance Doubled.

LAKE PLACID CLUB, MORNINGSIDE, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Two days hence the New York Library Association will conclude its annual convention at this place, extending over the week. One year ago it was decided by a unanimous vote that these annual gatherings should permanently meet here, the convention to receive official designation as Library Week. Before that the meetings had been held each year in some different town, the purpose being thus to enable smaller librarians dwelling in the immediate neighborhood of the meeting places to attend at least once in three or four years. But it was believed that a fixed home would have greater advantages in securing a large attendance from prominent librarians from elsewhere than New York State as well as from other persons interested in literary matters.

The meeting which now nears its close has fully demonstrated the wisdom of this change. Last year's gathering was the largest which had ever been held up to that time, but that total has been doubled by the attendance this year, the registration list running up close to 175 persons, and its character for distinction being so marked that the comment has often been made that this State meeting resembles a gathering of the American Library Association, which is a National body.

From outside New York there have been present this week Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress; F. M. Crundem, Librarian of the Public Library of St. Louis; C. W. Andrews, Librarian of the John Crerar Library of Chicago; Reuben Gold Thwaites, Superintendent of the Wisconsin Historical Society Library; John Thomson, Librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia; Miss Eastman of the Cleveland Public Library; Dr. E. J. Nolan, Librarian of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; C. H. Gould, Librarian of McGill University of Montreal; Miss Hewins, Librarian of the Public Library of Hartford, and Miss Winser, Acting Librarian of the Newark Public Library.

Prominent librarians from this State have been Dr. James H. Canfield of Columbia University, Melvil Dewey, Director of the State Library; William R. Eastman, State Inspector of Libraries; Mrs. Fairchild, Vice Director of the State Library; Frank P. Hill, librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library; H. L. Elmendorf and Mrs. Elmendorf of the Buffalo Public Library, Miss Hazeltine of the James Prendergast Library of Jamestown; Arthur E. Bostwick, chief of the circulation department of the New York Public Library; Walter G. Biscoe, senior librarian of the State Library; A. L. Peck of the Gloversville Free Library, and E. W. Gaillard of the Webster Free Library. An unusual number of the smaller libraries of the State have also been represented, while from the staffs of public libraries in New York, Brooklyn, Albany, Utica, Buffalo, and Newark have been many present.

Aside from active librarians there have been present John E. Brandegee, a Trustee of the Utica Library; Frank N. Doubleday, the publisher; Mrs. Doubleday, (Neltje Blanchan;) Mr. Withers, King's Printer of St. John's, Newfoundland; Miss Haines, managing editor of The Library Journal; Miss M. E. Ahearn, editor of Public Libraries; Mrs. Canfield, and Mrs. Crunden, besides Robert G. Welsh, Miss Kelso, and Miss Blackburn, representing publishing houses.

The programme of these meetings is governed by the condition of the weather, night sessions being held when the day is fair and day sessions when the weather is stormy or threatening. By this means the full programme is carried out at times when a full attendance making a crowded room is certain to be secured. In fair weather parties have usually gone to Adirondack Lodge, the grave of John Brown, or have climbed the lofty peaks which here stand within full view of the meeting place.

Most attractive of all these places is probably Adirondack Lodge, to the building of which attaches a most romantic tale, ending with the heroine plunging over the Falls of Niagara. But here also are literary associations. Charles Dudley Warner camped here, and, more famous still, perhaps, are the meetings which occurred here of Boston men of letters, including as the most distinguished Ralph Waldo Emerson, and of which W. J. Stillman has given a charming narrative in his recently published "Autobiography of a Journalist." While these occasions are, in a sense, playtime, they give opportunities for conversation concerning library work which are well improved and are believed to be quite as fruitful in good results afterward as the more formal gatherings.

The meetings would impress any unfamiliar observer as about the most stirring occasions which practical discussion of professional work could produce. No speaker could wish anywhere to secure an audience more eager to hear what he might say. After each address opening some prearranged topic it was not uncommon to witness several persons rise at once to take part in the discussion. One notable example of this caused Dr. Canfield, one of the best speakers among American librarians, to rise three times before he could get a hearing.

The keynote of the entire series of meetings was sounded in the address of the President, Mr. Elmendorf, who set forth the need for securing greater publicity concerning librarians and their work. It was urged that the local papers in towns where libraries exist should be regularly supplied with information concerning all that goes on in the libraries. Notable examples of the need for such information were cited by several persons. It was also insisted that news of work going on in the association itself should be supplied in the same regular way. A committee was formed to undertake this work.

Another outgrowth of this discussion of publicity, and one directly in line with work through newspapers, was the arrangements made for the preparation of brief lists of books on special topics, the same to be printed on slips to the number of thousands and furnished to all libraries at a merely nominal cost for distribution among readers from the delivery desk. Several samples of such lists had been prepared and were submitted. None of them comprised more than twelve books on a given subject. Not only the author and title were given, but the publisher's name and the price, in order that readers might not only take these books from the library, but could purchase them should they so desire. Issued, as these lists will be, under the authority of the association, and prepared by a committee which the association believes to be the most competent for the work, they cannot fail to be of much influence among readers.

Another regular topic was "Book Selection," which lies very near that of book lists, which are, of course, selected books, but this topic was not intended to apply to such books as these lists embrace, but rather to new books and those of them which libraries ought to purchase. Of all problems that arise in library work, this is conceded to be about the most difficult. Librarians find themselves very often helpless. Many books of which they hear they may not yet have seen; others they may not have read, and it would be impossible for any librarian to read more than a small proportion of the 5,000 or 6,000 books issued every year in this country.

Librarians naturally turn with hope to the reviewers, but here they frequently find themselves left in the dark, such diverse judgments are often rendered—some of these so laudatory, others so severe. Mr Elmendorf cited his experience with a certain recent novel, much lauded in diverse quarters, but which he found on reading not only uninteresting and dreary, but objectionable in its moral tendency.

In one of the private conversations I had outside the meeting room some interesting facts in regard to the action of the Boston Public Library last year in declining to place on its shelves several well-known and admired books of fiction were brought to light. The action of that library was not condemnatory as many persons believe, but an act of selection, due to a decision of long standing to purchase only a given number of novels out of the large mass which pour from the press. The librarian, in order to reach a decision, secured a large committee to read these novels and make formal reports on printed blanks furnished by him. From these reports, sometimes conflicting, sometimes in agreement as to certain books, he made up his decision and purchased the prearranged for number. The books not purchased were deferred for later consideration, or until such time as the library might be disposed to purchase them, which of course is a very different matter from actual condemnation.

Although the selection of Lake Placid as a permanent meeting place has resulted in doubling the attendance over last year, the association has taken action with a view to providing facilities by which in other ways the small town and village libraries may be brought within the sphere of its influence. Throughout the State are many villages where not more than 500 or 1,000, or perhaps 2,000, books are accessible to the public. The librarian is often engaged in some other occupation, giving only a few hours per week to the library, and is quite unfamiliar with all modern library methods. Visits which have been made to these places by representatives of the State Library at Albany have disclosed great need for instruction in the most elementary things.

The conclusion has, therefore, been reached that "library institutes" ought to be established in many centres throughout the State—perhaps ten such institutes, in as many centres, perhaps more—the meetings to be held regularly once a year, and some recognized authority in library work to be present in order to give practical direction and aid. These institutes will aim to secure some co-operative relation with the well-known teachers' institutes which have been in active existence for a quarter of a century, and perhaps more. This step will easily solve the only objection which has ever been raised to the choice of Lake Placid for a permanent meeting place of the association. It will obviously do more for the small librarians than ever the association itself could have done, however widely separated its successive meetings might be.

Another topic which drew fire from more than one quarter was that of the desk assistant, a place the importance of which was insisted upon by every one who spoke, and yet the most poorly paid and the least desired of all places in a library. The desk was recognized to be the library's point of contact with the public. The efficiency and good temper there shown exercise a more direct and often more effective influence on the community than any other work done within the walls. More than one speaker urged that the solution of the troubles which arise from inefficiency at this post had only one remedy, which was the very simple one of better pay with better opportunities for promotion.

The officers of the association, chosen annually, will be for the coming year Miss M. E. Hazeltine, President; Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Secretary, and Edwin W. Gaillard, Treasurer, Mr. Gaillard being re-elected and Miss Hazeltine promoted from the office of Secretary, which she has held for two years. Heretofore the President has always been a man, those who have held the position including Melvil Dewey, Dr. James H. Canfield, H. L. Elmendorf, and A. L. Peck.

F. W. H.

Former Rulers of Frisia.*

"Jutting out into the North Sea, its low coasts always beaten by the harsh winds and stormy waves of the German Ocean, is the ancient Lordship of East Frisia." As Mr. Walter Phelps Dodge tells us, East Frisia is now a part of Prussia, and the memories of its former history "as an independent land are growing dim, and the stout old warriors of the House of Cirksena, Count Ulrich, and his descendants have almost vanished in the mist of the Middle Ages." Certainly the origin of the House of Gretsyl or the House of Cirksena, as it is indifferently called, is not lacking in the elements of romance. Between the two periods when Ulrich was made Head Chief, (1444,) and the death of his descendant, Enno III., (1625,) the forward movement of Frisia is marked. East Frisia was an independent State in the Holy Roman Empire, but after the death of the last Prince Carl Edward, (1744,) it became a Prussian possession, then later a part of Holland, until finally Prussian in 1868. Mr. Dodge explains how the early government of East Frisia was of a paternal character, and that the "rule was no harsh despotism, but it was a system of government at once benevolent and firm." Strange to relate, there is a certain resemblance between the Cirksena of Frisia and the Medici of Italy. Neither of the houses was of the highest nobility, but owed its distinction to the abilities of particular individuals, the Cirksena to Ulrich, who died in 1466, and the Medici to Giovanni de Medici, who died in 1428. "East Frisia had its Edward the Great, who died in 1528; Florence its Lorenzo the Magnificent, who died in 1492."

Ulrich Cirksena, a simple squire, rose to the head of the East Frisians through the warring of various factions within the State. The most distinguished of the family was Count Edward, who is called the Great. To Englishmen the history of this house is of interest for the reason that George IV. and William IV. ruled as Princes of East Frisia in their capacity as Electors of Hanover. Harking back to the early history of the Frisians, their origin is obscure. The Frisians took part in the invasion of England. The conversion of the Frisians was a slow process. There seems to have been more than one relapse from Christianity to heathenism. In 719 Utrecht became the seat of the Bishopric, "for the whole of the Frisian country." The worship of the old gods was, however, still rife. At Dokkum, a village near Leeuwarden, St. Boniface was killed in 755. Before the year 1454 the history of East Frisia is confused. Of the East Frisia of to-day there is nothing which tells of its importance in the past "peaceful, uneventful lives are these led by the Frisians of the twentieth century, although they are not unmindful of the stirring past. As his country is incorporated in the Kingdom of Prussia, the East Frisian is by law a Prussian, but he is none the less a Frisian, and he seldom omits the Ost-Friesland that follows the name of his town in writing his infrequent letters."

You may get to East Frisia in about two hours from Bremen, or in a day from Cologne. Emden seems to be an almost forgotten town. In the Grosse Kirche sleeps Enno II., and 999 visitors in the 1,000 who see his tomb have but scant knowledge that such a person ever existed. Aurich is a small town in the heart of Ost-Friesland, and here the memory of the long past seems not to have been obliterated. Mr. Dodge describes Aurich as a place which is still asleep. "A peaceful, drowsy, restful place, keeping watch and ward over its dead Princes. Aurich is in the country of the lotus eaters, where the pulse of life beats slow. It is the German 'Poppyland,' the land of rest, where Weltschmerz is unknown, and worry is not." Certainly in their way the House of Cirksena did well for their country, "and having done its duty, disappeared from the scene." The portraits of the leading Princes or Counts of the house are to be found in this interesting volume. It will always happen that in looking at the likenesses of the men and the women who were alive 300 years or more ago, one is struck with the resemblance to those we meet in the walks of life of to-day.

*FROM SQUIRE TO PRINCE. Being a History of the Rise of the House of Cirksena. By Walter Phelps Dodge. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 187. Illustrated. London: T. Fisher Unwin. $2.50.

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READERS will find printed below lists of the contents of the principal American magazines for October. The lists are restricted to periodicals which appear once a month, and while the contents are not absolutely complete, the omissions relate mainly to regular and familiar departments and some of the minor contributions. Our purpose has been to make readers acquainted with everything important or that, for other reasons, may have special interest for them.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

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RECONSTRUCTION AND DISFRANCHISEMENT.....A.....
THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD: THE UNDOING OF RECONSTRUCTION.....William A. Dunning
YALE'S FOURTH JUBILEE..Bernadotte Perrin
LIGHTHOUSE VILLAGE SKETCHES.....Louise L. Sibley
THE PIRACY OF PUBLIC FRANCHISES.....R. R. Bowker
CARNIVAL IN THE NORTH..Francis S. Palmer
COLLEGE HONOR.....L. B. R. BRIGGS
REMINISCENCES OF A DRAMATIC CRITIC. III.....Henry A. Clapp
QUATRAIN.....Grace Richardson
A SUBCONSCIOUS COURTSHIP.....Eugene R. White
AN ENGLISH WRITER'S NOTES ON ENGLAND.....Vernon Lee
OVER HERMON.....Clinton Scollard
AUDREY XVI.-XVIII.....Mary Johnston
MATIN SONG.....John B. Tabb
THE AUTHOR OF OBERMANN.....Jessie P. Frothingham
SMALL VOICES OF THE TOWN.....Charles M. Skinner
A PROBLEM IN ARITHMETICAL PROGRESSION.....Henry A. Beers
THE ILLS OF PENNSYLVANIA.....A Pennsylvanian
WHAT THE PUBLIC WANTS TO READ.....Eugene Wood

ST. NICHOLAS.

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CAREERS OF DANGER AND DARING. X. The Locomotive Engineer..Cleveland Moffett
A RUNAWAY LOCOMOTIVE..David M. Steele
THE NIGHT EXPRESS.....William H. Hillyer
TOM, JR., TOMBOY.....Izola L. Forrester
A PRODIGY.....E. L. Sylvester
THE JUNIOR CUP—AFTERWARD.....Allen French
THE RUBY-THROATED HUMMING BIRD.....Henry Hales
THE LITTLE FISHERMAN..Virginia W. Cloud
THE STORY OF BARNABY LEE..John Bennett
OLD RAGAMUFF.....Anne C. Cheney
PRIZE CHARADES.....Carolyn Wells
JOHNNY'S COMPOSITIONS...Malcolm Douglas
THE MERRY-GO-ROUND.....Mary M. Parks
A BOY OF A THOUSAND YEARS AGO.....Harriet T. Comstock
WAFTED WAIFS.....Anne H. Woodruff
A SUBMARINE NIGHTMARE..Maurice Clifford

M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE.

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J. PIERPONT MORGAN.....Ray S. Baker
THE OTHER MAN.....Sara C. Bryant
M. I. (Mounted Infantry).....Rudyard Kipling
STAGING "MISS MULTON".....Clara Morris
THE KING'S VISIT.....Robert Barr
THE TAMMANY COMMANDMENT.....Josiah Flynt
THE HONOR OF THE TRANSGRESSOR.....William R. Lighton
"I SING OF HONOR AND THE FAITHFUL HEART".....George M. Martin
KIM.....Rudyard Kipling
THE WAY OF IT.....W. E. Henley
ELEPHANT HUNTING IN AFRICA.....William S. Cherry
FRONTENAC: THE SAVIOR OF CANADA.....Cyrus T. Brady
THE ROADMASTER'S STORY.....Frank H. Spearman
A LAMENT OF THE COUNTRY.....William W. Whitelock

THE BOOKMAN.

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CHRONICLE AND COMMENT.....
HERE AND THERE. I. A Letter from France. II. Mr. Chandler, Admiral Evans, and Hackett. III. To Our Correspondents.....H. T. P.
ANGEL LORE.....Clarence Urmy
THE TRIAL OF TARTARIN.Arthur E. Maurice
THE NOVEL: ITS FRIENDS AND FOES: A Reply.....Gertrude Atherton
THE GLEANER.....Zona Gale
SEVEN BOOKS OF SOME IMPORTANCE.
ON CHOPIN NOCTURNE.....Arthur Stringer
HERBERT SPENCER: THE MAN AND THE PHILOSOPHER.....William Knight
THE POPULAR SONGS OF SPAIN.....Gustave Michaud
LITERARY PARIS.....Adolphe Cohn
WARWICK OF THE KNOBS....John Uri Lloyd
THE BOOKMAN'S LETTER BOX.....
A CHRONICLE OF OUR OWN TIMES....Mansfield Allan

THE FORUM.

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WILLIAM McKINLEY.....Henry L. West
OUR NATIONAL DEBT.....Henry S. Boutell
LABOR AND THE LAW IN ENGLAND..A. Maurice Low
THE ORGANIZATION OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.....Dr. P. M. Foshay
THE COLONIZATION OF SIBERIA.....R. E. C. Long
THE SOUTH AFRICA OF TO-MORROW..Albert G. Robinson
THE OUTLOOK FOR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.....Albert Watkins
EUROPEAN FEELING TOWARD THE UNITED STATES.....Prof. D. Kinley
THE DECADENCE OF OUR CONSTITUTION.....Prof. Darius H. Pingrey
THE PARIS BOURSE.....F. Friend
THE MONASTIC DANGER IN HIGHER EDUCATION.....H. Horwill

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

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A HORSE-FAIR PILGRIMAGE.....E. S. Nadal
PRELUDE.....Rosamund M. Watson
THOMAS CARLYLE.....W. C. Brownell
WITH THE COUGAR HOUNDS—First Paper.....Theodore Roosevelt
OSCAR AND LOUISE.....Margaret S. Briscoe
OUR NEW BELL-BUOY...Charles Henry Webb
THE UNITED STATES ARMY.....Francis V. Greene
A TRIUMPH'S EVIDENCE..William A. White
OVER SUNDAY.....Carolyn Wells
INCIDENTS OF THE SLUMS.....Walter A. Wyckoff
THE PINES OF LORY.....J. A. Mitchell

AINSLEE'S MAGAZINE.

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THE AMERICAN EXPORTER..H. S. Armstrong
THE LAST RUN OF THE VALLEY HUNT.....Marvin Dana
GREAT TYPES OF MODERN BUSINESS.....J. Lincoln Steffens
THE WILD CATS OF WIOSKA VALLEY.....Arthur Stringer
REQUIEM.....Arthur Ketchum
THE BALLAD OF DOC PLUFF..Holman F. Day
THE NEW BABY.....Hutchins Hapgood
MR. POOLE'S GOVERNESS.....Addison Clark
THE RECOIL OF THE SPRING.....James E. Dinning
MEMORIES.....Arthur Stringer
HOUSEKEEPING AT A MILE A MINUTE.....Helen C. Candee
BAD FOR THE FINDER.....Miles Bandyke
NOTORIOUS CRIMINALS IN WESTERN PRISONS.....Charles Ulrich
FERVENCY—POEM.....Charles W. Stevenson
THE HORSE THAT TRAVELED WITH THE TROUPE.....George Henry Payne
A GARDEN IN GREECE.....Charlotte Becker

THE CENTURY.

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THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW IN NEW YORK.....Henry E. Howland
THE MEN OF NEW JAPAN.....Mary G. Humphreys
THE OLD WESTCHESTER ORCHARD.....Charles H. Crandall
ITALY'S GARDEN OF EDEN.....Elizabeth R. Penneh
MADAM PRESIDENT AND HER CONSTITUENTS.....Helen C. Candee
HOW TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC IN A BALLOON...Introduction by Cleveland Abbe. The Problem from the Aeronaut's Point of View.....Samuel A. King
REFUGE.....Ethel M. Kelley
ON A CHILD'S PORTRAIT.....Arthur Stringer
A FRENCH GOVERNMENT SCHOOL FROM THE INSIDE.....John M. Howells
THE PRESIDENT OF YALE. (Arthur T. Hadley.)
AN ANGLICAN MONK.....Torquil MacDonald
THE ABANDONED FARM POUND: OX.....
THE COUNTRY HOME....William H. Bishop
TRENT'S TRUST.....Bret Harte
THE TRIUMPH OF SHED.....Virginia F. Boyle
WATCHING FOR THE ENEMY IN THE SPANISH WAR.....John R. Bartlett
ON THE MIAMI.....Paul Shivell
ROSALIE.....Joel C. Harris
A GRAVE CRISIS IN AMERICAN HISTORY.....Milton H. Northrup
THOMAS WILLIAM PARSONS..Maria S. Porter
BRED IN THE BONE.....Thomas N. Page

THE WORLD'S WORK.

OCTOBER, 1901.

THE MARCH OF EVENTS, AN ILLUSTRATED EDITORIAL INTERPRETATION.
THE PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.....Richard A. Foley
THE BLOOMING OF A SAHARA.....William E. Smythe
OPENING THE RICHES OF THE ANDES.....C. Lockhart
RUSSIA AS A GREAT POWER..Sydney Brooks
A GOOD ROAD, A GOOD INVESTMENT.....Earl Mayo
CHILD LABOR IN SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS.....Irene M. Ashby
THE ART OF SAVING CHARACTER.....R. E. Phillips
THE COUNTRYMAN HAS THE BETTER OF IT.....W. Frank McClure
JAMES STILLMAN, RANKER..John B. Lander
THE CHARACTER OF THE AMERICAN POLICE.....Franklin Matthews
THE GREATER AMERICA.....Frederic Emory
A MILL TOWN IN STRIKE TIME.....M. G. Cunniff
JEROME AND CIVIC HONESTY.....Arthur Goodrich
THE TRUE REWARD OF THE NOVELIST.....Frank Norris

THE CRITIC.

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THE LOUNGER.....
HAUNTED VERSE.....H. Arthur Powell
THE "YOUNG IDEA'S" VIEWS ON POETRY.....
BLACKMORE AND "LORNA DOONE"...
LITERARY DRILL IN COLLEGE. III. Entrance Examinations in Joy...Gerald S. Lee
OLD GARDENS.....Arthur Upson
THE EFFECT OF A "FIRST NIGHT" UPON THE ACTOR.....Minnie M. Fiske
HALL CAINE'S "THE ETERNAL CITY".....Charles J. Wood
ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON.....William W. Whitelock
THE DRAMA.....J. Ranken Towse
"THE TAUCHNITZ EDITION".Tighe Hopkins
ART FOR LIFE'S SAKE.Margaret C. McGiffert
MRS. CARLYLE AND HER HOUSEMAID.
TWO RUSSIAN NOVELS.....Cornelia A. Pratt
GILBERT WHITE.....L. C. Maill

THE "NEW" LIPPINCOTT MAGAZINE.

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THE ANVIL.....R. V. Risley
D'ITALIA.....Clinton Scollard
TITLED AUTHORS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.....Austin Dobson
THE OLDEN SONGS.....Clarence Urmy
THE FOLITY OF NATURE.....Robert Herrick.
MY NEW FOE.....Guy W. Green
IN ON THE GROUND FLOOR.....Caroline Lockhart (Suzette)
BULBS: HOW TO GROW THEM IN GARDEN AND HOUSE.....Eben E. Rexford
COMPENSATION.....Felix N. Gerson
THE FRIENDSHIP.....Louis Zangwill
TO A CAPTIOUS CRITIC.....Paul L. Dunbar
PETTICOAT POLITICS.....Anne H. Wharton
THE WHITE COUNTERPANE..Paul L. Dunbar
UNHAPPINESS.....Charles H. Towne
PETER AND NUMBER SIX.....Francis C. Williams
THE ENDLESS RACE.....Frances du Bignon

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

OCTOBER, 1901.

HOW THE LEOPARD GOT HIS SPOTS..Rudyard Kipling
UNTOLD STORIES OF AN ECCENTRIC Man.....Lillian B. Griffin
THE FOREMOST WOMEN PHOTOGRAPHERS.....Frances B. Johnston
MISS ALCOTT'S LETTERS TO HER "LAURIE".....Edited by Alfred Whitman
A GENTLEMAN OF THE BLUE GRASS..Laura S. Portor
THE REAL "CRANFORD".Howard M. Jenkins
SOME THINGS THE PRESIDENT DOES NOT DO.....John E. Watkins, Jr.
AILEEN—Conclusion....Elizabeth K. Tompkins
A FIFTH AVENUE TROUBADOUR.....Ernest Seton-Thompson
A WOOD AND STONE HOUSE FOR $6,700.Horace S. Frazer
TO A YOUNG MAN ABOUT TO MARRY..Edward Bok
THE EDUCATION OF A CHILD FROM ELEVEN TO EIGHTEEN.Edward H. Griggs
PLAYING THE PIANO CORRECTLY.....Josef Hofmann
READING THE CHARACTER FROM THE FACE.....Blanche W. Fischer
FUN WITH APPLES AND GOURDS.....Three Contributors
FLOWERS THAT BLOOM ABOVE THE CLOUDS.....Frederic R. Clements
THE BOY AT THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.....Margaret E. Sangster
SEEING THINGS OUTDOORS.....Prof. S. C. Schmucker
A VILLAGE ROOM IN MASSACHUSETTS.....Mary E. Allen
A NEIGHBORHOOD NURSERY GOVERNESS.....Berthie Fogg Antholne
SPEAKING AND WRITING CORRECTLY.....Elisabeth A. Withey
THE GARDEN IN THE WINDOW.....Lennie C. Greenlee

THE BOOK WORLD.

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SOCIETY WOMEN WHO WRITE.....Miles Bradford
FAMOUS BRITISH WRITERS: Alfred Tennyson.....John de Morgan
THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.....Henry S. Bottenheim
THE RENEGADES.....A. C. Rowsey
A VISIT TO SIR WALTER BESANT.....William W. Whitelock
THE GIANT'S GATE, (Chapters XI.-XVII.)Max Pemberton
BLANCHE FEARING.....Bessie L. Putnam
MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.....
PLAYS AND PLAYERS.....
THE LONE HOUSE AT LEITH.....Francis Aymar Mathews
BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.....
INTRODUCING A CHILD TO BOOKS.....Bertha Waters Tildsley
GOD'S CHILD.....Post Wheeler
BOOKS FOR THE CHILDREN..Helen Marsdan
WAS BACON SHAKESPEARE?..Edward Van Dyke Robinson

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

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AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE.....C. H. Asbbee, M. A.
THE BUCCANEERS.....John R. Spears
THE SHADOW OF THE LAW.....Ernest W. Hornung
ROYAL ORDERS AND DECORATIONS..Fritz Cunliffe-Owen
NEW YORK'S OLDEST CORPORATION..Walter L. Hawley
ART FROM THE KILNS.....Charles de Kay
THE UNIVERSITIES OF EUROPE.....Douglas Story
COUNT HANNIBAL.....Stanley J. Weyman
HARNESSING WIND, WATER, AND SUN.....George B. Waldron
MAKING THE WARRIOR A WORKER..A. Decker
THE FRECKLED FOOL.....Herman Whitaker
THE PROFESSION OF IDLENESS.....James L. Ford
FROM A WRITER'S HEART.....Karl Fyte
THE CITY OF LIVING LIGHT...Hartley Davis
CHRONICLES OF US. VII. An Outsider..Juliet Wilbor Tompkins

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

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ITALIAN LACES OLD AND NEW.Ada Sterling
EUROPE'S PERIL FROM YANKEEISM.....George B. Waldron
THE LAW OF NATIONS.....Frederic A. Ogg
ILLUSTRATIVE INCIDENTS IN AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.....Edwin E. Sparks
A READING JOURNEY IN CENTRAL EUROPE.....Oscar Kuhns
THE INNER LIFE OF GIOTTO DI BONDONE.....Mary A. Lathbury
THE TYRANNY OF RHYME.....William C. Lawton
CHAUTAUQUA READING COURSE FOR HOUSEWIVES.....Conducted by Martha Van Rennselaer
CHAUTAUQUA JUNIOR NATURALIST CLUBS.....Conducted by John W. Spencer "Uncle John"

THE SMART SET.

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THE CAREER OF MRS. OSBORNE..S. Carleton and Helen Milecete
A SYRIAN NOON.....Clinton Scollard
SONNETS TO A LOVER.....Myrtle Reed
THE SPLENDOR OF DEAD DAYS..Marvin Dana
THE HOUSEHOLD GODS..Richard Le Gallienne
BY WAY OF A WAGER.....John Tompkins
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A BOUQUET OF ILLUSIONS.....Edgar Saltus
THE BLACK SWAN.....Julien Gordon
A BRIEF WIDOWHOOD..Laura Cleveland Gaylord
COMEDY OF THE RUINED GENTLEMAN.....Clinton Ross
THE HERMIT OF SQUASH.....Francis Dana
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IN HIS PROFESSIONAL CAPACITY..Margret Temple
THE OBEDIENCE OF BING..Agnes Louise Provost
THE PARTING OF THE WAYS..Theodosia Garrison
UNE ANGOISSE.....Charles Foley
THE DAGGER.....Anne Tozier Prince
THE WOMAN FROM TOWN.....G. Vere Tyler
CROCHETS OF A CYNIC...L. de V. Matthewman
THE REIGN OF PAH-PAH KUH-BAH..John Reginald Ellyson
HEARTICULTURAL COURTSHIP..Truman Roberts Andrews
THE EIGHTH NOCTURNE..Zoe Anderson-Norris
GRESHAM'S DAY OFF.Theodore Banta Sheldon
HIS MAGNIFICENCE.....Walter Grieve

THE DELINEATOR.

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A SUMMER COTTAGE FOR $150.....A. Linn Murray
A HALLOWE'EN SUPPER..Anna W. Morrison
THE FASHIONS OF LONDON.....Mrs. Aria
DRESS AND GOSSIP IN PARIS.....
THE DRESSMAKER.....A. L. German
HOLYOKE SKETCHES....Harriet Mackintosh
INDIAN WOMEN IN HOME LIFE.W. R. Draper
TELL NOT THY HEART.....Clarence Urmy
AND EACH MAN IN HIS TURN.....Virginia Woodward Cloud
WOMEN PHOTOGRAPHERS AND THEIR WORK. NO. 2.....Jean C. Abel
FORGOTTEN MISTRESSES OF THE WHITE HOUSE.....Walden Fawcett
THE LITTLE WAVE-MAIDENS.....Ella Higginson
RED COAT OR BLUE.....William McLeod Raine
PASTIMES FOR CHILDREN.....Lina Beard
SOCIAL OBSERVANCES..Mrs. Frank Learned
THE HOME AND HOUSEKEEPING OF TO-DAY.....Ellen H. Richards
THE AUTUMN INTERESTS.....Margaret Hall
THE SCIENCE OF MENDING.....Mrs. Moses P. Handy
GIRLS' INTERESTS AND OCCUPATIONS.....Priscilla Wakefield

CRITERION.

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WILLIAM McKINLEY—An Appreciation..The Rev. Dr. Robert Stewart MacArthur
KILLING THE MANDARIN..Vance Thompson
BEYREUTH AND GEORGE MOORE.....James Huneker
THE FUTURE.....Ernest Pettle.
THE CARDINAL'S RELIQUARY.....Elisabeth Wells Champney
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THE SONGLESS SINGER..Harriet P. Spofford
THE EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF General C.....Robert Stodart
THE MAORI RACE OF TO-DAY.....P. D'A. C. De Lisle
FREDERIC CHOPIN.....Jeanette Lee
IN OCTOBER.....Annah Robinson Watson
THE BUNGALO RANCHE....Abby C. Goodloe
A DAY IN AN ENGLISH COUNTRY HOUSE.....Joanna E. Wood
SABBATH DAWN.....Dimlas T. S. Dandapo
THE DRAMA.....Charles Henry Metzer
THE BANKS OF THE BRONX..Minna Irving
BOOK DEPARTMENT.....Conducted by A. Matthews
UNANSWERED.....Charles Hanson Towne
CONCERNING CLUBS AND CLUB WOMEN.....Helen M. Winslow
WHY MR. FOX AND MR. RABBIT DON'T SPEAK.....Raymond F. Ayres

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

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A PAINTER OF THE WESTERN FRONTIER.....Gustav Kobbé
BEAUTY ON THE LONDON STAGE.....George H. Casamajor
ACTRESSES AT LEISURE.....Burr McIntosh
FORFEIT TO THE GODS.....Thomas A. Janvier
WHAT MEN LIKE IN WOMEN...Rafford Pyke
THE JOKE OF THE SEASON.....Clara Morris
THE MINE WORKER'S LIFE AND AIMS.....John Mitchell
FROM BREAKDOWN TO RAGTIME.....Charles Reginald Shariesk
THE DARING OF JOHN PAUL JONES...George Gibbs
GOLLY AND THE CHRISTIAN.....Bret Harte
ARE THERE TWO RUDYARD KIPLINGS?.....Charles E. Russell
THE SHADOW OF HAPPINESS.....Irving Bacheller
HOW THE BUZZARD WORKED A "SPELL".....E. W. Kemble
THE INEFFICIENCY OF THE BRITISH OFFICER.....Lionel Strachey
SIR THOMAS LIPTON.....Lavinia Hart

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

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THE HOTEL OF THE BEAUTIFUL STAR..William Sharp
THE GRAVE'S COMPASS.....Susie M. Best
THE ROYAL TOMBS AT ABYDOS..W. M. Flinders-Petrie,
THE HILLS OF HABERSHAM..Mary Applewhite Bacon
IN LOVERS' LAND.....Agnes Repplier
LIFE.....Hildegarde Hawthorne
HIS WIFE.....Elizabeth S. Phelps-Ward
THE CHILD ETERNAL. A Poem..Irene Fowler Brown
ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND.....Peter Newell
KING CUSTOM.....Maud Stepney Rawson
THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY.....G. Stanley Hall
DISTINCTLY A PLIGHT....Paul Leicester Ford
THE TRIAL PATH.....Zitkala-Sa
DREAM AND A DAY.....John Vance Cheney
GLIMPSES OF THE GREAT PLATEAU...T. Mitchell Prudden
THE PORTION OF LABOR...Mary E. Wilkins
THE MADONNA OF THE ERMINE MANTLE.....Elizabeth W. Champney
JOE. A Story.....John Paul Bocock
BABES IN THE WOODS.....John Burroughs
THE LAST MEETING. A Poem..Ruth Underhill
THE LITTLE GIRL WHO SHOULD HAVE BEEN A BOY.....Annie Hamilton Donnell
COLONIES AND NATION. Part X..Woodrow Wilson
THE BELDONALD HOLBEIN....Henry James
BABY STARS.....Richard Le Gallienne

SEWANEE REVIEW.

OCTOBER, 1901.

STEPHEN PHILLIPS.
GOETHE, MAN AND POET.
THE "DUCHESS OF MALFI," AS A TRAGEDY OF BLOOD.
COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY SOUTH CAROLINA.
A STUDY OF MATTHEW ARNOLD: I, HIS POETRY.
TOLSTOY.
TWO YOUNGER POETS: 1. W. P. TRENT. 2. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE.
THE PERMANENT INFLUENCE OF KING ALFRED. (October, A. D. 901-1901.)
PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE.

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THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.....Prof. R. S. Woodward
"FREE WILL" AND THE CREDIT FOR GOOD ACTIONS.....Prof. George S. Fullerton
FOG STUDIES ON MOUNT TAMALPAIS...Alexander McAdie
THE FRENCH SARDINE INDUSTRY.....Dr. Hugh M. Smith
THE LATE EPIDEMIC OF SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES.Dr. James N. Hyde
FOOD AND LAND TENURES..Edward Atkinson
THE INERT CONSTITUENTS OF THE ATMOSPHERE.....Prof. W. Ramsay

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.
RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
THE LAST DAYS OF PRESIDENT McKINLEY.....Walter Wellman
THE CHARACTER OF WILLIAM McKINLEY.....Henry B. F. Macfarland
PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S ADDRESS AT BUFFALO SEPT. 5, 1901.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
ADDRESS BY VICE PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT AT THE MINNESOTA STATE FAIR, SEPT. 2, 1901.
THE METHODIST ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE.....J. Wesley Johnson
THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION AND ITS WORK.....Florence E. Winslow
THE LIBERAL VICTORY IN DENMARK.
CRISPI, ITALY'S FOREMOST STATESMAN.....Giovanni Della Vecchia
A NEW ENGLAND VILLAGE.
THE MINNESOTA PRIMARY ELECTION LAW.....A. L. Mearkle
LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

"Tom Beauling," by Gouverneur Morris, is announced by The Century Company as "a romance of to-day." The hero is a rolling stone, and the scenes of the story change from New England to Hongkong, from Hongkong to Westchester County, N. Y.; from the shores of Long Island Sound to the interior of India, and from India back to New York. The author is descended from the statesman and wit of Old Morrisania who made the name famous.

SEPT

MAETERLINCK.

A Visit to His Home in Paris and a Talk with Him.

"MAETERLINCK, aesthetics, and theories"—such was the involuntary combination of ideas that suggested itself to my mind as I drove to the Belgian poet's place of residence in Paris, 69 Rue de Reynouard, out beyond the Avenue Victor Hugo, through the Street of the Pretty Leaves, and then in a direct line toward the Seine. The house proved to be one of the last in Monsieur Reynouard's thoroughfare, perched upon the side of the jumping-off place leading down to the river and annihilation, and built in the midst of suburbanity and silence. While awaiting the result of my inquiries at the mediaeval portal, the versatile Parisian horse sat down to avoid involuntarily proceeding to the bottom of the hill.

Yes, Monsieur Maeterlinck lived there; he was expecting me; would I kindly enter?

It was growing dark, and the trim little maid led the way with lamp in hand through the arched areaway into the garden at the rear, and thence into the adjoining house, which evidently formed one wing of a spacious residence. Up a narrow, chill flight of stairs we proceeded into "Madame's" reception room, and there my guide left me. "Madame" was the owner of the dwelling, but further facts regarding her were not revealed. I began, however, to gain the feeling that I stood upon the threshold of a romantic adventure. It is so easy to believe in romantic adventures in Paris, especially if one has been indulging in Dumas, or Balzac, or Maupassant.

"Will Monsieur please follow me?"

Again we took up our wanderings through chill corridors and up twisting stairways, until, upon coming to a door at the head of one of these flights, the silent lamp-bearer knocked and a voice from within bade us enter.

By this time I was prepared to drop upon my knee before Barbarossa, or Charles the Bold, or some other reincarnated potentate of the Middle Ages. Instead, I found before me a big, dark, broad-shouldered young man, with a pipe in his hand and a welcoming smile on his face, looking as modern and normal as can well be imagined. This was Maurice Maeterlinck. There was absolutely no suggestion of aesthetics or theories.

"It is very kind of you to take so much trouble to come to see me," he said, in a pleasant, cordial voice.

To this I repeated the well-worn sentence that has not been, although it should be, included among the model sentences for beginners in French:

"Je vous suis très reconnaissant, Monsieur, d'avoir bien voulu me recevior."

Having been assured that the indebtedness was all upon the other side, I was given a seat and a cigarette and an opportunity to look about me. The room was cosy and warm to the degree that the corridors were cold and cheerless. An ancient setter dog arose rheumatically from the rug before the open fire, sniffed at me, and then lay down again, reassured, to "hunt in dreams." The room was cosy and warm, but there was little about it to suggest the man of letters, save perhaps the desk, at which my host sat before a shaded lamp and a pile of manuscript. The walls were bare and but a few stray volumes stood upon the shelves, as though forgotten by some previous bookish tenant. Had I perhaps made a mistake, after all, and got into the apartment of a member of the Jockey Club or of one of the fashionable set with a taste for high-steppers and trim ankles?

"This is the manuscript of my recent book," remarked the man behind the desk.

"What is the title of it?"

"'The Life of Bees.'"

"The name, I suppose, is symbolical?"

"Oh, no, quite literal; it is simply a history of the life of bees. I take a bee at the time of birth and follow its life step by step, so to speak, from the cradle to the grave. That is all."

Here was another incongruity—Maeterlinck writing on natural science! Doubtless his next book would be on conic sections.

"How did you come to choose that subject?"

"Well, I have always lived more or less in the country, and have always busied myself with bees, so that I am pretty familiar with them. It occurred to me that no one had ever written a simple account of their life really readable and interesting, so I decided to see what I could do with the subject."

Now that I had had the opportunity to observe the speaker more carefully, I saw that he was not quite so young as I had judged at first sight; through his dark hair ran thin, telltale silver strands that loaned a new interest to his face. His eyes are dark, and beneath his short mustache his mouth has on one side a downward droop in speaking, as though he still held his pipe between his teeth. I felt a sudden, strong attraction toward him. This was due, I think, to a certain quiet strength and simplicity that one finds perhaps most often in Englishmen. Indeed, he suggested more than anything else an English country gentleman who lives for his study and his shooting and his stables. It was only by an effort of the mind that I could connect him with "the symbolists" or "the decadent literature."

He was no conversationalist; he was perfectly willing to talk, but the willingness did not breed the ability. Had I permitted, we should have sat there indefinitely in the communion of sweet silence. In his case, however, more almost than in that of any other living writer, I was desirous of learning of his start in literature, of his first venture upon the stormy sea in his novel craft. Visions of struggles and enmity and opposition rose before my imagination. Again, however, I found that imagination is a dangerous guide.

"Oh, no," he said, in the bored tone of a man who finds himself the most wearisome of subjects; "there was nothing at all interesting in my start. I suppose you know that I'm a Belgian? Well, at first I studied law, and even practiced it a number of years. What a waste of time! Such a dry, stupid, tiresome subject! If it had only been medicine or something of that sort I wouldn't so much mind; but law—Well, after a while I wrote a volume of poems and had them printed privately by a friend of mine in the town where I lived. They were circulated round among my friends and acquaintances, with the result that some of them found it necessary as a protest to cut a man who could perpetrate such stuff. Then I wrote 'Pélléas and Mélisande,' and by some chance it fell into the hands of a critic of the Figaro, who wrote a long front-page article on it, and that made my reputation. Voilà tout."

Thereupon he relapsed into silence and tobacco smoke, and there was no sound in the room save the crackling of the fire and the embryonic dream growlings of the dog. Outside the house reigned the silence of "The Blind."

"If it is not an indiscreet question," I said, "did you have the stage in mind when you wrote your plays, or did you write simply from the literary standpoint?"

"Oh, well," was the non-committal reply, "of course one always has the stage more or less in mind, even though unconsciously. You know how it is?"

"Oh, of course," I replied, although I did not know how it was. It was evident, however, that he would not or could not enlighten me. His interest, I found, was much more in what I could tell him about America and its political and literary possibilities.

"Literary men," he remarked, apropos of the French critic's uncomplimentary remarks about his late hosts in the United States, "are apt to come to look at everything from their own narrow standpoint, to judge everybody according to whether they have literary tastes and acquirements. Such remarks as you quote are very foolish; any great collection of humanity is interesting, and to-day America illustrates perhaps better than any other country la vie en masse, the great elements of force and energy. I should very much like to see America."

He then asked me about the work being done in Germany, in which I had just seen his gruesome drama, "Home," produced to the accompaniment of applause and hisses, and about the new writers in America and England. In the course of the conversation Stephen Phillips and his tragedy, "Paola and Francesca," very naturally came in for mention.

"Oh, yes, I have read it; it's taken from my drama, 'Pélléas and Mélisande,'" he said, in an offhand, indifferent manner, as though speaking of the oyster fisheries in the Bay of Fundy; "a number of critics have already pointed out the resemblances. I hardly ever go to the theatre, there's so little worth seeing that is ever given."

"Not even Rostand's plays?"

"Oh, Rostand's reputation is quite manufactured. His father, you know, is a rich banker; it cost him nearly a million francs in one way and another before he succeeded. By this time, however, he has doubtless got it all back again. Did you read his ode of welcome to Krüger? I only read a few of the verses, but they were pretty poor, I assure you."

At this moment the dog suddenly awoke with a bark, and as my host had evidently said all that he wished, I arose and prepared to issue forth into the night. Holding the lamp on high he preceded me down the narrow staircase and through the winding corridors like a philosopher seeking truth, and my last backward glance showed him standing à la Statue of Liberty, to light my steps safely across the garden and through the archway that led back to the streets of Paris. Had I, after all, really been conversing with Maurice Maeterlinck?

Parnell's Library Sold.

The library of Charles S. Parnell, the Irish leader, was sold at auction in Dublin on Aug. 14. The collection was miscellaneous in character, and the prices obtained were small. The most important book in the library was a copy of the fourth folio edition of Shakespeare's plays, 1685, which was secured for £35 by Col. Charles George Tottenham. It was in only fair condition, a name having been cut away from the top of the title page, the portrait mounted, and the last four leaves imperfect, being badly frayed. The size is 12½ by 9 inches. A number of the Irish books had apparently been used by the late leader, but his autograph, oddly enough, did not appear in most of the volumes in the library. Other prices of interest were as follows:

Angelo's "School of Fencing," 1765, £2 10s.

Chaucer's "Workes," 1561, 2 fo. (The catalogue did not say which of the two issues of this year it was.)

Cox's "Short View of the State and Condition of Ireland from 1660 to 1691," 8 pp. (probably all that were printed), £3 10s.

"Jaconetta."*

Mrs. M. E. M. Davis's "Jaconetta" touches a topic upon which women have been silent until very lately, and of which men can know little, although a few lines in "Pendennis" showed that Thackeray understood it. It is understood that the young man's first love is his senior, but there is no rule as to the first love of the girl. He may be her father's contemporary or her junior, or of precisely the age to suit the gossips. This is because she is a person of long experience and has been falling in love ever since she was short-coated. Jaconetta, for instance, a small Southern girl on a plantation loved a blacksmith, or, rather, his surroundings, and hated him when he revealed his real coarseness. She loved a very ugly boy, who, as her little black maid told her, was "po' white trash," but he called her "cry-baby," and she "rocked" him out of her garden. She loved, wildly loved her cousin, Beller, (spelled Bella,) squeaky, wide-mouthed, snub-nosed, with a genius for keeping herself clean; she loved a young preacher, she loved Thaddeus of Warsaw, and Mr. Peter Driver, until she found that he was deceitful, and she loved Lord Ronald Macdonald, one of the boys who fell at Manassas Junction before she was nine years old, and was the last of her loves. Jaconetta herself did not live through the war. She was not a real child, but a dream girl, whose fantastic name was derived from "jaconet," and her story is a revelation of the childhood of a girl in a family of boys—solitary, although never alone.

*JACONETTA: HER LOVES. By Mrs. M. E. M. Davis. Illustrated. Square 12mo. Pp. 152. Cloth. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

THE TORY LOVER

By SARAH ORNE JEWETT

Miss Jewett carries all the *finesse* which characterizes her short stories into her new novel. The scene of this story of the Revolution is successively Portsmouth, Paul Jones's frigate the Ranger, France, England, and Portsmouth again. There is abundance of exciting incident and hairbreadth escape, and the romantic quality of the book is no wise impaired by Miss Jewett's introduction of flesh-and-blood people into historical romance. It is a thoroughly wholesome and charming book.—*Evening Post, New York.*

The publishers take pleasure in stating that four large printings have been necessary to meet the demand for this book.

By SARAH ORNE JEWETT

THE TORY LOVER

J. DEVLIN-BOSS

A ROMANCE of AMERICAN POLITICS

By Francis Churchill Williams Price $1.50

Brooklyn Daily Eagle

"JIMMY Devlin is a contribution to literature for whose creation the author deserves our hearty thanks. It is seldom that so original, so human, so genuine a character steps from the pages of a book. He is one of the best character studies that has been presented in a long time. It would be useless to look anywhere for his original; he is a composite, and he is drawn with a touch that makes his portrait very vital and human."

Boston Transcript

"WORTHY a place by the side of the 'Hon. Peter Stirling.' Indeed it has more of the quality of 'go' in it. But the book is not entirely given to politics. There is a very charming love-story interwoven with this narrative of stratagem and spoils, which sweetens and purifies its atmosphere and will make it delightful reading for women as well as for men. Mr. Williams is to be congratulated on having written one of the cleverest books of the season."

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

"You may be little, funny and pudgy, have gray on the temples, besides being fat and forty, yet with it all have no reason to despair. This is the satisfying moral taught by

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—Baltimore Morning Herald.

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Pres. Western Reserve University.

"Your title is happily chosen. It states as clearly and concisely the purpose of the Magazine."

WM. H. BRETT,
Librarian Cleveland Public Library.

For October.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—The Typical Man of the Twentieth Century.

By DAY ALLEN WILLEY.

Of this article, President Roosevelt himself has written:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

I have so genuinely liked that article of yours about me in Modern Culture that I must send you a line to tell you so. You have recognized what I was trying to be and to do—no matter how far I have come short in both respects. Let me thank you heartily.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

ONE OF THE ARRADONS—A New Serial.

By PAULINE CARO and AIMEE TOURGEE.

ANARCHISM.—A Study of Social Forces.

By HENRY VERSCHOW. $1.00 Per Year.

BOOKS IN DEMAND.

Reports from the Shops and Libraries as to Those Which Lead.

FOLLOWING are reports of books which have sold best in the cities named, and which have been most called for at the public libraries during September down to the 24th of the month. They have been received from the regular correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who have made personal inquiries for the information they give.

NEW YORK.

Libraries.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, (Reference Department.)

1. H. R. Hall's "Oldest Civilization of Greece."
2. Caldecot's "Philosophy of Religion."
3. Haustein's "Das Jüngste Deutschland."
4. G. Haeckel's "Riddle of the Universe."

AGUILAR FREE LIBRARY SOCIETY.

1. The Crisis.
2. Tarry Thou Till I Come.
3. Forna Gordyeff.
4. ——

Book and Department Stores.

DODD, MEAD & CO.

1. The Eternal City.
2. The Right of Way.
3. Tristram of Blent.
4. Blennerhassett.

BRENTANO'S.

1. The Eternal City.
2. Cardigan.
3. The Right of Way.
4. Tristram of Blent.

E. P. DUTTON & CO.

1. The Right of Way.
2. Tristram of Blent.
3. D'ri and I.
4. Cardigan.

LEGGAT BROTHERS.

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. Blennerhassett.
4. The Money Spinner.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.

1. The Right of Way.
2. The Life of the Bee.
3. Tristram of Blent.
4. Wall and Water Gardens.

BLOOMINGDALE'S, (Department Store.)

1. The Eternal City.
2. The Right of Way.
3. The Crisis.
4. D'ri and I.

EHRICH BROTHERS, (Department Store.)

1. The Crisis.
2. Blennerhassett.
3. D'ri and I.
4. The Eternal City.

SIEGEL-COOPER COMPANY, (Department Store.)

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. The Eternal City.
4. Cardigan.

JOHN WANAMAKER, (Department Store.)

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. The Right of Way.
4. The Eternal City.

R. H. MACY & CO., (Department Store.)

1. The Right of Way.
2. The Eternal City.
3. The Crisis.
4. Tarry Thou Till I Come.

PHILADELPHIA.

Library.

FREE LIBRARY.

1. The Potter and the Clay.
2. Luck of the Vails.
3. The Visits of Elizabeth.
4. Ways of the Service.

Book and Department Stores.

JOHN WANAMAKER, (Department Store.)

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. J. Devlin, Boss.
4. Blennerhassett.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, (Department Store.)

1. Henry Bourland.
2. Blennerhassett.
3. J. Devlin, Boss.
4. The Crisis.

HENRY T. COATES & CO.

1. The Eternal City.
2. Tristram of Blent.
3. Henry Bourland.
4. D'ri and I.

WASHINGTON.

Library.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. The Helmet of Navarre.
4. Cinderella.

Book and Department Stores.

BRENTANO'S.

1. The Supreme Surrender.
2. The Crisis.
3. D'ri and I. 22
4. Blennerhassett.

WILLIAM BALLANTYNE & SONS.

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. Graustark.
4. Good Red Earth.

C. C. PURSELL.

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. The Eternal City.
4. Her Royal Highness, Woman.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP, (Department Store.)

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. Blennerhassett.
4. The Supreme Surrender.

PALAIS ROYAL, (Department Store.)

1. The Crisis.
2. The Eternal City.
3. D'ri and I.
4. Mills of God.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.—It is not possible to say that any particular book has been the best seller in Boston this month. The reports from the dealers are unusually varying. "Blennerhassett" is given first place by two dealers, second place by two, and third place by a third; others do not place it at all. If the list were to be made up like the summary of a trotting race "Blennerhassett" would undoubtedly occupy the first line. Irving Bacheller's book, "D'ri and I," is without doubt second choice. Six dealers who name it give it in no case below fourth place; one gives it first. The department stores continue to name "The Crisis" first.

Other "firsts" are Hall Caine's "The Eternal City" and "A Daughter of New France," but the general verdict is that the former has not quite come up to expectations from a commercial point of view. "Tristram of Blent" is placed by four dealers; the others evidently have had but few calls for it; but where it has sold it has sold well, and must be given fifth place in our list. "Captain Ravenshaw" undoubtedly comes next; then "Truth Dexter," "Cardigan," "Her Mother's Letters to Elizabeth," "Jack Raymond," "J. Devlin, Boss," "The Puppet Crown," and "When the Gates Lift Up Their Heads," in the order given.

CHICAGO.

Library.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1. The Crisis.
2. Graustark.
3. The Eternal City.
4. Ben-Hur.

Book and Department Stores.

SIEGEL, COOPER & CO., (Department Store.)

1. The Crisis.
2. Graustark.
3. The Eternal City.
4. D'ri and I.

F. H. REVELL & CO.

1. D'ri and I.
2. The Eternal City.
3. The Crisis.
4. Graustark.

ROTHSCHILD & CO.

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. The Eternal City.
4. Graustark.

SCHLESSINGER & MAYER.

1. The Crisis.
2. Graustark.
3. Captain Ravenshaw.
4. Truth Dexter.

CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT & CO.

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. Truth Dexter.
4. The Eternal City.

BRENTANO'S.

1. The Red Chancellor.
2. For the Religion.
3. Annie Dean.
4. The Story of Sarah, and Margate Mystery.

BALTIMORE.

Library.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY. (The largest circulating library in the city.)

1. The Death of the Gods.
2. The Eternal City.
3. Cardigan.
4. Blennerhassett and D'ri and I, about even.

Book and Department Stores.

W. J. C. DULANY COMPANY.

1. D'ri and I.
2. The Crisis.
3. The Puppet Crown.
4. The Helmet of Navarre.

GOLDSMITH'S.

1. D'ri and I.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. J. Devlin, Boss.
4. Henry Bourland.

HOCHSCHILD, KOHN & CO., (Department Store.)

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. Old Glory.
4. When the Land Was Young.

BALTIMORE NEWS COMPANY.

1. D'ri and I.
2. The Eternal City.
3. Blennerhassett.
4. The Crisis, Captain Ravenshaw, and The Deacon's Second Wind, about even.

POSNER'S, (Department Store.)

1. The Eternal City.
2. D'ri and I.
3. The Crisis.
4. Henry Bourland.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Libraries.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. Arrows of the Almighty.
4. The Helmet of Navarre.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. A Sailor's Log.
4. Five Years of My Life.

Book and Department Stores.

ROBERTSON'S.

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. The Dead Calypso.
4. A Sailor's Log.

ELDER & SHEPARD.

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. Life of the Bee.
4. 101 Sandwiches.

NEW BOOK STORE.

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. The Octopus.
4. The Helmet of Navarre.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Library.

CITY LIBRARY.

1. The Crisis.
2. Quincy Adams Sawyer.
3. Every Inch a King.

Book and Department Stores.

4. D'ri and I.

McCARTHY'S.

1. D'ri and I.
2. The Crisis.
3. Tarry Thou Till I Come.
4. J. Devlin, Boss.

OLSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

1. Graustark.
2. The Crisis.
3. D'ri and I.
4. The Potter and the Clay.

DONALDSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

1. D'ri and I.
2. Arrows of the Almighty.
3. Captain Ravenshaw.
4. Miss Pritchard's Wedding Trip.

Southern Stories.*

The line of demarcation is not as clearly defined between the Southern States as Northerners might be led to believe. That the Southerners have their characteristic peculiarities as well as the virtues which distinguish them from people of more invigorating climates is undoubtedly true, and so the stories of the South must of necessity deal with a class of people of different temperament and mode of living from ourselves.

The book before us, "Tennessee Sketches," is a collection of stories dealing primarily with the Southern people, but for any particular local color which they possess they might as well have been called "Tales of the South," for Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, or Arkansas might just as well have been the scenes for their setting. But for the frequent recurrence of references to the yellow fever epidemic in 1878 and 1879 one would hardly know that Memphis was the site of the action of several of the stories.

The first and most pretentious of the tales, "A Member from Tennessee," might as well have been labeled "A Member from Kentucky"; indeed, the bitterness of the family feud between the Feltons and the Rans suggests more of Kentucky than of Tennessee.

But for its lack of localisms, however—those graceful touches that bring to the mind a close proximity with the region dealt with until the reader fondly imagines he sees the scenes before him—the stories are all interesting and entertaining. "Places of Power" is a story of rare pathos, but Emily Kerr, in "Jared Kerr's Children," displays more of the characteristics of the fashionable New York lady than of the warm-hearted, true-hearted Southern girl. "Joe's Last Testament" is an incident that bears close resemblance to the real attitude of the older, and alas, almost extinct generation of Southern negroes, a race that was eminently simple, child-like, and loyal.

The little book is prettily bound and nicely printed, its stories are interesting and entertaining, but are they "Tennessee Sketches"?

Jack Van Rensselaer Crowninshield Elliott.*

"Miss Belladonna" was a creation not to be regarded without awe, but some clemency might be exercised in judging her behavior, inasmuch as she was a child, but in "A Twentieth Century Boy" Miss Marguerite Linton Glentworth reveals a type of young woman compared to whom Miss Belladonna is a harmless angel. Sent into the country with her twelve-year-old brother in charge, she so conducts herself that a boy Bayard would have been tempted to misbehave. She is absurdly indulgent, and when confronted with the effects of her policy she scolds, rages, threatens, tells fibs, and breaks promises. Do what she may, however, she steadily regards herself as the victim of her brother who gives the story its name. He, being about twelve years of age, writes and tells falsehoods with perfect calmness; puts kittens, crabs, and toads in nearly all the beds in the house; puts on his sister's best frock and hat to wear while catching frogs; breaks nearly all the windows in a new house; is steadily, consistently, and thoroughly selfish, and scatters small miseries on every side.

He is undeniably clever, and the existence of a certain strain of maniiness, invisible to his sister and so never shown to the reader, is indicated by the devotion of a septuagenarian soldier, who is his comrade in spite of many a rudeness. He loses much by not telling his own story, but those who have suffered from him and his like in Summer hotels may find his portrait worthy of serious study. He is the product of a lawless home and of the premature power conferred by the lavish supply of pocket money; to reform him or to change him in any way is impossible; he is really rare, although his activity makes him so conspicuous that he leaves as many impressions upon the world as ten ordinary children. His manhood and his future are in the hands of his friends and his teachers; his family having marred him by the absorption of each member in his or her own interests, these teachers and friends will make him. Meanwhile the portrait of Jack Van Rensselaer Crowninshield Elliott at the present moment is not for the study of children, but for the eyes of their elders. Among them he should be as well known as the Budge and Toddy of their fathers.

Sarah Bernhardt has just made arrangements with F. Marion Crawford for the production of his new play, which will probably appear this season. It is said that the title will be "The Harvest of the Sword," and that the same plot will be used by Mr. Crawford in the novel, as yet unwritten, but which has been announced for several years as on the stocks.

*TENNESSEE SKETCHES. By Louise Preston Looney. 16mo. Pp. 221. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

*A TWENTIETH CENTURY BOY. By Marguerite Linton Glentworth. ("Gladys Dudley Hamilton.") 12mo. Pp. 310. Cloth. Illustrated. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

Ready To-day

The Spinster Book

By MYRTLE REED, Author of "Love Letters of a Musician" and "Later Love Letters of a Musician." 12mo. Decorated cover. Fully illustrated. Net, $1.50. (By mail, $1.60.)

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A Romance and a History: Being the Story of the Life of a Man. By ELBERT HUBBARD, author of "Little Journeys to the Homes of Famous Women," etc. 12mo. With two portraits. $1.50.

Mr. Hubbard has chosen a most promising theme in the career of the heroic, unfortunate, and spectacular John Brown. The author of "A Message to Garcia," dealing with such a subject, cannot fail to arouse deep interest.

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An Adventurous Cruise through Southern Seas. By THOMAS WEST HAMMOND. 16 full-page illustrations by HARRY GEORGE BURGESS. 12mo. Net, $1.35. (By mail $1.50.)

A thrilling narrative of personal experience.

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to which have been added "Studies of Animal Nature," by BAYARD TAYLOR. New edition, revised. Illustrated. 12mo. $1.25.

"Nobody knows better than this author how to tell a good story, and not many persons have better stories than he to tell."—EVENING POST, N. Y.

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"It is certainly the most serious piece of work he has done—serious not in the ordinary sense of the word, but as regards what has been accomplished."—N. Y. Sun.

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Manuscripts typewritten and corrected. Mrs. Northrop, 237 West 133d St.

"Ursala" contains horoscope of Croker, 10c. silver or 15c. stamps. 253 6th Av., N. Y.

1901

QUERIES.

"J. M. B.," Baltimore, Md.: "The recent assassination of President McKinley has recalled the tragedy of Lincoln's death. Can you give me the name of the actress who supported the head of the dying President? In some magazine of about a year ago a well-known actor whose name escapes me was giving his 'recollections.' He spoke of this occurrence and alluded to a strange foreboding this actress had had some time before of seeing a pool of blood on her white satin dress. It is to verify this incident that my inquiry is made."

This story is connected with the name of Laura Keene, the leading actress in the company which was playing "Our American Cousin," at Ford's Theatre, in Washington, the night of Lincoln's assassination.

"BERTIE CECIL," Denver, Col.: "I recently secured all the books written by 'Ouida' since 'The Two Offenders,' 1865. Can you give me a list of the books published by her before that date, with dates of first publication?"

"Held in Bondage," 1863; "Strathmore," 1865; "Chandos," 1866; "Cecil Castlemaine's Gage," 1867; "Idalia," 1867; "Under Two Flags," 1867; "Tricotrin," 1869; "Puck," 1870; "Folle Farine," 1871; "A Dog of Flanders," 1872; "Pascarel," 1873; "Two Little Wooden Shoes," 1874; "Signa," 1875; "In a Winter City," 1876; "Ariadne," 1877; "Friendship," 1878; "Moths," 1880; "A Village Commune," 1881; "In Maremma," 1882; "Bimbi," 1882; "Frescoes," 1883; "Wanda," 1883; "Princess Napraxine," 1884; "Pipistrello," 1884; "Othmar," 1885; "A Rainy June," 1885; "Don Gesualdo," 1886; "A House Party," 1887; "Guilderoy," 1889; "Ruffino," 1890; "Syrtis," 1890; "The Tower of Taddea," 1890; "Santa Barbara," 1891; "The New Priesthood," 1893, and "The Silver Christ," 1894.

W. P. ADAMS, 12 Sumner Street, Cambridge, Mass.: "A recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW contained an inquiry about a poem called 'Silence,' which was answered editorially, but I doubt if the poem thus mentioned was the one the inquirer sought. I have before me a poem, by the Rev. S. Miller Hageman, entitled 'Silence,' and containing 101 stanzas. It was copyrighted in 1876 by Dodd, Mead & Co. It begins:

'Slowly climb the moon-fringed mountains like a
stairway to the sky,
Slowly each white cloud ascending seems a
soul that passed on high.'

Possibly this is the subject of the inquiry."

"Alfred R.," Trenton, N. J.: "Please give the sources information about the author of 'The Lost Chord,' and tell me where I can get her poems?"

Adelaide Anne Procter, daughter of Bryan Waller Procter, ("Barry Cornwall,") was born in London, Oct. 30, 1825. She contributed poems to Book of Beauty, 1843; to Household Words, Cornhill Magazine, Good Words, All the Year Round, &c. She took an active interest in the social position of women. In 1862 she visited Malvern for her health, and died there, Feb. 2, 1864. She is the author of "Legends and Lyrics," two volumes, 1858-61, (the Macmillan Company, 75 cents a volume,) and "A Chaplet of Verse," 1862. In 1861 she edited "The Victoria Regia: A Volume of Original Contributions in Poetry and Prose," which is notable as containing Tennyson's "The Sailor Boy," reprinted, with some slight alterations, in "Enoch Arden," 1864. The poem appeared at the same time, however, in a separate form, but as only twenty-five copies were issued "for the author's use." Miss Procter's volume is the most accessible for the majority of Tennyson's admirers.

P. A. PHILBIN, Archbald, Penn.: "Your correspondent Ray S. Ball wishes to place the following lines:'

'Above the clouds' and tempests' rage,
Across yon blue and radiant arch,
Upon their long high pilgrimage,
I watched their glittering armies march.'

While I cannot say who the author of these lines may be, I would call attention to a striking similarity between them, so far as the idea and its expression are concerned, and some lines from James Clarence Mangan's translation, or adaptation rather, of Burger's weird ballad, 'Lenore.' Mangan's lines are:

'And thus, as reigned and raged despair,
Throughout her brain, through every vein,
Did this presumptuous maiden dare
To tax with ill God's righteous will;
And wrung her hands and beat her breast
Till sank the sunlight in the west,
And under heaven's eibered arch
The silver stars began their march.'"

C. T. R. MATHEWS, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.: "I find in a very old scrapbook the poem which 'J. W. P.,' Gilbert House, Ossining, N. Y., asks for. It is as follows:

THE SAILOR BOY'S FAREWELL.

Wait, wait, ye winds, till I repeat
A parting signal to the fleet,
Whose station is at home;
Then waft the sea boy's simple prayer,
And let it oft be whispered there
While in far climes I roam.

Farewell to father, blithest hulk,
In spite of metal, spite of bulk,
His cable soon may snap;
Yet, while the parting tear is moist,
The flag of gratitude I'll hoist,
In duty to the ship.

Farewell to mother—first class she,
Who launched me on life's stormy sea,
And rigged me fore and aft.
May Providence her timbers spare,
And keep her hull in good repair,
To tow the smaller craft.

Farewell to sister, lovely yacht,
But whether she'll be manned or not,
I cannot now foresee;
May some good ship a tender prove
Well found in stores of truth and love,
And take her under lee!

Farewell to George, the jolly boat,
And all the little craft afloat,
In home's delightful bay;
When they arrive at sailing age,
May wisdom prove the weather gauge
And guide them on their way.

Farewell to all, as life's rude main,
And though we ne'er may meet again,
Through storm of stormy weather,
We'll harbor be, the port of love
And all be moored together."

W. J. MILLS, Albion Street, New York City, who wanted to know if C. W. F. should be in the plural, has written to say that he has since found the word in the singular, and that it means a small officer, always some personal wash.

[illegible] Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "The address of The Writer, for which 'W. I. V.,' Hinsdale, N. J., asks, is P. O. Box 353, Newark, N. J."

WILLIAM J. FLEMING, Jr., 303 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, New York City: "Does anyone know where I can find a list of all the plays of which Robert Reed was the author, or joint author? Reed, who died in the autumn of 1901, I think, was the author of 'Rehearsal,' 'Pamela's Prodigy,' 'The Register,' and other plays. I am collecting data for a biography of him."

Robert Reed was co-author with W. S. Gilbert of "Broken Hearts." "Admiral Crichton," "Dream Annie," and "Sweet Lavender." His novel of "Pretty Dick" was brought out posthumously, also his last short story, "A Lodging for a Night," which first appeared in Temple Bar, 1901.

"A. B.," New York City: "Will you be kind enough to inform me where I can find the words of the song, 'Sweet Genevieve,' and the name of the author?"

The author of "Sweet Genevieve" was Henry Tucker, who died in Macon, Ga., in 1891. The words were written by George Cooper, who died in Boston in 1864. The song was published in 1847.

and hotel furnishings, modern papering, colors in painting, and furniture drapery, and all such things. We are building a nice home and wish some help on such matters."

There are a number of useful works on the subject. Among them are Clarence Cook's "The House Beautiful," (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.50;) Candace Wheeler's "Household Art," (Harper & Brothers, $1;) Mrs. Herrick's "Housekeeping Made Easy," (Harpers, $1;) Agnes B. Ormsbee's "The House Comfortable," (Harpers, $1 Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Woman's Handiwork in Modern Homes," (Scribner's, $2: "Homes in City and Country," (Scribner's, $2;) Masury's "How Shall We Paint Our Houses," (Appleton, $1.50,) &c.

C. S. CAMPBELL, Owego, N. Y.: "In a recent number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW you state the value of Horace Greeley's 'Recollections of a Busy Life' to be about $2. I write to ask if his 'Glances of Europe' (Dewitt & Davenport, 1851,) has the same value, and if so, who would be likely to give it?"

This work of Greeley's has small value.

"W. C." 245 West Eleventh Street, New York City: "Will you kindly, through your SATURDAY REVIEW, give me a list of biographies of Abraham Lincoln, and publishers? I desire to get a good Lincoln library. Will you also give me an idea where to look for one of Lincoln's original letters? I should like to buy one and have it framed."

The following biographies of Lincoln are in print: John T. Morse's, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., two volumes, $2.50;) Noah Brooks's, (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50;) C. C. Coffin's, (Harper & Brothers, $2;) I. N. Arnold's, (A. C. McClurg & Co., $1.50;) Norman Hapgood's, (The Macmillan Company, $2;) Miss Tarbell's, (Doubleday, Page & Co., $5;) D. D. Thompson's, (Methodist Book Concern, 90 cents;) J. C. Powers's, (People's Publishing Company, Philadelphia, $1;) L. W. Allen's (Putnam, $1;) C. W. French's, (Funk & Wagnalls, $1.50;) see, also, Carl Schurz's fine essay on Lincoln, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1;) Leland's "Abraham Lincoln and the Abolition of American Slavery," (the H. M. Caldwell Company, New York, 75 cents;) Joel Chandler Harris's "On the Wing of Occasions," (Doubleday, $1.50, contains "The Kidnapping of President Lincoln";) Henry Watterson's "Abraham Lincoln: An Oration," (Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky., 25 cents;) J. H. Choate's "Abraham Lincoln," (T. Y. Crowell & Co., 35 cents;) "Abraham Lincoln: His Book," (McClure, $1,) and Ingersoll's address on Lincoln, (C. P. Farrell, New York, 25 cents.) Important autograph letters of Lincoln are very valuable; those possessing minor interest can be had reasonably. Property of this kind is sold by Dodd, Mead & Co., W. R. Benjamin, and others, of this city.

"L. S. R.," New York City: "'Allegheny,' who inquires for poem beginning—

'One man there was—and many such
You might have met,' &c.,

will find the lines in Pollok's 'Course of Time,' Book IV."

THEODORE D. GOTTLIEB, 221 North Seventh Street, Newark, N. J.: "If your correspondent signing her communication 'An Old Dutchwoman,' will send me her name, I shall be pleased to forward her a copy of the poem she desires, 'The Boer's Prayer.'"

"A. B." Sag Harbor, L. I., N. Y.: "I was interested in the reply to 'Queries' column in reference to early printed books. Is it not true that the world's earliest book collectors, such as Jean Grolier, cared little for such important books? I can find small trace of their possessing items of this nature."

If the early collectors of Grolier's rank and time possessed typographical monuments, the fact has not come down to us. The men immediately preceding Grolier included them in their libraries, but little definite information is now at hand. The best days of collecting came during the latter part of the seventeenth century, and the first of the eighteenth in England, when Harley and Sunderland were forming their magnificent libraries. Over half a century later the noble La Valliere and MacCarthy libraries (sold respectively in 1783 and 1826) were being formed on the Continent. All four contained in large number the most valuable of the monuments of early printing. A little known but important collection that preceded that of the Duke of La Valliere was Claude Gros de Boze. The catalogue, privately printed in 1745, gives the titles of the Psalter of 1457, the Psalter of 1459, the Biblia Pauperum, Apocalypse, and Speculum Block Books, the Bible of 1462, the Durandus of 1459, the Mozarabic Missal and Breviary, the 1465 Lactantius, the Catholicon of 1460, the 1465 Cicero, &c.

FRANK HAVERTY, 14 Barclay Street, New York City: "The verses referred to by 'Lorraine' are by 'Zozimus,' (Michael Moran,) a blind street poet of Dublin, who died about 1804."

"SUBSCRIBER," Lisbon, N. H.: "Will you please inform me where I can obtain information concerning Nordau, the author of 'Degeneration'?"

Max Simon Nordau was born in Budapest July 29, 1849, the youngest son of Gabriel Südfield, rabbi. He was educated in Budapest and at the Faculty of Medicine in Paris. He wrote at an early age for newspapers, practiced as a physician at Budapest, 1878-80, since then in Paris. His first book, "Paris, Studien und Bilder aus dem wahren Milliardenlande," was published in 1878. "Degeneration" is published by the Appletons at $2.50. "The Drones Must Die," by Dillingham at $2; "Paradoxes," at $1.25, by Eckler, and "Conventional Lies of Civilization," at 50 cents, by Eckler. His address in Paris is 8 Rue Lémia.

Appeals to Readers.

MARY F. BOYLE, Woodside, L. I., N. Y.: "Will some reader kindly inform me where I can procure a copy of the story, or play, or poem, or prose recitation entitled 'On the Stroke of 12'?"

JANE H. THAYER, 137 St. James Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Having read C. F. Pidgin's 'Quincy Adams Sawyer,' I write to ask if the dance called 'The Cure,' which was performed at the surprise party, is a really true affair or was it a make up of the author's, as many of the other things which occur in the book? 'The Cure,' as it is described, has a strong resemblance to the Indian war dance, only the wild Indians cannot 'bump' their heads against the ceiling as did the dancers of 'The Cure.' If this is a New England dance, where is it to be found, in what State, county, or town can we see it practiced?"

MISS CORNELIA C. WHITE, Cazenovia, Madison County, N. Y.: "I wish to inquire if any one can tell me the author of a book published about seventy years ago. The title is 'Avon Castle,' but I have never been able to find the book nor who was the author. I think it was an English novel."

J. OSBORNE, 67 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City: "Can any one of your readers tell me about 'Struckman's Lane'? My recollections of fifty years ago give me the impression that it started about where Mount St. Vincent was in the present Central Park, and ran northwesterly. What was afterwards 'Elm Park,' was, I think, on the lower side of it."

LAURA P. SMITH, Warren, Ohio: "Who can tell me the author of the line, 'So the goblet of gold on a pedestal stands'? Or where to find some verses that were published in THE TIMES ten or twelve years ago, ending:

"'And say to her,
Oh, Helen, Helen dear'?"

"E. E. E.," Hendersonville, N. C.: "Who wrote a poem commencing with the lines:

"'On the coast of Yucatan,
All untenanted by man,
Stands a castle under ban,
In Tuloom'?"

WESLEY H. EDDOWES, 115 Broadway, New York City: "Where can I find these lines?

'Like the fierce northern hurricane
That sweeps his great plateau,
Flushed with the triumph yet to gain,
Came down the serried foe.
Who heard the thunder of the fray
Break o'er the field beneath,
Well knew the watchword of that day
Was victory or death.'"

EUGENE FINCK, Room 478, 32 Nassau Street, New York City: "Will any one inform me if there are any societies in the United States similar to those known as Friendly Societies in Great Britain, the idea of which is to make a payment of say 50 cents every fortnight, in return for which one would receive say $50 at death or a weekly payment of a certain sum while sick? This is not to be confounded with assessment insurance companies. If so where could a list of such societies be obtained? Would they report and be on file in each State or at Washington, D. C.?"

Mrs. M. D. BARROW, Sandusky, Ohio: "I do wish some of the friends of THE SATURDAY REVIEW could tell me where to find the verses commencing, 'Oh, folded hands. Oh, folded hands, resting now from life's endeavor.' They were set to music and sung at the funeral of our late Vice President, Garrett A. Hobart, and I think were composed for the occasion. This inquiry has been once before in your queries column, and I trust this time may reach the eye of some one who can give me the desired information."

A New Magazine.

We have just received the advance sheets of a new magazine which will make its appearance with a November number from the well-known publishing house of Doubleday, Page & Co. It is entitled Country Life in America, and, as its name indicates, it will be an attempt to set forth the advantages and pleasures of rural residence and sojourn. In appearance, too, the magazine is suggestive; the cover design, in color, is a poplar tree, conventionalized, between the drooping branches of which may be seen two scenes of country life reproduced from photographs. These will probably be changed from month to month in order to correspond with the seasons. The illustrations are all half-tone reproductions of photographs, which because of their large size and the excellent quality of the paper upon which they are printed are exact reproductions of the camera's work.

The opening article, "A Sniff at Old Gardens," treating of vestiges of a past home-life on the old Hudson River manors, is by J. P. Mowbray, the author of "A Journey to Nature." John Burroughs contributes a poem entitled "The Cuckoo." Ellerslie, Levi P. Morton's country estate, is elaborately treated as representative of the best kinds in country living. Many are the subjects, from practical horticulture, farming, and gardening to wild nature and nature literature. The editor, L. H. Bailey, is himself one of the best known of those who make real literature of practical country subjects.

This is the second magazine which Doubleday, Page & Co. have produced within the year. Their World's Work has already made a well-deserved position for itself. And there is little doubt that their new enterprise with editors to whom as yet the beauties and advantages of country life is a broad and open way, bids a similar fate.

New Books of the Month

Here are four that are worth Reading, not only in our opinion but in that of the critics.

During the Summer months our Saturday book talks were discontinued because at that time of year you are more interested in golf, tennis or yachting than you are in book reading or book buying. Now that the busy season has come people are asking why we don't begin them again. Hence these remarks:

* * * * *

Of our recent books none is more deserving of first mention than

"The Strength of the Hills,"

a new novel by Florence Wilkinson. This is the ninth of our "American Novel Series." It is a story of life in the Adirondacks. The characters are a family of New Yorkers visiting their Summer camp and the simple lumbermen of the village. The love story is strong and dramatic.

* * * *

One thing has been particularly noticeable in the criticisms of Gilbert Parker's novel

"The Right of Way."

Almost all of them have spoken strongly of the importance of the book and its real literary value. *The Bookman* says that it is "one of the most important contributions to the fiction of the day." All agree that it is Mr. Parker's greatest work, which is in itself no slight praise when you recall that he wrote "The Seats of the Mighty" and "The Battle of the Strong."

* * * *

A novel of an entirely different type is Robert W. Chambers' new story,

"Cardigan."

There is, somehow, just a suggestion of Fenimore Cooper about this tale. Perhaps it is merely because the Indians play so prominent a part in it and the scene and the period are practically the same as in some of Cooper's stories. Anyhow, it's not at all unlike the best of the Leatherstocking Tales in its general character. *Town Topics* thinks it is something better than this. It says: "In giving us the novel called 'CARDIGAN,' Mr. Chambers goes far to invest the historical novel with some of its ancient splendor. 'CARDIGAN' is a story to make you think that the true romance still flickers here and there."

* * * *

Not less American than Mr. Chambers' book is

"Flood Tide,"

by Mrs. S. P. McL. Greene, who wrote those two marvelously good books, "Cape Cod Folks" and "Vesty of the Basins." Her new story is a vivid picture of life among the fisher folk of the Maine coast. It is a book to read slowly and then to recommend to a friend.

"The Strength of the Hills," $1.50.
"The Right of Way," $1.50.
"Cardigan," $1.50.
"Flood Tide," $1.50.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.

NOTES AND NEWS.

STEPHEN GWYNN, author of "Highways and Byways in Donegal" and "The Repentance of a Private Secretary," has written a new novel, which the Macmillan Company will issue this Autumn under the title of "The Old Knowledge." The plot of the story hinges upon the experiences of an English girl, who goes to stay by herself in the cottage of a Donegal peasant to fish and paint. While catching her first salmon she makes the acquaintance of a young Irishman, who comes to her assistance, and of his uncle, the local Squire, a type of the old-fashioned Irish gentry. Later she meets an educated peasant, who is a mystic and seer of visions, and who, moreover, paints the visions he sees. She, on her part, is a revelation to him, for he has never met an educated woman before, and her artist student training helps her not only to see the genius in his drawings, but to give him assistance.

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"Essays in Historical Criticism," by Prof. Edward Gaylord Bourne of Yale University, which is just from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons, includes the republication in a much enlarged form of Prof. Bourne's critical examination of "The Legend of Marcus Whitman," which attracted such wide attention last Winter. The story of "How Marcus Whitman Saved Oregon to the United States" has been very extensively circulated of late years, and will be found in a large number of the most recent school histories. Prof. Bourne not only demonstrates beyond a doubt that it is entirely fictitious, but also shows when and where the tradition originated. Among other essays included in the volume are "The Authorship of the Federalist," "Prince Henry, the Navigator," and "The Demarcation Line of Pope Alexander VI."

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"A Man of Millions," by S. R. Keightley, author of "The Crimson Sign," "The Silver Cross," &c., will come from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co. early in October. The announcement of a new historical romance by Dr. Keightley will be of interest to the large and constantly increasing number of readers who find great enjoyment in the tales of long ago as recounted by this writer.

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"The Orloffs," which is the title of a collection of short stories from the pen of the Russian story-teller Maxime Gorky, translated by Mrs. Montefiore, will not appear until November from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. Already the face of this singular Russian litterateur, who is an apostle of vagabondage, is familiar to readers of illustrated reviews, while fragments of his biography have found place in half the news journals of the country.

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"Orloff and His Wife: Tales of the Barefoot Brigade," is the title of a new Gorky book which Charles Scribner's Sons have in preparation. It is a translation from the fifteenth Russian edition by Isabel F. Hapgood, and contains several strong stories.

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"First Across the Continent," being an account of the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1803-4, for young readers, is announced for immediate publication by Charles Scribner's Sons. The story has been written and compiled by Noah Brooks, with the special object of making this foot note to American history as entertaining as any fiction and as trustworthy as any history. The journey up the Missouri, over the Rockies, and down the Columbia to the Pacific, together with the descriptions of the Indian tribes now long since extinct, makes fascinating reading. Mr. Brooks is an old hand at entertaining young people, being the author of "The Boy Emigrants," "The Boys of Fairport," "Lem," and many other successful and instructive juveniles.

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"Son of Satsuma; or, With Perry in Japan," is a historical romance by Kirk Munroe, which is particularly appropriate at this time, owing to the recent unveiling of Perry's statue in Japan. The hero of the story, however, is not literally a son of Satsuma, but a bright, adventurous American boy, who goes to Japan with Commodore Perry, and there meets with most surprising adventures, carefully turned so as to impress the reader with the importance of the historical facts which form the background of the story.

***

"Pottery and Porcelain of the United States" is a treatise of the ceramic art in America, from the earliest times to the present day, by Edwin A. Barber, which will shortly appear in an enlarged and revised edition from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. The need of such a history, covering the present as well as the past, has long been felt, and has, at length, led to the preparation of the present volume, which is intended to possess some interest to the cosmopolitan student of ceramics, as well as to the amateur collector.

***

Temple Editions of both Charlotte Brontë's and Balzac's works will be presented some time in the Autumn from the Macmillan Company's press. The former will be complete in twelve volumes, each with photogravure frontispiece from drawings by J. Greig. The latter will include forty handy pocket volumes handsomely printed and bound in cloth or limp leather, with an etched frontispiece in each volume. The Temple Classics, it will be recalled, are published in 16mo volumes, and printed upon thin but opaque paper.

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"One of My Sons," with illustrations by Louis Betts, is the title of a new detective story by Anna Katharine Green, which is believed by the author of "A Strange Disappearance" and "Marked Personal" to be her best work. Again we have an exploit of the now venerable Mr. Gryce, who, in his way, is as interesting as Mr. Sherlock Holmes and his deductive system.

***

"The Gold-Seeker: A Tale of Old Styria," being a new translation from the works of Peter Rosegger, author of "The Forest Schoolmaster," will be published in October by G. P. Putnam's Sons. In regard to the forthcoming book, the translator, Miss Francis Skinner, says: "Of all of Rosegger's novels which I have yet read, 'Der Gottsucher' is the most absorbingly interesting and intense. Parts of it are exceedingly powerful, and there are throughout exquisite touches, dainty bits of nature, and sweet, pathetic scenes."

***

"A Gage of Youth," by Gelett Burgess, is a new volume of poems by the author of "The Purple Cow" and the "Goop" verses, which Small, Maynard & Co. are publishing. In it Mr. Burgess is said to give proof of a high poetic capacity hitherto unsuspected by the readers of his nonsense verses. The format of the book is quite old-fashioned, the pages being printed with an old-style decorative border drawn by Mr. Burgess.

***

"Barbarossa" is the title of a short novel by Cyrus Townsend Brady, which will begin in The Century for November. It is said to be a dramatic sketch in four parts, and will be illustrated by the well-known artist, Werner Zehme. The same number of the magazine will also contain "The Legend of the White Reindeer," by Ernest Seton-Thompson. It is said to be a thrilling story of the North.

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"Beyond the Great South Wall," by Frank Savile, will be published this Fall by the New Amsterdam Book Company. It is a tale of the Antarctic Continent and is full of dramatic incident and adventure.

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"Musical Ministeries in the Church," by Prof. Waldo S. Pratt of Hartford Theological Seminary and musical editor of The Century Dictionary, is announced by Fleming H. Revell Company. It is a book which contains the best results of the author's experience in the matter of church music, and is just what the general reader needs to help him to make the most of what he hears in the church as well as being a guide to singers themselves.

***

"Memoirs of Countess Cosel," by Joseph J. Kraszewski, being a history of the times of Augustus the Strong, translated by S. C. de Soissons and illustrated with five portraits from copper plates, is being published this Autumn by Brentano's.

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"Impression Classics" is the title of a series announced for Autumn publication by D. P. Elder and Morgan Shepard of San Francisco. It is a collection in dainty volumes (3⅞ by 5⅝ inches) each printed on deckle-edged paper, with title page in two colors and etching frontispiece on Japan paper, and including such classics as "Selections from Fenelon," "Selections from Marcus Aurelius," Emerson's "Friendship and Love," "Wit and Wisdom of Sidney Smith," &c.

***

"The Dark of the Moon," a romance, by S. R. Crockett, has begun its serial run in Harper's Weekly. In it Mr. Crockett has returned to the scenes of "The Raiders," and that Silver Sand is one of the prominent characters — furthermore, the story opens like "The Raiders."

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"Short History of the American Trotting and Pacing Horse" is announced by Henry T. Coates & Co. The book, besides treating of driving horses, gives a condensed history of the best horses in this country, with mention of their best performances.

***

"The House of the Green Shutters," by George Douglas, is a story of Scottish life, which McClure, Phillips & Co. will shortly publish. The author is little known in this country, but he is said to have done something in the graphic and sympathetic portrayal of village life in Scotland which introduces a new field to American readers.

***

"The Days and the Year," by Harriet F. Blodgett, which will be ready Oct. 1 from the Grafton Press, is a collection of verse chiefly intended for children. Most of them have already appeared in Puck, St. Nicholas, The Youth's Companion, and other periodicals.

***

"Shakespeare's Heroines," by Mrs. Jameson, will be ready in October in a beautiful holiday edition by E. P. Dutton & Co. The work will contain illustrations by R. Anning Bell, and will be printed in two colors with decorations and illuminations, together with illustrations and letter press of a high, artistic type.

***

"Papa Bouchard" is the title of a new book by Molly Elliot Seawell, the scene of which is laid in Paris. It is said to be about as unlike her success of last year, "The House of Egremont," as it is possible to be, so far, at least, as concerns plot, purpose, and treatment. Her characters are believed to be real men and women of to-day, out of whose very human frailties arise tremendous complications leading to a rapid succession of highly amusing situations.

***

"Thyra: A Story of the Polar Pit," by Robert A. Bennett, is the work of a new American writer which is announced by Henry Holt & Co. It deals with a party of explorers who are taken in a balloon to a great depression near the pole, where the earlier climate and other conditions support animals of the antediluvian period.

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"Ad Astra," being selections from Dante, with decorative and illustrative designs by Margaret and Helen M. Armstrong, is announced as a gift book by A. C. McClurg & Co. Each page gives a selection from the poet in a central panel, with the decorations and drawings in the form of borders.

***

"On Board a Whaler. An Adventurous Cruise Through Southern Seas," by Thomas West Hammond, is being issued this month by G. P. Putnam's Sons, with illustrations by H. G. Burgess. It is a tale told by a whaler of the old school, being the record of personal experience put in story form.

***

"Lachmi Bai," a novel dealing with the Sepoy rebellion, by Michael White, will be published next week by J. F. Taylor & Co. Mr. White was formerly an officer in the British Army, and a schoolmate of Rudyard Kipling. His new story depicts a Jeanne D'Arc of India.

***

"Our Martyr Presidents," announced by the George M. Hill Company of this city, embraces biographies of Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield, and William McKinley, together with a complete history of anarchy and the noted assassinations of a century. The text is by John Coulter, while the introduction has been written by Senator Shelby M. Cullom, who knew intimately the three martyred Presidents. The volume is illustrated with about 100 full-page halftones and there are numerous engravings in the text.

***

"Cavalier and Puritan in the Days of the Stuarts," compiled from the private papers and diary of Sir Richard Newdigate, by Anne Emily Newdigate-Newdegate, author of "The Cheverels of Cheverel Manor," is in active preparation for publication in October by Longmans, Green & Co.

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"In the Fairy Land of America" is a collection of Indian fairy tales which the Frederick A. Stokes Company is about to publish, profusely illustrated by half-tone engravings after designs by Edwin Willard Deming. The author is J. Herbert Quick.

***

"Shipmates," being a volume of salt-water fiction by Morgan Robertson, author of "Masters of Men," is being published this month by D. Appleton & Co. It deals with the adventures and mysteries of sea life, the humors and strange complications possible in yachting, the inner tragedies of the folks'l, and there are, too, some thrilling glimpses of life on an American "hell-ship" that should prompt an inquiry into the causes of which the author gives extraordinary pictures.

***

"Etiquette for All Occasions," by "Mrs. Burton Kingsland," is said to be a useful as well as an entertaining little volume issued by Doubleday, Page & Co. The author is a lady prominent in New York society, and she always has an anecdote or story to illustrate her point, and, besides, a literary qualification that makes her most important admonitions pleasing to read.

***

"The Isle of the Shamrock" is the attractive title of Clifton Johnson's new book, which the Macmillan Company will publish immediately. His other two books, "Along French Byways" and "Among English Hedgerows," have, in a way, prepared his readers for his jaunt through the lanes and countrysides of Ireland. He depicts the rustic life of Ireland in many localities, from the beautiful Lakes of Killarney in the south to the wild crags of the Giant's Causeway, on the north coast.

***

"The Aristocrats," the author of which was recently announced to be Gertrude Atherton, has just passed into its seventh edition at John Lane's. This book, which is much discussed in social and cosmopolitan circles, is the alleged impressions of one Lady Helen Pole during her sojourn in "The Great North Woods" as spontaneously recorded in her letters to her friend in North Britain, the Countess of Edge and Ross."

***

"Latin America," by the Rev. Hubert W. Brown, recently published by the Fleming H. Revell Company, has been well received by the peoples with which the book deals, and editions in Spanish and Portuguese are in contemplation. Moreover, the press of the City of Mexico commends it in the warmest terms for its accuracy and fairness.

***

"Handbook of the Trees of New England," by Lorin L. Dame and Henry Brooks, is announced by Ginn & Co. The volume gives a complete description with full-page illustrations of our native New England trees, arranged and grouped in a manner that will be found most convenient both for the general reader and the student.

***

"The One Too Many," is the title of Mrs. E. Lynn Linton's new love story which is being published by the New Amsterdam Book Company. It is illustrated by Miss Edith L. Lang.

***

"Pharaoh" has been translated by Mary de Mankowski for the Abbey Press. Mrs. de Mankowski, who is also the translator of "Ten Years in Cossack Slavery," was born in Texas, and is a descendant of Polish parentage. The new book deals with life in ancient Egypt.

***

"Word and Phrase: True and False Use in English," by Joseph Fitzgerald, is a useful little volume which A. C. McClurg & Co. are publishing. Here, it is said, the most slovenly speaker and writer can find a cure for all his faults.

***

"Studies in Evolution," by Charles Emerson Beecher, Ph. D., Professor of Historical Geology in Yale University, has just been published by Charles Scribner's Sons. In the main, it is a collection of occasional papers reprinted from the publications of the Laboratory of Invertebrate Paleontology, Peabody Museum.

***

"The James K. Hackett Souvenir Book," containing over thirty photographs reproduced in half-tone and well bound in a cover in eight colors, is being published by Meyer Brothers & Co.

***

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million-bushel grain elevator, in the course of which the story is told how Charlie Bannon built it "against time." The Macmillan Company is publishing the book.

***

"Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Practice," in a new and revised edition by Luther S. Cushing, with many additional notes by Prof. Albert S. Bolles of the University of Pennsylvania, is announced by Henry T. Coates & Co.

***

"The Practice of the Law in New York" is an important article which will appear in The Century Magazine for October from the pen of ex-Judge Henry E. Howland of this city. It explains in untechnical language the present methods of procedure in the courts. The artist Keller has illustrated it with typical scenes in courtrooms and lawyers' offices, and there are also reproductions of two of Sargent's portraits, including one of Ambassador Choate.

***

"Suggestive Illustrations on the Gospel According to John" and "On the Acts of the Apostles," by the Rev. F. N. Peloubet, are now ready in new and revised editions by A. J. Holman & Co. of Philadelphia. The volumes are specially adapted to pastors, Sunday school teachers, leaders of church societies, and for family devotion.

***

"Old Times in Dixie Land," being a Southern matron's memories, by Mrs. Caroline Elizabeth Merrick, will be published next week by the Grafton Press. The book is said to abound in anecdotes of the most interesting personal character, and with such relation to events of the various periods of which Mrs. Merrick writes as to give it high historic value.

***

"The True Story of Captain John Smith," by Katharine Pearson Woods, will be published in a few weeks by Doubleday, Page & Co., with a valuable and interesting array of maps, portraits, fac similes, &c. The material of the work is drawn from historical sources on both sides of the Atlantic, and new facts of importance have been brought to light; thus the author has constructed the biography of the foremost explorer and adventurer of the most adventurous era of human history. It is said to settle many points in an authoritative manner concerning the much-debated questions of Smith's career.

***

"American Church Dictionary and Encyclopedia," prepared by the Rev. W. J. Miller, rector of Trinity Church, Clarksville, Tenn., is in preparation at Thomas Whittaker's. The author is convinced that the great desideratum among church people is a church dictionary, especially one not so expensive as the more costly works and at the same time more nearly complete and satisfactory than a mere glossary of terms.

***

"Pilgrim and the Shrine; or, Passages from the Life and Correspondence of Herbert Ainslie, B. A., Cantab," by Edward Maitland, author of "Higher Law," will shortly appear in a new edition from Henry T. Coates & Co.

***

"The Crisis" is now in its three hundredth thousand. This number exceeds that of the sales of "Richard Carvel" during the first three months of its publication—so the publishers tell us.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—An interesting experiment in the art of fine bookmaking is being tried just now by two Philadelphians who are not only journalists but artists, and—what is more—bibliophiles. George Haeberstadt and Gurnsey Moore have set up "The Sign of the Hour Glass" out in Germantown, and now are bent on turning out books after the manner of those made immortal by the names of Morris and Kelmscott. It may be added as tending to the success of their venture that it is in nowise intended to be money-making. The first book to be issued, already virtually on the presses, is to be Hans Andersen's "The Rosetree and the Snail," which, as is to be true of its successors, is to be printed from types designed especially for it by the proprietors themselves.

Both Mr. Haeberstadt and Mr. Moore have had practical experience in designing as well as printing, their book and magazine covers and decorative illustrations having commanded a ready market for some years. Informally associated with them in their present undertaking are W. R. Trites of The Record and R. W. Kauffman of The Press.

***

The old house of Porter & Coates always seemed to look with especial favor on books of travel, and this sumptuously illustrated volumes of description of "furrin parts." To this taste as well as to the business the present house of Henry T. Coates & Co. seems to have come into possession, announcing on its Autumn lists three such publications. Claude de la Roche Francis, after two years of work collecting his material, has completed for them two volumes on "London: Historic and Social." "Ireland: Historic and Picturesque," to described and pictured by Charles Johnson, and Scotland by Maria Hornor Lapsley. The illustrations for the five volumes included under the three titles are illustrated with 125 full-page photogravures, reprinted from the original negatives.

***

Another book of somewhat unusual interest, soon to be issued by this same firm, comes from the hand of the senior partner, Mr. Henry T. Coates, who has written a "Short History of the American Trotting and Pacing Horse." The author has not confined himself to techn history pure and simple, but, after his account of the origins (and misdoings, at times) of America's famous roadsters and racers, he gives many valuable suggestions to horse trainers and owners.

***

An interesting feature in the third annual issue of "The American Jewish Year Book" (Jewish Publication Society of America) is a chronology, compiled by Dr. Cyrus Adler, the editor. Its author, Dr. Isaac Hall, the librarian of the University of Pennsylvania, has made a special study of the subject, and has published a number of articles on it in the Jewish Quarterly Review. The chronology is intended to be used in connection with the calendar, and to facilitate the reduction of dates in Jewish history to the Christian era. It is the first attempt to bring about a considerable amount of emigration to the United States unless the signatories to the Berlin treaty will exercise their right under the treaty to compel Roumania to deal fairly by her Jewish subjects." The book covers the year 5662 of the Jewish calendar, corresponding in Christian chronology to the period included between Sept. 14, 1901, and Oct. 1 of this year.

***

A new publication has appeared in that New Jersey town which is often spoken of as "Philadelphia's backyard"—which phrase invariably provokes all the fighting blood in Camden. The initial of Home and Art is attractive in make-up as well as matter; the illustrations are of real artistic worth. The J. B. Van Sciver Company, (Camden, N. J.,) who are back of the venture, seem to have taken up the work with an earnest endeavor to make it a success in every way.

***

Announcement is made by the management of The Ladies' Home Journal that Ernest Seton-Thompson has accepted an editorial position on the staff of that publication at a figure which is said to be one of the largest ever involved in a transaction of that character. Be this last part of the report as it may, the fact remains that sweeping changes have been made in The Journal's editorial make-up, ten new editors having recently been added to the corps. In the near future no less than fifteen new departments are to be added to the paper, some of them making their initial appearance in the forthcoming (October) issue.

That same number prints another Kipling's "Just-so" stories, telling in a vers-elous and strenuous narrative "How the Leopard Got His Spots," and a further installment of Louisa Alcott's letters to "Laurie." One of these tells of a masquerade when the author of "Little Women" played the rôle of a jolly, black-bearded monk with thoroughgoing and amusing success, while another describes briefly but tellingly the funeral of Thoreau. She writes:

Henry Thoreau died on Tuesday and was publicly buried from the church on Friday. Mr. Channing wrote an ode, Mr. Emerson made an address, and father read selections from Henry's own books, proving that though he didn't go to church he was a better Christian than many who did. A party of great people from Boston came up, the church was full, and though he wasn't made much of while living he was honored at his death.

***

Last Thursday brought to a close the most successful season yet passed by the Summer School of Applied Arts at Moylan. It is intended by Howard Fremont Stratton, the director, that the Moylan students shall be given every opportunity for developing along practical lines the arts of painting, sculpture, modeling, carving, and landscape gardening, and the record of the months just closed is a praiseworthy earnest of his success, as well as highly creditable to all concerned. The school is now provided with a well-equipped shop for the making of furniture from special designs, which branch of work promises especially well, in view of the artistic results achieved by the classes in wood carving. During the Summer the students have cut from the solid two heraldic animals, which now surmount the posts of the entry gate on the main road.

***

In the midst of the outcry against anarchism, and the attacks upon "yellow journalism" as fostering the spirit of disorder, at least two Philadelphia clergymen have raised their voices against what they call the pernicious tendencies of the modern novel. The Rev. Charles L. Fry, a Lutheran, and the Rev. Father O'Donertey of the wealthy Roman Catholic parish in Germantown, have united in a strong stand in this matter, which they call "the spiritual havoc wrought by the fiction of the day, which attacks beliefs rather than overt acts, and which so skillfully shows how in a truly noble and refined way a hero may fall in love with another man's wife, or how it is even holy for a heroine to set love above law."

***

In his manual of bridge whist, lately published by Henry T. Coates & Co., Mr. Leonard Leigh presents a defense of the game, which has been so strenuously attacked because of its alleged gambling tendencies. He proves that it is a game of skill rather than chance, and that the risking of money, or what may represent money, is no essential part of it, as in baccarat and poker.

***

The Literary Era, published by the Coateses will with the October issue appear as The Era simply, with its scope widened to include fiction, poetry, and matters of general interest, in addition to the purely bookish. It is announced that the illustrative feature will be more extensively used, that short stories by popular writers will constantly appear, and that a strong serial novel has been arranged for, to begin either in the December or January issue.

***

Henry M. Boies of Scranton, widely known throughout Pennsylvania for his work, both theoretical and practical, in the science of penology, has just issued through G. P. Putnam's Sons, a volume on this subject, which is meeting with unstinted praise at the hands of competent critics. For many years Mr. Boies was a member of the Board of Public Charities, as well as one of the State Committee on Lunacy, but his intense interest in the whole matter of the defense of society against crime has led him into much wider study of conditions and practices, many of his observations having been already published under the title "Prisoners and Paupers."

***

O. H. Boise, whose "Music and Its Masters," soon to be published by the Lippincotts, has already been mentioned in this column, has been in Philadelphia recently, having returned from Europe to take a position at the head of the department of musical composition at Peabody Institute. For forty years Mr. Boise has been studying the art of which he writes, and for the past fourteen years has been on the Continent, chiefly in Berlin, perfecting himself as we may say in teaching.

***

A new edition of de la Motte Fouque's "Undine and the Changeling" has just been published by Dana Estes & Co. of Boston. The translation, newly made from the original, is the work of A. M. Richards, while Anna Richards has done for the book some very artistic illustrations, pleasingly suggestive in manner of the plates done by Howard Pyle for his "Robin Hood" years ago.

***

New fiction to bear the Lippincott imprint comes from John Strange Winter, whose "Price of a Wife" is now on the stocks; "Out of Bounds," by Andrew Home; "Celia's Conquest," by L. E. Toddeman, and "The Belt of Seven Totems," by Kirk Monroe. "Price of a Wife" is the third novel to come from Mrs. Stannard since 1901 came in. The "Career of a Beauty" was published in the Spring, and now, before the second can be issued, has come the manuscript of "The Magic Wheel."

Kirk Monroe says the idea of "The Belt of Seven Totems" came to him during a dispute with Charles Dudley Warner as to the character of the American Indian before he had come into close contact with the white conqueror. Mr. Monroe's contention was that the Indian was by nature unsuspecting of the frauds later practiced on him, and fell a readier victim only because of his innate hospitality, and his book now comes to uphold that belief. The title was suggested by Palfrey's description of the belt of Massassoit.

***

The Saturday Evening Post is now publishing a more than usually powerful novelette by William Allen White, entitled "A Most Lamentable Comedy." It is a study of political hysterics—of a Western State gone mad under the burdens of a panic year. A grocery store demagogue holds the centre of the stage, a hare-brained sort of a creature, yet of magnetism and eloquence enough to capture a State convention and make trouble to a degree really dramatic.

***

The Fall term of the schools of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts will begin Oct. 7, when the oldest art school in the land will afford the newest ideas in art teaching, with a Faculty of instructors including William M. Chase, Cecilia Beaux, Henry Thouron, Charles Grafly, Henry McCarter, and Hugh H. Breckenbridge.

During the Winter season the schools will have to offer in prizes the sum of $1,900, an unusual showing, which includes the traveling scholarship of $500 for a year's study abroad, the Edmund Stewardson Sculpture Prize of $100, and the increased Charles Toppan Prizes of $500 and $200, respectively, for pictures by students on the subjects "A Cup of Tea" or "A Bowl of Soup." Applications have been reaching the academy schools for some time from the South and West, where last season a touring exhibit of the school work went to six cities and awakened much interest in the academy's methods of instruction.

Items from Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Those were goodly generations that were reared on Spanish ballads and fought at Vera Cruz and later on their own Potomac and Mississippi, and it seems well that their grandsons and great-grandsons should read "The Story of the Cid," and learn thence what manner of ancestors had those men whom their fathers fought at San Juan and Santiago. Mr. Calvin Dill Wilson has rewritten and somewhat abridged Southey's translation of the "Chronicle of the Cid," preserving dignity of style, but modernizing the phrases and has made a very good book sure to interest all noble-minded boys and pleasantly leading their thoughts to history. The volume has very good illustrations by Mr. J. W. Kennedy, and is published by Messrs. Lee & Shepard.

***

Poor Boston is very slow, far behind New York, with Chicago beyond telescopic vision in advance, but, nevertheless, it was The Atlantic Monthly which was the first magazine to hear of the lamented death of the President and to give him his due of eulogy. Harper's came along gayly two days later with a cheerful cover and no word of sorrow, and Harper's is a New York publication. The Atlantic's was a very good eulogy, too, so delicately phrased as to abuse consciousness of the late President's merits in domestic life without violating the sacred privacy to which even the Chief Magistrate of the Republic has a right, and it was otherwise remarkable because it called attention to a good action upon which the press has forgotten to plume itself. This was the service done by the newspapers in bringing home to every household Mr. McKinley's example of chivalrous devotion to those dear to him and the peace both with his own conscience and the will of God in which his spirit passed. This, says The Atlantic, is a service which outweighs a thousand evils of newspaper publicity. Approbation from Sir Hubert!

***

It was the custom of the great master of words and phrases, Rufus Choate, to memorize a few verses of poetry every morning. The sluggard is prone to excuse himself from imitating him on the ground of not having time to find the poem, but Mr. Frederic Lawrence Knowles's "A Year Book of Lyrics" deprives him of that reason for indolence, for none of its poems is more than a page long, and in many cases the space is occupied by two songs or sonnets. Thus there are at least 300 poems in the book, instead of the required 366, and as the 1st of January is numbered "1" the page indicates the day of the year. The day of the month is set at the head of the page in old English text. Copyright laws exclude many American poems, but all the greater authors are represented except Whittier. Length excludes many fine lyrics, and the author warns the reader that all included are not purely lyrical. Neither are all cheerful, and those who seek auguries in such volumes may be dismayed by finding two epitaphs or two nursery songs instead of a word of flattery. One small word of fault finding is permissible, although many another editor deserved the correction before Mr. Knowles. John Keats and no other such wrote "The Eve of St. Agnes." Tennyson wrote "Saint Agnes." Nobody called a poem "Saint Agnes Eve." Why Keats spoiled his poem with the phrase, Tennyson's verses make the title believing to say not with a shattering of

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—BY—

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The work is to be strictly a dictionary, and will have two general features: (1) It will contain concise definitions of all the terms in use in the whole range of philosophical study. (2) It will contain such historical matter under each term as may be necessary to justify the definition given and to show that the usage suggested is the outcome of the progress of philosophy.

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By R. B. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM. 8vo, cloth, $2.50 net.

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66 Fifth Avenue, New York

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The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Rain; easterly winds; brisk on the coast.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,139. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1901.—Twenty-four Pages and Magazine Supplement. PRICE THREE CENTS.

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

No Lesson in the Conservative Victory in Northeast Lanarkshire.

Liberals Still Divided—High Honors for Soldiers Who Have Not Yet Received Their Pay.

Czolgosz's Crime Reacts Upon Irish Agitators, Whose Intemperate Language Is Condemned—Active Movement for a Redistribution of Seats—Labor Problems.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The election in the Northeast Lanarkshire district resulted in the inevitable return of the Conservative candidate as designed by the pro-Boer faction of the Liberals when they put up a third candidate. It has been the subject of much heated discussion here this week, but the result really thows no new light on the political situation. It seems ridiculous that the Liberal-Imperialists should hark back to the famous Reform Club compact which was all but meaningless at the beginning, and from the first served no purpose except to check the squabble during the session, when it might have made the Liberal position even less comfortable than it is now.

Even in this, the dullest season of the year for politics, the Liberal members continue to make speeches defining their extraordinary position in the same old, vague terms, abusing the Government for incompetence in the management of the war, and succeeding in nothing, it seems, except in widening the gulf between the Liberal-Imperialists and the Liberal-Unionists in whose political association there might be some hope.

***

A CHRONIC STATE OF WAR.

The war is a tiresome but unavoidable topic. The Conservatives are bound, at least, to pretend to take some comfort in the fact that Lord Kitchener has applied the terms of his official proclamation to ten captured Boers, and has formally banished them. But the Opposition papers have the best argument in their criticisms of the Government policy, although there is nothing feasible suggested that would alter the situation for the better. Nothing is truer than that it is futile to condemn these wretched Boers who do not know when they are beaten and insist on swooping down on the victors rudely and capturing men and guns; but it has been said this week that what the British call "insolent," other nations looking on call "sublime," and the danger is, of course, not that the British are likely to suffer large further losses in South Africa, but that a chronic state of war has been established which will render impossible a withdrawal of troops or a curtailment of expenditures.

It seems to unprejudiced observers that the Boers have succeeded in bringing about that state of affairs already. All the more cruel and unfair, therefore, seems Lord Rosebery's thrust at the Government in his felicitious and elegant speech about the mythical and improbable Irish-Scotch tunnel the other day, in which he said that it would not cost more than two months' fighting the Boers, for Lord Rosebery is known to approve the war; he has not a pro-Boer excuse, and yet he has so far refrained from helping the country as to refuse to join the councils of his own party.

The renewed rumors of an Autumn session of Parliament are denied, it being explained that there is plenty of money to carry on the war until January, whatever happens. The present cost is one and a half millions weekly. Parliament meets the second or third week in January, and the debate on the King's speech takes the next fortnight, after which there will be a vote on war expenses.

***

PRODIGALITY IN HONORS.

Nearly three parts of The London Times to-day are occupied with a list from last night's Gazette of honors for soldiers in South Africa. These range from the Order of the Bath to the ordinary valor medals. The Daily Telegraph, editorially, to-day attempts to explain the prodigality of Lord Roberts by a comparison of previous wars. The war in South Africa differs in many features from other wars, as it has imposed a greater responsibility on individuals, regiments and batteries being frequently called upon to act as miniature armies. The Telegraph finds it particularly gratifying that the services of the Imperial Yeomen are suitably acknowledged. This makes all the more painful the reading of the latest outburst of anger against the Government from those Imperial Yeomen who, having served in South Africa and in many cases received medals, have not yet received their wages. The excuse of the War Office is that the proper papers have not arrived from South Africa. The Spectator to-day recalls the story of Florence Nightingale, in the Crimea, finding plenty of quinine, but not a grain could be issued for lack of the proper papers of authority. She commanded the sentry to break down the door of the medicine cupboard with the butt of his musket, and he obeyed. It seems that the spirit of Florence Nightingale is needed now to combat the preposterous red-tapeism fettering the soldiers, who, as men, sorely need the money for their ordinary wants.

***

BREACH WITH THE IRISH WIDENS.

There is no denying that the assassination of President McKinley by a youth fired with murder by anarchistic talk has greatly increased the dislike here of the Irish agitators, especially as they and their organs still uphold the policy which led to the assassination of Cavendish and to the Clerkenwell outrage. There is no harm in most of these men, but their intemperate speech works harm to others.

R. W. Perks in a speech on Liberalism the other day maintained stoutly that the Liberal Party was not connected with the Irish contingent or the pro-Boers, believing that both had done much to prolong the war; he was pleased by Redmond's recent violent disclaimer of any alliance with the Liberal Party. The Irish Nationalists, Perks declared, were priest-ridden and disloyal. Dr. A. V. Dicey's article in The Nineteenth Century on "The Irish Nuisance and How to Abate It," is widely read and commended, and the most serious English newspapers agree to a plan of redistribution which will at least deprive the Nationalists of seats they are unentitled to, and is sure speedily to be put into action.

***

THE FISHERMEN'S STRIKE.

The situation at Grimsby, where the striking fishermen still hold out, refusing all concession to the owners of vessels, is worse than ever; the recent riots have increased the distrust of the employers, while the men are firmly convinced that Norwegian labor will be imported to oust them, and are only remaining in the hope of arbitration, which does not seem to apply to this case. Probably the business will be transferred to some other place.

***

MINERS' CONVENTION.

The annual conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain begins in Birmingham on Tuesday. Nearly 400,000 members will be present, and another attempt will be made to influence the passage of the Eight Hours' bill, which has been before Parliament for a dozen years. Otherwise, a majority of the men seem contented with the present system, and it is believed that the wage question will not come up at all. Such matters as the dangerous employment of unskilled labor in mines, however, in view of the recent disasters, will come up for discussion.

***

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

There is little interest to the outside world in this year's Church Congress, beginning in Brighton on Tuesday. Hosts of clergymen from all over the United Kingdom and from some of the colonies are now at the famous watering place, where some deliberations will be held in George IV.'s famous Pavilion, surrounded by the memories of gallantry. The congress is spread pretty much all over Brighton, however, as no one hall is large enough to shelter half the delegates.

The relation of the National Church to the empire at the beginning of the new century will give the delegates much to say, and doctrinal discussions are likely to have a good thrashing out but no subject of vast importance to the lay world is on the programme.

E. A. DITHMAR.

LONDON PLAYS AND ACTORS.

Two New Pieces by Esmond—Mrs. Forbes-Robertson a Mother.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Charles Wyndham produces Isaac Henderson's new play, "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," at Wyndham's Theatre a week from Tuesday, acting the part of a middle-aged husband with a young wife. Lena Ashwell and Robert Taber have other important parts.

Next week's changes of bill are of slight importance, including a new musical farce called, "A Chinese Honeymoon," in which Louie Freeor reappears at the Strand, and Seymour Hicks's adaptation of Dickens's "Christmas Carol," as a first piece in vaudeville.

Two new plays by H. V. Esmond are announced; one, to be produced by Lewis Waller, at the Duke of York's, is a modern social drama, called "The Derelict," and one, by Arthur Bourchier, is to follow "The Undercurrent," at the Criterion.

James Ply and Fanny Brough will appear together at Terry's Theatre next week. There will also be a new farce called "The Squire and the Knight."

F. C. Burnand, now at Ramsgate, is to submit to an operation at the hands of an eminent surgeon next week.

Gertrude Elliott (Mrs. Forbes-Robertson) gave birth to a girl this week at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Nat Goodwin, at Jackwood, in Kent.

E. A. D.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—London's Autumn season is in full swing. The most prominent society people may be seen in town daily. The fashionable restaurants are crowded and several of the West End theatres are doing splendid business. Among the best are those in which Americans are leading interests. "Sherlock Holmes" seems to have settled down as a permanent success, and "Kitty Grey," at the Apollo; "Are You a Mason?" at the Shaftesbury; "Becky Sharp," at the Prince of Wales's, and the old favorites, "The Toreador," at the Gaiety, and "San Toy," at Daly's, and Pinero's new play, "Iris," are getting the best and most fashionable patronage.

In regard to "Iris," the play is pronounced a perfect piece of workmanship and one which will supply an inexhaustible subject for argument. Most of the critics, however, pay Fay Davis the compliment of saying she is unable to portray the character of the lovely, luxurious, and immoral heroine.

"To Washington in Five Hours" from New York, Royal Blue five-hour trains leave foot of Liberty Street 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and the "Royal Limited," (no excess fare,) 3:40 P. M. Other fast solid trains at 8:00, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 7:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Leave South Ferry five minutes earlier. Unexcelled dining and cafe car service.—Adv.

Between Yacht Races take a Hudson River Day Line Excursion. Good music and meals.—Adv.

DEMOCRATS' MAYORALTY LIST NOW ENLARGED

Mr. Hendrix's Name Again Before the City Committee.

LESS CHANCE FOR MR. COLER

The Controller Speaks in Mr. Hendrix's Favor—A Further Boom for Lewis Nixon—Mr. Croker's Hint.

The Democratic City Committee met last evening in the Democratic Club and discussed candidates for the Mayoralty nomination. Richard Croker and John F. Carroll, with five other leaders, represented Tammany Hall. James Shevlin, Bridge Commissioner Shea, and three other Brooklyn leaders represented the McLaughlin organization. At the close of the session, which lasted until nearly midnight, Mr. Shevlin said:

"The meeting was harmonious, and we talked and balloted over candidates for the Mayoralty. No decision was reached. You can say that Controller Coler thinks that Joseph C. Hendrix would be the strongest candidate whom the Democratic Convention could name for Mayor. Controller Coler thinks that Mr. Hendrix would make a stronger candidate than himself."

"Has not Mr. Hendrix sent word that he would not accept the nomination if offered to him?" was asked.

"No; no such information has been received officially. On Monday afternoon it will be definitely determined whether Mr. Hendrix is willing to allow his name to be used as a candidate for Mayor."

"Does this mean that Controller Coler has withdrawn from the contest?" was asked.

"By no means. Controller Coler is still the candidate of the Brooklyn organization. There is no desire on the part of Controller Coler to force himself into the convention. The Brooklyn delegation favor his candidacy."

"Will the contest for his nomination be carried into the convention then?" was asked.

"That is not a fair question. The Brooklyn organization is in the minority. Controller Coler will receive the vote of the Brooklyn delegation."

"Has any assurance been received indirectly that Mr. Hendrix would accept the nomination?"

WOULD VOTE FOR HENDRIX.

"No; that matter will be settled in a short time. The choice of Mr. Hendrix is not my choice, but in the event of Controller Coler making his wishes known, Mr. Hendrix would receive the solid vote of the Brooklyn delegation."

"Would the candidacy of Mr. Hendrix be favorably received by the Tammany leaders?" was asked.

"I can't answer that question. All I can say is that if he allows his name to be used I think he will be nominated and elected Mayor of the city."

"Has it been settled definitely that the nomination for Mayor will be given to a Brooklyn man?" was asked.

"No; we are going to continue our advocacy of the policy of naming a man from Brooklyn for Mayor, and we hope to be successful."

"Did the discussion last evening settle any matters about the Mayoralty?"

"No; at the meeting to be held on Monday afternoon something more definite will be known."

The news was made public after the meeting that other names of Brooklyn men had been added to the list of available candidates for the Mayoralty nomination. They were Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor, George Foster Peabody, Julian D. Fairchild, Harrington Putnam, A. Augustus Healy, Henry Hentz, Alexander E. Orr, and John C. McGuire.

When asked as to the reason for adding others to the list of twenty names made public after the former meeting of the City Committee, Mr. Shevlin said:

"At that meeting the Brooklyn organization presented one name. It was that of Controller Coler. Questions were then raised as to whether there was not more than one available man in Brooklyn for the nomination. A Brooklyn newspaper in a long editorial suggested the names which were added to the list this evening."

"Would the Brooklyn organization support any one of these men?"

"If they were decided upon as acceptable to all the elements of the Democratic Party any of these gentlemen would make good candidates."

"Is it to be regarded as a dropping of Controller Coler's boom?"

"By no means. We are for Controller Coler, but whether the contest over the nomination will be carried into the convention has not been determined. We will not cross any bridges until we come to them."

Senator Patrick H. McCarren of the Brooklyn delegation said:

"There has been no decision reached as to candidates. The discussion this evening was very friendly. The Brooklyn organization is still supporting Controller Coler, but whether he will be nominated no one can say."

"Did Mr. Croker at this evening's conference say anything against Controller Coler as a candidate?"

NO WORD AGAINST COLER.

"Not the slightest opposition to Controller Coler developed. There was not a word spoken derogatory to him."

"What is the situation at the present time?"

"We are looking around like that philosopher of old called Diogenes. When the man is found who will be the strongest before the people he will be nominated."

"Will the Brooklyn organization continue its fight for the nomination of Controller Coler?"

"He is our candidate, and will be until matters are arranged."

The fact also became known after the meeting that Tammany Hall added two names to the list of available men for Mayor. They are Supreme Court Justice George C. Barrett and George M. Van Hoesen.

Lewis Nixon called at the Democratic Club last evening and he was received cordially by the members. About the parlors could be heard the name of Nixon being passed from man to man as the probable nominee for Mayor. When seen by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter Mr. Nixon said:

"I am not a candidate for Mayor."

"The statement has been made that you signed a petition favoring the passage of the Ship Subsidy bill. Is that true?"

"I signed no petition. My views in reference to the Ship Subsidy bill were made public in a magazine article printed when the bill was before Congress."

"Some of your political opponents also stated that you were to be a voluntary witness against Admiral Schley. Is that true?"

"It is not. I never had anything to do with the discussion and nothing that I have done could lead me to take any part in the matter."

The boom for Mr. Nixon started after Senator Timothy D. Sullivan was interviewed last evening.

Senator Sullivan denied that there was any chance of a break between himself and Mr. Croker. He added:

"Why, if I had a brother who was a candidate in a convention, and Richard Croker had another candidate, I would vote against my own brother. That explains my position exactly."

"Have you a candidate for Mayor?"

"I have nothing to say. Controller Coler is a popular man, and if he is the candidate of the organization I will support him."

"What was your defense of Mr. Croker's actions?"

"I said Seth Low was simply following Platt's lead in denouncing Mr. Croker. I want to say further that Seth Low will not be the next Mayor of New York. I have $10,000 which I will bet against $9,000 that the nominee of the Democratic Convention will be elected."

To a friend Senator Sullivan said that he thought Lewis Nixon would be a strong candidate for Mayor.

Lawrence Delmour, when asked whether Controller Coler had a chance now to be nominated for Mayor, said:

THE CONTROLLER'S CHANCES.

"I hardly think so. Controller Coler is very popular, but I do not think he will be nominated."

The consensus of opinion among Tammany leaders last evening was that Controller Coler's chances of obtaining the nomination were not as bright as they were a few days ago. The rumor went forth that Mr. Croker brought to the attention of the Brooklyn leaders the fact that the Controller would not be acceptable to him as a candidate.

Secretary Thomas F. Smith said last evening that all arrangements had been completed for the City Convention to be held in the Grand Central Palace on Thursday next.

Among the political leaders who attended the conference last evening were James Moffett, Conrad Hester, James J. Martin, Maurice Featherson, James J. Keating, Augustus Moebus, Joseph Cassidy, J. C. Kadlen, John H. Sutphin, P. J. Brennan, Nicholas Conzel, E. M. Muller, J. J. Kenney, Thomas W. Fitzgerald, F. C. Volt, and H. H. Yetman.

YOUNG SOCIETY COUPLE ELOPE.

Miss Downing and Gerald N. Stanton Run Away from Greenwich and Are Married Here.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 28.—Mrs. Mabel A. Downing's second daughter, Miss Margaret Allen Downing, and Gerald N. Stanton, son of the late Gerald N. Stanton, all well known in New York society, eloped and were married in New York City on Friday. They were engaged, so their marriage was not as great a shock as it might have been. Both the bride and bridegroom are young, and the only objection was the bride's youthfulness. This objection caused the runaway.

Mrs. Downing has forgiven the couple and they are expected home again in a few days. Mrs. Downing and her three daughters came to Greenwich this Spring and leased E. K. Willard's North Street residence for three years. Gerald Stanton and the Downings attended the same church, and it was a case of love at first sight. Mr. Stanton prolonged his stay at the Kent House and he was a frequent visitor at the Downing home.

During the Summer they went sailing a great deal and in an accident Mr. Stanton jumped overboard and saved Miss Downing's life. Their engagement was announced soon afterward. Yesterday Miss Downing started for New York City to do some shopping, and instead of coming home at night a telegram arrived stating that Mr. and Mrs. Gerald N. Stanton would arrive home in a few weeks.

Mrs. Downing to-day went to New York and visited her daughter's grandfather, Silas Downing, and together they began an investigation, which resulted in their finding out that the wedding really had occurred. Mr. and Mrs. Stanton will return here after taking a short wedding trip.

GIRL LOST IN WOODS.

Rescuing Parties from Derby, Conn., Cannot Find Her.

Special to The New York Times.

DERBY, Conn., Sept. 28.—Large parties of men and boys searched all last night and to-day for Mamie McGivney, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip McGivney, who is lost in Deerfield Wood, just outside of this city. It is believed she has perished from exposure in some of the numerous swamps.

The girl was slightly demented from a recent sickness. She ran away a week ago and when found was so weak that she had been sick in bed until yesterday when she was allowed to get up. As soon as her mother's back was turned she disappeared into the woods. A thorough search by relatives having failed 100 neighbors with lanterns and megaphones formed themselves into squads and scoured the woods all night.

They could hear the girl uttering wild cries at intervals, but she paid no heed to the calls of her rescuers. The could not locate her, and the cries grew fainter till they died out. To-day the search was continued without success. The mother, believing the girl must have died from exposure, has suffered a nervous collapse.

PLANS FOR ISLAND DEFENSE.

Secretary Root Moves to Learn Just What Points Should Be Defended.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Secretary Root has taken steps to learn just what defenses are needed in the new Asiatic possessions of the United States. Except at Manila, it is stated by officers of the army who have been in the Philippines, there are few adequate defenses left by the Spaniards, and discussion of the subject has led to the appointment of two boards of officers, one to undertake examinations in the Philippines and the other in Hawaii.

They are directed to consider the subject of the defenses of the harbors and to make report as to what harbors should be fortified, to submit plans for defense with probable cost, and to recommend what lands should be acquired or set apart for the purposes.

A CONSUL FOR 25 YEARS.

Belgians in Chicago Celebrate Anniversary of Charles Henrotin.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Charles Henrotin, the Belgian Consul in Chicago, completed to-day the twenty-fifth year of his service in that office, and the 6,000 Belgians in this city celebrated the occasion in a brilliant manner. The festivities consisted of a banquet this evening at Dejonghe's. There will be a "kermiss" to-morrow at World's Fair Park, Stony Island Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street.

At the banquet, plates were laid for 250 guests, and among those present were Baron Moncheur and all of the twenty-seven foreign Consuls in Chicago.

Mayor Harrison and Count Roswadowski, the Italian Consul, made addresses and Belgian music was played and Belgian songs sung by well-known musicians.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S NEW HOUSE.

Purchases One in Washington in His Wife's Name.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—All doubt as to the future movements of Rear Admiral Sampson seem to have been settled by the announcement that he has just purchased a house in this city, the papers being made out in the name of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Sampson. The deed was executed Aug. 2, but was not filed until to-day.

The property is at the northeast corner of New Hampshire Avenue and Corcoran Street, Northwest. It was owned by Capt. William Mayhew Folger, United States Navy, until he signed the papers turning it over to the wife of Rear Admiral Sampson.

The deed bears revenue stamps amounting to $8.75, which indicates that the purchase price was in the neighborhood of $20,000.

Bryn Mawr's New Latin Teacher.

Special to The New York Times.

BRYN MAWR, Penn., Sept. 28.—Dr. Homer James Edmiston has been appointed Associate in Latin at Bryn Mawr College. He received the degree of B. A. at the University of Nebraska in 1892, A. M. at Harvard in 1899, and Ph. D. at the same university in 1901. He was instructor in Latin at Cornell University from 1892 to 1897, instructor in Latin at Princeton in 1897-8, and James Savige Scholar at Harvard in 1900-1901.

A Word in Time.

The special Autumn Announcement Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW, containing carefully classified lists of Autumn and holiday books, will appear next Saturday, October 5th. It will comprise at least forty (40) pages, and as usual it will accompany the regular issue of THE TIMES without extra charge. Intending purchasers are urged to order in advance from their newsdealers. THE NEW YORK TIMES does not accept returns of unsold copies, and therefore newsdealers, as a rule, confine their supplies to regular orders.—Adv.

Some of the Pan-American excursions offered by the Hudson River Day Line are most attractive and reasonable. Music. Scenery.—Adv.

COLUMBIA WINS BY NARROW MARGIN

Gains Her First Victory Over Shamrock II. by 1 Minute 20 Seconds.

Finest Light-Weather Contest in Cup's History—British Yacht Had Her Opponent at Her Mercy to Outer Mark.

Columbia defeated Shamrock yesterday in the first of the races for the America's Cup in the finest light-weather contest in the history of the blue ribbon of the sea. It was a battle royal from start to finish, and while the challenger lost, she covered herself with glory by leading the defender in the fifteen-mile beat to windward. From the start to the outer mark the British yacht had the American vessel at her mercy. Every trick known to the fraternity of racing skippers was brought into play by the accomplished sailing master of Columbia, but all to no purpose. Capt. Sycamore captured the weather berth at the start, and he never lost his grip on it for a single instant. He had under him a boat capable of holding the wonderful Herreshoff creation in the lee position, and he knew how to handle her.

It was a battle of skippers. A single mistake on the part of either man would have changed the story of the race. There were no mistakes. It was not Capt. Barr's fault that Shamrock won the high honor of beating an American champion to windward. It was through no failure in Columbia. The white beauty did her work as well as her most ardent admirer expected her to do it. But it was Shamrock's weather, and she showed the color of her golden heels. She proved that she is a dangerous yacht, not one to be set aside with a smile, and she justified Mr. Watson's judgment in designing for Sandy Hook conditions.

Sir Thomas Lipton and his friends have said that they desired a breeze of ten or twelve knots—anything from eight knots up—and smooth water to exhibit the best qualities of Shamrock. Yesterday they had all their desired conditions except in the matter of wind. At no time in the course of the contest did the wind reach a higher figure than nine knots, while most of the time it was eight or a little less. There were times in the beat to windward when Capt. Sycamore put his crew on the lee rail to give Shamrock sufficient heel to bring her to her bearings. That was evidence that the force of the breeze was not enough to suit him. But with that exception the conditions were excellent for Shamrock. It cannot be said that they were unfavorable for Columbia. She has always done good work in such weather as that of yesterday.

A SMOOTH SEA.

The heavy roll of Thursday had disappeared yesterday. The wind of the previous day had been light and the sea had gone down. The direction of the breeze had not altered much. It was still in the easterly quarter, or, to be more exact, east by south. The sea was as smooth as it is in midsummer. The surface was wrinkled with a beautiful series of deep ultra-marine shadows, showing in flying splendors the luminous summits of clear cobalt. Ever and anon the wind caught the crests of the myriad ripples that played on the tops of the underrunning swells and tossed them in sparkling spouts of snowy white. But they could not be called whitecaps. They were nothing but a hoar frost upon the surface. The swells themselves were never turned over in those smoking combers which a real sailor designates as whitecaps.

The swells were long and broad and round. There was not a steep incline among them, and not a vicious pitch in the entire company. A long and gentle and easy swing, such as old Mother Ocean in peaceful mood always has for her children, was in the heart of the sea, and it was very tender with the racers. Their decks were comfortable at all times, and the spray that they hurled from under their bows was not angry, but only the usual accompaniment of the slashing advance of the new-fashioned prows. There was nothing in such a sea to try out the weather qualities of any yacht. It was a Summer racing day.

In such a sea and with an eight-knot breeze all kites could be carried to advantage, and while the contest could not be called in record time, it was one to show the smartness of both yachts in a journey of four hours and a half over a thirty-mile course. The run home was made in a softening wind, but the racers were not far enough apart for either to benefit or suffer from the slight diminution in the force of the breeze. When they crossed the starting line, Shamrock was 2 seconds ahead of Columbia. When they rounded the outer mark she was 41 seconds ahead of Columbia. She had gained 39 seconds in the beat of fifteen miles to windward, and had caused several thousand patriotic hearts to sink with dread that the glorious cup was in danger.

Immediately after the rounding of the mark the two yachts indulged in a luffing match, in which Shamrock quite held her own. When they finally squared away on their course Columbia, to the surprise of almost every spectator, walked up to Shamrock and passed her. Once she had run clear of the challenger she could gain no more. Capt. Sycamore dropped Shamrock right in astern of her, and there she stayed. The astonishing part of all this was the ability of Columbia with her smaller sail spread, smaller by nearly a thousand feet, to outrun Shamrock sufficiently to save the day. It seemed as if the defender were a sentient being and had put forth a supreme effort. But the truth probably is that the easier model was doing its work. Running before the wind and the sea, the challenger felt the force of the breeze less. And she is a yacht built to sail on her side. Put her on an even keel and she does not go so fast. She is too round. Columbia has the finer water lines, and these apparently saved the day for her yesterday. But her performance was one that astonished even yacht designers, and it will probably give them something to think about.

THE RUN TO WINDWARD.

In going to windward Shamrock pointed every bit as well as Columbia, and footed quite as fast. Whenever it looked as if the defender held a sufficiently high weather berth to tack and cross the challenger's bows she failed to accomplish the feat, and the patriotic heart was filled with fear. And whenever Capt. Barr found that he could not cross Shamrock's bows he tacked under her lee bow and gave her the benefit of his boat's back wind. But Capt. Sycamore knew how to handle his yacht, and he managed her so that by a little clever steering he would forereach on Columbia till she had to ramp off to get out from under his lee. The turnings and twistings of the American yacht in her efforts to get to windward of her opponent were one of the features of the race, and it must frankly be admitted that they were not one which gave the spectators, except those from the other side of the sea, any deep and abiding joy.

In short, the race of yesterday showed that Columbia and Shamrock are two beautifully matched yachts in light weather, and their sailing masters are experts of the highest order. Those who went out yesterday saw one of the greatest yacht races ever sailed in any waters and one of the closest in the history of the America's Cup. The contest was won by a very small margin, as yacht races go. The time between the yachts at the finish was thirty-seven seconds, which at the speed they were going represented about 100 yards. At the outer mark they were going faster and were perhaps as much as 150 yards apart. It may have been even a little more. But for two crack yachts, the champions of two countries, to keep so close together for thirty miles, and in the end for one of them to outsail the other by a total of about 250 or 300 yards, is something glorious in the annals of yacht racing. To have seen such a contest is a thing to make people glad.

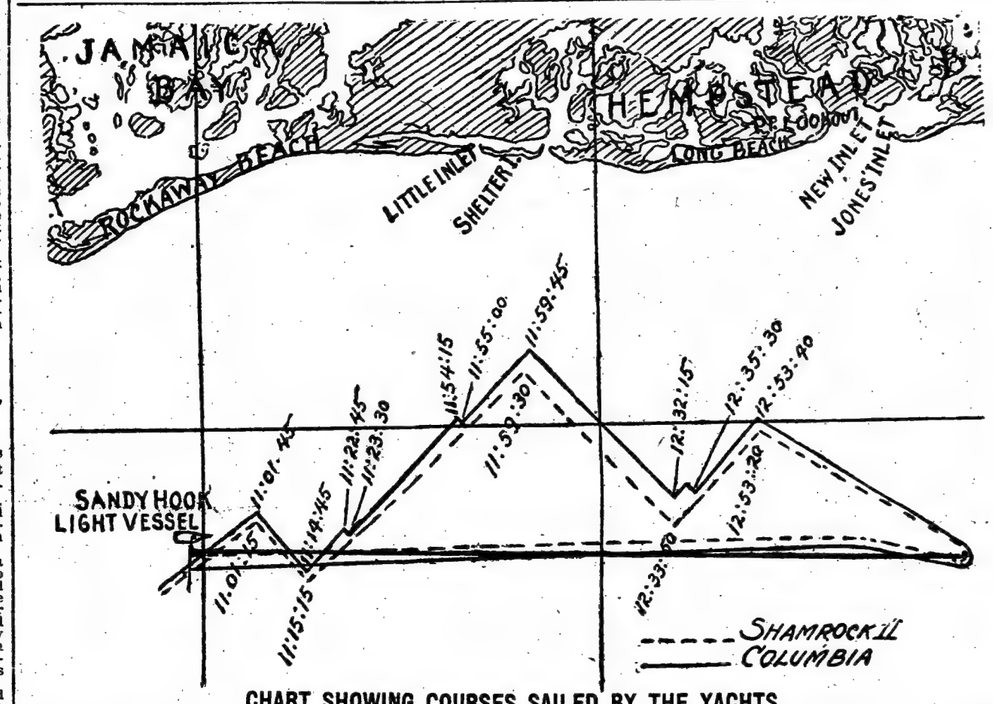

CHART SHOWING COURSES SAILED BY THE YACHTS.

DETAILS OF THE CONTEST.

Clever Jockeying at the Start and a Fine Exhibition by Shamrock at the Outer Mark.

When the Regatta Committee's boat, the big tug Navigator, arrived at the starting point, she hoisted the international code letter C, which signified that the race would be fifteen miles to windward or leeward and return. As the wind was out of the east, there was no doubt that the racers would be sent off on the windward leg of their fight first. When the signal was set the wind was light. The sky in the south and east was grayish with the fog which was setting up before the breeze. The swell was running in from the southeast, the usual set of the swell around the lightship. It was a long broad swell, neither high nor steep. The surface of the sea was quite smooth.

The tide was in the third quarter of the ebb, and the wind had just sufficient force to throw a lively ripple on the tops of the swells, with an occasional sparkle up to windward, that showed just the suspicion of a whitecap. At 10:20 Columbia cast off her tow line, and, breaking out jib and staysail, began cruising about under her own motive power. Just three minutes later Shamrock followed suit. At 10:30 the committee boat broke out the international code letters D C G, meaning that the course was to be east by south. The Navigator now anchored 4000 yards south by west of the lightship, thus forming a starting line of generous width.

As the yachts cruised around, it was seen that Columbia had two battens in the leach of her staysail and one in her jib. Shamrock had three battens in her jib and the same number in her mainsail. The Shamrock's mainsail puckered a good deal at both clew and throat, and Columbia's looked the smoother of the two.

Under mainsails, club topsails, jibs, and staysails the racers were circling around the Navigator, which held the weather end of the line, when at 10:45 the preparatory signal was given. Now began the jockeying for the start. Both yachts ran off from the line with their sheets aft. Columbia hauled her wind and went about. She was the further of the two from the line, and she crossed Shamrock's bows. Shamrock hoisted her baby jibtopsail and continued running off. Columbia, going in the opposite direction, passed to windward of her. Opposite the Navigator Columbia sent up her baby jibtopsail in stops. Shamrock hauled her wind and tacked a quarter of a mile south of the committee boat. Columbia bore away around the boat at the same time. After doing this she stood along the line toward the lightship. She hauled up around the lightship and went on the port tack. Shamrock passed under the Navigator's stern and sailed along the line to the lightship. Columbia bore away and sailed along the front of the line. As she neared Shamrock she luffed out and went on the starboard tack. At the same instant Shamrock took the port tack just south of the lightship.

Columbia now bore away and gybed astern of Shamrock. Both were on the port tack, Columbia astern of Shamrock. Both were pretty free, but Shamrock hauled sharp up on the same tack in front of the line. Then she wore round across Columbia's bows. At this moment, 10:55, the warning signal was given, and Columbia wore round and headed back toward the Navigator. Both were now running off with sheets aft, Columbia holding the weather berth. She now broke out her baby jibtopsail. After passing the stern of the committee boat, Columbia ran off, and then luffed up again around the stern of the Navigator. Shamrock followed her. Both were now on the port tack, Columbia ahead. Columbia went on the starboard tack about 300 yards south of the lightship. Shamrock followed her.

SHAMROCK GETS WEATHER BERTH.

Both now bore away, Shamrock ahead, and pointed for the stern of the Navigator. Columbia was a little higher than Shamrock and going faster. The consequence was that she arrived at the line too soon. She bore away toward Shamrock, but, being ahead of her, crossed her bows, the result being that Shamrock luffed out across her stern and took the weather berth. At this critical instant the starting signal was given, and Shamrock sped across the line in the smoke of the whistle.

Columbia tried to luff out on Shamrock's weather quarter, but could not do so. But she was bothering Shamrock by being so close to her, and so Shamrock went on the port tack at 11:01:15. Columbia followed at 11:01:45. They had crossed the line two seconds apart, Shamrock at 11:00:14 and Columbia at 11:00:16, and they were now fairly off on their journey. On the port tack they both pointed equally well and showed about the same angle of heel. They made excellent weather in the easy sea, and it was clear that they were going to have a great race, barring accidents.

Shamrock was sufficiently far ahead of Columbia to break the wind for the latter, and so at 11:14:45 Capt. Barr put Columbia on the starboard tack to get her wind clear. Shamrock followed suit at 11:15:15. Shamrock was now in the weather berth, but a little astern. The wind was better, and both yachts were footing fast. On this tack they had the swell on the starboard beam, while on the port tack they had it almost ahead. It was noticed throughout the battle that the latter condition, for some reason, seemed to suit Shamrock better.

At 11:22:45 it occurred to Barr that he was too far away from Shamrock, and he put Columbia on the port tack. If he intended to cross Shamrock's bow he was unable to do so, and at 11:23:30 he went on the starboard tack again. It is more than likely, however, that the move was for the purpose of getting close enough to Shamrock to backwind her. The move was not successful, for Shamrock bore down on Columbia, and thus, being ramped off, sailed right up on Columbia's weather. The American yacht was now right under the other's lee. The two were heading toward Jones's Inlet on the Long Island shore, nearly ten miles away. Shamrock's berth appeared to be higher than it was on the first starboard tack, and she was going through the water quite as fast as Columbia. The wind was all the time strengthening, and the sea was smoother than it had been in the immediate vicinity of the lightship.

Barr now gave Columbia a good full to run out from under Shamrock's lee. At 11:50, off Long Beach, Columbia was a quarter of a mile ahead, but a considerable distance to leeward. Now Barr repeated his former tactics. At 11:54:15 Columbia went on the port tack and stood toward Shamrock. Once again the spectators seemed to hold their breath in their anxiety. They naturally believed that the wily skipper of Columbia knew he was far enough ahead to cross Shamrock's bows; that they could see that it was going to be a very close thing. Down toward the golden yacht the white American beauty sped, and with hope helping the eyesight it certainly looked from a little distance as if she would run across the challenger's bows and put Shamrock under her lee. Once there, she would be a beaten yacht.

As they came together it was seen that Shamrock had an overlap on Columbia and, being on the starboard tack, had the right of way. Consequently Columbia had to tack. She went on the starboard tack at 11:55, and again looked to be in a position to backwind the challenger. But the truth was that she was under Shamrock's lee again. Those who were a short distance to leeward of the two racers saw a significant sight not to be forgotten. The sun was away up on the weather side of the yachts, and it threw the shadow of Shamrock's club topsail on the mainsail of Columbia, and this shadow executed a grave and stately march along the defender's great white driver. It shifted slowly forward from the clew of the sail to the bunt, and showed Shamrock was steadily gaining on this side. There were no whistles of salute for Shamrock when Columbia failed to cross her bows, and this slow, deadly gain was watched also in dismal silence.

TUSSLE UNDER SHAMROCK'S LEE.

Now, for a few moments, the grim shadow seemed to fall back. Was Columbia in some mysterious way suddenly gaining? No, not exactly. Barr was again ramping her off to get her from under the lee of the merciless Shamrock. So close was Columbia to Shamrock when Barr pointed the stern of the white yacht at her foe that the latter received some of the back draughts from Columbia's sails. This was not the sort of wind that Sycamore wished for, so he threw Shamrock to the port tack. Columbia held on long enough to get a berth a little more to windward than her opponent, and then at 11:59:45, or fifteen seconds later than Shamrock, she also went on the port tack. The two yachts were now about off the Long Beach Hotel, and were heading out toward the coast of Africa. Columbia was in the windward berth, but astern.

Capt. Sycamore now tried the experiment of squeezing Shamrock just a little in the hope that she might be able to get to windward far enough to bring Columbia directly into her wake. But this was asking more of the boat than she could do. Both skippers were taking advantage of every puff in the wind, and it was a study in skill at the helm to see them luffing and filling their yachts as the wind favored or did not favor them. Heading into the sea as they now were they were both throwing huge clouds of spray from under their bows, but it was impossible to discern that one made any better work of butting into the head sea at this time than the other.

As they reached out from the Long Island shore the seas became longer and deeper, and both yachts pitched gently as they drove out toward deep water. Here for a time the lift of the sea seemed to favor Columbia, for she gradually drew up till she was almost on the weather beam of Shamrock in stays, and then, being ramped off, sailed right up on Columbia's weather. The American yacht was now right under the other's lee. The two were heading toward Jones's Inlet on the Long Island shore, nearly ten miles away. Shamrock's berth appeared to be higher than it was on the first starboard tack, and she was going through the water quite as fast as Columbia. The wind was all the time strengthening, and the sea was smoother than it had been in the immediate vicinity of the lightship.

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TUSSLE UNDER SHAMROCK'S LEE.

Now, for a few moments, the grim shadow seemed to fall back. Was Columbia in some mysterious way suddenly gaining? No

Shamrock. The wind now for a short time showed an inclination to become more southerly, and the yachts headed half a point or so more to the south than they had on their earlier port tacks. But this turn of the wind did not last long, and it may be said that on the whole the breeze was a true one.

Columbia could not lift herself far enough up on Shamrock's weather beam to suit Capt. Barr, and at 12:32:35 he put her on the starboard tack. Shamrock followed at 12:33:50, holding the port tack long enough to lift her berth a little more to windward.

At 12:33:5 Capt. Barr put Columbia on the port tack once again and stood down toward Shamrock. It was a repetition of his former tactics, but again the spectators saw in it an attempt to cross Shamrock's bows, and perhaps it was. But as such it was not successful any more than the other ones had been. Columbia dashed up to her rival only to be forced about once more by the inexorable rules of the road. Shamrock was on the starboard tack and had the right of way. Columbia could not cross her bows, and so tacked close under her weather bow and gave her a great outpouring of backwind. This tack was made at 12:35:30.

Now Capt. Barr tried to squeeze Columbia out across Shamrock's bow, but this, too, was a failure. The yachts looked to be close enough together to let a man toss the familiar sea biscuit from one to the other, but they were probably not quite so close together as that. Nevertheless, they were so near one another that the leeward yacht worried the weather one with the back draughts from her canvas, and so at 12:53:20 Capt. Sycamore, seeing that he was in a position to make the mark by a little smart work, put Shamrock on the port tack for the last time. Naturally, Columbia did not stand on the starboard tack a second longer than she had to, for she, too, was able to squeeze up around the outer mark. So at 12:53:40 Capt. Barr threw her to the port tack. Both yachts were now standing on their last board, with the mark boat not three miles away. The wind softened for a few minutes, and Columbia seemed to gain a little, but Capt. Sycamore now showed how to do a neat trick.

SHAMROCK AT THE OUTER MARK.

He began to sail Shamrock extremely close to the wind. Of course Columbia had to pinch up a little, too. Shamrock was literally forcing her to windward of her course. The defender could not tack, for if she had done so she would have taken an unnecessary hitch, when she was able to weather the mark without it. But as Shamrock hauled up across her bow, Columbia received the challenger's back wind so much that it materially deadened her way. When he had accomplished this and had approached near enough to the mark, Capt. Sycamore suddenly rolled up the helm of Shamrock and let her ramp off, which she did like a shot out of a gun. In a few moments she had jumped twice her own length away from Columbia, and with this added to her previous lead, she swept past the outer mark. It was a splendid exhibition of racing seamanship.

Shamrock was timed around the outer mark at 1:25:12 and Columbia at 1:25:53. Shamrock was 41 seconds ahead, having gained on the beat out 39 seconds. The excursion fleet seemed somewhat slow to recover from the shock of the situation, and it was not till Columbia was close to the mark that the hoarse rumble of a hundred whistles told that Americans knew how to honor a gallant rival.

The moment Capt. Barr had Columbia around the outer mark he set to work to luff out to get Shamrock's wind, but Capt. Sycamore would not stand any such performance. He, too, luffed, and both yachts headed right up toward the northerly wing of the excursion fleet till it looked as if a square mile of rolling yachts and revenue cutters and steamboats would be right in the way. It turned out in the end that the only vessel really near enough to the yachts to trouble them was Sir Thomas Lipton's own yacht, the Erin. But she was speedily removed.

Shamrock had her spinnaker boom down and the sail up in stops at 1:27:45, just 2 minutes and 33 seconds after rounding the mark. Columbia was ready with hers at almost the same time. At 1:30 Columbia made a feint of squaring away for a run home, and Capt. Barr cunningly broke out one stop of his spinnaker in an effort to draw Capt. Sycamore into breaking his out, in which case Barr would have luffed across his stern and broken Shamrock's wind. But Sycamore was not to be caught napping. He broke two stops of his spinnaker and then caused his men to leave off hauling on the sheet. As Barr luffed again Sycamore was ready for him and luffed too. And so the great bluff of the spinnaker failed to work.

At 1:31 Columbia gave it up, and, squaring away for home, broke out her spinnaker to the head. Sycamore followed suit, though he had some trouble in getting the last two or three upper stops of his sail to give way. He had to send a man to the masthead to break them by a pull on the leach of the spinnaker. At 1:33:25 Shamrock took in her little jib topsail, which she had kept up for the luffing match, and Columbia followed suit at 1:33:30. Columbia broke out her balloon jib topsail at 1:35:30. Shamrock took in her staysail and broke out her balloon jibtopsail at 1:36:50.

And now began the final shift in this panoramic yacht race, the shift which was to land the victory. To the amazement of every spectator who knew anything about yachting Columbia, in spite of her smaller sail area, began to draw up toward Shamrock, and at 1:46 was on even terms with her. At 1:48 she had drawn ahead. She had her crew all around her mast, while Shamrock's were all aft near the taffrail. This showed that the two yachts needed different trims in running before the wind. Both were rolling considerably in the sea, which was now on their port beams, and after a time Capt. Barr stationed all his crew along the starboard rail to keep Columbia's boom out of the sea, in which it, as well as Shamrock's, was occasionally dipping.

Shamrock gained a little now, but the gain lasted only a few minutes. Barr trimmed his ballast by calling a few men aft and then Columbia began to move faster. Shamrock began to drop astern, and in a very few moments there was as much open water between them as there had been when Columbia first went ahead. At 2:30 the yachts were off the Long Beach Hotel, and each was holding her own. Try as he might by holding a course directly astern of Columbia, Capt. Sycamore could not draw up to her with his gold boat. It was a foregone conclusion that Columbia would win.

With each yacht holding her own and no more, not a trifle of gain after the ones noted, they sailed majestically down the long lane of heaving waters between the two columns of excursion steamers, Columbia leading the way and Shamrock following at a distance of 150 to 200 yards. And thus they crossed the finish line.

SUMMARY OF THE RACE.

First race for the America's Cup, series of 1901. Fifteen miles to windward from Sandy Hook and return. Course, east by south. Wind light, but steady. Sea smooth. Gentle southeasterly swell.

	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Cor'ted Time. H.M.S.
Columbia	11:00:16	3:31:23	4:31:07	4:30:24
Shamrock	11:00:14	3:31:58	4:31:44	4:31:44

Columbia beat Shamrock in actual time over the course 37 seconds and by corrected time 1 minute 20 seconds.

On the beat to windward Shamrock occupied 2 hours 24 minutes 58 seconds and Columbia 2 hours 25 minutes 37 seconds; Shamrock's gain, 39 seconds.

On the run home Shamrock occupied 2 hours 6 minutes 46 seconds and Columbia 2 hours 5 minutes 30 seconds; Columbia's gain, 1 minute 16 seconds.

OFF TO SEE THE RACE.

Some of the Picturesque Scenes and Incidents Witnessed on the Way to the Open Sea.

Day broke with every promise of another disappointment of light airs and flukes. The lower section of the city and the rivers and the bay were obscured in a thick fog, with not a breath of air to give promise of relief. In time the sun rose, but it hung a sickly white disk in the sky, and threatened to disappear entirely every moment. As the day grew, however, old salts at the Battery looked hopefully at the weather vanes. The wind was shifting slightly and moving in a proper direction. In time a gentle breeze began to ripple the flag on the Barge Office, and it was predicted that at least part, if not all, of the wind promised by the Weather Bureau might be forthcoming.

On the great fleet of yachts anchored in the river near the Battery all was astir at an early hour. About 8 o'clock the river also began to be enlivened with tugs and flag-decked excursion boats bound for their piers and anchorages. The Wallace B. Flint and James A. Lawrence, the tugs of the two racing yachts, were seen down the bay. Both were racing, the Flint slightly in the van, and the incident put life into even the most doubting. The streets were filled even at that early hour with men and women bound for the excursion boats. They were in parties, and entire families in yachting caps and sailor hats and with lunch baskets practicing sea legs as they went their way.

On board the committee and press boat Walter Luckenbach things were astir at 7:30 o'clock. Two men detailed from the second signal corps with wig-wag flags and signals came aboard, and with them was Ensign Edward S. Addison, the revenue officer in charge of the boat. Ex-Commodore Gillis followed with a number of friends from the New York Yacht Club. Promptly at 8 o'clock the tug cast off and the powerful ocean racer put out bent upon being the first at the start, not even excepting the other committee boat, the Navigator, which was leaving Pier A North River with the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club.

Even at that late hour there seemed little prospect of a good day's sport, for the fog was so thick that not a peep of the hills of Staten Island could be had. Passing Tompkinsville not a thing was to be seen of the fleet of revenue cutters which was lying there ready to patrol the course. The Luckenbach pounded her way toward the Narrows at a lively clip. The wind inside at this time was northwesterly, and several schooners deeply laden were making the most of the last of the flood to drift toward the town.

As the nose of the tug came out of the Narrows there was a surprise. As if cut off by a curtain stretched between the two forts, the lower bay lay ahead as bright and as clear as on any Summer day. Far out even to the distant horizon not a cloud could be seen, and the sun shone hot and strong. Outside the wind was easterly and fresh. The bay was studded with deep ripples, and the usual fishing fleet bowled along under the pressure of a light, steady breeze. The surprise of the lower bay pleased all, and the sharps predicted that the wind would hold true and that, if anything, it might be expected to freshen. A glance back showed the space of the Narrows shrouded with a fog so thick that it seemed like a bottle filled with smoke.

The ocean tug headed straight down the Swash Channel for the Horseshoe, but if it was intended to visit the yachts before they had a chance to get under way the plan was a failure. At 9 o'clock the Columbia was made out far ahead just within range of glasses. She was under a bare pole, her jib and forestaysail in stops. The Wallace B. Flint, flying a big American flag over her taffrail, was towing her, and the yacht was all of a mile off shore. At the same time the Shamrock was made out. She was being towed by the James B. Lawrence, easily distinguishable by the green and yellow flag of Sir Thomas, and was hoisting her mainsail as she went. The great sail climbed steadily toward its place, and it could be seen to thrash in a light breeze, which had not yet struck the Lukenbach. In another minute the breeze arrived and the flags on the committee boat stiffened out while the big schooner heeled over and boiled the water under her bow.

PROCESSION OUT OF THE NARROWS.

First out of the curtain of fog in the Narrows was the Victor, carrying the guests who had been invited to the Erin. The Victor, a two decked side-wheeler, headed directly for the Horseshoe. First one by one and then in a steady stream the other yachts and boats appeared, making directly for the starting line to where the two yachts were heading. The Navigator appeared when the Lukenbach was off Romer Beacon. The white Nourmahal, the black Corsair, and the fleet white Kanawha loomed out of the drop curtain side by side. Then came Harry Walter's Narada, Eugene H. Higgins's Varuna, R. A. C. Smith's chartered yacht Catania, the snow-white Nahma, and the tall-sparred, black auxiliary yacht Aloha, swaying her skyscraping masts in the ground swell, which struck her as she stabbed into the lower bay. Behind these came a whole navy of yachts, racing oceanward.

The Luckenbach, under a full head of steam, kept her lead over the fleet Navigator, and presently was abreast of the ffook, where the first of the real ground swell struck her, and she began to roll and screw through the water. Crossing the bar the swell was heaviest, though the sea was much quieter throughout the day than during the attempted race of Thursday.

Sandy Hook stretched white and clear, and within the Horseshoe lay the Erin, her brass work glistening in the distance as the sun fell on it, awaiting the arrival of the guests. Over the Highlands hung gray-white clouds that imparted to the prospect a rosy tint.

The wind continued to freshen steadily. The Shamrock's mainsail had been hoisted by this time, and she used it in getting out to the line. The Columbia still continued to be towed rather than exert herself at this early stage, and the challenger was steadily gaining on her. At 9:40 o'clock, as the committee boat caught up with the Shamrock, her sailors were busy getting her clubtopsail into shape. The great heavy clubs, each tall enough to make the mast of an ordinary sized sloop, were on the deck, and on them were sitting, side by side, Designer Watson, Capt. Sycamore, Commodore Hilliard, Sailmaker Ratsey, and W. Butler Duncan, the representative of the New York Yacht Club.

COLUMBIA HOISTS SAIL.

The Columbia noticed that the Shamrock was fast catching up to her, and at 9:45 began to loosen the stops about her mainsail and to hoist it. Steadily the great white canvas climbed up the mast while the Luckenbach sailed over toward her to look the champion over. At 10:03 the Shamrock sent men up into her mast, and a moment later the clubtopsail was ascending into place. As soon as the mainsail of the Columbia was set three men climbed into the mast and a race began between the crews to set the topsails. The Shamrock's sail, however, had gone up all of a minute before that of the defender, and it was the first in place. The Shamrock hoisted her clubtopsail with halliards leading below decks.

At 10:07 the Navigator arrived and the Regatta Committee began at once to look over the situation. Right behind the Navigator came the Buccaneer, the guide boat in Thursday's fizzle, now used for a committee boat. The Edward Luckenbach, another powerful ocean tug, appeared as the guide boat, and on her lower deck at the stern, under a temporary derrick which had been rigged was the mark, a red ball erected on a mast in the centre of a square float. The decks of the Gresham, the flagship of the revenue cutters provided to keep the course clear, were black with sightseers, and when the other revenue cutters joined the official fleet there was a similar crowd to line the stanch vessels.

Meanwhile the fleet of excursion boats was fast arriving. The Monmouth, first on the scene in Thursday's race, was again in the lead with crowded decks. The Chester W. Chapin, with the New York Yacht Club crowd on board, was close behind the Monmouth. Her decks were a sea of black. A few minutes later the Grande Duchesse and the Jefferson and the North Star steamed up, their great black hulls careening until their flag-decked masts inclined to an acute angle. The Shinnecock with excursionists hanging on where they could, many sitting on the pilot house, put in an appearance, and the music of the various bands blended in loud discord.

LONDON CROWDS DISAPPOINTED.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The London crowds began to watch the bulletin boards, colored bombs, and variegated flashlights without much hope of the challenger winning, but when it was announced that the Shamrock II. was ahead at the turn of the outer mark the immense assemblages at the Crystal and Alexandra Palaces and on the Thames Embankment became surprisingly cheerful. As the successive green illuminations showed the Shamrock was still leading after the turn, expectation of her winning rose to a certainty. When, shortly after the turn, red fires and red rockets suddenly announced that the Columbia was ahead, and, later, that she had won, the amazed multitudes stood silent. Here and there there was a wild American screech and a few groans and hisses, and then the disgusted crowds slowly broke up.

The scanty accounts of the race circulating in the extra editions of the evening papers and on the ticker tapes, describing the keenness and closeness of the finish, have, however, restored popular faith somewhat in the possibility of the Shamrock II.'s final success that was before experienced judgment, taking both days' performances together, does not yet furnish consolation. The betting has almost ceased, though, around the hotels, some Americans rather freely offered 3 to 1 on the Columbia to-night.

In regard to to-day's and future races for the America's Cup the general opinion here of those most capable of judging is best expressed by the London Times's yachting correspondent, who is regarded as an authority all over Great Britain, and who cables to his paper to-day as follows:

"It seems very doubtful whether the Shamrock II. is likely to meet with any meteorological conditions off Sandy Hook which may enable her to beat the Columbia."

The manoeuvres of Capt. Barr of the Columbia come in for some criticism. The Daily Graphic says:

"It is unpleasant to find a note of dissatisfaction with Capt. Barr's tactics at the starting line. The complaint is not, we believe, a new one, though hitherto, that has mostly come from skippers belonging to the country of Capt. Barr's adoption. In spite of his naturalization as an American, his British birth and great ability have exposed him to a good deal of jealousy on the part of his fellow-racing skippers in America, and have prompted allegations of sharp practice for which there is no foundation. It is earnestly hoped that the skippers of both yachts will do all in their power to avoid even a suspicion of unfairness."

THE COURSE WELL KEPT

Excursion Fleet Was Again on Its Best Behavior.

All Signals from the Patrol Vessels Were Obeyed with Alacrity, Commander Walker Says.

There was not an incident in the patrolling of the course for the Shamrock and the Columbia yesterday that did not reflect great credit on the United States commanders of the revenue cutters guarding the great fleet and the Masters of vessels following the race. It was absolutely fair play for the contestants, and even a sort of thoughtfulness of one another, rare on occasions where eager sightseers would crowd the view.

Now and then the whistle of the Gresham or one of the other boats would sound a warning, but it seemed to be where some yacht or excursion steamer had unintentionally steered out of the course. One warning was sufficient in every case, and the offender would be in line as soon as his boat could answer her helm.

Commander Walker expressed himself as delighted with the behavior of the fleet following the yachts. He said:

"It was a splendid thing to see the order and the instant obedience to a command. There was not even a gentle puff of air captured away from either yacht, and they were as safe from being impeded as if sailing on the open seas."

When his attention was called to the fact that there had been crowding at the outer mark, he pointed out that it had all been to leeward of the yachts, and that the boats kept so honestly out of the way of blanketing the Shamrock and the Columbia that they went to the extreme and were at the outer mark inclined to get in front of them. This danger was avoided by the revenue boats' warning. The collision of the Erin and the Gresham was largely due to this.

The same plan was followed as on Thursday, the guard boats being in two divisions to keep the following fleet away from the contestants in two long columns. The Gresham led the first division, the Eri with Sir Thomas Lipton and his guests following. Then came the cutter Windom, F.G. Burne's steam yacht the Colonia, and the cutters Algonquin and Dallas. August Belmont's speedy Scout flitted here and there bearing orders. The second division was formed by the cutters Seminole, Onondaga, and Dexter; the Kanawha, owned by H. H. Rogers; J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair, and J. G. Butler's Duquesne. The pretty Mirage, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, did not belie here name, as she was here, there and everywhere on important services.

The patrol guard started from off St. George, S. I., a little after 9 o'clock, and hurried to the lightship, they immediately formed their protecting lines, and as the thousands came up from the city on the excursion steamers, the private yachts with them, they were quickly formed to witness the jockeying and the start. With the racers away the fleet, flag-bedecked, moved in two gay columns of bunting; the black smoke plumes stretching landward in the breeze, which at last promised a race.

When the racers started on their homeward journey the patrol vessels, which had been foremost in the windward work, took the rear position to keep off such boats as might crowd the yachts. There was little racing until near the finish line, the pace of the yachts necessitating not over three-quarter speed with occasional halts, but toward the end the racing began, and the steam yachts and the excursion boats did their best, now and then throwing up clouds of foam as they dipped into the long swell of the Atlantic.

Among those who were entertained on the Gresham were:

Senator Joseph Hawley of Connecticut,
G. W. Marlor,
Mrs. Geo. R. Bidwell,
Dr. and Mrs. Humphreys,
Miss Holland and Miss Dill,
Mr. H. C. Stuart,
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brainard,
Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Kohler,
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Carrington,
The Rev. Dr. Davenport and Mrs. Davenport,
Mrs. C. L. Rossiter and daughter,
Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Fraser,
Mrs. Thomas D. Walker,
Mr. and Mrs. Walker,
Francis S. Cooke,
Mr. Bruder and Miss Bruder,
Col. Corby,
Mrs. Daniel Talmadge,
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Buckhout,
Dr. Charles Wolfe of Rye,
Major William Plimley,
William Dutcher,
Horace M. Kilborn,
Frank J. Naramore,
E. W. Sharkey,
R. T. Whiting,
Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Keese,
F. C. Henderson,
Hugh Cochrane,
Harold Binney,
A. D. Shaw,
Willard S. Brown,
Frank G. Landon,
Morton Smith,
Mrs. Smith,
H. L. Barbey, Jr.,
H. Van B. Kennedy,
E. Ray Miller,
Eugene Geoghy,
William Appleton, Jr.,
Miss Boardman of Boston,
James A. Harriman,
Montgomery Strong,
Henry B. Culver,
Mrs. Thornton,
Reginald Bonner,
Charles Buchanan,
Mrs. Buchanan,
Leslie Cotton,
Anson Phelps Stokes,
Frank W. J. Hurst,
Mrs. Hurst,
S. De B. Parsons,
Horace Barnard,
William C. Hull,
Mrs. Hull,
John D. Crimmins, Jr.,
Walter Watson,
Mrs. Watson,
Sydney D. Ripley,
Henry C. Duval,
Clyde Duval,
Paul G. Thebaud,
Mrs. Thebaud,
Miss Nathalie Pillot,
Capt. William Emery,
Theodore W. Myers,
Garrett Adams,
W. H. Osgood,
Patrick Grant of Boston,
F. W. Buttershall,
Tracy Daws,
Le Roy Fales,
Robert McCreery,
E. S. Renwick,
Henry Sampson.

EXCITEMENT ON THE GAY HEAD.

Race Followed with Intense Enthusiasm by Atlantic Y. C. Experts.

The Atlantic Yacht Club took its members and guests to the race on the steamer Gay Head, and its Captain, C. H. Fishback, gave them the best view of the memorable contest, and particularly so at the outer mark. The boat committee consisted of ex-Commodore P. G. Sanford, L. F. Jackson, John Villmar, Edward Vernon, and C. J. McDermott. Of the party of 200 on board were:

James L. Anthony,
Miss Geraldine W. Anthony,
Richard C. Anthony,
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Hurley,
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert B. March,
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Miss Camilla Hurley,
Fred Tilney,
I. Schapan,
Ex-Commodore Forte and party,
Capt. H. J. Roberts,
Capt. S. L. Blood,
C. M. Schott,
John Villmar,
Ex-Commodore P. G. Sanford,
The Rev. D. L. Parker, Chaplain A. Y. C.,
Gen. A. P. Ketcham,
H. J. Gielow,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Barton,
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Vernon,
W. Halsey Peck,
Harold Smith,
J. F. Ackerman,
George A. Betts,
Miss M. Spaulding,
C. DeLavergne,
I. Bell Brunan,
Capt. G. W. Copland,
F. W. Drewry,
Commodore and Mrs. Whitlock,
Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler,
Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Jackson,
Spencer Swain,
Commodore and Mrs. R. P. Doremus,
Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Smith,
George Rowan,
Commodore and Mrs. Edmond Weston,
Miss Grace Flood,
Henry A. Spalding,
C. W. Goold,
A. E. Nicholson,
Thomas Reid,
Dr. F. A. Remington,
Florian Krug,
Lieut. Von Hagen, German Navy,
Allan Church,
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Outwater,
Alfred W. Booth,
Miss Booth,
Miss Edith Booth,
Miss Florence Booth,
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Paret,
John Paret,
R. W. Bartram,
George E. Gartland,
Ex-Judge C. B. Simms,
Joseph Montels.

On the trip out the party ceased to be interested in the vast fleet of yacnts and excursion boats bound east when an old salt of the club called attention to the defender and the challenger, who were trying their paces at the Sandy Hook Lightship. In a few seconds all who had field glasses or opera glasses or telescopes were trying to make them out. The company mustered few novices, even among the women, and it was the wife of an ex-Commodore who first called attention to the fact that both yachts were under foresail, mainsail, clubtopsail, jib, and baby jib, and that no one could not go astray in identifying the Shamrock from the Columbia because of the darker tinge to the former's canvas and the saucier set of her topsail.

As the racers were neared the women were as correct in their observations and criticisms as the yachtsmen, and seemed to have the tactics and craft of Capt. Barr to pat. This was distinctly noticeable when the preliminary signal was given. On every side fair yachtswomen were calling each other's attention to the smart jockeying of the Columbia and saying that it would be a miracle if when the yachts crossed the line Barr did not have the windward berth. At the supreme moment, just after Capt. Barr had overreached himself and had to go inside the line, giving the Shamrock the advantage she held to the outward mark, the women were all of a twitter and decided unanimously that if Shamrock won it would be because Columbia's skipper was too smart.

The race was on, and the tense excitement created by the magnificent struggle did not lag until every one had shouted himself or herself hoarse in acclaiming the victor. The enthusiasm when the outer mark was turned by Shamrock forty-odd seconds ahead of the defender was frantic, and there were cheers as loud for Shamrock as for Columbia, while Lamberti's band played first "The Wearing of the Green" and then "Hail Columbia." Half of the home course run, a glee club on board was given full scope, and all near it joined in "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and "Hail Columbia." Excitement again was at fever heat when at the end, it being believed that Columbia would win only because of her time allowance, and possibly by only a few seconds at that, Capt. Barr caught the final slant of wind which sent him over the line ahead of concession time. The end was a tumult of shouts, handshaking, jig steps, and other demonstrations, which staid people of decorous life indulge in when ardent hopes are realized.

Officers of the club were very generous in their jubilation. An ex-Commodore was applauded heartily when he exclaimed: "Say, those yachts ought to be rechristened and named Nip and Tuck. I've yachted it for many years, but I never saw a race and a finish like that. God bless that last slant of wind!"

"It seemed to me," said ex-Commodore Sanford, "that Shamrock did not appear to go where she was pointed, and that not long after the start, if Columbia went about she would be across Shamrock's bows and in the lead. It only goes to show that it is a match. It looked at the end that we would have to depend on time allowance, and nothing we could not have relished. There is not much to say when they come across the line at the home stake like that except that it is not now by any means hopeless for Shamrock. I never saw anything so close in all my yachting. To-day, though, was, if what is said of her is true, Shamrock's ideal yachting weather. I think the opinion is general that to-day—to-day mind you—Shamrock outfooted Columbia and Columbia outpointed Shamrock."

"Extraordinary race!" exclaimed J. L. Anthony. "That puff of wind at the end saved us. It was a race of advantages, first to one, then to another, coin up. For my part, I would not greatly object to see Shamrock win a race. It would stimulate the sport."

"That Shamrock did so well," said Commodore Doremus, "was a great surprise to all yachtsmen on board. Conditions were, however, ideal for her."

REJOICING ON THE CHAPIN.

Wild Joy Among New York Y. C. Members at Columbia's Victory.

Every boat in the pleasure fleet off Sandy Hook yesterday had its own particular jollification when the Columbia crossed the line a winner, but nowhere was the enthusiasm greater than on the steamboat Chester W. Chapin of the Fall River Line, which had as passengers only New York Yacht Club members and their friends. The Columbia is their very own, so to speak, and a victory meant so much for them, who have been the custodians of the America's Cup for so many years.

The Chapin occupied an excellent position off the finish line but very near it yesterday, and when the Columbia crossed, pandemonium reigned, staid old ex-Commodores, House Committeemen, and others danced in glee, and hats, caps, handkerchiefs, and even chairs were thrown in the air. One man was standing in a party on the starboard side of the boat during the last few nerve-trying seconds of the struggle for "the line," and when the Columbia's spinnaker filled with air and the Shamrock's shivered and pathetically flapped for the want of the essential element this enthusiast threw up both hands, shouting: "Good, Charley, [meaning Barr,] keep her there!" "Charley" did, and the man's arms came down with a sudden movement, knocking a marine glass case from the hands of a lady standing beside him. One man threw his arms wildly about his wife and her hat was badly crushed in the mix-up. A party of young men on the extreme upper deck joined hands and danced frantically around.

When the Chester W. Chapin drew away from her pier in the morning it was noticed that its complement of passengers was not quite so great as on Thursday, when the crowded condition of the boat caused much grumbling. There was a lot of good-natured chaff at the expense of the club's committee because of the inconvenience many were subjected to on the first day. A waiter passing an occupied table in the restaurant, bearing a plate of chowder, spilled some over the back of one of the passengers as the boat lurched. A committeeman turned to the bearer of provender and remarked: "Why didn't you throw it on me, I'm on the House Committee?"

The youngsters obtained permission to board the boat before it started for the purpose of distributing circulars, with the proviso that they would go ashore before the vessel started. The members of the committee, being unusually busy with other matters, forgot the boys until just before time for the boat to start, when a hunt was made for them. But the youngsters were safely hidden and were not discovered until the steamer was far down the bay.

The sport of the day was by no means over when the Columbia and Shamrock finished, for then began the battle of the steamboats. The Chapin is one of the fastest steamers afloat, and the glee of the yachtsmen aboard was added to as steam yachts and other fast craft were left behind on the journey up the bay.

Some of the ticket holders who boarded the Chapin, many of them with from one to a half dozen guests, were:

Mrs. Mary H. Willard,
Dr. D. D. Dawson of Charleston, S. C.,
Lieut. F. W. Tappan,
Hugh T. Reid,
Dallas B. Pratt,
Mrs. K. G. Pratt,
Powers Farr,
Mrs. Farr,
Ernest La Montagne,
John Lawrence,
Mrs. Lawrence,
J. Englis,
Frederick Gallatin,
George Seney,
Chester Monroe,
E. Appleton,
Miss Harper,
Col. Eliot of Philadelphia,
F. L. St. John,
Capt. J. H. Forsyth, U. S. N.,
Commander John Hubbard, U. S. N.,
William E. Iselin,
Alex. S. Williams,
Mrs. Williams,
G. D. S. Trask,
E. A. Sumner,
A. O. Jennings,
F. Grinnell,
G. F. Dominick,
Henry Gilsey,
J. R. Schiden,
Alanson Tucker,
A. V. H. Stuyvesant,
A. S. Fairchild,
C. L. Blair,
James Shirley,
Lieut Parvelson, U. S. N.,
George Chesterman,
E. W. Fitch,
F. R. Chaney,
Stanford White,
J. W. Auchincloss,
E. B. McGregor,
F. W. Lane,
J. D. Probst,
M. B. Gardner,
J. B. Underhill,
Clarkson Potter,
John Hyslop,
J. H. Snow,
S. T. William, Cleveland, Ohio,
Ferdinand W. Peck,
W. H. Derbyshire, Chambersburg, Penn.,
Gen. James A. Dumont, Washington, D. C.,
Commander J. H. Chasmer,
J. P. McDonald,
C. W. Forbes,
C. Ackerman, Elizabeth, N. J.,
W. V. Ackerman,
W. R. Trigg, Richmond, Va.,
O. S. Johnson, Detroit, Mich.

I. Washita, who came all the way from Tokio, Japan, to attend the races, was also of the party.

An excellent band furnished music at intervals and there were many flights of pigeons shoreward with bulletins of the contest.

ABOARD LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Well-Known Railroad Men Guests on the Big Plant Liner.

Few people out of all the thousands who went down to see the race had a better time than the passengers on La Grande Duchesse, the great ocean steamship of the Plant Line. The ship's 5,000 tons' measurement and seagoing construction made her less ready to respond to the long, rolling ground swell which caused so much discomfort on steamers of lighter build, and though she carried 2,000 passengers, there was a seat for every one and a place to put it.

The excursionists began to assemble on board at the Pacific Mail pier, at the foot of Canal Street at 8 o'clock, an hour before the advertised time of sailing. There was a large party, principally of railroad men from all over the country, who came as the guests of the Manning, Maxwell & Moore Company. Among them were:

Henry Bartlett,
W. F. Merrill,
A. M. Waitt,
George Tozzer,
W. H. Baldwin, Jr.,
James Keenan,
Rear Admiral George W. Melville, Washington,
L. Jenkins, Charleston, S. C.,
W. R. Warner, Cleveland, Ohio,
C. W. Van Biarcon,
E. D. Woodward,
George D. Sheiden, Erie, Penn.,
Commander J. A. B. Smith,
Mrs. Thomas D. Walker,
Mr. and Mrs. Walker,
Francis S. Cooke,
Mr. Bruder and Miss Bruder,
Col. Corby,
Mrs. Daniel Talmadge,
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Buckhout,
Dr. Charles Wolfe of Rye,
Major William Plimley,
William Dutcher,
Horace M. Kilborn,
Frank J. Naramore,
E. W. Sharkey,
R. T. Whiting,
Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Keese,

SIR THOMAS WANTS WIND

Still Confident the Shamrock Can Beat Columbia.

Never Expects to See a Finer Race than That of Yesterday—Receives Ovation from Excursionists.

When the white winged racing craft glided over the imaginary finishing line abreast of the rusty old Sandy Hook lightship yesterday afternoon with victory perched once more on the prow of the yacht of the Stars and Stripes there was little of gloom on board the Erin carrying Sir Thomas Lipton and the people who had hoped for the success of the boat of bronze and green.

The boom of the finishing gun that shattered the hopes of the sportsman from over the sea, so far as the first race of the series was concerned, found Sir Thomas Lipton chatting almost enthusiastically with his lieutenants, who surrounded him on the bridge of his steam yacht. A moment later, and he was on the decks receiving the congratulations of his friends on the magnificent showing made by Shamrock II., and up to the moment that he waved his cap in adieu to his guests of the day as they embarked on a lesser craft for the city, he gave not the slightest indication of the bitter disappointment that he may have felt. Judging by his conversation and general bearing, it is quite doubtful that he felt any disappointment.

He and his guests and friends about him had had a day of excitement such as falls to the lot of few yachtsmen in the course of a lifetime. Besides the thrilling display of seamanship and perfection in the art of yacht racing that gave a new sensation with almost every minute of the sweep over the course, there was added the ramming of the Erin by the revenue cutter Gresham, which threw many of the visiting yacht's passengers off their feet and threatened the lives of all. This continued excitement acted like a tonic on the owner of the Shamrock and made him more buoyant and cheerful at the end of the day than he has been since he began his cup-lifting campaigns. When he left his perch on the starboard corner of the Erin's flying bridge after the great struggle had ended he was rubbing his hands as if in glee.

"Wasn't it a magnificent race?" he said. "Wasn't it a beauty? I never expect to see a greater yacht race in my life. I never saw a closer. Fault? No fault anywhere. It was perfect. Oh, yes, of course, it's one against us, but down in my own heart I feel just as confident as ever. Both boats sailed remarkably well, and I don't think the race could have been closer. No trouble anywhere. It was a fair and square race. No flukes this time. The yachts had a true wind, but not enough of it.

WANTS 12-KNOT WIND AT LEAST.

"I am hopeful because I know what the Shamrock can do in the wind. Give us a twelve-knot wind or more and the Shamrock will win. You saw what she did in the wind to-day. I know what she can do in a stronger wind. The set of her sails? Nothing wrong there, and as for sea jockeying I am satisfied that my men did all that could be expected of British seamen.

"As for the various fine points in the race, I cannot attempt to enumerate them. Capt. Sycamore did well to get the weather position at the starting line, and he held on to it simply because the Columbia was not sufficiently fast to get it from her. Capt. Barr's attempts to weather her were entirely permissible, of course, and commendable. He took big chances each time that he made the attempt, and paid the penalty of failure by losing ground each time. But I won't go into the technical part of the race. You all saw it, and wasn't it beautiful?" and Sir Thomas slapped his knees as if he had just won a great victory instead of suffering bitter defeat by the smallest of margins.

"Between now and Tuesday, the date of the next race," he continued, "I will be in conference with my men as to our plans, but I don't see that we can improve on our performance to-day without the aid of smarter winds. That's what we will have to hope and pray for."

The interrogations here became too technical for Sir Thomas, and he called Capt. Wringe, who sailed Shamrock I. in the last cup races. Capt. Wringe has stood manfully by the side of the Shamrock's owner during the last two racing days, acting as guide, philosopher, and friend in matters nautical.

"I never saw as fine a yacht race in my life," said Capt. Wringe, "and I never expect to see another like it. My opinion now is that with a fresh breeze we can beat the Columbia. The Shamrock, I really believe, is a better boat in good stiff weather. The tacks that Capt. Barr made showed that the Columbia didn't point as high as the Shamrock, and I believe the latter has a better suit of sails. Those are two points that I can name in her favor after to-day's race. As to the way in which the boat is sailed, they were both handled remarkably well.

"What we want, I repeat, is a fresh breeze. You know at the start there was no wind to speak of. It freshened a little after the start, but in all the run to windward I don't think it got beyond seven or eight knots, and on the run home it fell away to almost nothing. Give us a breeze from nine to twelve knots and the Shamrock will show her heels to the Columbia. Of course, we may never get such a breeze during the racing series, but this, I think, is what we want, and all we want to win. All was gotten out of the two boats that could be gotten out of them under the conditions to-day."

The opinions of the Shamrock's owner and his chief personal adviser represented the sentiments of all the guests on board the Erin, the majority of whom were Britons, born and bred, and enthusiastic partisans of the boat with the Ulster colors. The buoyancy of the Irish knight ever under the cloud of defeat was communicated to all, and the disappointment of the day was overshadowed by the hope for success in the race of the morrow.

The usual daily hauling past the Erin on racing days was rather smaller than usual yesterday, and the pokey little tender Victor, which carries the favored excursionists from the big ferry from the city to the big white yacht was rather sparsely occupied. The Victor carried no distinctive colors on the first race day, but yesterday morning she appeared really topheavy under an immense Shamrock banner that waved from her foremast. This cheerful banner attracted attention to her from all sorts of harbor craft, and her progress down the bay amounted almost to a continuous ovation, as they say of the pageants. Among the passengers were a few American friends of Sir Thomas Lipton.

WATCHING THE RACE.

Sir Thomas was in a rare good humor before the start, and was almost constantly bent over the rail of the bridge uttering words of greeting and confidence to those gathered on the decks below.

But there was little time for conversation between the booms of the preparatory guns, and then came the start. From the Erin's decks it soon became apparent that the American yacht was going ahead of her rival, and there was almost silence. The white yacht drew away further and further until a long plot of blue water intervened between the two racers. Suddenly the Columbia shifted her course like the swing of a swallow and turned across the Shamrock's bows. The Yankee skipper was plainly trying to weather the visitor, and for a few moments the anxiety was intense.

"She'll never make it," observed Sir Thomas to Capt. Wringe by his side.

"I doubt it," snapped the other.

The importance of the movement was explained among the anxious ones on the decks below, and for a moment the suspense produced a dead silence. The Columbia put about baffled, and a cheer swept along the Erin's decks from the bow to the last seat in the stern. Again the same daring manoeuvre was made and again it failed, and once more there was an exulting cheer from the visiting

ERIN'S NARROW ESCAPE

Sir Thomas Lipton's Yacht Hit by Revenue Cutter Gresham.

Bids Dented and a Cabin Wrecked—Danger Over, Parties on the Vessels Cheer Each Other.

The Shamrock had turned the outer mark and the Columbia was at her heels yesterday afternoon when Sir Thomas Lipton's beautiful steam yacht, the Erin, missed destruction by a narrow margin, the sharp prow of the Gresham striking into her port side with an ominous crunching, as if the Erin's ribs were breaking. That the United States revenue cutter did not sink her was due to the quickness of Commander Thomas D. Walker in signaling for full speed astern. Each side has its own version of the affair.

As the yachts approached the end of the long journey to windward the fleet of excursion boats hurried to get good positions. There was considerable crowding. When the fish nose flyers were straightening out and spreading their wings for the homeward flight there were several boats steaming for the path they were to take. The Gresham was busy with tooting her whistle warning them away.

As she turned from this mission to take the position of rear guard—the Erin to precede her on the homeward trip—it seemed to those on the Gresham that the Erin swung directly across her bows. Instantly the cutter trembled from end to end, her engines reversed with the power that drives her through the water at a sixteen knot gait. Her sailors jumped forward to the forecastle deck to keep her guests standing there from being thrown backward over the steep ladders to the deck below or from being crushed in the effort to get away from the point of collision. Then there was the blow and the boats parted, the Erin with a great dent in her side where the torpedo tube of the cutter had struck her.

NO PANIC ON THE GRESHAM.

There was nothing like a panic on board the Gresham, for it was evident that she was unharmed, and she was not crowded, carrying as she did only the guests of the Collector of the Port. Three women fainted, but were quickly revived. Those who were seasick from the roll of the long Atlantic swell evidently did not care whether the boat, or, for that matter, the whole fleet should sink. The others were plainly frightened, but kept their wits. Some devoutly thanked the Providence which had spared them, while those naturally prone to anger had unkind things to say of the Englishman.

The Gresham backed away and did not go immediately to the assistance of the Erin, as it was apparent that she was not dangerously hurt. There was other work that had to be done at once, to avoid a series of collisions, the fleet crowding in on all sides, as the vessels made haste to get out of the way of the racers. The minute the tangle was unraveled the Gresham hurried to the wounded Erin, signalling her as she came, that she wanted to speak. The Erin slowed down, and as the Gresham came within hailing distance Capt. Walker called to Sir Thomas Lipton:

"I am very sorry, Sir Thomas. It was an accident."

The English yachtsman answered:

"You are all right, Capt. Walker, and I know you would not have done it if it could have been avoided. You are the last man in the world to do such a thing."

This met the approval of the guests on the Gresham, who showed their appreciation with long and loud hand clapping, waving of hats, and cries of "Good for you, Sir Thomas!" Then to further emphasize their liking of the visitor's sportsmanlike spirit, three cheers were proposed for Lipton. They were given with rousing hurrahs and several tigers. From the English boat the cheers were answered with equal volume, and then the two vessels took their respective positions in the guard line for the last half of the race.

On the Erin there was naturally more excitement and for a moment apprehension. She felt the full force of the blow and staggered under it. The guests were just up from luncheon, having been called to witness the splendid sweep of the yachts around the outer mark with the Shamrock in the lead. They were jubilant, every eye lighted with hope, watching the magnificent challenger shake out her sails for the precious cup. One group was singing "Britannia Rules the Waves."

Sir Thomas Lipton was on the starboard side of the bridge. The Rev. Donald S. Mackay was on the port side and saw the Gresham headed directly for the Erin. He cried out in alarm to Capt. Mathews. The Erin had stopped, owing to the indecision of the course of the yachts. Her Captain gave the electrical signal to the engine room for full steam ahead and threw the helm hard to starboard. The Erin had acquired little headway when the Gresham crushed into her, striking a slanting blow a few feet aft of the port gangway. This made an indentation about a foot deep, wrecking the cabin of Second Engineer G. H. Butt.

For a moment the guests on the Erin were in fear of grave peril. The women huddled together and the men looked about to see how they could help, if it should prove that the yacht was mortally wounded. There was the most perfect discipline. The sailors were instantly in their alloted places at the life boats, the proper officers being with them to direct the launching, if that should be necessary. It did not take long to see that the Erin was not seriously damaged, and that there was not the least danger.

WOMEN THROWN TO THE DECK.

Mrs. George Keppel, Mrs. Jameson, and Mrs. Malory were thrown violently to the deck, but were not severely injured. They suffered from shock, as did some of the other guests on the Erin.

Sir Thomas, the Captain, and officers then went about to reassure the frightened. In a moment the party was as gay as it had been a moment before the accident. Healths to the owner and the gallant craft were toasted, and then Sir Thomas, to show his guests that he had no hard feeling against the revenue cutter, proposed the health of "Our good friend, Uncle Sam." At this juncture the Gresham came to the Erin to offer any assistance desired, and Commander Walker and Sir Thomas had their friendly talk, leading to the cheering on both sides.

After the race was over Commander Walker said to the reporters aboard the cutter that he was sincerely grieved at the accident, and added:

"What I was thinking of was the chance of a foul to the racers, and I was busy warning encroaching boats to get out of the way. The accident was due to the slowness of the Erin's turning to get in position for the inverted order of guarding on the return. I presume they were looking at the yachts.

"She turned to starboard, but so slowly that she swung her stern toward us. I saw that a collision was apt to happen, and rang for full speed astern. Her lateral movement about equalled our headway when we met. It could not be avoided.

"I am going down to see Sir Thomas in the morning to express personally my sorrow at the mishap. I should have gone to him this evening, but as I have so many guests I must see them home. Sir Thomas Lipton has acted most handsomely, and shown himself to be the sort of man we know him to be."

Among the crew there was the feeling that the Erin had been very badly handled and that she had carelessly pushed across the bow of the Gresham to get a better view of the Shamrock in the lead. She had no one to blame but herself, they thought.

The impression of the accident and the cause of it was very different aboard the Erin, where it was believed that the blame rested entirely with the American boat. When some one complained to Sir Thomas Lipton saying that the Gresham had no right to back away such a distance as she did immediately after the accident and that it was heartless, he said:

"Commander Walker would not have done away if there had been the slightest danger. The Erin, however, I do not believe, was to blame. I would rather lose a thousand chances at lifting the cup than have the finger of one of my guests hurt. I am going to have the Erin examined before I take her out for the next race, and if there is the slightest weakness in her she will not be used. There is not going to be a fight about this collision, suit for damages, or anything like that. Commander Walker and I are the best of friends, and it was an accident pure and simple."

At the time of the collision the deck was in charge of Lieut. John Roedeker, as the Erin was one of the guard boats, acting for the Revenue Service. He says that the first he saw of the danger was when the Gresham was about 200 yards away. He could not understand which helm she was turning under in order to follow the Erin. She being slow to answer the helm, the collision was unavoidable.

The sailors on the Erin, like those on the Gresham, held the other boat to blame.

NOURMAHAL IN COLLISION.

Confusion Spreads on Col. Astor's Yacht When She Lists After Crashing Into the North Star.

John Jacob Astor's steam yacht Nourmahal was badly damaged and strained by being in collision late yesterday afternoon with the North Star, the latest addition to the fleet of the Maine Steamship Company. The latter vessel had four of her plates stove in and about a dozen feet of her railing carried away.

Although there were about 300 excursionists aboard the North Star at the time of the collision, there was little excitement, but aboard the Nourmahal, which was tangled up with the steamship for several minutes, the greatest confusion prevailed. This was due to the fact that the yacht was dragged along for some distance by the headway of the North Star, and during that interval her deck was awash.

When the yacht finally freed herself from the North Star and the wreckage, she rolled heavily, and it appeared certain that she was about to founder. She righted herself, however, and when it was ascertained that there was no great damage below the water line she proceeded on her way to the city, going to an anchorage in the North River. The North Star stood by the injured yacht until the danger was over, and then went on her way to the Maine steamship pier, at the foot of Pike Street, East River.

The collision occurred in the lower bay, on the north side, about half way between the buoy marking the Middle Bank and the Monument. The North Star, which is commanded by Capt. Albert Bragg, was being guided at the time of the accident by J. F. Brown, one of the Sandy Hook pilots. The collision is believed to have been due to the fact that the steersman mistook the order of Officer Off of Col. Astor, who was said to be on the bridge at the time. The engines on the North Star were not working when the Nourmahal ran into her, but the steamship was still under headway.

Pilot Brown, in speaking of the collision, said:

"The race being over, we were returning to the city, and about 4:10 P. M. were proceeding at pretty fair speed along the Swash Channel, when about half way between the buoy of the Middle Bank and the Monument we were nearly abreast with the twin-screw steamboat City of Lowell of the Norwich Line and Mr. Astor's steam yacht Nourmahal. The City of Lowell was on our port side and the Nourmahal was still further off on the port side of the Lowell. Our course was northwest one-half north, and the ranges were visible. All boats were headed for the city, and the Lowell, doubtless to make more room, fell astern, and afterward proceeded on our starboard.

"The Nourmahal also fell back a little, and the next we saw of her she was very close on our port side. She struck us with her bowsprit just forward of the after cargo port on our port side. In doing so she stove in four of the North Star's plates, breaking the rivet heads off clean. Then her rigging caught in the chains of the port cargo hatch, and the yacht was slewed alongside the North Star.

"Our engines were stopped, but as the steamer was still under headway the yacht was pulled along, and while dragging the Nourmahal listed greatly to starboard, and before the North Star stopped the Nourmahal's deck was awash. The rigging, which had fouled the chains of the cargo hatch, held for a minute or so, and then the yacht rolled and slid away. In doing so the Nourmahal tore away about ten or twelve feet of our port rail and netting.

"When the yacht struck us first she carried away her bowsprit and otherwise damaged herself forward. We stood ready to help if necessary, but as none was required, when the yacht got under way again we proceeded to our dock."

Dudley Waters, President of the Board of Improvements of Grand Rapids, Mich., a passenger on the North Star, confirmed the statement concerning the collision made by Pilot Brown and Capt. Bragg. He was of the opinion that the accident was due to the yacht's steersman mistaking the order of Col. Astor.

He added that when it became apparent that a collision was likely one of the officers on the yacht pushed the steersman aside and swung the wheel around in an opposite direction. Then, however, it was too late to change the course of the Nourmahal. Mr. Waters said that he believed that the steersman doubtless became confused by the yacht getting caught in the wash of the steamship, and therefore failed to carry out the order to sheer off.

The blame for the collision is placed on the shoulders of those navigating the North Star by those aboard the Nourmahal. A gentleman who was aboard the yacht, but who declined to give his name for publication, made this statement about the accident:

"About 4:15 P. M. to-day, while the yacht Nourmahal, with Col. Astor and his party on board, was returning from the America's Cup race and was in the Swash Channel, and was headed northwest and on the range of the steamship North Star, coming from astern of the Nourmahal, passed so close on the starboard hand that, although the engines were stopped and the helm put hard a starboard, the suction caught and drew her bow into the port side of the North Star about amidship, breaking her bowsprit, but doing no serious damage. The North Star went on ahead, and the Nourmahal continued on her way to her anchorage at Thirty-fifth Street, Hudson River.

"The North Star was responsible for the collision, because the yacht had the right of way, and there was no error made in the handling of the Nourmahal."

Passengers on several of the excursion boats who claimed to have seen the Nourmahal and North Star come together in the Swash Channel, all agreed in saying that the yacht was at fault for the disaster, and that she was going at pretty good speed when she rammed the North Star. They also declare that if the Nourmahal had kept her course when the City of Lowell fell back to make more room, there would have been no trouble.

WITH THE EXCURSION FLEET.

The Racing Yachts Cheered by Excited Crowds—Exciting Dash Back to the City.

The fleet of steamboats and yachts that, in two columns, accompanied the racers was far greater than it was last Thursday. As the challenger and defender changed from one tack to another the entire column swung, following. Now and again one of the swifter steamers ran ahead too far, and had to slacken and proceed at half speed, but in time the engineers got the speed adjusted to a nicety, and thereafter there was but a steady procession which had formed itself into a huge crescent of 154 vessels, which trailed behind the contestants. One horn of the crescent was led by the Corsair, the other by the Gresham. In between came the patrol boats, and now and again when a vessel infringed there was a warning toot, and the offender was driven back into line.

As the more open sea was struck there was a general rolling of the smaller boats, which discomforted many. The ground swell soon slackened, however, for as the outer mark was turned the wind fell.

As the Columbia crossed the finish line bedlam broke loose. Shrill launch whistles, baritone yacht whistles, and big bass steamship whistles screeched against scores of bellowing sirens and the booming of the finish gun, and above all sounded the cheers of the thousands that were yelling themselves hoarse at close range, leaning over the rails of steamers and excursion boats, and waving hats and handkerchiefs, wild with delight.

The two racing yachts continued on their way for some distance before they picked up their tugs or lowered their sails, and with a common impulse the fleet moved suddenly forward. The great Pilgrim and the City of Lowell pushed their way through the still saluting fleet till they were alongside of the Shamrock and the Columbia. As the boats were abreast the excursionists broke into a cheer, which did not end until Capt. Barr appeared and raised his cap in answer. One by one the excursion boats passed within close range, showing to those aboard the crews of both competing yachts. Capt. Barr had to show himself again and again, while Mr. Morgan, standing beside Mrs. Morgan, the mascot of the defender, also responded to the cheers by raising his cap.

The racing fever was in every one's bones, and when the fleet Monmouth let out a shriek of her whistle and started on her homeward way the whistles of the Chester W. Chapin and the City of Lowell instantly answered and with smoke belching in great clouds from the funnels the big Sound steamers were after the Sandy Hook flyer, followed hot foot by the Kanawha. The tiny Arrow and the Scout and the Mirage, all with records for speed that have won for them descriptions in engineering publications, started after the four fleeing boats and then the race was on.

Every boat in the fleet tried to beat every boat ahead of it, and the Monmouth set the pace. The Corsair was one of the first yachts to get off after the Kanawha, and after the Corsair's shiny black hull went all the other big yachts. The ocean tugs, with many an old grudge of a race to settle, got into the game at once. Bells rang "ahead full speed" and smoke came thick out of the funnels as the men below piled on coal. The committee boat Navigator had matched itself with the fleet Lehigh. This race had been prearranged and was for $200 a side, the Captain and the engineer of each boat putting up equal shares.

Hulls trembled, engines pounded, and everything that floated put in for the one point, the Narrows, through which the general race was to lead. As the snowy surf breaking on Romer Shoal came into view, the boats, bunched only a short while before, had stretched out to a line of four miles. Ahead of all was the Monmouth. The Chapin was falling somewhat behind the Lowell. The Kanawha had beaten both the latter boats, but could not cut the lead of the Monmouth.

The Navigator and the Lehigh were having it nip and tuck, neither gaining half a foot on the other, and both driving ahead with snowy clouds from their exhausts mingling with the sooty clouds from their funnels. Behind came the Walter Luckenbach racing with the Edward Luckenbach. The Sagamore, the Zara, the Aroc, the Carmen, the Marietta, and many other yachts were passed by the ocean tugs. The fleet generally had come up the Swash Channel, but in the East Channel there came the revenue cutters, headed by the Gresham, the flagship, racing for the honor of the service and leading the column of the seven other cutters.

The Marietta beat the Zara and the Naradah won handily from the Sagamore off the West Bank Light. The Monmouth had increased her lead steadily, and, barring a breakdown, was a sure victor. The Kanawha was next and the Lowell and the Chapin next in order. The Navigator as soon as the smooth waters of the upper bay were entered, began to draw away from her rivals and reached Governors Island, where the race of the vanguard ended, ahead of the nearest competitor by half a mile. The Walter Luckenbach beat the Edward Luckenbach.

Long after the excursion boats had landed their passengers the stream of racers continued to pour through the Narrows.

The commotion made in the waters of the upper bay by the hundreds of propellers and paddlewheels caused huge rollers to break over the sea wall at the Battery, and vessels atempting to make landings at the Liberty Island dock came near being swamped. Steamboat men say that never before in the memory of the old they saw the waters of this harbor in such a troubled state. The swells were such that small boats were swamped at their moorings and off Governors Island a boatman named McSweeney was upset by the waves. He was rescued by a passing yacht.

Charles A. Flint's Arrow, which came near being swamped when she tried to land her passengers at the Battery stage, was run under one boiler, thereby using but 40 per cent. of the power of the vessel. Baron Fersen, Naval Attaché at the Russian Embassy at Washington, was aboard the Arrow, and he will report his views concerning that type of boat to the Russian Government.

AROUND THE BULLETIN BOARDS.

Big Crowds in Park Row Bewildered by Conflicting Announcements.

However inspiring, exciting, and betarousing the real picture of the race, as seen by those who followed it upon the water, was, the thousands of pictures existing simultaneously in the bewildered imaginations of those who stood by the bulletin boards in Park Row were more weird, more misty, and, indeed, more exciting. For the people down the bay saw the actual race, while those who crowded Park Row were, by an error in the bulitins, made to see a race that didn't come off, but which was unhesitatingly declared by the men with the wise smiles in the crowd to be the greatest event of the ages.

The race that the bulletins showed began with the Columbia in the lead, and its conclusion was jarring to the nerves. Columbia was placed way behind and Shamrock made to cross the line first. The retrograde movement began with both boats even. Then came the announcement that Shamrock was leading slightly. This disturbing intelligence was tempered with the announcement that Columbia would win on the time allowance. Finally, to cap the climax, it was written in the white letters that Shamrock had crossed the line five seconds ahead of Columbia. A considerable faction in the crowd did not understand what a time allowance was, and these thought that Shamrock had won.

Last of all, the correction was obtained that made Columbia the first to cross the line and the clearly understood winner. Then the victory was fittingly celebrated. When the issuing of bulletins began Park Row presented an appearance that no other yacht race has seen. Great stretches of the street occupied in years past by uneasy feet and craning necks were made impossible for the crowds because of the rapid transit excavations and their guarding wooden railings, over on the sidewalk fronting City Hall Park the bulletin readers crowded into the narrow space between the railings and the sidewalks. Where there was no interfering policeman the people clambered upon the wooden structure itself. Cars and trucks ran slowly and with constant ringing of bells and shouting through the moving mass willingly in the same direction, but with heads set at right angles to bodies. In the free space not occupied by regular lines of travel and the subway excavations people huddled together. The statue of Ben Franklin, with its back turned calmly to the turmoil of the bulletins, supported on its pedestal other seekers after the new and curious.

For a time there was some comfort in the crowd, but when the office buildings let out their occupants for their half holiday the square became impassable. Trucks driven slowly into the mass were taken as havens of refuge by the strugglers after knowledge.

Occasionally in the crowd one would come upon a sort of human oasis in the person of a man who thought himself up on yachting and whose discourse carried conviction to the minds of those that heard him. About such a one a crowd stood listening respectfully, while the great man told things in the intervals between the bulletins. The Shamrock was at that time reported ahead.

"Yes, you see," explained he of the wisdom, "the Columbia after all only wins because of her time allowance. You see, there was a time allowance made because the Shamrock had to be made somewhat different from the Columbia in order to cross the ocean. You see, otherwise she couldn't get over."

At that moment the intelligence was first displayed upon THE NEW YORK TIMES bulletin board that Columbia was first to cross.

"Oh, go on!" he was told in treble chorus.

And he moved on.

FORMER CLOSE CUP CONTESTS.

Two Occasions When the American Boat Won by a Narrower Margin than That of Yesterday.

The margin by which the Columbia defeated the Shamrock II. yesterday was one of the closest in the history of the America's Cup races. It was not the closest, however. Two other races were sailed in which the margin of the winning boat was less than half that of yesterday, and there was one other finish in which the winning boat crossed the line by only a few seconds more leeway than had the defender yesterday over the challenger.

The first of these races took place on Sept. 16, 1885, between Richard Sutton's Genesta and J. Malcolm Forbes's Puritan. The race was sailed in a stiff wind and a lumpy sea, twenty miles to leeward and return, off the Sandy Hook Lightship. The Puritan won by a minute and 38 seconds.

The next race that was conspicuous for the narrow shave of the American boat's defeat was in the Vigilant-Valkyrie II. races of Oct. 13, 1893. The Vigilant won by only 40 seconds. The race was sailed in a reeling breeze, which wound up in a gale, and which nearly ripped Valkyrie's spinnaker into shreds after the latter had rounded the outer mark nearly 2 minutes ahead of the defender. When the spinnaker of the Valkyrie was carried away she set another spinnaker of lighter material, but so strong was the force of the gale that it also was ripped to shreds even before it was fairly sheeted home.

The third occasion was in 1895, when the Defender, C. Oliver Iselin's yacht, was fouled by Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie III., and when the challenger, after disabling the topmast of the Defender so that the latter could not use her headsails in getting to windward, won the race by 47 seconds. The race was sailed in a whole-sail breeze over a thirty-mile triangular course, but it was protested and was awarded to the Defender on a foul.

It was the second time in the history of the races that an American boat failed to cross the line in the lead. The other instance was on Oct. 18, 1871, when the Columbia and the Livonia raced twenty miles to leeward and return in a fresh and strong breeze. The Columbia reached the line 4 minutes and 35 seconds behind the Livonia.

STRIKE IS PROBABLE IN FALL RIVER MILLS

Demand for an Increase in Wages Not Answered.

Workers Insist on Wages Equal to Those Paid in the Iron and Bourne Mills or Will Force a Shut-Down.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 28.—The Textile Council has received no answer concerning the demand for a 5 per cent. wage advance, and a meeting of the Council will be held to-morrow. If a strike occurs on Monday morning in any mill where notices of an advance have not been posted, the Council will indorse the strike and will support it as if it had been regularly ordered. The Council will vote on Sunday in favor of referring the matter to the individual unions, accompanying the reference with a recommendation favoring a strike.

If any indefinite answer is received the Council will act as though it were a refusal, the statement of the labor leaders being that the mills must pay as much as the Iron Works or the Bourne Mills or be compelled to shut down to the extent that the unions can make them.

Manufacturers do not look for any serious trouble. It may be that in mills close by the Iron Works and Bourne unauthorized strikes may occur, but in the other mills treasurers think they will be able to go on under the present scale. No meeting of the Manufacturers' Association has been called, some of the most influential stockholders being still absent from the city. There are four members out of five of the Manufacturers' Executive Committee in town, but they are not disposed to do anything.

Fear is expressed by some Treasurers this morning that one or two of the fine goods mills will act alone on the wage matter if a strike occurs at their mills Monday morning. The matter was talked over at a Directors' meeting on Thursday, and one Treasurer was given power to do as he saw fit in the wage matter.

If under the pressure of a threatened strike he increases wages, like the Bourne and Iron Works Mills, the two other corporations will immediately follow suit and the trouble will soon be dissipated. There are six corporations here free to do as they please, independent of the association. The others are bound by signatures to the wage agreement made in December, 1899, and which is still in force.

GARMENT WORKERS MAY STRIKE.

Said to be Preparing to Go Out in This and Other Cities.

According to Henry White, General Secretary of the United Garment Workers, 25,000 clothing workers in Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore are preparing to go on a general strike against the sweating system and for better wages. A demand for the eight-hour day will also be made by 5,000 cutters in New York and other cities.

"These strikes would have taken place sooner," said Mr. White last week, "if the United Garment Workers had not concentrated all its energies on the big clothing strikes which took place recently in this city, and which were won in a few weeks. A strike of 50,000 clothing workers in New York alone was as much as the United Garment Workers could handle at once. It will now devote its energies to aid in making the coming strike a success."

MRS. OAKES WANTS HER CHILD.

Begins Habeas Corpus Proceedings for the Recovery of the Boy.

Mrs. Adeline Estelle Oakes, who is the defendant in an action for an absolute divorce brought in the Supreme Court by Francis J. Oakes, the wealthy President of the Oakes Manufacturing Company of this city, has, through her counsel, A. H. Hummel, began habeas corpus proceedings for the recovery from her husband of their nine-year-old son Paul.

Mr. and Mrs. Oakes separated last June, until which time they had resided in the Hotel Majestic, where Mr. Oakes still lives. When they parted Mr. Oakes retained the child, and Mrs. Oakes claims that he has even refused to permit her to see the boy. The writ directing Mr. Oakes to produce the child in court was issued by Justice O'Gorman yesterday, and is returnable to-morrow.

Mrs. Oakes sets forth in her petition that the charges made against her by her husband are untrue. She further alleges that she was for years brutally treated by Mr. Oakes, and that he threatened not only to drive her from his home, but also that he would take her life. She says she is much attached to the child, while her husband has displayed no paternal affection for him. Her husband's treatment of her, she adds, has been specially directed to annoy and disgrace her in the eyes of her friends.

Mrs. Oakes was recently awarded a counsel fee of $300 and temporary alimony pending the trial of her husband's action of $25 a week. Oakes claimed that he had amply provided for her since their marriage, having given her a forty-four-thousand-dollar house in Long Island City, a twenty-five-thousand-dollar house in Maine, and made a monthly allowance of $200 to her mother. He said Mrs. Oakes was extravagant. Oakes obtained a divorce from his first wife, Luella C. Oakes, in 1894.

IN JAIL FOR LETTER WRITING.

A Constant Station House Visitor Locked Up at Last as a Suspicious Person.

Sergt. Norton of the Tenderloin station was called upon to read three rather novel letters last night at the station house. A man who said he was Wybrant Felderman of 989 Eighth Avenue walked into the station about 8 o'clock and after scrutinising the Sergeant for several minutes, said:

"I am not an Anarchist, but I have some letters which I would like you to read."

The Sergeant said he would read the letters with pleasure and the man left the station to get them. About fifteen minutes later he returned and handed the Sergeant three letters, all dated Sept. 28, 1901. The first was addressed to the Mayor of Paterson, N. J., and merely contained the words: "I request that you do not advocate my children's advancement." The second was addressed to Miss Helen Bloodgood and read as follows: "I would like to see you in the presence of your parents at an early date on a very important matter." The third was to John S. Crosby and read: "I hereby indorse the nomination of Bird S. Coler for Controller."

The Sergeant ordered that the man be locked up as a suspicious person. He said that the man had been calling at the station almost daily for the last three weeks. A few days ago he called and said that he had been ordered to hold a mass meeting on Eighth Avenue, and he feared there might be some trouble and wanted the reserves sent with him. On other occasions he told wonderful stories, but he was considered harmless.

SUSPENDED HEAD DOWNWARD.

Man Caught in a Belt Rescued by His Comrades from His Perilous Position.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 28.—James Bradley of 191 Valley Street, Orange Valley, had a thrilling experience in the hat factory of Eugene V. Connell & Co., in that place, yesterday afternoon. He was rescued from probably fatal injury by a number of his comrades, who held fast to his body, which had been drawn into a belt run, while one of their number ran to the engine room and had the power shut off. Bradley was not seriously hurt.

The slipping of the belt had caused much annoyance to the men, and Bradley was about to apply dressing to it, when his braces caught in it, and he was drawn down through the opening in the floor. His head struck a projecting beam, and there he remained suspended head down. His hat had slipped over his face and smothered his cries for help.

Bradley's plight was discovered when the machinery slowed down, and after some trouble he was released.

Steinway & Sons

beg to announce that they have opened for the convenience of their patrons

Retail Warerooms at Windsor Arcade

Fifth Avenue, Corner 46th Street,

in addition to their present warerooms at

STEINWAY HALL, 109 E. 14th St. NEW YORK CITY.

SETTLING McKINLEY ESTATE.

Secretary Cortelyou Will Arrange for Probate of the Will on Monday—Mrs. McKinley's Condition Unchanged.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 28.—Mrs. McKinley was deprived of her customary afternoon drive into the country to-day by inclement weather. Rain began falling soon after noon, and continued into the night. She was out during the morning, however. Her condition this evening is said to be unchanged, but as good as could be expected. She has given considerable attention to the personal matters that Secretary Cortelyou came here to attend to.

Mr. Cortelyou went to Cleveland to-night, expecting to return to Canton to-morrow. He probably will see Col. Myron T. Herrick and the late President's sisters, Miss Helen McKinley and Mrs. A. J. Duncan. In order to expedite the settling up of the estate the sisters will waive all formal notice of the probating of the will, and the Secretary will probably bring back with him the waivers, so that the will may be admitted to probate Monday.

Col. Herrick is deeply interested in the monument movement and, with Senator Hanna, is doing all possible to promote the movement. Senator Hanna is not in Cleveland, but Mr. Cortelyou had expected to see him before returning to Washington.

Capt. Charles Loeffler, doorkeeper at the White House, one of the witnesses to the will of the late President, arrived to-day. He testified before the Probate Judge as to the proper execution of the will, as required by law of witnesses.

Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. Rixey, and Capt. Loeffler drove to the cemetery during the day. After visiting the vault, they went to the high knoll in the new part of the cemetery to view the proposed site of the McKinley memorial. They expressed themselves as much pleased with the site selected by the local committee, and regard it as strikingly appropriate.

About 3,500 pounds of supplies, consisting of overcoats, changes of underwear, and tent supplies, have arrived at the camp grounds of Company C, in Westlawn Cemetery. Capt. Biddle is now planning barracks to be erected at the cemetery near the vault. The building will be 100 feet long and 20 feet wide. There are two one-story-and-a-half buildings on the plant, and these are also being used in connection with the camp. A hospital has been established.

JUDGE DAY'S TRIBUTE.

Stark County Bar Association Adopts a Memorial on the Subject of President McKinley's Life.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 28.—The Bar Association of Stark County to-day adopted a comprehensive memorial on President McKinley. Among those delivering eulogies was Judge Day, who in part said:

"Our thoughts to-day turn from the image of a lamented President, mourned of all mankind, loved of all people, forever secure in the history of his country's great leaders, to the young and buoyant presence which came to this community thirty-four years ago to begin the struggle of life in his chosen profession.

"The world is filled with the praises of all men for his achievements at the head of one of the most eventful Administrations in our history. To the class of lawyers who discourage litigation, who act the peacemaker between neighbors and do all they can to keep clients out of court, rather than to help them in it, William McKinley belonged.

"It was Major McKinley's ambition, in his early years to become a lawyer, and the widest horizon of his hopes took in as the grand prize to be striven for a place upon the Common Pleas bench of his district. That he would have made a good Judge no one doubts who is familiar with the strength and fairness of his mind and his intuitive sense of justice and right, so essential to succeed upon the bench.

"The war and its four years of service, destroying his hope of further collegiate instruction, nevertheless broadened and strengthened his character, taught him to submit to reverses, to be moderate in success, to be cool, self-reliant, watchful, and courageous; qualities as essential to the lawyer as to the soldier.

"When the young lawyer came to Canton he opened an office in the same building with one of Canton's famous lawyers, Judge George W. Belden. As prosecuting attorney he never allowed private malice to control prosecutor, and made it a rule never to recommend an indictment unless the proof warranted the belief that the accused was guilty. He soon became engaged in important civil cases. He tried a great variety of them. He was in many of the leading cases in the country.

"In a famous case of alleged malpractice he was associated with John McSweeny and William A. Lynch for the defense. In this companionship of great lawyers he did not suffer by comparison. In the trial of a case Major McKinley gained the confidence of the jury by the fairness and courtesy of his conduct.

"To the court he was thorough and logical and always fair. To a jury, he had the same power of epigrammatic expression, which has enabled him to state party politics and political views in phrases which compass great truths in a few plain words.

"When he went into Congress in 1877, as he often said, he found his legal experience of great benefit to him. His speech on counting a quorum in the Fifty-first Congress is the most full and complete presentation of the question made in the House. He even believed legal training and discipline one of the best of his preparations for success in public life. It was a common expression of his, when looking for some one to execute an important task, 'Find me the best lawyer you can; I will undertake the work.'

"No man had a greater right to hold life dear than had William McKinley on that fatal day when he was stricken. He had earned a place in history seldom accorded to man. He was loved of the people, as had been truthfully said, as no other President was ever loved while in office. He had been tried sorely, and his patience, wisdom, and courage had raised him to the highest place in the confidence of his countrymen."

Newark Man May Be Drowned.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 28.—Fears are entertained that Frank C. Van Houten of Newark was drowned in the surf while bathing yesterday. He left the Hotel Marsden, where he had been staying, about noon. When the hotel attendants entered his room they found that he had apparently removed none of his clothing or effects, and that on his table he had left an unfinished letter to his brother, Louis K. Van Houten, Newark. The last sentence he had written was: "I am going down to the beach to take a bath and will finish this letter when I return." Lifeguards and police have been searching for the body all day.

A. C. F. KOCH & CO

125th Street, West.

Powerful Price Advantages

This store never invites business except upon the basis of matchlessly low prices. By no possibility, or any plea, shall good and fashionable merchandise be sold lower anywhere else than here. We ask your criticism upon these attractive specials for MONDAY and TUESDAY:

Ladies' Suits, Skirts, Silk Waists.

FANCY TAILOR-MADE SUITS, of all wool camel's hair cheviots, jacket or blouse effect, elaborately trimmed, colors blue, brown, Oxford or black, well worth $25.00..... 18.50

PEAU DE SOIE WAISTS, tucked all over and handsomely hemstitched, reg. $6.00..... 4.75

SILK WAISTS of fine quality taffeta—a sample line—a variety of styles, all colors, none worth less than $8.00..... 5.98

WALKING SUITS of imported invisible stripe cassimeres, silk lined Norfolk jacket, colors blue, Oxford or black, reg. $22.50..... 17.75

DRESS SKIRTS of all wool camel's hair cheviots, tucked over hip, trimmed elaborately with taffeta bands, reg. $10.00..... 7.50

PEDESTRIAN SKIRTS of all wool imported cloth, invisible stripes, panel front, lap seams, colors black or Oxford, reg. $7.50..... 4.59

Silks and Dress Goods.

BLACK ALL SILK SATIN LUMINEAUX AND SATIN DUCHESSE, 20 ins. wide, reg. 69 cents yd..... 49c

BLACK PURE SILK TAFFETA, an exceptionally good quality, 21 ins. wide, reg. 85c. yd..... 69c

COLORED CHANGEABLE TAFFETA SILK, in all the new shadings, 20 ins. wide, reg. 79c. yd..... 59c

COLORED PEAU-DE-CREPE, pure silk and warranted to wash, 24 ins. wide, reg. $1.00 yd..... 79c

BLACK ALL WOOL HENRIETTA, an extra fine and heavy quality, 40 ins. wide, reg. 65 cents yd..... 49c

BLACK ALL WOOL CHEVIOT SUITINGS, extra heavy quality, 46 ins. wide, reg. 85 cents yd..... 69c

COLORED ALL WOOL COVERT CLOTH AND VENETIANS, in the latest Fall shades, 40 ins. wide, reg. 65 cents yd..... 49c

COLORED ALL WOOL CAMEL'S HAIR CHEVIOTS, a superior quality, 48 ins. wide, reg. 79 cents yd..... 59c

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The large and artistic collection and the general superiority of our Trimmed Millinery have won warm commendation from every visitor. Our prices are most moderate, whether your selection should be a sumptuous specimen from Paris or one of our own chic creations.

Also an immense assortment of TAFFETA, FELT AND UNTRIMMED HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE.

Blankets, Comfortables, Etc.

10-4 BLANKETS, good quality, single bed size, reg. $3.50 pr.. 2.39

11-4 AUSTRALIAN WOOL BLANKETS, double bed size, reg. $4.00 pr..... 2.79

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12-4 FINE CALIFORNIA WOOL BLANKETS, extra large size, reg. $6.50 pr..... 4.75

SILKOLINE COMFORTABLES, filled with white cotton, reg. $1.35 each..... 89c

SATEEN DOWN COMFORTABLES, full size, choice designs, reg. $4.50 each..... 3.50

CROCHET BEDSPREADS, full size, hemmed ready for use, reg. $1.25 each..... 89c

CROCHET BEDSPREADS, Marseilles patterns, extra large size, reg. $2.00 each..... 1.79

A Sale of Notions.

TAFFETA BINDING, reg. 10c., per pce. of 6 yds. 7c.; doz. pces..... 75c

PRUSSIAN BINDING, reg. 18c., per pce. of 9 yds..... 12c

FANCY DOUBLE COTTON BONE CASING, reg. 10c., per pce. of 9 yds. 4c.; dozen pieces..... 45c

MOHAIR BELTING, per 10 yd. pce..... 13c

FANCY COTTON BELTING, per 12 yd. pce..... 15c

SERGE BELTING, per 10 yd. pce..... 25c

BLACK SEWING SILK, all letters, per doz..... 27c

BLACK SEWING SILK, per large spool of 300 yds..... 13c

WARREN "FEATHERBONE," silk covered, per box of 12 yds..... 1.35

DRESS SHIELDS, rubber lined and light weight, sizes 3, 4 and 5, pr..... 6c

FANCY SIDE SUPPORTERS, per pr.. 13c

FANCY "HOOKON" SUPPORTERS.. 19c

RAZOR STEEL SHEARS, every pair warranted, 7 and 8 ins. long..... 13c

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Dress Linings.

PERCALINE, fast black, 36 ins. wide, reg. 12½ cents yd..... 10c

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MERCERIZED PERCALINE, in black and new Fall shades, reg. 20c yd..... 15c

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IMPORTED SILK MOREEN, in colors and black, reg. 59 cents yd..... 39c

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A complete assortment of DRESS LININGS in all qualities. LYONS SILK PERCALINE, in black and all colors, warranted not to tear or stretch. SHRUNKEN CANVAS "LINENE," the leader in dress facing. N

SCHLEY'S "DISOBEDIENCE" DISPATCH QUESTIONED

Alleged That His Message to Washington Was Altered.

Testimony as to the Failure to Inform Schley of Secret Code—McCalla Tells of Santiago Blockade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Capt. McCalla was again on the stand at the Schley court to-day, and he was followed by Lieut. Commander W. H. H. Southerland, who commanded the Eagle at Santiago, and Lieut. C. B. Barnes of the Bureau of Navigation. Lieut. Barnes was called for the purpose of refuting Mr. Rayner's intimation that Schley's dispatch saying that he "could not obey orders" had been changed by some one else after Schley wrote it.

Lieut. Barnes testified that the dispatch as given by the Navy Department is exactly as it was received in cipher. On cross-examination, Mr. Rayner elicited from the witness that he had no way of knowing whether or not the dispatch was changed after Schley wrote it and before it was received at the department. Schley's counsel hold that the dispatch was changed on board the Harvard, after Schley had written it in English, and while it was being put into cipher.

Capt. McCalla appeared as the author of Schley's famous saying, "There is glory enough for all." He said he told Schley so in the cabin of the Brooklyn, when Schley had read to him an extract from his official report which McCalla thought was likely to cause a controversy.

The failure to inform Schley of the code arranged for communication with Cubans, which caused Schley's delay at Cienfuegos, was investigated to-day. Capt. McCalla said that in giving it to Rear Admiral Sampson's Chief of Staff, Capt. Chadwick, he expected that officer to give it to Sampson. McCalla, it was shown, was ordered to leave the Eagle at Cienfuegos, but instead of doing so he sent her away.

This deprived Schley of an opportunity of learning where the insurgents were, and where there was a good landing place, for the Eagle knew these facts, and if McCalla had not taken her away she could have reported it to the Brooklyn when the flagship arrived. McCalla did, however, order the Eagle to inform the Brooklyn of these facts on the way to Key West, and if she did not do so she disobeyed his orders.

Lieut. Commander Southerland of the Eagle testified that he did tell the Scorpion these facts, and that he told her instead of the Brooklyn because he was positive that the Brooklyn had sent the Scorpion to him to get the message. On cross-examination Mr. Rayner read the log of the Scorpion, in which the message given by Southerland was set down in quotation marks, and there was nothing in it about either the insurgents or a landing place.

Southerland said that either he was mistaken or the officer who got the message from him on the Scorpion did not get it right. In the log of Southerland's vessel there was nothing about the information given by him to the Scorpion.

Capt. McCalla said that if anybody had told him Schley was going to Cienfuegos he would have told the Commodore about the code when he met him, but nobody did, and he thought Schley was going to the Caribbean Sea.

As to Schley's blockade at Santiago, which Sampson says was further from shore at night than in the day time, McCalla said it was closer in shore at night. It was about four miles off shore, his own vessel, the Marblehead, being two miles nearer shore than the others, by Schley's orders. The squadron never withdrew at night.

Lieut. Commander Southerland testified, as to the slow progress toward Santiago, that the Eagle was in bad shape and could not make her regular speed. Southerland said that when Schley sent the Eagle away on May 26 on the ground that she did not have coal enough for his purpose, he pleaded to be allowed to stay, and said he could coal from the Merrimac, but Schley denied his request.

On the subject of the bombardment of the Colon, which Schley claims was only a reconnoissance to develop the strength of the shore batteries, he watched the firing and saw that the shots of both the American ships and the Colon fell short, but the fire from the batteries passed over the American ships, which indicated that Schley was in range of the batteries he was trying to find out about. At that time, McCalla said, nothing was known of the strength of the batteries.

Attorney W. H. Stayton did not to-day press his request to be allowed to appear as counsel for Rear Admiral Sampson, as he had announced that he would do. He wrote a second letter to the Court renewing his application and recounting the times that Rear Admiral Sampson's name had been brought into the case, but he left the city later in the day, requesting the Court to hold up the matter for the present.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Capt. B. H. McCalla, Lieut. Commander W. H. H. Southerland, and Lieut. C. B. Barnes on the Stand.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—To-day's session of the Schley court of inquiry began as usual at 11 o'clock, with the recall of yesterday's witnesses for the purpose of correcting mistakes in their testimony and allowing other questions to be asked them when necessary to make clear any point which had not hitherto been sufficiently elucidated by them. Capt. McCalla, who had commanded the Marblehead during the Spanish war, then continued his testimony, which had begun yesterday.

The attendance of spectators at the opening of the session was in excess of the average. Public interest is manifestly increasing in the proceedings and not diminishing, as it had been expected it would. None of the chairs set apart for the public is any longer left vacant, and many persons stand through the sessions to listen to the testimony and watch the members of the court.

The counsel for Rear Admiral Schley have reached an agreement with the counsel for the Navy Department as to the parts of the logs of the various vessels engaged in the Santiago campaign which are to be put in as evidence and printed in the record of the court's proceedings. It was found impracticable to print the complete logs, not only because to do so would have been confusing, but because of the delay it would have occasioned to get out such a volume of material as they would have made. The counsel have eliminated all parts of the logs which do not bear upon the inquiry.

Mr. Hanna at the opening of the session made a brief explanation of his use of the term "accused" in yesterday's proceedings, as applied to Rear Admiral Schley. He said:

"I should like to say a word in explanation of one word which I understand appears in the record. I learn to my surprise from an examination of the record that I used the word 'accused,' in referring to the distinguished officer who has asked for the court of inquiry. I wish to state, with respect to that, that I was not aware that I had used that expression until this morning. It was used in the rapidity of debate, and simply for the reason that in the course of long years of experience it is the word generally employed in such cases.

"Before this court of inquiry began, the Judge Advocate and myself considered what we should call the gentleman who had requested it, and, desiring to extend to him the utmost courtesy in the matter, we selected a term which is not often employed, the term of 'applicant,' and I believe I have used that term many times in the course of these proceedings. I wish to add only my sincere and earnest and most cordial expressions of regret that by inadvertency or accident I should have employed a word that would imply any such reflection."

CAPT. McCALLA CALLED.

When Capt. McCalla took the witness stand Mr. Hanna asked him: "Were any ships assigned to the duty of engaging the batteries on the morning of May 31, 1898, or during that day, or to the duty of enfilading the batteries?"

The reply was, "None that I know of."

Mr. Hanna then asked: "Were there any shoals or other obstacles of any kind to prevent the battleships from approaching the mouth of the Harbor of Santiago sufficiently close to have been within easy range of the Colon?"

Capt. Parker objected to the question, but the court refused to sustain the objection, and the question was repeated. Capt. McCalla replied:

"None that I know of. The only shoal I knew of was the shoal on the west side of the channel opposite the Morro."

"Did the battleships go within range of the Colon?"

"Not from my observation."

"Were you so situated as to observe the fall of shots from the fleet?"

"I was."

"Where did they fall?"

"I think I saw every shot fired. They all fell short that I saw. One very nearly reached the Colon."

The witness said that the American ships engaged in the Colon bombardment steamed in a distance of about two miles. Capt. McCalla testified at some length concerning the weather and the sea on May 26 and 27. He said there was no difficulty in coaling on the 27th, as the sea was smooth.

The witness said that he had been present during a conference of commanding officers on the Brooklyn while the fleet was off Santiago on May 29. Describing what took place he said:

"The commanding officers were ordered on board the Brooklyn on May 29. It was with regard to the work of the blockade. I can only remember one specific thing which took place at the close, and that was that Capt. Evans asked Commodore Schley if the Spanish ships came out if he was going in for them. He said, 'Certainly,' and then arranged for a subdivision of fire from the ships under his command on the Spanish ships should they come out."

Mr. Hanna—Prior to that conference of May 29 had you at any time received definite instructions respecting the order of battle or the mode of procedure which the fleet should follow in case the Spanish vessels should suddenly appear?"

"I do not remember."

"Did you have any further conversation with Commodore Schley?"

"GLORY ENOUGH FOR ALL."

"I had a conversation with him in his cabin after the battle of Santiago, about July 5 in Guantanamo Bay. I went on board making an official call to pay my respects, and during the visit Commodore Schley read me what I understood to be a part of his official report of the battle. After he had finished, I said: 'Commodore, you remember that after the battle of Lake Erie there was an unfortunate controversy, and I hope that there will be none after the battle of Santiago, because there was glory enough for everybody.'"

Capt. McCalla said that when the flying squadron encountered the scoutships to the south of Santiago on May 26 they were east of a direct line south.

"If they had continued as they were then going could they have arrived at Santiago?" he was asked, and replied:

"Certainly not."

"Where would they have arrived?"

"If they had continued as they were going they would have struck the coast of Haiti."

Relating the particulars of the blockade of Santiago before June 1, Capt. McCalla said the Marblehead and the Vixen had at night occupied positions inside the large ships about two miles from the shore line, and that the line was easily discernible.

On cross-examination by Mr. Rayner, the witness said he had failed to execute an order from Rear Admiral Remey delivered while he was in command off Cienfuegos, directing that all except the smallest vessels be withdrawn. He had, he said, failed to leave the small vessels there.

"Did you do that on your own responsibility?"

"On my own responsibility."

Referring to the fact that he had informed Capt. Chadwick, Admiral Sampson's chief of staff, of the code of signals arranged for communicating with the insurgent Cubans, he said that he did not in any way communicate with the Commander in Chief. Mr. Rayner then asked:

"According to the regular custom and regulations observed in cases of that sort, was it not your purpose that this communication should go to the Commander in Chief through his chief of staff?"

"Certainly," was the reply.

The witness said further that he thought it had been common knowledge at Key West after his arrival there on May 19 that the Cuban insurgents were on the coast near Cienfuegos, but that no information was given concerning the secret code. He had, he said, failed to give the code to Commodore Schley when he passed him, when the Commodore was on his way to Cienfuegos, because he did not know that the Commodore was bound for that port.

"If I had thought that he was going to Cienfuegos," he said, "I would have gone alongside and given him my information."

He had ordered the Eagle, he said, to give Commodore Schley information concerning the presence of insurgents, but had not given the secret code to the commander of that vessel.

THE SANTIAGO BLOCKADE.

Replying to a question, Capt. McCalla said that Commodore Schley's fleet, while off Santiago, had never to his knowledge been withdrawn to any distance from the harbor of Santiago.

"Then," said Capt. Parker, "that story, by whomsoever told, is absolutely false?"

"I object," shouted Capt. Lemly, in a voice as sharp as a pistol shot.

"The objection is sustained," said Admiral Dewey. "The question is highly improper."

On redirect examination, Mr. Hanna said: "If Commodore Schley had signaled you to come on the Brooklyn and had stated to you that his destination was Cienfuegos, would you or would you not have communicated to him the secret signal to which you have referred?"

"I would have given him the code, of course," answered the witness.

Capt. McCalla also was asked by Mr. Hanna why he had withdrawn the Eagle from off Cienfuegos before the arrival there of the flying squadron, and he replied: "Being on the spot and knowing the conditions of the cul de sac at Cienfuegos I considered that it might uselessly sacrifice the Eagle, a small ship. She would have no escape from the funnel in which she would have been obliged to remain. In addition I felt that she would have been overpowered by two Spanish gunboats which I knew to be in the harbor from Cuban intelligence."

In reply to questions by Mr. Hanna Capt. McCalla said that the memorandum prepared by himself and quoted by Rear Admiral Sampson in his report of Aug. 3, 1898, as having been placed in possession of Rear Admiral Schley, contained all the information except the secret code which he possessed concerning the insurgents, when he arrived at Key West on May 19.

Mr. Hanna stated that his purpose in asking this question was to develop the fact that that memorandum was in the hands of Commodore Schley in time for him to have acted upon it before leaving Cienfuegos for Santiago. The Court asked the following questions of the witness:

"What was the state of the sea between May 24 and May 28, when the squadron was steaming to Santiago from Cienfuegos?"

"To the best of my recollection it grew rough during the night of the 24th. We had, so far as I remember, rain and thick weather. Next day we had thick and rough weather and moderately heavy sea. The weather was clear on the 26th. So far as I remember by noon of the 26th it was fair weather; the sea moderate from the 25th right on until it became quite calm on the night of the 26th."

"Was the Marblehead in condition for any service that might be required of her on May 31?"

"She was in condition for any service which might be required of her, beyond the fact that she had not been in dock for nearly a year."

"What was the direction of the prevailing wind between the 23d and the 26th of May, inclusive?"

"From the 24th to the 26th it was easterly. I cannot remember exactly how it was on the 23d. My recollection is that we had slight head winds, but that is only in going from San Antonio to Cienfuegos. We had good weather on the 23d."

"Did you on any occasion see the large vessels of the blockading force at or near daybreak between the 28th and the 31st of May?"

"I saw them every morning. I could see them at night, too, because there was some moonlight."

MARBLEHEAD'S PATROL SERVICE.

"How far were they from the Marblehead and how far was she from the entrance to Santiago?"

"I judge we were two miles inside of the large ships. We steamed up and down. Sometimes we were nearer the entrance than at others. I judge we were certainly two miles, and perhaps three miles, inside of the large ships."

"Were you familiar with the coast of Cuba in the vicinity of Cape Cruz?"

"I knew the whole coast pretty well, and I had a Cuban pilot who came from the Argonata, the first prize, who ran between Batabano and Santiago for a number of years."

"At what distance from the mouth of the harbor were the Massachusetts, the Iowa, and the New Orleans during the firing on May 31?"

"I can only judge from the effect of their projectiles. I judge they must have been from the Colon about five miles. I estimate now—I never measured it—that the distance from the Morro to the Colon must have been 1,200 or 1,300 yards."

"Did Commodore Schley at any time prior to May 27 consult with you about the possibility of coaling large ships at Cape Cruz?"

"I do not remember that he consulted with me. I told him I thought ships could coal under Cape Cruz from the 24th, the morning I reported."

Capt. McCalla was then excused. Lieut. Commander W. H. H. Southerland, who commanded the converted yacht Eagle during the Spanish war, followed. He said that he had first fallen in with the Flying Squadron on May 19, when the squadron was steaming toward Cienfuegos, and Capt. McCalla's sub-squadron was on its way from Cienfuegos to Key West.

He had then, under Capt. McCalla's orders, undertaken to give Commodore Schley his information concerning the situation at Cienfuegos, and had given this information to the Scorpion for the Commodore, his message being as follows: "We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 16th, at which time, as we learned from insurgents, the only vessels inside the harbor were two gunboats and several cannonieros."

Commander Southerland also told of his return to Cienfuegos on May 24 and of accompanying the Marblehead to shore for the purpose of communicating with the insurgents. He also related that in returning Capt. McCalla sent him at full speed in advance of the Marblehead to notify the commander of the squadron that Cervera's fleet was not inside the harbor at that point and had not been there. He had, he said, delivered this information about 3 o'clock.

At this point the court took a recess for luncheon. When the court reconvened for the afternoon session Capt. Lemly read the agreement between himself and counsel for Admiral Schley as to the portion of the logs of certain vessels to be presented.

The Judge Advocate then introduced Lieut. C. B. Barnes, cipher expert of the Navy Department, for the purpose of explaining the discrepancies between the dispatches of Rear Admiral Schley, saying he could not, much to his regret, obey the orders of the department, as it was prepared by the Rear Admiral and as printed by the department.

Mr. Rayner objected to the calling of the witness while Lieut. Commander Southerland's testimony was incomplete. He also said that he did not consider the variations in the dispatch as important. Capt. Lemly and Mr. Hanna contended that the matter was of grave importance, and that there were precedents in both courts-martial and courts of inquiry for the course. Mr. Hanna asked Mr. Rayner's purpose in making his objection to prevent the truth from being brought out. Mr. Rayner declared that such was not his intention.

"I desire to state," said Mr. Hanna, "that counsel has stated upon the record, 'This is an important matter and the Government ought to account for it,' and instead of permitting it to go on as he should have done, counsel has interposed objection as he has done many times in regard to this trial. He has taken more time to discuss and dispose of questions than the matter itself would have required."

Mr. Rayner—I am very tired of that suggestion.

Mr. Hanna—I am really tired of making it. I hope the occasion will not occur again.

SCHLEY'S OBJECTION SUSTAINED.

The court decided that on account of the objection Mr. Barnes should withdraw. He did so, and Lieut. Commander Southerland was then recalled.

Describing the cruise from Cienfuegos to Santiago, Lieut. Commander Southerland said that from midnight of May 24 to the afternoon of the 25th, the Eagle had made very bad weather. This was due to the fact that the sea had a "long roll," which was very trying to the yacht, as the vessel was then one-third full of water.

"A little after 1 o'clock on the 26th, when about thirty-five miles from Santiago," he said, "I was called alongside the flagship, and the Commodore directed me to go to Port Antonio for coal and to report rough weather south of Cuba. My answer substantially was that I already had three days' coal, as much as the Marblehead, meaning as much in proportion. The Commodore told me that I had not coal enough for his purpose, and directed me to carry out his orders.

"I then asked him again very earnestly to let the Eagle remain with the fleet and coal from the collier. He very courteously replied to me that he either very much regretted or else was very sorry he could not let me do so, as the Eagle had not coal enough for his purpose, and again directed me to proceed, which I did, after communicating with my division commander."

"How much coal did the Eagle have?"

"Not less than twenty-seven tons."

"Of course the Merrimac was with the squadron, was she not?"

"She was."

"State the wind, and whether practicable for the Eagle to go alongside the Merrimac to take coal."

"Without any doubt."

"Why did not you do this?"

"It was not in my power because I had no authority."

"Did you suggest to the commander of the Flying Squadron you could do this?"

"I did not. I requested him earnestly to let me stay and coal from the collier."

"Was anything else said between you and the Commodore at this time?"

"No. I was so disappointed I did not care to say anything else."

Mr. Rayner questioned Lieut. Commander Southerland concerning his megaphone message to the Scorpion on May 19, and displayed the log book of that vessel to show that while other facts were mentioned having been megaphoned by the Eagle, there was no mention of the fact that Lieut. Commander Southerland had said anything about the conditions at Cienfuegos.

The witness said in reply to a question that his own log made no mention of his message. "It is evidently," he said, "a question of whether the young officer on deck at that time put down my exact words."

Lieut. Commander Southerland was then excused and Lieut. Barnes was again called. Pending his appearance Mr. Hanna made a statement concerning the two versions of the Schley dispatch of May 28. He referred to the fact that not only the translation of this dispatch but also the translation of a Navy Department dispatch of May 27, had been called into question. He, however, gave his especial attention to the Schley message, saying:

THE "DISOBEDIENCE" DISPATCH.

"There is no more important paper before the court than this telegram, and in order to discount its importance, in order to weaken its terrible effect, there have been introduced on the record here suggestions that the dispatch as printed by the Government is not correct. Now we propose to show that that dispatch as printed in the appendix to the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation for 1898 is precisely word for word as that dispatch was received by the Navy Department from the wires and confirmed by the telegraph company.

"We propose to show further that that dispatch as received by the Navy Department was cipher word for cipher word as it left the West Indies. As it was placed upon the wires in Kingston, so it is printed in the appendix. I do not wish to lay any further stress upon this matter except to say that in all my experience in Washington in connection with the management of executive departments by high officers of the Government and by subordinates I have not found that great departments of the Government garble their official documents.

"I did not believe that this was true. We did not accept it as a suggestion which was worth any consideration except for the fact that it was introduced here, and upon investigation we have found the facts to be as stated, and we propose to prove them by a witness whom we desire to call. We are not trying this case upon the appendix, but upon original documents. We have never relied upon these copies. They are subject to infirmities, of course."

Lieut. Barnes then identified the cipher copy book of the auxiliary cruiser Harvard, which vessel during the war was under command of Capt. (now Rear Admiral) Cotton. This was the vessel which carried Commodore Schley's dispatch to Kingston to be there transmitted by cable to Washington.

Lieut. Barnes said he was familiar with the department's cipher code, and that last night and this morning he had made a translation of the dispatch as presented. He then read his translation, and was questioned concerning it by Mr. Hanna, who asked:

"Have you examined the duplicate of the cipher received at the department and compared it with the cipher as it appears in that press copy book?"

"I have."

"Was this cipher message as received by the department, confirmed by the telegraph company?"

"It was."

"I will ask you whether in cipher those words as they appear in that press copy book are identically the same in cipher as those received by the department, or is there any variation whatsoever in word or letter?"

"They are identically the same in word. Three words, as I recollect it, have letters which are indistinct in one place or the other and might be mistaken although there is no chance of mistaking the word."

"Then I will ask you whether, according to that press copy book, that dispatch left Kingston as it was received at the Department in cipher?"

"It did, if this was the dispatch that was sent, of which this is a copy."

"Now, with respect to certain minor variations in words here in the translation you have given and which appear, I will ask you first, have you compared the translation which you have made from cipher with this dispatch in the Appendix?"

"I have not."

"I was asked by the Judge Advocate not to consult any other books whatever than the Secret Code, and the book from which I took the cipher."

"You are familiar with the cipher code and handle it frequently?"

"I am; I do."

"Is it a part of your duty to do so?"

"It is."

Mr. Hanna, holding in his hand a copy of the Appendix containing the official print of the Schley dispatch, pointed out the discrepancies between that print and the translation made by Lieut. Barnes from the Harvard cipher book, which showed that the principal differences were as follows:

DIFFERENCES IN THE TRANSLATION.

The substitution of the word "heavy" for the word "helpless" in the Appendix translation and the omission of the word "leaving" in the new translation, referring to the departure from Key West. The comparisons also showed changes such as the omission of the word "the."

The witness explained that often in translating cipher messages the name of a country is generally added after that of a town or particular locality, in order to make the information full and specific. He also gave this as the explanation of the addition of the word "leaving," saying that it was done to bring out the sense of the message. With reference to the use of the word "heavy" for "helpless," the witness said:

"Heavy and helpless are very close to each other in the cipher code. A change of a single number at the end which would indicate a change of a letter in a word or a mistaken letter in a word, would produce that sort of a change."

Mr. Hanna reminded the witness that at the end of the message as printed in the Appendix was the sentence, "Very difficult to tow collier to get cable to hold," which sentence did not appear in the copy of the dispatch as preserved by Rear Admiral Schley in his press copy book. He then asked whether these words could by any translation or any legitimate use of the cipher have been added, or whether they could be due to a cipher error or had they been simply added.

"They could not have been simply added in cipher," replied the witness.

By Mr. Rayner—I do not think there is any disagreement between us. There will be a pispatch sent by Commodore Schley, delivered to Capt. Cotton on the Harvard. That dispatch was translated into cipher on board the Harvard, between Santiago and Kingston. That cipher translation came here to Washington, and you are making a translation which I have no doubt is perfectly correct. That translation seems to accord in most particulars with the exception of some trivial things with the translation you have in the Appendix.

Mr. Rayner then cross-examined the witness, first asking him whether he had any knowledge that the cipher dispatch in question was a correct translation of the dispatch that Commodore Schley gave to Capt. Cotton.

"I have no special knowledge that it was," the witness replied.

"Now, in Rear Admiral Schley's letter book I want to show you an entry. The word 'confirm' occurs. Does that not mean that the Navy Department has confirmed that dispatch by comparing it with the original?"

"It does not mean that to me."

"What does it mean?"

"I do not know who put that there."

Mr. Rayner—I am quite sure we do not know who put it there.

The witness—That was there when I first looked at the book, so was also the word "canceled" in some of the other dispatches.

"Who has that original dispatch, the original English dispatch of which this is a press copy? Can you tell me that?"

"I do not know. I suppose the Captain of the Harvard has it among his papers. It cannot be found among the papers he has turned in at the Navy Department."

Mr. Rayner—Then we have here this case: We have a dispatch sent by Commodore Schley, delivered to Capt. Cotton, translated into cipher, and you do not know whether that cipher is a correct translation of the original, and you cannot tell us where we can get that original dispatch so that we can ascertain whether this press copy does not correspond with the original dispatch delivered to Capt. Cotton?

"I cannot."

Mr. Rayner and Capt. Parker closed by stating there was no intention on their part to cast any imputation on the department.

The witness was excused, and at 3:30 P. M. the court adjourned until Monday morning.

THE PRESIDENT'S CHILDREN.

Quentin Roosevelt Off to New England —The Others Ready for School.

Special to The New York Times.

Mrs. William S. Cowles, who is now at Oyster Bay, on her way to Farmington, Conn., will be accompanied by Master Quentin Roosevelt, the youngest child of the President, and the boy's nurse. His parents have decided that the bracing air of New England is better for Quentin than the somewhat enervating atmosphere of Washington. He is the same age as his cousin, Master Cowles, and is entirely satisfied to defer his entrance into the Executive Mansion, where he bids fair to be supreme ruler.

Miss Roosevelt will also accompany her aunt to Farmington and make a series of visits in Boston and New York before joining her parents for the Winter. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., has already gone to Groton, Mass., where he is being prepared for college. The three other children will all begin going to school in Washington next week. Kermit attending the Preston preparatory School, in Jefferson Place, and Archibald the Force Public School, in Massachusetts Avenue. Miss Ethel was entered at the Cathedral School for Girls some months ago, and will join her classes there on Tuesday.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The President has made the following appointments:

George N. Dale of Vermont, United States Consul at Coaticooke, Quebec, Canada.

Lucien Scott Breckinridge, Second Lieutenant, Artillery Corps.

The President to Visit Yale Oct. 23.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 28.—President Hadley of Yale University says that the date on which President Roosevelt will attend the Yale bi-centennial will be Wednesday, Oct. 23, the last day of the celebration.

CRUISER CLEVELAND LAUNCHED

Miss Ruth Hanna Names the New Vessel at the Bath Shipyards.

BATH, Me., Sept. 28.—This was a gala day in the history of the shipbuilding city on account of the successful launching of the United States cruiser Cleveland, the largest of the thirteen Government vessels built here, from the yards of the Bath Iron Works. The weather was ideal, and an enormous crowd representing every section of New England was present. Scores of spectators waited for hours before the gates of the yard were opened in order to get good places for observation.

Shortly before noon the official party, including Miss Ruth Hanna, United States Senators Hanna, Frye, and Hale, and Congressman Littlefield of Maine mounted the platform at the bow of the vessel. Almost at the stroke of noon Miss Hanna, armed with a daintily mounted silver hatchet, cut the cords, releasing the keyshores, and, as the big craft began to move, broke a bottle of American champagne over the bow. Whistles and bells saluted the vessel as she touched the water.

The Cleveland is one of the six sheathed protected cruisers authorized by an act of Congress approved on March 3, 1899. The principal dimensions are as follows: Water line length, 292 feet; over-all length, 302 feet 9 inches; beam, 43 feet 3¼ inches; mean draft in normal condition, 15 feet 9 inches; corresponding displacement, 8,200 tons; speed, 19½ knots. The armament will include ten 5-inch rapid-fire guns, eight 6-pounders, two 1-pounders, and four Colt automatic guns.

TORPEDO BOAT LAUNCHED.

The Wilkes Sent Into the Water at Morris Heights Before 5,000 Persons.

The torpedo boat Wilkes, which the Consolidated Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co. have been engaged in building for two and one-half years for the Government, was launched yesterday morning at Morris Heights. The builders of the boat provided a special train of sixteen cars running to Morris Heights, and they were well filled by the time the train left the Grand Central Station at 9:25 o'clock. When the boat slid into the Harlem River the crowd aboard numbered 5,000 persons.

It was Harriet E. Rankin, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Agnes E. Rankin of Hartford, Conn., and granddaughter of Admiral Wilkes, who christened the boat. Lander's Band, which was on the spot, struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner" as soon as the boat began to move and drowned out the cheers of the crowd.

The Wilkes, which has been named in honor of Admiral Wilkes, is a sister boat to the Bailey, which was built by the same firms. It is 175 feet over all, 17 feet beam, 165 tons, 3,000 horse power, of 26½ contracted speed, propelled by two sets of triple expansion engines having four cylinders, and three Seabury boilers of 250 pounds, pressure. She will be armed with four six-pounders and has two torpedo tubes. The Government has agreed to pay $143,000 for the boat.

The representatives of the Government who were present were Rear Admiral L. W. Robinson, Lieuts. Moritz and Buchanan, and Naval Constructor Laurence Spier.

TORPEDO BOAT BLAKELY'S TRIAL.

Test of Her Speed Postponed Because of Defect in Her Engines.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 28.—Torpedo boat Blakely had her preliminary speed trial in Narragansett Bay to-day, before the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey, of which Capt. C. J. Train is President. The boat was run over the measured mile course for the standardization of her screws. This work was completed, but the two hours' continuous run at sea was postponed as the bearings of one of her engines became heated during the trial, and it was though best not to attempt the final test until this apparent defect was remedied.

The trial will take place probably Monday at sea off this port. The board has not yet met to work the tables of the standardization, and it is not positively known what speed was developed. It is reported that the boat made only 24¼ knots. Her contract speed is 26 knots. The Blakely was built at the works of George Lawby & Sons, South Boston. She is about the size of the Porter and Dupont, which have a speed of 30 knots.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Eldred D. Warfield, Eleventh Infantry, is transferred to the Twenty-third Infantry, Company A, and will join that company at its station in the United States after the expiration of his present sick leave.

The transfer, Sept. 11, of Second Lieut. Edgar H. Yule, from the Second Infantry to the Artillery Corps, with rank from Dec. 1, 1899, is announced. Lieut. Yule is assigned to the Eleventh Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Key West Barracks, Fla.

First Lieut. Eugene H. Hartnett, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board, convened at Governors Island, New York City, vice First Lieut. Allie W. Williams, Assistant Surgeon, hereby relieved.

First Lieut. John R. R. Hannay, Twenty-second Infantry, is detailed on recruiting service, and will report to Major William W. McCammon, Sixth Infantry, recruiting officer, at St. Paul, Minn., for duty.

First Lieut. Russel G. Langdon, Twenty-seventh Infantry, will report to Lieut. Col. James B. Burbank, Artillery Corps, President of the examining board convened at Governors Island, New York City, at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

A board of officers to consist of Major Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engineers; Capt. Albert Todd, Artillery Corps; Capt. Henry Jervey, Corps of Engineers; Capt. William S. McNair, Artillery Corps, is appointed to meet at Manila, P. I., at the earliest date practicable, at the call of the President of the board, to consider and report upon the subject of the defense of the important harbors of the Philippine Islands; to make recommendation as to what harbors should be fortified; to submit projects for their defense, with estimates of cost, and to make recommendation as to what land should be acquired or set apart to meet all the demands of the defense.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted: Lieut. Col. John B. Rodman, promoted from Major, Thirtieth Infantry, to the Thirtieth Infantry, to date from Sept. 22, vice Leefe, retired from active service.

Major Charles Byrne, promoted from Captain, Sixth Infantry, to the Thirtieth Infantry, to date from Sept. 22, vice Rodman, promoted. Major Byrne will join his regiment.

Brig. Gen. John C. Bates is detailed as a member of the army retiring board to meet at Chicago, Ill., vice Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, hereby relieved during the examination of Col. William M. Van Horne, Twenty-ninth Infantry, only. Brig. Gen. Bates is hereby relieved as a member of the board, to take effect upon the completion of the examination of Col. Van Horne.

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. William H. Heuer, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. Col. Charles E. L. B. Davis, Corps of Engineers; Major William E. Birkhimer, Artillery Corps; Capt. Adam Slaker, Artillery Corps, is appointed to meet at Honolulu, Hawaii, at the earliest date practicable, at the call of the President of the board, to carefully consider and report upon the subject of the defense of Pearl Harbor and the Harbor of Honolulu; to submit project for the defense of those harbors, with estimates of the cost, and to make recommendations as to what land should be acquired or set apart to meet all the military demands of the said defense.

Second Lieut. Charles W. Barber, Second Infantry, is assigned to Company C of that regiment.

First Lieut. Frederick A. Dale, Assistant Surgeon, will, upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for return transportation to Manila.

Capt. Daniel E. McCarthy, Quartermaster, is relieved of so much of his duties at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., as pertain to repairs, &c., to barracks and quarters and the improvement of roads at that post, and the same will be turned over to the post Quartermaster, together with all funds, employes, and authority in connection therewith.

Contract Surgeon Frederick Jenkins, upon his arrival at Fort Riley, Kan., with troops, will proceed to Fort Morgan, Ala., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty to relieve Contract Surgeon Joseph L. Bell. Contract Surgeon Bell, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to his home, Richmond, Ind., and report for annulment of contract.

Contract Surgeon Max F. Clausius, on his arrival at Fort Douglas, Utah, will proceed to Fort Grant, Arizona, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Transfers in the Fourth Infantry: Capt. Benjamin T. Simmons from Company A to Company L; Capt. John S. Switzer from Company L to Company A; Capt. Paul A. Wolf from Company B to Company F, and Capt. Ernest V. Smith from Company F to Company B.

Navy.

Capt. Samuel W. Very's order of the 26th inst. is modified; ordered to the Boston yard instead of home.

Capt. Frank Curtis is placed on the retired list.

Capt. James M. Forsyth is placed on the retired list from Sept. 25.

Capt. George E. Ide is placed on the retired list from Sept. 27.

Commander Albion V. Wadhams is detached from the navy yard, New York; ordered home on two weeks' leave.

Commander William H. Reeder is detached from command of the nautical schoolship St. Marys; ordered home to wait orders.

Commander Albion V. Wadhams is ordered to command of the nautical schoolship St. Marys Oct. 15.

Lieut. Michael J. McCormack is ordered to the naval station, Havana, Cuba, Nov. 1.

Lieut. John F. Marshall, Jr., is ordered to the receiving ship Franklin Oct. 15.

Lieut. Stanford E. Moses is ordered to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, Oct. 15.

Lieut. Arthur Crenshaw is ordered to the receiving ship Franklin Oct. 15.

Lieut. Roger Welles, Jr., is detached from the Machias; ordered to the Iowa.

Prof. of Mathematics Frank E. Litteil is ordered to the Naval Observatory, Washington.

Civil Engineer Frank O. Maxson is detached from the Bureau of Yards and Docks after Oct. 2; ordered to the naval station, Cavite, P. I.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Hartford arrived at Teneriffe to-day.

The Essex arrived at Lisbon to-day.

The Alliance sailed to-day from Gibraltar for Madeira.

To Get a Fortune in Germany.

Frederick Kepper, a well-known resident of West New York, sailed with his family yesterday for Germany to take possession of property valued at $250,000 left him by his wife's grandfather. Under the provisions of the will, Kepper must reside in Germany for the rest of his life. It was stipulated in the will that the male children should serve the number of years in the German Army prescribed by law.

B. Altman & Co.

Upholstery Dep't. Third Floor.

Complete Autumn display of Lace Curtains, Sash Curtains, Stores Bonne Femme, Lace Bed Sets, Portieres, Couch and Table Covers, Sash Curtain Materials, Real Laces, Fabrics for Draperies, Wall and Furniture Coverings.

Many Novelties and Exclusive designs are shown in the foregoing.

Costume Dep't.

Second Floor.

A select assortment of Cloth Suits is shown in Autumn styles, for Traveling and Street wear; also Suits of Corduroy, Velveteen, Men's Suiting, Heavy Cheviots and Hopsacking, adapted for Chauffeuse and Pedestrians.

Individual Skirts, including the close-fitting model for Dress and general wear.

Exclusive Toilettes of Renaissance, Chantilly and Point d'Esprit Laces, Crepe de Paris, Louisine Silk and Bareges.

Fine Domestic Underwear.

New designs for Autumn and Winter.

Exclusive styles in Undergarments of Nainsook, Linen and Persian Lawns, trimmed with Platte Valenciennes, Point de Paris, Italien, Real Valenciennes, Duchesse, Bruges and Lasies-Italien Laces, and Net and Embroidery combinations, in new patterns.

Elaborate and costly Trousseux made to order on the premises. Initials, Monograms, Crests, etc.

SILK PETTICOATS of Foulard or China Silk, suitable to be worn with close fitting dresses.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

ART NOTES.

Mr. Victor D. Brenner, a pupil of Roty of Paris and the designer of several excellent medals, will begin his ministrations to the class in coin and medal designing and die cutting at the school of the National Academy of Design on Monday, Oct. 7. The Woodbury Langdon prize of $100 will be awarded next Spring. Application for admission to the class should be made to the instructor on Tuesday and Friday mornings at the schools of the Academy, on Amsterdam Avenue, corner of West One Hundred and Ninth Street. This is the class established by the Numismatic and Archaeological Society through the efforts of its President, Mr. Andrew C. Zabriskie. The schools of the Academy include a composition class taught by Mr. Maynard, antique class taught by Messrs. F. C. Jones and E. A. Ward, and an etching class under Mr. J. D. Smillie, while there are lectures on perspective by the President of the Academy, Mr. Dielman, and on anatomy by Mr. Hartley, the sculptor.

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The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts opens its art schools on Oct. 7 with a large corps of instructors, including the local painters Thomas P. Anschutz, the sculptor Grafly, and the architect Frank Miles Day, and the New York artists William M. Chase, Henry McCarter, and Cecilia Beaux. Following up the policy of prizes, the schools will award the traveling scholarship of $800, the Edmund Stevenson prize of $100 for s

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL

The Stream of Congratulations and Good Wishes Still Continues to Pour In.

THE AMERICAN HEBREW, (New York City.)—We extend our heartfelt congratulations to THE NEW YORK TIMES on the celebration of its Jubilee. Its fifty years' record is one of which it may indeed be proud. THE TIMES has always been on the side of purity in politics, and its columns have been so uniformly free of the sensational, that it has ever been a welcome sheet in the house, and its usefulness in this direction was extended when, under the present management, the price was reduced to 1 cent. It then reached those homes where pennies count, and supplanted the yellow journals whose price secured their entry there.

BRADSTREET'S, (New York City.)—One of the ablest and most public-spirited newspapers in the United States celebrated the completion of its first half century of existence this week by the publication of an illustrated history of its career, together with a fac simile of its first issue. We refer to THE NEW YORK TIMES, which can look back upon an influential and honorable career, based upon principles and methods that make for trustworthy service to the public on the one hand, and, on the other, the elevation of the journalistic profession in the consideration of the community. THE TIMES has made a record for itself as an enterprising but a careful newsgatherer, and a persistent and fearless advocate of its own views of affairs. Its price puts it within the reach of the humblest reader, and it has developed features that make it a welcome addition to the reading list of people of taste and culture. It has been and is a good influence in American journalism which we hope will long continue to be exercised to the advantage of the public.

WATERTOWN STANDARD.—THE TIMES has a glorious record as the champion of decent government in New York City, because under the editorship of that hero among editors, George Jones, it staked its popularity and even its fortunes in the now historic conflict with the notorious Tweed ring in 1870, which it drove from power. THE TIMES is now a standing object lesson of the success that may be won even in these days of sensational journalism by the decent, self-respecting conduct of a newspaper.

Perhaps the most marked change in journalism in the last half-century is the sinking of the personality of the editor in the paper and the diminished importance of the editorial relatively to the prompt collection of the news and its presentation in an attractive manner, apart from that sensationalism of the yellow journals, which we cannot regard as a permanent feature of journalism, although of course it may prove to be so. And yet there is really no diminution of brains and vigor in the editorial pages of the best great newspapers. Nor is there any other kind of a newspaper that in the long run wears well or carries any real weight with the better portion of the public, even though the editorial may be largely an impersonal force.

MIDDLETOWN ARGUS.—THE NEW YORK TIMES Jubilee Edition, issued in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the paper, is a most interesting publication, for it tells the history of the growth and progress of one of the greatest and most influential of American newspapers. THE TIMES has always been a fearless and independent paper and merits all the large measure of prosperity that it enjoys.

HUDSON REGISTER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 25, THE NEW YORK TIMES produced probably the best, and, from an artistic point of view, undoubtedly the handsomest, newspaper supplement ever printed. The cover is printed on bronze paper and is the highest example possible to be attained in the art of printerdom—in fact, it is by far the best specimen of twentieth century printing that has yet been produced.

THE TIMES has survived and been tossed about upon the waves of the journalistic sea for fifty years, and to-day it is more vigorous than ever. Its honesty of purpose and its able management have rendered it invaluable in the homes of thousands, and we believe it is to-day, for news and for independent and fair editorial thought, the foremost newspaper in the United States. Patrons of THE TIMES read more than a newspaper daily—they read a magazine. No altercation with contemporaries, no vindictive thrusts at those with whom it disagrees in policy or in principle—THE TIMES is the best example in the United States of clean, honest, honorable, upright journalism. Long may it live!

ROCHESTER POST-EXPRESS.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has just completed its fiftieth year, and it celebrates that event neatly and with justifiable pride. It is a splendid paper, with a history of which it has every reason to be proud.

LONG ISLAND CITY STAR.—THE TIMES is a great newspaper and appears to be enjoying deserved prosperity.

ROCHESTER UNION.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has been true from the first to the promises of its founders, Raymond, Jones & Co.; it has been a clean, wholesome, and able newspaper always, and it has rendered important public services. Through various changes of ownership and editorship the career of the paper has been honorable and above reproach. It appears to be enjoying the prosperity which it so well deserves. May this popular recognition of its merits be long continued.

ALBANY TIMES-UNION.—On Wednesday last THE NEW YORK TIMES celebrated its Jubilee Anniversary. It issued in honor of the event, besides its regular daily, a beautiful magazine well in tone with the high standard of the paper. Handicapped by the machinery of the day as it was, THE NEW YORK TIMES then, as now, held a fore rank in journalism. It printed "all the news that was fit to print," and has wielded an influence that made itself felt in every sphere of life. The life and progress of the paper is vividly portrayed in this number which stands as an ornate example of the printing of the day. The whole is indeed a credit to THE TIMES, and a compliment to the great art of printing.

KINGSTON FREEMAN.—THE NEW YORK TIMES is entitled to hearty congratulations on its fiftieth anniversary. No newspaper in New York City has a better record. For its exposure of the Tween ring, the people of the metropolis should be lastingly grateful. THE TIMES is clean, reliable, and newsy. It stands for decent politics and honest government. It is skillfully edited, and under its present proprietorship is a better paper than ever before. New York cannot well get along without THE TIMES. George Jones and Henry J. Raymond builded better than they knew when they established it in 1851.

BURLINGTON (VT.) NEWS.—Vermonters in general and Burlingtonians in particular have a special interest in THE NEW YORK TIMES, for its founders were our own people. Henry Jarvis Raymond, editor, was a graduate of the University of Vermont, and George Jones, publisher, was a native of Poultney, in this State, which also claims Horace Greeley as her son. In parenthesis we may say that James R. Spaulding, the founder of The New York World, was also a Vermonter, and a graduate of our university, so that we can claim the paternity as it were of three great New York dailies. The story of THE TIMES is the story of a useful, beneficent, and honorable career—one of which it may be justly proud; and it does well to put it in this handsome and attractive form. And never in its history has THE TIMES had a higher standard and more nearly approached the ideal of a family newspaper than at the present moment, and never has it been edited with greater ability, conscientiousness, liberality, and breadth of mind.

MANCHESTER (N. H.) UNION.—One of the handsomest products of typographical art is THE NEW YORK TIMES Jubilee Supplement, and it is as readable as it is handsomely set forth. THE TIMES has been published for fifty years, and is still one of the cleanest and ablest papers of the land.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—The power of the press has never been more impressively illustrated than it was by THE TIMES in its exposure and overthrow of the Tweed ring. With the transfer of ownership to knew hands after the death of Mr. Jones, THE TIMES has remained faithful to its traditional policy of seriousness of mind and sobriety of judgment.

SCRANTON (PENN.) TRIBUNE.—There was no yellow journalism about the first issue of THE TIMES, and there has been none since. The policy of the founders was outlined in these words, which might well be engraved on tablets and set before every editor of the present day: "This paper will seek to allay, rather than excite, agitation—to extend industry, temperance, and virtue—to encourage and advance education; to promote economy, concord, and justice in every section of our country; to elevate and enlighten public sentiment and to substitute reason for prejudice, a cool and intelligent judgment for passion, in all public action and in all discussions of public affairs." To this policy THE TIMES has remained faithful and has never shown greater ability in its execution than it is showing to-day. Though it has had its share of business vicissitudes it is now enjoying a prosperity which encourages clean journalism everywhere. May its life and usefulness, as well as its prosperity, be prolonged to the remotest time.

BALTIMORE NEWS.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has been celebrating the close of its first half century in an anniversary number, recalling the history of that newspaper from the time it was launched by the able hands of Henry J. Raymond. There is much upon which it can look back with pride in this record. What is of most salient interest about THE TIMES just now, however, is the extraordinary success it has achieved in its most recent history, and particularly since the reduction of its price to 1 cent. It is safe to say that so signal an example of the maintenance of high standards in a metropolitan newspaper sold at a price designed to bring it within the reach of the poorest has never before been given. THE TIMES not only lives up to its motto of "All the news that's fit to print" by the exclusion of sensationalism, indecency, and vulgarity; it does much more than that. Besides showing the most active enterprise in its news departments, and high ability in its editorial and other writing, it is a daily example of good taste in its typography, in its selection of matter, in its literary style, and, indeed, in all that goes to make up a desirable newspaper. That a paper of this type should have achieved the financial success which has evidently attended THE TIMES under its present management is one of the most encouraging and gratifying phenomena we know of, and speaks well for the possibilities of the future in American journalism.

WHEELING (WEST. VA.) INTELLIGENCER.—THE TIMES has always stood for what was best in journalism, from the time of Henry J. Raymond down to the present hour, and it is a pleasure to note the success which it has met, especially in these days, when there is so much that is false and meretricious in a certain class of papers that depends entirely on sensation and the outlandish exploitation of news, and half the time of matter that is not news.

Again we say it is an encouraging sign of the times to find such a paper, that has for its striking motto "All the news that's fit to print," meeting with such a cordial reception and appreciation from the reading public. It is complimentary to the public, showing an improved taste, and well rewards the efforts of the management of THE TIMES in setting the mark for a higher standard of journalism.

As for THE TIMES, The Intelligencer extends its heartiest felicitations on its anniversary and wishes for it many recurrences of the event, although neither the writer nor the reader may be around to repeat these kind words.

WASHINGTON STAR.—There are few newspapers in the United States so worthy of success and continued existence as THE NEW YORK TIMES. From the outset of its career it has stood for decent journalism. It has appealed always to the best impulses of the community and its influence has steadfastly been for good. Its editors and managers have held firmly to their high standards, even in the midst of metropolitan temptations toward "yellowism," and THE TIMES to-day is a living rebuke to the sensationalism which has debauched so many exponents of the press. And it is the more notable an example of high-class journalism because of the fact that it has thrived in its virtue, and, according to its announcement, "it has now a larger circulation, a larger income from advertising, and is more prosperous than at any time in the fifty years of its history." May THE TIMES's motto, "All the news that's fit to print," never fade from its present conspicuous place in the American newspaper world.

INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.—THE TIMES has been a good newspaper from the day of its birth, but the contrast between its first issue and that of to-day is interesting and instructive. The Jubilee Number is a valuable contribution to the history of New York journalism.

RICHMOND (VA.) TIMES.—It is seldom that a journal preserves throughout fifty years so high and honorable a position as that of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the power and prosperity of that paper in New York to-day reflects no less credit upon the management than upon the intelligence and character of the community which supports it. It is a sign of healthy sentiment and sound judgment when the people support a paper that deliberately takes for its motto "All the news that's fit to print," instead of "Anything to sell the paper." The publishers of THE NEW YORK TIMES have kept the principles announced by its founders well in view, and they have succeeded in establishing in New York a penny paper of character. It goes to the rich, but the price is so low that it also goes into the homes of the poor, and wherever it goes it carries with it a wholesome influence for good. When the price of this paper was reduced to 1 cent, predictions were made that its standard would be lowered, and that it would soon fall into the ways of yellow journalism. But such is not the fact. THE TIMES is a better newspaper than ever, and it has preserved its character. It has demonstrated the fact that a paper does not need to be yellow and nasty in order to get a large circulation among the plain people.

LANCASTER (PENN.) EXAMINER AND EXPRESS.—THE TIMES has always been a great paper, and in style, contents, and comments has been typical of the best in American journalism.

MONTREAL (QUEBEC) GAZETTE.—From the very first THE TIMES was a high-class newspaper, and as it is to-day so it has always been, active, enterprising, well edited and printed. It has never pandered to the taste for cheap sensationalism, and its success furnishes abundant evidence of the appreciation of the people who want all the news that is "fit to print," and nothing more.

WILMINGTON (N. C.) STAR.—Since THE TIMES has passed under its present management it has forged still further to the front, and is now recognized as not only one of the cleanest and most reliable papers in this country, but as one of the most ably edited and thoroughly independent and complete in all its departments. It is what might justly be called a great paper.

CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL TRIBUNE.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its birth in the world of newspaperdom. This celebration comes at a fitting time. New York will soon enter upon a campaign with the issue, clean or unclean government. The position of THE TIMES is known. It will be where it has always been, on the side of all that makes for good government. Thirty years ago it was there in its fight against the Tammany Hall of Tweed, Connolly, and others of that ilk. It will be well within the truth to say that the fight made then was the most courageous piece of newspaper work this country has ever seen, and the most successful. Other work along the same line yet remains, other victories will come, and THE TIMES will be in the front firing line.

"All the news that's fit to print" has been the sign and symbol of THE TIMES for many years. During fifteen years of demoralization of newspaper methods in New York it has not changed its way. The motto has been lived up to most rigorously and without detriment to the property in any particular. In fact, it is the common opinion among newspaper men that the clean paper has been a bigger money-maker than any of its sensational opponents. It is a satisfaction to know that a large portion of the reading public has not been carried away by papers that cry, in spite of themselves, as the leper of old, "Unclean, unclean." THE TIMES is to be congratulated. It has done a great and good work during stormy times. It has succeeded because it deserved success.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.—No chapter in the history of modern progress illustrates the amazing advancement that has taken place since the civil war more strikingly than that presented in the evolution of the American newspaper. An interesting feature of THE TIMES's Jubilee Number is a fac simile of the first issue of the paper. The contrast between that four-page sheet and the sixteen-page TIMES of the present day is a fair illustration of the progress in the whole journalistic field. It is not merely that the newspapers have expanded in size. They have altered radically in character. The papers of fifty years ago paid almost no attention to private individuals or to their acts or business enterprises. The papers of to-day are filled with personal intelligence. They tell the story of the whole people by chronicling the doings of citizens of every rank and profession. THE NEW YORK TIMES has traced this change in its own history in a way that makes its Jubilee Number a valuable contribution to history. THE TIMES never has been a better or more prosperous paper than it is to-day, and its success has been gained by methods that are an honor to American journalism.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.—The modern paper is a marvel of completeness by comparison, but THE TIMES had the right spirit to begin with. It was enterprising, clean, and forceful, and so it has remained throughout its long career, always demonstrating that vigor and alertness are not incompatible with decency.

DETROIT FREE PRESS.—The supplement may be considered as well a contribution to the history of the country by reason of the relation of the great ante-bellum editors to the Government. But what is far more important than a jubilee supplement is the fact that THE TIMES has been restored to its ancient ideals, and to-day is a newspaper such as its founder and great editor, Henry J. Raymond, would find it in his heart to approve in toto.

ROBERT RUTTER, Bookbinder, 141 East Twenty-fifth Street.—I remember the first issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES very well, as I then began to read the paper. It is still my family newspaper. I was employed at that time in Harper & Brothers' bindery, and heard much talk of the great risk in undertaking a new daily because of the field already occupied by The Herald and The Tribune. I became familiar with the names of the originators of the enterprise and some of them I knew personally. THE TIMES is to be congratulated on the great success it has achieved. May the next fifty years be still more progressive and prosperous than those which have passed.

JAMES R. HAY, Real Estate and Insurance, 71 Broadway.—When you first used the motto "All the news that's fit to print" you found a responsive echo in the heart of every family man in the country. Your Jubilee Number is a fit souvenir of your efforts toward offering the people the truth, instead of illustrated fiction. I wish you continued success in your efforts.

FLANDRAU & Co., Carriage Builders, 372-376 Broome Street, New York City.—As advertisers for a quarter of a century in THE NEW YORK TIMES as well as readers of the paper (over a period of thirty years) since we have had money enough to buy one, we want to offer our hearty and sincere congratulations upon the marked improvement THE TIMES has shown under your management and our thanks that you have been able to hold so high a standard as THE TIMES has always been rated at, and to do it successfully. This is a distinct public service for which the citizens of this great city who have any regard for its standing and fame should be, and we have no doubt are, extremely grateful.

HENRY CLEWS, Banker, 17 Broad Street, New York.—Congratulations and good wishes for the continued brilliant success of your high-toned and exceedingly capable newspaper. I hope your progress in the coming fifty years will eclipse if possible the past half century's successes in journalism and politics.

C. W. DARLING, Corresponding Secretary Oneida Historical Society, Honorable Secretary at Utica of Egypt Exploration Fund.—It gives me great pleasure to tender my congratulations on the fiftieth birthday of THE NEW YORK TIMES. For many years I have been a reader of this excellent newspaper, and with Henry J. Raymond I was personally acquainted. His likeness, as it appears in your Jubilee Number, is a striking one, and it brings to my memory those early days when he was a power in the City of New York, where I then resided.

S. B. SONNENFELD & Co., Adjusters and Appraisers of Fire Losses for the Assured, 56 and 58 Pine Street, New York City.—We congratulate you on your fiftieth anniversary.

A. W. NEWMAN, 22 East Fourteenth Street, New York City.—Yesterday's edition was certainly a masterpiece of journalism.

W. K. CLARK, President Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, Hartford, Conn.—We are very much pleased with the fiftieth anniversary copy of your paper, and the paper with the supplement will be carefully preserved by the writer.

H. L. MATZ, Chicago, Ill.—Permit me to congratulate you on the beauty of your Jubilee Number, as well as upon the exceedingly interesting matter it contains.

DR. E. H. MAKK, Former Editor of the Rochester Volksblatt, Savannah, Ga.—Permit me to congratulate you on your brilliant, unparalleled semi-centennial issue. It is a gem. In my half century's journalistic experience in both worlds I have not seen its like.

H. O. KOPP, 1,524 Madison Avenue, New York City.—Allow me to express my congratulations to THE TIMES upon the completion of its fiftieth year, and hope that its success will be continued in the future as in the past.

TOCH BROTHERS, Manufacturers and Importers Fine Colors, 468 West Broadway, New York City.—We recollect that our late lamented father did not feel happy unless he had a copy of THE TIMES, and we believe that he was among your first readers, and remember that whenever he left for any country town years ago we were instructed to mail to him THE TIMES so that he would not be without it. We hope that the next fifty years will find you in as prosperous and as satisfactory position as you are to-day and that our successors will be able then to congratulate yours.

A. R. MESHUREL, Commission Merchant, 18 Broadway, New York City.—Many congratulations on the fiftieth anniversary of THE TIMES. The fact that I have been a subscriber to THE TIMES from the date of its first issue is sufficient proof of my appreciation of the paper.

WEILER BROTHERS, Importers and Wholesale Grocers, 140 Franklin Street, New York City.—Hail to THE TIMES's fiftieth birthday. I like your paper, because it is 1—clean; 2—forceful; 3—genial. Accept congratulations to your Jubilee Number.

A. GRONICH, Secretary of Ellithorpe Safety Air-Cushion Company, 71 Broadway, New York City.—Allow me to congratulate THE NEW YORK TIMES upon reaching its fiftieth anniversary. Continue the good work in publishing "All the news that's fit to print" so as to enable the poorer classes to obtain good and clean reading for little money.

JOSEPH G. GRAUER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, 41 Wall Street, New York City.—I congratulate you upon the able manner in which you have lived up to the beacon light set before you when you first started on your journalistic career, and I trust you will continue in the same path for many times fifty years to come.

GEORGE H. HANSELL, 1 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City.—Permit me to offer you my hearty congratulations in addition to those you have already received on the completion of the first half century of your paper's publication, which I have read with great pleasure during much the greater part of that time. As I am now in my eighty-eighth year, I may not be here when your next half century is issued; but if I shall be you may count me for one of your readers.

YALE CAMPUS CHANGES

Three Separate Campuses Now Joined Together.

New Dining Hall Completed and Opened —Improvements in the Main Campus—Buildings Going Up.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 28.—Never before in the history of Yale has such a complete change come upon the face of the university as this past Summer has brought about. A graduate of ten years' standing who might happen in New Haven this week would hardly recognize the place as the Yale which he knew. Even to the returning undergraduate of last year it seems strange.

On every hand are signs of the new spirit that has entered Yale affairs, in the tearing down here of treasured but useless landmarks and in the building in another place of some new structure. From Chapel Street to Grove there has come a most interesting transformation. For the first time it can be said that Yale has made "both ends meet" in connecting all three campuses.

The south campus, or old campus, presents the strangest appearance to the man who knows the Yale of even three years ago or last year. From Vanderbilt Hall to Durfee there now stretches a broad expanse of green lawn, where at this time last year stood three of the oldest structures belonging to Yale—the Lyceum, Treasury, and North College. Of the fine old structures that are coincident with the history of Yale in the last century, Old South Middle now alone remains.

The entire campus is now a broad yard, inclosed by lines of dormitories and the Library and Alumni Hall, South Middle alone, in the corner by Osborn Hall, breaking the line of view.

The change that has come over what is to be known as the Middle Campus is as important. With the completion of Fayerweather Hall on Elm Street, opposite Durfee, and facing White Hall, a beginning has been made toward what will be in time one of the most modern of Yale's building squares. There are now four parallel lines of buildings started on this campus, parallel with High and College Streets, White and Berkeley Hall on High Street, Fayerweather, West, and East Divinity on College Street.

The two outside buildings will in time be continued to Wall Street on High and College, and the interior will be taken up by a yard. This Summer a half dozen private houses standing on Wall Street have been torn down to clear the way for this future arrangement. It is now possible, standing on Elm Street, to look through a wide cleared space to Wall.

The north campus, where the bicentennial buildings are going up, will be in time the most magnificent of Yale's squares. Where the south campus is a motley collection of brick, granite, and limestone structures, and the middle campus of brick entirely, the new or north campus will be entirely of limestone and marble. Three-quarters of this new block is now occupied by the university.

On the Wall Street corner of College is Scroll and Key, a senior society building, of marble, and on the corresponding corner of Grove and High is the fine marble temple of Book and Snake, a Sheffield school society. Next to Scroll and Key on Wall Street stands the new Administration Building, to be known as Woodbridge Hall, and this is marble.

Flanking Grove Street, which bounds the block on the north, is the new dining hall, which was opened this week. This building is the first of the bicentennial series to be completed. The foundations are now building on the corner of College and Grove for the new vestibule building connecting the dining hall with the new structure on College Street. This is to be known as Memorial Hall.

The College Street building is now named Woolsey Hall, in honor of President Woolsey. These two last-named buildings will be finished in a year. In the interior of the block formed by the bicentennial buildings will be constructed a courtyard, in Greek style, where public student meetings may be held.

It is proposed to unite the three campuses with a broad avenue, which will run through the centre of the three squares, commencing at the dining hall courtyard and running past Woodbridge Hall, between Fayerweather and West Divinity, underneath Durfee and to the Vanderbilt Courtyard on Chapel Street. An archway will be cut through Durfee to serve this purpose.

THE FREE LECTURE COURSES.

The Board of Education Has Arranged the Series for the Season.

The Board of Education free lectures will be resumed next week. The first course will be opened at St. Peter's Hall, Twentieth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, by Stephen Jenkins, who will lecture on "Broadway, Old and New, from New York to Albany." Special attention will be given to science, particularly electricity and applied subjects. Courses of lectures on science will be given as follows:

Young Men's Institute, 222 Bowery, "Principles and Practices in Electrical Engineering," by W. W. Ker, beginning Oct. 2 and continuing each Wednesday thereafter until Dec. 18.

West Side Auditorium, 313 West Fifty-seventh Street, "Principles and Practice in Electrical Engineering," (continued,) W. W. Ker, lecturer, beginning Oct. 18, and each Friday thereafter until Dec. 13.

At the Baron de Hirsch Trade School, 222 East Forty-sixth Street, a course of lectures on "Heat as a Wave Motion," will be given on consecutive Wednesday evenings beginning Oct. 2.

At St. Bartholomew's Hall, 205 East Forty-second Street, on consecutive Saturdays, beginning Oct. 5, Prof. Von Nardroff will deliver a course of lectures on "Sound and Music."

The lectures at the American Museum of Natural History will begin Tuesday, Oct. 8. Peter MacQueen will deliver the first of the course. The Trustees of the Museum have placed their lecture hall at the disposal of the Board of Education on Saturday evenings, and the first of the Saturday evening lectures will be given on Oct. 19. On this date Prof. Robert W. Prentiss will deliver the first of a series of lectures on astronomy. The first will be "The Sun; its Phenomena."

The programmes for the courses will be issued within the next ten days. The subjects will include travel, American history, general history, literature, art, and music.

THE MISSIONARY ALLIANCE.

Eighteenth Annual Convention to be Held in the Gospel Tabernacle.

Speakers and workers from the ends of the earth are expected to participate in the eighteenth annual convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, to be held in the Gospel Tabernacle, 692 East Eighth Avenue, the comprehensive programme of which has just been announced. The order for each morning includes a prayer and praise meeting, a Bible lecture by Prof. Wight of Michigan, and spiritual teaching, and at 2 P. M. there will be addresses on the various missionary fields as follows:

Oct. 5, Jewish missions; Oct. 6, general missions; Oct. 7, missions in Africa; Oct. 8, missions in India; Oct. 9, missions in China; Oct. 10, missions in South America, Japan, and the islands; Oct. 11, rally representing all the missionary fields. After each day's work there will be preaching conducted by the leading pastors in attendance, followed each evening by addresses on appropriate themes by the leading delegates to the convention.

Special features include testimonies of Divine healing Saturday afternoon; Oct. 12 followed by an anointing service. The following morning the annual missionary sermon and missionary offering will be given, and the same Sunday afternoon the King's Children will give a concert exercise. The closing day will be wholly devoted to reports of rescue mission work in this city, delivered under the direction of a committee composed of Dr. Wilson, Mr. Hadley, and Miss Agnew.

Locomotives for South Africa.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 28.—An order for fourteen engines has been given to the American Locomotive Company by the Cape Government Railroad of South Africa. This order was given after engines of the company had been tested severely side by side with engines of English build. The locomotives will be built on strictly American lines.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Newest Dress Goods Weaves.

Startling News for Monday's Selling.

"Getting busier all the time. Every new weave and color is now in," is the good word that comes cheerily from the Dress Goods Division.

Lively news that! Shows how popular and well stocked the department is. Every woman who is interested in the new Fall and Winter fabrics will read with unusual care what follows.

Prices are so exceptionally low that the fact deserves more than ordinary emphasis. We have planned to have the Dress Goods Department thickly peopled with shoppers all day Monday. This is how!

At 25c. Yard.

38-inch JACQUARD FANCIES.
38-inch HOMESPUNS, in neat check effects.

At 34c. Yard.

38-inch all-wool ALBATROSS.
38-inch all-wool BLACK SERGE.
38-inch all-wool CANVAS CLOTH.
38-inch black and colored HENRIETTAS.

At 59c. Yard.

50-inch fine grade all-wool ENGLISH CHEVIOTS.
54-inch fine quality all-wool HOMESPUNS.
44-inch all-wool FRENCH FOULES.
42-inch plain colored CHEVIOTS.

At 75c. Yard.

46-inch all-wool COATING SERGES.
45-inch all-wool MELTON GRANITE.
50-inch all-wool CHEVIOTS.
40-inch all-wool FRENCH POPLINS.

At $1.25 Yard.

48-inch FRENCH POPLIN, all colors.
42-inch SATIN CLOTH, all colors.
42-inch PRUNELLAS, all colors.
44-inch WHIPCORDS, all colors.
52-inch FRENCH BROADCLOTH, all colors.

Black and Colored Silks.

Also Corduroy Velvets for Monday.

"I've been all over town and the only place I could get just what I wanted was at Siegel-Cooper's," said a bright shopper yesterday.

Pleasant praise that. The only motive we have for quoting it in print is to show how complete the Silk Store is.

All the new and staple silks are here in abundance.

For Monday we feature an extraordinary array of Black Silks at prices that will be the wonder of the trade. Every woman who has need of beautiful Black Silks (and what woman hasn't) should be here Monday.

BLACK PEAU DE SOIES.

20-inch all-silk French make BLACK PEAU DE SOIE; 98c. quality; Monday at per yd., 75
22-inch much finer and heavier quality, all-silk FRENCH PEAU DE SOIE; a regular $1.25 quality, Monday at per yd., 88
24-inch extra fine quality FRENCH PEAU DE SOIE; a regular $1.50 grade; Monday at per yd., 1.00

GUARANTEED BLACK TAFFETAS.

20-inch guaranteed BLACK TAFFETA SILK, 75c. goods, Monday at per yd., 59
21-inch guaranteed BLACK TAFFETA SILK, 85c. goods, Monday at per yd., 68
27-inch guaranteed BLACK TAFFETA SILK, $1.00 goods, Monday at per yd., 75
36-inch guaranteed BLACK TAFFETA SILK, $1.25 goods, Monday at per yd., 98
42-inch guaranteed BLACK TAFFETA SILK, $1.75 goods, Monday at per yd., 1.25
54-inch guaranteed BLACK TAFFETA SILK, $2.25 goods, Monday at per yd., 1.65

BLACK SATIN DUCHESS.

21-inch all-silk DUCHESS, 85c. quality, Monday, at 55
22-inch all silk, French make, $1.25 quality, Monday, at 88
27-inch all-silk, very fine heavy goods, $1.50 quality, at 1.00

NEW COLORED SILKS.

24-inch all-silk colored LOUISINES, made to retail at $1.25; Monday at per yd., 75
21-inch all-silk PANNE SATINS, in shades of pink, blue, helio, turquoise, white, cream, cardinal, brown, tan, etc.; regular 90c. goods; Monday at per yd., 55

CORDUROY VELVETS.

23-inch ENGLISH CORDUROYS, in all desirable colors, now in great demand for waists, skirts and full costumes; yard, 85

Diamond Jewelry.

At Exactly Half Price.

How they sparkle in their velvety beds, these beautiful diamond rings with their gleaming clasps of gold. Of all known gems the diamond retains the strongest hold upon popularity. Its exquisite purity and brilliant scintillating powers make it irresistibly attractive.

Diamond rings are not expensive if bought here. What better proof than this:

DIAMOND RING, single stone weighing almost half a carat, in Tiffany, Belcher and fancy settings, 27.50
DIAMOND RING, single stone of good size and excellent quality, in plain Belcher setting, 18.50
DIAMOND RING, single stones, exceedingly choice; in plain Belcher setting; here to-morrow at the remarkably low price of 13.50
DIAMOND BROOCHES, fifty or more designs; beautiful open-work pearl set and enamelled effects; set with handsome diamond in centre; values up to $25.00; choice to-morrow 8.50

Silverware and Cutlery.

Think a bit. Isn't there a need for a water pitcher, a butter dish or something else of daily use? What of fruit knives, or dinner knives and forks? Such a list as this should induce you to buy even if the need is not pressing.

QUADRUPLE PLATED TEA POTS, CREAM PITCHERS, SUGAR BOWLS, SPOON HOLDERS, BUTTER DISHES, burnished and satin engraved, 98
QUADRUPLE PLATED WATER PITCHERS AND SALAD BOWLS, highly polished; worth $3.00, 1.95
DINNER KNIVES, celluloid handles, fancy silver ferrules; worth $2.25; per set of 6, 1.38
FRUIT KNIVES, celluloid handles and good quality steel; made by Landers, Frary & Clark; worth $2.00 per set of 6, 1.10
DINNER KNIVES, real mother of pearl handles and sterling silver ferrule; worth $1.00, 59
DINNER KNIVES AND FORKS, with riveted wood handles, worth 75c.; set of 6 knives and 6 forks, 39

Good Woolen Blankets.

3 Special Offers.

As the weather gets cooler the Blanket business grows livelier; the demand increases widely. We've been selling so many blankets the past fortnight that we could hardly be busier. Those who have not bought yet will be mightily interested in these specials:

10-4 size, value $4 50, at, pair, 3.35
11-4 size, value $5 50, at, pair, 4.50
12-4 size, value $6 50, at, pair, 5.50

GENUINE CALIFORNIA BLANKETS.

500 pairs of GENUINE CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, sold formerly at $8.00 and $10.00 per pair; special for Monday at, per pair, 5.00

CRIB COMFORTERS.

200 DOWN FILLED CRIB COMFORTERS, best Sateen covering; good styles; value $2.00; Monday special at 1.39
450 DOWN FILLED COMFORTERS, full size; value $4.50; special for Monday at 2.95

A Notable Sale of Corsets and a Great Window Display.

The Corset Department has reached the forefront of excellence so rapidly that it has established a new record for activity.

Women who come here for their Corsets have the satisfaction of knowing that they get the best in the world for their money. Great care is exercised in the sale of Corsets here, for we realize how importantly they are related to the matter of comfort and proper fit of dress.

In the 6th Avenue Windows to-morrow we display one of the most attractive varieties of Corsets seen in New York in many days. We supplement this exhibition by placing on special sale for Monday:

THE NEW NEMO DELTA DIP CORSET; gives to the waist line that fashionable long dip effect so desirable; they have a unique garter fastener, one that moves automatically with every motion of the body; white and gray; sizes 18 to 30, 2.50
Also the MILITARY BELT CORSET, which compels you to stand correctly and gives the desired shape to the hip; white and black, 3.50
The well known SELF-REDUCING CORSET, adapted for stout figures; positively reduces size of abdomen; in black, white and gray; long, medium and short; 18 to 36, 2.50
In Italian Cloth, genuine whalebone, 5.00
Also a lot of dainty French Models; white, pink, blue and black; worth $1.50; Monday special at 95

A Sale of 3,000 Pairs of *Stylish Lace Curtains,* A Great Chance!

A month ago we offered a leading importer a certain price for 3,000 pairs of high-grade Lace Curtains he was carrying. He laughed; said the offer was preposterous; would not accept it under any conditions. Last Thursday he changed his mind; thought it better to have the cash than the merchandise.

The Curtains Are Now Here and Go on Sale Monday At Prices That Will Create a Decided Stir.

Who ever heard of better bargains than these?

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, 3½ yds. long, 54 and 60 in. wide, extra double thread weaves, lockstitch edges, 400 pairs, values from $1.95 to $2.65, Monday, at 1.45
300 pairs, positive $3.75 to $4.25 values, Monday, at 2.65
IRISH POINT CURTAINS, dainty novelty patterns, value $3.25 to $3.95, per pair, Monday, at 2.35
IRISH POINT CURTAINS, mostly 2 to 6 pair lots, worth fully one-half more, per pair, Monday, at $3.75, $3.90 and 4.85
POINT D'ARABE CURTAINS, richly worked patterns, $8.50 values, special for Monday, at, per pair 6.90

LACE BED SETS.

SCOTCH NET, ribbon and bow knot patterns, with shams to match, $4.50 value, special for Monday, at, per set 2.95
IRISH POINT, positively below import cost, per set, $9.75, $8.50 and 6.90
RENAISSANCE, novelty effects, motif centre and insertion ornamentation, with ruffled edges and bolster sham, $10.50 values, special for Monday, at 7.90

Seasonable Linings.

Note the Little Prices.

When you start out to buy Linings for your Fall or Winter Dresses just bear The Big Store in mind if you want to shop correctly and save money at the same time. Every time you trade here you buy cheaper and better than elsewhere.

GOOD PERCALINE, in all colors, yd., 9
COTTON TAFFETA NOVELTIES for petticoats, yd., 20
SILK SERGES in all shades, yd., 39
BLACK MOREENS, silk finish, yd., 39
MERCERIZED SILK FINISH SATEENS, yd., 25
LINEN CANVAS, good quality, yd., 15

Great Sale of Flannels.

Special for Monday.

FRENCH FLANNELS for waists; instead of 65c. a yard—the regular price—we will sell them for 39

Here's your opportunity to buy the very best Waist Flannels the market affords. Excellent variety of small, medium and large size dots, in these attractive combinations:

Blue with white, red with white or black, gray with black, light blue with black, lavender with black, and many others equally pretty and popular.

Two yards and a half required for waists; price, per yard, 39

ALL WOOL EIDERDOWN FLANNELS.

Used largely for bathrobes and dressing sacques; large assortment of colorings and fancy stripes.

Prices begin at 25c. a yard and run as high as 75c a yard.

The greatest values of the kind we ever had.

More Extraordinary Bargains in *Literary Masterpieces.*

This important news comes fresh and interesting from the Book Department. Special for Monday:

THE ALDINE ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY OF 100 BEST BOOKS.

The greatest masterpieces of literature and selected with great care. The Aldine Library is superior to any uniform series heretofore announced, being printed with unusual care from clear, open-face type on a soft laid paper of fine quality and bound in silk ribbed cloth made specially for the series; stamped on front and back covers with appropriate designs. Rubricated title pages, illustrated gilt tops, head bands and silk ribbon book marks. Each volume is securely wrapped. 12mo. The regular price is $1.00. Monday special at, per volume, 45

Here are some of the titles:

Age of Fable. By Bulfinch.
Blithedale Romance, The. By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
The Snow Image, Etc. By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Don Quixote. By Cervantes.
David Copperfield. By Charles Dickens.
Origin of Species. By Charles Darwin.
Past and Present. By Thomas Carlyle.
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THE MAYOR UNDER THE NEW CHARTER.

Mr. GEORGE L. RIVES, the President of the commission to revise the charter of New York, has done a very substantial service in an article in the current number of The North American Review, explaining with his customary clearness and accuracy the exact powers and duties of the Mayor who will take office on the first of January. In a general way the people of the city understand that the Mayor has very important functions and that his control over the heads of departments and the business of the city has been changed and extended. But very few of them know precisely what the change has been. In fact, not very many of them knew what the Mayor's office really amounted to under the charter of 1897, under which consolidation took place.

Under the old charter, the position of the Mayor of Greater New York was in some respects anomalous and uncertain, and it would have required a man of unusual strength of mind and character to give the city a good administration for the past four years. He had the immense power of choosing all the heads of departments at the outset, but after the first six months of his four years' term he could not remove any of them. A strong man would have made sure that he got the very best men at the start. He might also, as the best Mayor Brooklyn ever had did, secure the promise of each of his appointees to resign when requested. But a Mayor who began by making his appointments at the dictation of the machine of his party, as did Mr. VAN WYCK, was compelled to leave their action to be guided by the same machine. Under the new charter the Mayor has the right of removal of any head of department appointed by him "whenever in his judgment the public interest shall require." In this way he becomes directly responsible not only for the choice of the heads of departments, but for their conduct in office. It is a very great power for either good or evil.

There are qualifications to it, however. In the first place, the Department of Public Works has been stripped of so much of its powers as related to the care of the streets, sewers, and public buildings of each borough, and these have been placed in the hands of the Borough President, as Commissioner of Public Works for the borough. Over these the Mayor has, therefore, no control. In the second place, while the appointment of the Commissioner of Police is in the hands of the Mayor, his removal may be made either by the Mayor or by the Governor of the State. Finally, the term of the Mayor is cut down from four years to two.

"Both changes," says Mr. RIVES, "have this effect in common, that they serve to make it more difficult for any Mayor to find fit men to take office under him. It is hard enough to get men who can earn a good living in other employments to enter the public service in any subordinate capacity. It is harder to get such men to take office for two years than for four. And it will be almost impossible to secure the services of a capable and self-respecting man where, as in the case of the Police Commissioner, the appointee to keep his place must satisfy two independent and sometimes hostile masters."

In the financial management of the city, the powers of the Mayor are not so great as under the present charter, by which he and his two appointees are a majority in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. But they are still very important. He has three of the sixteen votes in the board. The Controller and the President of the Board of Aldermen, elected, as is the Mayor, by the whole city, have each three votes, and these three officers have in all a majority of the votes on financial matters. Mr. RIVES sums up the situation as follows:

> In conclusion, it may be pointed out that, although the opportunities of the Mayor for useful public service are to some extent limited by the unyielding requirements of State statutes and by the conditions and traditions surrounding public office, yet his opportunities for harm are bounded only by the length of his term of office. An evil-disposed or negligent or dull man as Mayor can always work incalculable mischief by bad appointments or by promoting or not opposing measures intended to rob the City Treasury. The ablest and best-intended Mayor cannot, perhaps, under existing conditions do much efficient or lasting work of a constructive kind, but he has ample power and will have ample opportunity to prevent an immense amount of harm. In the short period of two years he can hardly hope to effect extensive economies or to institute far-reaching and thorough reforms. What he can fairly hope to do is to see that the city takes no detriment, to insist upon and secure at least an honest administration, and to put a stop to much evil legislation. The man who can really do this, laboring for the interests of the city alone and not for himself or for the interests of any party or faction, is sure of a high place in the esteem and affection of the people.

Any citizen has but to think what would be the work of Mr. LOW, Mr. GROUT, and Mr. FORNES in the offices of Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen, and contrast it with the work likely to be done by the Tammany candidates in these offices, to see that the changes in the charter have made it even more essential than it was before to sustain the cause of good government in the coming election.

MR. LOW'S ACCEPTANCE.

"To contend once more for the principles which I have tried to illustrate for twenty years." That is the pledge that Mr. Low gives to the Citizens' Union; that is the contest on which he is ready to enter as their candidate for the Mayoralty, and it is the avowal by which he is ready to be judged. The people of New York could ask for nothing more binding, more explicit and satisfactory.

It is extremely well for us that we have a candidate who can be thus judged. With the work that is to be done it is well that we have a leader tested by work in the past. The administration of a great city is necessarily a practical matter. It is much more than that, and underlying it are concerns of the deepest moral importance. But primarily it is practical and it is a great advantage that the friends of decent government should have a candidate who has proved in practice that he is practical. We can ask of Mr. Low nothing more than that he should perform his task as honestly, intelligently, thoroughly, as he has heretofore performed the like tasks that have come to him. Undoubtedly the work will be greatly extended and more difficult, but it is of the same nature, and he has the strength and growth of a score of active and successful years to aid him. Nor must we forget that in these twenty years he has been not merely a close student of the city problem but a responsible adviser in legislation, and, four years ago, the leader in the most enlightened movement for permanent and systematic improvement in city government that has ever been started in this city. When he says that he is ready to contend for the principles of twenty years we know what those principles are, and we know how well able he is both to contend for them and to apply them.

We are glad, also, that Mr. Low took the first opportunity to declare his understanding of "the general and common purpose to wrest the control of the city from those who permit one man to govern it from his English home, like a second GEORGE III., and to make millions for himself and his friends out of his control of it, as though this imperial City of New York were his private gold mine." That is, indeed, the general and common purpose of all good men this year, and it must be carried out before any progress whatever can be made toward a better and more efficient government for the city. Mr. Low is right in throwing the gauntlet directly at the feet of the Tammany Boss. In the contest he challenges, all good men and true can with confidence and pride stand by him.

SHIPBUILDING IN JAPAN.

The British Consular report on the enterprise of Japan in providing at Nagasaki the facilities for the building of ships is full of interest and will possibly be found to contain some surprises. It appears that the plant of the Mitsu-Bishi Shipyard and Engine Works, while not so large as some British yards, will "compare favorably with anything on the Clyde" in its ability to turn out first-class work. During 1900 four ocean steamers of from 643 to 2,243 tons were constructed in every part at this yard, and the vessels under construction at the beginning of the present year included two passenger steamers of 6,300 tons for the American line of the Japan Mail Company, two steamers for the carriage of ore for the Government iron works at Moji, of 2,741 tons each; a passenger steamer of 2,389 tons for the Osaka Shoshen Kaisha, to be employed in the Yangtse service, and a number of smaller craft. The yard can now build simultaneously two vessels of 600 feet length, two of 300 feet, and probably half a dozen of less dimensions.

Japan is a country of surprises. As an illustration of the thoroughness of the preparations for success in this line of work, it is interesting to note that in connection with the Mitsu-Bishi yard there has been established a technical school in which a class of 250 boys will be educated for the operations requiring skill. This is a training school for machinists rather than engineers, and its purpose is to insure the maintenance of a supply of skilled labor. This plan might very well be taken under consideration by employers in this country.

THE BAR OF NEW YORK.

Judge HOWLAND'S account, in the current number of The Century Magazine, of "The Practice of the Law in New York," is eminently readable, but it is also something more. It is a scholarly and philosophical explanation of its subject, which must be found very instructive to the "layman," to whom it is explicitly addressed.

The ordinary layman's complaint respecting "the practice of law in New York" is twofold. He thinks he detects a continuing tendency to degrade that practice from a profession into a mere business. He finds that the professional and public obligations of lawyers sit more lightly upon them than they did a generation ago. They do not take their responsibilities as "officers of the court" so seriously as they used to do. They are not necessarily the "men of light and leading" that they used to be. There are brilliant exceptions, whom we need not name because any intelligent reader will name them for himself. And there are brilliant exceptions in practice. Nothing could be finer and more encouraging to a lawyer's professional pride than the spectacle we have just witnessed at Buffalo, where two very leading members of the bar were assigned, as "officers of the court," to defend a poor, friendless, dollarless, hateful wretch, and loyally accepted the distasteful and unremunerative assignment. But we are bound to say that the incident seems much more characteristic of the practice of the law in Buffalo than of the practice of the law in New York. Just as, in medicine, the "all-round" country doctor is apt to be a safer counselor and a wiser man than the city physician, who betakes himself early to a "specialty," so the country lawyer is apt to be more a man of light and leading, more a "public creature" and a guide to his neighbors in public affairs than the city lawyer, who devotes himself more to money making. The old saying that lawyers "work hard, live well, and die poor" has ceased to be applicable to the busiest of New York lawyers, who are about as thoroughly devoted to money making as merchants or men of any other calling not "impressed with a public interest."

Judge HOWLAND'S article does nothing to rebut this criticism, which in fact it rather sustains. And it does nothing to allay the still more obvious public grievance which is constituted by the law's delays. This is really a grievance which, as we have said before, scandalizes foreign lawyers as well as native laymen. The condition of the calendars of our courts here in New York is really a public scandal. It is all very well for Judge HOWLAND to say that "Promptness, common sense, and simplicity, if not always the attributes, are at least the ideals of our modern methods, and unreasonable and extended delays are, for the most part, possible only as abuses, and not as necessary consequences of the course of litigated business." But, as a matter of fact, many suitors who see their cases postponed until their witnesses have dispersed and are no longer to be had, must concur in Mr. GLADSTONE'S famous saying, that "justice delayed is justice denied." An apparatus ostensibly for the administration of justice which is between two and three years behind its work, and from within which no suggestion for improvement issues, is not a system which "laymen" can contemplate with pride, or even with patience.

A BRILLIANT YACHT RACE.

The yacht race of yesterday was the most brilliant contest ever sailed in light weather for the America's Cup. That it was extremely light weather is shown by the fact that the wind was not better than an eight-knot breeze, and that it took four hours and a half to cover the course. That Columbia won is a subject for congratulation, and all the more so in view of the excellent showing made by Shamrock. The margin was "neither so deep as a well nor so wide as a church door," but it sufficed. The first leg in the contest for the cup was ours, and we have every reason to be glad, and to be proud of the result. If our champion had defeated Shamrock by a wide margin, we could have smiled and settled ourselves back to the pleasing assurance that the cup would remain here.

And even as it stands we have reason to hope for the best. But at the same time Shamrock has shown that she is a very smart craft in the sort of weather for which she is believed to have been designed. Sir THOMAS LIPTON is of the opinion that she can go just as well in a stronger breeze and a liveller sea. What he dreads is a seaway without wind. Whether his views are well founded or not, it is certain that he has brought to our shore one of the ablest racing craft that have come hither out of Great Britain, and has given us a race which we shall remember with delight.

The feat of Shamrock in beating Columbia in the windward work was most creditable, and much of the glory of it belongs to Capt. SYCAMORE, who sailed his vessel with consummate skill. At the same time it must be borne in mind that the American yacht was perfectly handled. She was outjockeyed at the start, and in no race ever sailed was the advantage of the weather berth at the line shown more clearly. It was this advantage that enabled Shamrock to hold the lead in the first half of the race. If she could have run as well as she beat, she would have had a victory to her credit. But there is always an "if" in yachting. The contest of yesterday will give a fresh interest to the series, and there will be general eagerness to see the fliers over a triangular course.

BERLIN'S LIVELY BOSS.

Berlin is experiencing the advantage and the disadvantage a city can derive from the possession of an imperial boss, who, as King of Prussia, owns important sections of the city and controls the largest avenues and streets, at the same time that he inherits the right of veto when the Town Council elects its Burgomasters.

The city has need of trolley lines running north and south across the chief boulevard of note, Unter den Linden, which separates two of the busiest and finest quarters and at the same time is the main approach to the palace, university, museums, and cathedral. The Kaiser says, "No, you may not spoil Unter den Linden with electric poles, or break the surface with tracks, but you may dive below the surface and cross underneath." The city fathers or the trolley company think the cost would be too great, whereat the Kaiser shrugs his expressive shoulders.

That is one advantage Berlin gets from her glittering boss; he puts his heel on a suggestion which, if carried out, would take what little beauty is left to Unter den Linden, once considered with pride by Berliners, but now outclassed and ripe for restoration.

A disadvantage is the interference of the Kaiser with city government. Some time ago the Town Council elected one of their number second in command, not Upper Burgomaster, but Second Burgomaster. On looking up his record the Kaiser found that the city father in question had been a military man many years before and fallen under the displeasure of his grandfather, the first Kaiser. That was enough. Herr KAUFFMANN was persona non grata to the boss, because he had been so to the boss's grandfather. Off with his head!

But the Common Council of Berlin is full of Liberals who do not relish such interference. The vacant place has just been filled by them—and the elected is Herr KAUFFMANN once more. While his first election was by a narrow margin of votes, the second is by a startling majority, no other candidate being even named, showing that the City Government is determined to let the Kaiser know that it brooks no interference. The gauntlet has been thrown down; it remains to be seen whether the Kaiser will pick it up. He may exercise his prerogative as a HOHENZOLLERN and retaliate by appointing a Commissioner to do the work of the Second Burgomaster, or he may simply veto Herr KAUFFMANN'S election again and let the Common Council whistle. On their part the Common Council might appoint one of their number to do the work of a Second Burgomaster and pay him the salary of $4,500 in some roundabout way.

Whether any or all of these moves shall be made by the contending sides it must be allowed that the situation is awkward for both. The Kings of Prussia have always felt they owned Berlin, and the present monarch is not afflicted with any violent bent toward self-sacrifice and renunciation of his rights, which might lead him to give way to his detested Berliners. It is a standing quarrel on real estate and property privileges, complicated by grievances of all sorts, economic and political, artistic and scientific, fashionable and proletarian. The wonder is that the situation is tenable at all. Only a people who are very loyal and exhale what little disrespect and anger they feel in words would submit. The Kaiser resides in Berlin as little as he can. Doubtless it would be pleasanter for all parties if he gave up the great, uncomfortable Schloss entirely and turned it over to the city as a museum. As it is, the presence of an autocrat in an immense modern city, while it attracts strangers and gives animation to the capital, carries with it other things that are almost unmixed evils. The city can not move, the Kaiser can. Which will give way?

There are, as we know in New York, excellent points as well as drawbacks in the prolonged absence of a dictator. There is not so much dictating done. If the Kaiser retires permanently to Potsdam, which is now almost a suburb of Berlin, his absence will leave the city fathers plenty of time and occasion to fight each other as soon as they are sure he is not to return. It is odd that so bright a politician as Kaiser WILHELM does not seize this method of circumventing his civic foes.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Several organs of French opinion in Canada have seized, not very courteously, the opportunity offered by the visit of the King's son to make clear the strictly conditional character of the loyalty to the British Crown which inspires some of the present demonstrations of enthusiasm. Thus L'Avenir du Nord, a Laurier paper published in Montreal, carefully denies—what nobody has asserted—that the intention of those welcoming the Duke was "to furnish the imperialists with the illusion that Canada aspires to be stifled by tighter and tighter British ties." And the article continues in this sour and menacing tone: "The respect that we profess in a large measure, the marks of sympathy that we manifest—even in a too exaggerated manner—for the King of England and his son will be changed into enmity and energetic struggle if ever it is sought to erase from our Constitution the claims that make us almost independent, with a view to replace them by imperialist obligations such as are dreamed of by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and a few others. Let us bow before the son of our King, but after the bow let us raise our heads and walk erect toward the destinies of our beautiful country, which are quite different from those desired by the lingoes on both sides of the Atlantic." As nobody, so far as known, is threatening the liberties of any part of Canada's population, these remarks have a curious significance. So, too, has the resentment with which another Montreal paper, La Presse, meets the criticism by its English neighbors of Mayor PREFONTAINE because his address to the Duke and Duchess was read from a French text. It talks fiercely of "our national idiom," and adds: "We might be hypocrites in English, we could not be so in French. English is not the sole language of the empire, as the Imperial Parliament added for Canada the French language, which is within our limits the language of the empire." This, and much more in the same strain, reveals the seriousness of Canada's language problem, and suggests heartfelt thanks that we neither have nor can have any such problem here.

—Among the negro delegates from the United States to the recent Methodist Ecumenical Conference in London was Bishop DERRICK, a man who has not infrequently demonstrated the possession of sound sense, and whose mistakes of judgment, on the other hand, have been neither so many nor so serious as those of some other prelates of his complexion. Several of the colored delegates had the bad taste, while in London, to make a sort of appeal from the white people of this country to those of Great Britain, and to expatiate at considerable length on the difference between the treatment which negroes receive in the United States and that accorded to them in the British capital. Bishop DERRICK did not do either of these injudicious things. On the contrary, when he was approached by a reporter who evidently expected to get a sensational interview on the atrocities of race prejudice as illustrated on this side of the water, the Bishop disconcerted his questioner by a rather cruel reference to matters nearer home. "The race problem," he said, "is not new, and America is not the only country were it demands solution. Possibly," he added slyly, "America will have brought her negro troubles to an end before England can say that all is well in Ireland." The hit was certainly a neat one, and Bishop DERRICK did well to remind the Britishers that though they find no difficulty in getting along extremely well with a few negroes—in England they are at least as unsuccessful as we are when they have to deal with large colored populations, and even have troubles of their own with white men with whom we get along on terms anywhere between good and excellent.

—London's experience with underground railways has warned us to be on our guard against an unpleasant shaking of the ground and of the buildings on it by the trains passing beneath. This vibration is considered a serious nuisance in the British capital—serious enough, at least, to set innumerable householders to dreaming of damage suits, and consequently to worry the railway people more than a little. Now there comes from Boston a warning to be considered in connection with the new equipment of our elevated roads. It is stated by a correspondent of The Western Electrician that many people have received injuries to their eyes from flashes from the third rail on the structure of the Boston Elevated Railway Company. In fact, so many cases have been treated at the hospitals that the attendants have placed the "third-rail eye" in the list of ailments. It is also asserted that "sparks" from the third rail have lodged in the eyes of persons on the street, and that "300 persons have visited the hospitals with the corneas of their eyes burned through." Possibly these complaints, too, are not unrelated to damage suits, for The Western Electrician says: "These statements must be exaggerations, for the third rail has been in use on the elevated roads of Chicago for years, and beyond the temporary blinding—temporary for a few moments usually—of an employé by an occasional flash, no ill-results have been experienced. So far as we are aware, no serious complaint of the third rail has ever been made by the traveling public of Chicago, although some 260,000 passengers are carried daily on the elevated trains, all operated from contact rails." The Bostonians are a delicate and fanciful folk, while New Yorkers, like the residents of Chicago, are hardy and not easily disturbed, even by flashes of artificial lightning. Still, the matter deserves the attention of our electricians.

ORIGINALITY IN STREET CAR REFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days of latter-day saints and comprehensive reform movements involving vocation and avocation alike, in the form of saloon smashing and police revelations, we can with a good deal of benefit and no less mirth consider the efforts of individuals toward the end we all devoutly labor for—namely, reform.

Such an individual effort at street-car manners reformation I was favored to witness not many suns ago, which effort no more invites emulation than those of Mrs. Nation, but which has a point the consideration of which may result in more good than posters of railroad origin or gratuitous lectures by occasional patrons or zealous conductors.

En route from New York to Brooklyn, the fifth person to enter the seat which I occupied was a woman small of stature but great in self-esteem and individuality, one of those little fiery women whom few ever get the better of. Soon after she had enlarged her room-occupying capacity to her satisfaction and to the dissatisfaction of her neighbors, two equally firm believers in woman's rights entered a seat just behind, already occupied by four—one took the fifth seat and the second remained standing with her back in close approximation to the hat and shoulders of the first lady in question; there she oscillated for some moments until the hat and patience of Woman No. 1 were fairly well unbalanced. Then—well, we won't say with malice and forethought, but as the result of some fiendish incentive—Woman No. 1 drew from her disturbed cranial plumage a long, vicious hat pin and deftly plunged it over her shoulder into the more or less sensitive anatomy of the thoughtless and innocent offender.

One need not attempt to describe in words the result of the procedure, for your imagination can paint a more realistic picture. Suffice it to say that the idea was an effective one and succeeded in bringing to her senses one of the examples of thoughtlessness for our neighbor so commonly seen on our street cars.

We can't use hat pins on the offending police officials, but a method of reform that is original and has a point would be acceptable just now. W. C. W.

Brooklyn, Sept. 26, 1901.

PENSION ABUSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I attended the recent encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Cleveland, and, having been honored with an appointment on the staff of a department commander, had excellent opportunity to note the conduct and calibre of the various officials. I confess that I was deeply chagrined and humiliated by the ill-tempered and unwarranted outbreak of Commander in Chief Rassieur of St. Louis. His annual report was chiefly devoted to a vituperative attack on Commissioner Evans for an alleged maladministration of the Pension Bureau. His charges were so sweeping and so recklessly made that I have taken pains to investigate the only case of the practice of the Pension Department cited. This was the case of a man who, according to Rassieur, did not file a claim under the act of 1890 until 1896; was twice rejected, and finally allowed a pension of $12 per month, although the Medical Board had rated his disability as equal to the loss of hand or foot, which entitled him to $24 per month.

The charges were powerfully wrought up on the "outrage" perpetrated on this applicant, who was made to pose as an example of the sufferers from the unjust and arbitrary rulings of Commissioner Evans.

The facts were these: The first application made by this party dates in September, 1890. The Medical Board reported no pensionable disability. A second application made in 1896 was similarly refused by the examining physicians. This man filed again in 1899, and the Examining Board really rated his disability as equal to the loss of a hand or foot. The maximum rate allowed under the act of 1890 is $12 per month, and this was granted. Gen. Rassieur could hardly plead the baby act by claiming a misapprehension of the facts, since his name appears as witness on the applicant's vouchers. Yet he stultifies himself before his comrades of the grand encampment by loudly alleging that this veteran was "robbed" of his just rights under the law to the extent of $12 per month. The entire attack was characterized by similar misstatements and exaggerations. The records of the Pension Office are there to verify my statements.

Comment is unnecessary. It was transparently evident to the writer that the asses' ears of the pension sharks are behind every attack on Commissioner Evans. Partisan spirit overrides a good many men's sober judgment, but the Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic ought not to go to the extreme of falsifying facts of record and misquoting the conditions of a statute that has been on the books for the past eleven years.

VETERAN OF '61.

New York, Sept. 26, 1901.

SUNDAY CLOSING INDORSED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me space in your valuable paper for a few remarks relative to the statute closing butcher shops on Sunday.

That law was enacted after the hardest struggle imaginable on the part of the proprietors of the butcher shops through the Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association, and their employes through their organization, the Benchmen's Association. The very best good will between employer and employes prevailed throughout, the former's sentiments being voiced by The Retail Butchers' Journal, the latter expressing themselves in open meeting. And instead of trying to have this law repealed it should be given a wider scope, closing up every business house on the Sabbath which works its employes as hard on Saturday as does the butcher.

As such harmony between "boss" and butchman exists, why should the Magistrates object? "Boss" butchers were willing to have the law, and they received the most enthusiastic co-operation of their employes; then why disparage it? Can you recall an instance in the past where such unified effort was brought to bear on behalf of a movement by employers which would close up their places of business and grant more leisure time to their employed? Is it not usually the case that the average employer wants all the time possible from his assistant?

If, then, the Sunday closing law is so compatible to proprietors of the businesses, should the Magistrates of petty agitators call it "class legislation"?

A SYMPATHIZER.

New York, Sept. 27, 1901.

WILLIAM McKINLEY'S EXAMPLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from "W. B." in yesterday's issue was timely and to the point. I also am a clergyman and share my brother's sorrow and regret at the tenor of the utterances of the Christian pulpit on the death of President McKinley.

Methinks it would be well for us all to ponder on the words of that Christian man, "It is God's way. His will be done." Mr. McKinley makes two statements. First, that the death that came to him was according to God's way; second, that it was according to God's will.

Taking the latter statement first, and without attempting to discuss the subject, it seems clear that God's will, as expressed through nature and revelation, is that man should grow into the divine image. The creature is to be developed into the likeness of the creator.

That is God's will.

And God's way of accomplishing this end is through self-sacrifice.

Says the Christ, who came to reveal and interpret God's will: "If any man wills to be My disciple, let him deny himself and take up his cross and follow Me." And again: "If I be lifted up from the earth, I will draw all men unto Me." The road to Calvary is the road to God. Every step that the world has made upward, Godward, is marked by a cross—some life laid down that others may enter into a fuller life.

"It is God's way. God's will be done."

Never didst thou speak words of greater truth, O thou brave, pure soul!

It is God's way. It is Christ's way. It is the only way.

It is the way by which the world is to be brought to God. "God's will be done."

We cannot see now why the last sacrifice should have been required, but there is one thing of which we may be sure—the giving up of that life on the cross of duty was not for naught. Somehow, in some way, it is going to further the will of God to bring the world into the fulness of life. It must, because it is God's way.

Let us stop hurling invectives at the Judas who did the foul deed, and let us teach men that the only way to receive divine life, and to bring their fellow-men to a knowledge of that life, is to follow the example of our blessed Lord and Master and His faithful servant, William McKinley.

PERCY T. OLTON.

Brooklyn, Sept. 27, 1901.

A REMEDY FOR ANARCHY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read your article accounting for the Anarchist with great interest. The writer to The London Times tells the truth: "Anarchism, like happiness, is only a state of mind. If there is no religion, natural or revealed, the Anarchist holds a fortress of logic from which words cannot drive him."

I blame your article for two things, its proposal of the gospel of Spencer and its lack of practical suggestion. You do not tell me correctly how I got in, and you do not tell me how to get out.

Everything in the Spencer-Huxley-Clifford line is interesting as science, but when you try to apply it psychologically it becomes a bore. Let the shoemaker stick to his last. Look at the argument that the mental thing we call conscience has come into existence through the demands of expediency, through repetition, and through hereditary; so that it now is our social brake and regulator. Expediency alone never created self-sacrifice or filial love or fair play; these things require each a seed of the same kind. No natural thing can be created out of nothing by a national power; there must be a seed of the same kind. The scientists have tried hard to prove that nature can create life, but they have failed, for they have always found that there had been a seed.

Take evolution to be true. Carry man back to the state of protoplasm. If the jelly ever becomes man possessing mind, it must have mind in it while still in the jelly stage. Jelly mind, doubtless, mind like the mind of a new-born child, but as real mind as the mind of Humboldt. There can be no development without something to begin on. Which implies a creator outside of nature.

So of the moral faculties if any one cares to distinguish them from the intellectual. If man now possesses usefulness and subordination, the seed was in his protoplasm. Which implies a moral god.

The seed of anarchy lay in the jelly, too. Anarchy is simply complete selfishness, the placing of my will first in the universe, the cause for which Satan was ejected from Milton's heaven. "The Anarchist will not be happy until he can kill God." Who made this devil and why? God knows, wait.

Let us try for something practical. We have an easy way out of doubt—step out lively in the path of duty. Just now it is duty to help our children and country and our race. It makes no difference how or when we moderns got into our present states of mind and of society. The material ideas now are that we are in our present condition; that we wish to live together under law, and that the Anarchist is saying aloud that we shall not so live if he can prevent it. He is, therefore, the enemy of society, which means the human race, which means you and me. He is going to kill us. Think, and you will see that our death is the sure result of his pretension. We can barely live now, with law guarding the fields, the carriers, the merchants, and the bakers.

I do not know what you college fellows mean to do, but I know what I mean to do. You may be willing to let the Anarchist cut your throat. I propose to meet him with logic, force for force. I have my theory to support and my own life is enormously valuable to me. I say (1) he shall not teach his doctrine to any one of mine by either spoken or written words; (2) he shall not meet his like in any public assembly or in any preventible private gathering; (3) if he dare avow his creed, he shall not be protected by the law, but shall be kept in a land apart, to live with his brethren free from law, the sexes separated.

Segregation is the only practical argument for these men and women. It would compel the weak to organize and create law as a protection against the strong, or else they would kill one another. Segregation is practicable. We own islands that would furnish a fitting home for anarchy, and the fit could be made tight. Palawan, for example, could be perfectly patrolled, and would support all the avowed male Anarchists in the world, and we might assemble the females on Ocean Isle and feed them there. There would not be so very many avowals.

FRANCIS H. SHEPPARD.

Albion View, Tenn., Sept. 22, 1901.

A FERRYBOAT DANGER AND A PREVENTIVE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a daily passenger on the ferryboats crossing the East River I have often been impressed with the idea that some day one of these boats will be run into, and that great loss of life will follow. Not that I believe in borrowing trouble from the future, nor that I have any criticism to make of the navigation of these craft do I call THE TIMES'S attention to the matter, for the accident record of the river during the past few years has been a very favorable one. Any observant individual who will make a trip in, say a Hamilton ferryboat, during the rush hours, notably in the evening, will soon recognize just where danger is probable and likely to occur at any time. The crowd blocks the cabin door at both ends of the boat, fills the cabin, and ends of the driveways. I have personally, by a rough count, seen over a thousand people on a boat, and both driveways packed with horses and vehicles.

Suppose that some day a collision occurs, and the heavily laden ferryboat is struck head-on forward or abaft of one of the paddleboxes with such force that one of the cabins is broken into and the hull below the waterline is damaged? The boat lists over on the side struck and begins to sink. Now, how can the people in the cabin escape? The congestion at the doors cannot well be relieved, but would be aggravated by the attempt of those in the cabins to get out. A fearful, deadly jam would probably occur in the narrow passage near the paddleboxes and connecting the cabins. Windows, of course, might be broken open, but the passengers on the side struck would perhaps be deluged by that time, and chances of escape, anyway, would needs be slight, particularly as panic would render the passengers incapable to a large degree of rational action. On the other side of the boat, now high in the air, getting out of windows would be out of the question on account of the incline. As for the drivers of vehicles in the driveways, they would almost certainly be doomed. Even supposing that numerous river craft came to the aid of the sinking ferryboat, a great number of the passengers could not be reached in time to save them. Under these circumstances, I should estimate that out of the thousand people on a ferryboat at least 400 of them would drown like rats in a trap.

This estimate refers solely to single-deck boats, because in the case of the double-deckers many of the lower-cabin passengers could get on the upper deck and stand a far better chance of rescue. Right here, I think, is indicated a means for making the single-deck boats more safe in this respect and that is to connect by stairways and ladders the roof of the boats not only from all four compartments of the cabin, but also from the driveways. Then a collision of the kind described would not catch so many people in a helpless situation—all or most of them could scurry to the top of the boat and have at least a fighting chance for life. Perhaps an accident of this kind may never occur, but that doesn't make it any the less a duty to take such precautions as will minimize the evil effects of one when it does. It will be too late to apply the preventive when the damage is done.

H. W. PALMER.

Brooklyn, Sept. 27, 1901.

ATHLETICS IN COLLEGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noticing in your issue of the 10th inst. your editorial upon "College Athletics and Longevity," I take the liberty to submit an instance that not only does not bear out Dr. Whiton's theory of the healthfulness of college athleticism, but, if anything, proves the very reverse.

Three years after the graduation of the Yale and Harvard classes from whose post-graduate life the doctor endeavors to prove his contention, that is, in 1856, a class of twenty-eight was graduated from Madison—now Colgate—University, which then had no gymnasium, no athletic association, no athletic literature, no athletic ambition, and no athletic exercises excepting occasional old-style baseball.

At the third reunion of the class last June, on the forty-fifth anniversary of its graduation, nineteen were living in good health, excepting one, its octogenarian, who was in feeble health. As the university was and is conducted mostly for the education of ministers, its students, who have the ministry in view, are liable to be of maturer age at matriculation and graduation than those who are preparing for other callings, and much more so half a century since than now.

As just one-half, fourteen, of the class of '56 were ministerial students, and, if I mistake not, all were older than any of the other fourteen, and at graduation the ages of the whole class ran from about twenty-one up to thirty-six, it would appear that its forty-five years of post-graduate life ought to be fully equivalent to the forty-eight years of the post-graduate life of the Yale and Harvard classes of '55. The fact that nearly 68 per cent. of the class are alive forty-five years from graduation appears to show that non-athleticism in college is nearly or quite as favorable to the longevity of college men as athleticism.

This communication is not written for publication, but you are at liberty to use it as you think best. J. E. HATCH.

West Eaton, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1901.

Wants an Anti-Tammany Parade.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the nominations of city officers are agreed to I want to make their election a sure thing. So I propose that on the Saturday before the election there shall be a grand rally and march of all opposed to Tammany misrule—such a rally and march as took place last year for McKinley and Roosevelt. C.

New York City, Sept. 25, 1901.

Business Supplement of The Mail and Express.

Very valuable is the special supplement just issued by The Evening Mail and Express of this city and devoted to the present and prospective trade conditions of the country, both internal and foreign. It has found its inspiration in the notable address of President McKinley at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, particularly in his wise suggestion that "our capacity to produce has developed so enormously and our products have so multiplied that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention." Much space is accordingly given to our foreign trade from its beginnings to its large increase in the present day, and the opportunities for its still further development are elaborately set forth, with a very convincing array of statistical and other needed and valuable information. In addition there are many articles by special contributors competent to treat upon the business conditions and prospects of which they speak.

NUGGETS.

Encouraging Scholastic Start.

According to the sporting columns of the newspapers, all the colleges have opened with good football prospects.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

In the Sculpture Gallery.

Mrs. Meadowgraft—Well, Hiram, ain't they grand? Such repose!

Mr. Meadowgraft—I shud say! They remind me of a lot o' farm hands workin' by the day.—Chicago News.

Too Much of It.

Medium—I can tell you about a buried treasure.

Patron—Please don't! My husband is always tooting that in my ears.

Medium—Does he know anything about a buried treasure?

Patron—Yes, his first wife.—Chicago News.

Rest Appreciated.

Mrs. Newcomb (all worn out, to lady caller)—'Tis so delightful to have a rest!

Caller—I s'pose you've finished canning for Winter use, made your year's pickles, got through with the Fall cleaning, and—

Mrs. Newcomb (interrupting)—No; I'm just home from my Summer vacation!—Judge.

The Easy Life.

"When I want a real, out-and-out mental rest I go South."

"Why?"

"Well, up North you have to keep your mind on Judges, doctors, professors, Captains, Mayors, Majors, and the like, but down South it is safe to call any man 'Colonel.'"—Detroit Free Press.

THE MAN WHO SAW IT ALL.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

It is an ancient mariner
Who stoppeth one of three,
"By thy spyglass and yachting cap,
Now wherefore stoppest me?"

"Oh, gentle Sir," the mariner
Remarked, with earnest face,
"But list the while I tell you of
The wonderful yacht race.

"They crossed the line in splendid shape;
The wind was strong, indeed;
And then she piped the larboard watch
And quickly took the lead."

"Which took the lead?" the stranger cried,
"Which yacht ahead did run?"
"It was," the mariner declared,
"It was the other one."

"Go on! Go on!" the stranger said,
"And tell me of the race."
"I will," the mariner remarked,
"And then the last gave chase.

"They tacked and tacked until you'd think
The crew that oft did hang
Upon the rigging, was at best
A carpet-laying gang.

"And when the first yacht reached the stake
The whistles tooted gay."
"Which was the first?" the stranger asked.
"The one that led the way.

"They came back on the other leg,"
The mariner went on,
"And one went by the very route
The other one had gone."

"What did they do?" the stranger said,
"What did they do, I beg?"
"As near as I can tell," quoth he,
"I think they pulled the leg.

"And then they neared the finish line;
The bettors cheered and cursed,
When proudly sweeping into view
The winner came in first!"

"But which was that?" the stranger cried,
"Oh, which was that, I pray?"
"Alas!" the mariner replied,
"I was ten miles away."

It was an ancient mariner
Who "Help!" did loudly cry.
It was the angry stranger man
Who smote him hip and thigh.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS A RAPID WORKER

Begins Early So that He Can Have Time for Official Callers.

Unless He Sets a Time for Them, He Will Have Little Opportunity for Exercise—To be Guarded in Future.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—President Roosevelt is acquainting himself with the business of the White House at a pace that would soon tire out a man less vigorous. He rushes at his work soon after breakfast, at 8:30 o'clock, and when streams of clerks are making their way reluctantly to the nearby Treasury he is already busy dictating correspondence and clearing his desk so as to be able to receive the callers who gather in the reception room on the second floor in large numbers long before he is prepared to greet them. This is a very engrossing time for Assistant Secretary Loeb, but that gentleman, who is familiar with Mr. Roosevelt's methods, accumulates enough notes in an hour to keep many typewriters occupied until about noon.

The pressure of visitors to talk with the President, upon matters official, personal, and semi-official, does not seem to try the President's strength or impair his good temper. As one way of providing for meetings with the largest possible number, he has adopted the practice of having some visitors at breakfast and luncheon with him. This may do for a while, but men of experience shake their heads at the pace.

The throng of callers was large to-day, including a considerable proportion of officers of the army and navy and a few civil officials and personal friends. The President has up to this time found or made opportunity each day to take outdoor exercise, but the difficulty will be, unless he adopts and publishes a programme, as his predecessors have done, to seize time for executive work and for necessary recreation.

Notwithstanding the disinclination of the President to permit himself to be guarded or protected by Secret Service men, it is understood that strong representations have been made to him to submit his judgment and inclination in this matter to those who more fully appreciate the necessity for keeping him from freaks, who may be Anarchists or only mild lunatics with an imagined "call" to do something desperate.

Secret Service men have noticed that the free publication all over the country of the reckless manner in which the President goes about, refusing to allow guards to follow him even at a distance, is inviting to Washington a brood of self-appointed ministers of wrath that will have to be taken into consideration. These observers deprecate the minute accounts of the freedom of action and unprotected condition of members of the President's family, and have gone so far as to admonish newspaper men that what appears to them to be merely interesting gossip about people in whom the public may naturally be interested is calculated to attract the attention of those who might use the information for wicked purposes.

As time goes on this condition is expected by officers of the Secret Service to increase rather than diminish the dangers to which they refuse to be blind. The development of factional differences, through the appointment of officers representing divisions of the Republican Party, would almost inevitably disturb the minds of illregulated persons, and perhaps inspire them to arrest the course of affairs by violent remedies.

As time goes on, therefore, it is not at all unlikely that the President will be induced to adopt some reasonable measures for his protection from cranks and freaks and to avoid announcing what he intends to do at any given hour of the day, either by way of duty that takes him out of the White House or simply for recreation.

"It is all very well," said an officer of experience to-day, "to be able to say that the President may go out strolling every day, and to come back all right, without the services of a guard who knows almost everybody and a crank at sight, but the country will feel better satisfied to have the assurance that he is to take whatever exercise he needs quite free from any concern lest he meet with preventible accident."

MR. ROOSEVELT'S BREVET.

Circumstances of Its Recommendation More Than a Year Ago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin said to-day that the Board of Brevets recently appointed to meet at the War Department next Monday would devote its attention solely to the cases of officers and enlisted men who especially distinguished themselves in the campaigns in China and the Philippines. It will have nothing to do with officers who rendered special service in the West Indian campaign, the latter class of cases having been disposed of by a board which concluded its sessions more than a year ago.

While the fact that a brevet had been recommended to Congress for Col. Roosevelt was published when the nominations were sent to the Senate, it appears that the facts that there were two separate recommendations and the exact basis for the board's action were not then made public. Therefore, the Adjutant General to-day furnished these transcripts from the proceedings of the board:

"Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, to be brevetted Colonel United States Volunteers, for gallantry in battle, Las Guasimas, Cuba, June 24, 1898."

"For gallantry in battle, Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 1898, Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, to be brevetted Brigadier General."

PANAMA SITUATION UNCHANGED

News from Rio Hacha Expected Shortly —Partisans of Gen. Jose Manuel Hernandez Active.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 28, (via Galreston, Texas.)—The situation at Panama is unchanged. The Colombian gunboat General Pinzon is still laid up here. News from Rio Hacha, through a Venezuelan source, is momentarily expected.

WILLEMSTEAD, Island of Curacoa, Sept. 28, (via Haytian Cable.)—Reports which have just arrived here from Venezuela confirm the rumors that the partisans of Gen. José Manuel Hernandez, known as "El Mocho," (the maimed, because of a crippled arm,) are very active. A new outbreak is expected at several points shortly.

Gen. Hernandez is the head of the Conservative party in Venezuela. He has led several revolutions against the Liberal Governments of the republic. It has been claimed that the movement on the Venezuelan frontier under the leadership of Gn. Rangel Garbiras, which President Castro has referred to as a Colombian invasion, was in reality a demonstration on the part of the followers of Gen. Hernandez.

Says Venezuela Is at Peace.

E. Gonzales Esteves, Venezuelan Consul in this city, yesterday received a cablegram from Dr. J. Torres Cardenas, General Secretary of the Venezuelan Government, saying that recent reports regarding predatory proceedings employed by that Government have no foundation in fact. The Secretary adds that peace and security reign everywhere in the republic, and that the Government respects and guards all legitimate interests.

Rev. Mr. Ennis Appointed Chaplain.

The Rev. Howard Wilbur Ennis, pastor of the First Reformed Church, at Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street, Williamsburg, yesterday received a letter from Major E. R. Campbell of Washington, the Commander in Chief of the Sons of Veterans of the United States, requesting him to join his personal staff as Chaplain in Chief. Mr. Ennis at once telegraphed his acceptance of the position. Mr. Ennis formerly had a pastorate in Washington, and President McKinley appointed him Chaplain of the First Washington Regiment, National Guard.

SOCIALISTS AT LUEBECK.

Bernstein Would Have Them Dream Less and Work More.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The chief figures at the Socialists' Congress in Lübeck this week were Eduard Bernstein and August Bebel. Bernstein was banished from Germany a quarter of a century ago and has dwelt in Switzerland and London. This reformer in Socialism is trying to make his fellows dream less and work more; he is accused of being an Opportunist and was voted down in the convention, but his writings reach every German workingman and form the most potent force Socialism now exerts.

Herr Bebel, who overcame Bernstein in the convention, is a man of wonderful eloquence, visionary, but opposed to revolution and bloodshed.

The convention was merely a matter of speechmaking, and will come to nothing, and, except for the strong personal force of Bernstein, developed nothing concerning the powers supposedly antagonistic to modern society.

THE YOUNG KING OF SPAIN.

To Make His Debut at the Courts of Europe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The young King of Spain, who is nearly sixteen years of age, begins presently a series of visits to the Courts of Europe, and makes his début in the world as a finishing touch to his royal education. Next May he ascends the throne.

He has been described within the week as a thin, pale, and nervous lad with a marked likeness to the ill-fated house of Hapsburg. He has been carefully educated, and knows English, French, and German as well as Spanish. It is not believed, however, he is likely really to develop into a "ruler."

COMING ACADEMY PICTURES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—In the next Academy exhibition John Sargent will have a picture of Mr. Winthrop, and James Shannon one of the Duchess of Leeds. Benjamin Constant has also finished a portrait for the Academy. Sargent, who began his holiday last August in Norway, is ending it in Italy.

BRITISH FLEET GATHERING.

Fresh Trouble with Turkey Believed to be Impending at Koweit—Sultan's Troops at Busra.

BOMBAY, Sept. 28.—A British naval force is concentrating in the Persian Gulf. Three warships are ready on the spot, and they will be augmented by the gunboat Assaye, which has already left Kurrachee, and the flagship, the second-class cruiser Highflyer. The third-class cruiser Pomone will also sail for the Persian Gulf so soon as she has coaled.

It is believed that fresh trouble is impending at Koweit. According to a report, Turkey has 30,000 troops at Busra, (a frontier city of Asiatic Turkey, Pashalic of Bagdad, on the Shat-el-Arab, seventy miles from its mouth in the Persian Gulf,) commanded by Edhem Pasha, with the object of seizing Koweit, though the Turks assert that the troops are intended to traverse Arabia with the object of suppressing disaffection in Yemen.

NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

Sir Joseph Cockfield Dimsdale Chosen to Succeed Frank Green.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Sir Joseph Cockfield Dimsdale, member of Parliament for the City of London since 1900, was elected Lord Mayor to-day at the Guildhall, for the ensuing year, to succeed Frank Green. The election was accompanied by the usual quaint customs.

Sir Joseph Cockfield Dimsdale was created a Knight in 1894. He is a managing partner of the banking firm of Prescott, Dimsdale, Cave, Tugwell & Co. In politics he is a Conservative. He was born in 1849, and educated at Eton. He was Sheriff of London in 1894, and has represented the city in the London City Council since 1895.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Lillie d'Angelo Bergh has returned from Rangely Lakes, Maine, to her residence at the Albany, Broadway, corner Fifty-second Street.

Miss Miriam Korn will hold a reception this afternoon in honor of her engagement to Mr. Simon Arnstein, at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Korn of 924 Madison Avenue.

The engagement is announced of Miss Isabelle Louise, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Siebrecht of Rosehill Manor, New Rochelle, to Mr. William Stanley Munroe of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Siebrecht and daughter have just returned from a trip abroad.

Edith Pearl, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Crawshaw, will be married to Robert Burns Morrison on Tuesday evening, Oct. 1, at 8:30 o'clock in the Linden Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Linden and Ocean Avenues, Jersey City. No one will be admitted without a card of admission.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marion Page Souther, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edward Souther, to Mr. Tom C. Watkins, son of Mrs. William B. Watkins of South Orange, N. J. Miss Souther is prominent in Orange society, where she is a great favorite. She is of an athletic disposition and is an active member of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club. Mr. Watkins is a member of the Baltusrol Golf Club. As yet no definite date has been set for the wedding.

The marriage of Miss Ellen Marion Hatch to Mr. Louis Hopkins Porter of Stamford, Conn., will take place on the afternoon of Oct. 3, at the residence of the bride's brother, Edward Sargent Hatch, 311 West Seventy-fifth Street. The bride's only attendant will be her niece, Miss Lucy Wills Hatch. Arthur Kingsley Porter, brother of the bridegroom, will act as best man. The ushers will be Frank Stuart Havens of Hartford, Conn., and Grosvenor Nicholas of this city.

A hospitable Washington home closed by mourning is that of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Walsh of Colorado. They will occupy their home here as usual, but owing to the tragic death of Mrs. Walsh's sister, Mrs. E. N. Lee, who was killed in a runaway accident a few weeks ago, will take no part in the social life of the Winter. Mr. Walsh, just before leaving for Colorado last Spring, began the construction of a new home on Massachusetts Avenue, which will be one of the finest residences of the District.

The wedding of Miss Maude Appelgate, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Appelgate of Newburg, N. Y., and Douglas Stewart Bushnell of Morristown, N. J., will take place on Saturday, Oct. 5, at St. George's Church, Newburg, at 12:30 o'clock. Miss Clara M. Appelgate, sister of the bride, will be maid of honor; there will be no bridesmaids. Mr. Bushnell's best man will be Frederick W. Keasbey of Morristown, N. J., and the ushers will be Charles C. Egbert of Niagara Falls, Henry D. Bushnell of Plainfield, N. J.; Charles E. Bushnell of Philadelphia, and P. Ray Appelgate, a brother of the bride. Owing to a recent death in the bride's family there will be no reception.

Miss Ada A. von Lyncker, a daughter of the late Baron Frederick Lothar von Lyncker of Berlin and a sister of Mrs. J. W. Newbery of St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, was married to Dr. William F. Neuman of this city last week. The bridal procession was headed by Miss Violet Newbery, and Master Lothar Newbery, acting as maid of honor and page. The Rev. C. H. Webb of the Church of the Redeemer, Astoria, performed the ceremony. The bride wore a white satin gown covered with chiffon and trimmed with duchess lace. Her bridal veil was fastened with a diamond moon, the gift of the bridegroom. Upon their return from a trip to Canada they will live in New York.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

This has been a week of recuperation. After the terrible depression of a fortnight, society began to take interest in matters, and, although there have been no large entertainments—and this, at any rate, is not the season for them—there were sufficient opportunities for gayety in town and country. The cup races on Thursday and yesterday gave many the chance of entertaining on board of their yachts. There was quite a rush to town from Newport and other resorts, and on Thursday especially there were many yachts in the harbor. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel were among those who had the largest parties. In the evenings there has been much dining at restaurants and a great deal of theatregoing. People, however, have not opened their houses and are stopping for the most part at hotels. The residences along the Hudson, the Sound, and on Long Island and at Tuxedo are occupied and the amusements of the season have been taken up at those places.

At Tuxedo this past week there was a horse show, and preparations are being made for similar events at Lenox, at Morristown, and at White Plains. At Meadow Brook, the drag hunts have been conducted with spirit, and with good attendance. Philadelphia has also had a horse show which was out at the suburb called Bryn Mawr. The second week in October brings the Woman's Handicap at Baltusrol and the tea and reception there. However, this week there is a disposition on the part of those who have cottages to return to Newport, and there is quite a little season going on there, although there is no actual entertaining. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills begin the series of house parties at Staatsburg this week, and Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have settled at Ferncliff, and will have people over each Sunday.

The Adirondack season is nearly over, although there is no month in which these mountains and lakes are more charming than October. Many of the campers have returned. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt were in town last week, and Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes came in for the races. Mr. Stokes is an enthusiastic yachtsman. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will open Ophir Hall on Oct. 1, and will give there a number of house parties through the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Benedict have returned from Newport, and are at Oyster Bay. Mr. and Mrs. Camille Weidenfeld and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Coudert are passing the Autumn at the same place. The Roosevelt family have chosen Oyster Bay for their headquarters for many Summers. Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt, who comes into town occasionally, will not be in New York permanently until the late Autumn. Just now the north shore of Long Island is becoming very popular and is experiencing what is called a "boom." The Meadow Brook people are extending their colony well on to the Sound, and on the old road running through the centre of Long Island from Port Washington there is the constant sound of the hammer combined with the buzz of the saw. At Port Washington Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse are located. At Sands Point is Burke Cockran, and in that neighborhood the foundations are being laid for the great castle which Howard Gould is to build. Many of the farmhouses are utilized, and Mr Samuel Newhouse is to build a very pretty villa in this vicinity.

The season at Chatsworth will begin with October. The Marquise de Talleyrand Périgord will arrive in New York about the middle of the month. Her sister, the Princess Poggio Suasa, has been in this country some time, and is at present visiting at Lenox. She will be at Chatsworth later in the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould have settled at Georgian Court for the Autumn, and within a short time the great hotels at Lakewood will open and the season at that delightful resort in the pines will be at its full.

Many reminiscences of old New York society a quarter of a century ago were evoked by the death of J. Ridgway Moore in this city. As stated in the obituary column, this occurred last Friday. For years Ridgway Moore was one of the best cotillion leaders in New York. Another as famous was the late James Otis. Ridgway Moore had a peculiar way of dressing and was very English, and no one can forget him with his London clothes and his spatts. He was unfortunately his worst enemy, and the scandal which involved him completely obliterated him socially. The Ridgway family is one of the best known in Philadelphia, and Ridgway Moore's mother was a Miss Ridgway. The fortune was large, and it is a tradition that it was partially made from dust, one of the Ridgways having been a street contractor who acquired wealth. The last year of Ridgway Moore after his being ostracized partially were spent in travel, and he died after all in a boarding house. He was comparatively a young man, but society had even changed since he was one of the clubmen about town and a new generation has sprung up.

With new generations come new neighborhoods, and the destruction of old New York goes bravely on. One by one are the residences in Thirty-fourth Street being turned into business houses. Those of Francis H. Leggett and Henry Clews are among the last to be added to the number. Nearly all the old Astor dwelling houses have disappeared. Fifth Avenue below Twenty-third Street is even changed from a few years ago. East Sixteenth Street, a favorite location for handsome dwellings, is also going through a transformation. The old Vanderpoel residence has been turned into an apartment house, and the beautiful stately home of the Gibert family is being transformed and rearranged.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr have left Newport, and are in Baltimore for a short visit. They will not open their New York house until November. The rumor that they intend to live in Baltimore has no foundation.

All eyes are now turned to San Francisco, where so many of the clergy have gone for the famous Episcopal convention. J. Pierpont Morgan departed with a trainload of clergymen and guests. Among the latter were Mrs. James W. Markoe and Miss Amy Townsend. Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander are now in San Francisco, and they may remain over for the convention.

Among the dates for fashionable dances during the coming season, and which appeared in this column late last Winter and early in the Spring, but which have not since been reprinted, are the Thursday Evening Dinner Dances, organized by Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster and Montgomery Strong. There are two of these, and they will be held on Thursday evening, Dec. 19, and Thursday, Jan. 30, and are to be held at Delmonico's. Among the patronesses are Mrs. George B. Post, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, Mrs. Maturin Delafield, Mrs. W. E. Iselin, and Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon.

The Cinderella dances, managed by Mrs. John S. Barnes, are to be held at Sherry's on Thursdays, Dec. 5, and Jan. 23. The patronesses include Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. G. C. Clark, and others.

The dates for the Junior Cotillions are Tuesdays, Dec. 3, Jan. 7, and Feb. 4. The patronesses include among others Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. R. Aymar Sands, Mrs. A. B. Stokes, Mrs. Alfred Peel, and others.

The Saturday Evening Junior Cotillions, whose patronesses include Mrs. Dwight Arven Jones, Mrs. Gustav H. Schwab, Mrs. Melbert C. Cary, and Mrs. Joel B. Erhardt, are to be held at Delmonico's on Nov. 23, Dec. 21, Jan. 4, Feb. 1, and April 4.

Lieut. Franck Taylor Evans and Miss Gertrude Pullman were married very quietly at Fort Monroe on Thursday, Sept. 19. The bride's family being in deep mourning, very few invitations were issued for it. Mrs. Evans is the daughter of Major John Pullman, United States Army, and Lieut. Evans is the only son of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans. His mother was Miss Taylor, a daughter of the late Franck Taylor of Washington, and a sister of Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor. Lieut. Evans has two sisters, one of whom, Miss Virginia, is married, and an older sister, who married Lieut. C. C. Marsh, who was an aide to Rear Admiral Sampson during the Spanish-American War. Lieut. Evans served with distinction during that war, though only an Ensign at the time, and was later sent to Guam and Manila, returning from the latter place on the Brutus, to which he had been assigned. Mrs. Robley D. Evans was a great belle in Washington prior to her marriage to the then Lieut. Commander Evans.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay will occupy the Cutting house, 99 Madison Avenue, this season, the same as they did last year.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Hyett Pell (Miss Thompson) have taken the furnished house 116 East Fortieth Street for the coming season. Gen. Wager Swayne and his family are to occupy 11 West Fifty-second Street, the Columbus O'D. Iselin residence, the coming Winter.

The dates selected by the Five Cotillions, to be danced at Sherry's and whose patronesses are Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush, Mrs. Francis Lynde Stetson, Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler, Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, and others, are Mondays, Dec. 16 and 30; Fridays, Jan. 17 and 31, and March 31. Dates of other important dances were printed in this column not only last Spring, but two weeks since.

Next Thursday will bring the wedding in Grace Church of Horace Barnard and Miss Nanette Widdleton. The Rev. Dr. Huntington will officiate. Miss Frances Walton Ogden, whose engagement to Joel Nott Allen was recently announced, will be the maid of honor and the little Misses May Brandon and Isabella Brandon will be the flower girls. J. Augustus Barnard will be his brother's best man, and the ushers selected are Franklin Warner, Richard A. Zerega, E. Liddon Patterson, E. Mortimer Wafd, George C. Warner, and Alfred W. Whitney.

The marriage of Miss Frances Walton Ogden and Joel Nott Allen, as already published in this column, will take place in Grace Church on Wednesday, Oct. 30.

The engagement has been announced in Philadelphia of John Sargent Newbold and Miss Virginia Mason Campbell. Miss Campbell is the daughter of Mrs. Mason Campbell, who was Miss Eulalie Keating. Mr. Newbold is the son of Mrs. John S. Newbold, who was Miss Anna Buckley. He is a graduate of Princeton, class of '95, and a member of the Rittenhouse Club.

An interesting out-of-town wedding which is to be celebrated in old St. Paul's, Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, will be that of Miss Margaret Elizabeth Branch and Arthur Glasgow. Miss Branch is the youngest daughter of John Patterson Branch and a noted beauty. Her portrait appeared at the Paris Salon in 1898.

Every one agrees in saying that London is a wilderness in September, yet those who are there seem to be having a very gay time. There has been one wedding of note during the month, that of Miss Violet Cecil to Capt. "Ossie" Ames, reputed the tallest man in London society. Apropos of this wedding, there is quite a wild story in a new and very silly book published in Paris called "Les Milliardaires Americains." A chapter is devoted to Miss May Goelet, and she is represented as having turned away some twenty suitors, including the very cream and pick of the French aristocracy and as having plighted her troth with Capt. Ames, falling in love with him at first sight at the Jubilee procession. This is the book which translates Knickerbockers literally as "Culottes Courtes," and calls them old American families which have pretended to descend from the first settlers who embarked from the Mayflower, and which has also a long chapter describing the nuptials of Alfred Vanderbilt and Miss Grace Wilson.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester will be near Windsor and Consuelo Duchess of Manchester is at her town house. She and her son and daughter-in-law are frequently seen together. Miss Yznaga and Lady Lister Kaye remain in New York this week. The Duchess of Marlborough went on a short trip to the Continent with her father, William K. Vanderbilt. She and the Duke will not occupy Synoby Lodge at the Quorn this Winter, they having let it to Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, who are now at their country seat on Long Island.

Mrs. Henry White will not accompany her husband in his trip to America. He sailed last Wednesday, and will be here only on official business. Mr. Choate came up to town for the memorial services, and he and Mrs. Choate will remain in London the rest of the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin are entertaining on an extensive scale at Balmacaen, and have been attending the Scottish meetings, which, however, have been dull this year, owing to half mourning, which is almost universally observed.

There are still many Americans abroad. John Davis sails shortly for this country. He has been entertaining at Homburg, and it is rumored he is engaged to marry a Miss Hatch of London. Heber R. Bishop and Miss Bishop have returned from Homburg, and were in Paris. Mrs. Hughes Hallett continues to entertain at Dinard, and there are many house parties at the various chateaus in France. Otherwise there is nothing very startling going on, as this is between the seasons, and all the women in Paris itself are very much occupied with Winter shopping. Diodati Thompson has gone to Italy, where he is being entertained by friends and by municipalities.

It seems to be quite certain, as the rumor will not lie, that Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will be an Ambassadrice, or, rather, that Mr. Fish will occupy a position as Ambassador of this country at one of the large capitals. Some say it is Rome, where Mr. Von L. Meyer is to retire, and others that Paris is the mission to be given to Mr. Fish. In either case, it will insure much entertaining of the American element abroad.

The Duchess of Marlborough, after her visit to Paris, went to Germany. Miss Deacon accompanied her. Miss Deacon will make her formal début in society next Spring under the chaperonage of the Duchess. The arrival of the King and Queen in London and their Scottish visit for next week have given quite a boom to England for the present.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly have gone to visit Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane at Lenox. Last week Mr. and Mrs. Twombly had a large house party for the younger set, and among their guests was Miss Jean Reid, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who will make her début Winter after next. Mr. and Mrs. Twombly will return to New Jersey in time for the Morristown Horse Show, which will take place on Oct. 10, 11, and 12. The dances will commence at the Morris County Golf Club next Saturday.

Among the weddings of the past week, one of the most prominent was that of Miss Ellen Roosevelt Jones, the daughter of De Witt Clinton Jones, to Frederick Glover Pyne, Assistant Paymaster United States Navy, which took place on Monday at Trinity Church, Elizabeth, N. J. Mention has already been made of the wedding. The bride belongs to one of the oldest families of Long Island and New York. Her father was the son of the late Hon. David S. Jones, a nephew of the late Chief Justice Samuel Jones, formerly Chancellor of the old Court of Chancery of the State of New York. His mother was the daughter of Gov. De Witt Clinton. The bridegroom is the descendant of Gen. Philip Schuyler and of Alexander Hamilton. The bride looked charmingly in her gown of white organdie. The bridegroom was in full-dress uniform. His best man was C. Frederic Neilson of New Brunswick, a cousin of the bride, and the ushers were De Witt Clinton Jones, Jr., one of the bride's brothers, and Francis R. Pyne, the bridegroom's brother, both of Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Pyne will sail on Tuesday on an army transport for Guam, where Mr. Pyne will be stationed as pay officer for the next two years.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., are occupying the Ogden Goelet house on Fifth Avenue for a short time. They intend to go abroad for a visit of a few weeks very shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin have returned from the Southwest and have gone to Tuxedo for the Autumn.

Among the September weddings there has been no prettier one than that of Miss Martha May Griffin to Mr. Harry Whitman Holbrook. The ceremony occurred at the beautiful new residence of Dr. S. V. Ten Eyck, the bride's stepfather, and was performed by the Rev. William H. Ten Eyck. Only relatives were present, but a great many handsome presents were received, as both bride and groom are unusually popular young people. They left immediately after the ceremony for a six weeks' wedding tour. The Rev. Dr. Ten Eyck, who officiated, is one of the most distinguished clergymen of the Dutch Reformed Church, and, although eighty-four years of age, is still engaged in active authorship. His various books on theology and ethics are quite famous. Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook, on their return, will reside at 138 West Ninety-fourth Street.

SOCIETY AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin arrived in Tuxedo to-day. They will spend several weeks at the Club.

W. Leon Graves and R. Graves are the guests of J. J. Fahy in the Post Mitchell cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer will shortly take apartments in the Tennis Club. J. Henry Smith has rented Mr. Tailer's cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer have kept open house since the Horse Show. They entertained at dinner to-night, and among their guests were Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, Judge Ingraham, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald K. Mackay are at the club.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives are expected at Tuxedo on the 15th of October, when they will occupy their cottage, recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Matthews.

A special train will leave Tuxedo on Monday to carry the great number who have invitations to see the yacht race.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Miss Oelrichs, and Peter Martin are at the club.

A great many of the cottage people returned to the club after the Horse Show and numerous teas were given. Among them were those by Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Barnwell, Mrs. J. J. Vatable, Miss Cruger, Mrs. J. F. Tams, Mrs. H. M. Raborg, Miss Frances Gould, Miss Henry, W. S. Wetmore, R. B. Van Cortland, and Lieut. Leith of the English Navy.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen gave a dinner at their residence this evening. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Miss McCook, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Charles B. Van Nostrand, Miss Rodewald, Mrs. E. M. Frelinghuysen, George E. Dodge, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold entertained at dinner thirty-eight guests of the Horse Show at the club, including many of the Tuxedo colony. After dinner a dance was given, followed by a musicale.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 28.—Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor gave a luncheon at the Golf Club this afternoon. The table decorations consisted of a large basket of yellow orchids for a centrepiece and ferns. Gardenias were used for the finger bowls.

Miss Louise Taylor, a sister of Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., is here visiting Mrs. Frederic Neilson at the Tiffany cottage on Narragansett Avenue.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan will close her cottage on Ruggles Avenue on Monday.

Elisha Dyer, Jr., returned to-day from New York. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer will close their cottage Monday. Mrs. F. H. Allen of New York, who has been the guest of Mrs. George P. Wetmore, has gone to New York. Lieut. H. L. Willoughby and F. M. Ware have returned from New York. Isaac Townsend has gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Taylor have gone to New London.

Mrs. Frederick Childs, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. John La Farge, returned to her home in Philadelphia today.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mrs. J. F. Stone, Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy, Miss S. F. Barger, and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson returned from New York to-night.

GEN. CORBIN'S WEDDING PLANS.

Ceremony to Take Place Nov. 6, Cardinal Gibbons Officiating.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin, whose marriage to Miss Edyth Patten will take place Nov. 6, will have Gen. S. M. B. Young as his best man. Miss Patten is to have no attendants, but will be given away by Senator John P. Jones of Nevada. The ceremony will take place at her home, in Massachusetts Avenue. Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore will officiate, assisted by the Rev. Thomas S. Lee, rector of St. Matthew's Church, in this city.

Owing to the close personal relations of the bridegroom-to-be and the late President, the plans for the wedding have been simplified, and only a small company will be present. The new home building for the Adjutant General is situated in the extreme northwest, at Twentieth and R Streets. It will be completed in December, but Gen. Corbin and his bride will not take up their residence there until Jan. 1.

Miss Patten is the fourth of the five daughters of the late John M. Patten of California. She was educated in Paris and is now in that city with her sisters, with whom she will return to America in October, sailing from the other side on the 26th.

FUNERAL OF DR. PURVES

Services in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Memory of the Departed Pastor and Teacher Honored in Princeton—The Burial There.

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church and Moderator of the New York Presbytery, who died suddenly Tuesday evening, was held yesterday, when New York and Princeton joined in doing honor to his memory, services being held in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church and later in the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton, of which he was formerly the pastor.

Private services were first observed at his late home, 30 West Fifty-eighth Street, which were attended by members of the family and officers of the church, and then the coffin, surmounted by a wreath of white chrysanthemums, was placed in the hearse and borne to the church, where a large congregation awaited its coming. The Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, President of Princeton University, who officiated at the church service, and the Rev. Dr. David H. Wylie, in their clerical robes, walked from the house to the church at the head of the delegation representing the Presbytery of New York, who preceded the hearse. Dr. Patton was assisted at the service by Dr. Wylie and by the Rev. Dr. E. F. Hall, the Rev. Dr. William E. McKenzie, and the Rev. Dr. Francis H. Everitt.

The pallbearers were the Rev. Dr. John Fox, Secretary American Bible Society; the Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, Secretary Board of Foreign Missions; the Rev. Dr. John Dixon, Secretary Board of Home Missions; John A. Stewart, representing Princeton University; the Rev. Dr. W. C. Roberts, Stated Clerk General Assembly; the Rev. Dr. Walter D. Buchanan, Vice Moderator of the Presbytery of New York; the Rev. Dr. Maltland Alexander, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg, of which Dr. Purves was formerly pastor; the Rev. Dr. William A. Patton, pastor Wayne Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. Purves was first pastor; James Laughlin, Elder First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg; the Rev. Dr. James D. Moffatt, President Washington and Jefferson University, and the Rev. Mr. Hafrison, provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

In the course of the service President Patton and Dr. Wylie delivered eulogies. Dr. Patton said that Dr. Purves was one of the few men who had ever successfully filled the dual position of pastor and teacher.

"In pulpit and professor's chair alike he left an influence for good," he said. "When he was called from Syracuse to this church, it was with great reluctance that we saw him go. Yet we realized that here, in one of the foremost pulpits of America, he had great work to perform, and a chance to serve the best interests of the church at large. His position as successor to such men as Dr. Alexander and Dr. Hall was not an easy one to fill. But we all know now that you made no mistake in giving the call to your departed minister."

The body was then taken to Princeton for interment in the Princeton Cemetery, where are laid the bodies of the Presidents of the university and many Presbyterian clergymen whose memory still endures.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 28.—All exercises in the seminary were omitted to-day out of respect to the memory of the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, who was a Trustee of the university and a Director of the Theological Seminary. The Faculty attended the burial in a body, and have appointed a committee from their number to prepare a memorial minute, and a memorial service will be held soon in Miller Chapel. The body of Dr. Purves reached here to-day, and, after services, was buried in the Princeton Cemetery.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Marie Gramm.

Mrs. Marie Gramm, who for twenty years was the soprano of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue, died yesterday at her home, 1,771 Madison Avenue, after a lingering illness. Death was due to heart trouble and Bright's disease. Mrs. Gramm, who was well known in musical circles of this city, was the daughter of the Rev. Frederick Schelle, who for forty-five years was rector of St. Stephen's German Evangelical Church of Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. Gramm was born in Buffalo in 1858, and showed remarkable musical talent from an early age. She studied in Berlin from 1877 to 1881, and her first appearance in this city was under the direction of Theodore Thomas. Shortly after this she accepted the position of soprano in St. Thomas's choir and remained in that capacity until obliged to retire a year ago on account of poor health. Her husband, Emil Gramm, and a daughter and son survive her. Funeral services will be held to-morrow at St. Thomas's Church at 11 A. M. and the interment will be in Flower Hill Cemetery, New Jersey.

Charles E. Tilton.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—One of the most prominent and wealthy men of Northern New Hampshire, Charles E. Tilton, died at his home in Tilton at noon to-day, aged ton, now Tilton, and was the son of Jeremiah Tilton, fro whom the place subsequently was named.

When a young man Charles E. Tilton went to Colorado, the Indies, and South Africa, fortune hunting. He explored the Amazon and Orinoco Rivers to their headwaters, and went overland to Caracas, La Guayra, Carthagena, and Chagres.

For some years he was in the banking business in Denver and then went to California, and later to Oregon, where he laid the foundation of a fortune now estimated at several million dollars. He owned much real estate, nearly every business block in Tilton having been built by him. He was a Director of the Concord and Montreal Railroad.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. Dr. JOHN A. PETERS, President of Heidelberg University, Tiffin, Ohio, died there yesterday of pneumonia, aged 69 years.

Mrs. F. F. PROCTOR, wife of the well-known theatrical proprietor of this city, died yesterday afternoon at the family residence at Larchmont Manor, after a long illness, of heart disease, complicated with dropsy. She had been for many years prominent in social and religious circles of Larchmont, where her numerous charities had endeared her to a large circle of friends. Throughout her lingering and painful illness she bore her sufferings with patience and fortitude. She is survived by her husband, two daughters, and a son.

DEATH OF FATHER ARMELLINI.

News has just been

SETH LOW'S REPLY TO THE REPUBLICANS

Accepting Their Nomination, He Carefully Defines His Policy.

If Elected, He Declares, He Will Be the Actual as Well as Nominal Head of Municipal Government.

The notification of his nomination by the Republican Convention was made to Seth Low at his residence yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The delegation which waited upon Mr. Low and Messrs. Grout and Fornes, who were notified of their nominations at the same time, was composed of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Robert C. Morris, Chairman of the Republican County Committee; George R. Manchester, the Secretary of the County Committee; Senator Weiman, David Erskine, who represented the Borough of the Bronx; B. Frank Wood of the Borough of Queens, and Thomas A. Braniff of the Borough of Richmond.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff acted as the spokesman of the delegation. He had no prepared remarks, conveying the notification of his nomination to each one of the candidates in a few words. To Mr. Low he said:

"On behalf of the convention of the Republican Party, it is my pleasant duty to notify you of your nomination by that convention for the Mayoralty. The nomination given you was made with absolute unanimity, and with genuine enthusiasm. The fusion forces in this campaign are earnest and well linked, and everything augurs well for your election."

Mr. Low's reply was as follows:

"It gives me genuine pleasure to accept the nomination of the Republican Party as the non-partisan candidate for Mayor in the campaign that is just beginning to free this city from the corrupt and corrupting rule that has disgraced it.

"I accept your nomination with the more pleasure, because, as I said four years ago, I am a Republican, and expect to remain one; but I do my party the justice to believe that it is absolutely sincere in its declarations in favor of securing an administration of the city for the benefit of the whole people and not to advance the interest eitner of itself or of any other party or organization. The circumstances that have culminated in my nomination by several organizations seeking the same end, organizations some of which are distinctly Democratic, and one at least non-partisan, will make it not only my privilege but my duty, in case of election, to stand as the representative of the city itself and to administer the City Government in the public interest only.

"It is indeed highly important that all who vote for me shall understand that, if elected, the actual as well as the nominal head of the City Government will be in the City Hall. As I shall accept the responsibility incident to such a conduct of the city as we propose, so I shall reserve the right to act on every question to come before me according to my best judgment. But just because I expect to do this I shall value suggestions from every quarter. The Mayor of a city like this must keep always an open ear and an open mind. For it is the purpose of this united movement, as I understand it, to offer to the people home rule carried on by the Mayor himself, who is responsible to them and to them alone, as an alternative to an administration of the city under the directions or by permission of an absentee who is not responsible to them.

"As I am proposing to write an identical letter on the issues of the campaign when the several bodies joining in my nomination have notified me of their action, it seems unnecessary to say more at this moment except to reinforce what I said yesterday as to the importance of getting out a full registration.

"Gentlemen, I thank you."

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said to Mr. Grout that the nomination for Controller tendered by the Republican Convention to him must clearly indicate to all Democrats the intention of the Republicans to act in the spirit of non-partisanship.

"We have known you for years as a Democrat," he said, "but we have also known you as a man of force and independence. It is because of the record you have made as President of the Borough of Brooklyn that we have confidence in you."

In reply Mr. Grout said that he had endeavored to deserve the honor which had been conferred upon him.

"I have talked with many independent Democrats during the past few days," he said, "and all have agreed that the Republican organization has proceeded conscientiously to the attainment of the one purpose which all good citizens of Greater New York have in view. Many Democrats, like myself, have had cause to feel ashamed for the conduct of the organization which calls itself the regular organization. The city has been disgraced by this organization, and the party has been disgraced by it. We look to avoid such dishonor for the Democratic Party in the future."

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, in addressing Mr. Fornes, said that the Republican Convention had tendered him the nomination for President of the Board of Aldermen knowing that he was a Democrat, but nevertheless the nomination had been given with a sentiment of confidence in him of which he might well feel proud.

Mr. Fornes said the tender to him of a nomination for the important position of President of the Board of Aldermen made him feel prouder than ever of his citizenship in New York.

"You gentlemen have certainly ennobled politics," he said. "You have eliminated partisanship in the interest of good government, and it is the first time in the history of New York that such a sacrifice has been made by such a powerful organization as yours. If elected, I shall fill the office for which you have named me to the best of my ability and without regard to partisanship."

Mr. Low will receive notification of his nomination by three other organizations Wednesday afternoon. The Austro-Hungarian League, represented by a committee of which Marcus Braun is the Chairman, will call upon Mr. Low at his residence at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The Greater New York Democracy Notification Committee will call at 5 o'clock, and the German-American Reform Union Notification Committee at 5:30 o'clock.

Mr. Low has received hundreds of letters promising him support. Among them was one from the German-American League, of which Ludwig Thoma is the President. The first paragraph of the letter is as follows:

"The German-American League, which has been firmly intrenched, with a membership of nearly 22,000, will hold a General Committee meeting next Wednesday for the purpose of indorsing the fusion ticket, the league having been organized for the sole purpose of fighting that corrupt system represented by Tammany Hall. There is no doubt that the fusion ticket will be enthusiastically indorsed, especially as your name is at its head."

Among Mr. Low's callers yesterday were Col. Willis L. Ogden, Jacob A. Cantor, the fusionist candidate for President of the Borough of Manhattan; Everett P. Wheeler, and Gustav H. Schwab. Chairman Morris of the Republican County Committee was also in conference with Mr. Low during the day.

DISPUTE OF FUSIONISTS.

Chairman Morris Defines Sharply the Limit of Republican Concession—Trouble About an Alderman.

A difference between the Republicans and the Citizens' Union in the Twenty-first District has called forth from Chairman Robert C. Morris of the Republican County Committee, a definite declaration as to the limit to which the Republican organization will go into the effort to secure harmonious action between the two forces in the minor contests.

The Alderman from the Twenty-first District is Armitage Matthews. Mr. Matthews was elected as a Republican. He is desirous of a renomination, and the Republican organization wants to give it to him. But the members of the Citizens' Union interested in the affairs of the Twenty-first District object to Mr. Matthews. They have asked the Republican organization not to renominate him, and have proposed the names of three men, any one of whom they will support if put in nomination by the Republicans. The men whom they suggest are Francis V. Swayne, John Stewart, and William L. Kingsland.

The Republicans of the Twenty-first are not at all disposed to surrender their preference for Mr. Matthews, whose record, they say, has been eminently satisfactory to them. In the stand which they have taken they are being supported by Chairman Morris.

Mr. Morris declared yesterday that the Citizens' Union and other organizations might as well understand that the Republicans had no intention of making concessions to the cause of fusion in districts where they had achieved success singly in the past. This position is said to have also received the indorsement of Senator Platt.

The man whom Mr. Matthews defeated for Alderman in the Twenty-first District was Thomas A. Fulton, Secretary of the Citizens' Union. Mr. Matthews's supporters assert that Mr. Fulton is chiefly responsible for the opposition to his acceptance by the fusionists.

SUPREME COURT NOMINATIONS.

Democrats of First, Second, and Fourth Districts Name Candidates.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Robert P. Ambal of Johnstown, Fulton County, has been nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court by the Fourth Judicial District Democratic Convention.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Joseph M. Hoffman was nominated to-day by the Democrats of the First Assembly District. In the Second District the Democratic candidate is T. Greiner.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP UNION.

Action Taken at a Meeting Upon the Civic Council's Suggestion — Mr. Coler's Name Cheered.

"I am a Tammany Hall Democrat and I am going to vote the Tammany Hall ticket," declared Denis A. Spellissy, as he took the chair last evening at a meeting held in Civic Hall, 128 East Twenty-eight Street, to form a Public Ownership Union, and the fifty men who were present expressed approval when Mr. Spellissey asserted that the "Republican ticket"—he insisted that the fusion ticket was a Republican ticket—was governed by interests adverse to the people.

The meeting was held in pursuance of a suggestion of the Civic Council that a Public Ownership League be formed, and the Rev. W. D. P. Bliss stated that the present political condition of the city was chaotic and that forces were in operation which favored corporation rule, depriving the people of their rights, and that the remedy lay in educating the people up to public ownership of franchises, taxation of franchises already granted, and laws favoring independent voting and direct nominations.

"Tired as I am of Tammany rule," added Mr. Bliss, "and disgusted as I am with it, I confess I am disappointed in the action taken against Tammany. We must bring to the front the principles stated in the call for this meeting."

The first enthusiasm of the evening appeared when one of the speakers declared:

"I think Bird S. Coler comes nearest fulfilling the ideas of public ownership which we regard as fundamental."

The same enthusiasm enlivened the meeting at another stage when one of the men present said:

"There is no enthusiasm for Mr. Low. If Mr. Coler is nominated, he will be elected in spite of his being the Tammany candidate."

The meeting passed a resolution indorsing the general scheme of the organization as outlined by Mr. Bliss, and directed the Chair to appoint a committee of five to arrange a permanent organization and draw up a constitution.

ROTHSCHILDS BUY A MINE.

They Now Control All Principal Copper Supplies in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 28.—Frank A. Vickery, a prominent mining man of Ocatlan, State of Oaxaca, Mexico, arrived here to-day, and said that the Rothschilds had just bought the famous Laesquadra copper mines, at Ocatlan. The purchase price was $2,000,000 gold.

This is the biggest mining deal that has taken place in Mexico since the purchase of the Iguaran copper mines by the Rothschilds a few years ago. The Laesquadra mine produced $508,000 worth of ore in 1900, and the output for the present year will greatly exceed that amount. The Rothschilds by this purchase secure control of all the principal copper mines of Mexico. They are working 15,000 men in their mines at Cananoa, Lower California; 2,000 at Iguaran, and probably as many as 10,000 more in their various other copper properties in that country.

FORTY-ONE YEARS A TEACHER.

Chicago Man, After Long Service in Public Schools, Retires.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—After forty-one long years of service as a public educator James R. Dewey has retired. This high school teacher, who has taught Greek and Latin to many of the most eminent men and women of Chicago, has closed his schoolroom door for ever.

It was forty-one years ago this September that he took up the higher education of Chicago children. The doctor was born in Westfield, Mass., in 1832, and was graduated from Williams College in 1854. A few years later he took his degree at the bar, and in 1880 he began the study of medicine in Chicago Homeopathic Medical College.

When Dr. Dewey came to Chicago in 1860 it was to practice law, but he drifted into teaching, taking a place in the Central High School. During his service he worked under seven different superintendents, three principals, and the high school has changed its location and building on four different occasions.

FINED A CENT FOR ASSAULT.

Boston Man Who Resented Slur on Mr. McKinley Is Feasted in Maine.

DAMARISCOTTA, Me., Sept. 28.—Because he knocked down Lorenzo Feltis of Bristol, who said he was glad McKinley was dead and hoped Roosevelt would be dead within a week, the citizens of this place and Bristol gave Milton Fottler of Boston a banquet and presented to him a diamond ring. Mrs. Fottler, his wife, received a silk flag.

The banquet followed an assault case, in which Mr. Fottler was fined 1 cent. A citizen of Damariscotta insisted on paying the fine. At the banquet the citizens voted that any person known to make remarks of such a nature as those of Feltis's should be tarred and feathered by the townspeople.

MOTHER FORGOT HER BABY.

Went to Hunt Bargains and a Policeman Took Her Child.

Mrs. Bridget Crowley, who lives at 504 Tenth Avenue, went shopping with a neighbor yesterday, taking with her Ellen, her year-and-a-half-old baby. Ellen was placed in a baby carriage and seemed to be happy until her mother and the neighbor went into the 5 and 10 cent store at Sixth Avenue and Seventeenth Streets. Babies wheeled in carriages are not admitted to that store, so Ellen was left outside while her mother sought bargains.

Presently Ellen began to cry, and women crowded around the baby carriage to express sympathy at the baby's plight. They thought she had been abandoned; a woman strode off in quest of a policeman. Patrolman Hasenmitter was found.

When Ellen saw the policeman she began to wail and kick, but Hasenmitter has seven children and he knew how to handle her, so he started off wheeling the carriage down Sixth Avenue. Into the Tenderloin Station he strode and displayed his find to Sergt. O'Todd. Ellen cried all the fiercer as she was taken away and placed in the care of the matron.

Later Mrs. Crowley called at the station and demanded her child. She was indignant, but admitted to the police that she had forgotten all about Ellen.

$200,000 FOR RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—Announcement is made to-day that Radcliffe College is to come into a bequest under the will of the late Susan Cabot Richardson of Milton, which will amount, all told, to nearly $200,000. Under the terms of the will, however, Miss Josephine M. Hicks of Milton and Miss Louisa McK. Loptiff are entitled to the entire income during their lives, so long as they remain unmarried.

The exact amount of the trust fund cannot be precisely stated until the estate is settled. It is expected that the personal property will be about $140,000, while the appraised value of the real estate is $60,000.

TAMMANY WILL TRY TO VINDICATE DEVERY

Mr. Croker Announces This Purpose at the Democratic Club.

Congratulatory Letter of Mr. Roosevelt to the Present Deputy Police Commissioner to Form a Campaign Document.

Richard Croker announced at the Democratic Club yesterday that he would carry on a campaign for the vindication of Deputy Police Commissioner Devery. According to Mr. Croker, before the Mayoralty campaign is over the people of New York will be convinced that Mr. Devery is a very much abused man. Senator Timothy D. Sullivan of the Bowery district is to aid Mr. Croker in vindicating Mr. Devery before the people.

In addition to Mr. Devery becoming a member of the Democratic Club it was announced yesterday that the letter of Mr. Roosevelt congratulating him on the conduct of the police force of New York during the last National campaign and commending the then Chief Devery for the condition of the force would be a campaign document.

Senator Sullivan arrived at the Democratic Club to have a talk with Mr. Croker early yesterday morning. As the Bowery Senator walked up the steps Mr. Croker came toward the door with Dr. John B. Cosby. Senator Sullivan walked quickly toward Mr. Croker, and there was a hearty handshake. Mr. Croker smiled, and, taking the Bowery leader by the arm, drew aside the heavy curtains at the parlor entrance and took his visitor out of sight of prying eyes. After a conference lasting half an hour Senator Sullivan came out on the steps of the clubhouse. Turning to a reporter, he said:

"You have been writing stories about me in east side dialect. I want to tell you for your own information that I have gone through the public schools and can talk with as much grammatical accuracy as any one. Some of the newspapers are unfair in their treatment of Mr. Croker and other Tammany leaders."

At this time Senator Sullivan was talking in a loud voice. Mr. Croker was behind the curtains out of sight, yet within hearing. Dr. Cosby, a personal friend of Mr. Croker, was listening. To the Tammany politicians the sight of Senator Sullivan giving his views on politics from the steps of the Democratic Club was a novelty, as for nearly two years he did not go near the club and relations between him and Mr. Croker were very much strained. The Senator continued:

"All these attacks on Mr. Croker are unfair. If Mr. Croker was not in this city we thirty-five leaders of Tammany Hall could get together in a few days and nominate a candidate who would win. We could divide the loaves and fishes even if Mr. Croker was away."

Some of those who heard Senator Sullivan's statements interpreted his words to mean a defiance of Mr. Croker's power and that the Tammany district leaders intended in the next few days to nominate a man for Mayor, "whether Mr. Croker likes it or not."

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, after interviewing the persons present, found that Senator Sullivan made no statement which could be construed as a defiance of Mr. Croker, but spoke distinctly in his praise. Among other things, Senator Sullivan said:

"What has Seth Low ever done? The only thing he says against Richard Croker is that he spends most of his time in England. If Mr. Croker was here all the time and mixed up in all the troubles of the organization he would have been a dead man long ago."

Then the Senator began to discuss Police Department affairs, and said:

"The people are attacking Devery all the time. They should remember that it was he who drove Emma Goldman out of New York, and that it was he who put down the Brooklyn car strike without the loss of a single life. Devery has his faults, as has every one else."

"Whom do you consider the most likely candidate for Mayor?" was asked.

"I think Bird S. Coler should be named."

Mr. Croker came out from behind the red plush curtains and took a stand on the steps of the club on the spot left vacant by Senator Sullivan.

"Have you anything to say about Mayoralty candidates?" was asked.

"Not a word," said Mr. Croker.

A parade headed by a band was passing up Fifth Avenue. The band was playing "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the procession passed, and Mr. Croker lifted his hat. The men in line saw Mr. Croker and began cheering. Turning to a friend, he said:

"There are some Democrats left in New York."

The next statement tending to show that Deputy Commissioner Devery was to be vigorously defended in the Mayoralty campaign was made by Mr. Croker to a delegation of Chicago Platform Democrats. John G. Thompson and Melville G. Palisser called at the Democratic Club at 11 o'clock. The object of the call was to inform Mr. Croker that it would be necessary to name a candidate for Mayor among the party men who supported Mr. Bryan in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900. They said that the Chicago Platform Democrats would not support a Gold Democrat for Mayor. Then Mr. Palisser said that it would be necessary for Mr. Croker to name for Mayor a man who has not been thoroughly identified with Tammany Hall, and that if the voters suspected that a mere figurehead was being put up on the Democratic ticket, thousands of votes would be lost.

At this point Mr. Croker, according to the statements of the delegation, "took the bit in his teeth" and declared that National politics would not be injected into the campaign and that the fight would be on local issues.

"But the Bryan Democrats will not cast their votes for a Gold Democrat," urged the delegation. Mr. Croker then told them that many of the poorer class of people who were driven from the ranks of the Democratic Party by their fear of the silver question would return at the coming election, and those votes would more than offset the radical votes which would be cast against the ticket.

"Tammany Hall will win with the candidate we put up," was all that Mr. Croker would say.

"But the party is carrying a great load in the person of Mr. Devery," said Mr. Palisser.

Mr. Croker replied:

"Devery is a much-abused man. I don't understand how the gentlemen of this delegation who are good Democrats can be so swerved by the Republican papers and their abuse of Devery."

The delegation proceeded to tell what they thought of Deputy Commissioner Devery. Mr. Croker interrupted, saying:

"Devery is a great deal better man than he has been painted. Why, he received a personal letter from President Roosevelt congratulating him on the discipline of the police force under his charge. I am certain that the people of the City of New York will not have half so bad an opinion of Devery by the time we are through with this campaign."

Mr. Croker shortly before noon came from behind the red plush curtains and left the Democratic Club, dressed in an English suit and a white alpine hat. No word was left as to where he was going.

OLD CANAL BED DANGEROUS.

Health Authorities Say Abandoned Waterway Near Port Jervis Is a Menace.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Near the Village of Cuddebackville is a feeder running from the Never Sink River to the seventeen-mile level of the abandoned Delaware and Hudson Canal. Dr. McBriar of Middletown, President of the Never Sink Light and Power Company, purchased the feeder, and because the Erie Railroad Company delayed in granting certain concessions to him he turned off the water. This resulted in leaving in the ditch only a few stagnant pools, from which arose a stench that proved detrimental to many Summer boarding houses.

The local health authorities decided the seventeen-mile level a nuisance and a menace to the public health. The Governor later instructed the State authorities to adjust the matter, so Prof. Olin Landreth of Schenectady, consulting engineer for the State Board of Health, came here to-day and with the local Health Board inspected the sanitary conditions of the ditch. It is now expected that the State Board will take action to abate the nuisance.

When the Legislature granted the right to the Delaware and Hudson Company to abandon the waterway the company was obliged to keep the ditch in a sanitary condition, but the officials have of late looked to the ones who purchased the canal for the fulfillment of the law.

COL. MURPHY'S POWER TO REMOVE DEVERY

Mr. Whalen Throws Responsibility Upon the Commissioner.

Says His Advice Is Unnecessary in Considering the Charges of the Merchants' Association.

Corporation Counsel Whalen returned to Police Commissioner Murphy yesterday the charges of injustice and oppression preferred by the Merchants' Association against Deputy Commissioner Devery, with the declaration that there was no question of law involved calling for his advice, but that the charges were of a nature simply requiring Col. Murphy's action as head of the department, thus throwing the responsibility upon the Commissioner.

This action of the Corporation Counsel was a complete surprise to the Police Department. It was generally surmised when Col. Murphy forwarded the charges to the Corporation Counsel's office that the matter would remain pigeonholed there for a good long while. Mr. Whalen's letter is in part as follows:

"I am in receipt of your communication inclosing copy of the charges and specifications presented by the Merchants' Association of New York against William S. Devery, Deputy Commissioner of your department. You state that the charges and specifications are based on the proceedings in the courtroom during the trial of delinquent policemen.

"I have examined the charges and specifications, and after such examination have reached the conclusion that the matters therein contained do not suggest any question of law which calls for my advice, but are, on the contrary, of a nature requiring simply action on your part as the head of the department.

"It is for you to determine what that action shall be. You have, of course, the right to refuse to entertain the charges, if, in your opinion, they are not of sufficient gravity to warrant action, or if you decide to proceed, you have the most ample authority under the provisions of Section 4 of Chapter 33 of the Laws of 1901, which is, in part:

"'Section 4. The said Commissioner shall have power to appoint from the citizens of the United States and residents of the said city, and at pleasure remove, two deputies, to be known as the First Deputy Commissioner and the Second Deputy Commissioner.'

"Under this section you are not obliged, before removing either one of the Deputy Commissioners, to hear any charges or go through any special form of procedure.

"The fact that your power of removal is absolute and untrammelled, renders it unnecessary to consider many legal questions which might be presented were the case one of an ordinary hearing on charges. The matter is one entirely within your own discretion."

The fact that Mr. Whalen in his communication referred specifically to Col. Murphy's power of removal was generally discussed at the Democratic Club last night by the politicians. Commissioner Murphy wasn't at the club in the evening. He had been there in the afternoon, however. At his house it was said that he had just gone to the club. A few minutes later the Commissioner answered a ring of his telephone bell and declined to discuss the charges against the Deputy Commissioner, declaring that he would make no statement until to-morrow.

INDIANS GREET DUKE.

Cowboys and Mounted Police Entertain the Royal British Travelers at Calgary—Many Medals Conferred.

CALGARY, Northwestern Territory, Sept. 28.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall were entertained to-day by Indians, cowboys, and mounted police, who pictured Northwestern frontier life before them. Their special train arrived here shortly before 10 o'clock, and a delegation of city officials and citizens gave formal greeting to the royal party.

The Duchess was escorted to a coach, and, surrounded by a detachment of mounted police, drawn through the crowded streets to Victoria Park. Mounts were provided for the Duke and his staff. He was attired in his uniform of the Royal Fusiliers, with the ribbon of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. At the park three troops of mounted police were drawn up and the Duke reviewed them.

The police then executed a series of manœuvres. The Duke decorated Inspector J. M. Belcher of the mounted police with the Order of St. Michael and St. George, won for services in South Africa with the Strathcona Horse, and presented service medals to 107 men who served in South Africa.

At the head of the service men walked Col. William Herchner, for many years commander of the mounted police, and now superannuated. After the review and presentation of medals the royal party rode to Shapanappac Point, where the tepees of 2,500 Blackfeet, Blood, Pigan, Stoney, and Cree Indians were pitched. They had gathered from all over the territory.

The Dominion Indian regulations were relaxed for the occasion, and those who desired wore the paint and feathers of war times. Their camp was pitched on a table land commanding a view of the valley. The Duke and Duchess, with the Countess of Minto, Premier Laurier, and the Duke's staff, occupied a specially erected stand.

The chiefs, with their blankets and pipes, sat for the pow-wow. Besides the chiefs, sitting around on a circular, were boys and girls from Indian mission schools. In another semicircle were squaws and papooses, while in the extreme rear were 400 mounter braves. Directed by the Indian Commissioner, David Laird, the chiefs presented a beautifully worded address.

The children from the missions sang "God, Save the King," and then, in strange contrast, there was a wild fantastic dance. The mounted Indians dashed about the plain in an exhibition of wild and reckless riding, following a Sarcere Chief whose partially naked body was painted a bright yellow.

The Duke and Duchess were greatly interested in the Indians, and, leaving the stand, spent ten minutes walking among them. Through the interpreters they conversed with several of them, shaking hands with the Chiefs as they departed.

MARY MANNERING IN TRAGEDY.

Manager McKee Arranging a Tour in Which She Will Play Lady Macbeth.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—To gratify a long-cherished wish, Frank McKee has arranged a short supplementary season next Spring for his star, Mary Mannering, in conjunction with her husband, James K. Hackett, and, if possible, William Faversham and an all-star cast to appear in a production of "Macbeth," Miss Mannering to play Lady Macbeth, Mr. Hackett to appear as Macbeth, and Mr. Faversham as Macduff.

Negotiations are now pending for the rental of Sir Henry Irving's "Macbeth" production, which is conceded to be the most complete and sumptuous ever seen in this country, the incidental music of which was composed and arranged by the late Sir Arthur Sullivan.

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburg, and Chicago will complete the tour, and each city will be played for one night only. Miss Mannering, like many other stars of the comedy stage, has long desired to appear in tragedy, and quotes the fact that Modjeska, Charlotte Cushman, and several other women of note played Lady Macbeth when quite young.

Princeton's Delegation to Yale.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 28.—In response to an invitation received from Yale University, President Patton has appointed the following seniors as the student delegation to the bicentennial celebration to be held at New Haven next month: Andrews, Argersinger, Barron, Bleakley, Boyer, Bradley, Brown, Candor, Cass, Cofeman, Frost, Gephart, Gordon, Green, Kerndon, Kingsley, Large, D. McAlpin, MacConnell, P. Moore, Piper, Reed, Steinwender, Thompson, and Wilson.

Adams Dry Goods Co.

Sixth Avenue, 21st and 22d Sts.

Our New Grocery Department!

Forging Right Ahead—Nothing Can Stop Its Successful Progress—We Are On the Right Track by Offering Only the Very Best Groceries at Prices That Put Competition Away in the Rear—The Entire Fourth Floor Given to This Magnificent Department Under the Management of Mr. Roderick J. Kennedy—Monday's Most Marvellous Values!

Tea. "OUR SPECIAL" TEA — Mixed — English Breakfast or Young Hyson—rich and fragrant—the kind of tea that popularizes tea drinking—in Our New Grocery Department at the Monday cut price of . . . . . lb. 35c

QUAKER OATS, per pkge...9c
RICE, Fancy Head, lb....5½c
WASHING POWDER, LAUREL, 4 lb. package..14c
LAUNDRY STARCH, 5 lb. for.....16c
PEARLINE, ½ lb. package..4c
AMMONIA, Pint Bottle.....4c
BLUING, Pint Bottle.....4c
BORAX, Eclipse, lb. package.8c
SOAP, KIRKMAN'S BORAX, 12 Bars.....45c
ENAMELINE, Per Box.....3c
Golden Gate EGG PLUMS or GREEN GAGES, per can 18c
BLUEBERRIES, LOGGIES, Eagle Brand, 2 lb. cans...11c
STRAWBERRIES, Brady's 2 lb. can.....13c
BLACKBERRIES, Brady's 2 lb. can.....11c
PINEAPPLE, grated or sliced, Johnson's, per can.17c
BLUE LABEL CATSUP, pint bottle.....17c
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Holbrook's, one-half pints.....16c

Hams. "SWIFT'S" SUGAR CURED HAMS—the pinnacle of perfection—a triumph of American progress in high class food products—in Our New Grocery Department all day Monday . . . lb. 12c

Coffee. "SANTOS" COFFEE—the sort that adds the fine finish to a dinner and the right touch to a breakfast—something absolutely impossible to approach at our Monday price—which is lb. 12c

OLIVE OIL, J. Duprat et Cie, bottled expressly for the finest trade; an extra cork attached to every bottle; quarts, 85c.; pints, 30c.; ½ pints.....19c
MACARONI, SPAGHETTI, VERMICELLI or A B C PASTE, fancy, per lb.....6c
MACARONI or SPAGHETTI, La Leferette brand, per lb.....9c
BLUING, Swift's sugar cured, boneless.....12½c
SMOKED TONGUES, finest city cured.....15c
TEA—A fragrant flavored Tea, per lb.....60c
COFFEE—A fine combination; per lb.....15c
COFFEE: Java and Mocha; delicious drinker; per lb.....32c
SOUPS: Hucken's assorted kinds; per can.....18c
CRACKERS; saltines or banquet waters; per lb.14c
5 O'CLOCK TEAS or SOCIAL TEA CRACKERS, lb.17c
SHREWSBURY OYSTER CRACKERS.....9c

Prunes. FANCY "SANTA CLARA COUNTY" PRUNES—the finest grown in sun-kissed California—juicy, meaty, and a food product that will be a big seller all day Monday in Our New Grocery Department at . . . . . lb. 7c

In the House Furnishing Dep't!

There Will Be Another Overwhelming List of Bargains—Only First Quality Goods Offered—No "Seconds" Or Inferior Goods at Any Price—We Have Too High a Regard for Our Trade—The Finest Merchandise and the Finest Bargains—Any Thinking Person Can Decide With These Facts So Plain in Type!

Every Day Needs.

CHAMOIS SPONGES.....5c
CHINESE IRONING WAX, dozen 8c
BRIC-A-BRAC DUSTERS, long handle 4c
LEE'S GLUE 5c
REFINED PARAFFINE WAX, lb. package.....10c
POTASH or LYE, can.....4c
GRENNELL'S FURNITURE OIL 18c
MAGIC PUTZ LIQUID.....10c
WATERPROOF SHOE POLISH 10c
HIRSCH'S BLUEING.....3c
BORAX, extra refined, 1 lb. package 8c
Imperial SKIRT and TROUSER HANGERS 35c

Pinless Curtain Stretcher.

Fits the scallops of all curtains—no pin points to tear the hands—no pins to get tarnished; no pins to break or fall out—the ideal Curtain Stretcher—we are sole New York agents—the price is only.....1.85

The "NEVER SAG" CURTAIN STRETCHERS here at 65c
The "STAR" CURTAIN STRETCHERS, also here at 1.25
Choice of black, brown or white handled KNIVES and FORKS, some have bolster and cap, with and without rivets, 3 and 4 prong forks, finest American steel, highly polished set of 12 pieces 90c

Woodenware.

Round CHOPPING BOWLS.....8c., 12c
TOWEL BARS, 3 prong.....6c
KNIFE BOXES.....10c
HANDLES for Mrs. Potts's Irons 5c
COAT HANGERS, hardwood. 3c
WASHBOARDS, double zinc, laundry size.....25c
Round BREAD BOARDS....8c
IRONING BOARDS, 5 ft.....39c
Cedar WASH TUBS, with electric welded hoops, guaranteed not to come off.....55c

Nickel Ware.

NICKEL COFFEE POTS, 4 pint size.....79c
NICKEL TEA KETTLES, large size 89c
NICKEL CRUMB TRAY AND SCRAPER.....19c
NICKEL SALTS and PEPPERS, pair 12c
NICKEL SEWING TRAYS 25,39,49c
ROUND TRAYS.....10c

Hardware Bargains

Visit our hardware department; a few items selected at random from its enormous stocks:—
Can OPENERS.....3c
BRASS MOULDING HOOKS, doz. 6c

Gas Lighters.

The 20th century marvel, STAR ELECTRIC GAS LIGHTERS, 8,000 sparks guaranteed, so simple a child can use it with absolute safety, 200 to go at, each.....98c

Bathroom Requisites.

Our tiled bathroom section is the centre of attraction in our new housefurnishing department; everything for fitting up the bathroom:—
TOILET TABLE FIXTURES, nickel plated.....69c
NICKEL TOWEL BARS....39c
SOAP DISHES.....49c., 59c
TUMBLER HOLDERS.....98c
TOOTH BRUSH HOLDERS, three styles.....98c

For the Plants.

Green FLOWER STANDS, 3 shelves.....1,10
Green FLOWER STANDS, 4 shelves.....1,49
Green OLEANDER BOXES for Palms and Rubber Plants. 59c., 75c., 89c
Green WINDOW BOXES.. 49c., 59c

Women's Stylish Suits!

For Fashionable Fall Wear—Made of Handsome Fabrics—Trimmings and Details Perfect—Bargains That Are Also Perfect!

This Stylish and Jaunty Vest Front Eton Suit is made of a fine quality of all wool Cheviot in black and blue, with Taffeta silk lined coat showing velvet collar and trimmed with braid, graduated flounce skirt, trimmed to match coat; the vest is of Taffeta, faced with black and white striped silk; a splendid value for 22.50

Women's Pedestrian Suits In a fine quality of all-wool pebble cheviot, plaited blouse, showing yoke effect back and front, and velvet collar, with revers faced with Peau-de-Soie, circular flounce skirt finely tailored and finished with many rows of stitching—a great special for..... 14.50

Women's Norfolk Waist Suits. Showing yoke back and front, made of fine all-wool basket weave Etamine suiting in a variety of fashionable shades; jacket is lined with taffeta silk; flare skirt with panel front trimmed to match jacket; a splendid value for..... 15.75

Women's Eton Suits. Made of fine all-wool Scotch Homespun suiting in fashionable mixtures; silk-lined coat showing velvet vest trimmed with trimmed straps of taffeta silk; flare skirt with panel front to match coat; an exceptional value for.. 12.98

Women's Silk-lined Eton Suits. Made of fine all-wool pebble cheviot—in black—showing double breasted Eton coat lined with taffeta; graduated flounce skirt made over drop skirt of taffeta—entire suit finely tailored—a very attractive value for..... 17.50

Women's Silk-lined Blouse Suits, Made of fine French Broadcloth, in black or navy, blouse made with vest of fancy Matelasse; blouse and skirt are elaborately trimmed with straps of taffeta silk and tabs of the material; skirt is made over a drop skirt of taffeta; a very stylish suit and an exceptional value for..... 32.50

NEW CANAL TREATY.

Document Now in Form—More Favorable to the United States than Previous One.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Correspondence regarding the Nicaragua Canal treaty has ceased, the treaty being in form for signature. The only authoritative information obtainable about it here is that it is considerably better for the United States than the preceding one.

The utmost reserve exists respecting the neutrality clause. In other respects the treaty follows the general lines of the old one.

PACIFIC CABLE PRIVILEGES.

John W. Mackay and Others Seek Authority to Land in Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—John W. Mackay, President of the Postal Telegraph Company, the Commercial Cable Company, and the newly organized "Pacific Commercial Cable Company," has been in Washington for a few days, with George G. Ward, Vice President of the cable companies, in the interests of the new organization.

Their mission was principally to make arrangements regarding the landing privileges of their cables, which it is proposed to run from San Francisco, via the Hawaiian Islands and Guam, to Manila. The following statement was made by an official interested in the plan on behalf of Mr. Mackay:

"The project is distinctively different from anything which has been proposed, as no concessions, indemnities, or subsidies are asked, the proposition being simply that if permission to land be granted, the cable will be laid and maintained without any cost to the Government.

"The cable company agrees to give the Government business right of way, and in case of war or other public necessity, to permit the cable to be taken over by the Government. It furthermore promises to reduce the far eastern rates from 40 to 60 per cent. below those now charged."

C. F. W. Neely Expects to be Freed.

MUNCIE, Ind., Sept. 28.—In a letter received this morning from Charles F. W. Neely, the alleged embezzler of Cuban postal funds, by his sister, the former writes: "Published stories about my being in bad health, poor, and emaciated are false. I never was in better health; I am well treated and have no complaint to make, except the slowness of the courts. The courts are slow beyond belief. I expect to be free and to be again in Muncie in a few weeks."

TROUBLE AT HOTEL MARTY.

Deputy Sheriff Has Put a Keeper in Charge—Wife Claims She Is Sole Owner.

Deputy Sheriff Prendergast has put a keeper in the Hotel Marty, at 45 and 47 West Twenty-fourth Street, on executions against Isidore and Marguerite C. Marty in favor of Engel, Heller & Co. for $511 and Marie D. Masullo for $272, and against Mrs. Marty alone in favor of Louis Delemarre for $412. The place is a well-known French restaurant and hotel, which has been carried on by the Martys for the past five years.

Mrs. Marty has put in a claim at the Sheriff's office that she is the sole owner of the business and is not a partner with Mr. Marty. In the trade Mrs. Marty was regarded as the owner of the business, and on March — last two chattel mortgages were given on the place in her name to J. Pacheteau for $7,000.

Mr. Marty began business in 1893 at 18 Waverley Place, and afterward moved to 19 West Twelfth Street, and to 45 West Twenty-fourth Street in July, 1896. On Dec. 28, 1898, he filed a petition in bankruptcy as a cook at 49 West Twenty-fourth Street, with liabilities of $510 and no assets, and received his discharge on Feb. 14, 1900. The relations of Mr. and Mrs. Marty have not been amicable for some time past, and they have now culminated in a disagreement, which, it is said, will have to be settled by the courts.

Mrs. Marty has obtained an injunction against Mr. Marty restraining him from interfering with the hotel and restaurant property at 45 and 47 West Twenty-fourth Street, which she claims belongs to her; from collecting and receiving any of the rents, profits, and sales of the business; from interfering with the management or with the employes, or from paying out any of the proceeds of the business, and restraining the Second National Bank from paying over to Mr. Marty any of the money deposited there in his name.

Dead Body Found in the Narrows.

Minus both hands, and with head partly severed, the body of a heavily built man, clad in Winter garb, was taken from the Narrows at Quarantine yesterday morning. There was on it a blue flannel shirt, two waistcoats, heavy wool

WAR IN BROOKLYN OVER FUSION TICKET

No Agreement Between Citizens' Union and Republicans.

A Charge that Considerations Have Been Offered for Votes for Mr. Woodruff's Choice for Borough President.

While efforts with such an end in view were being made all day yesterday and up to 1 o'clock this morning, no generally satisfactory understanding had been reached between Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and the representatives of the Citizens' Union in Brooklyn as to the make-up of the local fusion ticket.

Mr. Woodruff by invitation was present last night at an executive meeting of the Nominating Committee of the Citizens' Union in the headquarters of the Union in the Temple Bar Building in Court Street, at which it was sought to arrive at an agreement as to the local nominations, particularly that for Borough President.

The meeting, from which the reporters were excluded, adjourned at 1 A. M., though Mr. Woodruff left it about half an hour earlier. Asked what had occurred he said he would have to plead the rules of hospitality and refuse to say what had passed in the house of his hosts. Asked about the prospects of harmony he said:

"It would look as though our chances of coming together depend upon their chances of coming apart."

After he had gone and toward the close of the session a motion was made to adjourn until Tuesday. It was combated by Peter Aitken, whose motion to adjourn until to-morrow and then make nominations prevailed. Following that came a motion from Charles J. Edwards which roused a storm of protest. He offered a resolution adding to the Conference Committee of eight members, as it now stands, the names of Alexander E. Orr, J. Warren Greene, and J. Edward Swanstrom. This seemed to anger the majority very much, and it was voted down.

At the close Secretary Baker, in a heated speech, declared it to be a "dishonest trick" of the minority to override the will of the convention, which had appointed a committee to confer with the Republicans and had agreed upon a candidate.

During the meeting there had been accusations made against the Republicans, and declarations were made by Peter Aitken and others that men of the Citizens' Union committee had been approached and offered considerations for voting for a candidate agreeable to Mr. Woodruff. This was not said, however, until after the Lieutenant Governor had left the room.

The hitch, it was said, is still over the Borough Presidency, the Citizens' Union people refusing to accept a candidate from the Brooklyn Democracy, of which ex-Senator Michael J. Coffey is the leading spirit. It was asserted that the Citizens' Unionmen insist that a candidate for the Borough Presidency should represent their platform. Mr. Woodruff, it was stated, agreed to make certain concessions as to the Borough Presidency; but these were not wholly satisfactory to the Citizens' Union people.

Mr. Woodruff favors the nomination of Rufus L. Scott of the Brooklyn Democracy, but the Citizens' Union wants R. Ross Appleton. Mr. Appleton, the Citizens' Union people claim, is a Republican who is willing to stand on their platform. Mr. Woodruff opposes him because he has led factional fights in the Republican Party.

Another purpose of the meeting was to receive reports of the conference committee which conferred with committees representing other fusion bodies at the home of Mr. Woodruff on Friday. At this conference the Citizens' Union representatives withdrew after a disagreement over the Borough Presidency, and it was announced on Friday night that there would be no further conferences, the Citizens' Union having decided to nominate its own candidates for the local offices.

Shortly after the Nominating Committee of the Citizens' Union met last night Mr. Woodruff, who was waiting at the Hamilton Club, in Remsen Street, near by, was called to the meeting. He had informed the Citizens' Union people during the day that he was agreeable to talking the situation over with them.

CANDIDATES IN THE BRONX.

Nominees of Union Republican Club and of the Citizens' Union in Thirty-fifth District.

At an executive conference held last night at the headquarters of the Union Republican Club, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Boston Road, representatives, comprising sub-committees from the various anti-Tammany organizations in the Bronx, agreed upon the names of the candidates for the borough offices which will be submitted at the borough convention on Tuesday. Those selected as the fusion candidates were:

James L. Wells for President of the Borough of the Bronx.

Joseph J. Berry for Coroner of the Upper District.

William O'Gorman, Jr., for Coroner of the Lower District.

There were two or three committeemen from the Republican, Citizens' Union, and the Greater New York Democracy organizations in the Bronx, and a vigorous effort will be made to defeat Tammany in that borough.

There was also a conference last night at the Citizens' Union Headquarters, One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Washington Avenue, where nominees for Assembly and the Board of Aldermen in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District were selected. Their names will be presented at the Borough Convention next Tuesday night. They are:

Franklin Grady for the Assembly.

J. C. Julius Langbein, Thirtieth Aldermanic District.

Jacob Leitner, Fortieth Aldermanic District.

William Peck, Forty-first Aldermanic District.

The conference held in the Forty-second Aldermanic District was postponed until to-morrow night.

JERSEY CITY CHURCH CEREMONY.

Rededication of the Remodeled Edifice of St. Paul of the Cross.

The rededication of the remodeled Church of St. Paul of the Cross, on Hancock Avenue, Jersey City Heights, was begun yesterday morning at 5 o'clock by a solemn high mass celebrated by the Right Rev. J. J. O'Connor, Bishop of the Newark Diocese, assisted by the Rev. Father Doane O'Neill, the Chancellor of the diocese, and the assistant rector of the church, Father Condon. The admission was by ticket only.

A solemn high mass will be celebrated at 10:20 to-day by Father Alphonsus of the St. Michael's Monastery, in Union Hill, assisted by Father Condon and Father Doane O'Neill as masters of ceremony and by the Rev. John A. Stafford of Seton Hall College and the Rev. J. J. Boylan of St. Lucy's Church. Bishop O'Connor will preach the sermon. In the evening there will be vespers and benediction and a sermon by the Rev. Charles J. Kelly of the Church of Our Lady of Grace of Hoboken.

Boy Drowned While Fishing.

Joseph Belik, seventeen years old, of 977 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, was drowned at Hunt's Point yesterday morning. He was accompanied by his eight-year-old brother Stanfield, and they were fishing from the wharf. About 9:30 o'clock Joseph, in attempting to throw his line out, lost his balance and fell into the water. The little brother screamed for help, but before any one could reach the spot Joseph was drowned. Policemen Joleener and Naidhoff rowed out in a skiff, and by using grappling irons found the body after a search of an hour. The body was taken to the Morrisania Station House and the Coroner was notified.

Dog Crushed by Elevated Train.

When the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Station of the Manhattan Elevated Road, at Eighth Avenue, was crowded with people proceeding to their work down-town yesterday morning, a large black mongrel dog made its way to the platform and jumped between the tracks just as a south-bound train drew in. The animal was badly mangled by the engine, and Policeman Boyle of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, called by one of the station hands, put it out of its misery with two bullets. South-bound traffic was blocked for ten minutes.

MISS MORTON'S WEDDING.

It Will Take Place in London on Oct. 5—Marriage Contract Signed Yesterday.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The wedding of Miss Helen Morton, daughter of Levi P. Morton, ex-Vice President of the United States, and Comte Boson de Périgord, will occur on Oct. 5 at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Chelsea.

It will be followed by a small wedding breakfast at the residence of the bride's sister-in-law, Mrs. W. C. Eustis. The bridesmaids will be Alice and Mary Morton, and the best man is to be Comte Marius de Galliffet. A civil marriage will take place at the French Consulate the same day. Mr. and Mrs. Morton and Miss Helen Morton signed the marriage contract to-day in Paris.

The engagement of Miss Morton and the Comte de Périgord was announced on Aug. 28. Miss Morton is the third daughter of Levi P. Morton, and Comte Boson is the younger of the two sons of the Duc de Talleeyrand-Périgord. Miss Morton is a member of the Episcopal Church, but the Comte is a Catholic.

PRAISE FOR MR. ROOSEVELT.

German Newspapers Indorse the President's Attitude Toward Reciprocity —Comments Upon Munsterberg Letter.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—Newspapers here make favorable comment on President Roosevelt's letter to Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, (Professor of Experimental Psychology at Harvard University,) in which the President says he hopes that the warmest friendship may continue to exist between Germany and the United States. The Tageblatt adds:

"We hope that this is President Roosevelt's conviction, and no conventional phrase. A sensible American policy has no reason to antagonize Germany."

The National Zeitung says: "President Roosevelt knows Germany and has learned to esteem it by personal studies. His indorsement of the riciprocity treaties will bring both countries nearer to each other economically and increase their common interests. In wishing to maintain the friendship and guarantee the peaceful development and national work of both nations, the President of the great Republic will meet with the earnest co-operation of the German people and Government."

FRENCH PAPER SUPPRESSED.

Satirical Cartoons on Great Britain Stir Police to Action.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—The police to-day suppressed and seized a special number of a satirical paper, the Assiette au Beurre, (Butter Plate,) devoted to depicting British atrocities in the Transvaal. The cartoons were drawn by Jean Webber, the artist whose eccentric painting, "The Goose," in the New Salon, attracted much attention.

He also drew sketches of an extravagant character, published in a special number of Le Rire, (The Laugh,) which lampooned Emperor William's tour in Palestine. Several of the present drawings of this artist are of the worst possible taste. One of them was displayed on the front of all the kioske, (newsstands,) until the police suppressed it.

It depicts Britannia, with dress uplifted, in a posture of contempt to the world. The part exposed is made to represent the features of King Edward. This caricature is an obvious imitation of the notorious cartoon of the late Queen Victoria, by Willette, which created such ill-feeling between Great Britain and France two years ago.

Another drawing shows Mrs. Kruger in heaven and Queen Victoria down below clinging to the sides of a lurid hell. Still another drawing represents Lord Kitchener as a huge toad, wallowing among dead and dying. Mr. Chamberlain is pictured with a pickaxe, delving among a heap of slain soldiers. The Assiette au Beurre contains one fine conception, entitled "The Wreck." It represents a colossal, naked figure of Mr. Kruger, stranded on the sands of Holland and succored by the youthful Queen of that country.

SHAH'S ASSAILANT DEAD.

He Attempted to Shoot the Persian Monarch at Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—François Salson, the Anarchist who attempted to shoot the Shah of Persia Aug. 2, 1900, while his Majesty was visiting the Paris Exposition, died recently at Cayenne, French Guiana, the French penal settlement on the east coast of South America.

The trial of Salson for attempting to assassinate the Shah took place in Paris Nov. 10, 1900. In answer to a question of the presiding Judge, Salson said:

"I am a soldier of the Revolution. I attempted to kill Casimir-Perier, (the former President of France,) on account of his repressive measures against anarchy. I attempted to kill the Shah because he is the embodiment of power and riches."

Salson was condemned to penal servitude for life.

SPAIN'S NAVY NEEDS MONEY.

Admiral Valcarel Recommends that the Navy Be Abolished Unless Funds for Improvement Are Provided.

MADRID, Sept. 28.—Admiral Valcarel has prepared a report for presentation to the Queen Regent, asking for the necessary funds for naval defenses and proposing, in the event of their being refused, that the Spanish Navy be abolished.

The war with the United States left Spain with only 1 battleship, 3 armored cruisers, and 1 protected cruiser, 9 second and third class cruisers, 60 gunboats, and 27 torpedo boats. Three cruisers are now building. The personnel of the navy is 1,002 officers, 725 artificers, 14,000 seamen, and 9,000 marines. Admiral Valcarel is the ranking officer of the Spanish Navy.

WHAT DELAYS THE BRITISH.

Pianos, Harmoniums, and Kitchen Ranges Carried with the Army.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Perhaps one of the reasons that the British fail to overtake the Boers in South Africa is found in an army order recently issued by Lord Kitchener, as follows:

"The Commander in Chief in South Africa desires to impress officers in command of mobile columns that the object of such columns is mobility, and that he has learned that such forces carry with them furniture, kitchen ranges, pianos, and harmoniums, which nullify that object. These articles must be handed over to the nearest stores."

DRUNKENNESS IN ENGLAND.

Especially Prevalent Among Women, Says the Rev. J. Q. A. Henry.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, Superintendent of the New York Anti-Saloon League, has begun his crusade in England, at the invitation of the Free Churches, holding the first of his seventy-five meetings in London this week.

The Rev. Mr. Henry thinks there is more drunkenness here than in the United States, especially among women. He points out that one-third of the arrests for drunkenness in this country during the year 1900 were of women.

Americans Returning from Abroad.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The American season, as this period is called in London, is drawing to an end. The steamers sailing for America to-day and next week are filled to their capacity, but thereafter some vacancies exist. The express train taking the passengers of the American Line steamer St. Paul to Southampton to-day was unusually crowded, but it was not sufficient to take, without overcrowding, a hundred persons who intended to go to Southampton.

Everett St. John May Succeed Mr. Hays.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Norfolk says it is understood there that Everett St. John, ex-Vice President of the Seaboard Air Line, will succeed C. M. Hays as President of the Southern Pacific Oct. 1.

PHILADELPHIA'S POLITICS

Chances of the Democratic Party's Reorganizers.

The "Jeffersonian Party" Hopes to Deprive Ryan and Donnelly of Their Right to the Word "Democratic."

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—Much that has been said and more that has been written concerning the political situation in this county has inspired the belief in the minds of the uninformed that the move looking to the reorganization of the Democratic Party in Philadelphia will result in the election of P. Fred Rothermel, the fusion candidate for District Attorney, and the defeat of Judge Maxwell Stevenson, the Democrat who has the support of the Republican machine, and Donnelly and Ryan for re-election. Judge Stevenson will be elected beyond any question, and Mr. Rothermel will almost as certainly be defeated

It is not likely that the latter will poll more than 60,000 votes out of the 315,000 assessed voters, of which number about 80,000 are claimed to be fraudulent. The orders have gone out and they will be obeyed. In some wards the men controlled by the machine will vote for Stevenson and Martin; in other wards they will vote for Stevenson and Ralston, thus insuring the election of Ralston and Martin as the majority members of Court No. 5 and Stevenson as the minority member required by the law of Pennsylvania.

With these certainties in mind, and they are certainties as nearly as anything can be certain, it is interesting to consider the real benefit that will come to the Democratic Party in Philadelphia as a result of the reorganization now making. The immediate effect will appeal to and benefit only the decent Democrats, who have long been forced to remain inactive because of the depths of political prostitution to which the recognized local Democratic organization had been brought by its leaders.

Men like William F. Harrity, who, as National Chairman, led Cleveland to victory; Samuel Dickson, General Counsel for the Reading Railroad; James Gay Gordon, who resigned a Judgeship "to make a living," as he explained in his letter of resignation; Robert E. Pattison, twice Governor and five times a winner at the polls; William McAleer, the only Congressman besides Randall that Philadelphia has had in twenty years who could or would do anything for the people; Henry C. Flanders, an old-line Democrat, who refused to sit in the same hall with Donnelly and Ryan—all these and hundreds not so well known but just as respectable and quite as powerful in their wards, could not indorse the alleged Democratic Party in Philadelphia even by voting for or against its candidates.

When nothing was left of the once vigorous city minority the Democracy of the State, outside of the county, sent out notices to the effect that the Donnelly and Ryan organization in Philadelphia would not be seated in the then coming State Convention. Judge Kreps of Clearfield led the battle for reform and called "No quarter" in season and out of season. He enlisted the powerful support of Messrs. Harrity, Gordon, Creasy, Orr, and McAleer, all of whom demanded the complete repudiation of Donnelly and Ryan at Harrisburg and took their places in the line and joined in the general clamor for a new Democracy.

Donnelly resigned as City Chairman as a result of an understanding with Col. Guffey, and ex-Gov. Pattison accepted the post made vacant by Donnelly's sensational move. He demanded loyal support at the hands of the State Convention and urged that as the 1,045 voting divisions in the city were all under the control of the friends of Donnelly and Ryan, he could do nothing if their delegates were not seated at Harrisburg. A compromise was effected whereby the Donnelly-Ryan faction was seated, and all was well.

Mr. Pattison worked as he never worked before. Gordon took personal command, and Harrity came from his counting house to advise with the new leaders. Gordon, who hates Pattison, pocketed his anger, forgot his grievances, and joined his enemy in the war on the Republican machine. The County Convention met and, under the lash of Donnelly and Ryan, repudiated Pattison, nominated a straight Democratic ticket, and paved the way for wholesale trades with the Quay-Ashbridge-Durham machine, which rules the city with a rod of iron by its patronage of 11,000 offices and 25,000 dependents.

A DEMOCRATIC AWAKENING.

Indignant beyond all measure, the thwarted Democrats—and they number thousands here—came to the fore and demanded a new and decent Democratic organization in Philadelphia. The men who are in the rank and file of the new Democracy see that the only chance they have of getting the minority offices promised them by the law is to poll the vote next largest to the overwhelming Republican majority in Philadelphia. Fusion will help them to do this. Leave this feature out of the fight, and they would all vote for W. Wilkins Carr, the Donnelly-Ryan candidate for District Attorney, who served his party as Postmaster of Philadelphia and as Assistant United States District Attorney.

By polling a very large vote for the "Jeffersonian Party," as the new Democracy will be known until after the November election, the men at the head of the present movement will find themselves in a position to have their organization given the second column on the official ballot and to prevent the Donnelly-Ryan outfit from using the word "Democratic" or any of its synonyms. In other words, the present fight is simply a step preliminary to the February battle, which will probably give the Democrats a creditable representation in City Councils, something they have never had since the consolidation of the city many years ago. It will give them minority representation in each of the 1,045 voting places in the city, in one-fifth of which there are no minority officers at present, and it will give them, above all, a City Committee and organization in the divisions which Quay, Ashbridge, and Durham cannot buy or borrow.

It is proposed to reorganize the party on the basis of division representation, a thing practically unknown in the Democratic Party of Philadelphia. Heretofore a Democrat who wanted to vote at the primaries of his party had to be a Sherlock Holmes to find the place selected for the voting booth, and in many cases he got a beating for his pains when he finally succeeded in finding it. He never voted unless he voted "on orders," and the orders always filtered down from Quay.

Citizens had no voice in the naming of candidates and none in their election or defeat. Quay named them for both parties and Ashbridge and Durham elected those who were marked for election and defeated those who were so nominated. For example, in one division of the Twenty-eighth Ward the police gave one candidate more votes than there were men, women, and children living in the lines of the precinct. In the Third Congressional District 1,000 armed policemen were stationed at the polling places and openly defied any man to vote against Congressman-elect Henry Burk. Election officers who protested were driven from the booths at the point of the pistol, and in one place the ballot box was actually thrown on a dump after its contents had been burned up.

By these methods William McAleer was defeated for Congress, and Mayor Ashbridge paid his debt to Henry Burk, whose income is said to be $3,000 a day. His assessment was $60,000, which sum, it has been openly asserted, was divided between the Mayor, Insurance Commissioner Durham, and Select Councilman McNichol, whose brother has $4,000,000 in public contracts now under way.

OLD BOSSES POLITICALLY DEAD.

Not any one, but all, of these things aroused the people and finally led to the present movement for a new Democracy. There can be no real or permanent results from this movement until after the coming election, when the party will get the official and legal recognition that will yield returns and pave the way for actual battle in the February poll. Donnelly and Ryan, with the members of their band, are politically dead now, and many of their best men are deserting their standard. It may be pointed out now that a very large number of eminently respectable Democrats held their membership in the Donnelly-Ryan-Durham organization simply to keep their "regularity." Thousands of these "regular" men will vote the straight Democratic ticket this time to keep intact their record of regularity.

The November election will, with the recognition of the National and State Democratic organizations, make this new Democracy the regular Democratic organization, and all of the "regulars" who vote for Carr at the November election will be in line to vote with the new regular organization at the primaries before the February election, when the real battle between the Democrats and Republicans of Philadelphia will take place. The November fight is merely a preliminary.

The scheme of division representation is new to the Democrats of Philadelphia. The Republicans have had it all the while, but the close corporation of Donnelly, Ryan, and Durham would not permit the Democrats to have any kind of representation, except such as the three could control. In the perfection of this division representation plan meetings will be held in each of the 1,045 divisions. Three men will be enrolled as division officers, to be known as committeemen. These men will name one of their number as Chairman, and this Chairman will be recognized as the division leader and will be given a seat in the Ward Committee. The Ward Committee will be made up of the several division Chairmen and three members of a Ward Executive Committee. This Ward Committee will elect one man to the City Committee, which will have entire control of the Democratic Party in Philadelphia.

COMMERCE WITH CHINA.

Consul Martin Tells How Successful Relations with That Country Might Be Benefited.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Mr. Squiers, United States Secretary of Legation at Peking, has forwarded to the State Department, under date of Aug. 1, a report of Consul Martin of Chinkiang. Mr. Martin mentions three conditions which he believes to be absolutely essential to success in commercial relations with China:

"First—If foreigners ever build up a large trade in China, it must be with the help of the Chinese themselves, and this can be won only by treating them with respect. No American can live in China long without seeing that foreigners are inclined to treat the Chinese negligently, even when their interests would seem to indicate an opposite course. The Chinese resent this.

"Second—The entire country should be open to foreign trade, and a judicial system should be formulated to meet the requirements of all foreigners in the empire. Much of the trouble in the past has arisen from differences of opinion as to what punishment would best subserve the ends of justice.

"Third—The Likin should be abolished in favor of some other system of taxation that would secure the required revenue. The Likin, as now operated, I regard as the most perfect method of extracting all conceivable profit from trade. Its tendency is to localize trade by hedging goods about with such expenses that they cannot be moved. When commodities can be transported from one end of China to the other without any tax save the freights, the whole nation will teem with activity."

CANTEEN AT SOLDIERS' HOMES.

Board of Managers Believes Veterans Are Benefited by Having the Exchanges Handy.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 28.—The members of the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home reached Milwaukee to-day, and with the inspection of the home in this city the annual trip is completed. It is understood that the board favors the continuance of the canteen at these National asylums.

The Board has visited Dayton, Ohio; Marion, Ind.; Danville, Ill.; Santa Monica, Cal.; Hampton, and Leavenworth, and has located a new home at Johnson City, Tenn., where a four-hundred acre tract was purchased. The Board will soon advertise for bids for erecting the new home in Tennessee.

With reference to the canteen, Gen. McMahon said to-night that the board favored its continuance at the homes, as it was thought the veterans could be kept more within bounds where stimulants were not so hard to get. In his opinion, it would prevent a lot of "fence-jumping," which would be the case were the canteen done away with.

BOY BICYCLE RIDER KILLED.

Struck by an Eighth Avenue Car at Eighty-sixth Street.

Thomas Gaynor, thirteen years old, of 126 East Eighty-third Street, was killed yesterday morning at Eighth Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, by being struck by an Eighth Avenue car. Young Gaynor had ridden his bicycle through Central Park from Fifth Avenue along Eighty-sixth Street and had just reached Central Park West. He waited for a north-bound Eighth Avenue car to pass, and without dismounting attempted to cross the tracks.

A south-bound car, going at a good rate of speed, came along and struck the bicycle. Gaynor was thrown about fifteen feet, landing on his head. The bicycle fell on top of him. A hurry call for an ambulance was sent in, and Dr. Blue of Roosevelt Hospital took him to that institution. He died soon after arrival.

Patrick Johnson, twenty-one years old, of 493 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, the motorman of the car, was arrested and locked up in the West One Hundredth Street Station.

SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY OPENS.

Ex-Dean Shaw Welcomed at New York University Institution.

The formal opening of the school of pedagogy of the New York University took place yesterday in the university building on Washington Square. The Chancellor, MacCracken, of the university and the acting deacon of the school, made an address on the "Relation of the University to Education."

In the course of the address Dr. MacCracken referred to the meeting of the British associations at Glasgow on the day the news was received that there was no hope for President McKinley. He said that the evidences of deep feeling were affecting. He made no reference in his address to the dissensions which occurred in the school last Spring.

There are four new professors, the resignation of three of the professors formerly connected with the school having been accepted. Dr. Edward R. Shaw, the former Dean of the school, who has been retained as lecturer, was present yesterday morning, and received a hearty welcome from the members of the school and their friends. The enrollment this year is about 80, which is said to compare favorable with the registration on former years.

BOY FELL TO HIS DEATH.

Was Sitting on a Chimney Watching Pigeons Flying Overhead.

While sitting on a chimney on the roof of his home, 254 West Fifteenth Street, yesterday afternoon, John Restel, thirteen years old, lost his balance and fell. He landed three stories below in the yard of the adjoining house, 256 West Fifteenth Street. The boy was so absorbed in watching some pet pigeons flying over his head that apparently he forgot the perilous position he was in.

In falling he carried down with him the line on which Mrs. Daniel Ring of 254 West Fifteenth Street was hanging clothes. Mrs. Ring screamed, and this brought young Restel's mother to a window. She fainted away. Dr. Lewis came with the ambulance that was summoned from St. Vincent's Hospital. Before taking the boy away, he was called upon to treat the mother. He died within fifteen minutes after reaching the hospital.

Woman Found Dead on Her Bed.

An elderly woman, who gave her name as Mrs. Ducey, hired a furnished room last Sunday from Mrs. Stanley, who occupies the third floor of the four-story tenement house, 2,301 Eighth Avenue. She told Mrs. Stanley that she had a daughter named Catherine living somewhere in New York, but beyond this gave no information about herself.

Yesterday morning she was found lying dead on her bed, having apparently died of heart disease. The Coroner was notified.

Coney Island Pier to be Sold.

In an opinion which Corporation Counsel Whalen forwarded to Controller Coler yesterday he advised that the city proceed to sell the old Coney Island Pier under foreclosure proceedings, and the auction will therefore take place at the headquarters of Hugh McLaughlin, in Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, on Oct. 17, at noon. When the old pier was built the town of Gravesend took the mortgage on it, which reverted to the city upon the consolidation and which is now to be foreclosed.

Reports of Ibsen's Illness Incorrect.

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 28.—The reports of Henrik Ibsen's serious illness are untrue. He is still improving and goes out driving daily.

Port of Rio de Janeiro Quarantined.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 28.—This port has been officially declared infected with the bubonic plague.

"JACK" HAVERLY IS DEAD

Famous Minstrel Succumbs to Heart Disease in Utah.

After Being the Leading American Song and Dance Man for Years, He Lost His Luck Among the Mines.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 28.—"Jack" Haverly, the famous minstrel leader, died at St. Mark's Hospital to-day of heart disease. Since coming to this city two years ago he had been engaged in mining enterprises.

John H. Haverly, better known as "Jack" Haverly, but a few years ago one of the best known and most successful of theatrical managers, was born in Eastern Pennsylvania in 1838. After a short term in the village school he was apprenticed to a shoemaker, with whom he soon disagreed. A violent altercation ended in Jack's striking his master. Then he ran away to Pittsburg, where he began his career as a newsboy on a railroad train.

Having the young boy's interest in theatres, he spent as much of his time as possible in and about the Pittsburg playhouses, finally obtaining a position as door tender. Promotion came almost immediately, and he rose rapidly to the position of box office man, then to that of Treasurer. Frequently, too, he appeared on the stage in song and dance specialties, for which he showed no little talent. From this time until he reached the zenith of his popularity his record was continuously successful.

Mr. Haverly wanted to establish a chain of theatres from New York to San Francisco. Although this scheme was never carried into execution, he was the owner at one time of six theatres and thirteen road companies. His first experience as a manager was when he was twenty-one years old, with a Toledo variety show. After a brief experience he became the advance agent for Sand's Minstrels. It was in minstrelsy that he achieved his greatest popularity. His "Mastodon-Forty, Count 'Em, Forty-Minstrels" became famous throughout America and Europe.

After a time with the Sand, Haverly went with the Wagner Minstrels. Then came the war. At its close he controlled the company. Minstrelsy was at the height of its popularity, and the young man's advance to financial and artistic success began in earnest. In most places where he cast his lot he opened a theatre or the playhouse had previously been of unenviable reputation. To each the Haverly system, as he called it, was applied. The buildings were repainted; multi-colored lights were displayed on the front; expense was not spared in advertising and in keeping the manager's name before the public. Success in nearly every instance rewarded the original Napoleon of the minstrel world.

Among Haverly's first managerial ventures was one in Chicago. He leased there the Adelphi Theatre, which had become a sort of mausoleum of managers. Against the advice of all his friends he assumed charge. For many years the place was the home of American minstrelsy. Then Haverly began to brave the public. He took one of his most noteworthy achievements in leasing the Lyceum in Fourteenth Street, this city. His friends again endeavored insistently to dissuade him from his new venture.

"Don't take it, Jack; it will be your ruin," said they. Haverly disregarded their advice. He succeeded, as usual.

"That which is good and the people want," he answered his advising friends, "they will patronize, if they have to pay $5 a head and stand up in a cowstable. If they don't want it, they will not go for nothing into a palace to see it."

Haverly did not believe in "unlucky theatres." "Give me a show with merit in it," he said, "and you may go to the dogs with your luck."

In 1866 the Haverly & Cool Burgess Minstrels were organized. In 1866 the J. H. Haverly Minstrels, with Barlow, Wilson, Primrose, and West as the principal features, were launched, and continued for many years the most popular company of its kind in the country.

The United Mastodon Minstrels, "a drove of dark horses, who were to stand on a broad gauge platform," were next organized. They were forty in number. "Forty—Count 'em—Forty," became Haverly's slogan, and the phrase was echoed across the continent. An engagement of six weeks was played at the Fourteenth Street Theatre in this city, and the season's profits amounted to $100,000. For the next two years the minstrels toured the United States, and were then taken to England, appearing at Her Majesty's Theatre.

In 1880 Haverly was at the height of his success. He controlled Haverly's Theatre, in Fourteenth Street; Niblo's, in Broadway, and a house in Chicago. He took the lease of the Fifth Avenue after Stephen Fiske, Maurice Grau and Max Strakosch had taken a turn each at it.

"The pack-mule luck," he used to say, "is too slippery footed a steed for me. I've a better nag to take me across the black pool of adversity to the shining shore of success. Common sense, saddled with judgement, is the horse I ride."

When he endeavored, with some of his theatrical profits, to win a fortune in Western mining property, however, his steed failed him. Speculations in Western exchanges and in Wall Street caused his failure in 1884, and for some years he had a hard time to make both ends meet. During this period of his career many card-playing yarns were told of him. One was about a game he had on a railroad train with a wealthy Southerner.

"What'll we play for?" asked the Southerner.

"Well, let's each pay $5,000 for twenty chips and have one game of freeze-out," said Haverly. The Southerner was game, but in a few minutes his roll was transferred to Haverly's inside pocket.

Among Haverly's lieutenants in his prosperous days were Charles and Daniel Frohman, Al Hayman, Gustave Frohman, William J. Davis, Harry Mann, Frank McKee, Frederick E. Wright, and Charles L. Andrews. Among his enterprises were the Haverly Athletic Exhibitions, Haverly Entertainments and the Haverly National Printing Company. He promoted the Chicago Jockey Club race track, paying $150,000 for the controlling interest. He was a great friend of Eugene Field, who thus apostrophized him some years after his disappearance from the theatrical world:

Jack Haverly, Jack Haverly! I wonder where you are,
Are your fortunes cast with Sirius or 'neath some kindlier star?
How happens it we never see your wondrous minstrel show,
With its apt alliterations, as we used to, years ago?
All the ebon aggregations that afflict these modern times
Are equally unworthy of our prose and of our rhymes;
And I vainly pine and hanker for the joys that used to come
With the trumpet's ump-ta-ra-ra and the big bass drum.

Jack Haverly, here's hoping that some bright, propitious star
Beams kindly down upon you, wheresoe'er your interests are;
For my heart is warm a-toward you for the joy you gave me when
I was a little wambling tyke; and I were glad again
To see you marching up the street with your dusky knights of song—
By George! I'd head the gang of boys that whooped your way along;
And I'd stake that all our plaudits and acclaims would overcome
The trumpet's ump-ta-ra-ra and the big bass drum.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 28.—Fire broke out in the drying and curing building of the Grand Rapids Leather Company at Mill Creek, four miles north of this city, early this morning, and destroyed it with a large stock of cured leather and machinery. The loss is estimated at $100,000; partly insured.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:45 A. M.—207 East Fifty-fifth Street; Henry Kaueffer; damage, $50.

1:55 A. M.—75 Roosevelt Street; R. Rentelenc; damage slight.

3:15 A. M.—17 Manhattan Street; Frank Snyder; damage, $50.

9:10 A. M.—West side of Spuyten Duyvil; owner unknown; damage, $100.

10:50 P. M.—White Plains Road, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets; Andrew Anderson; damage slight.

12:15 P. M.—415 West Forty-seventh Street; Edward Asher; damage, $500.

1:55 P. M.—108 Lewis Street; John Wolo; damage, $13.

4:40 P. M.—57 Division Street; Samuel Cohen; damage, $500.

5:55 P. M.—1,565 Third Avenue; Henry Orr; damage, $1,000.

7:55 P. M.—882 Seventh Avenue; Grenoble Hotel; damage, $150.

8:20 P. M.—829 Courtlandt Avenue; William Flats; damage, $20.

9:20 P. M.—497 and 499 Greenwich Street; New York Nickel Plate Company; damage, $20,000.

9:15 P. M.—820 East Eighteenth Street; Thomas Edison; damage, $500.

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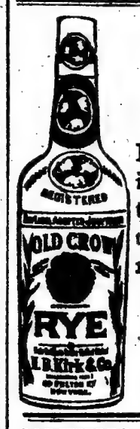

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GOLD MEDAL AWARDED PARIS, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers,

New York.

COLUMBIA DID NOT SCORE

Opening Football Game at Buffalo Lost in Startling Style.

BUFFALO KICKED ONE GOAL

Season on the Gridiron Begun with Victories for Pennsylvania and Carlisle.

BUFFALO, Sept. 28.—Columbia University's football team was defeated by the University of Buffalo in the Stadium at the Pan-American grounds this afternoon by a score of 5 to 0. It was a great surprise even to the most ardent admirers of the local men. The betting before the game was about even money that the Buffalo team would not score. Rice, Buffalo's quarter back, kicked a goal from the field near the end of the first half, scoring the only points made in the afternoon's play. Play began at 3:15.

Columbia won the toss. Goodwin's kick-off sent the ball flying forty yards down the field. Mason caught it, but he was downed before he had taken five steps. Then followed a series of runs around the ends by Deceu and Mills, until the ball was within eight yards of Columbia's goal, when the local men lost it on downs. Columbia lost the ball on a fumble.

Buffalo tried to break through the centre without success, and then Rice made a kick from the thirty-yard line, sending the ball through the goal. Time was called with the ball on Buffalo's twenty-five-yard line.

The last half was a terrific struggle, with honors about even. The line-up:

Columbia, 0.	Positions.	Buffalo, 5.
Wolf	Left end	Mills
V. Smyth	Left tackle	Sly
Dugden	Left guard	Metzger
Martin, Capt.; Ward	Centre	Unbehaun, Capt.
Shaw	Right guard	Fish
Page	Right tackle	Cannon
Vanhosenburg	Right end	Deceu
Goodwin	Quarter back	Rice
Morley	Right half back	Lakin
Fisher	Left half back	Haase
Holman	Full back	Mason

Goals from field—Rice, (Buffalo,) 1. Umpire—Mr. Allan of Princeton. Referee—Mr. Wright of Yale. Time—15-minute halves.

INDIANS DEFEATED MUTES.

Carlisle Scored 19 to Gallaudet's 6 in Hard-Fought Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 28.—The Carlisle Indians defeated the mute players from Gallaudet College of Washington, D. C., here to-day in one of the best contested games ever seen on a local field by a score of 19 to 6. Both teams were under weight and fairly matched in build. The Indians entered the contest with confidence and chanced to get the ball soon after the kick-off, when they rushed a touch-down in the first three minutes.

A great surprise came when shortly Gallaudet got the ball, and by a wonderful series of close formation plays, ripped through and around the Indians' line in a way that astonished the redskins. The Indians were playing too high and were admonished times without number from the side lines to pile the mutes up by hugging the ground. The first onslaught was too much for Carlisle, however, and Waters, a mute, went over the line for a touch-down. The first half ended 6 to 5 in the mutes' favor.

After this Coach Warner lectured his braves to good effect, as the second half showed. The rushes of the Indians in the second half were terrific and sent the mutes flying. The defensive work of the Indians also had improved. Two touch-downs and goals and a safety made the final score.

Gallaudet's star players are their ends, right tackle and full back. Andree, for the mutes, made one splendid run. For the Indians Beaver made a sixty-yard run. The line-up:

Carlisle, (19.)	Position.	Gallaudet, (6.)

WORLD'S PACING RECORD

Little Boy, Driven by Amateur to Wagon, Does a Mile in 2:02.

EMPIRE CITY TRACK RACES

Hugh J. Grant's Bugle Wins the $1,000 Sweepstakes—Clever Driving by C. K. G. Billings.

A new world's pacing record to a wagon was made yesterday at the Empire City Track, near Yonkers, by C. K. G. Billings's Little Boy, driven by an amateur driver, Frank G. Jones. The time for the mile was 2:02. It was a race against time, aided by Billings's runner, Carrie Nation. The effort was primarily intended to lower the amateur mark, made under similar conditions, 2:03¾, about a month ago by the same horse at Chicago. The same time with an amateur driver also had been made on Sept. 25, 1900, at Terre Haute, Ind., by the black gelding Coney, driven by Edward Gaylord. The best previous record at pacing to a wagon under any conditions was 2:03¼, made by Coney at the Empire City Track last September, when driven by M. E. McHenry, and also by Bumps at Louisville on Sept. 27, 1899. The fractional time of Billings's champion pacer was 0:31, 1:00¼, 1:31, 2:02.

This pacing event was intended to be only one of the special features, but it easily eclipsed everything else on the programme, which was a high-class one, arranged as the first matinée of the Fall season by the Road Drivers' Association. The several classes were fell filled, and a large delegation of prominent horsemen and lovers of harness racing comfortably crowded the grand stand and the spacious clubhouse. The track was in perfect condition, and offered every advantage for fast time.

When the effort to lower the amateur pacing record to a wagon was called, the fence overlooking the track near the judges' stand was lined with enthusiasts. The running mate to Little Boy took a slight advantage at the start, leading about a length, as a spur to the pacer. Jones handled the reins perfectly and got every inch of speed out of the horse. Coming down the stretch the horses were almost neck and neck, and they crossed the line almost in a dead heat. A mighty shout went up, for some of the wise ones had predicted from the perfect manner in which Little Boy kept the pace for the entire mile that new figures were surely going to be established. When the time was announced there was a mighty volume of applause and the remarkable clipping of nearly two seconds from the record occupied the bulk of conversation for the remainder of the afternoon.

BUGLE AN EASY WINNER.

Former Mayor Hugh J. Grant, whose two-year-old Bugle had just beaten Anthony N. Brady's Amalee without difficulty for the $1,000 sweepstakes and the $250 Olcott cup, appeared more delighted at seeing the pacing record broken than he did over his own well-merited victory.

"That is a marvelous mile," he remarked. "I would almost venture to say it would never be broken, but so many supposedly impossible figures have been lowered within the past few years, that I presume it may be safer to say I believe it will stand for a very long time before it is reduced. Billings has a horse to be proud of."

The owner was naturally elated. His enthusiasm caused Mr. Billings to predict that he believed Little Boy would get a mark of 1:59 before very long. The horse will leave in a few days for Mr. Billings's new track, at Memphis, and will probably not be seen in this locality again before spring.

The big sweepstakes which by some had been termed the Wall Street championship, was expected to be one of the exciting features of the meet. Four horses were entered, all two year olds, being the colts presented a year ago to Hugh J. Grant by Anthony N. Brady, C. K. G. Billings, and A. C. Hall. They were all sired by Athel, but the two belonging to Mr. Billings and Mr. Hall were withdrawn. Grant's Bugle and Brady's Amalee had the race, two out of three heats, to themselves, and the easy way in which Bugle won never allowed the excitement which had been expected in the event to attain a keen edge. Mr. Grant's horse won by nearly an eighth of a mile in both heats, the times being respectively 3:00 and 2:50.

One of the most interesting events was the second race, free for all pacing, for it illustrated the success of good generalship in driving, to a marked degree. Out of five horses that came to the start, the pick were Billings's Hontas-Crook and Samuel McMillan's Quota. In the first heat the latter won in 2:10¼, the finish being highly sensational, for Billings came down the stretch less than half a length behind the winner and was plying the whip in regular jockey fashion. In the second heat Billings adopted the tactics of making a strong pace, holding Quota neck and neck, until, as he expected, the latter broke, losing her advantage. It was speedily recovered, but the gain was sufficient, and, although the finish was another hot one, Hontas-Crook came in first in 2:12¼. Practically the same tactics were adopted with equal success in the third heat, Isaac A. Hopper's Lucre finishing second this time, and Quota coming in fifth.

The Monk, owned by Fred Gerken, had no difficulty in winning the first two heats in the free for all trot, beating Billings's Franker and Albert C. Bostwick the crack automobilist, drove his horse Polo in this event, but came in at the end. The 2:24 class, pacing, had the largest number of starters, eight starting in the two heats, but Frank G. Jones, driving David Muscovite, won in good style, Louis J. Kahn's Bonnie Kirkland coming second in each heat.

For the opening matinée of the Road Drivers' Association for the Fall season, the meet was a distinct success, and the large attendance showed that these trotting meets have not lost their popularity. Among the prominent horsemen and others present were Hugh J. Grant, with Mrs. Grant; Mr. and Mrs. C. K. G. Billings, Mrs. M. Brewster, Mrs. Fox, Fire Commissioner John Scannell, David Bonner, Frank G. Jones, Dr. H. D. Gill, Albert C. Bostwick, Nathan Straus, S. S. Tomain, James Murphy of Chicago, John Shepard, Frederick Gerken, F. P. Olcott, Peter C. Kellogg, and H. K. Deveraux. Summaries:

First Race.—2:29 Class, Trotting.

Howard Avery's b. g. Author, by Autograph	1	1	1
A. Whiteman's b. m. Jeanne Lawson, by Bloomfield	2	3	2
H. S. Jenks's b. g. Hal, by Lorey Lambert	3	5	5
George C. Grote's b. g. St. Comet, by St. Bel-Maud Wilkes	5	4	4
H. C. Mapes's b. m. Minnatonka, by Wilkes Boy-Primrose	4	6	3
H. Feusterer's Redan	6	2	6
R. H. Halstead's s. g. Max Boy	7	..	..

Time—2:21¾; 2:21¾.

Second Race.—Free-for-all pacing.

C. K. G. Billings's s. h. Hontas Crook, by Bud Crook-Polka	2	1	1
Samuel McMillan's b. m. Quota, by Online	1	3	5
Isaac A. Hopper's br. h. Lucre, by William L. Norah Maid	4	5	2
George W. Wilder's gr. m. Highland Lassie, by Young Highland-Grey	3	4	3
F. G. Hartwell's b. m. Sunland Belle	5	2	4

Time—2:10¾; 2:11¾; 2:12¼.

Third Race.—2:15 Class, Trotting.

F. Farnsworth's ch. m. Ventura, by Gillig	1	1	
C. K. G. Billings's Louis Jefferson, by Jefferson	2	3	
Fred Gerken's b. g. Indian Jim	3	2	

Time—2:13¾; 2:14¾.

Fourth Race.—Sweepstakes, for two-year-old trotters, best two in three, $1,000, and the Olcott Cup of the value of $250.

Hugh J. Grant's b. f., Bugle, by Athel	1	1	
A. N. Brady's blk. f., Amalee, by Athel	2	2	

Time—3:00; 2:50.

Fifth Race.—2:24 Class; pacing.

Frank G. Jones's blk. g. David Muscovite, by Muscovite	1	1	
Louis J. Kahn's b. m. Bonnie Kirkland, by Allerton	2	2	
A. L. Kerker's ch. g. Attateka, by Lambertus	3	5	
R. F. Reese's b. m. Cora, by Denver	4	6	
J. C. Smith's b. m. Little Imp	6	4	
John H. Patton's ch. m. Elsie P	7	3	
Dr. F. H. Flagge's b. g. Rex Elgin, by Bay-Kitty	5	8	
Henry T. Denmead's g. g. Tippo, by Resolute	8	7	

Time—2:24½; 2:17¼.

Sixth Race.—Free-for-all: trotting.

Fred Gerken's The Monk	1	1	
C. K. G. Billings's b. h. Franker, by Chaser	2	2	
H. E. Perrin's Tudor Chimes	3	3	
A. C. Bostwick's Pulo	4	4	

Time—2:13; 2:10.

Special.—Exhibition one mile, trotting, to beat 2:30—B. Lichtenberg's Billy Palmer, 2:24.

Date of Six-Day Cycle Race.

It was announced yesterday that the international six-day team race at the Madison Square Garden will begin on Dec. 9. It is expected that a number of well-known foreign riders will compete this year, and that the race in consequence will be more than ordinarily interesting.

ENGLISH LEAD IN CRICKET.

Quaker Team Far Behind in the Present Match.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 28.—The result of to-day's play in the international cricket match makes it necessary for Philadelphia to make 289 runs in their second inning in order to win, with six wickets already down for 90 runs.

The slump which had set in after the fall of Philadelphias second wicket on Friday could not be stopped, and in less than an hour from the start to-day all the home players were out in their first inning for 109, N. Z. Graves, Jr., being the only one to reach double figures. R. E. More, the English bowler, had distinguished himself by doing the bat trick getting the wickets of Graves, Clark, and Scattergood in succession with 95 runs to the good on the first innings play.

The Englishmen started their second stand before the wickets promptly at 12 o'clock. Again, as on Friday, King was in splendid form with the ball, and none of the Englishmen except Capt Bosanquet and A. M. Hollins, who hit out very freely, succeeded in making a stand. The last wicket fell for 143, leaving Philadelphias in need of 239 runs to tie the match, a task which they could hardly be expected to accomplish, as the wicket was getting in very poor shape. A bad start was made, the first wicket putting on only seventeen runs, and the second falling for 19. Another slump had set in as on the previous afternoon. Graves and Lester being the only players able to collar the bowling. With the total at 80, stumps were pulled for the day, Lester and Leroy being not out. Score:

GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND, (First inning.)

R. Wilson, b. King	2
W. E. Harrison, b. Clark	9
B. J. T. Bosanquet, c. Wood, b. King	19
F. Mitchell, c. Graves, b. King	32
E. M. Dowson, c. Scattergood, b. King	12
V. F. S. Crawford, b. King	24
R. E. Moore, c. Wood, b. King	22
A. M. Hollins, b. King	44
R. O. Schwarz, b. King	0
F. R. Johnson, c. Clark	7
I. V. Parkin, not out	5
Byes	19
Leg byes	2
No ball	1
Total	198

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
King	174	12	78	8
Clark	102	3	45	2
Morris	36	1	23	0
Lester	30	1	30	0

SECOND INNING.

E. R. Wilson, c. King, b. Clark	9
W. E. Harrison, c. Graves, b. Clark	13
B. J. T. Bosanquet, c. C. Morris, b. King	27
F. Mitchell, b. King	16
E. M. Dowson, b. King	9
V. F. S. Crawford, c. C. Morris, b. Clark	10
R. E. Moore, b. King	4
A. M. Hollins, c. Brown, b. A. Morris	32
R. O. Schwarz, b. King	2
F. R. Johnson, c. Morris, b. King	6
I. V. Parkin, not out	1
Extras	14
Total	143

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
J. B. King	109	1	57	6
P. H. Clark	96	4	69	3
P. N. Leroy	6	0	1	0
A. P. Morris	12	1	2	1

Runs at the fall of each wicket—First inning, 10, 20, 46, 66, 108, 120, 171, 171, 188, 198. Second inning, 19, 47, 56, 72, 91, 95, 133, 138, 143.

PHILADELPHIA, FIRST INNING.

A. M. Wood, c. Mitchell, b. Hollins	0
C. C. Morris, c. Parkin, b. More	19
J. A. Lester, c. Hollins, b. Bosanquet	46
J. B. King, b. More	9
R. D. Brown, b. More	0
J. N. Henry, c. Wilson, b. Bosanquet	1
N. Z. Graves, c. Mitchell, b. More	11
P. N. Leroy, b. Bosanquet	8
P. H. Clark, b. More	0
J. H. Scattergood, b. More	4
A. P. Morris, not out	4
Extras	5
Total	103

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
A. Hollins	30	0	23	1
E. Dowson	24	0	20	0
B. Bosanquet	55	2	27	3
R. More	54	3	28	6

SECOND INNING.

J. B. King, c. Schwarz, b. More	7
C. C. Morris, c. Bosanquet, b. more	12
J. A. Lester, not out	20
A. M. Wood, b. More	2
E. R. Brown, c. Harrison, b. More	0
J. N. Henry, c. Mitchell, b. More	0
N. Z. Graves, c. Bosahquet, b. More	23
P. N. Leroy, not out	1
Extras	9
Total for six wickets	80

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
More	86	1	49	6
Bosanquet	66	3	19	0
Wilson	12	1	3	0

Runs at the fall of each wicket—First inning, 0, 59, 69, 77, 78, 85, 91, 91, 91, 103. Second inning, 17, 19, 25, 31, 31, 75.

NEW YORK CRICKETERS BEATEN.

Veterans' Inter-State Match Was Won by Paterson Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 28.—There was a great gathering here to-day of the veteran cricketers of New York and New Jersey, who met on the cricket field to do battle for their respective States. The New Jersey representatives were led by John Hinchliffe, Mayor of Paterson, while Henry Martin was Captain of the New Yorkers. The New Yorkers were defeated by 68 runs.

The result of the game was brought about in a great measure by the bowling of F. Burch, who captured six wickets for 25 runs, and T. Gilbert, who took four for 18. For New York the best work with the bat was done by W. Fenwick, who played a splendid inning of 20, while H. Martin took the honors in the bowling department by taking six wickets for 39 runs. The score:

NEW JERSEY VETERANS.

J. Ridings, c. Williams, b. Butler	12
W. Riley, b. Martin	3
Capt. White, b. Martin	32
V. Bliss, c. Williams, b. Stewart	17
Hinchliffe, c. and b. Turner	5
T. Gilbert, c. Butler, b. Williams	5
C. V. Vickers, c. Hayward, b. Martin	12
F. Burch, b. Martin	0
G. T. Frost, b. Butler	10
J. M. Denton, b. Martin	2
J. Jackson, c. Turner, b. Martin	2
J. Goode, not out	0
Byes	5
Leg byes	2
Total	113

NEW YORK VETERANS.

T. Butler, c. and b. Burch	0
R. Turner, b. Gilbert	1
G. Hayward, c. Jackson, b. Burch	0
H. S. Jewell, c. Ridings, b. Burch	3
W. B. Wharton, b. Burch	4
E. R. Grant, run out	1
G. Williams, b. Gilbert	3
J. D. Boyd, b. Gilbert	0
W. Fenwick, b. Burch	20
H. Martin, not out	8
R. J. Stewart, b. Burch	2
C. Ingram, b. Gilbert	1
Byes	2
Total	45

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

English Team Will Play K. A. C. Picked Eleven at Bayonne.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club is making extensive preparations for the entertainment of B. J. T. Bosanquet's English team of cricketers, who will play their match against New York on Wednesday and Thursday at Bayonne. The Englishmen are expected to arrive in this city on Tuesday evening, and will be quartered at the Hotel Marlborough while here.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club will give a dinner in honor of the visitors on Wednesday evening at the clubhouse on Madison Avenue. This will be followed by a water polo game and a smoking concert. Invitations to the dinner have been issued to Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul General; Sir Thomas Lipton and party, and several prominent New Yorkers. On Thursday evening the Englishmen will occupy boxes at one of the leading theatres.

The Knickerbocker team for the match has been changed owing to the alteration in the date of the game, which was originally scheduled to be played last week. It is expected, that twelve men will be played on each side, in which case the Knickerbocker team will be as follows: J. Forbes, F. F. Kelly, A. Gunn, F. W. T. Stiles, C. P. Hurditch, and C. H. E. Griffith of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, M. R. Cobb of the Livingston Field Club, F. J. Prendergast and J. Adam of Manhattan, W. Bunce of Paterson, S. B. Standfast of Brooklyn, and either C. Dalton or F. B. Hunter of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

CHANGES IN POLO TEAMS

Consolidation of Star Players a Striking Feature of the Year.

NOT UNIVERSALLY APPROVED

Foxhall Keene Defends It, While W. A. Hazard Believes It Retards the Growth of the Sport.

Polo has been characterized by a number of interesting features this season, which, apart from its unusual activity, will make the year 1901 memorable for polo success and enjoyment. First in importance is the fact that the championship honors have been brought to the New York locality, the Lakewood Club winning the William Waldorf Astor Cup, which is the real championship emblem, while the junior championship honors are in possession of the Rockaway Hunting Club.

For one of the younger clubs in the Polo Association, the Lakewood Club has had an unusual succession of triumphs and its present position is due in great measure to George Gould's energy in securing a number of crack players to wear the Lakewood colors. A person of collegiate tendencies, seeing the Lakewood team play for the first time, might very reasonably suppose that it was composed of Princeton students or graduates, for the silk shirts and caps displayed by the fearless riders are the Princeton colors to a shade—deep black and orange. Yet the most prominent player at present on that team, and who was primarily responsible for its recent championship victory, is Foxhall Keene, for a short time a special student at Harvard.

Two features have been prominent this season in the polo world, the consolidation of big players in certain clubs, as is the case with Lakewood, and the development of new material, which has been illustrated to a marked degree by the Great Neck, Rumson, and Squadron A Clubs and the encouragement given to juveniles by the Rockaway veterans. Never before has there been such eagerness shown to grab up notable players as has been exemplified this year. Lakewood has been most conspicuous in this respect, and the prediction that it is using this means for championship honors has been verified.

The system has called for criticism for and against the practice. Instead of developing new material, as other clubs have attempted, the Lakewood organization has filled its ranks from players who have added to the prestige of other clubs in past years. Its championship quartet was composed of C. R. Snowden, a Philadelphian; Lawrence Waterbury and J. M. Waterbury, Jr., who are so closely associated with the Westchester Country Club as to make it difficult to connect their names with anything else, and Foxhall Keene, for years the star polo ist at Rockaway. It also has John E. Cowdin from the Rockaway Club, one of the most graceful and efficient players in the country. He had been slated to play in the championship tourney, but, being out of the country, Snowden took his place.

LAKEWOOD'S STRONG TEAM.

The Lakewood Club is therefore able to muster the strongest polo team in the country, and this aggregation of players can give an exhibition of the spirited game that is absolutely impossible for other clubs. Foxhall Keene is a strong defender of the principle of picking star teams. On this subject a few days ago he said:

"The only way to elevate or advance any game is to have the very best players meet in matches, for the better the players, the higher class of polo they will exhibit. I believe in advancement, and that is the only way to improve the game. You cannot get the best there is in a game by having it played with men of ordinary ability, but when you can get four positions filled with first-class men, then you see the genuine article. I am a member of the Lakewood Club because the men I formerly played with are no longer in the game, and at Lakewood there are players who are more nearly up to my ideal than I could find at Meadow Brook, where I am now living."

The latter fact is unfortunately true, for in the past no polo year went by without the Meadow Brook Club leaving its impress on the game. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., no longer is prominent in the sport, although he did appear this year at Aiken and Saratoga; the Eustis boys have been abroad all Summer, and the same reason kept Harry Payne Whitney out of nearly all the big tournaments this season, while the death of Columbus C. Baldwin, two years ago, removed one of the best polo players from the Meadow Brook team that it ever possessed. Meadow Brook made a good effort this year to bring out its younger material and it succeeded sufficiently to show that there are enough good players at Westbury, provided they will give time to practice.

W. A. Hazard, Secretary of the Polo Association, takes an opposite view from Foxhall Keene regarding the star team process. He calls it unfortunate that a group of notable players should leave their home clubs and join forces for the purpose of playing in championship games.

"They are, in my judgment," he says, "sacrificing the interests of the game to their own individual preference or pleasure. Instead of doing all in their power to perfect first-class club teams they are encouraging the formation of a few teams and the development of a few players. Instead of broadening they are restricting the interest in the game."

These two views on the star team system express very clearly the general opinion of club men either for or against the practice which has been at a premium in polo this year.

Coming down to a different phase of the game, the interest taken by young players has never been evinced with so much enthusiasm as during the present year. The Great Neck and Rumson Polo Clubs have made their debut before the polo world. The Great Neck quartet did a most unusual thing when it won the Country Club Cups at the Westchester Country Club, defeating the Somerset contingent.

It is decidedly rare for a new team to carry off any prizes in its first year of competition, and the team that won this merited honor consisted of J. P. Grace, W. R. Grace, Jr., Morgan Grace, and C. H. Robbins. It is significant, in showing one case of improvement, that this team began the year with an aggregate handicap of five goals, but were quickly doubled by the Polo Association to ten.

The Rumson Polo Club added a new element of interest for the Summer colony at Seabright and the immediate vicinity, and games have been played every week through the season.

The Westchester Country Club has brought several new men to the front, including J. Insley Blair, a former Princeton golfer; I. T. Burden, J. C. Cooley, Jr., who is a Harvard student; H. C. Brokaw, and H. C. Havemeyer, Jr. Blair and Brokaw, with James Converse and George Woodman, won the special cups offered in the Spring tournament on the Georgian Court grounds of the Lakewood Polo Club.

No club, however, has given so much attention to the development of new players for the future than the Rockaway Club of Cedarhurst. This feature of polo has been a hobby of W. A. Hazard's, one of the Rockaway veterans, and his juvenile clubs completed their third year of competition last Summer.

The Polo Association now consists of twenty-six clubs, the largest number in its history, and while the local season is practically closed, the last vestige of the sport will not be seen until the close of George Gould's annual Fall tournament at the Lakewood Club in November.

Tie Game of Polo at Rumson.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 28.—By far the most exciting polo game played this season on the Rumson Polo Club's field, near Seabright, was witnessed by a large crowd of enthusiasts to-day. The game was between the Freebooters and the Rumson Club, and resulted in a tie, each team securing 5 points. The individual players were: Rumson—H. C. Borden, W. Strothers Jones, H. L. Herbert, and Arthur McClure; Freebooters—Col. Edward Stevens, Walter McClure, H. C. Meeker, and A. Rollins. The tie will be played off on Monday.

Millbrook Horse Show Ended.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 28.—Unabated enthusiasm and an increased attendance were the features of the Millbrook Horse Show, which was concluded to-day on the Halcyon Green. Many ladies took part in the riding and driving competitions, and the honors were divided between Miss Bean, the ward of Col. R. Somers Hayes, and Miss Coudert, guest of Mrs. G. H. Davison. Blue ribbons were awarded to Mrs. Albert Young's Act-a-Bit, R. S. Hayes's Ben Hur, William H. Barnard's The Whirl of the Town, Mrs. A. Dieterich's Buck, J. H. Thorne's Prince and Frank, Mrs. Horatio Nelson's Dandy and Lucky, Mrs. Albert Young's Step-a-bit, Bain's Master Blest, Mrs. W. H. Barnard's Sporting Life, H. N. Bain's Sir Robbins, and Charles F. Dieterich's four-in-hand. The Col. R. Somers Hayes's Ben Hur. The champion prize was awarded to W. H. Barnard's The Whirl of the Town.

KRAMER WON FAST RACE.

Cycler Captured Lap Event on Madison Square Garden Track in Record Time.

Frank Kramer of East Orange, N. J., the professional champion of the National Cycling Association, won the 25-mile professional lap race in the final cycling race meet of the Summer season at the Madison Square Garden last night from a large field in the record time of 57:52 4-5. This is the fastest time on record for the distance in competition, unpaced, either indoors or out. "Jimmy" Michael rode an exhibition five miles with motor pace, in which he lowered his own indoor single motor-paced record for that distance to 7:39. His time by miles was as follows: one mile, 1:33 1-5; two miles, 3:06 1-5; three miles, 4:36 3-5; four miles, 6:09 2-5; five miles, 7:39. The third race was ridden in 1:29 3-5.

Marcus Hurley, the amateur champion, defeated George C. Schreiber of the Harlem Wheelmen in a match race, losing the first heat, at one-quarter of a mile, but winning the other two, at one-half and one mile respectively. Schreiber won the five-mile amateur lap race, which was his last appearance as an amateur. He started as a professional in the twenty-five-mile professional lap race which followed, and won a number of mile prizes, but did not figure in the finish. Summary:

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Floyd Krebs, Newark, N. J., (120 yards;) Marshall Taylor, Worcester, Mass., (scratch,) second; Walter Bardgett, Buffalo, N. Y., (80 yards,) third; James Bowler, Chicago, Ill., (85 yards,) fourth. Time—1:56.

One-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by George Schofield, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., (20 yards;) August Weising, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City, (100 yards,) second; August Egloff, Century Road Club Association, New York City, (100 yards,) third. Leo Gorgan, New York City, (140 yards,) fourth. Time—2:01 3-5.

Five-Mile Exhibition, Motor Paced, by "Jimmy" Michael, Wales. Time—7:39.

Five-Mile Amateur Lap Race.—Won by George C. Schreiber, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City; Daniel Sullivan, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City, second; W. C. Dobbins, East Orange, N. J., third; W. L. Losee, Brooklyn, N. Y., fourth. Time—11:37 1-5.

25-Mile Lap Race, Professional.—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; Floyd McFarland, San José, Cal., second; Marshall Taylor, Worcester, Mass., third; Otto Mayer, Erie, Penn., fourth. Time—57:52 4-5. Winner of prize for leader of most laps, R. M. Alexander, Hartford, Conn.; winner of most mile prizes, George C. Schreiber, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City.

Match Race Between Marcus L. Hurley, New York Athletic Club, and George C. Schreiber, Harlem Wheelmen.—First heat, one-quarter mile—Won by Schreiber. Time—0:31 1-5. Second heat, half-mile—Won by Hurley. Time—1:07 4-5. Third heat, one mile, and race—Won by Hurley. Time—2:45 4-5.

Wee Burn Team Beats St. Andrew's.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 28.—The Wee Burn golf links were the scene to-day of the first team match between the Wee Burn and the St. Andrew's Clubs for the possession of a silver cup given by Henry R. Towne of the Wee Burn Club. The cup is to be contested for annually in two team matches, one to be played on the links of each club and the best aggregate score in the two games to decide which team shall hold the trophy for the year. Under the terms for the match each team must play eight men. St. Andrew's lacked one man in to-day's game, and thereby forfeited three points, being beaten by 17 holes to 9. The score was:

ST. ANDREWS.	Holes.	WEE BURN.	Holes.
John Reid, Jr.	0	Charles H. Seeley	3
E. M. Byers	0	W. W. Taylor	5
W. C. Garnegie	0	A. C. Wheeler	0
A. M. Reid	5	B. B. Brown, Jr.	0
H. Holbrook	4	G. A. Jenkins	0
Walter T. Stern	0	A. S. Pitt	1
C. W. Dayton, Jr.	0	W. L. Baldwin	3
By default		Dr. J. H. White	3
Total	9	Total	17

Last Golf Game at Hollywood.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 28.—The final tournament of the Hollywood Golf Club was played this afternoon and resulted in a victory for Albert McClave. The latter twice covered the eighteen-hole course in 139 strokes, defeating Campbell Philips by a single stroke. McClave's trophy was a silver loving cup, presented by Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., the President. Mr. O'Donohue won the trophy two weeks ago, but declined to accept it, and those who qualified were left to play off. After the tourney, Tracy Harris, in behalf of the club, presented Mr. O'Donohue with a silver loving cup. The golf club, from present indications, will occupy new quarters next season, as the owners of the present course have decided to cut the land up into building lots.

Handicaps at Harbor Hill.

Members of the Harbor Hill Golf Club, on Staten Island, had a Class A and a Class B handicap for their golfing sport yesterday. George Abbott won in Class A, and J. Lindsley was the victor in the second competition. The scores of the leaders are:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
G. Abbott	91	14	77
C. A. Alden	89	14	75

CLASS B.

J. Lindsley	108	36	72
C. F. Cobin	94	17	77
H. Sterns	102	18	84

Mixed Foursome at Hillandale.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 28.—The competition at Hillandale to-day was a mixed foursome for prizes offered by Mrs. J. J. Alexandre. The four best scores qualified. The cards were: Mrs. Alexandre and Paul Bonner, 106, 3—103; Miss Sowers and Edward Leavitt, 122, 13—109; Miss Gertrude Leavitt and Samuel Cooke, 113, 5—108; Miss Bonnie Leavitt and C. F. Dean, 146, 23—123; Miss Dean and Dr. A. J. Meek, 149, 26—123.

Warford Wins a Cup at Fairfield.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 28.—H. B. Warford was awarded the club cup at the Fairfield County Golf Club to-day for having made the best eight scores during the past two months. His average was 81. The play-off for the W. T. Bouchelle Cup also took place. W. H. Temple forfeited to W. M. Copp and Frank Lockwood beat J. M. Kyle 1 up on nineteen holes. Next Saturday Lockwood and Copp will play in the final. Another interesting contest was for the club Foursome Cup at thirty-six holes, handicap. The scores were: Mr. and Mrs. Monteith, 219—30—189; Mrs. Hilliard and J. M. Mason, 230—26—204; Miss Mason and S. Sherwood Day, 230—26—204; Miss J. Sheldon and E. B. Curtiss, 217—10—207; Mrs. Slocum and F. C. Hilliard, 238—22—216; Miss Wurster and E. Fromer, 287—50—237; Miss Ritter and W. T. Bouchelle, 273—46—227; Miss J. M. Rowland and C. M. Blake, 268—37—231.

Cup Competition at Innis Arden.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 28.—The first round of match play for the E. Hope Norton Cup at Innis Arden resulted to-day as follows: R. D. Graham beat M. Washburn 4 up and 2 to play, Louis Sledge beat Lorenzo Daniels 4 up and 2 to play, D. Alexander Tod beat Malcolm Graham 6 up and 5 to play, C. T. Pierce beat Calvin S. Smith 4 up and 2 to play, H. W. Tuttle beat A. H. Wiggins 6 up and 5 to play, H. M. Nichols beat Walter Holland 6 up and 5 to play, E. J. Lucas beat J. H. Cooke 7 up and 6 to play, W. B. Strong beat H. G. Lohman 5 up and 3 to play. The second round resulted as follows: R. D. Graham beat Louis Sledge 1 up in 21 holes, D. Alexander Tod beat C. T. Pierce 4 up and 3 to play, H. M. Nichols beat F. W. Tuttle 6 up and 5 to play, E. J. Lucas beat W. B. Strong 6 up and 4 to play. The semi-finals resulted as follows: R. D. Graham beat D. Alexander Tod 2 up, H. M. Nichols beat E. J. Lucas 1 up. The finals will be played next week between R. D. Graham and H. M. Nichols.

Mixed Golf at Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 28.—Only two women played this morning for the Mellick Cup on the grounds of the Hillside Golf Club. Miss Edith Tracey carried off the honors, defeating Miss Mary Whiton by one point, the net scores being 108 to 109. In the afternoon play was continued for the Golf Committee Cup. Dr. B. Vand Hedges carried off the honors of the day, winning over Robert Abbott by one point, their scores being: B. Vand Hedges, 85-8-77; Robert Abbott, 85-7-78. The same players contested for the Reinhart Cup and the same scores counted. Dr. B. Vand Hedges won the cup for the first time. To become the owner of the trophy it will be necessary to win the cup three times. In the weekly competition for the President's Cup on the links of the Park Golf Club Samuel Townsend and George T. Rogers shared first honors. Their scores were: Samuel Townsend, 113-24-89; George T. Rogers, 112-23-89.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS

The Tournament Season Will Soon Be Under Way.

American National and Grand Central Series Start To-morrow—Others Follow Soon—Several New Leagues.

With the coming of cooler weather the bowlers begin their preparations for their season, which, beginning early in October, lasts until the warm weather of late May compels a reluctant abandonment of the pastime on the indoor alleys and a transfer of activity to open-air alleys. The increasing popularity of the old Dutch sport is shown by the fact that of the thirty or more important tournaments of last year, but one, that of the Brooklyn Bank Clerks, is not making active preparations for the coming season, and in addition several new ones are announced.

One of the principal tournaments, that of the Greater New York Bowling League, has already begun its games, and two others, the new Grand Central tournament and the old established American National tournament, will begin to-morrow. The Columbia Bowling League, on the upper west side, and the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island in Brooklyn, will begin their series on Tuesday evening, and the Bank Clerks' League, the Fire Insurance League, and the Wholesale Drug Trade Association will also begin their games during the coming week. Next week the Harlem League, the Commercial League, and others will make their start and the season will be fairly under way.

The American National tournament, the oldest and most popular of all, will be held this year on the White Elephant alleys, at Broadway and Thirtieth Street, instead of at the Germania Assembly Rooms, upon the Bowery, as in former years.

The teams entered represent twenty-one of the strongest bowling clubs of the city and vicinity, including the Berkeley Bowling Club of Newark, N. J.; the Newburg Wheelmen of Newburg, N. Y.; the American Bowling Club of Staten Island; the Columbia Bowling Club of Paterson, N. J.; the New Jersey Bowling Club of Jersey City, N. J.; the Palace and the Monarch Bowling Clubs of Brooklyn, the Hyperion Bowling Club of Bronx Borough, and the Bleecker, Columbia, Corinthian, Empire, Fidelia, Metropolitan, Orchard, Rosedale, Spartan, Freedom, Western Cyclone, and Standard Bowling Clubs of Manhattan.

The officers of the American National tournament for the coming season are as follows: President—Mark A. Howell, Empire Bowling Club; Vice President—A. L. Drew, Columbia Bowling Club; Secretary—M. C. Wyman, Standard Bowling Club; Treasurer—Joseph Thum, Spartan Bowling Club; Executive Committee—J. H. Kessler, William Amann, S. Hoffman, and Jacob Leuly. The tournament will begin to-morrow evening, and will continue until Jan. 22, with games every night except Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

The tournament of the National Bowling League, which maintains the highest standard of any in the city, will be rolled on Starr's alleys, on West Fifty-ninth Street, as usual. This tournament is limited to twelve clubs of acknowledged standing, and a team which fails to make a high average in one season is not retained the following year.

Of the clubs which competed last year, the following are eligible for this year's tournament: Roseville Athletic Association, Newark, N. J.; Golden Rod Bowling Club, New York City; Our Council, Royal Arcanum, New York City; Fidelia Bowling Club, New York City, and Metropolitan Bowling Club, New York City. Five new clubs have been admitted, as follows: Empire Bowling Club, Newark, N. J.; Excelsior Bowling Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Caledonian Club, New York City, and Mutual and National Bowling Clubs, New York City. There are two vacancies, which are expected to be filled before the tournament begins, on Oct. 14. The games will be rolled every night excepting Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays until Jan. 1.

There will

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WORRIES SENATORS

They Wonder What His Reciprocity Views Are.

The President's First Full Week—Takes Abundant Exercise—His Family—Other Washington Topics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—President Roosevelt has not yet been an occupant of the White House a week, but has been there long enough to enable him to give assurances to many visitors that he has taken up the responsibilities imposed upon him in the spirit of his predecessor. If he has begun his career as President a little more vigorously than some of those who have preceded him, it is because Mr. Roosevelt is about the most active man as well as the youngest who ever reached the chair of President.

A man who has learned to love the open air, the woods and the fields, and the freest of exercise cannot, if he would, at once give up all healthful exercise and devote himself to meeting statesmen and politicians and give up his time and appetite in order that the wants of these persons can be attended to. The President took possession of his office to find it equipped with the force employed in part when Mr. Cleveland was President, later by Mr. McKinley, and there was not one employe who had any fear that he would suffer loss of place for the coming of Roosevelt unless he were incompetent.

Horseback riding with Gen. Leonard Wood, with Assistant Secretary of War Sanger, or with some other companion who could talk while riding, now and then a walk, and always a cheerful greeting for visitors have shown the new President to be unchanged in manner, though perhaps those who know him best are right in fancying he has acquired a degree of gravity that he did not before have. Visitors upon him have scarcely been interrupted on their way from the door of the White House to the reception room of the President.

There do not appear to have been any confidential communications by the President to callers, for all talks have been heard by all who happened to be in the reception room while the President was conversing with any particular man or group of men. As a matter of course, the visitors were not principally of the Congressional class, only a few Senators and Representatives having come here at this time, but were mostly of the office-holding and managing sort, the men who desire to know early, by personal contact, just the man they have to look to for party guidance for a few years. Later on, just prior to the assembling of Congress, the members of the two houses will make themselves known with their requests and demands.

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The President seems to have learned from some source, since the funeral of Mr. McKinley, that there were some members of the Senate who were strangely jealous of the President and his Cabinet almost from the moment Mr. Roosevelt announced, at Buffalo, that he would be guided in his Administration by the policies of President McKinley. There is no doubt that some sort of dissatisfaction was felt and talked about here, while the funeral procession was on its way from the capital to Canton, by Senators who have had long experience and who now occupy most influential positions in the party councils.

The burden of the complaints uttered by these Senators was that to declare adhesion to the McKinley policies at a time when people were applauding the interpretation of McKinley's words as much as the very words spoken was injudicious. Before declaring a policy or policies, the President, according to these Senators, should have consulted with Senatorial leaders to ascertain whether it would not be necessary to offer some modification of the policy of McKinley, say, as to reciprocity.

That comes pretty near to explaining all reasons for dissatisfaction, for the Senators who were most influential in shelving the reciprocity treaties negotiated by Secretary Hay are among those who now believe that modification of reciprocity plans is important if pledges to protected manufacturers are to be kept. Possibly the President may regard his responsibility to the people as not to be qualified by personal pledges made by Senators, but Senators will have opportunity to find that out for themselves.

Every Senator will have a chance to tell the President what he thinks about reciprocity and why he thinks as he does. They will learn from the President that he will lean upon them for assistance and not undertake to usurp their functions nor abdicate his own. When he declared his intention to stand by the promises made by McKinley, it was not so convenient to ascertain the advice of Senators as it was to take the advice of the members of the President's official family.

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A President at the age of forty-three is a novelty, and so young a President with so large a family of young children has never before occupied the White House since John Adams entered it a short time before the close of his term of office, when the building was scarcely fit for habitation. Adams became President at the very mature age of sixty-two, and he had a small family. Jefferson was a widower for twenty years when he reached the Presidency, and his daughter, Mrs. Randolph, had a family of something like a dozen children, of whom it is related that they attended a school kept for their improvement in one of the second-floor rooms of the building.

William Henry Harrison would have brought a family of six sons and four daughters to the White House, but he died before the family had arranged their affairs at home sufficiently to permit them to join him in this city. Mr. Cleveland, after Mr. Roosevelt, was the youngest President, reaching the office at the age of forty-five. When the new President has assembled his two daughters and four sons under the historic roof it will be the most numerous Presidential family gathered there since 1801.

It is not likely, however, that all of Mr. Roosevelt's children will be here often at the same time. Already it is known here, where everything about the White House arrangements and accommodations has been familiar knowledge for these many years, that there is scant space in the living rooms of the house for a family of eight that has been accustomed to liberal living space. Then there are servants to be thought of, and now and then a guest, but President Roosevelt will not be able to invite many guests at one time, unless the family puts itself to inconvenience in order that visitors may be comfortable. Of course the oft-repeated suggestion for an enlarged house, or for a new residence apart from the White House, will be made, and will again be dropped, as being of no political importance.

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When the late Mr. Gresham was Secretary of State, and suspicions were aroused in his mind about the financial affairs of the disbursing officer of the department over which he presided, he made some investigations that resulted, after a while, in the arrest and indictment of Francis J. Kieckhofer, who had been Chief of the Bureau of Accounts. Kieckhofer was brought before the Criminal Court in 1897 charged with the embezzlement of a large sum of money, supposed to be about $30,000, but set down in the indictment as $16,229.95.

The prisoner entered a plea of guilty, but not long after withdrew that plea and filed a demurrer. There seems to have been no doubt of the ability of the Government to establish the fact of the embezzlement, and the original plea of the prisoner indicates that he felt a sense of guilt when arraigned, but for one reason or another that case has been "continued," as they say here of postponed cases, and the last mention of it in the local newspapers was that of a motion to quash the indictment. Intimations have been heard, from time to time, that Kieckhofer is not the only person interested in the trial of the case.

He did business, while disbursing officer, with some persons who are said to have been as careless as and perhaps more deliberately criminal than he was. These persons have not appeared in any account of the case, but the assertion has been made that they must appear if Kieckhofer is forced to trial. They are highly respectable, it is said, and quite above the suspicion of taking even Government money to which they are not legally entitled.

The unfortunate man, who has waited four years or more to learn whether he is to be acquitted or sent to prison, may be compelled to give testimony, when his case really does come to trial, that will relieve him of some of the odium he has acquired, but if rumor is to be believed, he has it in his power to implicate several very respectable and not impoverished persons in the condemnation that may be meted out to him.

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Some visitors to the Washington Navy Yard during the sessions of the Schley court of inquiry have been interested in the house in which Rear Admiral Terry, the commandant of the yard, resides. It is just within the yard gate, at the right after entering, and is a fine old brick structure with ample chimneys and four of them rising from its gables. It was occupied, many years ago, by Commodore Thomas Tingey, who was about the first commandant of the establishment.

The custom of giving naval officers tours of duty of two, three, or four years had not then been established, and Commodore Tingey continued in undisturbed command for something like twenty years, at a time when the Washington Yard was getting out some fine ships. A naval officer of much information repeated the tradition a day or two ago that Tingey had become so firmly established in his place that he went so far, before dying, as to provide in his will that his son should inherit the command after his death.

Commodore Tingey's tomb may be seen in the old Congressional Cemetery, a silent city in which dwell some 40,000 of Washington's former population. The cemetery is well kept by the congregation of Christ Church, and not by Congress, the interest of that body having faded out many years ago, after some expense had been indulged by Congress to provide monuments for such members as had been buried there. The tombs of Vice Presidents George Clinton and Elbridge Gerry are there, and not far away is the grave of Tobias Lear, who for many years was the private secretary of George Washington, and after Washington's death a citizen of Washington very prominent in developing its early possibilities. Although one of the most interesting places in Washington, it is seldom visited by sightseers, and to the run of Washington people it is as completely unknown as Kamchatka.

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The late Admiral Skerrett had plenty of truble with his court-martial cases if all the stories about him are true. It is related, for instance, that after having disposed of several small cases one week the court was called upon to take up what to Skerrett appeared to be a matter unworthy of great deliberation. One officer on the board was so bold as to contend, in the consultation that was held prior to taking up the witnesses, that the accused person ought not to have been charged at all.

This enraged Skerrett. "That's out of the question. Do you suppose the department would have charged this man if it had not already known that he was guilty? He is not only guilty, but his guilt has been proved in the specifications." The court did not argue any longer with Skerrett, but his sense of humor must have been tried when the court acquitted the man with honorable mention, as the story goes that it did.

E. G. D.

RISKED HIS LIFE AT A FIRE.

Policeman Kiley Saves Mother, Children, and Bank Book, Then Flames Hem Him In.

Policeman P. J. Kiley of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station distinguished himself at a fire which greatly damaged the premises of Harry Orr, a boss plasterer, at 1,565 Park Avenue, at 7 o'clock last evening, and which caused great excitement in the lofty tenements which hemmed in the property. In the front was a molding shop, back of this a stable, and back of this again a two-story frame dwelling, the family's home.

Policeman Kiley was standing at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, but a few steps away, when he saw smoke arising from the molding shop, but before he could get there the whole front of the building burst into flame. A passageway ten feet wide and roofed over led to the other buildings. He tried first to save the horse in the stable, but the smoke forced him to leave the animal to its fate.

In the dwelling the policeman found Mrs. Orr and two of her children huddled together helpless from fright. He took the little ones in his arms and the woman by the hand and hurried them out through the passage. Just before they gained the street Mrs. Orr remembered that she had left her bankbook. Kiley went back and brought that out, with a bureau drawer full of valuable articles which she specified. Then she said her four older children might be in the house.

The passageway was now blazing fiercely, but Kiley dashed through the flames and searched the building from top to bottom. They were not there. He tried to get out by the way he went in, but could not. Then he kicked out a second-story window of the house, kicked in another in the adjoining tenement, and crawled through into the other building as the firemen got to work. They quickly drowned out the flames, with a loss of about $1,500.

TWO STUDENTS MAY DIE.

Were Injured Seriously in a "Rush" at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Sept. 28.—Early this morning there was a general fight after a "rush" between sophomores and freshmen of Purdue University, in which clubs were used.

Several were injured, and it is feared that Edward Owner Quinn of San Antonio, Texas, and James Hudson of Pittsburg will not recover.

Jersey City Buildings Burned.

Three two-story frame buildings, 76, 78, and 80 Hudson Street, Jersey City, were destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday. The fire originated in No. 76, occupied by Thomas Leather, a pattern maker, and was due to a defective smokestack. The flames quickly spread to the other buildings, which were occupied by William Flynn, a coppersmith, and the Snowflake Salt Company. As the International steamship wharves were threatened, several tugs of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company went to the scene, and by their efforts prevented the further spread of the fire. The loss was $7,000.

House of Refuge Chaplain Resigns.

The Rev. Charles Kendall Drake, Chaplain of the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, has resigned his office to accept the rectorship of the Church of the Ascension, Waltham, Mass. The Rev. William W. Smith will take charge of the Randall's Island work until a permanent appointment can be made. Mr. Drake was most successful in his management of the spiritual affairs of the institution. One of his innovations was the establishment of a home for the benefit of boys on their discharge from the House of Refuge.

West Side Educational Opening.

An interesting programme has been arranged for the opening exercises of the educational department of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association tomorrow evening. The principal addresses will be given by Dr. Walter L. Hervey, former President of Teachers College, Subject, "Success in Life, What It Is, and How to Win It." An interesting musical programme will also be given. The educational classes open next Tuesday evening.

Brooklyn Day at the Pan-American.

The Plan and Scope Committee for Brooklyn Day at the Pan-American Exposition has decided to combine Brooklyn Day, originally set for Oct. 8, with New York State Day, on Oct. 9. St. Clair McKelway will be orator of the day at the joint celebration, and a large number of Brooklynites will go to the Exposition by special train.

Bureau of Identification to be Moved.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—It was announced here to-day that the National Bureau of Identification, at present located in this city, will be removed to Washington, D. C., where it is claimed superior facilities for the work are to be had. The date of the change will be set at a meeting of the Board of Governors in Washington next month.

New British Consul to San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—Sir William Ward, at present Great Britain's Consul General at Hamburg, has been appointed Consul General here to succeed W. C. Pickersgill, who died two months ago.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Annual Report of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé.

Expenditures for Maintenance of Equipment Heavy—Additional Material Needed in Freight and Passenger Service.

The annual report of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, was made public yesterday. The capital expenditures for new construction and equipment were $7,559,248. The expenses for maintenance of equipment were heavy, exceeding even the heavy expenses of last year. The reasons for this, the report declares, are:

First.—The necessity of retiring light engines from service and substituting larger and heavier machines therefor.

Second.—The fact that engines have been crowded to their utmost capacity by the necessities of the traffic, making constant repairs necessary.

Third.—The changing of coal burners to oil burners at an expense of about $300 per locomotive.

Fourth.—Inferior fuel forced upon us by the strike.

A statement of earnings and expenses shows:

Earnings—	Year Ended June 30, 1901.	Year Ended June 30, 1900.	Increase.
Passenger	$11,678,017	$9,334,661	$2,343,355
Freight	39,052,557	33,729,332	5,323,224
Mail and express	3,009,074	2,670,196	338,878
Miscellaneous	735,173	597,887	137,286
Total earnings	$54,474,822	$46,232,078	$8,242,744
Operating expenses—			
Maintenance of road and structures	$6,433,840	$6,354,372	$79,468
Maintenance of equipment	6,257,456	5,267,832	989,624
Transportation and traffic	17,309,000	14,736,147	2,572,853
General exp	1,362,947	1,163,147	199,499
Special betterment account	900,000	.....	900,000
Total op. exp.	$32,262,945	$27,521,499	$4,741,445
Net earnings from operations	$22,211,877	$18,710,578	$3,501,298
Perc'tage of op. exp. to earnings	59.23	59.53	.....

Cents in above table omitted.

The general balance sheet shows:

ASSETS.	June 30, 1901.
Railroad franchises and other property	$412,107,188.14
Expenditures for construction and equipment	3,376,378.88
New acquisitions: Railroads and terminals	4,057,873.15
Cash and securities in special trust	189,689.66
	$419,731,110.08
Balance from capital account	$4,495,870.03
Securities on hand	3,470,622.77
Material and supplies	2,228,270.35
Prepaid insurance premium	32,156.03
Accounts receivable	6,042,440.92
Prior accounts in liquidation	5,739.54
Cash—	
On hand and in bank	9,484,200.60
	$28,829,306.33
LIABILITIES.	June 30, 1901.
Capital stock	$216,199,530.00
Funded debt	199,035,710.00
Balance carried down	4,495,870.03
	$419,731,110.03
Special betterment fund	$1,239,369.18
Rolling stock replacement fund	2,282,747.38
Rail renewal fund	321,880.33
Tie renewal fund	58,412.56
Fuel reserve fund	257,447.24
Accrued taxes not yet due	844,290.70
Interest on funded debt	3,398,835.00
Accounts payable	5,863,946.96
Prior accounts in liquidation	288,616.66
Profit and loss: surplus	13,082,740.41
	$25,829,306.33

Traffic statistics show that tons of freight carried were 11,112,614, an increase of 1,219,306. Tons of freight carried one mile were 3,876,793,344, an increase of 422,201,559. The rate per ton per mile was 01.007 cents. The number of passengers carried was 5,664,811, an increase of 853,345. Passengers carried one mile were 514,037,047, an increase of 101,099,913. The rate per passenger per mile was 02.276 cents, an increase of 00.011.

Speaking of general conditions the report says:

The year covered by this report has been one of great business activity as well as of bountiful crops throughout the territory traversed by your lines, and rates for the most part have been fairly well maintained despite legal obstacles and ill-advised laws. Notwithstanding an almost total failure of the corn crop in Kansas and Oklahoma, it is not believed that earnings for the coming year will be less satisfactory than those of the last. The direct gross earnings of your property from freight on corn during the year covered by this report were approximately $690,000, of which about one-third came from sections in which there is little or no damage. The indirect loss of earnings (on cattle, hogs, &c.) cannot be accurately computed, but it is believed that increased tonnage in other lines of business and other territory will quite compensate therefor.

Net earnings would have been materially larger had it not been for conditions which had the double effect of enhancing expenses and reducing gross receipts. Too much prominence is given to the "operating ratio" by a large section of the investing community, as well as by some experts in railway affairs. A very low operating ratio can be obtained by various methods which do not conduce to the true prosperity of the carrier—the refusal to take traffic at rates which pay only a small profit, but which will not otherwise move at all—the charge to capital account of that large class of betterments which tend toward future economy, but which do not show immediate definite and visible results; the postponement of necessary expenditures or the practice of spreading them over a series of years; all conduce to a low "operating ratio," but are none the less mistakes in practice. It frequently happens that the revenue of the stockholders may be increased by measures which tend directly to increase the operating ratio.

It has only been possible to move the greatly increased traffic with the small additional equipment by constant watchfulness and improved methods, and it has been thought, as the growth of traffic had been so rapid, there might be at some time a recession to a point which would enable us to serve our patrons with the equipment already owned. It is now apparent, however, that additional equipment must be provided, both for passenger and freight service, and that immediate action must be taken in that direction.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Election.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 28.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company to-day the following Directors were elected: J. Ogden Armour, Chicago; August Belmont, New York; Frank S. Bond, New York; A. J. Earling, Chicago; Frederick Layton, Milwaukee, Peter Geddes, Charles W. Harkness, Joseph Milbank, Roswell Miller, William Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, James H. Smith, and Samuel Spencer, all of New York. The old officers were re-elected.

IRON WORKER FALLS 70 FEET.

Gustav Hise Receives Probably Fatal Injuries by a Scaffold Collapsing.

Gustav Hise, twenty-two years old, an iron worker, living at 105 Ten Eyck Street, Williamsburg, received probably fatal injuries yesterday by the collapse of a scaffold upon which he was working while two fellow-workmen narrowly escaped a similar fate. Hise fell headlong to the street and struck on his back. His spine was injured and he received internal injuries. An ambulance removed him to the Eastern District Hospital in a dying condition.

Hise's companions saved themselves from fatal injuries by clinging to the broken scaffold. They were rescued by the other workmen. The distance Hise fell was seventy feet.

At the time of the accident the men were at work on an unfinished candy factory at Leonard Street and Johnson Avenue, putting iron work in place. What caused the accident is unknown.

CAUGHT IN ELIZABETH.

Man Accused of Being a Swindler to be Taken to New Haven.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 28.—"J. H. Brandon," who had just opened an office in the Dix Building, saying that he was about to embark in the lumber business, and who has been stopping at the Berkeley House since his appearance in this city three weeks ago, has been identified as H. H. Lee, who is wanted by the Connecticut authorities on charges of passing many worthless checks in New Haven.

He was arrested last night on suspicion, his description tallying perfectly with that of the fugitive, and to-day he was fully recognized by Walter S. Carde of New Haven, who came on to see him. Policeman Jeremiah C. Denny of New Haven, who came later in the day, made a formal complaint against him, and he was remanded to await extradition.

The police here say that Lee has served a term of two years and a half in a Massachusetts prisen for circulating worthless checks.

HEAVY SEAS FOR OCEAN LINERS

One Man Killed on the Campania—Several Others Injured on the Philadelphia.

The Cunard liner Campania, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday morning after a rough voyage. On Tuesday an unusually heavy sea broke over the liner's starboard bow and struck George Davis, a boatswain's mate, killing him instantly. Davis was standing near the chart room and was hurled against some machinery by the wave. The passengers raised over $1,000 for his family.

Just before Davis was killed, H. M. Dowsett, the Marconi wireless telegrapher on the Campania, had a narrow escape from a similar fate. He was near the spot where Davis had been killed when a heavy sea was shipped. Fortunately it broke high up, and he escaped with a good shaking up and drenching.

When the Campania arrived in Quarantine her surgeon reported that there was a case of smallpox on board. Edward Strang, a steerage passenger, was the person ill with the disease. He was removed to North Brother Island for treatment. The liner was disinfected before she was allowed to proceed to her pier. On the way across the Campania communicated with the outgoing Cunarder Lucania by means of the wireless telegraph.

Bishop Arnott and Bishop B. F. Lee of Wilberforce, Ohio; Bishop C. S. Smith, Detroit; Bishop Salter, Charleston, S. C., and Bishop Tyree of Nashville, Afro-American delegates to the recent Ecumenical Council in London, arrived yesterday on the Campania.

Bishop Smith said that there were six Bishops who staid at the St. Ermin's Hotel, and that no color line had been drawn.

"The stories published here were exaggerated," he said. "One New York man went to the proprietor and protested, but he was told that all guests were welcome at the hotel. He was told that he could leave if he did not like it. We did not know of this until afterward."

The American liner Philadelphia, from Southampton, which also arrived yesterday, had, like the Campania, a very rough voyage. Like the Campania, she shipped many big seas, one of which caught Quartermaster Cummings and threw him violently against the side of the ship. He was painfully bruised, and had a narrow escape from being washed overboard.

Two other members of the ship's company were also caught by the sea. One night Watchman Crube was thrown against a rail and had his fingers smashed, while Henry Gerrell, the butcher, was thrown to the deck and severely shaken up.

BURGLARS FOUGHT CITIZENS.

One Was Wounded Badly After Blowing Open a Safe in a Michigan Post Office.

ARMADA, Mich., Sept. 28.—Three burglars broke into the general store of D. H. Barrows, where the Post Office is located, early to-day and blew open the safe with dynamite. The explosion awakened the town, and a number of citizens were soon on the street. In the battle which followed one of the burglars was wounded fatally. He gives his name as John Graham, and says his father lives at 112 Root Street, Cleveland.

The burglars left the store and started for the railroad track after several shots had been fired into the store. A running fight followed, during which Graham was wounded. His companions, however, carried him away after he fell, and all three started down the track on a handcar.

Lenox, the next station on the road, was notified, and a posse of deputies was waiting when the handcar came in sight. When they discovered the officers the unwounded men took to the woods, leaving Graham on the car. They escaped after a running fight with the officers, in which many shots were fired. The men secured no booty in the Armada Post Office.

LINCOLN'S BODY ENTOMBED.

Casket Containing It Buried at Springfield, Ill., Under Many Feet of Cement.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 28.—The burial of the remains of Abraham Lincoln practically has been completed. Half a dozen men worked all day yesterday cementing over the cage in which the casket was placed Thursday in the vault at the base of the monument shaft. Over six feet of cement had been laid over the casket when work was suspended last night.

The remainder of the cement will be laid to-day, upon which will be placed the tile flooring of the tomb. The marble sarcophagus originally intended for the reception of the body will be replaced in its old position in the tomb early next week.

It is thought now that no further removal of the body ever will be made. The casket is buried thirteen feet in the ground, beneath the tomb containing the crypts where lie the remainder of the family. On a cement base four feet thick rests the iron cage inclosing the casket. Above the cage will be eight feet of solid masonry. It would take a large force of workmen, under the most favorable circumstances, many days to exhume the casket.

TWO STRIKERS WOUNDED.

With a Crowd They Attacked Six Non-Union Men at Canal Dover, Ohio—One Man May Die.

CANAL DOVER, Ohio, Sept. 28.—A serious fight occurred here late last night between non-union mill men and strikers who did not get places in the steel mill after the settlement of the recent strike. The fight resulted in the shooting of John O'Neal and Harry McDowell. O'Neal's wound probably will cause his death.

The two men went to the mill and attacked the outside night watchman. They were joined by about fifty other strikers. The entire crowd then set upon six men returning from work. The six workmen used their pistols, and then fled into a boarding house, where they remained until rescued by the Sheriff and a posse.

The men who did the shooting were arrested, but it is said that they acted entirely in self-defense. All the union men in the mills at Dennison, New Philadelphia, and Canal Dover, about 1,500 in all, have gone out on account of the shooting.

PATERSON SILK STRIKE OVER.

Strikers Declare the Frank & Dugan Mill Non-Union.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 28.—After a struggle of nearly seven months, the strike at the Frank & Dugan silk ribbon mill is over. The Board of Delegates of the United Ribbon Weavers at a meeting last night voted in favor of ending the fight by declaring the Dale & Cook mills to be non-union shops. This action was formally taken by the Frank & Dugan strikers to-day, and they will now seek employment elsewhere. Of the original number of strikers only sixty remain, the others having obtained work in other mills.

A representative of the firm said to-day that he was glad that the mill had been declared non-union, as that ended the trouble, and the firm could now employ whom it chose.

ALGIERS STEAMSHIP SERVICE

North German Lloyd Line to Alternate with Hamburg-American.

Gustav H. Schwab, American manager of the North German Lloyd Line, said yesterday that an arrangement had been made whereby the North German Lloyd steamers would alternate with the Hamburg-American Line steamers in touching at Algiers in their course to Genoa and Naples.

The first of the North German Lloyd Line steamers to stop at Algiers will be the Kaiserin Maria Theresia, on her trip on Jan. 11. She will touch at Algiers on Jan. 20. The First Bismarck and the Columbia of the Hamburg-American Line are now running to Algiers.

Fire in the Hotel Grenoble.

A slight fire, which was extinguished with chemical apparatus, although an alarm was sent in, occurred at 8 o'clock last night on the second floor of the Hotel Grenoble, corner of Fifty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue. Guests of the hotel, who were at dinner, arose from their seats in alarm when they heard the engines dashing up to the building, but were soon assured that there was no danger, and resmued dining. The Grenoble is six stories in height. The police estimate the damage last night at $150.

NAVAL PRISONER SHOT WHILE TRYING TO ESCAPE

Sergt. Hooley Seriously Wounds C. P. Miner, the Fleeing Man.

Sailor Was Being Taken to Prison at Norfolk, Va., and Made a Dash for Liberty.

Charles P. Miner, a naval prisoner, made a dash for liberty at the pier of the Old Dominion Line Steamship Company yesterday afternoon, which will probably cost him his life. He was one of sixteen prisoners who were being transported from the barracks of the Brooklyn Navy Yard to the prison at Norfolk, Va. The prisoners were in charge of a guard of six marines. The prisoners were handcuffed together in pairs.

It was the steamship Hamilton on which the men were to sail, and they were waiting to be put on board at the end of the pier, which is fully 800 feet long. At that time the pier was full of drays and wagons. Miner saw an opportunity and took it. He could slip his hand through the iron wristband which held him to another prisoner, and there seemed to be a fair chance of escape between the numerous drays and wagons. He made the effort.

Miner is twenty-two years old. He had gotten a fair start toward the entrance of the long pier when Sergt. Edward F. Hooley, one of the men in charge of the prisoners, made his start in pursuit. Behind him ran Second Lieut. G. Bishop, Jr.

The punishment for allowing a naval prisoner to escape is heavy, and both Sergt. Hooley and Lieut. Bishop had their revolvers out in an instant.

"Stop! Stop! Stop!" yelled Sergt. Hooley. But Miner ran on.

There was a sharp report which echoed loudly in the long covered structure covering the pier. Miner staggered a minute and fell heavily. He had been shot through the body by Hooley.

While Miner was being taken to the Hudson Street Hospital both Sergt. Hooley and Lieut. Bishop went with Policeman John Murphy to the Leonard Street Police Station. Sergt. Brown was on duty there, and to him the two marine officers told what had happened. Bishop said that Hooley had acted in accordance with his orders, and Hooley said that he had done his duty as was required of him. Both men said that they would be back to the barracks of the Brooklyn Navy Yard by Thursday next, where they could be found. They were then held, but were permitted to go on with their prisoners to Norfolk. The Hamilton was delayed in starting about ten minutes waiting for them.

Miner was not able to talk much after he had been shot. Policeman Murphy finally got from him the information, however, that he lived with his parents at Lockwood and Arlington Avenues, Yonkers. He explained that the offense for which he was being taken to Norfolk was absence without leave.

At the Hudson Street Hospital Miner was immediately taken to the operating room. It was found that the bullet had entered the back and came out in the groin. His chances for recovery were said at the hospital to be slight.

After Hooley had fired a crowd of men on the pier collected about the injured man. There were murmurs among the crowd of disapproval of the Sergeant's prompt use of his revolver. Hooley, with his revolver still in his hand, said that he would shoot any man who in any way interfered with him while he was doing his duty.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Charles P. Miner, the sailor who was shot while trying to escape in New York to-day, lives with his parents at Lockwood and Arlington Avenues, this city. He is twenty-four years of age and a machinist. Miner enlisted in the navy last January, and has been home on furlough several times since. He bore a fairly good reputation. Mr. and Mrs. Miner and their daughter went to Brooklyn to-day in response to a telegram they received telling them that Miner was in a dangerous condition.

AUTUMN DAYS IN LENOX.

Golf Tournament Ended—Now Preparing for the Horse Show.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 28.—The principal event upon the calendar of society this week was the golf tournament, which was in progress every day, followed by an afternoon tea. Some of the society women who were very constant in their attendance were Mrs. Edward A. Manice, Miss C. R. Barnes, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, the Misses Folsom, the Misses Parsons, Mrs. J. F. Schenck, Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mrs. William Pollock, Mrs. M. W. Williams, Mrs. C. B. Cory, and Mrs. William Cutting. The cup races interfered with the attendance at the tournament during the latter part of the week.

The Horse Show, which will take place on Oct. 4, is the all-absorbing topic of society just now. There have been a good lot of entries, and some of the best horses in Lenox will be seen in the ring. Alfred Harry of New York will act as bugler. The most picturesque feature of the show will be the serving of lunches from the four-in-hands in attendance. Coaching parties are already being made up to attend, and many of the Summer residents from outside will drive over to watch the judging. The ladies' driving competition and the tandem classes promise to create the most interest. In this latter class Miss Kate Cary and Miss C. R. Barnes will again try conclusions with their line tandems. At the Pittsfield horse fair the latter won.

Count G. Nicolini Gamba of Florence, Italy, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed at Lakeside.

The Misses Ives of New York are the guests of Mrs. George Turnure at Nestledown.

Miss Marion Haven had charge of the regular Saturday tea at the Mahkeenac Boat Club house, which was followed by an informal dance.

The Misses Parsons arrived at Stonover, the Parsons country house, this week, after an extended European trip.

Mr. H. P. Hoyt has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig at Thistledown.

Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes and her sister, Miss d'Aosta, are spending the Autumn months in Lenox, at the Curtis Hotel.

Mr. Roger Wintbrop is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold Haven at Sunnycroft.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoeninghause, who were recently married in Williamstown, were in Lenox this week on their wedding trip.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Van Buren and Miss Hollister of New York are the guests of Mr. H. Pease at the Orchard.

Mr. Herman Kinnicutt and Mr. J. Lawrence spent part of the week as guests of Malcolm Sloane at Elm Court.

Mrs. H. G. Shaw and Mr. Theodore Shaw of Wellesley have recently been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. Parkman Shaw at Redwood.

Mrs. Hartman Kuhn has returned from a trip to Nova Scotia and is at her cottage on Church Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Harleston Deacon will leave Lenox next month for Paris, where they will spend the Winter.

Miss Ethel Cram, who has just sailed for this country from Europe, will come up to Lenox for the Autumn months.

Miss Whelen of Philadelphia and Mr. M. S. Greenough, Jr., of Cambridge, have been the guests of Miss Clementina Furniss at Edgecomb this week.

Miss Anna Shaw gave a dinner of fifteen covers on Monday night at the Homestead. A euchre party followed in the evening.

Miss Adele Kennland gave a reception Monday evening at Fairlawn, at which a very large number of the cottagers were present.

Missing Boy Returns Home.

Arthur Bernheim, fifteen years old, of 698 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, who has been missing from his home since Tuesday, has returned. The parents refuse to tell where the boy has been in the interval. Bernheim is the boy whose parents received a letter signed "The Gang," stating that young Bernheim was in their possession and demanding $300 for his ransom. Later, the same night, the parents received a letter purporting to have been written by their son, saying that he was imprisoned in a house on Waverly Place, and directing his parents not to pay over any money, as he would make his escape. Bernheim was in the employ of a department store.

WHAT A MAINE DEER COSTS.

Each Visiting Hunter Spends $200 or More to Get One—$300 is Spent for Each Moose Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Sept. 28.—Five hundred sportsmen, chiefly from the larger cities, have already gone into the woods north of Bangor, with rifles and guides, to await the opening of the deer shooting season on Tuesday, Oct. 1, and a big kill of game is expected in the first few days of the season. Deer are not so plentiful as at this time last year, but there are more than there were ten years ago, and the supply is in no danger of being exhausted for a long time yet, unless poaching should be allowed to continue unchecked.

This year there has been a great slaughter of deer and of moose as well, and the State authorities are much alarmed. Chairman Carleton of the Fish and Game Commission has just returned from the west branch of the Penobscot, and he reports that poaching has been more general and destructive this season than at any other time in his experience. Within two weeks the carcasses of fifty moose have been found rotting in the woods where they were left by poachers, and the slaughter of deer has been even greater.

Stringent laws are proposed for the suppression of the poachers, and it is also suggested that no person be allowed to carry firearms into the woods except on payment of a license. The reckless sportsmen who fire upon human beings under the supposition that "it was a deer" received attention from the Legislature last Winter, a law having been passed providing imprisonment for not more than ten years or a fine not exceeding $1,000 for those who make such dangerous "mistakes."

The deer season begins Oct. 1 and ends Dec. 15, and the law allows two deer to a sportsman. Fine for illegal killing of deer, $40 and costs. Deer may be shipped out of the State when bearing an official tag costing $2 for each deer. When accompanied by the owner no tag is required. One bull moose not less than one year old, or having at least two prongs on each antler, is allowed to each sportsman. Penalty for illegal killing of moose, four months' imprisonment or a fine of $500. Cow moose are protected by an indefinite close time. One bull moose or parts thereof may be shipped out of the State when bearing an official tag costing $5 for each moose; when accompanied by the owner no tag is required. Caribou, which are practically extinct in Maine, are protected by a close time of six years beginning Oct. 15, 1899.

The number of deer in Maine has been estimated at 80,000, and about 15,000 are killed annually, of which only about 5,000 are transported on the railroads. The best game region is north and east of Bangor, along the head waters of the Penobscot and around Moosehead Lake. The game is also plentiful in Washington and Hancock Counties, and in the Rangeley Lake region. It is estimated that 5,000 sportsmen come to Maine every year from other States, and that for each of the 5,000 deer recorded as transported on the railroads $200 is spent here, making a revenue of $1,000,000 from those deer alone. The other 10,000 deer are killed by native sportsmen, who spend very little money in getting their game, or by men in the lumber camps. It is estimated that for each moose killed about $800 is spent, but only about 150 moose are killed annually.

ATTEMPTED ARSON CHARGED.

Grocer and His Wife Accused—Policeman Says Silver Showed No Haste to Save His Store.

Candle light flickering from behind barrels in the grocery of Isaac Silver, in the five-story tenement 16 Goerck Street, attracted the attention of Policeman Fallen of the Delancey Street Station late Friday night, and he ran to 120 Broome Street, where Silver lives, and demanded the key of the store. Silver gave him a key, but when he returned he found that it would not unlock the door, which he then burst in.

The candle by that time had burned out, but the policeman found that it had been placed in the middle of a heap of kindling wood, which, with the surrounding floor, had been saturated with kerosene oil. He then arrested Silver and his wife on suspicion that they had tried to set fire to the building. When he arraigned them in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday he told Magistrate Flammer that Silver had shown no haste in dressing when he told him of the peril to which his store was exposed. He said he had left a gas light and not a candle burning when he closed it for the night. The grocer had also said when the policeman returned with the useless key that the key must have been changed over night to prevent his wife from burning his store and perhaps the building.

Silver was locked up in default of $2,000 bail, while his wife was paroled pending an investigation by Fire Marshal Seery. In the tenement there live sixteen families, with thirty-four children.

"THE LADIES' PARADISE" ENDS.

Came to an Unexpected Ending at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The engagement of "The Ladies' Paradise" at the Metropolitan Opera House closed unexpectedly last evening after the performance. Earlier in the day a representative of the Board of Directors of the Opera House, it is said, informed Alfred Aarons, the owner and manager of the company, that he must surrender his occupancy of the house. The board, its representative said, was dissatisfied with the performance and the box office receipts.

In the two weeks of the engagement the highest receipts for a night's performance was a little over $600. One evening the receipts fell to $163.

Members of the company complained that they had not received any salary for six weeks of rehearsals or for the twelve performances. For eight weeks 200 men and women rehearsed for the ballet "Around Town." It is said they have not been paid. Manager Aarons brought Tortajada from London to dance. She received $250 in advance, but is now without an engagement.

George Dance and Ivan Caryll received, as author and composer, $2,500 for the American rights.

SEEKING EVIDENCE AGAINST GOLDMAN

Capt. Titus Says that He Will Be Convicted.

MERCHANT SAYS CONSPIRACY

Business Man Who Is Alleged to Have Been the Leader of Thieves, Blames the Police.

The police and members of the District Attorney's staff, who for nearly a year have been at work collecting evidence against Joseph Goldman, the silk merchant, of 415 Broadway, arrested on Thursday night charged with being the leader of a gang of thieves, received information yesterday which they say strengthened the case already prepared against the man, and which both the District Attorney and Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau assert will result in his conviction.

Goldman has been engaged in buying and selling silks and velvets in this city for twelve years, and was known in the trade as a flourishing merchant. His home life was exemplary. He lived in Brooklyn at 63 Bainbridge Street with his wife and three children, and was looked upon by his neighbors as a man of quiet habits, apparently devoted to his family and conducting himself as a highly respectable citizen. In spite of these facts the police say that in securing the evidence for his arrest they have drawn into their net one of the cleverest criminals arrested for many years. They say that he was not only the leader of thieves, but enlisted honest men in his service and taught them in crime.

The District Attorney has not decided whether to present a charge of burglary or grand larceny against Goldman. As the first is the higher crime and the evidence secured, it is said, is sufficient to support it, he will probably be indicted by the Grand Jury for burglary.

WITNESSES AGAINST GOLDMAN.

The two chief witnesses who will testify against the merchant are Harry Marcus of 148 Ridge Street, whom he employed as his office boy, and who has told the police that he always secured the lawyers for the members of the gang who were arrested and prosecuted, and Harry Checkman, alias "The Blacksmith," the expressman who carted the stolen goods from the place robbed to the temporary storehouse. Young Marcus, who is of a respectable east side family, was arrested at the same time Goldman was taken into custody. Capt. Titus, who is acquainted with the boy's family, saw the boy after his arrest and secured a full confession from him. Young Marcus was then released and returned to his parents, who assured the District Attorney and the police that whenever he is wanted as a witness he will be produced.

Yesterday the boy was taken to the District Attorney's office and brought before Assistant District Attorney Train, who has had charge of this case, and the cases out of which the merchant's arrest grew for several months. Young Marcus told Mr. Train everything he knew of his former employer's dealings with criminals, and told of certain conversations he had overheard, which, it is said, make strong evidence against the merchant. The boy also told of employing lawyers for men who, after their conviction for breaking into stores, said that they were employed by Goldman, and that he had originated all the plans for the crimes in which they had taken part. The expressman, Checkman, was also brought to the District Attorney's office yesterday, and told of his employment by Goldman in carting plunder from the stores that were robbed.

On Friday Capt. Titus sent a man to Sing Sing Prison to see several of the men who declared they had worked for Goldman, and to secure from them a full story of their connections with him. When the convicts told their story of Goldman several months ago the police were at first disposed to doubt it, but through watching the wife of "Jack" Davis, who is in Sing Sing under a four and a half years sentence for robbing a store in the dry goods district, they secured evidence that convinced them of the necessity of continuing their investigations. Capt. Titus said yesterday that his men had seen Goldman meet Davis's wife and give her money from time to time, and learned through her that Goldman had agreed to look after her while her husband was in prison.

As far as the police records show Goldman was never arrested before or even under suspicion for any crime, though he has been in business here over twelve years. The criminals who have confessed to working with him assert, however, that he was a receiver of stolen goods for a number of years and bought thousands of dollars worth from criminals. Capt. Titus said that as far as the police had been able to learn up to the present time the man had bought, received, or aided in the theft of nearly $250,000 worth of stolen silks, velvets, and other valuable dry goods. The police say that the plundered merchants were not all from this city or State, but from other States and large cities where his men worked or where he had agents who shipped to him through various channels consignments of stolen goods.

Though Goldman was only placed under $3,000 bonds after his hearing in the Tombs Police Court on Friday, he has not secured a bondsman yet, and is still in the City Prison. Yesterday morning Detectives Peabody, Clark, and Foy, who have been working on the case for many months, brought a number of merchants whose stores were robbed to the Tombs and had Goldman brought before them for identification. The detectives refused to say whether they identified the man as the person who had come to their stores ostensibly to purchase, and then taken careful observations of the stock and made inquiries as to the value of certain goods on hand.

All day yesterday bearers of messages and visitors kept coming to the prison for Goldman, and a careful note was taken of every caller or messenger. Some of the visitors were apparently men of means, though the majority of them were rather seedy.

When interviewed in his cell in the Tombs by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday, Mr. Goldman talked freely of his arrest, asserting his innocence and declaring that it was a result of a conspiracy of the police. He said:

WHAT GOLDMAN SAYS.

"What the police say about me is an outrageous lie, and I will prove it. I will prove that it is a conspiracy which they have concocted to ruin me, a respectable merchant. I have been in business in this city, buying silks and velvets in job lots, for more than twelve years, and not a word of suspicion has ever been breathed against my name. I can refer you to any number of reputable merchants who will guarantee that I have always dealt honestly with them and that my business reputation is beyond reproach.

"I will be able to make a complete defense to these charges brought against me, and further than that I will be able to prove that the whole thing is a police conspiracy. I tell you when I prove that conspiracy some sensational disclosures regarding the police will be made that will astonish the public."

Mr. Goldman said that he was born and educated in Hungary, and had been for a number of years an officer in the Forty-Sixth and One Hundred and First Regiments of the Austro-Hungarian Army, and had served and been discharged with honor. He said that his business, which amounted to from $150,000 to $200,000 a year, brought him in an income of from $10,000 to $12,000 a year, but that nevertheless he was now a poor man.

When asked what particular merchants might be seen regarding his reputation as a business man, he referred to the firm of Frederick Vietor & Achelis of Leonard and Church Streets, one of the largest dry goods houses in this city. A member of that firm, when questioned yesterday afternoon said that Mr. Goldman might have been a customer of the firm, buying job lots of silks and velvets, but they knew nothing about him. A representative of another firm referred to by Mr. Goldman said that he had dealt with them only in a small way, and generally paid cash, so that they had no way of telling what his reputation as a business man was.

Mrs. Goldman was seen at her home, 63 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, but refused to talk about her husband's case beyond the assertion that he was an honest man, a good husband, and a devoted father. The neighbors of Mr. Goldman say that he is little known in that section, and has never made any particular effort to extend his acquaintance there. Little was seen of him, and from what could be learned neither he nor other members of his family visited much with their neighbors. Goldman has three children, two girls and a boy, ages five, nine, and twelve, the boy being the oldest. They attend Public School No. 35, at the corner of Decatur Street and Lewis Avenue. The house in which Goldman lived has been and still is under police surveillance. Detectives disguised as laborers are engaged working on the street near the house. One officer has been near the house since Wednesday last, and he has watched the movements of every person who has called at the Goldman place. It is said that the other detectives stationed in the vicinity are there for the purpose of seeing that no one removes anything from the house.

It was denied yesterday that Goldman had been a member of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, as was reported on Friday, but it was admitted that he often attended services there with his family. The neighbors say that Goldman was often seen returning home late in the evening. On these occasions his children ran to meet him, and he seemed to be very fond of them. He greeted the boy and girl affectionately, and the children who have played with the Goldman girls and boy say that their father was very generous to them, often giving them small change to spend as they wished.

One of the neighbors said yesterday that Mrs. Goldman was greatly worried about her husband's arrest, and that if he is guilty of the charge made against him by the police his wife knew nothing of any unlawful work with which he might have been connected.

The Goldmans have lived at 63 Bainbridge Street for two years. Their next door neighbors on both sides said that they know little or nothing of the family. The families did not exchange visits, and the Goldmans had no particular associates on the block.

CHICAGO ELEVATED MEN STRIKE

Insist on Twenty-five Cents an Hour Raise, but May Accept the Offer of a Ten Per Cent. Raise.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—After an all-night session the operating employes of the South Side Elevated Railroad struck at 5 o'clock this morning because of the refusal of the company to grant a horizontal increase of 25 cents per man for a ten-hour day. The decision to strike came after a committee had failed to secure any satisfactory response to an ultimatum sent to President Leslie Carter's home at 3 o'clock this morning. Over 200 men are out.

The road, however, is not tied up, for as soon as the notice had been given to strike, the company pressed into service all the extra men they could get hold of and trains are now running with but little irregularity. The strike is the first in the history of Chicago's elevated railroads.

Superintendent Morrison of the elevated said that the strike was already a failure, and that all but thirty-five of the old men had returned to work.

Shortly after noon, President Carter and representatives of the strikers held a brief conference. Mr. Carter offered a 10 per cent. raise to all the men on the road. The strikers are said to be looking with favor on accepting this proposition.

MOTOR VEHICLE RUN DOWN.

Plainfield Couple Seriously Injured in a Collision—The Mother Saves Her Child.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 28.—A motor vehicle and a trolley car on the Fourth Street line came into collision early this evening, and Mr. and Mrs. George Greenlief, who were in the vehicle, were seriously injured. The car struck the motor with great force, throwing the occupants across the street.

Mrs. Greenlief it is believed cannot recover. She was struck by the fender of the car and hurt internally. Mr. Greenlief was badly bruised. Mrs. Greenlief attempted to save her young son, who was seated between her and her husband, thus adding to her own peril. The child escaped with only a few scratches. The motor was completely wrecked.

Motorman Nevins asserts that he did not see the motor vehicle until it was upon the car as the latter was crossing Plainfield Avenue.

BIG FIRE IN GREENWICH STREET

Three Alarms Sent In for the Building Extending from Desbrosses to Watt Street.

A fire which occasioned the sending in of three alarms and blocked the trains on the Ninth Avenue elevated road for over half an hour occurred in the six-story building that extends the whole block on the west side of Greenwich Street, between Desbrosses and Watt Streets, last night.

The street numbers on the building run from 457 to 469 Greenwich Street, and it was on the second floor of 467 that the fire was discovered. Smoke was seen coming out of the windows by Patrolman Lindren, and he immediately turned in an alarm. When the firemen reached the building smoke was bursting out of the windows on the third and fourth floors, and it looked to them as if the whole building was in danger, so another alarm was turned in. The entrance to No. 467 was found to be closed by heavy iron doors, and it was not until Charles Morrisey, the watchman of the building, was sent for that the firemen were able to enter. Morrisey was eating his supper in his home, in Watt Street, when the fire occurred, and it was not until he was told by a small boy that he knew anything about it.

The floor where the fire started is occupied by the New York Nickel Plate Manufacturing Company. The flames reached the floor above occupied by James Boyd, a shoe manufacturer, and the floor below, occupied by the Albany Brewing Company.

When Chief Croker arrived at the fire he sent in another alarm. The Chief explained this by saying that he thought the size of the building necessitated it.

The efforts of the firemen were directed at the flames on the floor occupied by the Nickel Plating concern as a lubricating oil company occupies the floor next to them, in No. 465. A ladder was put from the elevated structure to this floor by the firemen and a hose inserted in the window. The flames were soon extinguished.

It was on the floor above that the firemen experienced the most trouble. The windows were all closed and the building was so full of smoke that the firemen could make no headway. At last a water tower was brought up and the stream of water directed at this floor soon broke in the windows, letting out the smoke and giving the firemen a chance to get up there.

Chief Croker estimated the damage at $25,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

PROMOTIONS FOR CAPT. WILDES.

Brooklyn Navy Yard Officer to be Made a Rear Admiral.

Capt. Frank Wildes, Captain of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has been ordered to report in Washington on Tuesday for examination for promotion to the rank of Rear Admiral.

Capt. Wildes, it is expected, will be promoted upon the retirement of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson. He was appointed from Massachusetts, in which State he was born, on Sept. 21, 1860, and was commissioned a Captain in 1894. He commanded the cruiser Boston, under Admiral Dewey in the battle of Manila. Capt. Joseph B. Coghlan is to succeed Capt. Wildes as Captain of the Brooklyn Yard.

Actress Constance Williams a Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Chicago announces the marriage of Miss Marion Constance Williams and Harvey J. Serviss of South River, near here. The wedding took place at the Unity Church, at Hinsdale, near Chicago, on Thursday evening. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Williams, formerly of Binghamton, N. Y. As Constance Williams she has been on the stage with W. S. Hart and Frederick Warde, the tragedian, and also with the Fanny Davenport Company. Mr. Serviss is a nephew of Melbourne McDowell, the actor, formerly of South River, the husband of the late Fanny Davenport.

Deputy Sheriff Dooley Indicted.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 28.—Edward M. Dooley, a Deputy Sheriff, has been indicted for bribery in having, as alleged, accepted a bribe for the protection of slot machines. It was in connection with this case that William Duge of Brooklyn, the owner of the machines, who preferred the charge against Dooley, was indicted for giving a bribe.

A Vanderbilt House Rented.

De Blois & Eldridge have rented for F. W. Vanderbilt his house, 459 Fifth Avenue, on the corner of Fortieth Street, together with the stable at 2 East Fortieth Street, to John R. Drexel. Mr. Vanderbilt will pass the Winter at his country seat at Hyde Park, New York.

Horner's Furniture

OUR stock is at once unique and unequalled. Unique because it embraces all the best productions of both home and foreign manufacture. Unequalled because no such variety of fine Furniture can be found in America.

Parlor, Drawing Room, Bedroom, Dining Room, Library and Hall Furniture in all the fashionable woods and finishes, and latest designs; in variety to meet every taste and every desired outlay, with the satisfaction of securing the best value at every price.

Magnificent Display of
LOUIS XV. and XVI.
PARLOR SUITES.
Our own direct importation from Paris.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers.
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

PANIC IN A BROOKLYN APARTMENT HOUSE.

Fire Starts in a Dry Goods Store on the Ground Floor of the Building.

A fire which was productive of much excitement, and at which a policeman and several firemen distinguished themselves by rescuing imperiled persons, occurred early last evening in the four-story brick apartment house 3,007 Atlantic Avenue, at the corner of Linwood Street, Brooklyn. It started on the ground floor, which was occupied as a dry goods store by Catharine Kelly. One of the salesmen was lighting the gas in the show windows when he ignited the draperies, and the flames rushed through the front of the store with almost the rapidity of an explosion.

The place was well filled with customers doing their Saturday evening shopping, and a wild panic followed when they saw all escape cut off by the main entrance. They got out safely, however, through a narrow side door opening into Linwood Street except James Sutton, an employe, who was overcome by the smoke and was later carried out by firemen.

Policeman Gilbert Meehan was near by and made a rush for the upper floors, where lived five families. On the third floor he found Charles Mordeski, nine years old, and two younger brothers, huddled together in terror, and carried them to the street. He ran back through the rapidly increasing smoke and on the fourth floor found Mrs. Amanda Smith, whom he assisted to the street. Again he ran into the building, but on the second floor he was overcome by the smoke and heat and fell unconscious and was found lying in the hallway by Battalion Chief Michael Murray and Fireman Fellows.

They carried him out as the stairs became impassable, and then the two firemen ascended to the fourth floor by means of the fire escape and brought down Henry Smith. Meehan and Sutton were attended in the street by doctors from the St. Mary's and German Hospitals, and were taken to their homes. The damage by the fire is estimated at $10,000.

CZOLGOSZ EATS REGULARLY.

Talks Little and Spends Much Time in Walking His Cell—Many Requests for Tickets to Execution.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Warden Mead to-day gave out the following:

"Czolgosz has eaten his meals regularly and has had no conversation with any of the other condemned men. He answered questions in regard to his meals, which were put to him by the officers, but aside from that he has said nothing. Part of the time yesterday he lay in his bed, and the rest of the time he spent walking up and down his cell."

Prison Physician Gerin visited Czolgosz yesterday, and again this morning, but found no need for his services. In addition to hundreds of requests from all over the country for invitations to witness the execution, Warden Mead to-day received numerous requests for the autograph of Czolgosz, and also some from medical men for pieces of his brain after he shall have paid the death penalty.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY.

London Embassy Receives 600 Formal Documents—More Letters and Telegrams.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Six hundred sets of resolutions of sympathy on the death of President McKinley have reached the United States Embassy from societies and public bodies in the United Kingdom, besides a larger number of letters and telegrams.

They will be indexed and filed in a specially constructed case for preservation, as are those which were received at the time of the deaths of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield. The latter are about one-fifth the number recently received upon the subject of the death of Mr. McKinley.

Traducer of Mr. McKinley Shot Dead.

ROANOKE, Va., Sept. 28.—News reached here to-night of the killing of a miner called "Redskin Pete" by Carl Fennig, a Louisville traveling salesman, near Pineville, Bell County, Ky. The miner made a remark about the late President McKinley. This was resented by the drummer, and in a fight which ensued "Redskin Pete" was shot and killed. Fennig made his escape and is hiding in the mountains, pursued by the dead miner's friends.

Nominations in Camden.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 28.—At the City Convention called this afternoon to nominate a Mayor and Recorder a letter from Mayor Cooper B. Hatch was read, in which he declined to be a candidate, in the interest of harmony, he declared. Dr. John B. Davis of the old town of Stockton, Director of the County Board of Freeholders, was unanimously nominated for Mayor, and O. Glen Stackhouse for Recorder. At the Assembly Convention, Speaker William J. Brasley, George A. Waite, and E. T. Gill, the present incumbents, were unanimously renominated.

Orleans County Democrats Nominate.

Special to The New York Times.

MEDINA, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The Orleans County Democratic Convention at Albion to-day was unexpectedly harmonious. David C. St. John of Clarendon was nominated for the Assembly and W. Crawford Ramsdale of Albion for County Judge. Resolutions deploring the assassination of the President and denouncing anarchy were adopted. The new Chairman of the County Committee is William B. Dye of Albion, and the Secretary is W. B. Eckert of Medina.

A Conference in the Bronx.

The adjourned Bronx Borough Convention scheduled for last night did not take place. The North Side Republican Club will hold a conference with the Junior Republican Club at the house of the former, and candidates for the borough offices will be nominated. They will meet on Oct. 1, and on the 7th and 8th candidates will be nominated.

The Twenty-second District Candidates.

The anti-Tammany organizations of the Twenty-second Assembly District met last night at 794 Third Avenue and selected John T. Cronin, a member of the Greater New York Democracy, as a candidate for member of Assembly, and Edward F. Mone as a candidate for Alderman.

Fusion Nominees to Speak.

A Republican ratification meeting will be held Wednesday night at 9 o'clock at the Grand Central Palace. Messrs. Low, Grout, and Fornes will speak.

STERN BROTHERS

Direct attention to their exceptionally large importations this season in the

Cloak Departments

Second Floor

consisting in part of
Long Garments, Riding Coats, Jackets,
Traveling, Golf & Evening Wraps
Also the
New Japanese Raglans
in Zibeline, Broadcloth, Violet Peau de Soie & Rainproof Cloth

And in addition they will show large assortments of the most desirable class of domestic garments including many exclusive styles not to be found elsewhere

To-morrow Monday
The following Special Values in

Dress Goods & Cloths

Henrietta Cloth 2500 Yds. printed Imported in most desirable designs & shades suitable for Waists. Children's dresses & house gowns Worth 85c — The Yard 48c — **Allwool Albatros** 3000 Yds. double width in a complete line of colors including cream white & black

Broadcloths 2800 Yards in colors & black worth $1.10 the yd. 68c

Lace Department

The newest things in laces, Paris styles, London styles & all that New York can add. An extensive display from which you can learn much.

Filet, Escurial, Mirecourt, Marquise, Filet & Bruges, Filet & Guipure with velvet flowers
Chantilly with velvet application, Point d'Alencon, Margot Combinations
Real Irish Crochet, Cluny & Silk Flax Laces,
Special importation of
Lace Robes of Escurial, Chantilly, Lierre, Filet with Renaissance combinations, Filet and Bruge combinations, Mousseline de Soie with Flax lace combinations, Taifeta with Filet & Irish Crochet combinations, Mousseline de Soie with Art Nouveau embroidery combinations & various other styles.

Suits & Coats

For Girls & Misses
on the second floor

Garments for the little girls—garments for the grown-up ones—suits and coats that are correct and have a character of their own.

Girls' Tailor-made Suits, Norfolk blouse jacket satin lined, skirt percaline lined in blue, brown, castor or red Venetian cloth, sizes 10 to 16 yrs., Value $11.50 — $7.95

Misses' Walking & Golf Skirts, of blue & white or black & white stripes, & solid colors, sizes 14 to 18 yrs., Value $8.50 — $5.75

Girls' Coats, three-quarter length of English Kersey, in tan, castor, blue, brown or red satin lined, sizes 4 to 14 yrs., Value $11.50 — $9.75

Misses' Walking Suits, in Oxford, blue, black or green heavy camel's hair cloth, (cravenette rain proof cloth), sizes 14, 16, 18 yrs., Value $20.00 — $15.00

Misses' English Rain Coats
New, Stylish & at Moderate Prices.

Lace Curtain Departments

Our curtain department on the third floor is an important one—pattern exclusiveness is one of our aims. The every day curtains are regarded with just as much care though.

Special values for Monday

Tambour Muslin $1.75, $1.95, $2.25 pr. | Irish Point $7.50, 8.75, 10.50 pr.
AMERICAN Point Arab $5.00, $6.00, $8.00 pr. | Renaissance $8.75, 10.50, 14.50 pr.
Marie Antoinette, $6.00, $7.25, $9.00 pr.
Brise Bise for half sash curtains, marked down from $2.25, $3.95 & $4.25 to $1.50, 2.50, 2.75 each

Estimates and sketches furnished for all kinds of lace curtains, sash and vestibule patterns to be made to order.

Special reductions for to-morrow in the

Upholstery Departments

On the Third Floor

Armour Curtains, corded edges, originally $11.25 pr. $7.50
Damask Curtains, corded edges, that were $13.75 pr. $9.95
Handsome Moquette Couch Covers, each $8.75

Tapestries

Imported, that were $2.00 the yd. $1.25 | French Armures for draperies, were $2.50 yd. $1.95
Tapestry Squares for chair seats & pillow tops, 25c, 45, 65, 95, & $1.25
Estimates submitted for special designs in all kinds of draperies.

Brass Bedsteads

On the 3d Floor
Handsome new designs ranging in price from $25.00 to $200.00
White Enameled Bedsteads from $4.50 to $18.00

Mattresses, Pillows & Bolsters
manufactured in
our own factory on the premises—only the best of workmen and goods employed. Mattresses remade, hair & feathers renovated.

West Twenty-third Street

NOT A SERIOUS LEAK.

Engineer of the Brooklyn Navy Yard Examines Dry Dock No. 2.

Engineer E. P. Goodrich of the Civil Engineering Department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday made an examination of the leak which was discovered in Dry Dock No 2 in the yard on Friday, and stated that he did not regard it as of a serious character.

"No cement has ever been manufactured," said the Engineer, "which is not subject to chemical change after it is laid and which does not contract and expand under various conditions of temperature for several years. The best quality of cement obtainable was put into this dock. A creek filled up with old dumpage runs through the Navy Yard and it strikes the dock at the point where the leak is. Occasionally, when this stream becomes flooded, the head of water becomes so great that it forces itself through the walls of the dock. This condition will continue probably for several years, until the concrete is thoroughly hardened.

THE CASE OF MISS STONE.

Department of State Will Try to Affect Her Release.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—This statement was made to-day about the case of Miss Stone, the American missionary kidnapped by Bulgarian brigands:

"The Department of State will do everything within its constitutional and legal powers to relieve the situation."

The limitations indicated in the above statement are severe. There is no warrant of law for the expenditure of a single cent of money from the United States Treasury for ransom, and the inference is that the department's action, if indeed any is taken, will be along diplomatic lines, tending to indince the Bulgarian and Turkish Governments to undertake to release the captive.

When the head is wrong, everything is wrong. Make the head and heart right with Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge.—Adv.

JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is the surest of blood purifiers.—Adv.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

AUTUMN MILLINERY.

A most significant showing of

Trimmed Hats, Toques and Bonnets

to suit the most fastidious taste, and at exceedingly moderate prices, ranging from - - - $4.50 to $25.00 each

Models from the Leading Paris Houses, and an immense variety of Artistic Creations of our own designing. Also splendid styles in Outing Hats and very tastefully trimmed Hats for Misses and Children at special low prices.

Untrimmed Hats.

Every swell shape in all desirable colors. Ostrich Plumes of exceptional values. Fancy Feathers of all kinds. Breasts, Birds, Pompons, Quills, etc. Novelties in Fine Materials for Making and Trimming Hats. Beautiful Ornaments of Steel, Gun Metal and Rhinestones, in Bands, Cabachons & Buckles.

Ladies' Separate Skirts and Waists.

Perfect fitting full flare and flounce Skirts of all wool Cheviots and Broadcloths, trimmed rows of stitching and bands of Taffeta and Satin, at $4.98, $6.50, $7.98, $10.00

A large variety of Flannel, Cashmere and Albatross Shirt Waists very neat, natty and stylish, at - - - $1.98

New line Flannel and Striped Serge Waists, tucked to bust, at - - - - - - - - - - - $2.50

New Fall Silks.

A large and varied assortment of Printed Warp Louisines in Stripes and figures, suitable for street and evening wear, at - - - - - - - - 89c., $1.00, $1.15 yard

Pallete de Soie, in all the new Fall shades, value $1.10, will offer at - - - - - - - - - - 89c. yard

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

Le Boutillier Brothers

NEW FALL SUITS.

Women's Walking Suits of best quality all wool Blue and Black Cheviot—new Norfolk Coat, silk lined; latest flare skirt, percaline lined,

$19.75 *value $25.00*

WOMEN'S WALKING SKIRTS,

of best quality all wool Melton Cloth, in Oxford and black; deep stitching; flare flounce,

$5.95 *value $10.00*

WOMEN'S RAIN COATS,

of imported Rainproof Cloth, the yarn of which is treated before weaving, thus giving free ventilation—No rubber used. Latest English model—Colors: Oxford, Olive and Tan,

$11.75 *value $15.00*

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Dress Goods.

Camel's-hair Cheviots, French Venetians,
Scotch and English Homespuns, Melanges, Aolians,
Crêpe de Paris, Nun's Veilings, Bareges.

Embroidered Robes.

Broadway & 19th Street.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Suitable Wedding Gifts.

For the luxury-loving person a multitude of easy chairs, divans and couches, (from $10.00,) in artistic denims, to great billowy affairs of tufted leather, or silk velour and Art Nouveau tapestries. For the artistic, a harmony of color and symmetry of outline in our cabinets, (for every purpose) as a setting for quaint china, ($14.00.) Dainty drawing-room ones, $33.00, to sumptuous Louis XV. pieces, heavily carved and gilded. For the patriotic, tables of simple Colonial dignity in dull-finished mahogany at $12.00. Desks, $18.00. Table desks—with seven large and one small drawer and two cabinets with glass knobs—$25.00.

For the most acceptable wedding gifts "BUY OF THE MAKER".

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CARPET CLEANING
353 W. 54th St. Established 1875. Our only place. No branches. Telephone: 366 Columbus.
J. & J. W. WILLIAMS

CARPETS

New Fall Styles.

ROYAL WILTONS

The best wearing carpets made.
The finest line ever shown.
Also Lowell, Bigelow, and Hartford Axminsters in exclusive designs.

Special Sale (THIS WEEK.)
Wilton Velvets, Axminsters
and New Weave Ingrains
at about 1/3 less than regular prices.

New Hartford Rugs

the best domestic rug made.
In large carpet sizes.
Also Wilton, Arlington, Axminster, Brussels, and Smyrna Rugs, (in carpet sizes,)
at about 1/2 price.

Inlaid Linoleums
and OILCLOTHS (18 feet wide)
at a great reduction.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.
N. B.—Special Sale of Lace Curtains this week in our Upholstery Dep't.

Sunday
September 29, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA. RICH CUT GLASS

DINNER WARE at REDUCED PRICES

When our new six story building, which we are now erecting in 21st Street (to be used in connection with our present premises,) is finished there will be several changes in our show rooms. The Dinner Ware Department, which now occupies one floor in our building No. 50, will be transferred to the new building. It is our purpose before moving this stock to close out a number of patterns and incomplete sets. By incomplete sets we mean those which have a few pieces only missing, and, commencing

Monday, September 30th,

and continuing through October, we shall make special reductions in this department. A few which will be on sale Monday are as follows:—

Austrian China dinner sets in artistic flower decoration with gold edges, some six or seven patterns, and only a few pieces missing from each, will be closed out at..... **$10.00**

Limoges China dinner sets in some four or five different decorations of flowers, etc., will close out at **$12.00**

Limoges China dinner sets with artistic border decorations of flowers and stippled gold handles, selling regularly at $27.50, we desire to close out at..... **$18.00**

We also have several open stock patterns which are of special interest.

Due announcement of the opening of our new building, with changes, etc., will be made.

50-54 West 22d Street.
51 and 55 W. 21st St.

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

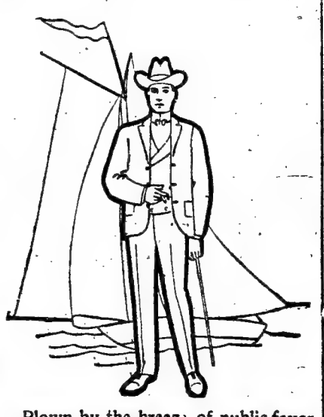

Blown by the breeze of public favor we are the victors.

Our kind of suits of fancy unfinished Worsteds, to order, at $16, cost elsewhere from $35 to $40. Our kind of imported Vicuna Thibets, for coat and vest, with fancy striped trousering, to order, at $20; usually cost at other tailors from $40 to $50.

Overcoats to order, of the highest grade Vicunas and Venetians, silk lined and faced, $25.

Our full dress suits, silk lined and faced, $35; tuxedos, $30. No better can be had at any price.

Customers have the privilege of retaining clothes one week. To verify our statement, money back for the asking.

Samples, Book of Information and Measuring Guide mailed upon request.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

The Country Is Flooded

with Scotch Whiskeys, mostly blends or vatted.

Blending is Done to Cheapen.

It is not as good for the stomach as honest, straight Highland Whiskeys, like our

BONNIE BRIER BUSH

(very old) and

SOUVENIR of SCOTLAND

medium age, both from the Glenlivet District, for sale from store, or in bond,

H. B. KIRK & CO., New York.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

REAL IRISH LACES.

The Only Complete Collection in America.

We call attention to the display of REAL IRISH LACES in our show windows, an exhibit of the handiwork of the peasant women of Ireland, never before attempted in this country. To bring together such a collection of Real Irish Lace, it was necessary to visit many convents, and cull, from their laboriously gathered assortments, the choice pieces of Irish Lace, which, in many cases, it had taken months to produce. Nowhere else in the world can be found in lace those quaint designs so marked a feature of the Real Irish Crochet Laces. They are said to be historical in their several forms, having been copied from the escutcheons and heraldic devices of the ancient kings and noble families of the four great Irish provinces.

Now, in the Twentieth Century, this ancient lace has gained a favored place with arbiters of fashion, and Paris, monitor of dress, has decreed that Irish Crochet Lace shall be used as a garniture for costumes to be worn by the leaders of society throughout the world. So Parisian modistes, with the consummate skill known only to them, have evolved wonderful combinations of this Irish Crochet Lace, with other laces, producing the most pleasing artistic effects in beautiful gowns.

Velvets.

Plain or Fancy, Staple or Novelty—An Unsurpassed Assortment from End to End.

The rich black velvet of brilliant lustre and softest pile.

The fine colored velvet in all tints that figure in the autumn's approved dress styles.

The unique novelty that blends alien shades in harmony or depends upon daring contrasts for effectiveness.

The full importations are ready, with great lines of Velveteens and Corduroys.

Rare Price Occasion.

1,000 yards of Black Silk Lyons Velvets, richest, most lustrous triumphs of the weaver's art; our $3 quality at . . **2.25**

(To sell such a staple this way is unheard of.)

Opening Display and Sale of

Imported Waists.

Of special importance to patronesses of the opera, society functions and smart receptions. Vitally concerning all women who appreciate the authority and exclusiveness of Paquin, Doucet, Raudnitz, Beer and other great Parisian artists.

Particularly Timely and Appealing to Yachtswomen.

Imported Evening Bodices, models of Paquin, Doucet and Beer . **69.00**

Imported Models for luncheons, afternoon calls and semi-dress occasions, models from Raudnitz, Perdoux and Paquin **48.00**

Imported Models from Poret, Calvayrac and Corne **25.00**

Our adaptations of the above, in Louisines, etc. **12.50**

Inexpensive Smartness—Louisine Waists—black, blue, white, pink, blue and violet, copying a Paquin model **4.75**

Crepe de Chine Waists—button back, entire front tucked, in white, pink, blue, lavender and green **4.98**

Especially for Yachting—Waists in imported Prunella cloth, Taffeta trimmed, in golf red, marine, tan, reseda, light blue and white **6.75**

Waists in imported flannel and corduroy **3.98**

The "Judic."

Typical 20th Century Corsets.

Changes in hip lengths, height of bust line, all alterations in dress effects, have been met in the new importations of Judic Corsets. They stand to-day, as they stood 20 years ago, the perfection of corseting—unmatched in fit, contour and adaptability to every variation of shape or size.

The "Ailsa"—1.00.

Our Low-Price Corset Specialty, With High-Grade Features.

Built after an expensive model and retaining all its best points: Improved, cheapened production permits our selling the "Ailsa" at $1.00. Competitive corsets lack its careful construction, accurate fit and the comfort afforded to slender, medium or stout women.

"Ailsa" Corsets in fine coutille, satin trimmed, for large or slender figures **1.50**

Attractive New Dress Fabrics.

Particularly Worthy of Mention Are These:

Narrow Bordered Rough Cloths—Corded Venetian Velours—Cube Nouveaute de Soie—Panne Crepe Poplinettes—Rough Wicker Cheviots—Natte Cheviots—Canvas Melange.

Extraordinary Event in

Broadcloths.

5,000 Yards of High Finish 50-inch Goods.

Striking economy on a fabric that vitally interests Tailor Suit wearers the world over. Every shade that fashion recognizes and orders—black (a good supply), tan, castor, mauve, wood brown, tabac, seal, reseda and hunter's green, royale, navy, bluet and Russian blue, golf, cardinal, wine, maroon and rose red.

Although it sells, has always sold, and will always sell at $1.00 . . . . . **79c** Yd.

Continuation of Sale of

Rarest, Choicest Tapestries.

We have heretofore been unable to display a large portion of our recent tapestry purchase. Now, thanks to the past fortnight's great business, the way is clear, and

A Practically New Sale Begins.

The fabrics now brought foward are fully on a par with those first shown. The same sumptuous elegance, the same exclusiveness are found. And what is of equal moment, the same.

Half Prices Prevail on All.

Rich quality linen velour, suitable for wall coverings or drapery purposes, value $1.75; at per yard **85c**

Gobelin Tapestries, in soft, beautiful colorings, choice designs, actual value $2.50; at, per yard **1.55**

Silk Armure Tapestries, in pretty empire or floral effects, actual value $2.50; at, per yard **1.25**

All Silk Damask, L'Art Nouveau designs, actual value $3.00; at per yard **1.65**

Organzine Silk Damask, beautiful quality and colorings, value $5.50; at, per yard **2.45**

Couch Covers, 60 inches wide, in Oriental effects, calue $3.00; at, each **1.95**

Paris Novelties in Boas.

A new shipment of the latest creations in Net and Lace Boas — black, white and black, and black and white; two qualities ..... **3.95 and 5.98**

Especially commended.

Toilet Goods.

Unusual Values in Mirrors.

Toilet Mirrors, in oval and square shapes, made of crepe oak wood, French plate glass, a manufacturer's stock closed out at our own figures, made to sell at 50c. and 75c. each; choice, each..... **29c**

S., C. & S. **Violet de Parme Soap**, 3 cakes in box; worth 25c; now **19c**

S., C. & S. **Velvet Violet Talcum Powder**, 4-oz. glass jars; now..... **19c**

S., C. & S. **Tooth Powder**, large size bottles; now..... **15c**

S., C. & S. **Sachet Powder**, 2-oz. jars, screw top, in Jack Rose, Carnation and Violet odors; worth 39c.; now **25c**

11-row all-bristle Hair Brushes, superior finish; worth 50c. each; now..... **29c**

Stationery.

3,000 boxes choice Writing Paper, in Irish linen and satin finish papers, containing 100 sheets paper and 80 envelopes; worth 55c. box; now..... **39c**

Envelopes—An accumulation of odds and ends, in styles and papers we cannot duplicate, goods sold for twice and thrice the price we are asking; each price per pkg... **5c**

Art Needlework Dept.

Entirely new and novel features in Embroidered Pillows, Stamped and Tinted Cushion Tops.

Chief among our Poster effects are Gibson Pen Pictures, Duchess of Devonshire, Madame Butterfly; also golf, smoker, college and floral designs.

Recent additions to our already extensive assortment of Stamped Linens include designs in flowers of all creations; also unique conventional effects.

Complete line of Belding Bros. and Hemingway's Wash Embroidery Silks, Cross-Stitch Bulgarian Squares for cushion tops..... **98c & 1.25**

Suits and Wraps.

High Class Costumes (only one of a kind). Copies of imported models.

Imported Long Wraps—Black and Colors, handsomely trimmed.

Tailored Dresses, new smart effects in cloth, corduroy and velvet.

Dress Skirts of velvet, net, and fine cloths, plain and trimmed.

Furs of superb quality and richness—novelties in short and long coats and fur neckwear,

Evening Wraps, handsomely embroidered and fur trimmed, correct shades.

Tailor Made Suits of Corduroy or Hop Sacking—two distinct styles, latest models, trimmed with satin and velvet, perfect fitting, best tailor finish, coats silk lined. Skirt on Percaline, flounce effect and trimmed; actual present value $27.50; Monday, **18.75**

Our "Premier" Tailor Made Suit, of best grade cheviots, black and blue, is warmly commended. A beautifully tailored suit; jacket tucked; skirt flounced; velvet collar; strong leader at . **28.50**

Walking Skirts of Corduroy, Meltons, and plaid back material, stitched flounce **5.00**

Jackets of fine quality Cheviot, double-breasted effect, taffeta lined, faced with peau de soie **12.00**

Tailor Made Coats of excellent Oxford material, three-quarter length, satin lined, best tailor finish **22.50**

Raglans and Newmarkets of Heptonette Rain Cloth (imported); also in heavy weight wool materials, many styles to choose from in Oxfords and tans (a few black) at **10.75, 14.75, 16.50**

Imported Golf Capes, fine soft material, handsome colorings, two new styles, Oxford, black and brown **13.75**

Long Wraps for Evening Wear, in light colorings, lined with contrasting shades; fur trimmed; a great bargain . . **15.00**

Lace Department.

Paris Dress Nets.

A large assortment of the popular Silk Dress Nets, in 45 inch widths, all the varied forms of ring, dot, figure and leaf effects, best make. Silk Nets are largely in demand for dresses, waists, boas, ruchings, etc.

We offer exceptional values in both black and white Ring Dot Nets, double width, at, yard **65c**

All silk Chantilly mesh dress nets, dot, figure and leaf designs, 45 inches wide, yard **75c**

All Silk Black Venise Lace Irregulars.

A number of patterns of all silk Black Venise Lace Irregular Galloons, 2 inches wide, value 85c yard, for **69c**

Lace Curtains.

Home decoration clearly manifests the taste and refinement of the owners. Paramount among home beautifiers are Lace Curtains. It is wise economy to take advantage of the exceptional values offered to-morrow.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, magnificent designs, in fine Duchesse lace effects.

Value $7.50 pair, at **4.95** Value $9.50 Pair, at **6.95**

Point Arabe Lace Curtains, the popular window draping for parlor, drawing or reception room; value $12.00, at..... **8.95**

Extra Wide Insertion Point Arabe Lace Curtains, at..... **22.50**

French Renaissance Lace Curtains. Phenomenal values and pretty designs in hand made laces.

Value $5.50 pair, at **3.95** Value $8.50 pair, at **5.95**

Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains, exceptional values; value $8.00, at..... **5.45**

Nottingham Lace Curtains, reproductions of highest grade curtain Laces, correct copies of Louis XIV., Arabe and Renaissance, at... **2.95** and **3.75**

Bedding Department.

Brass Bed, Upholstered Spring and Hair Mattress, complete..... **48.50**

Splendid Brass Bed, full size, 2 inch posts, extra large mounts and vases, best English lacquer.
Pure Soft Hair Mattress, 40 lbs. weight, made in one or two parts, fancy tick.
Best Upholstered Spring, covered with same tick as mattress.
Actual value of combination, $65.00.

Finest Grade Wilton Rugs.

Genuine Wilton Rugs, suitable for library, dining room or office, thoroughly reliable floor coverings, at the following extraordinarily low prices:

Sizes, 8 ft. 3 by 10 ft. 6 . . . **13.45** Sizes, 9 ft. by 12 ft. . . . **16.45**

Opening of Novelty Waist Flannels.

Scarce, artistic embroidered designs shown in contrasting colors; some in waist lengths, with trimmings (neatly boxed), some in full pieces. The effects are on a highly elaborate order.

Decided Reductions in Flannels.

50c. and 65c. French Finished and Dotted Flannels, per yard..... **35c**

Plain Flannels, or dotted effects on blue, red and black grounds. Altogether about 20 combinations in goods that need but a few cold days to be eagerly sought and bought at regular prices.

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Absurdly Under True Values.

SHEETS.		PILLOW CASES.	
54x90 ..... 29c.	90x90 ..... 48c.	42x36 ..... 9c.	
63x90 ..... 34c.	90x99 ..... 53c.	45x36 ..... 10c.	
72x90 ..... 39c.	90x108 ..... 57c.	50x36 ..... 11c.	
81x90 ..... 43c.	No Mail Orders Filled.	54x36 ..... 12c.	

Nineteenth St. Sixth Avenue. Twentieth St.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Ready for MILLINERY Demands

WITH A GREAT STOCK OF NOVELTIES

As VALUE is always first consideration here, we emphasize above announcement with an offering of close to a thousand

HANDSOMELY TRIMMED HATS

At $5.00.....$8.00.....$10.00.....$14.00

that for value have no counterpart in New York.

We invite a visit and welcome critical inspection.

OTHER ATTRACTIONS INCLUDE:—

SILK MIROIR VELVET HATS—Black and leading colors—Turbans, Round Hats and flares, full tucked brims—value 2.48.....1.69
Finer Velvet Hats to 5.48.

SILK FEATHERETTE HATS—Corded Silk or Velvet Crowns—Black only—value 2.69.....1.98
Finer Novelty Hats to 3.98.

DRAPED HATS—Velvet and Cloth—Black and colors—ready to wear, or a pompon can be added; value 1.49..... .98

READY-TO-WEAR HATS—Short Backs and Rolling Brims—Silk trim'd, with pompons and ornaments or plain bands.....1.69
Finer Ready to Wear Hats to 3.98

STITCHED FELT SAILORS—Plain and Camel's Hair finish—turn-over edge—Black and colors; worth .98..... .69
Dress Shapes in Felts—.49 to 2.98.

FUR FELT ALPINES—Black Castor and Gray—four styles—value $1.25..... .89
Finer Felt Alpines to $2.98.

BREASTS AND POMPONS—Black, Colored, White and combination Breasts; large Pompons in chenille dot and other novelty effects—value .75..... .49

FINE MARABOUT POMPONS—Big fluffy affairs, with chenille dots—the top of fashion—White, Black and Black-and-White—elsewhere, $2.00 .....1.25
Finer Pompons and Novelties to $2.98.

OSTRICH AMAZON PLUMES—Rich glossy black—12 inch—long, wide flues—value $2.98.....1.98
Other Ostrich Plumes, .49 to $4.98.

CURLED COQUE BOAS—Extra full—yard long—value $3.50...2.69
Finer Boas, including Ostrich, all lengths, to $15

Ladies' Tailor Made Suits

Two Lots—Very Special

Stylish Suits of Hopsacking and Rough and Smooth Cloths—Black Oxford and colors—Four Styles of Jackets—different styles of stitched or trimmed Skirts, with and without velvet collars and silk faced revers—until now $15.98 and $17.98.....12.98

Handsome Suits of Plain and Stripe Fabrics—richly trim'd with stitched silk and fancy braid or showing refinement of the tailor's art by severe simplicity—value $20 and $25.....16.98

A convincing proof of our values is the number of customers who return here to buy after looking elsewhere "just to satisfy" themselves.

Ladies' Box Coats and Raglans

A list worthy careful perusal. Each line means splendid value.

BOX COATS

Lined with fine black Satin—

Black Kersey—velvet collar..... 7.98
Black Kersey—extra stitching..... 9.98
Oxford Cheviot—fly front.....10.98
Black Frieze—Yoke back.....13.98
Tan Kersey—full stitched.....13.98
Oxford Frieze—Turn-over cuff..... 4.98
Black Kersey—full stitched..... 6.98

RAGLANS AND PALETOTS

Double face Oxford—velvet collar... 7.98
Three-quarter Coats—Yoke front and back 9.98
Coverts—all colors—fitted back.....11.98
Oxford Raglans—Yoke back—half fitted—velvet collar 13.98
Reversible Cloth Raglans—Heavy weight 15.98
Heavy Cheviot Three-quarter Coats—stitched yoke 18.98
Tan Covert—Full length—Half fitted—double cape effect.....19.98

Best 98 Cent Kid Glove in New York.

At NINETY-EIGHT CENTS we offer the best value in Ladies' Kid Gloves that can be found in New York—Points of excellence are:

Pliability and Strength of Skin.
Gussetted fingers—Good fit.
Strong Seam Stitchings.
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.

Canton and Domet Flannels

We do not carry inferior grades—nor quote prices in competition with the flimsy cottons elsewhere shown at "so-called" low prices——The following quotations are for good, substantial Cantons and Domets that will wear and wash well.

Unbleached Cantons—quality elsewhere sold at 7 and 8 cents..... 5½

Bleached and Unbleached Cantons—30 inch—extra heavy—elsewhere .14... .10½

Unbleached Domet Flannels—not the light weight "tender" goods that are elsewhere sold at similar and higher prices, but standard quality—heavy velvet nap..... 6½

Heavy Bleached Domets—27 inch; and Unbleached Domets—36 inch—extra fine quality—soft as elderdown—excellent for nursery purposes as well as underwear..... 9½

Twilled Domet Flannels—31 inches wide—extra heavy, for night dresses, skirts and babies' use. .12½

Shaker Flannels—white, scarlet, blue and natural mixtures..... .21 to .98

Rich Tapestries and Damasks at Half Price

Short Statement of Great Values.

Fine French Novelties on which the importer sacrificed—'twas a large purchase—but goods are going fast—don't delay if you have a need for rich covering or drapery.

Reversible Two-toned Brocatelles—50-inch—value $2.50—also Turkish Mosaic Tapestries..... .98

French Diagonal Stripes—Bouquet effects—value $3.00.....1.49

Satin Brocade Reps—Cerise, Nile, Terra Cotta, Roser Steel—also Silk and Linen Damasks—wear like iron—value $4.00.....1.98

Superb Satin Damasks and Brocade Armures—pure silk—solid colors—two-tones and fancy combinations in Pompadour, Rococo, Empire, Louis XIV. and other designs—50 inches wide—value $4.00 .....1.98

A variety of rich French Brocades—regularly $5.00.....2.49

Superb Alhambra Brocades—value $7 and $8.....2.98

Have you seen the

TEN CENT TOWELLING

We are now selling—Pure linen—Blue and Red Checks—18 inches wide—less than cost by the bale.

Will sell to Hotel and Boarding House Keepers and Institutions, but reserve the right to restrict quantities.

Black Silk Taffetas

An almost indispensable silk—nothing in greater demand..... This week an offering of special interest:—

Fine Black Taffeta Silks—excellent quality—two makes that have a reputation for wear—21 and 23 inches wide..... 59

You won't find such Taffetas elsewhere for the price.

Fashionable Dress Goods At Moderate Prices

No one looking at our great department with its multitude of buyers can fail to be impressed with the thought that qualities, styles and prices must be right to present such a busy scene—they certainly are.....Here are examples of how we sell the newest and most desirable Fall and Winter Dress Goods:—

THESE AT 89 CENTS

50-in. Venetians—20 colorings.
50-in. Finetta Suitings—25 colorings.
45-in. Covert Suitings—20 mixtures.
45-in. Satin Soleils—15 colorings.
46-in. Whip Cords—15 colorings.
50-in. Prunellas—15 colorings.
50-in. Crepe Granites—15 colorings.

THESE AT 69 CENTS

46-in. Granite Suitings—20 colorings.
45-in. Albatross—40 colorings.
46-in. Batiste—35 colorings.
40-in. silk and wool Plaids—20 combinations
50-in. black Camel's Hair Cheviots.
45-in. Reversible silk finish black Mohairs.

THESE AT 49 CENTS

50-in. Serges and Cheviots.
38-in. Albatross—35 colorings.
38-in. Whipcords—30 colorings.
40-in. Covert Mixtures—30 colorings.
46-in. Storm Serges—30 colorings.
38-in. Imported Plaids—40 combinations.
45-in. Black Mohairs.

THESE AT 29 CENTS

38-in. Satin Soleils—20 colorings.
46-in. Cashmeres—20 colorings.
Bedford Tricots—35 colorings.
36-in. Granite Suitings—20 colorings.
36-in. Skirting Plaids—35 combinations.

Also

33-inch Homespuns—15 colorings..... .26
All-wool Tailor Mixtures—15 colorings .19

Visiting Cards

Special offer for a limited time!

50 cards of fine quality—white or pearl—in newest size for ladies and gentlemen—
Name engraved in Script..... .69
Name engraved in Roman.....1.69
Name engraved in old English.....1.98

Addresses 15 to 69 cents extra.
At above prices we furnish plate and cards.

Address dies or monograms..... .75
Letter paper stamped—quire..... 7
Embossing Letter Paper—quire..... 3

Although above quotations are from 50 to 100 per cent. less than Stationers charge, the quality and work are not one whit inferior....They are the best.

Blankets

Following short descriptions cane not give idea of qualities..... Weight, finish, texture, fibre and filling must be considered in Blanket buying....In our famous basements customers have every facility for full inspection....Cases upon cases of Blankets of every size and many qualities evidence a stock that, in quantities and assortments, has no equal....Add to great choice the advantage of our moderate prices and there should be no question of where 'tis best to buy.

WHITE BLANKETS.	Pair
10-4 fine Wool shrunk	2.98
10-4 strictly all Wool—full weight	3.98
10-4 extra fine all wool California	4.98
11-4 heavy wool—light cotton filling	2.98
11-4 extra heavy California wool	3.98
11-4 strictly all pure wool	4.98
11-4 fine California; $7.50 quality	5.98
12-4 extra heavy	4.98
12-4 extra fine California	7.98

SCARLET BLANKETS—Clear scoured—Strictly all wool—No mixture of Cotton—

10-4	3.98
11-4	3.98..4.98..6.98..8.98
80x90, 12-4 full measurement—extra fine—value 13.00	10.98

GRAY BLANKETS—Strictly All Wool—

11-4	2.49..3.98..5.98
11-4 natural shade	3.98..4.98
Fine California Wool for Wrappers and Bath Robes—col'd border—each	2.98
All Wool Plaid—each	2.98..4.98

TABLE D'HOTE LUNCHEON
resumed in Restaurant.
Five Courses..... 30c.

ENDURANCE BY RIGHT WON

Western Filly Lowered Track Record in Beating Heno.

VICTRIX RAN A GREAT RACE

Lady Holyrood Took the Flatlands and Herbert the Occidental Handicap at Gravesend.

Racegoers generally now are entirely willing to concede that the best filly two years old that the present season has produced is J. W. Schorr's fast and stout-hearted Endurance, by Right, winner, after a sensational race, of the Third Special Stakes at Gravesend track yesterday, and now holder of the track record for the distance of the contest, which was over the short six furlongs course. Her only opponent was Clarence H. Mackay's Heno, the "special" resolving itself into a match between the two horses that were first talked of for the race, but the meeting of the pair aroused more interest than any race of the year outside of the regularly scheduled great events. The full programme originally arranged was run off, with the addition of the special, and in spite of the counter attraction of the international yacht race, the good weather and the uncommonly attractive card of seven events drew one of the largest crowds of the Fall season.

The interest of the crowd centred, however, in what visitors to the track insisted on calling the "match" between Heno and Endurance by Right, which was the fourth race of the day. Early in the afternoon it was announced that Sombrero would not start, which did not surprise the horsemen, as they never believed for a moment that the Morris colt had a chance, were it ever so remote. The public at large worked up quite an unusual amount of enthusiasm over this two-horse race, but the professional betting men looked at the contest with more or less doubt, the majority of the horsemen taking the view that Heno had no chance to beat the Western filly, and, therefore, wondering what was concealed behind the so-called "match." The outcome proved that there was nothing back of it except a horse race, but the betting on this event was left practically to the public, who made Endurance by Right favorite at 20 to 9 on from first to last, while the average price against Heno was 9 to 5.

Both horses looked fit to the minute for the race, while the positive assertion that Heno had been tried six furlongs in 1:13⅘ made friends for the Mackay colt, in spite of the wonderful form the filly has showed since her arrival in the East. Mr. Mackay was present to see to the saddling of his colt and to hear the riding instructions that were given to O'Connor, who was put up for the occasion, Odom, the regular stable jockey, being put aside. Woods rode Endurance by Right, who was first out of the paddock on the way to the post, though Heno had the choice of position at the starting post, taking the inside.

FILLY LED ALL THE WAY.

They were sent away at the first trial, Heno going on at a swift pace and showing in front, for just that instant that the flag was in its downward flight, after which Endurance by Right was permitted to have her head, and went straight out to the lead. Heno held his pace at an even stride, but the filly shot past him in the first half furlong, and before they were at the first furlong pole, was far enough in front to swing over and take the rail. From that point in the positions of the horses were unchanged, though both were racing at close to the limit of their speed. Both seemed to be going easily, however, until they made the turn into the stretch, where O'Connor made an effort to move up with Heno, and for a brief instant gained on the filly.

The moment that Heno moved, however, Woods called on Endurance by Right, and with instant and generous response the filly drew away to her old advantage, she then having a lead of about a length and a half, by which distance she kept in front to the end. Half way down the straight O'Connor, having failed to make up any ground by simply hand riding the Mackay colt, went to the whip. Heno hung on gamely under the punishment, but Endurance by Right still held her lead, Woods at this point sitting down to hard riding, but keeping his whip down, as the filly plainly had the colt beaten then. Heno being already at the last extremity and still the same length and a half in the rear. From the last half furlong pole into the last twenty yards Endurance by Right was hard ridden, Heno then being hopelessly beaten, and, beginning to lag behind, the filly was being pulled up close on the post and finished under a pull, first by a length and a half.

The distance of the race, which is about five and three-quarters furlongs, was covered in 1:08 3-5, or four-fifths of a second faster than the previous track record, held by the fast sprinter, King Pepper, since last June. The fractional time shows better than anything else what the race was, as Endurance by Right, making all the pace, went to the first furlong pole in 0:11 4-5, to the quarter in 0:24, to the three furlongs in 0:35 4-5, to the half mile in 0:47 2-5, and to the five furlongs in 0:59 3-5. Heno, timed separately, was said to have covered the last five furlongs in 0:59 4-5, his performance being quite good enough to justify his owner in having made the race for him.

LADY HOLYROOD'S STAKES.

In the race for the Flatlands Stakes, selling, at five furlongs, for two-year-olds, twelve horses started. Francesco, heavily backed by M. F. and C. F. Dwyer, who were said to have placed $10,000 on the colt, being the favorite at a short price. Francesco got away back in the crowd, and was never really dangerous to Lady Holyrood, who, getting away flying with three lengths the advantage, held her lead to the end and won ridden out by a length, from Eddie Busch, who was well up all the way, and finished a half length before Francesco.

For the Occidental Handicap, at one mile and a furlong, Toddy and Herbert were equal favorites in a field of five runners, with Advance Guard the next-best backed. Toddy and The Regent went out together and, racing head and head to the far turn, set a hot pace for the others, with Herbert, who ran with amazing freedom, a close third at that point. There Toddy had enough of it, and began to drop back, while Herbert moved forward and on the turn for the stretch took the lead from The Regent. From that point Herbert held his advantage in front, and though Advance Guard closed on him at the finish and forced Smith on Herbert to ride out, Herbert had speed enough to hold the Western horse safe and won after a hard-fought finish by three parts of a length, with Advance Guard second a length and a half before The Regent, third.

In the opening race Stuart raced through his field in the first few strides, and, leading for the remainder of the distance, won easily by five lengths, with the favorite, Modrine, beaten off and unplaced. Smoke was favorite and pacemaker in the second race, but died away close on the post, The Rhymer then going on and getting up in the last strides to win after a hot fight by a head from McAddie. In the race for maiden two-year-olds fifteen horses ran, with Igniter always the choice at a short price. Renaid led off, with Igniter second, and throughout these two were in front, Igniter winning, ridden out, by a half length from Renaid. Roxane was a strong favorite in the last race of the day, and, ridden by Shaw, took the track at the fall of the flag and romped in front all the way, winning pulled up by three lengths from Lee King second. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; about six furlongs. Lewis Stuart's Stuart, b. c., 4 years, by Faversham-Pilgrimage, 104 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won easily by five lengths; W. C. Daly's Connie, b. f., 3, 94, (Creamer,) 40 to 1 and 12 to 1, second by a length from J. Tabor's Satire, b. c., 3, 104, (Wonderly,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:10 1-5. Sly, Coltend, Bedeck, Modrine, Tonicum, Military, and Templeton also ran. Value to the winner, $870. Modrine, the post favorite, at 9 to 10 and 2 to 5. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and seventy yards. T. F. Monahan's The Rhymer, b. c., 3 years, by The Bard-Equipoise, 104 pounds, (J. Woods,) 6 to 1 and even, won ridden out, by a head; J. J. McCafferty's McAddie, ch. c., 3, 93, (H. Cochran,) 7 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by two lengths from W. Showalter's Smoke, ch. f., 4, 103, (O'Connor,) 9 to 10 and 1 to 4, third. Time—1:44 4-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $805. Winner trained by J. McLaughlin.

THIRD RACE.—The Flatlands Stakes of $2,000, for two-year-olds; selling allowances; five furlongs. J. L. McGinnis's Lady Holyrood, b. f., by Imsok-Truth, 94 pounds, (J. Daly,) 80 to 1 and 12 to 1, won, ridden out, by a length; A. W. Schorr's Eddie Busch, br. c., by Lord Harrington-Patina, 104, (Woods,) 12 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by a half length from Charles T. Dwyer's Francesco, b. c., by St. Maximus-Frankie T. Tate, 104, (Burns,) 8 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:01 1-5. Presumption, Arsenal, Man o' War, Okawaha, Hindred, Leonie, Andy Williams, Euphetic, and Pessi Findas also ran. Value to the winner, $1,500. Francesco the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Occidental Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Walter C. Hollis's Herbert, br. c., 4 years, by Albert-Bonnie Oth, 122 pounds, (L. Smith,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, won ridden out by three parts of a length; Carruthers & Shields's Advance Guard, ch. c., 4, by Great Tom-Nellie Van, 124, (T. Burns,) 16 to 5 and even, second by a length and a half from William Lakeland's The Regent, b. g., 3, by Domino-Royal Gem, 98, (H. Michaels,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:35. Toddy and Kamara also ran. Value to the winner, $1,845. Herbert and Toddy equal favorites. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—The Third Special Stakes for two-year-olds; weights 7 pounds below the scale; about six furlongs. J. W. Schorr's Endurance by Right, ch. f., by Inspector B.-Fairy Moor, 112 pounds, (J. Wood,) 9 to 20 and out, won ridden out by a length and a half; Clarence H. Mackay's Heno, b. c., by Henry Young-Quiver, 115, (O'Connor,) 6 to 5 and out, second. Time—1:08 3-5. Only two horses ran. Value to the winner, $2,025. Winner trained by J. F. Schorr.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs. A. Featherstone's Igniter, b. c., by Lamplighter-Trissa, 119 pounds, (O'Connor,) 8 to 5 and 7 to 10, won ridden out by half a length; J. B. Haggin's Renaid, ch. c., 119, (Spencer,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a neck from W. H. Sealey's Caughnawaga, ch. c., 119, (Wonderly,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:07 4-5. Blythrift, Cinders, Caller, Hilow, Lady Chief, Cornwall, Physician, Sir Solomon, Chief Ealy, The Talisman, and Major Daisgerfield also ran. Value to the winner, $790. Igniter the post favorite. Winner trained by J. Bauer.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the Gravesend meeting, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. The Pepper Stable's Roxane, ch. f., 4 years, by Perblaise-Ondina, 106 pounds, (Shaw,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won easily and pulled up by three lengths; E. O'Brien's Lee King, b. g., 4, 104, (T. Burns,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a head from H. C. Schultz's Little Daisy, ch. f., 3, 92, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:48 1-5. Knight of the Garter, Fatalist, Lone Fisherman, Toulouse, and Hildolf also ran. Value to the winner, $700. Roxane always the favorite. Winner trained by C. Davis.

AMERICAN JOCKEYS VICTORIOUS.

Fancy Man, Ridden by Waldo, Won Prince Edward Handicap.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—E. Corrigan's Fancy Man, ridden by Waldo, the American jockey, won the Prince Edward Handicap, (of 2,000 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward;) distance, one mile and a quarter, at the Manchester September meeting to-day. H. I. Higham's Royal George was second, and William C. Whitney's Kilmarnock II. (L. Reiff) finished third. Fourteen horses ran.

Kilmarnock II. started a hot favorite at 3 to 1 against. The betting on Fancy Man was 100 to 6 against, and on Royal George 100 to 8 against. W. Waldo landed the winner cleverly by a head. Three lengths separated second and third horses.

Loch Doon (J. Reiff) won the Palatine Handicap, (of 300 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward;) distance, five furlongs.

Vanstella (L. Reiff) won the Saturday Selling Handicap, (of 100 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward;) distance, six furlongs.

Game Chick (L. Reiff) won the Michaelmas Plate, (of 500 sovereigns, for two-year-olds;) distance, five furlongs.

Jockey Lester Reiff Under Suspicion.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Lester Reiff has been reported to the Jockey Club for alleged suspicious riding of William C. Whitney's De Lacy, yesterday, when that horse was second to Richard Croker's Minnie Dee, ridden by J. Reiff, in the race for the new Barns Plate. De Lacy led to the distance, when Minnie Dee challenged and won by a head. The spectators showed evidence of their disapproval of the result.

Notes of the Turf.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Turf and Field Club, held at the Brooklyn Jockey Club race course yesterday, Clarence H. Mackay was elected Vice President of the club to fill the vacancy caused by the death of S. Howland Robbins.

J. Tabor's horse Satire, entered to sell for $700, was claimed out of the first race at the Gravesend track yesterday, by H. T. Griffin for $1,310. Tabor later bid on Roxane, winner of the last race, and raised her price from $1,000 to $1,800, her trainer, C. Davis, then bidding her in for an advance of $50.

For misbehavior at the post when the sixth race at Gravesend was being started, Jockey Spencer was suspended for the remainder of the meeting. Slack was suspended for two days and Bullman was fined $50.

Physician, a well-trained two-year-old, by Dr. McBride-Florcon, owned by S. S. Brown, broke down in the sixth race at Gravesend yesterday. It was his first appearance on the turf.

HARVARD WON AT FOOTBALL.

Crimson Team Earned First Victory of Season from Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 28.—Harvard won her first football game from Williams by a score of 16 to 0 on Soldiers' Field today. The Crimson did not develop any surprises, and played the loose game the coaches had predicted. The most encouraging point was the playing of Capt. Campbell, who was tried at his new position at left half, and he did splendid work.

In the first half, when Mears attempted to punt, he broke through in fine style, blocked the ball, and by beautiful interference guarded D. Lawrence as he picked it up and sped forty yards down the field for a touch-down. Besides breaking up interference, Campbell proved a big ground-gainer for the Crimson. Knowles kept up his work of the past week. His run of forty yards at the end of the first half was the feature of the game.

In the second half the visitors had held Harvard for downs on their own five-yard line. This was due largely to the extensive changes which had been made in the Crimson line-up. Campbell was somewhat of a disappointment in the kicking line, missing both goals in the second half. Rainsford had a chance, and sent the ball straight between the posts. The line-up:

Harvard, (16.)	Position.	Williams, (0.)
Bowditch, Hutchinson	Left end	O'Neill, Brown
Graydon, Dodge	Left tackle	Jones
Rainsford	Left guard	Cole
Green, Sargent	Centre	Leighton, Mossman
Barnard, Grew	Right guard	Cooper
Lawrence, Jones	Right tackle	Hatch
Burgess, Littig	Right end	Wilbur
Baldwin, Noyes	Quarter back	Moore
Campbell, D.Derby	Left half back	Graves
Knowles, Piper	Right half back	Lawrence, Watson.
Devens, Meier	Full back	Mears, Boyce

Umpire—Mr. Lewis. Referee—Mr. Sawin. Linesmen—Mr. Jeffries, Williams; Mr. Motley, Harvard. Timekeeper—Mr. MacMasters. Time of halves—10 minutes.

UNION BOAT CLUB REGATTA.

Married Men Defeat Bachelor Barge Crew for Eleventh Time.

For the eleventh consecutive year the married men of the Union Boat Club defeated the bachelors in an eight-oared barge race at the annual regatta of the club, held on the Harlem River yesterday afternoon. The bachelors were so determined to win that they entered two crews in th hope of improving their chances, but the married crew, stroked by C. S. Titus, the Middle States champion, led from start to finish of the quarter-mile course and won by a length and a half.

Another interesting race was the eight-oared shell event, in which five crews started. Two of the crews lost their chances by being obliged to steer out of their courses to avoid a launch which had become disabled in the middle of the river, but the others made a close finish, the winner finishing only a quarter of a length ahead of the second and third crews, which almost made a dead heat for second place.

There was the usual crowd of enthusiastic spectators at the clubhouse, which was decorated for the occasion, and an orchestra provided music for dancing before and after the race. The swimming race was postponed on account of darkness, and probably will be decided to-day. Summary:

Single Gigs, Handicap.—Won by Leo Connell, (scratch;) D. Lenahan, (15 seconds,) second; John Barron, (5 seconds,) third.
Single Shells, Handicap.—Won by E. Kennelly, (7 seconds;) H. Hjertberg, (scratch,) second; P. Scannell, (scratch,) third.
Double Gigs.—Won by Crew No. 1—Bow, J. A. Francis; stroke, E. D. Loughman; Crew No. 3—Bow, W. Rogers; stroke, J. Godsell, Jr.—second; Crew No. 4—Bow, Leo Connell; stroke, E. V. Swayne—third.
Four-Oared Gigs.—Won by Crew No. 2—Bow, H. Hjertberg; 2, W. Rogers; 3, A. Luders; stroke, G. Nonnenbacher; coxswain, J. McGowan; Crew No. 1—Bow, E. V. Swayne; 2, J. Golding; 3, F. Mitchell; stroke, Leo Connell; coxswain, S. D. Pew—second; Crew No. 3—Bow, J. Kemp; 2, G. Effinger; 3, J. Francis; stroke, T. Meagher; coxswain, G. Turner—third.
Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by Crew No. 4—Bow, J. A. Francis; 2, J. Steen; 3, D. Lenahan; 4, S. Markey; 5, T. Scannell; 6, W. A. Keller; 7, E. D. Loughman; stroke, J. Cartwright; coxswain, W. Welches. Crew No. 2—Bow, Leo Connell; 2, E. Scanlon; 3, H. Hjertberg; 4, C. M. Bechannon; 5, S. Stepath; 6, H. Townsend; 7, S. F. Sheridan; stroke, A. Luders; coxswain, J. Blackwell—second.
Eight-Oared Barge Race Between Married and Single Crews.—Won by married crew—Bow, J. Francis; 2, D. C. Sealey; 3, J. A. Cary; 4, S. L. Thiede; 5, J. W. Godsell, Sr.; 6, T. Fitzsimmons; 7, E. Smith; stroke, C. S. Titus; coxswain, C. Dowdell. Single Crew—Bow, A. Fisher; 2, H. Chadwick; 3, J. Blaine; 4, J. R. Golding; 5, J. Steen; 6, M. A. Allemun; 7, F. C. Connell; stroke, John Kemp; coxswain, W. Welches.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Chicago Won from New York by Timely Batting—Other League Contests.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Chicago won today's baseball game from New York by hitting the ball at opportune times and taking full advantage of the errors of the visitors. This was the last game these two teams will play together this season. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Hartzel, lf.	1	2	2	0	0	Murphy, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Green, cf.	1	1	3	0	0	Jones, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
Dexter, 3b.	1	1	3	0	0	V. Hal'n, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0	Strang, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1
McCor'k, ss.	0	1	0	4	0	Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
Hayner, 2b.	0	2	2	4	0	Davis, ss.	0	2	0	5	0
Gannon, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Smith, 2b.	0	2	3	2	0
Kahoe, c.	1	0	5	0	0	Warner, c.	0	1	4	2	1
Menefee, p.	1	1	1	0	0	Phyle, p.	0	0	1	1	2
						Hickman	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	10	27	8	0	Wall	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	0	2	9	14	3

*Batted for Phyle in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Murphy in the ninth inning.

Chicago	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—5
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; New York, 7. Two-base hits—Jones, Smith, (2,) Davis. Sacrifice hits—Dexter, McCormick. Stolen base—Hartzel. Struck out—By Menefee, 3; by Phyle, 3. First base on balls—Off Menefee, 2; off Phyle, 3. Time of game—1 hour and 30 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Smkett, lf.	0	1	2	0	1	Thomas, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Heidrick, cf.	1	1	4	1	0	Barry, 2b.	2	2	4	1	0
Padden, 2b.	1	0	0	2	1	Flick, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Wallace, ss.	0	2	2	3	0	Delehanty, lf.	0	0	5	0	0
Donovan, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Douglass, c.	1	2	3	1	0
Rich'rson, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0	Jennings, 1b.	1	1	5	0	0
Kruger, 3b.	2	2	2	0	1	Hallman, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0
Heydon, c.	0	1	5	1	0	Cross, ss.	0	0	4	2	0
Sudhoff, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Donohue, p.	0	0	1	1	0
*Joyce	0	0	0	0	0						
						Total	4	8	27	6	7
Total	5	9	26	10	3						

*Batted for Sudhoff in ninth. †Delehanty hit by batted ball. ‡Two out when winning run scored.

St. Louis	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—5
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—4

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 11. Two-base hits—Wallace, Barry. Three-base hit—Heydon. Hit by pitcher—By Sudhoff, 2. Double play—Heidrick and Wallace. Bases on balls—Off Sudhoff, 5; off Donohue, 2. Passed ball—Heydon. Struck out—By Sudhoff, 3; by Donohue, 2. Stolen bases—Heidrick, Kruger, Douglass, 2. Time—1:50. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	87	48	.659	Boston	67	67	.500
Philadelphia	77	56	.579	New York	52	79	.397
Brooklyn	76	57	.571	Chicago	52	84	.382
St. Louis	71	63	.530	Cincinnati	49	80	.380

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in St. Louis, (two games.)
Brooklyn in Chicago.

Three Golf Events at Ardsley.

Three competitions were played yesterday on the links of the Ardsley Club, above Dobbs Ferry, on the Hudson, and the largest number of golfers was out on the course that has been the case since the close of the Summer season. In the Class A and Class B handicaps the respective winners were R. H. Syms and Howard Melville. The special competition was a handicap at eighteen holes for the Equinox Cup, and R. H. Syms proved the victor in this also, his net score being 78 strokes. Thomas Barron got second place. The results of the three events are:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
R. H. Syms	91	13	78
R. Syms	95	13	82
H. E. Barron	93	8	85
F. Eldridge	94	8	86
L. M. Greer	94	8	86
A. O. Beebe	106	15	91
Thomas Barron	107	13	94
H. I. Brooks, Jr.	108	8	100
E. Griffin	116	14	102

CLASS B.

H. Melville	105	25	80
W. E. Lambert	105	20	85
S. R. Bertrom	110	22	88
B. H. Harned	105	17	88
C. W. Clark	110	22	88
W. W. Middlebrook	107	17	90
D. M. Farmer	139	30	109

EQUINOX CUP.

R. H. Syms	91	13	78
Thomas Barron	95	13	82
Parker Syms	95	13	82
W. J. Worcester	99	13	86
F. L. Eldridge	95	8	87
H. Holbrook	92	5	87
W. E. Lambert	105	18	87
C. H. Harned	105	17	88

Professional Golf at Seabright.

An interesting professional match was played yesterday on the links of the Seabright Golf Club, between the home professional, George Lawson, and Sidney A. Moore of the Monmouth Beach Club. The match was at 36 holes, and Lawson won by 8 up and 7 to play. Lawson led in medal play also, doing the double round in 153 strokes, as all the bye holes were played out, to 163 for Moore. Lawson's best round was 76. The scores are:

George Lawson, Seabright—
Out ..... 4 4 4 4 6 4 4 4—39
In ..... 3 5 4 4 6 4 5 4 4—37—76—
Out ..... 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 6 4—42
In ..... 4 5 4 5 4 2 4 4 3—35—77—153

Sidney A. Moore, Monmouth—
Out ..... 5 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 6—42
In ..... 3 6 4 5 5 4 5 4 5—41—83
Out ..... 4 5 5 5 4 4 6 4 5—42
In ..... 3 6 5 5 3 2 5 5 4—38—80—163

Savage Leads at Westchester.

The members of the Westchester Golf Club, near West Farms, played the qualifying round yesterday for their club championship. Sixteen became eligible to meet at match play, and the winner will play the present holder of the club's honors, A. D. Compton, for the championship. W. L. Savage made the lowest score, 85 strokes, and the highest figure to get in the eligible set was 107 by C. W. Hunt. The eligibles are:

W. L. Savage—Out ..... 4 6 8 5 7 4 4 5 4—44; In ..... 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 4—41—	85
W. A. Ausley	88
E. W. Brooks	88
E. E. Walker	87
Alexander Stevens	90
G. C. Trask	92
G. R. Guerin	94
Alexander Moffat	94
R. L. Redfield	93
M. R. Palmer	97
J. T. Van Loan	98
A. B. Thompson	98
C. W. Bagley	100
F. S. Keller	103
A. B. Wadsworth	105
C. W. Hunt	107

Tennis at Ardsley.

Harold H. Hackett and John A. Allen, the former Yale tennis champion in doubles, defeated R. D. Little of Princeton and E. P. Fischer of New York City in a well-contested match on the courts of the Ardsley Club at Ardsley-on-Hudson, yesterday afternoon. Hackett and Allen were deficient in team work at the start, losing the first set, 2—6, winning the second with difficulty, and losing the third, 4—6, but they rallied in the fourth set, and by winning the last two sets, 6—4, 6—4, obtained the match.

Holcombe Ward, the Harvard player, was expected to be the partner of Little, but he was unable to appear, and Fischer took his place. Summary:

Special Exhibition Doubles Match.—Harold H. Hackett and John A. Allen (Yale) defeated Raymond D. Little and Edwin P. Fischer (Princeton-New York), 2—6, 8—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Tennis at Park Hill.

Play was concluded in the annual tournament of the Hudson River Valley Tennis Association on the courts of the Park Hill Country Club, at Yonkers, yesterday afternoon, with the final rounds in all events. In the men's singles, S. S. Betts, the holder of the trophy, lost to J. P. Paret of New York, after a close match. The women's singles resulted in a victory for Mrs. G. L. Chapman of Nyack, who defeated Miss Mabel Ferris of Poughkeepsie. The final round of the consolation singles was won by Floyd Smith of Yonkers. Summary:

Men's Singles, Challenge Match.—J. P. Paret, challenger, defeated S. S. Betts, holder, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.
Women's Singles.—Final round—Mrs. G. L. Chapman beat Miss Mable Ferris, 6—3, 6—1.
Mixed Doubles.—Final round—H. Sherrill and Miss Mable Ferris beat H. Hatch and Mrs. J. C. Hunter, 6—4, 6—2.
Consolation Singles.—Semi-final round—H. Hatch beat G. C. Gurney, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3. Final round—Floyd Smith beat H. Hatch, 14—12, 6—4.

SYRACUSE, 26; RENSSALAER, 0.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Syracuse University football team defeated Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy to-day in a lively game by a score of 26 to 0.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Seventh Supplementary Practice Day on the State Range.

SHARPSHOOTERS QUALIFIED

The Weather Favored the Marksmen of the National Guard—Marks at Various Distances.

The seventh supplementary shooting of the season for the National Guard State of New York, was held at Creedmoor yesterday for the sharpshooters' class at 500 and 600 yards. The weather was favorable and the attendance was large. The shooting and issuing of decorations was under the supervision of Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Ordnance Officer, National Guard, New York. The scores:

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Name and Co.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
C. H. Plump, B.	4 5 4 4—22	4 5 3 4—20—42	
C. V. V. Hurd, B.	4 5 4 5—22	3 5 4 5—22—44	
C. L. McClave, B.	4 5 4 5—22	5 5 3 3—20—42	
Cp. W. C. Relyea, H.	4 5 4 4—22	5 5 3 4—20—42	
C. E. Fisk, D.	5 5 4 4—23	4 5 3 4—20—43	
Capt. W. C. Fisk, D.	4 4 5 5—23	3 5 3 4—19—42	
Sgt. E. P. Fowler, B.	5 3 5 4—22	5 4 3 4—20—42	
G. Wanty, B.	4 5 5 5—24	4 4 5 3—20—44	
G. G. Donlley, D.	4 4 4 4—22	4 5 2 4—21—43	
G. P. Hill, F.	4 4 5 4—22	5 5 4 4—23—45	
C. E. Miller, D.	5 5 3 5—23	4 5 4 3—19—42	
Cp. R. W. Millis, F.	4 5 4 5—22	4 5 3 5—21—43	
W. O. Raymond, G.	4 4 4 5—23	4 4 4 3—19—42	
Cp. S. H. Walker, H.	4 5 4 5—22	5 4 4 5—20—42	
Cp. F. M. Smedley, D.	5 4 4 5—22	5 5 4 4—21—43	
R. S. Rutherford, G.	5 5 4 5—24	4 3 4 3—18—42	
L. M. Hurd, H.	5 5 5 4—24	4 4 4 5—20—44	
Lieut. R. Mazet, D.	4 4 5 5—23	4 5 4 4—21—44	
W. W. Heroy, H.	4 5 4 5—23	4 3 5 4—20—43	
Cp. S. H. Walker, H.	4 4 5 4—22	3 4 5 4—20—42	
C. N. Wheaton, E.	4 5 5 5—24	5 4 4 3—20—44	

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

J. C. Goshut, I.	5 5 5 4—23	4 4 5 3 3—19—42
Sgt. J. L. Brady, B.	4 5 4 5—22	4 4 4 5—21—43
Cpt. C. T. Stevenson, G.	4 4 5 5—23	4 4 5 3 3—19—42

NINTH REGIMENT.

F. Sickendick, K.	4 5 4 4—22	4 3 4 5 4—20—42

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

F. Lombard, Co. B.	5 4 5 4—23	4 4 4 4—20—43
Corp. A. M. Nice, Co. B.	5 4 4 4—23	4 5 4 3 3—19—42
W. O. Foelsch, Co. B.	4 4 4 5—22	4 4 3 5 4—20—42
H. Steward, W. D. Goodall, N. C. S.	5 4 4 4—22	4 5 4 3 4—20—42
G. Donovan, Co. G.	5 5 5 4—24	5 4 5 4 3—21—45
H. Bauerschmidt, Co. E.	4 5 4 5—23	4 4 5 3 3—19—42
Corp. L. Denecke, Co. E.	4 3 5 5—22	4 5 4 4 5—22—44
G. W. Mealey, Co. B.	4 4 5 5—22	4 4 3 4 5—20—42
H. Ryan, Co. C.	4 5 4 5—23	4 4 5 4—21—43
Corp. J. M. Pione, Co. E.	4 5 5 4—22	4 4 4 4—20—42
B. H. Scott, Co. G.	5 5 5 4—24	4 4 5 3 3—19—42
J. Beirelein, Co. B.	4 5 5 4—22	5 4 5 3 4—21—43
C. C. Mendell, Co. B.	3 4 5 5—22	4 4 4 5—21—43
D. Whelan, Co. F.	4 4 5 5—23	4 3 5 4 3—19—42
Com. Sgt. J. F. Fennell, N. C. S.	4 5 4 5—22	5 5 2 4 4—20—42
W. R. Corrie, Co. C.	4 5 5 4—23	4 4 3 4 4—19—42
P. C. Morris, Co. E.	3 4 5 5—22	4 5 4 4 3—20—42

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

F. H. Johnson, Bat. E.	4 5 4 5—22	4 5 4 2 5—20—42
Corp. W. H. Carroll, Battery H.	5 5 3 4 5—22	3 5 5 5 2—20—42
Corp. W. Britton, Battery G.	4 5 4 5—22	3 3 4 5 4—19—42
Z. V. Dixon, Bat. K.	4 4 5 5—23	3 5 5 4—22—45
H. S. Williams, Bat. G.	3 5 4 5—22	5 4 4 4—21—43

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Sgt. D. Hauge, Co. G.	4 5 5 4—23	2 4 5 5 3—19—42
M. Daley, Co. M.	5 4 5 4—22	5 4 4 4—21—43
H. Ryan, Co. C.	4 5 4 5—22	5 3 4 3 5—20—42
1st Lieut. A. McElwee, Staff.	4 4 5 5—22	5 4 4 5 2—20—42
Corp. W. Daley, Co. A.	5 5 4 4—23	4 5 3 4 3—19—42

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

E. T. Hanlon, Co. H.	4 3 5 5—22	4 5 4 4 5—22—44
Corp. M. S. Lewis, Co. K.	4 4 5 4—22	5 4 4 4 3—20—42
Sergt. A. Conrow, Co. C.	4 5 4 5—22	4 4 5 2 5—20—42
S. Gray, Co. K.	5 3 5 5—23	4 4 4 4—20—43

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Corp. W. D. Pollard, Co. K.	4 4 5 5—22	5 5 5 4—24—46
C. B. Tice, Co. B.	4 5 4 5—22	4 4 5 4—22—44
G. H. Perkins, Co. G.	5 4 5 4—22	4 4 5 5 3—21—43
E. Vom Hofe, Co. K.	5 5 4 5—24	4 5

GOLFERS ON MANY LINKS

Patterson Wins the Club Championship at Richmond County.

SPECIAL TROPHY ALSO OFFERED

President's Cup at Apawamis the Big Feature—Three Events for Ardsley Club Members.

Although the international yacht race was a strong attraction yesterday, the members of the Richmond County Country Club, near Dongan Hills, Staten Island, remained loyal to their historic medal competition, the George Hunter Gold Medal for the club championship, and there was a large golfing delegation on the links. The trophy was offered by George Hunter in 1896, and has been played for every year since that time. James Park held the prize last year, but yesterday it was won by Albert E. Patterson, who has had the medal in his keeping before. The contest still follows out the old system of eighteen holes, medal play, and Patterson won by 84 strokes. Charles T. Stout was a close second, with 85.

In addition to the Hunter medal contest the competition resolved itself into a qualifying round for a special cup given by the President of the club, E. S. Twining. The leading eight became eligible to continue on successive Saturdays at match play. Very good scores were made, and the eligible eight, representing also the championship scores, are:

A. E. Patterson—									
Out	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	6	5—41
In	5	4	4	4	5	6	6	5	4—43—84
C. T. Stout—									
Out	5	5	3	4	6	4	3	6	5—41
In	4	5	6	4	5	5	7	4	4—44—85
E. W. Pierson—									
Out	7	4	3	4	6	5	4	7	5—45
In	3	5	5	4	4	6	6	4	6—43—88
Robert E. Renn—									
Out	4	7	3	5	5	5	3	6	6—44
In	4	5	6	6	5	4	7	4	3—44—88
W. P. Louph—									
Out	6	4	4	4	5	5	4	6	6—44
In	6	4	5	5	6	6	5	4	4—45—89
G. A. Willis—									
Out	5	4	5	4	6	4	4	6	5—43
In	6	5	5	4	4	6	8	4	4—46—89
John R. Chadwick—									
Out	7	5	4	5	4	6	4	6	6—47
In	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	4	4—42—89
H. D. Plimpton—									
Out	7	4	2	4	5	6	4	8	6—46
In	4	5	4	5	4	7	6	4	5—44—90

The scores made by the others were: T. W. Taintor, 91; J. T. Cottrell, 93; Thomas B. Hope Simpson, 93; J. T. Faber, 98; W. H. Husk, 101; C. A. Fry, 102; Oliver Renn, 102; F. L. Hughes, 104; L. H. Thomas, 105; S. L. Davis, 106; R. P. G. Buetlin, 103; Ralph Lane, 111.

The draw for the first match play round is: Stout and Chadwick, Willis and Plimpton, Patterson and Renn, Pierson and Lough.

Golf Links for Mechanics.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 28.—The employes of the copper works at Perth Amboy have laid out golf links to the west of the Central Railroad, adjoining the works. It is a sixteen hole course. Employes of the company who are fond of the game make the round of the links every evening after the works are closed. Experts say that it is a very passable course. It is believed to be the first links in the country adjoining an industry of this kind.

GOLFERS AT APAWAMIS.

Lowther Wins the Caswell Cup and Sixteen Qualify for President's Cup.

Two events of interest were decided on the links of the Apawamis Golf Club, near Rye, yesterday. One was the qualifying handicap round for the President's Cup, one of the important trophies of the year. The first sixteen members became eligible to continue the contest at match play, but the first round will not come until Saturday, Oct. 12, as the Apawamis team goes to Wee Burn next Saturday for a team match. The other event was the final round for the Caswell Cup, that has been in competition for over a month. The trophy was won by C. L. Lowther, who beat J. A. Peck in a thirty-six-hole round by the close score of 2 up and 1 to play. The final for the Consolation Cup was almost as exciting, H. B. Eddy winning by 3 up and 2 to play over S. W. Bowles.

Maturin Ballou, Captain of the club, made the lowest gross score in the President's Cup competition—96 strokes. He was the only scratch contestant. J. L. Poole won the net score prize, his figures being 86 from 14 handicap. Six men tied for the sixteenth place at 97 strokes net, and they will play off for the position during the week. The successful competitors were:

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
J. I. Poole	100	14	86
C. T. Sherman	98	11	87
H. B. Eddy	100	10	90
H. Strebelgh	100	10	90
Simeon Ford	99	8	91
J. I. Downey	103	11	92
J. H. Clark	103	10	93
C. L. Lowther	101	7	94
S. W. Bowles	101	7	94
R. Meeker	109	15	94
W. H. Poole	108	14	94
J. W. McBride	109	14	95
F. H. Wiggin	99	4	95
Frank M. Freeman	100	4	96
M. Ballou	96	0	96
J. A. Peck	102	5	97
C. F. Daniels	112	15	97
W. S. Norton	112	15	97
W. R. Thurston	98	1	97
F. F. Wheeler	104	7	97
J. F. Wood	107	10	97

Sears Wins at Fox Hills.

Members of the Fox Hills Golf Club, on Staten Island, were disappointed in not being able to play their team match with Dyker Meadow, but a late notice was sent that the latter club could not get its team together until later in the season. A club handicap was played, instead, and the honors were won by Frank Sears in the net score of 80 strokes. Mortimer M. Singer, who came second, had the best gross score in the competition, 89 strokes. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Frank Sears	98	18	80
M. M. Singer	89	6	83
I. Cryder Lea	98	10	88
W. A. Hamilton	98	10	88
W. H. Houghton	100	12	88
Frank Barrett	103	12	91
J. M. Carrere	109	14	96
W. S. R. Ogilby, Jr.	116	20	96
A. R. Parson	121	24	97
A. R. Davidson	120	20	100
A. H. Page	127	27	100
D. R. King	114	14	100

Golfers on Crescent Links.

C. J. Marsh, with the generous handicap of 28 strokes, won the club handicap yesterday on the links of the Crescent Athletic Club, near Bay Ridge. His net score was 63 strokes, giving him an easy victory, as the nearest man to him was D. D. Roberts, whose net score was 70. M. H. Goodwin made the lowest gross score of the day, 85 strokes. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
C. T. Marsh	91	28	63
D. D. Roberts	86	16	70
L. Rhett	86	12	74
H. C. Riggs	92	18	74
M. H. Goodwin	85	11	74
W. J. McConville	86	10	76
E. B. Knowlton	88	12	76
J. R. Ross	96	13	81
C. A. Sykes	95	13	82

ASCENSION ATHLETES WON.

Captured Team Banner at Church Temperance Legion Games.

Ascension Company won the banner, with a total of 44 points, at the annual games of the Church Temperance Legion at the Columbia Oval, William's Bridge, yesterday afternoon. Bradley Company was second, with 29 points; Grace Company was third, with 14 points, and King's Bridge Company was fourth, with 2 points.

The best race of the day was the quarter-mile run, which was won by H. Asendorf of Ascension Company and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club by less than a foot from H. E. Whitney of Ascension Company. Asendorf also won the half-mile run in good time. R. Radcliffe of Ascension Company won both the bicycle races and the relay race was won by Ascension Company by 40 yards. Summary:

65-Yard Run.—Won by H. E. Whitney, Ascension Company; A. Wright, Bradley Company, second; Jacob Stumpf, Grace Company, third. Time—0:07 2-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by H. J. Asendorf, Ascension Company; R. L. Forbes, Bradley Company, second; A. Stutz, Grace Company, third. Time—2:08 1-5.

Three-Mile Run.—Won by R. Radcliffe, Ascension Company; K. H. Martin, Bradley Company, second; Martin Larkin, King's Bridge Company, third. Time—9:38.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by John Kehnle, Ascension Company, with 18 feet 5½ inches; F. N. Cohn, Jr., Bradley Company, with 18 feet 3¾ inches, second; Jacob Stumpf, Grace Company, with 17 feet 6½ inches, third.

220-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by S. B. Husch, Ascension Company; A. Wright, Bradley Company, second; John Krouse, Grace Company, third. Time—0:29 1-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by John Kehnle, Grace Company, with a jump of 5 feet 5½ inches; R. L. Forbes, Bradley Company, with 5 feet 4 inches, second; E. S. Reiner, Ascension Company, with 5 feet 3 inches, third.

440-Yard Run.—Won by H. J. Asendorf, Ascension Company; H. E. Whitney, Ascension Company, second; A. Stutz, Grace Company, third. Time—0:55 1-5.

One-Mile Relay Race.—Won by Ascension Company team, composed of H. J. Asendorf, C. A. Neafie, H. E. Whitney, and W. Daly; Bradley Company, second. Time—3:50 3-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by R. Radcliffe, Ascension Company; K. H. Martin, Grace Company, second; Martin Larkin, King's Bridge Company, third. Time—2:31 2-5.

220-Yard Run.—Won by W. N. Cohn, Jr., Grace Company; A. Wright, Bradley Company, second; C. A. Neafie, Ascension Company, third. Time—0:24 2-5.

Ogden Twice Winner at Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 28.—The annual Fall tennis tournament closed to-day. In the singles Montgomery Ogden, '02, of Orange, N. J., won the finals from G. S. Shafer, '03, of Montrose, Penn., by 1—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2, and 6—0. Ogden has now the right to challenge Frederick Alexander, '02, the university champion, to defend his title. In the doubles Montgomery Ogden and Frederick Alexander defeated G. S. Shafer and Irving Wright, 7—5, 6—4, 6—1. The winning team will probably represent the university in the intercollegiate tournament to be held next week in Philadelphia. Alexander will be the representative in the singles tournament.

COLUMBIA FACULTY ACTIVE.

Five More Men Besides Harold Weekes Prevented from Playing Football on Local Eleven.

The Faculty disqualification of Harold Weekes from Columbia football has been extended so as to include five more men, who either have conditions remaining from last year or who have so far failed to satisfy the conditions demanded for the eligibility of entrance students.

Of this additional five the most important is Chauncey L. Berrien, the Captain of the eleven. Not only is Berrien's loss regretted for his personal abilities, but especially because of the fact that he is the Captain of the eleven. He is also a very reliable line bucker, and can always be counted on for substantial gains. Neither he nor his five companions in misfortune were allowed to play against Buffalo yesterday. How long their enforced absence from the gridiron must continue is a question that rests on their ability to satisfy the committee of their qualifications as students in good standing.

The committee desires to emphasize the fact that the men are not permanently disbarred by any hard and fast rule, as in the case of the hockey team last year, but that their restoration to football depends entirely on their own merits. Either to satisfy conditions or to matriculate properly the committee does not care to say which men are deficient, believing that is fairer to the deficient students not to herald their failings. The names are just given unclassified. It is hinted though that these men who were put under the ban for technical reasons cannot satisfy other conditions, even though they could dispose of the minor points for which they are now disbarred. It is also believed from good sources that the conditioned men will not find it especially easy to work off their conditions, as these are supposed to have been pretty severe before the Faculty imposed its authority.

Besides Harold Weekes and Chauncey Berrien the disqualification of the other four men does not assume such serious proportions, although it cripples the team rather badly back of the line. The debarred quartet are: A. K. Boyesen, B. H. Boyesen, R. G. Strange, and R. A. Henriquez.

The first three are back field players, and their absence, together with the deprivation of Weekes and Berrien, takes at one blow five of the best men from behind the line. What Coach Sanford can do to develop players to take these places, in the event of the loss to the team for the entire season is a problem bothering Columbia men to a great degree.

Bayard Boyesen was regarded as the sure man at quarterback after Townsend broke his leg. Sykes it was hoped would appear for the big games. Goodman now seems to be the only available player for quarterback. A. K. Boyesen was substitute half last season, and was generally thought to be a player who would find a place in a number of the smaller games this season. R. G. Strange, an interscholastic player of prominence, and a special in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, was another half back who showed much promise.

Apart from Weekes and Berrien, the greatest loss appears to be Richard A. Henriquez, who has been playing end with a skill that has delighted Sanford. He is lithe and strong, and gets down the field with speed and tackles surely.

PENN. SHUT OUT LEHIGH.

Football Season Opened on Franklin Field with a Tame Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 28.—Pennsylvania ran up 28 points on Lehigh to-day in the opening game of the football season, while the Bethlehemites never once menaced the Quaker goal. In spite of threatening weather, something like 4,000 spectators turned out on Franklin Field. Despite the fact that the Red and Blue won, there was not much encouragement from the game, as Pennsylvania has a very light line, and its offensive play was lamentably weak.

It was due to the wretched fumbling of Lehigh that Pennsylvania made the score as large as it was, as with the wind in favor of the Quakers in the first half the Bethlehemites seemed unable to clearly handle any of Bennett's punts. In the second half Lehigh held the Pennsylvanians to a single touch-down.

Neither team was in condition for a hard game, as was shown by the frequent changes, while some of the players showed an unfamiliarity with the signals that was most discouraging. Howard, who was chosen temporary Captain of the Red and Blue, played well, as did the old members, Gardiner, Baird, Bennett and Davidson, while the best work for Lehigh was done by Fuller, the Farabaugh brothers, Smart, Johnson, and Jones. The line-up:

Pennsylvania.	Position.	Lehigh.
Ludes, McGee	Left end	Smart
Mitchell, McCabe	Left tackle	Kennedy, Hinkle
Baird, Killen	Left guard	Hall, Kennedy
Jordan, Stetser	Centre	Burrowes, Johnson
Pickrell	Right guard	Jones, Kelly
Donaldson, Anderson	Right tackle	Johnson, Hall
Gardiner	Right end	Bernard
Howard	Quarter back	Dow, L. Farabaugh
Bennett	Left half back	A. Farabaugh
Dale, Townsend	Right half back	Bailey, Sinn
Davidson	Full back	Fuller

Touch-downs—Donaldson, Davidson, (2,) Baird, Townsend. Goals from touch-downs—Bennett, 3. Referee—Carl Williams, Pennsylvania. Umpire—A. Whiting, Cornell. Timekeepers—Messrs. Corley, Pennsylvania, and Downey, Lehigh. Linesmen—Messrs. Keller, Pennsylvania, and Butler, Lehigh. Time of halves—20 and 15 minutes.

YALE WAS VICTORIOUS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 28.—Yale won her first football game of the season at Yale Field this afternoon by beating the Trinity College eleven 28 to 0. From the first whistle it was only a question as to how many times Yale could score, Trinity, while a strong eleven, was much weaker, in the line. It was evident that Yale will this year have a line that will equal if not best last year's heavy and fast rush line. Glass, the freshman giant guard, who weighs 214 pounds, played through the two halves, and tore everything up in his vicinity. He is remarkably fast for a heavy man, and broke through on every snap back, keeling over his opponents as if they were paper. His intereference was remarkable also. Running with Shaw he covered fifty yards around Trinity's end and held off every tackler except Madox, whose work for Trinity was gilt-edged. Hogan, the new tackle, was also very fast, and made some fierce line plunges. Yale adopted last year's line bucking again, using Hogan, Chadwick, Hart, and Goss with tremendous effect.

The first touch-down was made in 3 minutes 8 seconds by Wilhelmi. Glass saved the ball twice for Yale on poor fumbles by Quarter Back Desaulles, and Hogan made the second touch-down by a succession of splendid line plunges. Gould tackled Van Weelder beautifully on a long kick by Olcott, and was injured. In the second half Yale could make but two touch-downs, but the team was all new. Line-up:

Yale, 28.	Position.	Trinity, 0.
Gould, Hyatt	Left end	Allen, Meredith
Goss	Left tackle	Vastine
Olcott	Left guard	Hill
Holt, Hamlin	Centre	J. M. Johnson
Glass	Right guard	W. Johnson
Hogan	Right tackle	Capt. Henderson
Rafferty, Ferguson	Right end	Crane
Desaulles, Morris	Quarterback	Tuke
Hart, Fox		Wyakroop
Rockwell	Left half back	Madox
Chadwick, Shaw	Right half back	Townsend, Trumbull
Wilhelmi		Van Weelder,
Vanderpoel	Full back	Townsend

Touch-downs—Wilhelmi, Hogan, Fox, (2,) Goals from touchdowns—Olcott, (3.) Umpire—F. Bacon, Trinity. Referee—Dr. Hammond, Yale. Timer—Dr. T. B. Hull, Yale. Linesmen—Easton, Yale, and Wales, Trinity. Time—Fifteen minute halves.

BERGEN COUNTY HORSE SHOW.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Sept. 28.—The second annual horse show of the Hackensack Driving Association of Bergen County was held to-day at the Oritani Field Club grounds, at Hackensack. As the exhibition is the principal social event of the Fall it drew a large and fashionable crowd from all parts of the county. The committee in charge was composed of F. C. Dunn, J. W. Holberton, S. D. Baldwin, and James Knickerbocker. The judges were A. V. Huyler, E. De Cernes of New York, Peter Zabriskie of Paramus, John R. Lozier of Oradell, and Jacob Taylor of Englewood.

There were no hitches, and the judging was done rapidly except in one or two cases, such as the classes for road teams and park teams, where horses were so evenly matched that it was almost impossible to decide which horse or team should have the different colored ribbons. Nearly one hundred horses were divided into nineteen classes, all classes being well filled except those for four-in-hands and tandems.

Herbert Coppell of Tenafly carried everything before him in the events he entered with his high steppers. Senator William M. Johnson won the park team class with General and Betsy, and took other blue ribbons when he entered the same horses singly. Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant of New York won several firsts and seconds. Alcyoner had no trouble in holding up the honors of the Alcyoner stud farm. The events for lady drivers were very popular. Mrs. S. G. Munn and Mrs. John D. Cole taking blue ribbons. The show has proved so successful that a five-year-lease has been made with the Oritani Club, so as to prepare for future exhibitions.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

A Great Underwear and Hosiery Event.

Bargains for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

It is the biggest sale of the Fall in this line—and bigger than ever this year. We began to get ready in the early Summer as soon as the mills left off making thin underwear. Early orders and big orders kept prices down and makers, with more time then, put a little better work into the garments. Similar preparations brought great quantities of excellent Hosiery here underprice, and to-morrow people who plan to get most value for their money will share the sale.

Women's Underwear.

Women's 25c. Underwear, 19c.
Ribbed, shaped, fleece lined Undervests, trimmed with silk tapes, silk edging and pearl buttons; ankle length Drawers to match.

Women's 50c. Underwear, 39c.
Ribbed, shaped, fleece lined Undervests, short and long sleeves, some have silk fronts, all have pearl buttons; silk tapes and silk edging; ankle length French band Drawers to match.

Men's Underwear.

Underpriced at 39c.
1,472 pieces of seasonable weight Underwear, including several hundred pieces of the famous Jaros Hygienic. The Shirts have pearl buttons, silk binding around neck, down front and around bottom; seams are the patent overlock, never rip kind. The Drawers have deep gussets, pearl buttons and overlock seams. The sizes in the Jaros make are somewhat broken, but all sizes are here, as there is full assortment of the other make, a Winter weight of a very neat, mottled tinted color.

Underwear at 75c.
Undershirts and Drawers, Winter weight, half wool, natural color. Shirts have pearl buttons, binding around neck and down front and ribbed bottom. Drawers have pearl buttons, reinforced gussets and suspender tapes; full assortment of sizes.

Underwear at 98c.
Undershirts and Drawers, Winter weight, three quarter wool, natural color. Shirts have pearl buttons, silk binding around neck and down front, ribbed bottom and patent overlock, never rip seams. Drawers have pearl buttons, suspender tapes, extra deep reinforced gussets, and covered seams. We thoroughly recommend this garment as being one of the most satisfactory made. The small proportion of cotton adds to its wear and prevents shrinking, without interfering with the warmth.

Children's Underwear.

Half wool natural color Undervests, Boys' Drawers and Misses' Pantalets to match; well made and finished; size 18 inch, 30c.; an advance of 5c. on each larger size.

All wool natural color Underwear, Boys' Drawers and Misses' Pantalets to match; size 18 inch, 45c.; a slight advance on each larger size.

Main floor, centre, East Building.

Women's Hosiery.

Fast black cotton Stockings with unbleached split soles, also all black with double soles, value 25c., at 19c

Fast black Richelieu ribbed lisle thread Stockings, with white tipped heels and toes, value 30c., at 24c

Children's Hosiery.

Fast black ribbed cotton Stockings, with double knees, heels and toes 9c

Main floor, front, Central Building.

Men's Hosiery.

Socks of heavy lisle thread, also some open-work lace effects, with vertical stripes, value 19c. pair ..... 12½c. a pair

Main floor, centre, East Building.

Persian Lamb Jackets to Measure.

We can repeat last week's offering—the bundles of beautiful skins came last night. Persian Lamb is to be highly favored for fashionable wear this season—it is a maker's good fortune and ours to offer you

$175.00 Fur Jackets to Measure for $110.00.

He bought the skins favorably and instead of making them according to regular model, will make them to measure at a bargain price.

Choose your own skins here and the Jacket will be made to fit your figure in the latest style. It will come well down over the hips, be trimmed with large revers extending to the bottom of the Jacket and with large flare collar of chinchilla or mink, and lined with fine guaranteed plain or fancy silk. The collar of the mink coats will show two stripes and the revers three. The chinchilla revers will have three stripes and the collar five. Full $175.00 value for $110.00.

Plain Persian Lamb Jackets, same shape, worth $135.00, will be made to order for $90.00.

Fur Neck Scarfs Underpriced.

First quality Stone Marten Scarfs, full large body, eight full natural Stone Marten tails, four claws and chain, value $18.00 ..... $12.45

Alaska Sable Scarfs, undyed; full size body with six fine tails of same fur; value $6.00, at $4.95

Mink Scarfs, natural color; full size body with eight fox tails; value $10.00, at $8.45

Muffs at Savings.

Alaska sable Muffs, fine quality, full size, feather stuffed, value $8.00, at $5.95

Mink Muffs, natural color, full size, feather stuffed, three stripes, value $16.50, $13.50

Second floor, front, Central Building.

A Sale of Silver Table Ware.

The second shipment of the "Majestic" pattern of the Rogers and Hamilton silver-plate came the other day. Makers must change their patterns and, though the "Majestic" has been one of the most popular we ever had, it isn't to be made any more. So we have taken the balance at a sacrifice and it is here at **about a third underprice.**

Sharp savings for prompt buyers—the first big shipment went with the telling some weeks ago.

Tea Spoons, were $1.25 set of six, at 75c
Dessert Spoons, were $1.80 set of six, at $1.35
Dessert Forks, were $1.80 set of six, at $1.35
Table Spoons, were $2.00 set of six, at $1.45
Table Forks, were $2.00 set of six, at $1.45
Coffee Spoons, were $1.25 set of six, at 78c
Individual Salad Forks, were $2.00 set of six, at $1.45
Orange Spoons, were $1.50 set of six, at 93c
Sugar Spoons, were 45c. each, at 25c
Butter Knives, were 45c. each, at 25c
Sugar Tongs, were 60c. each, at 45c
Meat Forks, were 65c. each, at 45c
Berry Spoons, were $1.10 each, at 60c
Oyster Ladles, were $1.65 each, at 98c
Soup Ladles, were $1.98 each, at $1.25
Gravy Ladles, were 75c. each, at 45c
Child's Sets, were 98c. set, at 60c
Salad Sets, were $2.25 set, at $1.35
Fish Sets, were $3.25 set, at $2.15
Pie Knives, were $1.50 each, at 90c
Crumb Knives, were $1.98 each, at $1.25

Quadruple Plated Table Silver.

Tea Sets, 4 pieces, were $7.00 set, at $5.75
Tea Sets, 4 pieces, were $8.75 set, at $6.75
Tea Sets, 5 pieces, were $15.00 set, at $10.75
Butter Dishes, were $3.75 each, at $2.50
Butter Dishes, were $3.50 each, at $2.25
Whipped Cream Bowls, regularly $1.25 ..... 95c
Chocolate Pots, were $2.00, at $1.49
Cake Baskets, were $2.25, at $1.75
Cake Baskets, were $3.00, at $2.25
Fern Dishes, were $1.98, at $1.49
Fern Dishes, were $2.50, at $1.98

Court, West Building.

Women's Petticoats and Dressing Sacques.

A notable sale this—quite in parallel with the offerings of Muslin Underwear. Wear that every woman is acquiring now, for comfort and style. And nowhere has there been a chance to acquire it for so little money.

Black mercerized sateen Petticoats, one style with full umbrella ruffle, with three small ruffles, each ruffle finished at top with cord; another style with full umbrella ruffle with six rows of cording and finished with knife pleated ruffle 98c

Taffeta silk Petticoats, in plain and changeable shades, with deep graduated ruffle, finished with ruche at top and ruffle at bottom; others in black and white stripe effects, with graduated ruffle finished with two black ruches at bottom, both have dust ruffle; value $10.50, at $7.98

All wool elderdown Dressing Sacques, with pointed collar bound with satin and two silk frogs in front; the entire sacque is finished with crochet edge, the colors are pink, blue, cardinal and grey; value $1.39, at 98c

Flannelette Gowns, in pretty pink and blue stripes, with Mother Hubbard yoke and collar finished with braid 45c

Second floor, East Building.

This Unusual Undermuslin Sale.

As great values as the first day,

And we have been doing just as much business as we could, too—it is because quantities were so immense that some could not get even a showing earlier that the bargains are here for next week. Best materials, best making, daintiest styles—these are the things we are proud of about this Underwear. Test its worth against the best similar priced Underwear you ever knew:

Gowns. Good muslin, Mother Hubbard yoke, finished with featherstitching, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves 29c

Muslin Gowns, V neck, yoke of cluster tucking and embroidery insertion, fine embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves 79c

Masonville muslin Gowns, high and V neck, with four insertions of fine embroidery and six clusters of hemstitched tucks in yoke, others of muslin and cambric, Empire, with two insertions of embroidery across front and four insertions and ruffle at side, others Empire fine embroidery insertion across front and revers of hemstitched tucks, trimmed with embroidery ruffle 98c

Drawers. Masonville muslin with hem and cluster of tucks 15c

Muslin Drawers, with full cambric umbrella ruffle and cluster of tucks above, open and closed 29c

Cambric Drawers, full lawn umbrella ruffle and two clusters of hemstitched tucks, open and closed 39c

Muslin Drawers, with full ruffle of choice embroidery and cluster of hemstitched tucks, open and closed 49c

Corset Covers. V neck, trimmed back and front with choice embroidery, full front 25c

Round neck Corset Covers, with four insertions of cotton torchon lace in front, lace edge back and front and on armholes, full front 29c

Aprons. Of lawn, small, with hem and three tucks, others with plain hem 5c

Maids' Aprons with satin stripe border 19c

Underskirts. Good muslin, with cambric ruffle and cluster of tucks 29c

Walking Skirts. With deep ruffle, cluster of hemstitched tucks and dust ruffle 69c

Muslin Walking Skirts, lawn flounce, tucked, with full ruffle of choice embroidery, also dust ruffle, others in cambric, lawn umbrella ruffle, with two clusters of hemstitched tucks, also dust ruffle 98c

Misses' and Children's Underwear.

Drawers of good muslin, hem and cluster of tucks, sizes 1 to 16 years 10c

Drawers of Masonville muslin, deep umbrella ruffle of cambric with hemstitching, sizes 1 to 16 years 19c

Flannelette Gowns, made in Mother Hubbard yoke, in dainty pink and blue stripes, sizes 2 to 12 years 39c

Flannelette Underskirts, deep umbrella ruffle, in pink and blue stripes, sizes 2 to 12 years 19c

Short Dresses of cambric, yoke of tucks and embroidery, sizes 6 months to 3 years 29c

China silk Caps, with full lace ruche or pompon, with ribbonized trimming, handsomely embroidered; value $1.39, at 98c

Long Slips of cambric box pleated front, with ruffles 12c

Long Slips of cambric and nainsook, bishop effect with herringbone finish 29c

Long Slips of fine nainsook, circular yoke of fine tucks, with ruffles daintily trimmed with lace 59c

Sacques made of dainty cloth, pink, blue and white colorings, finished with shell stitching of silk 19c

Second floor, East Building.

Men's Gloves . 1,000 Pairs at 50c.

You have paid about twice as much for no better Gloves—it is the best offering we ever made. But it is the beginning of the season and we want to get you used to the Men's Glove Store just inside the door of the East Building.

These are cape or dogskin Gloves in the correct weight for walking or driving. Colors right for Fall and choice of two styles, saddler's stitch or pique sewn, 50c. a pair.

Main floor, front, East Building.

A. D. Matthews Sons

A SUPERB COLLECTION OF

SILVER PLATED TABLE WARE

MUCH UNDER PRICE.

WE QUOTE A FEW PRICES:

OUR SPECIAL 4-PIECE TEA SET—quadruple plated Tea Set, consisting of Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl, gold lined Cream Pitcher and Spoon Holder, burnished finish, beaded edge; our exclusive set **$6.48,** actual value $8.25.

Guarantee with each set. Engraved free.

Quadruple plated large round Trays, **$1.98** and **$3.25;** regular value $2.48 and $3.75.

Quadruple plated Cake Baskets, burnished finish, rich openwork edge, special, **$2.25;** regular value $3.48.

Quadruple plated After Dinner Coffee Pots, burnished finish; special, **$2.39.**

98c. SPECIAL FOR MONDAY.

All these articles are quadruple plated.

Tea Pot 98c
Sugar Bowl, satin finish, artistically engraved, burnished shield 98c
Gold lined Cream Pitcher, satin finish, artistically engraved, burnished shield 98c
Gold lined Spoon Holder, satin finish, artistically engraved, burnished shield 98c
Butter Dish, satin finish, artistically engraved, burnished shield 98c
Condensed Milk Holders, satin finish, artistically engraved, burnished shield 98c
Bread Trays, satin finish, center artistically engraved bread, floral border 98c
Bonbon Baskets, burnished finish, gold lined, beaded edge 98c
Candle Sticks, fluted design, beaded edge, at 98c
Card Trays, beaded edge 98c
Whip Cream Bowls, burnished finish, gold lined, beaded edge 98c
Quadruple plated top Cracker Jar, rich cut glass pattern 98c
Quadruple plated top Lemonade Jug, rich cut glass pattern 98c
Quadruple plated top Pickle Castor, rich cut glass pattern 98c

We offer on Monday Rogers' fancy pattern A1 plate on nickel silver base Spoons and Forks at lower prices than they have ever been sold.

Center Table, Main Aisle.

Berry Spoons, each 39c
Gravy Ladles, each 39c
Cold Meat Forks, each 35c
Long handled Pickle Forks, each 25c
Sugar Spoons, each 18c
Fruit Knives, set of six 85c
Coffee Spoons, set of six 63c
Oyster Forks, set of six 74c
Wm. A. Rogers' Tea Spoons, set of six 47c
Wm. A. Rogers Dessert Spoons, set of six 99c
Wm. A. Roger. Table Spoons, set of six $1.09
Wm. A. Rogers' Medium Forks, set of six $1.09
Wm. A. Rogers' Dessert Forks, set of six 99c
Wm. A. Rogers' Medium Knives, plain handle, guaranteed 12 dwt., set of six $1.49

MILLINERY OF THE PRACTICAL SORT

Golf and Outing Hats in Profusion.

Women's and Misses' Golf Hats, broad brim, very light on the head, specially priced at **98c., $1.25** and up to **$3.98**

The newest Hat of the season for everyday wear is the beaver felt Alpine, or Panama, rolling brim on one side; only trimming necessary a huge pompon; in castor, mode, gray, tan and black; special at **$3.25**

Pompons to match all color felts at ..... **39c.** to **$1.89** each

Children's ready to wear Hats, all colors, at **48c., 69c., 85c., 98c**

An Extraordinary Shoe Bargain

3,400 Pairs of Women's $3.00 and $3.50 Shoes, in lace styles only, at ..... $1.65 A Pair

12 of the very best Fall lasts and styles to select from, including patent leather with dull kid tops, heavy soles, Winter weight box calf, vici and dongala kid Shoes, with patent leather or kid tips; all vici or dongola Shoes with patent leather or kid tips, light, medium or heavy soles, with or without extension edges. These Shoes are the production of one of the best makers of Women's Shoes in Boston to-day, and one who is noted for the beauty, style and service of his goods; Shoes which are retailed everywhere at $3.00 and $3.50 a pair. The cause of this very low price is, in seeking to improve his goods the manufacturer made this lot of shoes up with a new improved eyelet for the laces, some of which have slightly tarnished; nothing to hurt or affect the appearance, wear or style of them in any way. You probably would not notice it if we did not call your attention to it. Otherwise every pair is warranted perfect in style, fit, finish and service. These are a splendid lot of Shoes, elegant in design, made up of the finest leathers, all suitable for present or future wear, and if you do not secure a pair of them you will miss the best bargain ever offered anywhere at any time. Every size, 2½ to 8; all widths, B, C, D, E and EE, at ..... $1.65 pair

We have provided extra salespeople and increased our selling space so all may receive prompt attention.

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

New Furniture. An Underprice Sale.

Refurnishing? Then here is a friendly sale. New Furniture—in almost every case it has hardly been here long enough to get settled. Fine Furniture—we stand back of every piece and we would lose money doing that unless we were careful of its excellence. Bargains—every piece we tell about. We need the room some of it takes for other carloads coming in. The rest was bought so low that we can sell it underprice.

There Are Savings of a Fourth to a Third.

No one with a thought of buying will wisely miss the sale:

Parlor Suites.

3 pieces, consisting of Sofa, Armchair and Parlor Chair, suitable for parlor or reception room:

Vernis Martin, decorated, upholstered in damask, regularly $38.50, at $25.50

Mahogany, inlaid frames, upholstered in tapestry, regularly $63.00, at $31.50

Mahogany, carved frames, upholstered in tapestry, regularly $75.00, at $50.00

Mahogany, carved frames, upholstered in damask, regularly $105.00, at $70.00

Mahogany, carved frames, upholstered in tapestry, regularly $117.00, at $78.00

Mahogany, carved frames, upholstered in tapestry, regularly $123.00, at $82.00

Parlor Chairs.

These patterns have been discontinued by the manufacturer and are newly upholstered to close out.

Mahogany finish, carved frames, upholstered in embossed velour, regularly $13.00, at $6.50

Mahogany, inlaid frames, upholstered in tapestry, regularly $19.50, at $9.75

Mahogany finish, inlaid frames, upholstered in tapestry, tufted back, regularly $16.00, at $10.50

Odd Armchairs.

Suitable for the

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000. Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

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320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

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Stewart Building. 280 Broadway.

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FINANCIAL.

PEOPLE WHO CONTROL PATRONAGE.

Those who control the patronage of large institutions—people of large purchasing power—broad-minded, progressive individuals—study THE WALL STREET JOURNAL daily because it gives the best information on investments. They invest and spend money where attractions are offered. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL has morning and evening editions. The same advertisement appears in both editions. Look at the paper yourself. It is the most attractive medium to-day for advertisers of first-class propositions. Times change; so do mediums for reaching desirable people.

MASSILLON & CLEVELAND COAL CO.
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.
Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the following numbers have been drawn by lot under the terms of the mortgage: 11, 14, 15, 32, 34, 47, 62, 89, 94, 96, 101, 106, 107, 108, 110, 113, 114, 130, 173, 197.
These bonds are payable at 105 on October 1st, 1901, at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. Interest on said bonds will cease from and after the above date.
United States Mortgage & Trust Company,
59 Cedar Street, New York. N. Y.

INTELLIGENT HELP FOR THE BUSINESS MAN.
An American, 35, married, at present occupying an executive position of trust, is open to an offer. Liberal education, expert accountant and correspondent; energetic, broad-minded, good judge of human nature. In a private and confidential capacity or head of a department. Satisfactory references. Interview solicited. K. P. E., Box 231 Times Office.

CAPITAL SUPPLIED
For building and equipping railways, water-works, electric-light plants, developing mines, meritorious inventions and good business enterprises.
HENRY VOORCE BRANDENBURG & CO.
BANKERS, 8 WALL ST., N. Y.

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NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list.
ROBT. E. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

SAND FORK EXTENSION OIL CO.

(CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000. PAR VALUE $1.00. FULL PAID, NON-ASSESSABLE.)
STOCK THAT ANY CONSERVATIVE INVESTOR CAN BUY WITH PERFECT CONFIDENCE.
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF TREASURY STOCK
NOW SELLING at the Low Price of **50c.** PER SHARE.

The only real dividend paying oil stock now offered for public subscription in the United States. The Company has 8,021 acres of oil producing land, 6,840 acres in West Virginia and 1,181 acres in Ohio, and already

27 PRODUCING WELLS

and more being drilled, and is paying dividends to its stockholders from the sale of its oil to the pipe lines.
Below is a reproduction of one of the many checks received from Mr. Joseph Seep, purchasing agent of the

STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

JOSEPH SEEP.

The Seaboard National Bank OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. No. 4566

Pay to the order of The Sand Fork Extension Oil Co. Lima, Ohio, SEP 9 1901 1901
Thirteen Hundred Eighteen 38/100 $1918 Dollars
Joseph Seep
Wm. Langhaar & Co.

THE DIVIDEND PAID FOR AUGUST WAS **1½%** ON THE INVESTMENT,

and we are assured by the President of the Company that the September dividend will be at least TWO PER CENT.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSES ARE NOW BUYING THESE SHARES.

The Company has room on its property for over 1,000 wells, and, with 12 derricks constantly at work, new wells are continually coming in, and the dividends and price of stock will increase enormously.

WEST VIRGINIA AND OHIO OIL WILL MAKE MORE PEOPLE RICH THAN CALIFORNIA GOLD.

The oil produced has an immediate market, is the oil of commerce and has no competition whatever from the fuel oil fields of Texas and California. The management of the Company is in the same safe, conservative hands as the Sand Fork Petroleum Company, and thousands of subscribers, from ocean to ocean, can testify to the marvellous success of that company, which started paying dividends of 12% per year, and in 60 days increased dividends to 36% per year. And the management is positive the Sand Fork Extension Oil Co. will be a still better investment to its stockholders.

This is a legitimate oil stock, which you will buy if you investigate.
The rapid development of the property increases the value of the stock, and it will soon be selling on the open market $5.00 to $6.00 per share and even higher.

People Who Take Advantage of Opportunities Like This Are Those Who Make Fortunes.

CHECKS ARE MAILED FOR DIVIDENDS THE TENTH OF EACH MONTH.
BUY NOW, SO AS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SEPTEMBER DIVIDEND, PAYABLE OCTOBER 10.
Write and we will send you References about the Officers and the Company, also Prospectus and Order Blanks.
SEND REMITTANCES BY USUAL METHODS, PAYABLE TO THE ORDER OF

E. R. HOLDEN & CO., FISCAL AGENTS.
20 BROAD ST. BANKERS AND BROKERS, NEW YORK.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Washington
Traction & Electric Co.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST COLLATERAL TRUST MORTGAGE BONDS AND CAPITAL STOCK OF WASHINGTON TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Committee has completed a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, copies of which may be obtained from the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City, to which Plan and Agreement reference should be had for all particulars as to the conditions and results of participation in the

PLAN OF REORGANIZATION.

The properties and franchises of the WASHINGTON TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, in case the same should be purchased by the Committee, are to be acquired by a corporation described in the above-mentioned Plan and Agreement and therein designated the "New Company."

The New Company will in that event authorize the following

NEW SECURITIES.

$17,500,000 50-Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds secured by Mortgage covering all property and franchises of the New Company, including after acquired property of which bonds $9,107,650 will be reserved to retire underlying liens and for such other purposes as shall be expressed in the Mortgage.

$8,500,000 Five Per Cent. Preferred Stock, cumulative after June 1st, 1904, entitled to no other dividends, but preferred in liquidation to the amount of its par value, together with all accrued dividends.

$6,500,000 Common Stock.

Assenting security holders will be entitled to new securities as follows:

FOR EACH ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR BOND DEPOSITED, WITH COUPONS ATTACHED, AS PROVIDED IN SAID PLAN,
$550 new 4% Mortgage Bonds,
$550 new 5% Preferred Stock, and
$200 new Common Stock.

FOR EACH PAYMENT OF $9 PER SHARE OF STOCK DEPOSITED, BY STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WASHINGTON TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,
$9 new Preferred Stock, and
$30 new Common Stock.

Depositing bondholders are also accorded certain privileges in respect to the purchase of additional bonds and stock of the New Company, if desired, as set forth in said Plan and Agreement.

Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their securities with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 59 Cedar Street, New York City, on or before **OCTOBER 12, 1901**, after which date no further deposit will be received except under such conditions as the Company shall prescribe. Certificates of Deposit will be issued for all deposited securities.

Payments provided for by said Plan and Agreement must be made when and as called for by the Committee by two weeks' advertisement.

New securities will be delivered when reorganization is completed.

Dated New York, September 14, 1901.

GEORGE W. YOUNG, Chairman,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
JAMES TIMPSON,
WILLIAM H. HOLLISTER,
GARDINER M. LANE,
Committee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, New York; JOHN G. JOHNSON, Philadelphia, Counsel to Committee.
RICHARD M. HURD, 59 Cedar Street, New York, Secretary to Committee.

INVEST INTELLIGENTLY!

You would not embark in a new commercial enterprise without investigating. Wall St. affords the greatest opportunity for men of moderate means to make money of any business. THE SMALL CAPITALIST HAS EQUAL CHANCE WITH THE LARGE IN PROPORTION TO HIS CASH INVESTMENT. If incorrect. IT IS THE ONLY BUSINESS IN THE WORLD PERMITTING IMMEDIATE CHANGE OF ONE'S INVESTMENT. We have issued a cloth bound, illustrated 400 PAGE

"GUIDE TO INVESTORS,"

the study of which will post you thoroughly with the Wall St. markets, and enable you to trade therein intelligently. IT ENABLES ANY ONE TO INVEST MONEY, KEEP THE PRINCIPAL INTACT, AND MAKE IT PAY AN INCOME. Write or call at any of our offices for a free copy, also our

"DAILY MARKET LETTER."

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Established 1890. Main Office, 53 B'way, N. Y.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
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We solicit the patronage of those wishing to buy or sell stocks, either for cash or on margin. Daily Advisory Letter sent upon application; also our Special Booklet, which is now ready.

25% On the cost of stock at 15 CENTS per share is the amount in DIVIDENDS. **25%**

THE
UNION OIL & GAS CO.
(Capital $300,000.00 full paid, non-assessable, par value $1.00.)

Has paid to stockholders since January 1. **559 Acres** of leases in the heart of the Lima fields and in sight of the city of Lima. It has 14 producing wells, one drilling and **102** locations to drill, besides 1,500 acres additional leases in Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia.

THE GREATEST OIL PRODUCING TERRITORY IN THE U. S.
(Drilling must commence on the Indiana leases within 30 days.)

The producing wells are on the Faurot, the Boose and the Vorhees farms (254 acres), one mile east of Lima. There are **32 Locations** on these farms, which, when completed, will more than **Double the Dividends** to stockholders.
To Hold the Indiana Leases, and to Drill These 22 Locations at Once, the Directors are offering for the **next Twenty Days** a limited amount of Treasury Stock

AT 15 CENTS PER SHARE. PAR VALUE $1.00.

An additional dividend of at least **15 per cent.** will be paid this year.

A TOTAL OF 40 PER CENT. ON STOCK AT 15c. PER SHARE

This dividend will be doubled when the 22 locations on the Boose, the Faurot and Vorhees farms are completed... ...

THIS OFFER IS FOR 20 DAYS FROM SEPT. 29.
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Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the members of THE NEW YORK LUMBER TRADE ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of electing trustees and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Association, No. 18 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 9th day of October, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
Dated New York, Sept. 29, 1901.
Secretary. President.
J. D. CRARY, R. S. WHITE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Detroit Southern Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company in the Telegraph Block, corner of Congress and Griswold Streets, in the City of Detroit, County of Wayne, State of Michigan, on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of October, 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and of transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.
BENJAMIN S. WARREN, Secretary.
September 27th, 1901.

Lost and Found.

U. S. Assay Office Receipt Lost.—A receipt issued by the U. S. Assay office, N. Y., No. 160, dated July 22, 1901, for 103 70-100 ounces silver bullion, payable to R. L. & M. Friedlander or order, has been lost. The public are cautioned not to receive or negotiate same, as its payment has been stopped at the U. S. Assay office, N. Y. R. L. & M. Friedlander.

LOST.—Certificate of Deposit Number B 8,660 for sum of $9,500, issued by the United States Trust Company of New York in the name of Mary L. Ferris, upon which payment has been stopped and application made for new certificate.

Lost.—BANK BOOK NO. 45,405, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

Dividends.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 15th day of October, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 2d, 1901. Transfer books for preferred stock will be closed at the close of business October 2d, 1901, and will be reopened October 16th, 1901.
WM. M. WOOD, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., September 25th, 1901.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October, 30, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October, 10, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, November 1, 1901.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September, 1901.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 138th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, September 25th, 1901.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 5th proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

September 21, 1901.
THE LONG ISLAND LOAN & TRUST CO. WILL pay Dividend No. 57 of 2½% on Oct. 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 21st, 1901. FREDERICK T. ALDRIDGE, Secretary.

Dividends.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1% PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Sept. 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on Sept. 20th, at 3 P. M., and open October 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Secretary.

United Traction and Electric Company.
Jersey City, N. J., September 12, 1901.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders, on the 1st day of October, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and will be reopened October 2, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after October 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 27th, 1901.

Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company.
Coupons due October 1st, 1901, on the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after October 1, 1901, upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.
JOS. H. SEAMAN, Treasurer.

September 29th, 1901.
COUPONS MATURING OCTOBER 1ST, 1904, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Blue Ridge Mining Company will be paid on presentation at the City Trust Company, 36 Wall Street, New York.
ANDREW D. MELOY, Treasurer.

September 29th, 1901.
COUPONS MATURING OCTOBER 1ST, 1901, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Blue Ridge Mining Company will be paid on presentation at the City Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New York.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The week's security market was influenced by two contrary developments—the break in the copper stocks and the rise in the Vanderbilt stocks. The copper trust situation as disclosed warrants speculative uneasiness. The sinister feature as regards the Amalgamated Copper Company is the fact that it has been and is conducted as a focus of speculation rather than as a business enterprise, its manipulating controllers evidently looking for profit from stock market movement to a much greater extent than from ordinary business operations. The extent of the break necessarily involved some sympathetic weakness in other securities, which would probably have been more pronounced but for the steadying influence of Vanderbilt strength. Any market must suffer when such a black spot as Amalgamated Copper becomes visible—many speculative accounts composed of a variety of stocks being forced to sale because of the weakness of one stock decreasing marginal protection. Hence the apparent paradox of declines in sound securities not even remotely connected with the one directly causing weakness. This is an inevitable feature of market movement. It is regrettable, but apparently inevitable, that blind pools should be able to offer their wares for sale side by side with legitimate investment properties, and exert from time to time unwholesome influence, for certainly it seems ridiculous, for example, that a holder of such stocks as St. Paul or Union Pacific should be compelled to suffer loss, however temporary, because of the maladministration of an industrial concern. Criticism is not pertinent when any business undertaking is unfavorably affected by the natural course of events, but criticism is imperatively called for when facts are concealed and false statements spread broadcast to induce public buying and facilitate inside selling, which seems to have been exactly the case in the recent dealings in Amalgamated Copper.

The cheerful and reassuring phase of last week's market was the continuous rise in Vanderbilt properties, giving clear evidence that at least one important financial system conducted on a basis of honesty and good faith was not to be injured by the erratic course of a gambling deal. Definite news is expected soon of the maturing Vanderbilt readjustment scheme, and investors and speculators alike have been hastening to put themselves in position to participate in prospective profits, confident that any proposals emanating from Vanderbilt sources will be of beneficial character to shareholders. The important advances in the Junior securities, notably in Nickel Plate, emphasizes public appreciation of square dealing. Nothing more illustrative of public sentiment has been seen for a long time on the New York Stock Exchange, and the lesson to be drawn by the managers of great corporations is obvious. It matters not how much a property may earn, if the management of that property is of dubious character, its securities will lag far behind those of properties earning similar income, but doing so in the open and not behind a Chinese wall of darkness and suspicion.

The season is now sufficiently far advanced for authentic information to be obtainable on the final yield of the corn crop. The wild rumors current last Summer, which were manufactured largely for stock market effect, have died a natural death, but as facts emerge from the clouds of sensationalism it becomes apparent that the shortage of corn, while not ruinous, is serious. The crop of the so-called surplus States will not much exceed that of 1894—the lowest year on record—and the effect of this reduction must be felt through the remainder of the crop year, principally in the production of pork and beef and other corn products. Consumptive demand for meats mainly produced from corn will require all of that grain in sight with not much left over for export or reserve supplies. It would seem that the probable result will be an enhancement of prices for corn itself and for pork, beef, glucose, and other commodities manufactured from corn, and, further, that the manufacture of such products must be restricted. If so, railroad traffic must suffer shrinkage before the crop year expires, although no movement of that kind is yet perceptible. There is, of course, more or less compensation in the increased price of corn and its products, but this compensation will be enjoyed by the farmers who have raised a fair crop—it will not recompense railroads for decreased traffic. It is also true that the Western railroads are not so wholly dependent on agricultural and the directly related tonnage as they were twenty years ago, and the effects of decreased corn may be reduced to a minimum, but it is only common sense to take corn reduction into account in estimating future results of railroad earnings—not in a sensational manner, but rationally. And this emphasizes the wisdom of the policy pursued by the Granger and Pacific lines in declaring dividends below the standard of earnings, for some falling off of revenue can be met without the disheartening results of decrease in present dividend rates.

It is certain that in the past, under different conditions, such a loss of corn as has occurred this year would have precipitated severe declines in railroad stocks. Conservative investors will watch with great interest the reports of Western railroad earnings for the rest of this year, particularly those of the corn carrying roads, and it will be cause for congratulation of no common character if earnings measurably maintain existing levels, for it would be proof of a growth in earning capacity startling to consider. Even if there be no occasion for alarm over corn shortage, there is occasion for rational consideration of its possible effect. To shut one's eyes to it would be just as absurd as to run to the other extreme and put forth the silly predictions of ruin fashionable two months ago.

The money market continues to be satisfactory from the point of view of security speculation. While bank reserves are still comparatively low, they have now increased for two weeks and the element of dangerous contraction has been eliminated—partly of course by the action of the Treasury Department in purchasing bonds. While such purchases may be deemed an artificial method of affording relief, yet they are at bottom only a proper return to public channels of an over-absorption of public moneys gathered into the Treasury through collection of taxes. Much interest attaches to the next session of Congress, now but little more than two months off, when remedial financial legislation is confidently looked for. This is fortunately one of the years when an approaching session of the National Legislature arouses hope in Wall Street and not distrust. The utmost confidence prevails both in the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government.

SATURDAY.

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 28	284,900
To date this year	216,046,007
Corresponding date last year	81,390,951

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 28	$848,000
To date this year	$766,454,025
Corresponding date last year	$352,478,801

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3¼ @4 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent., at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting	½	Kcok. & Des M.	1%
Cent. of N. J.	1	K. & D. M. pf.	2½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	¾	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	St. L. S. W.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	1½	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	½	Twin City R. T.	1¼
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Gt. North. pf.	1¾	U. S. Steel	¼
Hocking Valley pf.	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Illinois Central	1	Wis. Central pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2¼	Manhattan	¼
Am. Tobacco	2	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	¼
Anaconda Copper	1	Pacific Mail	½
Canada South.	⅝	Minn. & St. L.	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Chi. T. T. pf.	⅝	N. Y. Central	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Col. Fuel & I.	2⅝	Penn. R. R.	1
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	Reading	⅝
Hock. Valley	⅝	Rubber Goods	½
Iowa Central	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Iowa Central pf.	1¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Lake Erie & W.	3		
Lake E. & W. pf.	¾		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	1	N. Y. C., M. C. col. 3½s	1¾
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Am. H. & L. 6s	4	Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1
Jefferson R. 1st	1		

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business, was, with the exception of the loan account which showed an increase of $1,660,500, generally what had been expected. Surplus reserves increased $2,638,800, specie increased $3,534,600, legal tenders increased $626,800, and deposits increased $6,090,400. This increase in deposits of course raised legal reserve requirements by over $1,000,000. The gain in cash was about what the known movements in money had indicated.

The surprising feature was the increase in loan account—surprising, that is, in view of the liquidation in the stock market during the week, and because it was believed that many loans had been paid off. Bankers are at a loss to explain satisfactorily this showing.

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Preceding the publication of the statement the stock market had been strong. When the figures appeared, showing an increase in loans, traders sold the market with the result that nearly all the early gains were lost.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$867,609,700	$817,472,600	$714,172,700
Deposits	936,452,300	884,700,800	785,864,200
Circulation	30,672,500	29,935,700	15,216,900
Specie	178,936,400	169,156,400	150,736,400
Legal tenders	71,469,700	64,962,900	47,329,100
Total res.	$250,406,100	$234,119,300	$198,065,500
Res. req'd	234,113,075	221,176,700	196,341,050
Surp. res.	$16,293,025	$12,942,600	$1,724,450

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Sept. 21.	Sept. 28.	Increase.
Loans	$865,949,200	$867,609,700	$1,660,500
Deposits	930,361,900	936,452,300	6,090,400
Circulation	31,098,300	30,672,500	*425,800
Legal tenders	70,842,900	71,469,700	626,800
Specie	175,401,800	178,936,400	3,534,600
Reserve	$246,244,700	$250,406,100	$4,161,400
Res. required	232,590,475	234,113,075	1,522,600
Surplus	$13,654,225	$16,293,025	$2,638,800

*Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,900	24,185,675	34,693,675
Jan. 26	30,790,450	29,277,975	39,242,022
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,462,675
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,897,575	35,511,525
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,075	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,546,075	19,678,550	30,334,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,041,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,575	4,076,375	23,203,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,686,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,836,150	15,494,350
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,800	15,018,225
April 13	7,938,200	10,950,275	10,471,825
April 20	14,022,100	14,894,350	24,178,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	25,594,275
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,850
May 11	8,127,475	15,332,725	27,157,225
May 18	13,240,925	16,565,225	34,951,825
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,325	43,933,725
June 1	21,253,050	20,123,275	42,710,000
June 8	13,341,500	18,374,250	39,353,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,498,750	36,003,200
June 22	6,611,350	15,726,850	25,897,900
June 29	8,484,200	16,859,375	14,274,350
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,550	62,043,550
July 13	12,890,375	12,960,125	10,698,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,325,500
July 27	23,128,575	27,553,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,165,350	29,144,878	8,110,600
Aug. 10	20,952,950	28,125,950	14,395,375
Aug. 17	18,421,900	20,557,050	15,082,350
Aug. 24	18,148,100	23,888,925	12,373,525
Aug. 31	11,919,925	27,078,475	9,191,250
Sept. 7	6,915,875	26,056,250	2,463,025
Sept. 14	7,110,550	20,836,175	275,450
Sept. 21	13,654,225	16,552,325	2,963,700
Sept. 28	16,293,025	12,942,600	1,724,450

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$16,293,025	1895	$39,149,925
1900	12,942,600	1894	60,718,650
1899	1,724,450	1893	6,737,675
1898	15,327,150	1892	4,392,400
1897	15,997,500	1891	4,008,125
1896	14,216,025	1890	14,075,400

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Decided strength showed in the early dealings in the stock market yesterday under the influence of buying induced by a number of favorable railway statements, anticipation of a good bank statement, and expectation that the decline in sterling exchange might reasonably be taken to foreshadow an early resumption of the gold import movement. As a result, gains of a point or more were at one time scored in St. Paul, Union Pacific, Atchison, Illinois Central, Rock Island, United States Steel preferred, Tennessee Coal, and several other issues, including a number of inconspicuous stocks such as Toledo, St. Louis and Western and Keokuk and Des Moines, which have been taken hold of by manipulating pools.

This strength was well maintained until the publication of the bank statement, which, because of an unexpected increase in the loan account, was construed as disappointing and led to not a little selling. At the same time extreme weakness developed in Amalgamated Copper, that stock breaking nearly 3 points on the announcement of a reduction in the

dividend of one of its constituent companies—the Parrot mine—and on further reports of internal dissensions in the board. The consequence was that the whole list fell off sharply, most of the early gains being lost.

There was no particular news affecting the market, trading being carried on apparently quite independently of developments. The best buying was in the Vanderbilts and the steel stocks, being a continuation of the purchases which have been a feature now for some time. In this connection THE NEW YORK TIMES is assured on what may be considered final authority that it is now beyond all question that on Tuesday next the United States Steel Corporation will issue a statement of earnings for the first six months of its existence, and that that statement will be decidedly favorable.

Of the published railway earnings yesterday the most important were, for the month of August, St. Paul, net increase, $101,440; Lehigh Valley, net increase, $24,410; Reading, net increase, $19,860; Chesapeake and Ohio, net increase, $51,980; Erie, net increase, $221,870, and, for the third week of September, Peoria and Eastern, $3,170. There was also the annual report of Atchison, showing net earnings of $22,211,878, an increase of $3,501,299.

TWO MARKET OPINIONS.

EDWIN S. HOOLEY of Rolston & Hooley.—If it had not been for the break in copper it is my opinion that we would by this time have run into a good market. As it is, there is a disposition to wait until that situation clears up, though there is nothing to warrant bearishness in the general situation, for that situation is all right. To offset the bad corn crop we have a good wheat crop, while the yield of cotton will be large and general business continues excellent. For the time being, however, it can hardly be said that any one is taking a fixed position in the market, though best opinion is that in the end prices are destined to go much higher. Just now, however, the trading is for the most part professional. As for the fear of tight money I don't think it is well founded in the face of gold imports, receipts of gold from the Klondike, relief from the Treasury, and stock market liquidation.

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FRANK M. KELLEY, of Lockwood, Hurd & Co.—The market has a very good undertone and I am anything but a bear on the situation. I believe it will take a couple of weeks more to demonstrate that we can go through the money market safely, after which I believe we will run into a big speculation and will see prices go considerably higher. Just at present the market is more or less professional, with traders "chipping off" profits as often as they can. One thing is sure, and that is that the situation is wonderfully sound, the only hurtful thing being the smaller corn crop. Then, too, confidence is so general that I do not see how there can be any continuing decline—for that matter the larger interests have plainly demonstrated their ability to check any decline whensoever they will. All the facts considered and the market's inherent strength being borne in mind, I am a conservative bull.

PROSPERITY IN THE WEST.

Pessimists will not find much consolation in the remarks of L. L. Hyde, formerly Assistant General Freight Agent for the Big Four, just returned from an extended Western tour. Mr. Hyde says:

"The prosperity of the West is phenomenal. I find conditions were never better. There has been a wonderful increase in new buildings, factories, dwelling houses, etc., while the merchandise going West has increased fully 15 per cent., as compared with a year ago. What this means will best be understood when it is stated that one car of merchandise is, in rates, worth five cars of grain. Therefore, while the railroads will lose on account of the crop shortage this loss will not be so great as had been expected, because of the increased Western bound traffic referred to.

"All along the different lines that I traveled I was impressed with the very substantial growth seen everywhere. Where a year or two ago you would see in the West little sttlements of 100 or 200 people now in many instances there are towns and villages of from 2,500 to 3,000 people, supporting good industries.

"The railroads are constantly bettering their position by improving their road beds and increasing and bettering their equipments. For instance, many fine new steel bridges are now in evidence, while the increased capacity of the cars in use is an item of inconsiderable importance as affecting operating expenses and revenues. Then, too, the newly developed community of interest will be wonderfully beneficial in that it means a maintenance of rates and a stopping of all destructive rate wars.

"In short the general situation is altogether and decidedly hopeful."

MONEY MARKET UNCERTAINTY.

Not for some time has there been so much uncertainty in Wall Street as to the outlook in the immediate future for the money market. In some quarters it is predicted that while there may be no stringency, there certainly will be an advance in call rates to 5 and 6 per cent. within the next week or two, to hold at that figure for probably a month. In other quarters, equally as reliable, it is contended that rates will hold easy from this time on, and that there need be no fear of any high figures.

Both sides have reasons to advance for their respective positions. On the side of higher rates it is pointed out that money continues to go West and that it must soon start southward for cotton crop purposes; that from now on there will be a demand for funds in order that advantage may be taken of the rebate allowed on taxes paid prior to Nov. 1, and that a five-million-dollar installment of the American subscription to the British war loan is due in the course of the next two weeks.

On the other hand, the advocates of relatively easy money declare that gold imports are likely to be resumed at any time now, exchange being on the decline; that money will shortly begin to return from the interior; that large consignments of gold from Australia and the Klondike are on the way here, and that the relief from the Treasury has not yet spent itself.

As evidence of the uncertainty in respect to one item alone—that concerning the movements of currency to and from the interior—may be presented two dispatches published in Wall Street yesterday. One of these was from Cincinnati and read as follows:

Receipts of grain and other bills are unusually heavy, depressing New York Exchange considerably below the currency shipping point. Much currency has been ordered from New York. Local bankers expected a larger return movement of currency before this. It will be discovered that the crops in the West were much larger than generally anticipated, and money is needed to move this.

The other was from Omaha and was to the following effect:

Not in ten years has money been so plentiful and so much in demand in Nebraska as at present. The surplus in State banks is greater by $500,000 than six months ago, and bankers report loans readily made at 8 per cent. This is considered extraordinary in view of the fact that so much money can be had in different sections of the State. The stiff interest rate, however, is due to the increased demand for short loans. Money is being invested in immense sums through Nebraska to-day. The stock interests alone are consuming millions of dollars. A great deal of building is going on. Many second mortgages are being made and the mortgages held by Eastern firms paid off with home loans. This is said to be the secret of many of the loans that are being made.

New York bankers generally refuse to discuss the situation for publication or to make any predictions at this time as to the probable course of the money market for the next few weeks. It is the opinion, however, that the situation will be considerably clearer by the end of two or three weeks.

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Discussing the foreign exchange situation and the outlook for gold imports, C. Schumacher says:

A remittance of several million pounds which one of our largest bankers had to make to London the first part of the week was evidently the cause of all the late advance in exchange. As soon as the order was filled the market collapsed, and the same influences again gained the upper hand which prevailed during the five weeks preceding the short reaction of the past few days.

The downward tendency which now again prevails is moreover based on actual conditions, while that which preceded was based more on expectations than on facts, inasmuch as the supply of cotton bills of the last few days shows a decided increase. In addition to this our banks and bankers have again offered round amounts of their sixty and ninety days' bills since 4⅞@5 per cent. can still readily be made for money, on fixed terms of sixty and ninety days, against 3½@4 per cent. on call.

The export movement of cotton to Europe seems to have now fairly commenced. Whether it will be maintained and how soon it may reach the proportions natural at this season is of course uncertain. Meanwhile the exports of cereals have been somewhat disappointing of late, as shown by the phenomenal cheapness of ocean freight rates.

The gold import movement, which commenced with the engagement of $1,000,000 for this port last Friday, 20th inst., has of course come to a close for the present, except for the several millions arrived and to arrive in San Francisco from Australia, in addition to a fairly liberal supply from Alaska.

LISTING OF BONDS.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list $15,000,000 of 3½ per cent. bonds of 1901 of the City of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Thus far the only foreign Government bonds listed on the Exchange are the British Exchequer 3 per cent. bonds, which were placed in this country some time ago. Since these English bonds were listed portions of foreign loans of various countries have been subscribed for in this country, these Frankfort bonds being among them.

The Listing Committee of the Stock Exchange has also before it an application to list $657,000 first mortgage bonds of the International and Great Northern Railroad, and also $1,118,000 second mortgage bonds of the same road.

STEEL AND WIRE DIVIDENDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Before the great billion-dollar trust was formed the American Steel and Wire Company used to pay regularly a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the common stock. Since it was absorbed into the United States Steel Corporation dividends have entirely ceased, although a dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock was proclaimed to be paid on the 14th inst. (?) it has not yet materialized. I fail to see where the interests of the Steel and Wire stockholders have been conserved by being forced into the big combine.

Those who invested and depend upon the dividends find themselves without that income since January last, and yet we read that the President of the great Steel Trust draws the very neat salary of $800,000 per year. If the other officers draw salaries proportionately large one can see there is but little chance for the stockholders to realize anything for the use of their money.

New York, Sept. 21, 1901. W. P.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call 3½ per cent.

Time money, 4⅛@5 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $236,535,953; balances, $16,243,870; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,234,642.

Money on call in London, 2@3 per cent.; rate of discount in open market, 2 3-16@2¼ per cent. for short bills and 2⅛@2 5-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83½; demand, $4.85⅝; cables, $4.85⅞; commercial bills, $4.82⅛@$4.83⅛.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅝@5.20⅝ less 1-16 and 5.19⅜; reichsmarks, 94⅜@94 11-16 and 95 3-16@95⅜; guilders, 39⅞ and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10@20c discount. Boston—12½@1-16 discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 58¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 45¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 2,000 Comstock bonds sold at .07½, 1,000 Fanny Rawlings at .19@.20, 200 Horn Silver at 2.00, 500 Isabella at .58, 100 Moon Anchor at .31, 1,000 Ontario at 12.75, 100 Standard at 3.55, and 3,000 Work at .14.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Money was in strong demand to-day, the banks calling in loans in preparation for the month's statement. Discounts were steady.

On the Stock Exchange prices were irregular, but had an improving tendency. The transactions were less than is usual on Saturday. The immediate future of the money market is regarded by some with nervousness. Coppers further hardened under the lead of Rio Tintos. Americans opened quiet and above parity. Atchisons, St. Pauls, and Missouri Pacifics were the features. The rally was attributed to bear covering in anticipation of a satisfactory New York bank statement, and the transactions were entirely professional. The market closed firm. Grand Trunks hardened at first, but afterward became easier.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 96 3-16; consols for account, 96 3-16; Anaconda, 7½; Atchison, 73⅝; Atchison preferred, 99; Baltimore and Ohio, 104½; Canadian Pacific, 113⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47; Chicago Great Western, 23⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 165¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 47½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 96¼; Erie, 43; Erie first preferred, 71⅝; Erie second preferred, 57; Illinois Central, 149; Louisville and Nashville, 106¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 28⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 71½; New York Central, 165; Norfolk and Western, 54⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90½; Northern Pacific preferred, 98½; Ontario and Western, 35¼; Pennsylvania, 74½; Reading, 21⅝; Reading first preferred, 39; Reading second preferred, 28½; Southern Railway, 34½; Southern Railway preferred, 89; Southern Pacific, 58¾; Union Pacific, 100⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 90¾; United States Steel, 45¾; United States Steel preferred, 97¼; Wabash, 22¾; Wabash preferred, 41.

Spanish fours, 69¾.

Rand Mines, 4⅛; De Beers, 36¼.

Bar silver quiet, 26 15-16d per ounce.

Money, 2@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 3-16@2¼ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅛@2 5-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130.20; Madrid, 42.95; Lisbon, 36; Rome, 3.10.

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened fairly firm, assisted by the announcement that the half-yearly turnover of the Deutsche Bank showed a considerable increase, compared with 1900. Later banks relapsed, due somewhat to the difficulties of a banking firm at Stettin becoming known. Home funds were maintained. Canadian Pacifics and Americans were strong.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 38½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, (for settlement.) 4½ per cent.; three months's bills, 3¼ per cent.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were irregular. Rio Tintos were considerably harder at the outset on London advices. Russians and Industrials sharply declined, depressing the whole list. Spanish is were maintained. Kafirs were quiet and easier. Dullness prevailed at the close.

Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 5 centimes for the account.

Exchange on London, 25 francs 21½ centimes for checks.

Spanish 4s, 70.40.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—The Clearing House rate remains at 4 per cent., though a few loans are said to have been made quietly at 3½, and there is an abundant supply of money. Exchanges, $21,900,179; balances, $1,747,818; New York funds, 15 and 12½ cents discount. On call, money is offered freely to the strongest borrowers at 4 per cent. The average borrower can obtain accommodation at 4½ per cent., though a few banks still ask as high as 5. Time money is easier. The choicest collateral, four to six months, is at 4¼ to 4½ per cent., and on mixed security 4¾. Year money ranges from 4¼ to 4½, mostly 4½ per cent. In business paper rates are 4 to 5 per cent. The choicest factory paper would sell at 4¼ per cent.

After the first hour the stock market dropped off, though the closing was comparatively strong. The coppers improved. Parrot appreciating on the declaration of a $1 dividend. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,466	Atchison	77¼	76¼	76¾
38	Atchison pf	96⅞	96	96
2	Boston & Providence	200	200	200
5	C. J. R. & S. Y.	156	156	156
10	Maine Central	171	171	171
3	N. Y., N. H. & H.	212	212	212
7	Old Colony	206¼	206¼	206¼
6	Pere Marquette pf	90	90	90
306	Union Pacific	99	97⅛	89

TELEPHONES.

285	Am. Tel. & Tel	164	163	163½
5	Erie	43	43	43

ELECTRICS.

50	Edison	250	250	250
25	Massachusetts	35	35	35
34	Massachusetts pf	92	91½	91¼
30	Westinghouse	71	71	71

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chemical	23	23	23
71	Am. Ag. Chemical pf	83½	83	83
300	Am. Sugar ex rights	124	123⅜	123⅝
1,253	Am. Sugar rights	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
151	Am. Sugar pf. ex rights	117	115⅝	115⅝
1,595	Am. Sugar pf. rights	..	2⅝	2 15-16
307	Am. Woolen pf	78	77½	77½
3	Swift Packing & Prov	107	107	107
550	United Fruit	90⅝	90	90⅜
30	United Shoe Mach. pf	27½	27½	27½
5,513	U. S. Steel	44⅝	44	44⅞
1,501	U. S. Steel pf	96	94	95

MINING.

291	Adventure	25	24½	25
549	Allouez	4	2⅝	2⅝
6,914	Amalgamated	93	90½	90½
25	Anaconda	37	37	37
265	Arcadian	9⅝	9½	9½
102	Atlantic	35	34½	35
300	Baltic	43½	43	43¾
165	Bingham	33	32	32
800	Bonanza	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
11	Calumet & Hecla	675	675	675
590	Centennial	22½	21¼	21⅜
5	Cochiti	4	4	4
100	Cons. Mercur	2½	2½	2½
480	Copper Range	61⅜	60	60
285	Dominion Coal	45	44½	45
75	Franklin	18	18	18
340	Isle Royale	29	28	28
2,325	Mass	28⅛	28	28⅝
315	Mayflower	3⅛	3	3⅛
250	Michigan	14½	14	14½
735	Mohawk	46	44	44
50	Mont. Coal & Coke	4½	4½	4½
465	Old Dominion	29¾	29	29¾
644	Osceola	102½	100½	100⅝
3,275	Parrot	40⅜	38	40
65	Phoenix	7	7	7
7	Quincy	165	165	165
100	Rhode Island	5	5	5
80	Santa Fé	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
15	Tamarack	310	305	310
170	Tecumseh	1½	1½	1½
12	Trimountain	48	48	48
115	Trinity	26⅜	26½	26½
1,780	United States	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞
425	Utah	25½	25	25
575	Victoria	8	7¾	7¾
5	Winona	2½	2½	2½
24	Wolverine	60½	60	60½

British Columbia, 10½ bid, 11½ asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—Trading on the local Exchange was light to-day, with the exception of United States Steel shares, which furnished the most important share of trading. The stock advanced on belief that the usual quarterly dividends would be declared next week. Otherwise quotations were just about steady. The Lehigh Valley Railroad and Coal Company's statement occasioned favorable market comment, measurably relieving the apprehension aroused some days ago by the publication of an incomplete exhibit.

Money on call remains firm at 5 per cent., and the week's business has been good. Time money was firm at 5 to 6 per cent. There has been considerable demand from the South and West for funds. Commercial paper has been in good demand at 5 per cent. and upward, and an active business has been done most of the week. Complete transactions on the Stock Exchange are as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8	Cambria Iron	47	47	47
1,800	Cambria Steel	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞
1,438	Con. Lake Superior	26½	26	26⅜
419	Con. Lake Superior pf	69	68½	69
100	Con. Trac. of Pittsburg	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
110	Danville Bessemer	..	..	..
100	Diamond State Steel pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
35	Fourth St. N. Bank rts.	14½	14½	14½
58	Insurance Co. of N. A.	24¼	24¼	24¼
60	Lehigh Valley	85	85	85
25	Nat. Asphalt pf	10	10	10
100	Palmetto Co	..	..	..
105	Philadelphia Electric	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
394	Penn. Salt pf	85	82	85
115	Pennsylvania	73⅜	72⅜	72⅝
25	Philadelphia Traction	95⅝	95¼	95¾
655	Philadelphia Co	52	51⅜	51⅜
950	Railway Co. General	2¾	2½	2⅝
1,550	Reading tr. ctfs	..	21 20 11-16	20 11-16
240	Read. 1st pf. tr. ctfs.	38¼	37 15-16	38
842	R. 2d pf. tr. ctfs.	26 3-16	25 15-16	25 15-16
200	Susquehanna Iron & S.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Tidewater Steel	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
5	United of N. J.	280	280	280
2,873	U. S. Steel	44⅝	44	44⅜
200	Warwick Iron & Steel	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—The market today was dull, but decidedly firm. There were only 1,092 shares of stock and $60,000 worth of bonds traded in. In the nineteen different securities dealt in, there were ten which scored net gains ranging from ⅛ to 1 point. Cotton Duck moved up ½, and is expected to go higher. Maryland Brewing common and Seaboard preferred gained ¼, as did also United Railways incomes and West Virginia Central 6s. Maryland Casualty was a full point better, as was also National Union Bank. United States Fidelity lost 2 points and City and Suburban 5s 1 point. Money on call was at 5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
101	Cotton Duck	17½	17¼	17⅜
115	Firemen's Insurance	25	24⅞	25
100	Maryland Brewing Co	6¼	6¼	6¼
45	Maryland Casualty	54	54	54
510	Seaboard common	27⅝	27½	27½
705	Seaboard pf	51¾	51	51⅝
6	Union Bank	117	117	117
100	United Rys. com	15½	15½	15½
10	U. S. Fidelity Trust	139	139	139
$1,000	Anacostia & Potomac 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2,000	City & Sub. (Wash.) 5s	97	97	97
15,000	Ga. & Ala. cons. 5s	107⅜	106⅞	107
1,000	Ga., Car. & North. 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾
15,000	Seaboard 4s	84	84	84
6,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000	United Railways 4s	95	95	95
13,000	United Rys. incomes	71¼	71	71¼
1,000	West Va. Cent. 6s	114¼	114¼	114¼
1,000	Virginia Mid. 5s	115	115	115

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—New York exchange to-day was 20 cents discount. Call and time loans 4½ to 5 per cent. Tin Can was again the leading feature of the local market. There was a further decline of nearly 1 point in the price of the common, which sold at 22⅞, and closed at 23, while the preferred eased off to 73. As was the case yesterday, Townsend was the principal seller. The Street is mystified by the operations in this stock, for the reason that Townsend was not long ago one of the prominent buyers of common. There is a growing impression that somebody is letting go a big line of long stock. The general market was dull and unchanged. South Side Elevated sold at 110, for 200 shares, indicating a firm market for the stock in spite of the fact that the company now has a strike on its hands. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,635	American Can	24	22⅞	23
390	American Can pf	73½	73	73
3	American Strawboard	25	25	25
2	Diamond Match	140	140	140
100	Metropolitan Elev. pf	92	92	92
10	Milwaukee Brew. pf	15	15	15
152	National Biscuit	44¼	44¼	44¼
137	National Biscuit pf	102	101½	102
490	Shelby Steel Tube	11	10⅞	11
280	Shelby Steel Tube pf	35	35	35
200	South Side Elevated	110	110	110
50	Street's Stable Car	23½	22¼	22⅞

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 28.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Crucible Steel	24⅝	24¾	24⅜
386	Crucible pf.	84	83⅝	83½
325	Con. Traction	24½	24⅝	24⅝
50	Con. Ice	18	18	18
15	Diamond Mirror Co	26	26	26
590	National Fire Proofing	34⅝	34½	34⅝
300	Pittsburg Coal	31	31	31
26	Pittsburg Coal pf	94½	94½	94½
300	Philadelphia Co	51⅞	51⅝	51⅝
75	Ricer Coal	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
10	U. S. Glass	87	87	87
900	U. S. Steel	44⅝	44½	44⅝
10	U. S. Steel pf	95	95	95
1,627	Window Glass	63⅞	63½	63⅝
431	West. Elec. 2d pf	71⅝	71¼	71⅝

Bonds and Currency.

Purchases of bonds at the Sub-Treasury in this city yesterday amounted to $202,528. Most of these were 4 per cent. bonds of 1925, the amount expended in purchase of bonds of this issue being $183,400. The other bonds purchased were 4s of 1907 and a few bonds of the 5 per cent. issue. The Sub-Treasury transferred $80,000 to New Orleans. The payments for gold deposited at San Francisco were small.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Not much interest was taken in the outside market yesterday, and as a result business was on a scale even smaller than the average of the past few days. There were but few changes in prices of any importance, but such as did occur were for the most part on the side of declines. Even in the stocks usually active the day's transactions were very small. In the Can stocks, for example, which usually supply several thousand shares, the total amounted to only a few hundred. Standard Oil, which declined so sharply on Thursday, recovered part of the loss on very much smaller transactions than were recorded during the decline.

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AMERICAN CAN common was traded in to the extent of about 500 shares between 23⅞ and 23. It closed with a net loss of three-eighths of a point, at 22⅞. A much sharper decline occurred in the preferred stock, although this issue was still duller than the common. It closed at 72 bid, as compared with 73⅝ bid at the close of the previous day.

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COPPER STOCKS.—Some improvement was noted in several of the copper shares, especially in British Columbia Copper, which sold up to 11⅛ and closed at 11 bid, showing a net gain of one point. Union Copper sold from 4½ up to 4⅝ on transactions in 500 shares.

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STANDARD OIL opened up several points, but later this advance was partly cut down. Sales were made as high as 735, and the last sale was recorded at 732. The stock closed as on Friday, at 730 bid.

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WORTHINGTON PUMP preferred advanced to 117½. Sales of odd lots were made at this price, and at the close this figure was bid for any part of 500 shares.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s were in some demand. A bid of 89½ was made for $50,000 of these bonds.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 28. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 27. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	22⅞	23	23⅛	24
American Can pf	72	73	73⅝	73⅝
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	84	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	6¼	7	6¼	7
Am. Hide & Leather pf	33½	35	33½	35
American Malt 6s	94	95	94½	95¼
*American Thread pf	4	4⅝	4	4⅝
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Auto-Truck	2¼	4	2½	4
Aberdeen Copper	26	30	27	31
*British Columbia Copper	11	11¼	10	11
British Exchequer 3s	98	98⅝	98	98¾
*California Copper	..	⅝	..	⅝
Camden Land	..	1	..	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	7½	6	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	33	36	33	36
Central Fireworks	21	25	25	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div.	85½	90	85½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	109	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2¼	3	2¾	3
Compressed Air	12	14	12	14
Con. Refrigerating	5	5½	5	5½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	..	26½	..	26½
Con. Rubber Tire 6s	27	33	27	33
Continental Tobacco deb	104	106½	104	106½
Crampe' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	16	16½	15⅝	16
Detroit South., pf., w. i.	40	41	40½	41½
Detroit Southern 5s	84	85	84	85
Dominion Securities	77½	78	77⅝	78½
Electric Boat	16	19	16	19
Electric Boat pf	40	50	40	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	2	2¼	2	2¼
Electric Vehicle	3	4½	3	4½
Electric Vehicle pf	4	8	6	8
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101	101⅜	101	101⅜
Hall Signal	..	88	..	88
Havana Commercial	..	10	9	10
Havana Commercial pf	43	46	43	46
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	77	77½	77	77½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	85¾	86¼	86	86½
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Marksen Copper	2	2½	2	2½
Mexican Construction pf., $17 paid off	7½	8	7½	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	26	28	26	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	84	87	84	87
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Transp., $20 paid	10½	10½	10½	10½
Otis Elevator	31	33	31	33
Otis Elevator pf	94½	96½	94½	96½
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	1	⅝	1
Pitts., Ass. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	72	70	73
Retsof	48	..	48	..
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	101	100	101
Safety Car, Heat & Light	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	27	27½	27	27½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100½	101	100½	101
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83¾	84	83¾	84
Seaboard Air Line	27¾	28	27½	28
Seaboard Air Line pf	50½	52	50½	52
Singer Manufacturing	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	730	732	730	735
Storage Power	4	7	4	7
Tennessee Copper	14½	15½	14½	15½
Tidewater Coal	7¾	8½	7¾	8¾
Trenton Potteries	..	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	..	4½	4⅜	4⅝
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf	120	123	120	123
Union Typewriter 2d pf	113	115	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89½	90	89¾	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf	82	82¾	82	82¾
U. S. Cotton Duck	28	31½	28	31½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref	33½	39½	38½	39½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	93½	94½	93½	94½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds	85	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	..	58	..	58
Va. Coal, Iron & C.	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, Iron & C. bonds	42	44	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	15	16	15	16
Worthington Pump pf	117½	..	114	116

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	242½	245	242½	245
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100⅜	103	100⅜	103
Central Park, N. & E. R	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45½	46½	45½	46⅝
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week in detail:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,084,000	Bank of New York	$18,359,000	$2,685,000	$1,695,000	$17,783,000	$997,000
2,050,000	2,063,000	Bank of Manhattan Co.	22,690,000	5,902,400	2,108,000	27,509,700	.....
2,000,000	1,105,600	Merchants' National	13,066,200	2,569,400	1,729,000	15,872,800	.....
2,000,000	2,274,900	Mechanics' National	14,296,000	3,166,000	1,065,000	15,479,000	.....
1,500,000	3,097,000	Bank of America	19,225,100	2,724,400	2,491,800	21,175,100	.....
1,000,000	243,800	Phenix National	4,490,000	1,137,000	219,000	4,471,000	47,500
10,000,000	6,170,700	National City	113,454,400	32,197,900	5,649,400	131,116,900	4,266,900
300,000	6,942,600	Chemical National	23,669,900	3,980,100	2,507,800	23,178,500	.....
600,000	244,000	Merchants' Exch. Nat.	4,734,600	747,900	526,200	5,074,100	105,600
1,000,000	1,998,800	Gallatin National	9,538,600	985,800	1,002,000	7,254,100	902,500
300,000	72,400	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,134,200	289,200	52,100	1,255,400	48,500
400,000	133,000	Mechanics & Traders'	2,443,000	190,000	281,000	2,616,000	.....
200,000	184,100	Greenwich	957,600	109,700	170,100	882,700	.....
600,000	500,600	Leather Manufact. Nat.	5,354,000	2,409,300	182,100	6,706,300	494,500
1,200,000	554,100	Bank of State of N. Y.	4,063,200	570,800	400,700	4,003,700	.....
5,000,000	3,253,000	American Exch. Nat.	28,783,000	5,042,000	1,623,000	23,029,000	4,990,000
10,000,000	6,758,700	Nat. Bank of Commerce.	71,156,000	7,047,700	6,511,400	59,851,000	7,518,400
1,000,000	1,569,100	National Broadway	6,204,700	791,500	336,800	5,215,700	198,000
1,000,000	1,297,700	Mercantile National	14,562,100	2,439,600	1,558,600	15,557,200	989,400
422,700	512,400	Pacific	2,680,000	354,000	403,900	3,280,800	.....
450,000	912,600	Chatham National	6,235,800	956,000	912,300	6,370,000	50,000
200,000	350,800	People's	2,182,200	187,300	491,300	2,687,800	.....
1,000,000	1,023,100	Nat. Bank of North Am.	11,769,100	1,865,200	1,243,600	12,204,400	725,600
3,000,000	5,434,900	Hanover National	47,153,400	9,083,800	6,123,100	58,309,100	2,972,200
500,000	440,200	Irving National	4,311,000	616,700	484,400	4,458,000	241,700
900,000	371,000	National Citizens'	3,423,700	718,000	399,500	3,750,000	397,900
500,000	289,800	Nassau	2,805,600	454,900	311,500	3,381,100	.....
900,000	986,700	Market & Fulton Nat.	5,705,500	955,700	652,000	6,024,700	50,000
1,000,000	219,200	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,819,000	603,200	280,100	4,371,100	49,500
1,000,000	1,849,700	Corn Exchange	21,682,000	4,218,000	2,180,000	25,720,000	.....
400,000	406,300	Oriental	3,065,000	465,100	417,800	3,707,000	.....
1,500,000	6,046,800	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	23,552,000	4,512,000	1,230,000	21,051,000	43,400
2,000,000	3,853,600	National Park	49,967,100	12,890,400	2,508,600	60,866,300	49,700
250,000	153,100	East River National	1,212,800	178,100	180,500	1,312,300	50,000
3,000,000	2,477,500	Fourth National	22,850,000	4,025,000	2,779,000	24,638,000	50,000
1,000,000	588,000	Central National	10,464,900	1,847,200	1,467,900	13,291,000	500,000
300,000	973,800	Second National	9,390,000	1,537,800	1,040,000	10,260,000	264,000
750,000	77,300	Ninth National	2,238,100	437,100	211,800	2,473,300	49,500
10,000,000	11,096,800	First National	74,439,600	20,504,200	2,149,300	76,290,900	1,421,000
200,000	124,500	New York Nat. Exch.	3,483,200	690,200	362,200	3,803,800	208,400
250,000	743,700	Bowery	3,187,300	389,200	283,000	3,300,000	.....
200,000	607,400	New York County Nat.	4,069,500	750,200	375,100	4,587,400	50,000
750,000	404,800	German-American	3,478,800	593,800	297,400	3,411,400	.....
1,000,000	2,513,400	Chase National	41,951,300	10,998,200	1,917,000	50,527,200	800,000
100,000	1,407,900	Fifth Avenue	8,936,400	2,319,400	325,100	10,139,300	.....
200,000	384,800	German Exchange	2,351,000	219,700	225,400	3,116,100	.....
200,000	666,700	Germania	3,044,800	413,500	522,800	4,572,400	.....
300,000	984,400	Lincoln National	13,144,500	2,009,900	2,202,600	15,886,300	240,500
1,000,000	1,158,200	Garfield National	6,027,700	1,587,700	322,300	7,087,300	49,000
200,000	357,800	Fifth National	2,155,400	425,300	162,400	2,318,800	193,500
300,000	1,110,700	Bank of the Metropolis	7,265,700	1,277,800	529,500	7,391,600	.....
300,000	436,900	West Side	2,586,000	447,000	389,000	3,114,000	.....
500,000	944,800	Seaboard National	12,290,000	1,563,000	2,394,000	14,856,000	50,000
2,100,000	2,287,600	Western National	36,559,000	8,878,500	2,515,200	43,482,000	50,000
300,000	516,700	First Nat., Brooklyn	4,622,000	497,000	810,000	4,925,000	75,000
500,000	729,900	Liberty National	6,845,300	1,245,900	525,000	6,955,400	497,700
1,000,000	343,400	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,358,800	514,100	357,300	4,354,400	.....
250,000	658,300	New Amsterdam Nat.	7,755,800	1,518,400	630,700	9,021,000	17,400
350,000	417,900	Astor National	4,258,300	790,300	295,700	4,313,500	350,000
500,000	353,300	Hide & Leather Nat.	2,785,000	430,300	104,900	2,058,800	380,000
79,550,000	80,742,100	Total, National banks.					
11,172,700	15,460,400	Total, State banks.					
41,722,700	96,211,500	Totals	867,609,700	178,936,400	71,460,700	936,452,300	30,672,500

*As per official reports: 42 National banks, July 15, 1901; 18 State banks, Sept. 12, 1901.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

(SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.)

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Sept. 28, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Comp'nies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY, Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,692,600.00	$30,406.00	$150,200	$214,500.00	.....	$1,860,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,449,000.00	121,000.00	88,000	296,000.00	$3,000.00	2,614,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,138,521.46	53,011.97	49,846	191,489.33	25,000.00	1,326,748.70
Fidelity	200,000	436,741.00	9,270.00	21,464	42,060.00	.....	348,570.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,277,800.00	54,700.00	72,100	187,100.00	.....	1,414,400.00
Hamilton	200,000	1,515,100.00	104,800.00	115,000	134,800.00	5,000.00	1,744,400.00
Jefferson	200,000	638,500.00	4,955.00	44,834	92,957.00	201.00	638,203.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,192,500.00	126,500.00	100,600	316,000.00	52,200.00	2,762,800.00
Mutual	200,000	1,411,687.57	31,440.43	119,209	190,765.03	165,268.93	1,595,149.00
National Commercial	300,000	961,354.00	39,287.00	14,215	93,947.00	39,976.00	873,243.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,475,685.00	26,144.00	146,100	261,246.00	150,487.00	1,836,190.00
Plaza	100,000	2,430,000.00	97,000.00	118,000	207,000.00	.....	2,061,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,004,857.06	12,372.57	56,448	73,578.18	.....	1,022,122.40
State	100,000	3,561,000.00	281,000.00	140,000	125,000.00	53,000.00	3,023,000.00
Twelfth Ward	100,000	1,384,000.00	30,000.00	161,000	123,000.00	.....	1,794,000.00
Union Square	200,000	2,400,822.49	58,980.13	203,400	272,439.52	.....	2,724,400.00
Varick	100,000	870,600.00	11,700.00	45,300	114,300.00	400.00	906,400.00
Washington	100,000	696,326.00	9,033.00	42,466	52,730.00	6,590.00	680,442.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,446,300.00	62,700.00	119,200	140,000.00	10,000.00	1,480,000.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Broadway	100,000	1,583,440.75	12,878.95	151,439	232,147.07	.....	1,744,412.59
Eighth Ward	100,000	364,900.00	13,800.00	28,700	45,400.00	15,000.00	361,800.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	693,500.00	31,200.00	30,600	71,600.00	14,500.00	653,700.00
Manufacturers' Nat	252,000	2,675,700.00	331,100.00	141,400	333,300.00	.....	3,096,300.00
Mechanics'	300,000	3,705,900.00	166,100.00	176,200	10,000.00	10,000.00	4,104,100.00
Mechanics & Traders'	100,000	983,424.62	17,948.00	74,198	68,781.56	71,875.96	886,828.36
Merchants'	100,000	718,000.00	7,600.00	54,300	72,200.00	.....	760,000.00
Nassau National	300,000	3,744,000.00	177,000.00	294,000	520,000.00	37,000.00	4,035,000.00
National City	300,000	2,828,600.00	119,900.00	221,000	307,000.00	50,000.00	3,001,000.00
North Side	100,000	944,946.52	11,782.45	63	41,365.20	5,000.00	774,685.20
People's	100,000	935,800.00	35,900.00	48,500	39,300.00	66,200.00	975,909.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	541,952.00	8,816.00	39,205	81,041.00	43,584.00	537,858.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,197,700.00	105,100.00	9,500	190,000.00	43,000.00	1,086,000.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	150,000	522,470.00	7,686.00	20,016	92,306.00	4,370.00	555,329.00
Union	100,000	644,400.00	27,800.00	26,000	62,100.00	152,100.00	718,900.00
Wallabout	100,000	783,500.00	38,500.00	33,600	77,700.00	44,900.00	819,200.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of Staten Island	25,000	613,050.00	17,980.00	25,135	30,425.00	14,700.00	676,665.00
First National S. I.	100,000	749,141.27	38,460.00	25,000	122,636.14	.....	752,739.67
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	5,055,900.00	246,300.00	203,900	706,100.00	457,200.00	5,671,106.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,204,948.00	69,129.00	71,653	124,995.00	34,549.00	1,766,183.00
Second National	250,000	1,236,400.00	66,400.00	11,900	161,600.00	.....	1,024,900.00
Third National	200,000	904,737.07	36,605.50	66,131	327,884.73	26,944.92	1,042,493.73
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,114,300.00	107,700.00	24,000	139,400.00	37,800.00	1,842,200.00
Second National	125,000	932,817.00	36,407.00	33,403	63,300.00	3,300.00	794,095.00

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
UR., CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,201	1,171	1,171
3d week Sept	$104,800	$110,643	$128,240
From Jan. 1	3,612,222	3,357,372	3,364,018
LEVE., CINCINN., CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,891	1,838	1,838
3d week Sept	390,699	365,721	361,014
From July 1	4,498,968	3,909,748	3,703,450
EORIA & EASTERN—			
Mileage	352	352	352
3d week Sept	50,361	47,183	.....
From July 1	589,154	484,147	.....
TCH., TOP. & S. F. for year to June 30—			
Average miles	7,607	7,342	7,033
Gross earnings	54,474,823	46,232,079	40,513,499
Oper. expenses	32,262,945	27,521,500	27,606,882
Net earnings	22,211,878	18,710,579	12,906,617
Per cent. exp	59¼	59½	68¾
Taxes and rentals	2,040,429	1,826,293	1,669,210
Net income	20,171,449	16,884,286	11,237,607
Other income	332,556	286,320	249,435
Total income	20,504,005	17,171,106	11,487,042
Fixed charges	8,029,478	7,411,801	7,299,044
Balance	12,474,529	9,739,305	4,187,998
Pref. dividend	*5,708,690	†3,189,566	†1,141,657
Com. dividend	$1,529,333	.....	.....
Surplus	5,236,506	6,590,739	3,046,341
*5 per cent. 12¾ per cent. $1 per cent. 1½ per cent.			
Adjustments in profit and loss accounts in these years follow:			
Surplus	5,236,506	6,590,739	3,046,341
Betterments	1,000,000	.....	.....
Bond discount	1,139,790	1,000,000	500,000
Sundry accounts	8,626	19,620	20,654
Total charges	2,148,385	1,119,620	520,654
Surplus	3,088,121	5,480,119	2,525,687
ENTRAL OF GEORGIA for August—			
Gross earnings	598,038	497,276	434,447
Exp. and taxes	441,531	338,744	315,670
Net earnings	156,487	128,531	118,776
From July 1:			
Gross earnings	1,168,055	1,020,380	883,149
Exp. and taxes	869,845	738,255	620,268
Net earnings	298,210	282,105	242,881
HESAPEAKE & OHIO for August—			
Gross	1,499,277	1,364,178	1,105,299
Op. expenses	890,049	786,938	732,148
Net	629,228	577,240	373,151
Gross, 2 months	2,845,985	2,562,812	2,156,454
Net	1,146,596	1,062,846	723,520
HICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS for August—			
Gross	525,317	459,970	447,886
Op. expenses	291,440	231,440	223,903
Net	236,173	178,570	224,085
Total income	241,687	185,463	230,750
Charges	132,822	131,410	128,358
Surplus	108,865	54,053	102,392
From July 1:			
Gross	995,379	867,611	834,066
Net earnings	447,846	332,424	401,688
Total income	497,480	395,292	464,268
Charges	265,233	261,866	255,099
Surplus	232,247	133,426	208,269
HICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for August—			
Gross earnings	3,964,053	3,594,689	3,376,693
Op. expenses	2,509,441	2,241,520	2,190,031
Net earnings	1,454,614	1,353,169	1,186,662
From July 1 to Aug. 31:			
Gross earnings	7,546,096	6,815,016	6,761,170
Op. expenses	4,732,194	4,300,756	4,434,450
Net earnings	2,811,902	2,514,260	2,326,720
DETROIT & MACKINAC for the year ended June 30—			
	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	865,747	833,619	32,128
Op. expenses	615,160	554,852	60,308
Net earnings	250,587	278,767	28,180
Charges	134,143	147,392	†13,159
Surplus	116,444	131,464	*15,020
*Decrease.			
ERIE for August—	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross	3,830,653	3,484,272	3,579,087
Ex. and taxes	2,424,845	2,300,338	2,404,723
Net	1,405,807	1,183,933	1,174,364
Prop. ex. to gross	67	66	67
From 2 months	7,353,345	6,699,279	6,881,619
Net, 2 months	2,557,975	2,124,847	2,088,933
LLINOIS CENTRAL for the year ended June 30—			
Average miles	4,215	3,845	3,671
Freight earnings	24,876,339	22,286,420	19,251,344
Pass. earnings	7,327,742	6,177,454	5,409,538
Total gross	36,900,460	32,611,967	28,114,690
Op. expenses	24,251,677	21,377,615	19,562,261
Taxes	1,590,115	1,491,780	1,358,879
Net earnings	11,058,668	9,742,571	8,552,429
Land sales	28,087	30,889	33,419
Inc. from investm't	2,476,575	2,411,720	2,547,658
All income	13,563,850	12,184,382	11,133,506
Interest on bonds	2,980,028	2,825,925	2,952,465
Rentals	3,615,295	3,401,182	3,349,532
Tot. fixed charges	6,595,323	6,227,107	6,302,004
Net income	6,967,660	5,757,274	4,334,502
Dividends	3,780,000	3,300,000	2,812,500
Pension fund	250,000	.....	.....
Betterments	2,895,399	2,416,674	1,475,040
Surplus	534,731	40,600	43,962
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for August—			
Gross earnings	88,390	75,444	60,398
Exp. and taxes	61,399	59,141	50,133
Net earnings	26,990	16,302	10,265
Total income	27,538	16,809	10,832
Fixed charges	10,977	10,628	8,405
Net earnings	16,558	6,230	2,427
Gross, 2 months	168,654	148,848	110,493
Net earnings	79,754	30,611	16,865
Total income	40,892	31,765	17,998
Net inc., 2 mths	19,150	14,489	1,783

LEHIGH VALLEY for August—

Railroad Company:			
All earn. and inc.	2,445,737	2,313,918	2,220,699
Exp. and taxes	1,919,471	1,812,061	1,822,652
Net earnings	526,266	501,857	398,047
Earn., 9 months	20,032,180	18,563,682	16,834,325
Exp. and taxes	16,049,127	15,764,927	13,964,760
Net, 9 months	3,983,053	2,788,754	2,869,565
Coal Company—			
All income	1,779,024	1,818,505	1,543,086
Exp. and taxes	1,874,856	1,922,290	1,583,594
Net earnings	*95,832	*108,785	*40,508
Earn., 9 months	15,925,328	13,860,052	12,869,286
Exp. and taxes	16,322,830	14,826,232	13,288,999
Net, 9 months	*397,501	*963,179	*428,623
Both companies:			
Net earning, Aug.	430,433	393,071	357,539
Net earn., 9 mths.	3,585,551	2,122,575	2,440,942
*Deficit.			

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for August—

Gross earnings	307,717	246,388	239,890
Op. exp. and tax.	168,096	140,074	134,890
Net earnings	139,661	106,314	105,000
Other income	12,749	12,711	.....
Total income	152,410	119,025	.....
From July 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	606,118	497,683	.....
Op. exp. and tax.	345,394	302,349	.....
Net earnings	259,724	195,334	.....
Total income	291,782	216,188	.....

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for August—

Gross earnings	272,564	234,439	234,779
Expenses and tax.	156,354	125,870	124,968
Net earnings	116,209	108,569	109,811
For two months—			
Gross earnings	507,464	420,304	436,750
Net earnings	242,591	185,389	209,229

READING COMPANY for August—

Railway:			
Gross earnings	2,594,250	2,567,546	2,278,189
Ex. and renew	1,574,974	1,568,131	1,416,916
Net earnings	1,019,276	999,415	861,273
Gross, 2 months	4,833,931	4,707,295	4,276,553
Net, 2 months	1,777,283	1,728,831	1,581,066
Coal & Iron Company:			
Gross earnings	2,424,383	2,465,231	2,805,054
Op. expenses	2,187,439	2,238,870	2,616,165
Net earnings	237,544	226,361	188,889
Gross, 2 months	4,317,448	4,562,232	5,105,123
Net, 2 months	213,402	200,222	363,650
Reading Company:			
Net, August	78,877	21,952	19,597
Net, 2 months	161,210	46,706	43,820
Surplus, August	473,097	456,749	307,214
All companies:			
Net, August	1,335,607	1,247,728	1,049,759
Charges & taxes	862,000	790,979	762,545
Surplus, August	473,097	456,749	307,214
Surplus, 2 months	427,995	393,801	463,424

SAVANNAH, FLA. & WESTERN for July—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	629,380	600,277	29,103
Op. expenses	445,102	425,891	19,211
Net earnings	184,478	174,386	10,092

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for August—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	265,629	225,442	186,347
Exp. and taxes	192,218	166,271	127,990
Net earnings	73,411	59,171	58,357
Total	73,623	59,171	58,391
Fixed charges	41,515	34,735	32,796
Net income	32,108	24,395	25,595
Gross, 8 months	516,342	436,688	355,233
Exp. and taxes	366,590	318,151	288,962
Net earnings	147,745	118,561	116,291
Total	148,681	118,578	116,324
Net income	68,967	51,708	49,907

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for the year ended June 30—

Mileage	1,056	1,000	955
Gross earnings	6,127,941	5,300,889	4,576,349
Op. expenses	3,757,895	3,217,796	3,162,542
Taxes	209,656	177,917	156,473
Net earnings	2,059,810	1,905,176	1,257,334
Total income	2,070,385	1,905,339	1,257,807
Fixed charges	1,004,306	946,240	916,680
Surplus	1,066,079	959,299	340,921

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Sept. 28, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1901.	1900.	P. C.
New York	$1,077,490,354	$668,568,056	+57.6
Boston	116,345,549	87,478,715	+32.9
Philadelphia	90,702,551	78,361,268	+15.7
Baltimore	17,795,158	14,714,720	+20.9
Chicago	130,458,989	102,825,696	+26.9
St. Louis	36,592,851	25,794,113	+41.9
New Orleans	7,727,555	9,362,837	-17.5
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,477,012,507	$1,002,105,405	+47.4
Other cities, 5 days	220,980,411	195,216,421	+17.8
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,706,998,918	$1,197,321,826	+42.6
All cities, 1 day	355,097,623	252,879,637	+40.4
Total, all cities, for week	$2,062,096,541	$1,450,201,463	+42.2

"Change Membership Transfers.

Several memberships in the Stock Exchange have been posted for transfer. The transfers are F. G. Henderson to Lyman F. Gray, Henry Day to Henry V. Lester, George H. Hold (deceased) to Leland W. Prior, Louis E. Brockwell to H. B. Guthrie, and James M. Hutton to William D. Hutton.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks, silver, and exchange to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con	.02	.02
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.09	.09
Best & Belcher	.17	.17
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.31	.32
Challenge Con	.15	.15
Chollar	.07	.07
Confidence	.13	.13
Con. Cal. & Va	1.70	1.70
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.02	.03
Gould & Curry	.07	.06
Hale & Norcross	.16	.16
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.01	.02
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.19	.18
Occidental Con	.05	.05
Ophir	.77	.77
Overman	.04	.05
Potosi	.08	.08
Savage	.02	.02
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.20	.18
Standard	3.25	3.25
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.07	.07
Utah Con	.02	.02
Yellow Jacket	.08	.09
Silver bars	58¼	58¼
Mexican dollars	47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.07½	.10
Telegraph	.10	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 28.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	16	16½	15	16½
Alamo	13½	14¼	13½	14¼
Argentum	11¼	11½	11½	12
Anaconda	30	32	29½	31½
Battle Mountain	17	18	17	20
Blue Bell	15	18	15	15½
Butterfly	30	35	30	35
C. C. Cons	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾
Coriolanus	9¾	10½	9¾	10¾
C. C. & M	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
Columbine Victor	7	7½	7	7½
Dante	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
Doctor Jackpot	55½	57	55½	56
Elkton	173½	173¾	172½	174
El Paso	60	60½	59½	59¾
Fairy Rawlings	15	18	14½	15
Findlay	9	9½	8½	9¼
Gold Dollar	18¾	19	18¾	18½
Golden Cycle	65¾	66¼	66	66¾
Golden Fleece	38	40	38	40
Gold King	92	96	92	96
Gold Knob	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
Gold Sovereign	4	4¼	4	4¾
Gould	16¾	17¼	16½	17
Hart	2	3	1	8¼
Ingham	12¾	14	12	14
Isabella	56½	56¾	55¾	55½
Jackpot	30	50	37	39
Keystone	8	8½	8½	9
Last Dollar	60	61	60	61
Lexington	6	6¼	6	6¼
Little Puck	6½	6¾	6¾	7¼
Mint	18	20	18	20
Mollie Gibson	26	30	28	30
Molly Shannon	7	7¼	7	7¼
Mary Cashen	10	12	10	13½
Moon Anchor	27½	29	27¾	28½
National	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Nugget	15	16½	15	16½
New Haven	5¼	5½	5	5¾
Orphan	18½	20	18¾	20
Pharmacist	7½	8	8	8¾
Pinnacle	8½	9	8½	9
Pointer	7	7½	7	7½
Portland	303	310	301	306
Rose Maud	5¾	6	5½	5¾
Rose Nicol	6¼	6¾	6½	6¾
Republic	4	4¼	3½	3¾
Rocky Mountain	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Sedan	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
Vindicator	115	117	115	115½
Work	13	14	13	14
Zoe	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾

Imports of Specie, Port of New York, Sept. 21 to 27, 1901.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Lasselle	Curacao	$3,620
Horsima	St. Kitts	3,500
Lauenburg	Cape Haitien	3,000
Lauenburg	Port au Prince	50,000
Lauenburg	Port de Paix	2,600
American Silver Coin—		
Lauenburg	Port de Paix	460
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Alleghany	Porto Colombia	550
Morro Castle	Havana	265,000
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Advance	San Benito	3,629
Advance	Colon	30,620
Gold Bullion—		
City of Washington	Tampico	17,123
Kron Prince Willem	Southampton	243,325
Alleghany	Porto Colombia	4,280
Alleghany	Greytown	2,300
Alleghany	Cartagena	1,250
Ragusa	Barbados	400
Silver Bullion—		
City of Washington	Tampico	57,611
Seguranca	Vera Cruz	5,985
Total		$795,733

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Sept. 23 to Sept. 28, 1901.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Sept. 23	K.W.d.Grosse.	London, S. B.	$315,820
Sept. 24	St. Louis	London, S. B.	320,130
Sept. 25	Monmouthsh	Demerara, S. C

FUTURE OF THIS COUNTRY

English Writer Predicts What It Will Be from Its Past.

Says that with Its Natural Advantages and Rapid Growth It Will Be Supreme in the World of Commerce.

From a remarkable article in The London Daily Telegraph of Sept. 9 THE TIMES makes the following extracts. The inspiration of the article was the speech of President McKinley at Buffalo the day before the attempted assassination, in which he announced that "the period of exclusiveness is past," and that the system of high protection, having served its purpose, must give place to a policy of lower tariffs adapted to increase the competitive power of the United States. We quote as follows:

Whichever way we look at it, it is clear that Mr. McKinley's Buffalo programme has been formulated under circumstances that make its fulfillment inevitable within the easily measurable future. The United States, in a word, have fairly entered upon the new phase. They have passed through their experimental period and attained their majority. Their grist has become bone. There can no longer be a tacit separation of hemispheres in our conception of politics and commerce. The terms "New World" and "Old World" have lost their traditional meaning. With the awakening of Japan, the transformation of Germany, and the less obvious, but not less real, revolution that is going on in this country under democratic influences, the Old World has become rejuvenated as the New World has become mature. The former fact is as important for America as is the other for ourselves. America, Britain, France, Germany, Russia—all the greater powers are henceforth world powers, and their interests are woven together in the mesh that envelopes the globe. All great conceptions in trade and politics henceforth must regard the round earth and the fullness thereof as a whole. This must become more and more the dominating twentieth century conception, never more distinctly formulated in effect, if not in intention, than by the speech in which Mr. McKinley declared upon the eve of his attempted assassination that "the period of exclusiveness is passed."

EUROPE FEARS UNITED STATES.

What we have to realize is that we have received the answer to a historic question. From the Declaration of Independence up to yesterday the imagination of the Old World was accustomed to ask itself what America might mean without arriving at any assurance of a definite reply. All Europe is now beginning to regard the United States with something like the same feeling of uneasy apprehension and vague disquiet which has been created in this country by the commercial pressure of Germany. This is a light in which the subject was not regarded beforehand. The rulers of the Continent looked upon the Republic as if it were something in a permanent state of political quarantine, fortunately prevented by isolation from disseminating democratic germs. Their peoples regarded America as a promised land, in which men might escape forever from all association with the life of Europe. In this country average opinion thought of the United States as the farmyard of the world, supplying an industrial island with foodstuffs and raw material, but as providentially distinguished from a manufacturing society like our own as in the country from the town. It was agreed that the latent resources of the United States were inexhaustible in variety and extent. The immense increase in the American population was the continual theme of interest and speculation. Every one assumed that some destiny of a more or less vague, remote, and purely transatlantic character must be before the Republic. Sooner or later it was to mean either the unparalled triumph of the colossal failure of democracy. The pessimists pointed to Tammany, polyglot slums, the chaos of racial elements, and mortgaged farms. The advocates of America looked from the White House to the wheat harvests, and from the Supreme Court to the spirit of National greatness that, in spite of all its unbridled vigor and vitality, had maintained a democratic society upon a basis of fundamental law, and had saved the Union in the bloodiest struggle ever waged to vindicate the integrity of a State. But, whatever view was taken, the American experiment in civilization was regarded as if it could have no more direct influence upon the political and commercial fortunes of the Old World than the tests going on in a chemical laboratory can have upon the interests of the passers-by outside the windows.

There has been as complete a transformation of that philosophic attitude as would occur in the curious minds of the visitors to the Zoological Gardens if the animals suddenly showed signs of breaking loose from their cages. The alarmed perturbation excited by the billion dollar trust has superseded the abstract speculations suggested by the pages of de Tocqueville. We are no longer engaged in wondering what America may mean for the Americans. We are sufficiently preoccupied with fears of what it may mean for ourselves. In the prospects of the people of the United States, indeed, there appears at the present moment to be wonderfully little cause for immediate anxiety. They are citizens of a country which has attained the highest level of average prosperity that the world has ever seen. Their commercial strength is more invulnerable at home and more irresistible abroad than that of any other nation. They have greater opportunities and fewer burdens a head for head than have Englishmen or Germans. No external enemy can ever break the mainsprings of their power or their trade. They have indefinite room to multiply within their own frontiers, and increase of total population may go hand in hand for many years with enhancement of individual comfort. The heterogeneous medley of races does not appear in the governing elements of the Nation. All the men at the top, no matter what may be their origin, strike the observer as being real Americans of the characteristic stamp; and when a mixed society has developed the power that this fact implies of absorbing all leading and directing personalities into an organic and controlling system, there need be no fear for the ultimate solidity of American civilization. For internal purposes the outlook before the United States is brighter than the prospects in front of any other people. The average human lot upon the other side of the Atlantic is not radically different from the same thing on this side, as the philosophers once thought it was bound to be in one shape or another. It is not much different as better. Where the United States is developing the difference is precisely in its return effect upon Europe as a whole, and for the purposes of the world in general the question of the nineteenth century: "What will America mean?" is answered at the commencement of the twentieth by all that is represented by the billion dollar trust, the republican imperialism associated with the career of Mr. McKinley, and the conviction reflected in his Buffalo speech that the mission of America is to achieve the trade supremacy of the world. It is in her tremendous equipment for this enterprise that America appears as a wholly unprecedented phenomenon in the history of commerce. England carried industrial and mercantile organisation to an incomparably higher stage of efficiency than any of her predecessors in commercial pre-eminence. Before the rise of British sea power, colonization, and manufacture, all mercantile power had been essentially a distributing rather than a producing agency. The Phoenicians, the Venetians, the Hanseatic League, the Dutch were middlemen; the Spaniards, in their day of universal empire, were splendid parasites. The sea traffic of the latter was the long transport of a dazzling plunder. All the others were more or less brokers and carriers, playing a legitimate part in controlling the great trade routes and managing the business of exchange, which could not have been carried on by any other process.

AMERICA'S COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY

Our Mediterranean, Hanseatic, and Dutch predecessors kept the warehouses of the world before us. England gave the first example of commercial supremacy dependent not merely upon distributing agency, but upon an immense internal producing power, and became both the great warehouse and the great workshop of the world. Our coal and iron, our insular security and ideal facilities for both manufacture and shipment, gave us the same overwhelming advantage by comparison with the rest of the world that America now possesses over all rivals, including ourselves. But America has all the resources required for enabling her to excel our own example, previously unique, of the establishment of commercial predominance upon producing power rather than upon distributive functions. Our monopoly depended not upon any really essential and permanent singularity in our intrinsic advantages, but upon the fact that we had brought our production to a high pitch of development long before others were enabled to make use of resources not dissimilar in kind from our own, though, for the most part, inferior in degree. Our whole position was determined from the first, as it still is, by the external attribute of sea power. Without that we should have lacked, from the outset, the raw material for our textile trades, and modern Lancashire would never have come into existence. To lose it now would mean the stopping of our mills and the starving of our people. But America depends upon no external attribute, not even upon the magnificent assistance of sea power. For the first time, the bid for commercial supremacy is made by a semi-continent which is more completely self-contained in an economic sense than any society ever before seen. At our present stage we are compelled to import our food, our ore, our raw cotton. To be cut off from our sources of supply in these respects would mean ruin. But while America can become far richer and more powerful with a great foreign trade than without it, and, therefore, concentrates her whole ambition upon obtaining it, foreign trade is not, and never can be, the matter of life and death to her that it is to us. She can dispense with the world in case of absolute need. She is the greatest producer of food and raw material, as well as the possessor of the most efficient manufacturing apparatus, the most consummate organising ability, the most numerous and energetic population, among all commercial States. Her political security is even more complete than ours ever was. There is not a single factor of economic activity in which she may not reasonably expect to excel any rival.

Russian or Chinese emulation are possibilities, but of the twenty-first century, not of the twentieth. In the meantime, this little island, for all the intensity of life within it, is, after all, by comparison, but a territorial speck upon the wide face of the earth. Germany has a poor soil, one of the poorest seaboards in the world, a dangerous strategical position, an immature political development. Her intrinsic material resources, taken all in all, are less than ours, and she neither has now, nor ever can have, the control of the sea, which has made us secure of all the external supplies we required. This is the point at which we realize the portentous character of the American position. The United States is the only nation which has ever comprised within the frontiers of one compact, uninterrupted territory all the material and moral elements of commercial supremacy. America became, in the first place, the principal agricultural country—the granary of the globe. In this respect no single State could hope to compete with her. With the next step she obtained a lead in iron and a vast superiority in the make of steel. These are the key industries of all modern productions, and with respect to them America is as completely beyond rivalry by any one competitor as in the growth of wheat. What will be the next step? This is not hard to forecast. The United States will manufacture more and more of its own raw cotton, and at the present rate at which mills are being established, especially in the cotton-growing South itself, the lead must be taken by the Republic in textiles as certainly as in corn and metals. The sphere of shipbuilding will remain as the final world to conquer. "We have an inadequate steamship service," declared President McKinley at Buffalo. "There should be direct lines from the eastern coast of the United States to South America. One of the needs of the time is direct commercial lines to fields of consumption we have barely touched. We must encourage our merchant marine. We must have more ships under the American flag, built, manned, and owned by Americans." This energetic pronouncement points to the enterprise upon which America means to concentrate her effort. There is no intrinsic reason why the secret of success should fail her at this point. The United States can of course build ships, apart from the element of cost, as well as we can. At no very distant date it will build them as cheaply. The Subsidies bill, which is the main item in the Buffalo programme, next to reciprocity treaties, will do the rest. England will probably retain her ascendency in shipbuilding and ocean transport even longer than in textiles, though tolerably certain to offer a more tenacious and efficient resistance even in the latter respect than the same majority in America expects. But, when the challenge to our mercantile supremacy takes a really serious form, it will come from America, and cannot come from any other quarter. The industrial power of the United States, let us repeat it, depends upon a capacity for universal and unlimited production within a self-contained area. This is the unexampled prodigy in the records of the world's commerce, and this rather than anything anticipated by the philosophers of politics and the speculators upon the internal prospects of republican democracy is the distinctive and formidable meaning which modern America has revealed.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND COMPARED.

Upon a closer analysis of primary impressions it is more than questionable whether the average Briton has even yet any sure and vivid conception of the overwhelming character of America's natural resources as compared with any European scale. The Republic is thirty times as large as our own island. Every factor in her industrial greatness is on the giant measure either of performance or potentiality. She has two long fronts upon the two main oceans. Her navigable waterways are more wonderful than those of Siberia or Brazil, for they do not flow toward ice like the one or through the dense tropics like the other. Nor is there anything in the Czar's Asiatic dominion to compare with the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, leading ocean traffic for 2,000 miles into the heart of a continent. Her harvests are a sea of golden grain, stretching over many times the entire area of the British Islands. The American farmer has marketed at nearly 40 cents a bushel in recent seasons corn which it cost him 15 cents to produce. The United States raises nearly two-thirds of the raw cotton of the world. Sugar is raised from the cane in the South, from the beet in the Far West, from sorghum in the centre, from the maple in New England. California is opulent with orchards. The immense mineral deposits of America are still won in great part near the surface, not by deep shafts, long drifts, and the expensive workings of older mining countries like our own. The coal area of the United States is far wider than that of all Europe put together, and is only equaled by the vast seams of China. "If a man have better iron than you," said the sage, "he shall have all your gold." But America is now first both in gold and iron, and produces all the metals but tin. Her huge petroleum output hardly comes behind that of Russia. Her herds of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs are such as the pastoral imagination of the more primitive world might have seen in dreams. Her waters swarm with fish. And while there are already 76,000,000 inhabitants in America, there is still sixteen times as much space to every soul as in this crowded island and twelve times as much as in Germany.

But limited as are by comparison our means for the maintenance of our commercial supremacy, we are notoriously more wasteful of them than either of our chief rivals. The significance of the American industrial method lies precisely in the scrupulous economy with which she exploits her unparalleled abundance of material. Brains, capital, and labor have been described by Mr. Carnegie as the coequal supports of the industrial three-legged stool. The small investor and the isolated employer are as typical of English economic organisation as are the multimillionaire and mammoth trusts of American. As regards ability and driving power no one is afraid of youth across the Atlantic, and every one is open to ideas. Mr. Carnegie himself set the example of that vigilant search for brains without which the trust system could not be carried on. Boldness and fertility of mind are valued as the vital gifts, and the merely safe qualities of the British business ideal are of small account. Nothing astonishes English observers visiting America for the first time at a late period of life than to observe the youth of the men who are found on every side in positions of grave responsibility, at an age when, according to insular traditions, they should just be shedding their commercial long clothes. Energy, energy, energy, more strenuous and sustained than anything to which the Old World is accustomed—that is the mark of each factor in Mr. Carnegie's triple alliance—of brains, capital, and labor alike. There is something in American air which imparts the unmistakable quickening quality to the British emigrant when he becomes domiciled across the Atlantic. The change of climate and the mixture of blood have combined to make laborers in the United States more active in body and mind than the workers of any other nation.

America, in a word, has passed through her growing time. She is entering upon her strength. We cannot peer into the book of the future, and the prospects of the Republic are not wholly divested from doubt. That trade unionism of a powerful and determined type will be an inevitable development across the Atlantic most observers are convinced, and if labor is repeatedly worsted by the giant trusts, as will probably be the case, the result would be to transfer the battle to the ballot-box, and to make socialism the supreme issue in American life. The greatest danger of trusts upon the Continental scale is that they are only a step removed from State monopoly. But these are long views, and in Anglo-Saxon countries nothing is ever pushed to its logical conclusion. For purposes of the practicable future the troubles of America, whether in industry or politics, are unlikely to be worse than those with which her competitors in the Old World are afflicted, while her enormous natural advantages will remain her own.

CHARLES HAWTREY ARRIVES.

Says New York Reminds Him of Paris, There Are So Many Americans Here.

Charles Hawtrey, the comedian, arrived in this city yesterday from London on the Campania. He will make his first appearance in America at the Garrick Theatre Oct. 7 in "A Message from Mars," a play by Robert Garthony, an American. Mr. Hawtrey's company, numbering forty persons, were passengers on the Philadelphia, which reached her pier last evening. He will meet his company at the Garrick Theatre to-morrow morning. All the scenery and accessories of his London production, which had a run of 550 nights, were brought over by Mr. Hawtrey.

In Mr. Hawtrey's company are Miss Jessie Bateman, Mrs. Bella Pateman, Florence Sinclair, Faith Reynolds, and Ethel Hollingshead, a niece of John Hollingshead, the old London manager; Arthur Playfair, E. W. Tarver, and C. Stevenson.

Mr. Hawtrey is at the Holland House. Speaking of his trip, he said:

"This is my first visit to America, and I'm not yet ready to express my opinion of your country. New York, however, reminds me of Paris because there are so many Americans here. I had a pleasant voyage, although the passage was a rough one.

"Londoners are not averse to American actors. We welcome good plays and good players. The booing of Gillette meant nothing. He played to the Lyceum, which is a large theatre. His voice did not carry to the gallery or pit, and boys in the audience asked him to speak up. Then when he came to make a speech one man shouted that he could be heard when they did not want to hear him. Our first nights are noisy, but the success of American players shows there is no ill-feeling.

"I have been coming to America for four years, but each season I found me without a play that I felt like submitting to the approval of an American audience until I obtained "A Message from Mars." Although I have played it 550 times, I shall rehearse it again next week every day except one, when I shall go to the yacht race."

NEW THEATRE FOR BROOKLYN.

It Is to be Erected by a Number of Wall Street Capitalists.

A new theatre is soon to be erected in Brooklyn by a number of Wall Street capitalist, headed by Frank D. Carr of 7 Wall Street, for Frank E. Baker, at present the lessee of the Criterion Theatre.

The plans for the new structure are not as yet completed, but will be in a few days, and it is said that the new place will be the handsomest across the river. As given out the new theatre will have three balconies with a house frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 185 feet. Elevators and other improvements will be put in and possibly a roof garden built. Work on the building will begin within two weeks, and it is expected that the place will be ready for occupancy by next May.

"THE LIBERTY BELLES."

"The Liberty Belles" is acredited to nine writers and composers. Harry B. Smith is hailed as chief librettist, however, while Aine Lachaume wrote the most of the music. The others had a hand in it. A. Baldwin Sloane and Ludwig Englander are the only familiar names in the list. The new musical comedy will be produced at the Madison Square Theatre to-morrow night by Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours.

The play tells the story of the escapades of Margery Lee, who is stage-struck, and Dorothy Grey, who is very much in love. Under their leadership the girls of Mrs. Dr. Sprowl's school have a midnight supper. Margery is engaged to Phil Fullerton, a Columbia junior. Dorothy is secretly married to Jack Everleigh, an Annapolis cadet. The young men enter the dormitory disguised as burglars. There is a scene, Mrs. Sprowl is aroused, the boys arrested, and the girls, as ringleaders, are notified they will be expelled the next day. To add to the complications two uncles are introduced—Jack's uncle, Hiram Ketcham, an old sea Captain, who believes in marriage, and Dorothy's uncle, Jasper Pennyfeather, an eccentric old inventor, who does not countenace matrimony. As the financial goodwill of these uncles depends on Jack being married and Dorothy single, a way has to be found out of the difficulty of their secret marriage. This involves a series of comical incidents, which bring the act to a close. The characters are taken to Florida, where the complications multiply till a novel dénouement brings the play to a close with a very happy solution to the difficulties of "The Liberty Belles."

The cast:

Margery Lee	Etta Butler
Dorothy Grey	Maude Milliken
Virginie Dean	Augusta Glose
Daisy Field	Edna Hunter
Geraldine Fair	Lotta Faust
Kathleen Gay	Pauline Chase
Mildred Ross	Margaret Walker
Edith May	Grace Kimball
Ethel Love	Edith Barr
Gladys Somers	Marie Tuohey
Ruth Leslie	Dorothy Lester
Luana Gouvie	Rene Lucas
Onyama San	Marie Murphy
Teresa Corsini	Lotta Faust
Mrs. Dr. Sprowl	Crissie Carlysle
Jack Everleigh	Harry Davenport
Phil Fullerton	John Slavin
Uncle Jasper Pennyfeather	Harry Gilfoil
Capt. Hiram Ketcham	J. C. Marlowe
Petersen, a janitor	D. Mack Lumsden
Kiley	L. D. Wharton
McFadden	Nat K. Cafferty
Laura Carroll	Violet Jewell
Dora Van Ness	"Bobby" Burns
Ada Randolph	Laura Stone
Marian Morris	Elsie Ferguson
Priscilla Penn	Katharine Roberts
Celia Brown	Esther Lyons

IRVING PLACE OPENING.

Heinrich Conried will open his season at the Irving Place Theatre with the production of "Das Verschlerte Bild zu Sais," ("The Veiled Image of Sais,") the latest dramatic work of the German poet Paul Heyse. This play has never been produced on any stage. The production is looked forward to with much interest not only by the playgoers and dramatic students of New York, but of Berlin as well.

Fräulein Kaethe Brandt of the Court Theatre, Wiesbaden, will make her début in the leading rôle. Otto Reimann of the Court Theatre of Hanover will also make his début in this production. Miss Hedwig Lange plays the part of the Syrian dancer. Mr. Conried has personally directed the rehearsals and the staging of the play. The cast:

Antef	Otto Reimann
Taja	Kaethe Brandt
Seti	Ida Frey
Anup	Vladimir Schambery
Glaukos	Alexander Rottmann
Chafra	Franz Kierschner
A priest	Heinrich Habrich
Amuba	Hedwig Lange
Pauer	Semmy Herzmann
Paibasa	Heinrich Oesfeld
Nebet	Meta Buenger
Ersu	Willy Frey

On Oct. 7 the first performance will be given, at which Schiller's "Maria Stuart" will be presented at reduced prices. In this play two new members of Mr. Conried's company will make their American début. Miss Hermine Warna from the Court Theatre at Coburg will appear as "Queen Elizabeth," and Miss Agnes Buenger, as sister of Miss Meta Buenger, as Maria Stuart.

"THE CYPHER CODE."

John E. Kellerd will appear in "The Cypher Code," a comedy-drama by Charles Klein, at the Fourteenth Street Theatre tomorrow evening. The play was first produced in Detroit last season.

The action passes in Washington within the last decade. A clique of Wall Street gamblers attempt to influence the market by publishing a forged letter which, it is purported, passed from the President to his Secretary of State. Mr. Kellerd plays the rôle of a villain, who reforms as the play progresses.

The cast:

The Hon. John Fielding	Charles Wolcott
Whitworth Kingsley	William Harcourt
Admiral Enderby	Harry A. Weaver
Robert Enderby	George D. Parker
James Kelso	John E. Kellerd
Sol. Hedgerson	George C. Staley
Lord Dysart	Harry St. Maur
The Hon. Bob Dysart	Cecil Magnus
Pugh	Richard Webster
Gilbert	Harry St. Maur
Private Secretary of Mr. Fielding	Frank Winston
Bailey	John Ried
Faulkner	William Thomas
Mrs. Enderby	Kate Vandenhoff
Kate Enderby	Maud Hoffman
Florence Enderby	Estabrook Galloway
Gwendolen Mayhew	Mrs. Russ Whytal
Estelle Kelso	Mabel Aylward

AT THE THEATRES.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Miss Ethel Barrymore and "Captain Jinks" bid farewell to the Garrick Theatre and New York next Saturday evening after a run of 225 performances. Charles Hawtrey follows Miss Barrymore with "A Message from Mars."

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew enters another week with "The Second in Command." Wednesday matinées will be continued throughout his stay at the theatre.

CRITERION THEATRE.—It has been decided to keep William Faversham and "A Royal Rival" at this house until November. Wednesday matinées are given. Miss Julie Opp has become as much of a favorite as Faversham.

THEATRE REPUBLIC.—J. H. Stoddart is ending his career as an actor with his appearance as a star in "The Bonnie Briar Bush" at this theatre. He plays the rôle of Lachlan Campbell. Clergymen have been invited to attend the Wednesday matinée. The Rev. Dr. John Watson is the author of the sketches on which the play is based.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Arizona" enters the seventh week of its engagement. The play has had a run of twenty-seven weeks in this city.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Louis Mann and Clara Lipman have settled down for a long stay at this house, with Paul M. Potter's comedy "The Red Kloof." Mr. Mann and Miss Lipman appear in new lines of character acting in this play.

DALY'S THEATRE.—James T. Powers in the rôle of Tommy Bangs in "The Messenger Boy" enters another prosperous week. May Robson, Rachel Booth, and Georgia Caine appear with him in the entertainment.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—"The Rogers Brothers in Washington" have only three more weeks to stay. Wednesday matinées will be given Oct. 9 and 16.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—Mrs. Fiske presents "Miranda of the Balcony." This is her second week at her new house. Seats are booked a month ahead.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"Carmen" and "Lohengrin" will be sung by the Castle Square Opera Company. Bizet's opera will be cast as follows: Carmen, Josephine Ludwig; Michaela, Adelaide Norwood; Mercedes, Marion Ivel; Frasquita, Maud Ramey; Escamillo, Winfred Goff; Don José, Reginald Roberts; Zuniga, Francis J. Boyle; Dancairo, E. N. Knight; Remendado, Frank Ranney; Morales, George Tennery. Dividing the week with "Carmen," "Lohengrin" will be heard on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, and at the Saturday matinée with the following cast: Lohengrin, J. F. Sheehan; Telramund, William Pruette; King, Francis J. Boyle; Elsa, Gertrude Rennyson; Ortrud, Ethel Houston Du Fre.

CASINO THEATRE.—"Florodora" enters the forty-eighth week of its engagement.

GARDEN THEATRE.—E. H. Sothern and Miss Loftus will appear in "Richard Lovelace" until their new play is ready. This is the fourth week of their engagement.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—"The Forest Lovers" still attracts large audiences. Miss Galland's engagement has been extended to November that she may appear at this house in a new play.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"The King's Carnival" and "Supper at Sherry's" are features of the bill, which includes a ballet and an olio.

BIJOU THEATRE.—David Warfield has entered the second week of his career as a star in "The Auctioneer," a play of local color and New York types.

WALLACK'S.—James K. Hackett presents Don Caesar's Return," with Wilton Lackaye and Theodore Roberts in the cast.

WEBER & FIELDS'S.—"Hoity-Toity" and a burlesque of "Diplomacy" are the drawing cards. A new burlesque is in preparation.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Andrew Mack enters the last week of his engagement in "Tom Moore."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Margaret May makes her début as a star in the war play, "Winchester," by Edward McWade. Miss May makes a sensational ride for life on her thoroughbred, Maseppa.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"Northern Lights," a sensational melodrama, will be revived. James E. Wilson will play the rôle of an Indian, Big Foot Donahue, and a military band will be features of the performance.

COLUMBIA THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—"Fanchon" is booked for the week. Mr. Buhler will play the leading rôle. Matinées will be given daily except Monday.

METROPOLIS THEATRE.—"Circus Day" with a lot of pretty girls and good vaudeville actors will be seen at this house for a week. Frank McNish is the leader of the fun makers.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—The Four Cohans with "The Governor's Son" are booked for the week. New scenery and new costumes have been made for their production, many new lyrics have been written for the musical comedy.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"Sapho," a dramatization of Daudet's novel by Douglas Roberts, will be the offering of the Donnelly Stock Company.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—"The Village Parson," with a big cast, will be produced this week. The play is melodramatic and well mounted.

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S.—The Three Joscarys head the bill. The Molasso Salvaggi team of dancers and Frank D. Bryan are the features of the big bill.

KEITH'S.—Cinquevalli's newest feat will be the balancing of a dogcart on the point of one of the shafts upon his chin. In the bill are also Will H. Cressy and Blanche Dayne and the "automobile girl."

PROCTOR'S THEATRES.—"Mme. Butterfly" will be presented at the Twenty-third Street Theatre. "The Last Word" will be revived at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. "Booties' Babies" is booked for the Fifty-eighth Street House. "A Night Off" will be revived at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre. Besides these attractions "Turned Up" will be produced at the Twenty-third Street House, and Sandow, the strong man, who is to tour the theatres, will give a private exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Moving pictures of McKinley's funeral will be given at each theatre.

DEWEY.—Howard & Emerson's own company will present the burletta "Fol de Rol." Charmion appears with this company. The olio is well selected. A Sunday night concert is given.

HUBER'S.—Miss Fannie W. Tunnison, an artist who holds her brushes in her teeth, having lost the use of her hands and feet, is the novelty of the week. Ling Look's Chinese troup remains. Continuous performances are given in the theatre.

EDEN MUSEE.—Moving pictures of the funeral of the late President McKinley, with views of President Roosevelt and members of the Cabinet, are shown. The pictures are clear and distinct, and will become historical.

SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.—Concerts will be given this evening at the Grand Opera House, Third Avenue Theatre, American Theatre, Hurtig & Seamon's, New York Theatre, and the Herald Square Theatre. Ted D. Marks opens his Winter series at the American with a big bill, including Maude Huth and Loney Haskell.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Alfred Friend, a son of Emanuel M. Friend, the lawyer, ran away from home several days ago and joined a theatrical company. Charles McCarthy, an actor and manager, informed Mr. Friend that his son was with him. Mr. Friend forgave the boy and went to Newark yesterday to see him make his début in "One of the Bravest" at the Empire Theatre.

David Bispham sailed for London yesterday on the Etruria. He arrived in New York on the Lucania a week ago, took part in the Worcester festival, and hurries back to England to take part in the Leeds music festival. He sails for New York on the return trip of the Etruria and will join the Grau Grand Opera Company in Louisville.

Mme. Emma Eames, the prima donna, arrived in New York yesterday from London on the Philadelphia. Owing to a slight cold she did not take part in the Worcester music festival, but will be able to appear with the Grau Grand Opera Company on the opening night of its tour in Albany, Oct. 7. "Lohengrin" will be sung. Mme. Eames will go to New Orleans and San Francisco with the company. It will be the first time she has ever sung in cities west of Chicago. Mme. Eames has been absent from New York for two years.

A MURDER, THEN A SUICIDE.

Whether Michael or Annie Raspara Fired the Shots the Authorities Cannot Tell.

Murder and suicide were committed at 169 Mulberry Street, where Michael Raspara, an Italian waiter, and Annie Raspara, the woman with whom he lived, were found shot to death in their bed on the second floor of the tenement yesterday morning. The man's body was next to the wall. The revolver lay most convenient to the woman's hand. She had been shot twice through the left breast, and the man once, in the same place, and both had been dead for hours when found.

Cornelius Fox, who is employed in Michael Fogelli's saloon at 125 Mott Street, where Raspara also worked, discovered the bodies. He ran to the Mulberry Street Police Station, where he informed Sergt. Cooper of the tragedy. Detective Galligx and Policeman McGloin effected an entrance to the rooms occupied by the couple and summoned an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital. Dr. Curren, who came with it; Coroner Hart, who took charge of the case, and Coroners' Physician Hamilton Williams examined the bodies and their surroundings, but could not tell which had been the first to die.

Other tenants said the couple quarreled often, but they could throw no light on the mystery. Mrs. Darmelo Dundina of 167 Hester Street, who knew Raspara, said that the woman was very jealous of him and frequently threatened to kill him and herself, and she believed that she had carried out her threat.

Released Prisoner Accused of Murder.

SING SING PRISON, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Charles Brown, who to-day completed a three years' sentence for robbery, was rearrested upon his discharge by Deputy Sheriff Philip Kuss and taken to White Plains jail, where he will be handed over to Sheriff Charles R. Fenton of Burlington County, N. J. He is to stand trial there for a murder committed at Mount Holly. He denies his identity, and says he is not the man wanted.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE Broadway and 40th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....MANAGER
5TH WEEK.
"Mr. Drew scores a hit."—Herald.
"Mr. Drew wins a decisive victory."—Sun.
JOHN DREW'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW
In R. Marshall's four-act comedy, The
SECOND IN COMMAND
"Will rank among the biggest of the Empire successes."—Evg. Sun.
"Great success."—Evg. World.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St. Evgs. at 8:30.
2D PACKED MONTH.
Matinées Every Wednesday.
Matinées Every Saturday.
ROMANCE HOLDS THE TOWN.
"Faversham scores a hit."—Herald.
"Not a shadow of a doubt of his success."—World.
ALL NEW YORK GOING WHERE THE TRIUMPH IS.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WILLIAM
FAVERSHAM
In a new play adapted by Gerald Du Maurier, entitled
A ROYAL RIVAL
"'Faversham' was the biggest thing seen in a Broadway playhouse for many a year."—Evg. World.
"AN EASY VICTORY."—Evg. Sun.
MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St., nr. Broadway.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
Evs. 8:30. Mats. 2:15.
LAST SIX NIGHTS.
Last Wednesday and Saturday Matinées.
217th TO 226th PERFORMANCE.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
CLYDE FITCH'S FANTASTIC COMEDY,
CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES,
WITH
ETHEL BARRYMORE.
Saturday Night—Miss Barrymore's Farewell.
Monday, Oct. 7,
CHARLES FROHMAN WILL PRESENT
CHARLES HAWTREY
(First American appearance)
AND AN ENTIRE LONDON ORGANIZATION
in the great London comedy success,
A MESSAGE FROM MARS,
as played two consecutive years in London.
SEAT SALE THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE 34th St. and Broadway.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....MANAGER
"It is again to laugh."
"Louis Mann's work is as artistic in its way as Joe Jefferson's 'Rip Van Winkle.'"—Eve. World.
Novelest of Novelties.
NOVEL FUN. NOVEL SENTIMENT.
NOVEL PATHOS. NOVEL LIMAXES.
RICH & HARRIS PRESENT
LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN
Paul M. Potter's Comedy of Boer Life.
THE RED KLOOF
"Complete success."—Herald.
"Successful."—Sun.
"Miss Lipman is as bright and gay as ever."—Telegraph.
"Mr. Mann distinguished himself."—Journal.
"Mr. Mann manifested deep emotion and a good amount of art in the expression of it."—Tribune.
"Well worth seeing."—Telegram.
Only Matinee Saturday.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE B'way & 24th St. Chas. Frohman, Mgr
To-Morrow (Monday) Eve.,
Opening of the regular season.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S TROUBADOURS
Presenting Harry B. Smith's New Musical Comedy,
—THE—
LIBERTY BELLES
ETTA BUTLER, SANDOL MILLIKEN, HARRY DAVENPORT, JOHN SLAVIN, HARRY GILFOIL, J. G. MARLOWE, and 50 other players.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way & 38th St.
AL HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
LAST 3 WEEKS
Engagement Positively Not Extended.
THE WEDNESDAY MATINEES, OCT. 9 AND 16.
THE KLAW AND ERLANGER COMEDY CO.
with Gus and Max Rogers.
"The Rogers Brothers in Washington."
Seats on sale for all remaining performances.
EVES. AT 8:15. MATINEE SAT. AT 2:15.
Commencing Oct. 21, for 3 Weeks.
Seat Sale Thursday, Oct. 17.
HENRY IRVING. | ELLEN TERRY.

GARDEN THEATRE 27TH ST. AND MADISON AV.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
At 8:30. MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15.
E. H. SOTHERN IN RICHARD LOVELACE.
Founded Upon Lovelace's Famous Lines,
Yet this inconsistancy is such
As you, too, shall adore;
I could not love thee, dear, so much,
Lov'd I not honour more.
"Mr. Sothern's acting will long be remembered."—William Winter, in Tribune.
"An uncommonly pretty play."—Times.
"Mr. Sothern has no rival."—Press.
"Has not had a role in years which so well shows his many-sided ability."—Telegraph.
"Mr. Sothern scored a triumph."—Evg. World.
"The role was worth adding to his repertoire."—Sun.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs
2D MONTH OF THE LARGEST & MOST SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION IN THE CITY
ARIZONA
40 Horses, 200 People in the Great Cavalry Scene.
Prices: 25.50.75c.,$1.
Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2. Ev'g, 8:15.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:30.
FIFTH WEEK. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
JAMES K. HACKETT
Presents Victor Mapes's New Play
DON CÆSAR'S RETURN.
WILTON LACKAYE.....as.....The King
THEODORE ROBERTS.....as.....Don José
Mr. HACKETT.....as.....Don Cæsar
SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS AHEAD.

F. F. PROCTOR'S THEATRICAL ENTERPRISES

23RD ST. NEAR 6TH AVE.
1:30 to 5:00, 7 to 10:30.
Popular Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c
The Farcical Frolic,
"TURNED UP,"
With a Great Company of Laugh Makers,
WERNER & REIDER
and other
BIG VAUDEVILLE.
Next Week, Grand Scenic Revival of
"MR. BUTTERFLY"
Mr. DAVID BELASCO'S Beautiful Dramatization and Production.

5TH AVE. 28th & B'WAY.
CONTINUOUS.
Broadway's Only } 25 & Popular Prices, } 50c.
The Great Daly Success,
"The Last Word,"
Splendidly Revived.
THE HANLONS,
Acrobatic Pantomime,
"PHUNPHORALL"
FLORENZ TROUPE
Marvellous Acrobats.
BIG VAUDEVILLE.
Special Beginning Monday, Oct. 7.
SANDOW
The Marvellous Strong Man. Atlas and Apollo Combined.

58TH ST. NEAR 3D AVE.
1:30 to 5:30, 7:30 to 10:30
Prices Aft., 15 & 25c. Eve. 15, 25 & 50c.
The Cyclonic Comedy,
"Boodle's Baby"
All Fun. All Laughter. Multitudes Mingle in Mirth.
JAQUES INAUDI,
"The Arithmetical Marvel."
Big Vaudeville.
A Real Laughing Show. The Headquarters of Fun.

125TH ST. NEAR ST. LEX. AV.
1:30 to 5:30, 7:30 to 10:30.
Prices Aft., 15 & 25c. Eve. 15, 25 & 50c.
Grand Revival of the Great DALY Hit.
"A Night Off."
25—COMEDIANS—25

"PUREST OF PLEASURES."

Charming Address by the Earl of Rosebery Upon the Delights of Gardening.

From The London Telegraph.

The Earl of Rosebery opened the Autumn exhibition of the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society, held in Waverley Market, Edinburgh. His Lordship, who was received with great cheering, said:

"I do not stand before you to-day as an expert. Indeed, if I might parody what I see was said by an Irish Judge, lately deceased, "I yield to no one in ignorance of scientific agriculture." [Laughter.] But then, I am not sure that this is not one of the cases in which the ignorant do not have almost the best of it. I admit, when I walk with an expert through a garden, I feel an ignorance and humiliation which is almost abysmal, but I recollect that, after all, I may be the happier of the two. The expert knows all the weaknesses and the shortcomings in his garden, and as he shows you hothouses he is stunned by the recollection of superior hothouses belonging to a rival. As he shows you his fruits he remembers other fruits which have defeated his at the Caledonian Horticultural Show, and he is always haunted by the recollection of orchids which he does not possess. [Laughter.] On the other hand, the ignoramus walks blandly along, enjoying without cavil the simple beauty of the flowers—enjoying what Lord Bacon has so finely called their breadth, enjoying all the variety which a garden can give without question and without thought.

If he sees a weed which would distress an expert, if he sees groundsel growing where it should not grow, he thinks only of his canary—(laughter)—and as for orchids, when he asks his soul and his conscience, he infinitely prefers a sweet pea. Then this, gentlemen, if I am right, is one of the cases so finely summed up by the poet, when he says "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise." (Laughter.) And, indeed, one does not covet the wisdom of the expert when he reels out those long names in false and barbarous Latin of the various plants, and we admire names which he sometimes remembers, but, if I am not wrong, most often invents, and which an ignoramus like myself only listens to with pitying wonder that a science so beautiful as horticulture should be bound up with such technical terms. I will tell you of another way in which we ignorant people can enjoy gardens. There is a literature of horticulture. Publishers, I believe, will tell you there is nothing that pays so well as a book on gardening, but the books that I love best on gardening were published at a time at which one may safely say that their publishers did not care whether they brought in a profit or not. There is, for example, Lord Bacon's Essays, which contain one exquisite essay on gardening, which sums up in a sentence the best that can be said on gardens, and if you will allow me I will read that sentence. "God Almighty," he said, "planted a garden, and, indeed, it is the purest of human pleasures. It is the greatest refreshment to the spirit of man, without which buildings and palaces are but gross handworks." Well, you can say nothing better of gardens than that.

"I took up another book last night, when it suddenly burst upon me, owing to placards in Princes Street, that this function was fixed for to-day, written by an author not nearly so well known as Lord Bacon, but one who has a homely interest for ourselves. He is a Mr. John Reid—I think his name is John—who published a book in the reign of Charles II., which is called 'The Scots Gardener.' Well, it is a delightful book to read, perhaps even more delightful for those who know nothing about the subject than for those who do. I strongly recommend you, who I know are all experts, who know everything that is to be known about gardening, and have only come here to see a shocking example of ignorance on a platform—[laughter]—I strongly recommend you to turn up this old book of Mr. John Reid's, published in 1683. He tells you all about the Scottish garden of that time, he tells you all about the kitchen garden and the pleasure garden, and what, I think, he attached more importance to than anything, the physic garden, in which he grew those medicinal herbs in which, I fear, we have come to lose some confidence. Let me read out a list of the herbs that Mr. Reid recommends for the physic garden. [Laughter.] There is the garden rue, golden rod, fever fume, venvam, celandine, wormwood, comfrey, Solomon's seal—I can't read the rest," exclaimed his lordship, amid laughter, "and it's my own handwriting. [Renewed laughter.] Well, my theme is that we ignoramuses can derive pleasure, not merely from the contemplation of gardens, but from the reading of books about gardens. When people are very much worried with business I do not know a better recipe to clear and soothe their minds except, possibly, the use of the herb tobacco—than taking up one of two books. One is a gardening book—a book about gardens which, when you shut your eyes after running over it, enables you to see the picture before you, and to lull yourself with imaginary sights and imaginary senses.

"Let me give a passage out of Lord Bacon's essay which will illustrate what I mean. He says this: 'For the heath which was the third part of our plot, I wish it to be framed as much as may be of a natural wildness. Trees I would have none in it, but some thickets made only of sweet briar and honeysuckle, some wild vines among, and the ground set with violets, strawberries, and primroses. For these are sweet and proper in the shade, and these are to be in the heath here and there, not in any order; and like also little heaps in the nature of molehills, such as are in wild heaths, to be set some with wild thyme, some with pinks, some with periwinkle, some with violets, some with strawberries, some with cowslips, some with daisies, some with red roses, some with lilium convolium, some with sweet william, and some with bearfoot, and like low flowers, being sweet and sightly.' Now when you read that and shut your eyes can you not picture the wild heath before you, a garden of art concealed in nature? Can you not derive through the imagination a sense of enjoyment from that printed page? Well, I think if you cannot you ought to be able to." [Cheers.] In our short days in the Scottish Winters we should from the literature of gardening be able to conjure up something of our own Summer of delight. I told you there was another kind of book that you might read when you are working. It is a Continental Bradshaw. [Laughter.]

"I admit this is a digression, but I do not know a greater happiness when you are cooped up in London or Edinburgh by business, without any hope of extricating yourself, than to take up a Continental Bradshaw and make an imaginary journey, in a magic carpet, to countries where the sun eternally shines and countries which are redolent with the history of which you have read. [Cheers.] That is a little recipe of my own which I give to you. [Cheers.] But as regards our meeting to-day, I will only say that you may very reasonably congratulate yourselves on the success of this gathering. We, in Scotland, produced the greatest gardeners in the world. [Cheers.] I think we who have been round this show and have examined the exhibits may feel confident that the place where Scotsmen have learned their gardening is in Scotland itself, and that there is everything in the present and future to promise a long life and yearly growing success to this horticultural exhibition." [Loud cheers.]

Mr. George McCrae, M. P., (East Edinburgh,) proposed a vote of thanks to his Lordship.

Lord Rosebery, in reply, said: "The only exhibit which did not see in this interesting exhibition is any fruit from that "lonely furrow," allusion to which I believe was the reason of your asking me to be present to-day." [Cheers.]

African Burial Fashions.

From The London Science Siftings.

On the Ivory Coast in West Africa, between the rivers Bandama and Nzi, there lives a curious negro tribe, known as the Baulé, and which is a mixture of several races. The coffins used by these negroes are rectangular, and each is fashioned carefully out of a large block of mahogany. The sides, moreover, are ornamented with color bas reliefs, and the cover is usually wrought in most artistic style. On one, which was made in 1895 for the mummy of a chieftain, the said chieftain is represented lying on a leopard skin, which has been artistically engraved, the spots therein being shown by squares cut out of the wood. Above the dead man is an engraving of an umbrella, the symbol of his high position on earth, and beneath it a box of cartridges has been drawn. On the left is represented the gold-hilted sabre which he wore on parade or on the war path, and above it is an engraving of his favorite drinking cup. On the right in like manner may be seen drawings of his dagger and of his gun. Below the coffin is a death's head and the figure of a woman, who is holding in her hand a saucer filled with bread.

The death's head represents that one among the dead man's slaves who, according to ancient custom, should have been sacrificed at the time of his death, but whose life was spared at the intercession of the French Resident. Ordinary Baulé negroes are buried as soon as they die, but those of high rank are rarely buried for seven months, and some even are not buried for seven years. In the latter cases the body is duly embalmed, and then remains in the room where death occurred until it is placed in the coffin. Salt, alcohol, and palm wine are the main ingredients used in embalming, and cotton, with which gold dust is sometimes mixed, serves to conceal the openings which the operator has made in the body. Frequently thin plates of gold are also placed as a shield over the countenance, and all the ornaments that were worn in life are spread over the body. So the dead man lies on the mat where he died, and such is the influence of the dry air and the heat that within two months his body is transformed into a mummy. This was what happened to the body of the chief to whom we have referred, for it lay seven months in the death chamber before it was taken out for burial.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Sept. 30.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Smith.
2—Same vs. Rosen.
3—Devery vs. Jerome.
4—Farrell vs. N. Y. Press Co.
5—Goldstein vs. Egg Candlers' Union.
5½—Happel vs. Korfman.
6—Murphy vs. Smith.
7—Mackey vs. Security Trust Co.
8—Sparrow vs. Sparrow
9—Equit. Life Assur. Socy. vs. Reinheimer
10—In re St. Nicholas Park.
11—Mallon vs. Duris.
12—Hildenbrand vs. Mathesius.
13—De Coster vs. De Coster.
14—Carpenter vs. La Tourette.
15—Sloane vs. Adler.
16—In re Tonnele.
17—Peters vs. Klinker.
18—Mayer vs. Colonial Brewery.
19—In re Cohen.
20—Hartman vs. Hartman.
21—Davis vs. McDowell.
22—Keteltas vs. Keteltas.
23—Abe Stein Co. vs. Routenberg.
24—Carmichael vs. Club Stables.
25—German Sav. Bank vs. Jenkins.
26—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Ferris.
27—Clark vs. Coleman.
28—Reinboth vs. Metz.
29—Hermowitch vs. Blum.
30—March vs. Doelling.
31—Stewart vs. Russell.
32—Remington vs. Maurer.
33—In re Heaney.
34—Spanier vs. Pritchef.
35—Post vs. Schmerl.
36—Malraison vs. Scharf.
37—Blumenthal vs. Davidson.
38—Bell vs. Heatherton.
39—People, &c., vs. Donnelly.
40—Same vs. Adams.
41—Same vs. Regan.
42—Same vs. Angerama.
43—Same vs. Hackett.
44—Dowling vs. same.
45—Morganstern vs. Endelman.
46—Welland vs. Welland
47—Marty vs. Marty.
48—Gibb vs. Mertz.
49—Haines vs. Keahon.
50—Erskine vs. Erskine.
51—Rubin vs. Lipshitz.
52—Arnold vs. Dempsey.
53—Benjamin vs. Moss.
54—City of New York vs. McAlpin.
55—Goldman vs. Navaridker Bros. Assn.
56—In re Lengert Wagon Co.
57—Wells vs. Swelt.
58—People, &c., vs. Aussenhaufer.
59—Edinger vs. Samuel.
60—White vs. Moses.
61—In re D'Andre.
62—In re Degnon-McLean Contracting Co.
63—Nuccio vs. Porto.
64—Dempsey vs. McNamara.
65—Citizens' Sav. Bank vs. Morris.
66—Freedman vs. Mayer
67—Becker vs. Becker.
68—Hankinson vs. Brooke.
69—Marks vs. Naughton.
70—McGrath vs. Siviglia
71—Thompson Co. vs. Neuberger.
72—In re Morgan.
73—Underhill vs. McAleenan.
75—Burns vs. Met. St. Ry.
76—Spencer vs. same.
77—Quinn vs. same.
78—Noetzel vs. same.
79—Cunningham vs. same.
80—Cohen vs. Grossman.
81—Marcus vs. Goodman

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Meta Frerichs:
Sarah S. Macy.
Mary W. Poillon.
Ann C. Donohue.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—McCarthy, P. J.; Schuchman and Delehanty, JJ.—Held in General Term Room, second floor, 32 Chambers Street, (Brownstone Building.)—Opens at 10 A. M. On call of calendar all causes must be marked either ready or off term, and those marked ready must be argued or submitted as reached.

Appeals from orders.
1—Boughton vs. Scott.
2—Thompson vs. Rogers.
3—Dierig vs. Callahan.
4—Boyd vs. Bednowitz.
5—Levy vs. Bolivar Biscuit Exchange.
6—East River Nat. Bk. vs. Smith.
7—Wm. Skinner Mfg. Co. vs. Fagenson.
8—Schnible vs. Travelers' Ins. Co.
9—Mendel vs. Simon.
10—Pierce vs. Lee.
11—Cohen vs. Walker.
12—Broaker vs. Columbia Typewriter Mfg. Co.
13—Bryce vs. Kling.
14—Rowe vs. Pollock.
15—Buckling vs. Lawler.
16—Streep vs. McLaughlin.
17—Sagehomme vs. May
18—Hall vs. Ruge.
19—W. M. Ritter Lumber Co. vs. Bacon.

Appeals from judgments.
1—Greenbaum vs. Schulberg.
2—Lyons vs. St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.
3—Townsend vs. MacGovern.
4—Nasselli vs. Levvy.
5—Barondess vs. Kiminsky.
6—Glinsburg vs. Union Cloak & Suit Co.
7—Kelly vs. Hogan.
8—Becker vs. Bullowa.
9—Pierce vs. Lee.
10—Hart vs. Baker.
11—Lee vs. Ams.
12—Horhelt vs. Met. St. Ry.
13—Man. Pie Baking Co. vs. same.
14—Eckstein vs. same.
15—Volkman vs. Coleman.
16—Smith vs. Cons. Gas Co.
17—Ryan vs. 3d Av. R. R.
18—Anderson vs. Lane.
19—Klein vs. East River Elec. Light Co.
20—Scheuer vs. Marks.
21—Ranagan vs. Clark.
22—Walsh vs. Stich.
23—Keswick vs. Naef Brew. Co.
24—Schnitzer vs. Weiss.
25—Daly vs. Geo. Ringler Co.
26—Alexander vs. Greacen.
27—Richardson & M. Co. vs. Gudewell.
28—Myerson vs. Levy.
29—Steinhardt vs. Thum
30—Washburne vs. Granger.
31—Cappiszoti vs. Met. St. Ry.
32—Dratler vs. Ind. Order Ahawas Israel.
33—Klausner vs. Herter.
34—Kiernan vs. Met. St. Ry.
35—Hickson vs. same.
36—Brallon vs. 3d Av. R. R.
37—Springer vs. Met. St. Ry.
38—Clark vs. same.
39—Equitable Loan Assn. vs. Ames.
40—Morel vs. Stearns.
41—Kenney vs. Met. St. Ry.
42—Siersema vs. Meyers
43—Lichtman vs. Met. St. Ry.
44—Behsman vs. Waldo.
45—Ruge vs. Gagnon.
46—Corotinsky vs. Maimin.
47—Pakas vs. Steel Ball Co.
48—Cosmopolitan Range Co. vs. H. B. Read Leel Works.

Motions.
1—Brookman vs. Jefferies.
2—Benda vs. Kell.
3—Dierig vs. Callahan.
4—Lennon vs. Adler.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Shortridge for the People. Opens at 10 A. M. Pleadings, motions, and all ex parte motions must be brought to a hearing before 10:30 A. M.

1—Morris Cohen.
2—John Sullivan, William Winsmore.
3—John Henry.
4—Minnie Rothman.
5—Jacob Schneider.
Joseph Fletcher, alias Joseph Franklin.
6—Joseph Hegeman.
7—Thomas Brennen.
8—Harry Goldfish.
9—George Copeland.
10—George Edwards.
11—Samuel Rosenthal.
12—Lawrence Dykman, Kate Dykman.
13—James Malley.
14—David Sachs.
15—Bernard Adler.
16—Patrick Clancy.
17—Allen A. Dutton, Winfield S. Harford.
18—Alice Wynn.
19—James Thomson Paterson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—Louis Julien, George Antela.
2—Isaac Weiss.
3—Alice T. Segura.
4—Paul Horn, Albert Karter.
5—Harry Smith.
6—Michael McCarthy.
7—Harry Wetner.
8—Abram, indicted as Auchel Goldman.
9—John Costello, Charles Storey.
10—Joe Chester.
11—Rafaello Pisa.
12—Simon D'Ambrosio.
13—Bernard Downes.
14—John Young.
15—August Miller.
16—Albert Brown.
17—Timothy Moran.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Owen B. Quigley vs. Alice B. Mansfield—A. Welles Stump.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Weil vs. Lamar—James Bilger. Smith vs. Mills—Ernest V. B. Getty. Braender vs. Schnugg—Hal Bell. Thall vs. Killeen—William J. O'Sullivan. Schulz vs. Carpenter—James O. Farrell.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, and Jenks, JJ.—Non-enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M. Monday.

80—Stevenson Brewing Co. vs. Lyman.
127—American Dock Co. vs. Kane.
135—People vs. Anglo-American, &c.
136—Matter of Devoe.
137—Chamberlain vs. Cuming.
138—Bryant vs. B. H. R. R.
139—Fallon vs. Howard.
140—Matter of Brenner.
141—Lateer vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
142—Deveney vs. Head.
143—Matter of Brenner.
144—Matter of Melody.
145—Matter of Doyle.
146—Fallon vs. Howard.
147—Burt vs. Catlin.
148—Baker vs. Lewis.
149—West vs. Roche.
150—Village of White Plains.
151—J. Bottlers' Union vs. Bottling Co.
152—Seymour vs. Warren.
153—Matter of Douglas.
154—Reimers vs. Schmitt.
155—Seymour vs. Warren.
156—Lake vs. Kessel.
157—Wuest vs. Brooklyn Citizen.
158—Dady vs. O'Rourke.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions—Betts, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.—Opens at 10 A. M. Monday. The wills of Charles Cook, Eliza B. Kenney, Samuels B. Robinson, Ellen Clifford, Eunice R. Franks, Phoebe A. Betts, Benjamin E. Ackerman, Katharine Glad, James Adams, Lucy Cassmajor, Mary O'Donnell, James Nolan, and Louis Brandt. The accountings in the estate of Michael C. Freeman, (two proceedings,) Thomas Vernon, (motion,) and Catharine M. Steuben. The estates of Joseph Gaul, Julia A. Riley, and John W. Rasch, (order to show cause.) The administration of Charles Hallender.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCT'R.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

EST. of THOS. FARRELL, DEC'D.

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

Wednesday, October 2d, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

NO. 2,017 LEXINGTON AV., east side, near 129th St

3-story and basement brownstone private house; size of lot 14.5x60.

NO. 2,135 LEXINGTON AV. east side, near 129th St.

4-story brick tenement and store; size of lot 19.11x60.

M. J. EARLEY, Atty. for EXECUTORS, 220 Broadway. Maps, &c., from AUCTIONEER, 30 PINE STREET.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCT'R.

Supreme Court Partition Sale.

Thursday, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock M. at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

423 AND 425 EAST 118TH ST.,

between 1st and Pleasant Avs., two four-story and basement brownstone single Flats, containing modern improvements; size of lots, 21 and 21.6x100.11, slightly irregular. This block consists mostly of private houses, and is desirable in every way.

Nathaniel A. Elsberg, Referee, 20 Broad St.; Ennever & Trautmann, Pit'ffs' Attys., 132 Nassau St.;
Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, Attys. for Defts.
Engel;
Daniel D. Sherman, Atty. for infant deft.;
Kurzman & Frankenheimer, Attys. for Defts.
Einhorn and others.
Maps, &c., from AUCTIONEER, 30 PINE ST.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCT'R.

EXECUTRIX SALE

Est. of Maria K. Schmidt, dec'd.

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

Wednesday, Oct. 2, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

534 WEST 45TH ST., bet. 10TH & 11TH AVS. Five-story brick & stone 4-family tenement; lot 25.6x100.5.

ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Atty. for Executrix, 291 Broadway.

Maps, &c., from AUCTIONEER, 30 PINE ST.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCT'R.

Sells at auction, Wednesday, Oct. 2, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S ABSOLUTE SALE,

By order of the SURROGATE.

NOS. 242 AND 244 EAST 79TH ST., adjoining southwest corner of 2d Av., two four-story and basement brownstone Flats; size of lots, 25x102.2 each. Have fine light from rear. The first of the new Carnegie public libraries will be located in this block, close to these houses.

A. A. ALEXANDER, Atty. for Executor, 99 Nassau. C. W. DAYTON, Atty. for Legatees, 27 William St.

Maps, &c., from AUCTIONEER, 30 PINE ST.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1901.

ABSOLUTE, WITHOUT RESERVE,

by order of the EXECUTORS of the estate of ELIZABETH A. G. HORN, deceased,

306, 308 AND 310 11TH AV.,

BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.

FORMING AN "L" WITH

557 WEST 29TH ST.,

306, 308, AND 310 11TH AV., four-story brick building, frame extensions; size of plot, 74.0%x100.

557 WEST 29TH ST., four-story and cellar brick tenement; size, 25x98.9. Also

535 AND 537 WEST 29TH ST.,

BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH AVS., two-four story and cellar brick tenements; size, 25x98.9 each.

T. CHANNON PRESS, Esq., Attorney for ALBERT HORN, Executor, 10 Wall St.
FRANCIS A. WINSLOW, Esq., Attorney for GEORGE B. BURNETT, Executor, 100 Broadway.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO. will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,

EXECUTORS' SALE.

without reserve, to the highest bidder, to close the estate of

William A. Hilt, deceased, by order of the TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO., Executors,

269 Water Street,

four-story and cellar brick tenement, with store; size of lot 24x82x21x82.

Maps, etc., with Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, or at Auctioneers' office, 7 Pine St., New York City.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO. will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

16 West 115th St.,

3-story base. and cellar brownstone dwelling; mirrors, gas fixtures, &c.; size of lot, 20x100. Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO. will sell at auction,

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

348 WEST 12TH ST.,

three-story and cellar brick Dwelling, with one-story frame stable in rear; size of lot, 24x80. P. A. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., Agent, 404 8th Av.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

JAMAICA LOTS—JAMAICA LOTS.
JAMAICA LOTS.

Same distance as Harlem River; soon to have four new bridges and two tunnels, which, with Pennsylvania Railroad, electric and elevated lines, can carry millions to Jamaica, where ten lots can now be bought at price of one Bronx lot.

You can build a home in Jamaica for cost of digging a cellar in the Bronx.

All city improvements, including sewers, and no rock to excavate; five cent fare. Will soon be only 20 minutes from City Hall on main lines.

A few acceptable, wide-awake persons having $2,000 to $4,000 cash may join syndicate securing city lots at acre prices by promptly addressing FULTON, Box X 208 Times, N. Y. City.

JOHN A. DAVIES'

RICHMOND HILL.

High-class cottages for sale or rent; prices according to location; easy terms; schools, churches, mail delivery, &c.; macadamized streets, flagged sidewalks, shade trees; gas, water, &c.; 25 minutes to foot of 34th St.; 40 minutes to City Hall, Manhattan.

RICHMOND HILL.

A chance to secure a pretty Cottage cheap; 6 rooms and bath; large attic; all improvements; newly painted and decorated; two lots, 50x100; $2,900. Terms to suit. Joel Fowler Real Estate Co., Jamaica, and Briggs Av., Richmond Hill, L. I.

Cozy Home!—Attractive cottage, 4th St., near Jackson Av., Woodside, Long Island City; near trolley; pretty surroundings; seven rooms, water, gas, stationary tubs; sweet and clean outside and inside; $400 cash down, must sell. Jewell, 39 East 42d St., Manhattan.

Magnificent houses in centre of village; hardwood finish; open nickel plumbing; electric light; up-to-date in every respect; prices range from $6,000 to $9,000. For particulars apply to Joslin & Bergen, 327 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Farm, 62 acres, on Rockaway Turnpike, near Locust Av., Jamaica, (south;) sell half value. Address owner, G. H. Stratton, 146 Av. D, New York.

Long Island City water front and acreage; for subdivision; cheap; principals only. Isles, 1,442 Broadway, Brooklyn.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,

261 COLUMBUS AVE., COR. 72D ST.,

OFFER THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL BARGAINS TO QUICK PURCHASERS:

303 WEST 105th STREET.

Five-Story American basement, absolutely fire-proof. Steel construction, only one left of the row.

315 WEST 107th STREET,

4½ Story American basement, decorated,

9 WEST 95th STREET,

4 Story high-stoop, beautifully decorated.

341 WEST 84th STREET.

5 Story American basement.

All houses are open for inspection at all times, contain all the modern improvements, and are new.

Also a handsomely furnished 22-foot house on West 72d Street. Will be sold cheap, and would entertain a bid unfurnished.

PARTICULARS ON THE PREMISES OR

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.

FIRST CLASS FIVE STORY

AMERICAN BASEMENT
PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
317, 319, 321, 325

WEST 100TH ST.,

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

They are 20 feet front by 60 feet deep, with extension, having servants' stairs to fourth story. The houses have three bathrooms, with mosaic floors and tiled walls; rolled rimmed bathtubs, wash basins, shower baths, &c., of the latest designs.

JAMES LIVINGSTON,
BUILDER, ON PREMISES.

A Great Bargain.—West 55th St., near Columbus Av. and 8th Av. electric cars and 53d St. and 8th Av. station; an elegant four-story brownstone dwelling, 20x68 feet; lot 20x100 feet; 17 rooms, 2 bathrooms; very fine order; entire block of private houses; price, $25,000; terms to suit; possession at once. Ashforth & Co., 1,509 Broadway, near 44th St. Will move after 1st October to 51 West 42d St.

At greatest reductions, West 75th St., near Central Park; 4-story brownstone, 20x88x100; price, $42,500; West 74th St., 20x75x100; price, $47,000; Riverside Drive, superb, full-sized corner house, near 72d St., cost $130,000, price $83,000; 5th Av., near 50th St., elegant residence, $50,000; East 47th St., near 5th Av., price, $16,000; several others. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway; after Oct. 1, 51 West 42d St.

FOR IMPROVEMENT.
SEVERAL CHOICE PLOTS
VICINITY LONG ACRE SQUARE.
WITH OR WITHOUT LOAN.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH 116 WEST 42D ST.

PROMINENT CORNER,
SUITABLE FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOTEL. WILL MAKE BUILDING LOAN TO RESPONSIBLE BUILDER.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH 116 WEST 42D ST.

Great Sacrifice.—Two 7-story elevator apartment houses, with stores, 140th to 141st St., east side Amsterdam Av., Washington Heights; rentals, $22,800; price, $220,000; will exchange for free and clear property and $160,000 cash. Walter Webb, 1,623 Amsterdam Av.

A dwelling house, 18 to 25 feet front, 30th to 96th St., Park Av. to 8th Av.; price, $25,000 to $50,000; very responsible immediate buyers; also Long Acre Square property; medium-sized houses and business property for cash. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway; after Oct. 1st, 51 West 42d.

A $50 per lot paid to any one introducing parties resulting in sale of one building lot weekly; we do the selling; lots, $300 up; monthly payments; Bronx Borough, 25 minutes from 42d St. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St. Telephone 381-58th St.

BARGAIN.

Four-story house, West 90th St.; fine street; house nearly 19 feet wide; will be sold cheap; asking $26,000. Full particulars of H. C. Senior & Co., 1,934 Broadway, at 56th St.

A1 INVESTMENT.
AMSTERDAM AVENUE CORNER.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH 116 WEST 42D ST.

A WELL RENTED APARTMENT HOUSE
LONG ACRE SQUARE DISTRICT.
BARGAIN.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH 116 WEST 42D ST.

64 WEST 133D ST.,
NEAR LENOX AV.

Refined neighborhood; six rooms and bath; hot water supply; rent, $19.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

Great Bargains.—Two five-story apartment houses, with stores, near 141st St. and Amsterdam Av.; rentals, $3,500 and $3,417; $4,500 cash over mortgage of $24,500; honestly worth $32,000. Walter Webb, 1,623 Amsterdam Av.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSES.

We are offering a few brick and stone houses with finished basements and extra deep lots in restricted neighborhood and one block from rapid transit station. Particulars, MACY ESTATE, 900 Prospect Av.

75TH ST., near Central Park West.—Four-story and basement dwelling, dining-room extension, swell front, box stoop; three bathrooms; size 23x100; price low; terms to suit.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO., 7 Pine St.

73D ST., near Riverside Drive.—Five-story American basement dwelling, with six bathrooms; size 20x86x102; one of the finest mansions on the west side.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO., 7 Pine St.

76TH ST., near Amsterdam Av.—Four-story and basement dwelling, 15 rooms, two bathrooms, 19x77.2; price, $23,000.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO., 7 Pine St.

77TH ST., near Riverside Drive.—Five-story American basement dwelling, 20x102.2, will be sold at a low figure to close an estate.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO., 7 Pine St.

84TH ST., near West End Av.—Three-story and basement dwelling, 16.8x85; price, $16,000; mortgage, $10,000, at 4 per cent.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO., 7 Pine St.

87TH ST., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.—Three-story and basement dwelling, 18x100; price, $23,000; terms very liberal.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO., 7 Pine St.

74TH ST., near Central Park West.—Four-story and basement dwelling, 22x102.2; price, $45,000.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO., 7 Pine St.

Attractive location, Cypress Av. and 137th St.—Block front, suitable for apartments, under new building law; price reasonable; terms easy. Owner, 50 East 125th St.

Retiring physician, large practice, will sell his 20-foot 4-story house, near Carnegie mansion; bargain. For particulars address Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

A Bargain.—$2,000 cash; three-story and basement brown-stone house; price $11,000; easy terms; possession at once. Particulars on premises, 1,661 Lexington Av.

Attractive private house, West 22d St., newly decorated; excellent neighborhood; price, $15,000. Principals only. Wells & Snedecker, 34 Nassau St.

99th St., West.—Five-story modern double tenement; rents, $1,747; price, $14,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

73d St., Near 3d Av.—Five-story double tenement; rents, $2,115; price, $17,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Only $2,000 cash required; five-story double tenement, West 46th St.; $16,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Five-story double tenement, West 51st St., asking $23,000; rents, $2,624.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

SACRIFICE.—TWO TRIPLE FLATS, 138TH St., near Brook Av.; $31,000, rents $3,840.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Morton St.—Three-story and basement house; twenty feet front; asking $8,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$3,500—Eight-room detached house, 25x100; all modern improvements; $500 cash. LOSERE, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

Will sell at a sacrifice, 3-story single flat, all improvements; excellent location; all assessments paid. J. G., 681 East 173d St.

Bargain for cash.—Factory property; 12 lots; 140th and 141st St., Walnut Av. Owner, 74 West 131st St.

$4,250.—3-family house on leading avenue, near 156th St. elevated station, 25x75. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

$4,500—Home, near 169th St.; two-story frame house; 10 rooms; two stores; rent, $60. Hottenroth, 2,563 3d Av.

Desirable large, four-story private house, 33d St., near 8th; asking $16,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Easy Terms.—Detached houses, Westchester, Bronx Borough, $6,500; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

A Dey St. building for sale; also a building on Greenwich St. forming a T. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

A Bargain.—Are you seeking one? Elegant five-story double flat, 133d St., near St. Ann's Av.; always rented. Weil, 325 East 89th St.

62d St., 246 East.—Two small rooms; private house; select neighborhood; convenient location.

West End Av. corner; five-story residence; forced to sell or exchange. Walter Brown, 220 Broadway.

Frame house, full lot, 180th St., near 3d Av.; price, $2,600. Barnett, 4,361 3d Av., 179th St.

Bargain.—$8,500, four-story single flat, 162 East 118th St.; rent, $840. Owner, 1,107 East 156th.

Private house, 8 rooms, choice location, Bronx; full lot; price, $6,300. J. H., 3,311 3d Av.

Well-rented corner apartment house, on Amsterdam Av., $65,000. H. Merritt, 33 3d Av.

5-story dwelling, west 94th St.; bargain to quick buyer. 142 West 25th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

LOTS AT

SLOCUM PARK

Coney Island Ave. and Ave. P.
35 minutes from N. Y. City Hall.
For Sale on Easy Terms.

5c. Fare.

If you desire to build a Home we will advance the money at a low rate of interest.

SLOCUM PARK is beautifully situated and has all city improvements, with Gas Electric Lights, Public Schools, Churches Police and Fire Protection. Free mail delivery

HOW TO GET THERE: Take Smith St. (Coney Island) car from N. Y. side of the Bridge direct to Property. Get off at Ave. P or take Kings Co. Elevated (Brighton Beach Division) and get off at Kings Highway. Agents on the grounds daily and Sunday.

SALES OFFICE: Coney Island Ave. and Ave. P. Business Office: 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

EXPRESS TRAINS

DIRECT TO

BOROUGH PARK.

On October 1st the 5th Ave. Elev

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Another Bargain.—$500 and $20 monthly buys $2,000 frame house, 9 rooms, city water, piazza, big shade trees, on two lots, on macadamized avenue, electric lights; two minutes' walk from railroad station; another house, forming corner, $2,800, same size, same terms; also bargains in lots. Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 86 trains daily; commutation, 8c; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Yonkers.

PARK HILL.

For Sale—New stone and frame houses; steam heat, gas, and electric light; sanitary plumbing; beautiful river view; near station; terms easy; NO TUNNEL.

For Rent—Two stone and frame houses; 10 and 13 rooms; steam heat; West Side elevated to 155th, connecting with Yonkers rapid transit to Park Hill. T. R. VARICK, Agent, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y.

Katonah.

FOR SALE.—Westchester Co.—A stock farm of 600 acres, near station on Harlem Road; large house; all improvements; tenant houses, barns, &c.; sold to close an estate. Address, Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—Lots, plots, village residences, and farms in Northern Westchester; advise your wants. Lewis H. Miller, Real Estate, Katonah, N. Y.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

50c. weekly. No interest or assessments.

High, dry Boulevard lots, fronting trolley. Near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont. WARRANTY CO., 115 Broadway.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100, 50c. weekly. Near Depot and Harbor. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Mt. Kisco.

A furnished country residence, large, shady grounds; improvements; one hour out; commutation, 17 cents.; a bargain. "Crows' Nest," Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

I'M IN EARNEST.

Sacrifice beautiful home at City Island. Water front. Box 40, 1,242 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon.—Beautiful home; sale, $30,000; let $125. C. A. Breck, 411 Pearl St., city.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FOR SALE.

On the Housatonic River and Sound

(Opposite Stratford, Conn.)

AN ESTATE CONSISTING OF 150 ACRES almost surrounded by water, fine mansion, cottage, farmhouse, barn, and outbuildings. Distance 5 miles from Bridgeport, 1½ miles from Stratford.

Further information can be obtained from

GEO. R. READ, Agent,

60 CEDAR STREET.

(8698.

For Sale—Gentleman's Farm, one hour from N. Y. C. by C. R. R. of N. J.; close by growing town; no malaria; good society; about 140 acres, mostly in grass; large crops of hay; home market; modern buildings; chance for speculation in building lots; owner having taken up his residence in Europe, will sell this place below value. For circular address owner, Fred'k Loeser, Personal, Brooklyn, N. Y. R. E. Agents please inclose their card.

WE SELL Country Real Estate!

Bargains and exchanges in residences, farms, country seats, hotels, &c., everywhere. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Must Be Sold.—95-acre farm near Winsted, trolley and lake, on main road, 14-room house; blue shade; painted barns; quantity fruit and wood; stock, crops, and tools; keeps 15 head; easy terms. Box 8, Sta. B, Winsted, Conn.

Horsemen!—A fine stock farm for sale at fraction of cost; over 150 acres; three houses; extensive barns; half-mile track; near station; convenient to New York. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

For Sale—Plot 65 acres, surrounding Underhill Homestead, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; frontage Central Park Av.; suitable for high-class subdivision; see owner on premises. T. B. Underhill.

Bargains!—30 acres, 7-room house, $700; 35 acres, stock, crops, tools, $1,500; 70 acres, new bldgs., $2,500; 100 acres, good bldgs., $3,000; all easy terms. D. Hull, So. Norwalk, Conn.

Orlando, Florida, for health, comfort, and business; delightful Winter climate, orange groves, cottages, hotels, stores, beautiful lake fronts. J. W. Atwater, 55 Liberty St.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings, hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.—60 acres; magnificent views; pure spring water, shade, pond, woodland; fine place for country home. Archibald Foss, 66 Broadway.

Shore Hotel for Sale—Fifty rooms; excellent surroundings; fine bathing beach; 7 acres; Connecticut shore Long Island Sound. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Florida Illustrated; describes many estates for sale; post free. Geo. H. Chapin, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

A FARM CATALOGUE FREE; dairy farms, stock farms, fruit farms, poultry farms. F. Rowland, 171 Broadway.

Water front, stone house, 14 rooms; modern improvements; fine location; 1¼ acres. Archibald Foss, 66 Broadway.

Island for Sale—20 acres, woodland, meadow; splendid sandy beach; deep water. Archibald Foss, 66 Broadway.

Farms, farms, over 300 elegant farms; $800 to $10,000. Beardall's Printed List, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Deserted Farms, $250 up, below value buildings; catalogue free. Box 1,344, Boston Mass.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

House.—14 rooms; large hall and grounds; trees, &c.; suitable for doctor's sanitarium or family country residence; must be seen to be appreciated; price, $5,000; mortgage, $2,500; don't miss this chance. Joslin & Bergen, 357 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

$50 per acre; 250 acres; corner property; 80 acres cleared; long frontage on main road; fine trout ponds and stream; fruit and shade; 1 mile from bay, ½ mile from depot. J. L. Valentine, Brookhaven, L. I.

New Houses, shade, barn, windmill; $2,400; other for $1,700 up. F. Wallenquit, East Rockaway.

Real Estate for Sale.

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For Sale or Lease.—Brick factory, 20,000 feet floor, vicinity city; power equipment; convenient shipping; little cash; monthly payments. Factory, Z Box 183, Times.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

OUR NEW FALL LIST JUST OUT

Contains the finest houses in all sections of Brooklyn. MODERATE RENTALS. Now is the time to select for the winter. List by mail or on application.

LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.,

20 Court St., 309 Flatbush Av.

Queens Property to Let.

To Let—Borough of Queens. Flat, 4 large rooms, bath, steam heat; 7 minutes' walk from 34th Street or James Slip Ferries. Rent, $13.50 and $14.00. Real Estate Office, 167 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

New Jersey Property to Let.

NUTLEY, N. J.

45 Minutes, Chambers & 23d St. Ferries. Illustrated circular of houses; rents, $450 to $700; shaded grounds, stables, golf links. JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway, or Nutley, N. J.

NUTLEY, N. J. 45 minutes via Erie Railroad; modern, artistic house, 8 rooms, bath, furnace, gas, electric light; every improvement; healthy location; near station; restricted, built-up neighborhood; $4,000; easy payments. LAMBERT, owner, 99 Nassau St., New York.

NUTLEY, N. J.

45 Minutes, Chambers and 23d Sts. House of 13 rooms, with studio 26x30, north light. For rent, $550. Five minutes' walk from station. Apply to James H. Hay, 71 Broadway, or James Day, Maple Place, Nutley, N. J.

Glen Ridge, N. J.—To let until May next, fully furnished 10-room dwelling, one block from depot. P. O. Box 250, New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

To Let for Business Purposes.

Constable Building,

Fifth Ave., N. E. Cor. 18th St.

Ground floor and basement for rent, containing together

about 30,000 square feet.

Will Divide for Offices or Store Purposes

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GEO. R. READ,

1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS.

The Slater Buildings

42d St. West at 5th Ave.

Rents include steam heat, light, electric elevator, and Janitor's services.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

JACKSON BUILDING,

Union Square North, 31 East 17th St., adjoining Broadway. Elevators and entrances from both streets. Extra deep lofts; also offices; low rents. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

BROADWAY STORE | **NEAR ASTOR PLACE.**

34,000 square feet, with rear shipment. Possession Feb. 1st; rent, $20,000.

Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

THAMES BUILDING,
Corner Greenwich and Thames Sts.
Cheap rent in up-to-date building; offices adapted for light manufacturing; space to suit tenant; power and electric service.
C. P. HOPKINS, At., in Building.

MADISON AV., ADJOINING 34TH ST.
Large mansion, suitable for alteration for high-class business.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

BUILDINGS & LOFTS TO LET.
A large number.
RULAND & WHITING,
5 Beekman St.

30th St., No. 22 West, between 5th Av. and Broadway.—Parlor store; plate glass front; steam heat and elevator. J. Romaine Brown & Co., 53 West 33d St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Have syndicate with $3,000,000 that will erect mercantile buildings for desirable tenants.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable five-story building, south side 23d St., near Stern's; rent reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

At 16 Spruce St.—Store, basement, and subcellar, with first loft, 23x100, to let.
RULAND & WHITING, No. 5 Beekman St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attention!—Large, light, new corner offices; good advertising space; on line of L, B'way, 6th Av., all cars. P. S. Treacy, Building, 1,929 Broadway.

Adjoining Madison Square, 41 West 24th.—Absolutely fireproof store, 95 deep, $1,800; offices, studios, $16 upward.

Factory or warehouse, five-story, 246, 247 South, through to Water, 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Five-story factory or warehouse; 440 Water St., near Market Slip; size, 25x80. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Desk room in fine front office, Broadway, opposite City Hall Park. Box H 117, Times.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSES TO LET.

9th St.,	4 story..	$2,200	11th St., 3 story.. $1,800
12th St.,	4 story..	2,400	15th St., 4 story.. 2,000
17th St.,	4 story..	3,500	20th St., 4 story.. 3,300
29th St.,	4 story..	1,700	32d St., 4 story.. 1,400
46th St.,	3 story..	900	55th St., 4 story.. 1,450
60th St.,	4 story..	1,800	96th St., 4 story.. 1,600
Riverside Drive,	4 story..	2,600	Lex. Ave., 4 story. 1,600

And many others. Call or write for permits.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—We have only to rent in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts., east of 3d Av., 202 and 204 East 69th St., rent $1,000 each; 232 East 69th St., rent $900.

All are three-story high-stoop Dwellings, handsomely decorated; modern plumbing. Open; can be seen at any time.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

276 W. 86TH ST.

A five-story American basement, 3-story extension; modern in every respect; will be put in A1 order; rent, $2,200; must be rented; MAKE OFFER.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, 284 Columbus Av.

73D ST., WEST.

between Central Park West and Columbus Av. Four-story house; electric light and steam heat. Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or office of Clark Estate, 25 West 23d St.

73D ST., WEST.

between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., three and four story houses. Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or office of Clark Estate, 25 West 23d St.

12D STREET—WIDE BOULEVARD, BETWEEN COLUMBUS & AMSTERDAM AVS. ELEGANT DWELLING, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. RENT, $4,000.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor 44th.

At 45th St., Near 8th Av.—Four-story high-stoop brownstone, with extension; rent, $1,500 per annum.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor 44th.

A.—45th St., Near 8th Av.—A desirable three-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling; good neighborhood; rent, $1,800.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor 44th.

Henderson Place, East 86th St., Near East End Av.—3-story Queen Anne dwelling; 9 rooms; $35 per month.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

44TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

3 stories, $1,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

At greatest reductions, furnished and unfurnished houses, flats, and apartments; large list; also several by season or year. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway; after 1st Oct. 51 West 42d St.

For Rent—177 E. 95th St., brownstone, 3-story and basement house, newly decorated; new open work plumbing; reasonable rent. For keys and particulars apply at 175 E. 95th St.

To Let—Large, attractive, private residence on Washington Square West, furnished or unfurnished. Address Horace S. Ely & Company, No. 64 Cedar Street.

Owner would like to rent to quiet family upper part of private house; 6 rooms, with improvements. 172 East 95th St., near Lexington Av.

Attractive four-story English basement, 4 East 37th; perfect order; rent $4,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

West End Av., 576.—4-story, 2 baths, rear stairway. Rent, $1,600. A. K. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

To Rent—Elegant house, 332 West 89th St., near Riverside Drive; in perfect order.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Wanted for Winter or longer, large, finely furnished house, 58th to 86th Street, between 5th and Madison Avs.; no children. Annie C. Phipps, Westbury, Long Island.

Long Island Property to Let.

A handsomely, completely furnished, four-story house, 92d St.; elegant neighborhood, Madison and 5th Avs.; rent only $4,500. Address Owner, Box 6, Arverne, L. I.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

TO RENT FURNISHED
IN THE CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS,
7th Ave. and 58th Street.

A very handsomely furnished duplex apartment. For particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ,
(8705)
1 MADISON AVE. 60 CEDAR ST.

To Let—An attractive corner apartment in the KNICKERBOCKER; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Superintendent in building, 347 5th Av., or LOVEJOY & NOYES, Agents, 62 Cedar St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"THE LAURISTON"

89th St. and Madison Ave.

A few choice apartments still for rent.

These apartments are of the highest grade, consisting of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths. Perfect in every detail.

Permanent light on all sides is insured, owing to restrictions existing against the erection of buildings on adjoining property.

Situated in the most healthful and also the most desirable and sought after section of the city.

Send for booklet.

David Rothschild,

Owner and Builder.

THE

HotelTouraine

9 EAST 39TH STREET,

A STRICTLY FIREPROOF

SELECT FAMILY HOTEL

IN SUITES OF FROM TWO TO SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH.

Electric Light, Gas, and Room Service without extra charge.

Every apartment supplied with Refrigerator, Running Ice Water, and Burglar Proof Safe for Valuables.

EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE.

Apartments leased unfurnished by the year beginning Oct. 1st.

Dining Room Service by the week, or Table d'Hote.

LOCATION—On the crown of Murray Hill. Descriptive Booklet on application.

WALTER STABLER, Owner.

S. W. MATHEWSON, JR., Manager.

THE ORMONDE,

Broadway, West 69th St., to West 70th St.

A MODERN HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT BUILDING.

The tone of these apartments is perfect. All improvements and investigations have made the Ormonde-Semifolk home-like and satisfactory from the family point of view. Every convenience, including artificial refrigeration; apartments of eight to ten rooms each.

SELECT, EXCLUSIVE, AND CENTRALLY LOCATED. RENTS, $2,200 TO $3,000.

J. P. LENNON, Mgr. Office on premises.

THE ARBUTUS,

N. W. Corner West End Av. and 91st St.

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

Situated on high ground, with view of picturesque country and the Hudson; a magnificent modern building of seven stories; in the most beautiful section of West End Av. It is an avenue of homes; many of the finest private houses are near. The delightful location makes this house very desirable.

RENTS, $1,800 TO $2,000.

WM. CROWLEY, Mgr. Office on premises.
JAMES BUTLER, Owner.

THE DUNSBRO,

120 EAST 31ST STREET.

ONLY ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF APARTMENT ON MURRAY HILL.

NINE ROOMS, BATH, BUTLER'S PANTRY, AND SERVANTS' TOILET, ELECTRIC ELEVATOR, MAIL CHUTES, PARQUET FLOORS THROUGHOUT. PERFECT IN EVERY DETAIL. READY IN OCTOBER.

RENT, $1,500.

CHARLES HIBSON,
34TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AVE.

THE JEROME,

215 West 116th St., near 7th Ave.

Just completed. 4 and 5 large light room apartments. Elevator, electric lights, telephone, hall service, and all modern improvements. Open for inspection. Apply John Bannen, Builder and Owner, on premises, or

HALL J. HOW & CO., Agents,
240 West 116th Street.

New Apartments Downtown

THE HUNTINGTON,

234-6-8 WEST 21ST ST.

A few suites of 5 and 6 rooms and bath remaining; rents reasonable; elevator, electric light; all improvements; accessible location. J. W. Cushman & Co., Agents, 240 West 23d St.

WATT COURT,

WEST 140TH ST.,

BET. 7TH AND LENOX AVS.,

Block from L station.

APARTMENTS OF 6 ROOMS AND BATH.

All modern improvements; electric light; Otis elevator; telephone in each apartment; mail chute. RENTS, $35 TO $50. JUST OPENED. APARTMENTS FOR BACHELORS.

SANTA GERTRUDE,

NEW AND SELECT FAMILY APARTMENTS; SEVEN LARGE ROOMS AND TILED BATHS; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; DIRECT LIGHT AND AIR; EXCELLENT NEIGHBORHOOD. INQUIRE 46 WEST 131ST ST.

2189 BROADWAY 2193

77th St. $600.
8 Rooms, bath.
Steam. Hot Water.

6 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH,

$23 to $27; all improvements; private halls; each apartment 17 feet wide; newly decorated; do not rent elsewhere before seeing these. 475 Lenox Av.

66 EAST 77TH ST.

CHOICE APARTMENTS.

Eight rooms; all light; perfectly appointed; every modern convenience; hall service.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Place, Stuyvesant Square; elevator, steam heat; most modern plumbing, telephones, attractive entrance; rent, $900 to $1,100.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

1234 St., 105-107 East.—Apartments of seven and eight extra large rooms, steam heat, hot water, porcelain bathtubs, &c.; rents $27.50 to $35. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

THE CENTRAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE.

No. 66 South, on corner, seven light rooms and bath; ample closets, hot water, steam heat, open plumbing; $50 to $70.

New up-to-date flats, 105-117 West 138th St.; six rooms and bath; rent, $24; special inducements to those hiring before Oct. 1st. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents $30 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $16 to $18. Apply No. 19.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Broadway

Southwest Cor. of 40th Street

Attractive Two and Three Room Apartments

with bath; southern exposure; attendance; restaurant on premises.

(8717)

GEO. R. READ,

1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

THE

"HANOVER,"

N. W. CORNER 100TH ST. AND WEST END AV.

Suites of six, seven and eight rooms and bath in buildings just completed; perfect sanitation; every modern convenience; telephone in each apartment; all night elevator service, mail chutes, decorations, &c., all designed to meet the most refined taste; rents $850 to $1,400. Superintendent, on premises.

THE BINGHAM.

New Family and Bachelor Apartment House,

Broadway and 94th St., (S. E. Cor.)

The suites consist of one, two and three rooms and bath, complete in every detail, including long-distance telephone in every apartment.

THE LOCATION—Between Central Park and Riverside Drive, commanding a beautiful outlook in all directions.

CONVENIENCES—New subway station at 96th St. and Broadway, elevated station 93d St. and Columbus Ave.; electric surface cars pass the door, which connect with all lines. Large dining room on main floor. Kitchen separate from house.

Every effort will be made to maintain the highest standard of service and cuisine in the dining room.

RENTS FROM $400 TO $1,200.

Application can be made at the office in the building, or to

A. E. & M. A. BINGHAM, Owners, on premises. Tel. 3426 Riverside.

THE BLYTHEBURN AND THE LORRAINE,

Southeast Cor. 95th St. & Madison Ave., Facing Central Park.

RENT FROM $450 TO $750.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY SEPT. 15.

Seven-story high-class elevator apartment houses, consisting of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; shower bath, steam heat, hot-water supply, hardwood floors, dining rooms; Dutch sheveled-in dining rooms on the European style; cabinet trim throughout; handsome Colonial style mantel; A. B. C. elevators; large handsomely decorated halls, with electric light and telephone; hall attendants in uniform; convenient to all surface cars and "L." For further particulars apply to C. M. SILVERMAN, Builder and Owner, on premises. Telephone 1754—79.

THE DESHLER,

124 West 114th St., S. W. Cor. St. Nicholas Ave., Near 7th Ave. Drive.

High-class apartment, all modern improvements, consisting of six rooms and bath; corner apartments; all rooms facing street; electric lights; all-night elevator service; one elegant parlor floor especially suitable for physician; rents, $2400 to $720 per year.

HALL J. HOW & CO.,
240 West 116th St.

THE FIFTH AVENUE,

Southeast Cor. Fifth Ave. & 85th St.

ONE CHOICE APARTMENT ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS, SOUTHERN EXPOSURE.
Superintendent on premises.

A.— A.—

LENOX HILL.

SOUTHEAST COR. MADISON AV. & 77TH ST.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.

FIREPROOF HOUSE,
CHOICE LOCATION.

Elegant suites of seven and eight rooms and bath.

APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT, on PREMISES

751 FIFTH AVE.,

NEAR 58TH ST.

First Floor Apartment to Rent

Extra large rooms, with or without housekeeping facilities; will decorate to suit tenant.

GEO. R. READ,
(8707)
1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

PARK MADISON,

Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 28th St., Facing Madison Square.

An unusually bright, attractive apartment, consisting of 3 extra large rooms and bath; attendance, etc.

For plans and particulars apply to

GEO. R. READ,
(8711)
1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

INVALID OR PHYSICIAN.

Ground floor Apartment in the sumptuous Chacornac, Nos. 5 and 7 West 91st St.; all rooms light and cheerful. Superintendent, on premises.

NEW UP-TO-DATE FLATS.

105-117 WEST 138TH ST.

SIX ROOMS AND BATH. RENT, $24. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE HIRING BEFORE OCT. 15TH.

WILLIAM HENRY FOLSOM, 14 W. 29th St.

CENTURY.

119th St., 95 West, northeast corner Lenox Av.; new building apartment, eight large rooms and bath; all modern conveniences; beautifully decorated; must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire on premises.

71D ST., WEST.
Corner of Columbus Av.
Fine, large apartment.
Electric light and steam heat.
Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or office of Clark Estate, 25 West 23d St.

LOOK AT THIS SINGLE FLAT.

Six large, light rooms; private hall; newly decorated; steam heat, hot-water supply; convenient transit facilities; $35. 157 St. Nicholas Av., near 118th St.

Morlin St., 42.—Handsome exterior, patio stoop, elegantly decorated apartment house; halls heated; hot and cold water, range; speaking tubes; electric bells; private bath and closets; $30 monthly; even Sundays.

KANEDALE.

Madison Av., northeast cor. 89th St.; eight large rooms, elevator, electric lights, telephone, &c.; rents moderate. Agent on premises.

Bachelor apartment, 101-107 West 84th St.; rent, including electric light, heat, $240 up; all modern improvements. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

Dom Carlos, 77th St. and Madison Av.—Nine-room corner apartment; rent, $1,250; ask for Fisher apartment. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PALATIAL APARTMENT RESIDENCES

S. E. COR. MADISON AVE. & 61ST ST.

A TEN-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING with two apartments of 11 ROOMS and 3 BATHROOMS ON A FLOOR, each occupying a floor space of 50x100 feet.

A completely furnished apartment is now open for inspection.

RENTS $4,500 TO $7,000 A YEAR.

These apartments have been especially designed to meet the demands of people of means, accustomed to every possible luxury and comfort.

The appointments and decorative features are on a scale of unequalled magnificence. Two elevators to each apartment. A carriage entrance and sumptuously appointed reception hall are among the many striking features.

The service and attendance will be superior to that of any apartment house in the world.

Families contemplating moving and desire a Choice Apartment House and in a Residential location are invited to inspect the Most Superb New Apartments before locating.

N. E. Corner Madison Ave. & 90th St.

Directly Opposite Mr. Carnegie's Improved Property and Central Park Entrance.

These apartments contain 9 rooms and 2 bathrooms, two elevators running night and day, steel safes, and telephone connection in each apartment. It is impossible to describe them in an advertisement, they must be seen to be appreciated.

RENTALS, $1,600 to $2,200.

DUFF & CONGER, AGTS.

Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St. Tel. 641-79th Street

SINGLE APARTMENT

8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS

141 West 82d Street

Elevated Station at 81st Street

FRANK L. FISHER CO., Agents,

440 Columbus Ave., cor. 81st St.

114th St., 244 West

Elegant Flats of four rooms and bath; all the latest improvements; steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date; it will pay you to examine these Flats before hiring elsewhere; they are the best in the city for the money.

RENT $17 TO $20.

For further particulars apply to J. S. PENDERY, Agent, on Premises.

106th St., 21 West

One of the leading streets in Harlem; seven rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements.

RENT $33 TO $37.

Janitor on premises.

RODNA-LATHAM

Magnificent Apartment Houses,

JUST COMPLETED.

MORNINGSIDE AV.,

122d, 123d. sts., opposite Park.

FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.

Apartments of four, five, six, and seven large rooms, with marble bath, and equipped with every known modern convenience; rents $35 to $50 per month; builder and owner on premises.

471 CENTRAL PARK WEST, cor. 107th Street,

and two unusually desirable fifth apartments, 8 large light rooms, tiled bath, well located, intelligently planned. Rent, $720 and $900. Would be $1,200 and $1,400 in elevator building. Also a fine front apartment, duplex, 8 large light rooms and bath at 472 Central Park West; rent, $800. Apply on premises or at the office of E. K. Van Winkle, 477 Central Park West.

473 Central Park, West, at 107th Street.

Unusually desirable, well located first apartment duplex; eight large light rooms and bath; rent, $900.

Also two handsome corner apartments at 471 Central Park West; rents, $900 and $960. Apply on premises or to E. K. Van Winkle, 477 Central Park West.

MENDELSSOHN BUILDING,

113 West 40th St.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.

Two and three rooms and bath. For particulars inquire at the building, or office of Clark Estate, 25 West 23d St.

THE ROYAT.

330 WEST 33D ST.

Private block; six rooms, bath and butler's pantry; elevator and hall service; electric light, telephone, and all improvements pertaining to up-to-date apartments. Rents $55.00 to $60.00.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

917 SEVENTH AVE., CORNER 58TH ST.
CONVENIENT TO ALL CARS.

Corner apartment; eight large rooms; from October 1. $900 per annum.

Others adjoining at $840 and $1,000 per annum.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor 44th.

THE STUYVESANT,
238-244 EAST 13TH ST.
A short distance from Broadway.

One tan-room apartment; very large and light; rent, $75 per month.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

174 WEST 59TH ST.,
between 6th and 7th Avs.; six rooms and bath-room, steam heated; $45 and $55 per month.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

47th St., just west of 5th Av.—Large single apartment, seven rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; modern improvements; rent, $1,200. Agent, Focher, 595 Lexington Av.

A corner apartment; six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water supply; only $35; one month free. Apply 2,475 7th Av., corner 144th St. Agent, Focher, 595 Lexington Av.

117th St., 48 West, corner Lenox Av.—A few desirable apartments; 6 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply; elevator service.

St. Nicholas Av., 367, (118th St.)—Beautiful single flat; steam heated; 7 light rooms, bath; $32.50; cheapest fine flat in city; hot water supply. Bellamy, owner, 3d Av., 61st St.

224 St., 804 West.—First floor and basement, six large light rooms, private house; rent, $25. Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

$7.00 Monthly—59 Grove St., near 6th Av., Bleecker and Christopher; choice small apartments; home bargains.

224 St., 105 West.—Five rooms; bath; flooded by sunlight; splendid order; owner, resident; rent $24.

Seabury Mansions, 221 West 37th St., just east of Broadway; handsome apartments; every convenience.

The Atlanta, 336 West 76th St., Broadway, at Sherman Square; elegant, light suites.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Harold Court, Brittany,

Northwest Cor. 102d St. and Broadway.

Ideal accommodations for those wishing to locate in a modern house, luxuriously equipped.

Apartments consist of 6, 7, and 8 large, light rooms and bath, with every known modern improvement, from long-distance telephone to mail chutes and electric elevator. Apply on premises.

VERY MODERATE RENTS.
Telephone 922 Riverside.

INVESTIGATE THESE BEFORE RENTING ELSEWHERE.—117th St., 360-366 West, near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient trolley and L elevator station; reference; $24.00-$27.00.

Bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St.; 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; rent, $45. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

39½ Washington Square.—Flat overlooking square; 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; open plumbing; $55.

Attractive apartment, 55 East 11th St., six rooms, bath; modern improvements; $30.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments Wanted.

Wanted—Moderate-sized apartment below 75th St.; all light rooms; reasonable rent. Address Randall, 128 Front St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.

501 WEST 113TH ST.

All outside light, eight large rooms, bath; 50 feet front each direction; all modern equipments; most carefully managed non-elevator property in city; most healthful and beautiful section; especially for refined families; no obstructed views; rents, $960 to $1,260; opposite St. John's Cathedral, adjacent to Columbia University, Morningside, Riverside Parks, northwest corner of Amsterdam Av. Apply Superintendent.

STEAM HEATED FLATS.

Large and light. Baths, all improvements.

3 AND 4 ROOMS.

QUIET, CLEAN, AND SUNNY.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES CO.,
Office, 403 East 64th St.

"THE MARGUERITE."

2,731 BROADWAY, NEAR 104TH ST.

Apartments, six rooms and bath; elevator, telephone, electric light, exposed plumbing, gas ranges, &c.; rent, $42.50.

Also one apartment, four rooms and bath, $32.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

PLYMOUTH

537 to 541 West 149th St.

New elevator apartment house.

Suites of six rooms and bath; all conveniences.

RENTS, ONLY $42 to $52.

Can't be equaled.

Superintendent on premises.

Six light rooms and bath; all improvements; $24; three Apartments, in newly decorated houses.

146-148 WEST 105TH ST.

A. H. MATHEWS,

(542) 82 Nassau st., or janitor.

TUXEDO,

Northwest cor. 118th St., Lexington Av.; five and six all-light, large rooms and bath; every improvement; elevator, steam heat; absolutely high-class; rents $420 to $490 per year. Superintendent, on premises.

THE RUTHERFURD,
175 SECOND AV., CORNER 11TH ST.

An elegant apartment of eight large rooms and bathroom; exceptional location; rent, $1,000.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

THE HETHERINGTON,
871 PARK AV., CORNER 63D ST.

Splendid apartments, eight rooms and bath-room; elevator, hall attendance, &c.; fuel supplied; rents, $1,000 and $1,200.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

THE REGENT,
438-440 WEST 57TH ST.,
near "L" station and cable cars; eight large and light rooms and bath; in perfect order; hall attendance, &c.; rent $55 per month.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

218 AND 220 WEST 59TH ST.
FACING CENTRAL PARK.

Eight rooms and bathroom; elevator, steam heat, hall attendance, &c.; rent, $900.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

117 WEST 84TH ST.

Desirable apartments of eight rooms and bath-room; steam heated; all modern conveniences; rent, $55.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

A.—Large single flat, 7 rooms and bath; wide street; convenient to all cars; 428 West 57th St.; rent, $36.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor 44th.

A.—Single flat, 7 light rooms and bath, at 238 West 135th St.; steam heat and hot water; rent, $50.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor 44th.

155 WEST 46TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

Large second Flat, seven rooms and bathroom; hot water supply; rent, $60 per month.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor 44th.

Furnished and unfurnished houses, flats, and apartments, 6 to 15 rooms, centrally located, for very responsible tenants. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway; after 1st October, 51 West 42d St.

Fairfax, s. w. corner 94th St. and Madison Av.—Three vacancies only to be filled; liberal concessions to desirable tenants; 7 rooms and bath; all parquet floors; hall service; high class. Ernest Tribelhorn, on premises, or 1,273 Madison Av.

206 West 23d St.; elegant single flat; heated; door attendant; all improvements; seven rooms and bath.
Geo. W. Mercer & Son,
206 W. 23d St.

THE URANIA,

238 and 240 West 129th St.; electric elevator and every modern improvement; rents, $25 to $47.50. Premises, or William C. Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

102 West 93d St.—Marble halls, staircases, hall boys, ste

LONDON'S STREET CRIES.

Every Fakir Is Allowed to Shout His Wares at Will Despite the New Law.

From The London Express.

"Elbor 'Andicap! Winner-r-r! Winner of the Elbor 'Andicap!"

Thus a boy with a voice like a foghorn, running up the Haymarket the other afternoon with a bundle of pink papers under his arm. It would appear that the result of some race with that title was contained in the pink papers.

"'Ere ya're, Guv'nor! A bob—ain't yer got anythink smaller?"

"Never mind the change. Will a shilling buy all the papers you have left?"

"Yus. Only got abart 'alf a quire. 'Ere—don't you want 'em?"

"No, keep them. I want only five minutes of your valuable time."

"'Oo are yer gettin' at." He looked again at the coin, and was satisfied, by scrutiny that it was not a spurious one.

"Do you know, young man, that you're a nuisance, and the County Council is going to suppress you?"

"Me? Wot fer? I ain't no music-hall promminade."

"Never mind. The County Council passed a by-law that no one was to sell papers in the street by shouting so as to cause annoyance. That was last year."

"Larst year, was it? Ain't 'eard nuffin abart it up to nah."

"I know—but you will. There's been a petition presented against you, and they're going to make a new law to make you keep your mouths shut—and tell the police they must arrest you if you shout."

"'Struth, you don't mean it! And 'ow is a bloke to sell his pipers?"

"By standing nicely at the edge of the pavement and holding out his bill silently."

"Garn! Think you can sell pipers as if they wos collastuds and laces, like them bloomin' peddlers in the Strand?"

"Why not? A great newspaper said yesterday that 'nobody but a manikin has ever yet stopped in the street to buy a paper, because the vendor roared at him like a bull of Bashan.' On the contrary, the newspaper says people who want a paper often refuse to take it because the newsboy shouts so as to annoy them.

The boy pondered. It was a new view of the conditions of his calling sprung upon him suddenly. "Look 'ere, Guv'nor," he said. "Writtin' in pipers is easy enuf—any bloke wot's passed the board school can do that. But sellin' 'em's a different thing; yer wants to 'ave yer brains abart yer to do it. Stand on the kerb and hold out a bill! Blime, let the cove that rote that jest try it fer one arternoon!"

"But what good does shouting do?"

"Wot good? Wy, when I shaats aht 'Winner!' as I runs up Fleet Street everybody that 'as a bit on the rice turns rahnd; they sends a boy aht from a pub, or a works, or a shop, to stop me and git a copy. 'Bus drivers chuck their brahn to me, and I flings 'em up a piper. If I wos to run along wiv my mahth shut I might git as fer as 'Ammersmith wivout selling a bloomin' copy."

"Your idea is, in fact, that your voice travels in front of you as a legitimate advertisement of your wares?"

"Sh'w it, Guv'nor. You're stuffin' me All I know is that the bloke wot shahts lahdest sells most pipers: 'Ere y'are, Sir. Ebor 'Andicap, winner!'"

He departed at full speed, to make a second profit on the stock in trade which remained intact.

"Tuppence a pahnd! 'Arf a pahnd a penny!' The costermonger with a barrow of small apples raised his raucous cry in Fleet Street, where office boy customers are numerous. After explanations, as before, he consented to give his views briefly.

"Wot's things a-comin' to if a man cawn't call out wot he's sellin' of? S'pose they'll stop a 'bus conductor next from callin' aht 'Benk! Liverpool Street!' And a 'ansom kebby won't be allahed to say, 'Keb, Sir,' if 'e sees a gent look rahnd. Talk abaht shoutin'! Blime, these coves ought to tike a walk dahn the London Road Sattuday night and 'ear the fish stalls and the butchers."

"Does shouting help your business?"

"Ray-ther! Wy, if I didn't shout, 'ew would pore people in courts and side streets know I was ahtside? Lydies 'as their man from the greengrocer's call and ring the bell and wite for their orders. 'E don't need to shout, nor yet they don't need to be shouted at. It's different wiv a pore woman that's mebbe at 'er washtub in a hattic on the top floor. She 'ears me and comes dahn to buy wot she wants, or sends one of the kiddies. Wy, it's a bit of pleasure for 'er to 'ear me go past."

"Well, what will you do if the new law is enforced?"

"It won't be,' he replied confidently. "They've tried that gime before—tried to put the barrers out of Farringdon Street, tried to make us costers keep movin', tried to put dahn the kerb peddlers in the Strand. Wot come of it? Nuffin. In a week the slops is tired of movin' us on, and the beak 'e won't convic' a man as is tryin 'to get a honest livin' and everythink is the same as before."

This is perhaps a sensible opinion, which reminds us of a famous stanza beginning, "You may rezoloot till the cows come home, but—"

Cruelty to Capital Letters.

From The London Chronicle.

A correspondent writes: "Could not a society be formed for the prevention of cruelty to capital letters? If it were, some stay would be put to the absurd habit that has come in of late of misusing them by putting all sorts of combinations of capitals after people's names. The ladies' column of The Daily Chronicle showed the following not so very long ago: Brown, K. C. C.; Jones, F. N. C. S.; Robinson, F. B. P. A. Now these came where nothing but absolute knowledge of the meaning of these letters could help. Of course, if you see M. C. F. after a scnoolmaster's name, you know, or guess, that means Member of the College of Preceptors; M. P. S. after a chemist's, Member of the Pharmaceutical Society, and even that dreadful F. R. I. B. A. after an architect may be guessed at. But what is one to infer of Mr. Brown, K. C. C., dead; or Mr. Jones, F. N. C. S., getting married; or Mrs. Robinson, F. B. P. A., having a daughter? It is something like a revival of the Pickwick Club, with Joseph Sniggers, Esq., P. V. P. M. P. C.; Samuel Pickwick, Esq., G. C. M. P. C.; or Tracy Tupman, Esq., M. P. C. Even Dickens explained what they meant.

Summer Resorts.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.

THE KITTATINNY,

at this favorite Autumn Resort, will remain open until November. Most central and attractively located, and the only one having elevator, steam heat, rooms en suite, with bath, &c. Attractions: Beautiful walks and drives, boating, bathing, fishing, Golf Links, orchestra, &c. Send for booklet. JOHN D. BRODHEAD.

Mt. Pocono.

POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

MOUNT POCONO.

Trout fishing, private ponds and brooks; pine-laden air; pure water; grand scenery; shady walks and drives; cuisine high class; long-distance 'phone. Booklet. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts.

The Maplewood, PITTSFIELD, Berkshire Co., Mass. Send for booklet.

Open June 1st to Nov. ARTHUR W. PLUMB, Prop.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

NEW JERSEY.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

FALL SEASON, 1901.

THE LAUREL HOUSE

Reopens October First.

SEASONABLE PLEASURES AND AMUSEMENTS.

DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

Atlantic City.

SEASIDE HOUSE

This well-known Beach Front Hotel will remain open throughout the year. Every modern hotel improvement, including Hot Salt Baths in house, etc. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Accommodates 300 guests. All GOLF privileges. CHAS. EVANS & SON.

Excursions.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES

The 5,000-ton Twin Screw Plant Steamship

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,

CAPT. GEO. L. NORTON, Manager,

will follow the yachts over the course, Oct. 1, 3, and 5, leaving Pacific Mail pier, foot of Canal St., North River, at 9 A. M., in time to see the yachts manoeuvre for position. This vessel has steel hull, houses and decks, double bottom, water ballast. Speed, 20 miles.

Every passenger provided with a seat and room to occupy it.

Maresi, caterer. Bowren's American Band.

A Reportorial staff from the New York Herald Will be on Board, and Will Send Messages at Intervals to the Herald by Its Carrier Pigeons.

Tickets each day, $5.00. Tickets and staterooms for 3d, 4th, and 5th days now on sale at Tyson's hotel newsstands; McBride's, 71 Broadway; Bullman's and 1119 Broadway; Astor House; Travellers' Information Co., 3 Park Place; Cook's, 261 Broadway; Plant System, 290 Broadway, and Capt. Geo. L. Norton, manager, 17 State St. Tel. 922 Broad.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL will operate the fast seagoing steamer

MONMOUTH

of the Sandy Hook Line to and from the Yacht Races

$5.00 FARE $5.00

Number of passengers limited to 750. Leave Pier 8, foot of Rector St., 9:00 A. M. Refreshments at moderate prices.

TICKETS on sale at station, foot of Liberty St., N. R., 484 Broadway, 1,800 Broadway, and on steamers of Sandy Hook Line. For room accommodations apply to C. M. Burt, Gen. Pass. Agt., 143 Liberty St., N. Y.

YACHT RACES.

NEW STEEL STEAMER

THOMAS PATTEN,

FASTEST SIDE-WHEELER IN THE HARBOR.

LEAVES

FT. WEST 13TH ST.....9 A. M.
BATTERY PIER.....9:30 A. M.

Capacity, 1,800. Tickets positively limited to 500.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

TICKETS, - - - $2.

FOR SALE AT M'BRIDE'S, 71 BROADWAY; TYSON & CO.'S, COOK & SONS, 261 AND 1185 BROADWAY; ALL HOTEL NEWS STANDS.

YACHT RACES.

Palatial four-decked Ocean Steamer

"COLUMBIA"

(On Long Branch Ocean Route all Summer,)

The greatest Observation Boat in the World, Will accompany the yachts over the course every race day.

Licensed for 2,700. Limited to 900. Military Band. Wireless Telegraphy. Carrier Pigeons.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

LANDINGS—129TH ST., N. R...8:20 A. M.
34TH ST., N. R...9:00 A. M.
BATTERY PIER..9:30 A. M.

Single Ticket, $1.00. For sale at Landing, Tyson's Ticket Offices, McBride's, Hoffman's, 204 W. 125th St., Timmin's Storage Warehouse, 385 West 117th St., Liberty Island Pier, E. M. Timmins, 127 Produce Exchange; Telephone 762 Broad.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The large three-deck ocean-going

Steamer GRAND REPUBLIC

will accompany the yachts over the Entire Course each day, carrying one-half her capacity.

Fare, Third Race, $1.00.

Leave West 20th St., 8:30 A. M.; Battery Landing, 9:05 A. M.

TO VIEW THE FINISH.

Steamer GEN'L SLOCUM,

Limited to one-half her capacity, will leave West 20th St., 12 o'clock, and Battery Landing, 12:30 P. M.

Fare, $1.00.

Tickets on sale at office of Knickerbocker Steamboat Co., 149 Broadway, and at Docks Race days.

Auction Sales.

J. HATFIELD MORTON, AUCTIONEER.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, OCT. 2D AND 3D, AT 10 A. M., ON THE PREMISES 6 EAST 62D STREET, BY ORDER OF

HENRY NEWMAN, ESQ.,

the entire contents of the palatial residence, including Drawing Room, Library, Dining Room, Bedrooms, Billiard Room, Oriental Rooms, Draperies, Rare Rugs, Carpets, Bronzes, Bric-a-Brac throughout, Sheffield Dinner Service and Old English Cut Glass; also his valuable collection of paintings by celebrated European and American Artists.

ALSO

the entire trim of building, including Parquet Floor, Storm Doors, and all hardwood trimming in building; Chandeliers, Mirrors, Fireplaces, Grates, Tiling, Safe, etc.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The effects contained in the above residence are of the VERY FINEST.

I call your attention especially to the paintings and Art Furniture—by card of admission only on application at Auctioneer's office.

EXHIBITION TUESDAY, FROM 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M. CATALOGUE AT RESIDENCE.

J. HATFIELD MORTON,
1,404 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE 279—38.

Dogs and Birds.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Maltese terriers, male, one year; Dachshund puppies, male; fox terrier puppies, male. Cole, 560 East 141st St.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY. In the matter of the receivership of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent receiver of all the goods, property, and assets, late of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, will sell at public auction on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by A. H. Muller & Sons, Auctioneers, all the property and assets of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, except cash. Said sale will be made in parcels, as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1.

Certain accounts receivable due Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, amounting in the aggregate in face value to $82,961.33; a list and description of the accounts may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, in said Borough and City.

PARCEL NO. 2

Certain accounts receivable due Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, being for charges accrued but not billed on February 6, 1900, amounting in the aggregate in face value to $20,374.69; a list and description of the accounts may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, in said Borough and City.

PARCEL NO. 3.

Forty (40) shares of the capital stock of the Merchants' Compress Company, of the par value of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) each.

PARCEL NO. 4.

Bond and Mortgage of the Baltic Realty Company, being a second mortgage on property known as "Baltic Block," situate in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York, with accrued interest; face value of principal, $20,000.

PARCEL NO. 5.

Dock engines, pile-drives and tools, and various miscellaneous tools and personal property now located at the various stores of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, a list of which may be seen at the auctioneers' office, and the property therein described may be examined upon the premises now owned by the New York Dock Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York.

PARCEL NO. 6.

Four (4) memberships in the Maritime Exchange; one (1) membership in the Coffee Exchange; one (1) membership in the Produce Exchange; and one (1) membership in the Fruit Exchange, each subject to such assessments and annual dues and charges as may be imposed by the rules and regulations of the respective exchanges.

PARCEL NO. 7.

All other property of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company of every kind, nature, or description, excepting cash, not included in any of the above-mentioned parcels. (This parcel at bidder's risk.)

All of the above-mentioned property will be sold for cash, and no bid will be received from any purchaser unless he deposit with the auctioneers at or prior to the time of sale cash or certified checks to qualify himself as bidder for the various parcels, respectively:

For Parcel No. 1	$1,000
For Parcel No. 2	1,000
For Parcel No. 3	300
For Parcel No. 4	1,000
For Parcel No. 5	2,500
For Parcel No. 6	100
For Parcel No. 7	100

Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, September 5th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

Excursions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The Maine Steamship Company

will send its new fast ocean-going steamship,

NORTH STAR,

4,000 tons, launched May 11th, 1901, to the races for the America's Cup, leaving Pier (New) 32 East River, foot of Pike St., at 9:15 A. M., on Tuesday, Oct. 1st.

The upper deck of this steamer, being unobstructed by deck houses, offers the very best opportunity to witness the races without change of position.

MUSIC BY LANDER.

FARE $5.00.

Tickets for sale at office on Pier, at 290 B'way, corner Reade St. Telephone 3196 Franklin, and at all agents.

International Yacht Races.

THE STEEL TWIN SCREW FLYER CITY OF LOWELL

OF THE NORWICH LINE

Leaves Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., at 9:30 A. M.

TICKETS $3.00. Number limited.

The LOWELL is a splendid example of modern marine construction. She is fast, safe, and finely appointed in every department; spacious open decks, commodious saloons, and nearly 200 comfortable staterooms. Is One of the latest steamers to leave New York, and always with the leaders after the race. Regular dining room service; also lunch counter and cafe on main deck at popular prices. A FINE BAND OF MUSIC on board.

Tickets and staterooms at Pier. Also Cook's offices, 261 and 1185 Broadway, (latter office open until 10 P. M.,) and Raymond & Whitcomb's, 25 Union Square.

International Yacht Races.

THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER PLYMOUTH

OF THE FALL RIVER LINE

Leaves Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., at 9:30 A. M.

TICKETS $4.00. Number limited.

The PLYMOUTH is an ideal ocean-going steamboat and is most perfectly equipped for Yacht Race service under all weather conditions. Spacious Saloons; most ample Observation Decks; latest departure; earliest arrival in city after races. A FINE BAND OF MUSIC on board. Regular dining room or Steamer open for service. Also lunch counter and cafe on main deck; moderate prices.

Tickets and Staterooms at Pier. Also Cook's offices, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, (latter office open until 10 P. M.,) and Raymond & Whitcomb's, 25 Union Square.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY WILL SEND THEIR OCEAN-GOING STEAMSHIP

JEFFERSON

to the Yacht Race on Oct. 1st, leaving Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach Street, at 9 A. M., SHARP.

TICKETS LIMITED TO 700.

Tickets now on sale at main ticket office of Company on Pier.

Tickets, $6.00.

Music by Conterno's 14th Regiment Band. Telephone 1580 Franklin.

International Yacht Races.

The vessels of the

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY

have seagoing licenses, and accompany the Yachts.

Leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 9 A. M., and are limited to one-half their licensed carrying capacity.

Each race day Iron Steamboats will also leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 12:30 P. M. to view the finish.

TICKETS, $1.00.

GOOD FOR MORNING OR AFTERNOON.

Tickets may be had at Co.'s office, Room 139, 32 Broadway, N. Y. City, at Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., and foot of 22d St., N. R., on Race Days.

YACHT RACES.

THE LARGE, THREE-DECK OCEAN-GOING STEAMER

"GLEN ISLAND,"

Commodious Flagship of the Starin Fleet, will leave Starin's Dock, foot of Cortlandt St., at 9 A. M. each Race Day, with Music and Refreshments.

Tickets $2 THREE-TRIP TICKETS, $5 STATEROOMS, $3 AND $5.

Tickets limited to one-half licensed seagoing capacity, and on sale at Pier and Ticket Selling Agencies. Telephone, 5109 Cortlandt.

$1—International Yacht Races—$1

Al. Foster's Iron

STEEL STEAMER ANGLER.

Observation from all parts of the boat. Large, elegant saloon; steam heated; three (3) decks. Steamer Angler, in commission Winter and Summer on the Atlantic Ocean. Military band on board. Restaurant a la carte. Leaves 22d St., East River, 8:05 A. M.; Battery, 8:55 A. M. Fare, $1.00.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS

NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ON SUNDAY, SEPT. 29.

To SEACLIFF and GLENWOOD

THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"

will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M.; returning, leave Glenwood 4:00; Sea Cliff 4:20 P. M. Due in New York 7:00 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe Iron Steamer Angler, leaves 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Seats, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Special Notice.—Steamer Angler will not run to fishing banks on yacht race days. Al. Foster.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

TOYOKISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Rio de Janeiro	Oct. 5	America Maru	Oct. 22
Coptic	Oct. 15	Peking	Oct. 31

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended seasonable sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Oct. 7 | Dec. 30, Mch. 24
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Nov. 4, Jan. 27, Apl. 14
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Dec. 2, Feb. 24, May 5

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

MIOWERA.....Sept. 20 | AORANGI.....Oct. 18

For rates apply 332 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

BALTIMORE.

For Old Point, Chamber's, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 2 P. M.

J. A. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE †NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.

NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.

*Fürst	Oct. 5	†Aller	Nov. 2, 10 AM
†Hohenzollern	Oct. 12, 4PM	*Columbia	Nov. 9
†Lahn	Oct. 19, 10 AM	†Koh'r'l'n	Nov. 16, 10 AM
*F. Bismarck	Oct. 23	*F. Bismarck	Nov. 23

sailing at 11 A. M.

for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30.

Steamers Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American | North German Lloyd.
Lines. | Oelrichs & Co., Agents,
37 Broadway, N. Y. | 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kronprinz Wm.	Oct. 1, 12N	Kronprinz Wm.	Oct. 29
Kaiserin M. Th.	Oct. 8	Kaiserin M. Th.	Nov. 5
Kaiser Wm. Gr.	Oct. 23	Kaiser Wm. Gr.	Nov. 19

Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN

Gr. K'fuerst	Oct. 3, 10 AM	Bremen	Oct. 31, noon
Barbarossa	Oct. 17, noon	K. Luise	Nov. 28, 11 AM
K. Luise	Oct. 24, noon	Bremen	Dec. 5, noon

Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.

LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

Every Thursday to

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

D'tschland, Oct. 3, 9 AM		D'tschland, Oct. 31, 8 AM	
A. Victoria, Oct. 10, 10 AM		A. Victoria, Nov. 7, 10 AM	
Columbia, Oct. 15, 10 AM		D'tschland, Dec. 12, 7 AM	

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

*Phoenicia, Oc. 5	10:30 AM	Penn's. Nov. 2, 9:30 AM	
Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM		Pretoria, Nov. 9, 3 PM	
Waldersee, Oct. 19, 9 AM		*Phoenicia, Nov. 16, 8 AM	
*Palatia, Oct. 26, 3 PM		Patricia, Nov. 23, 2 PM	

*To Hamburg direct.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Phila.	Oct. 2, 10 AM	Phila.	Oct. 23, 10 AM
St. Paul	Oct. 9, 10 AM	St. Paul	Oct. 30, 10 AM
St. Louis	Oct. 16, 10 AM	St. Louis	Nov. 6, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Friesland	Oct. 2, noon	*Vaderland	Oct. 16, noon
Southwark	Oct. 9, noon	Kensington	Oct. 23, noon

*New Twin-screw Steamers sailing at Cherbourg.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ROUND THE WORLD Third and last party this season for 6-months' Tour of the World leaves Friscoe Oct. 31. A few memberships open.

MEDITERRANEAN the Riviera, Italy, Paris, London, etc. Pleasant tourist parties leave Oct. 19 and Nov. 27 (for Xmas in Rome.) Moderate inclusive fares.

BERMUDA Last party of the season leaves Oct. 5. 11 days, $42.50. All expenses included. Programmes from

THOS. COOK & SON

261 & 1185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MESABA		Oct. 5, 9 A. M.	
MINNEAPOLIS	Oct. 5, 11:30 A. M.		
MARQUETTE	Oct. 12, 9 A. M.		
MINNEHAHA	Oct. 19, 9:30 A. M.		
MENOMINEE	Oct. 26, 9 A. M.		

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

Ethiopia	Oct. 5, noon	Astoria	Oct. 19, noon
C. of Rome	Oct. 12, noon	Anchoria	Oct. 26, noon

Cabin passage, $50 and upward.

2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Twin-Screw S. S. 8,300 tons ROTTERDAM
Saturday, Oct. 5, 10 A. M.
AMSTERDAM.....Saturday, Oct. 12, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 10,500 tons STATENDAM
Saturday, Oct. 19, 10 A. M.

Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"

Navagazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.

REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK.

Citta di Torino...Oct. 1 | Nord America.....Oct. 29

Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.

Bolognese. Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.: the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.

F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Fall River and Newport. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St. Week days and Sundays 5:30 P. M. Strs PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE, via Providence. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St. Week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers PILGRIM and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Lve Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St. Week days only 6:30 P. M. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Lve Pier 36 N.R., ft. Spring St. Weekdays only 5:30 P.M. Strs CITY OF LAWRENCE and CITY OF WORCESTER.

NEW HAVEN LINE, leave Pier 25 E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days only, 3:00 P. M. and 12:00 midnight. Steamers RICHARD PECK and C. H. NORTHAM.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, 9:30 A.M.; W. 129TH ST., 10 A.M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH. Sundays leave half hour earlier.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days, except SATURDAYS, 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" or "MARLBOROUGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days at 5 P. M., landing at CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, HIGHLAND, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturday lands at W. 129TH ST. 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Day Light,

Pan-American Route. The "New York" and "Albany," the best river boats in the world. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, with intermediate landings and R. R. points beyond, Buffalo, &c.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" " Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" " West 22d St.....9:00 "

CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

AUTUMN TRIPS TO MAINE

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ARE DELIGHTFUL.

Special Rates to Sportsmen.

Ticket Offices, 290 Broadway, corner Reade St., Tel. 3410 Franklin.

General Office, New Pier 32, East River. Telephone, 3196 Franklin.

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Direct PAN-AMERICAN Route with New York Central or West Shore R. R.

Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. N.R.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes—6:12, 6:25, 6:45, 8:35, 10:10, x6:15.

	Lv. N.Y., Ath. N.Y., B
Easton Local	*7:25, 8:25 AM, 4:30 PM
Buffalo and Western Express	*7:45 AM, *1:30 PM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9:25 AM, *10:50 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11:55 AM, †12:00 PM
Manch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*4:25 PM, †3:25 PM
Wilkes Barre and Scranton Exp.	*6:05 PM, †4:10 PM
Easton Local	*6:10 PM, †5:30 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibuled Exp.	*8:35 PM, *6:10 PM
KEYSTONE 1101 Express	*7:55 PM, *6:00 PM

Tickets and Sleeping accommodations at 143, 261, 250, 1,185 and 1,196 Broadway, 180 Fifth Avenue, 23 Union Square West, 205 Columbus Ave., 1,365 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 32 Broadway, and Ft. Pulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET and DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 P. M. daily. Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:35 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:25, 8:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) (8:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 8:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 8:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 9:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.00 per line for 30 times.

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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

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REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.

Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

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622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
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Friends' Seminary 220 to 228 East 15th Street New York

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Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also **Brooklyn School** under same management.

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Schools offer complete course, (Kindergarten to College,) combined with manual training.
For enrollment apply 25 W. 55th St.
MISS ELEANOR I. KELLER, Pd. M., Principal.

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Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon; five boarding pupils for five days in week, or school year; play ground. Catalogue.
EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

138TH YEAR.

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Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Classes. Gymnasium. Grounds for athletics.
Mr. Campbell, the Headmaster, will confer with parents, 9 to 4 o'clock, at the school.

New York University Law School Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. **Day Classes** with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P.M. (LL. B. after two years.) **Evening Classes**, sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. **Tuition**, $100. For circulars address
L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar,
Washington Square, N. Y. City.

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Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers. Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request.
Mr. Ray is now at school mornings.

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formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL,
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Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

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FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. **Students Prepared for all Colleges.**
Circulars on application.
Reopens Monday, September 30th.
Individual attention combined with class discipline.

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OPENS OCT. 1, 1901.
For ANNOUNCEMENT containing all information send postal to "Registrar of the University, Washington Square, New York City."

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241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.
Boys prepared for the Colleges and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium.
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Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

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20th year begins Monday, Sept. 30.

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Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. One hour from New York. Only forty boys received. Terms, $500. JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Prin.

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Fall Term Begins September 26th.

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W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
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Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

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Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.
Arrangements for Girls as Boarding Pupils in the Family of a Teacher of Long Experience Can Be Made Through the Principal.

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Instruction at Dr. Julius Sachs's Collegiate Institute, School for Girls, 116 West 59th Street, New York.

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22d year begins October 1st. One of the headmasters will be at the school daily during September.

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Boys from six to nine years.
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Full courses for girls from 14 to 20 years of age. Twelve teachers. Every sort of outdoor sports with best instruction.

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Will reopen in all of its departments Monday, September 9. This institution is noted throughout the city for its thorough work in training young people for business positions. Send for prospectus.
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Special classes in physical culture for boys and girls, afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock. For Ladies and Gentlemen evenings from 8 to 9:30.

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Preparation for College and University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 180.
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N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

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Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse daily.

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FOR GIRLS REOPENS OCT. 2.
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.
Fireproof building; elevator. 160-162 W. 74th St.

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Regular Course for admission to the Bar. Commercial Course for business people. Send for catalogue. NORMAN P. HEFFLEY, Pres.

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Evening classes in elementary and advanced electrical engineering. Laboratory and shop work a special feature. Classes begin Oct. 1st, at 8 P. M. Apply to American Institute, 19-21 West 44th Street.

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Absolutely individual instruction mainly to meet the exacting conditions of college requirements; fourteenth year; ordinary school rates. F. E. SUTCLIFFE, (Harvard,) 9 East 59th St.

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Examinations for Senior Classes Oct. 7th. Pupils register Oct. 9th and 9th.

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School of Languages of N. Y. City,
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Classes Reopen Tuesday, October 1.
Circular sent on application.
Special (evening) classes for busy people begin Saturday, October 5, 8 P. M.

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PHYSICAL EDUCATION

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For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual, or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS.
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High-class private school for boys from 7 to 20 years of age. Individual attention given boys whose education has been irregular. Large faculty. Laboratories. Gymnasium. Athletics.
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Do you wish thorough instruction with actual experience in office of public stenographer at reasonable cost? Room for two. Position guaranteed. The Reliable Stenographer, Room 67, 39 Nassau St.

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39th year begins Oct. 3. 32 West 40th St.
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Private instruction in piano, singing, violin, cello, and organ, and all branches of music to beginners and advanced students.
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Method unexcelled for developing purity of tone and breath control. Send for booklet, "Educational Principles in Voice Production."

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Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c.

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Voice training, art of breathing, repertoire.
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A most remarkable offer; great inducement lovers of music; a beautiful mandolin, violin, guitar, free to pupils; 50 cents lesson, payable weekly. Conservatory, 126 East 125d.

Mrs. Paris Rose-Wilkinson, Carnegie Hall.—Music; Wagner's Nibelungen interpreted; piano instruction; choral classes; coaching; accompanying.

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Mrs. Warmon.—Mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano, violin, vocal, private lessons, day, evening. 218A Hart St., Brooklyn.

Prominent piano teacher offers exceptional chance two pupils; set your own price. Concert Pianiste, Box 256 Times.

Free evening French course for ladies registering before Oct. 4th. Berger's French Academy, 108 East 23d St.

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Piano, Singing, Violin, Organ, Elocution.
Department for those who study for their own pleasure. Classes of two, $10. $15; private lessons, $15, $20 quarter, including harmony, sight singing, lecture, concerts.

John C. Dempsey, Baritone, and teacher of singing. Studio, 2 West 33d Street. The Repertoire School of Church Music resumes Friday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

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Alice Garrigue Mott will, on Oct. 1, resume all instructions in the art of singing at her new residence, 172 West 79th St.

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Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

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A newly formed co-operative company, for family supplies, wants agents, ladies or gentlemen, on commission, for securing subscriptions among their friends and acquaintances. Apply, by letter, stating age and occupation, to E. Giardon, 146 Broadway, New York.

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Attention.—Quick buyer for a first-class brewing agency; well established and paying a profit of $150 to $200 per week. Can be increased. House, ground, horses and wagons, &c., are complete to carry on the business.
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BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS. COCKROACHES.—Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeitfuss, 60 Fulton St.

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Liberal arrangements with party who has or can influence capital to introduce a patented machine; wide application; big profits. Address Wealth, L., Box 125 Times.

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$600 buys old-established real estate and coal business, leading avenue Brooklyn; easy living, man or woman. Jones, 3 Reid Av., Brooklyn.

Capitalist seeks business proposition, patent or mine, showing large, quick returns. Address Fullest Particulars, Z Box 177 Times.

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For Sale—First-class market, doing a good business; good chance. Address Post Office Box 42, New Canaan, Conn.

Have you money to invest in a good safe business? Big returns. Address Eureka, X Box 137 Times Office.

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Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 67 Nassau and 156 Fulton St., Room 305.

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Choir Boys wanted for Calvary Church. Apply to Mr. Leo Baker, 115 E. 19th St.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service or song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M., singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK, LENOX Av. and 122d St., Rev. S. P. Nichols, Rector.—Services 7:30 and 10 A. M. and 3:45 and 8 P. M. The rector preaches morning and evening. Memorial sermon for Bishop Whipple.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, AMSTERDAM AV. and 99th St., Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, Rector.—Morning prayer, 10 o'clock; evening service, 4 P. M.; special musical services with full double choir.

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Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; reference given. GUILFORD BROS.
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10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

5th Av., NUMBER 7, corner 8th St., at The Hoffer.—Small and large rooms; some with private bath; good table.

11th St., 37 East, near 5th Av.—Handsome rooms; fine table; table board; refined neighborhood.

21st St., 36 West, between 5th and 6th Avs. and near Madison Square.—Superior accommodations with first-class board; table guests accommodated.

21st St., 126 West.—Desirable rooms; good table; refined home; terms reasonable.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location; between Broadway and 6th Av.

24th St., 124 East.—Pleasant rooms; large and small, with board; references.

27th St., 151 East.—In private house, conveniences, furnished rooms to let; reference exchanged.

44th St., 211 West, Near Broadway.—Double and single room, with board; superior accommodations; parlor dining room; references.

49th St., 115 West.—A private family offers, with board, a large, handsome, sunny front room.

49th St., 108 West.—Large room, hall room; handsomely furnished; strictly first-class board; arrangements for Winter.

55th St., 257 West. Near Broadway.—Newly renovated house; pleasant, large, small rooms; excellent table; table guests.

55th St., 358 West.—Pleasant rooms, with excellent table; references; table guests accommodated.

46th St., 331 West.—Large or small room, with excellent board, private house; convenient location.

60th St., 144 East.—Sunny alcove; other rooms; house renovated and newly furnished; convenient to cars.

62d St., 246 East.—Two small rooms; private house; select neighborhood; convenient location.

96th St., 66 West.—Superior accommodations; pleasant, sunny rooms; with excellent table; table guests; references.

106th St., 62 East.—Large, handsomely furnished front room, with board, for couple; Jewish family.

126th St., 149 West.—Double connecting rooms to rent, with board; table boarders accommodated; references; no children.

129th St., 108 West.—Two connecting or single rooms; good board; private house; all conveniences; references.

130th St., 258 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; all conveniences; moderate terms.

130th St., 51 West.—Exclusive, refined home; fine neighborhood; handsomely furnished suite; dining room parlor floor.

136th St., 112 West.—Handsome, large second floor room; carpeted, unfurnished; also small room; excellent table; references.

A lad seeking comfortable quarters, pleasant surroundings, reasonable. X. Box 206 Times.

Boarders Wanted—Elderly or invalid persons desiring home comforts and kind care; $5 per week. Address Box 42, New Canaan, Fairfield County, Conn.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward; pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

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Lenox Av., 858, Near 128th St.—Elegant, nicely furnished rooms, with excellent board; private house; all conveniences.

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Madison Av., 1,863, corner 129d St.—Delightful rooms, newly furnished; single, en suite; first-class table; modern appointment; house heated; terms reasonable.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

7th Av., 214, Near 23d St.—Parlor and bedroom; two flights; sunny; bath; very low. Noyes.

11th St., 268 West.—Handsome parlor; small room, closets, running water; large front rooms, closets; $4.50, $2.50; gentlemen.

17th St., 55 West.—Attractive, newly furnished parlor, also suite suitable for physician, dentist; refined family; trained nurses; special prices; references, respectability given, required; telephone.

17th St., 300 West.—Outside rooms; corner apartment; elevator service; hot water supply; moderate; gentlemen preferred. Barney.

19th St., 13 West.—Delightfully private, connecting rooms on parlor floor; excellent accommodations; also, elegant large third-floor front room.

19th St., 16 West.—Furnished large room, second story, front; references.

22d St., 250 West.—Pleasant parlor, back parlor, dressing room; running water; modern apartment; gentlemen preferred. Poole.

22d St., 34 East.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single or en suite; also hall rooms; all improvements; references.

23d St., 469 West.—Large sunny room; steam heat; hot and cold running water; large closets.

23d St., 357 West.—Pleasant furnished rooms from $2.50 to $8 per week; The Colonial.

24th St., 23 East, near Madison Square.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged.

24th St., 108 East.—Desirable room; one or two gentlemen; refined private family; board optional; convenient locality.

25th St., 24 West.—Superior, newly furnished rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

33d St., 331 West.—Two pleasant large hall rooms; running water; large closets; private family; gentlemen; references.

33d St., 16 East.—Suite of rooms; private bath; also square room, handsomely furnished; valet attendance; reference.

37th St., 42 West.—First-class furnished rooms; private bath and toilet; gentlemen only.

46th St., 316 West.—A parlor floor to let, to a doctor or dentist; also furnished rooms; first class house; references.

54th St., 125 East.—Large furnished rooms; hot and cold water; private house.

56th St., 331 West.—Front and rear rooms, private family; telephone, bath; breakfast optional; references.

56th St., 207 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; use of piano; reference.

34th St., 447 West.—Two large light rooms; modern improvements.

38th St., 227 West.—Doctor or dentist will find superior office, private bath, other rooms; board optional.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished, good-sized rooms; prefer permanent parties; references required.

64th St., 151 West, Near Broadway.—Large, light, handsomely furnished rooms; single or en suite; in a private house; to gentlemen only.

78th St., 210 West.—Furnished second-story front alcove room; dressing room; gentlemen; private family; references.

82d St., 43 West.—Gentlemen will find superior accommodations; refined home; private bath; moderate prices; private house.

86th St., 311 East.—Handsome medium size rooms; all conveniences; excellent board; moderate terms; private house.

87th St., 152 East, cor. Lexington.—Back parlor, suitable for gentlemen; modern conveniences. Mrs. Saffer, widow.

105th St., 54 West.—Two large, light rooms, connected or single; porcelain bath; near L; third bell.

112th St., 67 East.—Furnished or unfurnished back parlor in private house; board optional; American family.

115th St., 211 West.—Large room for one or two; also front hall room; $3; gentlemen. Morrison.

116th St., 117 East.—Desirable parlor floor, or singly, for office; running water; convenient to cars; reasonable.

124th St., 227 East.—Furnished rooms; nice neighborhood; convenient L stations; private house. Ring third bell.

126th St., 327 West.—Nic

SENATOR DEPEW TALKS OF NATION'S RAILWAYS

His Speech to Railroad Men at the Buffalo Exposition.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. McKINLEY

The Senator Tells of Advance in Transportation Service Since He Became a Railroad Man in 1866.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Delightful weather ushered in Railroad Day at the Exposition. The special programme arranged contained many novel features. The first event was the parade, following which were a carnival of aquatic sports on Mirror Lake, a vaudeville performance in the Stadium, a wedding in a cage of lions, and Oriental races, all concluding with a display of fireworks and battle of confetti.

Senator Depew held a largely attended reception at noon in the New York State Building, and later was the guest of honor at a luncheon in Alt Nurnberg. At 8 o'clock he addressed the railroad men and their friends in the Temple of Music as follows:

"I have been for thirty-five years in the railway service. It was my good fortune in the earlier days and subordinate positions to have those confidential relations with the executive which gave me an intimate knowledge of every department of railway work. The most treasured recollections of this period are the friends who, once made, have never failed, and who were from every rank, from the footboard to the Superintendent of motive power, from the track to the General Superintendent, from the machine shop to the Master Mechanic, from the desks in the offices to the Traffic Managers, the General Passenger Agents, the Treasurers, and the whole staff. An active and energetic pursuit of politics, running along with railway work, has brought me also in close contact with citizens of every profession, business, vocation, and trade in the country. In this way I have been able to form a judgment upon the characteristics, the good citizenship, the intelligence, and the character of railway men as they are like or differ from men in other pursuits.

"So much has been said of late years about railway power and influence that, in order to have a clearer view of the dignity and usefulness of our profession, we should take a short hour for a review of the rise, development, and present position of the great carriers of the world. Empires and cities have grown and decayed as they were favorably or unfavorably situated along the great highways of commerce. The flourishing mart of to-day is the deserted hamlet of to-morrow, when new routes and better ones have diverted the course of traffic to other channels than those on which the ruined city is located. Transportation in its modern sense is one, and the most important, of the mighty agencies which made the nineteenth the most important century in the history of mankind.

"It has always been possible for commerce to thrive along navigable water courses, but the difficulty in reaching the interior, the cost of transportation increasing for every mile by old methods, made population and industries impossible upon any modern scale. The imagination is appalled in the effort to grasp where the world would be to-day and what the condition of its inhabitants if the steamship and the railroad had not been invented.

"It is hardly seventy years since Stephenson built his locomotive. I found a book of minutes of the Directors of one of the earliest railroads—the Mohawk and Hudson. This was one of the links which now form the New York Central. At the meeting of the board in 1831, a committee of the Directors and the engineer had reported in favor of substituting an iron for a wooden rail. The Directors were not convinced. They reported it back to the engineer and the committee for further investigation and report. Among the members of this board were the first John Jacob Astor and Hamilton Fish. The latter lived to see all the marvels produced by the railroad of to-day. The rail of the period was a thin strap nailed upon the wood, and this strap, getting loose at the ends, would be caught by the wheel and run up through the cars, frequently impaling the passenger or cutting off his leg or arm.

"Without the railroad there would have been no Northwestern, no Montana, and no Pacific States. The few people in the vast territory between Chicago and the Pacific Ocean would have been engaged exclusively in agriculture. Their harvests, their flocks, and their herds would have been useful only for the food of themselves and their neighbors. The cost of transportation would have been prohibitive. Cheap transportation by the railway has enabled the Dakota farmer to sell his wheat to the miller at Minneapolis or at Buffalo, and the miller to sell his flour to New England and the Middle States. It has permitted the West and Northwest to successfully compete in the English markets with grain from Russia, Egypt, and India. It has made the vast plains beyond the great lakes, which were the feeding grounds of the buffalo fifty years ago, the granary of the world. It has enabled the artisan to live, the factory, the mills, and the furnaces to exist, the mines to be opened, and comforts and luxuries to be enjoyed by all the people.

BENEFITS OF TRANSPORTATION.

"With a modern system of transportation wholly developed within the three-score years and ten allotted to the span of life, every family, without regard to its position in life, enjoys the comforts and luxuries in the products of other climes, other countries and other continents, which even the richest could not procure 100 years ago. Upon the table of every workingman is the food which has come thousands of miles across the continent and the oceans, and in his family are the clothing, the furniture, the tools of his trade, and the equipment of his home, which represent a lesson in geography of varied industries, of raw material and its place of growth and place of conversion into the manufactured products and of the lives and conditions of far-distant peoples which was hardly within the possible information of a college professor in the time of his grandfather.

"Since the construction of Stephenson's locomotive, seventy-two years ago, there have been built in the whole world 475,000 miles of railway, which are capitalized at about forty billions of dollars. The aggregate length of the railways of the United States is 193,000 miles, and is capitalized in stock and bonds at eleven billions seven hundred and nineteen millions of dollars. The mileage of our railroads is six times greater than that of any other country, and many thousands of miles longer than all the railroads of Europe put together. While the United States occupy but 6 per cent. of the land surface of the earth, they have over 40 per cent. of its railway mileage. The internal commerce of our country is so vast that the tonnage annually carried by our railroads is greater than the totals for Great Britain, Ireland, France, and Germany combined, and to that may be added the ocean tonnage of all the seas also.

"Railway development in the United States commenced in 1830. In that year forty miles were built. Up to 1840 we had reached in the thirty years only 28,000 miles or less than a thousand miles a year. The civil war, by death and wounds, took two millions of men out of the active industries of the country; it destroyed over ten thousand millions dollars' worth of property; it added three thousand millions to our National debt; it devastated ten States, and yet the benefits and the blessings of the abolition of slavery, the removal of the danger of disunion and the unification of the Republic in one great Nation were so great that between 1865 and 1870 21,000 miles of railway were built; between 1870 and 1880, 37,000 miles more, and between 1880 and 1890, 77,000 miles still additional, while from 1890 to 1897 there were added 21,000 miles more, and from 1897 to 1900 there were 9,000 miles built.

"These figures are more eloquent than the most glowing utterances that have moved armies to victory, Senates to action, and peoples to religious frenzy. Every mile of railroad built means tens of thousands of acres brought under cultivation and opened for settlement; it means villages and cities, happy homes and industrious and thrifty populations. It is safe to say that without the railway development of to-day, if the population of Europe or America were the same, the congestion would lead to poverty, starvation, misery, and anarchy beyond the power of imagination to conceive.

"There were in the service of the railroads in 1900—that is, on their payrolls—over a million men, and there were paid to these men in that year $377,000,000, or 60 per cent. of the entire expenses of the railways for their operation. There were at least a million more men engaged in building cars and locomotives, in mining coal, in getting out ore, in making steel rails and their attachments, and in a multitude of other employments, which exist only to supply the railroads; so that one in every fifteen of the persons in the United States who are engaged in economical pursuits or earning wages or salaries get their living from the operation of the railroads of the country.

"The gross earnings of the railroads of the United States in 1900 was $1,487,000,000. Of this $577,000,000 went for labor directly on the pay roll, material and supplies, which are mainly labor, rentals, interest, and taxes absorbed all the rest of the $910,000,000 earnings, except $118,000,000 to the stockholders. To make this situation more clearly understood, of every $100 earned by the railroad $38 go directly to the employes of the company, $7 go for supplies—which is labor—$23 go for interest on indebtedness and rentals of other people's and city properties, $3 are paid in taxes, and $8 go to the stockholders. These $8, distributed over the capitalization, yield in dividends on the stock a little over 2 per cent. To be entirely fair it must be understood that on about one-third of the capitalization of the railroads of the country no dividends are paid at all, which makes a higher average for the roads which do pay dividends.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT RATES.

"When I entered the railroad service, in 1866, the rate per ton per mile for freight was 2 cents, or 20 mills; the average rate per ton per mile on all railroads of the country in 1900 was about 7 mills. This reduction makes the rate of to-day little more than a third of what it was thirty years ago. Had our railroads received in 1900 the same rates for freight which they did thirty years ago their income would have been nearly treble.

"This reduction has enormously stimulated the productive energies of the United States. The interest on the bonded debt at that period averaged 7 per cent. It has now come down to about 4½ per cent., while most of the railroads which were paying 8 to 10 per cent. have come down to 4 or 5 per cent. The public has received the whole of this reduction; none of it has been taken off from labor. One bushel of wheat in 1866 would carry two bushels from Chicago to New York; one bushel of wheat in 1900 would carry six bushels from Chicago to New York.

"In this same thirty-five years of my railroad service, while rates have gone down nearly two-thirds for freight and one-third for passengers, the taxes have doubled. These reductions in the net earnings of the railways, because of constant lowering of rates by railroad wars and other causes, have not been felt at all by the employes. On the contrary, their wages have been constantly increased, having been advanced 67½ per cent., or nearly double, during that period.

"The building of 150,000 miles of railway in thirty years led to great confusion and to many errors and mistakes. On the one hand it stimulated an enormous immigration and settlement; the productive energies of the country were pushed to their utmost, and everywhere was feverish haste. Speculative spirit was aroused and periods of prosperity soon developed mad speculation and ended in a series of panics phenomenal in the history of business and finance. States, Territories, farming communities, mining centres, and cities clamored for railways. Agents swarmed over Europe presenting glowing pictures of the opportunities for homes, comfort, and wealth in these new communities, and along the lines of these recently constructed railways.

"Syndicates and construction companies pushed the lines as far and fast as the securities could be sold in the market. As fast as the construction company had closed its account upon one line it moved to a new enterprise, and the public became the possessors of the securities of the new corporation. In most instances the line at first did not pay, and the investing public lost vast sums of money by the depreciation of the stocks and bonds, or the foreclosure and reorganization of the companies. The communities which had been most clamorous for the railways, and had felt their benefits in the increased value of their farms, in the development of their water power, and in the sudden building of their towns, soon came into collision with the managers of the lines on the question of freight rates. Politicians and demagogues who had been most active in stimulating the popular demand for the railroad saw their opportunity in promoting prejudices against it.

"The railway managers of that period did not appreciate their duties to the public. They were autocratic and arbitrary, and in many instances untrained. The business grew beyond the education of men competent to manage it. It takes the qualities which produce a great general and make a successful business man on a large scale to manage the intricate relations of a railway company with its several communities, with the general public, and with its employes and owners. Enormous prices for salaries and in lump sums were bid for this talent, often without success. The difference between an able and even a moderately equipped manager will be to a great railroad so many millions of dollars that his salary cuts no figure.

"The inability of many railway managers to grasp the situation, the panics which threw whole communities into bankruptcy or suspended industries which meant extreme poverty, and the misrepresentations of the politician who hoped to climb to power on a new issue, created violent antagonisms in many States between the people and the railroads. Then came forward a class of statesmen who formulated bills as remarkable for their ignorance of the situation as they were injurious to both the operation of the road and to the people who patronized it. The greatest and most intricate scientific problem of the age could not be solved by sweeping measures of restriction or confiscation prepared by men, however honest and well-meaning, who could not possibly comprehend the subject.

"The consolidation of connecting lines was violently opposed as hostile to the public interest and the argument seemed unanswerable, but the enormous benefits to the public in the reduction of rates, the improvement of the line and equipment, the speed of trains, and the disappearance of frictions at every terminal, which have resulted from the consolidation of the eleven roads which make the present New York Central, or the half dozen which make the present Lake Shore, are so universally admitted that a proposition to dissolve them into the original lines, and change freight and passengers at each end, as formerly, would now raise a revolution. Legislation by the States done in this hasty and crude way threatened to sidetrack large communities and deprive them of the benefits of the seaboard and interior being brought together. It took years to grasp, even if it is now fully understood, the relations between a train of loaded cars of wheat moving night and day from Dakota to New York, requiring little for its service of the vast equipment at stations and freight yards along the line, and the local train which takes up a partly loaded car here and there and serves the communities within the State line.

"After a bitter struggle in our own State of New York, which lasted some years, and which threatened the commercial supremacy of the State and city, as well as the destruction of the New York Central Railroad as a dividend-paying company, I met, by the authority of Mr. Vanderbilt, these commercial bodies. We discussed these questions for months; we took volumes of testimony. I became convinced that of the three methods of meeting the question—ownership by the States or by the National Government, universal consolidation, not only of connecting lines, but also of competing lines, and State and National supervision—the last was the true solution of the whole difficulty.

RAILWAY COMMISSION'S WORK.

"It required the united strength of the commercial bodies and of the railroads to induce our Legislature, so heated had the public feeling become, to create a Railway Commission and give it these supervisory powers. It got in full operation about the time that I became President of the New York Central Railroad. For the fourteen years of administration and until its close I was brought in constant contact with the commission and its operations, and felt that it would be strengthened by having upon it a railway man from the working force, and securing an amendment to that effect, Michael Rickard, a locomotive engineer, was appointed. The New York Central has never resisted any order of the commission. Directly its orders have cost the company hundreds of thousands of dollars, but indirectly the benefits to the public and to the company have been incalculable. Every shipper and passenger and employe knows that a two-cent postage stamp will carry his complaint to Albany, and that it will be immediately heard. He need be at no expense, for the commission will undertake to act in his behalf.

"The legislation of Massachusetts and New York has been happily followed by the formation of a National Railway Commission. This body had performed excellent service. Its functions are so important and affect such vast interests that the places upon the commission should be made so attractive by length of term and compensation as to secure the ablest minds in the country. With some modification of the Inter-State commerce law and increase in power in the commission, a tribunal may be created which would take railroads in the Nation out of politics, as they are in our own State. There is no reason why a railroad man should be discriminated against in the public service, and every reason why his training and intelligence render him as competent to fill office and execute with honor and ability the duties of any position as his fellow-citizens of other callings or professions.

"The railway service trains and educates. It develops the same type of men all over the world. They are quick to think and act, open-minded to suggestions, and inventions, and free from bigotry of opinion. In England this Summer I attended an inspection and afterward a lunch with 150 of the General Managers and heads of the operating, traffic, passenger, motive power, and engineering departments of the railways of Great Britain, and was made at once to feel at home. If the shareholders could depart from old traditions and leave to these bright and progressive officers the reformation of their roads, every one of them would be up to date with American appliances and methods within a year. It was like an American railway convention, except that a Superintendent of motive power said to me he had not yet got over the habit of turning Greek into English, and translated a chapter of Thucydides history every day. I told him our master mechanics and Superintendents quit that as soon as they were promoted from the shop or the cab of the locomotive to high office.

"Nothing enlarges the understanding and liberalizes ideas like travel. The perpetual horizon of one's own town is the prison wall of the mind. Provincialism believes that there is no business man, orator, teacher, or genius like the village storekeeper, lawyer, preacher, or poet. But when men and women cross the county line and mingle with the world; when they meet the men whose hands are on the levers of progress and thought; when they see how infinitesimal we are except as parts of the vast and complex machinery of life, and the opportunities there are for larger activities and places—then they learn the most important lesson in life, which is, 'there are others.' This development is the peculiar privilege of our profession. Railroad men go everywhere. They rub against statesmen, and politicians, fools and frauds, employers and employes, successful and moderately successful, those who control and those who swim with the tide, and see the operations of great enterprises. They are the most eager and observant readers of newspapers. Among themselves, they are good fellows, in the camaraderie of an honorable and useful calling, and at home and abroad oracles of news and views.

"The development of the close of the wonderful nineteenth century is specially distinct in our vocation. Thirty years ago there were no schools for the education which is now required. The old-timer was a rule-of-thumb man. He was a rough-and-ready customer, and his language was as lurid as his administration was arbitrary and tyrannical. He hated the new men from the schools, and all what he termed 'new-fangled notions.' Though some of the best of our managers of to-day have come from this class, the difficulties of their self-education and equipment demonstrate their extraordinary ability. Now, however, the service demands at the beginning a training undreamed of in the early days. I remember one of these hard-headed old Superintendents who was overwhelmed with the sudden development of passenger traffic. The complaints of insufficient accommodations led to his being summoned before the Board of Directors. To the question why he did not provide more trains and more cars, his answer was, 'What is the use? No matter how many cars we put on, the people will fill them up just the same.'

CHANCES TO RISE FROM RANKS.

"Despair and pessimism have no place in the railway service. Its managers and heads of departments have risen from the ranks. Every young beginner can look up the hill which he wants to climb, and see every prominent position occupied by those who were once where he is, and his hopes will increase as he learns that merit and not favor wins promotions. Among the million of railway men who are voters there are no socialists and, thank God, not an Anarchist.

"The most valuable and valued political right in the world is American citizenship. Its liberty and opportunity can be had under no other Government and in no other country. It is extended freely to all who come from foreign lands to enjoy its blessings. The greater its privileges, the greater the crime of seeking and then abusing them. To accept hospitality for the purpose of murder and requite it with assassination, in the common judgment of mankind, is the most hideous of outrages. The citizen circulates all over our land without restraint, registration, or supervision. He has absolute liberty of speech, with his pen or upon the platform. The time has come when the law must draw the line between liberty and license.

"Teaching the weak or depraved or ignorant to kill our rulers is not the liberty guaranteed by our Declaration of Independence. We elect from among ourselves for a brief tenure those who shall govern us and carry out our laws. To-day our fellow citizen becomes a President by the fairly registered will of the majority, and to-morrow he is again one of ourselves in his private citizenship. No one could refuse a call from his countrymen to this great office, and it is within the legitimate ambition and possibility of every American boy. To make war on him for the same reason and in the same way as if he were a despot who recognized no rights due his oppressed subjects, is an attack on the foundations of our liberty, our social structure, and all that makes life worth the living. We must safeguard our citizenship. We must raise the barriers and increase the requirements for immigration. While thus protecting our country from the admission of its avowed enemies, we must place somewhere the power to expel them.

"We are here to visit this superb exhibition of the peaceful development of our own and of our sister countries of North and South America. But we are in the hall where President McKinley was so treacherously and foully assassinated. We cannot adjourn without expressing our horror of the murder, and hope for legislation which will specially meet this worst of crimes, and our love and reverence for our martyred President.

"There is but one sentiment among those who voted for and those who voted against him. Americans loved William McKinley. His domestic life and tender devotion to an invalid wife are part of every American home. He was always a warm friend of railroad men, and appointed a locomotive engineer to be Third Assistant Postmaster General, one of the most responsible positions in the Government. During his administration, by reason of increased prosperity, 194,000 additional men have been placed on the pay rolls of the railways and $110,000,000 more paid yearly in wages. His past is history, and an important and brilliant chapter of the most beneficent era in our country's life.

"Without prejudice or partisanship, we can all view with pride the great part he has played in the drama of nations. His legacy to his countrymen is the example of the acceptance and performance of every duty, public and private, with buoyant cheerfulness and scrupulous fidelity. He never complained of his lot or his task, but joyously did the work before him. 'It is God's will' was the motto of his life, as it was the consolation in his death. He was a soldier of the cross without cant or rant or fads or fanaticism. It was this idea which lifted him from the ranks to be Major of his regiment before he was of age, which gave him the leadership in the House of Representatives, which carried him into the Presidency and gave his administration such marvelous success. It made his last hours and dying words more pathetic, fullest of courage and resignation, and most calmly heroic. He died as he had lived—in the broadest and highest sense—a Christian and a patriot."

CARS RUN DOWN VEHICLES.

Two Collisions Near the Waldorf-Astoria—Occupants of a Carriage Injured.

Excitement was caused in front of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, when a westbound Thirty-fourth Street crosstown car crashed into a closed carriage, knocking it over on its side and smashing it to pieces. Mrs. M. E. Leavitt, who owns the carriage, and a gentleman with her, whose name could not be learned, escaped with a few bruises. They were carried into the Waldorf, where they reside, and were attended by their physician.

The driver, William Keenan, who lives at 151 East Thirty-eighth Street, and two footmen were thrown from their seats and landed in the street. The horses attached to the carriage became unmanageable and attempted to run away. Policeman Wickman of the West Thirtieth Street Station, grabbed the bridle of one of the animals and held them despite their frantic plunging.

William Kiley, the motorman of the car, told the police that he had stopped the car at Fifth Avenue to take on some passengers. He started it again and put the current on almost full, the carriage had just crossed the tracks, followed by Mrs. Leavitt's vehicle. Kiley saw the danger of a collision and turned the lever to shut the power off. It failed to work, he declared, and he then applied the brakes, but before the momentum could be checked the car rammed the carriage. None of the passengers in the car was injured, and the car was not damaged much.

Mrs. Leavitt says she will make a complaint against the motorman.

There was another accident in front of the Waldorf last night. William Hogan of 26 Goerck Street was the motorman in charge of cross-town Car No. 1,313, which was going east, it is said, at a high rate of speed. John C. Knapp of 619 West Forty-second Street was driving a cab west. He saw the car coming toward him, but on account of the fact that the street was filled with cabs on one side and a car was coming on the other track it was impossible for him to get out of the way in time to avoid the collision and just in front of the Astor Court they met.

The cabman was thrown from his box and was badly bruised, though not seriously hurt; the horse was also injured. The motorman of the car was hurt about the head and face by flying glass. The cabman refused to make a complaint.

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHT TO SPREAD HAY ON THE LAND OF ANOTHER.—When Nathaniel Tooker died, in 1790, his will provided that his daughter, Huldah Tooker, was to have the neck of land called Crystal Brook Neck, in Mount Sinai Harbor. Nancy Tooker, his other daughter, received all the remainder of his land and meadows. The item in the will containing the devise to Nancy concluded as follows: "Also it is my will that Nancy should have the privilege always of spreading hay that she may cut in the harbor on the neck which I have given to Huldah, and of carting it through said neck in a reasonable manner." In an action between Charles P. Metcalf and the Crystal Brook Park Association, the successors in title of Nancy and Huldah, respectively, the plaintiff sought damages for being prevented from spreading hay on the neck of land. A judgment for the defendant at Trial Term has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, the court holding that the privilege given to Nancy of spreading hay on the neck was a personal privilege or right in gross, which terminated at her death. Justice Sewell, for the court, says: "It is clear from the provisions of this clause standing alone that the privilege impressed upon the land was intended as a mere personal privilege or right in gross in favor of the plaintiff's grantor, which terminated at her death. The intention of the testator to create an easement, right, or privilege personal to the plaintiff's grantor also appears from the fact that the grant is without words of inheritance or perpetuity, which was then necessary to convey anything more than a life estate. Prior to the adoption of the Revised Statutes, in 1830, the term 'heirs' or other words of inheritance were required to create or convey an estate in fee. It is evident that the testator knew that words of inheritance were necessary, from the use of them in the clauses of the will devising the real estate, and the omission of them in granting the privilege must be construed as evidence of his intention to limit the grant to the lifetime of Nancy. "The whole instrument shows an unmistakable intention that the privilege should not be permanent or apply to any one but the grantee named. That was the established construction of a devise containing no words of limitation at the time of the making of the will. It is the literal, and hence natural, interpretation of the language used, and the parties stand in the place of their common grantor each is held to a strict construction of the words of the grant."

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QUESTION OF NEGLIGENCE.—The body of John McConnell was found between a siding maintained by the Solvay Process Company at its works, two miles west of Syracuse, and the tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. The deceased was in the employ of the Solvay Company, and on the night of the accident was to commence work at 6 o'clock. His body was discovered a little before that hour, and just after a passenger train had passed the works. No one saw the deceased killed. An action for damages was brought against the railroad company, the complaint alleging that death resulted from McConnell being struck on the head by a large piece of coal, which fell from the tender of the engine drawing the train. The sole claim of negligence on the part of the railroad was that the coal had been improperly piled on the tender of the engine. The plaintiff called two disinterested witnesses to establish negligence in the piling of the coal, who testified that the coal was piled at the centre about six inches above the edge of the tender. A co-employe of the deceased was called, and he testified that the coal was piled to a height of three feet above the edge of the tender. The Fourth Appellate Division has rendered a decision, holding that it was error for the trial court to deny a motion to set aside a verdict for the plaintiff. Justice Williams, for the Court, says:

"The verdict was clearly against the weight of evidence. The burden of proof was upon the plaintiff. Such burden was not met or sustained. The charge was unobjectionable, but the jury seemed willing to arrive at any conclusion suggested by the Court as necessary to support a verdict for the plaintiff. The evidence upon all the questions of fact submitted to the jury was very slight to rest a finding upon in favor of the plaintiff, but the evidence upon the question of the negligent loading of coal upon the tender, and such negligence causing the injury and death of the deceased, was too slight and unsatisfactory to authorize the finding made by the jury."

Justice Williams, after saying that the railroad had a right to so load coal that it should extend over the edge of the tender to some extent, continues: "There was no proof that the coal was loaded upon this tender in any other than the ordinary way in which such loading was accustomed to be done; that there was anything extraordinary or negligent in such loading. We do not think it was fairly shown that the piling up was at such a height as to be negligent. Coal is liable to fall from tenders when trains are running at a high rate of speed, and the mere fact that ti did fall on this occasion, as stated by the trial Justice to the jury, was no evidence that there was negligence in loading the tender on this particular occasion."

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Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Incomparable Annual Comparison Sale.

A Conquest of Lowest Prices and Best Qualities Ever Offered Anywhere.

A general guide to everybody for the measure of value—the survival of the fittest—the electric current that sets in motion the trade of the season—the conquest of merchandising progress—is our Annual Comparison Sale. It has a spirit of prophecy—a knowledge by which the horoscope of the coming season's fashions, merchandising and prices may be correctly read. Comparison is an everyday conscious or unconscious act—and is a simple matter when applied to something we are acquainted with—but liable to be misleading when used to match goods by memory.

A price benefit is no benefit if later you find a skimped quality tax levied on it. "What we buy in a broom, a carpet, a knife is some application of good sense to a common want." The good sense, the genuineness applied to the making of everything that we sell serves you with a value that multiplies with use. This comparison sale introduces you to the best and safest methods of merchandising. It gives you an opportunity to buy "quality-guaranteed" merchandise of every description at the lowest prices for which such goods can be bought anywhere; and, in fact, in many instances 20 to 50 per cent. less than many so-called great bargains. If you like our merchandise, buy it in full confidence that the price is always as low, or will be made as low, as any one else cares to quote.

Silks Lower Than Ever Sold.

Plain facts that every woman will know at the first glance and touch of the silks—the goods will talk much more forcibly than we can write. Briefly as follow

59c. for 79c. Black Corded Taffetas.
Woven with five widths of cords.

59c. for 79c. Guaranteed Black Taffetas.
21 inches wide and extra heavy.

59c. for 85c. Colored Louisine Silks.
All the leading shades and black; pure silks.

Black and Colored Satin Crepe De Chine. 98c. for the Regular $1.75 Kind.
Never sold at such a price before. They are 24 inches wide and all pure silk. Indisputably the greatest bargain in Satin Meteor Crepe De Chine ever offered. Some have slight imperfections but no real injury. Note some of the shades—white, pink, ciel, lilac, nile, biscuit, beige, pearl, silver, gray, turquoise, black, old rose, castor, reseda, violet, black, &c., 98c.

A Wave of New Carpets

At Price to Mark a Record.

Little wonder that we are fairly on the jump in our carpet store to keep up with the work—because really we have done better for you in the carpet way this season than ever before—wonderful carpet selling—but here are offers to make some more, even if we are so busy—the chance came and is too good to keep. The prices are at least a saving of one-third.

27c FOR 45c ingrain carpets.
44c. PER YARD FOR 60c. extra super ingrain carpets.
53c. PER YARD FOR choice extra super ingrain carpets, the best quality from the famous Hartford mills.
69c. AND 79c. FOR $1.00 TO $1.25 all-wool Wilton velvet carpets.
99c. AND $1.09 FOR $1.35 AND $1.50 extra quality Wilton velvet carpets; one of the most durable carpets made.
55c. AND 64c. PER YARD FOR 85c. and 90c. extra quality tapestry Brussels.
98c. FOR $1.35 AND $1.50 Bigelow Lowell and Hartford body Brussels.
79c. AND 95c. FOR $1.10 TO $1.50 handsome Axminster carpets from the famous mills of Alexander Smith & Sons and Hartford Carpet Co.
AT $1.05 TO $1.25—The famous Bigelow and Savonerie, Axminster, the handsomest parlor carpet made.
AT $1.19 FOR $1.50—Inlaid linoleums that regularly sell for $1.50 per yard at $1.19 per square yard.

$1.39 to $1.98 for $2.50 to $3.00 Royal Wiltons.
A matchless collection of patterns of the finest royal Wiltons in the country, fresh from the looms, in parlor, library, dining room and hall and stair patterns; the choicest and largest line of these goods ever offered at reduced prices. $1.39, $1.59 and $1.98 per yard instead of $2.50, $2.75 and $3.00.

50c. for $2.00 Eyeglasses and Spectacles.
Gold-plated frames, just like solid gold, fitted with the best French perescopic ground lenses, sizes from 5 to 144. Eyeglasses have patent offset or adjustable guards to fit any nose; the spectacles, riding bows as well as straight temples to fit around or back of the ears; and, as a climax to all, a neat leather case given with each pair—at 50c. instead of $2.00—on sale both Monday and Tuesday.

Pocketbooks & Bags at Cost of Making.
AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.39—Large size black seal chatelaine bags, chamois lined.
AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 75c.—Suede and morocco chatelaines, large size, in gray, black and brown.
AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 50c.—Dainty chatelaines for misses.
AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 98c.—Combination pocketbooks, in real seal, alligator and morocco, some with double frames.
AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 50c.—Combination books, leather.

Silver-Mounted Usefuls.
AT 19c., REGULAR 29c. and 35c.—Photographic frames, cabinet size, oval and square, in gilt and silver, assorted designs.
AT 49c., REGULAR 75c.—Fans, in decorated silk and gauze, some lace edges, others spangle effects, carved bone and embossed wood sticks; white, black and colors.
AT $1.49, REGULAR $1.98 TO $3.50—Cut glass and Sterling silver puff boxes; tops extra heavy; assorted shapes and sizes.

89c. for 75c. to $1.00 Gloves.
A splendid lot of gloves for women—German kid, two clasps, one row of embroidery, all sizes and the fashionable shades; regular 75c. to $1.00 gloves at the remarkable price of 49c. Not C. O. D.
All our autumn and winter styles of the "Navarre," "Zara" and "Marvel" are in stock. These are gloves made exclusively for us and are the most famous gloves sold anywhere to-day.

10c. for Anderson's 25c. Black Percaline.
The lowest price this lining has ever been sold at—the genuine Anderson percaline that sells regularly at 25c. yard; every woman knows it.

Black and Colored Dress Goods.

A Record Breaking Transaction.

Prices Lower Than Have Ever Been Known.

Briefly—a change in the partnership of a big importing house made cash easier for them to adjust matters with than goods—it was our opportunity, we bought a big lot and, of course, now pass it on to you with all the price advantage in it. Every yard in the lot is new. Fabrics made for this season; fashionable, practical, good, and all at revolutionary prices. There are prices among them that have never been known in the business. The facts briefly follow—see the goods and compare them anywhere in the country:

35c. for 65c. Black Diagonal Cheviot.
1,275 yards 42-inch strictly all-wool diagonal cheviot; no slip, no sag to this fabric; colors are navy and jet black.

39c. for 59c. Worsted Cheviot.
44-inch worsted cheviot serge; rough, stylish finish, medium wale, deep rich jet black.

49c. for $1.00 Zibeline.
2,365 yards 50-inch camel's hair zibeline, finished with a surface of long glossy wool—a leader among the fashionable fabrics.

59c. for $1.25 Zibeline.
1,475 yards diagonal zibeline, 50 inches wide, made from the choicest wool; an entirely new weave in this popular fabric.

Black Novelties at ½.
Several thousand skirt and dress lengths of French silk and wool and mohair novelties, ranging in value from $1.50, $2.50 to $3.75 per yard, at exactly half price, 75c., $1.25 and $1.49.

39c. for $1.00 Colored Cheviots.
3,500 yards 44-inch basket cheviot, not a thread of cotton in this fabric; six nobby pebble mixtures, tan, brown, green, Oxford, navy and French blue.

75c. for $1.25 Vicuna Cloth.
2,785 yards vicuna cloth, full 50 inches wide, made of the finest wool which gives a lustrous, attractive finish; in the leading mixtures, such as light gray, Oxford, castor, brown, green and navy.

49c. for $1.00 All-Wool Plaids.
1,000 yards 44-inch all-wool plaids, Toule finish; warm and subdued colorings; serviceable and pretty for waists, skirts and misses' gowns.

59c. for $1.25 Plaids.
2,250 yards fine zibeline plaids, 50 inches in width, six of the prettiest of this season's color combinations; this is the greatest value ever offered in fine plaid dress goods.

45c. for 69c. Crepe Cloth.
44-inch Victoria crepe cloth, an all-wool fabric suitable for waists and full gowns; colors are cream and jet black.

Good Ribbons Cheap.
Right of Main Entrance.
AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 28c—3¼ inches wide, fancy taffeta, new design exclusive with us, a pretty neck ribbon, or for children's hat trimming.
AT 29c. INSTEAD OF 48c.—4 inches wide, satin taffeta, excellent quality, lustrous and soft, all the best fashionable shades—new green, rose, Nile, brown, tan, maize, blue, navy, lilac, cream, white, cardinal and black.
Black velvet ribbon (satin back).
No. 1, 38c. piece instead of 45c.
No. 2, 5c. yard " " 7c.
No. 3, 7c. yard " " 9c.
No. 4, 8c. yard " " 11c.
No. 7, 14c. yard " " 17c.
No. 9, 18c. yard " " 23c.
No. 12, 23c. yard " " 28c.
No. 16, 28c. yard " " 35c.

5c for Outing Flannels.
Not C. O. D.
Light grounds, colors are pink and blue, stripes and small solid and broken checks, manufacturer's loom ends, running 10 to 20 yards length, regular 8c. kind at 5c.

Waist Flannels at 39c.
Plain all wool flannels, full line of the most desirable colors; they are every thread pure wool and of a good firm quality; regular 50c. for 39c.

Writing Paper and Desk Helps at ½ Price.
Not C. O. D.
AT 4c. INSTEAD OF 8c.—A fine lot of mottled bond writing paper in white, azure and blue, Oxford size, 4c. a quire; envelopes, 4c. a package.
AT 5c. INSTEAD OF 10c.—500 boxes, containing 20 sheets of good writing paper and envelopes to match, at 5c. a box.
AT 59c. INSTEAD OF $1.39.—"In-and-Out" indicators, made of leather, with clock.
AT 25c.—Wooden ink stands, single and double wells, with pencil and envelope racks attached.
AT 29c.—Ink stands, brass base, cut glass bottle, imitation bronze figure.
AT 75c. INSTEAD OF $1.90 AND $2.10—An assortment of silver-mounted leather address books.
AT 30c. INSTEAD OF 60c.—A goodly lot of visiting lists.
AT 49c. INSTEAD OF $1.10—Leather ink stands—red and green—with pen rest.
AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 95c.—Blotters, made up in assorted leathers.

Bric-a-Brac at ½.
ROYAL BONN VASES at lower prices than ever before. A special lot of this world-famed pottery, with its superb color treatment and artistic floral decorations, new shapes and color treatment. Large pieces from 9 to 15 inches in height.
87c. regular $1.75
$1.25 " $2.50
$2.00 " $4.00
$2.50 " $5.00
AUSTRIAN VASES—Very pretty pottery vases, artistic color treatment. Attractive floral decorations tastefully gold trimmed. From small sizes for cabinet to the large sizes for mantel.
29c. regular 50c.
50c. " $1.00
98c. " $2.00
$1.50 " $3.00
$1.98 " $4.00
$2.98 " $6.00
AT 50c. REGULAR 75c.—Handsome bisque candlesticks. A table filled with a special lot of these pretty ornaments, made for two lights, with standing figure in fancy dress between, exquisitely tinted and touched up with gold.

Bronzes at ½.
Reproductions fine Vienna bronzes that sell regularly at from $5.00 to $10.00. Handsome ornaments for desk, cabinet, or mantel. A variety of subjects representing Arabs in richly colored costumes, water carriers, camel drivers, etc., standing under tall palm trees.
$1.25 regular $2.50
$1.50 " $3.00
$1.75 " $3.50

Busts and Figures at ½.
Composition busts and figures, mostly one of each subject. All large pieces. The busts are bronze finish, the figures rich Oriental colorings. Attractive subjects, suitable for hall, library, or cosey corners—all at half price.

Dinner Sets.
AT $6.50 INSTEAD OF $10.00—English porcelain dinner sets, 100 pieces, including soup tureen, handsome floral border decoration, two color treatments to chose from.
AT $11.98 INSTEAD OF $15.00—Porcelain dinner set, 100 pieces, including soup tureen, dainty new shapes, exquisite floral decorations in natural colors, all pieces gold trimmed.
AT $15.50 INSTEAD OF $20.00—English porcelain dinner sets, 113 pieces, including soup tureen, neat border decorations in a variety of color treatments, all pieces gold trimmed.

Lamps and Globes.
Fine hand painted lamps, best central draft burners, artistic floral decorations in a variety of tinted grounds.
$1.98 instead of $3.50
$2.98 " $5.00
$3.75 " $6.00
$4.98 " $10.00
$5.98 " $12.00
$7.50 " $15.00
Fine imported jewelled lamp globes, ruby, opal, citron and yellow; 9 inch, $3.00; 10 inch, $4.00; 12 inch, $5.00.
Fine ruby lamp globes with handsome etched design.
9 inch, $1.50; 10 inch, $2.00.
11 inch, $3.00; 12 inch, $4.00;

Jardinieres.
Fine pottery jardinieres, new shapes, rich blended color effects, artistic embossing, fancy cut tops, tinted and enameled inside, giving them a perfect finish.
29c. instead of 50c.
59c. " $1.00
79c. " $1.50
$1.00 " $2.00
$1.25 " $2.50
Jardinieres with pedestals, new shapes, fine color effects under rich glazes.
$2.50 instead of $4.00
$3.

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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THE MAN IN THE STREET.

ASKED the other day as to the truth of the story that he had been made a prisoner during the civil war at the time of destruction of the gunboat Mississippi by the Confederates, Admiral Dewey said:

"No, I was not captured when the Mississippi was run aground and burned. About 150 of our men were captured, but the Captain and I managed to pull away in a boat down the river and escaped capture. I have seen the statement made several times lately, and am glad to say that it is entirely incorrect. I have never been a captive."

◆ ◆ ◆

Sir Thomas Lipton was drinking tea at the Waldorf-Astoria with some friends the other evening, when it was noticed that he was drinking his tea from the saucer. One of the party, more inquisitive than the rest, asked the Irish Knight the reason for this peculiar action.

"Well, you see," answered Sir Thomas, "I'm rather afraid I can't lift the cup."

◆ ◆ ◆

J. Pierpont Morgan is not inclined to much letter writing. But last week a man whose office is not far from the Stock Exchange wrote Mr. Morgan a note in which he said he hoped he would be invited on board the Corsair for some one day of the yacht races.

Mr. Morgan took his pen in hand and wrote the following note:

My Dear Sir: Unfortunately I have loaned the Corsair to my friend Mr. Ledyard for the yacht races. However, if you think you would care to go on the yacht of either Mr. Gould, Mrs. Goelet, Col. Agior, or any of the others that may be going down the bay, I will try to get an invitation for you, and will assure whoever may take you that they will have the honor of entertaining the cheekiest man I ever heard from. J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

◆ ◆ ◆

Julian Mitchell, at present stage manager for Weber & Fields, was one of the late Charles Hoyt's most intimate friends and for many years acted as general stage manager for all of the humorist's productions.

Early in his career as a playwright, says Mitchell, and before he had met his first wife, Flora Walsh, Hoyt became infatuated with one of his actresses after seeing her for the first time. She did not reciprocate his early attentions, and on her first public appearance Hoyt came behind the scenes and handed Mitchell a bouquet of flowers.

"Deliver these to Miss ——, in her dressing room," he ordered. "Don't tell her who sent them;" then hesitatingly, "but if you don't tell her, I'll fire you!"

"I understand," said Mitchell.

After the performance the playwright approached Mitchell, who is very deaf, and shouted in his ear:

"How did Miss —— receive my gift, and what did she say?"

"Nothing," replied Mitchell.

"What did she do?" inquired Hoyt in astonishment.

"She kissed me," answered Mitchell.

Hoyt paused for a moment. Then he remarked: "Say, Mitchell, you buy the flowers to-morrow night and I'll deliver them."

◆ ◆ ◆

Samuel Newhouse, who is now quite a prominent figure in New York society, is a small man, clean shaven, with rather a restless, nervous manner. It is said that he owed his wonderful start in promoting and in managing mining companies to Mrs. Ronalds, in London, who when Mr. and Mrs. Newhouse arrived there, took great interest in them. To-day they occupy a very prominent position in London society, and Mr. Newhouse, in his apartments at Sherry's, has been entertaining the English contingent who are over here for the cup races. He may be seen dining every evening with Capt. Gordon and Lady Sarah Wilson, and the rest of the party. He is very fond of America and intended to build a mansion at Meadow Brook, but his wife, who likes London better, objected, and he is now to put up a simple cottage. Mrs. Newhouse, who was over here last Summer, is from the South, and is an intimate personal friend of Mrs. Orme Wilson.

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"Old Barnacles"—who is a person of prominence just now—told a story of Sir Thomas Lipton the other day which, veracious or not, has at least the merit of pertinency.

Sir Thomas, according to this legend, was chatting socially with King Edward a day or two before he started for this country on his quest for the America's Cup. The converse in some way shifted to the conferring of royal honors, apropos perhaps of recent decorations of returning heroes from South Africa.

"And who knows," said the King, "but an order may come your way soon, Sir Thomas?"

"It shall be duly attended to, your Majesty," replied the politic tea merchant.

◆ ◆ ◆

There is a story about Richard Croker which is going the rounds of the clubs. It is to the effect that Mr. Croker has a monocle which he wears only when he is alone. Mr. Croker is not the only one of the men who wear a monocle. In his case—and he is always ready to admit it—it is arranged to cleverly conceal a glass eye, Mr. Smith having had the misfortune to lose one of his eyes years ago. When golf was in the height of its popularity Mr. Smith went in for all the rigors of the game. He played under an instructor. This man was rather insistent upon his pupil following every rule of the game. He was constant in his instruction, "Put your eye on the ball." At last Mr. Smith, after making several flukes in his strokes, was reminded again, "Put your eye on the ball." Suiting the action to the word, and taking the meaning literally, Smith, to the astonishment of the instructor and the horror of the caddie, removed his monocle, and then taking out his glass eye, deliberately stuck it on the ball, and turning around exclaimed:

"Now there. Is that all right?"

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The men who wear monocles in New York are very few. Some time ago it was said that Asa Bird Gardiner was the only one. But there are others. No one has ever seen William Street without his monocle, and he is one of the best known figures in club life. He is a brother-in-law of Levi P. Morton, and has been for years a member of the firm which the late Sir Roderick Cameron established. Thomas Cushing also wears a monocle occasionally, and James J. Van Alen is another who sports this one-eyed glass. But there are few others.

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Eugene Higgins, who is now in town on his yacht Varuna, is a man of method. He is most particular as to the hours to be observed by guests when on his yacht. He plans everything ahead, and the programme of the day is laid out and his guests know well enough not to annoy him by deviating from it in the least particular. In fact, those who accept his invitations for cruises are made aware of this idiosyncrasy, and they respect Mr. Higgins's views, although there are a few grumblers. But these latter are never asked again, and as Mr. Higgins has a beautiful yacht and an excellent chef there are but few offenders against his dictates.

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James T. Powers is one of the hardest working actors on the stage. Not satisfied with the few hours devoted to the performance nightly, early morning often finds him on the stage of Daly's Theatre rehearsing and perfecting his lines. The other morning Powers was singing to a dark theatre filled with empty benches his song in "The Messenger Boy," called "Has Anybody Seen Our Cat?"

Daniel Frohman was engaged in going over a new manuscript, and was annoyed at the plaintive sounds that came from below. The manager called his doorkeeper and asked him whence came the noise and who was responsible for it.

"Why, it's Powers rehearsing by himself," answered the doorman.

"Well, you go down and tell him that his cat has been found, and if he doesn't stop crying about it during the daytime that some one will be singing 'Has Any One Seen Our Powers?'"

◆ ◆ ◆

Hugh McLaughlin, the venerable "Sage of Willoughby Street," was asked a day or two ago by a local newspaper man for an expression of his views as to the Mayoralty situation. The "Old Man" looked at the interviewer for a moment with a peculiar twinkle in his eye.

"I haven't spoken a word on this matter as yet to the reporters," he said, "but you seem to be a very nice young man and I don't mind telling you whom I think the Democrats will name for Mayor."

The visions of a political "beat" which flitted through the reporter's mind almost made him dizzy.

"You can quote me as saying," continued Mr. McLaughlin, with an air of positiveness, "that the Democrats will nominate as their candidate for Mayor the next Mayor of New York."

◆ ◆ ◆

The Duke of Cornwall, who has been visiting Canada, was in the side room of a banquet hall during the festivities in his honor and met a typical American promoter who had promoted himself up to an invitation to the function in honor of the Duke. During the small talk the American referred to some interests he had in New Orleans.

"Do you have any big shooting down that way," queried the Duke.

"Well, not lately," replied Mr. Perveneau. "During the Battle riots there was some pretty tall shooting, and some time ago a couple of officers got at it on one of the main streets, but it isn't as frequent as it used to be."

◆ ◆ ◆

The Duke looked [illegible] and as a result the other officers [illegible] a group of [illegible]

must have caused Mr. Reed some queer reflections," said one familiar with the ex-Speaker's career. "He was President McKinley's chief rival in political life. When Mr. Reed was elected Speaker for the first time the contest was between him and Mr. McKinley. Mr. McKinley, as the defeated candidate, was, as is the custom, given the best committee assignment, which is the Chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means. He was thus enabled to frame the McKinley bill, which was the real foundation of his fame and gave him the nomination for the Presidency in 1896. At the Republican Convention held in 1896 in St. Louis the contest for the Presidential nomination was between Mr. McKinley and Mr. Reed. McKinley's victory was a bitter disappointment to Mr. Reed. When he retired from the Speakership it was announced that he did so because he felt the necessity of making more money, being unable to lay up a competence for his family out of the salary of Speaker, which is $8,000 a year. This was a fictitious reason. After the death of Gov. Russell, and while Mr. Reed was still Speaker, he received the appointment which Gov. Russell had held of arbitrator for the New York Life Insurance Company, which paid him $25,000 a year. The truth was that as soon as it became evident to Mr. Reed that he had no prospect of reaching the Presidency he no longer had a desire to remain in public life. The death by the hand of an assassin of his successful rival for the highest office in the land must have brought more forcibly to his mind than to that of any other man in the United States the vanity of political ambition."

◆ ◆ ◆

Col. "Jack" Chinn was standing in the corridor of the Hoffman House talking to some friends when a stranger was introduced. In the course of the conversation that ensued the new comer said to Chinn:

"That's an odd looking button you wear, Colonel," pointing to a Confederate veteran's button in the lapel of the coat.

"Yes, you don't see many of them," replied the Kentuckian.

"What kind of a button is it?" asked the stranger.

"Well, Sir, that is a button that no nigger can wear, and that no man who draws a pension ever did wear."

◆ ◆ ◆

John W. Gates tells a story about a friend of his who went into the Alps last Summer in an effort to escape from "all the modern improvements" of life.

"My friend began the ascent to the hospice of St. Bernard," said Mr. Gates. "When about an hour's climb from the pass he was stopped by a dense fog. He waited gleefully, expecting to be rescued by the dogs, and so be able to come back to us with a thrilling story. The dogs did not come, however, and the fog partly lifted. So he resumed his climb, and finally arrived at the hospice, where he was welcomed warmly by the brothers. His first question was:

"'Why did you not send the dogs out in so dangerous a fog?'

"He nearly dropped from his chair when one of the brothers said:

"'You did not telephone us.'

"'Telephone you?' he ejaculated.

"'Yes,' was the answer. 'You see shelters have been built all along the climb, and each shelter has been provided with a telephone. If a fog comes up all one has to do is to go to the nearest shelter and telephone. We immediately send a man and dog to that shelter. The dog carries bread, cheese, and wine. As we know at just what shelter the climber is no time is lost in looking for him.'"

Mr. Gates says his friend was so disgusted with having his romantic notions knocked in the head that he left Switzerland at once.

◆ ◆ ◆

James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, sat in his office with a party of friends on the afternoon that Czolgosz was sentenced. While the news was being discussed his secretary announced that a Mr. Goldman was waiting to see him.

"Goldman!" he said with a smile. "I don't suppose I ought to entertain a man with a name that smacks so of the Anarchist just at this time."

◆ ◆ ◆

Justice John M. Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, when a practicing lawyer in Louisville, once tried his hand at newspaper work, taking the place of a personal friend, then editor of The Louisville Commercial. The Justice got along all right writing editorials, but had ideas as to news that were at variance with those of the city editor.

One of the reporters had written a clever story of a man who had fallen from the fourth story of a building and escaped without serious injury. It made a story of about a column in length. With a proof of the article in his hand the temporary editor came to the city editor and said:

"Mr. Smith, please have this story cut down. I can't see anything in it that makes it worth that space."

"But it's the 'star' story of the day, Mr. Harlan," gasped the astonished news man, [illegible] it's a [illegible] story and well man had jumped up four stories it would certainly have been remarkable. But even a fool could fall down four stories, or half a dozen for that matter."

◆ ◆ ◆

Samuel R. Callaway, President of the American Locomotive Company, was more than thirty years ago at the head of the shorthand writers of this Continent. He kept up his practice, and to-day could take a trick at an important assignment with the best stenographers. He won his spurs at this clerical work in the offices of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and his skill at pothooks and hangers had much to do with his subsequent advancements.

◆ ◆ ◆

A recent guest at Tandagaree, the country seat of the Duke of Manchester, was taken by the young Duke into a large room, which was fitted up as a nursery. The room was filled with toys of all sorts. Here were soldiers and hobby horses and the playthings of a boy, and here, again, dolls and doll houses and the various gewgaws and baubles which interest little girls. The young Duke, who is not credited with much sentiment, said to his guest that the room had been the nursery of himself and his twin sisters, both now dead. He kept it just as it was, with the toys scattered over the floor, as the three children had left them years ago. He is alone surviving. No one takes more interest in this room than his American wife, who always refers to this trait in her husband's character as one of the most lovable. From those who know the couple and who have seen them this year, it is learned that the little Duchess has absolute control over her husband, and that he obeys her as a child would an elder person. Her influence on him has been wonderful, and he has now settled down to a quiet domestic life. Occasionally the old desire to be a Bohemian is revived, but his wife watches him very carefully and makes him give a good account of himself, which he never fails to do.

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Apropos of the recent marriage of an impecunious Ensign in the navy a short time ago, some of the veterans at the navy yard recall this story of Rear Admiral William Kirkland, who was affectionately known in the navy as "Red Bill."

A young Ensign hesitatingly found his way into the Admiral's cabin one day, and with a great deal of circumlocution and coughing finally let it be known that he loved the Admiral's daughter, and would be the happiest man on earth if he had her parent's consent to marry her.

"No, Sir!" thundered the Admiral. "No, Sirree. Not now, anyhow. No pauper of an Ensign is going to marry my daughter. You'd better wait until you are promoted and are able to support yourself before you think of marrying."

The young officer astounded the Admiral by not retiring precipitately. He even ventured the reminder that the Admiral himself had married when he was but an Ensign, and that his married life had been a happy one.

"Red Bill" Kirkland glared at the presumptuous speaker for a moment, and then thundered:

"I know I married when I was an Ensign. My father-in-law supported me for several years, too, but I'll be hanged if yours will!"

◆ ◆ ◆

M. M. Shoemaker, author, traveler, and very busy man of leisure, habitat Cincinnati, Ohio, but to be found everywhere and anywhere, told a story the other evening in the Union Club to illustrate the idea that there may sooner or later be a universal language. It happened that during one of his pilgrimages from the spot that falls on his beautiful home in West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Mr. Shoemaker woke up to realise that the steamer he was traveling on must be off Yokohama.

The port hole was open, for there had been no waves, except the long rolls of the Pacific, for several days. Just as he was stretching himself, preparatory to rising from his berth, a Japanese face looked in at the port hole to remark "Ohio."

"How on earth did he happen to know my State?" asked the Cincinnatian.

"You looked like a politician," replied his companion.

"No," said Mr. Shoemaker. "He was simply saying 'good morning' in his own language, and he sped away in his canoe so fast with the change due me from the gold coin I handed him in purchase of some fruit that he reminded of certain clubmen in New York who, as soon as they see the point of a story, slip away before asking their friends what they would like."

M. M. Shoemaker's name was not on the slip of paper the waiter handed to the club clerk.

◆ ◆ ◆

Bishop Potter and Brander Matthews were on their way to a function at which they were both to speak. The Bishop [illegible] Mr. Matthews [illegible]

I am reminded of the experience of two oysters in attendance upon an ecclesiastical festival. They were swimming about in a very large tureen of highly diluted soup. One of them encountered the other and said to him:

"'What is this, anyhow?'

"'This is a church fair,' said the second oyster.

"'A church fair! Then what in Heaven's name do they want with both of us?'"

◆ ◆ ◆

The record book, which in police terms is called the "blotter," in use during the present month in the Tenderloin Station, will go down in the history of the department as a reminder of the sad event of the death and funeral of President McKinley.

Sergt. Todd, who was an ardent admirer of the martyred President, was on duty on the afternoon of the funeral. It is a rule that the entries on the blotter must be made with the indelible blue ink furnished by the department, and the rulings between them made with red ink. When the Sergeant took the desk he ordered the doorman to go out and get a bottle of black ink. The result was that that "blotter" was in mourning for the funeral day. Inspector Harley, when he noticed the contrast, asked in severe tones who was responsible for the change and why it was done. He did not censure Sergt. Todd when he explained, but, on the contrary, remarked:

"It was a good thought."

◆ ◆ ◆

Edward M. Grout, who has been named as the fusion candidate for Controller, recalls the once popular saying in Brooklyn, "Go tell your troubles to Grout," with feelings of amusement. It was invented in the early days of his term as President of the borough. The people in Brooklyn had the strangest kind of ideas as to the duties and powers of the incumbent. There was a daily pilgrimage of people from all parts of the borough to the office of Mr. Grout. One man would want a permit to keep chickens in his yard, a woman would complain that her neighbor's children annoyed her by hanging dead cats to her front door knob, while another man would ask that a certain conductor on one of the trolley lines be discharged for refusing to give him a transfer ticket. This practice of taking all sorts of complaints to the Borough President was the cause of great annoyance to Mr. Grout, but after a while people got a better understanding of the duties of his position, and the daily processions of troubled people to his office finally ceased. For a long time any man about the borough who expressed a grievance would be laughingly told to "Go tell your troubles to Grout."

◆ ◆ ◆

"The success of the boat depends wholly upon the number of small pieces into which you smash the christening bottle," said Lewis Nixon to Miss Jessie Campbell Moore as she stood, champagne bottle in one hand and a huge bouquet in the other, ready to break the bottle across the blunt nose of the submarine torpedo boat Porpoise, which was launched last week from the Crescent Shipyards at Elizabethport. "Smash it, and smash it for all you are worth," Mr. Nixon explained an instant before he knew the boat would move.

"No fizzles for Nixon," said Admiral Farquhar, who was standing near by on the christening platform. "I have seen him direct many a launching, but never yet has he failed to educate his godmothers up to the occasion." And that instant there was a bang and a crash as if a revolver had been fired as the fair young godmother smashed the bottle hard against the prow, sending the wine flying against its sides, against herself and everybody within range, and smashing the bottle into a hundred pieces.

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Talking about the death of the late President McKinley the other day, Dr. Charles Phelps, an authority on gunshot wounds, always spoke of the necropsy. When asked his reason, he said:

"Well, I don't see just how a dead man could cut himself up. Do you? Autopsy as commonly used is etymologically absurd. Through popular usage too many words lose their real meaning."

Dr. Robert H. M. Dawbarn used the word autopsy, and when it was suggested that necropsy would be better, he replied: "Yes, in the classroom, but when I am talking to the laity I use the words they know."

◆ ◆ ◆

Mourning for a National calamity is not generally observed in this country, so far as dress is concerned. In Europe, however, it is well known that the Court goes into mourning at the death of a sovereign or a member of the royal family, and that society follows its example. It is considered an unpardonable sin against etiquette for a woman to appear in colors during a term of court mourning. The mourning for the late Queen Victoria was generally adopted, and during the entire London season no woman dressed in anything but black or black and white. The resident and traveling Americans as a rule adhered to the English custom, but in some cases it involved a great hardship, as people were travelling and their wardrobe at the time did not contain mourning garments. The Americans indeed were more loyal than the Court itself, and it is related that an American girl, one of the débutantes of last Winter, found herself in a sad plight at a concert given by Mrs. Ogilvie Haig, who is a daughter of Mrs. Astor, last Summer. As it was an American woman who gave the concert, and as she was simply passing through London, she wore a very effective gown of blue crêpe. If she had entered the room in the altogether she could not have excited more comment or harsher criticisms than came from the Americans present. Mrs. Potter Palmer found herself somewhat in the same plight at a dinner given by Mrs. Arthur Paget to the Duke of Cambridge in the beginning of the season. She wore a most effective gown of pink, and all her superb jewels. She was the one note of color at the banquet, and with true American aplomb and spirit she did not notice the sensation she caused. She was Mrs. Potter Palmer, however, and she had full knowledge of the usage of Courts, and there is a question as to whether she was not perfectly right in preserving her American independence after a six months' term of mourning had expired. However this is one of the stories of the London season, and it is certain that Mrs. Potter Palmer did not lose anything by her not carrying what would have been a mark of respect to a ridiculous extreme.

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Victor Sorlin is one of the leaders who love to play with the orchestra and prefers the soulful violoncello to the first violin. He was talking the other evening to a group of musicians in the Hotel Majestic.

"They are very odd," said Mr. Sorlin, "these requests that come to us when playing in a hotel. One wants light opera, another Wagner, and still another 'Coon, Coon, Coon.' Now, if there is anything the musicians like more than another it is Wagner, and if there is anything they despise it is ragtime. Tanhauser is their favorite, for the men love the music and play it for all there is in them. This Summer while playing in the mountains a young woman, and a New Yorker at that, insisted that I play a selection from Carmen in rag-time. She wanted to dance to it. Another woman, this time from Chicago, asked for a selection from Lobengrin, but I did not have the music with me. 'Well,' she said, '"Whistling Rufus" will do.' The other day I received a card with a lovely contrast of selections on it—'Pagliacci,' 'Annie Moore,' and the overture from 'William Tell.'"

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George C. Boldt, proprietor of the Waldorf-Astoria, takes a lively personal interest in the pages and bellboys in his employ. "They are the future hotel men of the country," he has often said. A while ago Mr. Thomas, the assistant manager, reported to Mr. Boldt that there were two vacancies to be filled in the office. The latter requested that the two oldest and brightest boys be sent to him. After questioning the two boys as to their duties, Mr. Boldt went over a list of at least fifty well-known persons, and asked if they could point them out if they were in the hotel. Both boys replied they could pick out the majority of those named, and Mr. Boldt, after giving them the vacant positions, said:

"You haven't wasted your time. Continue to observe and learn, and you will succeed."

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One of the subway workers engaged at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street has expressed the opinion that he deserves a degree from Princeton University, and he insists that it ought to be a Ph. D. Michael Angelo Francesco was at work supervising the placing of a great rope blanket above a dynamite charged drill hole. His number among the contractor's men is No. 88. The foreman shouted "Ready 88?"

Now it happens that the Princeton Club of New York occupies the site nearest to the excavation. Capt. Cornelius Van Wagenen of the Seventy-first Regiment was in the dining room waiting for some other '88 men to take dinner with him, and at the question whether the twin numerals were ready, naturally yelled "Yes." Michael Angelo Francesco was not.

The fuse leading to the dynamite was touched off too soon. Fortunately the Italian was not harmed, but he insists that he was shocked to a degree superior to a B. A. He is certain that it was not like reciting the alphabet backwards, but rather mixing it up, and he wants a Ph. D.

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Rector Baxter of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Minneapolis, Minn., contributes an anecdote of Bishop Whipple, which the latter related not long before his death.

Cornelia Whipple, the Bishop's first wife, was a woman who seldom dreamed, but when she did, the dream invariably came true. On a Sunday morning in October, at Faribault, Minn., many years ago, she aroused the Bishop and told him that her son, who was living in New Mexico, was dying. She had seen him in a dream, and there could be no mistake about it. She described him as he lay on a hard bed in a miserable adobe hut, and declared that his serious condition was due to inattention. She urged the Bishop to proceed without delay to New Mexico and rescue the boy. A few hours later Bishop Whipple, obedient to his wife's wishes, was flying southward as fast as steam could take him.

He followed directions to the letter, and reached his son's side just in time. The scene was just as Mrs. Whipple had described it. The boy was sick unto death on a pallet of straw in an adobe hut. What medical attention he had received was doing him more harm than good.

It was apparent that he could not survive another day in such surroundings. Bishop Whipple had left in such a hurry that he had neglected to bring any more money than he needed for his bare traveling expenses. In his dilemma he went to the bank and told his story to the cashier—a manly young Mexican. He needed money to get his son out of the country; would the bank honor a draft? The cashier was impressed with the Bishop's recital.

"Any one could tell by looking at your face," said he, "that you are a minister of the Church of God, and that you speak the truth. I will be glad to accommodate you. How much money do you want?"

The Bishop drew on the bank for $500, and he and the sick man were soon on their way North. The mother's dream saved the boy's life, and the loan was repaid as soon as the Bishop reached home.

The New Opera "Judith."

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 28.—Mr. George W. Chadwick's new work, "Judith," gave uncommon distinction to the music festival that came to an end last evening. This annual series of concerts has never been a proving ground for novelties. On the contrary, the management has been extremely conservative in this regard, aiming ever to select only such works as had been repeatedly successful elsewhere. The risk, outlay, and nervous strain of a first production may be regarded in this instance as significant of the unwavering determination of the management to adhere to the progressive policy inaugurated a few years ago. Since then there has been a steady, though somewhat slow, clearing away of the antiquated and utterly provincial methods and ideas that had threatened to make the Worcester festivals inconsequential singing conventions. The annual event is certainly raised now to a plane of National interest. The merits of Mr. Chadwick's new work do not affect the main proposition. It is the fact that the rich resources of the festival were placed at the disposal of a composer for an adequate first presentation of a large work that makes the event significant.

Fortunately for the general cause of music, "Judith" was a success. It aroused no end of discussion among visiting musicians—no end because the discussion bids fair to continue for a long time. This is not because Mr. Chadwick is a bold iconoclast, or because "Judith" is a startling innovation. It arises simply from the fact that the work is an opera. In recent times there have been presentations of opera in concert form, but it is hardly customary to introduce them to the public in that style, or to make a staid old oratorio society the vehicle. The first question, then, is, What is "Judith"? I have called it an opera. Mr. Chadwick and Mr. William Chauncey Langdon, the author of the "book," call it a lyric drama. Up to the present lyric drama means nothing definite. If "Judith" should be put on the stage it might immediately acquire a definite meaning, for the work would prove to be quite unlike any operas now used. Opera is a generic term, and "Judith" is unmistakably a kind of opera. That is, it belongs to the stage and it can never be expressed in all its force until music and text are supported and enhanced by action and spectacle.

Constructively it is admirably adapted to theatrical representation, though whether it would succeed or fail is quite another question. It could be made a gorgeous spectacle; it has one episode of great dramatic force, and, though comparatively barren of incident, it has fairly continuous movement. What would distinguish it from operas generally is the fact that it would depend much upon the chorus. This is almost tantamount to saying that it would depend wholly upon its music. I should like to see whether there may not be a public for a theatrical work that is so purely musical as "Judith." It is deeply interesting when given in concert style, and I am convinced that it would be doubly effective with the accessories of picturesque scenery, costumes, and movement.

Mr. Chadwick has long been known as a skillful writer for chorus, and it seems to me that the best things in this work are the choruses. Some of them are massive and simple, with long passages à capella; others are frankly in oratorio form, though none the less dramatic. There is a highly developed fugue in the first act that lends its structural peculiarities capitally to the requirements of the situation, theatrically speaking. It might be remarked in passing that when the word "theatrical" slips into this commentary it is not used in any disparaging sense. The music of "Judith" is not cheap; it includes few or none of the devices commonly stigmatized as theatrical, and it is quite possible that it would be found too reserved for success in the theatre, but there is where it belongs, nevertheless, for, in the concert hall, while the musical sense is highly gratified, the imagination of the listener is too heavily burdened. He craves continually the assistance of spectacle and action.

There is abundance of suave melody in the solo parts, and to some extent there is characterization. Five personages figure in the play: Judith, the heroine, mezzo soprano; Holofernes, an Assyrian General, baritone; Ozias, a Jewish priest, bass; Achior, a subordinate of Holofernes, tenor, and a sentinel, tenor. The first three are clearly individualized musically, and in the choruses there is judicious suggestion of Oriental color. The orchestration throughout is as rich as the most modern of moderns could desire. Altogether the impression made by the concert presentation of "Judith" is that it is a beautiful work, and that covers everything.

On the whole it was a good presentation. For a first night it was very good. The chorus has improved remarkably during the year until there is little to complain of with respect to attention to dynamics. The solo singers, Stein, Bispham, Dufft, and Towne, were properly cast for their respective rôles, and left nothing to be desired. The orchestra was the Boston Symphony, which is saying a great deal, but there should have been more rehearsals. Not once were chorus, soloists, and orchestra brought together until the hour of performance. In other words, "Judith" was not played and sung through once before its critical trial on the audience. This is wrong, but it is inseparable from the conditions of the festival. There is too much to do here every year. Imperfect as was the preparation for "Judith," it had more rehearsals than usually fall to the lot of a large choral work here. The orchestra came a day earlier than is customary and worked at the opera fragmentarily whenever there was opportunity during the week. Of course the conditions should be changed. The management is well aware of that, and there is beginning to appear a sensible recognition that the enterprise attempts to cover too much ground. Seven successive concerts in four days is more than any sane person wants. It is more than is good for him. Toward the end he finds his attention flagging and he slips out in the middle of a Beethoven symphony, glad to rest the nerves with the noises of the street. That is to say, such is his desire. Perish the thought that even an irreverent critic from New York ever deserts his seat before the last thump on the tympani at the climax of the last number. No, no, we sit through the concerts religiously and try to enjoy them; but it is an effort and the excellent programmes are measurably wasted.

It will be greatly to the advantage of musical art if the next progressive step be taken in the direction of shortening the festival. Let us have three days and five concerts, but have the orchestra here the entire week, and so give more time to rehearsals. Some such plan as this would necessarily result in improvement in the performances and the public would gain doubly in that they would not receive more matter than they could digest. I presume that the financial problem will be made more difficult if there are fewer concerts, for the expense of the festival would not be reduced proportionately. An outsider may suggest that Worcester has been getting its festival music at too low a price. Until this year a season ticket cost only $6. It is now $7, plus a slight premium, for the choice of seats is determined by auction. As concerts go, such for example as we have had this week, really fine concerts, $10 for the season would be cheap.

The recent festival is said to be a financial failure. Probably the loss is very heavy, for the audiences have not been nearly as large as they were a year ago. This is deplorable, of course, for the gentlemen at the back of the enterprise give a great deal of time and energy to it with merely the hope that the public patronage will be sufficient to cover the cost. It must be a little disheartening to acknowledge that the best festival ever given here should have been attended by fewer persons than have been present at inferior festivals. Doubtless the leading reason for this season's defection of the public lies in the disappointment aroused by the failure of Mme. Emma Eames to keep her engagement. A considerable portion of the public is attracted only by the "star," and there was no persuading the malcontents that the programmes would be in capable hands and more replete with enjoyment than ever before. Fortunately the managers are brave men. They take the disaster philosophically and look forward. There will be no backward step, and unless human nature belies itself in Worcester the absentees of this year will scramble for the back seats in the future. That's the way with the public, or that uncertain part of it which is under consideration.

No statements are yet made with regard to plans for next year, but after the remarkable improvement effected in the chorus, which was especially manifest in the performance of the Manzoni Requiem, it is perfectly safe to say that Mr. Chadwick will be retained as conductor.

FREDERICK R. BURTON.

Novel Substitute for Handshaking.

Since the shooting of Mr. McKinley, the question of abolishing the practice of promiscuous handshaking by the President, as tending to detract from the dignity of the office, as well as offering the element of danger, has been agitated in pulpit and newspaper, but there are many persons who object to this mode of greeting, even in the form of one of the courtesies of ordinary life. This objection has become especially marked on the Continent of Europe, where the alarming warnings of scientists that handshaking—and, incidentally, kissing—is the means of disseminating pernicious microbes at the rate of 1,000,000 a shake—or a kiss—have not been without effect—at least as far as the grasping of hands is concerned.

The members of a certain club in Ostend who voted general handshaking a nuisance have conceived a novel way out of it without, in their opinion, infringing the rules of common politeness.

Just within the entrance of the clubhouse a wooden hand, attached to a silken rope, which, in turn, is attached to a bell, has been suspended. As a member enters he grasps the hand and pulls it, and the tintinabulation of the bell, which is audible in every room of the house, is accepted as the equivalent to a hearty handshake by all of his fellow-members.

During the Object Lesson.

Teacher—Now, children, we come to the apples. Surely you all know apples?

Voices—O yes—apples!

Teacher—Do you know them, too, Sadie? Have you ever eaten an apple?

Sadie—No, Sir.

Teacher—No? Do you never eat apples at home?

Sadie—O yeth, but mamma alwayth giveth each of uth half a one.

THE WEARING OF AN ARTIFICIAL LEG

BY A WOMAN WHO WEARS ONE

THE hardest thing about wearing an artificial leg, if you must wear one, is in getting one fit to wear; if you succeed and there is anything left of you, physically or mentally, you have still cause for thankfulness.

Most people have a horror of an artificial limb. I had never seen one until I saw my own, but its evolution, from what appeared to be the trunk of a tree to the genuine article, was so gradual, that I did not have nearly so much repugnance to it as I thought I would, though I never contracted much real affection for it. This was probably fortunate, since it has been refitted and altered so much during the past year and a half, that scarcely a remnant of the original one remains.

To the woman of wealth, outside of the inevitable suffering, both of mind and body, which the loss of a limb occasions, the wearing of an artificial limb means inconvenience, the giving up of the more arduous social duties and pleasures, perhaps, and the necessity for submitting to added attention and consideration. Worst of all, to the American woman, would be the knowledge that it would prevent her being presented at Court, should the occasion offer, for while the artificial leg will walk forward in great style, even "in the straight and narrow way," is quite willing to insure your life in getting on and off cable cars and readily kneels for service or convenience, no power on earth could compel it to back gracefully out of a drawing room, and its American independence would rebel flatly—possibly in more ways than one—against making three genuflexions to Her Majesty.

To the woman who is dependent upon her own exertions for a living, the loss of a leg is indeed a serious misfortune. It means that it is almost impossible to find any employment, if it is known that, instead of the original leg which cost her nothing, she is wearing one that has cost her a good deal of hard-earned money to begin with, and continues to be a constant source of expense, but such is the fact, as I know from painful experience. I applied to a well-known charitable registry—where they charge a good fee to register—and was politely told that it was almost useless for me to try to get a position as private secretary, amanuensis, or to do other clerical work because of my artificial leg. One can understand that in the theatrical profession legs are of great importance, but wherein one's pedal extremities can affect the work of one's hands or brain I cannot see, unless it is a case of "extremes meeting." I must say I never appreciated the part legs play in the drama of life until I lost one.

It is not easy, at best, for a young woman to earn a living in New York City. If she has a profession, as I had, it is not so bad, but when the loss of a leg makes it impossible for her to resume a profession which requires her to be almost constantly on her feet, and she thinks of the months of past idleness, the hospital fees, the legmaker, and the months of enforced inaction before her, the future does not look very bright. She is not in the least thankful for her youth, which the doctor brings forward as something greatly in her favor; neither is she at all encouraged by his assurance that an artificial leg will be almost as good as her own. She can only hope she will not come through the operation, but she does; the doctors are skillful, the nurses kind and attentive, and in a few weeks she is introduced to the legmaker. He may not be able to do for humanity what nature sometimes does in the lower animal world—make another leg grow in place of the one lost—but he comes as near it as possible. Even yet, my friends cannot tell my artificial foot from my real one.

From the time one is measured for "It"—which I have christened my leg—one receives circulars containing wonderful illustrations and still more wonderful testimonials. One woman says, "I put your leg on and was walking with it out of doors two hours later." Another says, "I applied your legs, and two days later walked some distance without the assistance of cane or crutch, although I have both legs amputated."

Seriously, though, I often wonder why any one who has lost a limb—unless, of course, it is that she cannot afford one—should go on crutches instead of wearing an artificial leg. If it were known how much more convenient it would be and how much less conspicuous than crutches, I am sure the freedom and comfort would overcome the repugnance.

In about ten days your leg is finished, and then the fun begins. No one who has not worn one or known some one indulging in the luxury of one, can understand the trials and tribulations of learning to walk with an artificial leg. It refuses to go at all; then it goes, and you go, too; it bolts, bucks, plunges. You go back to your crutches and vow you'll use them for the rest of your life. Then the testimonials recur to you, and you think what others have done can be done by you. In a few hours you are at it again, and the day does come when you can really walk with it. You venture out of doors and gradually the habit of setting your mechanism and starting it off one way when the heart says it must go another, and the

learned to walk. Sometimes it runs away with you.

I was walking down Madison Avenue from Thirty-fourth Street, where there is a slight incline. "It" got going at a pretty good speed, and my friend said:

"Don't go so fast."

"I can't help myself," I answered. She ran ahead and stopped me, or I might be going yet.

I had not mastered the intricacies of the knee joint, nor had I learned to seat myself gracefully when I ventured on the street cars. I entered a car and seated myself very carefully near the door. Two women opposite immediately began a very confidential and animated conversation, and I knew they were trying to decide as to whether I had "one." Their doubts were set at rest, and mine as to their decision, for as I rose to leave, the car gave a sudden lurch. I sat down again very abruptly, and "It"! Well, you might have thought I was a "high kicker" from the way it tried to reach the roof of the car. I wasted no time upon the order of my going, and as I left I heard a voice behind me murmur in a very audible whisper: "She has."

Fortunate indeed is the woman who wears an artificial leg if she possess a sense of humor and philosophy. I have never been so thankful for mine as since I became a "remnant." Especially when one has to struggle for existence, humor and philosophy are fine antidotes to discouragement. I would advise any one seeking employment to take along a large reserve stock; she will find she needs all of it. However, the leg itself is not as black as it is painted, and you soon learn to appreciate it; but, like the bicycle, while it charges you nothing for transportation, it is in constant need of repairs. It may be necessary to send it to the leg maker for a day or two, and, as it is only the wealthy who can afford two legs, you are dependent on your crutches and give it a warm welcome when it returns.

My leg was away for several days, and when it returned I was a little out of practice. I was walking along Park Avenue when an old woman with a large bundle rolled up against me. "I beg your pardon, ma'am," she said, and promptly lurched against me again. I walked on quickly, and in my hurry, walked rather unsteadily myself. She caught up with me, and, with a knowing wink, remarked: "I see you've been taking a little yourself."

I was going down town early one morning. The car was filled with business men, and only one woman besides myself. I was thinking of my own affairs when I became conscious that all the men had dropped their papers and were gazing at the other woman. She was reading, and, in an absent minded way, running a long hat pin through her leg above her knee. I realized at once that she also had "one" and was passing the pin through the ventilators of her artificial leg. But what did they think?

Last Winter I was in a crowded Eighth Avenue car. There was a space of about six inches at one side of me, and when a large woman and her larger daughter came in the daughter insisted on "mother" sitting down by me, saying: "There is plenty of room." She had probably been brought up in New York. "Mother" looked at me, then at the six inches, then measured her own capacity, and sat down—on my artificial leg. She came down pretty hard, but "It" was equal to the occasion. I never felt it; but "mother!" She bounded up, glared at me, and fled to the other end of the car while I patted "It" and put to its credit that once more it had saved me—life and limb.

The one and only advertisement I ever answered was for the position of office nurse in a doctor's house. I sent in my card, on which were the names of three of New York's most eminent surgeons as reference. The doctor who interviewed me, (his wife, gorgeously arrayed, came in and inspected me from all points of vantage and disadvantage,) threw out his hands, palms upward, and said: "What, this your card with all these fine references and you walk lame!" Then I realized what an awful crime I was committing by combining good references with a wooden leg, and he did not know I wore one.

These are some of the amusing things which have happened to me since I made the acquaintance of "It," and this is the side on which we smile. There is another and far different side; but why discuss that? Most people have troubles of their own, and there are few who care to hear the troubles of others. Life is not all beer and skittles for any one.

I can only say I have found out all the disadvantages of wearing an artificial leg and I am still looking for some one who has no prejudice against employing as private secretary or for other clerical work a woman who wears an artificial limb. I can assure any such person positively that I do not write with my toes, nor is my brain worked by the same machinery that works my leg.

E. A. W.

DEWEY'S HEROISM AT PORT HUDSON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Last Tuesday, when the Schley court of inquiry adjourned, on receiving the news of the death of ex-Judge Wilson, a bent old Irishman made his way, with some difficulty, through the excited and confused crowd which was pressing around the gate, and succeeded in getting up to the rail which separates the court from the reporters. He attempted to go through, but the orderly told him it was impossible. Judge Advocate Lemly, happening to pass at the moment, was attracted by the altercation and stopped to ask what was the matter.

"I am very anxious to get in, Sir," said the old man. "I want to see Admiral Dewey."

"You can't come in here," said Capt. Lemly.

The old man's face fell. "I am very sorry," he said. "I haven't seen him since the battle of Port Hudson, and I want very much to see him and remind him of what he did for me there."

"What did he do for you?" asked Capt. Lemly.

"He saved my life," said the old man, simply.

Capt. Lemly's tone changed. "If that is so, my man," he said, "you stand right here at this gate, and when Admiral Dewey comes out you stop him. He will be glad to see you."

And the old man took his stand at the gate and waited until his old commander should come out. While he was waiting he was asked to tell the story of how Admiral Dewey saved his life.

"My name is Patrick Doolan," he said. "I was thirty years in the Marine Corps, and in 1863 I was a Sergeant of Marines. I was on the Mississippi during the fight at Port Hudson, on March 16, 1863. When the Mississippi was set on fire by the rebel shot, there was the most imminent danger that the flames would reach her magazine and blow up everybody on the ship.

"The only thing to do was to abandon the ship, and Lieut. Dewey, the executive officer, took charge of the boat and started to convey the men ashore. It was a perilous occasion, not so much on account of the journey as because the flames might reach the magazine at any moment and blow up everybody aboard.

"The boat kept coming and going, and taking more men off on every trip. You can imagine how we men who were left on board watched for the return of that boat. Every moment seemed an eternity. All the time the flames were stealing nearer and nearer to the magazine. Each time the picture of the boat was more perfect in the man who stood awaiting her, and at each trip the men were left behind

to them that on their next trip they might be blown up. There were symptoms of weakening, and Lieut. Dewey saw this. He sat there in the stern sheets, and the moment he saw the signs of weakening he drew his revolver, and, holding it before him, announced that he would shoot the first man who laid down his oars. There was not a sign of weakening after that, and Dewey, sitting there with his revolver ready for action, made trip after trip, until every man of us was safe ashore. The flames reached the magazine, and the ship blew up, a few minutes after I got ashore. I know that it was Dewey's firmness and courage that saved us. The Captain was the last man off the ship.

"He was a fine officer," added Sergt. Doolan, in a tone of admiration. "He had the esteem and respect of every man on board the ship. No man in the service was better loved, and no man who served in that campaign and is now alive was surprised to hear of Dewey's victory at Manila. I never laid eyes on him again until his return here this month, and I have not had a chance to speak to him until now."

"Did you ever hear the story that Dewey was captured at that battle?"

"What's that?" said the old marine, with an incredulous laugh.

"Did you ever hear the story that Dewey was captured?"

He laughed again, as if the very idea was absurd. "No, I never heard it," he said, "and it's false, whoever told it. He wasn't captured. What he did there was just as I have told you. He saved us, and did it in fine sailorly style, and he wasn't captured, either."

Patriotism and Expediency.

The man who repairs typewriters had finished tinkering with the mechanism of the machine and sat down to try it. Five or six times successively he wrote this line:

"Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their party."

The machine, he then said, was in satisfactory working shape.

Three months later another man who had been sent to repair a typewriter in the same office finished his labors by writing the identical line. That suggested a query.

"How does it happen that all of you people express such patriotic sentiments when testing typewriters?" was asked.

"Oh, you see, it's this way," said the mechanic, "that sentence calls for the use of all the finger movements used in typewriting, and it has become a stock one. Almost every man who repairs typewriters makes use of it in testing the result of his work."

The man's statement was borne out by [illegible]

Herrmann and His Trick Coat.

REMEMBRANCES of Alexander Herrmann have a variety, for the magician was a practical joker and didn't hesitate to practice sleight-of-hand anywhere with friends who were close to him. In many cases the victims of cigars loaded with feathers, coin that was substituted for others, and the mysterious disappearances of scarfpins and trinkets too often awaited Herrmann's pleasure as to reappearance upon their rightful owners, and a bottle of wine was generally Herrmann's apology.

All these tricks were good things, in a show way, for Herrmann, and he made his boast that he couldn't be "bothered" by any circumstances. He had a test of it, once, during his first appearance at the Academy of Music in this city, and his business manager was the unwitting cause.

An afternoon had been spent at Bellevue Hospital, where, at the instance of big "Tom" Brennan, a performance had been given for the amusement of the patients. Herrmann had played all kinds of tricks, and some of them in the wards, where, as he had once studied surgery in France, he found much of interest. A poor little fellow who had been severely injured by burns claimed his attention, and the medicine he was to take and whimperingly demurred at had been given him hidden in an orange, after Herrmann had apparently thrown the bottle out of the window. He had puzzled some of the convalescents by his tricks up in the arena, and the business manager, who had carried rouleaux of dollars, packs of cards, closely packed balls of flowers, and lots of other things in his pockets, had nothing left in them save his own possessions—and it was hurry back to the Academy for the evening's performance.

Herrmann was a stickler for etiquette to an audience, and the dress suit was deemed a necessity alike for the manager and magician, the dress suits of both being in Herrmann's dressing room.

There was a big house and a big programme, and just before its beginning the manager had gone across the street, with a nod to the boxkeeper of where he was. Soon there was a quick demand for his return to the Academy—a boy from the scene room, in breathless tones simply said: "Herrmann wants you!" and was gone, like one of the magician's spirits when the lights were turned aw[illegible] from the mirror in which they were shown.

Everything seemed all right at the Academy. Herrmann had evidently broken into his programme and mixed it up. His feather trick and his flag trick had not been given, and he was, and had been, throwing cards since the curtain rose.

Everywhere in the Academy cards were scattered—away up in the gallery, across the orchestra seats, up in the balcony, and upon the table on the stage were enough packs of cards to start a stationery store. Herrmann was nervous; he was unlike himself, and every once in a while wiped the perspiration from his face. Even his turned-back cuffs were awry, and as the business manager started to go to the back there was a fusillade of cards directly at him, and so fast, and so unerringly thrown, that it was quite a matter of safety to dodge them.

He put up his hands toward Herrmann to desist. More cards, and thrown with all the magician's force, till the audience applauded again and again, and the man with the key to the side door in his hands turned back toward the front of the house.

"No! no! Come on! come on! Quick, quick!" shouted Herrmann, still throwing cards. "Your life won't be safe till you get back here to me! Den I make you disappear, eh?"

He pointed frantically toward the rear of the lower box, and his voice suddenly became calm, as usual, and he whispered, confidentially to the audience: "The more you look the more you don't see nothing! Eh?"

Once out of view and at the prompt side of the stage, there was rough handling of the innocent manager by Herrmann's dresser. With no gentle motions the coat was taken from his back and held up so that Herrmann could see it as he came up the platform leading to the stage from the aisle in the parquet, and with the grace of a dancing master Herrmann made a slight bow to the house, stepped aside into the wings, and the dress coat was torn from his shoulders, ruining the garment, while a moment after, wearing the other one, he was again at work.

This time it was the feathers and the flowers and the flags, and the man seemed to be changed. All nervousness was gone, his voice had come back to him, and the speed of his action was remarkable. He kept it up till the intermission, and then to the business manager made the explanation.

"That's what comes from one man's coat fitting another man like a glove! You had my coat with all the things in it, and I didn't know it till the music stopped. But that trunk full of cards helped me out. I'll treat you to supper and a new dress suit, but don't give the boys the story, for the public don't know what a coat can hold sometimes."

Women's Higher Education.

Edith—Papa, papa; now are you satisfied with my report? Art and music, good; astronomy? physics, and chemistry, very good; logic, excellent"—

Papa—I am much pleased with the report. Likewise with the method of your teacher, and also with your prospects for the future. Now if you can only get a young man [illegible] understands housework, has a little [illegible] of cooking, knows how to [illegible] [illegible] think.

SEPT

Deer of Long Island

THE idea of hunting deer on Long Island is very likely to impress the average member of the American populace as closely akin to Simple Simon's famous fishing experience. For Long Island is associated in the average mind with New York City, and it is well nigh inconceivable that under the eaves of the City Hall there should be wild lands and wild deer. But this merely shows the danger of hasty impressions, for there are such deer, a very considerable number of them, and they come from the primitive stock that once fled to cover before Montauk and Shinnecock, and later on gave sport and food to the fugitives from New England, who fled thither to avoid persecution.

The strangeness of it all becomes doubly impressive when one has wandered over the mountains just westward of the Hudson and finds how thoroughly stripped of game are those ridges that roll away westward from the highlands. Perhaps it is in part accounted for by that strange phase of human nature that keeps us always looking for something a little further away. It is proverbial that the man who lives within walking distance of Plymouth Rock has never seen the landing place of the Pilgrim Fathers. Perhaps it is the same trait that sent hunters to exterminate the deer of the mountains and left those on the near-by island. There is, too, another possible explanation. Deer may be frightened from a section where hunters become too numerous, especially if dogs are used. They could very well migrate from the mountains, following the southern trend of the Appalachian system, but there was no migrating from the island.

It is, of course, a fact that to-day the extermination of the deer is prevented by preserves. That was not the case, however, until 1866. In that year a party of gentlemen from New York, who had been in the habit of stopping at a certain hotel in the town of Islip on their hunting trips, found that their old-time host had died, and that his place was to be sold at auction. Not wanting to lose their place of entertainment, they bought the property, and the South Side Sportsmen's Club came into existence. In the beginning it had some eight hundred acres of land. This was posted and policed to prevent undesired shooting.

At that time deer on the island were scarce, and the few frightened animals that did roam through the second growth were hunted regardless of law, in season and out. Dogs were used, and it seemed certain that a few years would see the last of the deer. To prevent this became one of the objects of the club. The members themselves declined to kill them. Rules were enacted to prohibit shooting by club members, and the policing of club grounds became more and more systematic. Then the caretaker of the club began to plant turnips and other roots which deer like, and little by little the animals found in the club preserves not only a refuge from hunters, but a place where food abounded.

Rabbits are very numerous on the preserve, and club members in an early day had great sport chasing them with beagles, while they waited with shotguns for the rabbits to come within range. But the beagles would leave the smaller game when they came across the track of a deer, and would follow until the animal was pretty likely to leave the preserve, so rabbit hunting was given up, and bird dogs alone were taken upon the club lands.

This work of the South Side Sportsmen's Club to save the Long Island deer from extermination was not at all popular at first. The farmers and hunters of the island had been accustomed to hunting wherever they pleased, and there were not a few who declared that they would still fish and shoot when and where they saw fit. These gave trouble for a time, and it looked as though Long Island was about to develop a poaching class, like that which figures in so much Old World fiction. But the members studied the habits of the poachers, as they did those of the game, and once upon a time came upon the chief of them all, with enough forbidden game to send him to jail for many months. They were wise men, however, and they did nothing of the kind. Acting on the principle that it takes a thief to catch a thief, they forgave the man and took him into their employ. He entered into the work of game saving with as much ardor as he had shown in planning its destruction; in a few months those of his fellows who declined to reform had been fined, and game preservation from that time on was accomplished with less of strenuous exertion.

It was not so very long before the making of Long Island's great country places began. The Vanderbilts, Cuttings, Havemeyers, and very many other families turned their attention to the region along the south shore and made country homes that lack none of the splendor which we are accustomed to associate with the country places of England. In fact the whole region is built on an English plan, and rightly so. To look after the estates many a gamekeeper from an English estate and many a landscape gardener was tempted away from the Old World to show the Long Island farmhands how to care for game and how to keep up the appearance of woodland. These gamekeepers had fed wild deer in England and they did the same here, with the result that each place became a preserve for deer. The gamekeeper and landscape gardener at times came near the fighting point, for deer ate of the trees that had been brought from the ends of the earth, and compelled the building of high wire fences about the flower gardens. Nevertheless the owners preferred to encourage the deer. They did not shoot the animals themselves or allow others to do so.

One English gamekeeper who came over to one of these estates says he looked the place over carefully and kept a daily watch for signs of deer, yet it was some weeks before he saw tracks. He scattered vegetables about the spot day after day. Then he saw two deer eating cabbage he had put out. The feeding was kept up, and some months later, when the millionaire owner asked if there was any prospect of success in the project to save the deer, his man took him through the woods and pointed out fourteen eating cabbage and turnips.

This is merely an instance of what has gone on all along that portion of the South Shore, where the millionaires have colonized. It is the work of these men which makes deer hunting on the island to-day.

The question likely to be asked is, "Where does the public come in, and where is the deer hunting to be had, if the men with preserves neither hunt nor allow hunting?" They do not own all the land, and hence there is a great deal of wild country where any one may shoot. It is a flat, sandy country, covered with second growth oak. Here and there, in large patches that touch upon the preserves on a great many sides, lie public hunting grounds. There is no way to keep deer on a preserve, and, as a result, they are always wandering off and trespassing upon these other lands. Here is where the opportunity of the hunter comes in. When a deer strays, on the few days of the Long Island season, it is pretty apt to run foul of him. Several farmers who own land adjoining one of the preserves have pretty good sport, and one enterprising lot of villagers have made a good thing by buying and leasing two or three hundred acres of woodland that borders the South Side Club, policing it and admitting hunters from the city to the grounds at so much a day. As a rule the men thus admitted are novices from the city, who know comparatively little of deer stalking, so the deer do not suffer greatly. However, the owners of this land are pretty sure to bring home a few of the animals each season. This season consists of the first two Wednesdays and the first two Fridays in November.

The writer spent a day walking about the region when the season was open. He stopped at one of those little inns that still remain on the island to remind one of the stage-coach days. The landlord came home in the evening with a deer which he had shot on his own land, an insignificant bit of woods adjoining a large preserve. He had waited for deer all day, just over the line from the preserve. It was nearly sundown when one came into view from a thicket of little oak trees. It stood for several minutes on the preserve, and once started to turn back. Then it stopped again and crossed the line. The rifle was already pointing at a spot back of the deer's shoulder, and, now that it was safely off the forbidden ground, there was a crack, and the deer fell.

This sort of hunting comes very near to legalized poaching, for while the deer in question was killed on the owner's land, it was one that had been fed and kept on the grounds of the club. The same man showed me a dozen deerskin rugs, the pelts of animals he had killed on the same land.

On this shooting day on Long Island there was a continual scurrying here and there of private police, gamekeepers, and officials whose duty it was to watch the forests. The writer walked down a road that led through the preserve of W. Bayard Cutting. A man on a wheel rode hastily up, looked him over and said:

"It's a good thing for you you ain't got a gun."

"Do you have a good deal of trouble keeping gunners off?" was asked.

"Not so much keepin' 'em off the land as keepin' 'em off the edges," he replied. "You see, we can watch men pretty well, and they're afraid to come on the estate, but they get along the road and if any game steps over the line they kill it, and no one can forbid."

This was the general complaint of the police. One man employed by the South Side Club said there was one runway where deer were accustomed to go, off the preserve, and enter unprotected woods. The farmer-hunters of the surrounding country knew this, and one or two could be counted on to watch that point. The man and his fellows had tried to save the deer by lying on the runway just inside the preserve grounds, to frighten back any animals that started out. On the night before, this man said, it had been his turn to watch the runway. Just over the line were two hunters whom he knew. The opposing forces remained there chaffing each other like the pickets of opposing armies, until the hunters got tired and in disgust went home.

"Thus the contest between the preservers of game and the local hunters goes on. The two parties are constantly matching wit against wit. Now, one of the farmers, whose land lies just over the line, will undertake to feed deer for some months previous to the opening of the season, in the hope to have them swarming to his land. The gamekeepers respond with some new device to keep them at the other side of the preserve, and so the strife goes on.

There is little hard feeling through it all. The farmers and other local hunters realize that they have the preserves to thank for the fact that there are deer on the island in any number. Then, too, most of them benefit in one way or another, by working for the men, who make preserves or selling produce to them. The clubmen, on the other hand, are sufficiently philosophical to realize that the country people are entitled to what fun they can have legitimately with the game. There has not been any of the opposition to game preserves on the grounds, which so many men have preached, that they take up good farming land that should be under cultivation. The land they cover is nearly all light, sandy soil, practically worthless so far as agriculture is concerned.

Nearly every season a few arrests are made. Last year two men went down the railroad, and, from the right of way, shot into the preserve of William K. Vanderbilt. A Deputy Sheriff was on hand, the men were arrested, and paid nominal fines.

It is by no means difficult to see Long Island deer. On the occasion mentioned above the writer walked up to within easy range of one, which stood by the roadside on the Vanderbilt estate. Later he saw another on the grounds of the South Side Club. They were both within easy range, and neither seemed at all afraid until approached closely. Then they darted into the woods.

The success of this attempt to save the deer of Long Island may have a bearing upon the attempt that is being made to restore the moose to the North Woods of New York. If the preserves which already exist there can be made places of refuge to which the animals may go and from which they may escape, may they not in time stock the Adirondacks with moose as these preserves on Great South Bay have saved the deer of Long Island?

L. HUBBARD, JR.

And It Was a Sure Thing.

The college man admitted that it was his first experience at a race track. Just before the second race he came up to his friend hastily.

"Old man," he rattled on, "I've just got the surest thing that ever was. He simply can't do anything but win. I'm not a plunger, but I'd like to bet $200 on that horse. His name is Water Cure. Would you advise me to? It's a straight tip from a very reliable source."

"Yes," said the friend, seriously—he knew what was coming—"put up your money."

All boyish enthusiasm, he rushed down to the betting ring and dashed up to the nearest bookmaker.

"I'd like to bet $200 on Water Cure for this race."

"Young man," retorted the bookmaker in a paternal tone of freezing superiority, "that horse won the last race."

The Heavens in October

AFTER one of the loveliest months of all the year October comes with its promise of rich Autumnal tints, the splendors of forest foliage, and of gardens radiant with the brilliant tones of chrysanthemums and dahlias, and an atmosphere permeated with tonic for debilitated humanity. While we may have cause for complaining of belated and transitory Spring, our Autumn denotes ordinarily the perfection of weather. The best of nature's wine is kept till the last, and invigorating tipple it is. The sun loses its fierce glare and becomes only a source of genial warmth. The humidity is squeezed out of the air, and the breath of life seems fresh and purified like the renewed vigor of health after a fitful fever. All the enervating influences of midsummer have spent their force, and pulses are stirring with forgotten energies. One week of invigorating weather follows another until the wonder grows when the traditional Indian Summer begins and whether it is ever to end.

In brilliant October, when all the colors in sky and wood are the most intense of the year, there is a radiance present to enjoy rather than a glowing past to recall. As the purple shadows fall at morning of an evening life is worth living for its own sake. It is not a pale reminiscent of a time of roses and Summer joys that has been buried out of sight under the Autumn leaves.

One of the most interesting of all the constellations comes fairly into view in the early evenings at the opening of October; this is the Pleiades. About 9 o'clock at night this group of small stars, set closely together, may now be seen in the eastern sky of the firmament. Being situated about half way between the northerly and southerly poles of the heavens, this constellation, when above the horizon, can be seen all over the habitable globe. Originally seven stars of the group were visible to the naked eye, although six are all that can be readily discovered now except through a glass. In the Grecian mythology these seven stars represented the daughters of Atlas. Various fanciful explanations have been given to account for the disappearance of one of the cluster. Whether the "lost Pleiad" ever returns to her bereaved sisters or not, she has certainly found a place in literature.

At 9 o'clock at night, in the opening days of October, the prominent first magnitude stars in the field of view will be distributed thus: Arcturus will be low in the west, Vega will be just west of the zenith, Altair southwest of Vega, and about half way between that orb and Jupiter. Fomalhaut is low in the southeast, Aldebaran is east of the Pleiades and just rising above the horizon now makes his first appearances for the season, while opposite in the northwest section is Capella.

In a popular sense a new epoch in astronomical annals begins with the opening of this month. When the sun crossed the equinoctial on Sept. 23 on its apparent journey around the earth, the shortening day and lengthening night reached an equality in duration in the half of the globe north of the equator. For the next six months in this section of the sphere the day will be shorter than the night. In the first three months of this period the days will be steadily growing shorter and the nights longer, and then the conditions will be reversed.

When the month opens the moon will rise at 7:48 and will come to our meridian, or south as it is called, at 2:18. The last quarter comes on the 4th, and the new moon on the 12th. Up to this time Neptune is the only planet to be in conjunction with Luna, and this event takes place on the 3d, and is almost the closest of the planetary and moon meetings for the month. On the 14th there is conjunction with Mercury, followed the next day by a meeting between Mars and the moon, and on the day following we find Venus as close to the growing crescent as she gets for October. Not a very close meeting, however, as far as scenic effect is concerned. On the 17th it is Uranus's turn, on the 18th Jupiter's, and the 19th Saturn's, none of which will be particularly striking, although the last two planets and the moon will form a pretty picture. On the 20th the moon quarters and comes to the full on the 27th. These interesting events are brought to a close on the 31st by Neptune for a second time being in conjunction with the moon.

Saturn reaches quadrature on the 3d on his way toward conjunction with the sun. This is the planet that is so close to Jupiter and sets about half after 10 in the evening. The two planets are drawing together and toward the close of November we shall have them almost touching one another. Saturn now is some twenty-two minutes later in coming to our meridian than his larger brother, but when the year closes he will lead by sixteen minutes, and will therefore become a morning star somewhat earlier.

Neptune is morning star, and it is a shame that his tremendous distance away prevents his being seen without astronomical instruments. The fact of his being twice in one month in conjunction with the moon would also add largely to his popularity were we only able to see him. His right ascension is 6 hours 6 minutes and his declination north 22 degree 16 minutes, which places him in the constellation of the Twins, but not sufficiently near to the places occupied by Castor and Pollux to definitely locate him.

Mercury reaches the extreme eastern end of his swing on the 12th, which shows him to be an evening star. On or about this date soon after sunset and at a point some 10 degrees to the left of where the sun went down, sharp-eyed people can see the planet twinkling away for almost an hour after daylight has faded away. Mars and Venus are in somewhat close proximity on the 10th, as less than a degree separates the two. The planet is also in conjunction with the moon on the 15th, and ranks as an evening star. This planet comes to the meridian rather more than two hours and a half after the sun, but before the year closes this interval will have been reduced by an hour.

Venus is now so conspicuously radiant that her position is well known to us all, as she shines forth as evening star almost before the sun has fully disappeared. She plays quite an important rôle in the monthly programme, being in conjunction with Mars, the moon, and Uranus as she sweeps with queenly dignity along the starry pathway. It is a genuine pleasure to know that Venus will increase in size more than twice her present dimensions before the year closes, and that her beautiful, bright face will grow far more radiant than it now is. Uranus, another of the evening stars, is rendered more important than usual this month by keeping in the excellent company of his more brilliant fellows. We still find this planet in the constellation of the Scorpion some 4 degrees north of Antares, the most important of this group. Uranus is now well on toward the time when it will be in conjunction with the sun, which event will occur early in December, and then we shall have Uranus numbered among the morning stars.

Jupiter has progressed perceptibly along his path, and we now find him more than half way between opposition and conjunction. Each succeeding night he gets nearer and nearer Venus, and gives us an ever-increasing cause of interest. From now until the middle of November, when they will be at their closest, it will be a very pleasant sight to watch these two rivals and form comparison between them. Jupiter after this meeting will continue on toward the sun, but Venus will for a while keep on widening her distance before turning again to approach Old Sol.

1901

ETHEL BARRYMORE'S VIEWS OF STAGE LIFE

MISS ETHEL BARRYMORE, the charming heroine of Clyde Fitch's little play, "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," is a personified essay upon the stage, the people of the stage, and the relation of the outside world to the stage and the players.

She belongs to the fifth generation of a family of players, and if there is anything in heredity and environment, she may be considered as a representative example of what the stage can do for the people who devote their lives to it. Miss Barrymore's relations to the outside world and its relations to her show what these relations may be, at their best, and, incidentally, the changes in the relations between the professional and non-professional world which are gradually taking place.

Miss Barrymore, aside from her profession, is a typical American girl. She is healthy, wholesome, fine-skinned, clear-eyed, slender but well built, natural, unaffected and unassuming in manner, and with a reputation for a kind considerateness for the world collectively and individually which should be one of the best features of American girlhood. She has done excellent work on the stage, for her age, and the six years' experience, since she entered, actively, the profession of her family when she was fifteen. She achieved her present stellar heights by the part she created in which she now stars, but which she undertook merely as leading woman. Socially she meets the best people in New York, though she disavows any purpose or intention of being what is known as a society woman.

If one were to make a choice of a profession it would seem, from Miss Barrymore's experience, that nothing could be more delightful than that of the stage, if, as in her case, it were possible to be born into it. It has made her life simple and natural, with a continual gravitation stageward without opposition and without apparent effort. This has its disadvantages in some ways. Miss Barrymore confesses that, with the best of intentions to an interviewer, the interview which is demanded by the public of any one, for whom it has an affection and esteem, is for her a most difficult thing to give.

Her views of her stage life are absolutely refreshing, they are so simple. She has made no special preparation for the work which she naturally expected to take up and which was expected of her, though she lived in the theatric atmosphere. She does no special work now in preparation for future efforts beyond that of doing whatever is assigned to her to do as well as she can, and she is making no special preparations for the future, because she has no special work in view. She does not say that she "loves her art," because it has never occurred to her to do anything else, or that she could exist without the stage. It is a part of her.

"I was educated in the convent in Philadelphia," she says, "just as any girl might have been educated without regard to going on the stage. I have been familiar with the life always, and expected to become an actress, and, I suppose, it has always been expected of me. I went on the stage when I was fifteen and learned what I know of acting by experience. I suppose that is the only way to learn. The only way I prepare for future work is by always doing my part as well as I can. I am not looking forward to any special kind of work, but taking whatever is given me to do. There does not seem to be anything else to do."

"And you have no special ambitions for the future?" some one asked her the other day. "You are not studying, hoping some time to become a tragedienne or to do some special line of work?"

"No," she answered, "I don't wish to become a tragedienne. I am not studying Shakespeare to be able to play Shakespearean parts, for I have no desire to play any of them. I have always known the Shakespearean parts, but I only read Shakespeare as literature.

"You see," she continued, "there is nothing at all interesting about me. I dress my trade and never have done anything in particular. Society? No, I never should be content with what is understood as a society life. I should not be contented without a regular occupation. I couldn't lead a society life, if I would, with my profession. I have my friends, and I take luncheons and dinners with them. But one must always have luncheon and dinner, and it does not interfere with work to enjoy them with friends. When there are rehearsals it is not possible to do even that, and that is all there is about it."

If Miss Barrymore has any special dread taking aside from her profession, it is for comedy, which she studied during her convent life. She does not sing, but plays. Any one who hears a few notes she plays on the piano in "Captain Jinks" can tell that. There is an entirely different touch in even the drumming of a person accustomed to the piano from that of the novice who has learned a few notes for a special occasion.

"And yet," said Miss Barrymore, with almost a grimace, "there are people who don't think I play at all on the stage, and that it is all done by me. There are [illegible] make a successful "Brighton dip" in "Captain Jinks." She left that to a professional, who knew more about it. She does have ideas about her own wardrobe, however, and sees that they are carried out as far as possible. "Everything very plain, for people look better in plain clothes and always black and white by preference." She has no superstitions about jewels, and wears in the back of her collar a beautiful large oval opal pin, surrounded by diamonds. It has not brought her bad luck in this play.

For the pretty little dance Miss Barrymore does in the second act in the lesson to the eccentric ballet girls, she took two or three special lessons.

"But one must do the greater part of a thing like that one's self," she says. "No one can teach you, and I was always fond of dancing."

She is fond of all kinds of outdoor exercise, rides horseback, plays golf, though she is not a strenuous golfer, and likes tennis best of all these sports. She reads a great deal, everything good that comes out, and, in addition, devotes time to her music. She has a catholic taste in that.

"Beethoven—perhaps I care more for him among the great composers; but I like all kinds of music—Hungarian music—and Weber and Fields."

The latter fancies are easier to gratify than the taste for operatic music, for an actress is cut off from the opera as a rule, though there are the many good concerts that come at a time when it is possible to hear them.

This illustrates the simple, natural life of a simple, natural girl, and perhaps it is more interesting because of its naturalness and simplicity.

To return to the stage part of the life it is obvious, as Miss Barrymore says, that, being on the stage, it is more satisfactory to be a star than to occupy minor positions. The work is harder, but there are better parts, which are always more gratifying and enlist the best that is in the player. As for this particular part in "Captain Jinks," Miss Barrymore likes it thoroughly and has no thought of tiring of it, though to follow a second season in New York there is to be a long season on the road.

One wonders, in considering the relations of the public to the people on the stage, what the former have to say to the latter. That class of correspondence once known as masher's notes is becoming almost unknown, and a nice woman is seldom troubled with them.

"The world is becoming more civilized, isn't it?" said Miss Barrymore.

Her letters, since she entered the higher ranks of the theatrical world, have been almost all of them what may be called family letters. Letters of congratulation from other professional people older in the work and from old friends of the family.

There is one thing rather amusing to be said in writing of Miss Barrymore and her remarks that she always expected and supposed it to be expected of her that she should go upon the stage. A well-known stage critic in a book brought out in 1890, introduces an interview with Georgie Drew Barrymore, the mother of the Captain Jinks's star. In it he remarks from conclusions drawn from both parents at that interview: "I should like to bet that the three little Barrymores will never be seen upon the stage." Even dramatic writers cannot afford to make bets in connection with their prophecies.

THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES

THE past week at the theatres was made interesting and important by the production of two notable novelties and the reappearance of two performers whose presence on the local stage must be regarded as cause for general congratulation. The plays were "The Bonnie Brier Bush" and "Miranda of the Balcony," and the performers were J. H. Stoddart and Mrs. Fiske. The advent of such players in such plays may be taken as an evidence that the Autumnal silly season at the theatres is to be curtailed, and that we are to settle down at once to serious work.

It would be idle to compare either of these plays with the literary work from which it was adapted. To be sure, something might be learned of the ways of dramatists and some mild wonder might be excited that certain good ideas in the originals were not utilized. But on the whole plays must stand or fall by their own merits, and the question for the theatrical public, or at least for that part of it which really cares for art in the theatre, is whether these two dramas are good work in themselves.

It cannot be fairly said that "The Bonnie Brier Bush" is a great or original play. It does not contain a single fundamental idea that has not been common property of the stage for years. The story of an erring child, a hard-hearted father, (who is not half as hard-hearted as he thinks he is,) a lonely old man, a returning penitent, and a final forgiveness, has been told many times. But in the present instance it is told with charming naïveté, with freshness, and spontaneity. The characters in the drama are practically Dr. Watson's, and they were in the first place studied from life. Thus they have become natural and convincing pictures of humanity, and in their transfer to the stage they have lost nothing of their native charm.

One of the chief beauties of this play is its cleanliness. There is no lordly villain, trying to lead astray the one ewe lamb of the grim old Scotch father. The lover of the girl is an honest, manly fellow, a little afraid of his fading, and not quite ready in the beginning to face the consequences of marrying a clergyman's daughter. But when he finds that the girl has been put to great suffering by his lack of courage, he comes forward to save and enjoy that she is his wife and that he wants her. Of course he married her by a Scotch marriage, and that is the cause of all the trouble. Her father knows that such a marriage is not binding in law unless there was a witness, and neither of the contracting parties knew that there was one. But the young man meant honestly—and there was a witness, the low comedy man, of course. The girl has not been betrayed and deserted. It is only that her stern old father thinks she has, and for that he turns her out of the house.

It is in this scene that Mr. Stoddart reveals in all their fullness his splendid dramatic powers. His career is traced from boyhood, but when the girl is gone and he sits down to blot her name from the family Bible the concentration of his long overcome loneliness that comes with the knowledge of pathos, all these things have been in parts of pathos, all these things have been in parts of pathos, all these things have been in parts

WHEN ACTORS FORGET

Little Incidents Not Down on the Bill That Make for Tragedy or Mirth.

THERE is probably no profession, unless it be that of the soldier, that calls for more punctilious promptness in attending to duties than that of the actor. The conditions under which his work is performed and the necessity for taking up his part in a performance, be it small or large, are such as to require the most absolute attention to duty.

Actors realize this fact, and, as a rule, they live up to its requirements. It is the exception which marks the departure from it, and which, to the casual observer, provides some ludicrous situations. To the actors themselves, however, these dereliction from duty are anything but humorous, and in cases where dismissal from a company follows such an offense the occasion takes on a quality akin to the tragic.

It is a noticeable fact, too, that whereas repeated performances of a play are generally supposed to induce smoothness in representation, stage waits are apt to be more frequent as a result not altogether of carelessness, but of increased familiarity with the demands of the performances.

On a first night and for a few subsequent nights, the actors spend as little time as possible in their dressing rooms. As soon as the changes in costume and make-up are made they group about the wings ready to make their entrances on the moment that the proper cue is noted. This cue is sometimes in the form of spoken words, a line, or, may be, a mere interjection. Often, however, some bit of action or "business," as it is termed in the theatre, marks the signal of an entrance.

At rehearsals the average actor is apt to be so busy memorizing his lines, while not actually engaged on the stage, that he does not familiarize himself with the current action of the entire play and its dialogue. For a few nights after the opening, therefore, he is pretty apt to hover in the wings from the time that the first curtain rises until he has finished whatever portion of the play may be assigned to him personally. Then he usually loses no time in removing his make-up and going home or wherever else his inclinations lead him.

It is a fact that will seem strange to the general public, but which nevertheless is well known in the profession, that plays may run for many months and some actors in the cast never see more than a fragment of the whole. If, for example, a man has a scene in the first act, with nothing in the acts that follow, he is just as likely as not to leave the theatre every night as soon as his scene is over.

Of course this is not true of all, but it is general enough to be noted as a fact. It is generally the novice who is likely to hang about the wings to see the entire performance for nights after the play has opened.

Occasionally an actor, after he has finished his scene, will go to the front of the house, and from a secluded place in the rear, see how it all "looks from the front." And his comments, when they are not merely malicious or pure flattery, are valuable to his brother and sister players. He will note little flaws in make-up, little crudities in business or speech, that have escaped the management, and he provides valuable advice to his fellow-players, who usually take his comment in good part and act upon it.

In general, in this city, there is a rule against the assembling of the actors in the front of the house after their own work is done, but this applies rather more to the better-known players, whose faces would be at once recognized, and the interest in whom would detract more or less from the efforts of those still on the stage.

In theatres other than those in which the actors themselves are engaged they are generally welcome, however. It is a common thing for the actors of one company, as soon as they have finished their parts, to seek some other theatre, where the presentation of their personal cards is the open sesame to the house. And there is never an opening night in New York in which a line of unemployed actors and actresses cannot be seen standing in the lobby, waiting for the manager, to whom they appeal for admission.

These requests, it may be added, are not always granted, and there have been occasions when managers have gone into temporary retirement to avoid the necessity of "turning down" their professional friends or acquaintances.

On the road the actors are seldom refused at rival houses. It has come to be recognized as a part of the business to encourage visits from members of other companies, and especially where two organizations do not have matinées on the same days, is there a large contingent of the profession present.

And the knowledge that actors are in front is not long in making its way to every dressing room, with a resultant effect on the performance as a whole. Gowns are carefully smoothed out, make-ups are put on with more than usual care, and the whole performance takes on a renewed freshness. In return, there is always much enthusiasm in front, for though, in their own dressing rooms that night, the rival players may tear to tatters the efforts of their rivals, they are not chary of applause at the performance itself.

The desire of actors to get out of the theatre as quickly as possible is at times accountable for such contretemps as may occur, and, on the other hand, the habit of putting off until the last minute the going to the theatre is even more responsible for them. But in a majority of instances absent-mindedness, due to too great familiarity with the text of the play, is in itself responsible.

After the actor has watched the performance a few nights he recalls without effort many of the lines spoken by the other actors. He is then given to spending the time intervening between his entrances and exits in the dressing room. It may be a pipe, or a book, or a funny story that interests him. But ordinarily a line spoken on the stage, the ringing of a bell or some other bit of noisy stage business awakens him to a realizing sense of the near approach of his own entrance.

The wig may have been discarded, the coat shed; he quickly dons both, takes a hasty glance into the mirror, daubs a bit of rouge on a neglected spot, hastily passes a powder puff across his face, and is again down in the wings ready to take up the lines. But on some nights the book happens to be more than usually engrossing, the comedian's story is just reaching an interesting climax, and, as a result, the actor forgets business absolutely until a sudden pattering of feet and a whispered calling of his name brings him to himself.

When such a break occurs the moments seem hours to the actors on the stage. Cheeks pale beneath the rouge, and everybody tries to do something or say something to cover the breach. These makeshifts are seldom very successful, and finally the missing actor breaks on the scene, out of breath, and not infrequently out of the picture entirely. He is lucky if such dereliction brings only a sharp reprimand. Often it means a fine, sometimes dismissal.

Some time ago an actor in a company playing in the West had an odd experience. Besides playing a small part he acted as stage manager for the company. During the performance he had occasion to go up into the fly gallery far up above the stage to reprimand one of the scene handlers for a failure of some kind. While he was there he suddenly heard his cue. Hardly realizing what he did he made a jump, and the next instant the audience was amazed to see one of the characters making his entrance into a fashionable drawing room apparently through the ceiling.

More often the actor is apt to be on the wrong side of the stage when his cue comes, and he enters at a point exactly opposite from that to which the tender heroine has pointed, with the words:

"Ah, he is here—see he comes!"

indicating, it might seem, that her visual apparatus is concentrated in the back of the head.

A well-known New York actress some time ago had a bad headache during the afternoon. She took a dose of headache powder, and the next thing she remembered was finding herself wandering on Staten Island. Day was fast merging into twilight, and she made a wild rush for the ferry. Fortunately she caught a boat just leaving the pier. An elevated train brought her to within a few blocks of the theatre just as the hands of a street clock were lingering on ten minutes after 8. As she scurried past the corner of the street that led to the stage door the manager was talking to a friend in front of the theatre.

"Why, there goes Miss W.," remarked the friend.

"Nonsense, she's on the stage by now," was the answer.

The men quickly made a wager and entered the house. Just as they did so the actress walked on the stage, speaking her usual lines in the opening act.

The manager's friend paid the wager. He did not know that the actress's thoughtful maid stood at the stage door and the moment the belated player appeared threw a shawl over her street dress, in which she played the scene that night. The costumes were modern, so the makeshift was not noticed.

A prominent actor playing in a stock company made his first exit in the part of Brismouche in "A Scrap of Paper," in which he wore an outing suit. It was necessary for him to reappear on the stage almost immediately in the same costume. Forgetful of what was to follow he removed his leggins, coat, and trousers. Then a cue awakened him to his position. There was no time to dress again, and seizing a bath robe, he made his entry into fashionable society in that guise.

The actors are not always responsible for the "bad breaks" that occur, as the following incident, due to scene shifters working over time will illustrate. Some years ago an actress who was at one time leading woman at Daly's Theatre, essayed a starring tour in a version of a Dumas play, entitled "Catherine Howard, the Throne, the Scaffold, and the Crown."

The play, like its title, was of the gory old-fashioned kind, in many acts and many scenes. In one act, a coronation scene in a castle interior was followed by a comedy scene played in front of a street flat.

As the coronation scene ended, Henry VIII., at the back of the stage said to Catherine Howard, who was down front:

"Come, Catherine, my queen, I will lead thee to the throne."

The scene shifters disregarding signals closed in. Catherine Howard was left out in the cold, cold street, and the King had to make his way around and lead her off amid the laughter of the audience, who quickly saw the humor of the situation.

Two character actors, who were obliged to appear as twins in a play, had to use all the resources of make-up in order to look as "like as two peas," that being the way they were described. One of the actors was blonde, the other brunette, and to get the desired resemblance both wore black wigs with long, curly locks.

One afternoon one of these actors left his wig with a hairdresser for some slight repairs. He forgot all about it until nearly time to go to the theatre for the evening performance. Then he rushed to the hairdresser's shop, only to find it closed.

Inquiry revealed the fact that the man who kept the shop lived in the suburbs and could not be reached. No one else had a key. The actor was in a quandary.

A good-natured policeman happened along and agreed to allow the actor to summon a locksmith to pick the lock. After some delay a locksmith was found, and, while he tinkered, the usual street crowd gathered about the flustered actor. But the locksmith failed to work the combination, and finally gave the job up as hopeless.

"Climb through the transom," suggested a bystander. No one had thought of that before.

The suggestion was acted upon. The actor removed his long frock coat and silk hat—it was midwinter—a ladder was brought, and he ascended. Then, through the narrow opening he let himself down into the shop. The rest was easy, and the "Twins" appeared as usual that night, though one of them was short of breath during the opening scene.

One of the commonest causes of stage embarrassment is due to the forgetting of what are termed "small props," which include any and all of the little things used by the individual actor on the scene. It may be a letter, a pipe, or a corn.

Now, if the actor has to hand a penny to a poor beggar it is easy enough for him to pretend to do so, if he has forgotten to supply himself. But such a thing as a letter may have a direct bearing on the plot—as in real life letters, on the stage, are potent factors in upsetting plans. And if the actor, with a sweeping gesture toward his pocket, about to discomfit the villain, hisses between his teeth: "Aha! Read here the story of your treachery," only to discover that he hasn't a single scrap of paper for a makeshift; there is a queer complication.

And many a villain has fallen to earth when the hero pulled the trigger, even though no report followed to indicate that the cartridge had exploded.

Has the Only Absolute "Frank."

There is now but one person in the United States who enjoys an absolute "frank" on all mail correspondence.

Members of the House and Senate, Cabinet officers, and the President may send official documents through the mails or write letters on official business without paying postage, but they are on a level with other citizens when it comes to private correspondence.

Mrs. Garfield, whose husband, the President, died in office, was accorded the franking privilege for life by a special act of Congress. Mrs. McKinley will doubtless be granted a similar courtesy.

SOME OUTER-OFFICE "AMENITIES."

THE management of so much of the offices of large business establishments as are easily accessible to the general public—that is, between the door and the gate—is a detail to which the General Manager might very well give more attention than he commonly considers necessary. Much that goes on there he knows very little about, and in this fact is found a reasonable explanation of the continuance of customs which have no proper place in modern business methods.

The necessity for a Cerberus at the gateway of every office may be admitted without discussion. The world is full of people with a deficient sense of proportion and with no idea of the value of time. The busy men of an industrial or commercial organization would have very little opportunity to attend to the duties devolving upon them if accessible to every chance comer. Canvassers, solicitors for insurance companies, agents of one kind or another, people in search of gratuitous information of purely personal interest, applicants for positions they could not fill if they got them, old friends who would be welcome at proper times and places, cranks with "schemes," and the endless procession of callers of all ages and both sexes render it indispensable that rules shall be formulated and enforced requiring the casual visitor to account for himself before securing an audience with an employe or officer whose time is valuable.

It should go without saying, however, that the person charged with the responsibility of the wardenship of the outer wicket, so to speak, needs to be in an unusual degree intelligent and tactful. Almost equally true is it that youth and inexperience are disqualifications for the proper discharge of its duties.

How these should not be performed may perhaps be best illustrated by recounting the experience of a gentleman who lately called at the office of a manufacturing concern on business so exigent that it could not wait for the slower medium of the mails.

He was allowed to stand for some minutes after entering the office, because the only person in charge was at the moment copying a letter in a leisurely way. Becoming impatient, the visitor rapped on the counter for attention, and the young man sauntered over and asked what he wanted. He said he would like to see the President, and handed the clerk his card. The clerk took it, and proceeded to read it with great deliberation, as who should say:

"Seems to me I have heard that name somewhere. Wonder if it's old Gorgon of P. J. Gorgon & Co. Don't look much like a bloke who trains in that class. Don't believe old Gorgon would have come here himself, anyway. Bet this feller's a life insurance agent"—and more to the same effect.

Still reading the card, he started in a leisurely way for the inner office, stopped, returned, and said, with the unconscious impertinence of intellectual immaturity:

"Do you want to see him personally?"

The visitor was going through a new experience. He answered:

"Considering the fact that I asked for the President by name, it is a fair presumption that I did want to see him personally. Yes, I think I can say I do."

"Is he expecting you?"

"No."

"What do you want to see him about?"

"I have some business with him."

"Well, you'll have to say what your business is before you can see him."

For a man whose time is worth more per minute than that of the best paid of clerks is for an hour and perhaps for a day, this sort of conversation with an overgrown office boy was becoming monotonous. The visitor lost his temper—not with the system, which is rigidly enforced in his own office, but with the fool method of carrying it into effect.

"Young man," said the visitor, "you are wasting my time, which is valuable, and your own, which I presume is of less consequence. It is possible I have the pleasure of addressing the President, though this did not at first occur to me—in which case I shall have much pleasure in stating my business to you. If this is not the case, do me the favor to advise me if the President is in."

"I dunno."

"Well, suppose you find out. If he is in, give him my card, provided you are through examining it, and say that I would like to see him. If he wants to know my business, come back and tell me—and be quick about it."

Not deeming it quite safe to indulge in any further discussion with one who spoke as if used to obedience, and who might be old Gorgon, after all, the clerk sullkily gave out the information that the President was out.

This incident is typical of the way in which the average caller is liable to be treated in a majority of the offices in which it is necessary and proper to conserve the time of those within and transact unimportant business over the counter.

Attention might also be given with advantage to the manners of the person who presides at the telephone of the well-appointed office and manipulates the switchboard. The telephone has established usages peculiarly its own, which are like the virgins of the parable of the wedding feast, in that some are wise and some foolish. The foolish ones are apt to predominate in casual business intercourse. For example:

"Is this 1963 Walker?"

"Yes."

"Is Mr Smithson in?"

"Which Mr. Smithson do you mean?"

"Is there more than one?"

"No."

"Well, I want the one there is."

"Who are you?"

"Never mind who I am. Is Mr. Smithson in?"

"What name, ple-e-e-ease?"

The path of least resistance is to give your name, age, color, previous condition of servitude, commercial agency rating, and any other little particulars the operator may find interesting. In no other way can you ascertain the fact that Mr. Smithson is not in and that you will have to ring him up at some other time.

The demand for a descriptive list is partly habit and largely the outgrowth of female curiosity. Who you are is a matter of concern only to the person you want to talk to unless you wish to leave a message for him, in which case your name is essential for purposes of identification.

A few days ago the writer, while obeying a peremptory injunction to "hold the wire," overheard the following conversation between instruments on the same circuit:

"Hello! Is this the So-and-So Company?"

"Yes."

"Is Mr. Whatsisname in?"

"Who is it?"

"Never mind who it is. I'm in a hurry. Is he in?"

"I'll see. Who is it wants him?"

"That makes no possible difference to anybody but him. I want to know if he is in."

"No, he is not in."

"Why did you not say so? Here you've been keeping me in a perfectly useless and irrelevant conversation—"

"Thought you said you was in a hurry." At this point the connection was broken, and what the caller might have said was not transmitted. Perhaps this was fortunate.

Little Stories of the City Streets.

Waiting for the Owners.

"IT IS surprising how forgetful some persons are when traveling," said the clerk of a well-known hotel, in this city.

"In proof of what I say we have over 100 umbrellas in the property room, whose owners have carelessly gone off and forgotten to take them with them. The majority are high-priced umbrellas. We cannot, of course, undertake to advertise for their owners, but we keep them for a period of six months, and then place the lot in the hands of the auctioneer.

"Umbrellas, however, are not the only things that are left behind in this hotel by forgetful guests," continued the clerk. "One gentleman, who had been stopping here for several weeks, went off the other day in a hurry and left his false teeth on the bureau. He telegraphed, shortly after, of his loss, and we mailed the forgotten 'crunchers' to his address.

"One of the chambermaids discovered a valuable gold watch and chain under the pillow while making one of the beds last week. The occupant of the room had left that same morning. He has not yet informed us of his loss, and as we do not know his address we are unable to communicate with him.

"The most extraordinary thing, however, that has ever been found in this hotel—in fact, in any hotel, I dare say—was left by a lady guest. It was a hot-water bag filled with $10 gold pieces, among which was a will written on a piece of white wrapping paper, bequeathing the amount ($700) to a relative. The lady never returned for the money or communicated with us in any way. We wrote to the name and place she had given on the register book, but the letter was returned unclaimed. We finally communicated with the legatee, after holding the money for six months, and, after satisfying ourselves that the legatee was the person named in the will, we handed over the money. The most curious thing about that lost property was the fact that it was not concealed in the room in any way, such as under the pillow or mattress, but was found hanging by a cord to one of the bed supports."

In the lost property room of this hotel was seen every conceivable thing in the way of wearing and traveling apparel. There was, also, jewelry of all kinds, and pocketbooks containing money and valuable papers.

All these articles were neatly arranged, with the names of their owners affixed. The clerk stated that the total value of this lost property is somewhere in the neighborhood of $800—a strong evidence of the forgetfulness of the traveling public.

How Chinese Became Laundrymen.

CHOW TSZCHI, the Chinese Consul of this city, is anxious to raise the social condition of his compatriots. He believes they could fill clerical positions advantageously to business men as well as to themselves and obtain a better standing in the country than they now possess.

He has given much thought to the subject of why they have made laundry work a specialty here, and believes he has found the reason.

"When my countrymen first began to come to this country," he said, "in any numbers, mining was the great industry of California,—and they drifted to the mining towns. There, I suppose, they were obliged to do their own washing, and not being strong enough for the heavy work of mining, they gradually undertook to do the washing for the miners, became expert at it, and gradually adopted it as a profession. Work of this kind is never done by men in China."

A Rainy Day Financier.

"THE small boy—or at least one small boy—has found a new way of making money," said a young woman the other day who had made the discovery.

"Recently," she continued, "I went down town to do some shopping. When I left the sun was shining brightly and the skies were blue. Through the vagaries of our delightful New York climate, when I got out at the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street Station on my way home it was raining cats and dogs, or hailing cabs and omnibuses, as you prefer. I was gathering my skirts for a frantic rush when a boy's voice accosted me.

"'Take you home cheap under an umbrella, lady?' he queried.

"'How much?' I said.

"'Where to,' he asked promptly.

"'One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.'

"'Three blocks for five cents,' he responded. We were off in a moment, and I questioned him.

"'Sir's on,' says he, 'when it rains I get our umbrella and go over to the elevated station and take 'em home three blocks for five cents for one person. When they's two together I walk behind in the rain or let 'em carry the umbrella themselves. One night I only made 35 cents all together, but Sunday the rain, but always most of it don't. Rain, rain, rain, in the afternoon, and the people's coming.'

sizes I'd have to carry a whole store to fit 'em. No, 25 cents isn't a great deal, but it's some money for a ten-year kid.

"'And then, you know, a good many of the ladies pays me extra. There was a lady before you, a few minutes, that gave me a quarter. You look so much like her I'd almost think you was her. A quarter? Oh, thank you, thank you very much, ma'am.'

"Yes, it's a paying scheme," said the young woman. "That chap is the sort," she went on, "who'll grow into a penniless young man, persuade some clever heiress to marry him, and then make people say they wonder how he ever happened to bind himself to such a girl."

People Who Lose Money.

SPECULATION as to the amount of money lost by the people in the City of New York in a year and perhaps found by others was occupying a crowd of men in an uptown resort last week. The topic had cropped up through reading the account of a Yonkers business man who had lost $7,000 from his hip pocket between City Hall Park and the Battery.

One man in the party, who is an expert accountant, said he had studied the question carefully because of an experience he had had about six months ago, when he had found $3,500 which a woman had lost on Fifth Avenue. He had advertised for the owner, and in the same edition of the paper the owner's advertisement of the lost money had appeared. His own ad. read:

FOUND—Sum of money on Monday. Address C. D. B., this office.

"I got," he said, "sixty letters from persons who had, or who said they had, lost money within a few days. The sums lost ranged from $5 to the $3,500 I found.

"This set me to thinking, and once every week since I have inserted the same advertisement, and it has never failed to bring me more than twenty letters. In all I have received a few over 500 letters.

"With these as a basis to work from I have figured that there is lost in New York City each day about $1,100 in sums ranging from 10 cents to $150. This would make the loss $401,500. It does not take many losses of $7,000, $3,500, and $15,000 to make the average a fair one. Bank messengers frequently lose large sums, as one did recently when he dropped a $15,000 package. It is a fine commentary on the honesty of the average citizen that of this sum at least 80 per cent. of it generally finds its way back to its right owners.

"At least $9,000," continued the self-appointed statistician, "is spent in advertising the losing and the finding of these amounts, and $400 to $500 a year is paid out for postage in the correspondence between the loser and the finder."

Latter Day Saint-Prohibition Beef.

"CAN you tell me," said the old-time customer, glancing down the bill of fare and pointing a long, lean finger at the prime rib of beef, "any particulars of this ox?"

"I don't know, Sir," said the waitress.

"What, for example, do you want to know?"

"Well, to begin with, can you enlighten me on the manner of living of the deceased? Was his life that of an upright, trustworthy citizen? Was he morally as well as physically fit? Did he tread the narrow and thorny rather than the wide and rosy path? In short, was he a Christian in habits and thought?"

"I am not sure, Sir, but I think he was," said the waitress.

"A Christian, then; very good. And do you happen to know the denomination to which he belonged? Was he a Methodist, a Presbyterian, a Roman Catholic, or an Episcopalian?"

"If I am not greatly mistaken, I think I heard the proprietor say he was a Latter Day Saint."

"Hm! A Latter Day Saint might go well enough. How about politics? Democrat, Republican, or Socialist?"

"Prohibitionist, Sir."

"Ah, good. You see, a person likes to be posted on what gets into him nowadays. You may bring me one portion, then, of Latter Day Saint Prohibition ox, and have him well done."

New Means of Livelihood.

A NEW method of making a living has recently developed down town. It is along the line of the work of the street car "spotter," whose duty it is to watch the conductors and see that they ring up the fares. The new employment is, however, for those possessed of the nerve which one would, at the same time, have to have the nerve of a city sewer digger in connection with the new Rapid Transit subway.

The new work is one of watching the conductors of surface cars. The fares of these cars are rung up in a different way from those of the elevated roads. Instead of the conductor ringing up the fare on a machine, he punches a hole in a ticket, which he gives to the passenger. The new employees are to watch the conductors and see that they punch the tickets. Their pay is to be based on the number of tickets they punch.

sandwich. The waiter takes the order, which is really worth 20 cents. He gets the order, but receives a check for only 10 cents. This check he puts in his pocket, and when he serves the order he hands the business man one of a number of "dummy" checks he has calling for 20 cents. It is at this point that the cashier's assistance is needed.

"If the business man pays the waiter, all well and good. All the waiter has to do is to substitute the ten-cent check. If, however, the business man should go direct to the cashier and tender his twenty-cent check and it should be turned in, there would be a sad mix-up in the accounts. If the waiter sees that the man he is 'working' intends to pay the cashier direct he manages to give the latter the ten-cent check. The cashier takes the 20 cents and files the ten-cent check. This scheme is worked more often than you would believe, especially during the rush hours of the day.

"I have a certain allowance of cash each day from the three places on my list. The first move I make is to find some prosperous-looking friend to take along with me. If I went alone and sat in one of the places any length of time I might excite suspicion. We go into one of the places and take seats at a table where we can watch the cash register and the patrons at the same time. Only yesterday I saw a cashier and a waiter combine to ring up 10 cents on a thirty-cent order. With three places to watch I make good money, have plenty to eat and drink, and can entertain my friends."

Official Measurer of the Bridge.

THE "Official Measurer of the Brooklyn Bridge" is an overworked man on Sunday morning between the hours of 1 A. M. and dawn. During the week his work is not heavy, and he only has to keep an eye on the big trucks, which approach the New York entrance, to see that no vehicles which would block the wagon roadways are allowed on the structure. His badge of office is a rod about twelve feet long. When a truck approaches the entrance which seems to be loaded so as to exceed the width allowed by the bridge officials, the rod is brought into play.

"You are altogether too broad," the Official Measurer will yell at a diminutive truckman, probably on his way from Harlem to Brooklyn with a load of furniture.

Then follows a bandying of words, in the end the driver being ordered to go back and arrange the load on his wagon according to bridge rules.

Oftentimes words lead to the arrest of the truckmen, who plead, in the City Hall Station, ignorance of the rules. The Official Measurer of the bridge is a policeman assigned to this duty on each tour of the bluecoats stationed at the New York terminal.

Late on Saturday night the Brooklyn theatres are nearly all stripped of the scenery of the plays which have been produced during the week, and the wagons loaded with them start for theatres in New York, or for railway stations on this side of the bridge. The Official Measurer then has to have his stick in hand nearly all the time, for, if a wagon is allowed on the bridge with too great breadth, a blockade may last for hours. Many times the measurement is brought down to a quarter of an inch, and it requires a quick eye to determine whether a wagon will pass over without accident.

Little Use for Churches.

CONEY ISLAND is the only district in Brooklyn, the "Borough of Churches," wherein there is no Protestant church. There was one there once, but the members could not agree among themselves and the congregation failed to keep together. The church was the Coney Island Congregational Church, better known as the Brighton Chapel.

At one time the little church, on Neptune Avenue, near Courtland Street, was a popular one with religiously inclined cyclists, who would wheel down the Coney Island cycle path on Sunday and attend services there. The pastor made special efforts to attract Sunday bicycle riders to the little church by the sea, and preached sermons prepared for their particular benefit. But although the pastor labored hard, this the only Protestant church on the island thrived only for a brief time.

The trouble which finally brought about the end of the church began, it is said, when some of the members objected to receiving contributions from any of the children of saloon keepers attending the Sunday school. Other members figured out that nearly every child attending the Sunday school belonged to a family owning some [illegible] which was in some way connected with the liquor business on the island.

While this question was all [illegible] of the church were contemplated to hold [illegible] of this matter here on the Coney Island [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Some of Their Newest Functions

THE public schools of New York are becoming centres of increased activities year by year. With the vacation schools, the Summer gymnasiums and play centres, the multifarious clubs, patterned after the settlement idea, all the year round; with the baths and the manual training and the domestic science, the modern school is touching the life of the people at many more points than the old-fashioned one.

Perhaps this can be illustrated by a day at No. 20, the big public school at the corner of Forsyth and Rivington Streets, one of the most densely populated districts of the city. The day chosen by the writer for such a visit was a recent Saturday afternoon, when they had "exercises." Around a vast quadrangle down in the basement chairs are arranged. Behind these are the kindergarten tables, so that tier on tier of children, sitting and standing, form an amphitheatre around the central space, where the exercises take place.

On this particular Saturday it rained, and the audience was small—only 600. On pleasant days they have 1,500.

At one end sat the little girls who were to "take part"; brave in snowy frocks and many curls, tied with little bows of ribbon, as befitted the importance of the occasion. They spoke pieces, mainly; just as the whole great American public "spoke pieces" Friday afternoons in its youth. And many an old standby that in its time has echoed from the walls of the little red schoolhouse up among the Green Mountains or out on the edge of the prairie was rendered with equal pride and patriotism by these little children of the steerage.

There was "Barbara Frietchie," for instance. A demure little maid in her best Sunday dress, and carrying the American flag, brought out the old heroine of Fredericksburg once more. "Barbara Frietchie," rendered with the all-pervading flavor of New York dialect, is a quaint and charming production. No one breaks down. No one even stumbles. The Jewish child has a memory like a tack.

Then some little girls gave a wand drill, a pretty thing, so well done that one can hardly believe they had practiced it only three days. Then a boy sang, and another boy accompanied him on an improvised cornet, made with his hands. The resemblance was so startling that it really doesn't seem necessary to have cornets when you can just as well sing falsetto into your hands.

Then the cornet boy gives an imitation of a phonograph, which is received with great applause. In fact, everything is vociferously applauded. But the instant the warning whistle of the Superintendent is heard the storm sinks into silence. Discipline is all right at No. 20.

The Glee Club, composed of a dozen or so of young boys, sings "Old Kentucky Home," introducing the alto into the chorus very prettily. Then a larger company of boys goes through a gymnastic drill, motions of the limbs and body. They work with admirable precision and spirit, although they have been in training only three weeks.

"Never saw anything like the work you can get out of these youngsters," says the instructor. "Put a set of Italian boys at that, and they would run away. If I were given my choice I would take a school down here in preference to any other portion of the city. You can get better results in a given time."

When the time came to go home it was raining furiously. "The children can't be sent into this rain," announces the instructor. And forthwith boys appear, dragging great cushions into the central space.

"We'll have a little tumbling till the rain is over," says the Superintendent. Then comes a line of boys, marching into the arena; young fellows of ten or twelve. But leading the line comes one little shaver, with bare arms and legs, who looks so very, very small beside the rest that the children begin to laugh as soon as they see him. This is Sammie, a small and famous Jewish athlete of five, the pride and delight of No. 20.

How the boys did enjoy that tumbling! What tricks they played on the cushions! And Sammie was in his element. He turned somersaults backward. He spun cartwheels. He gave a flying leap and stood on his head in front of the instructor, who caught him by his tiny ankles, whirled him neatly right side up, and then raised him straight into the air by his feet, Sammie holding his small person rigid as a ramrod.

Then he played all sorts of tricks and monkeyshines with Sammie. Sammie stood on his shoulders, and then on his head. The bigger boys made a pyramid, with Sammie for the apex. And at everything he did the children roared with delight. But no matter how much they laughed, Sammie went through it all like a graven image. He never cracked a smile, and that made it all the funnier.

"He is such a solemn little boy," said the visitor, who was laughing as hard as any one.

A fat old mother of many stood near. At the visitor's word she turned, her face convulsed with mirth, and the tears of laughter standing on her cheekbones.

"Oh, ya," said she: "sol-lem, sol-lem; das ist recht; he ees vun so-sol-lem leedle poy."

This made the visitor laugh all the more, and between them they had a high old time.

There are no such crowds of children at any other play centres or vacation schools as at those in the Jewish section.

"I have never in my life," says the instructor, "seen anything like these people. They are absolutely permeated with ambition. It fairly oozes from their pores. They can't learn or do enough. But you have to be very strict with them. I don't allow one word of 'back talk.' I command them just as an officer would command soldiers. I order them around in a way no American boy would stand. But they like it. They don't respect you unless you do that way.

"I asked a man who had made a study of them once why it was, and he said that they had been abused and persecuted so long that the instinct to look for a ruler was grained into them. I heard of a little incident the other day that amused me very much. An instructor who had been used to working with these Jewish boys tried the same method in a school in another section where he had American boys. The first day he spoke sharply to one little bit of a chap who had just reached the top of the stairs. The boy looked at him calmly, without answering, and then, turning, called to his chum below.

"'Hi, Bill!' said he. 'Come up here. Here's a guy that's gettin' fresh.'

"Then these people are far cleaner than any other nationality in the same station in life. Out of five hundred or six hundred children here we will have perhaps a dozen or fifteen who will be dirty. But in a school I had last Summer, filled with Italians and Irish, half of them would be indescribably filthy.

"Of all the nationalities we have in this race-varied city the negroes are the most shiftless and no-account generally. The Italians come next. With them it is not so much laziness as lack of ambition. Ambition seems to have been curiously left out of their mental make-up. As for the Irish boys, they are all natural born little policemen or politicians. If you can give one of them an office of some kind—make him a captain or make him responsible for order in the yard, or set him to drill an awkward squad—why, he's made. He will fill the office with dignity and efficiency. Talk about the Jews competing with the Irish on the force! Why, the Irish are a race of policemen. It is the peculiar place in the universal scheme of things which nature intended them to fill from the beginning.

"Do you know," continued the instructor, who is by way of being a quiet observer, "that this lower east side is a phenomenon? It is the mightiest invasion of history. Talk about your Goths and Vandals and Huns. Why, just think of this half million people, of sharply alien race and genius, coming over here and capturing this side of New York, and setting that characterizes them, to learn everything that America can teach?

"It is going to produce a very marked effect of some kind upon our future civilization. And the day will come when Americans will have to hustle to keep up with them."

If you go into No. 20 from 7 to 10 any evening the year around you will find about 300 boys enjoying themselves there. These are not schoolboys; but boys who have left school and gone to work, from thirteen years of age upward. Many of the best current magazines are attached to tables, and the boys sit and read them.

But games are the chief amusement. On a recent evening 62 games of checkers were taken out, 46 games of lotto, 103 of crokinole, 50 of dominoes, and so on. They are fond of authors and of geographical and historical games built on the same plan. The school board does not furnish playing cards, but it furnishes a game called Quaker whist, and the boys play a straight game of whist, and a very good game, with these cards. But they excel in checkers.

"I would like to have some of these checker experts come down here some time and play a tournament with my boys," said an instructor. "The Jewish mind is essentially fitted for checkers and chess. Some of the boys play a very excellent game. A little cnap came in here the other night and asked if he couldn't come evenings to play checkers. He was younger than we generally take them, about eleven. But I told him to sit down and play a game with me, and if he could play a good game he might come. And, do you know, that little monkey beat me five straight games? He was a crack player."

Probably there is no function of the schools more useful than this provision of moral amusement for the youth of the neighborhood. With this comprehensive scheme of education, amusement, and training, touching the lives of the people at many and varied points, the old-fashioned school, from 9 till 3, nine months in the year, and nothing more, seems a very narrow ideal.

Upstairs at No. 20 there are three rooms set aside for the clubs, and the clubs at No. 20 would make a voluminous story in themselves. Every few weeks there is a public debate, largely attended by the parents. The last one, only a few nights ago, was between two rival clubs of working boys. The subject was, "Resolved, That the United States should retain the Philippines," and more than 500 interested residents of the neighborhood listened to the arguments of the speakers chosen by their respective clubs. The imperialists had the best of it and won the decision of the judges.

By all of which it may be seen that the east side Jew is not growing up an illiterate person. His social station may be humble, his earning power may be limited, and he may live in the "slums." But ignorant he is not; and he is learning more every day.

HOW COLUMBIA MEN MAKE IT PAY

"WANTED—Columbia students to shovel snow from the campus walks. Twenty-five cents an hour. Apply at Superintendent's office."

This notice, posted on the Columbia University bulletin boards last March marked the initial effort of the university to give employment to its own students. But nature did not smile on the authorities' idea, for immediately on the posting of the notices it ceased to snow, and from then till now, there has not been even so much as a flurry of flakes. Those enterprising young men who straightway purchased snow shovels in order to be on hand bright and early, have an unprofitable investment on which the interest is yet to be earned in prospective snowstorms.

Since Winter's discouragement of the attempt to employ students, the authorities have left the work of aiding the undergraduates strictly to the Faculty Committee on Employment for Students. This committee aims to act as a medium between supply and demand. It is mainly originality that counts in the attempt to secure employment that will help pay college expenses. Snow shoveling is not the only unusual scheme that has been tried at Columbia. In fact, the man who investigates a bit will be fairly amazed to learn the heights and depths to which college men go to earn their way to an education.

There is the student, for example, who has organized a Boys' Club. He has gathered together half a dozen small boys ranging in age from eight to twelve years, and every day from 3:30 to 6 he has charge of them. He takes them to Riverside Drive and Central Park generally, and there under his supervision they play a mild sort of football, prisoners' base, and other boyish pastimes. They have been introduced, too, to a dozen new amusements, and when physical exercise begins to be wearisome and boyish quarrels become imminent, he entertains them with stories, versions of Oliver Optic and Horatio Alger, filled out by his own imagination when memory fails. Occasionally he combines instruction with amusement. He is not a tutor, nor is he a nurse, but his work combines elements of both.

It happened that a lady wrote to the university to know if there was any student who would look after her small son for two hours a day for $2 a week. He fell into the position that way. The first time he took the boy out he noticed that he was unwilling to leave his boy friends. When he returned he suggested that the boy's mother get up a club of six of her son's friends, and told her that he would take the half dozen for $6 a week. The idea appealed to her.

Another student has a variation of this scheme. He comes once or twice a week to a similar club and takes his charges to visit the Museum of Natural History, the Bronx Zoological Park, occasionally a theatre and similar points of interest. He charges 25 cents for each boy every afternoon.

Another undergraduate who has a complete photographic outfit proposes to constitute himself a purveyor to the needs of amateur photographers in college. He, also, expects to take snapshots of football scenes, views about college, incidents of the crew, pictures of hazing, and even portraits. These he will sell to the students.

One involuntarily pictures the wage-earning pursuits of the college man as intellectual, but there are many who in their eagerness to get money resort to purely physical work. There are not a few examples of this sort of man.

One chap gets up every morning about 3 o'clock and engages in the lowly occupation of driving a milk wagon. He has his regular route, and goes about his job with as much businesslike celerity as his brother who has not had the advantage of calculus and psychology to aid him in distributing milk. He is not fond of his work, but he has been unable to discover anything else.

Then there is another lone student who is a "tripper" on the Metropolitan Street Railroad all the year round. He has arranged his course of lectures so that he finishes his daily work at 1 o'clock. And from then to 6 he rings up fares on the Madison Avenue Line.

Down at the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons the "meds" engage in a variety of work peculiar to the profession they are studying. Some of them become orderlies and assistant trained nurses in hospitals on certain days of the week, and many make up anatomical and chemical preparations. A few during busy times in the drug season become prescription clerks in chemists' shops, and one or two have these positions all the year round.

Those men who are gifted with voices turn an extra penny by singing in church choirs, and several manage to become the "mob without," villagers, peasants, soldiers, etc., in comic operas. Those who are choir boys make extra fees of from Columbia has a philharmonic orchestra of about twenty pieces; two of its members have nightly employment during several weeks of the dramatic season in the orchestras of some of the smaller theatres. The theatres also furnish another occupation to students in the way of giving them employment as ushers. Undergraduates are also given the preference at football games to act as ticket sellers, gatekeepers, and ticket takers.

One of the students last year made his money by acting as a telegraph operator during the evenings, and another served as a collector of gas bills for the first week in each month. Around about the opening of college they earned a little extra money by securing roomers for their landlady, for which she allowed them a good commission on the new tenant's first week's room rental.

Reading aloud and secretary work have helped two men, and one student has a promising outlook as an advertising agent, writing and placing all the advertisements for a well-known brand of collars.

The repairing and driving of automobiles and other such work, for which their college instruction in electrical engineering, mining, surveying, and so on fits them supply funds to one or two students in each branch.

Expert athletes in their last year of college, who are willing to give up their amateur status to help themselves financially, make fair sums by instructing freshmen and outside novices in boxing, fencing, swimming, and kindred arts. This year a football player, who for several reasons will be unable to play with the 'Varsity eleven, expects to coach a schoolboy football team.

Starting Gates are Ancient.

INTEREST in and argument over the merits of the several varieties of race track "starting gates," or "barriers," have been revived by recent experiments with the several machines in vogue on the New York course, which have been instituted since the return from England of H. K. Knapp, one of the Stewards of the Jockey Club, who has been converted into an enthusiastic supporter of the so-called starting machine by what he saw abroad. It is somewhat singular, however, that turfmen generally regard the "starting gate" as something new. Modern turfmen, taking that view of the matter, insist on speaking of the barrier as a recent invention, and usually style it the "Australian method" of starting.

As a matter of fact the starting gate is older by a century or two than the Christian era, and in addition to that, was known as the "barrier" in the days when Rome ruled the then known world. That was a time when the judges of the racing, which then was exclusively "in harness" to chariots, were styled "hallontides," and had the power to punish fraud on the part of chariot drivers by bodily punishment, which took the form of slow torture when the offense was aggravated.

Pausanias of the year 479 B. C., has left the following description of the method used to start the chariots fairly and without favor:

"This course [that used for national Grecian games] was divided into two parts, the stadium for foot races and athletics, and the hippodrome, as the name implies, for equestrian trials. The barrier or starting post, was in the shape of the prow of a ship, with the beak toward the course. At the other side, where it became broader, it was connected with the Portico Agnamptsus, as it was called, from the name of the architect. A bar appears to have stretched across the course at the extremity of the beak, and upon this was affixed a brazen dolphin. The space on either side of the beak extended 400 feet in length, and in it were various tracks, both for the horses and the chariots, these selected by lot for the various competitors. In front of these was suspended a rope. About the middle of the prow stood an altar of unburned brick, which was fresh plastered after each renewal of the games. Upon this was a brazen eagle, with outstretched wings, which at a fixed moment, operated by some ingenious mechanism, flew upward, while at the same time the dolphin before mentioned sank below the surface of the track. At this moment the barriers were let down and the chariots, each in its own particular booth, and on its own track, according to the order of the lot, moved forward, till they were past the point of the beak, whereupon the race began."

At this point likewise it is probable that the Grecian and Roman equivalent of the stereotyped "They're off," was roared out by the watching and betting crowd, and the "rooting" began just as it does today. From the description of the historian of the barrier of the hippodrome the machine in use then was somewhat more ornate than the flimsy thing of reeds or webbing in use nowadays, but the idea was almost identical. It is probable, however, that the "hallonides" were not so lenient to the obstreperous charioteer, who broke through the barrier, as are the stewards of these times with too eager jockeys, and it is quite likely that the punishments savored of the lash and the branding iron more than of the light fines that are common in these days of the resurrected "starting machine."

Then She Fainted.

Boarding House Keeper—I've got to have some money from you to-day.

Mr. Hall Roome—Madame, I'm just like the Columbia and Shamrock.

Boarding House Keeper—What do you mean?

Mr. Hall Roome—Why, I haven't got a cent 'er board.

1901

Fashions in War That Return.

THE return of fashions in hats and gowns has struck everybody at one time or another, and we are also accustomed to remark the same thing in games. Now they lose their popularity, now they regain it, according to some as yet undiscovered law of up and down, waxing and waning, come and go. The games of children, as we know, are subject to periodicity; marbles, tops, kites, and so forth belong each to its particular season of the year; but with elder folk the periodicity of fashions and habits runs on a larger scale, and the reappearance of an old idea may not occur for centuries.

There is many a man alive to-day who takes great credit to himself for invention and may gain no small profit for himself through what he has invented, who would be startled could he know how often that same invention was made in the past and disappeared. Every now and then some one patents or tries to patent swimming fins for water sports and bathers generally, sandals and gloves provided with collapsible fins which fall together as the hands and feet go forward for the stroke and open out like little parachutes when hand and foot are carried backward. This obvious imitation of the webbed feet of frogs occurs to several hundred people every year, with a surprise and delight at their own cleverness it would be cruel to mock.

I have before me a work that was highly popular in the sixteenth century, written in Latin by an Archbishop of Upsala in Sweden, translated into various languages and often embellished with woodcuts that are in themselves a joy to the bookworm, so direct, so naïve, so satisfactory to childlike minds are they. Simple performances with loom and pick are illustrated with no more and no less realism than scenes in which figure devils and ghosts, giants and monsters that have never lived except in fancy. It is the Italian translation printed by the Giunti in "Vinegia," in 1565, seven years after the death of the author at Rome. His account of the northern nations of Europe was long a standard work. Well, he describes just such aids to swimming as in use on the Baltic, and the obliging illustrator shows the fins attached to hands and feet.

There was then a fashion in Scandinavia during the later middle ages for using helps to swimming; but that fashion has gone out. Every year some one reinvents it, however, without having seen the woodcuts to the "History of the Northern Nations," a very rare and costly book, and without doubting that they are in each case the first to devise such conveniences for swift natation.

Or take the life preserver that goes under the arms and is blown up from a mouthpiece which can be reached by the swimmer. Olaus of Upsala describes it and shows a man in complete armor supporting himself in the water buoyed up by just such a thing. Does any one suppose that the owner of patent life-preservers of this sort has seen the old woodcut? Far likelier that he had all the glow of Columbus discovering Cathay when this brilliant idea occurred to him. The use of pigeons and swallows for carrying messages was known to antiquity, and we have in Germany of late a rediscovery of the usefulness of dogs as carriers of dispatches. The efficacy of oil in quieting tempests, and, in the northern seas, preventing the formation of ice by forming a skin that interferes with violent motion in the one case and the crystallisation of the surface in the other was known to Northern Europe before Lief Erickson discovered Vinland. It is odd to see, practically, the same thing that is used to-day in our Fire Department, shown as the correct thing in scaling ladders of the fifteenth century.

Portable ladders that fit together and reach, by successive lengths added one to the other, a sufficient height to take people from burning houses, are shown in a rare Latin book by Valturius, published with quaint illustrations at Verona in 1483. A copy of this book has just been sold at Chrystie's, in London, for £288. But the purpose is not for saving life; it is to hoist soldiers into buildings, not out. The designs are to show, rather, how men can be equipped by means of ladders to scale the walls of a castle or town. For it was written by an engineer and minister to the Prince of Rimini in order to please the most famous of their line, Sigismund Pandolph Malatesta, the condottiere, patron of art and letters, and builder of the famous Renaissance church at Rimini. Valturius dedicates his work De re Militari to their hero and most splendid and ever victorious King and Emperor of the Armies, with good grace, for Sigismund was a famous general in his time, and directed operations in boats, and made daring sallies, sometimes before his enemy knew that he was in the field. The bomb shell is shown, of which kind of weapon the latter added an improvement suggested by Sigismund Malatesta himself. They have them yet.

Other woodcuts offer new examples of pontoons and ingeniously constructed bridges to facilitate the crossing, to be linked together on the pontoons on their backs, to form solid bridges for cavalry. Any number of cranes, derricks, and other machines for moving heavy weights are shown, such as Chicago is building in order to allow traffic across canal and rivers on the level of her principal streets; but the idea of these bridges may be found in Valturius carried out in wood instead of iron, and on a scale for troops instead of city crowds. And our ironclads are only following the path of the men of the middle ages, when the old designers placed armor over vital parts and the heaviest plates where a blow would do most damage. For the armorers of that day strove for strength with all possible lightness and varied the thickness of the top and sides of a helmet to allow for the heaviest blows.

What is more surprising is a combination of eight carronades, or "tormenta," as they were called after the catapults that hurled only spears. Radiating from a centre they are mounted on a revolving table, which Valturius shows. Another figure is a swivel gun with device to take the recoil. Wire-wound cannon and cannon with bands shrunk on the shaft are only returns to forms that were made soon after gunpowder came to be adapted to war.

One of the most curious examples of the renewal of a fashion long extinct in naval war is the "fighting top" we see in modern men of war. The heavy war galleys of the Romans and mediaevals caused the "crow's-nest" or basket at the head of the mast where lookout can be had to be enlarged to a regular tower where men armed with crossbows could stand. The crow's-nest itself is old as the Egyptians. Unless the fancy of the designers of woodcuts carried them away, there were built most unwieldy vessels of war with bulwarks crenelated like the walls of cities and from the centre of the deck a tower in stages to be occupied by bowmen. Such may have been the big ships of the Vendeans whom Julius Caesar fought on blue water at the mouth of the Loire when on his way to conquer Western Gaul and Southern Britain. They are the prototypes of the heavy galleons of Spain which were gradually destroyed by bad weather and the attacks of lighter moving craft when the Armanda sailed for Britain. The tall central tower whence the big guns send their messages of death is very like the tower for arbalest and crossbow which the mediaevals erected on their broad galleys.

Perhaps sailors are more conservative than landsmen. At least such things as oars, capstans, square sails, and rudders have not changed much for the past 2,000 years, while within the half century gone by our ironclads have introduced again the classical spur at the prow, in order to take the benefit of a chance to ram the enemy.

We who are familiar with the peculiar pointed hat affected by Frederick the Great for his tall grenadiers, having been made acquainted with them through pictures of the period, were unprepared to have the fashion introduced again by the present German Emperor. This, it may be said, is merely a freak, which is not meant to be extended beyond a small number of regiments, since the hats present too many obvious disadvantages in the field. But the same ruler has returned to one of the most venerable weapons for the greater part of the German cavalry—namely, the spear, and ordered that the sword be no longer attached to the cavalier, but to the saddle, thus going back to Tartar methods, which have their reason, provided the horse is trained to stop when the horseman dismounts or is thrown from his saddle—otherwise a dismounted man will have no sword to defend himself or attack.

It must be said that modern lancers do not, as a rule, look very happy with the weapon they must carry. Whether they rest the butt of the spear in the socket by their stirrup, or grasp it with butt loose, there are few riders who know how to carry a lance gracefully and as if used to it. The ancients, of course, having practiced horsemanship without saddle and the management of spears on horseback since their youth, must have had the ease one finds in the youths on Greek bas-reliefs or in our young men who have practiced polo and peg-tilting. But the lancer recruited from the peasant and bourgeoisie masses in Europe is a fair spectacle of clumsy good-will. The Boers in South Africa have had much sport out of the poor Tommy Atkins as a lance bearer.

How Hooey Saved the Day.

EDWARD HARRIGAN, the well-known playwright and actor, whose new and amusing book, "The Mulligans," has just made its appearance, tells a funny story about big Jack Hussey, an Irishman who figures in the book, and was a noted character about Cockeyed Block. Hussey was for years employed as a gatekeeper at Coney Garden, and while engaged in that capacity made a little river record, in which many models that deserved his breast bore testimony.

In one of the famous Mulligan plays, "Corbyville's Aspirations," Hussey was a stage at Coney Garden, with a large body of artillery, lancers, &c. He was to be realistic Mr. Harrigan requested the loan of his services as gatekeeper for the [illegible] entrance so nervous and excited that he had forgotten completely all that he had learned at the rehearsals.

The orchestra began the opening music and the curtain rose showing Castle Garden and the arrival of the barge.

"Phwat do I say? Phwat do I do? Do I go now or whin do I go?" cried Jack to Mr. Harrigan, who stood by endeavoring to reassure him and refresh his memory.

Suddenly the gangplank was run out and the immigrants started to come from the barge. The boy fell into the water. "Go!" said Mr. Harrigan, and Jack sprang to the centre of the stage and shouted, "Be Heavins, I'm here!" Then he jumped upon the gangplank, which he knocked over, sending it crashing to the stage, as he leaped into where the water was supposed to be. Grasping the "drowning" boy he held him high above his head, while he walked all over the "river," and the curtain descended amid great applause.

The Mullah.

PEOPLE who read diligently the news see very often some account of the Mullah, or the Mad Mullah. In almost all accounts of rebellions of the Afghan tribes reference is made to the Haddah Mullah, or Mollah, who incited them to hostilities. The Mullah is a very important character, for he is both a priest and a Judge, civil and ecclesiastical. His opinion overrules that of the Cadi, and he is looked up to with awe by his Afghan followers.

Usually he is old and gray haired. He carries an official staff, and a large volume which contains the wisdom and law of Mohammed. Some of the Mullahs are said to possess great learning, and many of them acquire seductive ways of ingratiating themselves into the reverent esteem of their disciples. A few unbend their dignity at times sufficiently to tell lively stories, an art that the Orientals generally have made distinctive and well known.

It is said that the Mullah intervenes, often unofficially, to compose troubles and hostilities, and that he is sought out by many to further their private plans and social aspirations. The Mullah does not get this office by proclaiming himself or assuming it. He must be a real student of the Koran and Mohammed's precepts, and when he has passed a suitable examination he is ordained by some well-known officials of the class to which he is to belong. This ordination has for some of its ceremonies the investiture of a white cotton gown and a turban.

The Mullahs are not celibates, though some of them practice austerities and frown upon amusements. Light airs, or music on other instruments than those used in war, are not to their liking. Their vocation is profitable, for they are paid fees for everything they do. If any one treats them with disrespect, or makes light of their pretensions, he is likely to suffer for it by a public ostracism which their fanatical followers are easily incited to mete out. They have—or pretend to have—the keys to future happiness and future punishment at their disposal, and their ignorant adherents are pretty sure to flock to any standard they raise. A writer in The St. James's Gazette says that "when a Mullah dies, the place of his death becomes a sacred shrine at which miracles are worked."

The difficulty of dealing with wild tribes in the rough Afghan country who are under a powerful Mullah's influence cannot be well exaggerated. The English troops that have been pitted against the Mullah's followers deserved in the fullest degree Queen Victoria's once heartily expressed admiration.

Although the dictionaries spell the first syllable of this priestly title with an "o," as the preferable way, the newspapers and magazines employ the method which accepts the "u" almost exclusively.

PEACE-TIME HEROISM ON WARSHIPS

EVEN in the piping times of peace, when the man-of-war has ceased to be the rapt subject of interest that it is when within an hour it may figure in the making of history, danger lurks within the great iron-clad hulls, and the officer or the man-o'-war's man who neglects to keep a thinking head on his shoulders during duty hours may pay for his negligence by his life. Often—much oftener than the general public has any idea of—the most careful sailorman finds himself on the brink of disaster, and only quick thought and lightning action, accompanied frequently by tremendous risk to one or more of the crew, save the ship and those aboard.

Looking over the records for heroism among the men of the United States new navy, there are many striking examples of devotion to duty and absolute fearlessness in the face of danger. Before one of the earliest ships of the new navy had been three months in commission a level-headed apprentice distinguished himself by jumping into the powder magazine, and, at the risk of being blown to atoms, hauled with him to the deck a can of powder which threatened to explode and wreck the ship.

The incident happened before movable incandescent lights were installed aboard war vessels, and when even in the powder magazine the ordinary hand lantern used by trimmen to-day, had to be put to use, despite the enormous danger. The gun division of the crew was overhauling the after magazine, breaking out fixed ammunition and cans of power and guncotton and cleaning the bilges. Down in the pitch darkness of the magazine lanterns were stationed to light up the work of the men.

Under the direction of a division officer the chief gunner's mate was superintending the men's work. He was leaning over the hatch, giving an order and holding his lantern down into the dark hole, when the lighted lamp slipped out of the frame and fell on top of a can of powder. The two men in the pit had gone into the rear of the magazine, and, having their backs turned, could not see the danger.

The flame of the lamp was fast heating the thin metal of the receptacle. The men at the top of the hatch were in a stupor and stood as if paralyzed. At that moment a quick apprentice boy broke through the group and, without a word, jumped for the rope leading into the hatch, and, sliding down, grabbed the lighted lamp and smothered the flame with his fingers. The can was already so hot that it burned the boy's hand as he touched it.

"Hoist away!" he cried, and he was run up to the deck, holding in one hand the can of powder. Running along the deck, the boy then flung it into the sea. The brave act of the apprentice was duly reported and he was rewarded by promotion to the top of the line for the gunners' warrant.

Another instance, the hero in which was injured, likewise consisted in the saving of a magazine. This fire occurred aboard one of the small cruisers. A fireman and one other of the gang's mess were in the hold one morning cleaning the bilges. The section cleaned by the second fireman was on the starboard side of the extreme after part of the engine room. Immediately aft of the [illegible] was separated only by a metal [illegible] from the magazine.

[illegible] bilges with a can filled [illegible] pipe. He threw the match into the bilge, and, there being some turpentine left, it flared up, frightening him so that he jumped to his feet, upset the five-gallon can, stopped just long enough to see it blaze up in a mighty roar, and then ran yelling and screaming to the deck.

The only other man in the engine room was the second-class fireman, and he took in the situation at a glance. Already mighty flames were playing against the steel partition between the engine room and the magazine. The fireman grabbed the bilge covers and managed to throw them into place, though even at that early stage he was frightfully burned about the hands and face. Then he grabbed a wrench and knocked open one of the intakes from the sea, and a flood of water poured into the place from without.

The water rushed in so rapidly that it knocked off the bilge covers, but it gave the lone fighter a chance. He grabbed a bucket and dashed water against the overheated partition, and when men from above burst into the engine room in answer to the alarm, they found the fireman, with skin burned from hands and face and hair and eyebrows gone, dashing the water against the partition, which was so hot that it sent the water back in clouds of steam. There was some trouble in getting the intakes sealed again, and the engine room was a foot under water before the flow was checked, but the magazine had been saved. The fireman was promoted to be water tender.

There are a great many other examples of heroism on the records of the new navy, but a few examples about cover the character of all.

As is generally known, spontaneous combustion in the coal bunkers is one of the dangers that most threatens a man-of-war. A peculiar occurrence that turned out rather humorously happened on one of the big cruisers steaming along the Pacific Coast, and at the same time the incident proved the efficacy of the modern instrument which is depended upon to give the alarm the instant the temperature in any one bunker rises higher than it ought to.

It is one of the rules of a man-of-war that before a coal bunker is broken open to be unloading of coal the chief engineer must be notified, and no bunker can be opened without the orders from the executive of the department. One morning as the cruiser was steaming along leisurely the fire alarm outside the stripper's door began to ring violently, and the marines orderly ran in to notify him that a fire had broken out in Bunker No. 3.

No orders had been given to open Bunker No. 3. Spontaneous combustion was the immediate assumption. A minute after the alarm the firemen were at the door with the steam hoses ready to fight the flames. The door was found open and the chief engineer could not understand the phenomenon, but ordered the hoses turned in.

Hardly had the stream gone into the bunker to quench the [illegible] when a [illegible] ran out of the [illegible] door. [illegible] No. 3 [illegible] and [illegible] officer, and that [illegible] it or not, he knew [illegible]

THE RUNAWAYS

A Story of Ante Bellum Days

COL. RANDOLPH sat on the broad colonial porch of his ancestors' home gazing abstractly at the vista spread before him. In the foreground, stretched undulating fields of cotton, and in the distance, toward the Blue Mountains, the woods gleamed in all their Autumn coloring. To the left could be seen the long rows of the negro cabins and the little pickaninnies rolling in the grass. The soft stillness of the October day was unbroken, save by the occasional dropping of a chestnut from one of the old trees down the avenue. It was a typical scene of ante-bellum days.

Col. Philip Randolph was in an indolent, reminiscent mood this morning. The exhilarating air of Autumn brought back memories of his youth. Half a century had left its impress on his face, but at heart he was still a boy. Suddenly his peaceful reverie was broken by the appearance of a small negro, whose ebony face wore a curious mixture of importance, subdued mirth, and awe, as he approached the master of the house and said:

"Please, Sah, ol' Uncle Eph'um done run away again, Sah."

"What!" thundered the Colonel, starting to his feet. "This is the fifth year that negro has run away. I'll see about this." And catching up his cane and Panama hat he strode down the avenue toward the negro quarters.

He stopped before the cabin of Aunt Dinah, the wife of the recreant, and she met him by answering his unspoken question:

"Yes, Sah, he done run away agin, Sah. When I git up dis mawnin' he done gone. It's pow'ful cuous, Sah. He'll come back; you know he allus does. Gawd knows I sho' is toah up in my mind about it. He knows what a kind massa he got, and peahs lak when he come back he pow'ful shame o' hisself, but he done gone ag'in."

As was always the case with him, the Colonel's wrath had subsided by the time he had reached Uncle Ephraim's cabin, and, after hearing Aunt Dinah's explanation, he said thoughtfully:

"Well, tell Eph to come and see me when he comes back, and we'll not search for him this time." Then he walked slowly back to the house.

At dinner that day the family discussed the runaway. He had been born on the plantation and was a great favorite with them all. He was only a few days older than the Colonel. They had been boys together, and the slave had been devoted to "his white folks." But every October for five years Eph had mysteriously disappeared, to appear again in about two weeks, a little shamefaced, and his only explanation to the darkies had been that he "jes' had to go."

The Colonel had maintained a discreet silence. He remembered the long years of unbroken loyalty and devotion of Ephraim, and waited for him to explain his disappearance, but the explanation had never come. This time the Colonel had determined to ask for it.

About two weeks after this last October day a disheveled old darky walked into Aunt Dinah's cabin. His clothes were torn by brambles and covered with the mud of the swamps. He looked tired but happy. Uncle Ephraim had returned.

He said little by way of reply to the upbraidings of Aunt Dinah, who gave him a good "tongue lashing" for his "ongratitude to Ol' Massa to run off lak a common field nigguh." He winced at the last appellation, for Uncle Eph was quite an aristocrat in his way, having been coachman in the Randolph family ever since he had arrived at man's estate. He said nothing, however, for he was rather a silent darky.

When Aunt Dinah had "had her say" she gave him the master's message. He stopped smoking, his cob pipe went out. At last he arose, put on his battered hat, and, without changing his mudstained garments, walked slowly up to the "Big House."

Col. Randolph solemnly surveyed the weatherbeaten runaway.

"Well, Eph," he said sternly, "I've never asked you before, but now I want you to tell me why you ran away."

Ephraim, fingering his hat and looking at his mudoy shoes, said:

"That's jus' what I'm gwine to do, Marse Phil. Seem lak I couldn't wait to fix up none. I jus' got to tell you now. You know, Marse Phil," (and Uncle Eph coughed,) "we been knowin' one 'nudder a long time. You know my mammy wah yo' black mammy, too, an' you know we done play togedder, we did, an' we hunted togedder, we did, an' you know, Marse Phil, we could outride anybody in dis country—"

"That we could," broke in the Colonel, forgetting himself for the moment, unconscious of his rôle as judge of a runaway negro, and remembering only his happy boyhood.

"Well, Marse Phil, you know in de Fall, Sah, when de sun shines sort o' meller lak, an' when de muscadines an' foxgrapes an' 'simmons am ripe, an' de chestnuts am droppin', Sah, I jes' can't stand it nohow. I jes' 'bleeged to run away. 'Peahs lak I jus' recollect de time, Marse Phil, I do, when you an' me used to go possum an' coon huntin', an' den atterwhile, when I take de chillens—an' Lord sich times as we had. An' now dey's all married an' gone, Sah, but Ol' Eph, he jes' have to take to de woods, once a yeah, and kind o' curcumavigate 'roun, Sah, jes' foh de ol' times, Sah. I'se pow'ful sorry to discommodate you, Marse Phil, but I tol' dat trifflin' Joe how to tek keer of de hosses, Sah, an' I jes has to go, Marse Phil, I jes' has to."

The Colonel had turned and was looking out of the window. He did not speak at once.

From the distant cabins came the plaintive echo of a lullaby sung by a black mammy to a curly-headed pickaninny. The gold of evening was melting into the purple glow of twilight, and the air was balmy and sweet. To the Colonel there came the memory of days, long ago, when he had seen and felt all this so keenly, when the young blood coursed through his veins warmed by the fire of youth, and when all nature seemed but to be speaking words of welcome, inviting him to come forth and revel in its beauties.

"Well, Eph," he finally said, "I have one request to make of you. When you feel like running away again I want you to tell me and I'll go with you."

"You go, Marse Phil, sho' nuff? All right, Sah, I'll tell you, Sah."

The Colonel turned and took up his paper. "Don't forget," he commanded. "I shall expect you to tell me." And the interview was ended.

There were wild rumors afloat among the negroes as to the punishment Uncle Eph was to receive for running away, but Uncle Eph himself maintained a dignified silence. He sedately drove the Colonel and his wife to church, and through the country lanes to the houses where they attended the big dinners and teas. The subject of the runaway was never mentioned by the old playmates.

The year passed by and Indian Summer threw again her shimmering blue mantle over the distant mountains, and the leaves became golden and red and brown. One night the Colonel sat late at his study table. He was writing to his lawyer, he was tired, and somehow it seemed a task to him to-night. Suddenly he heard soft footsteps in the hall.

Who could it be? His wife had retired and Rob, the only son at home, had gone with his young wife to a country ball and would not be home for hours. The door was gently pushed open, and there appeared the woolly head and ebony face of Uncle Eph.

"I'se ready, Sah," he said in a sepulchral whisper.

"Ready?" inquired the Colonel in amazement. For a moment he had forgotten the compact of a year ago, but only for a moment. He pushed aside the tedious letter and looked up at Eph expectantly.

"Yes, we's ready, Sah," said Eph again. "It's a mighty fine night, Sah. I'se got de guns, Sah, an' some meal an' coffee an' bacon, an' I lay we ken be a right smaht ways off by mawnin' if we step lively, Marse Phil."

"Yes," said the Colonel, and he stepped out on the veranda. How beautiful everything looked in the moonlight! The balmy October air of the South was like a caress. The woods seemed to beckon them. Philip Randolph, the boy, could not withstand the temptation. Grasping his hat he looked at Eph, as he had done years before, when he waited for him to tell him when to shoot.

Eph looked back at him, picked up a sack that was lying on the steps, then took up the guns:

"De Parker woods is mighty 'ticin', Sah," he said.

"Yes," repeated the Colonel, and followed him down the avenue. A few moments later and their figures were lost to view in the dense shade of the woods.

Both the Colonel and Eph had run away.

ANNA LAURA GRAVES.

The Cross-Country Ride.

THEY were hopelessly stuck when I came along on my wheel. The country was a desolate waste around—the nearest town ten miles as the crow flies. The roads were—well, my muddy tires would not recommend them.

"Broke down?" I asked, with that evident concern a man always feels for two helpless ladies stranded by the wayside in an automobile. Of course, I had anticipated my answer before the question was asked, for it was self-evident.

"Yes. The electricity—or something—has given out."

It was a sweet, girlish voice, which I admired, and the face harmonized with it. The other occupant of the vehicle was the mother, and not quite so attractive.

"A bad place to break down," I suggested, dismounting. "See what I can do for you."

"It's very kind of you."

"We wouldn't like to detain you, though," added the mother, looking at me as if she thought I was a highwayman.

"No particular hurry," I replied. "I was out for a pleasant spin, and got lost on this abominable road."

"And we, too, thought we would have a ride all alone. Papa never likes to have me go alone; but John was away, and I told mamma I knew how to run the machine. And I do!"

"Certainly! But repairing it is another thing."

"Yes. John had no business to let it get out of order."

"If you will dismount," I said, "I might make an investigation."

I held out an arm to assist her, but her mother protested.

"Is it necessary? The roads are so muddy!"

"No, not necessary for both," I added, already holding the arm of her daughter.

She stood by my side and watched me open the box, giving advice and directions about the location of the tools, which I appreciated.

"The electricity has not given out," I announced later, "but there is something wrong with the battery. There's power enough in it to carry you fifty miles, or kill a dozen men."

"Mercy, Stella! is there any danger?" queried the woman in the automobile.

"No, mamma!"

"Not any, madam," I added, reassuringly. "However, I must get at the board under your feet. If you will kindly hold them up a moment—"

"Wait! I will get out with Stella!"

"Not at all necessary."

But she climbed down in a hurry, and I proceeded to lift the board. It was a common enough battery and motor, but a little kinky in its actions at times. Being somewhat of an electrician, I promised to repair the injury in a short time.

"It's fortunate we met you," said Stella, laughingly, "or we might have had to walk back to town."

"Yes! It is very fortunate for me," I replied, without looking up, but through the machinery I could see looks of disapproval on the mother's face. That provoked me to work in silence for some minutes. Then jumping into the automobile, I said:

"Now I think the thing will go. Which lever do you use?"

"This one."

She sprang lightly into the vehicle and touched the handle, giving it a sudden twist. Then the machinery did go. There was a whirring and buzzing that made us turn in alarm. The wheels dug into the mud so fast that it flung a handful straight at the mother, who stood directly back of us. The vehicle darted forward like a racehorse.

"Shut off the power!" I said, quickly.

Stella looked at me with a peculiar smile and said:

"I can't."

"Why not? Let me try!"

I took the lever from her hand and turned it clear around, but there was no diminution in the speed of the automobile. If anything, it seemed to gallop faster. We were now a hundred yards from our starting point. I turned to see the mother running after us, shouting:

"Stop thief! Stop, stop! I'll have you arrested!"

But I was helpless. We were running too fast to jump. It was sure death to attempt it. So I tried to collect myself and said:

"This is serious. We must keep our heads."

"Yes, very serious. But I'm not afraid—not yet."

"Nor am I, out here in the country. It's like a cross-country ride."

"Yes; but we can't tell where it will end."

We were making twenty miles an hour then, unless my calculations were wrong, and I had difficulty in holding the machine straight in its course.

"I've been in runaways before," I gasped as the wind nearly blew my breath away; "but never in an automobile."

"Nor have I," she answered grasping her loosened hair, which streamed behind her; "but I've always wanted to be in one."

"Then you'll have all you want before we get through with this. I think we are increasing our speed."

We passed a team, which shied at our vehicle, and nearly upset the carriage in the gutter.

"We must be creating a sensation," I suggested grimly, trying again to shut off the power.

"Shouldn't wonder," she replied. Then eagerly, "But it's fun!"

"Yes, lots of fun," I assented, not wishing to be beaten by a girl.

"I'm glad you're not afraid," she added, "for if you were I think I might be."

"Oh, I'm not a bit afraid," I replied, trying to keep a tremor from spoiling my voice. "So long as we keep the thing going we are all right."

We bumped over a cat that tried to run across our path, and scattered hairs and screeches around that vanished almost as soon as we noticed them.

"Are you going through the village?" she asked a moment later.

"I wouldn't if I could help it. I like the country much better. But there are no forks in the road, and at this speed I'm afraid I could not turn around gracefully on this narrow road."

She laughed—softly and musically.

"I should think not. We might be spilled out."

"Yes; spilled out," I shivered.

"What's the matter? Are you afraid now?"

"Not a bit," as I narrowly escaped knocking a man over, who shook his cane at us. "I'm just beginning to enjoy it."

"I suppose mamma will be worried about us."

"Yes, about you," I answered with difficulty, "but I would like to see me killed and mangled."

"She thought you were trying to steal the automobile—or me. Now she must be sure of it."

"I wouldn't steal this old—this machine for anything," I gasped. "But you—"

"Well, what were you going to say?" demurely.

"You are quite another story, as somebody has said."

"Kipling, you mean."

"No; I mean you."

"Oh, I see; I meant the story, or the one who said that—"

"Here we come to the village," I interrupted desperately. "Are you afraid now?"

"No, not unless you are."

"Me afraid? Never! I don't know what fear is!"

"Neither do I—at least not when—I'm with you."

"That's kind of you. But I wish that old haycart would get out of our way, and that hearse in front. Say! Can't you toot the horn?"

"Can I? Just listen."

"That's it! Make them think Barnum's Circus is coming, and they'll give us the right of way. Now again, for there's a whole menagerie of people and horses in front."

It was the main street of the village, and we were dodging and dashing through it at a pace that frightened everybody and upset everything that got in our way.

"See that fool ahead trying to stop us! He's the town officer!"

"Well, he's a brave man if he can stop us."

"Do you wish he would?"

"Yes! No, of course not!" I stammered. "This is too much fun—with you—to wish anybody to stop us."

"There he goes now, shaking his stick at us! I'll toot the horn in his face. Isn't he mad now?"

"I suppose so!" I replied, "but I can't look behind. This thing requires all of my attention."

"You look tired. Why, you're perspiring. Are you getting a little afraid now?—just a little bit?"

"Well, now, I may. No, no; of course not; not a single bit. It's jolly; it's a regular lark. And there's the country ahead!"

"Another cross-country ride! How many miles did you say the electricity would carry us?"

"Fifty!" I groaned.

"How lovely!"

"Yes! Lovely!"

Outside of the village the road forked. One went down into the lowlands where the roads were good. The other climbed a steep hill. I saw my hope, and toward the hill I steered.

"Why, the roads are better the other way," she said.

"I thought they were smoother up here," I lied.

"No; this road leads up the side of the mountain, and we can never get to the top without stopping. I'm sure of it."

"I thought the other one led up the mountain. How provoking!"

"Yes; very provoking! It will spoil our ride!"

There was disappointment on the pretty face; but when we climbed the hill, and our vehicle panted and snorted under the exertion, my courage and spirits returned.

"Well, it can't be helped now. We've had a splendid ride together. I shall always remember it."

"Yes; splendid! I hope mamma won't worry!"

"She won't, I'm sure; but I think I'll leave you in the village, and not see her to-day."

Worn out with its exertions, the vehicle came to a sullen standstill near the summit. Stella dismounted, and I quietly disconnected the machinery.

"It's broken for good now," I said, examining it. "We will have to get a team to drag it back to the village."

"How mean! I thought we should have a good run down the hill! You wouldn't be afraid, would you?"

"Certainly not," I faltered, looking down the steep road; "but it's out of the question now."

"Then we'll have to walk it."

"Yes; but together, and that will be fun."

"Not half as much as if we were riding. That was such a lark! It was the best cross-country ride I ever had."

"Yes, the best I ever had."

Of course I escaped the irate mother's wrath; but I had to make a ten-mile detour to avoid it, and when I found my wheel I was thankful enough to get home without bodily harm.

GEORGE E. WALSH.

A Boy of Ancient Vintage.

The Man With the Mission—Have you been to hear the wonderful boy preacher lately?

The Man With the Axe—Nop.

The Man With the Mission—Why?

The Man With the Axe—Oh, I heard him twenty-five years ago and didn't approve of his orthodoxy.

Disappointment.

Student (to cabby, late at night.)—Hello, there, Mr. Man; are you at liberty?

Cabby (scenting a fare.)—Yes, Sir, yes, Sir, right this way.

Student (passing on.)—Then I congratulate you—three cheers for liberty.

Guying the Problem Editor.

How do you take 10 from 10 and leave 20?

Draw the ten fingers of a pair of gloves from the ten fingers of your hands. Give me a hard one.

1901

MANY TRYING TO SMUGGLE SPOONS.

THOUSANDS of souvenir spoons, from lands across the seas, have been seized this Summer by the Customs Inspectors in New York. They are from almost every city and village in the old world.

In hats, in shoes, in linings of coats, trousers, and dresses were they found, and also in trunks that have two bottoms, in all kinds of funny shaped boxes and bundles, and even umbrellas, parasols, and once the dark recess of a camera was employed for the purpose.

Of these seizures, the detection of the offenders, and the subsequent discovery of the spoons on their persons or in their luggage, those connected with the Customs Service tell many interesting stories.

Not long ago, on a liner there arrived a rather youthful looking Westerner. He was of slim build, and had it not been for a suspicious looking swelling about the waist line, he would have, probably, gone unmolested. When an Inspector asked him what the suspicious looking ridge was, he explained that it was an electric belt, that he was wearing on account of a rheumatic affection. This excuse did not go, and he was asked to step into the customs office and exhibit the belt. He did have on a belt, but it was not an electric one. It was of chamois skin, and sewed within it were several dozen spoons.

An Inspector saw a man whose trousers at the bottom had a rather bulky-looking appearance. In response to an inquiry as to why the trousers looked so peculiar the man said he supposed it was a fault in the make. The officer then turned the overlapped part down. Some exceptionally ornate spoons fell to the floor.

A young fellow with a rain coat hanging jauntily over his arm came off a steamer some weeks ago. He laid the coat over one of his trunks. An Inspector came along and leaned over the trunk. He felt some hard lumps. An investigation followed, and several score spoons were found in the pockets and lining of the coat.

In the band of a silk hat there was found once two or three spoons. The hat was in a hat box, and the owner thought the band a splendid place in which to bring the spoons in. He did not know that the scheme was an old one.

At the memorial services held at the Hamburg-American Line pier, in Hoboken, on the day of President McKinley's funeral, one of the men on the pier refused to take off his hat. His lack of courtesy resulted in investigation, and the discovery of several dozen fancy European souvenir spoons. A man with a few more umbrellas than one person is supposed to have any use for arrived in New York a few weeks ago. He was asked to open them at the pier. Besides the ribs there was a very choice collection of souvenir spoons in one of the larger of the umbrellas. Pillow cases have also been used as receptacles for spoons.

Sometimes the inspectors imagine the bottom of a trunk is too close to the top. They then ascertain whether it is a false bottom or not. On one occasion, between two bottoms, were found a splendid collection of spoons representing nearly every city in Europe. In the frills and pleats of dainty lingerie spoons have also been found, as well as in seal skin sacks and various other articles of clothing and personal effects.

How do the inspectors know whom to search or whom to suspect, people often wonder. By simply keeping an eye open for peculiar looking bumps in clothing and for faces that don't appear at ease are two of the ways they have adopted. When a person is too anxious to show everything he or she has suspicion is aroused.

Of the spoons that have been discovered by the inspectors this season the number is so great and the designs so many that to describe them all would be almost impossible.

In the collection there are designs representing the churches of Estrella and San Roque in quaint Lisbon, the "Crouching Lion" of Gibraltar, while another in the shape of a slipper is a reminder of Tunis, the city where everybody is said to wear fancy colored slippers. Another spoon bears a picture of the Acropolis at Athens, another represents Pompey's Pillar at Alexandria, while still another is a pleasing reproduction of the Citadel at Cairo. Others represent the Damascus and Jaffa Gates of old Jerusalem, while others give an idea of how the Golden Horn of Constantinople looks. There are reproductions of ancient churches at Palermo and Messina, while one of fancy design represents Mount Aetna, and several other views connected with the city and bay of Naples. In Rome the travelers secured spoons, some of the many of which commemorate the Vatican, others the Colosseum and St. Peter's. Gay Monte Carlo is represented by a large collection, among which are scores of views of the Casino and sights connected with the famous gambling resort. From Marseilles the travelers brought home mementos in the shape of pictures of the harbor of the Chateau d'If. Grenada's memory is kept green with all kinds of pictures of the Alhambra. The handle of the spoon represents a luscious-looking bunch of grapes, the identity of which is disclosed by the embossed name of Malaga in the spoon proper. The castle of Fontainebleau, with the magnificent forest that surrounds it, was not forgotten, nor the beautiful Tuileries, the tomb of Napoleon, the Joan of Arc monument, the tomb of Richelieu, the Church of St. Mary Magdalen, and the Fountain of the Luxembourg, besides numerous views along the Seine, and others representing Paris in all of its splendor and beauty. Avignon, with its Palace of the Popes, the fortifications at Toulon, the carnivals of Nice, views of Aix-les-Bains, Annecy, and picturesque Grenoble are a few others that were remembered in the way of momentos in the shape of spoons.

ODD LOSSES AND RECOVERIES.

NOT every instance of the unexpected recovery of lost property obtains so much notoriety as the recent return of the stolen "Gainsborough," but nearly everybody manages to lose things, and most people find things, too, now and then, and many of the losings and the findings are attended by circumstances that give them a picturesque interest.

A man who has been collecting stories of odd losses and recoveries told of a few of them the other day, and vouches for their entire authenticity. A Captain of the Great Lakes was his authority for the following:

"I had just put my vessel in dock for repairs at Duluth," said the skipper of the inland seas, "and left the ship for a hotel. It was late at night, with a heavy snow falling. Absent-mindedly I scooped up some snow in my bare hand from the steps of a church as I passed, worked it into a hard lump, and then tossed it away. On entering my room at the hotel I poured out a bowl of water to wash my face and hands. Then I noticed that my diamond ring was gone.

"I'm a Scotchman by birth, and perhaps gifted with what some folks call a touch of second sight; so I did what most any other man would have thought foolish—put on my hat and coat, walked right back through the storm, and then retraced my steps. The snow had fallen heavily about half an inch since my first leaving the vessel. When I reached the church steps I took a new handful of snow. I measured my speed, as nearly as possible to that of my first trip, working away at the snowball till it melted into a hard lump, and then threw it away as before.

"Then I went down on my hands and knees and carefully brushed the snow in all directions from where the ball fell. Just as I began to think my quest useless I found the ring."

Another story from the same Captain, whose lot of queer happenings seemed larger than the average, concerned a woman who laid her ring on the windowsill of her stateroom while washing her hands. She went to the dining saloon for breakfast, and forgot about the ring until her return, when she noticed that she had not put it back on her finger. She reported the loss to the Captain, and after a careful investigation he discovered a greasy handprint pointing inward on the windowsill. Ascertaining who had been detailed to clean the brasswork on the passengers' deck, he went down to the sailors' quarters. The Captain tapped his man on the shoulder and said: "Give me back the ring you took from the windowsill this morning!" The sailor without a word delved into his trousers pocket, and fished up the missing piece of jewelry.

Rings seem specially fated to have strenuous careers, and the collector of stories of odd losses told of a New Yorker who lost a valuable one at his country home over a year ago. A hopeless search of the premises was made at the time, and the article given up for lost. A few months later his gardener brought it to him, reporting that he had raked it out of the front lawn while removing the dead leaves.

A man rejoicing in the name of Smithers had a harrowing experience in finding and losing $50. This money he discovered in a neatly rolled wad on the sidewalk lying at his feet. He advertised the find in all the newspapers, but no one ever appeared. Smithers then decided that the money was his, so he invited all of his friends to a grand dinner and "blew in" his $50. The very next day Smithers's bank notified him that his deposit of a recent date was short $50, but that the error had been overlooked through the carelessness of the teller, and had just been traced to its source. As the bank clerk was forced to pay the difference out of his own pocket, Smithers felt conscientiously bound to reimburse him.

Most people have heard the story of the General who lost his leg on a battlefield in the civil war, to find it some years later beautifully mounted in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington as an example of a compound fracture. Rumor has it that from time to time he pays a visit of respect to the remains of his missing member.

A New Yorker whose means are sufficient to keep his wife supplied with expensive jewelry, was leaving the theatre one night when his wife suddenly exclaimed, "William, I've lost the diamond from the setting in my new ring. It must have just fallen out, for I know it was there a minute ago."

William looked around the floor of the foyer and to his surprise found what he supposed was the stone, which he put in his pocket. The next day he took it out, intending to have it reset at the jeweler's, and was astonished to find it was not his wife's diamond, but a much larger and purer stone. He looked up the "Lost" column of the daily paper, and saw an advertisement for the lost diamond he had found. He never found his own missing gem.

The perils of shopping are illustrated by the experience of a woman who took a piece of valuable lace to one of the large department stores in an endeavor to match it as nearly as possible. On reaching the place she occupied a stool just vacated by another shopper, laid her package on the counter, and turned to look for the sales clerk. When the clerk approached she stretched out her hand to pick up the lace—but it had vanished. The clerk disclaimed any knowledge of the occurrence, and after a few minutes of fruitless search the shopper was about to leave. The only explanation she could make of the mystery was that a shoplifter had taken the goods when her back was turned.

Then the clerk suggested that she apply at the lost and found department as a last chance. Thither she went, and after a great amount of questioning the piece of lace was returned. A floorwalker, passing by, had thought the bundle belonged to the woman who had just vacated the seat, and therefore promptly sent it to the lost article department.

ONE DOG SELLER'S LITTLE GAME.

DIVERSE are the ways of the Tenderloin. The latest success up there is Jim the dog seller. There are other dog sellers besides Jim, but they do not do business in the same way. It may be nothing remarkable, to be sure, that he should barter off mangy puppies and sick curs at anything from 25 cents to $2 each, but the fact that he can sell the same dog twice or three times, or even more often in a single night has excited the envy and admiration of all his fellow-craftsmen—if, of course, the passing off of worthless canines on unsuspecting, intoxicated customers can be called a "craft."

In the neighborhood of Long Acre Square and along the stretch of Broadway to the south of it one will meet several dog sellers a night, each leading or carrying a decrepit mass of bones and hair. The puppy lumps along and looks down at the pavement just beneath his nose. The seller scrutinizes everybody. If the passerby appears in his right mind he is safe, but if he shows any sign of mania, either habitual or temporary, he will hear an insinuating voice whisper close to his ear:

"Want a nice dog, Sir?"

There are many such. But that is not so strange, considering all the freakish people who try to throw away their cash along Broadway. The wonder is why the one particular type of the breed should have

One Ivy Vine's History.

[illegible] from St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, at St. Paul's Place and Washington Avenue, in the Bronx, is being gradually covered over with an ivy that has a history.

Few who have watched the growth of the hardy plant during the past few years know that the original vine which was sent, was taken from a plant on the grave of [illegible]

Minister of St. Paul's Church, the celebrated minister of this city lie at present.

The vines of the Wesley [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

YANKEE DOODLE

A FEW national airs are original compositions; many more are adaptations; our title to "Yankee Doodle" rests on the right of the strong arm—it was taken from the enemy in fair fight. Perhaps, as some investigators claim, the tune first tickled the ear of London as "Lydia Fisher's Jig"; in the days of Charles I.; perhaps, as others hold, it was first sung as "Nankey Doodle" in ridicule of Oliver Cromwell; but, whatever its origin, it was very probably popularized in this country by the Dutch settlers of New York who appear to have used it as a harvesting song.

During the French and Indian war, when Gen. Webb was recruiting at Albany preparatory to the abortive movement for the relief of Fort Oswego, the rustic chivalry of the loyal colony of New York flocked to join the expedition. Their unconventional arms and appointments, their simplicity, and lack of discipline greatly amused the British officers who had yet to learn of their latent fighting qualities. The witty surgeon, Dr. Richard Shuckburgh, who was attached to Capt. Horatio Gates's Independent Company, sat down on a well curb, and, with the reaping song of the Dutch farmers ringing in his ears, scribbled off the rhymes of good-natured satire that were to furnish an unborn nation with a nickname as well as a National song:

Father an' I went down to camp
Along with Cap'n Goodwin,
And there we see the men and boys
As thick as hasty puddin'.

Yankee Doodle, keep it up!
Yankee Doodle dandy;
Mind the music, keep the step,
And with the girls be handy!

Being worthy ancestors of a race of humorists, the colonists were gifted with the ability to take a joke at their own expense—and thus to turn it against the joker—and the song soon attained great vogue. This is shown by the earliest mention of the song in the following paragraph from The New York Weekly Journal of Oct. 13, 1768: "The British fleet was bro't to anchor near Castle William, in Boston Harbor, and the opinion of the visitors to the ships was that the 'Yankee Doodle Song' was the capital piece in their band of musicians."

Even at this date the words varied. One popular country version ran somewhat as follows:

Cat the corners, Jonathan!
Figure in, Jemima!
Mother, take the chairs aw:
'Twill make the room too!

Sister Sue is very sick,
We don't know what ails her.
She yesterday ate fourteen eggs
And now her stomach fails her.

Thus far the song had been sung good-naturedly enough, but now came the period of the Stamp act troubles and the Boston Port bill. British troops were quartered in the Massachusetts capital and collisions between soldiers and citizens became frequent. British bands played "Yankee Doodle" derisively before churches and used the air to drum culprits out of camp. The Lexington and Concord engagements soon followed. As Lord Percy hurried through Roxbury to the relief of his hard-pressed subordinate his bands played "Yankee Doodle"; and it is recorded that a prophetic small boy exclaimed: "You march to 'Yankee Doodle'; you'll come back to 'Chevy Chase'"—alluding to the ballad in which the Percy family has a peculiar interest. After this the air was often called "The Lexington March" in commemoration of the expedition so disastrous to British prowess. Thus "Yankee Doodle" became the "left motif" of the Revolution. The ballads of the period, whether they favored King or Congress, ran to the rhythm of the well-known air. When the American yeomanry were gathering to the siege of Boston the British soldiers cooped within the city sang defiantly:

Yankee Doodle came to town
For to buy a firelock;
We will tar and feather him,
And so we will John Hancock.

Washington now assumed command of the unorganized army under the elm of Cambridge, and the satirical pen was naturally directed against his striking personality. It must have been at this time that some forgotten partisan introduced this stanza, which is sometimes included in what purports to be the original "Yankee Doodle":

There was Cap'n Washington,
With gentlefolks about him;
They say he's grown so tarnal proud
He will not ride without 'em.

"A Resident of New York" contributes a description of the General's progress in a rather scurrilous, but historically interesting, ballad entitled "The Trip to Cambridge":

When Congress sent great Washington,
All clothed in power and breeches,
To meet old Britain's warlike sons
And make some rebel speeches,

'Twas then he took his gloomy way,
Astride his dapple donkeys,
And traveled well, both night and day,
Until he reached the Yankees.

Here the writer explains that the particular donkey was named "Lily," presumably because it was white from chafing or mange. He thus proves himself an Englishman. No American Tory would have taken such liberty with the probabilities, even in satire, as to picture the magnificent Virginia horseman, who broke his own thoroughbreds, riding a donkey!

Old mother Hancock, with a pan
All crowded full of butter,
Unto the lovely Georgius ran
And added to the splutter.

Says she, "Our brindle has just calved,
And John is wondrous happy!
He sent this present to you, dear,
As you're the 'country's pappy.'"

Thus in scorn and from the mouth of an enemy came probably the first recognition of Washington as "the Father of His Country."

But the American satirist was also to have his turn at the old tune. During the British occupancy of Philadelphia an attempt was made by the Americans to blow up the hostile ships in the Delaware by means of primitive infernal machines concealed in kegs that were floated down the river. One of the kegs bumped into a log and prematurely exploded. The British sailors, thus warned of the mysterious danger, opened a grand fusillade at every object seen afloat, maintaining the discharge until sundown. Francis Hopkinson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a noted wit, thereupon composed the famous "Battle of the Kegs," which is easily the best humorous production of the Revolution. Here is the scene in which Sir William Howe is apprised of the danger to his fleet:

At his bedside he then espy'd
Sir Erskine at command, Sir;
Upon one foot he had one boot
And th' other in his hand, Sir.

Sir Erskine then describes the rebel onslaught:

The motley crew, in vessels new,
With Satan for their guide, Sir,
Pack'd up in bags or wooden kegs,
Come driving down the tide, Sir.

Then comes the description of the terrible "battle":

The cannons roar from shore to shore,
The small arms make a rattle;
Since wars began I'm sure no man
E'er saw so strange a battle.

The rebel dales, the rebel vales,
With rebel trees surrounded,
The distant woods, the hills, and floods
With rebel echoes sounded.

The fish below swam to and fro,
Attacked from every quarter;
"Why, sure," thought they, "the devil's to pay
'Mongst folks above the water!"

The kegs, 'tis said, tho' strongly made
Of rebel staves and hoops, Sir,
Could not oppose their powerful foes,
The conquering British troops, Sir.

The ballad then closes with several stanzas of laughing tribute to the valor of "the conquering British troops."

The failure of the combined expedition of the French fleet under Count D'Estaing and the army under Gen. Sullivan against Rhode Island in August, 1778, inspired a British sympathizer with a song entitled "Yankee Doodle's Expedition to Rhode Island," which was also published in England as "D'Estaing Eclipsed; or, Yankee Doodle's Defeat." These few stanzas will give an idea of the whole:

So Yankee Doodle did forget
The sound of British drum, Sir;
How oft it made him quake and sweat
In spite of Yankee rum, Sir.

He took his wallet on his back,
His rifle on his shoulder,
And "vow'd" Rhode Island to attack
Before he was much older.

In dread array their tattered crew
Advanced with colors spread, Sir;
Their fifes played "Yankee Doodle-doo,"
King Hancock at their head, Sir.

What numbers bravely crossed the seas
I cannot well determine;
A swarm of rebels and of fleas
And every other vermin.

As Jonathan so much desired
To shine in martial story,
D'Estaing with politesse retired
To leave him all the glory.

He left him what was better yet—
At least it was more use, Sir;
He left him for a quick retreat,
A very good excuse, Sir.

These verses betray the tendency on the part of many Englishmen of that time to despise the colonists as an inferior race, which was not the least of the causes of the war. In this expedition D'Estaing had a sharp naval action with Lord Howe off Newport, at the close of which the English sailed to New York and the French to Boston to repair. The army, thus deprived of naval support, necessarily withdrew. John Hancock, who is mentioned in one stanza, commanded the second line of the Massachusetts militia in this movement.

Among other variations of "Yankee Doodle" that reached England were "Yankee Doodle; or, The Negro's Farewell to America," and "Yankee Doodle; or, (as Now Christened by the Saints of New England,) the Lexington March." But a satire on Parliament, entitled "The Recess," printed in London in 1779 by "A True Friend of the King and the Colonies," is in an altogether different key:

We swear the transatlantic folks
Shall all obey our orders;
While they turn all we do to jokes,
And cry out, "Guard your borders!"

What's to be done? Well, end the jar.
But how? Ah, there's the devil!
'Tis easier to provoke a war
By far, than cure the evil.

These conciliatory lines were bitterly denounced as seditious by American Tories.

That sturdy Tory organ, Rivington's Gazette, printed in its issue of Jan. 22, 1780, Canterbury Tale from Chaucer. Air: Yankee Doodle," which was a rhythmical résumé of the war up to date. It begins:

Good Neighbours, if you'll give me leave,
I'll tell you such a story!
'Twill make you laugh, I do believe,
Or I'm an errant Tory.

To shew that Good from Evil comes,
According to the Scripture,
When Mary Cay stole sugar plums,
You know how Mother whipped her!

In this song the war is allegorized as a domestic quarrel between mother and daughter. "Mary Cay" is, of course, America, and the "sugar plums" represent the illicit colonial trade, which Great Britain, after long tacitly permitting, suddenly tried to suppress. The song tells how Mary, who was thirteen, plotted with Sammy (Samuel Adams) to play truant; how Dick and Will (the two Howes) tried to coax her back; how Jack (Burgoyne) was surrounded by a mob, and how the domestic strife raged between bedroom and parlor. Modern joke writers will please take notice that the "parlor" was New York and the "bedroom" was Philadelphia.

Rivington also commemorated the defeat of Gates by Cornwallis at Camden in the Carolinas by printing in his issue of Sept. 27, 1780, "A Pastoral Elegy, Set to Music by Signora Carolina."

ISAAC (ALLEGRO.)
O, wherefore, brother Jonathan,
So doleful are your features?
Say, are you rather poorly, man,
Or have you lost your creatures?

JONATHAN (PIANO.)
Ah, would to Heaven that were all!
But worse I have to mention:
For Gates, our gallant General,
Has made a new convention.

The last line alludes to the earlier convention that Gates made with Burgoyne at Saratoga, which, incidentally, Congress, to its discredit, failed to keep.

Even poor Major André could not escape the Yankee Doodle infection, for his celebrated satire on Mad Anthony Wayne, "The Cow Chase," while it opens in the meter of "Chevy Chase," eventually swings into the cadence of "Yankee Doodle," ending:

And now I've closed my epic strain,
I tremble ere I show it,
For fear this Warrior-drover Wayne
Should ever catch the poet.

And the "warrior-drover's" men did catch the unlucky poet on the very day the poem was published in Rivington's Gazette.

At last came the end, with Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown, where the American and French armies paraded to "Yankee Doodle," while the discomfited Britons laid down their arms to the tune of "The World's Turned Upside Down." Shortly afterward appeared "The Dance"—the last of the Revolutionary Yankee Doodle songs—in which the closing campaign is cleverly described:

Cornwallis led a country dance,
The like was never seen, Sir;
Much retrograde and much advance,
And all with General Greene, Sir.

They rambled up and rambled down,
Join'd hands, then off they run, Sir,
Our General Greene to old Charlestown,
The Earl to Wilmington, Sir.

Greene, in the South then danc'd a set,
And got a mighty name, Sir;
Cornwallis jigg'd with young Fayette,
But suffered in his fame, Sir.

Cornwallis is made to complain that the conditions of the "dance" are hardly suited to the training and equipment of his troops, asking indignantly:

Yet are red heels and long lac'd skirts,
For stumps and briars meet, Sir?
Or stand they chance with hunting shirts,
Or hardly veteran feet, Sir?

The song then tells the story of Cornwallis's final "set" at York, with De Grasse, Rochambeau, and Washington, and closes with a significant menace to the unfortunate Tories:

Now hand in hand they circle round
This ever-dancing peer, Sir;
Their gentle movements soon confound
The Earl as they draw near, Sir.

His music soon forgets to play—
His feet can move no more, Sir;
And all his bands now curse the day
They jigg'd to our shore, Sir.

Now Tories all, what can ye say?
Come—is not this a griper,
That while your hopes are danced away,
'Tis you must pay the piper?

Those fastidious critics who scorn all music that is not strictly classical may decry the homely strains of "Yankee Doodle," but the old song is our first National air; it was heard at the opening of our war for existence, it told of the varying chances of that war, and rang triumphantly at its close. Apart from its associations, "Yankee Doodle" is a tune of just the type that appeals to the every-day American. It has the same joyous, never-say-die staccato, with opportunities for heartening smashes of the big bass drum that made "Dixie," "Marching Through Georgia," and "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Time" the favorite songs of later wars. It will always be a favorite, because, in short, as one of its celebrants has said,

It's good for feasting, good for fun,
And likewise good for fighting.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

Fruits and Flowers of Rarest Sort

Amateurs Vie With Professionals in Producing Beauties of Size and Color.

GARDENING for exhibition has grown in recent years into a distinct feature of general agriculture, and those who strive to compete for the prizes offered at the fruit and flower shows form a class almost by themselves. In addition to the incentive of prizes, the successful exhibitor of a new strain of roses, pinks, or orchids knows that he is apt to receive liberal offers for the flowers that he can raise from the new plants, and the orchard which takes the premium for the finest grapes, pears, or peaches easily finds customers.

The great floral establishments and seedsmen of the country make early preparations for the Fall exhibitions. Apart from their regular commercial gardens, there is generally a plot of ground devoted entirely to the culture of flowers for that purpose. Here the finest seeds and plants only are used, and the best talent employed to make them grow to perfection. In the large greenhouses orchids and roses have been handled with all the care and delicacy devoted to precious articles, and for a year or more they have been nursed and tended until they have almost reached perfection. It is not uncommon for the florists to begin preparation two or three years ahead of time for an exhibition. It is continual selection, crossing, and culture that produces extraordinary flowers. The famous Lawson pink, which a few Winters ago astonished the floral world, was the result of several years' close application to work. It originated in a plant that had shown a special tendency to yield large flowers. The best clippings of this plant were taken and planted by themselves and cultivated carefully and tenderly under the most favorable conditions. Then it was crossed with another pink that was noted for its delicate coloring. The product of the two was a large-size pink of a bright, rich color. Then, by good selection and further careful culture, a plant was eventually obtained that made the reputation and fortune of the gardener.

Likewise orchids for exhibition are the result of infinite amount of labor and loving care. There are probably 10,000 amateurs and professionals engaged in trying to produce mule orchids, which will prove superior to any heretofore raised. The uttermost parts of the earth have already been scoured for new orchids, and there can be but few further additions to the world's collection from these sources. The future improvements must come from the mule orchids, which are the result of cross fertilization and hybridization. There are infinite possibilities in this direction. No man can tell when he may discover a rare novelty by accident, but of the hundreds who experiment in this direction not more than one or two will have any success.

The secrets of the different growers are well guarded until the hour of exhibition.

The exhibitions of fruits and vegetables in recent years have become nearly as popular as the flowers, and at the annual show in Madison Square Garden in October thousands flock to find out what the country has contributed to the practical advancement of a science that comes close home to the palate if not to the heart of every one. The fruit and vegetable exhibitions are fully as attractive and interesting to many as the flower show. The fruit of the vine and tree present tints and colors comparable to the blooms of the garden plants. In fact, color has much to do in deciding the judges in their award of prizes. Peaches, apples, and pears that are colored by nature to rich yellows, pinks, and reds cannot be overlooked by the lover of these luscious fruits. The appearance of any fruit stimulates the desire for it, and marketmen attach so much importance to the color that they will often handle highly colored fruits, even though inferior in taste, in preference to the dull-colored products.

Owing to the qualities which decide the judges at exhibitions, the horticulturists who raise fruits for show have emphasized the importance of color and size. Everything is sacrificed for these two qualities.

Nature, however, makes some compensations, and, if she has thrown into one fruit a wealth of color and quantity, she is very apt to deny it the lusciousness, sweetness, and juiciness that make it dear to the taste of the epicure. Likewise the largest and handsomest flowers presented for exhibition are rarely the most fragrant.

Some of the most successful achievements in fruit culture in recent years have been attained through amateurs. The love for fine horticulture is increasing, and the rivalry stimulated by the exhibits in the city and county fair has produced excellent results. The amateur has more time and better opportunities to produce excellent exhibition fruit than the professional, for his every effort is concentrated on the few fine specimens under culture.

Many retired business men take up fruit culture as a hobby, and they associate themselves with some society which seeks to further the interests of their particular form of pleasure.

Science as applied to the propagation and development of plants thus receives a great aid, and the societies annually make experiments and observations in new fields. The sum total of these results is shown annually at the exhibitions.

Real Consolation.

Doctor—It is really a crushing misfortune that you lost your young husband, especially after so short a happiness. But I can give you one consolation, my dear Madame, he died cured.

1901

Where Working Girls May Profit.

Settlement Workers Seek New Fields for the Wage Earners, While Studying Comparatively the Ones Already Open.

INTO settlement work in New York City there has come a new idea and ideal that may play no small part later on in the solution of the problem of woman's work, woman's pay, woman's privileges and duties. At present it is but a beginning in a field.

The "new idea and ideal" represents something practical—what may be called the first incursion among the poor to benefit them definitely in the direction of dollars and cents. There has been started (and much has already been done) a movement on the part of the largest settlements of New York that have women residents to study practically and thoroughly the conditions of the New York working girl. Each trade that girls have entered or might enter is being reported upon by picked investigators to see if that trade has possibilities for women or if it is hopelessly overcrowded. On these reports, digested, the settlements will form their policy how best to guide the great, increasing current of ignorant, unskilled working girls that now but plays into the hands of such employes as take advantage of the chances to get a vast bulk of labor cheap.

The entire field of woman's labor in New York must be carefully gone over before what are really the first practical beginnings can be made. But in the investigations the committee that plans this work sees possibilities that the future alone can measure. It has already found one practically complete new field for a number of working girls, a trade as yet little entered by women, where good and steady wages can be gained. More discoveries of this sort are expected.

The purpose of the research is thus twofold. The settlements want to say to the girls they are interested in, and to as many other of the working girls of New York as is possible, "Keep out of this trade; it is badly paid and there are already too many in it. Come into this; you can get good wages and there is any amount of room."

It has always been discouraging for those who took the interests of the people that came to them to heart to see the hardships that girls who became really "nice" had often to undergo. Brave little women, many of them; fate had hedged them in, necessity had made them know no law, literally, except to do the unprofitable thing that happened to lie at hand. It seemed as if it should be the work of the settlement to help them, not individually so much as a class. It came about, not as the experiment of one single settlement, but in that strong body, the New York Association of Working Girls' Societies, that includes nearly twenty-five organizations, with the leading settlements of New York among them.

Heading this consolidation of interests was, as President, Miss Virginia Potter, niece of Bishop Potter. As Vice President and Chairman of the committee that arranged this programme of investigating work was Mrs. Vladimir G. Simkhovitch, (Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch,) head worker of the Friendly Aid House, on East Thirty-fourth Street. These women, with Mrs. E. C. Henderson as Treasurer and Miss Margaret H. Parsons as Secretary, were the officers of the Alliance Employment Bureau, affiliated with the association mentioned above.

This bureau, though fairly prosperous over a course of ten years, had not touched the core of the situation. From its membership was formed a sub-committee, a Committee on the Work and Wages of Women in New York City, of which Miss Potter was made Chairman. All the settlements were asked to aid, and of the special committee that should apportion their labors Mrs. Simkhovitch was chosen Chairman.

At once practical and expert investigations were started out. Seven trades in which women had worked for many years were taken for the first investigation. Hartley House, on the west side of New York City; the Friendly Aid House, and Calvary Parish Settlement were the first to volunteer. It meant the detaching, in each case, of one of their best workers for several weeks.

Miss Mabel Hurd, a graduate of Columbia University, was assigned to the trade of the garment workers. Miss Alice Robbins of the Friendly Aid Society took up the pearl button factories. Artificial flower making was looked into by Miss Mary Lawrence of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor. Hartley House, whose head worker is Miss Helen French Greene, had sent out two investigators, Miss Mary Peckham, detailed on stenographers, and Miss Alice Clark Hubbard, who reported on laundries. Miss Hubbard also made a report on the conditions of the girls and women employed in the Eighth Avenue shops, between Thirty-eighth and Fifty-second Streets, giving each store in detail. Miss Potter herself made a careful study of the girls in fashionable dressmaking establishments, and Miss Lawrence of Calvary Parish Settlement reported on the making of paper boxes.

On all of these trades the detailed reports of the investigators are now in the hands of the committee, and from this body an abstract of the whole will be made. From private libraries, the cigarette girls, and other special investigations.

Briefly put, the conclusion the committee arrived at after analyzing these reports was as follows: There is plenty of room for skilled labor in dressmaking, stenography, and laundry work; the wages of unskilled labor are either stationary or sinking; girls must be trained up to become skilled wage earners; the opening up of new occupations is one of the most practical means of advancing these interests.

Training to create skilled workers has indeed always been one of the ends and aims of the leading settlements, but these past few months the settlements have put forth new and special efforts to train in the directions of the most practical demands. Hartley House has had a laundry class, the Clara de Hirsch Home an upholstery class, the Friendly Aid House an operating class, (machine class,) and this latter settlement established early in the Summer a class for waitresses and found places in the smaller Summer hotels for the girls who took the course, thus giving a fresh chance for many a factory girl who was "laid off" in her trade and would otherwise have had no regular employment until Fall.

There was no hit-or-miss working up of the details. The questions that were to be asked by the investigators, a copy of which was furnished to each woman sent out, ran as follows:

Wages.—By week, month, hour, piece? Is overtime paid for? Fines.—Is there deduction for tardiness? How much? How are fines disposed of? Hours.—Is there seasonal employment? Length of slack season? When is it? What is the arrangement of hours? Length of vacation? Are wages continued during vacation? Do employes work independently? Do they work in mutually dependent groups?

Compliance with Law.—Is factory act posted? Is schedule of hours posted? Is there hour for luncheon? Is washroom satisfactory? Is toilet room? Is building loft, (in general construction and protected against fire)? Are there seats for employes? Apprentices.—Is there work period when no wages is paid? How long before first payment? What is first wages? What is rapidity of rise?

Do employes belong to union? Is lunchroom provided? Is restroom provided? Is occupation dangerous? Is occupation crowded? Is number of persons employed in occupation increasing or diminishing? What is proportion of machine labor to hand labor? What are the latest mechanical improvements in occupation?

Much that is of interest is to be found in these reports submitted individually. Miss Virginia Potter, in visiting eleven fashionable dressmakers, found that the wages per week for waist hands varied from $5 to $30, of skirt hands from $7 to $20, of trimmers from $7 to $22, of learners from $1 to $2 and $3.

In the artificial flower trade Miss Margaret Lawrence reported, wages averaged from 50 cents to $1 a day. Much of the work is done in tenement houses that are among the worst and most unsanitary in the city, with the workers usually Italians of low grade. In the large factories conditions and wages are fairly good, though the latter are seldom over $4 to $6 a week. The tenement workers are said to receive the same wages as the shop workers, but this is generally not believed to be the case. No rest or lunch rooms were to be found.

Pearl button factories are advised against for working girls, since in this trade wages have gone decidedly down within the past few years. Miss Robbins is convinced that few of the experienced earn more than $6 a week. The introduction of machinery has increased the number of girls employed in this trade. Very little variety in conditions was found.

The boxmakers earn $6 and $7 a week. The number at the trade is increasing, and work is apt to be slack during Summer and in the holiday season.

For laundry work the conditions are encouraging. There are many inexperienced workers, but comparatively few efficient ones. Experienced hands are much needed. The wages run from $3 to $9 a week, according to the work done, with overtime at double the usual rate. Because of the heat and steam the trade is a hard one, however.

Regarding stenographers, Miss Peckham says there is no over-supply of skilled workers, but a vast over-supply of third and fourth grade workers. She also says that the number employed is constantly increasing, that the expert worker earns $5 a day in rush seasons, that the lowest first wages are $5 to $6 a week; that the poor workers are due, in great part, to incompetent teachers who arrange for an indefinite number of 50 cent lessons. Stenographers, it appears from this report, are rapidly taking the places of private secretaries.

The working girl, according to Miss Mabel Hurd of Columbia, who goes into the manufacture of men's ready-made clothing finds self-support almost impossible, unless she is a buttonhole maker, an overall maker, or a very superior finisher. In all of these cases the demand for skilled workers is heavier, so much that there is absolutely no limit for large numbers of women. There is a great overcrowding of unskilled labor in the trade, and the average weekly wage of from $5 to $7 is all that the most can hope for. "Overtime" is practically unknown in this trade. In all except the large shops Miss Hurd reported that she found the conditions most unsanitary, and, in the small shops and among the tenement workers, the hours most elastic, sometimes beginning at 6 o'clock in the morning and lasting until very late in the night.

A few girls might be trained into becoming first-class buttonhole makers, and such would readily find employment at very satisfactory wages. Under present circumstances it is difficult for a girl to learn this branch in the shops. Once she is expert, however, there is a demand for her services. In general any young woman who can run a machine exceptionally well has opportunities, but her work must be far ahead of what the average girl of the factories can do.

In addition the settlements are making a special study of what are known as "supplementary trades," that is, extra trades that a working girl can learn, to be taken up when work in her regular trade is slack and difficult to get. For many years in New York the artificial flower girls have worked on feathers in the off-flower season. This is a regular custom in this line, and these employes are equally expert at each.

The Work and Wages Committee hopes to find many a way by which the girls who work can become independent of "seasons," learning how to do more than one thing expertly. This end of the inquiry is being pushed almost more than any other.

WHERE GOOD CITY CHILDREN ARE BARBARIANS.

MY wife and I occupy part of a two-family villa in the outskirts of a country town. Our co-occupants, while at the seashore during the Summer just closed let their half of the house to a city family.

The children in this family were a boy of fifteen years, a girl of thirteen, a boy of nearly eleven, and a girl of nine. My wife and I highly enjoyed the society of these children in a peculiar way. They became to us a study as members of a barbarous tribe.

The very afternoon of their arrival I heard a racket back by the stable. As I hastened down the garden path to ascertain the cause, I saw going on in the stable yard a performance that instantly impressed me with the moral limitations of the youngsters. The boy of fifteen, wearing a cowboy hat, flourishing a toy pistol, and with a wooden sword in his belt, was astride of my pet Guernsey calf. The frightened little animal was plunging and bellowing, while the other three children were throwing sticks and stones at rider and charger and yelling, "Go it, Buffalo Bill!" I deemed it a just punishment when the calf threw the boy against a fence.

I refrained from scolding the children. I have a theory, which I try to put into practice, that there is a psychological moment when a presentation of the facts and their moral bearing to the mind of a culprit acts as sufficient rebuke. Besides, while I was examining the injuries of the poor calf the children ran away.

Next day, opportunity arriving, I spoke to the older boy of his conduct. He listened, not disrespectfully. He said he had had no idea the calf could be injured by his weight. He thought a calf was nearly as strong as a horse. The other children gathered about and made comments. I saw they knew farm animals only from reading. They possessed a jumble of vague ideas in the matter. Moreover, my experience they accepted as being about as valuable as their own. They fell into a wordy wrangle among themselves as to the comparative strength of horses, cows, dogs, and elephants, and I left them to settle it for themselves.

The same day, on going into the barn—our property includes a small farm—I found the older boy walking back and forth on the barn floor smoking a cigarette. Four tons of hay were hard by in the mows. Rye straw in large quantity hung over from the beams a few feet above his head. I asked him to walk with me into the garden to witness an experiment. He went. I carried to an empty vegetable bed a bundle of the hay and straw, lighted a cigar, stood by the heap, let some ashes fall upon it, and in a moment it was in flames. The boy, looking on soberly, said:

"What do you want me to see?"

This was not encouraging. I asked him to reflect on what he had been doing. After much thought he saw the point.

"But," he said, "you ought to see how I can fight a fire."

He could not remember hearing of the rule not to smoke in a barn.

My lawn is my pride and delight. This year it was nearly perfect—trimmed evenly, and of a beautiful green. When a few days after their coming I saw the children seated on the grass and tearing up handfuls to throw in one another's faces, I said nothing. But when on the Fourth of July they burned away large, well-distributed patches with their fireworks, I begged them to consider the damage.

"Oh," said the older girl, "I thought you could bring grass with dirt under it and mend the burned places."

She had somewhere seen men putting down turf.

The three younger children had never seen a cow milked. The first time they witnessed the operation their faces were a study. The older girl stared and blushed and appeared to be considering whether she ought not to be ashamed and walk away. The younger ones were puzzled at the phenomenon of milk production. The older boy grew humorous. He explained to the others that in some foreign countries the herdsmen use the cow's tail as a pump handle, working it up and down, while the milk pours from its fount in a stream.

To the two boys chickens were merely moveable targets. A squawk from a hen hurt by a well-directed pebble brought from them a yell of [illegible] children knew [illegible]

[illegible] nests, which were soft and warm beds, like tabby's in the storeroom of their city flat. When asked how many eggs a hen lays in a day, they made laughable guesses.

Two mental traits were noticeable in these four town-bred youngsters—indefiniteness of ideas regarding nature and indisposition to observe any of nature's processes. Every heap of straw or grain they saw was a "hay" stack, and while I often pointed out the distinctions, they manifested no desire to correct their error.

One day the big boy replied, "Oh, all stacks look alike to me," whereat they laughed heartily in chorus. I do not know why. They were astonished when told that the shepherd could distinguish his sheep. Once, when I was looking carefully over my tomato vines to find out what worm or insect was eating off the leaflets, the younger boy suggested, "Maybe 'twas a woodchuck."

None of these children displayed a desire to learn to name the species of trees. A tree was simply a tree. On the other hand, I found the three younger children in a field on one occasion, tearing up weeds and grasses and tasting the juices of the stems. "We're hunting medical herbs," explained the larger girl. They expected to make discoveries of things unknown to botanists. Several times I tried to interest them in learning to tell pine from oak and elm from maple.

Then came out some of their Central Park impressions. They had got by rote the scientific names of a few rare trees, but because of a reversal in perspective were unacquainted with the common trees, and had not observed which were common. Another of their Park experiences came out in our walks in the fields. In a pasture well cropped down by the cattle the smaller children would ask, "Must we keep off the grass here?"

As to property in trees and plants their moral sense was feeble. They had no compunctions of conscience in plucking their neighbors' flowers and fruits. No police were at hand. Berries on the bush, they seemed to believe, were common property.

Injuries to trees or growing plants they regarded as of little account. The boys would cut the tender bark of a growing tree with penknives while talking profoundly of bicycle races. They would dash into my vegetable garden after a ball, trampling down my young corn and lima beans. Remonstrance would call forth as excuse, "I thought they'd grow up all right in a day or two."

They could not understand the country house law "not to encourage strange dogs." They petted every stray mongrel that came along. In vain I talked to them about mange, rabies, nuisance, or damage to the garden. They would play with a tramp dog for an hour, feed him, and then forget him. The dog would tarry long, pleading in his way to be fed again. For a week after the family returned to the city three starveling curs hung around the house, or roamed up and down the road, just beyond my throw of a stone, waiting for their good Samaritans again to appear.

It was curious to note that these city children behaved very well in the house. There they were quiet, they walked properly up and down stairs, they sat decorously at table, they kept their books and clothes neat and clean. Their parents regarded them as well-bred children. Doubtless they were—in the city. But they lacked the refinements of country development. It was a matter of evolution.

These four children were readers. On drawing them out, however, I found their minds junkshops of intermingled bits of fact and fiction. Their mental arrangement of their bookish facts and fancies—whether of history, or travel, or biography, or "stories"—was almost as vague and disorderly as their knowledge of nature. Many ideas they had, but mostly wrong ones. Their continuous chatter was usually in erroneous strain. Their mental visions had been received from descriptions and not from objects.

Just as one may read twenty times how to tell a horse's age by his teeth and find it impossible to remember the points, while he may learn them exactly from seeing a horse's jaw once, so these children had read and not seen, and consequently had formed wrong conceptions.

Their first need was exact, objective knowledge of the growth of the essentials for human life. In the city they could pass as civilized, friendly little boys and girls,

Growing Popularity of the Mule.

ALTHOUGH mules are not yet a familiar sight on the streets of New York, and may never become so—excellent beasts of burden though they are—the mule has during the past few years gained ground amazingly in the East, and especially in this vicinity.

New York used to be the great export city of the continent for mules; they came here in droves, to be shipped at once, usually to some port of the West Indies. Today, while the export demand is in no wise letting up, South Africa being supplied as well as the West Indies, there has arisen a substantial call for mules locally, and the parties that once did little but ship away now in addition sell their beasts over the counter, as it were, in lots of any size, from one to a dozen or a hundred.

Over in Jersey City, on the flat at a distance from the river, back of old Communipaw, there is a congeries of sheds and yards, long, low rows of wooden buildings and square open places inclosed by high fences. In them is a shifting panorama of mules, mules large and mules small. In the early morning there is, of a sudden, a clatter down the street, a cloud of swirling, blowing, stifling dust, and with a man on horseback in front, another at the side, a third in the rear, a drove dashes forward, 50, 100 mules in it, loose, free to bolt, wildly galloping, only restrained by the mastery of the three riders and the magic that lies in their long black-snake whips that curvet out and in and swing through the air.

Jersey City has this distinction, little known, probably, of being the largest mule market in the country east of St. Louis. With only Kansas City in between, it ranks, indeed, next to St. Louis. Into the gates of this city corral, day following day, there dash with all the picturesqueness of their native Western States thousands of mules in the course of a year. For abroad and for work in the East the demand is constantly growing, and there are signs that it will not be long before this market rises to even greater relative importance.

Export figures show the new appreciation of the American mule. In 1897 there were $631,004 worth of mules exported; in 1898 mules to the value of $514,569 went abroad; in 1899 these figures rose to $2,000,000, and in 1900 they reached the total of $4,757,892. David Bishop, who, with his brother, Henry, conducts this Jersey City market, says that in the past two years 70,000 mules have been shipped to South Africa alone for war purposes.

The South African war demand, according to Mr. Bishop, has done much to establish the mule of the Southwest firmly as a staple product. The demand for the animal dates back many years, it is true, but it was a call that was one-sided; it came from one section alone, that fringe of islands south of Cuba, and to some extent the northerly coast of South America. Otherwise, outside of the Southwest, the American mule mostly went begging. Europe was no market, the Spanish and French supplying whatever demand there was.

History has it that it was Bourke Cockran that started the mule of America out to the South Africa campaigns. It was Mr. Cockran, at all events, who put Major Scobell, the English army agent who came out here to buy, on the right track. During these active years of shipping that began in 1897 New York suddenly ceased to be the great mule shipping port, New Orleans springing up as her rival. It was infinitely more convenient to dispatch mules by way of the Southern city, and the Jersey City mart shared only partially in the new mule prosperity.

Now with the flurry over and the demand settling down steadily, but with a great increase, the trade abroad has found its way back to New York fully, to the great outspreading of the Jersey City market.

This increasing demand has had one marked result. Mules have greatly risen in price over the figures of two years ago and are now 25 per cent. higher than they were. It is no uncommon thing to-day for a pair of handsome, well-matched mules of the largest size—and they are breeding the best quality of working mules as large as the average horse—to bring in the Jersey City market $500, or $250 apiece. Even the small-sized mule fetches over $100 nowadays, and some $125, where not very long ago the average price was $90.

Careful breeding distinguishes the mules that are now being raised. This is a science of the day no less than the breeding of fine horse stock. Indiana, Kentucky, and Missouri have the mule farms of America. Spanish jacks are imported, largely from Barcelona, for this purpose, and for the smaller mules are crossed with Kentucky thoroughbred stock; for the larger and the more powerful, with Clydesdale or Percheron mares. This latter is, altogether, the most highly regarded mule of the moment for draught purposes, and a product that has been greatly developed of recent years.

The iron foundries, heavy trucking in the cities of the South and Southwest, coal mines, and the farms of the great Northwest are the industries that take up the mule. With the East developing a new demand, and with largely increasing export trade, the outlook for the mule is brighter than ever before.

The market at Jersey City is, however, so far as its actual existence is concerned, a very old affair. It dates back to 1835, when the father of the present Bishops established it in New Haven, close to the fleets of sailing vessels, which in that day used to hold New Haven as their great port for the West Indies. Even then there was a large demand for mules on the part of the West Indian planters, and hardly a vessel went down that did not make mules a large part of its cargo.

The mules were brought from the West on hoof, taking weeks to make the journey half way across the continent. It was not until civil war times came, with their demand for quick transportation for the army mule, that the railroads were pressed into service and made use of for bringing the mule on East. Since that time railroad shipments have been the sole method of transportation.

In 1851 the senior Bishop brought his market on to Jersey City, and there it has remained ever since, upon the same site, managed in the same manner.

Round about the metropolis there is no more entertaining sight than a visit to this mule market, with its first scene the dash of close to a hundred mules from the railroad yards to the market gates. It may appear incredible, but it is seldom that a mule gets away during any of these journeys. Despite their wild gallops, the youths on stout ponies never fail to manage to keep their charges in line. They are husky, rough and ready youths, and they use their black snake whips and their lariats well. Not that it matters much to the mule, though, whose hide does not seem conscious of a rain of blows.

In a crowded city this tough-hidedness, his timidity, fear of pools of water, lack of ability to adapt himself to the rapid changes of base necessary in trucking jams, are what makes the mule, if not quite useless, at least not very practicable. In towns, in the less filled up streets of the cities of the South and Southwest, the mule is an even better beast of burden than the horse, and even more popular.

Contrary to the general opinion, the mule is more intelligent than the horse, and does his own thinking. That puts him at a disadvantage, for he can never be driven blindly, and his timidity makes him decide for himself where and at what pace he shall go.

The Jersey mule mart has under its shed roofs at least a dozen compartments, wide, airy "rooms," with low, open troughs scattered about. Barns and yards could on a pinch hold several thousands, but the droves are sold off so rapidly that there are seldom more than 100 to 200 mules here at one time.

A dozen to twenty only are put into each compartment. Here they are unhaltered, untied, and can wander about at will. Bran, hay, and corn are their bill of fare, with lumps of rock salt placed in each trough. They are docile fellows, and under ordinary circumstances, wander as a man may through the yards, there is not the danger of a single flying heel.

When the time comes for "roaching" any one of them there is a picturesque scene. "Roaching" is the clipping of hair and mane, making a shaggy beast presentable. The mule is driven into a pen that is bottle-shaped; he is forced up to the "neck" of the bottle, just wide enough to let him in. A stake before and a stake behind is slipped in, and he can move neither forward, back, nor sidewise. The man with the shears stands on a little platform the other side of the bottle's neck and the "roaching" is quickly and effectively done.

"Boss" Croker Outdone.

A PARTY of Tammany politicians made a tour of Canada this Summer and have returned with tales of a town in which they found a more absolute boss than Richard Croker himself. Stories of the ways and doings of the people of that town are now being told about in the Democratic Club to the delight of the members. Here is a description as given by a Tammany leader:

"Say, we people in New York are slow. Talk about 'graft'! Just go up to Canada, to Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island. It is the swiftest place for a temperance town in the world. The 'boss' of that village is an ace card for fair.

"The police force numbers six men. There are two Sergeants, who do desk duty; two patrolmen, and two assistant patrolmen. 'Boss' McDonald is the counselor, the head of the police force, the owner of all the liquor stores in town, and has other 'graft' on the side. McDonald never has any of his places 'pulled,' and if a policeman happens to see a drunken man coming out of one of McDonald's places, shouting and howling, he will take to a run and will not stop until he finds a hiding place out of the way of all prying citizens."

"How is liquor sold there?" asked a member.

"It's easy. The law says no liquor must be sold, but McDonald has a scheme to beat any law in creation. If you want whisky, one of the policemen tips you off to the game, or one of the political crowd will put you wise.

"The fronts of the liquor stores are all covered with heavy cloth, and no light is allowed inside. If you are a stranger you will have to buy a bottle of whisky. The orders you get must be followed to the letter. You must take a dollar bill, or the equal, out of your pocket, and go into the hall alongside the saloon, at the end of which you will find a little shelf.

"Lay your money on the shelf and walk out without saying a word. If you wait in the hall the little peep door would never open. Outside you wait a minute and then go back to the shelf, and there you will find a bottle of whisky all done up ready to be taken away. You can't tell how the whisky got there, or to whom you paid the money, but the 'goods' all goes into McDonald's pocket."

"How about the police force?" was asked.

"Those six coppers are birds. An assistant patrolman won't make an arrest with out instructions from the patrolman, and the patrolman will tell you that he will go to the station house and find out if it is proper to lock up any one when trouble occurs. You see, if the policemen make an arrest and 'Boss' McDonald is offended he could discharge the entire force and get new men. Why, say, the boss of Charlottetown, P. E. I., can give Tammany Hall and all its leaders cards and spades on how to do things."

The Slaying of the Last Wild Buffalo

UNLESS different disposition has been made of it very recently, there is in the possession of a wealthy Londoner, B. E. Stainland, one of the largest, if not the very largest, specimen of the bison, or American buffalo, that ever roamed the plains of the great Northwest, where now the hoof-prints of one of its kind might be sought for in vain. It is the mounted relic of a bull buffalo, a bull that was not only unusual in size, but which was the last survivor of its race in the isolated region into which it was trailed and slain.

There is still standing at Portville, N. Y., on the Allegheny River, near the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, a weather-beaten frame house, which for years was a noted landmark because of its novel adornment in the way of elk horns, deer horns, panthers' claws, wolves' claws, bears' claws, and other trophies of the hunt taken by the man who owned and occupied the house forty years ago, the trophies being the result of his years of life in the woods in Northwestern Pennsylvania, during which time the elk, the panther, and the wolf were still abundant in that wilderness.

The hunter's name was George Washington Rae, and as late as nine years ago there were still bristling here and there upon the gables and roof and sides of the old house not a few of those relics of his hunts, although time and the weather had crumbled and stained them out of semblance to their original striking form and color. Forty years ago the old hunter, the elk having run its course in those woods, and the panther and wolf having become rare denizens, although the deer and the bear were yet abundant, resolved that there was no game left there worthy of his time and skill, and he took himself to the Rocky Mountains, where he in time became one of the most famous hunters and Indian fighters on the wide and wild ranges of the great West.

George W. Rae was eighty-five years old when two wealthy English sportsmen, B. E. Stainland and his friend, a man named Bazely, came to this country for the purpose of hunting grizzly bears, buffaloes, and other big Rocky Mountain game. According to a letter written to a friend of his in his old Pennsylvania hunting grounds, from which letter the writer obtained this story, Rae said that the two Englishmen were recommended to him by other English sportsmen for whom he had acted as guide on previous occasions.

Stainland and Bazely were eager for a buffalo hunt, and more particularly so when the old hunter and guide informed them at his cabin near Blackfoot, Idaho, that there were not more than three wild buffaloes left in all that country—three big bull buffaloes, whose isolated retreat far back in the mountains was known to not another living person, either white man or Indian. "To be the heroes of a hunt such as those conditions promised," wrote old Hunter Rae, "these Englishmen were willing to put up what seemed to me a fortune, and, although I had made up my mind to let those buffaloes alone to follow out their own destiny, I weakened and agreed to lead the anxious sportsmen on the trail of the lost buffaloes in the Northwest."

It was a three days' journey from Rae's Blackfoot lodge to the locality where the three buffaloes had their retreat, high up in the mountains. The old hunter led the way, and at the end of three days established a camp among the hills, in a small basin, as headquarters. Then the hunt began. Mounted on horses provided by Rae, the party moved into the outlying wilderness.

In previous observations of the movements of the buffaloes Rae had found that their feeding ground had a range of twenty-five miles around, and this brought an element of uncertainty into the hunt that added to its zest. They might come upon the trail shortly or they might reconnoitre for days before they found it. The former good fortune proved to be their attendant.

The hunt began on a crisp October morning, and within an hour the hunters came upon the track of a buffalo, a bull buffalo, traveling alone. The enormous size of the animal was manifested by the depth to which its hoofs had sunk into the hard ground. The trail was fresh and was followed with ease. It became fresher and fresher as it grew longer, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at a stream where the bull had stopped in his rapid traveling to quench his thirst, it ceased to be a solitary one, for there it was joined by those of two more buffaloes, and the three went on side by side. The impressions of the footprints of the first buffalo's companions showed that the newcomers were but little less in size than he.

Together these lone and mateless bulls, sometime lords perhaps of noble herds, journeyed onward through the deep forest and narrow passes of that isolated region, stopping occasionally to feed, but evidently making for some particularly secluded pasture known to themselves alone.

"If we fail to come up with them before dark," said Hunter Rae, "and the bulls make up their minds to travel by night, I'm afraid that all we will ever see of them will be their trails."

But fortune again favored the hunters. The sun was getting low in the west, and even the tenacious old guide was losing hope, when he was encouraged by the actions of his famous dogs Jack and Crib, and was satisfied that the coveted game was not far in advance. The hunters had passed through a succession of small openings in the timber, and when they came out into another one the trail was so fresh and hesitating that Rae ordered a halt and the following of the trail on foot and cautiously.

The three men crept along silently through the deep wood, and when they reached the edge, from which they could peer out into the open, "a sight such as no one will ever see again on this continent," wrote Hunter Rae, "met our gaze. The three huge bulls were cropping the bunch grass leisurely not more than fifty yards away, and utterly unaware that danger threatened them."

Each buffalo stood broadside toward the spot where its foes were in hiding, offering a mark that no novice could miss. Each man chose the buffalo he was to fire at. At the order from Rae the three rifles rang out upon the air like one. Every shot had gone to its mark. One of the big buffaloes fell dead in its tracks. Another got as far as the edge of the timber, where it fell and died.

The biggest one of the three, the one whose trail had been discovered first, got into the timber. He was badly wounded. The two dogs rushed after him. The great beast stopped. He turned to meet their rush, his massive head lowered. The dog Crib caught him by the nose, and was instantly hurled upward into the topmost branches of a high pine tree. The branches broke his fall, and a moment after he struck the ground he was ready for another charge upon the bull, but was restrained by his master, who, with the two Englishmen, had followed the dogs into the timber.

The hunters fired bullet after bullet into the enraged bull, enraging him still more, until in his fury he turned and charged upon the hunter nearest him, the Englishman Bozely. The hunter hurried behind a tree, close to which stood another tree. The passage between the two, fortunately for Bozely, was too narrow to permit the huge bulk of the buffalo to get through, or in another instant the hunter would have been impaled upon the horns of the infuriated bull or trampled beneath his feet.

Stainland and Rae continued their fusillade of bullets, and the dogs attacked the beleaguered beast in front and rear. By and by Stainland's ammunition was exhausted. His supply was at the spot where the horses had been left. The bull at that moment made a wild rush for Stainland, and he ran out of the timber to escape it. The bull followed. Rae sent his last bullet into the furious animal as he tore past him, almost on the heels of the fleeing Englishman.

It seemed as if the latter's fate was surely sealed, when the buffalo stopped as suddenly as if he had run against a rock. For a moment he stood motionless, his eyes glaring, blood pouring from his wounds. Then, with a bellow that filled the woods with its mournful sound, he toppled to the ground and moved no more. It was just at sundown. The last buffalo of the great Northwest was dead.

The Englishmen took the hide and head and some of the greater bones of the buffalo to England with them, and Stainland had the specimen mounted and added to his collection. R. W. Herman, an Idaho guide, who was an assistant of Rae's, was in London while Buffalo Bill's show was there, and saw the mounted bull at Stainland's, "as fierce, big, and natural as it was in life."

E. H. MOTT.

An Improved "Rural Delivery."

THE farmers of Fairfield, Nelson County, Ky., are not much interested in the free rural postal delivery system. Several years ago they solved the problem of rural delivery to their own satisfaction. James Stanley, who keeps a "general store" at Fairfield, is the Postmaster, and delivers the farmers' letters nine miles from town.

He uses the telephone to do it. About five years ago about forty farmers, who live on the various turnpikes within from five to nine miles from town, agreed to pay for private wires for their own use. One wire serves eight or ten of them.

When they don't want to drive to town for their mail they call up the Postmaster and ask:

"Is that you, Stanley?"

"Yes," replies Stanley.

"Any mail for me?"

"Yes, a postal card."

"Read it to me."

This is done. If it is a letter he is asked to open it and read it, which he does. In this way, as the farmers know when the mail gets in, they get their news sooner than a rural delivery could give it to them.

TAILORS AND SOCIALISM

Student of Queer Things Offers Solution of the Connection Between the Two. . . . .

"WHY are tailors mostly all Socialists? I suppose you'll think this some kind of a joke, but it isn't," said a man who is a student of queer things.

"It is an indisputable fact that they are," he continued, "but while generally they are alive to that fact, they are apparently unable to state the reasons for it. For a long time I was at my wits' end to discover the causes of this strange condition. One thing was certain: Out of every ten tailors I met eight were regular dyed-in-the-wool Socialists, the other two were either atheists or overzealously religious. All were men of positive opinions.

"Now, this puzzled me considerably, and I asked several tailors for the reason, without getting any satisfactory answer. They all replied that they were Socialists because, in their opinion, that was the panacea for the ills of our civilization. 'But how did you first come to get those opinions?' I would ask, and they were unable to tell. I was about to give up the quest in despair, when one day I happened to run across a young chap whom I had known before he became a tailor. At that time he had been an assiduous attendant at churches, and even for a while, I believe, taught in the Sunday school.

"But scarcely had he been in the tailor shop for a month before all this changed. He left off going to church, and, instead, became a confirmed 'hanger-on' at Socialistic meetings. He even made several speeches and wrote a pamphlet. In other words, he developed into a red-hot disciple of Karl Marx.

"Now, there was a chance for me, I thought. 'All the old boys,' I soliloquized, 'have forgotten their conversion, but this novice, whose impressions are yet fresh, will be sure to remember.'

"'Look here, Jim,' I began, 'I have a conundrum that I have long endeavored to solve, but which I am afraid is beyond my modest intellect. Perhaps you can help me. Tell me, why is it most tailors are Socialists?'

"'And as I said this I looked at him quite expectantly, but he merely smiled—a superior sort of smile.

"'Why,' he exclaimed, 'that's easy. You see,' he went on, by way of explanation, 'we tailors sit on a table in groups of three and four, and sometimes more. Our fingers are busy, yet we are not either physically or mentally exerting ourselves. Our minds are only partially engaged. Now, everybody knows you can't "rest" your brain unless, of course, while sleeping. Some idea will always germinate, some unexpected thought suddenly "bubble up." One, therefore, must do something, and so we fellows talk, and here's where the "rub" comes in, as they say. What shall we talk about?

"'Then one chap begins to tell of an account he has read in the morning paper about the wedding of a millionaire's daughter, where the flowers alone cost $2,000. Now, the man who relates this is a good-natured fellow. He is not envious, and he merely remarks with a laugh that that is more than he earns in two years. And now the ball has been set a-rolling.

"'Another fellow, then, reminded by what the first man has said, begins to tell of a sad suicide case he has read about in the very same newspaper. A mechanic unable to get work, seeing his family starving, on the verge of being evicted, in despair kills himself.

"'Of course, we all sympathize with the poor man; indulge in speculations as to the future of his family, and mayhap some one wonders why it was that he couldn't get work.

"'And then the "firebrand" among us—there invariably is one in every crowd—gets up and begins to declaim upon the inequalities and injustices of life. The "firebrand" is usually a fellow of some undeveloped talent, an enthusiast trembling on the brink of insanity. The two stories afford him what might be called a rhetorical trick to complete his picture of contrast.

"'A discussion arises, some attacking, some approving of the speaker's conclusions, while others—the thoughtful—remain passive, slowly digesting what they have heard. Arguments are cited, maxims quoted, the poets drawn upon, and finally the fanatic produces a neat pocket volume of Lassalle or Marx or some other famous socialistic high priest.

"'From this he commences to read extracts supporting his theory. The others listen attentively, and that night go home thoughtful. The next morning the fanatic, glowing with maniacal enthusiasm, starts in again. He has fortified himself with new authorities, and before the week is over that entire shop is socialistic to the core, the boss himself included!

"'But the funniest part is that that ends the dominancy of the "fanatic"; he is a person of no standing in his own clan, and after that is looked upon by the neophytes and the veterans both, as an insignificant though enthusiastic member. Still, it is such characters that do the work, and some statistician has yet to show how much trouble and injury the apparently half-witted fanatic has done in this world.

"'Anyway,' concluded the young fellow, 'I think that is the reason why, as you say, most tailors are Socialists.' And I," ended the speaker, "think so myself, and am glad to have found the solution of this strange mystery, for the thing was getting to have quite an uncanny fascination for me."

A Husband's Experience in Servant Hunting

"WANTED—A reliable middle-aged woman to care for an invalid and her seven-months-old baby; liberal wages and permanent position."

The above advertisement which was inserted in the papers a few Sundays ago and the experiences which followed it have brought home to at least one family the full meaning of the servant "problem."

The Monday following the insertion of the advertisement the home of the advertiser was overrun with applicants.

The first to arrive said that she felt thoroughly competent to hold the position.

"What has been your experience with waiting on invalids and the care of children?" she was asked.

"None," was the reply, "but I can wash and iron."

As the advertiser did not want a laundress she was not engaged.

The next applicant said that she thought she ought to have a servant to wait on her. She was not engaged.

Finally a neat-looking middle-aged woman made her appearance.

"I just love children," she said, "and I have had a long experience at nursing." She gave a physician for reference, and he said she was all right.

The woman was engaged to come the next day. She arrived with bag and baggage, and proceeded to make herself at home in the room where the invalid mother was looking out of the window. The baby was asleep in the nursery. Soon he woke up crying for food. The nurse heard the alarm, and looking at the mother said:

"Mrs. ——, the baby is crying; you had better go and get its bottle." The mother mildly, but firmly, insisted that this was the nurse's duty. The nurse retired from the room, and for ten minutes the baby continued to cry; finally the mother went into the nursery, where she found the nurse holding one of the bottom-stoppered bottles in her hand and the rubber nipple in the baby's mouth. The milk was ice cold, having been taken from the refrigerator.

do anything, and the mother was too weak. Finally, a friendly neighbor was called in, and she performed the duties for which the nurse was engaged.

This situation was told to the husband on his return home and the next morning he had a talk with the nurse.

"You see," said she, "I really never did have any experience with children or invalids. Once I was a companion for a lady who wanted somebody to read to her. That was all I ever did. The physician who recommended me has known me a long time, and he supposed I was nursing."

The husband told the woman that he wanted her to pack up at once and get out. At first she became hysterical and told him he was cruel to take her away from those who had come to love her. Then her hysterics changed to anger, and she demanded a month's wages in lieu of notice. This was refused, and she threatened legal action. A compromise was made, and in thirty minutes she was out of the house. Other efforts to get a nurse who would and could do the work did not avail, and then it was concluded to make an entire shift of the household affairs.

The servant who had been doing the general household work had shown an aptitude to look after the baby, in fact it was developed that she was better suited as baby's nurse than as cook. A new servant was necessary, and the husband decided to take a hand in employing her. He announced that instead of himself advertising he would look up some of the advertisements of servants.

On Monday he started out with a long list that looked favorable. He soon found that there was a decidedly heavy demand for servants, and that dozens of others had selected the same names. At the first house he found six women surrounding the girl who had advertised. She had originally demanded $17 a month.

"I will give you $18," said one of the women.

"I'll make it $19," said a second. A third made it $20.

ten cents. The man who was seeking a servant did the same. This servant never called on him, and he imagines that she had already decided where to go, and took this method of collecting the expenses of her advertisement.

At a number of other places where the weary man called to engage girls he found out that either they had already been engaged or else were receiving bids similar to his first experience. One girl he saw said:

"I want to work in a small family; no children. I prefer to work for a young couple. I must have a good light room. I want two evenings a week and Thursday and Sunday afternoons to myself. I will do no washing. I want a key to the night lock." What wages she sought was not asked of her after this declaration of platform.

With numerous other disappointments and some mishaps, the disgusted husband was about to give up his search. Desperate enough to kidnap a servant, he saw a neat-looking servant girl coming out of a house. Boldly he approached her. "What will you take to leave here?" he asked. "Name your price and you can have it." He then hastily explained the situation, and the girl came to his relief by sending her sister, who was about to advertise for a situation.

At present it looks as if the husband would not have to seek another servant for several days, at least.

Ungrateful.

Colored Mammy—Rastus, come out de street, dah—playin' wid de white trash! Dey lick all de 'lasses off yo'r bread, and den dey calls you niggah.

The Clock with Wicked Ways.

THERE is a clock in Long Island City which probably causes more merriment and misery than any other clock in the city. From the tower of the Long Island Railway station its great round face shines over the waters of the East River, unashamed of the confusion it causes, when it should be busy helping people regulate their living in an orderly manner.

Notwithstanding its wicked ways, the big clock is a very honest timepiece, marking off the hours and minutes with accuracy. An electric light was placed before the dial, and, that the illumination should fall directly where it was needed, the globe was hooded on the side away from the clock.

The result is that there are apparently three hands. The tin hood is arrow shaped, and its shadow on the dial resembles the digits of the real hands. If it would hang plumb, so that it would be always on the half hour, commuters would grow accustomed to it, but as it swings with the wind there is a variation of from one to twenty minutes.

As a result, passengers on the ferries, hurrying for trains, lose faith in their faithful pocket chronometers. They know that the boat left the slip at a certain moment and cannot understand how several minutes have so quickly elapsed.

But it is in the later hours, about the time for the owl trains, that the real amusement comes to those who are familiar with the situation. Then those who have looked upon the wine that is red or the liquor that is yellow are thrown into hopeless confusion by the self-contradictory clock.

DEMAND FOR GOOD STENOGRAPHERS

IT may be generally supposed that expert stenographers are numerous, and that all that is necessary to secure a competent shorthand writer is to pay a sufficient salary. This is far from being the case, however, for the demand for really good stenographers is much in excess of the supply, and the worry caused to business and professional men by stenographers of the indifferent and incompetent type is much greater than is generally imagined.

The schools in which systems of "pothooks" are taught graduate every month hundreds of scholars whose only ambition is to earn a small income. Many of these so-called stenographers and typewriters have a very imperfect knowledge of spelling and grammar. A word of more than two syllables is an enigma to them, and when it is put down in their notebooks it is a stumbling block over which they may waste half an hour or more in deciphering.

The difficulty of getting a capable stenographer has been experienced by nearly every firm employing this kind of help in New York. An old-established house doing a large South American trade is now undergoing that difficulty. The members of the firm are nearly all Germans, who speak with a strong accent. A few months ago a young woman left their employ to be married. They have searched high and low ever since for some one competent to do the work. The salary offered is a good one, but the holder of the position must be able to take dictation in German and English and should spend her leisure time studying Spanish.

In England stenographers have to put in a much longer apprenticeship and for smaller wages than in this country. For many years in that country there were no court stenographers and the work of taking what the witnesses said had to be done by stenographers hired by the lawyers who wanted the record.

The schools in New York turn out stenographers who can take dictation at the rate of 100 words a minute in less than a year. Few students from these schools can take dictation accurately at a greater speed than 120 words.

There is a great difference between a stenographer who is capable of taking the dictation of a business man in his private office, drawled out at slow speed, and the court stenographer, whose nimble fingers must frequently capture 200 words of talk a minute. The office stenographers are generally incapable of doing court work. They become accustomed to the tone of voice and rate of speed of dictation of a few persons, and when placed in a strange atmosphere they become flustered and incapable. There are office stenographers who by hard work become so expert that they could take dictation of fast-talking witnesses, but the instances are rare.

Where do the court stenographers come from and how are they trained for their work is a question which may suggest itself. The experts who do work in the Supreme Court here are men of great capacity and speed. They acquire their facility of taking testimony by years of patient work. The salary is $2,500 a year, but in addition there are fees for transcripts of testimony, which bring their revenue up to from $3,000 to $7,000 a year each.

Their work at times is extremely hard, but their pay is in proportion. The work of transcribing minutes taken during a day of a trial may last far into the night, but the revenue of from $20 to $30 a day is not inconsistent during the trial months. After court adjourns [illegible] here to be taken into a public [illegible] a corporation lawyer, or a [illegible] lawyer.

hand systems it is generally supposed that a stenographer is a stenographer for all kinds of work. As a matter of fact, a court stenographer may so train himself in the taking of the questions and answers of witnesses as to be a bit shaky when it comes to taking the charge to the jury of a Judge who talks fast.

There are stenographers who are perfect at general work, but place them among a crowd at a great political gathering and they fail completely. There are many instances on record of competent stenographers in court who, crowded into a small seat with persons at their elbows at a political meeting, become nervous, and the notes taken of speeches are unintelligible.

There are hundreds of stenographers and typewriters employed in the municipal department of New York. Their salaries range from $420 a year to $1,600, the latter being earned by some experienced women in departments who have become indispensable through knowledge gained by years of work.

All stenographers and typewriters who aspire to city positions must take a civil service examination and show their proficiency in grammar, history, geography, and typewriting, and they must be competent to take dictation at 120 words a minute as a minimum. The maximum expected is 170 words a minute.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

SOON after a train left New York the other day the conductor discovered that he had two passengers aboard who were extremely drunk. Their intoxication, however, showed itself in opposite ways. One, who sat in a rear seat, was drowsy and quiet, but the other, whose seat was well ahead in the smoking coach, was exhilarated to the point of being disorderly.

So long as the latter did not disturb his fellow-passengers the conductor let him alone, but when he climbed upon the seat and began to sing songs of doubtful propriety, the ticket puncher decided that it was time for him to take a hand in the fun. The celebrator was well dressed and had paid his fare, so the conductor did not want to put him off the train unless it were positively necessary.

A happy thought struck him. Going to the drowsy man's seat he shook him vigorously.

"Wha'sh wanted?" the fellow asked when he had been shaken to a sense of the reality of things.

"I want you to do me a favor."

"Wha'sh 'at?"

"See that little man standing on the seat down front and singing? Well, he's drunk—dead drunk—disgracefully drunk. Understand?"

"Yesh. Too bad, too bad," sighed the sleepy man in a tone of virtuous sorrow.

"Now, I'll tell you what I want you to do. You're a big man, and he's a little man. I want you to go down and sit by him and keep him quiet. Will you?"

"Sure."

It took some skill and diplomacy to steer him safely through the swaying aisle, but the conductor accomplished it. Then he left the two drunks together. The big, quiet man began operations by punching the noisy little passenger several times in the ribs until he quieted down. Then the guardian dropped off to sleep. Every time the other became noisy and disturbed his sleepy companion, he got back a sociable admonition in the ribs that the little fellow gave up his pugilistic [illegible] quiet reigned all the way to Buffalo.

"There's more than one way of doing a thing, I guess," observed the conductor.

Women Here and There

POESY is a gift which does not belong to the cultivated or educated alone.

One of the little maids of the Woman's Exchange, who received the benefits of the vacations the Exchange gave all its assistants this year, was delighted with the country and everything she saw during her two weeks' absence. She wrote back to the Exchange to tell them of her enjoyment and the happenings and incidentally of a thunder shower which had been one of the doubtful pleasures.

"It was a hard shower," she wrote; "it was like the voice of an old man in a rage, and every one was much frightened."

This is the story they tell of a cunning little five-year-old girl whose nurse had been promising her all Summer a little coon doll when the family reached the city. If she would be very good and obedient. This was a delightful promise, and the little girl was as good as a little five-year-old could be. Then the family came back to the city a little earlier than usual, and something interesting happened—a brand-new baby came to the house. It was a funny, red-faced little creature, which only a loving mother and experienced nurse could possibly consider beautiful, but it was a great thing for the little girl, who had never before in her short life seen a real live baby.

"There is a great surprise for you," said the nurse, taking the five-year-old up stairs, where the little new sister was lying snuggled up under a canopy of muslin and ribbons. "What do you think of that?" she continued, lifting the little girl so that she could see the funny little face on the white pillow. And the little girl was as much pleased as every one had expected she would be. She gave the nurse a big hug as she cried:

"Oh, nursie, is that my coon doll?"

"Isn't it strange," said the observant young woman, "that you almost never see a woman the back of whose head is beautiful, who has a pretty face? I don't know how many times I have seen women the back of whose heads were covered with pretty rippling, wavy masses of hair, dressed so delightfully that I have taken great pains to get a view of the face of the owner, only to be disappointed. The woman is either old or noticeably plain. Perhaps pretty women are so pleased with the reflection of their faces in the mirror that they can't give the time to arrangement of the back of the head, or the plain woman may dislike so much to look at her face that she turns her attention to her hair, from which it is possible to bring about satisfactory results. But if you don't believe me, just notice, and see if it isn't the exception which proves the rule when a woman has a back head view which is attractive and an equally pleasing face."

Every housekeeper should have attended the seventieth annual exhibition of the American Institute last week, if for nothing more than to form a mental standard as to what vegetables should be. She would have seen fine large potatoes, beautiful beets, turnips, and cabbages. They were poems in their way, and the woman who cooks nearly wept over some of the beautiful round green squashes, a lovely soft green which she compared to fine china, and told of serving ices and other dishes in the hollow shells for Thanksgiving Day dinners, vegetable poems becoming culinary epics. Some of the biggest squashes were thirty inches long and weighed 100 pounds, a little large for the average household, but with a suggestion of hospitality which was delightful.

There were very few of those vegetables whose praise is sung chiefly in New England, the pumpkin, and it is not often, except in the farming districts, where they know the difference between pumpkins and squashes, that the famous New England dainty, the pumpkin pie, is made of anything except squash. To tell the truth, there is not an infinite amount of difference between the two vegetables, and that was one other thing to learn at the exhibition, for the authorities there confessed that the distinction was so delicate that it was difficult to tell where the squash leaves off and the pumpkin begins. There was one rule given for telling the difference, and that was that the stem of the pumpkin has many angles, almost square corners, while that of the squash is comparatively round. As to the pies, not one of them would say that the difference in the taste between pumpkin and squash pie was so great that any one who had a good pie made of the one vegetable need complain that it was not made of the other.

Among the interesting fruits was one but little known in this country, but said to be common in England, the medlar, a popular dinner table fruit. The fruit raisers say of this that it is not ripe until it is rotten, and this is practically true. When it is ripe it is hard and bitter, and it is not until it begins to decay and the centre is dissolved into a sugary liquid that it is edible. It is a small apple like fruit, brown, about the size of the large part of a seckel pear. It has permanent, well-developed calex lobes on the top, which give it a peculiar appearance. It is more of a primitive fruit than those better known, and has four large, hard seeds in the centre.

To return to vegetables, the kohlrabi was one of the unfamiliar and interesting ones. It is called the turnip-cabbage, and both those vegetables are cousins. The kohlrabi has the features of each, and belongs to the same brassica family. It is about as large as a medium-sized turnip. For cooking it is said to be delicious for any one who has a weakness for any member of the brassica family, being first boiled, and then sliced and fried. That sounds rather good, and, at least, offers a change when housekeepers are apt to think there is nothing new in the culinary line.

Fine-looking vegetables, among those exhibited, were the vegetable marrows, a foot and a half long these, pale, smooth, oblong yellow vegetables, fine grained on the inside and tasting much like Summer squash. There was the okra, another vegetable of which the ordinary housewife knows comparatively little, though okra in soup is excellent. In appearance the okra is an odd little green thing, shaped like a long-drawn-out green pepper, not more than an inch in diameter at the top and several inches in length, tapering down to a sharp point. The Celestial pepper is a small, very pretty sweet pepper, which it would pay to raise for its beauty, for the plant grows about as high as a large tomato plant, and is a solid mass of the fruit. The peppers are pretty things, in a pale yellow and red, and some of the yellow fruit covered with delicate lavender blushes. These are good to flavor salads and any number of things. The largest of them is not more than two inches in length, and the greater number not more than half that size.

Tomatoes are a surprise to the uninitiated; there is such a vast variety of them, such a number of small yellow and red ones, to say nothing of the prime large ones, of which there are such splendid varieties. Among the prettiest of the tomatoes is a little red currant tomato, which grows, like a currant, in clusters, each little tomato about the size of a gooseberry. None of the growers knew anything of the eating qualities of this little tomato, and there is room for experiment.

No one who has not tried it knows what a charm there is in the little yellow egg tomatoes. They give a variety of color tones upon the table, and are charming, either used alone for a salad or with red tomatoes. If red tomatoes have been used in any cooked form for a dinner it is an entire change to have a salad of the small yellow tomatoes served whole with the skins removed and piled upon a dish like fruit when very cold. Decorating a dish of red tomato salad they are charming, and they make a pretty feature of fruit salad.

There is another thing that the grower of vegetables says. The curly cabbages are much better than the others, much more delicate.

A woman who has not the love of humanity she should have, hasn't it at least to the extent which makes her content or even willing to share her seat in the car with another passenger, has discovered a method of warding off obtrusive individuals. In the first place, she spreads her belongings around to occupy as much space as possible, and if stray passengers come her way, when she is not entirely prepared, she puts on as grim an air as possible to keep them off. Her special precautions are taken, however, when the train in which she is riding is about to enter a station. Then she prepares for business. She removes her hat, drops her head upon the back of the seat, and takes as recumbent a position as possible. When the passengers begin to board the train she allows a melancholy expression to overspread her face. She closes her eyes, and if a footstep appears to be stopping in her vicinity, draws a long throbbing breath as of one in the last extremity of anguish. This seldom fails to work. No one is anxious to occupy a seat with an invalid, and ninety-nine persons out of a hundred will take a seat beside a woman and a baby rather than this. After the car starts the invalid revives enough to take a quick glance around, and if she sees her comfort is not threatened, she finds herself able to sit up until the next station, when she suffers a relapse. There is evidently a moral in this story somewhere, and the readers may take it as they please, as readers always do.

But it is not always a woman who will inconvenience herself to avoid making her neighbors comfortable in any way. There is a minister who does not interpret certain Biblical injunctions to mean that he shall lend to his neighbors any of his belongings which it does not please him to let go out of his possession, and there are some of them for which he has too tender an affection to like to see them in strange hands. This is unfortunate, for in the country place in which he lives the people are what is called "neighborly," and borrow back and forth in a comfortable fashion, which is most democratic. There is nothing which they are too amiable to borrow, from food from the table to a man's best carriage and span. It is all right as far as food is concerned, but when it comes to carriages the minister draws the line. When he is at home he can manage to escape the persistant borrower, but when he is away it is a different matter, or would be if he were not as harmless as a dove and as wise as a serpent. When [illegible] for any length of time he never fails to take away whatever vehicle every carriage and there are then no carriages which can be loaned by a too-complaisant wife. It is something of an inconvenience for the family, who are obliged to walk, but the minister is willing to put up with the inconvenience to the family in the pursuit of a good cause.

"But it is hard on the visitors," says the minister's favorite niece. "My last visit chanced to be while Uncle Dick was away and not one of the lovely country drives did I take, though aunt and all the family can drive, for the wheels were off all the carriages."

There is the hint of an American lace industry springing up in this country. It began in Boston, and a number of Boston women and several in New York have become expert makers of pillow lace. There are some wonderful collections of lace in the Boston Art Museum and it was from these that the Boston women first learned the work, and New York women have learned to make it from them—fine Italian lace. The idea is to teach the work in America, to make girls self-supporting, as girls in the older countries have been taught recently by philanthropic women. Some of the women interested in the idea are to go to Belgium and to Ireland to learn the art of lace making, to extend the variety of the work.

Apropos of this lacemaking, which is a real find with the women who have taken it up, a man who is interested in the lace workers says he overheard the following conversation:

"What a miserable, damp, uncomfortable day it is," groaned the first woman. "One can't go out and wear any decent kind of a gown."

"Yes," replied the second woman, cheerfully, "it is damp, but just think what delightful weather it is for lacemaking."

"Why, so it is," said the first woman, entirely appeased; "it hadn't occurred to me."

There is a small town in Jersey where they have gas which is idiosyncratic. One never knows what is going to happen to it. Without the slightest notice every light in a house will go out and leave everything in utter darkness. But then the ingenuity of woman is discovered. All the ornaments in the houses in this town run to candles. It is not noticeable until there has been an eclipse some night, and then the visitor, who has been shocked into silence, hears a sound of running feet in all directions and innumerable little lights begin to shine out of the darkness. Every one in every family knows the location of the matches, servants and members of the family alike run for them, and in a shorter time than it takes to write it the rooms are filled with the most becoming and attractive of all lights.

Lucky Incident.

Mae (to Totty.)—Where are you going, little one? You seem in a great hurry.

Tottie—Yeth, I have vewy much thingth to do. Yethterday a little baby thithter came to our houthe an' papa wath traveling on the road. I tell you it wath lucky mamma wath home when tshe came, or I wouldn't have known what to do.

Suspicious Character.

Senior Partner—I think our new man Miller is a very able young gentleman. In time he will prove a very wise experiment.

Junior Partner—I don't know about that. He has not yet asked for an advance in salary, and I'm afraid he's a suspicious character.

WINTER FLORICULTURE AT HOME

FREDERICK EHRENBERG, who has written much on the subject, gives some helpful hints as to the cultivation of plants at home in the Winter.

"There are many beautiful plants," said he, "that with intelligent care can be made to thrive and do well in Winter in the ordinary flat of the New York apartment house dweller.

"Among the most beautiful and satisfactory are palms. They are very strong and hardy, and with the observation of a few simple rules, can be kept green and vigorous all Winter. More palms are killed by overheating than by cold. They should have a temperature of between 50 and 60 degrees. If it is not convenient to have any room in the house kept as cool as this, stand them in the corner furthest from the radiator, as close as possible to the light, but not in the glaring sun. The worst enemy of plants is dust. Owing to its smooth leaves, the palm can be readily kept free from this. Its leaves should be washed with a soft sponge and lukewarm water.

"As to watering, the great danger is that the housewife will be too generous in this respect. It is difficult to give a definite rule. Generally speaking, the earth in the pot should be kept moist, not wet. If the room is kept at high temperature, the plant will require more water than in a cool place. But Winter should be a time of rest for the plant. It should not do much growing, and therefore nourishment and water should be given sparingly. It is easy to soak the soil of a plant, but hard to dry it, once thoroughly wet.

Neither a palm nor any other plant should ever be put in a glazed pot. If an ornamental pot is desired the earthen pot should be set inside. A porous pot absorbs and evaporates the moisture, while in a glazed pot the earth grows sour and unfit for even very hardy plants. There should be a hole in the bottom of the pot, over which a stone, a bit of broken crockery, or something similar should be laid. This will keep the earth from filling it up, and the surplus water will trickle out beneath. A few lumps of common charcoal at the bottom of the pot will prevent the roots from rotting, and powdered charcoal mixed with the earth has the same effect. The chunks localize the effect, keeping the bottom from turning sour.

"Having temperature and moisture right, the next enemy of the plant is parasites, such as fungi and insects. Many little insect pests infest the palm. Some of these are destroyed by washing the leaves with a sponge or a soft brush, using clean water only. Those that cannot be destroyed in this way, such as scales, can be quickly dispatched by tobacco juice diluted with water. Any tobacconist or cigar manufacturer will give you all the ribs of tobacco leaves you want. Put a handful of these in a quart of water and boil. Wash the leaves with this, and if you put in a little whale oil soap it will be all the more effective. Of course there are many insecticides used by florists, but this is a cheap, simple, home remedy which is just as effective as any other. Being a vegetable poison, no great care is required in using the tobacco juice, whereas paris green and other mineral poisons should be applied with the greatest precaution, as even a slight overdose will scorch the leaves and thereby ruin the plant.

"As to fertilizers, none should be used in Winter, as it stimulates the plant into an unhealthy activity at a period when it should be resting. If the palm begins to droop and the normal bright green turns into a sickly yellow it is probably because it has been kept too wet, or if the plant has been in the pot two or three years the soil in which it grew has probably been exhausted. In this case repotting is the only effective remedy. Care should be taken, however, not to transfer to too large a pot. Most people think that the larger the pot the better for the plant. But this is a great mistake. If the pot is too large the plant has more moisture and nourishment than it can absorb, and the roots will rot. A pot an inch and a half larger in diameter than the old one will afford ample room. The second year a portion of the earth in the top of the pot, where it is free from roots, can be removed and fresh put in, but the plant should not go more than two years without repotting.

"The general rules for keeping plants in health are quite similar to those for human beings. Don't keep them too hot or too cold, and do not expose them to strong draughts or sudden changes of temperature; keep them clean, give them enough to eat, and don't let them stand with their feet wet.

"These rules for palms apply equally to all Winter plants. You must adapt your plants to the conditions in your rooms. Tell the florist what kind of heat and exposure you have and he can tell what kind of plants will probably do best in your rooms. Some of the hardiest and most satisfactory varieties of palms are the Kentia, Latania, Areca, Cocos, Corypha, Chamaerops, Dracaena, and Pandarus.

"The cactus has been sadly neglected as a house plant. There is no plant that responds more gratefully to a little kindness and intelligent care. Its odd shape will fully compensate for the little trouble the plant causes. Frost and too much moisture are fatal to the cactus family.

"The greenhouse favorites, violets, roses, and carnations, cannot be grown at home. While the rose will sometimes develop the buds, upon it when purchased, it can rarely be induced to blossom again. The azalea, too, which, when purchased, is loaded so thickly with blossoms, if kept a year with all care at home, will perhaps put out two or three straggling flowers. But there are plenty of fine home plants that are too little known.

"The Cuvia miniata can be grown successfully for years at home. It has beautiful, brick-colored, lilylike flowers. The geranium, of course, is almost a weed. Heliotrope can stand a good deal of dry heat, and responds readily to careful treatment. It must not have much water if flowers are desired, and that is a general rule with most flowering house plants; plentiful watering makes them run to foliage, but not to flowers. There is one exception, in the case of bulbous plants, like hyacinths; these require much water while preparing their flowers.

"The Vallota purpurea is a splendid house plant. It has a beautiful cerise, lilylike flower, blossoms very profusely, and its bright green leaves are handsome even without the flowers. Rubber trees and aspidistra can be cultivated. The latter is about the hardiest of all home plants. Only continued abuse will kill it. A good rule always in chosing Winter house plants is to get those with smooth leaves, so that they can be easily kept clean.

"Then the terrarium is a pretty thing. It is a glass case like an aquarium, with earth in the bottom, in which are planted things that grow best under glass; ferns and mosses principally. It should be kept pretty moist and warm. An ingenious person could manufacture one at home with the aid of a little wood, glass, and putty. But one can be purchased for $2 or $3. Placed on a stand before the window next the radiator, it keeps a bit not of the garden but of the woods in the house all Winter. Quite a number of delicate foliage plants, which delight our eye in the greenhouse, can be successfully transferred to the house with the help of a well-conducted terrarium."

1901

Seasonable Gowns Seen in Town

MRS. GEORGE CROCKER wore, while lunching at the Waldorf on Wednesday with Lady Cunard, a handsome tailor-made gown of castor brown cloth. The skirt fitted like a sheath, and its deep hem was finished at the bottom with a half dozen rows of white stitching a quarter of an inch apart. The placket opening in the back was also stitched in white, twice each side, and there were no plaits visible in the skirt. The Eton jacket of the cloth came to the bottom of the girdle and fitted with perfect tightness and smoothness. It was left unclosed in front, but fitted closely over the bust and in at the waist line, the fronts pointing slightly. This jacket was edged all around, and the bottom of the sleeves as well, with a half inch band of white cloth with narrow crossing bars of black a half inch apart. This edge was fastened invisibly under the edge of the cloth. A toque of black, the edge formed of smooth black feathers, topped the costume.

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Lady Newborough was in white cloth. The skirt was long and the lower edge plain; it was tucked to form a graduated tight-fitting yoke at the top and finished at the waist line with a black velvet girdle. A bolero jacket of the white cloth was slashed near the edges and black velvet ribbon an inch or more wide was run through it. At the back of the neck the jacket dipped a little to form a point, outlined with the run-in velvet ribbon. The Pacquin sleeves had puffs of black velvet and the projecting over edge had the velvet ribbon running through and tied in a bow at the back. A white blouse was worn, and a large flaring white hat with a white ostrich plume starting from the front and running back, and pipings of black velvet trimming was also worn.

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Mrs. John Jacob Astor looked particularly girlish and handsome on Wednesday in a frock of pale red silk. The material had stripes nearly three inches wide, separated by narrow stripes of black, and these in turn had tiny white stripes each side of them. The wide red stripes were formed of narrow stripes of two shades of pale red. The skirt had a very deep hem and trailed a bit. It was tucked on the sides and in the back just enough to fit it smoothly around the hips. Down the centre of the front there ran a three-inch band of plain red silk, edged on each side by a half-inch strip of gold cloth. Crossing this at quarter-inch intervals were eight-inch straps of red braid, ending in tiny loops. The girdle worn was a wide wrinkled band of gold cloth. The bodice had two clusters of inward turning tucks down the centre of the back. The front bloused only a trifle, and had the same band of silk with cloth of gold and red braid as that used on the skirt, and the stock was a shaped one of the gold cloth crossed with straps of the braid, and little wing-like pieces extended out an inch or an inch and a half over the shoulders. The sleeves fitted closely from shoulder to elbow, and half way from elbow to waist they puffed; they were slashed in the back over insertions of gold cloth, and the edges were crossed with the red braid and loops. Bands of gold and braid confined the puffs at the wrists. A medium-sized hat of white horse hair, turned well up at the left, and trimmed with black velvet ribbon, was worn.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish wore at a recent dinner at Sherry's a frock of white net striped with delicate vines in applique lace, with a deep applied band of the lace at the bottom. The bodice bloused slightly in the front, and the elbow sleeves were finished with lace frills. The hat worn was of dark red straw, trimmed with ostrich plumes of the same shade. Mrs. Fish's wrap was extremely handsome. It was a three-quarter coat of dark red broadcloth cut almost straight from neck to bottom. The side seams were slashed for about a foot to allow for the fulness of the costume worn. The sleeves were fitted smoothly at the shoulder seams by five Vs taken in each, these Vs were left on the outside but were pressed flat. The sleeves flared gradually to a width of about eight inches at the wrists. Up the sides of the front quarter-inch bands of the cloth, the edges left raw, were stitched over red velvet of the same shade, the velvet showing not being as wide as the cloth strips themselves. These bands ran up over the shoulder, and, joining, were continued, double width, to the bottom of the coat; they curved out at the sides to form the deeper bands at the bottom. The bottoms of the sleeves were finished with bands of the strapping, and the collar, which was formed by an extension of the coat, and was cut out in two battlements, was covered with red velvet, and trimmed with narrow bands of stitching and was wide. The coat was lined throughout with red satin, and, as the fronts were thrown back, they revealed a six-inch width of coarse white and cream lace from top to bottom; at the inner edge the lace was concealed by a narrow band of black velvet ribbon, and at the outer edge this band was followed by a narrower band a half inch from it.

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Another gown worn by Mrs. Fish at luncheon at the Waldorf on Thursday was of a bright medium shade of brown, pale tints in tone. The skirt, which fitted [illegible] had seven rows of [illegible] brown velvet ribbon ming; this was applied in wide block or battlement effect, the battlements being eighteen inches in width, and some seven to eight inches apart. The skirt had a graduated tucking to fit it at the top. The bodice was tight-fitting in the back, and was crossed half way down by two bands of brown velvet ribbon, an inch and three-quarters of an inch, respectively, in width, and was tucked to fit. A medium width girdle of cream white, with touches of pale blue braid, had in the back, on either side of the centre, a half dozen enamel buttons, square in shape, golden at outer rim, the centres white, with a blue figure in the centre. The front of the bodice bloused the merest trifle and was crossed with velvet ribbon, and closed a little to the left, with a dropping frill effect, and large enamel buttons, matching those on the belt. The sleeves were tucked to the elbow, and from there the under sleeves were of cream-colored mull, tucked lengthwise, and banded at the wrists with cream, brown, and pale blue, and tiny enamel buttons. The stock was like the wrist bands. A ropelike boa of various shades of nut brown chenille, with long ends, was worn. Mrs. Fish's hat was a small one of black, with black ostrich feathers.

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Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who dined at Sherry's on Wednesday evening, wore a gown of cream white lace over chiffon, with elbow sleeves finished with lace frills. Her hat was a large affair with a low crown. It was black straw, the brim was raised a bit at the left, and under it were massed pink roses. Pink roses also ran around the crown, and there was a dash of vivid green ribbon from crown to brim near the left. Mrs. Oelrichs's evening wrap was a marvel of pale blue broadcloth. It was long, moderately full and sleeveless. A cape of the broadcloth fell below the waist line, the lower half of the crepe was of blue net, the same shade as the cloth, and this was appliqued and embroidered in blue. The collar was a straight standing one about three inches wide with a turn over the same depth. It was of black velvet and two bands of eight-inch wide braid were applied at the edges. A large and brilliant rhinestone button closed it. The fronts of the coat were faced with the cloth, and at the top, about three inches apart, crossing straps of half inch black velvet ribbon six inches long were fastened; at the inner points were rhinestone buttons, and the straps extending beyond the coat's edge for three inches ended in points with rhinestones which were finished with balls of rhinestone, the balls were an inch in diameter. The coat was lined with white satin.

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Mrs. George Keppel, on the same evening, wore a frock of pale-blue silk covered with fine black lace, the effect being princess. It was high necked and long sleeved. Her hat was of fine white straw, a small one, and bent down in irregular scallops. It was trimmed with black velvet and a black tip or two. Her evening coat was extremely handsome. It was of black cloth and came about to the knees, and was cut very full at the bottom. The sleeves suggested a dolman in their cut and manner of insertion. The coat was lined with white broaded satin, and had a deep turn-over collar. The remarkable thing about it was its superb silver embroidery. The turned-back fronts were faced to a depth of ten inches with this exquisite embroidery, and the sleeves had four-inch bands of it, from which fell deep frills of cream embroidered batiste, with insets and edges of lace. The collar was of the silver embroidery, and the pocket had its opening outlined by a shield-like piece of the silver.

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Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs wore on her arrival from Newport on Wednesday and at luncheon on the same day a costume of black and white so mixed as to produce the effect of gray. The skirt was absolutely plain, not even an applied flounce marring the plain effect. The coat worn was tight fitting and the skirt extended fully ten inches below the waist, and was straight around. It buttoned from its narrow collar to the bottom. The hat worn was of purple felt, in which there is a hint of crimson tones. This had a low crown and a wide straight-around flat brim. On the brim's under edge and near the outside rim were tiny purple dahlias; these were close together and extended entirely around the brim. A wreath of larger dahlias encircled the crown.

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Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt wore at Sherry's to a dinner on Wednesday a combination of black and palest blue. The long, sweeping skirt was of black velvet and five inch bands of light blue and silver embroidery some ten inches apart crossed it. The bodice was a full blousing one of light blue Liberty satin, with touches of silver and black. The hat worn was a simple and small one of rough tan straw, a modified tricorne shape, with a quill stuck through the top.

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Miss Gibson was in a costume of pale [illegible] veiling. The skirt was formed of three deep overlapping flat ruffles, with five tiny [illegible] in a cluster at the [illegible] with five [illegible] the blue [illegible]

girdle with short ends in the back finished the waist line.

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Miss Beatrice Mills, also at Sherry's, on Wednesday evening, was in cream satin crepe de chine, with crossing bands two inches wide of silver spangled white net. These crossing bands were cut by lengthwise strips of the spangled net. The skirt extended up the back perhaps three inches above the waist line, and flowed out from under an upturning "V" of the spangled trimming, and flared out to the lower fulness. The frock was high necked and the sleeves were of elbow length. Miss Mills wore a small boa of white tulle and a large white crinoline hat, rising very high over the brow. An immense white ostrich plume started from the front and extended over the back, a knot of black velvet ribbon marking the point of starting.

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Miss Gladys Mills, who was with her sister, was in pale pink mousseline. The tucked skirt had a deep tucked flounce. The blousing bodice was fully tucked, as were the elbow sleeves with frill of the material. Her large white straw hat was very much like her sister's, only smaller, and a wreath of small pink roses rested on the upper brim, while the under brim in front was trimmed with three wreathlike bands of tiny shaded pink roses.

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Mrs. George Keppel was recently seen in pale blue satin foulard. A foot or so from the bottom of the skirt there was a serrated band of lace about three inches wide, and bands of the same lace ran vertically from this horizontal band at intervals of about a foot to the girdle. The bodice showed the lace; it also outlined the yoke, and ran from the yoke line to the belt and was used in the sleeves. A small close-fitting hat of blue trimmed with white tips was worn.

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Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard wears a striking costume of white taffeta braided all over in a coral pattern. Narrow folds of black satin edge the long tunic, which is cut up to form a upturning V in the back. These bands also form a huge Y at the back of the waist, finish the sleeves, and run down the front, with tiny black rosettes near the waist line. She wears a small medium-sized black hat trimmed with ostrich tips of the same color.

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Mrs. William H. Sands wears a stunning gown of "goldenrod" yellow Swiss. The deep graduated flounce is headed by a six-inch band of white lace and a similar band runs across the back of the bodice and appears in front, dropping a little to form a V. The sleeves have the lace between elbows and wrists. A black hat with black tips completes the costume.

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Mrs. John Jacob Astor was seen a few days since in a charming frock of fine white cotton, with palest blush pink laid at intervals underneath, the white cut away in circles and then embroidered to the pink. This design appeared at the waist and down the front of the skirt, and in the bodice outlined a yoke and formed a vest-shaped plastron on the bodice front. A rather large white straw hat, the front brim covered by an ostrich plume of white, completed the costume.

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Mrs. W. Watts Sherman occasionally wears a black foulard figured in white. The flounces are trimmed with narrow white satin ribbon run on at their lower edges in rows. The bodice bloused slightly in front and showed the white satin ribbon trimming on sleeves and body. A large black hat, trimmed with full ostrich plumes of mixed black and white, was worn.

A Woman Traveler for Men's Hats

AT 29 Congress Street, Newark, N. J., is the hat mill of a concern which has the distinction of having in its employ a young woman who is the creator and promoter of a new vocation for her sex. She is the only female traveler representing a line of men's hats in this country, and, for that matter, probably in the world. She is Mrs. M. P. Durfree, formerly of Detroit.

"Two years ago my husband died," said Mrs. Durfree, explaining how she came to take up the business of traveling for men's hats. "Fourteen months ago I secured a position with my present employers as a bookkeeper. At the commencement of the Fall season, which starts with the wholesalers about May, all of our salesmen, with the exception of the manager, had left for their respective routes. His trunk was packed and at the Pennsylvania station awaiting the departure of the midnight train for the South.

"A half hour before the regular closing hour of the mill an incident occurred which prevented the manager's departure for an indefinite period. Our competitors had started their travelers out on their trips, and if the trip was abandoned much loss would ensue. So I requested to be allowed to go.

"As they were in a predicament, they finally consented to allow this. Two hours afterward I was prepared for the journey, and left at the appointed hour. Previous to this trip I had never handled a hat or packed a trunk in my existence.

"I met with great success, and was treated with courtesy [illegible] substantial [illegible] my success by [illegible]

[illegible] to your [illegible] as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

London's New "Tuppenny Tube"

THE Central London Railway, or, as it is popularly known, the "tupenny tube," is the most modern—I had almost said, the only modern—thing in London, the popular name owes its origin to the fact, equally remarkable to Londoners, that the railroad runs through two huge parallel iron tubes buried from 60 to 100 feet underground, and that a uniform charge of twopence is made, no matter how far the traveler wishes to ride.

Though the officers and most of those concerned in the construction of the road are British, it is essentially American in all its principal features. This is probably due in large measure to the fact that the general manager, Granville C. Cuningham, was for many years engineer and manager of the street railways in Montreal, Canada, a position which gave him an excellent opportunity to study the methods in vogue in American cities.

A great part of the equipment of the road was brought directly from the United States; all of the generating plant and the locomotives coming from the shops of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y., and the great elevators which carry passengers from the stations up to the street level being the work of Messrs. Sprague, whose plant has recently been absorbed by the Otis Elevator Company.

The road, which is a little over six miles long, runs from the Bank of England, which lies in the heart of the business section of the city, out to Shepherd's Bush, in the West End. It is thoroughly up to date in all its appointments, and from the point of view of the traveling public certainly leaves but little to be desired. It is clean, comfortable, and expeditious. The grime and smoke and foul air which make traveling on the old type of underground railway a sort of nightmare are here conspicuous by their absence, the air in the cars and in the stations being always pure and cool.

A constant supply of fresh air from above is secured by the very simple device of making the trains almost cylindrical in shape, so that they fit closely into the tubes through which they run. In this way each train acts as the plunger of a giant suction pump, with the result that there is always a strong breeze blowing down the stairways, which lead to the stations, making the road on hot days the most comfortable place in London, much more comfortable than the streets above, and not to be mentioned in connection with the antiquated steam underground road.

The cars, though made in England, are most American in appearance, and, in fact, are called "American saloon carriages" in the company's report. A New Yorker who unexpectedly found himself riding in one of them might well imagine that he was on a glorified elevated road, for they are built on the same plan as those with which we are familiar, four rows of cross seats in the centre and longitudinal seats at the ends, the chief difference between the two being that the London cars are much heavier and better made, in point of workmanship bearing more resemblance to the coaches of the Empire State Express than to those of our elevated roads.

The Central London Railway has now been in operation for a little over a year, and its first annual report shows that it has passed the experimental stage. But even without this report one could easily believe that its success was assured, for not only are the trains well filled with passengers, a sign positive, but signs negative are not lacking. The old omnibus and underground railway companies are sending out the most doleful tales about the terrible falling off in revenue, which seems to have afflicted them one and all during the past year, and with singular unanimity they blame the new underground for this state of affairs.

This they do in spite of the fact that the number of passengers carried by them has steadily increased—increased to such an extent that the present means of transportation are further than ever from meeting the demand. Judging from the lamentations of these concerns, particularly the omnibus companies, one might think that their doom was sealed, that another year or two would see the last 'bus thread its way through Piccadilly. Such a result is, of course, wholly impossible, for even if the electric underground railways increase at a much more rapid rate than at present seems probable, it will be long before they can make serious inroads on the 'bus traffic, and it is likely that there will always remain enough for the 'buses, even if in the end they come to act simply as feeders for the new roads.

To the foreigner, therefore, this great outcry is an amusing exhibition of one of those British characteristics which make John Bull what he is. The old companies had been so long settled in the enjoyment of their privileges that they had come to regard the transportation of London's population as something belonging by natural right to them. They had gone on complacently from year to year, running in the old ruts, managing their affairs in a more or less slipshod way, and yet paying good dividends because there was no one to compete with them. Now a worthy competitor has entered the field and compelled them to improve not only their methods, but their plants as well, with the result that their net revenue has suddenly decreased almost to the vanishing point. Hence the howl.

The alarm is felt in the ranks of the old companies' employes as well as in the offices of the Directors, and it is as difficult to get a London 'bus driver to speak of the "tupenny tube" as it was last Spring to get a Fifth Avenue stage driver to talk of automobiles. One whom I sounded on the subject of the new underground finally burst out:

"Hi, you can talk habout you're bloomin' Hamerican hinventions hand trams, but they're halways breakin' down, hand th' people'll be glad behough to come back to th' bloomin' hol 'buses."

The foundation for this remark, I found out later, was that a new trolley road from Shepherd's Bush to Kew Gardens was compelled by some slight derangement of its machinery to suspend operations for a short time. This incident was hailed with the greatest delight by the London 'busmen, who are now confidently looking for a general smash up on the new road.

That things are really not running with the greatest smoothness in the offices of the 'bus companies was evident when the London Road Car Company, which operates one of the largest lines in the city, paid only a 3 per cent. dividend for the half year ended last June. This was the lowest rate in a June half year for a decade, and to pay even so much it was found necessary to appropriate $12,500 from the general reserve fund. The last printed report of this company complains of the competition of the Central London Railway, though it shows a gain in receipts of about $20,000 over the first half of last year, when the new road was not an active competitor. As the company carried nearly 1,000,000 more passengers this year than last, it is hard to see just why it should complain so bitterly of its younger rival.

The North Metropolitan Tramways Company, which carried 73,000,000 passengers last year, cleared only $40,000 in the end, and to make up its 4 per cent. dividend was also compelled to borrow from its reserve fund, which it did to the extent of $50,000.

So great has become the hue and cry raised by these concerns that the newspapers have taken up the matter, and print long editorials, in which they endeavor to explain how such things can be. The Financial Times, in speaking of the situation, gives the old 'bus companies but cold comfort.

"It is difficult," it says, "to see how the big London omnibus companies, like the General Omnibus and the Road Car, can hope without a radical change, such as the adoption of motors, to compete either in comfort or speed with the latest developments of electric traction. Moreover, with the County Council busy with a new and large scheme of electric tramways and the extension of the tubular system of railways along various important lines of route, it is fairly evident that the omnibus companies have only entered upon the fringe of the competition which they will ere long have to face."

There is, however, one problem in the building of the underground railways which will have to be solved before they can be widely extended, the problem of how to prevent the vibration of the earth above the railway. This is a problem which New York, too, may have to solve when the cars begin to run through the new tunnel.

It has been found that the vibration caused by the trains of the London Central is sufficient to injure the buildings above the road. Mr. Cuningham told me that experiments are now being made which, it is hoped, will lead to a solution of the difficulty, but until this is accomplished it is unlikely that any more tubular railways will be built under London, as Parliament has already refused several applications for charters chiefly on this ground. This seems, however, to be the only serious drawback to the new system, and when it is done away with it is probable that the main routes of travel in England's capital will be undermined by electric railroads.

JOHN W. IHLDER.

Comfortable Trolley Service.

"TALK about a trolley car service that is actually convenient, there is only one in this country that I know of, and that is at Hartford, Conn.," said a business man who had just returned from the Connecticut capital, after a motorman on one of the New York lines had ignored his signal to stop and take him on board.

"In Hartford," continued the speaker, "the motormen and conductors vie with each other in being polite and considerate to patrons of the various lines. In fact, their desire to accommodate became so great that the company had to put a curb on it somehow, so they have just placed blue and white signs at different points along the streets and designated them as trolley stations. As there are usually two or three of these stations to each block, the patrons have all the accommodation they could reasonably ask for. Before these stations were established, a few weeks ago, the cars could be stopped at any place the passenger desired. All a stranger had to do after boarding the right car was to say to the conductor: 'Let me off at No. — Blank Street.' The stranger need have no further worry. When the car reached that number the conductor rang the bell and notified the stranger in town that he had reached his destination.

"One day before the new order of things went into effect I saw a motorman stop his car in front of a house. A woman came leisurely down from the stoop, and hoisted up [illegible] skirt.

"'Do you think it is going to rain, John?' she said to the motorman.

"'I am afraid it is, ma'am,' he replied.

"'Just wait until I get my umbrella,' said the woman, as she hurried back to the house.

"John waited for her as unconcernedly as if it was an every day occurrence.

"Notwithstanding this accommodating spirit on the part of conductors and motormen you would always find the cars on time. If you once knew their scheduled time to pass a given point you would discover that they never varied more than thirty seconds.

"Another thing that struck me was the comradeship shown among the different employes of the cars. When I was riding in one of the Ashley street cars the other day the motorman slowed up his car and called out to the conductor: 'Say, Bill, there is something on the track back there; go get it for me.'

"'Bill' obeyed and came running back with a bright new twenty-five-cent piece, which he promptly turned over to the motorman. When the car came to a switch and met another car, the crews of both cars had a congratulatory session over the motorman's find. He immediately invited all hands to enjoy the results of his vigilance in a cool drink after their day's work was over.

"I tell you it is a great system, but I am afraid it would be too much for New Yorkers if suddenly applied here."

STREET CAR-LESS SANTA FE.

ONE of the most picturesque spots in America is the City of Santa Fé. Situated on the high, dry plateau of New Mexico, 7,000 feet above the sea, it is flooded all Winter with an opalescent radiance of Winter sunshine. The air is bracing and delicious; at once lazy and stimulating. You live in a flat adobe house, in a long adobe row, with no space, but only a partition between the houses.

But you have thick walls that keep out the cold in Winter and the heat in Summer, and inside are great square rooms, and those dear little three-cornered fireplaces, modeled after the ones the Indians make in their pueblos. And in these fireplaces you burn little logs of pinon wood, which give out that peculiarly clear, bright, beautiful light that is a joy forever. Each morning two large bundles of these little pinon logs come walking up to your door.

They are apparently roaming about the world alone, but presently you perceive four little legs beneath, the same belonging to a patient little burro who is otherwise concealed by his load. You bargain for the wood with a dark-faced Indian or Mexican boy, and feel that the fuel trade in Santa Fé has picturesque features denied to a load of coal escaping through a hole in the sidewalk.

In fact, Santa Fé itself is picturesque, a poem and a story, to the person capable of perceiving that sort of thing. The town clusters in a friendly way around the plaza in the centre. Why do not American towns have plazas? Nothing makes a town so pretty. Round about are shops full of Pueblo pottery—for this is the very land of the Pueblos; and Mexican filigree work and Indian baskets and blankets and photographs with labels pasted on their backs, telling how old this building is.

Running off in every direction are queer little rambling lanes, lined on either side with blank adobe walls. In the older ones there are no doors or windows in the houses, but here and there are doors standing open, through which you catch glimpses of long passageways leading to courtyards within, and in these courtyards are little blacky-brown Mexican children rolling on the ground, and dark-eyed Mexican señoras, frequently pockmarked, standing over washtubs. You want to go in, but you do not quite dare. Friendly visitors are not yet known in Santa Fé.

If you are an industrious tourist, there are lots of things for you to see. The ruined earthworks of Fort Marcy, with their magnificent view of the town in its jeweled setting of sweeping vale and snowy range; the great National Cemetery, where long rows of tiny headstones mark the final bivouac; the great Government boarding school two miles out, where you can see boys and girls from every different race of Pueblos in the territory.

It is certainly a matter of interest to see them in the classrooms, doing sums in fractions at the board, or reading out of an American history reader, or going through a military drill in the yard below, or having lessons in tailoring or blacksmithing or shoemaking—if you are fresh from the pueblos where you have been studying the Indian kid "au naturel." It seems as if the Government were doing all it could for them, but alas! they say that after living five years at the Government school, as they have to do after they have entered, they are apt to fade away and die before many years after they go home. What is to be done with the white man's burden anyway? Is there no way in which he can keep from killing off the unfortunate peoples of other color with whom he comes in contact?

Santa Fé is the centre of mission schools, Catholic and Protestant. The black-robed nuns and priests are everywhere, and their great convents and monastic schools overshadow everything. They are picturesque and lend a quaint, old-time flavor of romance to the environment. But it is a significant fact that the Presbyterian Mission School for Girls cannot find room for the Mexican girls that flock to its doors. This in spite of the fact that the parents are Catholic, that they have to pay tuition, and that they are plainly told that their daughters will have to attend Protestant services while in the school. Perhaps the explanation is in the remark of the proprietor of a livery stable who drove me about.

"The Mexicans are catching on very fast," he said; "they have made up their minds they have got to get an education if they want to keep up with the Americans, and they are finding out where they have to go to get it."

Twelve miles away is the Pueblo of Tesuque, where the tourist who makes but a flying visit can see the Pueblo Indian in his home, although so near town that he is much modified. And there is the museum of Mexican antiquities in the Governor's palace, full of the most interesting things. But the visitor who has longer to stay will learn to stroll much and slowly about the twisting old streets, full of the ever-changing throng of Mexicans and bright-blanketed Indians. He will take in the museum slowly, bit by bit, and learn gradually all about the Governor's palace, the only building on this continent which has been continuously the seat of government since this Territory was a crown colony of Spain.

And for a while he will wonder whence comes this feeling of deep peace that envelops him. He will think it is the climate or the altitude, or the unhasteful mental atmosphere of the place. But at length it will dawn upon him that it is the thrice-blessed absence of street cars. There is not a street car in Santa Fé, though the city has 5,000 inhabitants, and the effect is Arcadian. My livery man thought so. He said that street cars would "have a bloomin' time tryin' to get around them there corners and up them there alleys."

There is nothing to hurry or worry you. It is the land of "poco tiempo."

Of all the strolls you take you are apt to oftenest wander up the hill to San Miguel; poor, decrepit old San Miguel, the oldest church in America. At least Santa Fé says firmly that it is the oldest church, and that it was built way back in 1582, or perhaps in 1545, they don't know which.

Bandelier, who has been much in the Southwest of late years, and read many old Spanish documents, and knocked many cherished traditions into cocked hats, laughs at the idea of any Spanish settlement as early as 1545. He says Coronado retreated from New Mexico in 1542, leaving no settlers. They will tell you in Santa Fé that part of his men rebelled and staid behind, taking unto themselves Indian wives and founding Santa Fé.

But Bandelier says they all went back to Mexico, and that no Spaniard again entered the Territory until 1580, when Espejo came up and marched all through New Mexico and Northern Arizona with only fourteen men. It was a mere reconnoissance. The first Spanish settlement in New Mexico, he says, was made in 1598, and then it was not at Santa Fé, but at a place called San Gabriel, close by Chamita, on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. Santa Fé, he declares, was not founded till after 1607, and San Miguel was not begun till the middle of the century, and not completed till 1694.

But it is ancient and timeworn enough, with its vaultlike interior, its Spanish inscriptions, and its black, old paintings by Ciambue. And there is an old caretaker who was evidently also completed in 1694. He comes from the monastery close by, and he lives and moves and has his being in the old church. His old bones crack with every crack in the adobe walls. His watery eyes find no heaven like the altar of San Miguel, and he bears an ancient grudge against the world because it does not furnish money to keep San Miguel in repair.

But the reason I loved to go to San Miguel was because of the bell, St. Joseph. St. Joseph stands in a dark little recess at the right of the entrance door. It is black with age, and your glance would take it for old iron. But strike it gently and it sends forth such a rich and mellow note, soft and so silvery clear, echoing so fairylike through the dim depths of the old church, that you hold your breath to listen. It is the bell metal that makes the quality of the note, and so rare is the note of St. Joseph that the wise opine there is much precious metal in its composition. And so says the tradition that came over seas with St. Joseph when the padres brought it to the plateau of New Mexico.

The date of the bell's casting, 1356, is upon it. In those days, runs the legend, the Spaniards were fighting the cursed Moors. They had failed again and again, beaten back by the infidel. So when this bell was to be cast the people prayed to St. Joseph and vowed their treasures for his bell if he would aid their arms. So they brought their silver plate and their golden ornaments, and threw them into the melting pot, and when the bell was cast all the gold and silver of their sacrifice was in its rare and lovely note.

The Moors are gone, and the Spaniards are almost gone; and America has come, and still the old bell stands there, older than Jamestown, older than Plymouth, older than America, older than millions of hearts that have hoped and died since then. That is the reason the old bell was the most interesting thing in Santa Fé to me.

MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.

1901

PROPAGATION OF LEPROSY

THE article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES issue of Monday, the 23d, on the question of the eradication of leprosy from Hawaii by the gradual extinction of the native race does not give the whole scientific reason why isolation of lepers at Molokai has failed to prevent the spread of the disease. All authorities are agreed that enforced isolation in Hawaii is a complete failure. Moyer says that it did not diminish by segregation; there are just as many now as at the start, fifty years ago. Alvarez, Superintendent of the hospitals for the treatment of lepers in Honolulu, wrote me thus:

"The laws of Hawaii fail to stamp out the disease, [leprosy,] but still they are necessary to keep it in check." He continues:

"We have had strict laws of compulsory segregation for the last thirty years, and the results are anything but encouraging. I believe, however, that leprosy as well as any other contagious disease could be stamped out by strict isolation, but we find it impossible to isolate every leper as soon as the first symptom appears, and as we do not know if the disease is also communicated to others during the long period of incubation, when the most searching investigation would fail to reveal it."

Dr. A. Mouritz, formerly in charge at Molokai, wrote me:

"One of the best fields for observing the grasp that leprosy has on mankind and the penalty the human race is paying for its apathy in dealing with the disease can be seen on this island [Molokai] and within twenty-five miles of my home, [Mapulehu.] Year in and year out the lepers at the settlements average between 1,100 and 1,200, chiefly Hawaiians, but within the past year or two the disease is making among the foreigners here (white people) considerable inroads. If you have ever lived here you must have learned that segregation is the proposed policy of the Government in dealing with the disease. Yet for years the law was out of the caprice of the politicians; to-day we are reaping the benefits. Segregation is better carried out to-day, but it is far from thorough."

President Smith of the Hawaiian Board of Health, also wrote me as follows:

"Here in Hawaii we have had much experience with leprosy for thirty years and have sought for, and are still seeking, to find the best means of treating the disease."

Father Conrardi, the Belgian priest who took Father Damien's place with the leper boys at Molokai, where he remained seven years, told me while he stopped with me in New York last year that leprosy was becoming less widespread in Hawaii, not because of the law of segregation, which did not prevent the actual contact between the healthy and leprous people, but because the Kanakas are dying out as a race. Damien himself became a leper because there was contact between him and the leper. Yet here in New York our Board of Health sees no danger in allowing lepers to leave quarantine and mingle freely with our people.

In the last number of The Pacific Medical Journal, San Francisco, the editor says:

"It would seem that we were in error when we claimed in our last issue that there were not more than 100 lepers in the United States. Dr. Ashmead of New York states there are 400 lepers in Louisiana, only 23 of whom are isolated. The doctor also states there are at least 100 lepers in New York State. Dr. Ashmead knows a bank teller who is a leper and handles money every day. It is estimated there are 500 lepers in Havana Province. It is claimed there are Japanese lepers engaged in catching and canning salmon along the Columbia River. Dr. Ashmead claims that there are also many Philippine lepers in California and Washington.

"Hence there must be some other reason besides imperfect segregation to account for the spread of leprosy in Hawaii, where it is estimated to-day there are 4,000 lepers in all."

I have been occupied for some years with the study of the relation which may exist between fish diet of the Japanese and some other nations and leprosy. I think such a relation would be firmly established if the leper bacillus could be cultivated—say on the gold fish, the most Japanese of all fishes. The carp is eaten alive in Japan, which is a fact of general knowledge, though not the gold carp. The latter is exceedingly susceptible of diseases; different kinds of fungi tackle it as soon as a scale gets off. Sometimes without any such cause this fish dies away and the scales appear to be all turned up. No cultivation of the leper bacillus outside of the human body has ever been accomplished. I myself have already removed scales from the gold fish and inoculated the latter with the leper bacillus, but without result; the fish died.

United States Consul Sol Bertner recently made a report to the State Department at Washington on leprosy in the Canary Islands. His opinion was that the disease is not spread among the people of those islands on account of their eating a good deal of fish.

I beg to say that this belief is quite common in many leper countries, and even still leprosy. Leprosy scourges the fish-eating countries of the Orient, Japan and China, where Buddhist law prohibits the killing and eating of animals. In Japan raw living fish are eaten even while the flesh quivers. Mr. Hutchinson believes in the fish alimentation theory of propagation of leprosy. I believe that fish and mosquitos act together as intermediary hosts for the transference of the leper poison; that mosquitos that have bitten lepers become food for fishes which then transmit the germs or spores to man when eaten raw.

Prof. David Starr Jordan, Chief of the United States Fish Commission to Hawaii, promised me he would take some interest in investigating the question, which interests him very much. He put the matter in the hands of Prof. Everman, ichthyologist of the expedition. My brother, Prof. William H. Ashmead, of the United States National Museum, was the entomologist who accompanied these gentlemen to Hawaii last Summer. Prof. Jordan wrote me that he had found while visiting Japan, that many kinds of fish were eaten raw. The gold fish, which he said was found in every stream, might well be an intermediary host, as might several of the fresh-water minnows.

Now, when we consider the enormous reproductive power of fishes, it will be evident how readily leprous-infected fish might propagate the spores of the disease, even inoculate the fresh-water streams of a whole country. In one lobster there were found 20,000 eggs. Fish produce an incredible number of eggs. A herring has 36,000, a smelt 30,000, a sole 1,000,000, a roach 1,130,000, a sturgeon 3,000,000, a tench 383,000, a mackerel 546, (their eggs are larger than those of most fish,) a perch 992,000, a flounder 1,357. But of all fish a cod of leprous-infected Nova Scotia is the most prolific, according to one naturalist 3,686,000 and according to another 9,444,000.

Were 1 per cent. of the eggs of a Columbia River salmon now caught by Japanese lepers, and perhaps already infected with the germ, to result in full-grown fish, and were they and their progeny to increase in the same proportion, they would in sixty years amount in bulk to many times the size of the earth.

On our Columbia River there are to-day several thousand Japanese, some of whom, I learn, are lepers. How easy it will be for those germs, through the fish—if fish and mosquitos propagate leprosy, which we do not know is not the case—to spread through the streams of the Pacific Coast. Bream, perch, and mullet of leprous Norway transmitted the disease to their young. Fifty female bream produce 3,000,000 young, 100 mullet produce 4,000,000 young. Just think of the rapid spread of the disease that is possible. Of course, in countries where there are no lepers there could be no spread of leprosy through the fish. Until Hawaiian fish became contaminated by Chinese lepers there were no Kanaka lepers.

I have described the feature of this theory of transmission of leprosy and presented it in an article published in medical journals of this country and Europe. The manner in which many cases of leprosy have been spread singularly agrees with the theory which I, with other leprologists, entertain as to the rapid propagation of leprosy. ALBERT S. ASHMEAD, M. D.
350 West Twenty-third Street, New York, Sept. 25, 1901.

The Sand Blast in Shops and Foundries

IT IS more than a quarter of a century now since the sand blast for cleaning castings and machinery was first introduced in manufacturing shops, power houses, and foundries. In the thirty years of its constant use in shop and forge it has proved the only process which has given uniform satisfaction, and it is almost as indispensable to-day as any other invention.

The sand blast process was invented and introduced in 1870 by Gen. B. C. Tilghman of Philadelphia, but, while the method has practically been the same, apparatuses have been invented for applying it to many different forms of work, so that it is of far greater value now than its inventor ever imagined.

The abrasive power of sand or any small powder projected at considerable velocity against a surface was fully recognized before the invention of the sand blast, but no one, prior to 1870, seemed to think of applying it to the industries. Along the beaches of our Atlantic Coast the sand storms demonstrated in a remarkable way the abradant power of fine sand. On Cape Cod thick window panes of the lighthouses and cottages would have their surfaces so worn and polished by sand storms that it was often impossible to see through them. The sand storms simply performed in a natural and rough way what the sand blast does more delicately and accurately when guided by an intelligent hand.

When hurled with great velocity against the surface of glass, marble, stone, or castings the fine powder or sand does not technically cut, grind, or abrade. The sand blast is consequently different in this respect from all other abradants. It practically pulverizes the surface, each successive impact of the minute grains demolishing some small portion of the surface. So infinitely small are the grains of the sand blast powder that the pulverization is performed in a most delicate manner, and the surface can be left as smooth and polished as if rubbed or ground by an ordinary wheel abradant.

One of the line of improvements in the modern sand blast has been the selection of better and different forms of powder and sand for use in the different trades. To-day the abrasives used in the sand blast are many and curious. They include ordinary sharp builders' sand, fine siliceous sand, fine and coarse powdered emery, powdered glass, chilled iron sand, and steel shot. Sand is the most common substance used for the blast, but it is not by any means suitable for the finer grades of work. Even the finest grains of sand have numerous angles, and when projected with great velocity on a surface of stone, metal, or glass each separate grain performs an infinitesimal amount of destruction to the surface. A single grain of sand would not make any great impression, but when 5,000,000 grains are hurled with great force every minute against the surface the effect is apparent.

In constructing a sand blast the power of projecting the abrasives must first be considered, and then the quality of the abrasives themselves. In order to understand this the crushing strain which a surface of the strongest granite would thus be quickly pulverized before such an impact, and the incessant stream of fine grains would soon produce a deep impression.

Iron or steel is not pulverized by such a powerful impact as stone, but the fine grains quickly indent it. This indentation, if continued long enough, wears off the surface by causing scales to chip off. The blast is thus used on metals chiefly for cleaning the surface, and not for wearing them away. If the blast is next directed to a surface of good rubber the same process of indentation would follow, except that the rubber would spring back into its normal place again instead of being permanently shoved back into itself. There is no permanent effect on the rubber except that which naturally follows from wearing away of the surface. This fact enables the workmen to protect such parts of a metal or stone surface with rubber when it is desirable to pulverize only a portion.

When the sand blast was invented in 1870 the ordinary high-pressure steam power was used for projecting the fine powder. The first apparatus permitted the high-pressure steam to escape through a tube and draw after it a current of air and the fine grains of sand. This method was quite efficient, for the abrasives were hurled with great velocity against the surface which was to be polished. But improvements upon this method caused it in time to be abandoned. The steam jet could not be successfully worked in a glass factory, for the reason that the steam would sometimes heat the metal so that it would crack when the abrasives struck it. Moreover, the sand was wet in coming in contact with the steam, and this made it clog the machinery. At times it would leave the surface of metals moist, so that in some cases they would rust. In the stone trade, however, this early form of sand blast found favor, and it revolutionized the stonecutter's art. In the National cemeteries alone some 100,000 tombstones were marked in this way within a few years after the sand blast was invented.

The method of cutting the letters on stone with the sand blast was to cover the part to be raised with some material which the blast would not pulverize, such as rubber, and then cut down all the rest of the stone with the streams of fine powder. The modern improvements of the sand blast have made it possible to perform the most delicate stone carving in this way. The design is first made and laid over the face of the block, and then, by means of graded abrasives, all the rest of the stone can be cut away, leaving a fine polished or a rough, indented surface.

The sand blast has extended its usefulness to-day so that it is found employed in the most widely different trades and industries. Nearly every year some new work is discovered for it. In the metal trades alone it has become indispensable. It will remove the rust and hard scale from castings and forgings as nothing else can do, and also prepare sheet iron and steel for enamelling, galvanizing, painting, and tinning in the most perfect manner. The sand blast is also employed for [illegible] for gilding metal and frosting electroplate. In stone yards the sand blast is indispensable for carving and inscription work, and for cleaning and polishing granite, bricks, and stones. One of the most important services of the sand blast in machine and other shops is in cleaning forgings from steel rods to armor plates, and in removing deposits from tanks, boilers, and tubes. Metal rollers are also roughened by this process, and the sides and interior of iron ships are cleaned of paint and dirt, so they can be painted afresh.

In a great variety of other trades the sand blast has become an apparatus that finds no substitute. Glassmakers use it continually for polishing and granulating the surface of their articles, and manufacturers of pottery and tiles mark and ornament their products in similar manner. Grindstones and emery and corundum wheels are refaced by the sand blast.

The use of the sand blast is rapidly extending, now that steel and iron are being employed more generally for the construction of buildings, bridges, elevated railroads, ships, and similar articles of daily usefulness. The metal work of all these structures must be protected from the weather by paint or other preservative mixtures. In order to make the paint effective it is necessary to bring the oil in it in direct contact with the metallic iron. Formerly, the paint would peel off iron or steel within a comparatively short time because the scale underneath would chip off and loosen the paint. In fact, the oil of the paint never came in actual contact with the metallic iron, but was put on a thin surface scale. To-day the sand blast is always used to prepare the metal surface for the paint, and when the iron or steel is cleaned in this way, the paint sticks and lasts in a way never dreamed of a quarter of a century ago. If there is the thinnest coat of oxide, or of scale or rust, between the metal surface and the paint, the process of painting will have to be repeated in a comparatively short time.

The remarkable improvements developed in this way enable manufacturers to guarantee their steel and iron structures against oxidation and weather defects for a great many years. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are thus saved annually in the metal trades simply through the sand blast. Engineers in contracting for iron and steel structural articles always specify that the surfaces shall be cleaned by sand blast just prior to painting, and the neglect of this is sufficient to invalidate any contract.

Good Story of a Bad Actor.

BOOTH TARKINGTON, the author of "Monsieur Beaucaire," tells a good story of a certain Western actor, a man who not only lacked the ability to act, but was one of the worst ranters ever seen on even remote Western boards. Again and again he had been denounced as the "worst living actor," not only by the critics, but by his friends, who, in their efforts to make him abandon histrionic fields, often assured him that if he persisted in his endeavors to act he would sometimes certainly be mobbed by an overexasperated audience. However, he pursued his way, albeit not without some misgivings.

At a far Western one-night stand the climax was reached. The sale of tickets on that particular evening had been limited—at least, none of the reserved seats in the parquet had been taken. The 50-cent general admission tickets, however, had a fairly good sale, as theatrical performances in the town were something of a novelty. A large church "sociable" was another feature of the town's evenings, and for that reason, perhaps, there were few women represented by general admission pasteboards. Perhaps for the same reason also the men thought 50 cents none too much to spend for an excuse to absent themselves from the latter function.

As is usual in country towns, especially where general admission tickets are held, the holders there arrived early, and at least half an hour before the performance was billed to begin the 50-cent seats were filled. Every one present knew every one else, and there was much whispering over the empty reserved seats. Finally one adventurous soul volunteered to investigate, and returned with the information that none of them had been purchased. After more whispered consultation it was decided to storm the box office in a body and ask permission to occupy the reserved seats.

After much argument and wrangling, the agent told them that if none of the seats were sold before the raising of the curtain they might, after a few minutes' wait and at a given signal, take possession. At 8 o'clock the curtain rose and in due time the actor, as Hamlet, advanced down the stage and began to rant. He had gotten well under way and was spouting his worst, when, at the given signal, the crowd rose, and each person, actuated by the same desire of securing the best of the front seats, rushed madly toward the stage.

The startled actor hesitated, paused, gave one look at the rapidly advancing crowd, and, suddenly [illegible] the off-hand prophecies of his being mobbed were about to be realized, gave a frightened cry, turned, and, with rabbit legs, dashed off the stage. The [illegible] saw no more of Hamlet that night. The next morning the actor was found by some of his friends, still in

AMERICAN HORSES IN EUROPE

GREAT GROWTH OF THE EXPORTS FROM THIS COUNTRY OF TROTTERS AND ANIMALS FOR CAVALRY MOUNTS

WHEN in four years American exports in one particular field more than double, leaping from $2,300,000 in 1898 to $4,750,000 in 1897, to $8,080,080 in 1898, to $5,500,080 in 1899, and to nearly $7,500,000 in 1900, it means a decidedly new force to be reckoned with, a fresh appreciation abroad of yet another specialty of this country.

For the entire export trade, enormously as it is increasing, does not of course show a gain like this. Its prodigious advance since 1896 is but half such a percentage, a net adding on of not quite 60 per cent.

It is the exporting of American horses, brought about by the growing demand for them in foreign countries, that has jumped up in this remarkable fashion, surpassing all belief.

There were 64,722 horses exported into nearly every corner of the civilized world during the year ending June 30, 1900, (the figures for the past year have not been made up, but they are known to be a little larger,) 45,778 for the twelvemonth preceding that, 51,130 in 1898, 29,532 in 1897, 25,128 in 1896—a total for the five years of close to a quarter of a million head, representing $27,000,000. It is probable that the statistics for 1901, when they are issued, will bring these figures up to $35,000,000, if not more, and to over 300,000 head.

Great as those totals are, expanding as the trade is, these are but the record of disadvantageous circumstances and handicap. Despite the growth, far bigger results might have been attained the past two years. So at least Western and Eastern horsemen, shippers, farmers, and agents affirm.

In the way stood two considerations: the prices of American horses of all grades and the falling off in the demand for "trammers." Yet another consideration may be added, the present impost of import duties on the part of Germany.

In comparison to what they were a year and more ago the prices of American horses have advanced 25 per cent. on the average. In many an instance this has resulted in projected shipments having been given up because of lack of possible profit. Of recent years, it is interesting to note, the methods of this export trade have completely changed. Foreign buyers no longer come over here to any extent, save to pick up special lots. In place of the old custom of horses bought for export at Chicago the big firms of the West now ship abroad to one of the English markets, and sell at the best price offered. To Great Britain go an average of one-half the horses sent from here, with London and Liverpool as their chief ports.

Electricity has struck sharply at the American horse abroad, as it has here. It is not so many years since there were thousands of low-grade Western stock freighted over the Atlantic, "trammers," (as they were called,) horses to drag the "trams" or the horse cars. "Trammers" alone made up an immense industry at one time. But they are wanted no longer, any more than are the stocky little horses that agents used to pick up eagerly to draw the cars of French cities, almost a type of steed in themselves. With this, too, much Continental trade has fallen off, due to the new import duties of Germany.

Offsetting these drawbacks have been the growth in the demand for "bussers" and "vanners," the former the horses wanted for the buses of English cities, the latter a heavier, more powerful horse for "vans" or drays; the new and increasing appreciation of American coach horses, the fashionable world of England standing very firm in their liking of "Americans"; the call for fine Western stock for the cavalry mounts of foreign nations, and the great drafts of army horses for South Africa that, at times, have nearly swept the American horse market clean.

Were it not for their increased value the American horses would be uncrowned kings of Europe to-day. As it is, they are to some extent feeling a competition of the newly bred Danish horse, which, according to Philip Hexamer of Hoboken, is an animal somewhat along the order of our Western horses, well made and clean-limbed.

So large, however, is the domestic demand for the American horse that the question now considered is whether there is going to be enough of him in the next two years to "go round." There are fears as to this. The breeders have for some time past been very active again, but the new stocks will not be ready immediately. The advanced prices that show no signs of breaking, rather of appreciating, are evidences. An interesting commentary is to be found in this letter, received a fortnight ago by a very prominent New York dealer from his Kentucky agent:

> I have your favor of the 22d, and will say that I shall start to the bushes next week and try to buy about half a load [of horses.] After I get ten or twelve I will take my time about picking up the others. They are higher and harder to find just now than I have ever known them, and it begins to look as if we will have a saddle horse famine in this State if the demand keeps up.

Outside of the ordinary run of the horse export trade there are two special features of export that have attracted much attention of late years. These are the American trotters, sent abroad for racing and for breeding, and American Western-bred stallions that latterly have gone over to Austria. These are being crossed with Austrian mares for the purpose of producing a new variety of Austrian officers' mounts, and though in its infancy, without any definite results as yet, this project promises to be a success. Few horses are being exported for this, but those that do go are fine stock, and will probably lead to a greater demand.

The American trotter abroad has scored so distinctively in past years that he is wanted in many countries. Though trotting can hardly be said to have taken in England, it is daily growing more popular in France, Russia, Austria, and now in Italy. David Bonner of the National Trotting Association explained the status of the trotter abroad the other day, and a digest of what he said is set down here.

From seventy-five to one hundred trotters go over each year, the number exported these last few years having remained about stationary. The sales at which these horses are picked up by foreign buyers begin in October; the horses are sent across from November to March. The prices paid for these trotters here vary, for the horses themselves vary. In general the extremes are from $2,500 to $10,000. The most of these horses are bought for both racing and breeding. They are matched nowadays in Russia (one of the great trotting centres of the world, where they trot through the Winter) against the famous and traditional native Orloff trotters, and are quite holding their own. It is yet too early to predict how speedy horses will result from the crossing with Austrian and Russian mares.

For some years now the Continent has been a paradise for the American trotting horse. In the development of these interests to-day Austria and Russia are leading. Nor are these countries only importing horses. They have been importing American drivers and trotting experts as well. There are now several well-known American drivers in Austria, and as many in Russia. Two or three of them have been in the west of Europe for six or seven years. They must be doing well financially there and be held in high esteem, or they would not stay.

In Austria there is, among others, Mr. Tappan, who came from Syracuse. For seven or eight years he has been in charge of some Austrian trotting interests, and has been highly successful in his management. In Russia are the Caton brothers, formerly with Emery's stock farm at Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. Fuller, who was once with Mr. McFeran of Cincinnati. Mr. Fuller is now near Moscow, and is employed by the Russian Government to teach young drivers how to train and drive the trotter.

Each of these trotters exported is inspected here by a representative of the National Trotting Association just before shipping, and an export certificate (which serves both as a guarantee and an identification) is issued for each. Abroad no American trotter has any standing without such a certificate, and cannot be admitted to the representative tracks.

There are few more picturesque and entertaining processes in all of modern trade and commerce than the forwarding of these horses—coach, load, cavalry, and saddle—from the Western centres, by rail and then by steamer, into the port of London. It is London, as has been said, that gets the largest share of them now. Those that go elsewhere are scattering. So, too, is New York by far the greatest shipping point of this country, though when there came the great drafts of cavalry mounts for the South African war the horses were for the most part dispatched by way of New Orleans.

But it is at New York that the actual exporting trade of horses for this country centres. One railroad has now the cream of the transporting across land. A few years ago another railroad had it, and then the horses were gathered, "rounded up," from the trains, in the old cattle yards at Hoboken. But by putting on an export horse train twice a week that made the trip from Chicago to New York in forty-two hours, always on schedule time, with almost passenger service and the "right of way" all along the line, the second road turned the traffic to itself.

There are two steamers a week to be caught, from 400 to 800 horses that must be brought on from Chicago as quickly and as comfortably as possible. It means the difference between profit and loss (and neither small) when they are sold abroad how these horses are handled by train and boat.

Some of the steamship companies assume entire charge of the horses, providing them with stalls, feeding, bedding, doctoring them, insuring them, even delivering them to the consignees in the foreign port. In that case they have their own expert men on each "liner," and allow one of the shipper's people to cross over. Other companies provide the stalls only, and the shipper sends a man for each twenty horses, a "foreman" and "assistant foreman." These pick up a "stiff" or two (an inexperienced man who will work his passage over) in New York, to help. Then the shipper provides food, bedding, &c. The opinions of shippers are about equally divided as to which of these is the better plan.

A United States Government Inspector (from the Department of Agriculture) examines each horse as he is shipped from Chicago for signs of farcy and glanders and general health. If he approves he clamps in the horse's mane a linen tag that gives the horse a number. In New York another inspector makes another examination, more to check the first than anything else. The trains number twelve to twenty cars, each containing twenty to twenty-five head. This horse train leaves Chicago at 5:30 Tuesday afternoon, arrives at Buffalo Wednesday night, reaches New York at 2:45 Thursday afternoon, seldom as much as five minutes late. These horses are rested over Friday, and shipped early Saturday morning. The second train leaves Chicago on Friday afternoon and arrives at New York on Sunday, the horses on this being shipped Tuesday. Half way the cars are stopped at a great horse yard, the car doors opened, and each carload turned into pens to water, while fresh straw is put in the train.

Thus this army of horses for abroad that streams into New York each week arrives in the pink of condition, with seldom a case of sickness. The train pulls up at a long platform in the railroad yards at the foot of East Thirty-sixth Street, New York. The "export stable's" staff of six men handles each car separately. Opening the door, they slide the "brow" in front of it, (a gangplank with sides,) and lead the horses into the stable in twos.

This "export stable" is an extraordinary structure of the metropolis. A one-story building, its roof arched and spacious, it is 570 feet long, and wide enough for two double rows of stalls. Six hundred horses and more on a pinch can be made comfortable here. There are box stalls for distinguished travelers and those who are suddenly taken sick, ordinary stalls, and swinging bar stalls, the latter for emergency and capable of being made any size that may be wanted.

It is, all in all, a fine set of horses that are gathered here. For this export trade all must be the best of their kind. Many thousands of dollars of horseflesh are at all times under this long roof. Here there are sturdy "gunners," (artillery horses for Europe,) "bussers" of the better class, stocky, strong "vanners," carriage horses, "drivers," "saddlers," the pick of Western farms.

When steamer day comes these horses are led in threes and fours across the yard to the river bank and put on a flatboat, which goes directly to the "liner." Here the horses are led up a boarded gangplank to the deck below the main, where these stalls are always placed. It is a regulation of the port that horses are the last of the cargo to go aboard.

CROMWELL CHILDE.

A FIGHT FOR AN AVENUE

STOCKBRIDGE is a little town of Berkshire County, Mass., famous for Jonathan Edwards and the elms that overarch its main street, famous also for its katydids, which do not utter the sound they make elsewhere, but cry continuously from the low-hanging elms, "Sedgwick, sedgwick, sedgwick, sedgwick!" Even more proud than of the Hon. Joseph Choate, the clan of Sedgwicks, and other distinguished Summer and Winter residents, Stockbridge is proud of its principal street, adorned with the belltower presented by David Dudley Field, and the great boulder which is all that remains to mark the passing of the Indian. Simple but comfortable homes line this thoroughfare, their lawns running free of fences to the sidewalks, while a primitive Congregational Church and handsome Episcopal chapel break the line here and there. Across the meadows one sees loops of the Housatonic, a sluggish, willow-fringed stream at this point in its career, and in several directions one is aware of hills set with mansions of more recent growth and of greater architectural pretensions. It is an idyl in country life, a scene to which people drive from Lenox, Lee, and Great Barrington for the pleasant contrast the valley makes with Berkshire hills. Its intense quiet is soothing to city folk, who enjoy to the full its magnificent aisles of boles and branches and the picturesqueness of its spacious ways, yet are most grateful of all for its restfulness.

Into this Eden there is about to penetrate one of the noisiest of modern inventions, the trolley, a necessity in cities and a boon to the countryside, but an innovation ruinous to the pleasure given by grave and stately avenues of trees. Were there only one street in Stockbridge, the welfare of the community might be set over against the ruin of that blessed quiet which makes the village dear to Summer visitors; but there are parallel streets through which the line might run and spare the Pride of Berkshire. The object of the trolley company is to connect the towns north and south of Stockbridge, and this can be accomplished just as well by running the tracks along another north and south street, which would have the advantage of bringing it close to the railway station. The town is naturally alarmed; for it has become a Summer resort, having only a small Winter population, and the citizens foresee the harm that may be done if the Summer visitors find the calm of the old village street destroyed. So they have protested against the measure and offered an alternative route to the trolley company, hoping that the chief attraction of the place may be spared.

Singularly enough, the decision of a question like this, which is vital to the well-being of the town, does not rest with the townsmen. In railway and trolley matters the State is supreme, or rather the Board of Railway Commissioners of Massachusetts. In such matters there is no home rule, on the principle that a stubborn, cantankerous community cannot be permitted the pleasure of blocking quick transit between places on either side, but must yield to a demand for improvements that affect a wider circle of citizens. The trolley company can appeal to men who have never seen Stockbridge, may not realize the harm such disfigurement will cause to one of the scenic and historic beauties of the State, and very likely may set their own theory against the local facts. Such things constantly occur; there is no reason to suppose that it may not happen to Stockbridge. It would not be the first time that the ignorant killed the goose with the golden eggs.

This may befall Stockbridge, although in all probability it was the first village in Massachusetts, if not in the Union, to have a village improvement society. Two years hence the Laurel Hill Association can celebrate its fiftieth jubilee, for it was founded in 1853 by a Miss Hopkins. Laurel Hill is a knoll covered with oak, hemlock, and mountain laurel, which lies in the village itself. Legend has it that the Housatonics met there in council and Hessians pitched in that spot their tents. In 1854 the Sedgwicks gave the knoll to the village, and thence the village improvement society drew its name. Every year in September the Laurel Hill Association meets at this spot in open-air session; every year the permanent and transient visitors are asked to contribute something to the treasury of the association. And not without reason. For the association cares for the sidewalks and small parks of the town, keeps the cemetery in order, looks after the old graveyard of the Housatonics, plants trees, and watches over the street lamps which it introduced. It has surrounded the railway station with flower beds; it clears the streets of snow in Winter, and sprinkles the dust in Summer. Working quietly in this fashion, it has made Stockbridge a place of refuge for that class of citizens which is most desirable, not the very rich, but the moderately well-to-do—people who appreciate natural beauty and wish to live in sweet and clean surroundings. Yet a number of Commissioners who have never heard of Laurel Hill may undo this great work with a stroke of the pen.

At a recent meeting of the Laurel Hill Association, presided over by Henry M. Sedgwick, an address was made by Bainbridge Colby of New York, who warned the villagers that the attempt to run the trolley through the main street was not abandoned. "Like an invading force it has pitched its tents on either side of you, at your very boundaries. Crouched for the final leap, it waits only for some vulnerable movement, some lapse of that eternal vigilance in which your successful resistance is wrapped up. The beauties of this venerable town are not of local possession and enjoyment alone. They attract hither hundreds of guests annually, who come for varying periods to enjoy its restful quiet and its invigorating air. People of this commonwealth owe it to their descendants to protect from disfigurement and decay its remaining places of beauty. The people of Stockbridge should not be left to their unaided powers of resisting a danger so grave. The great though unorganized sentiment in Massachusetts of respect for nature in her beautiful manifestations should be appealed to. The depth of this feeling should be sounded, its force as a persuasive and potent factor in such an issue as that which is being fought out here as a purely local question should be revealed and exerted."

The fight for an avenue which in beauty rivals the avenues of Litchfield and Stratford, Conn., and Temple Street in New Haven, should draw the attention of other municipalities and put them on their guard. Means should be devised to prevent the erection of unsightly poles by forcing trolley companies to use underground conduits for electricity, and the finest avenues of a town or village should be resolutely barred against the noisy car traffic. In Cleveland a section of Euclid Avenue has been successfully defended against this invasion. The cars are forced to make a circuit, leaving a number of blocks free to carriages and bicycles. Many towns fall victims to such encroachments from pure thoughtlessness on the part of citizens who see the necessity of rapid transit, and hail it, but perceive when it is too late that their town has lost an opportunity to retain its natural beauty while gaining all the advantage of an improvement which builds up the suburbs and adds to the comfort of its citizens. New York has lost most of its water front owing to neglect; it must spend millions to retrieve the error. And so with hundreds of other cities lying on bays and rivers. By taking thought and consulting the right men these water fronts might have been kept for the people as perpetual pleasure and relief in hot weather without sacrificing commerce. In Europe an example is presented by Berlin, where the Emperor has put his veto on the trolley which the citizens interested in the company wished to extend across Unter den Linden. Greatly as Berlin needs this extension, the Emperor is not only within his legal rights in refusing a crossing, but he is otherwise correct in the stand he takes. The trolley can go under the avenue, at greater expense, it is true, but without detriment to the appearance of the finest boulevard of the city.

1901

IN FOREIGN LANDS

Australia's Proposed Monroe Doctrine.

The fact that the British Colonial Office has been ready to exchange the British rights over the New Hebrides, off the Australian coast, for the surrender of the French Shore Rights in Newfoundland, and the consequent resentment of the Australians toward such a scheme, were recently made the subject of an editorial article in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The negotiations between Mr. Barton, who is at once Premier of the Commonwealth of Australia as well as Minister of External Affairs, and Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the British Colonies, are still pending, according to the latest advices from Sydney. It is felt in Australia that the case of the New Hebrides to-day may be the case of some other Pacific group to-morrow, and Australians are inclined to be more assertive in the matter from the fact that, two or three months ago, Mr. Chamberlain sounded Mr. Barton as to a project to waive British rights in the New Hebrides with a view to settling the Newfoundland fisheries dispute with France. Mr. Barton's reply on that occasion is said to have been emphatic. Later it was alleged to have been discovered that the scheme had actually in a tentative way been broached to France; and, ever since then, the speeches in the Australian Parliament and the writings in the local press have been preaching the motto of "Hands off the Pacific."

In these circumstances a Tasmanian member of the House of Representatives tabled the following motion in the Federal Parliament:

"That it is desirable and essential, in the interests of fairness and the friendly relations existing between the Commonwealth and foreign nations, that the Commonwealth declare that any attempt of any foreign power to spread its un-British system to any part of this portion of the southern hemisphere will be regarded as dangerous to our peace, happiness, and safety. That the controlling destiny of these Southern Sea islands is declared to be sacredly vested in Australia, and that further annexations or acquisition of islands therein will be considered as an act of hostility."

It is believed that whether this resolution be adopted or not the attitude of Australia, which is, nevertheless, represented in it, will have a salutary effect upon the British Colonial Office, which may lead the home Government to recommend the adoption of the measure. As now formulated both by the foregoing resolution and by the spirit of independence which the occasion has produced in the Commonwealth, the new "Monroe Doctrine" is intended to apply only to new acquisitions. It is not proposed, for example, that the United States and Germany shall be ousted from Samoa, or France from New Caledonia. The whole matter, too, is of special interest, because this is the new Commonwealth's first incursion into external affairs.

Death of a Noted Italian Deputy.

Matteo Renato Imbriani, who died recently in San Martino, in the Candine Passi, Italy, was a son of the celebrated Paolo E. Imbriani. He was born in Naples in 1843, and at the age of seventeen he joined Garibaldi's expedition into Sicily. After being wounded at Castelmorone he entered the regular army as a Lieutenant of Grenadiers, and in 1866 was aide de camp to Gen. Cosenz at Custoza. In the Franco-German war Georgio Imbriani, the brother of Matteo, followed Garibaldi into France and was killed at the side of Giuseppe Cavalotti at the battle of Dijon. Matteo and Felice Cavalotti thus became acquainted over the graves of their brothers.

Matteo Imbriani first attracted general attention by his journalistic opposition to the Triple Alliance. In 1880 he was elected a Deputy for Bari, and was successively re-elected. On Sept. 20, while making a speech in Siena he was attacked with paralysis and was borne to his home in Naples. Then, knowing that he could never again take an active part in the Chamber, he resigned his Deputyship. The resignation was rejected amid much enthusiasm on the part of his colleagues, who expressed hopes for his speedy recovery. While in Parliament he often aroused a tempest against himself, but the people admired and applauded him, while his partisans in Southern Italy always regarded him as a man who, equally with Bayard, might take for his motto, "Without fear and without reproach."

For a Tunnel Between Scotland and Ireland.

The encouragement which Lord Rosebery unmistakably gave the scheme of a tunnel from Scotland to Ireland, while speaking at Stranraer, according to a Times special last week, has quite naturally caused a revival of interest in the scheme which was discussed at length at the Engineering Congress held in Glasgow early this month. Besides, the surrounding of the Premier's address with that a future Liberal Government might find itself compelled to face the problem. At the Congress in question, Mr. James Barton, a member of Council of the Institute of Civil Engineers, read a paper dealing with the subject from the standpoint of the engineer. The proposed tunnel would be [illegible] at the Ebbstone Beacon, at nine miles. It passes round a curve of a mile radius at the head of Beaufort Dyke, at sixteen miles, and reaches the shore line at the Island of Magee, County Antrim, at thirty-four miles. Rising one in seventy-five, and passing out of the tunnel at thirty-nine and one-half miles, it joins the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway at forty-one miles, and runs ten and one-half miles along it into the terminus at Belfast. The total length from Stranraer to Belfast is fifty-one and a half miles, of which thirty-four and a half is tunnel and twenty-five of this under the sea.

The working of the line from Stranraer to Belfast would be by electric motors from installations near the main shafts, one at each side of the Channel, and it is intended that trains be run at a speed of sixty to seventy miles an hour, so that the time in the tunnel would be a little over half an hour, and the whole distance traversed from Stranraer to Belfast under an hour. The cost of the tunnel is estimated by the engineers and by a contractor at £10,000,000, exclusive of interest during construction, and this leaves a considerable margin for contingencies.

Following Mr. Barton's address, Sir Douglas Fox said that he would face this tunnel with more composure than either the Mersey or the Severn Tunnel. While, as to the cost, he believed that it would be at least as low as that for the Simplon Tunnel, which was about £60 per linear yard for a single tunnel.

A Practical Result of the Czar's Visit.

The fact that French Socialists remonstrated against the visit of the Czar to France was manifested in many ways, and nowhere more violently than in Marseilles, the hotbed of Socialism. The situation has been particularly trying to M. Millerand, the Socialist Minister of Commerce, for the simple reason that he holds a portfolio in a Cabinet which invited the Czar to visit France. In Marseilles the Socialist members of the Municipal Council attempted to have some insulting resolutions adopted, but were warned to desist by the Mayor, Dr. Falaissières, who said: "I have my reasons for urging you to postpone pouring out the vials of our righteous indignation until we are perfectly sure that nothing useful to France will come of this visit."

At the time the Paris press believed that the Mayor of the southern city spoke with authority, although no sign was given by M. Millerand that he appreciated the forbearance of his political friends in Marseilles. It now turns out that the Minister of Commerce has taken advantage of the Czar's visit to propose a readjustment of the tariff system between the parties to the dual alliance. In the present circumstances, out of an average of 280,000,000f., representing the business done between France and Russia, 200,000,000f. is the amount which represents Russian exports to France, while French tradesmen sell to Russia goods amounting to not more than 80,000,000f. Germany imports into Russia something like 500,000,000f. worth of commodities and Russia the same into Germany. To this fact is added the circumstance that a large number of articles essentially French, such as wines, are virtually prohibited in Russia by exorbitant rates.

It is said to have been this state of affairs which has been occupying the mind of M. Millerand and which caused him to inspire the oracular utterance of M. Falaissières to the Marseilles Socialists. It is now announced from an authoritative source that one of the practical consequences of the Czar's visit will be the signing of a treaty of commerce by which French winegrowers and others will be assisted to place their products on the Russian market to an extent hitherto unknown. And France, it is asserted, will in turn make concessions as to petroleum. If the present negotiations succeed, M. Millerand will not only have rendered a service to his country and his colleagues, but will also have gone far toward rehabilitating himself in his own party, while M. Falaissières will be able to pose before the members of the Marseilles Municipal Council as a personage in close touch with the Government.

Production of Gold in Madagascar.

The Chef du Service des Mines at Madagascar, M. le Capitaine Monneyres, recently made his report to the Governor of the colony, which has in due time been issued by the French colonial office. It shows that for the year 1900 the exports of gold from Madagascar are a notable increase over those for the two preceding years, reaching a total value of 3,000,-[illegible]268,204f., as compared with 1,000,255,70f. in 1899, and 332,282,40f. in 1898. This [illegible] is stated, was mainly due to the discovery and development of the mines of Antanimary, which accounted for a production of 2[illegible]3,811, while the total yield of the other workings are given as 8[illegible]268, or about 60 per cent. more than the product of Madagascar for the year [illegible] 1[illegible] 500. These [illegible] at 2,[illegible] a [illegible] decree of [illegible]

same time there were no signs of improvement in the methods of extracting the gold. The more recent discoveries in the east of the island, while not quite as rich as those of l'Ampasary, give indications of greater permanency than the early workings on the elevated plateau. They are said to form a well-defined line almost parallel with the coast, and embracing Fanatara Sakleona, certain affluents of the Mangoro, the district of l'Ambatiomiana, or Farimbany (to the north of Ambasiombe, on the road to Tamatave,) a portion of Maningory, and, it is also believed, the district of l'Antanambalana, to the northwest of Maroantsetra.

To Test Dr. Koch's Theory.

As has already been announced by cable, the address made by Dr. Koch at the Tuberculosis Congress in London has been followed by the British Government ordering an investigation to ascertain whether bovine tuberculosis could be contracted by man. The Local Government Board of London has just issued a circular to the Councils of metropolitan and other boroughs, and of urban and rural districts, pointing out that a royal commission has been appointed to inquire and report whether tuberculosis in animals and man is one and the same disease; whether animals and man can be reciprocally infected with it; under what conditions, if at all, the transmission of the disease from animals to man takes place; and what are the circumstances favorable or unfavorable to such transmission. The circular goes on to state "the board are desirous, however, of impressing upon the local authorities concerned that, pending the investigations and report of the Royal Commission, there should be no relaxation on their part or on that of their officers in the taking of proper measures for dealing with milk from tuberculous cows and with tuberculous meat which may be intended for the food of man. It is, in the opinion of the board, of much importance that these measures should continue to be taken, and they rely on this being done. At the same time the board may observe that representations have been made to them to the effect that the action of the officers of local authorities in the seizing of tuberculous meat is not uniform."

The Royal Commission on Tuberculosis, in the report which they made in 1898, referred to the degree of tubercular disease which should cause a carcass, or part thereof, to be seized. Then extracts are given dealing with this point from the report made in 1898, of the previous Royal Commission, and the circular closes with the statement that it is also of much importance that a person who is to act as a Meat Inspector should possess proper qualifications for the office.

War Rations for Horses.

The British War Office, which has for the last year been experimenting with various foods for horses in transport, which while occupying a small space should sufficiently nourish the animals, has recently readopted for general use an invention of Col. Graves, late Twentieth Hussars, which consists of a "corn-cake" made of crushed grain, with about one-quarter of a pound of hay chop to give it binding and firmness. Hitherto various forms of compressed food have been tried, none of which has been deemed entirely successful, although there is now being used to a considerable extent a "hay brick," which is a cake made of chopped hay and crushed oats, but this has been found inadequate when the period of transport has been of long duration. In writing on the subject Col. Graves says that the "corn cake" was invented by him as far back as 1878, and experimented upon by the War Office Forage Committee in competition with a great number of other inventions, mostly in the form of concentrations. He says that on the recommendation of the committee it was adopted by the Government to the exclusion of all the others, and has been used in every war that Great Britain has been engaged in since. Of its claimed advantages he gives this interesting description:

"The horse's stomach, instead of being a very large organ, is about the smallest food receptacle known to anatomy in proportion to the total mass of the animal. The horse, therefore, requires his food on the principle of 'little and often,' and the basis of my invention was this necessity. The chief value of the 'Graves corn cake' lies in the fact that every grain is bruised, and when the cake is broken up it resumes its normal bulk, and, further, having been only heated, and not cooked, the horse receives, as nearly as possible, his natural food. Oats in bulk in storage on board ship, &c., occupy 80 to 105 cubic feet per ton, whereas my cake occupies but 38 to 40 cubic feet. Consequently, the saving of transport is enormous."

French Theory of Invading England Revived.

The recent manoeuvres of the French Army in the departments south of Brittany, under the supervision of the Commander in Chief, Gen. Brugère, in which embarking and disembarking troops [illegible] one of the [illegible] has inspired [illegible] Col. Delaunay [illegible] the course of [illegible] Journal.

ninety years ago was because Napoleon lacked steam power for his transport boats.

Moreover, he is by no means sure of the superiority of England's fleet, thereby taking issue with experts like M. Camille Pelletau, who has been on the Navy Commission in the French Chamber, and has frequently expressed himself in print as anything but certain of the efficiency of the units of the French Navy. Col. Delaunay declares that the English have numerous ships, but that number is not everything, especially in naval warfare. "Nowadays firing is of the utmost importance, and a ship that can make perfect use of its guns is worth five or six that cannot. So, when I consider the value of our officers and of our crews, the excellent quality of our ironclad defenses, the immense superiority of our naval guns, I cannot help being full of confidence, in view of the day when our navy shall have to try conclusions with that of Great Britain. And I am glad to say that I am not the only person who has this conviction, for after the last fleet operations in the Mediterranean Vice Admiral Gervais, the commander in chief, in bidding farewell to the officers and men, and in commemoration of the great deeds accomplished, concluded with this sensational phrase: 'Tous les espoirs sont permis,' (All aspirations are possible.)"

The Political Situation in Holland.

Some surprise has been felt by students of minor European affairs that the recent speech by Queen Wilhelmina of Holland should actually embrace a Liberal programme, notwithstanding the fact that a Liberal Cabinet was last Spring ousted from power to make room for a coalition Ministry composed of Clericals and Protestants. The speech is taken to indicate that the Premier, Dr. de Kuyper, leader of the Dutch Anti-Revolutionary Party, means to maintain his ascendency by adopting a programme which shall bring to his support the more progressive and intelligent members of the Opposition, knowing well that his allied Catholics and Protestants cannot be expected to keep together on several questions of local administration, while he depends upon other questions to keep the various factions of the Liberals from reuniting with any hope of defeating him.

The Queen said that the revision of the law for the observance of Sunday rest, legal and more decided protection of the moral character of public life of the people, more effective repression of public gaming and alcoholism without infringing individual liberty, and the continuation of instruction in various branches were all necessary. A bill providing for the direct representation of agriculture would also be introduced, so that the Government, furnished with more ample information, might be better able to form a true appreciation of agricultural interests. Furthermore the consular system would be adapted more than formerly to the interests of agriculture, industry, and commerce, while obligatory insurance against accidents would be introduced as soon as the law dealing with legal procedure was passed, and it would be further extended to sea fishermen and agricultural laborers. A bill was also in preparation for compulsory insurance against the consequences of sickness, incapacity, and old age.

Railway Building in Siam.

A correspondent of The London Times in Bangkok has produced an elaborate two-column article upon the affairs of Siam covering such subjects as its financial status, the anti-foreign phase of its development, public instruction, and "Franco-Siamese relations." The last-named theme is discussed in the light of British indifference to Siamese affairs, although at the same time it is pointed out that France has made only slight progress in the last two years. But what is of considerable interest is the appearance of Germany, particularly in regard to railway matters.

The line from Bangkok to Korat, which was recently opened, is only 260 kilometers in length, but nearly eight years were exhausted in its construction, which cost the lives of some 320 Europeans and over 7,000 coolies. It is also an expensive line, for its building was at the rate of £3,961 12s. per kilometer, and now, although in full running order, it only pays about 1 per cent. The country, the correspondent concludes, is not yet in a condition to reap much benefit from railways.

One of the burning questions of the past year was apparently that of railway tenders. "The British and American Ministers Resident brought all the influence they had to bear for the purpose of having the supply of railway material thrown open to tenders from any country, the tenders to be opened by an independent board. It was also strongly urged that the construction of the railway to the north should be put under the supervision of a board. These proposals were opposed by the Railway Department. Now, the Director General and the Chief Engineer in that department have always been Germans, and a characteristic thing happened. It should be premised that when the King of Siam was in London he was advised by Lord Salisbury that it would be politic to ingratiate the friendship of Germany and Russia. At once, in this little crisis, the German heads of the Railway Department had the support of their own Government. The [illegible] passed, and [illegible] [illegible] an announcement that the Kaiser had conferred high decorations on these two German officials. There was nothing more to be said. Tenders are indeed now asked for, after a fashion, in Europe for the supply of the material, but in dealing with these tenders there is no outside control, and

FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES.

The Pilgrimage.

Under our comrade's name
Lo, this legendry!—
Gone on a Pilgrimage
Into a far Countrée.

Never a word to say
If he will come again,
Treading his buoyant way
Over the paths of men.

Never a clue to guide
Whither his footsteps fall;
Back from the parting tide
Never an answering call.

But there shall dawn a time
We shall be pilgrims, too;
Then we shall know the clime,
Then we shall find the clue:

And they will grave for us
This same legendry:—
Gone on a Pilgrimage
Into a far Countrée.

—CLINTON SCOLLARD in The Independent.

The Native Cemetery. Malacca.

From The National Review.

The Makam is that vast native cemetery in which it is the desire of every Panang Malay to find his last resting place. It covers many acres of ground, and the little nēsan, or headstones, rise everywhere through the rank growths that cover the fruitful soil. A few trees stand here and there, trees with thick, fat leaves, soft and flabby to the touch, of the kind called "spoons" by the Malays, because their shape is not unlike that of a flat rice ladle. Occasionally the grave of a rāja, a noble, or a man of wealth is marked by a headstone upon which some pious words of Arabic invocation have been rudely carved; some others are squared roughly; but for the most part the graves have no other ornament than a round piece of water-worn granite protruding only a few inches above the surface of the ground, or a rudely carved wooden peg leaning crazily to one side. Two or three of the graves have tumble-down erections built over them by the piety of the surviving relatives of him who lies beneath. Their devotion, however, has not been equal to the task of keeping their work in repair, and the decaying uprights and cross-pieces have the appearance of a pile of spelicans. Traces may be noted in other parts of the cemetery of spasmodic attempts to fence in some of the graves, but these have long been abandoned as Utopian. On one rāja's grave may be seen a huge iron four-posted bedstead, which Oriental wisdom—doubtless after long and anxious discussion—has at length devoted to what its owner conceived was the end for which it was originally fashioned. Rude huts rise here and there among the graves, with the grasses and creepers clinging about their knees, and these are built by the desire of the dead—who have left money behind them for the purpose—to accommodate the priests and holy men who come to chant verses of the Kurān during the quiet nighttime, that the souls of the departed may rest in peace.

All the graves, from those of the Kings who ruled the land to those of the peasants who tilled the soil, are nameless; and thus, when a man has lain beneath the sod for a year or two, even those of his kindred who held him most dear are unable to say with certainty where their brother lies buried.

What Is a Runaway Horse?

From Forest and Stream.

They have nice horses and cattle out West, but they have little ways of their own. For instance, a broken horse out West has points of difference from a broken horse in the East. Some of the saddle horses caused me most unaffected misery when I had to ride—and it was the same thing with the driving horses. I used to spend my Winters in the East, and when I went back to the ranch I would of course want to hear the latest news about my neighbors—who'd been hanged and the rest. My foreman had a grievance against a professor from Ann Arbor, who wanted to see the Bad Lands and had hired a team, which ran away, smashing things up and breaking the professor's arm. He said that the professor had made a remark which made him hot. He didn't mind his saying that he had fallen into a den of sharks because he knew sharks didn't have dens, and, besides, he didn't charge the professor for the use of the team; what made him hot was the remark that he had foisted on the professor a team of runaway horses. "He had no right to call them that," said the foreman. "One horse had only been driven twice, and could hardly be called a confirmed runaway, and the other—well, there were lots of times when he hadn't run away."

Restoring the Coronation Chair.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The coronation chair is one of the most interesting pieces of historic furniture that exists; as a venerable witness in the long history of this country its value cannot be overestimated, and not only so, but as a work of art, made by order of King Edward I. to inclose the stone from Scone, its importance is equally great. What was the fate that befell this chair under the sympathetic charge of the officials?

Mature reflection convinced these gentlemen that it did not look sufficiently "smart," and; no doubt, had it been placed, gray with age and history, on the "bath red" spotted carpet, surrounded as it was with the gimcrack brass railings from St. James's Palace, it would have stood a silent and yet eloquent witness against modern official taste.

The chair was placed in the hands of the upholsterers. It was smeared with brown stain and varnish, and otherwise tinkered by Messrs. Banting's man. Dragged along by sundry workmen over the unprotected mosaic pavement of Abbot Ware, I myself saw the chair brought round from the recesses where it had been "doctored." The flat surfaces of the chair, back, and arms, still retain in places the ancient gesso ornamentation. Into these surfaces Mr. Wright, the Clerk of Works of the Abbey, found men driving "tacks" to hold some of their upholsteries, and very properly protested.

A question was asked in the House on the treatment to which the coronation chair was being subjected. We quote from The Athenaeum of the 9th of July, 1887:

"On Tuesday Mr. Plunket, being further questioned about the coronation chair, admitted that it had been stained, which he denied a fortnight ago. With respect to the "restoration" of the chair, he said that "certain missing portions were of necessity for the purpose of the recent ceremony replaced by new work." The missing portions are some parts of the old tracery broken away, and which were replaced by modern stuff stuck on with varnish. The statement that such a "restoration" was of necessity shows the more how unfit those for whom Mr. Plunket speaks are to have the manipulation of any monument of historical or artistic value. If the chair had been defective in any structural part, some repairs would have been 'of necessity' to fit it for use. But it was sound and good, and much more substantial than the gimcrack modern seats which the Lord Chamberlain set round it for the use of the royal family. The defects are simply those incident to the chair's antiquity, which, in these days, is itself at least as grand an ornament as can adorn a monarch's throne."

A Colombian Revolution.

From Chambers's Journal.

A steamer from New York had arrived during the night with half a dozen passengers for various Pacific ports, and these were also going right through to Panama by the early train. Discovering that the passengers knew nothing of the state of affairs, I told them as much as I had ascertained. I soon aroused their interest, and it certainly was not lessened as we left each station behind. One hour, then two, passed without any unusual incident. Surely we must soon hear the sound of shooting? Another half hour went by, and then from the direction of Panama came the unmistakable sounds of firing, and out went our heads from the windows of the car. Louder and louder became the sounds, and ere long we knew that severe fighting must be in progress, as the firing went on without intermission, and now and then there reached us, above the volleys of the rifles, sounds which told us of artillery in action. We could not be any great distance from Panama by this time; but so far we had seen nothing. The fighting must be right on the outskirts of the city.

Suddenly, rounding a curve in the line, the Panama Canal Company's hospitals came in sight on the side of a hill to the right, and at the same moment we saw a long row of trenches along the railway bank, crowded with troops.

"Good gracious," shouted some one, "they are firing right across the track!"

Now for it! The next moment we were running the gantlet of a hot fire on both sides. Involuntarily half of our number threw themselves on the floor as the bullets whistled past us, shattering woodwork and sending a shower of splinters in all directions. A short distance from where I was standing a man was shot through the forehead, and fell dead at my feet. Never shall I forget the sight as long as I live. My head seemed to spin round, and I clutched the back of one of the seats for support; then, as the bullets whistled around us, I let myself drop to the floor as the others had done. The bullets still rattled through the open windows above our heads, and half a dozen times at least parts of the woodwork were shattered all over the car. In another minute I felt the train slowing up; and, passing under a bridge, we were brought up in the station.

House Ventilation in Bombay.

From Collier's Magazine.

Most of the new houses in Bombay have a fine show of windows on the outside, but no corresponding opening to allow a current of air to pass through. The mean annual temperature is 79.13 degrees Fahrenheit, and the mean relative humidity 77 per cent. The mean annual range of temperature is 46.9 degrees, but there are periods during the rains when the diurnal range of temperature does not exceed 2 degrees, and, unless there is wind, ventilation is practically stopped because the outer air and that in the buildings are reduced to nearly one temperature. With the thermometer at 82 to 84 degrees, and the air heavily charged with moisture, the surplus heat of the human body escapes too slowly, and much discomfort ensues. As it is not possible to dry the air in an ordinary house, the usual remedy is to produce a current by means of a punkah, and although the influence of this is very local, it has been found that in the worst Bombay weather life is made tolerable in its current. The chief drawback of the punkah is the punkahwalla. He is dirty, unreliable, especially at night, and his work, counting day and night, costs 24 rupees per month for a single punkah.

The Wild Swan.

From Longman's Magazine.

Every morning at sunrise the swan lifts himself laboriously from the water and flies straight into the very eye of the sun. I suppose he is a sun worshipper, and that is his way of paying his morning devotion to his god. For a mile or two he flies straight for the great golden orb as it rises out of the sea; then he grows discouraged—for all his devotion he seems to come no nearer heaven; so he makes a wide circle, embracing sea and land in a three-mile radius—you can hear him a mile away beating the air with splendid measured strokes that carry him at a marvelous speed through space; then he describes a smaller circle, and when he has finished his second round you may see that he has fixed his eyes once more upon the little pond which is his home; for his long neck—how absurdly long it seems when stretched straight out as now—inclines slightly downward as though he would, if he could stop himself, settle at once. But apparently that settling business is not so easily accomplished, for he must circle twice or thrice round the pond before, with a long downward swoop, he comes with a great splash into his domain. As he shoots down all those who have been taking advantage of his absence by poaching in his preserves leave hurriedly; a white duck scrambles awkwardly ashore and quacks away into the long trenches that drain the damp field; several gulls and kittiwakes rise from the water with almost undignified haste. They fly hither and thither for a little while, then settle once more upon the pond, but as far as possible from the uncanny, big creature that flies so noisily.

Differences of Time.

From The Saturday Review.

The time of day differs in Moret-sur-Loing; differs, also, in neighboring villages. For miles around the clocks strike independently instead of in chorus, so that it is 10 at the station when it is ten minutes to in our hotel; a quarter to 10 outside the local bijoutier's—but all hours within. When these clocks have done striking the church clock starts; there is no corroboration, no unanimity. However * * * who cares, who worries? It is almost 11; about 12; a little past 4: that suffices. We are late, or we are early. We get accustommed to being strangely in three places at the very same hour. Should a friend be pressed, we can say, "That clock is fast"; if he weary us, we need not hesitate to declare it slow. And watches vary; time is of no moment in Moret. Further still from Fontainebleau, in the village of Grez, the two or three hundred inhabitants rely chiefly on the Curé for the hour. He alone controls the church clock; but he, an irascible old gentleman, often quarrels with the Mayor, and on these occasions stops the clock immediately, revengefully. Once the quarrel lasted three whole months; for three whole months the hands of the clock remained stationary. The Mayor protested, but the Curé ignored him. When at last the Mayor withdrew his objection to the point at issue, the Curé allowed the clock to go again. And now, if ever the Mayor and Curé disagree, the Curé stops the clock, the Mayor protests, the Curé ignores him; and Grez has no church clock to tell the time until the unhappy Mayor gives in.

An English Minister of To-day.

From The Spectator.

Everybody has an opinion about everything, the number of the well informed has enormously increased, and the House of Commons, though it knows quite well that there must be in most cases half a dozen good alternative plans of which the Minister can only adopt one, usually listens with a sort of chuckle to well-worded descriptions of the other five. A Minister nowadays requires the temper of an angel, and even when he possesses one he has to be patient under a tedium, "the drip, drip, drip of dilatory debate" among men three-quarters informed, which is to many a nearly unbearable form of mental torture. Imagine listening to a sermon of six hours on a text only too well known, and then think what Mr. Balfour has to put up with on an Education night, or a night devoted to the comparative merits of steamers' boilers. The demand made on the intellect and the knowledge and the temper is almost unendurable, and, but that politicians train themselves to a kind of self-control akin to that of an expert witness under cross-examination, would produce nightly explosions sometimes witnessed in a Vestry suspected of too much tolerance for jobbing. The politician has, in fact, come to resemble rather an overworked, underpaid, and much badgered professional rather than the successful man who fifty years ago was the envy not only of his rivals, but of that whole upper crust of the nation which was capable of understanding his achievements.

It Is Hot in the Arctic Circle.

From The London Standard.

Mrs. Aubrey Le Blond, whose name is more familiar to mountaineers as Mrs. Main, has been camping at Jaegersvand, by Ulfsfiord, in Lapland, and if any one imagines that a camp within the arctic circle is a safe refuge from the heat of an exceptionally torrid Summer, this lady's experience should undeceive them, for her thermometer gayly varied from 55 to 83 degrees in the shade during the early part of August. Close at hand, too, there is a great lake, from which clouds of mosquitos rise perpetually; but on the other side are great peaks, glacier clad, rising in white majesty to the silent sky, a very paradise—and almost an unknown paradise—for climbers.

The Highest Climb.

From Pearson's Magazine.

If you thirst for somethig really new, if you want to do something which has never been done before, here is a chance for you. Climb Mount Everest. Its height is 29,002 feet, and you will not find anything in the nature of a paper bag on its snow-capped summit, for the excursionist has not reached there yet.

The highest point to which man has so far climbed is 23,393 feet. This is the height of Aconcagua, the loftiest summit of the main cordillera of the Andes. This point was reached by the guide Matias Zurbriggen and Mr. Vines, two members of the expedition that went out in 1897 under Mr. E. A. Fitzgerald. Before this the record was held by Sir William Martin Conway's expedition, which in 1892 climbed a mountain in the Karakoram Himalayas just on 22,600 feet high.

Man having ascended to a height of 23,393 feet, the question to be now considered is whether he will ever be able to reach 29,000 feet.

We live at the bottom of an ocean of air, and our bodies are specially adapted for life at low levels; consequently, when we are placed in unusual conditions such as exist at great heights, we are affected in various ways. Respiration becomes difficult, the circulation of the blood is altered, the heart is fatigued, "mountain sickness" is experienced, lassitude and exhaustion follow. * * * On this subject Sir Martin Conway observes: "On two occasions when I have been at 23,000 feet I have felt that I could have climbed further, and that if I could have slept there I might have climbed much further. The problem of climbing Mount Everest will be conflicted by two main difficulties—politics and finance. If the Government of India would persuade the Government of Nepal to let the Alpine Club try, and if about $50,000 were forthcoming, and a good party, with an ample supply of porters, could devote two or three consecutive years to the attempt, there would be some chance of conquering the peak."

A Woman's Prayer.

Dear God, there is a single prayer
That I would pray of Thee;
It is not that I may not care
Where he may go from me—
My heart would seek and know him there,
Were he on land or sea.

It is not that I may forget
The tears mine eyes have shed;
I seek no surcease of regret
Till I at last am dead.
I crave not peace of Thee, nor yet
That I be comforted.

This is my prayer, that giving so
The gift imperative,
Bearing the bruises of the blow
He struck while I shall live—
Spare me, oh, God! that he should know
That I can still forgive!

—ETHEL M. KELLEY in The Smart Set.

Wild Eskimo.

From The Geographical Journal.

Returning from the Coppermine, we fell in with a party of Eskimo, who ran from us as we approached, in spite of all our efforts to restrain them. But, as a matter of fact, even had we been bloodthirstily inclined, we would have put up a poor fight, because both my assistant and I were quite tired out, and my men had gone on some hours before us. It seems rather incredible that twenty-five Eskimo would run from two played-out white men; but it is quite probable that they may have expected an army behind us. Their camp was a most extraordinary place. It lay on a hillock of sand, with a large lake in front and a pond behind. The knoll was capped with three or four small huts, the walls of which were formed of flat stones placed on end, and the roofs of caribou skin. The pond was filled with caribou bones, which showed that the camp had been much frequented. In the middle of the miniature village lay a large heap of raw caribou meat, which the Eskimos store up in seasons of plenty. We waited some time at the camp, hoping the natives would reappear, but they did not. It was their period of good feeding. The caribou were grazing on the Barren Lands in vast herds, and musk oxen were plentiful, so there was no necessity for them to return to their extra food supply. They had evidently never come in contact with white men before, because no article of civilized manufacture was found in their camp. We left what we could for them, and continued our way southward against the snowstorm which had set in over the Barren Lands. Next day we crossed the Dease River, the boundary of the Eskimo country. A few days later we had occasion to return toward the Coppermine, and at the crossing of the Dease, on the Eskimo side, three caribou bones stood, sharpened and pointed in our direction. Some of these people had followed us secretly all the way from their camp. They had watched us as we slept in the rocks, and had only turned back when they reached the Hareskin boundary. What the strange sign of the three bones could have meant I know not. It may have warned us to never again enter the Eskimo country, or else it may have been a sign of friendship to us from one of the aboriginal bands still left on the American continent who have as yet had no dealings with the white man.

The Tugboat Captain.

From The Atlantic.

A tug lay hard by, and the Captain added his bit to my sociological nocturne, as I sat in the pilot house and peered out on the water, where red lights and green lights, with many of yellow and white, dripped zigzag fashion down from the wharves and ships. "Where do you sleep?" questioned I. "Why, here," he replied, "in this very pilot house, on that nice fluffy bunk you're a-settin' on; an' sometimes I sleep at that wheel, a-steerin' this boat, Sir. Can't be helped, Sir. The hours we work would stave in a trained nurse, an' send a sentinel to be shot. Why, man, I've seed the time when I've stuck by that wheel twenty grim hours at a stretch; once it was forty-two hours. And when you read in the paper about towin' a big propeller clean through a dock, or jammin' her into her next-door neighbor fer keeps, don't you say us tug folks are Johnnie Raws. Just say we're worked and worked till we sleep at the wheel. For that's God's truth, Sir."

Middle-Class Culture Fifty Years Ago.

From The Westminster Review.

Fifty years ago people studied Daniel and the Apocalypse to ascertain the approach of the millennium, by which was meant, at least in the evangelical circles in which I was brought up, not the steady diminution of human ills, but the thousand years' reign of the saints and the Second Advent. The usual, if not the only, objection then urged to the imminence of the consummation of all things was that the lost ten tribes must first be discovered, and that the Jews must be restored to the Holy Land. It was also a debated question whether the Pope was Antichrist. Dr. Cumming was then at the height of his fame, and his books had a large circulation, but his prophetical pretensions were shared by almanacs, Old Moore's, and

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Zadkiel's, which were to be found in almost every household. Their political forecasts commanded considerable credence, although their daily weather predictions, so constantly belied by events, were rapidly losing caste. The changes of the moon were believed, however, to determine the weather. Another way of reading the future was to open the Bible at random on New Year's morning, and the text on which your thumb rested portended your destiny in the coming year. Dreams were not much heeded, but presentiments had importance, and very few people ventured to sit down thirteen to dinner, for fear of dying within the year, albeit reasoners were beginning to explain that one in thirteen was something like the ordinary rate of mortality. Nor would many have set out on a journey or transacted business of consequence on a Friday.

The Youth of Anthony Trollope.

Leslie Stephen in The National Review.

Anthony Trollope's start in life was unpromising. As he knew no languages, ancient or modern, he became classical usher at a school in Brussels, with the promise of a commission in the Austrian Army. Then he was suddenly transferred to a clerkship in the London Post Office. He was disqualified for the new position by general ignorance and special incapacity for the simplest arithmetic. A vague threat that he must pass an examination was forgotten before it was put into execution, and Trollope characteristically takes occasion to denounce the system of competitive examination by which he would have been excluded. Meanwhile he was turned loose in London, and attempted to live like a gentleman on £90 a year. The results are indicated by a couple of anecdotes. A money lender once advanced him £4, for which, first and last, he paid £200. This person, he says, became so much attached to him as to pay a daily visit at his office and exhort him to be punctual. "These visits were very terrible and can hardly have been of service to me in the office." This mild remark applies also to the visits from the mother of a young woman in the country who had fallen in love with him, and to whom he "lacked the pluck to give a decided negative." The mother used to appear with a basket on her arm and an immense bonnet upon her head, and inquire in a loud voice, before all his companions, "Anthony Trollope, when are you going to marry my daughter?" No wonder that he was miserable: he was hopelessly in debt, and often unable to pay for a dinner; he hated his work, he says, and he hated his idleness; he quarreled with his superiors, who thought him hopelessly incapable, and felt that he was sinking "to the lowest pits." At last he heard of a place in the Irish Post Office, which everybody despised, and was successful on applying for it, because his masters were so glad to get rid of him. At the same time, they informed his new superior that he would probably have to be dismissed on the first opportunity.

Russian Wheat. Why Starvation?

From Leslie's Weekly.

Americans have scarcely comprehended the purpose behind Russia's enormous expenditures for its great transcontinental railroad through the Siberian plains and for railways and canals in all directions. In a suggestive report to the State Department made by our Consul at Odessa, he points out that Russia is the chief competitor of the United States in the grain markets of Europe. Four years ago Russia sold to Germany $27,000,000 worth more of grain than did the United States. Last year the sales of Russia were only about $5,000,000 more than ours, but Russia's new railroads and canals are rapidly opening the way for the cheap transportation of her crops toward the German frontier, where one of our best markets has been found. The vast area of arable land in Siberia opened by the new trans-Caspian route will make Russia a stronger competitor of the United States in the European grain markets than ever before. Some years ago our farming interests believed that their chief competition was to come from the far-off wheat fields of India and Egypt, but the cost of transportation was too high to enable those countries to undersell us. With Russia the situation is entirely different. Germany is simply across her frontier, and France, Austria, and England are within easy reach. The maintenance of our supremacy in the grain markets of Europe therefore depends upon the cheapening of Atlantic Ocean freight rates. This is the conclusion of our Consul at Odessa. There is in this fact still another argument in favor of subsidizing and developing to the highest degree of perfection American shipping interests.

Nerves.

The modern malady of love is nerves.
Love, once a simple madness, now observes
The stages of his passionate disease,
And is twice sorrowful, because he sees,
Inch by inch entering, the fatal knife.
O health of simple minds, give me your life,
And let me, for one midnight, cease to hear
The clock forever ticking in my ear,
The clock that tells the minutes in my brain.
It is not love, nor love's despair, this pain
That shoots a witless, keener pang across
The simple agony of love and lost.
Nerves, nerves! O folly of a child who dreams
Of heaven, and, waking in the darkness, screams.
—ARTHUR SYMONS in The Saturday Review.

Theatrical Properties.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

In the Induction to Jonson's "Bartholomew Fair" we find the "Stage Keeper" says, "Would not a fine pump upon the stage have done well for a property now?" while in the old play of "The Taming of a Shrew" one of the players who is to act

[illegible] question, My Lord, we must have a standing position for a property.

Now, both these quotations show that [illegible] centuries ago consisted, as it [illegible] chiefly as they do to-day. The [illegible] of properties in the stage directions of old plays was frequent; a [illegible] properties [illegible] (Enter) [illegible] property. By the [illegible] of plays [illegible] down from the top of the stage and draw her up." This is interesting both for the fine consideration for the convenience of others which it implies and also because it shows that the use of mechanical appliances for introducing a deus ex machina were not unknown. In Henslowe's Diary we find an entry for a disbursement for a somewhat similar contrivance—"a pair of pulleys to hang Absalom." On this point, as on so many others, Henslowe provides us with a great deal of valuable information. In his Diary for September and October, 1598, we find that he expended £29 2s. on properties for "Piers of Winchester," a larger amount than was usual with him for one play; the properties for "Patient Grisel" cost him the much more moderate sum of £4 5s., while among an inventory of properties belonging to the Admiral's men we find such entries as "Tasso's picture," "a tree of golden apple," and "three imperial crowns."

A Trimmed Hat for "'Meriky."

From The Nineteenth Century.

One day a stout person penetrated from the laundry to the drawing-room door, hastily pulling down the sleeves over her scarlet muscular arms.

"If you please, Missus," she said, "doost'a think th' yoong lady as is so clever at trimmin' th'ats a'd be so kind as to trim me oop one? A' 'ardly like to ask, but hoo's that kind a' thowt a'd try."

The young lady, a visitor in the house, was greatly taken with the idea, and the dolly tub was left to itself for a time while Eliza expounded her views, which were definite, as to choice among the prevailing fashions. When the work of art was completed she expressed high satisfaction.

"A' wanted to lulk well wen a' goes over there to my son and 'is family, d'yo' see?"

"Over where, Eliza?"

"Why, over at 'Meriky, Missus; a'm going to see un just now. A' meant to las' year, but a' couldna save quite enough for th' passage money; but now wi' yo' washin' all Winter that's a' right, so a'm goin' over in th' Teutonic week after next to 'ave a look round at them aw'. There's my sister's 'usband out too since last Barnaby, and my neebour as well. While work's been slack in town, folks thowt they'd try th' other side."

So Eliza tried the other side, too, but, not finding it to her liking, returned to Milltown and reappeared at the washtub with as little in the way of travelers' tales as any one who ever left her native land.

The Mistake of the Polar Bear.

From The Spectator.

Nordenskiöld found that the white bears generally went through a long performance of stalking his sailors, clearly on the mistaken conclusion that they were seals. As the men were clothed partly in sealskin, it was a very natural mistake. But the interest of the story lies in the generalization made by the bear. The bear said: "There are two or three seals, one standing up on its flippers in a very unusual way. I will therefore stalk them unseen as long as I can, and when they see me pretend to be doing something else." So the men, with their guns and lances, who wanted to shoot the bear, had the pleasure of seeing him carefully crawling behind rocks and ice hummocks, making long detours this way and that, and every now and then clambering up a rock and peeping cautiously over to see if the seals had gone. On the open snow the bear would saunter off in another direction, and then, falling flat, push himself along on his belly, with his great front paws covering his black muzzle, the only thing not matching the snow about him. Just as the bear thought he had got his "seal" the latter fired and shot him, a victim of false analogy.

The American an Octoroon.

From Everybody's Magazine.

The average adult American is a statistical octoroon. If the blood in the veins of all our people, white and black, were pooled and redistributed, each person would have about seven parts white and one part negro blood. The white strain in him, moreover, is by no means purely American. White strains of foreign origin, derived from Germany, Ireland, Scandinavia, Canada, Great Britain, and the countries of Southern Europe, are collectively more powerful in his composition than is the negro strain. Thus going back only one generation, we find him to be a composite, the creation of widely differing bloods and nationalities. The peoples of the earth, from the Congo under the equator to the North Cape of Europe, have contributed, either immediately or remotely, to his composition. But with it all we find the Anglo-Saxon strain the dominant one. His political institutions, his laws, his social conditions, and his mental characteristics, his power of initiative, and his independence of thought and action are Anglo-Saxon, sharpened and intensified by fresh contact with nature under new and untried conditions. It is a strange and a gratifying thing to witness, in connection with this mixture of blood, the complete dominance of the Anglo-Saxon strain, and it argues well for its strength and vitality, as well as for the welfare of the country which he occupies and governs.

The Dragon Screen.

From The Cornhill.

Very few people even in Peking seem to have heard of it. For, of course, till lately none were allowed to drive along the excellent carriage road by the lake, through the parkilke grounds interspersed with rockeries. The screen is perhaps twenty feet high, and of porcelain throughout, and on it in high relief a row of dragons standing on their tails, and possibly five feet high, old gold, dull red, cream, dark blue, then over again, the two dark blue confronting each other in the centre. What was that screen meant to shelter from the world? Now behind it there is only a scene of frantic desolation of the most complete vandalism—trees hacked and broken, marble columns razed to the ground, images torn from their lotus seats and cloven in two. Here [illegible] lying the [illegible] a little [illegible] head, a little [illegible] a hand, a [illegible] screen. "I do not deplore its destruction at all," says a German Sinologue; "the Chinese must be humbled somehow. Best humble them through their palaces and temples."

Animals in Operas.

From Our Animal Friends.

Wagner has introduced animals into all but three of his operas, ("The Flying Dutchman," "Tristan," and "Die Meistersinger";) horses in "Rienzi," "Tannhäuser," "Die Walküre," and "Die Götterdämmerung"; swans in "Lohengrin" and "Parsifal"; birds in "Lohengrin," "Siegfried," and "Die Götterdämmerung"; a ram in "Die Walküre"; a bear and a dragon, in "Siegfried." The swans, the dragon, and the forest bird are expressed by some of the most beautiful music in the operas.

Wagner has been much criticised, and was at the time much laughed at, for this use of animals in serious opera, but not even his friends and brother musicians could argue him out of it. Other composers, it is true, had occasionally introduced animals into the opera, notably Mozart in the "Magic Flute." But in Mozart's opera the animals have no essential connection with the story. Their introduction is almost as accidental and irrelevant as the happenings in a vaudeville. Wagner was the first to make the animals part of the cast, dramatically connected with the whole. Grane, Brunnhilde's horse, is her faithful, trusted friend, her friend who gave up his aerial life among the clouds to follow her when she abandoned her wild Valkyrie life to live with a mortal lover. When she bids farewell to Siegfried she gives him her noble horse—the best that she has to give.

Guizot's Father.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Guizot lived through the most eventful periods of modern France. He was born in 1787 amid the mutterings of the revolution. Guizot's parents were married by a proscribed Protestant pastor, and his birth was never legally registered. His father, who was an advocate, used his talent for public speaking in the interests of the persecuted Protestants, and became a marked man. After living for several weeks in danger of his life, he was at last arrested, unwillingly enough, by a gendarme who knew and respected him. "Shall I let you escape?" said the man. "Are you married?" replied M. Guizot. "Yes, I have two children." "And so have I," replied the prisoner, "but you would have to pay for me; let us go on." They went on, and M. Guizot died on the scaffold a few days later. At this time François, the future statesman, who was the elder of the two children, was six and a half years old, and always preserved the recollection of going to see his father in prison, or what was euphemistically called the House of Justice.

Whither Away.

"Where are you going, Master mine?"—
"Mistress of mine, farewell!
Pledge me a cup of golden wine!
Light shall be dark and darkness shine
Before I tell!"

"Oh, go you by the firwoods blue,
And by the Fairies' Trysting Tree?"—
"No, for the path is grown with rue
And nightshade's purple flower, since you
Walked there with me!"

"O, go you by the pastures high,
A grassy road and daisies fair?"—
"No, for I saw them fade and die
On the bright evening, love, that I
Sat with you there!"
ANODOS in The Spectator.

Pound Foolishness.

In The Independent.

One of the commonest forms of pound foolishness is countenanced by many high authorities. This is the purchase of certain household provisions in large quantities. Few writers on domestic topics fail to lay stress upon the economy of buying groceries in bulk. That sugar and flour, potatoes, and apples should be bought by the half or whole barrel, cereals by the case, butter by the tub, and other things in like proportion is one of the early precepts in the "Young Housekeeper's Complete Guide to Domestic Economy." The ignorant young things buy the provisions first and the experience afterward. The flour grows musty, the cereals develop weevils, the potatoes and apples rot long before they can be eaten, and the cook exercises a lavishness in the use of the butter and sugar she would never show were they bought in such limited amounts that the housekeeper could hold close watch over them. Even after these events the young mistress feels as if she were absolutely reckless and no manager at all when she so far departs from household law as to buy food in small quantities.

Glove Making.

From Invention.

Most people think that France is the glovemaking country par excellence. Germany, however, has the largest number of concerns engaged in the making of leather gloves of any country in Europe, the number being over 1,140. Of these 1,000 are engaged exclusively in the making of kid gloves. There are besides 100 tanneries for kid and 40 tanneries for shoe-making leather. There are 55 glove concerns that work exclusively for export. Of the other countries, Austria-Hungary has 350; France, 235; England, 190; Italy, 100, and Sweden, Norway, and Spain, between 50 and 60 glove-manufacturing firms each. Russia has only about 30. There is in Germany no important glovemaking centre, the industry being scattered. In Austria the glovemaking centres are Prague and Vienna; in France, Paris, Grenoble, and Chaumont; in England, London and Worcester; in Italy, Naples, Milan, and Turin; in Sweden, Stockholm and Malmö, and in Belgium, Brussels.

[illegible]

The Cook Question Solved.

Owing to the non-payment of their salaries there was a mutiny and riot among the Palace culinary staff at Constantinople this week. The Sultan ordered the payment of their wages and imprisoned several cooks.—Times.

Of the Sultan and all his strange doings
From season to season I've read;
And sometimes my pulse has been quickened,
And sometimes hot tears I have shed;
But whatever the ends he has aimed at,
By this or the other decree,
Till now, in his plenary powers
He has never been envied by me.

But at last when I read in the papers
The cooks in his palace have risen,
And that, by an instant iradé,
He has popped three or four into prison—
When I read of these troublesome creatures
Haled off to a cell one by one,
Why—I do feel a spasm of envy
That I can't do what Abdul has done.

Yes, recalling the ways she annoys me,
Reviewing each failing and fault—
Her penchant for putting in pepper,
Her mania for leaving out salt;
I repeat that at last I do envy
A might even chefs have to brook;
Yes, I yearn for the power, I admit it,
To imprison, at will, my plain-cook!
—"A Tormented Mistress," in London Truth.

To Make Furs Look Like New.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

When furs become worn or soiled at the neck they may be renovated by gently rubbing with cotton batting saturated with gasoline, which should not be used in a room that has artificial heat or light. Axle grease, tar, paint, and pitch may be removed by rubbing first with oil of turpentine, and then with ether. Dark furs may be cleaned with fine cedar or mahogany sawdust which has been heated in an oven. Alaska sable, seal, electric seal, fox, &c., should be beaten with a switch until free from dust, then laid with the fur side up and the hot sawdust rubbed in. Be lavish with the sawdust and vigorous with the rubbing. After this place the garment upon feather pillows with the furry side down, and beat well until all traces of the sawdust have disappeared. Then hang out in a shady place. White furs may be cleaned in the same way, using white cornmeal instead of the sawdust, or if only slightly soiled, by rubbing well with magnesia in cakes. Wet furs should never be dried near the fire, but shaken and hung away in a cold room, then brushed.

Printers' Blunders.

From Chambers's Journal.

Printers are responsible for many charming mistakes, and some of them admit the fact. Witness the volume of sermons recently published which contained the startling admission: "Printers have persecuted me without a cause." Of course, it should have been "princes"; but no doubt the compositor was satisfied, but I don't complain.

Parsons are the especial butts for the jokes of the merry typesetter. A Methodist minister is reported to have said: "Methodism is elastic, expensive, and progressive." Was it sheer wickedness that made the printer substitute e for a, altogether expansive "to the more shocking term? The Bishop of St. Asaph, addressing his old parishioners some time ago at Carmarthen, referred to his "younger and rasher days." He was naturally reported as having spoken of his "younger and masher days." No wonder John McNeill said that when he took up the daily papers and read his reported utterances he always sighed, "Verily, we die daily!"

An Amateur Brass Band.

From Good Words.

A well-known band was practically two men short. It had its full strength numerically; but two of the regular members had not been able to come, and in their stead had been pressed a couple of "followers" who (in the vernacular) could not play for nuts." Effectually to prevent their getting out a single sound, the conductor had jammed a cork into their instruments, or rather, the instruments they carried. So that they were players and yet not players; they counted as two, but otherwise they were a source of weakness rather than of strength. Handicapped though the band thus was, however, it succeeded in carrying off the first prize.

Dasher's Repartee.

From The Cornhill.

Dasher came to [illegible] and mentioned a brilliant repartee made by himself. He had been lecturing on the Church's seasons and how to observe them, when a rude man in the audience asked what was the best way of observing All Fools' Day. Dasher replied, "It should be spent in self-examination," and the gainsayer was silenced.

After Dasher had gone, my wife said she thought she had heard this story before, though with a different [illegible]. I have often noticed that the same stories are told by different persons as having happened in their own experience. This instance struck me as so curious that I made a note of it for the Psychical Society.

The Power of Niagara.

From The World's Work.

[illegible] the [illegible] Greater New York [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the power at Niagara in the two nations of the

Coast Signal Service in Time of Need

Navy Department Prepared to Equip Stations with Apparatus and Men on Briefest Notice.

SHOULD a war be precipitated upon the country, could an efficient coast signal service, such as in England and France is a permanent institution, be established in time to make it a potent factor in the defence of our coast?

Yes.

The Navy Department, of which the Coast Signal Service is a separate branch, is prepared to throw out and equip a series of signal stations on our Atlantic Coast in less time than it would take any hostile fleet to get within striking distance of the coast cities.

When this Coast Signal Service was broken up and abandoned at the conclusion of the war in the latter part of August, 1898, the entire equipment, which cost thousands of dollars, was retained by the Navy Department and is ready for use at any time the occasion may demand. This equipment or paraphernalia, however, would form only a very insignificant part in the organization of a coast signal service in time of extreme emergency.

The chief factor in such an organization is the securing of competent men to man the signal stations. Though in time of war it would be still but impossible to secure such a force of men from the navy itself, for every available man would be needed on the ships and auxiliary fleets that would be pressed into service. A large force of men is being trained for such duty, year in and year out, in the Naval Militia of the different States, that could be drawn upon on a day's notice. Hundreds of men now in the Naval Militia saw active service in coast signal work during the late war and are competent in every way to fill the posts of signal men in case of the Nation's need. From this source the Navy Department would draw its men to man the signal stations. Naval men say that there is no doubt that a full force of such men could be drawn from the Naval Militia and still leave a complement in reserve.

Several years before the outbreak of the Spanish-American war signal men were being trained for just such duty. During that war they were called upon and, volunteering, served throughout the conflict with an efficiency that had never been looked for. The signal men in the Naval Militia are trained in every code of signals used by our navy and by the merchant marine of the world, and are put through several courses of examinations every year to test their efficiency. In some instances naval officers are present at these examinations, and in such manner keep in touch with the work of the men so that they can judge to just what extent a force of signal men could be got together in case of emergency and assigned to important posts of duty without the necessity of any preliminary drill or coaching.

The paraphernalia for equipping the different coast signal stations is a second consideration after the question of finding the men to man the stations has been answered. However, it is an important consideration, as the procuring of the necessary supplies for the stations would mean the waste of valuable time when it was necessary to throw out a coast signal service to meet a pressing emergency. In view of this the Navy Department has stored away the entire equipment of the Coast Signal Service, used in the last war, in different navy storehouses, where it is always ready in case of need. All, then, that is necessary is to sort it out and distribute it to the fifty or more stations that would be established from the northern coast of Maine to and around the Gulf of Mexico.

It was entirely in view of the fact that the Navy Department felt secure in its ability to equip a Coast Signal Service on short notice that the service in operation during the war was abandoned after the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars. This money did not have to be reckoned as lost, in view of the fact that the equipment could be stored away for immediate use. On the other hand, to make the service a permanent institution would have entailed an enormous and needless expense to the Government.

The majority of the signal stations used in the late war were portable houses that could be put up and coupled together in a few hours, so that the only delay to be encountered would be in shipping the framework to the various points selected for the signal stations. Each portable house now, to use a trade term, "in stock" is numbered. Corresponding numbers have been placed on the charts containing all the signal apparatus, including the fifty-foot signal masts. For instance, if "Lot 10" were entered for Montauk Point Signal Station, and it were necessary to equip that station with dispatch, the officer in command would issue an order on the storehouse to have "Lot 10" shipped by fast freight to Montauk Point, where the station force would have been ordered to receive it. After the arrival of "Lot 10" in bulk it would only be a question of a few hours before the portable station would have been set up and the equipment distributed for immediate use.

The purpose and operation of the Coast Signal Service can best be illustrated by a brief description of the service actively in force during the Spanish-American war. The chief purpose of the service was to keep a strict watch for hostile fleets in order that warning might be given to the forts and patrolling fleets of the navy occupied in guarding the coast. In 1898 there were fifty signal stations set up along the Atlantic seaboard, extending from Maine to Texas.

Each signal station was equipped with every code of signals used in the merchant marine and in the navy, and with a competent staff of signalmen, for the most part drawn from the Naval Militia.

Besides the signalmen there were two telegraph operators, in constant communication with a district headquarters, and through the district headquarters with the Navy Department in Washington. There were five district headquarters, controlling anywhere from six to twelve separate signal stations. The First District Headquarters was in Boston on board the drill ship Minnesota, and the Second District Headquarters in this city on board the ancient seventy-two-gun frigate New Hampshire, now used as a drill ship by the New York Naval Militia, (First Battalion.)

The whole system of the Coast Signal Service may be explained by taking as an illustration the workings of the Second District on board the New Hampshire, moored to the pier at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street.

The Second District had under its control six signal stations situated as follows: One at Block Island, one at Montauk Point, one at Quogue, one at Fire Island, one at Barnegat, on the Jersey Coast, and one at Cape Henlopen, Delaware. Each of these stations consisted of a small wooden house containing comfortable accommodations for five men—two signalmen, two telegraphers, and a cook. The two telegraphers had been qualified as experts in the art of signals used by the merchant marine of the world and by our navy. They had been trained in the Naval Militia, and then at the breaking out of the war enlisted in the regular army as petty officers. The telegraphers were expert operators enlisted into the navy, also as petty officers. The cook enlisted as an ordinary seaman.

This staff for each station, divided into day and night shifts, kept a constant watch on the waters within the field of vision, and was under strict orders to signal every species of craft that passed along the line of horizon or close in shore. Upon signaling to passing ships her name was requested, her destination, and the port she hailed from. In the daytime this signaling was done by displaying strings of International Code signal flags at the top of a fifty-foot mast. In the nighttime the Shroud Light or Meyer Code of signals was used.

The ship that received a salute in this manner, if well enough in shore to read the signals, would answer in the same code, and, if she had anything of importance to communicate, it would be dispatched immediately to the district headquarters over the private Government wire. When this message was received in the district headquarters the officer in command would decide whether or not it was of sufficient import to be transmitted to the Washington headquarters.

If the ship sighted and spoken was merely a coaster or an ordinary sailing vessel, making home ports, the signal man in charge of the coast station would simply enter it in his log, which he sent every week to his district headquarters. The logs were similar to those kept on board ship, giving the minute details of the routine life at the station.

It was chiefly through these coast signal stations that the Navy Department was kept in constant touch with the warships patrolling the Atlantic seaboard in American waters, for whenever a warship or a fleet passed one of these stations there was an exchange of signals the purport of which was wired to the district headquarters, and thence to Washington.

At the conclusion of the war there was considerable talk of following the policy of England and France, and establishing a permanent coast signal service on both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. However, when the cost of such a service was reckoned up, and when it was considered that even in extremities a most efficient force could be organized with expedition, the project was abandoned and thereby the country saved yearly the expenditure of many thousands of dollars.

There were many amusing incidents connected with the work of the United States Coast Signal Service during the few months of the Spanish-American War that go to show that even that apparently peaceful service had its strenuous moments.

Shortly before Cervera's fleet was found bottled up in Santiago Bay there was a belief, widespread throughout the country, that the Spaniards were about to make a sudden descent upon one of our great cities on the Atlantic seaboard and wreak all manner of devastation. This feeling was not only entertained by the people, but pervaded, as well, both the rank and file of all departments of the Government, engaged in defending from possible attacks by the enemy. Our Flying Squadron was patrolling the coast, keenly on the alert to spy out and give battle to the formidable fleet, and our forts were ready to give a very warm reception did the black hulls of the Spaniards but come within range of their mammoth guns.

It fell to the Coast Signal Service, however, to watch the entire coast from Maine to Mexico. To say that the signal men in the fifty signal stations were alert is to speak mildly. They hardly left their posts to eat or to drink so intent were they in scanning the horizon, and only once during these days of high tension did reward seem in sight.

About 2 o'clock one afternoon in the latter part of June the signal man on duty at the Quogue Station was perched on the top of the tall signal mast gazing intently out to sea, through a pair of double lens binoculars. All of a sudden, out of the haze on the horizon line, he perceived five dark shadows, apparently the hulls of vessels of considerable size. As these shadows grew and took definite shape, he saw that it was beyond a doubt a fleet of some strange craft. Focussing his glasses, in desperate eagerness to better his view, he could make out that each of these ships was manned with a single mast. That was enough—five strange hulls, the single masts, and, yes, he was sure of it, each mast equipped with the modern fighting tops—beyond doubt it must be Cervera's fleet!

Without waiting for a second glance he descended, precipitately, from his perch, and, with bulging eyes and perspiration streaming down his face, rushed into the signal station and shouted out the result of his observation. Then he ordered the telegraph operator to wire immediately to headquarters the following message:

"Quogue Station, June —, 2:30 P. M.

"Sighted five warships, black hulls, twelve miles out, shaping course to New York.

"——."

About ten minutes before this message was received in the district headquarters on board the New Hampshire, the officer in charge had gone ashore on an important errand, leaving the office to the care of a chief yeoman and a single telegraph operator. When their commander left, both men rolled over on two convenient bunks and prepared for a quiet nap.

They had hardly closed their eyes when the telegraph instrument fairly began to dance with the call number of the station. The operator muttered an eloquent aside and listlessly walked over to the desk, sat down and opened the instrument. Sleepily he began to jot down the message, until he got to "warships." Then there was a sudden and wonderful change in his demeanor, and by the time he had finished taking, his hair all but stood on end. Gasping, he staggered over to the chief yeoman and exhibited the message to him. The chief yeoman fairly leaped in the air.

What could be done? No dispatch could be transmitted to Washington without the sanction of the "boss." Their commanding officer had told them where he was going, but they had not taken the trouble to listen. Here was a dispatch of tremendous import, and every second was crucial. For a few minutes they rushed up and down the office like caged animals, emitting wild exclamations. Finally the yeoman was struck with an idea.

"You scour the ship," he said to the operator, "and see if you can find any one who knows where the boss went. I will telephone to the navy yard and read them the message."

The operator sought desperately, though vainly, for information of the commanding officer's whereabouts, and the yeoman rang frantically the telephone bell, and, in his excessive zeal, broke the instrument. There was another telephone on the New Hampshire, however, and he rushed off to that, to be confronted with the sign "out of order." The situation was, to say the least, strenuous.

Completely dazed he wandered back to the office, where he encountered the operator, whose face bore an equally helpless expression. They sat looking desperately at each other for several minutes, unable to utter a word. Then all of a sudden the station call began ticking on the receiver. The operator staggered over to the key and opened the switch. Seizing pen and pad he took down the following message:

"Fire Island Station, 3 P. M.

"Sighted five coal barges, in tow of a tug, eight miles off shore.

"Signed ——."

The two men collapsed. But when the operator recovered he went to the telegraph instrument, called Quogue station, and what he said over the wire was never recorded or filed.

After the Santiago incident the business of the Coast Signal Service was purely routine, and the Lieutenant in command took advantage of the spare hours to drill his office force at the district headquarters in the various signal codes. Even the office boy, who had enlisted as a landsman, was included in this drill, and in a short time the men were expert signalmen, though their duties were purely clerical.

The last code of signals taken up were the rocket signal, which are used both on land and at sea. For the first few days the signaling with rockets was confined to the immediate vicinity of the New Hampshire. On the third or fourth day, however, the Lieutenant instructed two of his men to go to the foot of East Ninety-second Street, where there is a bend in the river and a long pier visible from the ship.

The two yeomen in their trim uniforms, and armed with rocket pistols and belts of cartridges, started out just after sundown. They proceeded by the way of the Second Avenue surface line to Ninety-second Street and alighted from the car. They had no sooner touched the sidewalk than they walked into the arms of a friend, who invited them forthwith to a neighboring monument to Bacchus to imbibe of the vine and relate their experiences "at the front." Their "front" had been the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, but not for a minute were they going to lose the opportunity of proclaiming themselves heroes, and they started right in to detail some deed-raising exploits that soon brought about them an admiring crowd.

As the bowl flowed the marvels of their imaginations poured forth in a perfect flood, and, so delighted were they with the sound of their voices, that they utterly forgot their errand until they happened to glance at the clock and noticed the hands pointing dangerously near midnight. It was out of the question to go down to the pier at that hour, and the sudden realization of the breach of discipline they had been guilty of and its possible consequences sobered them completely.

Bidding their friend adieu they started back for the ship. One could traverse the seven seas and not find a more realistic picture of two thoroughly humbled heroes than the one presented by these two erring yeomen.

With bowed heads and faltering step they made their way up the New Hampshire's gangplank and to the Lieutenant's office, expecting all sorts of abuse to be heaped upon their heads. Imagine their surprise then, when their commander looked up with a smile of recognition and exclaimed enthusiastically: "Boys, your work was splendid. I did not give you credit for having made so much progress. You may turn in now."

Was this sarcasm, or what? Both men passed sleepless nights in trying to figure it out, but a week passed before they discovered the solution of the problem.

On the night they had started out to do their rocket signaling, a large picnic party had occupied the pier at the foot of East Ninety-second Street, and the setting off of an abundance of Roman candles and rockets by the picnickers was one of the features of the entertainment.

When His Prayer Came True.

JONATHAN SCRIVENER was a struggling young author whose stories and poems were read by very few persons except his trusting young wife, who typewrote them, and the editors who returned them. Indeed, Jonathan sometimes entertained doubts regarding the editors, as the manuscripts usually came back so surprisingly quick. Occasionally, however, at long intervals, something from his pen would accidentally be accepted, and then for a while, at least, there would be money enough in the till to keep the unsuccessful manuscripts going through the mail. But Jonathan did not despair; or, rather, his wife did not allow him to do so. "Some day you will be a celebrated writer," she would say, "and then they will all be running after you, begging for an interview. When they want to interview a man it's a proof that he's famous. Oh, I shall just kiss the first interviewer who comes to see you, I know I shall!"

"All right, you may," replied Johnny with an indulgent smile, "and if it's a woman I'll take her off your hands."

From that time forth Jonathan's prayer was: "Oh, that I may be interviewed."

Now, sure enough, Jonathan wrote his novel and became famous over night, and an interviewer came to see him.

"Oh, Johnny, Johnny!" cried his wife, rushing wildly into the study, where he was writing the first chapter of his "Recollections," "there's a newspaper man down stairs who wants to interview you. And he wants your picture and my picture and the picture of the baby and the house where you were born, and he asked me what you ate for breakfast, and how many times I refused you and if you snored and a whole lot of other interesting questions, and I told him all about it, and how you couldn't eat lobster or strawberries, and that you wore red flannel undershirts in Summer, and that the baby has a new tooth. Oh, wasn't it nice of him to come? Oh, Oh, Oh!"

Johnny could hardly speak for excitement; he kissed his wife and told her to bring his best box of cigars and a bottle of wine, and then to show the gentleman up stairs. And then when he appeared, Johnny was very cordial and diplomatic, and said a lot of extremely unnecessary and indiscreet things that made his friends blush for him when they saw them in print.

The next time an interviewer came Johnny was calmer and more reserved. Indeed, in quite a short time he grew weary and bored.

"Oh, tell him to go to the mischief!" he growled when his wife interrupted his afternoon nap to say that a reporter was down stairs. "Say I won't be interviewed. Say anything you want; say I am dead!"

But still the interviewers came, and still Johnny grew more and more famous and more and more difficult of access.

"I won't be interviewed!" he cried in desperation, "I wont, I wont!"

So he bought an extremely fierce bulldog and kept him loose in the front hall, and he hired to open the door a pugilistic ex-actor who had been put out of business by "yellow" newspaper critics, and who hated all newspaper men indiscriminately—and all this he did to prevent the occurrence of what he and his trusting young wife once prayed for so ardently.

Worse than Seasickness.

First Enthusiast—That's a great yachting cbat you're wearing.

Second Enthusiast—Yes. It is patterned after one worn by King Edward.

First Enthusiast—Sort of a Royal Ulster, eh?

2:00 P. M. Leave New York; 4:00 Next Afternoon Reach Chicago—NEW YORK CENTRAL

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair and cooler; winds southerly, becoming westerly.

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THE BRITISH LIBERALS AND THE IRISH PARTY

Mr. Asquith Hints that the Alliance Will Not Be Renewed.

Says the Liberals Must Be Able to Rely on an Independent Majority in the Commons.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Times reports an important speech delivered by the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith to his constituents at Ladybank, East Fife, Scotland.

Mr. Asquith's remarks were mostly devoted to the Irish question. He said Mr. Redmond (the Nationalist leader) made no secret of the aggressive intentions of his reconstructed party, and Mr. Chamberlain had threatened at the Unionist gathering at Blenheim Palace on Aug. 10 to retaliate upon the Irish by punitive redistribution of their representation in the House of Commons.

Mr. Asquith said the Liberals must resist such a step as ludicrously ineffective, petulant, and unfair. He went on to attack Mr. Chamberlain's statement that the Liberals were willing to sell the interests of the country for Irish votes. He declared that the Liberals must be able to rely on an independent Liberal majority in the House of Commons. This was the only practicable alternative to the Tory Government.

The ex-Home Secretary added that the Irish problem was as serious and intractable as ever, but he believed in the necessity of maintaining unimpaired the universal supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. Subject to that condition, his policy was for a large and liberal devolution of local powers.

The Times in an editorial to-day says the nation will never again trust the Government of the British Empire to a party which can be made and unmade by the Irish Nationalists. The South African war and the attitude of the Irish during that war have brought home the danger of such a step more forcibly than ever to the whole people. Throughout the war the Irish Party have spared no pains to show that they are persistent and determined enemies of the empire. The demonstration has not been lost on the nation.

Mr. Asquith, says The Times, perceives this fact and its meaning, and recognizes that a renewal of the alliance with the Irish would be fatal to the Liberal Party.

BOER PRISONERS READY TO FIGHT FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

Two Hundred of Those in Ceylon Say They Will Serve Anywhere but In South Africa.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A dispatch to The Times from Colombo says that Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, the Governor of the island, has announced that 200 of the Boer prisoners in Ceylon have expressed their willingness to take the oath of allegiance to King Edward.

The prisoners not only desire to take the oath, but also wish to enlist in the British Army. They are willing to serve anywhere but in South Africa.

TO REJECT BOERS' APPEAL.

Hague Court Decides that It Cannot Take the Initiative in Regard to Intervention.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A dispatch to The Times from Brussels says that the Council of The Hague Permanent Court of Arbitration has unanimously decided that the question of assuming the initiative in arbitration or intervention in any form in regard to the South African war must be definitely abandoned.

This decision, it is stated, probably accounts for the fact that the date of the meeting of the Council to consider the appeal of the Boer representatives in Europe has not yet been fixed, and it is not likely that such a meeting will take place for a considerable time.

The Brussels Petit Bleu says a committee of Dutch ladies is being formed for the purpose of presenting an address to Queen Alexandra, praying for the amelioration of the conditions in the concentration camps.

BOERS ASKING FOR PEACE?

Kitchener's Reply to a Letter from Schalk-Burger Indicates Latter's Desire to End the War.

PRETORIA, Sept. 29.—A pamphlet has been published here, under Lord Kitchener's authority, containing notice of the permanent banishment of several Boer leaders captured since Sept. 15 and also a long letter from Lord Kitchener replying to a communication from Acting President Schalk-Burger, received on Sept. 5. Lord Kitchener promises to send the Schalk-Burger letter to the Imperial Government, which, he says, reciprocates the Boer statesman's desire for peace.

Lord Kitchener then proceeds to explain that the responsibility for the war rests with the burghers, whose invasion of unprotected British territory opened the saddest page in South African history." He quotes a letter from a member of the Volksraad to a member of the Cape Colony Assembly, declaring that "the time is ripe to drive the English from South Africa."

In conclusion, Lord Kitchener declares that, having annexed the two republics to Great Britain, he cannot break faith with the people who have shown loyalty to the new régime, and, so far as clemency to Cape rebels is concerned, that is the prerogative of the ruler, which must be exercised with unfettered discretion.

A proclamation has been issued providing for the sale of properties of burghers still in the field, in accordance with the terms of Lord Kitchener's previous proclamation.

LORD KITCHENER'S POSITION.

King Edward Said to Have Closely Questioned the Ministers.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—"Immediately on his return from the Continent," says The Daily News, "the King summoned a meeting of the Council to consider Lord Kitchener's position. It is understood that his Majesty assumed a very strong attitude, and closely questioned Ministers upon their proposals."

The Daily Express publishes a report that Lord Kitchener has asked for 20,000 more seasoned mounted men and for power to hang rebels, traitors, and murderers without reference to the Home Government.

FAILURES IN SOUTH RUSSIA.

Odessa Traders Refuse to Give Credit to Kharkoff Business Concerns.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Odessa correspondent of The Times says that the recent bank failures in South Russia were caused by the general feeling of insecurity among commercial circles in the South.

The collapse of the Kharkoff Land Bank, with liabilities of 7,000,000 rubles ($3,570,000) and almost no assets, had a specially injurious effect.

Kharkoff business concerns have lost their reputation to such an extent that Odessa traders have told them openly that if they want goods they must pay cash down.

REFORMS IN MOROCCO.

Free Trade Between Coast Ports Permitted—Sultan Promises Satisfaction to Spain.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The correspondent of The Times at Tangier says a Shereefian edict has been received permitting free trade between all the coast ports of Morocco, and canceling the former "ridiculous restrictions." This action, says the dispatch, will increase the popularity of Sultan Abdul el Aziz by lowering the price of wheat throughout Northern Morocco.

The Sultan also promises the speedy promulgation of measures improving the prison administration.

By The Associated Press.

TANGIER, Sept. 29.—Saavedra, the dragoman of the Spanish Legation, has arrived at Marakesh (Morocco City) and been received in audience by the Sultan, who promised that all the Spanish claims should be satisfied.

The Shereefian Government declares that the Spanish boy and girl who were recently abducted by Moors are still alive.

AUSTRALIA AND THE EMPIRE.

Another Attack on Premier Barton's Promise Regarding Legislation to Mr. Chamberlain.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Melbourne correspondent of The Times reports another bitter debate in the Commonwealth Parliament.

An amendment to the Immigration Restriction bill, proposed by Mr. Isaacs and providing that prohibited immigrants be specified by joint resolution of the federal houses, was opposed by the Government and defeated without a division.

A renewed attack was made by Mr. Reid on Premier Barton's minute to the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, accepting the principle laid down in Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch.

This attack was answered by Mr. Kingston, who vehemently denounced Mr. Reid's changed attitude, and urged that the minute was only a courteous intimation of the recognition by the Commonwealth of the increasing burdens of the empire and a response to the favors poured out on the Commonwealth by the home Government in the most sympathetic spirit.

THE LONDON TRACTION DISPUTE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Mr. Lyttelton, the arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade to hear the arguments in the controversy between the two London underground railway companies relating to the installation of electricity, has fixed Oct. 7 as the date for the first sitting.

ASSAM PLANTERS' GRIEVANCES.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Simla correspondent of The Times reports that the Assam tea planters will probably present a memorial embodying a request for the appointment of a commission to consider the present relations between capital and labor in Assam. There is said to be no chance of anything definite evolving from the controversy between the planters and the Chief Commissioner for the Province.

THE NEW ROUTE TO PERSIA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A dispatch to The Times from Simla says another convoy of general merchandise will shortly leave Quetta for Eastern Persia, via Nushki. Europeans and native traders are beginning to understand the value of the route.

RUSSO-PERSIAN BANK PROPOSED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A dispatch to The Times from Odessa says that, according to a telegram from St. Petersburg, it is proposed that a new bank, operating principally in Persia, be founded in the Russian capital.

Special 7-Day Tours to Washington. Royal Blue Line. Personally conducted. Thursdays, October 17th and 31st. Only $18, round trip, all expenses included. Detailed information at ticket offices, 434 and 1,300 Broadway.—Adv.

JOSEPH C. HENDRIX POSITIVELY DECLINES

Says that He Will Not Accept the Nomination for Mayor.

Several Other Names of Candidates to be Suggested at the Democratic Conference To-night—What Mr. Coler Has to Say.

Joseph C. Hendrix of Brooklyn will not accept the Tammany nomination for Mayor. Mr. Hendrix made this announcement in unqualified terms when seen last evening at his home, 882 Carroll Street. When asked what his disposition was toward the movement to nominate him Mr. Hendrix said:

"You can say for me that I am not a candidate for Mayor, that I do not want the office, and will not accept the nomination if tendered to me."

In the proposal of Mr. Hendrix's name to the Democratic conference Saturday night by the Brooklyn delegation it was thought that a solution of the difficulty which has confronted the Democratic leaders had been reached. The first choice of the Brooklyn Democratic leaders, as they have repeatedly stated and still assert, is Controller Coler. But unable, as they have been, to overcome the opposition of Mr. Croker to the Controller, Mr. Hendrix's name was suggested, and the suggestion met with the warm indorsement of Mr. Coler himself.

They will have other names to suggest to the Democratic conference to-night, and will strive to the last to have a Brooklyn man nominated. Among the names of Brooklyn men who have been proposed as available material are those of Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor, George Foster Peabody, Julian D. Fairchaild, Harrington Putnam, A. Augustus Healy, Henry Hentz, Alexander E. Orr, and John C. McGuire.

These suggestions are all tentative, as it has not been ascertained as yet whether any of these gentlemen would accept the nomination if offered to them. James Shevlin, the Brooklyn leader, said yesterday afternoon that the disposition of all of these gentlemen would be learned before the conference to-night.

"Has the Brooklyn delegation abandoned Mr. Coler?" he was asked.

"By no means," he replied. "Mr. Coler is still the Brooklyn delegation's first choice."

"Is there any disposition to carry the fight for him into the convention?"

"I can't say anything as to that; we will know more after to-morrow night's conference. Other names have been suggested, but we do not know yet whether these gentlemen would care to run. Since the term of the Mayor has been cut from four to two years the office is not so desirable as it was. It takes even the best kind of a man at least a year to familiarize himself with the work of the Mayor's office. Then, just when he has mastered the details and is ready to lay out a line of policy, election time comes around again. Because of this change it is not so easy as it was to secure the kind of a man who will fill the requirements.

"This is one consideration which did not weigh with the statesmen at Albany when they concluded to shorten the Mayor's term. A man can no more be expected to master the details of the Mayor's position in less than a year's time than he could be to become thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the business of a corporation whose business is equal to that of Greater New York."

"Is it true that the name of Judge Van Wyck was proposed to the Brooklyn delegation as that of a man who ought to satisfy the Brooklyn leaders, and who would be entirely acceptable to Tammany?"

"Who told you that?" Mr. Shevlin asked in a manner that indicated strongly that he would like to have it answered. The reporter told him he was not at liberty to reveal the name of his informant. Mr. Shevlin thought a while and then said:

"I don't think Judge Van Wyck wants the nomination. Of course if the suggestion of Judge Van Wyck's name should come to us in the way you have stated, it would receive cordial consideration. The Democratic organization of Brooklyn feels under great obligation to Judge Van Wyck for the sacrifice he made in taking up the standard of the party in the fight against Col. Roosevelt. His term as Justice of the Supreme Court had just expired, and he could have had another without question. But he surrendered the fourteen years' term on the bench which he might have had to answer the call of his party to enter into a contest for the Governorship; a contest which, to say the least, presented a doubtful prospect of success. Naturally the organization feels under obligations to him for the personal sacrifice he made at that time.

"Since his defeat for Governor, Judge Van Wyck has been engaged in building up a private law practice, and he has been quite successful. I do not believe he would care to surrender the lucrative practice he has built up at so much pains for a nomination for the Mayoralty. Of course I am speaking now off hand. I do not know what Judge Van Wyck's own feelings are on the subject."

Controller Coler was visited at his home, 244 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Coler was informed of Mr. Hendrix's positive announcement that he would not accept the nomination for Mayor. He was asked whether, in view of Mr. Hendrix's declination, he had any other name to suggest for the Democratic nomination.

"I did not suggest Mr. Hendrix's name," Mr. Coler replied. "Mr. Hendrix was mentioned to me as a man who might make a good candidate. I said I thought he would make an ideal man to run against Mr. Low. That is all the foundation there is for the statement that I had suggested his name."

"Are there any others whom you would suggest for the nomination?"

"There are plenty of good Democrats to choose from."

"Will you ask the Brooklyn delegation to present your own name to the convention?"

"I have not asked any one to do anything for me in connection with the Democratic nomination or for any other nomination. I am not seeking a nomination. Personally, I would prefer to get down to work on my own account. But I have stated—and it is all I have ever said to any one about this matter—that if the people of New York wanted me to be their Mayor I would be glad to serve them."

Mr. Coler was asked if he would accept the nomination for Borough President or a renomination for Controller.

"It would be a great sacrifice for me to give up my business for the Mayoralty," he replied, "and I could not make the sacrifice for any other office."

MAYORALTY TALK AT DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Justice George C. Barrett Said to be in the Lead—Mr. Croker Will Not Talk.

There was a large attendance of members at the Democratic Club last night, and Richard Croker was seen frequently bustling about the corridors and reception rooms. To reporters he said that he did not know who would be Tammany Hall's candidate for Mayor.

Among the members at the club with whom reporters conversed the sentiment is growing that Justice George C. Barrett is in the lead just now for the nomination for Mayor. His closest rivals are said to be Justice L. A. Giegerich and Congressman George B. McClellan. It was said last night that Controller Bird S. Coler is scarcely a possibility now, and that Lewis Nixon is not regarded as having much chance.

Members of the club in referring to the possible selection of Justice Barrett pointed out that he had twice been indorsed as a candidate for the Supreme Court by the Republicans and that this fact precluded the latter from attacking him.

John F. Carroll has presented the name of Justice George C. Barrett for membership in the Democratic Club, and it is said this would have been done long ago but for an oversight.

The talk, too, yesterday was that there is little probability of the nomination of Col. Asa Bird Gardiner for District Attorney, and there were intimations that members of the judiciary were opposing his selection.

Tammany leaders promise a campaign of publicity, and their agents are securing all the dead walls and other available spaces on roofs of buildings for an elaborate display of political advertising.

The Democratic City Convention will meet in the Grand Central Palace on Thursday.

RACE PROBLEM IN MARYLAND.

Democrats Will Make Their Campaign for "White Supremacy"—Thus Hope to Elect Gorman.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.—The Democrats are going to make the race question the dominant issue in this campaign. By the cry of "negro domination" they expect to secure control of the Legislature and elect Arthur P. Gorman to the United States Senate. The keynote of the campaign was sounded yesterday at the Frederick County Democratic Convention. Frederick is the home of Gen. L. Victor Baughman, chief lieutenant for Gorman in Western Maryland and a probable candidate for Governor two years hence. Baughman controlled the County Convention and dictated the resolutions, which declare:

"That we firmly believe this Government to be a white man's Government, which ought to be controlled by white men only, and we cordially invite the co-operation of all our fellow-citizens who do not wish to see the State controlled by the votes of the illiterate and lawless negroes to unite with us in electing the Democratic ticket so that white supremacy will be assured."

Gen. Baughman, in a speech, urged Democrats to get together, as this was a fight to determine whether or not white men should rule Maryland. The Democrats have not yet held any mass meetings in any part of the State, but Gen. Baughman, no doubt at Gorman's suggestion, has given the spellbinders the cue. Meanwhile, the Democratic police in this city are arresting negroes by the wholesale and jailing them until after registration time. The illiterate election law is also intended to disfranchise thousands of them.

SHOT AT PREACHER IN PULPIT.

Exciting Incident in a Church at Kembell Springs, Ky.

Special to The New York Times.

OWINGSVILLE, Ky., Sept. 29.—The congregation of Kembell Springs Church, near this city, are greatly stirred up over an attempt to murder their pastor while in the performance of his ministerial duties to-day.

The usual Sunday service was being held, and while the pastor, B. H. Ross, who resides in this city, was delivering his sermon, a disturbance was raised by "Bud" Carmichael, a young man of the neighborhood. The pastor and congregation at first paid no attention to the action of the fellow, but he became so noisy and offensive that Elder Ross finally requested some one of the assembly to escort the young man outside of the building and have him remain there.

Carmichael refused to go, and, rising to his feet, drew a revolver from his hip pocket and fired point blank at the preacher. Fortunately his aim was bad, and the minister escaped injury, although the ball passed within a few inches of his head. Carmichael then was overpowered by the male members of the church and brought to this city, where he was lodged in jail.

WAR AGAINST THE ADVENTISTS.

Rev. E. E. Francke Makes Converts and Preachers Denounce Him.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 29.—The strong opposition to the work of the Seventh Day Adventists here has resulted in a boycott. Because the Rev. E. E. Francke has made many converts from the membership of other churches and preaches the doctrine that Saturday is the day of rest and worship, he has been denounced from many of the pulpits. Many of his converts have lost their positions because they refuse to work on Saturday.

Mr. Francke has been preaching in a large tent. Last week he rented of A. H. Smith a hall over his bakery and confectionery store. As soon as the people of the neighborhood heard of this they declared they would no longer patronize the baker. Mr. Smith became frightened and tried to get released from his contract. The Adventists told him if he refused to let them have the hall they would boycott him throughout the entire city. He concluded to stand by his contract and fight it out with his customers.

NEW PASTOR, NO PARSONAGE.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 29.—The Rev. Llewellyn S. Fulmer, pastor of the Lafayette Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, Md., formally accepted the call of the First Presbyterian Church here to-day. His letter of acceptance was read at the morning services.

It referred to his breaking old ties at Baltimore, and closed by saying that the new minister would begin to preach in Montclair Nov. 1. The Rev. Mr. Fulmer succeeds the late Dr. Junkin, who was also a Southern man and a brother-in-law of "Stonewall" Jackson.

The new minister comes to the oldest and most conservative church in Montclair and to a congregation that includes a number of prominent business men of the metropolis. The strange act of the Trustees of the church is causing the new minister more or less trouble. On the same day that a formal call was extended to Mr. Fulmer the pretty Presbyterian parsonage, in Church Street, was leased to a Miss Dingley of Caldwell for a boarding house.

Houses are very scarce here, and the Rev. Mr. Fulmer was here last week trying to find a suitable home, but without success. He has a wife and two children, and will find it difficult to get a house suitable for a parsonage.

DESERTING SAILOR DEAD.

Charles P. Miner, a naval prisoner, died last night in the Hudson Street Hospital. He was shot Saturday night by Sergt. Edward P. Hooley of the United States Marine Corps as he made an attempt to escape on the Old Dominion Line pier.

He was removed to the hospital in an ambulance. There it was seen that his chances of recovery were few, and he sank rapidly. He was a sailor and was charged with desertion.

Sandy Hook Route Changes. On Oct. 1st Sandy Hook Steamers leave Pier 8 at 10:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Asbury Park, Point Pleasant, and intermediate stations; returning, arrive New York at 9:25 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.—Adv.

Reduced rate on Steel Flyer City of Lowell for Yacht Races. See adv.—Adv.

GUARD AT THE M'KINLEY TOMB REPELS ATTACK

Fires At Man Who Disregards His Challenge.

Another Man Then Attacks the Soldier With a Knife—Military Men Decline to Discuss the Affair.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 29.—A strange story comes from West Lawn Cemetery to-night, where a company of regulars from Fort Wayne, Mich., are guarding the vault in which the body of President McKinley lies.

It is to the effect that the guard on duty on top of the vault fired a shot at one man who refused to heed his challenge, that his attention was immediately diverted by another man who appeared from another direction, and that an effort was made to stab the guard.

Military regulations prevent either the officers or the men of the post from being quoted on any matter connected with their service, and for this reason Capt. Biddle, who is in command, was obliged to decline to be quoted at the campt to-night.

He will make a fuller report to his superiors at once. Reliable authorities make the following statement:

Private Deprend was on guard duty on top of the vault at a point commanding the entrance below, and the man approached from the rear. Shortly before 7:30 o'clock he saw what he took to be the face of a man peering from behind a tree, about forty feet from his post.

He watched it for twenty minutes, he says, and at 7:45 saw the man hurry to a tree ten feet nearer. He challenged the man to halt, but this was not heeded, and the fellow approached nearer.

Deprend levelled his gun and aimed to shoot for effect, but just at that instant another man, who came toward him from the opposite side, caught the gun, threw it up and the bullet was spent in the air.

This same man struck Deprend on the right side of the abdomen with a knife or other sharp weapon, cutting an L-shaped gash in his overcoat, an inch and a half long each way, and a smaller one in his blouse. The flesh was not broken but was bruised under the cuts in the clothing.

Deprend, in the struggle, fell and rolled down the side of the vault. Lieut. Ashbridge, officer of the day, was in front of the vault and rushed to the top on hearing the shot, but the men made good their escape. All members from the company, on hearing the shot, hurried to the vault, and, besides searching the cemetery, the guard was increased.

Deprend is a recruit, enlisted in New York four months ago. He is said to be an excellent soldier, and to have a fine record with his officers.

He says the man who attacked him was masked, but the first one he saw was not masked. He says the latter carried a white package in his right hand, and something that glittered in his left.

Since the incident, stories have been told in camp of some incendiary conversations overheard in the crowds that have visited the cemetery, including one to-day alleging that some stranger said: "Lots of people would like to see this whole thing blown up."

There are seventy soldiers at the cemetery, twenty of whom are constantly on guard duty about the vault and camp.

CANTON PRISONERS ESCAPE.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 29.—Eight prisoners broke from the county jail to-night by sawing the bars over a window opening upon a court between the jail and the Court House. They had thirty minutes' start when their absence was discovered. Bloodhounds were immediately put on the trail.

One of the men was George Raymond, arrested here during the McKinley funeral and held for the authorities of Olean, N. Y., where he slipped handcuffs and broke away from the officers. Several of the other prisoners also were arrested by outside detectives. Only one prisoner remains in the jail.

MARRIAGE FORFEITS BEQUEST.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The will of Miss Susan Cabot Richardson of Milton, who died last June, has been opened and the discovery is made that the income of the $900,000 estate goes to Miss Josephine M. Hicks and Miss Louisa McK. Topliff so long as they remain unmarried.

If Miss Topliff marries, her share of income goes to Miss Hicks. If Miss Hicks is still unmarried; if Miss Hicks marries, the money paid her annually will be paid thereafter to Miss Topliff, that is, if Miss Topliff is still single.

If both Miss Hicks and Miss Topliff should marry, the will provides that the payments to them shall cease, and the whole estate shall be given over at once to the Trustees of Radcliffe College.

If Miss Hicks and Topliff stay single they will continue to draw the entire income, the share of the one first to die reverting to the survivor. When both are dead the estate goes to the college.

RACE RIOTS IN TEXAS.

LONG VIEW, Texas, Sept. 29.—News has reached here of a race riot at Hallville, in Harrison County. A party of white men last night whipped a negro so severely that he died. They then attempted to break into the house of another negro, who shot and killed Julian Atwood.

Armed citizens went on a search for Tom Walker, who did the shooting. Late reports say he has been hanged.

The trouble was over crop mortgages. It is said the negroes secured advances on their crops and then refused to fulfill the contract.

THE CASE OF W. S. TAYLOR.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 29.—Gov. Durbin will to-morrow decide whether W. S. Taylor and Charles Finley of Kentucky must be returned to that State for trial, under the indictment charging them with complicity in the alleged plot to assassinate William Goebel.

The office of Gov. Durbin has been flooded to-day with telegrams from Kentucky urging him not to grant the requisitions. It is believed here to-night that the requisitions will be refused and that Gov. Durbin will pursue the same course taken by his predecessor, Gov. Mount.

Timing on the Steamer Monmouth to the Yacht Races assures satisfaction, as it is the first boat on the course, occupies good position during the race, and is always the first home.—Adv.

DRAMATIC SCENE AT A WEDDING IN CHURCH.

Bigamist Arrested While Kneeling at the Altar with Bride-to-Be—Had a Wife and Four Children.

Dramatic and sensational to a degree was the interruption of a wedding ceremony that occurred in the Polish Catholic Church of St. Stanislaus on Seventh Street yesterday afternoon.

The church, which was decorated with flowers and festoons of foliage, was crowded when the bridal party entered, the bride beautifully dressed, carrying a large bouquet. The party walked down the aisle to the strains of a wedding match played on the organ, and the bride and bridegroom-to-be, passing under a bower of roses, took their place before the brilliantly lighted altar, where Father John Strezelicki, pastor of the church, awaited them, attended by the altar boys in white surplices.

The priest was in the very act of pronouncing the words that were to make the couple kneeling before him man and wife, when there was a commotion at the entrance of the church, followed by loud shouts of "Stop! Stop! Don't marry them!" and two policemen in uniform dashed toward the altar, while the startled congregation rose to their feet in alarm. The policemen were followed by a woman and four little children, two of whom were clinging to her skirts.

"Here is that man's wife and little ones," explained one of the policemen to the priest, as he pointed first to the kneeling man and then to the woman with the children, who was weeping hysterically. The man sprang up, and the policeman grasped his arm. The woman who was to have been married to him screamed, and the intensest excitement reigned in the church.

The policemen led the man out, and everybody concerned entered the waiting carriages and were driven to the Fifth Street Police Station.

Shortly before the interruption to the wedding ceremony the woman with the children had entered the police station accompanied by a man. She said she was Mrs. Louise Kavieskin of 187 East Third Street, and that her companion was Leon Wazeter, a Trustee of St. Stanislaus's Church.

"My husband, who left me three months ago," the woman told Sergt. Arthur Schulum, "is about to marry a girl named Sophia Dulapa, and I want the ceremony stopped. Everything is in readiness for the marriage, and if you do not hurry it will be too late."

Mr. Wazeter corroborated the woman's statement, and immediately Roundsman Schieber and Policeman Burke were sent to the church.

At the station house Miss Dulapa became hysterical. She said she did not know that Kavieskin was a married man, and throwing her arms about the neck of the deserted wife, she begged to be forgiven.

Her friends led her weeping from the station, and she was driven away, while Kavieskin was arraigned before the Sergeant.

"You can all condemn me," the prisoner said, "but I left my wife because she was complaining continually. I love Sophia, and can be happy with her, and besides, she has $2,000, and I need money very badly. Her people are wealthy, and I cannot get along with little money. You will do as you will, but I do not care. Take me away now and lock me up."

A large crowd of the wedding guests had gathered in the station house, among whom was Abram Kalinzinski, who lives at 617 East Ninth Street. He told the Sergeant that the prisoner already had a wife and three children in Poland. Mrs. Kavieskin corroborated his statement, but said that did not matter, as it was permissible in their country when it was sanctioned by all parties concerned. The prisoner denied that he had been married in Poland, and would only admit one marriage.

Kavieskin, who is thirty-eight years old, has been living at 186 Madison Street since he left his wife. He is a cabinetmaker, and, according to his wife, earns good wages. She says they lived happily until a few months ago, when she learned that he was paying attention to the other woman. They were married on Oct. 13, 1889, in the city, by the Rev. Charles Scheegel. The woman produced the marriage certificate. She and her children have been living at 187 East Third Street, and have been in destitute circumstances since Kavieskin left them.

While the excitement was at its height in the station house four of the carriage drivers, who had been hired by Kavieskin entered and demanded their money. The prisoner was searched, but only a two-dollar bill was found on him. When it was placed on the desk one of the drivers snatched it, and with the cry "I'm square!" he sauntered from the station. The other three howled with rage, but nothing could be done for them and they left, assuring the Sergeant that they will appear against the prisoner in court to-day.

BIG FUTURE FOR TEXAS OIL.

So Says a Pennsylvania Expert—Predicts It Will Supplant Coal and Wood All Over the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 29.—T. R. Hoover, a wealthy oil producer of Pennsylvania, who also is interested in the Ohio and Indiana oil fields, arrived here to-day from Beaumont where he has been for several weeks making a thorough investigation of that new oil field. He says the magnitude of the Beaumont field is astounding and that it is almost beyond comprehension by the industrial world. Speaking in detail, he said:

"I saw numerous tests made of the capacity of wells and not one of them went under 50,000 barrels per day, while most of them showed as high as 80,000 barrels per day.

"The Beaumont field now has sixty-four producing wells and new ones are being brought in daily. Placing flow of each of the sixty-four wells at 50,000 barrels daily and the astounding result of 3,200,000 barrels daily as the present capacity of the new field is obtained. Really 5,000,000 barrels would be more nearly correct. The oil sand is forty feet deep and as it is already known that the oil reservoir covers an area of several hundred acres the permanency of the supply is assured.

"It simply means a complete revolution of the fuel question. In ten, and perhaps five, years coal will be driven out of the market in a big portion of the industrial world by the new fuel. Oil will be used instead of wood or coal in every cooking and heating stove in this country."

AUTOMOBILE IN A BULLFIGHT.

Seven Bulls in Succession Turned Tail and Fled from It.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—A dispatch from Bayonne to the Figaro describes a bullfight which took place there yesterday, in which an automobile replaced the horse of the picador. The novelty drew an enormous crowd; but seven bulls in succession turned tail and fled at the sight of the automobile.

Henri Deutsch of the Paris Aero Club, who established the prize for a steerable balloon which M. Santos-Dumont made such a valiant effort to win, furnished the automobile and presided over the fight.

A Word in Time. The special Autumn Announcement Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW, containing carefully classified lists of Autumn and holiday books, will appear next Saturday, October 5th. It will comprise at least forty (40) pages, and as usual it will accompany the regular issue of THE TIMES without extra charge. Intending purchasers are urged to order in advance from their newsdealers. THE NEW YORK TIMES does not accept returns of unsold copies, and therefore newsdealers, as a rule, confine their supplies to regular orders.—Adv.

Some of the Pan-American excursions offered by the Hudson River Day Line are most attractive and reasonable. Music. Scenery.—Adv.

FILIPINOS KILL 48 AMERICANS

Company of Infantry Almost Wiped Out in Samar.

ONLY 24 MEN SURVIVE

The Survivors, 11 of Them Wounded, Escape from Insurgents.

Natives in Superior Numbers Surprised the Troops While at Breakfast—Gen. Hughes Organizing Large Force to Go in Pursuit.

MANILA, Sept. 29.—A disastrous fight between United States troops and insurgents occurred yesterday in the Island of Samar, near Balangiga. A large body of insurgents attacked Company C, Ninth Infantry, only twenty-four members of the company escaping. All the others are reported to have been killed.

The company were at breakfast when attacked, and made a determined resistance, but the overwhelming numbers of the insurgents compelled them to retreat.

Of the survivors, all of whom have arrived at Basey, eleven are wounded. According to the latest returns the strength of the company was seventy-two. The survivors include Capt. Thomas W. Connell, First Lieut. Edward A. Bumpus, and Dr. R. S. Griswold, Surgeon.

Capt. Edwin V. Bookmiller of the Ninth Infantry reports that Gen. Hughes is assembling a force to attack the insurgents.

The insurgents captured all the stores and ammunition of the company and all the rifles except twelve.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The War Department has received the following dispatch from Gen. Chaffee:

"Manila, Sept. 29.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Hughes reports following from Basey, Southern Samar: Twenty-four Ninth Regiment United States Infantry—eleven wounded—have just arrived from Balangiga. Remainder company killed. Insurgents secured all company supplies and all rifles except twelve. Company was attacked during breakfast morning Sept. 28; company, 72 strong; officers, Thomas W. Connell, Captain; Edward A. Bumpus, First Lieutenant; Dr. R. S. Griswold, Surgeon, escaped."

MORE OUTBREAKS EXPECTED.

The news of the disastrous fight between the troops and insurgents was sent promptly by Gen. Hughes, commanding in Samar, to Gen. Chaffee, and by him transmitted to the War Department from Manila. It reached the department during the early hours to-day, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin, realizing its importance, at once made it public, after sending a copy to the White House.

The report created a sensation in official circles. It was the first severe reverse that has occurred for a long time. Still, the officials were not unprepared for news of just this character from Samar, in which the revolution started by Aguinaldo still continues.

Immediately upon receipt of the dispatch Gen. Corbin cabled Gen. Chaffee to send a complete report of the fight and a list of the casualties.

Among officers who have been in the Philippines and are familiar with conditions there the conviction is strong that this outbreak is the direct result of the assassination of President McKinley. One prominent General, who did not wish his name used, said:

"The Filipinos get the news from the United States promptly, but not always accurately. They undoubtedly knew of the President's assassination directly after it took place. But they did not know the conditions prevailing in the United States. They did not know whether we were in a state of revolution or not, and they undoubtedly got the news in such a way as to convey the impression that we were, or that at least things were in a serious state with us. Then some half-educated insurrecto conceived that this was an opportune time to attack us, and we have just got the result.

"The seriousness of this view lies in the fact that if it is correct, outbreaks may be expected in all parts of the Philippine Archipelago, resulting from the assassination of President McKinley and also from this first outbreak, which will undoubtedly be reported everywhere in the half-pacified districts, as a great battle and a glorious victory for the insurgents."

CORBIN NOT SURPRISED.

Officers who have recently returned from the Philippines say that they are not surprised by the news, because outbreaks are to be expected from time to time.

"It is like the case of the Indians," said one of them. "Outbreaks were always occurring among them, often when they were least expected, and practically the same

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Special for Tuesday's Race. In addition to the Str. Monmouth, which leaves from Pier 8, North River, the New Jersey Central will operate the Str. St. Johns to the yacht race on Tuesday, Oct. 1, leaving Jersey City Station at 9:30 A. M. Tickets, $5.00, on sale at station dock.—Adv.

sort of things will exist in the coming years."

This kind of talk is very different from that which was indulged in a while ago. It was 100 years after the separation from England that the last Indian outbreak of grave importance took place. The officer who made the remark quoted above, and who is now so willing to compare the case of the Filipinos with that of the Indians, is one of those who before he went to the Philippines was confident that the trouble would be of short duration.

During his trip to the Philippines Corbin visited the Island of Samar. It was just seven weeks ago to-night, he remarked, when discussing the news of the disaster to Company C, that he was talking with Gen. Hughes at Iloilo about the condition of affairs in the islands.

He was not surprised at the attack on the troops in Samar, as that was one of the islands considered particularly troublesome. The natives along the coast are friendly, but many of those in the interior are regarded as dangerous guerrillas.

The disaster is the gravest that has occurred since the war began. The capture of Lieut. Gillmore's party was regarded at the time as a serious affair, and last year over fifty men of Company F of the Twenty-ninth Infantry under Capt. Devereux Shields were captured in Marinduque. Only a few of these men were killed, however, and the survivors were all rescued in a few days.

GEN. MACARTHUR'S OPINION.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 29.—When his attention was called to the dispatches announcing the disaster that had overtaken Company C of the Ninth Infantry, Gen. Arthur MacArthur said:

"This is one of those deplorable, isolated incidents which will have no effect upon the general result. It is a portion of the insurrection which has been conducted by Gen. Lukban which has never been suppressed. There are plenty of soldiers there to ultimately subject the rebellion in the Island of Samar. The details are too meagre for me to discuss the subject. The dispatch contains all the information that can be had at this time. I can add nothing more."

CAPT. CONNELL A NEW YORKER.

His Parents Now Live Here—His Service in Cuba and China.

Capt. Thomas W. Connell, who was in command of Company C, Ninth Infantry, in the Samar disaster, is a New Yorker. His parents live at 14 South William Street, as does his brother, John J. Connell, who is a Deputy Assistant District Attorney. [illegible] letter to his parents was written [illegible] Aug. 7.

Capt. Connell is twenty-eight years old, was graduated from West Point in 1894, and was assigned to the Ninth Regiment command, with the rank of Second Lieutenant, immediately on graduation. In 1898 the regiment was sent to Cuba, and took part in many battles, including the battle of San Juan Hill. While in Cuba Connell was made Brevet Captain. After the war with Spain the Ninth Regiment was sent direct from Cuba to Manila, and on the outbreak of hostilities in China it was sent there. Young Connell distinguished himself at the storming of Peking, and in February last was made Captain of Company C.

Company C performed valiant service in China. Later the troops went to Manila, and were engaged in provost duty in that city. During the past Summer a battalion of the Ninth was sent to Samar. All the officers connected with Company C were named in Gen. Chaffee's dispatch, there being no Second Lieutenant now with the company. First Lieut. Bumpus was appointed to the army from Massachusetts, having served as a private in Company A, First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. Surgeon Griswold is a recent addition to the army.

OPERATIONS IN SAMAR.

Samar, the island of the Visayan group, on which Company C met disaster, has ever since the inception of the civil Government movement been the scene of greatest activity on the part of the insurgents. The campaign there has all along been under the direction of Gen. Hughes, who, on the advent of Gen. Chaffee, requested that he might remain in Samar until the campaign in the Visayas had been brought to a successful issue.

When Gen. Hughes was reassigned to the command he garrisoned the island in about twenty places, using about 2,500 men for this purpose. During the past three months there has been a number of attacks by unorganized bands of natives, but in only one were there any casualties resulting in death.

[illegible] the chief centers of the Visayan group. It lies about 200 miles southeast of Luzon, has an area of about 56,000 square miles, and a population of about 185,000. Of these there are about 10,000 native refugees living in the mountains in an almost savage state. From Balangiga, on the southern coast, where the detachment of the Ninth was attacked, to Basey, situated on the straits separating Samar from Leyte, from where Gen. Hughes sent his information, is less than twenty-five miles, but the intervening country is traversed by mountain ranges and contains no roads, the only roads in the island being in the nature of trails leading to settlements of natives who have evinced a friendly disposition to the Americans. These trails were laid out by Gen. Hughes.

There have been no surrenders in Samar since July 27 of this year, when 500 natives came to headquarters and delivered two field guns, twenty rifles, and seventy bolos. There has been no information sent out as to the leaders in the Samar insurrection, and no reports made which would show the strength of the insurrectionary forces.

Despite the fact that the Samar native forces were unorganized and were said to consist mainly of bands of guerrillas, they seemed to be well supplied with arms and money. This led to an investigation on the part of the American authorities, which resulted on Sept. 17 in the expulsion by Gen. Hughes of the agents of two British firms, who were accused of rendering aid to the insurgents.

FILIPINO HELD FOR BLACKMAIL.

Secretary of a Province, an ex-Convict, Extorted Money by Accusing People of Having Committed Crimes.

MANILA, Sept. 29.—Juan Cardona, who until recently was Presidente of Gerona, Province of Tarlac, and who was appointed Secretary of the Tarlac Provincial Government, has been arrested on charge of accusing people of crimes for the purpose of extorting money from them. More than fifty persons assert that they have been robbed by him in this way, some declaring that they have even surrendered title deeds to property.

Cardona had been considered one of the most reliable natives holding pro-American views. An examination of his record, however, shows that for several years he was a bandit and that he served two terms of imprisonment aggregating five years.

MORE FIGHTING WITH FILIPINOS.

Severe Engagement Near Candelaria—One American Killed.

MANILA, Sept. 29.—Capt. Lawrence J. Hearn of the Twenty-first Infantry reports a severe engagement with insurgents near Candelaria, the Americans losing one killed and two wounded. The insurgent loss has not been ascertained. The Americans captured 30,000 pounds of rice and several hundred rounds of ammunition.

SPLIT IN BROOKLYN'S ANTI-TAMMANY FORCES

Citizens' Union May Put Up a Straight County Ticket.

J. Edward Swanstrom Mentioned as a Compromise Candidate for Borough President—Conferences To-day.

Whether or not there is to be complete fusion of the anti-Tammany forces in Brooklyn will, it is thought, depend upon what action is taken to-day by the committees representing the various bodies interested.

Last night it was said that M. J. Flaherty and his colleagues in the Citizens' Union were determined to carry out the plan decided upon at the meeting on Saturday night to meet to-night and put a straight Citizens' Union county ticket in the field. That there will be vigorous opposition made to this plan by the conservative element in the organization, which is largely composed of men who were active in the Citizens' Union in the last municipal campaign, is said to be certain. This element, however, is a minority on the Nominating and Conference Committees, and it is said, cannot prevail against the radical forces in the organization.

Mr. Flaherty and his associates declare positively that they will not agree to the nomination of a candidate for Borough President who does not stand squarely upon the platform of the Citizens' Union. It is said that they have also determined not to accept a candidate from the so-called Coffey Democracy. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, however, regards Mr. Coffey's organization as a very important factor in the fight against Tammany in the borough, and believes that an independent Democrat should head the local ticket. He has favored the nomination of Rufus L. Scott. Mr. Flaherty and his colleagues do not want Scott. They stood for the nomination of R. Ross Appleton, a Republican, whom they claimed had indorsed all the planks of the Citizens' Union platform, and agreed to stand on them as a candidate.

At the meeting on Saturday night Mr. Woodruff failed to convince the Citizens' Union committee of the wisdom of his ideas, and when the meeting adjourned early yesterday morning there was no prospect of a satisfactory agreement being reached as to the Borough Presidency.

Another meeting of the conferees from the Republican organization, the two local German-American organizations, and the Brooklyn Democracy will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the home of Mr. Woodruff on Eighth Avenue. It is probable that some of the members of the Citizens' Union conference committee will attend this meeting, and it is thought possible that some compromise as to the Borough Presidency will be suggested that may at the last moment smooth out the difficulty and prevent the placing of a third ticket in the field.

[illegible] of the men closely associated with Mr. Flaherty in the Citizens' Union said last night that personally he believed that another conference should be held to-day, and that a candidate for Borough President could not then be agreed to, the Citizens' Union should then go ahead and name its own ticket. This man admitted that under the circumstances there could be no hope of success for such a ticket, but said that Mr. Flaherty and his associates were determined to stand by their principles.

It was said last night that at the meeting at Mr. Woodruff's home to-day ex-President of the Brooklyn Board of Education J. Edward Swanstrom would be proposed as a compromise candidate for Borough President. Mr. Swanstrom is a member of both the Citizens' Union and the Coffey Democracy, and is understood to be an advocate of the principles embodied in the platform of the Union. If the hope of a compromise being agreed to to-day is not realized and the Citizens' Union men nominate a ticket to-night it was said last night that it was doubtful if Mr. Appleton would consent to run for the Borough Presidency. A close friend of Mr. Appleton expressed himself as being confident that the latter would not consent to head a third ticket in the borough.

Gustave W. Thompson, one of the members of the Citizens' Union Conference Committee, said last night:

"As a member of the Conference Committee, I believe that we should meet once again to-morrow afternoon, and if a candidate for Borough President cannot then be agreed upon, I should advise the nomination of a straight borough and county ticket by the Citizens' Union to-morrow night. The position of the Citizens' Union in the matter is perfectly clear. It must have a candidate for Borough President who will not use his office for the advancement of either political party or faction thereof. In addition, he must accept all the planks of the platform of the Citizens' Union. Personally, I believe that the Coffey Democracy should be well represented on the ticket. But I think that the head of the ticket should measure up to the full standard demanded."

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was seen at his home last evening. He said that he hoped that at the conference of representatives of the anti-Tammany organizations in the borough to-day the Citizens' Union committee could be induced to come to some agreement in the selection of a candidate for Borough President.

"If Rufus L. Scott is not acceptable," he said, "I cannot see why J. Edward Swanstrom should not be selected as a compromise candidate. He has had a public career and has a good, clean record. But I fear that the single tax advocates, who seem to subordinate everything to their theories, will be hard to placate."

SOCIALIST SPEAKER MOBBED.

Tried to Speak at Vineland, N. J., and Was Run Out of Town.

VINELAND, N. J., Sept. 29.—George Goebel, the Newark Socialist, who was not allowed to speak at Bridgeton on Friday night, was egged and assaulted at Vineland last night. Goebel came to this city with the intention of speaking. When he appeared on the street and attempted to speak from a large dry goods box in the public square he was pelted with eggs and driven from the square.

The mob chased him, and when he was caught they gave him a severe beating. He managed to escape again, and was escorted to the railroad station by the Chief of Police. When they were safely on the platform the Chief told Mr. Goebel that if he valued his life he would advise him to board the next train out of town, which he did.

JUSTICE WOODWARD RETURNS.

Says the Judicial Nominations of the Fusionists Are Good.

Justice John Woodward of Jamestown, N. Y., returned to this city yesterday to take his seat on the Brooklyn Appellate Division bench this morning. When asked his opinion of the Greater New York contest, he said:

"I do not care to talk politics, but the judicial nominations of the fusionists are of the best quality. I do not believe that a judicial officer ever made a better reputation in a short time than has Justice John Proctor Clarke."

REPUBLICANS ARE CONFIDENT.

Senator Platt and Robert C. Morris Count on a Fusion Victory.

Many Republicans of prominence visited the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, and all expressed confidence in the election of the anti-Tammany ticket headed by Seth Low.

President Robert C. Morris of the Republican County Committee was one of the callers on Senator Platt. Mr. Morris said he anticipated a spirited campaign, and shared Senator Platt's belief in a fusion victory. Mr. Morris added that he did not expect any trouble in the selection of fusion candidates for Aldermen and Members of Assembly.

Chairman George W. Dunn of the State Committee, who has been looking into legislative nominations up the State, returned to New York last night and expressed confidence in securing a good working majority for the Republicans in the next Assembly.

Speakers for the Campaign.

The Speakers' Bureau for the Republicans in the coming campaign will be opened to-day in Room 403 at 1 Madison Avenue. William Leary, who is well-equipped for the position, will be in charge. Mr. Leary said yesterday that on Oct. 10, and until the eve of election there will be numerous meetings daily. James B. Merriman, who will conduct the Speakers' Bureau for the Citizens' Union, will begin active work this week.

OPEN LETTER TO MR. CROKER.

Issued by the Anti-Croker League and Signed by Otto Kempner.

An open letter to Richard Croker has been issued by the Anti-Croker League. It is signed by Otto Kempner, President, and William O'Gorman, Jr., Secretary, of the organization, and reads in part as follows:

Four years ago you came back from your English refuge, likewise on the eve of a Mayoralty election. Your visit resulted in a political pestilence, which has ever since sorely afflicted our unfortunate city. That you alone are responsible for that municipal plague will be demonstrated by the following facts:

On the evening of Sept. 29, 1897, at the Murray Hill Hotel, you determined on the nomination of Robert A. Van Wyck for Mayor of the City of New York.

You told Van Wyck before you in your private apartment, and you asked him bluntly if he would "stand by the organization" in the event of his nomination and election for Mayor on the Tammany ticket.

Van Wyck assured you that he would "stand for anything" that you or the organization might want of him as Mayor.

After receiving that assurance from Van Wyck you uttered substantially the following memorable words:

"I need money badly—I must have money. There's lots of money to be made during the next city administration. If I make any money, Bob, I will take care of you."

It is plain as the noon-day sun that in giving expression to those words you implanted the germs which have impregnated our whole governmental system with political leprosy.

When you told Van Wyck that evening he said that his highest ambition would be to so conduct himself in office that at the end of his term you would regard him as your best friend.

Van Wyck was true to his vow, but at what a terrible sacrifice to this community. He surrendered the vast interests of the richest, most populous, and greatest city on this continent to your mercenary control, and you have made the most unmerciful use of your opportunity.

We charge in your unscrupulous greed the development of the system of organized official blackmail which honeycombs the Police Department. Your trusted and confidential lieutenants, headed by that illiterate ruffian Devery, are the leading spirits in the coalition between the police and the vicious elements of the city. The tribute collected from the profits of shame and of illegal gambling did not stick to the fingers of the gatherers. The graft, part of it went "higher up," to the "top," to "John Doe," and when we reach the top and find the genuine "John Doe" we recognize your features, and there is no case of mistaken identity about it, either.

Because you needed money to support yourself in leading the life of a profligate absentee landlord you had your confidential friends appoint chiefs of departments, to act as your agents in perverting public interests to subserve your private interests. To enrich you they bargained away public favors to the highest bidders. All of them were engaged in a conspiracy "to make money" at the expense of the taxpayers.

The honest citizens of New York now see through your game, and will take good care to defeat your predatory plans. They are going to have a municipal housecleaning that shall sweep you and the whole brood of public jobbers hatched under your protecting wings from place and power.

When Mr. Croker was asked last evening whether he had anything to say in response to this letter, he replied: "Nothing at all. I have heard of it, but I have not seen it and do not want to see it."

DAYTON AND CROKER FRIENDS.

Ex-Postmaster Becomes Reconciled with the Tammany Leader and Joins the Organization Again.

Ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, who has been at odds with Tammany Hall for several years past, has returned to the organization fold. Mr. Dayton's desertion from Tammany was due to a difference between him and Richard Croker. At the time of their break Mr. Dayton said some very harsh things about Mr. Croker, and since that time his influence, which is considerable in Harlem, he having been the organizer of the Democratic club there, has been against the organization.

Recently Mr. Dayton has experienced a change of heart. A few days ago he went to Isaac A. Hopper, the Democratic leader in the Thirty-first Assembly District, and told him that he might command his services during the coming campaign. Mr. Hopper, knowing of the long-existing unpleasantness between Mr. Dayton and the Tammany Chief, suggested that Mr. Dayton call upon Mr. Croker and patch up their differences, after which he would be glad to enlist him among his workers.

Mr. Dayton acted upon the suggestion. He called upon Mr. Croker at the Democratic Club and had a long interview with him. He found Mr. Croker willing to forgive and forget.

At Mr. Dayton's home the news that he had become a member of Tammany once more was confirmed.

JUSTICE RUMSEY'S SUCCESSOR.

Judge Parkhurst of the Court of Claims May Be Named.

Judge John F. Parkhurst of the State Court of Claims will, in all probability, be appointed to the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench created by the resignation of Justice William Rumsey of Bath. Messrs. Parkhurst and Rumsey are fellow-townsmen.

Judge Parkhurst and Senator F. D. Sherwood of the Steuben District are in the city, and had a conference yesterday with Senator Platt. Senator Sherwood expects Judge Parkhurst to accept the position.

Judge Parkhurst said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"While there is no opposition to my appointment, I have not definitely decided to accept the place."

Judge Parkhurst has two years yet to serve as a member of the Court of Claims, and his elevation to the Supreme Court bench would give Gov. Odell another position to fill.

Gov. Odell Returns to His Home.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Gov. and Mrs. Odell returned home to-night from Rosemont, at Esopus, where they have been guests of Chief Justice Parker of the Court of Appeals since Thursday. Ex-Senator David B. Hill and Mrs. Daniel Manning, who have also been guests of Judge and Mrs. Parker, returned to Albany this afternoon. To-day they attended the mission church of the Holy Cross in this city, of which Judge Parker's son-in-law, the Rev. Charles Mercer Hall, is rector, and Judge Parker Vestryman.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

It Is Said that T. M. Ferrell Will Be Nominated for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 29.—The returns from the various counties show that ex-Congressman Thomas M. Ferrell of Gloucester will receive the Democratic nomination for Governor at the State Convention to be held here on Tuesday.

Ex-United States Senator James Smith, who led the anti-Seymour forces, has won in a majority of the counties. The total anti-Seymour count is 592 votes. These are not all for Mr. Ferrell. There will be complimentary votes for Surrogate Crater of Monmouth, ex-Senator Braun of Passaic, and Senator Johnson Cornish, but owing to the fact that Seymour was defeated in Essex County all these votes will go to Ferrell, so that he will get the nomination on the second ballot.

The result in Essex is 130 for Ferrell and 40 for Seymour. The friends of the latter charge gross frauds and will carry their contest into the State Convention. There is a plan now to drop the complimentary votes for favorite sons. They would give Ferrell more than enough on the first ballot.

The Hudson County delegates to the New Jersey Democratic State Convention met Saturday night at the Robert Davis Association Clubhouse, Jersey City, and adopted resolutions pledging Hudson's support to Mayor Seymour of Newark as the Gubernatorial candidate. Hudson's representatives in the convention committees will be: Credentials—William D. Edwards. Resolutions—Robert S. Hudspeth; Organization—Allan L. McDermott; Rules—Edward Kenny.

Chicago Railway Strike Collapses.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—The strike on the South Side Elevated Road was declared to be practically at an end to-night. Believing they would not be able to force officials of the company to grant the concessions demanded when the strike was declared Saturday morning, the members of the Employes' Union began deserting the ranks of the strikers early to-day and asking to be reinstated in their old positions. In most cases they were taken back, and their names placed on the extra list under those of the men who stepped in and took their places when an attempt was made to tie up the road.

CHARGES AGAINST THE WATER DEPARTMENT

Merchants' Association Sends Letter to Mayor Alleging Frauds.

Says Report of the Commissioners of Accounts Was Fallacious, Erroneous, and Suppressed Evidence.

In November of last year the Grand Jury made a presentment in which it was stated that the revenues of the Water Department of this city were inadequate, the administrative results unsatisfactory, the system lax, the department lacking in thoroughness and competency, the accounts obscure, the water prices non-uniform, the employes not held to proper accountability, the revenue for the increased yearly consumption insufficient, and the methods in use generally improper and ineffective.

The Merchants' Association has sent to Mayor Van Wyck a letter of eighteen printed pages on this subject. In it is an analysis of a report made to the Mayor on Sept. 3 last by the Commissioners of Accounts, in which the Commissioners certified to the proper conduct and adequacy of the water revenues. It is claimed by the Merchants' Association that the report of the Commissioners was fallacious and erroneous, and that essential evidence was suppressed that would have indicated a general condition of fraud, waste and enormous diversion of the water revenues.

The association charges, too, that the conclusions of the Commissioners were not supported by evidence; that they were perverted and wrongfully applied; that the findings of the Grand Jury, as set forth in the report, were garbled, and that the Commissioners did not conduct the "searching examination" demanded by the presentment of the Grand Jury.

Five sections make up the analysis of the report and presentment. The first contains a general summary, in which it is charged that the report of the Commissioners of Accounts has perverted the Grand Jury's allegations. In the second section are explained the system and methods of the Water Register's office, "showing that the affairs of the office are not managed by such a system, nor with such thoroughness and competency as would obtain under private or corporate direction, and that the system is without any of the safeguards found necessary in private business to prevent fraud or error.

Section 3 of an analysis of administrative reports, "showing false reports by Inspectors, fraudulent collusion between Inspectors and property owners, false ratings by removal from meter class to regular rate class, falsification of meter dials, arbitrary and fictitious annual charges." Section 4 gives the reasons for believing the water revenues inadequate as a consequence of bad methods, and in Section 5 the subject of the "suppression of essential evidence" is treated, as well as the "evasion of specifications" and the "perversion of conclusions."

The letter to the Mayor was drafted by F. B. De Berard, and submitted to and approved by the Merchants' Association. In Section 3, mentioned above, occurs the following:

In 1895 a large number of Inspectors were discharged from the Bureau of Water Register. Every Inspector employed by the bureau had been watched by a detective during the whole of every working day for about a month previous, and written daily reports were made, showing the work done by each man, and the disposal of his time. Those reports are in existence, and accessible if desired. They show that nearly all the Inspectors' reports made during that period were false, only a pretended inspection having been made in most cases.

I am informed on authority which I deem wholly credible that many of the Inspectors thus discharged for making false reports have been re-employed by the present Water Register.

In reference to the alleged fraudulent collusion between Inspectors and property owners, the document says:

"The following instance illustrates the falsifying of meters to record less than the quantity of water actually used, thereby reducing the cost to the property owner and defrauding the city. The proprietor of a prominent hotel in this city, after experiencing the power of annoyance possessed by Inspectors, and being compelled to pay blackmail to avoid frequent unfounded charges of violating the smoke ordinance, was visited by an Inspector of the Water Department, who had in his possession the city seal, whereby meters are closed to prevent tampering. The proposal was made to him by the Inspector, that upon the payment of $175 he would open the meter, falsify the register to the extent of $350 by changing the reading of the dial to that extent, and reattach the city seal after closing the meter, thereby making detection of the fraud impossible. I have this statement of fact direct from the gentleman in question.

"After stating that the Commissioners of Accounts were presumably ordered by the Mayor to make a 'searching examination' into the conditions covered by the Grand Jury, the communication to the Mayor states that, although the Commissioners knew the evidence they ought to have had was in the possession of the Merchants' Association, they did not even call upon the association for such evidence. Further on it is stated:

"The Grand Jury has not raised any question as to the ability of the Commissioners to 'audit' accounts running into the millions by balancing the entries in a cash book against the corresponding entries in a ledger. They, doubtless, would class among 'unsatisfactory administrative results' the thousands of ledger accounts not balanced by cash entries, whose totals are entered by pencil notations, whose aggregate is unknown, which are subject to deduction or cancellation promiscuously in red ink, and which are not subject even to the mild process which the Commissioners describe as verification. The employment of dishonest Inspectors, the absence of all checks upon them, the extremely questionable reports of meter consumption, a disparity of about $4,000,000 out of about $11,000,000, as between the Chief Engineer and the Water Register, the illegal retention of arrears by the Water Register—these things and many others may be safely held unsatisfactory. The Commissioners nowhere allude to them.

POLICE REFORM MOVEMENT.

Appeal Sent to 14,000 Firms in This City by the Merchants' Association.

A circular in relation to the charges recently made against Deputy Police Commissioner Devery and addressed to "the commercial, financial, and professional interests, and to the employes in Greater New York," has been mailed by the Merchants' Association to 14,000 firms in the city. It reads, in part, as follows:

"The Merchants' Association from past experience is convinced that the scandalous condition of the Police Department is working an injury to every interest in the city, down to the newsboy on the streets. The conduct and the utterances of the Deputy Chief, who controls the department, as set forth in the charges filed with Commissioner Murphy by the Merchants' Association of New York, disgrace the city and reflect upon every citizen. The recent exposures of police corruption and the protection of vice by police officials has made a hideous blot upon our city. That the rank and file of the department are honest and want to do their duty is almost certain.

"Personal interviews have been had with a large number of officers, who admit that they do not do their duty because intimidated by dread of punishment by the higher authorities, their commanders, and others, who make money by permitting crime.

"That crime is protected by the officials of the department is morally certain.

"The people of America are people of clean lives, moral, law-abiding, and God-fearing men and women. They turn with loathing and disgust from a city where vice is flagrant and unchecked. They despise a community whose moral forces are too feeble to resist and control crime. They regard with scorn and contempt a body of citizens who sluggishly surrender the machinery of public order, decency, and safety to officials who promote crime in order that they may share its proceeds.

"The business interests of this city come into direct contact with this widespread sentiment. Repugnance and resentment are the frequent expression of visiting merchants. It is the work of the Merchants' Association to resist that which threatens harm to business and property. Therefore it seeks to drive from their positions those police officials who are disgracing the city and endangering its prosperity.

"If this city is to be decently governed, its citizens must awake, and compel those holding public office to understand that they are the servants and not the rulers of the people. A persistent calling to account of official misdoers will teach that lesson. This association asks you to cooperate in the work by means of public protests against the retention in office of those responsible for the police abuses. Let all who are members of any commercial organization see that meetings are held, that formal resolutions of protest are adopted and circulated for signatures, and [illegible] support pledged to the movement for [illegible]."

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE ANGLO-SPANISH STEEL TRUST.—The cable dispatch last week which announced the formation of a Spanish trust to develop the iron mines in the Biscay district of Spain, has not been regarded seriously by persons in this city who are in touch with Spanish affairs and who have a knowledge of the Spaniard's methods of doing business. On general principles, jealousy and fear of deception, it is said, usually keep Spaniards from combining for the promotion of any large enterprise, and in Spain, what is known in political economy as "isolation" still prevails to a large extent, while in other countries of Europe it is more or less rapidly giving place to combination and co-operation. On the other hand, the mines of Bilbao have, of late, been attracting considerable attention, particularly in England, where it is realized that the future of British furnaces depends upon securing cheaper ores. It is therefore thought possible that the alleged "Bilbao Steel Trust," if it has any foundation in fact, may be traced to a British source of inception.

Owing to the great wealth of the natural resources of the Basque provinces they have been able to maintain for centuries a fiscal independence, which has excited the jealousy of the rest of Spain. They alone are permitted to raise their own quota for the support of the nation in the way that they see fit. Enjoying this autonomy they have developed rapidly, but not, according to economists, with all possible enterprise. It is a fact not generally known that in recent years British furnaces have been depending more and more upon Biscay ore, no less than 4,500,000 tons having entered in 1900 through Middlesborough, Cardiff, Newport, Newcastle, Barrow-in-Furness, Liverpool, and Hartlepool. But this ore contains 50 per cent. of dirt, which shows that it is not mined and prepared for export under the most modern and improved methods. According to a report on the Biscay mines, extracts of which were published in these columns on June 24 last, they can give 57,000,000 tons before they are exhausted, while the new mines that are constantly being opened make the possible supply almost inexhaustible. In 1899 the total output amounted to 6,200,000 tons, which, it is believed, could have been doubled by the employment of modern machinery, while if the ore had been smelted upon the spot its value could have been increased nearly 75 per cent.

But notwithstanding the certain profits that improvements would bring forth, little has been done in this direction, it being the principle of the Spanish ironmasters rather to hoard their gains than to employ them in developing their works. It is regarded as a significant fact, in the light of the rumor of a Spanish steel trust, that Señor Evaristo de Churruca, a well-known Spanish engineer, who has extensive interests in the mines, is now in England. At the recent International Engineering Congress held in Glasgow, Señor Evaristo read an interesting paper on the elaborate scheme that was being executed for the improvement of the Ports of Bilbao. The River Nervion had been deepened and broadened, the most excellent results having been obtained by building a jetty 2,625 feet in length from the left bank of the river mouth.

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THE FUTURE OF THE CONGO FREE STATE.—It may be recalled that last January, when the time of the personal jurisdiction of the King of the Belgians over the Congo Free State ran out, the Belgian Parliament refused to relieve him of control, and simply extended the time for the payment of moneys loaned to the King for the development of his African territory. On the death of the King the Congo State will, according to the terms of his will, become the property of Belgium. In the meantime, it has become necessary for Belgium to define the exact status of the land in Africa in order to preclude international complications which might arise if the King and his West African domains were entirely cut loose from Belgium. For this reason a bill regulating the "Local Organique," or administrative regime of the Congo State, as soon as it is annexed to Belgium, will be brought up in the Chamber of Representatives when Parliament reassembles. The leading feature of the bill, as was recently shown in a TIMES special, is the almost autocratic power vested in the sovereign, who is neither controlled by a board of advice, excepting as to the merest form, nor hampered by Parliamentary supervision in its operation. The first section of the bill, besides confirming all the powers of pardoning, &c., usually enjoyed by even a constitutional sovereign, declares that:

"The legislative and executive power in the colonial possessions of Belgium are vested in the King," although "no act of the King can have effect unless countersigned by a Minister. The legislative power is exercised by royal decree," and "no tax, fiscal or otherwise, nor any exemption from taxation, can be granted except by decree." Moreover, "the budget of receipts and expenditure is regulated each year by the King. The King organizes by decree civil, justice and military repressive justice."

Section II. states that "a report of the administration of colonial possessions shall be submitted annually to Parliament," and that the House of Representatives shall have full power to discuss it. Section III. defines the office of Colonial Minister and Council, who are under absolute control of the sovereign. Section IV. empowers the King to make regulations concerning colonial possessions, while Section V. gives independence to the Congo State in all questions not otherwise dealt with in the bill.

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THE FRENCH ASSOCIATIONS LAW.—According to the terms of the French Law of Associations, promulgated last July, Oct. 1 was the date set for the expiration of the period during which the Religious Orders might declare their acknowledgment of the law and continue to exist on French soil under its jurisdiction, or migrate, or be declared dissolved. It was suggested when the law was first promulgated that the Government had reserved some avenues of compromise, but this theory has not been borne out by facts. "It is a pity," recently remarked Le Journal des Debats in an editorial article on the subject, "how little Frenchmen know of each other. The free-thinking politician and the religious devotee, they live in respective worlds of their own, and are quite unconscious of the purposes of their neighbors or the resources they command. The monastic orders, it is true, are looked upon as family friends and advisers by a great portion of industrial France. Their schools provide discipline for the industrious youth. But France has no idea of allowing these bodies to dictate the policy of national manhood, and when men find the Jesuits fostering the feud between France and Italy, and the Assumptionists plunging the country into a racial crusade, they appreciate the labors of a Cabinet which has the courage to say that the societies which claim to influence the life of the French people must first make their submission to public law."

It is learned that even the industrial orders, like the Benedictines, will not remain in France if they can find asylum elsewhere, and with them will go the industries for which they are noted. The Cardinal Archbishop Goossens, Primate of Belgium, has offered asylum in Belgium just as Cardinal Vaughan offered it in England. But it is not expected that any of the more powerful orders will go to either country. In Belgium, while no active steps will be taken to discourage any French religious bodies from settling there, certain stipulations have been made as to their residence. No charitable collections shall be made, and the new residents shall not be allowed to impart religious instruction or erect any chapels open to the public.

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THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF BRAZIL.—The report just issued by the Brazilian Minister of Finance is considered particularly important as it is the first one made public since the redemption of the railways by the Government; the amount of paper currency redeemed is also thought significant. This amounts to 100,000 contos, (about $50,000,000.) The Government has instituted a fund for guaranteeing the paper currency, to which $75,000,000 has been assigned. With the rise in the rate of exchange the gold value of the currency has increased from $95,000,000 to $150,000,000. The foreign payments in gold have been resumed, the Government having had over $19,000,000 at its disposal for this purpose. It has redeemed $3,500,000 worth of the foreign debt, and also $12,500,000 of the internal gold loans, and 6,200 contos of internal paper loans.

Moreover the Government has improved the collecting of inland taxes. The revenue from stamp duties has risen from 9,000 to 15,000 contos, and that from the tax on retailed goods rose from 14,000 to 36,000 contos. The railways, which, before they were leased, were worked at a loss, are now bringing in revenue to the Treasury.

Besides rendering these services the Government has also paid $10,000,000 of unconsolidated debts already existing in the country and outside. Owing to the Government's policy the value of the paper currency has been enhanced, so that now, taking 20 cents as the rate of exchange, 45,689 contos will suffice to pay the interest on external loans amounting to $9,515,000, whereas in 1898, with the exchange at 12 cents, to meet the same payment, which then amounted to $7,745,000, a sum of nearly 62,000 contos was required. At the same rate of exchange the guaranteed interest cost the Treasury over 44,000 contos, but to-day this expense amounts to less than 27,000 contos.

HEIRESS TO $40,000 DIES A PAUPER

Legatee of a Brooklyn Man Could Not Be Found.

Mrs. Mary Minich, Who Would Have Inherited Rudolph Bach's Estate, Ends Her Days in a Poorhouse.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 29.—Poor Director Louis Tisch last night solved the mystery of the whereabouts of Mrs. Mary Minich, the heir to a $40,000 estate, for whom search had been made for eight years. She died in the poorhouse at Retreat, this county, last Fall, aged eighty-six years.

She was, in her younger days, one of the most prominent young women of this city, admired and courted, but in her middle life and old age she suffered many reverses, and strangely enough went into the poorhouse the same year that the fortune would have become hers if she had been found.

The money was left by Rudolph Bach, a bookbinder of Brooklyn, who died there Nov. 27, 1893, leaving no will. The banking firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. of New York, the administrators, learned that the wife of Dr. William Minich, who died here thirty years ago, was the heir to the estate, but all efforts to locate her failed, until a clue was found a few days ago which led to the discovery of her death.

When Dr. Minich died he left nothing, although it was supposed he was wealthy, and his widow had to make her own way in the world. She became housekeeper for Jacob Matthias, a roadhouse keeper, and when he was murdered ten years afterward she claimed she was his wife and tried to get possession of a third of his estate, but was defeated in the courts.

Then she gradually grew poorer and poorer, and finally at the age of seventy-nine years she was sent to the poorhouse.

Her nearest relatives, a family named Bach, with many members scattered up and down this valley, probably will inherit the money.

MISS GUNNING MAY DIE.

She Fractured One of the Cervical Vertebrae in Falling Off a Bridge.

Special to The New York Times.

BRICK CHURCH, N. J., Sept. 29.—It is feared that Miss Alice M. Gunning, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander P. Gunning of 142 South Prospect Street, South Orange, will die within a very short time. Dr. William J. Chandler, her attending physician, holds out no hope of her recovery.

The case is attracting widespread attention, on account of the peculiar nature of the accident which resulted in a fracture of one of the cervical vertebrae and an injury to the spinal cord. Whether the spinal cord is actually severed is not known, although indications point in that direction.

Miss Gunning on Aug. 21 was walking over a footbridge at Wreck Pond, near Spring Lake, N. J. She was about half way across the bridge when she made a misstep and fell headlong into the water. When rescued she was unconscious, and it is believed that in falling she twisted her head on one side, when the shock of striking the water caused the fracture. She was at once taken to the family Summer residence, at Belmar, and remained there till a short time ago, when she was brought home to South Orange.

She is at present in a partially unconscious condition, at times rallying, and then relapsing. She has at times strange delusions. Miss Gunning is about eighteen years old and well known in society circles in the Oranges.

MIDNIGHT FEAST OF MILK.

Wagon Load in Collision the Prey of Men and Boys.

Fate was kind to a lot of men and boys who happened about the City Hall Park and Broadway in the vicinity of the Post Office Building, shortly before midnight last night. A Columbus Avenue car—it was No. 691—going south bumped into a wagon-load of milk. In a second Broadway for half a block looked as though Winter had arrived prematurely, bringing with it snow. The hind wheel of the wagon had been broken by the bump of the car, and the cans of milk—there were a hundred—had slid off the wagon. But there were several boxes filled with bottled milk, too, and a few cans of potted cheese.

The driver of the wagon was George Gross of 207 Graham Avenue, and the milk which he had just loaded at the Barclay Street ferry belonged to Otto Grume of 221-223 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn. When the wagon had been toppled over Gross made an effort to save some of his milk, but to little purpose. In a few minutes a crowd of men and boys had collected. They found the bottles which had not been broken, and in spite of all Gross could do drank their contents. In vain Gross called upon the policemen who came to the spot. The policemen seemed partial to the hungry and thirsty, and merely replied with a smile and a shrug of the shoulders.

"What can we do?"

Gross showed fight and threatened to thrash the crowd. This did no good, however, and when those who were on time had drunk to satiety, others arrived who had a thirst to slake. When all had finished there was not much left.

One man was slightly injured by the accident. He was F. C. Bourne of Amboy, Ill. He was just trying to board the car when the bump came, was thrown into the street, and had his head cut. The Broadway cars were blocked for about fifteen minutes.

Police Find a Bohemian Boy.

An eighteen-year-old boy, supposed to be a Bohemian, who does not speak a word of English, was found last night at Twenty-fourth Street and Third Avenue in a state of bewilderment. When paper and pencil were placed before him in the East Twenty-second Street Station House, he wrote Vacar Naivf, which is supposed to be his name. Policeman D. Murphy found the boy and took him to the station house. Later he was taken to the City Lodging House, and this morning probably will be taken before a Magistrate.

Two Die for a Bag of Peanuts.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 29.—Thomas Vincindy and his son, Antonio, Italians, living at Pittston, were asphyxiated in an old, abandoned well this afternoon. The boy dropped a bag of peanuts into the well, and the father with a rope lowered

RACING YACHTS AT ANCHOR

No Work Was Done on Either the Challenger or the Defender.

Sir Thomas Lipton and His Party Visit the Revenue Cutter Gresham—Odds on Result Changed—All Ready for Next Race.

The second race of the series between the Columbia and the Shamrock II., will take place off Sandy Hook to-morrow morning, the course being over an equilateral triangle, ten miles to the leg. According to the agreement entered into between the New York Yacht Club and the Royal Ulster Yacht Club when the challenge was accepted, the second and fourth races were to be sailed over a triangular course; the first, the third, and the fifth races to be fifteen miles to windward or to leeward and return. The conditions for the contest will be the same, practically, as those which governed the splendid race of Saturday. The start will be made at 11 o'clock, or as near to that hour as the conditions will permit. As in previous contests, the revenue cutters, under the command of Capt. Walker of the Gresham, will patrol the course to keep it clear.

Never in the history of the cup has there been so sudden a revulsion of opinion regarding the merits of a challenger as there was in the case of the Shamrock II. after her surprising performance of Saturday. With betting odds against her of 10 to 4 the Shamrock went into the race, and with odds of 5 to 4 she came out of it, and, in the opinion of betting sharps, were it not that the Columbia now has one race to her credit, the odds would easily be even money. About the hotels and the yacht clubs the sole topic yesterday was the chances of the rival yachts. The fact that Shamrock II. clearly outsailed the Columbia on the beat to windward, one of the strongest points of sailing claimed for the defender, has brought the challenger's stock to the front with a boom, and many who gave heavy odds against the Irish boat are trying to cover themselves.

At the New York Yacht Club last night members frankly admitted that they had experienced something like a scare, and no one cared to see the Columbia win another race by so ticklish a margin. The bulletin board on which was tacked the committee's brief summary of Saturday's race was the chief attraction. Before it was a group of expert amateur skippers, debating the question of what the Columbia would be able to accomplish in the triangular race to-morrow. Every one hoped for the best, and many recalled that during the preliminary racing with the Constitution and Independence the Morgan boat had shown much speed when sailing with started sheets.

In the race to-morrow if the wind holds true, two of the legs of the triangle will be sailed under these conditions.

If Capt. Barr can win this race the clubmen will heave a long sigh of relief, but until that contest is decided in favor of the Columbia, they consider the cup, if not in actual danger, at least "rocking."

The two yachts remained at anchor down in the Horseshoe all day yesterday. No work was done, as neither Sir Thomas nor Mr. Morgan believes in working men seven days in a week. All day long the skies were overcast and the rain drizzled during intervals. On the Shamrock only one man on watch duty was visible. The rest of the crew spent the day aboard the tender Porto Rico discussing the race of Saturday and the chances for victory in the contest of to-morrow.

Aboard the Columbia there was more life. The men were in blue sailors' uniforms, the Sunday dress of the Columbia's crew, and they lounged about on the decks of the white boat, hiding below whenever the drizzle increased. During the day there were a number of visitors, among them the two-decked sidewheeler Isabel with a load of fishing bank enthusiasts. The Isabel lay near the Columbia, while the excursionists went wild cheering the crew of the defender and the white yacht. The Isabel lay abreast for over an hour, while the band played "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean" and other patriotic airs. Capt. Barr was not aboard. He had been invited to inspect the Government stations on the "Hook," and was roaming over the proving grounds.

The Erin, with the dent knocked into her port, where the cutter Gresham collided with her showing plainly just forward of her port quarter, lay within a stone's throw of the Shamrock, and received visitors throughout the day. Soon after the revenue cutter Gresham anchored in the bay just ahead of the steam yacht Erin. As soon as she arrived Sir Thomas, George L. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Jameson, the Duke of Alba, Dr. Mackay, Commodore Hilliard, and Robert Ure boarded the Erin's steam launch and visited Capt. and Mrs. Walker on the cutter.

Sir Thomas and his party were shown all over the Gresham. Mr. Watson and Mr. Jameson took particular interest in the engines and the rapid-fire guns. Mrs. Jameson was entertained by Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Hall, and Miss Hall. After leaving the Gresham Sir Thomas and his party, at the invitation of Mr. Butler Ames of Lowell, the owner of the schooner yacht America, the famous cup winner of fifty years ago, went on board that schooner, which was lying at anchor close by, and took a sail down the bay. They left at 3:30 P. M., returning about an hour later to the anchorage. The schooner carried mainsail, jib, forestaysail, jib, and gafftopsails, and in the northeast breeze she slipped through the water at a brisk pace.

Miss Hallie Erminie Rives, who was a guest of Sir Thomas Lipton Saturday on his yacht Erin, and who will also be one to-morrow, has sent to Sir Thomas Lipton an embroidered white silk flag, which bears the figure of a shamrock in green in the centre, while around this the following verses are embroidered:

Eastward—westward—over seas and cross again,
A thousand leagues and turn about and back with sun and spray.
Inward—outward—whether gain or losss again,
Heart of Erin! you've a heart near to ours to-day.

Eastward—westward—fresh from Ulster's shore again,
Half the way around the world before the touch began.
Seaward—landward—now the friendly war again,
Win or lose, praise the Lord, Ireland sends a MAN!

Eastward—westward—lean and lift the glove again,
A Queen's own gantlet, a gauge that's fair and clean.
Windward—leeward—here's the sport we love again,
Never braver color flew than Shamrock's Green.

Eastward—westward—Erin's harp is up again,
Erin's soul is stanch and true. Erin's star is luck;
Hereward—homeward—sad or glad or cup again,
Here's a bottle bottom up to Lipton Pluck.

Mrs. William G. Jameson, who was reported seriously hurt by being thrown down when the Gresham and the Erin crashed, was looking bright and cheerful. On her return from the sail on the America, she said:

"I am not on crutches, you see, although I was hurt a little."

ENGLISH ARE HOPEFUL.

Closeness of Saturday's Race Causes Them to Think Sir Thomas May Lift the Cup.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—To-day's papers are unanimous in their praise of the splendid handling of the Columbia and the Shamrock II., Saturday, in what all describe as a magnificent race. The outcome has greatly raised the hopes of British yachtsmen generally. The yachts are seen to be so evenly matched that the result cannot be predicted with any confidence; but it is believed that the triangular course will prove more favorable for the challenger, and that therefore Sir Thomas Lipton still has a chance to "lift" the cup.

"The race throughout could not have been contested more keenly," says The Daily Mail, "or in a more sportsmanlike manner."

The Daily Graphic points to the significant fact that at no period in the race was the challenger leading by the amount of her handicap, and it expresses the opinion that unless the Shamrock II. shows a sudden improvement in speed or gets a large slice of luck she will hardly win the cup. This latter opinion is the least hopeful among those voiced by the morning press. The Standard, which declines to attach importance to the talk of unsportsmanlike conduct on the part of Capt. Barr, which, it suggests, could doubtless be traced to idle gossip, adds:

"We are quite sure that the yachtsmen of New York would much rather lose than owe a seeming victory to sharp practice."

"It would be a thousand pities," says The Daily Chronicle, "if the struggle should arouse any acrimonious disputes of this nature. If everything done by Capt. Barr is in exact accordance with American rules, we presume these rules cannot be questioned, but we hope nobody will deem it necessary to raise any question."

"The quality of the Shamrock II., or possibly even her slight superiority in windward work, will not be a compensation for the Columbia's decided superiority in a dead run before the wind in light airs. Therefore, if the weather does not change, there is little likelihood that the challenger will win the cup, apart from the fresh chance which the triangular course will give her. The best hopes lie in a decided freshening of the breeze."

Scotchmen on the Yacht Race.

GLASGOW, Sept. 29.—Clyde yachtsmen frankly admit that the Columbia is a marvelously good boat. They consider the fact that a two-year-old yacht should have hung so close to the counter of the Shamrock II. when running free makes the contest more difficult even for the British. Yachtsmen and designers alike declare that, if the Shamrock II. is to win the cup, she ought to have beaten the Columbia by nearer than three minutes on the turn to the windward.

Surprise is expressed that the challenger should not have saved the time allowance in the run before the wind, but it is hoped that in the triangular course her reaching powers will gain for her the victory.

DEPUTY MARSHAL ADMONISHED

Magistrate Crane Objected to His Using a Revolver to Collect on an Execution.

Magistrate Crane, in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning, condemned two marshals for trying to collect on executions at the point of a revolver, and discharged a prisoner whose arrest they had caused. The complainant in the case was Maurice W. Reedy, deputy to City Marshal William H. Lee, who is attached to the West Side Court. The prisoner was Emilio Durante, a barber, employed by his brother Giovanni, at 2,126 Second Avenue.

Lee and Reedy went to the shop on Saturday evening to collect on an execution for $13. Reedy testified that the barbers, with drawn razors, drove them out of the shop, Emilio inflicting a slight wound on the deputy marshal's cheek. Then Reedy said he called in Patrolman Custin of the Eust One Hundred and Fourth Street Station and had the young barber arrested. Emilio said that he did not cut the deputy marshal; that both men came in and demanded money, and that Lee, without provocation, struck his brother Giovanni on the left side of the jaw with a club.

Giovanni exhibited a much swollen jaw, and swore that the men drew revolvers and threatened to shoot when they did not get the money. Then Reedy ran out and got the policeman and dragged Emilio out of the shop and placed him under arrest. Mrs. Durante, the wife of Emilio, said she heard the row and, running into the shop, saw Lee and Reedy with drawn revolvers. She knocked the revolver out of Reedy's hand with a stick, and struck him across the face with it, inflicting a slight wound.

Patrolman Custin corroborated the testimony as to the drawing of revolvers by the marshal and his deputy. Magistrate Crane said he believed the testimony of the defendant and his witnesses, and he discharged him. Then he told the deputy marshal that it was not proper to go around serving legal papers and collecting on executions with drawn revolvers, and admonished him to pursue more peaceable methods in future.

JAUNTING CAR CAUSES A FIGHT.

Lillian Ward Runs Away with It and the Owner, Mrs. Fay, Chastises Her.

Mrs. Catharine Fay's Irish jaunting car led Lillian Ward into temptation on Saturday evening, and after a jaunt through Harlem in the borrowed vehicle Lillian ran afoul of the owner and had to be taken away in an ambulance, while Mrs. Fay found her own destination was the police court. Mrs. Fay, who keeps a store at 2,499 Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, hitched up her donkey to the jaunting car and let the vehicle stand in front of the store while she got ready to astonish the Bronx with her novel equipage. Lillian Ward of 638 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street came along, and the opportunity to go jolting through Harlem in true Irish style was too much for the fifteen-year-old lass.

Jumping in, she started the donkey Harlemward, and it was two and a half hours before she crossed the Third Avenue bridge on her way back to return the team that she had borrowed without leave. There wrath awaited her in the person of Mrs. Fay, who seized firm hold of the car and began belaboring the girl with a strap. The donkey went on jogging homeward. Mrs. Fay clinging to the car with one hand and belaboring the girl with the other, and when the animal stopped in front of its owner's store Mrs. Fay finally succeeded in pulling the girl from the high seat and in completing the chastisement.

By this time Lillian could not walk, and it was found necessary to call an ambulance and have a surgeon examine her bruises and contusions. The doctor took the girl to the Harlem Hospital and found that she was suffering from the shock of the calamitous ending of her jaunt. After being attended to the girl was taken home.

Patrolman Thompson arrested the owner of the jaunting car, and yesterday morning she was arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court before Magistrate Crane on the charge of assault. Lillian Ward appeared in bandages and showed the Magistrate an ugly welt under her left eye.

When the Magistrate managed to check the flow of Mrs. Fay's explanations that she would not have minded so much if the girl had taken the rig through the Bronx instead of to Harlem, he discharged the owner and admonished the girl not to borrow any more jaunting cars and donkeys without asking permission.

SPOILED HIS NEW CLOTHES.

Laborer Who Saved Boy from Drowning Disconsolate Over His Loss.

Although wearing a new suit of clothes for the first time, Robert Edwards, a laborer, leaped into the water yesterday afternoon and saved Charles E. Young, twelve years old, of 32 Greenwich Street, from drowning. The boy was playing on the dock at the foot of Broad Street with a number of companions when he fell into the water and was swept by the tide beneath the pier.

Edwards, without a moment's hesitation, jumped in after the boy. When he reached the lad he was unconscious. Edwards placed him on his back and floated down the river to a canal boat, where he was helped out of the water by a party of men.

An ambulance was then called from the Hudson Street Hospital, and when Dr. Beckwith arrived he found the boy being rolled on a barrel. This saved his life. After nearly an hour's work the boy was brought to and taken to his home. But Edwards, the hero, was disconsolate. When praised by his associates for his brave act he replied:

"Oh, dat was nothin', anybody would do that, but what about me new suit?"

It is understood that nearly all his savings for the last six weeks were invested in the clothes which were ruined.

MAN HAD FORTY PAWN TICKETS.

Offered to Sell One to a Detective and Was Arrested.

Detective Schmidt of the Oak Street Station, while standing on the corner of Frankfort and Nassau Streets last night, was accosted by a man who asked him if he would like to buy a pawn ticket for a watch. The detective replied in the affirmative, and the man produced not one, but about half a dozen tickets calling for watches, rings, and other jewelry. Schmidt asked the man if he had any more, and he responded by pulling out a dozen more.

The detective took the man to the station house, where he was searched. Pawn tickets were found in every one of his pockets, the total amount numbering forty. The man gave his name as James Hanley, twenty-eight years old, and said he was a salesman, living at 1,611 Second Avenue. Hanley stated that he made a business of buying and selling tickets and had done nothing wrong. He was locked up as a suspicious person.

Three Drowned Near Kalamazoo, Mich.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Sept. 29.—A sail boat containing seven persons capsized on West Lake, eight miles south of here, late this afternoon, and Mrs. Peter Krondyke, P. Van Halst, and Miss Edith Maud were drowned. The body of Mrs. Krondyke, whose clothing caught on the boat, was recovered. The others are still in the lake.

RELIEF FOR RUSSIAN FAMINE SUFFERERS

Extensive Measures Are Adopted by the Government.

Assistance Needed in Nineteen Provinces—Grain Must Be Transported at Once to Many Districts.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 29.—To-day, following up the recent publication of a statement regarding the famine conditions in thirteen districts, the Minister of the Interior, M. Sipiaguine, issued a long statement on the crop failure and the measures of famine relief upon which the general Government has decided.

Acting upon telegraphic reports from the various Governors, the Government has begun the work vigorously. The sum of 96,000 rubles (about $50,000) has been appropriated for the Government of Saratoff, 407,000 rubles for Tauris, 100,000 rubles for the non-military peasants in the Don Basin, and 190,000 rubles, with a supply of Autumn seed, for the Government of Ekaterinoslaff.

On Aug. 15 the Central Government's famine fund amounted to only 530,000 rubles. Emperor Nicholas ordered that this be increased to 14,000,000 rubles.

According to the reports of the Governors, State assistance is required in nineteen provinces, not counting the country of the Don Cossacks, which is under the War Department. The reports estimate requirements for Autumn and Winter only, not mentioning the Spring, when the need is greatest.

Assistance has been voted as follows: Saratoff, 1,000,000 poods ($6,112,000,000 pounds) of rye; Samara, 1,141,000 poods, (which is purchaseable locally; Simbirsk, 741,000 poods; Kazan, 1,141,000 poods; Vyatka, 782,000 poods; Ulfa, 800,000 poods; Orenburg, 250,000 rubles; Voronezk, 1,400,000 poods; Tamboff, 1,720,000 poods; Kharkoff, 1,000,000 poods; Ekaterinoslaft, 300,000 poods; Taurida, 900,000 rubles, (the two districts there having had three successive crop failures;) Tobolsk, 460,000 poods, (none of which is obtainable locally;) Tomsk, 1,500,000 poods, (of which 800,000 poods must be shipped from Europe before the close of navigation,) and 900,000 rubles for transport; Akmollinsk, 600,000 poods and 100,000 rubles for transport, and Semipalatinsk, 77,000 rubles.

No detailed reports have been received from Orel and Yenisiesk, although it is known that both need assistance. Perm has a shortage, but local efforts will suffice there.

Great difficulty will be experienced in transporting grain before the close of navigation. The Government is now attending to the most pressing demands. A special commission has been engaged since the beginning of August in buying 6,300,000 poods of rye for the provinces suffering most. In the thirteen districts first mentioned, medical organization is active and special relief is being given.

Scurvy has broken out in the Government of Khvalinsk, and two division of the Red Cross Society are there.

NEW WORK ON COLUMBUS.

By Henry Vignaud—He Says the Discoverer Had Information that Land Existed to the Westward.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—An important work, which throws a fresh light on the discovery of America by Columbus, has been written by Henry Vignaud, First Secretary of the United States Embassy here. It is in French, and will be published in this city on Oct. 1. Mr. Vignaud, who is the Vice President of the Americanists' Society of Paris, has made a life long study of the early history of America.

In an interview to-day Mr. Vignaud said: "The present work is intended to show that for the last four centuries we have been deceived by a fraud which hides from us the real beginnings of Columbus's project, and that the famous documents ascribed to Toscanelli, the learned Florentine astronomer, were fabricated. I submit excellent reasons for believing that Toscanelli never wrote the letter of 1474 to the King of Portugal and never traced the chart alleged to have accompanied it. Columbus's design was not founded on any scientific basis, but on positive information as to the existence of lands to the westward."

LIEUT. KOZLOFF IN THIBET.

News of His Expedition Received in St. Petersburg—Report of Attack on It Apparently Untrue.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 29.—The Russian Imperial Geographical Society has received news from the Kozloff expedition, sent out to proceed across country from Hang-Chow-Foo to the southern bend of the Hoang River, (Yellow River,) and to follow that stream to Odin-Tallo, near its origin.

Lieut. Kozloff, it appears, opened a new road in June between Cham-Do and the headwaters of the Hoang River, returning in July to Tsaidam, where the expedition wintered last year, and where its valuable collections were left under a military guard.

In August the expedition started for Kiakhta, where Lieut. Kozloff is expected to arrive in December.

Nothing is said in the advices to the Geographical Society regarding an alleged attack upon the expedition, reported some time ago in a dispatch from Kobdo.

GERMANS TO LEAVE SHANGHAI?

PEKING, Sept. 29.—It is asserted here on high authority that the German garrison in Shanghai and the German troops who are guarding the railroad beyond the Kiao-Chow boundary will soon be withdrawn.

Prince Chun Starts for Home.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Prince Chun, head of the Chinese Mission of Expiation, started for China to-day in obedience to a special command from his brother, Emperor Kwang-Su. He will not be allowed to visit other European countries or the United States officially. Yesterday he received a delegation of Protestant missionaries, who presented to him an address and a copy of the New Testament, printed in Chinese and German. The Chinese Minister acted as interpreter. Prince Chun expressed a hope for the return of peaceable conditions.

More Chinese to be Executed.

PEKING, Sept. 29.—At the request of Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein, the German Minister, seven Chinese have been tried and sentenced to be beheaded for complicity in the murder of a German trader in a village near Peking last month.

Count von Waldersee Ill.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Count von Waldersee, who has been ailing, is worse. He suffers from a painful sore on the leg and has no appetite. He is still near Neckarsulm, Würtemberg, on the estate of his sister-in-law.

THE KIDNAPPING OF MISS STONE.

Arrest of Members of Macedonian Committee Reported.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 30.—C. M. Dickinson, United States Consul General in Constantinople, has made representations to the Bulgarian Government with a view to securing the release of Miss Helen H. Stone and her companion, who were captured by brigands on Sept. 3.

It is reported that a number of members of the Bulgarian-Macedonian Revolutionary Committee have been arrested on evidence implicating them in the abduction.

King Edward to Visit the Colonies?

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Daily Express says it understands that when the war in South Africa is over King Edward and Queen Alexandra intend to visit the Colonies and India, and that while in India His Majesty will be crowned Emperor of India.

Russian Steamship Combination.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 29.—The newly-formed Northern Steamship Company, for Baltic and Black Sea trade, has united with the East Asiatic Company, the vessels of which ply between the Black Sea and the Far East. The combination has eight vessels of 8,600 tons each for the Far Eastern trade.

The Kaiserin Ill.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Empress Augusta Victoria, whose return from Rominten took place earlier than she had intended, is ill and confined to her bed. Prof. Olshausen has been consulted. There is evidently no anxiety regarding her Majesty's condition, for Emperor William still remains at Rominten.

CONFLICT IN BEIRUT REPORTED.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—A dispatch from Constantinople reports that a sanguinary conflict has taken place between Mussulmans and Christians in Beirut, Syria. No details are given.

PIPE SAVES THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Its Owner Was Smoking and Discovered the Ceiling Was on Fire.

George Brend's pipe saved the Astor House last night from what might have proved an ugly fire. Mr. Brend was smoking in Room 311 on the Vesey Street side of the top floor of the hotel. It was shortly after 9 o'clock. He comes from Boston, and did not like the smell of the tobacco he had purchased in New York. It seemed to have an odor like burning wood. Mr. Brend looked at the ceiling and noticed that it was blazing. He hurried into the hall and shouted "fire." This wakened Richard Manshill of Rock Island, Ill., who ran for a bell boy.

The cry of fire alarmed other guests in the hotel, who hurried down the stairways to the streets. Battalion Chief Cruger was sitting in the vestibule talking to a friend. He turned in an alarm and organized a pitcher brigade among the hall boys. The water was turned on in a bathroom and the pitchers were passed into the burning room, where Chief Cruger threw the water on the blaze. The flames were almost extinguished when the fire engines and hook and ladder company arrived. The blaze was due to a defective flue, and the damage did not amount to over $50.

Factory Burned at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 29.—Fire was discovered in the Flower City Kid Works, a large frame structure at the foot of Magazine Street, at 3 o'clock this morning, and despite the efforts of the firemen the plant was practically destroyed, the loss being about $20,000. From the kid works the flames spread to the factories of Frank & Cohn and the Manhattan Buckle Company, and the buildings of August Schmitt and W. H. Mann, but the damage caused was slight.

SALOON KEEPER SHOOTS A JOKER.

When Customers Began to Tease He Fired Into the Crowd, Wounding One.

Eugene Gambighler, a saloon keeper at 67 First Avenue, just off Fourth Street, was yesterday held in $3,000 bail for trial by Magistrate Mott, in the Yorkville Police Court, for shooting a customer, Michael Mullens, aged thirty, of 1,841 Lexington Avenue. The shooting was done at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Gambighler's bartender, Peter Siments, was also held in $1,000 bail for a violation of the excise law.

Mullens and a party of friends entered the saloon about 2 o'clock. All were in a most cheerful mood, and it jarred them to find Gambighler morose. Mullens and his friends began to tease him. This was kept up until Gambighler became exasperated. He seized a revolver and fired four shots at the crowd. Three of them took effect in Mullens. Two struck him in the left arm, while a third made a glancing wound on his breast.

The shots were heard by Detectives Larkins and McCarthy of the East Fifth Street Station, just a block away, and they ran to the saloon, where they found Mullens bleeding from his wounds. Gambighler stood behind the bar with the revolver still in his hand. An ambulance was called from Bellevue, and Mullens was removed to the hospital. Gambighler and his bartender were both arrested.

In court Gambighler said that he was very sorry for what he had done. Mullens was unable to appear against him.

NOTORIOUS PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.

Mount Vernon Man Felt Thief's Hand in His Pocket, Which Contained $1,365.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The police of this city think that in the arrest of a man who gave the name of George Jones, sixty years old, they have a noted crook and pickpocket. The arrest was made by Policeman Atwell of this city.

Early this evening Carl Ruland, a well-known carriage builder, was boarding a Union Railway trolley car when he felt a hand in his pocket in which he had $1,365. He grabbed the hand and hit the man a couple of blows in the face and then allowed him to go. Policeman Atwell, who boarded the car immediately afterward, heard of the affair. He jumped from the car and caught the man, who was taken to the police station. There it was said at once that he was J. Campbell of One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue, the Bronx, a well-known pickpocket. He was held for a further examination.

BRAKEMAN CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Was Trying to Prevent Collision Between Two Sections of a Train.

RAMSEY, N. J., Sept. 29.—John Hall, a brakeman on the Erie Railroad, lost his life to-day in a desperate effort to prevent a collision and save his train. He was crushed to death between an oil tank car and a coal car while on the freight train between here and Allendale.

The accident occurred at 2 o'clock in the morning. The train had fifty-five cars, some containing oil and others California fruits. The cars parted on the heavy grade before Allendale was reached, and Hall, in trying to prevent it, the rear part of the train from colliding with the forward was thrown under the trucks and crushed. About twenty cars left the rails, and the tracks were torn up for several hundred yards, traffic being delayed for fully five hours.

Hall, who lived at Port Jervis, leaves a wife and three children.

Laws Proposed by Live Stock Men.

DENVER, Sept. 29.—The committees appointed to draft bills for National laws, to be submitted to the fifth annual convention of the National Live Stock Association, which will meet in Chicago, Dec. 3, have completed the drafts of bills as follows: For Federal inspection of inter-State shipments of live stock; for Government inspection of woollen goods; allowing settlers in the arid and semi-arid districts the right to exchange lands of equal value with the Government, so as to solidify their holdings; for a Second Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, who shall be required to give his sole attention to the live stock industry; for a classified assessment of live stock.

100 Monkeys for the Zoological Park.

Within the next week 100 more monkeys will be added to those already in the New York Zoological Park. New buildings are under construction, but will not be finished for some weeks. Meanwhile the new arrivals will be housed in a temporary shelter.

Child Killed by Trolley Car.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 29.—Yetta Zingler, five years of age, of 19 Lawrence Street, while crossing a street, was run down and killed by a trolley car close to her home this afternoon. The body was mangled badly.

Harvard's Largest Freshman Class.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 29.—The freshman class in Harvard this year numbers 553, exclusive of special students. This is the largest freshman class admitted.

Distinction Must Be Made Between Greatness And Bigness.

The biggest aggregation of people on the face of the globe are the Chinese. But mere population does not signify national greatness. The Chinese, the Indians and the Russians surpass the United States in number, but in all that signifies a lofty standard of nationality and a superior condition of civilization, the United States stands to-day in the forefront of Nations.

The largest advertisers of musical instruments in the world are Americans. But advertising does not prove the quality of the instruments advertised. We will allow you to be the judge of the **APOLLO** *Piano Player.* The time has gone by when the American people can be humbugged by mere words. Hear the **APOLLO.** Examine it. That's all. We have a sublime faith in the eye, ear and hands of the American people.

The **APOLLO** Company,
Apollo Building, 101 Fifth Ave., N. Y.,
(Between 17th and 18th Streets.)

Eye Glasses Free

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eyeglasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $2.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St., New York (near Nassau St.) Hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

CHAMPION'S FAST MILE.

French Chauffeur Makes New Figure on a Motor Bicycle.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 29.—The feature of the weekly cycle meet at the Vailsburg board track was the exhibition mile race against time on a motor bicycle by Albert Champion, in which the French chauffeur lowered the record of 1:22 1-5, made by G. R. Butler at Buffalo on July 22, to 1:15, a difference of 7-1-5 seconds.

"Jimmy" Michael, who is to sail for Europe to-morrow, made his last appearance of the season in a motor-paced match race with Floyd A. McFarland, and won with ease in straight heats. McFarland was handicapped by a punctured tire in the first heat and an accident to his pacing motor in the second heat, but probably would have lost anyway, as Michael outrode him from the start in both heats.

W. S. Fenn won the two-mile handicap from scratch in his usual dashing style, but was not placed in the five-mile open event. The management announced that a new stand, to seat 4,000 persons, would be erected at once, to satisfy the imperative demand for additional accommodations. The attendance to-day was in excess of 5,000, and a large number of the spectators could not find seats. Summary:

Half-Mile, Novice.—Won by Charles L. Wood, Newark, N. J.; Louis Schweitzer, Long Island City, N. Y., second; Thomas Ruddle, Jersey City, N. J., third. Time—1:14 1-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., (scratch;) E. J. Merkert, Brooklyn, N. Y., (20 yards,) second; G. G. Classon, Newark, N. J., (40 yards,) third. Time—2:08 1-5.

Motor-Paced Match Race between "Jimmy" Michael, Wales, and F. A. McFarland, San José, Cal., five mile heats, best two in three.—First Heat—Won by Michael. Time—7:42 3-5. Second Heat and Race—Won by Michael. Time—7:59 4-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by W. S. Fenn, Waterbury, Conn., (scratch;) O. S. Kimble, Louisville, Ky., (90 yards,) second; H. B. Freeman, Portland, Oregon, (60 yards,) third; Floyd Krebs, Newark, (130 yards,) fourth. Time—4:13 2-5.

One-Mile, Motor, exhibition by Albert Champion, Paris, France, against time, 1:22 1-5. Time—1:15.

Five-Mile, Professional, Open.—Won by John Fisher, Chicago, Ill.; Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J., second; James B. Bowler, Chicago, Ill., third; Frank J. Cadwell, Hartford, Conn., fourth. Time—11:03.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 29.—Fire originating in the Mississippi Hotel, Clayton, this morning, destroyed five business buildings and ten residences, comprising the principal part of the town. Estimates of loss range from $50,000 to $100,000.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 29.—The printing establishment of Wilson, Humphreys & Co. was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $50,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:05 A. M.—69 West Houston Street; Mendelsohn & Co.; damage, $500.

6:30 P. M.—1,007 Second Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

11:05 A. M.—772 Eighth Avenue; John Young; damage, $5.

6 P. M.—613 Lexington Avenue; Hannah Derkel; damage slight.

8:10 P. M.—92 Liberty Street; Nathan Manufacturing Company; damage slight.

8:40 P. M.—225 Broadway; owner unknown; damage, $500.

8:50 P. M.—337 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; John Stilensky; damage, $5.

9:10 P. M.—80 Avenue C; Rebecca Cabudin; damage, $400.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Generally fair and cooler; winds southerly, becoming westerly.

There will be rain to-day in the greater portion of New England, and showers in Central and Southern Florida and the extreme Northwest; elsewhere the weather will be generally fair to-day and Tuesday.

It will be cooler to-day in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, the Dakotas, and the central Rocky Mountain region.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be fresh to brisk southerly, shifting to westerly; on the South Atlantic they will be light southerly, becoming variable; on the Gulf Coast light and mostly easterly, and on the great lakes fresh west to northwest.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh southwest to west winds and rain to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	65	63	69
6 A. M.	62	69	71
9 A. M.	62	73	77
12 M.	66	75	80
4 P. M.	65	75	81
6 P. M.	65	73	76
9 P. M.	64	71	75
12 P. M.	65	70	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 295 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76½
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1900	64
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	62

The thermometer registered 70 degrees at 8 A. M. and 71 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday. The maximum temperature was 77 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 68 degrees at midnight. The humidity was 90 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 83 per cent. at 8 P. M.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3rd Ave. 59th to 60th St.

QUALITY IN QUANTITY!

It is our constant aim to supply popular demand—the needs of the multitude—all conditions, classes and tastes—with the best of everything at a price where profit is figured as merely marginal.

To sell quality in quantity enables us to possess a vaster permanent clientele and more patronage than were we to figure on how large a percentage of profit we could turn to our advantage in any transaction.

The following items quoted for to-day bear out this theory most eloquently.

Great sale of men's clothing—*This is the season's first great merchandising movement in men's and boys' overcoats and suits. Here you receive value for value. For example—men's high grade overcoats $14.95—the materials and workmanship such as you expect to find in $25 garments. Cut in all the new styles of yokes and long loose fitting coats. Men's cheviot and homespun suits $8.95—A high grade quality in all the new mixtures and coloring; with the new broad shoulder effect; easily worth $12.00. Boys' tan top coats $2.95—In all the newest shades of covert cloth; also the new herringbone—well made, trimmed and properly cut. Worth really $4.00. These are but specimens of the values to be found in this great sale.*

Women's rain coats—always dry—$10.75—*Of all wool venetian covert cloth; exford and tan; velvet collar and turn-back cuffs; yoke back and front; or on back only; material rainproof, by the celebrated Rigby process; odorless and free from rubber. Body and sleeves lined with satin or silk romaine to match; a regular $15 coat.*

Etamine suiting from 75c. to $1.50 yard—*Just received—great variety of shades and weights; suitable for dress and evening wear; including the heavy weaves to be made up without lining.*

Peau de Soie Shirt Waists $4.98—*New button back effects or buttoned in front; newest cut; with hemstitching and tucking; black and colors. Same style, also in taffeta.*

Lace and spangled robes—*Most exquisite foreign and domestic creations; exclusive designs; best values; for instance—the popular black filet net, square mesh robes, $55.00—trimmed with velvet appliques and accordion plaited liberty silk graduated flounce; black spangled robes $65.00—with panel effects in Chantilly lace; white spangled robes from $10.00 to $29.00—and dozens of others which women of taste will take pleasure in inspecting.*

Women's silk petticoats—*Special styles and values here. A leader in point of quality at $7.98—Made with knee flounce; trimmed with narrow ruffle, pinked edges; Vandyked accordion plaiting or graduated plaiting edged with ruffle; and headed with ruche.*

Exquisite miniatures—*Art lovers will do well to inspect this collection. They are painted on ivory and Limoges enamel, and include busts, groups, figures and many historical topics. Prices range from $1.95 to $25.00.*

Fine oil paintings—half price—*Here are the celebrated works of well known French, Viennese, Italian and German artists. Such as the well known "In the Tavern", by Klingsberger—Price $29.00—"Going to Market," by Stephan, price $75.00—"The Toast to the Bride", by Monteil, price $125.00—and a score of others equally desirable from an artistic standpoint, priced in the same extraordinarily low fashion.*

These quotations are but a tithe of the many excellent and desirable items awaiting the prudent buyer here to-day.

TOP COATS.

You pay your money and you take your choice, but you've never had so good a choice for so little money.

All lengths—short and "sassy," medium and safe, long and impressive. Raglan, yoke-back and "Raglan-ette" styles.

All silk-lined coats for as little as $15—and good ones, too.

Three men out of five buy the medium length gray or black Oxford, silk-lined to edge, $20 to $35; most of them take the $22 and $25 ones.

Boys' styles as good as the men's. Brooklyn stores as good as New York's.

Smith, Gray & Co., Broadway at 31st St.
Brooklyn: Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.; Broadway at Bedford Ave.

RIOT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Mob of Strikers Attack Special Policemen—Fifty Shots Fired—At Least Seven Persons Wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—A pitched battle between strikers and policemen took place about 1 o'clock this morning in Kearney Street. Seven men are known to have been wounded, one probably fatally, and it is thought several others who escaped arrest were injured. Not less than fifty shots were fired. Several of the injured were innocent passers-by. A number of plate-glass windows were broken by flying bullets.

Four special policemen and a recently discharged naval man were made targets for an assault by a mob of strikers and sympathizers numbering at least 200.

The special policemen were on the way home from a variety theatre. When they turned into Market Street they noticed a large crowd following them. They asked a policeman to accompany them.

Just as the party reached Kearney Street a shot was fired. It was followed by several others and a regular fusillade ensued. The mob scattered in all directions

The Wanamaker Store

The Store That is More Than a Store---

And Yet More of a Store Than All Other Stores

Trace back, if you will, the doings of this store for a few months only, if your memory serves no farther. Recall the features of interest that have left a pleasing memory, if you saw them, or a disappointment, if you had to miss them.

How many brains have been working to make this store possess interest entirely apart from mere commercialism!

Policy? Self-interest? Yes, we grant you that this store is made interesting by premeditation; just as you are pleasant with your friends, and liberal in entertaining them, in order to show your appreciation of their good-will, and the enjoyment—if you will grant it—of a return of the courtesy.

Such is human life; yet the people you like to know are those who do most to be amiable; and the home or store you like to visit is always the one that makes that visit the most pleasant.

Such it is our aim to make Wanamaker's.

This it was that caused us to take our early fashion knowledge to the best dressmaker in America, in order to have him prepare the early fashion pictures which we exhibited on the Fifteenth of August.

It was too early for selling, of course; but it gave to interested women an authoritative and concrete picture of the coming styles, six weeks earlier than was customary.

But the greatest achievement ever brought to successful accomplishment is the present Exposition of Art Dresses. Conceived by our own expert, and carried out on entirely original plans, it is a notable departure from all previous undertakings.

And it is primarily an Exhibition. True, the dresses will be sold—women of fashion will be quick to take advantage of such an opportunity to secure dresses of such ornate beauty, for the making of which legitimate art has been allied to the highest dressmaking skill; for to individual effort without the Wanamaker knowledge and prestige, such art dresses would be impossible of attainment, even at many times the prices for which we shall sell them.

The Exhibition has been much changed for this morning. New gowns are displayed; and women who were here last week will find abundant new interest today.

Men's Suits To Order

This is a rare collection of fabrics which we invite men to choose from. The swellest tailor in the city can't buy better woolens than we do. We can give you all the smart touches of style and the comfort of a perfect fit.

What else remains? Yet our price is little more than that of ready-made clothes.

Is it worth a trial? We think you'll say so, when you know.

There's a splendid showing of the newest fancy mixed cheviots and neat worsteds here, which we will make up in irreproachable style for you at $20, $25 and 30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

New Offerings of Boys' Clothing

Here are some newcomers, stylish and handsome, that are full worthy of a place in this not-to-be excelled gathering of boys' clothing.

First, there's a Nortolk Jacket Suit for boys of 10 to 16 years. It is made of striped cheviot, in one of three distinctly stylish patterns, and priced at $6 and $6.50.

Then there's a new Russian Blouse Overcoat for the youngsters of 3 to 7 years. Winter weight, of cheviot, in attractive shades of red, blue and light blue; double-breasted—in fact, an entirely new, nobby style. $6.50 to $9.

Finally, here's a new Sailor Suit for boys of 3 to 12 years—the "Wanamaker Special Sailor Suit." Of an excellent quality of blue cheviot, and made as you'll only find a Wanamaker Suit made. $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Waists and House Gowns

Nothing has been forgotten or neglected in the gathering of this collection of Women's Wearing Apparel. The stock is full of timely, attractive garments, in the best of styles and in a comprehensive price-range.

Particular word today of warm, luxurious house robes of eiderdown and practical, but stylish and good looking Waists of black brilliantine.

Price hints follow:

Eiderdown Robes—

$3.25—Of eiderdown, in solid colors of light blue, pink and red; fitted back, full front; collar bound with satin; front fastened with two frogs; girdle at waist.

$4.50—Of eiderdown, in neat stripes; fitted back, full front; pointed collar; bound; front fastened with two frogs; girdle at waist.

$5—Of ripple eiderdown, in solid colors of light blue, pink and red; fitted back, full front; collar bound and trimmed with ribbon ruffle; ribbon at neck; cuffs and pockets bound with satin; girdle at waist.

$7.50—Of ripple eiderdown, in solid colors of light blue, pink and red; yoke applique; full front, back with box plait from yoke to waist; heavy girdle at waist; front fastened with two frogs.

Eiderdown Robes—

$12—Of ripple eiderdown, in solid colors of light blue, pink and red; fitted back, applique down front; pointed collar and front bound with satin and trimmed with ribbon ruffle; bell sleeves applique and trimmed with ribbon ruffle; girdle at waist.

Waists of Black Brilliantine—

$1.75—Full front; plaited back; bishop sleeves.

$2.25—Two styles; one with front and back plaited, the other with cluster plaits between box plaits, stitched; bishop sleeves.

$2.50—Front and back in cluster plaits.

$2.75—Two styles, one with stitched straps forming yoke effect; lower part of waist and back plaited; the other style with fine plaits forming yoke effect; plaited back and cuffs.

$3.75—With plaited silk yoke; trimmed with silk applique; waist buttoned in back.

Second floor.

The new Silks + Dress Goods ready today at Wanamaker's

An Exposition of SILKS

THE vast assemblage of rich and beautiful silks, which have been gathering here during the last few weeks, are given their proper display today.

It is a marvelous collection! Worthy—even with the advancement in silk weaving—to fill with its brilliance, this Rotunda made famous for Silks in the days of A. T. Stewart.

Of chiefest interest are the single exclusive dress patterns. They represent the supremest efforts of the master designers of France. Many are exact duplicates of silks selected and used for model gowns by such famous Paris couturiers as Worth, Raudnitz, Francis, Hubert et Riqueur, Walles, Callot, Paquin, Domet, Sara Mayer, Doucet, Diernert, and Calvaire.

The sixteen-yard pieces of these exclusive things, which we have brought over, are all of these patterns that will come to America. The striking designs and the elegance of the silks will delight women who love beautiful dress.

The chiefest feature of the Silks this season is the marvelous brilliance of the weaves, such as Argentine and Louisine; bringing out a new richness in Black and White Silks.

The new shades of "leather," "willow," and the Russian colors in Crepe Meteor will compel attention.

The most important weaves this season are these: Damas Karnack, Louisine Moire, Pekin Velour, Velour Faconne, Taffeta Broche, Soie Egyptienne, Crepe Eclipse, Crepe Royal, Crepe Meteor, Pekin Crepe, Satin Lyon, Cameleon, Armure Pointelle, Panne Imprimes, Nouvette Faconne Broche, Velour Mirette, Crystal Flamboyant, Argentine Broderie, Damas Moire Antique, Broderie Brilliant, Moire Louisine Imprime, Gros de Lustreuse, Rep Argentine.

These brief hints of various lines:

Velvets—

All pile fabrics are to be largely used. Rich black Velvets, all silk, in the wide widths for entire gowns. Silk face and all silk colored Velvets are here in hundreds of shades.

Panne Velour in all colors and black.

Velour du Nord in many grades, all black.

Brides' Silks—

Rich Ivory White Satin Duchesse from France and Italy. Pekin Satin, Damas Riche, Argentine Brocades, Gros de France, Crepe Meteor, Paillette de Soie, and many others of both foreign and domestic manufacture.

Evening Silks—

Our assortment of these has never been so complete. Stripes and Novelty Silks in many hundreds of styles and colorings. Crepe de Chines in four qualities, in single and double widths and all colors.

Day or Street Silks—

The great Paris model makers have united in the use of Pure Dye Taffeta Brilliant, which has embroidered buds or sprays in color on black grounds. Besides these there are many rich foreign conceits, such as Brocades and Damas, and scores of less elaborate kinds.

Black Silks—

In plain black silks, Peau de Soie and Duchesse Satins still lead. Black Crepe and Crepe Meteors are exceedingly fashionable. Black Brocades and Damas are again to the fore, but with much more brilliancy than we have seen, caused by the mingling of Argentine and Louisine weaves. The best foreign manufacturers, some of whose silks have been so well known for fifty years or more, are represented in this stock. Every new and good Black Silk is here.

Black and White Silks—

It is here that the wizards of fashion have done their best. Rich and elegant Brocades for dinner gowns, Glace Taffeta and Louisines in jasper or queen's gray effects, Moire Renaissance and Antique, Pekin Satins and warp printed Paillette de Soie Broche.

It is a brilliant showing, and tells authoritatively what the best looms of the world have produced.

Broadway Windows, Main Aisle and Rotunda.

A Superb Array of DRESS GOODS

This entire page would not be sufficient to rightly tell of the fulness and completeness of our Dress Goods stock. The ultra-fashionable will want rough fabrics. Many women of refined taste will still hold allegiance to the Broadcloths and highly-finished fabrics. And so we have provided liberally of all weaves.

Then the disposition toward rough goods has stimulated the liking for novelties, and these are ready in broad variety. But space permits no further word.

No dress goods demand for new and proper fabric, can fail of amplest fulfilment here.

Imported Robe Patterns—

At $50—Broadcloth Robes with silk-braided flounces.

At $45—Broadcloth Robes with small plaids of class plaid silk, and designs in silk soutache braid.

At $45—Broadcloth Robes with inlaid designs in Persian figured silk braided in soutache.

At $40—Broadcloth Robes embroidered, and silk applique.

At $40—Broadcloth Robes, appliqued designs in bow-knot ribbon of tartan plaid.

At $24—Satin Prunella Robes; designed in tinsel and Persian silk inlaid.

At $20—Satin Prunella Robes; with designs braided with tinsel and black silk cord and applique of satin.

At $18—Foule Cloth Robes; with braided designs in tinsel and silk cord.

Dress Goods—

In Rough Weaves:

Overplaid fancy cheviot at $1.75.

Two-colored Chevron Cheviot at $1.50.

Striped Camel's-hair Venetian Cloth at $1.50.

Novelty Mixed Cheviot Crash at $1.25.

Two-toned Fancy Cheviot at $1.25.

Fancy Mixed Sharkskin at $1.25.

Fancy Mixed Granite at $1.25.

Striped Cheviot Serge at $1.25.

Basket Cheviot at $1 and $1.25.

Chevron Cheviot at $1.

Pebble Cheviot at $1 and $1.25.

In highly finished weaves:

Melrose at 60c to $1.25 yard.

Satin Soliel at 75c to $1 yard.

Satin Prunella at 75c to $1.50 yard.

Satin Biarritz at $1.25 yard.

Sebastopol at $1 yard.

Satin Venetian at $1 to $1.50 yard.

Repp Cords at $1.25 yard.

Paquin Serges at 75c and $1 yard.

Poplins at 75c to $1.50 yard.

Piece-dyed Dress Goods in duller finish, too.

Granite Suitings at 50c to $1 yard.

Cheviots at 50c to $1.25 yard.

Worsted Serges at 50c to $1 yard.

Granite Poplin at 75c yard.

Sharkskin at 75c yard.

Broadcloths and Venetian Cloths—

Imported Broadcloths at $2, $2.75 and $3.

Domestic Broadcloths at $1 to $1.75.

Imported Venetian Cloths at $2 and $2.75.

Domestic Venetian Cloths at 75c to $2.

Novelty Dress Stuffs—

Rough weave fabrics for which the demand will be greater than the limited supply.

At $3.50—French Cloth Zibeline, in self colors.

At $3—French Novelty Cheviot; twill basket pattern.

At $2.50—French Zibeline, in self colors, in weave similar to Hopsacking.

At $2.25—Basket weave Cheviot.

At $2.50—Camel's-hair Venetian Cloth, in self colorings.

At $2—Rough yarn Cheviots; twills in mixtures.

At $1.75—Mixed Zibeline Cheviot; colors in mixtures.

Rotunda, Fourth avenue, and Tenth street.

Last Day of the CHINA SALE

The greatest September business we ever did previously in china was beaten days ago—and the sales records are still climbing upward.

The finest collection and the largest values ever offered, is the good and sufficient reason for such a tremendous public response.

We have filled in depleted lines daily, in order to maintain the superb values through the month.

Today closes the sale. The lots will not be refilled. The opportunity to buy the newest and choicest China and Cut Glass in every grade at a third to a half under value, ends when our doors close tonight.

The housekeeper who has not yet bought, will come today, or pay many dollars more to obtain equal wares.

The first day of the sale offered no better values than these:

Dinner Sets—

At $5.50, regularly $8.50—A fine American porcelain dinner set, complete for 12 persons, in two decorations.

At $10, regularly $16.50—A fine American porcelain dinner set of 112 pieces; two flower decorations and all pieces gilt.

At $13.50, regularly $22.50—Austrian china dinner sets of 100 pieces; flower decoration and all handles gilt.

At $20, regularly $30—Austrian china dinner sets of 100 pieces, in a pink flower border decoration; all handles gilt.

At $20, regularly $35—Chas. Field Haviland dinner sets of 100 pieces; pink flower decoration, and all handles gilt.

At $25, regularly $35—Chas. Field Haviland dinner sets of 100 pieces; in 6 fine flower decorations, and all handles gilt.

At $32.50, regularly $47.50—Theodore Haviland dinner set of 118 pieces; fine border decoration, and all handles gilt.

At $100, from $120—A fine Chas. Field Haviland set of 118 pieces.

At $120, from $175—A fine Chas. Field Haviland set of 125 pieces.

At $175, from $250—Rich enameled English china set of 125 pieces.

At $185, from $280—A rich Cauldon china dinner set of 126 pieces.

Rich Cut Glass—

Bowls, 8 in., $4.50, reduced from $6.50; $5.50, regularly $8 each; 10 in., $8, reduced from $10 each.

Nappies, 8 in., $4.50, reduced from $6.

Celery Trays, $3, regularly $5; $5, reduced from $7 each.

Water Caraffes, $3.25 and $4, regularly $5 and $6 each.

Water Jugs, 2 pints, $7.50, reduced from $10 each.

Sugars and creams, $5.25 and $6.50, regularly $8 and $9 pair.

Olive Dishes, $1.50 and $2.50 each, regularly $2.25 and $4.

Handled Olive Dishes, $3 each, regularly $5.

Fancy China—

A supply that will perhaps last us the day. French and Austrian china, in Cups and Saucers, Breakfast Plates, Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates and Fruit Saucers. 25c each, regularly 50c.

A lot of fine imported Finger Bowls and Plates, in several colors, reduced one-half. Finger Bowls, 25c each, reduced from 50c; Plates for same, 25c each, reduced from 50c.

Basement.

A Carpet Store Worth Knowing

Do you know this Wanamaker Carpet Store as well as you should? Do you appreciate the generous, far-sighted planning that places at your service the best and widest stock of Carpets that it is possible to gather here?

A splendidly equipped carpet organization, run on broad lines, is part of the tradition of this old Stewart Store, and it is better and broader now than ever before. Well-trained and experienced people are ready to help you choose your floor-coverings from a magnificent stock, and to do so with equal faithfulness, whether your needs be for a single room or a whole hotel.

In the matter of prices, as well as assortment, this Carpet Store is worthy of your interest. For goods of unimpeachable quality, they are always fair, and moderately and frequently less than you would pay elsewhere for carpets of equal excellence. And besides these regular low prices, that are very much in your favor, there are constant opportunities for even greater price-economies.

Here are indications of the scope of the stock:

Wilton Carpets, $1.75 to $2.50 a yard.
Axminster Carpets, $1 to $2 a yard.
Velvet Carpets, $1 to $1.65 a yard.
Body Brussels Carpets, $1 to $1.40 a yard.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 35c to 85c a yard.
Ingrain Carpets, 65c to 90c a yard.
Linoleum, 90c to $1.50 a yard.
Oil Cloth, 25c to $1 a yard.
Straw Matting, $4.90 to $25 a roll.

Third floor.

The Last of the "Knickerbocker Vellum"

Our holdings of this splendid paper for fine correspondence are rapidly dwindling away—only five thousand pounds are left. In some respects the equal of, in others better than our famous "Club Vellum," of which we frequently have sold tons in one day, the "Knickerbocker Vellum" represents a notable achievement in paper making.

In a cream white, splendid writing surface, in the favorite "Frances" size, at these prices:

Single pounds, 10c. Three pounds, 25c.
Thirteen pounds, $1.
Envelopes, 15c a hundred.

Basement, Fourth avenue side.

Shoe Aristocracy In This September Sale

A strong strain of the blue blood of shoe-dom is manifest in this September Sale. But these shoe aristocrats are in sadly reduced price-circumstances.

This fact is of direct benefit to all who pride themselves on wearing proper, stylish shoes, and who are willing—nay, anxious, to take advantage of price-economies in the purchase of them.

Turn to these offerings of high-class foot-gear, on which savings are almost out of proportion to the actual value of the shoes—faultless in styles, materials and workmanship, and consider what a long way they go towards solving the shoe question for you this Winter:

Men's Shoes at $1.90—

Box and wax calf; enamel and patent leather; kid and velour calf—with last to suit almost any foot; in various weights for different uses.

Men's Shoes at $2.40, worth $3.50—

Added to-day are a lot of trade-mark shoes, made by one of the oldest factories in the country; leathers include box and wax calf, kid, patent and enameled leather.

Men's Shoes at $2.90—

Patent leather for dress, or box calf for business; either or both for school. High school boys and college men that know these sales get the extreme styles with most marked savings.

Women's Shoes at $1.60, worth $2.50—

Many of these are regular $3 grades; both light and heavy; lace or button; with kid or patent leather tips.

Women's Shoes at $1.80—

Patent leather laced and button shoes, handsome styles, for wear with walking skirts; kidskin with kid tips and welted soles; good looking and comfortable, in sizes to fit almost all feet.

Women's Shoes at $2.30—

Of kidskin of the identical grades used by the makers of most $5 shoes; soles of oak leather, welted and stitched; modeled on a last design for this season's selling.

Women's High-grade Shoes at $2.40—

Ideal kid shoes; button and lace, with dull tops; the genuine leather that is so scarce and so widely imitated. $3.50 is a fair value for these shoes.

Children's Shoes at 65c—

Thousands of pairs of kid, spring-heel shoes, that sell in good stores at a dollar a pair; sizes 6 to 8.

Girls' Kid Shoes at 95c—

Black kidskin, with patent leather tips; excellent shoes for school or dress wear; durable kid and firm soles.

Small Boys' Shoes at $1—

Black satin calf, spring-heel shoes, with wide soles of solid leather; will stand lots of hard usage; sizes 9 to 13½.

School Shoes at $1.20—

For girls and small boys. Button and lace, in velour calf and kidskin; solid soles, wide toe lasts; sizes 11 to 2.

Large Boys' Shoes at $1.25—

Heavy kid and calf lace shoes, with heels; full round toes with tips; stylish as a man's shoe, but stronger; sizes up to 5½.

Basement.

Handkerchiefs At Low Prices

They are excellent, all-linen Handkerchiefs for men and women, that were called "Seconds" by their manufacturer on account of an occasional thick thread. You will have to hunt carefully for the defects, in many instances. Their most marked effect is on the price, which is now

12½ Cents Each

for handkerchiefs worth much more than that.

Then there is an attractive group of Men's French All-Linen Handkerchiefs, with attractive designs in color-print. The handkerchiefs themselves are perfect, but minor defects in the printing have reduced the price to

25 Cents Each

while values on the same goods, if absolutely perfect, would run as high as 75c and $1.

Tenth street elevator counter.

Excellent Cutlery At Sharp Price-Cuts

This is an exceptionally interesting offering of High-grade Cutlery at from a quarter to a half below its actual value. It consists of the sample line of a prominent manufacturer of fine pen-knives, shears, scissors, and razors. You know that only the best, most perfect goods are picked out to serve as samples.

There are some mighty attractive bargains in the lot—for instance, pocket-knives with a full complement of blades, worth $1.75 to $3, for $1 each.

But the best picking is earliest—the following details give an idea of the scope of the sale:

At $1—Pen-knives with finest English steel blades, pearl and stag handles; some with scissors, tweezers and tooth-pick. Worth from $1.75 to $3.

At 75c—Knives with pearl and stag handles, two, three and four blades of fine steel. Worth from $1.25 to $2.

At 50c—Knives with fine steel blades. Worth 75c to $1.25.

At 25c—Excellent knives with steel blades. Worth 50c.

At 15c—Small knives for the girls and boys. Worth 25c.

At 50c—Shears and Scissors in a large assortment, in all sizes from 2 to 10 in., of the finest tempered steel. Worth 85c to $1.50.

At 25c—A large variety of Scissors, all sizes and shapes; warranted genuine steel. Worth 50c and 75c.

At 15c—A quantity of Shears and Scissors; same as our 25c quality.

At 50c and 75c—A group of 48 dozen Razors of the finest steel; full and three-quarter concaved; wide and narrow blades; set in assorted handles. Worth $1 to $2.

Main aisle.

Delicious "Queen Mary" Perfumes

Made, in our own laboratories, of the best and purest ingredients, with all the skill that experts can apply to their task, and sold at much less than the imported perfumes cost—this is, in brief, the history of the delicious "Queen Mary" perfumes and toilet preparations.

Word of some of the most popular sorts:

Queen of Violets, 1 oz., 45c.; 4 oz., $1.50.

Toilet Waters, 3 oz., 25c, in these odors: Violet, Lilac, Lavender, Stephanotis, Jockey Club, New Mown Hay, Heliotrope, White Rose and Crab Apple Blossom.

Extracts, in assorted odors, ¾ oz., 25c; 1½ oz., 45c.

"Ideal Bouquet" Extract ¾ oz., 25c; 1½ oz., 45c.

Violette Imperial, 1 oz., 45c; 2 oz., 90c.

Chalk & Orris Tooth Powder, 25c.

Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MR. W. K. VANDERBILT BUYS HORSES IN KENTUCKY

Best of the Fleischmann Brood to be Sent to France.

Stock to be Shipped to Mr. Vanderbilt's Farm as Soon as Possible—Prices Paid Not Made Known.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 29.—The sale of twelve of the choicest brood mares of the establishment founded half a dozen years ago by Charles Fleischmann, and since carried on by his son, Julius Fleischmann, Mayor of Cincinnati, on the Beaumont Stock Farm, at this place, owned by H. P. Headley, was announced to-day. The purchaser was William K. Vanderbilt. Under the terms of the sale the stock is to be shipped as soon as possible to France, where Mr. Vanderbilt has a great breeding farm for thoroughbred horses. The price paid was private, the transaction having been conducted by John H. McDonald, agent for Mr. Vanderbilt, and Mr. Headley, who acted for Julius Fleischmann. The mares are:

Lalene, b. m., 10 years, by Darebin-Luis, by Virgil.

Promenade, br. m., 12 years, by Duke of Montrose-Pattie, by Billet.

Armida, br. m., 13 years, by Darebin-Amerique, by Glengarry.

Electric Light, b. m., 11 years, by Darebin-Agnes, by Onondaga.

Silver Cloud, b. m., 9 years, by Iroquois-Silver Maid, by Bonnie Scotland.

Philopena, b. m., 10 years, by Top Gallant-Virginity, by Mortimer.

Veronica, b. m., 10 years, by Darebin-Verity, by King Alfonso.

Fraulein, b. m., 3 years, by Forandole-Fridle, by Alarm.

Francis S., b. m., 13 years, by Stratford-Water Lily, by King Alfonso.

Miss Lilly, b. m., 12 years, by The Ill-Used.

Rose Howard, br. m., 13 years, by Duke of Montrose.

Cirsalba, b. m., 10 years, by Darebin.

The sale of the Fleischmann brood mares to Mr. Vanderbilt is in accordance with the declared policy of Julius Fleischmann, who in the Summer announced that he would retire from breeding, as he found that he could not at present give the time he wished to his stock farm. Mr. Fleischmann then said that he had been to the Beaumont Stud but once in two years so occupied had he been with business and official affairs. He has decided that he will continue in racing, but for the present at least will buy yearlings rather than breed them, though he expects to return to stock raising again in the near future. It was because of this determination that he sold to Mr. Vanderbilt the successful and promising young Hanover stallion Halma a short time ago. Halma, for whom Mr. Vanderbilt paid $35,000, also was sent to France. Mr. Fleischmann retained about all the crop of new yearlings from his farm, however, and these are in training under the care of Thomas Welsh, who has trained the Fleischmann Stable for the past five years. The Fleischmann Stable also has in it a number of high-priced yearlings bought at the public sales this season.

The purchase by Mr. Vanderbilt of so large a number of mares in addition to those he already has at his breeding establishment in France seems to indicate that while he has registered racing colors for the American turf and has announced his determination to engage in racing in the United States, he will continue his connection with the French turf. Mr. Vanderbilt established his French breeding farm about six years ago, when, through an agent, he bought fifteen of the choicest mares on the famous Rancocas Stud at Jobstown, N. J., the property of the late Pierre Lorillard, the price paid for these being stated at $90,000. The Lorillard mares were the foundation of the two large farms that Mr. Vanderbilt now maintains in France, where he also has a large training stable and a race track for the development of his young horses, which now are trained by the successful young American horseman, Edward Hughes. Mr. Vanderbilt's colors are well known on the French turf, though up to the present time he has had but moderate success.

Under the French racing laws only horses bred in France can compete in races there, aside from a very few events, which are open to horses from all parts of the world. Mr. Vanderbilt, therefore, is required to breed in France if he wishes to race there. In consequence he has issued instructions through his agent that the mares bought from the Fleischmann Farm shall be shipped to France as soon as possible, and it is necessary that their colts shall be foaled in France to be eligible for the turf, and he is anxious that the produce of his new stud matrons for 1902 shall be so qualified. The produce will all represent Halma.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non winners at $600, weight 7 pounds below the scale, with allowances; about six furlongs. Lombre, 112 pounds; Ben Howard, Rightaway, Brunswick, and Postillion, 108 each; Colgary, Emshee, Happy Cross, Metalbert, Cheat 'Em, Namtor, Headstreet, Chief Lally, Don Mot, Numeral, Trump, Coldstream, Aden, Chief, Slipthrift, and Cast Iron, 100 each; Icewater, 99; Hebron, Clipper and Arrah Gowan, 97 each.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight Handicap for all ages, five and a half furlongs. Chuctanunda, 126 pounds; Cervera, 128; Musette, 127; Tower of Candles, 126; Duellst, 124; Stuart, 123; Whiskey King, 122; Sadie S., 120; Mesaba and Sly, 119 each; Flora Pamona, 112; Irene Lindsey, Seven, and Tourine, 109 each; Lady of the Valley, 108; Night Shade, 107; His Royal Highness, Lady Sterling, and Josepha, 103 each; Rappenecker and Boundlee, 100 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Parkville Handicap for three-year-olds; about six furlongs. Dubiin, 117 pounds; Chuctanunda, 110; Morningside, 110; Paul Clifford, 108; McAddie, 104; Isla, 103; Antolight and Cervera, 102 each; King Pepper, 100; Elegy, 98; Malster, 97; Candles, 89.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a furlong. Herbert, 127 pounds; Watercure, 118; Decanter, 115; Terminus, 107; Mornlngside and The Rhymer, 103 each; Autolight, 98; Ethics, 95; St. Finnan, 92.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden fillies and geldings, two-year-olds, to carry 110 pounds; five furlongs. Linora, Cinders, Early Eve, Busy Lady, Octaroon, Natilmah, Musidora, Feather-weight, Mint Bed, Lisschen, Tiptoe, Destitute, Lady Albert, Ischium, Batyah, Fontenix, May J., Pretoria, Blanche Herman, Miss Patsy, Clearfield, Leenja, Shepherd, and Nissequogue, 110 pounds each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Blueaway, 114 pounds; Hammock, 106; Lee King, 104; Bahs, 100; Astor, Dolando, Ethic, and Kinnikinic, 97 each; Alpen, 95; Arbor, 94; Bedeck, 91.

Physical Development Statistics.

Dr. Watson L. Savage, Director of the Columbia Gymnasium, announces a list of comparative statistics in regard to the physical development of the students under the system of prescribed physical exercise. "The statistics," Dr. Savage says, "show a healthy development in all the measurements, while the marked gain in the strength test is a most graphic evidence of the results accomplished in the work of the gymnasium.

"The averages of the class of 1902, both college and Applied Science, at the time of entrance and at the end of the second year's work are as follows, the figures indicating points according to the system adopted by the Society of College Gymnasium Directors for Intercollegiate Strength Tests:

	College. 1st Test.	College. 2d Test.	Applied Science. 1st Test.	Applied Science. 2d Test.
1. Strength of back	134	187	147	214
2. Strength of legs	291	303	229	341
3. Strength right forearm	48	54	51	56
4. Strength left forearm	43	49	47	51
5. Capacity of lungs	12	13.4	12.4	12.7
6. Strength of upper arms, (triceps and chest)	28.6			
7. Strength of upper arms, (biceps and back)	28.4			
Total strength	45.9	717.6	571	817

N. Y. A. C.'s Travers Island Games.

The programme of events for the sixty-seventh games of the New York Athletic Club on Travers Island-on-the-Sound, to be held on Saturday, Oct. 5, has been issued, with thirteen competitions provided for. The two events which promise best are the one mile relay race, open to clubs and colleges, with teams of four men, each to run a quarter of a mile, and the invitation interscholastic one mile relay race, for teams of five men, each to run one-fifth of a mile. The handicaps arranged are the 120, 300, 600, and 1,000 yard runs, the two mile steeplechase, the pole vault for height, the running high and running broad jumps, throwing the sixteen pound hammer, putting the sixteen pound shot, and the 120 yard hurdle race on grass, over ten flights of hurdles, each three feet six inches high. Special arrangements have been made for the transportation of club members and guests on the day of the games, which will begin at 2:30 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Defeated Twice by St. Louis Before a Large Crowd—Brooklyn Won.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—St. Louis won both baseball games this afternoon with New York, the first resulting in a score of 9 to 4 and the second 3 to 2.

Magee pitched the first game for the visitors and until the sixth inning held the local players down to one run.

Powell was in the box for St. Louis, and after the fourth inning kept the visitors from obtaining another tally.

New York lost heart in the eighth inning when St. Louis piled up 5 scores.

Ganzel made the first run for New York in the second inning on a single and Powell's wild pitch. Warner crossed the plate in the third, running home from third base on Ryan's failure to catch the ball thrown by Schriver to catch Van Haitren. Hickman and Ganzell scored the two runs in the fourth inning.

Davis and Smith turned each a pretty play in the sixth inning, the Captain handling briskly a hot liner from Ryan's bat and the second baseman stopping a difficult grounder from Wallace. Veteran George Van Haitren won the applause of the spectators in the same inning by catching Powell's long fly near the score board.

Taylor went in the box for New York in the second game and got out with better success than had befallen Magee. Yerkes, St. Louis's new pitcher, opposed him and pitched a good game. It was to have been seven innings, but another was necessary.

Jones started off with a three-base hit to centre and came in on Van's hit to the same garden. In the second Davis singled to left and stole second. Warner's grounder to left scored the Captain, and that was the last of the run getting for the visitors.

Pitcher Taylor brought forth a ringing cheer by the sensational manner in which he covered first on Donovan's drive to Ganzel. The scores:

ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	2	4	2	1	0	Jones, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Ryan, 2b	0	3	1	2	1	Van H'n, cf	0	3	3	1	1
Heidrick, cf	1	2	0	0	0	Strang, 3b	0	1	1	1	1
Wallace, ss	1	2	5	6	0	Hickman, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Donovan, rf	2	2	0	0	0	Ganzel, 1b	2	2	7	1	0
Richar'n, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	Smith, 2b	0	0	0	6	0
Kruger, 3b	2	2	1	1	0	Schriver, c	0	1	8	1	0
Schriver, c	0	1	8	2	0	Powell, p	1	0	1	0	0
Total	9	15	27	12	1	Total	4	8	24	12	2

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	—9
New York	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0—4

Earned runs—St. Louis, 6; New York, 2. Two-base hits—Kruger, Heidrick. Three-base hit—Burkett. Home run—Kruger. Sacrifice hits—Richardson, Heidrick. Stolen base—Ryan. Wild pitch—Powell. Base on balls—Off Magee, 2. Struck out—By Powell, 8; by Magee, 5. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; New York, 2. Passed ball—Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	1	2	3	0	0	Jones, rf	1	1	0	0	1
Heidrick, cf	0	0	2	0	0	V. Hal'n, cf	0	0	2	0	1
Ryan, 2b	1	2	4	2	0	Strang, 3b	0	1	1	0	1
Wallace, ss	0	1	3	4	1	Hickm'n, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Donovan, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Ganzel, 1b	0	0	8	1	0
Rich'on, 1b	1	1	6	0	0	Davis, ss	1	2	1	3	0
Kruger, 3b	0	1	2	2	0	Smith, 2b	1	0	2	4	1
Schriver, c	0	0	4	1	0	Warner, c	0	1	7	0	1
Yerkes, p	0	0	0	0	0	Taylor, p	0	1	1	2	0
Total	3	7	24	12	1	Total	2	8*	22	10	4

*One out when winning run was made.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	—3
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; New York, 2. Two-base hit—Strang. Three-base hits—Jones, Burkett. Home run—Richardson. Sacrifice hit—Schriver. Stolen base—Davis. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 1. Struck out—By Yerkes, 4; by Taylor, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; New York, 3. Time of game—1 hour and 37 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

BROOKLYN, 4; CHICAGO, 1.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Brooklyn's baseball team defeated Chicago to-day in a fairly interesting game by the score of 4 to 1. The visitors made enough runs in the second inning to win the game as a result of two three-base hits and two singles. The local players batted without any animation and played poorly in the field. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf	0	0	3	0	0	Keeler, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Green, cf	0	1	0	0	0	Hoffman, lf	0	2	2	0	0
Dexter, 3b	0	1	0	1	1	Dolan, cf	0	1	3	0	1
Doyle, 1b	0	0	11	1	0	Kelly, 1b	0	1	9	3	0
McCreek, ss	0	1	2	7	0	Daly, 2b	0	0	4	3	0
Raymer, 2b	0	0	5	7	1	Jochnaur, ss	1	2	2	1	0
Dolan, rf	0	1	1	2	0	Irwin, 3b	0	0	6	3	1
Kling, c	0	0	3	7	0	McGuire, c	1	1	3	1	0
T. Hughes, p	0	0	0	0	0	W. Hughes, p	1	1	3	1	0
Total	1	5	27	18	5	Total	4	10	27	12	2

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Brooklyn	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—4

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 7. Three-base hits—Sheckard, McGuire. Sacrifice hit—Raymer. Stolen bases—Green, Dolan. Goochnaur, McGuire. Struck out—By T. Hughes, 4; by J. Hughes, 4. Bases on balls—Off T. Hughes, 2; off J. Hughes, 1. Wild pitches—T. Hughes, 1; J. Hughes, 1. Hit with ball—Raymer. Time—1:20. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI.	R	IB	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Bay, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Davis, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Harley, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Clark, lf	0	1	3	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	1	12	1	0	Beaumont, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Dobbs, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Wagner, ss	0	2	3	1	1
Magoon, ss	0	1	2	2	0	B'nsfield, 1b	0	0	5	1	0
St'nf'dt, 3b	0	2	1	2	0	Richey, 2b	0	1	2	3	0
O'Brien, 2b	0	1	3	2	0	Burke, 3b	0	0	2	0	0
Bergen, c	0	0	9	0	0	Zimmer, c	0	1	6	1	1
Hahn, p	0	0	0	6	1	Leever, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	2	7	27	12	1	Total	1	7	24	6	3

Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—2
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; Pittsburg, 1. Two-base hit—Magoon. Three-base hits—Wagner, Beckley. Stolen base—Bay. Double play—Magoon, O'Brien, and Beckley. First base on balls—Off Leever, 1. Struck out—Leever, 5; Hahn, 8. Time—1 hour and 40 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nash and Brown.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	IB	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Bay, rf	1	1	0	0	0	Davis, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Harley, lf	1	1	0	0	0	Clark, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	1	11	0	0	B'mont, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Dobbs, cf	0	0	4	0	0	Wagner, ss	0	1	1	4	1
Magoon, ss	0	0	1	3	0	B'nsf'ld, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
St'nf'dt, 3b	0	0	1	1	1	Ritchey, 2b	0	0	3	3	0
O'Brien, 2b	0	0	0	1	1	Burke, 3b	0	1	0	1	0
Hurley, c	0	0	1	7	1	Zimmer, c	0	0	2	0	0
Sw'msted, p	0	0	0	3	0	Tan'hill, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	2	5	27	9	1	Total	1	3	24	12	1

Cincinnati	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; Pittsburg, 1. Two-base hit—Clark. Three-base hit—Beckley. First base on balls—Off Swormsted, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Hurley. Struck out—By Swormsted, 6; by Tannehill, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nash and Brown.

Fall Baseball at Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 29.—Fall baseball practice will begin at Harvard on Tuesday, Oct. 1, and will continue as long as the weather permits.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Pittsburg	87	46	.654	Boston	67	67	.500
Philadelphia	77	56	.579	New York	52	81	.391
Brooklyn	77	57	.575	Chicago	52	85	.380
St. Louis	73	63	.537	Cincinnati	51	80	.386

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in St. Louis, (two games.)
Boston in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.

Cohen Won Liebknecht Championship.

At the sixth and final of the series of athletic games for club members of the Liebknecht Athletic Club, held yesterday morning at Westchester, Aaron Cohen won the championship of the club for the season of 1901, he having scored a total of 109 points. In the 100-yard dash Aaron Cohen lowered the club record by one-fifth of a second. At the close of the games Cohen was presented with a handsome silver cup for his excellent work in the competitions. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by Ed. J. Silverberg; Isidor Zimmerman, second; Samuel Tanenbaum, third. Time—0:11 2-5.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Aaron Cohen, (9 yards;) Nathan Tanenbaum, (8½ yards,) second; Abraham Fensterstock, (7 yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

Quarter-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Jacob Shoben, (25 yards;) Samuel Tanenbaum, (23 yards,) second; Aaron Cohen, (22 yards,) third. Time—0:59.

Half-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by Isidor Zimmerman; Abraham Fensterstock, second; Charles Silverstein, third. Time—2:16.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Open.—Won by Jack Crawford, New York City; Louis Cohen, Surfolk Wheelmen, second; Simon Greenberg, Clinton Athletic Club, third.

Pole Vault, Handicap.—Won by Mike Garfunkel, (18 inches,) actual leap, 10 feet 2½ inches; Joseph Langer, (18 inches,) actual leap, 10 feet, second; Charles Silverstein, (12 inches,) actual leap 9 feet 6 inches, third.

Throwing 35-Pound Weight, Handicap.—Won by aron Cohen, (scratch,) 37 feet 4 inches; Charles Silverstein, (5 feet,) 37 feet, second; Edward J. Silverberg, (7 feet,) 36 feet 6 inches, third.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump.—Won by Edward J. Silverberg, with an actual leap of 32 feet 6 inches; Aaron Cohen, (scratch,) with 32 feet, second; Charles Silverstein, (8 inches,) with 31 feet 9 inches, third.

Points scored are as follows: First, Aaron Cohen, winner of the club championship for the season with 109 points; Edward J. Silverberg, 41; Abraham Fensterstock, 35; Isidor Zimmerman, 29; Charles Silverstein, 24; Nathan Tanenbaum, 21; Jacob Shoben, 19; Samuel Tanenbaum, 18; Mike Garfunkel, 17; Joseph Langer, 13, and Max Baer, 5.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Four Important Home Tournaments Will Begin Their Games This Week.

With the beginning of the American National and Grand Central bowling tournaments to-night and the Columbia and Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island series to-morrow evening, the local bowling season will make a good beginning. Of the two tournaments which begin this evening the American National is the more noteworthy, as it is the oldest bowling league in the city, and probably in the country, having been instituted in 1890. It has been decided on the Germania alleys on the Bowery, which are the oldest public bowling alleys in the city, since its establishment until this year, when it has been moved to the new White Elephant alleys on Broadway, near Thirty-first Street. It comprises twenty-one representative clubs not only of Manhattan and the Bronx, but of Brooklyn, Jersey City, Staten Island, Newark, Paterson, and even Newburg as well.

The Grand Central tournament, which will be rolled on the Grand Central alleys on Washington Street, near Fulton, Brooklyn, is one of the most representative tournaments of that borough, comprising twenty-one well-known clubs. Its schedule for the season is as follows:

Sept. 30—Monarch, Palace, Metropolitan; Oct. 1—Grand Central, Fraser, Prosperity; 3—Templeton, Invincible, Belmont; 4—Palace, Echo, Carroll Park Wheelmen; 7—Fulton, Fraser, Imperial; 8—Montauk, Excelsior, Metropolitan; 10—East New York, Bushwick Council, Carroll Park Wheelmen; 11—Excelsior, Manhattan, Corinthian; 14—Grand Central, Echo, Bushwick Council; 15—Monarch, Prosperity, Belmont; 17—Fraser, Montauk, Templeton; 18—Prosperity, Imperial, Oriental; 21—Echo, Manhattan, Metropolitan; 22—Arlington, Monarch, Carroll Park Wheelmen; 24—Belmont, Oriental, Corinthian; 25—Prosperity, Palace, Bushwick Council; 28—Grand Central, Imperial, Metropolitan; 29—Fulton, Belmont, Carroll Park Wheelmen; 31—Excelsior, Invincible, Bushwick Council.

Nov. 1—Arlington, Fraser, Oriental; 4—Grand Central, Belmont, Manhattan; 7—Invincible, Montauk, Echo; 8—Palace, Fraser, East New York; 11—Imperial, Bushwick Council, Corinthian; 12—Grand Central, Fulton, Montauk; 14—Templeton, Excelsior, East New York; 15—Palace, Arlington, Manhattan; 18—Fulton, Oriental, Bushwick Council; 19—East New York, Belmont, Metropolitan; 21—Templeton, Palace, Imperial; 22—Monarch, Fraser, Echo; 25—Excelsior, Fulton, Arlington; 26—Invincible, East New York, Oriental; 29—Templeton, Manhattan, Bushwick Council.

Dec. 2—Excelsior, Prosperity, Echo; 3—Invincible, Monarch, Corinthian; 5—Oriental, Metropolitan, Carroll Park Wheelmen; 6—Arlington, Grand Central, East New York; 9—Palace, Fulton, Invincible; 10—Grand Central, Templeton, Monarch; 12—Excelsior, Fraser, Carroll Park Wheelmen; 13—Fulton, Echo, Corinthian; 16—Montauk, Arlington, Prosperity; 17—Excelsior, Monarch, Imperial; 19—Invincible, Grand Central, Carroll Park Wheelmen; 20—Arlington, Templeton, Corinthian; 26—Palace, Montauk, Oriental; 27—Fulton, Templeton, Metropolitan; 30—Prosperity, East New York, Corinthian; 31—Fraser, Belmont, Bushwick Council.

Jan. 2—Monarch, Manhattan, Oriental; 3—Invincible, Arlington, Imperial; 6—Palace, Excelsior, Belmont; 7—Montauk, East New York, Manhattan; 9—Grand Central, Excelsior, Oriental; 10—Prosperity, Fulton, Manhattan; 13—Fraser, Metropolitan, Corinthian; 14—Monarch, Montauk, Bushwick Council; 16—Templeton, Echo, Oriental; 17—Grand Central, Palace, Corinthian; 20—Imperial, Carroll Park Wheelmen, Manhattan; 21—Fulton, Monarch, East New York; 23—Echo, Arlington, Belmont; 24—Montauk, Carroll Park Wheelmen, Corinthian; 27—Prosperity, Invincible, Metropolitan; 28—Montauk, Belmont, Imperial; 30—Fraser, Invincible, Manhattan; 31—Templeton, Prosperity, Carroll Park Wheelmen.

Feb. 3—East New York, Echo, Imperial; 4—Arlington, Bushwick Council, Metropolitan.

The schedule for the coming week of the principal local leagues is as follows:

MONDAY, SEPT. 30.

American National Bowling Tournament.—Corinthian, New Jersey, and Bleecker Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant alleys.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament.—Invincible and Fulton Bowling Clubs and Bushwick Council, Royal Arcanum. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Grand Central Bowling Tournament.—Monarch, Palace, and Metropolitan Bowling Clubs. Cordes & Holden's Grand Central alleys, Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, OCT. 1.

American National Bowling Tournament.—Phoenix, Pilgrim, and Empire Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant alleys.

Columbia Bowling League Tournament.—Mohawk, Oriental, and Rosedale Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island Bowling Tournament.—Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Grand Central Bowling Tournament.—Grand Central, Fraser, and Prosperity Bowling Clubs. Cordes & Holden's Grand Central alleys, Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2.

American National Bowling Tournament.—Rosedale, Standard, and Hyperion Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant alleys.

Columbia Bowling League Tournament.—Corinthian, Audubon, and Phoenix Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Myrtle, Palace, and Bedford Bowling Clubs. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

THURSDAY, OCT. 3.

American National Bowling Tournament—Metropolitan, American, and Knickerbocker Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant alleys.

Columbia Bowling League Tournament—Columbus and Landwurster Bowling Clubs and Royal Arcanum Wheelmen. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island Bowling Tournament—Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Grand Central Bowling Tournament—Templeton, Invincible, and Belmont Bowling Clubs. Cordes & Holden's Grand Central alleys, Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, OCT. 4.

American National Bowling Tournament—Columbia, Freedom, and Manhattan Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant alleys.

Columbia Bowling League Tournament—Aurania, Yonkers, and Cyclone Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Montauk and East New York Bowling Clubs and Bushwick Wheelmen. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Grand Central Bowling Tournament—Palace and Acorn Bowling Clubs and Carroll Park Wheelmen. Cordes & Holden's Grand Central alleys.

SATURDAY, OCT. 5.

Bank Clerks' Bowling League—Winslow, Lanier & Co., Chase National Bank, and Goldman, Sachs & Co. Reid's Church Street alleys.

Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association—Reid's Church Street alleys.

Foy Won at Star A. C. Games.

John Foy, a promising junior runner of the Star Athletic Club, surprised the local athletes by winning the mile and a half run at the club's games, held on the club grounds on Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon. Foy had 90 yards and beat the scratch man, J. J. Farrell, by 20 yards.

Owen Riley, who has led in the point competition for several weeks, failed to score in any of the events yesterday, and John Hoben obtained the lead with 53 points. Riley is second with 50 points, W. Greene is third with 43 points, J. Kehnle is fourth with 33 points, and E. O'Donnell is fifth with 31 points. Summary:

100-Yard Run.—Won by W. Loosee, (6 yards;) T. Waters, (6 yards,) second; M. Creelman, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:10 3-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by J. Hoben, (5 inches,) with 5 feet 7 inches; M. Creelman, (9 inches,) with 5 feet 7 inches, second; J. Foy, (6 inches,) with 5 feet 6 inches, third.

440-Yard Run.—Won by J. Hoben, (5 yards;) J. Frisbee, (13 yards,) second; J. Kehnle, (22 yards,) third. Time—0:56 2-5.

Pole Vault.—Won by J. Hoben, (3 inches,) with 8 feet; W. Greene, (1 foot,) with 7 feet 8 inches, second; W. Millard, (scratch,) with 7 feet 6 inches, third.

1¼-Miles Run.—Won by J. Foy, (90 yards;) J. J. Farrell, (scratch,) second; T. J. Kelley, (65 yards,) third. Time—7:35.

Golf Notes of Interest.

In the third annual tournament of the Golf League of the Lower Lakes, which was finished last week at Rochester, the home club won the team championship by defeating the Detroit Country Club in the final round by 22 holes to 0. This is the Rochester team's second victory. J. G. Averell, the former Harvard golfer, was a member of the winning team and made the lowest medal play score of the match, 79 strokes.

The Hillside Tennis and Golf Club is likely to lose its honor as the champion team of the East Jersey Golf League, which it won in the first competition last year. The Morristown Field Club is now so heavily in the lead that there is little doubt of its ultimate victory. Morristown has only one more game to play, and that will be on next Saturday with the Plainfield Club.

The most important out-of-town tournament this week will be the annual open event at the Chicago Golf Club. This will begin on Wednesday and continue through Saturday. The Chicago Cup is the chief trophy, but a number of other prizes have been offered, and as the tournament is one of the most popular in the West, it is sure to have the pick of the Chicago golfers.

No less than six team competitions in the series for the championship of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association are to be played this week. As most of the club representatives who will appear in these events will be seen in the Baltusrol championship, it will afford excellent practice, and possibly that may be one reason why so many were arranged for the week preceding the big event.

In the tournament of the Mount Pleasant Field Club this week at Ossining there is a strong suggestion that a league of Hudson River golf clubs may be a possibility in the near future. The tourney, which will begin on Thursday, is limited to golfers from Hudson River clubs, and the cup will practically be symbolic of the Hudson River championship. The club course has nine holes and is endowed with excellent greens. The distance of the course is 2,493 yards, with a bogey score of 40 strokes. The longest hole is 431 yards and the shortest 122. The club has made arrangements to meet all golfers, and the clubs in the immediate vicinity, notably from Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and as far north as Hudson, will be well represented.

OUTLOOK FOR FOOTBALL

Teams of Big Colleges Tried Out in Games on Saturday.

MISFORTUNES OF COLUMBIA

Students to Meet To-day to Discuss Plans of Strengthening Their Crippled Eleven.

The discouraging result of the trip to Buffalo by Columbia's football team, in addition to being the one great surprise of the opening of the football season on Saturday, has caused a panic of apprehension among the football enthusiasts of the college. The absence of Harold Weekes from the game with the University of Buffalo could not have been wholly responsible for the outcome of the first contest of the year for Columbia, as the victory for Buffalo is conceded on all sides to have been in the nature of an accident, a "fluke" that might not happen again in a long series of games, but a thing that carries alarm with it is the unquestionable fact that Columbia's play was far below what even the least sanguine of her supporters expected.

Outside of the defeat of Columbia the opening of the season developed nothing startling, though all the great colleges except Princeton had games on Saturday.

Pennsylvania's victory over Lehigh was pronounced enough to satisfy the most exacting partisan, but at that Pennsylvania showed in the game that there was much room for improvement. The players' chief failing, however, was one that may be remedied by work and training.

Yale, too, opened the season with a victory, having been favored a trifle by finding a comparatively weak opponent in Trinity College. Yale, however, showed to real advantage, and though the score made the game appear one-sided, the play left no room for doubt that Yale this season will have a line that will equal, if it does not excel, that of last year's heavy and fast rush line. Harvard did not show quite so well in promise, though she, too, had a victorious beginning of the year's work on the gridiron by a conquest over Williams College. The Carlisle Indians also began by winning from a team that made good practice material.

In addition the Indians won in a style that gives promise that Carlisle will make matters interesting for the best of the big college teams later on, as Carlisle showed an even lot of players, possessed of all the speed and rushing ability that is a characteristic of Indian football. Princeton has her first game of the season to play as yet, but from reports of the progress of the practice at Princeton there is plenty of good material for the game among the Tigers, and they are hard at work developing it.

Columbia's players, who returned from Buffalo yesterday, are deep in deliberations, seeking some means to overcome the difficulties and discouragements that confront the team. With this object in view a meeting will be held this afternoon at South Field.

The call for the new candidates has also been issued for to-day, and hopes are entertained that in the ranks of the new men will be found encouragement in the shape of good football material for the back field positions. Certainly the problem before Coach Sanford is a very perplexing one, far different from the outlook that confronted him at the beginning of practice. Following the loss of Townsend came that of Niezer, and then the severest blow of all in the deprivation of six men who came under the Faculty ban. The weight of this last loss fal

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MR. LOW TO THE REPUBLICANS.

Mr. Low's very simple address to the committee of the Republican Convention may be regarded as the complement to his statement to the committee of the Citizens' Union. He has several minor nominations still to receive from the various organizations that are united in the movement he leads, and in his final letter to them all he may be expected to enter somewhat more in detail upon the questions that are involved in the canvass. But he has in these two addresses made perfectly clear what he regards as the chief and substantial issue in the campaign, and his own attitude toward it. To him it is a campaign "to free this city from the corrupt and corrupting rule that has disgraced it." For that rule, if elected, he will strive to substitute one pure and purifying.

It is, however, with regard to his party relations and the way in which he will treat them if he shall become Mayor that his utterances are most significant and valuable. It is well known that a certain opposition existed to the nomination of Mr. Low because he was a Republican, and because it was feared that his election would promote the party interests of the Republicans. This feeling was stimulated by the fact that, after leading the earnest and powerful non-partisan movement for the reform of the City Government in 1897, he had taken a prominent part in State and National campaigns in support of the Republican Party. Democrats, to whom the principles of their party are extremely important, saw in the nomination of Mr. Low this year reason to fear that the success of those principles would be menaced and the chances of their success be diminished if so strong and convinced a Republican, who had fought Senator PLATT and had then accepted him as a leader, were chosen as Mayor of this great city. On the facts of the situation, this fear was not, in our judgment, well founded, though it was natural enough. Mr. Low's contest in 1897 was made for non-partisanship in city affairs, and it was made against Mr. PLATT because Mr. PLATT chose to stand for the opposite principle. It was the most convincing proof that Mr. Low could give of his sincerity in seeking non-partisan city government that he contended for it against the party to which he still remained attached on general issues. Moreover, at the time he frankly declared that he was a Republican and expected to remain one.

Mr. Low stands to-day precisely where he stood four years ago. It is the attitude of the party organization that has changed, greatly to the credit of its leader. All reasonable Democrats might without hesitation accept the candidacy of Mr. Low simply on this fact. He does not, however, leave them that basis alone for their support of the cause he represents. Speaking to the convention of his own party, through its committee, he makes a declaration even stronger than any he was called on to make four years ago:

> I do my party the justice to believe that it is absolutely sincere in its declarations in favor of securing an administration of the city for the benefit of the whole people and not to advance the interest either of itself or of any other party or organization. The circumstances that have culminated in my nomination by several organizations seeking the same end, organizations some of which are distinctly Democratic, and one at least non-partisan, will make it not only my privilege but my duty, in case of election, to stand as the representative of the city itself and to administer the City Government in the public interest only.

Nor does he stop at this point. He defines not only his independence of all ordinary party ties in the performance of his duties, but his necessary and inevitable personal independence which alone is consistent with the responsibility he is ready to assume. It is a very simple, plain, manly, and honest declaration:

> It is indeed highly important that all who vote for me shall understand that, if elected, the actual as well as the nominal head of the City Government will be in the City Hall. As I shall accept the responsibility incident to such a conduct of the city as we propose, so I shall reserve the right to act on every question to come before me according to my best judgment. But just because I expect to do this I shall value suggestions from every quarter. The Mayor of a city like this must keep always an open ear and an open mind. For if is the purpose of this united movement, as I understand it, to offer to the people home rule carried on by the Mayor himself, who is responsible to them and to them alone, as an alternative to an administration of the city under the directions or by permission of an absentee who is not responsible to them.

No one has a right to ask, no one can ask, for a better statement of a better principle of conduct from the trustee of great powers. In the career of Mr. Low there is not a single incident that warrants the least doubt of his sincerity in this statement, or of his possession of ample courage and strength of character to live up to it.

THE SYMPATHIES OF MR. HEPBURN.

To the broad and enlightened mind of Representative HEPBURN of Iowa it seems impolitic to grant any tariff concessions on Cuban sugar and tobacco. He has little sympathy with that suggestion. Mr. HEPBURN will be remembered as the statesman who grasped the canal bull by the horns. When the State Department, in its old-fashioned way, was endeavoring to reconcile by treaty the interests of Great Britain and the United States, Mr. HEPBURN introduced in the House of Representatives a bill declaring the Clayton-Bulwer treaty abrogated and authorizing the United States Government to go ahead with the work of construction, without waiting for the consent of anybody. The old fogies protested that this was outrageous treatment of a friendly nation that had shown a willingness to make every sacrifice for a peaceful understanding. They said that if we ripped up treaties in such a cavalier fashion, no country would regard our signature to any agreement as anything more than a covenant to be kept during our convenience. But Mr. HEPBURN pressed his bill. He thinks the House will pass it again at the coming session, although it is generally understood that Great Britain has assented to amendments to the treaty that will remove the obstacles presented by the old treaty and permit us to build the canal and guarantee its neutrality. All this serves to exhibit the breadth of Representative HEPBURN'S mind and the light that is in it.

It is from such a fountain of wisdom that these ideas upon the subject of our trade relations with Cuba are poured forth upon the world:

> I have heard much talk about the tariff concessions that should be made to Cuba. I have but little sympathy with the idea of concessions. The articles that Cuba would desire to have admitted free of duty, or at a less rate than other nations pay, would be sugar and tobacco. We are probably producing in the United States this year 200,000 tons of beet sugar, justifying the expectation that in ten years' time, with the present conditions continued, we will produce all the sugar needed in the United States.
>
> The manufacture of beet sugar in this country is an industry of some promise, although the recent bankruptcy of several concerns in the West indicates that it has not yet found its adjustment. The farmers, we believe, could not be persuaded to raise beets enough to supply the mills. But 200,000 tons is not a great deal of sugar. The annual consumption in this country is 2,000,000 tons of 2,240 pounds each. Our cane sugar product is about 300,000 tons annually. Accepting Mr. HEPBURN'S estimate of the beet sugar production, it appears that we require every year 1,500,000 tons of sugar from abroad. We are now importing sugar at the rate of 1,800,000 tons per year, however. These imports are almost entirely unrefined sugar, on which the duty is 95-100 of a cent per pound, while the duty on refined sugar is 1 95-100 cents per pound—for the benefit of the Sugar Trust.
>
> American consumers of sugar will pay out a great sum of money in duties while they are waiting for the realization of Mr. HEPBURN'S dream. Cuba would be glad to sell us sugar. The largest crop she has ever produced was 1,200,000 tons. Only about a fourteenth part of the island is under sugar cultivation. A crop of 2,000,000 tons is easily possible in the near future. The new Cuban tariff just proclaimed at Washington establishes lower duties on sugarmaking machinery sent there from the United States. Capital is seeking investment in Cuban plantations and sugar factories. If the new Cuban Government is able to maintain peace and order, there will be a large increase in the production of sugar.
>
> We can make the island prosperous and remove a considerable burden from the back of the American consumer by making tariff concessions on Cuban sugar imported into this country. It may be doubted whether, without such concessions on her sugar and tobacco, the industries of the island will be easily or soon rebuilt. Mr. HEPBURN and those who agree with him in the view that we must sacrifice Cuba and the American consumer in the interest of Mr. OXNARD'S American Beet Sugar Association appear to leave out of the account one consideration of high importance. If tariff concessions are not made and if the industries of Cuba languish under the self-government, it is extremely probable that the annexation of the island will not be long deferred. After annexation Cuban sugar would come in free of all duty. What would become of the beet sugar industry that will in ten years be able to produce all the sugar we need if only the protection of the tariff be kept over it? It might be better to concede something than to lose everything.

THE COPPER CRISIS.

The incidents of the past fortnight have possessed unusual interest and instruction for those who believe that there is room for profitable speculative trading between the upper and nether millstones represented by cliques as strong as those which are understood to be engaged in manipulating the copper stocks. It is characteristic of such mills that they "grind exceeding small" whatever is caught between them, and this is likely to be true of those who have placed more dependence upon tips than upon facts relating to the statistical position of copper which were accessible to any one desiring the information.

Had the copper market been left free from obvious and almost reckless manipulation, it is doubtful if anything resembling a crisis would have occurred. The price of the metal would have declined enough to encourage a largely increased consumption, production would have been discreetly curtailed, accumulated stocks would have melted, and the stimulation of industries consuming copper in a large way would have restored a healthy tone to the market. The necessary readjustment of values of copper shares would have been effected easily and naturally, and the passing of an extra dividend by Amalgamated Copper would have been regarded as an incident of that readjustment more suggestive of business sagacity than of financial embarrassment. That it has been effected by a blunge shows that the effort to sustain the price of the metal above its intrinsic value has rendered those engaged in this precarious operation an easy mark for their enemies.

For many months the statistical position of copper has been increasingly unfavorable. Two years ago the consumptive demand, largely the outgrowth of the phenomenal electrical development in every country of the civilized world, warranted the advance in copper to 16 and 17 cents per pound and brought a period of great prosperity to the established copper companies, whose gross profits were from 50 to 100 per cent., according to their costs of production. It is estimated that the cost of copper is from 8 to 12 cents per pound for companies possessing good facilities, and that the present requirements of the domestic markets and those depending upon this country for supplies could be fully met with copper costing 10 cents or less. In view of this fact the determination of the copper companies to sustain the 16½ cents minimum quotation means simply closing the door to a large consumption, which can be postponed as long as this policy is followed. The change began when the reaction in Germany effected a sharp reduction in the consumption of that country, next in volume to that of the United States. Exports of American copper began to decline rapidly, and from a total of 90,747 gross tons in the first half of 1900 dropped to 50,027 in the first half of the current calendar year. During this time production has continued unchecked at the rate of about 265,000 tons per annum, and the high prices maintained in this country have attracted considerable shipments of copper from the surplus stocks of Europe. Meanwhile, domestic consumption has not been sustained on a scale sufficiently liberal to offset these adverse conditions. It was relatively light during the first nine months of 1900, and while admittedly larger since the election than for nearly a year before, there is no evidence to show that it is great enough to compensate the producing companies for the loss in exports. There is undoubtedly a large stock of copper in first hands, due to the fact that exports have decreased about 50,000 tons this year as compared with last, and imports have increased about 15,000 tons.

Unfortunately, the policy of the Amalgamated Copper Company is almost wholly a matter of conjecture. That it can continue to carry its steadily increasing load in an effort to bolster up a market declining in obedience to the immutable laws of trade, is not believed by consumers, and a cut to 13½ cents, or any other figure materially below the present nominal quotation, would probably have less beneficial effect now than a much more moderate concession would have had before public attention was so sharply drawn to the weakness of the statistical position of the metal.

REFORMING SEASICKNESS.

At the Health Exhibition now in progress at Ostend a considerable space is taken up with the exhibit of a curious society known as the Anti-Seasickness League. Its exhibits consist of nostrums, bandages, and various ingenious devices which are supposed to set up conditions antagonistic to those which produce seasickness; but the influence upon the visitor who examines them is said to be even worse than that due to the choppy seas of the Channel, since they recall very disagreeable memories and cause him to feel that his hold upon the kindly fruits of the earth and other comestibles he has assimilated is, at best, extremely tenuous, even though his feet are planted upon a substantial floor and the objects about him are disposed to remain relatively stationary.

Seasickness will never be understood until it ceases to be classed as a physical infirmity and is rated where it belongs, among psychic phenomena. The best explanation of it which has come to our knowledge is that it is a disturbance of the nerve centres due to a lack of coincidence between the optical and the physical sensations. The fact that a person subject to this distressing infirmity can produce the worst kind of seasickness by contemplating his reflection and that of his immediate environment in a swinging mirror, if its movement is slight, is instructive. The experiment may be tried under the most comfortable conditions imaginable, and few even of those who can cross the ocean without missing a meal are strong enough in brain or stomach to resist its unsettling influence. This would indicate that there is no necessary connection between the sea and seasickness. What is known as carsickness is the same trouble under another name, and quite as bad.

It is not inconceivable that the progress of science will ultimately find a method of bringing the optical and physical sensations into harmony. Hypnotism would seem to be the agency by which this can be best accomplished, and we wonder it has not suggested itself to the managers of the ocean liners to supplement the services of the ship physician by those of the hypnotist, who, by the proper line of suggestion, could make those susceptible to seasickness fancy themselves free from the conditions inviting it. Why should not those who find a voyage dreadful from the moment the propeller begins to revolve until the vessel is again tied to a dock, be made to fancy that they are camping in the Adirondacks or abiding at home in stable equilibrium?

MERELY A SUGGESTION.

Mr. CHARLES T. YERKES is certainly a remarkably bold financier, and his methods of procedure must be causing a great deal of insomnia among the London investors in corporate securities. He has just concluded a 999 years lease of the suburban business and underground franchise of the Great Northwestern Railway, will build a tunnel from Holborn to Finsbury Park, and has made application to Parliament for a franchise for a loop to connect it with the Brompton and Piccadilly line.

When there is nothing left to do in London, it may pay Mr. YERKES to come home and make a 9,999 years lease of the suburban business of the New York Central and Hudson River Road, and that of the other roads using the Park Avenue route into and out of New York. We have no doubt he could manage this business much better than it is now managed, and relieve the corporations which find themselves incapable of meeting the reasonable public requirement of a breathable atmosphere between the Grand Central Station and Harlem of a disagreeable and disquieting responsibility.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Only one error, according to The Philadelphia Medical Journal, can fairly be charged against the surgeons and physicians who cared for President MCKINLEY, and that error is simply one of prognosis. But, though they undoubtedly made prophecies which were contradicted by the termination of the case, The Journal both asserts and strongly argues that this, if an error at all, was infinitely preferable to an error in the other direction, and is, indeed, to be commended as well as justified, since its effect was to add appreciably to the patient's chances of recovery. "We take it as a well-established fact in practice," explains The Journal, "that a hopeful prognosis is better than despair in any case and under any circumstances whatever. There is a real and genuine asset to be derived from hope, and the individual who comes in for the biggest share of this asset is the patient. The tristful or lugubrious doctor who cannot see some silver lining to the cloud in an essentially doubtful case should retire. He is not in the psychological mood to avail himself of all his opportunities." It seems to us that these opinions are sound and reasonable, and they lend a sort of credibility to a curious theory which at least a few people have had in mind ever since the President died. The theory is, in effect, that the doctors, though thoroughly realizing the high probability of death from the very beginning, deliberately put their own reputations for knowledge and foresight in peril, and assumed and expressed a confidence which they did not feel in order to gain for their patient such advantage as might come to him from the confidence and hope not only of the few friends who were admitted to his room, but of everybody in the city, in the country, and in the civilized world. The force of psychical influences is recognized nowadays by others than those who degrade them into foul superstitions for the sake of robbing the ignorant and the weak-minded, and, fanciful as the theory is, it explains the otherwise inexplicable, and changes what seemed a gross mistake into self-sacrifice of the noblest sort.

—When the Rev. C. M. SHELDON of Topeka undertook to teach journalists their business and to give the world a good newspaper, he produced something which may have been good, but which certainly wasn't a newspaper, and even the few who had anticipated a sort of success for his experiment had to confess that its outcome was a complete failure. Since then the energetic and well-meaning gentleman has been making an attempt to reduce to practical form his imaginings and theorizings on another subject concerning which his knowledge was small, and again the failure has been complete. This latest scheme was the formation of a "Working Girls' Club" composed of the domestic servants and laundresses of Topeka and modeled on the ideas in Mr. SHELDON'S book, "Born to Serve." A Mrs. LIDA M. HARDY went into the enterprise with hopeful energy, and Mr. SHELDON prepared an address for the throng of would-be members of the club who were expected at the first meeting, but the number of those who gathered to hear him was very small, and those who did come, instead of showing enthusiasm for the plan, criticised every feature of it with frankness and emphasis. The subsequent meetings differed from the first only in decreased attendance, and soon the whole thing was dropped as impracticable. The girls admitted the need for an uplifting of their condition, but they resented the suggestion that they were a class apart and "born to serve," and feared that identification with the movement would injure their chances of getting better employment rather than elevate their moral and social status. Mrs. HARDY has come to the conclusion that the effort to reach the girls already at work was a mistake, and now she has turned her attention to children who are likely some time to become servants. These she is trying to draw into a "Grace Darling Industrial Club," but the prospects are that this, too, is a form of segregation which will not be attractive. Some people seem to be unable to realize that though we have a fixed and definite "working class" in this country those who at any moment are members of it all look forward to something different, and many succeed in attaining that something.

—Attention is called by The Electrical Review to the fact that strangely near to all of what is called modern progress has been accomplished not only within the lifetime of men not very old, but well within the memory of such men. Seventy years ago scientists had little more knowledge of electricity and its practical uses than did the mass of the people, and the lightning rod was the beginning and end of real attempts to control the mysterious force. It took nearly a week for a New Yorker to send a message to Philadelphia and get a reply, and an answer to one sent to London could not be expected within six weeks. Heavy freight went by water or not at all, and the transaction of merely local business required the services of an enormous army of messengers. When the telegraph was invented the claim made that by the aid of the new device communication over long distances was practically instantaneous was received with general derision as an obvious impossibility. The more wonderful telephone excited only wonder, the day of incredulity as to the limitations of electrical science having already passed, and now nothing that the electricians do or say creates even surprise, since people are ready to believe anything that comes from them. The Review hesitates to decide whether the development of steam transportation or that of electrical appliances has done more in improving social conditions. "The telegraph and telephone," it says, "have caused the world to shrink in size, and emancipated countless messengers to more productive employment. The electric light has vastly extended the working hours of the race and made the evening hours both more attractive and safe. The trolley car has been the chief of municipal blessings, and has made cities cleaner, quieter, more habitable. All these things, and more, electricity has done in seventy years, and thus made an ever-widening difference between the citizen of to-day and his forefathers." It is certainly an amazing record.

—When Gen. KITCHENER went to South Africa he carried with him the great reputation for military efficiency which he had earned as well as won in Upper Egypt, and there were well-founded hopes that he would speedily complete the task which Lord ROBERTS, as was then realized, had only begun. KITCHENER'S fame was not that of a brilliant or dashing leader, and he cannot be said to have been popular, since he was too cold and hard for that, but that he knew his business was beyond question, and however much of distaste there may have been for the methods he was expected to employ, nobody anticipated the failure of those methods. But that they have failed, or at least that they have not succeeded, has been evident for some time, and now comes the explanation of the mystery. The hard man has not been allowed to be hard, and diplomacy in any form was not in his sheaf of arrows. It is easy enough to believe that he is discontented with his position, that he resents the interference of the War Office officials at home, and that he wants to abandon to another the problem for which he has only one solution, and that a solution displeasing to his civilian superiors. He is far from the first man to lose in Africa a reputation acquired elsewhere.

CHRISTIANITY AND CZOLGOSZ.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of yesterday I read a short article entitled "Thinks Czolgosz Treated Too Well," by Mr. L. H. Anderson, a Christian gentleman whom I have known and esteemed for many years, but with whom I beg to differ on this subject.

In reference to this, the idea which suggested itself to my mind is that we as Christians who constitute part of the general public should not let our indignation reach the point of vengefulness, especially in matters of minor importance, such as the treatment of criminals prior to execution. What should concern us most is that justice should be meted out and executed upon this worst of criminals, and this, as we learn from day to day, is being done with all the expedition possible. So much for this.

One other thought from a purely Christian standpoint came to my mind in reviewing the attitude of Christian men toward the criminal since the commission of this crime. It is the thought of the contrast between the lives of many professed Christians—which include words, thoughts, &c.—and their professions. Take, for example, the attitude of the Rev. Dr. Naylor of Washington, D. C., (whose attitude you rather condemned in an editorial,) who declared he was almost converted to lynch law, or words to that effect.

I am astonished at their words, for they can hardly be interpreted in any other way than that they would almost like to have a hand in lynching Czolgosz, for, surely, they would not have others do their dirty work for them (?) or do the deed which they had thought.

As for me, I am glad that the responsibility of executing justice even on so monstrous a criminal as Czolgosz rests with the law. In the light of that great eternity and of that last great day which awaits us all alike, and which is preached of from so many pulpits each Sabbath, shall we not be glad that we as Christians have not soiled our hands in the blood of any man, even though that man be the greatest of criminals and the one most deserving of death?

The words of the Old Testament are convincing and final to me—"Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord," and with those sublime words ringing in my ears, I am not only not dissatisfied with the manner of executing the criminal by law and of leaving the responsibility solely with it, but as a professing Christian, am sincerely thankful the responsibility is not mine.

The indignant attitude of Christian people throughout our land is natural, but it is astonishing to me that as Christians we should allow it to consume us and permit ourselves to forget our allegiance to One who is above us all and to whom we are answerable, and shall some day render an account for every act and thought. "He that hath clean hands and a pure heart * * * shall receive the blessing from the Lord—righteousness from the God of his salvation."

W. V. D. BELDEN.

Brooklyn, Sept. 27, 1901.

The Carnation as the National Flower.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The part played in history by plants and flowers that have been chosen as the national emblems of various countries, e. g., the thistle for Scotland and the rose for England, &c., has often been responsible for the adoption of these flowers as such emblems. With that thought uppermost comes another, that the great American Republic could pay no greater tribute of respect to the memory of its martyred President, William McKinley, nor contribute more to the perpetuation of that blessed memory, than by adopting his favorite flower, the red carnation, as the country's National emblem.

It was the flower he wore on his breast when the assassin's bullet laid him low; it was the flower he cherished all his life long, because it was also the favorite of her who gave him birth. The carnation as it is grown and marketed to-day is purely an American production. It possesses all the attributes of beauty, and its breath is as sweet as was the personal character of that great man in whose large heart it found an affectionate biding place.

SANDY.

New York, Sept. 28, 1901.

Flower Memorial for McKinley.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The primrose was the favorite flower of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, and on the anniversary of his death the flower is worn by Englishmen throughout the world, irrespective of party, as a kindly remembrance of the eminent statesman. The day is called Primrose Day.

The carnation was the favorite flower of the lamented President McKinley.

Would it not be a delicate compliment to his memory to call Sept. 14 Carnation Day and ask all Americans on the anniversaries of his death to wear the flower? It strikes me that Americans and other admirers of him throughout the world would be glad of such an opportunity to show respect to his memory.

W. F. HOLMES.

New York, Sept. 26, 1901.

Anti-Tammany Man's Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Wednesday, the 25th, there appeared a letter written by a partisan and called "A Partisan View." In his letter he says "better defeat with a Republican candidate than victory with a Democrat who is responsible for the present conditions, who by his vote and influence has placed Tammany in power." He does not stop to think, or if so, does not wish to remember the incident, that the cause of his Tammany power was the Hon. Thomas (Chief) Platt, who by the forcing of Benjamin F. Tracy down the throats of the G. O. P. brought the defeat, in which our friend the partisan needs must glory, as he likes defeat so well with a Republican.

How any plain-sighted man, one in favor of good city government, could have thrown his vote to the wind by voting for Tracy, instead of such a good man, with such a following as Seth Low had, is beyond my comprehension. Can it be that the Republican Party is the only party there is? Can it be that the Republican party is the only one which contains a good man? Can it be that the Republican Party is the only one which can govern New York City properly, and only with Tom Platt pulling the strings? Can it be that we have not had enough in the Hon. Wantage Croker?

I say no, ten thousand times no! Victory over Tammany with any one, be he Republican, Independent Democrat, or Citizens' Union man.

Pray do not let us be so narrow-minded as to believe, as W. S. Gavey would have us, that only a Republican can win victory, and then simply keep the name inserted on the ballot, a boomerang of a man, to detract from the strength of a union movement and for the aid of Tammany.

WILLIAM G. WINTERS.

Brooklyn, Sept. 27, 1901.

THE DUTY OF THE CITIZEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several years ago the late Prof. Henry Drummond of Edinburgh, while in this country, uttered the following words, which I wish might be placed where every voter in New York City could read them daily from now until the 5th of November:

"If you are subjects of the kingdom of God, you must work to reform the world and reform your country, and reform Boston and Chicago, and above all, reform New York. You have been taught in school of your duties as citizens, but you are taught in this book, the Bible, very plainly your duties as Christian citizens. It is your duty to make these citizens, and it is possible for you to do it. These cities are making the people that live in them, and unless they set examples of righteousness and honor, the people will not be righteous and honorable.

"In this country there is not only little honesty and honor in municipal life, but there is little belief in its possibility. In England I have never known of a member of a Government or of a municipality, or of a city accepting a bribe. When I have told that to some in America they have received it with incredulity, because the very conception of a pure government and of honorable city and municipal authorities has been almost lost by the Nation. It is your business to restore the integrity and the righteousness in the high places of this land, and let the people see examples which will be helpful to them in their Christian life.

"I cannot speak too strongly about that, because I know that it can be done. We have had rotten municipal government, and the Christian men of the place have taken it up, and have said: 'We are determined that this shall not be,' and in the old cities they have put man after man into the municipal chairs simply because they were Christian men, and because they would deal with the people righteously and carry out a programme of Christianity for the city, and that can be done here."

May it be done here on the approaching election day.

E. V. W.

New York, Sept. 27, 1901.

An Old Times Compositor's Praise.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Primarily permit me to offer my congratulations on your special "Jubilee Number—1851-1901." It is superb in every respect, and what more can you honestly say in praise? If I could not replace my copy I would not dispose of it for $50.

But my object in writing is to correct a misbelief of Ben C. Truman that he is the only person now living who worked on THE TIMES as a compositor so early as 1854. I was a compositor on the paper in 1853 and until 1855, when I purchased the first of several newspapers since owned by myself. I was only nineteen years of age when I went into the old composing room on Nassau Street, and unexpectedly was placed on a vacant frame by Mr. Gale, who seemed to take a liking to me from the first interview, and in a few days thereafter gave me a permanent "sit." I succeeded Garland (not Charles, but Nathaniel) on the "ship news sit" when he was made night foreman, and held it until I made my first newspaper property purchase.

I never enjoyed an active life more fully than during my service on THE TIMES from 1853 to 1855.

F. F. PATTERSON,
Collector of Customs.

Camden, N. J., Sept. 27, 1901.

THE DUTIES ON CUBAN PRODUCTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Congressman Hepburn should be sustained in his objection to the remittance of duties on Cuban sugar and tobacco.

It is understood that Gen. Wood favors the abrogation of American tariff duties on Cuban sugar and tobacco. There is no especial reason why Gen. Wood should not be allowed to indulge himself in the study of agriculture from a Cuban point of view if it suits him to do so. He is Governor of the island, and his stand in the matter doubtless is a popular one in Cuba, but it is much too patent that if the doors to American markets for sugar and tobacco were thrown wide the act would be as disastrous to American growers and farmers as it would be beneficial to the Cuban planter.

Are we to study up plans for the prosperity of Cuba that will assuredly work detrimentally to the prosperity of America? Is not the American farmer every whit as good as the Cuban planter? Without doubt the Cuban plantation equipped as it is with climatic and soil conditions eminently contributive to a profitable production of sugar would at this stage of the industry in the States outstrip the American beet grower (with unhampered competition) in the market.

In the light of other industries, partially or wholly protected against similar foreign goods, it is no disparagement to the beet-growing business to ask that it be protected while yet in its infancy. After our factories become sufficiently numerous and our farmers sufficiently experienced, if the bars are to be taken down the American sugar beet grower will doubtless hold his own against the world. At present he is at a disadvantage that neither Cuba nor any other foreign country should be allowed to avail itself or themselves of.

I am well aware this theory is not in accordance with the creed THE TIMES has sought for years to promulgate throughout the land, but THE TIMES has lived to see some of its pet theories on free trade fiatly contradicted by facts, and therefore perhaps may even view this as having a modicum of truth about it.

A. T. THOMAS.

New York, Sept. 28, 1901.

NUGGETS.

That Social Call Should Be Brief.

When a hostess puts her finger between the pages of her book, and keeps it there, don't stay longer than five minutes.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Methuselah's Advantage.

Mr. Dukane—How do you account for the longevity of Methuselah and the other patriarchs?

Mr. Gaswell—Oh, that was before so many new diseases had been invented.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Vain Pursuit.

"Your husband, I believe, pursues literature for a living."

"No. He merely pursues literature. He's never got close enough to it as yet to let anybody know what he is pursuing it for."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Talent Wasted.

Palette—I tell you, times are pretty hard when a good artist has to get a job as a waiter.

Smiley—Yes, he's like the foolish servant in the parable—burying his talent in a napkin.—Town and Country.

HEROES AND HEROES.

From The Denver News.

We give unstinted praise to the man
Who is brave enough to die;
But the man who struggles unflinchingly
Against the currents of destiny
And bears the storm of adversity,
We pass unnoticed by.

We've plaudits and tears for him who falls,
Borne down in the shock of strife;
But a word of cheer we neglect to say
To him who plods on his dreary way
And fights in silence from day to day
The unseen battles of life.

There's courage, I grant, required to face
Grim death on the gory field.
There's also courage required to meet
Life's burden and sorrow; to brave defeat;
To strive with evil and not retreat;
To suffer and not to yield.

Some moments are there in every life
When the spirit longs for rest;
When the heart is filled with a bleak despair;
When the weight of trouble, remorse, and care
Seems really greater than we can bear,
And Death were a welcome guest.

But we crush it down and we go our way
To the duties that lie in wait.
From day to day we renew the fight,
To resist the wrong and to seek the right,
To climb at last to the suncrowned height
And to triumph o'er time and fate.

And thus—for my heart goes out to them—
My meed of praise I would give
To those who struggle life's path along,
The host of toil, who are patient, strong,
The unrewarded, unnumbered throng,
Who are brave enough to live.

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL

Further Expressions of Hearty Good-Will Upon This Newspaper's Anniversary.

The Rev. ROBERT L. PADDOCK, Pro-Cathedral, 130 Stanton Street, New York City—A word from me I realize is of very little value, but I feel it my duty to tell you that THE TIMES is to my mind the best daily paper in the world, and that it comes nearer to being what I think a newspaper should be than any paper I imagine we might have for fifty years to come. I certainly congratulate you on the able editorials, the most comprehensive news, and the cheapness with which one can take it. I shall make every effort to place so helpful a sheet in the homes of my people, believing it will be a real missionary agency in interesting the people in what is worth while.

I cannot but express a hope, however, that at some time you may find yourself able to place a resume of the Sunday morning's paper in some corner of your Monday's issue, so that those who feel they would rather spend Sunday in some other way than in reading a newspaper can know the most important news, at any rate, of the day before. I think this would meet the real needs of many conscientious people.

EZRA SQUIER TIPPLE, D. D., Executive Secretary, Twentieth Century Thank-Offering Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New York City—May I express my appreciation of the value of THE TIMES as a worthy newspaper, and my congratulations on its years of usefulness. For these latest years I am especially grateful. At a time when it was thought that a "cheap" paper must of necessity be a vulgar and sensational paper, a menace to morality and good government, THE TIMES undertook the difficult task of proving the falsity of the assumption and succeeded—succeeded grandly and to the gratification of all who love righteousness. I congratulate not alone THE TIMES, but the city and land in which it is published as well.

DR. ROBERT SELDEN, 271 Main Street, Catskill, N. Y.—Allow me, in common with thousands of others, to offer good wishes on your attaining such respectable age and reputation. I have read with profit and pleasure for many years "All the news that's fit to print." "May you live long and prosper."

WILLIAM E. BOARDMAN, Hartford, Conn.—Your recent Jubilee Number of THE TIMES was much enjoyed by me, and let me congratulate you on your fiftieth birthday. May your journal stand by your pure motto, "All the News That's Fit to Print," for many more years. If all the papers were as clean and newsy as THE TIMES the public would be better morally, and I hope the standard of your paper will always be as good as at present.

C. W. WHITNEY, New York City—My friend, the Hon. Jackson O. Dykman, states in your issue of to-day that he has been reading THE TIMES steadily since its first issue, and suggests an inquiry to ascertain how many now living have the same record. Well, in a way, I have the same, barring an interregnum of about eleven years, while I was living in Europe and on the Pacific Coast. I have personally never been able to discover what the delectable sensation following a "cocktail" before meals is, but I assume from the avidity with which it is sought nowadays by men and women alike that there must be something peculiarly seductive and quite indescribable about it to those who have acquired the cocktail habit. Now, something akin to what I imagine this "hankering" to be is the feeling that I experience when I do not read THE TIMES every day, and no matter how many other newspapers I read on a subject of any importance, I want to hear what THE TIMES has to say about it. My firm belief is that no greater boon was ever conferred upon this the city of my birth, and, indeed, on the Empire State, and our whole country at large, than the increased circulation of THE TIMES by the reduction in price. I heartily congratulate the editor and his staff for the unprecedented success which has followed their "flank movement" to place in the hands and in the minds of the rising generation an "antidote" for a class of newspaper literature which has bred assassins, cost us the life of one of our three best loved Presidents, and tacitly encouraged vice and immorality in every form.

HENRY D. PLIMBOLL, 19 Grove Street, Brooklyn—I have just been reading the copy of your first issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES fifty years ago, and I am as much perplexed and bewildered as ever was Rip Van Winkle, and, indeed, somewhat dazed at the recollections it invokes. To appreciate this it will be well for me to explain that but two months before I had arrived in this country by the steamer Asia, Capt. Judkins, and being a "stranger in a strange land," I was quick to take note of what was going on, and my memory was tenacious to retain. Let me note in the first place that it states that "the royal mail steamer Europa arrived at Boston yesterday morning." Few of your readers can realize that at that time the Cunard Company was the only company in existence, and that it dispatched a steamer weekly, alternately to Boston and New York, and loud was the report of the gun as the fortnightly steamer arrived and departed. Let me scan the foreign news that the Europa had brought. In the first place, there is lots about Kossuth, who, some two months later, I saw in the parades given in his honor at Philadelphia. Poor fellow, I dare say the thought that where there was so much harraking much money would be sure to follow to enable him to carry on the struggle in which he was so much interested; whether there was or not one of his companions still living a short distance from this city can tell.

Then of course there is much mention of the yacht race, about which every one knows, and also of the Presidential election in France won by Louis Napoleon, who a few months later, by a successful coup d'état, made France again an empire. And as regards home news, it has much to report of the riot in Lancaster County caused by the effort to arrest two fugitive slaves with a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Edward D. Ingraham. The issue about slavery was beginning to be a very hot subject, but I was more interested in remembering that Edward D. Ingraham was a few months later a fellow-passenger on the steamer Quaker City from Philadelphia to Savannah, and I still remember one of the humorous stories that he told. Then, as regards the weather, "a change of 30 degrees Fahrenheit, even in our ever-changeable slimate, is not a thing to be hurried from the after-dinner talk with a mere shrug. I well remember that drop. On Saturday I was envying those who were hurrying out of the city on account of the heat—the next day I and my friends were glad of the warmth of a wood stove.

There was another big drop that year. I think it was the 7th of December that after breakfast I hurried to see a big river, the Delaware, ice-bound, and sure enough, it remained sealed to commerce for about six weeks, while the Susquehanna was so bound that sleepers and rails were put in position, and the railway car run across from Havre de Grace to Port Deposit.

Again I notice "They come. Six vessels arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing an addition of 1,282 to our population."

Those were the days when immigrants were appreciated, and I well remember a laudatory notice that "in consequence of a change of wind so many vessels were able to enter port with an aggregate of 11,000," &c. Now, alas, there are those who would say, "Hold, enough!" and "Shut the gates of mercy on mankind."

Of names mentioned, I remember Jenny Lind had been here a little while, Catharine Hayes was just arriving. I saw Charlotte Cushman as Queen Katharine, and also as Meg Merrilies; she was also a fellow-passenger in 1855 on the steamer Atlantic, Capt. Comstock. Brougham I saw in "Pocahontas" and "Lend Me Five Shillings." Burton I saw in "London Assurance" and as Tony Lumpkin, and the huge Forrest I saw in "Hamlet," "Macbeth," and a play called, I think, "The Gladiator." It seems to me that my recollections of the foregoing actors and their parts were at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and, I suppose that it may be said of them all,

"These, our actors, were all spirits and are melted into air, into thin air."

Eheu! Tempus fugit!

THE SCHLEY COURT'S WORK

The Testimony Not Damaging, Applicant's Friends Say.

No Explanation Yet of Failure to Tell Schley of Signal Code Arranged with Cubans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—What Mr. Rayner calls "the prosecution" of Rear Admiral Schley, in the estimation of the friends of Schley has not developed any important points in the direction sought to be made clear by the foes of that officer, although expectation had been raised that each successive witness during the week would give some information of a character to be convincing to the court that Schley deserved censure rather than promotion when the President, with the advice of the Secretary of the Navy, promoted him and he was confirmed by the Senate.

The most interesting testimony, as against Schley, has been opinion rather than fact. Thus far one witness has testified that the blockade off Santiago was maintained at a distance of seven miles by day and ten by night. That was the opinion of Commander Harber. Rear Admiral Higginson was of the opinion that the blockade was kept at four miles by day and three by night, and Capt. McCalla agreed with him as to the distances maintained and as to the drawing in, rather than hauling out, of the blockade at night.

Although efforts to bring in Rear Admiral Sampson have been prevented by the court, it may be considered proper to use Sampson's own chart in the appendix to show that his blockade line was held at six miles from shore, with one ship closer in toward the end of June, with searchlights set upon the harbor mouth.

Partisans of both Sampson and Schley have had opportunity to learn from the testimony that there was scarce a Captain who did not consider his ship the most important unit in the Flying Squadron, and who did not regard very lightly the importance of lending willing assistance to Schley. Capt. Wise has admitted that he disobeyed orders in failing to communicate to his superior officer instructions of importance from the Navy Department, but "supposed" that a subordinate who had the information would convey it to Schley. Capt. McCalla also admitted that he exercised his judgment instead of obeying orders.

There has been no satisfactory explanation of the failure to inform the commander of the Flying Squadron of the fact that there was an agreed code of signals by which communication could be had at Cienfuegos between the insurgents and the United States fleet. This code was known at Key West; Capt. Chadwick, Sampson's Fleet Captain, had it; but Capt. McCalla considered that it should not be given to Schley because he had it in confidence.

Schley's friends say that up and down the coast, from Key West to Santiago, there seems to have been something more than accidental failure to support Schley with information that he should have had, while he had plenty of information of a character to perplex and delay him.

Up to this time the Navy Department, occupying the position of prosecutor, has not called a witness for the purpose of giving any information calculated to show that Schley used his best judgment and endeavored earnestly to obey all orders, and scarcely one who considered that there was at any time such tempestuous weather as to make coaling difficult. The counsel of Rear Admiral Schley may have yet to be heard from, and possibly they may revive the recollection of those witnesses who can now recall nothing but moderate seas and a great desire to take coal from the collier and return to Santiago, as the fleet eventually did. Bits of signal books have been quoted to intimate that further information of this sort may be looked for.

There is no escaping the conclusion, from the testimony of several commanders, that each one of them would have destroyed the Colon on the day when Commodore Schley had her fired upon if any one of them had been in command. As these officers were not under the instructions of the Navy Department to see that no battleship was disabled, and as the log of the Cristobal Colon shows that her commander believed he had disabled two of the Flying Squadron, Rear Admiral Schley may have little trouble in justifying his cautious attack upon the Spanish cruiser.

The hearing of the court has been that of a tribunal with only one upon having the facts. Such opinions as it has allowed to come in have sometimes been so contradictory that they do not give much concern to Rear Admiral Schley's counsel. The Judge Advocate has endeavored to remove the impression that the differences found between dispatches as sent and as printed by the Navy Department were of small consequence. The counsel for the applicant have admitted as much in regard to the "Disobedience of orders" dispatch. They have not yet been called upon to make admissions concerning the great differences between the two logs of the Vixen.

At the most the case as made out by the Judge Advocate shows only that there were officers who differed from their commander, and that they do not agree as to the facts upon which they based their differences of opinion. Nothing has been elicited that was not known in the Fall of 1898, when Schley was named for advancement for his services in the Santiago campaign.

DISPUTE OVER LEASE OF HOUSE

Former Owner of Condemned Property Demands the Rent Which Tenant Pays to the City.

In the Borough of the Bronx the widening of the streets is leading to many legal contests. John Hunt and Mr. and Mrs. William Parker are at war. Parker is a gatekeeper at the New York Zoological Park. For more than ten years he has been one of Hunt's tenants.

In condemning the property to widen the White Plains Road the line ran through the house occupied by Parker, leaving but a part of the kitchen. An order was received to vacate the house. Mrs. Parker visited the Controller and bargained that she should occupy the house until it was necessary to tear it down; she agreeing to pay the city $8 rent a month.

Hunt insisted that as it will be some time before the city would pay him for the property, the rent must be paid to him. When this was not done he boarded up the well and tore away the gutters bearing the water from the roof. Then he started to build a fence to shut out light from the kitchen windows.

Mrs. Parker attempted to drive him away with a broom. She alleges that Hunt struck her on the hand with a crowbar and drove her into the house. As a result she had him put under bonds to keep the peace. Hunt has now consulted a City Marshal, and declares that if the Parkers do not pay the rent at once he will evict them from the house.

Old Man Dies in the Street.

Policeman Coburgh of the West Twentieth Street Station yesterday morning found an old man very sick on the stoop at 210 West Twenty-first Street. The officer called an ambulance from the New York Hospital, but before it arrived the man died. His body was taken to the Morgue. There was nothing found on it by which the body could be identified. The man was about sixty years old, five feet seven inches in height, and weighed about 135 pounds.

Coal Barge Brooklyn Sinks.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., Sept. 29.—The tug Edgar F. Luckenbach, which arrived here to-day, reports that the coal barge Brooklyn of New York, which she had in tow, sank Friday morning, fifteen miles south by east, one-half cast, from Fenwick's Island. Only part of her masts is visible above water, and the wreck is dangerous to navigation, being in the path of vessels bound up and down the coast. The lost barge was coal laden and bound from Newport-News to Providence. The crew were rescued by the tug.

Dr. Hadley Advises Yale Students.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 29.—President Hadley at first chapel service to-day gave the young students advice on matters of morals and correct living. He urged them to eschew betting and loud demonstrations at athletic contests, telling them that betting was a form of "loud talk." He referred to unseemly demonstrations of the last college year, such as the mock trial held by seniors, and warned the students against a repetition.

SPARROW FIGHTS A HERON.

A Sea Gull Finally Swallows the Plucky Little Bird After Fighting the Pelicans.

A cooksparrow entered the Aviary in Central Park yesterday afternoon and attempted to pick up a crumb of bread that had been thrown through the wirework by a little boy. One of the big herons saw the crumb fall and made a dash for it. The sparrow got it, and the heron seized the sparrow in its long bill. The sparrow made a desperate resistance, and got away from the bill of the big bird.

The sparrow fiercely attacked the heron and pecked it about the head. The heron finally struck the sparrow a blow that stunned it, and then tried to swallow the little bird whole. The pelicans and a sea gull tried to get the dying sparrow away from the heron, and in the struggle for possession the little bird's body was almost denuded of feathers. After a fight of several seconds the sea gull wrested the sparrow away from the heron, and while the sparrow was still fluttering its wings, the gull swallowed it.

That ended the fight between heron, pelicans, and gull, but the gull evidently had some to keep the sparrow down, as it went through some violent contortions for several minutes after it had swallowed the sparrow.

The gull flew to the water and dived under several times, swam around the little pond excitedly, did a number of acrobatic feats, as though trying to eject the sparrow. Then it spread its wings and flew around the cage many times, and finally lay down by the side of the water as though suffering from indigestion.

SNAKES FOR CENTRAL PARK.

Part of the Monkey House Has Been Fitted Up to Show Them.

Director John W. Smith of the Central Park Menagerie for several years past has been trying to get an appropriation for the purpose of adding a collection of snakes to the attractions of the menagerie, but he has always failed. This time, through the exercise of economy in other directions, he has managed to accomplish his object. During the past week the Park carpenters have been busy preparing a place for an exhibit of snakes.

The east end of the monkey house has been fitted up, and during this week the snakes will be installed. There will be boa constrictors, rattlesnakes, puff adders, blacksnakes, gartersnakes, and specimens of native and foreign snakes. The exhibit will be under the care of Jacob Cook, one of the most experienced keepers of the menagerie. Commissioner Clausen thinks it will be one of the most interesting exhibits in the Park.

ITALIAN EMIGRATION LAW.

Outline of the Regulations Which Went Into Effect on Sept. 3.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Marine Hospital Service has received from J. M. Eager, Passed Assistant Surgeon, now at Naples, an outline of the new Italian emigration law that took effect Sept. 3. The outline presents a number of features of interest from a sanitary and service point of view.

Naples, Genoa, and Palermo are the only Italian ports from which emigration will be permitted. Venice, formerly an emigration port, has been taken off the list. Italian emigrants are defined as Italian citizens who leave Italy in Italian or foreign vessels occupying third-class compartments, or compartments which the Italian authorities consider to be equivalent to the ordinary third class.

At the emigration ports the Italian Government is represented by an Inspector of Emigration. With the consent of the Governments of the different countries to which emigration takes place, Inspectors of Emigrants are to be appointed for duty in such countries, or diplomatic or Consular officers detailed for that purpose. It is the duty of these Inspectors stationed in foreign countries to protect the interests of Italians, furnish information regarding them, and obtain employment for them when necessary.

The medical officer, or one of the medical officers, of all emigrant vessels leaving Italy must be a medical officer of the Royal Italian Navy in the active or auxiliary service. To these medical officers is intrusted the supervision on board of Italian citizens, in addition to general medical, surgical, and sanitary duties.

The companies engaged in carrying emigrants are to be represented by agents known as "vettore," who are responsible to the Italian Government for the enforcement of the regulations. The "vettore" are to guarantee that the Italian medical officer is furnished with his living aboard and a first-class stateroom both for the outward and the return trip.

Under the law emigrants refused for any malady must be returned without expense to the Italian Government or the emigrants to the place where they live, or, if foreign to Italy, to the frontier by which they entered Italy for embarkment. The "vettore" are responsible to the emigrants for civil damages in case of rejection at the final destination on account of foreign immigration laws, when it can be proved that the "vettore," or those for whom he acts, were aware before sailing of the circumstances that probably would determine the rejection of the emigrant.

The "vettore" are responsible to the Italian Government for the safe transport of emigrants to their destination. In addition they are required to assume the responsibility for the return of indigent Italians by emigrant ships, which touch at Italian ports, after landing emigrants abroad. These vessels, at the request of the Italian diplomatic or Consular authorities, must accept such passengers at a uniform rate of 2 lire a day, including food. Steamships of less than 1,000 tons' burden must be prepared to take ten such returning Italians at the price stated, and one additional passenger for every additional 200 tons' burden or fraction thereof.

HOTEL PROPRIETOR ARRESTED.

Captain Tumbridge and Mayor Tumbridge, His Son, Accused by Policeman of Disorderly Conduct.

Capt. William Tumbridge, proprietor of the Hotel St. George, Clark Street, Brooklyn Heights, and his son, Major John W. Tumbridge of Gen. McLeer's staff, were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Dooley in the Adams Street Police Court, charged with disorderly conduct.

Policeman John Lass of the Gates Avenue Police Court, arrested the two men Saturday night on a Gates Avenue trolley car. He said he was on the back platform of the car when the father and son started quarreling with a man whose name he did not know. He attempted to make peace, when the Major hit him. Capt. Tumbridge, according to the policeman's story, came to the young man's assistance. Lass hit Major Tumbridge with his club, causing a scalp wound. He then arrested both men and took them to the Myrtle Avenue Police Station. Frederick C. Nibio, clerk at the St. George, who was summoned, gave bail for Capt. Tumbridge and his son.

Magistrate Dooley adjourned the case until Friday. The prisoners were represented by Jerry A. Wernberg and ex-Supreme Court Justice Augustus Van Wyck. They refuse to discuss their arrest or the events leading up to it.

THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

Opening of the School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance.

The New York University School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance begins its second year to-morrow. Prof. Charles Waldo Haskins is the Dean. Prof. Joseph French Johnson has been appointed to the Chair of Political Economy and Banking. Commercial law has been correlated with the regular studies. Cleveland F. Bacon, A. B., LL. B., and William F. Walsh, A. B., LL. B., are to lecture on law; Prof. William Clarence Webster Ph. D., on the theory, history, and geography of commerce.

Lectures will also be delivered by James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank; Frank A. Vanderlip, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Dr. Milo Roy Maltbie, H. C. Whitehead, general auditor of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad; Emil S. Fischer, manager of the Foreign Exchange Department of the Nor... American Trust Company; William A. Prendergast, Secretary of the National Credit Men's Association, and Dr. Edward M. Hartwell, Secretary of Statistics, Department of Boston.

DR. PARKHURST PREACHES ON ANARCHY

Calls City Administration Anarchical from Top to Bottom.

Would Put the General Body of the Local Government in the Electric Chair with Czolgosz.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst preached yesterday morning at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church for the first time since he returned from his vacation abroad, and dealt with the question of anarchy.

"Naturally enough, it was the first impulse both here and abroad to explain the murderous act of Czolgosz by the insanity of the perpetrator," he said. "Sentimental morality is a good deal given to working the insanity idea. That the assassin in question was stupid goes without saying, but it takes something besides stupidity to make of a fool an assassin. However blundering in his methods, there was no blunder about the purpose those methods were meant to subserve.

"If the deed had been the outcome of personal enmity, it would have meant very little, comparatively speaking. A dozen Czars might have been assassinated and two or three Williams, and no such tidal wave of popular passion be set rolling across the world, for a great many Russians hate the Czar, and a great many Germans hate William, but it is doubtful if anywhere in the world was a man who hated McKinley.

"It was a blow at the very idea of law and righteousness that gives to magistracy its validity. That is a type of assassination by the side of which ordinary murder is a very harmless and innocent amusement. The assassin that the world is just now contemplating had no desire to get rid of an individual, but to destroy government, extirpate law, assassinate righteousness, and, if only the shot could penetrate so far, to let off a blast beneath the throne of the Infinitely Holy. And the Anarchists who only talk anarchy are as vicious and viperous as the Anarchist who commits the act, and differ from him only in not having the courage of their depravity.

"Violation of authority, however, is the highest obedience when the authority itself is essentially unlawful. If the Finns, who are at the present time the victims of as atrocious a tyranny on the part of Russia as has been practiced for a hundred years by any nation professing to be civilized, were to dispatch a representative to St. Petersburg for the purpose of assassinating the Czar, it would not necessarily be a stroke of Anarchy. I do not mean to say that such a procedure would be justified. I am only saying that it would not be anarchical. It would be merely an attempt to get rid of authority in the unrighteousness of its exercise.

"I do not defend anarchy, and I do not criticise wealth, but I urge that it is simply the Christian obligation resting upon men of considerable means that they should refrain from so subverdising the enormity of their accumulations as to accentuate in the mind of the poor man the poverty of his own condition.

"And when we talk about anarchy, let us not limit our regards to Most, Czolgosz, and Emma Goldman. Our own city is full of anarchy. The very administration we are under here is anarchy from the top down, solid, unmitigated, devilish. It does not kill men, at least as a rule, but it goes around with sharp blades wherewith to knife every holy principle that the great God could ever have dreamed of. And it would send a thrill down the whole pulsing body of the times if in the same hour that Czolgosz goes to the electric chair the general body of our local government could be put in the chair along with him, and anarchy individual and anarchy organized be consigned to the abysses of reprobation by one and the same current of electric damnation."

LESSONS OF McKINLEY'S DEATH

Reforms Suggested by the Paulist Fathers — Danger of Indiscriminate Democracy of Manners.

In The Calendar, the parochial publication of the Paulist Fathers, which was distributed yesterday to the members of the congregation, is the following under the heading of "Lessons of the President's Death":

The calamitous affair of the assassination of the President is full of lessons for us American people. To put some of them briefly, they are these:

We ought to have more sense of dignity of human nature; more reverance for the person and the character of our public officials. Excessive political animosity, cartooning, ridicule, imputing of mean motives, reckless criticism of those who are in the public eye ought to be most strongly decried.

We ought to stop up the most fertile source of these deplorable abuses, namely, "yellow" journalism—as it exists to-day a very fountain-head of shamelessness, of recklessness, of false philosophy, of license, of demagogy, of total irreverence for the sacredness of private life, of effectual libel, and calumny and slander.

We ought to wake up to the danger of indiscriminate democracy of manners. We ought not to demand that our Presidents offer themselves as helpless, passive victims to any crank, villain who desires to slay them. This is a lesson among the saddest of those we have to learn, and we shall learn it with greatest reluctance; but we must learn it unless we are willing to admit that three more lives in one generation is not too great a sacrifice for the blessing of familiar intercourse between the President and the people.

We ought to learn the dreadful possibility of human passion when galled by injustice, groaning under cruel disadvantages imposed by "man's inhumanity to man"; ready to rise and wreak its ill-guided but ungovernable vengeance on those unfortunate ones, generally themselves innocent, who have to bear the sins of the really guilty who are the oppressors of the poor.

We ought to learn, finally, or, rather, we ought to learn firstly, and chiefly, that there is no sure cure for all these evils but the infusion of religion into the hearts of the people—religion that will make them understand the dignity of man, resting on the value of the soul; religion that will make them avoid whatever flouts and propagates vice and injustice; religion that will make them law-abiding, sane, and truly fitted for the right of participation in government, and for the privilege of democratic familiarity with their rulers; religion that will make them tolerant, patient, long suffering for God's sake under whatever injustice cannot be remedied.

URGES VOTERS TO VOTE.

The Rev. Dr. Eckman Points the Way to Reform the City Government.

"Can We Have a Christian City?" was the theme of the Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman's sermon, delivered last evening to a large congregation at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, at the corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. In the course of his remarks he said:

"We cannot have a Christian city without the diffusion of intelligence. Both go hand in hand. The education of the masses is of the greatest importance, and a municipality which does not exert every effort to bring about this desired result deserves the condemnation of all. A band of bandits who have brought about such a condition of affairs that will not permit of the schooling of over 50,000 children in this city of ours deserves the hearty detestation of every right-thinking man and the wrath of the people should bury them deep beneath their own obloquy and shame.

"We cannot have a Christian city while a political institution like the present Government, which would bring shame to the heathen civilization of 2,000 years ago, is allowed to exist. The sickening array of corruption needs no exploitation, so nauseating, so odoriferous is it from its foulness. It is all too well known to us. But the great danger is that we will become apathetic and despair of purging our city of the foulness which oppresses it. There can be no relief until we rise in our might and use the God-given right of voting at the elections."

MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

Discussed by the Rev. Dr. Crowe at the Church of the Eternal Hope.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe preached yesterday morning in the Church of the Eternal Hope, (Third Universalist,) in West Eighty-first Street, upon "The Municipal Campaign."

"My hope," he said, "for the good issue of this campaign is the independent vote. Our National Government was so framed that government by party was the inevitable result. For the nation that was no less inevitable than wholesome. Two great parties, like the centripetal and centrifugal forces, keep the world in balance, and a third and a fourth, now and then, to urge a new principle or emphasize an old criticism is entirely healthful.

"But city government is intrinsically different from National Government. It is a local business management association, an educational institution, and the guardian of homes and morals. There is no more reason why partisan politics should enter into the management of a city than why it should be thrust into the management of a railroad or a university or a church. Partisan loyalty should not be called in question by municipal independence.

"If we have allowed another George III. to rule us from across the water the shame is at least half our own. As long as we consent to it I shall not abuse Mr. Croker for taking advantage of it. He is the perfectly natural product of city government by party. We shall never get rid of his type, except spasmodically, until we rid ourselves of the idea that the great party machines must grind out our municipal grist. It is a long step in the right direction when half a dozen political organizations nominate the same man for Mayor. The goal, however, will be reached only when the nominations for city officials are made by the people, with no reference to party organizations; when the indorsement of any National machines will not be required, and when the urgency of any machine will be sure death to the candidate.

"Mr. Low was selected as candidate for Mayor because he is the man for the place. He has battled against the Republican machine in time past with sufficient vigor to allay the wildest Democratic fear that partisanship will ever influence him. Few things are certain, especially in politics, but one of those few certain things is that his administration will be just and fair and honorable, in which the greatest good to the greatest number will be jealously guarded."

THE CRAZE FOR GAMBLING.

Dr. Banks Says It Is Making a Curse of the Most Innocent and Beautiful Sports.

The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks, pastor of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, on West One Hundred and Fourth Street, spoke at the services last evening on the "Gambling Craze Among Respectable People." He said in part:

"A gambler is everywhere in evidence. His despoiling hand is laid on the most innocent and beautiful sports, making them to multitudes a curse instead of a blessing. Of all the beasts given to man none has been so good a servant as the horse, and the love of a fine horse is natural to most people. The beauty of a splendid horse in action is a great fascination, and yet the trials of speed of the swiftest horses in the world have been turned into great gambling hells that reek with drunkenness and are fierce with the lust for gold, without paying for it the price of honest toil. Many young men and young women every year begin their gambling at the race track, where they are carried away from their moorings in the heat of temptation.

"Yacht racing furnishes one of the healthiest and most delightful of all amusements, and yet that, too, is having its wholesome character taken away from it by the gambler. It is becoming to be a great gamble, and the boats that go out to watch the races are often only gambling saloons.

"Many respectable people are encouraging this gambling craze by their attitude toward gambling in their own homes. The young man or the young woman who is encouraged in a cultivated and respectable home to play cards for small stakes will soon feel that the principle is just the same on the race track or in the poolroom as in the parlor. Many defaulters who have gone to the dungeon of the swindler, or to the death of the suicide, began a gambling career in a luxuriantly furnished drawing room under the tutelage of a fashionable hostess.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

PRESIDENT J. J. HILL'S PLANS.

Last Trip West to Inspect Route for a Washington Line.

NEW WHATCOM, Washington, Sept. 29.—It has developed here that the last visit of President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern to the Pacific Coast was made to inspect a route for his second line of railway across the Cascade Mountains in this State. It is said Mr. Hill made the trip on muleback from the head waters of the Lake Chelan country to Bridge Creek, in the Cascade Mountains.

On the eastern side of the mountains the Great Northern is extending the system westward from Marcus to Midway. On the western side its line was taken forty miles eastward, from Hamilton to Rockport. Between Rockport, the present terminus of the line on the western side of the mountains, to Midway, where contracts are said to have already been let for construction on the eastern side, is a distance of 150 miles. It was to look over the intervening gap, in which lies Skagit Pass, that Mr. Hill made his last trip.

PRESIDENT GOES TO CHURCH.

With Two of His Children Walks from the White House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—President Roosevelt attended Divine services to-day at the Grace Reformed Church, his chosen house of worship, accompanied by his daughter Ethel and his son Kermit. The little building was even more crowded than a week ago, when Mr. Roosevelt first appeared there as President. Every pew was filled, and chairs were placed in the aisles and about the rear of the room. A knot of people collected outside the door and several of them availed themselves of seats in the window sills.

The President and his children arrived at exactly 11 o'clock, after the building had filled, having walked from the White House. Without ceremony or ostentation he took his seat, in the second row at the left of the middle section. At the close of the services the congregation remained standing while the President left the building.

MRS. McKINLEY GOES DRIVING.

Continues to Bear Up Well—Mr. Cortelyou Again in Canton.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 29.—Mrs. McKinley had two drives again to-day. On account of dismal weather and the rain of yesterday, and nearly all night, the outing was confined to the streets in the city. It was said at the McKinley home to-night that there has been no material change in her condition, and that she continues to bear up remarkably well.

Mr. Cortelyou returned from Cleveland to-night, where he went yesterday to consult with Col. Myron T. Herrick on certain matters connected with the estate. He expects to visit Cleveland the latter part of the week, to see Senator Hanna, who is now in the East. Mr. Cortelyou will leave Canton for Washington Tuesday, but will be here again in a short time, and will be in the city at intervals for some time to come.

Besides administering the estate Mr. Cortelyou and Judge Day are to take charge of the business affairs of Mrs. McKinley. She has considerable property herself, aside from the estate left by her husband.

EPISCOPALIANS TO MEET.

Delegates to Convention Begin to Arrive at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The advance guard of visitors and delegates to the triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which will open in this city next Wednesday, has arrived. Among the arrivals are the Right Rev. Ozi William Whitaker, Bishop of Pennsylvania; the Right Rev. P. T. Rowe, Bishop of Alaska; the Right Rev. J. T. Holly, Bishop of Haiti; the Rev. Dr. H. L. Duhring, Philadelphia, ex-Judge Charles Andrews, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. W. North, Columbus, Ohio; George L. Thomas, Philadelphia; Bishop B. W. Morris, Oregon; Bishop S. D. Ferguson of Liberia, Western Africa; Bishop John Scarborough, New Jersey; Bishop Wells, Spokane, Washington, and Bishop A. Beatty of Newton, Kan.

The convention will be in session until Oct. 20. It is expected that 400 delegates out of a total of 600 will attend the convention. The absence of the Rev. Dr. Dicks, who has presided over the House of Clericals and Lay Deputies since 1895, will necessitate the election of a new President. Among those mentioned for this honor are the Rev. Dr. Alsopp of Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Huntington of New York and the Rev. Dr. Lindsay of Boston.

REFUSE TO RELEASE REV. DR. LORIMER

Boston Church Will Not Accept His Resignation.

Standing Vote Decides to Raise $100,000 to Reduce Church Debt—New York Call May Be Declined.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, pastor of the Tremont Temple Baptist Church, who has recently received a call from the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York City, to-day tendered his resignation, the letter being read before an immense congregation by Duncan Wentworth at the close of Dr. Lorimer's morning sermon. The resignation caused profound surprise to many, as it had been generally understood that no immediate action with regard to his New York call was to be taken by Dr. Lorimer. The Executive Board, however, was aware of his decision, and had voted unanimously not to accept the proffered resignation.

In his letter Dr. Lorimer says that his pledge, made after the temple was destroyed by fire, to remain with the church through the dark days then before her, had been fulfilled, and that now the church is strong and powerful, he feels that he may without prejudice to her, or discredit to himself withdraw from the pulpit. He was also influenced in his decision by the hope that a change in his field of labor may diminish the physical strain unavoidable in the temple work, and by the further hope that under a new leader the congregation may be made to realise the imperative necessity of liquidating the debt burdening the temple property and impeding the development of its religious activities.

A great hush came over the audience when the letter was read. Then, one by one, the Executive Committee and others pleaded that something be done to keep their beloved pastor. The Rev. Dr. W. W. Evarts, the assistant pastor, and others stated that if the present church debt could be reduced by $100,000 they had assurances that Dr. Lorimer could be induced to remain. The plea for funds was immediately responded to, many pledging themselves for various amounts.

The members of the church then, by a unanimous standing vote, refused to accept the resignation, and by the same act assumed the responsibility of raising the sum required. It was the unanimous opinion that nothing would be left undone to keep Dr. Lorimer in his present pastorate.

FEMININE FRILLS.

Blue and black or black and blue is a combination that is always good. The black gives the paler color distinction and the delicacy of the blue lightens the black when it might otherwise be heavy. There was a pretty costume at the Lyceum Theatre the other evening which showed the value of the combination, this time in a costume not in a frock. The woman who wore it was young and pretty, and the gown was of some light material, presumably crêpe de chine, and of a pretty shade of blue combined with a heavy cream lace. The frock was one of these formed entirely of tucks, fitting closely in the skirt by small tucks which were carried down to the flounce, which was headed by a narrow band of the lace. The waist was fitted with more of the fine tucks, which covered the entire lower part of the upper waist, being formed of the lace. The sleeves of this gown were very pretty, tucked open the full length on the top of the sleeve an opening of nearly an inch showing the arm beneath, which was crossed by bands of baby blue ribbon tied into tiny bows. That was a pretty, dainty frock, very suitable for theatre wear, and it was given character by one of the deep boas of tulle or a fine net in black with long velvet loops in front and a big black hat.

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There is more and more attempt at wearing smart gowns and evening gowns to the theatre, but the difficulty has been to make gowns which were distinctly evening gowns and yet suitable to wear with hats to public restaurants for dinner, and to a big playhouses to which the public is admitted. Some of the smart English women now in this country have solved the problem by wearing evening blouses, low cut, but with a big boa covering the neck. They are quite suitable to be worn at dinner with the hats, which are removed later at the theatre. The smartest of American women have also adopted this custom.

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In a large gathering at a theatre there is much that is educational in the style of dress. On last Friday night at Wallack's there were good examples of this. One woman in the orchestra seats wore a gown of some thin white material, décolleté, with no hat, and she entered the theatre wearing a white lace coat, which later carried a light wrap. She may have been going to a full dress affair later, but her gown was manifestly inappropriate for the place.

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Another woman on the same evening wore a handsome gown which was stylish and suitable. It was a figured net gown, dots of different sizes upon the net ground, made princess, and given a striped effect by perpendicular bands of paillettes carried the full length from the top of the bodice to the edge of the skirt. The bands were an inch wide, set two or three inches apart, and the striped effect was emphasized, the net being made over white silk. The gown was cut square neck with a mass of the jet around the décolletage. With the gown was worn one of the pretty neck boas of white net, each ruffle with an edge of black net and with long velvet or ribbon ends. The hat was a big black crinoline trimmed with black ostrich plumes.

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For the average theatregoer who dresses less an entire gown of pretty light cloth is more effective than the light blouse worn with a dark skirt which has done duty for so long. There is a cut-in-two effect given the woman whose body is in one color with skirts a decided contrast.

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The stout woman who wears serpentine lines of white lace running down her black gown or a bodice of black and white stripes was at the theatre on Friday night. She is to be seen in all places. But zebra effects are seldom good and can only be worn by the slender, stylish woman who knows how to carry such a gown and who in wearing decided stripes is with all her advantages still more smartly than artistically dressed.

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Gowns of black net, of which there are infinite varieties this year, are delightful for the theatre, and as a rule the more quietly made are the better, though any amount of elegance may be introduced in them in rich fine-toned embroideries.

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There are some pretty hair ornaments which are good. They are flowers, lily shaped, the petals edged with strass or rhinestones and a single large stone in the centre. With some of these there is an aigrette, but the aigrette to be good form this year must be low, and in so doing it loses its chief characteristic.

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Very stylish is a trimming which is introduced into a white tulle imported gown. At the head of the flounce of this gown or of the flare, which is not always distinctively a flounce, are immense flowers, six or eight inches in diameter, each petal being in the form of a leaf made of tucked cream batiste, the tucks set in diagonally and gravitating toward the centre, giving a very pretty effect of the veins of a leaf. Each of these leaves, and so the entire flower or cluster of leaves, as it might be called, is outlined with a fancy gold braid or design in gold. The bodice of the gown is made almost entirely of the leaves, which are clustered in different ways to agree with the shape of the bodice, and have a decided Dutchman value, as it is possible to use them to best advantage. It is at the same time a striking and effective trimming and yet simple.

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The décolletage of this gown is pointed, cut very low, as all evening gowns seem to be, a reminder in the back of Sarah Bernhardt's gowns. "David Harum's" sister would say they needed more clothes," one woman remarked to another the other day, seeing the low cut of French model gowns exhibited upon the wax figures.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William C. Gray.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Dr. William C. Gray, the editor of The Interior, a publication of the Presbyterian Church, died to-day at his home at Oak Park. Dr. Gray underwent a surgical operation just before he left Chicago for his Summer vacation in the Wisconsin woods. When he returned, a few weeks ago, he was in a weakened condition, due not only to the operation, but to the growing infirmities of age. He grew gradually weaker, and for several days his friends had realized that there was no hope for his recovery.

Dr. Gray was one of the foremost Presbyterians of the West, and had been identified with The Interior for more than thirty years. His "Campfire Musings" and editorials were widely read. He was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1830, and began his newspaper career as the editor of The Maine Democrat in 1851. Two years later he established The Tiffin (Ohio) Tribune. After one year as editorial writer on The Cleveland Herald he became, in 1853, the editor of The Newark American, retaining this position until 1871, when he formed his connection with The Interior. Although this is a religious paper, Dr. Gray was not a minister.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Schley Schaff.

Mary Elizabeth Schley Schaff, widow of Dr. Philip Schaff, who was for many years Professor of Church History at Union Theological Seminary, died at Mohonk, Ulster County, N. Y., on Saturday morning of heart disease. She was seventy-nine years old, and had for a number of years been going to Mohonk during the Summer months.

Mrs. Schaff was a cousin of Admiral Schley. Several of her brothers distinguished themselves both in the Union and the Mexican wars. She married Dr. Philip Schaff in 1846. Dr. Schaff became Professor of Church History in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church at Mercersburg, Penn., about that time. In 1869 he came to New York and became a member of the Faculty of Union Theological Seminary. Her son, David Schley Schaff, is at present Professor of Church History at Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. Schaff's body was removed to her residence, at 15 East Forty-third Street, in this city, from where the funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Interment will be at Woodlawn.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE M. GLEASON died yesterday at Gouverneur, N. Y. He was a prominent politician and had served several terms in the Assembly.

Dr. HENRY WHITEHORNE died in Schenectady, N. Y., yesterday, aged eighty-six years. He was at one time one of the best-known educators in the country and was a warm personal friend of Jefferson Davis. He filled the Greek Chair in several of the leading American universities.

Funeral of Chief Gunner Ellers.

The body of Henry A. Ellers, chief gunner of the battleship Kentucky, who died from heart disease in the Philippines on June 30, arrived in this city last Thursday and the funeral services were held yesterday in an undertaker's establishment at 612 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. Dr. Walkey, Chaplain of the Fire Department, conducted the services. On the coffin were two wreaths sent by old comrades on the Kentucky and the cruiser Philadelphia. The funeral will take place to-day in Cypress Hills Cemetery. Ellers had been married less than two years. His widow lives at 632 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street.

Memorial Service for Bishop Whipple.

At Holy Trinity Church, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Lenox Avenue, a memorial service for Henry B. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota, who died on Sept. 16, was held last night. An address on the Bishop's life was delivered by the rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. H. P. Nichols, who dwelt upon his work among the Indians and expressed the opinion that he was an ideal frontier Bishop.

ABRAHAM WIDMAN MISSING.

Left His Home on Tuesday Last to Go to His Father's Store.

The police at Headquarters were asked last night to look for Abraham Widman, nineteen years old, who has been missing from his home, 134 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, since Tuesday last. The request was made to the police by the young man's father, James Widman, a dry goods merchant, who has a place of business at 316 Church Street.

Yound Widman left his home saying that he was going to his father's business house. He did not go to 316 Church Street, and has not been seen by his family or friends since. Widman is 5 feet 8 inches in height, slim, and has light complexion and hair. He wore a navy blue suit when he left home.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

Gen. Hubbell Appoints His Adjutant and Quartermaster.

In an order just issued from his headquarters at 935 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, Gen. William H. Hubbell, recently chosen to succeed Gen. Nelson A. Miles as the Commander in Chief of the National Army of Spanish War Veterans, announces the following appointments:

Adjutant General—L. C. Dyer, editor of the Spanish War Journal, Washington, D. C.

Quartermaster General—Robert A. Brunner of Rutherford, N. J.

Aide—Col. Charles W. Parker, Senior Vice Commander of the District of Columbia Corps Assembly.

ROWING AT COLUMBIA.

Francis S. Bangs Officially Declares the Sport Is on a Firm Basis at the University.

Francis S. Bangs, Trustee of Columbia University, and the graduate chiefly responsible for the stimulus given to Columbia aquatics in the engagement of Edward Hanlan as coach, and the establishment of the Racing Club, has made the following official statement on rowing at Columbia:

Upon the rowing interests of the university the results of the year have already manifested themselves in most wholesome fashion. After numerous experiments with many styles of stroke, a single season of ing and a return to the plain unelaborated expert professional carsmanship and teach-handling of the oar, have restored Columbia to her proper place as a factor that must be regarded in intercollegiate rowing. That is a highly important point gained for the university itself. For some years candidates for our crews have presented themselves, and a minority of them have lasted through the drudgery of the preliminary stages of training without other inducement than the endeavor for the sake of tradition, to preserve the university's connection with the sport. With the reasonable certainty of attaining at least the honors won by the Varsity crew of this year, places in the boat will be and, indeed, are already sought by an increasing number of candidates, while the announcement that there are nearly 300 subscribers to the Rowing Club for this season—more than double the number in any previous period—will indicate, too, that there has come about a material addition to the interest among the lovers of rowing, who find now encouragement, and that hope "which adorns and cheers our way."

WEDDED FIFTY YEARS.

Veteran Newsdealer Henry Meyer and Family Celebrate the Anniversary.

Mr. and Mr

Newspaper Advertisements. Newspaper Advertisements.

Crawford Shoe

For Men & Women, $3.50

Comfortable—dressy—not high priced.

Nassau, corner Fulton St. / *823 Broadway, (12th St.)* / *150 West 125th St.* } *Manhattan*

433 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION

Gildermeister, the Alleged Anarchist, Withdrawn as a Delegate.

One Man Asks If Those Who Worked on McKinley's Funeral Day Would Be Paid Double.

The announcement was made at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union that August Gildermeister, the alleged Anarchist delegate of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, who opposed resolutions condemning the assassination of President McKinley, had been withdrawn as a delegate by his union. The reason given was his opposition to the resolution. The Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union repudiated the sentiments of Gildermeister and expressed the desire to go on record as a patriotic and law abiding organization.

"That's right!" said several voices as soon as Gildermeister's withdrawal was announced.

Philip Kelly, delegate of the Theatrical Protective Union, wanted to know the status of Sept. 19, the day of President McKinley's funeral, from a labor union standpoint. It was a day on which no work was supposed to be done except from necessity. He asked if, therefore, men who worked on that day would be paid double wages, as members of his union had asked for information on the point.

"Any one who worked on that day," said Delegate Warner of the International Association of Machinists, who was chairman of the meeting, "did not deserve any pay at all."

Delegate Henry of the Wood Carvers' Union said that none of the members of his organization worked on the day of President McKinley's funeral. The same statement was made on behalf of the marble workers and several other trades.

Daniel Harris, delegate of the cigar makers, said that all the unions had a certain extent of autonomy and could decide for themselves as to the status of members who worked on Sept. 19. Mr. Harris's opinion was agreed to, and the matter was left to the individual unions.

The question of the conditions as to sanitation in some of the Jewish theatres was brought up by Daniel S. Jacobs of the Sanitary Committee of the central body. He said he had been through some of them and found the dressing rooms in an unsanitary condition. As a rule, he said, the conditions were not in keeping with twentieth century ideas of cleanliness and comfort.

"I would like to have the matter investigated," he continued, "it is one of those few things that the public knows little about. People who take to the stage for a living have as good a right to sanitary conditions as any other class of workers."

After some discussion it was decided to write to the Board of Health and ask that an inspector be sent to investigate the sanitary conditions behind the scenes in some of the Jewish theatres which were named.

The delegate of the Journeymen Butchers' Union asked the central body to assist in every way possible to enable the journeymen butchers to enforce the new Sunday closing law. He understood, he said, that there was opposition to it already.

"There is a so-called Kosher Butchers' Union," he said, "which wants to have this law repealed. It is held by the members of this union that the orthodox Jews, whose Sabbath day is on Saturday, are inconvenienced if the Sunday closing law is strictly carried out. An agitation may be started against the law."

The meeting decided to use every means to assist the butchers in the enforcement of the Sunday law.

SECRET MEETING OF LABOR LEADERS.

Discuss the Steel Strike and Criticise the Work of Shaffer, Gompers, and Mitchell.

A secret meeting of labor leaders connected with unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor was held in this city on Saturday to consider the causes leading to the collapse of the steel workers' strike. Most of those leaders, who met in an up-town hall on the east side, will be delegates to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will be held in Scranton, Penn., in December.

The failure of the strike was discussed at some length and it was agreed that while President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers had made a mistake in temporizing too long before the strike was declared, he was not the only one to blame. The meeting concluded that even though Shaffer made mistakes in the conducting of the strike President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers had not given the assistance they should have done.

Mr. Gompers, it was said, should have drawn the attention of President Shaffer to the mistakes he was making in running the strike and advised him to adopt a less vacillating policy. It was said that the strike had shown that there were many things that might be improved in the American Federation of Labor, and that the great duty of the body in supporting strikes of affiliated unions were not clearly enough defined. The duties of the officers especially ought to be made more definite in this point, it was said, and a recommendation to that effect will be made at the coming convention.

President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers was seen yesterday at the Ashland House, but would say nothing regarding the charges of Mr. Shaffer that the United Mine Workers had failed to support the steel workers in their strike.

A SUICIDE IN CLEVELAND.

Secretary of the Guarantee Savings and Loan Company, Which Recently Failed, Puts an End to His Life.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 29.—Believing himself to be the victim of malicious and unrelenting persecution, and thinking that he was pursued through the efforts of his enemies, Jacob A. Blodt killed himself this morning by asphyxiation in a little boarding house in Ferry Street.

For twenty years Mr. Blodt had been identified with prominent business interests in Cleveland. Until a month ago he was universally respected and held in confidence by the most conservative business men. He was Secretary of the Guarantee Savings and Loan Company, which failed a few weeks ago. His arrest on a charge of embezzlement followed close after the State authorities had instituted proceedings against the company, and he was still on bail when he ended his life.

He lived in a handsome residence in Euclid Avenue with his wife and three daughters. His suicide took place on his forty-sixth birthday.

Killed in a Trolley Car Crash.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 29.—Two trolley cars of the North Jersey Traction Company made a head-on collision on North Broad Street at 11:10 o'clock this morning, because of the paving of the track being compelled to use one track. Motorman Stoast, who was on the south bound car, was injured badly about the head, and one of the passengers were slightly hurt. Traffic was delayed for some time.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES C. WORTHINGTON, plaintiff, against JOHN J. BULKLEY, JAMES J. QUIGLEY, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 30th day of May, 1901, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 27th day of May, 1901, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by P. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building or buildings thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the Sixth Ward of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Walker Street, distant one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet and one (1) inch eastwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Walker Street with the easterly side of Elm Street before said Elm Street was widened; running thence southwardly at right angles to Walker Street, and part of the way through a party wall seventy-five (75) feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with Walker Street, forty-three (43) feet and eleven (11) inches to the westerly side of Centre Street as now laid out; thence northwardly along said westerly side of Centre Street seventy-five (75) feet to the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Walker Street with the said westerly side of Centre Street; and thence westwardly along said southerly side of Walker Street forty-four (44) feet ten (10) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

And also all that other certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building or buildings thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in said Sixth Ward of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Walker Street, distant one hundred and one (101) feet and eight (8) inches eastwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of said southerly side of Walker Street with the easterly side of Elm Street before said Elm Street was widened; running thence southwardly at right angles to Walker Street through a partly wall seventy-five (75) feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with Walker Street, twenty-five (25) feet and five (5) inches; thence northwardly and again at right angles to Walker Street, and part of the way through a party wall seventy-five (75) feet to the southerly side of Walker Street, and thence westwardly along said southerly side of Walker Street twenty-five (25) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, September 21st, 1901.

FRANK D. ARTHUR, Referee.

HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 258 Broadway, New York City.

The premises to be sold are numbered 105, 107, and 109 Walker Street, and 145, 147, and 149 Centre Street, New York City.

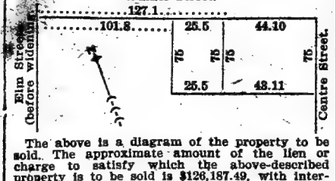

The above is a diagram of the property to be sold. The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $126,187.49, with interest thereon from May 20, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $472.62, with interest thereon from May 20, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of liens upon said property for taxes and water rates, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $5,458.81 and interest.

Dated New York, September 21st, 1901.

FRANK D. ARTHUR, Referee.

s23-2aw3wM&Th&o14.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—ELIJAH C. KEYS, plaintiff, against THERESA KROMER or KRAMER, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Sylvester Kromer or Kramer, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward, (Borough of Bronx) of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Melrose Avenue, distant seventy-four feet four inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of said Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of said Melrose Avenue, twenty-seven feet; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, seventy-one feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Melrose Avenue, twenty-nine feet; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, thirty-eight feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Melrose Avenue, two feet; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street thirty-three feet to the easterly side of said Melrose Avenue, at the point and place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 14th, 1901.

ABRAHAM A. JOSEPH, Referee.

REUBEN MAPELSDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. Address, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

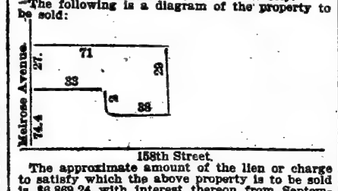

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $6,869.24 with interest thereon from September 9th, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $440.06, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $122.01 with interest.

Dated New York, September 14th, 1901.

ABRAHAM A. JOSEPH, Referee.

s16-2aw8wM&Th&o7&8

Surrogate Notices.

ALBRO, SOLOMON W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Solomon W. Albro, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 138 West Sixty-first Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1901. ELLEN ALBRO, Administratrix. RICHARD J. LEWIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s30-1aw6mM

THOMAS, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER THOMAS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Winston H. Hagen, attorney at law, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1901. ELIZA SAYRE, Administratrix. WINSTON H. HAGEN, Attorney for Administratrix, 59 Wall Street, New York City. my27-1aw6mM

WIESEN, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY WIESEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Fernando Solinger, No. 231 Broadway, in the City of New York on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1901.

CHARLOTTE WIESEN, Executrix. HOWARD SIMMONS, FICE WORK, Executors. FERNANDO SOLINGER, Attorney for Executrix, 231 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s9-1aw6mM

Waldorf-Astoria Cook Kills Himself.

George H. Douxon, a cook, thirty-three years old, of 249 West Twenty-sixth Street, shot and instantly killed himself at 7 o'clock yesterday morning in Astor Court. The bullet was fired from a heavy revolver into his head just back of the right ear. Douxon was a cook at the Waldorf-Astoria, and stood when he shot, where he could see his fellow workmen enter the basement of the hotel. In falling backward his body plunged through a plate glass window of Wassermann Brothers, bankers, 2 Astor Court. The dead man leaves a wife and two children. Despondency caused by the failure of a business venture is said to have prompted the act.

Most Complete Store in the World

Twelve Acres of Desirable Goods.

A WEEK OF SPECIAL OFFERS
IN HOUSEKEEPERS' HOME REQUIREMENTS.

Special Sale of IMPORTED LACE CURTAINS

$150,000 WORTH AT PRICES BELOW PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.

The invoice is a recent importation of brand new goods in every line, description and class of Lace Curtains. We can only make these low prices by reason of the concessions on the part of the manufacturers, who had produced the goods faster than they could dispose of them.

SPECIAL SALE BRASS BEDS, STEEL BEDS.

They are the very best metal beds in the market and our prices for them this week will be

Fully One-third Below the Lowest Prices Offered Elsewhere.

The Brass Beds are artistic in design, made thoroughly to smallest detail. The lacquer used is best quality and will not tarnish easily.

25.00 to 36.00 values for **17.50 to 26.00.**

Steel Beds in pretty designs, strong and durable, 3.50 to 9.50 values for **1.98 to 6.75.**

SACRIFICE SALE Haviland China.

We have been strikingly fortunate in securing 20,000 francs' worth of CHAS. FIELD HAVILAND'S HIGH-CLASS CHINA at prices that enable us to offer the goods this week at **one-third to three-quarters below regular figures.**

Four or more decorations, finished in gold, are given in choice of this China, consisting of Dinner Services, Tea, Chop, Chocolate and Soup Sets, sold in sets or by the separate piece. A great chance, this.

We have the Largest Ladies' Costume Department in America and the smallest prices.

All the gems of the loom, with their exquisite designs and their artistic colorings, seen here as nowhere else in New Jersey. You'll see the same in the big New York stores, but not our low prices.

Our stock comprises Royal Wiltons and Axminsters, Savonneries, Wilton and Wool Velvets, Body and Tapestry Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets.

Japanese, Chinese, Fibre and Grass Mattings, Linoleums—Inlaid, Printed and Plain.

Oil Cloths—All grades and widths.

Rugs of all kinds—Imported and Domestic.

Special offering of 150 Carabagh Oriental Rugs at 7.89 each, positively worth 10.00.

The largest and most select line of Royal Wilton Carpets ever shown, 2.50 per yard. Best quality five-frame Body Brussels, 1.20 per yard. Extra quality Axminster Carpets at 1.15 per yard. The best 10-wire Tapestry Brussels, 79c and 85c per yard. All-wool Ingrains, best grades 50, 60, 65c yard.

HAHNE & CO.

Free Deliveries in Greater New York and at New Jersey Railroad Stations.

NEWARK.

Excursions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL will operate the fast seagoing steamer

MONMOUTH

of the Sandy Hook Line to and from the Yacht Races, as follows:

$5.00 FARE $5.00

Number of passengers limited to 750. Leave Pier 8, foot of Rector St., 9:00 A. M. Refreshments at moderate prices.

TICKETS on sale at station, foot of Liberty St., N. R., 434 Broadway, 1,300 Broadway, and on steamers of Sandy Hook Line. For room accommodations apply to C. M. Burt, Gen. Pass. Agt., 143 Liberty St., N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY WILL SEND THEIR OCEAN-GOING STEAMSHIP

JEFFERSON

to the Yacht Race on Oct. 1st, leaving Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach Street, at 9 A. M. SHARP.

TICKETS LIMITED TO 700.

Tickets now on sale at main ticket office of Company on Pier.

Tickets, $6.00.

Music by Conterno's 14th Regiment Band. Telephone 1580 Franklin.

YACHT RACES.

NEW, STEEL STEAMER

THOMAS PATTEN,

FASTEST SIDE-WHEELER IN THE HARBOR.

LEAVES

FT. WEST 18TH ST.....9 A. M.
BATTERY PIER.....9:30 A. M.

Capacity, 1,800. Tickets positively limited to

500.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

TICKETS, - - - $2.

FOR SALE AT M'BRIDE'S, 71 BROADWAY; TYSON & CO.'S, COOK & SONS, 261 AND 1185 BROADWAY; ALL HOTEL-NEWS STANDS.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The large three-deck ocean-going

Steamer GRAND REPUBLIC

will accompany the yachts over the Entire Course each day, carrying one-half her capacity.

Fare, Third Race, $1.00.

Leave West 20th St., 8:30 A. M.; Battery Landing, 9:05 A. M.

TO VIEW THE FINISH.

Steamer GEN'L SLOCUM,

Limited to one-half her capacity, will leave West 20th St., 12 o'clock, and Battery Landing, 12:30 P. M.

Fare, $1.00.

Tickets on sale at office of Knickerbocker Steamboat Co., 149 Broadway, and at Docks Race days.

$1—International Yacht Races—$1

Al. Foster's Iron STEEL STEAMER ANGLER.

Observation from all parts of the boat. Large, elegant saloon; steam heated; three (3) decks. Steamer Angler, in commission Winter and Summer on Atlantic Ocean. Military band on board. Restaurant a la carte. Leaves 124 St., East River, 8:00 A. M.; Battery, 8:55 A. M. Fare, $1.00.

Montauk Steamboat Company, Ltd. YACHT RACES.

THE LONG ISLAND SOUND STEAMER

MONTAUK

will leave Pier 24 N. R., New York, (Hartford Line Pier,) at 9:00 A. M.; Pier 12, E. R. (Hanover St.), 9:15 A. M. Capacity of steamer, 1,200; sale of tickets limited to 900. TICKETS, $3.00. On sale at L. I. R. R. ticket offices, Astor House, 120 and 1183 Broadway, 95 5th Av., Pier 13 E. R., and Pier 24 E. R., New York; 338 Fulton St. and 118 Broadway, Brooklyn; Long Island R. R. Stations. Excursion Staterooms at Pier 13 E. R., N. Y., and on the boat.

MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS.

Excursions.

International Yacht Races.

The vessels of the

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY

will accompany the Yachts all through the contests and to the finish. The safety and comfort of passengers the first consideration, and each Iron Steamboat will be restricted to one-half the number of its licensed carrying capacity.

Leave foot 22d St., N. R., 9 A. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, N.R., 9 A.M.

TO VIEW THE FINISH

EACH RACE DAY A SPECIAL IRON STEAMBOAT

will also leave

Foot of 22d St., N. R., 12:30 P. M.
Pier (New) No. 1, N. R, 12:30 P. M.

TICKETS $1.00.

GOOD FOR MORNING OR AFTERNOON.

Tickets may be had at Company's office, Room 139, 32 Broadway, New York City, and at Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., and foot of 22d St., N. R., on Race Days.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The Maine Steamship Company

will send its new fast ocean-going steamship,

NORTH STAR,

4,000 tons, launched May 11th, 1901, to the races for the America's Cup, leaving Pier (New) 32 East River, foot of Pike St., at 9:15 A. M., on Tuesday, Oct. 1st.

The upper deck of this steamer, being unobstructed by deck houses, offers the very best opportunity to witness the races without change of position.

MUSIC BY LANDER.

FARE $5.00.

Tickets for sale at office on Pier, at 290 B'way, corner Reade St. Telephone 3196 Franklin, and at all agents.

YACHT RACES.
FAST SOUND STEAMER

SHINNECOCK

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

Beebe Brothers, Sandy Hook Pilots.

An elegant three-deck steamer, affording an uninterrupted view of the races, having 100 large staterooms and a superb dining room on the saloon deck.

$3.00 FARE $3.00

STATEROOMS.....$2.00 AND $3.00.

Passengers allowed by law.....1,800
LIMITED TO.....600

Music by Band. Meals by first-class caterer.

WILL LEAVE MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO. PIER, FOOT OF WALL ST., E. R., AT 9:15.

TICKETS on sale at 17 State St., Room 706, tel. 1002 Broad; Pier 12 E. R., tel. 6363 Cort.; 120 Broadway, 1,234 Broadway, Gaze's ticket office, 113 Broadway; Cook's Agencies, 261 and 1,195 Broadway; Astor House, 5th Av. Hotel, Hotel Manhattan, Empire Theatre Ticket Agencies, 42 West 125th St., and 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn. McBride's, 71 Broadway.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday),
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, in command of steamer Angler, leaves N. R. foot 22d and 22d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Fare, $1 etc. Lasting, 50 cts. Only from and to foot of 22d St. on this trip. Runs every month in the year.

Special Notice.—Steamer Angler will not run to Montauk Point on yacht race days. Al. Foster.

Excursions.

International Yacht Races.

THE STEEL TWIN SCREW FLYER **CITY OF LOWELL**

OF THE NORWICH LINE

Leaves Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., at 9:30 A. M.

TICKETS $3.00. Number limited.

The LOWELL is a splendid example of modern marine construction. She is fast, safe, and finely appointed in every department; spacious open decks, commodious saloons, and nearly 200 comfortable staterooms. Is one of the latest steamers to leave New York, and always with the leaders after the race. Regular dining room service; also lunch counter and cafe on main deck at popular prices. A FINE BAND OF MUSIC on board.

Tickets and staterooms at Pier. Also Cook's offices, 261 and 1185 Broadway, (latter office open until 10 P. M.,) and Raymond & Whitcomb's, 25 Union Square.

International Yacht Races.

THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER **PLYMOUTH**

OF THE FALL RIVER LINE

Leaves Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., at 9:30 A. M.

TICKETS $4.00. Number limited.

The PLYMOUTH is an ideal ocean-going steamboat and is most perfectly equipped for Yacht Race service under all weather conditions. Spacious Saloons; most ample Observation Decks; latest departure; earliest arrival in city after races. A FINE BAND OF MUSIC on board. Regular dining room of steamer open for service. Also lunch counter and cafe on main deck; moderate prices.

Tickets and Staterooms at Pier. Also Cook's offices, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, (latter office open until 10 P. M.,) and Raymond & Whitcomb's, 25 Union Square.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES

The 5,000-ton Twin Screw Plant Steamship

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,

CAPT. GEO. L. NORTON, Manager,

will follow the yachts over the course, Oct. 1, 3, and 5, leaving Pacific Mail pier, foot of Canal St., North River, at 9 A. M., in time to see the yachts manoeuvre for position. This vessel has steel hull, houses on decks, double bottom, water ballast. Speed, 20 miles.

Every passenger provided with a seat and room to occupy it.

Maresi, caterer. Bowron's American Band.

A Reportorial staff from the New York Herald will be on Board and will Send Messages at Intervals to the Herald by its Carrier Pigeons.

Tickets each day, $5.00. Tickets and staterooms for 3d, 4th, and 5th days now on sale at Tyson's hotel newsstands; McBride's, 71 Broadway; Rullman's, 111 Broadway; Astor House; Travellers' Information Co., 8 Park Place; Cook's, 261 Broadway; Plant System, 290 Broadway, and Capt. Geo. L. Norton, manager, 17 State St. Tel. 922 Broad.

YACHT RACES.

THE LARGE, THREE-DECK OCEAN-GOING STEAMER

"GLEN ISLAND,"

Commodious Flagship of the Starin Fleet, will leave Starin's Dock, foot of Cortlandt St., at 9 A. M. each Race Day, with Music and Refreshments.

Tickets $2 THREE-TRIP TICKETS, $5 STATEROOMS, $3 AND $5.

Tickets limited to one-half licensed seagoing capacity, and on sale at Pier and 7th Ticket Selling Agencies. Telephone, 3109 Cortlandt.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN (NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.
LINE to
NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.

*Trave.....Oct. 5 †Aller...Nov. 2, 10 AM
†Hohenstern, Oct. 12, 4 PM *Columbia.....Nov. 9
†Lahn..Oct. 19, 10 AM †Hoh'nz'rn..Nov. 16, 10 AM
*F. Bismarck..Oct. 23 *F. Bismarck...Nov. 23
sailing at 11 A. M.

for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30.
*Steamers Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line. 37 Broadway, N. Y.
North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kronprinz Wm..Oct. 1, 12 N | Kronprinz Wm...Oct. 29
Kaiserin M. Th...Oct. 8 | Kaiserin M. Th...Nov. 5
Kaiser Wm. Gr...Oct. 22 | Kaiser Wm. Gr..Nov. 19

Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN

Gr. K'fuerst Oct. 3, 10 AM | Bremen....Oct. 31, noon
Barbarossa..Oct. 17, noon | K. Luise..Nov. 28, 11 AM
K. Luise...Oct. 24, noon | Bremen....Dec. 5, noon

Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

D'tschland, Oct. 3, 9 AM | D'tschland, Oct. 31, 8 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 10, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Nov. 7, 10 AM
Columbia, Oct. 15, 10 AM | D'tschland, Dec. 12, 7 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

*Phoenicia, Oc. 5, 10:30 AM | Penn's, Nov. 2, 9:30 AM
Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM | Pretoria, Nov. 9, 3 PM
Waldersee, Oct. 19, 9 AM | *Phœnicia, Nov. 16, 8 AM
*Palatia, Oct. 26, 3 PM | Patricia, Nov. 23, 2 PM
*To Hamburg direct.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Phila.....Oct. 2, 10 AM | Phila.....Oct. 23, 10 AM
St. Paul..Oct. 9, 10 AM | St. Paul..Oct. 30, 10 AM
St. Louis..Oct. 16, 10 AM | St. Louis..Nov. 6, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Friesland, Oct. 2, noon | *Vaderland, Oct. 16, noon
Southwark, Oct. 9, noon | Kensington, Oct. 23, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MESABA.....Oct. 5, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 5, 11:30 A. M.
MARQUETTE.....Oct. 12, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 19, 9:30 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Oct. 26, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

Ethiopia...Oct. 5, noon | Astoria...Oct. 19, noon
C. of Rome..Oct. 12, noon | Anchoria..Oct. 26, noon

Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $28 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Twin-Screw S. S. 8,300 tons ROTTERDAM
Saturday, Oct. 5, 10 A. M.
AMSTERDAM.....Saturday, Oct. 12, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 10,500 tons STATENDAM
Saturday, Oct. 19, 10 A. M.

Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Cymric....Oct. 1, 8 AM | Oceanic..Oct. 16, 8 AM
Germanic...Oct. 2, noon | Celtic...Oct. 23, noon
Majestic...Oct. 9, noon | Teutonic, Oct. 23, noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE.
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC

to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.

F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH. Sundays leave half hour earlier.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days, except SATURDAYS, 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" or "MARLBOROUGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days at 5 P. M., landing at CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, HIGHLAND, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturday lands at W. 129TH ST. 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route. The "New York" and "Albany," the best river boats in the world. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, with intermediate landings and R. R. points beyond, Buffalo, &c.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "

CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

AUTUMN TRIPS TO MAINE

by the New Steel Steamers "North Star" and "Horatio Hall" of the Maine Steamship Company

ARE DELIGHTFUL.

Special Rates to Sportsmen.

Ticket Offices, 290 Broadway, corner Reade St., Tel. 3419 Franklin.

General Office, New Pier 32, East River. Telephone, 3196 Franklin.

PEOPLE'S LINE

ALBANY, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS.

Direct PAN-AMERICAN Route with New York Central or West Shore R. R.

Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.), for CRANSTONS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	* 4:30 AM.	
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt. Diner
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve...	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
Pittsburg Limited..	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Norfolk...	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM. Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	* 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM. Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
58 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester.
AND ALPINE BLDG., N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members {Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange} Est. 1885
BANKERS and BROKERS,
38 Broad St., N. Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
Solicit orders, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON.
A daily market letter, giving outline of markets, quotations, free; also monthly table with prices, August.

SALMON & HEIDELBERG,
(Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange,)
Bankers and Brokers,
20 BROAD ST.
Telephone, 1294 Cortlandt.
Solicit orders, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GRAINS.
A Daily Letter giving outline of market upon application.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
5th Floor, Manhattan Life Building.
Stocks and Bonds for investment or on margin. Write for reports on the speculative issues.
ESTABLISHED 1868. TEL. 2385 CORT.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

L. J. McCormack & Co.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Temple Bar Building, Brooklyn. Tel. No. 3578 Main.
60 Broadway, New York. Tel. No. 634 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 4½% Sinking Fund Bonds.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a drawing held this 30th day of August, 1901, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, the following twenty (20) First Mortgage 4½% Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, viz.: numbers

122	254	788	1136	1738	2106	2453
166	418	970	1256	1855	2298	2649
210	476	1114	1673	1967	2374	

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of October, 1901, at 105 per centum on the par value, in accordance with article six of the Trust Mortgage. Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.

E. FRANCIS HYDE, Second Vice President.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 30th day of August, 1901.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-mentioned bonds, with coupons attached thereto, will be paid and redeemed at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, on the 1st day of October, 1901, at 105 per centum on the par value thereof and interest to said date.

Dated New York, August 30th, 1901.
Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.
E. FRANCIS HYDE, Second Vice President.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.

Capital	$1,000,000
Surplus and Profits	$1,895,000

CRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice Pres.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Robert B. Bishop,	Richard Mortimer,
William L. Bull,	Dudley Olcott,
Albert G. Case,	John E. Parsons,
Daley Fiske,	Henry C. Perkins,
Robert Hoe,	Norman B. Ream,
Crayton Ives,	J. Edward Simmons,
Morris K. Jesup,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Edward B. Judson,	John T. Terry,
Dudley Martin,	Samuel Thomas,
D. O. Mills,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
	Geo. Henry Warren.

MISSILLON & CLEVELAND COAL CO,
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.
Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the following numbers have been drawn by lot under the terms of the mortgage: 11, 14, 15, 34, 47, 62, 89, 94, 96, 101, 106, 107, 108, 110, 113, 114, 130, 173, 197.

These bonds are payable at 105 on October 1st, 1901, at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. Interest on said bonds will cease from and after the above date.

United States Mortgage & Trust Company,
59 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

Larchmont Yacht Club.
Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Larchmont Yacht Club, held on the twenty-first day of September, 1901, it was determined, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage made by said Club to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, dated August Thirtieth, 1897, that all the now outstanding Bonds secured by the said mortgage be paid on the first day of November, 1901, at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company in the City of New York, after which time interest on such Bonds shall cease.

Dated September 23, 1901.
WILLIAM MURRAY, Treasurer.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Vice Presidents.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Secretary.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Treasurer.
TRUST Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER TO YIELD ABOUT 5%
$650,000
(Total Issue, $1,000,000)
BUTTE ELECTRIC AND POWER COMPANY
of Butte, Mont.
(Butte is the greatest copper producing city in the world.)
5% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
Denomination $1,000, maturing 1 to 20 years. Amply secured by sinking fund. Net earnings three and three-quarters times interest charge.
Write for report of Mr. Samuel Insull, President of the Chicago Edison Co., and special circular.
RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO.,
1 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $2,100,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES W. TAPPIN,
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lyman M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kühne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,
	W. Seward Webb.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list.
ROBT. E. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

Dividends.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 9.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1901.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

American Locomotive Company,
25 Broad Street, New York.
September 25, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the preferred capital stock, payable October 21, 1901, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on October 5, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. October 5, 1901, and reopen October 21, 1901.
LEIGH BEST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Empire State—Idaho Mining and Developing Company.
Stokes Building, 45 Cedar Street,
New York, September 28, 1901.
Dividend No. 41.
A monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the outstanding capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15th to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 8th.
F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company.
Richmond, Va., September 26, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT. on Preferred Stock of the Company, same being quarterly dividend No. 24, payable on and after October 15th, 1901, to all stockholders of record October 5th. The books for the transfer of Preferred Stock will be closed October 5th to 15th, both days inclusive.
S. W. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
Three Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds.
Coupons No. 3, due October 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.
The Kansas City Southern Railway Co.
LAWRENCE GREER, Treasurer.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 136th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, September 25th, 1901.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 5th proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company.
Boston, Mass., Sept. 28, 1901.
Coupons due October 1st, 1901, from the Flint & Pere Marquette First Mortgage 6 per cent. and 4 per cent. bonds and the Flint & Pere Marquette First Mortgage (Port Huron Division) 5 per cent. bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop & Co., No. 40 Wall Street, New York.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Sept. 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, the 30th inst.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS & UNION STOCK YARDS COMPANY,
No. 30 Broad Street.
Coupon No. 3 of the Company's 4% Forty-Year Mortgage & Collateral Trust Refunding Gold Bond will be paid on and after October 1st, 1901, at the office of the Standard Trust Company of New York, 25 Broad Street, New York City.
E. M. F. MILLER, Secretary.
Sept. 17th, 1901.

New York & Harlem Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, New York, September 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 24th day of September, 1901.
W. S. CRANE, Treasurer.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO,
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Sept. 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on Sept. 20th, at 3 P. M., and open October 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Secretary.

United Traction and Electric Company.
Jersey City, N. J., September 12, 1901.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and will be reopened October 2, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the bylaws of the Northern Pacific Railway Company the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held on Tuesday, the first day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of electing fifteen (15) Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all votes and proceedings of the Board of Directors since June, 1896.
For the purpose of such annual meeting, the transfer books of both preferred and common stock of this company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Sept. 6th, 1901, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Oct. 2d, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
Dated Aug. 26th, 1901.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York City, N. Y., Sept. 16th, 1901.
A special meeting of the Stockholders of NAVARRE HOTEL and IMPORTATION COMPANY will be held on the 14th day of October, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of such company, at Navarre Hotel, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce the capital stock from ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, consisting of one thousand shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each, to TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, to consist of two hundred and fifty shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each.
(Signed) R. H. STEARNS,
(Signed) CHARLES W. DABB,
(Signed) M. SHIELS.
GOELLER, SHAFFER & EBLER, Attorneys,
287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October 30, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October, 10, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, November 1, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of the members of THE NEW YORK LUMBER TRADE ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of electing trustees and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Association, No. 18 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 9th day of October, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
Dated New York, Sept. 29, 1901.
Secretary, J. D. CRARY. President, R. S. WHITE.

Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the company in Peoria, Ill., on Wednesday, October 2, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, September 23d, and reopened on Friday, October 4, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
[illegible] Secretary.

Dividends.

Southern Pacific Company,
23 BROAD ST. (MILLS BUILDING,)
NEW YORK CITY.
Coupons due October 1st, 1901, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office, viz:
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of California, 1st Mortgage.
Southern Pacific Branch R'way Co., 1st Mortgage.
Northern Railway Company, 1st Mortgage.
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. & S. S. Co., 1st Mortgage.
New York, Texas & Mexican R'way Co., 1st Mtge.

Coupons due October 1st, 1901, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Company of New York, viz.:
Houston & Texas Central R. R. Co., Cons. Mtge.
Houston & Texas Central R. R. Co., General Mtge.
Houston & Texas Central R. R. Co., Debentures.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 15th day of October, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 2d, 1901. Transfer books for preferred stock will be closed at the close of business October 2d, 1901, and will be reopened October 16th, 1901.
WM. M. WOOD, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., September 25th, 1901.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s First Mortgage 4% Bonds.
Coupon No. 1, due October 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, September 26th, 1901, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's Prior Lien Bonds and its Southwestern Division Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, September 21st, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Seaboard Air Line Railway.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, September 28, 1901.
First Mortgage 4% Bonds.
Collateral Trust 5% Bonds.
The coupons due October 1st, 1901, from the above-named bonds will be paid on and after October 1st, 1901, at the office of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, No. 32 Nassau St., New York.
J. H. SHARP, Treasurer.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after October 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. R. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 27th, 1901.

Garfield National Bank.
New York, Sept. 25, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after Sept. 30th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, Oct. 1st, 1901, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company.
Coupons due October 1st, 1901, on the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after October 1, 1901, upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.
JOS. H. SEAMAN, Treasurer.

THE BRADFORD, BORDELL & KINZUA RAILWAY CO.
New York, Sept. 28th, 1901.
Coupons due Oct. 1st, 1901, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date by the Metropolitan Trust Company, 37 Wall St., New York City.
J. B. McGEORGE, Secretary.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.
49 Wall Street, New York.
Coupons due October 1st, 1901, of the MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO., ST. LOUIS DIVISION, First Mortgage Refunding Bonds will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice Pres. & Treas.

United States Steel Corporation.
The interest due October 1st, 1901, on the Series D Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation will be payable at maturity at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York City.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.
New York, Sept. 27, 1901.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.
49 Wall Street, New York.
Coupons due October 1st, 1901, of the MISSOURI, KANSAS & EASTERN RAILWAY CO. First Mortgage Bonds will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice Pres. & Treas.

September 27, 1901.
THE LONG ISLAND LOAN & TRUST CO. WILL pay Dividend No. 87 of 2½% on Oct. 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 21st, 1901. FREDERICK T. ALDRIDGE, Secretary.

September 29th, 1901.
COUPONS MATURING OCTOBER 1ST, 1901, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Blue Ridge Mining Company will be paid on presentation at the City Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New York.
ANDREW D. MELOY, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons due October 1st, 1901, from Pacific Extension Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 21st, 1901.
COUPONS MATURING OCTOBER 1ST, 1901, ON the bonds of The Tredegar Company will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce in New York.
ARCHER ANDERSON,
President Tredegar Company.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 100 Broadway, New York, Sept. 20, 1901.
The coupons due Oct. 1st, 1901, on the Tennessee Division bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

Gramercy Sugar Company,
New Orleans, La., September 21, 1901.
Coupons due October 1, 1901, on the First Mortgage 6% Bonds of this Company will be paid at the National Park Bank, 214 Broadway, New York. M. R. SPELMAN, President.

THE STEEL TRUST.

[illegible] Union Pacific [illegible] not [illegible] Steel Trust's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, hereby calls a general meeting of the creditors of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, to be held at the office of said Receiver, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, at twelve o'clock noon on Friday, the 18th day of October, 1901. At such meeting or other adjourned meeting thereof, all accounts and demands for and against the estate and property of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, and all its open and subsisting contracts, shall be ascertained and adjusted so far as the same may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.—Dated 68 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 9th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, hereby calls a general meeting of the creditors of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, to be held at the office of said Receiver, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, at twelve o'clock noon on Friday, the 18th day of October, 1901. At such meeting or other adjourned meeting thereof, all accounts and demands for and against the estate and property of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, and all its open and subsisting contracts, shall be ascertained and adjusted so far as the same may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.—Dated 68 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 9th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways for the Conveyance and Transportation of Persons and Property, as determined by said Board, ought to be constructed and operated; Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Theron G. Strong, Thomas C. T. Crain, and Henry W. Gray, acting by a Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial Department entered in the above-entitled matter on the 10th day of September, 1901, and bearing date the 4th day of September, 1901, been appointed Commissioners, under and in pursuance of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891 as amended, to determine and report after public hearing of all parties interested, whether the railways, in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, in the City of New York, as determined upon by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York and mentioned in the petition of the said Board presented to the said Appellate Division on or about the 30th day of July, 1901, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Appellate Division on or about the same day, ought to be constructed and operated, do hereby appoint Monday, the 16th day of September, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York at No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the time and place of their first sitting, and that at such sitting, and such adjourned sittings as may be thereafter held, they will hear all persons interested in the said matter.

Dated New York, September 10th, 1901.

THERON G. STRONG,
THOS. C. T. CRAIN,
H. W. GRAY,
Commissioners.

BOARDMAN, PLATT & SOLEY,
25 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City;
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN,
111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City,
Attorneys for Rapid Transit Board.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—LEWIS W. BOYNTON, Plaintiff, against CATHERINE M. OSTEN, John Doe, and Richard Roe, heirs at law, devisees, and next of kin of Ernest Osten, deceased, the said name John Doe and Richard Roe being fictitious, the real names of the heirs at law, devisees, and next of kin of said Ernest Osten, deceased, being unknown to the plaintiff, the People of the State of New York, and all others having or claiming to have any interest in the real property of which said Ernest Osten, deceased, died seized, all of whose names are unknown to plaintiff, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 22, 1901.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

ROBT. LESLIE MOFFETT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 76 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To John Doe and Richard Roe, the said names being fictitious, representing the only heirs at law, devisees, and next of kin of Ernest Osten, deceased, and all other persons having or claiming to have any share, right, or interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, as grantees, devisees, heirs at law, or next of kin of any person having any share or interest in said premises:

The foregoing summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 12th day of September, 1901, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County of New York, County and State of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the object of the above-entitled action is the foreclosure of a mortgage dated August 1st, 1898, made and executed by defendant Catherine M. Osten and Ernest Osten, her husband, to Daniel Ryer and Mary Ryer, his wife, to secure the payment of $1,000.00 and interest, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 9th day of August, 1898, in Block Series (Mortgages) Section 11, Liber 47, Page 1, and assigned under Block Number 3,104 on the Land Map of the City of New York, which said mortgage was thereafter duly assigned to plaintiff herein by said Daniel Ryer and Mary Ryer, his wife.

That the mortgaged premises affected by said foreclosure were, at the time of the commencement of this action, situated in the County of New York, City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, and described in the complaint as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, being part of the lot known and designated as and by the number (151) one hundred and fifty-one, on a certain map entitled "Map of Belmont Village, in Town of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y.," made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated Westchester, December 27th, 1853, and now on file in the Register's Office of Westchester County, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Taylor Avenue with the northerly side of Clay Avenue, and running thence northeasterly along the westerly side of Taylor Avenue twenty-five (25) feet, thence northwesterly in a line parallel with Clay Avenue one hundred (100) feet, thence southwesterly in a line parallel with said Taylor Avenue twenty-five (25) feet to the said northerly side of Clay Avenue, and thence southeasterly along the northerly side of Clay Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the first-mentioned corner and place of beginning."

ROBERT LESLIE MOFFETT,
Plaintiff's Attorney,

...ICK C. HURRY,
...ST 47TH.
...ST FIFTH Avenue,
ON FORTY-SECOND STREET.

...idence, southwest corner of 170th ...Bridges Avenue, 9m100, with fine ...; all newly decorated ... alley; fine stable and carriage ...mises, with two terraced lawns; in ...hborhood; for sale cheap or to let. ...Simons, 140 East 42d St.

...ale.—Two 7-story elevator apartment ...th stores, rents to 142d St., east ...Amsterdam Av., (Washington Heights ...00; price, $600,000; will exchange ...clear property and $100,000 cash. ...1,626 Amsterdam Av.

...Bargains.—Two five-story apartment ...with stores, rent $4107 ft., and Am- ...Av.; rentals, $3,100 and $4,417; $70,000 ...mortgage of $40,000; modernly ... Walter Webb, 1,023 Amsterdam Av.

...lo location, Cypress Av., mid 137th St.— ...front, suitable for apartments, under new ...law; price reasonable; terms easy. Own- ...East 125th St.

...sale.—$2,650 cash; three-story and base- ...brown-stone house; price $11,000; easy ...possession at once. Perlmutter on prem- ...31 Lexington Av.

...ll at a sacrifice, 7-story single flat, all ...rovements; excellent location; all assess- ...paid. J. G., 695 East 178d St.

...ale or cash.—Factory property; 12 lots; ...and 142d St., Walnut Av. Cooper, 74 ...Court St.

...-family house on leading avenue, near ...St. elevated station, 28x72. Strictest, ...Av., 156th St.

...Farms.—Detached houses, Westchester, ...; Borough, $3,300; high ground; value in- ...ng. Rosenblatt, 66 Pine St.

...family house, near elevated station; all ...rovements; sewer, &c.; $5,000. Frank, 2,743 ...., 171st St.

...sale.—$6,500, four-story stable flat, 163 East ...th St.; rent, $660. Ovand, 1,107 East 180th ...

...ale house, 3 rooms; choice location. Exam- ...ll lot; price, $4,300. J. K., 2,311 2d Av.

...-rented corner apartment house, on Am- ...dam Av., $96,000. H. Merritt, 26 1st Av.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

...ype—3 times, 35c; 7 times, 60c. Display double.

WOODCLIFF
on
HUDSON.

SPECIAL FALL OFFER OF HOUSES AND LOTS

...ices that will make you regret ever hav- ...ing paid rent in New York.

SMALL CASH PAYMENTS
AND $35 TO $40 PER MONTH
...will purchase a beautiful home on the

TOP OF THE PALISADES,

...SITE RIVERSIDE DRIVE AT 175TH ST., ...most Healthy Locality. Convenient to ...ls and Churches. With Sewers, Good ...from High Service. Restricted Prop- ...erly Improved, with Stone Sidewalks ...Electric Light.

NO ASSESSMENTS.

...minutes from West Shore, 42d or ...St. ferries by trolley. Round trip ...15 cents. Write at once for SPECIAL ...of new houses and choice lots. Photo- ..., Map, Prices, etc.

...ODCLIFF LAND IMPT. CO.,

Weehawken P. O., N. J.
AGENT on PREMISES;

...SALE OR TO LET IN HEALTHFUL ...GEWOOD, N. J.—COTTAGES, EIGHT ...S ALL IMPROVEMENTS; TWO ...DROME STABLES, TWO 50X STALLS; ...KENS, FRUIT, GARDEN, CHICKEN ...E, SHRUBBERY, SHADE, FINE PORCH; ...S EASY; 35 MINUTES FROM DEPOT; ...S WARE; PRICE $3,000; EASY TERMS. ...$ 949 FIFTH AVE., ...Near Brewerwood, N. J.

...TH ORANGE.—C... ...TRAINS DAILY. ...LOTS. ... ...HOUSE OMMERCE HEIGHTS CO.

...Sale or Exchange.—House, 11 rooms and ...rent; elegantly furnished, or unfurnished; ...ed; fine neighborhood; 18 minutes from ...York City Hall; Greenville, N. J. Inquire ...ston St., third floor, New York.

...Orange, Near Station.—Several new houses; ...somely decorated, open plumbing, hard- ...trim; $5,600 to $6,250; terms to suit. ... owner, 53 South Grove St., East Orange.

...house in East Orange; built two years; nine ...ms; bath; all improvements; lot 52x100; five ...utes from Roseville Avenue station; $5,000; ...down, $30 per month. Shipman, No. 3 ...den Lane.

...ensack, N. J.—Plots 80x150, all improve- ...nts; close to depot, school, churches, &c.; ...will take $50 cash and $10 per month. ...R. Ross, 150 Broadway, New York.

...ctive residence; house on Penn. R. R.; 7 ...s, barn, outbuildings; 40 acres; healthy ...; near New Brunswick; price $3,500. Ad- ...131 East 31st St.

...ays for building lot 9 miles from New ... City; practically given away to develop ...erty; installments 50 cents weekly. Apple- ...Wall St.

Real Estate.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale ...ortgage investments on selected ...l estate in this city, with title ...ured by the company.

...e Lawyers' Title Insurance ... Company of New York,
...37 Liberty Street, New York,
...38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn.

...ital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

...T US ADVISE YOU

AS TO INVESTMENTS IN
...TORY SITES,
WATER FRONTS,
BUILDING LOTS,
AND HOMES
...rough of Queens, 3 to 10 minutes' walk ...ries and closer to approaches to Bridge ...el. Certain development imminent. If ... call, write
...RK LAND AND WAREHOUSE COM- ...PANY, Owner,
167 Jackson Avenue,
Long Island City.

...untry Real Estate for Sale.

...times, 35c; 7 times, 60c. Display double.

...L Country Real Estate!

...and exchanges in residences, farms, ...s, hotels, &c., everywhere. ...LIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

...Sale.—95-acre farm near Winsted, trol- ...; main road, 14-room house; ...; painted barns; quantity fruit and ...crops, and tools; keeps 15 head; ... Box 1, Sta. B, Winsted, Conn.

...l—A fine stock farm for sale at free- ...gain; over 150 acres; three houses; ex- ...; half-mile track; near station; con- ...New York. Archibald C. Foss, 66 ...

...Sale, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varie- ...ly bearing; modern house; ample out- ...; near quarter from city; station 10 ...minutes, 156 Broadway.

...Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.—60 acres; magnifi- ...; pure spring water, shade, pond; ...ideal place for country home. Archi- ...60 Broadway.

...Sale.—Fifty rooms; excellent sum- ...fine bathing beach; 7 acres; One ...Long Island Sound. Archibald C. ...Broadway.

...ATALOGUE FREE; dairy farms, ...fruit farms, poultry farms. F. ...Broadway.

...Stone house, 14 rooms; modern im- ...; fine location; 2½ acres. Archibald ...Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF
WHITE PLAINS
HARLEM RAILROAD

35 MINUTES FROM 42d STREET

REAL ESTATE IN WHITE PLAINS, A BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHY ONE-FAMILY SECTION, 35 MINUTES FROM 42d STREET, ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD. VARIABLE LOTS AND PLOTS IN ATTRACTIVE LOCATIONS, NEAR THE COURT HOUSE, IN THE DIRECT LINE OF [illegible] ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE AT [illegible] AND UPWARD, ON EASY TERMS. THESE LOTS HAVE BEEN CAREFULLY SELECTED BY EXPERTS, AND ARE SURROUNDED BY DESIRABLE HOMES. THE PLAT IS INTERSECTED BY [illegible] OF INCHES OF ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, INCLUDING GAS, ELECTRICITY, SEWERS, CURBSTONES, CONCRETE SIDEWALKS, ETC. THE ADJOINING STREETS ARE [illegible] AND ARE BEING PAVED. THE SEWER, ELECTRICITY, OFFERING THE BEST FACILITIES FOR A HOME. VARIED AND PICTURESQUE SCENERY, THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM 42d STREET, THE VERY CENTRE OF MANHATTAN, THE PROPERTY IS MORE ACCESSIBLE THAN MUCH OF NEW YORK CITY. EVERY ADVANTAGE WILL BE OFFERED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD AT ONCE.

MAPS, PASSES AND DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS WILL BE FURNISHED BY APPLYING AT OUR OFFICE.

NEW NETHERLAND REALTY COMPANY, 966 5TH AVENUE, CORNER 43D ST., N. Y.

Another "Bargain."—Step and fifth monthly buys $2,000 brand house, 6 rooms, city water, plenty big shade trees, on two lots, no encumbrance anywhere, choicest location; two minutes' walk from railroad station; another house forming corner, $2,500, same size, same terms; also bargains in lots. Dodge, Bronxville, N. Y.

Tenements.

PARK HILL.

For Sale—New stone and frame houses; steam heat, gas, and electric light; sanitary plumbing; beautiful river view; near station; terms easy; NO TUNNEL.

For Rent—Two stone and frame houses; 10 and 12 rooms; steam heat. West Side elevated to 155th, connecting with Lenox road; reduced to Park Hill.

E. S. VERICK, Agent,
Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y.

Bronxboro, Real Estate for Sale.

30c line—3 times, 35c; 7 times, 60c. Display double.

LOTS AT
SLOCUM PARK

Coney Island Av., and 41st P.
35 minutes from 34 P. City Hall.
Fare 10c. on Bay Trains.

$5c. Fare.

If you [illegible] a home we will [illegible] of 3 low [illegible]

SLOCUM PARK is beautifully situated and has all city improvements, with Gas Mains, Sewers, Electric Lights, Concrete Sidewalks and Trees planted. Price and delivery

Above 40 cars passed: Take Smith St. (Coney Island) car from N. Y. side of the Bridge direct to Flatbush. Get off at Ave. P or take Kings Co. Elevated (Brighton Beach Division) and get off at Kings Highway. Agents on the ground daily and Sunday.

SALES OFFICE: Coney Island Ave. and Ave. P. Building Offices 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

FIVE SOLD

of my new houses just completed, fronting the block on both sides of Sterling Place, between Underhill and Washington Aves., are within one block of the main entrance of Prospect Park, opposite the Institute of Arts and Sciences, and in the highest section of Brooklyn. It will pay you to call and see these houses, containing a home that will combine the improvements with advances made in the sciences and arts of the twentieth century, for one-third the price of a like equally elegant anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan. The houses are circular, octagon, and straight fronts, with all the latest hard-wood, model, all tiled kitchens, electric light combination chandeliers, shower, tiled bath-rooms, butler's pantry, extension dining rooms and panelled ceilings.

Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these desirable houses.

THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.

Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place; time, 22 minutes. Open daily, including Sundays, from 9 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

WM. H. REYNOLDS, BUILDER.
ON PREMISES.

STOP

Long enough to hear how easy to get one of our honest detached homes and fifty-foot frontage.

LOOK

into plan of payments.

LISTEN

and we'll tell you how we make our land increase in value. T. B. ACKERSON CONSTRUCTION CO., 99 Nassau St., Manhattan. 287 East 18th St., near Beverly Road, FLATBUSH, Beverly Square East and West.

SOUTH MIDWOOD,

THE FINEST SECTION OF FLATBUSH.
With every street improvement; containing houses representing the highest type of architecture and design. 35 minutes to Park Row, N. Y.

A New Residence; rich, artistically designed; plot 50x100, (or more ground if desired.) Wide piazzas, 12 large rooms, centre hall, parquet floors; hardwood trim; handsome decorations; basins, with hot and cold water between chambers; charming new arrangement of rooms; price $9,500, (worth $11,000;) easy terms.

A. W. SCHMIDT, Treas. Germania Real Estate Co., South Midwood office, 1,364 Flatbush Ave., (cor. Foster Ave.)

For Sale—Ocean Av., Brooklyn.—Plot, 550 feet front; finest residence street in Brooklyn; fully improved; excellent chance for investment or speculation; very low price; brokers protected. John L. Bickford, 1,134 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Telephone, 204 Flatbush.

MONEY TO LOAN

FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES.
BOND AND MORTGAGE BROKERAGE CO.,
177 REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN.

$6,500; Bedford section; 30 minutes to Manhattan; 3-story brownstone, new open plumbing, elegant decorations, soapstone tubs, furnace; immediate possession. Ashfield & Grimes, 509 Franklin Av., corner Fulton St., Brooklyn.

$500 down, balance $75.00 quarterly, buys handsome 2-story basement brownstone dwelling, 12 rooms, 2 baths; beautifully decorated; halls and stairs richly carpeted; great bargain at $6,800. KETCHAM BROS., 120 Ralph Av.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

New 3-story brick corner building, 5th Av., Brooklyn; leased to one tenant; fine investment; will sell at a sacrifice. Have also 4-story corner; best block on 3d Av. Moe & Co., 94 Av., 89th St.

Bensonhurst.—Fine residence; best location; 11 rooms; all improvements; your terms. Geo. Boyd, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

16 Acres, 22d Ward, adjoining Rugby, $23,000; will consider exchange Brooklyn improved. Jones, 189 Montague St.

Bargain.—Plot 92x100; fine detached cottage; price $5,250; $950 cash. John Perry & Co., 375 Fulton St.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

JAMAICA LOTS—JAMAICA LOTS.
JAMAICA LOTS.

Same distance as Harlem River; soon to have four new bridges and two tunnels, which, with Pennsylvania Railroad, electric and elevated lines, can carry millions to Jamaica, where lots can now be bought at price of one Bronx lot. You can build a home in Jamaica for cost of digging a cellar in the Bronx.

All city improvements, including sewers, and no rock to excavate; five cent fare. Will soon be only 20 minutes from City Hall on main line.

A few acceptable, widely-known persons having $4,000 to $4,600 cash may join syndicate securing fifty lots at cost price by promptly addressing FULTON, Box X 200 Times, N. Y. City.

Farm, 46 acres, on Rockaway Turnpike near Locust Av., Queens, (Jamaica p.o.); 2½ miles Jamaica station, G. H. Embree, 149 Av. D, New York.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Four Hotels, doing fine business, wholesale, $2,000; other for $1,700 up. F. Whitenight, East Rockaway.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For Sale or Lease—Brick factory, 30,000 feet floor; water, gas; power; 2 miles Queensboro Bridge; railroad switch; excellent neighborhood. Box 1,000 Times.

Another "Bargain."—Step and fifth monthly buys $2,000 brand houses, 6 rooms, city water, plenty big shade trees, on two lots, no encumbrance anywhere, choicest location; two minutes' walk from railroad station; another house forming corner, $2,500, same size, same terms; also bargains in lots. Dodge, Bronxville, N. Y.

Tenements.

PARK HILL.

For Sale—New stone and frame houses; steam heat, gas, and electric light; sanitary plumbing; beautiful river view; near station; terms easy; NO TUNNEL.

For Rent—Two stone and frame houses; 10 and 12 rooms; steam heat. West Side elevated to 155th, connecting with Lenox road; reduced to Park Hill.

E. S. VERICK, Agent,
Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y.

Bronxboro, Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 35c; 7 times, 60c. Display double.

LOTS AT
SLOCUM PARK

Coney Island Av., and 41st P.
35 minutes from 34 P. City Hall.
Fare 10c. on Bay Trains.

5c. Fare.

If you [illegible] a home we will [illegible] of 3 low [illegible]

SLOCUM PARK is beautifully situated and has all city improvements, with Gas Mains, Sewers, Electric Lights, Concrete Sidewalks and Trees planted. Price and delivery

Above 40 cars passed: Take Smith St. (Coney Island) car from N. Y. side of the Bridge direct to Flatbush. Get off at Ave. P or take Kings Co. Elevated (Brighton Beach Division) and get off at Kings Highway. Agents on the ground daily and Sunday.

SALES OFFICE: Coney Island Ave. and Ave. P. Building Offices 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

FIVE SOLD

of my new houses just completed, fronting the block on both sides of Sterling Place, between Underhill and Washington Aves., are within one block of the main entrance of Prospect Park, opposite the Institute of Arts and Sciences, and in the highest section of Brooklyn. It will pay you to call and see these houses, containing a home that will combine the improvements with advances made in the sciences and arts of the twentieth century, for one-third the price of a like equally elegant anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan. The houses are circular, octagon, and straight fronts, with all the latest hard-wood, model, all tiled kitchens, electric light combination chandeliers, shower, tiled bath-rooms, butler's pantry, extension dining rooms and panelled ceilings.

Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these desirable houses.

THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.

Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place; time, 22 minutes. Open daily, including Sundays, from 9 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

WM. H. REYNOLDS, BUILDER.
ON PREMISES.

STOP

Long enough to hear how easy to get one of our honest detached houses and fifty-foot frontage.

LOOK

into plan of payments.

LISTEN

and we'll tell you how we make our land increase in value. T. B. ACKERSON CONSTRUCTION CO., 99 Nassau St., Manhattan. 287 East 18th St., near Beverly Road, FLATBUSH, Beverly Square East and West.

SOUTH MIDWOOD,

THE FINEST SECTION OF FLATBUSH.
With every street improvement; containing houses representing the highest type of architecture and design. 35 minutes to Park Row, N. Y.

A New Residence; rich, artistically designed; plot 50x100, (or more ground if desired.) Wide piazzas, 12 large rooms, centre hall, parquet floors; hardwood trim; handsome decorations; basins, with hot and cold water between chambers; charming new arrangement of rooms; price $9,500, (worth $11,000;) easy terms.

A. W. SCHMIDT, Treas. Germania Real Estate Co., South Midwood office, 1,364 Flatbush Ave., (cor. Foster Ave.)

For Sale—Ocean Av., Brooklyn.—Plot, 550 feet front; finest residence street in Brooklyn; fully improved; excellent chance for investment or speculation; very low price; brokers protected. John L. Bickford, 1,134 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Telephone, 204 Flatbush.

MONEY TO LOAN

FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES.
BOND AND MORTGAGE BROKERAGE CO.,
177 REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN.

$6,500; Bedford section; 30 minutes to Manhattan; 3-story brownstone, new open plumbing, elegant decorations, soapstone tubs, furnace; immediate possession. Ashfield & Grimes, 509 Franklin Av., corner Fulton St., Brooklyn.

$500 down, balance $75.00 quarterly, buys handsome 2-story basement brownstone dwelling, 12 rooms, 2 baths; beautifully decorated; halls and stairs richly carpeted; great bargain at $6,800. KETCHAM BROS., 120 Ralph Av.

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For Sale or Lease—Brick factory, 30,000 feet floor; water, gas; power; 2 miles Queensboro Bridge; railroad switch; excellent neighborhood. Box 1,000 Times.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 36 trains daily; transportation 5c; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offerfield, 37 East 116th St.

Hamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

$10a weekly. Buy in front of monument; high, dry; 30 minutes; electric trolley. Near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont. WARRANTY CO., 115 Broadway.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100. $5a weekly.

Near Depot and Harbor. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon.—Beautiful home; sale, $20,000; let $150. C. A. Bruce, 261 Pearl St., city.

Real Estate for Exchange.

30c line—3 times, 35c; 7 times, 60c. Display double.

Have wanted in Virginia in exchange for property near station of Asbury Park; need not be [illegible] location, value. Address Byrne, Asbury Park, N. J.

We offer unlimited [illegible] for cheap vacant property. Consolidated Investment & Guaranty Co., 256 West 116th St.

Elegant 4-story double flat; choice location; fine investment; will exchange for 2-family house in Bronx. J. S., 251 East 173d St.

Real Estate Wanted.

30c line—3 times, 35c; 7 times, 60c. Display double.

What have you got to sell, rent, or exchange? Bruce, 200 Fulton St., Room 28, 2d floor, 189 Nassau Av.

Want factory, [illegible] Brooklyn. Must want to relocate. Box [illegible] Times.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

30c line—3 times, 35c; 7 times, 60c. Display double.

MODERN DWELLINGS.

3 and 4 Stories, 125th & 126th Sts., 7th and 8th Aves.,

containing 10 to 14 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated, unique gas fixtures; open plumbing; equipped with every convenience. Call and examine.

ERASTUS HAMILTON,

Tel. 647 Harlem. 2239 W. 126th St.

A.—We have only 14 rent in the Schoenhofen Block, 98th and 99th Sts., east of 2d Av., 202 and 206 East 98th St., rent $1,800 each; 233 East 99th St., rent $900.

All are three-story brick dwellings, hand-somely decorated; modern plumbing. Open; can be seen at any time.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,251 2d Av., near 66th St.

276 W. 86TH ST.

A five-story American basement, 8-story extension; modern in every respect; will be put in A1 order; rent, $2,200; must be rented; HAVE OFFER.

HAWSON & HOBBS, 206 Columbus Av.

No. 21 East 77th St., at a most reasonable rent; only $2,600; will decorate to suit tenant, and all needed repairs will be made.

HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
9th Av., cor. 52d St.

A.—Houses furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $20 to $10,000.
[illegible] 1,123 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

30c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

To Rent—Elegant house, 332 West 89th St., near Riverside Drive; in perfect order.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Wanted for Winter or longer, large, finely furnished house, 58th to 86th Street, between 5th and Madison Avs.; no children. Annie C. Phipps, Westbury, Long Island.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

TUXEDO,

Northwest cor. 118th St., Lexington Av.; five and six all-light, large rooms and bath; every improvement; elevator, steam heat; absolutely high-class; rents $420 to $480 per year. Superintendent, on premises.

Fairfax, s. w. corner 94th St. and Madison Av.—Three vacancies only to be filled; liberal concessions to desirable tenants; 7 rooms and bath; all parquet floors; hall service; high class. Ernest Tribelhorn, on premises, or 1,278 Madison Av.

THE URANIA,

238 and 240 West 129th St.; electric elevator and every modern improvement; rents, $35 to $47.50. Premises, or William C. Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

86th St., 236 East, station block.—3 and 4 rooms; $9 to $12; free to Oct. 15.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE UNITED STATES,

CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception rooms; steam-heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bath-rooms; letter chutes; large, light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

New Jersey Property to Let.

NUTLEY, N. J.

45 Minutes, Chambers & 23d St. Ferries.
Illustrated circular of houses; rents, $460 to $700; shaded grounds, stables, golf links.
JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway,
or Nutley, N. J.

Glen Ridge, N. J.—To let until May next, fully furnished 10-room dwelling, one block from depot. P. O. Box 280, New York.

Queens Property to Let.

To Let—Borough of Queens.
Flat, 4 large rooms,
bath, steam heat;
7 minutes' walk from
34th Street or James Slip Ferries.
Rent $14.50 and $14.00.
Real Estate Office,
167 Jackson Av.,
Long Island City.

To Let for Business Purposes.

BUILDINGS & LOFTS TO LET.
A large number.
RULAND & WHITING,
5 Beekman St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. E. HAMPE & CO.,
TEL., 788—18TH 116 WEST 18th ST.

At 16 Spruce St.—Store, basement, and sub-cellar, with floor 50x, 28x100, to let.
RULAND & WHITING, No. 5 Beekman St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine for club and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 395 Broadway.

Attention!—Large, light, new floor offices; gold glass-panel offices; on line of L. Every 5th Av., all cars. F. M. Feiring, Builder, 1,269 Broadway.

Factory or warehouse, five-story, 30x, 207 South, through to Water, choice. Rosenblatt, 66 Pine St.

Five-story factory or warehouse; 40 Water St., near Market slip; also, Store, Rosenblatt, 66 Pine St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches, or high, medium or low grades; interest private; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 38. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative will call. Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 184th St., Morris Av.; all kinds carpets cleaned. In yard.

Publishing and printing morning and Sunday Classified Newspaper and a Resident of location are located to handle this most desired New Apartment's before finishing.

N. E. Corner Madison Ave. & 90th St.

Directly Opposite Mr. Gallaudet's Improved Property, Central Park Extension.

These apartments contain 9 rooms and 2 bathrooms, five elevator running night and day, steel safes, and telephone connection in each apartment. It is impossible to describe them in an advertisement, they must be seen to be appreciated.

RENTALS, $1,600 to $2,200.

DUFF & CONGER, AGTS.

Madison Ave., Cor. 90th St. Tel. 441-79th Street.

SINGLE APARTMENT.

8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.

141 West 82d Street.
Elevated Station at 81st Street.

FRANK L. FISHER CO., Agents,
449 Columbus Ave., cor. 81st St.

114th St., 244 West

Elegant Flats of four rooms and bath; all the latest improvements; steam heat, hot water supply, improved plumbing, tiled bath, and everything up to date. It will pay you to examine these Flats before hiring elsewhere; they are the best in the city for the money.

[illegible] per month.

For [illegible] apply to J. S. PENDERGAST, Agent, on Premises.

106th St., 27 West

One of the leading streets in Harlem; seven rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements. RENT $30 to $35.

AGENT ON PREMISES.

The Plaza,

St. Nicholas av., cor. 130th st.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS OF 7 AND 8 ROOMS; STEAM HEATED AND HOT WATER; ELEVATOR SERVICE; MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION ON MANHATTAN ISLAND.

Crest of Washington Heights.

THE PLAZA is surrounded by fine private residences and overlooks the Hudson and Harlem rivers, nicely situated and close to every line of access to the heart of New York. Convenient to 6th, 9th Av. "L."

Electric Surface Cars, 5th, Amsterdam Av. Entertainment on premises day and evening.

THE BLYTHEBURN AND THE LORRAINE,

Southeast Cor. 86th St. & Madison Av., Fronting Central Park.
RENT FROM $1,250 TO $2,000.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY SEPT. 15.

Seven-story high-class elevator apartment houses, consisting of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; each bath, tiled, hot-water supply, hardwood floors, dining rooms; Dutch shelved-in dining rooms on the European style; cabinet trim throughout; handsome Colonial style mantel; A. B. C. elevators; large handsomely decorated halls, with electric light and telephone; hall attendants in uniform; convenient to all surface cars and "L." For further particulars apply to C. M. SILVERMAN, Builder and Owner, on premises. Telephone 1794—79.

THE WHARFEDALE,

604 AND 606 WEST 115TH ST.

New Elevator Apartment Houses.

Magnificent view of the Hudson River and Palisades. One block from Columbia College. They are suites of seven rooms and bath on first floors. Eight rooms and baths on all upper floors, with every modern improvement. Rents from $700 to $900 per annum. For further particulars apply to Builder on premises.

WILLIAM BROADBELT.

RODNA-LATHAM

Magnificent Apartment Houses,
JUST COMPLETED.

MORNINGSIDE AV.,

1234, 1236, sts., opposite Park.
FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.

Apartments of four, five, six, and seven large rooms, with marble bath, and equipped with every known modern convenience; rents $35 to $80 per month; builder and owner on premises.

THE DESHLER,

124 West 114th St., S. W. Cor. St. Nicholas Ave., Near 7th Ave. Drive.

High-class apartments, all modern improvements, consisting of six rooms and bath; corner apartments; all rooms facing street; electric lights; all-night elevator service; one elegant parlor floor especially suitable for physician; rents, $240 to $720 per year.

HALL J. HOW & CO.,
240 West 116th St.

THE STUART.

A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Nine rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent. Also a nine-room apartment on first floor suitable for physician.

Apply to
CHRIS. Hinzie,
60 Liberty St. Tel. 455 Cortlandt.

CENTURY.

119th St., 95 West, Southeast corner Lenox Av.; new building apartment, eight large rooms and bath; all modern conveniences; beautifully decorated; must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire on premises.

LOOK AT THIS SINGLE FLAT.

Six large, light rooms; private hall; newly decorated throughout; hot-water supply; convenient transit facilities; $36. 157 St. Nicholas Av., near 119th St.

New up-to-date flats, 105-117 West 126th St.; six rooms and bath; rent, $26; special inducements to those hiring before Oct. 1st. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 28th St.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, (116th St.)—Beautiful single flat; steam heated; 7 light rooms, bath; $22.50; cheapest fine flat in city; hot water supply. Bellamy, owner, 3d Av., 41st St.

KANEDALE.

Madison Av., northeast cor. 58th St.; eight large rooms, elevator, electric lights, tiled baths; rents reasonable. Agent on premises.

[illegible] Av., 207-209 East.—Apartments of six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; separate bath-rooms, &c.; rents $21.50 to $25. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,251 2d Av., 61 Liberty St.

THE CENTRAL WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Av. to Church, on corner, seven light rooms and bath; ample closets, hot water, steam heat, open plumbing; $30 to $35.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; high improvements; rents, $20 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 395 Broadway.

134th St., 39 and 41 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 15.

23d St., 304 West.—First floor and basement, six large light rooms, private house; rent, $25. Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 61 Liberty St.

$7.00 Monthly—58 Grove St., near 6th Av., Bleecker and Christopher; choice small apartments.

Publishing and printing morning and Sunday Classified Newspaper and a Resident of location are located to handle this most desired New Apartment's before finishing.

N. E. Corner Madison Ave. & 90th St.

Directly Opposite Mr. Gallaudet's Improved Property, Central Park Extension.

These apartments contain 9 rooms and 2 bathrooms, five elevator running night and day, steel safes, and telephone connection in each apartment. It is impossible to describe them in an advertisement, they must be seen to be appreciated.

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High-class apartments, all modern improvements, consisting of six rooms and bath; corner apartments; all rooms facing street; electric lights; all-night elevator service; one elegant parlor floor especially suitable for physician; rents, $240

The claim that a $3.50 shoe the equal of a $9 shoe in ther and workmanship is eposterous; but you can ke it the equal in style. Our new $3.50 shoe has that le, and the leather and rkmanship is the best obnable for $3.50.

Is it underwear? Here it is any price you want to pay—d to fit.
Is it neckwear? You'll nost wish there was less to ect from.
Is it handwear? The best oves America and Europe oduce.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St. Broadway, cor. Prince. Broadway, cor. 22d, and 54 West 22d St.
We fill orders by mail.

A Sale of
An Original Invoice of
Oriental Rugs.

200 Fine Large Antiques,
$21.00.
200 Fine Antiques, (smaller),
$15.50.
200 Average Size, 3x5 ft.,
$6.85.

The above have not been orted as to value, and present a rare opportunity o the purchaser.
At retail only.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

The sunshine of popularity is with —we make the best clothes at modate prices.
For outer coats we are recommending Melton in six new mixtures and all ain colors. They are worn long, th velvet collars, lapped seams, satined and guarantee them to last four five seasons; to order, $22.
We display the finest assortment of rk, striped, unfinished Worsted suitgs, for double and single-breasted ck suits; to order, $20. We know ese materials will give you excellent tisfaction They are up to date in yle, and the fit and cut will be perct.
Our full dress suits, silk lined roughout, $35; tuxedos, $30, are ceptional value. No better can be d at any price.
Samples, Book of Information and asuring Guide mailed upon request.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

$95.00 WATCH $40.
75.00 DIAMOND $30.

LOOK THEM IN TRADE. The Watch is ge size, solid 14-karat gold. The movement the celebrated "ROYAL" made by the Waltham Watch Co. Will last a lifetime. Also a $85.00 (double stock) gold Waltham Watch for $40 cash. This is a chance of a lifetime. A lady's Diamond Ring, $30. Also a diamond ring for $25, cost, $125.00. Locket, $20; cost $60. Several other Watch and Diamond bargains. KRENE'S WATCH STORE, 140 FULTON ST., NEW YORK. (near Nassau St.) Hours 8 to 6; Saturdays included. Watches and Jewelry repaired.
LOOK FOR THE BIG WATCH.

Vantine's
FRONTING: RUGS, SILKS, LINENS.
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.
Send for booklet just out—"Art in Wool and Web."

Fall Opening Sale OF Oriental Rugs and Carpets
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

200 Choice Daghestan Rugs
Size 3.6 x 5.6 ft. at $10.00 and $12.50

150 Antique and Modern Guendjec and Missoul Rugs
Size 4 x 7 ft. at $12.00 and $14.00

250 Antique Persian Rugs (Iran, Senna, Serabian & Shiraz)
Size 4 x 6.6 ft. at $28.00 and up.

150 Antique Persian Hall Strips.
Range of size 3.6 wide to 15 ft. long at $24.00
former prices $45.00 to $55.00

200 Carabaghs and Hamadie Rugs
Average size 3 x 4 ft. at $5.00

200 Shirvan Rugs
Average size 3 x 5 ft. at $7.00

Also other Oriental Carpets
Average 9 x 12 ft. at $55.00.

A Solid Foundation

of carefully selected and thoroughly tested woolens, reliable trimmings, and correct tailoring is what lifts our clothing out of the ready-made rut.

It's as good as it looks.

Unusual Values in Boys' D. B. School Suits and Sailor Suits—$5.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co
3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

THE STROLLERS
A PERFECT SHOE FOR MEN.

$3.00 Per Pair.

Nicer leathers were never put in shoes, greater skill never shaped them. The result is a perfect shoe for men—the most masterly product in shoe history. Full styles—Varsity, Columbia, Apollo, Plain Common Sense, &c. All sizes. Every shoe hand-sewed. Sold exclusively by

Brill Brothers
Four Convenient Stores.
279 Broadway, 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., 47 Cortlandt St., 125th St., Corner 2d Ave.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
FASHIONS FROM FLANDERS.

For genuine picturesqueness, no furniture has ever surpassed the delightful designs of the rich old burghers of the Netherlands.
Sideboards with the exquisitely decorative little cupboards and crannies, having saucer rails and cup hooks for "old blue." Curious tapestry and old leather are very effective with the dull tones of the wood, appearing to have just stepped from the canvases of the old Flemish painters. Chairs $4.25. Hall seats $5.00. Settles $9.75. Tables $2.00.
For the most artistic designs of every nationality, you must
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 43 AND 47 WEST 22ND ST. NEAR BROADWAY.
Factory: 154 and 156 West 18th STREET

THE Coward Good Sense Shoe
For Children.

You would walk many miles, pay out many dollars to save your child from the torture of In-growing nails, the calamity of Flat-foot, the pain and disfigurement of corns and bunions. Why not take the right precautions now? Insure "Good Feet for Life!"

Infants' - - - - 65c. to $1.00
Children's - - - $1.50 to $2.65
Misses' - - - - $2.00 to $3.75
Shoes also for Adults.

JAMES S. COWARD,
268-272 Greenwich St., nr. Warren St., N.Y.
Send for New Catalogue.

C. H. PEPPER, LINOLEUM,
HAS REMOVED TO
1401 Broadway,
Between 39th and 40th Sts., New York.
Telephone, 704—38th St.

CARPET CLEANING
Established 1873.
363 W. 54th St. Our only place. No branches. Telephone: 308 Columbus.
J. & J. W. WILLIAMS

FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE AND Lace Curtains
Great Special Sale (THIS WEEK).

Our stock embraces a most complete line, from the inexpensive Nottingham to the finest Arabian.
We offer:
ARABIAN CURTAINS (choice patterns) from $18 per pair.
RENAISSANCE CURTAINS from $5.50 per pair.
IRISH POINTS (in great variety) from $2.50 to $50 per pair.
TAMBOURS and BRUSSELS (odd two and three pair lots), to close out at one-half former prices.
Imitation PT. D'ARABE and NOTTINGHAMS from $6.75 per pair.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Av., 18th and 14th Sts.
N. B.—In our Carpet Dep't: Special Sale of Wilton Velvets, Axminsters, and New Weave Ingrains at about 1-3 less than regular prices.

CARPET CLEANING
326 7TH AVE.
TEL. 1132—38TH ST.
Est. 1863. T. M. STEWART.

"Dermophile"
UNDERWEAR.
Absolutely All Wool & Unshrinkable
AT ALL LEADING STORES.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinee Wednesday & Saturday.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & Broadway. Last 4 evgs., 8:20. Last Wed. & Sat. Mats.
CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES
with ETHEL BARRYMORE.
Next Monday, CHARLES HAWTREY.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2:15.
LAST 3 WEEKS.
The Rogers Brothers in Washington

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. To-night, 8:30. Mat. Saturday. Mr. E. H. Sothern in the New Play
SOTHERN RICHARD LOVELACE.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 30th St. & B'way. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
"IT IS AGAIN TO LAUGH."
RICH & HARRIS PRESENT
LOUIS MANN — CLARA LIPMAN
in a New Play of Transvaal Boer life entitled
THE RED KLOOF
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY.

Madison Square THEATRE, B'way & 24th St. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Opening Metropolitan Season with
KLAW & ERLANGER'S TROUBADOURS,
presenting Harry B. Smith's new musical comedy,
THE LIBERTY BELLES.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

LYCEUM 4th Ave. & 24th..... At 8:15
Matinee Saturday at 2.
BERTHA 4TH WEEK.
GALLAND THE FOREST LOVERS

DALY'S B'WAY & 30th ST. AT 8:15.
Daniel Frohman, Mgr.
Matinee Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Another London Gaiety Theatre Success.
NIXON & ZIMMERMAN'S Elaborate Production of a new
MESSENGER BOY.
WITH MR. JAMES T. POWERS

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE, B'way 34th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Andrew MACK Last Week of the Success
TOM MOORE
"The New Trilby." "The New Yorkers."

Today's Shopping School

SIXTH AVENUE 20th to 21st Streets

O'Neill's

Black Dress Goods.

Black Goods are more popular than ever this season, particularly the rough, shaggy effects. We have an enormous variety of these fabrics, as well as a most extensive stock of the smooth finish materials. All the best makers of Europe and America are represented in these sections. No matter what your wants in Black Goods may be, we can supply them and at exceptionally low prices—a brief mention of some of the more popular fabrics and their prices.

Rough Finish Fabrics.
Zibeline, 98c. to 2.98 yd.
Camel's Hair Cheviots, 75c. to 2.65 yd.
Crepe Cheviots, 1.00 to 1.75 yd.
Rough Cheviot Weave, 75c. to 2.00 yd.
Basket Weave, 1.00 to 1.50 yd.
Fibre Cheviots, 1.00 to 1.75 yd.
French Camel's Hair, 75c. to 2.49 yd.
Bayadere in Several Weaves, 75c. to 2.50.
Cheviots in Fine and Rough Twills, 50c. to 2.50.

Smooth Finish Materials
Satin Finish Broadcloths, 1.00 to 3.50 yd.
Satin Finish Prunellas, 89c. to 1.50 yd.
Granite Cloths, 65c to 1.35 yd.
Silk and Wool Crystal Coads, 2.25 to 4.50 yd.
Satin Soleils, 89c. to 2.25 yd.
Whip Cords, 98c. to 1.89 yd.
Melrose Cloths, 89c. to 1.50 yd.
Crepe Weaves in various styles, 69c to 2.25 yd.

Two Great Bargains for To-day's Selling.
Black Cheviots!
Sponged and Shrunk,
75c. and 98c. Yard.

Sale of Flannels!
We place on sale to-day 6,000 yards of Imported and Domestic Goods at the lowest prices, quality considered, that have ever been made in the City of New York—just a hint:

2,500 yards Scotch Striped Flannels, just the thing for pajamas and worth 35c.,
25c. yard.

1,500 yards of Saxony Striped Flannels for Waists and Wrappers, worth 50c. yard,
38c. yard.

2,000 yards of Embroidered Shaker Flannel Skirting, 36 inches wide, all colors of embroidery, worth 1.00 yard,
75c. yard.

Waist Patterns!
Two thousand Embroidered Flannel Waist Patterns, nicely put up in boxes, 2½ yards of plain and 2½ yards of embroidery in each box,
1.55 per pattern.

Sale of Utility Boxes!
These boxes have become almost a necessity in every home. They are handy for packing away goods as well as making good window seats. We have a special lot on sale to-day. Covered with new cretonne of the latest designs—four prices:

24-inch Boxes, 1.99.
27-inch Boxes, 2.19.
30-inch Boxes, 2.39.
33-inch Boxes, 2.49.

All Cash Purchases, except Sewing Machines and Bicycles, delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

Trimmed Millinery.

An extensive collection comprising
Choice Novelties in Beaver Hats
handsomely trimmed with two-toned wings and birds. Also a large variety of beautiful designs in

Walking Hats, Toques and Imported Feather Hats
In all colors.

Special attention is directed to our superb stock of Mourning Millinery in which we are showing the newest and richest effects in Toques, Turbans, Walking Hats and Bonnets. The prices are exceptionally moderate.

Special Sale of
Trimmed Hats!
Main Floor.

French Felt Hats,
Newest Shapes, Finest Quality,
all handsomely trimmed with fine silks, velvets, birds, breast effects, etc.
4.48 and 4.98 each.

Two Great Bargains in
Hosiery.
A special purchase of Women's Black and Fancy Cotton Hose on sale to-day at half value
15c. Pair.
Two pairs for 25c.
Also five cases of Children's Ribbed Cotton Hose, fast black, medium weight, and very serviceable.
18c. Pair.
Three pairs for 50c.

Two Special Values in
Framed Pictures!
250 Colored Pictures, new subjects, with handsome gilt burnished frames, matched corners, size 22x27—3 inch frames, regular price 5.00.
Special 2.49 each.
2,000 Colored Pictures with 1½ inch frames and fancy brass corners, size 17x20, regular price 1.00.
Special 50c. each.

A Noteworthy Offering of
Blankets!
We have made these special prices just to creat a little stir in the Blanket Dep't. to-day. If you need a pair of these warm, woolly comforts this is an excellent opportunity to secure them.

California Blankets.
Two sizes.
Ten Quarter 2.98, 3.98, 5.75 Pr.
Eleven Quarter 3.75, 4.98, 6.98 Pr.

Eastern Wool Blankets.
Ten Quarter 95c., 1.75, 2.98 Pr.
Eleven Quarter 98c., 1.98, 3.50 Pr.

Snowflake Comfortables
Full size.
75c., 98c., 1.45, to 2.75 Ea.

Full Line of
Plush Robes and Horse Blankets
At Lowest Prices.

Sterling Values in Women's Suits!
Four special items of unusual interest to-day. These suits are perfect in style, fit, finish and material, and are the best values we have offered this season.

Suits made of fine Lymansville Cheviot, double breasted Eton or fly-front jacket, neatly stitched and lined with taffeta, skirt has new flounce and lined with French percaline,
16.98

Suits made of fine Hair Line Cloths, double breasted Eton jacket, collar, belt and cuffs of velvet, taffeta lined, skirt has graduated flounce and is lined with French percaline.
18.98

Suits made of fine black broadcloth, short jacket in Eton effect, vest of velvet, trimmed with braid and bands of taffeta, silk lined, new shaped skirt, elaborately trimmed with stitched taffeta bands, percaline lined and velveteen bound,
19.98

Fine Cheviot Suits, having Eton jacket with stiched yoke back and front, velvet collar and cuffs, skirt has deep flounce with clusters of tucks, entire suit lined with taffeta of the best quality.
25.00

Choice Novelties in Taffeta and Peau de Soie Waists at Exceedingly Low Prices.

China Dept.
Two Great Bargains in
Dinner Sets.
American Porcelain Sets of 100 pieces, fine floral decorations, large platters and soup tureen
9.98 set.

Austrian China Sets of 101 pieces, beautiful floral decorations, soup tureen and large platters,
14.98 set.

Also Special Values in Toilet Sets, Jardiniers and Pedestals.

Fine Groceries.
Fourth Floor.

A few of the many special prices that will prevail this week. These are all high grade goods. Don't confound them with the trash offered elsewhere at a little lower prices.

BEST JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE, lb. 25c
JAMOKA BLEND COFFEE, lb. 20c
XL. LUNCH COFFEE, 1-lb bags 16c
XL. LUNCH COFFEE, 3-lb bags 45c
SAMPLE TEA 30c
FORMOSA OOLONG, ENGLISH BREAKFAST AND MIXED TEA, equal in quality to any tea sold elsewhere at 60 cents, lb., 35c.; three pounds for 1.00
CHOICE INDIA CEYLON, lb. 40c; three pounds 1.15
O'Neill's Crushed Oats, 2-lb packages 9c
O'Neill's Crushed Oats, in bulk, lb. 4c
Corn Starch, "H. O'N." 1 lb. 5c
Hominy Pearl, 3-lb. bags 15c
Cocoanut, Shredded—Schepp's, ½ lb. 15c
Cocoanut, Shredded—Schepp's, 1 lb. 25c
KIPPERED HERRING, plain cans 15c
PRUNES, the thin-skinned kind, delicious flavor, large size, fifty-two to the pound, 25-pound boxes 1.90
2-pound cartons, each 10c
O'Neill's Ball Blue, ¼ lb. 6c
O'Neill's Ball Blue, ½ lb. 11c
O'Neill's Ball Blue, 1 lb. 20c
Ball Blue, Imported, French, per lb. 30c
CRYSTALLIZED CANTON GINGER 1-lb. boxes, 35c; ½-lb. boxes 19c
Laundry Starch, 3-lb. box 15c
Elastic Starch, per package 10c
Mezzani, (hollow stem,) 16 oz., net 10c
Spaghetti, (thin,) 16 oz., net 10c
Vermicelli, "for soups," 16 oz., net, per box 12c
Italian Paste, "for soups," 16 oz., net, per box 12c
NEW FRUIT BUTTER.
Apple, 3-lb. crocks 33c
Peach, 3-lb. crocks 33c
Plum, 3-lb. crocks 33c
Quince, 3-lb. crocks 33c

We guarantee all groceries as represented.

SIXTH AVENUE 20th to 21st Sts.

Important Sale of
Lace Curtains!
A most attractive stock of Lace Curtains of our own importation on sale to-day at prices that mean
A Saving To You of Twenty-five Per Cent. of Their Regular Value.
The assortment comprises all the newest designs in Irish Point, Cable Net and Nottingham goods. Attend this sale to-day and see how handsomely and effectively your windows may be draped at a small outlay—some of the prices that will prevail:

Irish Point Curtains.
Usual 5.00 Grade 3.98 Pair
Usual 6.00 Grade 4.69 Pair
Usual 7.50 Grade 5.98 Pair
Usual 8.50 Grade 6.75 Pair
Usual 9.50 Grade 7.98 Pair
Usual 12.50 Grade 9.48 Pair
Usual 15.00 Grade 10.48 Pair

Cable Net Curtains.
Renaissance designs with overlocked cord edges.
Usual 4.75 Grade 3.48 Pair
Usual 5.00 Grade 3.98 Pair
Usual 6.50 Grade 4.98 Pair

Nottingham Curtains.
Usual 1.39 Grade 98c. Pair
Usual 1.75 Grade 1.25 Pair
Usual 2.25 Grade 1.75 Pair
Usual 3.25 Grade 2.20 Pair
Usual 4.00 Grade 2.98 Pair

Also Vestibule Laces
To match many of the above patterns at
25c. yard.

Furniture Bargains For This Week
A few prices that will demonstrate to you how cheaply you can replenish your needs with furniture of reliable quality.

Dining Tables.
Golden Oak Dining Tables, highly polished, 42 inch top, 5 inch fluted legs, regular value 12.75
Special 9.98.

Dining Chairs.
Solid quartered oak Dining Chairs with French legs, full cane seats, regular value 3.50
Special 2.25.

Morris Chairs.
Quartered golden oak Morris Chairs, French legs, handsomely carved, spring seats and all hair cushions covered in fancy or plain velours, actual value 12.00,
Special 7.98.

Box Couches.
Fancy cretonne covered box Couches, hair top, best steel springs, actual value 10.00,
Special 7.98.

Special Sale of
Bed Outfits!
An Unmatchable Bargain!
These outfits consist of one white Enamelled Bed with brass knobs, one all iron Spring, and one soft top mattress, 3 foot size only, value 8.75,
Special 6.50.

Reliable Sewing Machines.
We sell Sewing Machines at cheaper prices than any other retail house. "O'Neill" machines are strong, light-running and up-to-date in every way.
Two Drawer Cabinet 13.50
Five Drawer Cabinet 14.25
Drop Head Cabinet 21.75
A Full Set of 1901 Attachments goes with each machine.

H. O'Neill & Co., Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Amusements.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. | 5th Ave. | 58th St. | 125th St.
Big Comedy and Vaudeville Bills. Lowest Prices. Matinees Every Day.
"Trumpet Call," Werner & Reider Vaud. Co., "Little Prince," &c. &c.
"The Last Words," Florent Troupe. "The Maniacs," Continuous Vaud. 20 Acts.
"Santa's Baby," Simpson Bandi. "Queen and Arthur," Mrs. 15.15, &c.
"Flight Off," Great Daily Comedy. Grand Vaudeville. All 15, 25, 50, 75c.

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Ev., 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Dainty Musical Comedy
"Miss Bob White."
ALAN DALE
WARFIELD
IN THE AUCTIONEER.
"His success sweeping and unquestioned."—Ev. Sun.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way, Mats. Wed. & Sat. PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8:10 SHARP.
HOITY-TOITY & their company in DIPLOMACY
Seats on Sale Four Weeks in Advance.

14th St. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Nights & Sat. Mat. Res. Orch. Circle and Bal., 25c. WEDNESDAY MAT. 15c. & 50c. No higher.
TO-NIGHT, first time in New York.
John E. Kellerd in The Cipher Code

Amusements.

WALLACK'S. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"Best Dan Carson since Salvini."—Wm. Winter.
JAMES K. HACKETT in DON CESAR'S RETURN
Cast includes Wilton Lackaye & Theodore Roberts
SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33rd St.
MRS FISKE
Miranda of the Balcony. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
FLORODORA

NEW YORK B'way, 44-45 Sts. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
KING'S CARNIVAL Supper at Shanley's & special features.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Place.
40 HORSES. AR ZONA. 200 PEOPLE.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats Wed. & Sat. Ev. 8:15.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evs. at 8:15.
Opening of the Season, Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Tues. & Every Eve. & Mat. Sat. (Mat. pop. prices.)
"DAS VERSUNKENE BETTE BALD" Mr. Ralph Er. Paul Hayes. Seats now on sale.

Amusements.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Ave.
MATINEE TO-DAY REILLY & WOOD'S BIG SHOW

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way.
Castle Sq. Opera Co., Opera in English
To-night 8:15. Carmen. To-morrow at 8 sharp. Lohengrin.
Prices 25 to 1.00. Next w'k—Double Bill & Faust.

THE DEWEY 14th St. | MATINEE TO-DAY. HOWARD and EMERSON'S | HOL-DE-ROL BURLESQUERS.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush

KEITH'S B'way & 14th St. | THE GREAT CINQUEVALLI 30—Other Acts—30. PRICES, 25c. and 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. 15c. & 25c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. | Northern Lights.

Amusements.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. SAPPHO

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Pres. McKinley Lying in State.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evenings 8:15. Only Mat. Sat. 2:15. THE Four Cohans in "The Governor's Son."

GRAND Opera House Winchester See the Great Knee Scene.

3d Ave. Theatre MAT. To-day. THE VILLAGE PARSON

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA Northern Lights MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON. 25c. EVENINGS 25c., 35c. & 50c. NEXT WEEK FANCHON the CRICKET

The Turf.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races
Six Races To-day at 2:15 P. M.

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

SEPT

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THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2	Kan. & Michigan	1¾
Am. Express	2	Keokuk & D. M.	8½
Am. Ice pf.	1	Keo. & D. M. pf.	9½
Am. Locomotive pf.	1	Lake Erie & West	2½
Buff., R. & Pitts.	5½	L. E. & W. pf.	2½
B., R. & P. pf.	1¾	Met. W. E. El. Chi.	1
Bur., C. R. & Nor.	3	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¾
Can. Southern	6	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Chic. Union Met.	2½	N. Y. Central	1½
Des M. & Ft. Dodge	3½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	6½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	2	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	4½
Evans. & T. H.	1	Peoria & East.	10
Gt. Northern pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Iowa Central	2	Tob. St. L. & West.	1½
Iowa Central pf.	5½	T., St. L. & W. pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Amalgamated Copper	8⅝	Glucose Sugar	1¼
Am. Car & Foun. pf.	1⅛	Glucose Sugar pf.	1
Am. Cotton Oil	1¼	Int. Paper	1½
Am. District Tel.	2	Int. Paper pf.	1⅞
Am. Malting pf.	2	Int. Steam Pump	1
Am. Smelting & R.	1	Laclede Gas	3
Am. S. & R. pf.	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	1¾
Am. Snuff pf.	2	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	5	Mexican Central	1⅝
Am. Tob., tr. cfts.	2	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Tel. & Tel.	3	Minn. & St. L. pf.	1½
Am. Woolen	1⅝	Mo., Kan. & T.	1½
Anaconda Copper	6½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Ann Arbor	1½	Missouri Pacific	1⅞
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	4⅞
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1	N. Y. Ont. & West.	1¼
Baltimore & Ohio	2⅜	Norfolk & West.	1½
Brook. Rap. Trans.	2½	North American	1
Brooklyn Un. Gas	4⅜	North. Pac. pf.	1⅜
Chi. & Alton	1½	Pacific Coast	3
Chi. Gt. West	1	Pennsylvania	1⅞
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	1	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	2⅝	Pullman Co.	1⅞
Chi. & Northwest.	2⅝	Reading	1⅞
Chi. & N'w'n pf.	8	Reading 2d pf.	2½
Chi. Term. Trans.	1⅛	Rubber Goods Mfg.	1⅜
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	2⅞	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	8
Col. Fuel & Iron	2⅜	St. L. & San Fran.	1¼
Col. & Hock. Coal	1	St. L. S'w'n pf.	1½
Consolidated Gas	5⅜	Southern Pacific	1½
Del., Lack. & West.	2⅜	Southern Ry.	1⅜
Denver & R. G.	3½	Texas Pacific	1⅞
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	Third Avenue	1¼
Detroit City Gas	1½	Union Bag & P. pf.	2
Det. United Ry.	5	Union Pacific	3
Diamond Match	4	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Erie	1⅛	U. S. Rubber	1
Erie 1st pf.	1⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Erie 2d pf.	1⅜	West. Union Tel.	1½
General Electric	3⅝	Wheel. & Lake E. pf.	1

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. M. Co. 6s	1½	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	1
B'klyn Ferry 5s	1	Pac. S. L. 5s	1½
B'klyn W. & W. 5s, tr.	3	Peo. & East. 1st	1½
Cent. Pac. 3½s	1	Peo. & East. inc.	1
Ches. & O. con. 5s	1	Rich. & Dan. 6s	3
C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	1½	St. L. & I. M. 5s	2
C., M. & St. P. con. 5s	1	St. P. & Sioux City 1st	1
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	1	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	1½
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st	1½	Tenn. C. & I. 1st	1
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	1	Tenn. 6s	1
Ill. Cent. West Line 4s	1½	South. Pac. 4½s	1
Louis. & Nash. coll. tr. 4s	1¼	So. Pac. of Ariz. 1st	1
Mo., K. & E. 1st	1	So. Ry. Mem. 4-5s	1
		Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	1
		Ulster & Del. 1st	1
		W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	9½	Int. & G. N. 2d	1
Am. R. & L. 6s	2	Jefferson 1st	1
B. & O. conv. deb. gold 4s	1½	Long Isl. gen. 4s	1½
B., C. R. & N. coll. tr. 5s	1	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1½
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L. gen.	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1
Col. Mid. 5-20	1½	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s	1
Det. City Gas 6s	2	Ore. R. R. & N. 4s	1
Dist. of Am. coll. tr. 5s	1½	Rio Gr. So. 4s	1½
		Union Pac. conv. 4s	1
		Wabash deb. B	1½
		W. & L. E. con. 5s	1

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 28.—The cloth market last week was characterized by a lack of animation. The turnover was moderate. In some sections conditions were slightly better toward the end of the week, with more business, occasionally, but the aggregate was small.

Inquiry for India was poor, most of the offers being impracticable. There was more inquiry in shirtings for China, which occasionally resulted in business, but prices and delivery were difficult to arrange. The merchants were not eager to operate.

There was a steady miscellaneous demand for South America and the Mediterranean section.

Yarns continued unsettled, owing to the fluctuations in cotton. Buyers are operating cautiously.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Sept. 28	3,775,442
Same week last year	1,810,903
To date this year	216,046,607
Corresponding date last year	81,386,957
Bonds for the week	$12,125,500
Same week last year	$4,783,000
To date this year	$766,454,020
Corresponding date last year	$352,478,860

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2½@4½; at three months, 4½; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE

The Money Market Shows a Slight Activity.

Business Still Quiet—Germany's Withdrawal of Gold Produces a Slight Nervousness—Fears of Large Withdrawals by France for Russia's Benefit—Reassuring Signs from the United States.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—At the end of the quarter our money market is enjoying a little activity. It barely means one-half of 1 per cent. additional charge for time loans in the open market, together with the usual resort to the Bank of England, which is charging 3 per cent. for advances up to seven days. Call money also is occasionally at that figure in the open market, and it is probable that the pressure thus indicated will be felt tomorrow.

Business, however, is quiet in all directions, and the effect upon the discount rate would be scarcely visible if Germany had not suddenly bought £5,000,000 of gold from the Bank. The open market had been looking for German orders, but the exchange had not fallen to a figure that allowed purchases from the Bank to be made, except at a loss. Therefore the withdrawal was a surprise and produced a slight nervousness, expressed in the efforts on the part of bill brokers to squeeze another one-sixteenth or one-eighth of 1 per cent. out of their clients. Their success was not conspicuous because, until yesterday, when a fairly heavy American mail came to hand, the supply of bills was poor, and, such as it was, was vigorously competed for by the French.

One cause of the credit and confidence concerning amounts of French floating capital employed here and we are beginning to discuss what the effect would be at home if withdrawals of that capital at the end of the year. If Russia, as is probable, subscribes to the new loan any £20,000,000 of Russian capital will be more certain than that French money now invested in our Government floating debt and first-class London bills will be taken home. Russia will not be able to borrow at 4 per cent., the actual rate, or probably a fraction more, and will tempt French capitalists to abandon 2½ to 3½ per cent. Some French capital might be withdrawn without disturbing our gold reserve, but if the withdrawals ran into tens of millions, we should inevitably see the metal leave us.

Germany, too, gives us anxiety, and it is feared that more gold will be taken away before the Reichsbank is sufficiently strong to encounter the Winter troubles. Banking, industrial, and mercantile failures continue in the Fatherland and produce gloomy forebodings in the minds of those most familiar with what has taken place there.

It must, however, be pointed out that, when compared with a year ago, every great European State bank is stronger in bullion. Even the Bank of Spain possesses a much larger stock than a twelvemonth back, and it is only in the larger value of the bills it is obliged to carry that the Reichsbank indicates a strained position of credit in Germany.

Were all circumstances, therefore, ordinary, I do not think there should be anything to fear. Unfortunately, neither our position nor theirs can continue ordinary. Apart altogether from our war demands, which continue enormous, there is a general reaction from excessive industrial activity all over Europe, and this is certain somewhere to put a strain upon the available supply of cash.

So we watch the symptoms and are surprised at the way your exchange has moved. It has been a great relief to find that just when we expected you to be emptying our bullion vaults the exchange barometer has moved in our favor. We now hope that what with the Australian gold you are receiving and the product of the mines in your own continent, it may be possible to leave you out of reckoning, but we shall have a roughish Winter in any case, and our domestic worries promise to multiply.

Look how our colonies are clamoring for money, every one of them, except Canada, and our home municipalities cannot yet get their wants satisfied on anything like the old terms. Nottingham just went round £300,000 whilst hats in public hands to keep it going, and they are all in the same box. India, too, must again bring forward its loan. Chat failed, while behind everything looms up that monster, Chinese indemnity, which, through mountains, some of the people may favor upon the markets of the distant day. No wonder that our people generally continue in a state of nervous prostration. A. J. W.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

[Special cable to The New York Times.]

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The financial [illegible] by the [illegible] when it [illegible] the Amalgamated and American, while Chinese dividends were [illegible]

mitted at this particular juncture. A story is circulated, but has not been printed here, that the Rio Tinto Company, so largely controlled by London financiers, was invited to join the Amalgamated. The reply was a blunt refusal, whereupon the Amalgamated people deliberately raised a rumpus in copper. The yarn seems hardly credible.

London thinks it a pity that, in view of the great material prosperity of the United States, American rails were so lowered by a mere break in copper, but practically the same thing was to be found here all the week on a smaller scale in the fluctuations in Southeastern Railway stock, owing to conflicting reports about the Kent coal fields.

Little life was exhibited on the Stock Exchange all the week, the market being featureless, except for the recovery in coppers and American rails. The latter advanced well above New York parity. The general mining market was quiet, prices showing a hardening tendency.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—"The London Exchange," says the financial critic of The Sunday Special, "has become so Americanized that I need scarcely refer to any but the American market. The others hardly exist."

All authorities agree that the keynote of the situation last week was the copper position. Even West Africans, Rands, and West Australians fluctuated in sympathetical harmony with the American copper list, as it reacted to consequence of the varying light thrown upon the Amalgamated failure to pay the expected dividend.

One of the ablest experts draws attention to the "utter lack of sense of proportion which Europe, especially Paris, has exhibited by nearly going panic-stricken over such an apparently incidental affair as the copper matter." He points out that this serious state, which existed during the week, was due to a belief generally held in Germany and France that the inability of the Amalgamated people to meet expected loans was really the premonitory element of the collapse of all speculations of foreign interests in the United States, the extent and methods of which have always passed the understanding of Old World financiers. It was several days before Europe realized the falsity of such deductions.

"The blindness American railroad securities helped to gradual recuperation, not only in the American section, but all around, and while the closing prices were generally below those that marked the opening of the week, a better feeling prevailed.

"With business quiet, all sorts of rumors and rife regarding the intentions of the Amalgamated Company, the one most in favor being that the reduction of dividend was due to a plan of the managers to compel the other companies, notably Rio Tinto and Calumet, to join hands with the Amalgamated Company in curtailing the output supply of the world.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Sept. 30.

American Screw Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company—Meeting stockholders.

American Woolen Company—Meeting stockholders to vote on increasing capital stock for purchase of property.

Continued on Page 7.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 28, 1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Sept. 28. $12,125,500

	Week Ended Sept. 28.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	108	108½	103	108½	11
American Bicycle 5s	60	60	60	60	1
American Dock & Improvement Co. 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	2
American Hide & Leather 6s	96	96	92	92	23
American Spirits Manufacturing Co. 6s	80	80	80	80	20
Ann Arbor 4s	97	97	96¾	97	4
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	105	105¼	104¾	105	182
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	97½	97½	97	97	45½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	94¾	95¼	94¾	95¼	86
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95¾	95¾	94½	94¾	84½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, coupon	104	104	103½	104	99
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89¼	89¼	89	89¼	97
Baltimore & Ohio convertible deb. 4s	106½	106¾	105	105¾	247
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	86	86	86	86	2
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	100¾	101	100½	101	20
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	118	118	118	118	1
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s, tr. rects.	73	75	73	75	41
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	6
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern coll. tr. 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	28
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	12
Central Branch, Missouri Pacific, 4s	90	90	90	90	19
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	107	107¼	106½	107¼	39
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	81	81½	80	80	60
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	31½	31½	30	30	108
Central of New Jersey general 5s	130½	130¾	130½	130¾	6
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	87	87	86½	86½	12
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101	101	100¾	100¾	50
Cent. R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. col. tr. 5s	102¾	102½	102½	102½	2
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 2d con. 4s	99	99	99	99	6
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 6s	123½	123½	121½	121½	4
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	105¾	106¾	105¾	106¾	24
Chicago & Alton 3½s	84½	86¾	84½	86¾	63
Chicago & Alton 5s	87½	88	87½	88	4
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 4s, joint bonds	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	42
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	101	101	101	101	4
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	110	110	110	110	3
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	82
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	3
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 5s	108½	109½	108½	109½	9
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul consol. 7s	182½	182½	182½	182½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5s	112¾	113	112¾	113	15
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chicago & Pacific 6s	116	116	116	116	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	117¼	118	117½	118	88
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	140	140	140	140	3
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	128	128	128	128	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, reg	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼	13
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s, reg	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s, reg.	124	124	124	124	1
Chi., St. Louis & N. O. 5s, coupon	127¼	127½	127¼	127½	11
Chicago, St. Paul & Minn. 1st	139	139	139	139	11
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	138½	138½	138¾	138¾	4
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	94¾	94	94¾	94¾	26
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	104½	104½	104	104	17
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	101	101	101	101	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	104	104	104	104	5
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	80	82¾	80	80¾	11
Colorado Midland 1st 5-6s	81	81	79¾	80	4
Colorado & Southern 4s	88	88	87½	87½	74
Columbus & Hocking Valley ext. 4s	105	105	105	105	2
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	15
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	67¾	67¾	66½	66¾	780
Dallas & Waco 1st 4s	88	88	88	88	7
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	115	116	115	115	94
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	103¾	103¾	102¾	102¾	20
Detroit City Gas 5s	100	100	98	98	78
Detroit Citizens' Street Railway 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	10
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	91	91	91	91	1
Distilling Co. of America coll. tr. 5s	82½	86½	82	82	47
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Erie 1st consol. 7s	130	130	129	129½	3
Erie general 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	70
Erie 1st consol. 4s	96	96	96	96	46
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	92¾	93	92¾	93	46
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6-6s	105	105	105	105½	13
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 5-4s	90	90½	90	90	30
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	127¾	127¾	126¾	127¾	4
Hocking Valley 4½s	106¼	106¾	106	106¾	13
Illinois Central, Western Lines 4s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	3
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	106	106¾	106	106¾	10
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	1
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	1
International & Great Northern 2d 6s	106	106	106	106	1
International Paper 6s	105½	106¾	105½	106¾	10
Jefferson Railroad 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Kansas City Southern 3s	69¾	70	69	69	14
Kings County Elevated 4s	91¾	91¾	91	91	7
Lacledo Gas 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	17
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre extended 4½s	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
Long Island General 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	1
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 5s	101½	102	101½	101½	2
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & Atlantic 6s	117	117	117	117	1
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	104¾	104¾	104	104	1
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	1
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Met. West Side Elevated, Chicago 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
Midland Central consol. 5s	104	104	104	104	1
Mexican Central 1st income	79	79	79	79	1
Mexican Central 4s bonds	93	93	93	93	1
Michigan Central 5s, 1931	121	121	121	121	1
Michigan Central consol. 6s	132	132	132	132	1
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 6s	130	130	130	130	1
Mil., L. S. & W., Michigan Division 6s	120	120	120	120	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st 7s	120	120	120	120	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 4s	89	89	89	89	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	79	79	79	79	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 4s	89	89	89	89	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 6s	110	110	110	110	1
Missouri Pacific 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Missouri Pacific 4s	96	96	96	96	1
Mobile & Ohio new 4s	96	96	96	96	1
New York Central 7s	130	130	130	130	1
New York Central 6s	120	120	120	120	1
New York Central 5s	115	115	115	115	1
New York Central 4s	106	106	106	106	1
New York Chicago & St. Louis 4s	100	100	100	100	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 5s	120	120	120	120	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 4s	100	100	100	100	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	110	110	110	110	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 2d 4s	90	90	90	90	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 3d 4s	80	80	80	80	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 4th 4s	70	70	70	70	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 5th 4s	60	60	60	60	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 6th 4s	50	50	50	50	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 7th 4s	40	40	40	40	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 8th 4s	30	30	30	30	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 9th 4s	20	20	20	20	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 10th 4s	10	10	10	10	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 11th 4s	5	5	5	5	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 12th 4s	2	2	2	2	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 13th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 14th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 15th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 16th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 17th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 18th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 19th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 20th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 21st 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 22d 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 23d 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 24th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 25th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 26th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 27th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 28th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 29th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 30th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 31st 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 32d 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 33d 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 34th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 35th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 36th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 37th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 38th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 39th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 40th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 41st 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 42d 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 43d 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 44th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 45th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 46th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 47th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 48th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 49th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 50th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 51st 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 52d 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 53d 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 54th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 55th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 56th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 57th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 58th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 59th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 60th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 61st 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 62d 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 63d 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 64th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 65th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 66th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 67th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 68th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 69th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 70th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 71st 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 72d 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 73d 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 74th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 75th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 76th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 77th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 78th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 79th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 80th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 81st 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 82d 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 83d 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 84th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 85th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 86th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 87th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 88th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 89th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 90th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 91st 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 92d 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 93d 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 94th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 95th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 96th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 97th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 98th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 99th 4s	1	1	1	1	1
New York, Lake Erie & Western 100th 4s	1	1	1	1	1

BONDS.

	Week Ended Sept. 28.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
Southern Pacific 4s	92	92	91	91¾	36
Southern Pacific 6½s	109¾	110	109¾	110	36
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	111¾	111½	111½	111½	3
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 6s, stamped	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	3
Southern Railway 5s	117	117½	117	117	7
Southern Ry., Memphis Div. 4-4½-5s	112	113	112	112	3
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	51	51	51	51	3
Standard Rope & Twine income	6¾	6½	6	6½	3
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Debardeleben 6s	101	101	101	101	1
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	110	110	110	110	1
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	119¾	120	119	119	1
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	95	95	94	94	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	84¾	86	85¾	84¾	105
Ulster & Delaware con. 6s	100	100	100	100	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105½	105½	104¾	105¾	1
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	107½	107¾	105¾	106¾	1,000
Virginia Midland general 5s	116½	116½	116½	116¾	4
Wabash 1st 5s	119	119¼	119	119	2
Wabash debenture, Series B	65¾	64¾	63¾	63¾	3
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Wabash, Des Moines Div. 4s	98	98	98	98	1
West Shore 4s	112¾	113¼	112¾	113¾	7
Western Union funding & real estate 4½s	106	106	106	106	3
Western Union collateral trust 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1
Western New York & Pennsyl. 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 6s	90	90	90	90	2
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	119	119	119	119	1
Wisconsin Central general 4s	85¼	86¾	85¼	86¾	11
Total sales					$12,121,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 28, 1901.

	Week Ended Sept. 28.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States consol. 2s, coupon	103½	103½	103½	103½	3
United States 3s, registered	109½	109½	109½	109½	2
United States 3s, coupon	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	24
Total sales					$14,000
Grand total					$12,135,500

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	105½	June 4	104½	Jan. 21	105½	June 4
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	106¾	June 29	105¾	Jan. 17	105¾	July 29
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	114½	Jan. 10	112¾	Feb. 4	113½	July 17
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	115¼	Mar. 26	113¾	July 23	114¾	Aug. 7
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	127	Mar. 6	127	Mar. 6	127	Mar. 6
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	128¾	Apr. 22	128¾	Apr. 3	128¾	Sept. 20
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	117	Mar. 4	116	May 1	116	May 1
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon Q. F.	118¾	Mar. 4	116¾	July 29	117	July 29
U. S. 6s, 10-20, 1913, coupon Q. F.	132	Mar. 22	130½	Apr. 3	130½	Apr. 3
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, small Q. F.	111	Mar. 30	109¾	June 6	110	Aug. 28
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	111½	Mar. 30	109¾	Apr. 3	110	Aug. 28
District of Columbia 3-65s. J. & J.	108	July 31	108	Aug. 1	108	Aug. 1
U. S. of Mexico 6 (4) s. Q. Jan.	97¾	Mar. 1	96	Apr. 25	96	Apr. 25

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, THIS YEAR.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 4 to 5	106½	Apr. 5	105	Jan. 5	105	Feb. 5
Alabama, Class B, 5	107	Jan. 30	107	Jan. 30	107	Jan. 30
Alabama, Class C, 4	100½	Jan. 30	100	Feb. 16	100½	Apr. 15
Arkansas funding, 1899, 3	100	Jan. 2	100	Jan. 2	100	Jan. 2
Arkansas Little Rock & Ft. Smith, 6	104	Jan. 2	104	Jan. 2	104	Jan. 2
Arkansas Memphis & Little Rock

KEY TO BOND

The following is a list of [illegible] not appear in their proper [illegible] der in the "Complete Bond [illegible] but are here so arranged, [illegible] placed the name of the syste[illegible] they are given in the table re[illegible]

RAILROAD BONDS

Road. | Section.

Atlantic & Danville
Atlantic & Pacific
Atlantic & Western
Allegheny & Kinzua
Allegheny & Western
Atlantic & Great Western
Atlantic & Pacific
Atlantic & Western
Beech Creek
Beech Creek Extension
Boonville Bridge Co.
Brooklyn & Montauk
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg
Buffalo, New York & Erie
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & N.
Canadian Southern
Carolina Central
Cedar Rap., Iowa Falls & N.
Central Ohio
Chicago & Alton
Chicago, St. L. & Pittsburg
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chicago
Cleveland & Marietta
Cleveland & Pittsburg
Cleveland, Akron & Columbus
Cleveland & Mahoning
Columbia & Greenville
Columbia & Knoxville Valley
Col. Connect. & Term.
Colorado Central
Colorado Midland
Colorado Southern
Del., Lack. & Western
Del., Lack. & Western
Del. River R. B. & Bridge Co.
Des Moines & Fort Dodge
Des Moines & Minn.
Des Moines & Northern
Des Moines & Northwestern
Des Moines & Southwestern
Des Moines & Western
Detroit, Mack. & Marquette
Detroit, Mack. & Toledo
Detroit, Mack. & Toledo
Detroit, Mack. & Toledo
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.
Elizabeth, Lex. & Big Sandy
Elizabethtown & Paducah
Elmira & Williamsport
Erie & Pittsburg
Erie & Pittsburg
Erie & Western
Escanaba & Lake Superior
Escanaba & Lake Superior
Evansville & Indianapolis
Evansville & Richmond
Flint & Pere Marquette
Flint & Pere Marquette
Fort Smith & Van B. R.
Georgia Pacific
Georgia Pacific
Grand Rapids & Indiana
Grand Rapids & Indiana
Grand Rapids & Indiana

1901

LIST.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

For value of shares when other than $100 is quoted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; S—Semi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,200,000	8	S	July 1, 01	515	530
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	265	280
Astor National	250,000	..	..	.....	400	..
Bowery	250,000	6	S	July 1, 01	300	310
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	230	..
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	8	S	July, 1900	115	130
Central Nat	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	720	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	315	330
Chemical Nat	300,000	25	S	Mar., 1901	4025	4075
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	800,000	3	S	July 1, 01	135	165
City (National)	10,000,000	3	S	May 1, 01	615	640
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1900	300	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	310	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	380	370
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	8	S	Aug. 1, 01	410	425
Commercial Nat	800,000	..	..	.....	162½	..
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 01	145	155
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 1, 01	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 01	3200	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	330	..
First National	10,000,000	25	Q	Mar., 1901	725	755
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 01	160	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	225	235
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 6, 01	410	430
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 29, 01	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	130	..
German Exch	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	320	..
Germania	200,000	12	S	May 1, 01	300	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	8	S	May 1, 01	175	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 01	161	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	675	705
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 01	555	580
Irving Nat. ($50)	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	195	205
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Liberty National	500,000	..	..	.....	505	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 01	910	1120
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 10, 01	305	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	260	270
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1896	135	150
Mercantile Nat	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	250	265
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	142	150
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	845	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	160	180
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 01	185	..
New Amsterdam	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	1385	..
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	320	340
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1490	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	210	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr 15, 01	145	165
Ninth National	750,000	2	S	July, 1900	80	85
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	205	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 01	180	190
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	205	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	1½	S	July 1, 01	265	625
People's ($25)	200,000	2	S	July 1, 01	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	105	110
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	900	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	215	..
Seaboard Nat	500,000	3	S	July 1, 01	450	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 01	635	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	..	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 01	115	115
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 01	500	..
State of N. Y.	1,200,000	3	S	May 10, 01	240	255
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	112	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 01	120	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	May 28, 01	295	..
Western Nat	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	605	635
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	505	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	245	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 01	270	280
Bowling Green	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	185	195
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jun 29, 01	420	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 01	1900	1950
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	510	540
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	380	415
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	375	405
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	425	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	July, 1901	1480	1525
Fifth Avenue	500,000	8	S	July 1, 01	1000	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 01	315	325
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	690	720
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	305	315
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 01	410	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	700	720
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	210
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	25	S	Aug. 1, 01	820	835
Long Island	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 01	280	305
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	435	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	325	340
Mercantile	2,000,000	10	Q	July 1, 01	950	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	520	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	500	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1350	1500
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	207	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June, 1901	1275	1350
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 01	975	..
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	July 10, 01	245	255
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Aug. 1, 01	845	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 01	370	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Jan 29, 01	510	530
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 01	265	275
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	July 10, 01	1380	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	5	..	Jan., 1901	445	475
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1675	1710
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	July 1, 01	250	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jan 29, 01	200	205

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	37	39
Hoboken 1st 6s, 1946	4,100,000	3½	S	May, 1901	112½	114
N.Y. & Hoboken	750,000	7½	Q	Dec. 15, 01	97	99

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Do 1st 6s, 1922	350,000	3½	S	May, 1901	99½	97
N. Y. & Hoboken	2,250,000	3½	S	June 1, 01	80	81
Do con. 5s, 1959	1,250,000	2½	S	June, 1901	92	93
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	69	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919	600,000	2½	S	June, 1901	105½	107
Union	4,000,000	½	Q	July 1, 01	33	41
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,500,000	2½	S	May, 1901	95	97

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Lt. & Trac.	3,793,200	..	..	.....	19	22
Am. Lt. & Tr. pf.	4,382,000	..	..	.....	80	88
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1¼
Binghamton Gas	450,000	1	S	Jan 26, 01	25	31
Do 1st 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	94½	95½
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	5
Do 1st 6s, 1947	5,805,000	3½	S	Apr., 1901	70½	72½
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	109	110
Columbus Gas 1st 6s, 1932	1,500,000	3½	S	July, 1901	106	107
Columbus Gas & Heat	1,686,525	6	..	1900	90	95
Do preferred	3,685,800	3	S	Jan 15, 01	98	101
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,800,000	..	..	.....	12	13½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1926	833,000	2½	S	July, 1900	90	95½
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	650,000	3	S	May, 1901	102	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	30	34
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,498,000	2½	S	May, 1901	74	77½
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	48	54
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	104	106
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,500,000	2	..	June, 1900	60	65
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1901	99½	101½
Ind., Nat. & Ill. bds	800,000	3	S	May, 1901	45	50
Jackson Gas ($50)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 01	68	73
Do 1st 5s, 1937	290,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	101	102
Lafayette bonds	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1901	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1901	47	50
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	98	102
Do 1st 6s, 1925	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	107½	109½
Mutual	2,500,000	5	S	July 10, 01	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	3,300,000	2½	S	July, 1901	107½	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Do 1st 5s, 1927	14,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	52	56½
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	2,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind. bds	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1901	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1901	95	98
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	94½	95½
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1	..	Oct., 1899	150	155
Do preferred	4,235,700	2½	..	Dec., 1899	150	155
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,982,000	2½	S	May, 1901	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	18	22
Do 1st 6s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1901	90	93
Western (W'hee)	4,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	97	99
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	3,855,500	2½	S	May, 1901	107½	109½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Albemarle & C.						
Casual 1st 7s, 1908	500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	80	90
Am. B'k Note ($50)	2,000,000	$1	Q	July 1, 01	*95	97
American Chicle	6,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	94	97
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	81	84
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	32½	35
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,899,475	2½	S	July 1, 01	*4	4½
Am. Type Found'rs	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 01	85	90
Am. Window Glass	12,000,000	..	..	.....	22½	24
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1901	95	100
Am. Writing Paper	11,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	3
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	12	14
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	70	71½
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 01	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,800,000	..	..	.....	*11	11½
Brit. Exche. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1901	98	98½
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*¾	⅞
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s, 2009	160,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	..
Celluloid	5,225,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	89½	93½
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,225,400	1½	Q	July 9, 01	105	106
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Feb., 1901	24	25
Do preferred	1,267,200	2½	S	Feb., 1901	70	75
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	July 15, 01	410	430
Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	.....	12	14
Con. Car Heating	1,196,400	13	S	Aug. 1, 01	58	60
Con. Refrig'erating	..	..	..	.....	5	5½
Consol Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	549,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	3
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	..	20½
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,868,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	77	79
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	16	19
Do preferred	1,620,300	..	..	.....	40	50
Electric Vehicle	11,800,000	8	..	1899	3	4½
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	4	5
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1½	1¾
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	½	2
Gen'l Carriage	19,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1¼
General Chemical	6,780,200	1	Q	June 1, 01	65½	67
Do preferred	8,088,700	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99½	100½
Havana Com'c'l	10,000,000	..	..	.....	9	10
Do preferred	6,000,000	1½	..	Apr., 1900	43	46
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd	650,000	..	..	.....	35	45
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	8	12
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 01	126	128
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*¾	⅞
Iron St'boat ($25)	800,000	..	..	.....	*¾	1½
Do 1st 6s	800,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	40	60
J'sey & W'nham	500,000	..	..	.....	5	..
Do preferred	500,000	2	..	July, 1896	50	..
Lorillard pf	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	116	121
Mack'n Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2	2½
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 29, 01	104	..
Nat. Sugar & St.	14,000,100	..	..	.....	39½	42
Do preferred	7,658,400	1¾	Q	July 1, 01	94	97
Nat. Steamboat	800,000	2	Q	May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar pf	3,800,000	3½	Q	July 1, 01	105	107
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*¾	⅞
N. J. & N. J. Tel.	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	120	130
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	998,400	3	S	Mar., 1901	115	..
N.Y. Trans., $20 pd.	22,000,000	..	..	.....	18	22½
Otis Elevator	8,000,000	..	..	.....	61	63
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	94½	96½
Pan. Rec. & Sv.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	..	1
Pan. Rec. 2 pf. ($50)	12,500,000	..	..	.....	*¾	1
Pan. Rec. 3 pf.	12,500,000	..	..	.....	*¾	1
Pope M. Co. pf	1,250,000	2	Q	Jan 15, 01	33	35
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Jan 15, 01	33	35
Standard Rope & T.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Standard Sewing	2,500,000	..	..	.....	30	35
Texas Land & C.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Union Bag & P.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	15,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
U. S. Bag & P.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	10	15
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	12,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7½
Do preferred	12,000,000	..	..	.....	35	40
U. S. Envelope	1,500,000	..	..	.....	..	45
Do preferred	3,750,000	3½	Q	June 1, 01	95	98
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	7	9
Do 1st 5s, 1949	30,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	16,950,000	36	Q	July 10, 01	*188	192
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	117½	..

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	S	July, 1901	118	118
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 6, 01	103	105
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1901	205	..
Eagle ($40)	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	315	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	90	100
German-Amer.	1,500,000	15	S	July, 1901	515	520
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	S	July, 1901	295	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	175	185
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 01	190	195
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1901	130	135
Home	3,000,000	17	S	July, 1901	290	300
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	160	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Aug., 1901	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	5	S	July, 1901	190	200
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 01	145	155
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	100	120
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 01	135	143
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	205	215
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	50	60
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	125	140
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Aug., 1901	330	350
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1901	460	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con 5s, 1909	750,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1901	33	36
Do 1st 6s, 1956	700,000	2	S	July, 1901	89	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1901	240	245
Do 1st 5s, 1943	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	101½	102½
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	102	103
B. B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	122,640	2½	S	Apr., 1901	100	103
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 01	241½	244
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	111	112½
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	114	116
B. Q. C. & Sub. 5s	3,305,000	2½	S	July, 1901	115	117
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1901	118	119½
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	265	280
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1901	122	124
Cen. P. N. & E. R.	1,200,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	220	230
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1901	103	104
Chris'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1901	180	..
Columbus Ry.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	45	47
Do preferred	3,500,000	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 01	102	104
Coney Island & B.	1,926,000	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 01	325	340
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Do 1st con. 4s 1948	1,298,000	2	S	July, 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	66	68
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1901	108½	109½
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	128
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	June, 1901	115	117
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	102	104
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3½	Q	July, 1901	390	405
42d St. & Grand St Do 1st 6s, 1909	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	390	410
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	236,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	112½	114½
	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1985	500,000	2	S	May, 1901	98	100
Nassau Electric. B'lyn. 1st 5s, 1944	600,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	July, 1901	97½	98½
New Or. City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	30	..
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	July 10, 01	102	105
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	July, 1901	196	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	22	24
Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	1	S	May, 1901	79½	81
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	30	33
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,240,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	112
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	26½	27
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1901	85	..
Second Av. stock	1,862,000	2	Q	June, 1901	215	218
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,579,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	119	120
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1901	106	107
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	July, 1901	103	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1½	Q	July, 1901	175	..
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	110½	113½
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	107½
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1901	117	119
Syracuse Rap. T.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	24	27
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	63	68
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	200	102
Terry-Sevrs, W & F. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	100,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	103	107
24th St. Crosstown 1st guar. 5s, 1926	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	115	117
Twenty-third St.	600,000	4½	Q	May, 1901	300	310
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	300,000	3	S	July, 1901	120	..
Do deb. 5s, 1909	150,000	3½	S	July, 1901	100	102
26th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1995	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	108	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	115	117
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	11,185,000	2½	Q	July 10, 01	82	82½
1st 5s, 1934	23,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	89½	89¾
Dept. Trac., Prof.	5,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 01	110	111
Do 1st 6s, 1923	3,450,000	3½	S	Mar., 1901	113½	114½
Wheeling Trac. 1st 5s, 1941	980,000	3½	S	July, 1901	105	107
Yonkers Trac. 1st 5s, 1946	3,000,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	100	105
Do 2d 5s, 1946	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr., 1901	..	103

Sale prices per share. Dividend on old stock. Quotation after decimal.

SEPT

1901

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Continued from Page 1.

Atlantic Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Boston and Albany Railroad—Dividend payable.
Central and South American Telegraph Company—Books close.
Chicago City Railway—Dividend payable.
Continental Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Crucible Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Fernwood Park and Improvement Company—Annual meeting.
Fifth Avenue Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Garfield National Bank—Dividend payable.
Greene Consolidated Copper Company—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers' Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Mergenthaler Linotype Company—Dividend payable.
New York Central Railroad—Dividend payable Oct. 15 to holders of record this date.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad—Books close.
Railways Company General—Annual meeting.
Royal Baking Powder Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Singer Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.
Swift & Co.—Dividend payable.
Trenton Potteries Company—Dividend payable Oct. 10 to holders of record this date.
Union Switch and Signal Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
United Fruit Company—Dividend payable Oct. 15 to holders of record this date.
United Gas Improvement Company—Dividend payable Oct. 15 to holders of record this date.
Utica and Black River Railroad—Dividend payable.
Washington Water Power, Spokane, Wash.—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Machine Company — Books close for dividend on preferred.

TUESDAY, OCT. 1.

American Agricultural Chemical Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Beet Sugar Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Caramel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Chicle Company—Dividend payable on the common and preferred.
American Ice Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Boston Belting Company—Dividend payable.
Boston and Colorado Smelting Company—Dividend payable.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Cambria Iron Company—Dividend payable.
Canadian Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Capital Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Celluloid Company—Dividend payable.
Central Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Central Union Telephone Company, Chicago—Special meeting.
Chartiers Railroad—Dividend payable.
Chatham National Bank—Dividend payable.
Chicago and Alton Railway—Annual meeting.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company—Dividend payable.
City Railway, Dayton, Ohio—Dividend payable.
Colorado and Southern Railway—Dividend payable on first preferred.
Commercial Cable Company—Dividend payable.
Continental Tobacco Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Cutting Car Company—Dividend payable.
De Long Hook and Eye Company—Dividend payable.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Dominion Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable.
Electric Storage Battery Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
E. W. Bliss Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Fairmount and Philadelphia Street Railroad (N. J.)—Dividend payable.
Fifth Avenue Bank—Dividend payable.
First National Bank of Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Fitchburg Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Fort Second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad—Annual meeting.
Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Fulton Street Railway—Annual meeting.
General Asphalt Company—Special meeting.
General Chemical Company—Dividend payable.
General Electric Company—Books close for dividend on preferred and for meeting.
Globe Rubber Works—Annual meeting.
Gould & Eberhardt—Dividend payable.
Guaranty Trust Company—Dividend payable.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Sept. 28. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
180	195	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, 1901 4	185 May 29		147 Jan. 19		175 July 22, 1901
215	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	July, 1901 3½	..		..		*205 Dec. 15, 1900
..	80	Am. Agricultural Chemical pf.	17,153,000	April 1, 1901 3	91 June 18		81 May 20		80½ Aug. 27, 1901
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	..	30 June 11		24⅞ May 10		26 July 25, 1901
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	July 1, 1901 1½	79 July 11		77 Jan. 7		79 July 15, 1901
..	46	American Snuff	11,001,700	..	40⅞ June 8		26 Mar. 18		46 June 22, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	27,983,300	..	2½ Mar. 29		2 Jan. 10		2½ Mar. 29, 1901
115	117	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	36,968,000	July 2, 1901 1¾	130 July 19		117½ Jan. 3		125 Sept. 10, 1901
97	100	American Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	Sept. 1, 1901 1½	100 April 13		95 March 8		99 Sept. 17, 1901
146	..	American Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Aug. 1, 1901 2	150 July 12		137 Jan. 2		145 Sept. 3, 1901
..	..	American Woolen pf.	20,000,000	July 15, 1901 1¾	82⅜ July 1		70 March 22		78½ Sep. 20, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 6, 1901 3	..		..		*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,985,000	July, 1901 1	..		..		100 Oct. 31, 1898
106	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,425,000	July, 1901 2	..		..		106½ Nov. 14, 1899
10	11	Brunswick City	5,000,000	..	14¾ March 9		8⅞ Jan. 10		10⅞ Sep. 20, 1901
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1, 1901 1	103⅜ Jan. 9		103⅜ Jan. 9		103⅜ Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	..	..		..		20⅜ Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	..	..		..		39 Apr. 28, 1900
125	128	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	7,197,800	July 1, 1901 3	133⅜ Apr. 29		91 Jan. 2		125½ Sept. 13, 1901
131	..	Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf.	6,830,700	July 1, 1901 1½	136 April 22		120½ Jan. 3		133 Sept. 4, 1900
90	95	Chicago Great West. deb.	22,577,000	July 15, 1901 2	94⅜ March 15		90 July 27		91 Sept. 5, 1901
135	145	Chi. St. P. M. & O.	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1901 5	145 Apr. 11		125 Mar. 2		140 Sept. 12, 1901
175	200	Chi. St. P. M. & O. pf.	11,646,800	Aug. 30, 1901 3½	201 April 11		180 March 29		*190 Aug. 30, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1901 2	..		..		102½ May 22, 1891
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	July 1, 1901 1¼	..		..		120 June 4, 1898
..	..	Chicago Union Traction pf.	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900 1¼	60 May 28		54⅜ Feb. 11		60 June 7, 1901
30	..	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	3,000,000	..	37 March 6		27⅝ Jan. 7		32 Aug. 27, 1901
66½	73	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct., 1896 1¼	70½ Mar. 6		67 Aug. 7		69½ Sept. 13, 1901
192	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,248,750	Sept. 1, 1901 1¾	*195 May 4		*189 June 24		*198 Mar. 10, 1901
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	6,500,000	..	..		..		1⅜ Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	..	..		..		⅞ Oct. 31, 1900
123	132	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	23,000,000	Aug. 21, 1901 4	142½ April 29		116 March 19		131 Sept. 1, 1901
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	..	..		..		11½ June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf.	4,954,800	..	..		..		29 June 12, 1900
175	185	Commercial Cable	12,423,300	July 1, 1901 1¾	189 May 7		166½ Feb. 18		183 July 11, 1901
63	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1901 2	65 Aug. 2		56½ Jan. 30		63 Aug. 2, 1901
66¼	66¾	Continental Tobacco tr. certs.	..	..	69¾ Sept. 3		63⅜ July 22		69¼ Sept. 3, 1901
20⅞	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	..	27⅛ Feb. 15		24½ May 10		24⅝ May 10, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Sept. 30, 1901 1¾	84 Mar. 15		81¼ Feb. 26		82 Mar. 27, 1901
..	30	**Denver & Southwestern**	3,000,000	Aug. 10, 1901 1½	71 June 27		65 Sept. 12		65 Sept. 12, 1901
120	150	Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	763,500	Aug. 1, 1901 7	130 April 1		123 Feb. 13		130 April 1, 1901
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1901 3½	405 Mar. 21		405 Mar. 21		405 Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901 1¼	..		..		*100 Dec. 29, 1899
92	95	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	1,294,000	Apr. 16, 1901 2½	96 April 1		81 Jan. 4		94 Sep. 20, 1901
..	..	**Fort W. & Denver City**	2,253,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	36 Apr. 20		17 Jan. 18		30 Aug. 26, 1901
..	..	Fort Worth & R. G.	3,108,100	..	29 Feb. 8		25 Jan. 29		29 Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gold & Stock Telegraph**	5,000,000	July, 1901 1¼	..		..		*106½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901 3	55½ Apr. 8		50 Feb. 18		50½ Apr. 9, 1901
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	July 15, 1901 2	112 Jan. 15		110 Jan. 10		110 Feb. 28, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,500,300	Aug. 1, 1901 1¼	..		..		*102½ July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,800	Aug. 1, 1901 1½	..		..		*106 Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	..	..		..		*103 May 30, 1899
102	..	**Ill. Central leased line**	10,000,000	July, 1901 2	108 Mar. 30		105 Jan. 22		106 Mar. 30, 1901
..	..	International Silver pf.	5,107,500	Apr. 2, 1900 1¾	46⅞ Sept. 11		24½ Jan. 22		35 Sept. 13, 1901
18	19	**Kansas City Southern**	29,983,500	..	..		..		..
39	40	Kansas City Southern pf.	21,000,000	..	25 April 30		13¼ Jan. 4		19½ Sep. 17, 1901
..	40	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	40 April 30		33 Jan. 4		41 Sep. 20, 1901
..	10	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,500	..	11 Aug. 14		8 March 6		*22 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf.	1,000,000	April 2, 1901 1	20 Mar. 13		16 Mar. 8		11 Aug. 14, 1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	29 June 18		12 Jan. 8		20 Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	3,000,000	July 1, 1901 3	63½ June 14		50½ April 26		20 June 18, 1901
..	..	**Lackawanna Steel pf.**	2,500,000	June 15, 1901 2½	102 Sept. 17		95 Jan. 21		57 Aug. 27, 1901
263½	265	Lake Shore	49,472,700	July 20, 1901 3½	250 July 18		*230 April 11		102 Sept. 17, 1901
72	75	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, 1896 1	85⅜ June 27		67 Jan. 3		250 July 18, 1901
..	..	**Maryland Coal pf.**	1,870,000	July 1, 1901 2½	75 June 6		70 May 16		70 Sept. 20, 1901
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sept. 30, 1901 2½	..		..		75 June 6, 1901
105	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, 1901 2	107⅞ Mar. 4		107 Mar. 4		*152 May 23, 1899
..	..	Mil. St. Ry. & Light pf.	4,800,000	Aug. 1, 1901 1½	118 Apr. 18		118 Apr. 18		107⅝ Mar. 4, 1901
135½	138	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1901 3½	198½ Apr. 9		192 Jan. 12		118 Apr. 18, 1901
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1899 1	*75 June 10		*70 June 11		194½ June 7, 1901
103½	103⅝	National Biscuit pf.	25,525,100	Aug. 31, 1901 1¾	103¾ Aug. 20		92 Jan. 2		*75 Aug. 19, 1901
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	..	..		..		102 Sep. 16, 1901
20	30	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1899 2	..		..		3½ June 9, 1901
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,382,650	July 1, 1901 6	57 Jan. 3		27 Sept. 3		27 Sept. 6, 1901
135	140	N. Y. Lackawanna & West.	10,000,000	July 1, 1901 1¾	420 Apr. 2		420 April 1		420 Apr. 2, 1901
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	2,500,000	July 15, 1897 5	150 Feb. 21		136 March 20		136 Mar. 29, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	1,000,000	July 15, 1899 1½	295 Jan. 4		294 Feb. 4		294 Feb. 4, 1901
..	..	Nashv. & Decatur	2,000,000	July 15, 1899 3	*173 June 5		*172 June 5		*173 June 5, 1901
..	..	Northern Pacific	60,000,000	Aug. 1, 1901 1	†700 May 9		77¼ Jan. 21		89⅝ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Sas. & Ill. Gas**	3,000,000	Sept. 5, 1901 1	..		..		122⅞ Sept. 12, 1901
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	321,980	..	..		..		*91 Dec. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	18,226,900	July 1, 1899 1	..		..		Nov. 5, 1898
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	14,226,400	July 1, 1901 2	..		..		*95 Nov. 28, 1899
..	..	**Pacific Coast 1st pf.**	1,535,300	Aug. 1, 1901 1¾	98 April 26		93 Feb. 25		30⅜ Oct. 7, 1899
69	74	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,014,400	Aug. 1, 1901 1	75 June 15		63 Jan. 5		95 Aug. 28, 1901
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Sept. 3, 1901 2	..		..		72 Sep. 20, 1901
..	..	Park Steel Company pf.	1,500,000	Sept. 2, 1901 1¾	..		..		*95 Sept. 27, 1901
..	..	Pere Marquette	14,182,900	..	76 June 18		52½ Jan. 9		*110 June 28, 1899
..	..	Pere Marquette pf.	20,000,000	Aug. 1, 1901 2	88 June 17		72 Jan. 2		76 Sep. 20, 1901
..	..	Philadelphia Company	14,719,900	Aug. 20, 1901 2	103 May 27		87¾ Mar. 29		88 June 12, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1, 1901 2	..		..		104 July 27, 1901
71	75	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	12,000,000	Apr. 1, 1901 1	87 June 17		57 Jan. 30		*127 May, 1899
..	..	Pittsburg, C., C. & St. L. pf.	22,940,300	July 15, 1901 2½	105 May 24		94 Jan. 4		70 Sept. 13, 1901
120	..	Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chi.	10,112,200	July 1, 1901 2½	*190 June 21		*189½ June 8		102 Dec. 3, 1891
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Youghi.	4,000,000	July, 1901 3	..		..		*196 June 21, 1901
..	..	**Rensselaer & Saratoga**	2,000,000	July 1, 1901 3	..		..		*127 Dec. 2, 1899
204	205	Rens. & Saratoga	2,000,000	July 1, 1901 4	..		..		200 Dec. 10, 1900
97	98	Rich. & Danville pf.	7,000,000	Aug. 1, 1901 1¾	103 June 19		96 Feb. 18		103 July 12, 1901
78	81	Rich. & West Pt. Ter. pf.	3,000,000	Sept. 30, 1901 1¾	90 May 2		76½ Aug. 9		79 Sept. 11, 1901
76	81	**St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.**	6,000,000	July 1, 1901 2	86 Mar. 22		85 July 23		82 Sept. 12, 1901
..	..	St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf.	6,000,000	..	85½ Jan. 2		80 Jan. 29		80 Apr. 12, 1901
..	..	St. L. & San Fran. 4th pf.	6,000,000	July 1, 1901 3½	..		..		2038 Dec. 30, 1899
..	..	St. Louis Steel & Iron	1,000,000	..	21½ April 2		12½ Feb. 5		20 Sep. 16, 1901
97	99	St. Louis Steel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	July 1, 1901 3	98 April 2		82½ Jan. 26		99 Sep. 23, 1901
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	1,000,000	July 1, 1901 3½	..		..		104 Feb. 17, 1899
..	..	**Texas Central**	3,000,000	July 1, 1901 2	..		..		..
..	..	Texas Central pf.	3,000,000	..	..		..		..
..	..	Texas Central 1st pf.	3,000,000	..	..		..		..
95	98	Third Avenue	6,000,000	July 1, 1901 2½	135 Jan. 3		130 Jan. 17		130 Sept. 13, 1901
135	140	Twenty-third St.	1,000,000	July, 1901 3	150 Jan. 30		140 Aug. 26		140 Sept. 13, 1901
..	..	Union Elevated	1,000,000	..	..		..		..
..	..	Union Pacific	100,000,000	..	..		..		..
..	..	Union Pacific pf.	100,000,000	..	..		..		..
94	95	Union Steel	3,000,000	July 1, 1901 2	105 April 16		94 Mar. 26		104 Aug. 27, 1901
..	..	United Bag & Paper	1,000,000	..	..		..		100 Dec. 15, 1900
..	..	United Bag & Paper pf.	1,000,000	..	..		..		100 Dec. 15, 1900
220	240	United Cigar Mfrs.	12,000,000	July 15, 1901 3	135 Aug. 30		130 April 29		135 Aug. 30, 1901
..	..	United Cigar Mfrs. pf.	6,000,000	..	..		..		100 Dec. 15, 1900
..	..	United Copper	10,000,000	..	..		..		..
..	..	United Copper pf.	10,000,000	..	..		..		..
..	..	United Rubber	3,000,000	..	..		..		..
..	..	United Rubber pf.	3,000,000	..	..		..		..
..	..	United States Leather	30,000,000	..	..		..		..
..	..	United States Leather pf.	30,000,000	..	..		..		..
..	..	United States Rubber	12,000,000	..	..		..		..
..	..	United States Rubber pf.	12,000,000	..	..		..		..
..	..	United States Steel	550,000,000	..	..		..		..
..	..	United States Steel pf.	510,000,000	..	..		..		..
..	..	Wabash	30,000,000	..	..		..		..
..	..	Wabash pf.	30,000,000	..	..		..		..
..	..	Wabash Pittsburg Terminal	10,000,000	..	..		..		..
..	..	Wabash Pittsburg Terminal pf.	10,000,000	..	..		..		..
..	..	Wells-Fargo Express	20,000,000	..	..		..		..
..	..	Western Union	100,000,000	..	..		..		..
..	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie	10,000,000	..	..		..		..
..	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	10,000,000	..	..		..		..
..	..	Wheeling Steel & Iron	10,000,000	..	..		..		..
..	..	Wheeling Steel & Iron pf.	10,000,000	..	..		..		..
..	..	Wisconsin Central	10,000,000	..	..		..		..
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf.	10,000,000	..	..		..		..

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